New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

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THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

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For the New-York Daily Times.

GOVERNOR KOSSUTH IN AMERICA.

BY WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE.

Who is this for whom the tyrants see the banner of a World,
Like a starry benediction, from the mountain tops unfurled?
Who is this, whose name when spoken in our Armory's trophied halls,
Made the Revolution's sabres clang upon the startled Walls!
Made the trumps that called to battle Freedom's tyrant-quelling ships,
Long to feel once more the rapture from the kiss of warrior lips,
Till the Nation through them thundered down the wind his mighty name,
And the hero at the summons to the World of Freedom came!

He has stood and seen the Nations, by the Despotisms bowed,
Like a band of blinded Titans groping in an ancient cloud—
Who if once they caught the sunlight, who if once they broke the chain,
Were by Europe's tyrants beaten, bleeding, back to night again.

How he called unto his Nation! but in vain he smote the gloom:
Years of fetters, years of torture was the glorious Hero's doom.
Not in vain he filled the dungeon—there he felt the Future roll
All the coming grandeurs through the Alpine passes of his soul—
Brooding thunders in the gorges that should hurtle on the glen
Where the banded Tyrants wove their leagues against the subject-men.
But the Tyrants thought him humbled, thought him broken by the ill—
Ah! the storm may scar the mountain, but it is the mountain still,
With its torrents, with its passes where the chainless eagles shriek,
With its mighty avalanche growing on its grim, unconquered peak!

Hear ye not that mountain's voices? See ye not its bolts of fire
Blazing swiftly, fiercely, deadly on the Monarch's funeral pyre?
Lo! the avalanche is trembling ere its awful masses fall
On the traitor's gloomy palace, on the tyrants gory hall!

FREEMEN! shall we stand supinely? Shall COLUMBIA'S thunder sleep?
Up! and bid it roar and mingle with the storm beyond the Deep,
With that storm KOSSUTH is waging on the kingdoms and the throne,
Till, like Stars from Godhead bursting, great Republics beam alone!

Welcome then to Europe's Hero! Welcome then on Freedom's sod
One whose aim is but to give his Nation back to Freedom's God—
One who would build up the Peoples, One who sees in Freedom's plan
Grander phases in the Future, rising for the Life of man—
One whose Country freed, must see his noble forehead greenly crowned
With th' immortal leaves our nation plucked on Vernon's holy ground!

This is he whose name when spoken in our Armory's trophied halls,
Make the Revolution's sabres clang upon the startled Walls!
This is he for whom the Tyrants see the Banner of a World,
Like a starry benediction o'er his noble brow unfurled!

NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1851.

FRANCE.

Louis Bonaparte and Divine Right—His treatment of the Army—of the Reds—of the "great powers"—The Departments—Arrest of an American—A decree of the President, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 11, 1851.

LOUIS NAPOLEON, in his address at the Olympic Circus, delivered a few days before the 2d of December, claimed to hold his right of power from the people and its force from God; and the *Constitutionnel* said a few days ago that France was safe, for L. N. B. "*possesses* the two forces which are the very pillars of society—the vote and the sabre." If the gentleman himself and the *Constitutionnel* are not in error, he is very strongly backed. But in view of the Prince's "antecedent," as the French phrase is, I am afraid that his reference to Heaven as one of the sources of his strength, was all for BUNCOMBE. The writer in the *Constitutionnel* speaks more plainly, and it would seem truly.

Though I have little faith in the permanent strength, and still less admiration of the beauty of that style of political architecture distinguished by columns of soldiery, the probabilities now are that the Ex-President will become the future President, because he does possess the army. Although the army showed itself republican the last time that it voted, it has done the work laid out for the last week, without hesitation. The leaders have been secured. So long as they are secure, the army will follow by force of military discipline. Soldiers rarely run from the enemy or fraternize with the people unless the officers fall back or vacillate. NAPOLEON II knows this, and has acted according to his knowledge. We hear of hesitation in but one regiment. Its Colonel has been displaced and a safe man substituted. It is worth adding here, that a similar policy of removing timidities and ambiguities, and substituting energetic certainties is carried out in all sorts of offices all over France. The votes of the army reported thus far number 65,289, of whom only 3,749 are Noes. The statement is taken from the *Patrie*, but is probably correct. Now the fear of the army, which keeps fermenting Paris "tranquil," will induce the timid class to vote "Yes" on the 20th of this month, and give to the man who already holds power *de facto*, power *de jure*, lest he take it *vi et armis*. Even with the secret ballot, which was a politic concession and strengthened the somewhat precarious position of the provisional usurper, many of them will be afraid to vote "No," in the face of an armed, "energetic" power. The secret police can know a great deal and *guess* a great deal, how people vote. There is another and perhaps more effective fear, which is played upon unceasingly and unscrupulously by the Bonapartists, through their press and other organs of speech—the fear of demagoguism, jacquerie, Socialism, the Red Republic. It is true that the theories of Socialists—all of which have doubtless their grains of good—have been propagated with much zeal through the country, and that many ignorant and bad men have assumed distorted forms of the worst of them as a pretext for general pillage, or in a confused hope that amelioration of their condition must come from radical changes in society. But not a murder or act of personal violence, or any physical resistance to the acts of December second can take place, that it is not extravagantly amplified, and given as a proof positive of an organized plot of massacre and robbery, which was to have broken out through the whole country in 1852. The deaths on the BOULEVARDS, the bayoneting in the houses, the *incidents* of last Thursday, are treated in the most gingerly style, the fusillades of prisoners on the Champs de Mars are not mentioned, the treatment of prisoners innocent or guilty, shut up in the Conciergerie, is not alluded to by those who deafen you with their shrieks over the "butcheries," "massacres," "murders," "assassinations," &c., that have been committed in the provinces by the Socialists, that is, by the Red Republicans or demagogues,, that is, by the *Republicans*. It is studiously represented that there are but two forces that can possibly dispute power and eventually possess it; namely, that of socialism destroying all property, violating all virtue, desecrating all religion; or that of NAPOLEON the defender of order, family and the Church. This view, by the way, appears to be one taken by the Northern Powers. It is then on the part of property-holders, and especially of the shop-keeping classes, no love of the ex-President, but a dread of this ruthless jacquerie that will lead them to vote "*Oui!*" This latter class too are weary of political ferments. In their longing for peace and undisturbed pursuit of money-making and a livelihood, (one should be cautious of blaming them too fiercely,), they will take peace at almost any price and from almost any hands, without questioning the terms of payment, or the quality of the article, which I am afraid they are purchasing dearly. They had rather be taken care of than take care of themselves—they desire to be saved, but have not the strength to work out their own salvation.

Others ask, sadly. If we do not accept NAPOLEON what alternative have we? We can put no reliance in his declarations of disinterestedness, but whom can we substitute for him; or what wise policy would our other leaders unite upon? His 'strong' government now, is no worse than the strong government that would follow the close of a civil war. Our long and hard experience has not yet taught us how to govern ourselves as you do. We have still to learn.

They are learning. There are thousands of intellects of France, young and full of life, whose activity cannot be stopped by anything short of death. They are too many to shoot, or banish, or altogether silence. The seed sown will grow. That which most stands in the way of a wise government here in this generation, is the woful demoralization of 'respectable' men. The buying and selling of politicians, since the time of the first Consul, has corrupted political morals much as the abominations of the old Court corrupted social morals. LOUIS PHILLIPPE, in his way, did France as much evil as LOUIS XV. did in his. The Chamber of Deputies was, as to its bought majority, only comparable to the Parcaux Cerfs.

The funds hold firm, at higher prices than they bore for a long time previous to the *coup d'etat*. At first the rise could be attributed to the operations of Government agents, but now there is no reason to doubt that it is one of many indications that the commercial men of the country think their interests safer under NAPOLEON'S government than under a Republic. It should be remembered that it is a busy time of year in commerce and trade.

The Government now freely admits that there have been serious disturbances in the provinces, especially in the South of France. But its energy and vigilance in applying means of repression will succeed temporarily. What is to follow depends on the wisdom of NAPOLEON. He has not yet shown himself a great statesman, but he has given grounds of confidence, by showing himself equal to his position thus far. I do not agree with many of our countrymen here, in blaming him too severely for bayoneting and shooting on the Boulevards and elsewhere, last Thursday, and since then. Having once perjured himself, and usurped power, he could only hold it by brute force—brute force in exercise will always do brutal deeds. That he, or any of the superior officers of the army, encouraged brutality with any other end than to strike 'wholesome terror,' I have no proof. Privates, and Policemen, exceptionally zealous, were guilty of shameful acts indeed. Among the many false rumors of such things, I have found proof of too many sadly true. They will be furnished you by another correspondent, who speaks from personal *knowledge*. I only mean to say that the blood of Wednesday night, Thursday, and the following days, flows *logically* from the *coup d'etat* of Tuesday.

Among the very numerous arrests made, was one of an American gentleman, under the following circumstances. He was in the crowd on Wednesday. A friend of his was cruelly beaten, but not allowed to be arrested, as he bravely desired to be. The other was also needlessly and severely struck by the policemen who had him fully in their power. He was taken to the Conciergerie, locked up for the first night in a dungeon, and afterwards in the room known as the *Salle des Girondins*. This room was crowded part of the time with nearly five hundred prisoners—some well-dressed and well-mannered, others the lowest of the dangerous population of Paris, escaped or released from the galleys or prisons. The only bedding was straw, spread on the stone floor; some were fortunate to have a blanket, but by no means all. The food was ordinary prisoners' fare. The crime for which this gentleman was imprisoned, and his companion beaten, was crying *Vive la Republique*, and being in a crowd. Severe orders against gathering in the streets were not issued until *Thursday morning*. Through the active interference of our truly *American Consul*, Mr. GOODRICH, their prisoner obtained his release on Tuesday.

I enclose a decree of the President, in reference to released criminals, *members of secret societies*, and all persons under surveillance of the high police. Its provisions are very severe, and may be made to reach a large part of the politically active population of the metropolis.

The Department of *Basses-Alpes* was put in a state of siege by a decree of the 9th inst.

A decree of a few days ago appoints a Commission to audit the claims of innocent persons, who suffered losses by the events of Wednesday and Thursday.

The National Guard of the Fifth arrondissement is disbanded. Its men were ordered to give up their arms and uniform within 48 hours of the publication of the order. Some of them had written on their doors "*Armes donnees.*" So the Minister of War and their commander-in-chief abuse them roundly, for thus uniting themselves down cowards, and, to complete their disgrace, disarm them.

The ex-President held his levee on Monday night as usual. A brilliant display of uniforms and ambassadors is reported by the court journals.

Thiers, who was released from Mazas (a prison in the city), several days ago, on account of ill health, and because he was not a dangerous subject, has gone to Germany, or is going to Italy—perhaps something of both.

The comments of the *Patrie* on the restoration of the Pantheon, are worth making a brief extract from: "This restoration has produced the best effect in the artistic and Christian world. In restoring this edifice to religion, the President of the Republic has put life into it; that is to say, faith, hope, and charity."

Louis Napoleon has visited the wounded soldiers in one of the hospitals, distributing crosses, words of praise, and encouragement, and some tears of emotion. The *Constitutionelle* is the authority for the tears. He has not appeared in the streets except once or twice, and accompanied by a formidable guard. He was not, on those occasions, saluted by acclamations. No decree has yet informed them what they will be permitted to shout. *Vive la Republique* is not grateful to ears official, and Vive anything or body else will not come just now from the mouths of the people. BUNCLE.

The Destruction of Barnum's Museum.

At Philadelphia the telegraph has already announced the fact of the destruction of Barnum's Museum, corner of Chestnut and 7th streets, Philadelphia, by fire. The fire broke out about five o'clock, in the apartments devoted to theatrical entertainments. There was a performance in the afternoon, with a pyrotechnic display, from which the fire is supposed to have originated. The *Philadelphia Ledger* gives the following particulars of the losses:

The stock of books in Messrs. Henderson's store were mostly saved. The pianos in the store of Lee & Walker, and Edward L. Walker, were also removed in safety. A number of articles were also saved from the Museum collection.

A portion of the valuable collection of portraits that adorned the walls were also carried out by the citizens, who lent their aid in rescuing the contents from their impending doom. These portraits should be highly prized by Philadelphians, a large number of them having formerly belonged to the Peale Museum, and were known as the Delaplaine Gallery, having mostly been painted by that artist. They were originally exhibited in the Hall of Independence, and subsequently became incorporated with the Museum.

The building was valued at $60,000, on which there is an insurance of $30,000; divided among several offices. The loss of Mr. Spooner, the proprietor of the Museum, is about $50,000—insured for $30,000. The Martinetti family lose all their properties and paraphernalia, which fall heavily upon them, and nearly every person connected with the establishment loses more or less.

ENGLAND.

The Coup d'Etat of the French President, Opinions of the English Press—Newspaper Trial in Dublin, Exposure of the Irish Government—Smithfield Cattle Show—The Late Arctic Expedition—Literature, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 12, 1851.

The audacious attempt of the French President to consolidate his power by extinguishing the liberties of the people, is still the all-engrossing topic of discussion. Sufficient time has elapsed, however, since the news of the *coup d'état* burst upon us, to enable us in some degree to judge of the real scope of the measure, and estimate its chances of success. One thing is already pretty clear, viz: that if the President is destined to triumph, it will not be owing to any support from the Press at home or abroad. It is in perfect consistency with his famous or infamous *coup*, that he has suppressed all the organs of public opinion in France, with two or three insignificant exceptions, while among the English Press, his aggression has found favor with a miserable few only. The Tory *Morning Post* tries to palliate his atrocity, and one or two so-called liberal journals committed at first the blunder of admiring his boldness. Nearly every other metropolitan journal, with the *Times* thundering in the van, have declared in favor of liberty and law, and consequently against LOUIS NAPOLEON. That this is deemed no unimportant matter, is proved by the measures taken against the Press, for the crime of disclosing too many facts, and telling more truth than the French President can just now afford to tolerate.

Despite the zeal of the various correspondents of the morning papers, no very lucid narrative of the late occurrences in Paris has yet appeared. Almost all details published for the past three or four days were exceedingly chaotic, and at least one-half altogether impossible—a natural consequence of the suppression of the truth by the President on the one hand, and the inventive genius of journalism on the other. Newspaper correspondents had not only to search for truth and gather facts, but to take care likewise to avoid being shot or bayoneted in course of their perquisitions. The quantity rather than the quality of intelligence, under such circumstances, is apt to be most regarded, and on this score Londoners have had no cause to complain. The sifting process it has since undergone has made it apparent that the slaughter in the streets and houses of Paris has been far greater than was at first imagined. LOUIS NAPOLEON, taking warning from the timid lenity of LOUIS PHILLIPPE, has adopted the "short and sharp" method of dealing with his enemies: the orders was to shoot all who rose in arms against him, and most mercilessly was it carried out by the troops. The "Red Republicans" of Paris have excellent memories, and when the day of reckoning comes, this fact will assuredly not be forgotten.

But I forbear touching upon space that will be, doubtless, better occupied by details through your own sources of information in the French capital. I merely state the sum of impressions derived from the late deplorable events, in saying that the boasted restoration of tranquillity and order in the President's later proclamations, is viewed with utter distrust; that any real expression of opinion in France is impossible, while Paris is in a state of siege, and the sword is in the ascendant; and that whatever may happen when the pressure is taken off, and the views of the President developed, the present state of things is nothing less than pure and unmitigated despotism—a conclusion in no degree altered by his professed appeal to the nation through the ballot. The pretence of seeking their approval, or ascertaining their suffrages, in a mode which excludes all candidates but himself, is too transparent to deceive anybody. The plain fact stands out in frightful relief, that LOUIS NAPOLEON has seized the reins of power by a sudden exercise of the authority confided to him for far different purposes, and every act, every proclamation—words and deeds alike—show that he means to keep it, *coute qu'il coute*. He has one important chance, and one only, in his favor. As far as present appearances go, the French people must accept him, or prepare for something worse. The little sympathy evinced towards the arrested chiefs and politicians of the late Assembly, speaks volumes as to the sort of estimation in which they are held by the people. *Certes*, the latter cannot say much one way or the other, but there is no mistaking the existing feeling towards the late Representatives of the people. Heart-sick of all the contending parties—Legitimists, Orleanists, Republicans, and Socialists—the last named the most sincere, perhaps of any,—it is possible that the middle classes, who must have order at any price, may consent to endure for a time the crushing despotism of LOUIS NAPOLEON, rather than risk the entire overthrow of the social edifice.

The public has been vastly edified within the last few days by the details of a trial at Dublin, in which a newspaper proprietor named BIRCH, and Sir WILLIAM SOMERVILLE, one of the functionaries at the "Castle," figure as plaintiff and defendant. BIRCH and his paper, called the *World*, had, it seems, been hired by the Irish Government to defend the cause of "law and order" during the eventful year 1848; and the interest of the trial consists, first, in the disclosure of the dealings between the journalist and the "Castle" authorities; and secondly, in the impudent advantage sought to be taken by the former of the relations existing between them. I presume you will allow that £3,700 is a very pretty sum to be paid for a series of political articles running over two or three years, even in defense of law and order. This was the exact sum which BIRCH confessed to having received at different times for his literary services to the Government; and yet so little was he contented with his pay, that, like Oliver Twist, though with infinitely less reason, he had the impudence to "ask for more"—nay, for a much larger sum than he had already received. The Lord-Lieutenant himself was brought into Court as a witness, and was remarkably candid in his revelations, not, however, without evincing many indications of regret at having been induced to employ so very unscrupulous a gentleman as Mr. BIRCH. As for the latter, he was called all sorts of ugly names by the counsel on the other side, such as "literary assassin," "scoundrel," and similarly flattering epithets, the propriety and justice of which appears to be ratified, to no small extent, by the verdict of the jury, who, without hesitation, found for the defendant, with sixpence costs. No doubt the Government will employ more caution in their next transaction with the press, and make the bargain, as to terms, more definitely. It is not generally believed that Mr. BIRCH had any integrity to spare before hand, but if it be worth while to corrupt any journalist on another occasion, it will surely be worthy of a little care to prevent the government being cheated and exposed afterwards. Lord CLARENDON, to be sure, magnanimously paid the bribery money out of his own pocket, but the scandal of the transaction rests with the government—Mr. BIRCH, I believe, being deemed no blacker after the trial than he was before.

Our grand Smithfield Cattle Show, which commenced on Monday, far more forcibly than "Tales" and "Keepsakes," indicates the coming Christmas. Beef, not books, is after all the real characteristic of the festive season that is fast approaching, despite the energy of publishers, and the talent of those whom they employ. Whatever may be the case with literature, there is, I am happy to say, from the "show" in question, every prospect of a splendid display of beef. Every true born Briton is of course proud that there is no falling off in this vital matter, and that the country which produces brave men, is still likely to have plenty of beef to sustain them. Whatever foreigners may think, we feel that the "roast beef of old England" is as essential as its wooden walls to its safety, and HOMER, himself, is excellent authority, were it needful to prove that is the proper aliment for heroes. Nrt to dwell on this point, I may mention that all the diversities of Herefords and Devons, longhorns and shorthorns, are displayed at the show in at least as great perfection as in any former year. Symmetry and muscle are the attributes chiefly aimed at by the breeders, instead of the obese monstrosities of a few years since. In pigs only is this leaning to excessive pinguinity witnessed; but, then, the porcine species seem to get fat involuntarily, and because they cannot help it. After the predictions of ruin with which we have so long been regaled by Protectionist farmers and their aristocratic friends, it is highly satisfactory to see so much first-rate cattle brought to market; and as far as beef and mutton go, the metropolis may be pronounced remarkably well victualled.

The facts relating to the late Arctic expedition, under Capt. AUSTIN and Capt. PENNY, are coming prominently to light, through the correspondence just published by the Admiralty. It is now pretty apparent that the comparative failure was mainly owing to the jealousies between the respective commanders. Capt. PENNY belongs to the merchant service—a fact quite sufficient to cause him to be looked down upon, if not absolutely "snubbed," by the aristocratic "sea-captains" of the Royal Navy. Hence his proposal to prosecute his researches through and beyond Wellington Channel, into the so much talked of "Polar basin," where FRANKLIN is believed to have made his way, and somewhere near which he will, in all probability, be found. The only positive result of the late expedition seems to be the mutual dissatisfaction of the two Captains engaged in carrying it into effect—followed, of course, by the grumblings of the public at the negative advantages of their efforts. It is manifest that the leanings of the Arctic Committee are on the side of the senior Captain, and that Mr. PENNY may make up his mind to be disappointed in his application for a steamer; at least, it will be singular if it turns out otherwise. Meanwhile, it is satisfactory to see the Esquimaux story of ADAM BECK completely exploded, despite the authority of Sir JOHN ROSS, by an examination of his deposition, which, on being translated a few days ago, was found not to contain a word about the murder of FRANKLIN, or even an allusion to any tragic occurrence at all.

The two ALLEYNES, and the other military defendant in the late trial for conspiracy to defraud Captain KENNEDY, have, for the present, escaped the doom of imprisonment pronounced against them. They managed to escape to France before the verdict was given, thereby forfeiting their recognizances to appear to receive sentence. It appears that the ALLEYNES were partners in a manufacturing firm, and an injunction has been applied for to prevent them employing the funds for their own purposes. The effect will be to leave them without resources in a foreign land, a harder fate, if possible, than the endurance of the punishment in store for them had they stayed here. Pity for sharpers of this class is out of the question, and bearing in mind the nefarious practices resorted to by the moustachioed, semi-military section of marauders "about town," such an example was much needed.

Mr. CHAPMAN is about to publish the "*Life and Letters of Niebuhr.*" The late Lord JEFFREY, of critical renown, is to find a biographer in Lord COCKBURN, and the work is looked for with much interest. CHARLES DICKENS, AINSWORTH, and even DOUGLAS JERROLD, it is said, will soon be in the field with new serials, and such a trio, it may be easily conceived, will find a host of eager admirers, though not perhaps in equal proportions. THACKERAY is not yet out with his new novel, but soon will be, and no one of the whole tribe of romancists will be read with more avidity. These are a few of the literary announcements, and but a few; they are sufficient, however, to afford a notion of the intellectual treat in store, in addition to the Christmas novelties and other trifles, too numerous, as auctioneers say, to mention.

NEW-YORK CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S.—'Jocko,' 'Tight Rope' and 'The Conjuror's Gift.'
BROADWAY.—'All that Glitters is not Gold,' 'Billy' and 'Ladies Beware.'
STOPPANI HALL.—World's Fair—day and evening.
OPERA-HOUSE.—Performances by Prof. Anderson.
AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Open day and evening.
SOCIETY LIBRARY.—Scottish Minstrels.
SOCIETY LIBRARY.—Two Living Aztec Children.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.—The last meeting of the Common Council of our city for the year 1851 was held last evening, though their term of office does not expire until Monday noon. We have prepared the following table, showing the number of sessions held in each month during the year, and cost per month:

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

January,	18		$1,304
February,	4		304
March,	5	(special,)	480
April, (no meetings this month.)			
May,	22 sessions,	(only 8 paid for,)	1,728
June,	4		304
July, (no session, on account of hot weather			
August,	8 sessions,		608
September,	11	(only 8 paid for,)	608
October,	8		608
November,	10	(only 8 paid for,)	608
December,	15	until next Monday	608
Total	106		$7,328

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

January,	22 sessions,	(only 8 paid for,)	$608
February,	3		228
March,	6	(special,)	450
April, (no sessions were held.)			
May,	21 sessions,	(only 8 paid for,)	608
June,	3		228
July,	2	(special)	152
August,	8		608
September,	10	(only 8 paid for,)	608
October,	8		608
November,	10	(only 8 paid for,)	608
December,	18	until next Monday	608
Total	111		$5,320

Making a total expense of $12,648, not including the cost of the Tea Room, etc.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—The Annual Report of the Croton Aqueduct Department was received by the Board last evening. From it we learn that the receipts of the Department in 1851 were $480,625 33. The Expenditures amounted to $158,104 03. The appropriations by the Council amounted to $51,497. The balance unexpended from 1850 was $30,893 97. The amount credited to the account of 1852 is $20,105 64. His Honor the Mayor met with the Board, and voted to confirm the appointment of Clerks for the Police and Civil Courts. The Board adjourned to Friday.

PRESENTATION.—Yesterday, the Lamp Lighters connected with the Bureau of Lamps and Gas, presented to the Superintendent of Lamps and Gas, Mr. SMITH D. BELLOWS, a splendid chased Silver Tea Set, bearing the following inscription: "Presented to SMITH D. BELLOWS, by the Lamp Lighters of the City of New-York, as a token of their respect and esteem, January 1, 1852." THEODORE E. TOMLINSON, Esq., on behalf of the Lamp Lighters presented the same with most beautiful and appropriate remarks, in his happiest manner, and was responded to by Mr. BELLOWS, who reviewed his connection with the persons in his Bureau for the last four or five years, and said that such a token coming from men who could not expect anything in future from him, (being about to retire from office,) was one that should be looked upon as the highest compliment that could be paid to any public man. After the presentation the company partook of a most substantial dinner.

OUT OF STATE PRISON.—We learn that Edward Smith who, two years ago, was sent to the Sing Sing State Prison, was liberated yesterday by an order from the Supreme Court Judges, before whom the case was argued at great length by Counsellor BURNS, and finally terminated in the judgment of the Court of General Sessions being reversed on the ground of a bill of exceptions relative to the manner in which he swore to the affidavit on which he was convicted of perjury in the case of going bail for the "confidence man."

☞ The bark *Candace*, Capt. Arquit, arrived at this port on Monday, after having made the voyage to Shanghae and back. She was absent only nine months and five days, and during that time she has made two voyages from Shanghae to Hong Kong and Canton, and discharged cargo four times.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT'S—*The President in the Chair.*—The Board met at 3 P. M. when the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Reports Adopted.—In favor of paying Nicholas Dean for services as Keeper of the Books of the Croton Aqueduct Department. In favor of selling curb and gutter-stones in Thirty-ninth-street between Eighth and Ninth-avenues. In favor of repairing the side-walks on Union-square. In favor of applying to the Legislature for power to widen Eighth-street. In favor of laying cross-walk on Fourth-street between Avenues-A and B. In favor of repairing side-walk on the east side of Avenue-B, between Third and Ninth-streets. In favor of paving the intersection of Avenue-B and Thirteenth-street. In favor of flagging the south side of Bleecker-street. In favor of flagging south side of Twenty-ninth-street, from Fourth to Lexington-avenues. In favor of repairing side-walk on west side of Pine-street. In favor of paving south side of Water-street from the corner of Pine-street to No. 125 Water-street. In favor of flagging side-walks on Seventeenth-street between Fourth and Sixth-avenues. In favor of concurring to fix the grades of Seventeenth and Eighteenth-street between Tenth-avenue and Hudson River. In favor of regulating Eighteenth-street. In favor of concurring in the resolution to build cells in the Station House of Fifteenth Ward. In favor of carrying on the contract for building Essex Market.

The Staten Island Ferry.—The Committee of Conference reported in favor of granting a lease of the Staten Island Ferry for three years, at $100 per annum.

Papers from the other Board concurred in.—In favor of leasing west side of E. Pier at Burling Slip to George Bulkley and Thos. Wardle. To appropriate $1500 for an Engine House in XVth Ward. In favor of repairing cross walks in Vesey, Washington and Fulton-streets.

The Board then adjourned.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—MORGAN MORGANS, Esq., in the Chair.—The Mayor and Recorder not being present at the call of the roll, a committee was appointed to wait upon his Honor, the Mayor, who attended the meeting at the request of the Committee. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Reports adopted.—Adverse to the payment of Mr. Culver's bill of $225 for opposing the delivery of John Bolden a Fugitive Slave claimed under the Act of Congress, known as the Fugitive Slave Law; in favor of granting the prayers of sundry petitioners for relief from annual taxes; in favor of remitting the fees in the Surrogate's office on the estate of Andrew C. Lyres; in favor of paying the bills of the Sheriff, viz.: $80 78, $119 43½, $1,278 12.

Sunday Work at the Tombs.—A resolution to pay D. M. Frye, late a clerk of Police, $3,646 for services performed on Sundays. The resolution to pay was unanimously rejected. The Board then adjourned to Friday

CITY INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS.—The thirtieth session of the Congress assembled on Tuesday evening, Dec. 30.—Vice-President SMITH in the Chair, and H. A. GUILD, Secretary.

The minutes of the last session were read and approved.

The following preamble and resolution, introduced at a previous meeting by Mr. YOUNG, were taken up for consideration:

Whereas, in reply to the address of this Congress to him, M. KOSSUTH makes the following observation, to wit:

"That every nation has, by the blessings of God, all it can desire, when it has the freedom to be master of its own fate; and if a nation, provided by God's blessing with this faculty, to be master of its own fate, has not either the understanding or the will, or the resolution to become as happy as man can on earth, such a nation deserves *not* to be happy." Therefore,

Resolved, That while we lament the historic fact, that nations have fallen through the inherent weakness and passions of man, we are prone to believe that the sin of his fall has heretofore been chargeable to those in whom the people have trusted and not to the many; and that this sentiment of M. KOSSUTH should reanimate and admonish us to ceaseless reformatory labor and stand in perpetual rebuke to our public men, who are ever prone to favor wealth and classes in preference to the interests of laboring men, the wealth and bulwark of a nation, and to whose welfare all legislation should tend.

The Resolution gave rise to a lengthy discussion, participated in, affirmatively, by Messrs. Young, H. M. Smith, Rowe and Hannot; negatively, by Messrs. Price, Guild, Sherman, Willis and J. A. Smith. The question was taken, and the Preamble and Resolution adopted.

Mr. GUILD here tendered his resignation of the offices of Secretary and Reporter of the Congress. On motion, the resignation was accepted.

Mr. SHARROT offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved That the thanks of the Industrial Congress are due and are hereby tendered to H. A. GUILD, for the faithful discharge of his duties as Secretary and Reporter of this body.

On motion, the Congress then went into the election of Secretary, which resulted in the choice of Mr. D. C. HENDERSON—on whose motion, the office of Reporter was abolished, and a general invitation extended to the reporters of the press to attend the sessions of the Congress. Adjourned.

FIRST DIVISION NEW-YORK STATE MILITIA.—The Major General requests the Committees, appointed by the Regiments in relation to the Hungarian Fund, to meet with the Commandants of Brigades, and Regiments, at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer sts., on Monday evening next, January 5th, 1852, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

The Major General will be happy to exchange the usual congratulations of the season with the officers of the Division on New Year's day, at his quarters, from 10 A. M., until 6 P. M. CHA'S. W. SANDFORD,

New-York, Dec. 30th, 1851. Major General.

☞ The *Wallace Guard*, Capt. G. Wilkins, were on a target excursion on Tuesday. The prizes were distributed as follows: 1st prize, double-barrel fowling piece, won by Wm. Reed; 2d, silver pitcher, by Peter Duffy; 3d, half a dozen silver spoons, by James P. Taylor; 4th, silk purse and $7, by Samuel Watson; 5th, gold pencil, by Thomas Henderson; 6th, gold key, by Walter Gillissin; 7th, gold pencil, by George Cutler; 8th $5 hat, by Harvey Yeomans; 9th, envelope containing $3, Thomas Neil; 10th, do., Capt. Wilkins; 11th, gold pencil, by William Smiles; 12th, wreath, by P. Campbell; 13th, do., Wm. Tough; 14th, do., James McKnown; 15th, do., Wm. Loughman.

☞ PURCHASERS OF GIFT BOOKS, who may not have supplied themselves, will find, by PUTNAM'S advertisement, that his store is to be kept open this day till 12 o'clock. His stock is exceedingly rich and varied, and must satisfy the most fastidious tastes.

☞ The Royal Mail Steamship *Europa* sailed for Liverpool yesterday, with a large number of passengers, among whom we notice PARKE GODWIN, Esq. The Europa took out $847,494 in specie.

☞ The Steamer *Southerner* arrived at this port at Midnight yesterday, from Charleston. We are indebted to the Purser, and our Charleston cotemporaries, for late papers.

☞ The Broadway Bank has purchased the lot on the Southwest corner of Broadway and Park Place. They paid $90,000 for the lot and building, and are to have possession next May.

☞ The Brooklyn Ferry Boat *Whitehall* in the fog on last evening, came in contact with the Steamtug *Pluto*, which stove in both wheel-houses of the *Pluto*, broke the shaft, and done other damage.

☞ There were a number of vessels below on yesterday, but in consequence of the dense fog were detained. The Staten Island Ferry boats made but two trips.

☞ There were in this port yesterday morning, 19 steamships, 112 ships, 89 barks, 90 brigs, and 204 schooners. Total, 507.

☞ The HUTCHINSONS commence a new series of Concerts next Tuesday night, at Tripler Hall.

NIBLO'S.—THE CONJUROR'S GIFT, with Marzetti as the Brazilian Ape in *Jocko*. *Tight Rope* evolutions by Gabriel Ravel, and the wonderful Monsieur Blondin.

LEUTZE'S WASHINGTON.—Do not fail to go today, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, to see great picture of "Washington crossing the Delaware."

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning a German, named Henry Werned, was seriously injured by the falling of a beer hogshead from his wagon, corner of Oak and Chesnut streets. He was sent to the Hospital.

ROBBING A VESSEL.—Yesterday morning a man by the name of George Wallace, was arrested by Officer McCabe, of the First Ward, upon a charge of Robbery, in stealing 19 boxes of Sperm Candles, from the deck of the brig *Hamlet*, lying at the foot of Pier No. 33, North River. The accused was conveyed to the Tombs, and committed to answer the charge of grand larceny by Justice Osborn.

ANOTHER ROBBERY.—Two men by the names of Joseph Murphy and John Taylor, were taken into custody yesterday by the police of the Fourteenth ward, on a charge of stealing some $50 dollars worth of gold leaf and clocks from the looking glass store of Wm. H. Johnson, at No. 204 Bowery. The property was recovered and the accused was committed to prison by Justice Timpson.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.—*Stealing a Letter.*—Colin Buchanan was arrested by one of the Deputy Marshals of the United States, on a charge of purloining a letter from one of the United States Mail Boxes, at a store in Twenty-second-street, which letter contained a certificate of deposit for $500. The accused was held to answer.

BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—This Board adjourned on Monday, *sine die*, in consequence of the term of one half of its members expiring on the 1st of January.

Alderman Lambert, a short time previous to adjournment, offered the following resolution, prefaced by some highly complimentary remarks, to the President of the Board, Peter G. Taylor, Esq., for his diligence and courtesy as an officer and member of the Board, for the last six years:

Resolved, That in the discharge of his duties as President of the Board, Peter G. Taylor, Esq., by his courtesy and impartiality, has secured our respect, and as a parting expression of our personal good feeling and official regard, we tender to him most cordially our thanks for the past and our warmest wishes for the future. Adopted unanimously.

Alderman Taylor returned thanks for the honor thus conferred upon him, as well as past favors and indulgences.

IRISH EXILES.—Aldermen Morris at the Common Council on Monday evening, called up the Report of the Special Committee on the subject of memorializing the President of the United States to use his influence with the British Government for the liberation of Smith O'Brien and others, transported to New South Wales for treason, and to permit them to come to this country. The Report in favor of the Memorial was adopted by ayes 11, nays 7; and a Committee of two appointed to bring it to the notice of the President of the United States.

THE COLLISION OF ENGINES.—The Special Committee on Report of the Chief Engineer, relative to collision of Engine Companies Nos. 6, 7, and 11, report and recommend the adoption of a resolution for the passage of an Ordinance to prevent any of the Fire Engines, Hook and Ladder and Hose Carts from racing, under penalty of expulsion. Adopted.

FERRY RIGHTS.—The Committee on the resolution appropriating $1,000 towards expenses of litigating the question of the Brooklyn ferry rights, report that the case has been partially referred, and that no portion of said sum will be exp

CHRONOLOGY.

[*Carefully Prepared for the New-York Daily Times.*]

We give below a condensed summary of the leading events of the past year, arranged in chronological order, annxeing a sketch of the remarkable occurrences of the concluding quarter of the previous year. These statements will be found useful for reference.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF 1851.

JANUARY.

Jan. 1.—Comet discovered by W. C. Bond, Director of Cambridge Observatory, Mass.; the eleventh first seen at that point. R. A. 2h. 33m., S. Decl. 4° 36′ Comet very faint.

—Steam communication between Philadelphia and Liverpool opened by the arrival of the *City of Glasgow* from the latter port.

—Washington Hunt inaugurated Governor of New-York.

—Increased taxes and duties upon Imports, imposed at Sierra Leone.

Jan. 2.—Geo. F. Alberti, Jas. Frisby Price, and J. C. Mitchell, arrested at Philadelphia on a charge of kidnapping; great excitement ensues.

—Petition for a Telegraph to California is presented in U. S. Senate, by Gen. Cass, and an appropriation of $300,000 asked.

—The United States ship *Preble* arrives at New-York, after an eventful cruise of four years and four months.

—The Court of Appeals opens at Albany, New-York.

Jan. 3.—The Kaffirs attack Fort White, at Cape of Good Hope, but are repulsed; 20 killed.

—Resignation of the French Ministry.

—Boundary between Missouri and Iowa, is settled by a decision of the Supreme Court against the former.

—Earthquake shock is felt in the State of Maine.

—The Bank of England increases its rate of discount from 2½ to 3 ₱ cent.

Jan. 4.—Mdlle. Jenny Lind arrives in Havana.

—The Prussian Parliament reassembles, and awaits the issue of the Dresden Conferences.

Jan. 5.—The Polish and Hungarian Refugees in New-York, form an Association.

—Great fire in Dublin, (Ire.) loss $150,000.

Jan. 6.—Seventy sail of vessels, due at the port of New-York, are detained at sea by severe weather, an event never before known.

—The new City Government of New-York is inaugurated.

—Inauguration of Gov. Lowe of Maryland.

—The Dresden Commissioners met the Stadtholders of Rendsburg, and proceed to an arrangement of the Schlesing-Holstein troubles.

Jan. 7.—The new Legislature of New-York convenes at Albany; Henry J. Raymond (Whig) is chosen Speaker of the Assembly.

—A Sanatory Survey of New-York City is commenced, by order of the Corporation.

—An anti-Fugitive Slave Law Convention meets at Syracuse.

—The Kaffir Chief, Hermanus, with his son, is killed during an attack upon Fort Beaufort; the Kaffirs are again routed.

Jan. 8.—The second Fugitive Slave case in New-York, under the recent law, is decided, after a trial of seventeen days. Henry Long, the fugitive, is remanded to his master's service.

Jan. 9.—The Br. steamship *Niagara* is seized at Boston, for violation of U. S. Revenue Laws.

—Steam communication is opened between England and Brazil, via Southampton.

—A company of Americans in California, attack an entrenched camp of the Indians, and 44 of the latter are killed. A party of 72 miners had previously been surprised and murdered by the savages.

—A new French Ministry is appointed by President Louis Napoleon.

—Great tornado and earthquake occurs at Malta.

Jan. 10.—The Schleswig Holstein Government yields to the Germanic Confederation.

—The new French Cabinet are received by the National Assembly.

—Gen. Narvaez, whose former resignation had not been accepted by the Queen of Spain, insists upon retiring. A new Spanish Cabinet is accordingly constituted.

Jan. 11.—Distribution of Pictures in New-York for the benefit of the sufferers by the disaster of the steamer *Helena Sloman*.

—Ravages of the Cholera excite much alarm in Jamaica.

—Lead mines are discovered near Dubuque, Iowa.

—Ship Franconia, of Baltimore; wrecked off Holyhead; 13 lives lost.

Jan. 13.—Geo. W. Niles, a lawyer of New-York, sentenced to State Prison for two years and six months, and $2000 fine, for conspiracy

—Geo. W. Boutwell inaugurated Governor of Massachusetts.

Jan. 15.—Gen. Arista inaugurated President of Mexico.

—A Board of Army officers assembles at Washington to revise the uniform dress of the U. S. Army.

—A terrible accident occurs in New-York by the falling of a range of new buildings; six persons killed and others injured.

—Insurrection in Guanajuato (Mex.) which is suppressed by the Government.

—First trial by jury takes place in Vienna, under the new Austrian Constitution.

Jan. 17.—The Cheap Postage Bill passes in the House of Representatives.

Jan. 18.—Destructive conflagration in New Orleans; the St. Charles' Hotel destroyed, besides two churches and other buildings—loss $500,000.

—Henry Long, the fugitive slave from New-York, is sold at auction in Richmond, Va, for $750.

—Orders of Knighthood are conferred by the King of Prussia on 250 persons, on the anniversary of the Coronation.

Jan. 20.—Gen. José G. Monagas elected Chief Magistrate of Venezuela for a term of four years.

—Steamer Brilliant collapses a flue at Bayou Sara, La. Several lives lost.

Jan. 21.—Convention of Forwarders and parties interested in Canal navigation, meets at Albany.

Jan. 22.—The U. S. Mail steamship *Atlantic*, having been disabled at sea, returns in safety to Cork; great fears were felt on her behalf.

Jan. 23.—Three thousand Kaffirs attacked the British Colonists, near Fort Hare, at Cape of Good Hope, but are again driven back with a loss of one hundred killed.

Jan. 24.—Defalcation of the paying Teller of the Bank of Louisiana, (N. Or.) amount $70,000.

Jan. 25.—The State of Virginia presents a gold medal to Gen. Winfield Scott, at Washington.

—The town of Gorgona, on the Isthmus, is nearly destroyed by fire.

—A Socialist conspiracy is detected at Paris, and 60 persons arrested.

Jan. 27.—Steamer John Adams sunk in the Mississippi, near Vicksburg, and 130 lives lost.

Jan. 28.—Schr. S. C. Davis sunk in Chesapeake Bay, on her way to New-York; several lives lost.

Jan. 29.—Defalcation of Ray Tompkins, a broker, creates much excitement in New-York.

Jan. 30.—Gen. C. T. James elected U. S. Senator from Rhode Island, by *one* majority.

Jan. 31.—The Austrians complete the military possession of Hamburg.

MISCELLANEOUS EVENTS.

In this month—Heavy snows occur at the North and West.

—*The Massachusetts Legislature* is organized by a Coalition of Democrats and Free-Soilers

—*A proposition* for the union of New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburgh, is rejected by the Common Council of New-York.

—Rev. Benj. Wafford of Spartanburg, S. C., bequeaths $100,000 as a fund for the foundation of a Methodist College.

—*The U. S. Government Agents* effect a Treaty with the Texas Indians.

—*The King of Naples* is menanced by revolutionary plots.

—*The Spanish Ministry* tender their resignation.

—*In Bolivia*, Ballivian's plot to overthrow the Government is frustrated, and the prime mover flees the country.

—*The first steamer* plies on Lake Nicaragua.

—*Don José Sacasa* is chosen Director of Nicaragua. The British usurpations continue to create difficulties.

—*In Prussia and Saxony*, efforts are made to confine the liberty of the Press.

—*Austria contracts two loans*, one of forty millions from Russia, and another of one hundred millions on State obligations at 6 ₱ cent.

—*Hamburg is occupied* by four thousand Austrian troops.

—*In the Papal States*, the official Budget shows a deficiency of two million Roman scudi.

—*The Port of Tigre* in the State of Honduras, is blockaded by the English.

—*War ensues* between the States of San Salvador and Honduras, and Guatemala; a plot of Carrera to create a revolt in San Salvador is defeated.

FEBRUARY.

Feb. 1.—Emigration from Ireland commences with vigor.

Feb. 2.—Severe earthquake at Carthagena, N. G.;—several buildings destroyed

—The Austrian Military Government in Hamburg resumes the Seignioral rule of the King of Denmark.

Feb. 3.—Gov. John A. Quitman of Mississippi, is arrested by the U. S. Marshal on a charge of participation in the invasion of Cuba. He resigns the office of Governor.

Feb. 4.—Unsuccessful attempt to elect a U. S. Senator in the New-York Legislature; ex-Gov. Fish is chosen by the Assembly, but Mr. Beekman's course turns the scale in the Senate.

—The British Parliament is opened by the Queen.

Feb. 5.—Gen. Lewis Cass is reelected to the U. S. Senate for six years.

Feb. 6.—Francis Bowen is rejected as Professor of History in Harvard University; the vote being 33 to 39.

—Troubles occur among the coal-heavers at Richmond, near Philadelphia.

Feb. 7.—Jenny Lind arrives at New-Orleans.

—Lord John Russell introduces into the British Parliament a bill to prevent the assumption of Ecclesiastical Titles.

Feb. 6.—The Dotation Bill recommended by Louis Napoleon to the French National Assembly, to provide for an additional credit of 1,800,000 fr. for 1851, is rejected by a majority of 102.

Feb. 11.—The question of Free Trade is agitated in Parliament by Disraeli, Sir James Graham, Lord John Russell and others.

—The proposed abolition of the Viceroyalty in Ireland excites opposition; public meetings adverse to it are held in Dublin.

Feb. 15.—Shadrach, a fugitive slave, is arrested in Boston, and amidst great excitement, is forcibly rescued.

Feb. 17.—The question of the treatment of the Hungarian Refugees is adjusted by Austria and Turkey. An amnesty is granted to all except eight, including Kossuth and Bathyany.

Feb. 22.—The Russell Ministry in England tender their resignation, which is accepted. Lord Stanley attempts the formation of a new Cabinet, but fails; and Lord John Russell is recalled.

Feb. 23.—The Kaffir war continues. Col. Somerset makes an attack upon Fort Armstrong, and 90 Kaffirs are killed and 230 captured.

Feb. 28.—A severe earthquake shock occurs throughout Asia Minor.

—The freehold qualification for voters in the State of New-Jersey is abolished.

In this month, the Legislature of California ballot unsuccessfully 142 times for a U. S. Senator, in place of Col. Fremont; the election is postponed to January, 1852.

The Crystal Palace, designed for the Exhibition of All Nations at London, is completed, and made over to the Royal Commissioners.

MARCH.

Mar. 2.—St. Thomas' Church in New-York, built of stone in 1826, is destroyed by fire.

—A well-known criminal, 'One-Eyed Thompson,' commits suicide in prison, in New-York.

—Steamer Oregon bursts her boilers on the Mississippi; several lives lost.

Mar. 3.—The Russell Ministry resume their functions.

Mar. 4.—The XXXIst Congress of the United States ends its existence. An Extra Session of the Senate is convened by the President.

—At the close of the Session of Congress, a Joint Resolution is passed to devote a public vessel to the service of Kossuth, to convey him to the United States.

—The Cheap Postage Bill is passed by Congress.

Mar. 10.—The Constitutional Convention of Ohio concludes its sitting, after a session of six months.

Mar. 12.—Destructive fire at Nevada City, Cal.; 200 buildings destroyed, and loss $1,300,000.

Mar. 13.—The U. S. frigate St. Lawrence arrives at Southampton with the contributions of the United States to the Great Exhibition.

Mar. 15.—The Minister of Justice in Hayti, Jean Baptiste Francey, is shot by order of the Emperor, with seven others concerned in a conspiracy.

Mar. 17.—For three days a terrible storm rages at Boston, Mass.; considerable damage is occasioned to vessels and property.

Mar. 25.—The difficulties between the Hawaiian Government and France are adjusted.

APRIL.

Ap. 2.—A violent earthquake is experienced in Valparaiso, more severe than any since 1822. Houses are thrown down, public edifices sustain damage, and some lives are lost. Ap. 4: A heavy rain ensues, which continues for twelve hours.

Ap. 15.—A violent gale from the East devastates the sea-coast of Massachusetts, and destroys large amounts of property on the wharves of Boston.

Ap. 17.—Destruction of Minot's Ledge Light-House, near Boston; three lives lost.

—The passage of the Canal Enlargement bill in the Legislature of New-York is defeated by the withdrawal of twelve Democratic members of the Senate, and the Legislature adjourns.

Ap. 20.—An insurrection occurs at Santiago, Chili, but is suppressed by the Government.

Ap. 21.—An organized band of men is arrested in Jackson Co., Mich., on a charge of firing the depots of the Railroad, placing obstructions upon the track, and procuring injury to passengers.

Ap 25.—President Fillmore issues a proclamation against any attempts at the invasion of Cuba.

Ap. 26.—Under the President's proclamation, the steamer Cleopatra is seized by the U. S. authorities in New-York, on suspicion of being fitted out for a descent upon the territory of Cuba. Mr. John L. O'Sullivan, and other parties interested in the vessel, are also arrested. The affair occasions considerable excitement.

MAY.

May 1—The Crystal Palace at London is publicly inaugurated for the World's Fair by Queen Victoria in person. The Exhibition opens.

May 3—A disastrous conflagration occurs at San Francisco, and rages for two days. Upward of 2,000 buildings are destroyed, and property is lost to the value of $2,000,000. Several lives are also lost.

May 5—A Southern Rights Convention meets at Charleston, S. C.; forty Associations in different States are represented by 430 delegates. On the 8th the Convention adjourns, resolving in favor of a Dissolution of the Union, with or without cooperation.

—The American Association for the Advancement of Science holds a very interesting meeting at Cincinnati, continuing one week.

May 14—A terrible conflagration occurs at Stockton, Cal.; loss $1,500,000.

—The New-York and Erie Railroad is opened to Lake Erie, with appropriate ceremonies; the occasion induces great rejoicings in view of the union of the Hudson and the Lakes, by means of this great work.

May 15—Earthquake shock at San Francisco, at 10½ A M.

—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States (New School) is commenced at Utica.

May 17—Gold is discovered in vast quantities, about this time, in Australia. A great excitement ensues.

May 20—The General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church of the United States meets at St. Louis.

May 29—The Congress of New-Granada adjourns, after passing a law for the Abolition of Slavery in the Republic, to take effect on the 1st January, 1852.

May 31—The Hottentots attack the English Missions, but are defeated.

—*In this month* a colossal statue of Frederick the Great is inaugurated at Berlin.

May 13 *to* 24.—*President Fillmore* and the members of the Cabinet make a tour in the Northern States of the Union, for the purpose of attending the opening of the New-York and Erie Railroad.

—*Jenny Lind* returns to New-York, after a Southern and Western tour of unexampled success.

JUNE.

June 4.—Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania meets at Reading.

June 9.—Democratic State Convention of New-Hampshire meets at Concord.

June 10.—An extra session of the Legislature of New York is convened; J. B. Varnum being chosen Speaker of the House, *pro tem.*

—A case of Lynch law occurs in San Francisco, a returned Sydney convict, named Jenkins, being arrested in the act of purloining, and hung by the populace. The merchants of San Francisco form a Committee of Vigilance for the prevention of further outrages.

—Terence Bellew McManus, one of the banished Irish Patriots, arrives at San Francisco, having escaped from Sydney.

June 16.—A State Rights Convention is held at Jackson, Miss.

June 17.—The Mexican Government issues a decree forbidding scientific examinations of the Isthmus of Tehauntepec, and orders all Americans engaged in the work to desist.

June 20.—The Nicaraguan Government revokes the grant of an exclusive privilege to the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship-Canal Company, for the navigation of the interior waters of the Republic.

June 22.—A sixth conflagration since the foundation of the city takes place in San Francisco; 500 houses and $3,000 000 in property are consumed. The business portion of the city is reduced to ashes.

June 23.—Insurrectionary movements in the provinces of China, excite the alarm of the Imperial Court.

June 24.—The forces of Russia are defeated by the Turkomans of the Steppes, in the harbor of Achrabad; five Russian vessels are destroyed.

—Whig State Convention of Pennsylvania is held at Lancaster.

June 25.—Whig State Convention at Bellows Falls, Vt.; strong resolutions against slavery are adopted.

June 30.—A riot occurs at Liverpool, between the police and the soldiers of the 91st regiment.

—Treaties are concluds with various tribes of Indians in Oregon, by the U. S. Commissioners.

—*In this month* the Circassians achieve important victories over the Russians; the fort of Haidar is attacked by the Naib Mohammed Emir; and the Russian garrison of 2,000 men surrenders.

—*Brigandage* prevails to a great extent in Greece The village of Velitza, in Atalanta, is pillaged, and the peasantry murdered.

JULY.

July 3—The Jewish Abjuration bill is passed in the British House of Commons.

—Whig State Convention of Ohio meets at Columbus.

July 4—Revolution in Cuba. The Cuban patriots issue a Declaration of Independence. Conflicts take place between the Revolutionists and the Government troops, in which the latter are defeated. July 15: Col. Calle is attacked near Puerto Principe, and 300 of his men killed. A portion of the Government troops join the insurrection.

—The Fourth of July is celebrated with the customary rejoicings. Hon. Daniel Webster delivers an Oration at Washington, upon the occasion of laying the corner-stone of the Capitol Extension.

—Mr. Peabody, a distinguished American banker, residing in London, gives a splendid entertainment in honor of the day, at "Willis's Rooms," at which the Duke of Wellington and others of the English nobility are present.

July 5—Steamship Union lost on the passage from San Francisco to Panama; the passengers and gold are saved.

July 8.—An American steamer is refused a clearance by the Mexican Consul at New-Orleans.

July 11.—The Vigilance Committee of San Francisco hang another man found guilty of crimes; the second one executed by the mob.

—Brev. Brig. Gen. Talleott, Chief of the Ordnance Department U. S. A. is cashiered by an Army Court Martial at Washington, for illegal practices.

—Extra Session N. Y Legislature adjourns *sine die*.

—Prosecutions are brought in Maine against the new Liquor law; but the law is sustained.

July 12.—The Royal and Foreign Commissioners of the Great Exhibition are entertained with a Banquet by Mr. Wm. Brown, M. P. on board the steamer Atlantic, at Liverpool.

July 13.—Battle between the Haytiens and Dominicans, in which the latter are victorious; 900 of the Haytien troops are slain, and large quantities of spoil taken.

July 14.—A severe earthquake destroys the city of Melfi in Italy, 100 miles S. E. of Naples, and damages property in the neighboring towns. Seven shocks occur within twenty-four hours. Large numbers of persons perish in the ruins.

July 15.—M. de Tocqueville reports to the French National Assembly in favor of a Revision of the Constitution.

—French and Spanish Commissioners are appointed to determine the boundary between France and Spain along the Pyrenean frontier.

July 17.—Terrible freshet in Pennsylvania; several lives and great amounts of property are lost.

—The House of Lords refuse the Jewish Abjuration bill a second reading by a majority of 36.

—The German Diet replies to Lord Palmerston's protest against the annexation of the non-German provinces of Austria, and declines to recognize the right of interference.

—The President of Ecuador, Gen. Diego Novoa, is seized and conveyed on board a Government vessel, by order of Gen. Urbina, who assumes the reins of Government.

—The first overland emigrants of the season arrive at Placerville, in California.

July 18.—The Jewish question again recurs in the British Parliament. Alderman Salomons, elected Member for Greenwich, refuses to take the oath in the prescribed form, and is finally expelled the House of Commons.

—The Count de Bocarmé is executed at Mons, (Bel.) for the murder of a brother-in-law under peculiar circumstances.

July 19.—Fatal affray at Manchester, (Eng.) between the Trades-Unionists and the master-workmen.

—The great line of Railway from Dublin to Galway is completed.

—The vote is taken in the French Assembly on the Revision of the Constitution; the proposition is defeated, a majority of three-fourths being required, but not given. The whole number of votes was 446 in favor of Revision, and 278 against it; wanting 97 votes of the required number.

—Marshal Radetzky proclaims a state of siege in the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom.

—A Banquet is given in New-York to Archbishop Hughes, on the occasion of his return from Rome.

July 20.—Terrible catastrophe at Moscow; 158 monks, proceeding from the convent of Wladimir to a neighboring village, are drowned by the breaking of a wooden bridge over the moat of the convent, the water being 45 feet deep.

July 21.—The Governor of California pronounces against the Vigilance Committees, and calls upon all good citizens to assist the Executive in upholding the laws.

July 28.—Great Eclipse of the sun, total in Northern Europe.

—A destructive conflagration occurs at Kensington, Phila.; loss $100,000.

July 30.—A treaty is concluded between the United States and the Sioux Indians, in Minnesota.

AUGUST.

Aug. 1—The Lord Mayor of London, with several of the Royal Commissioners of the Great Exhibition, visits Paris: and the party are entertained with balls, dinners, reviews, and mock battles.

Aug. 3—An expedition against Cuba sets out from New-Orleans, in the steamer Pampero. The expedition consists of some 450 men, under the command of Gen. Narciso Lopez. The steamer leaves New-Orleans at day-break, but her engine being out of order, she runs aground, and is towed to the mouth of the Mississippi, and thence departs for Cuba. [See subsequent events of the expedition, in chronological order below.]

Aug. 4.—President Pineda and Cabinet of Nicaragua, are arrested by the ex-Minister of War, General Muñoz, and are sent to Port La Union, Tigre Island. Don Justo Albaunaz is chosen President. Leon being in possession of Muñoz, the Senate assembled at Grenada, and Don. Jose del Montenegro is elected President. Affairs assume a hostile aspect.

Aug. 5.—Volcanic eruption in the mountains of Martinique. Six craters are in full activity.

Aug. 6.—Democratic State Convention of Ohio meets at Columbus.

Aug. 9.—A violent storm takes place in the Southwestern States, injuring property to a large amount.

—The British Parliament prorogued by the Queen in person.

Aug. 10.—Destructive freshet in Iowa. Trees are uprooted, buildings carried away, etc.

Aug. 12.—The Nicaragua route from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans is opened by the arrival of the Steamship Prometheus at New-York from San Juan de Nicaragua.

Aug. 13.—The people of Litchfield, Conn., celebrate the Second Centennial of the organization of that county. The ceremonies continue for two days.

Aug. 15.—Destructive tornado in Missouri, accompanied by heavy rain, thunder and lightning; much property is destroyed.

Aug. 17.—The sea is violently agitated at the Island of St. Lucia; the tide rises to an unprecedented hight.

—Popular commotion at Durango, (Mex.) growing out of the exorbitant price of corn; the rate is reduced, and the excitement ceases.

Aug. 19.—The Catholic Defense Association is inaugurated at Dublin, by a mass meeting of Roman Catholics from all parts of the United Kingdom. The movement is occasioned by the action of Parliament upon the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, which is bitterly opposed.

Aug. 20—The Emperor of Austria declares the sole responsibility of the Ministry to the throne.

Aug. 21—Great riot at New-Orleans in regard to the position of Cuban affairs; the house of the Spanish Consul is attacked by the mob, and that functionary takes refuge in the city prison. The rioters also destroy the office of the Spanish paper, *La Patria*.

—At Sacramento, Cal., a convict reprieved by the Governor, is forcibly captured by the populace and hung.

Aug. 22.—Violent storms attended with great destruction of property, occur along the Atlantic seaboard; the effects are particularly disastrous in the vicinity of Cambridge, Mass., and in Tallahassee, Fla.

—The American yacht America wins the prize at the Cowes Regatta; Com. Stevens is awarded the Silver Cup of All Nations.

Aug. 24.—Great conflagration at Concord, N. H.

—The Vigilance Committee of San Francisco take two prisoners, named Whittaker and McKenzie, from jail during divine service, and execute the unhappy culprits.

Aug. 28—The yacht *America* wins a race of forty miles each way, over the Br. iron yacht *Titania*. Great excitement is occasioned by this signal victory.

Aug. 30—A portion of Marysville, Cal., is destroyed by fire.

—The Canadian Parliament is prorogued.

Aug. 11.—The steamer Pampero, with the Cuban Expeditionists on board, arrives in sight of the Moro Castle, at Havana. At 3 P. M. Gen. Lopez captures the Captain and mate of a Spanish schooner, and compels them to act as pilots. The Pampero stands in for the land of Cuba, is hailed from the fort of Bahia Honda, and at 10 P. M. runs aground on a coral reef.

Aug. 12.—At 2 A. M. the troops are disembarked from the Pampero, at Cubanos, after a trifling resistance. At 8 A. M. Lopez marches, with 323 men, to Las Pozas, a place 10 miles distant, leaving Col. Crittenden, with 130 men, at Cubanos, to guard the stores and ammunition. Col. Crittenden, the same night, procures conveyances for the stores, and proceeds to join the forces of Lopez.

Aug. 14—When within four miles of Las Pozas, Col. Crittenden is attacked by 500 Spanish troops, his forces are scattered, 30 escaping to the mountains, and Col. C. retreating with a band of 50 to the seacoast. At the same time, Lopez is attacked at Las Pozas by 800 Spanish troops under Gen. Enna, but the Spaniards are repulsed with a loss of 200 men killed and wounded.

—Lopez moves his forces toward the mountains.

Aug. 16.—The Spanish troops again attack Lopez, at midday, with 900 men, but are again repulsed with a loss of 320; Lopez afterward retiring 18 miles over the mountains.

—Fifty-one Americans, captured at sea, are shot in cold blood at Havana, and their bodies abused and disfigured. They constituted the command of Col. Crittenden, and perished with their officer.

Aug. 19.—A heavy storm of rain destroys the ammunition of the invading force, and renders their arms ineffective.

Aug. 20.—The Expeditionists are attacked by the Government forces, and routed, with heavy loss. One hundred and twenty-five men only remain with Lopez.

Aug. 24—The remnant of the invaders suffer from hunger, and are compelled to subsist on horse-flesh, leaves and roots. They are met by another body of troops, and disperse without fighting.

Aug. 29—Gen Lopez is tracked by bloodhounds among the mountains, and captured by a party of countrymen.

Aug. 31—Lopez is conveyed to Havana, and sentenced to death.

SEPTEMBER.

Sept. 1—Public execution of Gen. Narciso Lopez by the garrotte, at Havana.

Sept. 4—The British Parliament meets.

Sept. 8—Revolt breaks out at Coquimbo, Chili. The insurrectionists depose and banish the Government officers, seize the Custom-House, and levy forced loans. The Government takes active measures for the suppression of the revolt. The troops, however, fraternize with the people. Other troops are sent to the disaffected region, and the insurrection is quelled.

Sept. 9—The French National Assembly adjourns to the 4th of November. Active preparations are commenced for the approaching Presidential Election.

Sept. 10—Whig State Convention of Massachusetts meets at Springfield.

Sept. 11—Whig State Convention of New-York meets at Syracuse.

Sept. 12—Kossuth and his companions arrive at Smyrna, on board the U. S. frigate Mississippi, on their way to the United States. Great efforts were made by Austria to prevent the release of the Hungarian captives, but unsuccessfully, and they were recieved on board the Mississippi at Constantinople.

Sept. 18—The first number of the New-York Daily Times appears, marking a new era in the history of cheap literature. The number upon which this history is printed testifies to the triumphant success of the experiment.

—Anniversary of the Independence of Chili; Don Manuel Montt is inaugurated President of the Republic.

Sept. 25—Mr. John S. Thrasher, an American gentleman resident in Havana, and Editor of the *Faro Industrial*, is arrested by the Cuban authorities, his paper suppressed, and himself immured in a dark and damp dungeon. His papers are searched, and he is accused of a conspiracy against the Government, but no direct charges are substantiated, and the affair creates a great excitement.

OCTOBER.

Oct. 8.—The war in the Banda Oriental is ended, by the surrender of Oribe to the forces of Urquiza and Garzon.

Oct. 15—The Great Exhibition at London closes. The whole number of exhibitors was 17,000. The number of Prize Medals awarded was 2,918; of Council Medals, 170.

Oct. 20—The insurrection in the Northern Department of Mexico assumes a serious aspect. Gen. Carvajal, the leader of the revolution, marches upon the city of Matamoros, which is obstinately defended by General Avalos, and the besiegers lose 200 men.

Oct. 23—Kossuth reaches Southampton, Eng. He is denied a passage thither through Marseilles. Great rejoicings are occasioned by his arrival in England.

Oct. 28—A Convention of Cotton Planters is held at Macon, Geo. Three hundred delegates attend, and ex-Gov. Mosely, of Florida, is chosen President. After much discussion, resolutions were adopted, recommending Central, State, and County Associations, for the collection of statistical information respecting the production and consumption of Cotton.

NOVEMBER.

Nov. 4.—A public dinner is given by the British residents of New-York to Mr. Henry Grinnell, the projector of the American Arctic Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin.

—The French National Assembly meets; the Message is delivered.

Nov. 10.—The great legal controversy between the two branches of the Methodist Episcopal Church (North and South) is decided by Judge Nelson in the U. S. Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York. The separation is decided to be legal, and the property of the Church justly divisible between the contracting parties.

—Kossuth visits Birmingham, and is received with unbounded enthusiasm.

Nov. 11.—Kossuth arrives in Manchester, and addresses the people.

Nov. 15.—Kossuth is entertained at a farewell Banquet in Southampton, by the Mayor and Corporation of the city. He sets sail for the United States in the American steamer *Humboldt*.

Nov. 15.—Mr. John S. Thrasher is tried before a Court-Martial, but is allowed neither counsel nor witnesses. He is convicted of treason, and sentenced to eight years' imprisonment at hard labor in the chain-gang in Africa.

Nov. 17.—The Constitutional Convention of Mississippi adjourns, after adopting resolutions declaring the acquiescence of the State in the Compromise measures, but adhering firmly to the Fugitive Slave Law.

Nov. 21—The American steamer *Prometheus* is fired upon by the British man-of-war *Express*, at Greytown, Nicaragua; cause, non-payment of port-dues.

Nov. 27.—Fearful accident at Ward School No. 20, in the city of New-York. A cry of fire being raised in the building, the pupils rush in great numbers to the places of egress, when the balusters of the staircase give way, and the children are precipitated to the ground beneath; 43 children are killed.

DECEMBER.

Dec. 1—Revolution in France; Louis Napoleon by a *coup d'état* seizes the reins of Government; dissolves the National Assembly; declares a state of siege; arrests the Members of the Assembly; constitutes an entire new Ministry. The President proposes the instant Restoration of Universal Suffrage; an immediate Election by People and Army of a President, to hold office for ten years, to be supported by a Council of State, and two Houses of Legislature. The Revolution creates an intense excitement.

—The XXXIId Congress commences its first Session at Washington.

—The Senate proceeds to discuss the question of receiving Kossuth.

—The new Federal Assembly of Switzerland convenes.

Dec. 4.—Kossuth arrives at New-York, on board the steamer Humboldt.

Dec. 8.—The Panama Railroad is opened.

Dec. 10.—A tremendous demonstration in behalf of Mr. Thrasher is held at New-Orleans.

Dec. 12.—A Corporation Banquet is given in New-York, in honor of Kossuth. 15th.—A Banquet is given by the Press of New-York. 20th.—The Bar Dinner is given.

Dec. 23.—Kossuth arrives in Philadelphia.

Dec. 27.—Kossuth is received at Baltimore.

—Great fire at Philadelphia; loss $200,000.

—Conflagration at Buffalo; loss $150,000.

—Conflagration at New York; loss $100,000.

Dec. 30.—Kossuth arrives at Washington.

THE LAST QUARTER OF THE YEAR 1850.

OCTOBER.

—*The Danish war* is bloody and disastrous. Several attempts are made by the Schleswig-Holstein Army to storm the city of Friederichstadt, none of which prove successful. The losses sustained by the besieging force are very considerable. On the evening of the 4th of October, the town is attacked by two battalions of infantry and a detachment of riflemen, and after a desperate struggle, the Danes partially give way; but, retiring behind entrenchments, continue the defense, and the enemy are finally repulsed. After the failure of this desperate assault, Gen. Willisen, the commander of the Schleswig-Holstein forces, withdraws his troops from before the city. The two armies resume the positions occupied on the 27th September; the only result of the campaign being the almost total destruction of the town, and the loss of many brave men.

—*A formidable insurrection* against the Chinese Government breaks out in the Province of Kwang-si. The insurgents gain a victory over the Imperial forces, and by decoying a detachment into a defile between Tsing-yuen and Ying-teh, destroy 200 men.

—*Great mortality* occurs among the British troops in China, occasioned by the unhealthiness of the barracks and the want of sufficient sanatory precautions.

—*The Spanish ship-of-war* Donna Maria II. is blown up by accident at Macao, destroying 188 lives.

—*A terrible tempest* occurs at Kingis in Russia, (Oct. 3,) by which 168 persons are killed, with 205,600 sheep, 1,292 horses, 490 camels, and 360 oxen. During eight days, the ground is covered with snow to the depth of 5½ yards.

—*A frightful calamity* destroys many hundreds of lives at a place of pilgrimage called Herrgott, in Austria. At one of the public houses the pilgrims were spending the night in eating and drinking, when the oven took fire, and the flames extending to a range of barns and stables in which hundreds of persons were reposing, a great number of them perished.

—*An extensive conspiracy* is discovered at Teheran in Persia. The most influential portion of the clergy are implicated in a design to overthrow the Shah, to replace him by a descendant of Ali, and to drive the Turks out of Persia. Numerous arrests are made, and the conspiracy is frustrated.

—*The Representative Constitution* and the Liberty of the Press are destroyed in Tuscany, by two Decrees, announcing the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies and forbidding the publication of any journal or periodical without the written authorization of the Minister of the Interior.

—*The President of San Salvador* protests against the British blockade of the port of San Salvador. Hostilities between San Salvador and Guatemala assume a warlike aspect.

—*At Honolulu*, a destructive conflagration lays waste a large portion of the town.

—*Explosion* of steamer Sagamore (Oct. 29) at San Francisco, killing twelve persons.

—*Great Compromise Meeting* in New-York, at Castle Garden, (Oct. 30) to sustain the Compromise Measures adopted by Congress.

NOVEMBER.

Nov. 1.—The remains of Zachary Taylor, President of the United States, are deposited in the family cemetery near Louisville, Ky.

—Discriminating duties upon Chilian vessels and cargoes, are suspended by the U. S. Government.

Nov. 3.—The armies of Prussia and Austria come in sight of each other near Neuhoff; the Prussians retire, and no conflict ensues.

Nov. 6—The Austrian ultimatum is delivered at Berlin. Prussia is required to evacuate Hesse-Cassel, dissolve the Erfurt League, and recognize the Diet.

—The King of Prussia signs the order calling out the entire military force of the monarchy.

Nov. 10.—Indian troubles in Yucatan continue; the town of Tecash is taken by the savages, the houses destroyed, and nearly 300 of the inhabitants killed.

Nov. 11.—The Russian Ambassador at Vienna announces that the Czar will consider the continuance of the Prussian policy in the Electorate as a cause for war.

—The Nashville Convention meets at Nashville, Tenn. Governor McDonald, of Georgia, presides, and resolutions are adopted in favor of a Congress of Slave-holding States—the following six States voting therefor, viz.: Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Virginia. Tennessee was represented, but voted in opposition. The Convention adjourned on Tuesday, Nov. 18. The delegates in attendance were 59.

—Terrible conflagration at Fredericton, N. B., destroying nearly three hundred buildings.

Nov. 15—Hon. Henry Clay visits the Kentucky Legislature, on formal invitation, and addresses that body on the Compromise measures.

Nov. 18.—Extra Session of the Legislature of Texas, is convened for the purpose of acting upon the Peace bill. An extra session of the Mississippi Legislature is also called to consider the Compromise measures passed by Congress.

Nov. 23.—Dreadful massacres take place in Damaraland, Africa, and great atrocities are committed by the Namagua plunderer, Jonker Afrikander, upon the Rhenish Mission.

Nov. 27.—Hurricane at Cape Girardeau (Mo.) and much injury done to the town and shipping; many of the principal buildings are destroyed.

—*Liberated Slaves* are prohibited, under severe penalties, from entering the Brazilian Empire.

—*Disturbances* occur in Chili; Clubs of Equality are formed, but suppressed by the Government.

—*Troubles break out* among the savage tribes of Africa; the settlements on the coast sustain serious injury.

—*The Zulu country* in Africa, is explored, and important geographical discoveries are made.

—*The Merchants of Honolulu* (S. I) establish a Chamber of Commerce.

—*Throughout this month* the engrossing topic in the United States is the question of sustaining the Compromise measures adopted at the Second Session of the Thirty-First Congress. Immense gatherings in favor of the Compromise, known as "Union Meetings," take place in the large cities.

DECEMBER.

—*Prussia and Austria* appoint Commissioners for Hesse-Cassel; Lieut-Gen. Pucker acting for the former, and Field Marshal Lieut. Count Leininger for the latter.

—*The chief command* of the Schleswig-Holstein army devolves upon Major-General Baron Von der Horst, in place of Gen. Willisen.

—*The Dresden Free Conferences* open, at Dresden, with speeches from the Austrian and Prussian Ministers. Dec 29: the Conference is divided into five Committees, on the fundamental laws of the Germanic Confederation.

—*The King of Wurtemberg* issues a Royal Ordinance against the abuse of the Press.

—*The Neapolitan Army* is increased, at the instance of Austria.

—*The trial* of members of the Liberal Society of United Italians is concluded at Naples. Six of the condemned are sentenced to death; the ex-Minister and five others to thirty years' imprisonment; and the remainder to confinement for twenty years.

—*In the South of Hungary*, paper money becomes so worthless, that the peasantry resort to a barbaric system of exchange.

—*A Ministerial crisis* occurs in Spain; the Ministry resign.

—*Reform projects* prevail in Sweden

FRANCE.

Scenes of the Usurpation.

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 11, 1851.

To the Editor of The New-York Daily Times:

On Tuesday morning, the 2nd day of this "bleak December,"

"While I nodded nearly napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one *loudly* rapping, rapping at my chamber door;
'Tis some visitor, I muttered, knocking at my chamber door:
Only this, and nothing more."

Ordering the unwelcome disturber of my peace to enter, in rushed my good friend Mr. BUISS, who, but a few days before had been ordered by the Prefect to quit France, on account of his Republicanism. Never was man more agitated. He spun round my room for a moment or two, like a top, humming away all the while certain strange words always ending with *coup d'etat, coup d'etat*. I certainly thought he had a *coup de la tête*, and was about ringing the bell to order a strait jacket for one, when he seized me by the hand and cried out, "My dear fellow, Paris is in a state of siege. LOUIS NAPOLEON has dissolved the Assembly by a *coup d'etat*; CHANGARNIER and CAVAIGNAC are in prison; so are THIERS, [thank GOD, exclaimed I] and BERRYER; and MOLE, and MICHAEL DE BOURGES,"—and then he named about a dozen others whese names rattled out of his mouth like musket shot.

Meanwhile, I hurried on my clothes helter skelter, and all unkempt and unwashed, rushed into the street. All was quiet as a mill-pond. Seeing a dozen fellows before a placard at the Post Office, by the side of the Luxembourg, I joined them, and found they were reading the President's proclamation. No one seemed excited but myself. The short, startling contents of the announcement,—thus:

"*The National Assembly is dissolved,*"
"*Universal Suffrage is re-established,*"
"*Paris is in a state of siege.*"
"*The Council of State is dissolved,*" &c.

came upon me like thunder-strokes. I was sure it was all a dream. And then everybody was so calm. The air was

"Still as old Chaos
Before Motion's birth."

It was a dark, dull morning, which seemed to have been imported over night from London. I could hardly breathe; and moreover I was not yet awake. My friend, on the contrary, was all life, and breathed like a porpoise. His little eyes were quite a-fire. Giving me no time to digest the hot words which I had just devoured, he seized me by the arm and hurried me, on a most undignified trot, towards the Seine. There we found torrents of people, from every quarter of Paris, dashing pell-mell towards the National Assembly. Joining the most impetuous stream, we were there first among the foremost. What a spectacle! Not an "honorable member," red, white, grizzle or grey to be seen; the square in front of the building filled with soldiers; four murderous cannons pointing their muzzles towards its closed doors; and everybody about paralyzed with astonishment.

Running from this scene to the *Pont de la Concorde*, to cross over that famous bridge and see the *Champs Elysée*, a couple of horrid bayonets were presented to our hearts, and we were forbidden to pass. Pursuing a safer and more circuitous route, we at last reached the *Place de la Concorde*, which was red with troops, and where also we could only pass, if at all, at the point of a bayonet.

In fact, turn which way we would, we were sure to encounter soldiers. We tried to return home by the Tuilleries Gardens, but they were occupied with artillery; we went to the Gardens of the Luxembourg, but they were monopolized by the line; to the Place de Carrousel, but it was filled with cavalry; to the Quai d'Orsay, but it was lined with *chasseurs*; by the Palais National, but it was crammed with municipal guards. Our only resource was the dear old Boulevards. These we found free on both sides; but down the centre there ran a line of troops like a river of fire. But despite of this there was no excitement. The expression on people's faces was that of stupid amazement. Paris—gay, lively, intelligent, *spirited* Paris—the centre of European civilization—seemed by this infernal *coup* to have become a metropolis of idiots. I went home in a state of disgust. But in the evening I found myself at the Boulevards again, where were crowds of people not yet recovered from their amazement, but somewhat less paralyzed. Their tongues were loose at any rate, though not quite free. A few cries of *Vive la Republique* were heard, but they were like single shots in the air and produced no effect.

The night passed in quiet, though everybody had the night-mare and dreamed of barricades. The sun refused to rise the next morning—again, and everybody was up late. This was Wednesday. At 10 o'clock I found myself at a Republican Café, noted as a haunt for Red Republicans, in the Quartier St. Antoine. There were few persons there, but they were all in a state of excitement, denouncing the President, and predicting his downfall. But I heard no talk of barricades. I visited several other places of the same description with the same result.

Descending by the *Place de la Bastille*, which was crystallized into grotesque little circles, all radiant with life, I traversed the whole length of the Boulevards to the Madelaine. The shops were still open, but all business was suspended. The crowd was so dense that it was difficult to move. From the Column in the Place Vendome, the streets looked as if filled with a black mass of insects, moving enough just to indicate life. Every one was wide awake. Troops were marching slowly by, without so much as a drum to break the sound of their monotonous tramp. The object of this demonstration was evidently to impress the people with fear. But it failed. For the first time, the air resounded with one loud, overwhelming cry of *Vive la Republique!* This was not only uttered generally, and in chorus during the whole day, and, in fact, up to midnight; but when a company of soldiers passed by, it was shouted into their ears, and especially into the ears of the officers, in a manner at once imperative and striking. But neither soldier nor officer made any response. They remained silent and stern as death. One or two barricades were built in the course of the day in the Faubourg St. Antoine and Temple; but they were easily taken.

That night was a night of agitation and alarm. Every one feared for the morrow. The aspect of the Red Republicans was fierce and determined.

I was up nearly all night—and the feverish pulse of the great city, throbbing with excitement, made it certain to me that the next day would be a day of blood.

It was so. I was up and out at daylight. Again no sun—again a dead calm—but not like that of Monday. It was the fearful calm which precedes a storm. The clouds about me were charged with fire. Leaving the thronged Boulevards, I again wended my path, though not without fear, to the quarter of the Bastille. It took but a glance to see that the people there—the working population of Paris—were ready to dare everything. It was, alas, too plain, also, that their

—Hearts though stout and brave,
Still like muffled drums were beating
Funeral marches to the grave.

Before noon, hundreds of those poor fellows had become active insurgents; and before night silent corpses. At one o'clock, having watched these brave, desperate fellows in their course, I saw them lay the first stone of the fatal barricades on the Boulevards opposite the Portes St. Denis and St. Martin. I saw one of your correspondents beside me; also Mr. BRISBANE; and I don't know how many other Americans, some of whom (though none of them engaged in the unequal battle,) were afterward wounded. The *ouvriers* were joined in their work by many young men who appeared to be tradesmen and clerks. Indeed, there were not a few mere boys. In fact, the ouvriers were soon in the minority. The work proceeded slowly and in the presence of hundreds of sorrowful though silent spectators. Not a soldier nor *sergent de ville* was to be seen. The insurgents were designedly left to themselves. Wagon after wagon was arrested in its course, detached from its horses, and piled upon the barricade, without a single remonstrance. Even the *Messagerie Nationale* near by was broken into and every wagon taken, without ceremony and without opposition. More than this, a guard-house was broken into, its tri-colored flag torn down and its windows broken, while not so much as a single guard was there to protest. I witnessed all this with my own eyes, and saw at once through the cunning tactics of the Government.

To anticipate my story a little: A Commissary of Police, in citizen's dress, who was dangerously wounded at one of the barricades, confessed to his mother that he was there to instigate the Red Republicans to insurrection, that they might be got at and slaughtered. The villain deserved his fate.

To resume. I waited at the Porte St. Denis till the barricades were finished, and in truth till they were flanked by other and smaller barricades across the neighboring streets; and though this work lasted over two hours, no troops were yet in sight. As soon as the last stone was thrown in among the wagons and lumber, of which the barricades were composed, a frantic young fellow, of about 30 years of age, and having the hard, thought-stricken appearance of a severe student, mounted on a neighboring bench, and proclaimed that *Louis Napoleon had been formerly deposed by the Supreme Court, convened for the purpose at Rouen, and that therefore the people were bound to resist him and his troops to the death.* He then called upon the barricadists and others about him to shout *Vive la Republique!* which they did unanimously, and with a good heart. I had seen this young man, eloquent and brave, from the first, urging on his brother insurgents in their work, and himself carrying huge stones and assisting to draw big wagons.

Most of these poor fellows were without other arms than a few bars of iron that they had wrested from the neighboring railing.

With their war-cry of *Vive la Republique* ringing in my ears, I hurried down towards the Place de la Concorde. On my way I met the troops: first a few soldiers of the line, who cleared the Boulevards as they went along, and at once guarded every entrance to them from the Rue Richelieu to the barricades, and then came uncounted multitudes of troops.

I rushed out of their way, and escaped into a reading-room opposite the Rue Vivienne. Stopping there but a few moments, I hurried by a narrow pass into a street running parallel with the Boulevards, and waited anxiously for the struggle. It soon commenced near the *Café de Paris*, some person in that quarter having fired upon the soldiers. I was within sight of the battle, but, I thank God, not within gun-shot. Here twenty persons must have been shot, at the least. The fire lasted, at intervals, for fifteen minutes. Meanwhile, the soldiers had also been fired upon from a street leading from the Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle, when they rushed madly upon hundreds of quiet spectators, with whom they had been a minute before conversing, and at least forty of them were slaughtered in an instant.

Then came the attack upon the Barricades, which were carried away by cannon, and the defenders afterwards pursued and for the most part killed between the Portes St. Denis and St. Martin.

An hour after this took place, I walked over the scene of battle. Little streams of blood ran down the pavement and puddles of it stood in the street. The place was sown with bullets. I gathered a few of them as souvenirs. Every house on the south side of the Boulevards Poissoniere and Bonne Nouvelle was peppered with shot. Four of the houses were awfully bored and battered with cannon-balls. The Barricades were a wreck, and were strewn with dead bodies. It was a sight not to be forgotten.

Similar scenes occurred on Thursday, in various parts of the Quartiers of St. Antoine and the Temple. At least fifty barricades were built. I have seen a soldier who recounted to me his part in the taking of thirteen. He looked like a quiet, harmless fellow, and was evidently full of pity for the insurgents.

The whole number killed is about four hundred. Not more, I think, though some say two thousand.

The reading-room where I had taken refuge for an instant, was attacked in a few moments after I left, without the slightest reason, and no less than six musket balls passed through the windows. Fortunately no one was killed or wounded, though at least thirty persons were there.

In fact, the conduct of the soldiers from the beginning was most brutal and murderous, and most of the victims were young men; and comparatively few of them *ouvriers* or *insurgents*.

4, P. M.—Paris is still tranquil, though the tranquility is that of a man with a bayonet at his breast. "The end is not yet." LINTON.

WASHINGTON.

Congress and Kossuth—The Democratic National Convention—Prospects, &c.

Correspondence of The New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 29.

Inquiry is on foot as to the manner in which Congress will receive KOSSUTH. The Senate was very thin, to-day, but they adopted the report of the Committee, appointed some time ago, for the reception and introduction of KOSSUTH. The Committee consisted originally of Messrs. SHIELDS, SEWARD, and FOOTE, and Mr. CASS was substituted for the last named. Each of these gentleman was in favor of receiving this Apostle of Liberty with the same honors which were accorded to LAFAYETTE, upon whom this country had bestowed that honored title. But, it appears to me that the Report adopted is in such words as to preclude KOSSUTH from speaking, or the presiding officer from addressing him. There is to be a mere introduction of KOSSUTH to the Senate, and an invitation to him from the President *pro tem.* to take a seat. There is an implied restriction in the form adopted against any speaking.

Again, the Senate, knowing that KOSSUTH was to arrive here this evening, took a long leap over to Friday next, when they adjourned, as if resolved to get out of KOSSUTH'S way, if possible. Many will be absent New-Year's day, and the next day there will not probably be a quorum. Unless KOSSUTH should stay here for a week, (which is quite improbable,) he will not have the honor of accepting an invitation to take a seat within the bar of the Senate.

As to the House, I doubt whether they intend to do even as much as the Senate has done. They may consent to invite him to a seat, upon the understanding that he is to keep his lips shut in their presence. They don't wish to have their prerogative of talking in that Hall, participated in by others, especially those who would be apt to out-talk them. If he were to make a speech in the capital, it would be one that would resound through this land, and reach the ears of nations far off. It would be a speech that would occupy the efforts of Congress, in reply, for some time. If he speak to Congress at all, he will make a hit.

I have no idea that, if he be prevented from addressing the Senate and House, he will accept any invitation, in this city, to any public dinner, where he would be called on to express his views or wishes. His next speech will probably be, to the people, beyond the mountains.

It was stated here, to-day, that the Democratic General Committee, appointed by the Baltimore National Convention in 1848, are to meet in this city to morrow. They have not arrived when this was written. Mr. B. F. HALLETT, of Mass., is the Chairman of the Committee. They are to designate the time and place for holding the next Democratic National Convention for the nomination of President and Vice-President.

The Democratic party is now so much divided, and its leaders have learned so well to abuse, and so little to trust each other, that it will be good policy to fix as early a day as possible. It will be some day in May, as the knowing ones say. WILLIAM O. BUTLER, of Ky., is, just now, the man who is most likely to be the nominee. Mr. BUCHANAN stands next; and after these two, it will be a scrub race amongst the rest, General BUTLER shows no anxiety for the place, and manages to hide his deficiencies as well as his light, under a Kentucky fodder stack. This gives him an advantage over those who are constantly exposing themselves to the public gaze, and to the public criticism. X. Y.

CHRONOMETERS, SEXTANTS, OCTANTS, QUADRANTS, SPY GLASSES, NIGHT GLASSES, new kind of superior quality Barometers, Patent Compasses, new and improved description, equal to any thing out, together with Charts of all parts of the world, special and general, from the most recent surveys and observations with the Navigator, Coast Pilot, Shipmasters' Assistant, Sumner's Method, and other nautical books, for sale by the subscribers on reasonable terms.

They would also inform Shipmasters that if they will send their Chronometers to, and take them from their establishment, that they will raise the same free of charge.

d19-1m E. & G. W. BLUNT, No. 178 Water-st.

C. E. FRANCIS, (formerly with Mr. E. Barlow,) SURGICAL and MECHANICAL DENTIST, would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he is now located at No. 43 Sixth-avenue, near 4th-st., and next door to the Savings Bank, where he will be ever ready to attend to all his professional duties, in a thorough and careful manner. No exertions will be spared to render perfect satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage. Particular attention will be given to the regulating of Children's Teeth. A good assortment of Tooth Brushes, Powders, Washes, &c., constantly on hand. ja1-eod3t*

GERARDUS BOYCE—Manufacturer of Silver Ware, No. 110 Greene-st., between Spring and Prince-streets, New-York. Tea Kettles, Vases, Pitchers, Waiters, Dishes, Urns, Tea Sets, Castors, Cups, Forks, and Spoons, and all articles in the above line on the most reasonable terms. N. B.—Old plate manufactured into the newest patterns. d25-6t*

The Irish Exiles.

To the Editor of The New-York Daily Times:

The friends of Smith O'Brien, Mitchell, and Meagher in this country, feel indignant at the use which is being made by certain designing parties of the names of these distinguished men, in order to excite in the minds of Irishmen in America a prejudice against KOSSUTH and his cause. This feeling of indignation is prompted—first, by the belief which they all entertain, that were O'Brien, Mitchell and Meagher, now on American soil, they would be among the first to render homage to the Hungarian hero; and, second, by the conviction, that the parties thus abusing their names, are the enemies, not the friends, of the Irish exiles. Prominent among these parties, stands the editor of the *Courier and Enquirer*. Now the champion of the Irish exiles, but a year ago he was their vilifier, as the following extract from a leading article in his paper of Nov. 16, 1850, will abundantly testify:

From the Courier and Enquirer, Nov. 16, 1851.

"We never for a moment believed that the hopes of Ireland were bound up in the success of those men who are now expiating their folly in the Botany Bay of the South Seas. These persons doubtless were actuated by patriotic motives, and would not have shrunk from any sacrifice for the good of their country. But woe to the couhtry that relies upon such men for its salvation—men who have the talents of declamatory demagogues, and not the powers of creative statesmen; who have no system but rebellion, and no end but demolition; who gain and maintain their influence by an appeal to the physical instincts and passions, rather than to the sober faculties of the understanding; who have neither the head to conceive broad regenerative plans, nor the self-command and patience necessary to work them out; who being themselves without the moral strength of cool convictions have no other power over their country men than to blind and to madden."

A letter written by me at the time, vindicating from these foul aspersions my absent and suffering friends, was refused a place in the columns of the *Courier and Enquirer!* Irishmen will probably learn from this circumstance to estimate at their proper value the present professions of that paper; and to acknowledge that the editor who could denounce as "declamatory demagogues," "having no system but rebellion—no end but domolition," Smith O'Brien, Mitchell, and Meagher, can lay claim to little credence, when he one day ventures to brand LOUIS KOSSUTH as a "Monarchist," and the next to arraign him as a Red-Republican.

AN IRISHMAN

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d20-6w WALTER BOWNE.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, Abraham W Lewis and Moses D. Gale, have renewed their limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, Part 2d, Chapter 4th, Title 1st, "Of Limited Partnerships," upon the terms following, viz: The name or firm under which said partnership will continue to be conducted is, M. D. GALE. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is, as heretofore, the manufacture and sale of Soap. The only partners interested therein are MOSES D. GALE and ABRAHAM W. LEWIS, and both of them are residents of the City of New-York. Said Moses D. Gale is the general partner, and said Abraham W. Lewis is the special partner, and heretofore contributed to the common stock the sum of one thousand dollars in cash, which remains, and will continue therein. The said partnership is renewed and continued from the thirtieth day of December, 1851, (when it will commence,) for one year, and it is to terminate the thirtieth day of Decen ber, 1852; and said business is to be conducted in the city of New-York. Dated NEW-YORK, December 16th, 1851. ABRAHAM W. LEWIS,

d18-1aw7w MOSES D. GALE.

COAL.

LIVERPOOL AND RED ASH EGG AND STOVE COAL AFLOAT.—Now landing, the best Liverpool Coal, selected expressly for family use, for sale in lots to suit. Also, in a few days, superior Red Ash Egg and Stove Coal delivered from vessel at a low price, by

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$100.000 SAVED—DEEDS before WORDS'—RICH'S SAFES AGAIN.—No sooner is one fire over than another breaks out, and Rich's Safe plunges boldly into the sea of fire, carrying its cargo safely through the ocean of flame. On the last fiery voyage eleven Safes, of a different build, sailed in company with Rich's. One only was lost for want of room, and they were reported wrecked a few days afterwards. One hull was picked up on Fletcher-st., with its cargo burnt out; some, with decks burst up, were found stranded on No. 214 Pearl-st; the ribs of another were picked up on No. 216 Pearl, and the battered hulls of several more, with their cargoes burnt, were to be seen stranded near the same spot. One safe only out of the whole fleet rode out the gale. "Rich" was at her fore—"Wilder" at her main—"Stearns & Marvin" at her mizen. On the fourth day after the gale she came safely into port, with her cargo of books in good condition. The particulars of her fiery voyage can be seen by perusing the following letter from the owner, Mr. J. G. Gilbert:

THE FIRE IN FLETCHER AND PEARL-STS., NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1851.

Messrs. Stearns & Marvin, successors to C. RICH & Co., No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

Sirs:—When the fire was consuming my place of business No. 216 Pearl-st., I was absent in Rensselaer county, testing a new cleaning apparatus in connection with my Excelsior Thresher, and did not read the account until I was fearful it was too late to save my books, which were placed in one of your Safes, purchased from Mr. Marvin some years ago. My fears were not allayed when I found it necessary upon my return to apply the Croton water 40 hours before I was enabled to commence operations, after which it required 24 hours of labor and application of water to raise the Salamander from its ashy bed. You may judge of my anxiety during this delay, and my agreeable surprise upon opening the Safe in the presence of a number of gentlemen, to find my book and papers saved, as legible as they were previous to the fire. The intense heat to which the Safe was subjected can be conjectured from the condition of another Safe, (not a Salamander) of which an Iron skeleton frame only remained, and not a vestige of a book. They were companions in the same office, on the second floor, from which, they fell upon crates of earthenware in the cellar, the ruined Safe upon the Salamander. If their position had been reversed, not even the skeleton would have remained. My loss over the Insurance is $1,900, yet the salvation of my books in your Salamander, with the representatives of upwards of $100,000, and important documents could not be duplicated, has fully compensated me.

It will afford me great pleasure to exhibit the new Safe purchased of you, and explain its merits at my present office, No 251 Pearl-st., where I shall remain until the new building, No. 216, is erected. Yours, respectfully,

JOSEPH G. GILBERT.

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d22-M&Th3m

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OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 9th Month, 1851.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL OF $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire on favorable terms.

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TRAVELING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.—CHANGE OF SAILING DAY—ONLY THROUGH LINE for CALIFORNIA and OREGON, via CHAGRES—FARE REDUCED.—The splendid steamship EMPIRE CITY, 2,000 tuns, J. TANNER, Commander, will sail on Friday, Jan. 9, at precisely 2 o'clock P. M., from her pier at the foot of Warren-st., N. R., with the Government Mails for Chagres. Chagres passengers transferred at Havana to the steamship *Philadelphia*. Passengers leaving in the EMPIRE CITY will connect with the United States Mail steamship *California*, to sail without any delay for San Francisco on arrival of the Passengers and Mail at Panama. For freight or passage, apply at the office, No. 177 West-street, corner of Warren-st, North River. d27-tJa9

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—ONLY THROUGH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, via CHAGRES, direct.—REDUCED FARE.—ON SATURDAY, January 6, at 2 P. M., the splendid Steamship CHEROKEE, 1,300 tuns burthen, unequalled in her accommodations and speed, HENRY WINDLE, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, January 6, at 2 o'clock, P. M., precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, with the Government Mails, for CHAGRES, connecting with one of the companies extra Steamers, to sail without any delay, for San Francisco, on arrival of the passengers and mails at Panama. For passage and freight, apply at the office, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., North River. N. B.—Bills of lading signed at the office, on the morning of sailing. d27-tJa7

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—NEW-YORK and PHILADELPHIA DIRECT.—U. S. MAIL EXPRESS LINES.—Through in 4½ hours.—New-Jersey Railroad, *via* Jersey City.—Leaving New-York at 6 A. M., foot of Cortlandt-st.—9 A. M. and 5 P. M., Liberty-st. Leaves Philadelphia, same hours, foot of Walnut-st. Fare reduced to $3 for first class, and $2 50 for second class.

Baltimore, Washington and Charleston Through Tickets sold in the above lines, and through baggage carried in the 5 P. M. line from New-York, with through

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 1, 1852.

☞ No paper will be issued from the office of *The Daily Times* this evening, or to-morrow morning.

Circulation of the Daily Times.

The DAILY TIMES commences the New Year with a circulation of about TWENTY-FOUR THOUSAND. The following statement, which we have obtained from the Foreman in the Press Room, shows the number of papers printed each day during the month of December: Its accuracy can be substantiated by certificates, affidavits or anything else that may be thought necessary:

MONDAY	Dec. 1	17,040
TUESDAY	Dec. 2	19,680
WEDNESDAY	Dec. 3	18,240
THURSDAY	Dec. 4	17,280
FRIDAY	Dec. 5	17,760
SATURDAY	Dec. 6	20,640
MONDAY	Dec. 8	19.680
TUESDAY	Dec. 9	19,488
WEDNESDAY	Dec. 10	19,008
THURSDAY	Dec. 11	19,008
FRIDAY	Dec. 12	19,680
SATURDAY	Dec. 13	20,160
MONDAY	Dec. 15	20,342
TUESDAY	Dec. 16	21,690
WEDNESDAY	Dec. 17	20,640
THURSDAY	Dec. 18	20,448
FRIDAY	Dec. 19	20,640
SATURDAY	Dec. 20	21,888
MONDAY	Dec. 22	22 320
TUESDAY	Dec. 23	22,848
WEDNESDAY	Dec. 24	24,960
THURSDAY	Dec. 25	22,800
FRIDAY	Dec. 26	23,040
SATURDAY	Dec. 27	24,720
MONDAY	Dec. 29	23,760
TUESDAY	Dec. 30	23,520
WEDNESDAY	Dec. 31	23,720

There are but two daily papers in the United States, which have a larger daily circulation than this. Considering that the DAILY TIMES is but *three months and a half* old, its success certainly has been very remarkable. The *character* of its circulation is of the very best kind. Its subscribers are among the intelligent, respectable business classes. It numbers among its readers, probably, as many professional men, Merchants, Mechanics, &c., and reaches as many *Families*, as any daily paper published in the world.

The TIMES gives daily all the NEWS OF THE DAY, from every quarter, Foreign and Domestic, to the latest moment, and in the most free and satisfactory manner. Its reports of Congressional, Legislative, and other proceedings,—of Public Meetings, Dinners, Speeches, &c., &c., are as full and as accurate as those of any other paper. Its daily Financial and Commercial Summary is universally regarded by business men as certainly not inferior to that of any other journal.

It is served daily, at an early hour, (Morning or Evening,) *to Subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Jersey City, at* ONE CENT,—or SIXPENCE A WEEK.

To Subscribers in the country, single copies are sent by mail, at FOUR DOLLARS *a year;—Five copies for* FIFTEEN *Dollars.*

The WEEKLY TIMES, *a large quarto sheet, is mailed at* TWO DOLLARS *a year—*TEN COPIES *for* FIFTEEN *Dollars, and* TWENTY *copies for* TWENTY *Dollars.*

The increase in the subscription list and the advertising patronage of the DAILY TIMES has been rapid and steady beyond all former examples. In both it still continues. As will be seen from the statement given above, the subscription list increases at the rate of over *a thousand a week*. The Proprietors, of course, did not anticipate so rapid a growth when they started the paper. Its extraordinary success, however, will be regarded by them only as a *stimulus* to renewed efforts to make it worthy of the favor it has met. Their arrangements, in all departments, for early and reliable news, for full accounts of whatever has public interest and importance, and for correspondence from all quarters, will be extended and perfected.

In its Editorial department THE TIMES will hereafter, as it has done heretofore, present such views as it deems just and essential for the public good. It appeals to the past for proofs of its independence, and for the means of judging of its positions, and of the manner in which they are maintained.

THE TIMES renews to its Twenty-four Thousand Subscribers "assurances of its distinguished consideration."

☞ IN CONGRESS yesterday, the House amused itself with another long debate on KOSSUTH, and adjourned to Friday without arriving at a conclusion.

☞ We have done with 1851. It has been fertile in events, whereof a full chronological summary will be found in our columns this morning. Very many distinguished men, in various parts of the world, have died during the year,—of whom brief biographical mention will also be found in this paper.

The year 1852, unless appearances deceive, will be still more fruitful in important events. Both in Europe and in the United States, history will receive important additions from it;—its doings will profoundly affect the welfare of the race for good or for evil. It will be a year of tumult. Lovers of quiet—haters of agitation—will take little delight in it. Men will fight for their rights, against power. The struggle will disturb society, and vex the adorers of order. Still it will result in good to man.

Something, let us hope, will be done in the coming year, to elevate and improve the condition of man. Each one has it in his power to aid the great work of social improvement. Let no selfish love of ease,—no false and cowardly fears of commotion and strife,—prevent any one from doing his duty, calmly and with prudential moderation, but firmly and with courageous energy. National well-being depends always upon individual exertion.

France and Great Britain.

LOUIS NAPOLEON just now seems omnipotent in France. He has the army on his side, at his bidding. That vast body of armed men perpetrates the grossest outrages upon law, and tramples alike upon personal and public rights. France is under as decided a despotism as Russia or Naples. French citizens have no more security for their persons or their property, than have the victims of a gang of robbers. All those bulwarks which civilization erects against violence,—all the laws which society makes for the protection of its members, have been swept away, Louis Napoleon is the absolute master of the French people. He imprisons them, robs them, shoots them at his pleasure. And all for the preservation of order!

This will continue just so long as *the army* consents to be the mere tool of his brutality. How long this will be, depends entirely upon circumstances. Louis Napoleon has evidently made up his mind to remain permanently master of France. The farce of a popular election, which he proposes to enact, will of course be so managed as to give his usurpation a color of legality. But whatever may be the result of that election, he will do everything in his power to keep the army in subjection to his purposes. He is already bribing the individual soldiers by open donations of money, and he will continue his efforts to secure their support, by all the means in his power.

He will undoubtedly succeed for a time; but it is scarcely possible that the Army, if kept at home and at peace,—if left free to mix with the people of France, or even to inhale the French atmosphere,—should remain unanimous in his support. French soldiers are in the habit of thinking; and the course of events in France will make them think rapidly, and with increasing intelligence and earnestness. Three months will not have elapsed before Louis Napoleon will see the necessity of providing employment for his soldiers,—some other employment, too, than firing into shop-windows, or bayoneting peaceable Frenchmen. Judging from his antecedents, we think it altogether likely that he will seek to tread in the footsteps of his illustrious uncle, in this respect. His seizure of power now, was more successful, if not so audacious, as that of Napoleon's 18th Brumaire. His plans were better laid,—his preparations were more complete,—and his blow was better aimed, than those of Napoleon when he returned from Egypt, abolished the Constitution, and made himself First Consul. But his position is also more dangerous,—because he has shown far less wisdom, and because the temper of the French people is more decidedly against him. Napoleon followed his blow with measures of conciliation. He made the French people like his administration, as well as admire his boldness. Every step of Louis Napoleon deepens the hatred which his foul butchery engendered.

We think it not at all unlikely that he will look to *war* as the next movement necessary for accomplishing his plans. When that war shall be waged,—against what people it shall be directed, it is of course not easy to say. The eagerness of the English Government to instruct their Minister, Lord Normanby, to appear at the Presidential *levée*, indicates anxiety upon their part to forestall complaints. The *London Times* hints distrust, while expressing the hope, that

"he will consider it his *interest to maintain amicable arrangements with the British Government*, and that he will not add the horrors of foreign war to the evils which already afflict his country."

He will consider anything but "interest," which promises to keep him at the head of the Government in France. If war with Great Britain should promise such a result, we have no doubt he will find ways and means to wage it. He has all the audacity,—all the recklessness necessary to such an enterprise. Neither regard for his country nor for humanity, would deter him an instant from its prosecution. If he can see in it the means of his own advancement, or establishment in power, he will enter upon it.

The bare *possibility* of such a war, suggests very grave reflection. That the despotisms of Europe aid him in it, there is little doubt. It would be a little singular, if Mr. Walker, after all, should prove to be something of a prophet. Yet free principles may be compelled to struggle for existence, even in England.

"Ambrose Rose, entrusted with the regulation of the Cars after their arrival from the West, picked up a wallet containing some $700 Wednesday night in one of the Cars. On Thursday the owner called to inquire if anything had been heard of the wallet, when it was handed over to him—all right."—*Albany Journal.*

☞ In England one great department of railway management is devoted to collecting, preserving and restoring articles left in the cars by careless passengers. The reports published from time to time of the number and value of such articles, are astonishing. Immense buildings are devoted to storing such articles, and their aggregate value during the year, amounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars. In this country no such special care is taken of them—and it is mainly by chance that articles so left are ever recovered. Yet, we seldom hear of losses in this way. Whether this is owing to greater carefulness on the part of our traveling public, or to some other cause, it is not easy to say. Our railroad management, however, so far as these minor matters are concerned, is far inferior to that which prevails in England. The Central roads from Albany to Buffalo are managed about as well as any in the country—and yet there are gross deficiencies and faults. When the cars are changed at Utica—day and night—passengers are left to find it out as they can: no Conductor informs them of it, and it seems to be kept a secret so far as possible. There is a great lack of *courtesy* also, among the officials of these roads, as there is upon nearly all our railroads. Our Conductors seem to consider themselves exclusively in positions of command: and they too commonly seem to regard questions as personal insults. A remedy for this is so simple, that Railway Directors are inexcusable for not applying it.

☞ Will the Editor of the *Daily Times* be kind enough to inform his readers whence the quotation in this morning's *Express—Time Danaos et dona preventes*—is drawn, and what is the meaning?
New-York, Dec. 31, 1851.

We should do so with pleasure, did we possess the information. Virgil has a line:

"*Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes;*"

meaning, literally, "I fear the Greeks, even bringing gifts;" but of course the *Express* is n't driving at that.

"THE HERALD OF THE UNION," published monthly, and edited by C. Edwards Lester, is the handsomest newspaper in the world. Number 2, which is just out, contains a great deal of very interesting reading matter. It is sold for *ten* cents.

Movements of Kossuth.

Gov. Lowe—The Proposed Corporation Banquet—The Hebrews' Gift—Mad. Kossuth and Mad. Pulszky.

Special Correspondence of The New-York Daily Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 28.

Much regret is felt that Governor LOWE, of Maryland, was not present at the reception of KOSSUTH. The letter dispatched to Annapolis, announcing the day when the distinguished guest would arrive, did not reach Gov. LOWE until too late. This is the more to be regretted, because the Chief Executive officer of Maryland is known to sympathize fully with the Hungarian cause, and the objects of its great leader's mission. Had he been present on Saturday evening, I am assured he would have distinctly endorsed the three requests preferred in the speeches of the exiled Governor of Hungary.

An aid-de-camp of Gov. LOWE is now here, the bearer of a letter inviting KOSSUTH to name a day when he will visit Annapolis, the capital of the State. It is not improbable, from present appearances, that the invitation will be accepted, after KOSSUTH visits Washington, unless events in Europe shall render his speedy departure from the country necessary.

The Authorities of Baltimore were desirous of giving a banquet to their guest this evening; but he declined it positively, because of the pressure of his engagements. Should he have the time to spare, he will come over here from Washington some evening, and address the citizens again. He is highly pleased with the cordiality of his reception here. Mayor JEROME and the Baltimore Committee know well how to make their guests at home. There is an open warm-heartedness in their manner and liberality in all the details of their arrangements in the highest degree commendable.

Among the deputations received to-day was one of Hebrews, who presented him with $75, and a banner containing upon one side a picture of Moses, in the centre, with his right hand extended over the head of WASHINGTON, and his left over that of KOSSUTH. Beneath the feet of Moses was the inscription "Asia;" beneath WASHINGTON, "America; and beneath KOSSUTH, "Europe." Below these were references to several scripture texts.

Mesdames KOSSUTH and PULSKY to-day visited the Penitentiary, and other places of interest. Madame P. speaks English very well, and in a brief interview learned from the lips of many of the prisoners the history of their degradation. Rarely have I met one so successful in drawing from the wretched victims of crime the causes of their fall. She possesses great powers of discrimination, is a keen observer of everything that passes before her, and has a most agreeable faculty of imparting to others the impressions made upon her own mind. You know she is something of a writer. A narrative of her tour in America could hardly fail from her hands to attract much attention and interest. V.

☞ Distinguished gentlemen sometimes amuse themselves comically. General Waddy Thompson, of South Carolina, is on a visit to the Cherokee nation, collecting fees due him as an attorney, and the *Cherokee Advocate* says: "Quite a feat came off on Tuesday. A jumping match between the Hon. General Waddy Thompson, of South Carolina, and his Excellency, John Ross, Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation. The Principal Chief had the better of the contest by a few inches."

—Snow fell in New-Orleans early in the month, greatly to the astonishment of young people, black and white, who, the *Picayune* says, had never before seen the article, and were frightened half out of their wits by its appearance.

—Hon. George S. Catlin died at Windham, Ct., on Friday, 26th inst.

A History of the Thrasher Case.

Translated for the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Monday, Dec. 1, 1851.

Mr. John S. Thrasher has just been condemned, by the Court-martial of the Military Commission of Havana, to eight years hard labor, in irons, with the Chain-gang in Africa.

Every one here *thinks* (not daring to speak,) of the gross outrage perpetrated in this proceeding, as much by the insignificance of the charges brought against him as by the paucity of proof of those charges, and in the flagrant violation of the existing treaties between Spain and the United States.

Three charges only were made against Thrasher: 1st—That he had forwarded to the United States, for publication, the Declaration of Independence, issued from Cascorro, by the people of Principe: 2d—that amongst the papers found in his desk were several letters in cypher; and 3d—that some letters addressed to him were found to contain revolutionary doctrines.

After his arrest THRASHER was conducted to prison, where he was guarded from all communication outside for the space of one month; his house, office, and desk, were thoroughly searched; his papers were seized; and he was compelled to select from a list of persons presented to him, not one of whom he knew, an individual to defend him.

In the harsh alternative of going undefended, or accepting the defender offered him, he, unfortunately, chose Lieut. Lopez. This man, whether through stupidity, or influenced by malice, was wholly incompetent for the duties of an advocate; he would not see him, notwithstanding the repeated requests of THRASHER to that effect, nor listen to the statements, which he strove to communicate, to be advanced in his defense.

This last, by the bye, was contained in a *quarter of a sheet of paper*, wherein Lopez said, simply, "that a distinction ought to be made between the armed invaders of the country, and those who had not committed this offense."

Few trials could present a more singular appearance. Seated in their chairs, we saw the President and members of the Military Commission: on one side was the ignorant and bloodthirsty *fiscal*, (Attorney-General,) Don FRANCISCO JAVIER MENDOZA; and on the other we encountered the prisoner, his *advocate*, (?) and the American Consul.

The members of the Court had the aspect of executioners; the Consul, Mr. OWEN, the appearance of an idiot; whilst THRASHER—whose bearing, so full of dignity and interest, contrasted singularly with that of his judges, his *advocate*, (?) and, above all, that of his Consul—alone possessed the sympathy of the spectators.

When his turn arrived, he delivered a short but eloquent argument, in which he distinguished himself by the force of his reasoning, and the dignity with which it was expressed. He commenced by protesting against the illegality of the proceedings against him, because in violation of the treaties between the United States and Spain—copies of which he produced—according to which every American citizen (charged with an offense) ought to be tried before an ordinary tribunal, wherein the customary formalities would be observed, and not before a Military Commission, which had, with indecent haste, hurried all the proceedings; prohibiting to him, moreover, the free selection of counsel, conceded by said treaties.

He averred that he had not remitted to the United States the Act of Independence, as charged; that the letters in cypher, found in his desk, had no reference to political matters; and that no guilt could be imputed to him on account of what might be contained in letters addressed to him, which had been extracted from the Post Office, and of which he had no knowledge.

Finally, he summed up his defense by saying, that even supposing he had remitted the Act of Independence to the United States, (*the charge was false*) he, as an American citizen, could not be accused of the crime of treason, since he had not sworn allegiance to the Spanish Government; and he reiterated his protest, against the whole proceedings, for the reasons previously set forth, and because the *advocate* (?) they had compelled him to select had not condescended to listen to any suggestions concerning his defense.

The President of the Court said to him that he was "not an American citizen," at which words THRASHER'S indignation was thoroughly roused, as evinced by his countenance and the burning glances he threw around; but he returned to the charge, replying to the President that he was an American citizen, and that because he was not disposed to renounce that honorable title he was compelled to discontinue the editing of the *Faro Industrial*, and that the Spanish Government, consequently, was in a false position, since they termed and recognized him as an American citizen, so as to forbid his editing a periodical, and now denied him the title when it would avail in his defense.

He was rudely interrupted by the President pronouncing him an "insolent fellow," and presenting some letters bearing THRASHER'S address.

The latter, without losing his dignity or self-possession, stated that he did not recognize those, because no one of his friends was in the habit of addressing him through the hands of the authorities, and that the insults they had launched at him proved, more than all, that the members of the Court Martial that judged him, instead of being upright judges, were but cowardly assailants.

The President checked his further speech by ringing the bell; and nothing being advanced in THRASHER'S behalf by his Advocate (?) or the American Consul, the Judges occupied themselves in determining the sentence they had to pronounce—being eight years hard labor, in irons, with the *presidio* (chain-gang) in Africa, and which was approved by the Captain-General.

The 4th of the present month was fixed for his departure to carry out the sentence; but a vessel having arrived from Charleston with the intelligence that the new Consul would arrive soon, with orders to reclaim him, he was hurried off in a sailing vessel, in which he left three days since, to finish his eight years of *presidio*.

Some of the Consuls here, seeing the peculiar atrocity with which THRASHER had been overwhelmed, and filled with indignation at the paltriness of the charges brought against him, have solicited instructions—explaining the slight protection that the subjects of their respective Governments possessed, when it might suit the brutality of the Spanish Government to trample upon them, as it did upon the innocent THRASHER.

There are scenes which, to appreciate, it is necessary to witness.

THRASHER is a gentleman well known, well educated, and with winning manners, and obtained additional interest with the spectators, through the neatness and dignity of his appearance, as well as his manly beauty.

From the quarters of the Military Commission they conducted him once more to prison, where they read to him his sentence, and thence he was taken to the cell appropriated to the confinement of the prisoners of the chain-gang, who, debased as they were, showed by their countenances the compassion even they could feel; whilst THRASHER alone seemed superior to, and indifferent at, the outrage offered him.

Men like THRASHER are rarely met, unless in the chronicles of ancient Greece and Rome. He could neither be humbled by imprisonment, threats, nor insults, by word or deed. His previous course, his sympathy with the Creoles, and the very causes of his condemnation, endeared him to his numerous friends, and have inflamed still more their hatred of the infamous Spanish Government.

THRASHER, alas! is now on his way to join the chain-gang in Africa, to be turned over there to the tender mercies of one of the captains of the gang, whose qualifications for that appointment are formed in their possession of the extreme of all that is evil and atrocious; whose only law is their own barbarous will; and whose only means of enforcing that law are in the use of the bloody lash!

To imagine that THRASHER will be released and indemnified is ridiculous; for nothing is more probable than that he will contract some malignant and fatal disease, or die under the lash! Moreover, the man must be vile indeed who would accept indemnity for the wrongs he suffered, by fetters and other brutal indignities.

I cannot imagine what the present administration of that country will do, but I fear much it will result with THRASHER as in the case of the shooting of the Americans at the Atares, when some time afterward, said, *El Diario de la Marina* "that the Press throughout the United States might talk ever so much, but the 50 Americans were WELL SHOT, and the Spaniards *avenged and rendered secure for the future.*

But even if Spain should release THRASHER, the Spaniards will still have had their vengeance, and will boast on, as now, that "the American Eagle can be insulted with impunity by the Lion of Castile!" Yours truly, A CUBAN.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to The New-York Times.

KOSSUTH AT THE CAPITAL.

Interview with the President.

KOSSUTH SUBPŒNAED.

MOVEMENTS IN WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

A singular secrecy is observed with regard to KOSSUTH'S interview with the President. Some of the proceedings, however, leak out at dinner-table conversation.

When KOSSUTH was introduced to the President by Mr. WEBSTER, the latter presented him as Gov. KOSSUTH, and they shook hands cordially

M. KOSSUTH addressed the President in a brief speech, setting forth his Country's cause, and her wrongs, the history of her struggle, and the result of his own [illegible] and liberation, with his own history till now. He stood before the President in the proud position of the Nation's Guest. He thanked the President and the Nation through him, for the interest they had taken in his behalf.

KOSSUTH went on to consider the course pursued by Russia, and argued that she has violated a great National Law. A necessity has arisen for the vindication of the law.

He concluded by stating that he had been led, from the character, position and profession of our Nation, to hope that it would become the executive power to enforce the law of Nature and of Nature's God.

It is said that KOSSUTH'S speech on this occasion was most touching, eloquent and cogent.

A rumor is prevailing that the President's reply was a distinct avowal that Hungary had nothing to hope from us, so far as any change of foreign policy is concerned, This is not true; the reply was noncommittal—or may mean yes or no, according to circumstances. KOSSUTH knows perfectly well now that there is a complete political combination against him here, but he is not discouraged. It is believed that he will put himself right, and prove that the rest are wrong before he leaves.

Mr. WEBSTER had a long private interview with KOSSUTH, after he came from the President's.

KOSSUTH has been served with a subpœna to appear before the Grand Jury here. It is understood to be in the case of Major TOCHMAN against some party here, for the slandering of his wife, late Mdlle. JAGELLO. Gov. KOSSUTH is much annoyed at having his time consumed in such petty matters, but says he will obey the law. X. Y.

The Kossuth Banquet at Washington, &c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

Immediately after the adjournment of the House, the subscribers to the KOSSUTH Banquet were called to order, Mr. CLINGMAN in the Chair, and Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, Secretary. On the motion of Mr. Stanton, of Tenn., the Chair was authorized to appoint a Committee to confer with a Committee to be appointed by the Senate to make the necessary arrangements. The following gentlemen were appointed:

Mr. Briggs, Chairman; Messrs. Stanton of Tennessee, Robinson, Carter, Stanton of Kentucky, Bissell, Walsh, Florence, Porter, Ingersoll, Letcher, Peaslee, Nabors, Davis of Mass., and Doty.

Every member of KOSSUTH'S suite was excluded from his interview with the President. The President and Cabinet, and Messrs. Shields and Seward were present. Mr. Cass did not go. The proceedings at the interview are kept strictly confidential.

After returning, KOSSUTH called on Mr. Cass.

A Committee from Columbus, Ohio, invited Kossuth to-day to visit that City. He replied that he should stay here about a week, and would let them know in a few days whether he would go and when. The accounts received here from the West are very flattering.

KOSSUTH received to-day the calls of many public men.

XXXIId CONGRESS ..... First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

THE RECEPTION OF KOSSUTH.

Various questions of order were raised on Mr. CLINGMAN'S resolution to stay the debate in half an hour on the resolution for the appointment of a committee of five to wait on KOSSUTH and introduce him to the House. The Yeas and Nays were called several times before the question was disposed of. Finally Mr. CLINGMAN'S resolution to stop debate, passed, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Points of order were raised as to the business which should first be taken up, and after some struggling, the committee decided in favor of the resolution for the appointment of a committee to wait on KOSSUTH to introduce him to the House.

Mr. DISNEY was pleased to hear gentlemen say yesterday that the adoption of the resolution involved no commitment on the part of the Government to the doctrines of KOSSUTH. He believed that was the conclusion to which every man must come. He lauded KOSSUTH highly, and answered objections which had been made against the distinguished stranger, and spoke favorably of his mission and his right to be heard. He praised Mr. Webster for the Hulsemann Letter, and said it had been customary to regard Foreign powers with an air of timidity and caution, for fear of giving offense. There was a shrinking, but none of this was found in Mr. Webster's Letter. It was worthy not only of the Republic but a nation of twenty-five millions.

Mr. WILLIAMS remarked that the distinguished gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Bayley,) said yesterday that there were not twenty members of Congress who endorse the intervention doctrines of KOSSUTH, but the gentleman from Ohio it seems sails under that flag.

Mr. DISNEY.—If the gentleman will hear me he will understand precisely where I stand. The day has gone by when this country may wrap itself in its own selfishness and say that it has nothing to do with humanity throughout the world. He then proceeded to speak of the effects of steam communication upon the world, and said that there never can be peace and quiet in Europe so long as this country exhibits such great prosperity. This country has a high mission to fulfil; and though we may postpone the time, destiny rules us. The period must arrive when we will come into conflict with despotism, and the battle must be fought. It may be sound policy to interfere wherever there might be a great infraction of the law of nations by any European power. Whether this may result in war in any particular case or not, must be determined when the occas on arrives; but, in his judgment, however, it is the bounden duty of Government to protest once and at all times against any infraction of the laws of nations, no matter how great or how formidable the infractors may be. You will remember, that because you protest you are not to intervene on every occasion. You place yourself right before the world by protesting, and give character to the doctrine you assume; and if the occasion calls for it, intervention by force of arms.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, had no time to reply to his colleague, but would merely send to the Clerk for an extract from the Farewell Address of the Father of his Country. The extract commenced with the words—"The great rule of our conduct is to have as little political connection as possible with foreign nations." Mr. C. desired to know whether his colleague designed to advocate the doctrine of intervention, as explained by KOSSUTH in his various speeches.

The time to which the debate was limited now expired, and

The CHAIRMAN having made a decision on a point presented, an appeal was taken from his decision.

The Committee several times found itself without a quorum, the opponents of the KOSSUTH resolution refusing to vote, and much time was consumed in calling the roll to note absentees

Seven o'clock, P. M.—The House is still in session, and the resolution being now fairly before the Committee—

Mr. CHURCHILL offered a proviso to the resolution, that, by its adoption, this Government does not depart from its long-established doctrine of non-intervention, and does not endorse the doctrine of KOSSUTH—if by that doctrine be meant direct interference with foreign powers. He said that when we have extended the hand of friendship, as to a brother who has been long absent, and give him a hearty welcome, he ought not to expect anything more.

Mr. BISSELL could not vote for the amendment—it was too indefinite. He intended to vote for the resolution, and desired the declaration to go forth with his vote that he meant to do nothing more than to extend an act of courtesy to a distinguished individual. He believed in the right of this Government to act precisely as KOSSUTH assumed to desire. He was willing, when the time arrives, to make it necessary that our Government should make the declaration which KOSSUTH suggests, but that time has not come.

Mr. HARRIS, of Tennessee, proposed as a substitute for the amendment of his colleague, Mr. Churchill, as follows: "and that said Committee inform LOUIS KOSSUTH that the settled policy of this Government is friendship with all nations, and entangling alliances with none." He said if the object of the House was to endorse KOSSUTH'S principles, they would vote down his amendment. To the last extremity would he resist every attempt to commit the Government to principles contrary to those which have been [illegible] from the earliest period of our history up to the recent hour.

Mr. CARTTER protested against [illegible] being coupled with the resolution.

The amendment of Mr. HARRIS was adopted, and then, in connexion with another amendment, rejected, to include the exiled associates of Kossuth in the resolution. He was for respecting the knapsacks as well as the epaulettes.

Mr. NABORS warmly advocated the resolution.

Mr. DEAN spoke of the miserable arrangements attending KOSSUTH'S reception at the [illegible] in this city, and of the influences at work outside the House to defeat the resolution, and said he would vote for the resolution because he was instructed to do so.

Mr. WILLIAMS opposed intervention, and predicted this would be an element in the next Presidential election.

Mr. BAYLY, of Va., offered an amendment which was rejected—that nothing should be construed as expressive of a design to involve ourselves in entangling alliances with European powers; and he expressed this in strong language.

Mr. SWEETZER advocated intervention, if Russia and Austria interfere in the Hungarian struggles; and one hundred thousand people of Ohio prepared to act up to it.

Mr. STANTON, (Tenn.) was for a resolution but against any expression of opinion. Two millions of armed men in Europe now hold in three hundred millions of people; and the time will come when we can and will assist in securing liberty to the oppressed.

Mr. VENABLE dissented from the doctrine advanced by Messrs. Bissell and Stanton, and that such interference would involve our country in ruin.

Mr. TAYLOR opposed the resolution, and was for adhering to the old established policy of Washington.

Mr. GIDDINGS exposed what he called the inconsistencies of Taylor, Venable and Bayly, who once voted for a resolution sympathising with downtrodden of Europe.

Mr. CHURCHILL offered an amendment that the resolution is meant as a compliment only, and opposed the resolution, predicting that before the session closes a resolution will be introduced pledging this Government to intervention.

Mr. MCMULLEN denied that Kossuth is the Nation's guest, and condemned intervention.

Mr. APPLETON, of Maine, contended that the resolution was merely one of courtesy, and spoke favorably of KOSSUTH.

Mr. GROW defended the attacks made on KOSSUTH.

Mr. STANTON, of Ky., moved to amend by inserting the three resolutions known as KOSSUTH'S Platform. Rejected.

Mr. BAYLY addressed the Committee against interyention and the consequences involved.

Mr. RICHARDSON offered an amendment, that the Speaker request the Committee to report whether in their opinion the resolution inviting Father Matthew to a seat in the Hall, committed the members of Congress and the Government to the cause of temperance. [Received with shouts of laughter.]

Mr. YATES was in favor of the original resolution. Congress should not be behind the people, but give him a warm welcome. If it was intervention to express our abhorrence of Austrian and Russian tyranny, then he was for it.

Mr. GRAY was in favor of the original resolution, and opposed to amendments of any kind.

Various amendments were moved; no quorum voted, although there was one present, and the roll had to be called repeatedly to note absentees.

Neither the enemies of the resolution, nor its friends, would give in.

Motions were made and voted down that the Committee rise.

The Committee, finally, without a quorum, rose, and Mr. STANLY moved an adjournment.

Negatived, by a yea and nay vote.

Finally the contest was given up by the friends of the resolution, and, without voting on it, the House adjourned till Friday.

Kossuth in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

Members of the Cabinet and Congress were presented this morning to KOSSUTH, in his private reception room.

At 12 o'clock, KOSSUTH and his suite went to the President's, in company with Messrs. WEBSTER, SHIELDS and SEWARD, and were duly presented to Mr. FILLMORE. The interview was confined to the parties above named.

A fine serenade was given to KOSSUTH, at 11 o'clock last night. He came out and briefly returned thanks.

Official Communication from the French Minister.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

The *Intelligencer* says that his Excellency the Minister from France, called yesterday at the Department of State, by direction of his Government, to officially announce that the President of the French Republic had adopted the great measure for the public safety. That the Chief of the State owed it to 6,000,000 Frenchmen who had elected him, and to the world which had received his nomination as a new era of tranquility for France, to preserve her from a revolution of which the world might feel the recoil—that strong in his consciousness of patriotic intentions in repelling the dangers which threaten France and Europe without end, he invited the nation to a free choice of a firm and durable Government—that he appealed to the suffrage of all in a moment so solemn to his country, and thought that this appeal ought to enlighten Europe and the world in regard to his object.

From Albany—Appointments.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

The *Atlas* of this evening announces the intended appointment to-morrow by the Secretary of State of Archibald Campbell, as Deputy.

Henry S. Johnson, of Ithaca, is to be Deputy Superintendent of Common Schools.

J. Earl Halbert, of Oneida, and J. Cuyler of Albany, have Clerkships.

Reports of the Weather Yesterday.

ALBANY.—It has been raining here hard all day. The water in the river is very high and still rising rapidly. All communication with the opposite side is discontinued on account of the uncertain state of the ice. Every preparation has been made for the breaking up of the ice and a heavy freshet, which is anticipated before morning. From Troy we learn that the ice is broken up and the water high. The barge *Convoy* was stove in this afternoon and sunk. The ice has passed out of Canajoharie creek without doing material damage.

ROCHESTER.—It has snowed here to-day to the depth of six inches.

TROY.—The weather has been very warm and rainy all day. The ice in the Hudson, opposite the city, has broken up and floated down stream. Thermometer 41; wind south.

BUFFALO.—It has been a cloudy and unpleasant day. It now rains a little. Thermometer 40; barometer 29. 630; mercury 68; wind south-west.

ROCHESTER.—The mild weather still continues. Some rain fell to-day. Thermometer 42; wind south.

AUBURN.—The weather is dull and cloudy, with a drizzling rain. Thermometer 46; wind west.

SYRACUSE.—It has been cloudy and wet all day; indeed, it is very unpleasant weather. Thermometer 42; wind southerly.

UTICA.—We have had a dark and cloudy day, with warm rain. Thermometer 47 wind south-west.

Markets

CINCINNATI, Dec. 31.

Navigation has been resumed. FREIGHTS to New-Orleans are—Pork $1. Flour 75c. HOGS are dull at $4 80@$4 90; the whole number received thus far this season is 282,000, against 265 000 at same date last year. 400 bbls. MESS PORK sold at $12 50, and 400 do. prime LARD at 7½c. ₱ lb.

Official Announcement of the late Movement in France.

The *Washington Republic* of yesterday, contains the following announcement:

We learn that His Excellency the Minister of France, called yesterday at the Department of State, by the direction of his Government, officially to announce that the President of the French Government had adopted a great measure of public safety; that the Chief of the State owed to the six millions of Frenchmen who had elected him, and to the world which had received his nomination as a new era of tranquility for France, to preserve her from a revolution of which the world might feel the recoil; that strong in his consciousness of patriotic intentions in repelling dangers which threaten France and Europe without end, he invited the nation to its free choice of a firm and durable government; and that he appealed to the suffrage of all in a moment so solemn to the country, and thought that this appeal ought to enlighten Europe and the world in regard to his object.

Mr. Clay's Letter of Resignation.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1851.

To the General Assembly of Kentucky:

When you did the honor to confer on me the appointment of a Senator from Kentucky, which I now hold, in accepting it I did not intend or expect to serve the entire term of six years. I had previously retired, finally, as I supposed from that body, but out of the territorial acquisition resulting from the war with Mexico, momentous questions arose, seriously menacing the harmony and peace, if not the integrity of the Union, I felt it to be my duty to return again to the Senate, and to contribute my humble aid by an amicable settlement of those questions, to avert the calamities with which we were threatened. Such a settlement was attempted during the last Congress, is now in progress of execution, and I trust and hope will accomplish all the good that could be expected from any great measure adopted to heal national divisions and animosities, which have arisen to such an alarming hight.

On the approach of the present Congress, it was with much hesitation, proceeding partly from my feeble state of health, that I concluded to return for the last time to the Senate; but I have no thought of ever again taking a seat in that body after the close of the present session. Having come to this determination, I consider it incumbent on me to place it in the power of the General Assembly to appoint my successor during its present session. I do, therefore, hereby resign the office of a Senator of the United States from the State of Kentucky; this, my resignation, to take effect on the first Monday in September, 1852.

In dissolving this official relation in which I stand to the General Assembly, I cannot forbear renewing an expression of my great obligations and my profound gratitude for the many distinguished and gratifying proofs which it has given to me of its confidence and attachment.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect,
Your faithful and ob't serv't., H. CLAY.

☞ A large meeting in behalf of Hungary, was held in Hartford, Conn., last week. Governor Seymour presided, and the leading speech was made by Mr. C. L. Brace, whose adventures and imprisonment in Hungary have made his name well known. Other remarks were offered by Rev. Dr. Bushnell, Rev. Dr. Clarke, Hon. James Dixon, and W. W. Eaton. A Committee of fifty was appointed to raise subscriptions, and the list was opened by a gentleman present, with a liberal donation of $100.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DR. ROGERS'S SYRUP OF LIVERWORT, TAR AND CANCHALAGUA.—Nothing can be more safe, congenial, or healing to the membranes of the Throat and Lungs, yet at the same time more energetic and thorough in its effects, than this great remedy for CONSUMPTION, Bronchitis, and all other diseases which have their seat in the Lungs or their auxiliary organs. It seems to fall like balm upon their irritated surfaces. The dry cough becomes loose, expectoration removes the cause of the disease, and the tonic properties of the Canchalagua keep up the strength under the salivary discharge. Liverwort, Tar and Canchalagua possess in their separate substances all the elements requisite for the cure of Coughs, Colds, and diseases of the Liver, and combined they are irresistible. See pamphlet, to be had of the Agents. For sale by A. L. SCOVILL & CO., at the depot, No. 316 Broadway, and by all retail druggists. Price, in large bottles, $1, or three bottles for $2 50. j1-1t

NOTICE.—OVERCOATS, SNOW-COATS, DOUBLE-COATS, &c.—We are desirous of closing out our large stock of the above styles of Coats, as we wish to make room for wholesale stock for country trade, now in process of manufacture. Those Overcoats, &c., combine the greatest warmth, with great variety and elegance of styles. As the season is drawing to a close, and our stock much too large, we wish to turn it into money and make room; we will therefore sell the remainder of our Winter stock at, and in many instances below, the cost. D. & J. DEVLIN, Nos. 33 and 35 John st., corner Nassau. d26-1w

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.—The Newark India Rubber Manufacturing Company, No. 59 Maiden-lane, have on hand and offer for sale, boots, shoes, footholds, and clogs of the most approved styles.

which helped so faithfully to defend their territory, torn from the sister country, Sweden, like our independence from ourselves, less by successful violence than domestic treachery—another point of sympathy, if any were still wanting, between us. And how could it be otherwise? How could those Finns, whose regiments were the right arm of Sweden in the immortal battles of Leipsig and of Lutzen, and in the first campaigns of that great war of opinion which our time, I believe, will see fought through to a successful issue, ever have become reconciled to a rule, which science has engrafted upon barbarism to render the most desolating by which humanity has ever yet been oppressed.

It is through this deep interest in your condition that I have learnt how, from the frontier of Lapland to the Sound, there is no Swedish homestead at whose hearth the former proud position of Sweden is unknown, the spoliation of Finland undeplored, and how every Swedish heart would throb indignantly at the thought of final resignation to that spoliation, or permanent abdication of Sweden's former high position.

I am not ignorant that those who wish to deny Sweden's future, like to dwell upon the fact that it is poor, and that its population is not large, and thinly scattered; that the Russian Colossus oppresses it, and that the unfortunate divisions of the Scandinavian nations have prevented the development of prosperity. But I know that in our generation this family feud has ceased—that the inhabitants of Sweden and of Norway, the stalwart "Gamle Nerge,"—and their brother Danes have not only the same blood in their veins, but the same spirit rising in their breasts. And I know, too, that Sweden was not richer, not more populous, when it broke the unconquered infantry of Spain, and scattered Wallenstein's hosts and Pappenheim's cavalry.

Sweden then produced nothing but its iron and its men. The iron of Danemoor is still unequalled, and I have yet to learn that the Scandinavian be not, as from the times of the Sagas and the Sea Kings, through an attesting course of centuries, in courage and in prowess, yet unrivalled.

I believe that there has been need rather to restrain than to excite that Swedish spirit, which it may have been through the past a difficulty and a duty of your Government to keep within pacific limits. Russia—I mean the Russian Government and despotism—(for I pity and sympathise with the Russian people—is certainly not what its agents or the fears of those whom it intimidates, pretend. It has its tens of millions of slaves who rose under Pugatcheff, and who rise annually in village revolutions. It has its nobles in permanent conspiracy, who, in their hearts, anathematise the Emperor as Christians do the tempter of mankind.

It has its armies, but I have learned in Turkey, and we have seen in Hungary, what these armies really were; conquering rather by the aid of diplomatic lies than by the sword.

We drove them out of Transylvania, and we know that the most experienced generals of the Czar advised him not to adventure the Hungarian war, a war undertaken and carried to a successful issue only by the connivance of a traitor in our ranks, and but for whom our arms might, on the contrary, been triumphantly carried across the Russian frontier, as by God's grace they will be yet, with yours in the vanguard of aroused humanity. Russians of note in the invading army, unbought by us, were proposing to come over, and leagued with Russians of high standing, as you may ascertain by reference to the official sentences published in St. Petersburg when the war was over.

We know furthermore, that the Baltic provinces do not compensate by any love for St. Petersburg's indifference, Finland's deadly hate, and Sweden's honest indignation. We know the coast line of operations three hundred leagues long in Finland (which is only militarily occupied as yet by the Russians amidst a hostile population) may easily be cut off from the sea, and that the Baltic fleet of Russia is like the pasteboard armaments which float majestically on the wooden seas of a theatre. We know that along the vast line of the Russian frontier, from the Caucases to Lapland, enemies beset her—enemies her injustice, tyranny and rapacity have made. The indomitable Circassian, who laughs her efforts to scorn? the Turk, with his hereditary hatred; the Wallachian, restored to personal serfdom by the strong arm of Russia; the Magyars, who by my voice address you; the Pole, by ever-increasing rigor, has not been oppressed into love; and yourselves, for Finland, notwithstanding the spoliation of 1809, I consider, as future history will have to record it, an integral part of Sweden.

But nevertheless the Russian empire is gigantic and compact. Those by whom it might have been resisted were without concert, and therefore it has been wisely done to restrain you from conflict with a power which has grown and ripened while Sweden remained stationary, but a power which, "rotten before it was ripe," is decaying in the sinews of its moral and material strength, whilst Sweden's force remains undiminished in promising and healthy vigor.

It was not till the opportune moment that David could strike down Goliah. The events which have driven every despot, and would-be despot, in Europe, into the arms of Russia, have given rise to a coalition whose terrors justly teach it that its repose cannot be secured whilst free government remains in Europe. I believe that the United States, England, and France, (when its republic shall have become a reality, and ceased to be a pasquinade,) will say, to break this solidarity, "Stop!—you shall not interfere on one tyrant with the people of another." But fear, rashness, desperation, or fatality, may urge that coalition on, and in either case I say Sweden's opportunity, like Hungary's, is come.

The demonstration by which you have honored my cause and country in my person, and for which I beg you to receive, once for all, my grateful thanks, I hold to be a fresh augury and guarantee of what I have never doubted, that when that time is come, if Sweden's government should lead, the people will enthusiastically follow, and that if the government should neglect or hesitate to lead, the Swedish people will say to it, "Follow us."

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, yours very truly.

[Signed,] LOUIS KOSSUTH.

LONDON, Nov. 19, 1851.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31.

The *Courier* directs attention to its ample French correspondence. Paris, says the Editor, is indeed a strange city, as full of actual as the Bagdad of eminent story was of imaginary romance. * * * "Carnival is coming, and Paris, in spite of its sufferings, will soon be as blithesome as ever. It is a city that was never made to brood over adversity; it *may* be ill-fated, but it *will* be light-hearted, and if it be made to shed shed tears, it will have the smiles to lighten them."

The *Journal of Commerce* has a leader on Kossuth and intervention. The writer commends the frankness and directness of the Great Magyar in making known his mission and its objects, but again protests against granting anything which would lead to war with other nations. Finally, he adopts the alarm of the *National Intelligencer*, "*Beware of the tempter.*"

The *Express* furnishes a chronological leader on the Old Year, just expiring. This is usually delayed till the year is actually defunct, the breath out of its mortal remains, and the merry chimes made to welcome the New Year, but the *Express*, like the lame Captain, makes an early start. The same paper has an article on the *London Times'* leader touching Kossuth, Walker, Louis Napoleon, and the United States. The writer has no objection to a good understanding with John Bull, but don't like his patronizing air, and especially his suggestion to reduce a Tariff on this side, already too low for our comfort.

The *Tribune* gives a seasonable admonition on the balance of trade, which the editor says is daily increasing against this country, while we are exhausting our new sources of wealth on the Pacific to keep it down. The "let well enough alone" cry is thus treated:

"No, easy friends! there *is* no 'well enough' to 'let alone.' Things are going wrong, not for our unemployed factories and artisans only, but for nearly all our people, including even you! The Nation is running heavily in debt, and preparing for a grand revulsion. It may come sooner or later, as circumstances shall dictate, but when it comes you will be found execrating the Banks, the Merchants, or some other class, as causes of evils which flowed directly from the Ad Valorem Tariff of 1846, and the fatal facility of over importation which it created. When the evil day shall have come, will you think of these things?"

Our penny brother, the *Sun*, gives notice that on to-morrow, New Year, an enlargement of its sheet, and other improvements, typographical and general, will be made.

The Forrest Case on Trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—Before Chief Jestice OAKLEY and a Special Jury.

CATHERINE N. FORREST *vs.* EDWIN FORREST.

TWELFTH DAY.

The ardor of the spectators was not cooled by the unpropitious state of the weather this morning, for the room was full as usual, Mrs. Forrest and Mrs. N. P. Willis arrived with Mr. O'Conor at 10 o'clock, and Mr. Forrest and his friends shortly after. The Jurors having answered to their names,

The Chief Justice said: Before proceeding with the trial this morning, it is proper for me to mention an incident which has occurred. I find on my desk an anonymous note, addressed to me, which contains, from some unknown quarter, suggestions as to evidence, with some hints as to where proof of facts might be obtained. It is from an illiterate person professing to be a woman. I mention this now, for the purpose of remarking that it is extremely wrong to address the Court on any subject pertaining to a case on trial, and would conduce to very bad results if any attention was paid to it by me. I hesitated as to whether it would be expedient to mention this matter, but I determined to notice it, lest my silence might lead to a repetition; I now state that I condemn the practice as most reprehensible in any person, and I shall not hesitate here that it came from a friend or well-wisher to either party; if Counsel for the respective parties wish to see this note, they may do so, on making a mutual agreement to do so, if they should not, why there can be no further use made of it; I repeat that the sender of this note deserves the severest reprehension of the Court and I would punish the author or sender if I had the power to do so, and had them before me.

Mr. Van Buren then renewed his motion for the admission of the affidavit of Mr. Forrest; Mr. O'Conor was heard in reply, and his Honor then said "he was quite clear that this affidavit could not be admitted." Mr. Van Buren requested that the Court would state his exception to the decision.

Mr. Van Buren next proposed to read a statement of Mr. Forrest, as to the way in which the letter was found, and also as to some other letters found in the same bundle.

Mr. O'Conor opposed this, and the point was argued.

The Court denied the motion, and in doing so, said in no case can a party put his own affidavit before a Court and Jury, for the purpose of introducing out of the other side. The Court did not see that the present proposition differed from the other, except that it was a little more narrow, but the principle was the same. If the counsel wished to pursue this line of proof, he must begin by reading the affidavit of Mrs Forrest.

Mr. Van Buren requested the Court to note his exception.

The Court said he considered every decision to be excepted to.

EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENSE.

Mr. Van Buren said he now proposed to read from the affidavit of Catherine N. Forrest, made on a suit in the Supreme Court, and sworn Dec. 20, 1850.

Mr. O'Conor wished to have the whole read.

The Chief Justice said, the regular mode of procedure in such cases is this: A party produces a certain paper, and reads such portions as he may deem necessary. The other party may then call for the whole, which he could not call for in the first instance. Undoubtedly the most convenient mode would be to read the whole at once.

Some further objections being made by the Counsel, his Honor ruled that a party presenting a paper could read such portions as he thought proper, and the other could read the whole.

The document is very long, and is not new to the public, having been presented in more than one daily paper of this city, and is extant in a book containing all the documents, affidavits, and decisions of the Supreme Court of this District, in a suit for an injunction, &c., between these parties.

The parts read by Mr. Van Buren were the denials of Mrs. Forrest to the imputations cast upon her by the acquaintance with or visits from Jamieson, after the receipt of the Consuelo letter. The first time Mr. Forrest saw this production was stated as happening after the 18th of January.

Mr. Van Buren said he now proposed to read a statement from the affidavit of Mr. Forrest, together with the contents of the "Consuelo letter," and the manner and circumstances under which he discovered it.

Mr. O'Conor opposed this, unless the whole of the first affidavit was read.

The Court said there could be no doubt but that one side having read a part of this affidavit, the other party has a right to call for the whole. The paper being put in evidence, it was of no consequence who it was read by, whether by Mr. Van Buren or Mr. O'Conor. The Clerk of the Court, in the earlier stages of trials, was undoubtedly the officer appointed to that duty; and, supposing it to be so now, and he did not read the whole, why, either party might read it. The paper must be read, and that must be done before any part of it could be received in evidence.

Mr. Van Buren said he should wish the Court to make a note that they denied the right of the other side to call for the whole paper, instead of parts of it.

The affidavit was then read by Mr Van Buren. When he came to a portion of a paragraph which he had read before, the Court required the learned counsel to read on, so as to give the whole detail, as written and sworn to by Mrs Forrest. The affidavit having been read, the charge and answer were then read by Mr. Van Buren. The protest and affidavit of Mrs. Forrest, dated Sept. 2, 1850, was also read.

Mr. O'Conor said there was an affidavit of Mr Parke Godwin, which he should not ask to be read unless that gentleman had gone to Europe. He was to have gone to-day, and he (Mr. O'C.) had sent a subpœna for his attendance here. There was also one from Jamieson, which had been alluded to, and adopted by Mrs. Forrest.

Mr. Van Buren said he declined reading it, because not properly taken, and only alluded to as a newspaper publication.

The Court said it did not strike him as coming within the rule. There was a great variety of affidavits, on both sides, which ought not to be read, but the parties themselves called to testify. His Honor then asked Mr. Van Buren if he had done reading.

Mr. Van Buren.—Only just beginning.

Chief Justice.—Then, sir, if you please, we will postpone the other parts until the next year. [Laughter.]

Mr. Van Buren.—Before the Court adjourns, I wish to read Mr. Forrest's affidavit which refers to the Consuelo letter.

This was opposed by Mr. O'Conor, and the Chief Justice then reserved this question, and ordered the Court to stand adjourned until Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

MARRIED.

At Schaghticoke, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., on the 30th inst., by Rev. J. H. Noble, DANIEL PACKER, of this city, to HARRIET M., daughter of Amos Briggs, Esq., of the former place.

At Hoboken, N. J., on the 36th inst., by Rev. M. E. Ellison, ROBERT J. MAYNARD, of Athens, Geo., to Miss AMANDA M. MESERVE, of the former place.

☞ Athens and San Francisco papers please copy.

On the first of November last, at Williamsburg, by Rev. Mr Beecher, Mr. JOSEPH BARLOW, Jr., to Miss MARY F. TOWERS, both of this city.

DIED.

On the morning of the 31st, in the 20th year of her age, MARY H., only daughter of William T. and E. H. Cock.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Westbury, L. I., on sixth day morning, at 11 A. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Carle-place, to meet the cars on that morning.

On Wednesday morning, Dec. 31, CATHERINE MATILDA, wife of Lieut. John Calhoun, U. S. N., and daughter of John C. Clark, aged 24.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at Trinity Church, on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange ...Dec. 31.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '67	116¾	
6,000	do	116¾	
1,000	do '62	117	
11,000	Erie Incomes	93½	
2,000	do	93½	
20 shs.	Merchants' Bk	119	
25	Hudson River R R	67¼	
75	do	67¼	
50	do	b60 68	
50	do	67	
25	do	66¾	
50	do	s12m 65	
44	do	66	
50	Canton Company	66¾	
300	do	66¾	
50	do	b15 66¾	
100	do	b30 67	
50	do	b30 67¼	
800	N. J Mining Co	11	
300	do	10½	
100	do	b60 11¼	
300	Sussex Mining Co	10	

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '68	120	
260	Sussex Mining Co	10¾	
25	N. J. Mining Co	11¾	
100	do	b10 11¾	
150	do	11¾	
100	L. Island Railroad	b30 15¾	
400	do	b5 15¾	
50	Canton Company	67	
200	Nor. & Wor. R R	53	
50	do	b30 54	
100	do	53¾	
50	Harlem Railroad	67¾	
200	do	67¾	
200	Reading Railroad	opg 59¾	
35	Erie Railroad	80	
100	do	b60 81¼	
600	Harlem Railroad	67¾	
100	do	b10 67¾	
100	do	b60 69	
200	do	opg 59¾	
200	Long Island Railroad	15¾	
100	do	b30 15¾	
50	Nor. & Wor. R R	52¾	
50	do	b30 54	
50	Erie Railroad	78¾	
50	do	b30 79	
50	do	78¾	
50	do	78¾	
50	do	79	
100	do	79¾	
100	do	b60 80¾	
300	do	79	

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31—6 P. M.

The importations into this port for the month of December were $5,042,399 dutiable goods, $552,797 free goods, and $1,117,723 withdrawn from warehouse. Total thrown upon the market for consumption, $6,712,919.

The monthly importations into the District of New-York for the year 1851, exclusive of Specie, and the monthly withdrawals from warehouse, were as follows:

Months, 1851.	*Dutiable and Free.*	*Withdrawn.*	*Total on market.*
January	$13,666,168	$1,024,246	$14,710,414
February	10,650,043	899,438	11,549,481
March	11,631,642	1,068,437	12,700,079
April	9,101,570	1,144,068	10,245,638
May	9,738,037	851,519	10,598,556
June	8,766,347	717,633	9,483,980
July	13,400,680	1,167,644	14,568,324
August	11,917,338	1,251,245	13,168,583
September	8,750,325	1,669,304	10,419,629
October	7,314,515	1,602,436	8,916,951
November	4,814,923	1,377,100	6,192 023
December	5,595,196	1,117,723	6,712,919
	$115,366,784	$13,900,793	$129,263,577

The goods entered for Warehouse, in 1851.....$13,880,022
The cash duties paid into Treasury.....31,079,209
Specie and Bullion imported.....2 050,056

The monthly exports from the port of New-York, for 1851, were as follows:

1851.	*Domestic Merchandize.*	*Specie & Bullion.*
January	$3,152,744	$1,266 281
February	2,535,786	1,007,689
March	3,976,198	2,368,861
April	4,561,770	3,484,182
May	4,402,052	4,206,135
June	3,778,289	6,462,367
July	3.188,027	6,004,170
August	3,259,594	2,673,444
September	2,593,986	3,490,142
October	2,702,382	1,779,707
November	2,451,511	5,033,996
December	2,512,436	5,668,235
Total	$38,264,675	$44,443,209

The Foreign Goods re-exported, were.....$4,736,922

The foregoing returns, as compared with those of 1850, exhibit in round numbers a difference of values against the trade of the country, at the single port of New-York, of $56,000,600, (say fifty-six millions,) viz.:

Increase of Foreign Goods marketed	$14,000,000
Increase of Gold sent out	33,000,000
Decrease of Foreign Gold imported	3,000,000
Decrease of Produce exported	6,000,000
	$56,000,000

The difference in the value of Cotton exported since 1st Sept. last, is $10,894,977, as compared with same period in 1850, say 398,606 bales at $35, against 396,083 bales at $62 50.

The operations of the Sub-Treasury for December were:

Receipts from Customs	$1,587,825
Miscellaneous sources	64 272
Balance, 1st December	3.288 291
	$4,965,591
Paid on Treasury Drafts	$2,512,753
Post Office do	107,979
Transferred for Fed Interest	1,123,075—$3,742,907
Balance to January, account	$1.222,484
The Cash Duties for the quarter were	$5,045,600
The Net Excess of Duties for quarter	$110,837
The Excess for Duties in December alone	$511,729

The deposits of California Gold for 1851 were,

At the Philadelphia Mint	$46,656,000
New-Orleans Branch do. (Dec. estimated)	8,466,000
Foreign Gold at New-York	2,050,000
	$57,172,000
Exports from New-York	$43,443,000
Other ports	3,500,000
	46,943,000
Net increase of Gold in country	$10,229,000
Coinage at Philadelphia	$52,143,446
At New-Orleans, part estimated	9,000,000
	$61.143.446
The New-York Banks hold to-day about	$8,000.000
December, 1850	11,011,804
Decrease in New-York Banks	$3,011,804
The average in Bank, in 1850, was	$7,642,000
In Bank in 1851	9,420 000
Decreased average	$1,778,000

The California deposits at Philadelphia in December were $5,538; the coinage, $6,004,305.

The year closed more smoothly on Wall street than was anticipated. Some of the large disbursements due on the 1st were paid out to-day, which caused money to be abundant on call. This encouraged some of the Stock people, and nearly the whole list of railways went up. Erie advanced 2¼ per cent, from the lowest figure of yesterday to the closing bid this afternoon. Harlem went up ½; Reading ¼, closing 60 bid for 1,000 shares. Jersey Zinc was quite smart, and closed $11¼. Federal and State Loans were in demand, though only a few small parcels offered.

The *Europa* cleared $847,000 in gold for Liverpool, but owing to the dense fog she did not leave her wharf at Jersey City.

At Philadelphia, to-day, 1,000 shares Reading sold at 59¼, and 500 U. S. Bank at $2. F. S. Smith, Esq., President of the Philadelphia Bank, has resigned office, in consequence of age and failing health.

Market for Breadstuffs.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31.—2 P. M.

FLOUR AND MEAL—We have no essentially new feature to report. The operations consist of 4,000 bbls superfine No. 2, at $4 06@$4 14½; ordinary to straight, mixed to fair Indiana and Michigan, and good common Ohio, at $4 37½@$4 62½; choice State, fancy Michigan and favorite round hoop Ohio, at $4 56@$4 75; fancy Genesee and Ohio, at $4 75@$4 93¾; extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $4 93¾@$5 18¾; and extra Genesee at $5@$5 87½. Canadian continues scarce and quiet, at $4 37½@$4 50 ₱ bbl., in bond. Southern rules about the same; city purchasers are doing little, and exporters are almost out of market. 450 bbls mixed to favorite ordinary new were packed up at $4 37½@$4 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is steady, yet inanimate, at $3 50 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is firm and saleable, at $3 25 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine.

GRAIN—Wheat is extremely scarce, and held above buyers' views, which tend to restrict the transactions, though there exists a good domestic and moderate foreign inquiry. The sales include 5,000 bushels Canadian (reported) at 1,05 @ 1,06; 12,000 do. Michigan do. at $1, and 3,000 do. Southern Red at 96c. Rye comes forward very slowly;—Good River is worth about 77 @ 78c.—A small lot of inferior (900 bushels) was obtained at 75c. Barley appears inactive, and rather lower, being quoted at 78 @ 83c per bush. Oats are more plentiful, and tending to decline.—Western can be bought at 42 @ 43c, and Northern at 47 @ 48½c. Corn is more freely offered, and appears rather cheaper.—The demand is confined to home dealers' wants, and the sales are about 12,000 bush.—New-Orleans, afloat and delivered at 64 @ 65c.—New Southern White at 65 @ 64½c, and Western Mixed at 66 @ 67c, mostly at inside rates.

New-York Cattle Trade for 1851.

We present below our regular annual statement of Cattle, at this market, by far the most important mart of the kind in this country. It is proper to state here that it is difficult to ascertain, with precision, the exact amount of Cattle sold yearly, at the various drove yards within the limits of the city; but it is believed that the figures in the main are essentially correct.

The largest number of Beeves is sold at the Washington Drove Yard, Forty-fourth-street and Fourth-avenue; and next to that, Chamberlain's, down town, "Bull's Head," in Robinson-street, does the most extensive business. Independently of these, however, there are large numbers of Cattle disposed of elsewhere throughout the city, and at the boats, which are never taken into account.

There are also many Beeves slaughtered up the North River, and brought down dressed to our city markets. A careful estimate, with the data before us, would put down the aggregate number of Beef Cattle annually consumed in this city at about 120,000 head.

The principal market for the sale of Cows and Calves, and Sheep and Lambs is at George Browning's "Bull's Head, in Sixth street, near the Third avenue, and next to that in importance, at the Hudson River, (Chamberlain's.) Many small sales, however, are made at the wharves as above, on the North River of this city.

The market days now are Mondays and Thursdays. About 400 Beef Cattle, on an average, are driven to this city weekly from Philadelphia. There are also occasional shipments to Bermuda, to supply the British naval contract.

STOCK OFFERED, MONTHLY.

	Beeves.	*Cows and Calves.*	*Sheep and Lambs.*
January	6,550	341	26,250
February	6,600	260	25,550
March	5,875	485	21,350
April	5,800	410	10,000
May	6,850	570	15,100
June	6,500	600	19,000
July	7,300	530	18,000
August	11,000	515	80,650
September	9,000	425	29,600
October	8,669	490	23,500
November	8,050	475	25,600
December	6,800	453	27,600
Total	88.994	5,466	264,200

MONTHLY AVERAGE OF PRICES.

	Beeves	*Cows and Calves.*	*Sheep and Lambs.*
January	$5 50@$8 00	$20@$40 00	$2 00@$5 00
February	6 00@$8 50	22@$42 00	2 00@$5 00
March	6 00@$8 50	25@$40 00	2 25@$6 50
April	6 00@$9 00	20@$41 50	3 00@$7 00
May	7 00@$9 00	20@$42 00	2 25@$4 25
June	6 00@$8 00	20@$45 00	1 64@$4 00
July	6 00@$8 00	20@$44 00	1 75@$4 25
August	6 00@$7 25	20@$43 00	1 50@$4 50
September	6 00@$7 50	20@$40 00	1 59@$4 00
October	5 25@$7 50	24@$42 50	1 75@$5 00
November	6 00@$8 00	20@$48 00	1 30@$4 00
December	8 00@$8 25	22@$35 50	1 50@$7 00

BEEVES ON SALE, 1850.

Statement of Beef Cattle in the yards of the Washington Drove Yard, for each month during the year 1850.

January	7,242	August	7,295
February	5,630	September	8 270
March	4,769	October	8,380
April	6,571	November	7,775
May	6,689	December	6,745
June	7,347		
July	7,138		83,835

The Washington Drove Yard commenced business on the 5th of May, 1848. The number of Cattle offered from that time until

1st of January, 1849, was.....48,204
1st of January, 1850, was.....78,200
1st of January, 1851, was.....83,835
1st of January, 1852, was.....88,934

From the above statement it will be seen that the Cattle trade of this City is steadily and progressively increasing. An immense capital is involved in it, amounting to several millions of dollars, annually.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK Dec. 31 1851

☞ A Card.—MAYOR KINGSLAND will be happy to see his fellow-citizens on New-Year's Day, at the Mayor's Office, City Hall, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

ASHER TAYLOR, First Marshal.

☞ Notice.—Broadway Savings Bank, No 336 Broadway, corner of Anthony-street.—All moneys deposited in this institution up to and including the 10th of January, 1852, will be allowed interest thereon from the 1st inst. New-York, January 1, 1852. By order of the Board.

jl 6t M. HOPPER MOTT, Secretary.

☞ O. U. A.—An adjourned meeting of the Delegates appointed by the several Chapters to confer with the committee appointed by chancery for the purpose of making arrangements for celebrating with appropriate ceremonies the coming anniversary of the birth day of the immortal George Washington, will be held at Chancery Rooms on FRIDAY EVENING, the 2nd inst, at 7½ o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested

J. G. PACKARD, Secretary. ROB'T. D. HART, Chairman Com. Arrangements.

jl-1t*

☞ Globe Foundry Guard.—At a meeting of the G. F. G., held on Wednesday, the 31st inst., the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The G. F. G. having gone to Port Chester on their Target Excursion, on Tuesday, the 30th inst., and having been so handsomely received by Mr. Thomas Bent and lady. Therefore,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Company be, and are hereby tendered, to Mr. Thomas Bent, for the splendid collation which he got up for us on that occasion, also for the handsome prizes which he presented to the company.

Resolved, That the thanks of this company be tendered to Mrs. Bent and daughter, for the kind entertainment while at their house.

Resolved, That we return thanks to Mr. S. S. Bent, Wm. T. Batchelor, G. Smith, and Saml. Salt, for the handsome prizes which they presented to the company.

Resolved, That we return our thanks to Miss Harriet Davis, and P. McGowan for the handsome wreaths which they presented to the company.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the *Sun* and *Times*. [jl-1t*] JOHN E. BENDIX, Com'd.

☞ Mercantile Library Association.—REGULAR NOMINATIONS for 1852:

For President,
GEORGE PECKHAM,.....with Eno. Mahony & Co.
Vice President,
WM. T. B. MILLIKEN,.....with Customs.
Corresponding Secretary,
JNO. MERCHANT,.....with Cameron & Brand.
Recording Secretary,
CHAS. O. RICHARDSON,.....with Nassau Insurance Co.
Treasurer,
H. L. HUNT,.....with Butchers & Drovers B'k.
Directors,

James B Smith	with	Hoyt & Tillinghast.
William Howe	"	Bowers & Beekman.
Thomas Kenworthy	"	Clark & Wilson.
Cyrus Clark	"	Hill, Hyde & Co.
George C Wood	"	Dibblee, Work & Moore.
John B. Peck	"	Peck & Bloodgood.
James R. Knapp	"	Swift, Waldron & Co.

DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL, Chairman,
Regular Nominating Committee.
A. S. PICKERSGILL, Secretary. d30-tf

☞ Mercantile Library Association Lectures.—The Board of Directors have the pleasure to announce to their fellow-members and the public, that they have arranged for a Second Course of Seven Lectures to be delivered in the Hope Chapel, Broadway, near Eighth-st., commencing MONDAY January 5th, in the following order:

Jan. 5. Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND.
Jan. 12. Prof. GEORGE WASHINGTON GREENE, of Brow University, Providence.
Jan. 19. Rev. JOHN PIERPONT, Medford, Mass.
Jan. 26. Rev. ORVILLE DEWEY.
Feb. 2. Rev. E. H. CHAPIN.
Feb. 9. H. MARVEL, (DONALD G. MITCHELL, Esq.)
Feb. 16. RALPH WALDO EMERSON, Esq.

Lectures to commence at 7½ o'clock. Terms of admission to the Course.—Gentleman and Lady, $2,75; Gentleman, $1,50; Members—Gentleman and Lady, $1,50; Gentleman, $1,00; single tickets, 25 cents. For sale at the desk of the Library, and at the principal Book Stores.

H. N. CAMP, Chairman,
L. B. HENRY,
T. FESSENDEN, Jr. } Lecture Committee

d30-3t

☞ Workingman's Building Association—Is now in successful operation, and offers very favorable inducements to Mechanics, Workingmen, and others, to become shareholders. A special meeting will be held on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 3d, at No. 360 Broadway, 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered, showing the advantages to be gained by becoming subscribers. Any information may be had of the Secretary, at the Rooms of the Association, cor. of Broadway and Grand-st, over the Pacific Bank.

R. MCCLELLAN, President.
GEO. W. ANDERSON, Secretary. jl-2t*

☞ Begin the New Year by Laying the Foundation of a HOME—The GREENWICH BUILDING ASSOCIATION, perhaps the most promising if any yet organized, will hold its First Monthly Meeting on FRIDAY EVENING next, at half-past 7 o'clock, in the Bleecker Buildings, Bleecker-street, near Morton. The great success which has thus far attended this Associat on, will enable it to offer one or two shares for sale at this meeting. The members are reminded that their first dues will be payable on this evening.

Interesting addresses, explanatory of the principles, may be expected. The public are invited to attend. All who wish to avail themselves of the full benefit should unite at once. Come and learn how you can procure a Home, or a large sum in a few years, by small monthly payments.

CHARLES OSBANE, President.
DAVID MILLIKEN, V. P.

R. Ross, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

William Wright,	Peter C. Baker,	W. B. Milliken,
James W. Booth,	Wm Dunning,	J. A. Cregeir,
H. W. Deems.	A. Ackerson,	J. W. Thayer.

☞ Private Surgical Clinique—DR. EDWARD H DIXON, Editor of the *Scalpel*, has, at the request of a number of medical gentlemen of this city, established a MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CLINIQUE; at No 112 Grand-st., two doors west of Broadway. This charity is designed to protect the feelings of the virtuous poor from unnecessary exposure before a medical class. Those physicians, only, who are personally interested in the patient, and desire to avail themselves of the benefit of the institution, are invited to be present at examinations and operations. The attendance is gratuitous for the poor only on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Private office hours from 10 to 3 daily, and 7 to 9 evenings.

The office of the *Scalpel* is at No. 2 Astor House, where subscriptions only are taken and where may be had Dr. Dix on's Works, "Woman and her Diseases," 350 pages, 4th edition, price $1, and "A Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Sexual System." 275 pages, 8th edition, Price $1. d23 2weod

☞ Day and Newell's PATENT PARAUTOPTIC BANK LOCK.—The great Bank Lock exhibited by Mr. HOBBS, and triumphant at the World's Fair, and that has hitherto defied the whole world to pick or explode with gunpowder. Bankers, Brokers, and Merchants are invited to examine these Locks, at DAY & NEWELL'S office, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York. nh-eodly

WANTED.

WANTED CANVASSERS.—Canvassers for a new and popular Journal just out. A young man of qualifications, with an extensive city acquaintance, can apply at No. 1 Spruce-st., first door up stairs, on Friday or Saturday morning, from 9 to 11. jl-1t*

AGENTS are wanted to sell the instructive and popular Game, DIX HUIT, in the country. Satisfactory references of integrity will be required. Address G. H. KERN, No. 123 Fulton-st., N. Y., post-paid. jl-1t*

AGENTS WANTED.—To canvass every State in the Union for a Musical Newspaper. None but respectable men can be accepted, and Musicians will be preferred. To competent persons the most favorable terms will be offered. Apply, after New Year's Day, at the office of the *Musical Times*, No 111 Nassau-st., New-York. d31-2t*

AGENTS.—Wanted, 500 Agents; $25 to $50 easily made in selling the Life of KOSSUTH, illustrated. A new family work, and a large variety of pictorial, popular and useful Works. Call, or address, post-paid, "American Family Publication Establishment," No. 128 Nassau-st., New-York. d26-1m*

PRIVATE NURSING FOR GENTLEMEN—By J. M. LUDLOW. Those that are desirous of an experienced and faithful Nurse in sickness, please call, or address J. M. LUDLOW, No. 848 Broadway, Union Place, P. O., N. Y. Physician's Reference given. n11-3m*

RARE CHANCE OFFERED for a man with a small capital to make money, and see the country. One-half or the whole of the splendid DIORAMA and PANORAMA of LONDON, and the reception of KOSSUTH at the City Hall, for sale. For further information, inquire at No. 17 Sprince-st., N. Y., or by letter, post-paid, to J. B. S., Box 405, Springfield, Mass. jl-2t*

BOARDING.

BOARD FOR A FRENCH LADY in BROOKLYN—An intelligent Protestant French lady, accustomed to teaching being occupied only from 9 A M. till 2 P M., would like to obtain board, for five days in the week, in some pleasant family where her instructions would in part or wholly meet the expense. A note addressed to FRENCH LADY, Box 125, Brooklyn Post Office, will receive immediate attention. jl-1t*

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—One or two gentlemen can have partial board in an English family, where there is musical society. Apply at No. 39 Willow-place, near the South Ferry, Brooklyn. d24-6teod*

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Act relative to Limited Partnerships, that a Limited Partnership has been formed by the Subscribers under the name or Firm of MYERS, SUYDAM, and KNISELY, commencing on the first day of January, 1852, and terminating on the 31st day of December, 1854. That J. and L. VANSCHOONHOVEN, of the City of Troy, and State of New York, are special partner in said partnership, and has contributed the sum of Twenty Five Thousand Dollars to the common Stock thereof, *in cash*.

That JAMES MYERS, of the City of Brooklyn, and State of New York; JAMES A. SUYDAM and WILLIAM KNISELY, of the city of New York, are the general partners in said partnership. That the general nature of the business to be transacted by said partnership is the importing, buying, and selling of Silks, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods.

J. L. VANSCHOONHOVEN,
JAMES MYERS,
JAMES A. SUYDAM,
WILLIAM KNISELY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31, 1851. jl-6w*

NOTICE.—The business connection heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of FITZGERALD, BAUSH, BREWSTER & Co., at San Francisco, California, expires this day

For the New-York Daily Times.

KOSSUTH.

KOSSUTH! To thee our swelling hearts are turned!
We loved thy name when first the noble throng
Led on by thee, hurled back the Hapsburg wrong,
And Freedom's fires on Ungarn's mountains burned!
We loved still more when, sworn to God and Man,
Her sons obeyed thy call, and daring death
On Freedom's altar yielding up their breath,
Scorned Cossack hordes, when despots led the van!
We love now more! And in the coming time,
When Peace shall sheathe the Freeman's victor-steel,
And Alps to Ural ring the swelling peal,
Shall Freedom crown thy deeds with love sublime!
God bless thy Fatherland! Her triumph's won,
Two glorious names shall live—KOSSUTH and WASHINGTON.

GÖRGEY.

THANKS to thy baseness, Traitor! Hadst thou fought
For Freedom and thy country, we had learned
Thy name to honor with a fame well earned,
And to thy feet our grateful offerings brought.
We thank thee, Traitor! From thy baseness springs
Unmeasured good! GOD works not as do men!
War ceased, and Hungary's children breathe again,
And gain new strength, for Hope around them clings!
GOD brings good out of evil! He hath sent
The glorious Avatar that rules the hour, [power
From blood-stained fields and prison-walls, with
To write Truth blazing on our firmament,
That Europe's children, in our western sky,
May learn to pray and act till all their foes shall die!

New-York, Dec. 22, 1851. WM. OLAND BOURNE.

The Crystal Palace and its Lessons.

A LECTURE... BY HORACE GREELEY.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY delivered a lecture before the Philomathean Society of Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening. His subject was the "World's Fair and its Lessons." The following is a summary of his remarks:

Each age, each race, inscribes itself, with more or less distinctness, on History's dial. Nineveh, almost faded from our traditions of the world's youth, revisits us in her exhumed Sculptures. The Egypt of Sesostris and the Pharaohs lives no less in her Pyramids and Obelisks than in the ever-during records of Moses. Jerusalem, in her lonely humiliation, best typifies the Hebrew state and race. Ancient Rome lives for us in the Capitol and the Coliseum; as does her medieval and sacerdotal offspring in St. Peter's and the Vatican. Royal and feudal France—the France of Richelieu and Louis l'Grand—still lingers for us in the boundless magnificence and prodigality of Versailles. The England of the last three centuries confronts us in the Bank—not a very showy nor tasteful edifice, it must be allowed, but very substantial and well furnished,—the fit heart's core of a trading, money-getting people. So we Americans of the Nineteenth Century will be found in due time to have inscribed ourselves, most legibly, though all unconsciously, on the earth's unfading records—how or in what, Time alone can tell. Perhaps a Railroad over the Rocky Mountains, a Telegraph across the Atlantic, a towering Observatory wherein all the storms and calms at any moment prevailing within the earth's atmosphere shall be portrayed on a common dial-plate, and also the storms which shall take place at any point during the next day or week, with their several directions and intensities—perhaps something very different from any of these. Essential History still insists on writing itself, and will not be controlled nor anticipated.

The CRYSTAL PALACE, with its contents and purposes was the clearest expression yet given to the spirit and aspirations of our time—aspirations not wholly utterable nor comprehensible as yet, but sufficiently so to demand and reward our deepest attention. That Palace was the first edifice ever built for, and consecrated to, the uses of Universal Industry. It was the first building ever devoted to the advancement and diffusion of the Useful Arts throughout the world—the first in which, to the greatest practicable extent, the arcana of Skill and Production were thrown open to all mankind, with an express invitation—"Come here, and see how the most successful workers accomplish their ends, and learn to rival or excel them if you can." Herein was assembled the first general convention, or Council, of Captains of Industry—the first practical Peace Congress ever held. Magnificent in conception, and most triumphant in execution, this grand and fruitful enterprise deserves something more than a journalist's fleeting paragraph. We cannot waste the hour that we devote to its contemplation, even though the speaker should succeed no further than in drawing your attention to the subject, and leaving it to be pondered on, unaided, unembarrassed by his crude and hasty suggestions.

It matters little who first proposed this exhibition. The idea might have presented itself to many minds at the same time. It was the natural product of the profound peace everywhere prevailing. Good ideas are so prevalent, that little credit is obtained for them. Whatever credit is due is to those who gave the idea hospitality, and brought it to maturity—and the most prominent and steadfast of those was ALBERT, the Consort of the Queen. Hereditary rulers are plainly absurd, but hereditary patrons of inventive genius are not to be disparaged; and in the approaching day of Kingly tribulation and downfall, this should be remembered.

It is equally useless attempting to adjust the measure of credit to which Paxton is entitled for the idea of the Crystal Palace. A North of England horticulturist in the employ of the Duke of Devonshire, has entrusted to his care a new tropical plant, which could only be induced to vegetate and flourish in an artificial soil and under shielding glass. Under his careful management, the plant grew so vigorously that he was forced to add section after section to his glass encasement—and this becomes at last the model of the famed Crystal Palace. The Lecturer gave a hurried but glowing picture of the great edifice and of Hyde Park in which it was erected.

In this vast bazaar, which a few months saw advance from its first conception to its perfect realization, and which itself was barely completed at the day appointed for opening the Exhibition, the choice or characteristic products of all nations had already for some weeks been accumulating. Under the mere corner, (though itself covering an acre or more,) devoted to machinery, mainly British, water-pipes and adaptations of steam power, had already been conducted, the steam itself, if I mistake not, being there generated. An army of carpenters and other artisans had been at work on the fixtures and decorations of the several departments, so that, when the eagerly expected first of May at length arrived, although the whole visible area had an unmistakable aspect of haste and rawness, an odor born of green boards and fresh paint, and although an infinity of carpenter-work still remained undone, especially in the galleries or upper story, yet the exhibition was plainly there and only needed time to perfect its fair proportions and stand forth the acknowledged wonder of the world.

The 1st of May, 1851, was a happy day for London. Her skies had relaxed something of their habitual sullenness to usher in the pageant whereby the Sovereign of the Realm, surrounded by her councillors and grandees, was to inaugurate the first grand Exhibition of All Nations' Industry. The rain, which had dripped or pattered almost, or quite, daily for weeks, held up the evening before and promised not to return for this whole May-day—a promise which was only broken by a slight shower at noon—too late to mar the interest or pleasure of the festival. At an early hour, a strong current of human life set westward from the city towards Hyde Park, and long before the doors of the House of Glass were opened, they were surrounded by eager thousands, though no admission was purchasable, save at the cost of a season ticket—over fifteen dollars. Even thus, some thirty thousand enjoyed and swelled the in-door pageant, while, perhaps, ten times as many gazed from the parks and streets at the meagre procession out-doors, which escorted the Queen from her palace of St. James's to the airier, richer palace of the working millions—the Hall of vastest Prophecy. There arrived, a robed and jewelled procession of Princes and Embassadors, of noble Ladies and noble Workers—the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Paxton—the Master of the Buckhounds, Groom of the Stole, Gentleman Usher of Sword and State, Gold-Stick in waiting, Silver-Stick in waiting, and other such antideluvian absurdities, attended Her Majesty, along with the Foreign Commissioners, Architects of the Edifice, and some other living verities, on her slow and measured progress, from side to side, and end to end, of the mighty convocation. This strange mingling of the real with the shadowy, the apposite with the incongruous, gave additional piquancy and zest to the spectacle. Had the courtly symbols of an outworn, outgrown feudal age appeared by themselves, we might have taken them for some creation of a mind diseased and unbalanced by reading Froissart and Walter Scott, and watched to see them exhale into thin air, like ghosts at cock-crowing; but here they are so mixed up and blended with undeniable entities—with the solid and practical Prince Albert, with our own portly and palpable Embassador, with that world-known Celestial who accompanies and illustrates the Chinese Junk—himself first of matter-of-fact conservatives, a walking, human Junk—that we cannot refuse to credit its total verity in spite of the glaring anachronism. Then there was a prosy though proper Address read by Prince Albert as Head of the Commission to his Royal consort as Head of the Kingdom, telling her how the Exhibition was first started and how it had fared onward till now—rather absurd, it must be confessed, since they had doubtless talked the matter all over between them a dozen times when much more at their ease, and in a far more satisfactory manner; but Queens must endure and take part in some dreary absurdities as well as other people. This speech wore through in time, and was very briefly and fittingly responded to; I hope the prayer which the Archbishop of Canterbury sent up in behalf of us all was as kindly received. There was some music, rather out of place and lost in the vastness of space to all but the few immediately under the transept, and some other performances; but all in perfect order, in due and punctual season, and without a betrayal of awkwardness or conscious incongruity. Between 1 and 2 o'clock, the pageant was at an end, the Royal cortege departed, and the exhibition formally opened. Let me now try to give the hearer some general notion of its character, as accurately as I can recall it.

There are doors on all sides—one or more devoted exclusively to the reception of articles for exhibition; one for Jurors and attendants on the Fair; one for the Police, the Royal visitors, &c., while the main entrances for paying visitors were upon the south side into the transept. But we will enter one of the three or four doors at the east end, and find ourselves at once in the excessive space devoted to contributions from the United States, and which therefore seems sparsely filled. Before us are large collections of Lake Superior.

A brief description of the contents of the vast Palace was given by Mr. Greeley, who was himself one of the Jurors, and a careful observer of the articles exhibited. From a description of that which was to be seen he passed to a vivid description of the living mass that crowded the exhibition on the shilling days. The vast tide which ebbs and flows is not a mere aggregate of human beings. Among the moving mass you may recognise some of the best and greatest of England's denizens. Often may be seen the veteran Wellington; though his eye is dim and his step faltering, he is still emphatically "the Duke." He is a constant examiner of the more interesting objects—the machinery and the products of industry. Do his ears, deafened by the roar of artillery, catch some prophetic premonition of the new age dawning on mankind, wherein carnage shall no more secure the world's proudest honors, while invention and Production sink into unmarked graves. sees he that glorious era wherein Man the Creator, shall be honored and feted, and Man, the Destroyer, disowned? But not London, not England alone; the civilized world is here strongly represented. America and Russia, France and Austria, Belgium and Spain, have here their commissioners, their notables, their savans, earnestly studying the Palace and its contents, all eager to carry away something which shall be valued and useful at home. A Yankee manufacturer passes rapidly through the machinery-room until his eye rests on a novel combination for weaving certain fabrics, when, after watching it intently for a few minutes, he claps his hands and exclaims with unconscious enthusiasm, "That will pay my expenses for the trip!" On every side sharp eyes are watching, busy brows are treasuring, practical fingers are testing and comparing. Here are shrewd men from the ends of the earth; can it be that they will go home no wiser than they came? Many are here officially, and under pay from their respective Governments; some of them out of compliment to Her Majesty, who invited the cooperation of their Governments; but there are skillful artificers and mechanics also from Paris, from Brussels, and from far Turin, sent here by subscription expressly that they may study, profit by, and diffuse the arts here exhibited in perfection.

After describing the Palace, its contents and the visitors, the lecturer passed to a consideration of the results of the Exhibition and the lesson which it has taught. And first among these he ranked the practicability and ultimate certainty of universal peace. There have been many Peace Congresses, but this was the first great working model of a Peace Congress. The award of premiums was not always satisfactory, but they were generally just, and afforded a contrast between the settlement of national differences by war and by arbitration as favorable to the latter mode, as in the parallel case of rival pretensions to superiority in art and industry. The receipts of a protective tariff, to enable us to compete with the manufacturers of Europe, is also among the lessons which the Exhibition has taught us. The rule that "to him who hath shall be given, while from him who has little shall be taken away even that he hath," is operating powerfully and perpetually to concentrate the manufactures and trade of the world upon London, Paris, and their out-of-town workshops. If the whole earth is ever to be truly civilized, it must be by the diffusion of the useful arts rather than by their products; if labor is ever to be constantly employed and fairly rewarded, it must be through a more direct and intimate relation of laborer with laborer—not through the system of complexity, aggregation, and needless expense wherein the grain-grower of Illinois buys, through half-a-dozen intermediates, his iron made in Wales, and sends his grain thither to pay for the work, instead of hiring it done at the ore-bed in his own township with the coal which underlies the whole country. The current against this view is strong, but the world will refuse to be ruled by names and plausibilities for ever.

The Crystal Palace has social suggestions as well as lessons of political economy. The hollow Brick, the discovery of the Flax process, the circular Loom, the Reaper, the new Engine which threatens to reduce steam to its primary insignificance, are but practical instructors, teaching us the necessity of cooperation and a reform of our social system, whereby labor shall find enough to do, and a certainty of its reward. Another result of the Great Exhibition is a wider and deeper affiliation of the value and dignity of Labor. After summing up the results which he considered must follow, the lecturer thus concluded:

—But it is time the World's Fair were closed, or at least this meagre account of it. The year 1852 has sterner work in hand, in view of which this wondrous bazaar would be out of place and incongruous. Haul down, then, those myriad banners, now streaming peacefully in the common breeze and flapping each other so lovingly; they shall full soon be confronted defiantly in the red field where the destinies of mankind must be decided, the liberties of nations lost and won. Roll out those lumbering cannon, sleeping side by side so torpidly, uncharged, unmounted, the playthings of idle boys and the gazing-stock of country clowns who wonder what they mean; their iron throats shall tell a fearful tale amid the steadfast ranks and charging columns of the Battle Summer before us. Grey veterans, from many lands, leaning on your rusty swords and warming each other's recollections of Badajoz and Austerlitz, Leipsic and Quatre Bras, shake hands once more and part; for the skies are red with the gathering wrath of Nations, and air-borne whispers that KOSSUTH is free once more are troubling the sleep of tyrants. Royal butcher of Naples! You would not let your subjects visit or enjoy the Exhibition of 1851; rest assured that they will bear a part, and you with them, in that of 1852! False juggler of the Elysee Bourbon! beware the ides of May, and learn, while not too late, that Republican France has other uses for their armed sons than that of upholding sacerdotal despots on their detested thrones! Kingly perjurer of Prussia! you have sworn and broken the last oath to observe and maintain a liberal Constitution, to which your abused and betrayed People will ever hearken from your lips! Grim Autocrat of the icy North! the coming summer has work in store for your relentless legions, not now on the Danube alone, but on the Rhine, the Oder, the Vistula as well! Tear down, then, this fragile structure of glass and lath, too slight to breast the rugged shocks of the whirlwind year before us! Ere we meet again as Workers to test the relative fineness of our rival fabrics, the strength and purity of our metals, the draft of our plows, we must vindicate by the mailed hand our Right as Men to speak, and think, and be. Before us lowers the last, decisive struggle of the Millions of Europe for Justice, Opportunity and Freedom; let not its iron hail appall, its crimson torrents revolt us; for the Bow of Promise gleams through the lurid cloud, and the dove of Peace shall soon be seen hovering over the assuaging waters, fit harbinger of a new and more auspicious era for Freedom—enduring Concord—for Industry and Man!

WESTERN NEW-YORK.

Railroads—Morsels—Weather.

Correspondence of The New-York Daily Times.

ONTARIO COUNTY, Monday, Dec. 22, 1851.

However the mass of your readers may feel in the premises, *you* have undoubtedly a very lively personal interest in this particular locality, and they will hence pardon you for publishing even a very dull letter thereanent. You know, of course, that an effort has heretofore been made to extend the railroad already completed from Elmira to Canandaigua, hence to some point on the western line of the State.

A company was last year organized, which determined on Niagara Falls as the Western terminus of the proposed road; and recently, renewed efforts have been made in behalf of this enterprise, and its realization is now pretty much a fixed fact.

The line surveyed passes near the villages of East Bloomfield, West do., Lima, Honeoye Falls, Avon, LeRoy and Batavia, and passing over the country it will, and being but a link of the great line from Chicago to New-York, must of necessity become one of our principal thoroughfares, and its stock the most reliable for dividends of any in the State. It is expected that work will soon commence on this route, and that within two years the iron steed that shakes the dew-drops from his mane in the morning at Jersey City, will at evening cool his nostril in the spray of Niagara Falls! *Then* an excursion to the FALLS will cease to be a novelty, and that which has so long been a luxury for the rich to enjoy only, will become accessible to all, and one of the comforts of life, of even sewing girls and mechanics' wives.

But railroads are not the only thing in which we are keeping pace with the rest of mankind. Our means of moral as well as physical improvement are scarcely inferior to the best; as witness our Seminaries, Colleges and Churches. LIMA is becoming a perfect ATHENS, and its LIGHT, will hereafter, as it has already, exert a mighty influence in showing forth the mental and moral vigor of our people. The schools at that place, are at present very full—numbering about a thousand pupils in all departments, and there would be still an increase were there suitable buildings for their accommodation. These of course will be erected. The village, meantime, feels the healthful impulse, and is enlarging its borders with all becoming celerity.

Nor is this all. Our progress *the other way*, should be mentioned as well. But a few day's since the dwelling-house of a Mr. SHELTERS, of Mendon, Monroe county, was burglariously entered in the night time, and money, watches, and other property amounting to some $300, stolen therefrom; none of which has since been recovered. Yet in searching therefor, other important discoveries have been made. An old offender named BADGER, not long since a Convict, was suspected, and on searching his premises, a large amount of goods and chattels were found, to which it was thought he had but a vagrant title. Among his possessions, were some four horses and buggies; fifteen buffalo robes, as many sets of harness new and old; whips enough to furnish a plantation; half a ton of flour; cheese, a cargo, and other necessaries of life in proportion. BADGER was arrested, committed and released on bail, since when, with his disclosures, other arrests have been made, and a large gang of thieves and counterfeiters ferreted out, who have carried on their operations all along from the Central to the Western portions of the State, and from Ontario and the St. Lawrence to Pennsylvania. Much of the property found with BADGER has been claimed by parties generally residing from fifty to one hundred miles from *his* Depot, while none of that taken hereabouts has yet been discovered. Probably it is secreted as far off, with others of the same gang of scoundrels.

The weather for a week past has set up its authority in perfect contempt of all our ideas of propriety, and the result is that fruits and vegetables, which were supposed safe against all but human incisors and the tooth of time, have been *nipped* without mercy by a certain Jack, who has this time crept into places never honored by his presence before. Should "SANTA CLAUS" be as omnipotent in his annual visit as has been his less welcome predecessor, the little folks may make up in glee for the glum of the older classes at their late disaster. S.

ENGLAND.

The French Revolution—Marshal Soult—A Trial for Swindling—International Copyright—Railway Accidents—Education—Customs Reform—Search for Capt. Franklin—Dr. Lardner—City Burying Grounds, &c., &c., &c.

Correspondence of The New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 5, 1851.

The sluggish current of events was thoroughly stirred and troubled on Tuesday by the startling intelligence of another *coup d'état* in Paris, not yet indeed amounting to a sanguinary revolution, but very possibly shadowing forth such a fearful occurrence. By means of that electrical marvel, the submarine telegraph, the news was transmitted and received almost as soon as the actual event, and being instantly circulated by the press, has since been the grand topic of comment all over the metropolis, to the exclusion of all minor occurrences. Verily, LOUIS NAPOLEON is a bolder man than he has had credit for being, and if not exactly treading in the steps of his renowned relative, he is, at least, imitating some of his characteristics, one of the most striking of which was that of anticipating the designs of his enemies by some great "move" of his own. It has for some time been pretty evident that he must either crush his enemies or be crushed by them, and naturally enough he has chosen the former course. The success of the *coup* may be doubtful, though it is fair to suppose that the French President has calculated the chances as closely as his opponents. The die, however, is cast, and he must of necessity play out the game he has chosen to commence. In this country, I need not say, there exists but little sympathy for these violent remedies for state diseases. In the judgment of most of our political doctors, whatever is wrong must be set right by the orthodox measures provided by the laws and Constitution, which under all ordinary circumstances must not be overstepped either by the sovereign or the people. LOUIS NAPOLEON's best plea is that his position is altogether extraordinary; that the Constitution and the Assembly do not work harmoniously, and in fact cannot be made to work at all. Those who profess to be more farsighted than other folks already see a military dictatorship in the distance, and perhaps at no great distance either, when France will be ruled by the famous cannon-ball code which the President's uncle found so efficacious. It is difficult at present to discern any other ultimate result; but how far the stringent measures just adopted are justified by the "proclamation" and other documents issued by the President, I leave you to judge; as also whether the interests of Democracy are likely to be advanced by the exercise of a power above and irrespective of the law among a people so restless, turbulent and capricious as the French.

Leaving this knotty question, however, I may state that the news of "Paris in a state of siege," with the other revolutionary condiments with which this intelligence is seasoned, has given quite a flip to the public mind. I fear the maxim that "there is something not entirely displeasing in the misfortunes of our neighbors," holds good of nations as well as individuals. Perhaps it is, that we enjoy our own comfortable security all the more by contrast with the alarms and terrors of other nations. At any rate, there is the excitement caused by the occurrence or prospect of great events—a sensation prized amazingly by most people, and by none more than by the grave English. True it is the "fighting" has not yet fairly commenced, but if there be not much fighting, there is a fair prospect of it, and in the mean time there is the luxury of anticipation. There are fiery spirits in France enough to fill all Europe with strife, bloodshed, and confusion, and shake every throne. Who shall say how soon "the dogs of war" may not be let loose! and who then shall predict the consequences even to the best established institutions and constitutions—meaning of course our own!

While referring to Parisian affairs, I must give a word or two to Marshal SOULT, the news of whose death arrived on Monday. All the leading journals here have given biographical notices of the career of the stout old Marshal, who so often met our soldiers in the tented field, and who was always one of our most formidable adversaries. It is satisfactory to observe the generous spirit in which the warlike achievements of the deceased Marshal are referred to, and the ungrudging praise bestowed on his military skill. I can well recall the wrinkled visage of the old Marshal when he visited England in the character of French Ambassador at the coronation of Queen Victoria, and the acclamations of the crowd as his carriage proceeded to Westminster Abbey. Like our own WELLINGTON, he has played the part of a statesman as well as soldier, and his career, since he fought his last battle, at Waterloo, has been in many points similar to that of the Duke—the position held by the two veterans in their respective countries being equally important and distinguished. SOULT, however, had retired from the fatigues of office and the vanities of political life for the last few years—unlike, in that respect, our great Captain, who seems determined to "die in harness." In truth, the habit of work and business seems so engrafted in his nature, that an idle life would probably kill him in a month; and as his faculties, even at the age of 82, seem still in good preservation, he will, in all probability, stick to his numerous and well-paid appointments to the last.

An instructive trial has occupied two days in the Court of Queen's Bench during the past week. In this trial, which was for conspiracy to defraud one Captain KENNEDY, two brothers, named ALLEYNE, also in the army, with another "man about town," were charged with swindling KENNEDY out of £7,500 in a betting transaction. The evidence brought to light some edifying details of the doings of that lax section of society called sporting men, who, conscious themselves of similar tendencies and predilections for knavish acts, have been not a little "fluttered" by the result. It was emphatically a "horse case," and there was much hard swearing on both sides. It may have some interest, even on the other side of the Atlantic, inasmuch as a famous American trotting mare, named "Fanny Jenks," figures prominently in the affair. The owner of the mare, Captain ALLEYNE, contrived to make a series of bets with KENNEDY on the trotting capabilities of the mare against those of a horse in possession of the latter; and the fraud charged against ALLEYNE, consisted, first, in passing off "Fanny Jenks," as an English mare under the name of "Pigeon," and afterwards concealing the fact of her subsequent lameness in order to induce KENNEDY to pay the bet without the match coming off. This "Pigeon" project succeeded so well that poor KENNEDY was "plucked" of almost every feather, and was ultimately ruined, with a little further help from the same parties. The others were indicted as being instruments in the perpetration of this edifying piece of rascality. Such are the brief facts. The London journals will supply full details for all those who wish for them. The results of the trial are in good keeping with the facts disclosed during its progress. The principal rogue, WALTER ALLEYNE, will have the pleasure of doing penance for two years in the House of Correction; and the two others respectively for one year and six months. It would be manifestly unfair to estimate "turf" morality in England by the misdeeds of such men as the ALLEYNES; yet it cannot be denied that the principle acted on by not a few connected with it is to prey on the unwary and inexperienced, utterly regardless of the ruin and desolation they may bring on their unfortunate victims.

CHARLES DICKENS and his publishers have just obtained a great legal triumph with respect to the "Household Narrative," published every month, and on which the Stamp Office had laid its sacrilegious hand. After a lengthened struggle it has at length been decided by the Judges not to be liable to the stamp in the form and at the interval now published. The case will no doubt form a precedent for every analogous publication, until the blessed period arrives when the stamp enactments are swept away altogether. Authors and publishers are equally delighted at a decision which is so important to their interests—which, by the way, are decidedly "looking up" of late. The recent copyright treaty between England and France cannot long stand alone, but must be followed up by the general recognition, sooner or later, of the rights of authors and the sacredness of literary property, over the entire continent. Instead of international robbery, the mutual advantage of writers in each country will be the result of the new treaty, if faithfully carried out. The boon is all the more welcome from being unexpected, and the *genus irritabile* of authors are, I imagine, not a little indebted to Lord NORMANBY, our ambassador at Paris, for their improved prospects. It only remains now to extend the principle, until the entire brotherhood of writers and publishers are enabled to participate in the general benefit—excepting of course those who may still find it cheaper to steal than to purchase the works which they circulate among an enlightened public.

The Press is beginning again to cry out against railway mismanagement. Several "smashes" of a more than ordinary severity have served as a painful text for the sermons of journalists, the moral of which seems to be that there will be no material diminution in the number of railway disasters until a stronger supervision takes place than is now exercised by the directors. So strong is the aversion, however, to anything like Government interference, that it may be doubted whether it would be tolerated, even if offered under the most plausible pretences. At present, therefore, we are likely to go on pretty much as for some time past. Given the present amount of carelessness and chances of mismanagement, and it might, no doubt be mathematically proved what a certain number of collisions must occur; and with every fresh line another liability is presented; so that until it can be proved that directors are determined to vary the conditions of the problem by the exhibition of greater caution, I suppose we must resign ourselves philosophically to things as they are. In railway matters every man is, or might as well be, a fatalist, for any chance of amendment discernable at present.

The anti-Maynooth movement of last week, is already merged and forgotten in the more stirring events now occurring in the French capital. The result of the renewed agitation against the grant will, however, be seen in due time. Its promoters are thoroughly in earnest, but Parliament is not so pious a body as that which met the other day at Exeter Hall, and its ultimate decision will assuredly not be given on purely religious grounds. Two great gatherings have taken place at Manchester during the week, the one in furtherance of the educational movement, and the other to settle the plan of operations for reform in the representation next session. Lord John RUSSELL's promised plan, from all that can be learned, is likely to be as unsatisfactory as government measures usually are. Messrs. COBDEN, BRIGHT, WALMSLEY, & Co., are the leaders in this movement; but judging from the little strength they brought into the field last year, no very miraculous political changes need be looked for.

The only other public meeting of importance has been one embracing all the leading merchants and commercial men of the city, who, with Mr. John MASTERMAN, M. P., and bankers, at their head, met on Wednesday, to denounce *in toto* the system of oppression pursued by the Board of Customs, and to take measures to insure a thorough reform. The tone of the various speeches showed that the meeting was deeply alive to the iniquities practised under the authority of the Board. Such a meeting as this may be viewed as the sure precursor of a beneficial change, if followed by an adequate exposure of the grievances complained of by some spirited member in Parliament. This is a matter of much consequence not alone to merchants in this country, but also to merchants abroad. The late proceedings taken against two of the chief dock companies, unjustly and vindictively carried out, have been the last hair which has broken the horse's back, and worn out the forbearance of the commercial community. The Custom's Commissioners are great personages, in their way; nevertheless, it can never be the interest of the Government to uphold them in their tyrannical decisions, to the utter disgust of those unfortunately brought into contact with them; and the Prime Minister, being member for the City, is especially bound to protect his constituents against any injuries that may have suffered, and redress every injustice which can be established against the department in question.

If Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and his brave companions in the Polar regions are not discovered, it will not be for want of persevering energy and courage on the part of those who volunteer to go in search of him. The shortcomings of the Admiralty are fully made up by the zeal of private individuals. Captain BEATSON, I perceive, is about to rush to the rescue, if funds can be found, in a small screw steamer, with a crew of twenty-five, and stores and provisions for five years. His plan is to enter the Arctic Sea by Behrings' Straits, and thoroughly explore every part of the coast, and every spot likely to be visited by detached parties from FRANKLIN's ships; failing there in his search, he is to direct his course to the islands of New Siberia, and ultimately to the eastward, wintering as far eastward as possible; and after a close examination, by means of sledges, to push on eastward next year as before. £4,000 is the estimated cost of fitting out; and should this sum be subscribed, the expedition will leave England before the end of January.

In the *Athenæum* of last week appears a vindication of Dr. DIONYSIUS LARDNER—of scientific fame, and Mrs. HEAVISIDE notoriety—from the alleged absurdity, so long fastened upon him, of declaring, some years ago, the passage of the Atlantic by a steam vessel to be an impossibility. All the world believed the Doctor to have asserted this—and no wonder—for it had been stated a thousand times, without—as far as people knew—authorized contradiction. According to the writer in question, the Doctor never *said* anything half so foolish, whatever foolish things he may have *done*, in the course of his philosophic career. We are now required to believe that the Doctor's objections to Atlantic steam navigation were solely directed against vessels of large tunnage and power, and then only as to whether they could be employed with profit. And his opinion is affirmed to be borne out by the subsequent facts relative to the *Sirius*, *United States*, *British Queen*, *Great Western*, and other vessels, of extraordinary tunnage, which have been withdrawn or sold. Dr. LARDNER, it seems, prophesied the miscarriage of these enterprises, and, like other prophets is, I dare say, not much displeased to find his predictions verified. The Cunard line of packets is not supposed to come under the same category, being supported by large Government subventions; and the Doctor's conclusions fifteen years since are, therefore, pronounced unimpeachably correct.

Two subjects, affecting the social interests of the metropolitan population, viz., Burials and Beer, are beginning to engage general attention. Some time since it was promised that all the churchyards in London should be shut up, and an act was passed for that express purpose. This piece of legislation has proved utterly ineffective, chiefly because Parliament, while forbidding metropolitan interments, forgot to provide for people being buried elsewhere. Of necessity, therefore, the act has proved a dead letter, and the public are just as much poisoned as before by the exhalations from the remains of mortality around them. This is one of the precious wrongs for which we are looking for a remedy next session. The beer question involves a grievance of another kind. All nations know what "London Porter" is, but not, perhaps, what it is made of. Malted barley, however, is supposed to be one of the main ingredients; yet it has been found, some years past, that porter will not vary with the price of malt, but is maintained at one uniform rate per pot, whether the latter be dear or cheap. Porter being the cherished beverage of the lower and middle classes, a vast deal of indignation is fermenting on the subject. The two most plausible solutions of the mystery are, first, that porter-brewing is virtually a monopoly being in the hands of twelve tyrants of the vat, Barclay & Perkins and others, whose establishments so much astonish the stranger on a visit to the metropolis; and secondly that the price of barley has not much to do with the cost of porter, seeing that coculus indicus and other potent drugs also enter into its composition, and regulate its price to the public. Which theory best solves the problem I pretend not to say; but unless the monopolists reform their scale, I foresee a storm brewing which will not be quelled very easily. In London, beer is a constitutional question, and a "league" is already in course of formation for its settlement

The latest news from Paris includes a little fighting and a few barricades. These demonstrations seem, however, to have given rise to little apprehension *at present*, but every day may complicate the crisis and increase the difficulties of the President. Blood-letting, we know, has been the favorite remedy for disorders of the body politic, and in many cases, doubtless, the disease admits of no other. In France it is more recklessly spilt than in any country under the sun; and when such summary measures as the arrest and imprisonment of a couple of hundred Legislators at a swoop, and placing the capital in a state of siege, inaugurating the new order of things, it may well be imagined that there will be a bloody "sequestration" to such startling events. Meanwhile, English journalists are watching and commenting. The *Times* is writing down the revolution, and prophesying evil; more liberal papers are praising the pluck and decision of the President, and even the Tories find excuses for him in the exigencies of his position, and the unbounded animosity and disgraceful manœuvres of his opponents.

There is no theatrical intelligence of the least interest moving just now. The breach which threatened a dissolution of partnership between Messrs. KEAN & KEELEY, the lessees of the Haymarket Theatre, has so far been patched up that although the KEELEYS retire from all share in the management, they are to remain at the Theatre upon salaries as performers. Managers are everywhere making preparations for the Christmas entertainments. JULLIEN's Concerts, which have been universally successful at Drury-Lane, terminate next week.

CALIFORNIA.

The Sandwich Island Movement—Growth of Crime—Society in El Dorado, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SACRAMENTO, Friday, Nov. 14, 1851.

Unforeseen circumstances have interposed so many barriers to the exercise of my epistolary functions, that I shall acquit myself most poorly in this my second visit to the "*Times*." I have but about an hour left, and of course must run through a hurried review of matters occurring since I wrote before.

The Sandwich Islands affair looks amazingly like a second edition of the Cuban revolution. It is now confidently believed that the expedition will end in nothing but disgrace and impotency to the ambitious gentlemen who engaged in it. A large portion of the main party who were depended upon did not get off at all. The vessel in which they were going and the one which they supposed was to be of vast utility in their future operations, was resold to other parties that would be much more likely to use it in the suppression of any scheme which has been gotten up for the invasion and subjugation of the above named Island, than to lend their aid even in that wonderfully popular *work* of "extending the area of Freedom."

We are again called upon to contemplate the increasing signs of villany and crime of all kinds. After the many summary executions that we had last summer, there was experienced an almost entire freedom from those hellish incursions which are made upon society by men who are educated to steal and murder. There have been several lynching cases again provoked, and unless the incidents of crime are quickly diminished, there will be an administration of that perilous justice which has been previously invoked, to aid in the securement of life and property.

One of our bankers of this city, Mr. Arthur W. Foot, is becoming so much enveloped in the withering meshes of deliberate and accumulative fraud, that it would be exceedingly perilous to his *physique* could his whereabouts be known by his many victims.

A Mr. Hubbs, also, who sometime since established an Express between Sacramento City and Downieville, has failed to report himself at headquarters, after having received a large amount of money from miners, to purchase drafts for remittance to the East. The season is thus far in full exhibition of every quality that belongs to an Elysian country. We have had two or three of those showers that are so enamoring to you when distilled upon your May flowers, and as a consequence we can see nothing but those buoyant and sunlit smiles that indicates gladdened and contented minds. Our air is as balmy and refreshing as the quiet sleep of a laboring man, the vegetable kingdom is drawing a beautiful mantle of green over the faded foliage of summer, the horizon is frequently shaded by the lofty flights of wild geese whose distant cackling will not cease until the induction of a new summer in colder climes calls them temporarily from their favorite home. A wonderful degree of good health is prevailing, and everything considered, we do believe that California has no counterpart in the universal world. With its sublimity of scenery, its excellence of climate, its exhaustless wealth and the political relations it certainly is preeminently favored. It has not the defined and established classes of the East; it has not the lineaments of fashion that prevail on the Atlantic; it has not quite all the luxuries of an old home, nor the general exuberance of dress and furniture that piles up its charms upon Gotham circles; but what we are denied by art, nature confers with prodigal kindness. Here we are contented. We love our old homes, our old ties, the associations of youth and maturing life; we love to roam in fancy travels about the streets of New-York and Brooklyn, and indulge in the reading of a *penny*-paper, or the luxury of a penny steamboat ride across the ferries of the East River; we love to hear good tidings of your prosperity, and we would love occasionally to re-commingle with you all in the electric and glorious enjoyments of social life; but then there is something so delightful in being so far out West, where the golden sunsets are no longer seen afar off, where the hills teem with mighty "ore," and the valleys are perpetually yielding the richest behests of agriculture. We have not forgotten our first love, but we have achieved a congenial experience in a second series of attachments. Do not think us bewildered by the dazzle of a novelty. "'Tis reality, 'tis true. It has nothing of fiction about it.

Yours, with regard, SACRAMENTO.

Scientific Intelligence.

Prepared for The New-York Daily Times.

—AT A LATE MEETING of the Royal Society of Literature in London, an interesting paper on some Roman Antiquities, recently discovered by Dr. Barth in Western Africa, was presented by Mr. J. Hogg. The place where the relics in question were found, is named *Ghareeah el Gharbeeah* (the Western Ghareeah) and is situated, according to Mr. Hogg's calculation, about 160 miles south of Tripoli. Here on a sudden, the traveler found himself opposite to a well-proportioned Roman Gateway—not merely a gate, but one entire bastion of a *castra statira*, or stationary camp. It has three arches; over the principal or centre one a garland is sculptured, which contains this description, PRO. AFR. ILL.; signifying either "Provincia Africæ illustris," or "Propria Africa illustris." Over one of two smaller side-arches is a large rectangular tablet, exhibiting figures of two winged Victories, bearing in one hand a garland and in the other an eagle, suspended over two human figures below, one of which stands in a chariot. Some large stones between these two arches are inscribed with characters evidently Punic. Near the same place is a *Nadhour*, or fortress; into the wall of which is built a large square tablet, with an interesting, but imperfect inscription, beginning IMP. CAES. M. AVRELIO SEVERO: the obliterated portions of which Mr. Hogg supplied, supporting his corrections by references to epigraphological authorities. The whole as so redingerated, he reads thus: "To the Emperor Cæsar Marcus Aurelius Severus Alexander, Father of his Country, pious, happy, Augustus, both the district and Senate, and camp and free-town of ....., dedicate (this.) P. Nero, Decurion of the Moors, caused the station of the Severian Vexillation (horse) of the 21st legion, Victorius a Severian, to be chosen, and be instituted by his own service the same vexillation." Mr. Hogg also directed attention to a number of Greek races which had been found in another part of Northern Africa, in Cyrenaica.

—IN THE COURSE of some comments upon the issue of the various Arctic Expeditions, the *London Athenæum* is led to believe that too much latitude has been given to the commanders. In the case of Sir James Ross's Expedition, it does not appear that his instructions rendered the search of Wellington channel at all imperative. This is the more extraordinary, when it is remembered that Sir John Franklin was specially directed in his instructions, to turn his attention to that channel. It appears that in Sir James Ross's instructions, these ambiguous terms were employed: "Should you early arrive in Barrow's Straits, or the fortunately protracted openness of the season admit of your at once extending a similar examination to the shores of Wellington channel, it will leave you at greater liberty to devote y

OFFICIAL STATE CANVASS.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ss.—Statement of the Whole Number of Votes given for JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS at the General Election, held in the said State on the fourth day of November, in the year 1851, wherein the several counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished:

	Alexander S. Johnson.	Samuel A. Foot.		Alexander S. Johnson.	Samuel A. Foot.
Albany	6722	6725	Oneida	7606	7225
Allegany	3108	2981	Onondaga	6015	4811
Broome	2585	2590	Ontario	3882	3628
Cattaraugus	2694	3057	Orange	3839	3587
Cayuga	3916	4395	Orleans	1987	2415
Chautauque	2838	3849	Oswego	4823	4325
Chemung	2497	1840	Otsego	4516	3504
Chenango	4008	3407	Putnam	1067	614
Clinton	1876	1488	Queens	1844	1403
Columbia	3937	3648	Rensselaer	3251	5560
Cortland	1788	1937	Richmond	784	959
Delaware	3820	1699	Rockland	1215	572
Dutchess	5155	4235	St. Lawrence	4142	3353
Erie	4778	6719	Saratoga	3848	4258
Essex	1669	2215	Schenectady	1538	1617
Franklin	1734	1439	Schoharie	2236	2583
Fulton and Hamilton	2151	2155	Seneca	2220	1940
Genesee	1558	2812	Steuben	4517	3743
Greene	2774	2318	Suffolk	1832	1471
Herkimer	3592	2355	Sullivan	1733	1700
Jefferson	5285	4722	Tioga	2050	1659
Kings	6260	6774	Tompkins	3118	3064
Lewis	1788	1471	Ulster	4274	4120
Livingston	2157	3502	Warren	1647	1181
Madison	2977	3027	Washington	3961	3739
Monroe	5415	6415	Wayne	3760	4028
Montgomery	2861	3056	Westchester	3682	3286
New-York	19083	19214	Wyoming	1695	2204
Niagara	2311	3603	Yates	1985	1748
			Total	201,144	197,843

SCATTERING VOTES.

Albany—Blank received 3; Ira Harris 4; William Goodell, 1; William Parmelee, 1; Ira Harrais 1.
Allegany—William Goodell received 30.
Broome—William Goodell received 18; Edward C. Kafter 1; Levi Dimmick 1.
Cattaraugus—William Goodell received 50; Alexander Johnson 1.
Cayuga—William Goodell received 45; D William Goodwin 1; Nathan C Simons 1; Samuel B Johnson 2; blank 1.
Chautauque—William Goodell received 357; Eb. Cook 1; Gosh Covey 1
Chemung—William Goodell received 1.
Chenango—Wil iam Goodell received 36; B. F. Rexford 1.
Clinton—William Goodale received 5.
Cortland—William Goodell received 53; S. A. Foot 1.
Dutchess—Blank received 2
Delaware—William Goodell received 23
Erie—William Goodell received 85; F. P. Stevens 1; J. Golding 15; blank 5.
Essex—William Goodell received 21.
Fulton and Hamilton—William Goodell received 19 on State Ticket.
Genesee—William Goodell received 1.
Greene—William Goodell received 56.
New-York—Abraham P. Black received 2; scattering 10; blank 12.
Niagara—William Goodell received 180.
Oneida—William Goodell received 108; blank 1.
Onondaga—William Goodell received 141; Daniel Pratt 1.
Ontario—William Goodell received 46; Ely S. Johnson 1; Hiram Baleom 1; L. P. Lampman 1.
Orleans—William Goodell received 24.
Oswego—William Goodell received 274; Daniel Gott 1
Otsego—William Goodell received 14; Horace Lathrop 1.
Putnam—Alexander S. Johnson received 18.
Rensselaer—Roger A. Flood received 1; William Goodell 1.
St. Lawrence— —— Johnson received 1.
Saratoga—William Goodell received 10; Cornelius Allen 1; blank 1.
Seneca—William Goodell received 50.
Sullivan—James Adams received 7
Tioga—William Goodell received 14
Tompkins—William Goodell received 24; Samuel T. Johnson 7; Alexander T. Johnson 8.
Ulster—James C. Forsyth received 2; Ira Harris 3; Isaac Schoeamaker 1.
Warren—William Goodell received 58.
Washington—William Goodell received 62; Cornelius L. Allen 2.
Wayne—William Goodell received 61; Theron R Strong 3.
Westchester—Albert Lockwood 1; A. S. Johnson 1.
Wyoming—William Goodell received 43.
Yates—William Goodell received 13

We do hereby certify that the preceding statement is correct. Given under our hands at the Secretary of State's Office, at the City of Albany, the ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.
CHRISTOPHER MORGAN, Secretary of State.
PH. C. FULLER, Comptroller.
ALVAH HUNT, Treasurer.
LEVI S. CHATFIELD, Attorney-General.
H. C. SEYMOUR, State Engineer and Surveyor.

State of New-York, ss.—We, the Secretary of State, the Comptroller, the Treasurer, the Attorney General, and State Engineer and Surveyor, of the said State, having formed a Board of State Canvassers, and having canvassed and estimated the whole number of votes given for Judge of the Court of Appeals, at the General Election held in the said State, on the fourth day of November, 1851, according to the certified statements of said votes received by the Secretary of State, in the manner directed by law, DO HEREBY DETERMINE, DECLARE AND CERTIFY,

That ALEXANDER S JOHNSON was, by the greatest number of votes given at the said election, duly elected Judge of the Court of Appeals of the said State.

GIVEN UNDER OUR HANDS, at the Secretary of State's Office, in the City of Albany, the ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.
CHRISTOPHER MORGAN, Secretary of State.
PH. C. FULLER, Comptroller
H. C. SEYMOUR, State Engineer and Surveyor.
LEVI S. CHATFIELD, Attorney General.
ALVAH HUNT, Treasurer.

State of New-York, ss.—Statement of the Whole Number of Votes given for SECRETARY OF STATE at the General Election, held in the said State on the fourth day of November, in the year 1851, wherein the several counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished:

	Henry S. Randall.	James C. Forsyth.		Henry S. Randall.	James C. Forsyth.
Albany	6774	6747	Oneida	7162	7003
Allegany	3680	3017	Onondaga	5023	5816
Broome	2575	2587	Ontario	2865	3652
Cattaraugus	2668	3048	Orange	3849	3486
Cayuga	3938	4395	Orleans	1947	2409
Chautauque	2648	3884	Oswego	4769	4490
Chemung	2514	1819	Otsego	4550	3512
Chenango	4014	3405	Putnam	1077	596
Clinton	1883	1487	Queens	1991	1457
Columbia	3973	3614	Rensselaer	5206	5138
Cortland	1838	1848	Richmond	795	953
Delaware	3351	2206	Rockland	1247	613
Dutchess	5161	4863	St. Lawrence	4145	3332
Erie	4719	6875	Saratoga	3852	4211
Essex	1705	2269	Schenectady	1539	1620
Franklin	1743	1435	Schoharie	2307	2510
Fulton and Hamilton	2135	2155	Seneca	2298	1931
Genesee	1556	2826	Steuben	4606	3713
Greene	2790	2261	Suffolk	1838	1427
Herkimer	3557	2428	Sullivan	1744	1681
Jefferson	5224	4699	Tioga	2051	1666
Kings	6695	6842	Tompkins	3180	3100
Lewis	1725	1538	Ulster	3749	4604
Livingston	2178	3486	Warren	1680	1165
Madison	2933	3046	Washington	2877	3761
Monroe	5282	6604	Westchester	3718	3191
Montgomery	2841	3054	Wyoming	1673	2257
New-York	21262	18498	Yates		
Niagara	2282	3064			

SCATTERING VOTES 193,425 198,582

Albany—Blank received 6; Henry Randall 1; H. H. Randall 1; John Thomas 4.
Allegany—John Thomas received 84
Broome—John Thomas received 19.
Cattaraugus—John Thomas received 43; William Goodell 7; James H Forsyth 1.
Cayuga—John Thomas received 66; Andrew S Cummins 1.
Chautauque—John Thomas received 366.
Chemung—John Thomas received 1.
Chenango—John Thomas received 42.
Clinton—John Thomas received 7.
Columbia—Henry A Ball received 1.
Cortland—John Thomas received 78; H. S. Randall 10; Forsyth 1; henry S randall 1
Dutchess—John Thomas received 1; blank 3.
Delaware—John Thomas received 33; Stephen Ramsey 1.
Erie—John Thomas received 88; Lewis Cass 1; John Clough 1; J. C. Wright 1; G W. Clinton 1; H. L. G. Smith 1.
Essex—John Thom as received 32.
Fulton and Hamilton—John Thomas received 19.
Genesee—John Thomas received 4.
Greene—John Thomas received 9
Herkimer—John Thomas received 134.
Jefferson—John Thomas received 35
Kings—John Thomas received 2; George W. Patterson 1; John C. Wright 1.
Lewis—Lindley M. Moore received 6; Joel Wara 1; Randall 1.
Livingston—John Thomas received 24; William Goodell 1; John C. Wright 2; H. S. Randall 1.
Madison—John Thomas received 421.
Monroe—John Thomas received 63; William Goodell 9; Thurlow Weed 1.
Montgomery—William Goodell received 4; John Thomas 13.
New-York—Samuel E Cornish received 2; Azor Tabor 1; John Thomas 1; Lindley M. Moore 1; John G. Wright 1; blank 16
Niagara—John Thomas received 174.
Oneida—John Thomas received 124; Lindley M. Moore 6; George W. Patterson 1; John C. Wright 35; Henry B. Stanton 1.
Onondaga—John Thomas received 154; H. S. Randall 2; Horace Wheaton 1.
Ontario—John Thomas received 65; Auburn Birdsall 1; John Hyde 1; L. P. Lampman 1.
Orleans—John Thomas received 25.
Oswego—John Thomas received 295; Lindley M. Moore 2; John Forsyth 1; Henry Fitzhugh 1.
Otsego—John Thomas received 12.
Rensselaer—John Thompson received 2; John Thomas 2.
St. Lawrence—John Thomas received 31.
Saratoga—John Thomas received 18.
Schenectady—John Thomas received 1.
Seneca—John Thomas received 52; John C Wright 1.
Steuben—John Thomas received 11
Sullivan—John Thomas received 21.
Tioga—John Thomas received 74
Tompkins—John Thomas received 28.
Ulster—J. C Forsyth received 1; James Forsyth 1; James C. Ferrall 1; Alexander Johnson 1; John M Jackson 1; H. Randall 1.
Warren—John Thomas received 69.
Washington—John Thomas received 66; John C. Wright 1; George F. Patterson 1.
Wayne—John Thomas received 106; William Beach 1; James Forsyth 1; Saxon B Gavitt 1.
Westchester—Daniel Clark received 2; Joseph Knox 1; Samuel A. Foot 1; William McAlpin 1.
Wyoming—John Thomas received 42; H. S. Randall 1.

We do hereby certify that the preceding statement to be correct. Given under our hands at the Secretary of State's Office, at the City of Albany, the ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.
CHRISTOPHER MORGAN, Secretary of State.
PH. C. FULLER, Comptroller.
ALVAH HUNT, Treasurer.
LEVI S. CHATFIELD, Attorney-General.
H. C. SEYMOUR, State Engineer and Surveyor.

State of New-York, ss.—Statement of the Whole Number of Votes given for COMPTROLLER at the General Election held in the said State on the fourth day of November, in the year 1851, wherein the several counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished:

	John C. Wright.	George W. Patterson.		John C. Wright.	George W. Patterson.
Albany	6611	6826	Oneida	7169	7658
Allegany	3078	3018	Onondaga	4993	5839
Broome	2573	2599	Ontario	3867	3653
Cattaraugus	2639	3068	Orange	3847	3504
Cayuga	3885	4429	Orleans	1941	2511
Chautauque	2514	4004	Oswego	4693	4494
Chemung	2562	1837	Otsego	4440	3604
Chenango	3964	3436	Putnam	1091	578
Clinton	1890	1486	Queens	1990	1454
Columbia	3829	3754	Rensselaer	5219	5361
Cortland	1785	1933	Richmond	799	941
Delaware	3259	2271	Rockland	1253	630
Dutchess	5122	4851	St Lawrence	4140	3326
Erie	4712	6878	Saratoga	3765	4349
Essex	1702	2269	Schenectady	1443	1671
Franklin	1747	1455	Schoharie	2281	2528
Fulton and Hamilton	2128	2163	Seneca	2257	1934
			Steuben	4586	3718

Genesee	1561	2816	Suffolk	1829	1432
Greene	2805	2219	Sullivan	1742	1683
Herkimer	3536	2443	Tioga	2044	1660
Jefferson	5217	4719	Tompkins	3176	3103
Kings	6756	6833	Ulster	4256	4140
Lewis	1718	1531	Warren	1678	1162
Livingston	2183	3483	Washington	3823	3737
Madison	2923	3027	Wayne	3687	4121
Monroe	5266	6539	Westchester	3765	3159
Montgomery	2818	3063	Wyoming	1660	2255
New-York	21342	18311	Yates	1991	1766
Niagara	2118	3064			
			Total	200,790	200,533

SCATTERING VOTES.

Albany—Blank received 11; Lindley M. Moore 5; George W. Newell 1; George Patterson 1; G. W. Patterson 1; Ira Harris 1; George N. C. W. Pason 1; Tom Thumb 1.
Allegany.—Lindley M. Moore received 94; Hezekiah C. Seymour 1.
Broome.—Lindley M. Moore received 19; James C. Forsyth 1.
Cattaraugus.—Lindley M. Moore received 50; Henry S. Randall 3; H. S. Randall 1
Cayuga.—Lindley M. Moore received 68; Radical 1.
Chautauque.—Lindley M. Moore received 362; G. W. Patterson 4; Richard P. Marvin 1
Chemung—Lindley M. Moore received 1.
Chenango.—Lindley M. Moore received 42
Clinton.—Lindley M. Moore received 7; John Thomas 1.
Columbia.—Charles B. Worthy received 1; George Patte 1.
Cortland.—Lind ey N. Moore received 86.
Dutchess—Lindley N. Moore received 1; Blank 3.
Delaware.—Lindley M. Moore received 37.
Erie.—Lindley M. Moore received 88; K. K. Smith 1; H. H. Randall 1; Blank 5.
Essex—Lindley M. Moore received 31.
Fulton and Hamilton.—Lindley M. Moore received 19.
Genesee.—Lindley M. Moore received 4.
Greene—Lindley M. Moore received 9; George Washington 1.
Herkimer.—Lindley M. Moore received 133; Ely Turkey 1.
Jefferson—Lindley M. Moore received 35.
Kings.—Lindley M. Moore received 2; J. A. V. Stanton 1; James C. Forsyth 1; Henry S. Randall 1; Scattering 2.
Lewis—John Thomas received 7.
Livingston.—Lindley M. Moore received 16; L. M. Moore 5; H. S. Randall 1.
Monroe.—Lindley M. Moore received 72; Emperor William Fisst.
Madison.—Lindley M. Moore received 418; A. N. Annas 1; C. D. Miller 1.
Montgomery.—Lindley Moore received 4; John Thomas 14.
New-York.—William P. Powell received 2; L. M. Moore 1; David Graham 1; Hiram Ketchum 1; scattering 4; blank 22.
Niagara.—Lindley M. Moore received 174.
Oneida.—Lindley M. Moore received 116; John Thomas 7; H. S. Randall 6; George W. Patterson 1; Henry S. Randall 30.
Onondaga.—Lindley M. Moore received 173.
Ontario.—Lindley M. Moore received 59; Otis Simmons 1; Lindley Moore 4; John Hyde 1; L. P. Lampman 1.
Orleans.—Lindley M. Moore received 33
Oswego.—Lindley M. Moore received 296; John Thomas, 2; A. C. Flagg, 1.
Otsego.—Lindley M. Moore received 13; J. C. Wright, 2; James C. Forsyth 1; Patterson, 1.
Rensselaer.—Lindley M. Moore received 4.
Richmond—Henry S. Randall received 1.
St. Lawrence.—Lindley M. Moore received 31.
Saratoga.—Lindley M. Moore received 18.
Schenectady—Joe Dows received 1; John C. Wrig. 1.
Seneca.—Lindley M. Moore received 47; Henry S. Randall 1; G. V. Patterson 1.
Steuben.—Lindley M. Moore received 11.
Sullivan.—Lindley M. Moore received 31.
Tioga.—Lindley M. Moore received 14.
Tompkins—Lindley M. Moore received 27.
Ulster.—Bob Patterson received 1; Augustus Schoonmaker 1; B. J. Welch Welch 1; W. M. Raymond 1; Corns. Kortright 1.
Warren.—Lindley M. Moore received 69.
Washington.—Lindley M. Moore received 66.
Wayne.—Lindley M. Moore received 105.
Wyoming.—Lindley M. Moore received 42; Henry S. Randall 2.
Yates.—Linley Moore received 14.

We do nereoy certify that the preceding statement is correct. Given under our hands at the Secretary of State's Office at the City of Albany, the ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.
CHRISTOPHER MORGAN, Secretary of State.
PH C. FULLER, Comptroller.
ALVAH HUNT, Treasurer.
LEVI S. CHATFIELD, Attorney General.
H. C. SEYMOUR, State Engineer and Surveyor.

State of New-York, ss.—Statement of the Whole Number of Votes given for TREASURER at the General Election held in the said State on the fourth day of November, in the year 1851, wherein the several counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished:

	Benjamin Welch, Jr.	James M. Cook.		Benjamin Welch, Jr.	James M. Cook.
Albany	6769	6730	Oneida	7144	7645
Allegany	3077	3018	Onondaga	5079	4939
Broome	2566	2607	Ontario	2827	3664
Cattaraugus	2662	3049	Orange	3835	3518
Cayuga	3910	4404	Orleans	1920	2597
Chautauque	2648	3878	Oswego	4697	4496
Chemung	2445	1850	Otsego	4519	3512
Chenango	4038	3373	Putnam	1071	600
Clinton	1879	1486	Queens	1971	1479
Columbia	3956	3626	Rensselaer	5280	5493
Cortland	1784	1945	Richmond	783	958
Delaware	3876	1685	Rockland	1245	618
Dutchess	5121	4814	St. Lawrence	4145	3325
Erie	4621	6948	Saratoga	3684	4358
Essex	1701	2270	Schenectady	1526	1631
Franklin	1743	1455	Schoharie	2402	2431
Fulton & Hamilton	2124	2162	Seneca	2300	1931
Genesee	1559	2814	Steuben	4599	3707
Greene	2781	2281	Suffolk	1838	1430
Herkimer	3542	2443	Sullivan	1736	1690
Jefferson	5216	4707	Tioga	2059	1671
Kings	6189	7195	Tompkins	3141	3106
Lewis	1723	1539	Ulster	4262	4131
Livingston	2166	3496	Warren	1677	1165
Madison	2968	3078	Washington	3825	3757
Monroe	5283	6583	Wayne	3688	4119
Montgomery	2832	3059	West hester	3660	3217
New-York	19569	20030	Wyoming	1681	2244
Niagara	2218	3063	Yates	1997	1748
				200,465	200,693

SCATTERING VOTES.

Albany—Blank received 7; Charles D. Miller 5; Robert I. Moe 2; R. J. Moe 1.
Allegany—Charles D. Miller received 84; Benjamin Brandreth 1.
Broome—Charles D. Miller received 19.
Cattaraugus—Charles D. Miller received 49.
Cayuga—Charles D. Miller received 71
Chautauque—Charles D. Miller received 366.
Chemung—Charles D. Miller received 1; Benjamin Welch 68.
Chenango—Charles D. Miller received 41; B. Welch 1.
Clinton—Charles D. Miller received 18
Columbia—R F. Clark received 1; Richard Clark 1.
Cortland—Charles D. Miller received 86
Dutchess—Charles D Miller received 1; Blank 3.
Delaware—Charles D. Miller received 37
Erie—Charles D. Miller received 86; H. K. Smith 1, D Miller 1; Blank 4.
Essex—Charles D. Miller received 31.
Fulton and Hamilton—Charles D. Miller received 19. Joseph W Fish 1.
Genesee—Charles D. Miller received 4.
Greene—Charles D. Miller received 9.
Herkimer—Charles D. Miller received 133; Christopher C. Bellinger 1.
Jefferson—Charles D. Miller received 35.
Kings—Charles D. Mills received 1; Francis B. Stryker 1, Thomas Kelly 1; J. M. Cook 1; Benjamin Welch 1; Charles D. Miller 1; Scattering 2.
Lewis—Charles D. Miller received 7.
Living ton—Charles D. Miller received 23; James W. Cook 2; John Thomas 1; B J. Welch 1; B Welch 1.
Madison—Charles D. Miller received 383; Abel B. de Forest 39.
Monroe—Charles D. Miller received 63; John Thomas 9, Silver Grey 2; Horace Greeley 1.
Montgomery—Charles D. Miller received 38
New-York—Henry Scott received 2; Cook 2; B. Welch 1; John T. Ogden 1, E. D. Mills 1; Robert G. Campbell 1; Blank 28
Niagara—Charles D. Miller received 173; Alfred Van Vagner 1.
Oneida—Charles D. Miller received 129; Levi S. Chatfield 34; De Witt C. Grove 3; William P St. John 2; Samuel J. May 1.
Onondaga—Charles D Miller received 150; H. Wheaton 1; John Thomas 1
Ontario—Charles D. Miller received 64; Elisha Allis 1, James Maur ll 1; Benjamin C. Welch, Jr., 32; John Hyde 1; L. P. Lampman 1
Orange—Samuel C Smith received 1
Orleans—Charles D. Miller received 35.
Oswego—Charles D. Miller received 282; Charles D. Hammond 13.
Otsego—Charles D. Miller received 13.
Rensselaer—Charles B. Miller received 3; Horace Herrington 1.
St. Lawrence—Charles D Miller received 31.
Saratoga—Charles D Miller received 18; James Cook 1, Benjamin Welch 1; Horace Wheaton 1
Seneca—Charles D. Miller received 53.
Steuben—Charles D. Miller received 11.
Suffolk—James A Cook received 15; A. B. Lucas 1.
Sullivan—Charles D Miller received 21
Tioga—Charles D. Miller received 14; Richard Wheeler 3
Tompkins—Benjamin Welch received 47; Charles D. Miller 28.
Ulster—John B. Du Bois received 1; J. B. Du Bois 1.
Warren—Charles D. Miller received 65.
Washington—Charles D. Miller received 65.
Wayne—Charles D Miller received 104.
Wyoming—Charles D. Miller received 41
Yates—Charles D. Miller received 14; John M. Cook 1, C. C. Sheppard 1.

We do hereby certify the preceding statement to be correct. Given under our hands at the Secretary of State's Office, at the City of Albany, the ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.
CHRISTOPHER MORGAN, Secretary of State.
PH C. FULLER, Comptroller.
ALVAH HUNT, Treasurer.
LEVI S. CHATFIELD, Attorney General.
H. C. SEYMOUR, State Engineer and Surveyor.

State of New York, ss—Statement of the Whole Number of Votes for INSPECTOR OF STATE PRISONS at the General Election, held in the said State, on the fourth day of November, in the year 1851, wherein the several counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished:

	Henry Stoms.	Alexander H. Wells.		Henry Stoms.	Alexander H. Wells.
Albany	6759	6789	Oneida	7182	7607
Allegany	3035	3004	Ononda a	4974	5770
Broome	2 73	2578	Ontario	2864	3652
Cattaraugus	2672	3025	Orange	3867	3191
Cayuga	3949	4233	Orleans	1986	2485
Chautauque	2654	3877	Oswego	4730	4433
Chemung	2499	1850	Otsego	4541	3503
Chenango	3986	3430	Putnam	1035	575
Clinton	1831	148-	Queens	2008	1438
Columbia	3811	3758	Rensselaer	5109	5493
Cortland	1778	1901	Richmond	787	949
Delaware	3268	2245	Rockland	1248	607
Dutchess	5160	4789	St Lawrence	4125	3329
Erie	4732	6844	Saratoga	3843	4236
Essex	1705	2268	Schenec tady	1544	1610
Franklin	1747	1449	Schoharie	2477	2541
Fulton and Hamilton	2134	2157	Seneca	2301	1923
Genesee	1557	2809	Steuben	4603	3706
Greene	2753	2295	Sull van	2006	1329
Herkimer	3562	2442	Tioga	2044	1669
Jefferson	5218	4688	Tompkins	3174	3080
Lewis	1730	1527	Warren	1589	1307
Livingston	2173	3499	Washington	2831	3720
Madis n	2941	3039	Wayne	3696	4103
Monroe	5350	6484	Westchester	3883	3217
Montgomery	2945	3052	Wyoming	1616	2244
New-York	2 1044	18513	Yates	1999	1757
Niagara	2280	3015			
			Total	202,801	198,578

SCATTERING VOTES.

Albany—Blank received 5; A. H. Wells 2; Joseph Smith 1; Kate Hays 1; A W. Wells 1; Hugh Smith 4.
Allegany—Hugh Smith received 84
Broome—Hugh Smith received 18.
Cattaraugus—Hugh Smi h received 50
Cayuga—Hugh Smith received 69; Sylvester Schenck 1; H Storms 2; Edwards Porter 1; Alexander N. Wells 2; James Miller 1; George B Halleck 1.
Chautauque—Hugh Sm ith received 366.
Chemung—Hugh Smith received 1
Chenango—Hugh Smith received 41.
Clinton—Hugh Smith received 16.
Columbia—John H Otis received 1; Alexr. W. Wells 1.
Cortland—Hugh Smith received 86.
Dutchess—John H. Otis received 2; B. Pitts 1; Hugh Smith 1; blank 3.
Delaware—Hugh Smith received 36; Alexander Wells 6; Alexander Storms 2; C. A. Wells 1; Stephen Ramsey 1: Step en Stoker 1
Erie—Hugh Smith received 87; H. Smith 2; Alexander Smith 4; Bentley Brown 4; blank 4.
Essex—Hugh Smith received 31.
Frank in—Joseph R. Flanders received 2.
Fulton a d Hamilton—Hug Smith received 19.
Genesee—Hugh Smith received 4.
Greene—Hugh Smith received 9; Alexander Wells 2; Caroline Coon 3.
Herkimer—Hugh G Smith received 133; Hugh Smith 2.
Jefferson—Hugh Smith received 36; Abner Baker 1; Alex. Wilson 1.
Kings—John Vanderbilt received 11; Hugh Smith 3; Chas. C. Wells 1; H. Wells 1; Storms 1; Scattering 14; Henry C. Storms 1.
Lewis—Hugh Smith received 7.
Livingston—Hugh Smith received 21; H. Storms 1.
Madison—Hugh Smith received 422; G W. Hinkley 1; John De Lee 8; Potter 1; J. A. Mott 1.
Monroe—Hugh Smith received 73; A. H. Wells 1.
Montgomery—Hugh Smith received 19.
New-York—Elias Pitts received 3; Storms, 2; John J. Brown, 2; Abraham D. Wilson, 1; W. S. Hidabock, 1; blank 23.
Niagara—Hugh Smith received 174; H. Smith 1, Samuel Works 1.
Oneida—Hugh Sm th received 132; W. D. Wood 1; Horace Wheaton 6; Jease Armstrong 1; William Richardson 1, Charles A. Wheaton 1; William J. McAlpine 28.
Onondaga—Hugh Smith received 165.
Ontario—Hugh Smith received 65; Samuel Fowler 1; John Hyde 1; L. P. Lampman 1
Orange—Charles Harding received 1.
Orleans—Hugh Smith received 34.
Oswego—Hugh Smith received 293; Priest Wood 1; Abner Baker 1
Otsego—Hugh Smith received 13; Storms 1.
Rensselaer—Hugh Smith received 3; A. H. Wells 1; Guy Young 1; Jim Along Josey 4.
Rockland—Theodore S. Smith received 1
St Lawrence—Hugh Smith 31
Saratoga—Hugh Smith received 18; blank 1.
Schenectady—Alexander Wells received 1.
Seneca—Hugh Smith received 33.
Steuben—Hugh Smith received 10.
Sullivan—Hugh Smith received 21; James Storms 1.
Tioga—Hugh Smith received 14.
Tompkins—Hugh Smith received 28; Henry Storm 7; William Bryan 1.
Ulster—L. W. Wheeler received 1; Benj. Welch 1; Anthony Y. Denton 1.
Warren—Hugh Smith received 69.
Washington—Hugh Smith received 65; Dan. S. Wright 1.
Wayne—Hugh Smith received 104; Penaway Tucker 1; H. Storms 1.
Westchester—Horace Wheaton received 1; A. H. Wells 3; Pinkey 1; Sam Travis 3; Benj Brandreth 1; Alex. Wells 2; Peter Miller 1; Henry Storm 1; W. Storms 1; Osmond Lyon 3
Wyoming—Hugh Smith received 42.
Yates—Hugh Smith received 14

We do hereby certify the preceding statement to be correct. Given under our hands at the Secretary of State's Office, at the City of Albany, the ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.
CHRISTOPHER MORGAN, Secretary of State.
PH C. FULLER, Comptroller.
ALVAH HUNT, Treasurer.
LEVI S. CHATFIELD, Attorney-General.
H. C. SEYMOUR, State Engineer and Surveyor.

State of New-York, ss.—Statement of the Whole Number of Votes given for CANAL COMMISSIONER at the General Election held in the said State on the fourth day of November, in the year 1851, wherein the several counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished:

	Horace Wheaton.	Henry Fitzhugh.		Horace Wheaton	Henry Fitzhugh.
Albany	6893	6708	Oneida	7114	7665
Alleghany	3072	3023	Onondaga	5776	4936
Broome	2570	2592	Ontario	2857	3663
Cattaraugus	2658	3058	Orange	3834	3517
Cayuga	3924	4400	Orleans	1946	2508
Chatauque	2647	3883	Oswego	4390	4836
Chemung	2496	1859	Otsego	4532	3514
Chenango	3985	3434	Putnam	1068	599
Clinton	1879	1488	Queens	1963	1478
Columbia	3964	3607	Rensselaer	5279	5501
Cortland	1770	1939	Richmond	787	959
Delaware	3851	1687	Rockland	1249	618
Dutchess	5093	4867	St. Lawrence	4139	3329
Erie	4645	6946	Saratoga	3840	4237
Essex	1700	2270	Schenectady	1535	1620
Franklin	1743	1455	Schoharie	2409	2521
Fulton and Hamilton	2125	2165	Seneca	2290	1939
Genesee	1566	2816	Steuben	4598	3718
Greene	2783	2285	Suffolk	1840	1440
Herkimer	3560	2431	Sullivan	1741	1685
Jefferson	5202	4712	Tioga	2039	1676
Kings	6347	7142	Tompkins	3178	3107
Lewis	1702	1532	Ulster	4261	4131
Livingston	2148	3512	Warren	1658	1158
Madison	2911	3068	Washington	2831	3755
Monroe	5272	6592	Wayne	3689	4121
Montgomery	2838	3058	Westchester	3671	3219
New-York	19467	20072	Wyoming	1791	2233
Niagara	2265	3068	Yates	2001	1751
				200,234	201,147

SCATTERING VOTES.

Albany.—Blank received 7; John C. Harrington, 5.
Allgany.—John C. Harrigan received 84; George W. Clinton, 1.
Broome.—John C. Harrington received 19; Hezekiah C. Seymour, 1.
Cattaraugus—John C. Harrington received 50.
Cayuga—John C. Harrington received 64
Chautauque.—John C. Harrington received 362; Henry Wheaton, 3.
Chemung.—John C. Harrington received 1.
Chenango.—John C. Harrington received 41.
Clinton—John C. Harrington received 18.
Cortland.—John C. Harrington received 86; H. Fitzhueh, 1.
Dutchess—John C. Harrington received 1; Blank 3.
Delaware—John C. Harrington received 37
Erie—John C. Harrington received 86, Blank 10; J. C. White, 1, John L. White, 1.
Essex—John C. Harrington received 32.
Fulton and Hamilton—John C. Harrington received 19.
Genesee—John C. Harrington received 4.
Greene—John C. Harrington received 9
Herkimer—John C. Harrington received 123; H. Fitzhugh, 1
Jefferson—John C. Harrington received 34; George J. Cornell 1

New-York Daily Times.

MIDNIGHT MASS FOR THE DYING YEAR.

BY HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.

Yes, the year is growing old,
And his eye is pale and bleared!
Death, with frosty hand and cold,
Plucks the old man by the beard,
Sorely,—sorely!

The leaves are falling, falling,
Solemnly and slow;
"Caw! caw!" the rooks are calling,
It is a sound of woe,
A sound of woe!

Through woods and mountain passes
The winds, like anthems, roll;
They are chanting solemn masses,
Singing, "Pray for this poor soul,
Pray,—pray!"

And the hooded clouds, like friars,
Tell their beads in drops of rain,
And patter their doleful prayers,—
But their prayers are all in vain,
All in vain!

There he stands in the foul weather,
The foolish, fond Old Year,
Crowned with flowers and with heather,
Like weak, despised Lear,
A king,—a king!

Then comes the summer-like day,
Bids the old man rejoice!
His joy! his last! O, the old man gray,
Loveth that ever-soft voice,
Gentle and low.

To the crimson woods he saith,—
To the voice gentle and low
Of the soft air, like a daughter's breath,—
"Pray do not mock me so!
Do not laugh at me!"

And now the sweet day is dead;
Cold in his arms it lies:
No stain from its breath is spread
Over the glassy skies,
No mist or stain!

Then, too, the old year dieth,
And the forests utter a moan,
Like the voice of one who crieth
In the wilderness alone,
"Vex not his ghost!"

Then comes, with an awful roar,
Gathering and sounding on,
The storm-wind from Labrador,
The wind Euroclydon,
The storm-wind!

Howl! howl! and from the forest
Sweep the red leaves away!
Would, the sins that thou abhorrest,
O Soul! could thus decay,
And be swept away!

For there shall come a mightier blast,
There shall be a darker day;
And the stars from Heaven down-cast,
Like red leaves be swept away!
Kyrie, eleyson!
Christe, eleyson!

NECROLOGY FOR 1851.

"The good and mighty of departed ages
Are in their graves, the innocent, the free,
Heroes, and Poets, and prevailing Sages,
Who leave the vesture of their majesty
To adorn and clothe this naked world; and we
Are like to them.—Such perish but they leave
All hope, or love, or truth, or liberty,
Whose forms their mighty spirits could conceive,
To be a rule and law to ages that survive."
(SHELLEY—*Revolt of Islam.*

"Mortem omnibus ex natura æqualem, oblivione apud posteros, vel gloria distingui."—TACITUS—*Annal.*

JANUARY.

Jan. 1.—At Berlin, Dr. HEINRICH FREDERICK LINK Professor of Botany in the University, and author of the "Elementa Philosophiæ Botanicæ." He was a pupil of Linnæus: and was in his 82d year at the time of his death.

Jan. 2.—At Villiers-les-Bel, France, Gen. ÉTIENNE JOLY.

Jan. 6.—At Shooter's Hill, Kent, Eng., T. S. DAVIES, F. R. S., F. S. A., and a Professor of Mathematics in the Royal Academy at Wpolwich. He was a distinguished mathematician.

Jan. 6.—At Nanci, France, Dr. LEURET, a distinguished physician and author.

Jan. 7.—At Hanover, N. H, aged 37, STEPHEN CHASE, Professor of Mathematics in Dartmouth College.

Jan. 7.—At Catskill, N. Y., aged 90, Rev. DAVID PORTER, D.D., a distinguished divine.

Jan. 10.—In Watertown, Mass., ADDISON GILMORE, President of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, aged 47 years.

Jan. 11.—At Williamsport, Pa., JOSEPH B. ANTHONY, President Judge of the District Court of Penn., in his 56th year.

Jan. 11.—At Wrentham, Mass., aged 81 years, Rev. ELISHA FISK, the oldest clergyman in Massachusetts.

Jan. 12.—At Clumber Park, Eng., aged 66, His Grace, the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE. He succeeded to the Dukedom in 1795, at the age of 11.

Jan.—At Edinburgh, ALEXANDER M'DONALD, author of several antiquarian works, and of many notes to the Waverley Novels.

Jan. 12.—In Philadelphia, Lieut. Col. PATRICK GALT, U. S. A. Col. Galt was a native of Virginia, and entered the army in 1814.

Jan. 14.—In Philadelphia, THOMAS BIRCH, a deserving artist, especially successful in marine painting. He was a native of England, and was aged 72 years at the time of his death.

Jan. 15.—In Lexington District, S. C., Rev. JAMES WALLACE, D. D., Professor of Mathematics in S. C. College, and author of several scientific works.

Jan. 17.—In England, aged 61, COMPTON, Marquis of Northampton.

Jan. 18.—In Talbot Co., Md., SAMUEL HAMBLETON, Senior Purser of the U. S. Navy, aged 73.

Jan. 20.—In Mayville, N. Y., DONALD M'KENZIE, aged 68.—An associate and partner of John Jacob Astor in the Fur trade.

Jan. 21.—In New-York City, aged 33, ALEXANDER GARDNER, Clerk of the U. S. District Court.

Jan. 22.—In Philadelphia, aged 69, ADAM TRAQUAIR, a respected citizen.

Jan. 22.—In Philadelphia, Rev. WALTER COLTON, aged 54 years. Mr. Colton was a native of Vermont, and completed his studies at Yale College and Andover. After ordination in the Congregational communion, he accepted a Professorship in the Middletown Military Academy, where he wrote several articles for the Journals and Magazines. He became editor of the *American Spectator*, at Washington City, in 1828; and through his intimacy with Gen. Jackson, with whom he was an especial favorite, received the appointment of Chaplain in the Navy, in 1830. This post he continued to fill during the rest of his life. Some of his traveling observations may be found in his "Ship and Shore," "A Visit to Constantinople and Athens," and "Deck and Port." He edited the *North American*, at Philadelphia, for awhile, and contributed largely to the Magazines.

Jan. 25.—At Richmond, Va., aged 53, Dr. JOHN CULLEN, formerly Professor of Therapeutics in Hampden and Sydney College.

Jan. 27.—At Minniesland, near New-York City, JOHN JAMES AUDUBON, the distinguished Naturalist, aged 71 years. Audubon was born at New-Orleans, on the 4th of May, 1780, and was educated at Paris. Some early adventures in the then uncivilized worlds of the West gave him a fondness for the settler's life, and after some unfortunate mercantile experiments in Philadelphia, he devoted himself to researches over that vast country, and recorded some of the results of his labors, in his great work upon "American Ornithology." The latter years of his life were passed in quiet retirement.

Jan. 28.—At Charleston, S. C. WILLIAM WILSON, an artist of some celebrity. He was a native of Yorkshire, England.

Jan. 30.—At Windsor, Vt., Hon. HORACE EVERETT, aged 71 years. He represented his District in Congress for 14 consecutive years, from 1829 to 1843, and acquired an enviable reputation. He was one of the ablest and eldest practitioners at the Vermont bar.

Jan. 30.—At Gardiner, Me., Major SETH GRAY, one of the soldiers of Lexington. He had reached the venerable age of 89 years.

Jan. 31.—At Washington, D. C., Hon. DAVID S. KAUFMAN, member of Congress from Texas, aged 38. Mr. K. was born in Cumberland, Pa., and graduated at Princeton, in 1833, with high honors. He read law with Gen. Quitman, at Natchez; and settled, in 1837, at Nagadoches, in Texas. After serving two years as member and Speaker of the Texan House of Representatives, and after the act of annexation he was sent among the first members to the National Congress, where he was noted for his fine abilities and scholarship.

Jan.—In Leith Links, Scotland, GEORGE THOMPSON, the generous and amiable correspondent of Burns. He had attained the age of 92.

FEBRUARY.

Feb. 2.—In Paris, Rev. JOHN OGILBY, D.D., Rector of St. Mark's Church, and for several years Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the General Theological Seminary in this city.

Feb.—In Paris, JOHN LOUIS YANOSKI, a *Savan*, of considerable talent and activity. He was born at Lonsle-Saulnier, on the 9th of March, 1813.

Feb.—In Paris, CHARLES COQUERELL, author of a History of English Literature.

Feb.—At Wilmington, Delaware, Professor ANSTEY, a former Professor in St. Mary's College.

Feb. 3.—In Boston, BENJAMIN W. CROWNINSHIELD, aged 77 years. Mr. C. was a prominent leader of the old democratic party, and his services were rewarded by President Madison, in 1814, with the Secretaryship of the Navy. This office he held until his resignation in 1818. He was elected to Congress in 1823, and was repeatedly re-chosen until 1831, when he retired to private life. Without possessing remarkable talents, Mr. C. was an industrious, reliable man.

Feb. 5—At Guildford, Eng., aged 76, JOHN PYE SMITH, D.D., F.R.S., a profound scholar, and theologian. His principal work was "The Scripture Testimony to the Messiah," a very elaborate inquiry into the teachings of the Scriptures as to the mission and doctrine of our Saviour. It is a standard work among trinitarians.

Feb. 10.—At Baltimore, GEORGE R. RICHARDSON, Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

Feb. 16.—In New York City, AUGUSTE DAVEZAC, a distinguished politician and diplomatic agent, aged 64.

Feb. 19.—In Washington, D.C., Major RICHARD POLLARD, a native of Virginia, and former Chargé to Valparaiso.

Feb. 19.—At Berlin, M. JACOBI, well known for his researches in electro-chemistry.

Feb. 20.—At Jefferson City, Mo., aged —, General WILLIAM G. MINOR, Secretary of the State. He was an exceedingly popular man, and a finished scholar and orator.

Feb 23.—At Hampstead, near London, in the 90th year of her age, JOANNA BAILLIE, the famous dramatic poetess. The first series of Miss BAILLIE'S "Plays of the Passions" appeared in 1798; the second in 1802; the third in 1812. They attracted much favor, and, through the friendly offices of Sir Walter Scott, two or three of them were brought on the boards of Edinburgh. *Basil, the Family Legend*, and *De Montfort*, were repeatedly performed by Kean. Her other works were fugitive pieces of verse, collected at various times. A complete collection of her productions appeared just before her decease.

Feb 27.—At Munich, FREDERIC XAVIER FERNBACH, inventor of the method of Encaustic Painting, which bears his name.

Feb. 28.—In India, Capt. J. D. CUNNINGHAM, of the Bengal Engineers, and the author of the "History of the Sikhs." He was the son of Allan Cunningham, the poet and sculptor. He was in his 40th year.

Feb. 28.—At Paris, at the age of 77, DODE DE LA BRUNIERE, Marshal of France. He served in subordinate rank through the wars of Napoleon, and owed his baton and peerage to the partiality of Louis Philippe.

Feb.—At his seat, in Kent, England, NICHOLAS VANSITTART, (Viscount BEXLEY,) aged 75. Lord Bexley occupied the prominent post of Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the long-lived ministry of Lord Liverpool, and was one of the most servile instruments of the regency and reign of George IV. He resigned the exchequer in 1822, and received in exchange the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster and the Peerage. In 1828, he withdrew entirely from public life.

Feb.—Near Hamburg, Belgium, Viscount FREDERIC ADOLPHE DE GARDENVILLE, a *Mousquetaire* in the army of Louis XV, and a Knight of the order of St. Louis. He was 113 years of age.

Feb.—Near London, aged 78, JOSHUA MILNE, author of a well-known "Treatise upon Life Assurance."

Feb.—At Washington, D. C., THOMAS H. GILLIS, at the age of 83 years. He had occupied positions in public offices at the capital city from 1798 to June of 1850.

MARCH.

March.—At Paris, Colonel Count d'Hozier, a distinguished French officer, compromised in the conspiracy of Georges Cadoridal.

March 2.—In New York City, MORDECAI MANASSEH NOAH, a well known editor and philanthropist. Mr. NOAH was born on the 19th of July, 1788, at Philadelphia, and commenced his editorial career early in the present century, at Charleston. By Mr. Madison, he was appointed, in 1813, Consul to Tunis. Upon his return, he located in New York, and was connected successively with the *National Advocate, the Enquirer, Courier and Enquirer, Evening Star, Sun, Morning Star*, and the *Sunday Times*. In 1821, he was elected Sheriff of the City and County of New York; and received the appointment, in 1841, from Governor Seward, of Judge of the Court of Sessions. Judge Noah produced several interesting books, and a few dramatic pieces.

March 3.—At Aulnay, France, HENRI DELATOUCHE, a prominent French *litterateur* and novelist.

March.—In Virginia, at the age of 87, FRANCIS J. BROOKE, Judge of the Court of Appeals in that State.

March—At Newton, N. J., ROBERT H. MCCARTER, a Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, in the State of New Jersey.

March 4.—At Unguruta, Africa, JAMES RICHARDSON, an enterprising exploder of the central portion of that continent. He was, at the time, prosecuting one of his expeditions.

March 6.—At St. Louis, Mo., Captain HENRY M. SHREVE, well known in the early annals of western navigation.

March 9.—At San Antonio, Texas, Brev. Maj. Gen. GEORGE M. BROOKE, a distinguished officer. Gen. Brooke entered the service in 1808, and received his Brevet as Major General for brilliant services in the Mexican War. At the time of his death, he was in command of the 8th Military Department of the United States.

March 10.—At New Orleans, aged 79, CORNELIUS SPAULDING, the wealthiest man of that city.

March 11.—In Sumpter, S. C., Gen. GEORGE MCDUFFIE. Mr. McDuffie represented South Carolina, his native State, in Congress from 1821 to 1835, when he was elected to succeed Gen. Robert G. Wayne as Governor. In 1843 he was chosen to the United States Senate, but, after a few years service, was obliged to resign in consequence of ill health.

March 12.—At Paris, M. MAILLAN, a clever and fertile Dramatist, aged 44 years.

March 14.—At Berlin, FERDINAND GOTHIEL HAND, aged 65. He was for many years Professor of Greek in the University of Jena, and a profound philologist.

March 15.—At Milford, Ct., aged 73, ABIJAH CARRINGTON, an eminent citizen of that State.

March 17.—At Copenhagen, HANS CHRISTIAN OERSTED, a skillful Naturalist and Chemist.

March 21.—At Paris, JULES MARTIEN, the author of "Christianity in America."

March 22.—In Washington, D. C., SAMUEL GREEN, a Clerk in the Treasury Department, and formerly Judge of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire.

March 22.—At Walpole, N. H., aged 73, ABIEL CHANDLER, a noted philanthropist

March 22.—In Washington city, ISAAC HILL, a distinguished pelitician and editor. Mr. Hill was born in Massachusetts in 1783. In 1809, he established the *New-Hampshire Patriot*, at Concord, a paper which had much influence in its time. His rejection by the U. S. Senate, in 1830, as Second Controller of the Treasury lead to his election to that body by the Legislature of New-Hampshire in the same year. In 1836, and for the two following years, he was chosen Governor of that State. After that time, he devoted himself to editorial and agricultural pursuits.

March 23.—In Dauphin Co., Pa., WILLIAM CLARK, formerly Treasurer of the State, Member of Congress, and Treasurer of the United States.

March 23.—At Eddington, Me., WILLIAM THOMPSON, aged 83, one of the Pioneers of Eastern Maine.

March 24.—Near Ancona, Italy, aged 71, SPONTINI, the celebrated composer, author of *La Vestale* and *Fernand Cortes*. He was music-teacher to the Empress Josephine.

March—At Topsham, Me., BENJAMIN HASEY, the oldest lawyer in Maine.

March—At Edenton, S. C., AUGUSTUS MOORE, a distinguished barrister and judge.

March—At Geneva, N.Y., Major JAMES REES, aged 35 He was the confidential clerk to Robert Morris during the revolution; and in the Whisky insurrection, served under Washington as a Deputy-Quartermaster-General.

March 25.—At Germantown, Pa., THOMAS BURNSIDE, an associate Judge of the Supreme Court. He was in Congress from 1815 to 1819.

March 26—At Middletown, Conn., aged 64, SAMUEL FARMER JARVIS, D.D., a learned and able divine of the Episcopal Church. Dr. Jarvis was appointed in 1838 to write a History of the Church. The work, however, never got beyond an elaborate Chronological Introduction and volume first. The library of the learned Doctor—an unusually full and choice one—was sold under the hammer, in October.

March 28—At Baltimore, aged 63, JOHN S. SKINNER, a shrewd and careful writer upon Agricultural topics. He for many years edited the *Turf Register*, and subsequently *The Plough, the Loom and the Anvil*. He was killed by falling through a hatchway in the Baltimore Post Office.

March 29—In Boston, aged 89, JEREMIAH SMITH BOIES, a skillful and successful manufacturer.

March 30—In New-York City, Dr. J SMYTH ROGERS, an accomplished Physician, formerly Professor of Chemistry in Trinity College, Hartford. His age was 57.

APRIL.

April 4.—At Big Flats, N. Y., aged 89, WILLIAM STEELE, a soldier of the Revolution. He took part in the suppression of the Whisky insurrection.

April 5.—At Washington city, Commodore ALEXANDER S. WADSWORTH.

April 6.—At Mount Pleasant, Md., RANSOM HALLOWAY, M. C. from the VIIIth Congressional District of New-York.

April 8.—In Georgetown, D. C., the Most Reverend Archbishop SAMUEL ECCLESTON, aged 50 years. Born of Protestant parents, he was educated at St. Mary's College, Baltimore, where he became a convert and a Priest of the Roman Catholic Church. In 1834, he was appointed coadjutor of the late Archbishop Whitefield; and upon the death of that prelate, was named his successor, although only 32 years of age.

—At Paris, aged 74 years, M. BUCHOT, Librarian of the National Assembly, and author of many articles in the "Biographie Universalle."

April 9.—At Rhinebeck, N. Y., aged 57, JOHN BRODHEAD BECK, an eminent physician. He was formerly Professor of Botany and of Medical Jurisprudence in the New-York College of Physicians and Surgeons.

—On board the steamer *California*, between Panama and San Francisco, SAMUEL R. THURSTON, delegate to the 31st Congress, from Oregon.

April 11.—At Berlin, aged 81, PRINCE WITTEGENSTEIN, a minister of the Prussian Government, and an eminent statesman.

April 12.—At New-Haven, at the age of 88, DAVID DOGGETT, L.L. D., late Chief Justice of the State of Connecticut. His life was identified with the history and prosperity of his native State.

April 14.—At Tonawanda, N. Y., aged 70 years, JOHN BLACKSMITH, (Daonehogawah,) king of the SIX Nations.

April 15.—At South Berwick, Me., aged 97, WILLIAM A. HAYES, an able lawyer and justice.

—Near Nashville, TERRY B. CAHAL, Chancellor of Middle Tennessee.

—At Detroit, aged 83, Brevet Major General HUGH BRADY. Gen. Brady served under Gen St. Clair, and distinguished himself in the war of 1812, at the battle of Lundy's Lane.

April 17.—At Savannah, Ga., aged 59, GEORGE SCHLEY, a prominent citizen, and Postmaster for 27 years, of that place.

—At New-Orleans, HENRY ADAMS BULLARD, aged 62. He was an able lawyer, and besides occupying a seat on the bench of the highest courts of Louisiana, represented that State in Congress for four years from 1831. He was re-chosen in 1850, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the nomination of Mr. Conrad to the War Department.

April 18.—At Tunbridge Wells, Eng., aged 68, HENRY BRICKERSTETH, LORD LANGDALE, late Master of the Rolls. He was a skilfull chancery lawyer; and was offered the Chancellorship upon the resignation of Lord Cottenham, in 1850, but declined it. The peerage was bestowed upon him in 1836.

April 21.—At Norfolk, Va., Commodore JAMES BARRON, senior officer of the U. S. Navy, aged 82. It will be remembered that he commanded the Chesapeake at the time of her unfortunate encounter with the British frigate Leopard, in 1807.

April 24.—In Philadelphia, aged 41, Brevet Major THOMAS B. LINNARD, of the Topographical Engineers.

April 29—In Italy, aged 70, Charles Christopher Pepys, EARL of COTTENHAM, late lord High Chancellor of England. He was appointed to that eminent station by the Melbourne ministry, from 1836 to 1841, and again in 1846. He resigned the Seals in 1850, in consequence of impaired health.

April 30.—At Detroit, aged about 55, ELIJAH J. ROBERTS, a vigorous editor and general writer. In the State of Michigan he had filled many important stations; and was, at the time of his death, a member of the State Senate.

April.—At Buenos Ayres, —— Medano, Bishop of that Diocese.

April.—At Berlin, CHRISTIAN TIECK, a very celebrated Sculptor, and brother of Louis Tieck, the distinguished novelist.

MAY.

May 5.—In New-York City, PHILIP HONE, a distinguished philanthropist, citizen and politician, aged 70 years.

May 6.—At Warren, Me., Mrs. MARY MATTHEWS, aged *one hundred and six years*.

May 7.—In Boston, BARNUM FIELD, an able teacher, and promoter of popular education.

May 8.—In Baltimore, aged 80, NICHOLAS BRICE, a highly respected Judge in the courts of that city.

May 9.—In Lauderdale Co., Ala., HUGH MCVAY, formerly Governor of Alabama, aged 84 years.

May 10.—In London, aged 75 years, RICHARD PHILIPS, a noted chemist and scientific man. He was the author of the articles on Chemistry, in the *Penny Cyclopædia*, and of contributions to scientific periodicals.

May 15.—At the City of Mexico. Gen. HERRERA, formerly President of the Republic of Mexico.

May 15—In Philadelphia, Dr. SAMUEL GEORGE MORTON, a highly accomplished and profound Ethnologist, and author of "Crania Americana," "Crania Egyptiaca," and other learned works.

May 16—In New-York City, EDWARD C. ROSS, LL.D., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the Free Academy. He was a graduate of West Point.

May 20—At Portsmouth, N.H., SAMUEL CUSHMAN, aged 68, a Justice of the Police Court in that city. He had been a Representative in Congress from 1835 to 1839.

May 24—At Berwick, Me., WILLIAM KNOX, aged 103 years and 6 months.

May 26—At Florence, aged 58, RICHARD LALOR SHIEL, one of the most celebrated orators and statesmen of the age. He was born in Dublin, and early distinguished himself by his earnest advocacy of Catholic claims. Upon the passage of the Relief Bill, in 1827, he appeared in Parliament, and at once sided with the Whig-Radical party. The Melbourne Ministry rewarded his splendid parliamentary services with the Vice-Presidency of the Board of Trade, which of course he lost in 1841. Upon the accession of the Russell Ministry, however, he was made Master of the Mint, and in 1850 Minister to Tuscany. Some of his speeches are already classic.

May 26—At New Haven, aged 89, SIMEON BALDWIN, Judge Baldwin was Clerk of the U. S. District Court from 1790 to 1803, when he was elected to the House of Representatives. In 1806, he was nominated to the Bench of the Superior Court, and Supreme Court of Errors, where he continued to sit until 1817. He then resumed his practice at the bar.

May 27.—At Raleigh, Tenn., WILLIAM B. TURLEY, Judge of the Memphis Court of Law and Chancery.

May 27.—At Central Village, Conn., STEPHEN BRANCH, once a distinguished politician of R. I.

JUNE.

June 2.—In Dorsetshire, Eng., Croply Ashley Cooper, EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, aged 84 years. Though neither orator nor profound statesman, his extraordinary business abilities, and thorough knowledge of parliamentary usage, made him the practical leader of the House of Lords for nearly a half century.

June 4.—At Herat, YAR MOHAMMED, the able Vizier of that province.

June 6.—At Corpus Christi, Texas, Col. G. W. HOCKLEY, a native of Philadelphia. Col. Hockley took part in the battle of San Jacinto, and was Secretary at War in the new State during the first and second Administrations of President Houston, and subsequently acted as Secretary of the Navy. In 1843, he was one of two Commissioners appointed to negotiate a treaty with Mexico.

June 9.—At London, Mrs. THOMAS SHERIDAN, the mother of Hon. Mrs. Norton, Lady Dufferin, Lady Seymour, and Mrs. Brinsley Sheridan. She is well known for *Carwell, Aims and Ends*, and other popular romances.

June 9.—THOMAS WRIGHT HILL, a distinguished advocate of the cause of education in England, aged 88 years.

June 10.—Robert Dundas, VISCOUNT MELVILLE, at the age of 80. He was President of the Board of Trade, in the Percival administration; and from 1812 to 1827, First Lord of the Admiralty. The latter office was restored to him during the brief Premiership of the Duke of Wellington, in 1829-30.

June 11.—At Fort Smith, Ark., Gen. M. ARBUCKLE, commander of the 7th Military department of the U. S. His age was about 75. He had served fifty years in the Army.

June 15.—At St. Louis, Mo., aged 42, BRYAN MULLANPHY, Judge of the Circuit Court and Mayor of the city.

June 16.—At Wiesbaden, Gen. UMINSKI, a celebrated Polish officer. He was born in 1780, in the Grand Duchy of Poland; served as a volunteer under Kosciusko, in 1794, and under Dombruwski, in 1806. He continued after the campaign of Jena in the service of Napoleon, serving as Brigadier General at the battle of Leipsic. After the peace, he retired to Posen, where his efforts to form political organizations attracted the attention of the Czar, and upon the accession of Nicholas, he was sent to the fortress of Glogau for the term of six years. He escaped thence in 1831, took part in the battle of Wavre, between the Poles and the Russians, as a common soldier, and was next day created General of Division. He beat Count Diebitsch, at Godno, and gained several other important actions. After the war, he retired to Wiesbaden, where he passed the remainder of his days.

June 17—At Edinburgh, Sir J. GRAHAM DALZELL, Bart, author of articles in the Encyclopedia Britannica, and of various historical and scientific works.

June 16.—At Pittsfield, Mass., NATHAN WILLIS, aged 88, a leading and venerable citizen of Berkshire.

June 17.—Near Westport, Mo., Col. LUKE LEA, a native of Tennessee, a prominent citizen and a gallant officer. He was killed by a fall from his horse, while fulfilling the duties of an Indian Agency, to which he was appointed in 1849.

June 24.—At Memphis, Tenn., SPENCER JARNAGIN, U. S. Senator from his State from 1845 to 1847. He is remarkable for the vote which decided the Tariff question against his party, in 1846.

June.—At Linden, Germany, COUNT VON KIELSMANSEGGE, aged 83, a renowned Hanoverian General, who did good service against the French in the Wars of the Empire.

June.—In London, "Old DOWTON," a famous English comedian, aged 87 years.

June.—In London, Admiral Sir EDWARD CODRINGTON, the celebrated commander of the allied fleet at Navarino. Sir Edward also served at Trafalgar, and commanded the British fleet in the Chesapeake, in 1814.

June —. In Lancashire, Eng., aged 76, EDWARD STANLEY, Earl of Derby. His son, the celebrated Protectionist leader, succeeded him in the Earldom.

June.—At Stockholm, ANDREW CARLSSON, Bishop of Calmar, and author of numerous learned works. He had attained the age of 94 years.

June.—At Aintab, Syria, Dr. AZARIAH SMITH, a missionary of the A. B. C. F. M.

June.—In Sicily, the Chevalier PARISOT DE GUYMONT, a descendant of Lavalette, and one of the few surviving knights of Malta.

June.—Count STANISLAUS PLATER, a *Polander*, noted for geographical works.

JULY.

July 1—In London, DYCE SOMBRE, the son of a German adventurer, married to an East Indian Princess. The son was quite a lion in London, as a man of fashion, wealth, and eccentricity. He was insane at the time of his death.

July 6.—At Dumfries, Scotland, in the 23d year of his age, D. M. MOIR, an eminent poet and novelist. His contributions to *Blackwood* and to the *Dumfries Courier*, with the signature "Delta," are world-renowned for their originality, feeling and finish. He was a physician at Musselburgh, and the author of several medical works.

July 7—At Temple, N. H., Gen. JAMES MILLER, aged 76 years. Gen. Miller served in the war of 1812, and attained the rank of Major General. He was at Tippecanoe, Bridgewater, Chippewa, and Lundy's Lane. At the latter battle, he uttered the phrase, now proverbial, "I'll try, Sir," when asked to storm an almost impregnable post of the enemy. He was Collector of the Port of Salem until 1840, when he resigned.

July 7.—At Rome, aged 67, ANDREA MOLZA, Librarian of the Vatican. He committed suicide while in a state of derangement.

July 10.—At Paris, in his 62d year, LOUIS JACQUES MAUDE DAGUERRE, the ever famous inventor of the photographic art. He commenced his researches in 1824; and announced the successful result of his experiments in Jan. 1839. The Chamber of Deputies at once purchased the invention, and gave it to the world.

July 13.—In Providence, R. I., CALEB EARLE, aged 80. He was a member of the Legislature, formerly Lieutenant-Governor, and a Presidential Elector in 1824 and 1828.

July 14.—HORACE FRANCOIS DELLA PORTA SEBASTIANI, Marshal of France, and Minister of War under Louis Phillippe, aged 76. Sebastiani participated in the 18th Brumaire: was present at Austerlitz, and was much esteemed by Napoleon as a diplomatist. He received the baton of Marshal from Louis Phillippe.

July 17.—At Edinburgh, Gen. Sir ROGER H. SHEAFFE, Bart., aged 88. He had served in the war of 1812, in America.

July 17.—At Hornby, Lancashire, England, Rev. JOHN LINGARD, D.D., at the age of 81 years. Dr. Lingard was the author of a standard *History of England*, written from a Roman Catholic point of view, and in defense of that Church in its connection with English history. It is noted for its startling ability and profound research. He was also author of several other works, among which were a *History of the Anglo-Saxon Church*; a *Comparative View of the English and Romish Churches*; *Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church*, &c.

July 19—At sea, on board the sloop of war Germantown, Commander KNIGHT, of the U. S. N.

July 23—At Munich, Baron LEDEIRIR, a celebrated botanist, and former Professor at Dorpat and St. Petersburg. He published the *Russian Flora*, a magnificent work.

July 25.—At Saratoga Springs, aged 64, JOSEPH BELL, an eminent Lawyer of Boston.

July 29—At Roxbury, Mass., Gen. HENRY A. S. DEARBORN. He had filled a number of important offices in Massachusetts, and had contributed several important works to literature. He was in his 68th year.

July — EDWARD QUILLINAN, a son-in-law of Wordsworth, a brilliant scholar, and contributor to *Blackwood* and other periodicals.

July — At Berlin, Dr. JULIUS, editor of the *Zeitungshalle*, and author of a work on Criminal Law in the United States.

AUGUST.

Aug. 1.—At Clifton, England, HARRIET LEE, a celebrated writer of popular tales. The story of *Kreutzner* among the *Canterbury Tales*, written jointly by Harriet and her sister SOPHIA, was the foundation of Byron's *Werner*. Her other works were *Errors of Innocence*, *Clara Lennox*, a drama or two, and a "Peerage."

Aug. 4.—In London, aged 93, Lady LOUISA STUART, daughter of the Earl of Bute, Prime Minister, and granddaughter of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. She wrote the interesting anecdotes prefixed to Lord Wharncliffe's edition of the works of Lady Mary.

Aug. 4.—At Adrianople, where he had recently been appointed Consul by the British Government, WILLIAM WILLSHIRE, commemmorated in Captain "Reiley's Narrative," for his benevolence to the shipwrecked mariners. He was at the time Consul at Mogadore.

Aug. 9.—At Canton, in his 49th year, Rev. CHARLES GUTZLAFF, the celebrated Chinese Missionary and Lexicographer. His contributions to literature were extremely numerous and valuable, and his services in the cause of religion incalculable.

Aug. 10.—At Lemburg, aged 91, HENRY E. G. PAULUS, D.D., the powerful theologian and controversialist. In 1784, he was appointed Oriental Professor, at Jena, upon the recommendation of the learned Griesbach, and subsequently, through the lapse of forty years, filled divers chairs, in the same University, as well as at Wartzberg and Heidelberg. His works are quite numerous; a capital edition of Spinoza being one of them.

Aug. 11.—At Boston, aged 45, Rev. WILLIAM. M. ROGERS, Pastor of the Winter-street Congregational Church. He was a native of the Island of Alderney.

Aug. 13.—In Oregon, Mrs. ELIZABETH GAINES, wife of Col. JOHN P. GAINES, Governor of the Territory. She was killed by a fall from a horse.

Aug. 15.—At Hartford, JEREMIAH BROWNE, formerly State Treasurer of Connecticut.

Aug. 16.—At Elgin, Ill., Gen. MCCLURE, a commander in the war of 1812. He had filled several State and county offices in Illinois.

Aug. 16.—At Middletown, Ct., Rev. STEPHEN OLIN, D.D., President of the Wesleyan University. He entered the Ministry of the M. E. Church in 1824, in connection with the South Carolina Conference. Ill health obliged him to become supernumerary two years later; but in 1829 he was enabled to resume active duties. He was elected President of Randolph College, at Macon, Ga., in 1833, and a few years later to the same office in the Wesleyan University. His notes of a tour in Europe, published in 1837, were quite popular.

Aug. 18.—At Brighton, aged 59, JOHN HOBART, second Earl of Clare. He was for many years President of Bombay, and was well-known in literary circles.

Aug. 24.—Near Lexington, Va., aged about 56, JAMES MCDOWELL, Governor of Virginia from 1842 to 1845, and since that time a member of Congress. He was a man of talent and integrity.

Aug. 26.—At Winchester, Va., aged 75, BEVERLEY TUCKER, a half-brother of the famous John Randolph, and a distinguished lawyer and *litterateur*. Some years ago he published *Viola*, a poem, and two successful novels, *George Balcombe* and *The Partisan Leader*. He filled the Professorship of Law in the College of William and Mary. About his last appearance before the public was as a member of the Nashville Convention.

Aug. 27.—At Antrim, N. H., LUKE WOODBURY, the Nominee of the Democratic party for Governor. He was much respected as a good citizen and sound lawyer.

Aug. 27.—At Whitehall, Ill., FRANKLIN WITT, one of the earliest settlers of that State. He was a member of the State Senate at the period of his death.

Aug. 31.—At Burlington, Iowa, aged 65, HENRY STARR, a lawyer of much ability and distinction.

—At Verona, FERDINAND of SAXE-COBURG-COHARY, the uncle of Prince Albert.

Aug.—At Halle, Germany, JOHN GOTTHIEB GRUBER, aged 77. He was Professor of Philosophy in the University, and is noted as one of the editors of "Ersch and Gruber's Encyclopedia," in 109 volumes, and for other learned labors.

Aug.—In Switerland, LORENZ OKEN, a Natural Philosopher and Metaphysician. He was Professor successively at Munich and Zurich, and the author of many admirable scientific works.

Aug.—At St. Louis, of cholera, WILLIAM A. ROBARDS, Attorney General of the State of Missouri.

Aug.—At Vierzon, France, aged 81, JOSEPH RUSCIECKI, a gallant Polish officer and patriot.

SEPTEMBER.

Sept. 2—At Prattsburgh, N.Y., aged 70 years, Rev. JAMES H. HOTCHKISS, author of a "History of the Church in Western New-York."

—In Edinburgh, aged 82, WILLIAM NICOL, F.R.S.E., a Natural Philosopher of much celebrity.

Sept. —At Oxford, Eng., Dr. JOHN KIDD, Professor of Medicine in the University, and author of the Bridgewater Treatise "On the Adaptation of External Nature to the Physical Condition of Man."

Sept. 3—At Portsmouth, N.H., aged 61, LEVI WOODBURY, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Woodbury was a native of New-Hampshire, and entered political life in 1816. In 1822 he was chosen Governor. In 1826 he was sent to the United States Senate, to fill an unexpired term. In April, 1831, he accepted the post of Secretary of the Navy in Gen. Jackson's Cabinet. He exchanged to the Treasury in 1834, where he remained until 1841, the end of Mr. Van Buren's term. He received the Judicial appointment in 1846, from President Polk.

Sept. 5—At Port Gibson, Miss., Rev. JEREMIAH CHAMBERLAIN, President of Oakland College. He was shot by a student, named George A. Briscoe, who subsequently destroyed himself.

Sept. 7—At Hamburgh, M. HOSTRUP, founder and editor of the *Borsenhalle* newspaper.

Sept. 8—At Homberg, Germany, the Rev. G. G. FREEMAN, the celebrated English Missionary, aged 57 years.

Sept. 10.—At Hartford, Rev. THOMAS H. GALLAUDET, the *Abbé de l'Epeé* of American Deaf Mutes. The Deaf and Dumb Institution at Hartford, owes its existence to his benevolent cares.

Sept. 11.—At Northampton, Mass, aged 55, Rev. SYLVESTER GRAHAM, the Advocate of the Vegetarian System. His most important work was "Lectures on the Science of Human Life." Boston, 1839.

Sept. 11.—At Brattelboro', Vt., Rev. ANSEL NASH, aged 63. He was a frequent contributor to religious periodicals.

Sept. 12.—Near Dublin, Ireland, the EARL OF DONOUGHMORE, better known from his connection with the romantic escape of Lavalette, as Col. Hutchinson. He was aged 64 years.

Sept. 14.—At Cooperstown, JAMES FENIMORE COOPER the greatest of American novelists. Mr. Cooper was born in Burlington, N. J., on the 15th of Sept., 1789. His father was a man of some consequence in local politics and society, and possessed sufficient wealth and influence to give the son a collegiate education at Yale, and a commission in the navy as midshipman. The latter was resigned in 1810, and on the

New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

RELEASE OF THE CUBAN PRISONERS.

Movements in Prussia & Austria.

LATER FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

The British Mail Steamer *Africa* arrived at this port yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock. She left Liverpool on Saturday, the 20th of December.

In FRANCE, although everything is quiet in Paris, in the Departments an organized resistance to Louis Napoleon's usurpation is evidently on foot. Several additional Departments have been declared under siege.

The *Siecle* has been suppressed.

The Consultative Commission consists of 178 members.

One of the aide-de-camps of the Russian Czar has arrived in Paris—it is said to congratulate the President.

Gov. Cavaignac has been liberated. He intends to go to Italy immediately.

It is said that not less than 2,000 persons were killed in the fights on the Boulevards. An immense number of decorations have been issued to the troops.

In SPAIN the sittings of the Assembly have been suspended.

The Queen of Spain *has pardoned all the Americans taken prisoners in Cuba.*

The French news created a profound impression in ROME. The French army there has resolved to sustain the President.

In AUSTRIA, it is said that steps are about to be taken hostile to English Commerce.

KOSSUTH'S sisters and a number of Hungarian nobles, have been brought to Vienna as prisoners.

The Overland mail from INDIA has arrived, but brings no news of importance.

The *Atlantic* reached Liverpool on the 18th.

ENGLAND.

The President's Message had been received, and was commented on by all the London papers. The *Times*, after sundry flings at its prolixity, &c., says that its tone, in treating of the various important questions discussed, is "severely moderate:"

There is a sort of stern self-denial in the earnestness with which he reprobates all designs upon the possessions of his weak and ill-governed neighbors. But the virtue is according to the temptation that is resisted, and he does not fail to take credit for the singular neutrality of the United States, whose mission, he says, is to teach liberty by a splendid example, rather than an officious interference. The American Government, he says, does not follow, but lead, in the doctrine of non-intervention and particularly in preventing its ports from being the depôts for piratical adventures. We hail these professions and trust they will be remembered in the hour of opportunity.

President Fillmore's opinions upon the tariff it says are of little consequence: the House being in democratic hands, there is no reason to fear any modification of the law. Upon the general condition of the United States, the *Times* says:

"The truth is, that the United States have, in several important respects, been rapidly changing their industrial and commercial position during the last two or three years. They have devoted to the settlement of California, to the gold diggings, and to the trade with that new State, an immense portion of the capital and labor that would otherwise have contributed to the increase of agricultural production. Another large proportion of capital and labor has been draughted off to railroads, canals, and other improvements. Such works add, immediately, to the consumption, not the production, of corn. Immigration also adds to the consumption, at the rate of about a quarter of wheat for each head, as the immigrant must on the average work a whole year before his labors tell on the harvest. In fact, the United States, for the last two or three years, have been rather in the position of a newly-planted colony, thriving on the supply of foreign labor, capital, food, and other materials. But for the extraordinary events of this period, they would doubtless have produced much more cotton and corn, and have supplied them somewhat cheaper."

The *Morning Chronicle* commends the Message as creditable to the wisdom and integrity of the President. In regard to what he says of the Cuban invasion, the *Chronicle* says:

"The excellent tone and spirit of Mr. Fillmore's assertion of the great principles of international obligation, makes us regret more than ever that it is only to accident that we owe the happy combination of a Whig Executive with a Democratic Legislature." In regard to other questions it says: "We have only to add, before leaving the foreign topics discussed in the Message, that "Governor Kossuth," and his associates are very quietly disposed of. The President makes no boast of the "judicious bottle-holding" of his Government—though he certainly might have made some political capital out of the illustrious exiles, had he deemed the investment a prudent and paying one. He merely informs the two Houses, with a matter-of-fact brevity which the "sympathisers," will not, we fear, deem altogether edifying, that Congress wanted to have the gentlemen in question—that Congress may very shortly expect to see them—and it is time therefore for Congress to consider what it means to do with them."

The *Chronicle* closes with a fling at the President's suggestions concerning the Tariff.

The *Daily News* closes a summary of the Message with the following paragraph:

"The general impression that seems to prevail in the United States, that Mr. Fillmore will not be re-elected, somewhat detracts from the importance of his Message. Nothing, however, that at this time falls from the Chief Magistrate of so great a nation—an asylum for the fugitives of freedom from all countries—can be uninteresting."

The *London Times* thinks that England may learn some useful lessons concerning the Caffrarian war from President Fillmore's Message. Nothing, it thinks, is more remarkable than the unconcern with which the Americans regard the hostilities of the immense hordes of Indians upon their frontiers. Their numbers and skill are spoken of, and yet they receive only an incidental notice in the President's Message. The Caffre war, on the contrary, excites discussion and alarm in every part of England. The difference is attributed to the difference in management.

The essence of the American system consists in the fact that *every settler is encouraged to protect his own home*, and entitled, as respects any savage marauders, to take the law into his own hands. The American Government is perfectly impressed with the conviction that no regular troops, however disciplined or courageous, can equal the efficacy of men constantly on the spot, habituated by daily experience to every wile of the enemy, and actuated by the strongest motives for exertion and endurance. When a regular force encounters savages, the advantages of the latter reside in their knowledge of the country, their being acclimated to its atmosphere and products, and their power of supporting, as incidents of their daily life, those conditions of warfare which prove extraordinary hardships to the imported army. But these advantages vanish, or rather they become common to both parties alike, when settlers and savages are pitted against each other on the same ground.

No person, we presume, would for an instant believe that 6,000 savages, however resolute or intrepid, could ever establish themselves for six months in the settled parts of Arkansas or Missouri to the ruin of the regular population. *They would have been hunted down in a week without the cost to the State of a single cent*, and there is no reason to conceive our colonists inferior to American backwoodsmen if the same latitude were allowed to their courage. We might almost as well export meat to the Cape as men. The very best men for such warfare are already on the spot, and to suppose that if their hands were untied they could be conquered by an equal number of Caffres is to invert all the suggestions of experience and reason. Our course is optional, but those who are not content with the monthly reports from King William's Town may ask themselves whether the American Government has not some warrant for its policy."

The *London Times*, in an editorial upon the prospects of the coming election in France, says that of course nobody but Louis Napoleon can be elected, because there is no competitor in the field, and that the Constitutional party will probably abstain from voting. M. De Montalembert has given in his adhesion, but the *Times* says that he has done this in the interest of the Catholic Church, and not of France. None of the real statesmen of France have shown any willingness to share the councils of Louis Napoleon; and the *Times* concludes by saying that "different as are the accounts and opinions received from various quarters in France, they all concur in one point—that the *principal difficulties of the President will begin when the tranquillity of the country is restored*, and when he proceeds with his present adherents and his future Constitution, to govern the French nation at his pleasure."

FRANCE.

At Marseilles, on the 14th, the boiler of the steamer *L'Industrie* exploded, killing two or three persons, and seriously wounding ten or twelve more.

MM. Cremieux, Leo de Laborde, and Creton were set at liberty on the 17th. The following have been transferred from Vincennes to the prison of St. Pelagie: MM. Duvergier de Hauranne, Bixio, Foret, Paulin Durieu Teillard, and General Laydet.

The Government has received telegraphic dispatches from different parts of the disturbed districts. One from Gap (Hautes-Alpes), of the 15th, states that one of the leaders of the insurrection in the Basses-Alpes had just been arrested, and various important papers found on him. He had been lodged in the prison at Embrun. The department of the Basses-Alpes was generally pacified, but a few insurgents still held out at Barcelonette, where they had pillaged the house of the receiver. Another dispatch from the Var, of the 14th, states that everything was quiet at Toulon. All the influential men had decided to vote for Louis Napoleon. The dispatch from Haute-Saone mentions that Vesoul and all the department was tranquil. Fresh arrests had intimidated the anarchists. From Avignon it is stated that the department is quiet. The columns sent from that city to Apt and Forcalquier had made many arrests. Three thousand weapons of different kinds had been given up to the troops.

The Minister of Justice has divided the "Section d'Administration" of the Consultative Commission into three committees; one of which is to examine the affairs of the Ministries of the Interior, Justice, Public Instruction, and Public Worship; the second, those of the departments of Public Works, Agriculture, and Commerce, and Foreign Affairs; third, Finance, War, and Marine.

On Monday night the President of the Republic held his second weekly reception since the recent revolution. It was still more crowded than the first, and, as might be expected, there was an immense number of officers of the army, of all ranks. It was remarked, however, that, with the exception of M. de Montalembert, the great leaders of parliamentary renown were all absent. The Marquis of Normandy was present, and his appearance was considered an answer to the rumors that there was a great degree of coolness between the President and the representative of Great Britain since the accomplishment of the *coup d'etat*. I have not heard of the absence of any member of the *corps diplomatique*, with the exception of Mr. Rives, the American Minister, who shows the disapprobation which his countrymen feel with respect to recent events by not yet presenting himself. There were few ladies present, and there was no dancing. The whole affair was over before midnight, and, in short, it was by no means so gay as in days bygone.

The President takes an active part in the drawing up of the new Constitution with which he is to gratify France. It is said that he occupies no less than eight hours a day in this affair, along with M. Rouher, M. Baroche, and M. Troplong.

An order of the day has been published in the barracks and head-quarters of the garrison of Paris, by which the Minister of War announces that a gratification is to be given to all the officers of the army of the second class who took part in the campaign of the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th of December—that is to say, in the suppression of the Paris insurrection. This extra pay is to consist of 150 francs, for each captain, 140 francs to each lieutenant, and 50 francs to each sous-officier.

The *Constitutionnel* states that fraternal associations and secret societies are spread like a vast net-work all over France. Large orders for railway shares are said to have arrived from London. A notice fixing the polling places is out: there are no less than 300. In consequence of the arrangements, and the vote being by ballot, the proceedings of Saturday and Sunday may be expected to pass smoothly. Arrests are still being made in the provinces.

The *Moniteur* contains three columns of names of soldiers decorated for their conduct during the late troubles. Eleven soldiers have received the cross of the legion of honor for wounds received in the affair of the 4th. Decorations have been given to several officers of the army on the same occasion.

A serious engagement took place on the 8th at Crest, (Drome); the rebels, in number about 1,600, stood their ground about four hours, and then retreated, carrying with them their dead and wounded. The insurgents in this department, as in that of the Var, placed their hostages in the front rank, with orders to fire on the troops.

Letters from Draguignan, dated Dec. 11, state that a decisive battle had taken place between the gendarmes, commanded by Capt. Hourlez, and the insurgents, to the number of 6,000; sixty or seventy of the latter were killed, and eighty taken prisoners. The troops lost only one man, but a captain and lieutenant were severely wounded. All the hostages in the hands of the insurgents were rescued. Among them was the Count de Colbert, whose son actively assisted the gendarmes. Two other hostages, M. de Laval (de Lorgnes,) and M. Panescorce (de la Garde Freinet,) were found wounded.

The syndics, porters, and vendors of the markets, (*dames de Halle,*) to the number of 500, were admitted to the Elysée on Sunday, to present their felicitations to Louis Napoleon. After presenting several magnificent bouquets, one of the women made a speech, in which she thanked him for the courageous initiative by which he has acquired the approbation of all the honest laborious population. The Prince replied that he was happy to see his efforts for the happiness of France and the working classes so justly appreciated, and that with the aid of all good citizens he would persevere in the same course.

The Bishop of Chartres has addressed the following circular to the clergy of his diocese:

CHARTRES, Dec. 12, 1851.

MONSIEUR LE CURE,—Understand fully the counsel communicated in this letter. I beg you earnestly to conform to it. The 20th or 21st of the present month the French people are to decide whether Louis Bonaparte shall be for 10 years President of our country. Yes or No, inscribed on tickets by all the citizens, decides the question whose consequences are infinite. Influenced by your own views, and still more by the love of country of which Jesus Christ has given you the example, you will, I doubt not, sign Yes. Providence gives you at this moment only this means of action. It is evident that if Bonaparte be rejected France has no one to put in his place. The people, deceived by intrigues and false suggestions, might make a detestable choice, which would plunge our country into new and unparalleled calamities. We have escaped the 2d of May, 1852, which was opening for France a frightful abyss. It would be madness to bring back this chance of ruin and of death. All that we have learned for days past of the abominations, the horrors, and the most savage excesses that have just taken place, are but the specimen, or the anticipated sketch, of the monstrous crimes thus would be perpetrated on a larger scale, and throughout all France, if God had permitted the triumph of Socialism. You will feel, M. le Cure, the irresistible force of these reflections, which must strike every thinking man, and in which, I believe, they will hasten to agree,

I have the honor to be, &c
† CL. HIP., Bishop of CHARTRES.

Algeria was declared in a state of seige upon the receipt of the news from Paris. The town of Algiers was completely tranquil.

"The President of the Republic visited on Saturday the work-shops of the fauhourgs. He remained for some time conversing with the masters and workmen. He asked and obtained the names of all the operatives who had not left their work on Thursday, the 4th, during the fighting. It is stated that for their 'good conduct' they will receive at the end of the month double wages for that day. It is not said whether the funds for that object are found by the masters themselves, by the city, or by the President of the Republic.

"It is stated that the French Government is about to send an agent to Belgium to see that nothing of an unfriendly kind be allowed on the frontier, or to remonstrate on some alleged acts of negligence on the part of the authorities in the frontier provinces.

Substitutes for a Free Press in France.

In Paris, lithographic bills and circulars are largely distributed as a means of expressing public opinion, in substitution of a free press. The following is one, and will serve as a specimen:

CONSTITUTION OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, REVISED, CORRECTED, AND CONSIDERABLY DIMINISHED.

ART I.—*The National Sovereignty is imprescriptible and inalienable.* Consequently, the French people abdicates its rights to Louis Napoleon, and delegates to him the care of making such a Constitution as he pleases, and promises beforehand to obey blindly whatever conditions it may contain.

ART II.—*No one can be arrested or detained except according to the forms prescribed by law; the abode of every one who inhabits the French territory is inviolable.*

Consequently, it is permitted to every agent of the police, furnished or not by a regular warrant, to arrest all persons whom he may please, to force his way, armed and under the cover of the night, into the house of any citizen, to violate the secresy of epistolary correspondence, and to put a seal on the printing presses of those journals who have the audacity not to join in singing the praises of the government. The Bastile, which by a mistake was destroyed 60 years ago, shall be replaced by the Castle of Ham, the forts of Mont Valerien and Vincennes, and by the prison of Mazas. All citizens who do not declare that they are perfectly satisfied with these arrangements will be expelled the country.

ART. III.—*No one shall be removed from the authority of his natural judges.* Consequently, courts martial will sit permanently; all assemblies of three persons are secret societies, and every member of a secret society will be deported, unless he shall have been previously shot.

ART. IV.—*The right of instruction is free.* Consequently, M. Montalembert and his friends, the Jesuits, are alone charged with the instruction of youth.

ART. V.—*No tax can be imposed or levied except by virtue of a law to that effect. All taxes are raised for the public benefit.* Consequently, the Minister of Finance, our dear friend Fould, will alone have the management of the budget, and expend the money of the taxpayers, subject to our control alone.

ART VI.—*A High Court of Justice is established to take cognizance of the crime of high treason committed by the President or his accomplices.* Consequently, the President and his accomplices shall have a right to disperse by force the said High Court, and to cast into prison its members. Those members shall be placed in solitary confinement, and shall be authorized to deliberate at their leisure on the proper means for seizing on the delinquents and bringing them to trial.

ART. VII.—*The public force is established in order to guarantee the execution of the law throughout the whole extent of the Republic.* Consequently, those who violate the law have the sole right to invoke the aid of the said public force, and to make use of it to ill-use, imprison, and shoot, at their good-will and pleasure, all who have the audacity to demand the strict observance of the law and the Constitution.

ART. VIII.—*Universal suffrage is reestablished.* But it will never be called into operation, except on the 20th December, instant, and then its sovereign decision will only be respected in case it proclaims Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, President of the Republic.

SPAIN.

Release of the American Prisoners.

The *Madrid Gazette*, in publishing the correspondence between the Spanish minister, accompanies it with the following decree, from which it will be seen that *all the American prisoners taken in Cuba have been pardoned*—and Don Calderon de la Barca, has been honored with a grand cross.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The reply which the Government of the United States has given to the reclamations of Her Majesty's Government has just been received by an extraordinary channel.

The frank and honorable manner with which the Federal Government has conducted itself on this occasion, acknowledging the insult offered to the Spanish flag by a seditious crowd, appreciating it in the same terms as the Government of Her Majesty, and offering to the latter all the reparation which is just, possible, and decorous for both countries, and in the most satisfactory terms, has decided Her Majesty to consider herself as fully satisfied on this subject, ordering the note addressed by the Honorable Mr. Daniel Webster, Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the United States, to Angel Calderon de la Barca, Minister Plenopentiary of Her Majesty at Washington, to be published in the *Gazette*.

Her Majesty has ordered the publication of this important document, because in it is consigned an act of justice which satisfies Spain as much as it exalts the Government of the United States, of which her majesty's Government never ceased to expect that it would disapprove such painful events, and that the loyalty of its conduct on this occasion would offer new guarantees and greater securities for the maintenance of the friendly relations which, with reciprocal advantage, have constantly existed between the two Governments. That of her majesty considers it as an event of the highest importance for both countries, that the negotiations relative to this grave subject, have terminated in so satisfactory a manner.

* * *

This result, so satisfactory, having been thus obtained, and the Queen, our lady, desiring to give to the respectable President of the United States, and to his Government a testimony of her friendly dispositions, has thought fit, by a spontaneous act of her royal clemency, *to pardon all the prisoners proceeding from the last expedition against the Isle of Cuba, who may be citizens of the United States, waether they be in Spain fulfilling their sentences, or whether they still remain in Cuba.*

Finally, she hereby approves the conduct of her Minister at Washington, who has known how so well to comprehend the respective positions of the Spanish Government, and of that of the United States, in order to bring to a happy termination, and in the most conciliatory manner, so important and delicate a business. And in order to give him a proof of her royal esteem, she has conceded him the Grand Cross of Charles III., in virtue of the following royal decree.

"Desiring to give a proof of how pleasing to me have been the distinguished services of Don Angel Calderon de la Barca, my Minister Plenipotentiary in the United States, during the time that he fulfils that important mission, and singularly so in the last and delicate negociations charged to his zeal and loyalty by my Government, and so satisfactorily terminated; conforming myself with the proposal of my Minister of Foreign Affairs, in accord with the Council of Ministers, I hereby concede to him the Grand Cross of the royal and distinguished order of Charles III.

Given in the Palace, Dec. 9, 1851.
Is signed by the Royal hand.
(Countersigned) EL MARQUESE DE MIRAFLORES,
Minister of Foreign Affairs."

Senor Laborde was to leave on the 10th instant for Havana, and to go thence in a ship of war to New-Orleans.

The expectations of those who conceived that the events of France would cause the Government to suspend the sittings of the Cortes have been speedily verified.

The Congress met a little before 1½ P. M., under the presidency of Senor Mayans, and Senor Bravo Murillo entered very soon afterwards in uniform, followed by the other ministers. His appearance in ministerial costume occasioned a general movement, and every one seemed to forebode what was coming, and, in fact, as soon as the routine business was disposed of, he ascended the tribune and read a royal decree, whereby, in virtue of the faculties conferred on the Sovereign by the 26th article of the Constitution, and in conformity with the report of her Council of Ministers, the Queen declared the sittings of the Cortes for the present Legislature to be suspended. No term is fixed for the suspension. The deputies immediately separated. The same proceeding took place in the Senate, which also immediately broke up.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Dec. 10.—I formerly frequently hinted that circumstances induced me to believe that this Government cherished the idea of sooner or later dealing a severe blow against the commerce of England, and that this was one of the principal motives for its ardent desire to form a German-Austrian Customs-Union. My suspicions are now changed into something very like certainty, for since Louis Napoleon has become Dictator, the hostility to England has become more strongly pronounced than ever, and the introduction of a continental system (*sperre*) is now openly spoken of as a consummation devoutly to be wished. The *Lloyd* of yesterday contains an article on the subject, which deserves your attention; the writer is of opinion that "all European, and particularly all German powers, must feel it a duty to combine in taking defensive measures against the English system of plunder." As the last half of the article is directed against Prussia, I must suppose that the refusal of that power to share in the Austrian Customs-conferences on the 2d of January, is correct. The ancient jealousy between the rival dynasties is as great as ever, and Prussia is evidently determined not to be taken in tow by her powerful rival if she can avoid it. In their wrath people here are deaf to reason, and flatter themselves that the French will sacrifice their profitable export trade with England in order to join them in a complete continental prohibitive system.—*Times' Correspondent.*

No one ventures to write political letters from Hungary; but it is said that a grand *battue* was recently the cover for a political meeting in that province. The affair took wind, the gendarmerie got on the trace, and it is believed that this led to the domiciliary visits paid to Kossuth's relations, of which mention has already been made.

DEC. 11.—Mr. Wright, the courier of the English Cabinet, arrived here yesterday, and had an immediate interview with the Earl of Westmoreland to deliver to him, it is said, some important dispatches. It is believed in diplomatic circles that these dispatches contain the answer of Lord Palmerston to the note of our government, requesting an explanation to the speech addressed to his lordship to the Islington deputation. This appears the more probable, as the Emperor is to give a private audience to the Earl of Westmoreland in the course of the week to deliver his credentials. It is therefore supposed that Lord Palmerston's reply is satisfactory, and that the Earl will not now leave Vienna.

DEC. 14—On the 10th, at daybreak, a special train arrived from Hungary at the Vienna terminus of the northern railroad. It was composed of coaches, each of which contained a prisoner with gendarmes. The prisoners were of both sexes—the men in irons. It is said the females were Kossuth's sisters, and some of the others Hungarian nobles. Circumstances have occurred in Hungary which have excited strong suspicion of the Government here. Four bank directors have resigned in consequence of the attacks made upon them by the Press.

It is officially announced that Lord Westmoreland had an interview with the Emperor of Austria on the 13th to present his credentials.

PRUSSIA.

The Commission of the Second Chamber on the Treaty of Commerce between Prussia and Hanover, and the admission of the latter State into the Zollverein, has decided unanimously on recommending the Chamber to assent to the treaty as laid before it by the Government.

A diplomatic note, in which Louis Napoleon has explained his position to the Governments of foreign States and indicates his future policy, has been delivered by M. Lefebvre to the Prussian Cabinet.

The official organ of the Cabinet has at last broken the silence it had maintained with regard to the late events in Paris; it publishes an article announcing distinctly that the Government will readily recognize the new order of things in France, which promises "to lessen the danger of the present period." It closes with the following paragraph:

"The Conservative Governments of the Continent, which, under the hitherto exciting state of things in France, must have been uncasingly anxious at the threatening prospects of the coming year, and whose position, laborious enough without that anxiety, must have been rendered still more difficult by it, will not refuse their recognition to a change in the political situation which promises to diminish the dangers of the present, and thus makes the commencement of the way to a better future possible. Every other consideration must be made subordinate to the effectinn this object. History has more than once proved the events that, on moral grounds, were deeply to be deplored, have been the necessary and unavoidable points of transition to something better."

Another publication, considered semi-official, has been made in Berlin, advising the imitation in Germany of Louis Napoleon's example: The *Times* correspondent says of it:—

"In this a revision of the Prussian Constitution is openly advocated. Proceeding, as the publication is universally assumed to do, from the Foreign-office, this "Preface" has general interest enough to justify a few extracts. The writer argues that the German Governments, and more especially Prussia, ought to follow the example of France, and release themselves from the trammels of a Parliamentary system. He condemns any violent measures, or anything approaching a *coup d'état*, but calls on the Government to come forward with its plans for the "improvement" of the Constitution, and require the Chambers to support it in abolishing such articles as appear to it impracticable or impossible to carry into effect. If the Chambers refuse that support, they are to be dissolved and new elections taken: these under the impression of events in France would, it is believed, prove highly favorable to the revision, which might then be safely proceeded with.

A letter from Frankfort, of the 11th Dec., states:

"Yesterday we had M. Thiers among us; he arrived by the 4½ o'clock train from Strasburg, and sent his luggage immediately on his arrival to the Taunus Railroad Station. In the 'Brusseler Hof,' where he took up his quarters, he inscribed himself in the strangers' book as 'Thiers, ex-Deputy of the French National Assembly.' This morning, he has continued his journey; and it is stated that he will select London for his present place of residence. Measures were taken by the police to prevent any public demonstrations on his behalf; but M. Thiers himself did not appear to wish for any, for he shut himself up in his rooms at the hotel, and allowed the report to be spread that he had already left the city last night."

TURKEY.

We have received letters from our correspondent at Constantinople, dated the 5th inst. The question on the possession of the Holy Sepulchre was still unsettled, and nothing decisive was expected to be done until M. Lavalette, the French Minister there, had received instructions from his Government, and they would not arrive till the 12th. The public were anxiously waiting for a settlement of this affair, as it threatened the most serious consequences to the Turkish empire, and even to the tranquillity of the world. Emin Effendi has resigned his post of Director of the Chancery of the Porte, in order to go to Syria for the recovery of his health. Mr. F. Pisani, head interpreter of the British Embassy, had retired with a pension of £800. Owing to the suspension of diplomatic relations between Persia and England, Colonel Shiel, her Majesty's representative, was shortly expected to arrive in Constantinople.

HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 17.

The Netherlands papers announce that the King has definitively accepted the functions of arbitrator in the differences which are still pending between the Courts of France and Spain, relative to the indemnity to be paid for the seizure of the vessels in 1843.

ITALY.

Letters from Rome, of the 10th instant, state that the occurrences in Paris, had produced a very profound impression. The French ambassador immediately communicated the intelligence to the Pope, "who," says the *Constitutionnel*, "received it with the serenity of soul which never abandons him who confides entirely in Providence, well knowing that God directs the march of events in agitated societies." General Gemeau having called a meeting of the different chiefs of corps, they unanimously agreed that the army had nothing else to do than continue the mission assigned to it, of maintaining order, and protecting the person of the spiritual chief of the immense majority of the French people.

PIEDMONT.

From the London Daily News.

The Piedmontese Gazette of the 13th quotes letters from Verona, announcing the arrest of several persons of note, including the richest banker of that town. It is believed these arrests are owing to the coupons of the Mazzini loan having been found in the possession of the prisoners.

GENOA, Dec. 12.—The Genoese, like all the rest of the Italians, are now watching with intense anxiety the development of the French drama.

Some important ecclesiastical changes are on the *tapis*. It is believed that the difficulties and differences with Rome have been somewhat smoothed down. I understand it has been agreed that Monsignor Franzini, the exiled Archbishop, shall return to Turin, and be forthwith named Cardinal; he will then proceed to Rome, to take the red hat, and while there send in his resignation of the Archbishopric of Turin, and be immediately replaced by a pastor of more liberal principles. Four bishoprics will be suppressed, as well as a number of ecclesiastical benefices, and the long vacant see of Genoa will be filled by a person approved of by both parties—a matter in which they had not hitherto been enabled to agree.

NAPLES, Dec. 9.—I have to record more infamy, more injustice, in the Neapolitan criminal courts. There was a majority in favor of "banishment" amongst the Judges who tried the accused Assassins' Society. Navarro, Del Vecchio and Morelli were for death—the others opposed, and, in debating, declared they could not condemn men who were clearly the victims of the police. Navarro, to punish the bench, and to keep up the character of the Neapolitan political trials, has accused his brother Judges of want of loyalty, and *caused them to be removed from the Metropolitan Courts.* This is an old trick; the official journal from 1848, contains nearly one hundred decrees for the removal of Judges. The Government must have men like themselves, perfectly innocent of conscience.

The court gossip is now occupied with the sudden banishment of a General Sabatelli. The General is a naval man, rather celebrated for his transactions in the royal docks. He has made himself very conspicuous with the party of reaction; corresponded with Vienna, and gave advice to the King. The General wanted to be appointed as Neapolitan Minister at the Court of St. James. His influence was known to be great, and many thought he might succeed, when all at once the police told the General he must leave Naples, and consider himself under the eye of the authorities.

I hear, from a chaplain of the Vicaria prison, that an English nobleman (lately "received" by the Church of Rome) has visited that celebrated den of filth and misery. The English "My Lord" was taken to the prison by the celebrated Jesuit, Father Costa. Two rooms were got up for the comedy, to make things look better than they are, or better than they are described by Mr. B. Cochrane, or Mr. Gladstone. The Jesuits have been looking out for a long time to get an Englishman of some weight to print their inspirations—so that it may be said that Englishmen themselves do not agree about Neapolitan prison abuses. The English public will ere long be favored with the results of Father Costa's exertions, as I am informed he intends to make one of his victims print.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Dispatches have been received in anticipation of the overland mail, the dates being Calcutta, Nov. 7; Bombay, Nov. 17, and Hongkong, Oct. 30.

The state of alarm and excitement which prevailed in Bombay, in consequence of the disturbances that had occurred between the Mahomedans and Parsees, had entirely subsided.

A hurricane had occurred in and around Calcutta, on the 22d and 23d ult., which drove several vessels ashore, amongst them the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company's steamer *Percursor*, as she was proceeding to to Aden and Suez. The passengers and mails were removed to the *Erin*, in which vessel they left on the 25th ult. Several native craft had foundered and gone ashore near Saugor, and many lives were lost in them.

The state of affairs at Gwalior, the capital of Scindiah's dominions, was again unsatisfactory. A force of 2,000 men, under the immediate command of Brigadier-General Sir Colin Campbell, marched out of Peshawur on the 25th of October to chastise the Momunds of Mitchnie, a town to the north of that station, and commanding one of the main roads into Affghanistan. The troops were provisioned for a week; in which time they were expected to bring these tribes into subjection. The latest accounts from the force were to the 30th ult. It had been occupied all the previous day in blowing up the Fort of Mitchnie and the village surrounding that place. Heaps of corn that lay stored in the houses of the Momund inhabitants were fired, and their goods and chattels thrown into the river. The Momunds were firing on our troops from a distance, but their shots fell short of the camp. No casualties on our side had been reported.

Rumors were again rife of the death of the Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan, the ruler of Canbul.

It is said that a fearful scene of anarchy, civil broils, and all the horrors concomitant thereto, had commenced in Affghanistan. The Mahajuns (Hindoo traders,) with the rest of the peaceable inhabitants, were reported to be fleeing from the land; some into the districts under British rule. Two of the claimants to the succession are the Ameer's brother, Sultan Mahomed, and his son, Gholam Hyder.

Recent accounts received from the provinces of Berar state that a fight had lately taken place there between the forces of a Remindar, named Naga Ram, and those of another chief, whose name is not mentioned, in which affair about 50 men were killed, and as many wounded. Naga Ram's men were beaten.

Brevet Captain James Gordon, of the 29th Bengal Native Infantry, has been dismissed the service by the sentence of a court-martial, arising out of certain pecuniary transactions of a very questionable character with Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., of Calcutta. The sentence has been confirmed by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The China mail, of Oct. 9, confirms the account of the total loss of the American clipper-ship *Memnon*, tealaden, in Gasper Straits, on the 15th September; crew saved. The British bark *Metropolis*, which had been deserted by her crew, was fallen in with off Bintang by the East India Company's steamer *Hooghly*, and towed into Singapore.

An extensive fire occurred at Canton on the 8th October, which, it is said, destroyed some five hundred houses and a large quantity of property. The reports are very vague.

The Hong Kong papers, of the 30th October, state that severe typhoons had occurred in the China seas.

The intelligence from, or rather about, the "rebellion in Kwang Si" continued to be of a very vague nature, and excited little interest in Canton, whether among Chinese or foreigners.

Miscellaneous.

His Excellency the American Minister, Mrs. Lawrence, and Miss Lawrence, are on a visit to Mr. and Lady Elizabeth Drummond, where a large party has assembled for the Christmas holidays.

CURIOUS DOCUMENT.—At the meeting of the Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Society on Monday, Mr. Dowie presented an original letter, signed by Mr. Randolph, the American Minister of State, in 1794, during the presidency of Washington, addressed to Col. James Munro, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of France, and dated June 10th, 1794. The letter, which was of considerable length, and of interest as throwing much light on the relations between the United States and France at that period, was read by the chairman. One of the statements in it, after desiring the Minister to cultivate friendly relations, was, that in "whatever war might arise with any nation of the world, they would consider the French nation as their first and natural ally."

FURTHER SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—The public will learn with satisfaction that the next expedition to the Arctic regions, in 1852, in search of Sir John Franklin and the missing officers and crews of the *Erebus* and *Terror* discovery ships, will be made as efficient as possible; and that, in addition to the *Pioneer* and *Intrepid* screw steamers, employed in the recent expedition, the *Phœnix*, a much larger screw steamer, of 200 horse power, which was taken up from Woolwich to Deptford, about a week ago, is ordered to be fitted and strenthened at the latter dockyard for service in the Polar seas.

The Pope has issued an encyclical letter ordering prayers for the church, and announcing a new jubilee.

For some days past, Dr. Cullen, Roman Catholic Primate, has been suffering from a severe attack, which has confined him to bed.

An additional constabulary force has been dispatched to Tuam to preserve the peace there, which the late religious excitement had disturbed.

Edward Moore, Esq., of Seymour-place, London, late of O'Connor and Moore, Dublin, who died last week, has left £10,000 to the churches of Dublin.

The office of Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, is vacated by the death of the Rev. F. Sadlier, D. D., which took place very suddenly on Sunday night.

The *Tablet* undertakes the defense of Louis Napoleon, and it appears that a large portion of the Roman Catholic priests of Ireland are gradually arriving at the same view.

The paupers of Galway Union are manufacturing flannel and checks for their own use, and the flax grown on the model farm has been all made up in the Workhouse.

By the official returns for the years 1841 and 1851, it appears that the population of the Clonmel Union shows a melancholy decrease. In 1841 the numbers were 39,962; in 1851, 36,650.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—Active measures are about to be taken for carrying out this species of communication between England and Ireland. It will require about 60 miles of cable, or three times the length of that between Dover and Calais.

Austria is endeavoring to organize a "continental system" against the commerce of England.

From Trieste, large detachments of Austrian troops have sailed for Ancona, whence it is presumed they will also march upon Rome.

The shocks of earthquake, which were reported some time ago at Beransti, in Dalmatia, still continue to be felt.

The Spanish Government is about to create a free port in Teneriffe—a project that will be decidedly favorable to British interests.

The organs of the Austrian Government are loud in their laudations of Louis Napoleon. The Hungarian journals disapprove of his conduct.

Accounts from Berlin, to the 14th December, state that the Chamber has refused to sign the treaty of commerce between Prussia and Hanover.

The Council General of Genoa has just contributed 15,060f. towards the erection of the monument to Columbus, which is to be erected in that city.

A letter from Stockholm, dated the 30th ult., states that, in consequence of the late excessive cold, a number of dogs have gone mad, and several persons have been bitten.

Advices from Naples to the 9th instant state that the news of the *coup* of the President in Paris had been received by the Government there with the most lively satisfaction.

The strangest reports upon French events were for a time current in Turin. Of a bulletin, stating that KOSSUTH had been made President of the French Republic, 3,000 copies were immediately sold.

A letter from Constantinople states that the Governor of the Dardanelles having caused the bastinado to be administered to a dragoman of the Austrian consulate, all the consuls immediately struck their flags.

The English firm of Woodhouse has made an offer to the Austrian Government to construct, upon advantageous terms, the railway works projected in Italy, employing, on the imperial territory, only Austrian laborers.

A letter from Bahai, of the 18th ult., states that the Government was using the most stringent measures against the dealers in slaves, and Brazilian vessels had lately taken two slavers, the crews and owners of which had fled.

A swordfish was caught a few days ago at the mouth of the Liban, on the Baltic, in Courland, in Russia. It was seven feet long, and the sword is more than five feet.

It is stated from Vienna, that Prince Schwartzenburg has desired the Sardinian Government to receive an Austrian garrison in the Piedmontese fortress. Two regiments of the garrison of Bologne have been ordered to advance on the road to Rome.

It is currently reported in Vienna that the *coup d'etat* of Louis Napoleon had been long preconcerted with the Emperors of Russia and of Austria; that the funds necessary for its accomplishment were furnished by the former, and that they were transmitted to Paris via Vienna.

We learn from Naples that the violent rains which fell on the 21st ult. caused an inundation of some of the plains at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, and that a woman, who was crossing the high road near Duc Palazzi, was swept away by the torrents. The damage to property has been very considerable.

In the course of twelve days eleven large foreign steam-packets arrived at, or were dispatched from Southampton, nearly one a day.

M. and Madame

of Weston & Howell, Sac. Valley] to Miss Sarah Swindler, both of Sacramento.

Also, on the same day, Mr. James Shirley to Miss Ellen Lovewell, all of Sacramento.

Also on the same day, Mr. Andrew Kelly to Miss Sarah Hatch.

Also on Dec. 1st, Mr. Michael Boyle, of Jordan, to Miss Alice Cooper.

In San Francisco, Dec. 1, at the Francis Hotel, Mr. Nelson Langdon, of this city, to Miss Sarah Bowen, late of Detroit, Mich.

In Sonora, Nov. 16, Daniel Barry, to Miss Isabella Ruth, all of Mississippi.

At Mariposa, Nov. 6, Mr. Dorsey Ramsdon, late of Texas, to Miss Uran a Sophronia, eldest daughter of H. B. Canman, Esq., late of Iowa.

In Nevada City, Nov. 16, Dr. W. C. Alban, of the *Nevada Journal*, to Miss M. A. Gregory, daughter of U. S. Gregory, of that city.

In Sacramento City, Nov. 16, Mr. William Bailey, of the firm of Gilbert & Bailey, to Miss Sarah Bickery.

In Pincerville, Nev. 15, Mr. Milton R. Elstner, of Ky., to Miss Melissa Woody, of Indiana.

At Turnerville, Calaveras County, Nov. 10, Mr. Manuel Nessemento, of Medina, to Mrs. Susannah Toledo Jarvis, of Sonora, Mexico.

DIED.

In San Francisco, Nov. 29th, Fanny Ann, daughter of John and Margaret Dixon, (late of Brooklyn, N. Y.) aged 2 years and 7 months.

In the town of Martinez, on the 25th inst., John Hawkins, a native of Ireland, aged 48 years.

On board the steamer *California*, Nov. 29th, S. D. Corwin, Grocer, of Jersey City, aged 23; buried at San Diego.—Leaves a wife at Jersey City.

On board same steamer, Nov. 29th, Amos Sawtell, Baker, of Boston, aged 42; buried at San Diego. Leaves a wife and six children at Boston.

In San Francisco, Dec. 2d, after an illness of four days, Wm. R. Peeples, aged about 26 years, late of Brownsville, Tennessee.

In Stockton, Nov. 30th, after an illness of but a few hours of congestion of the brain, Heman S. Root, formerly of Broadalbin, Fulton County, N. Y.

On the 7th of October last, at the residence of her son, in Whitehall, Illinois, Mrs. Susan B. Ross, of Rahway, N. J., mother-in-law of Daniel L. Ross, of this city.

At Amadore, Calaveras County, on the 16th of November, of typhoid fever, Mr. Charles C. Weeler, from Portsmouth, N. H.

In Nevada City, Nov. 16th, David Miller, aged 35; formerly of Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

In Nevada City, Nov. 14th, Wm Vandaburgh, aged about 25; formerly of Dubuque county, Iowa.

In Nevada City, Nov. 16th, Marvin McNulty, merchant of San Francisco, late of New-York, of chronic diarrhœa, aged about 45.

Nov. 19th, Samuel V. Roberts, late of the U. S. Arsenal, Philadelphia, in the 36th year of his age.

In Stocton, on the 17th inst., of consumption, Mr. Randolph Griswold, aged 48 years.

In Stockton, on the 18th inst., Seth B. Crocker, aged 40 years, of Colchester, Conn.

OREGON.

By the arrival of the steamer *Columbia* at San Francisco, we have dates from Oregon to the 22d November. The *Columbia* arrived at Port Orford on the 28th. She found all well, and took off from there fifteen passengers, among whom were Messrs. Harrison and Lawson of the Coast Survey. From the former we learn that the troops under the command of Col. Casey have had an engagement with the Coquille Indians, in which several of them were killed and the remainder dispersed. It will be remembered that the Indians attacked the party of Mr. T'Vault, and murdered all but two, and the troops were sent by Gen. Hitchcock to chastise them. Col. Casey also destroyed a large quantity of salmon, stored by the Indians for winter use, together with all their weirs and nets, and a number of canoes. This punishment, it is believed, will have a salutary effect upon them.

Just before the departure of the steamer, the Colonel arrived from the Coquille, bringing with him an Indian prisoner, captured previous to the fight. The natives in the vicinity of Port Orford have become very troublesome, from their frequent thefts, and it is to be hoped that the troops will make an example of some of them. Lieut. Williamson, of the Topographical Engineers, is engaged, with an escort of dragoons under Lieut. Stanton, in surveying a road from Port Orford to join the main road from Oregon to the Shasta Mines, and the prospect of success in constructing one is flattering. Coal has been found at Port Orford in considerable quantities.

The U. S. Court Survey party are engaged in determining the latitude and longitude of the point, and have completed a map of the harbor. Some inconvenience had been felt on account of a scarcity of provisions. A quantity was expected by the *Sea Gull*, which had not arrived when the *Columbia* left.

CHILI.

Advices from Valparaiso to Nov. 17, received at Panama, brings intelligence of a Revolution in Chili.

It is reported that shortly after the sailing of the last British steamer, the insurrection broke out in a formidable manner in the City of Valparaiso.

The vessels of war of different nations, lying in the harbor, immediately disembarked all their marine force, for the protection of the Custom-house and the property of foreign residents, and it is said that the insurgents were finally overcome by the Government forces, but not before *twelve hundred persons* were killed.

The *Panama Star* says of this news:

"This is the rumor—and, except as to the number slain, we see no cause to doubt. No letters, however, have been received in this city, containing one word in reference to the matter.

[A telegraphic dispatch from Boston this morning, seems to confirm the news of a revolution.

[*Eds. Times.*]

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 3, 1852.

To Advertisers.—Neither the Publication Office, Editorial Rooms, nor Printing Establishment of the Daily Times are opened on Sunday. Advertisers who desire their notices to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 11 o'clock on Saturday evening.

☞ The news from Europe will be read with interest, although there are few stirring events recorded in it. Everything in France as yet indicates a sullen yielding to the brute force which domineers over thirty-five millions of people. The indications of revolt in the provinces have been suppressed. From the rest of Europe the news is interesting. No symptoms of revolt are manifested anywhere; and this fact indicates rather a determination on the part of the people not to move until they are *ready*, than satisfaction with the rule of their tyrants. In Germany steps have been taken towards following the lead of Louis Napoleon, as he followed that of the Austrian Emperor. The German Constitution will probably be abolished.

Full details of the foreign intelligence will be found in our columns this morning.

The Family of Kossuth.

While Gov. Kossuth preaches his crusade against "most Christian" unbelievers in civil and religious liberty, the hand of tyranny falls heavily upon his kindred. Early in last month a body of Austrian police invested the residence of his venerable mother and sisters in Pesth; searched the premises in pursuit of evidences of conspiracy; and failing, it is supposed, in discovering what was wanted, carried the ladies, with several other captives, to a Viennese prison. Whether the measure was the dictate of vague apprehension, or of definite information as to secret revolutionary intrigues, we are not informed. It is not improbable, however, that the object was rather the discovery of correspondence between Kossuth and his family, from which the nature and possibilities of his designs might be inferred.

The Cabinet of Vienna are of course aware that a deep-laid, and shrewdly-managed scheme is on foot for the assertion of popular liberties in Europe. They know, too, that Louis Kossuth is the leading spirit of the complot; and that, through some medium, what they cannot tell, he is at the present moment preparing the people of Hungary for the great event. The *coup d'état* of seizing the family and the circle of friends in the centre of which it lived, may therefore have been suggested by the probability that through them the communication between an exiled Governor and a distressed people was maintained. The arrest may have had the double motive of unraveling the plot, and of disabling the parties from prosecuting it to fruition.

There is only one other alternative—one quite characteristic of the Hapsburg policy, and none the less credible because intensely infamous. It may be that the offenses of the glorious brother are visited upon his unoffending family. It is possible, as the Hungarian decimation in 1849 demonstrated, that the sisters have been seized as hostages for the future doings of the illustrious man who inspires the "great awakening" of the nineteenth century. The Austrians are not unused to warfare upon harmless women and unconscious children. They had pretty extensive practice in that line of barbarity, two centuries ago, when the famous Tilly stormed Magdeburg, and put the inhabitants indiscriminately to the sword. Haynau studied in the same school, and showed much proficiency, qualified slightly by the spirit of the age, in this art military, as applied to the softer sex. And now his excellency, Field Marshal Schwartzenberg, prompted by a generous emulation, and employing as a model the antique Rape of the Sabines, has carried [illegible] for this purpose [illegible] worthy of the Hellenic [illegible] vised the idea of making Napoleon the captive of the Ocean-gods! Here is work for the Austrian organ. Speak up, man, and justify your masters!

What effect this melancholy intelligence may have upon Kossuth, or what change it may operate in his plans, we cannot tell. If, however, he needs one other incentive to exertion; if private griefs can add a feather's weight to the obligation already imposed upon him by the concentrated hopes of his countrymen; this news must add yet greater energy to his exertions, if greater be possible; inspire words of yet more burning eloquence and indignation; and ensure the triumph he predicted at Marseilles, for indomitable will and resolution. The story of this private suffering must predispose to sympathy hundreds who are preparing to listen coldly and distrustfully to his appeals.

Our Minister at Paris.

The *Africa* bring us word that Hon. William C. Rives, our Minister to France, has not yet presented himself at the *Elysée*, or otherwise recognized the Government of the Usurpation. He is understood to be awaiting instructions from Washington. We presume, however, that the customary course, requiring the recognition of a Government *de facto*, will be pursued; and that our Envoy will receive his mandate to wait upon and compliment the French Cromwell on the success of treason and perjury.

The customary course, we call it. The case of Hungary and Rome were, however, lamentable exceptions. There Governments *de facto* existed without recognition, when the extension of that encouragement might have strengthened the patriots sufficiently to hold their own against Austrian and Gaul. But Government waited, hesitated, reconnoitered. The existing authority was not acknowledged; the acknowledgment was reserved as contingent upon success. And, according to the Latin proverb, which Gov. Kossuth so often reiterates, "while Rome deliberated, Saguntum fell."

These cases are here referred to as a precedent for a tardy recognition of the new French *regime*. It may be necessary finally to admit Louis Napoleon as the representative of his people, but it is not necessary to do so, before his rule receives the popular sanction. Sympathy with and a desire to sustain the new order of things might expedite that proceeding; but our government has no such sympathy or desire, and has precedent for taking a very different line of policy. If a government like that of Hungary, supported by divine as well as *de facto* right, was unfit for recognition, the authority of Louis Napoleon should never be recognized.

The Art-Union and one of its Libelers.

The *Herald* of Thursday morning contained a paragraph in regard to the American Art-Union in which occurred the following:

"The directors say in their card that they will not reply to any "abuse," and that they are all highly respectable in their social relations. We do not know that they have been abused, and we have no doubt but that the most of them are highly respectable as individuals. But, as directors of a public institution, they are amenable to the public for the management conducted under their name. From that responsibility they cannot escape. The truth is, that the Art-Union is in the hands of an *abolition clique*, and singularly enough it appears from facts which have come to our knowledge, that in addition to paying for oyster and champagne suppers, &c., &c., *a portion of the funds have been applied towards establishing a daily abolition journal in this city, instead of being used for the legitimate purposes of the institution.* Perhaps this diversion of the funds may not be known to all the directors, but it is well known to the *abolition clique* in the direction.

"This is one of the many reasons why public confidence, particularly at the South, has been withdrawn from the institution, and why it will be finally ruined, unless a new board of directors be elected, and an entire revolution be effected in its management.

This is a very distinct and explicit charge against the directors of the Art-Union. To what paper the *Herald* alludes, as having been "established" by the Art Union funds, is left to conjecture. Judging from the fact that no other journal has recently been established here, we infer that it is the *Daily Times*. The special motive for the *Herald's* dislike of the *Times*, is found in the fact that since the *Times* was started the *Herald* has lost about five thousand of its subscribers. Its abuse, therefore, is very natural, and so far as *The Times* is concerned, very harmless.

The Art-Union is under the management of a Board of Directors, who devote a great deal of time and labor to it, to the detriment often of their own business, and without the slightest possible benefit to themselves. They attend to its business concerns, simply because they believe, (whether justly or not,) that they are thereby rendering substantial service to the public, to art and to artists. They are willing to face any reasonable amount of abuse in the discharge of their duties. The petty spite of disappointed artists, the scurrility of venal slanderers, and the miscellaneous calumny which every body engaged in trying to serve the public is certain to meet, gives them no concern.

But when they find themselves distinctly charged, as they are by the *Herald*, with dishonesty, they feel inclined to give the slanderer an opportunity to make his assertions good. They have accordingly directed legal proceedings to be instituted against the proprietor of the *Herald* for the libel which the above paragraph contains. This is the first time that the abuse, so copiously lavished upon the Art-Union, has assumed a shape definite enough to be reached. The *Herald* will now have an opportunity of subjecting the management of the Institution to just as close a scrutiny as it may see fit; and the public will have a chance for judging of the slanders which have been so freely put in circulation in regard to it.

☞ Mr. Owen, late Consul to Havana, publishes in the *Washington Intelligencer* a long letter concerning the charges which have been brought against him. He insists that he did everything in his power for the relief of the American prisoners in Cuba.

☞ The Telegraph this morning brings us intelligence of the reception of several Members of Congress, by Kossuth, on New-Year Day. A number of neat speeches passed between them.

Kossuth in Washington.

A letter from our correspondent at Washington states that Congress will do nothing for Kossuth; and that fear of deranging Presidential programmes is the operating motive. The South seems to have taken ground against him, and Presidential candidates court the favor of the South.

Senator Douglass spent an hour with Kossuth on Wednesday evening, and Gov. Seward also had an interview of two hours.

We can give this morning only the conclusion of our correspondent's letter:

I need not remind you that Kossuth is a keen observer. For the first few hours after his arrival here he felt very uneasy, and was evidently in much anxiety of mind. Unused to the intrigues of our politicians, and entirely ignorant of the local and incidental causes which control their movements, he was utterly at a loss to know what anything or anybody meant. A few hours observation told him the story. He analysed each man who came before him. He solved their motives, decided what he had to depend upon, "knew the worst," and quiet dignity and ease resumed its seat upon his brow. Once familiar with his position he knew how to proceed, and was satisfied. Mark me, before we are a week older, he will make good what I have said of him, and will tear the cloak of hypocrisy from those who wear it. S.

[illegible] OF CONGRESS.

Reception of Members of Congress.

KOSSUTH'S SPEECHES TO HIS FRIENDS.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 1

Kossuth received calls this morning. Crowds of visitors, of both sexes, called on him. In the early part of the day few were admitted but Members of Congress, who presented their cards at the door. This gave them an opportunity to express their sympathies and views, and many of them gave Kossuth the assurance, not only of their own sympathy for his cause, but also of their constituency.

Among the first and most prominent to express their views and feelings was Judge Beale of Virginia, who said, "I am a member of Congress, and I welcome you in the name of 166,000 agricultural people. I hope you will find our hearts as wide as our country for those who love liberty."

M. Kossuth—What State do you represent?

Judge Beale—Virginia.

Kossuth—The mother of States and of Statesmen!

Mr. Gorman, of Indiana—Last evening I received the proceedings of a meeting in my State, congratulating you on your arrival in the United States, and offering you the hospitalities of a million of people of Indiana.

Kossuth—I am highly gratified. The more because you all must be aware, gentlemen, from the state of things here, that I must have already come to the conviction that I shall not leave Washington as cheerful as I came. It is gratifying, however, to find that sympathy in the name of the people which you express, for very often the instincts of the people feel earlier and sooner what is the necessity of the time, than the wisest statesmen. Indeed, this is often so everywhere.

Then turning to Judge Beale Kossuth said he wished very much to have the honor to go to Virginia, because, being himself an agriculturist, he took a great interest in that pursuit. He had found that continual intercourse with the everlasting, ever young, ever beautiful, ever pure Nature, was a lasting source of generous sentiments in man's heart. He was therefore highly attracted to agriculture.

Then turning to the Members from the West he said he hoped to have time to see the great "Father of Waters." There was a new world in the Western country, and, he hoped, a new world of present sentiment—of present feelings. He had already received an invitation to go to the West and expected to go.

Mr. Moloney, of Illinois, said: I welcome you to our country in the name of 200,000 souls; all of whom, if they were here in my place, would give one universal shout of welcome. I hope when you get to Cincinnati, you will find it possible to visit Chicago, where I can insure you a most cordial greeting.

Mr. Sweetzer said he represented the Central District of Ohio, a Committee from which district was in readiness to tender Kossuth a most cordial welcome. He did not anticipate their sentiments. When they saw him they would themselves express the views of the people of that District.

Mr. Cartter, of Ohio, said there was a great field open to Kossuth in the West, and there was no division of sentiment.

Senator Truman Smith on being introduced to Kossuth said, "Governor, how do you do?"

Kossuth. When people in Washington inquire of me, "How do you do," I always answer, "How shall I do." (Laughter.)

Mr. Giddings said he represented the Northern portion of the Western reserve of Ohio, and could assure Kossuth that there were warm hearts there, and but one sentiment in regard to his cause. Their hopes and expectations were with Kossuth.

Judge Beale here took leave saying to Kossuth, Be of good cheer, the Government of the United States will not long resist the sentiment of the people which is to abide by the great principles of justice and of right, and of the law of nations. So it must be.

Mr. Skelton, of N. J., tendered the warmest congratulations on behalf of the people of New-Jersey, who had always felt, and always would feel, the warmest sympathy for the prosperity of Kossuth and his people.

M. Stratton, of N. J., also assured him of the devotion of that State to his cause.

Mr. Truman Smith took leave of Kossuth, saying, that though he was no longer Governor of Hungary *de facto*, he was, *de jure*.

A gentleman from Virginia, whom we took to be a Member of Congress, addressed Kossuth, in substance, as follows:

He had called upon him in his individual capacity. He had noticed that the City Council of Richmond had rescinded their resolution, tendering Kossuth the hospitalities of the city, but he considered this as rather a compliment than otherwise, because the political elements which surrounded that city were in consonance with their preconceived opinions in relation to the great parties which divided this country from the adoption of the federal Constitution to this time. In the great contest which waged for the triumph of Democratic principles, the city of Richmond gave John Adams, the federal candidate, 570 odd votes, while Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, received only 73. Therefore, he considered the rescinding of the resolution of welcome of the City Council of Richmond not as an expression of the sentiments of the people of that city.

Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, Mr. Stanton, of Ky., Mr. Stanton, of Tenn., Mr. Disney, of Ohio, and Mr. Breckenridge, of Ky., held a long conference with Kossuth, the greater part of which was private. There was much familiar cordiality expressed in their conversation, and the subject of private conversation was understood to be non-intervention.

John Tyssowski, Dictator of the Republic of Poland in 1846, at Cracow, presented himself before Kossuth with great apparent emotion. He said he could not give vent to his feelings in words. He spoke of the generally prevalent conviction in Europe that the year 1852, which commenced to-day, was to change the destinies of mankind. He was not inclined to superstition, but if there was anything to indicate a fulfillment of that prediction, it was the arrival of Kossuth here. He regretted the unhappy feelings which had existed between Hungary and Poland, but said there was no example of neighboring nations which had existed so long side by side that had not quarreled. He thanked God for the truths spoken by Kossuth. He had learned from them something that might be useful to his country if God permitted him to return. He hoped there would be no continuation of their former quarrels, which would now be only an addition to their numerous misfortunes, which would add a new trial to the two nations. So he was persuaded it would be regarded in Kossuth's eyes.

Kossuth replied that he was not unacquainted with the individual who honored him with so ardent an expression of sympathy. He said it was not very considerate for a people to risk their cause, when they found that it was necessary to wait a little. He did not know that that would be the condition of Poland, but he wished the national sentiment to take deep root in the hearts of the people, in Gallicia and elsewhere, because he should be sorry to see the noble forces of Poland scattered by any untimely, inconsiderate movement. The day of retribution to the oppressors of the Polish nation would surely come, and the question was only how to act—it was a practical one. He would beg leave only to say that if the principles declared in Cracow, in 1846, had been proclaimed in 1830 in Warsaw, Poland would now have been free.

A large number of members of Congress in addition to those above mentioned, and quite a number of ladies called on Kossuth during the day.

In the afternoon, Kossuth called on the Secretaries of the various departments in company with Mr. Seward, one of the Committee of the Senate.

PRESIDENT FILLMORE'S SPEECH.

From the Washington Republic of January 1st.

Yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, M. Kossuth took his position, attended by Messrs. Shields and Seward, in one of the parlors set apart for his use, where he received a succession of visitors. Among those who thus called upon him were Mr. Corwin, Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. Stuart, Secretary of the Interior; Mr. Hall Postmaster-General; Mr. Crittenden, Attorney-General; Commodore Morris, and several members of Congress.

Shortly after noon, M. Kossuth and suite, under escort of Messrs. Shields and Seward, of the Senate Committee, entered carriages, and proceeded to the Presidential mansion to be introduced to Mr. Fillmore.

M. Kossuth was introduced to the President by Mr. Webster. There were present the Secretary of the Navy and the Postmaster General, besides General Shields, Mr. Seward, and others.

After a brief pause, M. Kossuth addressed the President in the following terms:

"Enlightened by the spirit of your country's institutions, when we succeeded to consolidate our natural and historical State's right of self-government, by placing it upon the broad foundation of Democratic liberty:

Inspired by your history when we had to fight for independence against annihilation by centralized absolutism:

Consoled by your people's sympathy when a victim to Russian interference with the laws of nature and of nature's God:

Protected in exile by the Government of the United States, supporting the Sultan of Turkey in his noble resolution to undergo the very danger of war rather than leave unprotected the rights of humanity against Russo-Austrian despotism:

Restored by the United States to life, because restored to freedom, and by freedom to activity in behalf of those duties which, by my nation's unanimous confidence and sovereign will, devolved upon me:

Raised in the eyes of many oppressed nations to the standing of a harbinger of hope, because the star-spangled banner was seen casting protection around me, announcing to the world that there is a nation, alike powerful as free, ready to protect the laws of nations, even in distant parts of the earth, and in the person of a poor exile:

Cheered by your people's sympathy, so as freemen cheer—not a man whatever, but a principle, I now bow before you, sir, in the proud position of your great nation's guest, generously welcomed by a resolution of the Congress of the United States, with equal generosity approved and executed by your Excellency. I beg leave to express my fervent thanks, in my name, and in the name of my associates, who, after having shared my misfortunes, have now the reward to share the honor and the benefit which the great Republic of the United States was pleased to bestow upon Hungary by bestowing it upon its freely-chosen chief, when he became a persecuted victim of despotic violence.

I beg leave to express my fervent thanks in my country's name also, which, amidst the sorrows of its desolation, has carried [illegible] own [illegible] sympathy [illegible] Europe, [illegible] Republic, I landed in a free and powerful country, whose honored Chief Magistrate proclaims to the world that this country cannot remain indifferent when the strong arm of a foreign power is invoked to stifle public sentiment, and repress the spirit of freedom in any country.

I thank God that he deemed me not unworthy to act and to suffer for my fatherland.

I thank God that the fate of my country became so intimately connected with the fate of liberty and independence of nations in Europe, as formerly it was intimately connected with the security of christendom.

I thank God that my country's unmerited woe, and my personal sufferings, became an opportunity to seek a manifestation of the spirit and principles of your Republic.

May God the Almighty bless you with a long life, that you may long enjoy the happiness to see your country great, glorious, and free, the corner-stone of international justice, and the column of freedom on the earth, as it is already an asylum to the oppressed.

Sir, I pledge to your country the everlasting gratitude of Hungary.

The President replied, briefly, to M. Kossuth's address, in substance as follows:

"I am happy, Governor Kossuth, to welcome you to this land of freedom; and it gives me pleasure to congratulate you upon your release from a long confinement in Turkey, and your safe arrival here. As an individual I sympathized deeply with you in your brave struggle for the independence and freedom of your native land. The American people can never be indifferent to such a contest, but our policy as a nation in this respect has been uniform, from the commencement of our Government; and my own views, as the Chief Executive Magistrate of this nation, are fully and freely expressed in my recent message to Congress, to which you have been pleased to allude. They are the same, whether speaking to Congress here, or to the nations of Europe.

"Should your country be restored to independence and freedom, I should then wish you—as the greatest blessing you could enjoy—a restoration to your native land; but, should that never happen, I can only repeat my welcome to you and your companions here, and pray that God's blessing may rest upon you wherever your lot may be cast."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to The New-York Daily Times

XXXIId CONGRESS.... First Session.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 2.

The galleries were crowded at an early hour with ladies, and it was found necessary to lock the doors of the Senate and ante-chamber, to keep out the crowd, who expected that Kossuth would make his appearance.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Downs presented the petitions of persons whose claims have been rejected and reduced by the Board, for the settlement of claims against Mexico, asking that a new Board be established, and that their claims be investigated.

Mr. Underwood presented the petition of William Wirt, of St. Louis, stating that he came to the United States to fulfil a great destiny, and he asks that Congress will insert his name in the resolution granting Land to Hungarian Refugees, and if this cannot be done, he asks that Congress will at least include him in the resolution of sympathy. [Laughter.]

THE INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS.

Mr. Walker presented a petition from the Industrial Congress of New York, asking the recall of the United States Minister to France, and that all diplomatic and commercial relations with that nation be suspended in consequence of the recent unconstitutional acts of Louis Napoleon—he moved that it be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Mangum moved that it be laid on the table, but withdrew it at the request of Mr. Mason.

A debate here ensued—Messrs. Walker, Dawson, Mangum, Butler, Underwood and Davis opposed the prayer—and the petition was laid on the table, by 21 to 12.

In the debate on the petition

Mr. Mason said the petition came from a Society of New-York, of which he knew nothing except what was stated in the newspapers; it asked Congress to recall the American Minister to France, a matter over which Congress had no control. This petition was but a type of others on other subjects coming from the same section of the country, and he had determined to oppose its reference to any Committee, and he did this with a view of showing that Congress has no intention to change the established policy of this country.

Mr Dawson thought there was no time better than the present to meet this question, if we are to have the issue presented. No better time could exist than the present day to decide it, and no committee better qualified than that on Foreign Relations to give to the Senate and the country a report upon the whole subject. If there was to be a change in the policy of the Government, let us have the change now; if there was to be no change, now was a most appropriate time to say so. He hoped that the subject would be referred, and that the committee would report upon it, and then a proper issue would be presented.

Mr. Mason was opposed to reference of the memorial, because it asked Congress to do that which Congress had no power to do, to recall a Minister, and because it asked Congress to do that which would be an unconstitutional interference with the executive power, the executive branch of the government. If they wanted the Minister to France recalled, let them address the President. If the subject is referred to a Committee, all that the Committee could say, would be that Congress had no power to act. He would say anything about the late events in France, but he would say that the experience of the last half century must have satisfied everyone, that the people of France are incapable of self-government.

He renewed the motion to lay the petition on the table, which was decided as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Atchison, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Clark, Cooper, Dawson, Downs, Geyer, Gwin, Jones, of Tenn., Kirk, Mallory, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Rusk, Sebastian, Smith, Underwood—21.

Nays—Borland, Bradbury, Dodge, of Miss., Dodge, of Iowa, Felch, Hamlin, Jones of Iowa, Morris, Shields, Sumner, Wade, Walker, Whitcomb—11.

THE QUESTION OF INTERVENTION.

Mr. Clarke gave notice of a joint resolution, declaratory of the principles of the United States Government upon the doctrine of intervention with international relations of other States, and reaffirming the well-known and settled policy of our country.

MEXICAN INDEMNITY.

A message was received from the President of the United States, asking an immediate appropriation, to meet the next instalment of the Mexican Indemnity. The message was referred to the Finance Committee.

REMEDIES TO PATENTEES.

Mr. Bradbury, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill giving further remedies to patentees. On motion, the consideration of the subject was postponed until Monday.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS.

Mr. Dawson introduced a bill to amend the acts establishing the Territorial Government of New-Mexico, by providing for an increase of salary of the Judges; and on a motion to refer it, no quorum voted, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 2.

The Speaker announced the appointment of Messrs. Colcock, Fitch, and Meacham, as Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

RECEPTION OF KOSSUTH.

The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. On the resolution for the appointment of a Committee to introduce Kossuth, &c., the amendment pending from Wednesday was introduced by Mr. Yates, viz.: "And that said Committee be instructed to inform Louis Kossuth that the government of the United States will not look on with indifference on the intervention of Russia or any other foreign power against Hungary in any struggle for liberty she may hereafter have against the despotic power of Austria."

Mr. Yates wished to withdraw the amendment.

Mr. Stephens of Ga., objected, because he wanted to see how many would vote for it. The amendment was rejected by ayes 70; nays 111.

Mr. Stanley offered an amendment that in adopting this resolution—this House does not believe that Louis Kossuth, nobly struggling in behalf of his oppressed country has given his approbation to, or has any sympathy with the abolitionists who, in a Convention recently held in Pennsylvania, (at which an address was delivered by one of the members of the House, with a wicked disregard of the obligation of the Constitution and laws of the land,) proclaimed that they sympathized with Kossuth in his heroic devotion to the cause of human freedom, and expressed the hope that his herculean labors in this behalf would conduce to the overthrow of oppression, not in Hungary alone but in the United States and throughout the world.

Mr. Stanly objected to the resolution as it stood, because gentlemen had not had a fair opportunity of expressing their views, and because attempts have been made, in the most solemn form, to connect Kossuth with the Abolitionists. Were not the Abolitionists here trying to get this bill passed? Will the gentleman from Ohio (Giddings) come out and say, if he dares, what he meant by that speech? If they are in earnest, let the House and the North and South see that he (Stanly) could not go with that crowd in honoring Louis Kossuth. He could not consent to go to heaven with them. If he should see them going that way he should look in the other direction.

Mr. Giddings replied, that the gentleman need give himself no trouble about going to Heaven. He would never find the path. [Laughter.] On all proper occasions, and at all times, he was ready to respond and express his sentiments; but he would not do it on the question under consideration under the five-minute rule. In conclusion, he stigmatized the proceeding of Wednesday, as revolutionary on the part of the minority, for the purpose of passing such a simple measure as this is. If the gentleman will introduce his resolution on the discussion of the President's Message, he would cross swords with him.

Amendment rejected, by 27 against 92.

Mr. Washburn said it would have been infinitely better if the resolution had not been offered, rather than that the minority should have resorted to every species of stratagem to prevent a vote.

[The debate was continued by Messrs. Barere, Stanton, of Ohio, Milson, Stephens, of Georgia, Welsh, Newton, Clark, Bell, Fuller, of Pennsylvania, [illegible], Mallory, Cullom, Sayre, [illegible], Johnson, of Arkansas, Meacham, of Louisiana, and Brown of [illegible]. We have no space for the debate this morning.]

The Committee rose for the want of a quorum, and when a quorum was ascertained to be in the House, they again went into Committee.

Mr. Clingman moved that it rise. He never saw the minority fail to beat the majority in this body.

The Committee rose—when the House, without disposing of the resolution, adjourned to Monday.

Democratic National Convention. Time of holding Fixed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 2.

The National Democratic Committee met today. Every State was represented. The Committee agreed upon the first day of June next as the time, and Baltimore as the place, for holding the National Democratic Convention. X. Y.

The Revolution in Northern Mexico—Retreat of Carvajal.

NEW ORLEANS, Friday, Dec. 26.

The schr. *Cora* from Brazos has arrived here, bringing news from Rio Grande to the 13th inst. The insurgents under Carvajal, after besieging the Mexicans at Cerralvo for two days, heard that large re-inforcements were coming under General Uraga, relinquished the siege and retreated across the Rio Grande into the American territory.

From Valparaiso—Revolutionary Movements.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 2.

An extract from a letter dated Valparaiso, November 20, says:

Our revolutionary troubles continue, and for the past two months no business of consequence has been done. On the 28th ult. quite a battle took place between the Government forces and the insurgents, in which thirty men were killed and seventy wounded, but the Government gained the day, and dispersed the rebels.

We are daily expecting the news of a grand battle in Chillan, 300 miles distant, between the Government forces and the insurgents, which will decide the fate of Chili for years to come. No doubt Government will succeed, but it is a serious affair for commercial interests.

From Cape Haytien—Fire—Shipwreck.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 2.

The Brig *Martha Washington*, arrived at Holmes' Hole, from Cape Haytien, 9th inst., reports that there had been a fire there, in which the firm of Messrs. Robert & Co. lost two stores.

The cook of the Brig *Emblem*, of Boston, which was in port, was killed by a shark, while swimming—his body was recovered and buried.

The Bark *Active* at Holmes' Hole from Lounda, Africa, fell in with (Dec. 2, lat, 32, lon. 55,) schooner *Mercator*, of Ellsworth, in a sinking condition. She took off the captain and crew, and set the vessel on fire.

Freshets and loss of Property.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 1.

The track of the Hudson River Railroad is under water three miles below the Greenwich depot. The river rose rapidly until three o'clock, when it reached a greater height than any time since 1839, in which it was but a trifle higher. The steam tug *Quigley* sunk at the nail works, two miles below Troy.

The pile bridge of the Hudson river railroad, over the Kinderhook bridge, is carried away, and the road submerged at or near that place. The ice passed here without doing much damage.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 2.

The late heavy rains and melting snows have caused freshets in the Vermont rivers with damage to the Northern Railroad. The engine of a wood train fell through a wash in an embankment, at Bolton—the engineer and fireman were caught by the foot-board—and Myrick, the engineer, was burnt so badly that he died—the fireman will recover. At West Lebanon, a temporary bridge, erected in place of one lately burned, was carried away. The rivers are all very high, but we hear of no other damage.

WALPOLE, N. H., Friday, Jan 2.

The water in the Connecticut river rose very rapidly, and to a hight never before known, last night. It carried away the bridge at this place, breaking telegraph poles, and covering the meadows with ice. It also carried away a large culvert on the Valley River Railroad. The Rutland cars have not arrived this morning.

Kentucky—Election of U. S. Senator in place of Henry Clay.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

In the Kentucky Legislature, yesterday, on the fifth ballot, Archibald Dixon, was elected U. S. Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Henry Clay.

Later from Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, Friday, Dec. 26.

We have received later intelligence from Galveston, by which we learn that the Legislature of Texas have instructed the Secretary of State to proceed to Washington and draw $5,000,000 of their stock.

NEW-YORK CITY.

☞ A number of Items are crowded out this morning, which will appear in our Evening Edition.

Board of Aldermen.—This body met yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The first matter of interest was a discussion respecting the legal right of the Board to meet. Alderman Cook refused to answer to his name or meet with the members as a Board of Aldermen, contending that such action would be illegal. The President and Aldermen Sturtevant and Haws were of opinion that the Board could not legally transact business as usual, until the first Monday in the month—and finally the Board took a recess. They met again at 6 o'clock, and one of the Assistant Clerks commenced reading the minutes, when, on motion, the Board took another recess. They resumed again at 8½ o'clock. Alderman Sturtevant read a preamble and statement in relation to the rebuilding of Washington Market, the manner in which the contract was disposed of, and alleging that the statement made in the Mayor's veto in regard to the contract not being advertized was erroneous. He asked that the document be published which was granted, $7,000, was appropriated to defray expenses attending the visit of Governor Kossuth and his associates. An ordinance was adopted adverse to holding elections where intoxicating liquor is sold. The Board adjourned to this afternoon.

Mere "Lost Pleiads."—California is not only abstracting our merchandise, but has begun to speculate largely in our intellectual valuables. Miss Alexina Fisher, once a highly popular actress, both in tragedy and comedy, at the Broadway theatre, and a reigning "star" of the drama in Philadelphia, is mentioned as one of the passengers for California by the *Prometheus*, which leaves this port on Monday. Miss Fisher, now Mrs. Alexina Fisher Baker, goes out with her husband, Mr. J. Lewis Baker, an actor of great merit and reputation. Our friends in El Dorado will have reason to be proud of such an accession to their stage of sterling genius and ability.

☞ The Alleghanians give their opening Concert in New-York at the Tabernacle, next Monday evening. These vocalists sing their songs with much spirit; and, as the room will undoubtedly be filled, we bespeak for them a cordial reception and popular applause.

☞ Rev. Dr. Potts will preach the Fifth Sermon in the series of Sermons to Young Men, in the Church corner of University Place and Tenth-street, tomorrow evening, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Rev. Dr. Moriarty will deliver a Lecture in St. Mary's Church, to-morrow evening. The proceeds will be for the benefit of St. Vincent's Hospital.

☞ Mr. Barnum desires us to state that he sold out his interest in the Philadelphia Museum last Summer, and does not, therefore, lose anything by the destruction by fire of that building.

The Five Points' Mission.—This evening the 3d instant, a meeting will be held at Metropolitan, late Tripler, Hall, in behalf of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society, who are now laboring with such earnest devotion and self-sacrificing zeal for the religious welfare of the wretched and degraded denizens of the Five Points. The meeting will be addressed by Rev. Henry W. Beecher and by Mr. John B. Gough, and there will be singing by the Alleghanians.

Board of Supervisors.—The Board met at the usual hour. Mr. Recorder Tillou appeared and took his seat.

Reports Adopted.—In favor of allowing Messrs. Sandford & Willard $250 for Counsel fees; In favor of allowing

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 2.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '67	113	63 Hudson River R.R.	67
2,000 do	113⅛	100 do	67⅛
2000 U. S. 6s, '67	113⅛	25 do b10	67
2,000 Erie R.R. 2d mort.	109	100 Sussex Mining Co.	13
$1,000 Erie Convertibles	91	320 Hanover Railroad	67½
5,000 do	s60	90	300 do	b60	68
5,000 do	b15	91	50 do	67
250 Del. & Hud. Canal	103	100 do	67
25 State Bank	103	50 Reading Railroad	b36	53
25 Rock. & Syr. R.R.	112	100 do	53⅛
200 Long Island Railroad	15	50 Nor. & Wor. R.R.	s30	53
5 N. Y. & N. H. R.R.	105	100 do	b60	54½
25 Ridgewerth Co.	8	50 Erie Railroad	81
200 N. Y. Mining Co.	11½	575 do	81⅛
400 do	12	50 do	81⅛
100 do	12⅛	50 do	b45	82
400 do	12⅛	175 do	81⅛
200 do	12	50 do	s60	81
100 do	b30	12⅛	50 do	81⅛
100 do	b60	13

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Erie 7s, '59	102½	100 Erie Railroad	80⅛
50 Nicaragua Co.	22	175 do	80⅛
50 do	20	100 do	b60	81⅛
50 do	19	125 do	80⅛
250 N. Jersey Mining Co.	12½	50 do	s15	80
150 do	b30	12⅝	250 do	80⅛
100 do	b30	12⅝	200 do	80
150 do	12⅝	50 Sussex Mining Co.	11
50 do	b60	12⅝

FRIDAY, Jan. 2—6 P. M.

There was a strong Stock market this morning. A prominent outside speculator bid 81 for Erie and 60 for Reading, in large lots, before the early Board. At the Board the former advanced rapidly to 81⅛ ₱ cent., a difference of 3⅛ ₱ cent. from the lowest figure of Tuesday, when the stock sold at 78⅛. New Jersey Zinc, which sold the other day at $10, went up to $12½@$12⅝, closing this afternoon at $12½. Between the Boards, prices for Erie were irregular and lower, and at the second meeting sales were made 1⅛ ₱ cent. below the highest figure of the morning, the stock closing at 80 bid. Erie Convertibles sold largely at 91 ₱ cent. Governments were not very strong, though the news from the other side, in regard to American Stocks, is good. The Reading transfer books are closed for the annual meeting, which takes place on Tuesday week. There is nothing definite known about the dividend. The stock is very quiet, waiting the result. The whole speculative movement of the street on Wednesday and to-day, seemed to be controlled by a single operator, so far as the rise was concerned, rather than by any general confidence in the market.

The shares of the Nicaragua Company took a very sudden turn down to-day. It is Vanderbilt's great Company, with certain guaranteed property and privileges on the Nicaraguan pass, nominal capital, $3,800,000, in shares of $100 each. These shares were forced at the Board, first at $24 for fifty shares, in the forenoon, then 22, 20, and finally 19 at the closing meeting, with notice from the seller, of "more to-morrow." The movement excites some remark, of course.

This was dividend day in the street. There was a busy time receiving and receipting for dividends, interest, scrip, &c., and not much else done in the way of money. Those who wanted the needful found little difficulty, "for a consideration," in getting it. Paper, also, went a little easier.

The *Cherokee* brings a good lot of gold—about seventeen hundred thousand dollars for New-York. Four hundred for Bank of England was brought down to the Isthmus of Panama. This is all the treasure that left San Francisco by the *Golden Gate*, except $50,521, manifested for New-Orleans. The dates are five days later. The markets continued to be overstocked with most descriptions of goods, and the business doing was not very animated. All building materials were in better demand, and the prices of Bricks, Lumber, &c., were higher. The passenger Gold by the *Cherokee* is reported $360,000, which is probably not far out of the way. We conversed with an intelligent passenger who expresses the belief that not only the quartz veins, but the old placer washings promise a large winter yield. A San Francisco paper, however, reckons the placer gatherings in November full 20 per cent. less than those of October, not from exhaustion, but temporary impediments.

The Cotton quotations by the *Africa*, just in, are to Saturday, the 20th ult., and show a decline of ⅛d., and in some sales ¼, from the *Canada*'s report of the previous week. Sales of the week 28,030 bales, including 18,650 American. Middling Orleans, 4¼d.; Uplands, 4¼d. Wheat not in so much demand, and a decline of 1d.@2d. noted. Flour maintains last quotations. The stock of American Cotton in Liverpool was 200,740 bales. The manufacturers were fairly employed.

The French accounts by this opportunity are, on the surface, quite favorable. The five per cents. had touched par on the Paris Bourse, and some sold at 100.40@101. One or two private letters read to us to-day, speak of quiet in the Capital, and increasing confidence in the Government since the last change." The evidence of this is the tone of the Bourse, probably controled by the influence of Napoleon—a decided "bull" in stocks, with the Bank to back him, and who would probably copy in this as in other respects, his patron of Austria, if driving the "bears" out of Paris were deemed essential to his rascally pruposes. There was an increased demand for Cotton in Havre, owing to reported tranquility in the manufacturing districts.

The *Africa* advises an active demand for American State and Federal Stocks, extending to most of the descriptions generally dealt in, and prices are generally better. U. S. 6's, 67 ex-dividend 105. Consols steady, and money easy. Consols are now sold ex-dividend, and the price of the week fluctuating from 96¼ to 96⅞. The condition of the Bank of England was as follows:

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.		£
Notes issued		30,279,620
Government Debt	11,015,100	
Other Securities	2,984,900	
Gold Coin and Bullion	16,246,215	
Silver Bullion	53,375	
		30,279,620
BANKING DEPARTMENT.		
Proprietors' Capital	14,555,000	
Rest	3,129,894	
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	8,531,618	
Other Deposits	9,352,843	
Seven Days and other Bills	1,152,453	
		36,723,213
Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity	13,241,768	
Other Securities	11,454,732	
Notes	11,330,345	
Gold and Silver Coin	641,368	
		36,728,213

Dec. 19, 1851. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

The overland accounts from China and India, of which we have extracts *via* England, represent increased depression in cotton piece goods at Calcutta and Bombay, but a slight improvement at Canton. The great excess of Teas shipped, over the export of the preceding year has been still further increased, the total export to present date being 33,500,000, or nearly 11,000,000 in excess of the export to same time last year. It is however expected that the quanties of Teas brought to market will be much less than last. A few chops of the new Green Teas had arrived, but no musters had as yet been submitted to foreigners. Of the old Teas about 22,400 packages remain in stock at Canton. Freights to Great Britain are £2 10s. to £3 ₱ tun of 50 cubic feet or 20 cwt. Tunnage abundant. Exchange on England (six months' sight) 4s. 11½d. to 5s. ₱ dollar; with documents, 5s. 1d. Gold, 22 45 dollars ₱ tael of 100 touch. Syce silver (for duty,) to 2 2 ₱ cent. premium. Republican dollars, 5½ ₱ cent. discount.

One or two typographical errors occurred in our annual tables of yesterday. The average of specie in the New-York banks was apparently reversed by the transposition of figures 1850 and 1851. The decreased average, $1,778,000, was correctly given. We now repeat the quarterly averages from the files of the past year:

1851.		1850.	
March	$7,970,259	March	$ 6,861,501
June	8,733,000	June	10,752,682
Sept	5,865,000	Sept	9,061,763
Dec., (est.)	8,000,000	Dec	11,011,804

Our tables of gold coinage and California deposits are now complete, with the exception of the December returns from New Orleans, which are given from estimates:

	Calif. depos.		*Gold Coined.*
AT PHILA.			
January	$4,940,000	January	$2,620,966
February	2,860,000	February	5,062,987
March	2,684,500	March	6,285,734
April	2,785,500	April	3,176,058
May	3,205,500	May	3,201,262
June	3,570,000	June	3,653,248
July	3,053,000	July	3,240,495
August	4,048,800	August	4,078,329
September	3,950,500	September	4,097,423
October	4,670,000	October	5,231,019
November	5,390,100	November	5,481,619
December	5,588,000	December	6,004,305
	$46,656,000		$52,143,446
AT N. ORLEANS	8,466,900	AT N. ORLEANS	9,000,000
Total	$55,122,000		$61,143,446

The Coal Tunnage of the year 1851, amounts, according to the tables made up for the Philadelphia *North American*, to 4,366,015 tuns, against 3,332,614 last year, divided as follows:

	1851.	1850.
Schuylkill region	2,181,883 tuns	1,712,007
Lehigh do.	989,295	722,622
Lackawana do,	791,100	550,717
Wilkesb. and Shamokin region	49,060	347,268
Total	4,366,015	3,332,614

The shipping engaged in the Schuylkill Coal trade at Port Richmond (Philadelphia), for the year 1851, was equal to 8,126 arrivals, of which 5,379 were schooners and 1,983 barges.

The importations and withdrawals of Dry Goods at this port last week, constituting the amount passing into market for consumption, were:

1122 packages of Cotton goods	$314,931
724 packages Woolen goods	230,554
596 packages of Silk goods	415,027
379 packages of Flax goods	96,143
220 packages of miscellaneous goods	63,910
Total	3,041 packages. Custom-House value, $1,120,555

The new Empire City Bank, located at the corner of Broadway and Amity-street, was opened to-day to the complimentary visits of the numerous friends and for the business of banking. We trust it will prove a valuable and convenient institution to the upper wards of our city.

The following are some of the January Banks and Fire Insurance dividends:

BANKS.			
Merchants'	4	East River	10
Pacific	4	Manhattan	10
North American	4	Knickerbocker	10
N. Y. Exchange	4	Bowery	10
		Howard	10
FIRE INSURANCE.		North American	10
Pacific	8	Etna, Hartford	10
Citizens	8	Commercial	10

There was nothing of note done in Exchange to-day. The next steamer for England is the *Canada*, from Boston, on Wednesday. The Collins packets and the Cunarders for New-York will alternate in their weeks during the winter. The *Pacific* leaves on Saturday week.

The receipts at the Sub-Treasury to-day were $97,112. Disbursed, $34,520. Held at close, 1,285,976. The Interest Department disbursed $566,000.

The General Markets were not very active. No figures were established for Cotton after the news; only 200 bales sold. Flour, $4 37 @ $4 56, and $4 06 @ $4 25 for No. 2. Diminished supplies are in favor of holders, but export buyers hold off. Wheat, $1 05 @ $1 08. Mess Pork, clear $16, New River $15, Old Western $14½ @ $14½, New Prime $13½. Lard, scarce at 9 @ 9½. The total stock of Tobacco at close of year was 5,096 hhds.; of which 4,815 were of Kentucky. The stock of Coffee in first hands was 89,000 bags and other packages, against 16,000 same period last year.

London Markets.

Per Steamer Africa.] LONDON, Dec. 19, 1851.—5, P. M.

We have little alteration to notice in the Colonial and Foreign Produce markets this week; the demand for most articles has been moderate, and confined almost entirely to the wants of the home trade. COTTON dull at ⅛d reduction. BREADSTUFFS generally rather cheaper. MONEY very abundant. With a continued influx of the precious metals the stock of BULLION increases; it amounted by the last return to £16,518,584. SILVER is now quoted 5s. 0½d., and new DOLLARS 4s. 10½d. ₱ ounce, being a reduction of ½d. on each. By the Overland Mail which arrived on the 16th inst., we have received advices to the following dates, viz:—Bombay 17th, Calcutta 8th, and Colombo 14th November; Canton 29th, Shanghae 21st, Manila 18th, and Batavia 27th October.

COFFEE—The demand has been inanimate and prices are rather lower. Only 200 casks 500 bags Plantation Ceylon have been brought to auction, which have principally sold at 1s. decline; while 1500 bags Native were only partly realized at 39s., with a few lots at 39s. 6d., and 800 bags have been sold privately at the former rate. 240 bales Mocha have brought 72s for good clean garbled up to 80s for long berry. The other sales have been confined to 200 bags good ord. Rio at 38s., and 100 bags Tellicherry at 41s. 6d.@43s. 6d. In the Continental ports the demand continues limited, but holders generally are not disposed to force sales; good ord. Java in Holland is quoted 26@26½c.

COPPER—Steadily maintains its value. We quote Tough Cake £88 10s, Sheathing 10d, Yellow Metal, 8½d ₱ lb.

CORN—The market has been dull throughout the week, and prices of Wheat show a reduction of 1s, while Flour must be quoted 6d. lower; superfine Western Canal, 20s@21s.; Spring Corn generally fully is cheaper.; Indian Corn has been in less request, though generally held at former prices, say 28s. 6d. for Galatz and Odessa, and 26s. 6d. for Ibraila and Bulgaria.

COTTON—Is quiet, and the sales for the week do not exceed 1,400 bales East India at a decline of ⅛d. Yesterday, at public sale, 430 bales good fair Tinnivelly sold at 3½d ₱ lb. At Liverpool, the trade has ruled heavily through the week, at ⅛d. reduction in American, but yesterday there was less Cotton offering; they quoted mid. Orleans 4¼d @ 4⅜d.

DRUGS, &c.—We notice sales of 200 bales Bengal Safflower, from £3 5s @ £4 15s. for ord. to mid.; 180 cases Castor Oil, at 2½d @3d.; 367 bags Turmeric, at 13s.; 30 cases Gum Arabic, 35s @38s. od., 14 chests Annat, £8 10s. @ £8 12s 6d.; 2,670 bags Cutch, from 18s. for mid. sell, up to £4 @19s. 6d. for good; 700 bales Gambier, at 16s 6d. for good; and 67 tons Madras Red Sanders Wood, mostly damaged, at £3 17s 6d @£4 10s. Camphor is held firmly at 75 Turkey Opium 13s. Quicksilver 3s 3d @3s. 1d.

HEMP is firm at £30 10s. for St. Petersburg clean. 1,300 bales of Jute have been partially realized at auction from £11 10s @ £12 7s 6d.

INDIGO—59 serons Guatemala at auction have sold from £2 10s.@£4 7s for low Cortes to fine Sobra, being very full prices. In East India sorts we have had nothing doing.

IRON in moderate demand for home use, but very little doing for export. We quote common Bars, £7 7s @ £8 10s., and Rails £4 15s. ₱ ton, in Wales Scotch Pig, 39s. at Glasgow. Swedish, £11 5s @ £11 10s.

LARD in moderate request, at 42s @44s. for Western

LINSEED CAKES in demand at £8 5s.@£8 10s. for best New-York; £7 10s for thick round Boston, and £8 for London-made.

OILS—In Sperm we have no sales to report; quotations are £92@£85 10s. for parcels. Southern, £83@£85. Seal, £36@£32 10s. Cod, £32. Olive is very firm at the last advance. Palm, 26s 6d. Cocoa Nut—Sydney, 23s @29s; Ceylon, 23s @33s; Cochin, 34s@35s. 6d. Foreign refined Rape, for Spring delivery, has been sold at 33s. Linseed in improved demand at 26s. 9d. on the spot, 27s. for delivery the first six months, and 25s. 6d for the last six months of the year.

SALTPETRE quiet.—Bengal 25s @28s 6d. 120 tuns Nitrate Soda at auction sold at 13s, with one lot at 13s. 6d., being ls. cheaper.

SPELTER is now held at £15 5s on the spot, and that price has been paid for 500 tuns. Spring shipment. A large contract has been concluded for several thousand tuns for shipment from hence, but the exact particulars have not transpired.

SPICES.—We notice sales of 30 casks Nutmegs at 1s. 6d. @ 2s 3d., 17 cases Penang Nutmegs at 1s. 7d @3s., 266 bags Pimento at 3½d @4½d., 290 cases Cochin Ginger at 27s.@35s for inferior to good bold, and 350 bags fair Bourbon Cloves at 2½d @3d 100 cases Cassia Lignea held for 115s@120s. were withdrawn. Pepper is firmly held and stocks moderate

SUGAR.—We have had another quiet week, the sales of West India not exceeding 1,350 hhds., and the lower qualities at prices again rather in buyers' favor; 22,000 bags East India have most found takers, but generally at 6d. reduction. Of 3,500 boxes Havana, at auction, about half sold from 32s. 6d @35s 6d. for low to fine, and 1,024 hhds., 402 barrels Porto Rico and Cuba were partly realized from 27s @31s. for very low brown to good yellow, with fine and very choice from 37s @43s. The transactions by private contract consist of 3,800 boxes Yellow Havana, chiefly from 33s @33s 6d., including 1,000 boxes low, on secret terms, 6,000 bags low Manilla at 27s. 3d @28s, and a cargo of 500 tuns clayed Manilla, floating, at 31s. 6d. for an outport. Our advices from the Continent are generally devoid of interest.

TALLOW rather firmer at 36s 9d, both on the spot and for Spring delivery.

TEA.—The demand is very dull, low ordinary Congou has sold at 11½d, and common from 8d @7½d. The deliveries proceed satisfactorily.

TIN.—The price of English has been advanced 3s; we now qdote Block 87s, Bars 88s. Banca is held at 83s, and Straits at 82s @ 81s. Tin Plates very firm at 21s. for IC. Coke, and 28s. 6d @ 29s. for IC. Charcoal.

TOBACCO—Sales of fine Western Stems in parcels to the total extent of 500 hhds. have been made this week to the trade at 5½d. In Leaf we have not heard of any business.

TURPENTINE—Rough is very scarce, and 1,200 barrels have been sold at 2s. 6d. Spirits are held at 1s. advance; American 35s., English 33s 6d."

In AMERICAN SECURITIES there has been more business this week, with a slight improvement in the prices of some of the State stocks. There seems some disposition in the Continental holders to realize their federal stocks. United States 6s, Inscriptions 1862, 101@102; do. Bonds, 1862, 103@104; do Inscriptions, 1867-8, 103@104½; do. Bonds, 1868, 109@109½. Indiana 5s, 72@74. Massachusetts Sterling 5s, 107@108. Maryland 5s, Sterling, 87½. Pennsylvania 5s, 81@82. Boston City Bonds, 5s, 92½. Canada 6s 107@108. We quote the stocks on which the interest is payable on 1st January, without dividend.

BARING, BROTHERS & CO.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Religious Notice.**—Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Pastor. The annual renting of pews in this Church will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, the 6th day of January, commencing at 7 o'clock. All persons wishing seats are invited to be present. j3

☞ **Notice**—SERMON FOR THE NEW YEAR.—Second Congregational Church, (Bridge-st.) Brooklyn. The Church will be open for Religious Services NEXT SABBATH as usual, at 10½ A. M and 7 P. M. In the evening the Pastor, Rev. Mr. EGGLESTON, will preach a discourse on the moral uses of the division of Time into Years, Months and Days. j3

☞ **Opening of the New Chapel** in 7th-av., near 11th-st.—By Divine permission, the Church waiting the return of the Saviour, will open their new Chapel on SUNDAY, Jan. 4th. ELDER J. V. HIMES, of Boston, and others, will preach on the occasion. Services will commence at the usual hours. A collection will be taken to assist the Church in paying a balance due on the building. The public are invited to attend. j3-1t*

☞ **The Eighth Anniversary** of the SABBATH SCHOOL MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, connected with the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-st., will be held in that Church, TO-MORROW EVENING, (Jan. 4,) at 7 o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev. J. E. Rockwell, of Brooklyn. Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, of this City, and the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Adams. j3-1t*

☞ **Lecture in St. Mary's Church.**—A Lecture will be delivered in St. Mary's Church, corner of Grand and Ridge-streets, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at half-past seven o'clock, by the Very Rev. Dr. Moriarty, of Philadelphia, for the benefit of St. Vincent's Hospital, under the charge of the Sisters of Charity. Subject—"The Catholic Church in England, its trials and its triumphs." Tickets 50 cents each—to be had at the Catholic Bookstores, of the Sextons of the different Catholic Churches, and at the door. j3-1t*

☞ **To-morrow Evening**, (Sabbath, Jan. 4,) at 7 o'clock, at the Broadway Tabernacle, the S. S. MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION will hold its Anniversary meeting. Addresses by Rev. Mr. Bertram, from St. Helena, and Rev. Mr. Thompson. Singing by the children, under Mr. Bradbury's direction. j3-1t*

☞ **Rev. T. Harris** will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, Jan. 4, in the Eleventh-st. Church, near 4th-av., and will lecture in the Evening on "Angelic Ministrations to Regenerate Man." j3-1t*

☞ **The Great Battle**—The sermon on this subject, announced for last Sabbath evening, and deferred, will be delivered TO-MORROW EVENING at 7 o'clock at Washington Hall, corner Hester-st. and Bowery. Preaching also at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., by L. MANSFIELD. j3

☞ **Next Sabbath evening**, Jan. 4, (Providence permitting) Rev. Dr. CHEEVER will repeat by particular request, in the Church of the Puritans on Union square, his Thanksgiving Sermon on the Position and Responsibilities of the United States, in reference to other nations. Services to begin at 7 o'clock. j3-1t*

☞ **"And the poor have the Gospel preached to THEM."** Universalist Mission Church, Chatham Hall, No. 5 Chatham-square. Rev. H. R. Nye will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock; all are invited to attend. Seats free, and no collection taken. j3-1t*

☞ **Rev. Tapping R. Chipman**, Rector of St. George's Church, Astoria, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 4. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. j3-1t*

☞ **The mighty scenes of Revelation**, that are opening on the world, are but fulfilling the word from Jehovah, which has been proclaimed the last seven years, by His Special Messenger, who will preach three times to-morrow, at No. 163 Bowery. j3-1t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IN DEMOCRATIC WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE, Dec. 19, 1851

☞ **On motion of James Kelly**, of the Second Ward, it was unanimously *Resolved*, That the thanks of the General Committee are richly due, and are hereby tendered to JOSEPH M. PRICE, Esq. for the courteous and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of Chairman of the Committee for the year 1851.

JOHN H. WHITE, Vice Chairman.
JOSEPH T. MILLS, Secretary, protem. j3-1t

☞ **Ward School, No. 26—Ninth Ward.**—The repairs and alterations in the above School having been completed, the School will be reopened, in all its departments, on Monday, Jan. 5. By order of the Trustees,

j3-1t* FRANCIS McNALLY, Principal.

☞ **Eighteenth Ward—HUNGARY AND UNIVERSAL LIBERTY.**—All citizens of the Ward in favor of calling a public meeting in aid of Hungary and Universal Liberty, are invited to meet at Constitution Hall, cor. 23d-st. and 3d-av. MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, at 7 o'clock. j3-1t*

☞ **Brooklyn Philosophical Society**—Rev. R. L. MAGOON, of New-York, will lecture before this Society, at the Brooklyn Female Academy, Jay-street, on MONDAY EVENING next, Jan. 5th, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—The Westward Course of Civilization, as developed in Literature, Science, and Art. Tickets 25 cents. j3

☞ **Mercantile Library Association Lectures.**—The first Lecture of the Second Course, will be given in Hope Chapel, Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan 5, commencing at 7½ o'clock, by Hon HENRY J. RAYMOND. Subject—"Utility at Literature." Tickets for the Course, Gentlemen and Lady, $2 75; Gent. $1 50; Members, Gentleman and Lady, $1 50; Gent. $1; Single tickets, 25 cents. For sale at the desk of the Library, and at all the principal Bookstores H. N. CAMP,

j3-2t Chairman Lecture Committee.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—REGULAR NOMINATIONS for 1852:

For President,
GEORGE PECKHAM,...with Eno. Mahony & Co.
Vice President,
WM. T. B. MILLIKEN,...with Customs.
Corresponding Secretary,
JNO. MERCHANT,...with Cameron & Brand.
Recording Secretary,
CHAS. O. RICHARDSON,...with Nassau Insurance Co.
Treasurer,
H. L. HUNT,...with Butchers & Drovers B'k.
Directors,

James B. Smith	with	Hoyt & Tillinghast.
William Howe	"	Bowers & Beekman.
Thomas Kenworthy	"	Clark & Wilson.
Cyrus Clark	"	Hill, Hyde & Co.
George C. Wood	"	Dibblee, Work & Moore.
John B. Peck	"	Peck & Bloodgood.
James R. Knapp	"	Swift, Waldron & Co.

DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL, Chairman,
Regular Nominating Committee.
A. S. PICKERSGILL, Secretary. d30-tf

☞ **They that would be free** themselves must strike the blow.—Those who would free themselves from the grasp of Landlords and dwell under their own vine and fig tree, are invited to attend the meeting of the New-York Land and Building Association, THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at No. 163 Bowery. H. S. SMITH, Chairman.
J. O. WHITTEMORE, Secretary pro tem. j3-1t*

☞ **Excelsior Building** AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.—The Regular Monthly Meeting of this Association will be held at Masonic Hall, No. 274 Grand, near Forsyth-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, at 7½ o'clock, at which time a number of shares will be redeemed. Monthly dues and interest are due and payable at the office, No. 156 Bowery, on or before Monday, the 5th inst. The present entrance fee $5; which will be increased to $10, after Jan. 8. ROBERT T. HAWS, President.
NATHANIEL P. LABARTE, Secretary. j3-3t

☞ **Workingman's Building Association**—Is now in successful operation, and offers very favorable inducements to Mechanics, Workingmen, and others, to become shareholders. A special meeting will be held on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 3d, at No. 360 Broadway, 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered, showing the advantages to be gained by becoming subscribers. Any information may be had of the Secretary, at the Rooms of the Association, cor. of Broadway and Grand-st, over the Pacific Bank. R. MCCLELLAN, President.
GEO. W. ANDERSON, Secretary. j1-2t*

☞ **Private Surgical Clinique**—DR. EDWARD H. DIXON, Editor of the *Scalpel*, has, at the request of a number of medical gentlemen of this city, established a MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CLINIQUE; at No 112 Grand-st., two doors west of Broadway. This charity is designed to protect the feelings of the virtuous poor from unnecessary exposure before the class. Those physicians, only, who are personally interested in the patient, and desire to avail themselves of the benefit of the institution, are invited to be present at examinations and operations. The attendance is gratuitous for the poor only on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Private office hours from 10 to 3 daily, and 7 to 9 evenings.

The office of the *Scalpel* is at No. 2 Astor House, where subscriptions only are taken and where may be had Dr. Dixon's Works, "Woman and her Diseases," 350 pages, 4th edition, price $1, and "A Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Sexual System." 275 pages, 8th edition, Price $1. d23 3weod

☞ **Something New for 1852.**—Dress Boots with patent shanks made to order, of the best calf skin, for $3 50, at A. BAKER'S, No. 30 Beekman-st. Stout boots, 3 50; double-soled water-proof boots, $4 50; patent leather boots, $3 50; all warranted of the best quality. Call and examine the styles and quality. A good assortment constantly on hand. j3-2t

☞ **Thomas McLaughlin**, corner of Greenwich and Chambers-sts., New York, keeps on hand a splendid assortment of Gentlemens' furnishing goods, English and German Hosiery, &c. His Lamb's wool, merino and fur under garments are well worthy the attention of all who value suit health and comfort. j9-1mTu&S

☞ **Day and Newell's PATENT PARAUTOPTIC BAR LOCK.**—The great Bank Lock exhibited by Mr. HOBBS, and triumphant at the World's Fair, and that has hitherto defied the whole world to pick or explode with gunpowder. Bankers, Brokers, and Merchants are invited to examine these Locks, at DAY & NEWELL'S office, No. 14 Wall-st., New-York. n8-eodly

WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN of business habits, having at command four thousand dollars, wishes to invest in some business already established, and where his services would be required. Address J. W. C., office of the *Courier and Enquirer*. j3-1t*

AGENTS.—Wanted, 500 Agents; $25 to $50 easily made in selling the Life of KOSSUTH, illustrated A new family work, and a large variety of pictorial, popular and useful Works Call, or address, post-paid, "American Family Publication Establishment," No. 128 Nassau-st., New-York. d26-1m*

WOMAN WANTED.—Wanted, a good woman Pastry Cook, for a Hotel One well recommended can apply to Mr. PIKE, Astor House. j3-1t*

PRIVATE NURSING FOR GENTLEMEN—By J. M. LUDLOW. Those that are desirous of an experienced and faithful Nurse in sickness, please call, or address J. M. LUDLOW, No. 8 Broadway, Union Place, P. O., N. Y. Physician's Reference given. n11-3m*

RARE CHANCE OFFERED for a man with a small capital to make money, and see the country One-half or the whole of the splendid DIORAMA and PANORAMA of LONDON, and the reception of KOSSUTH at the City Hall, for sale. For further information, inquire at No. 187 Spring-st., N. Y., or by letter, post-paid to J. B. S., Box 4632, Springfield, Mass. j1-2t*

LOST—On Wednesday, P. M., Dec. 31 1851, at the Depot, Chambers-st., or in the cars, a BLUE SILK BEAD PURSE, containing about $11 in Bank bills and a few shillings in silver. Said purse was lost by a lady passenger of the 11 o'clock train of Hudson River Railroad Cars from Albany. Whoever will return the same to the Office of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, No. 31 Wall-st, New-York, will receive a suitable reward, and no questions asked.

NOTICE.—CAME ASHORE, on Coney Island Point, on MONDAY, Dec. 22, a RAFT, consisting of 27 square Pine Logs. For information respecting them, apply to BARNARDUS DONLY, Coroner, at his store, Gravesend, King's County, L. I. j3-1m*

$25. REWARD.—STOLEN.—A Horse and Wagon, on New Year's evening, from C. M. SIMSON, Esq., in Avenue B, near 10th-street. Horse dark bay, with white face, white hind feet, pole-marks, and short tail. Wagon black, buggy body, heavy wheels, black morocco cushions. Horse and Wagon belong to WM. S. WOOD Esq., No 110 Bowery. The above reward will be paid upon the conviction of the thief, or ten dollars for the Horse and Wagon, at the Sheriff's Office. All persons are forbid keeping said Horse and Wagon, under the penalty of the law.
j1-6w M. H. CHASE, Deputy Sheriff.

$3 REWARD.—Stolen, on Friday morning, 2d inst., from No. 333 Broadway, a Glass Frame, containing six Daguerreotypes. The reward will be paid to any person returning the same to L. L. LEWIS, No. 333 Broadway. 1t*

BOARDING.

BOARD FOR A FRENCH LADY in BROOKLYN.—An intelligent Protestant French lady accustomed to teaching, being occupied only from 9 A M. till 2 P M, would like to obtain board, for five days in the week, in some pleasant family, where her instructions would in part or wholly meet the expense. A note addressed to FRENCH LADY, Box 125, Brooklyn Post Office, will receive immediate attention. j3-1t*

MISCELLANEOUS.

ELEGANT PRINTING.—People who want elegant printing done at moderate prices, should call on HART, at No. 117 Liberty-st, a chap that says little, but does a great deal, and does it well. He isn't the dog that barks the loudest that catches the game. He only utters an occasional bow-wow, just to show that he is on the track. j3

TO CONFECTIONERS.—AUCTION NOTICE.—Sale of Confectioners Molds, Dies, &c., by J. D. HOLBROOK & CO. on SATURDAY, Jan. 3, at 11 o'clock, at Nos. 102 and 104 Maiden Lane, being the stock of a large house giving up business; also, 100 boxes Raisins, 20 sacks salt, 20 do. filberts, flour, beans, &c. j3-1t*

PURE ESSENTIAL OILS, &c.—Confectioners, Bakers, Perfumers, Restaurateurs and Distillers can procure their Drug articles "right" of

GREENLEAF & KINSLEY,
j3-41tMW&S Wholesale Druggists, No. 62 Vesey-st.

BURGESS & CO.'S ROACH, RAT and MOUSE EXTERMINATOR—Retail price 25 cts. per box.—The efficiency of this article for the destruction of all species of vermin, is most fully attested to by our customers throughout the country, to whom we have supplied it for some years. A liberal discount allowed to wholesale and retail dealers. GREENLEAF & KINSLEY,
j3-41tMW&S Wholesale Druggists, No. 62 Vesey-st.

WHOLESALE DRUG ESTABLISHMENT.—DRUGS, DYES, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c.—We would invite the attention of those desiring to purchase fresh, reliable, and standard goods. Our stock has been selected with great care by ourselves individually, thus enabling us to offer "the best" that the market affords at but a moderate advance upon cost. Purchasers from us can depend upon having their interests equally regarded in all respects, whether their orders are entrusted to us personally or by letter. Druggists, Country Merchants, Grocers, Manufacturers in general, Artisans, &c., will find with us every variety of drug merchandise required by them on reasonable terms. GREENLEAF & KINSLEY,
No. 62 Vesey-st., five doors above Greenwich.
SAML. F. GREENLEAF, [j3-41tMW&S] WM. H. KINSLEY.

RHEUMATIC AND PARALYTIC REMEDY.—These purgative powders are one of the most valuable preparations known for Rheumatism. Their operation and action appear to be specific, if not infallible. They are also highly recommended for Paralysis.

Mrs. Low, No. 68 Vandam-street, has been afflicted with Paralysis the past sixteen years, and benefited by the use of these powders.

Samuel Taft, No. 164 Madison-street, was cured of a severe rheumatic affection by the use of these powders, after having tried several remedies without any benefit whatever.

Peter Henderson, No. 172 Madison-street, was effectually cured of rheumatic lameness by the use of these powders, after his physician had abandoned him as a hopeless case.

The annexed list of persons is likewise given as references of the curative qualities of these powders:—Aaron Swartz, Post-Office, Chatham-square; Col. Hulshart, No. 39 Hester-street; Robert Dean, No. 159 Monroe-street; James Lennon, No. 73 Nassau-street, and Mrs. Harris, No. 19 Gardner-street, Newark. In very severe cases of rheumatism, a liniment is also used as an outward application, and sold with the powders.

These powders are put up in boxes, and the directions labeled on them. Price 75 cents a box. Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by CHARLES FOCK, No. 138 Monroe-street, New-York. Sold also by JOHN SLATER, Bookseller and Stationer, No. 204 Chatham-square, and GEORGE LOW, No. 53 Walnut-st., Newark. j3,20,27*

SHIPPING, NAVY AND ARMY MESSES HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT and FAMILIES supplied with all kinds of stores, at H. W. PRESCOTT'S wholesale establishment No. 14 Wall-st. Mr. PRESCOTT respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has associated with him E. C. GENET, Esq., who will devote his attention to the above business. Choice wines, brandies, cordials, porter, ale and cider. Also, fruits, preserves, and cigars of the best quality constantly on hand. d30-6t*

CIGARS.—50,000 choice Havana Cigars, various brands and sizes, for sale low by GEORGE WALKER,
d27-6t W&S* No 259½ Washington-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Act relative to Limited Partnerships, that a Limited Partnership has been formed by the Subscribers under the name or Firm of MYERS, SUYDAM, and KNISELY, commencing on the first day of January, 1852, and terminating on the 31st day of December, 1853. The business is to be conducted in the City of Troy, and State of New York. The special partner in said partnership, and has contributed the sum of Twenty Five Thousand Dollars to the common Stock thereof, in cash.

That JAMES MYERS, of the City of Brooklyn, and State of New-York, JOHN W. SUYDAM, and WILLIAM KNISELY, of the City of New York, are the general partners in said partnership. That the general nature of the business to be transacted by said partnership is the importing, buying, and selling of Silks, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods.

J. L. VAN SCHOONHOVEN,
JA

The Forrest Trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—Chief Justice OAKLEY and a Special Jury.

CATHERINE N. FORREST vs. EDWIN FORREST.

THIRTEENTH DAY.

EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENCE.

A slight falling off in the attendance was apparent this morning, owing, doubtless, to the pleasure of the previous evening having drowned some of the curiosity which previously existed. There were, however, a fair attendance of females. Mr. Forrest was in his seat before the arrival of the Jury. Mrs. Forrest did not attend.

At 10½ o'clock His Honor directed the Jury to be called, when it appeared that Mr. Earle was absent—but in a few minutes the absentee made his appearance.

The Chief Justice said that when the Court adjourned on Wednesday, a motion was pending to read the whole of Mr. Forrest's affidavit; if there was anything more to be said on that subject the Court would hear it; otherwise I cannot see on what principle the door is open for the admission of the whole, and I must exclude it. With reference to the admissibility of any parts thereof, the Court would dispose of them as they should arise.

Mr. Van Buren said he proposed to read from the printed copy of the affidavit, folio 370 to 391, in which the deponent gives a copy of the Consuelo letter, and states the manner in which the Defendant discovered the Plaintiff along with Jamieson; from folio 387 to 393, which related to the conversations between the parties after the letter was discovered and shown to her. Folio 610, as to her secreting the letter, and down to folio 674, which related to the bundle of letters from Mrs. Voorhies to Mrs. Forrest. Another extract from the affidavit of Mr. Forrest, in which he related the incident of Mrs. Forrest sending a note by Robert to the Post Office, directed to Mr. Jamieson; and that on a subsequent part of the day of Mr. Forrest's following her the Consuelo letter and severely censuring her for keeping it, for receiving it, and for not showing it to him.

Mr. O'Conor said it certainly would be considered as somewhat extraordinary by his Honor and all impartial men that the defense should thus have charged a married lady on a mass of sworn testimony, in the course of which, three witnesses had pretty fully sworn to three distinct acts of adultery. Ann Flowers had certified unequivocally, to one act with Captain Howard, and done it, too, with all the pride, pomp and circumstance of any combat of Venus. Robert Garvin had not gone quite so far, yet he had proven that the lady was on a sofa, in broad day light, with Mr. Willis. Then we have John Kent, pretty strong, and several other very ugly facts and circumstances, to say nothing of the drunkenness charged by Mr. Lester, and the lewdness supposed to be proven by Mr. Deming. Yet after all this, we find this perseverance to get in a letter from some third party which had no date, no signature, and was addressed to nobody. The other side had also to this end gone the length of reading Mrs. Forrest's affidavit, although they thereby made it evidence and gave her the benefit of a direct denial under oath. Now, all this went to show that there was a perceptible impatience of the failure of the evidence produced against my client, and the most evident consciousness of a bad case that I have ever seen in a Court of Justice. We have been ever ready and anxious to have Jamieson in attendance. We sent to the other side a stipulation of our willingness to send a Commission to St. Louis, to have Jamieson examined there, and the result telegraphed to us, to be read, instead of the original, on this trial. This morning the stipulation was returned, unsigned, and therefore nothing could be done. The learned counsel concluded a long speech by giving his strong assurance that this paper would not be admitted in evidence.

Mr. Van Buren replied at length, contending that if he had proved an overwhelming case it was no reason why, if there was other evidence, it should not be laid before the Court and jury. The learned gentleman then alluded to the proposal to examine Jamieson by telegraph, and that because the defense had not assented to that course, was no reason why the testimony they were in possession of should be excluded from the Court and Jury.

In the latter part of his observations, Mr. Van Buren said that it certainly was strange, that if this letter was so very innocent, as it was represented to be, the Court and Jury must be much surprised to know why such very great efforts were made to keep it out.

Mr. O'Conor closed the argument, which lasted two hours.

The Chief Justice delivered an opinion, in which he said that he was clearly of opinion that this proposition was inadmissible.

Mr. Van Buren said he proposed to read from folio 373 of Mr. Forrest's affidavit, as printed, down to the words Mrs. Voorhies. Then from 375, down to the words "said letters found by him were letters written by Mrs. Voorhies to Mrs. Forrest." Folio 378. Then from folio 383, "he however found among them a letter in the hand-writing of George W. Jamieson."

Mr. O'Conor objected to this.

The Chief Justice said it did not appear to come within the rule he had adopted as to the admissibility of the letters of Mrs. Voorhies. With respect to the Consuelo letter, as set forth in *hæc verba*, the evidence strikes me as quite satisfactory that the letter is identified as the one found by Mr. Forrest in his wife's drawer, and which had been kept by her for a very considerable period of time.

Mr. O'Conor requested the Court to note his exception to this decision.

Mr Van Buren said that having been reprehended for his bad reading, he would endeavor to amend his fault.

The learned gentleman then went on to read the well-known composition called "A Consuelo Letter," with *good emphasis* and *proper discretion*.

And now, sweetest Consuelo, our brief dreams are over—and such a dream! Have we not known real bliss? Have we not realized what poets love to set up an ideal state, giving full license to their imagination, scarce believing in its reality? Have we not experienced the truth that ecstacy is not a fiction? I have, and I will not, nor can myself to doubt you, and certainly have. And oh! what an additional delight to think—not to know, that I have made some hours happy to you. Yes, and that remembrance of me may lighten the heavy time of many an hour to come. Yes, our little dream of *great account* is over; reality stares us in the face. Let us peruse its features. Look with me, and read, as I do, and you will find our dream is "not all a dream." Can reality take from us, when she separates and exiles us from each other? Can she divide our souls, our spirits? Can slander's tongue or rumor's trumpet summon us to a parley with ourselves, where to doubt each other we should hold a council? No! no! a doubt of thee can no more find harbor in my brain than the opened rose could cease to be the hum-bird's harbor. And as my heart and soul are in your possession, examine them, and you will find no text from which to discourse a doubt of *me*. But you have told me, (and oh! what music did your words create upon my grateful ear,) that you *would not doubt me!* With these considerations, dearest, our separation, though painful, will not be unendurable. And, sometime hence, should intrude itself upon you, banish it by knowing there is one who is whispering to himself, *Consuelo*. There is another potent reason why you should be happy—that is, having been the means of another's happiness, for I *am* happy, and with you to remember, and the blissful anticipation of seeing you again, I shall remain so. Still will I send to tell you my happiness. I cannot. No words have been yet invented that could convey an idea of the depth of that passion, composed of pride, admiration, awe, gratitude, veneration and love, without being earthy, that I feel for you.

Be happy, dearest, and write to me, and tell me you are happy. Think of the time when we shall meet again. Believe that I shall do my utmost to be worthy of your love; and now, God bless you, a thousand times my own, my heart's altar.

I would say more, but must stow away my shreds and tassel patches—ugh! how hideous they look after thinking of you.

Adieu! adieu! and when thou art gone,
My joy shall be made up alone,
Of calling back with fancy's charm,
Those halcyon hours when in my arm,
Clasp'd Consuelo.

Adieu! adieu! be thine each joy,
That earth can yield without alloy;
Shall be the earnest, constant pray'r
Of him who on his heart shall wear,
But Consuelo.

Adieu! adieu! when next we meet,
Will not all sadness then retreat,
And yield the conquer'd time to bliss,
And seal the triumph with a kiss—
Say, Consuelo!

Mr. Van Buren next proposed to read a letter from Mr. Forrest, to his wife, dated Dec. 24, 1849, and a reply dated Dec. 26, 1849:—

"I am compelled to address you by reports and rumors that reach me from every side and which a due respect for my own character compels me not to disregard. You cannot forget that before we parted you obtained from me a solemn pledge that I would say nothing of the guilty course, the guilt alone on your part—not on mine—which led to our separation, you cannot forget that at the same time our separation was pledged by a like silence—a silence that I supposed you would be glad to have preserved. But I understand, from various sources, and in ways that cannot deceive me, that you have repeatedly disregarded that promise and are constantly assigning false reasons for our separation, and making statements in regard to it, intended and calculated to exonerate yourself and to throw the whole blame on me, and necessarily to alienate from me the respect and attachment of the friends I have left to me. Is this a fitting return for the kindness I have ever shown you? Is this your gratitude to one who, though aware of your guilt, and most deeply wronged, has endeavored to shield you from the scorn and contempt of the world. The evidence of your guilt you know is in my possession. I took that evidence from among your papers, and I have your own acknowledgment by whom it was written, and that the infamous letter was addressed to you. You know as well as I do that the cause of my leaving you was the conviction of your infidelity. I have said enough in this letter to object to this letter's appearing. It is evident that the past shall remain in silence, but I do not intend nor will I permit that either you or any one connected with you shall ascribe our separation to my misconduct. I desire you therefore to let me know at once whether you have, by your own assertions, or by sanctioning those of others, endeavored to throw the blame of our miserable position on me. My future conduct will depend on your reply.

"Once yours,
(Signed) "EDWIN FORREST."
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24th, 1849.

"I hasten to answer the letter Mr. Stevens has just left with me, with the utmost alacrity, as it affords me at least the melancholy satisfaction of correcting misstatements, and of assuring you that the various rumors and reports which have reached you are false.

"You say that you have been told, that I am 'constantly assigning false reasons for our separation, and making statements in regard to it, intended and calculated to exonerate myself, and to throw the whole blame on you:' this I beg most distinctly to state is *utterly untrue*.

"I have, when asked the cause of our sad differences, invariably replied, that this was a matter known only to ourselves; and which would *never* be explained; and I neither acknowledge the right of the world, nor of our most intimate friends to question our conduct in this affair.

"You say 'I desire you therefore to let me know at once whether you have by your own assertions, or by sanctioning those of others, endeavored to throw the blame of our miserable position on me.' I most solemnly assert that I have never done so, directly or indirectly, nor has any one connected with me ever made such assertions with my knowledge, nor have I ever *permitted any one* to speak of you in my presence with censure or disrespect. I am glad you have enabled me to reply *directly* to yourself concerning this, as it must be evident to you that we are both in a position to be misrepresented to each other; but I cannot help adding, that the tone of your letter wounds me *deeply*; a few months ago you would not have written thus. But in this neither do I blame *you*; but those who have poisoned their own minds with censure or mine against me—this is surely an unnecessary addition to my sufferings; but while I suffer I feel the strong conviction that some day, perhaps one so distant that it may no longer be possible for us to meet on this earth, your own *naturally* noble and just mind will do *me* justice, and that you will believe as the affection which for twelve years has never swerved from you. I cannot nor would I endeavor to subscribe myself other than

"Yours, now and ever,
(Signed) "CATHERINE FORREST."
DEC. 24th, 1849.

Mr. O'Conor asked if Mr. Van Buren intended to read the letter of Dec. 29.

Mr. Van Buren said, Yes, he would read it as their evidence and on condition of having a right to read the reply of Mr. Forrest.

SATURDAY, Dec. 29,

"In replying to the letter I received from you on Monday last, I confined myself simply to an answer to the questions you therein ask me; for inasmuch as you said you were content to pass over the harsh and new accusations contained in your letter; but on reading and weighing it carefully as I have done since, I fear that my silence would be construed into an implied assent to those accusations. After your repeated assurances to me prior to our separation, and to others since then, of your conviction that there had been nothing criminal on my part, I am pained that you should have been persuaded to use such language to me. You know as well as I do that there has been nothing in my conduct to justify those gross and unexpected charges; and I cannot think why you should now seem to consider *a foolish and anonymous letter* as an evidence of guilt, never before having thought so, unless you have ulterior views and seek to found some grounds on this for divorce; if this be your object, it could be more easily, not to say more generously obtained. I repeatedly told you that if a divorce would make you more happy, I was willing to go out of this State with you to obtain it, and that at any future time my promise to this effect would hold good; you said such was not your wish, and that we needed no court of law to decide our future position for us. From

[Signed]
CATHERINE FORREST.

Mr. Van Buren next proposed to read letters from Mrs. Forrest in relation to the Macready difficulties.

(No. 29.) THURSDAY MORNING.

MY OWN EDWIN: I send you the last speech of the great superannuated phenomenon, delivered last night. I suppose he thinks himself safe now; but the Ides of March are not over.

Last evening, Judge Conrad came on and brought the MSS.; he seemed most sadly disappointed at not seeing you. It seems he thought you were to be here this week. Stevens came in while he was here, and hearing the Judge say he could not stay, and that he came, in a manner, *pro tempore* this time, and I think the drive will do me good. But even Fonthill and all its beauty has a want, which you only can supply by being with your own KATE.

There was no date to the above. Mr. Van Buren said he supposed it was written in Oct. 1848, or supposed to be so by Mr. F.

No. 30.) FRIDAY MORNING, Nov. 24, 1848.

MY OWN DEAREST EDWIN: I have this moment received your most welcome letter; it should have reached me yesterday, but being Thanksgiving Day, the Post-Office people had a holiday; and as I was impatient to hear, Stevens, who knows the man, went there this morning, and has just brought me the blessed letter and to-day's *Herald*—another of which he will send you, and from which I cut the inclosed. Macready's speech was most impertinent, and I was especially delighted at your pointing out so openly what first struck me as being so sneaking in him—his not *daring to name* you—but saying simply "an actor"! I was also glad that you took the trouble—for I know how you hate writing—to enter so fully into an explanation. The public required it, as your treatment in England has never been clearly understood, and never by them and whatever was written about it was rather evasive; but what more than all the rest I like about your card is, its simple, bold, and *unmistakable* language. I can see it is wholly your own, and I am glad (for I feel quite assured of the fact) that you advised with no one about it. Had you spoken less boldly—and some persons might call it less politic—it more politic, you would have been sorry ever after. Bless you, my own Edwin. I only hope that all this excitement, in addition to the exertion of acting, will not fatigue you too much. Peabody has this moment called to say he is off to Boston this afternoon, and returns in a week, to sail from New-York for England. He has just been offered the editorship of a *temperance paper* in Boston. What would become of the Heavenly Angel? If Mac does not reply to you, he tacitly acknowledges that he has told "a wilful and unblushing falsehood"—

I want to know how he is to get out of *that*.

Yesterday sent you a package, which the man promised should be delivered to-day. We have got a sort of murry imitation of Indian summer weather, and I have let the furnace out to-day, to the infinite relief of my head. Next week I do not expect to suffer so much—and will begin upon The Gladiator when the "storm dwindles to a calm." Write me, my own Edwin, how your east is—how long you play, &c. Give my regard to R. P. Smith, I am so glad to hear of him; and pray give my best love to your sisters, and tell them that I feel happy in the thought that they are taking good care of you. God bless you,

YOUR OWN KATE.

No. 31.] WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov 22, 1848.

MY DEAREST EDWIN. Various are the accounts (as you may fancy) which have reached me about the dinners on Monday night, but they all seem to agree on the main point—that there was a row!—and that the "old woman" played Macbeth without being heard by the audience. So far, well enough *pour le commencement*, but I hope they are following the matter up to night, and I long to hear from you, how you *are* first and foremost—and how you are satisfied. When I found you were to play Metamora last night, I really supposed you would be too busy with rehearsal and *other matters*, to write to me. My own Edwin, pray take care of yourself.

I send you the dress and shoulder drapery for the *Gladiator*, and the dress for *Rolla*, which I hope will suit you—(by Adams' express to-morrow.) Pray let me have a line—for which I will wait in the post on Sunday. I hope you will be pleased with the copy of *Metamora*. Do you want the part of *Spartacus* omitted—like that of *Metamora* in the new copy? You know you "gave me an order" for one.

I hope you found your sisters all well—pray let me be affectionately remembered to them, and with regard to the Conrads God bless you, my own Edwin.

Your own KATE.

(No. 32.)—WEDNESDAY EVENING—MY DEAREST EDWIN. I send you the biography of "The Eminent," which I think *gives it to him* nicely. I hope you will get some portions of it republished, especially that about his *condescending* to play "Hamlet," and his impudent remark about Charles Kemble.

I received your letter to-day, just as I had returned from seeing Fanny Whitney, whom I had engaged to spend Sunday and Monday with me; she is particularly anxious to see Font Hill, and I have promised to take her there on Sunday; the *Monday* engagement I of course will put off. If I hear from you that you are going to Baltimore and come to Philadelphia on *that day*, I should like to stay with you till you go to Baltimore, and pack up your wardrobe, &c., so that you may have everything comfortable.

I do not think it would be wise to leave the house long in the hands of the Philistines; but if Mrs. B. *does* up all her praying on Sunday I can make her promise not to leave the house till I return.

As to the attacks upon you by the penny a-liners, they are beneath notice, and I only sent them because, having seen them myself, I feared that you would be angry if I withheld the vile trash from you.

Thank you for your inquiries after my unworthy head; it troubles me a good deal, but I think I will take some of Dr. Weldon's prescription on Saturday, and so, if possible, ensure me being in tolerable condition when I come to you, my own blessed Edwin.

I will give your remembrances to Stevens, who will most likely come on with me.

I am glad you have fair weather, as I know it helps to make you happy. I hope your cold is better, my own Edwin.

With kind love to your sisters,
Ever your affectionate,
KATE.

The Judge—What date do you place that?
Mr. Van Buren—Well, we'll call it Oct. 1848.
Mr. O'Conor.—Or suppose we call it the Fall of 1848.

The following letters were read by Mr. Van Buren.

No. 33.] FRIDAY EVENING, Oct., 1848

How sorry I am, my own Edwin, to think that you have suffered so much. I do most truly hope that you will have no return of that pain. For mercy's sake wear that flannel when you are acting, for that cold wind in Boston is enough to kill one. I wish you were safely out of it. I wish you would take some *nux vomica*, you may remember it did you good before—two drops on a small lump of sugar, once a day.

I am really glad you are with Mrs Mestayer, for I think she would be careful of you if you are not well. I hope, however, you will have no return of sickness; and that you will be home on Sunday week. I have not seen any one who has seen the "superannuated," and the papers, I see, do not mention him; but "*there's a good time coming*" for him in Philadelphia.

I have not been doing much since you were here. I am copying Metamora, and attending to working matters generally. On Tuesday, (according to the arrangements made on the day you took Simms out,) he and his daughter, and the Lawsons, Miss Lynch, &c., spent the evening here, and stupid enough it was—at least I thought so—or my cold made me feel so. A few days ago, Willis was attacked, very much in the same way I was, with vertigo—only much more severely; he was insensible for so long that Mrs. Willis thought he was dead. Dr. Gray has forbidden him to write or think about anything. I have packed and labelled all the tragedies, ready for sending off when you come—of course you have found nothing good among those you took, I am very glad that "wood carving" man is here, as I think you will find him useful. Write to me, my own Edwin, and tell me when I shall see you—on Sunday morning, I hope it will be. God bless you, my own precious Edwin.

Your own, KATE.

No. 34.] MONDAY MORNING.

MY OWN DEAREST EDWIN,—I send you the inclosed scraps from the Sunday papers—not because they are worth sending, but because I think you would wish to see everything which is said about "The Row." The article from the *Evening Post*, I think exceedingly good. Lawson told me yesterday that he wrote it. I requested him to get, if possible, the articles from the *London Times*, which were given to Brady, at the time of your dinner here.

Your pantaloons came home just now, and I shall send them by Adams' Express to-morrow—I wait till then, in case I should hear from you, requesting me to send any thing else.

I think you will have some fun out of that "*suit*," but hope it will not come off while you are acting.

Yesterday being a very fine day, Stevens drove Jane Knower and me out to Font Hill. She was delighted with the place and the house; and Wagner and the CARRIAGE came back without damage.

I hope you are well, my own blessed Edwin, and that you will *give it* to the "superannuated." I wish Conrad would send me a paper now and then, for I know you are too busy; but I like to hear all about you, if it is only to know what you are playing.

God bless you,
Your own KATE.

Stevens is very kind in sending me news.

No. 35] SATURDAY, 11 o'clock.

MY OWN EDWIN—I have just sent to Mr. Blake all the articles I could lay my hands on. I will rumage up stairs, and if I find anything else of consequence, will send it to you. I had the lock picked of the library drawer, and the man will give me a key to it, which I shall give you, as I thought you would not like it to be left open. Mrs. W.'s letter I have likewise sent to Blake. Give "him (Mac.) now your hand's in, my own Edwin. Your own KATE.

No. 36.] SUNDAY EVENING, Dec., 1848.

I sent down, to-day, my own Edwin, and was delighted to receive yours of 15th, and am so happy that you write in better spirits, and still more so in better health. When shall I see you home, my own precious childie? By the papers you will learn the destruction of your "*favorite establishment*," the Park Theatre. Well, peace to its ashes it is to a certain extent hallowed as being the first place where true justice was rendered to you.

Yesterday I sent your chains to Drieschbach—as he did not call for them—and he told Robert he was exceedingly obliged for the trouble I had taken, but finding some others which answered his purpose he would not keep them.

I am glad you have driven Mac out of the field; his curtailing his engagement was certainly an acknowledgement of defeat. I shall assuredly not die happy unless he gets punished in some way for the annoyance he has caused you.

I rather like Mr. Nulea' reply to your letter, the whole correspondence reads well, and will be republished here.

The Sunday papers have no news—you will say they never have much. Write me a line, my own Edwin, and tell me when I shall see you. Oh how I long for your arrangements to be over. Kind regards to Wagner, and all the love of which your *own Kate* is capable to you, my blessed Edwin.

Mr. Van Buren said he did not intend to give any more letters in relation to this Macready matter at this stage of the proceedings.

The Chief Justice—Then go to the next, gentlemen.

Mr. Van Buren—We offer the receipts of this quarterly payment up to the present time. Mr. Lawson proved it up to a certain period.

The receipts were put in and read.

Mr. Van Buren next offered copies of Mrs. Voorhies' letters as set forth in page 134 of the printed book.

Mr. O'Conor said he supposed these extracts did not come within the ruling of the Court.

The Chief Justice said, it was clearly evident these extracts could not be produced as evidence. The originals could not be given in evidence by Mrs. Forrest if they were produced for any purposes of this trial.

Mr. Van Buren offered another letter of Mrs. Forrest to her husband.

Mr. O'Conor said there was a portion of this letter which

Mr. Van Buren—The portion to which I refer is the passage in which she speaks of her own conduct.

The Chief Justice said, if they had any complaint or other document verified by Mrs. Forrest, they could read it. As to the reply, they could not read that. They might read the notice of discontinuance, but it really appeared so trifling that it could not influence the jury.

Mr. Van Buren then read the notice of discontinuance, under the exception of Mr. O'Conor.

James Lawson recalled by Mr. Van Buren—I hold an affidavit of Mrs Forrest, printed in a book.

Mr. O'Conor asked if the witness was to have the book as a sort of brief, to know what parts he was to swear down.

The Chief Justice directed the witness to put down the book.

To Mr. Van Buren—If that is the affidavit you mean, I have frequently perused it; I marked a copy carefully.

Q.—What knowledge have you, if any, in relation to Mrs. Forrest imputing the separation to a difference about Macready?

A.—She never on any occasion alleged that as a cause to me; my mind was directed to one conversation between Mr. and Mrs F. when Mr. F.'s speech came here; I wrote a reply to that. [A laugh.]

Mr. O'Conor—We don't want that.

Witness—I called on Mrs. Forrest after the article was published; Mr Godwin was present: she said, "Who wrote that article in the *Post*?"

Mr. O'Conor said we ought to have the article.

Witness—She said it was the best article she had seen, and asked me to get it republished in the Dunlap papers, and told me to go to the Broadway Theatre, where I would find a person who would introduce me. The editors asked me one shilling a line, and I refused to pay the price. [A loud laugh.] She said I ought to have paid the money. This was in the Spring of 1849.

Mr. O'Conor said this was after the separation.

Witness—I think it was after the separation was resolved and before it was actually carried out.

Mr. Van Buren.—And you wrote more than one article. I think we must have the date.

Mr. O'Conor—Then I wish you would not tell him the way you wish him to testify.

The Chief Justice said there appeared to be a discrepancy about the date.

Witness—I conversed with her about Mr. Forrest's hissing of Macready; she did not approve of it; this was after their return from England; I think soon after; I cannot particularly remember any one conversation more than I have given; Mrs. F. never stated to me the cause of the separation; I always went into the house in Sixteenth-street at the front door, and always rang the bell; when I went first, the parlors were not furnished, and especially the back parlor; I must have gone there a few days after she had possession.

At this point of the case, the Chief Justice asked if Mr. Van Buren had any more questions to put to the witness. Mr. Van Buren asked if the Court intended to sit on Saturday. The Chief Justice said yes, and the Court then adjourned to Saturday.

N. B.—Mrs. Forrest and Mrs N. P. Willis were in attendance in an adjoining room during the sitting of the Court, Mr. O'Conor not deeming their presence necessary during the reading of the letters and other documents.

Passengers Arrived.

In R. M. steamship Africa, from Liverpool—Mr. Malling, James Carson, Col. Moore, Mr. Lover of ships ches from London to Washington, Miss Moore, Mr. Battersby, Messrs. Nisbet, Hughes, Stear, Dixon, Williams, Miller, Foote, Thurgar, Clunas, Ayers, Miss O'Niell, Simpson, Hon. A. Chichester, Messrs. Stone, Yangrome, De Entul, Mengies, Smith, Muir, Geo. W. Smith, A. Maffer, Kelsey, Stevenson, Cohen, Seele, Lonas, Caillard—total 32.

Per Steamship Falcon—E. H. Laws and friend, C. G. Moore, John Battis and friend, R. R. Smith, F. Balch, W. W. Wilson, O. C. Taft, E. Wright, V. W. Whitney, H. Colvin, W. B. Eaton, F. Long, O. E. Derby, P. Merlino, A. Morris, P. Schwartz, F. Hemmel, Thos. Wilson, J. Silos, P. Miller, G. Hicks, M. D. Parker, Jno. Wallock, J. McCaffer, E. B. Wilson, Fearson, N. H. Corwithe, M. Hamlin, J. Rose, H. Sporl, B. Estis, A. O. Greer, W. Armfield, B. Britton, W. B. Osgue, G. L. Baker, B Huff, J. Baker, J. Fitzsimmons, S. Hawkins, Robert Sears, A. M. Fitzsimmons, M. Bailey, J. Rosch, C. J. Gilbert, W. H. Harris, J. Mealy, J. H. Baxter, A. Esos, Andrew Warner, J. W. Gardner, Jr., Gardner, Nicholas, Thomas, J. Belcher, John Lay, Hiram Case, G. W. Fenno, C. E. Sullivan, H. M. Long, Thomas Tiernay, M. B. Rose, C. J. Miller, J. J. Riley, P. Kerth, L. Wilds, W. Moorfield, W. W. Jones, Mr. Toler and daughter, J. Cole, B. F. Wiley, Calvin Woolworth, A. J. McGinnis, Mr. Spencer, Benthan, Hahn, Mr. Leopold and wife, Andrew Weaver, Peter Peterson, Wm Daly, J. N. Merry, Jas. McGay. Total—84 passengers.

In steamship Southerner, from Charleston—W. Fay, lady and infant, Rev. E. Hubbard, lady and 2 children, T. M. Weatherell, Mr. Tenant, H. R. Banks, H. Duryea, T. M. Horsey, L. Sawyer, W. A. McColcott, R. C. Root, H. Harper, G. Read, John Warner, Martin Hays, Thos. Grede, D. G. Berohorn, F. Harper, Abram. Harris, S. Saunders, C. B. Smith, J. O. Harralson, Benj Dart, E. Gasleek, Wm. C. Rising, and 12 in steerage.

In steamship Roanoke, from Norfolk—Robt. M. Bridges, John L. Smith, John Miles, Mrs. E. W. Hinkley, Daniel Deen, Miss L. Powers, Chas. H West, Wm Duffield, John Bush, Capt. Jos D. Frates, John Shea, John Saunders, Hugh Kileuh, Geo Baker, Jas. Welson, Edgar Wood, Sam. Hazard, Chas Moses, Chas. H. Jones, John Cozzins, and 11 in steerage.

In bark Angelina B Sturgis, from Santiago de Cuba—Mr. Youlton, wife and children, Pedro Sallis.

MINIATURE ALMANAC....THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises..... 7 27|Sets..... 4 43|MOON—Sets... 3 35m
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 4 53m|Gov. Island.. 5 03m|Hell Gate. 3 02m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....JANUARY 2, 1852.

Cleared.

Ship Lorena, Urquhart, Petsacula, D. D. Hurlbut & Co
Ship Eclipse, Hamilton, San Francisco, Thos Wardle.
Ship Compromise, Riley, Mobile, E Kimball & Co.
Ship Splendid, Higgins, Havre, W. Whitlock & Co.
Bark Byron, Starckjelde, Bordeaux, Nesmith.
Bark Eva, Beyant, Wilmington, Philadelphia, Sandford.
Bark Wanderer, (Br) Davison, Windsor, J. S. Whitney & Co.
Brig Alfred Axall, Golder, Savannah, N. L. McCready.
Brig Superior, Adamson, Hull, J. W. Elwell.
Brig Philura, Thacher, Savannah, Dunham & Dimon.
Brig Curlew, Young, to Baltimore and back, Church.
Brig Metamora, Latham, Mobile, Eagle & Herrard.
Brig Thos Trowbridge, Trowbridge, New-Haven, Trowbridge & Sons.
Schr. Col. James Page, Edwards, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.
Schr. Wake, Briggs, Wilmington, E. S. Powell.
Schr Pocahontas, Brigham, San Juan, J. B. Gager.
Sloop Oregon, Sturges, Providence, Master.

Arrived.

R. M steamship Africa, Harrison, Liverpool, Dec. 20, 10 o'clock A. M., mdse. and passengers to Harnden & Co. The steamship City of Manchester at Liverpool 19th Dec; the Asia arrived at Liverpool on the 20th, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Steamship Cherokee, Windle, Charles, specie and passengers to M. O. Roberts.

Steamship Alice, New-Orleans and Havana, 10 ds., mdse. and passengers to M. O. Roberts.

Steamship Roanoke, Parrish, Norfolk and Richmond, mdse and passengers, Dean & Thornton.

Steamship Southerner, Dickinson, Charleston, Spofford & Tileston. Monday, 8 o'clock A. M., 40 miles south of Cape Hatteras, passed steamships Marion, bound to Charleston, and Alabama, bound to Savannah. The S. left Charleston at 8 A. M. Sunday, and encountered a continuation of foggy weather from Cape Hatteras to Sandy Hook.

Ship Sarah Boyd, Wetmore, Canton, 145 ds., teas and silks to Olyphant & Co. Has been 17 ds. fm Bermuda, with strong gales from W. to N N. E. Died on the passage, T. Roue, of France, seaman.

Ship Gen. A. Hopley, Pierce, Charleston, 7 ds., cotton and rice to master.

Ship Hartford, Sanneman, Savannah, 5 ds., cotton and rice to Dunham & Dimon.

Ship Lady Russell, (Br.) Sinnott, Liverpool, 38 ds., 500 tons salt and 344 passengers to Barclay & Livingston, has been 23 days in the Mersey.

Ship Vandalia, before reported as below, Smith, New-Orleans, 16 ds., mdse. to Ralph Post. Has been 3 ds. at anchor inside the Hook, detained by the fog.

Ship Eastern State, Killburn, Bangor, 8 ds., ballast, to Brett & Vose.

Ship Mirallion, (of Richmond, Me) Mustard, Savannah, 7 ds., with cotton &c. to R. Caldwell & Co.

Bark Sarah Ann, Merryman, New-Orleans, 20 ds., mdse. to Fester & Nickerson.

Pruss. bark Adeline, Kleinwort, Cadiz, 4 ds., mdse. to to Moses Taylor.

Bark Florence, (of Bath, Me.) Patten, Newcastle, 5 ds., 151 tons coal to H. Young.

Bark Angelina B. Sturgis, (of Valparaiso,) Scott, Santiago de Cuba, 15 ds., sugar and tobacco to J. Thompson. Sld in co with schr. Henrietta, Keene, for Apalachicola; brig Lothira, Bentley, for New-York. Left Br bark Alderman Thompson, Porter, for Swansea, returned leaky, would sail in a few days. Br bark Mary Ridley, Richards, for Swansea, struck on point in going out; had pilot on board; returned with 6 ft. water in her hold; would probably be condemned.

Bark Martha Allen, (of Scituate,) King, Rio de Janiero, 60 ds., 4,600 bags coffee to Sill kin & Ironsides.

Bark Hyperion, Benjamin, Trinidad de Cuba, 16, and St. Thomas Dec. 31, in ballast, to D. Dwight. Sailed in company with brig Denmark, of Thomaston, from Buenos Ayres for New-York; left at Trinidad schrs. Petrel and Eugenia, unloading.

Bark Hanslaer, (Belg.) Gambect, 67 ds. fm, Antwerp, mdse. and 121 passengers to A. Mottebohm.

Bark Sarah Ann, (of Brunswick, Me.) Merriman, New-Orleans, 15 ds., cotton to Foster & Nickerson. The S. A. has been 4 ds. at anchor at the Hook, in the fog.

Brig Rosa, bark Finn, Granberg, Canton 134 ds., Cape of Good Hope, Dec. 23, St. Helena Nov. 2, teas and silks to Goodhue & Co. The F. has been 20 ds. in the Gulf Stream and has experienced heavy weather.

Bark John Swansey, (of Salem) Phillips, 51 ds. from Buenos Ayres, silks to order. Left ships B. Aymar, Carver, for New-York, unc; Parana, for do, do; bark Thetis for do, 21 ds; Wright, Jr., Avery, for do., 14 ds, brig Denmark for do 3 ds.

Bark Judley, Morrison, Charleston 4 ds., cotton and rice to George Bulkley. The D. has been 3 ds in the lower bay at anchor, with a pilot on board owing to fog and ice.

Bark Thales, Pinkhaue, Rio Janeiro 65 ds., coffee to H. K. Corning. The T. has been in the Delaware breakwater for a harbor. She has experienced very heavy weather on the coast; split sails, sprung foremast, carried away maintopmast crosstrees, and done other damage.

Bark Stanislaus, (Belg.) Gambier, Antwerp, 72 ds., to A. Mo'tebaum.

Brig John Johnson, (Swo.) Johnson, Malaga 71 ds., and 60 ds. fm. Gibraltar, fruit to Faber & Bierworth.

Brig Leyneel, (Ital.) Lirete, Newry, 57 ds., iron and 65 passengers to Geo Mulle. When within 3 ds sail of New-York, sprung a leak, and being short of provisions, bore away for St. Thomas.

Brig Eolus, (of Steuben,) Moore, Savannah, 5 ds., cotton to master.

Brig S. Merrill, (of Surry,) Means, Charleston, 8 ds., cotton to master.

Brig Gleaner, (Br.) Nasan, Halifax, 10 ds., potatoes to Louis Brest.

Brig Swan, Pierce & Day, Bermuda, mdse. to Nesmith & Son. Left schr. J. H. Brown, Brown, from Georgetown. She has been ashore, but was got off and was repairing.

Brig Empire, Sampson, Philadelphia, discharging.

Brig Sigure, (Ital.) Liecti, Nuory, 59 ds, iron and 79 passengers to George Mulle.

Brig Sarah W Cushing, Thomaston, Wade, Messina, 65 ds., fruit, &c. to John T. White & Co.

Brig Emeline, Watts, Nuevitas, 17 ds, sugar to J. W. Elwell.

Schr. Azof, (of Provincetown,) Colocar, Sagua la Grande, 13 ds., sugar to master. Left brig Angola, Havens, for New-York, discharging.

Schr. Sailor Brewer, Portland, 4 ds., fish.

Schr. D. B. Benton, Ringgold, Virginia, 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Silas Wright, Johnston, Rockland, 5 ds., lime.

Schr. Eagle, Rhodes, Rockland, 5 ds, lime.

Schr Cadet, ——, Rockland, lime.

Schr. Hiram Girard, Drummond, Baltimore, 6 ds., mdse. to Maillet & Lord.

Schr. Plymouth Rock. Lacy, Boston, 3 ds., mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. John, Perkins, Gloucester, 5 ds., mackerel to master.

Schr. Eliza J. Horton, Daniels, York River, 3 ds., oysters.

Schr. Wm. T. Anderson, Horseman, Back River, 2 ds., oysters.

Schr. Medora, Rhodes, Rockland, 10 ds., lime.

Schr. Chesapeake, Barrett, Rockland, 10 ds, lime.

Schr. Warren, Holbrook, Rockland, 10 ds, lime.

Schr. Corro, Holmes, Rockland, 10 ds., lime.

Schr. Our Belle, Gregor, Rockland, 10 ds., lime, 3 ds., oysters.

Schr Melville, McGregor, Lubec, 9 ds., lath and plaster to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Superior, Yeaton, Rockland, 10 ds., lime.

Schr. Grace Hopkins, Rockland, 10 ds., lime.

Schr Gen Cass, Miller, Rockland, 10 ds, lime.

Schr. Ellen Herbert, Johnson, Rockland, 10 ds., lime.

Below.

Brigs Marcellus, from Sagua la Grande, and Demark, Bartoll, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., naval stores; 2 ships and 1 bark, unknown.

Sailed.

Steamship Europa, Lott, Liverpool; U. S. steam-frigate San Jacinto.

Spoken, &c.

No date, lat. 33 39, lon. 51, whale ship Phenix, of and for New-Bedford, on a whaling voyage, with 25 bbls. of oil.

No date, lat 17 45, lon 24 25, bark J. E. Dennell, 93 ds., from New Bedford, on a cruize, with 86 bbls oil, all well.

Dec. 28, lat. 34 20, lon. 74 30, steamer Georgia, hence, for New-Orleans.

Dec 29, lat. 36 50, lon. 74 40, was signalized brig Farra, of Philadelphia fm. St. Thomas.

Dec. 12, lat. 58 30, lon. 24 26, bark Main of Wells, fm. Newport, for Wilmington, N. C.

Dec. 16, lat. 25 12, lon. 63 55, bark Lyra, fm. Valparaiso for New-York. The L. was ashore on the West Bank; got off without damage.

Oct 29, lat. 21 59, lon. 38 50, bark Zotoff, of Salem, fm. Boston for Buenos Ayres

Oct. 30, la. 21 04, lon 38, 22 bark Oliver J. Hayes, of and fm. New-York for Buenos Ayres. 62 ds. out.

Dec 21,

New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (Sunday excepted,) at No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, between Beekman and Ann, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week; or, when they prefer, they can pay in advance at the Rate of one dollar for three months; or FOUR DOLLARS a year. To mail subscribers, FOUR DOLLARS, and four cents for the postage—FIVE DOLLARS, and four cents for the postage—SIX DOLLARS, and four cents for the postage.

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RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

THE FRENCH ELECTION.

Dinner to Mr. Walker.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

GENERAL NEWS, &c.

The American Mail steamer *Atlantic*, Capt. West, arrived yesterday afternoon from Liverpool, having sailed on Wednesday, the 24th ult. She has thus made a very good passage.

The news by this arrival is four days later than was received on Friday by the *Africa*.

The American Mail steamer *Franklin* also arrived at this port on Saturday afternoon, having left Havre on the 21st, and Cowes on the 22nd ult.

We are indebted to the Pursers of both vessels for late papers.

The screw-steamer *City of Manchester* reached Liverpool on the 20th.

A British company is at last forming, and has applied for an act of incorporation, for establishing steam communication between the west coast of Ireland and the United States. The association is to be called the European and American Steam Packet Company, and is advertised in the *Times* of the 19th ult.

The Corporation of Southampton, in obedience to a request from a large number of the merchants and others, tendered to Hon. Robert J. Walker, the compliment of a public dinner, mainly for the part he had taken in promoting steam communication between the two countries. Mr. Walker declined the dinner in a letter, of which the following is the principal part:

"I thank you also for the kind and cordial sentiments you have been pleased to express in regard to my country. It is most clearly the interest and duty of England and America to encourage and maintain the most friendly relations. In some remarks, heretofore made by me at your city, I took occasion to express the opinion that a neighboring Republic, so called, based upon half a million of bayonets, and a state of siege, would soon be merged in absolute or imperial power. Those predictions are already fulfilled; and France is now passing into a government more military and despotic than any that prevails in Europe, because it is purely the government of the army, and of a single chief. Already this fearful change is hailed with delight by all the despotic powers, and especially by Russia, Austria, and Naples. The continent has become despotic, except a few remaining points, which are already menaced, and where the light of liberty, it is feared, will soon be extinguished. These islands alone remain to breast the fury of despotic power, and already it is intimated that it may become necessary to establish against England the continental system of the first Napoleon. The principle of the despotic powers will be this: that England must refuse an asylum to the exiled victims of continental oppression, and that she must abandon the liberty of speech and of the press. The question, I fear, will soon be propounded to England—Will you relinquish all the principles of free government and sink quietly into the abyss of despotism? Or will you manfully resist, and if so, when, and how, and where are you willing to begin the resistance? Will you wait until every free government is overthrown on the continent? Or, when the principle of armed intervention from abroad announces its determination to subvert these governments, will you then interfere for your own security, whilst yet you may have friends and allies upon the continent? Should the latter be your wise and patriotic resolve, and should you, in that event, desire the cooperation of my country, it will be given by the government, and sustained by the people, with zeal and unanimity.

I know nothing, since the days of the Crusades, that could excite in America a feeling so deep, universal, and enthusiastic, or which would call out so many millions, if necessary, of my countrymen, as an invitation from you, to your children in America, to fight together the last great triumphant battles for the liberties of man. It would be a certain and an easy victory, achieved chiefly by the naval forces of England and America; and, succeeding this victory, there would then be enduring peace and extended commerce.

Indeed, I doubt not, that if England and America would inform the continental despots that they must not intervene beyond their own limits to overthrow other governments, merely because they are free, that such an announciation would arrest their march in 1851 as it did in 1820, and accomplish the same result without the necessity of war or bloodshed."

The inhabitants of Southampton have presented to their Mayor, Mr. Andrew, a magnificent service of plate, valued at $25,000. Mr. Croskey was present at the banquet and made a speech, in the course of which he said:

"People imagine that there is a vast difference between us in America and you in England. We are republican—you are called monarchical; but I maintain that you are republican, with a monarch to govern you; we are republican with a president as our chief magistrate, [Cheers.] You have a confederation of small republics, and so have we of large ones. Your town elects its own chief magistrate, and so does every corporate town in England, and no order from Parliament can dissolve any assembly in the towns. There you have local self-government—and, therefore, liberty. So it is with us; and it is because unfortunate France is without this, that she is involved in her present difficulties. Maintain your civic and municipal institutions, and liberty will be your inheritance."

The *Asia* took out the news of Kossuth's arrival here. All the details, speeches, &c., are published at length in the London papers.

FRANCE.

Our private letters state that Mr. Rives, the American Minister continues to absent himself from the President's *levées*, and that he would do so until the result of the election should be known.

Paris is gloomy, although no doubt was entertained but the vote would be in favor of Louis Napoleon.

We have received our letters and exchanges from Paris to the 22d. The election took place on the three days of which that was the last, and, of course, full returns have not yet been received. The latest reports contained in the second edition of the *Times*, give the following aggregate:

PARIS, MONDAY, 7 o'clock, P. M.

The following is the result of the polling at the twelve Arrondissements of Paris:

Yes	132,217
No	80,161

The following is the result, known at 6 o'clock, from the Departments:

Yes	1,776,000
No	207,000

Our correspondents give full accounts of the measures taken to secure an affirmative vote. We make the following extracts from one of them:

The French Election.

PARIS, Saturday, Dec. 20, 1851.

"Electioneering, in the shape of editorial advocacy, ministerial circulars, and partisan pamphlets scattered broadcast over the land, has been going on actively for the last two weeks. All means at command of Government have been used unscrupulously to the one end of securing a large affirmative vote. The walls are ornamented with exhortations from electoral committees to vote for the ex-President. My copy of the *Patrie* this morning encloses four ballots, with *oui* printed in due form on them. But not a Republican journalist can write, not a Republican orator can speak, not a Republican Electoral Committee can assemble—much less issue a bulletin—without exposure to immediate suspension or arrest. It is nonsense to speak of this election as a free expression of the nation's will. It is an election without a choice. For Napoleon H. offers no other alternatives than these: Accept me as your chief and constitution-maker—confirm to me the unlimited power which I have seized, by saying '*Yes*' to my propositions, or I will hold it as I took it, in spite of you. None but an idiot can suppose that, if by possibility he should not receive a majority of votes to-day and to-morrow, he will resign his position. His whole procedure since the 2d of December shows, as plainly as acts can show, that he considers himself already the future as well as the present 'Chief of the State'—for this is the title which he already assumes in the decrees of his Ministers.

I have just come in from a visit to several of the places of voting. There was no bustle nor a large number present. The chief of the business will be done to-morrow. No one anticipates any disturbance. People standing at the entrance of the Mairies were distributing affirmative ballots. I saw none offered of the other kind. Many were applying for their electoral cards. These are furnished only after documentary proof, previously given by the applicant, of age, citizenship and six months residence in the Commune. No one can vote without first handing in his electoral card. At the Mairie of the Eighth Arrondissement, a friend with me was offered an affirmative ballot. He refused it, and asked the man if he had any marked "No." The man said he had none. "And why not?" "*C'est defender.*" In the Faubourg St. Antoine, and other Republican quarters of the city, we saw some of the caricatures of the *Chisel*, drawn in charcoal on the walls, and other visible signs, neither delicate nor complimentary, of the opinion in which he is held in these parts of the Metropolis. We also noticed that the symbolic triangle, which was painted on all the restaurants of the fraternal associations, was defaced in all instances. Although these restaurants were chiefly frequented by mechanics—who are semi-officially represented to be especially pleased with the coup d'etat—they were looked upon as little better than club-houses of secret societies. In regard to these latter, the authorities display a good deal of rigor. Several Government vessels are in a state of preparation to carry out of the country arrested members. Of course selection and discretion temper this rigor. For were all members of secret societies to be deported, hardly a man whose political life dates back as far as 1999 would be left in France.

The papers notice sundry incidents attending the election. Many of the voters put upon their ballots various expressions, some endorsing and others insulting the President. The police interfered with those who distributed negative ballots. It is stated that many Republicans have determined to emigrate, and that a large company has been formed for settlement in Montevideo.

The Government, however, has refused to grant foreign passports to all parties without distinction. The Minister for Foreign Affairs has introduced a new system of foreign passport, as follows:

"In the name of the French Republic.—The Minister for Foreign Affairs requests MM. the Consuls and diplomatic agents of the nations friendly or allies of France to permit ..... to pass, proceeding to ....., without permission to return. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, TURGOT."

Those permissions are only given to proceed to England or to the United States. The Minister refuses them to persons wishing to proceed to the continent of Europe.

Numerous arrests of suspected persons have been made, most of them connected with secret societies. In many places the gendarmes have refused to accept rewards offered by the authorities for their services.

The Minister of Marine has applied for a new decree to provide for sundry suspected persons who are about to be sent to a penal colony.

The *Pays* states that M. de Lamartine, whose health, which appeared better for a short time, is unfortunately threatened with another attack of the complaint which has confined him to his bed for the last two months. M. de Lamartine, who has been a stranger to politics since the 2d December, has ceased to write from the day when the Constitution ceased to exist. The *Pays* publishes the following extract of a letter from him upon politics:

"I have to preserve and to maintain towards the public, friend or enemy, the character of a man of the 24th February. If I allowed the moderate but consistent firmness of that character to be suspected in me, I should be no longer a man. That exceptional situation commands me to differ from all those, who having the same antecedents, have not the same duties."

The *Constitutionnel* says:

"We are informed that the Pope has addressed a letter to his Nuncio in Paris, in which he expresses his entire approbation of the acts of Louis Napoleon, which have saved society and religion.

The Court of Nismes has ordered a judicial instruction to be commenced relative to the circumstances connected with the late invasion of the town of Apt.

At Marseilles the last point held by the opposition has been reduced, and the department is now quiet. Numerous arrests have been made, and many persons were shot on the spot.

A very numerous deputation, representing the different branches of trade and manufactures in Paris, had on Saturday an interview of the President of the Republic. M. Gaussen, a shawl manufacturer, and member of the International Jury, addressed Louis Napoleon on behalf of the deputation as follows:

"Prince,—We have witnessed with happiness the realization of the memorable words which you addressed to us on a recent occasion. You have given France security in the future. We come in the name of a great part of the manufacturing interest of Paris to express to you our deep gratitude. You have restored confidence to us; we owe to you order and labor, which constitute the strength and wealth of States. We have come, Prince, to tell you that we place entire faith in your exalted wisdom, and in your enlightened solicitude for the true interests of French industry."

Louis Napoleon replied as follows:

"Gentlemen—I am delighted to see that a large portion of the manufacturers of Paris sympathize with the political measures which the safety of the country rendered necessary. I hope that labor has not been too much interrupted in your manufactories, and that your workmen have not taken part in the disturbances which have occurred. Tell them that my most ardent desire is to improve their condition, and to favor as much as possible the development of our fine productions."

The Paris correspondent of the *London Times* speculates upon the result of the election at length. He states that the whole number of registered votes is 10,000,000, and that if Louis Napoleon does not obtain the affirmative vote of at least half this number, he will find it impossible to establish himself. When elected before, he had 6,000,000 votes. In what he has already done, he says Louis Napoleon has only accomplished the easiest part of his task. When it shall have been decided that his military movement of Dec. 2 is sustained by the people, the moment for action will have arrived—but not for military action:

The President will have to remove all that impedes or embarrasses Government. He will be expected to give to France a government that suits it, and which will not offend Europe. That government must be organized, or founded;—that is, its principle must be made to blend with the habits of the nation. It must be great, wise, and prudent; it must take into account the progress of civilization, and the liveliness of character of the French people. It must impart a serious impulse to industry. The germ of all its conditions must be contained in the Constitution that the President has promised to the nation. The Constitution has already, and seriously, occupied his mind; and it is not at all improbable that it will be made known to the public soon after the result of the elections. Many of the most important questions have been already solved, others will be so as soon as the votes are known. The result will, there is little doubt, exercise much influence on the solution of these questions, and a million of votes, more or less, will be likely to impart to the Constitution a corresponding character.

The same correspondent sends the following interesting account of a correspondence between the French and English Governments in regard to the recent usurpation, which he says has caused a coolness between them:

PARIS, Saturday, Dec. 20.

Soon after the *coup d' état* of the 2d, a communication was made in the name of the English Cabinet to this Government, in which, while any irritating expression or comment appeared to be avoided, explanations were asked as to whether it was contemplated to completely abandon the liberal and constitutional policy which had previously formed the bond of alliance between the two countries. The President of the Republic was reminded that England and France, connected, as they had so long been, by the similarity, so far as the difference of character of the two people permitted, of their respective institutions, were at the head of European civilization; that both still enjoyed, with the necessary modifications, the advantages of a representative Government, freedom of the tribune, and liberty of the press; that a suspension or a cessation of such guarantees for public liberty would necessarily imply an abandonment on the part of France of those political advantages, and would necessarily diminish, in a Considerable degree, the sympathies entertained in England for a system like the present, so widely different from its own; that a *coup d'état* which abrogated the constitution, annihilated the Legislature, and destroyed the liberty of the press, was, and must be, distasteful to the people of England, so remarkable for its enthusiastic attachment to all these institutions; and the French government was earnestly called upon to give some explanation of its intentions, or of what it purposed doing, so soon as the embarrassment of the present situation had disappeared, or materially diminished. The note of which I speak was at considerable length; and its tone was, I am assured, though not irritating, at all events decided and energetic. The answer is stated to be what perhaps what might be guessed under the circumstances It purported to repudiate all intention of abandoning a libera policy; it spoke of the President as having no desire to establish a despotic authority; it alleged the difficulties of his situation; the dangers that had threatened not only France but the European continent, from the rapid and fearful progress of socialist ideas; and it repeated the arguments already so often put forward in excuse of the act of the 2d inst.

This answer, though I believe of equal length with the original communication, was not considered as sufficiently satisfactory; there was not found in it assurances of a positive nature, sufficiently so to satisfy the parties to whom it was addressed. A second communication was made, less of an official than of a personal kind, and in the name of one of the most prominent members of the English cabinet—not the Foreign Minister—and I use the word non-official, because it was not addressed, not to a member of the French Government, but to a personage who, nevertheless, is supposed to possess, and I believe does possess, no inconsiderable share of influence, owing to circumstances no way interesting to the public. This second communication was also replied to; but the answer, entering as it did into still greater detail, and repeating with more force the arguments made use of in the first did not produce any greater satisfaction. It had been urged on the part of the noble Lord referred to, that it was absolutely necessary to give explanations of a still more precise kind; that public opinion in England required them; that the momentous events which had just taken place in France would, no doubt, be commented on in the English Parliament, as they had been in the press of the same country, and that it would be not merely satisfactory, but absolutely indispensable, for the British Cabinet to have some *data*—some assurances—something positive, in fact—to present to Parliament when, as would certainly be the case, explanations were demanded, and that it was scarcely necessary to say these explanations ought to be of a satisfactory kind. In addition to the reply to this second note, it was decided that a person should be sent to London to confer directly with Lord Palmerston, and give explanations, which, it was hoped, would be satisfactory. The party in question, however, is said to have declined the mission on the ground of not being able to give positive assurances, or an explanation of the intentions of the Government of that precise nature which it was evidently the desire of the English cabinet to possess. Such, I am led to believe, is the situation of affairs up to a very recent date.

The personal relations of Louis Napoleon with the despotic powers, are scarcely more satisfactory than with England, as will appear by the subjoined paragraph from the letter of the same correspondent of the *London Times*:

With reference to the continental powers, I am assured, on the same authority, that what has lately occurred has not disposed those powers to regard the act of the President as one that ought necessarily to induce them to give him any more sympathy or support than they have hitherto done. While admitting that (to use their own terms) the President has succeeded in restraining and crippling the power of the "enemies of order," in all continental countries, they still regard that act quite as conducive to his own interests as to theirs. The suppression of the revolutionary party ought not (they are said to allege) to change their views with reference to a power that had its origin in a popular movement. They admit that, as France is the hotbed of revolution, any blow aimed at it there must necessarily produce a corresponding effect elsewhere: but even that advantage does not, and cannot, induce them to consider the power of the President, or any power similar to it, otherwise than as provisional, or as a stop gap; but by no means such as would induce them to regard it in the light of a legitimate and permanent authority; and that, in fact, a ruler whose sway might be stopped by the merest accident, to say no worse, is not quite that on whom reliance could be placed as on one of a legitimate kind. They admit the services rendered to what is considered by the powers in question the cause of order, and their relations with France will otherwise continue the same as heretofore; but on questions of European policy the provisional nature of the present system cannot be forgotten. Such, I am assured, is the present position of the President with these powers.

The *Moniteur de Loiret* contains the following account of the seclusion in which the prisoners at Ham have been kept:

"One of our friends has given us some curious details relative to the prisoners at Ham. He had, a few days since, an interview with General de Lamoricière, and was the first person who had visited the General since his arrest. M. de Lamoricière knew nothing of the events which had taken place since the morning of the 2d of December, and was not aware of the presence of several other Generals and Representatives in the Fort of Ham, where each of them thought himself alone. General de Lamoricière told our informant that, with the exception of the loss of liberty, he had no complaint to make of the manner in which he had been treated."

The *Moniteur* contains several decrees of the President of the Republic, to the following effect:—For prohibiting the sale of arms, ammunition, sulphur, and saltpetre to the natives in Algeria; opening credits to the Minister of Public Instruction, of 300,000f. for granting indemnities to the *employés* recently deprived of their situations; of 2,137f. 50c. for defraying the expense of binding books for the Louvre; of 12,500f. for the increased *personnel* and *matériel* of the library of St. Genevieve; of 129,375f. 3c. for salaries and indemnities to the members of chapters and of the parochial clergy; and of 3,754f. 11c. for bursaryships in seminaries.

From Spain there is no news of interest. One of the Madrid papers quotes a letter from Gibraltar of the 7th, stating that the Emperor of Morocco had refused to ratify the treaty concluded between the French Admiral Dubourdieu and the Pacha of Tangier, and was marching toward that town at the head of an army of 40,000 men. "These alarming reports," it says, "have induced the Spanish Government to send two steamers to receive on board and relieve the Europeans who might wish to quit Morocco. There is little doubt but Tangier and the other towns along the coast will be sacked by the Bedouins the moment hostilities re-commence."

The *Gazetty* publishes a series of documents from the authorities of Havana, showing the loyalty and devotedness of Cuba to Queen Isabella.

The *Heraldo* announces that Lord Howden had presented to the Minister of Finance, in the name of the London bondholders, a protest against what they term a confiscation of the 50 per cent., which was diminished on the coupons. Lord Howden was said to have caused the document to be legalized by a notary of Madrid to use it at a proper moment.

PIEDMONT.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* of the 17th announces that a number of French insurgents having presented themselves on the frontier of the Var, with the intention of entering Piedmont, permission was granted to them after they had laid down their arms. On their approach, the inhabitants of several districts demanded arms and ammunition from the authorities to protect the Piedmontese territory against invasion. By the last accounts tranquility prevailed along that frontier.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—The list of amendments of the different articles of the Constitution is not exhausted; notice has been given of a fresh batch; taken altogether they amount almost to a revision, though they lack plan and unity. M. Klee has placed two or more on the notice paper; one restoring the exemption from taxation enjoyed before the publication of the Constitution by the Clergy of the Protestant and Catholic churches and by the teachers of the State Schools; the Constitution, that abolished all distinctions, destroyed this exemption also, and it is remarkable that the Income Tax made this particular article a reality. The pastors and the teachers were called on to pay in the amount of their salaries; the latter, though assured by the same instrument of "a sufficient income," have never found it forthcoming. This paying more and receiving less has tended to make the revolution very unpopular among the class affected by the change, though the school teachers had a decided tendency to liberal ideas.

WEST INDIES.

By the arrival of the British mail steamer *Falkland*, at this port, we are placed in receipt of dates from Kingston, (Jamaica) to the 10th ult., and from Havana, to the 27th ult. At the former place, the House of Assembly was still in session, debating the subject of Police Reform. The *Journal* states that Captain Mills, of the *Brother Jonathan*, who was obliged by illness to remain at Kingston, on the last voyage of the steamer to Chagres, has much improved in health, and it is hoped will be so far recovered as to be able to leave in the same vessel upon its return trip to New-York.

The Havana papers contain nothing of serious importance. In the *Diario de la Marina* of the 27th ult., we find a decree of the Captain-General, dated Dec. 8, announcing a new "license law," to take effect on the 15th inst. Every trader or mechanic on the island, whether native or foreign, is required to have his name recorded before that day, and take out a "certificate of matriculation."

By the arrival of the brig *Swan*, Capt. Pierce, at this port from Bermuda, we have later dates from several of the West India Islands.

From Bermuda, our advices reach to the 23d December. The Thirty-Second Anniversary of the Auxiliary British and Foreign Bible Society of Bermuda was held at Hamilton on the 19th December. The condition of the Society is prosperous. The Municipal Board of Hamilton have decided to erect a hotel at that place, for the accommodation of strangers. The want of such establishments has become a serious evil.

From St. Lucia, we learn that the weather continued favorable for the Sugar Plantations, and with the exception of the prevalence of the measles, the island was healthy. The population of the island is stated at 94,185 persons; or, 11,710 males and 12,475 females; or 5,706 families—of whom the largest numbers are of African birth. The profession, trade, or occupation of the population may be thus stated:

Jobbers and Laborers	11,198	Clerks	57
No occupation, or none stated	9,916	Professional Men	20
Mechanics and Artisans	982	Public Officers	25
Planters	342	Prot. Ministers	2
Domestic Servants	705	R. C. Priests	9
Boatmen, Mariners, &c.	171	Teachers,	34
Merchants, &c.	144	Variously employed,	660
		Total	24,185

The quantity of sugar shipped from St. Lucia to Europe, from the 1st January to 20th October, 1851, was 5,500 hhds. This is an increase over 1850, of 1,286 hhds. The result only falls short of the great crop of 1847.

In Martinique, it is rumored that the yellow fever has made its appearance.

In Guadaloupe, the Governor, M. Ferion, had embarked for France. Before leaving, he addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants, announcing the appointment of his successor, Capt. Almy Bailleul. The Government of Guadaloupe is to be restored to the position guaranteed by the ordinances of 1827 and 1823. The retiring Governor reviews the history of events in the colony during his administration, and exculpates himself from the aspersions which had been cast upon him.

In Antigua, an earthquake of considerable duration occurred at St. John's on the 1st of November.

Grenada has had its Twenty-eighth Annual Agricultural meeting, and awarded medals and sums of money as prizes; among them was one for the greatest number of *Rats* caught in one year, awarded to a laborer, who had destroyed no less than 3,598 of the vermin.

Throughout the Colonies, the weather has been highly favorable to Agriculture, and lively hopes are entertained of a productive crop of the staples.

It is stated that negotiations are going on between the French and Dutch Governments for the cession to the latter of the Colony of French Guiana, in exchange for the small island of St. Eustatia, near Guadaloupe and Martinique.

☞ The Hudson River Railroad Company will apply to the next Legislature, so to amend their Charter, that they may raise the necessary funds to complete a double track throughout this line of road.

Williamsburg.—At high noon to-day, our neighbor over the water takes on the glory of civilem. A salute of one hundred guns will be fired in honor of this event.

Mr. Owen's Letter.

Mr. A. F. Owen, late Consul at Havana, publishes a letter in the *National Intelligencer*, complaining that he has been "harshly assailed and bitterly denounced, not to say grossly misrepresented and traduced," in his conduct as Consul. He appeals to the people in his defense. He takes up the various charges against him in order:

1st. It has been said, in substance, that I refused to take any steps on the morning of the 16th of August last to arrest the proceedings which resulted in the condemnation and sentence of death pronounced against my unfortunate countryman who were taken in the ill-fated Lopez expedition, who were that day executed by the authorities in the Island of Cuba; and not only this, but that I refused to see them or to bear any message from them to their friends, or to do anything manifesting any commiseration for them in their miserable condition.

To this I have simply to say that it is not *true* that I *refused* to take any steps to arrest the proceedings which resulted in the order for their execution. It is not *true* that I knew of their capture until after their condemnation. As I have stated on a former occasion, they were condemned before I heard of their capture; so that I had no time to act, or to do any thing to prevent their sentence, if I had had the power to do so. Again; It is not *true* that I *refused* to see them after their condemnation. Nor is it true that any desire was expressed by any one of them to see me that was made known to me. On the contrary, I did express a desire to see them, for the purpose of bearing any message they might deliver to me to be borne to their friends. And I was informed that Mr. Costa, of New-Orleans, knows personally to some of them, had been sent for, and had attended to such matters. And I ask that all fair men will bear in mind that *I had no more power or authority* from my official position to act in the matter than *any other* American citizen who happened to be there, as will hereafter be fully shown. But it is not *true* that I even *failed* to do my *utmost* as an *individual* to avert the sad fate of these men under the most moving and melancholy circumstances of their situation. As soon as I arrived at my office, a little after 10 o'clock in the morning, and heard of their sentence and approaching doom, I addressed a note to the Governor and Captain-General of the Island. This I did not do in my official character, because, apart from my knowledge of the full extent of my official powers, I had, in an interview with the Captain-General, the day before, touching the course intended to be pursued by him, in case any of the men invading the island should be captured, been informed by him that he would not allow any *interference*, either official or personal, by any Consul in their behalf, let them belong to whatever nation they might.

He states that he therefore wrote a letter to the Captain-General, asking that the lives of the prisoners might be spared; and if all could not be spared, that no more might be executed than was necessary; and that at all events, there might be some delay in their execution. To this he received a reply, from the Captain-General, declaring that the prisoners were pirates; that the American Government had most solemnly promised not to interfere on their behalf, but to abandon them to their fate; that he was therefore greatly surprised at Mr. Owen's interference; that, as a Consul, he had no business to meddle with it; and that he would not "admit any interference, privately or officially, from you [Mr. Owen] or from the other Consuls resident in Havana."

Mr. Owen proceeds to state that Consuls at Havana have no diplomatic powers whatever; they are restricted, in express terms, to such matters as are strictly commercial. He had, therefore, no more power to act in this case than any other person present.

He then comes to the next charge preferred against him:

2d. It has been said that, after the surrender and capture of those who came in under the proclamation of the Governor and Captain-General of the 24th August, and were committed to the Punta Prison afterwards, I refused to see them, or to do anything for them, or to make any intercession for them. One of these prisoners, Capt. Kelly, has published under his own hand, since his return to this country, a statement which has had an extensive circulation through the medium of the presses of the country, making this charge, and other charges also, which I shall not deign to notice.

In reply to this, Mr. Owen publishes a letter from Captain Platt and Lieut. Taylor of the sloop-of-war *Albany*, stating that Mr. Owen sent word to the prisoners, by them—that if they wished to see him, he would call, but could do nothing for them in his official capacity: and that neither of them ever heard any complaint from any of the prisoners against him. Mr. Owen also publishes a letter which he addressed to the Captain General, asking that they might be treated with kindness,—and be visited by their countrymen. He also requested an interview. He adds:

The same day that this letter was addressed to the Captain General, Capt. Platt and Lieut. Taylor called to see me on their way to the prison. They had previously obtained a written permit from the Captain-General to visit the prisoners. I sent word by these officers to the prisoners that I would visit them and do what I could for them, if they desired it. At the same time that they might not be mistaken as to the extent of my powers, I sent them word that I could do nothing for them in my official character. How far my sympathies were enlisted in their behalf may be judged of by the character of my letter. The interview with the Captain-General, requested in that letter, was granted. And on the evening of the same day, the 26th of August, the Captain-General, in that interview, made known to me his intention to pardon the whole of the prisoners. The next day, August 31, the news was received of the unfortunate outrageous New-Orleans, and the Captain-General immediately sent for me and informed me of the change of his purpose.

But as soon as I obtained a permit to visit the prisoners, I did so; and to the utmost of my ability I did all I could to administer to their wants and alleviate their condition. At my intercession their chains were removed; and I directed the storekeepers of the prisons, after getting permission for that purpose, to furnish them with everything they stood in need of, in the way of food and clothing, and to charge the same to my personal account. These bills were paid out of my own private purse. Other American citizens also generously contributed in the same way. And when the Captain General informed me that although he could not pardon all the prisoners, as I had urgently requested him, yet he would pardon a few of them, I interceded *specially* in behalf of Capt. Kelly, and made his case prominent, because he made such a strong appeal on account of his wife and children, who, he said, would be left in great destitution if he should be sent away. He owes his deliverance to me. How far he has repaid my attentions and kindness, others may judge.

I knew nothing of Capt. Kelly until I saw him in prison; and I know nothing of him since, except that he owes that liberty which enables him to abuse me to my own generous nature, which prompted me to select him, out of a great many others, as one of a few for whom I specially invoked Executive clemency.

3d. It has been said that I was negligent in the discharge of my duty to John S. Thrasher, who has lately been sent to Spain. On this point, I may barely say, that I did all in my power to have Mr. Thrasher's case presented in the way he desired it, as the several communications I addressed to the Captain General in his behalf will abundantly show, and to which I need only refer at this time.

Whether he was right in his construction of our treaty with Spain or not, is not for me to say; nor whether he was rightfully or wrongfully condemned. But whether my conduct towards him as an unfortunate countryman, claiming the rights of an American citizen in a foreign land, was kind or unkind, can perhaps best be judged of by the estimation he placed on it in the following letter

MORO CASTLE, HAVANA, November 26, 1851.

DEAR SIR:—About to be embarked for Spain to fill a most iniquitous sentence, I have to thank you, which I do most sincerely, not only for your exertions in my behalf, which we can only regret have been unavailing, but also for many acts of kindness which you have extended to me.

You are well aware that I do not go sadly to my imprisonment, because not only that I am perfectly innocent of the charge against me, but also because I do not believe my countrymen will suffer my unjust sentence to be carried out.

Reiterating my thanks to you, I remain, your obliged servant,

J. S. THRASHER.

A. F. Owen, Esq., Consul of the U. States of America.

He adds that he has no wish to say anything about his recall. He does not know the reasons for it, but will not complain of it. He closes his letter thus:

"But wherein, may I not be allowed to ask, have I erred in any respect in this matter? May I not put the question, in all confidence, even to those who have done me no greater injustice than simply to say that they "do not approve of my conduct," wherein do they not approve of it? What act do they find fault with? What deed of omission or commission do they complain of? Did I do anything wrong? Or did I leave undone anything which I ought to have done, and which was in my power to do? Is there any higher standard of duty than this? If so, what is it?"

My greatest error, perhaps, has been that which a friend had the kindness the other day to point out to me; and it requires a friend sometimes to bring our *real* errors to our notice. "Mr. Owen," said he, "you have done everything which you ought to have done, except to take care of yourself." If such shall be the general opinion of my countrymen, I shall be satisfied.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. F. Owen.

From Texas.

The steamship *Meteor* arrived at New-Orleans on the 22d December, with dates from Galveston, Texas, to the 19th.

A rise in the Brazos River has been caused by heavy rains.

The cold has been experienced severely in Texas. Ice an inch thick was formed at Galveston. The sugar cane in Brazos County was much injured by the frost.

It is reported on the frontier that the Camanches were again preparing to attack the settlements on the Rio Grande.

An internal improvement bill is before the Legislature, providing for the assistance, on the part of the State, of railroad companies, and the improvement of the navigation of our rivers. It seems probable that some law on the subject will be adopted, but as yet there seems to be no definite arrangement of the details.

Many other matters of interest are under consideration, but in such shape as affords no means of judging as to the final disposition which will be made of them.

The bill authorizing the Controller to proceed to Washington, to receive the indemnity, or that portion of the same due the State, has passed to a third reading by a vote of 58 Yeas, and 13 Nays.

An Austin letter states the rumors that the Adjutant General's office will show that there have been issued from that office alone bounty land warrants to more persons, for certain services, than there were soldiers in the army; and more issued by the Land Office than there are voters in the State. There have been, since the organization of the Adjutant General's Department, six hundred and forty-five thousand seven hundred and sixty acres of land scrip issued to administrators on deceased soldiers' estates alone, and an equal amount to their heirs or their agents, and yet the cry is "still they come."

NEW-YORK CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S.—'Godenski,' 'Fisherman's Dream' and 'Ch[illegible]'

BROADWAY.—'Un Jour de Carnival a Seville,' '[illegible]' and 'Naval Engagements.'

BROUGHAM'S.—Benefit of H. M. Martin.

TABERNACLE.—Concert by the Allegheanians.

STOPPANI HALL.—World's Fair—Day and evening.

OPERA HOUSE.—Performances by Prof. Anderson.

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Open day and evening.

SOCIETY LIBRARY.—Scottish Minstrels.

SOCIETY LIBRARY.—Two Living Asiatic Children.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE.—Washington crossing the Delaware.

SOCIETY LIBRARY.—Tapestries of England.

The City Government.—The members of the new Common Council will be sworn into office to-day at 12 o'clock. The following persons have, it is said, been selected in caucus, as the officers of the two branches:

Board of Aldermen.—Richard T. Colgan, President; D. T. Valentine, Clerk; J. H. Chase, Deputy Clerk; Charles J. Dougherty, Thomas Jordan, and Joseph Young, Assistant Clerks; William A. Scalley, Messenger, and Nicholas Seagrist, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Board of Assistants.—Jonathan Thorne, President; Edward Sanford, Clerk, and Nicholas M. Riddell, Sergeant-at-Arms.

The members of the old and new Boards had a "nice time of it" together, on Saturday evening in the City Hall saloon, on which occasion the entire resources of the city kitchen were put in requisition.

Destructive Fire.—Last evening, about 8 o'clock, a fire broke out in the building No. 32 Gold-street, occupied as the Piano-Forte manufactory of Messrs John & Charles Fischer. The building in which the fire originated was six stories, and before the firemen could get at work it was completely enveloped in flames. Not a thing was saved, and among the property destroyed were two valuable horses. In the upper lofts of the building there appeared to be some inflammable substance that burned with great fierceness, throwing up large masses of blue flame. Scheifle & Brothers, drnggists, formerly occupied the building as a storehouse, and it is probable some drugs were yet in the building. The basement of the building was filled with French willow baskets.

The walls of the building, where the fire originated, as they fell, came down upon the small buildings, Nos. 30 and 34, crushing in the roofs and setting them on fire. They were wholly destroyed. No. 30 was occupied by Mr. Frazer as a manufactory of trunks, and No. 34 was occupied by Samuel Howe, carpenter, who was insured for $200; Garry Van Mater, carpenter, and J. G. Gore, manufacturer of swash glasses. The rear of the buildings was used as a coal yard by Thompson & Sons.

A number of poor families living on the opposite side of the street, were driven from their homes by the heat and smoke. They removed their furniture, and many of them were accommodated with lodgings at the Second Ward Station-House.

The windows of the building, Nos. 20 and 21 Cliff-street, which joined the burning building, in Gold-street, took fire, and were burnt out—but no other damage was done. A quantity of Coffee, owned by Phippe & Co., was much damaged by water. The lower part was occupied by Phelps, Dodge & Co., as a Tin, Copper, and Sheet-Iron warehouse. Their stock was slightly damaged by water.

The fourth story of the building, No. 93 John-street, occupied by Longbotham & Jenkins, Paper and Box warehouse, was also on fire, but no great damage was done by the flames, though the stock was used up by the floods of water poured on it by the firemen. R. T. Hibbard, Druggist, also occupied a portion of No. 93.

The contents of the building No. 95 John-street were somewhat damaged by water. Wm. Evans & Sons' Steel Warehouse, corner of Gold and John-street, and Jesse Delano, Manufacturer of Iron Safes, No. 28 Gold-street, also lose something by the water thrown on their stores to preserve them.

Fire in Tenth-street.—Yesterday morning, at one o'clock, a fire broke out in the dwelling-house a No. 198 Tenth-street, which originated from a defect in the chimney flue, and before the firemen could arrest the progress of the flames they communicated to the adjoining building, No. 200. The damage to both was about $300.

Fire in Greene-street.—Between 5 and 6 o'clock, Saturday evening, a fire was discovered in the third story of Mr. Vanderbeck's dwelling house, at No 45 Greene-street, by policeman Understitter, who quickly gave the alarm, and the flames were speedily subdued with trifling damage to the premises or furniture.

Fire in Greenwich-street.—About five o'clock yesterday, a fire was discovered in the three-story building on the corner of Green-wich and Reade street, occupied as a Stove and Tin Store. Hose Co. No. 21 extinguished it before a general alarm was given.

☞ *The Board of Aldermen* met on Saturday Afternoon, and at 5½ o'clock, there being no further business on the table, adjourned *sine die*. They will meet at 12 o'clock to-day, to assist in organizing their successors. Before adjourning, they concurred in the action by the Board of Assistant Aldermen to grant Reservoir Square instead of Madison Square, to Edward Biddle and Associates for a World's Exhibition.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 5, 1852.

☞ "Bonds do," who writes us concerning the statements of the Hudson River Railroad, must send us his name if he wishes his statements made public.

☞ We have foreign news four days later by the *Atlantic*. It is, however, of but little importance. The election in France, though full returns have not yet been received, has resulted in favor of Louis Napoleon, as was anticipated. It remains to be seen, however, how large a vote has been cast. When elected President at first, he received *six millions* of votes. If he has less than that now, the falling off will not be without significance.

Mr. RIVES continues to absent himself from the President's *levées*.

From the rest of Europe the news is of no interest.

Kossuth and Congress.

Congress has saved the country again. It has, to be sure, been guilty of a good deal of rudeness, and has put the country in the very disgraceful attitude of insulting its guest. But it has steered clear of that horrible maelstroom into which it seemed likely to plunge. It has refused to "commit" the country to sympathy with nations struggling for liberty. It has resisted, with pertinacious earnestness, the dangerous attempt to say a word in behalf of the rights of man, or in vindication of Republican principles. It has succeeded in stifling even a whisper of encouragement from this great nation, to people who have been animated by its example to resist oppression. This, of course, is an achievement worthy of being celebrated. It is quite a feat to have put the United States deliberately upon the side of despotism—to have enabled the world to regard this Republic as the ally of tyrants and the resolute, unyielding enemy of crushed nations seeking to be free. It is an exploit which has not often been performed; and even now it has cost a good deal of discreditable conduct. It required a very deep descent to get upon the level required.

It is only just to say that Congress has proved itself equal to the emergency. It is fully adequate to any act of degradation which the extremity exacted. The Senate did indeed discharge its duty, and raised itself to the heroic hight of inviting its guest inside the door. The House resorts to all the petty tricks of which it is master to avoid doing even this; and discusses, in the presence of the guest it has invited, the horrible consequences that will follow being civil to him. We doubt if any one, whatever may be his predilections, can read the debates upon this subject without feeling chagrined and mortified by the paltry littleness which they exhibit.

What a pasteboard affair this Republic must be, to be endangered by such trifling causes as arouse the patriotic apprehensions of our Congressional Solons! They dare not invite KOSSUTH inside the bar, lest the Constitution should fall rattling to pieces about their ears! They are afraid to look at him, lest he should dissolve the Union:—and the utmost ingenuity of both Houses has been exerted to render it impossible for him to make a speech within their sacred precincts. Congress seems to be in a perfect ague of terror, at the bare presence in its neighborhood, of this champion of the popular freedom and the national independence of his own country. Can anything make this country more ridiculous, in the eyes of the world, than the position and action of Congress in reference to KOSSUTH!

We confess our surprise at the attitude of *the South* in this matter,—which is really the cause of the remarkable proceedings of Congress. The legislation of the country is just now in the hands of Presidential aspirants;—and they are disposed to do just what the South tells them to do, upon this and upon every other subject. Senator DOUGLASS, General CASS, and Senator FOOTE, all at the outset, spoke in the most emphatic and admirable manner, of the cause of freedom in Europe, and of the duty of the United States in regard to it. But all of a sudden their voices were hushed. FOOTE withdrew his resolution of welcome, with the significant remark that it "met with opposition from an *unexpected quarter*." The others stopped talking about it from the same motive. The Southern members had issued their edict against this sympathy with freedom—against this indication that the people of the United States cared for the rights of man or the liberty of nations.

Why the South has taken this course it is not so easy to see. Mr. STANLEY, of North Carolina, says that the South will not favor KOSSUTH as long as the Abolitionists do:—and we read in some paper of a Southern deputation having waited upon KOSSUTH, and told him that he must discard SEWARD before they could have anything to do with him. This is high-minded and sagacious, certainly. There is no pretense that KOSSUTH has ever given the slightest encouragement to the Abolitionists—that he has ever expressed the slightest endorsement of their views, or the least sympathy with their plans. Indeed, he has distinctly told them that he can have nothing whatever to say upon the subject—that it is a matter with which he has no concern. But this, it seems, is not enough. He must be held responsible by the magnanimous South, for what these men see fit to do or say. The mere fact that sundry Abolitionists are for him, is to unite the whole South against him. This, of course, must throw the whole weight of his influence into their hands. It makes them his exclusive friends. And however injurious such a result may be to him, it cannot but prove highly advantageous to them. The South could not well desire a more effectual way of building up the Abolitionists and giving them popular strength than this.

But it is said that such discussions of popular rights as those of KOSSUTH's speeches,—such decided proclamations of the rights of man and the claims of all men to liberty,—are dangerous to Southern institutions and must be suppressed. The voice of the nation must not be pronounced on the side of freedom, because such proclamation would be injurious to slavery. We do not believe the South will venture to put forward any such reason as this, for its course,—though it may act upon it nevertheless. But any attempt to justify Southern institutions by such reasoning, will react with certain destruction. While the South interposes the Constitution as a shield against interference with slavery, it is safe. The people of the North know their obligations in this respect, and will fulfil them. But the claim that all expressions of sympathy with foreign nations struggling for freedom, must be suppressed:—that the American Government must side with Austria, and Russia, and Louis Napoleon, and all the despots of the old world,—and turn a deaf ear to all the cries for sympathy and for aid that come up from those nations which our example has aroused to revolt,—lest such action should censure slavery even by implication, is an exaction which will not be conceded. And any attempt made to enforce it, will recoil with tremendous weight upon the heads of those who make it.

Congress probably considers the whole question settled. Kossuth has been repulsed—greatly to the joy of the representatives of abolitionism at Washington, and its champions throughout the country. But the end is not yet. The people have something to say upon this subject, and it will be said with less cowardice, and less deference to Austria and Russia, than their representatives have evinced. If Hungary should revolt to-morrow and Russian intervention should be threatened, we have not the slightest doubt that our government would make proper representations against it. The late message of the President was sufficiently explicit: and in his reply to KOSSUTH's speech, he assured him that the same language would be held in speaking to *other nations*, as well as to our own; and the people will not only sustain, but require such action at the hands of their rulers.

The President and the Prelates.

Whenever tyranny wants help, it appeals to religion. Wherever it exists, it does so because of popular superstition. The Russian Czar speaks more piety in a proclamation, than an average preacher does in a sermon. His family is of the order of Aaron; the demidoffs were priests. The blessing of the Almighty is copiously invoked upon all manner of enterprises. The campaigns against Poland, against Hungary, against the Circassians, have always began with a prefatory "grace before meat;" an invocation of a just God's benediction upon murder, and oppression and wrong. So with the Hapsburgs of Austria, and the Bourbons of Naples and Spain. Tyranny is only sustained by alliance with superstition. The latest trafficker in slaughter, Louis Bonaparte, has well studied this important chapter in the science of government. He steps from the midst of carnage, and besprinkled with the blood of the people, whose cause he sacrilegiously pretended to be advocating, to the church and the confessional. He casts about him to find the way to a union with superstition: the link that may bind to him the support of a national hereditary faith. He finds it among the ultra Catholics, Montalembert, and the Jesuits of the short robe, whose lives have been devoted to effecting just such an union—with the Bourbon family if possible; if not, with any power that happens to be in the ascendancy.

In the mean time the great body of the Roman Catholic church, steer clear of any such ephemeral connections. The Archbishop of Paris has not yet given in his adhesion. The friends of Henry V., the uncrowned heir not-at-all-apparent to the throne of the Capets, fight shy; and a vast body of the church, even more intelligent and independent in France than any where else, refuse to sanction the *coup-d'état*, in any way. It remains to be seen whether they will do so at the ballot-box. If not there is no hope for the Prince. The "uncle of his nephew" was never safe until he had carried Pius to Paris, and had the ecclesiastical indorsement to his usurpation. The "nephew of his uncle," holds the army so loosely, as to make the necessity of a better connection almost imperative. We doubt whether he can get it.

☞ The *Herald* contains an anonymous notice pretending to come from sundry "artists," soliciting complaints against the Art-Union management, for the purpose of legal proceedings. We hope such complaints will be brought forward as promptly and as copiously as possible. The managers of the Art-Union are quite as anxious as any of their slanderers can be to have all their proceedings spread before the public. The real motives of these calumnies will then be made very clear, and the public will be able to judge, not only of their absurd groundlessness, but of the character and objects of the men by whom they have been put in circulation.

The *Herald* meantime will have an opportunity of proving its various assertions, and especially of substantiating its charge that the funds of the Art-Union have been diverted from their proper object.

☞ The *Evening Mirror* has recently donned a new dress and is now among the handsomest papers in the city. In its editorial announcement,—from which we are glad to learn of its prosperity,—it says:

"If the *Union Men were as generous as the Abolitionists* they would make us up a purse of $50,000, which would afford us the pleasure of publishing the Mirror gratuitously; or paying $200 a week to editorial assistants; $300 a week to the Telegraph; $500 a week to the paper makers; and enable us to purchase a "fast press" and circulate some 20,000 copies daily."

The *Mirror* does well not to rely on the "generosity" of Union Men, Abolitionists or politicians of any stripe. It is all very well to talk about politicians making up purses for the benefit of newspapers:—but it is something that is very seldom done, and when it is done, it is far from being profitable. A paper so established must be the mere tool of its founders. It cannot possess anything of the independence essential to success. Capital, and large capital too, is essential now-a-days to the establishment of a daily paper, upon any scale sufficient to make it successful. But it must be invested as a business undertaking,—by those who look solely to business results, and not for the accomplishment of some political or party purpose. Neither 'Union Men,' nor 'Abolitionists' could make up a purse that would render any paper influential or profitable, even if they were disposed. But when either of these parties, or any other political party, shall put large amounts of money into a newspaper, the fact will be worth mentioning.

WASHINGTON.

Kossuth's Movements---Mr. Clay and his Successor---Congress Banquet, &c. &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 2, 1852.

The dull monotony of Washington society and politics is much enlivened by the visit of the Hungarian Chief. He has made a most favorable impression, so far, on all who have had an opportunity to meet him. He is constantly, when at his apartments, engaged in receiving visits from distinguished persons, including many ladies. Wherever he goes he is the observed of all observers, and it was remarked that Mr. WEBSTER's New-Year's reception was rendered unusually attractive by the presence of the Magyar and his suite.

Great effort has been made by some to spread reports exaggerating KOSSUTH's propositions and his disappointment at the President's views. The story that Mr. CLAY refused to receive him when Gen. CASS called with him, was circulated with a view to bring the weight of Mr. CLAY's authority to bear in opposition to KOSSUTH. The fact is that Mr. CLAY was too unwell to receive the gentlemen at that time, and for that reason only deferred the interview. Again, KOSSUTH was reported to have expressed disapprobation of the President's reply to him,—which is wholly untrue.

Mr. CLAY has strongly expressed his views against the policy of intervention, on any pretext, and no longer ago than this morning, expressed his determination to go, next week, if possible, and deliver his views on the subject.

Mr. CLAY's successor is unknown. It is probable that the representation from Kentucky in both Houses is to be greatly depreciated from its former standard. It is likely to be as much below par as it has been above.

Ladies are to participate in the banquet to be given by members of Congress to KOSSUTH. Each ticket entitles the subscriber to bring a lady. I suppose, therefore, a member might bring a regiment of ladies, if he will buy tickets enough. But the construction of Mr. HORACE MANN's resolution on this subject admits of dispute. The presence of ladies will add interest and attraction to the scene.

It is believed here that the President has declined giving an immediate reply to the announcement of the French minister, M. SARTIGES. This reply is a matter of some interest to the country, and indeed to the world at this time. It will not do for him to say any thing to bolster up the usurpation of LOUIS NAPOLEON. If he does, he will bring some Congressional thunder, and also popular indignation upon himself. I have no doubt the President will fully consider whatever reply he may sanction; and Mr. WEBSTER will also take good care that no mistake is made about it.

Have you heard of Chevalier HULSEMANN's great coup *d' etat*? It has taken by surprise at once the political and fashionable world.

He has written a formal protest to the managers of the Washington Monument, in the shape of a letter from Henry Winter Davis, Esq., President, Thomas H. BAILEY, Treasurer, Gen. CASS, General GAINES, and the committee of the Association, to General Shields, the Assembly at Charleston, declining to contribute from it with a notice, that if Kossuth is to be invited, he will withdraw his name from the subscription list. &c.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to The New-York Times.

Movements of Kossuth—Address to the Literary Club of Alexandria.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 3.

The time of Gov. KOSSUTH continues to be much occupied in receiving the numerous calls made upon him. This morning a deputation from the Literary Club of the city of Alexandria, Virginia, waited on him, and presented him with an address, accompanied with a copy of the Bill of Rights, transcribed on parchment, bearing date June 12th, 1776, and also a copy of the resolutions of the Society, making him an honory member. Judge Neill made a few remarks, and Mr. Lee, grandson of Richard Henry Lee, presented the address, containing expressions of admiration of the efforts of KOSSUTH in the cause of freedom, and appreciation of his noble resolution still to maintain and defend it. KOSSUTH [he said] was destined to perform in the old world what Washington had in the new, and he would receive encouragement from all those who claimed to be the advocates of a just cause and equal rights. They hoped the world would be prepared to receive the principles he proclaimed, and that the success of Washington would be his.

In reply, KOSSUTH thanked the gentlemen for the attention they had been pleased to bestow upon him. There were many remarks in the address which suggested to his mind considerations which he would very much like to express. They had wished him the success of Washington. That was, indeed, a glorious success; nor did it abate anything of its glory, that nineteen millions of European money, twenty thousand arms, thirty men-of-war, and three thousand European troops were contributed to the success of this country. He had always believed that freedom ennobled the heart, and he had, indeed, found it so in the United States. The people were full of noble sentiments, which could be derived only from the glorious source of freedom. He would hope that one amongst the peculiar realities of these noble sentiments would be the remembrance of received aid. They had expressed the hope that Divine Providence would yet give freedom to his country. So he hoped; but Divine Providence acted through the instrumentality of men—Divine Providence had liberated him from captivity, but by what instrumentality was he liberated? By the instrumentality of the generous people of the United States. May God Almighty give them also to be instruments to ease somewhat the thorny way of the struggle which was to bring his own, and with it all the nations of Europe, to liberty. What he wanted of America, was not men-of-war, nor arms, but to fulfil the consequences of its position as a power on the earth. There were some necessary consequences of that position, which, if not fulfilled, the position was lost. That was the conviction of the friends of freedom in Europe. They looked to the United States as the only really and true free power on earth; and being such, they hoped to see the power on which its existence reposed, exercised for the benefit of the laws of nature and of nature's God. These were not, perhaps, the expressions of the Bill of Rights, but of the Declaration of Independence. They had spoken of his poor humble self in terms of praise. He would entreat them to forget himself. He was nothing. He wished no reverence, no respect, nothing for himself, but only for the great principles which constituted the glory and happiness of this country. He wished the United States to become the corner-stone of the freedom of the world, as it was now the only place where freedom really dwelt. Let the day approach when every individuality would be eclipsed and screened behind the greatness of public spirit. Perhaps the most appropriate thanks he could give them was that he took them to be men of principles, and that the sympathy they had given to him had been given to his principles, and he was anxious to enlist those sympathies in behalf of those principles. As to the honor they wished to bestow upon him, in making him a member of their Association, his duties were so onerous that he could not even accept a small one more. He felt every day as if he break down under their weight. To become a member of a society necessarily involved the performance of some duties. He had this morning received intelligence that the absolutistical power of Austria had exercised its vengeance against him by imprisoning his poor sisters and his aged mother, none of whom were engaged in politics, because he had entreated them, as a brother and a son, not to mix with it, and they loved him and followed his admonition. Now he had to bear upon his shoulders this misfortune. There was no help. They were carried prisoners to Vienna. So his duties were connected with many sorrows. Perhaps he would soon have to leave the United States, carrying with him encouraging sympathy, but perhaps no maintenance of principle. If so, it would be another SORROW.

Judge Neill explained that becoming an honorary member of the Society would impose upon him no duties. He then invited KOSSUTH to spend a day at Alexandria, and accept of a public dinner.

Gov. KOSSUTH replied that he could not answer to this invitation now. It might be possible for him to accept.

Mr. Senator Cooper presented to KOSSUTH the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Pottsville, in which they resolved to do something for his cause.

Gov. KOSSUTH replied that Pennsylvania became, indeed, from day to day, a more splendid star in the dark night of his course.

Mr. Cooper said he was glad to hear him speak thus.

Gov KOSSUTH added that such was his most fervent conviction.

Mr. Sweetser, of Ohio, introduced the delegation from Columbus with the following remarks:

Gov. KOSSUTH—I am charged with the pleasant duty of presenting from the great State of Ohio, a delegation who have crossed the mountains for the purpose of inviting you to visit that State. The delegation are surrounded by ladies, and by members of Congress of both political parties, and other gentlemen, who come to greet you on this occasion. My friend, Dr. Thompson, chairman of the Committee appointed by the State of Ohio, will present the address.

Dr. Thompson then delivered a somewhat lengthy address, in which he referred to the character of the country, and especially the West, and the deep sympathy existing there for the cause of Hungary and the oppressed nations of Europe.

In reply Gov. KOSSUTH said:

I have listened with very much interest to the sketch of the character of your country and your countrymen, your fellow-citizens; indeed, I felt highly gratified to find that the opinion I entertained about the West was true, by the authority of men like you. Indeed, I would feel very unhappy to leave the United States without having been at the West. I have so much confidence in the working of those principles which I humbly advocate for the benefit of humanity, that I believe the very events of Europe will stop for a moment until I go to the West, not to enjoy a pleasure for myself, but to gather benefit for humanity, out of that glorious, generous country. [Here Gov. KOSSUTH shook Dr. Thompson by the hand, amid applause.] Yes, Sir, [he continued] I will go. To hearts like yours, and those you represent, open, warm, and generous as nature itself. I believe the best eloquence is uttered when I say I thank you, for your invitation. I will go. [Again shaking hands.] But permit me to say to your remark that there was a want of nationality in your country. I think not. There is a want of the misrepresentation of nationality, and not nationality. A nation is based, not on the unity of languages, else I do not know but a certain family of birds—the parots—may be said to constitute a nation, because they speak the same sound. No, unity of interest, unity of institutions, unity of freedom: these making a nation. I believe it is one of your destinies to cure Europe of that disease by which it conceives that language is enough to constitute a nation. Oh, no! There are many things that are required. The United States are a nation, every individual State constitutes a nation, also; and yet, perhaps, there is not a single one in which one language is spoken entirely. There are many different languages spoken. I apprehend, in every State. You have not a want of nationality.

Dr. THOMPSON—permit to remark that in this country we say that New-York, for instance, is made up in a great part from Germans. That may constitute its definite distinctive character. But Ohio is made up of New-York and Pennsylvania—of people collected from every quarter, and that forms one glorious element.

Gov. KOSSUTH—One glorious element of your future character—There is a mighty cradle in the West for millions of humanity in the future, and though it almost appears that there is a direction of Providence itself appointed to humanity to augment the population of that great valley of the father of the waters, still, my poor humble self loves that soil which gave me birth. the soil that is mixed with the ashes of my fathers, where I have learned the lessons of my youth, and experienced the troubles of my manhood. We Hungarians love dearly our father land. I would like to go to the West, and then return to die in my native land. You of the West can help us. I know, I am sure of it. The principle that you have already expressed about the intervention between the oppressor and the oppressed, the despot and his victim, proves it. (Applause.)

Quite a large number of ladies, were presented to Gov. KOSSUTH, who inquired if they were all from Ohio, and was answered that they were, nearly all. [Laughter.]

The Congressional Banquet, it has been determined, is to be given on Wednesday next, and at that the Governor will probably make his greatest argumentative effort.

It is estimated that there will be about 500 persons present at the banquet, including the President and members of the Cabinet, the Justices of the Supreme Court, &c.

This afternoon, Gov. KOSSUTH and his wife dined with the President. Mrs. WEBSTER, Mrs. SEWARD and other ladies were present.

Highly Interesting from Mexico.—Riot and Loss of Life.—Excitement against Foreigners.—The Defeat of Carvajal, etc.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 29.

The brig Globe, from Vera Cruz, arrived at this port, reports a violent popular outbreak in the City of Mexico, on the 16th inst., in consequence of the passage of the law of which some notice was given yesterday, namely that of those exiles since Guerrero, and several Texas leaders.

The excitement was directed against the Spanish ministry, and the ex-minister Almonte, who was expected to arrive from Paris, on the 20th inst.

Advices from Vera Cruz, to December 16th, announce the inauguration of the Mexican Congress, after passing the usual complimentary, and gathering a host of two millions of dollars.

The report of the defeat of Carvajal, at Cerralvo, is confirmed. The Mexican official account states his loss at four killed and seventy wounded.

Our Charge to Buenos Ayres has arrived in New-Orleans.

Later from Havana—Arrival of the Isabel at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Jan. 2.

The steamship *Isabel* arrived here at 2 o'clock this morning, with Havana and Key West dates to the 70th ult. She left at Havana the sloop-of-war *Decatur*, and the steamer *Ohio*, arrived on the 30th from Chagres, and *Empire City*, from New-Orleans. They all reached there within an hour of each other.

We have no news from Cuba of importance.

At Havana, on the 26th, two cargoes of rice were sold, consisting of 297 casks at 10½c., and 350 casks at 10¼c. Exchange on the North was nominal at 9, 2@3 discount. The new crop of molasses was received in small lots, and readily commanded 3 reals per keg for the Southern markets. In freights nothing was doing. The markets for other articles were unchanged.

Dr. Creighton's Declination.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.

Rev. Wm. Creighton, D. D., has addressed a letter to the ecclesiastical authority of the Diocese, in which he resigns the provisional bishopric of New-York. In this he alludes to the difference of opinion existing between certain portions of the Church as one great reason for his long deliberation and final declension of the Bishopric. He says, after referring minutely to the affairs of the Church, and his own, that he has arrived at the painful, if not humiliating conclusion—a conclusion which he may not separate from that guidance which has been earnestly invoked—that he is not the person whom the exigencies of the Church demand for that exalted situation, and that were he to accept it, temporary peace would be obtained at the price of her permanent growth and properity, and be followed by disappointment, dissatisfaction, and irremediable confusion.

In avowing this conclusion, he expresses pain and regret alone for the church, and a desire to sacrifice his personal feelings for her advancement. He declares that he feels incompetent to the task of assuming the guidance of so large and influential a branch of Christ's holy church, and closes his letter as follows:

"With such a sense of my unfitness, how can I rise and solemnly declare before God and the church, I am persuaded that I am truly called to this administration. It is pain and grief to me, and in the opinion of some (few, I trust) it may be my reproach that I should utter it; but, oh, brethren!—beloved in Christ—for your own sakes I cannot be your Bishop."

Ice in the Susquehanna—Southern Mails Obstructed.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Jan. 4.

The Susquehanna, at Havre de Grace, is literally closed up with ice. The steamboat is on this side, and cannot proceed over. Ice is backed up to Port Deposit, and over tow-path at Bell's Ferry. No damage.

No mails from the South have arrived since Saturday morning, in consequence of a freshet, which has caused a rising of the Susquehanna. It is reported that the railroad is injured.

Texas—The Sealing System of Public Debt adopted by State Senate.

GALVESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 23.

The Senate has, by vote, settled the question that there will be no departure by the Legislature from the rates of value on the public debt ascertained and fixed by the reports of the Auditor and Comptroller. In the House, there was a motion to authorise the Comptroller to advertise and sell one million of stock in the city of Washington; which was lost.

Mr. Clay—His health Improving—His purpose to speak Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 4.

Mr. Clay's health is much better, and it is understood that he will endeavor to address the Senate, to-morrow or Tuesday, upon the non-intervention project.

HUNGARIAN CAUSE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Another Kossuth Demonstration.

MASS MEETING AT THE CHINESE MUSEUM.

LETTER FROM GOV. KOSSUTH.

The friends of Hungary and KOSSUTH in Philadelphia convened in mass meeting, at the Chinese Museum. Judge KANE was called to the Chair, and opened the meeting with an eloquent address. Col. PAGE followed, by moving to reaffirm the Harrisburg Resolutions. Letters were read from several distinguished members of Congress, and finally Judge KELLY addressed the meeting, and presented the following letter from Gov. KOSSUTH:

To the Hon. Henry L. Benner, Chairman, &c.

I was not deceived in my appreciation of Pennsylvania and of its metropolis. I felt, when I was amongst you, that the inhabitants of a State founded in justice, the mother of your mighty Union, and of a city the cradle of its liberties wherein was signed that glorious Declaration of Independence, our inspiriting example in another hemisphere—I felt, I say, instinctively, that such a State and such a city, the sagacious and firm supporters as well as founders of state rights and national independence, could not remain indifferent to the cause of rational liberty as opposed to that principle of oppression against which your whole history has been a living protestation.

I was right, too, in supposing that the citizens of this State and of this metropolis were too grave, too earnest, too reflective to make a demonstration they would not sustain, to advance a step they would recede, or to express a sympathy which would prove barren. I perceive, by the announcement of your meeting to give a practical bent to these generous expressions of the public feeling, that I was right in my anticipations.

Allow me, in returning you my heartfelt thanks, which I may say are an expression of the gratitude of downtrodden but aspiring millions, to whom your support will be present hope, and may result in no remote success—allow me to make a few remarks, and to offer one suggestion. I know that a people like yourselves, who have never hesitated, either in the times of your forefathers or in your own, so boldly and generously to uphold the right, will not fail conscientiously to obey the dictates of a high political morality, and will, in the main, be prompted by a sense of the responsibility which Providence has entailed upon this mighty republic in raising it up to such a pitch of prosperity and power.

But there is a phase in the existence of communities, as well as in that of individuals, when, as I have already had the honor to remark to you, their infancy can do nothing wiser than to grow, grow, and grow into maturity and manhood. Now during this period of infancy and adolescence, nations, like individuals, must look more exclusively to those self-interests which afterwards by an all-wise dispensation, become connected with the interests and the welfare of their fellow nations and their fellow men.

Now you know as well as I know, that that period of manly vigor has arrived, and I am well aware that you will act up to the duties of your manhood, irrespective of all considerations of material interest; still, as I consider it a happy circumstance, when those material interests are in strict harmony with the exigencies of philanthropy and freedom, allow me to briefly point out that it so happens in the present case, as many who have so generously come forward to support the cause I humbly advocate, will more fully, ably and circumstantially develop. I would simply remind you that, regarded from the point of view of mere material interest—in a National, State or local sense—as affecting the Union, the State of Pennsylvania, or the City of Philadelphia, you have a deep stake engaged as well as a solemn duty to perform, in forwarding the establishment of free Government in Europe, and that your manufacturers, operatives, miners, merchants and ship builders, are more interested now in your unrestricted intercourse with Europe than one State of the Union was in the prosperity of another a quarter of a century ago.

The Union, in general, and in particular your State, is more interested in this age of steam communication, now that your tunnage nearly doubles that of the whole continent of Europe, now that the immense resources of Pennsylvania in coal and iron are as rapidly becoming developed, and now that Philadelphia is grown so great and rapidly increasing a manufacturing city—you have, I say, an immense an immediate interest that a few families and individuals, those Romanoff's whose succession, an almost unbroken succession of murders, has perpetuated, the beardless Nero of Austria, the buffoon king of Naples, or the French mock Cæsar, should not be permitted to exclude you from the immense market which one hundred and thirty millions of consumers would afford—all anxious to trade with you, and all non-producing in a manufacturing sense. Seventy millions in Russia, twenty millions in Italy, thirty-seven millions in Austria and Hungary are in this category. What matter if you have to share these markets with your transatlantic brethren, so they are open to your industry and enterprise? Philadelphia is the first manufacturing city in the New World; but I am informed exports hardly any of its manufactured produce. The markets now open are not fitted to its products and those immense markets are shut up in which it might successfully now, and every day more advantageously compete with the Old World.

The constant current of emigration must daily cheapen labor here and make it dearer in the old country. If it be still high, you alone the intelligent inhabitants of a land of boundless wealth, in coal and iron, divide with Great Britain the advantage of being a machine-making country, and the machinery is the substitute for labor. Already though you cannot perhaps yet make at the same price a highly finished steam engine or locomotive, a needle or a knife; you can manufacture at lower cost a serviceable locomotive, a good steam engine or an axe. At least I know that American built steamers, locomotives and American made axes have been preferred in Russia and in Eastern Europe. But excepting so far as to afford an illustration of what your trade might be in these markets, you might so advantageously supply, they are closed to you by the jealousy of absolutism, and the impoverishment of the millions over whom its rule extends through these vast regions.

The boundless empire of Russia, thinly peopled with its seventy millions, has not a fraction of the railway lines which traverse the small state of Belgium, and enterprise slumbers on the plains and magnificent water courses of those Russian dominions, as in every land which despotism oppresses. But this is not all. It does not only set incubus-like upon its own unhappy territories, but paralyzes with its torpedo touch the states which it adjoins and overshadows. If there be those unable or unwilling to compass facts too startling in their magnitude, or threat too suddenly upon their notice, and if they be inclined to consider as too visionary, because to them unexpected, the disruption of these monstrous systems of absolutism and the enfranchisement of the countries they enthral. I would point to Turkey, on whose case I wish I had but time and opportunity to dwell. Honest Turkey, anxious to progress, but between whom and her civilization, as between

PHILADELPHIA.

Catharine Hayes—Railroad to the Lehigh—Fires, &c.

Correspondence of The New-York Daily Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 2, 1852.

Beautiful weather ushered in the New Year, and still continues, much to the relief of house-tied ladies and shopkeepers.

Miss CATHARINE HAYES sings in this city to-morrow evening, at the Musical Fund Hall. It will be crowded, as Miss H. has grown in popular favor here completely.

This evening, a mass meeting will be held at the Chinese Museum, to take measures for the construction of a Railroad to connect Philadelphia with the Lehigh.

A slight fire occurred in the Arcade, Chestnut-street, this morning.

A row of unfinished stone houses in West Philadelphia, owned by Edward Smith, was destroyed by fire last evening. Loss, $4,000.

There were 7,547 tons of Coal transported on the Reading Railroad, during the week ending yesterday.

Steamboat Robberies.

To the Editor of The New-York Daily Times:

On the late passage of the steamboat Cherokee, from this city to Chagres, she touched at Kingston for coal and water; as she was to remain there over night, most of the passengers went on shore, leaving their trunks and the doors of their rooms locked—on returning, some of the rooms had been opened with false keys, the trunks broken into and the contents scattered around. One gentleman lost $340 in gold, another a little more than $100 in gold and silver, and another about $100 worth of jewelry, though they overlooked in their search about $400 in money. Statements say that no watch was kept during the absence of the passengers, and that their property was unprotected and exposed to the robbers of Jamaica as well as those on board. Many persons were seen prowling around the state rooms, trying doors, &c. Too much precaution cannot be taken by travelers, and those in charge of vessels might also take warning and guard against such occurrences in future. J. F. B.

BROOKLYN CITY.

THE MONTAGUE FERRY.—Every citizen of Brooklyn almost, is familiar with the fact that a ferry, to run from the foot of Montague-street, Brooklyn, to the slip at the foot of Wall-street, New-York, has been talked about, argued, and reported upon, pro and con. They know also that something has been done at the foot of Montague-street for the furtherance of this object by erecting a bridge across Furnam-street and grading, with the ultimate object of being convenient and necessary for a ferry; but with all this knowledge and agitation, they know also that the ferry has not been established, and our citizens—the real citizens—the active, business men of the community, are left yet without any relief. That the new ferry is needed, and that we should have it immediately, every one who is compelled to cross the East River at almost any of the existing ferries will testify; unless it be some isolated cases where parties are governed by selfishness, with an eye only to their personal and immediate interest, instead of that of the whole community. The facilities for crossing the East River are yet in their infancy. Our sea-girt island has become, from necessity, a place of resort for the business man and the man of pleasure. The crowded state of all the lower wards of New-York city, renders them, of necessity, unhealthy and unpleasant as places of residence, and has caused thousands to seek our beautiful and healthy island for a place of residence, where they can sit down quietly and inhale the pure fresh air, unadulterated; and after a night's quiet repose, feel their very life-blood coursing through their veins with renewed vigor.

No one can fully appreciate the necessity of more facilities of communication between Brooklyn and New-York, without comparing the present population of Brooklyn with what it was a few years since. Not many years ago our population did not exceed forty thousand, while now we number over one hundred thousand; and it is estimated by some as high as one hundred and twenty thousand. The ferries that are now in operation are so much crowded at certain hours in the day, as to be very uncomfortable, if not dangerous. What we need, and demand, and that too immediately, is the establishment of the Montague Ferry; it will relieve somewhat the surfeit upon the other ferries,—it will open a new artery through our city and furnish a convenient and easy egress for the over-crowded portion of New-York city, between the Fulton and South Ferries. Our limits are extended, and we stand ready, with open arms, to welcome all who choose to take up their abode in our city of churches, or any other portion of the island. The convenience of the proposed ferry by its proximity with the central portion of our city, and its being less in distance to the outskirts or more thinly settled parts, through this channel, cannot be doubted by any person familiar with the locality; and, on that account, if no other, it is desirable.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The Kings County Board of Supervisors held a special meeting Friday evening, at the old Court Room in the County Jail, Raymond-street. Present, Supervisor Read, presiding, and Supervisors Brush, Ryder, Booth, Stilwell, Brooks, Morris, Mackenzie, Bergen, DeBevoise, Schoonmaker, Ryder of Gravesend, Voorhis, and Spinola.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

A number of bills were presented, and referred to the Committee on Accounts.

A communication was received from Mr. Sydney Clayton, representing that he had been engaged in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, as a Deputy Sheriff, for which the law has made no provision by which he might receive pay and asking to be paid. Referred to committee on salaries.

The committee on Alms-House reported that $35,843 of the taxes raised last year for the support of the poor, had not been passed to the credit of the Superintendents of the Poor and recommended that the Treasurer be directed to pass that sum to their account. Adopted.

☞ The Congressional dinner to KOSSUTH is to take place on Wednesday next.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

TO ARRIVE.

Steamers.	Captain.	From	For	Date.
Arctic	LUCE	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 7
C. of Pittsburgh	STATESBURY	Liverpool	Philadelphia	Jan. 21
Franklin	WOTTEN	Havre	New-York	Feb. 10

TO SAIL.

Steamers.	Captain.	From	For	Date.
Prometheus	CHURCHILL	New-York	San Juan	Jan. 5
Cherokee	WINDLE	New-York	Chagres	Jan. 6
Canada		Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 7
Merlin	SAMPSON	New-York	Bermuda	Jan. 8
City of Glasgow	LEITCH	Philadelphia	Liverpool	Jan. 8
Empire City	TANNER	New-York	Chagres	Jan. 9
Ohio	SCHENCK	New-York	Chagres	Jan. 10
Pacific	NYE	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 10
Winfield Scott	COVILLARD	New-York	N. Orleans	Jan. 10
Africa	RYRIE	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 14
Daniel Webster	BALDWIN	New-York	San Juan	Jan. 20
C. of Manchester	CAMPBELL	Philadelphia	Liverpool	Jan. 28
Washington	FLOYD	New-York	Bremen	Jan. 31

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DR. ROGERS' SYRUP OF LIVERWORT AND CANCHALAGUA — THE THREE PROOFS.

To all who doubt this Medicine's excellence,
Three proofs are tendered, which we thus condense:
First, read the *evidence*—clear, strong, assured—
OF THOUSANDS CURED!
Next comes a glorious proof that never fails,
INCREASING SALES!
And *third*, the Faculty, a jealous brood,
PRONOUNCE IT GOOD!
Let all who suffer then, from *Cough* or *Cold*,
Or other Lung diseases, young or old,
Prize it beyond all California's gold!

For sale by A. L. SCOVILL & CO., at the Depot, No. 316 Broadway, and by all retail Druggists. Price, in large bottles, $1, or three bottles for $2 50. j5-1t

☞ FOWLERS AND WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, assisted by Mr. D. P. Butler, have opened a branch Cabinet and Bookstore in Boston, No. 142 Washington-st., where professional examinations, with charts or written descriptions of character, may be obtained day or evening. BOOKS, on Phrenology, Physiology, Hydropathy, and Phonography, for sale. AGENTS and Booksellers supplied, on liberal terms. j5-4t

☞ HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Something Substantial in Men's and Boys' Clothing. We are now closing out our Stock of Clothing and Under Garments, consisting of Fine Overcoats, Fly Sacks, Frock Coats, Black and Fancy Cassimere Pants, Vests, Shirts, Under-shirts, Drawers, &c. all of which we are selling off cheap for Cash.

BOUGHTON & KNAPP.
d27-6tSMW* No. 33 Maiden-lane.

☞ FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., New York.—Professional examinations with written descriptions of character, when desired. Rooms open day and evening. j5-1m

BALLS AND PARTIES—Cold Weather, Snow and Rain—Ladies, if you wish white and black Satin Slippers, white Linen Gaiters, &c., for Balls and Parties; if you wish Quilted Boots and Buskins, Alpine Button Boots, Gaitwish Quilted Boots and Buskins, Alpine Button Boots, Gaiters, &c., for cold weather, or India Rubber Boots and Shoes to walk through snow and rain, patronize J. B. MILLER, No. 134 Canal-st. j5-1t*

A NEW EXCITEMENT

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Knights of Pythias.**—U. R. C. of Faithful Fellows, Section 1, No. 1, Ward, are requested to attend a meeting at CASTLE HALL, THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, at 7½ o'clock, cor. of East Broadway and Pike-st. By order of the Chancellor Commander.

E. W. MORGANS, M. W. P.
JOSEPH W. JONES, M. W. Secretary. j5-1t*

☞ **Grand Division S. of T., E. N. Y.**—The regular Quarterly Session of the G. D. of Eastern New York, will convene in session at the G. D. Room, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1852, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the city of Albany. The next day the petition of the Legislature will be presented, asking for the suppression of the Liquor Traffic. Eminent speakers will be present, and temperance organizations generally have been invited to unite with us on that occasion. Tickets for the whole trip, per Hudson River R. R. (good from the 13th to 20th January,) can be had at the office of G. D., 290 Broadway, price $3.

THOS. EDGERLEY, G. S.
j5-1t

☞ **Notice.**—Broadway Savings Bank, No 338 Broadway, corner of Anthony-street.—All moneys deposited in this institution up to and including the 10th of January, 1852 will be allowed interest thereon from the 1st inst. New York, January 1, 1852. By order of the Board.

j1-6t M. HOPPER MOTT, Secretary.

☞ **Photography.**—N. J. GRAHAM will give a Lecture upon this subject and other interesting and correlated matters in the Lecture Room of the F. W. Baptist Church, on Sullivan-st., between Prince and Houston-sts., TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 6. All members of his class should be present. Persons wishing to be inducted into this beautiful art should avail themselves of this opportunity to learn it by becoming members of this class. As seats are free, all persons interested in the matters to be discussed

j5-3t*

☞ **Mercantile Library Association Lectures.**—The first Lecture of the Second Course, will be given in Home Church, Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, commencing at 7½ o'clock, by Hon HENRY J. RAYMOND, Subject of Lecture:—"Utility of Literature." Tickets for the Course, Gentlemen and Ladies, $2 75; Gent. $1 50; Members, Gentleman and Lady, $1 50; Gent $1; Single tickets, 25 cents. For sale at the desk of the Library, and at all the principal Bookstores H. N. CAMP,

j3-3t Chairman Lecture Committee.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—REGULAR NOMINATIONS for 1853:

For President,
GEORGE PECKHAM.....with Eno. Mahony & Co.
Vice President,
WM. T. B. MILLIKEN.....with Customs.
Corresponding Secretary,
JNO. MERCHANT.....with Cameron & Brand.
Recording Secretary,
CHAS. G. RICHARDSON.....with Nassau Insurance Co.
Treasurer,
H. L. HUNT.....with Butchers & Drovers B'k.
Directors,
Jesse B. Smith.....with Hoyt & Tillinghast.
William Howe..... " Bowers & Beekman.
Thomas Tenworthy..... " Clark & Wilson.
Cyrus Clark..... " Hill, Hyde & Co.
George C. Wood..... " Dibblee, Work & Moore.
John B. Peck..... " Peck & Bloodgood
James R. Knapp..... " Swift, Waldron & Co.

DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL, Chairman,
Regular Nominating Committee.
A. S. PICKERSGILL, Secretary. d30-tf

☞ **Bain's Merchants' Line Telegraph, No. 29 WALL STREET**—TELEGRAPH NOTICE—Reports having been industriously circulated to the effect that arrangements have been entered into between the *various* Morse and Bain lines of telegraph, by which the latter have given up their lines, and that hereafter *all* the lines would be conducted by the Morse agency; I also stating that Mr Bain had disposed of his entire right for a certain sum, seems to demand from me a brief statement of the facts, believing, as we do, that these reports are calculated to mislead the public

The Morse line between New-York and Washington brought suit against the Bain line upon the same route, and subsequent to the decision rendered in that case, the Bain line sold out to the Morse Company. But neither this suit, nor the compromise of sale which grew out of it, had directly or indirectly anything to do with us; nor is there any probability of our entertaining or agreeing to any similar arrangement, by which our line is given up. We are satisfied of our legal and moral right to the business we are prosecuting, and require the decision of a proper legal tribunal to point out our error. MARSHALL LEFFERTS, President.

J. MCKINNEY, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Benj. Howard, Esq., Boston. George D Phelps, New-York.
Earl P. Mason, Providence. C. J Steadman, do.
Lewis Hyde, Norwich. J. McKisson, do.
Geo. Lawrence, New-York. J. S Howard, do.
R. H. Greene, do Daniel S Schenck, do.

j5-3t

☞ **New-York Life Insurance Company.**—Office No. 106 Broadway.—Physicians in attendance daily from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M. MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

Further information and a Prospectus of the Company can be had at the office, No 106 Broadway. j5-1m

☞ **The Mount Vernon Building Association** will meet at the corner of Christopher and Hudson-sts, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 7th inst., at 7 o'clock

GEO. W. COOPER, Secretary. j3-3t*

☞ **Excelsior Building AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.**—The Regular Monthly Meeting of this Association will be held at Masonic Hall, No. 274 Grand, near Forsyth-st., TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 6 at 7½ o'clock, at which time a number of shares will be redeemed. Monthly dues and interest are due and payable at the office, No. 156 Bowery, on or before Monday, the 5th inst. The present entrance fee $5, which will be increased to $10, after Jan. 5.

ROBERT T. HAWS, President.
NATHANIEL P. LANGDON, Secretary. j3-3t

☞ **Something New for 1852.**—Dress Boots with patent thanks made to order, of the best calf skin, for $3 50, at A. BAKER'S, No. 50 Beekman-st. Stout boots, 3 50; Calf boots, double soles, 3 50; patent leather boots, $5 50; all warranted of the best quality. Call and examine the styles and quality. A good assortment constantly on hand. j3-3t

MISCELLANEOUS.

DANCING.—A NEW CLASS for BEGINNERS, will commence THIS EVENING, at 3 o'clock

ALLEN DODWORTH, No 448 Broome-st.,
j5-1t* near Broadway.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating any notes drawn by J. N. TOMPKINS in favor of GEO. W. BROWN. j5-6t*

MAGICAL PRINTING.—The subscriber's feats of jugglery with type metal and printing ink, puzzle the old fogies greatly. The way that the money transfers itself from his customers pockets to his is only explicable by a reference to magical, mesmeric and typographic principles. Call and see his trick of making plain white paper blaze in a few moments like a peacock's tail. F. HART, No. 117 Liberty-st. j5

NEPTUNE WORKS.—At Essex, Mouth of Connecticut River, Manufacturers of STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, and BRASS and IRON CASTINGS of every description. STATIONARY ENGINES of different power generally on hand, or made to order at short notice. ENGINES for STEAMERS made or repaired on as good terms as can be had elsewhere. Boats repairing or building have no wharfage to pay along side of the Co's. Yard. No charges made for transportation to any of our cities. Our workmen are men of experience, and we are confident that we can do equally as good work as can be done at any other establishment. Our work will be sent to any part of the country and put up ready for operation, if desired.

Boilers set on the improved plan of D. GRIFFIN & CO., approved and adopted by the American Institute, by which 25 per cent. is saved, above any other mode, in cost of fuel.

Our Agent in New-York is D. GRIFFIN & CO., No. 182 Broadway, who is well known to the public.

HUNTER, THOMPSON & CO.
Essex, Ct., October 18, 1851 o27-1awM1f

D. GRIFFIN & CO.'S PATENT FUEL SAVING IMPROVEMENT, for setting boilers and hot air furnaces, for drying wool, cloths, prints, white lead, &c., &c., with hot wind, are now coming into very general use throughout the country, after a trial of about three years.

They have lately adapted this great improvement for saving fuel to annealing, mufflers, retorts, and furnaces, &c., of every description, which will reduce the amount of fuel over one-half from any other plan now in use, besides a great saving in time. It is also entirely safe from fire.

There are hundreds of these boilers now in operation, and several hot-wind furnaces have lately been put up, all of which can be seen if desired.

All who wish to know the importance of this invention, will please call at the office of the Proprietors, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st., where they have ample proof of all that has been said. o27-1awM1f

CHRONOMETERS, SEXTANTS, OCTANTS, QUADRANTS, SPY GLASSES, NIGHT GLASSES, new kind of superior quality Barometers, Patent Compasses, new and improved description, equal to any thing out, together with Charts of all parts of the world, special and general, from the most recent surveys and observations with the Navigator, Coast Pilot, Shipmasters' Assistant, Sumner's Method, and other nautical books, for sale by the subscribers on reasonable terms.

They would also inform Shipmasters that if they will send their Chronometers to, and take them from their establishment, that they will rate the same free of charge.

d19-1m E. & G. W. BLUNT, No. 179 Water-st.

C. E. FRANCIS, (formerly with Mr F. Barlow,) SURGICAL and MECHANICAL DENTIST, would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he is now located at No. 43 Sixth-avenue, near 4th-st., and next door to the Savings Bank, where he will be ever ready to attend to all his professional duties, in a thorough and careful manner. No exertions will be spared to render perfect satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage. Particular attention will be given to the regulating of Children's Teeth. A good assortment of Tooth Brushes, Powders, Washes, &c., constantly on hand. j1-eod3t*

CALIFORNIA.—SAN FRANCISCO.—JOHN K. HACKETT, Attorney at Law, Notary Public, and Commissioner, office in Burgoyne & Co.'s Banking House, will attend to the collection of claims, &c., throughout California and Oregon Territory. Refers to Hon. Samuel Nelson, U. S. District Judge; Hon. John W. Edmonds, Hon. D. P. Ingraham, Hon. J. Prescott Hall, Daniel Lord, Esq., Hon. Joseph L. White, David Austen, Esq. d31-eodlm*

BURGESS & CO.'S ROACH, RAT and MOUSE EXTERMINATOR—Retail price 25 cts. per box.—The settlement of this article for the destruction of all species of vermin, is most fully attested to by our customers throughout the country, to whom we have supplied it for some years. A liberal discount allowed to wholesale and retail dealers. GREENLEAF & KINSLEY,

j3-4tMWSs Wholesale Druggists, No. 62 Vesey-st.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—The stock, fixtures and lease of a Lumber-Yard for sale. The Yard is long established, and has a good set of customers, and is doing a good business. To one having a moderate capital and desiring to engage in the business, this is a rare opportunity. For further particulars, inquire at No. 535 West-st.

d31-eodtf C. DUNNING.

A CLEAN MOUTH FOR A HAPPY NEW YEAR.—FRANCIS'S ALKALINE TOOTH POWDERS.—This delightful compound is unequaled for cleaning and preserving the Teeth, and correcting fetid breath. One trial will prove its superior qualities over other powders in general use. Price quite low

Prepared by C. E. FRANCIS, Dentist,
d31-3tsod* No. 43 Sixth-av, near Fourth-st., N.Y.

PURE ESSENTIAL OILS, &c.—Confectioners, Bakers, Perfumers, Restaurateurs and Distillers can procure these Drug articles "right" of

GREENLEAF & KINSLEY,
j3-4tMWSs Wholesale Druggists, No. 62 Vesey-st.

MELODEONS.—CARHART & NEEDHAM, manufacturers of Carhart's Patent Melodeons. Warerooms No. 283 Broadway; manufactory No. 75 East Thirteenth-street, New-York. Price from $60 to $200. d17-3m

KOSSUTH HATS—With or without feathers, for Gents., Young Gents., Youths and Boys, with a large assortment of fashionable Hats and Caps, and Ladies' Bonnets, at [d31-1m*] MONARQUE'S, No. 228 Bowery.

EDMUND HURRY—ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT, No. 14 Wall-st. Plans and Specifications drawn, and all matters appertaining to the improvement of property attended to. o6-3m

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS for all parts of the world—an indispensable protection to travellers. Issued by J. B. NORRIS, Notary Public and Commissioner, No. 69 Broadway. d24-1m*

COL. R. DIBOWAY—ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW, and COMMISSIONER of DEEDS, No. 76 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts. New-York. o25-tf

FURS! FURS!!—A large stock of fancy Furs, in every variety, at reduced price, at MONARQUE'S, d31-1m* No. 228 Bowery.

WANTED.

POWER PRESSMAN.—One who can command capital, and has a practical knowledge of Power Press work, may find a good chance of entering into business, long established, by addressing Box 1879, N. Y. Post Office. Application must be made over real names, accompanied with references. j5-1t*

MUSICAL.—A lady thoroughly competent to teach Music, Singing, Drawing, and Painting, desires a situation in a school. The most respectable references given. Terms moderate. Address "W," Astoria, Long Island, N. Y. j5-3t*

UPHOLSTERER.—Wanted an Upholsterer. Steady employment will be given to a person understanding the business and of good address, by calling at No. 496 Hudson-st. j5-1t*

A YOUNG MAN of business habits, having at command four thousand dollars, wishes to invest in some business already established, and where his services would be required. Address J. W. C., office of the *Courier and Enquirer*. 3-3t*

AGENTS.—Wanted, 500 Agents; $25 to $50 easily made in selling the Life of KOSSUTH, illustrated. A new family work, and a large variety of pictorial, popular and useful Works. Call, or address, post-paid, "American Family Publication Establishment," No. 128 Nassau-st., New-York. d26-1m*

PRIVATE NURSING FOR GENTLEMEN—By J. M. LUDLOW. Those that are desirous of an experienced and faithful Nurse in sickness, please call, or address J. M. LUDLOW, No. 848 Broadway, Union Place, P. O., N. Y. Physician's Reference given. all-1m*

NOTICE.—CAME ASHORE, on Coney Island Point, on MONDAY, Dec. 22, a RAFT, consisting of 27 square Pine Logs. For information respecting them, apply to BARNARDUS DONLY, Coroner, at his store, Gravesend, King's County, L. I. j3-1m*

$25. REWARD.—STOLEN.—A Horse and Wagon, on New Year's evening, from C. M. SIMSON, Esq., in Avenue B, near 10th-street. Horse dark bay, with white face, white hind feet, pony-made, and short tail. Wagon black, buggy body, heavy wheels, black morocco cushions. Horse and Wagon belong to WM. S. WOOD, Esq., No 110 Bowery. The above reward will be paid upon the conviction of the thief, or ten dollars for the Horse and Wagon, at the Sheriff's Office. All persons are forbid keeping said Horse and Wagon, under the penalty of the law.

j3-2t* M. H. CHASE, Deputy Sheriff.

BOARDING.

BOARD.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with good board at No. 261 West 19th-st. Croton Bath, and other conveniences in the house. j5-3t*

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—One or two gentlemen can have partial board in an English family, where there is musical society. Apply at No. 39 Willow-place, near the South Ferry, Brooklyn. d24-6tsod*

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Act relative to Limited Partnerships, that a Limited Partnership has been formed by the Subscribers under the name or Firm of MYERS, SUYDAM, and KNISELY, commencing on the first day of January, 1852, and terminating on 31st day of December, 1854. That J. L. VANSCHOONHOVEN, of the City of Troy, and State of New York is the special partner in said partnership, and has contributed the sum of Twenty Five Thousand Dollars to the common Stock thereof, in *cash*.

That JAMES MYERS, of the City of Brooklyn, and State of New York; JAMES A. SUYDAM and WILLIAM KNISELY, of the City of New York, are the general partners in said partnership. That the general nature of the business to be transacted by said partnership is the importing, buying, and selling of Silks, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods.

J. L. VANSCHOONHOVEN,
JAMES MYERS,
JAMES A. SUYDAM,
WILLIAM KNISELY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 1851. j1-6w*

NOTICE.—The business connection heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of FITZGERALD, BAUSH, BREWSTER & Co, at San Francisco, California, expires this day, by its own limitation.

FITZGERALD, BAUSH & BREWSTER.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1851. DENNIS PERKINS & CO.

The subscribers will continue the Hardware and general Importing and Commission business as heretofore at the city of San Francisco. They have an entire fire-proof brick store, and will give their personal and unremitting attention to their business. To shippers of goods to that market, they offer the advantage of security against fire, and a knowledge and acquaintance with the country and people, attained in three years experience in the trade. They respectfully solicit consignments of merchandize generally

FITZGERALD, BAUSH & BREWSTER,
January 1, 1852. California-st., San Francisco.

REFERENCES.—Trowbridge, Dwight & Co., No. 115 Broadway; James Brewster & Sons, No. 396 Broadway, Hopkins, Allen & Co., No. 115 Broadway; Isaac N. Phelps, No. 45 Wall-st; Perkins, Brooks & Co., No. 99 Broadway. j1 3t

LIMITED CO-PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of this State, that the subscribers have entered into a limited partnership, under the Firm of SCHUCHARDT, FROLICH & HOLTHAUSEN, for the transaction of Importing and Commission Business. FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT is one of the special partners, and has contributed the sum of fifty thousand dollars in cash to the common stock of said partnership; and FREDERICK C. GEBHARD is the other special partner, and has also contributed fifty thousand dollars in cash to the common stock of said partnership. FERDINAND SCHUCHARDT, JOHN M. CHARLES FROLICH, and HENRY HOLTHAUSEN, are respectively the general partners. The said partnership commenced on the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty two, and is to terminate on the 31st December, 1856.—New-York, January 2nd, 1852

FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT,
FRED. CH'S GEBHARD,
FERD. SCHUCHARDT,
J. M. C FROLICH,
H. HOLTHAUSEN.

j3-6w

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—ALVAN E PARKER, of Phillipsville, in the county of Allegany and State of New York, CURTIS C. GARDINER, and SYLVANUS LYON, both of Williamsburg in the county of Kings, and State of New York, and HENRY A PARKER, of said Phillipsville, in the county of Allegany and State of New York, have formed a limited partnership in pursuance of the laws of the State of New York, under the name and firm of "GARDINER, LYON & PARKER," for the general purpose of importing and jobbing in fancy goods and dealing in fancy goods generally in the city of New York, in the county and State of New York. The said ALVAN E PARKER is the only special partner, and has contributed, in good faith, contributed and paid in cash as capital to the common stock of the said partnership, the sum of twelve thousand dollars. The said CURTIS C GARDINER, SYLVANUS LYON, and HENRY A. PARKER are the general partners, and are alone authorized to transact business and sign for the partnership, and bind the same. The said partnership is to commence on the first day of January next, 1852, and continue until and to terminate on the first day of January which will be in the year 1855. Dated New York city, Dec 19, 1851.

ALVAN E PARKER,
CURTIS C GARDINER,
SYLVANUS LYON.
HENRY A PARKER

j1 6w

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, under the firm of HANFORD & BROTHER; that the general nature of the business to be transacted by them is that of the manufacturing and selling and dealing in Ready Made Clothing and Furnishing Goods; that SOLOMON H HANFORD and JOHN E HANFORD, of the City of Brooklyn, are the general partners, and JOHN T MARTIN, of the City of Brooklyn, is the special partner, and that the said John T Martin has contributed the sum of fifty thousand dollars, in cash, to the common stock. That the said partnership is to commence on the sixth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, and is to terminate on the sixth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty six.

Dated New-York, 6th October, 1851.

SOLOMON H. HANFORD,
JOHN E HANFORD,
JOHN T. MARTIN.

N. B.—H. & B. will continue the sale of Clothing and Furnishing Goods at their new store No 29 Park-row, (opposite the Astor-house) d29-1awtfwM

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the Subscribers under the provisions of the Revised Statutes, relative to Limited Partnerships, under the name or firm of GEORGE W. QUINBY, to be conducted in the City of New-York. That the general nature of the business is the purchase, curing, and sale of slaughter hides, calf and sheep skins, cattle feet and fat. That GEORGE W. QUINBY is the general partner, and WALTER BOWNE the special partner, both of whom reside in Flushing, Queens County, and State of New-York, and that the special partner has contributed the sum of ten thousand dollars in cash to the common stock. That the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and to terminate on the 1st day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven. New-York, Dec. 17, 1851. GEO. W. QUINBY,

d20 6w WALTER BOWNE.

WE, JAMES ROSS, GEORGE E. WEST and WILLIAM E NEWELL, do hereby certify that we have formed a limited partnership, under and in pursuance of the first title of the fourth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York. Such partnership is to be conducted under the name or firm of "WEST & NEWELL." The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the Importing and Jobbing of Fancy Goods and Hosiery. The said JAMES ROSS, who resides at Terre Haute, in the State of Indiana, is the only special partner, and the said GEORGE E. WEST, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York, and WILLIAM E NEWELL, who resides in the City and State of New York, are the only general partners interested therein. The said JAMES ROSS, the special partner, has contributed the sum of fifteen thousand dollars to the common stock, as capital. The said partnership is to commence on the first day of January, 1852, and will terminate on the thirty-first day of December, 1854. Dated at the City of New-York, Dec. 31st, 1851. JAMES ROSS,

by William M. Newell, Att'y.
GEO. E. WEST,
WM. E. NEWELL.

j1 6w

COPARTNERSHIPS.—Merchants and others about forming Copartnerships, are respectfully requested, before purchasing their Safes, to call at the store of the undersigned and examine Mr. J. G. GILBERT'S SAFE, (made by RICH & Co.,) with the books in the same order as when dug out of the burning ruins of the store No. 216 Pearl-st., four days after the fire. STEARNS & MARVIN,

Successors to RICH & CO., 146 Water-st.

The only makers of WILDER'S Patent Salmander Safes, with RICH'S improvement, commonly called "RICH'S SAFES" d31-12t*

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of SPELMAN, FRASER & CO., is this day dissolved by its own limitation, and by mutual consent—either party being authorized to sign in liquidation.

J. B. SPELMAN,
ALEX'R FRASER,
JOHN W. PEREGO.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm of PEREGO & BULKLEY, and having purchased the entire interest of SPELMAN, FRASER & CO., will continue the Fancy Goods business as formerly. JOHN W PEREGO,

EDW'D B. BULKLEY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1852. j3-6t*

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Limited Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the name and Firm of MYERS, SUYDAM, & Co., expired on the 31st day of December, 1851, by its own limitation. J. L. VAN SCHOONHOVEN,

JAMES MYERS,
JAMES A SUYDAM,
New York, Jan. 1, 1852. JAMES OSTROM. j1-3t*

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of WILLIAM CROMWELL & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by WILLIAM CROMWELL, at the store No 75 William-street, N. Y., where he will continue the business. New-York, Jan. 1, 1852. WILLIAM CROMWELL,

JOHN J. MORRIS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day admitted JOHN J. MORRIS as partner in their firm. The business will be continued as heretofore, at No. 131 William-st. New-York, Jan. 1, 1852.

j5-3t* FIELD, MERRITT & CO.

G. H. ELLERY, HAVING WITHDRAWN from the firm of E. M. DAVIS & CO., will still continue the FRENCH IMPORTING BUSINESS, on his own account, at the Store No. 51 Broadway, (formerly occupied by E. M. Davis & Co.,) and is now receiving, by every Steamer, desirable styles of Spring Goods, which are offered on the most favorable terms to jobbers throughout the country.

j1-6w G. H. ELLERY, No. 51 Broadway.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

WANTED TO SELL OR LET—A new attached dwelling, containing seven rooms, with gas fixtures, within thirty minutes' ferry every half-hour from Fulton Ferry, New-York city, for six cents; there is a two-story brick building in the yard, with a water-wheel, shafts and pulley, with water half the year, and a twenty-horse power engine and boiler, set on D. Griffin & Co.'s patent plan, all complete for use; also a pump and well of water in the house and garden, all two years old. Inquire of D. GRIFFIN & CO., No. 182 Broadway, corner of John-st., up stairs.

A good LOCOMOTIVE BOILER FOR SALE, with 120 Copper Flues, 1¼ inch in diameter, with iron sleeves, is fifteen horse power, sold cheap. New and second-hand ENGINES FOR SALE. o27-1awM1f

TWO JEWELLERS OR WATCH CASERS.—For Sale or lease a Jewelry Manufactory in full operation, with Steam Power, Gas Light, and every other convenience requisite, and a desirable location. The whole concern will be sold or leased; and the owner will, if desired, arrange to buy from the concern Ten to Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars per year. For further information, address JEWELER, Box 1933, lower Post Office, New York. None need apply, unless they have a capital to invest. d27-tf

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The two story and attic house with Lot No 58, South Eighth-st., Williamsburg, all in good order, with Gas introduced. Size of Lot, 22x100 feet. $3,000 can remain on Bond and Mortgage for three years. Apply to E. H. ENSIGN,

d24-2w* No. 50 Ann-st., N. Y.

HOUSE TO LET.—To let, a new four-story brick building, suitable for manufacturing purposes. In erecting this building, particular attention has been paid to lights, and every other convenience. Inquire in the premises, No. 256 Division-st. d30-6t*

TO LET.—In the Times Buildings, No. 113 Nassau-st. the 2d and 4th stories entire, 25 by 103 feet deep. Apply to JOHN GILHOOLY, No. 118 Nassau-st. d9-tf

LOFTS TO LET.—Apply to H. B. DUNHAM,
j3-6t* No. 107 Fulton-street

SALAMANDER SAFES.

HERRING'S SALAMANDER SAFES TESTED AND APPROVED. CHICAGO, Nov. 15, 1851.

SILAS C. HERRING—*Sir*: In the recent destruction of my warehouse by fire, my Safe, (of your manufacture,) was exposed for six hours to the most intense heat, and proved itself worthy of entire confidence in its ability to preserve its contents. My books and papers escaped *unsinged, even without discoloration*: and the result is the more remarkable, from the fact that a Safe of another manufacture, which was exposed at the same time, was, with its contents, almost entirely destroyed. Truly yours, &c,

E. H. HADDUCK.

By advices from London, it is announced that HERRING has been AWARDED THE MEDAL for the BEST SAFE MADE in the WORLD! The American Institute also have awarded the subscriber a GOLD MEDAL for the *best Fire-Proof Safe*. The undersigned, at his depot, has on hand a large assortment of the genuine PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES; also all kinds of IRON CHESTS, MONEY BOXES, VAULT DOORS, and BANK VAULTS, both fire and burglar proof, with new and second-hand Safes of other makes, forming the largest assortment in the world.

SILAS C. HERRING.
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., N. Y.

$100.000 SAVED—DEEDS before WORDS!—RICH'S SAFES AGAIN!—No sooner is one fire over than another breaks out, and Rich's Safe plunges boldly into the sea of fire, carrying its cargo safely through the ocean of flame. On the last fiery voyage eleven Safes, of a different build, sailed in company with Rich's. The gale was too hot for some of them, and they were reported wrecked a few days afterwards. One hull was picked up on Fletcher-st, with its cargo burnt out; some, with decks burst up, were found stranded on No 214 Pearl-st; the ribs of another were picked up on No. 216 Pearl, and the battered hulls of several more, with their cargoes burnt, were to be seen stranded near the same spot. One safe only out of the whole fleet rode out the gale. "Rich" was at her fore—"Wilder" at her main—"Stearns & Marvin" at her mizen. On the fourth day after the gale she came safely into port, with her cargo of books in good condition. The particulars of her fiery voyage can be seen by perusing the following letter from the owner, Mr. J. G. Gilbert:

THE FIRE IN FLETCHER AND PEARL-STS, NEW-YORK.
NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1851.

Messrs Stearns & Marvin, successors to C. RICH & Co., *No. 146 Water-st., New-York.*

Sirs—When the fire was consuming my place of business No. 216 Pearl-st., I was absent in Rensselaer county, testing a new elevator apparatus in connection with the Excelsior Thresher, and did not read the account until I was fearful it was too late to save my books, which were placed in one of your Safes, purchased from Mr. Marvin some years ago. My fears were not allayed when I found it necessary upon my return to apply the Croton water 40 hours before I was enabled to enter, after which it required 24 hours of labor and application of water to raise the Salamander from its ashy bed. You may judge of my anxiety during this delay, and my agreeable surprise upon opening the Safe in the presence of a number of gentlemen, to find my books and papers saved, and as legible as they were previous to the fire. The intense heat to which the Safe was subjected can be conjectured from the condition of Sandusky Safe, (not a Salamander) of which an Iron safe etoa frame only remained and not a vestige of a book. They were companions in the same office, on the second floor, from which they fell upon crates of earthenware in the cellar, the ruined Safe upon the Salamander. If their position had been reversed, not even the skeleton would have remained. My loss over the insurance is $1,900, yet the salvation of my books in your Salamander, with the representatives of upwards of $100,000, and important documents could not be duplicated, has fully compensated me.

It will afford me great pleasure to exhibit the new Safe purchased of you, and explain its merits at my present office, No. 231 Pearl-st., where I shall remain until the new building, No. 216, is erected. Yours, respectfully,

JOSEPH G GILBERT

An assortment of Safes, made in the same manner as the above, always on hand at the Depot, No 146 Water-st., New-York. *Burglar-Proof* Money Chests, Bank Vaults, and Vault Doors, made to order. STEARNS & MARVIN,

Successors to RICH & Co.

The only manufacturers of Wilder's patent Salamander Safes with Rich's improvement, in the United States.

d22-1m*Th

SALAMANDER SAFES.—The reputation of WILDER'S Patent Salamander Fire Proof Safe, as manufactured by the subscribers, is so well established that I deem it unnecessary to publish testimonials. Some of the recent ones from New-Orleans, Chicago, Syracuse, Brooklyn, and New-York; all of which can be seen at my old-established Iron Safe Depot, Green Block, Water-street, between Maiden-lane and Wall-street—where is now on hand, for sale, the largest assortment of Iron Safes in the world. I defy any one to prove that any man ever lost a dollar by fire, burglars or dampness, or mildew in one of my chilled iron and damp proof composition, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks, when combined with WILDER'S Patent Salamander

I am the proprietor of Hall's Patent Lock, which obtained a medal in the name of Adams & Co., Boston,) at the World's Exhibition, and is considered the best lock, for the price, ever invented, being proof against powder, and the key is no larger than a cent, and can be made changeable.

A medal at the World's Exhibition was awarded to me for my Iron Safe. The American Institute of 1851 also awarded me a gold medal for the best Fire Proof Safe. I invite all purchasers to a close and careful investigation, before purchasing, and decide for themselves, who makes the best fire, burglar and damp-proof safes and locks.

J18-3taw MW&F3m SILAS C HERRING

MEDICAL.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.—Many years of trial instead of impairing the public confidence in this medicine, has won for it an appreciation and notoriety by far exceeding the most sanguine expectations of its friends. Nothing but its intrinsic virtues and the unmistakable benefit conferred on thousands of sufferers, could originate and maintain the reputation it enjoys. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community, have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures which the most skeptical cannot be forgotten. While it is a fraud on the public to pretend that any one medicine will infallibly cure—still there is abundant proof that the CHERRY PECTORAL does, not only as a general thing, but almost invariably, cure the maladies for which it is employed.

As time makes these facts wider and better known, this medicine has gradually become the best reliance of the afflicted, from the log-cabin of the American peasant, to the palaces of European Kings. Throughout this entire country, in every State, city, and indeed almost every hamlet it contains, CHERRY PECTORAL is known as the best remedy extant for the diseases of the Throat and Lungs, and in many foreign countries, it is coming to be extensively used by their most intelligent Physicians. In Great Britain, France and Germany, where the medical sciences have reached their highest perfection, CHERRY PECTORAL is introduced, and in constant use in the Armies, Hospitals, Alms Houses, Public Institutions, and in domestic practice, as the best remedy their attending Physicians can employ for the more dangerous affections of the lungs. Also in milder cases, and for children it is safe, pleasant, and effectual to cure. In fact, some of the most flattering testimonials we receive have been from parents who have found it efficacious in cases particularly crudential to childhood. CHERRY PECTORAL is manufactured by a practical Chemist, and every ounce of it is under his own eye, with invariable accuracy and care. It is sealed and protected by law from counterfeits, consequently can be relied on as genuine without adulteration.

We have endeavored here to furnish the community with a medicine of such intrinsic superiority and worth as should commend itself to their confidence—a remedy at once safe, speedy and effectual, which this has by repeated and countless trials proved itself to be; and trust by great care in preparing it with chemical accuracy, of uniform strength, to afford Physicians a new agent on which they can rely for the best results, and the afflicted with a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can do. Prepared and sold by

J. C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold by KUSHTON, CLARK & CO., C. H. KING, T. T. GREEN, and all the Druggists in New-York; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by all dealers in medicine everywhere. j5-eodtf*

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

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The short space of a newspaper advertisement will not admit of the publication of the many hundred certificates received by the agents in this city and also from every part of the United States, but every person interested is requested to call and peruse them at the office, No. 154 Greenwich-st., where pamphlets and every information will be freely furnished. None genuine without the written signature of M. A. F. HARRISON on the wrapper of each bottle. $1 per bottle—6 bottles for $5.

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New-York Daily Times.

The Forrest Case on Trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—Before *Chief Justice* OAKLEY and a Special Jury.

CATHERINE N. FORREST *vs.* EDWIN FORREST.

FOURTEENTH DAY.

The Court met at the usual hour—Mr. Forrest, his friends and counsel being present; Mrs. Forrest and Mrs. N. P. Willis occupying their usual seats by the side of Mr. O'Conor. The interest in the trial appears to be unabating, as the attendance was not so large as on the preceding days. The Jurors having answered to their names, the case was resumed by Mr. Van Buren, with—

EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENSE.

James Lawson recalled by Mr. Van Buren, and a portion of Mrs. Forrest's affidavit read to him, in order that he might prove that the statements were incorrect.

Mr. O'Conor objected to this course as too leading.

Mr. Van Buren read from the affidavit of Mrs. F., folio 483, as to her conversation with Mr. F., as to her conduct as a wife, &c.

The Chief Justice said the witness had already replied to questions on his former examination.

Mr. Van Buren read from folio 694, as to sending the sister of Mrs. Forrest away?

Witness.—I've no memory of these words.

Mr Van Buren then prepared to read from folio 709 of Mrs. Forrest's affidavit.

Judge Oakley said the witness had formerly testified on that point.

Paper shown to witness by Mr. Van Buren.

Q.—In whose handwriting is the signature to that paper?

A.—Mrs. Forrest's.

Q.—The body of it?

A.—The handwriting of Mr. Forrest.

Mr. Van Buren said he now proposed to give in evidence a letter of Mrs. Voorhies to Mrs. Forrest.

Mr. O'Conor objected to it, unless its identity was proven. There was one witness in the country who could give the necessary testimony.

Judge Oakley.—Well, what do you say?

Mr. O'Conor—I believe I shall not consent, unless a witness can be found who can interpret one word in it.

Judge Oakley.—Mrs. Voorhies is a competent witness for either party, and her letters to them are not, I conceive it to be entirely irrelevant.

At this point of the case, an order was entered continuing this trial until Saturday of next week.

Mr. Van Buren said he now proposed to read letters from Mrs. Voorhies to Mrs. Forrest.

The Chief Justice asked if they were received by her.

Mr. Van Buren.—Yes.

The Chief Justice.—This is clearly not competent, I think.

Mr. Van Buren.—Nothing further then, Sir, by Mr. Lawson.

By Mr. O'Conor.—You are a very good clerk, Sir, I believe!

Witness—I never said so.

The Chief Justice—You should ask him, and not tell.

Mr. O'Conor—A good judge of handwriting, I mean. Look at that date on No. 38, and see if you can discover marks of what is called by writers *panting* in the date.

Witness—I should say not. The line of 1849 seems as if made with a little difference; that is my opinion, to the best of my ability.

Q.—Repeated by Mr. O'Conor, and the paper No. 38 examined by the Judge.

A.—I could not say there is; it is written with a firmer hand, but I can see nothing of what I call *panting*. I say it is written with a firmer hand than the body; I guess it is written slower than the body, but not, to my eye, with more care.

Q.—Do you know anything of Mr. F.'s habit of writing paper?

A.—I have seen him write, but I know of no habit he has on the subject. (writing close to the top.) Letters I have clearly seen him write.

Here the witness said he wished to say that the date of the card was Nov. 21, 1848.

Mr O'Conor said it was easy to find that card, and he should object unless produced. [O'C refers to the *New-York Herald*, 15th April, 1850, to the advertisement for Ann Dempsey or Flower.]

Witness—I never saw that notice until I read it in the *Herald* I do not know who inserted it. I was not at the Astor House when Ann Flower was examined. I saw her before she was examined, in her own bed room in the Irving House. No one was with me; I communicated it to Mr. F, by telegraph that she was here before I had seen her; I saw Forrest or five days after, four, to the least, it may have been five; he was at Philadelphia; I will not be precise as to time.

The Chief Justice asked if it was intended to give the *Herald* in evidence.

Mr. O'Conor said Yes, and discovered that the date was the 15th of June, 1850, in the afternoon edition and morning edition.

Mr. Van Buren objected to the paper.

Examination resumed. I was at the farewell party of Mr. Voorhies; he left for California, and I did not see him again until I saw him in the street, probably the summer, of '51.

The Chief Justice asked for the date of the examination at the Astor House.

Mr. O'Conor said the story could be obtained only of Ann Flower.

Mr. O'Conor.—We will show the five days she stayed at the Irving House.

A note shown by Mr. O'Conor to witness.

Q.—Have you called on any witness since your last examination?

A.—I know a Mr. Wendell.

To Mr. Van Buren.—My conversation with Mrs. Forrest, about Mr. F., was a few days after the 1st Nov., 1848.

Here Mr. Van Buren read a letter from Mrs. F. to himself.

Mr. O'Conor read the reply of Mr. Lawson to Mrs. F. [Here Mr. Van Buren read a letter from Mrs. Forrest to Mr Lawson.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

[No. 24.]

MY DEAR SIR—In our conversation this morning which was somewhat hurried, there were some remarks made which I think require a little more explanation. You say that Mr. Forrest objected to give me the sum you proposed, lest it should go towards the support of my sister. Now you know enough of the expenses of housekeeping in New-York to know that, out of two thousand dollars, after paying house-rent, there could be very much to go that way, and besides that I have not the REMOTEST INTENTION of making arrangements to have Margaret to live with me; and I think I explained to you the other night, that if her husband did not return, (which he may very likely do, and in which case of course we could not be together,)—if he should not return, I might take her with her child and servants, to board with me for the winter, and the six hundred dollars she would pay me, would materially assist me in housekeeping, and then leave her two or three hundred besides, for her other expenses. She has, since her marriage, always supported herself and her child, and is now under no engagement to any one, and I cannot understand your objection. Again, you said that Mr Forrest said his sister had lived on a much smaller sum. I know they *did*—but you must take several matters into consideration about that. First, that everything is more expensive in New-York than in Philadelphia; and, secondly, that they have, during a long term of years, been accustomed to practice habits of more strict economy than I ever knew anything about—but which, at the same time, I by no means despise, and SHALL STRIVE in some measure to emulate; but I cannot hope to do so at first. Then again, they had their house rent free, and completely furnished—which, you will own, makes SOME difference. The mere fact of there being three of them, adds by no means to the expense of living, for they all assist in household expenditure: they have likewise, been in the habit of remaining in one place, and I have been accustomed to change of air and active life. I do not for a moment wish you to think that I would be unstood to say I must live in the manner I have done; although throughout my life I could never tax myself with extravagance—yet I am even now suffering from the confinement of the last few weeks, and feel the necessity of air and change.

The expenses of this house, with strict economy, amount to $2,600 a year; the rent, certainly, is $500, and I hope to get a place for something less. I have put down all the items, and cannot, with any calculation, bring them to less than $1,900, and surely $100 may be allowed for incidental matters. I have thought about a boarding-house life, but feel that it would be a very unsuitable one for me, and one to which I am sure Mr Forrest would not willingly doom me. No one knows better than he does the horror of being surrounded constantly with strangers. Were it for a time or season, I could endure it; but to resign myself to it for life, I could not.

The expenses of boarding, with any thing like tolerable rooms and some conveniences, would be nearly as great—to say nothing of anxieties. You were one of the first to propose the sum to which you say Mr. Forrest objects; but I think he will not consider it unreasonable, when he remembers that, besides rent, I must make a considerable deduction from each quarter's payment to get the place furnished by quarter-days, and that out of the first quarter, (from 1st May, when I left Twenty-second street) I have to pay three hundred dollars, which I find in counting up I am now indebted. The hundred which he gave me the other day was, I then said, already appropriated, and was the balance of my allowance due to the 1st of May—for that portion which he paid me for the February quarter I used for the benefit of my brother, who spent one week out for myself early last November. If I have this first quarter, it will enable me to pay my debts, without which I cannot leave town, and rent for the summer, and pay my board, (which I shall have to do everywhere except at Roslyn, where I shall pass some ten days with Mrs. Bryant,) until the 1st of August. As I do not wish to take a house till the summer is over, I propose, if possible to pass the month of September in the country, at some quiet but clean and healthy place. I am sorry to have to bore you so much with my affairs, and you may conceive how sad and painful it is to be forced to make plans for my future, disconnected with all that has brightened some years of the past. Indeed, I do not feel myself equal to making any very definite plans, but I shall endeavour to do my best when I know my means. At present I am very wretched, and feel the additional care of pecuniary difficulties press heavily on me. It is the first time in my life that I have felt homeless and poor. Truly, for whatever wrongs we may commit in this world, our punishment is here.

If I had any means of making money, I should not try or importune Forrest for it. It would require some time for me to fit myself for a profession with any prospect of success, and teaching is totally out of the question.

Fanny goes to Roslyn to-morrow morning, (being prevented by the cold from doing so this last week,) and sets house cleaners in train. She returns on Wednesday morning, and goes for good on Thursday. As this house is let for the summer, I shall therefore have to take board for a short time here; as although Mrs. Willis would be strongly to go there, yet there will be more company at her house than I am at this moment prepared to go into, and she is too sick to need any extra trouble. If Mrs. Ingham has not accommodation for me at her boarding-house, I shall have to go with Virginia to the Astor House, where I suppose I can get some out-of-the-way apartments, and where I shall then have friends staying.

I am sorry that this matter should have been left till this time, when Mr. Forrest must be so much hurried; but it is not my fault—and the reason of my writing this now is, that I fear he and I cannot discuss the matter so well as you and he can. I am most anxious to see him, but not on this subject. Please explain this to him; and leaving the matter in your hands, I remain

Yours most truly, C. N. F.

You yesterday said that Mr. Forrest had made some reference to the cause of our unhappy separation. That is a matter which I can never discuss with any one, and we mutually agreed not to mention, know in some instances Mr. Forrest has said he would not speak TO ANY ONE LIVING on the subject."

Mr. O'Conor read the reply of Mr. L. to Mrs. Forrest.

SUNDAY MORNING.

MY DEAR MRS. FORREST—When I wrote you a brief note, about an hour ago, by Virginia, I mentioned that yours, of last night, I had not read; it was in the hands of Forrest.

Returning to his chamber, he called my attention to the P. S., in which you say that I mentioned in my interview of Saturday morning "that Mr Forrest had made some reference to the CAUSE of our unhappy separation."

I am sure you misunderstood. I could not have said so; for Forrest has not even hinted to me the "unhappy cause." But he did say, and so I said to you, that HE WAS NOT THE CAUSE—it was brought about by no act of his—that had it been, he might think very differently of the amount of allowance.

I would not be misunderstood in any matter; but in one like this, where my deep anxiety is to keep the harmony entire that now exists, I feel that all I say, from one to the other, shall not be misconceived.

Another point to which Forrest has made no reference whatever, viz.: that I was the FIRST to propose $2,000. My impression is very strong on that point, I think I did not, but when the sum was named to me, I said that the law, if resorted to, would allow as large a sum, and perhaps larger, and that no law should be resorted to in the case. I was and am anxious to bring about as large a sum as will remove all anxiety on your side or his.

Ever very truly yours, J. L.

Theodosia W. Meighan called by Mr. Van Buren.—I reside in Twenty-sixth-street; in the year 1850 I lived in Sixteenth-street, directly opposite the house Mrs. Forrest lived at.

Q.—What did you see at that house.

Here Mr Van Buren had proposed to show by this witness that he had been accused of a night, on several occasions, by disturbance in the house of Mrs. Forrest; that numbers of men came out after midnight, and many of them were intoxicated.

Mr. O'Conor said this was clearly irrelevant; Mrs. Forrest was charged with illicit intercourse with several men who were named, and it was wholly irrelevant to give this kind of testimony.

Mr. Van Buren contended that this was proper as a contradiction to the statement of Mrs. Forrest, as to her conduct or her visitors after the separation.

Mr O'Conor, in the course of his reply, said he did not intend to offer evidence as to Mrs. Forrest's general good conduct. He meant the case to go to the jury on competent testimony as to her character.

The Chief Justice said: Gentlemen,—It would be seen that this case has no rational connection between visitors at that house and Mrs. Forrest's guests. There must be some limit, or it would be impossible for parties to defend themselves. It is my opinion, the same kind as the testimony of Lester. If there was any proof of disorderly conduct at that house by any of the men charged with this illicit intercourse it would be admissable. As to the assertion one way by Mrs. Forrest, and the other in contradiction by Mr. Forrest, it is very unimportant either way, and the evidence must be excluded.

Mr. Van Buren then offered the writ of *ne exeat* got out to restrain Mr. Forrest from going to Philadelphia, his arrest and holding to bail in $10,000, the setting aside of this writ, the opinion of the Court thereon; also the injunction granted against her, &c.

Mr. O'Conor opposed this kind of testimony

Mr. Van Buren said it was competent evidence on the question of Mr. Forrest's residing in this State, when a man was held by writ of *ne exeat*, it was one reason for his living there.

Mr O'Conor said he would admit that the writ of *ne exeat* would be some evidence explanatory on that point. The opinions of the Judges he did not agree to unless the whole were given.

The Chief Justice here said—One issue in the case was, whether at the commencement of the suit, November, 1850, Mr Forrest was a resident of this State. On that issue it was relevant. As to the injuction, or the opinions of the judges, they could not illustrate the question of Mrs Forrest's infidelity The writ of ne exeat was dated September 2, 1850, and signed John W. Edmonds, &c, the date of the Court, 11th September, 1850. (All these documents are in print) The injunction, at page 111, was read by Mr. Van Buren, dated 11th September, 1850.

The Chief Justice.—Is that injunction still in force?

Mr. Van Buren.—No, your honor; I was going to read the dissolution, page 255, 28th April, 1851. The date of the injunction was the 2d September, 1850.

Mr. Van Buren here said that he desired to offer some proof, or to have an admission of the number of motions from the 5th September, 1850, to July, 1851. He did not care if it was one a day, or one a week.

Mr. O'Conor said he would admit 500 per day, and that number was taken

The next evidence was the commission to examine Ann Flowers in New Orleans. The affidavit of Mr Forrest, in order to obtain the commission to examine Ann Flowers was next read, dated 21st May, 1851.

Mr Van Buren said he ought perhaps to offer some evidence as to the character of the house in Mercer-street. I do not know if it is charged to be an improper house. It is in a street which gives rise to much remark, and as I live there, why— (A laugh.)

Mr. O'Conor.—We shall show that a worse deed was to be enacted there than anything which has been charged against my client, and I don't know but the house will lose its character.

The Chief Justice said Mr. Van Buren had better wait and see it the other side offered any evidence about the house.

Mr. Van Buren then read from page 77 of the book the affidavit of Mrs F., dated 26th Sept., 1850, and then from a subsequent affidavit at page 242. This was in relation to a paper written by Mr Forrest, and signed by Mrs Forrest, but of which she kept no copy, and which she only read cursorily—"My mode of signing makes it easy to write above my signature, and it antedated."

Mr. Van Buren proposed to read from the book the affidavit of Mr. Forrest, page 138, folio 388 to 396.

Mr. O'Conor opposed this, unless he had an opportunity of examinins its relevancy. He had argued the same point before, and the court had ruled it out.

Mr. Van Buren insisted it was evidence in reply to a previous statement of Mrs. F. In particular she had not denied a certain affair at Cincinnati.

The Chief Justice said he had disposed of this matter before. The same reasons applied to the present proposition with respect to the reading of the affidavits of Mr. F., all of which she had denied. The Court could not see how they could be admitted, unless it was in explanation, the same as the Columello letter. All these statements of Mrs. Forrest were clear enough, and they could not be contradicted by what he had said. He has offered her affidavit, and he could not thereby offer his own, unless it was to make hers intelligible.

Mr. Van Buren next read from paper 38, which had been proven by Mr. Lawson:

"With the sincere and awful conviction that I now stand in the presence of Almighty God, I call him to witness and record the truth of what I now utter, and also that I utter it without mental reservation. I have never been unfaithful to the marriage bed: I have never at any time permitted any man whatever to take a liberty with me that might not be warranted in the conduct of the purest wife: that no man whatever has for a moment caused me to falter in my fidelity to my lawful husband: that the solemn vows of duty and affection and obedience to him have with the best of my ability been faithfully observed; I have never permitted the caress or caresses, the embrace or embraces of any other than than my lawful husband.

"I call God to witness and attest that no man has ever by word or action, with the least assent or connivance on my part, proposed, offered, or accomplished anything that might not have been said and done in the presence of my lawful husband. I never have, by intent of word or action, given any man cause to suppose that I could fail in my allegiance to my husband, or that my love for my husband had in any degree diminished.

"All this, in the presence of Almighty God, I swear; and if it be not true, may peace, comfort and happiness forsake me in this life, and forsake my soul forever in the life to come. CATHARINE N. FORREST.

JANUARY, 1849."

The Chief Justice asked if this was a sworn paper, and was told "no, but a declaration." The paper was then read to the Jury.

Mr Van Buren said he rested.

Mr. O'Conor called

Dr. Charles A. Lee.—Mr. O'Conor said he did so for the purpose of fixing a date; he proposed to give the date of Ann Dempsey's commitment to the House of Refuge

Mr. Van Buren said he objected to this, as the question as to Ann Dempsey was an irrelevant one.

Mr. O'Conor said he was not going to contradict or impeach her. She had declared herself as a most innocent, truthful, pure minded and very youthful girl at the time of the occurrences she has described as having happened at the house of Mrs Forrest. Now, it was quite competent for him (Mr. O'Conor) to show her to have been in of mature age, and directly upon the point that time. He was prepared with authorities, but was reluctant to quote them, as he wanted this witness to go, as he was a lecturer at Buffalo, and did not want to be detained. The learned gentleman then reviewed the testimony of Ann Flowers, in order to show that this testimony should be admitted.

The Chief Justice asked what was expected to be proven by this witness.

Mr. O'Conor said he proposed to assail her general character, and prove her age.

The Chief Justice said there could be no objection as to her age, but as to the other inquiry he should prefer hearing some more discussion before he admitted it.

Mr. Van Buren said he should not object to the evidence against her general character. As to her age, he thought that had better be proven by her mother. He could not agree to admit the evidence of that gentleman now, but he would consent to examine him *de bene esse*. He also objected to the proof that she was committed as a vagrant.

The Chief Justice said he did not see how the record could prove her age. It might prove a commitment, and that was very different from her saying that she went there.

Mr O'Conor said he proposed only to read the commitment signed Robert Taylor and James Palmer, Police Justices, Oct. 2 1850.

Mr. Van Buren refused to admit this without proof.

Dr. Lee examined—I am a medical teacher; my family reside at Prekskill; I formerly lived in Hudson-s reet in this city, I had a servant in my employ named Anna Dempsey; I knew her mother; it was in the year 1538.

Mr. Van Buren objected to this inquiry.

The Chief Justice said the question now submitted was, whether evidence of general character as far back as 1838 could be given. He did not remember as a rule of law that proof of bad or good character could be limited to any particular period down to the time of trial. Evidence admitted, but excepted to.

Q.—Did you become acquainted with the character of Ann?

A.—She was only in my employ ten days; of course I was not acquainted with her character, or I would not have employed her; her age she gave as 14 or 15. Her character was bad

Q.—Would you believe her on oath?

A.—Unless her character has changed materially I would not. I have not seen her since, I think, I took her up to the Upper Police Office.

The Chief Justice said he did not conceive it to be competent to show that Ann Flowers made an incorrect statement as to this particular transaction.

Q.—How many servants had you at that time?

Objected to.

Mr. O'Conor said he proposed to prove that Ann Flowers stole money from this witness; that she stole five half-eagles from Bridget; that Ann stole a watch from Miss Forbes; and that her whole story of her being the innocent receiver of the watch, &c., was untrue

Mr. Van Buren objected to this offer, and it was put in writing, and marked by the Judge, and the question was argued.

The Chief Justice said he did not think that this was competent. He thought where a party had drawn evidence from a witness so purely collateral, that another witness could not be called to contradict it.

[The evidence ruled out.]

No cross-examination by the other side.

Edwin L. Foster, sworn and examined by Mr. O'Conor.—I reside in Rochester. I am now engaged in the forwarding business. I have seen Edwin Forrest. I did know Josephine Clifton by sight.

Q.—Did you ever see Mr. Forrest in her company?

Objected to by Mr Van Buren, who wanted to know what they were going to prove

Mr. O'Conor said an unbecoming familiarity between them.

Mr. Van Buren said this ought to have been introduced some two weeks ago, when they were examining the case for the plaintiff.

Mr. O'Conor and Mr Van Buren argued this point *pro and con* at considerable length, and it was admitted by the Court.

Q.—Did you see those parties together in 1849?

A.—Yes, at Albany; at the theatre and at the Eagle tavern I saw them; I was stopping there at the time, sometime in the latter part of November or December; the fore part; I saw them in the morning, before breakfast; I saw Mr. F. come out of a door on the opposite side of the hall, where some out of a door on the opposite side of the hall, where some out of a door on the opposite side of the hall, where some my room was; he stepped forward a step or two to a room on the north side of that which he came out of; they were adjoining rooms; a person stepped to the door of the room he came out of, and gave some signal; he stepped back to the room, while in that position, shut my door and went to the stairs; I got to the head of the stairs, and started to go down; that brought them in front of me; the door was then closed; he was going to the other room; that's all I saw.

Q.—Did you get a sight of the person in the room?

A.—I saw her face; I supposed it to be Miss Clifton; I do believe it to be the face of Miss Clifton; Mr. Forrest was in his undress, with a cloak over his shoulders; he had nothing on but his linen, except his cloak.

By Mr. Van Buren.—This was between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning; this was in November or December, 1849. I cannot tell whether the signal was by preconcertation; it was something with the voice; I had seen them play in Albany the night before; I was not in the room of Miss Clifton; I am unable to say if it was a sitting-room or bed-room; I came to town the first or this month; I left Albany the first of January; in reading the report of this trial done day at Rochester, I mentioned this, and they headed me at Albany.

Mr. O'Conor.—Much to your surprise, I suppose?

Witness—Yes, it somewhat surprised me.

Mr. Van Buren.—Yes, and so it has me.

The Chief Justice inquired if there was any more evidence, and receiving a reply in the negative, his Honor observed that it was somewhat uncertain whether the room could be obtained for next week; but the jurors, the parties and their witnesses could assemble there, and some arrangement would be announced.

Mr. O'Conor wished the Court to notify that they were not in a theatre, and his Honor said he had tried to restrain the spectators into a becoming sense of propriety several times, but without much good result.

The Court then adjourned to Monday.

Further News by the Cherokee.

PANAMA.

We have news from Panama by this arrival to the 19th December.

The Government of New Granada has waived its contract with the United States for carrying the mails across the Isthmus, and the railroad company have entered into an arrangement for the performance of the services.

The freshet in the Chagres river had done considerable damage. At Cruces the water was thirty feet higher than the ordinary level of the river. At Gorgona, Wheeler's hotel was washed away.

The manumission of all the slaves in the Republic of New-Granada was to take place on the 1st of January, 1852. The emancipation act provides for a compensation to the owners.

The Panama star says that General Herrera has proclaimed a free pardon to all the persons, not officers, who were engaged in the late attempted revolution in New-Grenada. General Borrera is pardoned, on condition of his leaving the country for ten years. The other officers are banished for four years.

Mr. Rice, the American consul at Acapulco, Mexico, is dangerously ill with fever, and his recovery is considered doubtful.

The bark lading [illegible] at Panama, reports that the wreck of the whaler *Leaf*, from San Francisco for Mazatlan, was seen on Cape St. Lucas, full of water.—It is supposed that her passengers and crew, amounting to about forty, had taken to the boats and all perished.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Dates from the Sandwich Islands, to Nov. 1, have been received at San Francisco.

An effort is being made at Honolulu to establish an Episcopal Church. There is no priest on the islands, and a temporary provision has been made by which one of the citizens is to act as lay reader. The service of the Church of England is to be read regularly every Sunday. The first meeting was to have taken place on the 2d inst. In all the appropriate prayers the King of the Islands is to be prayed for, in his proper name. Subscriptions are to be collected for the yearly support of a clergyman. The first sermon was read by R. C. Willie, Esq., and was one written by the late Dr. Chalmers, from 1st Phillipians, chap. IV., verse 8th.

The prisoners engaged in the revolt, an account of which we gave a week or two ago, have been examined before Mr. Justice Harris, and were bound over for trial at the January term of the Superior Court.

SYDNEY.

By way of the Sandwich Islands we receive intelligence from Sydney to Sept. 1st, our previous dates having been to Aug. 22d. The *Polynesian* says the intelligence contained in the papers is not of special importance. The mining reports still continue favorable, and gold arrives in considerable quantities at Sydney, where it sells for £3 7s. 6d. per ounce. There is no diminution of arrivals at the mines. The grand haul made by Dr. Kerr was sold for £4,100, at the above price, after reserving some three pounds as specimens.

The total revenue for the quarter ending June 30, was £79,668, against the same period in 1850, showing a decrease of £2,642.

But there is a net increase of the aggregate revenues for the first half of the year of nearly £13,000, or more than 8 per cent.

MARRIED.

At New-Canaan, Conn., Dec. 23, by Rev. T. Smith, LEWIS E. P. SMITH, of New-York City, to ALMELVINA, eldest daughter of H. L. Ayres, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

In Philadelphia, on the 18th ult, at her mother's residence, Walnut-st, after a short illness, ANNA WILLEVINA, infant child of Moses Porter, of this City, and daughter of the late Joseph Stetson, Esq., of Quebec, Canada "East."

On Saturday evening, 3d inst., after a long and painful illness, Mrs ELIZABETH McKINNEY BLEAKLEY, wife of Andrew Bleakley, and daughter of the late John Dunscomb, aged 33 years, 3 months, and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, No. 46 Hammersly-st., whence the remains of the deceased will be conveyed to their last resting-place at Greenwood Cemetery.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.... JAN. 3

$500	U. S. 6s, '67	116¼	
5,000	Erie R.R. 1st mort.	109¼	
7,000	Erie Income	94	
5,000	do	94¼	
5,000	do	b30 94¼	
5,000	Hud R b. 1st mort.	105	
10,000	Virginia Coupons	105	
700	City 5s, '60	102	
2,000	Hud. R. R. 2d mort.	92	
1,000	Pennsylvania 5s	90¼	
10,000	do	90	
28	shs. Mechanics' Bk.	120	
20	Bank of Commerce	104	
5	Empire City Ins Co.	98	
40	Hudson River R.R.	63	
62	do	63¼	
70	do	30ds 63	
50	do	63	
50	do	30ds 65	
100	Del. & Hud. Cal	b60 100	
50	do	99¾	
50	do	cmos 99¾	
400	Harlem Railroad	67¼	
100	do	b60 68	

SECOND BOARD

$5,300	U S. 6s, '67	116¼	
100	Harlem Railroad	67	
60	Stonington Railroad	49¼	
25	Erie Railroad	90	
150	do	opg 79¾	
850	do	opg 79¾	
50	do	opg 80	
200	do	b60 81	
50	Erie Railroad	b60 80¼	
50	do	opg 80¾	
250	N. J. Zinc Co	32½	
50	do	b30 32¾	
300	Reading R R	opg 59	
50	North Am. Trust Co.	101	
20	Rutl. & Whitehall R R	79	

SUNDAY NIGHT, Jan. 4.

The business on the Stock Exchange yesterday was a fair one, both in amount and prices. Loans were more active, owing to the increased amount of money in the street, for dividends just paid out, seeking reinvestment. The interest office at the Sub-Treasury paid out $367,000 on Federal stocks. A lot of Virginia coupons, ex dividend sold at 105, and the sales of Erie incomes were large. Federal sixes of '67 brought 116¼. In the Railways, the fluctuations were ¼@1 ⅜ cent. Erie opened at 80½, sold up to 80¾, fell to 79¾ in the afterno on and closed 80½ bid for the opening, and 81¼ sales buyer 90 days. Reading, inactive through the day, was in demand at the very close, at 59½, on orders from Philadelphia, where the price touched 59¾. New Jersey sold largely at 11¾ to 12¼, closing 12, sales cash. Hudson River fell ¼@1, on the reported damage by overflow near the town of Hudson. Harlem steady in price, without activity. Nothing done in the Nicaragua shares.

The European accounts by the *Franklin* are three days later from Paris, two from London, and one from Liverpool. The French funds went up the day preceding the opening of the election, to 101¾ @ 102 for the fives, and next day fluctuated between 102¾ and 101.90. The threes touched 66. Consols in London were 96¾, an increase of ¼ on the *Africa*'s last quotation. Money continued easy, and speculation in mining and other shares a shade better. The sales of Cotton at Liverpool on Saturday, 20th, were 5,000 bales, at steady prices. Much more firmness is noticed in the Corn trade, arising from two causes—the probability of a less quantity of wheat and flour from this side, and the likelihood of diminished deliveries of wheat by the British farmers. No change is noted in the figures, but the tone of the trade "decidedly stronger."

The *Atlantic* brings three days later from Liverpool, two from London, and to Monday night, Dec. 22, from Paris. The *Atlantic* made a fine winter passage, having left Liverpool on Wednesday evening, and arrived this afternoon. The French funds were 1½ higher than Saturday's closing. The Fives opened on Monday, at 102¾ fell to 102.@90, again rose to 103¼, and closed in the evening at 103c. The Threes were 66¾. Bank Shares 2,610. The letters received at London from the Paris Bourse, continued to express the most entire conviction that a system of unqualified military repression will henceforth cause confidence to be maintained. Allusions are made, (says the *London Times*,) to the error of Louis Philippe in not using with sufficient energy the same means to insure the prosperity and repose of France, and it is plainly intimated that Louis Napoleon's perseverance in showing no toleration to his opponents, should include all persons to excuse or applaud whatever he may do." The English funds also advanced ¼ per cent., on the French news. Consols closing 97¼. The exchange between London and Paris was 25,17¾ sight, 25 at three months. Trade in the British manufacturing districts is, on the whole, "one of great congratulation." The employment was general, and of a character less fluctuating than hitherto. Woolens, Iron and Hosiery as well as Cotton goods, were doing well. The Irish Linen trade less active. There had been further and larger arrivals of Flour and Wheat from abroad, and better offering at home. These influences had depressed the market. Cotton at Liverpool was active, and the sales of Monday and Tuesday 20,000 Orleans middling 4¾; Uplands 4¼d.

The Circular figures for FLOUR at Liverpool, are, for Western Canal, 19s. 3d.@19s. 9d.; Canadian, 20s.@20s. 6d.; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 19s. 9d.@20s. 3d.; Ohio 20s. 6d.@21s. 6d.; Sour, 16s. 6d.@17s. 6d. WHEAT, 5s. @5s. 6d. for U. S. red; 5s. 7d.@6s. 3d. for Canadian and U. S. White. INDIAN CORN, yellow, 27s.@27s. 6d.; mixed 26s.@27s.; White 29s. 6d.@31s. 6d. Mr. McHenry's Circular of 23d, remarks: There is some appearance of a more active business in Breadstuffs. Speculators are anxious to purchase FLOUR at the late quotations. WHEAT is without alteration in value. White INDIAN CORN is worth 21s.; Yellow has receded to 27s. 6d. COTTON—The improved feeling still continues, and prices of the "middling" qualities have advanced ⅛d. ⅌ lb; the sales in three days reaching rather over 20,000 bags, including 4,500 on speculation. The business in Manchester has been limited this week—as is generally the case at Christmas—but prices have an upward tendency. Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., of same date, say that since their Circular by the *Africa*, "there has been a fair inquiry for COTTON, the sales for the four days ending this evening being 26,000 bales, with 3,500 to speculators, and 2,000 bales to exporters at the extreme quotations for low and middling qualities, while fair and upwards being in limited demand, some considerable sales have been made on rather easier terms: The CORN market is dull at last week's prices."

The *Journal of Commerce* is at fault in regard to our annual tables. To strike a general balance of trade was foreign to our purpose. *That* requires no "cyphering." Whether forty-five or sixty-five millions, the facts speak for themselves. Forty-five millions gold, nett, and twenty millions, at least, in state and corporate credits, sent to Europe in one year, and not one cent left to show for either, if we except a few thousand British rails, cheap at half the cost. Our annual figures had reference to the Commerce of this Port for 1851; an operation which, like a two-edged sword, seems to have cut right and left for the country, importing more goods and less gold; exporting more gold and less grain, the aggregate difference in values, as compared with 1850, being some fifty-six millions dollars.

But, quoth the *Journal*, 1, there is no general balance, because gold has paid it; 2, gold is not the standard, but an ordinary produce of trade. The first is fallacious in argument, and only half true in fact. Gold has *not* paid the balance. Millions in the shape of mortgaged credits have been added, and these have not ceased, although assuming a large and perpetual tax on the industry of the country for interest, to be paid promptly when possible, or postponed when impossible, at the lament of repudiation. The second is a self-definitive theory, as was with all practical results. The export of four-fifths of the gold derived from California, we have made, in this day of free goods, to swell the coffers of London and Paris, while the remaining fifth has not sufficed to keep the rates of interest in New-York within legal bounds, or the stock of gold in Bank, up to the standard of three years ago. The use of this California treasure has been withheld from the support of Home industry, and every preference given to foreign imports and foreign importers, and the circle of indebtedness enlarged a hundred millions on the Atlantic, while digging fifty millions on the Pacific for foreign use. We shall not predict the end, but merely suggest the end *may come*, and prove a disastrous one when it does come.

Money on call was in large supply yesterday, and very choice paper was in request. Exchange was dull, and few preparations for the next steamer. Mercantile bills were offered considerably under 10 ⅌ cent., but we hear of no alteration in Bankers rates. The Sub-Treasury received for duties and from other sources $95 469; disbursed $15,152, and had at close (exclusive of interest department), $1,365,392.

Cotton sales were 700 bales at irregular and rather lower prices. Flour was better under reduced supplies; State brands, $4 13@$4 31; Ohio, $4 43@ $4 62; Canadian, $4 43@$4 56; Jersey Meal, $3 25; Brandywine, $3 50. Wheat buyers held off, Genesee White, $1 10@$1 15 asked. Corn, 66c. The Freight engagements indicated some firmness to London and California; vessels nearly ready for the latter destination obtained 65@70 cents.

The Telegraph to New Orleans works badly. We have nothing later than 27th of December. Middling Cottons 7¼c., the stock 150,000 bales. Sugar was down ⅛ cent. Molasses 20¼. Pork dull at $13 75 for Mess.

The following letter relative to the late wonderful discoveries in Mariposa Co., California, was received by the last steamer. It is from a reliable source, and the statements, we are assured by one of our leading merchants can be depended upon.

BURNS' RANCHE, Nov. 5, 1851.

DEAR SIR.—I received yours of the 13th of September, which afforded me a great deal of pleasure. I am glad to hear that you have succeeded in purchasing different sets of machinery, and of the right size and power, for you may be assured that when it is in operation there can be fortunes upon fortunes made in a short time; and I feel very anxious to have it in operation as soon as possible. I suppose there are some to be found, even now, who doubt the existence of rich deposits in the quartz; but the time is not far distant when they will be *compelled* to believe. They certainly could not doubt one moment, were they actually on the spot, and see the richness of the veins that have been opened in California, particularly on the Ranche and vicinity. I am compelled to stop and witness one of the most wonderful sights that ever has been heard of in the way of a rich deposit. My partner has just returned from *Bear Valley* about four miles east of the Ranche. He brought with him one and a quarter lb of dirt or decomposed quartz taken from the recently-discovered vein in that place, from which 1½ lb he obtained $51. Incredible as it may seem it is the *truth*. The place where it is found is a large mountain of gold, comparatively speaking, about 500 yards wide, the length unknown, though it has been prospected for about half a mile, and the amount taken by my partner is the average to the pound of all the dirt that has been taken from the vein. There are more than fifty men who, to my certain knowledge, have made already a *small fortune* within two or three days.

There is at the present moment a great excitement about it, as it has just commenced to be noised around. It is the general impression that the same gold lead runs through this Ranche. It is thought that Col. Gaines' vein is the continuation of that rich discovery, and we are certain that Honeycomb vein, belonging to the Burns' Ranche Gold Mining Co, also, is the continuation of it from Col Gaines' vein. Two men who are working the Gaines vein with Townies only, took out last week from a pocket in that vein thirteen thousand dollars in about two hours. I saw the gold myself. It was taken out of a space not over three feet square, underneath the dip of the vein. I tell you, friend ——, I am dreadfully uneasy; for I am satisfied there are hundreds of fortunes right in sight of the house and running through the Ranche, and all it wants is the proper machinery to work the veins. I have been all through the northern mines and the southern, and I find this is *the* spot, and the richest in California; and all that is needed now, is extensive machinery. &c., &c."

There were very large sales Vermont Central shares at Boston on Saturday on seller's option, opening at 25 and selling down to 24¾ at the early board. A telegraphic dispatch speaks of a current rumor of repudiation by the Board of Directors of certain collateral bonds of the Company.

At Cincinnati on Saturday, Flour sold at $3. Exchange on New-York ¼ of 1 prem.

New-York Provision Market.... JAN. 3.

Pork is still more abundant, and has again declined, without attracting much attention. The sales are under 250 bbls; clear Mess, @ $16, new River do. $15@ $15 12½; old Western do $14 62½@ $14 75; new River Prime, $13 75@ $13 87½; old Western do. $13 37½@ $13 87½ ⅌ bbl. Dead

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (Sundays excepted,) at the office, No. 113 Nassau-street, corner of Ann-street, and will be issued on the day of publication to City Subscribers, at ONE CENT a copy, or SIX CENTS per week. Single copies may be had at the counters of the News Rooms in the City. Subscribers, whose terms expire, will please call for their papers at the Counting Room, and pay for the same, or they will be stopped. Single copies, for mailing, FOUR DOLLARS a year; five copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS; ten copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, and five copies for FIFTY DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted,) at 2 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every Saturday Morning, at the low prices of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I....NO. 94. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

The members elect of the Common Council assembled at the City Hall yesterday, for the purpose of being sworn into office. At 12 o'clock His Honor Mayor KINGSLAND appeared in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, and administered the oath of office to the new members.

After they had been sworn in, Mr. DOUGHERTY, of the Nineteenth Ward, presented to the Mayor a paper purporting to be the oath required from an Alderman, and stated that he claimed to be the duly elected Alderman of the Nineteenth Ward. The papers were handed to the Clerk, and, on motion, Alderman STUYVESANT, of the Third Ward, was appointed President *pro tem.*

On motion, the roll was called, and every member answered to his name.

The Board then proceeded to the election of a President—Ald. TWEED and Ald. WARD being appointed tellers:

Richard T. Compton	15	Wesley Smith	2
Blank	2	O. Sturtevant	1

The Chair declared RICHARD T. COMPTON duly elected President of the Board.

The President appointed Ald. BARD and Ald. ALVORD a Committee to conduct the President elect to the chair.

Ald. COMPTON briefly addressed the Members of the Board, thanking them for the honor they had conferred upon him.

On motion of Ald. TIEMAN, DAVID T. VALENTINE was appointed Clerk of the Board of Aldermen.

On motion, JOHN H. CHAMBERS was elected Deputy Clerk.

CHARLES J. DOUGHERTY was appointed First Assistant Clerk; THOMAS J. MUNDAY, 2d Assistant Clerk; WILLIAM D. SCALLY, Messenger; and NICHOLAS SEABRIST, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Ald. DENMAN and Ald. STUYVESANT were appointed a Committee to announce to the Board of Assistants the organization of the Board of Aldermen.

Ald. CORNELL and Ald. WARD were appointed a Committee to announce to the Mayor the organization of the Board.

The Rules of the former Board were then adopted for the present.

The ANNUAL MESSAGE from the Mayor was received, and, on motion, it was laid upon the table, and the usual number ordered to be printed.

Ald. STUYVESANT presented a paper from Mr. DOOLEY claiming to be the Alderman elect from the Nineteenth Ward. The paper was referred to a special committee of three, consisting of Ald. STUYVESANT, Ald. TIEMAN and Ald. BARD.

The Board then adjourned until 5 o'clock.

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

TO THE HON. COMMON COUNCIL:—The Charter of the City making it the duty of the Mayor to communicate to the Common Council, at least once in each year, a general statement of the situation and condition of the city, in relation to its government, finances and improvements, and to recommend such measures connected with the police, health, cleanliness, and ornament of the city, and the improvement of the government and finances, as he shall deem expedient. It also requires the heads of the various departments of the city government to submit to the Common Council on the first Monday in January, in each year, a detailed account of the receipts and expenditures, as well as a statement of the general condition of their respective departments. As these official statements are accompanied by such suggestions as the matured experience of the heads of the departments dictates, it will not be necessary that I should do more than submit such general observations on those topics as have suggested themselves to my mind.

First in importance stand the financial concerns of the city, the variety and magnitude of which justly entitle them to your careful consideration, with the view to the best and wisest mode of administering them in the most economical and advantageous manner.

The condition of the city debt will be so fully set forth in the annual Report of the Controller, that I will present at this time only the annexed brief statement, furnished me by that officer. The amount for city and county purposes, for which application must be made to the Legislature for authority to levy, will be two millions four hundred and thirty-six thousand six hundred and fifty dollars, ($2,436,650) and the whole amount of tax of 1852, for city, county and State, will be three millions five hundred and one thousand eight hundred and six dollars and thirty-three cents, ($3,501,806 33) which is an increase, over the levy of 1851, of five hundred and seventy-seven thousand three hundred and ten dollars and thirty-nine cents, ($577,310 39.)

Included in this is the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars for deficiency of tax of 1851, and the large amount of six hundred and sixty-five thousand, one hundred and fifty-six dollars and thirty-three cents ($665,156 33,) to be raised by tax in the County of New-York, for educational purposes for the year 1852, being an increase in this item of expenditure alone of two hundred and seventeen thousand, six hundred and sixty-eight dollars and eighty-five cents ($217,668 85) over 1851.

FUNDED CITY DEBT REDEEMABLE FROM TAXATION.

6 per cent. Building Loan Stock No 2—Payable	Feb. 1, 1853				$50,000 00
6 do.	do.	do.	Feb. 1,	1853	50,000 00
6 do.	do.	do.	do	1854	50,000 00
6 do.	do.	do.	do.	1855	50,000 00
6 do.	do.	do.	do.	1856	50,000 00
6 do.	Wash.-square Iron Railing Stock—Payable Nov. 1, 1852				5,000 00
5 do.	do.	do.	Nov. 1,	1852	5 000 00
Total					$260 000 00

In addition to the above there have been issued, since Aug. 1st, the following:

5 per cent. Public Building Stock No. 3—Payable Nov. 1, 1857					$50,000 00
5 do.	do.	do.	Nov. 1,	1858	50 000 00
5 do.	do.	do.	do.	1859	50,000 00
Total					$150,000 00
New-York City 5 per cent. Stocks for docks and slips—Payable Nov. 1, 1867					$50,000 00
do.	do.	do.	Nov. 1,	1868	50 000 00
do.	do.	do.	do	1869	50 000 00
do.	do.	do.	do.	1870	50 000 00
do.	do.	do.	do.	1871	50,000,00
do.	do.	do.	do.	1872	50,000 00
Total					$300,000 00
Permanent City Debt redeemable from the Sinking Fund.					
5 per cent. Public Building Stock, redeemable	1858				515,000 00
5 per cent. Building Loan Stock, No 3,	1870				50,000 00
5 per cent. Fire Indemnity Stock,	1868				6,525 00
5 per cent. Water Loan Stock,	1858				3,000,000 00
5 do.	do.	do.	1860		2,500,000 00
5 do.	do.	do.	1870		3,000,000 00
5 per cent. Water Stock of	1845,	1875			255,600 00
5 per cent. Water Loan Stock,	1860				2 147,000 00
5 and 6 per cent. Croton Water Stock,	1890				859,000 00
7 per cent. Water Loan Stock,	1852				889,267 00
7 per cent. Water Loan Stock,	1857				990 488 00
Total					$14,578,908 00

WHARVES AND PIERS.

The amount of revenue derived during the past year from the wharves and piers owned by the city has not varied essentially from that set forth in the last annual communication of the Controller. The amount appropriated and expended during the year for building and extending wharves and piers, and for repairs, alterations, and additions, was $250,000, of which the sum of $116,000 was appropriated for building the bulkhead at the foot of Gansevoort-street.

In addition to this sum, the Common Council were authorized by an act of the Legislature, passed at its last session, to raise the further sum of $500,000 on account of wharves and piers, by the issue of stock of the last amount. $300,000 have already been appropriated, making a total of $800,000, expended and appropriated for account of wharves and piers, in one year; while the revenues therefrom, during the same period, amount only to the sum of $97,706 41, exclusive of those used for ferry purposes.

In view of these facts, I see no reason to change the opinion which I have heretofore expressed, that the interests of the City, as well as those of commerce, would be greatly promoted by a sale of such of the wharves and piers as are not required for public purposes.

The value of this species of property now held by the city would be greatly enhanced under the management of individual enterprise, and the amount of taxes to which it would become subject in private hands, would materially increase the city revenue, while the proceeds of the sale, invested as a sinking fund, would largely contribute to the payment of the city debt.

If, however, your honorable body should decide against the expediency of adopting these suggestions, I would invoke your attention to the propriety of imposing a small wharf tax on all goods landed on them.

This system is pursued in other cities with manifest advantage, and I see no reason why it may not be adopted with equal benefit in ours.

The bulkhead on the extension line in front of the Corporation property between Gansevoort and Twelfth-street is finished, but the filling in will probably not be completed within two or three years. It is estimated that when they shall be done the land thus made will produce a large sum over and above the cost of the improvement.

No provision exists for the repairing of piers which are owned solely by individuals, or in which the Corporation have but a partial interest. The rights and powers of the Common Council in this respect should be more clearly defined, the statutes being entirely silent on the subject of repairs to wharves and piers. This would save much trouble, delay, and vexatious litigation.

STREETS AND AVENUES.

The opening and extending of streets and avenues is under the control of the department having charge of the wharves and piers, and a very large amount of work has been accomplished during the year. The extension of the 2nd avenue will probably be completed and the road ready for travel in about one year.

The Eighth avenue is nearly completed to the width of 40 feet as far as 155th-street. Broadway will very shortly be regulated and opened for travel to its junction with the 10th avenue at 71st street; and the Sixth avenue is now completed to 57th-street.

The plan of rounding the corners of the streets crossing Broadway below the Park has been tested at the intersections of John and Fulton streets, and has proved to be so decidedly advantageous, I would recommend that it be continued with all the streets intersecting that great thoroughfare below the Park; for without encroaching in any sensible degree upon the sidewalks, much greater space is afforded for vehicles to turn in and out of the cross streets.

LAMPS AND GAS.

The operations of the bureau of lamps and gas have been conducted during the past year with a view to afford the greatest public accommodation, and a very large amount of new work has been completed.

The additional number of gas lamps erected and lighted during the year, by the two gas companies, is eleven hundred and twenty-six, (1126,) which, added to the number last year, makes the total number of gas lamps now lighted, six thousand six hundred and ninety-six, (6696.) There are quite a number now set that are not lighted, in consequence of the winter weather preventing the gas companies from laying the service pipes. The whole number of oil lamps now lighted is 5602, making the total number of gas and oil lamps, twelve thousand two hundred and ninety-eight. The superiority of gas over oil, whether considered in respect to economy or utility, has been so generally acknowledged, as not to require any further demonstration, and I desire to commend the policy of the head of this bureau in substituting gas for oil throughout the city as soon as practicable. I would again urgently urge upon the Common Council the necessity for making provision to light the wharves and piers with gas.

From the darkness which pervades all these localities, accidents terminating fatally have been of frequent occurrence, while it almost seems to invite depredations upon the shipping, as well as upon the various goods which are of necessity sometimes left upon the wharves at night. The late efficient head of this department was most urgent in his efforts to have this part of the city lighted with gas, and if any arguments are needed to enforce its necessity, I would refer your honorable body to the suggestions on this subject embodied in his last annual report. I believe that mains are now laid along the line of South and West-streets, and there exists, therefore, no reason why this portion of the City should not be at once lighted with gas, especially as the existing contract with the New-York Gas Company requires that they should light all streets with gas as fast as mains are laid therein. This subject has been commended to your notice by the Chief of police, whose position affords peculiar facilities for knowing and appreciating the necessity for lighting the wharves and piers.

STREET PAVING.

This subject has attracted very great attention during the past few years, and many experiments have been made with a view of securing some smooth, permanent and economical substitute for the cobble stone pavement now laid throughout the city (except that portion which has been laid with the Russ or Perine pavement), and which experience abundantly demonstration to be entirely inadequate to resist the constantly increasing travel over great thoroughfares. The Perine pavement, as laid in Broadway, between Franklin and White-streets, has failed to answer the expectations of the inventor or the purposes for which it was laid down.

The only new pavement which has thus far been tested with any promise of usefulness, is that known as the Russ pavement, laid in Broadway from the Battery to Chambers-street. In point of durability it is undoubtedly the best yet laid down. But the complaint is very general that the surface is soon worn so smooth as to render the travel over it dangerous to horses. How far the grooving, adopted in other portions more recently laid down, will obviate this objection, remains to be tested; but if this cause of complaint continues to exist against the grooved pavement (and it has already been strongly remonstrated against on this ground) it presents a most serious obstacle to its further use, especially in those portions of the city where any grade has to be overcome. The expense of this species of pavement is very great, although I am free to admit that if it shall continue as durable as it has thus far proved, it will be in the end the most economical, as it requires fewer repairs than any other pavement yet tested.

I do not, however, subscribe to the policy of giving to any one species of pavement such an entire monopoly as has been granted to this one. I am informed that a pavement equally durable, with a surface as even, and possessing all the advantages of the Russ pavement, is laid in other cities at a cost of less than $3 50 per square yard; while that recently laid on our main thoroughfare costs $6 50 per yard. I know that during the past year, applications have been made to the Common Council by practical paviors, who claim to have had years of experience in the cities of Europe, for leave to lay down a pavement, which they allege shall be as durable and as serviceable as the Russ pavement, for about $3 per yard; and I am not informed that any notice has been officially taken of this application. I cannot discover any reason why this permission should be withheld, especially as a contract was readily awarded for another species of pavement at an exorbitant price, which had already been condemned by the voice of the entire community.

I have no desire to detract from the merits of the Russ pavement, but I do not think it judicious policy to exclude every other from competition with it.

The Eastern portion of our city is rapidly growing in population, but the great thoroughfares leading to that section have thus far been entirely neglected; while the residents and tax payers there have been called upon to pay a large proportion of the expense incurred in testing experiments in Broadway. This is not only oppressive but unjust. Chatham-street, from the Park to its junction with the Bowery, is a thoroughfare scarcely second in importance to Broadway, and it is very frequently obstructed by the necessity for repairs to the pavements. It seems to me that it would only be an act of justice to afford to the Eastern section of the city some of the benefits of the improvements in paving, the utility of which has been demonstrated at so great an expense on the more favored but scarcely more important Western thoroughfare.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

The Croton Aqueduct Department has been fully and beneficially employed during the past year. About thirteen miles of street mains, for the distribution of water, have been laid since the commencement of operations last Spring, which in two and three quarters miles more than was contemplated by the Superintendent, and yet this large increase over the estimated amount of work has been effected by means of the original appropriation for that purpose, and a small surplus remains on hand.

Nearly two miles of public sewers have been built, and three thousand two hundred and fifty feet of culverts have been constructed, with 150 receiving basins.

The income derived from the water rents, payable to the sinking fund, has reached $448,000, being within $10,000 of the amount received last year, notwithstanding the deduction made in the rates by the ordinance framed in March last, which was estimated to be equal to an aggregate of $45,000 per year. This exhibits a great increase in the number of water takers, and indicates an annual augmentation of the revenues to be derived from the same.

The department is now thoroughly organized in all its bureaus, and its efficiency in the discharge of its varied and important duties, commends it to the confidence of the public. For a more detailed statement of its operations, I refer your honorable body to the annual report which will be laid before you.

The subject of assessments for sewers is so ably treated in a communication from the President of the Croton Aqueduct Department, (which will be found as Doc. No. 55) that I can add nothing to the weight of the arguments and reasons therein set forth for a radical change in the present system of laying and collecting these assessments. The single fact therein stated, that out of assessments to the amount of $463,533 20 for various works, the contractors only received $433,046 91, the balance, $50,466 29, being paid to surveyors, inspectors, assessors and collectors, should convince every one of the manifest injustice done to property owners, and warn us not to continue a system so unjust and oppressive in its operations.

In accordance with suggestions submitted by me in my first annual communication, an ordinance has been passed providing for payment to contractors by instalments, as the work progresses, instead of compelling them to await the collection of assessments as heretofore. By this mode, parties of small means, but good practical workmen, will be put upon a par with others possessing abundant capital, and by whom nearly all the larger contracts have hitherto been monopolized, and who were thus enabled, by the aid of capital, not only to put down competition, but to compel the city to pay a much larger sum for the work than it was actually worth.

MARKETS.

I have long been impressed with the necessity for some change in the system of management of the public markets. And the experience of the past year has strengthened the conviction before entertained.

The real estate owned by the city and occupied for market purposes, is valued at $1,109,000, exclusively of the buildings, which is a very moderate estimate, while the revenue derived therefrom, including rent of cellars, amounted in the year 1850 to $61,500. If we deduct the $9,000 paid for clerk hire and cleaning, and the amount paid for repairs during the year, the amount of rent would be greatly reduced, if not entirely swallowed up.

The amounts received and expended during the past year, it is believed, have not materially differed from those of the previous year. As the markets are at present managed, they are an actual tax upon the treasury, instead of being, as they should be, and as they are in other cities, a source of revenue. If the present system is to remain in operation, and the same state of unproductiveness continued, the propriety of disposing of most of the markets by sale, and permitting the establishment of more numerous places for the sale of meats, &c., will in my judgment scarcely admit of a doubt.

Numerous accidents having occurred during the past year, from the practice of driving cattle through the streets, at times when they are thronged with vehicles and pedestrians, I was induced to invite the attention of your predecessors to the necessity of making some provisions to guard against it, and an ordinance was, as I have been informed, prepared in accordance with these suggestions. But as it has never been acted on, I would again call attention to the subject and urge the adoption of some suitable measures and secure our citizens and community against the dangers and accidents which arise from such practices.

FARE.

In the month of May last, I had the honor to submit to the Common Council, a communication suggesting the expediency of setting apart some portion of this island as a public park, to be laid out on a scale commensurate with our rapidly-increasing population, and one which would afford to our citizens more ample accommodations for relaxation and exercise than they now enjoy. In accordance with these suggestions, application was made to the Legislature, and an Act was passed at the Special Session in July, authorizing the Common Council to take for the purpose of a public park, the grounds lying between Sixty-sixth and Seventy-sixth-streets, and the Third-avenue and East River. Application was made to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners to estimate and award the amounts to be paid to the several owners of the property thus to be applied, in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The right of the Common Council to proceed under this law—as it had been framed, was contested in the Supreme Court by some of the owners of property interested, and a decision was rendered adverse to the appointment of Commissioners under the then existing law, as will be seen by an examination of the opinion delivered by Judge Edmonds.

Under these circumstances, and for the reasons stated in the communication above mentioned, to which I would respectfully refer, as setting forth my views on this subject in detail, I would suggest that renewed application be made to the Legislature at its present session for the enactment of a law which will meet the exigencies of the case.

It is a matter of deep regret to all parties interested in the proposed improvement, that the contractor for extending the Second-avenue to Harlem, should have deemed it necessary to open that avenue through the site which a great majority of our constituents, as well as deliberate judgment of their immediate representatives, had fixed upon, as the most suitable upon the island for the new park, thus marring many of the natural beauties of the location.

I trust that prompt action with reference to this important act may be had by your honorable body, and that a measure which seems to have been demanded by the great majority of our citizens, and the policy and expediency of which would scarce admit of a doubt, shall not longer be delayed.

CLEANING STREETS.

The condition of the streets during the past year with respect to cleanliness, it is believed, has been generally satisfactory, and where exceptions have afforded grounds for the charge of apparent neglect, I am assured that the fault has not been justly chargeable to the department, having supervisors of them, but it is mainly attributable to the indulgence extended to contractors, who have been permitted, without the imposition of any penalty in direct violation of law, to encumber the streets. This has formed one of the greatest obstacles to the proper cleaning of the streets, and has been a fruitful source of complaint.

I desire in this connection to renew the suggestions made in my first annual communication, that all contractors should be required, under proper penalties, to complete the work undertaken within the time specified in their contracts. The most liberal allowance may be made so as to cover all ordinary exigencies, but contractors should be held to a rigid adherence to the terms of their agreement. The streets are now permitted to be incumbered for weeks after the expiration of the time fixed for the completion of the work, and the only penalty imposed is the payment of the wages of an inspector. If all contracts provided that the work should be completed within the time specified, under such a penalty as would insure adherence to the stipulation; and the further provision also to be enforced by a penalty that the rubbish should be cleaned up to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Streets, such fact to be certified by him, the City would save annually thousands of dollars now paid for performing work really be onging to the contractors, and the complaints as to the condition of many of the streets, by reason of incumbrances left by contractors, would be less frequent, and not so well founded in justice as they have been.

THOROUGHFARES

The attention of the Common Council for many years past has been directed to the crowded state of the great thoroughfares, and the necessity of adopting some remedial measures has been earnestly urged upon them.

At an early period of the year just past, this subject received the attention and consideration of the Common Council, and at a later period a report and resolutions were adopted, authorizing certain parties therein designated to construct railroads solely for city travel through the 6th and 8th-avs., commencing at the intersection of Chambers-st. and West Broadway. Owing probably to the lateness of the season when this privilege was granted, no steps were taken, by the parties interested, to avail themselves of it during that year, but I am informed that one of them will be commenced as early in the Spring as practicable, and finished without any unnecessary delay.

How far these measures will tend to the relief of Broadway remains to be tested. I adhere to the opinion heretofore expressed by me officially, that a manifest advantage would be gained by the public, on the score of convenience, if not more than two lines of omnibusses were permitted to run below the Park; and these to be owned jointly by the proprietors of the various lines whose termination is now fixed south of Cortlandt-st. There are, in the city, 597 licensed omnibusses, of which 388 are permitted to run to the Bowling Green or South Ferry; and by taking from this portion of the route all except some 10 or 20 stages, the street would be rendered passable, without danger to life or limb, which can scarcely be said of it under present circumstances, and the public would be as well accommodated as they are by the present arrangement.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Fire Department is one of the most important of any connected with the City Government, and I am happy to be enabled to say that its condition and efficiency are such as to entitle it to a continuance of the confidence and warm regard of all who can estimate the value of the voluntary services rendered by its gallant members.

STREET CHILDREN.

The public charitable institutions of this city are conducted on a scale commensurate with the number and character of its inhabitants and no portion of our annual taxes is more cheerfully paid than that appropriated to these institutions. But there is one class to whom the hand of relief and protection is not so widely extended as it might be. I allude to the immense number of poor children who throng our thoroughfares by day and by night, some of them real objects of charity, truly deserving, because truly needing that aid they so piteously implore;—others, and truth compels me to say, a great majority are apt pupils in the school of vice, licentiousness, and theft, who, if permitted thus to grow up, will constitute a large portion of the inmates of our prison.

The cases of such as these demand the attention of the City Government, and he who shall devise some plan by which the thousands of children in our midst, growing up in habits of vice and licentiousness, may be reclaimed, and taught to value their responsibilities and powers, will be a public benefactor.

This subject is one which needs no argument to enforce its importance, and in thus bringing it to your attention, I feel assured that the necessity of early and effectual remedies for an evil of such magnitude, will receive your prompt and earnest consideration.

THE ARMORY.

The new armory of the first division of New-York State Militia, on the N. E. corner of Elm and White streets, has been put under contract for the purpose of providing a depot for the field pieces used by the division on ordinary occasions, with the necessary equipments, &c., and to provide a suitable plan for the assembling of the division upon any emergency, for the purpose of aiding the civil authorities, should their services be required.

This building was absolutely required for the accommodation of this invaluable body, in consequence of the removal of the state arsenal with all the field artillery to Yorkville,—a distance of four miles and a half from the City Hall, which rendered the artillery entirely useless, in case of any sudden emergency,—and which for ordinary parades required the artillerymen to march 10 miles to procure their guns, and return them after parade.

The removal of the arsenal, and the appropriation of the ground to the New Haven Railroad Company, rendered some new place of assemblage necessary in case of sudden orders, in the night time, or in case of inclement weather, upon the requisition of the public authorities, and they have very properly appropriated a location in the most central part of the city, and one which appears to meet the views of the military, whose services are always as promptly as they are efficiently rendered.

In a city like New-York, which is continually growing, a greater amount of labor is required on the part of legislators, than in an old town which has attained its maximum growth.

Untiring industry, and constant vigilance, guided by sound discretion, will be exacted of us by our constituents, and it should be our aim to carry with us on our retirement from the cares and toils of public life, a consciousness of meriting the same confidence and regard which was bestowed upon us at its commencement, and this can only be attained by a zealous, faithful and impartial discharge of the high and responsible duties devolved upon us.

A. C. KINGSLAND, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1852.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.

Long before the hour arrived for this branch of the new City Government to be sworn in and organize, the hall leading to the Council Chamber was densely crowded with the sovereign people, all anxious to gain admittance and witness the proceedings. In the meantime, the old Board of Assistants convened again, and held their last session, with the following members present: J. B. ALVORD, President.

MARRATT, III. Ward.	WARD, XV. Ward.
BOYCE, IV. Ward.	BOLSTER, XVI. Ward.
J. B. WEBB, VII. Ward.	ELY, XVII. Ward.
JAMES WEBB, VIII. Ward.	EDWARDS, XXI. Ward.
WESLEY SMITH, XI. Ward.	

The minutes of Saturday's Session being read and approved, a committee of two, consisting of Messrs. MARRATT and EDWARDS, were then appointed to wait upon his honor the Mayor, with a view of inquiring whether he had any further communication to make before this Board adjourned. Hon. Mayor Kingsland informed them he had not, and in conclusion he individually and collectively wished them future happiness and prosperity, both in this world and the next.

Quarter-past 12 *o'clock.*—At this hour, Hon. Mayor KINGSLAND preceded the new Board of Assistants and entered the Chamber, for the purpose of being sworn into office and organizing for legislation. All the members elect (except Assistant Alderman BARKER of the Fifteenth Ward, who is unavoidably absent in the State of South Carolina) were present, and by request of His Honor the Mayor, stood within the circle, when each of them repeated the oath, as spoken by Hon. A. C. KINGSLAND, Mayor. Annexed is the oath:

"I do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the constitution of the State of N. Y., and will faithfully discharge the duties of Assistant Alderman of the city of New York, according to the best of my ability."

Upon the members taking their seats, Mr. Scott, the Clerk, called over their names, and Assistant Alderman MARRATT, of the Third Ward, was chosen president *pro tem.* They then balloted for President; JONATHAN TROTTER of the Seventeenth Ward having received the greatest number of votes, he was declared duly elected as President of this Board for the ensuing year. Another balloting then took place for Clerk, and resulted in the selection of EDWARD SANDFORD. NICHOLAS M. SLIDELL was unanimously chosen Sergeant at arms. Previous to these officers being selected, the President was conducted to the chair by a committee of two, and addressed the Board as follows:

Gentlemen of the Board of Assistant Aldermen:

In entering upon the duties of the Chair to which you have called me, I can offer, as a pledge for their faithful performance, but the limited experience acquired in another responsible municipal office in a neighboring city, and hence I shall require your forbearance and support. As, under the organization of your city government, the periods at which our sessions shall commence are specified, and as their duration should not be unnecessarily prolonged, punctuality in our attendance, and the strict observance of due order, will certainly best insure the requisite dispatch. The great and diversified interests of this city, surpassing in extent and variety those of any city on the continent, will demand of those who are charged with its legislation, prudence, industry, vigilance and economy; for our constituents are intelligent, jealous of their rights and opposed to unnecessary taxation. The jurisdiction of the Common Council extends to the supervision of institutions of every character, moral, commercial, political, financial, sanitory—indeed there is scarcely a subject of civilized government which has not at various periods occupied the attention of our municipal rulers, and when we reflect upon the immense population who look to us for wise legislation and for the maintenance of order, for the security of life and property, we may all well commence our duties with some distrust of our abilities to meet the wishes of our constituents; nevertheless, the path of duty is plain, our laws are not complicated, and if we bring to our sessions the resolution to do our duty, without fear, favor or affection of any kind, beyond the rules by which we are voluntarily bound, we shall have the satisfaction of having endeavored to fulfill the purposes of our election, and that should be to every public man, sufficient incitement and reward. Tendering, gentlemen, my acknowledgment for the honor conferred upon me, and relying upon your assistance in the discharge of the functions of the office of President of this Board, I promise my earnest and zealous coöperation in all measures you may devise for the general weal of the city.

Here a committee from the other Board entered and informed this Board that they had now organized, and were ready to receive any communication.

A lengthy annual message was then received from Hon. Mayor KINGSLAND, and the reading of it ordered, but when Mr. JOHN G. DOANE had read a few pages, the further reading was dispensed with, and the usual number of the document ordered to be printed.

Assistant Alderman MARRATT, of the Third Ward, here arose, and presented a protest against the election of the Member from the Nineteenth Ward, which, on motion, was laid on the table, and the Board adjourned.

At five o'clock, the members re-assembled, when the President took the Chair. The business transacted was limited to the receiving an apology for non-attendance from the Assistant Alderman of the Fifteenth Ward, and an invitation from a military company.

The Board adjourned to meet on Tuesday, at 5, P. M.

NEW-YORK CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY.—'*Un Jour de Carneval la Seville*,' '*Two Bonapocattles*' and '*All that Glitters is not Gold*.'
NIBLO'S.—'*M. Deshabmann*,' '*Elopement*' and '*Comfort's Gift*.'
METROPOLITAN HALL.—*Concert by the Hutchinson Family.*
OPERA HOUSE.—*Performances by Prof. Anderson.*
STOPPANI HALL.—*World's Fair now open every evening.*
AMERICAN MUSEUM.—*Open day and evening.*
SOCIETY LIBRARY.—*Two Living Aztec Children.*

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—The new Board of Aldermen met last evening, pursuant to order. The following, offered by Ald. Tieman, was adopted:

Whereas, the meetings of the Common Council, held after the 31st of December, 1851, were illegal, inasmuch as the monthly term had expired on that date, and the Common Council was not called together as prescribed by the Charter, therefore be it

Resolved, if the Board of Assistant Aldermen concur, that the Controller be, and is hereby directed not to pay any monies, or enter into any contracts that may have been ordered at either of said meetings, until further directed by the Common Council. Also, be it

Resolved, That the above resolution be, and the same shall be, applicable to the Heads of each Department, until further notice.

A resolution, by Ald. Tieman, was adopted, directing the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies to withhold his signature from any contract for the rebuilding of Washington Market, until further directed. The same Alderman offered a resolution, directing the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies not to enter into any new contract for laying any more of the block-stone pavement in Broadway, until further directed by the Common Council, which was referred to a Committee consisting of Aldermen Tweed, Tieman and Ward.

The ordinance concerning the apportionment of the Police, adopted in February, 1851, was repealed, on the adoption of a resolution by Ald. Bard. Resolutions were adopted, directing the Controller to report to the Board the amount paid for salaries in 1849, 1850, and 1851. Directing the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, the Street Commissioner, and Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, to report to the Board an exhibit of their accounts, and business transacted in their offices, since the organization of the Departments to the present time. The Board, on motion of Ald. Doherty, adjourned to Wednesday.

POLICE CHANGES.—Within the past few days several changes have taken place in the police department of our city, and among them, are the following: Jacob B. Marlow, formerly Street Inspector of the 8th Ward, has been promoted to the second Assistant Captaincy of said district, in place of Hart B. Weed, resigned.....Assistant Captain Moneypenny, of the Fifth patrol district, has resigned, and the appointment of W. Martin, Esq., in his place, was confirmed by his Honor, Mayor Kingsland. Capt. Moneypenny has accepted the office of Dock Inspector. His successoris a thorough-going and efficient man, and well qualified for the situation he has been called to take.....In the 17th Ward, Captain John W. Salters has resigned with a view of entering into other business, and his place was filled by the appointment of H. W. Hart.

THE FIRE IN GOLD-STREET.—The loss sustained by different parties by the fire on Sunday evening is thus stated:

J. & C. Fisher	$29,000	Insured for	$11,000
Henry Defiot & Co	4,500	Insured for	2,500
Longbotham & Jenkins	1,000	Fully insured,	
C. W. Field & Co	2,000	Fully insured.	
Jesse Delano	1,000	Fully insured.	
Howe, Gore & Van Mater	7,000	Insured for	200
Tips & Co	1,000	Fully insured.	

These losses do not include the loss of the buildings.

The paper warehouse of Cyrus W. Field & Co., No. 11 Cliff-street, was not injured by the fire Sunday night, except to a slight extent by smoke and water; they are insured for $85,000.

ACCIDENT IN CLINTON-STREET.—Yesterday morning, an aged lady by the name of Mrs. Isabella McQuade, was severely injured in Clinton-street, near Delancey, by slipping, and falling on the icy side-walk. The bones of her left leg were badly fractured, and, after being set and replaced by a physician, at the Thirteenth Ward Station-house, she was conveyed to the residence of her family, corner of Third-street and Avenue B.

THE MYSTERIOUS PORTFOLIO.—Professor ANDERSON nightly introduces in his elegant entertainment, a trick he calls the Mysterious Portfolio, and it is truly so. However he gets into it, or rather takes out of it, those geese, those bonnets, those large vases of water, those bird-cages, band-boxes, that immensely large Portmanteau filled with cabbages, turkeys, and all sorts of extraordinary things, is to us the most astounding of all. It creates nightly an unbounded enthusiasm, and coupled with the many equally great feats, the bottle, the six watches, that caldron and the suspension, stamps him still more as the greatest Magician extant.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—WM. C. YOUNG, Esq., has resigned the office of President of this Company, and Hon. EDWIN D. MORGAN, State Senator, has been selected to fill the vacancy. H. McClellan has resigned as a Director, and Joseph Tuckerman has been chosen.

☞ The following statement shows the number of sea-going vessels that passed the Light Ship, outside of Sandy Hook, from Oct 1st to Dec. 31st, 1851:

	Outward.	Inward.		Outward.	Inward.
Ships	331	367	Brigs	314	309
Steam ships	165	135	Schooners	1151	1234
Barks	318	296			
			Total	2,269	2,360

☞ During the past year, 249 causes were tried at the General Term of the Supreme Court, as follows:

	Causes.		Causes.
February Term	51	October Term	45
May Term	74	December Term	30

☞ Among the passengers that sailed for California yesterday, in the steamship *Prometheus*, we noticed police officers Brown and Niven, of this city, who we learn have been despatched to San Francisco upon an official mission, to execute some process for the authorities here.

☞ There will be a total eclipse of the Moon to-night. It will commence at 11 o'clock and 53 minutes, and continue 1 hour and 22 minutes.

☞ The Hungarians at the Irving House have been notified that their bills will not hereafter be paid by the City.

STEAMERS THIS WEEK.—The *Prometheus* sailed yesterday for San Juan, at 3 P. M.: the *Cherokee*, for Chagres, leaves to-day. The *Canada* leaves Boston, for Liverpool, on Wednesday. The *Empire City*, for Havana and New-Orleans, on Friday; and the *Pacific*, for Liverpool, and the Ohio, for Chagres, leave on Saturday.

AN INTERESTING MEETING.—There is to be a meeting to-morrow night in the Broadway Tabernacle, at which a report will be made by the Rev. Dr. Baird, on *The State of Religion in Europe*, particularly in France, Belgium, Germany, Hungary, Italy, and Ireland, which he has so recently visited. Benjamin F. Butler, Esq., and Dr. Bethune will also address the meeting.

A WORD TO THE LAMP LIGHTERS.—Has it occurred to you that to-night there will be a total eclipse of the moon? If so, will you not just light up the lamps, even though the City Rules do put down the moon to do the light work?

A DESERVING TESTIMONIAL.—On New Year's Eve a magnificent gold watch and chain was presented to Captain THOMAS STEVENSON, of the Sixteenth Ward Police, on behalf of the patrol force under his command, who deem Captain S. worthy of this testimonial, both as a man and an officer.

PHILADELPHIA MILITARY.—The *Independent Grays*, Capt HINCKEN, one of the crack military companies of Philadelphia, will shortly pay a visit to the Jersey City Continentals. They will probably extend their visit to this city, before they return to Philadelphia.

REMOVAL OF THE MORAND DAGUERREAN GALLERY.—We learn that the above rooms, established in 1840, and for the last five years located at No. 122 Chatham-street, have been removed to the beautiful new free-stone building, No. 65 Chatham-street, next door to the Chatham Bank, and opposite Chambers-street. This establishment has been constructed expressly for the Daguerrean art, and possesses facilities, both in the chemical and mechanical department, that are unsurpassed. The "Reception Room" has been fitted up with a view

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 6, 1852.

☞ The *New-York Daily Times* can be obtained of Wm. Farrell, Waterbury, Conn.

☞ The *Herald* publishes a pretended statement by the City authorities and stops, from Xmas last: and makes out a balance in its favor of 2,665. This, of course, is taken from the order book:—but no statement is made of the increase in the number ordered by *Agents*, bought by *Carriers*, or sold to *Hawkers*. The principal circulation of cheap dailies is through these channels: and the *Herald* has *fallen off several thousands* during the last three months in the numbers sold in this way.

The *Herald* publishes also the following:

"The aggregate increase is over 5,000 for the same time. Our daily circulation has reached over 40,000."

Perhaps the *Herald* would like to publish the *affidavit* of its proprietor to these statements; or is its "character too well known" to make affidavits necessary?

If there is anybody inclined to believe what the *Herald* says about the increase in its circulation, let him inquire of news agents and venders at the ferries, at railroad stations, street corners, or anywhere else:—and the facts can be very speedily ascertained.

☞ After Congress shall have sufficiently recovered from the terror inspired by KOSSUTH'S presence, we hope some attention will be given to *Postage Reform*. It would be unreasonable to expect any devotion to business, during their ague fit. But whenever it shall pass away, we hope strength may be left for attention to the public wants. The race for the Presidency will, of course, monopolize attention and effort mainly. But perhaps some slight regard to the interests of the people might not interfere disastrously with that. It is quite possible that a disposition to *serve* the public, might go almost as far in securing its favor, as the effort to deceive the people. Did this ever occur to the aspiring candidates at the Capital?

The postage on printed matter, under the present law, is grossly unequal and unjust. It operates directly as a tax upon the Press, and upon those who read. The Postmaster General, in his Report, called attention to this subject, and urged an amendment of the existing law. There can be no doubt that it is demanded by the interests and the wishes of the people. A person living in St. Louis is compelled to pay *four* cents postage on each number of a New-York paper. He is thus cut off, in a great measure, from access to them, for the postage is greater than the price of the paper.

We hope that the law will receive attention, and be amended as examination may prove desirable.

The Kossuth Resolution in the House.

If "he gives twice who gives promptly," the welcome extended by the House of Representatives to Gov. KOSSUTH, has been the merest vulgar fraction of a gift. Yesterday by dint of hard knocks, the resolution of Mr. Carter, of Ohio, was dragged forward, and the House finally forced to face it. The vote stood 123 to 54. The resolution directs the Chair to appoint a Committee of five to wait upon M. KOSSUTH, and to proffer him the hospitalities of the House. A heartless, meaningless tribute, to be sure; none the better for the niggardly tardiness of its bestowal, but as much as we could possibly expect under the circumstances.

The Designs of Austria.

It will be remembered that a year ago, a scheme for consolidating the German States under the Austrian protectorate, was decided upon at the Conferences of Dresden, and only defeated by the ready protest of the French and English ministers. The plan was a pet one with the cabinet of Vienna. The smaller States, terrified at the growth of democratic principles, were eager to ally themselves more intimately with the pure despotism of the Hapsburgs. Prussia alone hung fire; and was only subdued at last by the intervention—that everlasting intervention—of the Court of St. Petersburg, which for its own reasons desired the accomplishment of the Austrian project. The touch of diplomacy, however, dispersed the conspiracy but for a single moment. The condition of the Viennese exchequer was too desperate, to dispense with any effort to throw the support of the immense imperial army upon the shoulders of all Germany; or to build up the failing finances by a participation in the benefits of the Zollverein. The turbulent state of Hungary, and of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, both requiring the sanguinary rule of martial law, counseled strongly the acquisition of fresh support from any quarter whatever, to keep the war establishment on a permanent basis. And hence the whole year has been spent in the most energetic intrigues to bring the matter to a head.

The latest shape of the measure is a proposition to admit Austria to the German Customs Union. Prussia, sensible at last of the encroaching rivalry of her neighbor, throws herself across the path. Admission to the commercial federacy is viewed as equivalent to an immediate grant of federal supremacy; and to this the Court of Berlin has some newly discovered and formidable objections. Every means has been adopted to balk the design.

On the other hand, Austria has much encouragement from several sources. France no longer stands in the attitude of a Republican people, opposing centralization; the triumph of Louis Bonaparte has laid her at the feet of despotism. England, unsupported by her former associate, it is the present policy to quarrel with. Her ambassador, the Earl of Westmoreland, remains without diplomatic recognition at Vienna, because Lord Palmerston talked the doctrine of anti-Russian intervention to the Islington delegation; and refuses to explain it away, in reply to an angry note from Schwartzenberg. The external fates, are therefore highly propitious to the measure; and the occasion has been seized. On the 2d inst., the agents of the respective German States, were to meet at Vienna, in compliance with the circular invitation of the Austrian Government, to consider the question of a general Zollverein of the whole German nation. It was understood that all the powers were to be represented, and that Prussia was to move heaven and earth to baffle the designs of her crafty competitor. Austria, however, has managed to retain her hold upon the second rate states, and will use it to vote down, and, if needful, entirely *out* of the union her contumacious opponent, and carry through not only the commercial but the complete political schemes, upon which she has reckoned from the start. There can be but one remonstrant from without, and that is England; and within, perhaps, the young King of Hanover may sustain his Prussian brother. Vienna will triumph notwithstanding. And if Germanic unity be achieved, who of us can forsee half the results? Who of us can fail to see a stringent motive to a counter-union of all the non-German races of the Empire, that must sweep away the rotten, foundationless, bankrupt throne of the Hapsburgs!

NORTHERN MEXICO.—Among the contradictory statements received from the seat of hostilities, there are very few deserving of the slightest respect. It seems to be pretty well established that Carvajal was severely handled at Ceralvo; but that subsequently he had received considerable reinforcements, and was once more in the field. The whole business strikes us as miserable child's play.

☞ The New Common Council assembled in its reign yesterday. Mayor KINGSLAND'S message will be found in our columns this morning. It is a very proper document, setting forth clearly the condition of the city, and making some timely and just suggestions concerning its interests. The whole amount to be raised by tax upon the property of the city this year is, $2,501,806, an increase over the levy of last year of $577,310. Of this sum $665,156 is for school purposes, in accordance with the provisions of the school law of last year. The Mayor recommends the sale of such of the wharves and piers as are not wanted for public purposes—only $97,706 have been received from them during the past year. The whole number of gas lamps in the city is 6,696—of oil lamps, 5,602. The extension of new pavements to the eastern part of the city is urged. About eleven miles of pipes, for the use of the Croton water, have been laid during the year; and notwithstanding the reduction in rates, the income is $448,000, within $10,000 of that of last year. The rents received from the public markets the Mayor thinks so small as to make it advisable to sell them. Various suggestions concerning the public Park, street cleaning, and the relief of our public thoroughfares, are embodied in the Message.

The document will repay the attention of all who wish to understand the condition of our city affairs.

☞ The *Herald* makes a desperate attempt to play the bully in regard to its slanders upon the managers of the Art-Union. It says:

"The managers acknowledge to have received over sixty thousand dollars; but that, it seems, is not enough to meet the expenses—and they want *more money*, before they can go into an election, or commence a drawing."

One of the objects for which the Art-Union was established, was to keep open a *Free Gallery* of pictures in this city. In order to do this throughout the summer and autumn, pictures must be bought early in the season. As the subscriptions for the year have not then come in, of course money must be borrowed to pay for them. Now, this year the managers bought pictures upon the supposition that there would be 15,000 subscribers. The pictures to be distributed have cost the sum which that number of subscribers would furnish. Until that number is obtained, therefore, a heavy debt must be carried to next year's account, incurred for pictures to be distributed this year, or else some of the pictures must be withdrawn. The managers preferred to postpone the distribution rather than resort to either of these alternatives.

The *Herald* makes another feeble demand for evidence to sustain its slanders:

"This Committee want to procure evidence sufficient to bring an injunction before one of our legal tribunals, against the *regime* of that corporation, and to compel them to disclose the manner in which they have managed its affairs, and paid away the vast sums of money intrusted to them. A portion of this money has undoubtedly, according to the best evidence, been appropriated to aid silly journals and useless publications, instead of being devoted to the benefit of meritorious artists, or the interests of the subscribers. We want a full development of the secret history of its transactions for the last two or three years, and must have it."

The charge of "Abolitionism," has, somehow or other, dropped out. The President of the Art-Union has been a member of the Union Safety Committee from its first formation:—and we miss the joke of calling him an abolitionist. We hope the *Herald* has not given it up permanently. As for the legal investigation called for,—it can and will be had; though perhaps not in just the shape the *Herald* wishes. It need not flatter itself that the "artists" who have made it the tool of their slanders, will back them up. They will not trust their "reputations" to any such test: and as for evidence of their assertions,—it will be hard to find. But the *Herald* shall not be disappointed nevertheless. It will have a legal investigation and full opportunity to substantiate its slanderous assertions,—or to pay the penalty for having made them.

"The French people are undoubtedly the best fitted of any people on the continent of Europe for a Republican form of Government, not only because they have had some practice in it, but because property is there equally divided, and social distinctions are weak; *but such a Government the people themselves now solemnly, under universal suffrage, we see, repudiate.*"—*Express.*

☞ It must require a very strong predilection towards despotism, to induce an American journal to represent the French election as a "solemn protest under universal suffrage," against a Republic. In the first place, Republicanism is not nominally at issue. The President claims to be the Republican candidate, and appeals to the people for support as such, against the Monarchists and Socialists alike. If he is defeated, moreover, thousands of the French people dread the anarchy and violence which would follow, and are prepared to vote for him as the least of apprehended evils.

But besides this, all our accounts from France represent the election as having been conducted under the most violent constraint on the part of the Government. Ballots marked *yes* have been plentifully scattered, while the negatives were discouraged in every possible manner. Louis Napoleon had no opponent. The simple question submitted was, whether he should continue President, or whether the office should be vacated and left to be scrambled for.

Under such circumstances nothing less could be expected than that the government should be sustained. But it seems to us a very violent inference to cite this as a "solemn" repudiation of a Republic. We believe that there are many formidable obstacles in the way of establishing Republicanism in France: but the greatest lies in the villainy of her public men.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY.—This family group of original and delightful singers, re-appear again in our city, after a somewhat prolonged absence. Always fresh are they, and warmly welcomed at each return. The more striking efforts of foreign *artistes* do not diminish our relish for the harmony and good taste and feeling of these truly American vocalists. We turn to them at every opportunity with new zest, and keen enjoyment. The programme of their concert at Metropolitan Hall this evening, embraces all of their best songs, and some now produced for the first time.

The Mormons in Utah.

The Official Report of the United States Judges in the Territory of Utah, as made to the President, has been published. It is a document of three columns, signed by Chief Justice Brandeburg, Judge Brocchus, and Secretary Harris. The hostile and seditious sentiments manifested by Governor Brigham Young, are assigned as reasons for the withdrawal of the Judicial officers of the Territory. The Report explains at great length the religious organization and powers of the Mormons; and enters into a detail of sundry malpractices of Governor Young and his followers. The Government of the United States is, according to the Report, shamefully spoken of and ill-treated; the officers sent out for the government of the Territory were refused a hearing; and Gov. Young indulged in sundry maledictions upon the memory of Gen. Taylor. These statements have already been published, unofficially. It is not necessary to repeat them. The Report proceeds to comment upon the prevalence of polygamy in the Territory. Plurality of wives is openly avowed and practiced, under the sanction and in obedience to the direct command of the Church. So universal is this practice that very few, if any, leading men in the community can be found who have not more than one wife each. The evil can never be made a statutary offense by a Mormon Legislature; and if a crime at common law, the Court would be powerless, with Mormon juries.

The Great Salt Lake City is an important point in the Overland route to the Pacific, but the emigrant avoids it. No man can open his mouth in opposition to the lawless exactions of the populace, with safety to his liberty, business or life. In view of these circumstances the Justices by whom the present document is indited, deemed it proper to withdraw. They submit their case to the President for consideration.

WASHINGTON.

The Celebration Ball—Kossuth and Society of Washington—Justice to Mr. Clingman—Improvement of Pennsylvania Avenue—Mr. Dallas and Mr. Buchanan—Kossuth's Movements, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 2, 1852.

I have been much struck with the wonderful difference which exists between the mass of the residents in the Federal District and the citizens of the States, but never so forcibly as during the last few days. Accompanying KOSSUTH and his party in their trip from New-York, it has been my privilege to witness the many gratifying outbursts of popular sentiment in behalf of the great principle of which he is the embodiment. Leaving behind us the warm, generous, enthusiastic citizens of Baltimore, it seemed as in crossing the boundary of the District of Columbia, we had entered some other country, and come in contact with another race of people, so cold and heartless, comparatively, were their greetings. There seems to be very much of personal good feeling towards the Governor of Hungary, and of individual sympathy with his cause, but there is none of that consolidation of sentiment which gives itself strength and voice and influence. 'Tis easily accounted for. The great mass of the people depend directly or indirectly upon the Government for the means of subsistence,—and it is easy to understand how apt people's acts and even opinions are to be influenced and shaped by such a relation. Again, they have no voice in the selection of their legislators, Congress legislates for the District as it pleases. The people here being entirely without any of that inducement to independent thought in legislative matters which arises from consciousness of the right to participate in legislation, are very reasonably and insensibly led to acquiesce in whatever may seem to be the prevailing opinion of "the powers that be." Thus, in the present case, the Administration is cold towards, and suspicious of, the policy of Gov. KOSSUTH. It is afraid to listen to it, lest contamination follow. The result is that the people follow in their wake, and give the occasion for the remark upon the singular difference between their character and that of other parts of the country in near vicinity, as presented in the demonstrations of public sentiment and feeling. These facts are but accumulative evidence of the wisdom which established the seat of Government away as far as convenient from the great cities of our continent, to avoid the dangers of centralization. It is consoling to know that the United States are not in Washington.

The non-committalism of the President's reply to KOSSUTH, is subject of much remark. It looks badly side by side with the manly, straight-forward exposition of the great Magyar, and the comparison between the two speeches is an unavoidable result. The President replied "*in substance*, as follows," say the by authority publishers of the proceedings at the interview between the President and M. KOSSUTH. The latter prepared his speech for the important occasion. Did the President do less, or did he think the occasion unworthy of so much care and formality? Can we not have a more authoritative, decided, *literal* statement of what the President said? And would not a *verbatim* report show that, in giving the speech in the third person, instead of the first, it became softened so much as to become quite another affair? Will the President wonder if KOSSUTH should find necessity to govern his movements by what the President *said*, and by what he is reported to have said? The admission, at the interview, of a single reliable reporter, would have insured to the public a satisfaction which the "by-authority" publication never will.

May I venture a word in vindication of M. BODISCO, the Russian Minister, and give an instance of consideration for the interest of the American people, who have the idea, somehow or other, that his sympathies are altogether with the Autocrat? You know he don't exactly like the honors bestowed upon KOSSUTH. He has no objection to his reception as a man, seeing he can't prevent it; but to acknowledge him Governor of Hungary, sorely tries the patience of the Emperor's "humble servant." It seems his conscience has been sadly convulsed, of late, with respect to the exact nature of his obligations towards us. At first, he felt it to be his duty to warn the Nation that the Nation's Guest is a base swindler, who will work upon our better natures, secure our confidence and our cash, and then retire to some kingly palace, from whence to laugh at JONATHAN'S simplicity. The second *sober* thought decided that he should do no such thing. Like the kind father who lets his child go near an imaginary danger while guarded by parental care, that, seeing the evil, he may avoid its proximity when no such guardian hand is near, M. BODISCO reasoned that 'twould be better we should lose our filthy lucre, and so learn a lesson which shall prevent us rushing on to more serious misfortune in the future! Can one who thus considers the welfare of our Republic, be the tool of tyranny he is generally supposed to be?

An incident in the history of the great and good man whom BODISCO thus defames, will show what semblance of foundation their can be for the base slander. When Hungary fell, and all was lost—when her chosen chief became a fugitive from the wrath of the oppressor, just on the border of his fatherland, he was met by M. DUSHEK, the Treasurer of his countries funds, having in his possession two and a half millions of dollars in gold and silver, which he at once offered to place at the disposal of his unfortunate Governor, then on his weary way on exile, to seek the hospitality of the Turk. Behind him he had left his home—his all. His broad lands he knew would be confiscated by those who sought his blood. His fortunes were his country's, and fell with them. Here were offered him the means of flight and of personal comfort and ease. If he should refuse to accept them, Austria would secure the additional booty. Might he not snatch from the grasp of his oppressor an equivalent at least, for the property he had been compelled to flee? How great the temptation! How few could have resisted! But mark the answer of the persecuted patriot: "That treasure is none of mine; it belongs to the Treasury of Hungary. Whatever may be its fate, I have no power to touch its smallest piece; I cannot, *will* not." KOSSUTH proceeded to his exile and poverty. DUSHEK returned to the army of Austria, and with the gold his Governor had spurned, purchased from his tyrant the safety of his neck. The incident is its own best argument. I leave it to plead the cause of injured, slandered virtue.

You perceive that KOSSUTH has been summoned before the Grand Jury of this District, in reference to the Madame JAGELLO slander case. In justice to the late Madame J. and her husband, Major TOCHMAN, permit me to say that this annoyance is not their work. They would be among the last to disturb the noble Magyar with such matters of minor importance. The summons was evidently suggested by some third parties, whose object could be nothing else, it would seem, than to annoy and embarrass and delay the movements of the Hungarian chieftain. I shall give the names of those engaged in this contemptible conspiracy, as soon as I am sure of all the parties. Meantime I am happy to know that Governor SEWARD hearing of this proceeding, tendered his services, and has labored with much assiduity and with prospect of success, to prevent the accomplishment of the object of this petty persecution. S.

Kossuth and Congress—The Fight in the House—Memorial of the Industrial Congress, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 3, 1852.

Letters from New-York inquire what impression KOSSUTH makes upon Congress. The answer is in the signal compliment he has received of the offer of a dinner by Congress. It was not intended, a fortnight ago, to bestow any such compliment upon him; and, had not the House balked at the adoption of the resolution for his introduction to that body, it would not, perhaps, have been done. Then, again, the eagerness of the members to see and hear him is another proof that he makes a very favorable impression. Delegations of members, as well as individual members, are constantly calling upon him, and offering him every courtesy and encouragement. Many of the Western members here strongly urged him to come into their districts, and see and know their constituents, and promise substantial aid as the result.

The fight in the House against the KOSSUTH resolution is one that will be carried on by a minority at any time and on any question. The minority by interposing parliamentary obstacles can defeat or delay any measure that goes into Committee of the Whole. There are now at least three-fourths of the members of the House in favor of the adoption of the resolution for the introduction of KOSSUTH to that body. Thus, it would seem that KOSSUTH has made a deep and favorable impression on the collected wisdom of the nation.

There will be an immense crowd, and embracing a great number of ladies, at the Senate chamber on Wednesday, to witness the introduction of M. KOSSUTH. The ladies and every one else will be disappointed, if he do not address the Senate. But speaking, it seems, is to form no part of the ceremony. It is to be a dumb-show—a pantomime. Even the President *pro tem.* of the Senate, Col. KING, is precluded from opening his lips, lest it should induce or render necessary a reply from KOSSUTH. The Senate Committee have just ten words prescribed to them, in the form of introduction. It is to be hoped that the Senate will yet alter this programme, so as to give an occasion to M. KOSSUTH to say a few words.

It is not M. KOSSUTH'S intention to speak much in this city. He does not think it proper to advocate his cause before Congress and the Government. Besides, he may think that it should be nobler employment in the Commander of devoting concentrated hours, and hour by hour, to organizing measures and obtaining the co-operation of the country. Such, I am informed, is the opinion of the Governor, and I think it a little doubtful on questions germane to the KOSSUTH question. Gen. CASS was not present, but he would have been compelled to favor the petition, having himself proposed to withdraw our Minister from Austria after her barbarous treatment of Hungary. You will notice, however, that Mr. DOUGLAS voted against laying the memorial on the table. No doubt HOUSTON and CASS, and all the Presidential aspirants would have done the same if present.

The promptitude and graciousness with which the Court of Madrid has acted in regard to the American prisoners in Cuba and Spain, warrant the belief that, on the arrival of the special messenger, with the application from the State Department, Mr. THRASHER will be released. X. Y.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to The New-York Daily Times

XXXIId CONGRESS... First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 5.

Long before 10 o'clock, every avenue leading to the Senate Chamber was thronged with persons anxious to witness KOSSUTH'S reception by the Senate. At 11 the galleries were opened, and, amidst great tumult and confusion, were immediately filled to their utmost capacity.

At 12 o'clock the Senate was called to order, and prayer was read by the Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Butler.

PETITIONS, PRIVATE BILLS, &c

After the reading of the journal petitions were presented.

Mr. MORTON gave notice of a bill granting land to Florida for a plank road in that State.

Mr. MANGUM moved that the rules be suspended, so far as to admit ladies behind the bar of the Senate, which was agreed to.

Madame KOSSUTH here entered, leaning on Mr. GWIN'S arm, and Col. Pulszky lead in the other ladies of the suite.

Mr. COOPER presented petitions against the transmission of mails on Sunday.

Numerous petitions and memorials were presented, and many reports on private Bills were made.

Several bills, of no public import, were introduced and referred.

Two private bills were taken up, and ordered to be engrossed.

A bill reviving the Pension Act of 1816, so as to give the widows of soldiers in the last war a pension for life, was taken up, debated, and, on motion, laid on the table.

Private bills were taken up, and ordered to be engrossed.

A Bill for the relief of William Darby, paying him $1,500 for his services in making a map of Louisiana in 1813, was taken up, and Mr. Downs defended the Bill.

RECEPTION OF KOSSUTH.

At one o'clock, Messrs. SHIELDS, SEWARD, and CASS entered, with KOSSUTH, who was leaning on the arm of Mr. SHIELDS.

Mr. SHIELDS said—Mr. President, we have the honor to announce LOUIS KOSSUTH to the Senate of the United States.

The Chair invited Kossuth to a seat placed in front of the Secretaries desk.

The Senators then rose, and KOSSUTH advanced to the seat and sat down.

Mr. MANGUM—In order that Senators and all others may have an opportunity of paying their respects to our illustrious guest, I move that the Senate now adjourn.

Agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

A crowd then advanced, and were introduced to Kossuth, by Messrs. SEWARD and SHIELDS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. CARTTER moved a suspension of the rules for the purpose of introducing the resolution authorizing the Speaker to appoint a Committee of five to wait upon LOUIS KOSSUTH, and introduce him to the House—he said if the House intended this mark of respect to the distinguished man, they must do it between this and Friday, as KOSSUTH will then leave the City.

Mr. STUART caused to be read, an amendment which he intended to offer, that the Chairman of said Committee introduce him in these words: "We introduce LOUIS KOSSUTH to the House of Representatives," on which the members are recommended to rise and the Speaker will invite him to a seat.

Question was taken upon the rules being suspended. Yeas, 117—nays, 51.

Mr. CARTTER then introduced his resolution, and under the operation of the previous question, it passed by yeas 123, to nays 54, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Mass., Allen, Ill., Allison, Andrews, Appleton, Me., Babcock, Bartlett, Beale, Bell, Bowne, Breckenridge, Brenton, Briggs, Buell, Burrows, Bushby, Cable, Cartter, Caskie, Chapman, Chastain, Clark, Cleveland, Clingman, Comger, Coleman, Curtis, Davis, Mass., Davis, Ind., Dawson, Dean, Dimmick, Disney, Doty, Dunham, Edmonson, Ellis, Faulkner, Fenton, Florence, Fowler, Fuller, Pa., Fuller, Me., Gaylord, Gentry, Giddings, Gillmore, Goodenow, Gorman, Greene, Grow, Hart, Hascall, Hendricks, Henn, Hebbard, Howard, J. W. Howe, Thomas M. Howe, Hunter, Ingersolls, Ives, Johnson, Ohio, Jones, N. Y., Jones, Pa., Preston King, Kuhns, Kurtz, Letcher, Lockhardt, Mace, Mann, Marshall, Cal., Mason, McNair, Meade, Miller, Miner, Moore, Moore, Peck, M. Florence, Powler, Newton, Olds, Peaslee, Penn, La., Penniman, Perkins, Polk, Porter, Price, Rantoul, Richardson, Robbins, Robie, Robinson, Schermerhorn, Scudder, Seymour, N. Y., Seymour, Conn., Skelton, Smart, Stow, Stanton, Ohio, Stanton, Tenn., Stanton, Ky., Stevens, N. Y., St. Martin, Stratton, Stuart, Sutherland, Sweetser, Thompson, Mass., Thompson, Va., Thurston, Townsend, Tuck, Walbridge, Walsh, Ward, Washburn, Wells, White, Ky., and Yates.

NAYS.—Messrs. Abercrombie, Aikin, Appleton, Mass. Ashe, Averett, Bailey, Va., Barrere, Bocock, Brown, Miss., Cabell, Fla., Caldwell, Campbell, Ohio, Churchwell, Cobb, Cullom, Edmondson, Ewing, Hall, Hamilton, Hammond, Harper, Harris, Tenn., Harris, Ala., Haven, Hebard, Hillyer, Holliday, Houston, Jackson, Johnson, Tenn., Johnson, Ga., Johnson, Ark., Jones, Tenn., Landry, Marshall, Ky., Martin, McMullen, Millson, Moore, Pa. Moorehead, Murphy, Orr, Outlaw, Powell, Savage, Scurry, Smith, Stanley, Stevens, Ga., Taylor, Venable, Wallace, Watkins, White, Ala., Williams.

Mr. BROWN, of Miss., asked leave to introduce a resolution that this House decline at this time to express an opinion on the subject of future intervention or non-intervention of the United States in the affairs of other nations, believing, as it now declares, that no such case has ever arisen which requires such expression.

The House refused to suspend the rules.

Mr. BAILEY, of Va., offered a resolution, which was adopted, stating that the Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs of the British Government issued a circular in October, 1850, in favor of emigrants to the West Indies from the free colored population of the United States, and calling on the President to communicate to the House any information he may possess respecting the said circular, and particularly what action the Legislative Assembly of the British West India Islands have taken in pursuance of the suggestions contained therein.

After some further business of no especial importance, the House adjourned.

Democratic Caucus at Albany.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 5.

At the Democratic caucus of the Assembly to-night, Mr. Smith Stilwell was called to the chair. Fifty-seven members were present. An informal ballot for Speaker resulted as follows: Israel T. Hatch, 28; Smith Stilwell, 9; S. Cushing, 6; Michael Walsh, —; C. Cushing, 7; scattering, 3. The caucus then proceeded to ballot for a Speaker, with the following result: Hatch, 31; Cushing, 17; Stilwell, 6; scattering, 6.

On the motion of Mr. Cushing, Mr. Hatch was declared unanimously nominated. On the first ballot for Clerk, James M. Ellwood had 32; W. W. Dean, 24. Ellwood was declared nominated.

A ballot for Serjeant-at-Arms resulted as follows: A. B. Maston, 25; F. Clark, 16: Burdick, 11; scattering 10. No choice. Second ballot: Maston, 33; Clark, 22. A. B. Maston nominated.

On the first ballot, Hugh Clary, of New-York, was nominated for Doorkeeper; he had 44 votes—11 scattering.

On motion, Lewis Near, of Columbia, was nominated first Assistant Doorkeeper, and D. P. Steele for second Assistant.

The Chair was authorized to name a Committee to call future meetings, and the caucus adjourned.

Senate Democratic Caucus.

Mr. Kirby was in the Chair—all the Democratic members present.

A motion that the Lieutenant Governor be invited to a seat in the Convention was adopted, by ayes 13, nays 3, Messrs. Cooley, McMurray, and Bristol.

For Clerk, on the second ballot, Ira P. Barnes was nominated, having 9 votes; H. J. Sickles, 4; S. M. Shaw, 4.

On the third ballot, Charles Lee, of Yates, was nominated for Sergeant-at-Arms. Vote—Lee, 11; J. S. Phelps, 6.

On the third ballot, Abner M. Beardsley, of Kings, was nominated Door Keeper; and George Read, of Dutchess, for Assistant, on the fourth ballot.

The Committee to call future meetings consists of Messrs. Murray, Cornell, and Smith. Adjourned.

The Whig Senators held no Caucus.

Whig Assembly Caucus.

Mr. Moss of Niagara was called to the Chair. All the Whig members answered to a call of the roll except Munro, Snow and Blackstone, of New-York; Wheeler, of Alleghany; Wilden, of Essex; Billings, of Washington, and Dutton, of Wayne.

A ballot for Speaker resulted thus: Smith, of Chatauque, 15; Underwood, of Cayuga, 20; Jonas C. Heartt, of Rensselaer, 23; James Munro, of New-York, 1.

On the second ballot, Smith had 14; Underwood 18; Heartt 26, and then, on motion of Mr. Underwood, Mr. Heartt was declared unanimously nominated. Richard W. Sherman, of Oneida, was unanimously nominated for Clerk.

Joseph Caldwell, of Canajoharie, was nominated for Sergeant-at-Arms on the fourth ballot, and Gilbert, of Jefferson, Doorkeeper, on the third ballot.

Still Later from the Rio Grande—Carvajal again in the Field—Government making Overtures for Peace.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 3.

By an arrival at this port yesterday, we have received advices from Brownsville, Texas, to Dec. 25th. At the latest accounts the revolution had not been suppressed. Carvajal had received reinforcements to the number of one thousand men, and would soon open the campaign.

From Mexico and Texas—The Battle of Ceralvo—Vote of Thanks to the Defenders of Matamoras, &c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 5.

By the arrival of the Southern mail, we have New-Orleans papers to the 28th ult.

The brig *Union*, at New-Orleans, brought advices from Vera Cruz to the 17th, and the City of Mexico to the 11th. These advices state that Carvajal's loss in killed at Ceralvo was one Colonel, four officers and forty privates, the greater part of whom were Americans. There were, besides, seventy wounded. The loss on the side of the Mexican General Jesuregui was six privates killed, and three officers and seventeen privates wounded.

The Legislature at Tamaulipas have passed a vote of thanks to the heroic defenders of Matamoras. At Comora

Board of Supervisors in San Francisco—Indictments—Vigilance Committee—Trial of the Murderer of Captain Wakeman—Decision on the Colorado Great Discovery of Gold in Mariposa County—Rich Discovery near Auburn—Mineral Quartz Mines—Execution of Three Thieves in Sonora—Murders—Commitment of Douglass, Mate of the Challenge, for Murder—Surrender of Captain Waterman—City Debt—Arrival of the Golden Gate in thirteen days and six hours from Panama—Opening of Steam Communication with the Sandwich Islands, &c. &c.

Correspondence of The New-York Daily Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Dec. 5, 1851.

At the date of my last letter, a band of assassins was traversing the country round about Marysville, in the north, committing the most horrible atrocities upon isolated parties of miners, and producing intense excitement all through that section of the State. Seventeen murders were committed by that band, whose motive was plunder, before a stop could be put to their outrages. Vigilance Committees were organized in Marysville, Nevada, Grass Valley, Ophir, and other inland towns, to bring the villains to justice. They were trailed from point to point, until, being closely pressed, they fled South, and again their path was marked by murder. They attacked a camp of four miners, at Campo Seco, killed one, and dangerously wounded the other three. The citizens turned out in a body, filled with fierce indignation, and scoured the country round in search of the assassins. One, a Mexican, was captured, confessed his participation in the murder, and was forthwith strung up. A man named GALLY was implicated in the crime, was hotly pursued, threw away the bloody knife with which the deed was done, and escaped through his fleetness. Since that time, a fortnight ago, no outrages of an aggravated kind have been perpetrated; but unfortunately these miscreants remain in the country, and will continue their atrocities until exterminated.

No crime of a serious character has been committed in this city since I last wrote to you. We have now, with an occasional exception, an excellent judiciary, in whom the people have confidence and to whose decisions they will hereafter submit the fate of malefactors. The famous Vigilance Committee have suspended active operations, and now cooperate with the authorities. The knowledge that they will reorganize, in case criminals become as daring as formerly, exercises a favorable influence in preserving the quiet and order of the city.

Alarming accounts have just reached us of the state of things in Southern California and along the Colorado. The Indians in that section have broken out into open hostilities, declared war in due form, and have commenced their attacks upon the settlements. A small garrison, consisting at present of about twenty men is stationed at the Colorado, under command of Lieutenant Sweeney. The Yumas, a large and powerful tribe, reside in the vicinity. Always troublesome and treacherous, they have now formed an alliance with the Indians of San Diego and Los Angles counties, and threaten to fall on the small towns and settlements in the south, with three thousand warriors. The first overt act was committed by an attack on a party of four Americans, coming from Chihuahua with sheep. After murdering these and carrying off their sheep and cattle, they attempted to get possession of the fort, but were successfully resisted by the handful of troops under Sweeney. Their next step was to sack the rancho of Mr. Warner at the pass in the mountains, known as Aguas Calientes. There they killed several Americans, drove Mr. Warner and his family into San Diego, swept off his cattle, and at last accounts were mustering for a descent on the towns. Martial law has been proclaimed in San Diego. The citizens have organized themselves into a volunteer company, but so few are they in number that they cannot assemble more than sixty fighting men, badly equipped and in want of arms and ammunition. There are no United States troops at San Diego, and but a handful in the State, to contend with this formidable array of savages. The Sheriff has sent up to Gov. McDougall for aid. General Hitchcock, the U. S. officer commanding in California, has hardly 100 men at his disposal, and the result must be that California will again have to raise volunteers and support the expense of another war out of her treasury, little able to bear it just now. The people of Los Angeles are also threatened. The Mission Indians have confederated with those of Aguas Calientes, under their Chief, Antonio, and swear to avenge the many outrages that had been committed upon them by the whites. There is no question but that the ruffians who ever hang upon the outskirts of civilization, have treated them badly, and the misfortune is that the good and peaceably disposed citizens are made to suffer for the villanies of others. The Indians will not make any distinction, but forming their opinion of all the whites from the misconduct of a few, threaten all with extermination. In this emergency, California has a right to demand the prompt aid of the General Government. There are swarms of Indians in the State, who are rapidly learning the use of fire-arms, and the art of fighting with the whites. Unless a sufficient force to overawe them is sent out, the United States will have another Seminole war upon their hands, that will cost years of hard fighting and untold millions of money to terminate. The impenetrable recesses of our mountains will afford them as secure a refuge from pursuit as the swamps of Florida. Aside from this Indian war, our State is in a highly prosperous condition. Things are rapidly settling down into a permanent state. Farms are being cultivated with great success, all over the State. Commerce is rapidly increasing with every country upon the Pacific. The old placers are yielding well, and rich discoveries are being constantly made. Many had come to think that California had been so thoroughly explored by the adventurous miners, that there could not be within her limits any rich deposits of gold not heretofore known. But recently this opinion has been changed by the opening of a very rich placer in Bear Valley, in Mariposa county. From reliable accounts, which have reached me, I am inclined to think that these are the richest diggings in California. The discoverers were a party of Sonorians, who were prospecting the bed of a small stream, that descended from the hills. They struck a rich deposit at the base of a hill, tunnelled in, sank a shaft, and in four days took out $220,000. Of this there is, no doubt. The soil which contains these rich treasures, is a mixture of slate and quartz, so much decomposed as to crumble in the grasp. Thus far it gets richer as they descend. The discovering party of course endeavored to keep this a secret; it soon leaked out, however, and a rush was made to the spot, that exceeded anything known even in California. The surrounding diggings and villages were depopulated, and 3,000 people had staked off their claims upon the golden hill, within a few days after the discovery was made known. A town was at once laid off, and in forty-eight hours it contained fifty canvas houses, stores, taverns, boarding houses, gambling saloons, &c., &c. Another rich placer discovery has been made on the north fork of the American river, near Auburn. Great numbers of the miners have been engaged during the dry season in throwing up heaps of auriferous earth, waiting for the rains to obtain water sufficient to wash it. But little rain however has fallen this season, until within the past three days. An easterly gale commenced a few days ago, which brought with it the long-expected, and by the miners, much wished for rains. This has been general throughout the country, and has, doubtless, furnished all the water necessary for the purposes of the miners. A large increase in the yield of the mines may, therefore, be counted on during the present winter. Quartz mining still commands much attention—discoveries of new veins are being constantly made, and capitalists are investing largely in heavy machinery to work them.

Two executions have taken place in Stockton, under conviction by the Courts. James Wilson and Frederick Salkmyer were hung on the 28th ult., for horse-stealing. The former confessed his crime, and expressed contrition. The latter was one of the most hardened wretches that ever expiated their crimes upon the scaffold. No other executions than those mentioned have occurred within the fortnight, either by the people or the officers of the law.

Demetry, a Greek, murdered his companion, an Italian, near Jamestown, in the Southern mines. He was arrested and taken to Sonora, whither he was followed by about four hundred Italians, who demanded that he should be given up to them for condign punishment. Neither the authorities nor the Vigilance Committee would yield to their demands, and they were forced to depart, with threats of vengeance. In Los Angeles, a diabolical murder was committed on a Californian, named Jaime, by an American, named Edward Hines. It was in cold blood, without the slightest provocation. The murderer is hotly pursued, and if caught, will be speedily disposed of.

Douglass, the mate of the ship *Challenge*, who was captured, some time since, on his way to the South, has been examined before the U. S. Commissioner, and fully committed to stand his trial for murder on the high seas. The following is a portion of the evidence, substantiated by the testimony of others, that was taken before the Commissioner:

Charles W. Weiden, sworn—Ordinary seaman on board the *Challenge*—Knew a man who went by the name of Pauper, or some such name; didn't know his real name; was an old man; he died on board; was going round Cape Horn; had no stockings or shoes; he was ordered on deck; could hardly walk; his feet were frozen the day before he died; the Capt

...Prosper prefers being rich. No one could him believe; want of his own money; it was his wife's money. He did many two years ago; he was clothed in a new suit everything; he never; can't know that he had received clothes from Mr. Thompson; Mr. D discriminated the clothes of those who fail of the note, and was going to use three years; don't know that any of the promissory notes were on deck.

Capt. WATERMAN, of the *Challenge*, kept concealed until the excitement against him had subsided. On the 3d of December, he voluntarily surrendered himself to the United States Marshal, and will now have an impartial trial.

The San Francisco City debt, amounting to about $1,400,000, has been funded at 10 per cent. per annum. The first two coupons have been promptly paid, and $45,000 of the principal was on the 2d inst. redeemed for $20,940 in cash. The successful bids were 45 per cent. The whole amount of stock offered was $188,000 at an average rate of 46 per cent. on the dollar.

It is confidently stated that Rev. Mr. Thacher, of this city, has discovered a means of determining longitude by observations of the heavenly bodies, independent of the chronometer. A work upon the subject is promised, and is looked for with great interest. His method has been tried by the captain and mate of the ship in which he came to this country, and pronounced by them to be practicable.

The magnificent steamship *Golden Gate*, reached our city on the 19th of November, having made the trip from Panama to San Francisco in 13 days 6 hours running time. She sails to-day with a goodly number of passengers. The *Republic* for Panama, and the *Independence* for San Juan, sailed on the 1st instant. Steam communication is about to be opened with the Sandwich Islands. The steamship *Fremont*, leaves to-morrow for Honolulu. This is the beginning of the line which will eventually be extended to China. A large meeting of our most intelligent and influential citizens was held last week to take some steps towards furthering the construction of the Great Pacific Railroad. Much enthusiasm and a determined spirit to urge on the great work prevailed. A committee of our wealthiest and most public spirited citizens was appointed to mature a plan to obtain a decided expression of the will of the people of California upon the subject. They will report to a future meeting.

Gold dust has during the present year been steadily rising in value. It is now worth according to quality, from $17 to $17 50 per ounce. The U. S. Assay office is gradually inundating the country with cumbrous slugs, as they are called here, $50 pieces. They have excluded the small coin from circulation, and seriously clog the transaction of business.

The population of the State is steadily increasing. A large number of passengers have arrived within the past month, exceeding the departures about 1500. A number of clipper ships have recently arrived, the *Telegraph* in 125 days, *Typhoon* 146 days, *Eagle* 128 days, *Sea Witch* 110 days from New-York, *Syren* 141 days, and *Raven* 104 days from Boston. The great trip of the *Flying Cloud*, 89 days, has not yet been approached.

This city is improving with wonderful rapidity. Blocks of fine brick warehouses—perfectly fire-proof—are being built on lots, where the waters of the bay once flowed unchecked. The original water line of the city was in the shape of a crescent. The bay between the horns of this, has been extensively filled up with sand from the hills surrounding, so that there are now stores and dwellings, half a mile removed from the original water limit of the city. The process of filling up the water lots is rapidly progressing and as fast as filled up, they are built upon.

In politics there is nothing important stirring. The two parties have taken steps to hold Conventions for the appointment of Delegates to the National Conventions for nominating Candidates for President and Vice President. Col. WELLER will probably be the choice of the Democratic majority in the next Legislature, for United States Senator in place of Col. FREMONT. There are a number of aspirants for the position, but WELLER will doubtless get it.

Two daily papers, in addition to the four already published here, are about to be started—one Whig, the other Democratic. Yours, truly, SIGMA.

PHILADELPHIA.

New Route to Baltimore—Present to General Riley—Catherine Hayes, &c.

Correspondence of The New-York Daily Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 5, 1852.

Passengers are now transported between this City and Baltimore on the Columbia Railroad, the line via Wilmington, Del., being obstructed by ice in the Susquehanna River. A few days will probably bring matters all right again on the latter road.

The Steamship "*City of Pittsburg*" is still unheard from—strange!

We are blessed with delightful weather to-day—quite spring-like.

Brevet Major General BENNETT RILEY, of the Army, was presented in Independence Hall this afternoon, with the magnificent sword voted to him by the Missouri Legislature. The attendance of distinguished persons during the interesting ceremony was large and imposing. The sword was tendered to General RILEY, on behalf of the State of Missouri, by General PATTERSON, of this city.

Miss HAYES gives her second concert in this city to-morrow evening. Her first, on Saturday evening last, was crowded.

The United States District Court met this morning for the purpose of trying the case of Samuel Williams, the colored man charged with a misdemeanor, in giving notice to the slaves of the late Edward Gorsch of their intended arrest by their master. The case of Edward Y. Yates, charged with abstracting a letter from the Philadelphia Post Office, while a Clerk there, had also been fixed for trial to-day. In consequence of neither case being ready for trial, they were both postponed until Monday morning next. The list of jurors was called, and they were discharged until Monday next, at ten o'clock.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.—DEC. 31, 1851.—*Judgment Affirmed with Costs of Appeal*—Gates and Downer against The Madison County Mutual Insurance Company. McPherson agt. Christie Sheldon agt. Wright. Coons agt. The Syracuse and Utica Railroad Company. Parmelee and others agt. The Oswego and Syracuse Railroad Company and others. Young agt. Dake. Rawson and others agt. Lampman. Preston agt. Carlton. McKnight agt. Dunlop, judgment entered as of Hamilton term. Mix agt. Handy. Norton and another agt. Coons. Dayharsh agt. Enos. Fowler and wife agt. Bingham. Schroppell and another agt. Corning. Blydenburgh agt. Cotheal. Corning agt. Corning. The People, ex. rel., Bodine, agt. Goodwin and others. Beach and others agt. King. Palmer, special referee, &c., and wife, judgment entered as of last term. Pennell and wife agt. Hinman. Davis agt. Garr, adm'r. The People agt. Powers. Coleman agt. Wade and others. Thompson, Treasurer, agt. Schermerhorn. Cotheal agt. Bronwer. King agt. The Merchants Exchange Company. The Cayuga County Bank agt. Warden. Seymour and others agt. Wyckoff and others. Ogden, executor of Ferrers, agt. Seacord and others. Stringham agt. Diver and others. Wadsworth agt. Alcott, imp'd, &c.

Decree Affirmed with Costs of Appeal—Winter agt. Drury and Clark. Peck, agent of the State Prison agt. Burr and White.

Judgment below reversed and new trial ordered—Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. agt. Kursch, order of the Supreme Court reversed and motion in the court below granted, with $10 costs.

James agt. Patten and another, judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event.

Christopher agt. Garr, adm'r, the judgment below reversed and judgment ordered for the defendant.

Story agt. The N. Y. and Harlem Railroad Co., judgments of the Supreme Court and the judgment of the Superior Court reversed, and new trial in the Superior Court ordered, with costs to abide the event.

Gray agt. Davis—Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered, with costs to abide the event.

Ott, and another, agt. Schroppell—Judgment reversed and judgment for the appellants, with costs in the Supreme Court.

Seaman agt Low—Judgment of Superior Court reversed, and new trial ordered, with costs to abide the event.

Corning, and others, agt. Smith, impl'd, &c.—The decree as to the appellant Smith reversed, and bill as to him dismissed, with costs to him in the courts below, without prejudice to the complainant's rights.

Brown agt. Brown, and others—Appeal dismissed with costs.

Kanouse agt. Martin—Appeal dismissed with costs.

Adams and Rathbone agt. Davidson and others—Decrees affirmed in part and reversed in part.

Re-argument Ordered—Wood agt. Hubbell; Hubbell agt. Wood; The Bank Commissioners agt. The St. Lawrence Bank; La Farge agt. Herter and Dillenback; Dain agt Wyckoff; Allen and another agt. Patterson; Watt and others agt. The East River Insurance Company: Moss agt. Averill; Moss agt. Judson; Tallmadge, Prest., &c. agt. Pell and others; Wright and wife agt. Miller; Jewett agt Miller and others; Brainard agt. Cooper and another; Burch agt. Newbury, impd., &c. Order of the Supreme Court denying the motion to dismiss the appeal, affirmed, and re-argument on the merits ordered.

Foreign Items.

—Field-Marshal Radetzky is said to be failing fast, and General Haynau is wandering about like a restless spirit, from one watering place to the other, in a state of the most confirmed ill-health. He is now at Laibach.

—Mr. J. Wilson Croker, the principal writer of the *Quarterly Review*, is seriously indisposed.

—Joseph William Mallord Turner, the celebrated Painter, died at his residence the 19th inst., aged 76. He was the founder of the new school so elaborately defended in Ruskin's "Modern Painters."

—M. Duvergier de Hauranne on being arrested was put during this severe weather into a brick-paved cell without a fire. Upon complaining of this he was accommodated with a stove, which, however, it was impossible to turn to any use, on account of the smoke which filled the narrow room. A wretched pallet, which had been pressed by a series of felons, was the only bed accorded to this distinguished statesman. His wife was not permitted to visit his cell; and he could only speak to her at the parlor across a double grating, in the presence of prison servants and convicts.

—General Cavaignac refused, it is understood, to make any conditions for the recovery of his freedom. M. Odier, the uncle of the General's bride, would only accept the post assigned to him in the consultative commission on condition of Cavaignac being liberated.

☞ The Flood has subsided, and during most of Saturday the merchants on the dock and pier were actively engaged in clearing their stores and again preparing for business. The ice is piled up on the pier two or three feet high. The water had receded and was even with the dock yesterday. The woman and children, of which mention was made on Saturday, as having passed down the river on a canal-boat which broke its moorings, were rescued near Castleton without injury. The track of the Hudson River Railroad, has been repaired, and the regular trains passed over the road on Saturday. As the water receded, it was found that the iron rail of the road was all that had been disturbed. This had been carried away by the rapid current and heavy bodies of ice which were thrown upon it. The embankments were not disturbed, nor was any other portion of the road injured. In the vicinity of Castleton the ice in the river was thrown up to the hight of 20 or 30 feet.—*Albany Argus, 5th.*

☞ We have to record the death of Major Wm. Oliver, Postmaster of this city, who expired yesterday morning at one o'clock, after an illness of one week. His complaint was dysentery, which merged in typhoid fever, and terminated his existence. He was about seventy years of age, and had been a resident of this city during the past fifty years. The deceased held the rank of Major in the American Army, and commanded under General Harrison at the battle of Fort Meigs. Major Oliver has filled the office of Postmaster to the general satisfaction of the public, and in private life was highly respected and esteemed.—*Cincinnati Nonp. 29th.*

—The amount of Hospital money collected at the port of Boston, from Jan. 1, 1852, to Jan. 1, 1852, for the support of sick and disabled seamen, was $179,783 70 an average of $9,462 30 per annum.

TO LOUIS KOSSUTH.

BY C. D. STUART.

KOSSUTH! thy mission shall not fail!—providence
It must await a more propitious hour,
When less of reverence for despotic power
Shall weigh on Freedom's rulers, like a trance;
When none on Freedom's soil shall pause to ask
What people would be free—nor what the task—
To Freedom's host, united far and wide—
Or peril, to defy the despots in their pride,
And beat them down into the very dust,
Where they, inspired by terror, hate and lust,
Have crushed, for ages, all the race of man,
Since thrones were reared and kingly craft began.

No, Magyar! no, thy mission shall not fail;
The world's quick, gushing and tumultuous heart
Beats to your voice—o'er mountain, glen and mart,
Rising, in music, like a thunderous gale,
It cries, "Be Leader! we will follow on;"
The day shines out beyond the bursting dawn,
And, in the splendor of its golden light,
Back shrink all hideous bondsmen into night.
Be brave, be true! as thou hast been—not far,
Above these momentary clouds—the star
Of thy great triumph shines. Be brave!
Not desert sands, nor Alps, nor ocean's weave
Can long divide the hands of freedom's host,
God has not made the man so base, so lost—
With light to guide him—as would shrink or cower
To despot king, or priest, or feudal power,
Nor strike for his eternal right, to be
Greater than despot ever was—a man, and free!

No, Magyar! no, thy mission shall not fail;
The peoples' God will surely give thee aid,
And raise thee up a mightier crusade
Than Hermit Peter's. Thou art on the trail
Of the great foe of all the human race,
Follow and smite him, 'till he leave no trace
Of his foul orgie—human blood and wrongs,
Gyves, knouts, and whips, and manacles, and thongs;
The dungeon's gloom, the Inquisition's pyre;
O, smite them! Jesuit, Czar, and the Imperial liar
Who tramples on the altars of thy land:
Smite them, Crusader! Freedom's stalwart band
Shall help thee smite, and win the sepulchre,
Europe! where millions stricken, throb and stir,
And lift their hands to mingle in the strife,
For man's first resurrection—Freedom, Life!

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Religious State of Europe.**—A public meeting will be held at the Broadway Tabernacle THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at which a Report, respecting the State of Religion in Europe, particularly in Ireland, France, Germany, Hungary, and Italy, from which countries he has recently returned, will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. BAIRD. Addresses will also be made by the Hon. B. F. BUTLER, Dr. BETHUNE, and others. j6-1t*

☞ **Free Congregational Church**—Now worshiping at the corner of 31st-st. and 6th av. Meeting will be held for the transaction of important business on TUESDAY EVENING, the 6th inst., at 7½ o'clock. All of the members are urgently requested to be present. j6

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **The Hutchinson Family** will sing at Metropolitan Hall, THIS EVENING, Jan. 6th, 1852. Concert at 7½. Tickets 25 cents each. j6-1t

☞ **New-York Historical Society.**—The Annual Meeting of this Society, for the choice of Officers and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Rooms, in the University, on TUESDAY EVENING, January 6th, at 7½ o'clock. MAUNSELL B. FIELD, j6-1t* Recording Secretary.

☞ **Notice.**—E PLURIBUS UNUM DIVISION No. 61, S. of T.—The members of this Division are requested to attend the funeral of the late Brother Barnard, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Jan. 7. Brothers will please meet at the Rooms of the Division, No. 187 Bowery, at 9 o'clock A. M. By order, SAM'L. CAMPBELL, R. S. GEO. BOWEN, W. P. j6-2t

☞ **Notice.**—Broadway Savings Bank, No. 336 Broadway, corner of Anthony-street.—All moneys deposited in this institution up to and including the 10th of January, 1852 will be allowed interest thereon from the 1st inst. New York, January 1, 1852. By order of the Board. j1-6t M. HOPPER MOTT, Secretary.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—REGULAR NOMINATIONS for 1852:

For President,
GEORGE PECKHAM,.....with Jno. Mahony & Co.
Vice President,
WM. T. B. MILLIKEN,...with Customs.
Corresponding Secretary,
JNO. MERCHANT,.....with Cameron & Brand.
Recording Secretary,
CHAS. O. RICHARDSON, with Nassau Insurance Co.
Treasurer,
H. L. HUNT,.....with Butchers & Drovers B'k.
Directors,
James B. Smith,.....with....Hoyt & Tillinghast.
William Howe ..... " .....Bowers & Beekman.
Thomas Kenworthy..... " .....Clark & Wilson.
Cyrus Clark..... " .....Hill, Hyde & Co.
George C. Wood..... " .....Dibblee, Work & Moore.
John B. Peck..... " .....Peck & Bloodgood.
James B. Knapp..... " .....Swift, Waldron & Co.

DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL, Chairman,
Regular Nominating Committee.
A. S. PICKERSGILL, Secretary. d30-tf

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—The annual election for officers of this Association will be held at Clinton Hall on TUESDAY, 20th January next.

The polls will remain open from 9 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M., for order, &c.

WILLIAM FELT, Recording Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1851. d23-d1awTu*

☞ **Phonography.**—N. J. GRAHAM will give a Lecture upon this subject and other interesting and correlated matter, in the Lecture Room of the F. W. Baptist Church, on Sullivan-st., between Prince and Houston-sts., TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 6. All members of his class should be present. Persons wishing to be inducted into this beautiful art should avail themselves of this opportunity to learn it, by becoming members of this class. As seats are free, all persons interested in the matters to be discussed should be present. j5-2t*

☞ **Free Lectures on Health and Physical Education**, will be delivered by Dr. BANNING, before the ladies, at 2 o'clock, and GENTLEMEN, at 7½ o'clock, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY of this week, in the Methodist Church, corner of 9th-street and Avenue B. j6 6t*

HAT FINISHERS' UNION, No. 11 Park-row }
Incorporated, Nov. 21, 1850. }

☞ **The Stockholders** of the above Union are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Jan 13, at their place of meeting, at which time the following officers are to be elected for one year: A Board of Trustees, consisting of nine, a President, Secretary, Treasurer and Manager. By order of the Board of Trustees. [j6-2t*] GEO. W. WEED, Secretary.

☞ **Society of Painters in Water Colors.**—The School of the above Society, for the Study of Local Life Character, will commence its second quarter at the Rooms of the Society in the Society Library Building, corner of Leonard-st. and Broadway, on SATURDAY, January 13, 1852. Applications for admission to be made on the premises, to [j6-1t*] S. V. HUNT.

☞ **Bain's Merchants' Line Telegraph, No. 29 WALL STREET.**—TELEGRAPH NOTICE.—Reports having been industriously circulated to the effect that arrangements have been entered into between the *various* Morse and Bain lines of telegraph, by which the latter have given up their line, and that hereafter *all* the lines would be conducted by the Morse agency; also stating that Mr. Bain had disposed of his entire right for a certain sum, seems to demand from us a brief statement of the facts, believing, as we do, that these reports are calculated to mislead the public.

The Morse line between New-York and Washington brought suit against the Bain line upon the same route, and subsequent to the decision rendered in that case, the Bain line sold out to the Morse Company. But neither this suit, nor the compromise which grew out of it, had directly or indirectly anything to do with us; nor is there any probability of our entertaining or agreeing to any similar arrangements, by which our line is given up. We are satisfied of our legal and moral right to the business we are prosecuting, and require the decision of a proper legal tribunal to point out our error. MARSHALL LEFFERTS, President.

J. MCKINNEY, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Benj. Howard, Esq., Boston.		George D. Phelps, New-York.	
Earl P. Mason, Providence.		C. J. Steadman,	do.
Lewis Hyde, Norwich.		J. McKisson,	do.
Geo. Lawrence, New-York.		J. S. Howard,	do.
R. H. Greene,	do	Daniel S. Schenck,	do.

j5-2t

☞ **New-York Life Insurance Company.**—Office No. 106 Broadway.—Physicians in attendance daily from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M. MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

Further information and a Prospectus of the Company can be had at the office, No. 106 Broadway. j5-1m

☞ **Secure a Homestead.**—The Washington Building Association numbers about 500 shares, is in successful operation, and rapidly increasing. At the last meeting a large number of new shares were taken, some by ladies. The institution pays to investors five times as much interest as savings banks. Mechanics and others wishing to avail themselves of the present low entrance—fifty cents—can do so by leaving the amount and name with the Secretary, No. 333 Pearl-st., who will give any information required. A regular meeting will be held at Warren Hall, corner of Oliver and Henry-sts., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1852, at 7 o'clock. Shares will be redeemed. All meetings are public. N.B.—After the February meeting, the entrance fee will be $2, by order of the Standing Committee.

CASPER C. CHILDS, President.
National Democrat Office, No. 26 Ann-st.
H. H. HOOPER, Secretary, No. 333 Pearl-st. j6-1t

☞ **Open to All.**—If you would learn how to escape the heavy tax now imposed on you in the shape of Rent, attend the meeting of the FRANKLIN BUILDING ASSOCIATION, to be held at Washington Hall, corner of Bowery and Hester-st., (entrance in Hester-st.) on WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 7. Meeting to commence at 7 o'clock. Explanations relative to the principles and objects of the Association will be fully made, and all disposed to become members can do so. Join now! It will be to the interest of every one, male and female, who wish to avail themselves of the advantages of this Association, to become members at once, as after this meeting the Entrance Fee will be increased. Remember that, by investing $3 per month, it will accumulate in the course of a few years to $200! Or, remember that, if you wish it, you can obtain sufficient money to buy you a dwelling, which can be paid for by using the money for that purpose that you are now paying for rent. OFFICERS:

President—SAMUEL F. BARTOL.
Vice-President—WINCHESTER P. MOODY,
Trustees—James L. Smith, Reuben Ross, Jr., Ezra N. Grossman, William Simpson, Peter H. Wilson, William H. Hyatt, Joseph Nesb.tt, Edward C. Robinson.
j6-2t* C. Z. POND, Secretary, Office No. 15 Spruce-st.

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G. W. ANDERSON, Secretary.
JOHN MORRISON, Treasurer. j6-3t*

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NATHANIEL P. LABARTE, Secretary. j3-3t

☞ **The Mount Vernon Building Association** will meet at the corner of Christopher and Hudson-sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 7th inst., at 7 o'clock.

JNO. C. BUCKBEE, President.
GEO. W. COOPER, Secretary. j5-3t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Dr. WILSON**, late of Edinburgh, Scotland, and **Dr. HARLAND**, late of Virginia, have associated themselves together as Members of a Medical Association, established a MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CLINIQUE; at No. 418 Broadway, two doors west of Broadway. This charity is designed to present the sufferings of the various poor from unnecessary delay in medical aid. These physicians, after attending personally to the wants of the sick, and distributing to all the relief they require, will be found in attendance, at their Clinique, every day, (Sundays excepted,) from 10 to 3 o'clock, when they will be present to examine into cases. The establishment is gratuitous for the poor only on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Private office hours from 10 to 3 daily, and from 7 to 9 evenings.

The office of the *Scalpel* is at No. 3 Astor House, where subscriptions for it are taken and where may be had Dr. Dixon's Works, "Woman and her Diseases," 150 pages, 4th edition, price $1, and "A Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Sexual System," 275 pages, 8th edition, price $1. d23-1wsood

☞ **Thomas McLaughlin**, corner of Greenwich and Chambers-sts., New-York, keeps on hand a splendid assortment of Gentlemens' furnishing goods, English and German Hosiery, &c. His Lamb's wool, merino and fur under garments are well worthy the attention of all who consult health and comfort. d3-1mTuS

☞ **Day and Newell's PATENT PARAUTOPTIC BANK LOCK.**—The great Bank Lock exhibited by Mr. HOBBS, and triumphant at the World's Fair, and that has hitherto defied the whole world to pick or explode with gunpowder. Bankers, Brokers, and Merchants are invited to examine these Locks, at DAY & NEWELL'S office, No. 14 Wall-st., New-York. n3-eod1y

WANTED.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, a Salesman in an Importing and Jobbing Fancy Goods store; one who thoroughly understands the business and can command a large trade. Address S. L., post-paid, Box 480. j6-3t*

MUSICAL.—A lady thoroughly competent to teach Music, Singing, Drawing, and Painting, desires a situation in a school. The most respectable references given. Terms moderate. Address "W," Astoria, Long Island, N. Y. j5-3t*

A YOUNG MAN of business habits, having at command four thousand dollars, wishes to invest in some business already established, and where his services would be required. Address J. W. C., office of the *Courier and Enquirer*. j3-3t*

AGENTS.—Wanted, 500 Agents; $25 to $50 easily made in selling the Life of KOSSUTH, illustrated. A new family work, and a large variety of pictorial, popular and useful Works. Call, or address, post-paid, "American Family Publication Establishment," No. 128 Nassau-st., New-York. d26-1m*

PRIVATE NURSING FOR GENTLEMEN.—By J. M. LUDLOW. Those that are desirous of an experienced and faithful Nurse in sickness, please call, or address J. M. LUDLOW, No. 848 Broadway, Union Place, P. O., N. Y. Physician's Reference given. n11-3m*

PRINTING PRESS.—Wanted, small Cylinder Job Press, medium or super royal size. Apply at Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st. j6-1t*

NOTICE.—CAME ASHORE, on Coney Island Point, on MONDAY, Dec. 22, a RAFT, consisting of 27 square Pine Logs. For information respecting them, apply to BARNARDUS DONLY, Coroner, at his store, Gravesend, King's County, L. I. j3-1m*

$25. REWARD.—STOLEN.—A Horse and Wagon, on New Year's evening, from C. M. SIMSON, Esq., in Avenue B, near 10th-street. Horse dark bay, with white face, white hind feet, pony-made, and short tail. Wagon black, buggy body, heavy wheels, black morocco cushions. Horse and Wagon belong to Wm. S. Wood, Esq., No. 110 Bowery. The above reward will be paid upon the conviction of the thief, or ten dollars for the Horse and Wagon at the Sheriff's Office. All persons are forbid keeping said Horse and Wagon, under the penalty of the law

M. H. CHASE, Deputy Sheriff.

BOARDING.

BOARD.—A gentleman and his wife and three children desire accommodations in a private family in a pleasant part of the city None need apply who keep a regular boarding house Address A. B. M. Box No. 526 P. O., or call at No. 93 William-street. j6-3t*

BOARD.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with good board at No. 261 West 19th-st. Croton Bath, and other conveniences in the house. j5-3t*

BOARD.—Pleasant Rooms, with Board, can be obtained at No. 83 Murray-st. j6-2t*

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUFFALO TONGUES AND VENISON HAMS FOR SALE.—A gentleman having a few more of the above named Articles than he desires for his own use, will dispose of them, at a moderate price. Address BUFFALO, at this Office. j6-1t*

NOTICE.—Steamship ATLANTIC, from Liverpool, will commence discharging under general order, TO-MORROW (Wednesday,) Jan. 7, at 9 o'clock, P. M., from her berth, foot of Canal-st. Consignees will please send their permits on board and attend to the receipt of their goods immediately. [j6] EDWARD K. COLLINS & CO.

PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE FOR MUSICIANS.—A Piano-Forte, Upright, beautifully ornamented, of superior quality, made in New-York, is by an accident for sale very cheap. Apply to AUGT. OSTRANDER, j6-6teod* Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE—a Font of 320 or 400 pounds of Bruce's Nonpareil, nearly new. It will be sold low for prompt pay, if applied for soon, at No. 374 Pearl-street. [j6-3t*] JAMES EGBERT.

SUTTON'S CARD BOOK.—When you want Cards printed, call at THOMAS E SUTTON'S Printing Office, No. 42 Fulton-st., and look at his Book of Specimens, after he has shown you his Cards, you can take a look at his Bill-heads, Notices, Circulars, Receipts, Store bills, &c., all of which are printed on the cash system. Ball Printing done in superior style, by SUTTON, *the* Printer. j6-1t*

PRINTING.—The subscriber has a ponderous lot of cast and Wrought Iron Presses, and heaps of type metal, which he is desirous of converting into California gold with all practicable speed. He has all the skill and talent requisite for performing the incantation; all he lacks is one ingredient—patronage. Who'll set the pot a boiling? j6-1t F. HART, No. 117 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE.—A PATENT MEDICINE BUSINESS OF FIFTEEN YEARS STANDING.—Any person desirous of entering into a safe and very profitable business, can purchase the recipe and sole right of sale of an article that is of universal consumption, and is well known throughout the world. The article is sold at a profit of 150 per cent, and the sale can be extended to any amount. To a man of business habits it affords a chance not to be met with once in a year. The amount required to purchase can be cleared in one year. The most satisfactory reasons given for selling. Price, $3,000 cash. Possession given immediately. Address FREDERICK, office of the Daily Times, stating where an interview can be had. j6-3teod*

LET THE WORLD KNOW that all diseases can be cured, and recovery rendered certain, if the patient has sufficient strength left to recruit the ravages of disease upon the system. All those cases, that a third party can pronounce incurable, such as Consumption, St. Vitus' Dance, Palsy, Asthma, Cough, Consumption, Epilepsy, &c., cured, without fee, until the third party pronounces the patient perfectly recovered. It is painful to be obliged to debar the good and honest sufferer from being cured, without preliminary terms, but the frauds of the day, and victims who would deny the fact to save the cost—but all and every case that can offer any reasonable security, shall be positively cured or nothing expected, and even then the extent in any case of consumption not to exceed $20, but positively out of the whole of seventy cases of consumption cured, not one took more than 15 or 16 bottles; many slight cases of decided phthisis cured by 4 or 5 bottles. JOHN PYNE, No. 102 Nassau-st., Wholesale Depot for Dr. WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE, Nature's Fluid for the lamp of life. j6-1t*

SHIPPING, NAVY AND ARMY MESSES HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT and FAMILIES supplied with all kinds of stores, at H. W. PRESCOTT'S wholesale establishment, No. 14 Wall-st. Mr. PRESCOTT respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has associated with him E. C. GENET, Esq., who will devote his attention to the above business. Choice wines, brandies, cordials, porter, ale and cider. Also, fruits, preserves, and cigars of the best quality constantly on hand. d30-6t*

PROSPECT HILL VILLAGE ASSOCIATION.—Proposals will be received for grading the land of the Association, to sale which grew out of it, had directly or indirectly anything to do with us; nor is there any probability of our entertaining or agreeing to any similar arrangements, by which our line is given up. We are satisfied of our legal and moral right to the business we are prosecuting, and require the decision of a proper legal tribunal to point out our error. MARSHALL LEFFERTS, President.

J. MCKINNEY, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Benj. Howard, Esq., Boston.		George D. Phelps, New-York.	
Earl P. Mason, Providence.		C. J. Steadman,	do.
Lewis Hyde, Norwich.		J. McKisson,	do.
Geo. Lawrence, New-York.		J. S. Howard,	do.
R. H. Greene,	do	Daniel S. Schenck,	do.

j5-2t

☞ **New-York Life Insurance Company.**—Office No. 106 Broadway.—Physicians in attendance daily from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M. MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

Further information and a Prospectus of the Company can be had at the office, No. 106 Broadway. j5-1m

☞ **Secure a Homestead.**—The Washington Building Association numbers about 500 shares, is in successful operation, and rapidly increasing. At the last meeting a large number of new shares were taken, some by ladies. The institution pays to investors five times as much interest as savings banks. Mechanics and others wishing to avail themselves of the present low entrance—fifty cents—can do so by leaving the amount and name with the Secretary, No. 333 Pearl-st., who will give any information required. A regular meeting will be held at Warren Hall, corner of Oliver and Henry-sts., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1852, at 7 o'clock. Shares will be redeemed. All meetings are public. N.B.—After the February meeting, the entrance fee will be $2, by order of the Standing Committee.

CASPER C. CHILDS, President.
National Democrat Office, No. 26 Ann-st.
H. H. HOOPER, Secretary, No. 333 Pearl-st. j6-1t

☞ **Open to All.**—If you would learn how to escape the heavy tax now imposed on you in the shape of Rent, attend the meeting of the FRANKLIN BUILDING ASSOCIATION, to be held at Washington Hall, corner of Bowery and Hester-st., (entrance in Hester-st.) on WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 7. Meeting to commence at 7 o'clock. Explanations relative to the principles and objects of the Association will be fully made, and all disposed to become members can do so. Join now! It will be to the interest of every one, male and female, who wish to avail themselves of the advantages of this Association, to become members at once, as after this meeting the Entrance Fee will be increased. Remember that, by investing $3 per month, it will accumulate in the course of a few years to $200! Or, remember that, if you wish it, you can obtain sufficient money to buy you a dwelling, which can be paid for by using the money for that purpose that you are now paying for rent. OFFICERS:

President—SAMUEL F. BARTOL.
Vice-President—WINCHESTER P. MOODY,
Trustees—James L. Smith, Reuben Ross, Jr., Ezra N. Grossman, William Simpson, Peter H. Wilson, William H. Hyatt, Joseph Nesb.tt, Edward C. Robinson.
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JNO. C. BUCKBEE, President.
GEO. W. COOPER, Secretary. j5-3t*

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a limited partnership, under the name of JAMES MYERS, SUYDAM & WILLIAM KNISELY, commencing on the first day of January, 1852, and terminating on the 31st day of December, 1854. The general partners are J. L. VANSCHOONHOVEN, of the City of New-York, and JAMES MYERS, JAMES A. SUYDAM and WILLIAM KNISELY, of the City of Brooklyn, and State of New-York; JAMES A. SUYDAM and WILLIAM KNISELY, of the City of New-York, are the general partners in said partnership. That the general nature of the business to be transacted by said partnership is the importing, buying, and selling of Silks, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods.

J. L. VANSCHOONHOVEN,
JAMES MYERS,
JAMES A. SUYDAM,
WILLIAM KNISELY.

NEW YORK, DEC. 31 1851. j1-6w*

LIMITED CO-PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of this State, that the subscribers have entered into a limited partnership, under the Firm of SCHUCHARDT, FROLICH & HOLTHAUSEN, for the transaction of Importing and Commission Business. FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT is one of the special partners, and has contributed the sum of fifty thousand dollars in cash to the common stock of said partnership; and FREDERICK C. GEBHARD is the other special partner, and has also contributed fifty thousand dollars in cash to the common stock of said partnership. FERDINAND SCHUCHARDT, JOHN M. CHARLES FROLICH, and HENRY HOLTHAUSEN, are respectively the general partners. The said partnership commenced on the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and is to terminate on the 31st December, 1856.—New-York, January 2nd, 1852.

FRED. SCHUCHARDT,
FRED. CH'S. GEBHARD,
FERD. SCHUCHARDT,
J. M. C. FROLICH,
H. HOLTHAUSEN.

j3-6w

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—ALVAN E. PARKER, of Phillipsville, in the county of Allegany and State of New York, CURTIS C. GARDINER, and SYLVANUS LYON, both of Williamsburgh in the county of Kings, and State of New York, and HENRY A. PARKER, of said Phillipsville, in the county of Allegany and State of New York, have formed a limited partnership in pursuance of the laws of the State of New York, under the name and firm of "GARDINER, LYON & PARKER," for the general purpose of importing and jobbing in fancy goods and dealing in fancy goods generally in the city of New York, in the county and State of New York. The said ALVAN E. PARKER is the only special partner, and has actually, and in good faith, contributed and paid in cash as capital to the common stock of the said partnership, the sum of twelve thousand dollars. The said CURTIS C. GARDINER, SYLVANUS LYON, and HENRY A. PARKER are the general partners, and are alone authorized to transact business and sign for the partnership, and bind the same. The said partnership is to commence on the first day of January next, 1852, and continue until and to terminate on the first day of January which will be in the year 1854. Dated, New York city, Dec 19, 1851.

ALVAN E. PARKER,
CURTIS C. GARDINER,
SYLVANUS LYON,
HENRY A. PARKER.

j1-6w

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the Subscribers under the provisions of

New-York Daily Court.

The Forrest Case on Trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—Before Chief Justice OAKLEY and a Special Jury.

CATHERINE N. FORREST vs. EDWIN FORREST.

FIFTEENTH DAY.

The Judges of the Supreme Court having refused to grant the use of the large court room for the purpose of this trial, there was a short delay in the commencement of the proceedings this morning, by the necessity for removing the papers, counsel, and parties into the small room at the west end of the building. Very few spectators were admitted, it being generally understood that the floor was weak, and the room not calculated for a large audience.

Mr. Forrest, his friends and Counsel were in attendance at the usual hour, and Mrs. Forrest, accompanied by Mrs. N. P. Willis, entered in a short time after, and were accommodated with seats by the side of the Counsel.

About half past 10, the Chief Justice ordered the Jurors to be called, and intimated to the Counsel that the Court was ready to proceed.

EVIDENCE FOR THE PLAINTIFF.

Mr. Van Buren called Wm. C. Foster, having a question or two to put to that witness.

The Chief Justice said he understood Mr. Foster to say on Saturday that it was his intention to leave for Rochester immediately.

Mr. O'Conor said if the other side would pay the expense of bringing the witness down again, he, Mr. O. C., would undertake to say that the witness would be forthcoming.

Mr. O'Conor said he now proposed to read the deposition of Dr. John Hawks and Laura Hawks.

Mr. Van Buren made an objection to this evidence on account of a technical irregularity, which was not in accordance with the requirements of the statute.

Mr. O'Conor replied at length, and said among other things that the witnesses were very sick, although he should be induced to believe that their attendance might be procured if the objection taken was deemed by the Court to be not insurmountable.

The Chief Justice said he supposed that a deposition taken under any circumstances might be used, provided the personal attendance of the witness could not be procured. The Court would certainly not require persons to come up personally to testify, if it was shown that a compliance with the order could not be made without great danger to their health.

Mr. O'Conor said that the deposition itself would show that. The deposition of Dr. H. was taken late at night, on the 31st of December, on a lady on New Year's day. The examination was before Judge Payne, and he would call him to show the mode in which the examination was taken.

Mr. Van Buren replied, and Judge Payne came in and took his seat.

The Chief Justice took a review of this question, and ruled out the deposition, the statute not having been strictly complied with. His Honor added that the depositions could be taken over again before Judge Payne.

Mr. O'Conor called Caroline Ingersoll, or Irving, and no response being made, proof of service of the notice of attendance was given, and an attachment issued to bring her up.

James H. Skitterlee, by Mr. O'Conor.—I was engaged in the Irving House as book-keeper in June, 1850. I have the books in Court; Mrs. Ann Flower was a boarder there; she arrived on the 10th of June, 1850, and left on the 15th of June, 1850, in the afternoon.

By Mr. Van Buren.—She left after dinner, or between dinner and tea; Mrs. Forrest stays at our house; I don't know when she came.

Chief Justice—Is it Mrs. Forrest you are inquiring about now?

Mr. Van Buren—Yes, sir. (To witness)—Whe is staying with Mrs. Forrest at your house, now?

A.—I don't know the lady's name; I presume I have heard it; the books now here are for 1850; I will bring or send for the books to the present time.

Mr. Van Buren—Will you admit the name, Mr. O'Conor?

Mr. O'Conor—No, sir. You may prove a case of *crim. con.* between them, and then I shall have to prove she is a lady.

Mr. Van Buren said he would require the witness to attend again, with the evidence.

Robert Freeman examined by Mr. O'Conor.—I reside in this city. My business is a tutor at No. 237 Broadway; I knew Mr. Wendle, now present in Court, some years ago; I think I was on board a North River steamboat with him going to Albany; it is impressed on my mind that he is the man; it may be from 6 to 10 years ago; it was a night boat, making the passage in the night.

Q.—Was your attention drawn to a gentleman and lady on board that boat?

A.—Yes—it was; I did not at that time know them personally myself.

Q.—Were you informed by any one who they were?

Objected to by Mr Van Buren, who required the other side to state what they expected to prove.

Mr. O'Conor said he expected to prove that Miss Clifton and Mr. Forrest occupied the same state room on the same evening. The identity would be the combined examination of the two witnesses. He did not ask the witness what he was informed.

Mr. Van Buren said the question was improper. The learned gentleman also contended that this evidence in toto was improper, as it was a violation of the grave, and made it utterly impossible for Mr. Forrest to explain these charges.

The Chief Justice said this question was not objectionable in itself with respect to Mrs. Forrest being placed in an unpleasant position. He was only like any other man who suffered from the absence or death of a witness.

Mr. O'Conor told the witness to answer the question he had put before.

Witness—I believe I was informed who the parties were; it is impressed on my mind it was Mr. Wendell; I noticed nothing very peculiar in the conduct of that lady and gentleman; she was shown into the state room; a gentleman was pointed out to me as Mr. Forrest; in a few moments after he went into the same state-room; the lady had baggage, and also a servant; the gentleman went into the same room; it was a few minutes after.

Q.—Did he leave the door open or closed, or what was the condition of the door?

Objected to.

Witness.—I believe, Sir, the door was closed; the state-rooms was on the side of the boat on the upper deck; it is impressed upon my mind it was the "*Swallow*"; the state-rooms are occupied as sleeping apartments, and as sitting rooms: they have all beds in them; I have seen Mr. Forrest since that, often; I could not swear that the man who went into that room was Mr Forrest; it was a number of years ago; I had also seen him on the stage before that.

Mr. O'Conor.—Asking to recall this witness we propose to recall Mr Wendell

Cornelius Wendell—By O'Conor.—I reside at Williamsburg, Kings County; I am a printer. I formerly lived at Albany; I knew the last witness who has just left the stand; I have known him ten or twelve years; I know Mr. Edwin Forrest by sight; have known him 25 or 30 years; since my boyhood: I knew Miss J. Clifton in her lifetime by sight. I recollect seeing them on board a steamboat on the North River; it is 7 or 8 years ago; it was a night boat going from New-York to Albany, I think; I am not positive; could not say what boat it was; I saw them side by side walking in the saloon; I saw them on the first on the lower deck; then on the upper deck; I saw them promenading by the state room doors; I did not see them in or going into a state room. I do not remember mentioning to any one who they were.

Q.—If you did state that the gentleman and lady were Mr. F. and Miss C., was that correct?

Objected to by Mr. Van Buren.

Witness.—By Mr. O'Conor—I do not know if Mr Freeman was on board that boat or not.

Mr. O'Conor repeated the former question, his Honor not having ruled upon the objection.

The Chief Justice said it was very unsatisfactory to identify person in this way.

Q.—By Mr O'Conor—Did the witness at any time state the persons he saw on board to be Miss Clifton and Mr. Forrest, when such was not the fact?

Objected to.

The Chief Justice said this was too loose a mode of inquiry.

To Mr. Van Buren—I have stated what I know on this subject to several gentlemen about town to Mr Andrew Stevens, to Mr Seaman, and to Cornelius Bogardus, and one or two more. I am not acquainted with Mrs Forrest; I know Mr. O'Conor; I have told him what I could testify to; I was at his office last Friday or Saturday, I was solicited to attend by a Mr Martin, a lawyer.

The Chief Justice intimated that this was all a waste of time.

Caroline Ingersoll called by Mr. O'Conor.—I now reside at No. 4 Murray-street; I have lived in this city four or five years; when I first came here I lived at 355 Greenwich street; I think that is the number; I lived there about a year and a half; I went in the fall, I left on the 1st of May, and moved into Hamilton-street, No. ——; I can not specify the precise time I lived there, I think it was about two years and a half, but I left last May; that would make it only two years. I could fix those dates by my receipts; the papers are in Murray-street.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Forrest, the defendant in this case?

A.—I do; I have known him since I lived in Greenwich-st., I am mistaken; I knew him when I lived in Greenwich-st. (In answer to a question from Mr. Van Buren, the Chief Justice said he intended to reopen the case broadly and unlimitedly.)

Witness—Mr. Forrest was at my house, in Greenwich-st, more than once; I cannot remember how long after I first went there; I could'nt state the number of times he came, he came alone; he came and engaged a room.

Q.—In what way?

A.—He did not specify how long when he asked for a room; I don't remember how long he kept the room engaged; three or four hours he would probably be there; I never saw him go in or leave it; I judge about that time; he engured this room more than once; I do not remember how often he engaged this room; it was not frequent; it was the front room, second story; it was furnished as a sleeping apartment; he did not say at any time what he wanted the room for; I never saw him in that room; I never saw any other person go in or come out of it whilst he was in it; he came to engage the room in the day time; I only saw him in the parlor down stairs; I received him there and left him there; sometimes I went out through the folding doors, and sometimes out of the parlor door to the hall; I left him alone; I do not remember if the contract for the room was for immediate occupancy, or to come at another time; I never sent any one to meet him in the parlor; he came in the morning generally, when I was about my household duties, and I asked him to excuse me; I cannot remember the sum I usually charged him for the use of the rooms He asked if I had a room; he told me who recommended him, and I gave him a small parlor and a bed-room; I don't know if he occupied the parlor; I don't remember the name of the gentleman who recommended him; he was from Philadelphia; I may have heard him (Forrest) go up to the room, and sometimes leave it; I have heard him coming down stairs, and I think I heard him go up; I never saw him going up or down; I did not hear any body else go up; Mr. Forrest was not acquainted with any person living in my house at the time of these visits; I don't remember going into the room the same day after he had left it; I have four chambers in my house; beside the parlors; each chamber was provided with a bed, or they could not be chambers; I let them by the quarter, the week, the day, or the hour—just as long as the person chose to occupy and pay for them; I have let them for an evening—not for any specified time; I let them as often in the evening as in the day time—sometimes to gentlemen, sometimes to ladies, and sometimes to both.

Q.—Was it usual for a gentleman and a lady to come to your house, and occupy one of these rooms for a part of the day, or an evening?

Objected to by Mr. Van Buren.

The Chief Justice said he supposed the object was to prove this was a house of assignation; and if so, it was competent to inquire into its character, as Mr. F. was an occasional visiter at that house.

Question admitted and repeated

Witness—I decline answering that question, sir.

Q.—Did you not move into the house in Houston-street on the 1st of May, 1848?

A.—I know it was the 1st of May, but I cannot tell the year until I am at liberty to refer to my book, when you shall know correctly.

Mr. O'Conor said the witness was bound to answer the other question put to her.

Chief Justice—Why do you decline to answer?

Witness—Why, for private reasons of my own, which are important to me.

The Chief Justice explained to the witness, that if that was to prevail any witness might shut his mouth.

Witness—Well, there have been.

Q.—Were not these chambers generally used for the purpose of a lacy and gentleman meeting therein?

A.—No; they were used for boarders; generally for persons boarding with me; I had both gentlemen and ladies; I don't know their names—they were transient; I mean persons who came from other cities who would stay two or three days, sometimes longer; I cannot tell the names of any of them; some of the ladies were permanent—staid two or three months at a time, and one or two of them staid longer; I had on an average three lady boarders; there have been times when I had only one.

Q.—Were the ladies living with husbands, or alone?

A.—I decline answering; it would be a very difficult matter to say if they had husbands or not.

Q.—Was it usual for the ladies to occupy the same chamber at night with one of your transient gentlemen boarders?

A.—No, it was not usual.

Q.—Was it unusual?

A.—I should like to know if the questions are necessary I appeal to the Court. I meant to say if a lady and gentleman came to me, they occupied my rooms as man and wife; I have had ladies in this city with me who kept company with gentlemen who I did not know if they were married or not; I mean they occupied the same chamber of a night.

Q.—Did they occupy the same room with different gent'emen?

A.—I decline answering.

BAPTISED.

On Sunday, Jan. 4, at the Church called the House of Prayer, by the Rev. C. C. Sweet, of Savannah, ROWEN McPHERSON, son of [illegible] and Mary [illegible] Wilkinson, of this City.

MARRIED.

At New-Canaan, Conn., Dec. 29, LEWIS R. P. SMITH, of New-York City, to ANNA MALVINA, eldest daughter of H. L. Ayres, of the form er place.

DIED.

On Saturday evening, 3d inst., after a long and painful illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH McKINNEY BLEAKLEY, wife of Andrew Bleakley, daughter of the late John Dunscomb, and sister of Alexander H. Duascomb, aged 33 years, 3 months, and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P M., at her late residence, No. 46 Hammersly-st., whence the remains of the deceased will be conveyed to their last resting-place at Greenwood Cemetery.

On Sunday, the 4th inst., after a painful illness, which he bore with Christian resignation, MATTHEW B., only son of Edward M. and Lydia W. Barnard, aged 26 years.

His funeral will be attended from his late residence, No. 68 Charlton-st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. His remains will be interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

☞ Hudson papers please copy.

Jan. 5, WATERS A. CLAYTON, aged 36.

The relatives and friends of the family and the members of the New-York Typographical Society; of Columbia Lodge No. 1, and Mount Hebron Encampment No. 1, I. O. of O. F.; the Grand Grove of Directors, Sylvan Grove No. 7, and Washington Arch Chapter No. 1, U. A. O. D., and of Manitou Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and the members of those fraternities generally, are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 107 Smith-st., between Baltic and Butler-sts., Brooklyn.

On Monday morning, READE, son of Philip R. Kearny, in the 6th year of his age.

On Sunday evening, CHARLES MINTON, in the 57th year of his age.

On Saturday evening, Jan 3, MARY M. CALDWELL, in the 78th year of her age.

Jan. 4, after a severe illness, in the 41st year of her age, WILHELMINA LESEUR, wife of Henry William Both Hendricksen.

Suddenly, Friday evening, Jan. 2, of scarlet fever, MARY LOUISA, only child of George and Maria M. McClure, aged 3 years and 10 days.

At Ravenswood, Long Island, HESTER GILES, in the 66th year of her age.

Near Holmdel, Monmouth Co., N. J., where he had resided over seventy years, Mr. WILLIAM MAINES, aged 86.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 5.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '67	116	
1,000	do. '68	116	
5,000	do. '56	104	
1,000	N. Y. 5s, '58	106	
2,500	Ohio 6s, '60	102	
3,000	City 5s, '68	102	
10,000	Erie R.R. 1st mort	109½	
3,000	do. 2d mort	102	
5,000	Erie Incomes	94	
4,000	Erie Convertibles	91	
3,000	Indiana 5s	84	
3,000	Pennsylvania 5s	90	
15	Bank of Republic	101	
1	Bank of America	100	
12	Metropolitan Bank	99½	
10	Del. & Hud. Canal	94	
40	Hud. River R.R.	s60 66	
175	do.	65½	
25	do.	s60 65½	
100	do.	b30 65½	
25	do.	65½	
100	Morris Canal	13	
100	N. J. Min. Co.	b30 12	
100	do	12	
100	do	b15 12	
300	Sussex Mining Co.	12	
100	do	11½	
90	Penn. Coal Co.	85	
100	Edgeworth Co.	82½	
40	State Bank	102½	
50	Bank of Commerce	103	
100	Carlton Co.	67½	
300	Harlem Railroad	67½	
50	do.	b30 68	
500	Reading Railroad	b30 60	
150	do.	60	
200	do.	b30 60½	
100	Nor. & Wor. R.R.	53½	
100	do.	b60 53½	
50	do.	53½	
25	Erie Railroad	80½	
150	do.	b30 81	
50	do.	81	
50	do.	b30 81½	
25	do	81	
100	do	b30 81½	
50	do	81½	
50	do	81½	

Auction Sales, by Simeon Draper—By order of Bank Department.

$1,000	New-York 5s, '55	100½	
4,000	do. '58	101	
5,000	do. '60	101½	
2,000	do. 5½s, '50	105½	
$4,000	New-York 5½s, '50	105½	
5,200	U. S. 5s, '53	101	
18,000	Michigan 6s	94½	

SECOND BOARD.

100 shs.	Reading R.R.	b30 60½	
300	do.	60	
25	Nor & Wor. R.R.	53½	
50	Canton Company	67½	
50	do.	67½	
200	Harlem Railroad	67½	
200	do.	b30 68	
100	Erie Railroad	81½	
25	do	81	
200	N. J. Mining Co.	b20 12½	
100	Sussex Mining Co.	12½	
25	N. A. Trust Co.	10	
200	Long Island Railroad	15½	

MONDAY, Jan. 5—6 P.M.

State and Federal Loans were in good demand to-day. Besides the sales at the regular Board, Mr. Draper sold at action, by order of the Bank Department at Albany, for account of the exploded James Bank, $40,000 various State and Federal Securities, as reported above. The Railways were generally better. Erie went up 1½ ₱ cent., and Reading ½. The small Mining Shares, Jersey and Sussex, also improved under quite a speculative demand. The closing prices were generally firm. The short sellers of the fancies move cautiously, in view of the temporary abundance of money. The transfer books of the two leading stocks, Erie and Reading, being closed, also, checks free selling; the real holders having for the most part their money arrangements made for the opening.

Money was again abundant, and demand loans readily obtained. Exchange ruled irregular, and the amount of business was limited. It is not likely that more specie will go before Saturday, and judging from the weakness of bills, not much then, though this has not heretofore been a criterion. Certain parties ship apparently without reference to the currency of exchange.

We heard of a large failure in the grocery trade, quite unexpected to most of the friends of the party concerned. Several other minor failures have occurred within the past week—one in the domestic commission line.

Mr. Young, the President of the Hudson Railroad, has resigned his office, and Alderman E. D. Morgan takes his place.

The payments for duties to-day were large. The Sub Treasury received $110,132; disbursed $74,393, and had at close of business $1,401,132.

There was a large trade in Cotton, the stock on sale considered, say 3,000 bales, at prices ¼@¼ cent. higher than before the late news. Cotton freights were also more active at 5-32ds of a penny to Liverpool. The asking rate was 3-16ths at the close. The last accounts are viewed as quite favorable.

The Norwich and Worcester Road Company show a business of $270,000 this season, against $261,000 last year. The net earnings for six months, ending 30th Nov. were $75,000, out of which $22,000 in interest and 2½ ₱ cent. on the common stocks have been paid.

In our 1st January tables, the net shipments of Gold from other ports than New-York, were estimated at $3,500,000. The official result at Boston is now known, and the amount is $3,090,000.

Our good neighbor of the *Evening Post* seldom suffers an opportunity to pass unimproved to the prejudice of Canal Certificates. He contrasts Mr. Draper's sales of short State fives to-day with the bids for the Canal loan a week or two since. This all looks plausible enough, but on a retrospect of the opposition by the *Post* and other prints to the constitutionality and validity of the Canal Certificates, its fairness is not quite so palpable. Besides, the Certificates bid off at 100,50, ten days ago, are now held at 102,50; and if put up at auction to-day, with a large amount of recent dividend money seeking investment, they would have brought 102 or 102½. We do not know how long these prices will last, but one thing is sure, the learned constitutional doubts of the *Post* and *Journal of Commerce* to the contrary notwithstanding, when New-York Canal Certificates cease to find a market, other improvement loans may look out for squalls, and State credit itself tremble for its stability.

The London papers by the *Atlantic* disclose some extraordinary facts in regard to the financial doings in Paris during and succeeding the troubles of the 2d December. The Bank was made to increase its commercial discounts four millions of dollars in a single week, an increase of 20 per cent. on its ordinary line. The week preceding the election two millions were granted to the city of Paris on Government securities. There was a considerable daily business in London in French stocks made payable to bearer, sent over, to avoid the surveillance of the Commissioner of the Bourse and a suspicion of disloyalty. The *London News* has an able and scathing article on Napoleon and the gamblers on the Bourse, from which we make the following extract:

"The alleged acquiescence of the moneyed or proprietary class in Louis Napoleon's usurpation has caused much conversation. A distinction must be made between the frequenters of the Bourse and the great merchants and manufacturers of France. The latter are no doubt alarmed at the progress of social and communist doctrines among the proletary classes. They long for a settled government, are averse to universal suffrage, and are not disposed to canvass too rigorously the tenure of any authority which promises them peace and free industrial action. But they expect nothing of the kind from Louis Napoleon: on the contrary, they expect to find him developing some peculiar financial and economical crotchets of his own. * * * *

But, in this country, where legitimate commercial and manufacturing enterprise by its full development gives the law to the money market, this class (the mere stock dealers) is kept within safe bounds. In Paris it is much more numerous and influential. Its members are the legitimate descendants of the associates of Mississippi Law, and the agents of the *fermiers généraux*. They are more conversant with dealings with improvident and spendthrift governments and with bubble speculations than with commercial transactions. And the imperfectly developed trade and manufacturing industry of France offers them a more restricted field of legitimate monetary transactions. The frequenter of the Bourse and the regular gambler with his opera connexions, are less markedly disassociated in France than in England. Now the *liaisons* between the Elysée and this disreputable or equivocal portion of the monied classes is notorious; and their active complicity in the enterprise of Louis Napoleon is rendered at least probable by the state of the French funds since his *coup d'état*. But though weak and wicked governments have often derived temporary aid in France from such allies, no permanent tenure of power has ever been ensured by their aid.

The career that lies before Louis Napoleon is as clearly defined for him at this moment as if he had actually run through it. His organ, the *Constitutionnel*, declares that he reigns in spite of "the vote and the sabre." The proportion of the political element to the military in this combination is somewhat like *Falstaff's* half-penny worth of bread to his gallons of sack. The instruments and councillors of Louis Napoleon are the army; his financial ministers must be the unscrupulous stock-jobbers. So long as there is money in the country his speculations will be patronized, and the Bourse will be the centre of his power. But the army is the ultimate reliance. Its chiefs are the men who must be bought, and the price will be high. Its rank and file are the men who must be fed, and the cost will be enormous. Its officers are the men who must be rewarded, and the demands will be unlimited. Its soldiers are the men who must be led to victory, and the sacrifice will be terrible. Its existence is the reason why the Bourse is the centre of power, and why the Bourse is the centre of corruption."

Market for Breadstuffs.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 5.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There is a pretty fair business doing in State and Western brands to-day, at upward tending figures. The Eastern and speculative inquiry is good for the ordinary and medium qualities, and there is a steady local demand for the finer grades at quotations. The receipts by railway are very moderate—not exceeding 1,600 bbls. for the day, while the supply here is diminishing. There is nothing doing for export worth mentioning. The operations embrace 4,300 bbls. superfine No. 2, at $4 12½@$4 31½; ordinary to strait State, good common Ohio, and mixed to fair Indiana and Michigan at $4 43@$4 63½, a few lots only having been obtained at the inside rates; choice State, favorite round hoop Ohio and fancy Michigan at $4 56½@$4 75; with fancy and extra Ohio and Genesee at previous prices. Canadian is slowly offered at rates above buyer's views, which checks operations in superfine—it is held at $4 50 ₱ bbl. in bond. Southern is doing better—a shipping inquiry having set in for common kinds, and the demand from City dealers continuing fair for superior brands—the sales add up 1,600 bbls., mixed to favorite extra new at $4 37½@$4 56½, fancy do. at $4 75@$5 25 per bbl. Rye Flour is not plenty or buoyant at $3 50 for fine, and $4 for super do. Corn Meal is scarce and quiet at $3 25 for Jersey, and $3 43¾@$3 50 for Brandywine. Buckwheat is selling by retail at $3 12½@$3 37½ ₱ 100 ℔ bag.

GRAIN—Wheat is without material variation. The light stock and high claims of factors restrict purchases, and, with the exception of a sale of 7,000 Ohio mixed at $1—an advance, there is nothing of interest to report. Rye is dull and heavy at 78c. ₱ bush. Barley is more abundant and rather depressed at 78@83c. ₱ bush. Oats are on the decline. Northern fetch 45¾@46½c., and Western 41@42½c. ₱ bush. A sale of 4,000 bush. Prince Edward's Island was made at 48c.—short credit. Corn is offered with greater freedom, and has receded a trifle, though with a good distilling and fair Eastern inquiry—we have no very decided change to notice. The sales reach 20,000 bush. new New-Orleans and old Western mixed at 65c.

New York Cattle Market....JAN. 5.

Reported for The New-York Daily Times.

For Beeves, at the Washington Grove Yard, corner Fourth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, and at Chamberlain's Hudson River Bull's Head, foot of Robinson street. For Cows, Calves, Sheep and Lambs, also at Chamberlain's, and at Browning's Sixth-street, near Third-avenue.

AT WASHINGTON GROVE YARD.—Offered, 1,500 Beef Cattle, (450 Southern, balance this State.) Market dull. Sales of retailing qualities at from $6 50 to $8 50. 200 head left over

AT BROWNING'S.—60 Cows and Calves. Sales at from $23 to $32 50—all sold. Sheep and Lambs—3,500 in market. Prices range at from $2 75@$4@$7 75 for the former, and $1 50@$2 25@$3 25 for the latter.

AT CHAMBERLAIN'S—Hudson River Bull's Head—At market, 300 Beef Cattle—on hand 100; sales at 6½@8½c.; 3,000 Sheep and Lambs—on hand; prices of Sheep $2@$3 50@$5 25@6 50; Lambs, $1 75@$2 50@$3.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Prometheus, for San Juan.—Mrs Brown and child, John Baker and wife, Mrs. E. Woodworth, Mrs. M. H. Howard, Mrs Maes and two daughters, Mrs. J. Weil and son James S. Gilbert, Mrs. B. Bernard, J. F. Booth, E. G Meek, lady, three children and nurse, W. L. Henderson, Miss J. McMeekin, C. Clark, J. E. Linsley, F. Pierce, N. Randall, G. A. Moyer, C. Bittenbender, L. Meyer, C. H Seaman, M. Hall, C. E. Hatch, E. L. Smith, L. O. Preston, wife and son, Mrs. L. Preston and child, Mrs J. White, F. Crosier, H. A Swift, J Davis, F. Lambert, A Mead, W Mead, M Goodby, J. H. Van Sickle, W. L Knapp, T. H Holman, S F. Hunt, J. P Burton, L. W. Stevens, C. W. Middleton, Mr. Middleton and daughter, Mr. Munroe, M. Bean, W. Bean, F. O. Saunders, S. Water, Mrs. Wolf, Chas Edmonds, R. S Bromley, George Nixon, E. Mallon and wife, Mrs. Ragg and two children, Miss Sylvester, J. M. Eastman, C Smith and wife, F Pearkes, T Gon and wife, E. S Sammis and wife, Mrs. Armstrong and two children, C. McLusky, J. McCormick, H Scott, S Conrad, A. Conrad, A. Tiffany and wife, G. C Ranney, D L. Deizel, Wm and two children, P. C. King, J. S Dunning, W Kingsley, A. Dunn, Mrs Jenner and four children, E. B. Perry, G. Boyd, Geo Birdsall, wife and four children, M Riddle, W. Miles, E F Miles, E. N Hell, C. H. Plumb, J. B. Plumb, T. Shaw hon. E. B. Chase, C. Rogers, B F Strong, A. W. Brittain, John Stretch. Asa Crane, Wm. M Graves, John Elliott, Jr. Bliss, J B Smith, G Smith, R. Wood, A Hawks, Henry Ray, Mrs. R. Lunsley, H. B Platt and wife, Mrs A. Bancker and servt, J Isaac, W H. Clark and wife, John Croyland, Jon n Peel and servt, M A. Peel, M. Peel, J Peel Jr., A. H Fogg, G. Pearkes, W Sisson, J. A. Morgan, J. M. Allen, Mrs J. Rooney, Mr. Collins, F. Buckley, R Buckley, G Buckley, A. H Barry, J Mullin, S Godley, J Wilson, Mr Kennap, O Mason, D. Mason, J Mason, W N Markland, John Wightman, Thomas Hose, J Hyde, W. Weaver, M McDougall, M Donohoe, C. Patterson, M Jennings, Hiram M; ler, Lyman Eaton, Cyrus Jones, John L. Vesey, J N. Underwood, George Ward, C. A Bills, J. W Gleason, T W G Davidson, N J Blaney, Richard Blaney, Mr. Shepard, Mr. Seamor, C. Harrison, John Cole, Wm. H. Briggs, Samuel Drake, A. C. Woodruff James Sheakley, S. L. Brown, W J. Larimer, L. W. Grant, Wm H. Dodge, J Newcomb, T Nason B. Dodge, D. Carrington, Henry Smith, Samuel Berry, F F. Dillon, Oliver Carver, George A. Booth, James Kane, John Morgan, Barnard Mullen, Terrence Kerrins, W. Thorp, Henry Carter, Joel Bonner, Antonio Lopez, Miss Ashley, John Adams, John S. Adams, G B Day, R. E Barnes, F. F Foral, David Cole, Charles Martin, Edw Powers, John Lawless, Seth Condon, H. Condon, J Condon, Alex Oliomore, N. W Morrill, George Shetturk, Edw Winslow, H Ferbush, J. Richardson, S. Corwin, Jr., N. G Reed W M Reed, J. Doyle, H Cossroye, C. Packard, H. C. Alden, D. S. Moss, A. M. Gay, George Copeland, Anton Lang, Wm. Gurney, Alden Loomer, B Stetson, George Calderwood, John Kelyea, William Thompson, James Spear, D. Wooster, J. Hill, Joseph Coch, Charles Blandford Anthony Crosby, E L. Chipman, R. G. Walker, John Robinson, Joseph Layton, Isaac Mead, Geo Mead, Giles Burlingame Geo. Butts, Erastus Hayes, Mr Thompson, Mr Johnson, John H. Ballard, David Mitchell, Daniel Stickney, Jacob Mettler, J. H Keller, R. Black, M H Bevan, E W Clark, A. Martin, W Jennison, M S Hidden Leonard Martin, Wm. Ware, A. H. Ware, T A Loring, D Boyd, J W Brackett, W. H Moody, J Simpson, Wm. F Pearson, R Rafford, W. O Sreper, W. H Snell, R. Bangs, G. H Goodwin, E. G Higgins, J O Turner, F Castle, Joel Thomas, D. Russ, G. Harvey, N. G. Dorr, H. P Dyer, O B Buswell, G. H Buswell, Robert Crayton, John Crayton, A. Shepard, J. H. Drake, J T Williamson, George Tobin, R. King, J. Franjoy, H Reed, D. E Peck, J B Meech, E B. McLaughlin, Robert Davey, Morris Oram, Edward F. Jackson, John Elliott, M P. Bond, H. Lamb, N. A. Swan, G Sweet, Dr. Mallory, Joseph Woodbury, S. Bartlett, D. McGowan, F. McManus, S. S. Woods, E. McDonald, Bailey Watts, S. N. Woods, H. Woods, R. B. Bucton, G. W Wright, W. H. Holbrook, John Eastman, J Strubi, Ober Teuffer, G. W. Van Pelt, A S Van Keuren, M H Harloe, T Parrett, N Borsch, M Wadleigh, F Bean, S Bean, J. Parnell, Mr. Thompson, D. Q. Kent, R. S Kent, S K. Dennett, C. Boardman, G Bourngton, P M Flanders, N. Niles, George Sampson, A. G Morrison, C. T Bryant, J. W Bryant, W. H Davis, Jacob Weed, H Griffin, B Lawrence S Jackson, S. Stapleton, T. J. Preston, J Folsom, W. T. Pratt, Corus Cole, Benjamin Cole, P. Lamb, R. Nye, J Nye, B. Otis, F Newell, N. Osgood, T Goldthwaite, J. Adams, C. Adams, Enoch Pratt, Mr Pusher, Push-r, George Push-r, A. P. McMaster, Levi McMaster, W Howland, S Lowndes, R. Lowrey, J. Mitchell, Benjamin Roe, A Taggart, O. Dyer, N A. Pettigrew, J C Smith, G O'Brien, M F. Lockwood, D. Tolliop, G R Matthews, M Stephens, Joel Parsons, L. Tinkham, C W. Evans F Finnegan, A. F Spencer, Dennis Keefe, Mrs. D. Keefe, A Bansom, C Reuhert, J. B Lancaster, Paul Lacy, James Maloney D. Winney, Mrs D Winney, E W. Dunne, C Johnson, J Winney, Mrs D Winney, E W. Dunne, C Johnson, J son J W Reed, P Cornell P McCane, C Houghton, J. Giller, B F Curnass, M Marshall Geo Jordan, C. W. Platt, N. O Matthews, N Flint, O Butler, L. Nichols, Jas M Gray, J. R Richardson J Abbott, Wm H Fitch J. Farland, M Taylor, J. Cullen, Richard Sornin, David Smith, H. Gallupp, Jos Cushen A. Peck, Wm Akerman, Morris Ryan. Wm Moulton, Seth Flanders, Chas L Smith, Jas. M. Gulliver, H. McWilliams, J Kinsen, H. Spencer, John Muhnnan, Geo. Van Alstyne, Barney Ferguson Hugh Kelley, Mrs. Kelley, John O'Daniel, Jas Cunningham, O Donnel, F Lonergaw, Mr. Hudson, C. J. Hefiner, Thomas Mooney, and two boys H. C. Northrup, John Murray, E J Perry, Geo. A, McIntosh, E. Weit, K H Wilson, C Hubbell, J. McIntosh, David Rug, Ur at Rugg, John Mather, R W. Spalding, S. Brodwick, M J. Turner, Geo Wilson, W. Stratton, John Shoffer, J. hn Donovon, W. Simpson, A. McCurdy Geo. Hoxie, J. Neale, John Thompson, Thomas Mooney, A. Simpson, H F. Hanover, C F Gumbe, Roger Mooney, G W. Cornell, Ab'm W. Norton, Hosea Crankelite, H. B. Brown, A Green, C. W Tuttle, J. Hardy, J. B. Northrop.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Caroline Read, from London—M. Meyers and lady, H. Jordan and lady, Master James Wagner, F. Hosier.

MINIATURE ALMANAC....THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises..... 7 32 | Sets..... 4 40 MOON—Rises.

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook, 6 58m | Gov. Island, 7 42m | Hell Gate, 9 22m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....JANUARY 5, 1852

Cleared.

Steamship Prometheus, Churchill, San Juan de Nicaragua, D. B. Allen.

Ship Star of the West, Brown, Liverpool, S. Thompson & Nephew.

Ship Congress, Sherman, New-Bedford, Howland & Aspinwall.

Ship Memphis, Bunker, New-Orleans, Wm. Nelson.

Ship Prince Albert, Meyer, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Vernon, Faye, Savannah, Sturgis, Clearman & Co.

Brig Caroline, Patten, St Marys, Nesmith & Sons.

Brig Velocity, (Br) White, London, A. Bell & Son.

Schr. Forest, Small, Darien, Thompson & Hunter.

Schr. Sylvie, Bourne, Philadelphia, Jas Hand

Schr Harriet Hallock, Mandell, Wilmington, N. L. McCready & Co

Schr. Matilda E. Wells, Griffin, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Elizabeth Arcularius, Pierce Mayaguez, J. T. White & Co

Schr Yorktown, Salmette, Petersburg, Jas. Hunter & Co.

Sloop New-York, Hull, Charleston, Geo. Bulkley.

Arrived.

Steamship Empire City, Leeds, Chagres, via Havana, 30th ult., passengers to M O. Roberts. Has experienced very heavy weather on the passage

Ship Yorkshire, Briggs, Liverpool, Nov. 18, mdse and pass. to C. H. Marshall

Ship Caroline Read, (of Providence) Read, London, 42 ds., mdse and 100 pass. to master. Nov 21, off Dunganess, came in contact with the Norwegian brig Anu Colby, Jansen, from Portsmouth for Norway; carried away bobstays and cutwater. The brig lost her mainmast; took from her a seaman. Dec 8, lat 45, lon 42, experienced a heavy gale from the westward; Dec. 10, shipped a sea, stove bulwarks, deck-house and boats, broke rails and caused the ship to make large quantities of water. Dec. 31, lat. 39, lon. 64, boarded by the Br schr. Alphy, of St. John; she was waterlogged and abandoned

Br ship Roderick Dhu, Read, Liverpool, 51 ds, mdse, and 460 pass to Daniel Pilkington & Co. The R. D. has experienced heavy weather on the passage; lost sails and received other damage. The R. D. is bound to Savannah; put in to this port to land passengers

Ship Joseph Walker, Hoxie, Liverpool, Nov 28 mdse and 450 pass to Thompson & Nephew. Has been 11 days in lon. 41, making 15 miles west, with constant gales from W. to W. N. W. In lat. 43, lon. 49, carried away foremast and was 7 days without it, having strong gales from the west and a heavy sea.

Ship Catherine, (of Portland) Matanzas, 14 ds.

Schr. Arcade, Rogers, Calais, 10 ds., laths, &c. to master

Schr. Ringgold, (w

New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sundays excepted*) at the office, No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, between Beekman and Ann, just behind the *old Park Theatre*, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week; or, when they prefer, they can pay in advance at the rate of six months or a year, at which time subscribers will receive the paper without further notice. ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies; three copies for TEN DOLLARS, and *five* copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

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THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

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RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and the Assembly:

The opening of the seventy-fifth annual session of the Legislature of New-York, since the establishment of our Republican Constitution, is an event peculiarly suggestive of grateful memories and patriotic hopes. Three-quarters of a century have passed away since our ancestors, uniting with the sister colonies in renouncing dependence on a distant monarchy, and appealing to Heaven for the justice of their cause, proclaimed the sacred right of self-government, and assumed the attitude of a free and sovereign State. It is profitable to recur to the spirit of wisdom and patriotism which guided our legislative councils at that trying period. Compelled to deliberate amid the strife of opposing armies, and surrounded by difficulties which called for the highest exercise of capacity and energy, your early predecessors gained a double title to the public gratitude. While their prudent but vigorous measures sustained our arms and carried the country in triumph through its long struggle for independence, they accomplished the more difficult work of framing a system of representative Government based upon principles of justice, equality and social order, combining popular freedom with those salutary restraints which history had shown to be necessary for the protection of the citizen in the peaceful enjoyment of his rights.

Experience has vindicated the wisdom of the political theory adopted by the statesmen of the revolutionary era. Within a period comparatively brief in the history of Governments, the American Union has attained a prominent rank among the nations of the earth; and New-York, the feeble and bleeding colony of 1776, has become a great and powerful commonwealth, holding a high place among the States of the confederacy. Under the beneficent operation of free principles, our progress has been rapid beyond example. The blessings of liberty and security have stimulated the best energies of our people and developed their capability for moral, intellectual and physical improvement.

A system of education by which knowledge is placed within the reach of all, and our youth are taught to comprehend the rights and duties of citizenship; the supremacy of law and order; a rapid proficiency in the arts which multiply the enjoyments and elevate the character of society; artificial communications connecting the ocean with the lakes beyond our borders, and dispensing to every section of the State the benefits of easy intercourse; the consequent advancement of every agricultural, mechanical and commercial interest, are results which serve to demonstrate the advantages of free institutions, and the capacity of our people to preserve them in their original vigor and integrity.

When we contemplate a scene so gratifying, and reflect upon the progress that has been made by the inhabitants of this continent in the short space of two centuries, in advancing the welfare of mankind, the mind is filled with gratitude towards the Supreme Ruler of the world, whose moral government guides the destiny of nations.

In the discharge of my obligation to communicate to the Legislature information respecting the condition of the State, I would first invite your attention to the situation of the finances.

The amount of the State Debt at the close of the last fiscal year, September 30, 1851, was as follows:

Canal Debt	$15,301,109 16
General Fund Debt	6,389,693 32
Total	$21,690,802 48

Shewing a reduction of principal in the past year of $840,000. It is believed that the amount of the debt, as now reported by the financial departments, cannot be materially varied by the unliquidated claims existing anterior to the creation of the Sinking Funds by the Constitution of 1846.

At that time large sums were due to citizens on canal contracts partly executed, and for private property taken for canal purposes. These claims constituted in fact a part of the public debt then subsisting, and the Legislature afterwards made them expressly chargeable upon the Canal Sinking Fund. But as the amount due on them was uncertain, and could not be ascertained until a final adjudication by the Canal Appraisers or the Canal Board, this portion of the liability was not included in the original or subsequent exhibits of the funded debt. Hence the payments made from the Sinking Fund on that class of obligations, though reducing the debt in reality, did not diminish the apparent amount as shown in the annual report of outstanding stocks. The most of the unliquidated claims have now been extinguished, and the future reduction, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, will be regular and rapid, and more effective than heretofore upon the funded debt. It is safe to assume that the entire debt existing at the adoption of the present Constitution, will be discharged by the annual contributions from the canal revenue to the Sinking Funds, within seventeen years.

The amount of money in the treasury on the 30th of September, belonging to all the funds was $1,897,048 25. The balance in favor of the General Fund on that day was, $15,753 87. It is estimated that the current revenues of the General Fund, during the present fiscal year, will be sufficient for all the ordinary expenses of government, including the special appropriations made by the last Legislature. This estimate does not include the moneys to be derived from the next tax sale, which is to be held before the close of 1852, and which will yield about $175,000; nor the further amount due the treasury for arrears of taxes assessed on mutual insurance companies and certain Indian reservations, from which about $150,000 ought to be realized in the course of the coming year. Proceedings in relation to some of these taxes have been long pending in the courts, and it is hoped they will soon be brought to a final decision. In considering the various applications that will come before you for grants of money in aid of public enterprises, it is important to keep in view the actual condition of the treasury, and to limit the appropriations within the reliable revenues of the General Fund. This fund is fully sufficient for all ordinary purposes, so long as our legislation is governed by correct views of economy; and the additional resources above referred to will enable you to make some provision for new objects of public utility.

In selecting those objects, you will doubtless exercise a just discrimination, independent of all extraneous influences; and in the ordinary appropriations it is believed that some reductions may be made without injury to the public service.

The act passed by the last Legislature, intended to compel the assessors to estimate taxable property at its full value, has resulted in a large increase of valuation. In 1850, the entire real and personal estate was assessed at $727,494,583; in 1851, the total assessment was about $1,100,000,000, being an increase of nearly $400,000,000. This produces a corresponding increase in the proceeds of the half mill tax, which is predicated on the entire valuation. The State tax ought not, under any circumstances, to be larger than is necessary for the support of a wise and economical administration. I would recommend a careful examination of the subject, with a view to determine whether the half mill tax may not be safely reduced to a smaller ratio. Notwithstanding the important amendments adopted by the last Legislature, it is believed that the assessment laws require some further modifications for the purpose of securing a more equitable distribution of the public burthens.

While real estate of every description is assessed at its full value, considerable masses of capital in other forms continue to escape taxation. This inequality should be removed. Justice and good policy require that all property, having the protection of our laws, should be reached by assessment, and made to sustain the public authorities, upon principles of uniformity, except in special cases where it may be deemed beneficial to the State to grant an exemption from taxation by express legislation.

The amount derived from the canal revenues during the last fiscal year was $3,722,163 11; being an increase of $235,990 81 over the receipts of the previous year. After deducting the expenses of superintendence and repairs, and contributing $200,000 for the support of Government and $1,660,000 for payment of interest and reduction of principal of the State Debt, there remained a surplus of $964,432 91 applicable to the completion of the Erie Canal Enlargement, and the Genesee Valley and Black River Canals.

It should be remembered in this connection, that the increase of tunnage was in a larger proportion than the increase of revenue, the rates of toll on flour and wheat having been reduced 25 per cent. at the commencement of the last season of navigation.

Some progress has been made in the execution of the act passed July 10, 1851, "for the completion of the Erie Canal Enlargement and the Genesee Valley and Black River Canals." In pursuance of its provisions, the Controller has issued six per cent. Revenue Certificates to the amount of $1,500,000, for which a small premium was realized. A portion of the proceeds has been expended in forwarding that part of the work which had previously been put under contract, as exhibited in the last annual report of the State Engineer and Surveyor. The Canal Board having first given the public notice required by law, have received proposals and awarded contracts for executing the remainder of the work at prices considerably below the Engineer's estimates, upon which the recent law was predicated; and the early completion of the three canals provided for by the Constitution, may now be regarded as a point definitely settled.

It is a subject of sincere congratulation that the measure adopted at the last session, to expedite the prosecution of the unfinished works, has received the sanction of public opinion, expressed in the choice of official agents whose views in favor of the policy, and whose determination to cooperate in the vigorous execution of the law, were openly declared. While enlightened men of all parties have long seen and felt the importance of speedily perfecting our internal communications on which so many millions have been expended, it cannot be deemed surprising that honest differences of opinion should have existed as to the precise mode and manner of attaining the object. The spirited discussions of the last year appear to have produced a settled conviction in the public mind, that the plan adopted is the most feasible and judicious that could be devised, within the limitations established by the financial provisions of the Constitution. Happily for the public welfare, our internal improvements have been rescued from the strife of parties, and must now cease to be a subject of political controversy. I consider it a proud day for the Commonwealth, when its leading statesmen of both political parties, emerging from unfavorable antecedents, are found concurring in support of a wise and liberal policy, and vieing with each other in a spirit of generous emulation and patriotic zeal for the advancement of a work which had become so essential to the public prosperity.

Nothing remains but to proceed with united councils in carrying out the system which is now regarded on all hands as fixed and established. In our future deliberations on the subject, former prejudices are to be discarded and past divisions forgotten. Let us come together in a spirit of mutual confidence, and unite our efforts to guard and protect the public interests, in disposing of the various questions that must arise from time to time in the progress of this great undertaking. In this, as in the management of all our public concerns, especially those of a practical business character, party spirit should be banished utterly, as the worst enemy of the people.

The completion of the canals is predicated upon the surplus tolls set apart for that purpose by the Constitution. The revenue certificates authorized by the existing law, operate, in effect, as a transfer of these surplus tolls, in anticipation of their receipt, without any obligation or guarantee on the part of the State for the redemption of the certificates from any other fund. It was evident from the first that the success of the plan must depend upon the degree of confidence entertained by the public in the future sufficiency of the canal revenues.

The steady increase of the western trade, as exhibited by the returns from year to year, ought to dissipate all apprehensions concerning the future productiveness of the source from which the certificates are to be redeemed. It has been shown that the annual contributions to the Sinking Fund (being $1,650,000 until 1855 and afterward $2,050,000 per annum) will discharge the entire State debt in about seventeen years. When that result shall have been reached, inasmuch as no new debt can be charged upon the surplus Canal revenues, they will be released and become exclusively applicable, by express constitutional requirement, to pay the certificates issued for completing the Canals, unless the surplus shall have proved sufficient to extinguish them at an early day. If past results furnish a safe indication of the future business of the Canal, it can hardly be doubted that the annual surplus will discharge the certificates in a shorter period than is required for the payment of the present debt; but if this anticipation should be dissappointed, they will be rapidly extinguished after the existing stock shall have been paid.

The extent of the annual surplus must depend upon the prudent regulation of the Canal tolls. That important responsibility has been devolved upon the Canal Board, subject to the control of the Legislature. It is made their duty by the 11th section of the act of the last session to adjust the rates "in such manner as, in their judgment, will produce the greatest amount of trade and revenue." The whole community are concerned in the wise and faithful performance of this obligation. It is of vital importance to the rights of public creditors and the soundness of a large portion of our currency. While good faith and so many pervading interests concur in demanding stability, there can be no good cause for apprehending that the representatives of the people will venture upon rash or doubtful experiments. Reductions of toll on certain articles have resulted in an increase of trade and revenue; and the same policy may doubtless be extended with advantage to some additional branches of tunnage, such as cotton, tobacco, &c., from the States in the southwest. But constant care, and an enlightened discrimination will be required, to avoid all reductions which are calculated to affect the revenue unfavorably, until the obligations resting upon the canal incomes shall have been satisfied. It should be constantly borne in mind that inasmuch as the revenues have been pledged for the specific payment of the debt, and the redemption of the certificates, we no longer possess the moral or constitutional right to make changes which shall impair their sufficiency for these purposes.

The funds devoted to school purposes are believed to be in a safe and healthy condition. On the 30th of September, the capital of these several funds was as follows:

Common School Fund	$2,325,443 72
United States Deposit Fund	4,014,520 71
Literature Fund	272,880 12

Making an aggregate of $6,612,850 55 invested in productive securities for the advancement of education.

The annual report of the Superintendent will present a complete view of the operations of our common school system.

The number of children taught during the year was 726,291; the whole amount expended for teachers' wages, including books for school libraries, was $1,432,696. Under the present law the State furnishes $1,100,000 of the amount required annually for the support of the district schools, viz: $300,000 from the income of the School Fund and $800,000 required to be raised yearly by State tax. It is estimated that the sum thus furnished from the treasury will be sufficient in most cases, to make the schools free for six months in each year; leaving it for each district to provide means by rate bills for such additional period as the school may be taught.

The act passed by the last Legislature was adopted as a compromise of conflicting opinions, and appears to have been received with general favor by the community. It has put an end to the controversies produced by the unequal operation of the law of 1849, which had for some time agitated the public mind and kept the districts in a state of fermentation. It is gratifying to observe the returns of that harmony which is essential to the successful working of a system of popular education. In considering any further changes that may be proposed, we should endeavor to avoid any experiment calculated to reproduce the divisions that have been so happily, but with so much difficulty, healed.

In pursuance of a resolution of the last assembly, I appointed Samuel S. Randall a Commissioner to embody in a single act a common school code for the State. His report will be placed before you at an early day, and will doubtless receive the respectful consideration due to recommendations coming from one whose long experience and enlightened zeal in the cause of education are widely and justly appreciated.

The ordinary appropriations in support of colleges were omitted by the two last Legislatures. The present condition of the United States Deposit Fund is such as to justify a moderate grant in aid of the higher institutions of learning, and I would renew the recommendations in their favor, contained in my last annual message. Several new institutions, including the Genesee College and the Rochester University, which have not yet enjoyed the public bounty, present strong claims to encouragement, and it would seem but just and reasonable that they should be admitted to an equal participation in the patronage of the State. The University of Albany has been organized under favorable auspices, and if the design of its patron and professors shall be realized, it will ultimately be made equal to the best universities of Europe.

Much interest has been manifested for some years past in favor of creating an institution for the advancement of agricultural science and of knowledge in the mechanic arts. The views in favor of this measure expressed in my last annual communication, remain unchanged. My impressions are still favorable to the plan of combining in one college two distinct departments for instruction in agricultural and mechanical science; but many, whose opinions are entitled to weight, contend that a separate establishment for each branch would be advantageous to both. Before adopting any final action on the subject, the merits of the several systems of organization that have been proposed, should be maturely considered. I would respectfully recommend that a sufficient portion of the proceeds of the next sale of lands for taxes be appropriated to the erection of an institution which shall stand as a lasting memorial of our munificence, and contribute to the diffusion of the useful sciences and the elevation of the producing classes, during all future time.

Our charitable institutions continue to fulfil the beneficent purposes for which they were designed. The particular condition of these establishments will be presented in the annual reports of their officers. We may contemplate with intense satisfaction the blessings that have been conferred upon the children of adversity by the humane spirit of our past legislation. The State has given its powerful aid to every plan of practical philanthropy calculated to ameliorate the condition of the unfortunate. So far as human skill can supply the faculties of which they have been derived by their Creator, the blind have been made to see, the deaf to hear, and the dumb to speak. Liberal provision has been made for the infirm and destitute; the paternal guardianship of the Legislature has been extended to the fatherless, the insane, and even to the idiotic. I cannot too strongly commend the agencies by which these generous aims are accomplished to your fostering care and attention.

It appears from the official report that the number of inmates in the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, on the 30th of November last, was 435; the number in the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island, on the 20th of December, was 523.

The total number of insane persons in this State in 1850, as shown by the census of that year, was 2,506, of whom 1,106 were in Asylums, leaving 1,400 to be supported in private families or poor-houses. It is evident, therefore, that some further provision ought to be made for the relief of this unhappy class of our fellow-beings. The number of pupils in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at the close of the year was 244, of whom the State supports 160

The New York Institution for the Blind contained 139 inmates, of whom 80 are State beneficiaries. In pursuance of the act passed by the last Legislature, the trustees appointed for the purpose have established an Asylum for Idiots. They have fortunately secured the services of Dr. H. B. Wilder as superintendent, whose efforts for the improvement of imbeciles have been attended with great success. A suitable building was procured in the vicinity of this city, and the school has been opened under encouraging circumstances. The report of the trustees will present their proceedings more fully, and impart some valuable information in regard to the merits and prospects of this noble undertaking.

New-York House of Refuge	393
Western House of Refuge	128

Some further legislation is recommended in regard to youthful convicts between the ages of 16 and 20. As the power of the courts to send delinquents to the House of Refuge is confined to persons under the age of 16, many young offenders who have passed that age are sentenced to hard labor in the State Prison for a term of years. Some of them are the victims of early abandonment, ignorance and vicious associations; and if placed in a proper school for reformation, might be restored to virtue and prepared for a life of honest industry. It is worthy of consideration whether a separate department for this class of offenders should not be added to our present houses of refuge, or erected as a distinct establishment.

The important institutions in the city of New-York, under the supervision of the Governors of the Alms House, are in excellent order and condition. The expenses have been largely reduced, the discipline improved, and every branch of their management gives evidence of skill, efficiency and fidelity.

After the adjournment of the last Legislature, regarding it as a duty to obtain the best information on subjects pertaining to my official action, I visited each of the State Prisons and made a personal examination of their condition. The result was, in most respects, highly satisfactory. Great improvements have been made in the system of prison management and discipline. Experience has shown that a humane administration is more favorable to subordination than stern, despotic severity. Every practicable arrangement seems to have been made for the health, comfort and moral improvement of the convicts. Much praise is due to officers, chaplains and physicians for their efforts to amend the condition and reform the minds of the wretched beings who have been banished from society to expiate their offenses against its laws. Many have been redeemed from the deepest degradation by the influence of kindly teaching and example. The endeavors of the Inspectors to improve the financial management of the prisons, have been attended with considerable success. No branch of the public service requires more constant vigilance to ensure integrity and economy in the expenditures. A striking improvement is perceptible in the affairs of the Sing Sing Prison. For the first time in many years, its officers deem it unnecessary to call on the Legislature for pecuniary aid.

The finances of the Auburn Prison are in a less prosperous condition, and a considerable appropriation will be required for its support. This necessity has been produced partly by a large expenditure in erecting new buildings, which had become indispensable.

From a careful examination of the subject, I am convinced that the unfavorable results at the Clinton Prison may be attributed in part to the incomplete execution of the original plan, which included the necessary works for making iron and manufacturing it in some of its ruder forms. That part of the design has been neglected. No forges or furnaces have been erected, and the employment of prisoners has consisted in excavating and separating the ore; an operation which affords but little profit in the present condition of the iron market. The difficulty has been increased by the failure of ore on the land held by the State, making it necessary to pay a heavy rent for the privilege of working on an adjacent tract. A result, much more favorable, may be produced by erecting furnaces for smelting and manufacturing the ore, on a scale sufficient for the employment of two or three times the present number of convicts. The additional expense of maintaining a larger number would be comparatively small. The labor of the convicts would be much more remunerative in the manufacture than the excavation of the ore. Other than financial considerations may be urged in favor of this policy.

Complaints continue to be made of the employment of too large a share of the convict labor in mechanical occupations, which conflict with the interests of honest citizens engaged in similar pursuits.

This evil, unavoidable to a certain extent, should be diminished as far as practicable. A leading motive in the establishment of the Clinton Prison was to withdraw a large class of prisoners from mechanical employments. But that purpose has been only partially fulfilled. Aside from other inducements, I am of opinion that the management of all the prisons would be improved by transferring some of the convicts from Auburn and Sing Sing to Clinton. At Auburn the number of prisoners sometimes exceeds the number of cells. The increase of criminals consequent upon the growth of population and other causes, will soon produce the same result at Sing Sing. The evils produced by overcrowding the prisons beyond their regular capacity are too serious to be tolerated. It cannot be doubted that the future necessities of the State will require a third prison. After making so large an expenditure upon the establishment at Clinton, its abandonment cannot be seriously entertained, and I would recommend that proper measures be taken for erecting such works as are necessary to carry the original design into full effect.

The number of convicts in the several State Prisons on the first of December last, was as follows:

Sing Sing	830
Auburn	771
Clinton	113
Total	1714

The number pardoned from these prisons during the last year, was 104. The annual list of reprieves, commutations, and pardons, will be transmitted in a special communication. In the exercise of the pardoning power, one of the most embarrassing and delicate prerogatives that can be confided to human discretion, I have endeavored to act upon correct views of justice, humanity, and public policy. Error in the conviction, undue severity of punishment, loss of health—produced or aggravated by long confinement—and service rendered to the State by the discovery of accomplices, have been regarded as the only legitimate grounds for the indulgence of clemency. In the discharge of this difficult duty, I have been impressed with the importance of a careful revision of our criminal laws, for the purpose of making the punishment of certain crimes more proportionate to the grade of offense. Some of the provisions of our statutes are productive of inequalities which violate the sense of justice, and this evil is exaggerated by a want of uniformity in the action of the local Courts.

The amount fixed by the present law to distinguish grand from petit larceny, should be increased, and, in certain cases the minimum term of imprisonment in the State Prison, which is now established at two years, ought to be reduced to one year.

An extraordinary number of capital offenses and a considerable increase in other crimes have made the last a memorable year in the judicial annals of the State. This melancholy fact must be attributed in a large degree to the prevalence of intemperance in our cities and larger towns—a growing evil which has become the most prolific source of wretchedness, pauperism and crime.

During the year, seventeen persons were found guilty of murder, and three of arson in the first degree; and several more are in prison awaiting trial. Of the number thus convicted, six have been executed; the sentences of five have been commuted to imprisonment for life, and nine await the time fixed or to be fixed for their execution. The duty of the Executive in relation to crimes punishable with death is highly responsible and painful. In most cases strong appeals are made by the friends and relatives of the convict for an exercise of the pardoning power; and if this effort proves unsuccessful, the Courts are resorted to for relief, frequently upon points having little connection with the guilt or innocence of the accused, but involving merely some question of form or regularity in the proceedings. In prosecutions where human life is at stake, the greatest care should be observed to see not only that the conviction is intrinsically just, but in accordance with established principles of law.

My reflections upon the subject have produced a belief that the ends of justice would be promoted by submitting every capital conviction to a review by the Judges of the Supreme Court, before fixing a day for the execution of the sentence. It should be made the duty of the presiding Judge of the Oyer and Terminer, in which the trial is held, to report the evidence and all the proceedings to the Supreme Court of the District, and that tribunal should be required, at its next general term, to examine the case and decide upon the legality of the conviction. If they confirm the sentence, they should fix a day for its execution, and report their decision to the Executive. Such a review, as is now suggested, would secure to every convict, however friendless, the substantial benefits of an appeal, in which his rights would receive deliberate and impartial consideration: it would relieve the Pardoning power from an oppressive portion of its responsibility; and I cannot doubt that in many cases which give rise to differences of opinion in the community, a judicial proceeding of the character proposed would strengthen public confidence in the justice of the sentence, and induce more general acquiescence in the propriety of its execution.

It affords me much satisfaction to refer to the good management and excellent condition of the Albany Penitentiary, in which the convicts for minor offenses in this and several adjacent counties are imprisoned. A personal examination of the establishment enables me to speak of its administration, and especially of the improvement in discipline and economy, in terms of sincere approbation.

It appears from the information furnished by the Commissioners of Emigration, that nearly 300,000 emigrants were landed at the port of New York during the last year. The most gratifying success has attended the efforts of the Board to provide for the wants and better the condition of the destitute strangers who are coming amongst us in such extraordinary numbers. More than 20,000 of the sick and helpless were received during the year into the institutions under the charge of the Commissioners: employment for nearly an equal number was obtained through their friendly agency: many thousands were forwarded to the interior at the expense of the emigrant fund: and effectual measures were employed to protect the whole body of emigrants from those nefarious frauds which had been practised for years with comparative impunity. By the establishment of the present system, and its faithful administration, an important service has been rendered to the public interest and to the cause of humanity. The suggestions of the Commissioners in favor of some further legislation to promote the objects of their labors, are commended to your favorable attention.

For the present condition of our militia establishment I would refer you to the annual report of the Adjutant General, the Inspector General, and the Commissary General. Satisfactory progress has been made in carrying out the act of the last Legislature, and its provisions have proved highly beneficial. In pursuance of the new law, I appointed an Inspector General, whose active exertions have been of much utility in promoting an efficient organization and infusing a healthful military spirit. Many brigade and regimental districts, which had failed to comply with the law of 1847, have been successfully organized, and numerous volunteer companies have been formed, which promise to reflect credit upon the service. The importance of maintaining a well-trained militia force ought not to be under-estimated, and it is gratifying to perceive that a growing interest in the subject is manifested in all sections of the State.

The operations of the banks and the state of the currency will be fully exhibited in the annual report of the superintendent of the Banking Department. The circulating medium of the State appears to be in a sound condition. Two recent failures of banks of circulation serve to demonstrate the advantages of the general banking law, instead of imparing our confidence in its safety. The securities deposited in the Bank Department, under the present restrictions, must constitute the best reliance for the protection of the bill holder. In all our legislation, the free banking system is to be regarded as permanently established. In the course of twelve years experience, many improvements have been made in its practical operation, and some further modifications will undoubtedly be found conducive to public security.

The frequent occurrence of Railroad accidents renders it but too apparent that proper care for their prevention is not now exercised. A large proportion of these calamities might have been avoided by due care in the construction, management and service of the roads and their moving equipment. The obligation of the State Government to extend its protection to the lives of Railroad passengers is imperative, and rests on high moral grounds. I would, therefore, invoke the Legislature to enact such laws as may, on mature consideration, seem most proper and efficient for preventing the recurrence of these lamentable disasters.

The Legislature, at its late session, provided by law for the erection of a building for the better preservation of the State Library. That building is now under contract, and will be completed with all the dispatch which may be deemed consistent with the permanency and security of the edifice. Warned by the late destruction of the Congressional Library of the necessity of adopting every precaution against a similar calamity in our own case, I deem it proper to recommend to your special consideration the suggestions to be submitted in the report of the Trustees, in relation to the internal arrangement of the building, with a view to the greater security of the valuable collection to be deposited in it.

The increase of corrupt practices in our elections has become a subject of general and just complaint. It is represented that in some localities, the suffrages of considerable numbers of voters have been openly purchased with money. We owe it to ourselves and to posterity, and to the free institutions which we have inherited, to crush this hateful evil in its infancy, before it attains sufficient growth to endanger our political system. The honest and independent exercise of the right of suffrage, is a vital principle in the theory of representative government. It is the only enduring foundation for a republic. Not only should the law punish every violation of this principle as a crime against the integrity of the State; but any person concerned in giving or receiving any pecuniary consideration for a vote should, upon challenge, be deprived the privilege of voting. I submit the subject to your consideration, in the hope that additional remedies may be prescribed and enforced.

It is now several years since suits were commenced by the Attorney General, under the direction of the Legislature, to test the validity of the title to certain manorial lands occupied by tenants holding perpetual leases. It is of great importance that these suits should be brought to a final decision as early as practicable. It is due to the rights of both parties. While the question is suspended in the Courts, both landlord and tenant are in a state of uncertainty; the improvement of the country is retarded; voluntary arrangements for a change of the tenure are arrested; and the public mind is kept in a state of agitation most unfavorable to the peace of society and the regular administration of justice. Measures should be adopted to compel an early and definitive adjudication in the Court of last resort.

Complaints continue to be made of delays in the administration of justice in the city of New-York. Some of the Courts are overwhelmed with an accumulation of cases, notwithstanding the arduous and efficient efforts of the Judges. It is believed that an increase of business in the commercial emporium will ultimately require an additional number of Justices. The pressure upon some of the Courts may be be attributed in part to the chancery duties imposed upon the common law tribunals. The law should be so amended as to relieve the Judges from the labor of taking testimony in equity proceedings; and I would recommend that authority be given to the Courts to refer such cases whenever, in their discretion, they shall deem the examination of witnesses before a referee compatible with the rights of parties.

The statute in relation to the proof of wills and the administration of estates, needs such amendments as will expedite the discharge of debts against the estate of the deceased, in cases where the administration is suspended by a contest in respect to the probate of an alleged will; a litigation which often occupies many years before its final determination and subjects creditors to serious embarrassment and injustice.

In my last annual communication, I deemed it my duty to recommend suitable legislation for encouraging the settlement of the unsold lands of the State; for a revision and condensation of our statutes; for defining the power of cities to contract debts; and for the punishment of embezzlement by public officers as a crime. Referring to the views then expressed, I would again invite your attention to these several topics.

Having now adverted to the more prominent questions of domestic policy which will engage your deliberations, it can hardly be deemed inappropriate briefly to consider the relations of the State to the Federal Union, in connection with those subjects of national legislation which most intimately affect our prosperity. Although your legislative powers are limited to the internal concerns of the State, and its welfare depends peculiarly upon the wise exercise of those powers, we cannot forget that some of our most cherished interests are involved in the action of the General Government. The exclusive authority to levy duties upon imports and to regulate commerce, has been delegated to Congress. Unfortunately for the country, these important functions have not been exercised with that enlightened regard for the welfare of our citizens which they have a right to demand from a Government deriving its existence and support from the people. The protection of our industry in those branches of production which are least able to withstand foreign competition, and the improvement of navigation on our lakes and rivers, both objects of the most vital importance to the public prosperity, have failed to receive the friendly attention of the Federal Government for some years past.

Under the ruinous operation of the revenue system of 1846, some of our most valuable manufacturing interests have been entirely prostrated, while the excessive importation of fabrics which we ought to produce at home has created an enormous balance of trade against the country. The neglect of Congress to protect the commerce of our inland waters has caused a deplorable waste of life and property. The sentiments of this State ought to be distinctly announced on subjects of such paramount importance to its welfare; and the public opinion, which undoubtedly exists in favor of a liberal national policy, should make itself felt and respected. After surrendering to the federal authority the whole revenue power of the country, we cannot calmly consent that it should longer remain hostile or indifferent to the attainment of objects which the national compact was intended to secure, and which are called for by the most urgent considerations of policy and patriotism. It is a source of sincere satisfaction that the Executive branch of the Government, actuated by statesmanlike views and a patriotic desire to promote the general prosperity, has recommended to Congress the adoption of proper measures to remedy the evils so seriously felt and justly complained of.

It cannot be disguised that the legislation of Congress on measures of practical importance has been seriously impeded by the sectional collisions which have too long disturbed the repose of the country. The controverted questions arising from our late territorial acquisitions, having been settled, we may reasonably hope that a recurrence of similar difficulties will be avoided by steady perseverance in a wise, moderate and conservative policy. Let us also indulge the hope that with the removal of its most prominent cause, the spirit of sectional contention, so pernicious to the national prosperity and so repugnant to the purposes of the federal compact, may speedily disappear from the political horizon. It is time that angry strife and unworthy jealousies between the northern and southern portions of the United States should be banished forever, and that our public councils be inspired once more by the sentiments of mutual confidence and attachment, which animated the whole people in the struggle for independence and the formation of the Union. In the free exercise of the inherent and vital right of opinion and discussion, zeal should be tempered by toleration and forbearance, and a just regard for the constitutional rights of all sections of the country.

When we recur to the original design and true theory of our Federal system, every candid mind must acknowledge that there is no sufficient cause for keeping alive feelings of aversion and ill-will between the members of a voluntary confederacy, whose firm and perpetual union forms the only sure foundation for the freedom and happiness of the American people, and for the hopes of Liberty throughout the globe. On a calm survey of our political condition, we perceive that the Federal authority was created for purposes of a general and national character; for the conservation of common rights and the protection of interests in which all the States, however diversified their internal condition, have a joint and equal concern. The Constitution having wisely left the States free to regulate their domestic affairs, the dissimilarity in their local institutions furnishes no just ground for mutual complaints and reproaches. These differences of social and municipal organization existed among the American Colonies; they were produced by causes over which the founders of the Constitution had no control, and for which we, their descendants, cannot be deemed responsible. They were not sufficient to prevent WASHINGTON and his compeers from blending diverse interests by mutual concessions, and rearing the noblest edifice of free government which the world has seen.

Why then should they be permitted to embitter our councils, and weaken the political ties which constitute us one people? In the conduct of our National concerns, why should the progress of the country be retarded and its best interests forgotten in vain disputes upon questions which each State must decide for itself, and over which we have no rightful control?

In my reflections upon this subject, I have not permitted myself to doubt that the spirit of disunion which no concessions can appease, and the fanaticism which sees evil continually and luxuriates in factious strife, will exhaust themselves in the madness of their manifestations, without seriously endangering the stability of our National institutions. I adhere to the conviction expressed in my last annual communication, that the great body of the people, as well in our own State as in every portion of our widely extended confederacy, continue to cherish an ardent attachment to the Union; that they desire to see the Constitution administered in a spirit of moderation and equal justice towards the rights of all sections; and that they will "indignantly frown upon every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which know link together the various parts."

The position and ultimate destiny of the African race on this continent is a subject eminently worthy to engage the attention of the humane and benevolent. The highest motives of patriotism and religion prompt us to cooperate in all rational measures intended to improve their unfortunate condition. But it is of the first importance in considering a question of this magnitude, surrounded by so many embarrassments, that we should discard the passions and prejudices which are too ready to usurp the place of common sense; that the spirit of faction should yield to the higher sentiments of a pure and generous philanthopy: and that in this, as in ordinary concerns of life, we seek for a plan having some practical connection with the object of our efforts. We are to inquire, not merely what may be desirable, but, in view of the realities around us, how much is attainable and what course of action will produce the most beneficial results? The negro race was brought to this continent almost as early as the white, and continued to be imported for nearly two hundred years. It is one of the most revolting features in the world's history, that during this entire period the most of the civilized nations participated in the slave trade. All of the thirteen colonies tolerated slavery within their borders.

The people of this State have furnished conclusive proofs of their aversion to slavery, and of their abiding conviction that it is a moral and political evil, by abolishing it at home, and by their uniform opposition to its extension over free territory acquired by the arms and treasure of the nation.

In the Southern States of the Union where the slaves form so large a part of the population, we cannot expect that the institution will disappear in a day or a generation. It has become too deeply rooted and too closely interwoven with social and pecuniary interests to yield to sudden or violent measures of reform. The progress of amelioration must, in the nature of things, be gradual. It must be left to the voluntary action of the people more immediately concerned, experience having shown that we have more to hope from their own inherent sense of justice and policy than from any interference that may be proposed by misdirected philanthropy, operating at a great distance from its object,

The unanimous position of the free colored people, under the most discouraging circumstances, is entitled to the greatest consideration. We cannot close our eyes to the fact, that although the free people of color enjoy a certain degree of liberty, they are commonly treated, both in the free and slave States, as an inferior race, and deprived of the social and political rights without which freedom is but an empty name. Even in our own State they are excluded from the most essential privileges of citizenship. Debarred from all participation in public employments, rejected from most of the institutions of learning and religion, governed by laws which they have no share in framing, having been denied the right of suffrage by a vast popular majority, shut out from social intercourse, and condemned to a life of servility and drudgery, their condition amongst us is deplorable in the extreme. Any great improvement of their condition, under circumstances so calculated to crush the spirit of manhood, seems morally impossible.

The blighting effect of the inferiority to which they are subjected, is seen in the fact, that while every other class has rapidly increased, the colored population of this State has dwindled from 50,027 in 1840 to 47,937 in 1850. A result so remarkable naturally excites apprehensions that the African, like the Indian race, cannot permanently co-exist on the same soil with the whites, and that a separation is necessary to prevent their ultimate extinction. However unjust the pervading prejudice which affects the public sentiment toward the black race may appear, its existence and its unfavorable effect upon their welfare cannot be disputed. In several States, this antipathy is displayed in laws prohibiting negroes from coming within their borders. The people of Indiana adopted a restriction of that character last year by an extraordinary majority. It is evident that every scheme for the elevation of the African to a position of equality and full citizenship in our country, must prove delusive until pride and the sense of superiority shall have been extirpated from the human heart. The instincts of nature, too powerful to be counteracted by the refinements of abstract reasoning, proclaim that the two races must sooner or later be separated.

The American Colonization Society presents the only organized agency which has contributed to accelerate this separation or produce practical results beneficial to the African race. This association was formed many years ago by benevolent citizens in different sections of the country, and has for its objects to rescue the free colored people of the United States from their social and political disadvantages, by placing them where they may enjoy the blessings of free government; to spread civilization and religion throughout the continent of Africa; to arrest and destroy the slave trade, and to afford such owners as are willing to liberate their slaves an asylum for their reception. For the accomplishment of these noble designs, a colony, composed of free colored persons emigrating voluntarily from this country, has been established in Liberia, on the western coast of Africa. For years the enterprise encountered many obstacles, but these have been overcome by persevering efforts. A careful examination has convinced me of the feasibility and immense advantages of the undertaking, and of its preeminent claims upon our support. Under the auspices of the society, nearly 10,000 free colored persons have emigrated, many of them being slaves liberated on that condition. They have established a free Republican Government, and acquired by peaceful means a large extent of country, embracing 200,000 people, and abounding in the elements of agricultural and commercial prosperity. They have shown themselves competent to make their own laws, and administer their affairs with regularity and justice. Industry propers, schools and churches have been established, and the people of this infant colony, carrying with them the knowledge acquired in the scene of their former humiliation, are spreading Christianity and civilization over a portion of the earth which has been sunk for ages in heathen barbarism. The value of this consideration will be felt, when it is remembered that the population of Africa is computed at 150,000,000, of whom a majority are in the most abject slavery. By the efforts of the new Republic, the slave trade has been suppressed along several hundred miles of co

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 7, 1852.

☞ The STATE LEGISLATURE is again in session. The Assembly was organized by the election of JONAS C. HEARTT of Troy, a gentleman of ability and experience, as Speaker, and of RICHARD W. SHERMAN, Esq., as Clerk; Mr. S. was Clerk at the last session, and is one of the most efficient officers ever in that post.

The SENATE was organized by the election of IRA P. BARNES, Democrat, as Clerk. This was accomplished by the failure of Mr. D. S. WETMORE, Whig Senator from Washington and Saratoga Counties to vote. Mr. BARNES was Deputy Clerk in the Assembly of 1850, and is abundantly qualified for the place.

☞ Governor HUNT'S Message, which will be found in full in our columns this morning, is a brief, sensible and satisfactory document. It is written with clearness and without ostentation. It shuns all exciting topics, and confines itself entirely to matters of business. Some of its most prominent statements we shall repeat.

The State debt amounts to $21,690,802, which will be wholly paid off, by the Sinking Fund kept full by the Canal revenues, in seventeen years. It has been reduced $800,000 within the last year. The current revenues will undoubtedly be fully equal to the current expenditures of the year. The act of last session equalizing assessments, has increased the valuation of taxable property in the State more than fifty per cent. Last year it was $727,494,583: this year it is about $1,100,000,000. This increase the Governor thinks will warrant a reduction in the half-mill tax. The Canal revenues of the last year, were $3,722,163,—an increase of $235,990 over those of the previous year. After meeting all Constitutional obligations, the sum of $964,432 remained to be applied to the completion of the Canals. Some progress has been made in executing the law of last session; and all parties now unite in securing the speedy completion of the Canals, in accordance with its provisions.

The Funds devoted to School purposes amount to $6,612,850. The number of children taught during the year was 726,291; the whole amount expended for teachers' wages was $1,432,696. Appropriations for Colleges and for an Agricultural College are recommended. The whole number of Insane persons in the State last year, was 2,506; of whom 1,106 were in Asylums. The number of convicts in the State Prisons was 1,714. The number pardoned was 104. Over 200,000 Emigrants have arrived at New-York during the year, of whom over 20,000 have received aid from the Commissioners of Emigration. Legislation for the prevention of railroad accidents, for the security of the State Library, and to prevent frauds in Elections, is urged. The necessity of hastening to a close suits brought to test the title to leasehold lands, is strongly pressed. The Message closes by commenting on the evil, and the needlessness of sectional dissensions, and on the unhappy condition of the negro race. The American Colonization Society is warmly commended to the favor of the Legislature.

The Governor announces his firm determination to retire from office at the close of his present term. This decision, we are sure, will be regretted by more than his political friends. His administration of our State affairs, has been eminently able, judicious and satisfactory.

Report of Secretary of Treasury.

This document opens with a statement of the finances, actual and estimated, of the past, current and coming fiscal years, a period of 36 months, from July 1, 1850 to June 30, 1853. These are:

RECEIPTS.

1850-1.	Actual	$52,300,000
1851-2.	Estimated	51,500,000
1851-3.	Estimated	51,800,000
Total		$155,600,000

APPROPRIATIONS.

1850-1.	Actual	$51,400,000
1851-2.	Actual & estim'd	50,900,000
1852-3.	Estimated	42,900,000—$145,200,000
Excess of receipts for 3 years		$10,100,000

The Public Debt, fives of '53, to be paid out of this excess, is $6,200,000, and a further sum for land receipts of $1,000,000, is subject to the liquidation of the loan of 1867. The actual redemption of the latter, the current year, is $1,600,000.

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st July, 1850, was $6,600,000. This balance will be increased on 1st July, 1853, after providing for the public debt falling due, provided no considerable extraordinary appropriations are gone into and the revenues are kept up by continued large importations.

The cost of liquidating the debt of '67, as far as it has gone, is $325,000 in premiums on $2,500,000 redeemed. To avoid this hereafter, the Secretary suggests a sinking fund of sound State stocks, to be bought at or about par, and to be held until the Federal loans are due, or they are made to approximate to the value of the State stocks thus held in trust.

The imports and exports of the past fiscal year are next given. The figures are the same as given, in summary, by the President in his Annual Message. Exclusive of specie and reexportations, the amount stands:

Imports consumed or marketed	$201,000,000
Exports of domestic produce, C. H. value	178,000,000

In the last figures is included an increase, Custom-house value, of $40,300,000 in the single export of Cotton. This, the Secretary considers greatly at variance with the actual increase realized, as the large losses on this staple from the Custom-house value at time of shipment, is a matter of public notoriety.

Of the estimated expenditures of 1852-53, $9,500,000 of the aggregate is for expenses and in the fulfilment of obligations relating to our new territories.

The exports of Breadstuffs the past fiscal year, are $46,600,000 less than in 1847, and only $3,000,000 in advance of 1840, when the British Corn Laws were in full force. The increased ratio in the export of specie since the 1st July last, and in the face of the increasing cotton crop, is referred to as indicating a grave state of things in regard to our relative trade with foreign countries. This point is discussed at length, in connection with the duty of Congress to cherish home labor, and the history and present prostrate condition of some of the leading branches, iron especially, of domestic manufacture. The recommendations of last year's report, touching changes of Tariff Laws, are therefore renewed with increased force from the facts and information of the present year on this subject.

The Coast Survey receives the notice its importance requires, and the Mint and its operations, and the wants of California and New-York City, discussed with fairness to all parties, and with much justice to the points requiring increased coinage facilities. A mint at San Francisco is regarded as an establishment indispensable to the new Pacific State, and a branch mint at New-York is due to the convenience of this great commercial centre. At the same time, the admirable management of the Philadelphia Mint is duly commended. In this connection, a change in the silver coinage is recommended, and the reduction of the North Carolina and Georgia branch mints to assay offices, and a small seignorage or toll on dust and bullion deposited, suggested as a means of reducing the expenses of the Mint Department. The latter is the practice in all other National mints. Some amendment of the laws regarding Custom-House invoices rendered in foreign currency is also suggested.

The miscellaneous recommendations of the Secretary refer to the Smithsonian legacy; the Appraisement law of the last session; to revenue cutters; to lighthouses; to the new marine hospitals in the West; [illegible] to the Collection [illegible] Harrigaman Inlet; and in conclusion, to the existing light money of which, useful in the early years of the Government, have been rendered nugatory by the introduction of steam.

Altogether, this document is alike readable in length and interest, and creditable, for the fairness and nationality of its views, to the statesmanship of Mr. CORWIN.

The Herald.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times.

Sunday, Jan. 4th, 1852.

I pray you solve me this:—six years ago Bennett paraded at the head of his columns "Daily Circulation 40,000." The census beat him down, a short time since, to some 32,000; he now *tries* to get back to the old figure of 40,000, by claiming a "continued increase of circulation." Is this what is understood by an "advance backwards?" INQUIRER.

The circulation of the *Herald* will advance, forward or backward, on paper, just as may be thought necessary. When it brags about an increase the loudest, it is generally safe to assume that there is some special reason for it. During the last three months its sales have been falling off—hence the necessity for claiming an increase.

The truth is, the *Herald's* day has gone by. It used to be the best paper for news in the city: now there are three or four quite as good for news, and infinitely better in every respect. Nobody ever cared a fig for its rigmarole editorials—which are as stupid and dull as they are reckless and venal. The paper never pretended to have any character or principle. It would just as readily take one side of every question as the other. Its only object is to take that side which will make it most talked about; so that it generally contrives to take both. It probably has, just now, a larger circulation than any other city paper, except the *Sun;* but much of it is of a very questionable character. Its diligence in applying epithets to *The Times*, and its special anxiety to have it regarded as an *abolition* paper, sufficiently indicates where it is *hurt*.

☞ One of the exiled companions of KOSSUTH applied to him for advice as to the best mode of earning a livelihood in the United States. KOSSUTH wrote the following reply:

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 22, 1851.

Mr. ADOLPH GYURMAN, *late Editor of the official paper, Koezlonez*:

Upon your inquiry, in which way you could serve the cause of your fatherland, and that of liberty, in your present position an exile, I reply that you could essentially serve the cause to which you have devoted yourself for so many years with so much talent, perseverance and patriotism, if, particularly now, when the struggle between freedom and despotism has been renewed, you would again *tread the path of journalism*, on which you gained for yourself so honorable a position. Firmly convinced that your industry will be congratulated and accompanied by the merited sympathy of all lovers of freedom. L. KOSSUTH.

The advice was followed; and on the 1st inst. appeared the first number of the *Demokratischer Voelkerbund*, of which Mr. Gyurman is one of the editors. And the *Herald*, with characteristic unfairness, holds KOSSUTH responsible for its character, and especially as being implicated in its opposition to the Fugitive Slave law. It does not scruple to say that

"KOSSUTH and his companions have commenced in this city a movement, in the shape of a newspaper, looking forward to the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, and to all the consequences which will flow from the promulgation of such principles and such views in relation to the compact of Union, and the future history of this Republic, North and South."

And the same assertion is repeated over and over again. Now this will undoubtedly affect KOSSUTH at the South; and yet it is as gross a dishonesty as even the *Herald* is generally guilty of.

The Death of Prof Stuart.

This veteran in the service of religion and learning died at Andover, Mass., on last Sunday night. He had attained the mature age of 71 years. Moses Stuart was born at Welton, Conn., on the 26th of March, 1780; and after graduating at Yale in 1799, acted as tutor in that institution for two or three years. Like the majority of our distinguished divines, he abandoned the profession of law for that of theology, and was settled in 1806 as pastor of a church in New-Haven. Four years later he was chosen to the chair of Sacred Literature in the Andover Theological Seminary, then recently established, and continued to fill that position until the year 1848, when age and infirmities obliged him to retire. Few men have acquired a wider or more enviable reputation. A large number of elementary works for the Hebrew student; valuable philological aids to the orientalist; unnumbered contributions to the *Biblical Repository*, and other critical and literary periodicals, will be found to constitute but a portion of his indefatigable labors when they come to be collated. The name of Moses Stuart is foremost in the ranks of American erudition, and will always be memorable and venerable.

Items of Hungarian News.

A few days ago, says the *Pesth Naplo*, a vender of engravings made his appearance in the capital of Hungary, and peddled his wares through the streets with very little success. Among his stock was the representation of a steam vessel anchored in a quiet cove, and discouraged with his indifferent custom, the dealer boldly named the picture "The Steamer *Mississippi*, in the Harbor of Spezzia." In an hour or two the whole batch was gone, at prices ranging from one to three florins!

From the same authority we learn that the Austrian Minister of Public Works has at last consented to bestow some attention upon public improvements in that kingdom. It has been determined to join the Pesth Railway with that of Gallicia, by means of a branch from Miskolez to Eperies. A branch of the Szeged-Ezegled road is likewise to be extended to Baja.

Several communes, of the County of Borsod, refused to admit the Royal Census Commissioners within their limits, under the impression that a new levy of taxes was to follow. The help of a few military companies was requisite to restore order.

All the members of the Honved force who had attained the age of 38 years, have been disbanded.

Gen. HAYNAU has been obliged, by the ill-will of his neighbors, to offer all his Hungarian estates for sale.

The Imperial Police have been very much on the alert of late, owing to a prodigious shower of "incendiary" pamphlets and bulletins that has fallen upon the kingdom. The precautions and restrictions have been redoubled; the *dolman*, a portion of the usual national costume for winter, has been forbidden; and a "KOSSUTH" hat is pretty sure to send the wearer, with a shaven head, to a lock-up. More especially is southern Hungary visited with these and more serious persecutions on account of political sentiments. In the Bannat, a large number of individuals have been condemned to the bastinado, to prison, or to death, for having arms concealed on their premises; or for preserving, in memory of the revolution, some of the paper money and medals of KOSSUTH'S Government. In the County of Azad, all the persons who sat on the revolutionary tribunal, have been carried to the Great Waradin, to stand a summary trial before the Imperial Council of War.

☞ We have several letters from Washington, which speak of KOSSUTH'S introduction to the Senate, as a scene highly impressive in itself, and as having created the most lively personal interest among all parties in the distinguished guest. The Congressional banquet is appointed for this day; the Jackson Association celebration and dinner for to-morrow, the 8th. The latter will embrace a party of 400 gentlemen and 100 ladies.

CORRECTION.—In the report of the remarks of Mr. TYSSOUSKI, addressed to Gov. KOSSUTH at Washington, on Saturday last, he [Mr. T.] is made to say, "that quarrels had existed between Hungary and Poland." The contrary is the fact; he said, "that no other example in history has been known of two nations existing side by side for a thousand years without quarreling."

☞ The [illegible] was in eclipse last night. Those who witnessed the progress to total obscuration, and the subsequent restoration of this rare phenomenon, enjoyed a glorious sight; the weather on the weather was during the day and early part of the evening, there was a special clearing up, just in season, to permit the morning "press gang" and the rest of mankind who chanced to be out of bed, to have a good look. At 1 o'clock, A. M., the eclipse was total.

☞ WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 27th day of December, to the 1st day of January, 1851:

Men, 94; Women 90; Boys, 138; Girls, 100. Total, 422.

Diseases.		Diseases.		Diseases.	
Abscess	3	Delir. Tremens.	1	Infam'n Heart	2
Apoplexy	9	Diabetes	1	" Kidn'ys	1
Asphyxia	1	Diarrhea	8	" Lungs	41
Asthma	1	Dropsy	11	" Stom'h.	3
Atrophia	3	Dropsy in Head.	14	" Womb.	1
Angina	3	Dropsy in Chest	1	" Liver	1
Bleeding	1	Drowned	1	Intemperance	3
Bleed'g fm. Womb	1	Dysentery	8	Lues Venerea	2
" fm. Lungs	1	Erysipelas	2	Malformation	1
Burned or Scalded	4	Epilepsy	2	Marasmus	14
Bronchitis	6	Exposure	1	Measles	6
Cancer	1	Fever	8	Old Age	5
Casualties	1	" Bilious	1	Palsy	3
Chol. Morbus	1	" Puerperal	2	Premature Birth	1
Colic	1	" Scarlet	29	Rupture	2
Consumption	55	" Typhoid	2	Scrofula	1
Convulsions	39	" Typhus	11	Small Pox	17
Croup	20	" Congestive	1	Suffocation	2
Congestion	1	" Nervous	2	Teething	4
Conges. of Lungs	8	Heart Disease	4	Unknown	11
Concussion	1	Hooping Cough	3		
Constipation	2	Inflam'n of Brain	6	Total	422
Cyanosis	2	" Bow'ls	4		
Debility	9	" Chest	2		

AGE—Under 1 year, 88; 1 to 2 years, 54; 2 to 5, 63; 5 to 10, 24; 10 to 20, 18; 20 to 30, 41; 30 to 40, 47; 40 to 50, 23; 50 to 60, 25; 60 to 70, 20; 70 to 80, 14; 80 to 90, 5; 90 to 100, 1; unknown, 9.

PLACES OF NATIVITY—United States, 265; Ireland, 101; England, 17; Scotland, 1; Wales, 1; Germany, 30; France, 1; Sweden, 1; Switzerland, 0; Prussia, 0; British Possessions in North America, 3; West Indies, 1; South America, 1.

FROM—Hospital, Bellevue, 10; Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island, 1; Small Pox, Blackwell's Island, 1; Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, 1; Bloomingdale Asylum for Insane, 1; Randall's Island, 7; City Hospital, 3; House of Refuge, 1; Colored Persons, 8.

Interments returned from Ward's Island, 35.

W. WHITE, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 3, 1852.

BURSTING OF A GAS PIPE.—Monday evening at 6 o'clock a Gas Pipe leading into the tailor's store of Wm. Boyle, No. 187 Walker-street, suddenly gave way, and as the gas escaped, it ignited with the blaze of the burner and set fire to the wood work of the premises, which, however, was speedily extinguished by the inmates with a few buckets of water before any material damage was sustained.

CONCERTS TO COME—MRS. BOSTWICK.—Jenny Lind leaves this country shortly, she will sing no more for us. Now that we have lost her, we shall appreciate her value the more, and lament doubly the misfortune that grieves her and at the same time robs us of her presence. She leaves a void in the musical world never to be filled. We have also to regret the anticipated absence for many months of Catherine Hayes, she wings her way southward to a sunnier clime, and returns not until the spring or summer. The good-hearted, amiable Kattie, also in her style incomparable; may she be cherished by the warm-hearted southerners as highly as she deserves. It is enough for our upper Ten and the next Twenty to weep for these dear departed ones for a month to come, but as this would be an unseeming way to commence the New-Year with, it will be better to embrace an opportune chance of subscribing to Mrs. BOSTWICK'S elegant *Soirees Musicales*, and perhaps save themselves from suicide or a horrid fit of the blues. It will enable them to spend a few nights in listening to the dulcet strains of the American Linnet, the Yankee Swan, or Native Canary—Mrs. Bostwick. She yet remains to gladden the hearts of her subscribers, her friends and the public. Although the past may not be forgotten, yet its memories and regrets may be chastened by securing a little indulgence in the tangible present. Since writing the above, we understand that Catherine Hayes will return to this city from Philadelphia, for a short time before leaving us for the South, as was announced.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—To night John Sefton, the manager of the performances at the Garden, takes his benefit, and presents one of the best selected programmes we have lately seen. *Crimson Crimes*, with the whole strength of Burton's company and Burton himself; *The Coopers*, in which the Ravel family appear; a new ballet, *The Queen of the World*, with Mlle. Celestine Frank, and *The Magic Pills*, a comic pantomime, in which Jerome, Antoine, and Gabriel Ravel perform some strange and laughable tricks.

[ADVERTISEMENT]

THE BOSTON MUSEUM.—This beautiful weekly journal contains, this week, several very well executed engravings, in addition to its large amount of attractive literature. The press everywhere speak in the highest terms of it. We clip the following notices from our exchanges:

THE BOSTON WEEKLY MUSEUM.—This journal has donned a new dress, and is now the most beautiful as well as the best weekly paper issued in America.

[*Boston Atlas*

It is handsomely printed and illustrated with wood engravings, and in all respects deserves to stand in the front rank of the weeklies of this city.

[*Boston Evening Traveler.*

A GOOD PAPER FOR YOU.—We have for some time regarded the *Boston Museum* as one of the handsomest journals ever published in America; and since our lamented associate, Ezra Holden, of the old *Philadelphia Saturday Courier* died, we have been acquainted with no literary weekly that has suited our taste any better than the *Museum.*—*Portland* (Me.) *Argus.*

BOARD OF ASSISTANTS.—Mr. President TROTTER in the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Resolution adopted.—That the sidewalks around and the cross walks in the Park be cleared without delay.

Referred from the other Board.—*Concurred in.*—The preamble and resolutions directing the Controller not to pay any money or enter into any contracts ordained by the late Common Council after the 1st of Dec. 1851.—Concurred in. That the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies be directed not to sign any contract for re-building of Washington Market.—Concurred in. To lease a suitable building for the Police of the twentieth Ward. In favor of repealing the ordinance concerning the Police approved by the Mayor 3rd Feb. 1851.

Resolutions referred—To create the office of Deputy Clerk of the Board, at a salary of $1000 per annum, and that P. S. McClanahan be appointed; that the Chief Engineer be directed to return the engine to No. 44; that Seventy-third-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues, be opened, regulated and graded.

Reports Adopted—That Assistant Alderman Mabbatt have leave to withdraw the protest relating to the right of Peter K. Barstow to a seat in this Board. The protest was then read at length, and a motion to lay the same on the table put and lost. A motion to refer it to a select Committee, was put and lost. The subject was then postponed until Mr. Barstow should claim his seat. A resolution was adopted, to appoint a Special Committee to select a site for Potter's Field. Messrs. Bolton, O'Brien and Mabbatt were appointed.

The following standing committees were appointed by the President:

Alms-House—Messrs. Breaden, Brown, and Valentine.
Arts, &c—Brown, Woodward, and Barker.
Assessments.—Breaden, Bouton, and Barker.
Cleaning Streets—Wheelan, Tait, and Valentine.
Ferries—Brown, Wells, and Wright.
Finance—Wells, Ring, and Mabbatt.
Accounts—Wells, McGowan, and Rogers.
Fire Department—Ring, Mabbatt, and Anderson.
Croton Aqueduct—Ring, O'Brien, and Wright.
Lamps and Gas—McGowan, McConkey, and Rogers.
Lands and Places—Brasto, Wheelan, and Rodman.
Law Department.—Woodward, Brown, and Barker.
Markets—Bouton, Tait, and Rodman.
Ordinances.—Woodward, McGowan, and Barker.
Roads—McGowan, Brasto, and Valentine.
Salaries—McConkey, Tait, and Rodman.
Sewers—O'Brien, Brasto, and Valentine.
Streets—Wheelan, McConkey, and Rogers.
Wharves.—Bouton, Woodward, and Rogers.
Police—McConkey, Breadan, and Rodman.
Public Health.—Tait, Ring, and Mabbatt.
Public Buildings on Randall's Island.—O'Brien, Anderson, and Mabbatt.
Repairs and Supplies.—Anderson, O'Brien, and Wright.

On motion, the Board adjourned to Friday.

COURT CALENDAR—*Wednesday.*—SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 25, 41, 4, 32, 84, 86, 67, 88, 90, 92, 98 to 124. COMMON PLEAS, *Part* 1—Nos. 35, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81. *Part* 2—32, 40, 54, 58, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 80½, 82. CIRCUIT COURT—Nos. 16, 30 to 43.

COMMON PLEAS.—At a meeting of the three Judges, Judge Ingraham was appointed first Judge of the Court.

The following rule was issued and entered on the minutes:—At the trial term on the regular call of the calendar, no case will be reserved or set down for trial on a future day by consent of counsel, and unless upon affidavit showing the sickness or absence of a material witness or other sufficient cause.

MISSIONS OF THE AMERICAN BOARD.—The regular monthly meeting at the Mission Rooms of the A. B. C. F. M. was held on Monday afternoon. The intelligence received from the various stations of the Board, during the last month, is generally very favorable.

Syria.—Mr. Thompson has communicated to the Board an interesting communication relative to the progress of the missionary work at his station. Considerable numbers have avowed themselves Protestants, and petitioned the Emir to be legally acknowledged as such. The Emir is decidedly favorable. He is the same that some time ago swore he would exterminate the Protestants from all Hermon. Of Rashaiah, Mr. T. writes "the whole town is moved," and that "wherever he goes, religion is the topic of conversation,—not its externals—but the great cardinal truths of life and salvation." Mr. T. says further, the Druses and the Jews even of Rashaiah, are discussing the doctrine of salvation with great earnestness. In other villages, where much opposition has formerly been experienced, requests are made for schools and religious instruction.

Mr. Ford, of the same mission, recently made a short tour among the cities and villages which lie between Aleppo and the Mediterranean. Idlib and Kossab are the two principal cities. Exclusive of them, the Christian population numbers 10,000 or upwards. They mostly inhabit villages situated on the sides of the lofty Mount Caucasus. A considerable portion of the Christians of Idlib were found to be unusually intelligent.

Turkey.—A letter from Mr. Schneider, at Aintab, speaks of the work as still in progress, and indicates that

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to The New-York Times.

KOSSUTH'S Movements—Deputation of the Clergy of the District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

KOSSUTH received the clergymen of the District at 1 o'clock to-day. Rev. R. R. Gurley delivered an eloquent and exceedingly encouraging and appropriate address, recognising KOSSUTH as a brother, and the representative of a great cardinal religious principle. They welcomed him to the city of the great Washington, to his monument, and almost in sight of his tomb—they urged him to speak out fearlessly and fully his thoughts to the nation, assured that they would not be uttered in vain.

KOSSUTH replied—Gentlemen, I feel highly obliged indeed, for your generous attention, for the hopes which you sanction, by the principles of our Christian religion, and for the kind advice which you gave me, which is valuable to me and will be recorded in my mind and in my heart. It is indeed a great benefit to every man subject to toil and adversities in the fulfilment of his honest duties towards his native land and towards humanity—it is a great benefit to be here near the tomb of your great Washington, who struggled and acted for a like sacred cause, but who went to his tomb cheered by success and by the growing welfare of his country upon the basis of independence for which it struggled led by him. Because, indeed, by the inscrutable wisdom of God, very often the lost, just cause is for a moment doomed to suffer, and to come near to annihilation, and if we, in the depression of our own minds in those heavy moments of adversity cling to an unwavering faith in the goodness of Providence, it is still consoling and it gives strength to the mind to see that a just cause is not in every case doomed to fall of success. I am a very humble man, but I have in my heart the resolution to do what I consider, with honest conviction, my duty, even had I not the hope of success—but the strength of man is very weak, and I thank God that in seeing your country I feel my weak powers strengthened even by the hope of success—that hope of success rests chiefly and mainly in my strong warm belief and faith in the justice of God. Even though for the moment, the whole world should forsake the cause I plead, my guiding star is the motto of Luther—"If God be with me, who can be against me?"—but after this first and fundamental basis of my hope, I indeed have need in sorrowful moments to look around in the world to see where I can meet the revelation of this providence which is always acting by instruments, and it is my conviction, that if there is a visible instrument pointed out by its very position, by its very principles to promote that great destiny of humanity which is common for all, that if there is an instrument pointed out by the very finger of God, it is here in your land that I will find it. It may be that my speculations for the immediate momentary result of this, my hope, may fail, and it is sorrowful to think that in the life of nations there are moments which, when they pass, there is no power to bring them back again. But should it even be the doom of my country not to enjoy that destiny which God hath pointed out to mankind, it will be some consolation to know, that though I may feel in a momentary success here, those principles which you express, and which I have found to be the principles of the people of the United States, will have their consequences, and that no particularities of passion and other little affections which influence the living man, can stop the wheel of destiny—that those consequences will at some time come, if not for the benefit of my country, still for the benefit of humanity. We Magyars love our country, and it is indeed sorrowful for us even to seek consolation in the universal happiness of mankind, founded upon the ruin of our own country. We must be forgiven for this little debility. Our Saviour was not only man but God, that he had the power to embrace with equal love and compassion all mankind. We are humble men. We love that soil upon which we were born. Moments have brought changes. Even now in the fate of Europe perhaps, unlooked-for, there are some consoling, some giving hope for the future, but some there are indeed very sorrowful. I must confess one thing I had not expected—that of which we received news yesterday—that the French nation has indeed given its vote and pronounced for the maintenance of the usurpation of Louis Napoelon. I had expected that perhaps the majority of the people would pronounce by silence, by not partaking in the vote. There my expectations prove not to be true. Well, I have not the arrogance to believe that I can read the Events on every page of destiny—yet, notwithstanding this, I feel consoled by the consideration that the more events, in the midst of the French nation, go on in the way which is connected with the disappointment of the expectation of humanity, the more the importance of my own country rises to a higher level. By it, again, it is almost proved that in this, Hungary and its cause is not only Hungary and its own cause, but it is the only possible corner-stone of Europe resolved to that independence, and to the enjoyment of that freedom which the Almighty has destined to be the common benefit of all humanity. Christian principles have made their way through the most difficult times. Nowhere in the world, I openly confess, have I met in private life, those principles so generally and universally diffused, as here in this land. I have taken this for a new proof that free men must be better Christians than those who are not free, because there is freedom in those principles sanctioned by religion, and it is not possible for me not to hope that the day will indeed come, when those great principles of our own religion, will also be the law which rules in the intercourse of nations, and it is the glory and hope of your country that it is the place to which oppressed humanity looks with hope to see here those high principles of Christianity rise out of private life to become also the laws of the nations of the earth. I will go on as you have advised me to do—and what I consider it is my duty to do—and should unforseen circumstances soon call me back, before I shall perhaps have accomplished what I should like to have accomplished here, I am confidently sure that my humble requests, which are also the requests of oppressed nations on the European continent, will find supporters here attached to these principles with all the warm feelings of the heart which by Christian principles is moved. I went to church last Sunday evening, I went to pray God to bless my humble endeavors; indeed I was moved almost to tears when I found that the prayer which I came to raise to the throne of Almighty God was pronounced by the very Minister of that congregation and that the Christian assemblage united in my silent prayers, interpreted by the tongue of the man whom they had chosen to be the interpreter of the word of the gospel. Now this is not the first fact of the kind that I have met with here in the United States, but if I even had no basis of my hope that those principles will not melt away like the sigh of a maiden in the breeze, but that they will be supported, this very fact gives me conviction. May I be kindly remembered by you,—in that word in which I pray of you, kind remembrances, let me not be supposed to have spoken of myself. A man is nothing—the words of man die away, but truths and principles remain as you have said. Be the supporters of truths and principles. In the midst of all that happiness which I enjoy here in your free, great, and glorious land, one joy more I wish. Gentlemen, by your operative aid, by your indefatigable zeal, soon to see the principles of Christianity rise out of private life, also to become the rule of your Government towards other less happy members of humanity. Accept my most humble thanks.

KOSSUTH was then introduced to each of the clergymen present.

Mr. SEWARD gave an entertainment to KOSSUTH and his suite to-night. Messrs. WEBSTER, CASS, HOUSTON, and others were present.

KOSSUTH visits the House of Representatives to-morrow.

XXXIId CONGRESS... First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The Reading of the Journal concluded a quarter before one o'clock.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Navy Department, inclosing a memorial from the seamen and petty officers of the U S. squadron on the Pacific coast, asking for increased compensation. Also, the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury—which,

On motion of Mr. HUNTER, was ordered to be printed and referred to the Finance Committee; and also that 10,000 extra copies be printed.

Mr. SEWARD presented a petition from the merchants of New York, praying that some of the U. S. vessels be detailed to explore a route to China; and also a statement of the amount of gold bullion received in New York during last year from California. Referred to Finance Committee and ordered to be printed.

He also presented petitions from citizens of Rochester asking protection for American inventors against the invasion of their rights in the British Provinces.

Mr. BRADBURY moved—and all memorials on the files of the Senate asking remuneration for French spoliations, were taken from the files and referred to the select Committee on that subject.

Mr. FISH presented petitions asking for payment of charges levied on the petitioners as exhibitors at the World's Fair in London.

Mr. GWIN moved to take up the petitions now on the table praying for the restoration of flogging in the navy.

Mr. BRIGHT said the subject of the Census Printing was fixed for to-day, and he would insist on taking it up.

Mr. GWIN said the Senator from New-Jersey desired to speak on the subject, and if he was satisfied he would withdraw the motion.

Mr. STOCKTON said that the subject was on the table, and he was satisfied so long as it staid there, but whenever it raised its head above the table, he would be prepared to strike it.

Mr. GWIN withdrew his motion.

Mr. HUNTER, from the Finance Committee, reported back the House bill appropriating $5,000 for the repair of damages caused by the late fire, with an amendment appropriating $10,000 for the purchase of books.

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

The Census printing subject was then taken up.

Mr. BORLAND moved to amend the resolution by substituting the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House for the printing committee—he was opposed to having imposed on the committee, what was never contemplated by the law. The committee had not been sustained by the Senate in their exertions to counteract the frauds and impositions which had taken place under the contract system.

Mr. CASS thought that the duty of making this contract, properly belonged to the committee.

Mr. BRIGHT said the effect of the amendment was to place this printing out to contract to the lowest bidder. The committee could take the responsibility of allowing a good price for the work, while the officers of the Senate and House would not take the responsibility of giving work to any one but the lowest bidder.

Mr. BORLAND replied.

Mr. GWIN said that the Naval Committee, as well as other Committees, had much business put on them which originally was never designed should come under their charge; the Naval Committee had now charge of the subject of carrying the mails.

Mr. BORLAND asked if the Naval Committee were ever directed to contract for building a ship, or for carrying the mails?

Mr. GWIN thought still the Committee were the proper persons to attend to this matter.

Mr. BORLAND could not understand how it was that the Committee could take the responsibility of giving higher prices than would be allowed by officers of the Senate and House.

Mr. BRIGHT said the officers feel themselves bound to ascertain the lowest price at wh ch any one would do the work, and would allow no more; the committee, however, could examine, fix a fair price, and give that.

Messrs. CASS, BADGER, UNDERWOOD, PRATT, GWIN and BORLAND continued the debate, and

Mr. BORLAND then withdrew his amendment.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

Mr. BARRINGER's dispatch contains nothing but what has appeared in the papers.

Mr SEWARD offered the following resolution, which was laid over.

Resolved, that the Committee on Pensions be instructed to inquire into the justice and propriety of awarding a pension to the widow of the late Brevet Brigadier General Belknap who served during the late Mexican War, with distinguished fidelity and ability, and recently died while actively engaged in the public service. The Senate then adjourned,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER appointed the following as a committee to wait on KOSSUTH and introduce him to the House:—Messrs. CARTER, CLINGMAN, GENTRY, STANTON, (Kentucky,) and PEASLEE.

Mr. CARTTER, from the committee, reported that they would be prepared to introduce KOSSUTH to the House to-morrow at 1 o'clock, and recommended that the ceremonies should be similar to those in the Senate in the same case. His object, he said, was merely to inform the House of a fact; and on his motion, the report was laid on the table.

Mr. HOUSTON reported bills for the payment of expenses of the Indian Department, of invalid and other expenses and Navy Pensions, for the year 1853; also, a bill providing for the payment of the next instalment to Mexico, under the treaty. All the above were referred to Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. MCMULLEN, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported a bill granting to every man who is the head of a family and a citizen of the United States, one hundred and sixty acres of land, on condition that he will occupy and cultivate the same for a certain period. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. BERNHEISEL. Delegate from Utah, rose and protested against the publication of the Return Judges for Utah Territory, in the Missouri papers, and now in the *New-York Herald* of the 5th inst., and before it was communicated to Congress. It is a report extraordinary in its details of high crimes and misdemeanors, and calculated, if not intended, to prejudice and render odious a distant and dependent people, and to involve them in inexplicable difficulties with the General Government. He asked for a suspension of public opinion, and of executive and legislative action, until the truth can be elicited touching the grave charges contained in an *ex-parte* report.

Mr. CARTTER asked Mr. Bernheisel if he did not furnish a garbled report to the *Herald*, or cause it to be printed.

Mr. BERNHEISEL denied both branches of the question.

Mr. CARTTER said his information was that the Delegate of Utah is the only person who has had access to the report of the Judges, and he had reason to suppose that the communication in the *Herald*, which is garbled, was sent by the Delegate to that paper. If such is the case, he shou'd like to see an investigation.

Mr. CARTTER desired to know whether there was not on the Speaker's table an answer to the inquiry moved by Mr. Chapman, with reference to Utah.

The Speaker replied that there were communications from the President on the table, and laid them before the House. One was from the Secretary of State, relative to persons belonging to the Lopez expedition, who were taken prisoners and sent to Spain, and who have now been pardoned and released by Her Catholic Majesty. The appropriation, the expediency of which is suggested in the report, is cordially commended to the consideration of Congress, with the single additional suggestion that to be available it should be promptly made.

Signed, MILLARD FILLMORE.

January 5, 1852.

To the President of the United States:

The Secretary of State has the honor to lay before the President, a copy of a dispatch of the 18th ultimo, addressed to this Department by Mr. BARRINGER, the Minister of the United States at Madrid, announcing the pardon and release by Her Catholic Majesty, of the prisoners taken in Cuba, in the expedition of LOPEZ, and afterwards sent to Spain, together with copies of several accompanying papers. The Secretary of State suggests to the President the propriety of recommending to Congress the expediency of making an appropriation for the purpose of defraying the expenses which may have been, or may be incurred, in administering to the necessities of these persons, while in Spain, and until their return to the United States. Their condition is forlorn and deplorable, and such as calls for immediate relief.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed,) DANIEL WEBSTER.

Mr. BARRINGER's dispatch contains nothing but what has appeared in the papers.

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Resolved, that the Committee on Pensions be instructed to inquire into the justice and propriety of awarding a pension to the widow of the late Brevet Brigadier General Belknap who served during the late Mexican War, with distinguished fidelity and ability, and recently died while actively engaged in the public service. The Senate then adjourned,

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Open to All.**—If you would learn how to escape the heavy tax now imposed on you in the shape of Rent, attend the meeting of the FRANKLIN BUILDING ASSOCIATION, to be held at Washington Hall, corner of Bowery and Hester-st., (entrance in Hester-st.) on WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 7. Meeting to commence at 7 o'clock. Explanations relative to the principles and objects of the Association will be fully made, and all disposed to become members can do so. Join now! It will be to the interest of every one, male and female, who wish to avail themselves of the advantages of this Association, to become members at once, as after this meeting the Entrance Fee will be increased. Remember that, by investing $3 per month, it will accumulate in the course of a few years to $300! Or, remember that, if you wish it, you can obtain sufficient money to buy you a dwelling, which can be paid for by using the money for that purpose that you are now paying for rent. OFFICERS:

President—SAMUEL F. BARTOL.
Vice-President—WINCHESTER P. MOODY,
Trustees—James L. Smith, Reuben Ross, Jr., Ezra N. Grossman, William Simpson, Peter H. Wilson, William H. Hyatt, Joseph Nesbitt, Edward C. Robinson.
j6-1t* C. Z. POND, Secretary. Office No. 15 Spruce-st.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, JANUARY 6, 1852.

☞ **Members of the Society** are invited to attend the funeral of our late brother, WATERS A. CLAYTON, on THURSDAY, 8th inst., at 3 P. M., from his late residence, No. 107 Smith-st., South Brooklyn. By order of the Society,
j7-1t* E M SKIDMORE, Secretary.

☞ **U. A. O. D.**—Grand Grove of Directors of the State of New-York.—Representatives are hereby notified of the death of our respected brother P. N. G. A. Waters A. Clayton, and that it is the desire of the N G A, that the G. G. of D. of the State of New-York, should attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 107 Smith-st., Brooklyn, on THURSDAY, the 8th inst., at 3 o'clock P M., in full regalia. A special meeting of the G. G. of D. of the State of New-York, U. A. O. D., will therefore be held for the before-named purpose, at National Hall, Canal-st., on THURSDAY, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M. Punctual attendance is requested.

Subordinate Groves, and members generally, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral as above.
By order, GEORGE H. HART, N. G. A.
JOSEPH GEORGE MASON, G Secretary. j7-1t*

☞ **Sylvan Grove, No. 7, U. A. O. D.**—The members of the above Grove are hereby no tified to meet at their Grove Room, No. 149 Bowery, on THURSDAY, 8th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late brother, P. N. G. A. WATERS A. CLAYTON. Brethren of the order are invited to unite with us.
T. J. GILBERT, N. A.
JAS. VANDERBECK, Secretary. j7-2t*

☞ **Washington Building Association.**—The demand for shares in this popular and flourishing Association is great. Much the larger portion of shares have been subscribed for by hard-working mechanics, industrious females, and persons of small means, desirous of investing their money to the best possible advantage. "Doctor Franklin said—"Take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves." This principle is being judiciously carried out by the Association, and the result cannot fail to be the laying a foundation for each member of a competency, if not wealth. The next meeting will be held at Warren Hall, corner of Oliver and Henry-sts., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1852. Names, with the entrance fee—50 cents—may be left with the Secretary, H. H. HOOPER, No 333 Pearl-st. Shares will be redeemed at this meeting.

N. B. After the February meeting the entrance fee will be increased to $2. By order of the Standing Committee.

☞ **The Western Farm and Village Association** will meet THIS (Wednesday) EVENING at Chatham Hall, head of Chatham-square, in Branch Post Office block, at 7½ o'clock. All persons interested in securing comfortable homes in the West are invited to attend. A lecture will be delivered on the Benefits of the movement.
W. HADDOCK, President.
THOS. K. ALBEN, Secretary. j7-1t*

☞ **Knickerbocker Building Association**, will hold a meeting on MONDAY EVENING, 12th inst., at Delarie's Assembly Rooms, corner of 25th-st and 8th-av. The public, both ladies and gentlemen, are invited to attend. Admission free. Articles of the Association will be ready for distribution. SOLOMON KIPP, Pres't.
JAMES R. DELVECCHIO, Vice-Pres't.
EDWARD J. MADDEN, Secretary. j7-3t*

☞ **Come one, Come all.**—There will be a grand Mass Meeting of the XIth Ward Temperance Alliance held in the Assyrian-rooms, No 335 Third-st, near Lewis-st, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by several eminent advocates of Temperance and Reform. J. P. CONKLIN, President.
J. HUTCHMAN, Secretary. j7-1t*

☞ **Notice.**—E PLURIBUS UNUM DIVISION No. 61, S. of T.—The members of this Division are requested to attend the funeral of the late Brother Barnard, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Jan. 7. Brothers will please meet at the Rooms of the Division, No 137 Bowery, at 9 o'clock A. M. By order, SAM'L CAMPBELL, R. S.
GEO. BOWEN, W. P. j6 2t

☞ **Notice.**—Broadway Savings Bank, No 336 Broadway, corner of Anthony-street.—All moneys deposited in this institution up to and including the 10th of January, 1852 will be allowed interest thereon from the 1st inst. New York, January 1, 1852. By order of the Board,
j1-6t M. HOPPER MOTT, Secretary.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—REGULAR NOMINATIONS for 1852:

For President,
GEORGE PECKHAM.....with Eno. Mahony & Co.
Vice President,
WM. T. B. MILLIKEN.....with Customs.
Corresponding Secretary,
JNO. MERCHANT.....with Cameron & Brand.
Recording Secretary,
CHAS. O. RICHARDSON.....with Nassau Insurance Co.
Treasurer,
H. L. HUNT.....with Butchers & Drovers B'k.
Directors,

James B. Smith	with....Hoyt & Tillinghast.
William Howe	" ....Bowers & Beekman.
Thomas Kenworthy	" ....Clark & Winch.
Cyrus Clark	" ....Hill, Hyde & Co.
George C. Wood	" ....Dibblee, Work & Moore.
John B. Peck	" ....Peck & Bloodgood.
James R. Knapp	" ....Swift, Waldron & Co.

DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL, Chairman,
Regular Nominating Committee.
A. S. PICKERSGILL, Secretary. d30-tf

☞ **Free Lectures on Health and Physical Education**, will be delivered by Dr. BANNING, before the Ladies, at 1 past 3 o'clock, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY of this week, in the Methodist Church, corner of 9th-street and Avenue B.
j6 6t*

HAT FINISHERS' UNION, No. 11 Park-row, Incorporated, Nov. 23, 1850.

☞ **The Stockholders** of the above Union are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Jan 13, at their place of meeting, at which time the following officers are to be elected for one year: A Board of Trustees, consisting of nine, a President, Secretary, Treasurer and Manager. By order of the Board of Trustees. GEO W. WEED, Secretary.
j6-2t*

☞ **New-York Life Insurance Company.**—Office No. 106 Broadway.—Physicians in attendance daily from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M. MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.
Further information and a Prospectus of the Company can be had at the office, No. 106 Broadway. j5-1m

☞ **Workingman's Building Association.**—A special meeting will be held at the Rooms of the Association, over the Pacific Bank, corner Broadway and Grand-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 8th, at 7½ o'clock. All who desire to make a safe and profitable investment, by small monthly instalments, are invited to attend, and those also who are desirous of owning their own homestead—explanations will be given.
G. W. ANDERSON, Secretary. P. H. MCCLELLAN, President.
JOHN MORRISON, Treasurer. j6-3t*

☞ **The Mount Vernon Building Association** will meet at the corner of Christopher and Hudson-sts, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 7th inst., at 7 o'clock
JNO. C. BUCKBEE, President.
GEO. W. COOPER, Secretary. j5-3t*

ASTROLOGY AND GEOMANCY.

BY A LADY.
Addressed to Dr. C. W. ROBACK.
No. 5 White-st, New York.

Prince of Astrologers! for thee
Les one the Book of Destiny.
Kingdoms and States to thy keen eye
Their future history supply,
And all the stars that at our birth
Are set to rule our fate on earth
Thou can'st interpret, and aright
Translate the language of their light
Descended from a line of seers,
Prophets for near two hundred years.
Rare are thy gifts, the sick to cure,
And life, love, fortune, to insure.
This do I know, for it was mine
To call upon thy art d vine,
To own its use, its influence feel
And prove that it indeed was real.
From a sick bed raised up, I cry,
To others—"Wherefore will ye die"
Though useless other treatment be
Try, ere too late, Astrology.
To Doctor ROBACK tell your pains,
And while the auspicious planet reigns,
He will relieve, revive, restore,
And you shall bless him evermore. H. B.

Dr. ROBACK, the great Swedish Astrologer, formerly of Philadelphia, may be consulted at all hours of the day, at his residence, No. 6 White-st., or by letter, pre paid, enclosing the necessary fees. Casting Nativities, and giving advice founded on Geomancy, $1, $2, $3 and $5 according to the fulness of the information required. j7-1t

THE PRIZE MEDAL.—With "Honorable Mention," has been awarded for the GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, by the Jurors of the Exhibition of all Nations, and is now used in the Royal Laundry. Being thus doubly noticed for its "general superiority," (a mark of distinction conferred on no other) by the Royal Commissioners Jury, from among thirty or forty exhibitors, sets it far above every other of its competitors. The ladies are therefore respectfully requested to make a trial of the Glenfield Patent Double-Refined Powder Starch, which, for domestic use, now stands unrivalled.

Copy of testimonial from the Laundress of Her Majesty's Royal Laundry, Richmond, Surrey. Mr. Wotherspoon, No. 49 Dunlop-st., Glasgow. The Glenfield Patent Powder Starch has now been used for some time in that Department of the Royal Laundry where all the Finest Goods are finished for her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, and I have much pleasure in informing you that it has given the highest satisfaction.
M. WEIGH, Laundress to Her Majesty.
ROYAL LAUNDRY, Richmond, near London, 15th May, 1851."

Sold by Grocers generally in the United States. Wholesale agent, GEO. WALKER, No. 258½ Washington-st. j7-3m

STEAM PRINTING.—The advertiser would assure the public that he uses more steam in printing than any of his competitors. The vapor spirts out at every joint of his presses, and everybody and everything is enveloped in a thick fog. The effect is fine. His press-work is incomparable. [J7] F. HART, No 117 Liberty-st.

PROSPECT HILL VILLAGE ASSOCIATION.—Proposals will be received for grading the land of the Association until the 10th of January, 1852. Plans and Specifications can be obtained of the President, with whom Proposals must be left, marked "Estimates for Grading, &c.,
&c. ALFRED E. PEACE, No. 161 3d-av
WM. PARKER, Secretary, No. 198 Canal-st. d21-6t

CIGARS.—50,000 choice Havana Cigars, various brands and sizes, for sale low by GEORGE WALKER,
d27-6tW&S* No. 258½ Washington-st.

CHARLES B. LOOMIS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, Washington-st., San Francisco.—Refers to Messrs. Ergleston & Battelle, Holbrook & Nelson, Quincy & Delapierre, John Randall, Esq., Hollin Sanford, Esq., Harvey Loomis, Esq., Sydam, Blake & Co., Shepard & Ripley, New-York.
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3, 1851. d3-2mos*

TO SHOP-BUTCHERS.—SEWELL V. DODGE, No. 230 Bleecker-st., corner of Leroy, respectfully informs Shop Butchers, and all others who purchase Meat in quantities, that he is prepared to supply them with Carcases, Sides, or Quarters, at the lowest market prices, and reserves his customers that his Meats shall not be inferior to any sold in this market.

Families will at all times be supplied with the choicest qualities of Beef, Veal, Mutton, Lamb, Poultry, Milk, &c., at the current rates. SEWELL V. DODGE,
d19-1m at the Old Stand, No. 230 Bleecker-st., cor. of Leroy.

WANTED.

AGENT.—Wanted an Agent to obtain subscribers for SILLIMAN'S JOURNAL OF SCIENCE. Address SILLIMAN & DANA, New-Haven, Connecticut, with references. j7-3teod

SALESMAN.—Wanted, a Salesman in an Importing and Jobbing Fancy Goods store; one who thoroughly understands the business and can command a large trade. Address S. L., post-paid, Box 420. j6-3t*

MUSICAL.—A lady thoroughly competent to teach Music, Singing, Drawing, and Painting, desires a situation in a school. The most respectable references given. Terms moderate. Address "W," Astoria, Long Island, N. Y. j5-3t*

AGENTS.—Wanted, 500 Agents; $25 to $50 easily made in selling the Life of KOSSUTH, illustrated A new family work, and a large variety of pictorial, popular and useful Works. Call, or address, post-paid, "American Family Publication Establishment," No. 128 Nassau-st., New-York. d26-1m*

PRIVATE NURSING FOR GENTLEMEN—By J. M. LUDLOW. Those that are desirous of an experienced and faithful Nurse in sickness, please call, or address J. M. LUDLOW, No. 348 Broadway, Union Place, P. O., N. Y. Physician's Reference given. n11-3m*

NOTICE.—CAME ASHORE, on Coney Island Point, on MONDAY, Dec. 22, a RAFT, consisting of 27 square Pine Logs. For information respecting them, apply to BARNARDUS DONLY, Coroner, at his store, Gravesend, King's County, L. I. j3-1m*

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with single or double Rooms, with or without Breakfast and Tea, at No. 5 Hicks-st., corner of Fulton, Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry. References exchanged. j7-3t*

BOARD.—A gentleman and his wife and three children desire accommodations in a private family in a pleasant part of the city. None need apply who keep a regular boarding house. Address A. B. M. Box No. 526 P. O., or call at No. 93 William-street. j6-3t*

BOARD.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with good board at No. 261 West 19th-st. Croton Bath, and other conveniences in the house. j5-3t*

BOARD.—Pleasant Rooms, with Board, can be obtained at No. 83 Murray-st. j6-3t*

DRY GOODS.

TO OWNERS OF
STEAMERS, SAIL VESSELS AND PUBLIC HOUSES—We are at all times prepared to supply your Vessels and Houses with every article for an outfit in the DRY GOODS LINE, of the most substantial and durable goods, such as

Linen and Cotton Sheeting.
Linen and Cotton Pillow casing.
Damask Table Linen and Napkins
Huck and French Linen Napkins.
Coarse Huck and Crash for rollers.
Glass Linen for pantry towels.
Damask and Dumity for curtains.
Figured Lace and Muslin for curtains.
Brocatelle and Satin de Laine.
Worsted and Union Damask.
Worsted Plush, plain and figured.
Velvet Tapes and Carpet.
Brussels Tapestry Carpet.
Three-ply and Ingrain Carpet.
Druggets and Oil Cloths.
Bed-tick and Check for mattrass covers.
Blankets of every quality and weight.
Counterpanes and Quilts, with name of vessel or house.
Colored Blankets and colored Counterpanes.
DOREMUS & NIXON,
d22-1m No. 39 Nassau-st, opposite the Post Office.
N. B.—Mattrasses made to order, of best curled hair.

CALIFORNIA BLANKETS.

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO OUR FULL SUPPLY OF THIS ARTICLE, a large lot purchased at the late public sale at Boston, and put up expressly for the trade in small compressed bales for shipment across the Isthmus.

The advice by last steamer is that this article is in great demand. Shippers to California will find a complete assortment and at low prices. Colors as follows—SCARLET BLUE, GREEN, CRIMSON, DRAB, MIXED, also, WHITE. Weight 5 to 10 lbs. For sale by
DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office.
Emigrants can be supplied by the pair. d13-1m

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.

NO 375 BROADWAY.—PETER ROBERT'S begs to inform his numerous customers that he is now prepared to show them the largest and most varied stock of goods he has ever had the honor of presenting, suitable for Holiday Presents.

Personal selection in Europe, combined with the choice of recent importations, have united to produce an assortment unrivalled for cheapness and variety. He offers to their especial attention

2,000 Embroidered Muslin Collars, from 3s. up.
500 Real Thread Lace Collars, with Cuffs, at $1 per set.
1,100 Real and Imitation Valenciennes, do.
500 Honiton and Brussels Point, do.
1,500 Embroidered Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 6s. up.
500 Paris Lace and Embroidered Sleeves.
3,000 Black Lace Veils, from 6s up.
350 Superb Dentille do at $2 50 and $3, worth $5 and $6.
Real Black Thread, do
75 Dozen Long and Short Paris Mitts.
Black Thread Trimming Laces.
Black Dentille with Bugles, (entirely new.)
400 Ball Dresses, a great variety.
2,756 Toilet Covers, new pattern, from 2s. 6d. up.
450 Gent's White and Colored Border Cambric Hdkfs.
Children's Hem-stitched, Tape Border, and Emb'd do.
Figured Nets and Muslin for Dresses.

In addition to these decided bargains, a splendid assortment of Paris Embroidered Chimisettes, Sleeves, Cuffs, Collars, &c., with a large assortment of Honiton Lace Coiffeurs, Berthas, Caps, Sleeves, Collars, Cuffs and Barbes. Real Brussels Point Collars, very rich, Veils, and Honiton and Point Lace Bordered Handkerchiefs
Extra Rich Embroidered Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Infants' Robes, Caps and Waists.
A full assortment of Needlework Edgings and Inserting.
A large lot of Flouncings, all widths.
Morning Dresses and Skirts, new style.
The Lace Department is replete with Honiton, Point, Mechlin, Valenciennes, and English Laces, Edgings and Insertings.
A full assortment of Children's, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Undergarments, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.
P. S.—Bridal Thread Lace Dresses, Scarfs, and Veils, worthy the attention of those about to enter the matrimonial state. d19-1m

UNION HALL WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts, (opposite the *Sun* and *Herald* Buildings)

This immense establishment, built expressly for the proprietor, P. L. ROGERS, and opened in November, 1850, consists of

SIX FLOORS,

each of which is, of itself, a

COMPLETE DEPARTMENT:

the whole combined, forming one of the most perfect and comprehensive Wholesale and Retail Clothing Emporiums to be found in the

CITY OF NEW-YORK;

embracing a stock of some
TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH
OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

in every variety, of the cheapest and most desirable style of goods, of our own importations, and from manufacturers' agents, suited to all markets.

Particular attention is paid to the manufacture of
BOYS' CLOTHING,
under the immediate supervision of an experienced cutter, and a large assortment constantly on hand.

P. L. R. has just completed his
FALL AND WINTER STOCK,
which he confidently offers to the public as unsurpassed in extent, variety, style, material, workmanship and cheapness. P. L. ROGERS,
Union Hall Clothing Warehouse,
d17-1mood Corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts, N. Y.

FINE CLOTHING FURNISHING GOODS, &c.—THOMPSON, PECK & NIXON, No. 303 Broadway, invite the attention of the public to their stock of fine ready-made CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS and TOILET ARTICLES. They have constantly on hand a great variety of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, embracing the newest styles and fabrics, from which they will make garments at reasonable rates, and in the best manner and most fashionable style.

Particular attention paid to making Shirts. d8-1m

TO THE LADIES—A large assortment of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FUR BONNETS; also BOYS' black, white, and Fancy HATS, richly trimmed, at
d12-1m J. H. MONARQUE'S, No. 228 Bowery

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

TO JEWELLERS OR WATCH CASERS.—For sale or lease a Jewelry Manufactory in full operation, with Steam Power, Gas Light, and every other convenience requisite, and a desirable location. The whole concern will be sold or leased; and the owner will, if desired, arrange to buy from the concern Ten to Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars per year. For further information, address JEWELER, Box 1933, lower Post Office, New York. None need apply, unless they have a capital to invest. d27-tf

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The two story and attic house with Lot No. 58, South Eighth-st., Williamsburg, all in good order, with Gas introduced. Size of Lot, 25x100 feet. $3,000 can remain on Bond and Mortgage for three years. Apply to E. H. ENSIGN,
d24-2w* No. 50 Ann-st., N. Y.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The 2½ story brick front House, and Lot, No 36 Watts-st., with frame stable on the rear, near Varick st. For further particulars inquire on the premises. j7-3t*

LAW OFFICES TO LET in Chambers Hall, No 65 Chatham, opposite Chambers-st. Apply to
j7-6t* W. L. CONKLIN, No. 8 Bowery.

TO LET.—In the Times Buildings, No. 113 Nassau-st. the 2d and 4th stories entire, 25 by 103 feet deep. Apply to JOHN GILHOOLY, No. 118 Nassau-st. d9-tf

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—The stock, fixtures and lease of a Lumber-Yard for sale. The Yard is long established, and has a good set of customers, and is doing a good business. To one having a moderate capital and desiring to engage in the business, this is a rare opportunity. For further particulars, inquire at No 535 West-st.
d31-eodtf W. DUNNING.

LOFTS TO LET.—Apply to H. B. DUNHAM,
j3-6t* No. 107 Fulton-street.

COAL.

COAL UNDER COVER.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have now on hand their usual supply of the best quality of Coal, suitable for Grates, Stoves, Ranges and Furnaces. Also, Liverpool, English Cannel and Cumberland. Superior Blacksmith's Coal always under cover. The above will be sold at the lowest market prices.
PHILLIPS & OAKLEY,
Yard No. 62 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.
d19-1m Down town office, No. 51 William-st., up stairs.

LIVERPOOL ORREL AND CANNEL COAL, AFLOAT.—Will be landing in a few days, from ship *Constitution*, Hallibarton's best Orrel Coal. Also, from ship *Panola* Cannel Coal of best quality, selected expressly for family use, and for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, by
RANDOLPH & CO.
Nos. 74 Wall, 287 East Broadway, cor. 4th-av., and 13th-st., j7-1t and 309 Madison-st.

LACKAWANNA COAL AT RETAIL.—The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company are now prepared to receive orders for their Coal, broken and screened for family use, at $4 75 per ton, delivered from yard. Orders received at their Office, No. 31 Wall street, or at their several yards corner King and Greenwich streets, foot of Hubert street, North River, foot of Gouverneur street, East River, foot of Adams street, and in Furman between State and Joralemon streets, Brooklyn, and at foot of North 10th street, Williamsburg. d6-tf

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE—a Font of 390 or 400 pounds of Bruce's Nonpareil, nearly new. It will be sold low for prompt pay, if applied for soon, at No. 374 Pearl-street. [j6-3t*] JAMES EGBERT.

MELODEONS.—CARHART & NEEDHAM, manufacturers of Carhart's Patent Melodeons. Warerooms No. 293 Broadway; manufactory No. 75 East Thirteenth-street, New-York. Price from $60 to $300. d17-3m

KOSSUTH HATS—With or without feathers, for Gents, Young Gents, Youths and Boys, with a large assortment of fashionable Hats and Caps, and Ladies' Bonnets, at [d31-1m*] MONARQUE'S, No. 228 Bowery.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating any notes drawn by J. N. TOMPKINS in favor of GEO. W. BROWN. j5-6t*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PREMIUM ESSAY ON BANKING.

THE JANUARY NO. of the BANKERS' MAGAZINE contains "Suggestions to Cashiers on the Duties of their Profession." Also,

Bank capital of every city and town in the United States.
Population, bank capital, circulation and coin of each State.
Comparative population and bank capital of forty large cities.
Lawson's popular "Early History of Banking in Europe."
Synopsis of the Law of Bills of Exchange, Banking, Usury, &c.
Notes on the Money Market for December.
Sixty-five engravings of late California and other American coins.
Monthly—Five Dollars per annum.
J. SMITH HOMANS, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York,
j7-eod&Wtf or No. 111 Washington-st., Boston.

MERRY'S MUSEUM AND PARLEY'S MAGAZINE.—The attractive pages of this Magazine have won for Peter Parley a world-wide reputation. He continues to conduct it, and with more spirit and talent than ever before. His stories and beautiful engravings, that come every month from Paris, cannot fail to make it a universal favorite. Boys and Girls of America, if you have read the Museum we are sure you will wish to continue it; if you have not read it and want something to make your winter evenings cheerful and happy, send a dollar to
d24-tf S. T. ALLEN & CO., No 116 Nassau-st., N. Y.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,

PRICE $1 25, HOYT'S POEMS—SKETCHES OF LIFE AND LANDSCAPE By Rev. Ralph Hoyt. In one handsome volume, 8vo. C. SHEPARD & CO.,
j3-3t&W&S Publishers, No. 152 Fulton-st.

FULL REPORT OF THE FORREST DIVORCE TRIAL.—A very accurate and full report of this important case, including all the letters, affidavits, &c, given in evidence, will be published complete, in pamphlet form, reported with great care, exclusively for this edition, by the able repoiter of the POLICE GAZETTE. This superior report will be copyrighted, and issued immediately upon the termination of this extraordinary trial; and will be the most complete and reliable edition before the public. Orders from Booksellers addressed to STRINGER & TOWNSEND, 222 Broadway, will meet with prom pt attention. j5-3t

MEDICAL.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,
FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.—Many years of trial, instead of impairing the public confidence in this medicine, has won for it an appreciation and notoriety by far exceeding the most sanguine expectations of its friends. Nothing but its intrinsic virtues and the unmistakable benefit conferred on thousands of sufferers, could originate and maintain the reputation it enjoys. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community, have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten. While it is a fraud on the public to pretend that any one medicine will infallibly cure—still there is abundant proof that the CHERRY PECTORAL does, not only as a general thing, but almost invariably, cure the maladies for which it is employed.

As time makes these facts wider and better known, this medicine has gradua ly become the best reliance of the afflicted, from the log-cabin of the American peasant, to the palaces of European kings. Throughout this entire country, in every town, and in many foreign countries, wherever it is known, CHERRY PECTORAL is known as the best remedy extant for diseases of the Throat and Lungs, and in many foreign countries, it is coming to be extensively used by their most intelligent Physicians. In Great Britain, France and Germany, where the medical sciences have reached their highest perfection, CHERRY PECTORAL is introduced, and in constant use in the Armies, Hospitals, Alms Houses, Public Institutions, and in domestic practice, as the surest remedy their attending Physicians can employ for the more dangerous affections of the lungs. Also in milder cases, and for children it is safe, pleasant, and effectual to cure. In fact, some of the most flattering testimonials we receive have been from parents who have found it effectual in curing Croup, particularly incidental to childhood. The CHERRY PECTORAL is manufactured by a practical Chemist, and every ounce of it under his own eye, with invariable accuracy and care. It is sealed and protected by law from counterfeits, consequently can be relied on as genuine without adulteration.

We are constantly favored by some friend in community with a medicine of such intrinsic superiority and worth as should commend itself to their confidence—a remedy at once safe, speedy and effectual, which this has by repeated and countless trials proved itself to be, and trust by great care in preparing it with chemical accuracy, of uniform strength, to afford that which can be relied on with full confidence in the best results, and the afflicted with a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can do. Prepared and sold by
JAMES C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass
Sold by RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., C. H. KING, T. T. GREEN, and all the Druggists in New-York; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by all dealers in medicine everywhere. j5-eodtf

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

DR. HASTING'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA.—The wonder and doubt felt by the medical faculty and community, caused by the use of Naphtha as a remedial agent, has now, after eight years of trial, settled down into a deep conviction that there are few or no cases in which consumption cannot be cured by Dr HASTING'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA. In every case in which it has been tried in England or the United States it has been followed by immediate relief and ultimate cure. In the Blenheim Free Dispensary, under the charge of Dr. Hastings during five years that the Naphtha has been in use, there has not been a single death from disease of the lungs, while previously patients had died almost every week. In the first stages of consumption the effect of the Naphtha Syrup is almost miraculous, and in cure effected in an incredibly short space of time. In the more advanced stages, and even in the third or last dreadful division of this hitherto incurable disease, its effect is equally wonderful. This period is marked by the expectoration of the tubercles in cheese-like particles mixed with pus, mucus, blood, etc., and most generally accompanied with severe diarrhea. On administering the Naphtha Syrup in this stage of the disease the tubercles is almost instantly arrested, the foreign matter thrown off, the tubercles already formed are destroyed, and the breathing immediately becomes easier, and the patient on the third night, after first taking the Syrup, is often able to enjoy a quiet night's rest, a thing unknown for weeks previously

THE TRIAL OF A SINGLE BOTTLE

is all that is asked by the proprietor to prove this medicine to be all that has been stated

BRONCHITIS.

Bronchitis has in this remedy a sure and speedy cure, and is acknowledged by all the medical faculty to be without a rival in the speedy cure of bronchitis, both acute and chronic.

COUGHS, COLDS, AND CATARRHS

yield to the influence of the Naphtha Syrup, often in the short space of forty-eight hours.

NIGHT SWEATS.

This distressing and weakening accompaniment to consumption and other diseases is instantly stopped by the use of the Naphtha Syrup.

SPITTING OF BLOOD.

The most severe attacks of spitting of blood have invariably been stopped within the short space of thirty minutes and a disposition to recurrence of the malady prevented. In conclusion, the proprietor warrants the Naphtha Syrup to be not only the best, but the only certain cure for Pulmonary Consumption, and all other diseases of the lungs.

The short space of a newspaper advertisement will not admit of the publication of the many hundred certificates received by the agents in this city and country, for every part of the United States, but every person interested is requested to call and peruse them at the office, No 154 Greenwich-st., where pamphlets and every information will be freely furnished. None genuine without the written signature of M. A. F. HARRISON on the wrapper of each bottle. $1 per bottle—6 bottles for $5.

Principal Office, No. 154 Greenwich-st., New-York. Also for sale at the following places: E. M. Guion, No. 127 Bowery; John B. Dodd, No. 771 Broadway; J. & I. Coddington, No 393 Hudson-st.

Beware of counterfeits. d17 13tMW&F

WHOLESALE DRUG ESTABLISHMENT.—DRUGS, DYES, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c.—We would invite the attention of those desiring to purchase fresh, reliable, and standard goods. Our stock has been selected with great care by ourselves individually, thus enabling us to offer "the best" that the market affords at but a moderate advance upon cost. Purchasers from us can depend upon having their interests equally regarded in all respects, whether their orders are entrusted to us personally or by letter. Druggists, Country Merchants, Grocers, Manufacturers in general, Artisans, &c., will find with us every variety of drug merchandise required by them on reasonable terms. GREENLEAF & KINSLEY,
No 62 Vesey-st., five doors above Greenwich.
SAML F. GREENLEAF. [j3-41tMW&S] WM. H. KINSLEY.

WHY, WHY will the people continue to use quack nostrums, when they can be cured by a regular physician, at No 43 Lispenard, in half the time it takes to give them a trial? Throat, lung, and scrofula diseases from 12 to 3 P M. j7-1t*

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—The great popularity of LYON'S Magnetic Powders for the destruction of Bed-bugs, Cockroaches, Moths, Ants, Fleas, Flies, &c., and insects on plants, and all other insects, has prompted certain parties to prepare spurious articles, and offer them, under various denominations, for sale. Few of these individuals dared to give their impositions out as "free of poison."

The proprietor of the original article has, in this city, only the undermentioned agents, and the principal depot is at No. 424 Broadway, where also may be obtained Pills for the instant and certain destruction of Rats and Mice. Both articles are warranted. E. LYON, No. 424 Broadway.
j3-61D&4tW*

OILS AND CANDLES.

OILS AND CANDLES—Of all descriptions, WINTER, SPRING and FALL make, of NEW-BEDFORD manufacture. For sale on LOW TERMS, and in lots to suit purchasers, by A. BARTLETT,
n18-3m No. 133 Water-st., cor. Pine, near Wall-st.

TILTON'S IMPROVEMENT TO THE VIOLIN.—The valuable Improvement may be added to any Violin, however old or weak, not only without injury but with decider advantage to the strength of the instrument. As to the effect of the Improvement on the tone of the instrument the following certificates will be more satisfactory to those interested than anything we can say:

"I have examined a number of Mr. Tilton's Improved Violins, have tried them in my orchestra and have no hesitation in saying that his attachment is a most valuable improvement, giving a brilliancy and quality of tone hitherto only acquired by age. W. T. ROBERTS.
Musical Director, Broadway Theatre."

"I have examined and tried Mr. W. B. Tilton's Improvement to the Violin and am greatly pleased with it and do not hesitate to pronounce it a real improvement, and one that may be added safely and with great advantage to an old or new instrument. U. C. HILL.
Just received per Steamer Africa.

"LONDON, Dec. 17, 1851.

Having been applied to to test the recent invention of Mr. B. Tilton for an Improved method of constructing Violins and other musical instruments, we applied it to a Joseph Guarneries Violin, valued at two hundred guineas, to an ordinary Violin and to a Tenor. The result was in each case satisfactory beyond our most sanguine expectations; it gives freedom, power, and brilliancy to the tone without interfering in any way with the external appearance of the instrument, and the meaning do hesitation in saying that it must be universally adopted. EDWARD WITHERS & Co.
Musical Instrument Makers to Her Majesty,
Coventry-st., London.

Resolution passed at a meeting at the Apollo Rooms, of Professed Violinists, Amateurs and others, called for the purpose of testing the Improvement:

Resolved, That the meeting do heartily approve of the invention of Mr Tilton and endorse its usefulness, its applicability to the violin, and the fact of its rendering the tone clearer, fuller, and of the quality and freedom of vibration, of an old and valuable Italian instrument.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Tilton for his kindness in presenting this valuable invention to the attention of the gentlemen present.

These resolutions were signed by the following:

GEO. LODER.	W. T. ROBERTS.
U. C. HILL.	HERR GRIEBEL.

And many others.

Our price for adding the Improvement is $10. To dealers in Violins we will make a discount when ten or more Instruments are improved at a time. This Improvement may be added to Tenors, Violincellos, Guitars, &c., with equal advantage. Improved Instruments for sale at wholesale and retail. W. B. TILTON & Co.
j7-3t* No. 18 Park Place.

BURGESS & CO.'S ROACH, RAT and MOUSE EXTERMINATOR—Retail price 25 cts. per box—The efficacy of this article for the destruction of all species of vermin, is most fully attested to by our customers throughout the country, to whom we have supplied it for some years. A liberal discount allowed to wholesale and retail dealers. GREENLEAF & KINSLEY,
j3-41tMW&S Wholesale Druggists, No. 62 Vesey-st.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

ANNUALS! ANNUALS!

AND OTHER BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS, in splendid bindings.—The Subscriber would respectfully invite his old friends and customers, also the community at large, to call and see his assortment. He thinks that they will be fully satisfied with both quality and price.
ABRAHAM M. CASE,
d24-12t* No. 237 Bleecker-st., opposite Le Roy-st.

RICH AND USEFUL GIFTS.—A Gold PEN and Pencil Case has just been issued from the manufactory of the subscribers, the most complete and convenient pocket companion ever offered to the public, and which for beauty of workmanship defies competition. Six sizes, patented and warranted. Also, a large and varied assortment of gold and silver pencil and pen cases, together with our superior gold pens, which need no proof of their superior ty except the increased demand and the numerous attempts at imitation.
d13-1f A. G. BAGLEY & CO., Nos. 189 and 377 Broadway.

ANNUALS.—Annuals and other Books for the Holidays, in splendid Bindings. The subscriber would respectfully invite his old friends and customers, also the community at large, to call and see his assortment. He thinks that they will be fully satisfied with both quality and price.
ABRAHAM MAZE
d25-12t No. 237 Bleecker-st., opposite Leroy-st.

FINANCIAL.

SALE OF $3,000,000 BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Company, No. 45 Wall-st., until Saturday the 10th day of January next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the sale of $3,000,000 of Convertible Bonds of the New-York and Erie Rail-road Company, upon the following terms and conditions, viz:

Twenty per cent on the day

New-York Daily Times.

REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 26, 1851.

The total receipts from all sources for the last fiscal year amounted to $52,312,979 87, which, with the balance in the Treasury on the first of July, 1850, of six millions six hundred four thousand five hundred fourteen dollars, forty-nine cents, ($6,604,514 49) gave as the total available means for the year ending 30th June last, the sum of $58,917,524 36. Of this amount, $40,017,567 92 were received from Customs.

The receipts for the quarter ending 30th September last were $15,561,511 83, of which $14,754,909 34 were from Customs. For the corresponding quarter of the previous year, the Customs yielded the gross sum of $14,704,043 05. It is presumed that the receipts for the three remaining quarters of the current fiscal year will not exceed those of the corresponding quarters of the last year, and hence the receipts from that source have been estimated at $49,000,000.

The estimated total receipts for the current fiscal year amount to $51,500,000. The total expenditures are estimated at $50,959,902 59. Total receipts for the next fiscal year are estimated at $51,800,000. In order to present the various objects of expenditure to Congress in the most distinct manner possible, I have caused the estimates for the next fiscal year to be prepared with each view, and therefore the amounts required for the usual and long-established wants of the Government have been separate from such as are deemed necessary for the protection and welfare of our newly acquired Territories, and demanded in the fulfillment of our obligations, express or implied, in connection therewith.

It need scarcely be stated that a large proportion of the increased expenditures of the Government, in times of profound peace, are consequent upon the acquisition of our new Territories. The estimates for those Territories, in addition to the otherwise ordinary wants of the Government, are deemed essential to their well-being, and are submitted with the hope that Congress will pursue a liberal course of policy toward that younger and weaker portion of our country, as it cannot be doubted that when a permanent population shall possess them, and consequent advancement in all the elements of civilization shall be realized, they will amply repay present expenditures, by permanent and powerful augmentation of the national wealth.

The expenditures for the ordinary wants of the Government for the next fiscal year are estimated $33,343-219 07, as will appear in the detail of estimates already transmitted to Congress. Those submitted, as required, by our new Territories, and in the fulfillment of any obligations consequent upon their acquisition, amount in part to $9,549,080 12.

Ways and Means.—The receipts from Customs for the last fiscal year, as before stated were upward of $49,000-000. Should our importations of foreign merchandise for the current and next fiscal years, equal those of the past year, the revenue from that source for the three years ending 30th June, 1853, will have been about $150-000,000.

Aside from demands upon the Treasury for our new Territories, this sum would have been sufficient to have met the ordinary expenses of the Government, and to have liquidated the entire public debt. Notwithstanding these extraordinary demands there has been effected since the first of December last, a redemption of the registered debt to the extent of $1,667,843 11

During the next fiscal year the loan of 3d March, 1843, due 1st July, 1853, must be provided for, and it is expected, may be paid in cash out of the receipts from the usual sources of revenue. The amounts of the land fund to be invested in accordance with law, will probably amount to a further sum of $61,800, making an aggregate proposed redemption of the public debt during the next fiscal year of $7,234,792 35. The premiums paid on $9,523,200 of certificates of Government stock purchased at market rates, amounted to $325,655 24, or at a cost of more than one-eighth of the entire debt purchased. These rates, if applied to the whole debt as it stood on the 30th November last, would require for its liquidation in addition to that amount about the sum of $8,074,318 57. The probability is that increased rates will follow a known demand by the Government. It may well be questioned whether sound policy does not demand that some discretion shall be given to the Department to purchase out of an available surplus revenue, sound State stocks, when it can be done at or near par value, to be held as a sinking fund toward the redemption of the public debt, as it becomes due, and thus save to the Government the large premium which otherwise will be required in the redemption by purchase at market prices of the stock of the United States. In the opinion of this Department such a course is desirable, and it is submitted for such action thereon as may be thought expedient. The language of the act of 28th September, 1850, extending the grants of lands, has prevented the warrants issued by virtue thereof from passing into the hands of the actual settlers by assignment, and consequently the receipts from that source have not been seriously affected by that act. The receipts from sales of the public lands for the quarter ending 30th September last, indicate a revenue from that source for the current year for upwards of $2,000,000. Any excess of receipts over the expenses connected therewith is already appropriated, and therefore, those receipts, whether more or less, cannot affect the balance in the Treasury, subject to appropriation at the end of the fiscal year. The greater or less amount of public debt redeemed will depend upon the increase or diminution of such receipts. The revenue from imports consequently is the great source upon which the country has to depend for the means to carry on the Government. The unexpected addition to the boundaries of our country, covering an area of more than 526,000 square miles, has without doubt been one cause of the large and sudden increase of our foreign importations, and consequent increased receipts from custom duties. Our expenses consequent upon such acquisition have more than kept pace with the increase of receipts, and they will remain permanent charges upon the Treasury. Revenue to meet these required expenditures must be provided for, and that during a period when our public debt is maturing. It cannot for one moment be thought advisable to presuppose a renewal of any portion of such debt, and therefore it should be our aim to obtain revenue sufficient to meet these maturing liabilities, in addition to the annual expenses of the Government. The receipts from all sources for the last fiscal year amounted to $52,312,979 87. The appropriation to $51,428,414 46, being an excess of receipts of $881,565 41. The estimated aggregate receipts for the current fiscal year are placed at $51,500,000. The expenditures, as estimated and appropriated, amount to $50,952,902 59. Being an excess of estimated receipts over estimated expenditures, of $547,097 41. The receipts for the next fiscal year are estimated at $51,800,0000. The expenditures at $42,892,299 19—$8,907,700 81, making an aggregate estimated excess of receipts and expenditures for three years, ending 30th June, 1853, of $10,339,363 63, subject, however, to a reduction to the extent of any appropriations which may be made for this or the next fiscal years, additional to the estimates submitted. Should Congress appropriate to meet the ordinary wants of the Government, and to cover the expenditures required by our new Territories, as submitted by this Department, the balance, at the close of the fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1852, will be more than sufficient to meet the amount required on the 1st of July following, for the redemption of the public debt due on that day.

The question presents itself, in view of the absolute necessity for a continuance of the present receipts from customs, whether in all the branches of the industry of our country, there is that healthy and vigorous action which is the basis of substantial and lasting prosperity; without this we can with no certainty presume upon any fixed amounts of continuous receipts.

The gross exports, table G., for the last fiscal year, amounted to $217,517,130, of which there was of specie, $29,231,880, and of foreign merchandise reexported, $9,736,695; leaving as the exports of domestic productions, the sum of $178,546,555. This presents a large increase upon like exports of any previous year, and exceeds that of the last fiscal year, in the sum of $13,646,-322. I regret that this increase is merely of an accidental nature, and likely to be confined to the year just passed.

By reference to table H, it will be seen that for the year ending 30th June, 1850, there were exported 635,-381,604 pounds of cotton, at an average value of eleven twenty-three cents per pound, giving an average value of $71,984,616, while 1,026,602,299 pounds, exported the year previous, was valued at but $66,396,967. For the year ending 30th June last, there were exported 927,237,-089, valued at $112,315,317, averaging twelve eleven hundredths per pound, thus exhibiting an apparent excess in the value of this staple alone, over that of the previous year, of $40,330,701.

The very deficient crop of 49-50, caused an enhancement in the value of Cotton, of nearly double that of the previous, year, and a still further advance upon the average price of the last year, thus giving the large excess in the aggregate value of the exports before stated. It must be borne in mind, however, that these values as reported, are not always the prices realized on sales abroad, they are the declared value of the exporters of of our country, against which bills of Exchange are usually drawn, and not the prices received on actual sales, and it is notorious, that the immense losses on the shipments of cotton during the last year, have reduced the amount actually realized by the sales in Europe very far below the official value in the Custom House returns.

The crop of the present year has exceeded that of the last, and will from its abundance, probably restore the aggregate value to near the average of previous years. The exports of breadstuffs and provisions, in 1847, were $68,701,021; in 1849, $38.155,507, and in 1851, $21,918-653, which latter exceeds the exports of 1840, when the Corn laws of England were in full force, only $2,881,118.

The exports of Rice for the last fiscal year, as compared with the previous year, exhibit a decrease of $460,917, and that of Tobacco a decrease of $695,854. The products of planting and agriculture for the past year have been unusually large. All Europe, with inconsiderable exceptions, has been blessed with full abundance, and without some unexpected disturbing causes seriously affecting markets abroad, there is every reason to anticipate a still further decline in our exports for the coming year.

Our total imports for the last year amount to $215,725,-996, producing a revenue of more than $49,000,000. The balance of trade during that period in addition to the large amounts of the various stocks of the country caused an export of upwards of $29,000,000 of specie. The export of the precious metals still continues and at a rapidly increasing ratio, having amounted already in the first month of the current fiscal year to $27,593,236 which is nearly equal to the exports for the entire year ending 30th June, 1851.

This increased ratio in the export of specie, notwithstanding the large supply of foreign exchange, predicated upon the shipment of the cotton crop, which is now rapidly reaching the seaports at the South, and is of course going forward to the European markets in very large quantities. When the bulk of this crop has been shipped, and the supply of cotton bills subsequently diminished, the export demand for specie will of course be still further increased, unless there should be a very large falling off in the heavy importations of foreign productions.

With abundant and plentiform harvest both at home and abroad, with a large excess in the production of cotton over that of the previous years, and its consequent decline in value, and with no evidence of any increased demands abroad for our general exports, the grave and difficult question of our ability to pay for these continued large importations, presents itself to the consideration of Congress.

Should the large importation of foreign fabrics continue to increase until they drive from the market the like articles of domestic manufactures, it follows as inevitable that the labor of our people now employed in manufactures must be thrown mainly into planting and farming. They must with equal certainty produce a superabundance of the latter productions with no increased market for them at home. If this state of things shall be realized, it follows that the ability of the people to purchase foreign commodities will be destroyed, importations must greatly diminish in amount, and the revenue at once sink far below its present swollen amount. It should constantly be kept in view that our system of revenue is not compulsory, but depends solely on the voluntary contributions of the people. If our citizens refuse or are unable to purchase foreign goods, the revenue now almost solely relied on must cease, and the Government be driven to direct taxation for its support and the ultimate liquidation of a large public debt. From these considerations arises the great duty of Congress so to regulate foreign commerce, if possible, as to cherish that labor at home, the proceeds of which are our sole reliance for the revenues indispensable to the wants of the Government. I respectfully refer to the suggestions on this subject in my report to the last Session of Congress. The experience of the last year has developed no facts which induce me to question the propriety of the changes in the present Tariff laws which I then submitted to Congress. On the contrary, information derived from the most reliable sources has confirmed what was then anticipated. Much of the raw cotton formerly wrought into fabric by the labor of our citizens now goes abroad and returns to us for sale in a form vastly augmented in value, and to that extent the labor of our own citizens has been diminished in value and driven into other pursuits.

The history of iron manufacture for the last few years furnishes an instructive lesson to the statesmen of this country. This article enters into such general use in every occupation of life, in all countries advanced beyond the first step of civilization, that it may well take rank among the necessaries of life in this country. Thus we perceive that the actual consumption of iron, which, under high duties and prices, was steadily augmenting in quantity, is, under the present reduced rates, both in duties and prices, gradually falling off, notwithstanding the increase of population and the great extension of our farming interests. That this great interest is in a most depressed condition, the foregoing comparative production, being for the present year less than one-half the capacity of the works, sufficiently attests. From the evidence furnished to this Department it is clear that the rolling-mills, the charcoal furnaces and forges are utterly unable to produce iron at the prices at which it is now imported. During the last year many establishments were enabled to survive only by carrying the iron to the highest stages of manufacture, as the making of nails and forged work. At the present time the prices are below the cost of production. The present policy continues we must witness, in a short time, the total prostration of this industry, which, once destroyed, will require many years to replace it upon its present footing as to skill and experience, and we shall become dependant upon foreign countries for the most important materials in the arts of peace, and the most indispensable of the muniments of war. I present with this report several tables, intended to show the sudden and extraordinary fall in the inverse values of certain articles which, prior to the tariff act of 1846, had been subject to specific duties, but which, by that law, were made subject to duties ad valorem. It must be apparent from these tables that great frauds are practised by under-valuations daily, which no expedient can prevent, unless such articles as are set forth in these tables are charged with specific instead of ad valorem duties.

COAST SURVEY.

The Coast Survey, under the superintendence of Professor A. D. Bache, has made excellent progress during the past year. Its operations have been continued in all the States of the Atlantic and Pacific coast. The series of nearly continuous triangulation, spoken of in my report of last year, now extends from the mouth of the Kennebec, in Maine, to beyond Ocracoke inlet, North Carolina. The work has been assiduously prosecuted in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, is nearly completed in Alabama and Mississippi, and has made good progress in Louisiana and Texas, and on the western coast of California and Oregon.

The report of the Superintendent will show the details of progress. With it is a most valuable and extended list of geographical positions determined by the preliminary calculations of the work, and extending over the whole coast which was under survey previous to July, 1850. The numerous hydrographic sketches, which also accompany that report, present more than two-thirds of the work of the season, which admits of being thus shown in a form suited to immediate use, by navigators and others interested in it. A new edition of the hydrographic notices of the Western Coast, is also prepared for publication. The activity and judgment with which this work is prosecuted, and its efficiency and economy, recommend it, in the opinion of this Department, warmly to the fostering care of Congress. The injunction of Congress, to employ as many officers of the Army and Navy on the work as practicable, in addition to the Civilians, has been steadily kept in view, and at present, sixty-six navy officers and twelve army officers are attached to the Survey. The reasons given in my report in reply to resolutions of the Senate, in the early part of the last session of Congress, why the present organization of this great work should be maintained, and its control remain, as at present, in the Treasury Department, met so general an acquiescence on the part of Congress, and I may say of the whole country, that I refer to it merely to express my unshaken confidence in the value of that organization, the fruits of which the whole country is now so abundantly reaping. The Superintendent of the Coast Survey, has under the third section of the Light-house law, caused examination for sites for Light-houses to be made by the officers of the Survey, and has reported, as by law directed, on the necessity for construction in all cases where the Fifth Auditor had been doubtful. This duty has been promptly and acceptably discharged, and constitutes a new claim on the part of the Coast Survey to consideration.

MINT.

The operations of the Mint during the past year, have been conducted with efficiency and with highly satisfactory results. Under the present system, the depositions promptly receive the value of their bullion, so soon as it is assayed, and though the deposits are made in large masses, at short intervals, on the arrival of the California steamers, yet the assays are made, and the payments commenced usually within forty-eight hours, and the whole generally completed within an average of five or six days after those heavy amounts of bullion, frequently by two or three hundred different deposites, are received at the Mint, and the whole duty is performed without any charge to the depositors except a mere fractional per centage for the actual cost of separating the bullion. It is believed that equal facilities are not presented to individuals by the Mints of any other nation, as are now given by the Mint of the United States. The realisation of the value of these large quantities of bullion, by the owners of it without loss within a few days after it arrives in the United States, is accomplished by means of the heavy bullion-fund, which can at present be spared without inconvenience from the excess of means in the treasury. It may, however, not always be convenient to keep so large an amount reserved for this purpose from the public funds, and then if it were otherwise, the amount of this fund applied to the purchase and extinguishment of so much of the National Debt, would save nearly $400,000 annually in interest now paid by the treasury.

It is believed this saving could be effected, and all the advantages at present enjoyed by the depositors of gold or other bullion still retained, if instead of paying the Mint certificates in cash, as is now done, Congress would make them receivable for all dues to the Government, under suitable restrictions as to the time and place of their receipt. I can see no reasonable objection to such use of these certificates, as they are the evidences of so much bullion already in the actual possession of the Government, and for which the coin itself would be forthcoming, generally in a few days, and always in a few weeks. In connection with the subject of the Mint, I deem it my duty to call the attention of Congress to the present standard value of gold and silver, as established by existing laws. The relation of gold to silver in the legal coinage of the United States is as one to nineteen thousand nine hundred eighty-eight; in Great Britain as one to fourteen thousand two hundred eighty-eight, and in France as one to fifteen thousand four hundred ninety-nine. Thus it will be seen that one ounce of pure gold will, in the United States, be equal to that derived from only fourteen thousand two hundred eighty-eight ounces pure silver, and in France to fifteen thousand four hundred ninety-nine ounces. So soon therefore as the state of our foreign commerce, as is now the case, requires an exportation of specie, it is obvious that our silver coin must be exported while it can be procured, till the demand for exportation is supplied. From the operation of this law of commerce arises the present scarcity of our silver currency. At this time, though our silver coin commands a premium in exchange for gold, it is notwithstanding still found more advantageous for shipment abroad than gold. In consequence of the premium on silver, though the relative legal value between it and the latter is as one to fifteen thousand nine hundred eighty-eight, the real intrinsic market value is only about one to fifteen thousand six hundred seventy-five. A debtor, then, who offers silver in payment must give it at the rate of fifteen thousand nine hundred eighty-eight ounces in coin, by which he loses three hundred thirteen thousandths of an ounce, for with fifteen thousand six hundred seventy-five ounces he could purchase one ounce of gold, which latter would be a legal tender of the same debt. It is to be borne in mind, however, that though the relative value of coin in Great Britain is as one to fourteen thousand two hundred eighty-eight, that is not the relative bullion value of the two metals, which is about one to fifteen thousand seven hundred sixteen. The silver coin of that country being about ten per cent less in value than silver bullion of the same weight; that is to say, the silver coin of that Kingdom will go ten per cent. further in paying debts than an equal weight of pure silver bullion at the standard value. A difference so great in the value of the two species of coin has not of course been the result of either miscalculation or mistake, but was brought about by design, and with the same views which it is believed will render it necessary for us to adopt a similar plan in order to retain and maintain a silver currency. The obvious policy of this system was to secure the gold and silver coinage of Great Britain against the fluctuations arising from the relative value of gold and silver bullion there. In Great Britain fourteen thousand two hundred eighty-eight ounces of silver coin is equal in payment to fifteen thousand nine hundred eighty-eight ounces in the United States, and fifteen thousand four hundred and ninety-nine in France.

It is very clear then, that there is no inducement to export silver coin to either country from Great Britain. Though the British Government manufacture one hundred shillings in coin from bullion intrinsicically worth only ninety shillings, it does not permit individuals to bring ninety shillings in bullion to the mint and receive in exchange one hundred shillings in coin, but on the contrary the community is obliged to pay the par value for all the silver coin it requires. It must give five pounds in pure gold or silver for one hundred shillings in coin. Coinage being a monopoly by the Government, the latter can impose such terms as it deems necessary and advisable, and the public within certain limits will pay the Government its own price for the benefit of the mint stamp. In fixing, therefore the proper relative value which should be established between our gold and silver coins it should not be done with regard to the value of our coins in reference to foreign coins, but as to their intrinsic value as bullion in foreign countries. The relative value of our gold and silver coins is, as already stated, as one to fifteen thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight, and the bullion value of our silver coin in England is fifteen thousand seven hundred and sixteen, being a difference of two hundred and seventy-two thousandths, or nearly two per cent. It follows then as a matter of course, that on all occasions where the course of our foreign trade requires heavy shipments abroad, our silver coin will be first sought after for that purpose, even at a premium, and consequently will disappear from circulation, as already done to a very great extent. There seems to be but one commendable and direct remedy for this evil, and that is the one which has already been adopted in Great Britain, of changing the relative value between gold and silver coin, by reducing the intrinsic value of the latter. The opinion of the officers of the mint, in which judicious persons whose opinions are entitled to great weight concur, is that this change could be advantageously made by making our dollar weigh three hundred and eighty-four grains, and the smaller coins in proportion, so that eight hundred ounces of such coin should be worth by tale exactly one thousand dollars. The Directors of the Mint, in a communication on the subject, says, "if such a scale of weights were adopted, the relation of silver in such pieces to gold would be fourteen thousand eight hundred and eighty-four to one; and if the present true relation or bullion value is about fifteen thousand six hundred and seventy five to one, the new proposed silver coin would be overvalued by law about five per cent., a very small advance, and far less than in British silver, or in the worn Spanish coin which now monopolizes our circulation. In the adjustment of this subject it will be necessary to consider the depreciation in the value of gold which may have taken place already, or shall hereafter occur in consequence of the immense additional supplies which have been and will no doubt continue to be thrown into circulation from California, Australia, and other countries. This consideration might justify a much greater present overvaluation of silver coin as the future depreciation of gold will probably soon overcome the limit of the present proposed advance. If this plan is adopted by Congress, it of course will involve the necessity of making silver coin a legal tender only for debts of small amount, say not exceeding ten dollars, which is about the same limit, (forty shillings,) which has been established in Great Britain. The subject of a change in the coinage of the country is one of very great importance, and involves consequences which require the most serious consideration and deliberate action. That the present relative value of our gold and silver coin requires some change, there can be but little doubt, and I have therefore deemed it my duty to bring the subject to the notice of Congress.

The great increase in the amount of bullion which now comes to the United States for coinage, compared with former times, seems to require the establishment of branches to the mint at those points where the largest amount of bullion and foreign coin arrives. Any transportation of those articles beyond the places where they are produced or received from abroad, is attended with delay, risk and expense, which should be avoided, if possible, without too great expense to Government. The State of California is now producing gold dust, certainly equal in amount to seventy-five millions of dollars, and probably equal to one hundred millions of dollars a year. The information in possession of this Department warrants the opinion that this product will not be diminished in amount for many years to come.

The distance from San Francisco, by way of the Isthmus of Panama and New-York, to the Mint at Philadelphia, is about six thousand two hundred and fifty miles. The precious metals there found have, therefore, to be transported that distance and back at great risk and expense before the owners can receive an equivalent in the legal coin of the United States. Such a burdensome tax upon the interests of California should be removed by the establishment of a branch mint at the most eligible point in that State.

Nearly all the importations of specie and bullion concentrate at the port of New-York. Two-thirds of all custom duties collected in the country are paid there in specie.

Sound policy demands that at that great commercial and financial centre, a branch mint should be established, which should be the custodian of the large amount of public monies there collected, and which would enable foreign coin and bullion to be converted most speedily into our own currency without the risk, delay and expense of transportation to any other point. It is believed that the establishment of such an institution at that point would not charge much additional annual expense upon the Treasury. The Treasurer, therefore, would supersede the office of Assistant Treasurer. The branch mints at Dahlonega, Georgia, and Charlotte, North Carolina, may be converted into assay offices, whereby several superfluous officers might be dispensed with. The deposites of bullion at those establishments have been regularly declining without any decrease in the annual expenses. The transportation from thence of bars and ingots, the values of which will be attested by Government assayers, would be easily effected at little risk or expense. For these and other reasons heretofore expressed by my predecessor, I earnestly recommend the immediate establishment of branch mints at New-York and San Francisco, and the discontinuance of those in North Carolina and Georgia as mints for coining, retaining them as assaying offices under such regulations as to the number of officers, &c., as Congress may deem proper.

The expenses of the Mint and branches have, of course, greatly increased since the accession of California, and will be still augmented in case Congress should determine to establish the two additional branches at San Francisco and New-York.

I would therefore suggest for the consideration of Congress, the propriety of authorizing a small seignorage on the bullion deposited by corporations or individuals for the purpose of covering the actual expenses of coinage, instead of allowing the latter to remain as an exclusive charge upon the Treasury. This, it is believed, is the universal usage at all other National Mints, and the charge would be but a mere fractional per centage, amounting only to a very few cents per ounce.

This Department is now required by law to submit annually to Congress the mint assays of certain foreign coins, and it is recommended that this requirement be extended so as to embrace annual assays of the coins of those foreign countries with which the United States have any considerable commercial intercourse, and that an appropriation not exceeding one thousand dollars, be made to defray the annual expense of procuring such foreign coin as can only be obtained from abroad.

Invoices of merchandise imported from foreign countries, and subject to ad valorem duties are required by our existing revenue laws to be made out in the currency of the country, whence the shipment is made, and the value which such currency shall have in computation at our Custom-Houses has, from time to time, in respect to several countries, been prescribed by specific laws.

The President of the United States is authorized, by the sixty-first Section of the Act of 1799, to establish fit and proper regulations for establishing duties on imported merchandise, the original cost of which shall be exhibited in depreciated currency, issued and circulated under the authority of any Foreign Government. In the execution of this power, Consuls of the U. S. are required to certify on invoices of merchandise shipped from the countries of their residence and made out in depreciated currency, or in a currency, the value of which is not fixed by our laws, the value of such currency in Spanish or in U. S. silver dollars. It is obvious, however, so far as the foreign currency consists of coin, that the most accurate and reliable method of ascertaining its value, as compared with our own, is by an actual assay at the Mint. While the results of such annual assays will place within the power of the President the best means of performing the duty of establishing fit and proper regulations on the subject, they will also enable Congress to revise and correct from time to time, by future legislation, the values in Custom-House receipts and computations of the foreign coins already fixed and regulated by our laws. It is to be observed that the proceeds of the coins thus procured will after assay be returned to the Treasury and carried to the credit of said appropriations for subsequent disbursement in like manner. It will therefore be reduced only by the expense of transmitting the coins from abroad and the loss consequent upon their melting.

MISCELLANEOUS.

By the second section of the act of the 10th of August, 1846, the money received from the property of John Smithson, amounting to $515.169 was lent to the Treasury at 6 per cent interest. And in addition to the interest which had accumulated on this fund at the time of the passage of said act, amounting to $242,129, the Treasury has continued to pay, under the provisions of said law, an annual interest of upward of thirty thousand dollars during the whole of this late period. A large surplus, including, of course, this fund, has been lying unproductive in the Treasury, and the above annual payment has been an extra charge upon the Treasury, and will so continue to be unless Congress should think proper to otherwise order. As there is at present every prospect of a continued large surplus in the Treasury, I would respectfully suggest, in order to save this annual payment, that the Department should be authorized to make the above fund actually productive, by investing the full amount in stocks of the United States, on terms which will render the result equally advantageous to the Smithsonian Institute, as it now is under the present annual payments direct from the Treasury.

The Board of General Appraisers, established in pursuance of the third section of the act of 3d March, 1851, entitled "An Act to amend the Acts regulating the Appraisement of Merchandise, and for other Purposes," promptly acted upon their grand duties contemplated by that act. During the past season one of the Board, under instructions of this Department, visited the several posts upon our Northern frontier, and from the information communicated by him and the satisfactory manner in which he executed his instructions, the most beneficial results must follow. Another of the Board is about to proceed to California, and it is not doubted by the department that the action of the General Appraisers will tend very materially to establish that uniformity in appraisements so desirable, and by which both the revenue and honest importer will be greatly benefitted.

By the act of the 3d March 1845, no revenue cutter nor steamer can be purchased or built unless an appropriation therefor shall be made. The several iron steamers then in progress of construction have been condemned as unfit for revenue service, some of the sailing cutters have become unseworthy, and the number of vessels appertaining to this branch of the service has been therefore necessarily reduced to an extent injurious to the interests of the revenue. The brig *Lawrence*, on the Western Coast, is found to be unsuited to this service in consequence of the great expense attendant upon keeping a vessel of her size in commission and the want of proper sailing qualities. I therefore recommend that the authority be given for her disposal, and the building of six additional vessels, which are required for our greatly extended coast. Should authority be given as suggested to sell the *Lawrence* and appropriate the proceeds towards the building and equipping of the six new vessels, there will be required in additin to accomplish that object the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars. I would respectfully recommend to Congress a considerable increase of the pay of the officers of the Revenue Marine employed on the Pacific, where their present compensation is entirely inadequate in consequence of the very heavy expenses to which they are unavoidably subject in that quarter While the Army there has had its pay greatly augmented, and all the civil officers connected with the collection of the revenue, receive double salaries to what are paid at the Atlantic ports, the officers of the Revenue Marine alone are left without an addition to their pay.

At this time, the seamen on board the revenue cutters there, are receiving nearly the same pay as the commissioned officers, and at an earlier date, instances occurred when the former have actually received higher rates than the latter. I would further recommend that any increase of pay, which Congress may think proper to grant to that body of meritorious officers, should not only be made for the future, but also have a retrospective effect.

Numerous appropriations were made during the last session of Congress for additional marine hospitals and lighthouses, and also for the continuation of similar works previously commenced. Some of these structures have been finished and occupied since the adjournment of Congress, and several are so nearly completed as to warrant the expectation that they may be occupied within the ensuing sixty days.

The Marine Hospitals at Pittsburg, Cleveland, Louisville, Paducah, and Chicago, are among those finished and occupied, or expected to be occupied, within the period stated. Those in process of erection at Natchez, Wapakoneta, and St. Louis, are in such a state of forwardness as to justify the conclusion that they will be finished early in next year. The reports of the officers and gentlemen employed in the superintendence of those works are herewith transmitted marked [illegible]. A site for a Marine Hospital at Evansville, Ind., has been selected, but no conveyance of the land has yet reached the Department, and all further steps are necessarily impeded until the title is perfected.

A design for the Marine Hospital at San Francisco was adopted soon after the appropriation for this object was made, and a Commissioner appointed and dispatched to that city in March last, with a view to the commencement of this work on a site which was then understood and is still believed to be the property of the United States. Difficulties, however, presented themselves in connection with the titles thereto, sufficient, in the opinion of the Commissioner, to authorize a suspension of the work. Recent advices, however, lead to the belief that they will soon be removed, when the erection of the building will be immediately commenced.

All, or nearly all of the Lighthouse structures, for which appropriations were made by act of 3d March, 1851, have been delayed because of the preliminary examinations enjoined by the second and third sections of that act, and several authorized by previous acts have been delayed on account of the requirements of the joint resolution of Congress, dated 11th September, 1841. As will be seen from the Report of the Superintendent of the Lighthouse establishment, the Department has not yet succeeded in making a definite contract for the erection of the lighthouses on the Pacific coast which have been authorised by Congress, and great difficulty exists in accomplishing that object, in consequence of what is considered the inadequate appropriation in the opinion of those best capable of judging of the facts and circumstances connected with their construction in that portion of the Union. The Department will have to await the further action of Congress; and if additional appropriations are made at an early day, the whole of the structures could be commenced in the spring, as soon as the rainy season has terminated, in which case, it is believed, they can be completed and put into operation previous to the ensuing winter.

In pursuance to the authority given to the Department by the eighth section of the act of 3d March, 1837, entitled an Act making appropriations for Lighthouses, Light-Boats, Buoys, &c., a Board of Officers constituted as directed by the provisions by that act, was organized soon after its passage. The Board is composed of the following officers, viz: Gen. Totten and Col. Kearney, of the Army; Com. Shubrick and Com. Dupont, of the Navy; Prof. Bache, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, and Lieut. Jenkins, of the Navy, as Secretary. The attention of the Board has been directed to the subject contemplated by Congress.

The result of their labors will be transmitted in a separate report at an early day.

The completion of the experiment for testing the use and economy of the Calcium light has been delayed by the sickness of the inventor and other causes. It is expected, however, that a full report thereof will be made at an early day, which, when received, will be transmitted to Congress.

Sites for the new Custom Houses authorized at Bangor, Pittsburg, Louisville, St. Louis and Mobile, have been selected and purchased, and the necessary measures for the erection of suitable buildings are in progress.

The limited appropriation for the site and building authorized at Cincinnati will not justify the prosecution of that work beyond the purchase and location of the site. I have therefore submitted an additional estimate, which is required to enable the Department to erect a building adapted to the several purposes specified by Congress.

The restriction placed upon the appropriation for a Custom-House and lot at Bath, Maine, has prevented any expenditure for that purpose being made.

The purchase of a suitable site will absorb so large a portion of the appropriations as to forbid the erection of a building with the limited amount remaining at the disposal of the Department, and an additional appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars is therefore recommended.

The requirements of the joint resolution of the 11th September, 1841, not having yet been complied with in relation to the site for a Custom-House at Norfolk, selected by the Commissioners appointed for the purpose, the commencement of that structure has necessarily been delayed.

No information in regard to a proper site for the Custom House authorized in the Territory of Oregon, has yet been received. It is expected that the Custom House at Savannah will be completed and occupied within a few weeks. The work upon the New Orleans Custom House has progressed as rapidly as circumstances would allow; that at Charleston, S. C., will be prosecuted with every desire for its completion at the earliest practicable day.

The intrinsic difficulties in construing and enforcing many of the provisions of our existing revenue and collecting laws, and particularly those levying duties on imports, have given rise to a multiplicity of suits against the collecting officers, and often under the practice of indemnifying Collectors, who seem to have acted in good faith, the United States are subjected to many bills of cost. In many instances such suits are not really necessary to procure redress for the party aggrieved, as relief might generally be obtained through an application to the Treasury Department.

By the 24th section of the Tariff act of 1842, it is made the duty of Collectors, and other officers of the customs, to execute and carry into effect all instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the execution of the revenue laws, and his decision is conclusive and binding upon them, and is a proper protection of the officer as well; to prevent the unnecessary accumulation of costs, it is respectfully suggested that some provision be made by law to prevent the institution of suits against Collectors for their acts in executing the revenue and collection laws until an application shall have had been made to the Department for relief and denial thereof, prescribing some period within which such application and decision by the Department shall be made. Such a provision would seem the more expedient, inasmuch as the Department cannot, in many cases, exercise the power conferred by the law in advance, and not even on an appeal from the Collector's decision, without delaying the business of the importer and the Government. Many cases of this character arise in distinct sections of the United States, when such necessary delay would often prove a serious detriment to all concerned. The parties would thus save all their legal rights in any event, and the Department could often prevent the necessity and expense of litigation by affording relief. In addition to such provision, it is also respectfully suggested that some regulation should be made by law as to costs in suits against public officers under the revenue and collection laws, and also to enable the Department to bring up such cases, for final decision to the Supreme Court. Whatever may be the amount in controversy, such a process would settle the law in such cases, and thus constitute the rule of administration and prevent much expensive litigation. Suits involving the same principles are often upon the docket at the same time, and the decision of one ought to be sufficient to control the disposition of all. Some additional power to enable the court, in cases involving the same construction of law, to consolidate suits against collectors, whether instituted by the same or different parties, would answer all the purposes of justice, and prevent the unnecessary multiplication of costs

It is also respectfully suggested whether the provisions of the act of 27th July, 1813, An Act concerning Suits and Costs of Suits in Courts of the U. S., might not be extended or modified as to suits against public officers under the revenue and collection laws as to make some fixed and specific regulations limiting the allowance and amount of costs. Under the provisions of existing laws plaintiffs within the same State with the collector may commence suit against him in State Courts, and the defendant, by petition to the Circuit Court, can have the suit removed and entered on the docket of that Court. As the defendant in such cases will doubtless ordinarily, if not always, avail himself of this privilege, it is suggested whether such suits might not properly be required to be brought originally in the Federal Courts, which would be no additional disadvantage to the plaintiff, and would prevent the unnecessary accumulation of costs.

It is desirable that the numerous laws respecting the navigation and commerce of the United States should undergo a careful revision and arrangement. These enactments have been accumulating for more than half a century, and many of their provisions are complex if not inflicting. Others are still unrepealed, though they have long been inapplicable to the commerce and navigation of the country. A repeal of obsolete and useless provisions, and a proper arrangement of the residue under appropriate titles, with judicious amendments and additions, and the whole compressed within a single statute or connected series of statutes, so as to be readily referred to and easily understood, would be a measure of great public utility, promote a more uniform and faithful administration of the laws, and afford a more certain protection to the interests of the Government and the commercial community.

Further legislation in connection with portions of our commerce is undoubtedly necessary. Our coasting laws, however wise and useful in the infancy of the country, contain many provisions in force, which, in consequence of the increased facilities which steam offers for transportation by land and water over our largely extended territory, are not only totally useless, but impose vexatious and embarrassing restraints on the coastwise and interior commerce, without furnishing any adequate security to the public. In consequence of this state of the laws, importers are often obliged at no inconsiderable expense, to entrust their business with the Custom Houses and agents supposed to be well versed therein, and the difficulties on the part of the officers of the Customs as well as importers, in connecting, understanding, and applying the provisions of such a complex mass of legislation gives rise to a frequent and expensive litigation, augments the business at the Custom Houses, and at the Department, and gives to the operation of the law that uncertainty which it is the duty of every wise Government to avoid. Respectfully,

THOMAS CORWIN, Secty. of the Treasury.

MARRIED.

At St. Mark's, Islington, London, Dec. 11, Mr. WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, of New-York City, to Miss EMMA, daughter of James Frost, Esq., of London, England.

DIED.

On Sunday, the 4th inst., after a painful illness, which he bore with Christian resignation, MATTHEW B., only son of Edward H. and Lydia W. Barnard, aged 26 years.

His funeral will be attended from his late residence, No. 6a Charlton-st., on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. His remains will be interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery. ☞ Hudson papers please copy.

On Monday night, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH POOLE, aged 74 years.

The friends of the family and of her son-in-law, George H. Ellery, are invited to attend her funeral this afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the house of her son, No. 362 Atlantic-st., South Brooklyn.

On Tuesday, Jan. 6, of inflammation of the chest, JOHN WHITLOCK, aged 25 years, 11 months and 6 days, son of James Whitlock.

The friends and acquaintances, and those of his father and his brothers James and Theodore, and also of his father-in-law, Linnimus Enser, are respectfully requested to attend his funeral on Wednesday, the 7th, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father-in law, Newark-av., Jersey City, N. J.

On Monday, Jan 5, of scarlet fever, EVELYNA, infant child of Lawrence W. and Sarah Ann Halsey.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 P. M., at No. 280 8th-av.

Monday, Jan. 5, 1852, of inflammation of the brain, following dysentery, MORTIMER McKENZIE, son of Mary A. and Solomon V. Roberts, aged 14 months and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from their residence, No. 140 Court-st., Brooklyn.

On Tuesday, the 6th inst., after a short illness, Dr. T. OLCOTT PORTER.

His friends and those of his brother, William T. Porter, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday next, the 8th inst., at 12 o'clock M., from Grace Church, Broadway. His remains will be taken to

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted,*) at the office, No. 116 NASSAU-STREET, between Beekman and Ann, just behind the old Park Theatre, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week; or, when they prefer, they can pay in advance at the Desk for six months or a year, at the rate of ONE CENT each. Single copies supplied ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies; three copies for TEN DOLLARS, and *five* copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

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CONGRESSIONAL BANQUET TO KOSSUTH.

SPEECH OF GOV. KOSSUTH.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

The Congressional Banquet to KOSSUTH came off to-night, at the National Hotel. About 300 persons were present. The dining hall was handsomely decorated with flags, &c.

A raised table in the centre of the room was appropriated to Hon. W. R. KING, (President of the Senate,) who presided—with KOSSUTH and Speaker BOYD at his right, and Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER on the left. Secretaries CORWIN and Stuart, Judge WAYNE, Gen. HOUSTON, Mr. SEWARD, and other distinguished gentlemen, occupied seats in the vicinity of the Chair.

The Marine Band was in attendance, and played many popular airs during the evening.

Dinner was served at 7 o'clock. After the cloth had been removed, a large number of ladies were admitted into the room.

The first toast was—

The President of the United States.

[Drank with three hearty cheers.]

Mr. WEBSTER responded: I am here to-night, Mr. President, with other Heads of Departments who belong to the Executive Administration of the Government, and who are the confidential counsellors of the President. I rise in their behalf, as well as my own, to tender to the company our thanks for the manner in which the sentiment has been received by the meeting here assembled, and to assure you, Sir, and all present, that in kindness and good wishes towards the guest of the occasion, and in attachment to the great principles of political liberty [applause] and national independence, [applause] there is no man who partakes in a higher degree than the President of the United States in the general feelings of this vast community. [Applause.]

The second toast was:

The Judiciary of the United States—The expounders of the Constitution and the bulwark of Liberty, regulated by law.

Judge WAYNE, of the Supreme Court, responded, simply returning thanks for the compliment, and giving the following sentiment:

Constitutional Liberty to all Nations of the Earth—Supported by Christian faith and the morality of the Bible.

The third toast was:

The News of the United States—The Home Squadron everywhere.—The glory which made it so was illustrated when its flag in a foreign sea gave liberty and protection to the Hungarian chief.

[Great applause.]

Mr. STANTON of Tennessee briefly responded: Our Navy was not only the principal defense of liberty, but when needed could strike a blow for liberty. [Applause.]

The fourth toast was—

The Army of the United States—In saluting the illustrious exile with magnanimous courtesy as high as it could pay to any power on earth, it has added grace to the glory of its history.

Gen. SHIELDS responded. He regretted that the illustrious chief of the army was not here to respond, but in the name of the army he returned thanks for the toast and the enthusiasm with which it had been received. The army was worthy of the toast, having brought us safely through three wars. The voice of the cannon in saluting him, was the voice of twenty-five million of freemen. [Applause.] It was not a salute to KOSSUTH merely, but to the great principle he advocated of nationality and human liberty. [Applause.] As an Irishman by birth, an American by adoption, he would feel himself a traitor to both countries if he did not sustain down-trodden nationality everywhere. [Applause.] The army that had maintained itself in three wars against the most powerful nations in the world, would, if the trying time came again, maintain the same flag—the same triumph, the same victories in the cause of liberty. [Applause.]

Mr. KING, in giving the next toast, said it was one to which every generous American would cordially respond. He, in common with others, while the Hungarian struggle was going on, rejoiced in her success and mourned her temporary defeat. We honored those who struggled, and were prepared to sacrifice all to obtain liberty. We followed our illustrious guest in his mournful exile, were the first to call on him to return, and were the last that were ready to receive him with open arms to the land of liberty and of hospitality. The toast I give you is:

Hungary represented in the person of our honored guest—Having proved herself worthy to be free by the virtue and valor of her sons, the law of nations, and the dictates of justice, alike demand that she shall have fair play in her struggle for independence. [Enthusiastic cheering.]

To this toast Gov. KOSSUTH responded as follows:

SIR: As once Cyneas, the Epirote, stood among the Senators of Rome, who, with an earnest word of self-conscious majesty, controlled the condition of the world and arrested the mighty kings in their ambitious march, thus full of admiration and of reverence, I stand before you, Legislators of the new capitol—that glorious hall of your people's collective majesty. The capitol of old yet stands, but the spirit has departed from it and come over to yours, purified by the air of liberty. The old stands a mournful monument of the fragility of human things—yours as a sanctuary of eternal rights. The old beamed with the red lustre of conquest, now darkened by oppression's gloomy night—yours beams with freedom's bright ray. The old absorbed the world by its own centralized glory—yours protects your own nation against absorption, even by itself. The old was awful with irrestricted power—yours is glorious with having restricted it. At the view of the old, nations trembled—at the view of yours, humanity hopes. To the old, misfortune was only introduced with fettered hands to kneel at the triumphant conqueror's heels—to yours, the triumph of introduction is granted to unfortunate exiles, invited to the honor of a seat, and where kings and Cæsars never be hailed, for their powers, might, and wealth, there the persecuted chief of a down-trodden nation is welcomed as your great Republic's guest, precisely because he is persecuted, helpless, and poor. In the old, the terrible væ victis was the rule—in yours, protection to the oppressed, malediction to ambitious oppressors, and consolation to the vanquished in a just cause. And while out of the old, a conquered world was ruled, you in yours provide for the common confederative interests of a territory larger than the conquered world of the old. There sat men boasting their will to be the sovereign of the world; here sit men whose glory is to acknowledge the laws of Nature and of Nature's God, and to do that their sovereign, the people, wills. Sir, there is history in these parallels. History of past ages, and history of future centuries may be often recorded in few words. The small particulars to which the passion of living men cling with fervent zeal—as if the fragile fingers of men could arrest the rotation of destiny's wheel; these particulars die away. It is the issue which makes history, and that issue is always logical. There is a necessity of consequences wherever the necessity of position exists. Principles are the Alpha, they must finish with Omega, and they will. Thus history may be told often in few words. Before yet the heroic struggle of Greece first engaged your country's sympathy for the fate of freedom in Europe, then so far distant, and now so dear, Chateaubriand happened to be in Athens, and he heard from a minaret raised upon the Propylæan ruins, a Turkish priest in Arabic language announcing the lapse of hours to the Christians of Minerva's town. What immense history in the small fact of a Turkish imaun crying out, "Pray, man, the hour is running fast, and the judgment draws near." Sir, there is equally a history of future ages written in the honor bestowed by you to my humble self. The first Governor of independent Hungary, driven from his native land by Russian violence, an exile on Turkish soil, protected by a Mohammedan Sultan against the blood-thirst of Christian tyrants, cast back a prisoner to-far Asia by diplomacy rescued from his Asiatic prison by America, crossing the Atlantic, charged with the hopes of Europe's oppressed nations, pleading, a poor exile, before the people of this great Republic, his down-trodden country's wrongs, and its intimate connection with the fate of the European continent, and with the boldness of a just cause, claiming the principles of the Christian religion to be raised to a law of nations; and to see not only the boldness of the poor exile forgiven, but to see him consoled by the sympathy of millions, encouraged by individuals, associations, meetings, cities and states, supported by operative aid, and greeted by Congress and by the Government as the Nation's guest, honored out of generosity, with that honor which only one man before him received—and that man received then out of gratitude—with honors such as no potentate ever can receive, and this banquet here, and the toast which I have to thank for—oh, indeed, sir, there is a history of future ages in all these facts. Sir, though I have the noble pride of my principles, and though I have the inspiration of a just cause, still I have also the conscience of my personal humility. Never will I forget what is due from me to the sovereign source of my public capacity. This I owe to my nation's dignity, and, therefore, respectfully thanking this highly distinguished assembly, in my country's name, I have the boldness to say, that Hungary well deserves your sympathy—that Hungary has a claim to protection, because it has a claim to justice. But as to myself, permit me humbly to express that I am well aware not to have in all these honors any personal share. Nay, I know that even that which might seem to be personal in your toast, is only an acknowledgement of a historical fact; very instructively connected with a principle valuable and dear to every republican heart in the United States of America. Sir, you were pleased to mention in your toast that I am unconquered by misfortune and unseduced by ambition. Now, it is a providential fact, that misfortune has the privilege to ennoble man's mind and to strengthen man's character. There is a sort of natural instinct of human dignity in the heart of man, which steels his very nerves not to bend beneath the heavy blows of a great adversity. The palm-tree grows best beneath a ponderous weight—even so the character of man. There is no merit in it—it is a law of psychology. The petty pangs of small daily cares have often bent the character of men, but great misfortunes seldom. There is less danger in this than in great good luck; and as to ambition, I, indeed, never was able to understand how anybody can more love ambition than liberty. But I am glad to state a historical fact as a principal demonstration of that influence which institutions exercise upon the character of nations. We Hungarians are very fond of the principle of municipal self-government, and we have a natural horror against the principle of centralization. That fond attachment to municipal self-government, without which there is no provincial freedom possible, is a fundamental feature of our national character. We brought it with us from far Asia, a thousand years ago, and we conserved it throughout the vicissitudes of ten centuries. No nation has perhaps so much struggled and suffered from the civilized Christian world as ours. We do not complain of this lot. It may be heavy, but it is not inglorious. Where the cradle of our Saviour stood, and where his divine doctrine was founded, there another faith now rules, and the whole of Europe's armed pilgrimage could not avert this fate from that sacred spot, nor stop the rushing waves of Islamism absorbing the Christian Empire of Constantine. We stopped those rushing waves. The breast of my nation proved a breakwater to them. We guarded Christendom, that Luthers or Calvins might reform it. It was a dangerous time, and the dangers of the time often placed the confidence of all my nation into one man's hand, and their confidence gave power into his hands to become ambitious. But there was not a single instance in history where a man, honored by his people's confidence, had deceived his people by becoming ambitious. The man out of whom Russian diplomacy succeeded in making the murderer of his nation's confidence—he never had it, but was rather regarded always with distrust. But he gained some victories when victories were the moment's chief necessity. At the head of an army, circumstances placed him in the capacity to ruin his country. But he never had the people's confidence. So, even he is no contradiction to the historical truth, that no Hungarian whom his nation honored with its confidence, was ever seduced by ambition to become dangerous to his country's liberty. That is a remarkable fact, and yet it is not accidental. It is the logical consequence of the influence of institutions upon the national character. Our nation, through all its history, was educated in the school of municipal self-government, and in such a country, ambition having no field, has also no place in man's character. The truth of this doctrine becomes yet more illustrated by a quite contrary historical fact in France. Whatever have been the changes of Government in that great country—and many they have been, to be sure; we have seen a Convention, a Directorate of Consuls, and one Consul, and an Emperor, and the restoration—the fundamental tone of the Constitution of France was power always centralized, Omnipotence always vested somewhere; and remarkably, indeed, France has never yet raised the single man to the seat of power who has not sacrificed his country's freedom to his personal ambition. It is sorrowful, indeed; but it is natural. It is in the garden of centralization where the venomous plant of ambition thrives. I dare confidently affirm that in your great country there exists not a single man through whose brains has ever passed the thought that he would wish to raise the seat of his ambition upon the ruins of your country's liberty. If he could, such a wish is impossible in the United States. Institutions react upon the character of nations. He who sows the wind will reap the storm. History is the revelation of Providence. The Almighty rules by eternal laws, not only the material but the moral world, and every law is a principle, and every principle is a law. Men, as well as nations, are endowed with free will to choose a principle, but that once chosen, the consequences must be abided. With self-government is freedom, and with freedom is justice and patriotism. With centralization is ambition, and with ambition dwells despotism. Happy your great country, sir, for being so warmly addicted to that great principle of self government. Upon this foundation your fathers raised a home to freedom more glorious than the world has ever seen. Upon this foundation you have developed it to a living wonder of the world. Happy your great country, sir, that it was selected by the blessing of the Lord, to prove the glorious practicability of a federative Union of many sovereign States, all conserving their State rights and their self-government, and yet united in one. Every star beaming with its own lustre, but all together one constellation on mankind's canopy.

Upon this foundation your free country has grown to a prodigious power in a surprisingly brief period. You have attracted power in that. Your fundamental principles have conquered more in seventy-five years than Rome by arms in centuries. Your principles will conquer the world. By the glorious example of your freedom, welfare and security, mankind is about to become conscious of its aim. The lesson you give to humanity will not be lost, and the respect of the State rights in the Federal Government of America and in its several States, will become an instructive example for universal toleration, forbearance and justice, to the future States and Republics of Europe. Upon this basis will be got rid of the mysterious question of language, and nationalities raised by the cunning despotisms in Europe to murder Liberty, and the smaller States will find security in the principles of federative union, while they will conserve their national freedom by the principles of sovereign self-government; and while larger States abdicating the principles of centralization, will cease to be a bloodfield to sanguinary usurpation and a tool to the ambition of wicked men, municipal institutions will insure the development of local particular elements. Freedom, formerly an abstract political theory, will become the household benefit to municipalities, and out of the welfare and contentment of all parts will flow happiness, peace and security for the whole. That is my confident hope. There will at once subside the fluctuations of Germany's fate. It will become the heart of Europe, not by melting North Germany into a Southern frame, or the South into a Northern; not by absorbing historical peculiarities, by centralized omnipotence; not by mixing in one State, but by federating several sovereign States into a Union like yours, upon a similar basis, will take place the national regeneration of the Slavonic States, and not upon the sacrilegious idea of Panslavism, equivalent to the omnipotence of the Czar. Upon a similar basis will we see fair Italy independent and free. Not Unity, but Union, will and must become the watchword of national bodies, severed into desecrated limbs by provincial rivalries, out of which a flock of despots and common servitude arose. To be sure, it will be a noble joy to this your great Republic, to feel that the moral influence of your glorious example has operated in producing this happy development in mankind's destiny; and I have not the slightest doubt of the efficacy of your example's influence. But there is one thing indispensable to it, without which there is no hope for this happy issue. This indispensable thing is, that the oppressed nations of Europe become the masters of their future, free to regulate their own domestic concerns, and to secure this nothing is wanted but to have that fair play to all, and for all, which you, sir, in your toast, were pleased to pronounce as a right of my nation, alike sanctioned by the law of nations as by the dictates of eternal justice. Without this fair play there is no hope for Europe—no hope of seeing your principles spread. Yours is a happy country, gentlemen. You had more than fair play. You had active, operative aid from Europe in your struggle for Independence, which, once achieved, you so wisely used as to become a prodigy of freedom and welfare, and a Book of Life to nations. But we, in Europe—we, unhappily, have no such fair play with us, against every palpitation of Liberty. All despots are united in a common league, and you may be sure despots will never yield to the moral influence of your great example. They hate the very existence of this example. It is the sorrow of their thoughts and the incubus of their dreams. To stop its moral influence abroad and to check its spreading development at home, is what they wish instead of yielding to its influence. We will have no fair play. The Cossack already rules, by Louis Napoleon's usurpation, to the very borders of the Atlantic Ocean. One of your great statesmen—now to my sorrow bound to the sick bed of advanced age—alas, that I am deprived of the advice which his wisdom could have imparted to me—your great statesman told the world thirty years ago that Paris was transferred to St. Petersburg. What would he now say, when St. Petersburg is transferred to Paris, and Europe is but an appendix to Russia? Alas! Europe can no longer secure to Europe fair play. Albion only remains, but even Albion casts a sorrowful glance over the waves. Still we will stand our place, sink or swim, live or die. You know the word. It is your own. We will follow it. It will be a bloody path to tread. Despots have conspired against the world. Terror spreads over Europe, and anticipating persecution rules from Paris to Pesth. There is a gloomy silence like the silence of nature before the terrors of a hurricane. It is a sensible silence only disturbed by the thousand-fold rattling of the muskets by which Napoleon murders the people which gave him a home when he was an exile, and by the groans of new martyrs in Sicily, Milan, Vienna and Pesth. The very sympathy which I met in England, and was expected to meet here, throws my sisters into the dungeons of Austria. Well, God's will be done. The heart may break, but duty will be done. We will stand in our place, though to us in Europe there be no fair play. But so much I hope, that no just man on earth can charge me with unbecoming arrogance, when here, on this soil of freedom, I kneel down and raise my prayer to God—"Almighty Father of Humanity, will thy merciful arm not raise a power on earth to protect the law of nations, when there are so many to violate it?" It is a prayer, and nothing else. What would remain to the oppressed if they were not permitted to pray. The rest is in the hand of God.

Gentlemen, I know where I stand. No honor, no encouraging generosity, will make me ever forget where I stand and what is due from me to you. Here my duty is silently to await what you or your wisdom will be pleased to pronounce about that which public opinion knows to be my prayer and my aim, and be it your will to pronounce, or be it your will not to take notice of it, I will understand your will, and bow before it with devotion, hopeless, perhaps, but my heart full of admiration, love, and gratitude to your generous people, to your glorious land. But one single word, even here, I may be permitted to say, only such a word as may secure me from being misunderstood. I came to the noble minded people of the United States to claim its generous operative sympathy for the impending struggle of oppressed freedom on the European Continent, and I freely interpreted the hopes and wishes which these oppressed nations entertain; but as to your great Republic, as a State, as a power on earth, I stand before the Statesmen, Senators, and Legislators of that Republic, only to ascertain from their wisdom and experience what is their judgment upon a question of national law and international right. I hoped, and now hope, that they will by the foreboding events on the other great continent, feel induced to pronounce in time their vote about that law and those rights, and I hoped and hope that pronouncing their vote, it will be in favor of the broad principles of international justice, and consonant with their republican institutions and their democratic life.

That is all I know and Europe knows—the immense weight of such a pronunciation from such a place. But never had I the impious wish to try to entangle this great Republic into difficulties inconsistent with its own welfare, its own security, its own interest. I rather repeatedly and earnestly declared that a war on this account by your country is utterly impossible, and a mere phantom. I always declared that the United States remained masters of their actions, and under every circumstance will act as they judge consistent with the supreme duties to themselves. But I said and say that such a declaring of just principles would insure to the nations of Europe fair play in their struggle for freedom and independence, because the declaration of such a power as your Republic will be respected even where it be not liked; and Europe's oppressed nations will feel cheered in resolution and doubled in strength, to maintain the decision of their American brethren on their own behalf with their own lives. There is an immense power in the idea to be right, when this idea is sanctioned by a nation like yours, and when the foreboding future will become present, there is an immense field for private benevolence and sympathy upon the basis of the broad principles of international justice pronounced in the sanctuary of your people's collective majority. So much to guard me against misunderstanding.

Sir—I must fervently thank you for the acknowledgment that my country has proved worthy to be free. Yes, gentlemen, I feel proud of my nation's character, heroism, love of freedom and vitality, and I bow with reverential awe before the decree of Providence which placed my country into a position that, without its restoration to independence, there is no possibility for freedom and the independence of nations on the European continent. Even what now in France is about to pass, proves the truth of this. Every disappointed hope with which Europe looked towards France is a degree more added to the importance of Hungary to the world. Upon our plains were fought the decisive battles for Christendom. There will be fought the decisive battle for the independence of nations, for state rights, for international law, and for Democratic liberty. We will live free or die like men; but should my people be doomed to die, it will be the first whose death will not be recorded as a suicide, but as a martyrdom for the world; and future ages will mourn over the sad fate of the Magyar race, doomed to perish, not because we deserved it, but because in the nineteenth century there was nobody to protect the laws of nature and of nature's God, but look to the future with confidence and with hope. Adversities, manifold, of a tempest-tossed life, could, of course, not fail to impart a mark of cheerfulness upon my heart, which, if not a source of joy, is at least a guaranty against sanguine illusions. I, for myself, would not want the hope of success for doing what is right to me. The sense of duty would suffice. Therefore, when I hope, it has nothing in common with that desperate instinct of a drowning man, who, half sunk, is still grasping at a straw for help. No; when I hope, there is motive for that hope. I have a steady faith in principles. I dare say that experience taught me the logic of events, in connection with principles. I have fathomed the entire bottom of this mystery, and was, I perceive, right in my calculations there, about once in my life. I supposed a principle to exist in a certain quarter, where, indeed, no principle proves to exist. It was a horrible mistake, and resulted in a horrible issue. The present condition of Europe is a very consequence of it; but precisely this condition of Europe proves, I did not wantonly suppose a principle to exist there, where I found none would have existed. The consequences could not have failed to arrive as I have contemplated them well. There is a providence in every fact. Without this mistake, the principles of American republicanism would, for a long time yet, find a sterile soil on that continent, where it was considered wisdom to belong to the French school. Now, matters stand thus: That either the Continent of Europe has no future at all, or this future is American Republicanism. And who could believe that three hundred millions of that Continent, which is the mother of civilization, are not to have any future at all? Such a doubt would be almost blasphemy against Providence. But there is a Providence, indeed—a just, a bountiful Providence—I trust, with the piety of my religion, in it; I dare say my very humble self was a continual instrument of it. How could I be else in such a condition as I was—born not conspicuous by any prominent abilities? Having nothing in me more than an iron will which nothing can bend, and the consciousness of being right, how could I, under the most arduous circumstances, accomplish many a thing which my sense of honest duty prompted me to undertake? Oh, there is, indeed, a Providence which rules, even in my being here, when four months ago I was yet a prisoner of the league of European despots, in far Asia, and the sympathy which your glorious people honor me with, and the high benefit of the welcome of your Congress, and the honor to be your guest—to be the guest of your great Republic—I, the poor, humble, unpretending exile—is there not a very intelligible manifestation of Providence in it?—the more when I remember that the name of your humble, but thankful guest, is, by the furious rage of the Austrian tyrant, to the gallows nailed. Your generosity is great and loud your patriotism of republican principles against despotism. I firmly trust to those principles; and relying upon this very fact of your generosity, I may be permitted to say that that respectable organ of the free press may mistaken, which announced that I considered my coming hither to be a failure. I confidently trust that the nations of Europe have a future. I am aware that the future is contradicted. Bayonets may support, but afford no chair to sit upon. I trust to the future of my native land, because I know that it is worthy to have it; and it is necessary to the destinies of humanity. I trust to the principles of republicanism, whatever be my personal fate. So much I know that my country will remember you and your glorious land with everlasting gratitude.

Mr. GWIN gave the following:

"The Secretary of State—His sympathies are as broad as his intellect is profound."

Mr. WEBSTER responded. Mr. President, I have great pleasure in participating on this occasion—it is a remarkable occasion. He who is your honored guest to-night, has led thus far a life of events greatly important to himself, and still more important to the world; educated, spirited, full of a feeling of liberty and independence, he entered early into the political councils of his native country, and he is here to-day fresh from acting his part in the great struggle for Hungarian National independence. [Applause.]

That is not all his distinction;—he was brought to these shores by the authority of Congress; he has been welcomed to the Capital of the United States by the votes of the two Houses of Congress. [Voices, "He is welcome, welcome!"] I agree, unconnected as I am with either branch of the legislation, in joining, and would do it in the loudest tone, in that welcome which you pronounce here. [Applause.] The House of Representatives, the immediate representatives of the people themselves, full of ardent love for liberty, have joined in that welcome. The wisdom and sobriety of the Senate have joined in it, and the head of the Republic, with the utmost cordiality, has approved of whatsoever official act was necessary to bid him welcome to the seat of Government. [Applause.] And he stands here to night, in the midst of a numerous assembly of both Houses of Congress, and others of us to meet him in our individual capacity, to join in the general welcome, and signify to him with what pleasure we receive him to the shores of this free land, the asylum of oppressed humanity. [Applause.] The effect of this welcome cannot but be felt, and have its influence beyond the ocean, and in other countries where our principles are generally unknown or disliked.

We are too much inclined to underrate the power of moral influence of principles. Who doubts that in our own struggle for freedom and independence, the majestic eloquence of Chatham, the profound reasoning of Burke, the burning satire and irony of Barry, had influence on our fortunes here in America? They tended to diminish the confidence of the British Ministry in their hopes to subject us. There was not a reading man who did not struggle more boldly for his rights, when those exhilirating sounds, uttered in the two Houses of Parliament, reached him from across the seas.

[Mr. WEBSTER continued at considerable length; but, owing to the lateness of the hour, and the heavy pressure of dispatches upon the wires, we are compelled to defer the balance until to-morrow morning. In the course of his remarks, he referred to his speeches on the Greek question, and said that he stood now where he stood then.]

The next toast was

The right of States only valuable when subject to the free control of those to whom they are appointed—utterly worthless to be determined by the sword of foreign interference.

Mr. DOUGLASS responded—he said that the right of a nation to regulate its internal concerns was too clear to require argument, and advocated the recognition of the every nation as soon as established, he deprecated the objection of despots to an interference in vindication of the Laws of Nations in behalf of liberty, when they have always interfered against liberty. Whether he would interfere in any case would depend upon the circumstances. He would never enter into an alliance with England to repress the Autocrat of Russia until she shall have done justice to Ireland. Before interfering, he would consider the consider the consequences to follow and the principles involved. There might be a case in which it would be necessary to own our safety to interpose should Russia interfere again, then we shall decide whether we shall intervene; but in the meantime we shall do all in our power to sustain the principle of international law. In conclusion, he gave:

Hungary—When she shall make her next struggle for liberty may the friends of freedom throughout the world proclaim to the ears of all European despots, "Hands off! a clear field, a fair fight, and God will protect the right." [Applause.]

Mr. FLORENCE, of Philadelphia, proposed—

The American Minister to France—Whose intervention defeated the Quintuple Treaty.

Mr. CASS was here called out from a secluded portion of the room, where he had hitherto been almost unnoticed. He responded in eloquent language of welcome to KOSSUTH as the representative of the great principles of true rights of honor.

He also declared himself in favor of intervention to sustain the great National Law, which prescribes that one power shall not interfere with the domestic concerns of another. He was willing to vote for such a declaration by Congress to-morrow, in the name of American People.

His remarks were received with great applause. The last toast was—

"Europe—Her noble hospitality extended to a foreign patriot even at the risk of war, proves her to be worthy of the respect of liberal nations."

KOSSUTH responded as follows:—Sir, I feel very thankful for having the opportunity to express in this place how much I feel obliged in everlasting gratitude to the Sultan of Turkey and his noble people. I am now a man in the world. Before God, the people, and principles, I bow—before none else—but I am proud to say that I bow with deep acknowledgement and with warm gratitude before the memory of the generous conduct I met with in Turkey. Instead of any pretension to an eloquent speech I would rather humbly entreat your kind permission to make a few dry remarks upon facts, which, perhaps, may contribute something to a better knowledge of Turkey, because I am confidently sure that once better known, more attention will be paid to its fate.

Firstly—As to myself, when I was in that country, Russia and Austria in the full pride of their victory opposing their will upon the Sultan and claiming the delivery of me and my associates—it is true that a grand divan was held at Constantinople, and not very favorable opinions were pronounced by a party opposed to the present existing Government in Turkey, which induced the sublime Porte himself to believe that there was no help for us poor exiles—only to abandon our faith and become Mahometans in order that Turkey might be able to protect us. I have, in that respect, declared what the duty of every honest man I believe would have been to declare under similar circumstances, but I owe it to the power of the Sultan to declare openly that I would rather die than accept the condition. [Applause.] That declaration was conveyed to Constantinople before one there could have got knowledge that I had applied to the public opinion of the people of England in relation thereto before all this was known at Constantinople, where the very decision of the majority of that great divan was announced to the Sultan to be unfavorable to the protection of the poor exiles, out of the generosity of his own heart without knowing if we were willing to accept or not to accept, he declared. They are upon the soil; they have trusted to my honor—they have trusted to my justice,—to my religion;—they shall not be deceived. Rather war than that I should deliver them up. [Great applause.] That is entirely his merit. But notwithstanding these high obligations which I feel towards Turkey, I never indeed will venture to try to engage sympathy and attention towards a country on the basis of one single fact; but there are many considerations in reference to Turkey which merit the full attention of the United States of America.

Firstly, when we make a comparison between the Turkish Government and that of Austria and Russia, in respect to religious liberty, the scale turns entirely in favor of Turkey. There is not only liberal toleration for all religions, but the Government does not mix with their religious affairs, but leaves them entirely to their own control; whereas, in Austria, self-government was secured by three glorious revolutions, and pacifications which ensured these revolutions, and hundreds of laws, and still Austria has blotted out of the condition of Hungary, the self-government of the Protestant Church, while Turkey accords and protects the self-government of whatever religious denomination. Russia, taking for a political tool the very principle of religion, as it is universally known, persecutes the Roman Catholics; and indeed the Greeks and Jews, in a most horrible manner—in such a manner that the heart of man must must revolt against it. The Sultan of Turkey, whenever in his wide dominions, one single man of fanaticism dares to encroach upon the religious freedom of whomsoever is in his country, the unimpeachable judge and vindicator of that religious liberty which is permitted in all his dominions. [Applause.]

Again, I must recall out of the history of Hungary this fact, that when one half of Hungary was under Turkish dominion, and the other half under Austrian, religious liberty was always encouraged in that part which was under the Turkish rule, and there was a full and entire development of Protestantism.

PHILADELPHIA.

Death by Suffocation—Travel—the City of Pittsburg.

Correspondence of The New-York Daily Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 7.

Rudolph Buteman, aged 70 years, was yesterday killed, by being suffocated by coal gas. The trial of Nicholas Harris, for shooting young Armitage in 1850, will be closed to-day. The shoe store of John Welt, in South below Tenth street, was robbed on Tuesday night, his whole stock being taken.

Travel has been resumed between this city and Baltimore, via Wilmington; the ice in the Susquehanna having broken up, and passed out to sea.

Fears are beginning to be entertained for the safety of the steamship *City of Pittsburg*, now forty days out from Liverpool. It is generally thought that her machinery has become damaged, and that she has put into Fayal.

DEMOCRATIC YOUNG MEN'S GENERAL COMMITTEE.—This body met on Tuesday evening, and was organized by the election of the following persons as officers for the ensuing year:

Chairman—JOHN WHEELER.
Vice-Chairman—William Drew.
Secretaries—Thaddeus B. Glover and J. A. Smith.
Treasurer—A. L. McMahan.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Samuel Bennett.

WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The first regular meeting for 1852 of the Old Men's Committee was held on Tuesday evening at the Broadway House. The election of permanent officers resulted as follows:

Chairman—JAMES KELLY.
Vice-Chairmen—Joseph B. Varnum and Wm. S. Duke.
Secretaries—George P. Nelson and Wm. L. Shardlow.
Treasurer—John J. Herrick.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Walter Welsh.

SPECIAL SESSIONS.—In this Court, on *Tuesday*, James E. Shaw, the actor, was arraigned before the Bench, and pleaded guilty to an assault upon a little girl, Fanny Armstrong, which was accepted by the Court, and the accused was adjudged to pay a fine of $50.

ARREST FOR GAMBLING.—Officers Ryan and Lyon, of the Eleventh Ward, on Monday night, arrested three men for violating the laws against gambling. They were committed by Justice Mountfort.

ROBBERY.—On Tuesday night, Charles Cisco and Henry W. Thompson, two colored men, were arrested for committing a robbery upon the premises of Arnold Elzis, in Mercer-street. A part of the stolen property was found in their possession, and they were committed for trial. They were arrested by officer Munn, of the Sixteenth Ward.

WASHINGTON.

Kossuth and the News of the Imprisonment of his Family—The Foreign News—Dr. Kane—Mr. Clay, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 3, 1852.

Gov. KOSSUTH received with much emotion, the intelligence of his mother's and sisters' imprisonment by the infamous Austrian. It adds another to his load of care and sorrow, which would depress and discourage, did not his noble, self-sacrificing spirit reach forth and gather strength from the whisperings of hope, and see a future for his country and his race well worth the struggle. Beneath the stern dignity of the statesman, there lives in KOSSUTH a kind, gentle and sympathizing heart, alive to all the tender sensibilities, and keenly sensitive to the woes of his fellow-creatures. And while he presses forward in the path of rigid duty, those who watch him closely, can see the traces of sorrow and grief, stifled and restrained by the *will* which sustains him amid the wreck of hopes, and beckons to his *future*.

In other respects the news is considered favorable. It confirms the views expressed by the Magyar relative to the probable future state of Europe. It evinces that quiet is not obtained by the *coup d'état*, and that the crown will not fall lightly on NAPOLEON's brow. It betrays the Dictator's fears, and gives proof that the revolutionary spirit is rife in France, and will not rest under the iron rule of a counterfeit BONAPARTE. Thus the answer is given at once and conclusively to the supposition that events in France have destroyed the occasion for KOSSUTH's mission here.

Still more; if the rumor prove true (and it is not generally credited here,) that an alliance of despotic powers in Europe has declared war against England, it will show the folly of a determination to isolate a nation from the rest of the world—a determination which will almost on the instant be found impossible to maintain. If again, war against England is to shut her ports, and forbid us trading with her, how long will it be before we all agree with KOSSUTH, that the right of free trade between nations at peace with each other, ought not to be interrupted because either of them may be at war with a third power. The rumor will do good in any case; for, even if untrue, it will have set the people thinking upon the consequences of a war, and lead them to apply the anti-KOSSUTH doctrine to our own case as a country. There is no other way of getting the people awake to a national subject half so effectual, as causing them to take it to themselves,—apply its causes and consequences at home.

KOSSUTH dined with the President last evening as already stated. The party was a very pleasant one. Of course political discussion did not form any portion of the repast.

The Congressional dinner was postponed until Wednesday, at KOSSUTH's suggestion. The subscription by members of Congress is very large.

The Hungarians will leave here on the 9th for Annapolis, the Capital of Maryland, but will stay there only long enough to exchange civilities with Gov. LOWE in response to his generous invitation. On the 10th they will proceed to Harrisburg, Pa., whence they go to Pittsburg, and are expected to reach Columbus, Ohio, via Cleveland, on the 15th inst. From Columbus the company will proceed to Cincinnati, after a stay of two or three days only. After returning from his Western tour he will visit Boston, Albany, Buffalo, and intermediate places.

The accounts received daily from the Great West are most encouraging. Western people here promise a reception, and substantial welcome, the other side the mountains, as will gladden the heart and strengthen the treasury, as well as the hopes of the Hungarian patriots. After leaving this place, KOSSUTH's movements will be more rapid. He will visit many places, but spend little time in any.

The course of Lectures delivered at the Smithsonian Institute, last week, by Dr. KANE, late of the American Arctic Exploring Expedition, elicited a good deal of interest, and the lecturer won high praise from his numerous hearers. He certainly has reason to congratulate himself upon the success of his efforts. There is a strong feeling here in favor of another expedition, based upon the experience of the brave adventurers of the *Rescue* and *Advance*. The information derived from Dr. K.'s lectures, lead to the belief that all has not yet been done that should be, in the search for Sir JOHN FRANKLIN. It seems evident that he *may* have survived, and improbable that *all* his party are destroyed. There is little hope, however, that Congress will be liberal enough to fit out and dispatch an expedition in search of the lost navigators.

Dr. KANE has received an invitation to lecture before the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore. I understand also that he is preparing a paper on the ice-phenomena of the Arctic Ocean, by request of the regents of the Smithsonian Institute, which will be published by them with diagrams. Another paper from his pen, on magnetism, will soon be presented to the American Philosophical Society.

Mr. CLAY's health is very variable. In conversation with his friends he avows that he has no expectation of ever seeing the Senate Chamber again. But while his condition is such that we may be prepared for his dissolution at any hour, with careful attention until the opening of spring, his physicians think he may yet be spared for some time to come. In any event however, his system is a wreck. It may be held together a few months, but it is past supporting the unquenched spirit and unbroken will which promises to accompany the distinguished statesman in his descent to the dark valley.

The Congressional banquet to KOSSUTH is to be given at the the National Hotel. Seats will be provided for about 300 persons, and there will be no tickets to spare, such is the general desire to hear the great Hungarian.

The tone of sentiment here has changed very much within the last five days. I may be thought sanguine when I say that in the event of a renewal of the Hungarian struggle, our Government will take a position calculated greatly to sustain the efforts of the Patriots; but I venture the assertion, and am willing to abide by the result.

As one augury of the extent of the KOSSUTH feeling, I may remark that all the speeches made in the Senate on the resolution of welcome are in great demand. Large numbers of the pamphlet copies of Cass', Sumner's, and others, have been printed and circulated. Over 30,000 copies of Mr. SEWARD's speeches on this resolution have been disposed of, and still the demand continues. When the people so far forget their prejudices in favor of old dogmas, as to be found inquiring thus eagerly for new light and information, it certainly evinces an interest more than ordinary. S.

Kossuth at the Capitol—Introduction to the Senate—The Congress Banquet—The Presidency, &c., &c.

Correspondence of The New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 5, 1851.

KOSSUTH has won his way here, as you predicted he would do. He has made a deep impression upon our society, political and general. He has not been idle here, but has evidently taken pains to see and converse freely with all. He has used his tact and genius to great advantage. The House this morning pursued the bent of the majority, and the resolution for his introduction to that body was quietly passed by yeas and nays.

Now he stands on a footing that he has earned, "*cum multo labore et periculo*," and not by rights read

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 8, 1852.

☞ If J. B. S. will look in the *Daily Times* of Thursday, Jan. 1, he will find the letter of KOSSUTH to which he refers.

☞ Our readers doubtless recollect the letter from an *attaché* of the U. S. government abroad, representing KOSSUTH's demeanor on board the *Mississippi*, to have been highly improper and offensive. When the *Mississippi* arrived, several of her officers authorized us to give the most unqualified denial to these assertions; and the *Courier and Enquirer* stated that it was authorized by Captain LONG to say, that no difficulty whatever occurred during the passage. The *Courier and Enquirer's* statement, whether made by authority or not, was untrue. Difficulties of a very serious nature did occur during the voyage, for which those who caused them will yet be held responsible by the American people.

We learn by private correspondence from Washington, that diligent *private* use is constantly made of the despatches on this subject, from Captain LONG, Commodore MORGAN and Consul HODGE, which are on file in the departments. The *Courier and Enquirer* and one or two other papers in the Austrian interest, have intimated that they are perfectly informed as to the contents of the documents, and that *in due time* they will be published, greatly to the damage of Governor KOSSUTH.

We trust they will be called for and published at once; and especially that the other officers of the *Mississippi*, who were directly concerned in the matter, and who are implicated in the censure which is privately excited against Governor KOSSUTH, will see that the public ear is not abused upon this subject.

Captain LONG and the other officers of the *Mississippi* were expressly instructed, by an order from the Navy department, to treat KOSSUTH with attention, respect and deference. Instead of doing so, the guest of the nation was treated throughout by Captain LONG, with the grossest disrespect and insolence. And this was carried to such an extent, that KOSSUTH felt it to be inconsistent with self-respect to remain on board, and would have left but for the manly and spirited interference of Mr. ABY, the Acting Master, Passed Midshipman, P. G. WATMOUGH, HENRY ETTING, Esq, Purser, Passed Midshipman, VAN NESS PHILIP, Acting Lieut. NELSON, and Dr. BLACKWELL, Surgeon. These gentlemen, feeling deeply mortified at the conduct of Capt. LONG, addressed letters to Governor KOSSUTH, disavowing all sympathy with it, and assuring him, in the warmest manner, of their respect. These letters, with other circumstances, induced Governor KOSSUTH to remain on board.

We feel warranted by the deep interest of the public in this matter, to call upon these officers for an authentic statement of the facts in the case. It is not fair to them, nor just to KOSSUTH, that misrepresentations upon the subject should be current, even in private circles, longer.

Kossuth at Washington.

Jacta est alea! The Rubicon has been passed. Both Houses of Congress, after singular and protracted pains,—after an agonizing paroxysm of foreboding terror,—have resolved to permit a poor, penniless, powerless exile, banished from his own country for his devotion to its liberty, and landing upon our shores, at the express invitation of our Government,—to take a seat within their bar. And yet to all outward appearances, the stability of the Solar System continues undisturbed!

Perhaps this innocuous result of so dreadful a deed, may be due, in some degree, to the extraordinary precautions with which its perpetration was attended. Our Government, in all its branches, has abundantly vindicated its claim to a degree of prudence which its warmest friends have never dreamed of claiming for it. Congress set the example. At the outset, common sense and common sympathies seemed to prevail. Senator FOOTE offered a resolution, that the Senate would receive the guest they had invited. General CASS supported it, and made a very good speech, (good for him at least,) expressing very decided sympathy with the struggles for freedom in Europe, and becoming resentment at the forcible intervention of despotic powers, for their suppression. Senator DOUGLASS, too, thought it not well to be outdone, in that quarter at all events, and seized the occasion to utter similar sentiments.

But this did not last. As the Hungarian approached the capital, terror seized upon Congress. The denizens of Washington felt at his approach, as the revellers at Brussels felt on the eve of Waterloo. There was "hurrying to and fro," of women and of men. There was "mounting in hot haste," of presidential hobbies. And all the "beauty and chivalry" of the Republican Capital, shook with fear at the approach of a republican exile. Two or three respectable old gentlemen in the Senate, from Southern States, resisted this rash and desperate commitment of the country to republican principles. Gentlemen had not reflected sufficiently upon what they were doing. They had not counted the cost of bringing a *live hero*—a flesh-and-blood victim of tyranny, into the midst of that very exciteable body. The South, at any rate, would not tolerate such a dangerous agitation. Then commenced the disorderly retreat. *Sauve qui peut* was the order of the day. The Senate must receive him, but they would not *commit* themselves in doing it. The reception should be stripped of all meaning. And above all, special guards should be provided, and all due precautions taken to keep KOSSUTH's mouth shut. The direful woes which would beset the country, if he should make a speech in that sanctuary of Republican sovereignty, must be warded off. At all hazards, and at every extremity, at the expense of all courtesy, by distinct and deliberate insult if necessary, KOSSUTH must be prevented from making a speech. And yet, after all this formidable barricading, it does not appear that KOSSUTH ever wished to make a speech in the Senate at all.

In the House a still more contemptible purpose was carried out in a still coarser manner—as was fitting and characteristic. For over a week the members of that body wrangled about the form of words they should use in receiving a guest whom they had invited. The dreadful apprehension that too much civility might be shown him, and especially that the country might be committed to Republicanism, overbore all considerations of propriety in that body, which, to be sure, was never distinguished by any very nice sensibility to what is becoming in civilized life. Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, exhibited rather more than his usual waspishness, and a variety of other members displayed uncommon ignorance and boorishness, in this high-minded and magnanimous attempt to muzzle by force the champion of Hungarian freedom and independence.

The Executive department, it was hoped, had escaped this universal and discreditable pusillanimity. The President seemed to have answered KOSSUTH with courtesy at all events, and to have allowed to the position taken in his message, in spite of the contagious cowardice around him. But it seems that his civility is thought to need explanation and apology. The Washington correspondent of the Austrian organ in this City, explains by authority, that "the President was *taken by surprise* by KOSSUTH's speech;" that it was "perfectly *understood* that there should be no speech-making on either side!" The "*simplicity of our institutions*," this writer thinks, was violated, by KOSSUTH's saying anything to the President! The affair ought to have been in dumb show. Pantomime was the entertainment to which KOSSUTH had been invited. And this venturing unmuzzled into the presence of Republican royalty, and daring even there to speak of freedom and of republican hopes, showed such a shocking disregard of the "simplicity of our institutions," that "the President was taken by surprise!" In "well-informed circles," writes this correspondent, in the circles ruled by Russian and Austrian diplomacy, in the circles which surround Bodisco's board and live in the smiles of the Austrian minister, "there is but little difference of opinion, that the introduction of *such* a matter was wholly *out of place!*" Very likely.

But this is not all. M. KOSSUTH cannot stir in Washington without being subjected to insult. And if any chance civility is shown him, subsequent explanations and apologies assure the public that it was done by accident. He called upon the Secretary of the Interior,—and happening in conversation to allude to Hungary, was very courteously told by that functionary, that he had nothing to do with that subject. And venturing to make an inquiry about the feasibility of buying public lands for a Hungarian colony, this interior Secretary insultingly assumed that he expected a *gift* of the lands from the Government,—and answered him accordingly!

It would be very difficult for any body of public men to display more ill-breeding,—a more marked ignorance or contempt of propriety, that the Government of this country has shown to KOSSUTH. It would be well for them to remember that this sympathy with despotism, and this jealous dislike of all who disturb its peace, is not shared by the people who put them in office. They will find it no easy matter to eradicate from the public heart, a deep sympathy with nations struggling for freedom, and a profound respect for their resolute and high minded champions. It may seem to them a very simple matter to put their extinguisher upon KOSSUTH, and snuff him out by their paltry insults. The "circles" of Washington may think it very easy to annihilate him by not noticing him. But they are not the people of the United States:—nor is their course or example regarded as *law* in any considerable section of our country.

☞ The *Express* argues at great length and very elaborately, in favor of the decision of the Spanish Military Court at Havana, in the case of Mr. THRASHER. It insists that he was guilty of treason, that he was not an American citizen, that the Spanish authorities had a perfect right to hang him, and that he had no claim to the protection or resistance of our government.

We do not intend to pursue the matter at all. While THRASHER's case was pending, we did what we could to call public attention to its merits and to the arbitrary cruelty with which he was treated by a military despotism. It is too late now to say anything which can be of service to him, or to those principles of justice which were outraged in his person. The *Express* may find it pleasant to go over the ground and to sustain the Spanish authorities in their course. It may find it agreeable to injure the reputation and the character of Mr. THRASHER, now that he is in a Spanish prison. As no good end can be answered, by pursuing the discussion, it seems to us quite as well to have it dropped.

RECOVERY OF CORONER GEER.—It is said that Dr. Geer has sufficiently recovered from his late severe illness to resume his official duties as Coroner.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

☞ We trust that Coroner GEER has too much regard for the public, as well as for himself, to enter again upon the duties of his office until the grave charges preferred against him by a Committee of the Common Council, have been examined. Those charges seriously impeached his character as a public officer; and the quarter from which they came entitles them to attention.

It was the duty of the Common Council, if they thought these charges true, to lay them before the Governor; and it would then be the Governor's duty to give the Coroner a chance to meet them. Whether any such steps have been taken, we are not aware. But justice to the public requires that a matter of so much importance hould not be left where it is. The charges should be investigated. If they are untrue, the reputation of the Coroner demands that they hould be exposed. If true, Mr. Geer ought not to remain in office an hour longer.

☞ Members of Congress must be prodigious wags. The accurate and exceedingly well-informed correspondent of the *Express*, who is undoubtedly cognizant of the fact, thus reports one of their stupendous jokes:

"The journals from the South and West received here, make a great deal of fun of the KOSSUTH *furore* in your City, and the Members of Congress, who receive them, *practice the joke* of showing them to your members to read."

No wonder the public business suffers in the midst of such prodigious fun!

HENRY CLAY.—A reliable correspondent at Washington declares the rumor that this distinguished statesman would address the Senate in opposition to the views of KOSSUTH, to be utterly untrue. HENRY CLAY, in his last hours, is still true to the feelings and impulses of youth, still sympathises with the oppressed of all countries, and could he once more speak to his countrymen from his place in the Senate Chamber, he would urge them to sympathise with Hungary, and assist her in her hour of need, as he implored them to aid Greece, when she struggled to throw off the yoke of the oppressor.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The regular monthly meeting of this body was held at the Merchant's Bank on Tuesday. R. C. GOODHUE was elected a member of the Arbitration Committee, vice JOSHUA D. POPE, whose term of office had expired; and FREEMAN HUNT, editor of the *Merchants' Magazine*, and F. L. TALCOTT, were elected members. Hon. ABBOTT LAWRENCE, Minister to London, has forwarded to the Chamber a number of Maps of the Coast and Ports of Ireland, with explanatory pamphlets, which will be found exceedingly interesting to those interested in the establishment of a regular line of Steamers between this port and the west coast of Ireland. A special meeting was appointed to be held on the 17th inst., to discuss the question of the expediency of applying to the Legislature for the establishment of a Court or Tribunal of Commerce.

ARRIVAL OF THE MARION.—The U. S. Mail steamship *Marion*, Capt. BERRY, arrived at this port yesterday morning in 84 hours from Charleston. She has experienced heavy gales from the North-east during the whole passage. She brought twenty-five cabin passengers, and sixteen steerage passengers, and 794 bales of cotton. We are indebted to the Purser of the *Marion* for late Charleston papers.

☞ The Prize Fight to which we alluded on Monday, came off on Tuesday, at Patterson, in Putnam County. The parties were Orville Gardner and William Hastings. They fought sixteen rounds, when Hastings was declared the victor. Gardner had his shoulder dislocated, and was otherwise much injured.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA AT HALIFAX.

Resignation of Lord Palmerston.

APPOINTMENT OF EARL GRANVILLE.

ELECTION OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

Birth of a Spanish Prince.

By Telegraph over the Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick and Maine Lines to Portland, AND THENCE BY THE *BAIN MERCHANT'S LINE TO NEW-YORK.*

HALIFAX TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1852.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Cambria*, from Liverpool, Saturday, the 27th December, arrived at her wharf in this city, at 7 o'clock last evening, since which time, till now, (owing to a very heavy storm) the telegraph wires have been out of order.

The *Cambria* brings 28 passengers for Boston, and 1 for Halifax.

The U. S. Mail Steamship *Humboldt*, from New-York, Dec. 13, arrived at Southampton, en route for Havre, on the 26th.

Two great events had transpired in the course of the few days preceding the departure of the *Cambria*, each capable of seriously influencing the character of all commercial operations:—first, the resignation of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in England, and second, the election of Louis Napoleon, as President of France for ten years, by a very large majority.

The resignation of Lord Palmerston caused a temporary disarrangement of the various markets, and a decline of prices in many occurred; but when it became known that Lord Granville was to succeed Lord Palmerston, confidence became in some measure restored.

The sudden retirement of Lord Palmerston from the office of Foreign Secretary, caused the greatest amazement and most profound regret of the whole nation. His successor, it is officially announced, is Lord Granville.

The withdrawal of Lord Palmerston from the Government is imputed to the dissensions which have been known to exist in the Cabinet for several months past, and was, probably, precipitated by the significant reception and emphatic avowal of opinion to the KOSSUTH deputation, to whom his Lordship used language by no means complimentary to the absolutists of Europe. The fearless position assumed by his Lordship proved distasteful to the majority of the Ministry, and hence the result. This has been the all-pervading topic of conversation at this festive season, and has created universal sensation.

The under-Secretary, Lord Stanley, had also tendered his resignation.

Among the rumored causes of Lord Palmerston's secession from the Cabinet, was that of a difference of opinion upon the abstract question of the French revolution, though the mystery is not likely to be revealed before the meeting of Parliament.

It would appear that the return of many Irish emigrants to their own country, had attracted considerable attention in Ireland, as in very many instances, the expectations entertained had not been, by any means, realized. The Irish were congratulating themselves upon it, and regarded it as a ground of hope.

A Telegraphic dispatch received at Paris, states that the Queen of Spain was safely delivered of a robust Princess, on the 20th December.

The all-engrossing topic of the Presidential Election was occupying the French mind, to the exclusion of all others. Louis Napoleon has been elected to the Presidency for ten years, by an overwhelming majority of votes. The poll of sixty-eight Departments, though incomplete, gave—*Yes*, 5,400,000; *No*, 600,000. A telegraphic dispatch from Paris, Dec. 26th, gives, as the votes of eighty one Departments, of which twenty-three were complete—*Yes*, 6,011,000; *No*, 709,000.

Many of the Deputies had been set at liberty, and much speculation was indulged in as to the new press law, to be shortly promulgated. The best informed persons think that each journal will have to deposit a certain sum with the government as security for good behavior. The offences of the press were to be: 1st, attack upon the press; 2d, inciting hatred among citizens; 3d, an attack upon religion, family or property. Each offence was to be punished by fine and imprisonment.

One of the members of the extensive drysaltery establishments in Liverpool, had absconded, after appropriating funds to the amount of £50,000. A Scotch firm remotely connected with the house to which the defaulter belonged, has offered to make good all deficiencies, provided the defaulter would enter into a bond not to return to England.

The iron house of John Barclay, of Buchanan-street, Glasgow, has suspended payment. The liabilities are stated at £70,000.

The house of Quarles, Ham, & Sons, in the Oporto trade, has failed, with liabilities stated at £90,000.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 26.—The *Journal des Debats* has a leading article in which it says, without discussing the origin of the Government, it will approve honestly of the measures adopted by it for the sake of order and public prosperity.

Bourse 5s, 140; 3s, 63.50.

LONDON.—The *Times* says it is understood that the Bank has resolved to reduce rates of advance on Government Securities until the 16th January, from 2½ to 2 per cent. A privy Council was held at Windsor yesterday afternoon. Her Majesty was pleased to appoint Right Honorable Earl Granville to be one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, and he was sworn in accordingly. The English Funds continued throughout the week, and closed on the 24th at an improvement. Consols, 97¾@97¾; ex-dividend for the opening reduced 3 per cent., 97½ to 97½; New, 3½ per cent., 98½ to 98¾. Foreign Stocks were generally good. In American Stocks little or no business doing; quotations nominally as before quoted. Little doing in Railway shares; market firm. The bullion of the Bank of England had amouted to seven millions four hundred and forty-four thousand five hundred and fifty-six punds.

The correspondent of the London *Globe*, writing from Paris on Friday morning, says that amongst the rumors in Paris is one to the effect that some Ministerial changes will accompany or follow the assumption of the Government when pronounced legal by the vote of the people. Mantalembert is spoken of as likely to form part of the new Cabinet, and that the portfolio of public instruction will be confided to him, but that M. M. Rouder and Fould and General St. Arnaud will remain in office. The papers state that the Police of Renis having been informed that some of the refugees in London were about to enter Brittany from Jersey. Measures were taken to arrest them.

Three days back, M. BROCHERS, Commissary of Police, gave orders to arrest a young man who presented himself with a paseport quite irregular. "You are," said M. BROCHERS, "furnished with a passport which is not worth anything. It is under a false name. Your own name is LE BALLEAINE DE VILLIERS, son of the editor of the *Posscrit*. You are from London, and you have been reported, several times condemned, for political offenses." The young man is obliged to admit that the Magistrate is correct, and in an hour afterwards he is on his way under escort to Paris.

The *Clamor Publico* quotes a letter from Gibraltar of 5th inst., stating that the Emperor of Morocco had refused to ratify the treaty concluded between the French Admiral Dubourdieu and the Pasha of Tangier, and is marching towards this town at the head of an army of 40,000 men. The alarming report has induced the Spanish Government to receive on board and relieve the Europeans who might wish to quit Morocco.

There is little doubt but Tangiers and the other towns along the coast will be sacked by the Bedouins the moment hostilities are recommenced.

A letter From Berlin, of the 22d, says that the conditions of the new loan will be published in the course of this week. The loan will be $16,000,000, at 4 ₩ cent. to 99½. $10,000,000 of this sum are to be left to the speculators of the Exchange. The rest, namely 6,000,000 is already taken by the Shehaulange Board of Maritime Trade. The Belgian Government is said to have made several concessions to the Zole Verein in order to facilitate a definite arrangemant. There are, however, sundry difficulties which might not too easily be settled concerning the treaty between Zole Verein and the Netherlands. Saxe Coburg entirely consented to it without any restrictions, whereas those Governments which are shares at the Rhine customs, had agreed with reservations relative to these customs. Berlin advices to the 23d instant state the fact that some of the German governments will send deputies to attend the Commercial Congress opened by the invitation of Austria, while Russia declines to do anything, on the ground that the Zoll Verein must be reconstructed before it can, as a body, enter into any further negotiations with States not belonging to it. Some speculation has arisen as to what the result of the conference may be. The *Express* states that the Austrian Ambassador at the Court of St. James and now at Brussells, has received orders to proceed immediately to his post.

Markets.

From Hollingshead, Tetley & Co.'s Circular.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Dec. 24.

The COTTON market has been gradually improving in tone and character during the last few days, and this owing to the apparent restoration of confidence both here and on the Continent, but buyers have shown greater disposition to purchase, and we have consequently had a business of seldom less than 7,000 bales per day since the date of our last circular, including some operations on speculation and for export in American descriptions. Prices have been a little more regular although generally firmer dur ng the last three days, and American COTTON below fair quality is nearly ¼ ₩ lb. dearer than it was a week ago. 1,790 bales American, and 4,190 Surat are taken on speculation, with 930 American 10 Egyptian, 10 Carthagena, and 390 Surat for export, leaving for the trade 28,710 bales. The sales to-day, Wednesday, included in the above report, amount to 6 000 bales.

N. B.—The stock will be taken on Wednesday, 31st inst.

P. S.—DEC 27.—The Cotton Market has been closed during the last three days. The Manchester market, yesterday, was steady, but not much business doing.

PROVISIONS.—BEEF is more depressed, the best brands being saleable. PORK is scarce, but not wanted. Shoulders, nominal. Bacon, no change. LARD and CHEESE, retail transactions only at previous rates. TALLOW—No sales reported. OILS—Owing to advanced prices, demand for Olive checked; small sales, therefore, at extreme rates. Seal and Cod dull at previous rates. Sperm, sales at firmer rates. TEAS—The market may be considered as having slightly improved, but quiet. COFFEE—demand slackened a little, owing to the season of the year, otherwise trade healthy. RICE—Good business doing; Carolina at 18s. to 18s. 6d. SUGAR continued in good demand, but declined 6d. ₩ cwt. 21 33 Trinidad, 19 20 Barbadoes, 25 6-32 Jamaica, Havana 36. In the SPIRIT market a greater demand for Rum; no advance in price. Brandy also had commanded attention, to accept previous terms also. In METALS, operations on a more extended scale; prices better for Tin, Spelter and manufactured Iron.

The silk trade is reported drm, and a large demand expected shortly. From the manufacturing districts, the reports of the first portion of the week were of a very cheerless nature, and merchants had been making purchases evidently in anticipation of increasing business with the close of the year.

Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Dec. 24.—The transactions in Cotton have been confined to a limited extent only, and the sales of the week, up to this afternoon, amount to 30,000 bales, of which speculators have taken 4,000 bales, and exporters 1,500 bales—1,700 bales of American were taken on speculation, and 1,000 do. for Export. The following are the quotations: Fair Uplands, 3d.; Mobiles, 3d.; and New-Orleans, 3d.

At HAVRE, on the preceding Saturday, the market for COTTON had been heavy, but on Tuesday a steady spinning up, and the sales exceeded 3,000 bales; on Tuesday they reached 1943 bales, at an advance of 1@2f.

In the LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET the week's business had been to a moderate extent. WHEAT—Prices were slightly in favor of buyers. FLOUR—The demand had been good at full rates, and the tone of the market was firm: Western Canal, 16s. @ 20s.; Southern, 19s. 6d. @ 20s.; Canadian, 19s. 6d. @ 20s.

State of Trade in Manchester.

The occurrence of the Christmas festival and consequent suspension of business operations, leave little or nothing to be remarked upon. The demand of the week for yarns and goods of some descriptions moderate, and generally prices remained steady at the quotations of the previous week.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New-York—Dec 24th, Rolla, at Gravesend; Sardinia, at Liverpool; Philadelphia, do.; 26th, Humboldt, at Southampton.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to The New-York Times.

XXXIId, Congress.. First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.

Mr. CLEMENS presented a petition from William Scott Hayne, one of the commanders in the Lopez Expedition, praying Congress to equip a vessel to proceed to Spain, to bring home the pardoned Americans—which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. SUMNER presented petitions from Boston, praying that the charges upon American exhibitors at the World's Fair be paid by the United States.

Messrs. WADE and BRODHEAD presented the memorials of persons whose claims were rejected by the late Board of Claims against Mexico, asking for the establishment of a New Board.

Mr. FISH presented the Resolutions of the Government of New-York City, tendering to the United States a lot of ground in that City on which to erect a Mint. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Other petitions, memorials, &c., were presented.

Mr. GWIN moved—and the petition praying for the restoration of flogging in the Navy, was taken from the table—and he moved its reference.

Commodore STOCKTON made a long and able speech in opposition to flogging in the Navy, and then the further consideration of the subject was postponed until Monday next.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

In expectation of KOSSUTH's visit the greatest confusion everywhere prevailed, and it was agreed that some time should be devoted to the introduction of bills.

Mr. BAYLY, of Va., (among many others,) introduced one for the relief of American citizens lately imprisoned and pardoned by the Queen of Spain—which was referred to the Committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. MCMULLEN rose to a privile ed question, and desired the attention of every gentleman present. (Cries of "Yes, go in"—"What is it"—"We will hear.")

Mr. MCMULLEN—To admit ladies to the floor.

Mr. POLK—I rise to a point of order.

The SPEAKER requested the gentleman to suspend until order was restored, and by extraordinary efforts partial decorum was produced.

Mr. POLK said he had previously risen, and had the universal consent to move that ladies be admitted to seats on the floor. ("Let's have them."—"Bring them in." "Order, order.")

The SPEAKER said he understood now that the motion was jointly made. (Great laughter.)

Mr. POLK—I wish to treat the question seriously. (Laughter.)

Mr. BISSELL called to order.

Mr. POLK—Will the gentleman reduce the point to writing?

Mr. BISSELL—There is no question before the House.

The SPEAKER—By unanimous consent, the motion was submitted. (Here there was a fresh outbreak of noise, and the greatest possible confusion prevailed.)

Mr. MCMULLEN—The gentleman from Tennessee had no right to take the floor from me. (Laughter.) I ask the House to be as respectful here as it is in courtesies in the Senate. [Voices—"Certainly; Oh yes!"] and extend to ladies the privilege of the floor, that they may view the ceremonies. Is there any objection? [Voices—"None, none! We wouldn't be so ungallant! Ha, ha!]

Mr. POLK—The gentleman from Culpepper [laughter] has stolen my thunder. [An outbreak of laughter ensued, in which the gentleman participated.]

Mr. MEADE suggested that ladies be permitted to come into the area; and in a few moments crowds of ladies and gentlemen began to pour in—some of the ladies taking Members' seats.

The galleries and all other parts of the House were closely packed with human beings. Great noise and confusion prevailed. Several bills were introduced, the titles of which it was impossible to hear with distinctness, and very few knew what was taking place.

Mr. JONES of Tenn., moved that the House take a recess of ten minutes. Disagreed to.

Bills continued to be presented until 1 o'clock, when the Speaker said that the time for the execution of the order had arrived. The noise subsided a little, and all eyes were now turned to the main doors. ("There he comes." "That's he." "Order, order," &c.)

The committee of five entered with KOSSUTH, who had the arm of Mr. CARTTER, and having approached the area,

Mr. CARTTER said: Mr. SPEAKER, I have the honor, on the part of the Committee, to present LOUIS KOSSUTH to the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER—As the organ of this body, I have the honor to extend to LOUIS KOSSUTH a cordial welcome to the House of Representatives.

KOSSUTH bowed to the compliment, and in a low tone acknowledged with gratitude the honor paid to him, an exile, by the legislation of this glorious Republic, and returned thanks to the House of Representatives for their generous reception.

He was invited to a chair near the Speaker, and had scarcely seated himself, when the House adjourned until Friday.

Crowds then pressed around KOSSUTH, and a general introduction took place. After a lapse of about fifteen minutes, KOSSUTH retired with the Committee.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE. January 7, 1852.

MOTIONS AND NOTICES.

Mr. MORGAN gave notice of a Bill to incorporate the New-York and Galway Steamship Company.

Mr. UPHAM gave notice of a bill in relation to the General Mutual Insurance Company.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. MCMURRAY, that Wm. E. Mills be paid three dollars per day and mileage, for his attendance at the Senate. Adopted.

RULES.

Mr. COOLEY called up his Resolutions that the rules of the last Session be adopted for the government of the present Session, with the exception of the 43d Rule, and that the whole be referred to a select Committee to report upon it as early a day as possible.

Mr. BABCOCK moved to strike out the exception. The amendment was accepted and the resolution adopted. The Chair named Messrs Cooley, Babcock and Jones, as such Committee.

PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

Mr. PIERCE moved that the Commitee report to the Senate a tabular statement paid for printing and binding for the Legislature since 1845; also the amount paid for stationery for the use of the Legislature.

Mr. UPHAM suggested that the mover consent to allow these resolutions to lay on the table until the reports of the State Officers are received.

The mover consented to the same.

Mr. WRIGHT moved that the resolution appointing Ira P. Bartlett clerk of the senate be rescinded. Mr W. said that he offered to place himself right on the record, being temporarily absent at the time of the vote yesterday, and understanding the views of his friends, he desired to record his name against the precedents.

The vote was taken and about to be declared, when Mr. PIERCE said that he understood when the report was introduced, it was merely to set him (Mr. WRIGHT) right upon the record, and was surprised to see this thing pressed. It was undignified and unbecoming to this body, and he hoped that the course would be condemned. He alluded to the proceedings of the last Senate and the result of the last election and hoped his friends would profit by such experience.

Mr. WRIGHT explained himself, and said that he desired to press the resolution to a passage.

Mr. MCMURRAY was not desirous of appealing to the magnanimity of his political opponents in the Senate. He knew of the offer to compromise and divide the offices prior to the meeting of that body, and he had denied the offer unworthy of his confidence as a man, and beneath his dignity as a Senator. What is the desire of the mover? To displace the officers who were yesterday appointed by a vote of the Senate. One of his (MCMURRAY'S) colleagues was absent on account of sickness, and now he desires to take advantage of that accident to remove the present officer. If the resolution was passed, he for one was willing that the issue should be taken, and the consequences might and would rest upon the friends of the proposition.

Mr. WRIGHT said that he wished the Senate to act to-day, as they should have done yesterday according to the true intent and meaning of the provision of the Constitution. He wanted them to begin right, even if they were compelled to undo all that had been transacted yesterday in relation to the unprecedented method of choosing officers for that body.

Mr. CONGER was willing if the minority desired, that they should take an advantage of the peculiar exigency which had presented itself, but that he should not believe that they would do so until he was satisfied by positive evidence of such a result.

Mr. UPHAM should vote for the resolution, not that he desired to set a precedent which should break up the organization of the Senate, but in order that Mr. WRIGHT might be placed in a proper position upon the record. The unprecedented course pursued yesterday by the so-styled majority,—which he did not concede—was arbitrary and might deprive the styled minority of their rights.

Mr. MONROE could not vote for the proposition of the Senator of the XIIIth District. He observed that the seat of his venerable friend on the left, (Mr. DAVENPORT,) was vacant in consequence of indisposition, and although he was opposed to the action of the majority yesterday, he could not consent to do anything that should appear like springing a trap. He should vote against the resolution for these reasons.

Mr. WRIGHT—I withdraw the resolution; and then the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

HUNGARY.

Mr. UNDERWOOD offered the following joint preamble and resolutions, the special order, the drawing of seats being postponed ten minutes for that purpose:

Whereas, The Constitution and natural rights of Hungary were perfidiously assailed in 1848 by the Court of Austria and its openly avowed but secretly encouraged and supported instrument, Jellachich; and *whereas*, he people of Hungary nobly and triumphantly maintained their Constitutional and natural rights, and drove the invading armies out of the country in a series of bloody and decisive battles; and *whereas*, the Russian Autocrat thereupon sent two hundred thousand troops to the assistance of his brother despot of Austria, which force, aided by the treason of Goregey enabled the Austrian Court to crush the independence of Hungary, and which for a time extinguished the fires of liberty in the blood of its heroic defenders, therefore

Resolved, If the Senate concurs that we regard such interference by Russia in the contest between Hungarian liberty and Austrian despotism as a crime against public law, and a vital attack upon the independence of all nations, especially of free nations.

Resolved, (If the Senate concur,) that we esteem it a duty incumbent on our Federal Government to enter its solemn protest against further interference of any nations of the civilized world to prevent political reforms, or suppress constitutional rights in any other nation.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,)—That to LOUIS KOSSUTH, rightful Governor, the leader and hope of her people, we tender our grateful acknowledgments for his past services to, and sufferings for, the cause of constitutional freedom, and we give him our warmest "Godspeed" in his future efforts to vindicate the liberties of his own nation, and thus advance the cause of civil liberty throughout the world.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the Governor be requested to invite Governor KOSSUTH to visit Albany, and address the Legislature at the earliest day which may to him be convenient.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the President of the United States, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The CHAIR—The resolutions will lie over one day, under the rule.

Mr. UNDERWOOD—If there be no objection to the resolutions, they might immediately pass.

Mr. VANBART VOORT—I prefer to have them lay over; and they were so disposed of.

The members then proceeded to draw for seats. At the close thereof,

Mr. LUCKEY moved that the drawing be null and void, on account of several irregularities by spectators tampering with it, and drew supposed to be numbers.

Mr. WALSH moved as an amendment that the motion be so modified as to allow the drawing to be redrawn.

Mr. HUNGERFORD moved the previous question, which was carried, and upon the Senate adjourning to 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

In the SENATE, to-day, after the members elect were duly qualified, a Committee was appointed to collect, count, and sort votes for President. The following was the result: Whole number of votes, 37; necessary for a choice, 19: Henry Wilson had 16, Charles T. Russell 16, Munson Lawrence 1. Mr. Wilson, of Middlesex, was declared elected, and he then addressed the Senate briefly in relation to the duties of his office, and his anxiety to perform them with faithfulness and impartiality.

The HOUSE after preliminary proceedings went into the election of Speaker, with the following result; whole number, 382; necessary to a choice, 192; N. P. Banks, Jr., had 201; Ensign H. Kellogg, 191; Erastus Hopkins, 1.

Mr. Banks was declared elected Speaker, and thanked the House for the honor conferred upon him, and pledged himself to a faithful performance of his duty. L. Joselyn, (F. S.) of Lynn, was subsequently chosen Clerk, by 2 majority, over Mr. Bowles, Whig, of Springfield.

The organization of both branches is the same as last year, a Free Soil President of the Senate, and a Democratic Speaker of the House.

Mr. Boutwell will undoubtedly be elected Governor.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

The Senate organized to-day. Mr. Walker was elected Speaker, on the eighth ballot. Members were sworn in, and the Governor's Message was delivered.

Maryland Legislature.

ANNAPOLIS, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

The Maryland Legislature met to-day. Neither House organized permanently. In the House the Democrats have a majority, and Elias Ware, of Baltimore, will probably be elected Speaker. There is a tie in the Senate, and a difficulty in organizing is anticipated.

Sailing of the Cambria—The Weather, &c.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

The R. M. steamship *Cambria* sailed from this port for Boston, on Tuesday evening, at half-past nine o'clock.

We have had the wind from the Eastward, with frequent heavy gales for several days.

The *Cambria* will be due at Boston at 8 o'clock on Thursday morning.

Departure of the Canada—Failure of the Steamboat Mails.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Canada*, Captain HARRISON, sailed at noon to-day for Liverpool, via. Halifax. She takes $25,000 in American gold.

The Southern mail, via. Stonington, has not arrived, nor either of the other trains. Messrs. Nichols & Co.'s Overland Express arrived at 5 o'clock this morning. The storm last night was very severe, and the fall of Snow has been heavy.

The Southern Mails, &c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

The New-Orleans mail, as late as due, is received. The Hon. Wm. A. Harris, late Charge d' Affairs to the Argentine Republic arrived at New-Orleans on the 28th ultimo, on board the ship *Carioca*, from Rio.

Shocking Murder.

GREENSBURG, Pa., Wednesday, Jan. 7.

A man named Patrick Degan shot James Teevins through the heart, last night, about 9 o'clock.

Storm at the Eastward—Detention of the Mails.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

The large fall of snow has drifted badly, and the railroads are completely blocked up. The several steamboat trains from New-York did not arrive until past two o'clock this afternoon, and the morning mail train, via. New Haven, has not arrived at 9 o'clock this evening.

Fire at Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

The factory building at Lewiston Falls, occupied for the manufacture of flannel, was destroyed by fire about 9 o'clock to-night.

NEW-YORK CITY.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—RICHARD T. COMPTON, Esq., President, in the Chair, and a quorum present.

Committees.—The President announced the following Committees:

Alms House Department—Ald. Haley, Cornell, and Sturtevant.
Law Department—Dougherty, Tweed, and Sturtevant.
Arts and Sciences—Moore, Barr, and Ward.
Markets—Cornell, Haley, and Pearsall.
Assessments—Denman, Barr, and Sturtevant.
Cleaning Streets—Barr, Briddey, and Alvord.
Ferries—Bard, Tweed, and Pearsall.
Finance—Bard, Oakley, and Boyce.
Ordinances—Denman, Tiemann, and Ward.
Police—Moore, Peck, and Pearsall.
Public Health—Oakley, Dougherty, and Sturtevant.
Public Buildings on Blackwell's Island, Randall's island, and Bellevue Establishment—Brisley, Peck, and Alvord.
Fire Department—Smith, Bard and Ward.
Repairs and Supplies—Tweed, Haley and Pearsall.
Joint Committee on Accounts—Tiemann, Denman and Sturtevant.
Roads—Tiemann, Dougherty and Alvord.
Joint Committee on Croton Aqueduct—Oakley, Moore and Boyce.
Salaries and Offices—Peck, Francis and Boyce.
Lamps and Gas—Francis, Dougherty and Ward.
Sewers—Barr, Denman and Alvord.
Lands and Places—Peck, Tieman and Alvord.
Streets—Cornell, Francis and Ward.
Wharves, Piers and Slips—Smith, Brisley and Boyce.
Petitions Referred—Of Fredk. A. Richards and others to be organized as an Engine Co., to be located in the Seventeenth Ward, and numbered 31; of C. G.

New-York Historical Society.

The Annual meeting of the New-York Historical Society, on Tuesday evening, was largely attended in spite of the weather. Hon. Luther Bradish, President of the Society, being absent, the second Vice President, F. De Peyster, Esq., took the Chair.

A letter received from John M. Shea, S. J. of the St. John's College, Fordham, gave an account of the Jesuits in Canada. On the return of that Order to Canada, a few years since, Father Felix Martin of Montreal, undertook the collection of papers which the English Government had seized or scattered, when it prevented the continuance of the Order, in that region. Most of these are lost, perhaps irrecoverably; some have been found among old rubbish in the public buildings; others are still perhaps unknown in private families. A few documents came to the possession of the Hotel Dieu of Quebec. The most important of these are the journal and map of Marquette and relations for the years 1672 '73: but besides these there were some of great interest, especially those relating to Father Isaac Jaques, whose sufferings and death are familiar to those who have read the pages of Bancroft. Mr. Shea describes the original documents, and sums up some of the leading events in the early history of the Order.

The Librarian, Mr. Moore, presented his monthly and annual reports. The donors of the month number eighteen. The annual report is an interesting document. It opens with a satisfactory account of the condition of the Library and collections of the Society. The aggregate number of volumes in the Library, in round numbers, is 16,000; of MSS. there are 20,000; of newspapers, 1,500 volumes; of Maps and Charts, 2,000; of Medals more than 200; of Coins, 15,000.

When the Society removed from the Stuyvesant Institute Rooms, to its present quarters in the University, in 1841, the accommodations were considered ample. Now they are found totally inadequate; shelf-room is required for at least 2,500 volumes additional, in default of which the librarian is put to great inconvenience, as well as those who make use of the library. The want of enlarged and more secure quarters for the invaluable contents of the library, has become most urgent. There are large numbers of volumes which require to be bound. The collection of manuscripts remains in the same state of arrangement and preparation for binding as they were a year ago. A minute and particular catalogue of these has been prepared, containing the date, signature, and address of every letter, and an accurate description of every document or other paper, with an abstract of the contents of each.

Mr. Jacob B. Moore, (father to the present excellent Librarian) the former Librarian to the Society, and now Postmaster at San Francisco, has forwarded to the Society full files of all the California papers, as well as some from the Sandwich Islands and the Central American States, up to the time of the going into operation of the new postage law, which virtually prohibits the circulation of those papers on this side of the continent. The value of these early files is very great, and much enhanced by the total destruction of all the office files preserved in San Francisco in the great fires there.

The progress of the library and collections has continued steadily onward. Under this head the Librarian's report contains a variety of useful information.

The necessity of a fire-proof building for the protection of the archives of the Society, is forcibly commented upon. The circumstance of the late destruction of the National Library, the fifth time that the public records have been swept away by fire, is cited as a cogent reason for speedy action in this matter.

The Executive Committee presented their Annual Report through their chairman, Augustus Schell, Esq. The Society has been called to mourn the decease of several of its most distinguished members, viz.: Samuel Farmer Jarvis, D.D., historiographer of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, Hon. Isaac Hill, Mordecai M. Noah, Dr. J. Smyth Rogers, Thomas H. Gallaudet, D.D., Hon. Philip Hone, J. Brodhead Beck, M. D., and J. Fenimore Cooper.

The whole number of new members elected during the year has been as follows: Corresponding, 14; Resident, 112; Total, 126. There have been 6 Life Members added; leaving 106 paying members. The finances are in a satisfactory condition.

The materials for a third volume of the Collections of the Society are now quite ready. The principal paper will be the translation of De Vries, of which some very inaccurate versions of extracts appeared in the first volume, in 1841, when but one copy of the original work was known to exist, so fruitless had been the search by the historians.

—The Executive Committee reported in favor of Mr. Edwin Williams's project for a general Index of Newspapers, and recommended the appointment of a Special Committee to elaborate the plan. The Committee appointed consists of Edwin Williams, J. A. Brodhead, and Maunsell B. Field.

—The Treasurer, Mr. Chauncey, reported that the average receipts reach $3,000per annum. The amount received during the year was $3,320 08; the sum disbursed was $3,343 34; balance last year $155 80; balance in treasury at date of present Report, $132 46.

—The Building Committee reported the state of the fund for the fire-proof building.

Mr. Field offered a resolution to procure plans and estimates from architects for such building. The resolution was adopted.

—The draft of a law submitted by the Building Committee to secure exemption of the new building from sale for debt, was recommended, with power to press the subject upon the attention of the Legislature.

—A resolution providing for a Memorial to the Legislature, praying for an appropriation in aid of the construction of a building, was offered, debated, and opposed; it was finally adopted.

—The Society then proceeded to the Annual Election of Officers. Sixty-eight ballots were cast, and the present incumbents were unanimously reelected, as follows:

President—Hon. Luther Bradish.
1st Vice-President—Rev. Thos. De Witt, D.D.
IId Vice-President—Frederick de Peyster.
For. Cor. Sec.—Rev. Edward Robinson, D.D.
Dom. Cor. Sec.—Hon. James W. Beekman.
Recording Sec.—Maunsell Bradhurst Field.
Treasurer—William Chauncey.
Librarian—George H. Moore.
The Society then adjourned.

Northern Dispensary, Wavereley-place.—The following Report shows the number of patients treated at this institution during December. 1851:

Whole number treated	1,610
Attended at their Houses	773
Attended at the Dispensary	837—1,610
Number of Males	609
Number of Females	1,010—1,610

OF WHAT COUNTRY.

Ireland	967	Scotland	19
United States	524	Germany	26
England	37	Other Countries	37
Total			1,610

RESULT.

Cured or relieved	1,383	Vaccinated	121
Died	13	Still under treatment	74
Sent to Hospital	19	Total	1,610

Number of Prescriptions put up in the month..3,822
Greatest number in any day..... 194
Least number in any day..... 86
Average per day..... 147

The Store Ship Relief.—This vessel is ready to sail, and will probably leave this port to-day for Rio de Janeiro, with stores for the U. S. squadron on the coast of Brazil. The following is a list of her officers:

Lieutenant Commanding—Renry R. Thatcher.
Purser—Sterrett Ramsey.
Acting Master—P. J. Horwitz.
Passed Midshipmen—W. H. Wilcox and John E. Hart.
Midshipman—W. S. Lovell.
Commander's Clerk—I. A. Lapham.

☞ There were at this port, yesterday morning, 22 steamers, 105 ships, 86 barks, 97 brigs, and 179 schooners. Total, 489.

☞ Alderman Tieman, of the Twelfth Ward, held an inquest on Tuesday upon the body of a colored man named Charles Robertson, who died in the street from neglect and intemperance.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Grass Valley Gold Mining Company,** Capital $100,000. Located at Grass Valley, Nevada county, California. New-York Agency, No. 107 Fulton-st., second story.

This Company offers very great inducements for investment, it having a limited Capital, divided into 500 shares of $200 each, and being organized and managed by responsible men, under the General Act of Incorporation of California. Quartz mining is destined to prove the most permanent and profitable business of the wonderful State of California, and its great returns for the Capital invested, must attract the attention of any candid inquirer.

The Machinery of this Company, with engine, and other necessary apparatus, is of the most perfect kind, approved by the best engineers and mechanists in this country. Its capacity is from 100 to 200 tuns of rock per each twenty-four hours, and the amalgamation will be upon a method entirely original, under the superintendence of an able and experienced Chemist and Metallurgist. A saw-mill is to be attached to the Quartz works of a capacity to produce 5,000 m. to 10,000 m. feet of lumber per day, for which there is a steady demand at $65 to $100 per 1,000 feet.

No Mining Company has ever been organized, under auspices so favorable for abundant success as this—having a valuable location, powerful and perfect machinery, and a capital, *sufficient for thorough efficiency*, but not of a speculative amount. Its dividends will therefore be proportionably large, as its facilities are exceeded by no other Company.

☞ Shares may be obtained at the Agency and Transfer Office, No. 107 Fulton-st., where also can be had pamphlets and all other necessary information.

J. WINCHESTER, President
R. J. Richards, Secretary. j8-2w

☞ **Catholic Institute of New-York.**—LECTURES for 1852—The second course of lectures for this season will be delivered at the Stuyvesant Institute, 659 Broadway, commencing on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan 8th and continuing on the subsequent THURSDHY EVENINGS until the close. The opening lecture will be delivered by the Rev. P. E. Moriarty, of Philadelphia—subject, "Agreement between Science and Religion." Tickets, admitting a lady and a gentleman to the course, $1.50; single person, $1; one person to a single lecture, 25 cents; to be had at the door on the evening of the lectures. The proceeds to be given to the Hospital of St. Vincent, in Thirteenth-st, under the charge of the Sisters of Charity. Lectures to commence on each evening at 8 o'clock.

DANIEL SULLIVAN, Secretary.
j7-3t*

☞ **University of New-York.**—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—An Address on the Life and Services of the late Professor GRANVILLE S. PATTISON, M. D., will be delivered to the Medical Class of this Institution in the Medical College, 16th-st., between Irving Place and 3d-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 8th, at half past seven o'clock, by John W. Draper, M. D., President of the Medical Faculty.

The Faculties and Students of the City College, the Profession, and public generally are respectfully invited to attend.
d7-3t*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON THE 15TH INST.

PUTNAM'S SEMI-MONTHLY LIBRARY.—Handsomely printed in new type, on fine paper. Price 25 cents. The distinctive characteristics of this series are:

I. A regular periodical issue, available like the magazines.
II. Books that are worth reading and worth preserving.
III. Books that are worth reading and worth possessing.
IV. A large amount of reading for a small price. Each number 96 octavo pages, containing as much matter as is usually given in a volume for 50 cents.

The following will be among the earlier numbers:

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Ida Pfeiffer's Journey to Iceland.
Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England.

The World Here and There; From "Household Words." Edited by Dickens.
Home Narratives; or, Stories from "Household Words."
Home and Social Philosophy; or, Chapters on Every Day Topics. From "Household Words"
Table-Talk on Books, Men and Manners. Humorous Series.
Up the Rhine. By Hood. With Comic Illustrations.
Whimsicalities. Whims and Oddities; By Hood.
Hood's Own, with Comic Illustrations.
The first volume of the Library—"HOME AND SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY," will be ready Jan. 15th. 12mo., 264 pages. Price 25 cents.

SIR FRANCIS HEAD'S NEW WORK. G. P. Putnam will publish immediately, the authorized copyright reprint from Mr. Murray's proof-sheets. A FAGGOT OF FRENCH STICKS; or, PARIS IN 1851. By Sir Francis Head. Author of "Bubbles from the Brunnens," &c. j7-1t

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

THE PAPER MONEY AND BANKING SYSTEMS of Europe and the United States, by J. R. McCulloch, author of the Commercial Dictionary, octavo, $1 25,

I—Utility of Paper Money.
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Sold by A. Hart, Philadelphia; G. P. Putnam, New-York; J. Smith Homans, No. 111 Washington-st., Boston. j1-eod&Wtf

BOOKS WORTH READING.

THE WORKS OF THE REV. WALTER COLTON, late Alcalde of Monterey.

I.—SHIP AND SHORE IN THE MEDITERANEAN. 1 vol.; price $1.
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j1-eod&W A. S. BARNES & CO., 51 John-st.

MERRY'S MUSEUM AND PARLEY'S MAGAZINE.

—The attractive pages of this Magazine have won for Peter Parley a world wide reputation. He continues to conduct it, and with more spirit and talent than ever before. His stories and beautiful engravings, that con e every month from Paris, cannot fail to make it a universal favorite. Boys and Girls of America, if you like to read the Museum we are sure you will wish to continue it; if you have not read it and want something to make your winter evenings cheerful and happy, send a dollar to
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TO OWNERS OF

STEAMERS, SAIL VESSELS AND PUBLIC HOUSES —We are at all times prepared to supply your Vessels and Houses with every article for an outfit in the DRY GOODS LINE, of the most substantial and durable goods, such as—

Linen and Cotton Sheeting.
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Damask Table Linen and Napkins
Huck and French Linen Napkins.
Coarse Huck and Crash for rollers.
Glass Linen for pantry tow els.
Damask and Dimity for curtains.
Figured Lace and Muslin for curtains.
Brocatelle and Satin de Laine.
Worsted and Union Damask.
Worsted Plush, plain and figured.
Velvet Tapestry Carpet.
Brussels Tapestry Carpet.
Three-ply and Ingrain Carpet.
Druggets and Oil Cloths.
Bed-tick and Check for mattrass covers.
Blankets of every quality and weight.
Counterpanes and Quilts, with name of vessel or house.
Colored Blankets and colored Counterpanes.

DOREMUS & NIXON,
d22-1m] No. 39 Nassau-st, opposite the Post Office.

N. B.—Mattrasses made to order, of best curled hair.

CALIFORNIA BLANKETS.

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO OUR FULL SUPPLY OF THIS ARTICLE, a large lot purchased at the late public sale at Boston, and put up expressly for the trade in small compressed bales for shipment across the Isthmus.

The advice by last steamer is that this article is in great demand. Shippers to California will find a complete assortment and at low prices.

Colors as follows—SCARLET BLUE, GREEN, CRIMSON DRAB, MIXED, also, WHITE. Weight 5 to 10 lbs. For sale by

DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office.
Emigrants can be supplied by the pair. d13-1m

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.

NO 375 BROADWAY.—PETER ROBERT'S begs to inform his numerous customers that he is now prepared to show them the largest and most varied stock of goods he has ever had the honor of presenting, suitable for Holiday Presents.

Personal selection in Europe, combined with the choice of recent importations, have united to produce an assortment unrivalled for cheapness and variety. He offers to their special attention

2,000 Embroidered Muslin Collars, from 3s up.
500 Real Thread Lace Collars, with Cuffs, at $1 per set.
1,150 Real Lace Handkerchiefs, do.
500 Honiton and Brussels Point, do.
1,500 Embroidered Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 6s. up
500 Paris Lace and Embroidered Sleeves.
3,000 Black Lace Veils, from 6s up.
350 Superb Dentille s , at $2 50 and $3, worth $5 and $6.
Real Black Thread, do.
75 Ivory-a Long and short Paris Mitts.
Black Thread Trimming Laces.
Black Dentille with Buzles, (entirely new.)
400 Ball Dresses, a great variety.
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Figured Nets and Muslin for Dresses

In addition to these decided bargains, a splendid assortment of Paris Embroidered Chemisettes, Sleeves, Cuffs, Collars, &c., with a large assortment of Honiton Lace Coiffeurs, Berthas, Caps, Sleeves, Collars, Cuffs and Barbes.

Real Brussels Point Collars, very rich, Veils, and Honiton and Point Lace Bordered Handkerchiefs

Extra Rich Embroidered Cambric Handkerchiefs.

Infants' Robes, Caps and Waists

A full assortme nt of Needlework Edgings and Inserting.

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Morning Dresses and Skirts, new style.

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FINE CLOTHING FURNISHING GOODS, &c —THOMPSON, PECK & NIXON, No. 303 Broadway invite the attention of the public to their stock of fine ready-made CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS and TOILET ARTICLES. They have constantly on hand a great variety of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, embracing the newest styles and fabrics, from which they will make garments at reasonable rates, and in the best manner and most fashionable style.

Particular attention paid to making Shirts d9-1m

TO THE LADIES—A large assortment of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FUR BONNETS; also BOY'S black, white, and Fancy HATS, richly trimmed, at
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WANTED.

CLERK.—A young man with a cash capital of $2,000 wishes to obtain a situation in a wholesale grocery, commission or wine and liquor business, in which he has had several years experience. The above amount he is willing to let his employer have at the usual rate of 7 per cent. per annum, within three months, if the situation suits him, and ample security can be given for it. Salary moderate. Please call at Room No. 4, No 181 Broadway, where an interview may be had. j8-3t*

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a Protestant Girl as Nurse and Seamstress, and to do light Chamberwork A nice tidy girl, with good references will hear of a situation by applying at No. 93 West 20th-st. j8-1t*

MACHINIST.—A young Machinist wishes an Engineer's situation—is competent to run an engine, and keep it in order. Persons in want of a trusty person, would do well to address ISAAC, Box No. 1,436 City P. O. j8-3t*

SALESMAN.—Wanted, a Salesman in an Importing and Jobbing Fancy Goods store; one who thoroughly understands the business and can command a large trade. Address S. L., post-paid, Box 420. j6-3t*

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NOTICE.—CAME ASHORE, on Coney Island Point, on MONDAY, Dec. 22, a RAFT, consisting of 27 square Pine Logs. For information respecting them, apply to BARNARDUS DONLY, Coroner, at his store, Gravesend, King's County, L. I. j3-1m*

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with single or double Rooms, with or without breakfast and Tea, at No. 5 Hicks-st., corner of Fulton, Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry. References exchanged. j7-3t*

BOARD.—A gentleman and his wife and three children desire accommodations in a private family in a pleasant part of the city None need apply who keep a regular boarding house Address A B. M. Box No. 526 P. O., or call at No 93 William-street. j6-3t*

BOARD.—Pleasant Rooms, with Board, can be obtained at No. 83 Murray-st. j8-1t*

NOTICE.—PASSENGERS per steamship "PACIFIC," for Liverpool will please be on board at the foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, Jan 10 at 11 o'clock, A. M., and send all luggage not wanted on the passage on board, FRIDAY, Jan. 9, marked "Below," with the number of their berth. [j8-1t] EDWD K. COLLINS & CO.

THE PRIZE MEDAL—With "Honorable Mention," has been awarded for the GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, by the Jurors of the Exhibition of all Nations, and is now used in the Royal Laundry. Being thus doubly noticed for its "general superiority," (a mark of distinction conferred on no other) by the Royal Commissioners Jury, from among thirty or forty exhibitors, sets it far above every other of its competitors The ladies are therefore respectfully requested to make a trial of the Glenfield Patent Double-Refined Powder Starch, which, for domestic use, now stands unparalleled.

Copy of testimonial from the Laundress of Her Majesty's Royal Laundry, Richmond, Surrey. "Mr. Wotherspoon, No. 40 Dunlop-st., Glasgow. The Glenfield Patent Powder Starch has now been used for some time in that Department of the Royal Laundry where all the Finest Goods are finished for her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, and I have much pleasure in informing you that it has given the highest satisfaction.

M. WEIGH, Laundress to Her Majesty.
Royal Laundry, Richmond, near London, 15th May, 1851."

Sold by Grocers generally in the United States. Wholesale agent, GEO. WALKER, No. 258½ Washington-st. j7-3m

ADAMS PRESS FOR SALE.—The subscribers offer for sale a DOUBLE ADAMS THREE-ROLLER PRESS, platen 26 by 40 inches, now in perfect running order, at No. 77 Beekman-street, where it can be seen at work. It is sold for no fault, and if called for soon, will go a bargain. WELLS & WEBB, 13 Dutch-street. n13 TuThuStf

CIGARS.—50,000 choice Havana Cigars, various brands and a new, for sale low by GEORGE WALKER, d27-6t W&S* No. 258½ Washington-st.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

RICH AND USEFUL GIFTS.—A Gold PEN and Pencil Case has just been issued from the manufactory of the subscriber, the most complete and convenient pocket companion ever offered to the public, and which for beauty of workmanship defies competition. Six sizes, patented and named. Also, a large and varied assortment of gold and silver pencil cases, together with our superior gold pens, which need no proof of their superiority among the increased demand and the numerous attempts at imitation.

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ANNUALS.—Annuals and other Books for the Holidays, in splendid Bindings. The subscriber would respectfully invite his old friends and customers, also the community at large, to call and see his assortment. He thinks that they will be fully satisfied with both quality and price.

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d25-12t No. 237 Bleecker-st., opposite Laroy-st.

SALAMANDER SAFES.

$100.000 SAVED—DEEDS before WORDS!—RICH'S SAFES AGAIN!—No sooner is one fire over than another breaks out, and Rich's Safe plunges boldly into the sea of fire, carrying its cargo safely through the ocean of flame. On the last fiery voyage eleven Safes, of a different build, sailed in company with Rich's. The gale was too hot for some of them, and they were reported wrecked a few days afterwards. One hull was picked up on Fletcher-st with its cargo burnt out; some, with decks burst up, were found stranded on No. 214 Pearl-st; the ribs of another were picked up on No. 216 Pearl, and the battered hulls of several more, with their cargoes burnt, were to be seen stranded near the same spot. One safe only out of the whole fleet rode out the gale. "Rich" was at her fore—"Wilder" at her main—"Stearns & Marvin" at her mizen. On the fourth day after the gale she came safely into port, with her cargo of books in good condition. The particulars of her fiery voyage can be seen by perusing the following letter from the owner, Mr. J. G. Gilbert:

THE FIRE IN FLETCHER AND PEARL-STS, NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1851.

Messrs. Stearns & Marvin, successors to C. Rich & Co., *No. 148 Water-st., New-York.*

Sirs:—When the fire was consuming my place of business No. 216 Pearl-st., I was absent in Rensselaer county, testing a new cleaning apparatus in connection with my Excelsior Thresher, and did not read the account until I was fearful it was too late to save my books, which were placed in one of your Safes, purchased from Mr. Marvin some years ago. My fears were not allayed when I found it necessary upon my return to apply the Croton water 40 hours before I was enabled to commence operations; after which it required 54 hours of labor and application of water to raise the Salamander from its ashy bed. You may judge of my anxiety during this delay, and my agreeable surprise upon opening the Safe in the presence of a number of gentlemen, to find my books and papers saved, and as legible as they were previous to the fire. The intense heat to which the Safe was subjected can be conceived from the consumption of the contents of Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, prepared by Dr. Chilton, the Chemist, induced me to make a trial of it. The first bottle produced a surprising effect, and before I had used the third bottle, I felt entirely cured. My skin once more appeared natural and perfectly smooth and free from sores, the enormous swelling of the arms and hands has disappeared, and the joints are as limber as ever, and I consider myself once more a well man.

BERNARD ROSSITER No 20 Cherry-st.

This may certify that we know the above Bernard Rossiter to be a man of truth and veracity, and have full knowledge and confidence in the above statement.

Robert Tyson, No. 52 Cherry-st., New-York City.
Patrick Murray, No 60 Cherry-st, do.
Catharine Hrenan, No 64 Cherry-st, do.
James Young, No. 20 East Broadway, do
Terrence Powers, No 98 Roosevelt-st, do.
James M'Manus, No 72 Cherry-st, do.
Patrick Hughes, No 86 Cherry-st, do.

Buy none without Dr. JAMES B CHILTON'S certificate printed on green paper, and pasted on the outside wrapper of each bottle—all others are COUNTERFEITS.

Call at the PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
No 82 NASSAU STREET,
where you will be sure of getting the genuine article.
j8-1m M W&F

FOR SALE.—A PATENT MEDICINE BUSINESS OF FIFTEEN YEARS STANDING.—Any person desirous of entering into a safe and very profitable business, can purchase the recipe and sole right of sale of an article that is of universal consumption, and is well known throughout the world. The article is sold at a profit of 150 per cent, and the sale can be extended to any amount. To a young man of business habits it affords a chance not to be met with once in a year. The amount required to purchase can be cleared in one year. The most satisfactory reasons given for selling. Price $3,600 cash. Possession given immediately Address FREDERICK, office of the Daily Times, stating where an interview can be had. j6 3teod*

WHY, WHY will the people continue to use quack nostrums, when they can be cured by a regular physician, at No 43 Lispenard, in half the time it takes to give them a trial? Throat, lung, and scrofula diseases from 12 to 3 P. M. j7-1t*

OILS AND CANDLES.

OILS AND CANDLES—Of all descriptions, WINTER, SPRING and FALL make, of NEW-BEDFORD manufacture. For sale on LOW TERMS, and in lots to suit purchasers, by A. BARTLETT,
n19-1m No. 132 Water-st., cor. Pine, near Wall-st

COAL.

COAL UNDER COVER.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have now on hand their usual supply of the best quality of Coal, suitable for Grates, Stoves, Ranges and Furnaces. Also, Liverpool, English Cannel and Cumberland. Superior Blacksmith's Coal always under cover. The above will be sold at the lowest market prices.

PHILLIPS & OAKLEY
Yard No 62 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.
d19-1m Down town office, No. 51 William-st., up stairs.

LIVERPOOL ORREL AND CANNEL COAL AFLOAT—We will be landing in a few days from ship *Constitution*, Halliburton's best Orrel Coal. Also, from ship *Panola*, Cannel Coal of best quality, selected expressly for family use, and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by

RANDOLPH & CO., Nos 74 Wall, 287 E. Broadway,
j8-1t cor. 4th av. and 13th-st. and 309 Madison.

LACKAWANNA COAL AT RETAIL.—The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company are now prepared to receive orders for their Coal, broken and screened for family use, at $4 75 per tun, delivered from yard. Orders received at their Office, No. 31 Wall street, or at the several yards corner King and Greenwich streets, foot of Hubert street, North River, foot of Gouverneur street, East River, foot of Adams street, and in Furman between State and Joralemon streets, Brooklyn, and at foot of North 10th street, Williamsburg. d6-1f

TILTON'S IMPROVEMENT TO THE VIOLIN.—The valuable Improvement may be added to any Violin, however old or weak, not only without injury but with decided advantage to the strength of the instrument. As to the effect of the Improvement on the tone of the instrument the following certificates will be more satisfactory to those interested than anything we can say:

"I have examined a number of Mr. Tilton's Improved Violins, have tried them in my orchestra and have no hesitation in saying that his attachment is a most valuable improvement, giving a brilliancy and quality of tone hitherto only acquired by age. W. T. ROBERTS,
Musical Director, Broadway Theatre."

"I have examined and tried Mr. W. B. Tilton's Improvement to the Violin and am greatly pleased with it and do not hesitate to pronounce it a real improvement, and one that may be added safely and with great advantage to an old or new instrument. U. C. HILL.

Just received per Steamer Africa.

LONDON, Dec. 17, 1851.

Having been applied to to test the recent invention of Mr. B. Tilton for an Improved method of constructing Violins and other musical instruments, we applied it to a Joseph Guarnerius Violin, valued at two hundred guineas, to an ordinary Violin and to a Tenor. The result was in each case satisfactory beyond our most sanguine expectations; it gives freedom, power, and brilliancy to the tone without interfering in any way with the external appearance of the instrument, and we have no hesitation in saying that it must be universally adopted. EDWARD WITHERS & Co.
Musical Instrument Makers to Her Majesty,
Coventry-st., London

Resolution passed at a meeting at the Apollo Rooms, of Professed Violinists, Amateurs and others, called for the purpose of testing the Improvement:

Resolved, That the meeting do heartily approve of the invention of Mr Tilton and endorse its usefulness, its applicability to the violin, and the fact of its rendering the tone clearer, fuller, and of the quality and freedom of vibration, of an old and valuable Italian instrument.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Tilton for his kindness in presenting this valuable invention to the attention of the gentlemen present.

These resolutions were signed by the following:

GEO. LODER. W. T. ROBERTS.
U. C. HILL. HERR GHIEBEL.

And many others.

Our prices for adding the Improvement is $10. To dealers in Violins we will make a discount when ten or more Instruments are improved at a time. This Improvement may be added to Tenors, Violincellos Guitars, &c, with equal advantage. Improved Instruments for sale at wholesale and retail. W. B. TILTON & Co.
No. 19 Park Place.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE—a Font of 300 or 400 pounds of Bruce's Nonpareil, nearly new. It will be sold low for prompt pay, if applied for soon, at No. 374 Pearl-street. [j6-3t*] JAMES EGBERT.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

LADIES AND GENTS

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES, MITTS, MITTENS, FINGER COTS, &c., MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY BY GOODYEAR'S GLOVE COMPANY, office No. 20 Liberty-st., (up stairs,) N. Y.

FOR LADIES

THE SHORT GLOVES are invaluable to ladies as a protection to the hands in SWEEPING, DUSTING, attention to COAL fires, and all roughening kinds of work, especially in cold weather. As a speedy and effectual cure for chapped or rough hands, they have no equal, and in wearing render the hands perfectly white.

THE LONG AND HALF-LONG GLOVES are a requisite for every family for washing, coloring, &c., and are particularly useful in gardening and care of flowers.

THE BLEACHING MITTS, are just what every lady needs for softening and bleaching the hands, and may be worn without inconvenience, while sleeping, sewing, &c., &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

THE SHORT GLOVES are used for driving, care of horses, &c., keeping the hands soft and smooth in all kinds of work where any other glove is injured, besides possessing all the virtues of the ladies' gloves, in curing chapped hands, &c.

HATTERS' AND TANNERS' GLOVES—Very useful in protecting against ACIDS and LIME, for drivers in storms, and members of THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

THE WOOL-LINED DRIVING GLOVES AND MITTENS—Physicians, Hack and Stage Drivers, and all who are exposed in wet and cold weather, should not fail to procure these articles.

THE FARMER'S MITTENS, are what every farmer needs for all kinds of wet work.

INDIA RUBBER FINGER COTS—An excellent covering for sore fingers or corns, impervious to air or water. For sale, wholesale and retail, by Hitchcock & Leadbeater, No. 437 Broadway, N. Y.; John Thomley, No. 101 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. E. M. Punderson & Co., Baltimore; John Capen, No. 13 Bromfield-st., Boston; S. O. Baraum, Buffalo; and by dry goods and India Rubber stores, generally throughout the Union. d4-2mos

INDIA RUBBER SHOES and CAR SPRINGS.—Two prizes have just been awarded to me by the American Institute for best India Rubber Shoes and best India Rubber Car Springs (Fuller's Patent). This proves the superior quality of the goods made by

d30-eod2w H. H. DAY, No. 29 Cortlandt-st.

FINANCIAL.

SUCCESSORS OF HARNDEN & CO.—SIGHT BILLS on the Belfast Banking Co. and Bank of Ireland, Bills of Exchange, 60 day and sold, on Allen and Anderson, London Passage Certificates secured for emigrants and their friends. Custom-House business attended to by COOLIDGE & OSGOOD,
j8-1m* No. 48 William-st.

SALE OF $3,000,000 BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Company, No. 45 Wall-st, until Saturday the 10th day of January next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the sale of $3,000,000 of Convertible Bonds of the New-York and Erie Rail-road Company, upon the following terms and conditions, viz:

Twenty per cent on the day of sale.
Fifteen per cent on the second of February,
Fifteen per cent on the first of March,
Fifteen per cent on the first of April,
Fifteen per cent on the first of May,
Ten per cent on the first of June,
Ten per cent on the first of July.

The Treasurer's receipt will be given for the first payment of twenty per cent. The purchaser to have the option to pay the whole amount in cash, for which interest will be allowed up to the time the several instalments become due. The acceptances of the Company falling due before the first day of July next will be received (less the interest) in payment of all the instalments, after the first. The whole issue of these Bonds amounts to Three millions five hundred thousand dollars, payable in ten years from the first day of January, 1852, with interest at seven per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, by coupons attached, on the first days of January and July, and are convertible into the Capital Stock of the Company at par, at the pleasure of the holder. These Bonds are issued in payment of the floating debt of the Company, and for the construction of a double track The Bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, and made assignable by the holder. Proposals will be received for any number from one to three thousand, and the sale will be positive to the highest bidder Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Bonds of 1852," and address d to Thos J Townsend, Treasurer New-York and Erie Railroad Company, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York. By order of the Board of Directors,

NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.
New-York, Dec. 27 1851. d29-tJa12

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—This Institution, organized under an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, will go into operation on Tuesday, the 23d day of December, 1851, at No. 279 Greenwich-street, between Duane and Worth-streets, and continue open daily. Hours for receiving deposites from 4 to 7 o'clock.

Six per cent interest will be allowed on all sums not exceeding $300. Interest will also be allowed on all sums deposited on or before the 16th day of January.

This Institution secures to minors, and to females, married or unmarried, the full and exclusive right to all moneys invested therein, in their names.

TRUSTEES.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, 1st Vice President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, 2d Vice President.

J. Phillips Phenix	Reuben R. Wood	George H. Bell,
Edgar H. Laing	Henry I. Hart,	David Morrison,
Henry R. Conklin,	E. Tilden Blodgett,	Edmund Griffin,
William Radford,	Mason Thompson,	William Flagg,
Abram Wakeman,	Thomas Carnley,	Abraham Frazee,
Alex H Schultz,	Alex. McKenzie,	Horatio N. Ferris,
David B. Moses,	Warren Chapman,	Richard F. Carman,
William S. Gregory,	Henry J. Allen,	John Romer,
John Anderson,	Charles Jenkins,	d15-1m

KNICKERBOCKER SAVINGS BANK—Eighth-avenue, cor of Twenty-third-st.—Open every MONDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, from 4 to 8 P. M. This institution pays 6 ₱ct. interest on all deposits not exceeding $500

Interest will commence on all sums deposited on or before the 1st day of January, 1852. Interest will also be allowed from the date of deposit up to the 5th day of January, 1852, inclusive;

The Charter of this institution secures to minors and females married or unmarried, the entire control of all moneys deposited in their names.

TRUSTEES.

James Pollock,	J. W. Howe,	W Defandorf
J. W. Savage,	Anson Wills,	Jno McClelland,
John Denham,	H. B. Bolster,	Geo. Clark,
Jno Waite,	Geo H. Williams,	John Ives, M. D.
Robert Rogers,	Wm Winslow,	Wm A. Wheeler,
Wm. C. Campbell,	Benj C. Wandell,	L. Hadeltine,
Moses G. Edwards,	L. Freeman,	H. Rust,
Geo W Varian,	A. Gilbert,	J A Van Riper.

ANSON WILLIS, Sec'y. JAS. POLLOCK, Pres't.
ELIJAH WARD, Counsel. d23-6m

THE EMPIRE CITY BANK, 663 Broadway, corner Amity-st. This institution will commence business on the 2d January, 1852. The following gentlemen compose the Board of Directors:

Russell E. Glover, George Steers, Wm T. Thompson,
John

The New-York Daily Times.

The Forrest Case on Trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—Before Chief Justice Oakley and a Special Jury.

CATHERINE E. FORREST vs. EDWIN FORREST.

SEVENTEENTH DAY.

The proceedings of Tuesday were of little general interest. The principal testimony taken was that of Mr. Samuel Marsden Raymond, and as it has some perceptible relation to the case, which can't be said of much of the trashy stuff, we give the substance of it:

Samuel Marsden Raymond, sworn.—Lives in Lexington-ave.; am a clerk in the employ of Raymond & Fullerton, Cliff-st.; am in my thirtieth year; know Mr. Edwin Forrest; first became acquainted in December, 1845—some time near Christmas, at his own house in Twenty-second-street; I was introduced to him by Mrs. Forrest, or by myself; I called, sent up my name, and was received in the library; it was half-past 10 when I called, or a little later; I remained till half-past 1, in the library; Mr. and Mrs. Forrest were there; do not remember any others being there; visited there occasionally afterwards—down to, I think, September, 1848; I then went West—to Pennsylvania; after they had separated, and Mrs. Forrest was living in Sixteenth-street, having returned from the West, I visited there; I returned in the Spring of 1849; Mrs. Forrest never committed any act of impurity with me—nor I with her; never took any liberty with her person that I would not have taken with any lady in the country.

Q.—Did she, in any way whatever, do or say anything to encourage any liberty on your part?

[The form of asking this question was objected to, as leading, and was not insisted on.]

Never hooked or fastened Mrs. Forrest's dress, nor aided her, in any way, in dressing; never thought of it; was at the house in Twenty-second-street, once, when the parties stayed up late; Mr. and Mrs. Forrest were the only ones in company; there one evening in August, 1848, when there was something of a party; it was given to Mr Sims, of S. C.; Mr. Forrest was not at home; Sims and daughter, Lawson and wife, I think, Mr. and Mrs. Voorhies, Captain Calcraft, Mr. Fortescue, from England, and quite a number more, were present; Mr. and Mrs. Godwin were present also; that party, I think, broke up about one o'clock; I was one of the last that went; don't recollect who went away with me; some few were left there when I came away, but most of the company had gone; the evening was spent, as usual in such parties—conversation and music, but no dancing; one other evening, a few evenings after, spent there, with Capt. Calcraft, Mr. Fortescue, Mrs. Forrest and Mrs. Voorhies, in the library; the evening was spent in conversation, ordinarily; that party broke up between 12 and 1 o'clock; Mr. Fortescue was to leave the next morning for the West, and the time was particularly alluded to; we all left together; I quitted them at the corner of Ninth-ave. and Fourteenth-street; I never saw Mrs. Forrest before Mr Forrest returned from England, in 1846, nor Mr F. except on the stage: there was no wine in the room where, on the last occasion testified to, we were; just before we went away, something was said about some wine; Mrs Voorhees went down stairs to get it; and Captain Calcraft volunteered his assistance; Capt. Calcraft is an orderly man—in this country; on their return they appeared to be merry, at some good thing said or an awkwardness; Mrs. F. remarked upon it at the time; saw nothing excepting hearty merriment, such as I have seen in a thousand other cases—in cases of respectable people, with a flow of spirits; Mrs. Forrest did not participate in the merriment, but remarked upon it, in a cautionary way, as they entered the room; am certain it was in August or September; took particular notice of the time when we left; on that evening saw nothing unusual, excepting the smoking of some little paper cigars; my recollections of the evening are rather unusual, by contrast, and the conversation that took place there; do not remember that the rank of Mr. Fortescue was talked of; I had learned that he belonged to an aristocratic family in England; he was a gentlemanly man; that's all I knew of him; I remember using such an expression as "a fix petticoat;" it was used about a lady who was at a small party, in the dining room, at Mr. Forrest's house, in the evening; do not remember who the lady was; her dress rustled considerably as she moved about the room, and I made the remark aside, to Mrs. Voorhees or to Mrs. Forrest; I did not use it a second time; I heard it laughed about afterwards as an odd expression; I never made the remark except as I have described; slept at Mr. Forrest's one night; Mrs. Forrest was at home; I do not recollect any one else; I do not remember whether Mrs. Voorhees was there; my impression is she was not; that was in the Spring or Summer of 1848; it was after Mr. Forrest returned from his farewell tour in the South; he was not at home at the time; it was a violent rain; Mrs. Forrest gave me a reluctant half-invitation to stay, which I distinctly remember; I said I thought it was not uncommon for gentlemen to sleep there, as Mr. Placide, Mr. Godwin, and Mr. Howard had done so; she said it would be too bad to turn me out such a night; I slept in the room over the hall door; went into no other bed-room that night.

The only other noticeable testimony is that of Dr. John Hawks and his lady, on the part of the plaintiff. They had witnessed some intercourse between Mr. Forrest and Miss Clifton while on a journey through Western New-York, seven or eight years ago, and testified with reference to it.

SEVENTEENTH DAY.

His Honor took his seat at 10 o'clock. The Jurors were not all present. Mr. Forrest, his friends, and Counsel, were in their seats at the arrival. Mrs. Forrest, Mrs. W. P. Wilkins, and another lady, came in about 2 o'clock, when the cross-examination of Mr. Samuel Marsden Raymond was thrown. The Jurors having answered to their names—

Mr. Van Buren said that Mrs. Flower had been in attendance since her examination, and that a vessel sailed for New Orleans on Friday, in which she wished to return home, or she could not go for a month; he (Mr. V. B.) should like to ask her discharge on Thursday.

Mr. O'Conor said if the witness would appear at the opening of the Court on Thursday, and afford him an opportunity to ask her a few questions, he would then consent to her discharge; there was a fellow servant of hers who could not be found at present, whose presence might be necessary, although he (Mr. O'C.) was not so particular on that point, but he could afford to lose five or six witnesses; still he was anxious to produce this one whilst Anna Flower was present, but at the same time he had no control over the witness, and could only produce them as they arrived, or could be got into Court.

The Chief Justice directed Mr. O'Conor to proceed with the

EVIDENCE FOR THE PLAINTIFF.

Samuel M. Raymond—Examination by Mr. O'Conor.

Q.—You have stated that you saw Mrs Forrest smoke, say how many instances you have seen her smoke.

A.—I recollect but two. The first was in the summer of 1848; I called at Mr F.'s house and passed the evening on the veranda of Mr. Forrest's library; it was the summer; a Mr. Oxley, an actor, myself, and some other persons, were present. Mr. Forrest said, "Kate, make us some mint-julepa." Mrs. F. made the mint julepa and Mr. F. and Mr. Oxley smoked cigars; I think Mrs F. brought the mint-julepa and the cigars; I think Mrs F. took a paper cigar, lighted one and offered another to me; I do not smoke, but I took that one, and it was the first time I ever seen a lady smoke so;. I have seen farmers' wives smoke in the country; it made an impression on my mind; the second time was the evening I passed with Captain Calcraft and Mr. Fortescue; Mrs. F. and Mrs Voorhies both smoked cigarettes.

Q.—Was Captain Calcraft, on that evening, disguised in liquor?

A.—Not at all; I distinctly remember his conversation and bearing; I recollect the topics and his gentlemanly bearing, also, a long story he told to us; we had no liquor until the wine was brought up by Capt. C. and Mrs. Voorhies; the quantity of wine drank was very inconsiderable; I never saw Mrs. F. disguised or affected by liquor; I never heard it hinted.

Objected to by Mr. Van Buren.

I was there one evening when Mrs Forrest had sprained her ancle; I do not know if I was there when it happened; it did not happen in my presence; I saw her in the large saloon, or drawing-room; I was there when she came in limping; it was not the same night I slept there, but some eight or ten months before; I went to England in July, 1816, and returned in November of the same year; I was in the city then about a fortnight, during which time I became acquainted with Mrs Forrest, but not with Mr. F.; I then went to Western Pennsylvania, where I stayed until the Fall of 1847; I then remained in that city until August, 1848; I then went West, and was gone five or six weeks after a fortnight's stay here, I left again, and did not return until the Spring of 1850; I can't tell whether the Sims' party was in August or October; the time when Mrs. Forrest's ancle was sprained was not long after my return, in the Fall of 1847; the time I slept there was in the Summer of 1848; I am certain that the time when Mrs. Forrest's ancle was sprained was before I was acquainted with Mr. Forrest; I believe he was in Boston, and I was more interested about him than her, never having seen him; on the morning after I slept there I think I took my breakfast there; I went out before the breakfast; it was my general habit to go out and walk four or five miles before.

Objected to by Mr. Van Buren, who said the witness was very ready and willing to make—

The Chief Justice said it was also so very unimportant, that it would be better to let the witness go on.

Witness—I was in the habit of taking breakfast an hour or two earlier than at Mr. Forrest's house; I went out and took a walk before Mrs. Forrest was up; I went out at the door as any other man would; I never went out of Mr. F.'s house by any other door or way; there was nothing occurred that evening about arranging my bed, or taking out clothes; I took up a candle and went up to my room; no one went with me; Mrs Forrest told me what room to take; I slept there; I have no recollection whatever, except that I occupied that room; I have gone out two or three times in a carriage with Mrs. F.; once I went to Burton's with her. Mr. and Mrs. Voorhies; on another occasion I drove out with Mrs. Forrest and Mrs Underwood; Mrs. Forrest stopped at Miss Lynch's; once she went round to Mrs. Voorhies to take her to Mr. Godwin's party, and I accompanied them there; I knew Capt. Wm. A. Howard; I think he family reside in Boston; he was intimate with my brother at Pittsburg; I came in contact with Mrs Dempsey; I helped her off to New-Orleans; it was in March or April, 1846, I first saw her; Capt. Howard was not in New-York; I think it was in April; it was while Mr. Forrest was absent from this country; I first saw Ann Dempsey at her mother's house, somewhere near the Washington Parade-ground.

Q.—State what passed between you and her—give us a narrative of her dealings with you.

A.—Well, I saw Ann at her mother's; she alleged that Capt. H. was the father of her child, and she was about to get out an arrest for him, expecting his arrival at the Astor House. I went to the Alms-House Commissioners and made some inquiry; I tried to settle the matter for Capt. H.; she would not settle without a considerable sum; $200 or $300, I can't recollect the exact sum; I must have talked hours with Ann, and I can't recollect the conversation; I was told by Margaret Sinclair—[Objected to.] There was a girl named Catherine in Mr. Forrest's house; I brought Ann and Catherine together in the drawing room of Mr. Forrest's house; Catherine severally charged Ann with having frequently been in the habit of sleeping with a boy in Mr. Forrest's house; Ann attempted at first to deny it faintly. [Objected to by Mr. Van Buren.] All I recollect is, Catherine turned upon Ann and said, "You ought to be ashamed of yourself to deny it, you know I found you one morning in Barney's bed and with him;" she, Catherine, said, "you know, Ann, Captain Howard is not the father of that child." Ann made no reply when Catherine turned upon her so. Ann then spontaneously told me she could have a free passage to New Orleans; I had told her she must see she could get nothing by legal proceedings with such evidence; I talked very plain to her, as Captain Howard's agent, and said she could not impose upon me in a settlement, and might (objected to) impose on somebody else; she told me she needed a little money to pay her expenses, among which was for the support of her child for six or seven months, until Barney could bring the child to her; Ann, in New-York, would give a solemn declaration that Capt. H. was not the father of the child, and she would not charge it to him, I, as the child for six months; it was $25 I was to give her; she (the) little bills came in after; she needed $27, and I gave her $2 myself; the paper I gave to Captain Howard.

Objected to, and the Court said the contents of the paper were not evidence.

Mr O'Conor said it would be if the paper was in California with Capt. Howard.

Q.—That paper you gave to Capt. Howard?

A.—Yes, here in New-York; he left immediately after, and went to the Gulf of Mexico; he was gone all the summer; I gave it him in the parlor of the house No. 66 Broadway, where I then lived: Anne went off; I went to the vessel with her, and saw the ship and the Captain, to satisfy myself she was gone; Capt. Howard ratified what I had done, paid me back the $25, and expressed himself as satisfied; I subsequently paid Mrs Butler $17, as I understand she has stated; I made some effort to put the child somewhere else, at the same time Anne left; I think the arrangement was that this child after a few weeks should go to the grandmother; the $7 per month was to be sent to Mrs Dempsey; the child was to stay a month longer with Mrs. Butler; Anne told me to tell Mrs. Butler to give up the child when his grandmother should demand it; Mrs D. complained that she did not get the money; I met Capt. H. in Boston and he assured me he had sent the money in a letter, and I could not find out anything about it, and in the mean time Mrs. D. complained that the other woman would not give up the child; I went to her and offered to pay her, but she seemed determined to keep it until she got an order from Anne; I told her if she kept the child she would not get any pay for it; about the middle of July some one came to me and said Mrs Butler wanted to give up the child and get what was due; I went there, having a carriage; went to Mrs. Dempsey's house, took her to Mrs. Butler, paid her the money due her; she dressed the child but after I had paid the money she refused to permit it to leave the house until she got an order from Anne; I gave her $2 myself; she then gave up the child; I took it to Capt. Howard's house, No. 233 Henry-st.

Q.—Where did you ever take any immodest liberty with Miss Margaret Sinclair, now Mrs. Voorhies.

A.—No, sir; I never did; the statement is a sheer lie; I expected no statement from Mr. Garvin about me, and was not here.

Mr. O'Conor—That is all, sir.

By Mr. Van Buren—I became acquainted with Mrs. Forrest first through her sister Mrs. Voorhies.

The Chief Justice asked if by this contradiction of a "sheer lie," the witness meant to contradict a particular statement of Garvin.

The witness said, Yes he read it, the evidence in the paper and the Reporter said it was too indelicate to mention, and as the man could have no malice against me, I must suppose he was paid for it.

By Mr. Van Buren—I first became acquainted with Mrs. F. in Nov. 1846, at Mr. F.'s house in Twenty-second-street, on my return from England in Nov. 1846; I was in town a fortnight, and I called at Mr. F.'s house three times; I first saw Mrs. Voorhies without seeing Mrs. F., and then called twice and saw them both; this was in the evening; Mrs F. was at Burton's; I recollect the first evening I saw Mrs. F., she was making a dress for him for *Otello*; I recollect no one being there but Mrs. Voorhees, or Frank Voorhies was there one evening.

Chief Justice.—Who is Frank Voorhies?

Witness.—The husband of Mrs. Voorhies. I had visited Margaret Sinclair during Mr. Forrest's absence in Europe; it was about January 1846; very frequently on from that time; my sister was staying there about a fortnight, and whilst she was there I spent every evening there, and after that I called there frequently, more so that at any other time—say two or three times; there was no gentleman in the house at that time; Mr. Forrest did not know my sister, and I presume never did; she left the city for the West two or three months after this, March, and April 1846 married at the West, and has never been here since; there was nothing which could be called a party; there would be sometimes a few Chelsea folks in the square dining-but never in the drawing-room; I only recollect being there twice on such occasions; I did not see Mr. F. in November, 1846, although I desired to become acquainted with him; [objected to.] I became acquainted with Mr. F. about Christmas of 1847; if I said 1846 before, I was wrong; I must have been at the house six or eight times before I saw Mr. F.; I saw Mrs. Forrest and Mrs. Voorhies and other people who were there; Godwin, Wickoff, Mr. Andrew Stevens, I saw there, I think once before I saw Mr. Forrest; there was nothing during that interval to fix it on my mind; I did not see Capt. Howard; I never saw him out once in Mr. Forrest's house, and that was before I had anything to do with the Ann Dempsey affair; I have no recollection of the time of evening I met Capt. Calcraft that I spoke of; I was there that time three or four hours; my impression is that I found Capt C and his friend there, but I cannot say if they found me there, or I found them; I went directly to the library and remained there the whole time they were there; don't know who carried the tray up; I did not see it until they came into the room; Mrs Forrest's remark was something indicative of disapprobation or cautionary to her sister, as saying you are very merry (very noisy); it was Mrs Forrest who prepared to give us the drink; it was about a quarter of an hour before we left. I have a distinct recollection of its being past midnight by what Mr. Fortescue said; I could hear Capt Calcraft and Mrs. Voorhies in the rooms below; I could hear them talking and laughing as they came up stairs; they talked and laughed loudly; my impression is Mr. F. was then at the West; I think Mrs. F. proposed the cigars; I think they all smoked except myself, Mrs. F., and Mrs. Voorhies.

Here the Chief Justice said it would be desirable to know when the lady spoken of both as Mrs. Voorhies and Margaret Sinclair, ceased to use the latter name and had a right to the former.

Mr. Van Buren said that was rather a delicate point.

Questions by Mr Van Buren.—Who took the wine?

A.—I believe we all took a glass; it was Sherry I think; when the mint juleps were brought, Mr. Forrest, Mr. Oxley, and myself drank; I have a faint recollection of some one else, but I cannot make it out; I distinctly have no recollection of her drinking then, as I have of her cigar; I have seen Mrs Forrest drink London porter or ale, but not whiskey; I think I've seen her drink wine; I don't know; they were not ing but cigarettes, they are made of tobacco not paper; at the time Mrs F. sprained her ancle something was done to it by Mrs. Underwood; it was the first time I had seen her in the house; I went into the other room; it was in the evening after dark, in November, 1847; no one was there besides myself; the last

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THE BANQUET

OF THE

Jackson Democratic Association.

Still Another Speech from Kossuth.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 8.

The Banquet of the Jackson Democratic Association came off to-night. About 500 persons were present, among them Messrs. CASS, HOUSTON, RITCHIE, BLAIR, a large number of distinguished members of Congress, and a large company of ladies. All went off in fine style. KOSSUTH and all his suite were present. The dinner was rather a scanty affair, but after the cloth was removed the greatest enthusiasm was manifested.

The first toast was "Washington."

The second, "The President of the United States."

The third, "Andrew Jackson."

Francis P. Blair then read an address to KOSSUTH, concluding with the sentiment:

"The Exiles of Europe—Liberty, and Louis KOSSUTH."

KOSSUTH responded as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I feel sincerely gratified with the honor of being invited to be present on this solemn occasion, dedicated to the memory of a glorious, as well as highly responsible fact in your history. There is high political wisdom in the custom yearly to revive the memory of civic virtue and national glory in the mind of the living generation; because nothing is more efficient to keep alive the spirit of patriotism, of powerful genius which, like the Angel of Scripture, guards with a flaming sword the Paradise — Liberty and Independence. Happy the land where the history of the past is the history of the People, and not a mere flattery to Kings; and doubly happy the land where the records of the past are brightened by present glory. Happiness, where the noble deeds of the dead, instead of being a mournful monument of vanished greatness, which but saddens the heart though it ennobles the mind, are a lasting source of national welfare to the age and to posterity—but where, as in this your happy land, history is constituted to be the elementary basis of education, where the very school boy is better acquainted with the history of his country, than professors almost in monarchies—in such a country it would indeed be but a ridiculous parading of vanity for a stranger to dwell upon facts which every child is acquainted with better than he can be. Allow me, therefore, gentlemen, rather briefly to expound the practical philosophy of that great victory which you are assembled to celebrate—what is the moral of the strain as it presents itself to the scrutator's mind. Just as a man has to pass through several periods of age, each of them marked with its own peculiarities before he comes to a settled position in life, even so a nation has first to be born—then to grow,—then it has to prove its passive vitality by undergoing a trial of life; afterwards it has to prove its active force in and during ascendancy in own immediate horizon—at last it must take its competent seat amongst the nations of the world, as a Power on Earth. Every one of these periods of national life must be gone through; there is no help against it; it is a necessary process of life, and every one of these life-periods has its own national condition, which must be accepted as a necessity, even if we should not be pleased with it. As there is no jumping in nature, equally there is no stop to it. A man must be a child before he becomes a youth, and he must have been a youth before he becomes a man. But, then, if it be ridiculous to desire from the child to act as a youth, or for the youth to be a man,—it is indeed impossible for the youth to be still a child, or to the man not to become a man—he must, because he is. And if, being a man, he does not act as becomes a man to act, well, then he loses the position of a man. It is quite the same with nations. Gentlemen, having passed the ordeal of an earnest life, with the view before my eyes to have yet to steer through stormy gales, it is natural that while I grasp with steady hand the helm of my temperessed bark, I look with calm attention to the compass of history to guide me by its philosophy through the foaming waves—and there is no history more instructive than yours, because you have concentrated, within the narrow scope of a few years, that natural process of national life which elsewhere has been achieved but through centuries; and while other nations, starting from a false point of a false principle, wavered in their progress, like the magnetic needle surrounded by iron bars—you, starting from a true point, conscious of your aim, advanced in strength to that aim, and there you are arrived, in a short time, where other nations have failed to arrive in centuries—consuming the strength of manhood in making their way, and growing old before they got to the settled position of the man. It would be a mistake—and a mistake not without danger—to believe that your nation is still in its youth, because it has lived but seventy-five years. The natural condition of nations is not measured by years, but by those perious of the process of life, which I have had the honor to mention already; and there is no nation on earth, in whose history those periods are so distinctly marked, as in yours. At first you had to be born; there is the period of your g orious struggle for independence. Eternal glory to those who conducted it! You were baptized with blood, as it seems to be the destiny of nations; but it was the genius of freedom which stood godfather at your baptism, and gave to you a lasting character, by giving you the christian name of "Republic." Then you had to grow, and indeed you have grown with the luxuriant rapidity of the virgin nature of the American soil. Washington knew the nature of this soil, fertilized by the blood of your martyrs, and warmed by the sun of your liberty—he knew it when he told your fathers that you wanted but twenty years of peaceful growth, to defy whatever power in a just cause. You have grown three 20 years, and have wisely avo ded to endanger your growth by undertaking a part not becoming to your growing age, and there you stood about another 20 years, looking resolutely but unpretendingly around. If there be any body to question that you were really a nation on earth, the question was put in 1812, and decided by the glorious victory, the anniversary of which you celebrate to-day. That victory has a deeper meaning in your history than only that of a repulsed invasion, it marks a period in your national life—the period of acknowledged, unspeakable security of your national existence. It is the confirmation of your Declaration of Independence. You have proved by it that the United States possesses an incontestable vitality; having the power to conserve that independent national situation which your fathers have established by the Declaration of Independence. In reality it was the victory of New Orleans by which you took your seat amongst the independent nations of the world, never to be contested through all posterity. A nation is really independent only, when it proves by fact to make good the words of the poet:

"Come the three corners of the world in arms,
And we will shock them."

The victory of New-Orleans was a proof. It was the period of demonstrative, passive vitality, and the process of life went on. The next natural period was to demonstrate your active vitality. That was demonstrated by the war against Mexico. If the history of New-Orleans was the period demonstrating the security of your national existence, the victorious war against Mexico was the period, demonstating not only that nobody can dare to attack your existence, but that also your national interests must be respected, and nobody can dare to oppose them. The period of active vitality is accomplished now; one period there remains yet to achieve: that is, to take your seat, not among the nations of the earth, because that you have since the day of New-Orleans, but among the powers on earth. What is the meaning of that word power on earth? The meaning of it is, to have not only the power to give your own particular interest, but also to have a vote in the regulation of the common interest of humanity, of which you are an independent member; in a word, to be one a tribunal, controlling the maintenance of the law of nations precisely as your Supreme Court controls the maintenance of your own Constitution and laws. Indeed, all logic of statesmanship, all philosophy of history would be vain, if I were mistaken that your great nation has arrived at this unavoidable period, this natural process of your natural life. The sympathy which I meet with in your glorious land, the very trust you are pleased to honor me with, the principles you expressed, are a highly significant demonstration of the truth of this statement of mine. Indeed, Gentlemen, what is the explanatory key of this rapid progress of the manifestation of public opinion in respect to those principles of international law, which I plead awkwardly, perhaps, but certainly with sincerity? Is it my bad English stammering, which I am indeed ashamed of, and must feel happy if I am not laughed at for? Is it this miserable frame, marked with the sad stamp of misfortune and toil? Is it the justice and the misfortune of my native land, the more deserving the sympathy of generous hearts, as it is in intimate relation with the future destinies of Europe? Oh, no, Gentlemen! all this can have contributed as an opportunity to the manifestation of an existing fact, but it neither has created the fact nor is the explanatory key of its existence. The key of it is the circumstance, that when a nation arrives, in the process of national life, at the period of a power on earth, then the question of Foreign Relations regulated by international law becomes the prominent topic of public attention, and public consideration; it is the necessity of the situation, a necessary peculiarity of that period in the national process of life when a nation is about to become a power on earth; and in this respect, Gentlemen, the instinct of the people is in the life of a nation precisely what conscience is in the life of man. Before we in our private life arrive at a clear conviction of what course we have to adopt, in whatever occurrence, conscience—that inexplicable spirit in our heart, tells us what is right or what wrong; and this first pulsation of conscience is always right. Then comes the reflective operation of the mind. It now and then lulls conscience to sleep, now and then modifies particulars, and now and then raises it to the degree of conviction; but conscience is in advance of the mind, and it is always right because it never stirs without reason, never without necessity.

So is the instinct of the people, the conscience of nations. Not the highest intellectual power of any individuality can feel offended at the idea that the instinct of the people is always the first to feel the right and wrong; it is the pulsation of the heart of the nation—it is the advertisement of conscience, which never heaves without reason, without necessity; and this reason and this necessity rest within the glorious position of your country to have grown, not as monarchies do, with the top of the pyramid fixed as the foundation of it, but upon the broad basis of Democratic Liberty and Republican principles, to the mighty pyramid of a power on earth, powerful enough to support, like a second Atlas, the great vault of the eternal laws of nature and of nature's God. Oh! indeed, gentlemen, it is not my humble presence here which elicited that majestic interest for National Law and International Rights! No, my very being here is but a consequence of the pre-eminence of this interest. It has raised glorious interpreters during the struggles of Greece, when indeed I was yet too young to be in public life; it flashed up—kindled at the magnet spark of Poland's heroic struggles—blazed high and broad when we were fighting the sacred battle of Independence for the European Continent.

Had this interest and sympathy not existed long ago, I were not now here. My very freedom is the result of it. And may I be permitted to mention there were several concerns quite unconnected with the cause of Hungary, which have much contributed to direct public opinion to feel intereated in the question of foreign policy so materially connected with the question. And what is international law? Your relations with Mexico and Central America—the threatened intervention of European powers in a possible issue of a recent case which brought so much mourning into so many families in the United States—the question about the Sandwich Islands, which European diplomacy appeared to contemplate as an appropriate barrier to be raised between your Pacific States and the Indian and Chinese trade,—the sad fate of an American citizen now condemned to the galleys in Africa,—and several other considerations of pressing concerns, must necessarily have contributed to excite the interest of public opinion for the settlement of the question, what is, and what shall be law amongst nations—laws, not dictated by the whims of ambitious despots, but founded upon everlasting principles, such as republics can acknowledge, living and existing themselves upon principles. Your history was so much a book of life to me as not to be aware of this operation in the public mind of the United States. I know, before my coming hither, that the question of what shall be law amongst nations mightily interestested public opinion here. I know that the opinion was not only advanced by individuals, but agitated as a political doctrine, appropriate to the broad principles upon which your Republic stands. I mean the doctrine, that every nation of the world has a right to stand by itself and regulate its own Government—its own domestic concerns—and that individuals are not bound to the despot under whose flag they may have the misfortune to have been born. I know that the second part of the question, what is international law? went even so far as to enter into the causes of that war already, which was decided by the victory of New-Orleans; and I know that the former part of the question, as I would call it, is brought home to public decision in the United States by having arrived, in the process of national life, to the very period of a power on earth; besides the urgency of many particular concerns. The cause of Hungary, so intimately connected with the destinies of Europe, in whico your country, in so many respects, is concerned—that cause of Hungary happened to lay within the scope of principles of international, occupying not only the instinct of the people, yut also the calm reflection of your statesmen, conspicuous by nature, wisdom, and patriotism; and herein is the key—besides the generosity congenial to free man—that the cause which I plead is honored with so rapid a progress in public sentiment. Now, as to those principles, gentlemen, I, of course, can have nothing to do with whatever interior question or party movements in the United States, and even should any one of whom I am not aware, have the desire to make political capital as it is termed here, out of myself. I trust that will not be laid to my charge. Having nothing to do with it, I, indeed, must humbly entreat not to be identified with a certain foreign gentleman now in the United States, as well as myself. My position, gentlemen, is humbly and thankfully to acknowledge sympathy and support, whenever I am honored, without identifying myself with whatever question which is not my business at all; and I must be permitted to express my particular gratitude, that you, though a political association, bring the character of a distinct party in relation to your own domestic concerns, are blessed to have the generous delicacy of offering me the benefit of your principal support and consolation of your sympathy, without placing me in any difficulty inconsistent with my position. I, indeed, most warmly thank you for it, but it is a duty of honor for me to acknowledge that I got the same generous delicacy also in other quarters, bearing a party character different from yours. I consider it a highly valuable benefit that the generous sympathy which I meet with, in regard to the cause which I represent, is not a party feeling, but a thoroughly American generosity—not only whig, not only democratic, as I understand your party denominations to be, but republican, which I believe is a common character of all citizens of your glorious Union. However, when I have nothing to meddle with regarding the interior party questions, on the one side or the other, no equitable man can charge me with any fault when I declare that I feel infinitely obliged and gratified when I see that these principles of the law of nations, which I place upon the platform of great political parties, have found a place there before anybody could have imagined what I considered my humble mission to be. That is a fact, gentlemen, which is so consolatory, so bright with hope to me, that even my sad mind cannot fail to be highly cheered by it. It remained only to know whether you are inclined to apply those principles to the present particular case also, which my poor down-trodden country, and in connection with it, the condition of Europe, present. I was so happy as to get on several occasions the most generous affirmative to this fervent wish of my heart, and I feel infinitely gratified to have met the same favor in your generous toast, and in the generous manner with which it was received. Here, then, I have nothing to do but to thank, and I thank you, gentlemen, with all the sincerity, with all the joy which a down-trodden nation must feel, when the sun of resurrection rises in bright glory upon the gloomy horizon of its sufferings. May God the Almighty bless you for it; and let me humbly entreat your permission for one moment more. I received, during my brief stay in England, some one hundred and thirty addresses from cities and associations, all full of the warmest sympathy for my country's cause, which you so generously support. That sympathy was accorded to me notwithstanding my frank declaration that I am a Republican, and that my country, restored to independence, can be nothing else but a Republic. Now, indeed, this is a fact gratifying to every friend. If progress in the development of public sentiments slightly proving that the people is every where honorable, just, noble, and good; and do you know, gentlemen, which of these numerous addresses was the most glorious and gratifying to me. It was that in which I heard your Washington prayed, and in sorrow expressed that it was England which opposed that glorious cause upon which is founded the noble fame of that great man; and it was the address, and numerous they were I ed, in which hoda and resolution were expressed, and that England and the United States, forgetting the sorrows of the past, will indeed in brotherly love go hand in hand to support the eternal principles of international and of freedom on earth. Yes, indeed, sir, you were right to say that the justice of your struggle, which took out of England's hands a mighty continent, is openly acknowledged even by the English people itself. The memory of the glorious day of New-Orleans must of course recall to your mind the memory of wrongs against which you so gloriously fought. Oh, let me entreat you, bury the hatred of past ages in the grave where all the crimes of the past should be buried with the smoldering ashes of those who sinned, and take the glorious opportunity to benefit the great cause of humanity. One thing let me tell you, gentlemen. People and Government are different things in such a country as Great Britain is. It is sorrowful enough that the people have often to pay for what the Government ruined.

Let it not be said in history that even the people of the United States made a kindred people what its Government ruined; and remember, that you can mighilly react upon the public opinions of the people of Britain, and that the people of Britain will react upon the course of its own Government.

It were, indeed, a great misfortune to see the Government of Great Britain, pushed by irritation, to side with absolutistical powers, against the oppressed nations about to struggle for Independence and Liberty. Even Ireland could only lose by this—and besides its own loss this would, perhaps, be just the decisive blow against Liberty. Whereas, the Government of England, let it be, as it is, uniting in the direction not to allow foreign interference with our struggles on the Continent, would become almost a sure guarantee of the victory of those struggles; and according as circumstances stand, this would be, indeed, the most practicable benefit to the noble people of Ireland. Also, because freedom, independence, and the principles of nature's law, could not fail to benefit their own cause, which so well merit the sympathy of every just man, have also the sympathy, I know, of the better half of England itself. Hatred is no good counsellor, gentlemen; the wisdom of love is a better one. What people has suffered more than my poor Hungary has from Russia? Shall I hate the people of Russia for it? Oh, never! I have but pity and Christian, brotherly love for it. It is the Government. It is the principle of the Government which makes every drop of my blood boil, which must fall if Hungary shall live. We were for centuries in war against the Turks, and God knows what we have suffered by it. But past is past. Now we have a common enemy—thus we have a common interest. A mutual esteem and love rules where our fathers have fought.

Gentlemen, how far this supreme duty for your own interest will allow you to go in giving life, and offers to the principle which you so generously proclaim, that you will in your wisdom decide remaining masters of your actions and of your fame, and that principle will rest, that principle is true—that principle is just, and you are just, because you are free. I hope, therefore, to see you cordially unite with me once more in the sentiment—intervention for non-intervention,

The speech was received with great enthusiasm and frequent bursts of boisterous applause, especially when sentiments suggestive of intervention in behalf of Liberty were intimated.

Among the other regular toasts were the following;

"Non-intervention, a wrong principle in our political system, when despots are raging unholy war against Liberty."

"The Press—so identified with freedom, that they perish together."

A sentiment in honor of LEWIS CASS was given.

He responded, returning thanks for the compliment, and in the course of his remarks in laudation of the Democratic party, he said they were no propagandists, but they meant as far as possible to insist that every nation shall manage its own domestic concerns; he said, the people intend a change of administration, for one, he should vote for it. What was the duty of those men who are prominent before the Democratic party? it was to abide the dictates of his party, that has heretofore conquered for them, and would again.

Mr. DOUGLAS responded to a sentiment to himself. He also made a party speech. The principal point was a progression which should extend our Republic over the entire Continent and the islands adjacent. In alluding to the foreign policy of the country, he referred to the Cuban question, and incidentally to the Law of Neutrality, as applied to it. He deprecated that neutrality which condemns as pirates those who carry their arms and munitions of war to the aid of struggling liberty, and permits the Royalists to receive everything of the kind they desire. The neutrality he advocated was to stop supplies to both parties, or to neither.

Gen. LANE and others followed, and the banquet was kept up till a late hour.

CONGRESSIONAL BANQUET TO KOSSUTH.

[Continued from Yesterday Morning.]

Mr. FLORENCE, of Philadelphia, proposed—

The American Minister to France—Whose intervention defeated the Quintuple Treaty.

Mr. CASS was here called out from a secluded portion of the room, where he had hitherto been almost unnoticed. He responded in the following terms:

I am under great obligations for your kindness manifested in your sentiment in relation to my conduct in France; but I merely discharged my duty as an American citizen. I did just what every one of you would have done had you been placed in my circumstances. I only advocated the cause of my country. A fearful attempt was made at innovation upon the Law of Nations—an attempt the consequences of which human sagacity can scarcely foresee. Four powers were united; one was held in abeyance. I said then, "I hope France will not sign this treaty; but if she does sign it, it will not alter one tittle the course of the American people. [Applause.] Let the union against them be great or small, they will respect it to the last extremity, trusting to that God who does not give the victory always to power.

But, my friends, a greater question has now arisen. Then we could have defended ourselves against united power. But a question has now arisen where you cannot so easily carry your arms—a question involving for the future all questions of human rights. It rejoiced my heart to see here this guest among us, the leader of his country's revolution, the asserter of the Rights of Men and the Martyr of the Independance of Nations, welcomed to our shores. [Applause.] Sir, (turning to KOSSUTH,) the ocean, more merciful than the rod of tyrants, has sent you to a country of freedom and of safety. [Applause.] That was a proud day for you, but it was a prouder day for us, when you left the shores of the Hellespont and put your foot upon an American deck; protected by American cannon, with the stars of our country floating over you, you could defy the world in arms. [Applause.]

And Sir, here in the land of Washington, it is not a barren welcome that I mean to give you: it is not a mere salutation "I am glad to see you,"—but much further than that I am willing to go, I am willing to lay down the great principles of national rights, and adhere to them. [Applause.] I will not say "craven be the man that does not respond to it,"—for, thank God, we are in a land of liberty where every man has a right to enjoy and express his own opinions in his own way. But I will say that he who is not willing to respond, and in an effectual manner, to this cry of liberty from the Old Hemisphere—his heart don't beat like mine. [Applause.] No, my fellow-citizens, no, I am for the largest liberty to the largest number over the whole face of the earth. [Applause.] My friends who do not agree in that sentiment, have no feeling in common with me. Now I am willing to say and to maintain that those despotic powers of Europe, when they put their hand upon Hungary, and marched the Cossack and the Fandour upon the Danube to put down the first flame of liberty, they offended against all laws of nations, recognized throughout the civilized world.

Well, gentlemen, I am an old man, (laughter, and cries of "No you ain't,")—I tell you I am approaching my three score years and ten. Half a century ago I crossed the mountains, a boy, on foot, and God be thanked for the institutions of this country, and the favor of my fellow citizens, that have given me the privilege now of maintaining human rights in such a presence as this. [Applause.] The sun of Heaven never shone on such a Government as this. And shall we sit blindfolded, our arms crossed, and say to tyranny, "Prevail in every other region" [Cries of No' no'] I thank you for the response. That is my feeling. Now, my friends, I am willing to say, *that* is the law of nations. [Laughter and applause.] Every independent nation under Heaven has a right to establish just such a government as it pleases. And if the oppressed of any nation wish to throw off their shackles, they have the right without the interference of any other, and the land which was first freed by the Father of his country, may sympathize with every other nation which unfurls the banner of freedom. [Applause.] And I am willing, as a member of Congress to pass a declaration to-morrow in the name of the American people, maintaining that sentiment. [Great cheering.] And I will go home to my constituents, and if they disapprove of the act—and I know they won't—I will never come back here again. [Laughter.] I am willing to go further. I am willing to say that no nation under Heaven, whether its chief magistrate wears a hat or a crown, has any right to interfere in the wars of another nation, struggling for human liberty. I am willing to make that declaration in the name of the American people, and I am willing to leave it, the very moment when it is necessary to act, to those who are to determine the course necessary to take under proper times and circumstances, as the case may require. [Applause.] There, gentlemen, you have my sentiments. I am much obliged for your kind attention.

His remarks were received with great applause. The last toast was—

"*Turkey*—Her noble hospitality extended to a foreign patriot even at the risk of war, proves her to be worthy of the respect of liberal nations."

KOSSUTH responded as follows:—Sir, I feel very thankful for having the opportunity to express in this place how much I feel obliged in everlasting gratitude to the Sultan of Turkey and his noble people. I am now a man in the world. Before God, the people, and principles, I bow—before none else—but I am proud to say that I bow with deep acknowledgement and with warm gratitude before the memory of the generous conduct I met with in Turkey. Instead of any pretension to an eloquent speech I would rather humbly entreat your kind permission to make a few dry remarks upon facts, which, perhaps, may contribute something to a better knowledge of Turkey, because I am confidently sure that once better known, more attention will be paid to its fate.

Firstly—As to myself, when I was in that country, Russia and Austria in the full pride of their victory opposing their will upon the Sultan and claiming the delivery of me and my associates—it is true that a grand divan was held at Constantinople, and not very favorable opinions were pronounced by a party opposed to the present existing Government in Turkey, which induced the sublime Porte himself to believe that there was no help for us poor exiles—only to abandon our faith and become Mahometans in order that Turkey might be able to protect us. I have, in that respect, declared what the duty of every honest man I believe would have been to declare under similar circumstances, but I owe it to the power of the Sultan to declare openly that I would rather die than accept the condition. [Applause.] That declaration was conveyed to Constantinople before one there could have got knowledge that I had applied to the public opinion of the people of England in relation thereto before all this was known at Constantinople, where the very decision of the majority of that great divan was announced to the Sultan to be unfavorable to the protection of the poor exiles, out of the generosity of his own heart without knowing if we were willing to accept or not to accept, he declared. They are upon the soil; they have trusted to my honor—they have trusted to my justice,—to my religion;—they shall not be deceived. Rather war than that I should deliver them up. [Great applause.] That is entirely his merit. But notwithstanding these high obligations which I feel towards Turkey, I never indeed will venture to try to engage sympathy and attention towards a country on the basis of one single fact; but there are many considerations in reference to Turkey which merit the full attention of the United States of America.

Firstly, when we make a comparison between the Turkish Government and that of Austria and Russia, in respect to religious liberty, the scale turns entirely in favor of Turkey. There is not only liberal toleration for all religions, but the Government does not mix with their religious affairs, but leaves them entirely to their own control; whereas, in Austria, self-government was secured by three glorious revolutions, and pacifications which ensured these revolutions, and hundreds of laws, and still Austria has blotted out of the condition of Hungary, the self-government of the Protestant Church, while Turkey accords and protects the self-government of whatever religious denomination. Russia, taking for a political tool the very principle of religion, as it is universally known, persecutes the Roman Catholics, and indeed the Greeks and Jews, in a most horrible manner—in such a manner that the heart of man must must revolt against it. The Sultan of Turkey, whenever in his wide dominions, one single man of fanaticism dares to encroach upon the religious freedom of whomsoever is in his country, the unimpeachable judge and vindicator of that religious liberty which is permitted in all his dominions. [Applause.]

Again, I must recall out of the history of Hungary this fact, that when one-half of Hungary was under Turkish dominion, and the other half under Austrian, religious liberty was always encouraged in that part which was under the Turkish rule, and there was not only a full and entire development of Protestantism, but Unitarianism, *was also protected, and the Unitarians though they were in Transylvania lawfully protected in those times when the Sultan governed that country, were still* in the last revolution, excluded from every civil right, because they were Unitarians. Only our revolution restored them to full and entire religious liberty. That was the condition in respect to religious liberty under the Austrian, and under the Turkish dominion. Now in respect to municipal self-government: Hungary and all those different provinces which were opposed to the Austrian Empire, if indeed it existed, for that I do not believe to be an Empire, which only rests upon the good will of a foreign master: it has no existence, scarcely a vegetation. [Applause.] All those different provinces were absorbed by Austria. They were attached in their existence, and there was not a single one which had not in former times a constitutional life, of which Austria did not deprive it by centralizing the power in its own Court. That is the principle of the law of the Christian powers. Now take, on the other hand, the Turk. In Turkey I have not only seen developed to a very considerable degree the Municipal self-government of cities, but I have seen a demonstration of justice very much like the institution of a jury. I have seen a public trial in a case where one party a Turk and the other a Christian were engaged, where the municipal authorities of the Christian population were called together to be not only witnesses of the trial but materially to control and direct it, with perfect publicity. But more yet: And Wallachia, Moldavia are under Turkish dominion, and the Turkish nation which has conquered those provinces, out of respect for National self-government has prescribed itself not to have a right of a house to dwell in or a single step of soil in that land. In every interference with whatever domestic concerns of these Provinces, because they have got a charter for centuries, by which charter the self-government of Wallachia and Moldavia was insured, it is worthy to mention that the Turk has never broken his oath. [Applause.] Whereas on the European Continent there exists not a single King, Prince, Duke or Emperor who has not broken his word a thousand times before with God and man. Now the Executive of this Turkey, great as the present condition of Europe is, is indispensable to the security of Europe. You know that in St. Petersburg, in the time of Catharine, the policy all turned on a way to Constantinople. The politics indicated at that time are always that politics of St. Petersburg, and Constantinople is that place, of which Napoleon rightly said, that the power which has Constantinople in command, if it is willing to rule three quarters of the world, it has power to rule. Now it is the intention—it is the consistent policy of the Russian Cabinet, to get hold of Constantinople, and therefore, I declare that to protect the independent existence of Turkey, is so necessary to Europe, because Turkey crushed, Russia becomes, not only entirely predominant as she already is, but becomes the single master and ruler of Asia and of all Europe: and to consume this independence of Turkey, Gentlemen, nothing is wanted but some encouragement from such a place as the United States. Since Turkey has lost its dominion in Buda in Hungary, its power is declining, but why? Because from that time European diplomatists began to succeed in persuading Turkey that she had no sufficient power or strength to stand upon her own feet, and by-and-by it became the rule in Constantinople, that every, small, petty interior question was to be decided with the interference of European diplomacy. Now, I say Turkey has vitality such as not many nations have. It has a power that not many have; Turkey wants nothing but a consciousness of its own powers, and encouragement to stand upon its feet, and this encouragement if it comes as counsel, as kind advice, out of such a place as the United States, I am confident will not only be thankfully heard but joyfully followed. That is the only thing which is wanted there; and besides this political consideration, that the existence of Turkey as it is, is necessary to the future of Europe, there are also high commercial considerations, proper to interest and to attract the attention of the United States. The freedom of commerce on the Danube, is a law of nations, guarantied by treaties, and yet there exists no freedom. It is in the hands of Russia. Turkey, to be sure, is very anxious to reestablish freedom, but there is nobody to back her in her demands. Turkey can also present to the manufacturing industry of such a country as the United States, a far larger and more important market than all China with her two hundred and fifty million inhabitants. But one consideration I can mention, and though it has no reference to the public opinion here, I beg permission to avail myself of this opportunity, to pronounce it and give it publicly, and that is, that I hope in the name of the future freedom and independence of the European nations, those provinces of Turkey which are inhabited by Christians, will not out of theoretical passion, and out of attachment to a mere word, neglect to act in such a manner as only can convey them to the future development of their own freedom and independence. Gentlemen, I declare that should the revolutionary movement in Europe extend to the Turkish provinces, and by that extension Turkey falls, this would not become a benefit to those provinces of the Moldavians and Servians, but would only benefit Russia, because then, Turkey no more existing, all those provinces are and will be naturally absorbed by Russia, whereas holding fast to Turkey, that Turkey which respects religious liberty, gives them entirely and fully, self-good. So much, gentlemen, I desired to express. I believe you will excuse me for the inappropriate manner in which I have acquitted myself; in this, which I considered to be my duty, in expressing my thanks to Turkey, I declare before you that I am fully convinced of the identity of interest of Hungary and of Turkey. We have a common enemy, therefore Hungary and Turkey are by national ties provoked to a close alliance against that enemy; I declare that not only out of gratitude but also out of knowledge of this community of interest, I will never in my life let escape a single opportunity where I, in my humble capacity, can contribute to the glory, welfare, and happiness of Turkey, but will consider it the duty of honor, towards my country, ever to be the trust, most faithful friend towards the Turkish Empire. [Great applause.]

Mr. ERIGGS, of New-York, offered the following sentiment:

Hungary—May the time be not far distant when she will take her rank again among the nations of the earth.

Mr. SEWARD was called for, and said: Gentlemen—I am too wise a man to speak on any question at this time of night. When it was proposed first in the Senate to receive the illustrious guest of the nation, I was advised not to hurt it by advocating it. I shall not harm it now. I have only to say, gentlemen, that when the distinguished Secretary of State shall have gone his length, and the Senator from Illinois shall have gone his breadth, and the Senator from Michigan his tether, I shall be found at their side for Hungary and for liberty in Europe. Gentlemen, this is my principle and my sentiment. The United States will respect and observe the law of nations; and they will expect all other powers to do the same.

The company then separated, after a few remarks from Mr. CARTER, of Ohio.

KOSSUTH AT WASHINGTON

Reception of State Delegations.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 8.

The following are KOSSUTH's remarks in reply to Speaker BOYD, in the House of Representatives:

SIR: It is a remarkable fact in the history of mankind, that while, through all the past, honors were bestowed upon glory, and glory was attached only to success, the Legislative authorities of this great Republic bestow honors upon a persecuted exile, not conspicuous by glory, not favored by success,—but engaged in a just cause. There is a triumph of Republican principles in this fact. Sir, I thank, in my own and my country's name, the House of Representatives of the United States, for the honor of this cordial welcome.

STATE DELEGATIONS.

At 12 o'clock yesterday, a Delegation from Indiana waited upon KOSSUTH. Mr. Gorman, the Chairman, presented an address, in which he stated that Indiana was the first in her official capacity to recommend interference in KOSSUTH's behalf.

KOSSUTH thanked him kindly for this act of Indiana, a State which now appeared as if going to be the first to adopt the principles which he advocated—and which, if adopted by this country, would make her the corner-stone of the great Christian political doctrine of the brotherhood of nations.

The Congressional delegation from Vermont, visited KOSSUTH this morning.

Mr. HIBBARD, a member of the delegation, presented the resolutions of his Legislature, and, in a most beautiful address, reminded KOSSUTH that the people of Vermont were the first to resist British oppression, &c.

KOSSUTH briefly made his warm acknowledgment, and said the sympathies expressed were a great consolation in his misfortune. He said that he would transmit a written answer to the resolutions, and that he hoped to visit Vermont, if circumstances permitted him to prolong his stay in this country.

A meeting of the citizens of the various States now in Washington, was held at the Irving House yesterday. A committee representing each State, was appointed to wait on KOSSUTH and present him resolutions of profound sympathy and respect for his person and principles. Chancellor Walworth acted as Chairman, and they will visit him to-morrow.

KOSSUTH leaves Washington for Annapolis on Wednesday next, on his route westward.

Communication from the Secretary of Kossuth to the New-York Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, JAN. 7.

A disingenuous attempt has been made by certain of the New-York papers to connect Gov. KOSSUTH with the "*Demokratischer Voelkerbund*," and render him responsible for a paragraph in the programme of that paper, relative to American domestic policy. This has been done, notwithstanding his repeated declarations that he would never, directly or indirectly, interfere in any domestic question of any foreign country. The fact Mr. Gyurman was formerly sub-editor of KOSSUTH's journal, and subsequently an editor of an organ of his Government, is assumed, without a title of evidence, in the face of this unequivocal declaration, as a proof of the connection of Gov. KOSSUTH with the "*Demokratischer Voelkerbund*," and as warranting the assertion that the openly avowed purpose of Messrs. Guyurman and Wutschel is undiguisedly sanctioned and concurred in by KOSSUTH, &c.

You are authorised to state that Governor KOSSUTH has no connection with that paper.

The facts are, briefly, that Mr. Gyurman applied for advice, how best to occupy his time and serve the cause of his country. To this Gov. KOSSUTH replied, as may be seen by his letter, to the effect: "You are a distinguished journalist—follow your profession, and you will hereby obtain opportunity of serving your country."

This counsel is Gov. KOSSUTH's present connection with Mr. Gyurman—*no other*.

As Gov. KOSSUTH has no connection, direct or indirect, with the paper in question, and no control over Mr. Gyurman, Gov. KOSSUTH cannot, on account of his advice to that gentleman to serve his country, be, without gross injustice, made responsible for Mr. Gyurman's occupying himself with a question of domestic American policy, injurious to the interest of his own country, and in diametric opposition to Gov. KOSSUTH's decidedly expressed opinion as to the duty and policy of non-interference in such questions.

Auction Advertisements.

To the Editor of The New-York Daily Times.

Why is it the auction men do not advertise in your columns? One can hardly go into a counting-room without meeting your paper, or, at any rate, hearing it quoted, which shows that people manage to get access to it, even if they have not subscribed to it. And if it is desirable to have the notices of auctions put into a channel the most likely to lead them under the eye of the business public, I would like to put the question to the auctioneers, Would not this end be accomplished by advertising in the *Times*?

ONE WHO READS THE TIMES IN A COUNTING-ROOM.

The Auctioneers probably are not anxious to have their advertisements seen except by the limited number of merchants who see the large sheets devoted to such notices, and which publish them at merely nominal prices. Either the *Courier and Enquirer* or the *Journal of Commerce* would publish these notices gratuitously, if they could not get them otherwise, since those papers are taken almost wholly by those who wish to see them. The Auctioneers, of course, prefer to advertise where they can do it with so little expense,—especially as it is a matter of little consequence to them whether they are seen by *three* thousand or *twenty* thousand people.

Mr. DANIEL S. CURTISS, a gentleman who has traveled very extensively and observantly in the Western States, publishes a volume entitled "WESTERN PORTRAITURE, AND EMIGRANT'S GUIDE: a Description of Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa: with remarks on Minnesota and other Territories." The compilation is a meritorious one, and as embracing the latest information we can obtain of those sections, is decidedly well-timed and useful. For the emigrant it is the very thing needed.

WASHIHGTON.

California—Steam Communication with the Sandwich Islands—Col. Fremont—Kossuth.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1852.

An unusual number of persons, and very intelligent ones, are now here from California. Therefore the interests of the State are strongly represented here. Congress is expected to bestow much attention upon proper legislation for California during this session. Her interests are of sufficient importance to justify liberal measures. The fact seems almost incredible, but it is true that California correspondence, to and from the other States, formed, during the last fiscal year, one-twelfth of the entire revenue of the Post Office establishment.

One of the officers of the customs of California, now here, says that the amount of duties paid by California is greater than is paid at any port of the U. S. except New-York and Boston. California demands a Mint, and the Bill for it has already passed the Senate. Liberal means should be appropriated for the improvement of her harbors and for her light-houses, &c.

The Californians have already established a line of steamers to the Sandwich Islands, but they look to the Government to give some aid to the establishment of a line of steamers to Shanghai. It is undoubtedly true, as they state, that the revenue to the Post-Office of the U. S., from a line of powerful and swift steamers, would, taking twenty years together, be more than sufficient to meet what is asked from the Government for the yearly allowance for each ship. This line of steamers will, of course, be employed by the British Government and people for the conveyance of the British India mail, now sent overland. It will be quicker, by several days, as has been demonstrated. In five years, says one of the Californians, we shall plant a population of twenty thousand Americans on the East India coasts, and then the amount of correspondence will more than pay the yearly sum of $150,000 a ship, for the employment of ten steamers of the first class

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 9, 1852.

☞ *All communications intended for The Times must be accompanied by some name, not for publication, but as guarantee of the good faith of the writer.*

The Editors cannot undertake to preserve or return any manuscript that may be sent.

☞ In reply to a correspondent, we state that Morse's Telegraph was in operation at the time of Mr. Polk's nomination for the Presidency.

Kossuth at the Jackson Dinner.

We give, in another column, one more of those splendid efforts wherewith the great Magyar has electrified the *usé* residents of the Capital. It will probably do more than arouse the representatives of the people assembled there: it will reach their constituents, and help to swell still further the great flood of popular sympathy.

Lord Palmerston.

The withdrawal of Lord Palmerston from the Cabinet of Lord John Russell, is a source of sore grief to the friends of European emancipation. Personally, perhaps, there have been more popular statesmen than the foppish and somewhat whimsical Viscount, but the general tenor of his recent policy had a good direction, only wanted the opportunity it seemed about and to have, to produce very sensible results. But his lordship has gone the way of all politicians. Snatched away by inexorable circumstances, he misses the golden fruit of his long labors. In all human probability the seat at the council board he has filled so long, he will fill no longer. The Whigs have had their day.

It must be a lamentably unkind cut to the Foreign Secretary to find himself thus wounded in the house of his friends. With them he had fought the good fight of the Reform Bill. With them he had shared the glory and the spoils, during the hasty administration of Earl Grey. He had played Foreign Secretary to the Home Secretaryship of Lord John, during the days of Lord Melbourne's ascendancy; and with him had joined to supplant Peel and Aberdeen, in 1846. A most unkind cut it must have been, to be bundled out of power, merely for being the same liberal Whig in 1851 that he had been a score of years earlier. It is a bad thing for statesmen to have long memories. Palmerston has never been accused of it before.

☞ It will be seen that Governor KOSSUTH has published a card in reference to the *Herald's* attempt to hold him responsible for the hostility to the Fugitive Slave Law of a gentleman whom he advised to return to journalism for a livelihood. The denial is precisely such as was expected from him.

In this card this story is ascribed to "*some* of the New-York papers." The phrase is one very often used in similar cases; and yet it very unjustly implicates other papers in the city besides the one guilty of the wrong. We should like to see a reform in this matter. It is an injustice never practised towards any other profession. Why cannot the real offender be named and answered directly? *The Times* is one of the New-York papers; but it objects very decidedly to being held responsible, even by implication, for the sins of the *Herald*.

By Express.

The *Express* has discovered a sad "lack of originality" in KOSSUTH'S speeches! In his last speech, at Washington, it is of opinion that he says "little, very little, that he has not said over and over before:" "talk is sadly encroaching upon his reputation for originality." This is pretty good. The *Express* is evidently a judge of what is original and what is not; and its verdict upon KOSSUTH'S intellectual calibre, is entitled to great weight. Luckily, the *Express* prints the speech thus condemned, so that its readers can judge of its criticisms.

The *Express*, moreover, defends Louis Napoleon's destruction of the Republic, and his seizure and imprisonment of all the leading men in France. It says:

"If Louis Napoleon had not sent the leaders in the Legislature to prison, there is but little doubt that in a few days they would have sent him there. It was only a *question of time*, who should first commit perjury against the Constitution."

Even if this were true, it would be simply praising Louis Napoleon for a degree of *alacrity* in committing perjury, which the Assembly could not match. But it is not true. There is not a particle of evidence to sustain this assertion. It was, of course, to be expected that Louis Napoleon himself would coin just such a falsehood, to give the color of necessity to his outrage. But it was not necessarily foreseen that it would be endorsed by American journals. The Assembly was utterly powerless to seize Napoleon or any body else. The bill giving it control of the Army had been voted down; and the stories about papers having been found which prove a conspiracy with the Socialists, are pure inventions. It seems to us that the *Express* does not need to enter upon a crusade in favor of universal despotism, in order to sustain its character for extra conservatism.

The *Express* denies that the hostility to KOSSUTH and the Hungarian cause comes especially from the South; it charges the statement upon that very convenient pack-horse, the Abolitionists. We quote:

"The Abolition Journals of the North, *quasi* and *de facto*, represent the Congressional resistance to KOSSUTH'S being made a sort of Member of Congress of, in allowing him, as was contemplated at first, to harangue on the floor of the House, as coming altogether from the South, therefore pro-slavery, under apprehension of freedom, in any form, from any quarter. There is no truth in all this. * * *Fillibuster* intervention, so far from being resisted by the South, was born in the South, and comes to us directly from the South. * * Intervention is just exactly what the Southern Anti-Constitutionalists are after."

Is it? Then what means the following paragraph which the *Express* quotes approvingly from the *South Carolinian:*

"The real object of this remarkable man, in visiting the United States, is to obtain a declaration from the Government that *every nation has the right to manage its own domestic concerns.* He wants this announcement to go forth clothed with the authority of a deliberate and official manifesto that Hungary, should she attempt to throw off the Austrian yoke, may have its full benefit and protection. This is the intervention sought for by this chieftain of an oppressed people; and so far as popular demonstrations, and the development of public opinion have yet gone, they all tend to the favorable consideration of such a step.

"And this will inevitably be the result of his mission if successful. Such will be the consequence of the triumph of the doctrines now held by the presses and the people of the North. And who pays the piper? *The Southern States*—the producers of the staples that constitute the wealth of the country. They are scarcely prepared for this. And the people of the South cannot be participants in this missionary Republicanism. Their pursuits forbid it; *their institutions, safe only under the rule of a conservative foreign policy, forbid it; and it will be an evil day when the contagion of this wildfire takes effect among them.* The present is but another development of the utter dissimilarity existing between the ever restless spirit of rampant democracy prevailing at the North, and that Conservative Republicanism of the South, which is the citadel of her institutions and the guarantee of her prosperity. It is another incidental proof of the propriety of a *political separation* of two sections, whose people are, in almost every leading feature of true and sound republican principles, so utterly opposed to each other."

According to this article, the institutions and interests of the South, forbid them to take any part in favor of nations struggling against oppression. It claims, in effect, that the South must be on the side of despotism:—and that *therefore*, it is irreconcileably opposed to the democratic North. If we believed the premises, we should acquiesce in the conclusion.

The *Express* objects to the clerical movements in favor of KOSSUTH, because they are so full of *fight*:—and, with characteristic consistency, it complains of Mr. UNDERWOOD'S resolutions in the State Assembly, because there is no fight in them, or in him. Thus of the former,—with a rhetorical brilliancy which would astound Dr. Whately—it says:

"Preachers of God, inflamed with Abolitionism, pitch *pell-mell* into this fight, with the idea that if once intervention can be got up North for Hungary, intervention can be turned South into the abolition of slavery! Why, fools that ye are, if once ye turn this limited Government into an *intervening* Government, Cuba is a slave-holding State the week after, and Texas rolls like a flood with slavery upon the base of the Sierra Madre mountains, over them, even, upon the *Terra Caliente* of Mexico, swelling onward toward New Grenada and Venezuela! You'll *howl* at home for Hungary, and the Texas rifle will crack in Vera Cruz and Yucatan, on its march to universal Southern dominion. You'll hold up in God's Holy Temples cannon ball and grape shot to look at, but men of quick work will charge their flying artillery with them, and mow their death-way in Matanzas and Havana!"

And of Mr. UNDERWOOD with equal beauty, it says;

"*Protest* is a simple word,—only protest, that costs nothing! There is no gunpowder in a protest. Brag, swagger, prance, grin, grimace, threat, bully, bluster,—but is Mr. Underwood ready to go on the Danube, to snatch his knapsack, swing his musket, *pr* only, standing here on the Hudson, at a safe distance, to protest! Let us know."

Probably Mr. UNDERWOOD prefers to "protest." But the *Express* is afraid to do even that.

Two reflections force themselves upon the reader's attention. One is, that this is a great country:—the other, that the *Express* is a great paper. There is but one God, and Mahomet is his prophet!

☞ We have at last the *counter-scheme* for which hostility to the Art-Union is aiming to pave the way. Mr. Thomas W. Whitley, who informs the public that he is an artist, and who has been the Coryphæus of the attacks upon the Art-Union, uses his tool the *Herald*, to make his scheme public. He proposes to have a tremendous *temple* erected for the purpose, with a formidable paraphernalia of 'lateral halls,' transepts, libraries, wardrobes, &c. &c. His exposition of the causes of previous failures is certainly lucid. He says:

"It is, perhaps, proper to state, as a preliminary remark, that all attempts heretofore have failed, not for want of talent or devotion, but *because of the anti-republican character of the several institutions.* The characters have been fraught with *seminal principles of discord*, giving authority and privilege wholly incompatible with the idea of progress, permanency, utility, and grandeur. The discovery is now made that the principles of our institutions must be *fraternal and comprehensive.*"

This is good. Mr. Whitley ought to have a *niche* as a reward for his discovery.

Experientia docet. Let us give the managers of this new temple a gentle hint. Let them put into their Constitution a special clause declaring that neither Mr. Whitley nor any other "artist," shall compel the institution to buy his pictures, under threats of breaking it down with his pen. We do not suppose such a prohibition would meet Mr. W.'s concurrence. Still, it would be well for those likely to be concerned in his scheme, (if there are any such,) to give a little attention to this point. It may save them from disagreeable after-claps.

The *Herald* indorses the project. What has become of its charges against the managers of the Art-Union of having appropriated their funds towards establishing an "Abolition journal!"

The Controller's Report.

We briefly referred yesterday to the Canal feature of this document. Its full details, though interesting to a large class of readers, are too lengthy for general publication. But while we have not room to spare for the whole Report, it affords us sincere pleasure to revert to it as an able *expose* of the large, prosperous and admirably managed finances of this great State.

The expenses of the State Government are to be supplied the current fiscal year.

From Taxation	$435,000
From Canal Revenues	200,000
From Auction Duties	100 000
Miscellaneous	56,500
	$791,500
And from Tax sales, (probable)	146,000
	$937,500

The estimates for these expenses, are:

For Judiciary	$96,500
For Legislature	101,000
For Printing	100,000
For Prisons	50,000
For Charitable Institutions	180,000
For Salaries	43,000
Miscellaneous	249,800
	$820,300

The Education or Common School Fund of the State is $2,305,449. The income the last fiscal year, was $285,071; the amount expended, $241,001. The income for the current year will be as follows:

Interest on bonds for lands	$31 000 00
Interest on loans to towns, counties, &c	12,300 00
Interest on loans of 1792 and 1808	200 00
Interest on loans per act of 1840	2,500 00
Interest on State stock	9,660 00
Interest on Controller's bonds	63,000 00
Dividends on bank stock	4,000 00
Interest on money in the Treasury	10,000 00
	$135,860 00
Appropriation from the income of the U. S. Deposit Fund	165,000 00
	$300,860 00
And the support:	
Common Schools	$300,000 00

The Canal Fund leading figures are as follows:

Gross tolls	$3,722,163
Loss, repairs, expenses, &c	907,730
Surplus revenues	$2,814,433

The payments for this Fund were:

To interest and principal of debt	$1,300,000
Support State Government	200,000
General Fund	350,000
Canal Enlargement Fund	996,133
	$2,814,133

The Sinking Fund for redemption of the Canal debt stood as follows at close of last fiscal year:

Balance on hand 30th September, 1850	$326,823 20
RECEIVED, VIZ:	
Transferred from the revenues of the State Canals, during the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1851	1,300,000 00
Total	$1,626,823 20
PAID, VIZ:	
For the redemption of Canal stock, viz:	
7's of 1818	$600 00
5's of 1850	529,609 91
5's of 1851	44,000 00
Accrued interest	177 05
	$573,786 96
For expenses of transfer office, viz	
To the Manhattan Co	$1,250 00
To Walter Mead, agent	750 00
For account books, certificates, &c	257 50
	2 257 50
For interest on Canal debt	822,435 38
For debts due prior to 1st July, 1816, under chap. 375, §2, Laws of 1850	34,829 53
	$1,433,309 37
Balance on hand 30th September, 1851	193,513 83
Total	$1,626 823 20

The principal of the Debt is now reduced to $15,301,000. The sinking fund for principal and interest is made perpetual (or until final liquidation,) by the Constitution—say $1,300,000 out of Canal revenues until June 1, 1855, and then to $1,700,000.

The principal of the Debt, other than Canal, the interest of which is a charge on the General Fund, is $6,389,000. In support of this General Fund the Canal Revenues are made by the constitution to contribute $350,000 annually, to be specially applied to the foregoing debt. There is also a prospective appropriation to the principal of the debt of $1,500,000 a year, after the Canal debt shall have been paid off.

In view of the policy of Canal Enlargement, the Controller suggests that no further immediate reduction of tolls be authorised.

On the 28th June last, by order of the Legislature, the Bank Fund was transferred to a new department, the "Bank Department." The following is a statement of the condition of the Fund on the 28th day of June, 1851, viz:

Amount of 6 ₱ cent. stock issued on account of the fund	$626,451 69
Assets of insolvent Banks	$25,623 32
Bonds and Mortgages	14,604 73
Money in the Treasury	26,919 50— 67,147 55
Debt of Fund	$559 304 14

The following information in regard to Life Insurance is given by the Controller:

The act of 8th of April last required these Companies to deposit with the Controller $50,000 by the 1st day of August then next, and a further sum of $50,000 by the 1st of February, 1852.

Eight of the Companies have complied with the requirements of this act as follows:

The New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company has deposited $50,000 in U. S. 6 per cent. Stocks

The New-York Life Insurance Company, N. Y., has deposited $50,000 in U. S. 5 per cent. Stocks.

The United States Life Insurance Company, N. Y., has deposited $56,500 in Bonds and Mortgages.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company, N. Y., has deposited $100,000 in a Bond and Mortgage.

The Manhattan Life Insurance Company, N. Y., has deposited $49,500 in Bonds and Mortgages, and $500 in U. S. 6 per cent Stocks.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company, N. J., $50,000 in Brooklyn City Bonds.

The Albion Life Insurance Company, London, $100,000 in United States 6 per cent. Stocks.

The New-England Life Insurance Company, Boston, $50,000 in Albany city stocks; afterwards withdrawn and exchanged for $39,000 in bonds and mortgages substituted for the Albany city stock.

There are a large number of miscellaneous subjects treated in the report, and a general review, with the proper figures, given of the special trust minor funds of the Department, the most important of which is the United States Deposite of 1837. The principal is $4,014,520. The revenues and payments as follows:

From Interest on the loans on mortgage in the several counties	$227,000 00
Interest on State stock	7,191 00
Interest on Controller's bond	11,081 00
Interest on money in the Treasury	4,000 00
Sale of Lands	3,000 00
Total	$252.275 00
To Common Schools	$165,000 00
Amount to be added to the capital of the School Fund	25,000 00
Academies	28,000 00
Normal School	10,150 00
Indian Schools	700 00
District School Journal, (including $600 due for 1851.)	3,000 00
Academies for the instruction of Common School Teachers	22,000 00
For diminution in the Loans under foreclosure of Mortgage	2,000 00
Total	$255,850 00

The report was prepared by the late Controller, PHILO C. FULLER, Esq. It reflects much credit on his talent for system and industry, and affords, by its details, another of those gratifying proofs which we are accustomed annually to look for, of the high and deserved credit of the Empire State.

☞ Some one who is so fortunate as to command the confidence of the *Express*, ought to inform its conductors that "Mr. MONROE, of this city," is not in the State *Senate*, as that paper says but in the Assembly.

AN ADDRESS FROM MR. WEBSTER.—Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, we are informed, has signified his intention of delivering the Annual Address before the New-York Historical Society, about the middle of the current month. The Society had expected to enjoy the treat at its Annual Meeting on Tuesday last, but engagements of the Hon. Secretary intervened.

Interesting Testimonial to Dr. Gallaudet.

The ceremonies arranged by the citizens of Hartford, to testify their veneration for the late Dr. Thos. H. Gallaudet, took place on Wednesday evening. The South Congregational Church was crowded at an early hour. The exercises consisted of a Chant, "Blessed are the Dead, &c." a hymn, by Mrs. Sigourney; prayer, by Rev. Walter Clarke; a hymn, by Luzerne Rae; a eulogy, by Hon. Henry Bernard; and a dirge, penned many years ago by the beloved object of the testimonial. The Eulogium of Mr. Bernard was very appropriate, and furnished many unnoted facts in the history of the Deaf and Dumb educational movement.

Pennsylvania—Gov. Johnston's Message.

The Valedictory Message of Gov. WM. F. JOHNSTON appears in the Philadelphia papers of yesterday. It has the great merit of extreme brevity, scarcely exceeding one column in length.

The General Assembly is congratulated upon the abundant and universal peace and plenty, which prevail throughout the Commonwealth. Never, says the Governor, has there been a period of more prosperous tranquility. The citizens of the State, aside from other sources of contentment, have at last realized that a cause for disquiet, which has for the last twenty-five years oppressed them, is about to be removed. A beginning has been made in the practical liquidation of the public debt. Within the past three years, there has been effected a reduction of upward of $700,000 of indebtedness. The present amount of the debt is therefore $40,114,236 39. The Governor attributes this important result to the successful operation of the Sinking Fund system of 1850.

Defects still exist in the system of Public Education, arising from insufficiencies of funds, and the want of proper teachers. The Agricultural interests of the State are commended as worthy of attentive regard. Contracts have been made for the publication of the Colonial records, and of the maps and other documents connected with the Geological Survey of the State. The Insane Asylum, and other charitable institutions, are in a prosperous condition. In the enactment of the U. S. Revenue Laws, the Industrial interests of the State have suffered. The great Manufacturing, Mining and Agricultural pursuits require a change of the present Tariff system—a point which Gov. Johnston argues at considerable length and with earnestness. The laws in relation to Banknotes have failed to fulfil the purposes for which they were designed. The recommendations of a former Message, in reference to a system of Banking, based upon public securities, are suggested to the careful consideration of the Legislature.

The estimated receipts of the coming fiscal year are stated at $4,317,500; the expenditures at $4,253,500.

An apportionment of the State, for the election of Members of the House of Representatives in Congress, is among the tasks devolving upon the present Legislature. Gov. Johnston suggests that great care be observed to give to every portion of the Commonwealth its just claims. The assurances of the Governor's high esteem and regard are conveyed to the Legislature, and Gov. Johnston makes his adieux.

Mexico.

By the Brig *Union*, at New-Orleans, we have some additional news from the City of Mexico. The official report of JAUREGUI confirms the statement of the defeat of CARVAJAL at Cerralvo. The attack lasted from the 27th November to the 1st of December, when CARVAJAL, finding himself unable to accomplish anything, retreated. JAUREGUI says that the assailants lost four officers, forty privates killed, and seventy wounded; and that in his ranks there were one officer wounded, two non-commissioned officers and fourteen privates wounded, and six privates killed.

We have received files of the *Trait d'Union* from the city of Mexico.

The English debt, resulting from diplomatic conventions, had been definitely settled. The creditors will receive an annual interest of three per cent., and five per cent. for funding the capital for five years. After which time the interest is to be increased to four and six per cent., respectively. The back interest is to be capitalized. The Spanish debt has also been settled.

Cenobio Iribarren, the municipal president of Mazatlan, against whom complaints were recently made, of extorting money from strangers in that city, for letters of surety, has been removed, and Andres Vasavilbaso appointed in his place.

The Senate of Congress had refused to take into consideration the report of its Committee, sanctioning the resolution of the House of Representatives, fixing the adjournment of Congress on the 10th of December, inst.

Manuel Payno had returned from England, having been unsuccessful in his efforts respecting the re-establishment of the public credit.

On the 2d inst. the British corvette *Alarm* anchored off Sacrificios.

A party of Americans were near Monclova, preparing, according to the *Siglo*, to "invade the State of Coahuila." They appear, from the accounts, to be in pursuit of their runaway negro slaves from Texas. They were suspected of complicity with Carvajal.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Kossuth Spirit—Railroads—Riots—"City of Glasgow,"—The Legislature—Police Cases—Correspondence, &c, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1852.

To show the love which the working community have for Hungary, and her patriot, the illustrious KOSSUTH, I will relate a simple and affecting incident which occurred at the *Bulletin* office this morning: A drayman, clad in his working garments, entered the office, and presented to the editor twenty dollars for the cause of Hungary. It was the hard-earned contribution of himself and three fellow draymen. It was given unostentatiously, and cannot fail to be as acceptable to the noble Magyar as the most munificent gift from our wealthiest citizen.

Railroad communication between this city and Baltimore is now uninterrupted.

Several persons have been arrested and held to bail for rioting during the Democratic delegate election, on Monday night.

The *City of Glasgow* sailed from this port at 12 M. today for Liverpool. She takes out thirty passengers and a fine cargo.

Our Legislature yesterday unanimously passed a series of resolutions, extending a welcome to KOSSUTH.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions to-day, Nicholas Harris, who was acquitted last night on the charge of murder, was directed to give bail in $3,000, to keep the peace and be of good behavior for the period of one year.

David and John Donnelly were arraigned in the same Court, for manslaughter, in setting fire to Bruner's factory, near Fairmount, through carelessness, which caused the death of Edward Crosby, Agnes Merrow, and Ann Browning. The defendants occupied one part of the building as manufacturers of woolen goods. They plead not guilty. The case will be tried in a few days.

The case of Sarah Garber, charged with the murder of Florence Miller, a child of 9 months old, by compelling it to swallow pins, as it is alleged, will be tried in the Court of Quarter Sessions, to-morrow. The prisoner is a little girl of 13 years of age, and at the time the offence charged was committed, was nurse to the child. The father of the little girl was in Court, and stated that he was too poor to employ counsel. The Court assigned the duty of defending the prisoner to Benj. H. Brewster, Esq., who accepted the position. The prisoner is an intelligent and good looking little girl, with nothing indicative of a bad heart in her countenance.

BARK is dull, and no sales of Quercitron have been reported. There is a fair demand for CLOVERSEED, and prices are steady. Sales of 400 bush good sa'd prime quality, at $3 75 ₱ 64 lbs. The Cotton market is firmer. The supplies of FLOUR continue small, and holders are firm at $4 25 ₱ bl. for common brands, but there is very little export demand; only 600 bbls. have been sold. The sales for city consumption are limited within the range of $4 12½@5 for common and extra brands, and $5 12½@6 25 for fancy Ohio and New-York. In RYE, FLOUR and CORN MEAL nothing doing. GRAIN—There is a good demand for Wheat, and prices are steady. Sales of 5,000 bush. prime Pennsylvania at $1 ₱ bush for white, and 96c. for red. Supplies have commenced coming forward by water. Corn is wanted; 600 bush. old, in store, sold at 65c. In Oats no change. WHISKEY is dull. Sales of bbls. at 22½@23c., and hhds. at 20@21½c.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to The New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 8.

Mr. MORGAN introduced a bill to incorporate the New-York and Galway Steamship Company, and also gave notice of a bill to amend the militia law.

Mr. BEEKMAN gave notice of a bill prescribing the method of changing the grades of streets in New-York.

Mr. CROLEY offered a series of KOSSUTH resolutions, similar to what Mr. Underwood offered in the House yesterday.

Mr. VANDERBILT gave notice of a bill to authorize the Supervisors of Kings Co. to raise money to complete hospital buildings, &c.

The PRESIDENT presented the report of the unclaimed dividends of the Bank of America; also of the Union Bank of the City of New York.

KOSSUTH AND NON-INTERVENTION.

Mr. CONGER offered the following, which were laid on the table, under the rule:

Whereas, The visit of LOUIS KOSSUTH has awakened in the hearts of the people of the State of New-York a just sympathy for the exile of Freedom's sake, and an exalted appreciation of his capacity under the Divine Providence so to direct the councils of nations, that it may assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle it.

And whereas, It is the inalienable right of the United States to declare that it is lawful for every Nation to maintain the independent existence and conserve its political institutions in accordance with its own sovereign will and pleasure and also that these United States are not indifferent to the action of any Government in whatever hemisphere by which the existence of any other Government and the rights and liberties of its people are violated or injured. Wherefore be it

Resolved, If the Assembly concur, that we esteem it a duty at all times incumbent on our Federal Government to express to any nation, with whom it holds diplomatic intercourse, and in an appropriate manner its decided disapproval of all violent interference on the part of such nation to impair the constitutional rights of any other nation, or threaten its political existence, and further to unite with any of the civilized powers who may signify their assent thereto in an effort to restore by a peaceful mediation the oppressed nation and its rightful claims

Resolved, If the Assembly concur, that to LOUIS KOSSUTH, we award a pure and exalted aim in the efforts he is making for his country's good, and for the stability of free Constitutions throughout the world, and we also recognise in the manly announcement of the end he hopes to compass, a practical and honest purpose appropriate to the thrilling eloquence with which he maintains and illustrates the grand primordial truths of National rights and duty

Resolved, If the Assembly concur, that the Governor of the State of New York, be requested to invite Gov. KOSSUTH to visit Albany, and address this Legislature at the earliest day which may suit his convenience.

Resolved, If the Assembly concur, that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the President of the U. S., and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The following notices of bills were made:

Mr MORGAN, a bill to incorporate the New-York and Galway Steamship Co.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. COOLEY, that all committees be appointed by the President of the Senate—adopted.

Mr. MORGAN, that on Tuesday of each week the Senate will hold an executive session—adopted.

Mr. PIERCE gave notice that he will at an early day introduce a bill to amend the assessment laws, so that Real Estate will be taxed only on its unincumbered value.

Mr. COOLEY offered a resolution, authorizing the Clerk to pay out of the Contingent Fund the postage of Senators on documents sent to their constituents. Messrs. BABCOCK and PIERCE opposed, and Messrs. UPHAM and COOLEY advocated its passage; when, on motion of Mr. CONGER, the resolution was laid on the table. Adj.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. JOHNSON presented a petition for authority to increase the capital stock of the Brooklyn Gas Light Company.

Mr. BROWN laid on the table a resolution relative to the Canal letting.

Mr. HURLBUT gave notice of a bill to reduce the half-mill tax.

Mr. STEVENS, of Onondaga, introduced a set of KOSSUTH resolutions.

Messrs. COPELAND, VAN SANTVOORD and LYNN offered resolutions of a like character.

Notices were given of bills to repeal the Militia Law; in relation to New-York Quarantine; to amend the Law relative to the Health Officer of New-York; to regulate Taxes on real estate encumbered by mortgage.

The House then adjourned.

Kossuth's Movements.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan 8.

KOSSUTH has now determined to leave Washington for Annapolis on Monday next. From there he goes to Harrisburg, on Tuesday; then to Pittsburg, on Thursday, where he will stay the remainder of the week, and will probably reach Cincinnati on the Wednesday following.

Some ten or twelve Western members of the Virginia Legislature called on KOSSUTH this morning and expressed their congratulations and sympathy.

A delegation from Vermont also called and invited KOSSUTH to visit that State. KOSSUTH briefly replied, and intimated that he would accept the invitation should he remain in the country long enough.

Mr. CASS called on KOSSUTH at one o'clock to-day by request of HENRY CLAY, who wished for an interview with the Governor, and it has been appointed for to-morrow.

Kossuth's Reception of the Sioux Indians.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 8.

A number of Indians from five different tribes of the Sioux nation visited KOSSUTH this morning. They were dressed in the original fantastical style of the race. KOSSUTH expressed himself highly gratified to see them and shook hands with them and hoped God would bless them and their tribes. He then begged them kindly to accept some medals, which some kind friends in the United States had made in memory of his being here, by which they might remember him when they were home. They were of no value, he said, but were intended only as tokens of remembrance of a poor exile. His remarks were interpreted.

Mr. Hejnik distributed the medals, one to each Indian, which were accepted by them with marked gratification. The Indian Agent explained to them that KOSSUTH was an exile, come to visit the President, who had taken him by the hand and shown him all the people of this great nation, who were all glad to see him. KOSSUTH had the same principles about how a nation ought to live which this country received which made him welcome here.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 8.

The following is the joint resolution of invitation to KOSSUTH passed to-day:

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be authorized and empowered in the name and behalf of the people of the Commonwealth, to invite LOUIS KOSSUTH to visit this Capital during the present session of the Legislature.

To-morrow, at 1 o'clock, was assigned for a convention of both Houses, to fill vacancies in the Senate.

The annual sermon before the Legislature was preached this afternoon in the old South Church by Rev. R. H. Neale.

Pennsylvania Legislature---Veto of Governor Johnston.

HARRISBURG, Thursday, Jan. 8.

The bill which passed the Legislature repealing the laws prohibiting the use of the prisons of this Commonwealth for the detention of fugitive slaves, has been vetoed by the Governor, and the bill returned to the house in which it originated.

New-Hampshire Democratic State Convention.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, Jan. 8.

The Democratic State Convention met here this forenoon, and notwithstanding the violent snow storm and blow of yesterday, blocking up the highways and detaining the cars, there was a very full attendance of delegates from all parts of the State, about 225 being present, which is more than the usual number. Hon. C. G. Atherton was chosen President, on the third ballot. Hon. Noah Martin, of Dover, was nominated for Governor, having 134 votes to 79 for all others.

Hon. Asa P. Cate was then nominated for Railroad Commissioner.

A brief series of resolutions was adopted, reaffirming former declarations of principles, &c.

A resolution proposing General F. Pierce for the Presidency was unanimously adopted.

The Convention then adjourned, having had a very pleasant and harmonious session.

Democratic Delegate to the Baltimore Convention for Albany, &c.—Kossuth's Visit.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 8.

The Democratic Convention for this District, to select a Delegate to the Baltimore Convention, met to-day, and appointed the Hon. Erastus Corning. The nomination was unanimous, and the best of feeling prevailed. Mr. C. is a Marcy man.

KOSSUTH, in a letter to Mayor Terry, signifies his intention of visiting Albany by request of the Common Council—the time of his visit to be hereafter announced.

Democratic Convention at Buffalo—Respite of Knickerbocker, the Murderer.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Jan. 8.

The Democratic Convention met to-day, and nominated J. G. Dickie, Hunker, as Delegate to the National Convention.

Hiram Knickerbocker, who was to have been executed to-morrow, has been respited by Governor Hunt for three weeks.

Monroe County Democratic Convention.

ROCHESTER, Thursday, Jan. 8.

The Democratic District Convention for Monroe County, to-day nominated, on the fourth ballot, Hon. Horace Gay, (Cass Hunker,) delegate to the Baltimore Convention. The vote stood, Gay 68, S. B. Jewett (Marcy Barnburner) 60.

The Proposed Sault St Marie Ship Canal.

PITTSBURG, Thursday, Jan. 8.

A public meeting was held here last night, in the Court House, (Mayor Guthrie presiding,) for the purpose of recommending the construction of the Sault St. Marie ship canal, thereby developing fully the mineral resources of Lake Superior, and opening uninterrupted navigation from the head of the Lake to the St Lawrence and Atlantic, and by the Illinois canal and Mississippi river, to the Gulf of Mexico.

A Committee of 14 was appointed to memorialize Congress.

Shipwreck—Lives Saved.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 8.

A dispatch from Cape Island mentions that a large ship has gone ashore on the Seven-mile Break. We learn that the vessel ashore on Far Corss Inlet, is the bark *Rheine*, Captain Lager, from Rotterdam for New-York, with merchandize, and two hundred and fifty passengers, only thirty of whom are landed. They were to make the attempt to land the remainder yesterday. All on board are safe. The vessel is partly full of water. She, however, seems easy, and the wind is off shore.

Later from Santa Fe—Return of Col. Calhoun—The Indian Treaties.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 8.

Late advices from Santa Fé have been received. Colonel Calhoun had returned from his visit to the Utah Indians. He brings a favorable report from the Navajo tribe, and asks that their treaty be ratified. The snow on the Cimarone river was two feet deep. The death of Colonel Davis is confirmed.

Case of Kidnapping and Probable Murder.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 8.

A man named Thomas McCreary, of Maryland, went to the premises of Joseph Miller, of Chester County, Pa., a day or two since, and took a colored girl, named Rachel Parker, known to be free, and drove off at a rapid rate. Miller followed McCreary to Baltimore and bound him over for kidnapping. The next day Miller started for home, but there are suspicions that he was dragged from the platform of the car, at one of the stations, and murdered.

Tragedy in Texas.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 8.

We learn from the New-Orleans papers that a difficulty occurred in Upsher County, Texas, between Jesse Miller and a Mr. Cleveland, in which the latter stabbed the former, causing instant death. A son of the murdered man, aged 12 years, on hearing of the act, procured a gun and shot Cleveland dead. The boy, at last accounts, was at large. The community, it is said, regard the act as one of filial affection.

Arrival of the Cambria—Launch of the Arabia.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 8.

The *Cambria* arrived at her dock, East Boston, at half-past 12.

The Cunard steamer *Arabia* was launched on the 24th of Dec. She is 2,400 tons burden, and 1,000 horse power.

A letter dated Liverpool, Saturday, half-past 10 o'clock, says there is but little business doing. Weather dull, and no arrivals.

Sailing of the City of Glasgow.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 8.

The steamship *City of Glasgow*, Capt. Wylie, sailed at noon for Liverpool, with twenty-six passengers and a large freight. She took no specie. The following passengers were from New-York: Miss Madigan, Thomas Canby, James McKee, and Mr. Corkindale.

Fire at Portland Me.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

The factory building at Lewiston Falls, occupied for the manufacture of flannel, was destroyed by fire about 9 o'clock this evening.

The Weather Throughout the Country.

THURSDAY, Jan. 8.

BUFFALO, 8 A. M.—Barometer 29 28. Thermometer 22. Wind north. It is cloudy, but very pleasant day.

5 P. M.—Barometer 29 000. Thermometer 22. Wind about north. The weather is very pleasant.

ROCHESTER, 8 A. M.—It is a glorious morning. Wind south. The sky is cloudy. Thermometer 4.

5 P. M.—The weather is very fine, and the sleighs fly merrily. Wind west. Thermometer 20.

SYRACUSE, 8 P. M.—It is a fine cold morning. Wind northeast. Thermometer 2 above zero.

5 P. M.—A very pleasant evening. Thermometer 17.

AUBURN, 8 A. M.—It is a fine, pleasant morning. Wind north. Thermometer 14.

5 P. M.—It is clear and pleasant, but very cold. Wind north. Thermometer 24.

UTICA, 8 A. M.—It is as clear as a bell. Wind west. Thermometer 10.

5 P. M.—The sky is cloudy. Thermometer 15. Wind east.

ALBANY, 7 A. M.—The weather is very cold. The ferry boat has discontinued running on account of the intense cold. The sleighing is excellent. Wind north, north west. Thermometer 6. Barometer 30 120. Mercury 56. 8 P. M.—It is clear and cold. Wind east. Thermometer 12.

TROY, 8 A. M.—We have no wind. Thermometer 3 above zero, and rising. It is very cold. 8 P. M.—Thermometer at 6 A. M., two below zero. 2 P. M., 6 above zero. The weather is clear. Wind, northwest.

NEW-YORK CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

METROPOLITAN HALL.—Concert by the Hutchinson Family.
NIBLO'S SALOON.—Mrs. F. G. Bostwick's Soiree Musicale.
BROADWAY.—"Ally," "Who Speaks First," Two Bonnycastles' Diana," and the "Alderman's Gown."
OPERA HOUSE.—Performances by Prof. Anderson.
AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Open day and evening.
SOCIETY LIBRARY.—Scottish Minstrels.
STUYVESANT INSTITUTE.—Washington crossing the Delaware.
SOCIETY LIBRARY.—Two Living Aztec Children.

☞ A correspondent, who sends us his name, complains of delays and other mismanagement, on the part of the Williamsburg Ferries,—excepting the Houston-street. At the Grand street Ferry, he says, mechanics and others, whose time is valuable to them, are kept waiting an unreasonable time, from the lack of sufficient boats to do the business of the Ferries. Holding, as they do, important privileges at the hands of the public, the Directors of these Ferries ought to do all that is in their power for the public accommodation.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The Coroner held an inquest on Tuesday upon the body of a man who was killed by falling down a long flight of stairs, at the boarding-house, No. 223 Stanton-street. His skull was crushed, and he was badly bruised. The Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts above presented.

—The Coroner also held an inquest upon the body of Mrs. Hughes, at No. 179 Varick-street, who died suddenly, on Tu

WASHINGTON.

Disposition of our Government towards Hungary—The Foreign Ministers—Kossuth's Reception, &c.

Correspondence of The New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 4, 1852.

In my last I suggested that, in the event of a renewal of the Hungarian struggle, our Government will take a position calculated to give strength and encouragement to the patriots in the struggle. This I believe to be strictly true. The few days which KOSSUTH has passed here will have a wonderful influence upon the future of Europe, the sneers of the illiberal notwithstanding. When he entered the capital, there was a very general misunderstanding of his views and policy. The whole question had been considered upon a false basis, and had been pre-judged upon wrong issues. His intercourse with the leaders—the thinkers of Washington, has set the matter in a different light. Men now understand that he advocates no wild crusade, no Quixotic expeditions, no sympathising arms for a single nation. His distinct avowal that a people unable to maintain itself against its own enemy, is unworthy of freedom and nationality—his decided position against armed interference to propagate Republicanism, have won the attention of those who before decided without a hearing; and now that the great Hungarian presents to their attentive view, a great principle to be observed and sustained by *all* civilized nations, politicians begin to look at it and argue the question. The result with reasoning men is obvious. It is a mistake to suppose that the passage of the resolutions of welcome to KOSSUTH have no political meaning. They mean much; they indicate much. In the discussion the issue was distinctly made upon the policy advocated by KOSSUTH. True, the result is no indication that *all* who voted for the resolutions are ready to vote his policy to the fullest extent; but it *is* an indication that none of them are prepared to vote *against* it. Depend upon it, should the question be presented to Congress to-morrow, KOSSUTH'S view of the obligation of the great law of nations would be effectually sustained.

Mr. WEBSTER is much interested in the great Magyar. Some of his friends say that were he not bound by his connection with the administration, he would take decided ground by his side. He declares his readiness to stand by his speeches and sentiments in the Greek question; and by implication admits their applicability to the case of Hungary should she renew the struggle. That tells the story; and it seems to me not difficult to understand the degree of encouragement acquired by the distinguished stranger from his visit to the Capital.

HULSEMANN and BODISCO are in great tribulation. Their efforts are unceasing; but the plain, honest, straightforward bearing of the man they dread overrides their influence and advances his cause. BODISCO don't understand it. He is as imperious as his royal master. Generally, his exquisite diplomacy, with the aid of good dinners and fine wines, has succeeded in covering up his motives and designs. In the present case his powers fail him, and he is a vanquished man. He frets and chafes wonderfully under the infliction—which you know is a serious detriment to his personal appearance.

The reception of KOSSUTH in the Senate to-day, was highly dignified and decorous. The Senators rose out of respect, and continued standing until the guest was seated. An attempt at applause was instantly checked by the Chair.

The opportunity afforded for personal introduction to KOSSUTH immediately after the adjournment, was very gratifying to the numerous ladies and gentlemen in attendance. The impression made upon all by the appearance of the Magyar was very favorable. The universal verdict is, that his glance speaks truth, virtue and patriotism. One lady, whose acquaintance with the public men of the day is very general, and who is gifted with an intellect and with powers of discernment much above the ordinary standard, remarked very tersely: "I caught the full expression of his eye; I believe him the Great Reformer of the Age." The KOSSUTH stock is rising among all classes; could he spend another week here, all Washington would be alive in his praise. S.

Kossuth's Movements—Deputation of the Clergy of the District of Columbia.

Correspondence of The New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1852.

The address to KOSSUTH to-day by the Clergymen of the District of Columbia was exceedingly gratifying. It placed his cause upon the great platform of principle, religious principle, and urged him to persevere in the course begun, confident in the Divine assistance, and assured of success. Although somewhat guarded in language, it presented the doctrine of intervention for the defence of civil and religious liberty against the tyranny of despots, as a duty enjoined by Christian principle, and obligations to God and humanity. The Clergy here are much in advance of their people on this issue, and indeed are more prompt than usual with them in any political movement. The augury is a good one. The Clergy see a Christian merit in the cause of Hungary deserving and winning their respect and cooperation.

KOSSUTH'S reply was given with great solemnity and much emotion. The impression upon his auditors was most striking. The honest sincerity of his purpose glanced from his eye, and the purity of his patriotism breathed in his every word. It was irresistible. All acknowledged his worth, and none could deny his moral power. The Protestant clergy of the District bid him God speed from their inmost souls. They are with him—not only because satisfied of the justice of his cause and of the propositions by which the Patriot hopes to sustain it, but because satisfied of the wisdom and virtue of its champion.

In a subsequent conversation with some of the Clergy, KOSSUTH referred with deep feeling to the imprisonment of his mother and sister. He accounts for their persecution upon two grounds, first, a sense of the burden of gratitude or obligation felt by the powers of Austria; and second, an idea that perhaps the infamous course pursued towards his family would restrain him from proceeding in the path he had marked out for himself. In explanation of the first point, he said he had often remarked that wicked men never feel any moral obligation so keenly as the burden of gratitude due to the object of their malevolence. Humble though he was, the time had been when the raising of his finger would have given the signal for the destruction of the op pressors of his fatherland. But he did not avail himself of the opportunity for vengeance. Together with his people, he forgot the wrongs of a century, and spared those whose ambition had so long cursed their hopes. For this, they could never forgive him. The sense of obligation was an onerous burden; hence, their malignity.

The ties which bound him to his family, he further observed, were very dear, but quite insufficient to deter him from his duty. He had made many sacrifices—his path was one of sorrow—but he should persevere in his duty to humanity, though the waves of persecution and treachery rolled over all that was dear to him—even his mother, the children of his love, or the wife of his bosom. The flowing eyes and choked utterance of the speaker told of the deep sea of feeling in which these sentiments found their source.

KOSSUTH is rather unwell to-day, from the effects of fatigue, but he continues at work. He was engaged to dine with Governor SEWARD to-day, but was unable to spend much time at the hospitable table of your distinguished Senator. Madame KOSSUTH, Mr. and Mrs. WEBSTER, M. PULZSKY, Madame PULZSKY, Mrs. MASSINGBERD, and Capt. MASSINGBERD, Generals CASS, HOUSTON and SHIELDS, and Mr. CARTTER of Ohio, were of the party. Mr. SEWARD will entertain the other members of KOSSUTH'S suite on Friday evening—their departure from this city having been postponed until Saturday morning.

Gov. KOSSUTH called on Mr. WEBSTER this morning, and spent a long time with him at his private residence. The sympathy between the Great Magyar and the Great Expounder is said to increase with every hour.

By the way, I am told by those who claim to know, that there is no truth in the statement that HENRY CLAY desires to address the Senate against KOSSUTH'S intervention policy: that, on the contrary, his sympathies are *with* the Magyar Patriot. Could his last breath be spent in advocating the cause of Hungary on the floor of the Senate, it seems more probable that he would be ready to make the sacrifice than in an effort to throw the chill of despair over her reviving hopes. Such a course would certainly be more consonant with the generous, impulsive patriotic "Harry of the West" of former days; and those who know him best in these his hours of affliction, assure me he is still the same.

The argument was closed in the Supreme Court to-day, in the admiralty case of the steamer *Genesee Chief* and the schooner *Cuba*, growing out of a collision occurring upon Lake Ontario some three or four years ago. This case involved the interesting question of the constitutionality of the law of Congress, of 1845, extending the admiralty jurisdiction of the United States over the great Western lakes and rivers. The argument occupied two days, and was conducted by Mr. GRANT, of Oswego, and Senator SEWARD, on the part of the schooner—and sustaining the constitutionality of the law—and by Mr. MATTHEWS, of Rochester, for the steamer.

The first Assembly of the season came off to-night. It was a brilliant affair. KOSSUTH was unable to attend; but several members of his suite were present.

Texas.

Some later news from Texas has reached us by way of New-Orleans.

A bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives, to extend titles to those who have bought in good faith from the "locaters," but the *Austin American* says:

"The bill will be amended on its second reading by the insertion of the names of some half dozen poor people who have bought ten acre lots and cultivated them. So far as this, we trust, may be done—but the Legislature, we are satisfied, will pass no bill for the relief of the speculators. Parties out of the State are advised not to purchase any lands located on the islands belonging to Texas, for the patents are declared by this decision null and void."

The weather continued very cold, and immigration continued to flow in.

A meeting of the citizens of Walker county was held at Huntsville on the 15th ult., and resolutions were adopted, approving the scheme of a railroad from New-Orleans to El Paso. Messrs. H. Yoakum, D. G. Campbell, Samuel R. Smith, W. A. Leigh and W. W. Leach were appointed Delegates to the Convention from New-Orleans.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—Mr. Adam A. Ramsay, late Associate Editor of the *Albany Knickerbocker*, died on Saturday, Jan. 3, at Jacksonville, Fa., whither he had gone for the restoration of his health.

☞ Rev. Dr. Kip will lecture before the Literary Association of Ballston Spa, on Monday evening next. Subject, "Recollections of Vienna."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Grass Valley Gold Mining Company,** Capital $100,000. Located at Grass Valley, Nevada county, California. New-York Agency, No. 107 Fulton-st., second story.

This Company offers very great inducements for investment, it having a limited Capital, divided into 500 shares of $200 each, and being organized and managed by responsible men, under the General Act of Incorporation of California. Quartz mining is destined to prove the most permanent and profitable business of the wonderful State of California, and its great returns for the Capital invested, must attract the attention of any candid inquirer.

The Machinery of this Company, with engine, and other necessary apparatus, is of the most perfect kind, approved by the best engineers and mi hinists in this country. Its capacity is from 160 to 200 tons of rock per each twenty-four hours, and the amalgamation will be upon a method entirely original, under the superintendence of an able and experienced Chemist and Metallurgist. A saw-mill is to be attached to the Quartz works of a capacity to produce 5,000 m. to 10,000 m. fee of lumber per day, for which there is a steady demand at $65 to $100 per 1,000 feet.

No Mining Company has ever been organized, under auspices so favorable for abundant success as this—having a valuable location, powerful and perfect machinery, and a capital, *sufficient for thorough efficiency*, but not of a speculative amount. Its dividends will therefore be proportionably large, as its facilities are exceeded by no other Company.

☞ Shares may be obtained at the Agency and Transfer Office, No. 107 Fulton-st., where also can be had pamphlets and all other necessary information.

J. WINCHESTER, President.
R. J. RICHARDS, Secretary. j8-2w

☞ **New-York Life Insurance Company.**—Office No. 106 Broadway.—Physicians in attendance daily from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M. MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

Further information and a Prospectus of the Company can be had at the office, No. 106 Broadway. j5-1m

☞ **The Hutchinson Family,** at Metropolitan Hall, THIS EVENING, will sing a choice Programme. Tickets, 25 cents. Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock. j9-1t

☞ **Post Office, New-York.**—NOTICE.—The mails for California, &c., via Havana, per EMPIRE CITY, will close at this office on FRIDAY, the 9th inst., at 1 P. M.
j9-1t WM. V. BRADY, Postmaster.

☞ **To Whom it may Concern.**—Notice is hereby given to all persons who have buried their dead in the UNION CEMETERY, (south of Grand-st.) Williamsburg, that a public meeting will be held on the 15th January, 1852, at 7½ o'clock in the evening of said day, in the Attorney-st. M. P. Church, in the City of New-York, for the purpose of considering the propriety of removing the dead now lying in said Cemetery at Williamsburg to the new Burying Ground at Bushwick, L. I. By order, JOHN C. SMITH,
j9-7t* Chairman of Joint Board of Trustees.

☞ **Cheering Success.**—Among the many monetary institutions recently organized, none have been so successful, in so short a space of time, as the GREENWICH BUILDING ASSOCIATION, formed for the purpose of enabling Mechanics, Traders, Clerks, and all others of small means, to secure a homes ead or a large sum of money in a few years, by small monthly payments

The last meeting was very large and enthusiastic. Over 160 shares were taken and several were redeemed by those who contemplate building. The next meeting will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, at the Bleecker Buildings, Bleecker-st., near Morton. All who would like to learn how money can treble or quadruple itself in six or eight years, are invited to attend. The perfect safety of the system—combining the best features of savings banks with positive profits superior to any banking institution—will be fully shown.

The present entrance fee of $2, will soon be increased. Now is the time to subscribe. Books are now open for subscription at the office of the Secretary, No 48 8th av., where articles of the Association can be had gratis.

CHARLES CRANE, President,
DAVID MILLIKEN, Vice-President.
R. Ross, Jr., Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Wm. Wright.	Peter C. Baker,	W. B. T. Milliken,
James W. Booth,	Wm. Dunning,	J. A. Crozier.
H. W. Deems,	A. Ackerson,	N. D. Thayer. j8-2t

☞ **At the Annual Meeting of the New-England SOCIETY,** in the City of New-York, held at the Astor House on Monday, the 22d day of December, 1851, the following named gentlemen were chosen to fill the offices set against their respective names for the ensuing year:

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
SIMEON DRAPER, 1st Vice-President.
GEORGE CURTIS, 2d Vice-President.
Counsellors.

Paul Babcock,	B. W. Bouney,	Charles A. Stetson,
	Charles A. Peabody.	
	Assistant Counsellors.	
Harvey P. Peet,	Luther B. Wyman,	George Warren,
Henry A. Hurlbut,	Charles E. Beebe,	W. Curtis Noyes,
	Willard Parker,	Jon'n Sturges.

JOSHUA L. POPE, Treasurer.
EPHRAIM KINGSBURY, Secretary

At a meeting of the Board of Officers of the New-England Society, held at the Astor House on the 5th day of January, 1852, the following named gentlemen were appointed to fill the offices set against their respective names for the ensuing year:

Finance Committee.

B. W. Bonney,	George Curtis,	Harvey P. Peet.
	Committee on Charity.	
Paul Babcock,	Henry A. Hurlbut,	Charles E. Beebe,
Charles A. Stetson,	Charles A. Peabody,	Moses H. Grinnell.
	Physicians.	
Jared Linsley,	Henry D. Bulkley,	Willard Parker,
Alonzo Calkins,	P. P. Wells,	Wm. A. Blakeman,
Horace Green,	Ovid P. Wells,	A. Sidney Doane,
James O. Pond,	William Rockwell,	William P. Buell.

A true copy of record. EPHRAIM KINGSBURY.
j8-2t

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—REGULAR NOMINATIONS for 1852:

For President,
GEORGE PECKHAM,....with...Eno. Mahony & Co.
Vice President,
WM. T. B. MILLIKEN,....with...Customs.
Corresponding Secretary,
JNO. MERCHANT,.....with...Cameron & Brand.
Recording Secretary,
CHAS. O. RICHARDSON,..with...Nassau Insurance Co.
Treasurer,
H. L. HUNT,.....with...Butchers & Drovers B'k.
Directors,
James B. Smith.....with....Hoyt & Tillinghast.
William Howe..... " ....Bowers & Beekman.
Thomas Kenworthy..... " ....Clark & Wilson.
Cyrus Clark..... " ....Hill, Hyde & Co.
George C. Wood..... " ....Dibblee, Work & Moore.
John B. Peck..... " ....Peck & Bloodgood.
James R. Knapp..... " ....Swift, Waldron & Co.
DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL, Chairman,
Regular Nominating Committee.
A. S. PICKERSGILL, Secretary. d30-tf

☞ **Washington Building Association.**—The demand for shares in this popular and flourishing Association is great. Much the larger portion of shares have been subscribed for by hard-working mechanics, industrious females, and persons of small means, desirous of investing their money to the best possible advantage. Doctor Franklin said—"Take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves." This principle is being judiciously carried out by the Association, and the result cannot fail to be the laying a foundation for each member of a competency, if not wealth. The next meeting will be held at Warren Hall corner of Oliver and Henry-sts, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1852. Names, with the entrance fee—50 cents—may be left with the Secretary, H. HOOPER, No. 333 Pearl-st. Shares will be redeemed at this meeting.

N. B. After the February meeting the entrance fee will be increased to $2. By order of the Standing Committee. 1t

☞ **Knickerbocker Building Association,** will hold a meeting on MONDAY EVENING, 12th inst, at Delarie's Assembly Rooms, corner of 25th-st. and 8th-av. The public, both ladies and gentlemen, are invited to attend. Admission free. Articles of the Association will be ready for distribution. SOLOMON KIPP, Pres't.
JAMES R. DELVECCHIO, Vice-Pres't.
EDWARD J. MADDEN, Secretary. j7-3t*

☞ **Free Lectures on Health and Physical Education,** will be delivered by Dr. BANNING, before the ladies, at 3 past 2 o'clock, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY of this week, in the Methodist Church, corner of 9th-street and Avenue B. j6 6t*

☞ **Regimental Order.**—The Officers of the First Regiment of New-York Citizen Volunteers are hereby notified to attend a regular meeting at Capt. JOHN CARLAND'S, on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan 9, at 7½ o'clock. By order. [j9-1t*] COLONEL W. W. LYON.

JOBSON'S PATENT LIGHT and HEAT REFLECTING GRATE.—The great superiority of this unique grate over any other, is now fully proved by the increased demand for them in England. By the use of this grate there is a great saving of fuel—all the light and heat being reflected in the room, affording a great degree of cheerfulness and warmth. The subscribers have obtained a supply from the agent for the United States, (where said grates are also patented,) and have one in operation at their Warerooms, and would be pleased to show it to architects, builders, and others using grates. GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
Excelsior Iron Works. No. 201 Centre-st., cor. of Howard. j9-1w*

CRANE'S NEWLY IMPROVED PATENT SOAP—the best and cheapest article now in use for family Washing; by its use, washing can be done in less than one-third the time consumed by ordinary washing soaps. Manufactured by LORD & CO., No 171 Christie-st. For sale by LEEDS & HAZARD, No. 121 Maiden-lane, and by all grocers. j9

DRUG STORE.—For sale, an old established Drug Store, situated in a central and respectable part of the city, an excellent location for a Physician, and every convenience, there being an office and bed room attached. Satisfactory reasons giving for selling. Address DRUGGIST, Central Post-Office, New-York. j9-1t*

STATIONERY GOODS, slightly damaged, for sale at astonishingly low prices by
j9-1w* S. E. STEVENS, 123 William-st., N. Y.

KOSSUTH HATS—With or without feathers, for Gents., Young Gents., Youths and Boys, with a large assortment of fashionable Hats and Caps, and Ladies' Boy sets, at [d31-1m*] MONARQUE'S, No. 258 Bowery.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating any notes drawn by J. N. TOMPKINS in favor of GEO. W. BROWN. j5-6t*

WANTED.

CLERK.—A young man with a cash capital of $2,000, wishes to obtain a situation in a wholesale grocery, commission or wine and liquor business, in which he has had several years experience. The above amount he is willing to let his employer have at the usual rate of 7 per cent. per annum, within three months, if the situation suits him, and ample security can be given for it. Salary moderate. Please call at Room No. 4, No. 181 Broadway, where an interview may be had. j8-3t*

BOY WANTED—A smart, active Boy for a Retail Dry Goods Store. Good reference required. Apply after 9 in the morning, No. 81 Catherine st. j9-1t*

A PROTESTANT GIRL.—Wanted, a Protestant girl, to act as nurse to an invalid lady, who resides at Norwich, Conn. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock, at Mr. LORD'S No. 257 Pearl st., Brooklyn. j9-3t*

MACHINIST.—A young Machinist wishes an Engineer's situation—is competent to run an engine, and keep it in order. Persons in want of a trusty person, would do well to address 18AAC, Box No. 1,436 City P. O. j8-3t*

PARIS AGENCY.—Parcels, Specie, Orders, &c., received and forwarded to our house in Paris, by the *Franklin*, on the 17th inst. Having a resident partner in that city, thoroughly acquainted with the French trade, market prices, &c., we offer peculiar advantages to those who at this juncture desire to transact business in France through us. LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO.,
j9-eod4t No. 6 Wall-st.

AGENTS.—Wanted, 500 Agents; $25 to $50 easily made in selling the Life of KOSSUTH, illustrated. A new family work, and a large variety of pictorial, popular and useful Works. Call, or address, post-paid, "American Family Publication Establishment," No. 128 Nassau-st., New-York. d26-1m*

AGENT.—Wanted an Agent to obtain subscribers for SILLIMAN'S JOURNAL OF SCIENCE. Address SILLIMAN & DANA, New-Haven, Connecticut, with references. j7-3teod

PRIVATE NURSING FOR GENTLEMEN—By J. M. LUDLOW. Those that are desirous of an experienced and faithful Nurse in sickness, please call, or address J. M. LUDLOW, No. 848 Broadway, Union Place, P. O., N. Y. Physician's Reference given. all-3m*

NOTICE.—CAME ASHORE, on Coney Island Point, on MONDAY, Dec. 22, a RAFT, consisting of 27 square Pine Logs. For information respecting them, apply to BARNARDUS DONLY, Coroner, at his store, Gravesend, King's County, L. I. j3-1m*

LOST—A HAIR EAR-RING, at Niblo's Garden, or between there and Nevins-st., Brooklyn. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it with W. A. CLEVELAND, No. 53 Liberty-st., New-York j9-1t*

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with single or double Rooms, with or without Breakfast and Tea, at No 5 Hicks-st., corner of Fulton, Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry. References exchanged. j7-3t*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PREMIUM ESSAY ON BANKING.

THE JANUARY NO of the BANKER'S MAGAZINE contains "Suggestions to Cashiers on the Duties of their Profession." Also,

Bank capital of every city and town in the United States. Population, bank capital, circulation and coin of each State

Comparative population and bank capital of forty large cities.

Lawson's popular "Early History of Banking in Europe."

Synopsis of the Law of Bills of Exchange, Banking, Usury, &c.

Notes on the Money Market for December.

Sixty-five engravings of late California and other American coins.

Monthly—Five Dollars per annum.

J. SMITH HOMANS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
j7 eod&w1f or No 111 Washington-st., Boston.

FIRST YEARS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—LORD MAHON'S GREAT HISTORY OF ENGLAND is, by the two new volumes just issued in London, brought down to the most interesting epoch of the American War, and in the opinion of the soundest judges, it constitutes the best history of our own affairs for that period yet written. In press by
j9-1t D. APPLETON & CO., No 200 Broadway.

MERRY'S MUSEUM AND PARLEY'S MAGAZINE—The attractive pages of this Magazine have won for Peter Parley a world wide reputation. He continues to conduct it, and with more spirit and talent than ever before. His stories and beautiful engravings, that come every month from Paris, cannot fail to make it a universal favorite. Boys and Girls of America, if you have read the Museum we are sure you will wish to continue it; if you have not read it and want something to make your winter evenings cheerful and happy, send a dollar to
d24-tf S. T. ALLEN & CO., No 116 Nassau-st., N. Y.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANOS.—A 6½ Octave Rosewood Piano, nearly new, for $110, 1 for $125, 1 of 6 octaves for $90, 1 old Piano for $20; a new 6½ octave rosewood Piano for $150; 1 of 6½ octaves for $160; 3 Melodeons, 12 music Stools, 15 Gold Watches, 500 quires Blank Books, a Salamander Safe, a lot of Dry Goods and sundries. Cash advances on consignments of dry goods, groceries, hardware, furniture, pianos, books, stationery, watches, and personal property, and merchandize generally. Goods bought and sold on commission.
j9-3t* I. F. JONES, No. 52 Ann-st., 2d Floor.

PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE FOR MUSICIANS.—A Piano-Forte, Upright, beautifully ornamented, of superior quality, made in New-York, is by an accident for sale very cheap. Apply to
AUG'T. OHLANDER,
j6-6teod* Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—The great popularity of LYON'S Magnetic Powders for the destruction of Bed-bugs, Cockroaches, Moths, Ants, Fleas, Flies, &c., and insects on plants, and all other insects, has prompted certain parties to prepare spurious articles, and offer them under various denominations, for sale. Few of these individuals dared to give their impositions out as "free of poison."

The proprietor of the original article has, in this city, only the undermentioned agents, and the principal depot is at No. 424 Broadway, where also may be obtained Pills for the instantaneous destruction of Rats and Mice. Both articles are warranted. E. LYON, No. 424 Broadway.
j3-6D&4t W*

MISCELLANEOUS.

TILTON'S IMPROVEMENT ON THE VIOLIN.—This valuable Improvement may be added to any Violin, however old or weak, not only without injury but with decided advantage to the strength of the instrument. As to the effect of the Improvement on the tone of the instrument the following certificates will be more satisfactory to those interested than anything we can say

"I have examined a number of B. Tilton's Improved Violins here from in my orchestra and have no hesitation in saying that his attachment is a most valuable improvement, giving a brilliancy and quality of tone hitherto only acquired by age. W. T. ROBERTS,
Musical Director, Broadway Theatre."

"I have examined and tried Mr W. B. Tilton's Improvement to the Violin and am greatly pleased with it and do not hesitate to pronounce it a real improvement, and one that may be added safely and with great advantage to an old or new instrument. U. C. HILL.

Just received per Steamer Africa.

LONDON, Dec. 17, 1851.

Having been applied to to test the recent invention of Mr. B. Tilton for an Improved method of constructing Violins and other musical instruments, we applied it to a Joseph Guarneries Violin, valued at two hundred guineas, to an ordinary Violin and to a Tenor. The result was in each case satisfactory beyond our most sanguine expectations; it gives freedom, power, and brilliancy to the tone without interfering in any way with the external appearance of the instrument, and we have no hesitation in saying that it must be universally adopted EDWARD WITHERS & Co.
Musical Instrument Makers to Her Majesty,
Coventry-st., London

Resolution passed at a meeting at the Apollo Rooms, of Professed Violinists, Amateurs and others, called for the purpose of testing the Improvement:

Resolved, That the meeting do heartily approve of the invention of Mr Tilton and encorse its usefulness, its applicability to the violin, and the fact of its rendering the tone clearer, fuller, and of the quality and freedom of vibration, of an old and valuable Italian instrument.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Tilton for his kindness in presenting this valuable invention to the attention of the gentlemen present.

These resolutions were signed by the following:

GEO. LODER. W. T. ROBERTS.
U. C. HILL. HERR GAIEBEL.

And many others.

Our price for adding the Improvement is $10. To dealers in Violins we will make a discount when ten or more Instruments are improved at a time. This Improvement may be added to Tenors, Violincellos Guitars, &c, with equal advantage. Improved Instruments for sale at wholesale and retail. W. B. TILTON & Co.
j7-3t* No. 18 Park Place.

WINES.—The subscriber offers for sale a CHOICE SELECTION of the finest WINES and FOREIGN SPIRITS, imported expressly for private use, from the first houses in Europe—all of which will be sold at the lowest market prices

SHERRIES—In wood and glass, from the best vineyards of Xerez, possessing great delicacy and flavor, and worthy the notice of connoisseurs and others desirous of possessing a really superior article.

MADEIRAS—A select assortment, comprising Sercial, Bual and other South-Side growths, distinguished for softness, flavor and delicacy.

PORTS—Three hundred dozen old, in bottles, of the best vintages, which will be found mature and dry, fruity and flavory.

CLARETS—Five hundred one-dozen cases, of different growths, a portion of which is composed of the celebrated vintage of 1844, viz:—Chateau Lafitte, Margaux, Latour, St. Estephe and St. Julien.

CHAMPAGNES—Verzenay, Ay, Bouzy and Sillery Mousseux.

BURGUNDY—Romanee, Cote Rotie, Clos de Vougeot, Volnay, and Hermitage.

FRENCH WHITE—Sauterne, Barsac, Vin de Grave.

RHINE WINES—Rudesheimer; Hockheimer, Johannisberg, Liebfraumilch and Foster.

ITALIAN WINES—White sparkling Malvagia Bianco, from Asti in Piedmont.

VIN DE LIQUEUR—Malmsey, Frontignac and Menesser.

FOREIGN SPIRITS.

BRANDY—Hennessy and Martel, Otard and other brands, some very choice old.

RUM—Jamaica Rum and St. Croix, very choice old.

WHISKY—Old Scotch and Irish; old Holland Schiedam.

Families and connoisseurs, Clubs, Military and Naval Messes, Steam-packet Companies, Ship Owners, Hotels, and the country trade will find it to their interest to purchase of the subscriber, and will in all cases be supplied with the best qualities, at the respective and intermediate prices.

The smallest quantity of Wines and Spirits can be sent with perfect safety to the most distant parts of the Union. Persons transmitting their orders by post will please to specify the prices they wish to pay.

THOMAS McMULLEN, No. 10 Wall-st., N. Y.
n3-TuhF3m*

RICH AND USEFUL GIFTS.—A Gold PEN and Pencil Case has just been issued from the manufactory of the subscribers, the most complete and convenient pocket companion ever offered to the public, and which for beauty of workmanship defies competition. Six sizes, patented and warranted. Also, a large and varied assortment of gold and silver pencil and pen cases, together with our superior gold pens, which need no proof of their superiority except the increased demand and the numerous attempts at imitation.
d13-tf A. G. BAGLEY & CO., Nos. 189 and 377 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS for all parts of the world—an indispensable protection to travellers Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner, No. 68 Broadway. d24-1m*

MELODEONS.—CARHART & NEEDHAM, manufacturers of Carhart's Patent Melodeons. Warerooms No. 293 Broadway; manufactory No. 75 East Thirteenth-street, New-York Price from $65 to $300. d17-3m

COR. R. DIBOSWAY.—ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW, and COMMISSIONER of DEEDS, No. 76 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts. New-York. d24-1y

FURS! FURS!!—A large stock of fancy Furs, in every variety, at reduced price, at MONARQUE'S.
d31-1m* No. 258 Bowery.

OLD COLONY CUT-NAILS.

OLD COLONY CUT-NAILS for sale by
E. & J. BUSHING & CO., No. 32 Cliff-st.
d27-tuDaW Agents of the Old Colony Nail Co.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Act relative to Limited Partnerships, that a limited Partnership has been formed by the undersigned, to commence on the 1st day of December, 1851, for the transaction of the DRY GOODS BUSINESS, at No. 181 Broadway, under the name and firm of MYERS, SUYDAM, and KNISELY, commencing on the first day of January, 1852, and terminating on the 31st day of December, 1854. That J. L. VANSCHOONHOVEN, of the City of Troy, and State of New York is the special partner in said partnership, and has contributed the sum of Twenty Five Thousand Dollars to the common Stock thereof, in cash.

That JAMES MYERS, of the City of Brooklyn, and State of New York; JAMES A. SUYDAM and WILLIAM KNISELY, of the City of New York, are the general partners in said partnership. That the general nature of the business to be transacted by said partnership is the importing, buying, and selling of Silks, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods.

J. L. VAN SCHOONHOVEN,
JAMES MYERS,
JAMES A. SUYDAM,
WILLIAM KNISELY.

NEW YORK, DEC. 31 1851. j1-6w*

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of this State, that the subscribers have entered into a limited partnership, under the firm of SCHUCHARDT, FROLICH & HOLTHAUSEN, for the transaction of Importing and Commission business. That FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, who resides a part of the year in the County of Middlesex, in the State of New-Jersey, and a part of the year in the city of New-York, is one of the special partners, and has contributed the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars in cash to the common stock of the said partnership; and FREDERICK C. GEBHARD, who resides in the city of New-York, is the other special partner, and has also contributed Fifty Thousand Dollars in cash to the common stock of the said partnership. That FERDINAND SCHUCHARDT, whose place of residence is in the city of New-York, and JOAN M. CHARLES FROLICH and HENRY HOLTHAUSEN, who respectively reside in the city of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, in the State of New-York, are the general partners. The said partnership commenced the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and is to terminate on the 31st December, 1856

FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT,
FRED C. GEBHARD,
FERDINAND SCHUCHARDT,
J. M. C. FROLICH,
H. HOLTHAUSEN.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1852. j8-6w

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—ALVAN E. PARKER, of Phillipsville, in the county of Allegany and State of New York, CURTIS C. GARDINER, and SYLVANUS LYON, both of Williamsburgh in the county of Kings, and State of New York, and HENRY A. PARKER, of said Phillipsville, in the county of Allegany and State of New York, have formed a limited partnership in pursuance of the laws of the State of New York, under the name and firm of "GARDINER, LYON & PARKER," for the general purpose of importing and jobbing in fancy goods and dealing in fancy goods generally in the city of New York, in the county and State of New York. The said ALVAN E. PARKER is the only special partner, and has actually, and in good faith, contributed and paid in cash as capital to the common stock of the said partnership, the sum of five thousand dollars. The said CURTIS C. GARDINER, SYLVANUS LYON, and HENRY A. PARKER are the general partners, and are alone authorized to transact business and sign for the partnership, and bind the same. The said partnership is to commence on the first day of January next, 1852, and continue until and to terminate on the first day of January which will be in the year 1855. Dated, New York cit., Dec 19, 1851. ALVAN E. PARKER,
CURTIS C GARDINER,
SYLVANUS LYON.
HENRY A. PARKER.
j1-6w

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the Subscribers under the provisions of the Revised Statutes, relative to Limited Partnerships, under the name or firm of GEORGE W. QUINBY, to be conducted in the City of New-York. That the general nature of the business is the purchase, curing, and sale of slaughter hides, calf and sheep skins, cattle feet and fat. That GEORGE W. QUINBY is the general partner, and WALTER BOWNE the special partner, both of whom reside in Flushing, Queens County, and State of New-York, and that the special partner has contributed the sum of ten thousand dollars in cash to the common stock. That the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and to terminate on the 1st day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven. New-York, Dec. 17, 1851. GEO. W. QUINBY,
d20 6w WALTER BOWNE.

WE, JAMES ROSS, GEORGE E. WEST and WILLIAM E NEWELL, do hereby certify that we have formed a limited partnership under and in pursuance of the first title of the fourth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York. Such partnership is to be conducted under the name or firm of "WEST & NEWELL." The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the Importing and Jobbing of Fancy Goods and Hosiery. The said JAMES ROSS, who resides at Terre Haute, in the State of Indiana, is the only special partner, and the said GEORGE E. WEST, also resides in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York, and WILLIAM E NEWELL, who resides in the City and State of New York, are the only general partners interested therein. The said JAMES ROSS, the special partner, has contributed the sum of fifteen thousand dollars to the common stock, as capital The said partnership is to commence on the first day of January, 1852, and will terminate on the thirty-first day of December, 1854. Dated at the City of New-York, Dec. 31st, 1851. JAMES ROSS,
by Willard M. Newell, Att'y.
GEO. E. WEST.
j1-6w WM. E. NEWELL.

COPARTNERSHIPS.—Merchants and others about forming Copartnerships, are respectfully requested, before purchasing their Safes, to call at the store of the undersigned and examine Mr. J G. GILBERT'S SAFE, (made by Rich & Co.,) with the books in the same order as when dug out of the burning ruins of the store No. 216 Pearl-st., four days after the fire. STEARNS & MARVIN,
Successors to RICH & CO., 146 Water-st.

The only makers of WILDER'S Patent Salamander Safes, with RICH'S improvement, commonly called "RICH'S SAFES" d31-12t*

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership for the transaction of the Produce Business under the name and firm of MORE & HERRICK, at No. 263 Washington-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1852. DAVID L. MORE,
j9-3t* EDWIN R. HERRICK.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of SPELMAN, FRASER & CO., is this day dissolved by its own limitation, and by mutual consent—either party being authorized to sign in liquidation. J. B SPELMAN,
ALEX'R FRASER,
JOHN W. PEREGO.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm of PEREGO & BULKLEY, and having purchased the entire interest of SPELMAN, FRASER & CO., will continue the Fancy Goods business as formerly. JOHN W. PEREGO
EDW'D B. BULKLEY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1852. j3-6t*

G. H. ELLERY, HAVING WITHDRAWN from the firm of E. M. BLAKEMAN & CO., will continue the FRENCH IMPORTING BUSINESS, on his own account, at the Store No 51 Broadway, (formerly occupied by E. M. D & Co.,) and is now receiving, by every Steamer, desirable styles of Spring Goods, which are offered on the most favorable terms to jobbers throughout the country
j1-6w G. H. ELLER

New-York Daily Times.

The Forrest Case on Trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—Before Chief Justice OAKLEY and a Special Jury.

CATHERINE N. FORREST, vs. EDWIN FORREST.

EIGHTEENTH DAY.

His Honor took his seat at the hour for proceeding; the Jurors not being all in their seats, a short delay occurred. The names of the jurors were called at 20 minutes past 10 o'clock.

Mr. Forrest was in Court with his Counsel and other friends. Mrs. Forrest, and Mrs. N. P. Willis, were early in their attendance. There was as much anxiety to obtain access to the Court Room on the part of the public, as at the early stages of the trial.

The Chief Justice inquired if the gentlemen had either of them anything to say on the question which was reserved privy one to the adjournment, the afternoon previous.

After an hour's discussion of the admissibility or non-admissibility of Mr. O'Conor's question, the Court decided to admit. The Court took a review of the question and read considerable of the evidence of Ann Dempsey or Flower which he read over from the printed report, and then decided that it could not be admitted to be given as evidence against her general character With regard to the evidence she had given as to Mrs Forrest having brought about her ruin, in that aspect of the case I am of opinion that the acts of the girl at the period of life when she was old enough to know if acts or the kind alluded to were lewd or not, should be laid before the Court, and the jury, and then decided that the Jury might know whether she was the kind of girl she had represented herself to be at the time she was with Mrs. Forrest.

John Dickinson recalled.

Mr. O'Conor—State any act or conduct of Anne whilst in your service showing her chastity or the want of it?

A—My own personal knowledge own account of her bed-room manners, without being called for; I was the only one present: it was early in the morning, when I was going to light the fire; she had nothing but her chemise on.

[A laugh—which the Chief Justice most markedly reproved.]

Witness—She came out and I asked what she made her appearance in that way for, and told her to go back and dress herself; it was in the summer-time after sunrise.

Letter produced by the witness as the one he received from the House of Refuge as a guide.

Witness—She came again to our place some time after, in 1843; her character for truth and veracity was about the same as it was before.

Mr. O'Conor offered to prove by this witness that the girl Anne absconded from the service of this witness, was pursued, brought back, and the property taken from her

The Chief Justice said if there was any objection to it, said Mr. Van Buren saying yes, the evidence was ruled out.

By Mr. Van Buren—We had no Mrs. Russell in our family; I have no recollection of any person by that name. I occupied the house alone. [The witness went over his family and inmates again.] The girl was employed in common housework; we had no other servants; my wife's health was feeble, and we got the girl to assist; I made no inquiries about the girl before I took her from the House of Refuge; I made an inquiry but persons are not allowed a choice; I never even saw her until I got her away; you state the kind of person you want, and the superintendent makes the choice; I asked for a girl of good character, of course; I did not want a bad one; if they had told me she was a bad girl, I wouldn't have taken her; my nearest neighbor at the time was Wm. Hoag, Jr., who lived in the white house opposite. I returned the girl again to the House of Refuge, and I think it was near two years and a half after that before she came again; then we had a lady by the name of Newton as a servant; she was an old lady, and we did not require other help; Anne staid about an hour in my house; she wished to know if we would take her back, and my wife told her no; she then asked if we would give her a recommendation; she next went to a Mrs. Mitchell, who lived in the village, I believe she next went to Norwalk, which is five miles off; I heard she was there three or four days, I never could find out where she made her residence in that place; that is the last I heard of her; I don't know if Mrs. Russell lives at Norwalk; I heard Abigail Seymour and Mrs Thurman speak against Anne soon after she came to be with me; I heard it in my house; Abigal is a single woman, 70 years of age; I heard Charles Scofield and family speak against Anne both before she left and afterwards; I cannot give the dates; Mrs. Hooker also spoke against Anne; my wife detected Anne in telling falsehoods; I came to town yesterday; Mr Hardenbrook came for me, a gentleman who sat at that table, I believe; I stop at a house they call the Waverley; my travelling expenses are paid; I have had no other money; I do not expect any, as none has been "induced," if it comes well and good. [Laughter.] I am an Englishman—came from Stafford shire, and have been 19 years in this country; I thought the case was settled. I may have spoken of it when I heard about it in the newspapers; I have never spoken against Mr Forrest; I have never seen or known him until I saw him here; I first spoke to Mr Hardenbrook of what I knew about the case yesterday; when I told Anne to go back to her room, she went; she was not out of it three or four minutes; I took the girl from the House of Refuge; she had the appearance of being a girl of the age I stated yesterday; the age given at the House of Refuge was between 15 and 16; I said she was over 16 when I returned her; I took the indentures for my guide; I do not know Anne's family here I once heard Mr. Sinclair at the theatre, but have no acquaintance with him.

By Mr O'Conor—I also heard the members of my own family speak against Anne; I had no idea of being a witness here until Hardenbrook came for me the day before yesterday; I do not know Mrs. Forrest; suppose she is the lady now in court.

The Chief Justice said the inquiry was unnecessary.

A juror asked if they had understood Anne to have been asked if she had lived at or known John Dickinson, they had a doubt about it.

The Counsel said the question was put and Anne replied in the negative.

David Terry called by Mr. O'Conor—I am the Clerk of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Society; I was Superintendent of the House of Refuge; Anne came to the House of Refuge the 20 Oct. 1838, left 3d Sept. 1841; the indentures of apprenticeship was signed by me, and executed by Anne in my presence

This was read, and was dated the 31st March, 1840, it was for two years six months, and two days.

Examination resumed—I might know Anne if I saw her; I think I saw a female in the stand whom I recognized; I have no recollection as to what her condition was then; I should have to determine by the record; it is the duty of the superintendent to keep a record of the delinquents; we get it from themselves after a few weeks have elapsed; if we had reliable information it would form part of their history; it is accidental if it comes from any body else; if it was from others we should note it; [the witness read his record and then said he got it from Anne's own account;] a reading this I must depend wholly on the book itself.

The book was ruled out by the Court

By Mr. Van Buren—Anne was not bound out more than once; it appears from the record she was in ill health at the time. [Here Mr Van Buren required the witness to read the record omitting a particular statement. The only material part of it was as follows: "Anne was this day returned by Mr Dickinson, having been disobedient, unfaithful, and attempted to run away, Dec. 26, 1841 Anne has this day recovered from her sickness, and is now learning a trade with her sisters."]

Mr. Dickinson recalled by Mr. O'Conor.—I mistook the name of William Henry Scofield for Charles W.; there are two brothers of the name of Scofield.

To Mr. Van Buren—There was no other female residing in my family

Wm B Coleman, by Mr O'Conor—In January, 1850, Mr. Randall of Philadelphia, put up at the Astor House; he came on the 27th, and left on the 29th; the 27th was on Sunday; Mr Forrest was there at that time.

By Mr Van Buren—He may have been there before

Mr. O'Conor said he merely introduced this to explain the testimony of Miss Sedgwick, and to show that a letter might have been written on Sunday.

John Tristram, examined by Mr. O'Conor—I reside at New Canaan, Conn; I have been there 16 years; I am foreman in the shoe factory of Messrs. Lewis & Arnold; I moved there in 1840; I then became acquainted with Anne; I knew her for about nine months, whilst she was at Mr. Dickinson's; I never saw her afterwards, but heard she was at my house in the summer of 1843, June or July; I became acquainted with her general character for truth; it was very bad; I would not believe her on oath in a court of justice.

By Mr Van Buren—I am the only one now at that time; my mother kept house, myself and sisters boarded with her; Anne did not visit at my house; she came there frequently on errands; I do not know any house where she did visit; my opinion is that she was about 16 when she came; nearer 16 than 15 I should judge; she was middling size; I do not see her now; have heard persons speak of her. [The witness went on to give the history of Abigail Seymour and his own family who had spoken of Anne.]

Granby Calcraft, called by Mr. O'Conor—I reside in Chambers-street in this city; I know Mr. Forrest; I became acquainted with him in the autumn of '48, in his own house in Twenty-second-street; his wife introduced me to him. And I saw him at his house frequently; I was introduced to Mrs Forrest three weeks or a month before I was presented to Mr F.; I had an invitation to go to a party at the house of Mrs. Forrest; the party was principally given in honor of Mrs. La Vert, the daughter of Col. walton; I believe Mr. Forrest was absent from the party; I met a number of ladies and gentlemen there; Mr. Godwin, and Mr. Bryant, I think, were counted among the celebrities; I was a stranger, and knew but few people here then, but it runs in my mind that Mr. and Mrs Bryant were there; subsequent to that I was at a party where ladies and gentlemen were present, and Mr. Forrest not at home; it was an evening party in the autumn; I can't recollect the names; Mrs Willis, Mr and Mrs Godwin and Mr Forbes were there; there were two Miss Fortescues; the first I think, was a numerous party; I think Fortesue came with me; I don't recollect any lady; yes! Miss Lynch came with me and Fortescue; I remember it now; I should guess we broke up about 1 o'clock; it might have been later, certainly not earlier; I should infer that I brought Miss Lynch away, as we bought her in our carriage; called for her on the road; we left about the time of the breaking up; I cannot state any impropriety that took place, or anything different from respectable people; Mr Fortescue is the second or third son of Earl Fortescue, and an M P. for the borough of Barnstaple; I once afterwards visited Mrs. Forrest, in company with Fortescue; it was a few days after the party; Mrs Forrest, her sister, Mrs Voorhies, Mr Raymond, Fortescue, and myself; we went in the evening, and remained until twelve o'clock, certainly not later than one, or between twelve and one; Fortescue had to leave town very early in the morning, 7 o'clock; I had no other acquaintance with Raymond than meeting him there, and Fortescue could not have had; we three came away together, and certainly did not return to Mr Forrest's house; Fortescue's residence is in England; we spent that evening in conversation; wine was brought in just as we were going away; we had none until that time; I believe I took only one glass, but it is not upon my memory, and I may have taken two.

Q—Explain the getting that wine into the room.

A—Just as we were ready to depart, Mrs F. said, "if you would like a glass of wine before your long walk, you will have to go down into the dining room to get it, as I forgot to tell the servants to bring up the tray, unless Margret will go down and fetch it; she said Yes, and I added, will you permit me to assist you: the permission was accorded, and I went down and had the honor of carrying the tray up; we carried it to the Library, where the other parties were in the act of going away; I and Mrs Voorhies did not go below the din ng room, which is on the entrance of the hall; if it is of importance, I now recollect that I walked outside the door; as we went up we were mutually laughing at our own awkwardness in carrying these things up; as we came into the Library, Mrs. F said something in a reproving way, that we made too much noise; I had not drank a drop that evening to the laughing; Mrs. Voorhies had not drank anything as far as I could tell; I was not at any time intoxicated with liquor; we went away almost immediately after we had drank; Fortescue left the next morning at 7 o'clock.

Q—Was there any distinctive deviation from the propriety of respectable hours?

A—Certainly not; Fortescue did not misbehave himself, on one occasion I dined with Mrs Forrest in the absence of Mr. Forrest; it was in the autumn of 1848: I had paid a morning visit to Mrs. Forrest, and the bell ringing for dinner, I said, half jocularly, "if I was in England, I should presume on an acquaintance of twelve years to ask for the hospitality of your house, as I have a long and disagreeable journey down town to dinner;" I think she said "You may, if Margaret returns, but you must expect no dinner as we are quite alone; I presume it meant no preparation, not that there was nothing to eat; Mrs. Voorhies did come in, and I was allowed to remain, and I asked if I should have permission to carve, and I did so; I was the only gentleman present; Mrs Voorhies was at dinner, the younger sister, and I think, Mrs W.'s child and nurse; I did not leave before 7 o'clock; I had a call at that hour to make, and did not return again; I was not disguised or affected with drink that day, and the ladies were certainly not so; my impression is that after dinner we drew round the fire; Mrs Voorhies was in the room almost constantly whilst I was there; I think Virginia left with the nurse and child, but certainly Mrs. Voorhies remained.

Q—Had she her arms on your person in any way or at any time?

A—No, sir.

Q—Were you ever in a room with her when the door was locked?

A—Never, unless the door was locked on the outside.

Q—Did you ever take any liberty with the person of Mrs. Forrest?

A—Distinctly not

Q—Do she with you?

A—Still less so.

Q—Did you ever her or know of any act of her's towards any male person?

A—No sir.

Q—Did you ever see her disguised with liquor?

A—No, sir.

Witness—Perhaps it might be right to say that the visit with Mr. Fortescue was after I had driven him out to Fonthill, and we called to thank Mrs. F. for the permission; it was once taken to Fonthill by Mr. Forrest, Mrs. Forrest and Mrs Lavert; we had breakfast by invitation in Twenty-second street; I escorted Mrs. Lavert; Mr. Forrest was at the breakfast; when Mr. Forrest was at home on Sunday, I used to call and pay my respects to him, that's being one, only day he received visitors; on those days there was wine and water and other things for people to help themselves.

Q—Where and by whom were you introduced to Mrs. F.?

A—By her father in Liverpool; she was then unmarried; my occupation is that of the British Government packet agent, resident in New-York; I arrived here in the fall of 1847 and I think the introduction took place in the summer of 1848; I was in the British Army 12 years; I never was in any room with Mrs Forrest when the doors were locked; I never passed a whole day in that library; the earliest hour I was there was at the breakfast; at other times I was never there before 1 P M., or I should say later; I was never present at any immodest act in the house at Twenty-second-street at all; since these difficulties have been on foot, I have been addressed by Mr. Forrest in the street; I was proceeding to the Post-Office, and passed Mr. F. in the street; he looked at me fixedly, and I paused to give him an opportunity of speaking; he came up behind me and said in an excited manner, "Are you going to England?" or "When are you going?" I believe I said, "Pray, Mr. Forrest, did you ask me that if you will do so in a more courteous tone I will answer you;" he then continued in the same abrupt way: "I want to know if you are going to England," or, "I advise you to go;" I said, "That's my affair;" I did not say I had any intention of going.

By Mr. Van Buren—I resided No 9 Warren-street when I first came here; I was there two years, in Nos. 9 and 11; the two houses I'd join will do so the same landlady; I was there until May of last year; I went to the College Hotel, Murrey-street; I have no connections in this country; I was introduced to Mrs Forrest in this country by Mr. and Mrs. Willis; I accompanied them and Miss Lynch to a party at Mr. Forrest's house; it was the party given to Mrs. La Vert.

Q—Are you married?

Witness—I wish to ask if circumstances of a painful nature, that happened twenty years ago, are to be called forth now?

Mr. O'Conor requested the witness to put himself in his hands, and to answer.

A—I was married in the year 1829.

Q—To whom?

A—I decline to answer.

The Chief Justice said the witness had a right to refuse if he desired. It is irrelevant; and I don't see why the name of the lady should be introduced here.

Here the Chief Justice observed that extreme latitude had been used in this case with respect to the names of third parties, and he had often felt regret that he had not interfered himself when no objection had been made. They had full right to inquire into the character of the gentleman, but not of the lady he had married several years ago, who had nothing to do with the case. It strikes me as irrelevant.

Witness to Mr. Van Buren—I am not living with my wife, and have not since 1829 or '30; I have no means of knowing if she is living; for many years I have not heard of her; she has not been in this country to my knowledge; I have no means of knowing if Mr Sinclair is acquainted with her; I have no children; it was a clandestine marriage and we never avowedly lived together as man and wife.

Q—Do you still decline to give the name of the lady?

A—I adhere by the decision of the Court.

The Chief Justice said the witness might answer or not as he pleased.

Witness.—We never lived together; she continued her maiden name and the marriage was not known; I have not seen her within twenty years certainly; last saw her in London; I did leave her; she eloped with another person; I am not aware where she is from; I was in the army at the time; I had probably seen her a month or two previously; my regiment was at Portsmouth, 70 miles away; I should say I had seen her within three months, and I should think within two months; I was desirous to keep the marriage secret on account of my family; I do not know her reasons; I am not aware if she is living; I state those facts; It was a matter of trial, and all the world might have known it; There was a divorce in the Ecclesiastical Courts after an action for damages; proceedings were commenced in the House of Lords, for an act of Parliament, but owing to the dissolution of Parliament they fell through and were not resumed owing to the expense.

Q—Is there a living child of Mrs. Forrest?

A—My impression is that he was at Mr. Forrest's when Fortescue and myself arrived; I cannot say if we smoked; I saw Mrs. Forrest put a cigarette in her mouth; I sent her a small box of cigarettes when they first arrived here, as a curiosity; when Fortescue and myself went to Fonthill we took cigarettes with us and took it on the grounds; we had a small pocket flask of brandy between us; I think I got it filled at Sherwood's, on Broadway. [Here the witness answered a number of questions about his visits to Mr. and Mrs Forrest's, which were merely a repetition of testimony.] I never took refreshments at the house in Twenty-second-street of an evening except New Year's Day; on the day I dined there in the interval between 2 and 3 o'clock; Mrs. Forrest waited for her sister; it is not my custom to drink of a morning, and the fair inference would be that I did not drink that day, to the best of my recollection I had not drank that day; Mrs Forrest and her sister, Virginia, were with me before dinner and the servants coming in and out; I don't think I had been introduced to Mr Forrest or that Mr. Fortescue had either; the names of Mr. and Mrs Voorhies were present at the dinner; it was in the early fall, a bright coal fire was in the room; I can't recollect if the gas was lighted; my impression is that it was; Robert Garvin, if that is his name, was in the room attending the table; after dinner he came in and out; Mrs Voorhies was there nearly the whole evening; I recollect nothing being said about lighting the gas or of Mrs Forrest coming to do it; my impression is that I went up to the Library after dinner to get my hat; I have no recollection of any body going with me for my hat, or if Mrs. Forrest went with me; I was going up town.

Q—Who was the person you was going to see?

A—I was going to pay a private visit to a friend; I decline to mention the name unless ordered by the Court; it was a private affair of my own.

The Court—Then do you decline, sir?

A—Because I don't want to give my private business before a court of Justice; it does not bear on this case as I humbly submit

The Court ruled that the witness had no right to decline unless it would subject him to disgrace.

Witness—At this distance of time I don't recollect the name of the person it was a woman. [A laugh.]

The Chief Justice explained the law to the witness, and the latter said he should decline answering, as it might degrade him.

Mr Van Buren insisted that the witness should be compelled to answer, and Mr. O'Conor that it was the right of the witness to decline.

The Chief Justice reserved the point until the opening of the Court in the morning, and then adjourned for the day.

Court of Appeals —ALBANY, Jan. 6.

This Court commenced its January Session at the Capitol, in this city, at 10 o'clock. All the Judges present, viz: *Chief Judge*—Charles H. Ruggles *Judges*—Addison Gardiner, Freeborn G. Jewett, Alexander S. Johnson, John W Edmonds, Malbone Watson, Philo Gridley, Henry Phillips, jr.

Motions being first in order, a motion was made by Mr. Willard Crafts to dismiss the appeal in the case of Crafts against Ives & Ives. Mr. Samuel Beardsley was heard in opposition Motion denied with costs

The calendar containing 234 cases, was taken up No 1. Gridley respondent agt. Dagget adm., &c., appellant, was brought on to argue ent. Mr. D. H Marsh, counsel for appellant; and Mr R. Hill, Jr., for respondent. The appeal was dismissed on the opening argument.

No. 2. White, respondent, agt Coalsworth, appellant. Argued. Geo. W. Clinton for appellant; Eli Cook for respondent.

No 3. The City of Oswego, appellants, agt. The Oswego Canal Company, respondents. Called and reserved until Friday, the 9th inst.

No. 4. Sanderson, appellant, agt. Godwin, respondent. Called and reserved un il Friday 16th inst

No 5 Hunt and others, respondents, agt. Mayhee, appellant. Called and default allowed, if proof of service of notice filed to-morrow morning N Hill, Jr., counsel.

No. 6 Merritt, exr, &c. agt Seaman and others, respondents Argued. N. Hill, Jr, for appellant, D Buel, Jr., for respondents. This is a re argument of this cause.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, 8th inst, by Rev. J. M. Wainwright, WM. WADE to ELIZA JANE, daughter of Joseph Willoughby, Esq., all of this City

On Wednesday, Jan 7, by the most Rev. Archbishop Hughes, J. GEORGE GOETZBERGER, Jr., to JULIA, daughter of the late John S Timmins

In Portsmouth, N. H., Hon. E. D. J. SMITH, of Westbrook, Me., to Miss ELLEN E. K. GROTON, daughter of Hon. Nathaniel Groton, of Bath, Me.

DIED.

On Wednesday, 7th inst, CORNELIUS DOREMUS, in the 89th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, New-Durham, N. J., on Saturday, 10th inst., at 11 o'clock.

On Wednesday, 7th inst, after a short illness, JOHN T. TOWNSEND, son of John Townsend, Jr, aged 25 years

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 57 Rivington-st., on Friday, the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M.

☞ Poughkeepsie and Philadelphia papers please copy

At Yorkville 9th inst, of scarlet fever, WILLIAM HENRY, eldest child of William H. and Maria L. Weed, in the 5th year of his age.

At Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday, 6th inst., FANNY PENDLETON KNEELAND, relict of the late George Kneeland, Esq., and daughter of Rev. Dr. McVickar, in the 32d year of her age.

Capt. BENJAMIN COWL of Paterson, Putnam County, of this State, a soldier of the Revolution, and father of Orin Cowl and James Cowl, of this City, died at his residence, on the 31st of December ult.

At Charleston, S. C., on the 29th ult., CATHARINE HUNT, wife of Joel Stevens, Esq., of Charleston, and and daughter of the late Reynoldus Voorhees, of this City

At Horsham, Jan. 3, suddenly, of apoplexy, CHARLES HENRY HALL, Esq., in the 71st year of his age

At New-Scotland, Albany County, Jan. 2, Mr. ROBERT FRICE aged about 82 years A brief account of his captivity and cruel sufferings as a prisoner of war by the British Regulars during the war with England, of 1776, is published in various books and pamphlets in different parts of the United States

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 8.

$10,000	Erie 1st mt 4mos	108¾	700	N. J. Mining Co	12
5,000	do. 2d mt	102¾	150	do	13
22,000	Erie Incomes	94¾	100	do	b30 12
100,000	do	94¾	50	Sussex Mining Co	11
22 000	Erie Convertibles	91	12	N Y. & N. H R R	110
1,000	Ohio 5s, '65	104¾	400	Canton Company	68
1,000	Kentucky 6s	104¾	50	do	b30 69
2 000	Philadelphia 6s	101	100	Harlem Railroad	67
1,000	Hud R R. 1st m t.	105¾	200	do	67
1,300	Illinois 6s '47	65	200	do	b30 68
2,000	Virginia 6s, coup.	105¾	50	do	67
1,000	do	105¾	400	L. I. Railroad	16
500	Illinois Interest	42	100	do	b60 16
1,200	Indiana Canal 6s	87	100	do	b20 16
20	Metropolitan Bank	00	150	Reading Railroad	60
6	Hanover Bank	100	500	do	b60 61
10	Bank of Commerce	104	100	do	b10 60
10	do	104	400	do	60
50	Hudson River R R.	68	400	do	s60 60
25	do	s60 66	100	Nor & Wor. R R.	51
200	N. A Trust Co	104	350	Erie Railroad	81
50	Fire & Key R R	33	25	do	81
100	Morris Canal	14	100	do	b60 82
200	do	14	200	do	b30 82

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	Erie Convertibles	91	25	Canton Co	68
100	Reading Railroad	s60 60	150	do	69
50	do	b12 60	50	do	b60 69
300	do	opg 60	50	do	s30 69
100	do	s60 60	20	Del. & Hud Canal	b30 99
20	Panama Railroad	75	50	N. J. Zinc Co	11
11	Hudson River R R.	66	100	do	b3 12
50	Morris Canal	14	150	Erie Railroad	opg 81
100	do	b60 14			

THURSDAY, Jan. 8—6 P.M.

The chief feature in Stocks is the large dealings in Erie Bonds. All classes of these Bonds were active for Cash, and the first mortgage was taken at 108¾ on long option to the seller. The Reading dividend is said to be 3½ ₱ cent. The stock fell ¾ ₱ cent. from yesterday's price, closing dull. This was not the effect of the dividend, but one of the caprices of speculation. The dividend itself means nothing, beyond the part it is made to play in fancy operations. Earned, it may have been, but earned in the face of an accruing floating debt, qualifies the effect amazingly. With or without its aid, Reading is probably as cheap, if not cheaper, than other railways now made the football of bull and bear at higher prices. Several of the smaller fancies, for some time neglected, were dealt in largely, such as Long Island, North American Trust, and Morris. The latter sold at $14¾, after the Second Board. These movements induce the opinion, in some quarters, that the Street is on the eve of a speculative activity, but some of the older heads see nothing very encouraging in reposse of the Board.

Exchange did not open fairly for Saturday's mail. Rates are decidedly fast from the absence of demand. Sterling 110@110: Francs 5.12@5.11. The Sub-Treasury received $97,065; disbursed $71,669, and held at close $1,725,553. Money was easy. Paper is closely scrutinized, but when undoubted, goes readily at 8@9 per cent. outside, and 7 per cent. in bank.

The new Empire City Bank is now organized permanently. Ex-Gov. W. C. Bouck was yesterday elected President, and H. T. Kiersted, Esq., Cashier.

Those who want to take new policies in Life Insurance, would do well to look to the list of Companies reported by the Controller as having promptly furnished the needful at Albany. Other Companies may be all right, but these have shown a law-abiding spirit worthy of commendation.

Some further mercantile trouble at New-Orleans was discussed on 'Change. The chief house in difficulty is Glendy Burke & Co., large and long-established cotton factors. Last season's reclamations are the cause. Mr. Burke was the senior of Burke, Watt & Co., one of the few cotton houses that withstood the storm of 1837. They made immense sacrifices to sustain their credit, and though weakened in means, they found their reward in a large subsequent factorage business. Mr. B. was also active in bringing up the Canal Bank in 1842, and was made President. Five or six years afterwards he gave way to the present head of the Bank, owing to some trouble with the cashier. The house of Lowe & Pattison is also named among the failures. Their business was from N. Alabama and Tennessee, and last season, we believe, they were large shippers to Europe.

The *Cambria's* letters are not yet to hand. They come from Boston to-night. The circulars telegraphed are generally favorable. The state of things in England look rather flattering. The "trade" are free buyers of Cotton, while Breadstuffs, though cheap, are in steady demand. In Metals, too, an improvement is noted. The next steamer may bring the New-Year balance sheets of Cotton, its stock, deliveries, consumption, &c., and the relative prospects of the old and new seasons. In London, Consols 97¼. In Paris, French Fives 104.

The finances of Pennsylvania, as given by Gov. Johnston, are, substantially the same, referred to some weeks since, as published by the Auditor-General. The debt is $40,114,000; revenues, gross, $5,600,000, and the provisions for Canal repairs, interest on loans, &c., ample.

The sales of Cotton to-day were 1,600 bales, at rather easier prices.

The State of Texas has sent an agent to Washington for the unreserved five millions of Indemnity. The Legislature has appropriated $95,000 to audited drafts, and $892,000 to another class of claims, having no reference to a pledge of revenues.

Josiah Quincy, Jr. is the ex-Treasurer of the Vermont Central, referred to the other day. He seems to have mixed his individual with his official dealing and responsibility, rendering himself largely liable, even to the amount of millions, for the debts of the Co., and using the bonds of the Company to the extent of $350,000, with the consent of the Board (or certain members of it,) in other operations. The "muss" has not damaged the stock seriously. It is an uncertain sort of fancy at best, and can't be hurt much. Mr. Quincy's friends say he will come out unscathed.

The Directors of the Covington and Lexington (Ky.) Railroad Company have made a contract with a New-York firm for fifty-three miles of iron rails of American manufacture, payable in the bonds of the Company at ten years date.

The Rochester Banks appear to be doing well. The City Bank has declared 5 per cent. semi-annual dividend. The Eagle 5 per cent. The shares of the first sell at 120, the last above par, and the Commercial Bank at 135.

A new Bank, called the Salt Springs Bank, capital $125,000, has organized at Syracuse, Thomas G. Alvord, President, William Clark, Vice President, and Edward C. Judson, Cashier.

Mr. F. O. J. Smith is not so successful in Railroad as in Telegraph suits. He was recently removed from the Presidency of the York and Cumberland Railway. He petitioned the Court to keep possession of the Road, denying the rights of the Directors to remove him. Judge Wells decided adversely to his plea. This is regarded as a division of great importance, establishing the principle that a Board of Directors have a right to remove their President from office, for sufficient cause.

Market for Breadstuffs.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan 8

FLOUR AND MEAL—There is a firmer feeling again visible in the market for State and Western brands, though quotations evince no actual improvement; the railway receipts are very moderate and the amount offering is diminished; Eastern and local dealers are inclined to take hold with more freedom, and the speculative and export purchasers show more readiness to operate at current figures—the sales add up 4,700 bbls, superfine No 2, at $4 12½@$4 31½, ordinary to straight State, mixed Indiana and Michigan, and good common do at $4 50@$4 62½; choice State, favorite round hoop Ohio, and fair to fancy Indiana and Michigan at $4 62½@$4 75; fancy Genesee and Ohio at $4 75@$5; extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5@$5 50, and extra Genesee at $5@$5 87½ ₱ bbl Canadian is in better request and being scarce is firmly held at $4 50 for good common No 1 in bond—a parcel of 700 bbls. mixed brands was obtained at $4 37½ ₱ bbl, Southern continues buoyant, shippers and consumers are buying pretty quickly, and prices have an upward tendency, the business includes near 1,200 bbls mixed to favorite ordinary new at $4 43¾@$4 56¼ and fancy do at $4 75@$5 75 ₱ bbl Rye Flour is rather heavy—small lots of fine were selling during the day at $3 50, and superfine at $4 ₱ bbl Corn-Meal seems steady though inactive, at $3 31½@$3 37½ for Jersey and $3 50 for Brandywine.

GRAIN—Wheat is more sought after, and held rather higher. The consumptive and shipping demand is pretty brisk, and the effective stock very limited. About 12 000 bushels Canadian and Southern White were purchased, chiefly for export, at private bargain, and 1,500 bushels Long Island do, for home use, at $1. Rye exhibits no interesting change; it is selling retail lots at 97@98c per bushel. Barley is dull and nominal at 77@80c, as there is but little distributing demand Oats are more plentiful and less valuable, Western realizing but 40¾@42c and Northern 42¾@46c. Corn is rather more saleable, but nothing dearer; the inquiry for the Eastern and City trade is fair, and is freely met by factors at quotations The movements of the day comprise about 17,000 bushels Western Mixed at 60c per bushel; other kinds are out of market, and are therefore unnoticed.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Roanoke, from Norfolk—David King, Va.; John Wood, Miss.; E. N. Meade, Va; Mrs. Farren, N. Y; Miss E. Roache, do; Miss E. Dougherty, do; Jas. Robertson, do; M. Valentine, Va; C. S. Sparry, N. Y.; Jas. Clarke, Miss; Wm. Jones, do; Wm. Williams, N. Y; John Wright, Mass; Peter Cooper, Va; Jas Martin, do; Jas. Dimsavant, do; M. Vest, N. Y; Robert Smith, do; Alex. Simons, do; A. Burlingham, Me; Wm. Olney, do; John Harris, N Y; John McCracken, do; Jas. C. Lawrence, do; Dan'l Hylton, wife and daughter, do; Jas. Murray, do, and 77 in steerage.

In steamship City of Richmond, from Norfolk—J. Nicholson, G. Annett, D. A. Gibley, J. Carew, C. G. Wade, J. Weeley, J. N. Douglass, W. Bradford, M. Donally, P. Smith, M Duyland, B. G. Marks, B. Parks, J. Lynch, W. A. Wade, J. P. Nauctavoren

Passengers Sailed.

In Steamship Canada from Boston for Liverpool—J. B. Robb, (bearer of dispatches,) T E Lovett, Boston; W. Guesnard, E. Davine, A. Mellen C. Kock, New-Orleans; J. Gezeran, G. Watson, S Hammond, J. Whitehead, California; J. Plummenden, W E. Logan, E. Ryan, L. S. Oliver, J Redpath, J R. Chamberlain, Montreal; J. G. Greenzie, J. Martin, W B Ballard, Brown, Quebec; J P. Parker, J. Otterson, Clinton; Robert Walker, J. Robertson, Toronto; Robert Nivor, J. S. Meredith, Robert Ray Hamilton, C. W; J. Harty, R. S. Miller, Kingston; Andrew Hastings, St John, N B; S. Abordie, Paris; Capt. Sharp, Liverpool; and eight for Halifax.

MINIATURE ALMANAC....THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises..... 7 27|Sets..... 4 48|MOON—Rises... 8 57a

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook, 9 02|Gov. Island.. 9 52|Hell Gate, 11 33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....JANUARY 8, 1852.

Cleared.

Ship John Jay, Benjamin, San Francisco, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Camden, Sherwood, Charleston, Dunham & Dimon.

Ship Great Britain, Caldwell, San Francisco, Cary & Co.

Bark Emily Miner, Smith, St. Marks, Eagle & Hazzard.

Brig Vesta, (Brem.,) Hass, Port-au Platte, Poppe & Co.

Schr. Virginia, Hobart, Savannah, Demill & Co.

Arrived.

Ship Duchesse d'Orleans, (packet,) Hutton, Havre, Nov. 2, mdse. and 299 passengers, to W. Whitlock, Jr

Steamship Roanoke, Parrish, Norfolk and Richmond, 23 hours. mdse and passengers, Dean & Thornton.

Steamship City of Richmond, Foster, Norfolk, 30 hours, mdse. and passengers to Mailler & Lord.

Steamship West Wind, (propeller, new,) Savage, Philadelphia, in ballast to D. Swett. Has experienced very severe gales from N. E Had a pilot on board 3 ds.

Schr. Ida Mailler, Applegate, Baltimore, 3 ds., flour and corn to Mailler & Lord

Schr. Sid, in co with schrs S. F Lord, and Starling, City of Richmond, 7th inst., saw a large fore and aft schr. ashore 7 miles N. of Senefuxent. Same day saw a fore and aft schr. ashore near Great Swamp, with loss of bowsprit.

Schr. Lamartine, Tyler, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., naval stores to N. L McCready.

Schr. Commerce, Curson, Va, 2 ds., oysters. 6th inst., saw an full-rigged ship aground on Harriford Bar. Her topsails were standing, and all the upper yards settled to the caps. Thought she had just run on. Weather so thick could not discern her name

Schr. Caleb H. Van Name, Van Name, Va, 2 ds., oysters.

Schr. Lavinah Hopkins, Hartford, Va., 2 ds., oysters.

Schr. W B Marsh, Decker, Va, 2 ds., oysters.

Schr. Eliza B. Manning, Burbank, Va., 2 ds., oysters.

Schr. Caroline Baker, Post, Va., 2 ds., oysters.

Sloop Olive Whitman, Decker, Va., 2 ds., oysters.

Sloop Ornament, ——, Va., 2 ds., oysters.

WIND—During the day, N.

Sailed.

Ship St. Denis, Follansbee, Havre; U. S. storeship Lexington, and others.

Memoranda.

The new ship Southampton, Stetson, from Damariscotta, 6 ds., in ballast, to Nesmith & Son; was towed to the Atlantic Dock last night, by steam-tug Telegraph, Capt. Duval.

Ship Waterloo, (packet,) Harvey, fm. Liverpool, Nov. 30, with mdse. and passengers to Kermit & Carow, anchored at Quarantine last night.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 8—Arr., steamer Cambria, Liverpool, 27th ult. 30th ult., 2 A.M., lat. 51 40, lon 16 20 passed a steamship, supposed the Arctic, from New-York for Liverpool; bark Stranjbee, Smyrna.

Cld., barks Wm. Lanrabee, Cardenas; Lucy, New-Orleans; schrs. Magnolia, Georgetown, S. C; Noble, New-York.

Sld., ships Alesto, and Hannah; barks Palmetto, and Elk; brigs A. Dunham, Bueno, Pearl, Andover, and from below all the outward bound

Spoke—Dec. 27, 61 N., lon. 38, 04 W., ship Heratio, from New-York for Canton—all well.

INSURANCE.

ALBION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—LONDON AND NEW-YORK.—INSTITUTED 1805.—No. 44 Wall-st.

BONUS DECLARED EVERY THREE YEARS AND PROFITS PAID IN CASH The next division of profits will take place in 1853.

CALIFORNIA.—California risks taken at a moderate extra premium.

HALF CREDIT SYSTEM—When the insurance is for whole life, half the premium for the first five years may remain, if desired, as a permanent loan at interest, without giving any note—the policy holder participating in each division of the profits.

No charge for residence in Europe, or crossing the Atlantic at any season of the year.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

J. W. FRANCIS, M. D., J. C. BEALS, M. D.
No. 8

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I.....NO. 98. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (Sundays excepted,) at the office, No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week; or, when they prefer, they may be supplied at the rate of ONE CENT. Mail subscribers will be charged FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies; and for TEN COPIES, to one address, THIRTY DOLLARS, and five copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted,) and delivered to subscribers at 1, and the city at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every Saturday Morning, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

The Austrian Organ and Kossuth Again.

"Now I would give a trifle to know, historically and authentically, who *was the greatest fool that ever lived.* I would certainly give him in a bumper. Marry, *of the present breed, I think I could*, without much difficulty, BARE YOU THE PARTY."—*Essays of Elia.*

What a pity it is that CHARLES LAMB had not lived a little later! In our day his insatiable curiosity would have been abundantly satisfied.

The Austrian organ in Wall-street devotes again something like *five* columns to the dirty work committed to his hands. Dropping something of the blatant piety which his last effort so ostentatiously exposed, it is equally solemn upon another string. Its religious spasm has not returned, but instead of it comes a fit of devotion to "Historical truth" and the duties of a "Free Press." The excitement of KOSSUTH'S presence having died away, the time is favorable, the *Courier and Enquirer* thinks, for "vindicating its character." In extenuation of its course, it says that

"It must be borne in mind, however, that we were publicly *charged with bribery and corruption*; and *so circumstantially charged* withal, that it was due alike to our readers and ourselves to vindicate our character in the manner we did."

Those who remember the peculiar character of the "vindication" will be able to appreciate this very complacent reference to it. It consisted entirely in an attempt to show that the "charge of bribery and corruption" had actually been made—that his virtue had really been *suspected*. This attempt, it is quite possible, was entirely successful. We believe at any rate that the public generally concede the point. But how this amounts to a "vindication of character," it is not so easy to see. Nothing whatever was said in denial of the charge. Not a particle of evidence was offered to show that it was without foundation. The virtue of the *Courier and Enquirer* seemed entirely satisfied, after proving that it had been suspected. It is at least doubtful whether the habitual readers of the Austrian organ needed any elaborate argument upon that particular point.

Just now, however, the *Courier and Enquirer* enters upon another service.

"It is important, however, to the cause of truth, and to the truthfulness of History, that now, when reason has resumed her sway over the minds of men, we should calmly look back upon the past, and examine who has been in error."

This, therefore, it proceeds to do. And its first step is taken thus:

'We plead guilty at once to perhaps *too great zeal* in what we esteemed the cause of historical truth."

Those who recollect the precise statements which the *Courier and Enquirer* made upon this subject,—the documentary evidence by which those statements were met, and the guilty *silence* of the *Courier and Enquirer* in regard to that evidence, will appreciate, at its just value, this hypocritical cant about its great "*zeal* for Historical truth." It will be remembered, for example, that the *Courier and Enquirer* asserted that the Manifesto of the Emperor Ferdinand, denouncing and removing Jellachich from his office of Ban, was a *forgery*. In reply we proved, from the only authority which it cited, from several others, from the Emperor himself, and finally from previous admissions of the *Courier and Enquirer*, that it was *not* a forgery. And to this day the *Courier and Enquirer's* "zeal for Historical truth" has not induced it to give the slightest attention to these documents upon so important a point. And similar instances might be cited indefinitely from its columns.

The truth is,—as everybody who has read them knows,—that the articles of the *Courier and Enquirer* upon the subject of Hungary and KOSSUTH, have evinced a systematic and consistent disregard of truth:—and whether the *Courier and Enquirer* was bribed to write them or not, they bore the unmistakeable stamp of having been written and published, not for the sake of truth, but in the Austrian interest. Every consideration which would be supposed to influence an American journalist, in considering so grave and so interesting a subject, was cast aside:—and the predominent aim of the Editor seemed to be, to serve the interests and court the favor of the Austrian Government, and its agents and admirers in this country. And yet this paper,—which was thus daily exhibiting itself as the unscrupulous tool of a foreign Despotism, prates of its "too great zeal" in the cause of Historical truth!

All this, however, the *Courier and Enquirer* says, "belongs to the things that were." For the course it has taken hitherto, it says, "Some of its subscribers censure it very severely; others threaten to discontinue their subscriptions, and others actually withdraw their names." Then, again, it adds, it has received "letters of such a *laudatory* character as *causes us to blush* while reading them,"—which is not at all surprising, considering how little they are deserved. But the *Courier and Enquirer* makes a very proper use of all this—thus:

"Now, all this admonishes us that we have a *duty* to perform with regard both to ourself and to the public; and that is, to review the past, *and if in error to acknowledge it.*

"That task we have undertaken in to-day's paper; and on our first page the reader will find a review of the late war in Hungary, *with no other object than to elicit its real character, and to vindicate the truth of History.* In that review, we have confined ourself to historical facts established beyond all question; and we have not only abstained from expressing any opinion of our own, but *we have not permitted ourselves to use one word in relation to Kossuth which his most ardent admirers could wish to see omitted.* It is entirely *dispassionate* in its character, and we know it to be truthful in all its parts. We ask that every reader will do us the favor to read it."

This certainly looked promising. When we first saw it, we felt hopeful. Remembering that,

"While the lamp holds out to burn,
The *vilest* sinner may return,"

we thought it not impossible, that the *Courier and Enquirer* might repent its protracted and discreditable calumnies upon KOSSUTH and his cause, and evince at least partial and apparent honesty in discussing the Hungarian war. Our dream was not of long duration. Turning from this assertion, that "*not one word was used in relation to Kossuth which his most ardent admirers could wish to see omitted,*" to the "first page," as requested, we found the following, in relation to KOSSUTH,—based upon an article copied from the *Herald* which the *Courier and Enquirer* has very properly adopted as a twin-brother in the cause. It relates, as will be seen, to the new German paper established in this city:

"But what are we to think of the impudence of the two foreigners who arrived here but yesterday, and who scarce having set endless and strangers—brought to our shores on a Government vessel from a foreign prison—who in return for our hospitality, immediately propose to AGITATE *for a Repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law*, and do all in their power to destroy the Government which has kindly offered them an asylum from the oppression they suffered in Europe! Baseness and ingratitude of a blacker dye have never obtruded themselves more shamelessly upon the public; and if the power existed, most earnestly would we invoke it, *to drive these men far from our shores.* They cannot fail to be a *pest* to any country that harbors them; and although we have no alternative but *to submit to the nuisance*, we feel mortified to reflect, that one at least of these men is disgracing human nature in thus repaying the hospitality of the nation which opened his prison doors and brought him in safety to our land of liberty. The cause of freedom ever suffers from the acts of *unscrupulous knaves*, who invoke her name to perpetrate acts which are a disgrace to human nature.

The Fugitive Slave Law is sacred, as constituting the basis of the late *Compromise* which preserved our Union; and yet the first act of *an imported exile, under the protection of the name of* KOSSUTH—imported, too, by our Government—is to raise the cry of REPEAL and to AGITATE for the dissolution of our Union!! and not content with this, these modest foreigners—exiles—refugees—adventurers—who come among us seeking a home and *bread*—propose to instruct us in our duties as citizens, and to re-model our system of disposing of the public domain! Well, our people will in time get enough of these foreign adventurers; and possibly arrive at the conclusion, that we can live without the aid or counsel of French Socialists or German Infidels."

And all this was written with KOSSUTH'S express disavowal of all responsibility for the course of the paper referred to, in hand; because it is published as part of the same article, with this remark prefixed:

"The following from M. KOSSUTH, disclaims all responsibility for the doctrines of the new paper, but *does not repudiate them.*"

It may be very true that there is not in all this "one word which KOSSUTH'S most ardent admirers could wish to see omitted;" but it is only because they believe that the abuse of the Austrian organ aids rather than hurts him.

We next looked at the "historical review" so ostentatiously promised. And there we found *Monsieur Tonson come again.* The same old article, pilfered originally from the *North American Review*, quotations, references, blunders and all, reprinted already *four* times in the *Courier and Enquirer* as original each time, and duly garnished with capitals and exclamation points—there it was, in all its glory! Refuted and demolished as its statements have been, over and over again, they are repeated with all the admirable unconsciousness of confiding ignorance, as new and perfectly conclusive proofs of the Austrian cause! This confiding simplicity is a beautiful trait in the management of the *Courier and Enquirer*; and for that reason its selection, as the agent and tool of the Austrian interest, was judicious. Its conductor has a wonderful facility, first, in adopting as true whatever is put into his hands; and next, in remaining utterly unconscious forever after, that anything has been said on the other side. In this case, for example, coming home from Austria with decided impressions, derived from the Austrian Court, and implicitly swallowed, that Austria was right and Hungary wrong, and happening to fall upon the articles in the *North American Review*, he at once set himself up as the special instructor of the American people upon that subject. He accordingly re-wrote the article in the *North American*,—making precisely the same quotations, and, never having seen the books from which they were taken, copying, of course, the *Review's* mistakes,—copying the notes at the bottom of the pages, and having very little that was really original in the article, except its capital letters, exclamation points, and professions of "zeal for historical truth" and for the "independence of the press." And, even to this day, he is apparently ignorant that anything has been said on the other side. From the avidity with which he quoted, a few days since, as a new authority which had just come to his knowledge, Madame PULSZKY'S Memoirs, a book reprinted here, some two years ago, it is very clear that he knows as little of this subject as he does of most others upon which he writes. His constantly reprinting over and over again the same old article, hashed up from the *N. A. Review*, adding no new matter, and never referring to any other documents than those first put into his hands, shows to advantage his peculiar qualifications for the championship of Austria.

We do find, however, *one* new authority in yesterday's article. The *Courier and Enquirer* does call one new witness upon the stand, to sustain its denunciations of KOSSUTH and his cause. And we intend to give it the full benefit of his testimony, and his character. We copy the citation of him, as follows:

Having published above the extract from PULSZKY'S friend, asserting that CASIMIR BATTHYANY had "indissolubly united his political fortunes to those of KOSSUTH," it is due to all parties to add, that that union has already ceased. CASIMIR BATTHYANY, who was a part of the household of KOSSUTH, when in prison, was released sooner than his leader; *and was in London when* KOSSUTH *visited England.* It appears that KOSSUTH'S recent avowal of Republican sentiments has given offence to the *Aristocratic Magyar*, who avers that there was no *Republicanism* in the cabinet of KOSSUTH, when *he* was a member of it—*no Republicanism in the Hungarian struggle, as did* PULSZKY—and in a letter, in a late number of the *London Times*, addressed to Prince ESTERHAZY, publicly denounces KOSSUTH! In that letter, dated Dec. 1, 1851, *alluding to Prince* ESTERHAZY'S *letter to the public, which we shall publish as soon as we can make room for it*, BATTHYANY says: "You have, then, exposed the dastardly intentions of M. LOUIS KOSSUTH—the shameful means by which his machinations were carried on and forced upon a terrified nation in his deceit, hypocrisy, and that cowardice (to use your own words) has blotted out among the majority of the nation, the phantasmagoria of his unpropitious influence."

We are glad to see that the *Courier and Enquirer* proposes to publish the letter of Prince ESTERHAZY; as it will enable its readers to judge how much truth there is in its assertion, so often reprinted, that KOSSUTH was *the champion of aristocratic institutions.* Prince ESTERHAZY was a rich Hungarian nobleman, and adhered to his country until it became dangerous. Then he saved his property and himself by deserting it. And now he is trying to show that KOSSUTH'S *democratic and republican tendencies*, and especially his determination to preserve the *independence* of Hungary, was the real cause of the war. This is all well. We trust his letter will be published as promised.

And now for the *Courier and Enquirer's* witness. We give below the letter which the *Courier and Enquirer* says was written by "Count Casimir Batthyany," to Prince ESTERHAZY: we copy it from the *London Times*, together with the introductory paragraph of that paper:

"The following copy of a letter addressed by an Hungarian nobleman *well known in English society* to Prince Esterhazy will be read with interest:

TO HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE ESTERHAZY.

BRIGHTON, Dec. 1, 1851.

MY DEAR PRINCE,—Allow me to express to you my most heartfelt thanks for your letter of the 13th of November, which I have just read in *The Times* of this day. You have there exposed the dastardly intentions of Mr. LOUIS KOSSUTH, the shameful means by which his machinations were carried on and forced upon a terrified nation, his deceit, hypocricy, and that cowardice which (to use your own words) has blotted out among the majority of the nation the phantasmagoria of his unpropitious influence. You have proved the *respect constantly shown by the Austrian Government, since the Diet of 1825, to the fundamental principles of the Hungarian constitution* and its benevolent institutions, set forth in the Royal propositions to the Diet in 1847. You have proved *what is England* few people knew, and most would not believe—viz., that since many years every reasonable and practicable reform emanated from the Crown, or obtained if proposed by others (like Count Széchenyi), its willing support. It was KOSSUTH and his party who opposed what was practicable, and *demanded what was impossible to grant*—got with a view of obtaining their exorbitant exactions, but in order *to excite the mind of the nation with hopes which never could be realized, and thus prepare for the outbreak which took place in Vienna in contrast to the wishes and concurred in by Kossuth* and his party—in order to grasp at that power to which that party had no claim—a power which he and his party would ultimately to insure for the good of the country if it had been freely conceded to them.

"You have exposed the important fact, that the extreme faction of the Hungarian Ministry, resting at Pesth, published documents (the *manifesto of the Emperor against the Ban*) which, *to the best of my belief*, were not even countersigned by their President at Innsbruck, in open conformance, ought not to have been published but on a certain eventuality, which not having taken place, would give no right whatever to break so solemn an engagement.

"By that disgraceful act of duplicity, all your efforts to lessen the differences between Hungary and Croatia became frustrated, and thus it was not the Ban, or the Crown who widened the breach between those two nations (as the revolutionary press constantly asserts,) but it was the Hungarian revolutionary Ministry who forced on the outbreak, and consequent horrors of war. With few exceptions, *the long-cherished plan and object of Kossuth and most of his followers has been a total separation from Austria*, the upsetting of the Pragmatic Sanction, of all treaties—in fact, high treason, rebellion, usurpation. No one who ever knew you doubted that you joined a Ministry of which a Louis Batthyany was the head and a LOUIS KOSSUTH an unavoidable member, from that feeling of duty which induces an eminent physician to meet in consultation a parcel of quacks, viz., the wish to save the patient, if possible. Nor is it to be wondered at that you should have retired from a ministry like the one mentioned, as soon as you were certain that no practical good could come from your interfering any longer—a Ministry which, shortly after your retiring, showed its sense of justice, and its respect for person and property, in protecting the murderers of Count Lamberg, besides committing other acts of oppression, extortion, and terrorism too numerous to recapitulate. But to me you have rendered a signal service by your letter. *When I stated facts*, I was answered (even by well-disposed people) with assertions promulgated through newspapers by interested parties, until now never contradicted by sufficient authority. *In fact, I stood alone and unsupported.* I shall now tell those who are inclined to doubt me, 'Go and read Prince Esterhazy's letter; contradict, or rather disprove it, *if you can.*' Believe me, dear Prince, ever most faithfully yours, BATTHYANY."

There are several points in this matter worthy the attention of the *Courier and Enquirer*. We shall mention a few of them:

1. The *Courier and Enquirer* asserted, some days since, that the Manifesto of the Emperor against the Ban was a forgery. In this letter, from the *Courier and Enquirer's* own witness, it is acknowledged to be genuine, and the Hungarian Government is charged with a breach of faith in having published it.

2. The *Courier and Enquirer* asserts that this letter was written by *Count Casimir* Batthyany, and to leave no room for mistake, it specifies still more distinctly, that it is from *the* Count Casimir Batthyany who was "part of the household of KOSSUTH in prison, and who was *in London* when KOSSUTH visited England." Here the *Courier and Enquirer* shows its characteristic ignorance of its subject. Count Batthyany was *not* in London when KOSSUTH visited England. He was *in Paris*, and did not go to England at that time. The letter itself, moreover, shows conclusively that it *could not have been written by Count Casimir Batthyany.* It speaks of having previously addressed the English people on this subject, and of having then "stood unsupported and alone." Of course this could not have been Count *Casimir* Batthyany, who was in prison at Kutaya, with KOSSUTH. Besides, the *Times* speaks of the writer as a person "well known *in English society*," whereas Count Casimir Batthyany was never in English society at all.

This letter, therefore, was not, and could not have been, written by Count CASIMIR BATTHYANY. It loses, therefore, all the weight which the *Courier and Enquirer* seeks to give it, by asserting that it was written by him.

But the *Courier and Enquirer* and the public ought to know who was the author of it. It was written by *Count Gustave Batthyany*, a wealthy and dissipated Hungarian, who was not in Hungary at all during the war, but who had been for some time "well known in English society," as a mean-spirited profligate.

That the *Courier and Enquirer* may understand a little more accurately the character of its witness, we will quote from a late number of the *London Examiner*, the statement of a legal case in which *Count Gustave Batthyany* was plaintiff, under the plebeian name of "Mr. Batty:" the *Examiner* says the case may be found in the Vth volume of Beavan's Reports, in the Rolls. Court, p. 103, under the title of *Batty* vs. *Chester*,—and gives the following as the plaintiff's (Count Gustave Batthyany's) own account of the transaction:

"He alleged that he became accidentally acquainted with the defendant, Eleanor Suter, who previously had lived under the protection of several gentlemen. That she proposed to cohabit with the plaintiff, but insisted that he should make a provision for her. That the plaintiff unguardedly *assented to the proposal*, but on the express condition that "any provision that he should make for her should cease on her leaving him." The bill then states that the plaintiff executed a deed "under the influence and persuasion of the said E. Suter," by which he agreed to pay her an annuity of £300 per annum during their joint lives, and made some other provision for her; but that the deed was obtained from the plaintiff, who was ignorant of the effect thereof, and who never agreed or intended to execute any such deed; that after the execution of the deed, E. Suter cohabited with the plaintiff until the month of December, 1841, when she placed herself under the protection of another gentleman. "*So he prayed that it might be declared that the deed was void, and that the plaintiff was not liable thereon, and that the same ought to be delivered up to be cancelled.*"

This is the *Courier and Enquirer's* witness against KOSSUTH and the Hungarian cause! The *Examiner* says he is well known "in the *least respectable* portion of English fashionable society." It was not then, after all, so very singular as he thought it, that in his attempt to instruct the English public on Hungarian affairs, he should stand "alone and unsupported." It was reserved for the *Courier and Enquirer* to cite him as a high authority; and even that paper was compelled in the first place to foist his letter upon another man.

We may quote for the benefit of the *Courier and Enquirer*, the *Examiner's* recommendation: "*you had better call another witness.*"

The *Courier and Enquirer* seems to take very great satisfaction, in calling the *Times*, "the abolition organ," and the "organ of KOSSUTH, *per se.*" It rolls these epithets as a sweet morsel under its tongue. We do not doubt it thoroughly enjoys it, and we are not heartless enough to deprive it of this consolation at a time when it needs comfort so much. The public generally understands pretty well the precise ground there is for charging *abolitionism* upon the *Daily Times*: and they understand quite as well the motives of those immaculate twins, *James Gordon Bennett* and *James Watson Webb*, in making the charge. We must say, however, that if we were compelled to choose in the matter, we should become the organ of KOSSUTH, rather than the tool of Austria. It might not *pay* so well, but it would be more respectable. And we should be quite as willing to bear the odium of being an Abolitionist, as to carry about the consciousness of having made a dishonorable use of a lady's letters, which were a confidential trust, and of then making very questionable affidavits, in order to escape responsibility for the act.

But enough. We are afraid the *Courier and Enquirer* will think this article already too long.

BOARD OF ASSISTANTS—Jonathan Trotter, Esq. President, in the Chair.—The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Petitions Referred.—Of Wm. S. Morenus, to be reinstated in the Fire Department. Of Charles Devlin, in relation to the sewer in Twenty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Eighth Avenues. Of James B. Boyle, in relation to the conveyance of a gore of land. Of the New-Jersey Exploring Company, in relation to patents.

Appointment.—The President appointed Charles McLellham Reader to the Board.

Papers Concurred In.—That the East River front of the Seventh Ward, from Catherine-street to Grand-street, be lighted with gas. That the Liberty Pole in front of the Seventh Ward Hotel be removed. That Gouverneur-street, from Grand street to the East River, be lighted with gas. That the cross walks in Stanton-street be repaired.

Resolutions Adopted.—To have John-street, between Broadway and Nassau-street, repaved. That Seventh-street, from Avenue A to Avenue D, be lighted with gas. That the papers not acted on by the last Board be referred to the proper Committees. That Seventy-first-street be lighted with gas, from the Third to the Eighth Avenue. That the several parts of the Mayor's Message be referred to the Committees having those matters in charge.

Papers Referred.—From the Street Commissioner, in relation to a resolution in regard to property purchased at Corporation sales. In relation to piers at Twenty-sixth and Eighty-ninth-streets.

Resolution Referred.—To advertise for proposals for paving the streets.

Laid on the Table.—A resolution to appoint a Committee on Railroads.

Adjourned to Monday.

NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. DERBY & MILLER, of Auburn, have published, in a very large and handsome volume of 800 pages or so, "LIVES OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK," by JOHN S. JENKINS. As the subjects of the biography are, with one or two exceptions, men of the highest order of talents, and connected with the growth, prosperity and greatness of the State in manifold ways, the work must necessarily be one of profound interest. The history of the Governors is in truth a history of New-York. Mr. JENKINS has begun with GEORGE CLINTON, the first post-revolutionary magistrate, and traveled along with much industry through the annals of each succeeding administration. The facts, we presume, are correctly and impartially stated, and if the politjcal opinions of the writer affect the estimates of his *dramatis personæ*, it is an inevitable and pardonable fault. The portrait which accompanies each biography is neatly engraved and tolerably accurate. Mr. HENRY PERRY, No. 13 Park Row, is sole agent for the work in this city and county.

The writings of that great and singular metaphysician, JONATHAN EDWARDS, if not classic, make their way to the public very much as though they were. We should not be more surprised at the appearance of an additional moral code of Epictetus; or another Symposium of Xenophon; printed from new-found MSS., than we are at the publication of another production of the profoundest of American theologians. A posthumous work indeed! The author has been dead *almost* a hundred years!

In the preface to the present volume—CHARITY AND ITS FRUITS—Mr. TRYON EDWARDS, the editor, informs us that President Edwards left a large number of manuscripts. Referring to the enormous fecundity of Hall, Lightfoot, Taylor, Owen, and Baxter, he says, "the works of Edwards," if all published, would be more voluminous than those of any of these writers, if, possibly, the last be excepted. And these MSS. have been carefully preserved, and about three years since were committed to the editor of this work, as sole permanent trustee, by all the then surviving grandchildren of their author. The grandchildren have done well. The volume published is indeed a most valuable contribution to sacred literature; more popular and practical than the many abstruser disquisitions of the great writer; and enforcing a duty, nay, a life of duty, upon the Christian, in the most animated terms and with the closest reasoning. We are indebted to the enterprise of Messrs. CARTER & BROTHER for the publication.

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC, for a copy of which we were indebted a month ago, to Messrs. STRINGER & TOWNSEND, is as usual charged with a heavy freight of valuable matter. The astronomical tables are of the highest authority for accuracy; and indeed the whole scientific department deserves that, and the further praise of industrious care and labor. The paper of Prof. Lovering, upon "Recent Discoveries in Astronomy," is of especial interest. The political matter, we regret to observe, is not equally authentic. There are several notable confusions and errors that might have easily been avoided, and would have left the work as correct in its details, as it is complete in its universality. Nevertheless, the number belongs to a series indispensable to the scholar and business man; and will not be spared because of trifling peccadilloes.

IDA PFEIFFER is a name well-known through the world, over which she has wandered, as that of a female traveler of much intrepidity and endurance. Beyond that fact, and her own published records of travel, we know little or nothing about her. In 1846, having previously made the less hazardous experiment of a voyage to the Holy Land, she set out upon a tremendous task—for a female—of a tour about the globe, across continent, ocean, and mountain range. The story of this journey was spread through several volumes, from which an admiring English lady has translated and published a series of chapters under the collective title of "A LADY'S VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD." Messrs. HARPER & BROTHERS have republished the fascinating volume.

"MAN AND HIS MIGRATIONS," by R. G. LATHAM, M. D., &c., is the inscription upon the title-page of a little volume, which Mr. CHARLES B. NORTON, Publisher, lays before us. Dr. LATHAM is, of course, the eminent ethnologist, whose various productions have thrown so much light upon that intricate department of natural history. In the present work we have six lectures upon the great migrations, which have marked different periods of the world's history, thrown into a highly popular form, and carrying the mind back to those periods antecedent to change, when each race occupied its primitive territory. The treatment of this very curious subject is ingenious in the extreme.

The same publisher issues a highly useful little manual of the theory and practice of Life Insurance.

That the study of Ethnology is becoming yearly more and more attractive to scholars and scientific men, is evinced by the profusion of books upon the topic constantly emanating from the press. Among the latest is the NATURAL HISTORY OF THE HUMAN SPECIES, by Col. Hamilton Smith, an English savan of very devoted assiduity in this department of science. His book analyses the various systems of Ethnological division now current, and endeavors to state the case as between the conflicting parties fairly, without however adding very decided strength to either of them. The best portion of the American reprint, which Messrs. GOULD & LINCOLN, of Boston, have issued, is a preface by Dr. Kneeland, giving the later views of Prof. Agassiz, Dr. Prichard, Dr. Morton, and others. Dr. Kneeland leans to the "Unity" doctrine, and supports his side with unquestionable ability.

From Mr. EDWARD H. FLETCHER, No. 141 Nassau-street, we have a volume of "WORDS IN EARNEST; OR, THE PATH OF WISDOM MADE PLAIN." The contents embrace a series of discourses from the pens of Rev. W. W. EVERTS, J. W. ALEXANDER, WILLIAM HAGUE, G. W. ANDERSON and GEORGE B. CHEEVER, upon the temptations and duties of young men in cities. The well known piety and ability of the writers give the best security for an excellent book. And most certainly words in earnest are much needed, and should be heeded by the class the exhortations are addressed to.

The *Fourth Edition* of the POEMS of Rev RALPH HOYT has been issued by SHEPARD & Co., No. 152 Fulton-street. The volume is entitled SKETCHES OF LIFE AND LANDSCAPE, and is printed in a very unique and tasteful style. Mr. Hoyt has much reputation as a poet. Either genius, or a fine sense equivalent to it, controls his utterance, and leads him away from the beaten ways of common-place. Some of his productions have much primitive vigor and originality; and all of them are so richly tinted with the glow of a warm, enthusiastic, benevolent heart, as to make their way surely and directly to all kindred natures.

HUNT'S MAGAZINE.—The January number of this standard of excellence in mercantile literature and statistics, though delayed a week beyond its usual day of publication, is rendered doubly valuable by the important tables which caused the delay. We have seldom met a more valuable mass of information in the same condensed shape. As an evidence of the appreciation in which Mr. Hunt's labors are held in high quarters, we notice that he has been elected a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and we are not sure that part of his statistics on the Census were not voluntarily furnished by the President of the United States himself. We know that Mr. Fillmore takes a lively interest in the success of the *Merchant's Magazine.* The four leading articles in this number are devoted to the Fisheries, to Protection, *vs*, Free-Trade, Money on Paper, and Key-West in Florida.

That sterling authority in matters of Art and Science, SILLIMAN'S JOURNAL, is upon our table. The January number is enriched with articles illustrating and explaining the newest discoveries in the scientific world; and includes several papers which were read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at the late meeting in Albany. The leading original papers relate to the new method of Astronomical Observations discovered by Prof. O. M. MITCHEL; the application of the Electric Telegraph to a system of Fire-Alarms, by Dr. WM. F. CHANNING; Observations on Coral Reefs and Islands, by JAMES D. DANA, Esq., the indefatigable mineralogist, whose labors added so greatly to the valuable results of the United States Exploring Expedition; and a number of smaller articles. The usual record of scientific discoveries, in the departments of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology, Zoology, &c., concludes an excellent number.

If the prosperity of APPLETON'S "MECHANICS' MAGAZINE" may be tested by growth in size, its recent passage from an octavo to a quarto form is a highly encouraging symptom. Indeed, there is the best of evidence from other sources, that among the classes to whose interests it is devoted, its popularity is of a steady and flattering growth. And this is well merited. The liberal management of the proprietors—the devotion and assiduity of Mr. JULIUS W. ADAMS, the editor—have entirely realized the wishes and wants of the readers, in the way of recording the progress and suggesting yet further developments of mechanical science. The drafts accompanying each number are accurate and graphic.

THE CHURCH REVIEW, AND ECCLESIASTICAL REGISTER, sustains ably in the January number, its character as a high-toned religious periodical. During the four years of its existence, it has obtained a large share of favor among the clergy and laity of the Episcopal communion. The distinguished names enlisted as contributors, the profound learning and fairness of its theological discussions, and the variety and ability of the literary department, combine to support its elevated character. One of the best features at present, is the republication of that rare and interesting work, "Humphrey's History of the Venerable Propagation Society." Mr. G. B. BASSETT, of New Haven, is the Publisher, and Messrs. STANFORD & SWORDS, Agents for this City.

THE AMERICAN WHIG REVIEW for the current month, has a portrait of William H. Terry, Esq., late editor of the *Whig*, at Richmond, Va. The leading article treats quite lucidly of the doctrine of intervention as the basis of a new policy opposed to the monarchic principle of a balance of power; and upon the whole leans to the idea that it *may* be proper, when we are nationally ready to assert the principle, to do so in its full length and breadth. It will be the republican theory of international law. There are several other articles of much interest, more especially those on the "Celebrated Lecturers of Paris;" "Some Shakspearian and Spenserian MSS.;" "Philosophy;" "Kossuth, the Orator and Statesman," &c. The number is, if anything an advance upon its predecessors.

Among others of the annual contributions to juvenile literature, which Messrs. MUNROE & Co., of Boston, furnish, we find this year two of unusual interest. "THE MEMORY OF WASHINGTON," is the title of the first, containing a great mass of anecdotes of that great man, his family, friends, and of LaFayette. There are likewise biographies of his mother and wife. The volume is just the one for patriotic gift-makers.

The other is from the same graceful pen as the "Trap to Catch a Sunbeam," and bears the significant title of "THE HOUSE UPON THE ROCK." The object of the book is mainly the illustration of the value of piety. Messrs. C. S. FRANCIS & Co., Broadway, have both volumes.

The last product of Mr. HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT'S busy pen is "THE CAPTAINS OF THE OLD WORLD, as compared with the Great Modern Strategists." The book is not, as might be supposed at first sight, designed for the library of militia majors, side by side with the latest Infantry Tactics. It is full of anecdote, high-wrought picture drawing, and traces of nice scholarship; and take it for all in all, is as agreeable a story of ancient military life, as "O'Malley," or "Tom Burke," is of the modern. We regret the necessity of leaving it with so hasty a notice. Mr. CHARLES SCRIBNER, No. 145 Nassau-street, is the publisher.

As a reading book for the student of the Spanish language, a Translation into "Castellano" of Mrs. Willard's "History of the Republic of America," has been executed by Mr. MIGUEL T. TOLON. The COMPENDIO DE LA HISTORIA DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS," is a highly useful book, and of all others most decidedly commendable to the American student of that language. Abundant illustrations, geographical and historical accompany it. Messrs. A. S. BARNES & Co., are the publishers.

The same publishers, Messrs. BARNES & Co., issue another of those excellent mathematical text-books, of CHARLES DAVIES, L. L. D., which have become standard throughout the country. In his "*Elements of Geometry*," Prof. Davies has endeavored to meet the requirements of the geometrical tyro; and by the addition of short treatises on Trigonometry and Mensuration, carry him forward to a period when he may be competent to graduate into the difficulties of Legendre, and the perplexities of Spherics.

"SALANDER AND THE DRAGON: a Romance of the Hartz Prison;" is the title of a wild, strangely mixed up story in the German legendary vein. The object of the book is the illustration of the evils of slander and defamation; and it will serve as a very becoming companion to Mrs. Opie's popular little work, "Detraction Displayed." The author is Mr. FREDERIC WILLIAM SHELTON; the publisher, Mr. JOHN S. TAYLOR, of No. 143 Nassau-street.

Under the *ad captandum* title of "GLEANINGS AND GROUPINGS FROM A PASTOR'S PORTFOLIO," Rev. JOSHUA N. DANFORTH, of Alexandria, Va., has collected a series of quite readable sketches and essays. The style needs a trifle of pruning; and the matter has rather more sentiment than thought; but, perhaps, in such desultory efforts, these traits are not necessarily objectionable. Messrs. A. S. BARNES & Co., of this city, are the publishers.

The SERMONS preached at Macao, Ningpo, and other places in China, by that devoted Missionary, WALTER M. LOWRIE, have been given to the world by Messrs. CARTER & BROTHER. The circumstances of the melancholy death of Mr. Lowrie, in 1847, we all well remember. It is to be regretted that no memorials of his life are to be found, where they ought to be, at the commencement of this worthy tribute to his piety, eloquence, and talents.

The Sermons of PRESIDENT DAVIES, of Princeton College, have been collected substantially by some faithful hand, and are published "for gratuitous circulation," by M. W. DODD. They contain certain passages of fervent adjuration to the unconverted, worthy of Alleyne or Baxter.

THE CHRISTIAN REVIEW—Mr. L. COLBY, of this City, publisher—has reached its XVIIth Volume. It is the literary exponent of the Baptist denomination, and is conducted with much spirit by Rev. S. S. CUTTING and Prof. GAMMELL, assisted occasionally by Rev. Drs. WILLIAMS and KENDRICK. The quarterly number for January has a controversial article, from the principal editor, on the repository of the Calvinistic dogma of "Original Sin;" a disquisition on the "Life and Philosophy of Epicurus," by Rev. Dr. POND; a review of the works of WM. R. WILLIAMS, D.D., by Prof. KENDRICK; and other religious and literary fare.

Mr. JOSEPH H. PALMER, a Tutor in the Free Academy of this city, has compiled a very useful "TREATISE ON PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS," designed for Academies and Schools. The design is well followed out, and we should not be surprised if it were to supplant all other manuals in the school room. Messrs. PRATT, WOODFORD & Co. are the publishers.

THE BANKER'S MAGAZINE, of Mr. Smith Homan's of Boston, for January, is an unusually interesting journal. Besides the Bank statistics of the U. States, made up with much labor and care; this number contains two or three valuable papers, on the duties of young Cashiers, Lawson History of the Bank of England, and the law of bills in the State of Maine, besides a variety of extracts on the supply of Gold, notes on Coins, &c.

GRACE GREENWOOD has collected another volume of her delightful sketches, under the appropriate title of GREENWOOD LEAVES. The publishers are Messrs. TICKNOR, REED & FIELD, of Boston. Mrs. CLARKE has established a reputation as far beyond praise as it is beyond criticism.

THE YACHT AMERICA
AND HER BUILDER.

DINNER TO MR. GEORGE STEERS.

Not satisfied with the *éclat* growing out of the unparalleled triumphs of the yacht *America*, the friends of Mr. GEORGE STEERS, her builder, tendered him the personal compliment of a dinner at Metropolitan Hall last evening. Four hundred gentlemen enjoyed the feast. The room was hung with appropriate inscriptions: at one end, the words ROBERT FULTON; at the other, above the dais, the names of HENRY ECKFORD and ISAAC WEBB, with this motto: "New-York—the skill of her Naval Architects acknowledged by the world." The evening passed pleasantly; hilarity abounded, speeches were made, and applauded to the echo; the President, the famous Yacht, American Ship-builders, the Merchant, the Mechanic, the Press, were severally toasted—edibles and potables meanwhile evanishing with striking rapidity.

The leading ship-owners and ship-builders having united in procuring a suitable testimonial to the guest, the presentation was first in order. The testimonial consisted of a handsome service of plate, value about $300, comprising six pieces—two Pitchers, two Goblets, and two Salvers. The inscriptions are appropriate. On the Pitcher:

PRESENTED
TO GEORGE STEERS, Esq.,
As a testimonial of respect for his mechanical skill, as evinced in the construction of the yacht "America."

COMMITTEE.

E. K. Collins,	Thos. Stack,	Henry R. Dunham,
Geo. Law,	J. A. Westervelt,	Andrew H. Mickle,
John Dimon,	Thos. Dunham,	Emanuel B. Hart,
James Murphy,	Peter R. Stille,	B. R. Beeman,
J. H. Stanton,	Wm. H. Webb,	Isaac V. Fowler,
James Kelly,		JOHN DIMON, Chairman.

J. H. Stanton, Secretary.

DECEMBER, 1851.

On the reverse of one, is the Yacht; on the other, a cluster of English Yachts just setting out with the Yankee craft for the Regatta.

The Goblets and Salvers have these few words:

TO GEORGE STEERS, Esq.,
As a Testimonial of Respect.
DECEMBER, 1851.

Mr. GEORGE LAW made the presentation in behalf of the Committee. Mr. STEERS bowed his thanks, but was to full to speak. In a few words he returned his ac

New-York Daily Times, Saturday, Jan. 10, 1852.

EUROPE.

FRANCE.

Events of the Day in Paris, by a Looker-on—The Seizures of Barrioodos—Political Antecedents and Prospects.

Correspondence of The New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 11, 1851.

As all the democratic journals, such as the *Presse*, *Republique*, *National*, and so forth, have ceased to exist; as no paper is permitted to appear which expresses any opinion hostile to the government; as martial law reigns throughout a fourth of the empire, and military courts take the place of the trial by jury, it is extremely difficult or quite impossible to give you an idea of the real state of political feeling throughout France. Certain it is that the condemnation of LOUIS NAPOLEON among the "respectable classes" here is universal, and for expressing a similar opinion the correspondent of the London *Morning Chronicle* was obliged to quit Paris. A tyranny as absolute as that of Russia now governs France. Here in Paris and its neighborhood are some 130,000 troops. These are in a condition of elaborate discipline, and are as complete machines as the most fervid stickler for divine right could desire. War, as the English Commander at the Cape, Sir HARRY SMITH, observes, is a devilish trade. It is so devilish that its practice renders an army quite as ready to make it on their fellow-citizens as an enemy. A witness of the prominent scenes of last week, I can aver that I saw no backwardness in coming up to the work. Battalions were hurled against barricades with as much impetuosity, as if the scene had been changed to Rome, London, or Berlin. All kind feeling is swamped in the wild whirl of fierce passions. Passive obedience, the doctrine of soldiercraft, controls every personal sentiment and action.

To witness such scenes as Paris has presented within a few days, almost makes one despair of Liberty here for a long while. To see a city where heroic art sits enthroned—where nature in the majesty of the forest, and the loveliness of the flower garden is worshipped as we in our cities know her not—to consider her multitudinous foundations devoted to science, to those transcendant processes which render French industry so beautiful and strong, gaining the place of honor at the World's Exhibition—all this, in one night, degraded in the persons of its national representatives, who were seized by scores and sent to the solitary cells of the Mazas prison, and Constitution and Representative Government exterminated by the onslaughts of a hundred thousand troops!

But out of this cometh good. Up to this time parties have joined in praising the army. *Vive la Ligne!* The amiable and blundering LAMARTINE, who let LOUIS NAPOLEON back to France to strangle her infant liberties—a rattlesnake in a cradle—though he denounced war, complimented the soldiers. And so others. The brave army who assaulted Rome and crucified its democracy, was the object of especial favor to the legitimists, who, by a branch of the same army, were seized in their beds at 4 o'clock in the morning on the 2d of December, and consigned like felons to dungeons. The republican Colonel CHARRAS last spring sought in the Assembly to have a vote reducing the army to 100,000 men. The red republicans—apostles of peace and good will—who teach sacred individualism and the fraternity of nations—voted, of course, in its favor. The patrons of Roman invasion, who wished to sustain the conscription with its blood-fangs in the heart of France, each for his legitimate purpose, voted, equally of course, against it.

Well, the Orleanists and legitimists have had their reward. The noble, loyal, superfine, be-adjectived army seized on them as cavalierly as on the reds—those sanguinary wretches who abolished death for political offenses.

But now have all parties learned that Liberty must doff her sword and helmet, and let her hair stream in the wind, as it does in the splendid French medal, the original design for the American coin,—and *en passant*, why was that magnificent piece of art suspended for native attempts at design? * * * * The skies have sobbed over the impending fall of the republic. For six weeks we have not had a single clear day. Once or twice there was an attempt. A patch of territory on the heavens' surface, of a starched blue color, came forth here and there, and this was conquered by clouds of manifest-destiny vastness. On December 2d, anniversary of the Sun of Austerlitz and the dismal ceremony of making Napoleon 'the Great' Emperor, that France might be the little, the weather was lowering. Paris does not rise early. Ask for a breakfast at a Café at eight o'clock, and the waiters will look upon you as a man whom hunger has rendered insane. So if such a historical hell-broth as Revolution be brewing early in the morning, Paris will not know of it. So was it on the 2nd inst., when an early bird of an American aroused me up by seven, stating that the deed had been done.

We have no *Place* in America. A *Place* here is an open square, octagonal, or no particular shape. It may be enclosed by houses, trees, or what not. It may be large or small. That which we are now coming to is the *Place de la Concorde*. It is called so because the guillotine branch of industry was formerly carried on there,—but Divine Concord has taken its stead. Where the head-cutter stood now stands, by a hideous solecism, an Egyptian obelisk. The detestable carvings on the obelisk being duly Champollioned, show that it originally was a landmark—describing parchment-wise the rights of some one's property. Where are those persons, and where their rights? O lawyerdom, land is as baseless as fog, and the rights of property are whirled off by each turn of the earth. But what business has that dead idea of dead men and dead land and dead rights, over the hushed-up shrieks of a Bourbon, or women grey with terror? How does it accord with the colossal statues at each distant corner of the *Place*, representing the cities of France—how with the fountains bronzed with the immortal personifications of art-breathing Greece? It only shows how low is the standard of harmony when such a violation of the principles of Æsthetics can be overlooked even here. Our cities in America are one crude mass of discordance—vulgar in plan—inartistic in execution—and incapable of forming a platform for that harmoniously spiritual and physical development which sheds on life its highest ecstacy. But in the artistic cream of Paris, where the fictions of divine kingcraft floated, one should look for no such impertinence as the obelisk.

Well, round this misplaced obelisk—against which I have recorded this protest—are clustered soldiers, thick as autumnal pigeons. The French soldier is a curious compound of iron-bound obedience and flexible personality. He is, on the occasion of which we speak, lounging about, his arms stacked. Between him and his officers there appears a perfectly good understanding. None of that awful gap which exists between an English officer and soldier, is here evident. For, since the Revolution broke down the exclusive privileges which the nobility had of becoming officers, honors are open to the conscript. Half of the officers come from the ranks; hence a pervasive equality. To see this equality, and then go aboard an American man-of-war, and, as far as it goes, the superiority is altogether on the side of the equality of the French system. But these men that are so coolly taking their "at ease," have just upset the Republic. The Constitution, which cost so much labor at the hands of so many able lawyers, has just been killed in its letter. It has been as ruthlessly destroyed as that of the Roman Assembly. When TALLEYRAND signed the Constitution of 1830, he said, "This is the thirteenth." French art represents different Assemblies, at different times, the members with their right hands stretched out, swearing to obey whatever Constitutions. "Let us not multiply oaths," said the Minister of Justice, not long since, "for an oath which is respected in England, is not respected in France." The President took an oath to hold by the French Constitution. As he could not get the Constitution altered, to secure himself a reelection, he broke his oath. Will he risk in the estimation of honorable and gallant soldiers here? Not a bit of it. "God is on the side of the strong battalions," said Frederick the Great; and more than that, in military estimation, is "book." But few people are looking on these soldiers. The public is unaware of the fact. A little later in the day, we take our station at a high window overlooking the *Place*, fronting the Assembly building. We are almost alone in our military quiet. Except the soldiers beneath, hardly an eye witnesses the approaching death of the Assembly. A single member comes by. He is arrested. He gesticulates vehemently, but it is useless. He is borne off. Then comes another, and the same fate awaits him. But he is attended by numerous blouses. At the sound of their approach, the soldiers are ordered to load and level their pieces. We are looking for a battle, but none takes place, for the blouses are not armed. Their gathering has been accidental. In the meanwhile, the news spreads that the political leaders have been arrested—even the Generals CAVAIGNAC and CHANGARNIER. Then we cross the bridge to the Elysian Fields, and are just in time to see the "President" and his Staff. Imperial reminiscences are alongside and before him, in the persons of the sons of MURAT and NEY. He has on his accustomed toggery—the uniform of a General of the National Guard. That is the harlequin dress with which he opens agricultural meetings, or closes the account of the Republic. If the French love comedy, they have it now. For here is all the bloodtrumpery which makes a Quaker's heart sick, and it is played off to inaugurate a new order of things. While NAPOLEON was at Moscow, General MALLET nearly succeeded in gaining supreme power in Paris by giving a few orders at the Poste and Bureaux. In France, everything is *enregimented*—that being the "great" NAPOLEON's idea of bringing up a nation. Priests, soldiers, day-scholars, water-carriers, childs'-nurses, hack-drivers, coachmen, postmen, policemen, are all in uniform. The individual man is labeled like a bottle of poison, lest he might be swallowed by mistake. Everything is done for France at Paris. The French citizen, says M. MICHEL CHEVALLIER, is indifferent about his school-house, church, or road; he sees in the State a greater power which takes care of these. A people indifferent about these things, must be indifferent about their liberties. So thought the Reformers; and, up to the repeal of the law of universal suffrage, May 31, 1850, democratic ideas had so affected the army, that the Government became alarmed, and destroyed the circulation of liberal papers among the troops, and impeded it among the people. But while all this enregimented system remains, moved by a single handle at Paris, it requires no talent to make a revolution. Whoso can win the army by judicious dinners, ribbons, and commonplace phrases, can govern France. Henry IV. fought his battles with some five thousand men. Up to the time of the Revolution, the conscription law did not exist. The grinding tyranny of that institution is thoroughly understood by the Red Republicans and they would have abolished it could they have so done. There are persons in America not fully acquainted with the French system, who will praise the talent displayed by LOUIS NAPOLEON. But it requires no talent to betray a trust. The Orleanists, Legitimists, and Democrats, divided the force of the Assembly, which might have been exercised to preserve the Republic. But the men who destroyed Rome and the suffrage—who coquetted at Claremont and Weisbaden—who insulted at every turn the Revolution of 1848—were at every instant strengthening the hands of LOUIS BONAPARTE, while they merely thought they were paving the way for Royalty. Not only had LOUIS NAPOLEON ordinary centralization in his hands, but the Monarchists at every step fortified his interests by their blind hostilities to a Government which they could not honestly serve under as they hated and misunderstood it. Had LOUIS NAPOLEON been excluded from France; had some honest republican been President, France would have been found fit for a republic; for the mass of the people are quiet, they only require diminished taxes, and would necessarily be deeply attached to that form of government, which lessens their burdens and enlightens their minds.

All the details which the people could get of the nature of these proceedings were through placards of LOUIS BONAPARTE, exalting himself, the army, and anathematizing the opposition. Attempts at combinations of all sorts were promptly repressed. The attempts of two ex-deputies, MONTJAU and BAUDIN, to excite the people on the 3d of December, resulted in the first being wounded and the last being killed. The same night corpses were carried by torch-light in the faubourgs to rouse the people. On Thursday, the 4th, trouble was expected. I sallied forth to witness the exciting scenes. Turning into the Boulevards, by the Porte St. Denis, I found myself behind a barricade. The men were cooly bringing the materials of an unfinished house and laying them across the street. In the distance was another barricade, and close by me was a gentleman haranguing those present to fight for their liberties. The scene was deeply impressive from the transcendent courage displayed. The shops were all shut. Feeling that if I gratified my curiosity much longer it would be with my life, I came west, to another quarter where the military were in vast force. Strangers should be advised of the great danger there is in being in the street on such an occasion. For example, in the quarter of the Boulevart des Italiens, the most fashionable quarter of Paris, it is reported eighteen persons were killed on the sidewalks, because a shot was fired from a house on the soldiery. The innocent lookers-on imagined themselves too far from the line of barricades to be in danger. But the soldiers have no friends on such occasions but themselves. Many lookers-on were killed near the barricades, for there were marksmen placed in some of the houses, and in the massacre which followed these shots on the troops, distinctions were not made. Innocent persons in their own houses were killed by stray-shot. More than one American would have been killed but for the interposition of officers who saw that they were not part of the insurgents. I witnessed the attack from the Boulevards. A battalion of lancers began it. But then came a sudden wheeling about. They had retreated. At this the few persons on the sidewalk set up a furious cry "Live the Republic"—the only cry to be heard. Red-faced gentlemen, redolent of good dinners, advanced to the curbstone utterly fearless, and bearded the tens of thousands of troops with the cry, which was directed against LOUIS NAPOLEON. The soldier cry is invariably *Vive Napoleon!* But although the lancers could not take the barricade, the municipal guard could. Doubtless the orator of the occasion died behind it along with the others. It was certainly sublime to witness men dooming themselves, a Curtius-like, to stop up the gap of their country's dishonor, as they pronounce it. How could they, against such odds, promise themselves success? They expected the National Guard to rise. Vain hope. The number of killed and wounded is not known. The cannonading lasted some three hours. For the distance of a mile houses bear the marks of the shot. This is on the thoroughfare of the Boulevards, without counting the smaller streets of the Faubourg St. Antoine.

Since this affair, we have a great number of placards, giving the adhesions throughout France. If Prefects are contumacious, they are at once dismissed, so we cannot tell the precise state of feeling. In some places, there have been difficulties in some massacres by the people. The nature of these adhesions, or uprisings, cannot be known, for nothing is written for the *Patrie*, *Constitutionnel*, or *Moniteur*, that is not approved by the police, and discussion cannot take place. A presidential proclamation, promising transportation for five or ten years to obnoxious speakers or writers, defines the liberty of the country in a few words,

The opinion gains ground that, owing to the destruction of the liberty of discussion—the muzzling of the Press—the state of incertitude—the willingness of the timid to make the best of "actualities," the President, or rather Dictator, will gain his end, and be elected President for ten years, and then * * * * * * *

The *Univers*, the papal organ, has given in its adhesion to LOUIS NAPOLEON. It goes for the strong regiments too. In return for this, the Pantheon is to be made a church again. It was constructed during the last century for a church, St. Genevieve, and afterwards changed by the Convention as a Temple to Genius, wherein were put the remains of MIRABEAU, which were afterwards put out—then those of VOLTAIRE and ROUSSEAU—then came those of MARAT, which were afterwards transferred by a shiver. A reputation in France should keep fresh at least ten years—whereupon decreed the Convention in 1795—before its departed author could be put into the Pantheon. Over the Pantheon when given to the great men-idea, was placed the inscription *Aux grands hommes la patrie reconnaissante*. NAPOLEON restored its Church-like qualities—under LOUIS PHILIPPE the old motto reappeared. The Pantheon is Corinthian—of white stone—vast—magnificent—and its history is a type of the political epilepsy, whose writhings pass for strength in France. The political names of streets, bridges, churches, changing so frequently—the upturning of one man's statue and the up-putting of another's in its stead—all are marks of the convulsions which are the absence of health and strength. A steady growth—rapid it should be, too—alone marks the power of a nation. France has thinkers, but the mass of the people are ignorant, bigoted, and immobile—they are devoid of power, even with votes in their hands, for they defer to imperial traditions and inheritances, instead of fulfiling the new duties imposed upon them by the revolution of 1848.

RADIX.

State of the Provinces—Arrests—Adhesions—The Foreign Ministers—State of the Country, &c.

Correspondence of The New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 18, 1859.

The physical opposition in the Provinces, to the policy of the Dictator, is nearly subdued. It was most formidable in the South-Eastern Departments, bordering on Sardinia and the Mediterranean, although by no means confined to that section of the country. Accounts as yet are indefinite, but it appears that the sum total of insurgents at different points cannot have been less than 30,000. We hear of 6,000 at Draguignan, who were joined by the National Guard; of 5,000 assembled near Nismes; of 5,000 at another place; of 2,000 at another, and so on. They were poorly armed, and have not been able to make long resistance, in any case, to the regular troops. In a few instances, the worst of which was at Clauncy, atrocities were committed by them, of much the same nature as were committed in Paris by the individuals of the glorious army. These few instances have been seized upon by the government, and magnified in horror and number to an extravagant degree. Government journalists have journalized from them with more than the boldness that characterizes French Philosophers. There is no free press nor tribune to correct their statements or test the logic of their inferences. A rioter at Clauncy is said to have aimed his gun at a priest. The Red-Republicans would murder all priests; a frightened gensdarme says that the insurgents, from whom he miraculously escaped, were talking of torturing their prisoners—the Red-Republicans (and there is nothing possible but the Red-Republic or LOUIS NAPOLEON) would torture all property-holders. Such is a specimen of the facts and the reasoning, which no one dare contradict or question. The effect of this fear with which the government is thus enabled to inspire the timid, will manifest itself at the approaching election. Nor is this, the only immediate advantage which the President finds in the unlimited control of public speech and the press. He is enabled to add to the force of powder and shot—to the force of the great system of centralization, by which the remotest corner of France lies under his eye and hand—that moral force which comes from 'keeping up appearances.' Thus, a Colonel will not march his regiment against the insurgents. The public are merely told that the Colonel's resignation is accepted. A General refuses to take command in the department of the Basses Alpes, and all that we can learn from print is, that "the Minister of War has the honor of proposing to the President of the Republic to allow this general officer to present his claims to be placed on the retired list," and that the President accepts the proposition. General CHADEYSSON is silent—every body else is silent. LEON FAUCHER and others would not accept their appointment on the Committee of Consultation. Brussels and London were the nearest places where LEON FAUCHER's letter of refusal could be printed. The *Siecle* was suspended for three days, because it would publish a letter not altogether in praise of things as they are, and would not publish an electioneering document sent from the ministry. The *Siecle* reappears to-day chastened into a dry chroniele. No wonder then that, in a state of things, of which the above are a few of the numberless illustrations,—to use the chosen formula of ministerial proclamations and the official telegraph. "*Tout est tranquil.*" Let "*Tout*" wag its tongue to the contrary, and five hundred thousand civil servants of the Dictator, from vice-royal prefect down to energetic *sergent de ville*,—stand ready to clap a straight jacket on "*Tout*," four hundred thousand soldiers stand ready to administer an anodyne of more sovereign efficacy. "*Tout*" having been brought into this subdued state, is further terrified with bug-bear stories of raw heads and bloody bones, who will overrun *Tout's* land, rob *Tout*, and kill *Tout*. In the same breath *Tout* is assured that the raw heads are nothing in numbers, but *Tout* either does not recognize, or dare not remark, the inconsistency, and so, "*Tout est tranquil.*"

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 18, 1851.

I calculate roughly that to-day, more than one-third of the people of France are living in a state of siege. The external appearance of Paris is, however, as gay as ever.

Arrests are making as busily as ever. Here, in the *Bicetre* alone, there were last week, 753 prisoners. The Conciergerie discommodes a larger number. It should not be forgotten that among the arrested are individuals who richly deserve a prison. That great knaves in high places should be honored and go free, is pity and is true. But there is another population in the metropolis that we may thank LOUIS NAPOLEON for imprisoning or transporting. A part of it will be reached in the present crusade against *his* "enemies of order." Commissions under the directions of Gen'l. BERTRAND, composed of three members each and appointed by the Minister of War, will take cognizance of facts connected with the insurrection of the 3d of December and the following days in the department of the first Military Division, (which includes Paris,) and pass judgment on persons arrested for their connection with these facts.

But in respect of numbers, the arrests are a small matter in comparison with the 'adhesions.' Those who hold places, those who hope to get places, the confessors of that wide-spread religion which inculcates the worship of the Rising Sun, all wend their way toward the Elysee.

The instances that can be given in the course of one letter, selected from long lists, will sufficiently illustrate the motives, number, and probable tenacity of the new adherents. The President's sudden attack of vital piety—symptomized by the restoration of the Pantheon to the purposes of religion, and by his "solicitude for the observance of the Sabbath," (the election is held on Sunday!)—has drawn to him the sympathies of the Jesuits, of MONTALEMBERT, who leads that wing of the legitimists, the *Univers*, a red-Romanist journal, the bishop of Chartres and others. Their honesty I do not call in question. Be it noted that SIBOUR, Archbishop, a good man, a good Christian, and a good Republican without reproach, does not adhere. Twenty general officers not now in active service adhere, *pro tem.* Between one and two hundred ex-representatives, and old DUPIN, their late President, have been to the Elysee to kiss the foot that kicked them out of the Palace of the National Assembly. Five hundred fishwomen and others came to the Elysee last Sunday, bringing with them great boquets of flowers, and their compliments of adhesion to the President. He kissed two of the most comely of the ladies, whereupon they shouted *vive Napoleon*. No other adhesions are mentioned in the Court journals where there was such display of cordiality by both parties. Finally I quote from a long list of adhering Mayors, Corporations, City-Councils, and so forth, the adhesion of "The Muphtis, the Radia and Ulmas of the indigenous Musselmans of Algiers."

Meantime constant attention is paid to the wants and vanity of valuable adherents, and especially of the army. There has been a perfect shower of crosses of the Legion of Honor. More than eighty decorations were distributed to that part of the army that acted in Paris on the third and fourth of December. The whole grades of general officer and commander are all decorated. M. VERON, the apothecary and inventor of patent medicine, but latterly able editor of the *Constitutionelle*, is among the new *decorées*. The saloons of the Elysee are said to be filled with unusually brilliant crowds, on reception nights, since the "coup." We all call it "*coup*" now for short.

The *Patrie* says, of last Monday evening, that all the foreign ambassadors were present; a statement that is not true. *Our* ambassador has not crossed the threshold of the Elysee, since the 1st of December. This I know. Without pretending to give the motives of Mr. RIVES' conduct in his present embarrassing position, it is easy to suppose that the representative of a constitutional government and of a people regardful of oaths, should not make haste to exchange smiling compliments with one who seized power by perjury, and logically maintained it by bloodshed. The election will probably give a color of right as well as fact to the present provisional government, and since it is so near at hand, it was well enough to wait for its sanction. The temporary non-observance of little diplomatic etiquette is, doubtless, disagreeable to the Elysee, but can hardly interfere with the transaction of any necessary diplomatic business.

All indications show that LOUIS NAPOLEON thinks himself settled for the next ten years at least. He continues, however, in various ways to confirm his position. The National Guard of the Sixth Legion (in Paris) was disbanded this week; not that anything was to be said against the patriotism of that corps; but the streets are so crooked in the sixth arrondissement, that the Guards were liable to be disarmed on their way to their places of meeting. This is the cause gravely given in the order of disbandment. A circular has been sent to the prefects of departments, ordering them to send the Minister of the Interior a statement of the conduct of the National Guard in each commune! "No body of National Guards can be permitted to exist," says the circular, "on which the most entire reliance, at critical moments, is not to be placed." In fine, France is to be disarmed. Another circular, from the same ministry, empowers prefects to expel from France all foreigners whom they may deem politically dangerous. And this without any any other formality than sending notice of the act to the Minister of the Interior.

The Commission of Consultation (*Commission Consultative,*) is at last, after various additions and excisions, definitively formed. It numbers 178 members, among whom are 135 ex-Representatives and many notabilities of the military and civil professions. The main purpose of its appointment is to soften down the appearance of dictatorship. Its main business is to count the votes given at the approaching election, to give such opinions as are wanted, and execute such administrative duties as the President imposes on committees selected by him. It is to hold its sittings in the palace of the National Assembly.

Nearly all the imprisoned Representatives have been set at liberty. General CAVAIGNAC, who occupied the same chamber at Ham that LOUIS NAPOLEON had occupied before him, was liberated two days since; whether unconditionally or otherwise, is not known. His marriage with Mademoiselle ODIER, which was to have been celebrated on the 6th December, is to take place in a day or two. There are whole chapters of romance connected with the loves of the banker's young daughter and the war-worn General. It is among the rumors that the Republican Dictator, banished by the Imperial Dictator, will take refuge with his young wife in America. THIERS, after being out of prison a few days, began to be restless, or was suspected of being restless, and was sent off under watch and ward of armed men to the frontier by Strasbourg. He is supposed to be now in England, and will probably be back here in a year or two as LOUIS NAPOLEON's Minister of Foreign Affairs. The old politician is very tough and supple. He will outwear two or three French Constitutions yet. When LOUIS NAPOLEON offered himself as a candidate for the Presidency in 1848, he submitted his manifesto to THIERS's criticism previous to publication. When THIERS came to this sentence: "I should make it a point of honor, to leave to my successor, at the end of four years, authority confirmed, liberty intact, a real progress accomplished," he cried out, "What are you about? Strike out that imprudent phrase. Beware of such engagements. Engage nothing." Another sentence in which the Prince said: "I, who have known exile and captivity, ardently desire the coming of that time when the country can safely put an end to all proscriptions, and efface the last traces of our civil wars," was warmly opposed by THIERS as "another imprudence." The two sentences were preserved, with the approval of EMILE GIRARDIN as warmly expressed as THIERS's opposition had been. THIERS is in exile. The brilliant publicists are silenced by the Prince who asked their advice.

VICTOR HUGO, against whom an order of arrest was issued, fled to Brussels. The German papers state that the Count of Chambord is to pass the winter in that city. His ordinary winter residence has been at Venice. It is hardly conceivable that he can come so near France just at this time, with an idea that his chances of being invited to the throne are improved of late. The *National Gazette*, of Vienna, after lauding the *coup d'Etat* in France, adds, that the Austrian Government, having found that the mild course pursued in Italy is productive of no good, not only does not fear but hopes that the Italians will break out in insurrection, and thus furnish a fair pretext for energetic repression! That has the merit of free-spoken wickedness, at least. The Government newspaper at Berlin states that official dispatches received from Paris give the number of killed on the 3d, 4th, and 5th of December, at 2,057. No one here rates the destruction of life at so high a figure.

B.

The Voting—How it is Conducted—A new Mode of obtaining the Results of Universal Suffrage—The Anglo-Alliance Question—Sundry Anecdotes and Incidents.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 22, 1851.

Paris has been occupied for two days past with the election for "President for ten years," and the accompanying programme of two Chambers. The world has been so deluded on most points, that it may take this election as valid; but such a verdict would stultify its author. Figure to yourself a state of siege throughout one-third of an empire of thirty-five millions in a comparatively small space; and besides, the whole Government sustained by a military gendarmerie and a host of spies. Every one of the eighty-six departments is immediately controlled by a Prefect who is appointed by the Paris Government, and is its creature; he in turn only appoints creatures. Public discussion in meetings is utterly forbidden. All writing, except in favor of the Dictatorship, is absolutely inhibited. In such a state of bondage it is very bad comedy to hold an election at all: but to render it a farce beneath contempt, let us see how the thing is managed.

We go to a place of voting, of which there is one to every arrondissement of Paris—a good plan this, as it saves confusion. Stationed there are soldiers. Tickets are handed to us without asking, under the supposition that we are natives. We look at them. They are printed *Yes*, with the name of the printer added; for printers here are licensed by Government. There are only sixty in Paris. NAPOLEON the Great licensed thirteen only here; and at these offices all printing, including that of newspapers, must be executed. We ask the man if he has any ticket marked *No*. He replies it is not permitted to distribute them. We then speak to a gendarme on the subject, and he replies that only *Yes* is allowed to be printed, but that if any one wishes a *No* ticket, he can write it. This occurred in one of the most popular faubourgs, although the Government paper assured the world that any printer might issue what form he wished. Under the state of things, as every printer must put his name on the ticket, it may be presumed that none would dare to print a *No*, so the permit amounts to nothing. Each voter gets a sheet of paper which contains his qualifications, from the Registry office. His name, age, profession, &c., are duly set forth. Fortified with this, he goes to the voting office. In this sit three persons, of course employed by the Government. Two of them register and verify the voter's paper, and then the voter gives the third a folded ticket, and this functionary puts the ticket in a box before him. By the edict put forth regarding the election, all the tickets must be burned when counted.

The reader will judge of the validity of such an election, taking the general state of the matters, and the particular mode of doing the business. It will be duly paraded that LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE is the chosen head of the people: but a people submitting to such a yoke indefinitely postpone the cause of liberty.

Already Americans begin to speak of an alliance with England, seeing how hopeless is the case of France. But this is as grave an error as we could commit. There is nothing in England kindred with America, except the accident of language. The laws are not the same, and the religion or Church is different. From the superficial discourses of American Ministers, one would think that there was really a connection between the two people. The right of trial by jury, which is insisted upon as the grand point of comparison, has no existence in England more than in France, in political cases. The whole value of that right consists in the accused being tried by his peers, which is never done. The Government of England, as regards political offenders, is quite as unscrupulous as that of Russia. It has all the elements of tyranny, fear, cowardice and cruelty. As the question of English alliance has been largely descanted upon by Mr. WALKER, and, in the political slang phrase, may become a "platform," it may be well to analyze the precise state of English laws as regards the liberty of the subject; (the very word subject is enough to define it.) I shall accordingly send you an analysis of the laws on this head. There is no liberty in England: there are certain concessions, and there are also certain customs and usages. Austria and Russia show the same things in a different form. In England there is a double aristocracy—that of land and capital. No country save Russia is so aristocratic as England. In none save Russia is the servility of the people so painfully evident. I marvel that Americans show themselves ready to petition England for the liberation of SMITH O'BRIEN. His martyrdom should be complete to be good for the cause of liberty, and he should ask no favors from the nations which has never raised its hand but to oppress the weak. Let me remark, in passing, to *An Englishman* who criticises one of my letters, that I contest his right to attribute any ignoble motives to my notices of England. If there be a subject which the American public require to be enlightened on more than another it is the nature and attributes of the English Government; otherwise we would not hear the political rubbish of BROUGHAM and MACAULAY extolled as liberal, the political economy of MCCULLOCH and RICARDO shaping our national legislation, or the ignorant tinkering of PEEL in trade and finance pronounced the work of inspired genius. There are certain things they do well in England. They write English better than Americans generally. They do not speak through their noses. The women have the finest shoulders and busts in the world. The nation excels in solid manufactures, but is generally inartistic. Saving its parks, London as a whole is as vulgar as New-York or Philadelphia in respect to plan and architecture. No heroic emotions are excited by a contemplation of it, big as it is. And here let me add, for the instruction of *An Englishman*, that I did not write, speaking of England, "Americans are bullied by her big belly," as the compositor had it, but "big city;" and London is now the bully of the world, as she has an apoplexy, a head full of blood. She is a capital full of money, while the provinces—India and Ireland—are drained and this feculence of oligarchic commerce controls our prices, interests, and progress, simply because we study English political economy as the basis of our foreign policy and home industry.

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GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC has issued a pamphlet giving an official account of the seizure of the deputies and others on the 2d inst. It states that overtures were made to the President from the different parties, thus showing that their position was untenable. These parties, says the author, all wanted LOUIS NAPOLEON (BONAPARTE) to depend on them, and to draw his ministry from their numbers. "LOUIS NAPOLEON would not consent to depend on anything but France." The only difficulty in the way of this dependence was an oath—but that is a small affair when great ends are to be gained. The three confidants of the President were:—DE ST. ARNAUD, Minister of War; DE MORNY, Representative of the People; and DE MAUPAS, Prefect of the Police. DE MORNY took the political responsibility, as Minister of the Interior; ST ARNAUD undertook the military operations, and DE MAUPAS the Police. A fortnight was occupied hatching the plans. At a quarter past six in the morning the arrests were made; at half past six the troops were at their posts; and at seven the decrees and proclamations were posted up. At half past six M. DE MORNY took possession of the Hotel of Interior, accompanied by 250 Chasseurs de Vincennes. These are small men, but desperately brave, having seen much African service. "The persons to be arrested were of two kinds; representatives, more or less engaged in a flagrant conspiracy, and the chiefs of secret societies and commanders of barricades, always ready to obey the orders of the factions. Both these classes were closely watched and almost guarded in sight for two weeks by unseen agents, and not one of these agents suspecting the object of his mission, each having received a different motive for it." Seventy-eight were to be arrested—eighteen were representatives, and "sixty chiefs of secret societies and barricades." The 800 Sergens de Ville and brigades of surety had been placed at the Prefecture of Police, the night before at 11 o'clock, the pretence being that the refugees from London were expected. "At half past three in the morning, the Commissaries of the Police and officers de Paix were summoned from their homes, and at 4 o'clock they came all to the prefecture, and were placed in small groups in separate rooms, so as to avoid questions among themselves." At 5 o'clock they were summoned into the Prefect's rooms, and informed of what was expected of them: they all, worthy fellows, promised obedience, and fulfilled to the letter their promises. Many carriages were stationed on the quays, near at hand, but not so as to excite attention. The arrest of CHANGARNIER was confided to two men of "rare energy." Just before 6 o'clock, the bell of the General's hotel was rung; but the porter refused to open. It was evident that the porter was on his guard, and the nearest agent received orders to keep him in conversation, in order to prevent his ascending to the General's apartment. By the side of the door, and in the same house, is a grocer's shop, which was already open, and some customers were even at the counter. The Commissary at once conceived the idea that there must be a communication from the shop into the yard. He accordingly entered the shop, got the key, and went through by that means into the yard. The porter had already given the alarm by a great ringing of bells communicating with the General's bed-room and the servant of the latter on a landing-place, with a key, which being taken from him proved to be the key of the General's apartment, and the Commissary instantly entered. At this moment an inner door opened, and CHANGARNIER appeared in his shirt, with a pistol in each hand. The Commissary rushed on him, crying that his life was in no danger, and that he need not use firearms. The General surrendered himself prisoner. He said when placed in the carriage that the *coup d'etat* was useless, for the reelection of the President was certain. He is giving himself useless trouble. "When the President will have war with some foreign power, he will be glad to seek me out, to confide to me the command of an army." This last observation shows a spirit of Christian forgiveness wholly unexpected from the author of a plan for a piratical invasion of England, which the noble-hearted LEDRU ROLLIN rejected with indignation. Gen. LAMORICIERE, when taken, was caustic, and asked what had become of the money on the mantel-piece—and how did he know that he was not seized by mistake? He was particularly restless, but on arriving at the military cells of the Mazas was calmer, and requested to have possession of his valuable watch, some cigars, and a history of the French Revolution, which was complied with.

General LEFLO, on being surprised, said: NAPOLEON wants a *coup d'etat*—we will shoot him at Vincennes: as to you, we will not send you to Nouka-Hiva, but shoot you too.

General BEDEAU, Vice-President of the Assembly, was thunderstruck on being surprised—abed, too. He resisted to the uttermost, and was dragged to the carriage.

Colonel CHARAS, the stout-hearted republican deputy, on being seized, said: It does not surprise me. I expected it two days since, and could have escaped, but that I was unwilling to quit my post. I had even charged my pistols, and finding that nothing had occurred, I withdrew the charge. Had you come the day I expected you, I would have blown out your brains. He got into the carriage without resistance, and on the way only asked—"Are you taking me to shoot me?" When he arrived at prison, he insisted on having "Representative of the People" affixed to his name.

M. THIERS being surprised in his bed, was astonished. He dressed himself leisurely, and said to the Commissary—Suppose I should blow your brains out? The Commissary thought M. THIERS would not be guilty of such a thing, and besides he was prepared. He would not discuss the constitutionality of the thing with M. THIERS. Perhaps at that moment the constitutionality of invading Rome must have struck M. THIERS. M. THIERS lost his courage in prison; and subsequently being sent out of France, wept as he left the land of his birth.

Numerous arrests have been made within a few days.

The Opera Houses are open, and are apparently brilliantly attended. CRUVELLI has had less success in *Ernani* than in *Norma*. BELLETTI was *frenetically* applauded. But music should be discord, while liberty is wanting. The first claim of art is the dignity of freedom; in that it finds its most earnest expression.

RADIX.

The Elections—How they are Managed—Arrests—The Pope, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 22, 1851.

Any one who will read the decrees published in the *Moniteur* for the three last weeks, will be convinced past all shade of doubt, that LOUIS NAPOLEON would resign to nothing but force the position which he took and holds by force. The decrees are as prospective in their intended operation, as any acts of a legislature could be. So clearly has he shown that he looked upon the election only as a form, or as certain to result in his favor, that he has issued decrees in his nominally provisional character of President of the Republic, which could not take effect until after the 21st of December.

The various motives that would drive people to support him, some of which I have spoken of in a preceding letter, have been. I think, sufficiently cogent to procure for him a majority—which, however, I also believe would be declared for him under any circumstances. But there could be no greater mistake than to confound such support with a general, free, intelligent approval.

It is difficult to make your readers, familiar only with American elections, to understand the degree of falsification, compression, suppression and oppression unscrupulously applied by the Government, to obtain the desired result from the balloting of the last two days. I have already mentioned some instances in their kind, and add a few more—not to complete their sum, which would require a volume, but by way of further illustration. In the course of ten hours spent yesterday and the day before, in visiting different places where the polls were opened, I did not see any distribution of ballots marked *non*. A few such ballots were printed by a permission of the Government that was not published at all till the 19th, nor generally until the 21st. Whether their public distribution was really prohibited by the Police, I do not know; but I do know that policemen said it was, and that the people believed it was. On the other hand, at the approaches to every place where polls were opened, hired distributors officiously presented ballots marked *oui*. Nearly all these latter were printed at one establishment, and their circulation cared for by the active Electoral Committees, who had free use of Government machinery to that end. These Committees posted their handbills on every blind-wall of Paris; they spread electioneering pamphlets, and incorrect statements, from Cherbourg to Marseilles. The man who printed a line in contradiction, would have lost his patent as printer; the writer would have been fined and imprisoned, not only by the old laws on the Press, which can be distorted to any degree of severity, but by the special prohibition of discussion at this time; the man who spoke openly in contradiction would have met with the same fate; an opposition Electoral Committee would have been a conspiracy—a secret society. It is not at all strange then, that "all was tranquil" in the city on Saturday and Sunday. Voters were peculiarly still. The zeal, displayed by the population, was discoverable only when reported in the columns of the Elysean newspapers. Of those who deposited a *oui*, many did it in sadness, thinking the "responsible Chief" an evil now made necessary, and some with shame. Of those who dared deposit a *non*, none dared to draw the attention of the watchful police by further expression of feeling. So, at least, it seemed to me; but, as the position of the spectator so markedly affects the appearances of the object, I give, as an offset to my own, one or two traits from a sketch taken from an official point of view. The reporter for the *Patrie* says:

"The solemn act, which decides the fate of France, has been accomplished with majestic calmness, with a serenity of mind, most striking to observe."

Again, he admirably exemplifies the difference between "your bull and my ox," as follows:

"Individuals stationed near the places of voting, slipped little ballots into the hands of passers-by, folded, and having the word NON printed in the middle. Others *still more basely* (*plus perfides encore*) distributed pieces of paper, which, instead of the word OUI, had only the two letters *ou*. Some persons had already been deceived by this fraud, when the agents of authority discovered it, and *arrested the bearers of these ballots.*"

The polls were closed last night. The late President of the Republic has become Chief of the State, with no other limitation

were revealed the circumstances. It is proved by papers found in possession of arrested individuals, that in case the "Demagogy" had succeeded in their plans, all foreigners were to be taken to the frontier and shot. My *concierge*, who lets many rooms to foreigners, is authority for this last piece of cheerful information. The Masonic Societies are closed.

The *Moniteur* continues to publish a daily list of new recruits to the Legion of Honor. Chevaliers are as common here as Colonels are at home.

POPE PIUS is said to have addressed a letter to his Nuncio resident in Paris, in which he expresses his entire approbation of the acts of LOUIS NAPOLEON, which have saved *religion* and society!" It is stated that the Pantheon will be rededicated on the third of January, St. Genevieve's day.

The midnight Mass ordinarily celebrated in the Churches at Christmas, is, says the *Patrie*, prohibited this year. The motive for this prohibition, doubtless, is the fear that the ceremony would afford a pretext of assembling for other than religious purposes.

The Diet at Frankfort have resolved on addressing a note to the English Government, the purport of which is, that if England receives political refugees from the Continent, and permits them to conspire, and does not try to prevent their active propagandisms, the Government of Germany will feel obliged to adopt restrictive measures in regard to the admission and residence of English subjects in their States.

President FILLMORE's message has been largely quoted from by the Parisian Press—particularly the part of it relating to Cuban affairs.

The decrees restoring the Pantheon to purposes of religious worship, and inculcating a stricter observance of the Sabbath, have helped to gain for their author the temporary adherence of the Ultra-Mountain, Jesuitical party; but from their palpable cant, and the hindrance which the last proposes to the customary Sunday amusements, they are ill-received by the people. But they are of a piece, in cant, with the title so constantly given to LOUIS NAPOLEON, of "Defender of Family, Property, Order and Society." He has a kept mistress, drinks deeply when not occupied with his ambitious cares, is notoriously careless about paying his debts, and has been the author of Socialist writings, of two attempts at insurrection, and of a *coup d' etat*; and yet the *Bishop of Chalons* writes, in a circular to the Clergy of his diocese, "God is with the President." The good Archbishop of Paris utters no such blasphemy.

The news from the provinces confirm the general success for the time being, of the strong means of compression applied to the disturbances there. The only journals that are permitted to express an opinion, ring in louder notes than ever, all possible changes on the old discordant themes of "universal tranquility," and wide-spread conspiracy. Even they, however, have no longer the impudence to speak of the enthusiasm of Paris, or of the acclamations, with which they once said the policy of usurpation was accepted. No faintest sign of anything of that nature is discoverable outside of the palace walls of the Elysee. A large portion of the population accept NAPOLEON as a passing necessity in dread of something worse, or in weary longing for rest on any terms. They may be right. But further than that they do not go. Cry for him they will not—against him they dare not. In this city there is no personal affection for him among the people. His power thus far is based, not on the strength of his own party, but on the dissensions of other parties. Such a foundation promises little for the permanence of the superstructure. He endeavors to strengthen it by putting now more than one-third of France in a state of siege, and by granting to its inhabitants the appearances of universal suffrage. Another part of his policy, intended to secure support among the laboring classes is to employ large numbers of them upon public works. To this end new credits are opened, and new works planned—some for show and glory, others for use. Among the latter, a Railroad about Paris, within the line of fortifications, is worth mention. It is to connect the Depots of the various Railroads that centre here, and will also have a value in a "strategic point of view."

Meantime, in spite of rise in the quotations at the Bourse, and increased activity among the dealers in cotton and silk, workmen here complain sadly of want of employment; shop-keepers catch few, very few customers, and sell at ruinously cheap prices; capitalists make large investments in the United States. The city shows little of the customary gayety of this season. Countenances in the street are saddened. The flashing wit of *Charivari* loses its brilliancy, now that it can only play about the *banalites* of bourgeois life. But French wit cannot be altogether suppressed. Numberless good things and sharp are said in private companies, where the speaker feels safe. The theatres are less affected by political events. They are offering attractions of all kinds, for all tastes, and at all prices,—from the Pythonic rage of RACHEL, who harrows the audiences of the Francais at twelve francs the tragedy, down to the laughable extravagances of an utterly illegitimate drama, which may be enjoyed at the Funambules for as many sous. To-night the first of the masked balls of the season is given at one of the large dancing halls. The gay scene will be watched with interest by students of fanciful raiment and easy habits, and by the police. Some report of these lighter matters, which have withal their grave significance, whenever "tranquility" in political matters exists, out from the columns of the *Patrie* and *Constitutionelle*.

Noticeable as a hint of what is to come, I mention that the words LIBERTE, FRATERNITE, EGALITE, painted on all public buildings in 1848, were defaced from those at *Moulins* on the 16th of this month. They were very quietly removed from the *Palais National* many months ago, without exciting remark, except from some correspondent of an English paper. I was looking to-day at one of these inscriptions, and discussing with a friend what other mural fiction would probably soon take its place. He wittily suggested as a substitute, TRANQUILITY, TERROR, TOL-DE-ROL. BUNCLE.

ENGLAND.

Opinion of the French Usurpation—Law Reform—Ocean Postage—The Caffir War—Theatricals, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 19, 1851.

Although the excitement of the Louis Napoleon *coup d' état* has by this time tolerably well subsided, Paris is still the spot from which intelligence is most eagerly looked for. In truth, we have not much to do just now but to watch the atrocities of our continental neighbors, and make such virtuous comments thereon as our moral indignation may inspire us with or suggest. To a thorough-bred Parisian the butchery which has been going on may seem only in the natural order of things at certain intervals. An *emeute* is an excitement, and an insurrection, under certain circumstances, must be highly interesting to those who are *blasé* by the stimulus of constant rebellions and their concomitant results. What can be more picturesque than a "monster barricade," with the appropriately monstrous doings which accompany its defense and demolition? How vivid the sensations of the spectators, to say nothing of the actors in such scenes, when the work of slaughter begins! What can compare with a smart *fusillade* by the soldiery in the crowded streets, for quickening the nerves, except it be the letting off of "crackers," which, however, being harmless are regarded with contempt. Certainly, to a Parisian, who is tolerably steeped in Red Republican and Socialistic principle, a revolution must be, in some of its phases, the hight of human felicity.

Yes, beyond all doubt, the people of Paris are the real "fast men" of the age. We in London are altogether "slow" in comparison. In any attempt at rivalry, were we tempted to make it, we should hopelessaly fail. We should bungle sadly at a barricade, and as for defending it, that would be out of the question. Our mob are not valiant at street-fighting, save with their fists; and in the matter of bloodshed I fear they are even cowardly. The sound of musketry has no music to our ears, and the sight of a "red coat" is sufficient to strike terror into the "masses." What we might say or do, were Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA (God bless her) to try her hand at a *coup d'état, à la* LOUIS NAPOLEON, heaven only knows. I fancy, however, that *if* such a thing were to happen, there would be a marvellous change for the worse or the better; and were we blessed with such a President as France rejoices in, (which GOD forbid!) we might find pluck enough to resist even him. The shopkeepers of London, in such an extremity, would hardly imitate the quiescent demeanor now exhibited by their "order" in Paris; nor, were they once to rise, would they be so easily "put down." They are not easily wrought up to the fighting point, and are as innocent of the use of fire-arms as just-weaned babies; but circumstances would give the courage, and a little training would do the rest. It is very consolatory to think that their valor is not very likely to be tried, unless, indeed, an army of Frenchmen were to take it into their heads to invade us. Then, of course, it would be a moral duty to defend ourselves like patriots—or devils, if necessary. Under any other circumstances, we are likely to remain peaceful enough; and a paving-stone revolution is the last thing we, in this land of order, are disposed to pray for.

The law of partnership is one of those which are likely to undergo revision in the course of next session, and not before it is needed. As the law now stands, it is unquestionably a hindrance to the development of commercial enterprise—a partnership, from the perils it involves, being just one of those things which prudent men generally seek to avoid. That the risk in any joint speculation should be commensurate with the interest or capital employed by each party, would seem to be in accordance with equity. By the present beautiful law, however, the entire means of each partner are pledged to make good the deficiencies and engagements of the rest, entered into often without his knowledge or concurrence. No wonder, after a good deal of bitter experience, that the doctrine of limited partnership should begin to excite discussion and find favor among the mercantile classes. The most probable mode of its being carried out, if adopted, will be by limiting the responsibility of those who simply invest a certain amount of capital in a firm, without taking any share in the management, to their interest therein—a limitation well calculated to remove the fears which now beset the "sleeping partners" even of the most prosperous houses. Our legislators are proverbially slow of interference with the long-established practices of commerce; but that some alteration is deemed necessary, and that the question is considered ripe for discussion in Parliament cannot be doubted.

ELIHU BURRITT's plan of an "ocean penny postage" is taking root in many quarters in which it was regarded at first as wild, if not absolutely impracticable. It is at any rate talked of and discussed, which is the first element, if not the invariable precursor, of future success. Its projector, however, is more successful in showing the anomalies of postal regulation than in demonstrating the possibility of this magnificent extension of ROWLAND HILL'sidea. Many intermediate steps, I imagine, will be taken ere an ocean penny postage is seriously contemplated;—many reforms made, and many inequalities removed. So much has been already done, that nothing in the shape of "finality" need be admitted as far as postage reform is concerned. At present, ELIHU BURRITT is of course far ahead of the public in this matter. He is sanguine of results of which they have as yet only a dim suspicion as to their possibility. He is looking at consequences before even the plan is rightly comprehended. Doubtless the difficulty is to create a strong public feeling on the subject; for it cannot be denied that, apart from the general benefit which might be anticipated, the number directly interested in the adoption of the scheme is limited. A penny postage at home is daily brought home to us as a boon, but even its world-wide extension would to no very inordinate amount increase the correspondence of a nation or community.

In colonial affairs the Caffre war takes the lead, and a very pretty mess we have got into without intending it. At the rate the war is going on there is no reason why it may not last, on a moderate computation, twenty years longer, and at a yearly cost of two or three millions. Nobody as yet has been hardy enough to decide whether the blame lies with our Colonial Secretary at home, or our Colonial Governor abroad; perhaps it would be most fair to divide it between them. The fire-eating Sir Harry has greatly belied the hopes of those who sent him to govern the Cape on the strength of his military qualifications, which have not prevented him being outwitted by the savages, in spite of all the melodramatic trickeries he has played off to intimidate and impose on them. Even in the article of 'soldiering' SANDILLI and the other chiefs contrive very cleverly to keep him at bay, now and then performing a splendid cattle *razzia* in return for robberies of the same sort by our own troops.

The public are becoming infinitely disgusted with this state of things, and the 'saints' are also stirring in the matter. They, as you may conceive, side unequivocally with the interesting aborigines, who fight so bravely and thrive so well. Meanwhile more troops are going out to the Cape to enable the Governor to bring the war to an issue, one way or other; for this is one of the 'little wars' which our 'great captain' once declared England 'could not afford' to have, but which has already cost an infinity of hard cash, and puts retrenchment at home out of the question.

JULLIEN having concluded his concerts at Drury Lane with a grand *Bal Masqué*, the "Poet BUNN" has taken possession of the so-called National Theatre, and is making great preparations for opening at Christmas. The theatre, which was in a wretchedly filthy state, has been redecorated very tastefully by the new lessee, who is determined to make a *coup* by the magnificence of his Pantomime, upon which all the resources of the establishment, monetary and artistic, are being lavished. ANDERSON, the tragedian, and the late lessee of Drury Lane, who is now playing at one of the minor houses in the east end of the town, joins BUNN's forces, and with Miss GLYNN, a favorite *tragedienne*, from Sadler's Wells Theatre, appears on the 28th in Shakspere's *Antony and Cleopatra*. Miss HELEN FAUCIT is also amongst the engagements. The pantomime is to be called *Harlequin Hogarth*; the opening has been furnished by T. M. MORTON, the clever farce writer. The Brothers BROUGH, are the authors of the Haymarket burlesque, founded on one of Count Hamilton's Fairy tales, called the *Fairy Mayflower*. PLANCHE is engaged in the extravaganza for the Lyceum, which has been taken from the Countess D'ALNOIS' tale of the *Biche au Bois*; and TOM TAYLOR has travestied the old nursery tale of *Little Red Riding Hood*, for the Adelphi. PHELPS has made the greatest hit of the season by his personation of Sir Pertinax M'Sycophant, in Macklin's comedy of *The Man of the World*, which has been revived at Sadler's Wells.

MR. CALCRAFT, for many years lessee of the Theatre Royal, Dublin—having been obliged to give up that theatre fot want of patronage—has accepted the post of Acting Manager with CHARLES KEAN, at the Princess's.

ALEXANDER, the well-known eccentric lessee and Manager of the Theatre Royal, Glasgow, died on the 15th inst. He amassed a very large fortune during his managerial career.

MRS. CHATTERLEY, a popular actress many years ago, at Drury Lane, is about to revisit the glimpses of the lamps at the Lyceum.

The Lyceum Theatre reopened for the winter season last Monday; Madame VESTRIS will not, however, appear until after Christmas—and, strange to say, her name does not appear in the cast for the Christmas Burlesque.

MRS. BROUGHAM, the wife of the Manager of the New-York Lyceum, sailed last week for New-York. The object of her visit is said to be to effect a divorce from her present lord and master.

An unprecedented demonstration on the part of the Press here, was made on last Monday, when a valuable piece of plate was presented by the members of the Metropolitan journals to C. P. RONEY, Esq., late Secretary of the Eastern Counties' Railway, at a public dinner given to him at the London Tavern. Mr. RONEY had distinguished himself during his connection with the Eastern Counties' Railway, by his urbanity and zeal in giving the utmost facility to the representatives of the Press on all occasions. MR. HERBERT INGRAM, the proprietor of the *Illustrated News*, presided at the dinner.

English Views of the French Usurpation—Refugees in England—Kossuth in America &c., &c.

Correspondence of The New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 20, 1851.

The general tone of the English press is still adverse, as you will see, to the French President, despite of all his protestations and proclamations. His audacity does not strike our "organs of public opinion" as being anything worthy of admiration, and the military despotism he has established is denounced in terms which he is not soon likely to forget, and which he will never forgive. To make matters worse, the newspapers are regaling their readers with details of all the atrocious doings of the revolutionary week, which are far worse than was at first believed. The brutal cruelties and slaughters of the soldiery, acting under the orders of their chiefs, read like a chapter out of the history of the first French revolution, and show how little the people are in advance of the sanguinary instincts of that period. In France, especially, success seems to sanctify crime, and there appears to be every chance that LOUIS NAPOLEON will attain his end, although at the cost of perjury and blood. Count DE MONTALEMBERT, the leader of the Legitimists, has given in his adhesion to the President; the Orleanists are manifestly at a discount, and above these is a horror of Red Republicans and Socialists It must be supposed that the President calculated his chances well, and has known how to turn these conflicting elements to good account. He has attained his "bad eminence" by bad means; but, his ambitious projects once commenced, moral scruples would have been out of the question, and equivalent in fact, to ruin. His real difficulties, as events will show, have not yet begun.

Such, I think, may be deemed a fair presentment of public opinion here on the mighty events in Paris. It is not without importance as respects the future relations of the two countries. It would not be the real interest of France to quarrel with this country, but the "Emperor" *in posse* is likely enough to be driven or induced to do many things he does not at present contemplate, and among these a war with England may prove to be not the least popular or acceptable to the volatile race over whom it is his destiny at present to rule.

After such highly seasoned dishes as insurrections, revolutions and street conflicts, mere domestic occurrences, like those which take place among us, are terribly tame. There has been for the past week nothing to shock, and hardly anything to amuse us. To the natural dullness of the dullest part of the season may be added the absence of all subjects of political excitement. Ministers are wrapped in that blissful torpor which they indulge in when Parliament is not sitting—merely "looking after" public affairs, and leaving official business to go on in that regular routine which is so delightful to placemen every where. It is, no doubt, the quietude of this half of the year which, coupled with their pay, consoles them for the badgering they get during the other and busier portion.

We have, as you are aware, a goodly band of foreign refugees in and near the metropolis, and little THIERS is to be added to the number. Already there are French, German, Polish, and Italian democrats enough in London to make a "little go" republic of their own, were they only able to fraternize, which they are not, nor likely to be. The "solidarity of the peoples" is not yet a reality, whatever it may be by and bye. Still the exiles of all nations find a refuge, if not a particularly warm welcome. M. THIERS will do very well to add to the collection, albeit he is but a bad specimen of a statesman, let him go where he will. Few men have been so completely denuded of political reputation as the clever little gentleman in question; and the best thing that could have happened to him, whether he admits it or not, is his removal for a time from the public stage. When things take a new turn in France, as assuredly they will, he may perhaps come out quite fresh, and regain a little of the influence he has lost.

The "Message" of President FILLMORE has elicited the usual amount of comment, more especially the part relative to the effects of the tariff, which is far from meeting the concurrence of free-traders. By the latter the President is by no means regarded as a "conjuror" in commercial questions, and his conclusions are deemed untenable, even in the face of his own facts. I simply record impressions, as in duty bound, and therefore spare you some uncommonly profound deductions, in reference to political economy, bearing on certain portions of the Message, which I might have inflicted upon you. Instead of this, if you wish to read some remarkably choice humbug on the subject, I advise you to study the columns of the *Morning Post* and *Herald*, rival twaddlers on the topic of protection, and joint oracles with those who seek to restore it.

PAXTON's design for the Exhibition building at New-York, has been exhibited to a select few in Piccadilly during the week, and though not of the vast dimensions of the Crystal Palace, is well adapted for its intended purpose. Iron, glass and slate are to be the materials used, the roof being made of the last named article. It seems likely to be a more solid affair than our crystal edifice; will be built upon arches, and have a full complement of galleries, &c. The grace and airiness of the great original will, I doubt not, be well preserved in the new building, whatever deviations from the plan may be thought needful.

The *Times* of this morning contains the accounts of KOSSUTH's reception on landing at New-York. They are sure to be perused with deep interest by the admirers of the Hungarian chief, of whom the number has been largely increased by the republication of his various speeches in this country. A very flattering estimate of his oratorical powers appeared in the *Athenæum* a fortnight since, in the course of which the critic ranks his eloquence above that of SHERIDAN, and most of our British orators, and supports this opinion by some of the most striking passages from his speeches. This is lofty praise, yet it is borne out by the records of his eloquent addresses, and by those who peruse them with no prepossession against the cause he advocates, it will not be deemed overcharged. To judge him fairly, however, allowance must be made for the inversions, unidiomatic phrases, and occasional errors resulting from an imperfect acquaintance with the niceties of our language, but which are redeemed by passages of rare beauty, a felicitous choice of words, and elevated and noble sentiments. What is deficient or imperfect is finely atoned for by the utterances of other portions, and there is no mistake about the effect or impression he produces. Judging from the speeches at New-York, copied into the *Times*, your reporters seem to have aimed more at minute fidelity than the "recording angels" of our metropolis, who in writing out his addresses, corrected little blunders as they went on, thus giving the semblance probably of a more perfect knowledge of English than KOSSUTH can pretend to. But, with all drawbacks, I have no fear of his falling below your anticipations, provided his physical strength be only equal to his mental attributes His mere power of speaking, however, is important only in connection with the great cause he advocates. Words are his weapons, and it is their association with acts past or to come, which gives them force and weight. Black as is the aspect of continental politics, the mission of KOSSUTH to England and America must have its fruits. The elements of resistance to despotic power in Hungary will at least be kept alive until a happier hour arrives, and it may be the destiny of KOSSUTH merely to sow the seed of the future harvest of liberty. Even this will be much for such a man, whose single-mindedness has been demonstrated in too many instances to be put in doubt.

AN INHUMAN MOTHER.—Yesterday morning, about 7 o'clock, a woman by the name of Mrs. Rochamp, residing at No. 40 Canal-street, was arrested by the police of the Fourteenth Ward, upon a charge of putting her infant to death by throwing the innocent little creature down a sink in the rear of her dwelling. Coroner Gear was notified of the case, and has proceeded to investigate the same.

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA'S MAILS.

THE RUPTURE IN THE ENGLISH CABINET.

RESULT OF THE FRENCH ELECTION.

The mails of the steamer *Cambria* reached this city from Boston at an early hour yesterday morning. We are in receipt of our regular correspondence and exchanges from London to the 26th December.

We have already published a very full summary of the news by this arrival, received from Halifax by Telegraph. Our files, however, contain a good deal of interesting additional intelligence.

The rupture in the British Cabinet was, of course, the leading item of intelligence from England It was first announced in the *Times* of the 24th, and according to that paper it grew out of a radical difference of opinion concerning the French usurpation.

In commenting upon the matter in a subsequent number, the *Times* says that the causes of the rupture in the Cabinet will probably not be fully known until the meeting of Parliament: it gives, however, the following as the probable cause:

Speaking, then, from the best information we have been able to collect, though not from any Ministerial authority, we believe the main cause of the rupture between the Cabinet and Lord Palmerston to have arisen from the *different views taken by the two parties of the late revolution in France*, and not only from a difference of views on this, to us, abstract question of politics, but also from an equally marked difference in the mode of dealing with such an emergency. Lord Palmerston's opinion, as expressed by the morning journal, which is his exclusive organ, *was that of unbounded approbation and admiration for a successful coup d'état that annihilated the liberties of France*; the opinion of the Cabinet is said to have been one of *regret at a change* which transferred the French people from Constitutional Government to military absolutism. The former expressed itself in terms of highflown commendation; the latter, though not unfriendly to France under any form of Government, was disposed to adopt a tone of greater reserve, caution, and expectancy. We ourselves have traced in our correspondence from Paris the existence, at the same moment, of these two distinct and inconsistent lines of policy. The communications described the other day by our Paris correspondent as having been made by a member of the British Government to a personage of note at the Elysée, were strictly authentic. Their existence was denied by the organ of the Foreign Office, probably because they had not emanated from that Department. Those communications expressed, we believe, the settled views of the First Minister and his Administration; but by a singularity which we would hope to be unexampled in diplomacy, they did not correspond with the missives and instructions of the Foreign Minister. In short, the discrepancy of opinion which appears to have manifested itself on this occasion is said to have been followed by a divergency of action, which may have amounted to what is gently termed insubordination.

In the same article the *Times* thus states some facts concerning the relations of England with foreign powers:

Some weeks ago the French Ambassador in London was instructed to *remonstrate*, with considerable force *against the facilities afforded to French refugees in this country* for devising and preparing plots against the tranquility of France; and an offer was made to adduce abundant proof of the abuse of British hospitality by these foreign fugitives. More recently *the three Northern Powers have presented a note to the same effect*, couched in equally vigorous terms, and suggesting that measures should be devised by the wisdom of the British Government to prevent this country from being the seat of clandestine hostilities against several of the friendly powers of Europe. To these notes we are not aware that any answer has yet been returned, and the subject is doubtless under the consideration of Ministers. As far as the dignity of this country, and our ancient and undoubted rights of hospitality, are concerned, we can anticipate but one reply; for no difference of opinion can have occurred on such a point, though it is open to discussion whether it be expedient in any country to allow to foreigners an unlimited right of abusing, for their own political purposes, and at our expense, the hospitality we afford them. But, we repeat, this subject was not the cause of the late unhappy division in the Cabinet; nor is it correct to state at this time that the chief pressure upon this point has been applied by Austria or Russia. The first application was made by France; the proximity of that country, the multitude of fugitives from her successive revolutions, and the insecurity of a Government that deals so largely in plots and other violent measures, constitute a far stronger case than that against a few Hungarian or Polish refugees in London; and we believe that Louis Napoleon has not scrupled to ask for the limitation of an asylum to which he twice repaired in the days of his own adversity. To such an application the Government will no doubt return a fitting answer; but if anything can render even measures of proper precaution repugnant to the people of England, it would be the notion that they have been exacted by foreign States. But this matter, though important in itself, is irrelevant to the principal subject of our present remarks.

In speculating upon the results of the change, the *Times* says:

With regard to the direction of the foreign affairs of the nation, the appointment which has raised to the office of Secretary of State a peer of Lord Granville's political standing seems to imply that the Prime Minister, who must answer for every act of foreign policy in the House of Commons, will henceforth be led to take a more direct and active part in these important transactions. Such was the invariable rule of this country in former times, and to that rule and practice Lord Palmerston was himself subjected during the most brilliant and successful part of his own administration under the late Earl Grey. In the eyes of the country and of foreign nations the First Minister of the Crown is peculiarly responsible for the acts of his Government in relation to other States, and it was only by a pernicious departure from salutary custom that the whole power of the Foreign-office had been absorbed by a single individual, whatever might be his ability. As the case has stood of late years, Lord Palmerston's colleagues divided with him the responsibility of his proceedings, without sharing an authority which he exercised to a great extent beyond their control.

The *London Sun* ascribes Lord PALMERSTON's retirement to his having taken ground in favor of both LOUIS NAPOLEON and KOSSUTH. It says:

The enmity cherished towards the Foreign Secretary by Earl Grey and his ministerial colleagues—relations for the most part—has long prepared the way, of course, for this extravagant proceeding on the part of Lord John Russell; but the immediate cause of that act was, unquestionably, the line of policy pursued by the noble lord, the late chief of the Foreign Department, in reference to the President of France and the Governor of the Hungarians. Appreciating the justice of the sacred principles with which those two remarkable men are identified as statesmen, Lord Palmerston boldly and explicitly avowed his approbation of them both without regard to the prejudices of absolutism either in this country or on the European continent. A double declaration like this—characterized as it was by the habitual chivalry and promptitude of the Foreign Secretary—was eagerly grasped at by his enemies in the Administration as a pretext for his dismissal. Therefore it was that Lord Palmerston was driven from office with a haste so unexpected and unceremonious.

The *Daily News*, commenting on Lord Palmerston's resignation, says it will be

"Quite reconciled to his resignation, provided it has been brought about by circumstances—not dictated by the alarm or fastidiousness of the court,—nor brought about by the cunning intrigues of Russia and Austria, and Anglo-Austrian diplomacy; which is so fussy in the society, and so influential with one portion of the press, of the metropolis."

The *News* does not like the selection of Earl GRANVILLE as his successor, believing that he is not the man for the present crisis.

SIR J. FRANKLIN: GROUND FOR HOPE.—Mr. Wm. Penny, of Aberdeen, states, in a letter to the *Times*, that Captain Martin, who, when commanding the whaler Enterprise, in 1845, was the last person to communicate with Sir J. Franklin, has just informed him that the Enterprise was alongside the Erebus, in Melville Bay, and Sir John Franklin invited him (Captain Martin) to dine with him, which the latter declined doing, as the wind was fair to go south. Sir John, while conversing with Captain Martin, told him that he had five years' provisions, which he could make last seven, and his people were busily engaged in salting down birds, of which they had several casks full already, and twelve men were out shooting more. "To see such determination and foresight," observes Mr. Penny, "at that early period, is really wonderful, and must give us the greatest hopes." Mr. Penny says that Captain Martin is a man of fortune, and the strictest integrity.

—The American packet ship *Tyendenoga*, on her passage to London from New-York, was totally lost on the morning of the 2d of December, on sunken rocks off Corribou Islands. The total loss of passengers and crew drowned, is reported to be twenty-seven. Two ships were run down and totally lost in the channel on the Tursday night previous.

CRITICAL POSITION OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.—A writer in the *Times* gives the following truthful and graphic description of the present critical position of the French President:

"If there be a man who is *not* to be envied, that man is Louis Napoleon. A self-convicted perjurer, an attainted traitor, a conspirator successful by the foulest treachery, the purchase of the soldiery and the butchery of thousands, he must, if not cut short in his career, go all the lengths of tyranny. For him there is no halt, for his system no element of either stability or progress. It is a hopeless and absolute anachronism. The Presidential chair or the Imperial throne is set upon a crater,—the soil is volcanic, undermined, and trembling—the steps are slippery with blood,—and the darkening steam of smouldering hatred, conspiracy and vengeance is exhaling round it. Each party can furnish its contingents for tyrannicide; the assassin dogs him in the street, and even at the balls or banquets of the Elysée, he may find the fate of Gustavus. He who has been false to all, must only look for falsehood, and is doomed to daily and to nightly fears of mutinies, insurrections, and revenge. Conscience cannot be altogether stifled, and will sometimes obtrude, in her horrible phantasmagoria, the ghastly corpses of the Boulevards."

FURTHER INSTALMENT OF KOSMOS.—The second division of the third volume of Alexander Von Humboldt's Kosmos has just issued from the German press. The new chapters treat of the circuits of the sun, planets, and comets of the zodiacal lights, meteors, and meteoric stones. The uranological portion of the physical description of the universe is now completed. Letters from Stuttgart state that the veteran philosopher has already made good way into the fourth volume of his great work.

FRANCE.

The result of the election, so far as known at the latest hour, embracing returns from nearly the whole of France, gives the following sum total of votes: Yes, 5,400,000; No, 600,000. Majority, 4,800,000.

After the official proclamation of the result in Paris had been made by the authorities, a deputation went up to the Elysée to acquaint LOUIS NAPOLEON with the result. LOUIS NAPOLEON having received the deputation, thanked the mayors for their devoted concurrence, and congratulated himself on receiving from the department of the Seine a mark of confidence so striking, and still greater than had been bestowed in December, 1840. He would endeavor to show himself worthy of the confidence which France testified in him, by consecrating himself entirely to the happiness and prosperity of the country. These words were received with cries of "Vive Napoleon!" "Vive le President!"

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree opening to the Minister of the Interior a credit of 5,600,000 francs, applicable to the liquidation of the indemnities to be granted to proprietors, whose property suffered material damage by the events of February and June, 1848. The sum will be distributed, under the superintendence of the Minister of the Interior, conformably to the decision of the Commission appointed by decree of September 2, 1850.

—The government has given orders to the authorities in the departments not to release any prisoner made in the departments without previously referring to the ministry.

—A French ship of war is to be sent to Muscat in consequence of a difference with the Imaum, who has withdrawn the leave he gave for the exportation of negroes to the Isle of Bourbon.

—M. Leballeur de Villiers, one of the London French refugees, and an editor of the *Proscrit*, has been arrested in Brittany and brought to Paris. He had come to France by way of Jersey with a false passport.

—The *Courrier du Havre* states that it is in contemplation to establish a French factory in China on the plan of those formed by the English, Dutch, and several other nations. This establishment will, it is said, be placed under the direct superintendence of M. de Montigny, the French consul at Shanghai, and will render great facilities to commercial relations with the Celestial Empire.

—M. Jules Simon, a professor and member of the Constituent Assembly of 1848, has been dismissed from his chair.

—The Paris correspondent of the *Chronicle* says that M. de Morny has offered the post of President of the new Senate to M. Guizot; and, what is more extraordinary, that M. Guizot has accepted.

—M. Kuss, the registrar of mortgages at Schlestadt, has been suspended by the Prefect for having blamed, in strong terms, the adhesion given to the President by one of his colleagues. M. Kuss writes that the expressions complained of were used by him in a private conversation with a friend, with whom he happened to be alone in one of the rooms in the Casino. The words were caught up by some listener in an adjoining room, and at once reported to the willing ears of the Government authorities.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* speaks thus of the feeling produced in Paris by the result of the election:

The Republic is extinct, and the Republicans hang their heads in despair. "All hope is lost." The tri-colored flag clings to its staff, drooping with shame. The whole metropolis is clothed with sadness. Louis Napoleon hides his head. He was out on Sunday, but strongly guarded, and locked up in a close carriage like a criminal. He dares not look Paris in the face. Instead of the "returns" being welcomed last night by the ringing of bells and the firing of guns, they were received like so many bulletins of death. Never was silence more profound or more significative.

A word as to the *ouvriers*. I have again and again visited those most populous quarters, and regret that I have no words to describe their sorrow. For the most part they are sober, industrious, honest, intelligent men, ready to make any sacrifice in the cause of liberty. They did not fight the other day at the barricades, because they knew that with such odds against them, such a course would only be offering an invitation to the most frightful butchery.

—The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* has the following:

A marriage is on the tapis between Louis Napoleon and a princess of Sweden. In connection with this news, which reaches me from a sure private source, I may mention that an Aulic Counsellor of the Czar, M. de Despine de Folrn, brother-in-law of Prince Anatole Demidoff, has just arrived from Stockholm, in Paris.

The Pope has addressed a letter to M. de Montalembert to congratulate him upon his letter of adhesion to the act of December 2, and upon his enrolment in the consultative commission.

The *Daily News* says:

I learn from a perfectly sure source, that Lord Palmerston has addressed three notes to the French Government since the *coup d' etat* of Dec. 2. The first of these notes demanded information concerning the ulterior views of Louis Napoleon. The answers of the Cabinet of the Elysée to the two first notes have been very civil, and would be satisfactory could the veracity and promises of the French President be depended upon. But conscious that no reliance can be placed on the word of a Prince who has violated the most solemn engagements, Lord Palmerston has sent a third note, requiring stronger guarantees for the observance of the principles professed in the two preceding answers of the French Government.

M. Jules Michaud, an *attache* to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has gone on a special mission to Germany.

The private apartments of the royal family of Orleans in the Palais Royal are being cleaned and ornamented. The front of the palace facing the Place is also being cleaned and restored.

The *Pays* has stated, on the authority of an Italian journal, the *Italia del Popolo*, that M M. Manin, Cernuschi, Montanelli, Ricciardi, Giannone, and Cambiasco were killed or wounded in the late events of Paris. This news is only true with respect to M. Cambiasco, who, when in the crowd from curiosity, was struck by a ball and killed.

The mint at Strasbourg is at present coining a considerable amount of money for the Swiss government. As many as from 300,000 to 330,000 pieces a-day have been struck off, which is a larger number than has ever been coined in a day in any mint either French or foreign.

THE PRESS IN FRANCE.—It is stated that, in a few days, the liberty of the Press in France will be regulated by a new law, which will repeal all existing laws on the subject, and of which the following are said to be the most important clauses: Every editor of a journal at present in existence, or to be published in future, will be bound to deposit security money to the amount of 200,000 fr. (£8,660), which, in case of conviction, may be increased to 400,000 fr. The Executive power will reserve to itself the right to suspend the publication of any journal of which the suspension may appear necessary. Offenses of the Press are no longer to be submitted to a jury. Special tribunals are to be constituted for that purpose. Offenses of the Press are to be classed in three categories: 1st, An attack on the President and on the principle of the Government. 2d, Exciting hatred amongst citizens. 3d, An attack on religion, family, or property. Each of those offenses may be punished by imprisonment of five years, by transportation for twenty years, and by a fine of from 5,000 fr. to 100,000 fr.

BELGIUM.

The debate, with closed doors, on the Hollando-Belgian Treaty, was terminated on Saturday night, by the Second Chamber. After the public sitting, the Chamber proceeded to vote, and the Treaty was adopted by a majority of 31 to 21. The Chamber then separated.

DENMARK.

The following are the principal conditions of the last arrangement proposed to the German Governments for the administration of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein by Denmark, the acceptation of which it was the mission of M. von Bille, at present at Vienna, to obtain:—1. The reestablishment of the old Provincial Diets as well in Schleswig as in Holstein, is conceded by the Danish Government, but under the condition that it is not the last existing Diet that is to be summoned again; that Diet is to be declared dissolved by royal decree, and a new election for another taken, according to the Election Law of 1834, with the exclusion of the vote possessed by the House of Augustenburg. 2. That the Danish Government regards the Diet to be thus summoned as one *ad interim* only, and called for the special purpose of framing an entirely new law of election. 3. That the former connexion between the Duchies for administrative and judicial purposes, shall not be again established, but that each Duchy shall have its own administration and its own supreme tribunal. 4. That on the part of the Diet of the Confederation the resolution of the 17th of September, 1846, reserving to the Diet a competence to maintain the right of the Duchy of Holstein to a closer connexion with the Duchy of Schleswig, shall be regarded as cancelled. After the abolition of the administrative and judicial connexion none of the former institutions common to both Duchies shall continue to exist, except the social *nexus* of the Ritterschaft.

GERMANY.

Accounts from the Hague state that the King of the Netherlands has accepted the office of arbitrator, in the difference existing between France and Spain, with reference to the seizure of vessels in 1823.

The Austrian *Lloyd*, of the 17th inst., has the following impertinent announcement: "Notes, complaining of the dangerous support given to political fugitives in England, were presented by the representatives of Russia, Austria, Prussia, and the Germanic Confederation at the British Foreign-office, on the 12th. A similar note was also handed by the Bund to Lord Cowley at Frankfort. *Austria will not hesitate to adopt measures which will make it inconvenient or difficult for Englishmen to travel in the Austrian States* so long as the just complaints of the Imperial Government are not attended to in London, and an organized communication between the revolutionary party in England and all the continental states is carried on, under the protection of the law. The English will have the less cause to complain, as the duration of the measure will depend on themselves."

The representatives of Holland and Denmark, in the Confederation, have not signed the representation made to the English Government with respect to the political refugees in London.

The *New Prussian Gazette* publishes the following telegraphic dispatch, dated Vienna, the 14th:—"Lord Westmoreland, the English Ambassador, was yesterday presented to the Emperor. The *Morgen Post* journal has been suspended for eight days, for publishing an article against Louis Napoleon. *The sisters of Kossuth will be shortly removed to Pesth.*"

Louis Napoleon is said to have given the Prussian Government, and other great continental powers, the most formal assurance of his intention to preserve peace and devote all his force to the repression of the anarchial elements within the French confines.

Der Lloyd and the *Official Correspondenz* both devote a column to the message of the American President; the former, however, directs its attention chiefly to the reception given to KOSSUTH, and the effect likely to be produced on the policy of the States by the Hungarian agitator. In the course of the article, the writer gives it as his opinion that America is too wise to commence a war of aggression in Europe until she has got rid of Spain and England in her own hemisphere, to both of whom he kindly accords another half-century's enjoyment of their possessions in that quarter of the globe. The *Correspondenz* is only half satisfied with the President's disavowal of the Cuban expedition, which should have been fuller and plainer. As to KOSSUTH's reception [illegible] made the subject of Parliamentary deliberation, the Austrian organ considers it not only perfectly out of place, but highly offensive to a friendly Power, and calculated to produce much evil in the end, terms a piece with the policy that dispatched an American agent to the seat of war in Hungary. American institutions have, in the opinion of the writer, y

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 10, 1852.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Neither the Publication Office, Editorial Rooms, nor Printing Establishment of the DAILY TIMES are opened on Sunday. Advertisers who desire their notices to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 11 o'clock on Saturday evening.

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SATURDAY, Jan. 10, 1851.

PRICE ONE CENT—Circulation 25,100.

First Page.—Reply to the *Courier and Enquirer*; Notices of New Publications.

Second Page.—European Correspondence, Original Letters from Paris, London, &c.

Third Page.—News from Europe, by the *Cambria* and European Correspondence continued.

Fourth Page.—Editorials; Telegraph News, &c.

Fifth Page.—Advertisements.

Sixth Page.—Speech of Mr. Webster at the Congressional Banquet to Kossuth—Speech of Mr. Douglass; Mr. Webster's Speech on the Greek Revolution in 1823.

Seventh Page.—Three Lectures by Dr. KANE on the American Arctic Expedition; Continuation of the Forest Trial.

Eighth Page.—City Intelligence; Commercial Intelligence; Ship News; Advertisements.

☞ We publish this morning DANIEL WEBSTER's speech at the Congressional Banquet, given to KOSSUTH at Washington, on Wednesday night. It breathes, throughout, the warmest sympathy for the cause of Hungary, and the most earnest wishes for the complete and speedy establishment of Hungarian independence.

Mr. WEBSTER said that he would not discuss the various topics suggested by the occasion, because his opinions upon them had already been proclaimed. He referred especially to his speech upon the Greek Revolution in 1823, in which all the questions involved in KOSSUTH's mission to the United States, were fully considered; and speaks of it, and of his present position in regard to it, in the following emphatic manner:

On topics, gentlemen, which this occasion seems to invite, I have nothing to say, because, in the course of my political life—not now a short one—I have said all that I wish to say, and all that I wish to transmit to posterity connected with my own name and history. What, I said of Greece twenty-five years ago, when our friend was too young to be in political life, I repeat to-night, *verbum post verbum*, exactly what I said then.

Now, I shall not further advert to these topics to-night, nor shall I go back to ancient times, and discuss the provisions of the Holy Alliance; but I say that, in the sentiments avowed by me, I think in the year 1823 or 1824, in the cause of Greece, and in the more subsequent declarations of opinion, *there is that which I can never depart from without departing from myself. I should cease to be what I am, if I were to retract a single sentiment which has been expressed on these several occasions.*

We refer our readers who may desire to understand precisely the principles to which Mr. WEBSTER here renews his devotion, to the copious extracts from his Greek Revolution speech, which will be found in another part of our paper, this morning.

Mr. WEBSTER there discusses fully the pretension of the Allied Powers to intervene to prevent revolutions in foreign States; and he denounces it, as a most flagrant violation of the international law of the world. In this, he distinctly characterizes the Russian intervention in Hungary as a gross disregard of public law.

Mr. WEBSTER also declares, in the most earnest and emphatic terms, that it is the right, the interest and the *duty* of the United States to protest, with all possible emphasis and energy, against this claim of the Allied Powers. And in this, he distinctly declares, by necessary inference, that it is the right, the interest and the duty of the United States to protest against Russian intervention in the affairs of Hungary.

Mr. WEBSTER also vindicates his declaration from the various objections urged against it,—that we had no concern in European affairs; that we should run the risk of being involved in war; that we were too distant; that it was our duty to mind our own affairs. All these pretexts, as they were urged then, are demolished utterly, as the reader will see;—and the same arguments are equally conclusive against the same objections as they are urged now, against preserving international law from Russian violation in the case of Hungary.

In this Washington speech, with its renewed adhesion to the doctrines of his Greek Speech and its recognition of their applicability to the case of Hungary, Mr. WEBSTER takes ground, most distinctly, with that vast majority of the people of the United States who are in favor of enlisting this Republic on the side of freedom, and against violations of international law throughout the world.

Among the good results which we anticipate from this, stand foremost the probability that the Austrian organ in Wall-street will cease to support Mr. WEBSTER for the Presidency; and the certainty that his chances of success will be thereby greatly increased.

Kossuth and Captain Long.

KOSSUTH's arrival and success at Washington seem to have stirred into new activity the intrigues set on foot against him. We stated day before yesterday that diligent *private* use is constantly made of the dispatches from Captain LONG, Commodore MORGAN and Consul HODGE, on file in the Department, to injure KOSSUTH, and to produce upon the minds of influential persons the impression that he had conducted himself in an unbecoming manner on board the *Mississippi*. The Austrian agents at Washington are becoming stimulated into more open movements for the same object. These dispatches are, of course, supposed to be kept secret. No *common person* would be permitted to read them. And yet they have been read, and their contents are known to the maligners of KOSSUTH. One of these persons sends the following to the *Baltimore Sun:*

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1852.

All the circumstances connected with the alleged difficulties on board the United States steam frigate *Mississippi*, after she started with KOSSUTH and companions for this country, as reported under the authority of an *attaché* to our papers, are gospel truths, and *are on record in the Navy Department*, and will be furnished, when called for officially by Congress. The thing went so far *that* KOSSUTH *challenged Captain Long, but subsequently withdrew the challenge and apologised.* This apology sealed Captain Long's lips—for, among men of honor, retraction and apology close the lips of both parties. Still, the facts occurred, although suppressed for the time. It was a series of petty insults and vexations, continued from day to day.

The statement that KOSSUTH challenged Capt. LONG is a *pure fabrication*. We make this denial distinctly and upon reliable authority. Nothing of the sort took place. We shall see how the *Sun's* correspondent will meet it.

The *Herald* in this City, having made all it can by glorifying KOSSUTH and advocating his cause, is now playing its usual unprincipled game by turning against him. It gives the following in a letter from Washington:

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 5.

Previous to KOSSUTH's arrival in this country, I stated to you that despatches had been received by the Government, giving an account of his conduct on board the *Mississippi*, and which were calculated to damage him in the opinion of the people of the United States. With a view, probably, to avoid all appearance of hostility to the Magyar, the subject was dropped; and, when the *Mississippi* arrived at New-York, one of its officers went so far as to denounce, in toto, the injurious imputations. But *the subject is now attracting attention here*, and there is no doubt Congress will call for all the information in possession of the President. The most important despatches are in the State Department, and they consist of *communications from Captain Long to Consul Hodge, and the Consul's despatches to the Department. In addition to these, the Navy Department has on file despatches from Commodore Morgan and Captain Long. These despatches fully confirm all the accounts which have been sent from Marseilles by your correspondent, and detail a series of insults on the part of Kossuth and his suite, to the officers of the Mississippi*, which nothing but the forbearance of those insulted, the peculiar position in which they were placed, and the partial apologies of KOSSUTH, could have prevented from being *summarily punished*. The captain, Consul, and others concerned, deserve *credit for their magnanimous forbearance*; and, as an act of justice to them, the correspondence should be called for.

This is explicit, at all events. We have no doubt that it gives a correct statement of the contents of the dispatches referred to. We have no doubt that Consul HODGE wrote to the Department *precisely what the attaché wrote to this country*. We have no doubt that Commodore MORGAN, who never saw KOSSUTH but about an hour in his life, wrote to the Department just what Captain LONG told him. And we have no doubt that Captain LONG, in his dispatches, did everything in his power to throw the blame of his own misconduct upon KOSSUTH and his companions. All this was to be expected. The official reports doubtless represent KOSSUTH in the worst possible light.

We hope they will be published, and that speedily. Let them be seen by the public, and then we shall soon bring their assertions to the test.

We repeat, what we have already said, that the charges of misconduct brought against KOSSUTH are utterly false: that, on the contrary, he, and his wife, and his companions, were treated by Captain LONG *with the utmost disrespect and insolence*; that KOSSUTH, under the treatment he experienced, and especially smarting under an insult received from Captain LONG, declared his intention to leave the ship: and that he was induced to remain only by the remonstrances of the officers, and by an apology from Captain LONG. It will be very easy to *say* that all this is untrue; the official despatches will probably convey an entirely different impression. But they are *true*, nevertheless.

The *Herald* writer talks about insults "offered by KOSSUTH and his suite to *the officers* of the *Mississippi*." Now it is a fact of which even he must be aware, that with one single exception Capt. LONG was not sustained or countenanced by his officers. They all wrote letters to KOSSUTH expressly disavowing all sympathy with the course of Capt. LONG, and assuring him of their entire respect and confidence.

We trust those officers, one or all of them, will take steps to prevent the success of the attempts now in progress to injure them, as well as the illustrious guest whose cause they espoused even against their commanding officer. Let all the facts of the case be published. They will not only acquit KOSSUTH of all these slanderous charges made against him, but they will convict Captain LONG of conduct unbecoming his position and calculated to reflect gross discredit upon the American service.

From the Herald.

"A BET PROPOSED FOR THE HUNGARIANS.—One of *Seward's penny organs* is continually asserting that the circulation of the *Herald* has diminished since a certain silly newspaper was started. The surest and most satisfactory way of testing that assertion would be to take the offer which we now propose, and that is a bet of from $100 to $500 on the fact, to be determined by three persons, one to be appointed by each party, and these two to call in a third in the event of their disagreement. We say our circulation has increased. *The Seward organ says it has diminished.* Let the truth be tested by this bet; and let the money, after the matter is decided, be appropriated for the benefit of the poor Hungarian exiles, who have been thrown on the community at large by the Corporation ever since the first of January, 1852. Come, Philanthropy, what say?

☞ If the *Herald* will be good enough to designate, a little more explicitly, the paper to which it refers, and to be a little more definite in its offer, its pretensions will undoubtedly meet proper attention. If the *Herald* desires to have any statements which the *Times* has made tested, by an investigation—and if, moreover, it desires to stake some money on the issue, nothing will be easier than to bring about such an arrangement. Its random gabble about "Seward organs," &c., &c., is doubtless intended to escape from the point. If it denies anything the *Times* has said, and desires to test the matter, let it say so.

☞ A telegraphic dispatch to the *Herald* has the following:

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 8.

The speeches of Messrs. Webster, Douglas, and Cass, last night, were a game of brag. There the affair will end. Congress can do nothing, *for the South is hostile.* A Southern man declared this morning that if intervention was forced upon the Baltimore Convention, *it would split the Democratic party*, notwithstanding it forms a part of the Butler movement.

The South, it seems, intends to bully the country on this question, as it does on every other. Presently they will threaten to dissolve the Union, unless the country takes the side of Austrian and Russian despotism. It is very possible that they may succeed in accomplishing their end. They generally do.

☞ It will be seen by the news from Europe, which we publish in another part of this day's *Times*, that KOSSUTH's mother, news of whose arrest was brought by the last steamer, died at Pesth, on the 16th of December.

☞ In the New-York Legislature, yesterday, the Senate was occupied most of the session in regard to the postage expenses of last year, which after a wrangling debate, was disposed of by the adoption of the Resolution of Mr. COOLEY, heretofore reported. Mr. WRIGHT then moved a series of joint resolutions in favor of the restoration of a Protective Tariff, as follows:

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That our agricultural and manufacturing interests, imperiously require a modification of the laws imposing duties on such foreign importations as come in competition with the fabrics and productions of our country so far as to afford adequate protection to the capital and industry of our citizens.

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That our existing revenue laws present the anomalous spectacle of encouraging and stimulating the capital and industry of foreign nations at the expense of our own.

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That this Legislature deem it of vital importance to the prosperity of the country, that *specific*, instead of *ad valorem* duties should be imposed on such importations, as a just measure to protect the revenue of the country against the fraudulent practices by reason of false invoices so frequently complained of, and which the existing system seems so clearly to invite; and further, that such just and equitable discriminations in the imposition of duties we believe would go far to relieve us of the evils complained of.

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That our Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of New-York, be requested to use their best exertions to carry out the objects of the above Resolutions.

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Governor be respectfully requested to transmit a copy of the above Resolutions to each of our Senators and Members of Congress.

The resolution of Mr. PIERCE on the Public Printing was then referred to a Committee on Printing, to be appointed, and the Senate, 14 to 13, adjourned over to Monday.

In the Assembly, Mr. WALSH presented a petition to investigate the doings of the Emigration Commissioners. Mr. UNDERWOOD moved for a Joint Committee on the KOSSUTH Resolutions. Laid over. Mr. Butler gave notice of a bill for the relief of the New-York Volunteers. And then the House adjourned over to Monday.

☞ Our Philadelphia correspondent reports the death of WILLIAM GRIMSHAW, the well-known author of several school histories, lexicons, &c., aged 70.

LETTER FROM KOSSUTH
TO THE MAYOR OF ALBANY.

The following letter has been received by Mayor PERRY, in reply to the invitation of the Common Council of Albany:

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 3, 1852.

Eli Perry, Mayor of Albany:

DEAR SIR: I received, on the 25th of December, your kind letter of 20th ult., informing me of the adopted resolutions in the meeting at the Capitol, to which I deferred replying, in expectation of some circumstances that influence a great deal my staying in this country—I mean the events in Europe.

I feel exceedingly honored by the invitation of Albany, the Capital of the State of New-York, and though it is not in my power for the present moment to ascertain at what moment I shall be enabled to visit that city, being already engaged to go from Washington to the West.

Still so much I know, and can say, that it is the wish of my heart to meet the people of Albany, and it is very probable that I will have to leave the United States from New-York, it will be to me the most gratifying pleasure so to direct at that occasion my way, as to have opportunity to thank the people of Albany personally, for the honor bestowed upon me, and the generous support afforded to the cause which I represent, by pronouncing in favor of those great principles to which the hopes of so many nations on the European continent are linked.

In due time I will have the honor to inform you about the time of my visit to Albany.

With the sincere wish to see you recovered from your illness, I have the honor to be, dear sir, with the highest respect, Your obed't servant, L. KOSSUTH.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to The New-York Times.

KOSSUTH AT WASHINGTON

Reception of a Committee of Citizens.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 9, 1852.

A Committee of citizens from every part of the Union, but temporarily sojourning in Washington, called on KOSSUTH to-day, pursuant to a meeting held yesterday, and presented him with strong resolutions of sympathy for Hungary, and supporting KOSSUTH's policy. Chancellor Walworth, of New-York, presented the resolutions in an address, in the course of which he attributed the absence of a cordial welcome by the municipal authorities here to the influence of the diplomatic agents of so many despotic Governments over a portion of the permanent residents of the District. He took decided ground in favor of intervention for non-intervention. KOSSUTH responded as follows:

Permit me to express my humble thanks for the attention of the citizens of the United States, assembled here in the city of Washington; and permit me, also, to express to you, Sir, especially, my grateful acknowledgments for your kindness and sympathy. I beg leave to be permitted to make some few remarks, the topics of which were suggested to me, if I shall not forget them during my speaking, in your Address. Firstly, you have been pleased to allude to the circumstance that, here in the District of Columbia I have not been honored by such attention, as I was in other places and cities of the United States. You have been pleased to attribute this circumstance to certain influences of certain men. Now, have the opinion that it is not that influence; I cannot believe, skillful as Russian diplomacy may be—which, indeed, is very skillful—that it has such influence. Let me, for instance, take an example Moldova, where all the different representatives of Russian diplomacy have received orders from their Government to court the favor of the Moldovarican ladies, and to marry them. [Laughter.] Every step, even the marriage of a Russian Diplomatist is always a diplomatic movement. [Laughter.] I have mentioned this in respect to Moldavia, but indeed I cannot believe that, however great that skill may be, it could have any influence, in whatever part of the United States, upon the public spirit of freemen, as you are. [Applause.] I believe, rather, that there is another reason for this circumstance, though indeed I believe that there are steps taken even to honor me here. The reason is, that the Constitution of the United States, being a system of checks and balances, the principle was considered to be a wise one, and in my conviction, also, I take it to be wise, that it is not good that that Corporation, in the midst of which the highest authorities of the State have a residence, where the district or city has a very much developed public life, which now and then might influence, by pressure from without, the proceedings of its constituted authorities, should take any very active steps in popular proceedings.

This was, indeed, the fact in several places in Europe, where we have seen the streets rule in the councils of the land. The framers of your Constitution, ever willing to avoid such an influence as this, which, of course, concentrates that power, which only the whole people has concentrated its practically, now and then, in a single street and in a single city, as it was often in Paris.

The consequence of this was that the inhabitants of the District of Columbia are placed somewhat in exceptionable condition, in comparison with other parts. They have not self-government of their own, and exercise not the right of voting, if I am rightly informed.

Now this position, which I consider to be a very wise one, and in much harmony with the principle of checks and balances, must, of course, have had the influence that the public life is not and cannot be developed so much here, in this District, as elsewhere. That is the only explanation which I take. But this, however, was no impediment for me to have received the honor and benefit of private expression of feelings and sentiments of inhabitants of this District, from different parts of it, but chiefly from the City of Washington. From the first to the last moment, I have met generous, kind sympathy from the inhabitants of this District.

Now, you will excuse me for having what I believe to be a full motive for differing with you in explanation of that fact.

You have been pleased to express, on behalf of the Committee, your opinion about non-intervention. In that respect I have nothing to say more than to express my humble thanks for having sanctioned, by your wisdom and by your patriotism, that principle which, in my opinion, is indispensably necessary to the freedom of the nations of the earth—indeed, it is entirely identical with the principles of State rights, without which there is no sovereignty of the people, and without which no people is master of its own affairs; and be who is no master is the servant of another, and to be the servant of another is to be without freedom or liberty. Therefore, State rights are indispensable to the freedom of humanity. The gentlemen in whose name you did me the honor to address me, are, as I understand, citizens from different parts of the United State; let, therefore, these gentlemen be humbly entreated by me to go on in their capacity as part to the sovereign people of the United States, which are the people to contribute the practical result of this just principle, in as far as the supreme duty to your own well understood interest will permit you to do. [Applause.] Once that direction taken, the action will follow—you will always decide upon how far it is convenient with consideration to the interests of the United States, which must be the first rule regulating the action of every citizen; of course you will consider how far it is appropriate or convenient to go in that direction—but once the principle taken, if you will be inclined to do any thing, then, of course, it will be done in that direction. And one step is far more than no step at all. A hundred steps would be better than one, for us who are in the unfortunate condition where one single step would be a benefit, not only for us, but for humanity.

Let be understood. I have never had the desire or wish in my heart to see the citizens of the United States step aside from the just consideration of their own country, out of sympathy for others. What I wish is, to see the doctrine of Christian morality carried out in its application to international intercourse and Christian morality. The doctrine of our Sviour does not command only to love others as ourselves. [Applause.] It commands not to do to others more than we would wish others to do for us, in a similar condition. It only commands to act towards others quite as would desire to be treated by others in our condition. Therefore it never came to my mind to desire the citizens of the United States to put aside, inconsiderately, their own interest out of respect for the interest of other nations. But all that I desire is that Christian principle. You are powerful enough to give practical result to your Christian, brotherly love towards nations. You are Christians. No nation is more imbued with Christianity than the United states. I desire them to become the reformers—the Lutures of reformation principles—not in respect to private life, but by raising their high principles of Christian morality into the national relations of humanity. [Applause.] Indeed, gentlemen, highly as I value the honor you have given me I am not surprised to see the citizens from several parts of the United States unite in the expression of that same sympathy for the same principles. I find, and here is the practical proof of the wisdom of your institutions, that though nowhere in the world the particular rights of single States are so much insured as here, nevertheless there is nowhere such a moral link amongst different parts of the same nation, and among different individuals of a State, as here because all repose upon democratic liberty, all repose upon the acknowledgment of the great principle of self-government of State rights. All repose upon the broad principle of Republicanism, and that must unite you in principle. It is not possible in respect to international law, in respect to your foreign relations, to have different principles in the South, North, West or East. There must be one will, which, of course, can be contradicted out of certain quarters so long as there is a conviction pronounced by the people. But that principle can only be one even as all the different parts of the United States are united in one principle—that of justice, freedom and republicanism; and that right of every nation to dispose of itself, which is the very foundation of your existence. But when you were pleased to mention the principle of non-intervention, and explain it in such a manner, I had nothing to reflect upon it, but only to think. Let me entreat you, being citizens of different parts of the United States, not to withdraw your kind attention from that other principle of commercial right, which I consider equally important for the freedom of the world. and touching more closely even the home interests of the United States. Because, in reference to the first principles, I believe you have the confidence of being powerful enough not to have to fear any foreign interference in your own domestic concerns; though should absolutism—should the principle of the violation of the law of nations prevail over the whole world—perhaps that security might have been to cost very much sacrifice. When principles are in contact, nobody can foretell how far they can be carried. But in respect to a commercial principle, I believe the interest of every citizen of the United States is immediately engaged. We have news from Europe already that the so-called continental system holds the exclusion of the commerce of those ports which are not on the continent of Europe, now chiefly of course meaning to affect England. But I believe if such an exclusion is already considered as one which the absolutistic powers will carry out towards England, far more will they carry it out towards republican America, and very soon. I have received notice from correspondents in Europe, that there is a resolution already taken, and it can be considered as a fact accomplished that the absolutistic powers have decided to exclude American commerce from the continent of Europe. I believe it is not yet complete, but it will be very soon. There is now, therefore, the commercial interest very deeply involved in that respect. Therefore, I believe that principle, that the United States declare the right to carry on commercial intercourse with whatever nation is willing to accept it—with whoever offers a market for it. Nobody, of course, can be forced to give a market in return; but if a nation is willing to give a market, the United States declares that the citizens of the United States have a right to carry on commerce with that nation, whether it may please the Government of that nation or not. I believe that is a principles of international law; because, inpsed, if the Emperor of Austria, in that position where every sentiment of man, and every thought of human intellect, must revolt against his will—now if he rules us and the people of Hungary, Bohemia, and Italy, take arms against him to punish him, how can he have the pretension of excluding the citizens of the United States from commerce with those thirty-five millions, whom the temporary protection of the Czar has placed under his iron rule? We only say, "Hands off!" Whatever citizen of the United States will carry on commerce with Francis Joseph, of Hapsburg, has a right to-do it. But other citizens who would carry it on with KOSSUTH, or the people of Hungary, have the same right, whether there is revolution or no revolution. There was a third humble wish which I have expressed—it was the recognition of the legitimate character of the declaration of independence of Hungary; I believe that it was not my intention to claim a recognition that I am *de facto* the Governor of Hungary. Unfortunately, I am an exile, and therefore cannot be; but I am by right. [Applause.] What I claim, is respect for the sovereign right of a nation. My nation has declared its will, and it has never been contradicted by the opressors of my nation, and, therefore, it must be recognized as a righteous, lawful, legitimate thing. And why insist I on that recognition, in respect to a fact which is past? The reason is because during our past struggles the sympathy of the people of the United States attracted the attention of your government to that, and a gentleman was sent by a former President, for what?—to recognize the independence of Hungary? No; he was sent to ascertain how matters stood, and what was the consequence of it. While he was looking and reporting, Russian interference came, and Hungary was crushed. Now, you cannot imagine the immense influence it would have had if he had come to me and said, "Governor, here I am, in the name of the United States, to recognize your nation." [Applause]. Therefore these is a point which I would very much like to see recognized—that the Declaration of Independence was legitimate. That once declared, I care not who may be called the Governor ot Hungary; that is the first step, not only towards Hungary—because I would entreat you to consider the principle restricted to one country—but general for all the world—Germany, Italy, France, equally with Hungary. I believe the first step will be, that, so soon as I, or, in case my nation should bestow its confidence upon another man, puts his foot upon Hunguian soil, and raises the sign of his legitimate authority, derived from the sovereign will of the people—that very movement will be recogized by the United States. That is why I attach importance to the Declaration of Hungarian Independence. I attach importance to it also because that legitimate Charter, once recognized, the lawful field of action of private sympathy and private operation would, I believe, by this very declaration be enlarged, and I could accept many things which are offered me, which now I cannot accept from the people, because it has recognized that Declaration of Independence as a lawful one, therefore it is not about titles that I care; they are of no value. I care nothing for them, but indeed I highly care in every position to maintain the dignity of my people, and that dignity of my people claims that its sovereign will may be recognized to be the legitimate sovereign will, equally so as yours was when you declared your sovereign will to become a nation. [Applause.] And now the question is, suppose any person here would be pleased to bestow individually, in their capacity as citizens, their influence to carry on these principles, what would be the best means to employ? You will not take me for an egotist, because indeed I desire nothing for myself; not only that, but scarcely will I accept anything for myself. I am a humble man—modest by principle, not by affectation—but I have the prize of my own strength, and perhaps even too far, in that respect, I will not depend upon anybody in the world. I have a sense of independence, and therefore for myself there is no place for me but my country. I am willing to be called egotistical, and will try to be as good as your words in any respect; therefore, you must excuse me for taking the liberty to point out what I consider the best means to co-operate to carry out these principles into practical effect. Perhaps some gentlemen might remember that I expressed in New-York and elsewhere that, besides the popular action, there is also individual aids which can benefit highly the cause which I represent, which is not only the cause of Hungary, but your own. Now, if action in these two directions—the principal part of it, and the private aid is connected—then of course there is the greatest benefit for the cause. Let me suppose that some hundred gentlemen gave me for Hungary and the cause of freedom in Europe one hundred thousand dollars, and if I am asked how many support that cause in giving me that sum, I would say a hundred—that is not much popular opinion—but if it comes from one hundred thousand then I have that number to support the cause—that indeed is large, and if it be two or three millions, then, of course, there is the sovreign will of the people pronounced and demonstrated to support those principles which you acknowledge. now let us unite this action, and a great benefit results. In what manner really can the will of he people of the United States be known? The Legislatures of States have, with warm gratitude, I acknowledge, pronounced these principles. Cities and associations have equally received them. I then confidently hope that the Congress of the United States will be also pleased to express its will;—what that will will be in that respect I cannot express even in hope, desire or imagination, but I believe that perhaps the Congress being invited by the Annual Message of the President seeing the circumstances will be pleased to decide something about the direction of the foreign policy. Suppose the declaration of the course shall be favorable to the cause, now what is the true wisdom and policy of the United States?

To give to such a declaration a real weight, such a weight as will and must make it respected without drawing the sword—and what can make it respected? The openly declared will of every citizen of the United States. That gives it weight, because it is not the wish of Mr. A. It is not the principle of the Secretary of State alone, who pronounced day before yesterday, a generous decision in that respect. It is not the individual fact of General Cass's pronunciation, for whom I entertained, for a long time, a great respect, because he was one of the first who, in the sanctuary of your Legislature, pronounced principles as a judge in the name of Hungary, against oppression. It is not only the principle of Douglas, or whoever of these gentlemen, but it is the sovereign will of the people of the United States; and the will of the United States will be respected where, perhaps, the declaration of the President, or of the Secretary of State, or of whatever leader of any one party would not be. [Applause.] Therefore, if the people of the United States are willing to carry these principles, without the sacrifice of anything at all, the best means is to pronounce in such a manner that it must stand as a manifestation of the will of the largest number of the citizens to maintain this law of nations; and in that manner, as I have said, association of the friends of Hungary, and the freedom of Europe are, under whatever name, not centralized, but united.

Suppose in whatever city—Cincinnati, New-York, &c.—Working-men's Associations, Ladies Associations, &c., are organized, with regular dues of twenty-five cents a month, for four months. There is national aid; and when the demonstration is made, by perhaps some millions, ther influence would be weighty. There are a great many people who gain their livelihood by hard work, and who, even with the utmost generosity, cannot, for a good cause, spare a dollar, who, perhaps, in a month, could spare twenty-five cents to give national aid, and at the same time to make known their will to the people of the United States. (Applause.)

I have availed myself of this opportunity to make this public suggestion. Public opinion will accept it, and carry it out with that energy which is common to the people of the United States.

I believe all those connections of Louis Napoleon, with the entire absolutistical world, will be of no avail against the future struggle for freedom and independence of the European continent.

You were pleased to say that you welcomed me, upon the supposition that I have always maintained the principle of nonintervention in the domestic concerns of any people. It is the duty of honor to declare that I never yet have met from any party or quarter, a single expression addressed to me which indicates a desire to entangle me in any whatever party question. Into the hearts of men I cannot look but so much I will declare that nobody in the nation has yet yet spoken a single word incended to entangle me—this is so true that I was much surprised at the extent of this declaration; I have met that delicacy in New-York from Associations of such a character that its very name in a very large patt of the whole United States is an invitation—they even said, be it well understood, we come not to you in that capacity, but to declare our sympathy with your cause. And as to myself, gentlemen, to use, perhaps, a vulgar illustration, for me, (the advocate of the principle of non-intervention,) myself to offend that principle, would be like a man preaching sobriety, himself being drunk, [Laughter.] So much logic, I suppose, must exist in my humble brains and honesty in my heart, that I could not, if myself drunk, preach sobriety, [Laughter.] But I must preach not only passive non-intervention, but non-intervention as a principle carried out; therefore, my principle is intervention for non-intervention. Receive, once more, my humble thanks, and let me entreat you to be kindly remembered, not only in this place, but in those places from which you came, and to which, perhaps, you will perhaps will soon return.

XXXIId CONGRESS.... First Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 9.

Mr. SOULE appeared in his seat to-day.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Governor of New Mexico, with records of the Legislature of that Territory. Referred to the Territorial Committee.

The CHAIR said, in obedience to the order adopted by the Senate, the private calendar would be taken up.

Mr. CLEMENTS asked leave to introduce a private bill.

The CHAIR said it was not in order.

Mr. SHIELDS asked leave to present a private petition.

The CHAIR ruled that all business was out of order, but bills on the private calendar.

After some remarks, Mr. HUNTER moved, and the private calendar was postponed till one o'clock.

Several petitions were presented.

Mr. CLARKE introduced a bill to refund duties paid on goods, wares and merchandise destroyed by fire, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. HUNTER reported a bill appropriating $1,200 for fitting up the document room, the part adjoining the passage, for the temporary reception of books belonging to the Library. Ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. RUSK reported back the House joint resolution authorizing the Postmaster General to confirm certain contracts made for the transportation of mails in California and Oregon, and it was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. GWIN moved to postpone till next week the consideration of Private Bills. No calendar was printed yet, and it was necessary that Senators should have one before acting on Private Bills.

Mr. PRATT said all bills, and reports on them, were printed, and nothing appeared on the calendar to show the nature of bills. This was the first day, for three years, that the Senate had attempted to consider Private Bills, and he hoped the Senate would insist on its orders.

After further debate, the motion was withdrawn, and the Private Calendar taken up.

The Chair laid before the Senate a Message from the President, enclosing the following note:

"BRITISH LEGATION, Oct. 30, 1851.

SIR: The Governor-General of Canada has forwarded to Her Majesty's Legation the copy, which I have the honor to enclose herewith, of a resolution adopted by the Legislative Council of that Province, when the Provincial Parliament was last in session, expressive of the satisfaction with which they have received the intelligence of the munificent donations which have been made by the Congress of the United States, by the Legislature of Vermont, and by the Legislature of the State of New-York, in aid of the reconstruction of the Library of the Canadian Parliament. I have, accordingly, to request that you, Sir, will have the goodness to cause the above resolution to be communicated to the Congress of the United States, as well as to the Legislatures of Vermont and New-York. I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, Sir, the assurance of my highest consideration. (Signed,)

JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

To Hon. D. WEBSTER, Secretary of State.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

PRIVATE BILLS TAKEN UP.

For the relief of Wm. P. Greene; of John A. Magraw, of N. Y.; of the personal representatives of W. A. Slocum, deceased; of Margaret Heitzel, adm'x of A. R. Heitzel, deceased, late Assistant Quarter Master, U. S. Army; of Adjutant General Roger Jones, of the representatives of Joseph Watson, deceased; of A. M. Dade, widow of the late Major Dade, of the Army; of Allen G. Johnson; of Richard Chaney and others; of Rufus Dwinel and of John Shly of Georgia were considered, debated and ordered to be engrossed, when Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House this morning went into committee on Private Calendar. When the committee rose, 13 private bills were passed.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the President, inclosing a Report from the State Department, in answer to the resolution of the 15th ult., giving information relative to Utah. One of the documents inclosed is the Report to the President from the returned Judges and Secretary of Utah Territory, dated at Washington, on the 19th of December, 1851, giving a lengthy account of the deplorable state of things in that Territory. Among the various accompanying documents is a resolution of the Legislature, passed in September last, saying that, "as B. D. HARRIS, Secretary of the Territory, is about to leave, absent himself, or abscond from said Territory, in case he shall refuse, neglect, or in any wise fail to deliver the papers, records, documents, money, or any other property or articles pertaining to said office, it shall be the duty of the United States' Marshal for Utah to arrest the said HARRIS, and him safely keep in custody until he shall comply with the resolution."

Mr. HARRIS replies to this insinuation, that he is about to abscond, and simply expresses his unfeigned astonishment that honorable men should be willing to father such reports.

The next letter is from the Delegate from Utah, Mr. BERNHEISEL, dated Washington, Dec. 30, to the President of the United States, saying that he has placed among the Executive archives his prompt, unqualified and peremptory negative of the truth of the charges of the returned officers of Utah. Gov. BRIGHAM YOUNG writes to the President, under date of Sept. 29, 1850, complaining of the Judges and Secretary. One paragraph is: "Mr. Harris, Secretary, informed me, in a conversation which I had with him, that he had private instructions designed for no eye but his own, to watch every movement, and not pay out any funds unless the same should be strictly legal, according to his own judgment." No people exist, he says, who are more friendly to the United States than the people of Utah, and that he will faithfully discharge his duties. Another document from members of the Assembly, complaining of the unprovoked departure of the Judges and Secretary from the Territory, thereby tantalizing people of more than Spartan intrepidity and fortitude.

Mr. POLK moved that it be printed and referred to the Committee on Territories. He considered the matters contained in the report important, and if true, action should be taken by Congress.

Mr. BERNHEISEL, Delegate from Utah, moved that the report be read and referred to the Judiciary Committee. The communication to the President by the returning officers contains grave charges and exaggerations—he would not say falsehoods—against the people of that Territory. From his own knowledge, he ventured to assert that, if time and opportunity be given, the Committee will be furnished with ample evidence to make good this assertion. He was unable to communicate at this season of the year, with the people whom he represented. He knew them to be loyal to the Government, and they should not be disparaged and charged with gross crimes and enormities. He asked a suspension not only of the Executive action, but of that of this House, and the opinion of the country.

Mr. STEWART said that as this communication was in response to a resolution originating with the Committee on Territories, he knew of no reason why it should not go to that Committee.

Mr. BERNHEISEL.—It involves a grave question, and should go to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CLINGMAN, in the absence of the Chairman of the Committee on Territories, thought it courteous and proper, that the communication should go to that Committee; it is their duty to examine into the Legislative, Civil and Commercial proceedings of the Territories, and report to the House such means as in their opinion may be necessary to secure the rights and privileges of residents and non-residents; as matters now stood, he as a member of the Committee on Territories would not recommend anything for Utah, until he understood whether there was truth in these charges.

Mr. GIDDINGS, although a member of the same Committee, was willing that the subject should go to the Judiciary Committee. The people of Utah are distant, and are represented by a young member. They prefer that the charges should go to that Committee.

Mr. MCLANAHAN said that if the House should think proper to impose the duty on the Judiciary Committee, they would discharge that duty with fidelity; but, under the rules, it ought to go to the Committee on Territories.

The House refused to have the communications read, and they were referred to the Committee on Territories, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BERNHEISEL asked, but did not obtain leave, to introduce a resolution, that the Committee to whom the papers were referred, containing the charges of the returned officers, should have power to send for persons and papers, and send to Utah a Commissioner designated by the Speaker, to take depositions as to the truth of what is contained in the report, and that the Delegate of that territory have power to retain Counsel to conduct the business before the House.

Adjourned till Monday.

The Kossuth Slanders.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 9.

The dispatch to the Baltimore *Sun*, yesterday, stating that KOSSUTH challenged Capt. LONG, is utterly without foundation. Long and his First Lieutenant treated the Hungarian so brutally that the other officers interfered, almost in the face of their commander. But KOSSUTH would not, and did not, recognize the insults offered in any other way than by avowing his willingness and determination to leave the ship. This is reliable.

Kossuth's Visit to Harrisburg.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 9.

Col. Russell, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, was introduced to KOSSUTH this morning by Mr. Kuhn, a member of Congress from that State. Col. Russell, in a neat speech, presented KOSSUTH with the resolutions passed by the State of Pennsylvania, inviting him to the Capitol.

KOSSUTH signified his intention to be there on Tuesday next.

Movements of Kossuth.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan 9.

Mr. Seward entertains KOSSUTH's suite to-night, and KOSSUTH will grace the entertainment with his presence.

Mr. Seward has received a reply from KOSSUTH in answer to invitations to visit Auburn and Syracuse, stating that he cannot accept invitations till he visits Boston.

Kossuth's Visit to Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Friday, Jan. 9.

KOSSUTH having accepted the invitation to visit Pittsburg, great civic and military preparations are making to receive him. He will be here on the 16th.

Rhode Island and Kossuth.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, Jan. 9.

Resolutions inviting KOSSUTH to visit this State, have passed the Senate by an unanimous vote.

The Canal Lettings—Great Excit

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Religious State of Europe.**—In consequence of the unfavorable state of the weather on Tuesday evening, the 6th inst., a meeting will be held in the Broadway Tabernacle, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 12th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at which a report respecting the state of Religion in Europe, particularly in Ireland, France, Germany, Hungary and Italy, from which countries he has recently returned, will be made by Rev. Dr. BAIRD. Addresses will also be made by Hon Benjamin F. Butler, Rev. Dr. Dowling and others. j10-1t*

☞ **Rev. D. Rees** will preach a discourse addressed especially to young men, "Upon the importance of having a fixed and definite object of effort before them in life," at 7 o'clock, P. M., NEXT SABBATH, in the Union Congregational church on Fourth-street, between Aveaues B and C. j10-1t*

☞ **The Anniversary of the Spring-st. Church** EDUCATION SOCIETY—will be held in the Spring-st Church on SABBATH EVENING, Jan. 11. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev. A. D. SMITH D D, Rev. D. B. COE, J. B. SHEFFIELD, Esq, and others. j10-1t*

☞ **Eld. J. V. Himes of Boston,** will preach at Washington Hall, cor. of Hester-st, and Bowery, at 3 o'clock TO-MORROW AFTERNOON. Mr. MANSFIELD, pastor of the Church of the 3d Advent, worshipping at Washington Hall, will continue his lectures on "The Great Battle," SUNDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Preaching also at 10½ o'clock, A. M. Seats Free. j10-1t*

☞ **Brooklyn Philomathean Society.**—Rev. H. W. BEECHER will lecture before this Society at the Female Academy, Joralemon-st., on MONDAY EVENING next, Jan. 12, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.
JOHN BALL, President
JULIUS R. POMEROY, Recording Secretary. j10-2t*

☞ **Universalist Mission Church,** Chatham Hall, No 5 Chatham-square.—Rev. WM. S. BALCH will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend. Seats free, and no collection taken up. j10-1t

☞ **Protracted Meeting.**—The Church waiting the return of the Saviour, will meet on the SABBATH, and EVERY EVENING of the coming week, in the Chapel in 7th-avenue, near 11th-st. Preaching by Elders Whiting, Himes, and Porter. The Public are invited to attend. Seats free. 1t*

☞ **Plymouth Church, Brooklyn**—(Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Pastor.)—This Church will be open THIS (Saturday) EVENING from 7 to 10 o'clock, for the purpose of renting the remaining pews. j10-1t*

☞ **Rev. Dr. Patton** will preach at the Broadway Tabernacle on SABBATH (to-morrow) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock Rev. Mr. Thompson will preach in the afternoon at 3 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. j10-1t*

☞ **The Messenger of Christ,** who for his work's sake is beloved by the righteous few, and intensely hated by the multitude of hypocrites, will preach three times TO-MORROW, at No. 163 Bowery. Seats free. j10-1t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Grass Valley Gold Mining Company,** Capital $100,000. Located at Grass Valley, Nevada county, California. New-York Agency, No. 107 Fulton-st., second story.

This Company offers very great inducements for investment, it having a limited Capital, divided into 500 shares of $200 each, and being organized and managed by responsible men, under the General Act of Incorporation of California. Quartz mining is destined to prove the most permanent and profitable business of the wonderful State of California, and its great returns for the Capital invested, must attract the attention of any candid inquirer.

The Machinery of this Company, with engine, and other necessary apparatus, is of the most perfect kind, approved by the best engineers and mahinists in this country. Its capacity is from 100 to 200 tuns of rock per each twenty-four hours, and the amalgamation will be upon a method entirely original, under the superintendence of an able and experienced Chemist and Metallurgist. A saw-mill is to be attached to the Quartz works of a capacity to produce 5,000 m. to 10,000 m. fee of lumber per day, for which there is a steady demand at $65 to $100 per 1,000 feet.

No Mining Company has ever been organized, under auspices so favorable for abundant success as this—having a valuable location, powerful and perfect machinery, and a capital, *sufficient for thorough efficiency*, but not of a speculative amount. Its dividends will therefore be proportionably large, as its facilities are exceeded by no other Company.

☞ Shares may be obtained at the Agency and Transfer Office, No. 107 Fulton-st., where also can be had pamphlets and all other necessary information.
J. WINCHESTER, President.
R. J. RICHARDS, Secretary. j8-2w

☞ **New-York Life Insurance Company.**—Office No. 106 Broadway.—Physicians in attendance daily from 1 to 3 o'clock, P. M. MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.
Further information and a Prospectus of the Company can be had at the office, No. 106 Broadway. j5-1m

☞ **Post Office, New-York.**—NOTICE—The mails for U. S. M. S. "PACIFIC," will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 10th inst. at 10½ A. M. A closed mail for Bremen and the German States will be dispatched per "Pacific." j10-1t WM. V. BRADY, Postmaster.

☞ **Notice.**—Passengers per steamship PACIFIC, for LIVERPOOL, will please be on board at foot of Canal-st., THIS DAY, Saturday, Jan. 10th, at 1 o'clock, P. M. j10-1t EDW. K. COLLINS & CO.

☞ **Post Office, New-York.—NOTICE—The California Mail,** per U. S. M. S. "OHIO," via Chagres direct, will close at this office on the 10th inst., at 1 P. M. j10-1t WM. V. BRADY, Post Master.

☞ **I. O. O. F.**—GRAND LODGE OF SOUTHERN NEW-YORK.—The undersigned, (a Committee of Arrangements) desire to inform the members of the Order and the public in general that the Grand Assembly and Festival to be given in aid of the fund of the Grand Lodge will take place at the Metropolitan (late Tripler) Hall on MONDAY EVENING, January 19, 1852.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
P. G. W. T. Child, No 31 Park-row.
P. G. Jacob Russell, Assistant Treasurer's Office, U. S.
P. G. Joseph Soria, No 454 Pearl-st
P. G. W. G. Groser, Order Desk, U. S.
P. G. John M. Stedele, No. 1 Christie-st.
P. G. Theodore Froment, No 163 Allen-st
P. G. D. W. Anderson, No. 71 Sixth-ave
P. G. D. W. C. Langdon, No 251 Washington-st
P. G. G. Lewick, No. 283 Grand-st.
P. G. C. A. Hilliker, No 17 John st.
P. G. N. L. Peabody, No. 21 Maiden Lane
P. G. W. D. Kennedy, No 211 Greenwich st.
P. G. M. Stern, No. 28 Cedar-st.
P. G. James B. Smith, No. 21 Park-row. (Hamburg.
P. G. John W. Thompson, No. 68 South Eighth-st, Wil-
P. G. Joseph Green, Trov.
Tickets $2, to admit a gentleman and ladies, can be obtained from either of the above Committee, or of the undermentioned.
Andre Froment, G. M., No. 113 Nassau-st.
John J. Davis, G. Sec., O. F. Hall.
E. H. Howell, G. W., No. 83 Duane-st.
James W. Hale, G. Rep., Courier and Enquirer office.
John G. Clayton, G. Rep., No. 66 Pine-st.
James H. Perkins, Odd Fellows' Hall.
Golden Rule Office, No. 44 Ann-st.
N. B.—Members of the Order are requested to appear in Regalia. j10-3t*

☞ **Lectures.**—There will be delivered on the SUNDAY EVENINGS of the 11th, 18th, and 25th inst, by the Rev. R. B. WIGGINS A.M., three lectures, ON THE ORDER OF THE CREATION.
1.—On the Creation of the Universe, by the laws, or active forces which prevail in the natural world.
2.—On the Creation of Man, by the laws which are analogous to those which prevail in the natural creation.
3.—connecting links of mediation, between the natural and spiritual world, from analogy and from the evidence of the senses. The whole tending to lead the mind by the very senses to the acknowledgment of God; and, from this sensible connection between the soul and the body to demonstrate that the soul itself is the organized form. These lectures are addressed to those who are willing to think for themselves, and who are anxious to see the intimate connection between the created, and the written Word of God. The lectures will be delivered in the Church in Eighth-st., between Broadway and the Tenth ave., and the service will commence at 7½ o'clock. j10-1t*

☞ **Lecture in St. Mary's Church.**—The lecture by Rev. Dr. Moriarty of Philadelphia, announced for last Sunday evening, was postponed, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, to TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, the 11th inst., when it will positively be delivered. Subject.—"The Catholic Church in England: its Trials and its Triumphs." Tickets 50 cents each, to be had at the Catholic book stores, of the sextons of the different Catholic churches, and at the door. j10-1t*

☞ **Bedford Lectures.**—Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the lecture by Dr. R. W. Griswold, announced for last Tuesday evening, was postponed. There will be no lecture in this course next week, but holders of tickets will be admitted to that to be delivered before the Philomathean Society, on next MONDAY EVENING, by Rev. H. W. Beecher. j10-1t*

☞ **Workingmen's Building Association.**—This Association is now in successful opperation, and offers strong inducements to persons of small means to invest their surplus earnings with a certainty of speedy accumulation. Entrance fee (for the present) 50 cents; monthly dues $3; shares, $800. It can be clearly demonstrated that the Association will close in less than seven years, thus yielding $800, in monthly instalments of $3. Office of the Association over the Pacific Bank, corner of Broadway and Grand-st. All necessary information will be cheerfully given by the Secretary. Office hours from 9 to 9 o'clock.
For the accommodation of those persons who find it inconvenient to call during the day, the office will be kept open on Mondays and Fridays, until 8 P. M. A special meeting will be held at the rooms on THURSDAY, Jan. 15, at 7½ o'clock, where explanations will be given.
ROBERT McCLELLAN, President.
G. W. ANDERSON, Secretary. j10-3tSM&Th*

☞ **Ladies, Secure a Homestead.**—The Washington Building Association numbers about 500 shares, and is in successful operation, and rapidly increasing. At the last meeting a large number of new shares were taken. This Institution pays to investors five times as much interest as Saving's Banks. Mechanics and others wishing to avail themselves of the present low entrance—50 cents—can do so by leaving the amount and name with the Secretary, No 333 Pearl st., who will give any information required. A meeting will be held at Warren Hall, corner of Oliver and Henry-sts., on Monday evening, Dec. 8, 1851, at 7 o'clock.
Wm. W. Bracket, Esq., will address the meeting, and shares will be redeemed. All meetings are public.
CASPER C. CHILDS, President,
"National Democrat Office," No. 26 Ann-st.
H. H. HOOPER, Secretary, No. 333 Pearl-st. j10-1t

☞ **The Citizens' Mutual Loan AND ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION** will hold a special meeting on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, at 7½ o'clock, at their room, No. 421 Broadway, first door above Canal-st. The public are earnestly invited to attend, as the objects of the Society will be explained, and addresses made with reference to the same. The books of subscription will be open, and pamphlets containing the constitution of the Society and an explanation of its working and objects, will be distributed.
SIMEON DRAPER, President.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Vice President.
J. F. RENDALL, Secretary. j10-2t

☞ **The New-York Land AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION** will meet THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 183 Bowery for the adoption of the Constitution and *By-laws*. All those who wish to free themselves from the tax which they are obliged to pay in the shape of rent, are invited to join us, and for a few years each one will be possessor of a house and lot. Price per share $600. Monthly dues $4. Entrance fee $50.
H. S. SMITH, Chairman, pro. tem.
J. O. WHITTEMORE, Secretary, pro. tem. j10-1t*

☞ **Grand Division S. of T., E. N. Y.**—The regular Quarterly Session of the G. D. of Eastern New York, will open January 14, 1852, at 2 o'clock P. M., in the city of Albany. On the next day the petition of the Legislature will be presented, asking for the suppression of the Liquor Traffic. Eminent speakers will be present, and temperance organizations generally have been invited to unite with us on that occasion. Tickets for the trip, per Hudson River R. R., (good from the 14th to 20th January,) can be had at the office of G. S., 290 Broadway, price $2.
THOS. EDGERLEY, G. S.
j5, 10, 12.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.—A meeting of the Carriers of the *New-York Daily Times* will be held at the Folding Room on THIS (Saturday) EVENING at 7 o'clock. Punctual attendance is expected. j10

THE PRIZE MEDAL—With "Honorable Mention," has been awarded for the GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, by the Jurors of the Exhibition of all Nations, and is now used in the Royal Laundry. Being thus doubly noticed for its "general superiority," (a mark of distinction conferred on no other) by the Royal Commissioners Jury, from among thirty or forty exhibitors, sets it far above every other of its competitors. The ladies are therefore respectfully requested to make a trial of the Glenfield Patent Double-Refined Powder Starch, which, for domestic use, now stands unrivalled.
Copy of testimonial from the Laundress of Her Majesty's Royal Laundry, Richmond, Surrey. "Mr. Wotherspoon, No. 40 Dunlop-st., Glasgow. The Glenfield Patent Powder Starch has now been used for some time in that Department of the Royal Laundry where all the Finest Goods are finished for her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, and I have much pleasure in informing you that it has given the highest satisfaction.
M. WEIGH, Laundress to Her Majesty.
ROYAL LAUNDRY, Richmond, near London, 15th May, 1851."
Sold by Grocers generally in the United States. Wholesale agent, GEO. WALKER, No. 258½ Washington-st. j7-3m

WHOLESALE DRUG ESTABLISHMENT.—DRUGS, DYES, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c.—We would invite the attention of those desiring to purchase fresh, reliable, and standard goods. Our stock has been selected with great care by ourselves individually, thus enabling us to offer "the best" that the market affords at but a moderate advance upon cost. Purchasers from us depend upon having their interests equally regarded in all respects, whether their orders are entrusted to us personally or by letter. Druggists, Country Merchants, Grocers, Manufacturers in general, Artisans, &c., will find with us every variety of drug merchandise required by them on reasonable terms. GREENLEAF & KINSLEY.
No 62 Vesey-St., five doors above Greenwich.
SAML F GREENLEAF, [j3-41tMW&S] WM. H KINSLEY.

CHRONOMETERS, SEXTANTS, OCTANTS, QUADRANTS, SPY GLASSES, NIGHT GLASSES, new kind of superior quality Barometers, Patent Compasses, new and improved description, equal to any thing out, together with Charts of all parts of the world, nautical and general, from the most recent surveys and observations with the Navigator, Coast Pilot, Shipmasters' Assistant, Sumner's Method, and other nautical books, for sale by the subscribers on reasonable terms
They would also inform Shipmasters that if they will send their Chronometers to, and take them from their establishment, that they will rate the same free of charge.
d19-1m E. & G. W. BLUNT, No. 179 Water-st.

JOBSON'S PATENT LIGHT and HEAT REFLECTING GRATE.—The great superiority of this unique grate over any other, is now fully proved by the increased demand for them in England. By the use of this grate there is a great saving of fuel—all the light and heat being reflected in the room, affording a great degree of cheerfulness and warmth. The subscribers have obtained a supply from the agent for the United States, (where said grates are also patented,) and have one in operation at their Warerooms, and would be pleased to show it to architects, builders, and others wanting grates. GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.
Excelsior Iron Works. No 291 Centre-st., cor. of Howard.
j9-1w*

TO SHOP-BUTCHERS.—SEWELL V. DODGE, No. 236 Bleecker-st., corner of Leroy, respectfully informs Shop Butchers, and all others who purchase Meat in quantities, that he is prepared to supply them with Carcases, Sides, or Quarters, at the lowest market prices, and assures his customers that his Meats shall not be inferior to any sold in this market.
Families will at all times be supplied with the choicest qualities of Beef, Veal, Mutton, Lamb, Poultry, Milk, &c., at the current rates. SEWELL V. DODGE,
at the Old Stand, No. 236 Bleecker-st., cor. of Leroy.
d18-1m

RICH AND USEFUL GIFTS.—A Gold PEN and Pencil Case has just been issued from the manufactory of the subscribers, the most complete and convenient pocket companion ever offered to the public, and which for beauty of workmanship defies competition. Six sizes, patented and warranted. Also, a large and varied assortment of gold and silver pencil and pen cases, together with our super-ior gold pens, which need no proof of their superiority except the increased demand and the numerous attempts at imitation.
d13-tf A. G. BAGLEY & CO., Nos. 189 and 277 Broadway.

UNION PARK BILLIARD ROOMS, corner of University Place and Thirteenth street.—This magnificent Saloon, containing six of Griffiths & Decker's superior Patent Elastic Cushioned Billiard Tables, is now open for the reception of visitors. All the appurtenances to the rooms are of the most modern and costly description; and the best attention is yielded to those who avail themselves of the preparations made for their comfort and amusement.
j10-1w G. C. HATHORN, Jr., Proprietor.

EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE.—The subscriber (of the late firm of Smith & Haws) respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the office No. 165 Chatham-st. (lately and recently occupied by the Chatham Bank,) where he will continue the Exchange and Collection Business, in all its branches, and feels confident that he can give general satisfaction to those who will favor him with a call.
j10-2weod* HENRY J. F. HAWS.

PIANOS.—A 6½ Octave Rosewood Piano, nearly new, for $110, 1 for $125, 1 of 6 octaves for $90, 1 old Piano for $20; a new 6½ octave rosewood Piano for $150; 1 of 6½ octaves for $160; 3 Melodeons, 12 music Stools, 6 Gold Watches, 500 quires Blank Books, a Salamander Safe, a lot of Dry Goods and sundries. Cash advances on consignments of dry goods, groceries, hardware, furniture, pianos; books, stationery, watches, and personal property, and merchandize generally. Goods bought and sold on commission.
j9-3t* I. F. JONES, No. 52 Ann-st., 2d Floor.

BURGESS & CO.'S ROACH, RAT and MOUSE EXTERMINATOR—Retail price 25 cts. per box.—The efficiency of this article for the destruction of all species of vermin, is most fully attested to by our customers throughout the country, to whom we have supplied it for some years. A liberal discount allowed to wholesale and retail dealers. GREENLEAF & KINSLEY
j3-41tMW&S Wholesale Druggists, No. 62 Vesey-st.

CALIFORNIA.—SAN FRANCISCO.—JOHN K. HACKETT, Attorney at Law, Notary Public, and Commissioner, office in Burgoyne & Co.'s Banking House, will attend to the collection of claims, &c., throughout California and Oregon Territory. Refers to Hon. Samuel Nelson, U. S. District Judge; Hon. John W. Edmonds, Hon. D. P. Ingraham, Hon. J. Prescott Hall, Daniel Lord, Esq. Hon. Joseph L. White, David Austen, Esq. d31-eod1m*

ADAMS PRESS FOR SALE.—The subscribers offer for sale a DOUBLE ADAMS THREE-ROLLER PRESS, platen 26 by 40 inches, now in perfect running order, at No. 77 Beekman-street, where it can be seen at work. It is sold for no fault, and if called for soon, will go a bargain. WELLS & WEBB, 18 Dutch-street.
n13 TuTh&St

FOUNDRY FOR SALE.—The Minnesota Foundry, 26th-st., near 10th-av., with five lots of ground, buildings, furnaces, cranes, ovens, steam engine, tools, &c. The lots and buildings will either be sold or leased. For terms, apply to WEEKS, KELLY & CO.,
j10-3teod No. 43 Wall-st.

PURE ESSENTIAL OILS, &c.—Confectioners, Bakers, Perfumers, Restaurateurs and Distillers can procure their Drug articles "right" of
GREENLEAF & KINSLEY,
j3-41tMW&S Wholesale Druggists, No. 62 Vesey-st.

COR. R. DISOSWAY.—ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW, and COMMISSIONER of DEEDS, No. 76 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts. New-York. o25-1y

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS for all parts of the world—an indispensable protection to travellers. Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner, No. 66 Broadway d24-1m*

MELODEONS.—CARHART & NEEDHAM, manufacturers of Carhart's Patent Melodeons. Warerooms No. 293 Broadway; manufactory No. 75 East Thirteenth-street, New-York. Price from $60 to $200. d17-3m

KOSSUTH HATS—With or without feathers, for Gents, Young Gents, Youths and Boys, with a large assortment of fashionable Hats and Caps, and Ladies' Bonnets, at [d31-1m*] MONARQUE'S, No. 228 Bowery.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating any notes draw by J. N. TOMPKINS in favor of GEO. W. BROWN. j5-6t*

FURS! FURS!!—A large stock of fancy Furs, in every variety, at reduced price, at MONARQUE'S,
d31-1m No. 228 Bowery.

STATIONERY GOODS, slightly damaged, for sale at astonishingly low prices by
S. E. STEVENS, 133 William-st., N. Y.
j9-1w*

CIGARS.—50,000 choice Havana Cigars, various brands and sizes, for sale low by GEORGE WALKER,
d27-6tW&S* No. 258½ Washington-st.

GENTLEMEN'S FALL and WINTER HATS IN THEIR VARIETY.—As large an assortment of Boys' and Children's Beaver, Silk and Felt, Ladies' Fur and Felt Bonnets, as can be found in this city. ONE PRICE.
d13-1meod* J. W. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st.

WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Information wanted of ALEXANDER BELL, a mason, who came to this country about 13 years ago, from Greenock. The last account of him was from New-Jersey, Little Falls. Any information from him will be thankfully received at Dr. McFARLANE'S, No. 457 Washington-street, Boston. j10-3t*

CLERK.—A young man with a cash capital of $2,000, wishes to obtain a situation in a wholesale grocery commission or wine and liquor business, in which he has had several years experience. The above amount he is willing to let his employer have at the usual rate of 7 per cent. per annum, within three months, if the situation suits him, and ample security can be given for it. Salary moderate. Please call at Room No. 4, No. 181 Broadway, where an interview may be had. j8-3t*

CLERK.—A YOUTH between 18 and 19 years of age, wishes for a situation in a Dry Goods Store; can speak French. First-rate references can be given. Address—Box O, office of the *Daily Times*. j10-3t*

A PROTESTANT GIRL.—Wanted, a Protestant girl, to act as nurse to an invalid lady, who resides at Norwich, Conn. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock, at Mr. LORD'S No. 257 Pearl st., Brooklyn. j9-3t*

AGENTS.—Wanted, 500 Agents; $25 to $50 easily made in selling the Life of KOSSUTH, illustrated. A new family work, and a large variety of pictorial, popular and useful Works. Call, or address, post-paid, "American Family Publication Establishment," No. 128 Nassau-st., New-York. d26-1m*

WATCHMAKER.—Wanted a good Watchmaker, to go South. Apply immediately, to
FELLOWS & CO. No. 17 Maiden-lane.
j10-1w*

MACHINIST.—A young Machinist wishes an Engineer's situation—is competent to run an engine, and keep it in order. Persons in want of a trusty person, would do well to address ISAAC, Box No. 1,436 City P. O. j8-3t*

PRIVATE NURSING FOR GENTLEMEN—By J. M. LUDLOW. Those that are desirous of an experienced and faithful Nurse in sickness, please call, or address J. M. LUDLOW, No. 848 Broadway, Union Place, P. O., N. Y. Physician's Reference given. all-3m*

NOTICE.—CAME ASHORE, on Coney Island Point, on MONDAY, Dec. 22, a RAFT, consisting of 27 square Pine Logs. For information respecting them, apply to BARNARDUS DONLY, Coroner, at his store, Gravesend, King's County, L. I. j3-1m*

GOLD MINING.—Any Gentleman understanding the business, will find it to his advantage to address a line forthwith to "I. L. S.," at Lovejoy's Hotel, stating when and where an interview can be had. j10-1t*

BOARDING.

PRIVATE BOARD.—A small family residing near Tompkins-square, having more room than they require, would let two neatly-furnished Parlors, with good Board, (private table if desired,) to two or more gentlemen, on reasonable terms. For location, &c., address SOCIABILITY, Union-square Post-Office. j9-1m Tu&S

BOARDING.—A respectable young man may obtain a pleasant room and Board at the house of a small family in the vicinity of 7th-st and Avenue C, (stage route,) on moderate terms. For further information, address HOME, Chatham-square Post-Office. j10-1t

BOARDING.—Three or four single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, with or without breakfast and tea, at No. 306 Bleecker-street j10-1t*

LOST.

LOST.—On Tuesday, 6th inst., one bond, No. B, of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, for $5,500, payable June 1, 1854, to George M. Atwater or his assigns, and assigned to Charles Mason, Trustee, upon for interest attached. Also a mortgage on land in Cleveland, to secure said Bond. All persons are cautioned against buying said Bonds or Coupons, and the finder will be suitably rewarded for delivering said papers to
j10-1t* CHARLES MILES, 138 Water-st.

LOST.—Supposed to be taken by mistake,—a Daguerreotype of a small boy, with a hoop in his hand. As the child is not living, the picture is much valued, and a liberal reward will be paid for it at Brady's Gallery, No. 205 Broadway. j10-1t

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SIR F. HEAD'S WORK—PARIS IN 1852.—G. P. PUTNAM PUBLISHES THIS DAY, "A FAGGOT OF FRENCH STICKS; or, Paris in 1851," by Sir Francis Head, author of "Bubbles from the Brunnens." Printed from the advance proof sheets received direct from the London Publisher by Special arrangement. Editions in 2 parts, paper covers 75 cents, or the 2 vols. in 1, cloth, gilt, $1.
2. AMERICAN COINS AND COINAGE.—Gold and Silver Coins, Counterfeit Coins and Bullion; with mint values &c.—By N. R. Eckfeldt and W. E. Dubois, Assayers of the U. S. Mint, with a brief account of the collection of coins in the Mint. With 65 engravings of recent California and other American Coins. 8vo., cloth $1.
Next week, THE FIRST VOLUME of PUTNAM'S SEMI-MONTHLY LIBRARY.
(HOME AND SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY, by Dickens.) 12mo., fancy stiff covers, 25 cents. j10 1t

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THE PAPER MONEY AND BANKING SYSTEMS of Europe and the United States, by J. R. McCulloch, author of the Commercial Dictionary, octavo, $1 25,
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"Mr. McCulloch has condensed a great mass of knowledge, which men of all parties should be glad to see so put together, in his Political Economy, Paper Money, Principles of Banking, &c."—*Edinburgh Review.*
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V—SEA AND SAILOR; with a Memoir. $1.
These volumes (illustrated with engravings and portraits) will richly repay the perusal of the reader, and are among the most valuable gift books of the season. Published by
j1 eod&W A. S. BARNES & CO., 51 John-st.

CORNISH, LAMPORT & CO, PUBLISHERS, HAVE IN PRESS TO BE ISSUED, in a few days, THE JEWELER. Box 993, lower Post Office, New York. None need apply, unless they have a capital to invest. d27-tf

FOR SALE—VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.—The three 3 story modern-built Houses, Nos. 186, 188, 190 3d-av., between 11th and 12th-sts. The ground is held under leases from the Stuyvesant Estate, and is subject to two renewals of twenty-one years each, at 5 per cent on the valuation. They will be sold together or separate, on reasonable terms. Apply to
j9-6t* C. F. & G. L. OSBORN, No 147 Mulberry-st.

FARM FOR SALE, IN NEW-JERSEY, near the Blazing-Star Ferry, where Steamboats stop daily (fare one shilling) and 3½ miles from the Railroad depot at Rahway. The farm contains 160 acres of excellent land, divided into cultivated land, wood land, salt meadow, pasture land, and orchard—choice fruit trees of all kinds. House finely situated—see description in N. Y. Express. Apply to the Administrator [j8-1m*] JAMES R. LOTT, No. 56 Wall-st.

STORE.—Wanted to hire, on West-st., between Murray and Barclay, Vesey or Barclay, between Greenwich and West or Greenwich, between Chambers and Fulton-sts, a small Store—or any one doing business in the above location, having more room than they require, and would partition their store will find a tenant, by addressing G. R. at this office, stating location. j10-1t*

STORE TO LET IN MAIDEN LANE.—The Five Story brick Store, No. 43 Maiden-lane, to Let or Lease. Possession may be given at an early day. Inquire on the premises. A double mahogany counting desk for sale, inquire as above. JAS. PHYFE, No 43 Maiden-lane. j10 1f

LAW OFFICES TO LET in Chambers Hall, No 65 Chatham, opposite Chambers-st. Apply to
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DRY GOODS.

TO OWNERS OF
STEAMERS, SAIL VESSELS AND PUBLIC HOUSES—We are at all times prepared to supply our Vessels and Houses with every article for an outfit in the DRY GOODS LINE, of the most substantial and durable goods, such as—
Linen and Cotton Sheeting.
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Damask Table Linen and Napkins
Huck and French Linen Napkins.
Coarse Huck and Crash for rollers.
Glass Linen for pantry towels.
Damask and Dimity for curtains.
Figured Lace and Muslin for curtains
Brocatelle and Satin de Laine.
Worsted and Union Damask.
Worsted Plush, plain and figured.
Velvet Tapestry Carpet.
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Three-ply and Ingrain Carpet.
Druggets and Oil Cloths.
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Blankets of every quality and weight.
Counterpanes and Quilts, with name of vessel or house.
Colored Blankets and colored Counterpanes.
DOREMUS & NIXON,
d22-1mJ No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.
N. B.—Mattresses made to order, of best curled hair.

CALIFORNIA BLANKETS.
WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO OUR FULL SUPPLY OF THIS ARTICLE, a large lot purchased at the late public sale at Boston, and put up expressly for the trade in small compressed bales for shipment across the Isthmus. The advice by last steamer is that this article is in great demand. Shippers to California will find a complete assortment and at low prices. Colors as follows—SCARLET, BLUE, GREEN, CRIMSON, DRAB, MIXED, also, WHITE. Weight 5 to 10 lbs. For sale by
DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office.
Emigrants can be supplied by the pair. d13-1m

A SPECIAL SALE OF
RICH SILKS, MERINOS, VELVETS, AND ALL KINDS OF SHAWLS, for the benefit of the public. The proprietors of the Silk and Shawl Emporium, No. 57 Catharine-st., N. Y., will offer, for this week only, the best goods at the following ruinous prices:
3-4 wide Silk Velvets' all colors, at 20s. per yard.
5-4 do Brown, Maroon, Purple, &c., $4 to $4 50 per yd.
4-4 do Black do., $4 50 to $5 50 per yd.
Lupin's best French Merino, all colors, at 6s. 6d. per yard, worth 9s. per yard.
3-4 wide Black Silk, high lustre, 4s. to 4s 6d. per yard.
4-4 do do very best made, 5s. to 6s. 6d. per yd.
5-4 do Rich oil boiled do., 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per yd.
Watered Silks, for evening dresses, 7s to 10s. per yd.
Heavy Turk Satins, for cloaks, 8s. 6d. per yd.
All kinds of Light Silks will be marked at half prices.
Cashmere Shawls cheaper still!
500 Long Cashmere, for $15 worth $30 each.
2,500 Syrian Square do $3 50, $4 $5, $9, and $7 each.
3,000 Long Plaid Shawls, from $2 to $5.
All kinds of Crape Shawls, cheap.
All ladies and purchasers should take advantage of this rare opportunity of buying cheap, and supply themselves for the future; at least no one should be urged to buy before calling to see the above goods. C. & A. C. POILLON,
j5-2t* No. 57 Catharine-st., cor. of Madison.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
NO 375 BROADWAY.—PETER ROBERT'S begs to inform his numerous customers that he is now prepared to show them the largest and most varied stock of goods he has ever had the honor of presenting, suitable for Holiday Presents.
Personal selection in Europe, combined with the choice of recent importations, have united to produce an assortment unrivalled for cheapness and variety. He offers to their especial attention
2,000 Embroidered Muslin Collars, from 3s. up.
500 Real Thread Lace Collars, with Cuffs, at $1 per set.
1,100 Real and Imitation Valenciennes, do.
500 Honiton and Brussels Point, do.
1,500 Embroidered Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 6s. up.
500 Paris Lace and Embroidered Sleeves.
3,000 Black Lace Veils, from 6s up.
350 Superb Double Lama, at $2 50 and $3, worth $5 and $4.
Real Black Thread, do.
75 Dozen Long and Short Paris Mitts.
Black Thread Trimming Laces.
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400 Ball Dresses, a great variety.
2,756 Toilet Covers, new pattern, from 2s. 6d. up.
450 Gent's White and Colored Border Cambric Hdkfs.
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In addition to these decided bargains, a splendid assortment of Paris Embroidered Chimisettes, Sleeves, Cuffs, Collars, &c., with a large assortment of Honiton Lace Coiffeures, Berthas, Caps, Sleeves, Collars, Cuffs and Barbes.
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P. S.—Real Thread Lace Dresses, Scarfs, and Veils, worthy the attention of those about to enter the matrimonial state. d19-1m

TO THE LADIES.—A large assortment of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FUR BONNETS; also BOYS' black, white, and Fancy HATS, richly trimmed, at
d12-1m J. H. MONARQUE'S, No. 228 Bowery

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE.—The spacious and elegant Store on the corner of River and Fulton-sts., under the Museum in the City of Troy; the most central and desirable location in that city for a first class Family Grocery, (for which it is fitted complete with counters and shelves) or for a Drug and Fancy Goods Store. Possession may be had immediately, or on the 1st of April next.
ALSO—In the same buildings, a Store suitable for a Dry-Goods or Book Store, or any similar business. Possession 1st of April.
For Plan of Stores, terms, &c., apply to W. C. BOARDMAN, Troy, or to ANDREWS & JESSUP,
j10 3t* No. 75 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE.—BROADWAY PROPERTY.—The large and substantial three-story brick House, No. 505 Broadway, between Broome and Spring-sts., on the west side, and in the immediate vicinity of the new and splendid Hotel, "St Nicholas." The rooms being light, airy and commodious, are suitable for a variety of purposes, and particularly well adapted for large and fashionable Millinery and Dressmaking Establishment, or for a first class Drapery and Clothing business. For further particulars apply on the premises, between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning. j9-2w*

TO JEWELLERS OR WATCH CASERS.—For sale or lease a Jewelry Manufactory in full operation, with Steam Power, Gas Light, and every other convenience requisite, and a desirable location. The whole concern will be sold or leased; and the owner will, if desired, arrange to buy from the concern Ten to Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars per year. For further information, address JEWELER, Box 993, lower Post Office, New York. None need apply, unless they have a capital to invest. d27-tf

TO LET.—Two Prizes have just been awarded to me by the American Institute for best India Rubber Shoes. Best India Rubber Car Springs. (Fuller's Patents.)
This proves the superior quality of the goods made by H. H. DAY, No 23 Cortlandt-st. j10-1t

INDIA RUBBER SHOES and CAR SPRINGS

THE HUNGARIAN CAUSE.

THE CONGRESSIONAL BANQUET TO KOSSUTH.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

Mr. GWIN, of California, having given the toast, *The Secretary of State*—His sympathies are as broad as his intellect is profound.

Mr. WEBSTER rose and responded as follows:

I have great pleasure in participating in this festival. It is a remarkable occasion. He who is your honored guest to-night has led thus far a life of events that are viewed as highly important here, and still more important to his own country. Educated, spirited, full of a feeling of liberty and independence, he entered early into the public councils of his native country, and he is here to-day, fresh from acting his part in the great struggle for Hungarian national independence. That is not all his distinction. He was brought to these shores by the authorities of Congress. He has been welcomed to the Capital of the United States by the votes of the two Houses of Congress.

Mr. SEWARD, (interrupting.) "He is welcome!" and there were loud cries of "Welcome, welcome!" from various parts of the house

Mr. WEBSTER, (resuming.) I agree, as I am not connected with either branch of the Legislature, in joining, and I do join in my loudest tone, in that welcome pronounced by them to him. [Great applause.] The House of Representatives—the immediate Representatives of the People—full themselves of an ardent love of liberty, have joined in that welcome; the wisdom and sobriety of the Senate have joined in it; and the head of the Republic, with the utmost cordiality, has approved of whatsoever official act was necessary to bid him welcome to these shores. And he stands here to-night, in the midst of an assembly of both Houses of Congress, and others of us met here in our individual capacity, to join the general acclaim, and signify to him with what pleasure we receive him to the shores of this free land—this asylum of oppressed humanity. [Applause.] Gentlemen, the effect of the reception thus given him cannot but be felt. It cannot but have its influence beyond the ocean and among countries where our principles and our sentiments are either generally unknown or generally disliked. Let them go forth—let it be borne on the winds of heaven—that the sympathies of the Government of the United States, and all the people of the United States, have been attracted towards a nation struggling for national independence, and towards those of her sons who have most distinguished themselves in that struggle. [Great applause.]

I have said that this cannot be without its effect. We are too much inclined to underrate the power of moral influence, and the influence of public opinion, and the influence of principles, to which great men, the lights of the world and of the age, have given their sanction. Who doubts that, in our own struggle for liberty and independence, the majestic eloquence of Chatham, the profound reasoning of Burke, the burning satire and irony of Col. Barré, had influences upon our fortunes here in America? They had influences both ways. They tended, in the first place, somewhat to diminish the confidence of the British Ministry in their hopes of success in attempting to subjugate an injured people. They had influence another way, because all along the coasts of the country—and all our people in that day lived upon the coast—there was not a reading man who did not feel stronger, bolder, and more determined in the assertion of his rights, than when these exhilarating accounts from the two Houses of Parliament reached him from beyond the seas. He felt that those who held and controlled public opinion elsewhere were with us; that their words of eloquence might produce an effect in the region where they were uttered; and, above all, they assured them that, in the judgment of the just, and the wise, and the impartial, their cause was just, and they were right; and therefore they said, We will fight it out to the last. [Applause.]

Now, gentlemen, another great mistake is sometimes made. We think that nothing is powerful enough to stand before autocratic, monarchical, or despotic power. There is something strong enough, quite strong enough, and if properly exerted will prove itself so, and that is the power of intelligent public opinion in all the nations of the earth. There is not a monarch on earth whose throne is not liable to be shaken by the progress of opinion, and the sentiment of the just and intelligent part of the people. It becomes us, in the station which we hold, to let that public opinion, so far as we form it, have a free course. [Bravo, bravo.] Let it go out; let it be pronounced in thunder tones; let it open the ears of the deaf; let it open the eyes of the blind; and let it everywhere be proclaimed what we of this great Republic think of the general principle of human liberty, and of that oppression which all abhor. [Applause.] Depend upon it, gentlemen, that between these two rival powers, the autocratic power maintained by arms and force, and the popular power maintained by opinion, the former is constantly decreasing, and, thank God, the latter is constantly increasing. [Applause.] Real human liberty and human rights are gaining the ascendant; and the part which we have to act in all this great drama is to show ourselves in favor of those rights, to uphold our ascendancy, and to carry it on until we shall see it culminate in the highest heaven over our heads. [Applause.]

On the topics, gentlemen, which this occasion seems to invite I have nothing to say, because in the course of my political life—not now a short one—I have said all that I wish to say, and all that I wish to transmit to posterity connected with my own name and history. What I said of Greece twenty-five years ago, when our friend was too young to be in political life, I repeat to-night, *verbum post verbum*, exactly what I said then. [Great applause.] What I said of Spain at a later period, when the power of the restored Bourbons was exerted to impose upon Spain a dynasty not wished by the people of Spain, that I repeat in English, and Spanish, and French, and in every other language, if they choose to translate it. [Applause.]

May I be so egotistical as to say that I have nothing new to say upon the subject of Hungary? Gentlemen, in the autumn of the year before last, out of health, and retired to my parental home among the mountains of New Hampshire, I was, by reason of my physical condition, confined to my house; but I was among the mountains whose native air I was born to inspire. Nothing saluted my senses, nothing saluted my mind or my sentiments, but freedom, full and entire, [applause,] and there, gentlemen, near the grave of my ancestors, I wrote a letter, which most of you may have seen, addressed to the Austrian Chargé des Affaires. [Great applause, which was continued for some time.] I can say nothing of the ability displayed in that letter; but, as to its principles, while the sun and moon endure, and while I can see the light of the sun and the moon, I stand by them. [Great applause.] In a letter dated February last, moved by these considerations, which have influenced all the Christian world, making no particular merit of it, I addressed a letter to the American Minister at Constantinople, at the Court of the Sublime Porte, for the relief of M. LOUIS KOSSUTH and his companions in exile; and I happen to know that that letter was not without some effect. At any rate it is proper for me here to say, that this letter and that one to which I have before alluded, were dispatched with the cordial approbation of the President of the United States. It was, therefore, so far the act of the Government of the United States in its executive capacity. Now, I shall not further advert to these topics to-night, nor shall I go back to ancient times and discuss the provisions of the Holy Alliance; but I say that in the sentiments avowed by me, I think in the year 1823 and 1824, in the cause of Greece, and in the more subsequent declarations of opinion, there is that which I can never depart from without departing from myself. I should cease to be what I am, if I were to retract a single sentiment which has been expressed on these several occasions.

Now, gentlemen, I do not propose, at this hour of the night, to entertain you, or attempt to entertain you, by any general disquisition upon the value of human freedom, upon the inalienable rights of man, or upon any general topics of the kind; but I wish to say a few words upon the precise question, as I understand it, that exists before the civilized world, between Hungary and the Austrian Government. I wish to arrange the thoughts to which I desire to give utterance under two or three general heads.

And in the first place I say, that wherever there is in the Christian and civilized world a nationality of character—wherever there exists a nation of sufficient knowledge and wealth and population to constitute a Government, then a National Government is necessary and proper result of nationality of character. We may talk of it as we please, but there is nothing that satisfies the human mind in an enlightened age unless he is governed by his own country, and the institutions of his own Government. No matter how easy be the yoke of a foreign Power, no matter how lightly it sits upon the shoulders, if it is not imposed by the voice of his own nation and of his own country, he will not, he cannot, and he *means* not to be happy under its burden. [Applause.]

There is, gentleman, one great element of human happiness mixed up with others. We have our social affections—our family affections: but then we have this sentiment of country which imbues all our hearts, and enters into all our other feelings; and that sentiment of country is an affection not only for the soil on which we are born, it not only appertains to our parents and sisters and brothers and friends, but to our habits and institutions, and to the Government of that country in all respects. There is not a civilized and intelligent man on earth that enjoys entire satisfaction in his condition, if he does not live under the Government of his own nation—his own country, whose volitions and sentiments and sympathies are like his own. Hence he cannot say "This is not my country; it is the country of another Power; it is a country belonging to somebody else." Therefore, I say that wherever there is a nation of sufficient intelligence and numbers and wealth to maintain a Government, distinguished in its character and its history and its institutions, that nation cannot be happy but under a Government of its own choice. [Applause.]

Then, Sir, the next question is whether Hungary, as she exists in our ideas, as we see her, and as we know her, is distinct in her nationality, is competent in her population, is also competent in her knowledge and devotion to correct sentiment, is competent in her national capacity for liberty and independence, to maintain a Government that shall be Hungarian out and out? Upon that subject gentlemen, I have no manner of doubt. Let us look a little at the position in which this matter stands. What is Hungary? I am not, gentlemen, about to fatigue you with a long statistical statement; but I wish to say that as I understand the matter, and I have taken some pains to look at it, Hungary contains a sufficient population to constitute a nation.

The following enumeration of the races that constitute the population of Hungary is taken from one of the latest and most authoritative publications of Austrian statistics, that of Haeufler:

HUNGARY, *including Croatia and Slavonia.*

Magyars		4,281,500
Slowacks	2,200,000	
Russniaks	350,000	
Servians	740,000	
Croatians	660,000	
Slavonians, (Styrians,)	50,000	
Bulgarians and others	12,800	
Slavonians, total		4,012,800
Germans		986,000
Wallachians		930,000
Jews		250,000
Greeks and others		62,500
		10,522,800

TRANSYLVANIA.

Magyars		260,170
Szeklers		260,000
Germans		250,000
Wallachians		1,287,340
Others		60,400
		2,117,910

MILITARY FRONTIERS.

Magyars		54,000
Croatians	692,960	
Servians	203,000	
Slavonians, total		895,960
Germans		185,500
Wallachians		100,000
		1,235,460

TOTALS FOR ALL HUNGARY.

Magyars	4,605,670
Slavonians	4,905,760
Germans	1,421,500
Wallachians	2,317,340
Szeklers	250,000
Jews and others	372,900
Grand total	13,876 170

By a still more recent account, taken from the official statistics of Austria, it appears that Hungary, including Transylvania and Military Frontiers, has 112,000 square miles, with 14,500,000 inhabitants, and contains—

Cities	75
Towns	888
Villages	16,000
Roman Catholics	9,000,000
Greeks	4,000,000
Protestants	3,250,000
Jews	250,000

Hungary is about the size of Great Britain, and comprehends nearly half of the territory of Austria.

It is stated by another authority that the population of Hungary is nearly 14,000,000; that of England (in 1841) nearly 15,000,000; that of Prussia about 16,000,000.

Thus it is evident that, in point of power, so far as power depends on population, Hungary possesses as much power as England proper, or even as the Kingdom of Prussia. Well, then, there is population enough,—there are people enough. Who, then, are they? They are distinct from the nations that surround them. They are distinct from the Austrians on the west, and the Turks on the east; and I will say, in the next place, that they are an *enlightened* nation. They have their history; they have their traditions; they are attached to their own institutions—institutions which have existed for more than a thousand years.

Gentlemen, it is remarkable that, on the western coasts of Europe, political light exists. There is a sun in the political firmament, and that sun sheds his light on those who are able to enjoy it. But in Eastern Europe, generally speaking, and on the confines between Eastern Europe and Asia, there is no political sun in the heavens. It is all an aretic zone of political life. [Applause.] The luminary that enlightens the world in general seldom rises there above the horizon. The light which they possess is at best crepuscular, a kind of twilight, and they are under the necessity of groping about to catch, as they may, any stray gleams of the light of day. [Hear, hear.] Gentlemen, the country of which your guest to-night is a native is a remarkable exception. She has shown through her whole history, for many hundreds of years, an attachment to the principles of civil liberty, and of law and of order, and obedience to the constitution which the will of the great majority have established. That is the fact; and it ought to be known wherever the question of the practicability of Hungarian liberty and independence are discussed. It ought to be known that Hungary stands out from it above her neighbors in all that respects free institutions, constitutional government, and a hereditary love of liberty. [Applause.]

Gentlemen, I have taken the pains to prepare some facts from an intelligent writer, and that writer is a lady. She must of course be great authority. She says:

"The Hungarian nation has been distinguished from its first appearance in history for uniting to a passionate love of liberty a scrupulous reverence for law. The Magyars did not enter the plains of Dacia an undisciplined rabble. From the first, they possessed a fixed form of Government, and were distinguished for their subordination to their leaders and their laws. To these habits of discipline, in which the Magyars were trained, to their love of order and regard for law, it is to be ascribed that they did not pass away, like the common hordes of barbarian adventurers, but established a permanent kingdom in the country they invaded. To these qualities, not less than to their courage, is to be ascribed their successful maintenance of their Constitutional rights against all the attacks of a Power before which the liberties of so many other nations have fallen.

"The ancient institutions of the Magyars were eminently democratic. Their chief ruler was elected by the votes of the people. For the first century after their establishment in the country, he received only the title of *Vezér*, or leader. In the year 1000, they bestowed the title of King on Stephen, of the family of Arpad, the leader under whose guidance they had entered Pannonia. The power of the King was, however, strictly limited. The consent of the people was necessary to give efficacy to every royal act. The excellent prince who first filled the throne of Hungary, had no disposition to infringe the libertfes of the people. On the contrary, he endeavored to guard them against the encroachments of future sovereigns. He framed a code of laws, founded on the ancient institutions of the Magyars, which have ever since been regarded as of the highest authority. These statutes were drawn up for the guidance of his son Emeric, whom he educated as his successor in the kingdom. The enlightened and humane spirit in which these decrees are composed, gives a very high idea of the civilization and political advancement of Hungary at this period. We find in them an express recognition of the principle of equality, '*Omnes homines unius sunt conditionos.*"

It is in the following terms that he prescribes the duty of a King towards his subjects:

"Let them be to thee, my son, as brothers and fathers; reduce none of them to servitude, neither call them thy servants. Let them fight for thee, not serve thee. Govern them without violence and without pride—peacefully, humbly, humanely. Remembering that nothing elevates but humility, that nothing abases but pride and an evil will.

"My son, I pray thee, I command thee, to show thyself propitious, not only to thy kindred, not only to princes, to leaders, to the rich, nor only to thy country people, but likewise to strangers, and to all that come unto thee. Be patient with all, not only with the powerful, but with those lacking power. Bear ever in thy mind this precept of the Lord, 'I will have mercy, and not sacrifice.'"

He recognizes the right of the people to depose an unworthy prince:

"If thou art mild and just, then shalt thou be called a King, and the son of a King; but if thou art proud and violent, they will deliver thy kingdom to another."

The princes of this dynasty, (the house of Arpad,) with few exceptions, were just and patriotic Kings, who understood the origin and true objects of government, and held their power for the benefit of the people, not for their own selfish aggrandizement. There are traits recorded of many of them which prove them to have been the worthy successors of St. Stephen. "The Republic is not mine," said Géza II., "it is I who belong to the Republic. God has raised me to the throne in order that I may maintain the laws." In 1222 Andrew II. issued the celebrated code of statutes known by the name of the "Golden Bull," by which the decrees of St. Stephen were confirmed and some new laws added to them, designed to secure yet further the liberties of the people. The Golden Bull has been termed a charter of aristocratie privileges. It was so in the same sense that the great charter of English liberties may be called so. The Golden Bull corresponds very closely to the Magna Charta of King John, both in its provisions and as regards the class of persons whose liberties it was designed to protect.

As to St. Stephen, I will not say how he ought to stand as a Christian, but will say that on the political, and especially on the Royal Kalendar, he ought to be regarded as a saint, and to have a day strongly marked in red letters.

Mr. SEWARD, (interposing.) "Three cheers for St. Stephen." Three cheers were accordingly given.

Mr. WEBSTER, (continuing.) Gentlemen, my sentiments in regard to this effort made by Hungary are here sufficiently well expressed. In a memorial addressed to Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston, said to have been written by Lord Fitzwilliam, and signed by him and several other Peers and members of Parliament, the following language is used, the object of the memorial being to ask the mediation of England in favor of Hungary:

"While so many of the nations of Europe have engaged in revolutionary movements, and have embarked in schemes of doubtful policy and still more doubtful success, it is gratifying to the undersigned to be able to assure your Lordships that the Hungarians demand nothing but the recognition of ancient rights and the stability and integrity of their ancient Constitution. To your Lordships it cannot be unknown that that Constitution bears a striking family resemblance to that of our own country."

Gentlemen, I have one other reference to make, and then I shall take leave of you.

You know, gentlemen, that in "Measure for Measure," Shakspeare, speaking of the Duke of Vienna, says: "If the the duke, with other dukes, come not to composition with the king of Hungary, why then all the dukes fall upon the king." "Heaven grant us peace," says another character; "thou concludest," says the first speaker, "like the sanctimonious pirate that went to sea with the ten commandments, but scraped one out of the table—thou shalt not steal! Aye, that he razed." "Why, 'twas a commandment to command the captain and all the rest from their functions; there is not a soldier of us all that, in the thanksgiving before meat, doth relish the petition well that prays for peace."

Now, I am afraid that, like the Dukes of Austria in former times, the Emperor of Austria in our times doth not relish the petition for peace, unless it be founded on the utter extermination of the nationality of Hungary:

Gentlemen, I have said that a National Government, where there is a distinct nationality, is essential to human happiness. I have said that, in my opinion, Hungary is thus capable of human happiness. I have said that she possesses that distinct nationality, that power of population, and that wealth, which entitles her to have a Government of her own; and I have now to add what I am sure will not sound well upon the Upper Danube; and that is, that, in my humble judgment, the imposition of a foreign yoke upon a people capable of self-government, while it oppresses and depresses that people, adds nothing to the strength of those who impose that yoke. [Great applause.] In my opinion, Austria would be a better and a stronger Government to-morrow if she confined the limits of her power to her hereditary and German dominions.—

Mr. SEWARD—True; true.

Mr. Webster (continuing.) Especially if she saw in Hungary a strong, sensible, independent neighboring nation; because I think that the cost of keeping Hungary quiet is not repaid by any benefit derived from Hungarian levies or tributes. And then, again, good neighborhood, and the good will and generous sympathies of mankind, and the generosity of character that ought to pervade the minds of Governments as well as those of individuals, is vastly more promoted by living in a state of friendship and amity with those who differ from us in modes of government, than by any attempt to consolidate power in the hands of one over the rest.

Gentlemen, the progress of things is unquestionably onward. It is onward with respect to Hungary. It is onward everywhere. Public opinion, in my estimation, at least, is making great progress. It will penetrate all resources; it will come more or less to animate all minds; and, in respect to that country, for which our sympathies to-night have been so strongly invoked, I cannot but say that I think the people of Hungary are an enlightened, industrious, sober, well-inclined community; and I wish only to add, that I do not now enter into any discussion of the form of government which may be proper for Hungary. Of course, all of you, like myself, would be glad to see her, when she becomes independent, embrace that system of government which is most acceptable to ourselves. We shall rejoice to see our American model upon the Lower Danube, and on the mountains of Hungary. But that is not the first step. It is not that which will be our first prayer for Hungary. That first prayer shall be that Hungary may become independent of all foreign power—[great applause]—that her destinies may be entrusted to her own hands, and to her own discretion. [Renewed applause.] I do not profess to understand the social relations and connexions of races, and of twenty other things that may effect the public institutions of Hungary. All I say is, that Hungary can regulate these matters for herself infinitely better than they can be regulated for her by Austria; [applause]—and therefore I limit my aspirations for Hungary, for the present, to that single and simple point—Hungarian independence.;—

Mr. SEWARD.—Hungarian Independence! [Applause.]

Mr. WEBSTER.—Hungarian self-government—Hungarian control of Hungarian destinies. [Renewed applause.] These are these aspirations which I entertain, and I give them to you, therefore, gentlemen, as a toast:

"*Hungarian Independence*—Hungarian control of her own destinies; and Hungary as a distinct nationality among the nations of Europe."

[The toast was received with enthusiastic applause.]

The PRESIDENT then announced the next toast:

"The rights of States are only valuable when subject to the free control of those to whom they appertain, and utterly worthless if to be determined by the sword of foreign interference."

Mr. DOUGLASS, being loudly called for, rose and expressed his acknowledgments for the honor conferred upon him by the call to respond to the sentiment just given.

He would remark that there were some positions which might be assumed, bearing upon the sentiment proposed, to which he would agree. That a nation had a right to establish her own form of government, and to regulate her own internal affairs according to her own pleasure, was too clear to admit of a dispute or require an argument in its support. [Applause.] If they denied to a nation that right, and subjected her to any other law than the law of nations in the regulation of her foreign affairs, or her own law, expressed according to the forms of her own Constitution, in her domestic concerns, she from that instant ceased to be an independent State. If nations of the world could be brought not only to recognize this principle, but to act in sacred obedience to it, then they would find that each nation upon the face of the globe would adopt such institutions as it thought best adapted to its condition, its interests and its position.

For one, he held that it was the duty of every lover of freedom and of every republic to demonstrate to the world upon which side they were, whenever a contest arose between republicanism and absolutism, [applause,] and that demonstrations should be made so clearly and so distinctly that none could doubt or misunderstand the principles upon which they based their declaration.

There were other things which America not only could do, but ought to do, not only by way of encouragement to every liberal movement in every part of the world, but in reference to our own rights, interests, and dignity. We should make it a fixed principle of action to recognise the independence of every republic the moment it should be established. [Applause.] We should open commercial intercourse with such governments, and also a diplomatic intercourse with such governments, and also a diplomatic correspondence, though it might be that the exercise of such a right might give offense to the crowned heads of Europe.

The question with us was not whether it would give offense to any, but whether it was a just cause of offense to the laws of nations and the principles of right and justice. Did it lay in the mouths of European despots to say that republics had no right to sympathize with republican movements, when the history of Europe for the last two hundred years had been replete with a succession of interferenees in the affairs of other nations! The nations of Europe had interfered against liberty; they had interfered from time immemorial in violation of national law. It was one thing to interfere in violation of the national code, and a far different thing to interfere in favor of the laws of nations. He would assert that if he was correct in the proposition that every nation possessed the right to establish its own form of government, then an invasion of that right was a violation of the laws of nations: and when any nation committed a crime against these laws, each and every nation of the globe had a right to interfere in their vindication. Whether we would deem it wise to interfere or not, would depend upon the peculiar condition of the case pending.

In this connection, he would say that he would never form an alliance with England, for the purpose of restraining the march of the Autocrat, so long as that country did injustice to Ireland. [Applause.] So long as England imprisoned the Irish patriots, and banished them for life for doing the very act for which all America honored the great Hungarian leader, he would not form an alliance with her. [Loud applause.] England must first do justice to Ireland and her own people, and then assimilate her own institutions to those of this country, before she could have his aid in propping up her system of Government against the march of the Autocrat. England saw the fight approaching between democracy on one side and absolutism on the other. She saw that Napoleon's prediction that in fifty years Europe would either be Republican or Cossack was about to be verified, and she now trembled because she saw that the success of either party would be fatal to her system of Government. If the Autocrat should prevail, Constitutional liberty would be gone; while if Republicanism should prevail, the throne would fall, the nobility would vanish, and the Established Church would become extinct, and a Republican Government would be raised on the ruins. Therefore, the success of either party in this great struggle, would be fatal to England, and that proud monarchy would therefore be glad to obtain the aid of Republican America.

Then he would say that whether he would or would not interfere in the struggle in Europe, would depend upon the peculiar circumstances of the case, and the principles involved, and the consequences following them. He would not say that he would not interfere; for a case might arise in which our interests, our honor, and our self respect would compel us to interfere. He would prefer a decision of the question when the case should arise; but, while holding this in reserve, he would demonstrate to the world that we do sympathize ardently and actively with every liberal movement throughout the world.

He would remark that he regarded the intervention of Russia in the affairs of Hungary as a palpable violation of the laws of nations, that would authorize the United States to interfere. [Applause.] If Russia, or Austria, or any other Power, should interfere again, then he would determine whether or not we should act, his action depending upon the circumstances as they should then be presented. In the meantime, however, he would proclaim the principle of the laws of nations; he would instruct our ministers abroad to protest the moment there was the first symptom of the violation of these laws. He would show to Europe that we had as much right to sympathise in a system of government similar to our own, as they had in similar circumstances. In his opinion, Hungary was better adapted for a liberal movement than any other nation in Europe.

In conclusion, Mr. D. begged leave to offer the following sentiment:

Hungary: When she shall make her next struggle for liberty, may the friends of freedom throughout the world proclaim to the ears of all European despots; Hands off, a clear field, and a fair fight, and God will protect the right.

THE GREEK REVOLUTION.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

In Senate, January 19, 1823.

In his admirable speech on Hungarian affairs at the Congressional Banquet on Wednesday last, and which will be found above, Mr. WEBSTER declared that "*what he said of Greece, twenty-five years ago, "he would repeat to-night,* verbum post verbum, *exactly as he said it then.*" And he renewed this asseveration in this strong language:

"I say that, in the sentiments avowed by me, I think in the years 1823 and 1824, in the cause of Greece, and in the more subsequent declarations of opinion, *there is that which I can never part from without departing from myself.* I should cease to be what I am; *if I were to retract a single sentiment* which has been expressed on those several occasions."

These declarations, and the great importance of Mr. WEBSTER's position and sentiments upon the pending question of Hungarian Independence, excite general interest to know what he said in that speech upon the Greek Revolution. We therefore copy below, those portions of it in which he asserts principles applicable to the case of Hungary.

At the time the speech was made, Greece was waging a war for her independence against Turkey; and Russia intimated an intention of intervening then, as she has since done in the case of Hungary.

On the 8th December Mr. WEBSTER offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That provision ought to be made, for defraying the expense incident to the appointment of an Agent or Commissioner to Greece, whenever the President shall deem it expedient to make such an appointment.

Upon this resolution, on the 19th January, 1823, he made the long and eloquent speech from which our extracts are made.

Mr. WEBSTER first spoke of the general nature of the question and then proceeded as follows:

"It is certainly true, that the just policy of this country is, in the first place, a peaceful policy. No nation ever had less to expect from forcible aggrandizement. The mighty agents which are working out our greatness, are time, industry, and the arts. Our augmentation is by growth, not by acquisition; by internal development, not by external accession. No schemes can be suggested to us, so magnificent as the prospects which a sober contemplation of our own condition, unaided by projects, uninfluenced by ambition, fairly spreads before us. A country of such vast extent, with such varieties of soil and climate; with so much public spirit and private enterprise; with a population increasing so much beyond former examples, with capacities of improvement not only unapplied or unexhausted, but even, in a great measure, as yet, unexplored; so free in its institutions, so mild in its laws, so secure in the title it confers on every man to his own acquisitions; needs nothing but time and peace to carry it forward to almost any point of advancement.

"In the next place, I take it for granted, that the policy of this country, springing from the nature of our government, and the spirit of all our institutions, is, so far as it respects the interesting questions which agitate the present age, on the side of liberal and enlightened sentiments. The age is extraordinary; the spirit that actuates it, is peculiar and marked; and our own relation to the times we live in, and to the questions which interest them, is equally marked and peculiar. We are placed, by our good fortune, and the wisdom and valor of our ancestors, in a condition in which we *can* act no obscure part. Be it for honor, or be it for dishonor, whatever we do, is not likely to escape the observation of the world. As one of the free states among the nations, as a great and rapidly rising republic, it would be impossible for us, if we were so disposed, to prevent our principles, our sentiments, and our example, from producing some effect upon the opinions and hopes of society throughout the civilized world. It rests probably with ourselves to determine, whether the influence of these shall be salutary or pernicious.

"It cannot be denied that the great political question of this age, is that between absolute and regulated governments. The substance of the controversy is, whether society shall have any part in its own government. Whether the form of government shall be that of limited monarchy, with more or less mixture of hereditary power, or wholly elective, or representative, may perhaps be considered as subordinate. The main controversy is between that absolute rule, which, while it promises to govern well, means nevertheless to govern without control, and that regulated or constitutional system, which restrains sovereign discretion, and asserts that society may claim, as matter of right, some effective power in the establishment of the laws which are to regulate it. The spirit of the times sets with a most powerful current, in favor of these last mentioned opinions. It is opposed, however, whenever and wherever it shows itself, by certain of the great potentates of Europe; and it is opposed on grounds as applicable in one civilized nation as in another, and which would justify such opposition in relation to the United States, as well as in relation to any other state, or nation, if time and circumstance should render such opposition expedient.

"What part it becomes this country to take on a question of this sort, so far as it is called upon to take any part, cannot be doubtful. Our side of this question is settled for us, even without our own volition. Our history, our situation, our character, necessarily decide our position and our course, before we have even time to ask whether we have an option. Our place is on the side of free institutions. From the earliest settlement of these states, their inhabitants were accustomed, in a greater or less degree, to the enjoyment of the powers of self-government; and for the last half century, they have sustained systems of government entirely representative, yielding to themselves the greatest possible prosperity, and not leaving them without distinction and respect among the nations of the earth. This system we are not likely to abandon; and while we shall no further recommend its adoption to other nations, in whole or in part, that it may recommend itself by its visible influence on our own growth and prosperity, we are, nevertheless, interested, *to resist the establishment of doctrines which deny the legality of its foundations.* We stand here an equal among nations, claiming the full benefit of the established international law; and *it is our duty to oppose*, from the earliest to the latest moment, *any innovations upon that code*, which shall bring into doubt or question our own equal and independent rights.

"I will now, Mr. Chairman, advert to those pretensions, put forth by the Allied Sovereigns of continental Europe, which seems to me calculated, if unresisted, to bring into disrepute the principles of our government, and indeed to be wholly incompatible with any degree of national independence. I do not introduce these considerations for the sake of topics. I am not about to declaim against crowned heads, nor to quarrel with any country for preferring a form of government different from our own. The choice that we exercise for ourselves, I am quite willing to leave also to others. But it appears to me that the pretensions of which I have spoken, are wholly inconsistent with the independence of nations generally, without regard to the question, whether their governments be absolute, monarchical and limited, or purely popular and representative. I have a most deep and thorough conviction, that a new era has arisen in the world, that new and dangerous combinations are taking place, promulgating doctrines, and fraught with consequences, wholly subversive, in their tendency, of the public law of nations, and of the general liberties of mankind. Whether this be so, or not, is the question which I now propose to examine, upon such grounds of information, as the common and public means of knowledge disclose.

"Everybody knows that, since the final restoration of the Bourbons to the throne of France, the continental powers have entered into sundry alliances, which have been made public, and have held several meetings or Congresses, at which the principles of their political conduct have been declared. These things must necessarily have an effect upon the international law of the states of the world. If that effect be good, and according to the principles of that law, they deserve to be applauded. If, on the contrary, their effect and tendency be most dangerous, their principles wholly inadmissible, their pretensions such as would abolish every degree of national independence, then they are to be resisted.

"I begin, Mr. Chairman, by drawing your attention to the treaty, concluded at Paris in September 1815, between Russia, Prussia and Austria, commonly called the Holy Alliance. This singular alliance appears to have originated with the Emperor of Russia; for we are informed that a draught of it was exhibited by him, personally, to a plenipotentiary of one of the great powers of Europe, before it was presented to the other sovereigns who ultimately signed it.

"The first of these principles is, that all popular, or constitutional rights, are holden no otherwise than as grants from the crown. Society, upon this principle, has no right of its own; it takes good government, when it gets it, as a boon and a concession, but can demand nothing. It is to live in that favor which emanates from royal authority, and if it have the misfortune to lose that favor, there is nothing to protect it against any degree of injustice and oppression. It can rightfully make no endeavor for a change, by itself; its whole privilege is to receive the favors that may be dispensed by the sovereign power, and all its duty is described in the single word, *submission.* This is the plain result of the principal continental state papers; indeed it is nearly the identical text of some of them.

"The Laybach circular of May, 1821, alleges, "that useful and necessary changes in legislation and administration, ought only to emanate from the free will and intelligent conviction of those whom God has rendered responsible for power; all that deviates from this line necessarily leads to disorder, commotions, and evils, far more insufferable than those which they pretend to remedy." Now, sir, this principle would carry Europe back again, at once, into the middle of the dark ages. It is the old doctrine of the divine right of kings, advanced now, by new advocates, and sustained by a formidable array of power. That the people hold their fundamental privileges, as matter of *concession* or *indulgence*, from the sovereign power, is a sentiment not easy to be diffused in this age, any further than it is enforced by the direct operation of military means.

"I need not stop to observe, Mr. Chairman, how totally hostile are these doctrines of Laybach, to the fundamental principles of *our* government. They are in direct contradiction: the principles of good and evil are hardly more opposite. If those principles of the sovereigns be true, we are but in a state of rebellion, or of anarchy, and are only tolerated among civilized states, because it has not yet been convenient to conform us to the true standard.

"But the second, and, if possible, the still more objectionable principle, avowed in these papers, is the *right of forcible interference in the affairs of other states.* A right to control nations in their desire to change their own government, wherever it may be conjectured, or pretended that such change might furnish an *example* to the subjects of other states, is plainly and distinctly asserted. The same Congress that made the declaration at Laybach, had declared, before its removal from Troppau, 'that the powers have an undoubted right to take a hostile attitude in regard to those states in which the overthrow of the government may operate as an example.'

"*There cannot, as I think, be conceived a more flagrant violation of public law, or national independence, than is contained in this short declaration.*

"No matter what be the character of the government resisted; no matter with what weight the foot of the oppressor bears on the neck of the oppressed; if he struggle, or if he complain, he sets a dangerous example of resistance,—and from that moment he becomes an object of hostility to the most powerful potentates of the earth. I want words to express my abhorrence of this abominable principle. I trust every enlightened man throughout the world will oppose it, and that, especially, those who, like ourselves, are fortunately out of the reach of the bayonets that enforce it, will proclaim their detestation of it, in a tone both loud and decisive. The avowed object of such declarations is to preserve the peace of the world. But by what means is it proposed to preserve this peace? Simply, by bringing the power of all governments to bear against all subjects. Here is to be established a sort of double, or treble, or quadruple, or, for ought I know, a quintuple allegiance. An offense against one king is to be an offense against all kings, and the power of all is to be put forth for the punishment of the offender. A right to interfere in extreme cases, in the case of contiguous states, and where imminent danger is threatened to one by what is transpiring in another, is not without precedent in modern times, upon what has been called the law of vicinage; and when confined to extreme cases, and limited to a certain extent, it may perhaps be defended upon principles of necessity and self-defense. But to maintain that sovereigns may go to war upon the subjects of another state *to repress an example*, is monstrous indeed. What is to be the limit to such a principle, or to the practice growing out of it? What, in any case, but sovereign pleasure is to decide whether the example be good or bad? And what, under the operation of such rule, may be thought of OUR *example?* Why are we not as fair objects for the operation of the new principle, as any of those who may attempt to reform the condition of their government, on the other side of the Atlantic?

"The ultimate effect of this alliance of sovereigns, for objects personal to themselves, or respecting only the permanence of their own power, must be the destruction of all just feeling, and all natural sympathy, between those who exercise the power of government and those who are subject to it. The old channels of mutual regard and confidence are to be dried up, or cut off. Obedience can now be expected no longer than it is enforced. Instead of relying on the affections of the governed, sovereigns are to rely on the affections and friendship of other sovereigns. There are, in short, no longer to be nations. Princes and people no longer are to unite for interests common to them both. There is to be an end of all patriotism, as a distinct national feeling. Society is to be divided horizontally; all sovereigns above, and all subjects below; the former coalescing for their own security, and for the more certain subjection of the undistinguished multitude beneath. This, sir, is no picture, drawn by imagination. I have hardly used language stronger than that in which the authors of this new system have commented on their own work. Mr. Chateaubriand, in his speech in the French Chamber of Deputies, in February last, declared, that he had a conference with the Emperor of Russia at Verona, in which that august sovereign uttered sentiments which appeared to him so precious, that he immediately hastened home, and wrote them down while yet fresh in his recollection.

"The Emperor declared," said he, "that there can no longer be such a thing as an English, French, Russian, Prussian or Austrian policy: there is henceforth but one policy, which, for the safety of all, should be adopted both by people and kings. It was for me first to have myself convinced of the principles upon which I founded the alliance; an occasion offered itself; the rising in Greece. Nothing certainly could occur more for my interests, for the interests of my people, nothing more acceptable to my country, than a religious war in Turkey; but I have thought I perceived in the troubles of the Morea, the sign of revolution, and I have held back. Providence has not put under my command 80,000 soldiers, to satisfy my ambition, but to protect religion, morality, and justice, and to secure the prevalence of those principles of order on which human society rests. It may well be permitted that kings may have public alliances to defend themselves against secret enemies."

"These, sir, are the words which the French minister thought so important as that they deserved to be recorded; and I, too, sir, am of the same opinion. But, if it be true that there is hereafter to be neither a Russian policy, nor a Prussian policy, nor an Austrian policy, nor a French policy, nor even, which yet I will not believe, an English policy: there will be, I trust in God, an *American* policy. If the authority of all these governments be hereafter to be mixed and blended, and to flow in one augumented current of prerogative, over the face of Europe, sweeping away all resistance in its course it will yet remain for us to secure our own happiness, by the preservation of our own principles; which I hope we shall have the manliness to express on all proper occasions, and the spirit to defend in every extremity. The end and scope of this amalgamated policy is neither more or less than this:—to interfere, *by force*, for any government, against any people who may resist it. Be the state of the people what it may, they shall not rise; be the government what it will, it shall not be opposed. The practical commentary has corresponded with the plain language of the text. Look at Spain, and at Greece. If men may not resist the Spanish inquisition, and the Turkish cimeter, what is there to which humanity must not submit? Stronger cases can never arise. Is it not proper for us, at all times—is it not our duty, at this time, to come forth, and deny, and condemn, these monstrous principles. Where, but here, and in one other place, are they likely to be resisted? They are advanced with equal coolness and boldness; and they are supported by immense power. The timid will shrink and give way—and many of the brave may be compelled to yield to force. Human liberty may yet, perhaps, be obliged to repose its principal hopes on the intelligence and the vigor of the Saxon race. *As far as depends on us, at least, I trust those hopes will not be disappointed;* and that, to the extent which may consist with our own settled, pacific policy, *our opinions and sentiments may be brought to act, on the right side, and to the right end

AMERICAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

LECTURE OF DR. KANE, U. S. N., BEFORE THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.

DR. KANE, Surgeon U. S. N., and late of the American Arctic Expedition, has just concluded a Course of Three Lectures, before the SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, at Washington, relative to the Voyage and Researches of the gallant party who braved the perils of the Polar regions, in search of the unfortunate SIR JOHN FRANKLIN. We present our readers, this morning, with a sketch of the first lecture of the series, and will give similar reports of the remaining two as early as practicable.

LECTURE I.

The lecturer commenced by briefly relating the history of former Arctic Explorations, reminding the audience that the discovery of this Continent was one of the results of a search for "a Northwest passage." The Arctic Sea, especially, has been the theatre of adventurous effort from the very earliest periods of maritime research. In the first years of the 16th Century, only ten years after the voyage of Columbus, the coast of Spain was in mourning for the two brothers CORTE-REAL, one of whom was lost while sailing towards North Labrador, and the other while directing a fruitless attempt to find and rescue his brother. In 1552 England was thrown into consternation by the loss of Sir HUGH WILLOUGHBY, who, "seeking Cathay," perished, with some seventy souls. The journal of his cruise was found, two years afterward, by some Russian fishermen, by the side of the frozen Commodore. Sir HUMPHREY GILBERT, returning from Newfoundland, in 1584, foundered and was lost with all his crew. In 1610 HUDSON perished; and now, in the 19th Century, the world is doubting as to the fate of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, and his 138 companions.

The earlier expeditions differed materially in system and character from those of the prsent day. The caraval and pinnace, and even the open decked boat, were the vessels used, ranging in burthen from 25 to 50 tuns; aud the summer was the only season for operations. The spirit of adventure then, as now, was nurtured by individual enterprise and liberality;—and Sir WALTER RALEIGH, Lord LUMLEY, and others, whose names have since become historical, stood in the same relation to the explorers of Queen ELIZABETH'S time, as in a later day have stood Sir FELIX BOOTH, Lord Mayor of London, and HENRY GRINNELL, the citizen of New-York.

The Arctic Ocean has an area of about four and a half millions of square miles. The region whose waters contribute to it is immense. On the American side it is nearly equal to the tributary valleys of the Gulf of Mexico and Carribean Sea together; McKenzie river alone, deriving its stream from an area half as large as the combined basins of the Mississippi and Missouri. The water shed of the Asiatic coast is immense, almost beyond computation. Such is the ocean, with a coast line of more than 2,400 miles, which baffled for so many years the research of navigators.

In 1816 the government of England determined upon renewed expeditions for the discovery of a northwest passage, and the Royal Society a id all the most influential men of the day lent the project their cooperation and counsel. What was the *cui bono* of these expeditions? Why this search for an impracticable passage? Why all this risk of life, and all this appropriation of national treasure for an objectless, or in the approved utilitarian phrase, "a worthless chimera?" It was not geography alone which had been made definite by these researches. The determination of the figure of the earth, by the vibration of the second's pendulum, owes its confirmation to them. The northwest passage may be said to have established the oblate spheroidicity of our planet, which had been only indicated before by geodetic measurements upon arcs of the meridian, and by the inequalities of result of lunar observations. The solution of the problem of the intensity and direction of magnetic forces, was alone worth all the hazard and expense that contributed to effeat it. It was one of the northwest voyagers who planted his signal staff at the focus of converging variations, and found that the needle became vertical, in fact, at the spot which scientific deduction had marked out before for the north magnetic pole. To this great result of an expedition, in some other respects a failure, we are indebted for the noble system of international observatories, for valuable astronomical knowledge, and for systematic contributions to natural history. To come down to that more obvious utility, that is allied to some pecuniary scheme of individual or national profit, it may be said that the codfishery of Newfoundland grew out of the voyage of Sir HUMPHREY GILBERT; the northwest passage of DAVIS opened the whale fishery of West Greenland; FROBISHER pioneered HUDSON to the bay that now margins the greatest Fur Company of the age; Sir JOHN ROSS led the whalers to Northern and Western Baffin's bay, now the seats of most lucrative fishing; and PARRY extended their field to Lancaster and Regent's Sounds.

After briefly running over the details of the earlier Arctic expeditions, the lecturer brought the subject down to the year 1844, when the *Erebus* and *Terror*, having returned from Ross's expedition to the Antartic seas, were devoted to the *other* pole, under the command of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, than whom no man could have been selected who combined so many admirable qualifications for the duties of an explorer. In proof of the justice of this tribute, Dr. K. gave a sketch of the public life of the intrepid adventurer, dwelling upon the horrors of the expedition in 1819, in which he descended to the mouth of the Copper mine.

On the 26th May 1845, the *Erebus* and *Terror* weighed anchor for that undiscovered region from which they have never returned. The last that was seen of them was on the 26th July following, in lat. 74° 48' N., lon. 66° 13' W., surrounded by icebergs, moored to one of them and awaiting an opening in the pack to cross to the other side of Baffins Bay. During the same month of the last two years, it was the fortune of our little American party to be similarly imprisoned, and in the same place!

When the year 1848 arrived without tidings of this gallant party—then in the third year of their absence—Great Britain at once dispatched three separate expeditions in search of the lost navigators. The party from whom most was expected, was that under Sir JAMES CLARKE ROSS, which had assigned to it the "trail" of the missing voyagers. But his expedition was a most lamentable failure. The commander of that expedition wonderfully unites experience, intellect, and persevering energy. But there was something wrong. Instead of wintering on the northern side of the Sound, as the judgment of the whalers and the theoretical laws of the climate indicated, he placed himself at the mouth of Regent's Inlet in a deeply embayed harbor, called Leopold, a place familiarly known as "ice-trap." In his published official report he speaks of this position as "that of all others most desirable." "Being at the junction of the four great channels of Barrow Strait, Lancaster Sound, Prince Regent's Inlet, and Wellington Channel," it was hardly possible, he thinks, for any party after abandoning their ships to pass along the shores of any of those inlets "without finding traces of the proximity of our position." From the little *cul de sac* thus mentioned as "most desirable," he was unable to depart for more than a year, glued up in ice. From it not one of the shores of the inlets could be seen; and as to its being "hardly possible for any party after abandoning their ships, to pass along the shores of any of those inlets, without finding traces of the proximity of his position," we might as soon expect a party wrecked upon Cape Henlopen to discover the hen-roosts of Cape May. In fact, at this very time, upon the most prominent headland of these very "*shores*," stood the graves and beacon cairn of the last wanderers.

There was one point to which all men conversant with these seas, looked anxiously: it was Cape Walker—a cape first seen by PARRY, but never visited. From it FRANKLIN was to steer to the southward and westward; and to it Sir JAMES ROSS was ordered to direct his efforts, for here were expected tokens of the progress of FRANKLIN. He passed, *on his way towards the magnetic pole*, within thirty miles of this cape; but determined not to divide the party as he had "originally intended, until he should find a more practicable point for their exertions;"—which more practicable point he never found, and therefore never visited the cape!

When all these expeditions had been fruitless, and in the year 1850, these lost men had been five years in the ice, the civilized world rose in one common sympathy. One great directing mind, Lady FRANKLIN, gave form to this sentiment. Great Britain renewed her efforts; Russia and Denmark, sent to their northern colonial stations instructions of coöperation; and America was appealed to by a touching letter from the noble wife.

The appeal was responded to by one citizen—he is of New-York,—whose name is justly inscribed on the furthest land range that any navigator of the Polar seas has yet returned to verify. HENRY GRINNELL furnished and fitted out at his own cost, two vessels for an expedition of discovery and rescue, and obtained the seemingly reluctant assent of Congress that they should sail under the flag of the United States.

We left New-York, a united little body of thirty-seven officers and men in the brigantines *Advance* and *Rescue*, on the 23d of May, 1850. Twenty-five days afterwards, we sighted the rugged mountains of Greenland, and by the 7th of July found ourselves fast is the great ice-pack of Baffins Bay.

The Bay of Baffin serves as the great thoroughfare of the Polar ice, on its passage to the South from the far Northern estuaries which lead to the Arctic ocean. During the long winter the whole of this great Bay may be looked upon as one field of ice, which, whether moving or consolidated, is known technically as "the pack." This great body of ice does not end here. After throwing out innumerable processes into the *Fiords* of Greenland and America, it unites with a similar mass in Hudson's Bay, passes down the coast of Labrador, and even abuts against the Northern coasts of Newfoundland and the Straits of Belle Isle. This immense area—equal to the United States East of the Alleghanies—has annual variations in extent and condition. Influenced by winds and temperature, sometimes it is one enormous agglutination, sometimes a drifting chaos, composed of grinding fragments, varying in diameter from mere "skred" *i. e.* rubbish, to "fields" many miles in diameter. Among these, with terrific crash and turmoil, the "ice mountains" pursue their resistless march.

This ice is the great bugbear of Baffin's Bay navigation. In this ice, FRANKLIN was last seen. The more observant of the whalers think that they can determine its position beforehand, from the combined indications of the season and the wind. It was to us for two years (1850—'51) a subject of careful study; and I do not hesitate—speaking from my note book, as an individual only—to say that its central character seems to me over-rated. The seat of our imprisonment in this middle pack was most dreary. On all sides, save one, we were environed by an unbroken range of water-sodden ice. The one exception was towards the Coast of Greenland, where, far in the distance, a strange and solitary spar of ejected trap loomed up as if in "monumental mockery" of our fixed forlornness. On the 28th August, a gale arose; the icy walls of our prison-house were thrown down, and in a few hours we were driving along through the crashing floes, in sight of the Glaciers of Greenland. We were now fairly within that mysterious region, known to the whalers as Melville Bay, a great indentation which commences at the "Devil's Thumb"—the place of our confinement—and extends with many lesser bays of different titles far to the North.

It is during the transit of this region that most of the catastrophes occur, which have made the statistics of the whalers so fearful. It was here that in 1832, more than one thousand human beings were cast shelterless upon the ice—their vessels destroyed by the pressure of the floes—and it is rarely that a season goes by in which its passage is attempted without disaster. They call it "running the gauntlet." The in-shore side of this indentation is lined by a sweep of glacier, through which here and there the dark headlands force themselves with severe contrast. The shore is lined with a heavy ledge of ground-ice, thicker and more permanent than that in motion. This extends out for miles, forming an icy margin or beach, known technically as "land ice," or "the fast." Against this margin, the great "drift" is in constant contention, sometimes, by the influence of wind and currents, opening into a tortuous and uncertain canal along its edge,—at others, closing, under the same influences, into a barrier of contending floes and bergs. Vessels caught between these are said to be "nipped."

Through this uncertain passage the American expedition pursued their tortuous way; sometimes fast for days in the closed ice; at others slowly advancing by constant and heavy traction with hand and windlass and capstan and hawser and whole line. Some idea may be formed of this sort of progress and the exertions that attended it, from the fact that we were forty-two days in advancing 200 miles, and that during this period we parted seven ten inch cables, and uncounted numbers of whole lines. The thermometer was here at the midsummer temperature of 2° above the freezing point indeed *ice* formed freely during those hours of "low sun," known as night in that latitude. Yet the skies were warm and sunny, and the weather to our acclimated perceptions, worthier of the bay of Naples than of Baffin. Here, too, the bergs were numerous, and the phenomena of reflection upon a scale of marvellous splendor.

On the 18th of August, a breeze from the north-east, soon freshing to a gale, drove us on our way towards Lancaster Sound. As we neared it we met the brother expedition of Captain PENNY, and still scudding onwards, the solitary yacht of gallant old Sir JOHN ROSS. One day more and we were off Port Leopold, and were joined by the *Prince Albert*, the vessel fitted out by the noble Lady FRANKLIN, and on which she had expended the last dollar of a liberal fortune. On the 24th, our vessel, the *Advance*, reached Cape Riley, where we found our consort, the *Rescue*, before us. In company with Capt. OMMANEY, of one of the British vessels, her officers had landed at the Cape, and the two parties together had already discovered the traces of FRANKLIN'S first encampment on the Arctic border land.

It was on the morning of the 27th August—not the dog-star month at home, but one of those clear, cold days typed by a dry spell in our American mid-winter: we had doubled the projecting headland which forms the entrance to Wellington Sound, and, somehow or other, had come into close neighborship with Sir JOHN ROSS and Capt. PENNY. While quietly talking with these gentlemen on board the *Lady Franklin*, the vessel of the latter, a good Scotchman, named Andrew, came running in, as breathless as the messenger of Marathon, exclaiming "Graves, Capt. PENNY, graves!" It was a weary walk to reach them, but I shall not soon forget the sight that greeted us,—DE HAVEN, PENNY, PHILLIPS and myself. After we had succeeded in crossing the "shore ice," we came to a long sloping shingle beach of slatey limestone, which formed a sort of isthmus or neck, connecting a bold bluff headland with the main. This headland was Beechy Island, which rose in a massive quadrangular block at the very confluence of the two great inlets. From the spot at which we stood, we could see the channels of each—one, Lancaster, blue and watery—the other, Wellington, a plain of unbroken ice. On the crest of this connecting slope, the only points which caught the eye amidst the sterile uniformity of snow and slate, were the head-boards of three graves, made after the old orthodox fashion of grave-stones at home, and "sacred to the memory" of FRANKLIN'S dead. The dates were of the winter and early part of 1845–46. That which forms the sod with us, was a heavy pile of the largest limestone slates—at once mound, grave, and for what we know, coffin; for in this always frozen region, to dig is impossible, so that the only protection from the wolf and the bear consisted in this heavy tablet.

The scene was deeply affecting. Even the rudest of the sailors were silent; and men who had no thoughts beyond their dinner and their duty, seemed to avoid, afterwards, the dark shadow of Beechy Island, as it stretched itself over the snow.

Near one of these graves—that of a poor boy named TORRINGTON—was the mastoid process of a fox. The rest of the skull had disappeared; but in the cavity that had been filled by the nice mechanism of the ear, was a tuft of moss, "set, as if in mockery," and quickened by the products of decay; and from this sprung a flowering plant, typical of death—the poppy. A few saxefrages and carices grew somewhat further down, but this was all the vegetation that folded the graves.

Quite near them were the cinders of the blacksmith's shop, with scraps of iron among them. At another part of the Isthmus, or bill slope, were piles of emptied meat cases, the hermetically sealed provision of Arctic voyages, stacked in regular order. We counted 600 and odd. Indeed, all over an area of two or three miles, we met traces of humanity, mounds showing the seat of some unknown industry, carpenters' shavings, bits of paper—some with names on them, some with the calculations for meridian altitudes—small portions of clothing, iron, wood, and canvas. It was evident that in the Bay before us, now called FRANKLIN'S BAY, and on the Isthmus that looked out upon the two estuaries, had wintered that gallant Commander and his lost crews. But there was no record of his departure thence, nor of his intended course. What that course may probably have been, and what the fate of his party, will be endeavored to be shown in the earlier part of next Lecture.

LECTURE II.

It was on the 13th September that, after many adventures, the explorers found themselves again forced together with the English exploring vessels at Griffith Island. This island is west of the meridian of the Magnetic Pole; so that in crossing it we had attained a point where the magnetic needle would have been found to vary 180°, or, in other words, *North* would have pointed *South*. This interesting observation they had not the time to verify; but the extreme sluggishness, indeed inutility, of the compass had long been manifest.

Griffith's Island was the greatest westing, the greater barrier of ice beyond preventing further progress. The ice was gathering rapidly around them. The thermometer fell to but 3° above zero, and ice formed rapidly whenever the sea was at rest. By the morning of the 14th, the squadron was frozen up, fast in winter ice. The habitual rule of Arctic explorers is to seek a winter harbor: the present was the first recorded example of vessels caught in the open sea. Soon after the great sea of ice was in motion, northward, carrying, of course, its prisoners with it. Soon the commotion of the ice prevented fires. The thermometer fell to 11° below zero. Ice formed in the bedding, and soap froze upon the table. Every day new Court passed before the eyes of the party, but around them the same interminable ice. By the 20th, they had reached the latitude of 75° 25'—a latitude never before attained in that meridian by keel of Christian ship. From this point was seen stretching along to the N. E. to nearly due North a mountain-topped land, which was named after HENRY GRINNELL; the channel which defined its shores was named after Lieut. MAURY.

A "water-sky," a dark blue stratus, contrasting with the whitened glare of an ice horizon was seen to the northward. How impossible was it, at such a moment, not to think of a Polar Sea! The movements of the vessels and their ice-prison were evidently unimpeded by any ice masses from the North.

"We were borne along," said the lecturer, "like specks upon a vast floating raft towards the unknown North! without possibility of escape or rescue, or even effort, and without the poor chance of leaving on the shore some hurried memorial to tell where we had gone. We spoke little of these things to each other; but the reflection could not be avoided. How likely it is that Sir JOHN'S vessels may have traveled as we are doing! How possible that our fates may be the same.

Dr. KANE proceeded to discuss the supposed position of Sir John Franklin, and the probabilities of his eventual rescue—commencing with an explanatory *resumé* of the geography of the Arctic regions, illustrated with well prepared diagrams. One of these was so arranged as to exhibit the seat of search after Sir John Franklin, and upon it were drawn the lines of ice-drift of the American Expedition. The experience of Parry and his followers prove that this region is a vast archipelago, whose main approach is by a large Sound, called Lancaster; and whose most prominent passage to the North is by a large estuary or inlet, named after the Duke of Wellington. This inlet has been frequently observed *free from ice*.

Franklin was ordered by the British Admiralty to proceed through Lancaster Sound for some three hundred and fifty miles, to a cape called Walker; thence he was to steer to the southward and westward, towards Behring's Straits. Failing to accomplish this, he was ordered to attempt a passage to the north by Wellington Channel. Dr. Kane, by a series of practical arguments, which seem almost conclusive, shows that this was the passage which he adopted, and, although a few of the English officers differ with him in opinion, the recent publications of the British press fully sustain this view. The position of Sir John Franklin's first winter quarters, at the very mouth of this channel, is conclusive as to the fact of that judicious commander having contemplated its future navigation. It was the alternative enjoined by his "orders," and the lecture detailed many facts to show that it was a *favorite alternative*. Dr. Kane, in investigating the natural laws which regulate the ice drift, showed that the eastern sides of this channel are earlier and more frequently open than the western; and the peculiar position of Sir John Franklin enabled him to see and take advantage of *the very first of these early openings*.

Add to this the singular and perplexing fact that Franklin left no written record of his intentions, and it really seems as if the ice had suddenly opened to the North, and that Sir John, with his daring and energetic promptitude, had pushed into this new water, without delaying to give to the world behind him a notice of his course. Certain it is that the deserted encampment bears marks of hasty departure. If then, Franklin passed to the North, continued Dr. K., why has he not returned? The answer is conjecture. The treacherous leads may have closed upon him as they did upon us. He may have been borne as we were, imbedded in some vast ice-field. The same wind that forced the *Advance* and its surrounding ice-raft to the latitude of 75° 25', may have blown upon him a few days longer than it did upon us. Or, more fortunately perhaps, at the outset, he may have found the water lead still open before him. In either case, a few weeks—it may be days—of progress, and he must have entered upon that dark and unknown water, which tinged our last winter's horizon as we floated on his track.

It is now six years since he passed beyond the recorded frontier of our world. What has been his fate: or rather *can he have survived*? The consideration of this question was made exceedingly interesting by the lecturer. The casualties of Arctic navigation, though frequently disastrous, are not generally attended by the destruction of life. The ice-masses which crush by their lateral pressure or their incumbent weight, almost always give notice of their approach, and not unfrequently bridge the way for escape. Storms of wind are comparatively rare; and even when they do occur, the ice which destroys the whale ship, is almost the certain refuge of her crew. In the memorable gale of 1832, of the 1,000 seamen whose vessels were totally demolished, but seven lost their lives. Besides, vessels sailing in company, avoid as far as possible such a proximity as would expose both to the same peril at the same moment. The simultaneous destruction of the *Erebus* and *Terror* therefore, the Doctor looks upon as *not at all possible*.

Nor is there much reason to apprehend that the missing party has perished from cold, or starvation, or disease. The *Iglor*, or snow-house, of the Esquimaux is an excellent and wholesome shelter. The servants of the Hudson's Bay Company preferred it to the winter hut, and for clothing, the furs of the Polar regions are better than any of the products of Manchester. The resources which that region evidently possesses for the support of human life are certainly surprisingly greater than the public are generally aware. Narwhal, white whales and seal—the latter in extreme abundance—crowd the waters of Wellington channel; indeed, it was described as a region *"teeming with animal life."* The migrations of the eider duck, the brent goose, and the auk—a bird about the size of our teal—were absolutely wonderful. The fatty envelope of these marine animals, known as *blubber*, supplies light and heat, their *furs*, warm and well-adapted clothing, their *flesh* wholesome and *anti-scorbutic* food. The reindeer, the bear and the fox also abounded in great numbers, even in the highest latitude attained. Add to all this, that the three years provision which Franklin carried out was calculated according to the proverbial liberality of the British Admiralty, and was indeed abundant for a support during four years and a half, and that he was the man of all others whom necessity had taught the lesson of husbanding his resources and of adding to them when occasion permitted, and we have a summary of what might be made a conclusive reply to the apprehensions on the score of a want of food. In a word, Dr. K. announced that, after a careful comparison of all the natural resources of this region, he was convinced that food, fuel, and clothing—the three great contributors to human existence—were here in superabundant plenty.

I have endeavored, (proceeded the lecturer,) to compress into these few remarks my reasons for supposing that the still further search for Sir JOHN FRANKLIN'S party is not among the projects which a sound argument should reject. But I am sensible that it is not easy to convey by words that strong sentiment on this question which my own mind received during our northward drift in Wellington Channel. It scarcely needed the long and melancholy blank in the story of FRANKLIN'S voyage, to admonish us that a few short hours might place us, without the intervention of any new mishap, in a region unknown to our brother voyagers, from which no missive could tell of our course or our necessities, and out of which, unaided, there might be no escape.

Referring again to the theory of an open sea around the pole, Dr. K. alluded to the fact that Capt. PENNY (an energetic whaler, for whose views the lecturer seemed to have great respect) had confirmed the unmistakable sign, the dark cloud known as the "water-sky" by sighting the water itself. Such an open sea has been vaguely called a Polynya, or Poliniya—a term from the Russian, which implies an open space. Dr. Kane cannot think that, in a *literal* sense, such a sea exists in regions where the mean temperature is so far below the point of congelation. He fully advocated, however, the existence of a *comparatively iceless* sea, in which the drift never agglutinates. It is in this region, not far to the north and west of the point which the American Expedition reached, that he supposes Sir John Franklin and his companions to be immured; surrounded by seal, and the resources before described, but unable to leave their hunting ground and cross the "frigid Sahara," which intervenes between them and the world from which they are shut out.

Among the most interesting phenomena of the ice-world, described by Dr. K., were the noises, diverse and fearful, which accompanied the disruption and movement of the frigid masses. So appalling were these "voices of the ice," that he hesitated, lest the words of description should seem over-wrought. The friction of smooth, vibratory surfaces, the compression of elastic planes, the fractures and grinding of broken-up masses, with hosts of varied causes of the same sort, gave rise to nearly every variety of sounds, shrieks, groans, the humming of factories, the shrill whistle of the locomotive, and the hiss of escaping steam—all were found in the voices of the ice, rising by a sublime *crescendo*, to a climax of inconceivable intensity and then dwindling down to a nearly complete silence.

All the winter the entire party kept themselves prepared to leave their vessel at an instant's warning, in view of some sudden disruption which might destroy it. Whenever the danger seemed imminent, all left the ship and fled to the ice, where an india rubber boat was kept launched in constant readiness. Upon one of these occasions of alarm, while all were out upon the floes, each man awaiting in helpless silence the course of events, the big suddenly rose by a series of convulsive jerks of at least a foot each, heeling over at the same time so as to bring her yards nearly in contact with the snow. She had thus been lifted up nearly seven feet, when the boatswain, supposing her about to capsize, called out, "Stand from under." During this commotion, it occurred to some of the party that the upsetting of the stoves would set fire to the vessel. Upon regaining the brig and running below, in laughable contrast with the scene around, an esteemed messmate was found quietly eating his dinner, and as quietly waited upon by the steward. In reply to the wondering queries of his companions, he said that "he had no idea of going out upon the ice on an empty stomach;" that the rest were all a dinner ahead of him. As to the steward, he made it a point of honor not to abandon his crockery. So accustomed had all become to the perils of that region, that they were viewed almost with indifference.

New Year's day, exactly one year ago, (continued Dr. K.) we found ourselves entering Baffin's Bay. Including our march up Wellington, we had drifted about four hundred miles. The premonitory cracks (fissures) had now opened into black rivers, traversing the ice for miles around like ramifying arteries. Everything pointed to our expected ice battle.

One of these great rivers, nearly as wide as the Schuylkill was astern of us, and over it a few nights' congelation had spread a film nearly a foot in thickness. That night—I use the word artificially, for it was *all* night with us—of the 13th, after repeated "alarms," we were stretched out upon our Buffalo robes with our knapsacks at hand, when the officer on deck called to us to hasten up. The teermometer was 40° below Zero—70° below the freezing point; but the night, clear and starry, enabled us to penetrate the darkness to some distance astern. A white mass, seemingly in the air, was moving, with steady march, directly upon our brig. This we knew to be the crest of a gigantic *hummock*, its ridge of crumbling ice as white in the contrasting darkness, as the foam of rolling serf. Accompanying it was the solemn orchestra of ice voices, the booming diapason of the compressed floes. Presently came the mysterious cessation of these noises. The clamor ceased. We heard each other speak. A moment after came the well-known renewal,—the puppies, the shrieks and the locomotives. On came the crest; and now tumbling from it, we could see the heavy blocks of ice and hear their hollow coughs upon the snow-padded floes. Nearer yet we could define its masonry, and feel the transmitted undulation of the six foot ice, which, powerful as it was, formed no barrier to its advance. Now, to our quivering ship, came a vibratory trembling that made our lips tingle, as in a cotton factory at home. The colossal mass bears down upon us—closer—six yards—three yards—six feet—it ceases: its pulse had beaten, and the mysterious interval [of silence and quiet] had arrived. All that night we waited for its renewal; but the renewal never came. Five months afterwards that great ridge of ice stood in the same position beside us, a monument of God's mercy and man's own helplessness.

LECTURE III.

A brilliant assembly of the ladies and gentlemen of Washington, honored the lecturer with their presence on Friday evening last, and manifested their appreciation of his effort, in frequent demonstrations of applause.

Dr. KANE in commencing, recapitulated some of the points of previous lectures, and proceeded with a description of various Arctic phenomena, witnessed during the progress of the expedition. The cold came upon the voyagers gradually, and by habit they were enabled to keep as warm as necessary, without fires, for weeks after the thermometer was several degrees below zero. In the second week of September, the water casks froze up, and it became necessary to quarry out the ice and melt it before it could be used. By-and-bye, the waters of the sea congealed around them, and they were glued up in fixed ice. Moisture began to be a rarity, everything being frozen perfectly dry. The opening of a door was followed by a gust of smoke-like vapor, and outside every smoke-pipe exhaled purple steam. All their eatables froze into a mass of laughable solidification. Sugar was soon cut with a saw, butter with a chisel, and beef with an axe and crowbar!

The "crawl," the chill, the sensation of "cold" which at home is a temporary change of state, was here unknown—cold, of a highly wrought intensity, the one unvarying condition! When the mercury froze, and the alcoholic thermometers fell below 50°, or 80 odd below the freezing point, regular inspections took place during and after the walks of the men. A white spot on nose, lip or cheek, was the signal for a most uncharitable rubbing with snow; and many a time poor Jack, when pining for a warm stove, has been obliged to take, instead, a course of medical friction, with compulsory exercise. On one occasion a poor fellow, recovering from an attack of inflammation of the lungs, was asked by his doctor how a certain frost-bitten ear came on? "Why," said he, producing a carefully folded scrap of an old newspaper, "I did'nt want to trouble you, Doctor; it dropped off last week; here it is." But the most depressing feature of their Arctic winter was the darkness of its long night, when for eighty days the sun was not visible. During this season the Aurora Borealis was an almost nightly visiter. The Aurora of the far North, however, is not the splendid display, either of illumination or color, or movement, which we see in the more southern latitudes: it resembles a white moonlit cloud, impressed clearly against the pure blue of the sky. Many other interesting phenomena of the Arctic night were described by the lecturer.

At length the sun returned, gradually and slowly, until on the 10th of April the night was over, and the long Arctic day had commenced. But the return of the sun brought no additional warmth. On the contrary, the augmented evaporation and dryness were accompanied by a greater intensity of cold.

During the months immediately following the return of the sun, the entire horizon seemed lifted up and indefinitely extended. You saw on every side an inclined plane—vast and interminable except by the aerial limits of distance. Another form more startling, because more circumscribed, was that of a great circus. You looked as from the apex of a hollow cone, up a great encircling talus, whose summit was crowned by a steep and well-built wall. This effect was strangely impressive. The beholder was in the midst of a vast, apparently artificial, arena, whose centre, walk where you would, was still yourself; and whose walls, always there, conveyed the idea of a movable prison.

Among several instances of refraction related, was the spectral land off Cape Adair. On the evening of the 10th February, while looking over the waste of snow, a flame-like streak, some 18° in length, was seen playing a short distance above the South-eastern horizon. Soon after, from its lower edge, depended a range of rude black knobs, which quickly assumed the shape and appearance of a range of hills, hanging inverted in the air; while, at the same time, a corresponding set, not inverted, rose to meet them from below—their bases remaining beneath the horizon. The appearance of these mountains meeting at their tops was such as to make the valleys between them assume the aspect of great tunnels. The land thus resurrected was more than 90 miles distant.

On the 5th June, as if by some miraculous agency, the ice suddenly broke up, and in twenty minutes from the first alarm, the vessels were in a sea of tumultuous ice. Five days afterwards they shook the free waters from their bows, and plunged along in a heavy sea-way, after an imprisonment of two hundred and sixty-seven days, and a drift of 1060 miles. After giving a vivid description of the icebergs, and other Arctic phenomena, Dr. K., concluded as follows:

In fifteen months of varied adventure we had entered upon the path of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, had struggled with the ice pack at the same spot where he was seen last, had traced him to his first winter's resting place, and under the influence of causes beyond human control had been borne toward the Polar Sea and back again as by a resistless necessity, to the very vestibule of Arctic exploration. We had striven to rejoin our associates in the field of our united search. But in vain. The glory of bearing our flag through the crusade of rescue, the happiness of even witnessing its triumph—these were not for us.

Still the search cannot, will not be abandoned. The pride of a heroic nation can never consent to yield up the children she has sent forth to peril without tracing out their pathway of disastrous duty, and at least gathering their bones into a grave. Science that recognizes no nationality less comprehensive than the world it enlightens—Christian philanthropy that has expounded the circle of brotherhood till it includes all who suffer—the chivalry of the age, that assigning the first rank of daring to some, *pledges* all the rest to follow for support or rescue—manhood itself, responsive to the appeals of a noble spirited and heart-stricken wife—all these reject the dishonor of leaving Sir John Franklin and his companions to perish unremembered, and engage the sternest and most exalted and ennobling of human energies to work out the mysterious problem of their fate.

NOTE.—This lecture embraced many interesting descriptions of Arctic phenomena, impossible to be given in the limits of this sketch. It is probable that the citizens of New-York will have opportunity soon to hear these descriptions from the lecturer's lips.

The Forrest Case on Trial.

SUPREME COURT—Before Chief Justice CAMPBELL and a Special Jury.

CATHERINE N. FORREST vs. EDWIN FORREST.

NINETEENTH DAY.

Long before the hour for opening the doors of the Court room, there was a large collection of persons, to gain access to the gallery, which was soon full, and then the Chief Justice gave special instructions to the officers to admit no more than could be seated. [The floor of the Court room is very weak, and there is a perceptible vibration to the feet when the room is crowded. It certainly would be expedient to prevent, for once, a "terrible catastrophe."]

Mrs. Forrest, Mrs. N. P. Willis and a third lady entered. Mr. Forrest came in shortly after, with his counsel.

A little after 10, the Court ordered the Jurors to be called.

The Chief Justice said, the question at the adjournment, yesterday, was, whether the witness should be excused answering as to the name of the party with whom he had the engagement. The name would disclose nothing, and the witness might give the name, if he was able to give it. The nature of the engagement he might have a right to refuse, as it might be important for the party to call this party, and see if he had made the engagement. The witness has said he did not recollect the name; but still it might be of importance for the other side to be informed thereon.

By Mr. Van Buren—What is the name of the person with whom you had the engagement?

Before the witness answered, the Chief Justice explained the rule of law to him again.

Witness—As I before stated, I do not know the name; I was so pained at the course of the cross-examination, in your alluding to the most painful circumstance in my life, and that twenty years ago, that I said more than I intended; I have no distinct recollection.

Q.—Do you know Mrs. Robinson, of Watt-street?

A.—I decline answering.

The Chief Justice said he did not know there was any harm in the witness knowing Mrs. Robinson

Witness—I do not know where she resides now; she did live at No. 21 Watt street; she was on the stage: I should call her an "ex-actress." I don't frequently visit her; I have not seen her for many months.

Q.—For what purpose did you visit her?

Objected to by Mr. O'Conor.

The Court required Mr. Van Buren to state for what purpose the enquiry was made.

Mr. Van Buren to ascertain the practices of this witness with other women.

This was objected to by Mr. O'Conor; and the objection maintained by the Court as irrevelant and administering to an appetite for scandal.

To Mr. Van Buren.—I should say it was not Mrs. Robinson's the engagement was up town; you may term it a call or what you please; the precise nature of the engagement I don't recollect; only know that I had one, on which plea I asked Mrs. Forrest for permission to remain to dinner; since yesterday, I have asked Counsel for advice as to what evidence I ought to give; when I said yesterday that it might degrade me, it was forced from me by my saying probably a woman, which was forced from me in a moment of irritation, and knowing the construction you would put upon that, I said it might degrade me; I recollect of Raymond's being there with me and Fortescue from the time of the occurrence; I have spoken to Mr. Raymond, but not on the subject of his being there; I fix the time of carrying up the tray from the hour we arrived and the period we stayed; to the best of my recollection and belief the tray was brought up before one o'clock; Mr. Fortescue was there only twice, once at the party and then the call upon Raymond, was there; I read on the paper that Raymond had testified to the hour of departure; I should say the tray was brought up from 12 to half-past, as near as I can recollect; when I told Mr. Forrest it was my own affair if I was going to England; I said so because it was my affairs; I made him no other answer, certainly not

A letter produced by Mr. Van Buren, and identified by the witness.

Mr Van Buren read from the affidavit, page 240, the following—Mr. Forrest said, "I want to know if you are going to England or not," adding, you had better go to England, or "I advise you to go to England." I replied I had no idea at present of going to England, "that is my own affair." Mr. Van Buren also called the attention of the witness to another part of the affidavit, in which the presence of Mr. Raymond was not mentioned; the witness said, if that was so, it must be the neglect of the person who drew the affidavit.

Witness—We either found Mr Raymond there, or he came in immediately after; Fortescue was only there twice, for certain, the night of the party, and in the tray business; I do not know if he (Fortescue) is a married man; I first expressed a wish to be acquainted with Mr. Forrest; I had been at the house, and wanted to become acquainted with the master as a man of eminence in his own country; I had been absent from town, and on my return heard Mr. Forrest was back from Europe, and I expressed a desire to be presented to him from common decency; I think I had two notes from Mrs. Forrest on trivial subjects; they were most likely thrown into my waste paper basket, like many others; I have a great deal of correspondence, official and otherwise; I have no recollection of them, except what Robert brought.

Q.—I ask you if you have procured the attendance of witnesses in this case, or endeavored to do so?

A.—I understand, Mr. Van Buren, or you may catch me in another trap. The question was repeated, and the witness said he must enter into detail.

The Court said that inquiry would lead to what constituted the getting of evidence.

Chief Justice—Captain Calcraft, you are asked if you took any measures to procure evidence against Mr. Forrest. You must not tell what any other person said to you.

A.—I did not volunteer anything of the kind; I have not suggested any person to testify against Mr. Forrest; I told the person that I did not wish to be mixed up in matters of that kind, but she could do as she choose, and had better inform or see Mrs. Forrest's counsel. I do not know what the person did; I have taken no part in the employment of counsel either for myself or as regards Mrs. Forrest.

Mr. Van Buren—That's all, I believe.

Mr O'Conor.—How long is it since the individual spoke to you about speaking to Mrs. Forrest's counsel

A.—Over a twelvemonth ago; but I want to wash my hands of the whole affair

Q.—Did you send Mrs Forrest any other present than cigars?

A.—Oh, yes; I once sent her a bouquet: I can't say what was the occasion of my sending that; I think at Mrs Forrest's request; I sent a second box of cigarettes for her, as she said, to give away; I believe she acknowledged those presents by note, it is usual.

Mr. Van Buren said he did not want the common law on that subject.

Mr. O'Conor said it was only the common practice of civilized people.

The Chief Justice said he hoped we should not get into the laws of fashion. (A laugh.)

To Mr. O'Conor—I have no recollection of any chair being broken.

To Mr Van Buren—I sent a copy of Burns' Works on New Year's Day to Virginia, Mrs. F.'s sister, and another New Year's Day I have no recollection of sending Mrs Forrest turtle soup, but I did once send a brace of Scotch grouse or partridge; no wine: I believe it to be after the introduction.

Chief Justice—Well, I believe that is all, Captain

Catherine Levins examined by Mr. O'Conor—I reside at No. 46 Avenue B; I keep house for myself and child; I am a widow; I know Mr. and Mrs. Forrest: I was in their employ in 1844; lived there before they went to Europe; remained during their absence and some time after their return.

Q.—Did you know Anne Dempsey, who lived there?

A.—Yes, sir; she was the chambermaid, I hired as cook; after they went, I took charge of the whole house; took care of everything; when Anne came there, Barney McCabe was there as a water boy; he left about two months before the family went to Europe; Anne came in June before, as they went in December, a week or a few days before Christmas; I have not seen Anne since she came there with Mr. Raymond, either the first or last summer they were away.

Q.—Did you become acquainted with her general character?

A.—Not at first; but whilst I knew her, oh, yes; I became acquainted with her character for truth.

Q.—Was it good, or bad?

A.—It was bad:

New-York Daily Times, Saturday, Jan. 10, 1852.

Mr. Bowne; I don't know if this statement was in Frank-lin street.

Mr. Van Buren produces paper marked No. 39—which the witness identifies as having his signature.

By Mr. O'Conor—Mr. Forrest was one of the gentlemen who was present; I think Mr. Burr was the man. A gentleman came to the 5th Avenue, and said Mr. Forrest wished me, and asked me if I would be ready to go down to see him; he said it was an hour; Mr. F. wanted to ask me a few questions; my Boss said, why do you want the boy to go when he don't want to go; then he said I had better get ready to go down; so he came and took me to Florence's Hotel; he gave me a newspaper to read; Burr did that; he was writing in room, No. 12; he then asked me to go out a little ways; I went; we came around the Park; it was Thanksgiving Day; then we went up Centre-street, and into a street I don't know the name of; we went 'into a house in that street, and he asked me to sign that paper. That is all I recollect except that he gave me a $1 bill; he asked me if I'd have a glass of brandy; I said no; I read part of the paper, but not the whole; I could not make it out; it was not read to me to my recollection; the last time I tried to read it was in Florence's; I tried to read it in Broadway, close by the Hospital, in a Jeweler's shop; Mr. Stevens was there; there were men working there; it was on a different day to that when I was in Florence's; I read as far as I could make it out; this Townsend brought me to Stevens; I can't say how long there; it might be a month; I was then asked to sign the paper; I signed it, I believe, and I held up my hand, that was at Stevens's; I don't know if it is the same paper that I signed on Thanksgiving day; I put my signature to a paper twice; I don't know if this is the same, or another; I was forced by Townsend, who persuaded me to say I was drunk when I made my first deposition, Townsend said it would not harm me any.

The paper was shown to the Jury, who said the whole of it could not be read.

The paper set out by the deponent repudiating the evidence he had given on the stand. It was dated the 27th Nov. and sworn to.

By Mr. Van Buren—I went once to see Mrs. Forrest, before I went to Mr. O'Conor; she told me to go down there; she did not say what for; I saw her in Sixteenth-street. That's all.

By Mr O'Conor—Mrs. Forrest never told me she wanted me to sign my paper Mr. O'Conor might write; she told me I'd get paid for my trouble—that's all; there was one or two told me Mr. O'Conor had been walking up and down Ninth-av. making inquiries for me; I don't know their names; I believe Townsend told me Mr. O'Conor was seen on the Ninth-avenue; there was one other man whose name I don't remember; I heard nothing else but that Mr. O'Conor was seen walking in the Ninth-avenue; there was a note left for me, I believe it had Mr O'Conor's name to it; I believe it said I would hear of something to my advantage; I did not hear of anything to my advantage; I never got any money except six cents from Mr. O'Conor; whether Mr. O'Conor told me I should only be called to the witnesses feat don't know; I was tipsy when I called upon Mr. O'Conor, but I was sober when I got home.

By Mr Van Buren.—I went to see you once; Mr. Forrest told me; you said you did not know anything about me, and told me to clear out.

The Court then adjourned until Saturday at 10 o'clock.

EDUCATION.

An Examination on the Morning Paper.

Every one remembers the examination to which old Mr. Osbaldistone (in Rob Roy) subjected his son Frank, and the contempt of the old merchant for the young collegian. I was reminded of it by what lately occurred to Ned Dunfish, on returning from Yale. Old Dunfish actually examined him on the newspaper; and Mary, a very sweet girl, who seemed to be drawing at the time, took notes in phonography—*les voici*:

Old Dunfish—Very well, Ned; all this is well enough about the Electra of Sophomores.

Young Dunfish—Bless my soul, papa, Sophocles.

Old Dunfish—Sophocles, eh! *c'est egal*—you will only bring me to the point sooner by your pedantry. Can you write your name?

Young Dunfish (offended)—I should think I can, Sir; *nomen famamque.*

Old Dunfish—Fiddle-faddle! (holding up a letter) do you call that writing? Why, either of my porters can do better with a paint-brush. What is the interest of $1,555.55 for three months, at 7 per cent.

Young Dunfish—I'll try it, Sir, by the calculus.

Old Dunfish—Calculus! calculate it this instant, you greenhorn. Come, dispatch.

Young Dunfish—Father, allow me to say you are testy this morning. I am ready to submit to an examination; lay down the paper, and try me.

Old Dunfish—Good! I'll do it without laying down the paper. Here's the *Times* of the 8th; let's see how well prepared you are to read it, before going into my counting-house.

Young Dunfish—Very well, sir. The method is odd; but I fancy I am up to a thing or two in Ethics, Law of Nations, Chemistry, Political Economy, and all that.

Old Dunfish—We shall see. Now to begin. What is the *Federal loan?*

Young Dunfish—Ahem! sir. *Federal, federal*, from *fœdus-eris*, implying fact or covenant.

Old Dunfish.—Simply nonsense—what are *consols?*

Young Dunfish.—*Consuls*, from *consulo*, were officers elected, as Niebuhr has shown—

Old Dunfish.—Niebuhr's a flat—what is a limited partnership? Mum, eh? What is the net shipment of bullion from this port? What is the capital of the Bank of England? What is a jobber?

Young Dunfish.—A bad job for me, sir, at this rate; you pepper me with questions like a scattering gun. Let me take breath.

Old Dunfish.—Take it; and take this paper also, and read the article under my thumb. There!

Young Dunfish.—Dear me, this is only an advertisement—I skip them.

Old Dunfish.—*Skip* them! what, skip—skip advertisements? Hellos! here, Briggs, Bulby, Brinkerslop, bookkeepers—*a moi!* come and see a young man that skips the advertisements! My head reels. How Sir! Do you not know that the paper lives and breathes by its advertisements!—that these give the form and pressure of the times—the thermometer, barometer and hygrometer of universal commerce! I shall expect next to hear that you never read the stock quotations.

Young Dunfish.—Ah, there Sir, I'm *au courant*, I have a large stock of quotations from Aristotle, Diogenes, Laertius, Plin——

Old Dunfish.—Oh, ah, ah! They've ground my boy into an idiot, at their flatting-mill. Read, sirrah, read!

Young Dunfish (reads.)

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE.—Circular Notes of the value of £10 and upwards) and Letters of Credit payable at all the principal Cities of Europe, are issued on application, by Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New York. 1d3m

the addendum is enigmatic, "n21-3m," hercle it's as obscure as a choral metre.

Old Dunfish.—No evasion, master graduate! What is a circular note? What is a letter of credit?

Young Dunfish.—I throw up.

Old Dunfish.—Let 'tis go to an easier column: What is a gunny-bag? what is pimento? what is a *vin de liqueur.*

Young Dunfish, (easerly.)—There I take you—it indicates such wines as Frontignac, Malmsey, like the ancient

Old Dunfish.—A fig for the ancients,—but I was wrong to try you on wines; your bills show your studies in that department. What is brocatelle? three-ply? osnaburg? huckaback?

Young Dunfish.—Don't know.

Old Dunfish.—What are assets? what is a lien? a coupon?—I don't believe you know a bull from a bear.

Young Dunfish.—Oh, sir, not quite so green as that; a bull, *taurus*, is a genus of the Mammalia.

Old Dunfish.—He' porters—take him to his mamma; and when he has lived on chicken-water three days, let Dr. Mugwort shave his head. [*Exeunt.*] F. P.

NEW-YORK CITY.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—The business transacted by this body last night was not very important, and at a quarter past 6 o'clock, there being no papers on the table for their action, the Board adjourned to Monday. The petition of Kipp, Brown, and others, to construct a railroad in Eighth-avenue, was taken up and referred to the Committee on Streets. $1,000 was appropriated as a donation to the Charitable Fund of the Fire Department. The following market clerks were appointed. For Centre Market—FREDERICK WATKINS; Catherine Market—SAMUEL F. CONKLIN; Essex Market—ALLEN THOMAS; Franklin Market—THOMAS COOK.

THE KOSSUTH FUND.—The Treasurer of the Central Hungarian Committee acknowledges the following contributions:

An English Democrat	$1 00	Miss Cook	$100 00
Cash	5 00	J. W. Cassidy	10 00
J. F. Bache	25 00	Check on the Seventh Ward Bank	89 92
A. L. Peck	10 00	An American	5 00
Freeman	5 00		
William Jaggars	2 00		
Horace Greeley, Contributions	198 00	Total	$450 92

GRAND TEMPERANCE BANQUET.—In another column will be found the announcement of a grand festival to be given by the National Temperance Society on the 16th of next month. A glance at the order of arrangements will satisfy the reader that this will be the most magnificent affair of the kind ever got up. Among the speakers, we notice Gen. Houston, Horace Mann, Neal Dorr, Dr. Cheever, Dr. Beecher, and other well known champions of temperance. This Banquet will be one of the remarkable features of the year, and those who desire to be present, had better make early application for tickets.

THE BLIND MUSICIANS.—The Memnonic Vocalists, a quintette, composed of graduates from the Institution for the Blind, gave a Concert at the Stuyvesant Institute, on Tuesday evening. It was a melancholy but interesting sight to see these poor singers, that know no sense of sight, "feeling their way," as it were, through some of the finest musical compositions. Those who heard them felt that they must possess a rare musical talents to thus overcome the barriers which nature had placed before them.

CUTTING WITH A KNIFE.—At a late hour Thursday night a dispute occurred in the Sixth Ward between two men named John Gillen, and John Thompson, who finally came to blows, which resulted in the former drawing a dirk knife from his pocket, and seriously cutting his antagonist in the arms and face, thus inflicting dangerous wounds. Officer Nealis heard the cry of murder, and immediately secured Gillen, who was committed yesterday morning by Justice Lothrop.

NAVAL.—Orders have been received at the Navy Yard, to prepare the steamer *Fulton* for sea. She is supposed to be intended for the Brazil squadron. The U. S. frigate *Congress*, ship of war *Plymouth* and brig *Bainbridge*, were at Rio Janeiro on the 20th November.

SHAD.—Captain LUDLOW, of the steamship *Alabama*, on his last trip to this city, brought with him several fine, fat *shad*, from the waters of the Savanah. The Captain had a perceptible increase of disinterested friends when this fact became known.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. A. H. VINTON, has been elected by the Vestry of St. Thomas's Church, in this city, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Rev. Dr. WHITEHOUSE. Dr. Vinton is at present Rector of St. Paul's Church, Boston.

DELEGATE TO THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.—EDWARD C. WEBB, Esq., has been elected a Delegate to the Baltimore Convention by the Democrats of the Fifth Congressional District.

THE LONDON PACKETS.—We understand that the London packets are hereafter to leave on Thursday of each week, instead of on stated days of the month as heretofore.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.—From the reports made to the Legislature, it seems that the sales of Real Estate made by the Auctioneers of this City during the past year, amounted to over $13,000,000.

THE FREE ACADEMY.—The semi-annual examinations are now in progress at this institution. The third class will have exercises in Oratory and Composition to-day.

☞ The new steamship *United States* is to run on the line between this City and San Juan, instead of to Galway, as was announced some time since. Those concerned in the Galway line failed to carry out their agreement with the owners of the *United States*, and hence the change in her destination.

☞ In our advertising columns will be found notice of three lectures, upon the Order of Creation, by Rev. R. B. WIGGINS. They are to be delivered on the evenings of the next three Sundays in the Eighth street Church.

☞ Dr. Cogswell, the Superintendent of the Astor Library, has returned from his foreign tour, after having purchased thirty thousand volumes of the most rare and valuable works.

☞ Jenny Lind is still in the City, and will not leave in the *Atlantic* on the 28th inst., as has been intimated. She purposes remaining in the country until May next.

☞ The performances on Wednesday evening at the American Museum, were for the benefit of the cause of Hungary. The proceeds amounted to $89 92.

☞ Henry W. Hicks and Ex-Ald. James Kelly have been appointed Commissioners of Emigration in place of John E. Develin and A. R. Lawrence, Esq.

☞ There are 100 cases on the Calendar, in the Court of Appeals from this Judicial District.

COURT CALENDAR.—*Saturday.*—CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 70 to 84. COMMON PLEAS.—*Part 1.*—Nos. 83 to 95, 99 to 105, 43, 107, 109, 111, all odd numbers. *Part 2.*—70, 76, 94, 96, 102, 114, 118 to 136, all even numbers.

MARRIED.

On the 7th inst., by Rev. C. T. Demarest, Mr. R. R. BRINCKERHOFF to Miss MARIA QUACKENBUSH, daughter of Andrew G. Quackenbush, all of this City.

At Westfield, Staten Island, on Monday, the 5th inst., by Rev. Jas A. M. La Tourrette, Mr. JOHN HAGERTY to Miss SUSAN LEITCH.

At Jamaica, L. I., on the 8th inst., by Rev. Beverley R. Betts, HENRY BARCLAY ROBINSON, Esq., of Fredericton in the Province of New-Brunswick, to CAROLINE, only daughter of William Betts, Esq.

On Tuesday, Jan. 6, at Amsterdam, Montgomery Co., N. Y., by Rev. T. Ingalls, F. E. PINTO, Esq., of San Francisco, California, to Miss JESSIE, daughter of Wm. Lansbeer, Esq.

DIED.

Of consumption, on Friday morning, Jan. 9, GEORGE P. PRICE, in the 26th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, Reuben Price, 21st-st., near 3d-av., Gowanus, Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 11, at 2 o'clock precisely.

Thursday, Jan. 8, ELIZA, wife of Ralph Graham, in the 46th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her brothers, Jeremiah and Samuel Hunter, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this day, (Saturday,) Jan. 10, at 2½ o'clock P.M., from No. 41 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

On Friday morning, Jan. 9, OLIVER HARRISON, only son of Oliver H. and Jeannette P. Lee, aged 8 months.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, at 12½ o'clock P. M., from his father's residence.

On Friday, 9th inst., THOMAS ARMITAGE, infant son of Norman and Harriet Cook, aged 4 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 56½ Bowery, without further invitation.

At sea, on the 3d inst., on his way to Europe, whither he was proceeding for the recovery of his health, EDWARD W. TELFAIR, late of the Naval office in this City, in the 37th year of his age.

On the 8th inst., MARTIN J. DOUGHERTY, a member of the Philadelphia Bar.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN 9.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, '56	104½	10 Ocean Bank	100½
200 do. '67	117½	50 Ports. Dry Dock	6
1,000 Harlem Ex Savage	70	200 Morris Canal	14½
3,000 Erie 1st mort	109½	10 N. J Mining Co	11½
3,000 Virginia Coupons	105½	25 Canton Co	b10 69½
2,000 Erie 2d mort	102½	50 do	69
2,000 Hud. R. R. mort	105½	50 Harlem Railroad	b60 68½
1,000 do. 2d mort	91½	350 Norwich Railroad	b60 51½
200 shs. N. A. Trust Co	10½	25 do	51
50 do	10½	340 Reading Railroad	b30 57
140 Irving Bank	99	100 Erie Railroad	81½
100 People's Bank	100	700 do	81½
250 Housatonic Railroad	85	175 do	81½
150 Hudson River R.R	b60 67	50 do	b30 81½
2 N. Y. & N. Hav R R	110½	150 do	b30 81½
5 do	111	600 U. S. Bank	2½

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, '62	112½	100 N. J Mining Co	11½
2,000 Erie Convertibles	90½	200 do	b10 12
175 Erie Railroad	opg 81½	300 do	12
5 do	s30 81½	100 do	12
30 Flor. & Key. R. R	24	15 Morris Canal	15½
100 Harlem Railroad	s60 67½		

FRIDAY, Jan. 9—6 P. M.

There was no marked activity at the Stock Board to-day. The closing in the afternoon was rather stupid. Reading sold, ex-dividend, at 56¼ cash, 57 buyer's option, 30 or 60 days. Erie was fairly maintained, and a moderate business was done in the Bonds. A leading house bought 600 shares U. S. Bank, at 2½; supposed for Amsterdam, where there is some speculation in the remains of the old shop. The new Erie Bonds will be bid off at 2 o'clock, P. M., to-morrow. The prevalent opinion is that they will be done at 87½ @ 89.

An increased inquiry for Exchange enabled the Bankers to draw pretty freely, at 110¼. Other bills were sold a fraction under. The Banker drawers of France get very full rates, 5.08¾ for sight, 5.12½ @ 5.11½ for 60 days. The amount of specie to go by the *Pacific* is in the neighborhood of half a million.

Money is without change. The offerings at Bank are fuller, and the brokers have a good supply of long paper. The rates for Al names 8 @ 9 per cent; other classes, 12. The importers have used more than half a million for duties this week. This will probably curtail their remittances by the *Pacific*. The Sub-Treasury received $87,532; disbursed $78,286; and held at close $1,731,800.

The import of Dry Goods this week has been very large, say $2,757,000. The amount marketed, $2,478,000; of which $166,000 was from warehouse, the balance directly out of ship. The proportion of Silk Goods, it will be seen from the table, is unusually great.

I. PASSING DIRECTLY INTO CONSUMPTION.

Manufactures of	*Pk'gs.*		*Manufactures of*	*Pk'gs.*	
Wool	1227	$483,156	Flax	551	157 055
Cotton	1826	427,741	Miscellaneous	4152	102,386
Silk	1123	1,060,211			
			Total	9241	$2,311,552

II. WAREHOUSED.

Manufactures of	*Pk'gs.*		*Manufactures of*	*Pk'gs.*	
Wool	242	$67,759	Flax	100	16,993
Cotton	363	71,801	Miscellaneous	28	6 607
Silk	1205	282,173			
			Total	1878	$445,333

III. WITHDRAWN FOR CONSUMPTION.

Manufactures of	*Pk'gs.*		*Manufactures of*	*Pk'gs.*	
Wool	29	$82,733	Flax	70	30,092
Cotton	243	49,266	Miscellaneous	71	8,010
Silk	154	46 501			
			Total	570	$166,610

The business in Cotton was 2,700 bales, and prices rather firm. The private letters by the *Cambria* speak encouragingly of the markets on the other side. The manufacturers are well employed. Flour sold to-day at $4 50@$4 62½, and both State and Western brands looking up. Wheat without change.

The gold and silver coin in the Bank of England by the latest return, 26th December, was £90,000 in advance of the previous statement.

The Baltimore Banks have made their reports for the past year. The following are the comparative features for three years past. It will be observed that, like the New-York Banks, they have fallen off in specie since the close of 1850.

	Capital.	*Discounts.*	*Specie.*
Jan. 5, 1852	$7,141,461	11,428,569 81	1,767,564 67
Jan. 6, 1851	7,101,956	11,787,785 29	2,310,174 31
Jan. 7, 1850	6,975,814	10,924,113 07	2,113,728 49
		Circulation.	*Deposites.*
Jan 5, 1852		$2,180,557	3,915,977 09
Jan. 6, 1851		2,281 918	4,528,966 26
Jan. 7, 1850		2,073,538	3,618,818 32

The following is the debt of New-Orleans, which is divided into three Municipalities:

Municipalities	*Debt proper.*	*Proport'n of old city debt.*	*Total.*	*Value of real est.*	*Per cent age*	*White population*	*Per cap'l'm. tax.*
I	1,041,092	737,880	1,779,842	17,449,300	10.20	33,561	53.03
II	2,236,048	1,278,836	3,514,884	30,195,710	11.87	45,947	77.58
III	900,186	287,314	1,187,499	6,794,623	17.47	19,890	59.70
	1,240,225	1,302,000	6,542,225	54,439,633	11.97	99,398	65.884

The first municipality lies between Canal and Esplanade-streets, and is made up French Creole population. The second, above Canal, is the American town, so called; and the third, below Esplanade, is of Spanish, French, and "all sorts." The Yankee feature of the table is seen in the debt and value of Real Estate in No. 2.

Our position in regard to *ad valorems* has heretofore been that the system leads to a deception of something like 15 or 20 per cent. in the annual Custom House aggregates of imports, from under-valuations. That is, the country is made to pay one fifth or one sixth more for foreign goods than they are passed through the Custom House for; nor is profits on this or freights on either side, but to the foreign exporter and manufacturer. In no other way have we been able—and then for, our Free Trade neighbors, up to this morning, have been called upon in vain for assistance—to account for the discrepancy between the apparent Custom House balances of trade annually published and the sums of specie and bonds *known* to have been remitted to Europe in liquidation of these balances:—a discrepancy which in three years and a half, to go no further back, amounts to full one sixth of the gross dutiable imports of the country. Of course, this involves a corresponding loss in duties to the Government by under-valuations; but this point is of infinitely less importance than the wrong to Home Labor; the fraud upon the annual balance-sheets of trade, and the gross defects which it exhibits in an *ad valorem* adjustment of duties.—But to-day, our neighbor, the *Journal of Commerce*, introduces a witness from Washington, who settles the question, and while his official tables and very caxdid and heeat comment upon them, render our position palpably true, and the reasoning with which we have endeavored to sustain it equally correct, they have the effect on the *Journal* only to plunge its devoted foreign trade editor into new labyrinths of fallacy and folly.

We have condensed the tables furnished to the *Journal*, so as to give in one view, the result of the twelve official tests which the Washington Correspondent applies. Five years each of specifics under the act of '42, and *ad valorems* under the act of '46, are included. The average Custom-House invoice of each article is taken, then the reduction in cost, and finally the per cent of undervaluation, or in plain words, *the per cent of fraud:*

	Specifics.	*Ad val.*	*Red. pr.ct.*	*Frd.*
1. Mad. & Sherry Wines	131.06 gl.	58.41 gl.	72.65 gl.	55 43
2. Sicily & White Wines	39.64	23.84	15 80	39.86
3. Port Wines	57.02	42.24	14 78	25.92
4. Claret&other Red Wines	25.83	18 60	7.23	27.99
5. Brandy	81 41	69 55	11 88	14.57
6. Spirits from Grain	47.05	43 09	3.96	8.43
7. Other Spirits	33.17	31.27	1 90	5 37
8. Ale and Porter	93.30	70 30	23.00	24 86
9. Molasses	15 10	10 16	4.94	32.72
10. Sugars raw lbs.	3.97	3 48	49	12.37
11. Cigars thous.	13 48	11.89	3 59	22 19
11. Carpeting sq' yd.	1.38	90	48	34.00
Average ₱ cent. in 12 articles				23.62

It may be that the same mean would not hold throughout the list of dutiable goods. But this average, we take it, is a sufficient key to the hitherto mysterious foreign absorption of Gold and Bonds. If it is not, the following letter of the *Journal's* correspondent will at least strengthen the presumption of fraud:

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 5, 1852.

I have hastily copied from the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury some tabular statements that go to show the losses to the Revenue from the unwersality of the ad valorem system.

The most prominent item in these twelve tables is that of cigars, the value of which in the last six years, under the ad valorem Tariff, is diminished 23 per cent. Now, nothing is more noter ous than the fact that cigars have been rapidly advancing in price the past five years. It would be within the bounds of certainty to say that they are now 35 per cent. higher at Havana than they were five years ago, as all the trade, and the invoices of both parties, will attest. Now if, instead of this reduction of 23 per cent, there had been an increase of only an average of 30 per cent, the value of cigars imported from the 1st December, 1846, to the 30th June, 1851, would have been $3,897,000 more than is shown by this statement; and the duty on this difference, at 40 per cent., would have amounted to $1,559,000! Astounding as this may appear, I have gone over it myself, in this instance, a careful examination has convinced me of the accuracy of the *figures*, and I think there are few who will dispute the premises on which they are founded. Formerly, when the multitude of fancy twists, Regalia, Panatela, Trabucos, &c., &c., were unknown, the regular Havana cigar (Millar Commune) was sold in the best factories for $12. Now, at the establishment of Cabanos Ugnes, Partagas, these *same* cigars readily command $24 to $28, and the fancy twists range from $15 to $85, while other "wonders" in the trade are produced at $102 to $204 per thousand, and there is no one or twenty appraisers capable of penetrating the arts with which the invoices are made up to defraud the Revenue. I am not prepared to say that there is such a high or low tariff; that is a separate affair, belonging to the traders on political capital of both parties; but I am convinced that the Revenue, under this exclusively ad valorem system, is annually defrauded of as much money as would pay the whole pension list of the Government.

It is as be said, in answer to the position assumed in some of the *other tables*, that there have been a corresponding decline in prices abroad. Granted. But will any one inform me whether brandy in France declined at the close of 1846, suddenly 15 per cent, and whether it has continued to decline until it is now 40 per cent. below the prices of that year? Under the former Tariff the duty on brandy was one dollar per gallon, without quality, and if, as it will be argued, the duty under the new Tariff, of 160 per cent, has induced the importation of a *cheaper* article, and there has been no fraud upon the Revenue, it becomes a question how far a great moral evil has been inflicted on the country by the importation of 1½ millions of gallons of brandy under the new, against about 3½ millions in the same period under the previous Tariff.

The rest of the tables require no particular comments, except that of carpeting. Here the sudden decline in value, under the new tariff, of 42 per cent., is too glaring to admit of a doubt of the means resorted to; and no doubt on other articles further investigation will develop the probability of undervaluation and loss of duty. The feeling that this Tariff question has been substantially a party question for thirty years) will not permit, after such an exposition, such modifications as will check these evident abuses, I can only say that its influence for evil is still greater than most people had supposed. But the truth is, the ultra-advocates of the existing Tariff are unwilling to bring the subject before Congress, apprehending that if the public mind once is opened, a flood of amendments will rush in, and destroy the uniformity of a system to which they adhere with a pertinacity more nearly allied to admiration for its author, than from any other motive. I am one of those who believe the progressive country since the war of 1812-15 has been uninfluenced by one Tariff or the other. As a political watchword, the American system served the purposes of Calhoun; and since the first days of Jackson, when political capital was sought for in all directions, the opposite doctrine has equally answered the uses of the same party.

We do not pretend to know how, or by whom these frauds are concocted; but it is due to the honest American importer to say *where* they originate. The invoices for the Custom House are prepared in Europe, where all fealty to our laws is unknown, all obligation to conform to their regulation unfelt. True the goods pass through the Appraiser's hands here, but this is, for the most part, "inexplicable dumb show," so far as the articles above enumerated are concerned. The invoice made in Europe are taken *prima facie*, at the Custom House, unless the Appraiser corrects, and nine cases out of ten, he finds no warrant, in his own imperfect judgment to go behind the record. And this accounts for the fact stated by the *Journal* that fewer suits for fraud are undertaken than of old. It would be useless. The fraud originates in Europe, and is seldom so bungled as to lead to discovery here, until the country is called to pay thirty or forty millions a year, beyond the record.

Baring's Circular per *Cambria* notices an improved demand for American Stocks on British account, with a tendency to a slight rise in prices of the leading securities. The French 5s were wrongly quoted by telegraph; they closed 100.80, Consols 97. We notice that the British holders of the Mexican Debt are about to memorialize our Congress to hold the indemnity money for their account.

The circular notes and letters of credit for European travelers constitute a new, and certainly a most convenient feature, in American banking. They are being rapidly introduced by Duncan, Sherman & Co., and one of their £10 notes is worth examining as a specimen of novel, safe, and beautiful engraving. A list of the numerous points in Europe and Asia at which these notes and credits are cashed, will be found in their advertisement.

Our NEW-ORLEANS dispatches are to yesterday evening. The sales of Cotton for four days, Monday to Thursday inclusive, were 32,500 bales. The *Cambria's* news was to hand. The whole advance of the week seems to be a quarter of cent. Strict middlings closed yesterday at 7¼ cents. Cotton is also active at CHARLESTON. Sales of the week, 3,700 bales on a stock of 635,000.

The sales of Stocks at PHILADELPHIA, to-day, embrace 850 shares Reading, opening at 57½, closing at 57 bid; 300 shares Morris at $15: 6,000 City Bonds 100½; 6,000 Reading Bonds of 70, @ 73½; 650 shares B. U. S at ⅛. Money a little easier.

The Reading Railroad brought down 7,745 tuns of Coal, this week,

At BOSTON, on the 8th, 800 shares Vermont Central at 25 @ 24¼. The *Courier* relates that two prominent bankers refused to lend on the Stock until the validity of Mr. Quincy's collaterals is acknowledged. Others did lend freely, subsequently, $20 on the share.

The condition of the Newark Banks is as follows:

	Deposits.	*Circulation.*	*Specie.*	*Discounts.*
Banking & Ins. Co	259,161	213,326	54,257	924,910
Mechanics	300,706	128,220	61,904	732,376
State Bank	229,643	103,824	45,083	583,389

The Insurance Co. show a New-York balance of $97,933; the Mechanics, $134,240; the State, $62,935.

Provision Market.

FRIDAY, Jan. 9.—6 P. M.

Pork is dealt in with greater freedom and there is not quite so much offering—the prospect of some improvement in the market inducing factors to withhold their supplies. The sales add up 450 bbls. Clear Mess at $16; New River Mess at $15@$15 25; New Prime do. at $15; Old Western do. at $14 75@$14 87½; New River Prime at $13 75@$13 87½, and Old Western do. at $13 37½@$13 50. Dead Hogs are uniform and saleable at 6¼@6½c. Pickled Meats are dull and nominal at 6¼@6½c. and 8¼@8½c. for Shoulders and Hams, respectively. Lard is without material change. The sales consist of 200 bbls. Prime Old at 9@9½c. and 150 kegs do. New at 9@9½c. ₱ lb. Beef is still depressed. The inquiry is entirely local and of a retail character. Sales were made of 100 bbls. Mess at $8 50@$11, and Prime at $4 25@$5 50. Prime Mess is inactive at $15@$16. Beef Hams continue buoyant—with sales 230 bbls. to-day, at $13@$13 25 ₱ 220 lbs. Butter is selling to a fair extent at 11@14c. for Ohio; 13@18c. for Western New-York, and 20@24c. for Orange County Cheese is dull and heavy at 6¼@7½c.

Court of Appeals.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7.—The argument in No. 16½ concluded.

No. 193.—*Young, appellant*, against *Mudge, executor, &c., and another, respondents.*—Submitted upon printed arguments and points.

No. 224.—*Adams, appellant*, against *the Saratoga and Washington Railroad Co., respondents.*—Submitted upon printed arguments and points.

THURSDAY, Jan. 8.—Nos. 17 and 18.—Called and passed.

No. 19.—Exchanged, by consent, for 22.

No. 22.—*The President &c. of the Bank of Poughkeepsie, appellants*, against *Hasbrouck, respondent.*—Argued.

No. 20.—Called and passed.

No. 21.—Called and reserved.

No. 19, (in place of No. 22.)—Called and reserved.

Nos. 23 and 24.—Called and passed.

No. 25.—Judgment affirmed by default.

No. 26.—Called and passed.

Making ten causes called under the rule. Adjourned.

SIGNATURE ALMANAC....THIS DAY.
Sun—Rises.....7 26|Sets.....4 51|Moon—Sets.... 8 57m
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 9 45|Gov. Island.. 10 35|Hell Gate.. 12 16

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....JANUARY 9, 1852.

Cleared.

Steamship Pacific, Nye, Liverpool, E. K. Collins & Co.
Steamship Empire City, Leeds, New-Orleans, M. O. Roberts.
Ship Vandalia, Folza, Baltimore, Faber & Bierworth.
Ship Chaunce Jerome, Cone, Mobile. Eagle & Hazzard.
Ship Union, Davis, New-Orleans, Frost & Hicks.
Ship Medora, Brown, New-Orleans, Eagle & Hazzard.
Bark Clyde, Kempton, New-Orleans, J. W. Elwell.
Bark Eliza Barss, Bramhall, Bermuda, Tucker & Lightburn.
Bark Phœnix, Brown, Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 15, coffee and rosewood to Mason & Thompson. Has had very severe weather on the coast, and has been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras. The U. S. brig Bainbridge, fm. the River Plate, was going into Rio as the P. came out.
Bark Saggitarius, (Br.) Love, Malaga, 40 ds., fruit to Aguirre & Galwey.
Brig Catherine, Hilliard, Liverpool, N. S., J. H. Braine.
Schr. Jos. P. Ross, Parker, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.
Schr. Mary Jane, Bentley, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.
Schr. E. S. Penny, Berry, St. Thomas, Maitland, Phelps & Co.
Schr. Jas. Porter, Lavender, Jacmel, M. M. Freeman & Co.
Propeller Cayuga, Wilson, South Amboy, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

Packet-ship Waterloo, Harvey, Liverpool, 31 ds., mdse. and pass. to Kermit & Carew. The W. has experienced heavy weather on the passage.
Ship Sea Nymph, (of Bait.) Hall, Canton Sept. 21, silks and teas to master. Was off Egg Harbor Jan 2; since then has had a continuation of N. E. and N. W. gales. Has been blown off twice.
Ship Humboldt, (of Boston,) Manson, New-Orleans, 20 ds., mdse. E. D. Hurlbut.
Packet-ship Yorktown, Bradish, London and Portsmouth, Nov. 23, Land's End 29th, mdse. and pass. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. The Y. has experienced northerly gales and calms on the passage. Dec 24, in a gale fm N. N. W., lost fore and main yard, sprung topmast and mainmast.
Ship Rhine, Doane, Havre, Nov. 19, mdse. and pass. to E. D. Hurlbut & Co. On the evening of Nov. 19 was run into by an unknown ship, which carried away the R.'s jib-boom, started the cutwater, and finally took aback and came into the R.'s stern, which stove stern-boat, and materially injured the ship's stern. Dec. 24 was struck by a whirlwind, which carried away fore and main yards, fore and main topsail yards, and destroyed all the sails and rigging attached. One passenger died on the voyage.
Bark Isabelita Hayne, Dewing, Canton, 126 ds., Pernambuco 26 ds. teas and silks to Allen & Paxson.
Bark Gem, Lawlin, Gaboon, W. I., 55 ds., mdse. to A. Mumford.
Schr. Empire, Lawson, Virginia, 3 ds., oysters.
Schr. Davidson, Driscoll, Virginia, 2 ds., bound to New-Haven.
Schr. Smith Tuttle, Lamphier, Virginia, 2 ds., bd. to New-Haven.
Schr. Sarah Ann Roe, Tunnell, Baltimore, 4 ds., corn to Muller & Lord.
Schr. Iram Smith, Davis, Alexandria, 4 ds., wheat to order. Slid in co. with brig Itaska, Parrott, and schr. Frank, McMath, for New-York.
Schr. Rockaway, Finlay, Virginia, 2 ds., oysters.
Schr. Express, Sterling, Virginia 2 ds., oysters.
Schr. Amazon, Packard, Sandwich, 2 ds., glass to T. D. Moore & Co.
Schr. Agawam, Bessey, Wareham, 2 ds., nails to S. T. Taber & Co.
Schr. Augusta, Springer, New-Bedford, 2 ds., oil.
Schr. Susan, Russell, Nantucket, 3 ds., oil and candles to Cartwright & Harrison.
Schr. Ellicott, Kingsland, Baltimore, 4 days, wheat to Johnson & Lowden.
WIND—During the day N. E.

Below.

Ship Courier, fm. Rio; Br. ship Blanche; ship, supposed to be the New World, fm. Liverpool; bark Massachusetts, of Newburyport, 101 ds fm. Stockholm; ships Corra Linn, Lambert, Glasgow, mdse. and pass. to Dunham & Dimon; Rip Van Winkle, Sowbel, Liverpool, mdse. and pass. to

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted.*) at the office, No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, *between Ann and Fulton, and behind the old Park Theatre*, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week; or, when they prefer, they can pay in advance at the Desk for six months or a year, at the same rate. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies; *three copies for* TEN DOLLARS, and *four copies for* FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the *Daily Times*.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.
Payment in all cases must be made in advance.
RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE DANIEL WEBSTER.

ELEVEN DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

MONTH LATER FROM OREGON.

MINING NEWS.

GOLD ON THE WAY.

INDIAN TROUBLES PARTLY SUPPRESSED.

The U. S. Steamer Saranac at San Juan.

The steamship *Daniel Webster*, of Vanderbilt's Nicaragua line, arrived at this port at an early hour on Sunday morning, from San Juan, January 1st, Havana, 6th, and bringing California dates to the 15th December, and news from Oregon one month later than heretofore published. We are indebted to the Purser of the *W.*, and to Adams & Co., for later files. The *Webster* reports 255 passengers with about half a million of gold in their hands. They left San Francisco in the steamship *North America*, December 15, at 4 P. M., thus making the trip in 27 days. The steamship *Panama*, of the mail line, left the same morning for Panama, but we find in our papers no estimate of the amount of gold on freight she will bring down to the Isthmus. As there was great difficulty experienced by Bankers and others, in obtaining gold dust for remittance, it is reported by the *San Francisco Courier* that a large amount of $50 ingots, would be shipped by this opportunity.

In consequence of the scarcity of gold dust at the shipping points, Exchange on the Atlantic had advanced to 4 per cent., which it is stated would have a tendency to check shipments.

The mining news, however, promises largely for the spring shipments. Copious rains had fallen in the gold region, and accounts from one end of the inhabited part of it to the other, represent the most favorable state of things for mining operations. Our extracts certainly look quite cheering. Those relating to the new discoveries in Mariposa County will attract special attention!

Dates from San Diego to 7th December state that the Indian troubles were pretty well over. From Los Angeles, the accounts are only to 30th November, where the people were still in an excited state in reference to these troubles. It is believed however, that the whole rebellion has been quelled by the capture of Antonio Garra, one of the ringleaders, The news was so decidedly favorable that Governor McDougal declined giving marching orders to the citizen volunteers who had assembled under Col. Hays at San Francisco.

The "Expedition," so called, to the Sandwich Islands, had been heard from. The party, it seems, resolved to "settle" on the Islands as peaceable subjects of the Government, and were received cordially by the inhabitants. Two of the party, a little refractory, had been locked up.

The Oregon news is quite late, though not very important. Three companies of the U. S. Dragoons had an engagement with the Coquille Indians, on or about the 25th November, in which twenty-five of the enemy were killed, and the whole party put to flight. Two members of one of the United States companies died of their wounds.

The U. S. Steamer *Saranac*, we learn from the officers of the *Webster*, had arrived at San Juan, and caused considerable excitement among the people.

The death of Mr. Hiland H. Hall, son of Hon Hiland Hall, Law Commissioner to California, died at San Francisco on 13th inst. Mr. H. himself was ill, but was on the recovery.

Mining Intelligence.

BEAR VALLEY DIGGINGS.—The glowing accounts which have been received concerning the wonderful strike made by a party of Mexicans at this point, and the extreme richness of the locality, seem to be confirmed by the statements of all who visit the place. A letter to a gentleman in this city, from a relative who was on the spot on the day of the first public announcement of the immense lift of 200,000 dollars, which the discoverers took in ten days from a single hole, states that a high excitement continues to prevail, and that claims are sought for with the greatest eagerness. The writer, Mr. Oliver Cromwell, was previously located at Indian Gulch, about twelve miles from Bear Valley, and with his party was among the first in getting on the ground and procuring desirable claims. The company to which he belongs are actively prospecting the ground, and making preparations for winter. The lead is found to lie very deep. It is worth while to remark, that his locality, like all others of similar notoriety, has already been thoroughly occupied; and that it is no use for persons to leave their present quarters, for any prospect of getting others there.

BEAR VALLEY NEWS.—Mr. Turner, the popular agent of Reynolds, Todd & Co., who has just returned from a business tour through the southern mines, informs us that the reputed richness of the new discovery at Bear Valley, is a most reliable fact. He says that the original discoverers have only sunk their hole to a depth of twelve feet, and that the whole amount they have realized from the claim cannot fall below $400,000. The whole neighborhood is perfectly wild on the subject, and claims have been staked off in every direction from the favored spot. When Mr. Turner left, it was reported that another party had found the precious lead, among whom he says he thought he heard the name of Capt. Whittier, formerly of this place.

When the news first spread, the rush of people to the spot was tremendous, and provisions rose accordingly. Wagons were emptied directly into the hands of the hungry crowd at enormous prices, and everything commanded profits such as they did two years ago.

We see it stated in a San Francisco paper that the Mexicans believe the gold in the rich hole at Bear Valley "never can be exhausted!" Such exaggerated statements do no good. The truth is, that nothing is known of the richness of the mine, any farther than the shaft has been sunk. It is now reported that there are two or three rich holes. Others may or may not be found; but the probability is, that the Bear Valley region will now be well explored, and other discoveries will be made. [*Stockton Jour.*

A RICH MINE.—We understand that an eminent firm in San Francisco have offered $500,000 for a quartz mine on Carson mountain, and that sum has been refused.—[*Sacramento Times.*

TUNNELING.—Within a short time past, a new spirit seems to come over the miners of our country, and turned their attention to the more scientific process of mining—tunneling. We have heard of no less than four companies of this kind being formed within the last ten days—two at Middle Bar and two here. One of those at the Bar has already discovered gold in such quantities as will ensure a rich reward for their labors. This company consists of seventy-five members, the daily assessment upon each being about fifty cents. They are working most vigorously. The other has twenty-five members, each of whom has paid $10; their purpose having been to commence operations on Wednesday last. We fear, however, that the heavy rains have delayed the opening of the works. In addition to the Stockton Hill Tunnel Company, at this place, an association has been formed of twenty persons, under the name of the Chilean Hill Tunnel Company, for the purpose of running a drift into one of the hills upon this gulch, so celebrated for its former wealth in gold. This company was organized on Tuesday evening last, and intend commencing operations immediately. We have heard objections made to tunneling projects at present, on account of the rains. This, however, can present no difficulty, as, the opening made in a proper manner, the miner is protected from the inclemency of the weather, and can work as comfortably as though he were in his cabin. We hope these enterprises will be prosecuted with that vigor so characteristic of the American miner.—*Calaveras Chronicle.*

RISE IN THE RIVERS.—The paper from which the above is copied, informs us that the Mokelumne river has risen five or six feet in consequence of the late rains, and overflowed many dams, carrying away many of them. River operations have, in consequence, almost totally ceased for the present, and the miners resorted to the gulches.

We understand, says the *San Joaquin Republican*, that the water fell in torrents in the mountains, and it is estimated that at Mokelumne Hill alone, $100,000 will be thrown into circulation during the week. The quantity of auriferous earth piled up in that neighborhood is incalculable. We heard of one instance where $10,000 was offered for a pile of dirt of 3,000 buckets, and refused. Every person engaged in agricultural operations, is overjoyed at the improving prospects.

From the Calaveras Chronicle.

QUICK WORK.—It is computed that, notwithstanding the stormy weather of Thursday last, upwards of sixty tons of earth were washed within sight of town.

WATER.—Water is now flowing in great abundance in nearly all the gulches and ravines around the hill and elsewhere, and will no doubt continue for some time, even if the rains do cease, as the earth is now perfectly saturated. In Volunteer and Steep Gulches, particularly, large volumes of water are now running.

PICKINGS.—Several of the "lucky few" have picked up sufficient gold to pay expenses, while walking about in the rain, during the last few days, without the trouble even of using pan or sheath-knife.

A very fine specimen of gold, weighing five dollars, was picked up on Centre-street, on Thursday last, during the rain.

TOMS.—Upwards of five hundred new long-toms have been placed in the various gulches in the vicinity within the last three days, and almost every carpenter has his hands full of orders for the construction of others.

TAILINGS.—Many persons not having new earth thrown up for washing, have been running through their toms the refuse earth and tailings long since washed in cradles, and are thus making handsome wages.

MURPHY'S GULCH.—A tunnel company has been formed for the purpose of cutting through the dividing ridge between Hunt's and Murphy's gulches. The distance from one gulch to the other is upwards of three-quarters of a mile.

DOWNIEVILLE.—Some considerable rain has fallen within the last week, and all our diggings are wet, but most of the flume claims have been pumped out, and many are rolling out the "oro" in huge quantities. Some good ravine claims have been found on the very hill tops, and the busy fellows are busy erecting cabins and preparing for a winter's campaign. Business still continues brisk in every department, more particularly in "Pat's Punches," a new invention for making holes (in pockets.)—*Marysville Express.*

SALMON FALLS.—Our town was last evening thrown into that wild excitement which is known nowhere save in a gold country, by the discovery of a rich quartz vein running through nearly the center of the town. Some industrious miners who have been for nearly three weeks past doing the slow and sure carting and washing three cent dirt, struck last night, in the bed rock, a vein of decomposed substance which proved to be quartz, running north-west and south-east, and crossing the river at nearly right angles. One of the first "prospects" was seven dollars to a pan, and we have seen some of the slugs which they have taken out, weighing from seventeen dollars upwards. The result of this new discovery has been the formation of the "Salmon Falls Prospecting and Mining Association," by a body of fifty of our enterprizing citizens who intend to lay bare the rich treasures which are now concealed in this vicinity.—*Cor. Sacramento Times.*

COON HOLLOW.—These diggings, located about a mile south of Placerville, have within a few weeks risen rapidly into importance. There are now over 2,500 men engaged in sinking shafts, tunneling, and otherwise engaged in various mining pursuits.—*Sacramento Union.*

JAMIESON'S CREEK. We have received a call from a couple of gentlemen from Jamieson's Creek, who gives us the following items of news from that quarter:

There are now eleven quartz mining companies organized on the creek, all of which except the Washington 76 company have suspended till spring. The 76 runs 18 pestles.

The quartz increases in richness as they sink into it. Several pounds that showed no gold, yielded, on testing, two dollars per pound.

Within the last four weeks claims have risen from $1,200 to $3,000.—[*Marysville Express.*

RIVER MINING.—We learn from Mr. Moffatt, just down from the North Fork, that the operations of many of the damming companies on that stream have been suspended for the season. The rivers as yet have not been materially swollen, but the water is now rapidly rising, and the present rain will undoubtedly ruin most of the dams, and drive the miners from the beds of the river.—[*Ib.*

SUCCESSFUL DAMMING COMPANIES.—The Oregon Bar Company, consisting of 25 men, have taken out $35,000 the present season. They have not disbanded, but merely suspended operations until spring. Their dam is built so securely that they have sanguine hopes of its withstanding the floods of the present season.

The New-York Damming Company, on the same stream, have relieved the river bed of about $36,000 since the 26th of July last. The company, which is composed of seven men, intend resuming operations in the spring, as soon as the water permits. The frame work of their dam, together with those of many others on the North Fork, are probably, ere this, gliding gracefully down the Rio Americano.—*Sacramento Union.*

Miscellaneous.

THE TIDE OF EMIGRATION.—After three months, during which the current of emigration has been against California, it is pleasing to find that the tide is now turning in our favor. The arrivals for the last month will be found to have fully equalled, if not exceeded, the departures, and the drain to New South Wales and the Atlantic will more than be supplied during the coming months by the emigration bound in this direction.

Most of the persons who have returned to the Atlantic States during the past few months have been successful miners. They have carried with them a very large amount of gold dust in the aggregate; and although few of them may have returned to their homes the possessors of large fortunes, yet our information leads us to believe that few have had less wealth than one thousand dollars, whilst very many have ranged from that amount to five thousand and many even to ten thousand. True, most of these people have been in California from two to three years—they have endured much privation, much suffering, perhaps, and have labored with persevering industry—yet in no other country, and under no other circumstances, could they have amassed a tithe of the wealth they have here. This truth will soon make itself apparent to all with whom these returned fortune-hunters come in contact, and thus will a new spirit of emigration be awakened.—*Alta, Dec.* 15.

THE LAND COMMISSIONERS.—In consequence of the continued illness of Mr. Hall, the Land Commissioners did not meet yesterday as advertised. As Mr. H. is recovering, it will not probably be long before the sessions of the Commission will commence, of which, we presume, public notice will be given.—*Ib.*

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.—Winter having now regularly begun in the mountains, we may expect a great and beneficial change to follow, in the business prospects and general prosperity of the State. The emigration from the country will be checked, for a period at least, as those now engaged in the diggings will find that their time may be advantageously occupied in their present situation. As the profits of labor become enhanced, its prosperity will infuse into every branch of business animation, and restore the equilibrium lost by the drain of money from these shores. The roads will never, probably, be so bad as to wholly interrupt communication with the mines. Though our cities will not be so crowded as from the threatened severity of the winter we were at one time led to predict, we will have the better satisfaction of knowing that our population is industriously engaged in profitable labor, whose success will be shared by our city, as well as contribute to the prosperity of our State.—*Ib.*

CUT OUT.—Hubbs, the expressman, has unquestionably departed for the States, and loud and furious are the curses of the swindled. The amount is not large, but the victims are almost exclusively the poor fellows who have saved a few hundreds and started them, as they fondly hoped, to carry happiness to many a lone fireside. It was really painful to see one poor fellow who had sent his all (some $200) to his wife; the temptation to Hubbs was too strong and he has fallen.—*Sac. Times.*

"GOING BACK."—The packet-ship *Ashburton*, which sailed from New York for Liverpool on a late trip, took out nearly two hundred steerage passengers. These were recent immigrants to this country, and, being disappointed in their expectations, they have taken the "back track."—*Alta Cal.*

FROM OREGON.

We have, says the *Alta California*, nearly a month's later intelligence, received yesterday per *Columbia*, Le Roy, commanding from Oregon.

The *Columbia* has made the passage in seventy hours. She brings quite a large number of passengers, most of whom constitute a detachment of U. S. troops taken on board at Port Oxford. She has the mails and files of Oregon papers to the 6th inst.

The intelligence from Oregon possesses no interest. The rainy season had commenced with vigor and the rivers were slowly rising. Trade was dull at the river towns and there was no new excitement relative to gold finding. The Indians were quiet, and with the exception of the difficulties at Port Oxford, no further troubles are recorded.

The Oregonians appear to be in a great quandary with respect to the *locus in quo* of their seat of Government.

The brig *Amazon*, loaded with lumber for Columbia, got snagged while dropping down the river from Portland. She was, however, soon got off, by the aid of a steamboat, with little damage to the vessel.

EXECUTION OF CREED TURNER.—We learn that Creed Turner, who had been sentenced to be hung for the murder of E. A. Bradbury, was executed at Hillsboro', in this county, on Thursday, Dec. 4, at 11 o'clock, A. M. On ascending the scaffold, the prisoner addressed the large crowd present, in which he manifested no regret for having committed the act, and denied "being as bad as the people seemed to think him." He said he "had written something for publication, which would throw more light upon the subject." He was attended to the gallows by Dr. McBride, as a spiritual comforter.—*Oregonian.*

Arrival of the Brother Jonathan.

THE PROMETHEUS AFFAIR.

LATER FROM JAMAICA.

The steamship *Brother Jonathan*, Capt. KITTRIDGE, from Chagres 29th ult, and Kingston 3d inst., arrived at this port on Saturday.

The following is a list of passengers by the *Jonathan*:

Capt. Banker, Henry Prowton, John Spenser, William Blaubelt, Anthony McBraley, Peter Devor, Mr. Mason, Mrs. Mason, John Lang, Andrew Boyle, Philip Roler, John M. Aller, John Durang, Peter Waller, A. W. Pierce, David S. Murang, Mugul Brustus, Peter Wall, Joseph Hitchers, John McCan, Robert Logan, John Hargroose, M. Groose, Murray Markes, Francis Amous, Elisha Webb, Jonathan Shear, Peter Stook, Pet. Elwell, Hen. Miller, P. A. Cameron, James M. Snyder, H. King, J. Jones, M. Shillings, O. Kince, H. Prog, M. Ledger, M. Erprince, Edward Harder, M. Diffris, M. Corderell, Francis Davis, Samuel Fox, Philip Porter, A. W. Pierce, Lord Valice, James Osgood, Peter Stringer, William Shaw, B. H. Mihoo, W. Wilkhue, John McDonald, William Kirkland, N. S. Brown, Pat Samuel, Alex. Grant, William Tucker, A. Amiling, John Bruce 61.

The steamship *Union* was lying at Chagres, awaiting the arrival of passengers. Passengers are very few on the Isthmus at this season of the year, as they are not returning from California.

The British brig of war *Express*, was at San Juan at the last accounts. She has been ordered to Kingston, Jamaica, in order that the conduct of her commander relative to the insult to the *Prometheus*, may be investigated by the Admiral.

The following vessels of war were lying at Port Royal: *Inmaum*, 72 guns; *Cumberland*, 72; flag-ship *Arrogant*, screw propeller, 46 guns, ordered to San Juan, to settle matters there; *Calypso*, 18 guns; *Destruction*, steamer, 6, *Alfun*, 6; *Inflexible*, 12.

A Kingston letter says:

I hear that Admiral Seymour is to have an inquiry made about the brig *Express* firing into the steamer *Prometheus*. The brig is ordered up from Graytown for that purpose. We have several vessels of war in port.

The cholera has broken out again at Sar la Mar. None in Kingston.

The merchants of Kingston have been devoting some attention to the falling off in foreign trade, and they account for it by the absence of regular communication with Santa Martha, Chagres, St. Jago de Cuba, and ports of South America. There have been two or three meetings held, and it is decided to petition the Legislature, asking a grant towards securing a restoration of the trade.

Sir George Seymour, the Admiral of the fleet on the West India station, has arrived at Kingston in the frigate Cumberland, and it is expected that he will sail in a few days for Havana.

As usual, at this period of the year, the country is in a quiet state, people having retired to their homes to spend the holidays. The state of the public health is satisfactory, as far as the city of Kingston and its environs are concerned; but in the country, the cholera still remains in some districts.

From Rio Janeiro.

By the arrival of the ship *Courier*, Capt. Dewhurst, at this port on Saturday, we have received intelligence from Rio Janeiro to Nov. 29.

The *Courier* left at Rio the frigate *Congress*, from Valparaiso; the sloop of war *Falmouth*, the storeship *Supply*, and the brig *Bainbridge*. The *Falmouth* was to sail for New York on the 3d December; and the *Supply* was expected to sail for home in a few days.

The *Jornal do Comercio* publishes officially the treaties which have been entered into between Brazil and Uruguay, viz:—Treaty of frontiers; treaty of alliance; treaty on the part of Brazil for aiding the Oriental republic of Uruguay against her enemies; treaty of commerce and navigation, and a treaty for the reciprocal delivery of criminals and deserters in both countries. These treaties, made on the 12th of October between the Emperor of Brazil and the President of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, were ratified on the 13th of October, by His Brazilian Majesty, and on the 4th of November by the President of Uruguay. Both countries have the best hopes concerning the good result which will follow these arrangements.

The following appointments have been made by the Emperor:

Sr. D. Francisco Toynacio de Carvalho Moreira, Extraordinary Envoy and Plenipotentiary Minister at Washington.
Sr. Miguel Maria Lisboa, Resident Minister at Lisbon.
Sr. D. Antonio Jose Lisboa, Charge d'Affaires at Vienna.
Sr. D. Marcos Antonio de Aranjo, Charge d'Affaires and General Consul in the Hanseatic cities Resident Minister in Prussia, Hanseatic cities, Hanover, Oldenburg, Mecklenburg-Schowern and Mecklenburg Strelitz.
D. Domingos Jose Gonsalves Magalhoe, Charge d'Affaires in the same court.
Sr Viscount de Sarsto Arnaro, Charge d'Affaires at Turin.
Sr. Pedro Carvalho de Moraes, Charge d'Affaires in Belgium.
Sr Francisco Adolfo de Varnhagen, Secretary of Legation in Spain, Charge d'Affaires in Madrid.

By a decree of the 17th of October, the Emperor pardoned a number of persons imprisoned in the last revolution of Pernambuco, and who had been sentenced to death or imprisonment for life. They were immediately set at liberty.

NEW-YORK CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY.—"Shocking Events," "Carnival a Berlin," "Tripping the Question," and Raising the Wind."
METROPOLITAN HALL.—Concert by the Hutchinson Family.
OPERA-HOUSE.—Performances by Prof. Anderson.
AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Open day and evening.
SOUTH'S LIBRARY.—Serenade Minstrels.
STUYVESANT INSTITUTE.—Washington crossing the Delaware.
SOCIETY LIBRARY.—Two Living Asiatic Children.

☞ Meetings will be held this afternoon, of the Board of Supervisors, and of the two branches of the Common Council.

☞ Among the persons who have recently died in this city, was OWEN SUMNERS, a young lawyer of great promise, whose zeal, industry and ability in the profession to which he had been educated, were prominent and praiseworthy. At the time of his death he occupied the important position of Chief Clerk in the office of the U. S. District Attorney, where his courtesy to all having business in that department made him deservedly popular with the press and the legal profession. He has been cut off, at an early age, in the flower of his manhood, from family and friends, whom he has endeared as a good son and amiable man.

☞ The New-York and Liberia Emigration and Agricultural Association sent to Liberia, by the last packet, about $1,500 worth of goods, in charge of their agent, A. Cauldwell, who will, on his arrival, commence making preparations for the erection of houses, etc. The Society desires, the coming spring, to send out one hundred farmers, with suitable implements, and to do this they need money. Those disposed to assist them can leave their contributions with the Agent, Elias G. Jones, Esq.

☞ There were in this port Saturday morning, 27 steamers, 106 ships, 58 barks, 96 brigs, 160 schooners, and 69 colliers, lumbermen, etc. Total, 546.

FIRE IN GROVE-STREET.—Yesterday morning about 1 o'clock, a fire broke out in the meat shop of Mr. Hosgland, in Grove-street, near the corner of Fourth-street, which, together with an adjoining wooden stable, was nearly consumed before the firemen could subdue the flames.

FIRE IN PARK ROW.—At a late hour on Saturday night, the goods in the fancy shirt store of Mrs. Lyons, corner of Park Row and Ann-street, were damaged to the extent of $100, in consequence of some articles being carelessly placed too near the gas light. The firemen and police of the Second Ward were promptly on the ground, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames before they set fire to the wood work of the premises.

AN ACT OF KINDNESS.—On Saturday afternoon, a very pretty and interesting looking girl, by the name of Augustine Gourmandez, was brought to the Hall of Justice by a gentleman who informed Justice Lothtop that she was a poor orphan, and had no friends or relatives in this country, therefore he deemed it advisable that she should be sent to Randall's Island, or some other public institution where she would be taken care of. The magistrate placed her under the kind care of Miss Foster, Matron of the City Prison, with a view of obtaining the name of some one who would adopt her as their own child.

THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.—James S. Thayer, Esq., the Public Administrator, has sent in his annexed report to the Board of Aldermen. From it we gather the following statistics:

The number of Estates in the course of administration, Jan. 1, 1851	147	
The number of Estates taken charge of by the Public Administrator during 1851	133	
Total		380
Surrogates fees, and all expenses in securing the effects of all Estates, and administering the same	$3,182 50	
The aggregate of Commission and unclaimed balances paid by the Public Administrator into the City Treasury Dec. 31, 1851	5,552 94	

The following is his report of balances standing to the credit of the following estates unclaimed by kin or otherwise, and paid into the City Treasury, Dec. 31:

Estate of Alexander Lynn	$ 43 00
" James Valeton	3,926 55
" David R. Ryan	90 91
" Benjamin Moerlick	22 77
" Thomas Gallagher	8 66
" William White	24 22
" John Durham	12 43
" George Wilson	9 76
" Charles B. Sargent or Segert	5 76
" Lucius Fester or Felter	20 64
" William Farrell	3 78
" Michael McNamara	9 77
Total	$4,172 25

TRIAL TRIP.—The new steamship *Delaware* was out to Sandy Hook on a trial trip on Thursday. She was built for the outside route between this city and Philadelphia. She is about 230 feet keel, 28 feet beam, 12 feet hold. She has a marine engine, 44 inch cylinder, 11 feet stroke. She was built by William H. Brown, for M. Sanford.

A NEW YEAR PRESENT.—The following account of the presentation of a beautiful Trumpet to Capt. BERRY, of the steamship *Marion*, on the 1st day of January, we copy from a Charleston paper:

"While the bluff and jolly old skipper of that craft was perambulating his floating domicile, taking due note that his various adjuncts were in the performance of their duties, his progress was suddenly arrested by one of his officers, bearing in his hand a beautiful and massive Silver Trumpet, of exquisite workmanship, which, in the pure, unstudied and simple language of a man who knew and felt the worth of one with whom he had battled the winds and waves for many a year, and, at the same time, estimated the high consideration in which he, with his associates, had been treated by their commander, he presented as a token of the mutual kindness and friendly feeling that existed between the parties concerned.

The Trumpet is, in its shape and ornaments, rich and unique. On the bell is a well executed representation of the *Marion*, with canvas spread and colors flying, careering o'er the waves. In the distance is a full rigged ship, on another tack, with every prospect of the space being much widened between the two vessels, thus proving the advantage of steam over sails.

The inscription on the Trumpet is as follows:

PRESENTED TO
CAPT. M. BERBY,
Of the Steam Ship Marion,
BY HIS OFFICERS,
Jan'y 1st, 1852.

In this interesting ceremonial, there was no attempt at effect. A grateful offering, unexpected to the receiver, was presented. No glowing words accompanied the gift—it was heart to heart, and heart responded. Words would have been but a mockery on the part of the donors or the recipient.

PRESENTATION.—On Wednesday evening, Alderman MORGAN MORGANS, of the Seventh Ward, was presented with a magnificent service of Plate by his Whig friends in the Ward which he has so long and so ably represented in the Board of Aldermen. The service consisted of seven pieces, and on each was the following inscription:

A Token of Respect to
MORGAN MORGANS, Esq., Alderman of the 7th Ward,
By his Constituents, 1852.

Dr. JAMES WOOD, on behalf of the contributors, presented the plate, and several excellent speeches were made by different distinguished persons present. There was a pleasant party at the residence of Ald. MORGANS in the evening, and a magnificent entertainment served up to the assembled guests.

THE ADDISON SOCIETY.—The anniversary of this Society will be celebrated on this evening, at the Stuyvesant Institute.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The Sixteenth Ward Temperance Alliance will hold their regular monthly meeting this evening, at the Methodist Church in Eighteenth-street, near Eighth-avenue. The public are invited to attend. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Dowling, Rev. Dr. Burchard, Rev. Mr. Willard, Rev. Mr. Spaulding, Rev. Mr. Huntington, and others.

☞ Make an article good and cheap, and it is sure to sell. We have another illustration of this truth, in the success of the *Knickerbocker Magazine* since the price has been reduced. The first edition has been entirely sold in a week after its appearance, and the demand still continues unabated. A new supply is nearly ready. [Adv.]

THE BOTTLE.—We are glad to see that the noble and affecting temperance drama, entitled "The Bottle," will be presented in handsome style, with new scenery, &c., at Barnum's Museum. It is one of the most powerfully written pieces ever performed, and will do do a world of good, in our opinion. [Adv.]

☞ The clipper ship *Tornado*, built for Capt. O. R. Mumford, will be launched at Greenbush, Williamsburg, at noon to-day, from the yard of Jabez Williams & Co.

NIBLO'S—ITALIAN OPERA.—To-night the celebrated artists, Bosio, Bettini, Badiali, and Arditi, commence the season with *Lucia di Lammermoor*.

☞ The *Gulick Guard's* Seventeenth Annual Ball takes place this evening at the Apollo Saloon, Broadway. We can only say to those who go to balls, not to fail attending this soirée. The well-known reputation of this Company's balls needs no remarks from us. Tickets can be had at the door. [Adv.]

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—A regular meeting for the month of January, was held on Thursday evening last.

In the absence of the President of the Board, Mr. Kingsley, a Vice-President, officiated, commencing by reading part of the twenty-fifth chapter of Matthew. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The Committee of Ways and Means reported estimates for the year 1852, by which it appears that about $12,632 may be expected to be realized from the ordinary sources of revenue, and the estimated expenditures are something above that sum.

In the Marine Department, vessels arriving at this port, give good accounts of Bibles and Testaments furnished for the passages hitherward.

It was proposed to present the purposes and occasional transactions of this Society, more generally through the religious and secular publications of the City.

Measures were adopted in view of the anniversary to take place in May next.

Mr. J. S. Pierson was reappointed Marine Agent for the current year.

FORGERY AND ARREST IN WALL STREET.—Saturday afternoon, a young man of genteel appearance, by the name of David Wallack, was detected in the act of offering two forged checks for payment at the counter of the Bank of America, corner Wall and William-streets. The checks were dated January 2d and 7th, 1852, Nos. 1,630, and 1,556, one for the sum $57 60, and the other for $75. Each of them were drawn payable to S. Limour or bearer, and purported to have the genuine signature of Messrs. Cattarfield & Topping attached. Upon presenting said checks to the paying teller, he at once discovered the forgery and immediately despatched a messenger for officer Johns, of the 1st Ward, who soon arrived and took Wallack into Custody. Mr. Topping, a member of the above named firm, doing business at No. 19 William-street, being sent for, came to the bank, pronounced the signatures a gross forgery, and then proceeded to the Lower Police Court, where the accused was also conveyed, and arraigned before Justice Lothrop, who heard the case and finally held the prisoner to bail in the sum of $1,000 to await further action in the matter by the Grand Jury, which he gave and was liberated from custody.

DARING ROBBERIES.—Two men, by the names of Julius Foster and Charles Wilson, were taken into custody, on Saturday, by the Police of the Fourth Ward, charged with being concerned together in breaking open a show case, in front of the shoe store of Mr. Jeremiah Stillwell, and stealing therefrom the sum of $30 worth of fancy shoes, which were subsequently found in possession of the prisoners, who were brought before Justice Lothrop, and committed for trial.... A colored man by the name of Peter Hollis, was also arrested by the Police of the Sixth Ward, on the charge of committing a highway robbery on the person of a countryman named William Kill, who was passing through the Five Points on Saturday night, and was suddenly felled to the ground, and his pockets rifled of $15 in money, and a silver lepine watch. A fellow calling himself Michael McGee, was subsequently taken into custody upon suspicion of being a confederate of Hollis, and both of the prisoners were committed to prison by Justice Lothrop.

SAVED FROM DROWNING.—A man by the name of William Ryan had a narrow escape from drowning on Saturday night. It seems he wandered along the dock, foot of Beekman-street, East River, and fell overboard; his cries were heard by a citizen named Richard Lusk, who, with the assistance of Policemen Donnelly, of the Second Ward, saved the poor fellow from a watery grave.

ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL.—On Saturday night, at a late hour, a dispute arose between two men, named Wm. Scammell and Dr. Van Olean, in the First Ward, which resulted in the former drawing the knife, and making an attempt to take the life of his antagonist. Policeman Anderson happened to be in the vicinity at the time, and immediately secured the desperate fellow, whom he brought before Justice Lothrop, at the Lower Police Court, yesterday, where he was committed for examination.

SUDDEN DEATH IN BROADWAY.—Alderman Connell held an inquest, yesterday, at No. 2 Broadway, upon the body of a man named George Sherker, who suddenly fell dead, while at work in the capacity of a servant. A verdict of "death by disease of the heart" was rendered by the Jury, and the remains of the deceased were then conveyed to the residence of his friends, at No. 134 Essex-street.

ANOTHER SUDDEN DEATH.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at the Fourth Ward Stationhouse, on the body of a man named Daniel Shorst, who, it appears, entered a drinking place in Water-street, and while calling for a drink was suddenly taken ill, and died before reaching the police station. A verdict of "death by intemperance and exposure" was rendered by the Jurors.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock, Robert Brown, residing at No. 15 Downing-street, fell upon a sharp-edged curb-stone, corner Grand and Orange-streets, and seriously fractured his leg and right arm. He was picked up insensible and carried to the City Hospital by policeman McQuade, of the Fourteenth Patrol District, where he was placed under the medical treatment of Surgeon Le Roy.

FRACAS IN A SALOON.—Complaints were made on Friday at the Lower Police Court, before Justice Lothrop, by Mr. Wm. O'Keil and Thomas Seaman, against each other for an assault and battery during a fracas at Florence's Oyster Saloon, corner of Broadway and Houston-street, where it appears these parties met, and owing to some bad feeling existing between them, they proceeded to fight it out, and the result was that both of them received heavy blows, which disfigured their countenances.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A colored man named Peter Hollis was arrested Friday night, by officer Judge of the Sixth Ward, upon a charge of committing a highway robbery on the person of Wm. Kill, who alleges that the accused took from his possession a silver Lepine watch and $15 in cash. Justice Lothrop committed the prisoner for a further hearing in the matter.

GRAND LARCENY.—Officer Hudson of the 7th Ward, arrested a woman yesterday, named Emily Burk, on a bench warrant, for the commission of the crime of grand larceny, in which Mr. Henry Barnard is the complainant, and an indictment has been found against the prisoner.

CHARGE OF STEALING GOLD.—Officers Lyon and Sickles of the 11th patrol district arrested two men in a saloon up town, by the names of Thomas Lash and George Meehan, on suspicion of stealing $25 in gold coin from the possession of John Clark, residing at a boarding house in Avenue D. The prisoners were taken to the upper Police Court where an examination took place and resulted in the complaint being dismissed.

ROBBERY OF JEWELRY.—At a late hour on Friday night, a man calling himself Reuben Bassford, was arrested in the Seventh Ward by officer Woodhull, charged with stealing $400 worth of jewelry from the brig *Bassileer*, which belonged to Capt. Thomas Marsh, commander of said vessel. The accused was brought before Justice Timpson and committed for a hearing.

COURT CALENDAR.—*Monday.*—SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 8, 33, 99, 102, 112, 113, 114, 119, 120, 29, 39, 126, 127, 128, 130, 133, 134, 139, 146, 149, 150, 153, to 158, 85, 53, 54, 63, 88, 90, 97, 135, 123.—CIRCUIT COURT.—85 to 90, 92 to 99.—COMMON PLEAS, *Part* 1. Nos. 83 to 85, 90 to 105, 43, 107, 109, 111, all odd numbers. *Part* 2. —75, 94, 96, 102, 114, 118, 122, 136, 56, 138, 140.

SUPREME COURT—*Saturday.*—*Special Term.*—Before Judge EDWARDS.—Decisions.—*Joseph T. Morthland* vs. *Johnson LaFarge*, &c.—Motion for injunction granted.

Joseph Arnold vs. *John Bourne.*—Motion to strike out answer as *sham* denied, without costs.

Jonathan Wilt and others vs. *Joseph B. Biddleman and others.*—Motion to strike out parts of the answer as irrelevant granted, with $10 costs.

Samuel Ford vs. *Warren Beman.*—$10 costs of the motion allowed to the plaintiff.

John Pickering vs. *Wm. Richmiller.*—Ordered that plaintiff's damages be assessed by a Jury.

Andrew M. Curtis vs. *Rebecca L. Curtis.*—Motion for alimony and counsel fee denied.

Samuel Oakley vs. *George F. Mills*, &c.—Motion denied, with leave to renew the same on notice to the Sheriff.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Saturday.*—*General Term.*—Decisions.—*Horace Wright and Freeman Hiscox* ads. *James W. Philips.*—Report of referee to set aside and new trial ordered, costs to abide event.

Before JUDGE CAMPBELL.—*James Mason admtr.*, &c., vs. *Isaac Jones, Mary Jones, George Jones, Rebecca Jones, and others.*—This was a suit to set aside the Will of the late John Mason, upon the ground of fraud and undue influence; and also upon the ground that the trusts were void. The defense set up was an estoppel and a former decree in favor of the Will. On Saturday Judge Campbell overruled the defense of estoppel, and directed a trial by Jury to determine the validity of the Will of John Mason, and whether it was procured by fraud and undue influence.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—Before Mr. Commissioner BRIDGHAM.—Fourteen seamen, forming part of the crew of the ship *Hibernia*, were brought up for reëxamination, and on the additional testimony adduced by the U. S. District Attorney, were all committed for trial.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—*Friday*—Before Judge BEBEE and Ald. BARR and BOYCE.—*Assault and Battery with Intent to Kill.*—Edward Smith was placed at the bar charged with the above crime, committed on the person of Peter McCann, at a ball given at the Henry

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 12, 1852.

☞ The *Evening Post* publishes extracts from documents, which represent the Emperor of Russia as having for some months past urged Louis Napoleon, by direct communications, and in the most earnest manner, to dissolve the Assembly, destroy the Constitution, and, in fact, pursue precisely the course he has lately taken. If these papers are genuine, (and we take it for granted the *Evening Post* has ample assurances upon that point,) they show conclusively that the usurpation of Louis Napoleon was dictated by the Emperor Nicholas,—that France is thus made the mere tool of Russia, and that, in the strong words of Henry Clay, "Paris has been removed to St. Petersburg."

These revelations give new importance to the movement of the French usurper. They show clearly that his action is not simply an ambitious freak of his own,—that everything like Constitutional Government in France has not been destroyed simply because he found it in his way, or because French interests required it,—but in the direct interest, and at the immediate dictation, of the Absolute powers. Russia has determined to exterminate free institutions from the whole of Europe, and she has thus far succeeded in making France *Cossack*. If Louis Napoleon can maintain himself in his present position, the Czar will have little left to desire. By intervening in Hungary he has made Austria a mere appendage to his dominions; and now through Louis Napoleon he has made France his tool.

We should be very glad to see the diplomatic papers from which the *Post's* extracts are made, given at length to the public. No more important documents, in connection with European politics, have been seen for many years.

We cannot resist the conviction that Louis Napoleon's movement is but the beginning of important events in Europe. He rules, and must continue to rule, by the sword. He has an army of 300,000 men at his command, ready to do his bidding. So long as they remain thus obedient to his will, he is unquestionably safe. But we cannot believe it possible that he can retain their devotion, *without giving them work*. If he can plunge France into war, and thus give her armies glory and abundant pay, he may remain at their head. But French soldiers are still French citizens: and it is the nature of a Frenchman, whether in uniform or not, to be a politician. If they are idle, therefore, the troops will not rest satisfied with being the executioners of French liberty. We do not believe the usurper can maintain his supremacy in the Army, for six months, if he maintains peace.

Nor is it easy to see in what quarter he can find a war that will suit his purpose. The European powers are on his side; and the European people are at present powerless. It does not seem possible that he should seek a war with England—and yet it is not certain. The English press speaks of his acts and his character in a way that must sting him to the quick; and France, as well as Russia and Austria, have already presented strong remonstrances against England's harboring political exiles, and allowing them to plan conspiracies against European despotism on English soil. Out of this and other matters, and out of the commercial schemes likely to be adopted by Austria and Russia for the purpose of injuring England, it is not at all impossible that war may grow.

In such a war it would, doubtless, be our interest and our right to preserve neutrality. But the age of miracles must return, before the American people could remain indifferent to the issues involved, or to the results of such a contest.

The Beginning.

The Albany correspondent of the *Evening Post* writes that "the *true friends* of the enlargement of the Erie Canal begin to fear that the Canal certificates will fall below par:" and that "the severest blow is inflicted in the corrupt lettings of the work, *which the present Canal Board must promptly* DISOWN, if they would save the certificates from depreciation."

This is the beginning of the movement to break up the contracts for enlarging the Canal, and of course to break down the law under which they were made. It is to be done, too, under the guise of friendship. Of course if the contracts are "disowned" the contractors come upon the State for damages: and we shall have a repetition of the scenes of 1842, when the State was compelled to pay millions of dollars for stopping work upon the Canal.

No one who had carefully watched the proceedings of the Anti-Canal party at the last session of the Legislature, could doubt that their accession to power would be the signal for repealing the law. The party which resorted to the extraordinary policy of breaking up the Legislature, in order to prevent the majority from passing the law, would not be likely to be in its favor, on acquiring power. We know nothing of the manner in which the contracts for this work were made. It is very likely that in many respects they are objectionable. But this outcry, so loudly raised and so clamorously echoed by the *enemies of the work*, is simply a cover for their attacks upon the law. If they could succeed in breaking up these contracts, making the State thus liable for damages to the amount of millions,—and throwing the whole Canal policy of the State into utter confusion, they would have but little difficulty in discrediting the certificates and preventing their sale. They are very diligent in their efforts, through the press and through telegraphic correspondents, to create the impression that corruption has been practiced, and that the public mind at Albany is in a state of prodigious excitement. This is all moonshine. The object of it is to secure a Legislative inquiry, *under cover of which their war may be carried on*. If they can procure a committee, on which shall be placed one or two of their least scrupulous adherents, it will be very easy to manufacture very astounding disclosures, and send them out in the shape, and with the authority, of a Legislative report.

If any distinct and definite charges against those who made the contracts, shall be brought before the Legislature by responsible men, they will, of course, receive attention. But these vague assertions, resting upon no authority, and designed only for purposes of mischief, will not be likely to deceive or mislead anybody. The friends of the Canals—those who regard the interests and honor of the State as involved in this matter—without reference to political parties, will not aid this warfare upon them. The architects of ruin will scarcely drive even the political party with which they are connected, into the measures shadowed forth in the correspondence of the *Post*.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 9, 1852.

The statement published in some of the papers, that dispatches had been received here, announcing that Lord Palmerston had disavowed the affair of the *Prometheus*, is wholly untrue. No communication has been received on the subject.—*Phil. North American.*

And yet the *Courier and Enquirer* is very certain that Lord PALMERSTON'S withdrawal from the British Cabinet was caused by a difference of opinion about the *Prometheus!*

☞ The Washington Correspondent of the *Commercial Advertiser* writes thus:—

"Kossuth still dazzles large audiences elsewhere throughout the North. In the North-west, where there are some millions of people, including many of foreign birth and bearing, resentments against the governments of the old world, I have no belief whatever that he will leave this country till after the Presidential election is settled, and it becomes daily more and more apparent that *he seeks to make the question which he has raised, a distinct and prevailing element in the election.* The full effect of the foreign vote has never yet been felt as it will be at the next election.

At the Jackson festival, the speeches of Mr. Douglas and Mr. Cass looked a little more than heretofore at intervention—direct and positive. This is a proof that they regard the Kossuth doctrine of intervention as likely to be popular in the North-west.

Kossuth goes to the West to advocate intervention, and no man can travel after him, *in that quarter*, and ask for political support, who is opposed to intervention, and its sequel, European war. That candidate who may invoke perpetual war, or may be even ready to cry that 'War is inevitable,' will be most successful before the Western millions."

This is a pretty strong statement of the case, but it undoubtedly embodies substantial truth. It is scarcely to be expected that the millions of adopted citizens, Germans and others, who have been driven hither by the intolerable oppressions of their own governments, should remain indifferent to questions which touch them so nearly. They all have relations, friends, acquaintances, interests and ties of connection in Germany, in Austria, in France, in Italy, and in other parts of the Continent. It is not likely that they will remain unconcerned while the despots of Europe crush them to the earth with a harder tread, and call on the American people to aid by silence their infamous designs. And these questions have never been brought so directly home to the hearts of our adopted citizens, as they are at present. It is, therefore, daily becoming more apparent, that sympathy with European people struggling for liberty, will have a prodigious effect upon the coming Presidential election. But we do not see upon what just ground the *Commercial's* correspondent connects Kossuth with that contest. We do not believe he has any authority whatever for saying that Kossuth will remain in the United States until November: and yet the statement is one that ought not to be made on mere conjecture. Nor has he any better reason for saying that Kossuth "seeks to make the question which he has raised a distinct and prevailing element in the election." It is very probable that it may become such;—but not through his agency. His own position upon this subject was very clearly and distinctly stated in his speech at the Corporation banquet, in this City,—when he said:

"The principle which your honorable Secretary of State professes, is a principle of eternal truth. No man can disavow it—no political party can disavow it. Thus I am in the happy condition to address my humble prayers in that respect; *not to a party*, but to the whole people of the United States, which *I will go on to do*, and so long as I have no reason to contemplate *any party opposite or indifferent to my country's cause*, because else, of course, I would have to address those who are *friends*, and not those who are either indifferent or antagonistic."

The *Commercial* probably will not contend that either of the political parties of the country has taken such a position of "hostility or indifference" as would warrant Kossuth in departing from the path he has here marked out. Nor do we believe he has done so. If this is to become a party question, it will not be from his action, but from that of the parties themselves. Thus far, certainly, there is a very marked degree of unanimity among all parties in his favor. When a party shall be formed on the platform of *opposition* to his views, it will be quite time for those who believe them just to take steps to defend them at the ballot-box.

The Presidency.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 9, 1852.

Henry Clay has written a letter in favor of Gen. Cass for President. I state this on unquestionable authority. It is also asserted that Mr. Fillmore will soon be out with a letter declining to be a candidate, but intimating in favor of Daniel Webster. Great commotion among the other Presidential candidates.—*Herald.*

The special and exclusive information contained in the line we have italicised, may as well be mentioned to that portion of our fellow-citizens who serve their country in the capacity of *marines*.

Four Millions a Week.

We gave in our Commercial review on Saturday morning a statement, official, of the import of Dry Goods the current week, into the port of New-York. We have now the figures to show that the import other than Dry Goods will swell the total of the week to FOUR MILLIONS DOLLARS, less $15,655, viz.:

Aggregate of Dry Goods	$2,756,887
Aggregate of other Foreign Goods	1,227,458
Total	$3,984,345

This vast total has taken nearly every one more or less by surprise, as, during the fall, every assurance, so far as our own importers, proper, were concerned, was given that the importations would decline with the immense decline in the value of our leading staple, already more than ten millions since the 1st of September.

Another Letter from Ex-Consul Owen.

The *Washington Union* of Saturday contains another letter from MR. OWEN, exculpating himself still further from the charges which are brought against him. He states that the letter of Mr. THRASHER, addressed to the Government and People of the United States, was written on the 21st November, and Mr. Thrasher attempted to convey it to the ex-Consul secretly and without the knowledge of the prison police. It was found by an officer on the person of the negro to whom its delivery was intrusted, and fell into the hands of the Captain-General. A second effort was made by Mr. Thrasher, whereupon Mr. Owen signified to him that he could receive no communications in violation of the conditions laid upon him. The Captain-General subsequently delivered to Mr. Owen the communication unopened, and on the 2d of December it was forwarded to Washington.

In regard to the letter signed by Mrs. F. P. Thrasher, the mother of Mr. Thrasher, now going the rounds of the press, Mr. Owen denies its statements, and declares that that lady could never have affixed her signature to it with any knowledge of its contents. In relation to the letter received by himself from Mr. Thrasher, he says:

"This letter was a voluntary offering on the part of Mr. Thrasher, made of his own accord. I knew nothing of it till it was brought to me by Mr. Tyng, who informed me that Mr. B. F. Thrasher, the brother of the writer of it, had requested him to do, saying that his brother, Mr. John S. Thrasher desired it to be done. This, too, was after Mr. Joen S. Thrasher had left for Spain, and after the denunciations of me of which his mother is made to give such an affecting account!"

Musical Items.

Manager Maretzek reopens at Astor Place next Monday to give the remaining twenty subscription nights. He has parted company with three of the leading members of the troupe, their very high salaries subjecting him to an expense which he deemed extravagant, but which they were unwilling materially to reduce. Of the merits of the difficulties we know little. The consequence is, however, Signorina Bosio, and Messrs. Bettini and Badiali have constituted a new combination for Niblo's Theatre, and will open a season to-night, with *Lucia*, with all the appointments of the full Opera, conducted by Signor Arditti, and at the uniform admission of one dollar. Maretzek retains Steffanone, Beneventano, Salvi, &c., and promises other strong engagements for the Astor Place.

A correspondent who professes to know all about them speaks very highly of the FRASER FAMILY, who are now engaged in a course of Concerts and Musical Lectures in this city. His notice is given in another column.

The last Concert of MRS. EMMA BOSTWICK is noticed by another correspondent. Her second Series promises to be a very way popular, and we trust profitable to this deserving vocalist.

Lectures this Week.

The indefatigable Mercantile Association announce the second Lecture of the new Course, at Hope Chapel, Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel, for this evening. Lecture by GEORGE WASHINGTON GREENE, Esq., late Consul of the United States at Rome.

A course of Lectures for the People is announced at the Broadway Tabernacle, in our advertising columns, this morning, the first of the course, to-morrow, Tuesday evening, by HORACE GREELEY, Esq., of the *Tribune*.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

SENATE, Washington, Jan. 9.

A great number of petitions were presented.

UNSTAMPED LOAN.

MR. BRODHEAD, of Pa., introduced a bill for the payment of the outstanding loan, and the final settlement of certificates issued during the Revolutionary war.

LANDS FOR RAILROADS.

MR. SEBASTIAN, of Ark., introduced a bill granting land for railroad purposes in Arkansas.

TAXES OF LAND.

Mr. GEYER, of Mo., introduced a bill declaring the assent of Congress that Missouri may hereafter tax all public lands sold in that State, from the day of sale.

GOVERNMENT LANDS.

Mr. FELCH, of Mich., offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing an inquiry into the expediency of reporting a bill granting the right of way to all railroads through public lands.

MARINE AND NAVAL CORPS.

Mr. CLEMENS, of Ala., offered a resolution of inquiry into the expediency of separating the marine corps and the navy, and of appointing two cadets from the marine corps each year, to be sent to West Point. Adopted.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. SHIELDS, of Ill., offered a resolution authorizing the Committee on Public Lands to employ a draughtsman to mark on the Senate maps the public lands sold and unsold. Adopted.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The private bills ordered yesterday to be engrossed were all taken up and passed.

DEPOT IN CALIFORNIA.

The bill authorizing the President to appoint a board of officers to survey the Bay of San Francisco, for the purpose of selecting a site for a Navy Yard and Dépôt, was taken up, amended and postponed till Monday.

THE COMPROMISE MEASURES.

Mr. FOOTE'S resolution declaring the compromise measures a definite settlement of the Slavery question, was taken up.

Mr. DOWNS, of Louisiana, addressed the Senate till three o'clock, in favor of the resolution, and in defense of all the measures embraced in the series. He maintained that the Fugitive Slave law had been enforced, and that California was admitted constitutionally. The Territorial bills, he considered, were advantageous to the South. Utah and New Mexico were open to slavery. If 36 30 had been adopted, there would have been more than 36,000 square miles less of territory open to slavery. He replied at length to Mr. RHETT, of South Carolina, and denied the right of secession. No right existed but that of revolution. He defended Gen. Jackson's proclamations, and also the character and speeches of Edward Livingston. Mr. D. supported all his positions by reading extracts from former speeches of his own, and of others; and by extracts from the writings and speeches of Jackson, Jefferson, Madison, and others.

Mr. DAVIS, of Massachusetts, got the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

Carvajal and the Revolution in Northern Mexico.

A dispatch, announcing that CARVAJAL had been captured and imprisoned at Fort Brown, Texas, is contradicted by the following:

BALTIMORE, Jan. 11.

The Southern Mail, as late as due, arrived this morning.

The New-Orleans papers contain dates from Brazos to the 24th ult. The *Picayune* says the position of Carvajal is not so desperate as had appeared. The rumor that he had been arrested and imprisoned, was destitute of foundation; it was not certainly known whether he was on this side the Rio Grande or the other. It was evident large reinforcements were congregating to assist him. Carvajal published a report of the fight, in which he says:

"Should the reports of a large force which the tyrant has placed at the disposal of his willing tools, Avalos, Uraza, and the faithless traitor Canales, be confirmed, I shall, for the present, in imitation of the heroes of the Revolution, divide my forces into small parties, to observe and harass the enemy, and, before many weeks, shall assume the offensive, and drive them from our soil."

A report at Brownsville on the 16th, says that the military authorities across the river have declared Matamoras no longer in a state of seige, and hauled down the flags on the 14th. The proclamation of Uraga prohibiting the crossing of foreigners except at certain places, still remains in force.

Kossuth at Washington.

KOSSUTH and his suite visited the Navy Yard to-day, and examined the public works. He expressed himself highly delighted.

He has received an invitation to visit New-Orleans.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the strangers in Washington from all parts of the Union, and presented yesterday by Chancellor Walworth:

Resolved, That the people of the United States feel a deep solicitude in behalf of every people struggling for the establishment of free government, and have an abiding interest in the maintenance and enforcement of those great principles which constitute the laws of nations.

Resolved, That it is a necessary principle of the law of nations that every nation and people have the right to regulate their own internal affairs, in accordance with their own judgment of their own interests and happiness.

Resolved, That the intervention of Russia, which struck down Hungarian nationality and freedom, was a flagrant violation of this great principle, so essential to the independence and sovereignty of all nations.

Resolved, That the present combination of European despots to crush the liberties of the world by armed intervention, should arouse and unite the people of the world to maintain international freedom and independence

Resolved, That we, as American citizens, welcome Governor KOSSUTH as a patriot, statesman, and eloquent vindicator of national rights, and recognise him as a living protestation against the violence of foreign interference with the sovereign right of nations to regulate their own domestic concerns.

The Maryland Senate—Southern Mail, &c.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 11.

The Democratic Caucus of the Maryland Senators on Saturday nominated Edward Lloyd, of Talbot County, for President, and Jonathan Pinkney, of Annapolis, for Chief Clerk.

The Senate yesterday decided in favor of the claim of Mr. Williams, Democratic Senator from Baltimore to a seat.

The Governor's Message will be transmitted to both Houses to-morrow. It is a very long document, and recommends the reduction of State taxes, abolition of the Stamp Act, and other important reforms.

By direction of Gov. Lowe the circumstances attending the death of Joseph C. Miller, of Chester county, Pa., have been made the subject of an official inquiry. The body was disinterred, brought to Baltimore county, and a post mortem examination made. A number of witnesses were examined and some suspicious circumstances elicited, but there is no doubt he committed suicide. The investigation is not yet concluded.

The examination of McReady, for kidnapping, is still progressing.

We have no mail beyond Washington to-night.

Organization of the Mississippi Legislature.

JACKSON, Friday, Jan. 9.

In the Senate nothing of importance has yet been transacted. John Bell, of Pontotoc, has been elected President, pro tem. In the House, Mr. Patton, of Lauderdale. (dem.,) has been chosen Speaker.

Delegates to the National Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11.

The election of Delegates in Lancaster County yesterday to the Baltimore Convention, resulted in favor of Buchanan by a large majority as far as heard from; 37 Districts are for Buchanan and 2 for Cass; of the 6 others Buchanan will have 3.

Mississippi Democratic Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., Saturday, Jan. 10.

At the Democratic Convention, yesterday, fifty Counties were represented. Judge Allis, of Adams County, presided. The Baltimore resolutions of 1848, and the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of '98 and '99, were unanimously adopted. Fifty Delegates were selected to the Baltimore Convention; and for the First District J. H. Taylor was nominated; for the Second, J. S. Fotherlan; Third, O. R. Singleton; Fourth, Hiram Cassiday; for the State at large, William Barksdale and E. C. Wilkins. The Convention was addressed by Jefferson Davis, Roger Barton, Gen. Quitman, &c.

The Pennsylvania Legislature and Kossuth.

HARRISBURG, Saturday, Jan. 10.

The Senate have adopted a joint resolution for the appointment of a Committee of Five to act with a similar committee from the House to receive KOSSUTH. The House have also passed a resolution to the same effect.

The Ohio Legislature and Intervention.

COLUMBUS, Saturday, Jan. 10.

The Senate to-day passed resolutions, declaring, that the United States ought to interfere, should Russia, or any other power, meddle with the internal affairs of other nations struggling for freedom.

The Libel Case of Madame Techman.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 9.

The Grand Jury have found a true bill for libel against Captain Dalma, in the matter of Madame Techman.

Tremendous Storm at Baton Rouge—Ten Negroes killed, &c.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Jan. 10.

A tremendous storm of wind occurred at Baton Rouge, on the 30th ult. Several houses in the neighborhood were prostrated. The sugar house of Dr. Perkins was destroyed, and ten negroes killed. The telegraph lines for a long distance were prostrated.

Acquittal of a Murderer.

SALEM, Friday, Jan. 9.

Furbush, who killed a fellow-workman, named Purdy, has been tried for his murder, and found *not guilty*, on the ground of insanity.

Death of a Shipbuilder.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Jan. 10.

William Buckley, shipbuilder, of this city, died to-day, and the flags of the shipping are all at half-mast.

The Steamer San Jacinto—Man Drowned.

NORFOLK, Friday, Jan. 9.

The machinery of the U. S. steamer *San Jacinto* has proved entirely unfit for service, and it will take three or four months to repair it.

Theophilus Cason, of Cape May, mate of the schooner *Oregon*, was knocked overboard and drowned on the 26th ult.

Marine Disaster.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 10.

The ship *Leavitt*, Storer, bound hence, bilged on the South West Bar, and has 10 feet of water in her hold; her cargo consists of 2,700 bales of cotton. Tow boats have gone to her assistance.

Sinking of a Steamboat, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 10.

The steamer *Consignee* bound for Nashville, struck a snag at Barnbridge near Cape Girardieu and sunk in deep water. She had a light freight, and no lives were lost.

It has been snowing here since yesterday.

The steamship *Philadelphia* sailed to-day for Chagres, with over [illegible] passengers. The Panama Railroad Company [illegible].

Safety of the Steamer City of Pittsburg.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 10.

The steam propeller *City of Pittsburg*, for the safety of which considerable anxiety has been felt in this city, arrived at the Breakwater, this morning. She sailed from Liverpool on the 30th of November.

Fire at the Burnett House, Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 10.

A fire broke out in the dome story of the Burnett House, this afternoon, but it was confined to those rooms. There was more damage by water than fire.

Sinking of Coal Boats and Loss of Life

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Jan. 10.

Four coal boats from Pittsburg sunk yesterday while crossing the Falls, and three lives were lost. The boats contained nearly 50,000 bushels of coal.

Reports of the Weather on Saturday.

ALBANY.—The sky is cloudy. The weather has been very mild, and thawed most of the day, but not enough to injure the sleighing. Wind south. Thermometer 34. Barometer 29 940. Mercury 70.

TROY.—Thermometer about 32. We have no wind, and it is a cloudy and very dark but warm evening.

BUFFALO.—Barometer 29 62. Thermometer 33. Wind west. It snowed this morning, and we have good sleighing. The evening is cloudy, but pleasant

ROCHESTER.—The sky is clear, and the wind north. Thermometer 40. It is a beautiful night.

AUBURN.—It is a cloudy evening, and quite warm. Wind south. Thermometer 34.

SYRACUSE.—It is a very dark evening, but not cold. Wind west. Thermometer 28.

UTICA.—The wind is east. We have a cloudy but pleasant evening. Thermometer 30. It snowed this morning.

BURLINGTON.—The weather continues very mild and cloudy. Wind south. Thermometer 27.

BELLOWS FALLS.—The weather is very cloudy and cold. Three inches of snow fell during the night. Thermometer 24.

BOSTON.—The weather is cloudy and moist. It rained heavily last night. Thermometer 28.

QUEBEC.—The weather is cloudy and very stormy. Wind south. Thermometer 15. Barometer 29 50.

MONTREAL.—It is a mild day, with some indications of snow. Wind southwest. Thermometer 25 Barometer 29.70

KINGSTON.—We have foggy weather, and every appearance of a storm. Thermometer 24. Wind west.

France and Russia.

The *Evening Post* states that in the early months of 1851, the Russian government sent to LOUIS NAPOLEON, through its Minister, constant and copious letters of advice—urging him to repress the revolutionary spirit in France and in Europe, by abolishing the Constitution, destroying the Assembly and making himself absolute ruler. The *Post* gives the following extracts from these important papers:

"The social and moral condition of France is still fearful! Although the prominent leaders of socialism and red-republicanism are in exile or in prison, yet dreadful dangers impend over society. Nothing is secure; every future contingency is to be dreaded. It is with a wild and triumphant exultation that Jacobinism looks forward to the possible events, to the social war with which France, Germany, and other countries may be visited in the next spring. If so, the most atrocious schemes will be fully realized. Why shut our eyes? There is in prospect an abyss, in which may be swallowed up society and civilization! Two forces stand, mortally hostile each one to the other, conservatism and socialism. The triumph of the first will be, and must be, destructive to the latter. * * * * *

"What lasting good could you hope and expect from the Legislative Assembly? How disgraceful to a great nation, that body of jarring parties, distracted passions and narrow-minded if not cowardly representatives, misled by intrigue and selfish views, and in which insolently predominate a few men of debauched character, without a spark of true patriotism. In the mean while, as an addition of shame and a grave warning to statesmen, there break out, in wild exclamations and speeches, the Mountain party, eager on every occasion to glorify the bloody recollections of '93, and make an apotheosis of the villains who glutted themselves with crime and revenge! Besides, do you not fully know, or do you forget, the threatening designs which the distracted parties cherish against you—you, the elect ruler by six millions of votes? The first blow against a despised and incessantly chattering Assembly will crush it to the ground; and there is the army which, acting only under the "iron rule of discipline, will readily accomplish it."

Later in the autumn, it was known at Petersburg that a great many conservatives, before leaving Paris for a recess, called upon Louis Bonaparte, and earnestly urged him to dissolve the Assembly, before its next meeting in November. The notes and dispatches of the Russian Cabinet assumed a more energetic and more widely reaching tone. We give, again, two fragments:

"The situation of things has become insufferable. "*Il faut en sortir et en finir!* Your own interest is in serious jeopardy. To be or not to be, that is the sole question. Two prospects are glaring before your eyes—exile, or a French home; *utter destruction, or splendid power! If you do not strike, you will be struck down.* The working of the constitution has become a mortal conflict. It is inevitable, that one of the two powers should absorb the other. You must dare—you must act with undaunted courage! As a statesman, you ought to save not only yourself, but France and Europe. The true question is not what shall be the form or nature of the institutions of the State, but whether the government be competent and able to conquer the spirit and forces of anarchy, to save society from the most horrible visitations. * * * * * *

"You have under your hand a *great material power, the army!* We know how admirable and omnipotent is their discipline. We know with what skilful care their feelings of admiration for a great name have been cherished and fostered. They will be eager to co-operate with you. They have been long and grievously smarting with the humiliations of 1830 and 1848. Their time, their glorious and patriotic time, has come at last! Strongly and unanimously they will support you; and besides, have they not a paramount interest to support you, by becoming a paramount power in the state, and the defenders of society and civilization? Remember the motto of your uncle, *la victoire plait en France* and that the French want to be governed with an iron hand, covered with a glove of velvet, (*main de fer et, gant de velours.*) France has reached a crisis that requires bold and prompt decision. *Cette victoire sera enlevee a la bayonnette*; and you are the sole man to accomplish so important a victory for the peace of the world! But, if need may be of our *influence*, that influence shall not fail you'"

SUPPOSED CAPTURE OF A PIRATE.—We learn from Capt. DISNEY, of the schooner *Mary C. Ames*, which arrived at this port on Saturday, from Porto Rico, that a small brig belonging to Havana, with a large number of men on board, was recently captured, off Cabo Rogue, by the authorities of that place, under suspicion of intended piracy. After her capture, the Captain was not to be found, and the Mate attempted suicide by cutting his throat. On the 13th December, the brig was brought into Mayaguez, when the crew were put in prison, and the affair was undergoing an investigation by the Government.

☞ We have already mentioned the fact that Governor JOHNSTON of Pennsylvania, had vetoed the bill of last session, repealing the law which allows the prisons of the State to be used for the purpose of arresting and detaining fugitive slaves. His message is very short. The following paragraph states the ground of his action:—

The bill under consideration is confined to the repeal of the section prohibiting the use of our prisons as places of detention for fugitives from labor. If the legislature proposed to authorizes the use of the prisons, it is in repugnance to the Constitution of the United States, as expounded by the Supreme Court. By a decision made in derogation of the local statutes of Pennsylvania, the Supreme Court of the United States held in so many words that all State legislation on the subject of the reclamation of fugitives from labor, whether to instruct or to aid it, to hinder or promote it, is absolutely and entirely prohibited. The legislation of Congress supercedes all State legislation on the subject, and by necessary implication prohibits it.

The States cannot exact auxiliary provisions on the subject. This is the very language. If, therefore, an Act of Assembly were passed, authorizing the several County Commissioners to erect safe houses of detention for persons reclaimed as fugitives from labor, under such regulations as the Legislature or its agents might prescribe, for the reception and safe keeping of the inmates, such a law would be unconstitutional, and consequently void, and any single discontented citizen of a county might have it so declared. I am unable to see any difference in this respect between the special construction of such places of detention, regulated and controlled by State authority, and State agents, and the permission to use those already erected and regulated by general laws. It is the State law interfering in the question of the alleged fugitive and his claims, and such laws the Supreme Court of the United States have pronounced unconstitutional. It is not the legislation of Pennsylvania that has closed our jails against the reception of such fugitives, but a formal decision of the Supreme Court, declaring our former statute on this subject unconstitutional; a decision which, until reversed, is binding on every department of this Government.

Gov. Johnston's Letter to Kossuth—The Irish Exiles.

Gov. Johnston has promptly responded to the Resolution of Invitation to LOUIS KOSSUTH, adopted by the Legislature on the first day of the present session, by immediately placing the Executive seal to the resolution and despatching it to Washington by the gentlemanly Secretary of the Commonwealth. The following is a copy of the correspondence in the matter:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Harrisburg, Jan. 7, 1852.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have approved and signed the following resolution of the General Assembly, viz.: "Resolution of Invitation to LOUIS KOSSUTH, Governor of Hungary," and in compliance with the request of the General Assembly, have directed the Secretary of the Commonwealth to proceed to Washington, and present the same to GOV. KOSSUTH, accompanied with the following letter.

WM. F. JOHNSTON.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 7, 1852.

GOV. LOUIS KOSSUTH—My Dear Sir: In compliance with the request of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, I herewith, by the hands of the Hon. A. L. Russell, Secretary of State, convey to you their resolution, tendering a cordial invitation to visit the capital of the Commonwealth.

It affords me great pleasure to be made the medium of communicating to the eloquent and illustrious statesman and patriot, and an honest defender of "the rights of man," the kind regards of our citizens, and their representatives.

Sympathizing cordially in all efforts made for the advancement and security of civil and religious liberty throughout the world, and anxious that all nations should enjoy the blessings which republican institutions have conferred upon the people of the United States, I am confident that the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and the citizens of its capital, will feel the same deep gratification, as I shall do, in taking by the hand, in fraternal greeting, the undaunted champion, in other lands, of our cherished principles and institutions.

I have the honor to remain, with great respect,

Your obedient servant and friend,

WM. F. JOHNSTON.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, writing Jan. 9, says: A Message was received from the Governor, this morning, transmitting a copy of his letter to President Fillmore, asking his interference for the commutation of punishment of Smith O'Brien, and the Irish patriots now suffering banishment from [illegible] land. The [illegible] copy of the letter the President.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, Jan. 22, 1852.

Dear Fillmore, President of the United States:

[illegible] by every large meeting of the [illegible] City of Philadelphia, over which [illegible] presided, to communicate to you the enclosed address and resolutions.

It gives me pleasure on this occasion to be the organ of my fellow-citizens, not only because in their meditation for the unfortunate I most entirely sympathize, but from the further reason, that I have full confidence that you will appreciate our feelings, and if consistent with duty, cheerfully carry our request into effect.

The application for pardon is simply that appeal to Executive clemency which every human being has a right to make, and to which generous and self-relying power will always kindly listen.

The right to meddle with the Judicial or Executive power of distant governments is not pretended, but the right to appeal to the mercy of any government on behalf of the unfortunate and oppressed, is confidently asserted. The proceedings of the meeting, however, speak its sentiments and feelings in a more forcible manner than I can do, and to them I respectfully invite attention.

I am glad of the opportunity hereby afforded, of expressing my individual sense of the obligation the nation owes to your administration, for the effort never relaxed, to maintain peace and tranquility at home, and the honor and principles of our Government in other lands.

I have the honor to remain, with most sincere regard, your obedient servant.

WM. F. JOHNSTON.

From Mexico.

By the brig *Tehuantepec*, at New-Orleans, on the 31st ult., we have received dates from the Capital to Dec. 20, and Vera Cruz to Dec. 26.

A new paper has been started at the Capital entitled *El Espanol*; it is devoted to Spanish interests.

On the 1st of December a portion of the inhabitants of Zacatlan seized upon Vicente M. Garcia and Manuel Burgos, curates of that place, and also Manuel Gomez, who endeavored to assist the priests in defending themselves, carried them to the banks of an adjacent river, beat them with clubs, and threw their corpses into the river.

The telegraphic line of Juan de la Granja had been commenced. It is to run from the capital to Vera Cruz, passing through San Andres, Orizava and Cordoba. Another line to the Pacific was projected.

Alejandro Mellinet had received his exequatur as Consul of the French Republic at Vera Cruz.

An Asylum for beggars was to be established at Santiago Tlaltelolco, near the Capital, and the Governor of the Federal District had issued an ordinance prohibiting beggars from publicly asking alms.

The Spaniards residing in Tampico had raised, by subscription, $1,046 to aid the defenders of Cuba.

The *Universal*, of the 18th December, contains a long editorial on the Tehuantepec Railroad matter. It reiterates the argument that the decree of Salas, prolonging the time within which Garay was to commence the work, was a nullity, having been made by a usurper. It talks about the "rapacity of the North Americans," and says the American Government considers the question clear and indisputable, only because it knows the weakness of Mexico. It declares the nation still possesses the means to make herself respected, and that her rights must be maintained to the last extremity, even if she succumbs in the struggle.

The corner-stone of the Iturbide Theatre was laid in the Capital, by President Arista, on the 16th ult.

"Audi Alteram Partem."

To the Editor of The Daily Times:

The course you have pursued in relation to the great Hungarian, has excited my admiration to such a degree, that I can freely pardon your indulgence in inuendo and sarcasm towards me. It is consoling to know that one capable of lending himself to such very reprehensible conduct has a large balance to his credit on the side of heroism and private worth. You have my permission to "fire away," but I must protest against misrepresentation and false issues. The tenor of your articles imply that my hostility to the Art Union proceeds from disappointment in the sale of my pictures; and you have very unhandsomely insinuated that I am no artist. The first charge is partly true, and its history has yet to be written. As to the second, it is enough to say that I have been on terms of intimacy with nearly all the artists of this country. They have (knowing me and my paintings better than you,) always treated me as one of the brethren; and the walls of gentlemen quite as competent as yourself to judge of works of art, bear testimony to my professional ability. It is unfair, then, for you to throw dirt at the instigation of your clients and associates, who control the affairs of the American Art Union. In the defense you have endeavored to make, you have exposed their weakness, and, but that I desire not to wound, your clients would have reason to exclaim, "Save us from our friends!" I have never indulged in personalities, it is unworthy a man of honor; nor do I conceive myself amenable to the charge of doing so in "attacking," as you call it, the corporation of which you are a director. If you will be good enough to correct an error which your compositor has made in an extract from the *Herald*, in your paper of Friday morning, you will do all that I desire, so far as I am concerned, in putting my "Counter Scheme" before the public. You make me say, "the *characters* have been fraught with seminal principles of discord"—you should have said, *charters*. One other point remains. You doubt if any artist approves my scheme. In answer to this, I beg only to state that I have spoken with over fifty artists in this city on the subject, and though the "Tremendous Temple" you sneer at was not *fully* entered into, yet all agreed that what I proposed was entitled to their hearty support, and they plodged themselves to aid it. You have had, I believe, the rare advantage of a brief sojourn in the leading capitals of Europe. I therefore take it for granted, you being a director of the Art-Union, that your attention was called to the institutions for the promotion of art in these cities. Do you think then a mere passage-way from Broadway to Mercer-street is a fit gallery for the exhibition of the works of our great artists? With regard to your sneers, doubts, and inuendoes towards me, I can, out of sheer respect for one who promised so well, overlook them, feeling persuaded that the hour approaches when they will be atoned for.

T. W. WHITLEY.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LECTURES FOR THE PEOPLE.—A few gentlemen, who desire to see the system of Popular Lecturing extended and brought more clearly within the reach of all our citizens, have engaged the Broadway Tabernacle for the TUESDAY EVENINGS of several successive weeks, wherein Lectures will be given at the low price of One Shilling per ticket (two tickets admitting a gentleman and two ladies). One-half of the gross receipts will be paid without deduction to the Lecturer in each case—the balance being reserved to pay the Rent, Advertising and Incidental Expenses. There will be no Season Tickets—the design being to secure to each Lecturer the recompense which the public may see fit to accord him. Though but little time has yet been allowed for consultation, we have already received assurances of Lectures from the following:

RALPH WALDO EMERSON, of Concord, Mass.
HENRY WARD BEECHER, of Brooklyn.
WILLIAM D. GALLAGHER, of Cincinnati, Ohio.
THEODORE PARKER, of Boston, Mass.
EDWIN H. CHAPIN, of this City.
HORACE GREELEY, Ed. *Tribune*.

We confidently expect to be able to announce Lectures also by

ELISHA K. KANE, of Phil., (Arctic Expedition.)
GEORGE BANCROFT, (Historian of America.)
WILLIAM C. BRYANT, (Ed. *Eve Post.*)
HENRY J. RAYMOND, (Ed. *Times.*)

This list will be extended and arrangements perfected, provided the public shall deem the enterprise worthy of such patronage as shall warrant the engagement of eminent thinkers and speakers from a distance. Suggestions for the improvement of our plan, and with regard to further engagements of Lecturers, are solicited. Please address

S. R. WELLS, Sec'y, No. 131 Nassau-st.,

of whom

SPECIAL NOTICES.

U. S. O. F.—GRAND LODGE OF SOUTHERN NEW-YORK.—The undersigned, (a Committee of Arrangements) desire to inform the members of the Order and the public in general that the Grand Assembly and Festival to be given in aid of the fund of the Grand Lodge will take place at the Metropolitan (late Tripler) Hall on MONDAY EVENING, January 19, 1852.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
P. G. W. T. Child, No. 21 Park-row.
P. G. Jacob Russell, Assistant Treasurer's Office, C. H.
P. G. Joseph Soria, No. 484 Pearl-st
P. G. W. C. Greene, Order Desk, C. H.
P. G. John Medole, No. 73 Christie st.
P. G. Theodore Promeat, No. 163 Allen-st.
P. G. D. W. Anderson, No. 71 Sixth-ave.
P. G. D. W. C. Langdon, No. 221 Washington-st.
P. G. G. Lewick, No. 283 Grand-st.
P. G. C. A. Hilliker, No. 17 John st.
P. G. M. L. Pettit, No. 81 Maiden-Lane.
P. G. W. D. Kennedy, No. 211 Greenwich st.
P. G. M. Stern, No. 29 Cedar-st.
P. G. James B. Smith, No. 21 Park-row [Hamburg.
P. G. John W. Thompson, No. 68 South Eighth-st, Wil-
P. G. Joseph Green, Troy.

Tickets $3, to admit a gentleman and ladies, can be obtained from either of the above Committee, or of the undermentioned:

Andrew Fremont, G. M., No. 113 Nassau-st.
John J. Davis, G. Sec., O. F. Hall.
E. H. Howell, G. W., No. 83 Duane-st.
James W. Hale, G. Rep., Courier and Enquirer office.
John G. Clayton, G. Rep., No. 46 Pine-st.
James H. Perkins, Odd Fellows' Hall.
Golden Rule Office, No. 44 Ann-st.

N. B.—Members of the Order are requested to appear in Regalia. j10-3t*

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—REGULAR NOMINATIONS for 1852:

For President,
GEORGE PECKHAM.....with...Eno. Mahony & Co.
Vice Presidents,
WM. T. B. MILLIKEN,...with...Customs.
JNO. MERCHANT.....with...Cameron & Brand.
Recording Secretary,
CHAS. G. RICHARDSON..with...Nassau Insurance Co.
Treasurer,
H. L. HUNT,.....with..Butchers & Drovers B'k.
Directors,
James B. Smith.....with....Hoyt & Tillinghast.
William Howe..... " ....Bowers & Beekman.
Thomas Kenworthy..... " ....Clark & Wilson.
Cyrus Clark..... " ....Hill, Hyde & Co.
George C. Wood..... " ....Dibblee, Work & Moore.
John B. Pond..... " ....Peck & Bloodgood.
James P. Knapp..... " ....Swift, Waldron & Co.
DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL, Chairman,
Regular Nominating Committee.
A. S. PICKERSOLL, Secretary. d30-tf

☞ **New-York Life Insurance Company.**—Office No. 106 Broadway.—Physicians in attendance daily from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M. MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.
Further information and a Prospectus of the Company can be had at the office, No. 106 Broadway. j5-1m

☞ **Sixteenth Ward.**—The Whig Committee for 1852 are requested to assemble at the Homestead, No. 202 Eighth Avenue, on TUESDAY EVENING, 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock. By order of the Committee. j13-1t*

WANTED.

COOK, WAITER, AND CHAMBERMAID wanted in a small private family. English, Scotch, or German only need apply, with good city references, to W. P. WRIGHT, Post's Buildings, Hanover-st. j12-1t*

SITUATION WANTED.—A respectable YOUNG FEMALE, who is an excellent cook, washer and ironer, wishes to obtain a situation to do chamber work, or general house work of a small family. She has lived four years in one place, and can give good city references. Please apply at 38 Mulberry-st, second story, back room, or address a note to Ellen Cragen, stating where she may call. j12-1t*

INFORMATION WANTED—Information wanted of ALEXANDER BELL, a mason, who came to this country about 13 years ago, from Greenock. The last account of him was from New-Jersey, Little Falls. Any information from him will be thankfully received at Dr. McFARLANE'S, No. 462 Washington-street, Boston. j10-3t*

CLERK.—A YOUTH between 18 and 19 years of age, wishes for a situation in a Dry Goods Store: can speak French. First-rate references can be given. Address—Box O, office of the *Daily Times*. j10-3t*

A PROTESTANT GIRL.—Wanted, a Protestant girl, to act as nurse to an invalid lady, who resides at Norwich, Conn. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock, at Mr. LORD'S, No. 257 Pearl st., Brooklyn. j9-3t*

AGENTS.—Wanted, 500 Agents; $25 to $50 easily made in selling the Life of KOSSUTH, illustrated. A new family work, and a large variety of pictorial, popular and useful Works. Call, or address, post-paid, "American Family Publication Establishment, No. 129 Nassau-st., New-York. d26-1m*

WATCHMAKER.—Wanted a good Watchmaker, to go South. Apply immediately, to
j10-1w* FELLOWS & CO. No. 17 Maiden-lane.

PARIS AGENCY.—Parcels, Specie, Orders, &c., received and forwarded to our house in Paris, by the *Franklin*, on the 17th inst. Having a resident partner in that city, thoroughly acquainted with the French trade, market prices, &c., we offer peculiar advantages to those who at this juncture desire to transact business in France through us. LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO.,
j5-eod1t No. 6 Wall-st.

A GENT.—Wanted an Agent to obtain subscribers for SILLIMAN'S JOURNAL OF SCIENCE. Address SILLIMAN & DANA, New-Haven, Connecticut, with references. j7-3teod

PRIVATE NURSING FOR GENTLEMEN—By J. M. LUDLOW. Those that are desirous of an experienced and faithful Nurse in sickness, please call, or address J. M. LUDLOW, No. 50 Broadway, Union Place, P. O., N. Y. Physician's Reference given. j11-3m*

NOTICE.—CAME ASHORE, on Coney Island Point, on MONDAY, Dec. 22, a RAFT, consisting of 27 square Pine Logs. For information respecting them, apply to BARNARDUS DONLY, Coroner, at his store, Gravesend, King's County, L. I. j3-1m*

LOST.—Supposed to be taken by mustake,—A DAGUERREOTYPE OF A SMALL BOY, with a hoop in his hand. As the child is not living, the picture is much valued and a liberal reward will be paid for it at Brady's Gallery, No. 205 Broadway. j12-1t

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A Lady wishes to obtain board, with a pleasant unfurnished room, on the second floor, for herself and two children, 10 years of age, either in a private family or where there are but few boarders. Agreeable society and the comforts of a home are very desirable. Address P. Q., Broadway Post Office, stating terms, location, &c. j12-1t*

BOARDING—A lady wishes to engage board in a quiet respectable family located on the west side of the city, and not above 20th-street. References exchanged. Address, X. Y. Z., Box "C," at this office. j12-2t*

PRIVATE BOARD.—A small family residing near Tompkins-square, having more room than they require, would let two neatly-furnished Parlors, with good Board, (private table if desired,) to two or more gentlemen, on reasonable terms. For location, &c., address SOCIABILITY, Union-square Post-Office. j10-2t

MISCELLANEOUS.

STATIONERS' HALL.—Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st.—The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have purchased the stock and good will of David Felt & Co., Stationers' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-street. Having a large and well assorted stock, and every facility for conducting the Stationery and Printing business in all its branches, they offer their experience and advantages as a guaranty that the quality and prices of their manufactures shall be perfectly satisfactory, and bear comparison with any other house in the country.

They will supply every article of the manufacture of David Felt & Co., direct from the factory, as heretofore.
COLLINS, BOWNE & CO.,
Successors to David Felt & Co., Stationers' Hall.
j12-1m* Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st.

CHELSEA MILLS, 27 st., between 9th and 10th-avs.—The subscribers having completed their arrangements for carrying on the Milling business, are now prepared to furnish Fresh Ground Extra Flour, Graham Flour, Indian Meal, Hominy, Wheaten Grits, Farina and Buckwheat Flour. They will also prepare a superior article of Corn Farina, being one of the best preparations ever made for invalids or children. Grain sent to the Mill will be ground with despatch. Corn, Oats and Feed, for sale. Orders sent to the Mill, or to the Depot, No. 10 Beekman st., will meet with attention.
For sale, a Ten-horse Engine and Boiler.
j12-1m MUNSON & WILLIS.

CHOICE WINES, SPIRITS, &c.—for Family use, (in bottles or demijohns,) London Dock Brandies and Jamaica Rums, fine Old Scotch Whiskies, Schiedam Hollands Gin, Burnett's London Cordial Gin, Port Wines of great age and of the choicest vintages, delicately flavored Pale and Gold Sherries, Sweet and Dry Madeiras of the best description, Champagnes of the most celebrated brands,—good and genuine article, at $5 ₱ doz. q's.—for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, and delivered free of charge, in any part of New-York, Brooklyn, and adjacent cities, by the importer, G. P. LETHBRIDGE,
j12-1t 86 & 88 Fulton-st., N. Y.

GUINNESS' DUBLIN XXX BROWN STOUT, recommended to invalids, by the most eminent physicians, both here and in Europe, for its strengthening and invigorating qualities. For sale (pints and quarts) in quantities to suit purchasers, by the importer.
G. P. LETHBRIDGE, Nos. 86 and 88 Fulton-st.
N. B. Scotch Ales of all the various brands. j12-1t*

REFOLDING AND PACKING WAREHOUSE—CLEVELAND & CO., No 65 Beaver st, and No. 28 Exchange-place, New-York, are fully prepared to examine and pack Auction purchases; Refold and Refinish every description of Dry Goods; make up water proof mule packs, for land carriage; Bale Goods for California and other distant ports; and Compress Blankets and other bulky goods to reduce the measurement. Having six powerful Presses and competent workmen in all the different departments, they are enabled to transact any amount of business in their line with promptness. All goods on the premises are covered by insurance. j12-tfTuTh&S

FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, AND SORE JOINTS.—DR. LITTLEFIELD'S Shields and Plasters, possess advantages over all other remedies, from the fact that his practical experience for the last twelve years in treating diseases of the feet, enables him to prepare these shields to suit all cases, and the manner of application is such as to afford instant relief to the worst cases of corns, and are worn without inconvenience. For sale at all the Druggists on Broadway, and at Dr. L.'s office, 41 William-st., basement of the Exchange. j12-1m

WHOLESALE DRUG ESTABLISHMENT.—DRUGS, DYES, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c.—We would invite the attention of those desiring to purchase fresh, reliable, and standard goods. Our stock has been selected with great care by ourselves individually, thus enabling us to offer "the best" that the market affords at but a moderate advance upon cost. Purchasers from us can depend upon having their interests equally regarded in all respects, whether their orders are entrusted to us personally or by letter. Druggists, Country Merchants, Grocers, Manufacturers in general, Artisans, &c., will find with us every variety of drug merchandise required by them on reasonable terms. GREENLEAF & KINSLEY,
No. 62 Vesey-st., five doors above Greenwich.
SAML. F. GREENLEAF, [j3-41tMW&S] WM. H. KINSLEY.

JOBSON'S PATENT LIGHT and HEAT REFLECTING GRATE.—The great superiority of this unique grate over any other, is now fully proved by the increased demand for them in England. By the use of this grate there is a great saving of fuel—all the light and heat being reflected in the room, affording a great degree of cheerfulness and warmth. The subscribers have obtained a supply from the agent for the United States, (where said grates are also patented,) and have one in operation at their Wareroom, and would be pleased to show it to architects, builders, and others wanting grates. GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
Excelsior Iron Works. No. 201 Centre-st., cor. of Howard.
j9-1w*

OLD COLONY CUT-NAILS.

OLD COLONY CUT-NAILS, for sale by
F. & J. BUSHING & CO. No. 22 Cliff-st.
d27-1mDaW Agents of the Old Colony Nail Co

DRUGS & MEDICINES.—Wanted. The Fixtures and Appurtenances of a Retail Drug Store. Apply to Dr. GEORGE H., Dunlap's Hotel, Fulton-st. j12-1t*

DRY GOODS.

TO OWNERS OF STEAMERS, SAILVESSELS AND PUBLIC HOUSES.—We are at all times prepared to furnish Steamers and Houses with every article for an outfit in the DRY GOODS LINE, of the most substantial and durable goods, such as—

Linen and Cotton Sheeting.
Linen and Cotton Pillow casing.
Damask Table Linen, all widths.
Huck and French Linen Napkins.
Coarse Huck and Crash for rollers.
Glass Linen for pantry towels.
Damask and Dimity for curtains.
Figured Lace and Muslin for curtains.
Brocade and Satin de Laine.
Worsted and Union Damask.
Counterpanes and Quilts, with name of vessel or house.
Colored Blankets and colored Counterpanes.
DOREMUS & NIXON,
(22-1m) No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.
N. B.—Mattresses made to order, of best curled hair.

CALIFORNIA BLANKETS.

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO OUR FULL SUPPLY OF THIS ARTICLE, a large lot purchased at the late public sale at Boston, and put up expressly for the trade in small assorted bales for shipment across the Isthmus.

The advice by last steamer is that this article is in great demand. Shippers to California will find a complete assortment and at low prices. Colors as follows—SCARLET, BLUE, GREEN, CRIMSON, DRAB, MIXED, also, WHITE. Weight 5 to 10 lbs. For sale by
DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office.
Emigrants can be supplied by the pair. d13-1m

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.

NO. 375 BROADWAY.—PETER ROBERT'S begs to inform his numerous customers that he is now prepared to show them the largest and most varied stock of goods he has ever had the honor of presenting, suitable for Holiday Presents.

Personal selection in Europe, combined with the choice of recent importations, have united to produce an assortment unrivalled for cheapness and variety. He offers to their especial attention—
2,000 Embroidered Muslin Collars, from 3s. up.
500 Real Thread Lace Collars, with Cuffs, at $1 per set.
1,100 Real and Imitation Valenciennes, do.
500 Honiton and Brussels Point, do.
1,500 Embroidered Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 6s. up.
500 Paris Lace and Embroidered Sleeves.
3,000 Black Lace Veils, from 6s. up.
150 Superb Dentille do. at $2 50 and $3, worth $5 and $6.
Real Black Thread, do.
75 Dozen Long and Short Paris Mitts.
Black Thread Trimming Laces.
Black Dentille with Bugles, (entirely new.)
400 Ball Dresses, a great variety.
2,756 Toilet Covers, new patterns, from 2s. 6d. up.
450 Gent's White and Colored Border Cambric Hdkfs.
Children's Hem-stitched, Tape Border, and Emb'd do.
Figured Nets and Muslin for Dresses.

In addition to these decided bargains, a splendid assortment of Paris Embroidered Chimisettes, Sleeves, Cuffs, Collars, &c., with a large assortment of Honiton Lace Coiffeurs, Berthas, Caps, Sleeves, Collars, Cuffs and Barbes. Real Brussels Point Collars, very rich, Veils, and Honiton and Point Lace Bordered Handkerchiefs.

Extra Rich Embroidered Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Infants' Robes, Caps and Waists.
A full assortment of Needlework Edgings and Inserting.
A large lot of Flouncings, all widths.
Morning Dresses and Skirts, new style.

The Lace Department is replete with Honiton, Point, Mechlin, Valenciennes, and English Laces, Edgings and Insertings.

A full assortment of Children's, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Undergarments, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

P. S.—Bridal Thread Lace Dresses, Scarfs, and Veils, worthy the attention of those about to enter the matrimonial state. d19-1m

UNION HALL WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts, (opposite the *Sun* and *Herald* Buildings.)

This immense establishment, built expressly for the proprietor, P. L. ROGERS, and opened in November, 1850, consists of

SIX FLOORS,
each of which is, of itself, a
COMPLETE DEPARTMENT;
the whole combined, forming one of the most perfect and comprehensive Wholesale and Retail Clothing Emporiums to be found in the
CITY OF NEW-YORK;
embracing a stock of some
TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH
OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
in every variety, of the cheapest and most desirable style of goods, of our own importations, and from manufacturers' agents, suited to all markets.

Particular attention is paid to the manufacture of
BOYS' CLOTHING,
under the immediate supervision of an experienced cutter, and a large assortment constantly on hand.

P. L. R. has just completed his
FALL AND WINTER STOCK,
which he confidently offers to the public as unsurpassed in extent, variety, style, material, workmanship and cheapness. P. L. ROGERS,
Union Hall Clothing Warehouse,
d17-1meod Corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts, N. Y.

TO THE LADIES.—A large assortment of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FUR BONNETS; also BOYS' black, white, and Fancy HATS, richly trimmed, at
d12-1m J. H. MONARQUE'S, No. 238 Bowery

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE.—The spacious and elegant Store on the corner of River and Fulton-sts., under the Museum, in the City of Troy; the most central and desirable location in that city for a first class Family Grocery, (for which it is fitted complete with counters and shelves) or for a Drug and Fancy Goods Store. Possession may be had immediately, or on the 1st of April next.

ALSO—In the same buildings, a Store suitable for a Dry-Goods or Book Store, or any similar business. Possession 1st of April.

For Plan of Stores, terms, &c., apply to W. C. BOARDMAN, Troy, or to ANDREWS & JESSUP,
j10 3t* No. 70 Pine-st., New-York.

WANTED TO SELL OR LEASE—A fine situation for manufacturing business, in a fine growing village, within thirty minutes' ferry every half-hour from New-York city, for six cents; there is a two-story brick building, 30 by 40, with a water-wheel, shafts and pulley, with water half the year, and a twenty-horse power engine and boilers, set on D. Griffin & Co's patent plan, all complete for use, also on the premises, a beautiful dwelling-house and garden, and all two years old. Inquire of D. GRIFFIN & CO., No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st., up stairs.

A good LOCOMOTIVE BOILER FOR SALE, with 130 Copper Flues, 3¼ inch in diameter, with iron sleeves, of fifteen-horse power, sold cheap. New and second-hand ENGINES FOR SALE. d27-1awMtf

TO LET OR LEASE.—BROADWAY PROPERTY. The large and substantial three-story brick House, No. 565 Broadway, between Broome and Spring-sts., on the west side, and in the immediate vicinity of the new and splendid Hotel, "St Nicholas." The rooms being light, airy and commodious, are suitable for a variety of purposes, and particularly well adapted for a large and fashionable Millinery and Dressmaking Establishment, or for a first class Drapery and Clothing business. For further particulars apply on the premises, between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning. j9-2w*

HOUSE FOR SALE—The two-story Brick dwellings Nos. 85 and 87 Beekman-st., opposite St. George's Chapel. The above property will make a desirable location for Stores, as the street is soon to be widened and otherwise improved. For particulars apply to
MARTIN E. THOMPSON,
j12-6t* No. 257 Broadway, 3d floor.

FOR SALE, the two four-story Brick Stores, Nos 53 and 57 on the north side of Ann-st. Also a long building in the rear, with the alley leading to the same. The above property is well calculated for a large Printing or manufacturing purposes. For particulars apply to
j12-6t* MARTIN E. THOMPSON, No. 257 Broadway.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—A manufacturing establishment, located in the city of Brooklyn, in successful operation, having a wide connection, and paying large profits. Any person having $5,000 to put in a business, will find this a rare opportunity. Address X. L., Brooklyn post office. j12-3teod*

TO JEWELLERS OR WATCH CASERS.—For sale or lease a Jewelry Manufactory in full operation, with Steam Power, Gas Light, and every other convenience requisite, and a desirable location. The whole concern will be sold or leased; and the owner will, if desired, arrange to buy from the concern Ten to Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars per year. For further information, address JEWELER, Box 1933, lower Post Office, New-York. None need apply, unless they have a capital to invest. d27-tf

FOR SALE—VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.—The three 3-story modern-built Houses, Nos. 186, 188, 190 3d-av., between 17th and 18th-sts. The ground is held under leases from the Stuyvesant Estate, and is subject to two renewals of twenty-one years each, at 5 per cent on the valuation. They will be sold together or separate, on reasonable terms. Apply to
j9-6t* C. F. & G. L. OSBORN, No. 147 Mulberry-st.

FARM FOR SALE, IN NEW-JERSEY, near the Blazing-Star Ferry, where Steamboats stop daily (fare one shilling) and 3½ miles from the Railroad depot at Rahway. The farm contains 100 acres of excellent land, divided into cultivated land, wood land, salt meadow, pasture land, and orchard—choice fruit trees of all kinds. House finely situated—see description in N. Y. Express. Apply to the Administrator [j8-1m*] JAMES R. LOTT, No. 56 Wall-st.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—The stock, fixtures and lease of a Lumber-Yard for sale. The Yard is long established, and has a good set of customers, and is doing a good business. To one having a moderate capital and desiring to engage in the business, this is a rare opportunity. For further particulars, inquire at No. 535 West-st.
d31-eodtf W. DUNNING.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—Several fine large and well-lighted rooms, with from four to ten horse steam power. Also, a large room, with fine light, at the corner of William and Frankfort sts., on the second floor. For particulars, inquire at No. 16 Spruce-st.
j9-eodtf S. W. BENEDICT.

STORE TO LET IN MAIDEN LANE.—The Five Story brick Store, No. 43 Maiden-lane, to Let or Lease. Possession may be given at an early day. Inquire on the premises. A double mahogany counting desk for sale, inquire as above. JAS. PHYFE, No. 43 Maiden-lane.
j10-1f

LAW OFFICES TO LET in Chambers Hall, No 65 Chatham, opposite Chambers-st. Apply to
j7-6t* W. L. CONKLIN, No. 8 Bowery.

TO LET.—In the Times Buildings, No. 113 Nassau-st. the 2d and 4th stories entire, 25 by 103 feet deep. Apply to JOHN GILHOOLY, No. 113 Nassau-st. d9-tf

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—The great popularity of LYON'S Magnetic Powders for the destruction of Bed-bugs, Cockroaches, Moths, Ants, Fleas, Flies, &c., and insects on plants, and all other insects, has prompted certain parties to prepare spurious articles, and offer them, under various denominations, for sale. Few of these individuals dared to give their impositions out as "free of poison."

The proprietor of the original article has, in this city, only the undermentioned agents, and the principal depot is at No. 424 Broadway, where also may be obtained Pills for the instantaneous destruction of Rats and Mice. Both articles are warranted. E. LYON, No. 424 Broadway.
j10-6LD&tW*

THE PRIZE MEDAL—With "Honorable Mention," has been awarded for the GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, by the Jurors of the Exhibition of all Nations, and is now used in the Royal Laundry. Being thus doubly noticed for its "general superiority," (a mark of distinction conferred on no other) by the Royal Commissioners Jury, from among thirty or forty exhibitors, sets it far above every other of its competitors. The ladies are therefore respectfully requested to make a trial of the Glenfield Patent Double-Refined Powder Starch, which, for domestic use, now stands unrivalled.

Copy of testimonial from the Laundress of Her Majesty's Royal Laundry, Richmond, Surrey. "Mr. Wotherspoon, No. 40 Dunlop-st., Glasgow. The Glenfield Patent Powder Starch has now been used for some time in that Department of the Royal Laundry where all the Finest Goods are finished for her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, and I have much pleasure in informing you that it has given the highest satisfaction.

M. WEIGH, Laundress to Her Majesty.
ROYAL LAUNDRY, Richmond, near London, 15th May, 1851."

Sold by Grocers generally in the United States. Wholesale agent, GEO. WALKER, No. 254½ Washington-st. j7-3m

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AN EXQUISITE TALE

FOR THE HOME-CIRCLE.—HOME AND ITS INFLUENCE.—A Domestic Story for Mothers and Daughters.—The above work is a domestic story that must appeal to the Home sympathies of the reader. Its characters are drawn, with a marvelous delicacy; they are happily constructed, and present a varied, pleasing and highly interesting group. The story is of that character, that, while it enchains the attention, arouses the feelings and enlists the sympathies, it is pure and simple. Home thoughts, characters, indigenous and scenes are vividly portrayed, and so truthfully rendered, that they elevate and expand the mind, and are calculated to enlist the heart closer to those scenes and events that are common, every-day associates of all who enjoy the blessings of *Home*.

Price—Cloth, 62½ cents; Paper, 50 cents.
Published by BUNCE & BROTHER, No. 134 Nassau-st., New-York.
j12-3t H. N. SKINNER, No. 265 Greenwich-st.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

SIR FRANCIS HEAD'S NEW WORK, printed from the proof-sheets, received in advance of publication, direct from Mr. Murray, the London publisher, A FAGGOT OF FRENCH STICKS: Or Paris in 1851. By Sir Francis Head, author of "Bubbles from the Brunnens," &c.

"A Faggot of French Sticks" is just now exciting no little animadversion in the English press—some of them condemning it as a studied defense of or apology for, the usurpation of Louis Napoleon; others warmly commending it, not on that score, but as a terrible but true picture of society in Paris."—*New-York Express*

AMERICAN COINS AND COINAGE, Gold and Silver Coins, Counterfeit Coins and Bullion, with Mint Values, &c. By J. R. Eckfeldt and W. E. Dubois, Assayers of the U. S. Mint. 1 vol. 8vo., cloth. With Engravings of Coins, &c. [j12-1t] G. P. PUTNAM, Publisher, New-York.

PREMIUM ESSAY ON BANKING.

THE JANUARY NO. of the BANKER'S MAGAZINE contains "Suggestions to Cashiers on the Duties of their Profession." Also,
Bank capital of every city and town in the United States. Population, bank capital, circulation and coin of each State.
Comparative population and bank capital of forty large cities.
Lawson's popular "Early History of Banking in Europe."
Synopsis of the Law of Bills of Exchange, Banking, Usury, &c.
Notes on the Money Market for December.
Sixty-five engravings of late California and other American Coins.
Monthly—Five Dollars per annum.
J. SMITH HOMANS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
j7-eod&Wtf or No 111 Washington-st., Boston.

THE FORREST DIVORCE CASE.—The only full, correct and impartial report of this interesting trial will be issued immediately after the close of the proceedings, in pamphlet form; it is taken exclusively for this edition, by the able reporter of the *Police Gazette*, and in addition to the testimony will contain the scenes in Court, descriptions of the witnesses, all the letters and documents admitted or rejected, and everything of interest that took place. This report is admitted to be the only correct one by the Court and Counsel on both sides, and may therefore be safely recommended as the most reliable guide through the mass of testimony given in this important case. A copyright will be secured for this superior Report. It will contain excellent PORTRAITS of Mr. and Mrs. Forrest, and it will be the cheapest edition published before the public. Orders from the trade and periodical dealers must be addressed to [j12 2t] STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway.

MERRY'S MUSEUM AND PARLEY'S MAGAZINE.—The attractive pages of this Magazine have won for Peter Parley a world-wide reputation. He continues to conduct it, and with more spirit and talent than ever before. His stories and beautiful engravings, that come every month from Paris, cannot fail to make it a universal favorite. Boys and Girls of America, if you have read the Museum we are sure you will wish to continue it; if you have not read it and want something to make your winter evenings cheerful and happy, send a dollar to
d24-tf S. T. ALLEN & CO., No. 116 Nassau-st., N. Y.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Act relative to Limited Partnerships, that a Limited Partnership has been formed by the Subscribers under the name or Firm of MYERS, SUYDAM, and KNISELY, commencing on the first day of January, 1852, and terminating on the 31st day of December, 1854. That J. L. VANSCHOONHOVEN, of the City of Troy, and State of New York, is the special partner in said partnership, and has contributed the sum of Twenty Five Thousand Dollars to the common Stock thereof, in *cash*.

That JAMES MYERS, of the City of Brooklyn, and State of New York; JAMES A. SUYDAM and WILLIAM KNISELY, of the City of New York, are the general partners in said partnership. That the general nature of the business to be transacted by said partnership is the importing, buying, and selling of Silks, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods.

J. L. VAN SCHOONHOVEN,
JAMES MYERS,
JAMES A. SUYDAM,
WILLIAM KNISELY.
NEW YORK, DEC. 31 1851. j1-6w*

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of this State, that the subscribers have entered into a limited partnership, under the firm of SCHUCHARDT, FROLICH & HOLTHAUSEN, for the transaction of Importing and Commission business. That FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, who resides in the city of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and in the State of New-York, is the general partner, and has contributed the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars in cash to the common stock of the said partnership; and FREDERICK C. GEBHARD, who resides in the city of New-York, is the other special partner, and has also contributed Fifty Thousand Dollars in cash to the common stock of the said partnership. That FERDINAND SCHUCHARDT, whose place of residence is in the city of New-York, and JOHN M. CHARLES FROLICH and HENRY HOLTHAUSEN, who respectively reside in the city of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, are the general partners. The said partnership commenced the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and is to terminate on the 31st December, 1856

FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT,
FRED. C. GEBHARD,
FERDINAND SCHUCHARDT,
J. M. C. FROLICH,
H. HOLTHAUSEN.
New-York, Jan. 2, 1852. j8-6w

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—ALVAN E. PARKER, of Phillipsville, in the county of Allegany and State of New York, CURTIS C. GARDINER, and SYLVANUS LYON, both of Williamsburg in the county of Kings, and State of New York, and HENRY A. PARKER, of said Phillipsville, in the county of Allegany and State of New York, have formed a limited partnership in pursuance of the laws of the State of New York, under the name and firm of "GARDINER, LYON & PARKER," for the general purpose of importing and jobbing in fancy goods and dealing in fancy goods generally in the city of New York, in the county and State of New York. The said ALVAN E. PARKER is the only special partner, and has actually, and in good faith, contributed and paid in cash as capital to the common stock of the said partnership, the sum of twelve thousand dollars. The said CURTIS C. GARDINER, SYLVANUS LYON, and HENRY A. PARKER are the general partners, and are alone authorized to transact business and sign for the partnership, and bind the same. The said partnership is to commence on the first day of January next, 1852, and continue until and to terminate on the first day of January which will be in the year 1855. Dated at New York city, Dec 19, 1851.

ALVAN E. PARKER,
CURTIS C. GARDINER,
SYLVANUS LYON,
HENRY A. PARKER.
j1-6w

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the Subscribers under the provisions of the Revised Statutes, relative to Limited Partnerships, under the name or firm of GEORGE W. QUINBY, to be conducted in the City of New-York. That the general nature of the business is the purchase, curing, and sale of slaughter hides, calf and sheep skins, cattle feet and fat. That GEORGE W. QUINBY is the general partner, and WALTER BOWNE the special partner, both of whom reside in Flushing, Queens County, and State of New-York, and that the special partner has contributed the sum of ten thousand dollars in cash to the common stock. That said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and to terminate on the 1st day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven. New-York, Dec. 17, 1851. GEO. W. QUINBY,
d20-6w WALTER BOWNE.

WE, JAMES ROSS, GEORGE E. WEST and WILLIAM E NEWELL, do hereby certify that we have formed a limited partnership under and in pursuance of the first title of the fourth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York. Such partnership is to be conducted under the name or firm of "WEST & NEWELL." The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the Importing and Jobbing of Fancy Goods and Hosiery. The said JAMES ROSS, who resides at Terre Haute, in the State of Indiana, is the only special partner, and has contributed the sum of FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS to the capital of the said partnership. Such partnership is to commence on the first day of January, 1852, and will terminate on the thirty-first day of December, 1854. Dated at the City of New-York, Dec. 31st, 1851. JAMES ROSS,
by Willard M. Newell, Att'y.
GEO. E. WEST,
WM. E. NEWELL.
j1-6w

COPARTNERSHIPS.—Merchants and others about forming Copartnerships, are respectfully requested, before purchasing their Safes, to call at the store of the undersigned and examine Mr. J. G. GILBERT'S SAFE, (made by RICH & CO.,) with the books in it which were taken from a ship dug out of the burning ruins of the store No. 216 Pearl-st., four days after the fire. STEARNS & MARVIN,
Successors to RICH & CO., 146 Water-st.

The only makers of WILDER'S Patent Salmander Safes, with RICH'S improvement, commonly called "RICH'S SAFES" d31-12t*

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership for the transaction of the Produce Business under the name and firm of MORE & HERRICK, at No. 263 Washington-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1852. DAVID L. MORE;
j9-3t* EDWIN R. HERRICK.

G. H. ELLERY, HAVING WITHDRAWN from the firm of E. M. DAVIS & CO., will continue the FRENCH IMPORTING BUSINESS, on his own account, at the Store No. 51 Broadway, (formerly occupied by E. M. D. & Co.,) and is now receiving, by every Steamer, desirable styles of Spring Goods, which are offered on the most favorable terms to jobbers throughout the country.
j1-6w G. H. ELLERY, No. 51 Broadway.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANOS.—A 6½ Octave Rosewood Piano, nearly new, for $110, 1 for $125, 1 of 6 octaves for $90, 1 old Piano for $20; a new 6½ octave Rosewood Piano for $150; 1 of 6½ octaves for $160; 3 Melodeons, 12 music Stools, 15 Gold Watches, 500 quires Blank Books, a Salamander Safe, a lot of Dry Goods and sundries. Cash advances on consignments of dry goods, groceries, hardware, furniture, pianos, books, stationery, watches, and personal property, and merchandize generally. Goods bought and sold on commission.
j9-3t* F. JONES, No. 52 Ann-st., 2d Floor.

PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE FOR MUSICIANS.—A Piano-Forte, Upright, beautifully ornamented, of superior quality, made in New-York, is by an accident for sale very cheap. Apply to
AUG'T. OHLANDER,
j6-6teod* Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway.

CHRONOMETERS, SEXTANTS, OCTANTS, QUADRANTS, SPY GLASSES, NIGHT GLASSES, new kind of superior quality Barometers, Patent Compasses, new and improved description, equal to any thing out, together with Charts of all parts of the world, special and general, from the most recent surveys and observations with the Navigator, Coast Pilot, Shipmasters' Assistant, Sumner's Method, and other nautical books, for sale by the subscribers on reasonable terms.

They would also inform Shipmasters that if they will send their Chronometers to, and take them from their establishment, that they will rate the same free of charge.
d19-1m E. & G. W. BLUNT, No. 179 Water-st.

PURE ESSENTIAL OILS, &c.—Confectioners, Bakers, Perfumers, Restaurateurs and Distillers can procure their Drug articles "right" of
GREENLEAF & KINSLEY,
j3-41tMW&S Wholesale Druggists, No. 62 Vesey-st.

COR. R. DISOSWAY.—ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW, and COMMISSIONER of DEEDS, No. 76 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts. New-York. d25-tf

TRAVELLING.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Captain West.
PACIFIC, Captain Nye.
ARCTIC, Captain Luce
BALTIC, Captain Comstock.
ADRIATIC, Captain Grafton.

These ships, having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction—as in their engines—to insure strength and speed, and their accomodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second cabin, $70. Exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $300. From Liverpool to New-York, £30 and £20. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES FOR SAILING.

From New-York.	*From Liverpool.*
Saturday, Jan. 10.....1852	Wednesday, Jan. 7.....1852
Saturday, Jan. 24.....1852	Wednesday, Jan. 28.....1852
Saturday, Feb. 7.....1852	W

New-York Daily Times.

The Forrest Case on Trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—Before Chief Justice OAKLEY and a Special Jury.

CATHERINE N. FORREST vs. EDWIN FORREST.

TWENTIETH DAY.

The room and galleries were full at a very early hour this morning, and a large crowd on the stairways and passages endeavored to gain admittance. His Honor took his seat at 10 o'clock, and directed the Jurors to be called. The Jurors having answered, the Court asked counsel to proceed.

Mr. Forrest, his friends and legal advisers, were present before the Court opened. Mrs. Forrest, Mrs. N. P. Willis, and an elderly lady, were also present, and occupied seats near Mr. O'Conor.

Mr. O'Conor said the first piece of testimony he should produce would be the depositions of John W. Forney of Philadelphia, taken by commission, and of George Roberts of Boston, and a copy of a letter from the former to the latter.

Mr. Van Buren objected to the reading of Mr. Forney's letter to Mr George Roberts of the *Boston Times*.

A discussion ensued as to whether the word "not" had been left out in the deposition, "but of that I am [not] perfectly certain." The Chief Justice said it was nonsense without it

Mr. O'Conor said that the reply to this letter of Mr. Forney's, was out of the State and they had not the power to produce it.

Mr. O'Conor read a commission issued to Philadelphia, for the purpose of examining John W. Forney, the deposition was dated Dec. 22, 1851.

"Depositions of witnesses produced, sworn, and examined the twenty-second day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, under and by virtue of a commission issued out of the Supreme Court of the City of New-York, in the form of letters rogatory in a certain cause therein depending and at issue between Catherine N. Forrest, plaintiff, and Edwin Forrest, defendant.

"*John W. Forney*, of the city of Philadelphia, editor, aged thirty-four years and upwards, being duly and publicly sworn pursuant to the directions hereto annexed, and examined on the part of the plaintiff, doth depose and say as follows, to wit:

"*First.* To the first interrogatory he saith, My name is John W. Forney, aged thirty-four years, by occupation an editor; I reside in the city of Philadelphia, and have resided there six years and upwards; I am a married man.

"*Second.* To the second interrogatory he saith, I do know Edwin Forrest, who is by profession a tragedian; I have known him about fifteen years; I have been during all that time on the most intimate, confidential, and friendly relations with him, and am so still.

"*Third.* To the third interrogatory he saith, I am and have been within and during the last two years editor of a newspaper extensively circulated in the State of Pennsylvania; the name of the said paper is the *Pennsylvanian*.

"*Fourth.*—To the fourth interrogatory he saith: I have looked at the paper now exhibited to me and annexed to the commission marked A; I believe it is the copy of a letter written by me—a private letter written by me to George Roberts, of the *Boston Times*. I believe it to be a true copy. The said Edwin Forrest was not present when I wrote the said letter; he did not see it; it was sent off without being exhibited to him. I told him I had written it directly after I had written it; there were two passages in the letter which showed that it was written with his cognizance The said Edwin Forrest and myself spoke of writing such a letter beforehand, but did not go into details, and while the letter sent no doubt met Mr Forrest's approval, he never saw it before it was sent, to the best of my knowledge; but of that I am perfectly certain; I got an answer to that letter. I wrote the letter by Edwin Forrest's authority. He did not write the letter at his dictation, but by the person that I believed to be a gentleman, in confidence, for the purpose of vindicating a valued friend, whom I believed to be an injured man. I had a reply to my letter to Mr. Roberts from him, cordially seconding the suggestions which I made to him; that letter is now lost or mislaid. That's all I have to say.

JOHN W. FORNEY.

"Examination taken, reduced to writing, and by the witness subscribed and sworn to, this twenty-second day of December, 1851, before me. OSWALD THOMPSON,

President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, of the City and County of Philadelphia."

Mr. O'Conor next read the deposition of George Roberts, of Boston, Editor, dated 27th May, 1851. It merely confirmed the above as to the receipt of a private letter, of which the following is a copy:

Mr. Van Buren contended that the letter alluded to in the deposition could not be read.

The Chief Justice said it was true that before you could read a copy of a paper, you must produce the original. Here was a paper which was in Massachusetts and the Court could have no control over it. This letter was written by the authority of Mr Forrest, what was the nature of it, might be matter of comment before the jury. The letter itself might be *prima facie*—that it was written by Mr. Forrest.

A letter read, dated Jan. 25, 1850]

Mr O'Conor said it did not appear to what place it was addressed

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25, 1850.

Private.] Our friend Forrest is now here, and is about to apply for a divorce from his wife. He has had, for eighteen months, the proofs of her infidelity; but has chosen to keep them quiet, and would have done so still, but for her folly in censuring him for leaving her. It is really astounding how he has kept those proofs to himself, from all his friends, for all that time, but it is so nevertheless.

The facts are these: Eighteen months ago, while playing in Cincinnati, he caught Mrs. F. in a very *equivocal* position with a young man in his own parlor, not in actual connection but near it. She protested, implored, and in fact for folly, deserving him for leaving her. It is really astounding how he has kept those proofs to himself, from all his friends, for all that time, but is so nevertheless.

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No harm will come to him; he is game too small for Forrest; and any admission he may make, may be important only as aiding an injured man in getting relieved from a now hateful bond. Of course, you know, my friend, how will require skill and caution, and if successful, will warmly endear you to Forrest. He is nearly crazy at the idea of being placed in his present position; but he will spend half he is worth to be relieved from it. His matter must be kept secret. Above all, do not mention me in connection with it. Excuse me for troubling you in regard to it. My ardent attachment to glorious Forrest must be my excuse. Now won't you help to relieve him?

It would help in the matter, probably, to know that John Greene, the Actor, now in New-Orleans, is the warm friend of Forrest, and may know Jamison well

You can use your own discretion in letting him know the facts, and invoking his aid.

This letter is addressed to you with the knowledge of Mr. Forrest.

Please write as soon after receipt as you can find opportunity to look about you. With kind regards,

I am, dear Roberts,

Yours very truly,

GEO. ROBERTS, Esq. JOHN W. FORNEY.

Mr. Van Buren objected to reading the deposition, because he witness did not answer the cross interrogatories, and in that case the whole of the evidence of the witness must be rejected. Capt. Howard had refused to answer one important interrogatory from our side and he had sent a written protest against answering another in relation to his paying the money to Anne Flower and sending her to New-Orleans.

Mr. O'Conor said the other portion ought to be admitted.

Mr. Van Buren replied

The Chief Justice said he thought the objection ought to have been made on a motion to suppress it. That was the rule in chancery.

Mr Van Buren said it was not so in a court of law, and that the two systems were now assimilated

The Chief Justice said that if his own judgment was alone consulted he would admit this deposition, but as the practice was the other way, he would not create any new rule or this trial. Deposition excluded.

Mr O'Conor did not wish for any new rule that might jeopardize this trial, but would request the Court to make a note of it.

Mrs. Margaret Longstreet, called by Mr. O'Conor—I reside at No. 99 Sixteenth street; my husband's name is Samuel; he owns No. 102, where Mrs. Forrest resided; I know Mrs Underwood formerly Mrs. Bedford; she came to see when the house would be ready for Mrs Forrest to move in.

The Chief Justice asked the date of that?

Witness.—First of October, 1849; I could not tell how long before that it was, we had some conversation; I asked what kind of a woman Mrs F. was; she said "she was a very nice woman—she had known her from childhood;" she said nothing against her; once she came to inquire for a milkman; I never heard her speak against Mrs. Forrest while she lived with her; I never exchanged any other words with Mrs. Underwood; I never asked her who all those gentlemen with hairy faces were who came to see Mrs. Forrest; never asked if any one of them was Mr Forrest; we had no other conversation but what I have told you, sir.

By Mr Van Buren—She came to see if the house was ready, and I asked her the question about Mrs Forrest; Mrs. F. had not moved in at the time of the first conversation; all the conversation was what I have told you; she asked when it would be ready; I never saw Mr. Forrest until he came to our house, a few weeks ago; I had no curiosity to see him; I have none to see gentlemen—there is plenty of them; I did not inquire what sort of a man he is. I have been sworn on this subject once, before Mayor Woodhull; Mrs. Forrest was present, and a gentleman I went with; I never saw men with hairy faces go in there; I have seen gentlemen deliver letters; there was a lady and gentleman boarded there; I have seen him go in; I did not watch—I had other business to attend; I have told you all I know; I have seen nothing more than in other houses; I say I never did see men with long hair on their faces; I go to bed at 11 P. M.; my husband was present at the first conversation.

Samuel Longstreet examined—I own the house No. 102 Sixteenth street; Mrs. Forrest came and took the house of me; some gentlemen and a lady were with her; she referred me to Mr Lawson; I called upon him in the usual way; I think she came in September, but it was hired from the 1st of December; the painters were not quite done, and some other little things had to be done about the doors; a bell on the front door was not hung; I recollect that perfectly; it was in the hands of the plater; I should think it was three or four days after; I had two brothers at work on the house, I think. [The witness gave their address as well as he could recollect.] I have seen Mrs. Underwood several times; I was present when she came to see if the house was ready; I cannot recollect the conversation, but she was talking to me about the house being done; my wife inquired about Mrs. F.; my wife asked if she was a nice woman; Mrs. U. said she was a very nice woman—she had known her from her childhood.

Q.—Did she say anything disrespectful of Mrs. Forrest?

A.—Not in the least; I never heard any such thing "as about having hairy faced men come to the house;" that is the only time I knew of her being at the house.

Cross-examined.—It was about a week after Mrs. F. got into the house that it was ready; I now think it was a week or so after they got in they used the basement; I know I went in that way, and I think Mrs Forrest also. (Receipt for rent, dated Nov. 1 1849. read—$41 69—one month's) She paid that month to start fair with the next quarter-day.

To Mr. O'Conor—My brother has gone to California. (The witness added this in explanation of his inability to give the address of his brother.)

Cornelia Grinnell Willis examined.—I am the wife of N. P. Willis; I was married the 1st of Oct., 1845; I did not know Mr. and Mrs. Forrest before I was married; I first became acquainted with Mr. F., he called at our house New Year's day, 1847; he staid over an hour; Mr. Willis was not at home; my little step-daughter recognized him; I think he spoke to me; I saw Mrs F. four weeks after this; she came to see me with her sister, Mrs. Voorhies; I next saw Mr. Forrest in the spring; he made a call on me with Mrs. F. at the New-York Hotel, where we were living; Mr. Willis was at home; they asked us to come and dine with them, which he did; James Wallack was there; Mr Stevens, too, I think; they were all strangers to me; I think Mr. Lawson was there; no ladies but myself and Mrs. Forrest were there; I can't remember if Mrs. Voorhies was there; I know Mr Wallack was there; on the 1st of January, 1848, Mr. F. called on me; they dined with us the day or the day before; they left on a journey to the South that spring; others were present; I remember on their return in July, 1848, meeting a Mrs Lavert at the house of Mrs. Forrest; I do not know if he was at home or not; my child was born during their absence at the South that spring; when Mrs. F. called on me, my child was very ill also; Mrs. Voorhies rendered us a great favor from that time I have been on very intimate and friendly terms with Mrs. F.; after the separation I knew of her boarding at Great Jones-street; she came in the early summer of that year and stayed a month with us; she had a room in the third story—a front room—the only spare room we had; I assigned the room to her; after she left in the winter of 1850, I had a long and severe illness; during that time Mrs. F. paid me great attention—came almost every day to see me—did many errands and commissions for me, one day she called when I was very ill, and I asked her if she would go to Mrs. F.'s; she did so, and came back by John Knox's, to tell me that she staid all night with me in my room, and her bonnet at the usual time, and went away about 10 or 11 o'clock; one night she came when Mrs Benson was with me; I was very ill then; I heard Mrs. F.'s voice in the entry, and it was at my request she came; I did not hear her during the night; I think she called between 9 and 10 P. M.; I know she was not with me that night; Mrs. F. was at our house by the very time and the appointment was made; she was sent for to watch by me; the only place she could have slept in was in that same room. [Diagram of the sleeping rooms produced and identified, and shown to Court and Jury.] Mrs. W. gave an explanation of the several localities, and who slept in the rooms.

Q.—Could John Kent, when going up-stairs, see the door of Mrs Forrest's room or that of Imogene's?

A.—If he was on the upper portion of the stairs he could have seen Imogene's room, but not Mrs F.'s; there is a projection; we live in the same house; Imogene was at home and slept in her room the night Mrs. F. was there; Mr. Willis has another child by his first wife; the morning after that, Mrs. F. did not stay for breakfast; at that time Mrs. Benson was with me, and we had quite a dispute about my having a friend with me; I was very ill; my nurse pacified me by saying Mrs. F. should come; in the evening the nurse would not let Mrs. F. come into my room, because, in the opinion of the nurse, I was too ill to be in the care of another, the nurse being responsible, and fearful that Mrs. Forrest would talk to me.

Q.—When had you any information that Mr. Forrest was hostile to your husband, or had any jealousy of him?

A.—I think it was in January, 1850; I received a letter which told me; I could only guess at who it came from; there were certain things in it which made me guess who it came from; I had not heard before that of any jealousy on Forrest's part towards my husband.

Q.—Did you ever see Mrs Forrest affected with liquor?

A.—Never, sir; I never heard any unchaste or immodest expression from her.

Q.—Did you ever see her too free with gentlemen?

A.—Most certainly not.

Q.—Did you ever spend one whole night in the house in Twenty-second-street.

A.—I did; it was in the autumn of 1848; Mr. Forrest was not at home; Mr. N. P. Willis, my husband, was not there; we were all invited to Mrs. Forrest's house to spend the evening; we dined and took tea at home; my husband had another engagement, and did not go; Richard Willis and I went there; there was quite a party—about twenty ladies and gentlemen; Mr. and Mrs. Parke Godwin, Dr. Dewey, and some of his family; most of the people got up to go about 11 o'clock; I moved to go then, or perhaps later; we were asked to stay later, because Mrs. F. and Mrs. Voorhies desired to try some new music with Richard Willis, who had several books of MS. music not in print; he had been studying music six years in Germany; we staid after the other company; Mrs Voorhies and Mr. Ibbetson had fine bass voices; we had some supper, which was very late; Mrs. Voorhies and Mr. Ibbetson left after supper; I would have gone too, but it rained very hard; Mrs. F. offered to call up her servants and get a carriage, but I thought it was best to stay all night; no carriage came for me, and I only know, from what my husband said, why he did not send one after supper; we had only one gentleman to three ladies, and we did not go to bed; we staid all night in the drawing-room; I said I must go home at the earliest hour, and there were but three hours to morning; we played and sang; it was not very difficult to pass the hours; Mrs. V. professes and teaches music; she sang most beautifully. About six or seven o'clock we got a carriage, and all of us rode home and took breakfast; Mr. N. P. Willis was present; I do not know if he had had his breakfast before or not.

Q.—During that night, or any part of it, was there any deviation from propriety or chastity?

A.—I know of none; I saw none; Richard Willis had just returned from a six years' absence, and was staying with us; I think he was with us ten days or a fortnight; he went to Boston for about ten days; he then returned, and staid until Christmas; he was a frequent visitor to Mrs. Voorhies; he was in a singular position; I am a married woman; I could not stand midnight in Twenty-second-street; he never staid three nights there; he was away one night; he came home in the morning, and told me he had staid at the house of Mr. Forrest; I was not there to see him; Mrs. Forrest did not go home with me the morning I have described to excuse me to my husband at all; he knew where I had gone; after the separation he had been to see Mr. and Mrs. Forrest; I visited them often, but did not hear Mr. Forrest say anything about Mrs. Forrest; I was frequently in the drawing-room in Twenty-second-street; there were two sofas, one in a space between the windows; they were small sofas, about the size of three chairs; at the side of the fire place there was a large space where a piano might have been, but at the time occupied by a large picture which came nearly down to the floor. [A diagram of Mr. Forrest's house produced.]

By Mr. Van Buren.—I am a native of New-Bedford, Mass; I came to this city when I was married; I don't think that Mr Forrest ever knew Richard Willis; he came home in the latter part of October; I never saw a fire in Mrs Forrest's drawing-room; it is heated by a furnace; Richard Willis left us to go to Boston, after night or ten day's stay with us; I did not go with him to the boat or the cars; my impression is that Mr Willis went with us first to Mrs. Forrest, and was introduced to her; about Christmas Richard Willis went to New-Haven; we heard from him there; that is all I know of his going; he remained there until the spring; he went to live; the next time I saw him or we all staid at Mrs Forrest's all night, was either the last of November or the second week in December; I don't think it was the same week Richard Willis went to New Haven; I went home to breakfast that morning, but do not remember where I dined that day; I am sure that Richard Willis slept at my house several nights after that; the new music of my friend Willis was introduced; I left about one of the company had left; when the carriage was proposed it was near two o'clock, and I felt anxious to get home, as I had a young infant, and it was easier to sit up than go to bed; I do not know that there was any difficulty about the rooms; it is a large house.

Q.—You do not smoke, of course.

A.—I do not; why do you say, of course? I have not seen Mrs. Forrest or Mrs. Voorhies smoke

Q.—Have you ever seen any English or American ladies smoke?

A.—Yes; I saw two American ladies smoke on board a steamboat; I know who they are, but do not visit them; Richard Willis was about two nights, I think, while he was with us; I know Mrs. Voorhies quite well. I cannot say that I have or have not seen her there when Mr Forrest was at home; the night I heard Mrs. Forrest's voice in the hall of my house, Mr. Willis slept in the back bed-room; he was in my room before he went to bed, speaking to me; I was not able to talk to the nurse except for what I needed that night I did not see Mrs. Forrest while my nurse had been up four or five nights, and I was very anxious to have some friend who could be called at any moment; Mrs. F. had been present in the day time to inquire after me, and the arrangement was then made for her to be there at night; she usually came every other day to inquire for me; on those occasions she usually waited till dinner, I cannot fix the month; I knew of the separation of Mr and Mrs. F., but I think it was in February, 1849; it was from Mrs. Forrest I heard it, if I remember rightly; I did hear that they had slept in the same house.

Q.—About the anonymous letter?

A.—I have it if you want it (holding it up).

Mr. Van Buren—Oh, we have had a great many of that sort, the Court gets some

Q.—Did you hear she was jealous of anybody?

A.—Quite the contrary, I had no conversation with Mr. Forrest after May, 1849.

By Mr. O'Conor—There were two other ladies who visited me at the time Mrs. Forrest did, so as to divide the time between them—Mrs. Richards and Miss Lynch are their names; I never saw the sofa drawn to the fire-place in the drawing-room of the house in 22d-st.; the room is heated by a furnace, for I remember having stood upon the register.

The diagrams were shown to the jury

Witness.—I stated that when Mrs Forrest dined at my house they always left my room to go to dinner, and returned to my room to tea; Mrs Forrest would dine at my request; my mother was with me.

Mr Van asked the witness if Mrs. Benson was in town.

Mrs. Willis replied that she did not know her address, but would procure it

Mr. O'Conor said he would produce her on Monday.

The Court then adjourned till Monday.

☞ In the course of the day an order was entered continuing the trial of this case until next Saturday.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 10

$11,000	U S 6s, '67	116½	100	N. J. Mining Co	17½
850	do	116½	200	do	b15 12½
5,000	do	104½	200	do	b10 12½
2,000	Erie, 2d mort	102½	100	Sussex Mining Co	11
1,000	Erie Incomes	94½	50	Portsmouth Div Dock	6
3,000	do	94½	14	N. Y & N Hav. R.R	112
33,000	Erie Convertibles	90½	300	Harlem Railroad	68
20,000	do	90½	50	Canton Company	s10 68½
5,000	do	b30 91	500	Reading Railroad	b60 54½
5,000	Indiana Canal, pfd.	43	400	do	51
3,000	Hudson, 2d mort	92	300	do	56½
106	N. A. Trust Co	101½	100	do	b60 56½
25	do	104	200	do	b10 51
100	Mechanics' Bank	121	100	do	s30 51
10	Orleans Bank	100	450	Nor & Wor. R.R	b60 51½
10	Metropolitan Bank	96½	25	Stonington Railroad	80
12	N. Y. Life Ins	125	200	McKean, Pa	50½
25	Long Island R.R	16	700	Erie Railroad	61½
42	Hud. River R.R	66½	76	do	s30 61½
50	do	66½	100	do	s10 61½
30	Phenix Bank	106½	100	do	61½
50	do	106½	525	do	61½
20	Bank of Commerce	104½	200	do	b60 62
5	do	105	100	do	b1mos 62½
200	Morris Canal	13½	50	Rock'a Syr R R	111
100	do	b60 15½			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Erie Convert	71	50	Nor. & Wor. R.R	b60 51½
25	Flor. & Key. R. R	34	200	Reading Railroad	bnw 57½
25	do	34	100	do	anw 57½
50	Erie Railroad	81½	100	do	s60 57½
25	do	81½	100	do	s30 57½
50	do	81½	300	do	b30 57½
50	do	81½	100	do	b10 57½
100	N. J. Zinc Co	12	100	do	b30 57½

SUNDAY NIGHT, Jan. 11.

The bids for the new loan of the Erie Railroad Company, were opened at two o'clock on Saturday, and the whole amount, $3,000,000, awarded to the bidders at and over 87 50@87 51, there being a large excess bidding at and under 87 50. The following list is substantially correct:

T. I. Townsend	$250,000	at 87 55
W. & J. O'Brien	100,000	" 87 51
Same	5,000	" 87 52
W. S. Hoyt	50,000	" 87 57
D. I. Miller	50,000	" 87 51
H. Sheldon	50,000	" 87 51
S. Knapp	50,000	" 87 51
Pollard, Jenkins & Co	5,000	" 87 51
G. W. Pratt	15,000	" 87 52½
D. G. Miller	50,000	" 87 51
De Launey & Co	70,000	" 87 51
H. Suydam	20,000	" 87 51
A. L. Lynd	5,000	" 88
H. Brewer	1,000	" 88
H. Bayliss	5,000	" 89
J. B. Garner	20,000	" 88
G. W. Gale	50,000	" 87 55
N. G. Smith	25,000	" 87 55
C. & U. J. Smith	25,000	" 87 55
W. Murphy	4,000	" 87 52
E. J. Brown	10,000	" 87 52
Moses Allen	50,000	" 87 52½
D. H. Nevins	30,000	" 87 52
Stephen Whitney	25,000	" 87 55
H. Ramadell	40,000	" 87 51
F. R. Griffin	35,000	" 87 51
W. E. Dodge	50,000	" 87 55
S. Marsh	50,000	" 87 53
H. Hotchkiss	70,000	" 87 51
H. J. N. Phelps	75,000	" 87 55
Theo. S. Draper	100,000	" 87 52
Powell, R. & Co	50,000	" 87 53
E. Riggs	10,000	" 88 50
W. Marsh	40,000	" 87 55
Same	30,000	" 87 52
D. Clarkson	30,000	" 87 56
A. G. Jones	20,000	" 87 51
B. Loder	50,000	" 87 51
Willets & Co	10,000	" 87 51
C. M. Leupp	60,000	" 87 61
H. White	25,000	" 87 55
C. R. White	25,000	" 87 55
S. B. Chittenden	10,000	" 87 55
W. E. Warren	3,000	" 87 60
H. T. Morgan	25,000	" 87 51
Total over 87 50	$1,768,000	
Ward & Co., and others	1,232,000	" 87 50
Total awards	$3,000,000	
Excess bids at 87 50	1,548,000	
Bids 50 to 87 32	3,204,000	
Total bids	$7,752,000	

The terms of the loan were highly favorable, and it must be gratifying to the managers of the Company that they have been met by their friends and the public with such large bids. The bonds are coupon 7 per cents., redeemable in ten years, and the sales of Saturday, if cashed in full would yield about 6¾ per cent—the credit payments averaging over 60 days. These terms make the bonds desirable to all who for a round interest are willing to trust the good faith, road way, and prospects of the Company for ten years, while they are better than a floating debt subject to the ruinous fluctuations of an unsettled money market. The bonds, if redeemed at the end of the ten years, are equal to an investment of nearly 10 per cent. per annum.

There were large transactions at the Board on Saturday in the other bonds of the Erie. The first Convertibles, par within 20 days of a 3½ per cent. dividend, sold at 90¾, equal to 87½. These bonds run to 1871.

In Railway Shares the most active trade was in Reading, which sold up to 57½. The demand was rather more general than usual for the stock, though the impetus was given by the quotations from Philadelphia, where 1,000 shares sold at 57¼@½. Erie closed rather quiet at 61¼@81½.

The *Pacific* steamer took $630,000 in Gold, rather more than was expected. The sailing packets took $160,000 during the week. The Nicaragua steamer brings very little Gold on freight, and we have no amount, as yet, of the freight list of the Panama packet. The mining news from California looks favorable for large shipments in the spring, and if the packets meanwhile should not come up to the amounts received for some months past, the fact should not excite surprise. The Gold Dust in market was scarce on the 15th December, and will probably remain so while the miners are actively employed in winter-digging and the roads bad. The San Francisco papers give the following freight lists of Gold from Nov. 1 to Dec. 4:

Nov. 1, steamer Pacific, Jarvis, San Juan, (Am.)	$76,011
Nov. 1. brig Clara, Lundborg, Valparaise, (Sw.)	108,129
Nov. 14, steamer Northerner, Randall, Panama, (Am.)	1,700,000
Nov. 15, steamer Gold Hunter, Boddah, San Juan, (Am.)	37,898
Nov. 19, ship Mercedes, Lott, Valparaiso, (Chil.)	160,000
Nov. 21, ship Eureka, Ancirsloss, Hongkong, (Am.)	25,734
Dec. 1, steamer Isdependence, Lucas, San Juan, (Am.)	163,002
Dec. 4, steamer Golden Gate, Patterson, Panama, (Am.)	2,201,600
Total	$4,471,764

The general markets in California were dull, but in the towns immediately contiguous to the mines, there was some activity in provisions, &c. The San Francisco papers still complain of an overstocked market. Flour is quoted at $11 50@$12.

The foreign imports into New-York last week, other than Dry Goods, (as given on Saturday,) amounted to $1,227,458, making, with the Dry Goods, a total import of $3,984,345. The leading exports embraced $789,970 in specie, 10,070 bales Cotton, 2,700 bbls. Flour, 1,700 bush. Wheat, and 3,700 bush. Corn.

There was an active market for Cotton. Sales 3,000 bales at full previous quotations, say 8¼ @ 8¼c. for Upland Middling, and 8¼@¼c. for Orleans. The stock is reckoned in the neighborhood of 50,000 bales, of which less than 15,000 bales are now on sale. Flour was not in such large demand, although the stock keeps down. Wheat is held generally above the views of buyers. Corn steady at 65 cents. Freights were dull.

The Sub Treasury received $61,578; Disbursed $101,763, and held at close $1,691,595.

The Government of Ohio gives the following summary of the public debt of that State.

Five ₱ cent. Stocks	$1,175,000
Six ₱ cent. Stocks	13,961,782
Domestic Bonds bearing interest	418.101
Total amount of State Debt redeemable	15,584,893
Perpetual debt to School and Trust Fund	1,754,332
Grand Total	$17,339,225

The revenues of the State for the year ending 15th Nov. last, were, net, from canals, $512 000, from taxation, $1,429,000, miscellaneous $510,000—$2,451,000.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 10—The sales of COTTON to-day have been 3 000 bales—prices closed firm at ¼ the advance. RIO COFFEE has declined. The weeks sales have been 15,000 bags at 7¼c.@8c. The stock on hand amounts to 85,000 bags.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 9.—The stock of COTTON in this market on the 5th instant, was 3,636 bales Uplands, and 2,934 Sea Island.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 10.—COTTON sales to-day 1,200 bales at 7¼c @8¼c. The market is firm and prices full.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 10.—COTTON sales during the week have been steady for spinners' use. We quote New-Orleans and Mobile fair 10@10¼c., and middling fair 9¼c Upland fair 9¼; middling fair 9½c. WOOL—The sales have been moderate, with less inquiry than last week. Prices continue very firm. The following are the sales. Fleece, 20,167 lbs., at prices ranging from 35 to 47½c.; heaviest sales at 40@44 and 47c. Pulled, 15,382 lbs., at 35@42c., the heaviest sales at 38@42c. Foreign, 5,000 lbs. at 37c. Total sales of the week, 38 295 lbs. PRINTING CLOTHS—All the sales have been 41,250 pieces; prices are the same.

Provision Market.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 10

Pork is less plenty and rather dearer. There is but little old offering, and the stock of new, which is ample, is withheld from the market. About 400 bbls changed hands today at $16 for clear mess; $15 12½@$15 25 for new River do; $15 for prime do; $14 87½@$15 for old Western do. $14 for new River prime and $13 50 for old Western do. Dead Hogs are in demand at 5½@5¾c. per lb. Pickled Meats remain unchanged at 6@6½c. for plain cured shoulders, and 8¼@8¾ for hams. Lard is doing better; the receipts are limited, and the supply is decreasing. Sales of 240 bbls prime were made at 8¼@8½c., and 180 kegs do at 9¼@9½c. Beef continues as last noted; the sales embracing 200 bbls. prime at $4 25@$4 75, and mess $5 25@$6 25. Prime mess is very dull at $15@$16. Beef Hams were steady, but quiet at $13 @$13 25 @ 220lb. Butter is in fair request at former rates. Cheese is slowly purchased at 6¼@7½c. per lb.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Daniel Webster, from San Juan—Gregory & Co's Express Agent, A Blanchard, Jr., E Dugin & son, Dr Smith, G W Douglass, J de la Montange, Messrs Benton, Woodruff, Clark, Quimby, A Platt, J. Chesebro, A J Kent, H Mitchell, C. H. Everett, J. H. Krouse, brother and servant, E. Hopkins, J Goldstein, S Goldstein and servant, M. Londoner and 2 sons, C. Mitchell, E. K. P. Hammond, T. W. Ruggles, P Woodruff, M. Brody, Dr Pingree, J. W. Brooks, J. W. Britton, P Owens, H. Austin, C. H. Lamareaux, J. E. Ruggles, Dr Tutts, J. S. Crockett, J A. Collins, H. Underhill, W. Leffingwell, D. B. Clark, J. T Armkin, H. D Dexter, N. B. Clark, G. Rede, J. E Pratt, J Patrick, J. H Whitford, Miss V. Mercer, T. C Child and servant, H. P. Knee and 2 sons, A. B. Chapman, J. Miller, C. H. Gibbs, Austin, S. S. Hamilton, B. B Dodge, Mr. Coddington, J. H. Bunting, P. V. W Bishop, T Mount, J. W. Whitney, A Hodges, W. Odenheimer, D Abrams V Daniels, J. Favorite, J. Hommell, J. W. Fairbanks, E. W. Birge, A. H. Gerard, S M Enos, T Rose, G. Swedenstein, H. Murrells, H Knight, H Fraser, A. W. Bodwell, E. G Hirst, E. Goodrich, H Poere, W. H Mills, W. S. Higgins, E. Wadsworth, E. F. Fuller, L. Campbell, B E. Hopkins, J. McNish, J. E. Riker, W Bancker, J. Nixon, O. M. Miller, T. B. Cushing, H. A. Goodyear, G. F. Warren, H. B. Kenney, R. R. Coombs, A. H Ridabock, E. Bailey, W Dugan, J. McEwen, C. W. Goodrich, J. B Norton, A. Story, A. W. Smith, E. Robinson, J. B.

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted,*) at the office, No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, *between Beekman and Ann, just behind the old Park Theatre,* and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week; or, when they prefer, they can pay in advance at the Desk for six months or a year, at the same rates. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies; three copies for TEN DOLLARS, and five copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the *Daily Times.*

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning,* at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

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New-York Daily Times.

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MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The Grounds for Confidence in the Triumph of the Liberal Cause in Europe.

A LECTURE—BY G. W. GREENE.

Yesterday evening, in Hope Chapel, G. W. GREENE, Professor in Browne's College, delivered a Lecture on the above subject, being the second of a Course of seven, arranged by the Directors of this Association, for the season. The attendance was numerous, and their absorbed attention during the entire discourse, bespoke a deep interest in the subject so eloquently treated by the Lecturer.

The learned Professor commenced by allusion to the late proceedings of Louis Napoleon in France, and said: I am to speak to you of the people; of the hopes of freedom in Europe; I am to speak to you of hope at the very moment in which the last hope would seem to have been extinguished—when the firm heart falters, and the firm eye turns away, that it may not look upon this new scene of treachery and oppression. But I speak in trust and confidence; for I speak not in the name of a day nor an hour, but of that everlasting record in which the transient phenomena of the day are lost in the great movement of ages; that movement which exacts its tribute from each, or combines them all in the eternal progress of humanity.

It is almost a truism to say that nothing is harder to study than the history of our own times. We are oppressed by the mass of details; we are bewildered by the conflicting testimony; we are too close to the subject—too much under the influence of paesions which it awakens, to see it aright. It is not so with the past, although that also has its difficulties, and grave ones, too. The past is a whole in itself, and though it often carries us farther back than we ever dreamed of in starting, yet if we will but stretch out our arms far enough, we can always clasp it as a whole. To study cotemporary history as we study the history of the past, we must seek in events the principle which produced them; and wherever that principle is in harmony with the other great principles of humanity, we may be sure that it will, sooner or later, take its place by them, and become, like them, the source of new progress and new development.

Now, it is this law that I shall endeavor to apply to the study and of hopes of the people of Europe.

The lecturer then proceeded to describe the Revolution of February, in which Louis Philippe was so suddenly hurled from the throne which the three days of July had built up high enough and firmly enough for any man that knew how to fill it aright. But Louis Philippe had himself signed the decree that this could not last. He had been raised to the throne by a great principle; the moment he got there he denied it, and every act of his Government was either an open or a covert attack upon the obligations which his acceptance of the thro ne necessarily imposed. His whole reign was an unbroken war upon that primal law which implants in every principle, as well as in every deed, a self-developing power.

Revolutions are fearful things. But who makes revolutions? An individual? Does history tell of any of those great events which have changed the whole aspect of society, in which even the greatest individual was anything more than the man of the occasion, and sustained by the very circumstances which he seemed to direct?

Revolutions are the shock by which a natural firm principle throws off an unnatural repression; and these shocks will always come, whenever the rulers of nations attempt to resist that principle of development which God has implanted in our nature. If you accept a principle, you must accept its consequences. You may aid its development, and make it easier; check it when it moves too rapidly, and hasten it if it lags; but you must not attempt to turn it from its course, for as surely as you do, it will crush you, and still move firmly on. The principle that raised Louis Phillippe was the people's right to choose their own government, and the consequent obligation on the part of the Government to accept with the powers all the conditions which such a tenure imposes.

Having shown how far Louis Philippe failed in fulfilling his duties to the French nation, and to Europe—to the latter by making France an isolated nation;—you might as well attempt, said the lecturer, to make a plant grow in the exhausted receiver of an air-pump, as to develop the intellectual, or the moral, or even the material strength of a country, by insulation.

There is a word which I hate to pronounce, it has been so shamefully misapplied; and yet it expresses one of the noblest results of human endeavor, and the highest characteristic of God's power—Order, Heaven's first great law—Order that word which calls up such images of calm contentment, and unbroken progress of peace and harmony, and all sweet and pleasant things.

Calling on his hearers to contrast these images of order with the horrors of the battle field, he asked them to say what they would think of the man who should calmly sum up the scenes of which his description was but an episode, as the restoration of order. "Order reigns at Warsaw!" Such were the words in which the Minister of Louis Philippe announced the fall of the devoted city. I counted (said the speaker) these new drops as they fell one by one into the vial of wrath, and felt how surely the day would come when they would pour down in all their bitterness on the head of the Prince who had dared to trifle thus wantonly with his own oath and the will of his people. And thus we see Louis Philippe standing forth as the representative of a principle which he abhorred; fighting against that principle, bribing against it, lying against it. At last, and when least he expected it, the shock came. It was the work of a day. A few musket shots decided the fate of the throne. The King, and those who made him so, stood face to face; and he whose courage never failed him before, shrank with the instinctive cowardice of guilt from the men whom he had betrayed. They did not even think it worth their while to stop him in his exile; but scorning the part of executioners, where they felt that they stood as judges, they left him to the scorn, and bitterness, and vain regrets of his exile.

The lecturer showed what effect early revolutions had in raising the position of "the people" in the scale of the social system, in giving those who had been accounted but as brawny-boned fellows, who raise crops and pay rents, a standing and a will in the nation; and then proceeded to draw a clear and able parallel between the history of Louis Philippe and the actions of Louis Napoleon.

The Republic of France had fallen, it was true—fallen in fact, if not in name; and a man who might have taken his place among the benefactors of mankind, was trying to build up again the throne which genius, during twelve years of unparalleled glory, had striven to build up in vain. But why has it fallen? Look a moment at the history, and see if, from the day of the election of Louis Napoleon, you can find anything there to make a true republican regret its fall.

But the great lesson of history is faith. No man that reads the past aright, can doubt the future. Looking upon Europe at the present moment, and comparing it with the Europe of four, and that of twenty years ago, I can see nothing here to justify the gloomy forebodings that I hear around me. We are told that the French cannot form a Republic—that the people are not fit for it. Taking the errors that have been exploded, the prejudices that have been rooted up, the truths that have been evolved from the shocks of discussion,—is there not something to make a Republic out of now, which was sadly wanting in the Republic of '91? No combination of despetic wills can ever make the people of Europe what they were, before the first great revolution in France. Once the instruments, they became the objects of government;—once the objects, they necessarily became the source,—and a source which, in spite of the efforts that may be made to taint or to seal it, is extending, in sunlight and shade, its pure and quickening influence to every spot where human being are associated together for the great purposes of human existence.

Such is my conviction with regard to the final success of the Liberal cause in Europe. It may not be to-day—it may not be to-morrow—but the past and the present are both our assurance that the day of its triumph cannot be very far off. Look around you, and see how all points forward; look within, and see how everything tells there of development and expansion; ask the past, and it will show you, deep hidden among its countless treasures, the spot where that which you are now gathering as a fruit, was first planted a feeble and delicate germ; and the present, too, with all its thousand voices, cries, Onward, onward to the goal! Hope! for reason bids it, and conscience approves. Hope! for sunbeams as well as shadows, spring forward to meet you from the mysterious recesses of the future. Hope! for on every aspect of nature, on every human heart and human record, is it written, that he who formed man in his image, formed him for usefulness, for progress, and for freedom.

DEATH OF KOSSUTH'S MOTHER.—We learn that KOSSUTH received a telegraphic dispatch last night informing him of the death of his mother, caused by the anxiety and depression consequent upon the persecution and imprisonment of her daughters at Vienna. This event will give to the sympathy already so active in the cause of Hungary and its noble and eloquent representative a more impressive character. It gives to his presence amongst us a more solemn feature, surrounding in some degree his person with the charm that belongs to the idea that God chastises those most whom he loves best, and for whom he reserves ultimately the highest rewards. If there be on this earth a case in which the victim of affliction can realize this consolatory blessing, without being withdrawn from the active scenes of life, or without feeling his energies impaired, we may be permitted to hope that it is that of the man who pleads sincerely the cause of his oppressed country, in whose service he has risked all that is dear to him. May God give the heart of the great and eloquent KOSSUTH the power to receive such chastisement, and to improve it for the good of the principle which he represents.

(*Washington Union.*

☞ On the 22d of December last, Mrs. Sarah Pinson died at Scituate, Mass., aged 103 years and 4 months. She was the wife of the late Simeon Pinson, of the same town, and the last revolutionary soldier in it, who died March 22, 1850, aged 96 years and 8 months. It will be observed that their joint ages make precisely two centuries—200 years. They were both born on the 22d day of the month, and both died on the 22d.

BY LAST NIGHT'S SOUTHERN MAIL

—The *Washington Republic* of yesterday morning, has the following paragraphs on KOSSUTH:

"Having received intelligence of his mother's death, M. KOSSUTH on Saturday and yesterday declined to receive any visits which were not strictly necessary.

"M. KOSSUTH yesterday, as we learn, received a telegraphic dispatch from New-Orleans, containing an invitation to visit that city.

"M. KOSSUTH has intimated that it is his intention to persecute the main object of his visit to this country, notwithstanding his late domestic bereavement."

—The Quartermaster General issues a caution against certain forged drafts on that Department. They are numbered 173 and 174, dated Assistant Quartermaster's Office, Santa Fe, New Mexico, 1st July, 1851; the one for $2,350, the other for $5,000, and both in favor of Gustavus McHarcourt, formerly a clerk in the employment of Capt. Easton, recently stationed in Santa Fe.

—The *National Intelligencer* contraverts the terms used in Chancellor WALWORTH'S Address to KOSSUTH, and defends the Municipal authorities of Washington against the charge of incivility toward the latter.

—We have New-Orleans papers to the 4th inst. Advices had been received from Texas to the 30th December. The most important item of news refers to the inauguration of the Governor, which took place at Austin on the 21st. On looking over the inaugural address we do not find anything very important. The concluding paragraph, which is as follows, shows that the Governor has a just appreciation of the benefits of the Union:

"It was not until Texas took her place as one of the States of the American Union, that she occupied the position which nature designed for her. From that period to the present, her onward march to power and improvement has been unexampled. Nations the fruition of our hopes. From every land emigrants are flocking, in welcome crowds, to partake of our prosperity. From the vine-clad hills of France and Germany, from Ireland's green shores and England's smiling fields, and from our own sister States, they swell the living tide; until the solitary places have been made to rejoice and the wilderness to blossom as the rose."

We learn from Austin that the internal improvement bill was postponed to the 1st inst.

CALIFORNIA.

Shipments of Gold Dust—Quartz Mining—Agricultural Prospects—Land Titles—Immigration of Ladies—Crime—The Railroad to the States—Candidates for the Presidency, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 14, 1851.

Again the preparation of an Atlantic mail suggests the oft-repeated employment of briefly reviewing the incidents and changes of interest that have occurred within an interval of two weeks. Since I addressed you, there have been most encouraging reports from California's leading storehouse of wealth, the mines. Besides those individual mining histories, which are continually coming to us through returning miners, there is a still more tangible and reliable source of information in the enormous amounts of gold dust that are being now purchased in our city by our bankers.

An interval of fifteen days has been marked with wonderful increases of the amount of dust which has been purchased in Sacramento. Up to the sailing of the last Steamer, a single Banking House, within a few doors of my office, had purchased in fifteen days, the amount of twelve thousand ounces of gold dust, at prices averaging $17 25 per ounce. Now, when you consider that there are many other banks doing nearly as much business, and hundreds of merchants engaged in the constant purchase of gold dust, you can see that there is certainly an abundance of the precious metal yet requiting man for his toil in California gold mines.

Quartz mining is destined to be disastrous to many who have engaged in it, for the same reason that a mechanic works to disadvantage without tools. Those companies which have had the good sense to build their calculations upon an efficient application of means, are beginning to have some very generous and inspiring results to cheer them. But for the time that has been consumed in quartz mining operations, there are very few companies which have realized anything like the expenses to which they have subjected themselves. And in this connection I would advise people at the East to be cautious in their movements as stockholders in such schemes. There is a decided mania existing here in connection with such matters: and such has been the success attendant upon the efforts of a few, who have gone East to dispose of stock, that there is now quite a passion for getting up stock companies in that way. I tell you, therefore, that it will be a source of wisdom for our people at home to generally avoid quartz mining Companies. Their fingers once in the *mill,* there are ten chances to one that their fingers, instead of gold quartz, will be crushed.

The most of our gold in the market is derived from cayoting, drifting, and river sluice washings. Indeed it may be assumed as a fact that our gold market has as yet been but very slightly affected by the precious contributions of quartz mining.

More attention is beginning to be paid to agriculture, and I think that during the coming season much larger crops of vegetables and grains will be raised. There is nothing in the world wanted in California but a proper settlement of land titles, to achieve the most extensive and vigorous operations in farming that have ever been seen in any country in the universe. The condition in which the subject of titles has been hanging, has acted almost like a blight upon the most essential enterprises of our State. And I can assure you that we are tired and disgusted with the suspense that has been, as we think, unnecessarily entailed upon us. We want titles confirmed that are to be confirmed, and those repudiated that are found unsound.

We are most happy with the semi-monthly contributions of Society's greatest ornaments, the Ladies, which we are receiving.

The progress of crime in the mining districts is still disturbing the public mind.

The finances of City Corporations are becoming much more reliable and secure. Sacramento Scrip now sells for 60 cents to the dollar.

A general feeling of interest is getting to manifest itself in respect to the great national Railway. We want this work commenced; we want to see the nation engaged in a work that is commensurate with their ability, with their energy and elastic progress. We want such a band of trade, such a vehicle of glory, such a union of interest, such a source of reciprocal regard as we will have when the merchants of the Atlantic and the merchants of the Pacific can converse with lightning facility and make their exchanges as rapidly as communication can be maintained by the aid of steam-car force.

The health of our country has been wonderfully excellent ever since the cholera of '50 removed its black pall from our city.

The winter bids fair to be just such a season as we had last year.

We believe that Daniel Webster will be the peculiar choice of the people of California for the next Presidency. We have heard it most extravagantly wished that he should be the Presidential, and John J. Crittenden the Vice-Presidential candidates.

Yours, with true regard, SACRAMENTO.

THE RIO GRANDE.

Difficulties between the United States and Mexican Authorities—Position of Carvajal,

From the N. O. Picayune. Jan 3.

By the arrival last evening of the schooner *Alderman,* from the Brazos, we have received the *Rio Bravo* of the 24th ult., and also our special correspondence up to the same date. From these sources of information we are led to believe that the position of Carvajal is not so desperate as it had appeared. The *rumor that he had been arrested and imprisoned by Gen. Harney is destitute of foundation. It is not certainly known whether he is on this side or the other of the Rio Grande,* but it is evident that reinforcements are congregating to assist him.

The *Rio Bravo* of the 24th contains Carvajal's official report to the ayuntamientos of Guerrero, Mier, Camargo and Laredo. As this is merely a recital of events, the particulars of which we have already published, we do not think it necessary to copy the document. The following is the concluding paragraph of the report:

To particularize would require too much space. Should the reports of the large force, which the tyrant has placed at the disposal of his willing tools, Avalos, Uraga and the faithless traitor Canales, be confirmed, I shall for the present, in imitation of the heroes of our revolution, divide my forces into small parties to observe and harass the enemy. Before many weeks I shall assume the offensive, and drive them from your soil

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

J. M. J. CARVAJAL.

Commander in Chief Liberating Army of Mexico.

A note from Mr. McMicken, Adjutant-General of Carvajal's forces, states that he had only 202 men at the battle of Cerralvo.

Special Correspondence of the Picayune.

BROWNSVILLE, Dec. 21, 1851.

The campaign upon this frontier is about to be renewed. A courier arrived from Rio Grande City last evening, bringing news of the arrival at that place, on the 16th inst., of the first detachment of the reinforcements expected by Carvajal from the interior of this State. This consists of seventy-six men, well mounted, armed and equipped. Their leader, named Scott, is one of the men who left here with Col. Ford.

The same courier brought down a letter from an officer in Carvajal's camp, from which it appears that his headquarters are in the Cerralvo mountains.

It is rumored here that *Gen. Avalos has received orders from the city of Mexico, to compromise with Carvajal at all hazards.*

Col. Dominguez, who commanded the Mexican spy company under Gen. Scott, during the late war between the United States and Mexico, and who is now residing here, is said to have made overtures to Gen. Carvajal lately, to be received into his army. He offers to raise and equip two hundred men, on condition of receiving a separate command. I have been informed that he made a similar proposition to Carvajal while the latter was besieging Matamoros, and that he received an indignant refusal, Carvajal stating that he would not employ a traitor to his country.

A Mexican gentleman, now in Rio Grande City, high in the confidence of Carvajal, writes to his brother in this city that seven companies, of about seventy men each, had already arrived, and that Ford was daily expected with a much larger force. He also states that Carvajal intended to open the new campaign from the 1st to the 8th of January.

One of the passengers who arrived on the Camanche, informed me that Gen. Uraga had a personal interview with Gen. Harney, at Roma, recently. My informant learned verbally that an American citizen engaged in commerce in Mexico had been arrested and ordered to be shot by Gen. Uraga. This led to some pretty sharp correspondence between the two generals, and finally to the interview, at which matters were satisfactorily arranged and the American citizen released.

The rumors relative to the correspondence between Canales and Carvajal are renewed, but are still very indefinite.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

BREAKING OF A BALUSTER IN CENTER-ST.

SIX PERSONS KILLED.

NINE PERSONS SEVERELY INJURED.

Last night, about 9½ o'clock, an alarm of fire was struck for the Sixth District. Upon repairing to the building, No. 140 Center-street, it was found that a false alarm of fire had been given by an old woman who resided at that place.

The building is five stories high and was occupied by the Commissioners uf Emigration for the purpose of a lodging-house for the emigrants under their charge. It is said that over five hundred persons were in the building at the time.

Upon the alarm of fire being given, the inmates made a rush for the doors leading to the street, and of course there was a jam on the stairway, which was followed by a catastrophe similar to that which happened at the School-House in Greenwich-avenue. The railing of the stairs yielding to the weight on them, gave way, and a large mass of human beings were thrown in a heap together. The crowd above still pressed down upon the mass below, crushing and smothering those who had first fallen.

The Police of the Sixth District, headed by Capt. GARRITT, who were promptly on the spot, made almost superhuman efforts to extricate the wretched beings who were wedged between the walls, but before the passage could be cleared, six persons were smothered. The following are their names, as far as they could be ascertained:

John M. Dalton, Irish, aged about 10 years.

A boy, name unknown, about 8 years old.

A girl, name unknown, about 15 years old.

Mary Murphy, about 14 years old.

A young woman—name unknown—about 20 years of age.

John Glennon, about 14 years of age.

The following persons were taken out and sent to the Hospital under the charge of the officers:

John Hawks—A boy—leg and arm broken.

A woman—name unknown—arm broken.

Eliza Savage—Shoulder dislocated.

Lucy Cushing, Bridget Harrington, Catherine Sweeney—Internally injured.

William Wheelan—Shoulder dislocated.

John Eagan—Arm broken.

And a boy—slightly bruised—is at the Police Station.

It is thought that five of the injured persons will die. Those taken out were intirely naked, the few night clothes they had on having been torn off in the efforts made to get from their perilous position.

After the stairway had been cleared, the inmates of the building again went to their rooms, a police guard being stationed to prevent any further accident.

NEW-YORK CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

METROPOLITAN HALL.—*Concert by the Hutchinson Family.*
NIBLO'S.—*'Norma.'*
BROADWAY.—*'Dumb Belle,' 'Betty,' 'Two Bonnycastles,' 'Diana' and 'Alderman's Goose.'*
OPERA-HOUSE.—*Performances by Prof. Anderson.*
AMERICAN MUSEUM.—*Open day and evening.*
SOCIETY LIBRARY.—*Two Living Aztec Children.*

PRESENTATION OF PLATE TO JAMES L. MILLER.—Last evening a large number of the members of the Fire Department assembled at Odd Fellows' Hall, for the purpose of presenting to JAMES L. MILLER, Esq., one of the former Assistant Engineers, a beautiful service of plate. The Brothers PERKINS served up an excellent dinner, and it is needless for us to say that it was discussed with a relish. After the dinner, the President, ROBERT MCGINNESS, Esq., claimed the attention of the company for a few moments. He briefly reviewed the past history of Mr. MILLER—pointing out his connection with the Department—his untiring exertions to advance its interests—the hardships he had endured, and the services he had rendered to the public and to his fellow-firemen. We cannot publish even a sketch of the eloquent remarks made by the President, who concluded his address by presenting to Mr. MILLER a service of silver, which had been brought upon the table while he was speaking. Mr. MILLER acknowledged the high compliment which had been paid him by his brethren in the department. If he had never done a thing in the course of his career as a Fireman that any other Fireman would not have done, placed in the circumstances in which he was. He would not make a speech, but only return his sincere thanks to them for the kindness they had heretofore shown him, and for their kind regard for him, which was so apparent in the testimonial which was before him. As he took his seat, the company gave him "three times three" with a will, and his health was drank in full bumpers. The plate presented consisted of a Salver, Teapot, Sugar Cup, Milk Cup, and Slop Bowl. On each of the smaller pieces there was the following inscription:

Presented to
JAMES L. MILLER, Esq., Ex-Assistant Engineer.

On the Salver there was neatly engraved the Certificate of his Membership to the Department, and a certificate of his honorable discharge from active duty. The whole service was richly ornamented with chaste and appropriate designs.

After the presentation ceremonies, the President gave the first regular toast—

The Fire Department—Created for common safety, admired for the activity of its members—may it be perpetuated by the activity of its officers.

To this sentiment, ZOPHAR MILLS made response. He paid a tribute to the worth of Mr. Miller, with whom he had long been intimately acquainted. They both at one time belonged to the same machine, and could, therefore, speak from his own knowledge of the services Mr. Miller had rendered to the department and to the public. He wanted no warmer or more devoted friend, and in conclusion he gave:

The MILLER *and the* MILLS.—May we always continue to run together.

The second regular toast was received with three cheers.

The Board of Trustees of the Fire Department—The conservators of its rights, and defenders of its interests—their labors though arduous are cheerfully performed, and bring joy to the hearts of the widow and the orphan.

Mr. GILES responded, and gave

The Fire Department Fund—The widow's crutch, the orphan's shield.

The Chief Engineer of the New-York Fire Department—ALFRED CARSON.

Mr. Carson was not present, but Mr. Gilliland responded for him. He offered as a toast—

The Past Experiences of the Engineers of the Department—May they serve to guide us for the future

The Board of Assistant Engineers of the New-York Fire Department.

Hon. THEODORE TOMLINSOM made an eloquent response, which he concluded by giving—

The Fire Department—May dissensions never destroy, no disorders degrade—may they continue to deserve the high estimation in which they are held by their fellow-freemen.

The Exempt Firemen—The Old Guard, honored by their past services, their example is worthy of emulation.

Mr. HARWOOD responded in a few remarks, and gave,

The Treasurer of the Fire Department Fund.—While dispensing the favors of the Department to the widows, he should not be unmindful of the daughters.

Mr. GILES thought the toast needed no response from him, so the President gave the seventh regular toast:

The Ex-Chief Engineer—C. V. ANDERSON.

Mr. ANDERSON was not present, but he had desired a friend to say that his best wishes were with them.

The Common Council of the City of New-York.

Ald. TWEED of the Ninth-ward, assured the Company that the City Fathers would always do what was necessary for the benefit of the department. The next toast was:

The Press.—The great expounder of public opinion—it calms the storm and controls the violence of premature public sentiment.

Mr. CHILDS, the Editor of the Fireman's Journal, responded, and gave as a toast,

The Occasion which calls us together—Evidence that the New-York Firemen know how to appreciate true worth.

Capt. TURNER, and Capt. WHITNEY also, responded to the toast to the Press.

The toast to

Woman.—Affection's purest gift to man,

Was responded to by Mr. BRICK. Other toasts were offered and responded to by Messrs. SARAGI, CONOVER, TOMLINSON, and others, and at a late hour the company separated, highly pleased with the evening's entertainment.

A PAINFUL AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—Sunday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, a painful accident befel a young man by the name of John Sowden, which resulted in the loss of his life. It seems the unfortunate man was in company with his aged father on their way to visit a relative, residing in the city of Williamsburg, and when reaching the ferry bridge, at the foot of Grand street, East River, the steamer had just started, and the deceased carelessly leaped after her to reach the deck, but missing his mark, fell into the water, and before assistance could get to him, he went to the bottom and was drowned. The body was recovered yesterday morning, an inquest held upon it by Alderman Oakley, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts.

CAPTURE OF DARING BURGLARS.—Sunday evening, near 6 o'clock, three daring rogues, calling themselves Wm. H. Harden, Wm. Gould, and Alfred Harden, were detected in the act of robbing the coppersmith establishment of Mr. John Benson, situated at No. 25 Old Slip, where the trio had gained an entrance by force and violence, with burglar's tools. Capt Silvey, of the First Patrol District, effected the arrest of this gang, and brought them to the Chief's office, where they were closely scrutinized by the "Shadows" and other police officers, and thence forwarded to the Tombs.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.—At a late hour last night a sailor named John O'Conor had a narrow escape from drowning. He fell overboard from the dock at the head of Water-street, E. R., and owing to the coldness of the water, the poor fellow was nearly frozen to death when extricated from his perilous situation by policemen Nelson and Acker, of the Thirteenth-Ward, who conveyed him to the station-house, where every attention was paid to him by Capt. Russell.

DEATH OF AN OLD POLICE OFFICER.—Yesterday morning, Thomas Gilchrist died at the residence of his brother-in-law, (officer Bowyer) in White-street, after a short illness with fever contracted while in Chagres. The deceased was for many years a Police Officer attached to the Lower Police Court of this city, and but recently returned from California, where he had resided for several years.

ILLNESS OF JUSTICE MCGRATH.—We learn that Justice McGrath, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, is dangerously ill at his residence. His complaint is consumption, and a heavy cold recently contracted. We trust he may soon be enabled to return to the discharge of his official duties.

RUN DOWN BY A STAGE.—About 6 o'clock last evening, a lad named Lewis Cochran was knocked down and run over by an omnibus in Broadway, near Eighth-street. He was seriously injured, and conveyed to the residence of his parents in the Fifth-avenue.

☞ Our readers should not forget to visit Mr. LEUTZE'S great national picture of "Washington crossing the Delaware," on exhibition at Stuyvesant Institute. It will shortly be removed from our City.

PEOPLE'S LECTURES.—This great course of lectures commences this evening at the Tabernacle. Horace Greeley is announced for this evening. Subject—The Crystal Palace and its Lessons. With Gallagher, Bellows, Emerson, Mann, Parker, Beecher, Chapin and others to follow, and the mere pittance of one shilling as a charge, warrants the most certain success. Tickets may be had at No. 131 Nassau-street., and at the door.

☞ WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 3d day of January to the 10th day of January, 1852:

Men, 93; Women 90; Boys, 152; Girls, 89. Total, 424.

Diseases.		Diseases.		Diseases.	
Apoplexy	17	Dysentery	5	Lues Venerea	1
Asphyxia	4	Epilepsy	1	Marasmus	16
Asthma	1	Erysipelas	6	Measles	2
Atrophia	1	Exposure	1	Mortification	1
Bleed'g fm. Lgs.	1	Fall'g of Womb.	1	Old Age	9
Bronchitis	3	Fever	3	Palsy	3
Cancer	1	" Bilious	1	Premature Birth	8
Carcalulus	6	" Puerperal.	3	Pleurisy	2
Chol. Morbus	1	" Remittent.	1	Rheumatism	2
Colic	1	" Scarlet	30	Scrofula	4
Consumption	54	" Typhoid	2	Small Pox	16
Convulsions	24	" Typhus	13	Spinal Disease	3
Croup	20	Heart Disease	10	Stillborn	32
Congest of Lungs	7	Hooping Cough	7	Suicide	1
Cyanosis	1	Inflam'n of Brain	12	Teething	3
Debility	11	" Bow'ls.	11	Ulcers	1
Delir. Tremens	4	" Chest	1	Ulcer. of Stom'h	1
Diarrhea	4	" Heart	1	" Throat	1
Dropsy	18	" Lungs	35	Unknown	9
Dropsy in Head	9	" Stom'h	2		
Dropsy in Chest	1	" Liver	1	Total	424
Drowned	2	Jaundice	1		

AGE—Under 1 year, 93; 1 to 2 years, 47; 2 to 5, 65; 5 to 10, 26; 10 to 20, 23; 20 to 30, 44; 30 to 40, 49; 40 to 50, 32; 50 to 60, 14; 60 to 70, 10; 70 to 80, 8; 80 to 90, 9; 90 to 100, 2; unknown, 2.

PLACES OF NATIVITY—United States, 274; Ireland, 94; England, 16; Scotland, 4; Wales, 1; Germany, 22; France, 3; Holland, 1; Switzerland, 1; Prussia, 1; West Indies, 1; Unknown, 6.

FROM—Hospital, Bellevue, 12; Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island, 4; Ward's Island, 59; Randall's Island, 6; City Hospital, 15; Alms-House, Blackwell's Island, 5; Colored Home, 3; Colored Persons, 9.

A. W. WHITE, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 10, 1852.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—*Monday.*—RICHARD T. COMPTON, Esq., President, in the Chair, and a quorum present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Petitions Referred—Of Walter L. Cutter, to be appointed Commissioner of Deeds; of Hose Company No. 49, for a new house; of James L. Harper, a member of the First Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, for relief; for a sewer in Houston-street from Norfolk-street to Mulberry-street; of Thomas Haight and others, to be organized as a Fire Engine Company in the 20th Ward; of Theodore Martin and others, to organize an Engine Company in 36th street, between 8th and 9th Avenues; of Hook and Ladder Company No. 3, against sundry members of said Company for non-performance of duty.

Alderman Tieman offered a resolution in favor of grading and otherwise improving Manhattan Square, and appropriating $5000 for the same, which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

A resolution by Alderman Denman, calling on the Committee on Ordinances to inquire into and report upon the expediency of having the existing By-Laws and Ordinances of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York revised, was also referred.

Resolutions Adopted.—Directing the Street Commissioner to furnish members of the Common Council with copies of the maps of piers; to light Dey-street with gas; also to light Vandewater-street with gas.

Report Adopted.—To create a Police force, consisting of 53 men, besides the Captain and Assistant Captain, in the 20th Ward.

Public School Society.—A communication was received from the Public School Society, asking for an appropriation of $52,075 88, to make up a deficiency of means to 31st January, 1852, was referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed. The total amount expended in 1851, including a portion of the expenses of the year previous, left unpaid, was $160,102 10.

On motion, the Board adjourned to Wednesday.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN—*Monday.*—*Reports adopted.*—In favor of authorizing the Controler to settle with the contractors for Pier and Bulkhead at 56th-st., East river, and to place another block on the Pier building at the foor of 25th-st., East river.

Communication.—From the Commissioner of Repairs, with a letter from J. B. Corlius, saying that he had accepted the contract for building Washington Market, and that he had made preparations to commence the work, and would hold the Corporation liable for any failure to perform the contract on their part. Ordered on file.

Resolutions.—To have Anthony-st., from Broadway to Centre-st., lighted with gas. Adopted. To have South and West-streets, and the wharfs and piers along said streets, lighted with gas. Adopted. To light Mulberry, from Chatham to Walker-st. with gas. Adopted. To light Washington-st., from Read to Canal-st., with gas. Adopted. To appropriate $1,000 as a donation for charitable fund of the Fire Department. Concurred in. To light Broadway from 34th-st. to 41st-st. with gas. Concurred in. The Board then adjourned to Wednesday.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—*Monday.*—Recorder TILLOU in the Chair, and a quorum present. The Mayor appeared after the minutes were read, and announced the following Committees:

On Annual Taxes.—Compton, Oakley and Alvord *On Civil Courts.*—Tieman, Bard and Boyce. *On County Officers.*—Smith, Barr and Ward. *On Criminal Courts.*—Tweed, Cornell and Sturtevant.

Petitions referred.—Of the Clerks of the Superior Court for an increase of salaries. Petitions of several for the remission of tax.

Resolutions adopted.—Directing the Counsel to the Corporation to communicate to the Board concerning its legal power in the remission of tax.

Bill referred.—Of the brothers Perkins for dinners furnished the Court of Sessions.

Resolutions referred.—That hereafter no bills for refreshments to the Excise Courts be allowed by this Board. That all bills or accounts presented to this Board be verified on oath. That hereafter no charge for liquor, tobacco or cigars be allowed by this Board. The Board adjourned to Monday next.

COURT CALENDAR. — *Tuesday.* — CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 37, 100, 101, 82, 102, to 111. SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 8, 32, 102, 112, 29, 37, 126, 130, 139, 146, 149, 154, 63, 135, 123, 38, 43, 44, 76, 160, to 165, 167, to 163. COMMON PLEAS.—*Part* 1, Nos. 93, 95, 101, 103, 105, 43, 107, to 129, 123, all odd numbers.—*Part* 2.—75, 94, 96, 102, 114, 118, 122, 136, 56, 138, 140.

BROOKLYN.

WATER FOR BROOKLYN.—As the day draws near for our citizens to act upon the subject of introducing water into Brooklyn, the subject becomes quite as exciting and interesting as it is important. The question as to the manner of getting the water into the city is discussed in every circle and at every corner? There seems to be only one opinion as to the necessity of having a sufficient supply of water brought into the city, and that, too, at as early a day as circumstances will permit. But the great questions are, where is it to come from, and how much will it cost? As to these questions there seems to be quite a variety of opinions. Some are opposed to the manner proposed to the Common Council by the Committee appointed to examine the matter and report, and who obtained the services of engineer McAlpine, to assist them in their investigations, on the ground that the report is not definite enough; that it does not set forth the estimates for each and everything that will be required in the construction of the work in so many dollars and cents, and that the estimate—three millions and a half—is not as much as such a work will cost that something is kept back as not being necessary for the public eye. Be this as it may, the people of Brooklyn want the water and nothing but the water will satisfy them; the price is somewhat of secondary importance when our necessities are considered. Mr. McAlpine is a gentleman well known in our community, and undoubtedly his opinion is worth something, especially when taken in connection with the Committee of the Common Council, who were all men of the right kind to investigate such a matter. Men of sterling worth and business capacity. Men who would not have made such a report unless they had become satisfied that they were familiar with the important subject which was entrusted to them. Such men may err in judgment, sometimes, but we say that their report, after the time they have spent upon the subject and the well known character of the framers, is entitled to no little respect, and should not be set aside without good reasons; something more than mere personal pique or interest. If there is a better plan, let us know it, and bring it before the public that they may be judges in the matter. At all events give us Water! Water!!

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—We learn that Mr. Silas Webb, of Greenport, (formerly Old Sterling,) departed this life a few days since at the ripe age of 74. Mr. Webb was one of the early settlers of that town, and took a prominent part in the rearing of that beautiful village, and always contributed largely for the benefit of the poor and public institutions. His name will long be remembered and cherished by Long Islanders.

CHILD BEATEN TO DEATH BY ITS FATHER.—An inquest was held by Dr. Ray, in Suffolk Co., Long Island, last Wednesday, upon the body of a child, son of John and Bridget Reddy, which it was supposed died from injuries received from the father. The mother testified that her husband struck the child three times with his fist, because it cried, some three months ago, since which time the child had lost all use of its limbs, vomited blood, and pined away until Thursday last, when death came to its relief. Upon a post-mortem examination being made by Dr. Fernau, he came to the conclusion that the child's death was accelerated by the cruelty of its father, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts. John Reddy, the party accused, has made his escape. When last seen he was on his way to New-York city.

WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE.—At the meeting of the Whig County Committee, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Chairman, Howard C. Cady; First Vice Chairman, E. D. Taft, of Bushwick; Second Vice Chairman, Charles Kelsey, Jr.; Recording Secretary, John L. Spader: Corresponding Secretary, John K. Oakley; Treasurer, John M. Hicks.

The Whig General Committee of the City

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 13, 1852.

A War with Russia.

The main opposition to KOSSUTH, as he advances into the bowels of the land, develops itself in the cowering shape of a fear of a Russian war. The adage, bear or forbear, appears to mean for the nonce, shall we have a tussle with the great northern bear, the boreal Ursus Major, or let him alone severely and securely? The *Daily Times* has repeatedly avowed its belief that a resort to arms would in no case be demanded. The condition, it has been insisted, of Russian finances and internal politics forbids the indulgence in a foreign war, waged on behalf of a foreign power, for a principle which the Czar disowned no longer ago than 1848. We may safely go further than we have yet gone.

The highest object of imperial ambition is the possession of the Turkish Empire, and the outlet to that great inland sea, the Pontus Euxinus. Austria has also entertained the same craving, in order to control the navigation and outlets of her own wealth-bearing stream, the mighty Danube. For the last fifty years these cupidities, with the countercheck of English and French diplomacy, have lain pretty near the bottom of European politics, and produced some of the most curious combinations and results in the story of national intercourse. Austria has been the most troublesome rival. Nothing but the constant dread of revolutionary ideas, has prevented an effort on the part of the Czar to reduce that power to the condition of maudlin helplessness that would entirely annihilate opposition to his anti-Ottoman projects. So long as a rigid despotism engirdled middle Europe, the heresies and controversies of the West could hardly make their way to the East. There was a quarantine existing to stay them. The reestablishment, however, of the Bonaparte dynasty, upon absolutist principles, in Paris, changes the face of continental politics. France has become one with Russia, and dependent on Russian countenance. The *entente cordial* between the *Elysée* and St. James, so sedulously cultivated by Louis Philippe, no longer exists. England stands alone as the representative of constitutional monarchism; and with Austria, forms the only obstruction to the Russian policy. The Czar at once becomes willing to throw a barrier between his neighboring antagonist, and Turkey, by erecting an independent and inimical state in Hungary. His agents are said to be most active in fomenting discontents and *émeutes* in the Slavic provinces. During the campaign of 1848–9, the Russian army took no active part in the war; fought none of the battles; and, in fact, shielded the insurgents from Austrian cruelty, by cheerfully accepting the surrender of the larger portion of them. The general officers protested against the excesses, which Haynau was compelled by ministerial instructions to perpetrate. They declined to associate with the Austrian staff, and very many of them carried upon their persons, without rebuke, medals and miniatures of KOSSUTH. It is likewise stated that numbers of the fugitives were hospitably received in St. Petersburg, and entertained at the Imperial expense.

All these, admitting their correctness, are so many bases for conjecture, that further active intervention on the part of the Czar is not to be anticipated. A peaceful representation of our opposition to that course, supposing these inferences to be sound, would not necessarily involve a war with any nation; while it would certainly strengthen the courage of the Hungarian patriots, and of all patriots, now bewailing in helpless silence, the almost universal prostration of inherent human rights.

But, admit that the joint protest of England and America were unheeded, and force should be requisite to drive our arguments "home," how should we probably proceed! "Oh," cries Mr. Lackwit, "we must ship troops and artillery, and arms, and provisions, by fleet-loads across the world, and try the fate of battle on the plains of Hungary and in the vales and passes of the Carpathion. An enormous national debt must be one of the consequences, an interminable and sanguinary war another, and the serious injury of our commerce a third." With all respect for such antediluvian notions, we would suggest that these horrible "contingencies" are neither contingent or at all worth consideration. There is a vulnerable point in the Russian body politic: touch that, and the bear is mesmerized. For several years past all the national energies have been directed to COMMERCE. Advantageous treaties have been formed with European powers for the benefit of that interest. From an official statement—the interest that we have—issued in 1850, we learned several facts which, for the sake of perspicuity, may be thrown into a tabular form. The figures are for the year 1849:

Value of Exports to European ports	$65,302,044
Value of Imports from European ports	61,829,868
Number of arrivals in the Baltic ports	3,713
Number of arrivals in the Southern ports	2,427
Number of clearances in the Baltic ports	3,586
Number of clearances in the Southern ports	2,323

Now will some of our tremulous politicians calculate accurately what might be the effect of a blockade upon these interests? How large an English fleet would be sufficient to close the Baltic, and how large an American fleet to shut up the Dardanelles? What is to become of the immense grain traffic of the Black Sea, in such a catastrophe? How are the cereals of Poland and Gallicia to find their channel to a market? Can Russia exist peaceably with such a hedge about her, and where is her naval force to open it? An inconsiderable squadron of our navy may without difficulty hold the Bosphorus for years against the passage of a single Russian vessel. And what chance would the whole navy Cronstadt have in conflict with a British fleet stretched across the Kategat? And if British capitalists had to be appealed to, to pay the cost of a Hungarian campaign of two months duration, how long would Russia be likely to sustain another such enterprize, *for the benefit, be it always borne in mind, of another and to a certain extent a rival power*, with an exchequer beggared by the loss of custom's revenue; her commerce annihilated; and without British capital to replenish the budget?

These are plain propositions, suggested rather to direct attention to the exceedingly vulnerable condition of Russia, than to stimulate hostile prepossessions. Industrial thinkers will probably calculate upon the prodigious market thrown open to American farmers, at the cost of a quiet, inexpensive warfare; but with such selfish considerations we do not care to meddle. It is sufficient, that England and America, by separate yet simultaneous action, could, in a shorter space of time than would be requisite for the invasion of Hungary, bring the great bug-bear of the North to a practical acknowledgment of non-intervention principles. Russia is already duly sensible of her weakness at these points. Her strife for years has been to obtain the mastery of a way out, and she has not succeeded. Would not a consciousness of her *weakness* insure compliance with our demands? Might not a threat of a blockade, and indeed a simple fear of it, without a threat, do the work? The questions are at least worth reflection.

Kossuth Leaves the Capital.

KOSSUTH has left Washington, and the Union survives! At 8 o'clock yesterday morning, the cars bore away him and his friends to Annapolis, a less sensitive portion of the body politic, where he may utter his destructive notions of national justice, or tell the tale of his country's wrongs, without fear of imperiling the stability of this rickety Republic. Let us draw a long breath, and be grateful. We have passed the crisis without falling into any generous or humane extravagances. The world at the Capital have been "'ware of the tempter." The only difference between the previous and present state of affairs, consists in the fact that there is a sizeable board bill to be paid at Browne's by somebody, and KOSSUTH is not to pay it.

It is supposed that Messrs. Hulsemann and Bodisco will now emerge from beneath the cloud, and do their possible to annihilate the tracks of the innovator. The salary of the latter will stand a chance of curtailment, if indeed the really excellent and worthy gentleman be not actually recalled, for not blasting the character of the Magyar, and in other prescriptive ways preventing his influence. It is easier to damage such men as KOSSUTH in advance, than after they have been face to face with the people. But, verily, something must be done, and it will go hard but the Russian does it.

The state of mind in which KOSSUTH leaves the busy throng of statesmen and politicians and partisans of the Capital, will require some little time to elapse before we can get an observation. The angel has stirred the waters, and we have to wait until they settle. Should the impression he has left behind remain, there will be nothing for it but to scare up precedents and talk republicanism "right out loud," so that it may be overheard at St. Petersburg and Vienna. And then, if the worst come to the worst, our bayonets can give benevolence a practical shape! Or, if the fact that the application is trans-Atlantic, and therefore beyond the purview of the Monroe doctrine, be in the way—quære, couldn't the case be crowded in under cover of that interesting, enlightened and populous tract of territory, which graces the north-western angle of American maps, under the name of the "Russian Possessions!" In fact, why not annex that land at once, in case the Czar turn up his imperial nose at our interference? We should come into a menagerie full of Muscovite bears were we to do so, and Cook and Vancouver only know what beside!

Northern Mexico.

The news, which comes straggling and wrangling and confusedly in from what is by courtesy termed the "seat of war" in Mexico, sadly needs a clue to give it any sort of significance. And the clue is very easily had. Mexico derives what revenue she enjoys mainly from an elevated tariff. On the northern provinces the burden falls heavily. To evade it the traders at the provincial fairs ran up last summer the piratical flag, and smuggled their goods into the towns in spite of custom-house and police surveillance. Stricter regulations on the part of Government interfered with this illicit business, and the friends of free trade, employing the usual Mexican logic, *ad hominem*, entered upon a military foray to enforce their views. To head the movement, Don José Maria Jesu Carvajal, a young gentleman indebted to American colleges and society for his education and enterprising spirit, was selected; and without any manner of selection, a motley set of Falstaffian warriors from Texas were mustered into the service. And thus the commercial policy has been argued.

Recently, it seems, the free trade politicians have had rather the advantage in the debate; and General Uraga, one of the four commissioned champions of protection, has been brought to tender a compromise. Carvajal represents the South Carolinian spirit of nullification, and protection has to yield, in order to save a solution of the Union. Whether the American method of 1833 will be imitated in the matter of a downward sliding scale, is a doubt for the *Journal of Commerce* to sit in sage speculation upon. Of course, that eminent authority sides with the rebels.

☞ The Paris correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* has the following:

"The journal *La Pays*, of yesterday, has two editorial columns with the title—KOSSUTH in the United States. Astonishment and regret are expressed at the inordinacy of the manifestations, and the public adoration so little consistent with the *dignity* and *sobriety* which should distinguish the Anglo-Saxon race and a *genuine Republic*."

The Paris papers, it must be confessed, are just now excellent judges of "what a genuine Republic" should do. Existing only at the mercy of one of the most deliberate traitors that ever disgraced humanity, writing solely at his dictation and for the promotion of his interests—living and breathing under terror of the bayonet, it is scarcely to be expected that the French journals should look with approbation upon the demonstrations of Republicanism in America. Our views of Republicanism seem to differ. It would not be considered, in the United States, either "dignified or sober" for the President to abolish the Constitution he had sworn to support—to dissolve Congress, and butcher in cold blood every body who might hint dissent from his views.

This, perhaps, is all a matter of taste. We are young in this country yet. Perhaps our instincts on these points may mend. Just at present, however, the people of the United States will scarcely look upon French supporters of Louis Napoleon as preëminently qualified to lay down the laws of "dignity and sobriety" for "genuine Republics."

☞ The *Express*, through its correspondent at Washington, says:

"Congress, after playing, Kossuthizing, &c. &c., for about six weeks, will, it is probable, this week, *begin to do something*."

This is altogether too good news to be true. But perhaps the correspondent considers the absurd debate in the Senate about the Compromise measures, "doing something."

Musical Items.

Mr. Maretzek's advertisement for Astor Place appears this morning. He opens on Monday night, with an organization as strong in numbers, as before the opposition at Niblo's. He has substituted Parodi and Patti, for Bosio and De Vries, Salvi for Bettini, and Benevantano for Badiali; and cheered as he will be by the standard subscription of the "upper ten," and the love of fashion and eclat which this imparts to his beautiful house, he has reason to anticipate another successful season. The Impresario will do everything to deserve success. It will be for the true friends of this refined amusement, to see that he secures it.

The rival house at Niblo's was respectably filled last night, the cold weather to the contrary notwithstanding. There was probably $1,000 net to the management. The audience was richly repaid in one of the most delightful and warmly appreciated performances of *Lucia* we have had this winter. It is not to be disguised that the very élite of Maretzek's troupe are now in the People's line. Bosio, Badiali and Bettini make a glorious trio. They were in great spirits last evening, and sang delightfully. The second act never more superbly done. The appointments are all complete. The orchestra not so perfect as it will be, but ably conducted by Arditi. The Chorus appeared to be the pick of the Astor-place, and the stage auxiliaries, (thanks to Mr. Sefton,) such as scenery, furniture, &c., every way adapted to the Opera. Maretzek will have to look sharp. The rivalry will be keen and animated, and the public the gainer, without doubt, both in quantity and quality; and we hope both managements, too, will find their reward in full houses.

Notes on Foreign Topics.

We have sundry letters from our foreign correspondents, to which the crowded state of our columns prevents our giving as prompt insertion as we should desire. We shall give, meantime, the items of news which they contain, leaving details for a more convenient season.

—It is noted that the success of Louis Napoleon in securing the popular vote, has won toleration for him in quarters where he was at first most savagely denounced.

—Lord Palmerston, for some time previous to his withdrawal from the Cabinet, had been at sword's points with Earl Grey: and doubts are expressed whether the wrong man has not been got rid of, by his resignation.

—The old feud between capital and labor has broken out in Manchester,—serious difficulties having arisen between the masters and workmen in some of the large manufacturing establishments.

—Luttrell, the table-wit and companion of Mackintosh, Jeffrey, and Sidney Smith, died lately at the age of 86

—The health of Thomas Moore, the poet, is very feeble and his death is daily looked for.

—D'Israeli's Life of Lord George Bentinck gives constant occupation to the critics. The *Times* is very severe upon it—as it defends protection and assails Sir Robert Peel. It contains, however, a very graphic sketch of that great politician.

—The progress of KOSSUTH in the United States is watched with general interest in England. The squabbles of Congress about the language and form of his reception, are characterized as discreditable.

—Our London correspondent states that the Lord Chamberlain has required all the theatrical farces, &c., prepared for the holiday season, to be sent to him, and that he has rigorously excluded from them all allusions to the Queen, to Prince Albert, Kossuth, Haynau, Louis Napoleon, &c. This is regarded as a great hardship; and indeed it seems to be following too closely in the footsteps of Louis Napoleon to be very encouraging to those who expect to see England foremost in resisting continental despotism.

—Two new volumes of Lord Mahon's History of England have been published in England. They cover the period of the American Revolution. We presume they will be immediately reprinted here.

—The *Athenæum* criticises very severely the government documents on the Arctic Exploring Expedition. It censures, also, the approbation which has been bestowed on Capt. Austin, and thinks Capt Penny has been very unjustly treated. The expedition has given rise to a bitter quarrel among the officers.

—The entire collection of maps exhibited in the Austrian department of the Crystal Palace, have been presented to the Geographical Society of London.

—Among the articles added to the British Museum by Layard's researches, are several curious *bowls*, made of Terra Cotta, and found buried some twenty feet deep amid the ruins of Babylon. The inscriptions on them, which have only just been deciphered, make it probable that they were written by the Jews during their captivity.

—Freund, the Philologist, is in London, engaged in constructing a German-English and English-German dictionary upon his new system.

—Shakspeare has just been translated into Swedish, and published in Stockholm, in twelve octavo volumes.

—Mr. Thomas, a recent writer on China, says that the term "barbarian," as applied by them, is intended for a compliment,—and that the word so translated means simply "southern merchant." They consider it a special compliment also to call a man a "red-haired devil."

—Several penny news-rooms have recently been opened in London. They are undoubtedly a great advance upon general facilities for reading there. We went into one of them in June last, which displayed a special placard announcing full files of papers *from the United States*. We found just one American paper,—the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, and that was a month old. Our estimate of the value of penny news-rooms fell decidedly.

—Dr. Charles T. Franz, a distinguished German philologist, died at Breslau lately, aged 45. The University of Berlin has lost six of its Professors by death within the last year.

—A statue of Stephenson, the Railway Engineer, is to be erected at the Euston station. About £3,000 have been raised by subscription for that purpose.

—The *Examiner* believes in the genuineness of the Boston *Commonwealth's* pretended reply of the Austrian Government to Mr. Webster's Hulsemann letter! It attributes President Fillmore's cold and cautious language about KOSSUTH to the impression produced by that reply.

—The number of visitors to the Zoological Garden, in London, during the last year was 659,000.

—The *Liverpool Albion* says that three sheriffs' officers boarded the United States Mail steamship *Baltic*, when on the point of sailing for New-York. They stated that they were in search of an absconding debtor, and as Captain Comstock refused to wait till they found him, they were carried off, notwithstanding their entreaties to the contrary.

—The next expedition to the Arctic regions in 1852, in search of Sir John Franklin and the missing officers and crews of the *Erebus* and *Terror* discovery ships, will be made as efficient as possible, and, in addition to the *Pioneer* and *Intrepid* screw steamers employed in the recent expedition, the *Phœnix*, a much larger screw steamer, of 260 horse power, is ordered to be fitted at Deptford for service in the Polar seas.

—A woman was lately buried in a grave-yard, near London, who had been dead upwards of five years, a near relation having left her an annuity of 30*l.* to be paid on the first day of each and every year, so long as she should remain on earth. In consequence of this legacy, her surviving husband hired a little room over a stable in the neighborhood of his dwelling, where she was kept in a lead coffin until after his death.

Death of a British Nobleman.

On the 30th of December, John Baron Loughborough, a British nobleman, was found dead on board of a schooner lying at the wharf in New Orleans. He had been addicted to excessive drinking, and his death was owing to that terrible habit. With a friend and a servant, he had embarked a few days before at Havana for New-Orleans, and his death occurred as the vessel ascended the river. The British Consul took possession of his effects. The grandfather of the unfortunate scion of nobility was Alexander Wedderburne, a celebrated lawyer, contemporary and on intimate terms with Dr. Johnson, Pitt, Burke, Fox, and all the great statesmen and scholars of that brilliant period. His uncommon abilities as an advocate, lawyer, and statesman, raised him to the dignity of Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and obtained for him the peerage. The freshly acquired nobility of the family has found a mournful setting.

"The *Times* is driving or coaxing the foreign-born citizens of America into a political support of the views of KOSSUTH touching foreign intervention."—*Express.*

☞ What would the *Express* say to "driving or coaxing" a hungry man to eat his supper?

☞ We learn from a correspondent that the Albany University, for which a charter was granted at the last session of the Legislature, is effectively organized, and that the Law lectures have been already commenced. Lectures in the scientific department are to be commenced to-day, and to be continued three months. For the observatory $30,000 have already been subscribed, and the building will be speedily commenced, under the supervision of Prof. Mitchell.

FROM THE CHEROKEE NATION.—The Fort Smith *Herald* of the 5th ult., says that the Cherokees have determined to sell to the United States a tract of land adjoining the State of Missouri, containing about 800,000 acres. They have appointed a delegation of five to proceed to Washington, to make the necessary arrangements with the government. The principal part of the proceeds is to be applied to the payment of the national debt, and the remainder will be added to their already large school fund. A Creek Indian, charged with killing Mrs. Ratliff, and a negro woman, near Fort Gibson, was taken on the 29th of November, from the sheriff, by a mob of men with blackened faces, and killed upon the spot.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to The New-York Times.

XXXIId CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 12.

INTERVENTION OF RUSSIA.

Mr. SEWARD presented a memorial from 500 citizens of New-York City, calling the attention of Congress to the intervention of Russia in the affairs of Hungary. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

PETITIONS.

Mr. STOCKTON presented petitions against flogging in the Navy.

Mr. UNDERWOOD presented petitions from Tennessee, praying that the Louisville and Portland Canal may be made free.

JAPAN.

Mr. SEWARD, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a resolution discharging the Committee from the further consideration of A. H. Palmer's Book on the Commerce of Japan, &c. Adopted.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

The bill for the relief of Thomas Snodgrass was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr HAMLIN reported a bill for a Marine Hospital at Portland, Me.

Mr. SHIELDS, upon request, was excused from serving on the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. FISH introduced a bill increasing the salary of the Judge of the Southern District of Florida. Read twice and referred.

The private bills passed by the House on Friday, were taken up and referred.

THE CENSUS PRINTING.

Mr. BRIGHT moved that the Senate take up the joint resolution, providing for printing the returns of the Seventh Census. Motion adopted.

Mr. SMITH moved to amend by striking out all after the enacting clause, and providing that the printing of the census returns shall be done under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, under the provisions of the act of May, 1842. He opposed the resolution; he had no objection to the parties named in the resolution personally or politically, he would as soon they should have it as others; but this resolution proposed to give work which was of vast amount on the principle of favoritism. It ordered peremptorily that the work should be given to Donaldson and Armstrong, with no condition annexed except for prices to be deemed reasonable by a Committee composed of a majority of the party whose organ Donaldson and Armstrong are. He contended that the effect of the resolution was to give work to the proprietors of the political organ of the majority of Congress. He did not think the Committee would do anything improper; but all others except Donaldson and Armstrong were excluded, and nothing was said in the resolution about the number of copies to be printed. The Committee should know how many copies are to be printed before they can determine the price. The great magnitude of the work might be supposed when it was known that there were now 161 persons employed in the Census Bureau, necessarily employed to execute and bring up the returns. How could the Committee determine what would be a reasonable allowance, when they knew nothing of the number of copies nor the size of the work; nor till they had seen the work, and knew of its extent, how could they determine whether D. and A had the ability to execute the work? Congress ought not to order the printing of any work till it had been seen, examined and scrutinized carefully, and its accuracy known. All these things were excluded now, and because, as he supposed, the *Union* office was pressed for supplies, Congress could not wait till the Census was sent to the Senate and examined, but must break into the Census Office and carry off a page here and a page there and then demand the money from the public Treasury. He had great respect for the Democratic organ, and regretted that it was necessary to hurry through this job to give it aid. He thought it would be extremely improper to order the printing of this document until it had been examined and its accuracy ascertained.

In 1840 errors were discovered, and in one case the Census was ordered to be retaken. The final examination of the Census was to be by the Secretary of the Interior, but by the passage of this resolution, the whole thing will be placed under the control of the Superintendent of the Census Bureau, who might, and who might not be qualified to perform the duty. Could not Senators wait six months longer, by which time the returns will be laid before Congress, and then a bill for its printing can be passed understandingly. He contended that this printing was not Congressional printing, but altogether Department printing. Congress had, however, to fix the number of copies and style of printing, but by the law of 1842, it being Departmental printing, proposals were to be advertised for by the Secretary of the Interior, and the work given to the lowest bidder. Congress had no power, by its Committee or otherwise, to make a contract for printing work for the Executive Departments,—if so, then the Committee on Post Offices could be directed to make contracts for carrying the mails. And the Committee on Naval Affairs could contract for building steamers and frigates. The policy pursued by Congress for the last few years has been to open the public printing to competition and break up the system of rewarding political favorites by giving it to political presses of this city. He read the law of 1842, and argued clearly this was departmental printing, why not let this law stand? The reason was, the *Union* office was to be benefited. He examined the system of giving the printing for Departments out to the lowest bidder. He exhibited several works published under that system, and declared that it had never failed in any particular. The contract system for Congressional printing has been a failure. No contractor had complied with his contract, and the work furnished Congress was almost worthless. He pointed out all the particulars wherever contracts had been violated; and thought the evils could be greatly remedied if contractors had bid low for composition and presswork, leaving themselves a large margin to cheat on paper. He alluded to the great abuses practised on Government, and to its increase in expenditures. He thought reform and retrenchment were much needed, and did not consider it necessary to print more than 10,000 copies of census returns.

Mr. BRIGHT commenced replying but yielded the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan 12.

THE CAPITOL EXTENSION.

Mr. MCNAIR's resolution heretofore offered, was adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to inquire into the firmness and stability of the foundation of the extension of the Capitol, now laid, and whether the strength of the stone be sufficient to uphold the superstructure about to be erected thereon.

THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

The House bill, appropriating $5,000 to defray the expenses attending the fire at the Library of Congress, came back from the Senate, with the amendment appropriating $10,000 for the purchase of books. This was concurred in.

Mr. CLINGMAN said he was informed this sum, and the standing appropriation for the Library of $5,000 would enable the Librarian to procure such books as were now most desired, and two rooms would be temporarily fitted up, in which to place them.

PROVISION FOR THE HUNGARIAN EXILES.

Mr. STANLY asked leave to offer a resolution:

Whereas, In consequence of the suffering among the exiled Hungarians, many are believed to be in danger of dying of starvation on the inclemency of the weather, therefore,

Resolved, That the President of the United States be authorized and requested to inquire into the truth of said information, and, if it be true, he be authorized to take steps to relieve their sufferings, until homes can be provided; and that ——dollars be appropriated for this purpose out of the Treasury.

Objection was made, and Mr. STANLY moved a suspension of the rules.

MR. PRESTON KING—Did the gentleman vote for the Resolution of Welcome?

MR. STANLY—This is for the Exiles, and not for humbugging Governors.

The House refused to suspend the rules to allow the resolution to be introduced. Yeas 46, Nays 126. The Yeas were as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Abercrombie, Appleton, Mass., Barrere, Bell, Boyd, New-York, Brenton, Brown, N. J., Burrows, Cabell, Fa., Campbell, Ill., Chandler, Cleveland, Clingman, Conger, Curtis, Disney, Doty, Duncan, Freeman, Goodenow, Harper, Hart, Hebard, Howard, Kuhns, Marshall, Ky., Martin, Miner, Moore, Pa., Moore, La., Polk, Robbins, Robinson, Sackett, Stanley, Stanton, Tenn., Stanley, Ky., Stevens, Pa., Stuart, Taylor, Thurston, Tuck, Wallbridge, Walsh, and Williams.

COAST SURVEY REPORT.

Mr. GORMAN from the Committee on Printing, reported in favor of printing for the use of the House, 5,000, and for the use of the Coast Survey office, 10,000 copies of the Coast Survey Report.

In the course of the debate,

Mr. FULLER, of Maine, stated that in the work there are 65 sketches, and 40 charts for navigators: 18 sketches of the Western Coast, and 12 showing sites for Light Houses,—in addition there are 32,000 geographical positions, the first ever published, and bringing the work up to July of last year; and this list will not be published again for several years. The improvements which have been introduced are shown, and the report generally embodies more valuable information than nine-tenths of other public documents.

At the close of the debate the pending amendments for a larger number were rejected, and this report of the Printing Committee adopted. Adjourned.

Kossuth at Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, Monday, Jan. 12.

KOSSUTH left Washington this morning at 8½. At the Annapolis junction he was met by the Aide de Camp of Governor Lowe. He arrived at Annapolis at 11 o'clock, and was met at the cars by Mr. O'Neill, Secretary of the Commonwealth, and conducted to the Executive mansion. The Committees of the Legislature waited upon him at 2 o'clock, and arranged for his public reception by that body to-morrow, KOSSUTH having consented to remain here until the afternoon, when he will leave for Baltimore by steamer and start for Harrisburgh on Wednesday.

Governor Lowe gives a dinner to KOSSUTH this evening, at which many members of the Legislature will be present.

The Maryland Legislature and Kossuth.

ANNAPOLIS, Monday, Jan. 12.

The Senate have passed resolutions welcoming KOSSUTH to the Capital of the State, and have appointed a Committee to wait upon and introduce him to the Senate.

The House of Representatives passed resolutions welcoming KOSSUTH to the State Capital, but repudiating the doctrine of intervention for non-intervention.

The Governor's Message was sent to both Houses to-day.

The investigation in relation to the death of Mr. Miller has resulted in a verdict of death from suicide.

No Mail to-night South of Washington.

The Maine Legislature and Intervention.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 12.

The Maine House of Representatives on Saturday, by a vote of 83 yeas to 34 nays, passed the following resolution in relation to the intervention of Russia against Hungary.

"*Resolved*, That we earnestly desire that the General Government of the United States may exert an influence in some wise and proper manner, against all such intervention in future."

The votes against the resolution were mostly by democrats.

Later from Texas—The Georgia Block to the Washington Monument.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 12.

The New-Orleans mail has arrived. The papers contain Galveston dates to the 31st ult., received by the steamer *Mexico*. Gen. Smith had made an important movement with the troops in order to protect the frontier from Indian depredations, instructions being still continued.

The Government of Texas was inaugurated on the 27th ult. The Address abounds with expressions of loyalty to the Union.

The Georgia Legislature, by a resolution approved by the Governor, have ordered the withdrawal of the stone heretofore furnished by that State for the Washington Monument, bearing the inscription "The Constitution as it is, the Union as it was," declaring such inscription not in accordance with the sentiment of the people, and providing for the substitution of another stone, bearing only the arms of the State.

From Rio Janeiro—Steamer Sarah Sands Ashore—Acquittal of Reese.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 12.

The *Journal* publishes a letter from Rio dated November 27th, which says the steamer *Sarah Sands* is below, off the coast, ashore. One report mentions that she will be a total loss, while another states that she is discharging her coal and will be got off. The *Sarah Sands* was bound from Panama for New-York.

Young Reese, of Philadelphia, who was under arrest for the murder of a Spaniard, had been tried and acquitted by the Jury, but the Judge has retained him for a new trial.

Fire in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Monday, Jan. 12.

Last evening, at half-past 8 o'clock, a fire broke out in the brick building, No. 16 Central wharf, occupied by Worthington & Smith, general Produce dealers. The interior of the building, with a large amount of Produce, High-wines, &c., was entirely destroyed. The building was owned by John Hollister, and was insured.

The loss is about $10,000. The building was insured for $4,000, in the Merchants' Mutual Co. of this city, which has made an assignment of its effects. Some of our citizens have sustained heavy losses by the failure of the Company.

The losses of this Company, in the last twenty-two months, have reached the heavy sum of four hundred thousand dollars. The whole capital stock has been sunk.

The report of the Board of Health shows only 60 deaths in this city during the month of December, of which more than one-half were children.

The weather is mild, with plenty of snow.

Explosion of Steamer Magnolia—Great Loss of Life.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 11.

The boiler of the steamer *Magnolia*, Captain MCNELLY, exploded at St. Simon Island, on Friday afternoon. Captain McNelly, Thomas Coudy, and eleven other persons belonging to the boat, were killed. John Austin, engineer, belonging to New-York, and ten other persons, were more or less injured. All of the passengers were saved. The whole forward part of the boat was blown off, and sunk in ten minutes.

Flouring Mill Destroyed.

LOCKPORT, Monday, Jan. 12.

At 9 o'clock, on Saturday evening, the large flouring mill, known as the "Farler's Mills" was burned down. The loss is about $15,000. Insured for about $10,000. The fire took from the spout machine.

Mail Robbery.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan. 12.

A man named Daniel Dier, the driver of the mail wagon between the Depot and Post-Office, at Columbus, has been arrested on a charge of robbing the mail, numerous letters having been found in his possession. He was committed to answer in default of $2,500 bail.

Marine Disasters.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 12.

A letter dated Dec. 24th, states that the bark *Mary Irvine*, from Antwerp, bound for Boston, was wrecked on the 21st on the Anegado Reefs. The vessel was a complete wreck; captain and crew saved.

The schooner *Friend*, from Bordeaux, is ashore near the Cohassey Light, Jersey shore.

The steamer *City of Pittsburg* still remains at the Breakwater. Capt. Statesbury states that he encountered the severest gales within his recollection.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Jan. 12.

The schr. *Aurora Borealis*, Capt. Hutson, from Tercenie, bound for New-York, has gone ashore at Mayaguez, and bilged. The crew were saved, while the cargo is a total loss.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LECTURES FOR THE PEOPLE.—A few gentlemen, who desire to see the system of Popular Lecturing extended and brought more clearly within the reach of all our citizens, have engaged the Broadway Tabernacle for the TUESDAY EVENINGS of several successive weeks; wherein Lectures will be given at the low price of One Shilling per ticket (two tickets admitting a gentleman and two ladies). One-half of the gross receipts will be paid without deduction to the Lecturer in each case—the balance being reserved to pay the Rent, Advertising and Incidental Expenses. There will be no Season Tickets—the design being to secure to each Lecturer the recompense which the public may see fit to accord him. Though but little time has yet been allowed for consultation, we have already received assurances of Lectures from the following:

RALPH WALDO EMERSON, of Concord, Mass.
HENRY WARD BEECHER, of Brooklyn.
WILLIAM D. GALLAGHER, of Cincinnati, Ohio.
THEODORE PARKER, of Boston, Mass.
EDWIN H. CHAPIN, of this City.
HORACE GREELEY, Ed. *Tribune*.

We confidently expect to be able to announce Lectures also by

ELISHA K. KANE, of Phil., (Arctic Expedition.)
GEORGE BANCROFT, (Historian of America.)
WILLIAM C. BRYANT, (Ed. *Eve Post.*)
HENRY J. RAYMOND, (Ed. *Times.*)

This list will be extended and arrangements perfected, provided the public shall deem the enterprise worthy of such patronage as shall warrant the engagement of eminent thinkers and speakers from a distance. Suggestions for the improvement of our plan, and with regard to further engagements of Lecturers, are solicited. Please address

S. R. WELLS, Sec'y, No. 131 Nassau-st.,

of whom Tickets may be obtained, or at the door on the evening of the Lecture.

☞ The first Lecture will be given on TUESDAY EVENING of this week, by HORACE GREELEY. Subject—"*The Crystal Palace and its Lessons*."

***Doors open at 6½; Lecture to commence at 7½ precisely. j12-2t

☞ FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., New York.—Professional examinations with written descriptions of character, when desired. Rooms open day and evening. j5-1m

REMOVAL.—The MORAND Daguerreian Gallery, (established in 1840,) and for the last five years located at No. 132 Chatham-st., has been removed to the beautiful "New Free Stone Building," No. 65 CHATHAM-ST., next door to the "Chatham Bank," and directly opposite Chambers-st. The public are respectfully informed that this establishment has been constructed expressly for the Daguerreian Art, and is second to no other gallery in the United States for the artistic arrangement of light, also possessing other facilities, both in the chemical and mechanical departments, unequalled. The "Reception Room" has been fitted up expressly in view of rendering every convenience, both to ladies and children.

j5-3meod AUGUSTUS MORAND, Principal Operator.

PENMANSHIP.—Mr. O. B. Goldsmith, 289 Broadway, will receive new pupils daily this week, at one-half the usual charge—viz: $2 50 class; $10 for private instruction. Ladies' class meets at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily; gentlemen's at 9 A. M., and 3, 7, and 8 P. M. Application must be made this week. j13-1t*

☞ The Poor are cured gratuitously of Consumption and Disease, on Mondays and Thursdays, at No. 424 Greenwich-st. On those days the office and parlors are thrown publicly open to the Medical Faculty, and all those persons wishing to hear and see the miraculous cures effected by DR. WATTS'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE, are invited to attend between the hours of 9 and 2.

j13-6t* M. ASTEN, Secretary.

☞ KOSSUTH HATS, for $1, $2 and $3, with Feathers, at No. 90 Fulton-st., between William and Gold. j9-12t FREEMAN, Manufacturer.

☞ Under-Shirts, Drawers, Socks, Gloves, Scarfs, Cravats, &c., cheap, at the MECHANICS' SHIRT STORE, No. 396 Grand-st. j8-6t*

☞ D. R. PARMLY, Dentist, has removed from No. 11 Park-place to No. 3 Bond-st. j1-3m*

☞ Horsemanship, at DISBROW'S, No. 20 4th-av., every day and evening, for ladies and gentlemen d19-tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **To the Bar.**—The officers of the "New-York Law Institute" have the satisfaction to announce to the Bar that the following gentlemen have agreed to deliver a series of Lectures before that body during the present winter: Hon. OGDEN EDWARDS, Hon. J. W. EDMONDS, Hon C. P. DALY, Hon. J. JOHNSON, Hon. J. W. CURTIS, NOYES, HENRY S. DODGE, E. H. KIMBALL, Jas. T. BRADY, E. W. STOUGHTON, R. LOCKWOOD, J. SLOSSEN, R. B. KIMBALL.

Hon. OGDEN EDWARDS will deliver the Introductory Lecture in the Supreme Court Room on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 4th of February, at 7½ P. M. The delivery of the Lectures will then proceed weekly. The Lecturers and Subjects will be duly announced. These Lectures will be free to the gentlemen of the Bar and such friends as they may introduce. JOHN ANTHON,

j13-1t* Vice-President N. Y. Law Institute.

☞ **Hahnemann Academy of Medicine.**—The Inaugural Address of the President, Dr. CURTIS, will be delivered at Stuyvesant Institute, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at 7½ P. M. Those interested in the cause of Homœopathy and the public generally are invited to attend.

j13-2t* W. STEWART, M. D., Sec'y.

☞ **The Fifteenth Annual Exhibition** of the Children (200 in number,) of the COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM, will take place at the Tabernacle, on Wednesday Evening, Jan. 14, at 7½ o'clock. An Address will be made by JOSEPH BLUNT, Esq., and a Collection will be taken up. The Managers will be gratified by a general attendance. Admittance 12½ cents. j13-1t*

☞ **Oratory of the Old and New World.**—At the Stuyvesant Institute, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Jan. 13, at 7½ o'clock, Mr. CHARLES WHITNEY will continue his wonderful impersonations of American, Irish, Indian and British Orators. Tickets 50 cents. Ladies 25 cents. The last lecture and personation, Friday evening, Jan. 16. 1t*

☞ **The Citizens' Mutual Loan** AND ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION.—The Books of the Association are now open for subscription, at their office, No. 421 Broadway, next door above Canal-st., from 9½ o'clock A. M. till 5 o'clock P. M., and on Wednesday evening until 8 o'clock. Entrance fee $2; monthly dues $3 per month. An opportunity is offered by joining this Association, by paying $3 a month for a few years, to obtain a home, or a capital sufficient to start a fair business. Pamphlets, with articles of association, by-laws, and full explanation of its objects and plan, can be had at the office.

OFFICERS.

President.....SIMEON DRAPER.
Vice-President.....E. DELAFIELD SMITH.

TRUSTEES.

John J. Herrick, W. P. Moody, Joel W. Mason,
Geo. Schwartz

WANTED.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a woman, as Nurse and Seamstress. Is a Protestant and can furnish the best of reference. Call at No. 19 Rivington-st., between First and Second aves., basement, for two days. j13-1t*

CHAMBERMAID.—A young woman of unexceptionable character, lately from England, wishes a situation as Chambermaid, or Maid-of-all-work. No objection to the country. Call at the confectionary store, No. 1012 Broadway, between 27th and 28th-sts. j13-1t*

CLERK.—A Youth, between 18 and 19 years of age, wishes for a situation in a Store; can speak French. First-rate references can be given. Address Box O, office of the *Daily Times*. j10-3t*

WATCHMAKER.—Wanted a good Watchmaker, to go South. Apply immediately, to
j12-1w* FELLOWS & CO. No. 17 Maiden-lane.

AGENTS.—Wanted, 500 Agents; $25 to $50 easily made in selling the Life of KOSSUTH, illustrated. A new family work, and a large variety of pictorial, popular and useful Works. Call, or address, post-paid, "American Family Publication Establishment," No. 128 Nassau-st., New-York. d26-1m*

MEN TO TRAVEL.—Wanted, two respectable Men to travel within two or three miles of New-York with a new Horticultural work. An excellent commission given. Address a line to A. MAYTHORN, Manhattanville Post-Office, N. Y. j13-3t*

PRIVATE NURSING FOR GENTLEMEN.—By J. M. LUDLOW. Those that are desirous of an experienced and faithful Nurse in sickness, please call, or address J. M. LUDLOW, No. 848 Broadway, Union Place, P. O., N. Y. Physician's References given. n11-3m*

NOTICE.—CAME ASHORE, on Coney Island Point, on MONDAY, Dec. 22, a RAFT, consisting of 27 square Pine Logs. For information respecting them, apply to BARNARDUS DONLY, Coromer, at his store, Gravesend, King's County, L. I. j3-1m*

TO A MAN WITH $100.—You can hear of a profitable business where you can make $40 per week above all expense. Inquire of JENKINS, at Florence's Hotel, No. 400 Broadway. j13-1t*

INFORMATION WANTED.—Information wanted of ALEXANDER BELL, a mason, who came to this country about 13 years ago, from Greenock. The last account of him was from New-Jersey, Little Falls. Any information from him will be thankfully received at Dr. McFARLANE'S, No. 462 Washington-street, Boston. j10-3t*

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Board wanted in Brooklyn, New-York, or vicinity. The advertiser will treat with a respectable party for the board of his family from May 1. A parlor and five bed-rooms desired, if possible, on one floor. Location must be desirable, and accommodations ample. Unexceptionable reference given and required. Address Box No. 3437 New-York Post-Office post-paid. j13-3t*

BOARDING.—Board wanted, in the upper part or the city, by a widow with two children, in a plain, private family, with a good Room to herself. Terms must be very moderate. Address box 764, P. O. j13-3t*

BOARDING.—A lady wishes to engage board in a quiet respectable family located on the west side of the city, and not above 20th-street. References exchanged. Address, X. Y. Z., Box "C," at this office. j12-2t*

MISCELLANEOUS.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.—DUNCAN, LEWIS & BARTOW, No. 161 William-st., New-York, offer for sale writing, wrapping and printing paper of every description. Binders boardbox, trunk, bonnet and straw boards. Twine of all kinds. j13-1t*

DEAFNESS CURED.—Dr. HEATH'S Ear Infirmary, No. 262 Broadway, is open from 9 to 3 o'clock, daily, for the cure of Diseases of the Ear. All these diseases causing Deafness are curable, if treated early and properly, but if neglected or maltreated, terminating in hopeless deafness. Dr HALSE treats the Eye, and inserts Artificial Eyes without pain. Short Sight cured. Letters should be explicit and contain $1, to receive attention. j13-1t*

MANUFACTORY OF SILVER WARE.—(For the Trade only.)—Articles of every description manufactured for the Trade, with promptness and dispatch. Store keepers, out of the city, are invited to call and examine specimens, which, for workmanship and quality of silver, will compare favorably with any other establishment. Tea Sets, Urns, Pitchers, Cups, Trumpets, &c.; also, Spoons and Forks of a variety of patterns
j13-2meod* G. PECK, Jr & CO., No. 85 Duane-st.

WM. CHURCHILL, Jr., IMPORTER OF FANCY GOODS, No. 82 Maiden-lane, invites the attention of the City trade and Wholesale buyers, to his stock of VIOLINS, ACCORDEONS, GUITARS, FLUTES, &c,
VIOLINS AND GUITAR STRINGS,
Fancy Dress Buttons, Silver Plated Hooks and Eyes, Marbles, Slate Pencils, and Fancy Goods gene ally. Also, FRENCH CHINA AND BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE, VASES, COLOGNES, CARD BASKETS, CANDLESTICKS, MATCH-BOXES, &c., &c

All of which will be offered on the most reasonable terms; every exertion will be made to give satisfaction to purchasers. j13-1t*

PRIVATE SURGICAL CLINIQUE, at No. 112 Grand-st, two doors west of Broadway, under the care of Dr. DIXON, editor of the *Scalpel*. This charity is designed to protect the feelings of the virtuous poor from unnecessary exposure before a medical class. The attendance on Wednesday and Saturday is gratuitous. Private office hours from 10 to 2 daily, and 7 to 9 evenings.

The office of the *Scalpel* and *Quarterly Journal of Medicine and Surgery* is at No. 2 Astor House, where all business communications must be left, and where may also be had Dr Dixon's works, WOMAN AND HER DISEASES and his PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM. Price $1 each.

The *London Lancet* and New-York and Boston Medical Journals remark: "Dr. Dixon has placed the Profession under great obligations by these admirable works," "By his great practical experience he has secured attention to every page in the volume," "Few medical men have done more for the cause of practical science." The next number of the *Scalpel* will appear on the 1st of February. j12-2w

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the AMERICAN ATLANTIC and PACIFIC SHIP CANAL COMPANY, No. 74 Broadway, until the 20th day of February next, for the following work:

First—For transporting each way between Virgin Bay and San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, all the passengers and their baggage that may pass over that part of their transit route, a period of three years.

Second—For the transportation of all the freight and treasure between the above points, that may be taken by the Company for a like period.

Third—The passengers to be conveyed in good, easy and substantial covered carriages or coaches, and all freight and treasure to be conveyed in good and suitable wagons or other equally good vehicles.

Fourth—The Company to have in readiness (and keep in good repair) a plank road the entire distance between the points aforesaid, by the first day of September next, at which time the service of transporting passengers as above is to commence. ISAAC C. LEA, Secretary,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1852. j10-eod1m*

STATIONERS' HALL.—Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st.—The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have purchased the stock and good will of David Felt & Co., Stationers' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-street. Having a large and well assorted stock, and every facility for conducting the Stationery and Printing business in all its branches, they offer their experience and advantages as a guaranty that the qualities and prices of their manufactures shall be perfectly satisfactory, and bear comparison with any other house in the country.

They will supply every article of the manufacture of David Felt & Co., direct from the factory, as heretofore.

COLLINS, BOWNE & CO.,
Successors to David Felt & Co., Stationers' Hall,
j12 1m* Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st.

CHELSEA MILLS, 27 st., between 9th and 10th-avs. The subscribers having completed their arrangements for carrying on the Milling business, are now prepared to furnish Fresh Ground Extra Flour, Graham Flour, Indian Meal, Hominy, Wheaten Grits, Farina and Buckwheat Flour. They will also prepare a superior article of Corn Farina, being one of the best preparations ever made for invalids or children. Grain sent to the Mill will be ground with despatch. Corn, Oats and Feed, for sale. Orders sent to the Mill, or to the Depot, No. 10 Beekman st., will meet with attention.

For sale, a Ten-horse Engine and Boiler.
j12-1m MUNSON & WILLIS.

CHRONOMETERS, SEXTANTS, OCTANTS, QUADRANTS, SPY GLASSES, NIGHT GLASSES, new kind of superior quality Barometers, Patent Compasses, new and improved descriptions, equal to any thing out, together with Charts of all parts of the world, special and general, from the most recent surveys and observations with the Navigator, Coast Pilot, Shipmasters' Assistant, Sumner's Method, and other nautical books, for sale by the subscribers on reasonable terms.

They would also inform Shipmasters that if they will send their Chronometers to, and take them from their establishment, that they will rate the same free of charge.
d19-1m E. & G. W. BLUNT. No. 179 Water-st.

JOBSON'S PATENT LIGHT and HEAT REFLECTING GRATE.—The great superiority of this unique grate over any other, is now fully proved by the increased demand for them in England. By the use of this grate there is a great saving of fuel—all the light and heat being reflected in the room, affording a great degree of cheerfulness and warmth. The subscribers have obtained a supply from the agent for the United States, (where said grates are also patented,) and have one in operation at their Warerooms, and would be pleased to show it to architects, builders, and others wanting grates. GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
Excelsior Iron Works. No. 201 Centre-st., cor. of Howard. j9-1w*

TO SHOP-BUTCHERS.—SEWELL V. DODGE, No. 238 Bleecker-st., corner of Leroy, respectfully informs Shop Butchers, and all others who purchase Meat in quantities, that he is prepared to supply them with Carcases, Sides, or Quarters, at the lowest market prices, and assures his customers that his Meats shall not be inferior to any sold in this market.

Families will at all times be supplied with the choicest qualities of Beef, Veal, Mutton, Lamb, Poultry, Milk, &c., at the current rates. SEWELL V. DODGE,
at the Old Stand, No. 238 Bleecker-st., cor. of Leroy. d18-1m

RICH AND USEFUL GIFTS.—A Gold PEN and Pencil Case has just been issued from the manufactory of the subscribers, the most complete and convenient pocket companion ever offered to the public, and which for beauty of workmanship defies competition. Six sizes, patented and warranted. Also, a large and varied assortment of gold and silver pencil and pen cases, together with our superior gold pens, which need no proof of their superiority except the increased demand and the numerous attempts at imitation.
d13-tf A. G. BAGLEY & CO., Nos. 189 and 277 Broadway

UNION PARK BILLIARD ROOMS, corner of University Place and Thirteenth street.—This magnificent Saloon, containing six of Griffiths & Decker's superior Patent Elastic Cushioned Bi liard Tables, and four splendid Bowling Alleys, is now open for the reception of visitors. All the appurtenances to the rooms are of the most modern and costly description, and the best attention is yielded to those who avail themselves of the preparations made for their comfort and amusement. G. C. HATHORN, Jr.,
j10-1w Proprietor.

FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, AND SORE JOINTS.—DR. LITTLEFIELD'S Shields and Plasters, possess advantages over all other remedies, from the fact that his practical experience for the last twelve years in treating diseases of the feet, enables him to prepare these shields to suit all cases, and the manner of application is such as to afford instant relief to the worst cases of corns, and are worn without inconvenience. For sale at all the Druggists on Broadway, and at Dr. L.'s office, 41 William-st., basement of the Exchange. j12-1m

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS for all parts of the world—an indispensable protection to travelers against foreign aggression. Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner, No. 66 Broadway d24-1m*

MELODEONS.—CARHART & NEEDHAM, manufacturers of Carhart's Patent Melodeons. Warerooms No. 239 Broadway; manufactory No. 75 East Thirteenth-street, New-York. Price from $60 to $600. d17-3m

KOSSUTH HATS—With or without feathers, for Gents, Young Gents, Youths and Boys, with a large assortment of fashionable Hats and Caps, and Ladies' Boy nets, &c [d31-1m*] MONARQUE'S, No. 128 Bowery.

FURS! FURS!!—A large stock of fancy Furs, in every variety, at reduced price, at MONARQUE'S.
d31-1m No. 128 Bowery.

GENTLEMEN'S FALL and WINTER HATS IN THEIR VARIETY.—As large an assortment of Boys' and Children's Beaver, Silk and Felt, Ladies' Fur and Felt Bonnets, as can be found in this city. Cash Prices.
d24-1mos* J. W. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

DEWITT & DAVENPORT, Tribune Buildings, have just published THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, AND WHAT I SAW THERE, by C. D. Griswold, M.D., (recently one of the Surgeons of the P. R. R. Company,) containing an account of the first Spanish Settlements, the Adventures of the Buccaneers, with descriptions of the present condition of the Country and its Inhabitants, Natural History, Productions, &c. Also descriptive Maps, showing the different routes across the Isthmus, with its principal Rivers, Towns, &c., embracing much valuable information for travelers going to California. Price, in cloth, 75 cents. Paper, 50 cents. j13-1t

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FOR THE HOME CIRCLE.—HOME AND ITS INFLUENCE—A Domestic Story for Mothers and Daughters.—The above work is a domestic story that must appeal to the Home sympathies of the reader. Its characters are drawn with a marvelous delicacy; they are happily contrasted, and present a varied, pleasing and highly interesting group. The story is of that character, that, while it enchains the attention, arouses feelings and enlists the sympathies, it is pure and simple. Home thoughts, characters, influences and scenes are vividly portrayed, and so truthfully rendered, that they elevate and expand the mind; and are calculated to enlist the heart closer to those scenes and events that are common, every-day associates of all who enjoy the blessings of *Home*.

Price—Cloth, 62½ cents; Paper, 50 cents.

Published by BUNCE & BROTHER, No. 134 Nassau-st., New York.
j12-3t H. N SKINNER, No. 265 Greenwich-st.

IMPORTANT NATIONAL WORK.

D. APPLETON & CO. HAVE JUST PUBLISHED NICARAGUA, its People, Scenery, Monuments, and the proposed Inter-Oceanic Canal. With numerous original Illustrations. By E. G Squier, late Charge d'Affaires of the U. S. to the Republic of Central America. 2 vols., 8vo. Price $5.

"A valuable contribution to American literature—a work combining the attraction of vivacious narrative and graphic description, with the results of historical and ethnological research, the disquisitions of political science, and the calculations of commercial enterprise. The visits of Mr. Stephens to Central America excited a romantic interest in our neighbors of the extreme South, and especially in ethnological inquiries respecting races of whom the imperfect monuments and the degenerate representatives are scattered throughout the whole central region of America.

The established reputation of Mr. Squier for thoroughness and accuracy in the investigation of mounds, relics, and other memorials, gives authority not only to his statements, but even to his hypothesis. The narrative portion of the work possesses all the interest of a sprightly book of travels, and the commercial data in that portion relating to the Inter-Oceanic Canal are of great value to the mercantile community.

"Mr. Squier's elaborate work is illustrated by numerous maps, woodcuts and colored lithographs. Its production is an additional evidence of the honor conferred upon our Government abroad through representatives who are not mere politicians, but who have a standing in the world of science and of letters."—*Independent*. j13-1t

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AND THE GOLD DIGGINGS, in the form of a Journal, by A. Lyman, a member of the Connecticut Trading Company, who sailed from New-York in the schooner *General Morgan*, in February, 1849—one of the first vessels that reached California from the United States after the Gold discovery. Illustrated with numerous Engravings. Price 37½ cents in paper; 62½ cents in cloth. Published by E. S. PEASE, Hartford, and for sale by all the booksellers.
j13-1t* DEXTER & BROTHER, Agents.

THE FORREST DIVORCE CASE.—The only full, correct and impartial report of this interesting trial will be issued immediately after the close of the proceedings, in pamphlet form; it is taken exclusively for this edition, by the able reporter of the *Police Gazette*, and in addition to the testimony will contain the scenes in Court, descriptions of the witnesses, all the letters and documents admitted or rejected, and everything of interest that took place. This report is admitted to be the only correct one by the Court and Counsel on both sides, and may therefore be safely recommended as the most reliable guide through the mass of testimony given in this important case. A copyright will be secured for this superior Report. It will contain excellent PORTRAITS of Mr. and Mrs. Forrest, and it will be the most complete edition before the public. Orders from the trade and periodical dealers must be addressed to (j12 3t) STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway.

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THE SUBSCRIBERS have now on hand their usual supply of the best quality of Coal, suitable for Grates, Stoves, Ranges and Furnaces. Also, Liverpool, English Cannel and Cumberland. Superior Blacksmith's Coal always under cover. The above will be sold at the lowest market prices.
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LACKAWANNA COAL AT RETAIL.—The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company are now prepared to receive orders for their Coal, broken and screened for family use, at $4 75 per ton, delivered from yard. Orders received at their Office, No. 31 Wall street, or at their several yards corner King and Greenwich streets, foot of Hubert street, North River, foot of Gouverneur street, East River, foot of Adams street, and in Furman between State and Joralemon streets, Brooklyn, and at foot of North 16th street, Williamsburg. d6-tf

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Families and connoisseurs, Clubs, Military and Naval Messes, Steam-packet Companies, Ship Owners, Hotels, and the country trade will find it to their interest to purchase of the subscriber, and will in all cases be supplied with the best qualities, at the respective and intermediate prices.

The smallest quantity of Wines and Spirits can be sent with perfect safety to the most distant parts of the Union. Persons transmitting their orders by post will please to specify the prices they wish to pay.

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n3-TuhF3m*

THE PRIZE MEDAL—With "Honorable Mention," has been awarded for the GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, by the Jurors of the Exhibition of all Nations, and is now used in the Royal Laundry. Being thus doubly noticed for its "general superiority," (a mark of distinction conferred on no other) by the Royal Commissioners Jury, from among thirty or forty exhibitors, sets it far above every other of its competitors. The ladies are therefore respectfully requested to make a trial of the Glenfield Patent Double-Refined Powder Starch, which, for domestic use, now stands unrivalled.

Copy of testimonial from the Laundress of Her Majesty's Royal Laundry, Richmond, Surrey. "Mr. Wotherspoon, No. 40 Dunlop-st., Glasgow. The Glenfield Patent Powder Starch has now been used for some time in that Department of the Royal Laundry where all the Finest Goods are finished for her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, and I have much pleasure in informing you that it has given the highest satisfaction.

M. WEIGH, Laundress to Her Majesty.
ROYAL LAUNDRY, Richmond, near London, 15th May, 1851."

Sold by Grocers generally in the United States. Wholesale agent, GEO. WALKER, No. 254 Washington-st. j7-1m

EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE.—The subscriber (of the late firm of Smith & Haws) respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the office, No. 160 Chatham-st., corner of Pearl, (recently occupied by the Chatham Bank,) where he will continue the Exchange and Collection Business, in all its branches, and feels confident that he can give general satisfaction to those who will favor him with a call.
j18-3weod* HENRY J. F. HAWS.

CALIFORNIA.—SAN FRANCISCO.—JOHN E. BAKEWELL, Attorney at Law, Notary Public, and Commissioner, office in Bungoyne & Co.'s Banking House, will attend to the collection of claims, &c., throughout California and Oregon Territory. Refers to Hon. Samuel Nelson, U. S. District Judge; Hon. John W. Edmonds, Hon. D. P. Ingraham, Hon. T. Prescott Hall, Daniel Lord, Esq., Hon. Joseph L. White, David Austen, Esq. d21-eod1m*

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

HOUSES FOR SALE AT HOBOKEN.—Several splendid three story and basement Brick Houses, with grates and marble mantles, located corner of Garden and 5th-sts., Hoboken, within five minutes' walk of the ferry. For further particulars, inquire of J. HIGGINS, No. 12 Union-place, Hoboken. j13-3t*

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The two-story Brick dwellings Nos. 65 and 67 Beekman-st., opposite St. George's Chapel. The above property will make a desirable location for Stores, as the street is soon to be widened and otherwise improved. For particulars apply to
MARTIN E. THOMPSON,
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HOUSE AND LOT.—For sale, a new house and lot, price $1,100, in Williamsburg, about 15 minutes walk of Peck Slip Ferry. House is 22 feet square, Cottage built, two story, with blinds, five rooms, good attic, cellar, cistern &c.; lot 24x100. Title perfect. Apply to M. T. GIBBONS, No. 37 Pearl-st., near Broad-st., from 9 to 11 o'clock. j13-3t*

FARM FOR SALE, IN NEW-JERSEY, near the Blazing-Star Ferry, where Steamboats stop daily (fare one shilling) and 3½ miles from the Railroad depot at Rahway. The farm contains 160 acres of excellent land, divided into cultivated land, wood land, salt meadow, pasture land, and orchard—choice fruit trees of all kinds. House finely situated—see description in N. Y. Express. Apply to the Administrator [j8-1m*] JAMES B. LOTT, No. 56 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.—The three 3-story modern-built Houses, Nos. 186, 188, 190 3d-av., between 17th and 18th-sts. The ground is held under leases from the Stuyvesant Estate, and is subject to two renewals of twenty-one years each, at 5 per cent on the valuation. They will be sold together or separate, on reasonable terms. Apply to
j9-6t* C. F. & G. L. OSBORN, No. 147 Mulberry-st.

FOR SALE, the two four-story Brick Stores, Nos. 53 and 57 on the north side of Ann-st. Also a long building in the rear, with the alley leading to the same. The above property is well calculated for a large Printing or manufacturing purposes. For particulars apply to
j12-6t* MARTIN E. THOMPSON, No. 257 Broadway.

FOUNDRY FOR SALE.—The Minnesota Foundry, 26th-st., near 10th-av., with five lots of ground, built lings, furnaces, cranes, ovens, steam engine, tools, &c. The lots and buildings will either be sold or leased. For terms, apply to WEEKS, KELLY & CO.,
j10-3teod No. 43 Wall-st.

TO JEWELLERS OR WATCH CASERS.—For sale or lease a Jewelry Manufactory in full operation, with Steam Power, Gas Light, and every other convenience requisite, and a desirable location. The whole concern will be sold or leased; and the owner will, if desired, arrange to buy from the concern Ten to Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars per year. For further information, address JEWELER, Box 5933, lower Post Office, New York. None need apply, unless they have a capital to invest. d27-tf

STORES TO LET OR LEASE.—The spacious and elegant Store on the corner of River and Fulton-sts., under the Museum, in the City of Troy; the most central and desirable location in that city for a first class Family Grocery, (for which it is fitted complete with counters and shelves) or for a Drug and Fancy Goods Store. Possession may be had immediately, or on the 1st of April next.

ALSO—In the same buildings, a Store suitable for a Dry-Goods or Book Store, or any similar business. Possession 1st of April.

For Plan of Stores, terms, &c., apply to W. C. BOARDMAN, Troy, or to ANDREWS & JESSUP,
j10 4t* No. 70 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE.—BROADWAY PROPERTY.—The large and substantial three-story brick House, No. 505 Broadway, between Broome and Spring-sts., on the west side, and in the immediate vicinity of the new and splendid Hotel. "St. Nicholas." The rooms being light, airy and commodious, are suitable for a variety of purposes, and particularly well adapted for a large and fashionable Millinery and Fancy Establishment, or for a first-class Drapery and Clothing business. For further particulars apply on the premises, between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning. j9-2w*

TO YOUNG HOUSEKREPERS.—A modern built COTTAGE, with Croton water, marble mantles, &c., will be rented to a good tenant, provided part of the furniture will be purchased. Situation 24th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs. Rent $250. Address, post-paid, box No. 418, P. O. j13-3t*

STORE TO LET IN MAIDEN LANE.—The Five Story brick Store, No. 43 Maiden-lane, to Let or Lease. Possession may be given at an early day. Inquire on the premises. A double mahogany counting desk for sale, inquire as above. JAS. PHYFE, No. 43 Maiden-lane. j10 tf

LAW OFFICES TO LET In Chambers Hall, No 65 Chatham, opposite Chambers-st. Apply to
j7-6t* W. L. CONKLIN, No. 8 Bowery.

TO LET.—In the Times Buildings, No. 113 Nassau-st. the 2d and 4th stories entire, 25 by 103 feet deep. Apply to JOHN GILHOOLY, No. 118 Nassau-st. d9-tf

FINANCIAL.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—This Institution, organized under an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, will go into operation on Tuesday, the 23d day of December, 1851, at No. 279 Greenwich-street, between Warren and Warren-streets, and continue open daily. Hours for receiving deposites from 4 to 7 o'clock.

Six per cent interest will be allowed on all sums not exceeding $500. Interest will also be allowed on all sums deposited on or before the 10th day of January.

This Institution secures to minors, and to females, married or unmarried, the full and exclusive right to all moneys invested therein, in their names.

TRUSTEES.
CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, 1st Vice President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, 2d Vice President.

J. Phillips Phœnix,	Reuben R. Wood,	George H. Bell,
Edgar H. Laing,	Henry J. Ward,	David Morrison,
Henry E. Conklin,	E. Tilden Blodgett,	Edmund Griffin,
William Radford,	Mason Thompson,	William Flagg,
Abram Wakeman,	Thomas Carnley,	Abraham Frazee,
Alex. H Schultz,	Alex. McKenzie,	Horatio N. Ferris,
David B. Moses,	Warren Chapman,	Richard F. Carman,
William S. Gregory,	Henry J. Allen,	John Romer.
John Anderson,	Charles Jenkins,	d15-1m

KNICKERBOCKER SAVINGS BANK—Eighth-avenue, cor. of Twenty-third-st.—Open every MONDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, from 4 to 8 P. M. This institution pays 6 per cent. interest on all deposits not exceeding $500.

Interest will commence on all sums deposited on or before the 1st day of January, 1852. Interest will also be allowed from the date of deposit up to the 5th day of January, 1852, inclusive;

The Charter of this institution secures to minors and females, married or unmarried, the entire control of all moneys deposited in their names.

TRUSTEES.

James Pollock,	J. W. Howe,	W. Defandorf
J. W Savage,	Ansor Willis,	Jno. McClelland,
John Denham,	H. B. Bolster,	Geo. Clark,
Jno Waite,	Geo H. Williams,	John Ives, M. D.
Robert Rogers,	Wm. Winslow,	Wm. Wheeler,
Wm. W. Campbell,	Benj. C. Wendell,	L. Hazeltine,
Moses C. Edwards,	L. Freeman,	H. Rust,
Geo. W. Varian,	A. Gilbert,	J. A. Van Riper.

ANSON WILLIS, Sec'y. JAS. POLLOCK, Pres't.
ELIJAH WARD, C—ansel. d23-6m

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, No. 41 6th-av, corner of 4th-st.—January interest for 1852.—Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, and upon all sums above five hundred dollars at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank, during Bank hours, on and after Monday, the 19th inst. By order of the Board,

WILLIAM MANDEVILLE, President.
EDWARD N. PIGOT, WILLIAM T. WHITTEMORE, } Secretaries.
j10-5t*

THE EMPIRE CITY BANK, 683 Broadway, corner Amity-st. This institution will commence business on the 2d January, 1852, inst. The following gentlemen compose the Board of Directors:

Wm. C. Bouck,	George Steers,	Russell E. Glover,
John Green,	Casper C. Childs,	B. S. Hart,
Denis F. Van Liew,		Benjamin F. French,
John B. Wickersham,		John H. Hogencamp.

Discount Days—Wednesdays and Saturdays.
WM. C. BOUCK, President
H. T. KIERSTED, Cashier. d17-2m

THE NOTES OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, New-Jersey, are redeemed at one-half per cent. discount at the office of
j13-1t* WINNE & BURGESS, No. 35 Wall-st.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, Albany, Jan. 9, 1852—The COMMERCIAL BANK, of Allegany County, has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of CHARLES COLGATE & CO., of the City of New-York, as agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of WADSWORTH & CO., as such agents, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
j12-6t DANIEL B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travellers in Europe, &c.—Circular notes (of the value of £10 and upwards,) and Letters of Credit payable at all the principal cities of Europe, &c., are issued on application, by MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

Payable at			Bankers, New-York.
Alexandria,	Cadiz,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Dusseldorf,	London,	St. Petersburg
Baden-Baden,	Florence,	Madrid.	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Frankfort,	Malta,	Sienna,
Bordeaux,	Genoa,	Marseilles,	Turin,
Boulogne,	Geneva,	Milan,	Toulon,
Bremen,	Gibraltar,	Moscow,	Venice,
Brussels,	Hamburgh,	Munich,	Vevey,
Berlin,	Havre,	Naples,	Vienna.
Cairo,	Hague.	Oporto,	Wiesbaden,
Coblentz,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Warsaw,
Cologne,	Leipsic,	Pau,	Zurich.

j10-tf

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following certificates of Ohio six per cent. stock, redeemable after 1856—

No. 3,068.....	$4,000	dated 4th February, 1832,
No. 3,069.....	4,000	
No. 3,119.....	2,000	dated 7th March, 1832,
No. 3,120.....	5,000	

In all $15,000, say Fifteen Thousand Dollars, issued to John Iggulden and Edward Wright, with benefit of survivorship, having been lost, application for the renewal of the same will be made by JAMES G. KING & SONS.
j9-6w

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1852.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after Saturday next, the 10th inst., until which time the Transfer Book is closed.
By order. [j7-1m] JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. for the six months ending 31st December, 1851, has been declared on the full and scrip Stock of the PATERSON AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, payable at the Office of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, in New-York, on the 15th inst. The Books for transfer will be closed on the 10th inst., by order of the Board of Directors.
j9-1w P. H. STEVENS, Register.

DRAFTS FOR SALE—Payable at any Bank in Great Britain, Bank of England Notes and Sovereigns wanted. Parcels forwarded to all parts of the world by
EDWARDS, SANFORD & CO'S.
At Adams & Co's., Nos. 16 and 18 Wall-st. FOREIGN EXPRESS.
Goods purchased, shipped, cleared on arrival, and forwarded with the utmost despatch. Bills Collected. j8-1m*

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND and SCOTLAND.—The undersigned, for the convenience of Immigrants, will draw Bills on Messrs. BARING, BROTHERS & CO., in sums of one pound sterling and upwards. Passages from Liverpool and London, by the "Swallow Tail" lines, leaving Liverpool on the 6th and 21st of each month, and London on every alternate Thursday, can only be secured on application to the undersigned, owners of said lines. GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
j13-tf20 No. 78 South-st., New-York.

SUCCESSORS OF HARNDEN & CO.—SIGHT BILLS on the Belfast Banking Co. and Bank of Ireland, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, 60 day and sight, on ALLEN & ANDERSON, London. Passage Certificates secured for emigrants and their friends. Custom-House business attended to by COOLIDGE & OSGOOD,
j8-1m* No. 46 William-st.

BOOKS OF TRANSFER.—In the Buffalo and R

New-York Daily Times.

The Forrest Case on Trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—Before Chief Justice OAKLEY and a Special Jury.

CATHERINE N. FORREST vs. EDWIN FORREST.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY.

The room was filled again this morning long before the hour to which the proceedings stood adjourned. There were four female witnesses present who have not yet been examined. The Court and Jury were in their seats shortly after 10 o'clock, but it was some fifteen minutes afterwards, before Mrs. Forrest and Mrs. N. P. Willis entered. They had three elderly ladies with them, making a great array of feminines than on any previous day of this unique trial. Mr. Forrest occupied his usual seat. The Court called on Mr. O'Conor to proceed. Mr. O'Conor proposed to recall Mrs. Willis for one question.

Cornelia Grinnell Willis, recalled.

Q.—Have you ever heard in the night time in your house, any expressions of endearment made about by Mr. Willis?

A.—Yes, his little daughter sleeps in the third story, I have heard him bid her good night; it is his habit to go to her room and see her; I have heard him say "Good night, dear"; she is a very wakeful child, and sometimes calls to him when he goes up stairs; I have heard this late as well as early; it is his habit, and I suppose four nights out of the six he would go to her room.

Q.—Your child that was at home that night you staid out, did you raise it by the ordinary method?

A.—No, Sir, I never give it any nourishment.

By Mr. Van Buren.—Imogene goes to bed at 7 or 8 o'clock; he would not sleep with the door shut; I never sleep with my door open; during those 4 months I was ill I was not in Imogene's room; but I heard that expression; part of the time I was ill, I was not suffering from acute pain; I was only obliged to keep my bed and remain very quiet; the night Mrs. F. was to watch I was suffering acute pain; I did not take any opiates; I was very wakeful at that time; I am a homeopathic, and we take no opium in that system; none other to promote sleep.

Q.—When Mrs. F. spoke to you of the intended separation what cause did she give?

A.—I would not be willing to say when I first knew of the cause; I don't remember that she told the cause or that I asked her the cause; I could not remember when I was first told; I can't remember when it was, but I think since the separation; I have always understood that it was because Mrs. Forrest told him something he said was untrue; I think it quite possible she has mentioned that more than once, although I don't remember the times; she never declined telling me the cause; I cannot distinct.y remember if it was in February that I first heard of the separation, and it was after that I heard of the cause; I can't say when, in all probability it was when Mrs. Forrest was staying with us, as I should have more opportunity of talking with her then; that was in May or June.

By Mr. O'Conor.—The night Mrs. F. came to watch, I heard her voice, talking to my nurse.

A Juror asked as to the number of stairs reaching to the rear of the house. The witness replied, that after facing the rear, you wound, and then faced the front, after about eight steps.

Mr. O'Conor said he designed getting that from an architect.

Clarissa Benson called by Mr. O'Conor.—I reside at No. 700 Broadway now; I am staying with Mrs. Bancker; I am a monthly nurse, and know the last witness, and also Mrs. Forrest; in the year 1850 I was nursing in Hudson; I think I went the 7th April, 1850; I was there six weeks; Mrs. Willis was very ill, indeed; she was visited by Mrs. Richards and Mrs. Forrest; I remember that Mrs. Forrest came once for the purpose of watching. Mrs. Willis was—

Mr. Van Buren objected to this

Examination resumed.—Mrs. Willis being very low and so ill, I was very much fatigued; it was either four or six nights that I had been up myself, every night; I can't say if it was the fourth morning or not Mrs. Willis said she asked Mrs. Forrest to sit up, as I was so much fat gued; I said to Mrs W. I could not consent to it, as Mrs. Willis might get into conversation if Mrs. Forrest staid with her, as she was so ill, and I felt it much better that I should stay with Mrs W.; she then was very much excited; I was engaged during my absence; I was in New-York that fall and winter about six weeks; my home was at my brother's house; I was at Mrs. Forrest's once when we staid up all night; on that occasion my brother, his wife and myself, were invited there to spend the evening; my brother did not go; Mrs. Willis went with me; there was about 15 or 20 people in the house; they broke up between 11 and 12; Mrs. Willis, myself and two gentlemen, Mr. Voorhies and Mr Ibbotson were the other; we had some music after supper; there was a piano there; we then returned to the drawing-room, the two other gentlemen left and Mrs. Willis and myself made a move to go; it was a stormy night; our carriage had not come; the servants were all in bed; Mr. Forrest proposed to call the servants, or proposed that we should remain; Mrs. Willis determined to remain, as it was within a few hours of morning, and go home by the first stage; we did remain; we sat up, and passed the time chatting and singing; I can't say if we made any use of the piano; in the morning we took a cup of coffee, and sent for a carriage, and the whole company, who had set up all night, went down to Mr. Willis's house to breakfast—Mr. N. P. Willis was at the table; I do not know if he took any breakfast with us; the morning breakfast was over I did visit Mrs Forrest that fall frequently; Mrs. Voorhies is a very accomplished musician and assisted in my studies; I went there to look over with her a portfolio of music, I had first brought with me, comprising most of the studies I had procured while abroad; on several occasions my visits ran into the night so that I staid over night; my impression is that I staid there three nights, but cannot speak with confidence; I remained later than the omnibus hours; I was a stranger in the City, unacquainted with the localities of New-York; I was offered and accepted the hospitalities of the house for the night.

Q.—Did you stay there three successive nights?

A.—No sir, not three successive nights; I have an indistinct impression that the nights we all remained were not far removed from each other, but not that they were consecutive; unless that is so, I do not think I staid there any two consecutive nights.

Q.—Were you ever concealed day or night in Mr. Forrest's house?

A.—Most emphatically not, sir; I had no occasion to conceal myself or my movements from N. P. Willis; no thought or desire of such a thing

Q.—Did you on the night you slept there leave your bedroom undressed or partly so?

A.—No sir; I did not leave to get water; the room was perfectly appointed in every respect.

Chief Justice.—Do you mean it was furnished?

Witness.—Yes sir.

Q.—Did you take breakfast in the room?

A.—No sir, I never took any meal in that house in any other room except the dining room; I do not know of any desire expressed by my brother that I should leave New-York that fall; I did not give any lessons in music at any time to Miss Virginia; I am not a teacher of music; I did not remain one minute in the library with Miss Virginia; I remember being there, and was invited to accompany Mrs. F. and her sister, Mrs. Voorhies, to a party; I declined, and passed part of the evening in the library; they went; I never was in that house when N. P. Willis was there; he was never there so far as my knowledge goes, except in the same room.

By Mr. Van Buren.—During that time I was visiting out house; I did not see Mr. Forrest; I never saw him till last spring, when I accorted him in the street; I was not married at that time; I have two brothers; E. P. Willis and N. P. Willis; N. P. Willis is in the city; I am not aware where the other one is; the night we set up in the house of Mrs. F., we got there, I should say, about 9 o'clock; we passed the time before 11 in conversation and music; I saw no refreshment except there was a table had on the parlors with a bit of cake and a glass of wine on it; no meat that I saw; I don't think it rained when we went there; we had an oyster supper about 1 o'clock; an informal supper; only a few oysters; I mean a supper that had not been prepared beforehand.

Mr. Van Buren.—What, not before you ate it?

A.—Why yes; I mean a supper that had not been contemplated; merely of oysters.

Mr. Van Buren.—What, nothing else but oysters?

A.—O yes, bread, of course.

Q.—Had you wine?

A.—No.

Q.—Any champagne?

A.—I recollect none.

Q.—Any brandy?

A.—None.

Q.—Any porter?

A.—None.

Q.—How long were you at supper?

A.—Within an hour I should say; I don't remember it whether there was a servant waiting at table or not.

Q.—Did you wait upon yourselves?

A.—I remember helping the ladies; my memory is there were no servants waiting.

Q.—How did Voorhies and Ibbotson go off?

A.—As pedestrians, I think; it was storming either rain or snow; I heard it when they went away; the omnibuses go past either one or two blocks from that house; I have no knowledge how late the omnibus runs; I can't remember how late I have taken one; I went to Boston and was gone three days or thereabouts; I cannot recollect what night it was I first slept there after the invitation of the lady of the house, Mrs. F.; it was my how long it was after my return from Boston; I think I was told Mrs. Forrest was in Philadelphia; Mr. Willis was living then at the corner of McDougal and Houston; Mr. Forrest's house was in Chelsea; don't know when N. P. Willis moved into Fourth-st.; I don't remember the time we returned the first time; I stayed at Forrest's it must have been after midnight or I could have got an omnibus; I don't think it was as late as one o'clock; it was the custom of the house to have a supper at a late hour; I call it or the clock a late hour; it was the custom to have supper about that hour when I was there; I don't think the servants waited; when I slept there I occupied a small front room over the door; it is next to a room that adjoins the library; I don't know which is Mrs. Forrest's bed-room; I don't know it from her statement; I don't know it; I am not sure where Mrs. Voorhies slept; I am not able to say if she slept in the house; I presume she did; I have no recollection of the rooms in which I was invited to stay; no one lighted me to bed the first night; the room was described to me; I don't know by whom; I think Mrs. Forrest; the first night there were in the house Mr. and Mrs. Forrest; I and Mrs. Forrest; I am not able to say if Mr. Voorhies staid all night; I thought he did, but I don't know of my own knowledge whether he did or not; I got up about daylight or a little after; I staid long enough to dress myself before leaving; I was not locked in; I went out at the front door myself; I do not recollect if it was locked; I do not know if any one let me out; I cannot say how it was; I was there again; it could not have been the next day; I know they were not consequent; the first two may have been; I am not able to say what the interval was, whether the next night but one or not; I never remember being lighted to bed by any one; I always let myself out, and always at about the same hour; I could not swear that I staid there ten nights; I do not know the number; I was not expected to stay when I went there—except the night we staid up all night; I said I could on no occasion there have asked for water; the room was all appointed with water, &c., before hand.

Q.—Do you know Robert Garvin?

A.—I know of him as a servant in Mr. Forrest's house; I have seen him there; I do not know where the water was obtained from; I had no conveniences for sleeping there, such as brushes, &c.; that is the reason of my going away so; I know I never went out to get water in my shirt and trowsers.

Q.—Does Mrs Forrest smoke?

A.—Not as a habit; I have seen her draw occasionally a few puffs from a cigarette once or twice,

Mr. Van Buren, (emphatically.)—Then she smokes.

Witness.—Yes, she smokes.

Q.—Did you ever see her smoke when Mr. N. P. Willis was present?

A.—No, Sir; I think Mr. Voorhies and Mr. Andrew Stevens were present when she did so; it was in the library in the evening; I have also seen her in Sixteenth-st.

Q.—Did you ever have a carpet bag at Mr. Forrest's?

A.—Not that I remember, unless I may have had that music in it; I took that with me to New-Haven; it was part of my baggage; I do not recollect going from Mrs Forrest's house to the cars; I am able to say I never did so at any time; I have no recollection of Robert Garvin carrying a bag for me to the cars.

Q.—Where did you graduate?

A.—At Yale College; in 1841 I left and went abroad the following Spring; I spent the six years in study only; I had no occupation; since my return I have been connected more or less with the press; the *Albion* and the *Tribune*; a regular writer for compensation; I still pursue my occupation of composing music for sale; I have the charge of an organ in one of the Churches in the City; in Union-square; I have had it for the past year; I never heard Miss Virginia play; the evening I spent with her in the libra.y I did not play; there is no instrument in the library.

Q—Do you know Mrs. Bedford or Mrs. Underwood?

A—No; I saw her here in Court, but nowhere else that I remember; I don't remember any other servant at the house except Robert

Q—What does Mrs. Forrest call you?

A.—Mr. Willis or Richard Willis, or Richard.

Q.—During these visits did you ask her to introduce you to Mr. Forrest?

A.—He was out of the city and I could not; when I went to Boston he returned, and was gone again when I returned; Mrs Forrest often regretted he was not at home, that she might introduce him to me.

Q.—Is your recollection distinct as to not having breakfasted in that house?

A.—Yes, tolerably so; I have no particular recollection of having breakfasted there; I breakfast in the dining-room at home; that is to say that I did not take any breakfast in the bed-room at Mr. Forrest's house, or in either of the rooms on the second floor; I cannot fix the time when we sat up all night; there was nothing to impress it on my memory; it could not have been the day or the day before I went to New-Haven; I don't know where I dined that day; I do not recollect coming home in a carriage with Mrs. Voorhies and Mrs. Forrest; I do not remember coming in a carriage when I staid all night.

Mr. Van Buren.—That's all, sir. Wait one moment; do you say you never taught music?

A.—I did not, sir. I taught in place of a gentleman who who was going to Europe, at the Rutger's Institute and the Spingler Institute; I acted as a substitute for one year; the gentleman came once a week.

By Mr. O'Conor.—I have no recollection of having been at a concert at the Tabernacle when Mrs. Forrest was present; I may have been at one at the Chinese Rooms—a Philharmonic concert.

Mr. Van Buren read from page 36 of the book, the deposition of Robert Garvin:

"After that Mr. Richard Willis and Mrs. Forrest came home once very late in a carriage together. * * * *

"On this occasion Mr. Forrest was absent. Mrs. Forrest got out of the carr age and ran up the steps where I was standing. Mr. Willis put out his head, and was getting out; when he saw me he went back into the carriage, but Mr. Willis said 'Come, Richard, come on!' and he followed her. Mrs. Forrest knew that I had seen him, and that there was no use in trying to conceal it. Mr. Richard Willis never came when Mr Forrest was at home."

Witness.—I can't remember anything of the kind.

The Court said this examination had been carried to an unreasonable length on all sides.

Mr. O'Conor said with that intimation, he should not pursue the inquiry further.

Capt. John Britton called by Mr. O'Conor.—I reside in Brooklyn, and am a ship master; I have followed that pursuit about 30 years; I know Mr. and Mrs. Forrest; they came with me from Europe in August, 1846; I did not know Mr and Mrs. Forrest before that.

Q.—Did you ever make any present to Mr. and Mrs. Forrest?

A.—Yes, a few dozens of London porter, probably 4 or 5; I can't recollect if it was sent all at once; I sent it packed up in two dour barrels; I am not aware how I came to make that present, except that I am in the habit of doing such things; I was absent on my return from the next voyage; Mr. Forrest came on board the ship and made some remark in commendation of the porter; he expressed his thanks in words to that effect; I never in my life sent any liquor or other present to Mrs. Forrest or Mrs. Voorhies; I have not been a frequent visitor to Twenty-second street; I am very actively employed when here, and have but little time to spare; I recollect having a note from Mrs. Forrest.

Objected to.

The Chief Justice said he did not see what the note or the present of porter had to do with the case.

The purport of it was that I would go on board the *Gladiator* (London packet, and ask for a package Mrs. Forrest expected from London; I recollect no other civility, except an invitation sent to be present at the launch of the ship *Constitution*; the note was not written by me, but by one of the clerks of the owners; Mrs. F., Mrs. Voorhies, my wife and a young lady, with a cousin of mine, went in a coach to the launch; I understood Mr. Forrest was not there.

The Chief Justice said again he did not see what that had to do with the case

Mr. O'Conor read from Mrs. Underwood's testimony, and then asked the witness if he had any recollection of being called Uncle Johnny? He said he was much surprised at seeing it in the papers

By Mr. Van Buren.—I am an Englishman; I have not visited Twenty-second-street very often; Mr. and Mrs. F. did not go to Europe with me; they went out in one of our other ships; I went to see Mrs. Forrest in Great Jones-street, once with my wife; I have not been in Sixteenth-street very often; not more than once or twice; my wife was with me once; I don't recollect who was there with me the other time; I only remember sending the porter once; the card on the barrels was—

MR. AND MRS. FORREST,
with the compliments of
JOHN BRITTON.

I don't recollect sending any a second time; after Mrs. Forrest went to Sixteenth-street, I have no recollection of sending her anything—certainly not articles of clothing; when I called on Mr. F. in that day time I dined there twice in company; the visits in Sixteenth-street were in the day time; I have seen Mrs. Forrest no where else in town except Great Jones-street and Sixteenth-street.

Q.—Do you know Thompson & Weller's?

A.—Yes; I have never gone there with Mrs Forrest; I have no recollection of it; I may have seen her there, but I don't remember anything about it.

Q—During the time of the trip did Mrs. Forrest ever spend any time in your state-room?

A.—Certainly not; she suffered from sea-sickness; she never used my state room; Mr Forrest may have done so; Mrs. Britton was not with me; the name of the vessel was the *Gladiator*; the passage was twenty-seven or twenty-eight days.

Q.—Did you hear or see of any acts on the part of Mrs. Forrest that were of an unchaste character, or of any immodest conduct?

A.—No—none; I never carried a lady and a gentleman I was better pleased with.

Nathaniel Willis called by Mr. O'Conor.—I have known Mr. Forrest; I do know Mrs Forrest

Q.—Did you ever take any liberty with the person of Mrs. Forrest?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you ever kiss any part of her person or her dress?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you ever, either in the drawing-room of Mr F.'s house in Twenty-second street, or any where else, lie upon her person, or any part of it?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you ever in Mr. F.'s library, or any where else, place your arm round her body, waist, or shoulders.

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you ever hear any unchaste speech or witness any immodest act of Mrs. Forrest.

A.—No, sir.

Q.—In what way did your personal acquaintance with Mr. Forrest commence?

A.—I had been in the habit of writing about Mr. Forrest for eight or ten years, but our first personal acquaintance was his leaving a card for me at my lodgings in London, in 1835 or 1836.

Q.—Where did you first see Mrs Forrest?

A.—I first saw her as a bride, when she came to this country, in 1836, or '37, at the Astor House; I went to call on her in company with my wife who is not living; I did not follow up the acquaintance; I do not remember seeing Mrs. Forrest to speak to her, for several years, until 1844 or '45; I think I saw her before her return to Europe; I called on her on New Year's Day of January, 1844, I believe. I called after that, on an average, once a fortnight; I probably called before their departure, for a farewell visit; I went also in the month of 1845; I was taken ill with a brain fever on the day of my arrival; I had not seen Mr. or Mrs. F. before that; I did not see either of them until I was able to go out; I was out of my mind for some time, and have no recollection of seeing them; my first wife's sister was with me; she had charge of me during my illness; I was told that Mr. and Mrs Forrest had called twice or so to enquire after me; I was about a fortnight in London eating, until I was sufficiently recovered to go to the Continent; Mr F.'s lodgings were about a quarter or half-mile distant, on the same side of the way, and I walked there almost every day; I was exceedingly weak, too much so to think of traveling; I believe I dined with him once; I may have done so then, but I don't remember; they took me once with them to the Theatre where he was performing; I do not remember going to any other place; I went one Sunday to church with them; I never went at that time to any place with Mrs. Forrest alone; I did not recover my health until five or six months; I was an invalid in Germany, and also in England; I did not see Mrs. Forrest again until I saw her in New-York; I believe I returned to New-York in the autumn or summer of 1846; in 1847, I don't remember the date, I dined with him on a formal invitation in New-York; it was the only formal invitation I received from them; it might be 1 o'clock; they dined with us soon after; I visited Fonthill with him once; he drove me out with his own horse; I think he asked me to go in his own horse.

Q.—Was there an occasion when you visited Mrs. Forrest's house in Twenty-Second-street, and measures were taken to let you out secretly?

A.—Never to my recollection; I do remember, on one occasion, a gentleman whose acquaintance I was not desirous to make, Mrs. F. was in the library alone, and the housekeeper was directed to keep the drawing-room shut, so that he might not see me.

Mr. O'Conor asked for the name of the gentleman, and the witness said it was his impression it was Mr. James Lawson. An occurrence of that kind did happen; I have recollected it since I sat here.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Henry Wikoff?

A.—I have seen him at my office, and various other places; I do not know that it was him; Mr. Forrest has a set of acquaintances I was anxious to avoid.

Q.—Since you first heard of the intended separation, until you heard of the separation, did you visit the house of Mrs. Forrest?

A.—I probably may; I have no distinct recollection.

Q.—Did Mrs. Forrest, or you, ever say anything about the way she should manage her husband?

A.—It is a subject she never conversed upon with me, nor I with her.

Q.—During the two years and four months after Mrs. F.'s return to this city, did you visit them?

A.—At first I did not go there—a month or two; but afterwards I went once or twice a week, on an average; I was confined to the house for six or ten months by rheumatism, and was ill for some time afterwards; the average was while I did visit; they were absent at the South a long time, and I was sick a long time, and the visits I made were for exercise, after sitting over my desk; I would walk to Chelsea and call there, and then return; I usually staid half an hour, or an hour.

Q.—When did you first learn that such an idea as your acting improperly with Mrs. F. was suspected by any one?

A.—From an anonymous letter sent to my wife the morning after I had an interview with Mr. Forrest, at the corner of Broadway and the Astor House; I have forgotten if he addressed me, or I him; I was on speaking terms with Mr. Forrest at that time; he did not say or intimate anything at that time of my having improper intercourse with his wife, not a word—it was near January, 1850, in the afternoon; it was previous to his application to the Legislature of Pennsylvania; I cannot say which of us—myself or Mrs. Willis—first opened this subject. (Produced and identified.) Mr. O'Conor said he supposed they had no right to read it, without the consent of the other side.

Q.—You have a daughter named Imogene; give us her age.

A.—She will be ten years old in May, I think; she is the only living offspring of my first wife; she sleeps on the 3d floor, in a small room next to the nursery, on the same floor as my study; I have always slept in that room when I was ill, and when my wife is ill, I sleep there; there is a room adjoining Imogene's room and mine; it is between, if you stand at certain angles; no opportunities of passing through the intermediate room, as the key is in the room.

Q.—Were you ever in any room of that house with Mrs. Forrest?

A.—She has came up with my wife, but I have never been in any room with Mrs. F. without my wife; I usually take my daughter's room to bid her good night, and talk with her a few minutes; she usually calls to me "good night" until I am out of hearing; she is a very wakeful child, and there is scarcely a night any one goes up but she hears them, or I pass to my room but she hears me; I have not been well from 1849 to this moment; I have been in the hands of a physician.

By Mr. Van Buren.—I resided in Tioga County at a place I called Glen Mary, before I came to this city to reside; I was there from three to five years; I left in 1842 or '43; I was married at Woolwich in 1836; I lost my wife in 1845, here in this country; I went to England after that; I knew Josephine Clifton; wrote two plays for her, and knew her well for the last four or five years of her life; I was not in the habit of visiting her; I do not know when she died; I seldom or ever called upon her more than once or twice a year latterly, although there was no interruption to our friendly intercourse; she visited me at Glen Mary after I wrote the first play for her, in 1838; she stayed two or three weeks with us, and was on intimate terms with my wife; I wrote an obituary notice of her after her death.

Q.—Was it eulogistic?

Court.—If it is of any importance, the paper ought to be here.

Witness.—If it was in the *Home Journal* I could get it, if I knew the date, if I had a reference.

Mr. O'Conor objected to proving the character of anything the witness had written, or to trying the case of Miss Clifton. He did not suppose the other side wanted to object to the moral character of the witness in relation to Miss Clifton.

Mr. Van Buren said. Quite the reverse.

The Court said if the question of her good or bad character was to be given in evidence, why the witness must be asked as to that; not to be asked if he had written an obituary notice and of that hue.

Q.—Did your first wife continue her intimacy with her until she died?

A.—I think Miss Clifton did; I have no recollection of seeing them together after we left Glen Mary in 1842 or '43; I don't recollect calling with her on Miss Clifton.

Q.—Do you know John Kent?

A.—I had a servant of that name; he brought me a letter from a lady, Miss Frayem, a connexion of mine in Ireland; she gave it him at the request of another lady; she did not know him herself; I recollect sending him to fetch Mrs. Forrest; I recollect it from the fact that my wife was very ill; I am not sure if I sent him twice; I have often met him on the stairs, going to bed; I don't remember saying before him, "Good night, dear;" I do not remember meeting him when Mrs. Forrest was there; I remember Mrs. Forrest coming there and going up without seeing my wife; I did see Mrs. Forrest that night; she came to watch, and I saw her before she retired; I saw her below or at Mrs. Willis's door; I did not see her on the third story to my recollection; I probably bid her good night below or at Mrs. Willis's room; I don't recollect bidding her good night on the third story; I did not see her there; I don't remember having to awake up my little daughter to bid her good night; it would not be necessary; I do not recollect of any other occasion of Mrs Forrest coming and staying all night without seeing my wife; Mrs. Forrest frequently dined at our house; we had seldom friends or strangers without her, once a week or so, almost ever since she was intimate with Mrs. Willis; she often dined there during my wife's illness; probably oftener during Mrs. Benson's stay, as she came to visit a sick person; on these occasions she would dine with me, with any friend or guest I might have more than a day or two elapsed; when I called on Mrs. Forrest I sometimes saw her alone, some times with her sister.

Q.—After January, 1848, did you ever see the sister there when Mr Forrest was at home?

A.—I really don't remember.

Q.—Tell us who the acquaintances of Mr. Forrest were you desired to avoid.

A.—I don't remember them at present.

Q.—What was your objection to them?

A.—Very vulgar habits and conversation; I know of it from having been asked into Mr. Forrest's library and listening to the conversation a little while; Andrew Stevens was present, and two others; Mr. Lawson, Mr. Wykoff, and one or two others of Mr. Forrest's intimate friends; I only know Mr. Wykoff in the way of my profession; I should say he was not a friend of Mrs. Forrest.

Q.—Was Mr. Lawson's conversation very bad?

A.—Very bad; I was there about an hour; courtesy to the gentleman had caused him to come to his room before he met me there; I did not reprove them.

Mr. Van Buren.—I suppose they are honest men, who pay their debts? [Great laughter.]

Chief Justice.—The inquiry must be confined to some reasonable limits.

Q.—The door was closed to prevent your making the acquaintance of the gentlemen?

A.—Yes; the gentleman was in the room and I think the door was closed lest I should be introduced to him.

Q.—Is it your habit to avoid a man's meeting you visiting his house?

A.—Yes, such a man as that; I do not recollect if any one came down with me; I might have been introduced to him by Mrs. Forrest, since I have mentioned that fact; I think it probable that she did come down stairs; she might have introduced me whether I wished it or not; I have a very indistinct recollection of the whole thing.

Q.—Are you a member of the Church? [Another laugh.]

Chief Justice.—What have you to do with that? You are taking a very great latitude.

Witness.—No

Mr. Van Buren said their might be some religious objection to making the acquaintance of the witness. [Another laugh from the gallery.]

Witness.—I had no acquaintance with Mr. Lawson except what I had with Mr. Forrest; I may have bowed to him as an acquaintance.

Q.—Does Mrs Forrest smoke?

A.—I never saw her do so; I do not remember calling on Mrs. Forrest and finding her parking up, or of bidding her good bye.

Q.—Had you any objection to Mr. Forrest himself at the time you spoke of?

A.—I'd as leave not have seen him; his manners to his wife were so rude that it made it unpleasant; I had also a general dislike of his character; I had that almost ever since I have known him; Mrs. Forrest was probably not acquainted with this dislike of mine; I do not remember if this dislike made me desire or not desire to see him; it was a matter of no moment; in July, 1856, Mr. Forrest gave me some advice as to interfering with his dramatic affairs; Mrs. Forrest had been visiting at our house, and he called that interfering in his affairs; I had not written a line at that time; Mrs. Forrest never spoke to me on the subject until after the separation; she never conversed with me on the subject, or that my wife told me; it was when she came to stay a month with me; I have no remembrance of talking to Mrs. Forrest on the subject matter; I think I derived knowledge of that from the sister.

Q.—Have you taken an active part in the controversy?

A.—I wrote a reply to Mr Forrest's attack on my wife, my brother, and myself; I wrote on that subject and published what I have talked about.

Q.—In that all?

A.—I don't remember any other active part; I have not written anywhere else but in my own paper; I have defended my wife, my brother, and myself, when we were attacked

Mr O'Conor objected.

Q.—You say in the *Home Journal*, is that the only paper?

A.—I have published cards in the *Tribune* and *Herald* upon the controversy between Mr Forrest and myself; upon this subject I have only written for my own paper.

Q.—Have you consulted counsel in this matter?

A.—Of Mr. Forrest and his wife—no; I have talked with counsel.

Q.—Have you procured witnesses?

A.—I have been called upon, and have referred them to the counsel; I don't remember calling on witnesses; I have called on my brother and my acquaintances, but not in regard to the case; I have taken no part in the employment of counsel.

Q.—Have you spoken to any counsel?

A.—Mr. Hoffman once spoke in a stage very strongly on the subject, and that is all the conversation I remember in that way. There is a dressing-room adjoining the front room where Mrs. Forrest slept; it is kept locked; my wife got lodgings for Mrs Forrest in the summer with a farmer, some ten miles from New-Bedford; I was at the latter place a part of the time, and visited Mrs. Forrest with my wife's family; I never went alone; I have received notes from Mrs. Forrest—not frequently; I have probably written as frequently to her

Q.—Have you been in correspondence with her during this trial?

A.—I believe I have written once, not more; I think I have not received any note from her; she has written to my wife, and through that I would learn the contents; I do not remember of Richard Willis staying at Mr. Forrest's house; I may have heard of it; I never learnt he was there when I supposed he was out of town.

Mr. Van Buren.—That's all.

Mr. O'Conor.—Have you ever seen Mrs. Forrest affected by liquor?

A.—Never in the slightest degree; while Mrs. Benson was with us, she has dined at my table; part of the time my mother and niece lived in the house, and slept there for a part of the time

Mr. O'Conor.—The Counsel has asked you if you remember hearing Mrs. Forrest good-bye—did you ever kiss her at all

A.—Never; the first publication I made on this subject was in the *Home Journal*; the *Herald* is a daily paper; I published a card in relation to my brother in the *Herald* or *Tribune*

Q.—I must ask you to state what the interview was between you and Mrs. Forrest.

A.—He met me and took me aside, and began by a gross and indecent abuse of his wife's character; I expressed my disbelief of the charges he made against her; told him I should require other proof, and until I had that, Mrs. Willis and myself should treat Mrs. Forrest as the friend we had always known her; he went on for some ten or fifteen minutes, and finally left me, telling me he should hold me personally responsible for any further meddling with his domestic affairs; he did not make any mention of any meddling except our continued hospitality and kindness to Mrs. Forrest, and her being received at our house; it was expressed in his own language.

By Mr. Van Buren.—I do not recollect the precise words of that language, except the last phrase; he called our hospitality meddling with his affairs; he did not speak of my private visits to his wife; I spoke of no liberties I had taken with her, or anything of the kind; I do not remember of any publication previous to that; he appeared to be excited; I think I was not agitated; the conversation was ten or fifteen minutes, I should think.

By Mr. Van Buren.—I suppose you made no unnecessary delay in going? [More laughter.]

Witness.—I made no unnecessary haste in going; I do not know that Mr. Forrest ever invited my brother to Fonthill or to Twenty-second-st.

Here the Court rose and adjourned to Tuesday.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.... JAN. 12.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '67	116¾	100	Harlem Railroad	68¾
1,000	do	116¾	250	do	68¾
2,000	Erie 2d mortg	102¾	200	do	68¾
5,000	do	60 102¾	100	do	b30 68¾
32,000	Erie Incomes	94¾	700	Reading Railroad	57¾
1,000	Erie Convertibles	90¾	400	do	s60 57¾
5,000	do	b20 90¾	250	Nor. & Wor. R.R.	b60 51¾
5,000	do	s60 90	50	do	50¾
13 000	do	90	10	Erie Railroad	81¾
1,000	New Convertibles	87¾	100	do	81¾
1,000	do	87¾	50	do	b30 81¾
1,000	do	s60 86¾	400	do	81¾
1,000	do	86¾	50	do	b60 81¾
1,000	do	86¾	300	do	b30 81¾
1,000	Virginia coupons	105¾	50	do	b60 82
10	Mad. & Indianap. R.R.	98¾	950	do	81¾
10	N. Y. & N. H. R.R.	113	25	do	s30 81¾
25	Hud. River. R.R.	s96 68	100	do	b30 81¾
50	do	66	50	do	b30 81¾
50	Morris Canal	15¾	200	do	80¾
100	N. J. Mining Co.	11¾	50	do	b30 80¾
50	do	b30 12¾	50	do	80¾

SECOND BOARD.

$9,000	U. S. 6s, '76	104¾	75	Erie Railroad	s30 80¾
2,000	New-York 6s, '62	111	110	do	b60 81¾
10	Ocean Bank	99¾	50	do	81¾
20	do	99¾	100	do	81¾
200	Reading Railroad	57¾	200	do	b10 81¾
400	do	b30 57¾	100	do	b30 81¾
100	do	s30 57¾	114	do	80¾
600	do	57¾	300	do	80¾
100	do	57¾	100	do	b4ms 82
400	do	57	50	do	80¾
175	Erie Railroad	80¾	75	do	80¾

MONDAY, Jan. 12—8 P. M.

There was a downward reaction in Stocks today—not from any apparent change in money matters, but the influence of the movements in the leading Railway and its Bonds. At the early Board the old Convertibles gave way to 90 ₱ cent., and on the call of the new Bonds, a disposition to sell at and below the rates at which the loan was taken on Saturday, was manifested. This feeling was contagious. Erie Shares fell from 81¾ to 80¾, and sold as low as 80 before the Board dispersed. The operations of the day (it being the opening of the transfer books) were full 4,000 shares—probably 5,000 including the street sales, closing at 80¾ in the afternoon Reading was somewhat unsteady in the morning, without material change in price. At the close to-day, a member of the Board sold 1,500 shares at 57¼@57. Harlem was an exception to the general market, and improved a fraction.

The prevailing impression in the street is, that very little *bona fide* investment work was done on Saturday in the new Erie Loan. Most of the large bids were by the immediate friends and officers of the Company anxious to help the matter through; and it is the distrust that these bonds will hang on the market for some time before finding anything like a permanent resting-place, that seemed to weaken confidence in the market to-day. The floating acceptances of the Company, however, have rapidly improved in the rates of discount, and are now held at 7@8 per cent, as they are receivable in payment of the new loan, and will be until July. A fine harvest has thus been reaped by those who bought this paper at 15@18 per cent.

Exchange began to move for the British steamer of Wednesday. There was considerable inquiry, but no large business determined. The *Africa* is the packet, and a good one, and will probably be used for the shipment of gold to the extent of five or six hundred thousand dollars. The rates of Exchange yield very slowly, and all the bankers are asking 110¼. Money was easy on call, and the note brokers report a fair demand for paper. There is a wide range in rates, according to the classification of names with the money lender.

It is reported that Mr. John Thompson is about to use part of his Virginia Coupon loan in London. The precise nature of the negotiation has not transpired. About $150,000 has been drawn against already, and another lot will go forward in a few days. The *Journal of Commerce* states the whole amount of the operation to be a million; if so, the larger part will probably be on hypothecation or joint account with Mr. George Peabody, of London. In any event, it is satisfactory to know, in these gold shipping times, that a good lot of Exchange is to be derived from "domestic produce" of a different order.

We have seen letters by the last English steamer, to the purport that little or nothing can be done in the negotiation of large parcels, or entire issues of American Railroad bonds, in Paris or London. Unsuccessful attempts have been made in both cities with some of the best secured loans of the New-York short roads, and no encouragement was held out for large operations. In Paris, the feeling was adverse to everything except French *Rentes*. Yet it is quite certain a regular retail absorption is daily going on in New-York, of all the best descriptions of bonds, for French, as well as Swiss, German and Belgium account. This, however, bears no proportion to the vast issue of these securities, and little or no money really passes to the country. It is but part of the consideration paid for Continental goods, a substitute for Exchange when the rates rule high, to which our foreign friends are tempted by the large interest which these bonds pay, when bought at or below par.

The extraordinary increase of the Anthracite coal trade is again brought to notice by the *Miner's Journal*, (a very excellent weekly, published at Pottsville, Pennsylvania,) in making up the annual tables of the past year. The trade originated only thirty years ago. Stone coal was unknown as a fuel before that time. During the year 1,020 tons were sent to market. Ten years after, the consumption had increased to 176,000 tons. In 1841, at the close of the third decade, it had reached what was then deemed the enormous tonnage of 958,000. And in 1851 it looms up to 4,383,000 tons! In view of this rapid increase, the *Journal* may well predict TEN MILLIONS TONS for 1861! A prediction which should encourage every coal transportation company, fairly out of debt, and high and dry in its finances, to look for fat dividends, and all others, not so fortunate, to persevere in their efforts to place themselves on rising ground with a view to gather a similar harvest. In the event of a serious revulsion to the business of the country, we know of no important branch likely to suffer so little as that of the coal trade, because the article itself is so constantly finding its way, as a fuel, into new channels. Much has been said of the influence of the steam marine on this trade. It is important, yet not half so much so, as the fact that anthracite has become and is becoming a household staple all over the Middle Northern and Eastern States. The clearances from Rondout and Port Richmond, are for "all along shore," and up the creeks, canals, and inlets in all the above States besides.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $128,343; disbursed $148,484; and held at close $1,663,454.

There was more activity in Freights. To Liverpool, 10,000 bush. Grain, in bulk, at 3d. To London, Flour 10s. 9d. A transient vessel took a full cargo of Cotton for Havre, at ¼ cent, and the packet of 24th inst. is nearly full at the same price. To Antwerp, Cotton ¼ cent.

The receipts of Cotton at the Southern ports, according to the last mail report from New-Orleans, were 923,000 bales against 879,

New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

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New-York Daily Times.

PARAGUAY.

Its Population, Agriculture and Trade.

A LECTURE—BY E. A. HOPKINS.

Last evening the American Geographical and Statistical Society held a meeting at the Rooms of the Historical Society, to hear a paper read by E. A. HOPKINS, Esq., upon the Population, Trade and Agriculture of Paraguay, and the upper waters of the Rio de la Plata.

After remarking that the invitation to address the Society was to him entirely unexpected, Mr. Hopkins observed that strange events in that country had closed it from the knowledge as well as the curiosity of mankind for forty years. He hoped that he might draw the attention of some one more capable than himself to the magnificent range of subjects which would so richly reward investigation in the regions of the world which have hitherto been so little known.

The vast territory, formerly known by the appellation of Paraguay, comprised all that portion of South America, which was bounded on the North by the Northern frontier of the provinces of Santa Cruz de la Sierra and Chaveas, in 16 deg. South latitude; on the South by the Straits of Magellan; by Brazil on the East; and by Chili and Peru on the West. But the country now distinguished by that name is entirely contained within the shores of the Paraguay and Parana Rivers, from an undefined boundary with Brazil in about 17 deg. S. L., to their junction in 27 deg. S. L. The maps of these regions are manifestly incorrect in comparison with those of the better known portions of the world; still they are sufficient to give the student a correct geographical idea of the sources and channels of these noble rivers. The Rio de la Plata is formed by the confluence of the Uruguay with the Parana; and, from thence to the ocean, it is remarkable for its great breadth and shallow waters, and should properly be considered an estuary of the sea.

The River Parana rises in the western slope of the highlands near the sea-board, to the North-westward of Rio de Janeiro, and flowing westerly and south-westerly to its junction with the Paraguay, continues a southerly and south-easterly course to the ocean. In this course, through 16° of latitude, and as many of longitude, its navigation is only interrupted in one place at longitude 23° 40'. Here the river flows for thirty-six leagues through a narrow gorge, which it has burst through the chain of mountains running from the province of San Paulo, in Brazil, westward till they are lost before reaching the Cordilleras. Probably no living white man has ever seen these extraordinary rapids. They were described in 1808, by D. Felix d'Azara, from hearsay; because, owing to domestic dissentions, barbarism has greatly encroached upon the frontiers originally conquered from the Aborigines by the Spaniards.

These rapids probably form the most remarkable cataract in the world next to Niagara. The river Paraguay is the most perfect for the purposes of navigation of any in the world. On its East lies the rich Brazilian provinces of Matto Grosso—the population of which is estimated at 150,000. On the West, descending, we meet with the three most populous provinces of Bolivia, Moxos, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, and Chiquitos, from whence the celebrated Peruvian bark is chiefly procured. Briefly Mr. Hopkins traced the courses of the rivers, and adverted to the early voyages of discovery. Companies formed in the year 1620 for the purpose of introducing European emigration were unable, from the occurrence of civil wars to accomplish any result.

Descending the Paraguay, from the River San Lorenzo, we find an uninterrupted line of white population. In Paraguay itself there are 1,200,000 souls. The country is intersected by many rivers, all more or less navigable from ten to fifty leagues. Of these the river Tibicuari is the most important; it was fully explored in 1785 by D'Zara, as well as last year by myself. It can be navigated by steamboats of light draft for eighty leagues, and its banks are thickly populated throughout its whole extent.

Descending still towards the ocean, we find the eastern shores of the Parana lined with thirty-eight cities, towns and villages; and in the provinces of Corrientes and Entre-rios, a population of a hundred and fifty thousand souls. A rough calculation, according to the best authorities extant, would place the extent of river navigation, within Cape St Mary, at not less than ten thousand miles, all of which, in a state of nature, is unobstructed by any impediment to steamboats. Upon the banks of these streams are found a population of 3,000,000, entirely dependant upon this navigation for their imports and exports.

Yet it will be asked, "How is it that all this has just been found out?" or rather, "Why have these unexampled advantages been hitherto closed from our energies?" The story is one of dark crime. Its cause is simple when explained. Two extraordinary characters will be found to be the chief impediment: Rosas, the dictator of Buenos Ayres, and Francia, the tyrant of Paraguay; while at the same time our own Government has heavy sins of omission to answer for, that of England remains misrepresented by a dilatory and inexplicable policy; and that of France suffers under grave imputations of an ill-timed generosity, biassed and rendered fruitless by English competition and her own internal revolutions. All these causes have combined in producing the same result—an immunity on the part of barbarous tyrants to oppress and destroy, and, as a necessary consequence, an increasing debility and want of confidence in all commercial transactions in these countries.

The dismemberment of the Provinces of La Plata took place at the close of the year 1813, and began with Paraguay. Strictly speaking, she could at no time be said to have formed a portion of the United Provinces, as created by the Patriots. She never joined with them in any confederacy, but in 1811 established on the ruins of the Spanish power a Government of her own, securing her independence from a colonial vassalage mainly by her isolated geographical position. This fact was one cause of the tyranny to which she was subjected under the Dictator Francia.

The lecturer next proceeded to give an interesting biographical sketch of the history and career of Francia. Beginning his political career in 1811, in 1814 he was elected Dictator for three years. He died on the 22d of September, 1840. During this time he adopted as a principle, non-intercourse with all the world. The prominent points in the character of Francia were given, and an unfavorable opinion expressed of his motives and actions. After his death, a popular Congress elected two Consuls for two years, a general amnesty was declared, and public and private confidence was restored. The Consuls declared the country open to foreigners, and appointed a commissioner to Buenos Ayres to secure an egress to the ocean by the river Parana, and he was also directed to secure an acknowledgment of his Government by the Government of the United States. The reason why Paraguay still remains virtually in the same situation as Francia left her, is to be found in the history of the Dictator of Buenos Ayres, Manuel de Rosas. The domestic struggle which for 25 years has agitated the countries of the Plata, had its origin in the universal principle of mankind—the struggle between progressive and conservative elements, or as it is quaintly expressed, "the jacket against the long-tailed coat." Eventually the two parties took the name of Unitarians and Federalists—the former progressive and desiring a centralized form of Government, the latter, the friends of barbarism and a confederation. After many struggles the Federalists surrendered, and Rosas, their leader, became Dictator, with irresponsible power, which he has cemented by the usual means. His chief competitors he caused to be assassinated or drove them from the country, and there is hardly a deed of cruelty which he has not committed. He denies the basis of his existence—he denies God, and under his rule the country has decreased in population; the liberty of the press has been annihilated, and the public schools, colleges and hospitals are all gone.

A twelve years' knowledge of them satisfies me that it is not necessary to rule the Argentine people in such a way, and under such a system of government a permanent peace can never be established. Notwithstanding its sufferings, the Unitarian has twice brought Rosas to the brink of destruction, and on both occasions he owed his safety to England and France. An application for the recognition of Paraguay by Rosas has been refused under different pretexts until the present time, and the U. S. government resting on his false assurances, has never answered favorably his application. The policy of Rosas is to avoid the light of civilization and commercial intercourse, and the only communication he has permitted Paraguay to have with the outside world for the past two years, consisted of a monthly mail carried by an Indian scout.

Such a state of things cannot long exist, for men's minds must be brought to understand their own interests, and to the allied States of Corientes, Entre-rios, Brazil, Paraguay, and Montevideo, I look for a decisive and successful resistance to Rosas and his policy. The difficulty of uniting interests has at last been overcome, and thus far the combination has been successful without firing a shot. They must succeed, and therefore their political condition is worthy of our attention.

In reference to their present condition, it may well be imagined there is great room for improvement. They know little of agriculture, and nothing of its science—wanting all kinds of agricultural implements.

Beginning with the head waters of the river Paraguay, we find the productions upon the Brazilian side to be, gold and precious stones, sugar, molasses, hides of extraordinary size, hair, tallow, WAX, deer and tiger skins, with rice, corn, and the different manufactures of the mandioca root; in Bolivia, gold and precious stones, silver, coffee, considered by good judges to be equal to Mocha, and Peruvian bark. In Paraguay the forests teem with every description of ornamental and useful woods.

The vegetable kingdom of Paraguay presents the richest attractions. The medicinal herbs which abound in the greatest profusion, are, rhuberb, sarsaparilla, jalap, bryonist, indica, cassafras, hollywood, dragon's blood, balsam of copaiba, NUX vomica, liquorice and ginger. Of dye-stuffs, too, there is an immense variety—the cochineal, which is indeed an insect, but requiring for its food a species of the cactus plant; two distinct kinds of indigo, vegetable vermillion, saffron, golden red, with other plants producing all the tints of dark red, black and green. Many of the forest trees yield valuable gums, not yet familiar to commerce or medicine; and they comprise some of the most delicious perfumes and incenses that can be imagined. Others again are like amber, hard, brittle, and insoluble in water. Some cedars yield a gum equal to gum Arabic; others a natural glue, which, when once dried, is unaffected by wet or dampness. The *seringa*, or rubber tree the product of which is now almost a monopoly with Para, and also the Palo Santo, which produces the gum guiacum, crowd the forests, ready to give up their riches to the first comer; and the sweet-flavored Vanilla modestly flourishes, as if inviting the hand of man.

Upon the hills, the celebrated Yerb Matte, which is the exclusive beverage of one-half of South America, has only to be gathered.

Upon the fertile alluvial banks of so many large streams, sugar cane, cotton, tobacco of a superior quality, rice, mandoca, Indian corn, and a thousand other productions, vegetate with profusion; while seven varieties of the bamboo line the river banks, and dot the frequent lakes with islets of touching beauty. On the plains, quantities of hides, hair, horns, bones, tallow, &c., are lost for want of transportation. If we go to the forests, we find two or three kinds of hemp, vast quantities of WAX, the NUX *saponica* or soap nut, the cocoa, and vegetable oils in abundance, with two kinds of wild cotton, admirably adapted for the manufacture of paper. But it is with the forest trees of Paraguay that I love most to dwell. Giants! there they are, vast and noble in their aspect, and able, as it were, to utter for themselves the sublime music of the wilderness. Sixty varieties already known, furnish timber of all kinds and colors, and degrees of durability, elasticity and buoyancy. I have seen timbers of the LAPACHO that have supported the roofs of houses in Buenos Ayres for more than two hundred years. They are now as sound as ever, and, to all appearance, capable of performing the same service to the end of the world. A door-sill of the same wood, half imbedded in the ground, and marked "1632," belonged to the front door of the house which I inhabited in the city of Asuncion. Upon the closest inspection, it was in a state of perfect preservation. Several other woods of this same variety are so heavy as to sink in water, and all, while difficult to burn in houses, form, under the force of a strong draught, a fire almost equal to stone coal in intensity. Another tree—the Seibo—when green, is spongy and soft as cork, and can be cut like an apple; but when dry, it is so hard as almost to defy the action of steel. Again, we have the PALO DE VIVORA, or snake tree, whose leaves are an infallible cure for the poisonous bites of serpents. The PALO DE LECHE, or milk tree, may be called a vegetable cow; and the PALO DE BORRACHO, or drunken tree, a vegetable distillery. The Icica resin is found at the roots of trees under ground, and is a natural pitch, ready prepared to pay the seams of vessels.

The attention of the founder of the Jesuits was called to Paraguay, only nine years after the establishment of their Order, and for nearly two hundred years they there enjoyed their greatest power and wealth.

It would be difficult to tell the origin of the different breeds to be found there, but the upper classes have ever been more regardful of their blood than in any other part of Spanish America. They are brave, stout, and hospitable, exceedingly intelligent, and their chief desire is to learn the arts that may conduce to their comfort. Their President, Carlos Antoine Lopez, is a man of great abilities, and he has advanced his country in no ordinary degree.

The commercial tendency of all this section of country leans towards the United States, for we are on the one hand the greatest consumers of their products, and on the other, we are better acquainted with their wants than the older nations of Europe. They are awakening to the fact, (forced on them by the acts of England and France,) that with us they have no political intrigues to fear, and that though we have pursued a timid, irresolute and unwise serving policy with Gen. Rosas, we have never injured, save by sins of omission, any party or any man.

Against Rosas have been all our sources of complaint. He refuses to settle our claims, places a prohibitory duty upon our flour, has forbidden our vessels to convey passengers from Buenos Ayres, and refused to make treaties with us—yet he has granted all the favors asked by France and England, and cajoled the Americans by throwing himself upon their sympathy.

However, I trust that the time has come when these subjects will be better understood among us. They certainly will be, when our interests are more widely extended in those parts of the world. Then we shall feel that Paraguay—the richest of those countries in all that conduces to the comfort and happiness of mankind—is really the most powerful element in the affairs of the Rio de La Plata, from this time forward.

The very necessities of mankind must soon fill up our boundless wastes, for the oppressed millions of Europe will not starve in hopeless anguish. For many reasons, the movement of French, German and Italian emigration towards the region of the Plata must continue, and large arrangements for emigration from those countries for the present season are already made. These emigrants will not, as many suppose, become elements of disorder in their new home, but under proper management, we may expect to see a new nation of republicans springing up on the shores of the Plata.

That the people of the United States may be properly represented in the future of those countries, they should move promptly. Both Paraguay and the Banda Oriental have sought our connection, and we are the only country which has been thus honored. We have treated them heretofore with perfect indifference, and for this we should now make reparation. With our friendly aid, a sudden metamorphosis would take place in these countries. Opportunities like these do not often come to us, and they should be speedily embraced. The time for talking is over; if we do not wish to be distanced, anticipated, superseded—we must *act*, and act *without delay*.

In conclusion, I wish it to be distinctly understood, that though I have made some forcible statements, and drawn therefrom my own conclusions, I do not desire to wound the prejudices or the partialities of any person whatever. I trust that I have spoken in accordance with the opportunity of the information which I have enjoyed, and in conformity to the principles of progress and humanity.

The American people seem to be very desirous at the present moment to extend the area of freedom. Some have gone to Cuba, and the Sandwich Islands. Others would like to go to Hungary, and even to Moscow, notwithstanding its bad reputation as a winter residence for an invading force. And it is only a little of this spirit, differently applied, which I have desired to see extend itself to South America.

WASHINGTON.

Kossuth leaving Washington—His Reception and the Impression of his Coming.

Correspondence of The New-York Daily Time

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 11, 1852.

M. KOSSUTH and his suite and family will leave this city to-morrow, and carry with them the best wishes of the vast numbers of public men and private citizens with whom they have been brought into contact. I suppose that the Senate Committee intend to defray the expenses of M. KOSSUTH'S sojourn here out of the contingent fund of the Indian bureau. They sent to the Commissioner, the other day, to ask what sum he had on hand, and the reply was about thirty thousand dollars. If this fund, or such part of it as may be wanted, should be used for the purpose, it will avoid the necessity of calling upon Congress for an appropriation, and avoid the renewal of the debate on the subject of KOSSUTH'S reception and his doctrines. Still, a resolution must be passed for the use of the fund already appropriated. The Messrs. BROWN offered to entertain the guests without charge, and they are very doubtful now whether Congress will pay the amount of the bill. But Congress will do it, and, perhaps, go to the extent of making some further provision for the Hungarians who may choose to reside here; and as they were invited to emigrate to this country, it would seem proper that they should be provided with means and inducements to remain here. The young men in KOSSUTH'S suite, for instance, would look better on a good farm in Iowa, amidst their waving corn, and their herds of cattle, and surrounded by their wives and children, than they would in an Austrian dungeon, or, as KOSSUTH says, with their "ears to the gallows nailed." I do not say or know that their struggle in Hungary would be hopeless, but it would probably be so, if its result should depend on any but the people of Hungary themselves.

Mr. JOHN DAVIS,—honest John, so called,—will probably address the Senate to-morrow, on the subject of Mr. FOOTE'S compromise resolution. Mr. FOOTE, by this resolution, has carved out work for the employment of the Senate during his absence. It offers a good theme for general discussion, and opportunity for the work of defining positions. Mr. DOWNS was so successful in giving a definition to his position, on Saturday, that he will probably secure his reelection by it. This will not, however, be the case with Mr. DAVIS. It is pretty well understood that the coalition in Massachusetts will elect Mr. RANTOUL, or some Democratic Free-Soiler to the Senate, when they have a choice; and it is further presumed that the coalition will not lose its ascendancy till that is accomplished.

Commodore STOCKTON may to-morrow, or very soon, resume his argument against the restoration of flogging in the navy, and go on to show that, if flagellation be good for sailors, it would do no harm to Senators. This was the point he was compelled to make, in reply to Mr. BADGER, whose North-Carolina notions admit of no progress. X. Y.

☞ The editor of the *Cincinnati Enquirer* recently saw a man who had a pocket-knife upwards of eighty years old. The blade was about four inches long and an inch wide, rounding at the point. It was manufactured by an Indian in the Mackinac country. The blade had formed part of a sword taken from a Frenchman in the celebrated French and Indian war. The bone on one side of the handle was from the thigh of an Indian, and that on the other from the thigh-bone of an English soldier, killed on the Heights of Abraham, in Canada, where Gen. Wolfe lost his life.

—An extensive sale of lands belonging to the State of Florida, is to take place in April and May next. The lands comprise 300,000 of the 500,000 acres granted to the State for Internal Improvements, and constitute all which have been thus far selected and approved under the provisions of this grant. A large portion of them were selected immediately after the United States surveys had been completed.

BY LAST NIGHT'S SOUTHERN MAIL

—The President made the following reply to the Mexican Minister, Senor DON LUIS DE LA ROSA, in taking his leave of him, viz.:

SIR: I learn with unaffected regret that you find yourself compelled to withdraw from your mission to this Government. And this regret is greatly increased by learning further that the cause which produces the necessity of your return to your country is the state of your health.

Notwithstanding the grave and difficult questions which have arisen between the two Republics, and have been discussed during your residence here, I can truly say that the zeal with which you have ever maintained your country's rights has been tempered with so kind and courteous a bearing, that nothing has occurred to weaken the friendship which most fortunately exists between our respective countries. I hope and trust that in a short time every difficulty will be amicably and satisfactorily adjusted between the two nations; and I shall look with confidence to your known influence in Mexico, and your laudable desire to promote the mutual prosperity of both Republics, as effective means in producing this result.

Permit me, sir, in bidding you a final adieu, to express my deep sympathy in your personal condition, and my best wishes for the safe return of yourself and your amiable family to your own country, as well as the anxious hope that that country may be free, prosperous and happy, and that you may soon be restored to health, and live long to enjoy the blessings of uninterrupted peace between the United States and Mexico.

—The Annual Message of Gov. LOWE, of Maryland, comes to us in the *Baltimore Sun* of yesterday. We have only room, this morning, for its financial statements. The balance in the Treasury, on the first day of December last, was $250,957 72; of which $171,030 47 were applicable to future demands. During the fiscal year, 1851, $680,077 83 were paid to interest on the public debt; $132,712 82 in final liquidation of the funded arrears; $116,211 44 to the purchase of 5 per cent. sterling bonds of the State from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, for the use of the sinking fund; and $295,716 06 for all other purposes. If we add, to the clear balance above stated, the two amounts severally appropriated to the payment of the funded arrears, and to the augmentation of the sinking fund, we will find an aggregate surplus of $490,954 75, after discharging the interest due, and all other demands. Omitting the amount placed to the credit of the sinking fund, and taking only the sum paid to the funded arrears, together with the net balance, we still find a surplus of $304,743 31.

Gov. Lowe gives an elaborate review of the financial affairs of the State, from the time of its heavy embarrassment up to the present time. The Christiana tragedy is adverted to with a tone of indignant remark, and some sharp strictures are passed upon the judicial character of the proceedings in the case of Hanway.

—Catharine Hayes and Charlotte Cushman arrived at Washington on Monday evening, and have taken rooms at Willard's.

WESTERN NEW-YORK.

The Weather in Livingston County—Riot at Springwater, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LIMA, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1852.

The late cold weather was sufficiently remarkable in this section to deserve a passing notice, and though I do not claim to be the "oldest inhabitant," yet I very much doubt the ability of that veritable individual to produce the data of any thing more severe in the Genesee Valley since its settlement.

At Lakeville, on the morning of the 28th ult., the mercury stood at 20° below zero; Hemlock Lake, 19°; Honeoye Falls, 14°; West Rush, 21°; Lima, 16° (at one point,) while my thermometer being only rated at 10°, gave unmistakeable evidence that "the weather would have been colder, if the thermometer had been longer," the mercury falling quite into the bulb. Such intense cold we have only read of, in late years at least, as having occurred in Franconia, or other points in that region, when the bare mention was sufficient to produce a chill, without any expectation that we were to realize it here,—but Jack has been upon us, and penetrated to places never before visited by him.

I learn that a riot, attended with loss of life, occurred in Springwater on the evening of New-Year's day. It appears that a party of Irish laborers on the railroad, met at a sort of grocery, for a New-Year jollification and dance, and that at an early hour in the evening some persons had thrown stones at the building, by which ill-feeling had been engendered. At a later period, another party of quietly disposed persons were approaching the house from curiosity, when, without any previous warning, three guns were discharged at them, by which a young man named Barnes was instantly killed, and three others wounded. The house was soon surrounded by a force called out by the Constable, and at day-light the inmates were arrested, 26 of whom are now in jail at Geneseo.

The weather is now very fine, and sleighing excellent, though, judging by the past, we cannot rely upon a very long continuance of it.

The project of a Railroad from Canandaigua to the Falls, still engrosses much attention—a general feeling prevails to push it forward, and there is no doubt that if built, it will yield a good return to stockholders, as it will form an important link in the best route from the West to New-York. F.

ALABAMA.

Amusements in Mobile—State of the Rivers—Kossuth, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

MOBILE, Friday, Jan. 2, 1852.

The holidays have passed with much excitement, pleasure, and dissipation.

The *Cowbellion* Society celebrated its twenty-first anniversary on New-Year's eve. This society derives its interest from its exhibition once a-year, its members always appearing in masks unknown to any one except themselves, its place and time of meeting being a mystery, and its object a riddle. It has never appeared twice in the same dress; always representing a different scene, combining generally the instructive, the amusing, and the ridiculous. It brought out this time about seventy of the different characters of Shakespeare, appearing at the Theatre, where had assembled on invitation a gay and beautiful company of ladies, filling the house from pit to dome, to the inconvenience and almost to the exclusion of the gentlemen; the streets were also crowded with people to witness the gaudy and motley company, as they marched about by torch-light.

Another company, called the *Strikers*, similar to the Cowbellion Society, also appeared about the same time, filling with music about town and mustering at the Alhambra, representing, in dress and figure, many of the heroes of antiquity; at both places dancing and merriment closed the scene; smiles and happiness beamed in every face; the whole town seemed turned out for a frolic; reverend priests, sober deacons, and grave matrons, mingled, delighted in the merry throng; people came from New-Orleans and the country "to see the sights," and went away convinced that there is no place like Mobile for holiday sport.

The rivers have some more water in them, and a few steamboats arrive with cotton, but there is no great tide of business yet. Cotton seems to be gradually declining in price, and it is thought will come down to six cents per pound before the season closes.

I don't think the KOSSUTH excitement in New-York is understood or appreciated in the South; if he were to come here, he would, doubtless, be cordially welcomed, but not with that enthusiasm with which we hear of his being received in the North.

Crowds of emigrants from the other Southern States are flocking to Texas; on its annexation, real estate through most of them, greatly depreciated, and has not yet recovered its former value; wild lands, except perhaps in the Northern parts of Mississippi, are almost unsaleable. Respectfully, E. C. J.

☞ A splendid service of plate has been presented to the Hon. Joseph Grinnell, by the stockholders of the Marine Bank, of New-Bedford, Mass. The compliment is an acknowledgment of Mr. Grinnell's services as President of the Bank for the past twenty years. The *New-Bedford Mercury* describes the unique pattern of the plate: It consists of six pieces of silver, very highly chased with figures in bold relief, appropriate to the use for which each article is designed. The Water-kettle and Bowl being ornamented with the leaf and flower of the Lotus; the Coffee-pot with the Coffee-plant and berry; the Tea-pot with the Tea-plant in flower; the Sugar and Cream with the Sugar-cane leaf and the Buttercup. The whole is on a twenty-eight inch Salver, elegantly wrought and embossed.

—A correspondent of the *Episcopal Recorder* compiles from the Church records the statistics, showing the progress of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, from the year 1633 to the present time, a period of twenty years. In 1633, the numbers of Clergy was 564, or one to 23,736 persons. In 1852 the number of Clergy is 1,605, or one to 14,641 persons. In 1833 the number of Communicants was about 33,181, or 57 to each Clergyman. In 1852 the number of Communicants is about 100,000 or 62 to each Clergyman. In Maryland, there are 120 Clergymen, with an average population of 4,922 to each Clergyman; in Virginia, 122 Clergymen, with a population of 11,428 to each; and in Pennsylvania, 144 Clergymen, with a population of 16,463 to each.

—The Right Rev. Dr. Whitehouse, recently consecrated in this city as Assistant Bishop of Illinois, passed Sunday before last at Jubilee, the residence of the senior Bishop, where he preached a sermon in College Chapel, from 119th Psalm, "Hold Thou me up, and I shall be safe." The Holy Communion was administered, in which sacred service Bishop Chase was assisted by Bishop Whitehouse. The occasion is described as having been evidently most gratifying to the venerable Bishop, and a few friendly hearts swelled with emotion as they beheld the aged Patriarch inducting, as it were, his co-laborer into the sphere of his future duties.

THE CENTRE-STREET DISASTER.

The Coroner's Inquest Proceeding.

At 12½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, the investigation concerning the fatal disaster in Centre-street, was commenced before Acting Coroner Barr, at the Sixth Ward Station-House, where the dead bodies were lying. From the testimony of James O'Callahan, the Superintendent of the Canal and Centre-street buildings used for lodging emigrants, it appears there was *four hundred and eighty-six* emigrants in the the building in question, at the time the panic was caused by the false alarm of fire.

No employment has been furnished to the emigrants for the past two weeks, and the Commissioners of Emigration have been inundated with applications for lodgings. These facts account in some measure for the extraordinary number of persons who occupied the premises at the time of the accident.

The scene of the disaster was thronged yesterday by persons who desired to inspect the premises. The building is situated upon a rear lot at the corner of Centre and Canal-streets. It was erected last Summer by direction of the owner, Mr. Lorillard, for a manufactory of machinery. It is strongly built, with a basement and five lofts, without partitions, and one main entrance. It occupies 40 feet front and 22½ feet deep. About the 1st inst., the Emigration Commissioners hired the building to be used for lodging the poor and destitute emigrants, who, it was anticipated, would arrive at a season of the year when no employment could be obtained for them. The contract building was warmed and furnished with straw beds, and placed in charge of James P. Fagen, James O'Callahan, James O'Brien and other subordinates in the employ of the Commissioners of Emigration, and they have also full charge of the Canal-street Emigrant Lodging-house and Labor Exchange.

Since these buildings have thus been occupied, they have been crowded nightly with hundreds of poor emigrants. The treatment meted out to the unfortunate foreigners, consisting of men, women and children, at these "lodgings" is said to be inhuman, and, as will be seen from the annexed testimony of an emigrant, *clubs* have been resorted to by those who are employed by the Commissioners of Emigration:

THE CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.

The Jury was empaneled, and consisted of the following persons:

John Ware, Foreman; Peter Crossman, Jesse Weeks, Alfred Bailey, William D. Bigelow, Edward Williams, D. Buhler, Cornelius Cornell, John A. Gillmore, Wm. A. Maxwell, George Pierson, and Timothy Waters.

The Jurors being sworn, the list of the names, ages, and nativity of those killed, was read over by the Acting-Coroner:

GEORGE W. DALTON, aged 10 years, born in New-York.
MARY MURPHY, aged 13 years, born in Ireland.
PEGGY WERRIN, aged 26 years, born in Ireland.
MARY SWELLINGHAM, aged 30 years, born in Ireland.
JOHN G. GERNON, aged 14 years, born in Ireland.
The unknown lad, aged 13 years, nativity not known.

The first witness called was one of the superintendents of the lodging-house, named

James O'Callahan—who, being duly sworn, said—I take charge of the building at No. 141 Centre-street; I had been recently employed in the office of the Commissioners of Emigration since last April; the building was occupied for that purpose since Thursday last; at 9 o'clock last night there were 446 persons on the premises, when the alarm of fire was given; my habit was to inspect the rooms before closing; at ten minutes past 9 o'clock I went up stairs, and saw some of them asleep; the door on the first floor was locked; I had a boy with me; he was in the front house at the time of the alarm; after the alarm I went to the entrance of the room on the first floor, filled with women; I tried to keep them quiet, and told one of my men to do the same and he continued his exertions until he succeeded in keeping them still. The bannisters of the stairs were not then broken, but when they gave way, it was supposed that the building was really *on fire*. The previous night there were 510 persons in the same building. They do not occupy the building in the day time; in the morning they go to Canal-street—at night return there to sleep. The building is five stories high, and every floor is used for lodgers; sometimes have put 80 persons on one floor. The alarm of fire originated on the top floor; there was NO cry of fire anywhere in the neighborhood; I heard no alarm outside except the toll of the bell; there were none of the lodgers sick; the building was erected for a factory; at this time there were about fifty lodgers in the basement; there were no beds on the floors for the lodgers; these are the only two buildings occupied by the lodgers who apply to the Commissioners of Emigration.

The next witness called was another employee of the Emigration Commissioners, named

William O'Brien—Being sworn, says he resided at the Emigration house in Canal-street, and has charge of said establishment; heard an alarm of fire, as before stated by the other witness; I ran down as fast as I could, and met some of the boarders, and told them there was no fire, and by request they returned to the building; I was apprehensive something would occur at the stairway, knowing there was an alarm of fire; the people were then rushing down the stairs; I called to them not to rush that way, or murder would ensue; with the assistance of a boy I succeeded in preventing them from rushing down further; there was a heap of persons below, and we had to step over the injured; one of the rails of the bannisters was then broken; I assisted in getting out some of the sufferers, which was very difficult; when I arrived at the building Mr. O'Callahan was in front and he called for me to aid him; he seemed somewhat confused but did the best; I superintend both buildings, and in the absence of Mr. O'Callahan, I lock up the Centre-street one and take the keys; the doors were never locked at night, except the last two nights; on the night in question there was about 1,400 emigrants at Canal-street, 486 of whom were sent to another house; 1,000 were left for the two houses in Canal and Centre-streets. The witness testified somewhat further, which, however did not vary from the former evidence.

The next witness was an emigrant who was in the building at the time of the occurrence, and testified as follows:

John Lane being duly sworn, says: I reside at Canal-street; was transferred from Canal-street, *as an emigrant* to the Centre-street house; was in the building last night when the accident occurred; was acting as a helper; was on the second floor when the alarm was given over head; saw nothing until he heard the women cry out "*fire*;" they ran down the stairs which faced our room; that was locked; cannot say whether the front door was locked; I was in bed when the alarm was given; I saw a child thrown out of a front window in the second story; it fell on a boy's head, who tried to save it; did not see the child smash.

Witness recalled.—The door was locked at the foot of the stairs, just beside the broken bannisters; it opened into the room I was in; if that door had been opened no injury could have occurred; the helper was in the basement, who had the key of that door; he did not *open* the door; we had to *break* it open; was there all that night, and was not relieved kindly; if I only looked around some fellow with a *club* would strike me; all who take care of the building are very rough; I do not know the man having charge of the building in Canal-street; I had better straw in Centre-street than in the other building; the rooms in the Centre-street house were very dirty and over-crowded; have not seen the club used within the last few days.

The medical testimony of Dr. Simmons, together with that of Captain Brennan, officers Dowling and Nealis, was then taken, but was principally a repetition of the former evidence.

Acting Coroner Barr briefly charged the Jury, and after an absence of about an hour they returned, and the Foreman rendered the following verdict, verbally, which was afterwards recorded.

THE VERDICT.

We find that the deceased persons came to their deaths by injuries and suffocation, caused by the *panic* that was produced by the *false alarm* of fire. The Jury would, therefore, recommend to the Commissioners of Emigration *not to crowd so many* persons in *one* building, as they did in the one in question, and those who have charge of these lodging houses should, at all times, be near at hand, in or about the premises throughout the night, in order to render assistance in cases of emergencies of this kind.

During the day many emigrants called at the Station House and were shown the dead bodies. The injured persons are all doing well under the medical treatment of the Surgeons of the New-York Hospital, and it is probable they will recover in the course of a few weeks.

The Commissioners of Emigration say that it is almost impossible to procure suitable buildings to lodge the vast number of emigrants that are hourly arriving, but they now anticipate renting a church in Deane-street, in which they expect to be able to accommodate all that may come.

The Christiana Riots Again—Trial for Misdemeanor.

In the United States District Court at Philadelphia, before Judge Kane, the trial of *Samuel Williams*, a colored man, for misdemeanor, growing out of the Christiana riots, was commenced on Monday. This is the first case under the Fugitive Slave law for obstructing the process of the United States by giving information to alleged fugitives from labor of their intended arrest. It involves the point, whether a person can be made amenable to the penalties of the law, for what may properly be called a constructive obstruction of the law.

Lucretia Mott, and several other ladies belonging to the Society of Friends, were present.

The prisoner was arraigned on two bills—one charging him with interfering to prevent the arrest of Noah Bayley, and the other with interfering to prevent the arrest of Joshua Hammond, on both of which he pleaded *not guilty*.

Some trouble was occasioned by the empanneling of a Jury. One Juror had formed an opinion that the Law was unconstitutional, and declared that he would not assist in its execution; he was set aside. The Jury was finally constituted of the following persons:

Roberts Pratt, of Chester County; Thomas Vaughan, of Philadelphia Co.; Henry M'Mahen, of Philadelphia city; Patrick M'Bride, of Philadelphia Co.; Michael Keenan, of Philadelphia Co.; Frederick Boley, Jr., of Philadelphia Co., Joseph Dowden, of Chester Co.; Samuel Gulp, of Germantown, Philadelphia Co.; Marshall Painter, of Delaware Co.; Joseph Thornton, of Philadelphia Co.; Francis Parke, of Chester Co.; and Peter M'Conomy, of Lancaster.

The case was then opened to the Jury by Geo. L. Ashmead, Esq., for the United States. He charged these offences upon the prisoner, viz: 1, That the information given by the defendant constitutes in itself an aiding, abetting and assisting the fugitive to escape: and, 2. That the facts, taken altogether, make the defendant as much a principal in the escape of the fugitive as any one who was present and took part in the transactions at Parker's house.

NEW-YORK CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY.—'*Naval Engagements*,' '*Cornaval a Seville*,' '*Mr. & Mrs. Lilliwhite*,' '*Diana*' and '*Two Bonnycastles*.'
METROPOLITAN HALL.—*Scottish Minstrels.*
OPERA-HOUSE.—*Performances by Prof. Anderson.*
AMERICAN MUSEUM.—*Open day and evening.*
STUYVESANT INSTITUTE.—*Washington crossing the Delaware.*
SOCIETY LIBRARY.—*Two Living Aztec Children.*
CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—*Paintings and Dissolving Views.*

THE SHIP CHAMPLAIN.—Schooner *Excelsior*, (wrecker,) Clock, arrived this morning from the ship *Champlain*, (new,) from Philadelphia for this port, aground on the S. W. side of Roamer Shoal. Capt. Clock reports having reached her last Monday night, at about 7 o'clock; but, from the lateness of the hour, and the cold and boisterous state of the weather, anchored under the Hook, and remained there till morning—at which time it was still found to be impossible to approach near enough to render the vessel any assistance. He then bore away for the city, in order to get more men, and wait till the wind abated sufficiently to enable them to commence the necessary operations for relieving the ship. She is reported to be of about 800 tuns burthen, and lies three or four feet aground. Two other ships are anchored near the C., and two are also at anchor about three miles outside.

FORGERY ON THE NORTH RIVER BANK.—Yesterday morning officer Wiley arrested three men named Wm. Davenport, Thomas Rowney, and John Hoyt, upon suspicion of being concerned in forging a check of $500 on the North River Bank, in the name of Wm. H. Browne, which was cashed some days ago. The prisoners were taken to the police office, where they were searched and the following property found; $332 52 in bank-bills, a gold watch and chain, $6 in broken bank-bills, and new clothing, valued at $45. Justice Mountfort committed the young rascals for a further hearing.

TROOPS FOR CALIFORNIA.—The steamship *Falcon* sailed yesterday for Chagres, having on board a detachment of U. S. troops, for California. The detachment numbers about 450 privates, and is under the command of Major PATTEN and Capt. DALY, of the Second Infantry, and Lieut. MASON, of the Third Artillery. A number of officers and their wives were also passengers on the *Falcon*.

ATTEMPT TO POISON.—A young woman named

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 14, 1852.

☞ The *Commercial Advertiser* pronounces "Louis Napoleon at this moment, perhaps, the *most popular ruler on the European continent*, and probably has a firmer and more secure hold upon executive power than any European despot." And further, that "he governs because the people *will* that he should govern; the popular vote is the *source* and *security* of his authority and power."

This is a little too bad. It would be all very well for a Paris satellite of this man to prate about his devotion to the popular will, and his strong hold on popular affection; but an American journal, so intelligent as the *Commercial*, does itself injustice by echoing these absurdities. How was it possible that an election, ordered instantly on the heel of such an act; when the butcheries of the Boulevards had shown the opponents of his rule what they had to expect; with no opposing candidate; the whole power of the Government thrown into the usurper's scale, and every possible obstacle placed in the way of an opposition vote; how is it possible that an election, held under such circumstances, should be a fair expression of the public will? It can be nothing but a mockery—a horrible caricature, of that process by which a nation should express its wish.

And does the *Commercial* suppose for one moment that Louis Napoleon would have surrendered powers if the vote had been against him? With the whole army obedient to his nod,—in possession of the whole machinery of Government,—does it believe he would have resigned all in obedience to the popular vote? He *promised* to do so, it may be said. And pray what is such a promise worth, from a man who thinks so lightly of his oath as Louis Napoleon did?

But the *Commercial* declares that Louis Napoleon "is looking towards the *moral* improvement of his people," and quotes the following from the *Christian Advocate* in proof:

"He has restored the Pantheon to the Romish worship to which it was destined at first under the invocation of St. Genevieve, the patroness of Paris; and has promised the Romish Church at Marseilles, to give them a Cathedral which shall be worthy of the second town in France. He has *taken order too for the better sanctification of the Lord's day.* A circular from the Minister of the Interior to the prefects, after reciting the great advantages which accrue to nations as well as individuals from the *due observance of the Sabbath*, and the evils which flow from its desecration, directs that no contract for any public buildings to be executed at the expense of the Government will be approved and confirmed by him, if it do not contain a clause by which the contractor binds himself to do no part of the work on a Sunday."

This is about as cool a specimen of designing hypocrisy as could well be found. The man thus anxious for the sanctification of the Sabbath is as thorough a profligate as there is in Paris. He is a man of notoriously immoral life,—holds all his great reviews on Sunday,—and appointed the very election which he intended as a pretext for his rule, on Sunday also. And yet the *Commercial* regards these palpable acts of a demagogue,—designed solely to catch Catholic votes, and certain to be thrown aside when they cease to give him strength,—as sincere efforts for the "moral improvement of his people!" Is there any iniquity which *rulers* can devise, so bold as not to obtain commendation somewhere?

We cannot help regarding the recent proceedings of Louis Napoleon as the greatest *crimes* which man can perpetrate. He has murdered liberty,—crushed its guaranties, and butchered in cold blood thousands whom he suspected of a design to defend it. We revolt at any attempt to extenuate his villainy. Any apology for his deeds seems treason to justice,—an outrage upon every thing sacred. He may prosper in his baseness for a time:—but unless all history is a lie and God unjust, he will yet pay the penalty of his guilt.

"We have little actual proof of the existence of a *disposition*, on the part of the mass of the people of Hungary, to establish an independent and free Government. There are people enough in Hungary—some fourteen millions—to maintain their liberty *if they wished it.*"

☞ Thus writes the Washington correspondent of the *Commercial Advertiser*. He must be excessively ignorant of Hungarian history, or excessively careless as to his statements concerning it. No people on the face of the earth ever made more noble sacrifices for the sake of liberty than did the great mass of the Hungarians in the late struggle. The whole war, in fact, rested on the shoulders of the people. They furnished volunteers for soldiers, provisions for the armies when raised, and enthusiasm for the whole contest. KOSSUTH spoke simple truth when he said, "It is not I who have inspired the people of Hungary; it was they that inspired me."

An intelligent and unprejudiced English gentlemen, Mr. SPENCER, has just published a volume of Travels in European Turkey and in Hungary. In that work, speaking from his own personal observation, he says that

"In every *town*, *village* or *hamlet* throughout the land, whether inhabited by Hungarian, Slavonian, or Wallachian, a cry of vengeance and the name of LOUIS KOSSUTH trembles on every lip—their guardian angel, who is to deliver them from the thraldom of Austrian tyranny, martial law, multiplied taxes, and all the harrowing obloquy of a host of needy German placemen, invoking it over them in the harsh tones of a language with which they are unacquainted.

"Even the Ban Jellachich, otherwise a most estimable man in private life, so recently the hero of the Croatians, is now denounced by his own countrymen as a traitor; and Rajachich, the martial patriarch of the Vervodina of the Servians, as a Russian satrap; while the name of Görgey, who sold his country, has already become a by-word and a reproach *among all classes of the population.*

"The inhabitants of Western Europe, with all their cares and worldly occupations, can form no idea of the *excitement of this people*, who, infuriated by recent disasters, have directed their every thought and energy to the means of again wresting their country from the grasp of the German stranger. The fair sex even outvie the men in their enthusiasm, and truly we cannot but admire the patience of the poor Austrian soldier, who has to endure scoff and taunt from lips as beautiful as ever smiled on man.

"In all the large towns we behold multitudes of these lovely Amazons, in the deepest mourning, *fulfilling their oath never to cast it off until Hungary is again independent*; others wearing the national colors in the various articles of their dress, to manifest at the same time their patriotism and contempt for the rule of the German, and all are decorated with bracelets and necklaces made from the coins issued during the government of LOUIS KOSSUTH."

It seems to us that in this statement, which merely corroborates what every intelligent writer on the subject has said, "actual proof" may be found of a very strong desire on the part of the great mass of the Hungarian people, for deliverance from their oppressors.

The correspondent of the *Commercial* says, also, that there are "enough people in Hungary to maintain their liberty, if they *wished* it." It would be absurd to reason with one capable of a sneer like this. But why will not the enemies of Hungarian freedom be more consistent? One moment they tell us of the overwhelming power of Russia,—of its five armies of fifty thousand men each,—as showing conclusively the hopelessness of any Hungarian resistance. This same writer adds, in his next paragraph, that "there are more soldiers on foot now in Europe than there were at the time of the battle of Leipsic." Yet here he assures us that Hungary is strong enough to maintain her independence, "if she *wished* it."

Washington, just now, seems to be a manufactory of assaults upon Hungary and KOSSUTH. The whole energies of the place seem devoted to attacks upon the popular struggles of Europe, and to resisting any manifestation of sympathy with them on the part of this Republic.

The attempt.—as those who make it will find, are long,—is somewhat formidable.

Interesting Statistics.

"In the 2134 prisoners received into the Eastern Penitentiary at the close of 1848, the deaths have been 214, or nearly 90 in the 1,000, or about 9 per cent. of the whole number. The sentences range from one to twenty-one years, the average duration being three years. The feature which most arrests attention is the very marked disparity in the number of deaths among the white and black prisoners. In 790 black convicts, the deaths reached 141, nearly 18 per cent. of the number, while the annual mortality of the colored population of Philadelphia, is 3½ per cent. of the total mortality. The mortality among the white prisoners was about 4½ per cent., while the average mortality in the white population of the city is 2.37. In the County Prison the deaths among the white prisoners were at the rate of 2½ per cent., those of the colored 8½. The average deaths of both colors in the County Prison falls below the Penitentiary, where the sentences are for longer periods. In a period of six years, with an average population of 300, 55 cases of insanity have occurred in the Eastern Penitentiary, and a large proportion of them was developed in prisoners under long sentences; 36 were prisoners sentenced for more than two years; 12 for two years; six for between one and two years; and one for six months. In the County Prison, where the sentences are for shorter periods, the same striking difference is exhibited in the number of insane, compared with the Eastern Penitentiary, as is shown in the rate of mortality in the respective prisons.—[*Philadelphia Ledger.*

The various societies for the abolition of capital punishment, are respectfully invited to give these facts a moment's reflection. In Pennsylvania the solitary system has been fairly tried. It has been tried in England, where the results correspond with those in Pennsylvania. And the results are a prodigious increase in the rate of mortality; and what is unspeakably worse, a startling development of insanity. Especially are these facts notable in the longer terms of confinement. It is precisely upon these cases, which advocates of life imprisonment long to create, that the punishment bears with the keenest severity. The records of mental alienation embrace but few of the actual instances. The flagrant cases alone find a place there. Were the investigation extended to all those upon whom the protracted horrors of solitude had done their work, in producing partial imbecility and mental numbness; utter obtuseness of moral sense, and indeed of all the other inner and outer senses; the representation would be more nearly adequate.

This view of a seemingly charitable enterprize is to us a painful one. Anything but the infliction of death, if anything will serve as well. But in the alternative between the rapid shuffling off of the mortal coil on the scaffold, or the long, dreary decay of mind and sense and feeling in a solitary cell, our benevolence leads us to choose the former. Death or insanity is a fearful dilemma, but insanity is surely the worse.

☞ The Centre street calamity, though less serious in its results, was of the same kind, as that in the Ninth Ward School House. It arose from the same cause and was made fatal by the same defects. Four hundred people crowded into a single building—not for a temporary purpose in the day-time, but at night and to sleep,—are suddenly alarmed by the cry of fire. They of course rush for the doors,—the railing of the stairs gives way, and they are piled one upon another, some dead and others probably maimed for life.

After the accident at the Ninth Ward School House, the Commissioners of Emigration are inexcusable for leaving this building in such a state as to make a similar catastrophe possible there. They are guilty of criminal negligence in regard to it,—as we have no doubt scores of hundreds of other persons are every day. Whether they will *now* do anything to prevent such accidents in future is at least doubtful. We trust, however, that the matter will receive public attention for a day or two at all events. The Common Council will probably pass a resolution about it,—it will be talked of for a time and there it will end, until some new accident of the same kind again calls it up.

☞ The London papers are discussing, with high anticipations, the renewed exhibition of the Crystal Palace in New-York. They state that the new design for the building, made by PAXTON, is on public exhibition in London and that it is regarded with universal admiration. They mention the readiness of exhibitors from all parts of Europe, to allow their articles to be sent hither, and pay the Americans very marked compliments, for the enterprise they have shown in transferring the exhibition to the United States.

And yet in this City the utility and excellence of the scheme are sacrificed to the paltry discontent of a few dwellers around the square, upon which the exhibition was to take place; and our authorities have apparently been frightened out of acquiescence by the clamor raised about it.

The aristocratic dwellers about Hyde park, in London, were equally hostile to the exhibition of the Crystal Palace there. It was denounced by them as a nuisance and they complained sorely about the hardship of being compelled to endure it. Yet common sense prevailed. Even in England the interests and the wishes of the great body of the people—the interests and the rights of labor prevailed over this querulous selfishness of the aristocracy. Here, it seems, aristocracy has more power. The comfort, or fancied discomfort, of some twenty families, is allowed to rule over the interests of the whole community.

The project has never received the attention from our citizens which it merits. We trust it will still be pushed by the energetic and intelligent gentlemen who have it in hand.

☞ The *Herald* talks about the statement of a "penny abolition paper," that the "circulation of the *Herald* has diminished;" and it is apparently very anxious to make a *bet* about it. We have only to repeat what we have already said, that if the *Herald* refers to the *Daily Times* and desires to make a bet about the accuracy of any statement which it has made, let it say so. We certainly shall not volunteer to appropriate to ourselves the *Herald's* epithets. Let it be explicit and ordinarily decent in its language, and it will have no difficulty in securing aid for the Hungarians in the way it proposes.

☞ The *Day Book* of last evening has the following:

"Had the Union merchants been half as self-sacrificing as they professed to be, or half as shrewd and far-sighted as the Sewardites or Woolly-Heads, *they* would have raised the fifty thousand dollars, and started the *Times* as a *Union paper.*"

The 'Union merchants' will please put that in their pipes and smoke it! Such chances don't turn up every day.

The same paper also says:

"It is well known in this city that the Editor of the *Times*, up to the day he left the *Courier and Enquirer*, claimed to belong to the Silver Gray or Union wing of the Whig party."

Won't our friend of the *Day Book* be good enough to mention this to the *Courier and Enquirer*?

☞ The *Courier and Enquirer* sometimes exhibits a dry humor, which atones in some degree for its errors of opinion. One of its best jokes we cut from yesterday's paper:

"Upon a question of fact, whether it be in favor of or against the views of this journal, its readers, we are assured, have ever found it *entirely reliable.*"

☞ The *Five Deportment* has a benefit at the Broadway Theatre, on Friday night. No body of men in this city have stronger claims on public attention, favor and support, than this. We trust that their treasury will be abundantly supplied.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to The New-York Daily Times

XXXIId CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

REPORTS FROM DEPARTMENTS.

The Chair laid before the Senate the Report of the Secretary of the Senate, of the persons employed in his office. Also, the Report of the Secretary of War in relation to military roads in Iowa.

SYMPATHY FOR HUNGARY.

Mr. MILLER presented the proceedings of a meeting of citizens of Trenton, New-Jersey, expressing sympathy for KOSSUTH and Hungary. Referred.

PETITION.

Mr. SHIELDS presented the petition of Alfred W. Thompson, praying that the Postmaster-General be authorised to contract for the transportation of mails by steamships between the United States and Ireland.

Mr. STOCKTON gave notice of a bill to establish a line of steamships from Jersey City to Galway, Ireland.

Mr. UNDERWOOD introduced a bill to purchase stock owned by individuals in the Louisville and Portland Canal

COMPENDIUM OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

Mr BRADBURY introduced a joint resolution providing for the publication in one volume, annually, of a compendium of the public documents and reports of the heads of departments; and this to be published in large extra numbers instead of the documents themselves.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions providing Clerks for the Committees on Naval Affairs and Post Offices, were submitted and laid over.

THE CENSUS PRINTING.

The Census printing was then taken up.

Mr. BRIGHT said his purpose in the resolution was not to benefit a party press; the work was most important, and he desired it to be done in a proper and suitable style, and he believed if it was given out to the lowest bidder it would not be done in a proper manner. He described the importance and value of the statistical information collected and embraced in the census returns; in addition to this, there was a brief historical account of every State and of every County in each State. This formed a volume of most valuable and interesting information, which would be looked for with interest by everybody, and would be preserved in libraries as a reliable source of information. He read, to show the value of the recent census returns, a long article from the London Athenæum. He thought it could be put into two volumes, each about the size of American Archives, and would cost about $6 a volume. This would make each set cost about $12. It would be for the Committee to fix the number of copies to be printed. He thought 25,000 would not be too many. This would make the cost of that number $300,000, which was a fraction less than the cost of the last census. There was nothing unusual in Congress ordering publications by persons named in acts. He cited several cases where, by resolution and laws, works were ordered to be printed, amongst others Gales & Seaton's compilation of State papers. The Superintendent says that the forms for one State are already prepared, and that if the printing is ordered, he can furnish State after State and keep the Press going; by this means the whole work would perhaps be done by the meeting of the next session.

Mr. SMITH read from some of his speeches at the last session to show that he occupied the same position now as he did then; he examined all precedents for Book printing and book buying by Congress, and declared the system altogether wrong and corrupt.

Mr. HALE said there was a Whig party and a Democratic party—the country could not get along without them; neither of the parties could get along without an "Organ,"—no one, unacquainted with the instrument, at first sight, would suppose, upon seeing a man playing on the keys, and hearing the music, that it required some one behind to blow the bellows. Organs of all kinds require the bellows boy. This bill was the bellows which gave wind to the organ, and filled its pipes. Standing on a high moral platform, he could look down with indifference on both parties, and he could not see why the Whig party, who had so often been supplied with wind for their organs, should hesitate to blow for the organ of the other party. DONALDSON and ARMSTRONG could not play on the keys without wind, and he hoped that the Democrats would give it them. This was the whole story. The Democrats were in the majority, and the resolution could be passed.

Mr. DAWSON supported Mr. SMITH'S amendment, and opposed the original resolution.

Mr. SMITH moved to fill in the blank in his amendment with "12,000 copies."

Mr. BADGER moved "25,000"

Mr. BORLAND considered the whole thing premature. How could the Senate determine what number should be printed till they had seen what the work was, or on what plan it was designed to be printed?

Messrs. DAVIS, COOPER, HAMLIN, PEARCE, BUTLER, and ACHISON continued the debate, all denouncing as wholly out of place the proposed History of States, Towns and Counties, which the Superintendent of the Census intended to accompany the returns. They all considered the Senate ought not to act till the Superintendent laid before them a plan of his classification, &c.

The subject was then postponed for three weeks, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. HOUSTON, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending June, 1853.

Mr. FULLER, of Me., from the Committee on Commerce, reported back, with an amendment, the bill to amend the acts of 1847 and 1848, regulating the carriage of passengers in vessels.

Mr. HALL, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to further extend the time for locating Virginia Military Land Warrants.

Mr. HARRIS, of Tenn., from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill prohibiting the prosecution of claims against the Government by heads of Departments and Senators and Representatives during the term of their respective offices.

All the above were referred to the Commitee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. DUNHAM, from the Select Committee, reported a bill explanatory of the Bounty Land law of September, 1848.

The bill extending the act for the punishment of crime in the District of Columbia, so as to cover all cases of incendiarism, was passed.

Many reports were made from various Committees, of no general importance.

FREE BLACKS IN BRITISH COLONIES.

The SPEAKER had several Executive communications before the House, one in reply to Mr. BAYLEY'S resolution, from the State Department, relative to a circular issued by the Secretary of State for the British Colonies, in October, 1850, as to the employment in H. B. Majesty's West India Colonies of free blacks and liberated slaves from the United States, and particularly what action the legislative assemblies of the British West India Islands have taken in pursuance of the suggestions contained in the said circular. Mr. ABBOTT LAWRENCE'S letter to Mr. WEBSTER is inclosed, dated London, Nov. 14, 1851, in which he says in substance, that he was assured by Lord GREY and Lord PALMERSTON, that they never intended to sanction or suggest entering into any arrangement with regard to slaves not first known to and proved by their masters, and that so far from supposing that any American would or could complain of the proposed arrangement, it was believed that the slave holders would receive it with satisfaction, and join in carrying it into effect. The dispatch in question was sent to the West Indies sometime in the Autumn of 1850, and as it has never been heard of in the United States, Mr LAWRENCE apprehends it was never acted upon in the Colonial Legislature. It grew out of the action of the late Mr. TURNBULL, who was the Mexican Commissioner in Cuba, and an agent of this Government in matters connected with the slave trade.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

Mr. McMURRAY presented a Bill for the relief of the survivors of the New-York Volunteers.

Mr. VANDERBILT presented the petition of Alfred Rutherford for a divorce.

Mr. WILLIAMS laid on the table a resolution for the investigation of the Canal lettings. Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. CLARK called up his resolution in regard to the Canal lettings, when

Mr. MOSS offered a substitute therefor, which was adopted.

Mr. Walsh moved to instruct the committee to report by the 25th inst.

Mr. TAYLOR opposed the amendment, and the debate was opened upon the whole subject, and on an amendment, which was adopted, that the committee report the facts in a week.

Mr. VAN SANTVOORD called up his KOSSUTH resolutions, and spoke at some length in their favor.

Mr. UNDERWOOD renewed his motion to refer all the KOSSUTH resolutions to a select committee.

Mr. WILSON offered the following resolutions, which were laid over under the rule:

Whereas, the principal manufacturing interests of this State have become depressed—the capital invested therein on the faith of the tariff acts existing prior to 1846, rendered comparatively valueless—the price of labor reduced—and the agricultural and mechanical pursuits connected with those interests injuriously affected: And

Whereas, These results have grown out of the operation of the present import law, the tendency of which is, as experience has proved, to diminish the amount of our productions—repress the development of our resources—destroy the investment of our capital, and reduce the wages of industry to a level with that of foreign labor—a condition to which no portion of our population ought to be subjected. Therefore,

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the law of 1846, imposing *ad valorem* duties on importations which come in competition with our own products, has, in its operation, proved destructive to great interests, which have heretofore given employment to labor and capital, and should be modified.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the history of our industrial pursuits, under the present law, and that which preceded it, has demonstrated the necessity of a return to specific duties as a measure indispensable to our prosperity; and that to pursue such measures our Senators and Representatives in Congress are urgently requested to present it to the consideration of that body as of paramount importance to the people of this State, and to use all proper means in their power to accomplish its adoption.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the Governor be respectfully requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Mr. HATCH offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the State Engineer report as soon as practicable, whether the estimate which was made of the loans of the recent canal lettings is correct, and if not correct, that he furnish a true estimate forthwith. Lies over.

By Mr. MONROE, That a committee of five be appointed by the Speaker, to which shall be referred all petitions for claims for canal damages. Laid over.

The House, on motion of Mr. UNDERWOOD, went into Committee of the whole, Mr. LAKE in the Chair, upon the bill to incorporate the Auburn Female University.

The bill having been read through, and no amendments being made, the Committee rose and reported the bill to the house. The report was agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Adjourned.

Kossuth Returning from Harrisburg.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, accompanied by a large number of citizens of Harrisburg, appointed to wait upon KOSSUTH, arrived in this city, this evening. Col. J. Ingles Matthias, Senate reporter, is of the party. The Committees were received at the Railroad Depot, by Mayor JOHNSON, and were subsequently escorted to the Eutaw House, to await the arrival of KOSSUTH from Annapolis.

KOSSUTH will accompany the Committee to Harrisburg, to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock.

Kossuth at Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

KOSSUTH was waited upon at the Governor's Mansion this morning by the pupils of the Naval School, to whom he made a few encouraging remarks.

At 12½ o'clock, KOSSUTH and suite, together with the ladies, were conducted to the State House by the Governor and his aides. At the door of the Senate Chamber they were met by the Committee of Reception, on the part of that body, whose Chairman, Mr. Doane, briefly welcomed him to the ancient hall.

KOSSUTH was then conducted to the platform or tribune, whence he addressed the Senate in a short speech, in which he referred with admirable effect to the patriotic deeds there consummated, the principles there avowed and the glorious result. Immediately after he had concluded, the Senate adjourned, and KOSSUTH was introduced to the members of the body and to the large audience of ladies who were in attendance.

He was then conducted to the Hall of the House of Delegates by the Committee on the part of that body, who introduced him to the Speaker as Governor KOSSUTH.

The Speaker welcomed him warmly as the illustrious leader of a people whose struggle for independence and the rights of man, had won the admiration of the world.

KOSSUTH'S reply was brief, but to the point. He referred to the days of the Revolution—its trials and results, and especially to the aid afforded by France and LaFayette, whose portrait hung upon the wall; the presence of that picture told what the nations of Europe expected of America. Some private assistance and the assurance of fair play; that was all. In conclusion, he alluded again to the deeds of the Revolution, and expressed the conviction that those halls would be sacred to the vindication of those principles.

The House took a recess of half an hour, and the guest was introduced to the members individually; after which he returned to the Executive Mansion, whence, after dinner, he proceeded on board the steamer *Champion*, for Baltimore, where he arrived at 7 o'clock.

Kossuth and Capt. Long.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 13,

The *Exeter* (N. H.) *News Letter* of to-day, in an article upon the reported difficulty between KOSSUTH and Capt. Long, says; "We are authorized by Capt. Long to say, that the statement that KOSSUTH sent him a challenge to mortal combat, is an entire fabrication, no challenge and nothing approaching to it ever having been received by him from KOSSUTH."

Movements of Professer Kinkel.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

Professor Kinkel is understood to have met with considerable success in his mission through the West. He is now *en route* to New-Orleans, but intends to be in Cincinnati on or about the 28th inst., and will probably meet KOSSUTH at that point.

Indictments for Issuing Small Notes—The Treason Trials, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The Grand Jury of this District have indicted Latham Cullom and Hanson Selden for issuing small notes.

The trial of the colored man, Samuel Williams, charged with participating in the Christiana riots, is now proceeding before Judge Kane, in the United States District Court.

The steamer *William Penn* passed Bombay Hook yesterday afternoon, bound for Boston. The schooners *Swan* and *James Page*, with two others, are ashore near Alloway's Creek. The drift ice is very heavy.

A brig, from Philadelphia, is ashore on Hereford Bar, and will prove a total loss.

The *City of Pittsburg* has not yet reached the city.

Massachusetts—Election of Gov. Boutwell.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The House of Representatives to-day elected Geo. S. Boutwell as one of the candidates to be sent up to the Senate for Governor of Massachusetts by two majority over all others. He received 200 votes and Winthrop 194. The election was made on the first ballot, and settles the question of Boutwell being chosen Governor, as the Senate will undoubtedly concur.

Second Dispatch.] BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

George S. Boutwell was reelected Governor of Massachusetts to-day, by the Senate. The vote stood 28 for Boutwell, to 11 for Winthrop.

Henry W. Cushman was subsequently reelected Lieutenant Governor.

Ohio—Inaugural Address of Gov. Wood

COLUMBUS, Monday, Jan. 12.

The inauguration of Governor Wood took place to-day. In his Inaugural Address he says he is in favor of the Compromise measures; that the time has not come to repeal them, and they should have a fair trial. He indorses that part of President Fillmore's Message in reference to the improvement of Rivers and Harbors.

The Intervention bill reported on Saturday as passed by the Ohio Legislature, was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Pennsylvania Legislature—Loan of $300,000.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

In the *House*, a resolution has passed to a second reading, and ordered to be engrossed, authorizing a Loan of $300,000 to meet the February interest of the State Debt.

The Pennsylvania Kidnapping Case.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

At the trial of McCreary to-day, on the charge of kidnapping, William Merritt, a young man from Pennsylvania, swore positively that Miller, who committed suicide, acknowledged to him that he knew the girl to be Schoolfield's slave, and that he (Miller) was to have received part of the reward for giving the girl up. The fear of exposure at the trial is supposed to have led Miller to commit the rash act.

Sudden Death.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

Captain Rowland R. Crocker, Vice-President of the Commercial Insurance Company, of New-Bedford, died suddenly yesterday, of disease of the heart. He was formerly a ship-master, in the European trade, sailing from New-York.

Fire at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The store occupied by Bragg & Edgar, druggists, in the brick block owned by the heirs of Thomas C. Hoppin, Westminster-street, was discovered to be on fire this morning about 2 o'clock. The building was considerably injured. Insured at the Mutual Office in this city. Bragg & Edgar's loss in stock is $2,500—insured for $1,000 at the Merchants' in this city. The jewelry stock of Henry F. Miller, on the same floor, was mostly removed—loss covered by insurance in the Hartford and Etna Offices. George W. Butts & Co., tailors, on the second floor, stock damaged by smoke and water—covered by insurance.

Destructive Fire at Lockport.

LOCKPORT, N.Y., Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The Grocery Store corner of Main-street, a few doors above the Exchange Bank, with five wooden and one brick buildings, were consumed by fire this morning. The property was mostly insured.

Termination of a great Law Suit.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan. 12.

The great case of *Irwin* vs. *Longworth*, involving property to the amount of half a million of dollars, was decided this morning by the Court in favor of Irwin. It has been in Court 11 years.

Resignation of the Mexican Minister.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

M. de la Rosa, the Mexican Minister, has resigned, on account of ill health. He took leave of the President yesterday.

Tremendous Snow Storm at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Jan. 13—P. M.

We are in the midst of the most violent snow storm ever known here. No mails have arrived, and business is at a stand-still. The snow is drifting in huge hills, and the air is quite blinding. It covers windows, doors, and the sides of houses, till whole blocks look like masses of snow. The storm has raged nearly twenty-four hours, and is still unabated.

Snow Storm in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

For the first time in many years, we have been visited with a smart snow storm. The snow is about half an inch deep, and now (evening) falling.

Arrival of the Marion at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The steamship *Marion*, from New-York, arrived at her wharf last night at 12 o'clock, in fifty-seven hours from wharf to wharf.

The Ohio River—Navigation Suspended.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The weather continues very cold, and navigation is again suspended, owing to the floating ice.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The Southern mail brings nothing beyond Washington.

Arrival of the Florida—Collision on the Savannah River.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Florida* arrived this morning, in 70 hours from Savannah. We are indebted to the courteous Purser for files of the *Daily News* and *Georgian* in advance of the mail.

On Friday afternoon, an unfortunate collision occurred on the Savannah, between the British ship *Kelvin*, and the schooner *Mary Ann*. The former was ascending the river in tow of a tug, while the latter was descending. The commander of the schooner, Capt. Gettis, was aft at the wheel at the time, and perceiving that the vessels would come in contact, prepared to let himself into the river. While in the act of getting over the side of the schooner, and holding on with his right hand, the vessels struck together; the main-mast of the schooner gave way, and a portion of it struck his right arm, tearing the flesh in a most shocking manner, but not breaking the bone. The captain was thrown into the river, and had to swim some time before he was rescued. The bulwarks of the schooner were also carried away, and the ship lost her flying gib-boom. Capt. Gettes was carried back to Savannah and will probably recover.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 13.

$11,000	U. S. 6s, '67	110½	100	N. J. Mining Co.	b30 12
10,000	U. S. 6s, '68	110½	100	do	11½
2,000	N. Y. 6s, '61	111	300	do	11½
2,000	Erie R. R. 1st mort.	109	50	do	b30 11
4,000	Erie R. R. 2d mort.	100½	100	Sussex Mining Co.	11
5,000	do	s60 100	100	do	11½
5,000	Erie Convert.	94½	5	N. Y. & H. Rav. R.R.	112
9,000	do	95	50	Portsmouth Dry Dock	64
1,000	Erie Convert.	99½	100	Canton Company	b30 68
2,000	do	99½	50	do	b30 68½
2,000	do	91	200	Harlem Railroad	68½
1,000	Bond. &c. '60, City	98	200	do	b30 68½
1,000	do Tucker.	78	1,000	Reading Railroad	57
1,000	South. Mich. 8s	83	100	do	b60 57½
8	Bank North America	101½	400	do	57½
50	do	101	250	Nor. & Wor. R.R.	b60 58
40	Astor Insurance Co.	98	50	do	58½
50	Sar. & Wash. R.R.	58	200	Erie Railroad	80½
50	Hudson River R.R.	b30 66½	900	do	80
940	United States Bank	98	150	do	b60 80½
100	Edgeworth Company	82	50	do	b30 80½
150	Morris Canal	15			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Erie Bonds, '62	87	250	Erie Railroad	b3 79½
150	Sussex Mining Co.	11	100	do	b60 79½
100	N. J. Mining Co.	11½	215	do	79½
100	do	b30 11½	50	do	b10 79½
25	do	11½	100	do	b90 80
400	Reading Railroad	56½	100	do	79½
400	do	56½	110	do	79
200	do	s60 56½	50	do	b90 80
300	do	b30 56½	50	do	b60 79½
150	Nor. and W. R. R.	b60 58	100	do	79½
50	Harlem Railroad	b3 68½	155	do	s10 79½
25	Ports. Dry Dock	6			

TUESDAY, Jan. 13—6, P. M.

The downward feeling in Stocks continued to-day. Federal loans fell off ¼ ₩ cent., with sales of $20,000 of '67s and '68s. The old Erie Convertibles were a fraction better. No bid for the new better than 86½, at the early Board. In the afternoon, a single thousand sold at 87, and 86½ bid for more. Erie shares drooped through to-day, and closed at 78½, a decline of 3 ₩ cent. from the highest, and 1½ from the lowest sales of yesterday. Reading fell to 56½; Norwich to 50 for the cash stock, and 50½, buyer's option, 60 days. The Mining stocks closed at $11.

The Money Market continues easy. Exchange sold only to a limited extent, with the regular Bankers, at 110½. The agent of the New-Orleans Canal Bank drew pretty freely at 110½, and some shipments of specie for the *Africa* were countermanded. The importers are somewhat short of money, owing to the heavy duties of last week. More Exchange could have been sold at short credits.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $90,170; paid, $23,467, and held at close $1,729,155.

We are assured that the Foreign negotiation referred to yesterday, of Virginia Coupon Sixes, is for full a million of dollars. It gives us pleasure to say so. We desire to cast no unnecessary doubts on these magnificent doings in Wall-street, but the public of late have heard so much of millions, where lately hundreds of thousands were deemed something pretty considerable, that it is well enough occasionally to know how many Peter Funks are about, before the reports are vouched for.

The Bank Report of Mr. St. John, State Superintendent, will attract attention. The tables are carefully compiled, and are sufficiently condensed for those who take an interest in such matters. It will be seen that the Superintendent is "dead" against mere *banks* (so called,) of issue, and especially of the moveable or "vagrant" class, as a distinguished statesman once said of the power to establish a National Bank. Not the least forcible of Mr. St. John's objections, will be found in the power for mischief which is thus given to the owners of these *institutions* to create a currency panic, in times of money stringency, by failing themselves or compelling some of their weak neighbors to fail to redeem punctually. Although no loss need occur, the innocent note holder is not unfrequently frightened into a sacrifice, from a distrust of the security at Albany.

We learn by telegraph that the Pennsylvania Legislature is about to authorise a temporary loan of $300,000 to pay the February interest on the public debt of the Commonwealth. This arises, probably, from a too close application of the funds of the State to the extension of the North Branch Canal and other improvements. The late report of the Auditor General showed no falling off in the gross revenues of the Treasury.

The Reading Railroad Co. have published their annual Report to Nov. 30. The capital stock and bonds of the Company last year were.....$16,325,000
To this has been added 3½ miles Road..... 324,000

Represented by..... $16,649,000

Common Stock	$4,160,000	
Preferred Stock	1,551,000	
Bonds (all kinds)	10,404,000	
Mortgages	210,000	
Part floating debt	324,000	
		$16,649,000
The net floating debt is		$1,078,000
Viz: Gross debt Nov. 30	$1,538,000	
Less to capital account	324,000	
	$1,214,000	
Less cash on hand	146,000	
	$1,078,000	
This is composed of:		
Co. debts other than for new road	$764,000	
January interest and dividend	486,000	
Miscellaneous	24,000	
	$1,078,000	
The assets to meet are:		
December tolls	$62,000	
Real estate	130,000	
Bonds of Company unsold	222,000	
Debts due Company	413,000	
Materials on hand	208,000	
Miscellaneous	43,000	
	$1,078,000	
Last report, the floating debt	$851,000	
Less cash on hand	48,000	
		$803,000
Increase of Real Estate	90,000	
Increase debt due Company	140,000	
Increase of materials bought	33,000	
Add, miscellaneous	12,000	
		$275,000
Agreeing with debt of present report		$1,078,000

The increase of capital, $324,000, was for the purchase of 3½ miles of road, of the State Pennsylvania, leading into the City of Philadelphia, from the point on the Schuylkill River where the main stem diverges to Port Richmond, on the Delaware, two miles above the city. On this road all the coal for city consumption is carried. Heretofore the Company have paid a road lease of $26 or $28,000 a year, equal to 8@8½ per cent. on its purchase at $324,000, besides being subject to a large advance from the yearly growth of the trade.

The increase of floating debt explains itself.—The item, $90,000 added to real estate is for a valuable depot property in the city. The increased indulgences to the debtors and customers of the road doubtless grew out of the fierce compet

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Do you own the house you live in?—If not and wish to purchase it, by paying no more than you are [illegible] now, [illegible] Building Association, and you can accomplish it. (Several members have secured houses by this means.) At the meeting held last Wednesday, fifty persons became members. The initiation fee is still but two dollars, but will shortly be increased. A meeting will be held this Wednesday night at Washington Hall, cor. of Hester-st. and Bowery, commencing at 7 o'clock. Admission free, and ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend. Among the speakers present on this occasion will be Dr. Louis Jonassohn, a German, who will explain the objects and purposes of the Association to his countrymen. Fail not, if you wish to benefit yourselves, to attend.

SAMUEL F. BARTOL, President.
W. P. MOODY, Vice President.
C. Z. POND, Secretary, office No. 15 Spruce-st. j14-1t*

☞ Hahnemann Academy of Medicine.—The Inaugural Address of the President, Dr. CURTIS, will be delivered at Stuyvesant Institute, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at 7½ P. M. Those interested in the cause of Homœopathy and the public generally are invited to attend.
j13-2t* W. STEWART, M. D., Sec'y.

☞ The Fifteenth Annual Exhibition of the Children (200 in number,) of the COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM, will take place at the Tabernacle, on Wednesday Evening, Jan. 14, at 7½ o'clock. An Address will be made by JOSEPH BLUNT, Esq., and a Collection will be taken up. The Managers will be gratified by a general attendance. Admittance 12½ cents. j13-3t*

☞ I. O. O. F.—GRAND LODGE OF SOUTHERN NEW-YORK.—The undersigned, (a Committee of Arrangements) desire to inform the members of the Order and the public in general that the Grand Assembly and Festival to be given in aid of the fund of the Grand Lodge will take place at the Metropolitan (late Tripler) Hall on MONDAY EVENING, January 19, 1852.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
P. G. W. T. Cook, No. 31 Pearl-row.
P. G. Jacob Russell, Assistant Treasurer's Office, C. H.
P. G. Joseph Soria, No. 484 Pearl-st
P. G. W. O. Groser, Order Desk, C. H.
P. G. John Medole, No. 75 Christie-st.
P. G. Theodore Froment, No. 163 Allen-st.
P. G. D. W. Anderson, No. 71 Sixth-ave.
P. G. H. W. Lawton, No. 207 Washington-st.
P. G. G. Lewick, No. 283 Grand-st.
P. G. C. A. Hilliker, No. 17 John st.
P. G. N. L. Pettit, No. 81 Maiden-Lane.
P. G. W. D. Kennedy, No. 211 Greenwich-st,
P. G. M. Stern, No. 25 Cedar-st.
P. G. James R. Smith, No. 21 Park-row [Hamsburg.
P. G. John W. Thompson, No. 68 South Eighth-st, Wil-
P. G. Joseph Green, Troy.

Tickets $3, to admit a gentleman and ladies, can be obtained from either of the above Committee, or of the undermentioned:

Andrew Froment, G. M., No. 113 Nassau-st.
John J. Davis, G. Sec., O. F. Hall.
E. H. Howell, G. W., No. 83 Duane-st.
James W. Hale, G. Rep., Courier and Enquirer office.
John G. Clayton, G. Rep., No. 46 Pine-st.
James H. Perkins, Odd Fellows' Hall.
Golden Rule Office, No. 44 Ann-st.

N. B.—Members of the Order are requested to appear in Regalia. j10-8t*

☞ Second Mechanics' Building Mutual Loan AND SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—But a few months since, the mechanics of this city, formed an Association they can call their own, and so unrivalled has been its success, that it has already become necessary to form another, having the same philanthropic object in view—"To make each man his own landlord."

Prosperous as has been the above Society, the second Mechanics' will, perhaps, be more so than any similar Society that has yet been started, for it offers advantages not offered by any other.

1st. It will loan money at 6 per cent. per annum on the amount advanced.

2d. It will allow interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum to all persons who prefer paying their subscription for six months, or more, in advance, thus securing a double interest—first, the above 5 per cent., secondly, their share of the profits. Persons who wish to borrow money for the purpose of building, can here receive an advance on more favorable terms than is offered by any other Association.

A person who will save fourteen cents a day, (and there is not one person who cannot,) can, in this Society, secure in a few years a small capital ($1,000) with which he can establish himself in business, and thus achieve his own independence.

The Association is being formed by a number of persons who are members of other Building Associations, and who have observed its advantages to numbers.

The entrance fee will be 50 cents per share. Monthly payments, $2. Value of each share, $500.

Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of joining can leave their names with

PECARE & SMITH, cor. Centre and Hester-sts.
BARNARD & PARSONS, No. 16 Wall-st.,
R. G. NELLIS, No. 297 Broadway,
F. W. GILLEY, No. 126 Bowery,
J. & G. H. WALKER, cor. Hester & Elizabeth-sts.

A public meeting will be held for the admission of new members, on TUESDAY EVENING next, Jan. 13, at 7 o'clock, P. M., at No. 5 Chatham-square, where the objects and workings of these Associations will be explained. [j13-3t

☞ Industrial Home Association, No. 1.—The members of the Association are hereby notified that the following resolutions were adopted at the last meeting, January 9, 1852.

Resolved, That on and after this date, (Jan. 9, 1852,) what moneys are due from members for dues and assessment shall be paid in one amount.

Resolved, That the fine of 10 per cent., according to Art. 4, Sec. 3, of the Constitution, will be levied upon each member in arrears on the 23d of January. Members in arrears who wish to escape the tax of 10 per cent., or the loss of the money already paid, will have to pay up their dues on Friday evening, the 16th inst. By order,

j14-3t* CORN'S A. COOPER, R. S.

☞ The Western Farm and Village Association meet at TAPPAN HALL, (head of Chatham Square, in Branch Post Office block,) THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. As matters of great interest, connected with the West, are expected to be brought before the Association, all the members, as well as the public, are invited to attend.

WM. HADDOCK, President.
THOS. K. ALLEN, Secretary. j14-1t*

☞ The Eden Vale Homestead BUILDING ASSOCIATION, will hold a Meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, at the Meeting Room, corner of Tillary and Fulton streets, Brooklyn, at half-past seven o'clock, to admit new members, elect officers, and adopt the Articles of Association. THOS. LESLIE, Secretary pro tem.
Entrance from Tillary-st. j13-2t*

☞ A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the NEW-YORK AND NEW ENGLAND TELEGRAPH Co. will be held at the Howard Hotel, corner of Maiden-lane and Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 27, at 2 P. M. By order of the Directors. JOHN McKINNEY,
j14-3w*eod Secretary.

☞ At a Meeting of the Bar of the City of New-York, held in the United States Court room, to express their sense of the loss which the Profession has sustained in the death of FRANCIS GRIFFIN, on motion of J. P. HALL, the Chair was taken by his Honor Judge ROOSEVELT, and Mr. D. S. SULLIVAN was appointed Secretary.

A Committee, consisting of Mr. J. P. Hall, Mr. Wm. Kent, Mr. F. B. Cutting, Mr. J. W. Gerard, and Mr. J. Van Buren, were appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, and submitted the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have received with deep regret intelligence at once unexpected and afflictive of the death of Francis Griffin, Esq., a member of our Profession, of honorable standing, unsullied integrity, and distinguished attainments. Endeared to us by his manly deportment, his generous nature, and kindly sympathies, we deplore his loss, and feel that a void has been created in our ranks which time cannot fill.

Resolved, That while we partake of the sorrow which fills the heart of his venerable, learned, and distinguished father, we extend to his family, in all its branches, the sympathy of our own affliction in their bereavement and irreparable loss.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the memory of our deceased brother, the Bar will attend his funeral tomorrow, and will wear crape upon the left arm for thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published, and that the officers of the meeting furnish a copy to the father and to the family of the deceased.

JAMES J. ROOSEVELT, Chairman.
BENJ. D. SILLIMAN, Secretary. j14-1t

☞ Mercantile Library Association.—UNION TICKET—1852:

For President,
GEORGE PECKHAM.....with Eno, Mahony & Co.
For Vice President,
DANIEL F. APPLETON.....with Robbins & Bro.
For Corresponding Secretary,
WILLARD L. FELT.....with Willard Felt.
For Recording Secretary,
CHAS. D. RICHARDSON.....with Nassau Ins. Co.
For Treasurer,
ABRAHAM HALSEY, Jr. with Bank of New-York.
For Directors:

Joseph Black	with Benkhard & Hutton.
William Howe	" Bowers & Beeckman.
James D. Smith	" Hoyt & Tillinghast.
Cyrus Clark	" Will, Hyde & Co.
William T. B. Milliken	" Customs.
S. W. F. Odell	" Barclay & Livingston.
J. W. Hartley	" Boonen, Graves & Co.

By order J. LAWRENCE ELDER,
Chairman Nominating Committee.
GEO. L. TAYLOR, Secretary. j13-7t

☞ Mercantile Library Association.—REGULAR NOMINATIONS for 1852:

For President,
GEORGE PECKHAM.....with Eno, Mahony & Co.
Vice President,
WM. T. B. MILLIKEN.....with Customs.
Corresponding Secretary,
JNO. MERCHANT.....with Cameron & Brand.
Recording Secretary,
CHAS. O. RICHARDSON.....with Nassau Insurance Co.
Treasurer,
H. L. HUNT.....with Butchers & Drovers B'k.
Directors,

James B. Smith	with Hoyt & Tillinghast.
William Howe	" Bowers & Beekman.
Thomas Kenworthy	" Clark & Wilson.
Cyrus Clark	" Hill, Hyde & Co.
George C. Wood	" Dibblee, Work & Moore.
John R. Peck	" Peck & Bloodgood.
James B. Knapp	" Swift, Waldron & Co.

DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL, Chairman,
Regular Nominating Committee.
A. S. PICKERSGILL, Secretary. d26-tf

☞ To Whom it may Concern.—Notice is hereby given to all persons who have buried their dead in the UNION CEMETERY, (south of Grand-st.) Williamsburg, that a public meeting will be held on the 16th January, 1852, at 7½ o'clock in the evening of said day, in the Attorney-st. M. P. Church, in the City of New-York, for the purpose of considering the propriety of removing the dead now lying in said Cemetery at Williamsburg to the new Burying Ground at Bushwick, L. I. By order,
j9-7t* JOHN C. SMITH,
Chairman of Joint Board of Trustees.

☞ Be careful of the fact, that at A. BAKER'S, No. 20 Beekman-st. you can get Boots of the best quality ready made, or made to order, at astonishing low prices: Dress Boots, with patent shanks, $3 50; Stout Boots, $3 50; Double Soled Water-proof, $4 50; Patent Leather Dress Boots, $5 50. Warranted to give entire satisfaction. Call and examine for yourselves. j12-3t*TuWd&S

☞ Day and Newell's PATENT PARAUTOPTIC BANK LOCK.—The great Bank Lock exhibited by Mr. HOBBS, and triumphant at the World's Fair, and that has hitherto defied the whole world to pick or explode with gunpowder. Bankers, Brokers, and Merchants are invited to examine these Locks, at DAY & NEWELL'S office, No. 24 Wall-st., New-York. m8-eodly

SPECIAL NEW ORLEANS EXPRESS.

ADAMS & CO.'S SPECIAL EXPRESS INLAND TO NEW ORLEANS *via* THE OHIO and MISSISSIPPI RIVERS—FRIDAY, Jan. 16, we shall despatch a special Inland Express, with

SMALL PARCELS ONLY,

under the charge of our own Messengers, *via* Cincinnati.

ADAMS & CO.,
j14-3t New Orleans Express Office, No. 19 Wall-st.

CRANE'S PATENT NEWLY IMPROVED SOAP sustains its exalted reputation as the best, cheapest, and most wonderful Soap ever made. Its magic powers and undoubted excellence are everywhere acknowledged, rendering washing a mere pastime. For sale by LORD & C.'s, No. 171 Christie-st, and LEEDS & HAZARD, No. 121 Maiden-lane, and the grocers. j14-1t*

FRANCIS HART, JOB PRINTER, 117 LIBERTY STREET.—The advertiser, having every means for doing a large business, and doing it well, tenders his services to the liberal and tasteful part of the community. In respect to prompt and excellent workmanship, and moderate prices, he defies competition. He will be happy to verify these facts at any time. j14-tf

WANTED.

GLASS GLAZIER.—Wanted, a Glass Glazier. Inquire of JENKINS & PORTER, corner of Centre and Canal-sts. j14-3t*

WATCHMAKER.—Wanted a good Watchmaker, to go South. Apply at FELLOWS & CO.'S, No. 17 Maiden-lane.

PARIS AGENCY.—Parcels, Specie, Orders, &c., received and forwarded to our house in Paris, by the Franklin, on the 17th inst. Having a resident partner in that city, thoroughly acquainted with the French trade, market prices, &c., we offer peculiar advantages to those who at this juncture desire to transact business in France through us. LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO.,
j9-cod4t No. 6 Wall-st.

AGENTS.—Wanted, 500 Agents; $25 to $50 easily made in selling the Life of Kossuth, illustrated. A new family work, and a large variety of pictorial, popular and useful Works. Call, or address, post-paid, "American Family Publication Establishment," No. 138 Nassau-st., New-York. d25-1m*

MEN TO TRAVEL.—Wanted, two respectable Men to travel within two or three miles of New-York with a new Horticultural work. An excellent commission given. Address a line to A. MAYTHORN, Manhattanville Post-Office, N. Y. j13-3t*

PRIVATE NURSING FOR GENTLEMEN—By J. M. LUDLOW. Those that are desirous of an experienced and faithful Nurse in sickness, please call, or address J. M. LUDLOW, No. 848 Broadway, Union Place P. O., N. Y. Physician's Reference given. n11-3m*

NOTICE.—CAME ASHORE, on Coney Island Point, on MONDAY, Dec. 22, a RAFT, consisting of 27 square Pine Logs. For information respecting them, apply to BARNARDUS DONLY, Coroner, at his store, Gravesend, King's County, L. I. j3-1m*

NOTICE.—If this should meet the eye of any person having a knowledge of WILLIAM A. MORTON who resided in New-York or Brooklyn in 1846, would be kind enough to address a line to H. A. DAVIS, Philadelphia Post-office, with the information of his whereabouts, they will receive the thanks of the subscriber.
j14-3teod* WIDOW H. A. DAVIS.

$3,000 WANTED—A Partner with the above amount, to engage in a very profitable manufacturing business in this city, that will pay $5,000 per annum. To an enterprising man, it is a chance seldom offered. Security on real estate given for the amount invested. Address R. L. L., office of the *Times*, with name, &c. j14-1t*

LOST—This morning, in going from Bond-st, Brooklyn, across the South Ferry, to Broad-st., New-York, a MEMORANDUM BOOK, containg papers, marble paper cover, and tied up with red tape. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to 363 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, or No. 12 Broad-st., New-York. j14-1t*

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Board wanted in Brooklyn, New-York, or vicinity. The advertiser will treat with a respectable party for the board of his family from May 1. A parlor and five bed-rooms desired, if possible, on one floor. Location must be desirable, and accommodations ample. Unexceptionable reference given and required. Address Box No. 3437 New-York Post-Office post-paid. j13-3t*

BOARDING.—Board wanted, in the upper part or the city, by a widow with two children, in a plain, private family, with a good Room for herself. Terms must be very moderate. Address box 764, P. O. j13-3t*

AUCTION SALES.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS on Court, Union, and President-sts., opposite Carroll Park, Brooklyn.—Peremptory sale, without reserve.—JAMES COLE will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 15, 1852, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the following very desirable property, viz.:

4 lots on President-st., corner of Court-st, opposite Carroll Park.
5 lots on Court st., corner of Union-st.
2 lots on Union-st., adjoining.

These lots all front on paved streets, and are in a good neighborhood. All the buildings now in the vicinity are of the best kind, and those in progress of erection are of the most durable and elegant materials.

The sale will positively be made to the highest bidder, without reserve.

TERMS—Part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps may be obtained at the offices of the Auctioneer, No 43 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 9 Wall-st., New-York. j12-4t (612)

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

YORKVILLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION, 16th January, 1852.—EXECUTOR'S SALE of 75 Lots.—By order of J. M. Seaman, Executor of the Estate of David Seaman, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on FRIDAY, Jan. 16th, at 12 o'clock, by A. J. Bleecker, 75 lots situated on the Third-avenue, between 81st-street and 83d-street, and on the Fifth avenue between 96th-st. and 98th-st., and on 104th and 105th-sts., between 6th and 7th avenues. Also—One lot on the south side of 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avenues, 25 feet wide by 110 feet deep on one side and 100 feet on the other side. Also—the Brick front house No. 187 Forsyth-st., lot 25 by 75 feet. Also—The Frame house No 35 Stanton-st., lot 25 by 75 feet. Also—The Brick house No 104 York-st., Brooklyn, lot 25 by 75 feet; Also—The Frame house No. 17 Talman-st., Brooklyn, lot 25 by 47 feet.

TERMS.—10 per cent on the day of sale; 30 per cent on the 16th of Feb., when the deeds will be delivered; 60 per cent may remain on bond and mortgage for two years at six per cent. The purchaser to pay for the bond and mortgage, and also the Auctioneer's fees. Maps may be had at No. 7 Broad-st., also full particulars of the sale. j10 6t*

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE FOR MUSICIANS.—A Piano-Forte, Upright, beautifully ornamented, of superior quality, made in New-York, is by an accident for sale very cheap. Apply to AUGT. OHLANDER,
j6-6teod* Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway.

PIANOS FOR SALE CHEAP.—A splendid rosewood 7 octave Piano, nearly new, city made, for sale at a bargain, and a handsome mahogany one for $40.
j14-1t* HENRY BENÆRY, No. 392 Bowery, 2d floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KOSSUTH HAT TRIMMINGS for sale by L. GODARD, Agent, 189 Williams-st., up stairs.
j13-3t*

BOXWOOD.—30 tons very superior large Turkey Boxwood, for sale by WELLS & WEBB, No. 18 Dutch-st.
j12-6t

MILK KETTLES for sale at No. 133 Hudson-st.
j13-1m*

STATIONERY GOODS, slightly damaged, for sale at astonishingly low prices by S. E. STEVENS, 133 William-st., N. Y.
j9-1w*

FURS! FURS!!—A large stock of fancy Furs, in every variety, at reduced price, at MONARQUE'S,
d31-1m* No 228 Bowery

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS for all parts of the world—an indispensable protection to travelers against foreign aggression. Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner, No. 66 Broadway d24-1m*

MELODEONS.—CARHART & NEEDHAM, manufacturers of Carhart's Patent Melodeons. Wareroome No. 293 Broadway; manufactory No. 75 East Thirteenth-street, New-York. Price from $80 to $200 d17-3m

KOSSUTH HATS—With or without feathers, for Gents., Young Gents., Youths and Boys, with a large assortment of fashionable Hats and Caps, and Ladies' Boa sets, at [d31-1m*] MONARQUE'S, No. 228 Bowery.

PURE ESSENTIAL OILS, &c.—Confectioners, Bakers, Perfumers, Restaurateurs and Distillers can procure their Drug articles "right" of GREENLEAF & KINSLEY,
j3-41tMW&S Wholesale Druggists, No. 62 Vesey-st.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—The stock, fixtures and lease of a Lumber-Yard for sale. The Yard is long established, and has a good set of customers, and is doing a good business. To one having a moderate capital and desiring to engage in the business, this is a rare opportunity. For further particulars, inquire at No 535 West-st
d31-eodtf W. DUNNING.

BURGESS & CO.'S ROACH, RAT and MOUSE EXTERMINATOR—Retail price 25 cts. per box.—The efficacy of this article for the destruction of all species of vermin, is most fully attested to by our customers throughout the country, to whom we have supplied it for some years. A liberal discount allowed to wholesale and retail dealers. GREENLEAF & KINSLEY,
j3-41tMW&S Wholesale Druggists, No. 62 Vesey-st.

UNION PARK BILLIARD ROOMS, corner of University Place and Thirteenth street.—This magnificent Saloon, containing six of Griffiths & Decker's superior Patent Elastic Cushioned Billiard Tables, and four splendid Bowling Alleys, is now open for the reception of visitors. All the appurtenances to the rooms are of the most modern and costly description, and the best attention is yielded to those who avail themselves of the preparations made for their comfort and amusement. G. C. HATHORN, Jr.,
j10-1w Proprietor.

STATIONERS' HALL.—Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st.—The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have purchased the stock and good will of David Felt & Co., Stationers' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-street. Having a large and well assorted stock, and every facility for conducting the Stationery and Printing business in all its branches, they offer their experience and advantages as a guaranty that the qualities and prices of their manufactures shall be perfectly satisfactory, and bear comparison with any other house in the country.

They will supply every article of the manufacture of David Felt & Co., direct from the factory, as heretofore.

COLLINS, BOWNE & CO.,
Successors to David Felt & Co., Stationers' Hall,
j12-1m* Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st.

CHELSEA MILLS, 27 st., between 9th and 10th-avs. The subscribers having completed their arrangements for carrying on the Milling business, are now prepared to furnish Fresh Ground Extra Flour, Graham Flour, Indian Meal, Hominy, Wheaten Grits, Farina and Buckwheat Flour. They will also prepare a superior article of Corn Farina, being one of the best preparations ever made for invalids or children. Grain sent to the Mill will be ground with despatch. Corn, Oats and Feed, for sale. Orders sent to the Mill, or to the Depot, No. 16 Beekman st., will meet with attention.

For sale, a Ten-horse Engine and Boiler.
j12-1m MUNSON & WILLIS.

CHRONOMETERS, SEXTANTS, OCTANTS, QUADRANTS, SPY GLASSES, NIGHT GLASSES, new kind of superior quality Barometers, Patent Compasses, new and improved description, equal to any thing out, together with Charts of all parts of the world, special and general, from the most recent surveys and observations with the Navigator, Coast Pilot, Shipmasters' Assistant, Sumner's Method, and other nautical books, for sale by the subscribers on reasonable terms

They would also inform Shipmasters that if they will send their Chronometers to, and take them from their establishment, that they will rate the same free of charge.
d19-1m E. & G. W. BLUNT, No. 179 Water-st.

JOHSON'S PATENT LIGHT and HEAT REFLECTING GRATE.—The great superiority of this unique grate over any other, is now fully proved by the increased demand for them in England. By the use of this grate there is a great saving of fuel—all the light and heat being reflected in the room, affording a great degree of cheerfulness and warmth. The subscribers have obtained a supply from the agent for the United States, (where said grates are also patented,) and have one in operation at their Warerooom, and would be pleased to show it to architects, builders, and others wanting grates. GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
Excelsior Iron Works. No. 201 Centre-st., cor. of Howard.
j9-1w*

PRIVATE SURGICAL CLINIQUE, at No. 113 Grand-st., two doors west of Broadway, under the care of Dr. DIXON, author of the *Scalpel*. This charity is designed to protect the feelings of the virtuous poor from unnecessary exposure before a medical class. The attendance on Wednesday and Saturday is gratuitous. Private office hours from 10 to 3, daily, and 7 to 9 evenings.

The office of the *Scalpel* and *Quarterly Journal of Medicine and Surgery* is at No 2 Astor House, where all business communications must be left, and where may also be had Dr Dixon's works, WOMAN AND HER DISEASES and his PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM. Price $1.

The *London Lancet* and New-York and Boston Medical Journals remark: "Dr. Dixon has placed the Profession under great obligations by these admirable works." "By his great practical experience he has secured attention to every page in the volume." "Few medical men have done more for the cause of practical science." The next number of the *Scalpel* will appear on the 1st of February. j12-2w

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

HOUSES FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—Several valuable dwelling houses and marketable lots, situated on Carroll and Union-places, Brooklyn. [illegible] JAMES COLE, No. 9 Wall-st. j9-2t*

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The two-story Brick dwelling No. 95 and 97 Bleecker-st., opposite St. George's Church. The above property will make a desirable location for stores, as the street is soon to be widened and otherwise improved. For particulars apply to MARTIN E. THOMPSON,
j13-6t* No. 257 Broadway, 3d floor.

HOUSE AND LOT.—For sale, a new house and lot, price $1,100, in Williamsburg, about 15 minutes walk of Peck Slip Ferry. House is 23 feet square. Cottage built, two story, with blinds, five rooms, good attic, cellar, cistern &c.; lot 24x100. Title perfect. Apply to M. T. GIBBONS, No. 37 Pearl-st., near Broad-st., from 9 to 11 o'clock. j13-3t*

HOUSE TO LET.—A spacious new brick house, embracing all the modern improvements, in St. Mark's-place, well calculated for a genteel boarding-house. Apply at No. 65 Chatham-st., opposite Chambers, Room No. 5. Also, several houses for sale. Apply as above. j14-1t*

FARM FOR SALE, IN NEW-JERSEY, near the Blazing-Star Ferry, where Steamboats stop daily (fare one shilling) and 3½ miles from the Railroad depot at Rahway. The farm contains 100 acres of excellent land, divided into cultivated land, wood land, salt meadow, pasture land, and orchard—choice fruit trees of all kinds. House finely situated—see description in N. Y. Express. Apply to the Administrator [j8-1m*] JAMES R. LOTT, No. 56 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.—The three 3-story modern-built Houses, Nos. 186, 188, 190 Sev., between 17th and 18th-sts. The ground is held under lease from the Stuyvesant Estate, and is subject to two renewals of twenty-one years each, at 5 per cent on the valuation. They will be sold together or separate, on reasonable terms. Apply to
j9-6t* C. F. & G. L. OSBORN, No. 147 Mulberry-st.

FOR SALE, the two four-story Brick Stores, Nos 53 and 57 on the north side of Ann-st. Also a long building in the rear, with the alley leading to the same. The above property is well calculated for a large Printing or manufacturing purposes. For particulars apply to
j12-6t* MARTIN E. THOMPSON, No. 257 Broadway.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—A manufacturing establishment, located in the city of Brooklyn, in successful operation, having a wide connection, and paying large profits. Any person having $5,000 to invest in a business, will find this a rare opportunity. Address X. L., Brooklyn post office. j12-3teod*

A FOUR YEARS LEASE OF A SMALL AND CONVENIENT HOUSE in 23d-st. near 2d-av., together with the furniture, for sale. The house and furniture are nearly new, having been in use only one year. The house is replete with conveniences, having gas, Croton water, bath room, water closets, &c. Possession will be given on 1st of February, or sooner, if desired. None but responsible and respectable parties need address box, No. 1,194 Post Office. j14-2t*eod

TO JEWELLERS OR WATCH CASERS.—For sale or lease a Jewelry Manufactory in full operation, with Steam Power, Gas Light, and every other convenience requisite, and a desirable location. The whole concern will be sold or leased; and the owner will, if desired, arrange to buy from the concern Ten to Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars per year. For further information, address JEWELER, Box 1933, lower Post Office, New York. None need apply, unless they have a capital to invest. d27-tf

TO LET OR LEASE.—BROADWAY PROPERTY.—The large and substantial three-story brick House, No. 505 Broadway, between Broome and Spring-sts., on the west side, and in the immediate vicinity of the new and splendid Hotel, "St Nicholas." The rooms being light, airy and commodious, are suitable for a variety of purposes, and particularly well adapted for a large and fashionable Millinery and Dressmaking Establishment, or for a first class Drapery and Clothing business. For further particulars apply on the premises, between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning. j9-2w*

TO YOUNG HOUSEKEEPERS.—A modern built COTTAGE, with Croton water, marble mantles, &c., will be rented for a good tenant, part of the furniture will be purchased. Situation 24th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs. Rent $250. Address, post-paid, box No. 418, P. O. j14-3t*

STORE TO LET IN MAIDEN LANE.—The Five Story brick Store, No. 43 Maiden-lane, to Let or Lease. Possession may be given at an early day. Inquire on the premises. A double mahogany counting desk for sale, inquire as above. JAS. PHYFE, No. 43 Maiden-lane. j10 tf

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—Several fine large and well-lighted rooms, with from four to ten horse steam power. Also, a large room, with fine light, at the corner of William and Frankfort-sts., on the second floor. For particulars, inquire at No. 16 Spruce-st.
j9-eodtf S. W. BENEDICT.

SMOKING ESTABLISHMENT TO LET OR LEASE—On 43d-street, near 8th-Avenue, enclosed in front by a two story dwelling-house, with large door at side to drive in wagon, and smoke-house in rear of lot. Apply to J. DENHAM, 8th-av. cor. 16th-street. j14-1t*

TO LET.—In the Times Buildings, No. 113 Nassau-st. the 3d and 4th stories entire, 25 by 100 feet deep. Apply to JOHN GILHOOLY, No. 118 Nassau-st. d9-tf

OFFICE TO LET—No. 10 Cortlandt-st., up stairs. Inquire of BROWN, PALMER & DWIGHT. j14-3t*

FIXTURES OF A STORE FOR SALE.—Very cheap if applied for in a day or two, the fixtures of a Store on Grand-st., consisting of Counters, Shelves, Sashes, &c., &c., as they have to be taken out in a few days, they would be sold for about half price. Apply to
j14-2t* J. DENHAM, corner 8th-av. and 16th-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Act relative to Limited Partnerships, that a Limited Partnership has been formed by the Subscribers under the name or Firm of MYERS, SUYDAM, and KNISELY, commencing on the first day of January, 1852, and terminating on the 31st day of December, 1854. That J. L. VANSCHOONHOVEN, of the City of Troy, and State of New York is the special partner in said partnership, and has contributed the sum of Twenty Five Thousand Dollars to the common Stock thereof, in cash.

That JAMES MYERS, of the City of Brooklyn, and State of New York; JAMES A. SUYDAM and WILLIAM KNISELY, of the City of New York, are the general partners in said partnership, and are alone authorized to transact business to be transacted by said partnership in the importing, buying, and selling of Silks, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods.

J. L. VANSCHOONHOVEN,
JAMES MYERS,
JAMES A. SUYDAM,
WILLIAM KNISELY.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 31 1851. j1-6w*

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of this State, that the subscribers have entered into a limited partnership, under the firm of C. SCHUCHARDT & HOLTHAUSEN, for the transaction of Importing and Commission business. That FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, who resides a part of the year in the County of Middlesex, in the State of New-Jersey, and a part of the year in the city of New-York, is one of the special partners, and has contributed the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars in cash to the common stock of the said partnership; and FREDERICK C. GEBHARD, who resides in the city of New-York, is the other special partner, and has also contributed Fifty Thousand Dollars in cash to the common stock of the said partnership. That FERDINAND SCHUCHARDT, whose place of residence is in the city of New-York, and JOHN W. CHARLES and HENRY HOLTHAUSEN, who respectively reside in the city of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, in the State of New-York, are the general partners. The said partnership commenced the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and is to terminate on the 31st December, 1856.

FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT,
FRED. C. GEBHARD,
FERDINAND SCHUCHARDT,
J. M. C. FROLICH,
H. HOLTHAUSEN.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1852. j8-6w

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—ALVAN E. PARKER, of Phillipsville, in the county of Allegany and State of New York, CURTIS C. GARDINER, and SYLVANUS LYON, both of Williamsburg in the county of Kings, and State of New York, and HENRY A. PARKER, of said Phillipsville, in the county of Allegany and State of New York, have formed a limited partnership in pursuance of the laws of the State of New York, under the name and firm of "GARDINER, LYON & PARKER," for the general purpose of importing and jobbing in fancy goods and dealing in fancy goods generally in the city of New York, in the county and State of New York. The said ALVAN E. PARKER is the special partner, and has actually, and in good faith, contributed and paid in cash as capital to the common stock of the said partnership, the sum of twelve thousand dollars. The said CURTIS C. GARDINER, SYLVANUS LYON, and HENRY A. PARKER are the general partners, and are alone authorized to transact business and sign for the partnership, and bind the same. The said partnership is to commence on the first day of January next, 1852, and continue until and to terminate on the first day of January which will be in the year 1855. Dated, New York city, Dec 19, 1851.

ALVAN E. PARKER,
CURTIS C. GARDINER,
SYLVANUS LYON,
HENRY A. PARKER.

j1-6w

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the subscribers under the provisions of the Revised Statutes, relative to Limited Partnerships, under the name or firm of GEORGE W. QUINBY, to be conducted in the City of New-York. That the general nature of the business is the purchase, curing, and sale of slaughter hides, calf and sheep skins, cattle feet and fat. That GEORGE W. QUINBY is the general partner, and WALTER BOWNE the special partner, both of whom reside in Flushing, Queens County, and State of New-York, and that the special partner has contributed the sum of ten thousand dollars in cash to the common stock. That the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and to terminate on the 1st day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven. New-York, Dec. 17, 1851. GEO. W. QUINBY,
d20-6w WALTER BOWNE.

WE, JAMES ROSS, GEORGE E. WEST and WILLIAM E. NEWELL, do hereby certify that we have formed a limited partnership under and in pursuance of the first title of the fourth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York. Such partnership is to be conducted under the name or firm of "WEST & NEWELL." The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the Importing and Jobbing of Fancy Goods and Hosiery. The said JAMES ROSS, who resides at Terre Haute, in the State of Indiana, is the only special partner, and the said GEORGE E. WEST, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York, and WILLIAM E. NEWELL, who resides in the City and State of New York, are the only general partners interested therein. The said JAMES ROSS, the special partner, has contributed the sum of fifteen thousand dollars to the common stock, as capital. The said partnership is to commence on the first day of January, 1852, and will terminate on the thirty-first day of December, 1854. Dated at the City of New-York, Dec. 31st, 1851. JAMES ROSS,
by Willard M. Newell, Att'y.
GEO. E. WEST,
WM. E. NEWELL.
j1-6w

COPARTNERSHIPS.—Merchants and others about forming Copartnerships, are respectfully requested, before purchasing their Safes, to call at the store of the undersigned and examine Mr. J. G. GILBERT'S SAFE, (made by RICH & Co.,) with the books in the same order as when dug out of the burning ruins of the store No. 216 Pearl-st., four days after the fire. STEARNS & MARVIN,
Successors to RICH & CO., 146 Water-st.

The only makers of WILDER'S Patent Salmander Safes, with RICH'S improvement, commonly called "RICH'S SAFES" d31-12t*

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of CARPENTER & AUSTIN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all business transactions will be settled by N. B. CARPENTER, who will continue the above business. November, 11, 1851,
N. B. CARPENTER,
j14 1t* WM. AUSTIN

G. H. ELLERY, HAVING WITHDRAWN from the firm of E. M. DAVIS & CO., will continue the FRENCH IMPORTING BUSINESS, on his own account, at the Store No. 51 Broadway, (formerly occupied by E. M. D. & Co.,) and is now receiving, by every Steamer, desirable styles of Spring Goods, which are offered on the most favorable terms to jobbers throughout the country.
j1-6w G. H. ELLERY, No. 51 Broadway.

JAMES G. KING, Jr., is a partner in our house from this date. JAMES G. KING & SONS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1852. j12-2w

CIGARS.—50,000 choice Havana Cigars, various brands and sizes, for sale low by GEORGE WALKER,
d27-6W&S* No. 256 Washington-st.

DRY GOODS.

TO OWNERS OF STORES, SALOONS, HALLS, AND PUBLIC HOUSES.—We are at all times prepared to supply you with GOODS LINE, of the most substantial and desirable goods, such as—

Linen and Cotton Sheeting.
Damask Table Linen and Napkins.
Huck and French Linen Napkins.
Canton Flannel and Crash for rollers.
Glass Linen for pantry towels.
Damask and Dimity for curtains.
Figured Lace and Muslin for curtains.
Brocatelle and Satin de Laine.
Worsted and Sil

New-York Daily Times.

The Forrest Case on Trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—Before Chief Justice OAKLEY and a Special Jury.

CATHERINE N. FORREST vs. EDWIN FORREST.

TWENTY-SECOND DAY.

There was not so many spectators admitted to the floor of the Court-Room this morning, although the gallery was crowded at a very early hour, and the passages and stairways crowded.

Mrs. Forrest was accompanied by Mrs. Willis, as usual; Mr. Forrest and his friends being previously in Court.

A few minutes after ten o'clock, the Chief Justice took his seat and directed the Jurors to be called.

Mr. O'Conor then proceeded with the evidence for the plaintiff.

Dr. J. M. Wainwright called by Mr. O'Conor—I am a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Edwin Forrest?

A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you know Mrs. Edwin Forrest?

A.—Not to my knowledge; I never spoke to her; I never spoke to either of them on any occasion, nor to anybody, on the subject of bringing about a reconciliation between Mrs. Voorhies and Mr. Forrest.

Mr. Van Buren—Nothing to ask, Sir.

Bridget Dempsey examined by Mr. O'Conor—I reside in Twentieth-street; I am the mother of Mrs. Anne Flower; I remember my daughter's being at Mrs. Forrest's.

Q.—Did your daughter ever tell you of any act of impropriety between Mrs. Forrest and Captain Howard?

A.—Not to my knowledge; during the time my daughter was there, I never heard her say anything of Mrs. Forrest but what was proper and good; Anne's child died June 11, 1851; my daughter Mary was at home last night; she was subpœnaed to come here this morning; she has left home, and I do not know where she is gone.

By Mr. Van Buren—I am married; my husband is Michael Dempsey; he is in this City; I don't know the number of the street; cannot think of the name of it; it is near Bleecker-street; I can't tell who he lives with; he is a carman; the street runs crossing Bleecker street towards the North River; it is about four years since I lived with him.

Mr. O'Conor—Michael Dempsey, No. 97 Cannon-street; that is in last year's directory.

By Mr. Van Buren—I have only seen my daughter once since she went to New-Orleans, and then I saw her on the side-walk; my memory is very bad; Anne never told me anything about Mrs. Forrest and Capt. Howard; Mr. Howland and Chase subpœnaed me here; the child was with me three years; I don't know how much longer since he was 18 months old, I think, except six months; she is my daughter, and I don't wish to say more than I am obliged to say; I remember when the child was with Mrs. Butler; I sometimes paid her from month to month; a servant handed me the money; I think her name was Catherine; I think I have seen her at Mr. O'Conor's office; Mrs. Forrest have seen her at Mr. O'Conor's office; Mrs. Forrest was there and my daughter Mary; nobody else handed me the money; she came to the house on one occasion, and I went once after it; I got the money from nobody else; I know Miss Margaret; she never gave me a cent of money, as I remember, to give to Mrs. Butler; I don't remember ever going with Miss Margaret to see the child; I went once with Mr. Raymond and got the child; I never went but once with him there; I don't know Capt. Howard; know nothing about him; I have ten children. [The witness named them at the request of Mr. Van Buren.]

Q.—Which of your children are now in this city? How long have you gone by the name of Bridget?

A.—All my life-time; I signed an affidavit to the name of Addelia, by making a cross; I could read and write, but I have neglected it so much that perhaps I don't do much of it now; I think Anne is 24 or 25 years old; I was married in 1815, in Ireland; I guess I have been here last May or next May about 16 years; I am about 58 years old; Anne was born in Ireland; I cannot tell how old Anne was or how big she was; we lost four children; the children I name are the ones were were kept coming over; Patrick, or Frederick as we call him, is the next oldest before Anne; I could not give the time that any of the children were born; I can't tell how old Patrick is; John is between 22 and 23 years old; I can't tell what he was born: I can't tell how old Mary is. [Mr. O'Conor said she is a single young lady and it was hardly fair to ask her age.]

Q.—Did Mr Forrest inquire of you where Anne was some time ago?

A.—He did; I don't know what month or what day it was, but more than a year ago; I don't know if it was two years; Anne was in New Orleans as far as I know; I told him I didn't know where she was; I didn't know; I had no correspondence with her; I told him I didn't know how she lived; I employ myself doing my house-work and assisting my servant; I have two sons and two daughters; Mary and Margaret; John and William live with me; John and William have not been subpœnaed; I have seen Mrs. Forrest since this difficulty but once; that was at O'Conor's office; I saw her once since; I did not speak to her; I called at her house once, but did not see her; Mrs. Voorhies sent for me to go to see Mr. O'Conor; I never got any money of that kind, and never looked for it; I have supported the child myself, and got but three months payment from him during that time; I got it from Mr. Godwin; it was $6 or $7 per month; I can't tell when it was; the arrangement was with Mr. Raymond for me to receive $7 per month; I cannot tell how long it was; Mr. Godwin paid me at my house; no one was with me; since that time some clothes were sent; I got the money from Mr. Voorhies, and I was to sign my name to a paper for him to get it from Captain Howard; it was $15; it was shortly after I got the child, I think; my daughter Mary, took the child to its mother; she had been on a visit to my place, and she carried it to its mother; my memory is so bad I cannot tell; how old the child was; I can't remember from week to week; I said the child died the 10th of June, last year; I was present; it was buried in Greenwood Cemetery; I went over with it and all my family who were in the house, and several others; my son John went; Mr. Raymond was not there; I don't suppose he knew anything of it; the child was all a great while; Dr. Rogers and Dr. Forrester both attended the child. I don't know if they were paid; Dr. Forrester sent in his bill; Mrs. Forrest nor Mrs. Voorhies did not call to see the child while it was ill; I never moved in Beach street; I lived once in Bank-street; Mrs. Forrest did not call to see me there; I think I have Doctor's bills are paid; Mrs. Forrest did not come to see me in Bank-street; She came to my house where I live now, but she only came as far as the stoop; I did not like to see her, I was at home; I was requested to come here to answer a few questions, and I don't think it right to keep me here answering all these questions; I told Mrs. Forrest—

By Mr. O'Conor—I gave Mr. Forrest fair notice that Mrs. Forrest ought to have a fair one; I told him my daughter ought not to be a witness, and if she had any regard for her character she would stay away; I told Mr Forrest he ought not to bring up all the old things that were buried; I told him I had been a respectable husband, and your children, and that it would not be good for her or them to hear all the things that would be brought up on the trial; she has done it, and the stain will not be washed out.

Nancy McLoghin was called, and an attachment issued.

Calista Russell examined by Mr. O'Conor—I live at No. 56 Laurens-street; I know Caroline Ingersoll; she lived with me; I lived with her; at No. 355 Greenwich-street; I was there eighteen months; after that I was about three months in Houston-street.

Q.—Was the house in Greenwich-street what is called a house of assignation?

A.—It was said it was such a house.

Q.—Did you see any of the gentlemen who frequented it?

A.—I saw one or two; I don't know their names, they were not known by any name in the house; there were two ladies, Mrs. Davie and Miss Eliza; I believe her name was Pierpoint, but I am not certain; she did not receive gentlemen visitors to my knowledge; Mrs. Davie had a husband; I don't know how often I saw him; I saw him only once; it was in the day time; I was generally in the basement; I sometimes went to the door; very seldom of an evening.

Q.—You said it was said to be such a house; who said it?

A.—Among the neighbors; we only had two lady boarders; I don't know if they slept alone or not; I never saw or heard of Miss Eliza's husband; there were no other ladies who came to the house, but two; I always took my meals in the basement; Mrs. Ingersoll, and Davie, and Miss Eliza were there; I have no recollection of any gentlemen being there at meal time; no other women were there at meal time; I frequently heard the door open and shut at day time and at night; I did not know who came in and went out; I did not suspect anything wrong from the noise I heard of opening and shutting of doors; I am a widow.

Q.—Have you seen in Court, since you came here, any one you ever saw in that house at any time?

A.—Yes—(hesitating)—Dr. Fallen. [Great laughter in the galleries.]

Q.—Any one else? Look at the gentleman at the end of the row of tables.

A.—I never saw him before in that house; I never saw him in Houston-street.

Q.—Can you tell what Mrs. Davie did for a living?

A.—Her husband, I suppose, took care of her; I can't say what Miss Eliza followed for a living; she never told me her business; I spoke to Mrs. Ingersoll on the subject when I heard the house called an assignation house.

Q.—Who boarded at 628 Houston-street?

A.—I don't recollect their names; Miss Eliza did not go; Mrs. Davie did; she went backwards and forwards between there and Philadelphia for 3 or 4 months; a lady by the name of Miss Merrifield boarded there; I don't recollect any other; we took our meals in the basement with Mrs. Ingersoll and Miss Merrifield, and Mrs. Davie, when she was there; I saw several gentlemen there, not to take a meal there, to my recollection; some would stay a day, sometimes less than a day; sometimes they staid in the parlor, and sometimes took their room in the evening; sometimes they would stay all night; I remember two ladies named Miss Charles, who called there; they staid in the basement; they only called on Miss Ingersoll on one evening; did not go up stairs; sometimes they came in the basement, and sometimes in the entry; I cannot recollect seeing gentlemen with them; the ladies staid an hour or so; I don't know their business; the ladies went no further than the parlors; I believe they lived in Franklin-street; I cannot tell the number; I don't visit them; I don't recollect seeing other ladies there; I have not seen other ladies on the stoop; Mrs. Ingersoll did not tell me the business of the ladies at the house; I did not see Mrs. Merrifield's husband; I have seen her in the parlor talking to gentlemen; I was not acquainted with any of them; the Miss Charles came sometimes by daylight, and sometimes after dark; no person accompanied her; there are four sisters of them, I believe; I don't know what time they left at 10 o'clock; the oldest of them is about 29 years of age; I never saw their male relatives, father or brother; I saw no difference between the house in Greenwich-street and the one in Houston-street.

Mr. O'Conor.—That is all, madam.

Chief Justice.—Mr. Van Buren, have you any questions to ask the witness.

Mr. Van Buren.—None, sir.

Chief Justice.—Call your next.

William Makeller called by Mr. O'Conor.—I am the Clerk of the Chief of Police; I have charge of the records of all the suspicious persons and places at the office of the Chief of Police.

Mr. O'Conor.—Turn to the record of the house No. 355 Greenwich-street.

Witness—The records of the first were not very regular; the first regular one February, 1847, when I find the house mentioned; I have a report for November, 1847; in February, 1848, the report is by Appleyard; the next report is for the Eighth-ward, No. 628 Houston-street, by Houghton & Craft; in May, 1849, by Craft; in August, by Robbins & Craft; in February and May, 1850, there is a report by Craft.

By Mr. O'Conor.—Are these the reports made to the Chief of Police?

A.—Yes, sir; this one is kept at the Station, and the other at the office of the Chief of Police.

Mr. O'Conor—I offer these records in evidence to show what the character of these houses were.

Mr. Van Buren objected.

The Chief Justice said it did not strike him that the records were competent testimony.

Mr. O'Conor said he must prove it in another way.

John B. Hibbert called by Mr. O'Conor.—I am a butcher, and reside at No. 358 Greenwich-street; I resided there from May, 1846, to May, 1848; during that time I noticed the house kept by Caroline Ingersoll.

Q.—To what purpose was that house applied?

Mr. Van Buren objected, as the other side had no right to impeach or degrade their own witnesses.

Mr. O'Conor argued the point at some length.

Mr. Van Buren replied, and the Chief Justice said there was no doubt about the rule. Each party may call a witness and examine him as to the facts; he may or may not prove them; if he does not, the party may call another to prove them; the case is open to prove the facts to be different, as to what she has stated them to be; as to the impeachment of a witness, a party cannot attack that witness by showing a general bad character, nor would you be at liberty to impeach the character of a witness up to the point of degradation, or to the general facts, if they go to prove this; as it respects Mrs. Ingersoll, she has stated facts that might go to prove it or not; that Mr. Forrest went to that house is a fact *prima facie* in evidence; now, suppose she had said that when Mr. Forrest came there he had always spent all the time with her in the parlor, now suppose that a witness could be called who would prove quite the reverse; it would be quite competent; I do not see any objection to examine this witness as to the character of the house; at the same time the testimony as to that of all the other witnesses is open to comment before the Jury.

Q.—To what purpose was that house applied?

A.—I can't say; I think in my mind it was a bad house; I saw a great many people going in that house at day time and at night time also, so late as I sat up; I sat up to 9 or 10 of a week day, and on Saturdays to 11 or 12; the people I saw go there were both sexes, man and woman; some went with carriages, some without; they went there one or two at a time.

Q.—Did you see people going to any other house in such numbers as that before?

A.—To such a house as that I have, but not a respectable one.

Mr. Van Buren said it was evident the witness had never seen people go to church.

Witness.—I know some of the women in that house except the colored servant who came over for meat to my shop.

Q.—Were she a modest woman?

A.—She was a modest woman!

The Chief Justice said that was too loose.

Q.—Did you ever see the women at that house?

A.—Yes; on two occasions I saw a woman at the window putting her thumbs on her nose at the gentlemen as they were going out; that makes me think it was a bad house; I don't know if it was the same woman at the same time; I could not put my thumb on my nose in that way; you might do it yourself; I should not think it would be proper for me to do it here; it was an immodest motion.

Mr. Van Buren.—That's all you saw; you did not see them smoke?

A.—Mayhap they did smoke; I was not in the house to see if they smoked; before Mrs. Ingersoll came there it was quite a respectable house.

Frances Sharlean called by Mr. O'Conor.—I am a hair-dresser and barber; I reside at No. 367 Greenwich-street; I lived there opposite No. 342 in 1847 and 1848; I knew the house at No. 355 Greenwich-street at the time Mrs. Ingersoll lived there; I knew it as I did any other house; I was never there; I did not know any one who lived there; I cannot judge the house from the exterior what is going on in the house.

Mr. O'Conor.—That is all, Sir.

Mr. Van Buren.—Nothing to ask, Sir.

Lorenzo D. Savage called by Mr. O'Conor.—I live at No. 55 Green-street between Broome and Spring-street; I did not know Caroline Ingersoll; I was in the house No. 628 Houston-street; it was in 1848 or '49 I think; I did not put it down.

Q.—How did it happen you went there?

A.—I went there with company I met in Broadway; it was two persons besides myself; they were men I went with; I had no purpose then to go with these men: I cannot tell their purpose; I was there about five minutes; I saw two ladies; I don't know them; could not recognize them if I was to see them; they were in the parlor; I left my two friends here; could not tell what passed; I did not ask my friends if they knew the ladies: I did not introduce my friends, nor they me; nothing particular, but to pass the time; I expect they knew the way; I did not ask them if they did.

Q.—How did they ask you?

A.—Objected to.

Q.—You asked me to go to take a walk to Houston-street; they knew how I was situated, and that I could not stay; I do not know if my friends stayed all night; I do not recollect if I had seen them before.

Q.—I want to know from you if they were women of the town?

A.—Well, I don't know that; the names of the men are men of my acquaintance; they were men in the same situation as I was at that time; I was a policeman, and they were policemen; I don't know that they went to inspect the premises, as part of their duty; one was Walter Edgerton; he lives at New-Haven; the other was Morrison; I forget his other name; I have not kept track of him since; he then belonged to the Eighth District Eighth Ward Police; I don't know but I have seen persons going into that house; I don't recollect going to the door of that house with anybody else.

Mr. O'Conor—Well, that's all, Sir.

Henry Clough examined by Mr O'Conor—I am a policeman in the Eighth District, Eighth Ward; I believe No. 628 Houston-street is in that district; I have visited it officially, in the latter part of August, 1850; I never visited it previously.

Mr. O'Conor—That is all. [No cross-examination.]

Charles S Trumbull called, but did not answer.

Richard Warrington, M. D., examined by Mr. O'Conor—I am a physician; I have been requested to visit No. 628 Houston-street, professionally; it was in the Summer of 1850; I did go there it was in June or July.

Q.—What kind of persons were in the house?

A.—I saw Mrs. Ingersoll, and also the person I was requested to call and see; I know nothing of the character of the house beyond the person I went to see: the circumstance was, she had an intimacy with a friend of mine who was in Europe.

Mr. Van Buren objected.

Mr. O'Conor said the purposed to show by the witness that he attended the person in question for a disease.

Mr. Van Buren persisted in his objection.

Mr. O'Conor said he had a right to give in evidence what are called connectative facts.

Mr. Van Buren said the kind of evidence was against the provisions of the Statute.

The witness said, if such a question was put to him, he should be compelled to appeal to the Court, as there was a professional etiquette not to disclose the name of a person.

Mr. Van Buren produced the 2d vol. R. S., 406, Sec. 713. Mr. Van Buren read the Section, and the Chief Justice said it was very broad.

Q.—What was the pursuit in life of the person you was called to see?

A.—I met her in Broadway, and I had seen her at another place.

Q.—What was her pursuit in life?

A.—The knowledge of her intimacy with my friend and other circumstances; my only knowledge is going with him to her house, and his P.M., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 42 Court st., Brooklyn.

Cross-examined by Mr. Van Buren.—I live at No. 672 Broadway; the premises are occupied as a boarding-school by the Misses Parkers; I was traveling for some time, but kept my room as usual; went as surgeon on board the *Georgia*, for some time; I attend no particular families, but have attended friends of your's.

Mr. Van Buren—I am an Englishman, and have been five years in this country; was introduced to you at Congress Hall, by a friend whose name it is not necessary to mention.

The Chief Justice said it was not necessary to mention names of persons having no connection with the case.

By Mr. Van Buren.—At that time the gentleman alluded to was married, but since then his wife has died; at the time I was going to Buffalo, when I was introduced to you at Congress Hall; I may have seen the woman I spoke of twelve times; I know nothing further than he returning with my friend; I know Capt Calcraft; have not seen him these ten days; I know Mr. Willis; have not spoke to him these two years.

Henry Clough recalled.—When I went to the house in Houston-street, it was to put out two young men at night; I saw no one but Mrs. Ingersoll and the servant man; I did not make any observations of the house which would enable me to speak to its character; the young men came to the door and desired to see the girls; she said she had no girls; they sat down, took cigars from their pockets, and said they should sit there until they did see the girls. I was there from 5 to 10 minutes.

Jacob Carlock called by Mr. O'Conor—I am attached to the Fifth Ward Police; I have been so for three years and a half; I was in the house No. 355 Greenwich-street; Mrs. Ingersoll occupied it; I visited it to take out a man who was not sober; I lived four or five doors above that house in 1847 and 1848; I have frequently seen a good many men and women go in and out; most of them in the first parts of the evening; I noticed nothing in the demeanor of the women I

No. 111 Tenth-street; I have been in the house in Christopher-street during the time Mrs. Forrest stayed there.

Q.—Were you ever in Mrs. Forrest's bed-room?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How often?

A.—Three or four times; the first time I was there she had been under my care, as she was suffering from neuralgia, and also from congestion of the lungs; I had a school for physical training at that time, a sort of gymnasium; the other occasion was a entertainment of her illness; I prescribed some remedies, and I visited three-quarters of an hour; the next day I went again to see how she was getting on; I left some of my medicines; I visited the house at other times with my wife; I never was alone in Mrs. Forrest's room; her sister, Mrs. Voorhies and the sister Virginia, were also present; my family had previously been intimate with Mrs. Voorhies, who had resided with my family for nine or ten months in the Fall of 1849; she having left her sister; Mrs. Voorhies was a teacher in my family before that; I was engaged in my institution until near 10 o'clock, when they sent for me; I said I could not go in the day time, as my classes ran until 9 o'clock, and I sent word if I could be of any use to Mrs Forrest after that hour I would attend; as our families were pretty intimate, I think if there was anything to provoke laughter I may have laughed.

Q.—Did you ever witness any immodest speech or action on her part?

A.—Never; sir; I was never in her bed-room but when she was ill; I was there one night when the cholera was in the city, and as I was leaving the house, Mrs. Forrest asked me to stay as they thought the cook had the cholera; I went back until the woman was better, which was near an hour.

By Mr. Van Buren.—I am not a licensed physician; I studied dentistry in Paris, in 1846-1-2 and 3, with *De La Bar*, for about three years; I was occasionally out of the city; I don't recollect being under his instruction more than three months; it was not intended as a profession.

Mr. Van Buren—Are you an Englishman?

A.—I am not; I am a native New-Yorker; I believe my father and mother were American.

Mr. O'Conor—Suppose you try his grandfather and grandmother?

Mr. Van Buren—Oh, they have the taint after that.

Witness—I have practiced dentistry since 1840; before that, I was connected with a hotel as this City for about a year; before that, I was a book-keeper; I never kept a furniture-store; Mrs Forrest called on me about the time of her separation; I first spoke to her on the night of the 10th May—the night of the Astor-Place riot; I never saw her, or Mr. Forrest, before that time; I prescribed for her lungs; she said Dr. Warner attended her; Dr. Dodge had attended to her teeth before she saw me; my business was such that I could call on her during the day-time; I have driven her out once when she was convalescent; I have remained there as late as 12; I have been there more than once; I have taken supper; they usually had supper; I never remained as late as half past twelve in her bed-room; I may have remained as late as twelve; she had on a morning gown; she was on the bed when I went there; the first time I was there it might have been as late as half-past twelve; it was in the fall of 1849; I have been there three or four times; the first time her face was terribly swelled; I ordered leeches; she could not sit up; had palpitation of the heart and congestion of the lungs; the last time I was there she might have sat up; the night the girl was taken with cholera it was past eleven o'clock; Mrs. Forrest was dressed when she requested me to wait; she had not been in bed; at supper I think there was wine, but not porter; I did not see cigars; I do not use them; Mrs. Rich was not with me when I staid so late, nor when I drove out; I keep this Physical School five years, and gave it up a year ago; I have been practising as a dentist since I gave up the School; I took Mrs. Forrest in a carriage once to Bloomingdale, and once to Greenwood Cemetery; it was in the evening; we were never gone more than an hour and a half; we have not staid as late as twelve in the evening; I never was afraid to drive up to the house; I never saw cigars there, or saw the ladies smoke; I do not smoke.

As the witness left the stand he said he did not know what he had been called here for at all.

Whereupon a gentleman seated near Mr. Forrest said, "You will know one of these days."

The witness returned to the stand and informed the Chief Justice of the occurrence, who said it was highly improper for any one to make such a remark to any witness who had been called here to testify.

Mr Van Buren to witness.—Did Mrs. Forrest ever inform you of the cause of the separation?

A.—She never did.

At this point of the case the Court rose and adjourned.

MARRIED.

On Jan. 13, by Rev. Henry Chase, HENRY McCREADY to Miss ANN N., daughter of John Carter, Esq., both of this City.

DIED.

On the 13th inst., of inflammation on the brain, CAROLINE RING, daughter of Silas J. and Julia O. Vail, in the 6th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this P.M., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 42 Court st., Brooklyn.

Jan. 13, ARABELLA CLIFFORD, daughter of John and Melora Martin, aged 3 years and 7 months.

The friends and relatives are requested to attend her funeral this day, at 12 o'clock, at No. 150 Clinton-st. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

On Saturday, the 10th inst., MARY ANN PAINE, wife of Martyn Paine, M.D.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 14th, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 386 6th-av.

On Monday evening, Jan. 12, of scarlet fever, JOHN CRESSWELL, youngest son of Dr. Walter C. and Susannah H. O'Reilly, aged 3 years 1 month and 24 days—making the second death within five days.

The funeral will take place on this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock, precisely, from the residence of his parents, No. 401 2d-av., 25th-st.

On Monday, 12th inst., after a short illness, ALFRED, son of William and Catharine Taylor, aged 3 years 5 months and 12 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, and also those of his grandfather, John W. Lewis, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on this (Wednesday) afternoon, from the residence of his parents, No. 365 South 9th-st., Williamsburg.

MINIATURE ALMANAC....THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises.....7 25|Sets.....4 54|MOON—Rises..00 30m
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..00 58m|Gov. Island..1 49m|Hell Gate...3 30m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....JANUARY 13, 1852.

Cleared.

Steamship Falcon, Rogers, Charles, W. C. Bunard.
Steamship Atlantic, Harrison, Liverpool, E. Cunard.
Brig Tylia, Tobiasson, Copenhagen, via Charleston, Funcke & Memcke.
Brig J. W. Ruddock, (Brem.,) Clodius, Aquadilla, Simes & Huffer.
Schr. Hiram Gerard, Hammond, Richmond, Mailler & Lord.
Schr. Calavarott, Price, Savannah, N. L. McCready.
Schr. New Regulus, Walters, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.
Schr. R. H. Moulton, Tapley, Trinidad, Cuba, H. D. Brookman.
Schr. Uranus, Ames, Aux Cayes, H. D. Brookman.
Schr. Asa Eldridge, Lowden, Baltimore, J. W. McKee.
Schr. J. K. Randall, Blackwell, Guadaloupe, M. M. Freeman & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. M. Steamship Florida, Eyon, Savannah, 70 hours, mdse. and passengers to S. Mitchell. Jan. 11, 7.50 P.M., off Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Alabama. 8.45 P.M., exchanged signals with steamship Marion, 15 miles S. of Lookout, exchanged signals with brig Alfred Exall.

Ship Adrian, Scott, Savannah, 6 ds., mdse. to Brigham & Carbart.

Brig Harriet Newell, Warren, Darien, 12 days, mdse. to Peck & Burch.

Brig David Duffel, Podgers, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Splendid, Barber, Virginia, 3 ds., bd. to New-Haven.

Schr. Colorado, Burt, Washington, N. C., 6 days, naval stores.

Schr. E. Hinds, of Gardiner, Perry, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., naval stores to Burr & Blackwell.

Schr. Columbia, Winslow, Norfolk, 3 ds, mdse. to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Schr. Daniel Baker, Patterson, Virginia, 3 days, wood.

Schr. David Risley, Haines, Virginia, 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Richard Law, Chappel, Virginia, 24 hours, bd. to New-Haven.

Schr. Catharine Thomas, Woodhouse, Virginia, 24 hours, bd. to New-Haven.

Schr. Village Belle, Wetmore, Virginia, 24 hours, bd. to New-Haven.

Schr. Mail, Cropper, Virginia, 24 hrs., bd. to New-Haven.

Schr. Charles W. Beatley, Mills, Virginia, 24 hours, bd. to New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Adelaide, Avery, Virginia, 24 hours, bound to New-Haven.

Schr. Levi Rowe, Wetmore, Virginia, 24 hours, bound to New-Haven.

Schr. Emma Hotchkiss, Farren, Virginia, 24 hours, bd. to New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Eliza, Smith, Virginia, 24 hours, bd. to New-Haven.

Schr. Maxon Rodgers, Farren, Virginia, 24 hours, bd. to New-Haven.

Schr. Sea Flower, Dayton, Virginia, 24 hours, bound to New-Haven.

Schr. Charles A. Stetson, Miller, Virginia, 24 hours, bd. to New-Haven.

Schr. Hunter, Parker, Virginia, 3 ds., wood. When coming to at her pier in the East River, was so encased with ice as to be scarcely manageable, and in consequence ran afoul of the bulkhead and carried away larboard cat-head and head-rail.

Schr. Virginia, Worthington, Philadelphia, 2 ds., bd. to Fall River.

Schr. Oregon, of Cape May, Godfrey, Plymouth, N. C., shingles. Dec. 25 left Ocracoke Bar; 26th, while lying to in a gale from N. W., in endeavoring to secure the foresail, the boom suddenly jibed over, striking the mate, Theophilus Corson, who was knocked overboard and lost. Came to anchor Monday night under Jersey City, and lost both anchors, and drifted into the East River.

Brig Frederick Eugene, of Thomaston, Clinton, from Jacksonville, 12 ds., lumber, bd. to Bridgeport. 4th inst., lat. 32 20, lon. —, in a gale from N. W., lay to 14 hrs., sprung a leak, and made 700 strokes per hour.

Schr. Henrico, Tuttle, Richmond and Norfolk, 48 hours, mdse. to C. H. Pierson.

Schr. Gallego, Nelson, Richmond and Norfolk, 48 hours, mdse. to C. H. Pierson. The C. has carried away her foremast, and was yesterday afternoon at anchor inside of Sandy Hook.

WIND—Sunset, N. W., with snow.

Memoranda.

Steam-tugs Hector, Ajax, Hercules, and Achilles have gone below. The two latter went to the vessels off shore.

The ship reported ashore on the West Bank is most probably a mistake, (the James, ——, Opax) There is but one ship ashore, and that is a new ship, the Champlain, of Philadelphia. She is on the top of Romer Shoal.

By Telegraph.

NORFOLK, Jan. 12—The schr. Ann Eliza, fm. Baltimore, for Portsmouth, N. H., put in in distress, having been run into.

Arr., brig Orient, from Castine, Me.; has experienced rough weather, and had to throw over part of her deck-load. Bark E. Harbeck, and schr. Independence, N. York.

Sld., brigs Brothers, and Royal Sailor; for the West Indies; schr. Pinta, for Charleston.

Disasters, &c.

LOSS OF BARK GIPSEY.—The bark Gipsey, Capt. Esling, of Bridgeton, N. J., for San Francisco, arrived at San Juan del Sud, Dec. 19. On the night of the 8th, after having discharged passengers, and while Capt. E. was endeavoring to obtain a more favorable position for taking in water and provisions, the vessel was struck aback by a flaw of wind from the southward, which drove her on the rocks, where she became a total wreck. All hands barely escaped with their lives, and nothing else.

8th inst., lat. 35 46, lon. 72 40, ship Rebecca, of N. York, fm Norfolk, bd. to Rio Janeiro.

COAL.

LACKAWANNA COAL AT RETAIL.—The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company are now prepared to receive orders for their Coal, broken and screened for family use; at $4 75 per ton, delivered from yards. Orders received at their Office, No. 31 Wall street, or at their several yards corner King and Greenwich streets, foot of Hubert street, North River, foot of Gouverneur street, East River, foot of Adams street, and in Furman between State and Joralemon streets, Brooklyn, and at foot of North 10th street, Williamsburg. d6-tf

LIVERPOOL ORREL AND CANNEL COAL AFLOAT.—Now landing from ship *Constitution*, Haliburton's best Orrel Coal. Also, from ship *Panola*, Cannel Coal of best quality, selected expressly for family use, and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by

RANDOLPH & CO., Nos. 74 Wall, 207 E. Broadway, cor. 6th-av. and 13th-st., and 309 Madison.

j14

RED ASH, EGG & STOVE COAL AFLOAT.—Will be unloading all this week, very superior Red Ash, Egg and Stove Coal. For sale, in lots to suit, by

PHELPS & OAKLEY,
Yard, No. 62 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.
Down town office, No. 61 Williams-st., up stairs.

j14-1w

MEDICAL.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

DR. HASTINGS'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA.—The wonder and wisdom felt by the medical faculty when DR. HASTINGS proclaimed the curability of Pulmonary Consumption by the use of Naphtha as a remedy agent, has now, after eight years of trial, settled down into a deep conviction that there are few or no cases in which consumption cannot be cured by DR. HASTINGS'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA. In every case in which it has been tried in England or the United States it has been followed by immediate relief and ultimate cure. In the Elenheim Free Dispensary, under the charge of Dr. Hastings during five years that the Naphtha has been in use, there has not been a single death from disease of the lungs, while previously patients had died almost every week. In incipient stages of consumption the effect of the Naphtha Syrup is almost miraculous, and a cure effected in an incredibly short almost of time. In the more advanced stages, and even in the third or last dreadful division of this hitherto incurable disease, its effect is equally wonderful. This period is marked by the expectoration of the tubercles in cheese-like particles mixed with pus, mucus, blood, etc., and more generally accompanied with fever and hectic. On administering the Naphtha Syrup the formation of the tubercles is almost instantly arrested, the foreign matter thrown off, the tubercles already formed are destroyed, and the breathing immediately becomes easier, and the patient on the third night, after first taking the Syrup, is often able to enjoy a quiet night's rest, a thing unknown for weeks previously.

THE TRIAL OF A SINGLE BOTTLE

is all that is asked by the proprietor to prove this medicine to be all that has been stated.

BRONCHITIS.

Bronchitis has in this remedy a sure and speedy cure, and is acknowledged by all the medical faculty to be without a rival in the speedy cure of bronchitis, both acute and chronic.

COUGHS, COLDS, AND CATARRHS

yield to the influence of the Naphtha Syrup, often in the short space of forty-eight hours.

NIGHT SWEATS.

This distressing and weakening accompaniment to consumption and other diseases is instantly stopped by the use of the Naphtha Syrup.

SPITTING OF BLOOD.

The most severe attacks of spitting of blood have invariably been stopped within the short space of thirty minutes and all disposition to recurrence of the same prevented. In conclusion, the proprietor warrants the Naptha Syrup to be not only the best, but the only certain cure for Pulmonary Consumption and other diseases of the lungs.

The short space of a newspaper advertisement will not admit of the publication of the many hundred certificates received by the agents in this city and also from every part of the United States, but every person interested is requested to call and peruse them at the office, No. 154 Greenwich-st., where pamphlets and all information will be freely furnished. None genuine without the written signature of M. A. F. HARRISON on the wrapper of each bottle. $1 per bottle—6 bottles for $5.

Principal Office, No. 154 Greenwich-st., New-York. Also for sale at the following places: E. M. Guion, No. 127 Bowery; John B. Dodd, No. 771 Broadway; J. & I. Coddington, No. 389 Hudson-st.

Beware of counterfeits. d17 19tMW&F

THE GREAT ELIXIR OF LIFE, AND BLOOD PURIFIER.—DR. S. P TOWNSEND,S SARSAPARILLA, now manufactured by the celebrated Chemist and Physician,

DR. JAMES R. CHILTON,

justly claims the above title. It eradicates all impurities, and diseases of the Blood, cleanses and renovates the organs of Life, and imparts strength and vigor to the whole system. The following is one of the many proofs we are daily receiving of the efficacy of this SALT RHEUM.

To the Proprietors of Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla:

GENTLEMEN: I am anxious to state to you and the public the wonderful effects of your medicine upon me.

For the last two years I have been afflicted with the most *shocking disease* that you can imagine, during this time I have been in the Hospital several months, and despite the efforts of the Doctors, I remained but slightly benefitted in their skill, and concluded finally that I must die with a loathsome disease, which they called a species of Salt-Rheum. I was covered with sores, my hands, neck, shoulders, chest and stomach were nearly a mass of corruption, which rendered life a burden to me. My arms and hands were also in such a state that it was quite impossible for me to help myself, or do any kind of work. My hands were swollen at least three times their ordinary size. I had given up in despair, of even being able to get relief from doctors or their medicines, when a friend of mine, known to good effects of Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, prepared by Dr. Chilton, the Chemist, induced me to make a trial of it. The first bottle produced a surprising effect, and before I had used the third bottle, I felt entirely cured. My skin once more appeared natural, the boils and sores which had covered the enormous swelling of the arms and hands has disappeared, and the joints are as limber as ever, and I consider myself once more a well man.

BERNARD ROSSITER No. 20 Cherry-st.

This may certify that we know the above Bernard Rossiter to be a man of truth and veracity, and have full knowledge and confidence in the above statement.

HONORY THEO, Grocer, No. 1 New-York City.
PATRICK MURRAY, No. 60 Cherry-st., do.
CATHARINE BRENAN, No. 64 Cherry-st., do.
JAMES YOUNG, No. 20 East Broadway, do.
TERRENCE POWERS, No. 98 Roosevelt-st., do.
JAMES McMANUS, No. 72 Cherry-st., do.
PATRICK HUGHES, No. 88 Cherry-st., do.

Buy none without Dr. JAMES R. CHILTON'S certificate printed on green paper, and pasted on the outside wrap per of each bottle; all others are COUNTERFEITS.

Call at the PRINCIPAL RETAIL OFFICE,
No. 82 NASSAU-STREET,
where you will be sure to get the GENUINE ARTICLE.
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New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES
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New-York Daily Times.

KOSSUTH IN MARYLAND.

His Introduction to the Legislature.

KOSSUTH'S SPEECHES.

On Tuesday last, Gov. KOSSUTH was introduced to both branches of the Legislature. At half past twelve o'clock Gov. LOWE conducted him and his suite to the State House. At the door of the Senate Chamber they were met by the Committee appointed by the Senate to receive them, when Mr. DOANE, the Chairman, addressed Gov. KOSSUTH as follows:

GOV. KOSSUTH: Bidding you a cordial welcome to the capital of Maryland, the Senate has appointed us to invite you to their Chamber. This welcome and this invitation we extend to you as the distinguished leader of a gallant and noble people. Your own sufferings in the cause of human liberty, and the misfortunes of that noble people, received our warmest sympathy and our profoundest regrets. We welcome you as a man. Your disinterested and self-denying patriotism—your perseverating efforts for the maintenance of constitutional freedom, and your suffering in the cause of human liberty—dear to every American heart—entitle you to our respect and admiration. We welcome you as the representative of a gallant and noble people. The history of that people illumines the records of Europe for centuries past. Their recent struggle for independence we have watched with anxious hope; with eager anticipation we have followed them from field to field of their bloody contest; and when success forsook their standard, and the light which they had raised on the banks of the Danube was quenched in their own blood, we mourned the sad result. As a man, and as the representative of a people, we invite you to our Chamber.

To this speech KOSSUTH made the following reply:

KOSSUTH'S SPEECH.

MR. PRESIDENT.—The stormy current of my life has offered several moments to me when the importance of the occasion, connected with associations of historical interest, impressed a deep emotion upon my mind. But perhaps never yet, in my life, has the memory of the past made such a gloomy impression upon me as here. I bow with reverential awe before history in bowing before you, Senators of Maryland, in this glorious hall, the sanctuary of immortal deeds, hallowed by the memory of immortal names. Before I thank the living, let me look to these dead, whose immortal spirits dwell within these walls—(looking at the portraits that adorn the walls)—living an unimperishable life in the glory, freedom, and happiness of your great united republic, destined, as I confidently hope, to become the corner stone of the future of humanity. Yes, there they are, the glorious architects of the independence of this republic, grown up to such a giant in such a short time. There is Thomas Stone; there your Demosthenes, Samuel Chase; there Charles Carroll of Carrollton, who designedly added that epithet to the significance of his name, that nobody should be mistaken about who was the "Carroll" who dared the noble deed, and was rewarded by being the last of his illustrious companions whom God called to paradise, after he had long enjoyed the paradise of freedom on earth, and here William Paca, all of them signers of the Declaration of American Independence, that noblest, that happiest page in mankind's history. How happy that man must have been, (pointing to the portrait of Governor Paca,) having to govern this sovereign State in that happy day when within these very walls was ratified the act, which, by the recognition of your very enemy, raised your country to the seat of an independent nation on earth.

Ye spirits of the departed! Cast a ray of consolation, by the thundering voice of your nation, over that downtrodden land, whose elect chief, a wandering exile for having dared to imitate the inspiration of your hearts, lays the trembling hopes of an oppressed continent before the generous heart of your people—now not only an independent nation, but also a mighty, glorious power on earth. Alas! what a difference in the success of two like deeds! Have I not done what ye did? Yes, I have. Was the cause for which I did it, not alike sacred and just as yours? It was. Or have we not fought to sustain it with equal resolution as your brethren did! Bold though it be to claim a glory such as America has, I am bold to claim it, and say—yes, we did. And yet what a difference in the result! And where this difference! Only out of that single circumstance, that while you in your struggle met with assistance, we in ours met not even fair play, because when we fought, there was nobody on earth to maintain the laws of nature's God. America was silent, and England did not stir; and while you were assisted by a French king, we were forsaken by the French republic, itself now trodden down, because it has forsaken us.

Well, we are not broken yet. There is hope for us, because there is a God in Heaven, and an America on earth. [Applause.] May be that our nameless woes were necessary, that the glorious destiny of America be fulfilled; that after it was an asylum for the oppressed, it became, by regenerating Europe, the pillar of mankind's liberty. Oh! it is not a mere capricious change of fate, that the exiled Governor of that land whose name, four years ago, was scarcely known on your glorious shores, and which now, (oh, let me have the blessings of this faith!) is near to the generous heart of America. It is not a mere chance that Hungary's exiled chief thanks the Senators of Maryland for the high honor of public welcome in that very hall where the first Continental Congress met, where your great Republic's glorious Constitution was framed, where the treaty of acknowledged independence was ratified, and where you, Senators' guard, with steady hand, the sovereign State's rights of your own State, united to thirty else, not to make you less free, but to make you more mighty—to make you a power on earth. I believe there is the hand of God in history. You assigned a place in this hall of freedom to the memory of Chatham, for having been just to America by opposing the Stamp Act, which awoke your nation to resistance. Now, the people of England think as once Pitt, the elder, thought, and honor with deep reverence the memory of your Washington. But suppose the England of Lord Chatham's time had thought as Chatham did, and his burning words had moved the English aristocracy to be just toward the colonies; those four men there (pointing to the portraits) had not signed your country's independence; Washington were perhaps a name "unknown, unhonored and unsung," and this proud constellation of your glorious stars had perhaps not yet risen on mankind's sky, instead of being now about to become the sun of freedom. [Applause.] It is thus Providence acts. Let me hope, Sir, that Hungary's unmerited fate was necessary, in order that your stars should become such a sun, Sir, I stand perhaps upon the very spot where your Washington stood, ascend Cincinnatus, consummating the greatest act of his life. The walls which now listen to my humble words listened once to the words of his Republican virtue, immortal by their very modesty. Let me upon this sacred spot express my confident belief that if he stood here now, he would tell you that his prophecy is fulfilled, that you are mighty enough to defy any power on earth in a just cause, and he would tell you that there never was, and never will be, a cause more just than the cause of Hungary, being, as it is, the cause of oppressed humanity. Sir, I thank the Senate of Maryland, in my country's name, for the honor of your generous welcome. Sir, I entreat the Senate kindly to remember my down-trodden fatherland. Sir, I bid you farewell, feeling heart and soul purified, and the resolution of my desires strengthened, by the very air of this ancient city of Providence. [Applause.]

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

The Committee on the part of the House of Delegates received KOSSUTH at the door of their chamber, and presented him to the Speaker, who said:

GOV. KOSSUTH—The House of Delegates of Maryland, desiring to manifest their admiration for you as the champion of liberty and defender of the rights of man—seeking to elevate your oppressed countrymen to that position to which nature and nature's God entitled them, and bidding the oppressed of all nations to stand erect in the image of their God; and to say to the crowned despot, as an obscure Northman said on one occasion when leaving his frail canoe upon the banks of the Tiber, and brandishing his sabre in the face of a supercilious Roman, "I, too, am a man," have resolved to do all that the brief notice of your arrival would enable them; to extend to you a cordial welcome to this capital, where your great prototype, the immortal Washington, closed that military career which resulted in the political regeneration of this country and, his own immortality. And I am sure that I speak the sentiments of my fellow-Representatives here when I express the hope that you, too, may be an instrument in the hands of God in securing for your countrymen that political liberty which we enjoy. I now, in the name of the people of the State of Maryland, through their Representatives here assembled welcome you to this hall, and invite you to a seat among us.

Kossuth's Speech in the House of Delegates.

SIR:—I must humbly thank the House of Delegates, of Maryland, for the honor of this public reception. If to be an invited and welcome guest of his excellency, the noble-minded and warm-hearted Governor of this State, was already a source of high gratification to my heart, and a valuable benefit to the cause which I represent, the generous welcome of the Legislature has raised this benefit to the level of a principle. I cannot forbear to believe that in this concurrence of the Legislature with the Executive Government of this sovereign State in bestowing upon my humble self the high honor of a solemn welcome, there is more than kindness so congenial to true American hearts, and, in itself, so dear to me; there is a political revelation of the public opinion of the people, from whom both the Legislature and the Executive derive the authority of their high position. And whenever a people, by its elect, pronounces in such a solemn way, there is, in that pronunciation, more than civility to a stranger—more than generous hospitality to a homeless wanderer—more than compassion for misfortune, even though it be connected with a noble and just cause—there is a principle in it. Public opinion never can be moved to a great extent, but by a principle. May it be a whim of mysterious destiny, or, as I believe, something providential, it is no merit of mine that my arrival in the United States became an opportunity for the manifestation of a principle predisting in the heart of your people, which, besides the glory of being mighty, intelligent and free, possesses, also, that of being especially practical, as the prodigious development of your great republic in such a brief period shows. And that preëxisting principle is, that the people of the United States are aware of having to take the high position of a power on earth, weighing, with all the importance of this position, in that scale where the great interests of the world are weighed. Sir, the rays of generous sympathy, with which the people of the United States brightens my sad brow, came upon me only because the light of your country's fundamental principles is reflected from the mirror of your country's position. [Applause.] Sir, (pointing towards a full length portrait of Lafayette,) that very picture is a principle. If Washington's likeness teaches the world that

"Who will be free themselves must strike the blow,"

LaFayette's presence there tells the world what Europe's oppressed nations expect from the gallant sons of Republican America. And, besides this glorious personification of patriotic duty and private generosity, there is the great idea in that picture there, that, if America was not too far from Europe to see, as LaFayette said in Annapolis, "French and American standards united in the cause of mankind," when your country was in need, Europe should not be considered too far to see the powerful Republic of the United States when Europe is in need of seeing protected the laws of nations, in which every nation is interested, just as every citizen is in the laws of his country. America received from Europe private generosity and public assistance. Europe expects from America only private generosity, and the assurance of "fair play." Sir, let me hope that in this hall, where history thus speaks, principles will rule. Upon this appeal rests my hope, and it is with the consolation of hope that I beg you, sir, and the House of Delegates of the State of Maryland, to accept the warmest acknowledgments of this distinction they were pleased to honor me with, and the assurance of my own and my country's sincere gratitude.

Letter from Gov. Kossuth to the Pittsburg Committee.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 9, 1852.

DEAR SIR; It is with the feelings of gratitude that I received the generous resolutions passed by the city of Pittsburg.

I take it for the first step to arrest the progress of absolutism on the Continent of Europe; your example, followed by every city in the Union, would be sufficient to stop the unjust and piratical interference of Russia in the domestic affairs of the European nations. Well aware of your sympathies, I accept with pleasure your kind invitation; but I hope you will excuse me if I cannot fix the precise day on which I will be happy to visit Pittsburg on my way to the West. Probably I will be able to-morrow to give you a decisive answer. In the meantime you will allow me to give you some information about a matter which is in close connection with the sympathies of Pittsburgh; I mean the question of the substantial aid for Hungary.

My first leading idea is, that the ways in which the funds for Hungary are subscribed, are not less important than the amount of the subscription. One hundred thousand dollars subscribed by one hundred thousand men, tell more than the same sum subscribed by one hundred wealthy people. It is the sympathies of the masses which gives importance to the subscriptions, and the subscriptions again keep the sympathies alive.

You are probably aware of the fact, that a Committee has been formed in New-York for this purpose, and that men of all parties, and of the highest respectability, have taken the lead in this movement. The workingmen of several manufactories have formed Committees among themselves. I hope this step will be followed in other cities, too, and I must say, as I like self-government everywhere, I feel that every movement that is to be successful, must develop itself independently in every Ward, in every City, in every State, not started or directed in the forms of centralization, which kill the energies of individual action, but united in aim and returning to the same centre.

I think, therefore, that the safest and most convenient way of getting substantial aid to Hungary, is to form Associations of the Friends of Hungary, every member pledging himself for the next four months, to pay twenty-five cents monthly, every instalment as it is collected, to be put to my disposition, for the benefit of the restoration of Hungary to freedom and independence, and by this, for the cause of European Liberty. I do not mean to exclude subscriptions of a large amount—I accept them with the greatest gratitude. I think also it should be left to the choice of the subscribers to pay at once the whole amount for the four months, but I would not oblige them to do so, in order that even the poorest might be enabled, and might have an opportunity to express their sympathy in a practical way; the share of every subscriber must be small, that the masses should not be excluded; it is by their weight only that aid can be afforded to the cause of liberty.

But even these committees and associations, in the different places, should subdivide their action. Energetical men who are friends of the cause, taking the matter in their hands, will easily organize Lady's associations, Working Men's associations, Military associations, associations of the Bench and Bar, Democratic or Whig party associations, in one word they will give an organic and corporative frame to the sympathy of the masses without mixing up with any other party idea. It is the only way of avoiding every collision arising out of local or party interests or jealousies. In this way the cause remains, as it always has been, and, I trust, will be, independent from all those struggles which belong entirely to your domestic State's-life, and will form a new and perhaps a test question; that of foreign policy, not dependent from the now existing parties, but recruiting the members of the associations from all the parties.

This is the way in which the greatest success is to be expected in the shortest time, and your warm sympathy for the cause of Hungary which you, dear sir, have proved so efficiently, gives me the hope, nay, the certainty that your energy will impart life to the scheme, and will develop it according to the circumstances of your city.

Believe me, dear sir,
Your obedient servant,
L. KOSSUTH.

To E. D. GAZZAN, Esq., Pittsburg.

WASHINGTON.

Movements of Kossuth—Departure from the Capital—Influence upon Congress and the People—Visit to the Navy Yard—The Long and Morgan Dispatches.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1852.

GOV. KOSSUTH departs from the Nation's capital to-morrow. How different is the state of things he leaves behind him, from that he found upon his arrival. Twelve days only has he been with us here. The heavens frowned, and the wind blew chill and dreary, the day he entered the Federal District; but nature's aspect was not more cheerless than the moral atmosphere which surrounded the noble guest at that hour. Distrust, coldness, and prejudice was a nearly all-pervading sentiment with those who thought at all of KOSSUTH and his cause. The very men who had been loudest in his praise, and who were expected to be first in giving effect to the principles he proclaimed, now fled his presence, lest party popularity should pale at his side. A failure of his mission was proclaimed. Here, at last, among the "concentrated wisdom of the nation," his career of popular enthusiasm was stayed, and the waves of public sentiment were from this place to roll back into the customary and safe channels. No humbug "Fourth of July clap-trap" could avail here. Oh, no! The Magyar had found his level; and weighed in Congressional balance—cause and all, was found quite insufficient to stand against the "master minds"!

Well! KOSSUTH remained. General SHIELDS, of Illinois, and Senator SEWARD, of New-York, took him by the hand, and with cordial hospitality presented him to the people, and arranged his visits of formality and his public receptions. Members of Congress and intelligent citizens began to call upon him individually. A few moments observation sent each away deeply interested in the man, and anxious to hear and know more of him. Mr. WEBSTER, warmly sympathizing in the wrongs of Hungary, called, and also became much interested in him. A Congressional Banquet was talked of, the clergy paid him a visit and boldly recognized his doctrine to be the great principle of Christianity. Thus the flame ran on from one class to another, until, at the Congressional Banquet and at Jackson Hall, crowded audiences listened with breathless attention to the inculcations of the great apostle of European liberty, except when the irresistible force of his logic tore away their conserving restraint and drew out the boisterous demonstrations of applause. Now, all sympathize with him, and few attempt to deny the truth of his principles and the wisdom of his policy, except those whose mental faculties do not admit the responsibility of reason and the necessity of logical deduction. He has swept away the cloud of suspicion and misrepresentation. He is now known here for what he *is*, and not what enemies had made him. He departs with the best wishes of all; and leaves behind him an influence which will tell upon the cause of European liberty whenever the blow shall be struck. The objections against him have died away almost entirely. Indeed the most serious charge I have heard against him in a week is that he, a foreigner, comes impudently to give us light upon national law and national duties! Of course the same parties would object to the teachings of LEIBIG, the eminent German agricultural chemist, who traveled through Virginia some years since, and instructed the "manor born" farmers of the Old Dominion, how to renovate their worthless worn out tobacco lands. Had MORSE been born across the water, they probably would refuse to avail themselves of the electric telegraph!

The Hungarians visited the Navy Yard yesterday, and were received with a national salute. Commodore BELLARD, Commandant of the Yard, conducted KOSSUTH and suite through the various departments, showing and explaining the machinery of different kinds, and the manner of making and testing materials of war. The great machine for making bullets, and which stamps them out in perfect shape at a blow, particularly attracted the Governor's attention. The Commodore, in exhibiting some trophies of the last war with Great Britain, told a very good story of an English officer who visited the yard some time since, and inquired very innocently why certain cannon shown him had the British stamp upon them? "Oh!" replied the Commodore, "these are some pieces we *borrowed* of you in 1812"!

I intended to have written you in reference to the LONG and MORGAN dispatches, and the conduct of the Captain of the *Mississippi* towards his recent illustrious passenger; I perceive you are already familiar with the story. The dispatches on file at the Department, if published—one-sided and perverted though they are—would not discredit KOSSUTH. Their very style betrays them. The perusal of Capt. LONG's letter, I am sure, would convince every reasonable man that his conduct towards the nation's guest was that of the brutal blackguard who had disgraced his profession and his country. If he is willing to have the truth upon this affair come out, let him seek a trial by Court Martial. He has been publicly charged with violating his express orders to treat the nation's guest with all kindness and respect. His companions in the service feel that he has compromised the honor of the Navy. If he dare brave the investigation, it will be easy to secure it. But by a Naval Court alone can the facts ever be properly understood Pending such investigation; let me say it will show that KOSSUTH never compromised his dignity by recognizing a quarrel or misunderstanding with the Captain, although he *did* propose to quit the ship in order to relieve the lordly officer from his distressing sense of responsibility. The vindication of this assertion will be given in the evidences of the Captain's associates—officers known as gentlemen of education and intelligence—a position their "superior" probably would not aspire to. S.

The Census Printing—Gen. Cass and the Presidency.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 12, 1852.

The Census of 1850 is now in part ready for the printer. The returns from Maryland were taken as a means of presenting to Congress a specimen of the form and manner adopted for arranging the statistical and other tables, and this specimen is now before Congress. The work is much condensed in comparison with the sixth census. It is proposed to accompany the statistical returns of each State with a memoir of its history and its agricultural and mineral character, its geology and peculiar resources, whatever they may be. This plan is borrowed from the French and English census returns, and is to be recommended to the adoption of our Government. I do not think that the proposed work will be a very voluminous one, judging from the specimen presented; it may probably form a work of two volumes of the size of the American State Papers. It ought to be executed in a handsome and durable manner. The style in which our public documents are generally got up is disgraceful. I hope that, after expending $1,330,000 in taking the Seventh Census, Congress will take care that it be printed in a decent way and on decent paper.

The Census of 1840 was printed in a miserable manner. The sole object that Congress had then in view was to make profitable jobs for the party presses. BLAIR & RIVES, it has been repeatedly stated in Congress, and is not denied, made two hundred thousand dollars—a plumb apiece—out of that scandalous job. Now, let Congress, while they put as much money as they please into the pockets of party favorites, look out and provide for the decent execution of the work.

The last Patent Office Report is so miserably got up by the publishers, that one would be ashamed to send a copy of it to Europe.

Letters to this city, and letters from this city, concur in representing that Gen. CASS's prospects for the nomination at the Baltimore Convention, on the 1st of June, are brightening. Gen. CASS was, a while ago, considered as a clever cock in the pit; but now it is suddenly found that there is vitality enough in him to stand up for a rencontre with another well gaffed army cock. It would be funny if Gen. CASS, after having been beaten by one army man, should be beaten again by another.

KOSSUTH has left us. The flags at the marble Hotel have been struck, and the city is comparatively quiet. But KOSSUTH's name and doctrines will resound through the country for six months to come—and until after the next Presidental election. E. Y.

NEW-YORK CITY.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The annual reports of the Board of Directors and of the Treasurer of this Institution were made at a meeting of the members, which was held on Tuesday evening. The following figures we take from the reports:

The receipts during the year have been:		
From the regular sources	$8,169 16	
Interest on the Demilt Legacy	120 33	
Add balance at beginning of the year	223 60	
		$8,612 60
The expenditures have been		8,453 86
Of which for Books	$3,425 11	
Periodicals	721 99	
Total	$4,147 00	
Leaving a balance in the Treasury of		$158 74

There is also to the credit of the Institution $3,000, called the Demilt Fund, of which $2,500 is on bond and mortgage, and $500 in the Savings Bank.

The number of members added during the year (of which 108 paid ($5) is		1,041
Deduct those who have withdrawn	260	
And those whose accounts have been closed for non-payment of dues	328	
		588
Leaves a net gain of		453
Add to this the number at commencement of the year		3,344
Making the present number		3,797
The number of volumes added during the year is		2,957
Add previous number		30,223
Making the Library to contain at the present time, by actual investigation		33,100

These may be arranged thus:

		Or, according to subject:	
Folios	116	Science and Art	327
Quartos	113	General Literature	1234
Octavos	1429	Fiction	806
Duodecimos	1395		
Total	2957	Total	2957

A resolution was adopted, appointing a committee of five to solicit subscriptions for the purpose of erecting a tablet to the memory of the late Hon. PHILIP HONE. The proposal to move the Library further up town was discussed, and finally laid on the table until next year.

☞ With a view of complimenting Captain Charles S. Turnbull of the Eighth-Ward, the members of the "Turnbull Guard," under command of Captain Wm. H. Underhill, are making extensive arrangements for a grand "soiree" to come off at *Niblo's*, on Monday evening next, the 19th inst. Capt. T. is fully deserving of the honor, and from the interest already manifested in getting up the ball, it will, no doubt, be a brilliant affair.

FOR EUROPE.—The Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, Capt. RYRIE, sailed for Liverpool yesterday. She took out a large mail, fifty-one passengers, and $600,283 in specie.

FIRE IN FRONT-STREET.—Last night, about 11 o'clock, there was an alarm for the Seventh District. The fire was found to be in the building No. 246 Front-street. It broke out in the segar manufactory of S. M. Cohen, which was on the second floor. The firemen were promptly on the spot, and soon put out the flames, but the segars were much damaged by water. It is said that Mr. Cohen had about $400 in bank bills in his desk, but no traces of desk or money could be found after the fire was put out. Mr. Cohen was insured in the Grocers' Insurance Company for $2,000, which will probably cover his loss.

—The first floor and the upper portions of the building were occupied by Messrs. Shearman, Sandford & Co., wholesale dealers in liquors and segars. Their stock was slightly damaged by water, but was not touched by the fire. They were insured. The damage to the building is very slight—not over $100.

FIRE IN MORRIS-STREET.—*Three Children Burned to Death—Several Persons Injured.*—We have again to record another painful calamity that occurred yesterday morning in the lower part of the city which was attended with loss of life, while a number of persons being terribly injured. About 8 o'clock the Hall bell struck an alarm of fire for the eighth district. The fire originated on the first floor of the building No. 16 Morris-street, occupied as a grocery store, by Patrick Fitzsimmons, and owing to the flames spreading among the liquors they swept through the floor above with great fury and baffled all the exertions of the firemen for some time. The upper portion of the building was occupied by a large number of poor families, the children of whom were yet in their beds, and in consequence of the powerful streams of water that were played into the rooms, the occupants became bewildered, and some of them leaped from the windows to the icy side-walks, sustaining serious and probably fatal injuries. The fire was finally subdued and the contents and interior of the premises were found to be nearly destroyed.

Three little children perished in the flames, and their bodies were subsequently found in the mass of ruins, all charred and burned to a crisp, so as to render it almost impossible to recognize them,—the parents of the dead however identified their unfortunate little ones, and they are as follows:—

Elizabeth Arrey, aged 3 or 4 months.
Anne Arrey, aged 8 or 9 years.
A child of Sarah Crosby.

Mrs. Crosby was also badly bruised, and was taken to the Hospital.

The following are the names of those who were injured, and also those who are missing:

INJURED.

Garrick Crosby fell from the second story window, and had his back broke. He was taken to the City Hospital, by Officer McCabe of the first Patrol District, and is beyond all hopes of recovery.

Cornelius Towny fell from the second floor to the first, among the burning ruins, and was nearly burned to death. Conveyed to the Hospital.

Mrs. Towney, (wife of Cornelius,) had her arm crushed by a fall, while endeavoring to save her two children, who were finally rescued from the devouring element alive, but were considerably burned about their faces, breast and arms.

Mrs. Arrey, (wife of Thomas,) had her leg crushed by jumping from the upper story window; taken to the hospital by officer McCabe.

A man by the name of John Woods, a printer, boarded in the house and is yet missing; fears are entertained that he has also perished in the flames.

A lad named Henry Hickey, was also missing, but has since been found.

The other tenants of the premises barely escaped with their lives, but afterwards were nearly frozen to death in the street, before they could be provided with shelter. The fire department worked with great energy, and the poor houseless sufferers were rendered every assistance by Captains Silvey, Van Zandt, officer McCabe, and other members of the First Ward Police.

After the remains of the mutilated bodies were extricated from the ruins they were conveyed to the First District Police Station, and inquests held upon them severally by Alderman Moore, who acted as Coroner, the verdicts of which in each case were in accordance with the facts and heart-rending circumstances as given above.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The annual meeting for the election of officers of this Society for the ensuing year, was held on Tuesday evening. The following persons were chosen:

President,—THOMAS SMULL.
Vice-Presidents,—ELIJAH F. PURDY, JOHN T. FISHER, GEO. STEERS.
Corresponding Secretary,—CHARLES H. DELAVAN.
Recording Secretary,—JOHN TAGLIABUE.
Treasurer,—EDWARD B. FELLOWS.
Directors,—Thomas Little, Benson J. Lossing, Jackson S. Schultz, John Rooch, Peter Grant, John F. Entz, Thomas H. Burras, John Lowden, John T. Fisher, Samuel Clark, Thomas C. Dodd, William Miles.

THE MECHANICS' SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen was held on Tuesday. The following persons were chosen officers for the ensuing year:

President—HENRY T. INGALLS
Vice-Presidents—JOHN T. B. MAXWELL, IRA HUTCHINSON.
Secretary—Thomas Earle.
Treasurer—Richard E. Mount.
Collector—Robert Provost.

The yearly report was read by the Secretary of the Society.

EXTENSION OF THE HARLEM RAILROAD.—The track of the Harlem Railroad is now finished to Chatham, Columbia Co., where it connects with the Western Road, to Albany. The official opening of the road will take place next Monday, when it is said a train of cars will go through to Albany inside of four hours.

THE ALBANY INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company, one of the oldest and most substantial in the country, has established an agency in this City, and placed it in charge of R. W. BLEECKER. The office is at No. 67 Wall-street.

☞ The office of the Astor Insurance Company has been removed to the new building, No. 67 Chatham-street, where they are now prepared to receive applications for insurance.

PORTRAIT OF KOSSUTH.—We have already stated that a portrait of Gov. KOSSUTH, had been taken by Mr. Whitehurst, the distinguished daguerreotypist, and that in a short time a copy would be exhibited at the gallery of that gentleman in this city, No. 349 Broadway. The portrait has since been exhibited to us, and we have no hesitation in pronouncing it the most perfect likeness we have yet seen of the great Magyar. It was taken at his rooms at Brown's Hotel, Washington, as he declined going to the gallery. His costume is the same that he wore on the day of his reception here. He is in a sitting posture, with one hand grasping the hilt of a sheathed sword. His position is very graceful, and the face is turned towards you, so that the full expression of his features is transferred to the plate.

THE COMMISSIONER OF STREETS AND LAMPS.—The constituents of the Commissioner in the Nineteenth Ward are exceedingly angry at him for the manner in which he has disposed of the "spoils" in that Ward—or rather for his daring to make any disposition of them. They claim that the appointment of lamplighters properly belongs to the Alderman and Assistant Alderman of the Ward. The "disaffected"—or we suppose "disappointed"—have held a meeting in the rural district of the Ward, and have resolved that Harry has acted very bad, and they give him the assurance, that unless he recalls the appointments he has made, and allows the Alderman and Assistant to make such appointments as they may see fit, they will call a public indignation meeting of the Democratic Republican Electors of the Nineteenth Ward, and take such action upon the subject as they shall deem proper.

☞ LOLA MONTES has removed from her first apartments in Waverley-place to a large boarding-house in Chambers-street. She had some difficulty with those who kept the house where she first engaged rooms, which led to an appeal to the police authorities to assist in forcibly ejecting her from the premises. Before they came, however, her Counsel had amicably arranged the difficulty, and LOLA withdrew from the house.

☞ The packet-ship *Great Western*, from Liverpool, is yet at anchor on the Bar.

Nothing further from the ship *Champlain*, ashore on the Romer, on account of the difficulty in reaching her.

The immense quantities of ice in the rivers and bay prevent any vessels from coming up or going out without the aid of steam-tugs. The ferry-boats have the greatest difficulty in crossing. Yesterday morning passengers were detained on the lower ferries from half to three-quarters of an hour. The lower bay is full of ice.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.—The following sales of real estate were made yesterday by A. J. Bleecker:

1 lot on 52d-street, between 2d and 3d ave 25x100	$300
1 lot adjoining, same size	525
1 lot adjoining, same size	300
1 lot corner 53d-street and 2d-avenue, 25x100	1,125
1 lot on 2d-avenue, adjoining, same size	900
2 lots adjoining, same size, each $600	1,200
1 lot corner 2d-avenue and 50th-street	1,400
2 lots on 2d-avenue, adjoining, same size, each $750	1,500
2 lots on 50th-street, in rear, same size, each $500	1,000
1 lot on 50th street, in rear of above, same size	500
1 lot adjoining, same size	500
1 lot on opposite corner of 2d-avenue and 50th street same size	1,000
1 lot on 2d-avenue, adjoining, same size	750
1 lot on 2d-avenue, adjoining, same size	750
1 lot on 2d-avenue, adjoining, same size	750
2 lots on 50th-street, near 2d-av., same size, each $475	950
1 lot adjoining, same size	450
1 lot on 50th-street, in rear of above, same size	500
1 lot adjoining, same size	500
1 lot adjoining, same size	500
1 lot adjoining, same size	500

☞ There were at this port yesterday morning 22 steamers, 112 ships, 89 Barks, 112 Brigs, 204 Schooners and 83 Colliers. Total—622.

☞ The Controller of New-York, in noticing the settlement of certain claims against the Mariner's Fund, remarks that "the very systematic and regular books in the Health Commissioner's office were found to be exceedingly useful in testing and deciding the correctness of vouchers submitted by the claimants." It is no more than just to say that this system was introduced into that office by Dr. Turner, in 1840, upon his entering upon its duties, by the nomination of Gov. Seward.

☞ It was Edward Doyle and not officer Bell who arrested Jones on Tuesday, while in the act of stealing clothing from a house in Beekman-street.

☞ On Tuesday, M'lle. Jenny Lind, in company with some friends, visited Mr. Leutze's admirable picture of "Washington Crossing the Delaware," exhibited at Stuyvesant Institute. She seemed delighted with the glorious representation of the Father of our Country, and said that every American might well be proud of such a masterpiece of Art.

THE ALLEGHANIANS.—These public favorites will give another Concert at the Broadway Tabernacle, on Monday evening, when they will sing several songs never before given to the public. Among them is one by Miss GOODMAN, which those who have heard it, speak of as a gem.

NIBLO'S.—To-morrow, Friday, the Italians perform Don Pasquale. We perceive the prices to the second row of boxes have been placed at 50 cents.

☞ Professor WHITNEY gives the last of his Impersonations of Distinguished Orators at the Stuyvesant Institute to-morrow evening. They are said, by good judges, to be exceedingly spirited and interesting. The idea is certainly a good one, and it is well carried out.

FALL FROM A BUILDING.—Yesterday morning a laborer named Chester Glass was severely injured by being precipitated from the third story of a building in the course of erection at No. 200 Fulton-street, where he was at work. He was picked up quite helpless and conveyed to his residence by policeman Wright, of the Third Ward, where his injuries received surgical attendance.

INQUEST AT THE HOSPITAL.—A Coroner's Inquest was held yesterday at the New-York Hospital upon the body of a man named Patrick Flynn, who died from internal injuries received on the 12th inst., by being knocked down and run over by a horse and cart in Chatham-street. The Jury rendered a verdict accordingly.

COLLISION.—On Tuesday night, about 12 o'clock, two freight trains of the Harlem Railroad came in collision at Fordham, a short distance from St. John's College. One of the trains was in the act of stopping, on its way to this city, to discharge some of its freight at the depot of Fordham, when another train, coming behind it on the same track, ran into the last car, smashing it and killing some cows, which formed part of the freight. The engine was considerably damaged, but no person was injured.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN—*Wednesday.*—RICHARD S. COMPTON, Esq., President, in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Petitions referred—Of several persons, for the construction of a sewer in First-street, from its junction with Houston-street to the Bowery, and also from Sixth to Second-street, in the Bowery. Of members of Hose Co. No. 17 to have their house re-painted and repaired. Of the messenger in the office of the Receiver of Taxes, for increase of salary. Memorial of the Justices of the Superior Court, relative to a law library of Gen. Law. For leave to construct a pier on the south-westerly side of Diagonal pier, E. R., and for a lease thereof for ten years.

Resolutions adopted—To regulate Broadway from Fifty-First-street to Fifty-Ninth-street; to flag side-walks in West Eighteenth-street; requesting the Controller to report a list of all the donations made by the Common Council in 1851; to have a sufficient number of iron bedsteads purchased for the Twentieth Ward Station-house; requesting the Counsel to the Corporation to report the history and proceedings in the matter of opening One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth-street, from Manhattan-street to Bloomingdale Road.

Reports Adopted.—To regulate Forty-eighth-street from Third to Fourth-avenues. To pave Forty-fourth-street from Eighth to Ninth-avenue. To regulate Seventh-avenue from Fifty-ninth-street to Harlem-lane. To introduce Croton water, and also gas fixtures in the new Engine-house, corner of Centre and Chambers-streets. To light with gas South and West-streets. Also the wharves and piers along said streets.

Laid on the Table.—In favor of memorializing the Legislature for the passage of an act to extend the fire limits of the city to Fiftieth-street.

Message from the Mayor.—A Message was received from the Mayor returning the resolution directing the Controller "not to pay any moneys or enter into any new contracts that may have been ordered by the previous Common Council, after the 31st December, 1851, such meetings being illegal. The Mayor returned the resolution without his approval, on the opinion of his counsel, (backed by the Counsel to the Corporation,) that the meetings from the 31st ult. to the first Monday in January were *legal*, and the disastrous consequences that might result from the course proposed by the present Common Council, in the event of suits by contractors and others, for damages against the city. The Message was ordered to be printed.

The Board then adjourned.

BOARD OF ASSISTANTS—J. Trotter, Esq., in the Chair.—The Board met at the usual hour, when the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Petitions Referred.—Of Mary Sandford, to be released from paying for resetting curb, &c., at No. 184 3rd-avenue. Of J. J. Van Pelt, to be relieved from a personal tax.

Reports Adopted.—In favor of making appropriations and awarding contracts for the erection of a house for Hose Co. No. 51.

Resolutions Adopted.—That Spruce-street from William to Gold-street be lighted with gas.

That the thanks of this Board are hereby tendered to Richard Scott and John J. Doane, Esqrs., for valuable services.

Papers Concurred in.—That Dey-street, from Greenwich-street to the North River, be lighted with gas; that the Street Commissioner be directed to furnish the members of the Common Council with copies of the maps of the wharves and piers; that Vandewater-street be lighted with gas from Frankfort to Pearl-street; in favor of creating a police force for the Twentieth Ward, to consist of 53 men, in addition to the Captain and first and second Assistant Captains.

Paper taken up and Referred—The report of the Finance Committee of the old Board in relation to the petition of T. Casey. Referred to the Finance Committee of this Board. Adjourned to Friday.

COURT CALENDAR—*Thursday.*—CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 112 to 119, 121 to 135, 29, 184. COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—43. 107 to 119, 125 to 136. All odd numbers. *Part II.*—6 to 102, 118, 124 to 132, 136, 56, 138 to 148. All even numbers. SUPERIOR COURT.—6, 8, 32, 113, 37, 126, 128, 149, 154, 125, 1, 44, 78, 167, 172, 45, 137, 148, 4, 94, 122, 125, 143, 177,

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 15, 1852.

☞ We have a Communication concerning the sentiment in Centre-street from a person who professes to speak from personal knowledge, and who claims, therefore, great weight for his statements. If he will send us his name, we shall be able to judge how much they are worth.

☞ The Austrian organ persists in supporting Mr. WEBSTER, and even professes to like his position on the Hungarian question. This is the very essence of malice. What provocation the *Courier and Enquirer* has received for so pertinaciously persecuting Mr. WEBSTER with its friendship, it is not easy to conjecture. His action in the Senate, to be sure, has not always been to its liking, and some of his votes on confirming nominations of *chargés* to Vienna and elsewhere, have been of a character to incur the warmest resentment of the *Courier and Enquirer*. But it is not Christian in the *Courier*, thus to cherish hostility,—thus to "nurse its wrath," and keep it so intensely hot. There ought to be a statute of limitations for all such cases. At all events the *Courier and Enquirer* ought not to pour out upon Mr. WEBSTER'S head, with such persistent malignity, the vials of its support, for offences committed so long ago.

Perhaps, moreover, if the *Courier and Enquirer* would abstain from these incessant attacks upon Mr. WEBSTER, he might be disposed, out of pure gratitude, when elected, to renew sundry appointments in the foreign service, which he once thought "not fit to be made." Who knows!

Public Business.

The Senate has entered upon a novel, interesting and highly profitable debate. It seems that in 1850 Congress passed sundry laws upon certain subjects; and just before he relieved that body from his presence, Mr. FOOTE, of Mississippi, bequeathed to the Senate a debate upon the *finality* of those laws. He took it into his head to offer a resolution declaring that those laws could not be altered; that they were a *final* settlement of the matters to which they refer. And upon this highly important topic that illustrious body bids fair to expend several months of its existence.

It is understood that the great object of this discussion is to put down agitation. The safety of the Union depends upon its suppression. Talking about slavery creates a great deal of sectional feeling, and this destroys that fraternal sentiment which is the strongest bond of our Union. It is therefore imperatively necessary that agitation upon that subject should be stopped. And by way of stopping it, the Senate devotes itself assiduously and earnestly to its discussion. This is an admirable evidence of Senatorial discretion.

Is the whole country again to be bored with this absurd and obsolete trash? Must all public business stop,—all regard for the public interests be cast aside, in order to rehash all these interminable and tedious speeches about slavery and the Compromise measures! Is it possible that a majority of the Senators are disposed to be led about by one or two men who have mounted this as a hobby! If not, why do they not get rid of the resolution which Foote left behind him! Why not lay it upon the table,—postpone it,—or do something which will enable the business of the country to go on!

"Direct Trade."

Mr. C. G. Baylor, who was conspicuously engaged in the late attempt to set the Southern planting interest on a goose-chase after an unvarying market, writes a manifesto to the cotton-growers, offering to fight the battle single-handed. The Messrs. Hartzen, of Amsterdam, proposed originally to advance upon the crop, but a second look at their cash-book dissuaded them from such an extension of connection. As no other means can be found of carrying on the war against "the commercial power of England, and her sympathizer in commerce, New-York," Mr. Baylor volunteers, always with the understanding that no advance is to be asked for by the shipper, to take $100,000,000 worth of produce per annum. That the writer is in earnest, may be inferred from the following eloquent peroration:

"For Heaven's sake, then, let those who are the friends of the measure, and whose affairs admit of it, assist in making up cargoes. Let our lumber, cotton, rice, wool, and cotton yarns be combined to 'fill the ships,' and let a determined spirit of 'commercial independence,' though taking years for accomplishment, animate the South. If she will act, she will succeed. She has the staple, which has the qualities of freight, insurance, exchange, and produce combined, and cannot be counterfeited."

We don't know who Mr. Baylor is, but they probably do at the South. He certainly owns up to poverty, and lays the claim of a thoroughbred confidence man, to honesty and all that. It is not impossible that he may obtain the modest consignments he asks for, and if he does, England and the Northern States must look out for defeat, and disaster and ruin. This Mr. Baylor is a portentous man: pray, who is Mr. Baylor? He wants a letter of credit.

From the Troy Whig.

Mr. CLAY has only said that among the Opposition candidates he considered CASS the best man; and this he has said, in the belief that CASS is radically *opposed to intervention, as CASS has recently avowed himself to Mr. Clay to be.*

From the same paper.

CASS is a *full-grown convert*. "I am," he says, "ready to vote to-morrow for a *declaration of intervention against intervention.*"

☞ The position of Gen. CASS on this question seems to be a little doubtful; not more, perhaps, than that of a Presidential candidate ought to be. He is represented, as the above extracts show, as being upon both sides of it; and unless the *Whig* does him injustice, he has so represented himself. At the Congressional banquet he certainly made a decidedly sympathetic speech. And yet he is very confidently asserted to have *told Mr. Clay* that he was on the other side.

We think it very likely that he represents his position correctly; and that he is really on both sides of this question. As a friend of freedom,—especially a lover of Northern and Western votes, all his sympathies would unquestionably be with the victims of oppression. As a dependant on Southern favor he is unquestionably opposed to whatever the South does not like. Perhaps he may succeed in permanently holding this position to secure support from both sides. And perhaps not.

The Irish Exiles.

A meeting was not long since held in Portland, Me., urging the Government to solicit from the English Government the release of the Irish patriots now in exile. The *Eastern Argus* publishes a letter from Hon. Mr. Appleton, addressed to the Secretary of State—Daniel Webster—conveying the proceedings of the Portland meeting which solicited the influence of the Government with Great Britain for the release of the Irish State Prisoners. To Mr. Appleton's appeal Mr. Webster replied that *he had already written to the American Minister in London—Mr. Lawrence—on the subject, and that he had hopes of success.*

The *Irish American*, in noticing this, urges the Common Council of this City to take steps to second this request. We hope the suggestion will be received favorably and acted upon as early as possible.

☞ The Austrian organ in Wall-street, in a doubtful effort at humor, has published a translation into English of the Hungarian Declaration of Independence. Sometime ago it pilfered from the *North-American Review*, a quotation from that document, declaring that the future form of Hungarian Government should be fixed by the Diet upon the basis of the "*ancient and received principles* which have been recognized for ages;" and it also pilfered from the same *Review*, the inference, that the form was of course to be aristocratic, inasmuch as the "ancient established principles" of Hungary were aristocratic.

The *North-American Review* quoted the Declaration from a translation found in the appendix to Madame Pulszky's "Memoirs of a Hungarian Lady"—a work published in England in 1849, and reprinted here in 1850—to which Count Pulszky had written a historical introduction. Of the existence of such a work, however, the *Courier and Enquirer* was profoundly ignorant. It found the quotation in the *North-American Review*, and at once appropriated it, as well as the comments which that review made upon it.

In reply to the inference drawn from this quotation—that the future Government of Hungary was to be aristocratic—we quoted from Mrs. MARY L. PUTNAM, a lady thoroughly acquainted with the Hungarian language, a statement that the translation was erroneous. She speaks of it thus:

"No such passage is to be found in the Hungarian Manifesto. A reference to the Magyar original of this document, will show that the apparent inconsistency is to be attributed to an error in the translation. The following is a translation from the original of the fourth Resolution appended to the Manifesto: 'The Diet of the nation shall establish the future form of Government in all its details, but until this shall have been established in conformity with the *above* established principles, (*a' fönnebbi alapelvek*, &c.,) that is to say, in conformity with the *preceding resolutions*. The translator probably took *fönnebbi* (above) to mean *former*, and paraphrased it into the passage which the reviewer italicises.'"

Mrs. PUTNAM thus answered the *North American* by correcting an error in the translation which that review had quoted from the appendix to Madame Pulszky's book, and which the *Courier and Enquirer* had copied from the review. Desiring to put the matter beyond all doubt or cavil, we addressed a note to Count Pulszky, asking him whether the English translation of the declaration—found in the appendix to Madame Pulszky's book—was accurate in that respect; and after examining it, he said very explicitly that it was *not*. He confirmed Mrs. PUTNAM'S statement to the letter.

The *Courier and Enquirer*, for a long time "abstained from informing its readers" of these corrections. With characteristic fairness its "zeal for historical truth," induced it to suppress all mention of them. After a while, however, some friend informed its editor of the existence of such a book as Madame Pulszky's Memoirs, and pointed out to his astonished vision, the translation of the Declaration of Independence in the appendix to it—the very document from which the *North American* had quoted what the *Courier and Enquirer* had stolen. Here was a discovery! So the erudite champion of Austria *quotes* it again—as something entirely new—and perfectly conclusive. In yesterday's paper it thus cackles over this prodigious mare's nest:

FALSE TRANSLATION.—This is the convenient plea of those who have no other resort to screen themselves from contempt and condemnation. When we quoted the Hungarian Declaration of Independence, to prove, that however much they were entitled to our respect, as men battling for their ancient institutions, they had no claims to our *sympathies* as Republicans, the *Times* insisted that OUR *translation* was *false*, and published PULSZKY'S certificate to that effect. But when we showed that the translation was put forth by that same PULSZKY, formerly KOSSUTH'S under Secretary of State, and now his Private Secretary, the organ of Abolitionism and Progress made no reply, but *abstained from informing its readers* that in repudiating OUR *version* of the Hungarian Declaration of Independence, PULSZKY repudiated his own translation of the document!"

"OUR version"! What a profound Hungarian scholar the Austrian organ must be! Yet this claim to having translated that document, is entirely in keeping with its whole course. It apparently does not know even yet, that the translation in Madame Pulszky's book is the only one ever made; that the *North-American Review* quoted from it the very passage which it pilfered; and that it was that very translation which Mrs. Putnam corrected, and to which Count Pulszky referred in his note. It complacently represents Mr. Pulszky as certifying that "OUR translation"—the version made by the *Courier and Enquirer*—was false!

The Austrian organ censures the *Times* for "abstaining from informing its readers" that Mr. Pulszky had "repudiated his own translation." We are glad to see that it is sensible of the injustice of withholding truth; and we ask its attention to one or two points in which it has committed a similar offense:

1. The *Courier and Enquirer* asserted that the Emperor's Manifesto deposing Jellachich, quoted by the *Times* was a *forgery*. We quoted another Manifesto, as well as other evidence—including the *Courier and Enquirer*,—showing that it was *not* a forgery. To this the organ of Austria and despotism "made no reply, but abstained from informing its readers" that it had made a false statement.

2. The Editor of the *Courier and Enquirer* alleged that the Editor of the *Times*, being connected with the *C. & E.* in April, 1851, had betrayed information of what was done in the office at that time:—the *Times* called his attention to the fact that the Editor referred to was at that time *in Albany*, and that the assertion could not therefore be true. To this the Austrian organ has "made no reply." Its Editor has "abstained from informing his readers" that any reply was made. He has thus proved himself capable of wilful falsehood for the purpose of injuring private character.

Both these are offences against common honesty; and we could extend the list indefinitely, if it were at all worth while. But if the character of the *Courier and Enquirer* for fairness and honesty is not known by this time to the public, very poor use has been made of opportunities for judgment.

The "Volkerbund."

The editors of the *Völkerbund* congratulate themselves upon the ample advertising their enterprise has received from the *Herald*. The attack of that reckless press upon Mr. Gyurman has had the effect of associating his name with that of his former illustrious colleague and, as for the charge of abolitionism attending it, that, of course, goes for nothing. It has been too long the policy of the *Herald* to apply that odious epithet to any and everybody who refuses the Macgregor his black mail. The subscription list of the new paper, thanks to the eagerness of its arch-enemy, is in receipt of the most flattering additions. Amongst others, a Hartford subscriber confesses that, but for the ridiculous stories set afloat by the *Herald*, he should not, in all probability, have heard of the publication. And thus it is that the slave of pro-slavery does his master's business.

☞ The *Rochester Democrat* states that intelligence has been received of the death of Hon. Mrs. Charles Augustus Murray, in Egypt. She was sister of James Wadsworth, Esq., of Geneseo, and was married in 1830.

☞ JOSEPH G. CLARKSON, Esq., a much esteemed member of the Philadelphia Bar, died at his residence in that city, yesterday morning.

Arrival of the S. S. *El Dorado*

$1,250,000 IN GOLD.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALIFORNIA MAILS.

The steamship *El Dorado*, Lieut. H. J. HARTSTEINE, U. S. N., commanding, arrived last night, having left Chagres on the 4th inst. She brings the California mails, $1,022,907 specie on freight, and $300,000 in the hands of passengers.

The steamship *Panama*, from San Francisco Dec. 16, had arrived at Panama; also the steamship *Republic*.

Left at Chagres, the U. S. sloop-of-war *Albany*, Capt. Platt, arrived 2nd January from St. Domingo, all well, waiting orders; also, steamship *Union*, Budd, for New-York, via, Jamaica, to sail the same or next day. The *El Dorado* was detained at Chagres two days by the non-arrival of the *Panama*, which ship was obliged to bear the *Republic* company from Acapulco to Panama,—the R. being in a crippled state.

During the last four days the *El Dorado* has experienced heavy gales and seas from the N. W., through which she has proved herself a first-rate sea boat.

The following is the specie list of the *El Dorado*:

Adams & Co.	$238,174	Reid, Wade & Co.	1,630
Am. Exchange Bank	100,000	A. H. Linscott & Co.	4,000
Bee bo & Co.	100,000	Aaron Isaacks	1,000
Howland & Aspinwall	95,000	Robert Garrett, Sons.	3,000
Drew, Robinson & Co.	80,000	John T. Dunkin	2,500
Carman & Whitehouse	26,000	Isaac Meyer	2,000
D & A. Kingsland & Co.	25,751	Mandelbaum & Silvermann	2,500
Brown, Bro's, & Co.	15,124	A. W. Canfield	2,000
J. M. Smith & Co.	14,075	A. R. Robbins & Son.	2,253
Nathan Hays & Co.	13,000	Robert Austin & Co.	1,000
Amos R. Eno.	12,000	Soule, Wardwell & Co.	2,000
W. Hoge & Co.	11,200	A. H. Solomon	2,500
Beal, Mellick & Co.	11,000	Alpheus Forbes	1,500
Derham & Moore	11,000	S. Dayton & Co.	1,200
Peter Naylor	11,040	H. Josephi & Co.	1,523
T. Watson & Sons	9,500	Schloss Bros.	1,500
W. Platt & Sons	8,023	Mr. J. Brenner	1,000
A. VanVolkenburgh	8,000	Wesley F. Burgess	1,700
C. Minturn	7,000	Henry Flanders	1,155
Drexel & Co.	9,000	J. J. Cox	1,479
John Cunningham	7,000	R. Smith	1,128
Collins & Clement	6,000	Mr. J. Neybauer	1,000
R. L. & G. Grinnell	5,700	Jones & Wise	1,400
W. H. Simpson & Co.	5,718	Hackemath & Von Damm	1,125
Harbeck & Co.	5,100	Goodhue & Co.	1,116
B. Jacob	5,015	Cowdin & Hunt	934
Weeks, Kelly & Co.	5,000	G. Cassard & Son	827
Twombly & Benson	4,000	Arthur Leary	558
Minot & Hooper	4,000	To order	27,337
Davis, Brooks & Co.	4,000	Total	$1,022,907
Harvey Loomis	4,000	Among passengers,	300,000
Geo. Ashley	4,000		
G & A. Thomas	4,000	Aggregate	$1,322,907
Mrs. C. A. Spalding	4,000		
N. Meggie	4,000		

The list of Passengers by the *El Dorado*, is as follows:

W. L. Johnson, N. N. Bell, E. H. Burton, Dr. W. H. Griffin, Juan Espinosa, Capt. Lowndes, Capt. Crary, Sam'l Davis, Mr. A., U. S. Mail Agent, Charles Lesher, J. J. Clark, J. J. Dorland, L. Pelton, E. Atwood, D. Gifford, J. Logan, D. Casts, P. Cowing, M. Duty, W. Side, A. Wilkins, G. Ramsey, A. Springer, E. Dice A. Kinsel, F. Baxter, J. Reese, H. Holmes, M. McIntire, H. Cram, Thos. Neale, H. Frank, H. McMillie, H. Curtis, C. Wheeler, D. Whitmore, D. Buttolf, W. Rouse, J. Nesbit, O. D. Brown, J. Thompson, Johnson, C. H. Brockley, J. Mayer, Capt. H. H. Ramsdell, D. Piser, W. C. Bullock, J. Sams, P. Herman, J. Garray, J. Scott, J. Caldwell, J. B. Walker, J. Harbaugh, Jas. Adair, R. Simpson, A. Strang, E. Hoffman, A. Jones, D. L. Knows, J. C. Brown, and 150 in the steerage. Total 211.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to The New-York Times.

KOSSUTH AT HARRISBURG.

CEREMONIES OF RECEPTION.

DISGRACEFUL RIOT.

THE MILITARY CALLED OUT.

HARRISBURG, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

Gov. KOSSUTH and suite accompanied by the Reception Committee, arrived here about 3 o'clock, per special train, having been detained on the route in consequence of the breaking of a car-wheel. He was received by the Legislature and a large crowd of citizens. The party were conducted to sleighs drawn by four horses each, and the procession was formed entirely of individuals in sleighs. They moved through the principal streets and finally drew up at Herr's Hotel where the guests were quartered. Great enthusiasm was manifested. After dinner the party proceeded to the State House.

The House met at four o'clock. At about noon ladies began to fill the hall of the House, and long before the time of meeting, had completely filled the seats of members and the floor, notwithstanding the joint rules which had been adopted by the committee of arrangements. The rotunda and entrance to the Hall presented a scene of dire confusion—an immense crowd struggling for admittance. All kinds of curses were hurled at the Sergeant-at-arms and the officers on duty, and it was certainly the most rowdy demonstration we ever witnessed. It being found impossible to check the row, as a last resort the military were sent for. The Speaker repeatedly called loudly upon the House to come to order, but without effect. The crowd was appealed to, and in the name of Penn entreated to clear the rotunda and allow Senators to enter the Hall. This entreaty was turned into ridicule by the mob who shouted and hooted all the more. Speaker RHEY plied his hammer in vain. Finally, in the midst of the confusion, Judge GILLIS attempted to address the Chair. He had understood that the Legislature of Pennsylvania was to receive the great KOSSUTH; but the seats of members were occupied by strangers. He hoped that KOSSUTH would not be received in a way that would disgrace the State, and moved that the Convention adjourn until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. FRAILY, of Schuylkill, rose to reply, but his voice was drowned by the shouts of the mob. Everybody rose to their feet.

The SPEAKER desired gentlemen to take their seats.

Judge GILLIS said that if the Speaker would order the officers of the House to clear the Hall of the persons who occupied the places of members, he would take his seat.

Mr. FRAILY hoped the Convention would not adjourn.

Mr. JAMES said it was a burning disgrace that the proceedings of the Legislature of Pennsylvania should be interrupted by a noisy rabble.

Judge GILLIS insisted upon his motion to adjourn.

The SPEAKER put the question, and the motion to adjourn was voted down almost unanimously—but whether by members or strangers it was impossible to tell. The negative was received with renewed shouts and yells by the mob. Notwithstanding the allusion to the places of members being occupied, the occupants of seats, principally ladies, received the insinuation with indifference, and made no move to vacate the same.

At 10 minutes before 5 o'clock, the National Guard of Harrisburg, under the command of Capt. John R. Garland, marched into the Rotunda, and took possession of the doors.

The manly and efficient conduct of Capt. Garland is worthy of all commendation. Many arrests were made.

At 5 o'clock, the Governor of the Commonwealth and Heads of Departments were announced, and entered the Hall, whereupon the confusion in the Rotunda was renewed, and in the midst of which the Sergeant-at-Arms announced the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives, who entered, escorting the distinguished Governor of Hungary, LOUIS KOSSUTH.

The Chairman of the House Committee introduced KOSSUTH, who took a seat beside Governor Johnston, on the Speaker's stand. The noise and confusion here became so great that the ceremonies of reception were suspended, and the Speaker ordered the doors to be closed, which it was found impossible to do, the mob having again acquired the ascendancy.

KOSSUTH sat calmly looking on, not a feature of his face disturbed.

The military here marched through the hall, went out at the back windows and filed round to the front of the Capitol, again entering the rotunda with the intention of clearing it. The attempt was futile, and in the midst of the uproar Governor Johnston commenced his address of welcome to KOSSUTH, not a word of which was heard beyond the Clerk's desk, nor even there, and it is doubtful if even KOSSUTH himself heard it.

When Governor had concluded, KOSSUTH remained standing silent for some time until the doors were closed, when he commenced his address amidst the deadened shouts of the crowd outside. His speech was listened to with attention by those inside the hall and frequently interrupted by shouts of applause. KOSSUTH spoke for about fifteen minutes, and when he had finished the Convention adjourned, and then, and not until then, was the scene of rowdyism ended.

XXXIId, Congress... First Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Jan. 14

The SENATE was called to order at half past 12 o'clock.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Interior Department, enclosing estimates of appropriations necessary to meet deficiencies in the service of that Department for the fiscal year 1852.

FOREIGN PAPERS.

Mr. COOPER presented petitions against the emigration of foreign convicts and Paupers.

LAND WARRANTS.

The bill making land warrants assignable was taken up and made the special order for to-morrow.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

Numerous petitions and memorials were presented on public printing.

Mr. BRADBURY, from the Select Committee, reported a bill increasing the salaries of the Librarian and Assistant Librarian.

STRANGE ROUTE.

Mr. SEWARD offered a resolution calling for a copy of the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, and all correspondence relative to the loss of the steamer "Erie," in 1848.

ARKANSAS RAILROADS.

Mr. BORLAND introduced a bill granting land to Arkansas for railroad purposes.

The resolution allowing the Committee on Post-Offices a Clerk, was taken up. The resolution was adopted—Yeas 34, Nays 7.

The resolution directing an inquiry into the propriety of allowing a pension to the widow of General Belknap was adopted.

The resolution allowing Clerks to the Naval Committee and Commerce Committee was taken up, debated and passed.

After a debate as to what subject should be considered, the Senate took up the memorial on the subject of flogging in the Navy.

Mr. MALLORY alluded to Mr. Stockton's eloquent appeal on behalf of the sailor, and pointed out the difficulties of replying to it. He repeated all the tributes paid to the glory of the Navy, but he urged that nothing had been advanced by the New Jersey Senator against flogging as a part of the Naval discipline, but what was fully answered by the daily experience of a thousand years. He maintained that flogging was absolutely necessary for proper order and discipline in the Navy—without it insubordination would follow and the Navy in time of peril would be utterly inefficient, and its efforts prove a disgrace to the Nation. He reviewed all the Naval discipline since the 12th Century, showing that flogging had always been part of it in every nation—all the glory of the British Navy and of our own was achieved under this discipline. He enlarged on all these points and he read at large from decisions by courts and from commentaries on maritime laws, showing that this species of control was wise, just and proper. He also read several letters from officers of the Navy, containing opinions adverse to the abolition of flogging. Without concluding he gave way to a motion, and the Senate adjourned.

During the morning Mr. SEWARD submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury communicate to the Senate such information as he may have in relation to the expediency of repealing or modifying the Act of June 30, 1844, concerning the tonnage duty on Spanish vessels.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

ATLANTIC MAIL SERVICE.

Mr. HART presented the memorial of E. K. Collins and his associates in regard to an increase of the Atlantic Mail Service, and the proposed additional compensation therefor. Referred to the Committee of Naval Affairs.

THE MORMONS.

Mr. BENNETT, delegate from Utah, rose to a question of privilege. He found that the report, as printed and communicated to the House by the President of the U. States, containing the report of the returned officers from the Territory of Utah, is not the same as the copy furnished him from the Department of State. He was no much surprised at the appearance of the official printed report as he was at the publication of a like report, a few days before, in the *New-York Herald*—both of which he believed differed from the copy furnished to him, as a copy thereof, from the State Department, though bearing the same name. He protested against the change or alteration of an official report containing such serious charges against the Government and people of the Territory which he had the honor to represent; and without saying more at this time, he moved that the copy of the report which was furnished him by the State Department be printed.

He had not carefully compared any of the reports, and knew not which to rely on as authentic and official, except it be the one on file at the Department of State and furnished him by that department. He should hold his to be the true copy of the indictment, and trusted that the House would so order that it should be printed and laid before the House.

THE BOUNTY LAND LAW.

Objection was made to the gentleman proceeding, and unanimous consent being requisite.

The House resumed the consideration of the motion to refer to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, the bill from the select Committee explanatory of the Bounty Land Law of September, 1843.

Mr. BISSELL said that any gentleman was bold, who, understanding the provisions of the bill and foreseeing its operations, should vote to-day that it become a law. This bill should go to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. To some portions of it he had no objection, and of others he had no language sufficiently strong to express his disapprobation. He then examined its provisions.

Without disposing of the subject, the morning hour expired.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Yesterday, a communication was received from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting estimates to supply deficiencies in that Department for the present fiscal year. It was laid on the table at the instance of Mr. JONES, (Tenn.,) until the Secretary of the Interior should make his communication in a legal way, namely, through the Secretary of the Treasury. This morning, that act was reconsidered, and the question was stated on referring the document to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr JONES, (Tenn.) said that this was the first time that a Department, other than the Treasury Department, had come to the House and submitted its estimates of appropriations and for laws making such appropriations; it was to his mind an infraction of the custom heretofore prevalent, and a violation of the laws, so far as he had been able to investigate the case. He asked why are the estimates separated? It must be either that the Administration is not a unit, or that the heads of the department are not on friendly terms, and cannot harmonize in submitting the estimates. If that is not the case, and they are still on social terms, it shows that each is setting up for himself, and that they are not inclined to let all the items be seen at one view.

Mr. RALLY, of Virginia, replied, contending that the Secretary of the Interior had not violated the law—had done nothing to censure him—and therefore there was nothing that would justify the House in offering to the Secretary an indignity, and he showed that the laws made a distinction between annual and special estimates.

Mr. LETCHER, knowing the Secretary personally, and regarding him as an excellent man, was sure that he did not mean to offend in sending in his communication in discussion. He understood that the Clerk of the Inter or Department, as usual, prepared the communication; that the Secretary signed it, under the belief that it contained nothing disrespectful, and sent it here. These estimates for deficiencies, he contended, were embodied in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. HOUSTON took issue with BAYLEY, on the ground assumed by the latter that there was no violation of law by the Secretary, and that he acted in strict conformity with uniform practice.

Mr. JONES, (of Tenn.,) moved to lay the communication on the table—negatived. Yeas, 56; nays, 111.

The communication was then referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

Mr. HOUSTON called the attention of the House to the state of the public printing, saying that the work was not only delayed, but was vastly inferior to the demands of the contract.

The Committee of Ways and Means were prevented from acting on the appropriation bills in consequence of the public printer neglecting to furnish copies of the necessary explanations in his office. He proposed an inquiry into the subject—but the resolution was objected to, and the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

Mr. VANDERBILT reported a bill reducing the fees of the Sheriff of Kings County. Also, a bill for the election of Register of Deeds in Kings County.

The concurrent resolutions passed in the Assembly, yesterday, raising a Select Committee to investigate the Canal frauds, report the amount of bids and awards, and with power to send for persons and papers, were received and laid on the table.

Mr. PIERCE offered a resolution for the Canal investigation, which was debated at length, when the resolutions offered yesterday by Mr. Williams were proposed as a substitute, and the debate was resumed.

ASSEMBLY.

The Standing Committees were announced as follows:

On Ways and Means.—A. Smith, Hatch, Blackstone, Stillwell and Van Vechten.

On Judiciary.—Hutchins, Underwood, Wilson, VanValkenburgh, Cushing, Van Santvoord and O'Keefe.

On Canals.—Moss, Hatch, Clark, B. Hart and Luckey.

On Commerce and Navigation.—Ward, Johnson, B. Smith, Burke and G. B. Young.

On Railroads.—Humphrey, Blackstone, Copeland, Cushing and Holt.

On Colleges and Schools.—Taylor, Copeland, Webb, Lawrence and P. Chamberlin.

On Banks and Insurance.—Underwood, Blood, Van Vechten, M. M. Keese and St. John.

On Charitable and Religious Societies.—Fisk, Moss, Rouse, Hartshorn and Story.

On Militia and Public Defense.—Monroe, G. P. Rowe, Riley, Sandford and Simmons.

On Claims.—Gilbert, Van Volkenburgh, Bradley, Benedict and Swift.

On Privileges and Elections.—Sheldon, Bull, Richmond, White and H. Keyes.

On State Prisons.—A. Rowe, Richards, Hayden, Holt and Hatfield.

On Roads and Bridges.—Wilson, Hutchins, Ellsworth, Martin and Cuttleback.

On Medical Societies and Colleges.—Bradford, Ellsworth, Hart, King and Perry.

On Agriculture.—Babcock, Cortelyou, J. B. Rowe, Harper and Norton.

Mr. CLARK introduced a bill in relation to the Chief of Police in New-York.

Massachusetts—Inauguration of Gov. Boutwell —Death of Hon. Geo. Denny.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

Governor George S. Boutwell and Lieut. Governor Henry W. Cushman, were sworn into office this morning.

The Legislature in convention to-day, elected eight coalitionists members of the Governor's Council. The candidate from Suffolk County, Hon. John T. Heard, was defeated, it is said on temperance grounds, he being a distiller. This leaves one vacancy.

The Governor's Message is expected to-morrow.

Isaac Cary, (Whig), was chosen Alderman to-day, which completes the Board.

Hon. Geo. Denny, President of the Granite Bank, died at his residence in Weatborough to-day.

In Centralville, a part of Lowell, a cotton bleachery was burned last night, and a fireman was killed by the falling in of a wall.

New-Jersey—Organization of the Legislature.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

The Legislature of New-Jersey met to-day, and organized, the attendance in both branches being very full. In the Senate, John Manners, Dem., of Hunterdon, was chosen President, and Samuel Allen, Dem., of Salem, Secretary. Joseph Treffrein was chosen Engrossing Clerk, and —— Smith, Sergeant-at-arms, both being Democrats.

In the House, also, Democratic officers were elected. John Huyler, of Bergen, was elected Speaker; David Nave, Clerk; J. W. Mickle, Engrossing Clerk, and James M. Kvenson, Door-keeper.

The Message of Gov. Fort will be sent to the Legislature to-morrow.

Vote for Mayor of Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The vote for Mayor of this City was as follows:

Guthrie (Dem.) present incumbent	1,488
Sawyer, regularly nominated Whig	1,362
Barker	795

The small vote of Barker is the subject of general congratulation.

From the South—The Great Railroad Convention at New-Orleans, &c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

The New-Orleans mail as late as due is received.

The South-western Railroad Convention assembled at New-Orleans on the 10th inst., delegates being present from Mississippi, Missouri, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Ex-Governor Morehead, of Louisiana, was elected President. The first day was spent in organization, &c. Governor Downs arrived at New-Orleans on the 9th, en route for Jackson, Miss., where his inauguration would take place on the 8th inst.

The Southern Rail Steamship Company meeting opened in Washington.

Mr. McKeever, who has been under examination in the kidnapping case, was discharged from custody to-day.

At Steubenville, Ohio, on the 9th inst., a great riot took place between some Irish laborers—Corkonians and Fardowners—and the military had to be called out to suppress it.

Fire at Lowell—Loss $50,000.

LOWELL, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

The bleaching establishment at this place was partially destroyed by fire last night. Loss $50,000. Two firemen were buried beneath a falling wall, one of whom was killed.

Death of the Mother of the late President Polk.

COLUMBIA, Tenn., Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The mother of the late President Polk died yesterday, at Columbia, Tenn., of apoplexy.

Heavy Snow-storm at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

For the first time in twenty years we have had an old fashioned New-England snow-storm. The weather is very cold, and there are *six inches* of snow on the ground.

Navigation at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The weather is very cold, and navigation is closed. Guthrie, Democrat, has a majority of 80 votes for Mayor.

Explosion of the Steamer George Washington and Loss of Life.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

The steamer *George Washington* exploded her boilers when near Grand Gulf, Mississippi River. Several persons were killed, whose names we have not yet learned. The boat subsequently took fire, and, with her cargo, is a total loss.

Marine Disasters.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

A dispatch from Newcastle, Del., states that the brig *Feury*, with a cargo of flour and corn meal for the West Indies, took fire this morning, and was towed into deep water, and sunk. The vessel and cargo were fully insured.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

Advices from Newport, dated this morning, announce that the schooner *Nehie*, of and for Wareham, from New-York, while lying in the inner harbor, last evening, was run into by the steamer *State of Maine*, and her stern cut entirely off. It is said that she does not leak.

The schooner *Kensington*, (of Philadelphia,) Foster, thirteen days from Charleston, for New-York, put into Dutch Island Harbor, last evening, having encountered heavy weather, and lost her deck load of cotton.

The propeller *Osceola*, from Boston, New-York, and the schooner *Emily B. Louder*, Chase, from Fredericksburg, supposed for New-York, arrived at Newport last evening.

The brig *Macon*, from Savannah, Nov. 27, for Boston, with 630 bales of Cotton, struck on Pollock Rip on Sunday night, and leaks badly. She anchored off the East side Nantucket on Monday morning, distress signals flying. Eight men have been put on board of her, to assist in pumping, &c.; and provisions have been sent out to her by Capt. Thos. A. Gardner, the wreck agent. She left Newport on the 29th ult. and has been blown out to sea. She remained at anchor on Tuesday off the Island. Wind strong from N. W.

The Weather at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

The weather continues severely cold, and from present appearances the snow will continue upon the ground for some days.

The Weather in the South.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

The thermometer in this city is only 5 degrees above zero. The Potomac is closed.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

It has been snowing here all day.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 14.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '67	116¼	50	Canton Co	b60	67½
1,000 do. '68	116¼	75	do	s30	67
8,000 Indiana 5s	44¼	100	L. I. Railroad		16½
4,000 Erie Incomes	85	50	do		16
5,000 Erie Convertibles	90½	650	Reading Railroad		56½
2,000 Ohio 6s, '60	102	500	do		56½
1,000 Pennsylvania 5s	89¼	400	do	b10	56½
3,000 Erie R.R. 2d mort.	112¼	200	do	s60	56½
1,000 Hudson, 1st mort.	105½	200	do	b60	56½
50 Manhattan Bank	130	200	do	s60	56½
46 Del. & Hud. Canal	99	300	do	b10	56½
25 Bank of Commerce	163	1100	Erie Railroad		78
25 Bank of Commerce	165	50	do	b30	78
50 Ocean Bank	99½	1700	do		78
20 North American Bk.	101½	150	do		77½
40 Ohio Trust Company	104	200	do	b60	78
200 Morris Canal	14½	50	do	s30	78
250 United States Bank	5½	300	Harlem Railroad		63½
100 N. J. Mining Co	11½	600	do		63½
400 do	11½	200	do	b30	64
50 Sussex Mining Co	11	50	do		64
50 Hud. River R.R.	b30 65½	700	Norwich & Wor. R.R.		56½
15 N. Y. & N. Hav. R.R.	113	400	do	b10	56½

SECOND BOARD.

$16,000 Erie New Conv.	87	300	do		78
8,000 do	b60 87	100	do	b60	78½
250 Erie Railroad	b30 79½	50	do	b10	78½
150 do	78	100	do	b10	78
25 do	78½

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Grass Valley Gold Mining Company, Capital ... Located at Grass Valley, Nevada county, ... New-York Agency, No. 197 Fulton-st., second ...

Company offers very great inducements for invest... having a limited Capital, divided into 500 shares of ..., and being organized and managed by responsible ... under the General Act of Incorporation of California. ... mining is destined to prove the most permanent and ... business of the wonderful State of California, ... its great returns for the Capital invested, must attract the attention of any candid inquirer.

The Machinery of this Company, with engine, and other ... apparatus, is of the most perfect kind, approved by the best engineers and mechanists in this country. Its ... is from 100 to 200 tons of rock per each twenty-four hours, and the amalgamation will be upon a method entirely original, under the superintendence of an able and experienced Chemist and Metallurgist. A saw-mill is to be attached to the Quartz works of a capacity to produce 5,000 ft. to 10,000 ft. feet of lumber per day, for which there is a steady demand at $25 to $100 per 1,000 feet.

The Mining Company has ever been organized, under ... auspices so favorable for abundant success as this—having a valuable location, powerful and perfect machinery, and a capital, *sufficient for thorough efficiency*, but not of a speculative amount. Its dividends will therefore be proportionably large, as its facilities are exceeded by no other Company.

☞ Shares may be obtained at the Agency and Transfer Office, No. 197 Fulton-st., where also can be had pamphlets and all other necessary information.

J. WINCHESTER, President.
B. J. RICHARDS, Secretary. j6-8w

☞ New-York Life Insurance Company.—Office No. 108 Broadway.—Physicians in attendance daily from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M. MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
FLINT PEABODY, Actuary.
Further information and a Prospectus of the Company can be had at the office, No. 108 Broadway. j5-1m

☞ The Fifteenth Annual Exhibition of the Children (not in number,) of the COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM, will take place at the Tabernacle, on Wednesday Evening, Jan. 14, at 7½ o'clock. An Address will be made by JOSEPH BLUNT, Esq., and a Collection will be taken up. The Managers will be gratified by a general attendance. Admittance 12½ cents. j43-3t*

☞ I. O. O. F.—GRAND LODGE OF SOUTHERN NEW-YORK.—The undersigned, (a Committee of Arrangements) desire to inform the members of the Order and the public in general, that the Grand Assembly and Festival to be given in aid of the fund of the Grand Lodge will take place at the Metropolitan (late Tripler) Hall on MONDAY EVENING, January 19, 1852

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

P. G. W. T. Child, No. 31 Park-row.
P. G. Jacob Russell, Assistant Treasurer's Office, C. H.
P. G. Joseph Sorria, No. 484 Pearl-st.
P. G. W. G. Gesner, Tryer Deputy C. H.
P. G. John Medole, No. 75 Christie st.
P. G. Theodore Froment, No. 163 Allen-st.
P. G. D. W. Anderson, No. 71 Sixth-ave.
P. G. D. W. C. Langdon, No. 281 Washington-st.
P. G. G. Lewisk, No. 283 Grand-st.
P. G. C. A. Hilliker, No. 17 John st.
P. G. N. L. Pettit, No. 81 Maiden-Lane.
P. G. W. D. Kennedy, No. 211 Greenwich st,
P. G. M. Stern, No. 28 Cedar-st.
P. G. James B. Smith, No. 21 Park-row [Imasons.
P. G. John W. Thompson, No. 68 South Eighth-st, Williamsburgh.
P. G. Joseph Green, Troy.

Tickets $2, to admit a gentleman and ladies, can be obtained from either of the above Committee, or of the undermentioned:

Andrew Froment, G. M., No. 113 Nassau-st.
John J. Davis, G. Sec., O. F. Hall.
E. H. Howell, D. G. M., No. 63 Duane-st.
James W. Hale, G. Rep., Courier and Enquirer office.
John G. Clayton, G. Rep., No. 46 Pine-st.
James H. Perkins, Odd Fellows' Hall.
Golden Rule Office, No. 44 Ann-st.

N. B.—Members of the Order are requested to appear in Regalia. j10-6t*

☞ Second Manhattan Building Association.—This association has been in existence only four months and have over seven hundred shares subscribed for. The books are open for a few more members. The present entrance fee is only two dollars, it will be increased to six dollars after the next monthly meeting, which will be held next MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, at the Mercer House, corner Broome and Mercer-sts. Persons desirous of becoming members can do so by calling at the secretary's office, where copies of the By-laws are distributed gratuitously, and information relative to the purposes and objects of the association will be afforded to all inquirers.

JOHN R. CONNIN, President.
B. W. OSBORN, Vice President.
J. W. WESTON, Secretary, No. 15 Spruce-st, second floor.

N. B. Monthly dues and interest are now due. Payable at the Secretary's office. j15-1t*

☞ The Way to Wealth open to all.—A lecture explanatory of the aims, objects and principles of Building Associations, will be delivered by W. T. B. MILLIKEN, Esq., before the Atlantic Building Association of Brooklyn, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 15th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the Lecture Room of the South Presbyterian Church, corner of Clinton and Amity-streets.

It is believed that the principles of this Association need only to be understood to be eagerly taken advantage of by the public, who, both ladies and gentlemen, are respectfully invited to attend. *Admittance free.*

GEORGE CURTIS, President.
T. I. JONES, Secretary. j15-1t*

☞ People's Building Association.—The first monthly meeting of this Association will be held at De la Roe's Assembly Room, corner of 25th-st and 8th-av, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, 21st inst, at 7½ o'clock. The Public are invited to attend. Articles of Association will be ready for distribution. T. MARTIN, President.
W. S. HUNT, Vice-President.
JNO. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
[J. B. FITZGERALD, Attorney C. A TUCKER, Surveyor.

Trustees.

T. Martin,	W. S Hunt,	A. A. Denman,
Jos. Rogers,	Oliver H. Lee,	Jas. Reeve,
W. H. Smith,	E. C. Sanderson,	Jas. Kearney,
F. H. Williams,	Geo. R. Jaques,	J. P. Ostrom,
j15-4tood*	N. B. Trotter.	

☞ Williamsburgh Lyceum.—The Fifth Lecture of the Course will be delivered by Jas. T. Brady, Esq., at Central Hall, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o clock. Subject: "Ireland, her Position and Destiny." j15-1t*

☞ The Citizens' Mutual Loan AND ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION.—The Books of the Association are now open for subscription, at their office, No. 431 Broadway, next door above Canal-st., from 9½ o'clock A. M. till 5 o'clock P. M., and on Wednesday evening until 8 o'clock. Entrance fee $2; monthly dues $3 per month. An opportunity is offered by joining this Association, by paying $3 a month for a few years, to obtain a home, or a capital sufficient to start a fair business. Pamphlets, with articles of association, by-laws, and full explanation of its objects and plan, can be had at the office.

OFFICERS.

President.....SIMEON DRAPER.
Vice-President.....E. DELAFIELD SMITH.

TRUSTEES.

John J. Herrick,	W. P. Moody,	Joel W. Mason,
Geo. Schwartz, Jr.,	John F. Clarke,	Wm. H. Dietz,
Chas. L. Cornish,	William Thomson,	Sam'l Alburtus, Jr.

j9-Stood JOSAIAH F. KENDALL, Secretary.

☞ Workingmen's Building Association.—This Association is now in successful opperation, and offers strong inducements to persons of small means to invest their surplus earnings with a certainty of speedy accumulation. Entrance fees, (for the present) 50 cents; monthly dues $2; shares, $400. It can be clearly demonstrated that the Association will close in less than seven years, thus yielding $400, in monthly instalments of $3. Office of the Association over the Pacific Bank, corner of Broadway and Grand-st. All necessary information will be cheerfully given by the Secretary, from 5 o'clock to 7 o'clock.

For the accommodation of those persons who find it inconvenient to call during the day, the office will be kept open on Mondays and Fridays, until 8 P M. A special meeting will be held at the rooms on THURSDAY, Jan. 15, at 7½ o'clock, where explanations will be given.

ROBERT McCLELLAN, President.
G. W. ANDERSON, Secretary. j10-3t$M&Th*

☞ Second Mechanics' Building Mutual Loan AND SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—But a few months since, the mechanics of this city, formed an Association they can call their own, and so unrivalled has been its success, that it has already become necessary to form another, having the same philanthropic object in view—"To make each man his own landlord."

Prosperous as has been the above Society, the second Mechanics' will, perhaps, be more so than any similar Society that has yet been started, for it offers advantages not offered by any other.

1st. It will loan money at 6 per cent. per annum on the amount advanced.

2d. It will allow interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum to all persons who prefer paying their subscription for six months, or more, in advance, thus securing a double interest—first, the above 5 per cent., secondly, their share of the profits. Persons who wish to borrow money for the purpose of building, can have same in advance on more favorable terms than is offered by any other Association.

A person who will save fourteen cents a day, (and there is not one person who cannot,) can, in this Society, secure in a few years a small capital ($1,000) with which he can establish himself in business, and thus achieve his own independence.

The Association is being formed by a number of persons who are members of other Building Associations, and who have observed its advantages to numbers.

The entrance fee will be 50 cents per share. Monthly payments, $2. Value of each share, $500.

Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of joining can leave their names with

PECARE & SMITH, cor. Centre and Hester-sts.
BARNARD & PARSONS, No. 16 Wall-st.,
R. G. NELLIS, No. 297 Broadway,
F. W. GILLEY, No. 126 Bowery,
J. & G. H. WALKER, cor. Hester & Elizabeth-sts.

A public meeting will be held for the admission of new members, on THURSDAY EVENING next, Jan. 15, at 7 o'clock, P. M., at No. 5 Chatham-square, where the objects and workings of these Associations will be explained. [j13-3t

☞ Industrial Home Association, No. 1.—The members of the Association are hereby notified that the following resolutions were adopted at the last meeting, January 9, 1852.

Resolved, That on and after this date, (Jan. 9, 1852,) what moneys are due from members for dues and assessment shall be paid in one amount.

Resolved, That the fine of 10 per cent., according to Art. 4, Sec. 3 of the Constitution, will be levied upon each member in arrears on the 23d of January. Members in arrears who wish to escape the tax of 10 per cent. or the loss of the money already paid, will have to pay up their dues on Friday evening, the 16th inst. By order.

j14-3t* CORN'S A. COOPER, R. S.

☞ A Meeting of the Stockholders of the AMERICAN MINERAL PAINT and GAS COMPANY will be held in this City, at No. 74 Beaver-st., on SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at ten o'clock, A. M., for the transaction of any business that may lawfully be done.

Also, a meeting of the Trustees of said Company will be held at the same place, and on the same day, at eleven o'clock, A. M., for the transaction of any business that may lawfully be done. New-York, Jan. 14, 1852.

HENRY W ADAMS,
J. PRENTISS,
CHRISTOPHER F. BROWN,
LUTHER ADAMS.
j15-1t*

☞ To Whom it may Concern.—Notice is hereby given to all persons who have buried their dead in the UNION CEMETERY, (south of Grand-st.) Williamsburg, that a public meeting will be held on the 16th January, 1852, at 7½ o'clock in the evening of said day, in the Attorney-st. M. P. Church, in the City of New-York, for the purpose of considering the propriety of removing the dead now lying in said Cemetery at Williamsburg to the new Burying Ground at Bushwick, L. I. By order, JOHN C. SMITH,
j8-7t* Chairman of Joint Board of Trustees.

☞ Eleventh Ward.—The members composing the XIth Ward Democratic Whig Committee for the year 1852, met at the house of J. A. Boutelle, No. 335 Tenth-st., TUESDAY EVENING, 13th inst. Hamilton Wade was chosen Chairman, pro tem., and John H. Elliott, Secretary, pro tem.

The following persons were selected as permanent officers for the ensuing year, viz: JOHN A. BOUTELLE, Chairman; RICHARD G. HUNT, Secretary; and JOHN KELSEY, Treasurer.

The Chairman selected the following as Standing Committees, viz.: Hamilton Wade, John H. Elliott, and Peter Lynch, Executive Committee; R. G. Hunt, A. Haughwout, and S. Ayres, Finance Committee; J. Landers, and W. Peterson, Printing Committee.

On motion, it was resolved, that the proceedings be published in the Whig and Tribune papers.

HAMILTON WADE, Chairman, pro tem.
JOHN H. ELLIOTT, Secretary, pro tem. j15-1t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Mercantile Library Association.—UNION TICKET—1852:

For President,
GEORGE PECKHAM.....with...Sage, Mahony & Co.
For Vice President,
DANIEL P. APPLETON.....with...Ridabock & Co.
For Corresponding Secretary,
WILLARD L. FELT.....with...Willard Felt.
For Recording Secretary,
CHAS. O. RICHARDSON.....with...Nassau Ins. Co.
For Treasurer,
ABRAHAM HALSEY, Jr.....with...Bank of New-York.
For Directors:

Joseph Black	with	Southard & Hutton.
William Howe	"	Bowers & Beekman.
James D. Smith	"	Hoyt & Tillinghast.
Cyrus Clark	"	Hill, Hyde & Co.
William C. Millikin	"	Customs.
S. W. F. Odell	"	Barclay & Livingston.
J. W. Hartley	"	Bosom, Greene & Co.

By order
J. LAWRENCE ELDER,
Chairman Nominating Committee.
GEO. L. TAYLOR, Secretary, j13-7t

☞ Mercantile Library Association.—REGULAR NOMINATIONS for 1852:

For President,
GEORGE PECKHAM.....with...Eno. Mahony & Co.
Vice President,
WM. T. B. MILLIKEN.....with...Customs.
Corresponding Secretary,
JNO. MERCHANT.....with...Cameron & Brand.
Recording Secretary,
CHAS. O. RICHARDSON.....with...Nassau Insurance Co.
Treasurer,
H. L. HUNT.....with...Butchers & Drovers B'k.
Directors,

James B. Smith	with	Hoyt & Tillinghast.
William Howe	"	Bowers & Beekman.
Thomas Kenworthy	"	Clark & Wilson.
Cyrus Clark	"	Hill, Hyde & Co.
George C. Wood	"	Dibblee, Work & Moore.
John B. Peck	"	Peck & Bloodgood.
James R. Knapp	"	Swift, Wallcott & Co.

DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL, Chairman,
Regular Nominating Committee.
A. S. PICKERSGILL, Secretary. d30-tf

WANTED.

GIRLS WANTED.—Two girls who understand the TASSEL BUSINESS in all its branches. Such will find constant employment by applying to the fringe store No. 104 Fulton-st.—Also, two learners will be taken for the above business. Apply as above. j15 3t*

GLASS STAINER.—Wanted a Glass Stainer. Inquire of JENKINS & PORTER,
j14-3t* corner of Centre and Canal-sts.

WATCHMAKER.—Wanted a good Watchmaker, to go South. Apply immediately, to
j10-1w* FELLOWS & CO. No. 17 Maiden-lane.

AGENTS.—Wanted, 500 Agents; $25 to $50 easily made in selling the Life of KOSSUTH, illustrated A new family work, and a large variety of pictorial, popular and useful Works. Call, or address, post-paid, "American Family Publication Establishment," No. 128 Nassau-st., New-York. d26-1m*

MEN TO TRAVEL.—Wanted, two respectable Men to travel within two or three miles of New-York with a new Horticultural work. An excellent commission given. Address a line to A. MAYTHORN, Manhattanville Post-Office, N. Y. j13-3t*

PRIVATE NURSING FOR GENTLEMEN—By J. M. LUDLOW. Those that are desirous of an experienced and faithful Nurse in sickness, the above or address J. M. LUDLOW, No. 348 Broadway, Union Place, P. O., N. Y. Physician's Reference given. n11-3m*

NOTICE.—CAME ASHORE, on Coney Island Point, on MONDAY, Dec. 29, a RAFT, consisting of 27 square Pine Logs. For information respecting them, apply to BARNARDUS DONLY, Coroner, at his store, Gravesend, King's County, L. I. j3-1m*

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Board wanted in Brooklyn, New-York. The advertiser will treat with a respectable party for the board of his family from May 1. A parlor and five bed-rooms desired, if possible, on one floor. Location must be desirable, and accommodations ample. Unexceptionable reference given and required. Address Box No. 3437 New-York Post-Office post-paid. j13-3t*

BOARDING.—Board wanted, in the upper part of the city, by a widow with two children, in a plain, private family, with a good Room for herself. Terms must be very moderate. Address box 764, P. O. j13-3t*

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 East 25th-st. ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at Auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 5th, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following described very desirable Residences, viz: The three-story Brown Stone Front Houses and Lots of Ground, situated on the southerly side of 25th-st., commencing 100 feet west from Lexington Avenue.

The Houses are finished in the best and most modern style; —three rooms deep to the top, Gas, Croton Water, Baths, Hot Air Furnaces, Ranges, &c. Nos. 46 and 48, are each 21 feet by 58. No. 50 has a circular front, and is 21 feet by 61. Lots each 21 feet in width, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer No. 7 Wall-street. j13-tF5

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS on Court, Union, and President-sts., opposite Carroll Park, Brooklyn.—Peremptory sale, without reserve.—JAMES COLE will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 15, 1852, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the following very desirable property, viz.:

4 lots on President-st., corner of Court-st., opposite Carroll Park.
5 lots on Court st., corner of Union-st.
2 lots on Union-st., adjoining.

These lots all front on paved streets, and are in a good neighborhood. All the buildings now in the vicinity are of the best kind, and those in progress of erection are of the most durable and elegant materials.

The sale will positively be made to the highest bidder, without reserve.

TERMS.—Part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps may be obtained at the offices of the Auctioneer, No. 43 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 9 Wall-st., New-York. j12-4t (612)

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

YORKVILLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION, 16th January, 1852.—EXECUTOR'S SALE of 75 Lots.—By order of M. Beaman, Executor of the Estate of David Seaman, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on FRIDAY, Jan. 16th, at 12 o'clock, by A. J. Bleecker, 75 lots situated on the Third-avenue, between 81st-street and 83d-street, and on the Fifth avenue between 96th-st. and 98th-st., and on 104th and 105th-sts., between 6th and 7th avenues. Also—One rear lot on the south side of 83d-st., between 6th and 7th avenues, 25 feet wide by 100 feet deep; on one side and 100 feet on the other side. Also—the Brick front house No 187 Forsyth-st., lot 25 by 75 feet. Also—The Frame house No 35 Stanton-st., lot 25 by 75 feet. Also—The Brick house No 104 York-st., Brooklyn, lot 25 by 75 feet; Also—The Frame house No. 17 Talman-st., Brooklyn, lot 25 by 67 feet.

TERMS.—10 per cent on the day of sale; 30 per cent on the 16th of Feb., when the deeds will be delivered; 60 per cent may remain on bond and mortgage for two years at six per cent. The purchaser to pay for the bond and mortgage, and also the Auctioneer's fees. Maps may be had at No. 7 Broad-st, also full particulars of the sale. j10 6t*

MEDICAL.

DOCTOR AND MRS. DRAKE, PHYSICIANS, No. 259 GREENE-ST., between Waverley and Clinton Places, Son-in-law, Daughter, and successors to the late Mrs. Most, the celebrated Physician, formerly of this City, more recently of Boston, Mass., and all now prepared to be consulted on their course of treatment for the cure of complaints arising from a debilitated state of the system; such as Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Nervousness, Female Weaknesses, and the long train of sympathetic affections attendant upon those diseases; Bronchial, Pulmonic, Hemorrhodial, and other visceral complaints; Cutaneous, Scrofulous, and all other diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, except those arising from immorality, with remedies prepared entirely from the vegetable kingdom. Persons consulting by letter are requested to give full particulars of their case. Advice gratis in all cases. Medicines forwarded to all parts of the United States and Canadas by express. j15-1m

DR. CLIFFORD, (Childrens' Physician,) has removed his Office to the Select Boarding House, No. 16 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn. j15-4t*

FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, AND SORE JOINTS.—DR. LITTLEFIELD'S Shields and Plasters, possess advantages over all other remedies, from the fact that his practical experience for the last twelve years in treating diseases of the feet, enables him to prepare these shields to suit all cases, and the manner of application is such as to afford instant relief to the worst cases of corns, and are worn without inconvenience. For sale at all the Druggists on Broadway, and at Dr. L.'s office, 41 William-st., basement of the Exchange. j12-1m

DR. ROBINSON, No. 103 Bleecker-st., cures warts, without pain or inconvenience to his patients; he also treats with great success many cases of Scrofula, in its most fearful stages; also, salt rheum, scald head, eruptions of the skin. Charges very moderate. Office hours from 12 A. M. to 9 P. M. j14-1mW&Th*

MISCELLANEOUS.

VAN GAASBEEK'S SOUTH AMERICAN and CALIFORNIA EXPRESS—PER THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS AND STEAMERS ON THE CHAGRES RIVER.—The proprietor of this Express has been engaged for the last two years in the Transportation business on the Isthmus of Darien, and known as the most prompt and efficient forwarder there, having the exclusive privilege of sending Express goods in Messrs. Gleason, Russell & Co.'s Steamers plying on the Chagres River, which enables the proprietor to place freight in Panama two days ahead of any other Express.

A. B. VAN GAASBEEK, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., N.Y.

AGENTS—MESSRS. GLEASON, RUSSELL & Co., Chagres; J. W. MCCOBB, Cruces and Gorgona; MESSRS. CORVINE BRO. & Co., Panama; MESSRS. BURGESS, GILBERT & STILL, San Francisco.

REFERENCES.—Hatch & Yale, No. 75 Cedar-st; Briggs & Douglass, No. 143 Broadway, New-York. j15-1t

VAN GAASBEEK'S SOUTH AMERICAN and CALIFORNIA EXPRESS will be dispatched for the Isthmus, ports on the Pacific, San Francisco, and Sandwich Islands, on THURSDAY, 22d inst., per U. S. Mail steamer EL DORADO. Shippers will please have their freight, accompanied by invoices, delivered at our office on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst. Small packages received up to 12 o'clock M., on the day of the steamer's departure.

A. B. VAN GAASBEEK, No. 25 Cortlandt-st.,
j15-1w New-York.

FRANCIS HART, JOB PRINTER, 117 LIBERTY STREET.—The advertiser, having every means for doing a large business, and doing it well, tenders his services to the liberal and tasteful part of the community. In respect to prompt and excellent workmanship, and moderate prices, he defies competition. He will be happy to verify these facts at any time. j14-tf

KOSSUTH HAT TRIMMINGS for sale by J. GODDARD, Agent, 100 William-st., j13-3t* stair.

BOXWOOD.—30 tons very superior large Turkey Boxwood, for sale by
j13-6t WELLS & WEBB, No. 18 Dutch-st.

MILK KETTLES for sale at No. 133 Hudson-st.
j13-1m*

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE—A font of about 400 weight of Bourgeoise Type, partly worn, will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon. Address TYPE, No. 34 John-st., up stairs. j15-3t

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS for all parts of the world—an indispensable protection to travelers against foreign aggression. Issued by J. B. MONES, Notary Public and Commissioner, No. 68 Broadway. d24-1m*

MELODEONS.—CARHART & NEEDHAM, manufacturers of Carhart's Patent Melodeons. Warerooms No. 239 Broadway; manufactory No. 75 East Thirteenth-street, New-York. Price from $60 to $600. d17-3m

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

CHEAP FOR CASH OR READY PAY.—The entire STOCK OF GROCERIES, consisting of a fine and large assortment of Teas, with two wagons, almost all nearly new, Scales, Counters, Desks, &c., with a large and convenient store, well fitted up, and about two acres of land of the very best quality, containing an orchard of 150 young Apple trees, in excellent order. It is one of the most desirable places in the county, being in the immediate vicinity of the real estate of Martin Hoffman, Esq., H. K. Collins, Esq., R. F. Stott, Esq., Johannes Rikert, Esq., and Dr. Jay. Boating on Jamaica Bay, about half a mile from the Railroad Depot, where 18 trains stop daily to and from New-York. Will sell or exchange. The furniture, which is nearly new and of the best quality, and stock of farming utensils, consisting of Rockaway, Farm and Light wagon, Sleigh, Harness, Robes, Horse, Cow, Poultry, &c., will be sold or exchanged with the farm if wanted. There is an Episcopal and Methodist Church in the village, and a Presbyterian Church within a short distance, four stores, three hotels, two butchers, four schools, (public and private,) and close to the water, where there is good fishing, shooting, bathing and boating. About $3,000 of the purchase may remain on bond and mortgage

N. B.—You can leave there in the morning and be in New-York by 7 o'clock, and leave New-York again at 6½ in the evening, giving a person plenty of time to transact his business in the city. For terms apply to DANIEL P. SMITH.
j15-1mood No. 120 and 122 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.—A good chance for any person with a small capital to invest in a well established Rag and Paper Commission store, now doing a good business, and can be increased.—At present residing from 10 to 15 dollars per day. The reason for selling is sickness. Inquire at 23 Spruce-st., N. Y. j15-3t*

HOUSES FOR SALE AT HOBOKEN.—Several splendid three story and basement Brick Houses, with grates and marble mantles, located corner of Garden and 5th-sts., Hoboken, within five minutes' walk of the ferry. For further particulars, inquire of J. HIGGINS, No. 22 Union-place, Hoboken. j13-3t*

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The two-story Brick dwellings Nos. 85 and 87 Beekman-st., opposite St. George's Chapel. The above property will make a desirable location for Stores, as the street is soon to be widened and otherwise improved. For particulars apply to MARTIN E. THOMPSON,
j12-6t* No. 257 Broadway, 3d floor.

HOUSE AND LOT.—For sale, a new house and lot, price $1,100, in Williamsburg, about 15 minutes walk of Peck Slip Ferry. House is 22 feet square, Cottage built, two story, with blinds, five rooms, good attic, cellar, cistern &c; lot 74x100. Title perfect. Apply to M. T. GIBBONS, No. 37 Pearl-st., near Broad-st., from 9 to 11 o'clock. j12-3t*

FARM FOR SALE, IN NEW-JERSEY, near the Blazing-Star Ferry, where Steamboats stop daily (fare one shilling) and 3½ miles from the Railroad depot at Rahway. The farm contains 100 acres of excellent land, divided into cultivated land, wood land, salt meadow, pasture land, and orchard—choice fruit trees of all kinds. House finely situated—see description in N. Y. Express. Apply to the Administrator [j8-1m*] JAMES B. LOTT, No. 56 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.—The three 3-story modern-built Houses, Nos. 186, 188, 190 3d-av., between 17th and 18th-sts. The ground is held under leases from the Stuyvesant Estate, and is subject to two renewals of twenty-one years each, at 5 per cent on the valuation. They will be sold together or separate, on reasonable terms. Apply to
j9-6t* C. F. & G. L. OSBORN, No. 147 Mulberry-st.

FOR SALE, the two four-story Brick Stores, Nos 53 and 57 on the north side of Ann-st. Also a long building in the rear, with side leading to the same. The above property is well calculated for a large Printing or manufacturing purposes. For particulars apply to
j12-6t* MARTIN E. THOMPSON, No. 257 Broadway.

TO JEWELLERS OR WATCH CASERS.—For sale or lease a Jewelry Manufactory in full operation, with Steam Power, Gas Light, and every other convenience requisite, and a desirable location. The whole concern will be sold or leased; and the owner will, if desired, arrange to buy from the concern Ten to Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars per year. For further information, address JEWELER, Box 1933, lower Post Office, New York. None need apply, unless they have a capital to invest. d27-tf

TO LET OR LEASE.—BROADWAY PROPERTY.—The large and substantial three-story brick House, No. 595 Broadway, between Broome and Spring-sts., on the west side, and in the immediate vicinity of the new and splendid Hotel, "St. Nicholas." The rooms being light, airy and commodious, are suitable for a variety of purposes, and particularly well adapted for a large and fashionable Millinery and Dressmaking Establishment, or for a first class Drapery and Clothing business. For further particulars apply on the premises, between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning. j9-2w*

TO YOUNG HOUSEKEEPERS.—A modern built COTTAGE, with Croton water, marble mantles, &c., will be rented to a good tenant, provided part of the furniture will be purchased. Situation 24th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs. Rent $250. Address, post-paid, box No. 418, P. O. j14-3t*

FOUNDRY FOR SALE.—The Minnesota Foundry, 26th-st., near 10th-av., with five lots of ground, built in ings, furnaces, cranes, ovens, steam engine, tools, &c. The lots and buildings will either be sold or leased. For terms, apply to WEEKS, KELLY & CO.,
j10-3tood No. 43 Wall-st.

STORE TO LET IN MAIDEN LANE.—The Five Story brick Store, No. 42 Maiden-lane, to Let or Lease. Possession may be given at an early day. Inquire on the premises. A double mahogany counting desk for sale, inquire as above. JAS. PHYFE, No 43 Maiden-lane. j10 tf

TO LET.—In the Times Buildings, No. 113 Nassau-st. the 2d and 4th stories entire, 25 by 103 feet deep. Apply to JOHN GILHOOLY, No. 118 Nassau-st. d9-tf

OFFICE TO LET—No. 10 Cortlandt-st., up stairs. Inquire of BROWN, PALMER & DWIGHT. j14-3t*

FIXTURES OF A STORE FOR SALE.—Very cheap if applied for in a day or two, the fixtures of a Store on 8th-av., consisting of Counters, Shelves, Scales, &c., as they have to be taken soon in a few days, they would be sold for about half price. Apply to
j14-2t* J. DENHAM, corner 8th-av. and 16th-st.

INSURANCE.

THE ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE Co., have removed their office to the Chatham Ba k building, No. 67 Chatham-st, opposite Chambers-st., where they continue to insure against loss or damage by fire, dwellings and furniture, warehouses, stores and merchandize, on the most favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. T. Pinkney,	Wm. Everdell,	John Leveridge,
John A. Bunting,	John B. Dunham,	Jos. C. Appleby,
Elias G. Drake,	Ebenezer H Brown,	Wm. C. arthur,
Peter D. Collins,	Geo. B Whitefield,	F. W. Ogsbury,
Jared D. Moore,	Egbert Scudder,	Silas Brooks,
Danl. T. Willets.	Morton Tompeman,	Nash Mosesman,
Elijah Houghton,	Benj. W. Merriam,	Wm. A. Brown,
Wm. L. Conklin,	John B Moreau,	Thos. Williams, Jr,
Peter H. Titus,	C Schwarzwaelder,	Geo. H. Franklin,
Andrew Brady,	Charles Storm,	Amos Willets,
	WM. T. PINKNEY, President.	
	AMOS WILLETS, Vice President,	
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.		
JACOB M. VREELAND, Surveyor.		j15-3t

ALBANY INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated in 1811; Agency Office No. 67 Wall-st., New-York. This old established Company offers to insure against loss and damage by fire on buildings, merchandize, household furniture, vessels and cargoes and personal property in general, on terms as favorable as other responsible institutions.

TEUNIS VAN VECHTEN, President.
STEPHEN GROESBECK, Secretary.
All losses liberally adjusted and paid in New-York.
j15-1m E. W. BLEECKER, Agent, No. 67 Wall-st.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO. CHARTERED IN 1836.—Offices, No. 43 Fulton-st. Brooklyn, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. Have their Capital fully paid in, and have invested in the most undoubted securities, and continue to insure Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, and other personal property. Vessels in port and their Cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any other similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	William Giles,	Alex. H. Schultz,
Phineas T. Barnum,	Elijah F. Purdy,	John D. Pye,
Danl. D. Howard,	Sam. P. Townsend,	Hon. Quackenbos,
Caleb S. Woodhull,	John Eadie, Jr.,	Justice S. Redfield,
Chas T. Cromwell,	Joel S. Ostman,	J. W. Amerman,
Anastatius Nicholas,	Robert C. Bell,	Fordyce Hitchcock,
Richard L. Allen,	John N. Genin,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
ALFRED G. STEVENS, Secretary. d23-tf

ALBION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—LONDON AND NEW-YORK.
INSTITUTED 1805.—No. 44 Wall-st.
BONUS DECLARED EVERY THREE YEARS AND PROFITS PAID IN CASH
The next division of profits will take place in 1852.
CALIFORNIA.
California risks taken at a moderate extra premium.
HALF CREDIT SYSTEM.
When the insurance is for whole life, half the premium for the first five years may remain, if desired, as a permanent loan at interest, without giving any note—the policy holder participating in each division of the profits.
No charge for residence in Europe, or crossing the Atlantic at any season of the year.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

J. W. FRANCIS, M. D., J. C. BEALS, M. D.,
No. 1 Bond-st. No. 30 East 14th-st.

COUNSEL.
CHARLES EDWARDS.
REPORT OF PROFITS.

Prospectus rates for joint lives survivorship annuities and every contingency involving the duration of life, can be had on application at the Agency. JOSEPH FOWLER,
j9-1m R. S. BUCHANAN.

THE NEW-YORK BOWERY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 124 Bowery, corner of Grand-street—CAPITAL, $300,000—Continue to insure Dwelling Houses and Furniture. Store Houses and Merchandize, and every other description of personal property, against loss and damage by fire, upon terms as favorable as any similar institution. Having a large surplus fund, which, with their Capital being safely and profitably invested, enables them to afford "reliable security" on all policies they issue. Business hours from 8 A. M. till sun-setting. Orders through the Post-Office will receive immediate attention. All losses liberally adjusted, and promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

David Cothesl,	Anson G. Phelps,	Peter Gassner,
John Allan,	George Farmer,	Gideon Ostrander,
John Gray,	Enoch Dean,	Isaac Ward,
James Mills,	William Hibbard,	Joseph Britton,
Wm. P. Woodcock,	Jacob R. Le Roy,	John McMenomy
John Leveredge,	David D. Wadell,	Gerard Stuyvesant,
Jacob Aims,	M. M. Quackenbos,	
	WM. HIBBARD, President.	
G. G. TAYLOR, Secretary.		n26-1y

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the Books of Subscription to the Capital Stock of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company will be opened at the Broadway Bank, corner of Broadway and Anthony-st., on THURSDAY, 15th January, 1852, from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 3 o'clock, P. M., and will remain open every day until the whole of such stock shall have been subscribed.

Ten per cent. of the amount of each share will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing.

WASHINGTON SMITH,
J. ADDISON THOMAS,
ZOPHAR MILLS, } Commissioners.
j7-t15

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 63 Wall-st., 1851.—The Company, with a CASH CAPITAL OF $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	Cyrus Hitchcock,	Wm. H. Falls,
John D. Wright,	John J. Walker,	Chas. H. Marshall,
T. C. Chardavoyne,	Richard Fuller,	Wm. Bell Isley,
Henry H. Barrow,	Rich'd A. Reading,	Josiah Macy,
Joseph W. Corlies,	Abraham Ball,	Peter S. Titus,
C. W. Lawrence,	Ralph Mead,	Elias Hicks Jr.
Richard F. Carman,	Hall Clark,	Wm. C. White.
	GEO. S. FOX, President.	
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.		d27-12m

MANUFACTORY OF SILVER WARE.—(For the Trade only.)—Articles of every description manufactured for the Trade, with promptness and dispatch. Store a keepers, out of the city, are invited to call and examine specimens, which, for workmanship and quality of silver, will compare favorably with any other establishment. Tea Sets, Urns, Pitchers, Cups, Trumpets, &c.; also, Spoons and Forks of a variety of patterns.
j13-2mood* G. PECK, Jr

New-York Daily Times.

The Forrest Case on Trial.

SUPREME COURT—Before Chief Justice Oakley and a Special Jury.

ANTHONY J. FORREST vs. EDWIN FORREST.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY.

The Court-room, galleries, and all the passages [illegible] being thronged, were unusually crowded this morning, and the anxiety to gain access to the proceedings was probindative of much pains and confusion at various times.

Mr. Forrest and his friends were present as usual, and Mrs. Forrest was in accordance with Mrs. N. P. Willis.

The Jurors having answered, the Court called on the Counsel to proceed.

William H. Canfield called by Mr. O'Conor, and not answering, an attachment was issued for him.

John Florence was next called, and an attachment issued for him.

Mr. O'Conor offered the certificate of Mrs. Forrest's naturalization, granted by the Court of Common Pleas, March 8, 1848.

Objected to by Mr. Van Buren.

The Chief Justice said it was hardly worth admitting or denying.

Philotepis Hollins examined by Mr O'Conor—I am an architect and real estate broker; I visited Mr. Willis's house last night, and made this diagram from actual measurement.

[Diagram produced, and explained to Mr. O'Conor.]

Witness—Standing at the head of that flight of stairs, third story, I counted one that door. [Supposed to be the room Mrs. F. occupied. Diagram explained to the Jury in the presence of both counsel.

By Mr. O'Conor—At the time of making this diagram, I stood on the third story, and, with the aid of a lady standing at the middle door, I could see a person coming out of the middle door; a small person could secrete themselves in the recess; after a person had entered the hall from either door you could not tell which door he came from.

By Mr. Van Buren—The length of the jog is 1 foot 4 inches; further on towards the bed-room is perhaps a little less than 2 inches; it must be a small person who could be obscured in less than 1 foot 16 inches; if the person had advanced a step or two from either door, you could not tell which door you came from; by inclining over the bannisters you could see the door of the end room; Mr. N. P. Willis employed me to make the diagram.

By a Juror—If a person were at the commencement of the latter flight of stairs, he could not see another coming out of either bed-room doors; I don't think he could see either door.

Q.—How many steps must a man go up before he could see which of the doors another came out of?

A.—He might see a man coming out after he (the former) had got a few steps up—two or three steps.

Wm. M. Doty, called by Mr. O'Conor.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Forrest?

A.—I know Mr. Edwin Forrest by sight; I did know Miss Josephine Clifton by sight in her lifetime; I have seen them on the North River steamboat; I was going to Troy myself; they were going to Albany; it was a night-boat; they came on board together in a carriage; they were "locked arms" when they came on board.

Q.—State what you knew as to their occupying the same state Room at night together?

A.—They occupied the same state room together, adjoining mine; she spoke to me and I answered; I was on board the vessel when they were called the following morning.

Chief Justice—What do you mean, sir, by knowing they were in the adjoining room?

A.—Previous to their getting to Albany in the morning they were called.

By Mr. O'Conor—Were you still on board when they left their room at the landing?

A.—Yes, Sir; I took the liberty of looking in there as I was alone; after they were called at Albany they got up; I did not see them land, but I understood it by the call; I got up about the time the boat reached Troy, and took the liberty of looking into the room, as I was alone, and had a curiosity on the subject.

Q—What did you see there?

A.—I saw a bed made up on the floor, and no mattresses in the berth.

The Chief Justice—You say they occupied the same room; how did you ascertain it?

Witness—I started in 1843; I went to the foot of Courtlandt-street, and took my passage to go to Albany; Mr. Forrest and Miss Clifton came on board; he had two carpet-bags in his hand; after that I saw them at supper; after that I saw them both in the hall where the state rooms were; she spoke first to me, and asked me if I was going that season to Saratoga; I said no, and asked if she was; she said "No, I am going for a little trip with Ned. in the country;" she then left; I heard them afterwards in the state room together; they appeared to be a loving couple.

Mr. Van Buren—Don't tell what appeared: what you saw or heard.

Witness—Well, then, I heard him kiss her; the waiter said if they wanted to land at Albany they must get up; I then went on to Troy, but after they had gone away I being a little anxious on the subject, thought I'd look in, and I saw the bed on the floor—some in the berths; during the night I heard Mr. Forrest's voice at the call; she answered first; I heard his voice after that; the lock was turned as they went into the room.

Mr. Van Buren objected to this course of examination.

Cross-examined by Mr. Van Buren—For these two years past I have been steward of the Steamboat Troy; I am a married man; I have lived in Grove-street two years next, May; before that I lived in Bleecker-street; before that on the corner of Laurens and Prince-streets; I was in Bleecker-street about two years; I was then on the Columbia; she ran between here and Troy; I was the steward; before that I lived with a man who kept a dining-saloon on Nassau-street; I was the steward and carver; it was part of the year 1846 and '47; I was in Grove-street; before House, Boston; was there about a year; left to come to New-York to live; my year was up; I was at the Croton Hotel on Broadway about two years, John L. Moore; I left because he hired a man at a less salary; before that I tended a coffee and pie stand in the Merchants' Exchange for Benj. Rushton; was so occupied when I was on the River; I lived with him when I went up the River; he paid me $10 or $11 a week; I left because he got a man for $6, at least so he told me; I went up in 1843; that was the first time; I have not been home for nine years.

Q.—How old were you when you went home?

A.—I was 38 years old last 4th of July—now you can make the calculation yourself; I would not think, could tell my age when I started to go home, because my mother corrected me on that subject; this is '52, is it not?—so you can tell yourself.

Mr. Van Buren—My business is to inquire of you.

Witness—Well, then, I was about 29; I thought I was 30; my mother said I was only 29; my mother lives in Burlington, Vt., now; she lived in Rochester then, and my father also; my father lives in California now; he has been there four years, as I have been told; I have not seen him these five years; he was a farmer at Yates Farm before, and owned the farm he worked; my mother lives in a house owned by Charles Smith, on the old Camp Ground at Burlington; she is a dressmaker; I have known Mr. Forrest by sight fifteen years; I never spoke to him; I know Mrs. Forrest by sight; she was pointed out to me; I knew her by sight in 1843; had seen her many times; I have seen her at West Point, Charleston, New-York and Boston; I had known Miss Clifton a good while by sight before her death; I knew her 7 or 8 years; she introduced herself to me at Saratoga Springs in 1839; I believe she came with her brother; I can't say what she introduced herself to me for, except that I was steward, and she would like to be well taken care of; Manger kept the Hotel; it was Congress Hall; I have seen her many times there and spoken to her; I have seen her in a railroad car between here and Philadelphia; I think it was in September; I think it was the latter part of the month; she asked me for my cloak as she was cold; her brother was with her; he had no cloak; when Mr. Forrest came on board I was at the gangway plank; I next saw Mr. Forrest in the State Room Hall; I answered Miss Clifton when she spoke to me; she asked me if I was going to Saratoga again; I think it was June, just before the 4th of July; I think I was home that 4th of July, with the mother; I probably talked to Miss Clifton a minute or two; she was alone; after Mr. Forrest came up she took his arm and they walked into the State Room together; I should say there were between 50 and 200 persons in the State Room.

[The witness then went on telling his story over again almost in the same words, amidst great confusion and some laughter.]

Q.—How did you know Miss Clifton saw you?

A.—Why, she cast her eyes on me with one of her angelic smiles and bowed; she was walking with Mr. Forrest; I think she met her the next turn round; I may have seen her walking fifteen or twenty minutes; I next went below and did not see them again until supper time, that was probably ten or fifteen minutes.

Q.—How long were you at supper?

A.—I ate enough and left—they left before me; it may have been twenty-five, thirty, or forty minutes; they left before me; I next saw them in the state-room hall; they were promenading and she took no notice; I don't know he went; she staid until his return and whilst he was gone the conversation I have stated took place.

[A great many repetitions of the cross-examination are here omitted for want of space and as useless.]

Q.—When did you next hear them speak after going into State room?

A.—Probably they talked about half an hour.

Q.—What did the servant say when he called?

A.—He knocked on the door and said, "If you want to get ashore at Albany you'll have to hurry—we are within a few miles of Albany;" his knocking woke me; Miss Clifton spoke first—she said, "Come, Ned, it's time to get up, daughter;" I don't think that the only thing I could understand I heard talking by Mr. Forrest, but could not understand what he said or remember it; I heard the door unlocked as they went out; I didn't hear them laugh as they went out; I don't hear what they said; we got to Troy about 5 or 6 o'clock that morning; it would be half an hour earlier; I should think it was an hour and a half that they were called before we got to Troy; it sounded like a negro's voice that called them; I don't know if Mr. Forrest played at Albany or Troy.

Q.—Will you undertake to say you got back here?

A.—It was on a Monday morning, either the first or second after the 4th of July; it was either the first, second or third Monday after the 4th of July.

Q.—What time did the boat start?

A.—It was advertised for 6 o'clock; I presume they started at 6 o'clock; I presume he lived on the boat; this summer I've understood he is now purser on board the *Golden Gate*, now running on the Pacific Ocean; I don't know the names of the servants on board that boat; I went up the river in her with Mr. Forrest and Miss C.; I do not know the names of the waiters or passengers; I have known Mr. Forrest by sight fifteen years; I never spoke to him; I know Mrs. Forrest by sight; she was pointed out to me; I knew her by sight in 1843; had seen her many times; I have seen her at West Point, Charleston, New-York and Boston; I had known Miss Clifton a good while by sight before her death; I knew her 7 or 8 years; she introduced herself to me at Saratoga Springs in 1839; I believe she came with her brother; I can't say what she introduced herself to me for, except that I was steward, and she would like to be well taken care of; Manger kept the Hotel; it was Congress Hall; I have seen her many times there and spoken to her; I have seen her in a railroad car between here and Philadelphia; I think it was in September; I think it was the latter part of the month; she asked me for my cloak as she was cold; her brother was with her; he had no cloak; when Mr. Forrest came on board I was at the gangway plank; I next saw Mr. Forrest in the State Room Hall; I answered Miss Clifton when she spoke to me; she asked me if I was going to Saratoga again; I think it was June, just before the 4th of July; I think I was home that 4th of July, with the mother; I probably talked to Miss Clifton a minute or two; she was alone; after Mr. Forrest came up she took his arm and they walked into the State Room together; I should say there were between 50 and 200 persons in the State Room.

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New-York Daily Times.

KOSSUTH IN HARRISBURG.

The Reception at the Capital.

SPEECHES OF GOV. JOHNSTON AND KOSSUTH.

HARRISBURG, Thursday, Jan. 15.

The following is the speech delivered by Gov. Johnston on welcoming KOSSUTH in the Hall of Representatives yesterday:

Gov. Johnston's Speech.

Gov. KOSSUTH; The covenants of despots for the maintenance of tyrannic power, commenced to crumble into dissolution the moment thy foot-print marked the American soil. The nation to whose safe keeping had been confided liberty and her institutions, quietly slumbered in the enjoyment of her happiness and prosperity, regardless of the machinations and evil doings of the demagogues and despots of other lands. To arouse this guardian of popular institutions to a sense of duty, it was necessary that some persecuted and down-trodden child of liberty should bring to her the story of his wrongs. It was thy destiny to perform this holy work. Thy advent here, with the history of thy sufferings and thy country's oppressions, told in the sublime and eloquent language of truth, filled the American heart with the best sympathies of our nature, and convinced the American mind of the power and the duty of our government.

Entanglement by alliance in the affairs of Europe, was not required—intervention in its contests was not asked. We have declared the law that man is capable of self-government, and possesses the inherent and indestructible right of altering, amending, and changing his form of government at his pleasure, and in furtherance of his happiness. We have sworn hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man. These truths we have made a part of the laws of nations. Despots combine and interfere, by force and fraud, to prevent the erection of republican institutions, by a nation struggling successfully against its local usurping oppressor for independence. Fidelity to our principles and institutions demands that we prevent such interference by solemnly proclaiming that the laws of nations and of humanity shall be preserved inviolate and sacred.

In the performance of this duty the faint hearted may falter; the domestic despot and cold diplomatist may linger behind; the man of world-extended and fearful traffic may hesitate, but the warm and great heart of the American masses will feel no moment of hesitation and doubt in defense of truth. The great author of nations will find the means to carry out his wise designs. How glorious our destiny, if to us is given the solemn charge of carrying into effect the beneficent purposes of heaven in the establishment upon earth of universal liberty, universal education, and universal happiness and peace!

Sir, when the Emperor of Austria demanded the surrender of yourself and compatriots at the hands of the Turkish government for the sanguinary purposes which usually control the action of successful tyrannies, and when he inflicted wanton cruelties by scourges, imprisonments, by deprivation of virtue and life upon the defenceless women of thy prostrate and betrayed fatherland, the cause of Hungary became the cause of justice and humanity. I felt it my duty at the time to address to the representatives of the people some remarks upon the issue of your struggle and its consequences and bearings towards ourselves and the world:

"The recent efforts for the establishment of liberal political institutions in Europe, have excited in the people of this country the warmest sympathies. The conflict between the oppressor and the oppressed, whatever may be the incidents or results, having for its object a government capable of protecting and extending political and social liberty, must be regarded by the people of the United States with the deepest solicitude.

"In the enjoyment of institutions which recognize the inherent rights of man, and are founded on the acknowledged principle that all political power is a trust to be exercised for the benefit of the citizen, they cannot witness the struggle between despotism and freedom, without ardent hopes and sincere prayers for the triumph of liberal and enlarged justice.

"It is impossible to behold a people long the subjects of tyranny and oppression;—enlightened by our example, and solicitous for equal enjoyments;—rising up beneath the burthens which centuries have imposed upon them;—casting aside the reverance for power, and the pride of regal splendor; looking forward to the establishment of human rights; to the elevation of the moral and social condition of society; and placing their lives and fortunes on the hazard of a struggle for these objects; without, on our part, an earnest, an anxious desire that they may succeed.

"That struggle has been unsuccessful. The arbitrary Governments, in whose midst the noble band of patriots erected their standard, have succeeded with their immense force in maintaining tyrannical authority, and the brave men who fought for freedom, have either perished under the barbarous exactions of despotic will, or they wander in foreign lands, exiles from homes that no longer afford security.

"It is not the policy of our National Government to mingle in the controversies of foreign nations, nor is it desirable that it should, by acts of hostility or friendship, break up the commercial relations which exist for mutual advantage; but it is, nevertheless, no violation of international law to enter our solemn protest and warning, against acts of cruelty and barbarism upon heroic men and defenceless women. It is no wrong for our Government to unite with others, in the expression of indignation against the violation of national faith and national law, involved in the demand, for sanguinary purposes, of the brave defenders of human rights."

The sentiments then expressed found a response from every heart within our borders. They are now referred to, to show that this people have wept over your country's wrongs, have sympathized in the sufferings of her children, and anxiously desired to avert the dangers which them overshadowed your own pathway.

Permit me, in conclusion, to perform the pleasing duty which the General Assembly have requested at my hands. It is to bid you a cordial welcome to their Capitol and to their hearts. Then welcome, thrice welcome, to the homes of freemen, illustrious and magnanimous defender of civil and religious liberty.

REPLY OF KOSSUTH.

SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF PENNSYLVANIA: I came with confidence, I came with hope to the United States—with the confidence of man who trusts with burning faith to the logic of principles, knowing that where freedom is sown, there generosity grows—with the hope of a man who knows that there is life in his cause, and that where there is life there must be a future yet. And still the hope of man is only an instinctive throb of the heart with which nature's motherly care counteracts the sad impression of adversity. We often hope without knowing why, and like a lonely wanderer on a stormy night, direct our weary steps towards the first glimmering window light, without knowing whether we are about to knock at the door of a philanthropist or a heartless egotist.

But that hope and that confidence with which I came to the United States was not such a one. There was a knowledge of facts in it. I did not know whom it may be my fate to meet, but I knew that meet I will with two living principles—with that of *freedom* and that of *national hospitality*. Both are political principles here.

Freedom is expansive like the light; it likes to spread; and hospitality here, in this happy land, is raised out of the narrow circle of private virtue to a principle of political States wisdom.

Just as you, gentlemen, are the representatives of your people, so the people of the United States at large is the representative of European humanity—a congregation of nations assembled in the hospitable Hall of American liberty. Your people is linked to Europe not only by the common tie of humanity—not only by the communicative spirit of liberty—not even only by commercial intercourse—but by the sacred ties of blood. The people of the United States is Europe transplanted to America. You are not one national tribe, like the retreating Indians, who retire before the white man to be with nature alone. You came over not like the migrative people of the middle age seeking a home in one compact national mass.

I said by design, the people of the United States is Europe transplanted to America. And it is not Hungary's woes alone—it is the cause of that Europe which I came to plead. Where was ever a son, who even in his happiest days, could indifferently look at the sufferings of his mother, whose heart-blood is running in his very veins! And Europe is the mother of the United States.

Oh, I hope to God, that the people of this glorious land is, and will ever be, fervently attached to this, their free, great and happy home. I hope to God that whatever tongue they speak, they are and will ever be American, and nothing but American. And so they must be, if they will be free—if they desire their adopted home's greatness and continued existence. Should once the citizens of the United States cease to be Americans, and become again Anglo-Saxon, Irish, German, Spanish, Italian; Danish, Swedish, French—America would soon cease to be what it is now—freedom elevated to the proud position of a power on earth.

But while I hope that all the people of the United States will never become anything but Americans, and even its youngest adopted sons, though fresh with sweet home recollections, will know here no South, no North, no East, and no West—nothing but the whole country, the common nationality of freedom—in a word, American; still I also know, that blood is blood—that the heart of the son must beat at the contemplation of his mother's sufferings.

These were the motives of my confident hope. And here in this place I have the happy right to say, God the Almighty is with me; my hopes are about to be realized.

Sir, it is a gratifying view to see how the generous sympathy of your people for the cause which I respectfully plead, is rising, in natural process, to the elevation of public opinion. But no where had I the happy lot to see this rising process more clearly expressed than in the great commonwealth of Pennsylvania, this mighty keystone State of the Union.—(Applause.)

First the people of Harrisburg spoke, and no city before had so distinctly articulated the public sympathy into acknowledged principles. It has framed the sympathy of generous instinct into a political shape. I forever will remember it with fervent gratitude. Then came the metropolis—a hope and consolation by its very name, to the oppressed—the sanctuary of American Independence, where the very bells speak prophecy—which now sheltering more inhabitants than all Pennsylvania did, when 75 years ago the prophetic bell of Independence Hall announced to the world that *free* America is born; which now with the voice of thunder will, I hope, tell the world that the doubtful life of that child has developed into a mighty power on earth. [Applause.]

Yes, after Harrisburg, the metropolis came, a flourishing example of freedom's developing power, as the metropolis of the West is the proof of freedom's creative power, and after the metropolis, now the first personification of your great Republic's manufacturing interests, that mighty link of nations and this natural ally of international law—then came Pittsburg, the immense manufacturing workshop, alike memorable for its moral power and its natural advantages, which make it a link with the great valley of the West, that cradle of a new world, linked in its turn to the old world by boundless agricultural interests.

And after the people of Pennsylvania thus spoke, now here I stand in the temple of this people's sovereignty, with joyful gratitude acknowledging the inestimable benefits of this public reception, wherewith the elect of Pennsylvania intrusted with the Legislative and Executive power of the sovereign people, gather into one garland the flowers of the people's public opinion, and with the authority of their high position announce loudly to the world, the principles, the resolution, and the will of the two millions of this great Commonwealth. [Applause.]

Sir: the words your Excellency honored me with will have their weight throughout the world. The jeering smile of the despots, which accompanied the poor exile's wandering steps, may turn, at the report of these proceedings, to a frown which may yet cast mourning over families, as it has cast over mine, but which will look for consolation at the dawn of public happiness. The words your Excellency spoke will have their weight with the nations who, under the encouraging auspices of such principles, will feel redoubled in resolution to shake off the yoke of despotism.

The proceedings of to-day will have their weight in the developement of public opinion in other states of your united Republic; and when Congress and the National Government bestow the cares of their patriotic wisdom to the question of foreign policy, now so pre-eminent by the condition of the world and the position of this Republic, will feel inclined to pronounce what shall be the common law of nations, as true republics can acknowledge (as I have full reason to hope that they will feel inclined to pronounce) the corresponding transactions of State legislatures, and manifestations like this, and words full of principles and generosity like yours, will give the practical weight to the pronunciation of the highest federative authorities.

And if, in addition to this, the sympathy of the people, registered by establishing associations of friends of Hungary to support European liberty, proves itself practical "by material aid," then allow me confidently to state, the resolute attitude of your great Republic will be sufficient to raise it to that glorious seat among the powers on earth, the glory of which no nation on earth has yet ever reached.

And if, connected with that, you establish the right of commercial intercourse—which only under the protection of the star-spangled banner can be restored to humanity, and which now is only a toy in the arbitrary hands of ambitious despots—then may your Excellency and the Senate and the Representatives of this glorious commonwealth, be sure that the oppressed nations of Europe will find "fair play," to settle the terrible account with their oppressors—[applause;] and America, the son of Europe, will save Europe, regenerated by the gigantic glory, the gigantic spirit of freedom which rules in this place. [Applause.]

Governor! I plead no dead cause. Oh! what happiness would it be for me to enjoy, in the evening of my tempest-tossed life, a tranquility for which I so fervently long, and which I never yet enjoyed—if duty would not press me on with the confidence of success. Sir, Europe is no corpse; it has a future yet, because it wills. There is no difficulty to him who wills.

Sir, from the window of your room, which your hospitality opened to me, I saw suspended a musket and a powder horn, and this motto—"Material Aid." And I believe that the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania is seated in that chair whence the Declaration of American Independence was signed. The first is what Europe wants in order to have the success of the second. [Applause.]

Permit me to take this for a happy augury: and allow me with the plain words of an earnest mind to give you the assurance of my country's warm, everlasting gratitude, in which, upon the basis of our restored independence, a wide field will be opened to mutual benefit, by friendly commercial intercourse, ennobled by the consciousness of imparted benefit from your side and by the pleasant duty of gratitude on the side of my people, so well deserving your generous sympathy.

Kossuth's Visit to the Legislature.

Gov. KOSSUTH and suite, this morning, visited the two Houses of the Legislature, in company with Gov. Johnston, and were formally presented to the members. He spent nearly an hour in the House of Representatives, and afterwards proceeded to the Senate. When he was announced by the committee, the Senators rose, and he was conducted to a seat. He was afterwards presented to the members individually, and remained in the Chamber about half an hour when he retired with Gov. Johnston. He was evidently much interested in all he saw, and viewed with much gratification the large painting of Penn, which hangs in the Chamber over the entrance to the East Committee Room.

Movements of Kossuth—Reception of Delegations, &c.

The Trustees, Faculty and Students of Dickinson College waited upon KOSSUTH last evening. Dr. Peck was introduced by Mr. Bonham, Chairman of the Committee of the House of Representatives, and presented an address, expressive of the deepest sympathy, endorsing all of KOSSUTH's propositions, and expressing the belief that the American people would reach that standard of sentiment, &c.

KOSSUTH was not surprised that the students of so respectable an institution should take such an interest in his cause. When the struggle took place in Germany, the students were the first to fly to arms, and the only difficulty was the want of the materials of war to put in their hands. The same spirit had pervaded the students of other parts of Europe, but they soon learned not to put their trust in Kings, who, when in trouble, always swore to do what was necessary; but disregarded their oaths as soon as the difficulties were at an end.

A Committee from Hollidaysburg invited KOSSUTH to visit that place on his way to Pittsburg, which he was obliged to decline.

Mr. GALBRAITH on behalf of the people of the Counties of Northumberland, Union and Montrose, presented an address and invited KOSSUTH to meet the people of those Counties at Danville—he went strong for "hands off and fair play," and said the iron mountains if need be would furnish the arms to strike a blow. Each member of the Committee, 30 in number, presented $1 00.

KOSSUTH said it was the common experience of all the world, that in the mountains the spirit of freedom was pure and fresh like the air itself; by this small individual subscription they had registered their names in that large body of the sons of the United States which was to give weight to diplomacy. He declined their invitation.

A letter was received from Pittsburg, from the workmen in one of the iron foundries, every one of them subscribing a week's wages to the cause of Hungary, amounting in all to $250.

The Rev. Mr. Messick, on behalf of the clergymen of Harrisburgh, presented an Address to KOSSUTH, full of sympathy and hope for his cause.

KOSSUTH, in reply, spoke of the toleration afforded by the Turk to the Protestant Religion in the 16th Century, in some parts of Hungary; while in other parts, under the dominion of Austria, Protestant clergymen were daily, by hundreds, transferred to the galleys at Naples, where they died in their chains.

Mr. WEIDMAN, on behalf of the Agriculturists of Lebanon County, addressed KOSSUTH. He said that the nature of their pursuits did not promote the cultivation of the art of oratory, but if they could not *speak*, they could, nevertheless, *feel*, and would do their part in assisting Hungary in her struggle for liberty.

KOSSUTH, in reply, said that was not the truest eloquence which was the loudest. There was nothing more eloquent than nature, and yet nature was silent, except when the thunder and the hurricane announced that there was a God above. He looked, with a deeper interest, for the expressions of the sentiments of that class than any other. When they spoke, it would be as the word of nature, spoken in the thunder above and the hurricane on earth.

A delegation of the Press next waited upon KOSSUTH. Mr. McKinley presented an address, which was responded to in an appropriate and effective manner.

A large number of the ladies of Harrisburg assembled to receive KOSSUTH, and presented him with a beautifully executed purse containing their contributions. Dr. Dewitt presented an address in their behalf.

KOSSUTH made an appropriate reply, saying that he had not expected to meet so large a number, else he would have made some little preparation to speak. The people, in its corporate capacity, was the first to embody in a practical shape their resolutions of sympathy—so the ladies of Harrisburg were the first to form a Ladies Association to support the cause of Hungary. They had the hearts of men in their hands—the perseverance of the strongest man could not accomplish in a year what the tender hearts of ladies could do in a few hours, as he had experienced in his own country. In accepting the gift, he said, this (taking the money) is for Hungary, and this (holding up the purse) is for my children—handing it to Madame KOSSUTH, who kissed the purse.

BURNING OF THE BRIG FAIRY.—A telegraphic dispatch yesterday informed us of the destruction of the Brig *Fairy*, by fire, at New Castle, Del., yesterday morning. The *North American*, of this morning, has these further particulars from a correspondent:

"About daylight this morning, the Brig *Fairy*, lying in our harbor, was discovered to be on fire. She was surrounded by other vessels; and one along side of her was stated—truly or falsely I know not—to have four hundred barrels of powder on board. The people of the town turned out promptly and worked hard; but, in all probability, their efforts would have been in vain, and the entire fleet would have been destroyed, with many houses in Front-street, had not two towboats been at hand, which hooked on to her and dragged her from the harbor. They towed her above the piers, where she is now burning. She was scuttled, but did not sink; she does not appear to me to be deep enough in the water to do so. Her captain is said to be in Philadelphia, sick. Some of her crew were disenlisted, and had run away, but were caught and carried back to the vessel. The fire, as it originated in the forecastle, is in supposed by some, may possibly have some connection with this circumstance. She had an assorted cargo on board, but principally corn meal, and was bound to the West Indies."

ONE DAY LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Another Astounding Discovery—Later Market Report.

The Steamship *Union*, Capt. BUDD, arrived yesterday morning from the Isthmus, having left Chagres on the 5th inst., and touched at Kingston, Jamaica, where she was detained 24 hours for coal and water. The run thence was made in 8 days and 19 hours. She brings nothing further from California.

Left U. S. ship-of-war *Albany* at Chagres, all well. Everything was quiet at Chagres.

The rumor was quite current that the Admiral of the station had ordered the British Brig *Express* to Kingston, for the purpose of investigating the cause of her firing into the *Prometheus*.

Our thanks are due to the officers of the steamer, and to Berford & Co.'s Express for files of California and Kingston papers.

The merchants of the latter place are engaged in the discussion of a scheme for a line of steamers from Kingston to South America, *via* St. Jago de Cuba. They are highly dissatisfied with the British Royal Mail Steamship Company.

The *El Dorado*, with the mails and treasure from the San Francisco packet of the 15th December, brings one day later from California, the packet having been detained to the morning of the 16th.

Meanwhile the *Alta California* received later mining news from the interior, one of the most important items of which is the following from Calaveras County.

From the Calaveras Chronicle.

ASTOUNDING DISCOVERIES.—Some of the most astounding discoveries of gold we ever heard of have, during the past week, been made within a mile of this place, in an easterly direction. The whole town, in fact, seems to have run mad—every class of our community, from the lounging idler to the most energetic, having gone post-haste to the new El Dorado, (some of them even late at night,) and staked off claims for nearly a mile, up and down the hill-sides, bordering upon the head of the Chilean Gulch. The new diggings are called Sport Hill, from the fact that their extraordinary richness have tempted out nearly the whole sporting men of our town, who may now be daily seen wielding pick and spade as lustily as the hardiest miner. It would be useless for us here to repeat any of the many extravagant stories (none of which are contradicted) that we have heard of these extraordinary diggings, but we will mention what we know by our own observation. The hole which created the furore is one hundred and ten feet deep, and commenced paying well at thirty-five feet from the ledge. We stood by while one of the party in this claim washed out some half dozen buckets of refuse earth, from which he obtained ten or twelve dollars of gold, one piece weighing upwards of six dollars. This dirt was only washed to throw dust in the eyes of the crowd who stood around, the No. 1 dirt being kept separate, and reserved for future operations, when there shall be plenty of water. The ruse, however, did not succeed, every one seeing through it at once, and only becoming more firmly convinced of the vast wealth that lay hidden in the earth beneath their feet. The majority of the claims are being "worked with a will," and we shall soon know if the whole hill is rich, or if this one claim alone is to yield fortunes to its owners. Another hole, lower down the hill side, has commenced paying at seven feet from the surface, the owners averring most positively that they get from it five dollars per bucket. A tunnel company has also been formed, and have commenced operations in the hill. The indications of gold here, are the same as those on French and Stockton Hills.

The Hanging of Bill Marshall and Juan Verdugo.

From the San Diego Herald. Extra, Dec 16.

The trial of these men was concluded on Friday evening last, and on Saturday morning it was announced on the Plaza that they would be executed at 2 o'clock the same day. The Fitzgerald Volunteers were ordered to be on duty at that time to conduct the prisoners to the scaffold, which had been erected a short distance out of town, near the Catholic burying ground.

The graves were dug and all the preparations made for carrying out the sentences of the court martial. At about 2 o'clock the volunteers were under arms, and the people began to gather in considerable numbers about the plaza and court-house. A priest was with the prisoners most of the forenoon, and accompanied them to the gallows, where they received final absolution. They were then informed that a short time would be allowed them if they wished to make any remarks. Marshall was the first to speak. He said that he was prepared to die, and he hoped that his friends and the people around him would forgive him, that he trusted in God's mercy, and hoped to be pardoned for his many transgressions. He still insisted that he was innocent of the crime for which he was about to die. This was about the substance of his remarks, as near as we could learn from those who stood near the scaffold.

Verdugo spoke in Spanish. He acknowledged his guilt and admitted the justice of the sentence passed upon him; said he was ready and willing to yield up his life as a forfeit for his crime and wickedness. The ropes were then adjusted—the priest approached them for the last time—said some consoling words to them—repeated a final prayer—extended the crucifix, which each kissed several times, when he descended from the wagon, which immediately moved on, leaving the poor, unfortunate wretches suspended about five feet from the ground. The fall could not have been more than a foot at the most, for their necks were not dislocated. Marshal struggled considerably, but the Senorian scarcely moved a muscle. Both of them were in their shirt sleeves, and neither of them hoodwinked. Marshall was quite a small sized man, with regular and rather agreeable features, and a head indicating, phrenologically, great determination. The other was much stouter, with a frame apparently of great power. He was a shade darker than the average of Californians, and had a most brutish countenance. Their arms were pinioned behind. They vibrated slightly when the cart was driven from under them, but after that not a convulsive movement could be seen, although the physician said they were not dead for some three quarters of an hour after. Everything was conducted with the utmost order and quietness. There was no halting or hesitation on the part of those whose painful duty it was to take the law into their own hands for the protection of the lives and property of the whole community.

The minds of the large assemblage, and especially of the friendly Indians, seemed to be impressed with becoming awe. It was an awful and melancholy sight to see those bodies swinging about there in the wind—now exhibiting their countenances directly fronting you, and again averting them, with the crows and buzzards hovering overhead, as if ready to pounce down upon and devour their meal of human flesh—and one which, we trust in God, we may never be called upon to witness again. After being suspended about an hour and a half, the bodies were cut down and interred in the Catholic burying ground.

Bill Marshall, it will be borne in mind, denied on the gallows, most emphatically, that he was guilty of the crime for which he was to suffer death; but in his confession he acknowledged that he knew the four men were to be murdered, and did not make the slightest effort to save them, which he might easily have done. His father-in-law, who was arrested with him, confessed that he knew all about the affair, but that he was too old to take a part in it. He was discharged.

Death of Judge J. M. Jones.

From the Alta California, Dec. 16.

We received last evening, on the arrival of the steamer *Express*, from San Jose, the melancholy intelligence of the death of J. M. Jones, Esq., U. S. Judge for the Southern District of this State. Judge Jones has been suffering for many years from ill health, but it is only within the last year that his disease (consumption, we believe,) has assumed alarming symptoms. Within the past year he has made a journey to the Atlantic States, in hopes of recovering strength, and he has but recently returned, with the intention of entering upon the duties of his office.

Judge JONES has been a resident of our State about two years and a half. He is a native of Scott county, Ky., but resided several years in New-Orleans, where he practised his profession of the law before coming to this country. He was a member of the Convention which formed our State Constitution, and though one of the youngest delegates in that body, he displayed great knowledge of the science of Government, and many of the high and brilliant qualifications of an eloquent orator.

San Francisco Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16.

The arrival of the mail steamer, and the departure of two steamers, has absorbed the whole attention of the principal part of the mercantile community, and the sales of merchandise have been very limited. It is now twenty-eight days since we have had an arrival from the American Atlantic ports, except the *Sea Witch* with P. M. S. Co.'s stores, and the *Valparaiso*, after a long passage. This causes more firmness in many articles. The arrivals of Flour have also been very small, including a certain number of pounds, (we forget how many,) as reported in one of the papers from Oregon.

The attention of wheat growers in Chile has been much interfered with by recent disturbances there, and should they continue to this month, which is the period of saving their grain, the results will be unfavorable to expected supplies. The news from Valparaiso has had sufficient effect to cause parties who offered to sell on Saturday to put their price up considerably.

Passengers.

R. M. Turner, F. Rosenbaum, J. Riverio, J. Cortes, H. Purdy, B. Jacob, T. Craxton, C. Gillinwater, L. Eyckman, W. Everhart, W. Lemon, Z. C. Hagneland, A. E. Brown, B. L. Booth, C. L. Macomber, F. P. Chase, F. Turner, S. E. Dean, L. P. Bullard, G. S. Warren, J. Lebberger, H. C. Bucholl, J. Voorhes, F. Storm, N. Asciel, W. W. Burton, J. Robinson, W. J. Lisk, H. Anson, C. H. Lindsey, C. E. Whitney, W. B. Anderson, S. B. Berry, W. B. Chambers, S. J. McCullough, W. Sweeny, J. V. Brown, D. W. Sampson, J. Jones, J. H. Jones, J. Carr, J. Stringer, C. Jones, E. Ladue, C. B. Stone, J. D. Wallace, D. Schallmager, A. Schellinger, B. Holdman, G. Cuppen, J. Cuppen, D. Hefford, J. Clarke, A. L. Shuler, R. B. Jamesson, J. Wood, S. Rice, W. Logan, J. Thayer, S. L. Manly, J. C. Morley, L. Wells, A. A. Morley, F. Mills, A. Smith, J. Millhen, J. Shoove, L. Dill, D. C. Roland, S. Johnson, B. Taylor, W. Palmer, J. H. Morrison, B. Peters, P. E. Smith, E. Eschen, H. Corner, W. H. Wier, J. Hardman, W. H. Hall, S. M. Crane, J. Patterson, M. Hardy, H. Cornwell, L. D. Fletcher, J. N. Tileston, F. Fleming, F. Hamlin, J. Perlin, H. Cox, P. Morrison, D. Cooly, L. Gealy, G. Miles, V. Moore, N. Gallora, G. H. Wallace, A. Booth, J. Gallop, Mark Bowen, O. M. Whitlock, J. Wyester, W. Libby, L. Buckley, J. H. Brown, P. Howells, J. Waghtman, C. Smith and boy, A. Mauer, S. Spier, T. Burgoin, S. W. Venable, G. W. Blake, G. Whitfielder, G. Cannore, W. N. Warren, H. Robinson, C. Cushing, A. Wharton, W. A. Hastings, J. Dunnage, J. McKee, W. Young, J. Hunt, J. Williams, J. N. Lawrence, R. H. Perkins, J. Crown, H. Carpenter, J. H. Hamman, J. Bryant, N. Cooper, E. V. Schuman, A. Laidon, A. Hagen, J. Sheldon, O. Felt, S. Fisher, H. Simons, and 61 in the steerage. From Kingston, J. White, Esq.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to The New-York Times.

XXXIId CONGRESS.... First Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 15.

ALABAMA ON INTERVENTION.

Mr. CLEMENS presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature of Alabama, expressive of their sentiments on the policy of the United States with regard to foreign nations. They urge that the true policy is to encourage relations of amity with all nations, and adhere strictly to non-intervention. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

ATLANTIC MAIL FACILITIES.

Mr. FISH presented the petition of E. K. COLLINS and associates, contractors for the carriage of the European mails in steamers, asking for additional facilities to enable them to execute their contract. Referred.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. CLEMENS reported a bill, allowing the representatives of JOHN ELLIS JONES, to locate certain lands, which was considered and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. BORLAND introduced a bill, granting land to Arkansas, to aid in constructing a railroad. He also introduced a bill, granting the hot springs in Arkansas to that State.

FLOGGING IN THE NAVY.

The memorial praying for the restoration of flogging in the navy, was taken up, and

Mr. MALLORY resumed by reading lengthy extracts from Reports of the Secretary of the Navy, various writers on the subject, showing the importance of flogging as a part of the discipline of the Navy. He pointed out the evil consequences and results of abolishing flogging, thereby letting the sailors know that the commander has no power to execute any prompt punishment for insubordination or neglect of duty. Those who refuse to do duty, those who skulk, and idlers, desire no greater pleasure than imprisonment, when they are relieved from active duty, and when others are obliged to attend upon them, and attend to their clothing, food, &c. By the officers of the Navy and the seamen themselves this punishment was desired. Nineteen-twentieths of them all would, if asked, say, restore flogging to the Navy—no good sailor was ever flogged. Flogging may have been carried by some officers to a great extent, and may have been abused, but this was no reason why it should be dispensed with altogether. All the measures of punishment by officers may at times be abused; but for that reason should they all be abolished? No officer of the Navy or lashed a sailor without a feeling of reluctance, and there was no officer but would favor its abolition if the honor and discipline of the Navy could be maintained without it. Let it be restored, but with restrictions, and then the Navy would be what all desire it should be—an honor to our country and a powerful bulwark of defense.

Mr. HALE said that he was not prepared now to address the Senate fully on the subject, but the battle had been fought and victory won. This contest for the restoration of the lash was but the throes of death of an infamous relic of barbarity; it was but the floundering of a whale that had been thoroughly harpooned—no great power ever yet was vanquished, but its adherents would occasionally gather a small force and carry on a guerilla war. The philanthropy which abolished flogging in the Navy did not alone exist among those from that section, which the Senator supposed was led off by fanaticism. Mr. MCKAY of North Carolina year after introduced it and ingerted it in appropriation bills, and the late DIXON H. LEWIS had often told him (HALE) that his efforts in this cause were right. The Senator complained that the Navy was fast going into disrepute, that the recruting service failed, &c. all because Congress had been led off by false philanthropy and refused to let sailors be flogged. He could hardly suppose Senators were serious in supposing that sailors refused to enlist in the navy because if they did they could not enjoy the privilege of having their backs excoriated with the cat-o'-nine-tails. If the alternative were presented to him of no navy, or navy with the lash, he would adopt the former. If the lash and the navy are to exist together, let them go down together. He knew it to be a fact that sailors did not regret its abolition. He had been thanked by resolutions and letters from sailors, for his efforts in this cause. Go on board a ship of a thousand sailors, let the officers be there, and if you take a vote, perhaps nine hundred and ninety would be in favor of flogging; but send your officers ashore, and the majority will be reversed;—nine hundred and ninety-nine will be against the lash, and the other man cannot be found. He moved, and the subject was postponed for one week.

The Senate then went into executive session.

STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

When the doors were opened,

Mr. JAMES introduced a joint resolution providing for a Board of Practical Engineers, to investigate the causes of explosions of steam-boilers, and the best means to prevent the same.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. FELCH offered a resolution directing inquiry into certain Indian claims. Adopted.

Private bills were passed, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 15.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Various bills were introduced by general consent; amongst them, by Mr. FOWLER, a bill regulating the mileage of members of Congress. Referred to the Committee on Mileage.

By Mr. FAULKNER—a bill establishing a Board for the settlement of claims against the United States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. MOORE, of Louisiana—a bill making appropriations for the removal of a raft in Red River. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MACE—a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing for the election of U. S. Senators by qualified voters of each State. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. YATES—a bill making appropriation for the navigation of the Illinois River. He moved its reference to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. WALSH called for the yeas and nays, believing this to be a test question. It was decided affirmatively, by 113 against 70.

By Mr. PRICE—a bill giving further remedy to patentees. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. SIBLEY—a bill giving to the several States the proceeds of certain public lands, for the support and relief of the indigent insane therein. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

NON-INTERVENTION.

Mr. CONGER asked leave to introduce a joint resolution declaratory of the Law of Nations, in relation to the doctrine of non-intervention, and the right of every Nation to establish for itself such form of Government as the people thereof may think suitable to their own condition and best adapted to promote and secure their own prosperity and happiness. Also declaring the view entertained by the Government and people of the United States of the conduct of Russia, by the armed intervention by that power in the late contest between Austria and Hungary.

Mr. BAYLY.—I move that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn.—Has previous notice been given of it?

SPEAKER—No.

Mr. JONES—I object to it.

SPEAKER—Then it goes over.

BOUNTY LAND LAW.

The House resumed the consideration of the motion to refer to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, the bill reported from the Select Committee explanatory of the Bounty Land Act of September, 1850.

Mr. TUCK thought it was unnecessary to pass this bill, as one had already been passed making land warrants assignable; he knew of no other reason why it was brought forward, unless it was to cover up other matters which would not,—standing alone,—receive the votes of the majority. The third section proposes to provide for a new class of cases, namely, those who were mustered into the United States service for the suppression or prevention of Indian hostilities, or whose services of that character were recognized and paid by the United States prior to the passage of the act of 1850—and who served the length of time required by the said act. It was a great scheme to squander away a large and indefinite extent of the public domain, against which we should guard. He maintained that the public lands are pledged for the redemption of Government Bonds, and argued in favor of their being disposed of, as heretofore, by sale. The bill was truly sectional in its character.

Mr. DUNHAM proposed an amendment, to make the land warrants assignable, under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

The morning hour having expired, and various matters on the Speaker's table being disposed of—

The Senate bill was passed, appropriating $1,200 for fitting up rooms for the temporary use of the Library of Congress—and the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 15.

Mr. CONGER called up his KOSSUTH resolution, upon which a debate took place,

Mr. BABCOCK moved the following substitute:

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That in consideration of the efforts of LOUIS KOSSUTH to establish a constitutional government in Hungary, embracing principles of civil and religious freedom—his manful defence of those principles and the liberty of his country—his subsequent misfortunes—the strong interest manifested in his behalf by the Government and people of the United States, leading them to interpose for his release from imprisonment, and generously tendering him a vessel to convey him and his fellow-companions in misfortune to an asylum upon these shores; the Governor be requested to invite him to visit Albany at such time, during the present session of the Legislature, as may suit his convenience.

Mr. TABER said this was a fit subject for a resolution, and also a fit subject for debate; and, as several Senators had expressed a desire to speak upon the question, he renewed the motion to adjourn, and it was adopted.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. CUDDEBACK called up his resolution for raising a select Committee to inquire if the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company had violated their charter by enlarging the Canal. It was amended by referring the matter to the Canal Committee, and the resolution was adopted.

On the motion of Mr. UNDERWOOD, the Committee charged with reporting on unclaimed dividends and deposits in Savings' Banks, had their time for reporting extended.

The KOSSUTH resolutions were then taken up in Committee of the Whole.

The resolutions offered by Messrs. UNDERWOOD, STEVENS, VAN SANTVOORD and CORNELAND, the only ones printed, were read.

Mr. CORNELAND addressed the committee on the resolutions.

The committee rose, and without taking any question the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK CITY.

☞ The New-York Typographical Society celebrate their anniversary of the birthday of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, at Niblo's Saloon, this evening. There will be a Banquet and a Ball. Dr. J. W. FRANCIS will preside at the Banquet, and will give some interesting remarks, embracing reminiscences in the life of Franklin. Addresses will be made by a number of gentlemen who have been invited to respond to the regular toasts, and the ALLEGHANIANS, and the HUTCHINSON Family, will sing many of their favorite airs. After the Banquet, the Assembly Room will be opened, and Dodworth's Quadrille Band will be in attendance. The proceeds of the celebration are to be appropriated to the increase of the Printers' Free Library, and therefore the members of the profession should afford all the assistance in their power. Tickets may be obtained at the rooms, No. 300 Broadway.

FALLING OF A FLOOR AND LOSS OF LIFE.—About 12 o'clock yesterday a portion of the w

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 16, 1852.

☞ The *New-York Daily Times* may be obtained as follows: In Hoboken, N. J., of E. Dunscomb and J. Agnew. In Philadelphia, of C. O'Gorman.

☞ We have on hand a great number of letters from Correspondents, Communications, and other interesting matter, for which we shall endeavor to make room in a *Double Sheet* to-morrow morning. Advertisers are requested to send in their favors at as early an hour as possible.

Intervention.

It suits the purpose of the *Washington Republic* to represent the *Times* as having advocated a resort to war, on the part of the United States, to prevent Russia from interfering again in Hungarian affairs. The *Republic* must excuse us for saying that this is not true. We have never taken any such position; first, because we do not believe a war necessary, and in the next place, because it is neither our interest nor our duty to go to war for any such cause.

But we have urged the necessity of giving to our foreign relations a more decidedly Republican tone,—and of protesting in the most distinct and emphatic manner against violations of international law, committed by despotic powers for the purpose of crushing Republican movements. We believe it to be alike the interest and the duty of the United States to do this: and it is what they have not done hitherto. Our diplomatic representation in Europe is not thoroughly and energetically Republican. Many of our agents there are devoted adherents of absolutism, and their influence is steadily exerted against the establishment of liberal institutions. We can specify,—and we have specified,—places in Europe at which this Republic is thus represented. And we insist that the country is disgraced, and the cause of freedom injured by the character and the conduct of many of its representatives in Europe.

Our Government is based upon the inherent right of every people to establish for themselves such institutions as they see fit, and upon the justice of necessary revolutions. Our existence depends upon the maintenance of this right. Now all the despotic powers of Europe deny it, and are leagued together to repress its exercise. They claim the right to put down popular rebellion, wherever it may occur; to combine for the purpose of crushing every attempt, on the part of any people, to relieve themselves from unjust oppression. This is in direct violation of international law, and annihilates everything like national sovereignty. If we acquiesce in such a doctrine, and look on with indifference while it is practiced, if we take no steps to express our own sense of its injustice, we virtually consent to allow national existence and sovereignty to be simply a matter of sufferance. We concede the right of one power, or of several powers united, to crush any nation whose existence may disturb their peace and stand in the way of their ambition.

Mr. WEBSTER in 1823, in speaking of the same principle as proclaimed by the Holy Alliance, said of it, and of our duty in regard to it:

"*I want words to express my abhorrence of this abominable principle.* I trust every enlightened man throughout the world *will oppose it*, and that especially, these who, like ourselves, are fortunately out of the reach of the bayonets that enforce it, *will proclaim their detestation of it, in a tone both loud and decisive.*"

And in answering the cavils founded on the assertion that we have no *interest* in these European movements, Mr. WEBSTER said:

"As the leading Republic of the world, living and breathing in these principles, and advanced by their operation, with unequalled rapidity in our career, *shall we give our consent to bring them into dispute and disgrace?* Does it not become us, then—*is it not a duty imposed on us*—to give our weight to the side of liberty and justice—to let mankind know that we are not tired of our own institutions—and to *protest against the asserted power of altering, at pleasure, the law of the civilized world?*

"The near approach or the remote distance of design may affect policy, but cannot change principle. The same reason that would authorize us to protest against unwarrantable combinations to interfere between Spain and her former colonies, would authorize us equally to protest if the same combination were directed against the smallest State in Europe, although our duty to ourselves, our policy and wisdom, might indicate very different courses as fit to be pursued by us in the two cases. We shall not, I trust, act upon the notion of dividing the world with the Holy Alliance, and complain of nothing done by them in their hemisphere if they will not interfere with ours. At least, this would not be such a course of policy as I could recommend or support."

Now this indicates what we have always urged as the duty of the United States, in regard to a violation of international law by Russian interference in the affairs of Hungary. We believe it to be the duty of our Government to *protest*, through the usual channels of diplomatic intercourse, against such interference whenever it shall be again attempted. We would have our Secretary of State instruct our Minister in Russia to represent to that Government the principles, the interests, the rights and the wishes of the United States in regard to it; and we would also invite the Government of England to make similar representations. There is certainly nothing very blood-thirsty in all this.

We have never intimated a wish that our Government should *forbid* Russian interference, or threaten Russia with *war* if she attempted it. Such language is never used in national intercourse, nor are such threats ever made. We have repeatedly said that if our Government would use, at the proper time, in its diplomatic intercourse with other nations, the language used by President Fillmore in his Message,—its duty in the matter would be discharged, and that, too, not in vain. Let Russia be told that we "*cannot remain indifferent* to her interference" against Hungarian liberty—let this assurance be given firmly and earnestly, and let it be sustained by England also, and we should never hear of Russian interference again.

But here step in sundry opponents of even this degree of "intervention," with the answer that Russia cares nothing for words; that remonstrances would be thrown away upon her; and that she would treat them with contempt. It is very easy to say all this; but it evinces a gross under-estimate of our national influence abroad, and an exaggerated notion of Russian confidence and strength.

The history of the past shows her sensitiveness to the opinion of the world, and her readiness to turn her policy so as to escape the censures of other nations. She did not interfere in Hungary before, as Gov. KOSSUTH conclusively showed in his speech to the Bar, until she had ascertained, beyond a doubt, that England would not remonstrate against it. Russia, like other nations, is amenable to the opinion of the world.

We have no doubt that, if the occasion should arise to-morrow—if the people of Hungary should seek to regain their independence, and Russia should indicate a determination to interfere against them—Mr. WEBSTER would immediately make an energetic and emphatic protest, on behalf of the United States, against it. He would not threaten war; nor would he give Russia any assurances that we would not, in any case, resort to war. But he would protest against such a violation of international law, and would put this Republic, where in 1823 he said she should be,—"on the side of liberty and justice," in Europe as well as in America.

☞ The *Pennsylvania Freeman*, published at Philadelphia, has been enlarged and dolled out with new type. It is edited by Mr. Oliver Johnson, formerly connected with the *New-York Tribune*, and advocates the interests of the Anti-Slavery Party.

Relations with Austria.

If Chevalier Hulsemann receive his congé there would seem to be no necessity for retaining Mr. McCurdy at Vienna. Indeed, if the Austrian Government be possessed with anything like the right spirit, our Chargé will receive his passports about as soon as the news of Chevalier Hulsemann's withdrawal reaches Vienna; and there will be no call for ceremony whatever. Is this to be regretted? We think not. Our diplomatic intercourse with Austria has, since its establishment, in 1839, cost vastly more than it has come to. The embassy was originally created for party purposes, and to make room for a party favorite, not otherwise provided for. Mr. Henry A. Muhlenburg went out in 1838, as a full, first-class minister plenipotentiary, drawing the entire pay of such functionaries. A year later came the reciprocity we had humbly besought, and an Austrian envoy arrived at Washington, with Chevalier Hulsemann as Secretary of Legation. Mr. Muhlenberg was succeeded by Mr. Jenifer, in 1841; and in 1843 the Secretary of the Austrian Embassy, with the diminished rank of a Chargé, replaced the Baron de Mareschal, in the chieftainship. Congress, indulging in a small allowance of retrenchment upon the accession of Mr. Polk, imitated the Austrians by reducing the Embassy at Vienna to a Chargéship, and Mr. William H. Stiles, a gentleman of fine accomplishments and finer sense, was despatched thither in 1845, and there remained, until ousted by the editor of the Austrian organ in Wall-street. Throughout these dozen or thirteen years a sizeable sum of the public moneys has been annually spent to sustain a perfectly barren intercourse. For what *one* good thing has resulted? Has a single treaty been negotiated, the advantages of which, are worth the cost of the Embassy? Have any benefits in the way of protecting our traveling community been achieved, save in the solitary instance of Mr. Brace? If not, what possible gain is there in maintaining such an establishment? The intimation of Schwarzenberg, that the English traveling world will be likely to suffer embarrassments hereafter in their Austrian voyaging, on account of Lord Palmerston's Islingtonisms, would, if extended to us, affect our peace and happiness very slightly. We have little to do, and want less to do, with a people of so little commercial or maritime importance. We abhor the Government, its policy, its cruelty, its imbecility; and the Secretary of State is at no pains to hide our contempt. Our mutual representatives are little else than spies upon the movements of either nation; and such despicable service is best effected by special envoys. Why should we then persist in these heartless and expensive formalities?

As to Mr. Hulsemann, it would, it strikes us, be very much to the interest of his principals to have him away. The Austrian exchequer is low enough, to dispense with any needless outlays. If spies and emissaries are required, there are several residents of this country admirably fitted to serve a better purpose, at less cost. As for the commercial interests of the empire, its consuls can look after them; and our disposition to receive Austrian subjects amicably, without diplomatic intervention, is evinced in the national treatment of Gov. KOSSUTH. We can furnish every assurance to the court of Austria that American hospitality to her citizens will be entirely unaffected by the presence of a half dozen Chevaliers at Washington. And thus some economy may be practiced for the benefit of the national debt.

By all means, let the present opportunity be seized to dispense with diplomatic intercourse. Our government never had the least misunderstanding with Vienna, until it had involved itself in formal relations, and will be no loser by their cessation.

☞ The *Courier and Enquirer* gives its readers an excellent homily on the dignity and duty of the newspaper press. The article seems, in some way or other, to have been foisted into its columns without the Editor's knowledge: for it contains a very severe rebuke of what is a distinguishing characteristic of the paper. It says that "no intelligent "American Editor can habitually use the lan- "guage of *opprobrium* towards his brethren, "without forfeiting his own self-respect and the "respect of all whose respect is worth having." This is perfectly true. And its truth will be felt by the Editor of the paper in which it appears. His virulent denunciations of KOSSUTH, —his coarse, personal abuse of Pulszky,—the perseverance with which he denounces the *Times* as the "organ of Abolition and of Progress,"—and his utterly false assertions concerning the Editor of the *Times*, are very properly characterized in the paragraph quoted from his own columns.

The writer of the article, moreover, holds that controversy is not the business of newspapers; —and that if it must be indulged in, it should be made profitable by "*fresh* facts and *fair* arguments." This is in direct reference probably to the *Courier's* habit of reprinting, day after day, the assertions and extracts which it originally pilfered from the *North American Review*;—and to the "fairness" it has shown in making statements conclusively proved to be untrue, and in then refusing to take the slightest notice of any answer.

The writer in the *Courier and Enquirer* gives its Editor another very pleasant hit—in the following just and pertinent sentence:

"For a person who has really made up his mind to it, it is one of the easiest things in the world to *vent abuse; a wild ass brays not more easily.*"

The responsible Editor of the *Courier and Enquirer* is probably out of town!

☞ The *Herald* has screwed its courage up to the point of being explicit at last. It designates the *Daily Times* as the paper with which it is anxious to make a bet about circulation. We are quite willing to indulge it—under such conditions as will ensure its honesty. The *Herald* claimed, when the *Times* started, a daily circulation of 40,000 copies. Taking this to be true, we assert that it has diminished, and we offer the *Herald* the following bets:

1. One hundred dollars that its daily circulation at the end of December was less than 40,000.
2. One hundred dollars that its regular circulation today is less than 40,000.
3. One hundred dollars that, although the *Herald* is forty times as old as the *Times*, its daily circulation is not twice as great.
4. One hundred dollars that the daily circulation of the *Herald* is not as great as that of the *Times*.
5. One hundred dollars that during the last three months the daily increase in the regular circulation of the *Times* has been three times as great as that of the *Herald*.

Here are five explicit propositions—upon the truth of which we offer to stake $500—the money to be appropriated to the relief of the suffering Hungarians. We propose that the *Herald* select one person, the *Times* one and those two a third—to whose decision the matter shall be referred:—and that they shall decide it only in accordance with the sworn evidence of the clerks, pressmen, carriers, and others connected with the two papers, and with the statements of their books, which shall all be placed at their command. They shall make up from such evidence a detailed written statement of their conclusions, and this shall be published conspicuously by both papers.

Now, if the *Herald* is as anxious for a bet as it professes to be, it can easily be gratified.

☞ The *Express* of yesterday stigmatized as a "certain penny paper in this City,"—meaning, as subsequent remarks show, the *Daily Times*, has represented Captain LONG "as treating the distinguished exile with a harshness and an incivility that was entirely unaccountable, and at length drew from KOSSUTH a challenge to mortal combat." It proceeds to say that Captain LONG has denounced the statement as an entire fabrication.

It is barely possible that the *Express* has made a mistake in this matter, really supposing that the *Times* made the statement referred to. If so, it will of course make the proper correction. The story started in the Baltimore *Sun*, and when we copied it, we pronounced it utterly untrue. If the *Express* doubts this it can easily satisfy itself by referring to our files.

Another statement from the *Express* cannot be the result of error. It says:

"It was this journal, which now launches its accusations against Captain Long, that first gave publicity to the famous, or infamous, *attaché* letters, stigmatizing KOSSUTH himself as anything else but a gentleman; and it is the same concern that has been ever since pouring out its fulsome eulogies, day after day, upon *the very man whose character it tried all it could to blacken* by the publication of the anonymous letter in question, even before he had set his foot on American soil."

The *Express* knows perfectly well that in publishing the letter referred to, the *Times* denounced it as untrue, and vindicated Governor KOSSUTH from its aspersions. When it says, therefore, that we tried to "blacken his character," it makes an assertion which it knows to be false.

Musical Items.

The Niblo Opera, on Wednesday, was the old standard, *Norma*. Madame DE VRIES and BETTINI were very successful in the leading roles. Mad. DE V. makes a *Norma* of her own; peculiar in several points, but powerful in voice and extraordinary in realization. Her dramatic points are not so startling as Parodi's, nor does she play the part with the taste and dignity of Tedesco or Steffanone. Signor BETTINI sings superbly in *Pollio*. There is a world of difference between Signor B., as tenor *manager* at Niblo's, and tenor *employee* at Astor Place. To-night the Company give *Don Pasquale*, a delightful comic opera, with the favorites, Bosio and Badiali.

Max Maretzek has just returned from the West, whither he went to engage, as he did do, Parodi and Amilia Patti. They are now in the City.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to The New-York Daily Times.

Particulars of the Explosion of the Steamer George Washington—Sixteen Persons Killed.

GRAND GULF, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

The explosion of the boilers of the steamer *George Washington*, on her way from Cincinnati to New-Orleans, took place a little above here this morning; shortly after which she took fire, and was entirely consumed. Capt. Irvine was badly scalded, and the first clerk, William Carroll, was killed. Among those killed and missing are the following:

William Carroll, first clerk; Mr. James Treat; Philip, the first cook; the first fireman; six deck hands and six deck passengers, names unknown. They are all supposed to have been burned with the boat.

The following is a list of the injured. Captain Irvine, badly scalded; Mr. Pearce, second Clerk, do.; Daniel Clemens, Engineer, do.; Martin Dunn, Second Mate, injured; Wiley, Third Engineer, do.; Mr. Moore, Watchman, do.; James Moore, First Mate, do.; C. D. Clemons, passenger, do.; J. B. King Kendall, passenger, from Kentucky, slightly scalded; Castin Wheeler, Second Cook, do. The books and papers of the boat were all lost. The *Washington* had two barges in two laden with stock and freight both of which were burned. The Steamer *J. S. Chenowith* came down about four hours after the explosion, and took on board the surviving officers and crew. The *George Washington* and her freight were fully insured.

Massachusetts—Governor Boutwell's Message—Active Intervention Recommended.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 15.

Governor BOUTWELL delivered his Message to-day, at noon, before both branches of the Legislature. It is brief and concise, and embraces the following recommendations:—The enlargement of the accommodations of the State Reform School for Boys, and the establishment of a similar institution for Girls; the purchase of more land to enlarge the limits of the State Prison; that the bonds given for the support of alien passengers be commuted in certain cases; further legislation in relation to the sale of the public lands in Maine; that the claim of the State against the General Government, for services in the war of 1812, be again urged upon Congress.

The Governor again urged the expediency of a revision of the Constitution, notwithstanding the decided expression of the people at the last election. The only change which he suggests, is the districting of the cities and large towns for Representatives.

The financial condition of the State, is not very satisfactory. The receipts fall short of the expenditures during the past year $75,673 29. The great length and unusual cost of the last Legislature is mentioned as one reason for this deficiency. The Governor estimates that the receipts of the current year will exceed the expenditures unless extraordinary appropriations are made. If the appropriations and expenditures exceed the income of the year, he recommends a direct tax.

Alluding to European affairs, the Governor says: "You have, gentlemen, authorized the Executive to invite LOUIS KOSSUTH to this Commonwealth. This trust will be cheerfully and faithfully executed. Your action will be regarded as an expression of the sympathy of Massachusetts for the distinguished exile, and for the cause of European liberty which he so truly represents. The common sentiments of America is on the side of Constitutional Governments. Nor will this sentiment be satisfied with an individual unofficial expression. It will also demand, through the diplomatic agents of the country, a distinct declaration on the part of Austria and Russia as to their future purposes. If these Governments shall assert the right of interference in the domestic affairs of European nations, or shall decline to make a distinct declaration upon this point, it would seem proper for our Government to give them notice that we assert, on our part, an equal right to interfere in favor of Republican or Constitutional Governments, reserving to ourselves, of course, the power to judge of circumstances, and the necessity of interference as events may transpire. If, however, contrary to our expectations, Austria and Russia should assent to the doctrine of non-intervention, our object will have been gained. We cannot, in any view of the subject, quietly submit to the absorption of the smaller States of Europe by the larger, and the final subjugation of all to two or three allied despotisms. Such a movement will not only be fatal to our commerce, but to the general industry and free principles of America."

Pennsylvania Legislature—Kossuth, &c.

HARRISBURG, Thursday, Jan. 15.

KOSSUTH was introduced to the Senate this morning by Gov. Johnston, when the Senators were individually presented to him. He afterwards visited the House.

In the Senate a resolution was adopted to proceed on Monday next in convention of the two Houses to elect a State Treasurer. Several candidates have been nominated.

The two Houses then went into convention to count the votes for Governor—when it appeared that

William Bigler had	186,499
William F. Johnston	178,034
Kimber Cleaver	1,859

Whereupon William Bigler was declared by the Speaker of the Senate to be duly elected Governor of the Commonwealth. The Convention then adjourned.

In the House, during the morning, Mr. Hart introduced the following resolution, which was read and laid on the table:

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed, to act in concert with a similar Committee to be appointed by the Senate, to inquire into the expediency of removing the Seat of Government to some other location than Harrisburg.

Burning of the Steamer Martha Washington—Five Lives Lost.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Jan. 15.

The Steamer *Martha Washington*, bound to New Orleans, was burnt yesterday at an island, 65 miles below Memphis. A man, his wife and two children, passengers in the ladies' cabin, and one deck passenger, were burned to death. Many of the passengers, &c., were rescued and taken to Memphis, by the Steamer *James Mulligan and Son*, while others were taken by the *Charles Hammond* to New Orleans. Three minutes after the boat took fire, the boat was enveloped in flames, and the cabin fell in. The books and papers of the boat were all lost.

Destruction of the Vicksburg Theatre.

VICKSBURG, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

About 1 o'clock this morning our Theatre was discovered to be on fire, and in a short time was entirely consumed, together with the hotel adjoining, occupied by Mr. Ferguson.

The Snow Storm at Buffalo—Railroads Blocked up.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Jan. 15.

The storm ceased here last night. The mails due on Tuesday morning, arrived at 4 P.M. on Wednesday. The train was 23 hours from Batavia to this place, (42 miles,) with 6 engines. It is again snowing fast, but the weather is mild.

DUNKIRK, Thursday, Jan. 15.

The passenger trains on the Erie Railroad have been unable to run between this place and Hornellsville for the last three days, on account of the great depth of snow on the track. Yesterday six engines were sent out from here, and were unable to force a passage. All the freight trains have been abandoned for the present. The mail between Dunkirk and Dayton is from 5 to 7 days behind. The weather is now clear, sun shining brightly.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 15.

The New-Orleans mail of the 7th inst., is received, but the papers contain no news worth telegraphing.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Potts, WILLIAM WATSON, of Utica, to CAROLINE E. DODGE, of Mount Morris, N. Y.

In Greenwich, Conn., on the 15th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Bronson, Capt. CHARLES T. COOLIDGE, of this City, to MARTHA, daughter of Silas Sperry, Esq., of Greenwich, Conn.

DIED.

On Wednesday, the 14th inst., after an illness of two weeks, which he bore with the same fortitude and resignation that characterized his whole life, Mr. CHARLES J. STEWART, of No. 220 Hammond-st., aged 32 years and 20 days. It may be truly said of him that he lived beloved and died lamented by all who knew him.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral on Friday, the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock, from the residence of her father, Mr. William Brandon, No. 110 Mulberry-st.

On Wednesday evening, 14th inst., HARRIET LOUISA, daughter of Nathaniel H. and Catherine B. Terry, aged 1 year, 3 months and 21 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 174 Henry-st.

Jan. 14, at 9 P.M., SARAH ELIZA, youngest daughter of W. H. and Mary Ann Walter, aged 6 years and 9 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at the residence of her parents, No. 20 South 6th-st., Williamsburg, Friday, Jan. 16, at 1 P. M., without further invitation.

Jan. 14, HAMILTON F. VAN ORDEN, aged 1 year and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, 16th, at 10 o'clock, (without further notice,) from the residence of his parents, No. 54 12th-st.

At Auburn, N. Y., on the 9th inst., CHARLES EDWARD MUZZY, formerly of this City, in the 43d year of his age.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 15

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '67	200	Long Island R R	16¼
2,000	Erie 1st mortg	100	do	16¼
5,000	Erie 2d mortg	60	Stonington Railroad	56
10,000	Erie Convertibles	100	Nor. & Wor. R.R.	56½
1,000	do	100	do	b30
2,500	Ohio 6s, '56	100	do	b30
1,000	do 6s, '60	100	do	b30
1000	Kentucky 6s	50	do	56
50	Farmer's Trust	50	Erie Railroad	78½
200	do	50	do	78¾
200	Morris Canal	500	do	b60
200	do	50	do	b30
300	do	100	do	b30
200	do	100	do	78¾
100	do	100	do	78¾
300	N. Jersey Mining Co	100	do	78¾
100	do	100	do	b10
200	Sussex Mining Co	750	do	78¾
100	Canton Co	50	do	b30
500	Reading Railroad	50	do	b30
650	do	50	do	b10
450	do	50	do	78¾
400	do	30	Mechanics' Bank	121
100	do	6	State Bank	102
100	do	10	Grocers' Bank	103½
400	Harlem Railroad	10	N. Y. & N. H. R. R	113
400	do	50	Hud. River R. R.	56

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Erie Canal Bonds	150	Erie Railroad	78¾
5,000	do	50	do	78¾
10,000	do	250	do	78¾
5,000	do	100	do	b10
1,000	Erie Incomes	50	do	78¾
100	N. J. Mining Co	680	Reading Railroad	57
250	do	100	do	b10
100	do	100	Nor. & Wor. R. R.	b30
100	do	50	do	b30
350	Sussex Mining Co	150	do	b10
300	Harlem Railroad	400	do	b10
300	do	25	do	
100	Canton Company			

THURSDAY, Jan. 15—6 P. M.

Since the re-opening of the Erie and Reading transfer books, the daily sales of both stocks have been very large. To-day the contracts in Erie were 3,500 shares; in Reading, 3,000 shares. The decline in the former is about 3 ₩ cent. Since Saturday the rise in the latter is ¼@1 ₩ cent. Norwich has also declined since the re-opening, closing this afternoon 49¼ bid. Harlem has been in demand for several days, and no marked disposition to sell on time, 68¼, cash, bid at the close to day. Nearly $50,000 of the old Convertible Erie 7's sold to-day, closing 90@90¼. Morris Canal and the Zinc shares were in better demand.

We have to repeat the remark of yesterday in regard to the superabundant supply of money on call and short loans. But paper of a certain class presses on the market at extravagant rates, while very prime names are more readily taken at 7@8 per cent. The supply of money has no speculative influence on the fancy dealings of the Stock Exchange. A very strong buyer of Erie, not connected with the clique, appeared to-day, and it is surmised that the sellers are those who are considered the heads of the party. If we may be pardoned the remark, without incurring the charge of "attacking" folks from our sensitive neighbor down street, we should say that the shares are being cleared out of the pigeon holes to make place for some of the new bonds. This is all right. Erie is a favorite stock, and when one set drop it, another is ready for a turn to take it up.

Mr. John Thompson, it will be seen by advertisement, has "a few more left of the same sort," of the Virginia coupon Sixes; one of the safest, most convenient, and every way substantial loans on the market, one of the favored few which tempt our foreign friends to bite by the million.

The State of New Jersey derived a revenue of $120,000 from the Railway and Canal Co. who have charge of the public works, last year. The items are:

Transit duties, New Jersey Railroad	$13,239 89
Transit duties, Delaware and Raritan Canal	27,431 76
Transit duties, Camden and Amboy Railroad	45,806 57
Tax on capital stock, New Jersey Railroad	10,000 00
Dividends on Stocks	30,000 00
Interest	3,732 00
Total	$130,388 18

The estimates for the current year are:

Transit dues	$75,000 00
Dividends on stocks of do	25,000 00
Tax on capital of New Jersey Railroad	10,000 00
Transit dues do	15,000 00
Interest on bonds	3,720 00
Total	$128,720 00

The news from California is one day later. The *El Dorado* brings from the Isthmus the treasure which left San Francisco by the mail steamer of the 15th December. The amount is a considerable falling off from the previous packets, owing to the temporary scarcity of gold dust at the shipping ports. There is little doubt that the shipments in November and by the packet of 1st December were stimulated by the distrust in bills of exchange, in addition to which the washings of November were said to be 20 ₩ cent. below those of October. The prospects at the quartz mines, however, were much better. The last packet brought down to Panama $140,000 for London, $12,000 for New-Orleans, and $1,087,000 for New-York.

The payments into the Sub-Treasury to-day were $120,651; disbursements $107,155; balance at close $1,788,718. There was nothing done in Exchange, and no Gold for the Havre steamer of Saturday spoken of. The supply of bills will no doubt be ample. The sales of Cotton continue very active both here and at the South.

The State Treasurer of Pennsylvania accounts to the Legislature for the cause of the deficit of $300,000 in the February interest. Last year he confidently estimated about $850,000 as the balance in the Treasury at the close of the financial year, 30th November, 1851, and all the appropriations to the North Branch Canal and other public works and to the Sinking Fund were paid out as called for, in accordance with this estimate. The real balance turned out about $550,000. The tolls on the public works fell short from loss of time from the drought, from breaks in the canal, and the burning of the Conestoga Bridge, while the cost of repairs, from these unforeseen causes, was increased. The deficit will probably be met by a temporary loan from the Banks.

The Vermont Central shares, in Boston, are down below $24. They seem to have suffered severely from the difficulties between the Company and their Treasurer, and the loss of confidence appears to have extended in some degree to nearly all the Railroad routes on the Boston list. There is a wide discrepancy between the general prices of last January and this.

The General Government is about to issue $5,000,000 five ₩ cents. to the State of Texas. This desirable loan will doubtless come in the market early in the Spring, or at all events, in the course of the year.

The splendid property of the Mattewan Cotton Mills Co., Dutchess County, costing originally half a million, was sold under the hammer a few days since for $106,050, in consequence of embarrassments to the Company. Messrs. Homer Ramsdell, S. V. Hoffman and Seth Grosvenor, of this City, were the purchasers.

At Philadelphia, to-day, 1,500 shares Reading sold at 57¼@¾, closing sales 57⅛.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, Jan. 15—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are firm but quiet. The demand and supply are alike limited. The sales do not exceed 30 bbls.—new Pots at $5, and do Pearls at $5 50@ ₩ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Tends to improve. Exporters are quite active in their operations and pay pretty full prices. 2,000 bales were disposed of to-day at former figures.

FLOUR & MEAL.—Considerable buoyancy is apparent in State and Western brands to day and quotations are very well sustained, though the speculative and export trade are not doing much in the common descriptions, nor Eastern dealers, in the medium grades, in consequence of their enhanced value. Local buyers, however, purchase the better qualities more freely at current prices. The floating stock is nearly exhausted and there is little coming forward by railroad. The transactions embrace 4,500 bbls. superfine No. 2 at $4 12½@$4 37½; ordinary to straight State, mixed to fair Indiana and Michigan and good common Ohio at $4 50@ $4 62½; choice State, fair to fancy Indiana and Michigan and favorite round-hoop Ohio at $4 62½@$4 75; with the fancy and extra brands of Ohio and Genesee at proportionate rates. Canadian is still scarce and in request at $4 37½@ $4 50 ₩ bbl in bond. We have no sales to record. Southern is in good demand and moderate supply at uniform figures. The operations include about 1,000 bbls.—poor mixed to favorite ordinary new $4 43½@$4 62½ ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is steady and not plenty, at $3 56 for fine and $4 for superfine. Corn Meal is more abundant and rather easier. Jersey fetching, in retail parcels, only $3 25, and Brandywine $3 37½ ₩ bbl.

GRAIN.—Wheat is more in request, partly for consumption, but chiefly for shipment, and with a reduced stock, prices are very firm. The day's movements consist of 13,000 bush. good to prime Genesee at $1 10@$1 12; some white Southern at $1 06@$1 07; and 1,200 do. Long Island at $1. Rye is inactive and nominal at 77c@78c. Barley remains abundant, and is obtainable at 75c.@78c. per bushel. Oats are liberally dealt in at the 42½c for Western, and 45c.@ 46½c for Northern, as to grade. Corn is steady but quiet. The demand is rather limited, especially for export. The orders received by the late steamers being confined to a range far under our present currency. Some 5,000 bushels Western mixed and Southern yellow were taken at 63c.

PROVISIONS.—Mess pork is quite saleable, and a shade cheaper. The increased arrivals and consequent pressure of the stock affect prices considerably, and restrict the transactions slightly. Sales of 250 bbls. were made to-day, at $13@$13 25 for new River Mess; $14 75@$14 87½ for old Western do. Beef lines are in good demand, and steady in price, at 6@8c. per lb. Beef hams remain quiet at previous rates. Some 30,000 lbs. Western Middles have been sold within a day or two, at 7½c. Prime city and Mess are dull and heavy.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO YOUNG MEN.—Self-improvement being the object, aim and ambition of every young man, we take for granted that the means will be called for. Here they are:

For a single dollar, THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL will be sent to any person through any Post-Office in the United States, for one year, from which may be learned the secret of self-improvement and success in life. It will teach the reader how to develop and direct all his faculties to the best advantage, so as to secure the greatest possible amount of happiness. Through it he may learn how to correct his errors, and increase his efficiency. Enclose one dollar in a letter, and direct the same, post-paid, to FOWLERS & WELLS, No. 131 Nassau-st. New-York. j15-4t

☞ DR. ROGERS' SYRUP OF LIVERWORT, TAR, AND CANCHALAGUA.

That season of trial, cold Winter, is here,
To the weak and the fragile a season of fear;
Cough, Cold, Influenza, Bronchitis, Catarrh,
On the Lungs of the feeble have opened a war.
Oh! where, in their peril, shall these find a shield,
Ere CONSUMPTION approach and life's citadel yield?
At the head of this verse stands the name of a cure,
Drawn from Nature's Dispensary, speedy and sure;
And to sum up its worth in a sentence, a breath,
To imbibe it is life, to neglect it is *death!*

For sale by A. L. SCOVILL & CO., at the depot, No. 216 Broadway, and by all retail druggists. Price, in large bottles, $1, or three bottles for $2 50. j16-1t

☞ FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., New-York.—Professional examinations with written descriptions of character, when desired. Rooms open day and evening. j5-1m

☞ Coffee, Teas, and Sugars, at reduced prices. Best crushed and powdered Sugar only 4s. 6d. per 7 lbs.; Stuart's refined Sugar only 4s. per 7 lbs; good Coffee 10c.; best Java, 1s. 2d. Also a large assortment of good Groceries, at PARKER'S TEMPERANCE STORE, No. 244 Broome-st. corner of Ludlow. Goods sent to all parts of the City and Brooklyn, free of charge. Also a good new French Prunes, only 6 cts. per lb., and a large assortment of dried fruit. j16-2t*

☞ The Poor are cured gratuitously of Consumption and Disease, on Mondays and Thursdays, at No. 424 Greenwich-st. On those days the office and parlors are thrown wholly open to the Medical Faculty, and all those persons wishing to hear and see the miraculous cures effected by Dr. WATTS'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE, are invited to attend between the hours of 9 and 2.

j13-6t* M. ASTEN, Secretary.

☞ Now is the time to purchase your WINTER CLOTHING, when we are selling forty per cent cheaper than heretofore. 3,000 Frock and Dress Coats from $1 to $10; 2,000 pairs of pants from $1 to $1; 1,00 vests from 75 cents to $2 50; a fine stock of Overcoats from $2 to $12, at the "Five Dollar Suit Store," corner of Grand and Centre-streets. j16-1t

A PIANO FORTE FOR SALE.—A splendid Rosewood Piano Forte, made by Wm. Hall & Son, N. Y., entirely new, cost $325 only three weeks ago, can now be had at a bargain. No. 26 Park-place, 3d floor. j16-6t*

THE NEW HAT COMPANY—NOS. 146 and 148 Nassau-street—One quality, one price ($3), and no abatement. Also, the KOSSUTH HATS, Plush Caps, &c. j16-1t*

☞ KOSSUTH HATS, for $1, $2 and $3, with Feathers, at No. 90 Fulton-st., between William and Gold. j9-12t FREEMAN, Manufacturer.

☞ D. R. PARELY, Dentist, has removed from No. 11 Park-place to No. 2 Bond-st. j1-3m*

☞ Horsemanship, at DIBBROW'S, No. 20 4th-av., every day and evening, for ladies and gentlemen d19-1y

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—The Annual Election of the Association will be held on TUESDAY NEXT, the 20th inst., at CLINTON HALL. Polls open from 9 AM. to 6 PM. No member will be entitled to vote who shall be in arrears for dues.

WILLARD L. FELT, Recording Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1852.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY NOMINATIONS.—REGULAR TICKET for 1852:

For President.
SAMUEL P. TITUS.....with Leather Manufact'rs B'k.
Vice-President.
DANIEL F. APPLETON.....with Robbins & Brothers.
Corresponding Secretary.
WILLARD L. FELT.....with Willard Felt,
Recording Secretary.
LEWIS B. HENRY.....with Henrys, Smith & Towns'nd.
Treasurer.
ABRAHAM HALSEY, Jr.....with Bank of New-York.
Directors.

Joseph Black	with Benkard & Hutton.
J. F. Halsted	Wilson G Hunt & Co.
S. U. F. Odell	Barclay & Livingston
J. W. Hartley	E Boosen, Graves & Co.
E. H. Jacquelin	Ernest Pfeidler
James D. Smith	Hoyt & Tillinghast.
William Howe	Bowes & Beekman.

E. T. TOURNIER.
Chairman Nominating Committee.
J. M. VANDERLIP, Secretary j16-4t

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—REGULAR NOMINATIONS for 1852:

For President,
GEORGE PECKHAM.....with Eno. Mahony & Co,
Vice President,
WM. T. B. MILLIKEN.....with Customs.
Corresponding Secretary,
JNO. MERCHANT.....with Cameron & Brand.
Recording Secretary,
CHAS. O. RICHARDSON.....with Nassau Insurance Co.
Treasurer,
H. L. HUNT.....with Butchers & Drovers B'k.
Directors,

James B. Smith	with Hoyt & Tillinghast.
William Howe	" Bowers & Beekman.
Thomas Kenworthy	" Clark & Wilson.
Cyrus Clark	" Hill, Hyde & Co.
George C. Wood	" Dibblee, Work & Moore.
John B. Peck	" Peck & Bloodgood.
James R. Kane	" Swift, Waldron & Co.

DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL, Chairman,
Regular Nominating Committee.
A. S. PICKERSGILL, Secretary. d30-tf

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—UNION TICK

WANTED.

GIRLS WANTED.—Two girls who understand the Canvassing business, to call at the Lexington Bank with Mr. Lyon, Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., or applying at the fringe store No. 196 Fulton-st. After two days no more will be taken, for the above business. Apply as above.

GLASS STAINER.—Wanted a Glass Stainer. Inquire of JENKINS & PORTER, j14-3t* corner of Centre and Canal-sts.

WATCHMAKER.—Wanted a good Watchmaker, to go to South. Apply immediately, to j10-1w* FELLOWS & CO. No. 17 Maiden-lane.

AGENTS.—Wanted, 500 Agents; $25 to $50 easily made in selling the Life of Kossuth, illustrated. A new family work, and a large variety of pictorial, popular and useful Works. Call, or address, post-paid, "American Family Publication Establishment," No. 139 Nassau-st., New-York. d26-1m*

PRIVATE NURSING FOR GENTLEMEN—By J. M. LUDLOW. Those that are desirous of an experienced and faithful Nurse in sickness, please call, or address J. M. LUDLOW, No. 946 Broadway, Union Place, P. O., N. Y. Physician's References given. n11-3m*

NOTICE.—CAME ASHORE, on Coney Island Point, on MONDAY, Dec. 22, a RAFT, consisting of 27 square Pine Logs. For information respecting them, apply to BARNABUS DONLY, Coroner, at his store, Gravesend, King's County, L. I. j3-1m*

NOTICE.—If this should meet the eye of any person having a knowledge of WILLIAM A. MORTON who resided in New-York or Brooklyn in 1846, would be kind enough to address a line to H. A. DAVIS, Philadelphia Post-office, with the information of his whereabouts, they will receive the thanks of the subscriber j14-3tsod* WIDOW H. A. DAVIS.

LOST.—On Thursday, Jan. 15, from No. 226 Hudson-st., near Canal, A LITTLE BOY, three and a half years of age;—light hair, blue eyes, had on black pants, brown merino jacket, linen apron, plaid stockings, patent-leather shoes, no hat, name EDWIN SCRIVEN. Whoever will bring or give information of him to his afflicted parents, will be rewarded for their trouble. [j16-1t*] WM. SCRIVEN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VAN GAASBEEK'S SOUTH AMERICAN and CALIFORNIA EXPRESS—PER THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS AND STEAMERS ON THE CHAGRES RIVER.—The proprietor of this Express has been engaged for the last two years in the Transportation business on the Isthmus of Darien, and known as the most prompt and efficient forwarder there, having the exclusive privilege of sending Express goods in Messrs. Gleason, Russell & Co.'s Steamers plying on the Chagres River, which enables the proprietor to place freight in Panama two days ahead of any other Express.

A. B. VAN GAASBEEK, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., N.Y.

AGENTS—Messrs. GLEASON, RUSSELL & Co., Chagres; S. W. McCORD, Cruces and Gorgona; Messrs. CORVINE, BRO. & Co., Panama; Messrs. BURGESS, GILBERT & STILL, San Francisco.

REFERENCES.—Hatch & Yale, No. 75 Cedar-st; Briggs & Douglass, No. 142 Broadway, New-York. j15-tf

VAN GAASBEEK'S SOUTH AMERICAN and CALIFORNIA EXPRESS will be dispatched for the Isthmus, ports on the Pacific, San Francisco, and Sandwich Islands, on THURSDAY, 22d inst., per U. S. Mail steamer EL DORADO. Shippers will please have their freight, accompanied by invoices, delivered at our office on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst. Small packages received up to 12 o'clock M., on the day of the steamer's departure.

A. B. VAN GAASBEEK, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., j15-1w New-York.

WINES.—The subscriber offers for sale a CHOICE SELECTION of the finest WINES and FOREIGN SPIRITS, imported expressly for private use, from the first houses in Europe—all of which will be sold at the lowest market prices.

SHERRIES—In wood and glass, from the best vineyards of Xerez, possessing great delicacy and flavor, and worthy the notice of connoisseurs and others desirous of possessing a really superior article.

MADEIRAS—A select assortment, comprising Sercial, Boal and other South-Side growths, distinguished for softness, flavor and delicacy.

PORTS—Three hundred dozen old, in bottles, of the best vintages, which will be found mature and dry, fruity and flavory.

CLARETS—Five hundred one-dozen cases, of different growths, a portion of which is composed of the celebrated vintage of 1844 viz:—Chateau Lafitte, Margaux, Latour, St. Estephe and St. Julien.

CHAMPAGNES—Verzenay, Ay, Bouzy and Sillery Mousseux.

BURGUNDY—Romanee, Cote Rotie, Clos de Vougeot, Volnay, and Hermitage.

FRENCH WHITE—Sauterne, Barsac, Vin de Grave.

RHINE WINES—Rudesheimer; Hockheimer, Johannisberg, Liebfraumilch and Foster.

ITALIAN WINES—White sparkling Malvagia Bianco, from Asti in Piedmont.

VIN DE LIQUEUR—Malmsey, Frontignac and Meneser.

FOREIGN SPIRITS.

BRANDY—Hennessy and Martel, Otard and other brands, some very choice old.

RUM—Jamaica Rum and St. Croix, very choice old.

WHISKY—Old Scotch and Irish; old Holland Schiedam.

Families and connoisseurs, Clubs, Military and Naval Messes, Steam-packet Companies, Ship Owners, Hotels, and the country trade will find it to their interest to purchase of the subscriber, and will in all cases be supplied with the best qualities, at the respective and intermediate prices.

The smallest quantity of Wines and Spirits can be sent with perfect safety to the most distant parts of the Union. Persons transmitting their orders by post will please to specify the prices they wish to pay.

THOMAS McMULLEN, No. 10 Wall-st., N. Y. n3-TuhFm*

SALAMANDER SAFES.—The reputation of WILLIS'S Patent Salamander Fire Proof Safe, as manufactured by the subscriber, is so well established that I deem it unnecessary to publish at length the numerous certificates and testimonials. Some of the recent ones are from New-Orleans, Chicago, Syracuse, Brooklyn, and New-York; all of which can be seen at my old established Iron Safe Depot, Green Block, Water-street, between Maiden-lane and Wall-st., where is now on hand, for sale, the largest assortment of Iron Safes in the world. I defy any one to prove that any man ever lost a dollar by fire, burglars or dampness, or mildew, in one of my chilled iron and damp proof compositions, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks, when combined with WILLIS'S Patent Salamander.

I am the proprietor of Hall's Patent Lock, which obtained a medal (in the name of Adams & Co., Boston,) at the World's Exhibition, and is considered the best lock, for the price, ever invented, being proof against powder, and the key is no larger than a cent, and can be made changeable.

A medal at the World's Exhibition was awarded to me for my Iron Safe. The American Institute of 1851 also awarded me a gold medal for the best Fire Proof Safe. I invite all purchasers to a close and careful investigation, before purchasing, and decide for themselves, who makes the best fire, burglar and damp-proof safes combined.

d18-3taWM&F3m SILAS C. HERRING

THE PRIZE MEDAL—With "Honorable Mention," has been awarded for the GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, by the Jurors of the Exhibition of all Nations, and is now used in the Royal Laundry. Being thus doubly noticed for its "general superiority," (a mark of distinction conferred on no other) by the Royal Commissioners Jury, from among thirty or forty exhibitors, sets it far above every other of its competitors. The ladies are therefore respectfully requested to make a trial of the Glenfield Patent Double-Refined Powder Starch, which, for domestic use, now stands unrivalled.

Copy of testimonial from the Laundress of Her Majesty's Royal Laundry, Richmond, Surrey. "Mr. Wotherspoon, No. 64 Donlop-st., Glasgow. The Glenfield Patent Powder Starch has now been used for some time in that Department of the Royal Laundry where all the Finest Goods are finished for her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, and I have much pleasure in informing you that it has given the highest satisfaction.

ROYAL LAUNDRY, Richmond, near London, 15th May, 1851." WEIGH, Laundress to Her Majesty.

Sold by Grocers generally in the United States. Wholesale agent, GEO. WALKER, No. 258½ Washington-st. j7-3m

PRIVATE SURGICAL CLINIQUE, at No. 112 Grand-st., two doors west of Broadway, under the care of Dr. DIXON, editor of the *Scalpel*. This charity is designed to protect the feelings of the virtuous poor from unnecessary exposure before a medical class. The attendance on ednesday and Saturday is gratuitous. Private office hours from 10 to 3, daily, and 7 to 9 evenings.

The office of the *Scalpel* and *Quarterly Journal of Medicine and Surgery* is at No. 2 Astor House, where all business communications must be left, and where may also be had Dr Dixon's works, WOMAN AND HER DISEASES and his PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM. Price $1.

The *London Lancet* and New-York and Boston Medical Journals remark: "Dr. Dixon has placed the Profession under great obligations by these admirable works," "By his great practical experience he has secured attention to every page in the volume," "Few medical men have done more for the cause of practical science." The next number of the *Scalpel* will appear on the 1st of February. j13-2w

STATIONERS' HALL,—Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st.—The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have purchased the stock and good will of David Felt & Co., Stationers' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st. Having a large and well assorted stock, and every facility for conducting the Stationery and Printing business in all its branches, they offer their experience and advantages as a guaranty that the qualities and prices of their manufactures shall be perfectly satisfactory, and bear comparison with any other house in the country.

They will supply every article of the manufacture of David Felt & Co., direct from the factory, as heretofore.

COLLINS, BOWNE & CO., Successors to David Felt & Co., Stationers' Hall, j13-1m* Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st.

CHRONOMETERS, SEXTANTS, OCTANTS, QUADRANTS, SPY GLASSES, NIGHT GLASSES, new kind of superior quality Barometers, Patent Compasses, new and improved description, equal to any thing out, together with Charts of all parts of the world, special and general, from the most recent surveys and observations with the Navigator, Coast Pilot, Shipmasters' Assistant, Sumner's Method, and other nautical books, for sale by the subscribers on reasonable terms.

They would also inform Shipmasters that if they will send their Chronometers to, and take them from their establishment, that they will rate the same free of charge.

d18-1m E. & G. BLUNT, No. 179 Water-st.

CHELSEA MILLS, 27 st., between 9th and 10th-avs. The subscribers having completed their arrangements for carrying on the Milling business, are now prepared to furnish Fresh Ground Extra Flour, Graham Flour, Indian Meal, Hominy, Wheaten Grits, Farina and Buckwheat Flour. They will also prepare a superior article of Corn Farina, being one of the best preparations ever made for invalids or children. Grain sent to the Mill will be ground with despatch. Corn, Oats and Feed, for sale. Orders sent to the Mill, or to the Depot, No. 16 Beekman st., will meet with attention.

For sale, a Ten-horse Engine and Boiler.

j12-1m MUNSON & WILLIS.

TO SHOP-BUTCHERS.—SEWELL V. DODGE, No. 238 Bleecker-st., corner of Leroy, respectfully informs Shop Butchers, and all others who purchase Meat in quantities, that he is prepared to supply them with Carcases, Sides, or Quarters, at the lowest market prices, and assures his customers that his Meats shall not be inferior to any sold in this market.

Families will at all times be supplied with the choicest qualities of Beef, Veal, Mutton, Lamb, Poultry, Milk, &c., at the current rates. SEWELL V. DODGE,

at the Old Stand, No. 238 Bleecker-st., cor. of Leroy. d18-1m

RICH AND USEFUL GIFTS.—A Gold PEN and Pencil Case has just been issued from the manufactory of the subscribers, the most complete and convenient pocket companion ever offered to the public, and which for beauty and workmanship defies competition. Six sizes, patented and warranted. Also, a large and varied assortment of gold and silver pencil and pen cases, together with our superior gold pens, which need no proof of their superiority except the increased demand and the numerous attempts at imitation.

d13-tf A. G BAGLEY & CO., Nos. 189 and 277 Broadway

UNITED STATES SCHOOL AGENCY, for all Educational Orders—Mutual Benefit and Savings Institute, No. 293 Broadway. Negotiations daily, by the best Institutions, families and teachers. deposit of one per cent on one year's compensation procures the full amount in one or more engagements. Other deposits share the profits equally. Apply early, with the money, post-paid. Office hours, 9 to 12, A. M., and 1 to 5, P. M. Established 1847, by E. H. WILCOX, Proprietor. j15-3t*

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE—A font of about 400 weight of Bourgeoise Type, partly worn, will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon. Address TYPE, No. 34 Johnst., up stairs. j15-3t

MILK KETTLES for sale at No. 133 Hudson-st. j15-1w*

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, that a Limited Partnership has been formed in the State of New-York, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes relative to Limited Partnerships, under the name or firm of GEORGE W. QUINBY, to be conducted in the City of New-York. That the general nature of the business is the purchase, curing, and sale of slaughter hides, calf and sheep skins, cattle feet and fat. That GEORGE W. QUINBY is the general partner, and WALTER QUINBY the special partner, both of whom reside in Flushing, Queens County, and State of New-York, and that the special partner has contributed the sum of ten thousand dollars in cash to the common stock. That the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and to terminate on the day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven. New-York, Dec. 17, 1851. GEO. W. QUINBY, WALTER BOWNE.

d20-6w

WE, JAMES ROSS, GEORGE E. WEST and WILLIAM E. NEWELL, do hereby certify that we have formed a limited partnership under and in pursuance of the first title of the fourth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York. Such partnership is to be conducted under the name or firm of "WEST & NEWELL." The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the Importing and Jobbing of Fancy Goods and Hosiery. The said JAMES ROSS, who resides at Terre Haute, in the State of Indiana, is the only special partner, and the said GEORGE E. WEST, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York, and WILLIAM E. NEWELL, who resides in the City and State of New York, are the only general partners interested therein. The said JAMES ROSS, the special partner, has contributed the sum of fifteen thousand dollars to the common stock, as capital. The said partnership is to commence on the first day of January, 1852, and will terminate on the thirty-first day of December, 1854. Dated at the City of New-York, Dec. 31st, 1851.

by Willard M. Newell, Att'y. GEO. E. WEST. WM. E. NEWELL.

j1-6w

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of BROWNE, CLARK & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to use the name of the firm in settlement of its affairs. New-York, Jan. 14, 1852.

JESSE BROWNE, GILBERT S. CLARK, WILLIAM S. HICKS, HENRY MITCHELL.

j15-3t*

NOTICE.—The Subscribers have entered into Copartnership as Private Bankers, under the firm of CURTIS, BEALS & FEARING, and have taken offices at No. 40 Wall-st. GEORGE CURTIS, SAMUEL J. BEALS, CHAS. N. FEARING.

j15-10t*

G. H. ELLERY, HAVING WITHDRAWN from the firm of E. M. DAVIS & CO., will continue the FRENCH IMPORTING BUSINESS, on his own account, at the Store No. 51 Broadway, (formerly occupied by E. M. D. & Co.,) and is now receiving, by every Steamer, desirable styles of Spring Goods, which are offered on the most favorable terms to jobbers throughout the country.

j1-6w G. H. ELLERY, No. 51 Broadway.

JAMES G. KING, Jr., is a partner in our house from this date. JAMES G. KING & SONS.

New-York, Jan. 12, 1852 j12-2w

DRY GOODS.

TO OWNERS OF STEAMERS, SAIL VESSELS AND PUBLIC HOUSES.—We are at all times prepared to supply your Vessels and Houses with every article for an outfit in the DRY GOODS LINE, of the most substantial and durable goods, such as—

Linen and Cotton Sheeting.
Linen and Cotton Pillow casing.
Damask Table Linen and Napkins
Huck and French Linen Napkins.
Coarse Huck and Crash for rollers.
Glass Linen for pantry towels.
Damask and Dimity for curtains.
Figured Lace and Muslin for curtains.
Brocatelle and Satin de Laine.
Worsted and Union Damask.
Worsted Plush, plain and figured.
Velvet Tapestry Carpet.
Brussels Tapestry Carpet.
Three-ply and Ingrain Carpet.
Druggets and Oil Cloths.
Bed-tick and Check for mattrass covers.
Blankets of every quality and weight.
Counterpanes and Quilts, with name of vessel or house.
Colored Blankets and colored Counterpanes.

DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office. d22-1m]

N. B.—Mattrasses made to order, of best curled hair.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.

NO. 376 BROADWAY.—PETER ROBERTS begs to inform his numerous customers that he is now prepared to show them the largest and most varied stock of goods he has ever had the honor of presenting, suitable for Holiday Presents.

Personal selection in Europe, combined with the choice of recent importations, have united to produce an assortment unrivalled for cheapness and variety. He offers to their especial attention

2,000 Embroidered Muslin Collars, from 3s. up.
500 Real Taread Lace Collars, with Cuffs, at $1 per set.
1,100 Real and Imitation Valenciennes, do.
500 Imitation Brussels Point, do.
1,500 Embroidered Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 6s. up.
500 Paris Lace and Embroidered Sleeves.
3,000 Black Lace Veils, from 6s. up.
250 Superb Dentille do. at $2 50 and $3, worth $5 and $6.
Real Black Thread, do.
75 Dozen Long and Short Paris Mitts.
Black Thread Trimming Laces.
Black Dentille with Bugles, (entirely new.)
400 Ball Dresses, a great variety.
2,756 Toilet Covers, new pattern, from 2s. 6d. up.
450 Gent's White and Colored Border Cambric Hdkfs.
Children's Hem-stitched, Tape Border, and Emb'd do.
Figured Net and Muslin for Dresses.

In addition to these decided bargains, a splendid assortment of Paris Embroidered Chimisettes, Sleeves, Cuffs, Collars, &c., with a large assortment of Honiton Lace Coiffeurs, Berthas, Caps, Sleeves, Collars, Cuffs and Barbes. Real Brussels Point Collars, very rich, Veils, and Honiton and Point Lace Bordered Handkerchiefs.

Extra Rich Embroidered Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Infants' Robes, Caps and Waists.
A full assortment of Needlework Edgings and Inserting.
A large lot of Flouncings, all widths.
Morning Dresses and Skirts, new style.

The Lace Department is replete with Honiton, Point, Mechlin, Valenciennes, and English Laces, Edgings and Insertings.

A full assortment of Children's, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Undergarments, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

P. S.—Bridal Thread Lace Dresses, Scarfs, and Veils, worthy the attention of those about to enter the matrimonial state. d19-1m

A SPECIAL SALE OF RICH SILKS, MERINOS, VELVETS, AND ALL KINDS OF SHAWLS, for the benefit of the public. The proprietors of the Silk and Shawl Emporium, No. 57 Catharine-st., N. Y., will offer, for this week only, the best goods at the following ruinous orices:

3-4 wide Silk Velvets, all colors, at 20s. per yard.
5-4 wide Brown, Maroon, Purple, &c., $4 to $4 50 per yard.
4-4 wide Black, do, $4 50 to $5 50 per yard.
Lupin's best French Merino, all colors, at 6s. 6d. per yard, worth 12s per yard.
3-4 wide Black Silk, high lustre, 4s. to 4s. 6d. per yard.
4-4 wide Black Silk, very best made, 5s. to 6s. 6d. per yard.
5-4 wide Rich oil, boiled do, 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per yard.
Watered Silks, for evening dresses, 7s. to 10s per yard.
Heavy Turf Satins, for cloaks, 8s. 6d. per yard.
All kinds of Light Silks will be marked at half prices.
Cashmere Shawls cheaper still!
5-4 Long Cashmere, for $15, worth $30 each.
2,500 Syrian Square do, $3 50, $4, $5 $6, and $7 each.
3,000 Long Plaid Shawls, from $2 to $5.
All kinds of Crape Shawls, cheap.
All ladies and purchasers should take advantage of this rare opportunity of buying cheap, and supply themselves for the future; at least no one should be urged to buy before calling to see the above goods. C. & A. C. POILLON,

j16-2t* No 57 Catharine-st., cor. of Madison.

UNION HALL WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts., (opposite the *Sun* and *Herald* Buildings.)

This immense establishment, built expressly for the proprietor, P. L. ROGERS, and opened in November, 1850, consists of

SIX FLOORS,

each of which is, of itself, a
COMPLETE DEPARTMENT;
the whole combined, forming one of the most perfect and comprehensive Wholesale and Retail Clothing Emporiums to be found in the
CITY OF NEW-YORK;
embracing a stock of some
TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
in every variety, of the cheapest and most desirable style of goods, of our own importations, and from manufacturers' agents, suited to all markets.

Particular attention is paid to the manufacture of
BOYS' CLOTHING,
under the immediate supervision of an experienced cutter, and a large assortment constantly on hand.

P. L. R. has just completed his
FALL AND WINTER STOCK,
which he confidently offers to the public as unsurpassed in extent, variety, style, material, workmanship and cheapness.

P. L. ROGERS, Union Hall Clothing Warehouse, d17-1mosd Corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts., N. Y.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.—A good chance for a small capital to enter into business. A well established Grocery and Liquor Store, with a good run of trade, for sale, or to let on favorable terms. Apply at No. 15 Cedar-st., N. Y. j15-3t*

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The two-story Brick dwelling House, 40 feet deep, situate in Bedford, opposite St. George's Chapel. The above property will make a desirable location for any one, as the street is soon to be widened, and other new improvements made.

MARTIN E. THOMPSON, j13-3t* No. 257 Broadway, 2d floor.

FARM FOR SALE, IN NEW-JERSEY, near the Railroad depot at Rahway.—Stop daily (fare 25 cents) and inquire from the Railroad depot at Rahway. The farm contains 100 acres of excellent land, divided into cultivated land, wood land, salt meadow, pasture land, and orchard—choice fruit trees of all kinds. House finely situated—see description in N. Y. Express. Apply to the Administrator [j6-1m*] JAMES R. LOTT, No. 56 Wall-st.

FOR SALE, the two four-story Brick Stores, Nos. 53 and 57 on the north side of Ann-st. Also a long building in the rear, with the alley leading to the same. The above property is well calculated for a large Printing or manufacturing purposes. For particulars apply to

j12-6t* MARTIN E. THOMPSON, No. 257 Broadway.

TO JEWELLERS OR WATCH CASERS.—For sale or lease a Jewelry Manufactory in full operation, with Steam Power, Gas Light, and every other convenience requisite, and a desirable location. The whole concern will be sold or leased; and the owner will, if desired, arrange to buy from the concern Ten to Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars per year. For further information, address JEWELER, Box 1933, lower Post Office, New York. None need apply, unless they have a capital to invest. d27-tf

TO LET OR LEASE.—BROADWAY PROPERTY.—The large and substantial three-story brick House, No. 505 Broadway, between Broome and Spring-sts., on the west side, and in the immediate vicinity of the new and splendid Hotel, "St. Nicholas." The rooms being light, airy and commodious, are suitable for a variety of purposes, and particularly well adapted for a large and fashionable Millinery and Dressmaking Establishment, or for a first class Drapery and Clothing business. For further particulars apply on the premises, between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning. j9-3w*

A FOUR YEARS LEASE OF A SMALL AND CONVENIENT HOUSE in 23d-st. near 3d-av., together with the furniture, for sale. The house and furniture are nearly new, having been in use only one year. The house is replete with conveniences, having gas, Croton water, bath room, water closets, &c. Possession will be given on 1st of February, or sooner, if desired. None but responsible and respectable parties need address box, No. 1,194 Post Office. j14-2t*eod

STORE TO LET IN MAIDEN LANE.—The Five Story brick Store, No. 43 Maiden-lane, to Let or Lease. Possession may be given at an early day. Inquire on the premises. A double mahogany counting desk for sale, inquire as above. JAS. PHYFE, No 43 Maiden-lane.

j10 tf

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—Several fine large and well-lighted rooms, with from four to ten horse steam power. Also, a large room, with fine light, at the corner of William and Frankfort sts., on the second floor. For particulars, inquire at No. 16 Spruce-st.

j9-eodtf S. W. BENEDICT.

TO LET.—In the Times Buildings, No. 113 Nassau-st. the 2d and 4th stories entire, 25 by 103 feet deep. Apply to JOHN GILHOOLY, No. 113 Nassau-st. d9-tf

OFFICE TO LET—No. 10 Cortlandt st., up stairs. Inquire of BROWN, PALMER & DWIGHT. j14-3t*

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—The stock, fixtures and lease of a Lumber-Yard for sale. The Yard is long established, and has a good set of customers, and is doing a good business. To one having a moderate capital and desiring to engage in the business, this is a rare opportunity. For further particulars, inquire at No. 535 West-st. d31-eodtf W. DUNNING.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—A manufacturing establishment, located in the city of Brooklyn, in successful operation, having a wide connection, and paying large profits. Any person having $5,000 to invest in a business, will find this a rare opportunity. Address X.L., Brooklyn post office. j12-3teod*

PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE FOR MUSICIANS.—A Piano-Forte, Upright, beautifully ornamented, of superior quality, made in New-York, is by an accident for sale very cheap. Apply to

AUG'T OHLANDER, j6-6teod* Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE FOR SALE.—The old established retail Boot and Shoe Store, No. 76 Bowery, with the stock and fixtures complete, will be sold low. Also, the Store to let. Apply on the premises. j16-3t*

TRAVELING.

PARIS AGENCY.—Parcels, Specie, Orders, &c., received and forwarded to our house in Paris, by the *Franklin*, on the 17th inst. Having a resident partner in that city, thoroughly acquainted with the French trade, market prices, &c., we offer peculiar advantages to those who at this juncture desire to transact business in France through us. LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO.,

j9-eod4t No. 6 Wall-st.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Captain West.
PACIFIC, Captain Nye.
ARCTIC, Captain Luce.
BALTIC, Captain Comstock.
ADRIATIC, Captain Grafton.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction—as in their engines—to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequalled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $120; in second cabin, $70. Exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $300. From Liverpool to New-York, £30 and £20. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

REGULATED DATES FOR SAILING.

From New-York.		*From Liverpool.*	
Saturday, Jan. 10	1852	Wednesday, Jan 7	1852
Saturday, Jan. 24	1852	Wednesday, Jan. 28	1852
Saturday, Feb. 7	1852	Wednesday, Feb. 11	1852
Saturday, Feb. 21	1852	Wednesday, Feb. 25	1852
Saturday, March 6	1852	Wednesday, March 10	1852
Saturday, March 20	1852	Wednesday, March 24	1852
Saturday, April 3	1852	Wednesday, April 7	1852
Saturday, April 17	1852	Wednesday, April 21	1852
Saturday, May 1	1852	Wednesday, May 5	1852
Saturday, May 15	1852	Wednesday, May 19	1852
Saturday, May 29	1852	Wednesday, June 2	1852
Saturday, June 12	1852	Wednesday June 16	1852
Saturday, June 26	1852	Wednesday, June 30	1852
Saturday, July 10	1852	Wednesday, July 14	1852
Saturday, July 24	1852	Wednesday, July 28	1852
Saturday, Aug. 7	1852	Wednesday, Aug. 11	1852
Saturday, Aug. 21	1852	Wednesday, Aug. 25	1852
Saturday, Sept. 4	1852	Wednesday, Sept. 8	1852
Saturday, Sept. 18	1852	Wednesday, Sept. 22	1852
Saturday, Oct. 2	1852	Wednesday, Oct. 6	1852
Saturday, Oct. 16	1852	Wednesday, Oct. 20	1852
Saturday, Oct. 30	1852	Wednesday, Nov. 3	1852
Saturday, Nov. 13	1852	Wednesday, Nov 17,	1852
Saturday, Nov. 27	1852	Wednesday, Dec. 1	1852
Saturday, Dec. 11	1852	Wednesday, Dec. 15	1852
Saturday, Dec 25	1852	Wednesday, Dec. 29	1852

For freight or passage apply to
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E. G ROBERTS & CO., No 13 King's Arms Yard, London.
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The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. j5-tf

FOR LIVERPOOL.—United States Mail steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.—This steamer will depart with the U. S. mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, 24th of January, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

No berth secured till paid for.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance or comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

The steamship ARCTIC will succeed the ATLANTIC, and sail Feb. 7th. j12

FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA NICARAGUA.—ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY OF NICARAGUA.—FIRST NOTICE.—The Company is now prepared to convey passengers and their luggage from Ocean to Ocean, over their route in Nicaragua.

The Nicaragua route possesses the great advantage of passing through a most beautiful and healthy country. Passengers are conveyed from San Juan del Norte to Virgin Bay, by steamboats; from thence to San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, a distance of 18 miles and 36 chains, over a road which is now in perfect good condition, and the planking of which will be completed by the next rainy season. The Company has, at this time, on the River and the Lake, five steamboats, built expressly for the service, and two more have been sent out, which will be in readiness by the 15th February.

For further information, and parties of tickets apply at the office of the Company, No. 74 Broadway, 3d story, front. By order, [j12-1meod] ISAAC C. LEA, Secretary.

U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—FOR NEW-ORLEANS, via HAVANA.—Change of sailing day.—The splendid steamship GEORGIA 3,000 tuns—D. O. PORTER, U. S. N., Commander, will sail from the pier foot of Warren-st., N. R., on SATURDAY, Jan 24, at 2 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.

New Arrangement.

Ladies' Saloon Berths.... $70 | Forward Saloon Berths.... $50
After do..... 60 | Steerage Berths..... 25

Specie ONLY taken on freight to Havana. Passengers for New-Orleans will be transferred to the steamship PHILADELPHIA at Havana. For freight or passage, apply to M. O. ROBERTS, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st. j14-t24

UNITED STATES AND PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—ONLY THROUGH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, via CHAGRES, direct, on THURSDAY, Jan. 22, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The splendid new double-engine steamship EL DORADO, unequalled in her accommodations and speed, 1,800 tuns, H. J. Hartsteine, U. S. N., Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 22, at 2 o'clock, P. M., precisely, from her pier at the foot of Warren-st., North River, with the Government mails, direct for CHAGRES, connecting with the extra February steamer, from Panama, at San Francisco.

For passage and freight, apply at the office No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., North River.

N. B. Bills of lading signed at the office, on the morning of sailing. j12-122

UNITED STATES AND PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—ONLY THROUGH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, via CHAGRES direct. On SATURDAY, January 24, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the splendid new double engine Steamship GEORGIA, unequalled in her accommodations and speed, 3,000 tuns, D. D PORTER, U. S. N. Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, January 24, at 2 o'clock, P. M., precisely, from her pier at the foot of Warren-street. N. B. with the Government Mails, for Chagres, connecting with the favorite U. S. Mail Steamship CALIFORNIA, to sail without any delay for San Francisco, on arrival of passengers and mails at Panama. For passage and freight apply at the office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River. N. B.—Bills of lading signed at the office, on the morning of sailing. j12-t24

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—NEW-YORK and PHILADELPHIA DIRECT.—U. S. MAIL EXPRESS LINES.—Through in 4½ hours.—New-Jersey Railroad, via Jersey City.—Leaving New-York at 6 A. M., foot of Cortlandt-st.—9 A. M. and 5 P. M., Liberty-st. Leaves Philadelphia, same hours, foot of Walnut-st. Fare reduced to $3 for first class, and $2 50 for second class.

Baltimore, Washington and Harleston Through Tickets sold to the above lines, and through baggage carried in the 5 P. M. line from New-York, with through Conductor. d23-tf

OLD COLONY CUT-NAILS.

OLD COLONY CUT-NAILS, for sale by E. & J. BUSSING & CO., No. 32 Cliff-st. d17-1mD&W Agents of the Old Colony Nail Co

UNION PARK BILLIARD ROOMS, corner of University Place and Thirteenth street.—This magnificent Saloon, containing six of Griffiths & Decker's superior Patent Elastic Cushioned Billiard Tables, and four splendid Bowling Alleys, is now open for the reception of visitors. All the appurtenances to the rooms are of the most modern and costly description, and the best attention is yielded to those who avail themselves of the preparations made for their comfort and amusement. G. C. HATHORN, Jr., j16-1w Proprietor.

FRANCIS HART, JOB PRINTER, 117 LIBERTY STREET.—The advertiser, having every means for doing a large business, and doing it well, tenders his services to the liberal and talented part of the community. In respect to prompt and excellent workmanship, and moderate prices, he defies competition. He will be happy to verify these facts at any time. j14-tf

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FORREST DIVORCE CASE.—Harold Rabbit, the partner of Mr. Mrs. Harriet Forrest—the only business and reliable report. The *New-York Herald* says:

THE FORREST DIVORCE CASE.—The Forrest Case will, in all probability, be terminated by this day week. As has before been stated, on this trial being closed, a full report of the Evidence and Speeches of Counsel, and Charge of the Court, will be published by the Law Reporter of the *New-York Herald*, with portraits of the parties in the case. Another report has been announced as intended to be published; but inasmuch as the Court and the Counsel on both sides rely on that made by the *Herald* Reporter, and refer to it as authentic in all questions of disagreement, those who desire an account that can be relied on, will not hesitate which to select. All parties give the Law Reporter of the *Herald* credit for the accuracy, fidelity and impartiality of his report." All orders must be addressed to

DEWITT & DAVENPORT, Publishers, 16-2t Tribune Buildings, Nassau-st.

KOSSUTH IN ENGLAND.

AN ENGLISH EDITION of the Authentic Life of his Excellency, LOUIS KOSSUTH, Governor of Hungary, with a full report of his speeches delivered in England; to which is added his addresses to the people of the United States of America, beautifully illustrated with beautiful scenes in England of his reception, with an autograph letter.

The *London Athenæum* says of this man, "that common fame represented him as a sort of a magician, who by a word could persuade men to exchange their silver coin for bits of paper containing no better security than his own promise to pay when he should be able; who by his conjuration could raise up army after army of Magyars, and launch them against the Imperial House of Hapsburg, shows him to be a most extraordinary man." Just received from Bradbury & Evans, the London Publishers; and for sale by

DEXTER & BROTHER, No. 43 Ann-st. And all booksellers. j16-1t

THE CHRISTIAN PARLOR MAGAZINE COMMENCES WITH JANUARY A NEW VOLUME, in which no effort will be spared to realize the high ideal and aim which the Magazine proposes to itself. Its great object is to afford, with its best ability, an attractive MORAL LITERATURE, to families who, in seeking the means of intellectual culture, are not willing to deprave the taste, or to undermine the virtues of their inmates. The circle of contributors upon whom the magazine relies, embraces many of the best known and ablest writers in the land—Rev. Drs. Tappan, Cheever, Peabody, Babcock, Peters, Hatfield; Rev. Messrs. Barnes, Abbott; R. H. Stoddard, Alice Carey, Mrs. Ellet, Marg

New-York Daily Times.

The Forrest Case on Trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—Before Chief Justice OAKLEY and a Special Jury.

CATHERINE N. FORREST vs. EDWIN FORREST.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.

There was about the usual attendance this morning, although a portion fell on account of the inclemency of the weather. The jury-box was filled, the passages and stairways crowded, and the hall of a quantity of both sexes, principally ladies, who were unable to get into the court-room, where the trial takes place.

Mrs. [illegible] and her sister were present and accommodated by Mrs. N. P. Willis.

The jurors having answered to their names, the Chief Justice called on the counsel to proceed with the case.

EVIDENCE FOR THE PLAINTIFF.

Thomas W. Whitley recalled by Mr. O'Conor.—*Q.*—Had you at any time, either two or three years back, had a conversation with Mr. Forrest in which houses of ill fame were referred to?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What was said by Mr. Forrest?

Mr. Van Buren objected to this question which in substance had been ruled out before.

The Chief Justice said it was better that the counsel should state what he expected to prove.

Mr. O'Conor said that he expected to prove that Mr. Forrest had complained that he could not visit a house of that description without some spy being set to dog at his heels.

Mr. Van Buren briefly replied.

The Chief Justice said he thought it was too vague and indefinite unless it was connected with some fact which had been proven as evidence, such as the visit of Mr. Forrest to the Eagle Hall house, if he had admitted that it would have been competent to show it. As it stands at present, it was not competent.

Mr. O'Conor said he must request the Court to note this point.

Michael G. Hart examined—*Q.*—Do you know two young ladies called Miss Charles?

A.—I do not, sir; I know two ladies by that name who have been pointed out to me; I do not know them personally.

Mr. O'Conor offered three letters from Mr. Forrest—marked A 1, 2, and 3.

Mr. O'Conor read the letters, which were not dated.

MY DEAR KATE: I have got an invitation from some Southern chaps to dine with them at the Astor House. I have accepted it; so you need not expect me on Twenty-second street this afternoon. I will return some time betwixt this and morning Yours, ever, EDWIN.

Half-past 2.

Address, Mrs. EDWIN FORREST, Twenty-second-street, within three doors of Ninth-avenue.

MY DEAR KATE: I shall dine in town to-day; so don't wait for me. I shall be at home some time between dark and daylight. Yours, truly, EDWIN.

Mrs. EDWIN FORREST, Twenty-second-street, Ninth-avenue, New-York.

MY DEAR KATE: Mr. Grattan, Mr. Placide and Mr. Lawson will probably dine with us to-day; so please make preparation. I have sent a basket of champagne home Yours, entirely, EDWIN.

Mrs. FORREST.

These notes had no dates.

Mr. O'Conor next proposed to give in evidence seven notes—marked B. from No. 1 to 7 consecutively. Some have dates, but they are supposed to be written in the fall of 1846.

Chief Justice—Have they any dates?

Mr. O'Conor—Some of them have dates, but they are all supposed to be written in the Fall of '46.

MY DEAR KATE: I had so much to attend to yesterday that I could not find time even to write to you as I promised. I send you my card published in the *Pennsylvanian*, in reply to Mac's speech, which was reported in the *Ledger*, which I also send you. R. Penn Smith is sitting by me, and is looking quite well. He sends his best regards. I should send duplicates of the published articles to Stevens. I just received a letter from him and one from Mr. Gould. Mr. Gould's letter is written in a tasty, and doubtless with a kindly feeling, but it comes too late. Your own,

Box Office, Walnut-street Theatre. EDWIN.

SATURDAY, Nov. 25, 1848.

Your letter written on Wednesday did not reach me until this morning, and was handed to me with yours of yesterday. The dresses came yesterday, and I wore that of the Gladiator last night. It looked quite well. The theatrical excitement is yet great. There are now two partners in the American and the English, and I have no doubt the former will triumph. ——n packed his house on Wednesday last with police officers and English working men from the manufactories here, and when the doors opened the house was two-thirds filled. There was some hissings, but on Thursday, at the Walnut, after the play, I was called out by one of the fullest houses of the season, and greeted with *some cheers*, after which they gave *three groans* for my opponent. In the Circus, on the same night, three cheers were proposed for Forrest, and heartily responded to by a full house. Macready skewered me in a card, in which he threatens a suit at law, which *he will never prosecute*—he dare not.

My engagement will last here until the 9th proximo, when I shall probably go to Baltimore

I am glad you approve my card. It is thought by many here, I am told, to be too harsh, but I do not think so. The axe, and not the pruning hook, was necessary to be used, and I used it. Englishmen must be *cuffed* into a proper conduct towards us; a milder treatment would not reach the disease.

Judge Conrad was not in town during the *émeute*, or things, perhaps, would have ended differently. I think Mac has received his death blow, *professionally*, in this country. The feeling manifested against him here will spread over the whole continent. Last night he acted to a poor house, while there was a full one at the Walnut. Marshall will call to-day and get all the English *scraps*. Send them *all*, if he should not call to-day. Express all also Mac's letter, which is, I think, in the Russia-leather writing-desk. The key is in the library drawer, which you can open, perhaps, with one of the numberless stray keys about the house. My engagement here has been a most brilliant one. I hope you are well. My sisters send kindest greetings to you, and hope soon to be with you.

I send you some scraps from the *Times and Keystone*, a paper generally hostile to me.

Make a parcel of the scrap-books, and send them by express. Yours, ever, EDWIN.

I have scrawled this with the worst apology for a performance. Pray, excuse it.

THURSDAY EVENING.

I am not so well, my dearest Kate, to day as I was for a few days past. I am suffering from severe headaches, and these I could endure and accompany for the honor of going before the public in an assumed character, in which, as in the case to-night, the blood will be sent to my brain with ten fold force. This is the *pleasure* of acting!!!

Mac had a good house the first night, but they have been falling off ever since. Last night he played to one *half full* and I see by the undermining he closes here tomorrow instead of Saturday, as announced. I write this in great pain, and in some haste. Wagner begs to be remembered.

Yours, ever, EDWIN.

I will write you to-morrow.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 15, 1848.

This is a warm, bright, beautiful day, and I am sitting at an open window in the Eutaw House; and while I write, there is above me a clear, blue, cloudless sky—just such a day as I yearn to have with you at Fonthill; but that must not be—at least for some time.

I am better to-day, thank God. How much fine weather can raise my spirits, and how depressed I am by a dark and cheerless day.

The houses continue to be very good. Last night was a rusher, and to-night bids fair to be equally good.

"Mac" closes to-night, against ——'s wishes, who swears, I am told, that he will not pay him for having broken his engagement. "Mac" goes to Richmond, and will probably have been of service to him in a pecuniary view. Since the publication of my "card," the public is anxious to see him, and particularly in the *pas de mouchoir*, which he gives with *tours des forces*.

Wagner wishes to be remembered. Tell Stevens I received his letter, but have no wish to buy the "Napoleon Gallery." The catalogues have not as yet come to hand.

With sincerest affection, I am, my dear Kate, your own

EDWIN.

The enclosed correspondence is from the *Baltimore Patriot* of to-day.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday morning, Nov. 28, 1848.

Thanks, my dearest Kate, for your letter of yesterday, containing the "scraps." I like very much the article from the *Spirit of the Times*. How much I have enjoyed your visit to Fonthill you name; and if the weather with you was as fine as it has been here for the last week, you must have wished, as I did, to be at Fonthill every day. Send me, by express, Mac's biography, contained in Oxberry's Lives of the Actors. There are two volumes, you know. I forgot to tell you that, on Wednesday last, at the Arch-street, they raised the price of admission to the pit to *one dollar*, fearing his first attack. As yet I have received no legal notice with regard to the suit, nor do I expect one; it would be a most silly action on his part. The miserable penny-a-liners, who abuse me of "coarse and brutal language" towards "*Mac*," outstrip in blackguarding anything I have ever read; but I can live down all this, I hope. I am, on the whole, pleased with Mac will give readiness next week in New-York.

My engagement will close here on Saturday, the 9th, and I shall then perhaps go to Baltimore, provided they have a sufficient company. You had better pay me a visit for a week or so, and come on about Saturday, 2d of December. Sisters send their love to you, and believe me, my dear Kate, Yours ever, EDWIN.

Have you had any return of your headache? Remember me to Forrest.

MY DEAREST KATE:—I made an effort to write to you yesterday, but a pain which I had in my chest increased to such a degree that I was forced to drop the pen and betake me to bed. My suffering continued all night, and about the second act of Richelieu, when I found some abatement, I arrived at the theatre. After the play I was rubbed with alcohol, and finally was entirely relieved from pain. I cannot trace this attack to any cause, it might however have arisen from cold and indigestion.

I am exceedingly comfortable in my new quarters, a large airy room, where I breakfast and dine upon excellent fare, and receive every possible attention.

I feel, my dearest Kate, somewhat concerned about your frequent attacks of the headache, and sincerely hope you have had no return of the affliction since I left you.

You remember Mr. Wood who made our Glastonbury chair in England, he is now here, and has some beautiful specimens of carving, after the antique, which I have been very much pleased with; he has also specimens of carving of the Louis Quatorze style, which is very elaborate and very beautiful. I have thought to get him to fit the drawing-room at Fonthill, instead of sending for the leather which we spoke of.

The houses here have equalled those of last year, and may I think, even better, but the election excitement is greatly against us.

What have you been doing since I left, how have you employed your time, and how comes on the "superannuated?" Pray write me soon, and believe me, my dearest Kate,

Yours, ever and sincerely,

Thursday morning. EDWIN."

MY DEAREST KATE:—I am doomed for a third week here, which I regret, as I have sent a nice little waggon to the care of Mr. Smith, which I intended should carry us to Fort Hill during this fine weather.

If the superannuated should not begin in Philadelphia after the New-York engagement, we could yet have a week for Fort Hill.

I am sorry your letter and the catalogue did not reach me until this moment, as I should like to have some of the Shakspearians; it now too late; but if you could send some part to-morrow's sale, to buy Lamb's Chaucer, 361, and the old quarto plays, 369, I would pay for the first. $15, and for the plays, $10. Business here about the same as last year. I have had no more returns of the pain, thank God! and am as well as I can be, under the affliction of the theatre fiend.

The Whitneys beg to be remembered to you, and they are full of g adness, caused by the receipt of letters from their son, who is now in London.

From what paper did you obtain that impertinent notice of the Fairmount boys? You tell me nothing about your own health. Why don't you say something of that? God bless you, my dear Kate, and believe me wholly your

20th Oct. 1849. EDWIN.

Mr. O'Conor said he called now a witness whom he should not have called, but that some remark might be made if he did not call her.

Virginia Sinclair, examined by Mr. O'Conor—I am a sister of Mrs. Forrest; I was fifteen last May; I am the youngest of the family; I remember Mr. Forrest and my sister going to Europe, but I don't remember the year; my memory is not distinct as to occurrences previous to that time; since the return of Mr. Forrest from England I have not spoken to him very often unless *so* spoke to me.

The Chief Justice asked the date of that, and was told the fall of '46.

Witness—He did not often speak to me; Mr. Stevens, Mr. James Lawson, Mr Carr, Montgomery, a butcher, and Mr Smith, a builder, were the persons who most frequently kept Mr. Forrest's company; he had not frequently ladies in his company.

Q.—The cause ally attended to Mr. Forrest's affairs, got his things, and attended to his calls?

A.—Mrs. Forrest; he had very little to do with the servants, except through Mrs. Forrest; my sister made and packed up his professional wardrobe; attended to and packed up all his things.

Q.—Did you ever know of Richard Willis being concealed or locked up in Twenty-second-street?

A.—No, sir; husband not have been locked up without my knowledge; he was never concealed.

Q.—Did he ever give you a letter or any thing?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you ever tell Mrs. Bedford or Underwood that any gentleman was concealed in your sister's bed-room.

A.—No, sir; I never caught hold of Mrs. Underwood to [illegible] that I was going to my father's room; I may have told Mrs. Underwood I was going to my father's room; I may have told Mrs. Underwood I was going to my father's room; I may have told Mrs. Underwood

New-York Daily Times.

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INSURRECTION AT TEHERAN.

Ole Bull once more in America.

The Royal Mail Steamer *Asia*, Capt. JUDKINS, arrived in her wharf in Jersey City, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, having sailed from Liverpool at 9½ o'clock, A.M., on the 3d inst. On the 12th, at noon, she was abreast of Cape Race. The passage of Sable Island was made on the north side. No ice was encountered. She brings $3,000 in specie, and the following passengers in the cabin:

Messrs. Ballin, Sondheim; Mrs. Anderson, three children, and nurse; Messrs. Heard, Cheetham, A. Van Borgen, Jr. H. B. Hutton, Lowitz, Simpson, Barber, Forrest, G. C. Colburn, B. Hingley, Graham, Graham, Jr., W. Mathews, G. Pollen, Haigh, Cushing, Steere, N. R. Rosenfeld, J. F. Quincy, P. Cumberland, Joseph Hetherington, Daniel Davies, Walter; Major J. Alton; Messrs. J. J. Robotson, Joseph Branch, Hornshaive, Whitfield, Ole Bull and servant, Henry Thomas, G. Broadford; Miss E Dring; Messrs. Gilbert, Walther, Wyneken, Steele, Richard Murphy, Edward Echo, James Raidford, P. W. Ponaford, J. W. Ramirez.—Total, 49.

The news is not of very serious importance.

ENGLAND.

The rumor that the retirement of Lord Palmerston was the result of intrigues between "exalted personages" in Vienna and England, appears to be quite generally credited. A Viennese correspondent of the *Breslau Gazette*, writes on the 23d December:

"There is a talk here of secret negotiations having been opened between exalted personages in England and our Court, without the knowledge of Lord Palmerston, the object of which was to improve the relations between the two Courts, and the speedy retirement of Lord Palmerston from office was spoken of. The first indication of this improvement is manifested by the invitation given to the Earl of Westmoreland to dine with the Emperor. There are some persons who loudly declare that England will soon return to the Continental policy, which will signify, not the establishment of a military government, that being repugnant to English habits, but adhesion to the anti-revolutionary system. It will commence by the expulsion of political refugees and the support of all measures tending to oppose European propagandism."

An inquiry into the business will be instituted, immediately after the opening of Parliament.

Rumors as to further ministerial resignations are likewise current; and that members of former governments have applied for seats in the present; but reliance does not seem to be placed in any of them.

Earl Granville held his first great levee on New Year's day, when all the foreign Ambassadors, resident in London, were present. Their excellencies of course appeared in full diplomatic costumes. Lord Granville had been sworn into office on the 26th ult.

M. Walewski, the French Ambassador, had an audience at Windsor, on the 29th ult., when he presented her Majesty with a letter from the President, accompanying a present of tapestry, from the French Nation.

A performance of Mendelssohn's music to *Œdipus* was given before her Majesty and the Royal party in the St. George's Gallery at Windsor, on New Year's eve.

A mutiny had broken out among the convict laborers at Woolwich, on the 17th ult. The military however succeeded in repressing it without much difficulty. One hundred and thirty persons were engaged in it.

The funeral obsequies of Mr. Turner, the artist, took place on the 30th ult. He was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, a few relatives, and a large number of artists and other distinguished people being present.

Admiral George Barker died on the 25th ult., in the Isle of Wight, in the 92d year of his age.

FRANCE.

PARIS, THURSDAY.—The Consultative Commission assembled at Paris, on the 31st December, under the Presidency of M. Baroche. The seven bureaux presented their reports, from which it appeared that the number of votes given to the President of the Republic (with the exception of some few returns of communes not yet correctly verified) is 7,339,216, and the number of negative votes 640,737.

Just before the sitting was brought to a close, M. Ségur d'Agueseau presented a proposition to the effect that the President of the Republic should be requested to take up his residence at the Tuileries, as the only place fit for the Chief of the State. M. Baroche replied that the Commission had no right to take any decision on such a subject, but ought to leave the matter entirely to the wisdom of the President. This suggestion was greeted with loud approbation, and acceded to.

The Commission then, on the proposition of M. Baroche, unanimously decided, according to the precedent of the 10th of December, 1848, that the proclamation of the vote on the plébiscite of the 2d of December should not be delayed, and that a *proces-verbal*, summing up the labors of the Bureaux, should be duly drawn up. It was also decided that the above return should be presented, in the evening, in form to the President of the Republic, by M. Baroche, in the name of the Commission.

At half-past 8 o'clock, the Consultative Commission proceeded to the Elysee, where it was received by the President of the Republic, surrounded by his Ministers and his Aides-de-camp. M. Baroche, the Vice-President, then read and placed in the hands of the President the extract of the *proces-verbal*.

Considerable applause followed the speech offered by M. Baroche. When it had subsided, Louis Napoleon said:

GENTLEMEN: France has responded to the loyal appeal that I made to her. She has comprehended that I departed from legality only to re urn to right. More than seven millions of votes have just absolved me, by justifying an act which had no other object than to save France and Europe perhaps from years of troubles and calamity. [Strong marks of assent.] I thank you for having shown officially to what extent this manifestation was national and spontaneous. If I congratulate myself on this immense adhesion, it is not from pride, but because it gives me the force to speak and act as becomes the chief of a great nation like ours. [Loud and repeated cries of "Bravo."]

I compredend all the grandeur of my new mission, and I do not deceive myself as to its difficulties. But with an upright heart, with the cooperation of all right-minded men who like you will assist me with their intelligence, and support me with their patriotism; with the tried devotedness of our valiant army, and with the protection which I shall to morrow solemnly beseech Heaven to grant me, [prolonged sensation] I hope to render myself worthy of the confidence which the people continue to place in me. Loud approbation.] I hope to secure the destines of France by founding institutions which respond at the same time to the democratic instincts of the nation, and to the universally expressed desire to have henceforth a strong and respected government. [Warm marks of adhesion.] In fact, to give satisfaction to the exigencies of the moment, by creating a system which reconstitutes authority without wounding the feeling of equnality, and without closing any path of improvement, is to lay the foundation of the only edifice capable of supporting a wise and beneficent liberty.

Cries of "Vive Napoleon!" "Vive le President!" were raised.

The Archbishop of Paris and the clergy have presented their felicitations and good wishes to the President.

The Corps Diplomatique were then presented by the apostolic nuncio, but no speeches were made.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree announcing that the result of the votes of the 20th and 21st of December will be published and posted up in all the communes of the Republic, and that a national *fete* will be celebrated on the 1st of January, 1852, in the chief towns of the departments, and on the 11th in all the communes, and that a *Te Deum* will be performed in all the churches.

The *Moniteur* also publishes the official number of votes, as follows:

Number of voters			8,116,773
Ayes	7,439,216	Noes	640,737
Votes annulled as irregular			36,890

The decree is ordered to be placarded in all the communes of the Republic.

The Prefect of the Seine has, with the authority of the Minister of the Interior, placed 80,000f. at the disposal of the Mayors of Paris for the relief of the indigent of the capital on the proclamation of the votes of the 20th and 21st of December.

The Paris correspondent of the *London News*, says:

Political circles are chiefly occupied to-day with speculations regarding the constitution which is on the eve of promulgation. You will remember that the memorable "Appeal to the People," of the 2nd December, enunciated the leading features of the proposed charter, and added that this system, created by the First Consul, at the beginning of the century, had already given to France repose and prosperity, and would secure these blessings once more. People have therefore scanned attentively the polity thus proposed as a model, which is commonly known as the constitution of the year VIII.

It is said by persons well informed, that the new constitution will contain the following provisions:

The Senate will be composed of 150 members, chosen among Frenchmen possessing an income of 25,000 fr. per annum, or, in default of this qualification, having rendered distinguished services to the state. The latter are to receive a salary of 25,000 fr. per annum. The attributions of the Senate are to be as nearly as possible those of the Senate of the empire; its debates will not be open to the public.

The legislative body is to be composed of 250 members only; each electoral arrondissement is to choose three members, among whom the executive will select one as legislator. Hence there would be 750 candidates elected, or whom 259 would be appointed. Nothing is yet decided as to the degree of publicity to be given to the debates of the legislative body. In fact, if the provisions of the constitution of the year VIII. are to be carried out, the legislative corps is to be simply a voting audience, who are to listen to three speakers appointed by the government from the Conseil d'Etat, to explain and defend bills, which the ministry alone have the right of initiating, and to three speakers appointed by the Tribunate, a body of 100, chosen by the Senate out of *capables* elected by the communes. Thus the part of the *corps legislatif* is reduced to that of mutes in this funeral of all liberties.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree in conformity with the report of the Consultative Commission, that the French people delegate to Louis Napoleon Bonaparte the necessary power to establish a constitution upon the bases stated in his proclamation of the 2nd of December.

The President has issued the following decree:

"In the name of the French people, the President of the Republic,

Considering that the French Republic, with its new form sanctioned by the suffrage of the people, may without umbrage adopt the *souvenirs* of the empire, and the symbols which recall the remembrance of its glory;

Considering that the national flag should not be any longer deprived of the renowned emblem which led our soldiers to victory in a hundred battles; Decrees:

ART 1.—The French Eagle is re-established on the standards of the army.

ART 2.—It is also re-established on the cross of the Legion of Honor.

ART. 3.—The Minister of War and the Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor are charged with the execution of this decree, dated the Elysee, 31st December.

LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE."

By another decree, verbal offenses of a seditious character, and seditious cries, are not to be tried by the regular law courts, but, for sake of promptitude are to be referred to the tribunal of correctional police.

On the report of the Minister of the Interior, the President of the Republic has issued a decree forbidding for the future any cafe, cabaret, or shop for the sale of spirituous liquors, to be opened without special authorization from the authorities. Full power also is accorded to the prefects in each department to close any establishments of the kind specified above as should appear of a nature likely to compromise public safety. Any person contravening the order is liable to a fine of from 25 to 500 francs, and an imprisonment of from six days to six months.

A decree of the President of the Republic dissolves the Chamber of Commerce of Havre, for having, contrary to law, deliberated on political matters. The minutes of the deliberation of the said chamber on Dec. 5, is also ordered to be erased from the register of its proceedings.

The *Moniteur* contains a report from the Minister of the Interior, pointing out the necessity of rendering it illegal for any person to establish a line of electric telegraph without the authorization of the Government, under a penalty of from one month to one year's imprisonment and a fine of from 1,000f. to 10,000f. It also recommends that penalties shall be affixed to every act tending to injure the apparatus of such mode of communication, when once established, such penalty consisting of an imprisonment of from three months to two years, and a fine of from 100f. to 1,000f. A decree of the President of the Republic follows, carrying out the views set forth in the report.

M. de Persigny has, it is said, been dispatched on a mission to the Northern Courts; on his return he will be appointed Foreign Minister.

It is said that the Northern Courts have intimated to the President their intention of causing that article of the treaty of Vienna, according to which no member of the family of Napoleon can occupy the throne of France, to be strictly observed.

Victor Hugo has been arrested by the Belgian police at Brussels, where he concealed himself under the false name of Ganvin (Jacques.) Condncted before the Procureur du Roi for having assumed a false name, M. Victor Hugo declared that he had been obliged to fly with a false passport from Paris, as member of the *comité de resistance*, appointed in the meeting of the Mountain on Dec. 2.

The following representatives of the late Assembly are at Brussels:—MM. Arnaud (de l'Ariége), Aubry (du Nord), Barthelemy (d'Eure-et-Loire), Bruckner, Canet, Carnot, Victor Chauffour, Leon Cretin, Dontre, d'Etchegoyen, Fayolle (de la Creuse), Carlos Forel, Gendriez, Guilgot, Victor Hugo, Kestner, Labrousse, Malardier, Pelletier (du Rhone), Edgar Quinet, Thiers, Versigny.

The *Faye* gives the following details relative to the prisoners at Ham:

"There now remain at Ham MM. Changarnier, Bedeau, Lamoricière, Charras, Baze, and Leflo. They all dine together, and are served by sub-officers, who pay them the greatest attention. Mesdames Mamoricière, Leflo, and Baze share the captivity of their husbands. General Lamoricière, with the exception of insolitnesse for which he is distinguished, soon understood the bearing and character of the act of December 2, and cordially resigned himself. He loudly protests against any idea on his part of conspiring."

M. de Tocqueville and M. Gustave de Beaumont, ex-representatives, have, on their demand, been authorized by the Minister of the Interior to visit General Bedeau at Ham.

Galignani, of Saturday last, contradicts the statement put forth by a contemporary, and repeated in various journals, that the Police employed in arresting Cavaignac and Changarnier on the night of the 2d of December had discovered a voluminous correspondence, in which the British Government, or its representative, Normanby, had very freely recorded their admiration of the Republic, and their contempt for Napoleon. "We are enabled," says the *Messenger*, "to give this absurd *on dit* the most unqualified contradiction; it is without a shadow of foundation."

The 29 representatives now detained at St. Pelagie are divided into three categories: 1. Those who were arrested at their own houses between five and six o'clock in the morning of the 2d, viz.: MM. Nadaud, Greppo, Valentin, and Ch Lagrange. 2. Those who were arrested at the mairie of the 10th arrondissement, MM. Joret, Paulin Durien, Teilhard Laterisse, Antony Thouret, Pascal Duprat, Latrade Besse, Renaud, and Marc-Dufraisse. 3. Those who have been arrested since the 2d inst., MM. Belin, Chollat, Richardet, Burgard, Gambon, Colfavru, Labonlaye, Racouchot, Delbetz, Chaix, Perdiguier, Favre, Benoit, Madet, Huguenin, and Lafond.

M. Croce-Spinelli, the jeweller of the Place de la Bourse, who was arrested during the late events, has just been set at liberty.

The *Emancipation* of Brussels says: "The French Government receives numerous adhesions every day. Amongst the important men who have abandoned their old ideas to support the new Government, is cited the Duke Pasquier, ex-President of the Chamber of Peors, and one of the political lights of France. The conduct of M. Pasquier has always been full of moderation and reserve. A short time ago this statesman was a great partizan of the fusionist movement."

Accounts from Algiers of the 25th of December, announce that the colony was perfectly tranquil.

Gen. Randon, the new Governor, was expected the following day.

The *Constitutionnel* remarks as follows on some administrative reforms that are now under consideration by the Government:

"The Government is aware that the attention of the country is more especially directed towards the administrative reforms, and towards the means of simplifying the complicated machinery of that public service. Each Minister seeks within the sphere of his attributions to respond to this general want. It is to satisfy these legitimate wishes that the Minister of Finance has just united the direction of the customs and of the indirect taxes under one and the same administration. The advantage of this concentration of the two services may be readily conceived. They both concur in the collection or the indirect revenue. What has been the result of their separation? On the one hand the necessity of a greater number of employees, and, on the other, all the inconveniences caused by a divided surveillance over two establishments, which, far from rendering reciprocal assistance, too often show rivalry of each other. It will be readily understood that in places where the two services are carried on together, the surveillance, the office work, and the receipts, may be easily centralised. It will be the means of realizing advantages which, at the first view, appeared to be impossible—first, to procure a saving to the Treasury; and next, to secure the better collection of the revenue, by establishing a unity of action, which is always favorable to the good execution of the public service. It will be, besides remarked that the Government only intends to proceed progressively in the realisation of these reforms in such a manner as to respect personal situations and the rights founded on long years of activity and devotedness. This unique and powerful administration is confided to M. Gretsch, the present director of the customs, who has acquired a well-merited esteem and reputation in the important functions with which he has been charged for more than 30 years. This work of transformation, which is intended to strengthen the principles of unity and of authority in the financial administration of the country, could not be placed in more skilful hands."

The Paris papers speculate on the causes of Lord Palmerston's retirement. The *Pays* says he desired to sustain Louis Napoleon in order not to drive him into an alliance with the northern powers. The *Siecle* says that he expects to be recalled within three months.

SPAIN.

Lord Howden, the English Ambassador gave a grand banquet on the 23d, to celebrate the birth of the Princess of the Australia.

The last bulletins of her Majesty and the Princess Royal are very satisfactory. Her Majesty had expressed her desire to resume the signing of official decrees, but her physicians had begged of her to wait a few days. In consequence of the belief that the Cortes will not reassemble for some months, several deputies had left Madrid.

GERMANY.

The declarations of the German Governments as to the adoption of the project for a commercial union have been sent in. Austria and some of the small States answer in the affirmative: Prussia, Mecklenburg, Holstein, and other States in the negative. Some of the Governments make their adhesion to depend on certain modifications. A committee is to report.

In the last sitting of the Germanic Diet, it was found to be impossible to obtain a unanimous vote for the project, by which it can alone be carried.

Lord Palmerston is said to have sent a conciliatory reply to the collective note of the Frankfort Diet, calling the attention of the Cabinet of St. James's to the manner in which political refugees abuse the asylum granted them, and inviting the British government to assume a position more accordant with international duties and friendly relations to continental states.

The Baron Budberg, the Chargé d' Affaires of Russia at Berlin, has been appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to that Court.

The President of the Council of Ministers of Nassau, Baron Wintzingerode, has resigned.

A Munich letter states that the Queen of Greece will be prevented from making her projected visit to Germany, in consequence of the illness of the King

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna correspondent of Galignani writes in a cheering tone of the condition of affairs in that Empire.

The state of finances appears to be much improved in consequence of the Paris *coup d'etat* and the resignation of Palmerson.

Baron Krauss has been removed from the Cabinet "with favor."

The decided deficiency of the crops of grain and potatoes this year throughout the whole of Germany, as also in Switzerland and Holland, begins to give rise to serious apprehensions. Prices have of late almost everywhere considerably advanced. The number of strangers and visitors from all parts of the empire at present at Vienna is altogether unprecedented. All our hotels are full. Trade is flourishing, as an unusual amount of money for Christmas purchases is being circulated by all classes of society.

The rejoicings at the withdrawal of Lord Palmerston were unbounded, and among official personages, the event was the subject of the very warmest felicitation.

The anniversary of St. Stephen, the patron Saint of Hungary, was celebrated on the 26th ult., with usual devoutness.

On the 16th ult., it being the birthday of the Emperor of Russia, a solemn act of homage was offered by the Austrian court at the Russian embassy, every one except the Emperor himself appearing in the presence of Count Meyendorff, the Russian Minister, in their uniforms of state.

An English architect, Mr. Clark, is occupied in building a winter haven at Pesth. It is to be made large enough for 1,080 vessels.

The Austrian Government has dispatched a courier to Constantinople with its ultimatum on the subject of the bastinado which was inflicted on the Austrian consul at the Dardanelles. It is thought, the affair will be settled by the discharge of the Governor of the Dardanelles, who ordered the infliction of the punishment.

Gur Police have again drscovered several secret clubs and numerous arrests have taken place in consequence. A few days since the National Coffee-house, as it is called, was visited by the Police, and one half of the building was locked up, and the official seal was placed upon the doors.

The political divisions of the Austrian state are to be consolidated. The Serbian Woiowodina is to be attached to Hungary; the coast district with Fiume joined to Trieste; and Upper and Lower Silesia annexed to Moravia. One of the motives of Baron Jellachich's visit to Vienna is said to be the obtaining of the imperial sanction for a railway, which a Croatian company wishes to build from Agram to Fiume, partly at its own expense. The Ban supports the project on account of the high military importance of such a means of communication.

ITALY.

Accounts from Leghorn of the 20th states that Henry Stratford, calling himself Lord Andborough, and his brother, Edward Stratford, have been condemned to death by the court-martial, upon the charge of conspiracy to overturn the Government, and the unlawful possession of arms. The third brother, Charles Stratford, has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment in chains. But the punishment has in each case been commuted. Henry Stratford is to suffer ten years' imprisonment, Edward Stratford six years, and Charles Stratford has been set at liberty, the imprisonment previous to his trial being reckoned a sufficient punishment.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

The Commissioners appointed for regulating the Holstein boundaries have been stopped in their work, because the Danes want to consider the Elder as the boundary, while the Commissioners of the Germanic Confederation want to place the line further north.

PERSIA.

Constantinople journals, of the 14th, have arrived. The Sultan had issued a decree assuring to his Christian subjects liberty of worship, and the registration of their marriages and births. Letters received from Trebizond announced that Mirza Taghi Khan, First Minister since 1848, had fallen from power, and been replaced by his brother, Mirza Agha Khan, the Minister of War. The day after the former's retirement, great anarchy prevailed at Teheran. The residence of Mirza Taghi Khan was pillaged and devastated, and but for the energetic intervention of M. Dolgorouki, Minister of Russia, his life would have been in danger.

THE TYPOGRAPHICAL FESTIVAL.

BANQUET OF THE PRINTERS.

SPEECH OF DR. FRANCIS.

The New-York Typographical Society gave its annual Banquet, on the anniversary of FRANKLIN'S birthday, last evening, at Niblo's Saloon. The company, seven or eight hundred in number, sat down at about 9 o'clock, Mr. JAMES WHITE presiding. After the cloth was removed, Dr. FRANCIS read some remarks which he had prepared at the request of the Society. On account of the lateness of the hour, he was obliged to omit a large portion of what he had prepared:

Dr. FRANCIS began by referring to his own previous connection with the press, and to the pleasure with which he saw the editors, publishers, printers, &c., collected at such a banquet. He quoted Webster's remark, at the Bunker Hill celebration, that the monument itself was the orator of the day; so he said the company assembled furnished the best evidence of the importance of the occasion. He had always cherished the greatest respect for all who had devoted their talents to the press. At the age of ten he read the life of Franklin, and no book had ever affected him more. His mother for years lived near the Doctor in Philadelphia, and had the pleasure daily of seeing him pass in company with Dr. Rush and Thomas Paine. It was said that Franklin furnised many thoughts for Paine's "Common Sense;" while Paine wrote it, Rush named it.

Dr. Francis said that the spot on which they were assembled was once known as Bayard's farm; and that within a few doors of it Talleyrand lived, while Embassador from France to the United States. Dr. F. quoted a remark from him, that the greatest sight he had ever beheld in this country was the illustrious Hamilton, with his books under his arm, going to the City Hall to obtain a livelihood and protect his clients. That was also the scene of the exhibition of the Osage war dances, and near it Young, the play-actor, convicted of murder, was hung. In the same prison in which he was confined were also Clorother and Levi Weeks, who published a newspaper from their jail, called *The Prisoner's Hope*. The first newspaper publisher in New-York was Wm. Bradford, whose *Gazette* made its first appearance in Oct. 1725—seventeen years after the *Boston News Letter*, which was the first American newspaper ever printed. According to Dr. Franklin's representations, Bradford was a sorry individual, of low cunning and sinister—but, on account of his descendants, his name ought to be preserved. The second city paper was the *Weekly Journal*, published by Peter Zenger, who was a German and a scholar. He was tried in 1735 for assailing the Governor and Council.

Noah Webster was one of the most conspicuous of the old editors whom he had known. At that time, some forty years ago, he was in person somewhat above the ordinary height, slender, with gray eyes, and a keen aspect, remarkable for neatness in dress, and characterized by an erect walk, a broad hat, and a long cue. Next he mentioned William Coleman, of the *Evening Post*. The Doctor spoke of him as a sensitive man, of great tenacity of opinion, and intimate with Hamilton and other great men of the day. At Hamilton's funeral he was deeply affected. He was a writer of ability, but greatly addicted to crotchets. He would ride any hobby, political or medical, to death. The Federalist was first published in a volume by Geo. F. Hopkins, who urged Hamilton to collect them, and finally with a good deal of difficulty prevailed upon him to do so. Hamilton, however, would not allow a word of them to be altered; they were published just as they originally appeared. Charles Holt, editor of the *Bee*, and Nathaniel Carter, of the *Statesman*, a great friend of Clinton and the Erie Canal, a man of feeble frame and small political skill, were also among his early acquaintance. Dr. F. also spoke of Col. Stone, whose labors are still fresh in the public recollection; and of John Pintard, who was long connected with the *Daily Advertiser*, and who described the scenes of Washington's inauguration. He was an ardent politician, a strong federalist, and an excellent man. Dr. Peter Irving established the *Morning Chronicle* in 1802; he was a man of refined and deep scholastic aequirements and elegant erudition. It was in this paper that Washington Irving first appeared in print, by a series of dramatic criticisms, signed "Jonathan Oldstyle." John Lang, of Scotch descent, was for forty or more years, Editor of the *Gazette*, which was then the leading mercantile advertising paper. Its editorials and news-matter were very meagre, and it enjoyed no reputation for ability, still it was for the *Gazette* that Hamilton wrote the papers of the Federalist. The traits of Lang's character were unwavering devotion to his pursuits; no one could excel him in the kindness of his demeanor; unconscious of the penury of his intellectual powers, he, at times, unwittingly became the pliant agent of designing individuals, and from the blunders into which he was led, his baptismal name John seemed easily converted into that of Solomon, by which specification much of his correspondence was maintained. He bore the pleasantry with grateful composure. He was a gentleman of the old school, of great moral excellence, as a husband and a father most exemplary—deeply devoted to the interests of this city, and cherishing a philanthropic spirit on every becoming occasion. He died at an advanced age: but his career was shortened by the great fire, in this city, of 1835. The vast destruction of his precious New-York laid heavy at his heart.

Of Major Noah, Dr. F. spoke in terms of warm commendation, as a man of warm benevolence and an interesting and amusing writer. The *New-York American* was originally established by Johnson Verplanck, a gentleman of rare refinement, of a conspicuous family, a native of this city, of superior classical attainments, and of mental qualities of a robust order. With the assistance of able and enlightened associates, the *American* soon acquired the character of marked ability, of great independence in opinion, and of untrammelled freedom at all times in its scrutinising investigations of public acts, and the products of literature. He was one of the writers of the Rack Tail Bards, a satirical poem of Hudibrastic flavor. Mr. Verplanck died in 1850. The *American* fell now into other hands, and for a long succession of years was editorially sustained by one who had early previously enriched its columns by his lucubrations. He alluded to Charles King, now President of Columbia College. It was soon demonstrated to the satisfaction of its patrons, that, although under a new government, and its supplies derived from another source, its nutriment was not less wholesome nor productive. For many years it claimed the admiration of the conservators of constitutional right, and of critical taste. It was conducted with a manly boldness. Its tone gave dignity to political disquisition, though its manner was sometimes dreaded by the objects of its animadversion. If its censures were occasionally severe, its approbation was the higher appreciated.

Dr. F. adverted to James Cheetham, whom he considered the ablest writer we have ever had in our public journals. He was an English radical, a hatter from Manchester. His personal appearance was impressive; tall, athletic, with much of a martial bearing in his walk, a forehead of great breadth and dimensions, and penetrating grey eye, he seemed authorative whenever he might be. He arrived in this country at a period of perplexing excitement, the times of Adams' administration and Jefferson's entrance of the Government. He was universally known as the champion of Jefferson, of Governor George Clinton, and of DeWitt Clinton. He was a most undinching partisan writer; with earnestness advocated the advantages arising from the possession of Louisiana, countenanced Blind Palmer, the Lecturer on Deism, and congratulated the public on the return to America of Thomas Paine. He ever remained the active advocate of old Geo. Clinton, but his friendship was not long after turned into hatred, of Paine, and his life of that once prominent but wretched individual demonstrates the rancor of his pen. The murder of Gen. Hamilton, had a strong influence on him. No sooner had he breathed his last than Cheetham extolled him as the greatest of patriots. He possessed a magnificent Library, was a great reader, and studied Burke and Shakspeare more than any other authors.

His death, however, was most remarkable: he had removed with his family to a country residence, some three miles from the city, in the summer of 1809. Within a few days after he exposed himself to malaria, by walking uncovered by his hat, through the fields, under a burning September sun. He was struck with a complication of fits: fever, congestion of the brain, and great cerebral distress. The malignancy of his case soon foretold to his physician, Dr. Hosack, the impossibility of his recovery. Being at that time a student of medicine, said Dr. F., I was requested to watch him; on the second day of his malady, his fever raging higher, he betrayed a disturbed intellect. On the night of the third day, raving mania set in. Incoherently he called his family around him: addressed his sons as to their peculiar occupations for life: giving advice to one ever to be temperate in all things: upon another urging the importance of knowledge. After midnight he became much worse, and ungovernable. With herculean strength he now raised himself from his pillow—with eyes of meteoric description, he grasped his bed covering, and in a most vehement but rapid articulation, exclaimed to his son, "Boys, study Bolingbroke for style, and Locke for sentiment." He spoke no more. In a moment life had departed. His funeral was a solemn mourning of his political friends.

Paine has been referred to—I have often seen him at the different places of residence to which he removed from time to time in the city. His localities were not always the most agreeable. In Partition-street, near the market, a portion of his tenement was occupied for the display of wild beasts. Paine generally sat taking his airing at the lower front windows, the gaze at of all passers by. Jarvis, the painter, was often his visitor, and was fortunate enough to secure that inimitable plaster-cast of his head and features, which, at his request, was deposited in the New-York Historical Society. While at the work, Jarvis exclaimed, "I shall secure him to a gicety, if I am so fortunate as to get plaster enough for his carbunculated nose." Jarvis thought this bust of Paine his most successful undertaking as a Sculptor.

Dr. F. then proceeded to speak at considerable length of the various book publishers whom he had known, first of whom was Evert Duykinck, who issued the juvenile books of those days. He spoke also of William Barlas, who dealt almost exclusively in the classics; of Charles Smith, who published the *Military Repository*; and of David Longworth, long known as the publisher of the City Directory, who was brought up a printer and became a devotee of engravings, &c. His bookstore used to be the lounging-place for all the leading writers of the day. He published the first reprint of Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel." He issued Salmagundi in 1807, in bi-weekly numbers, written by Irving and Paulding. Dr. F. also spoke of William Cobbett, with whom he had some personal acquaintance at the time of his last residence in New-York. He was deemed the best writer of his day, and his forcible pen has given us indubitable proofs of his powers in literary composition. It was not unusual with him to make a morning visit at the printing office at an early hour, to take his seat at the desk, and after some half dozen lines were written threw off the MSS. with a rapidity that engaged eleven compositors at once in setting up. Thus a whole sheet of the *Register* might be completed ere he desisted from his undertaking. In his quickness he surpassed even the lamented William Leggett, of the *Evening Post*. The circumstance is certainly a psychological fact; and yet may not be deemed more curious than that Priestley should have made his reply to Bind, quite a voluminous pamphlet, in twenty-four hours, or that Hodgkinson, the actor, was able to peruse crosswise, the entire five columns of a newspaper, and within two hours recite it thus by memory.

Dr. F. said he visited Cobbett, when his residence was within a couple of miles of this city, in company with a few professional gentlemen; it was in October, and a delightful day. He heard our approach, and came to the door without our knocking. "Walk in, gentlemen? I am to consider this as a visit to me: walk in and be seated on these benches, for I have no chairs; you may be fatigued; will you have a bowl of milk? I live upon milk and Indian corn, I never drink spirit or wine: and yet I am a tolerable example of English health." And, indeed, he was a most ample specimen of a genuine John Bull. His nearly ovate face and florid countenance, pierced with strong gray eyes, with head thickly covered with white hair, closely trimmed; his huge frame, of some two hundred and seventy pounds weight, with corresponding abdominal development, and well proportioned limbs, all demonstrated, with anatomical accuracy, his gigantic bulk. His superior intellect seemed roused in all its functions. The United States, England, the reform measures, the church and state, its absurdity—these were only a few of the subjects of his caustic remarks. "I have just performed a duty, gentlemen, which has been too long delayed; you have neglected the remains of Thomas Paine; I have done myself the honor to disinter his bones; I have removed them from New-Rochelle; I have dug them up; they are now on their way to England; when I return, I shall cause them to speak the common sense of the great man. I shall gather together Liverpool and Manchester in one assembly with the people of London; those bones will effect the reformation of England, in Church and State." After some two or three hours we took our leave, with unlimited admiration of his brave utterance and his colloquial talents.

Dr. Francis closed his interesting remarks by speaking of the immense amount of matter now issued from the press, and of the ability and energy enlisted in its support. He spoke warmly of its influence and of its steady advance and improvements. He closed by referring to Franklin, whose memory was too ripe in our hearts to need the tribute of words.

After Dr. FRANCIS had concluded, the President announced the regular toasts, as follows:

1. The Memory of Franklin. [Dirge.]
2. The President of the United States.
3. THE PRESS.—The bulwark of the Representative System—the best evidence of its necessity to Freedom is the constant effort of tyrants to suppress it.

To this toast, Mr. BIGELOW, of the *Evening Post*, responded. He said that he esteemed it an honor, at all times, to appear as the representative of the Press. He esteemed it the more when he enjoyed it by an invitation of the Society of Printers. One reason why he would make that distinction, he would state—six or seven years ago he had the honor of being appointed Inspector of State Prisons, at Sing Sing. It lay in the line of his duty to observe the antecedents and peculiarities of the inmates of that institution. He found there some nine hundred persons, of every nation, of both sexes, of every color, of all ages, except the very young, who were exempt from prison penalty—he found representatives of every grade of depravity, and every denomination of crime, and representatives of every imaginable business, art, and calling in life—save one. And that calling was the *art of Printing*. [Loud applause.] There was not in that institution during the three years he was connected with it—nor had there been for a quarter of a century—consigned to its marble jaws a single setter of types. There were carpenters, tailors, masons, shoemakers, accountants, brokers, doctors, [laughter]—yes, Mr. President, doctors; and if I may add, to your surprise, perhaps to your regret to learn, that they were not homeopathic doctors either [More the pity, said Dr. Francis]; and yet there was not a printer among them. There were also lawyers there, and he said it with mortification, that one member of that profession was now there, paying the penalty of a crime for which he had not the poor apology of poverty. And there was also there a clergyman; but there was not and never had been a printer. There was something in the fact worth considering. By the toast, a compliment is paid the Press as the bulwark of the representative system. Time would not allow him to speak of it as he could wish. He was forced to conclude by simply proposing,

The memory and honor of that calling which is unrepresented in the State Prison.

The next regular toast was:

4. *The Printers' Free Library*—Founded by enlightened liberality, it is worthy of the fostering care of all who claim relationship with the Art of Arts.

Mr. P. C. BAKER responded. He agreed with the sentiment, and on behalf of the Society acknowledged the obligation for those who two years ago gave a sum sufficient to begin the enterprise. The amount pledged them enabled them to raise enough for their purposes. Several of the publishers and others gave liberally. All, whether they had full confidence or not in its feasibility, encouraged them to go on, and rooms were accordingly fitted up with 2,500 volumes to begin with. The enterprise had fully met the expectations of its founders. The rooms were filled every evening. The benefits of the Institution have been already widely acknowledged. It must now be made permanent, and he trusted those present connected with the Press would contribute to its aid. He proposed that every person present be allowed to give whatever he might see fit, on this occasion. He closed by offering as a sentiment, a check for $100, from Baker & Godwin, in aid of the Library.

It was announced also that Mr. G. P. Putnam had given $50, and Mr. G. Crosswell $50; the journeymen of the Methodist Book Concern $20; Charles King $20; Washington Irving $20, and others.

The next toast was

5. *Public Education*—The Press its pioneer; Virtue its attendant; Mental and Physical Freedom its result.

Mr. E. C. BENEDICT responded. He said that Public Education means the system of public schools in this City—of which too many of our citizens are ignorant. He said that over 120,000 children were daily educated here at the public expense, and that the system, when submitted to the people, was ratified by a majority of more than 30,000. That was what he called popular education. Freedom is the necessary attendant upon the knowledge of the truth; and the Press and the Schools deserve to be associated, because they are the chariot-wheels of that manifest destiny which is bringing the whole world to the knowledge of truth, and the enjoyment of freedom. Public Education was necessary to freedom, and would always produce. Its effect was to bring to the surface intelligence and power to resist whatever might threaten from within or without. And it was that which made the United States the most powerful nation on the earth.

Several other speakers followed. The Alleghanians were present, and sung several entertaining songs during the evening. Dodworth's Band also added to the somewhat lavish supply of music.

We are requested to state that the *Mirror* of this evening will contain a full report of the proceedings.

The Alleghanians sang 'Uncle Sam's Invitation.'

The Chairman announced that he would break through the regular order, to read a volunteer sentiment which had been handed up by a gentleman:

The Health of HENRY CLAY.

We have heard this toast read at many gatherings, but we never before heard it responded to with so much enthusiasm. There were nine cheers given, and nine more after that.

The President then gave:

6. *The Pulpit*—It finds in the illimitable dissemination of its teachings by the Press, a gift of tongues more potent *than that of the Apostles on the day of Pentecost.*

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER responded. He felt pleased that the pulpit had such great dependance, with

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The "Golden Legend."—Poetic Criticism.

Mr. Henry W. Longfellow's "Golden Legend," has not lain so long neglected upon our table through any disrespect to the author or to the book. Leisure and space have been scanty, and both leisure and space are due to the consideration of American talent, and eminently due to the appreciation of that rare esoteric, American genius. The stirring, thronging events of the day, have unfortunately made our waiting vain, and since there is no help for it, we shall have to do Mr. Longfellow the injustice of a hasty, and perhaps inadequate critique. In fact, we would rather review the reviews, than directly discuss the Poem itself.

The Legend is purely lyrical in its character, embodying a popular story of the Middle Ages, all whose stories were so many mirages, reflecting the myths and legends of earlier paganism. The myth of Iphigenia sacrificed to insure the prosperity of Grecian arms, found its parallel in a legend highly popular among the Minnesingers, Troubadours, and Story-Tellers, from the days of St. Louis to those of Boccacio, of a maiden, traveling to Salerno with her dying liege, and there allowing the blood to be drained from her veins, to afford a restorative bath to the invalid. Salerno was the grand seat and centre of medical science in those murky times, It had derived its fame legitimately from the era, when Pythagoras had enlightened the cities of Magna Grecia with his physical discoveries; and its hygienic laws, under the title of "Schola Salernitana," were the "domestic medicine" of the renaissance. Upon the narrative of the inception, prosecution, and happy termination of this self-denying pilgrimage, the poetry of the book is strung like pearls along a thread of gold. The manners, life, scenes, cities, customs of the time are illustrated with charming fidelity. The only other book we remember of equal excellence in the portraiture of the middle ages is the Heinrich Von Ofterdingen of Novalis, an exquisite prose-poem, the non-completion of which leaves a *hiatus valdè deflendus*, a lamentable gap, in imaginative literature. Any disjointed scene in the Legend will separately bear rigid criticism with reference to its studied correctness. The preaching of Friar Cuthbert, proving that Longfellow, like Festus Bailey, has read Schiller's "Camp of Wallenstein;" the Miracle Play, the accordance of which with antique models, may be readily ascertained by reference to many existing fragments; life in the Convent; the scene in the wine-cellar; the 'Legend Macaber,' or 'Dance of Death,' from which John Holbein drew the idea of his renowned series of wood-engravings; the scholarly conflicts at Salerno, upon those theses which the vanity of learning affixed to college portals as so many gages of battle, wherein the sharpened weapons of pious nominalists were to do their work; all these traits of the period are outlined with vivid accuracy, and in the fittest and richest of poetic diction. And herein or hereabouts lies the essential merit of Mr. Longfellow. His scholarship is thorough: his fancy at once delicate and brilliant; and the Legend is the mature fruit of scholarship, flushed and beautified by the glow of a genial fancy. The religious stained-light of an early age; the mysterious, fantastic glimmerings of legendary lore, are ingeniously concentrated upon those passions of the heart, now as then, the prime-motors of human life. An imagination like Shakspeare's, or a morbid fancy like Byron's, might have dressed the actors in "sock and buskin," or placed them on the scene in the strong antitheses and striking attitudes of epic personation; but the line of our author is different. He delights in sunshine. His fancy is a cheerful one, cultivated above the level, but cordially sympathising with the various phases, of common life, and its half-seen and picturesque developments.

And it is because popular criticism so generally assumes an arbitrary standard of excellence, that Mr. Longfellow has most reason to complain. There is a foolish eagerness abroad to class the claimants of poetic reputation. He must be the first or second or third of his order in the country or in the world, or nothing at all. It is forgotten that the realm of poesy has many mansions; that art has infinite divisions; that the candidate for fame has a right to be tried by his fellows; and can reasonably be compared with those only who have attempted the same subdivision of art to which his own faculties have been addicted. To lay the merits of the lyric beside the epic or tragic poet, is as absurd as a comparison of Van Huysum's flower-pieces with the "Ecce Homo" of Guidi. There is no commensurable principle. Merit in the one may be as commendable as in the other; and as the taste of the reader inclines to the darker or sunnier picture, he will rate the deserts of his favorite. The proverb, *non de gust.*, applies to the case precisely. Try the Golden Legend by any improper test, and of course it fails. Measure it by other lyric performances, and it at once claims a place in the very first rank.

To pursue this point a trifle further, we can't help remarking that the jurisdiction of the critic in affairs of poetry and genius is altogether too ill defined and disputable. In matters of pure intellect, there can be little doubt, rules of rhetorical proportion and dialectic rigor may with entire propriety—nay, ought imperatively to be applied, provided it be done with healthy acumen. There are arguments to be weighed, their fallacies detected, misstated facts to be set right, non-sequent inferences to be traced; in short, the whole material and structure of the book to be examined, and its settings forth, whether narrative, speculative or doctrinal in their character, to be subjected to fair admeasurement. And a certain spurious genus of poetry, too, comes within the jurisdiction of the critical tribunal; we mean the poetry of imitation. Thus we regard Lord Jeffrey's provoking assault upon Byron's first published rigmarole as justifiable and vastly beneficial; for it made out of a mere echoing rhymester, an original, indubitable poet. On the other hand, where genius is primitive, palpable and glowing,, as it was in the Endymion of poor Keats, who is there that does not feel unspeakably indignant at the "little dumpled-up man," Gifford, for his assault upon it? There is another order of poetry, which is immensely indebted to criticism for its fame, viz: the lucubrations of the Lakers. Wilson was the first to induce the world to take Wordsworth for a poet; he resolved his nebula into clustered stars; his milk for babes into meat for grown men; and in so doing, won, what the poems could not have earned otherwise, a name and a lofty station in our literature.

And there are poets who at once assume a place beyond the reach of guinea-a-page reviewers. They put themselves upon their country, (which is the world;) they appeal to the sympathies of a jury of their peers, (peers as far as humanity goes,) instead of arguing precedents and rules with a bench of cold-blooded justices. They are they "to whom space and time belong," according to Victor Hugo, who further expresses his liberal creed in such words as these: "Let the bard go whithersoever he lists, in doing whatsoever seemeth him good; it is his law. It matters not whether he believe in Gop, or in the Gods; in Pluto or in Satan; in Gallidia, or in Morgana, or in nothing; whether he pays the ferriage of Styx, or submits to the exaction of a Sabbath; whether he write in prose or in verse; whether he sculpture in marble, or cast in bronze; whether he sets foot in this age of the world, or that belt of climate; whether he be of the North, South, West or East; whether ancient or modern; whether inspired by a muse, draped in the Colocasia, or by a fairy in a in a gossamer cloak. He is a phenomenon. He is free. Let us only place ourselves in his point of view, and we shall see,"—somewhat as he saw.

And such we take to be the true canon of poetical criticism—the widest liberty on the part of the bard: the daintiest handling on the part of the critic. To no other should Mr. Longfellow, or any one else be amenable. The well-doing of what was undertaken, is a conclusive title to the best that a reviewer can say of the reviewed; and it is wondrous pitiful to note the comments of the press upon the Legend, because, being a lyric, it was not at the same time something besides. Had the writer pretended to tell a simple, unornamented story, praise perhaps would have been measured out in less parsimonious quantities. But using the free license of his craft, he has hung about the narrative the rarest results of study, and passages of transcendant beauty; gifts of a prodigal fancy; and his reputation suffers because the trellis upon which this fruit and flowers are suspended, is not according to the architectural notions of the critic. Alas, for the reign of Dulness!

As a lyric, then, the Golden Legend sustains a fair claim to equality with the previous works of its author. It may not add materially to his fame, because his fame was already spread on the broad basis of popularity, where ill-natured censure is not likely to disturb it. The demand for cheap editions of his works in England exceeds that of any other poetical productions of the age—not excepting those of Lord Byron. At home, the call is less general, perhaps, because Mr. Longfellow, like many of our litterateurs, has made himself rather an every day commodity, by a too frequent appearance before the public as a magazine writer. Time will correct this impression; and hereafter the Legend and its predecessors will be bound up among the choicest American classics.

The eminent place attained by Sir James Stephen among contributors to the leading periodicals of the day, has prepared us for any exhibition of his rare taste and talent. His appointment three years ago to the Chair of History at Cambridge—a Chair which Professor Smythe, the friend and rival of Dr. Arnold, had filled with such acknowledged ability—was the signal of new triumphs. History was a favorite theme. Readers of the "Essay on the Port Royalists" need no information about the historical charms and graphic fidelity of the writer The fact that among the best judges the performance was long ascribed to Macaulay, is the best evidence of its eloquence and power. When nominated to the Cambridge Professorship, Sir James experienced much difficulty in determining what era of history, or the history of what country, should furnish the text of his Lectures. Consultation, however, with Dr. Whewell, the distinguished writer on Moral and Physical Science, and with other friends, among whom was Mr. Macaulay, elicited advice so entirely agreeable to his own predilections, that the History of France was pitched upon, and became the subject of a course of Lectures memorable in the annals of the University, for their brilliant finish and nicety of critical investigation. In the published volume, of course, there are numerous passages, omitted in the oral delivery, because of the limited time allotted by the College roster to each Lecture. A yet finer polish has, if possible, been added by subsequent retirement and labor; and the result is, not one elaborate work, but a series of elaborate works, treating of different points connected with the general subject of French History. The whole may be well divided, independently of the division into twenty-four Lectures, into Essays upon the Period of Transition from Roman to Capetian Rule; the Anti-Feudal Influences of the Middle Ages; Influences operating upon the Monarchical System; the States General; Finances and the Power of the Purse; the Religious Wars; the Power of the Pen; the Absolutism of the Monarchy under Henry IV., Louis XII., and Louis XIV., and a Comparison between the French and the English Monarchies. The bare recapitulation of titles can give very little idea of the delightful attributes of the matter and style. The scholar and general reader will, of course, procure the volume. Harper & Brothers publish a very elegant reprint in octavo.

"Wesley and Methodism," is the title of the latest work of Isaac Taylor, recently reproduced by the Harper Brothers. The earlier writings of Mr. Taylor, the "Natural History of Enthusiasm," and of "Fanaticism," fixed his reputation as an always profound and frequently obscure logician, a schoolman of nineteenth century, two frequently lost in the mazes of metaphysical reasoning. The earnest religious meaning of his books, nevertheless, lent them an extraordinary degree of popularity; and they were doubtless read ten times where they were comprehended once. For many years Mr. Taylor has produced nothing new. His advanced age and the measure of fame already acquired, were regarded as competent dissuasives from further labors; and his admirers had almost ceased to look for more, when it was announced that a work analytic of Methodism was under way, and pretty near ready for the press. And the present is the work.

Of its character, we shall not attempt to give an opinion. The following proposition laid down in Chapter First, is perhaps the best indication of the general scope; and furnishes at the same time a slight taste of the general quality.

"Christianity being true, without abatement, in its own sense, Methodism, as a general development of its principal elements, must be religiously regarded as such: while yet it may be open to exceptions on many grounds, as the product of minds more good and fervent, than always well-ordered."

The author, in brief, considers the Wesleyan movement as similar in character, though not of equal importance, with the Lutheran movement of the Sixteenth Century; and as forming a part of the great forward tendency of the religious element which shall finally bring the whole human family beneath its sway.

The estimate of the great Wesley is perhaps as impartial as could be wished, and does full justice to one who ranks among the most extraordinary men of his age. A strong, massive, decided character like his, requires such a pen as Taylor's to characterize it.

A new edition of "Kent's Commentaries on American Law" has just been published, and is for sale at all the law bookstores. The work is universally known as of great authority, and as indispensable to every student of law. It is becoming known, moreover, as presenting in condensed form, and in an accurate and satisfactory manner, those outlines of law—the leading principles of the science—with which not lawyers only, but all who are connected in any way with public affairs, should become familiar. A knowledge of Blackstone has long been regarded as indispensable to every one who would be thought liberally educated, and whose position or inclination should give him connection of any sort with public business. Kent is still more important to Americans; and no one called to positions of public trust, or to influence in any degree and from any station the public interests, should be ignorant of his writings upon these topics. His Commentaries should form part of every library.

This new edition has been prepared by his son [illegible] Kent, [illegible] protracted and severe labors in which he has been materially aided by D. B. Eaton, Esq., a young lawyer of remarkable ability and learning. They have carefully revised the whole work, and have given to it greatly increased value by notes, citation of cases, the preparation of a full index, &c., &c. The last number of the *North American Review*, in an article written by the Law Professor in Harvard University, commends it in the highest terms,—closing its notice thus:

"Let us add only that we congratulate both lawyers who must be, and men of education and liberal inquiry, all of whom ought to be, readers of Kent's Commentaries, that the learning and industry of Mr. Kent and Mr. Eaton have left to them who would find a general but trustworthy statement of existing law, upon any of the topics embraced within these four volumes, nothing to desire."

Headley's new book, "The Old Guard of Napoleon," has been from Scribner's press some weeks. With characteristic vividness and energy of style, he has given us clear glances at the domestic life and personal habits of that renowned phalanx which was the right arm of Napoleon's strength. The power which the Old Guard wielded—its military renown and the vast schemes in which it played so tremendous a part, give its history peculiar fascination. Of the battles it fought, moreover, we have already descriptions enough. The world is familiar with them. But of the composition, character, discipline, and daily life of the Old Guard we know little, and those are precisely the points of most immediate interest. Mr. Headley's book cannot fail to have a universal popularity. It embraces but one volume—and is full of that life and vigor which mark his style. He has seized upon the points essential to the sketch and gives us the picture at a few strokes. Like all his works, it is graphic, energetic, and in the highest degree interesting. It is elegantly printed and contains numerous illustrations from a French work to which Mr. H. acknowledges his obligations for much of the material for his book.

"Dream Life," by D. G. Mitchell, better known as "Ik Marvel," is probably already in the hands of a large portion of our readers. It has been published several weeks, and has been received with universal welcome. It is made up of sketches of scenes and experiences of life,—childhood, youth and manhood.—seen from the sentimental point of view, and described with deep and natural feeling and in a style of remarkable grace and purity. It is written in the same vein as the 'Reveries of a Batchelor,' by the same author, but is on the whole a better book. Mr. Mitchell is still a very young man—though he has achieved a high reputation. He writes with great fluency and in a clear, genial and correct style. He will stand at the head of American Authors in his department before many years.

"The Life and Writings" of Mr. Grant Thorburn have become known to the public in divers disjointed parcels and through various media. John Galt made him a figure in the foreground of the novel, Lawrie Todd; and Mr. Thorburn has written enough in periodicals about his earlier and elder life to furnish materials for quite an extended biography. Latterly he has gathered the fragments together and flung them into a clever volume, of which Mr. Edward Walker, 114 Fulton-street, is the publisher. Those who are not familiar with Mr. Thorburn's autobiography will find it decidedly entertaining.

"Kossuth in England," is the title of a stout *brochure* issued by Messrs. Bradbury & Evans, the enterprising publishers of the *London Daily News*. It contains all the speeches of Kossuth, while sojourning within the white walls of Albion, and the address to the people of America, which is, by-the-way, improperly credited to the columns of the *N. Y. Herald*. Engravings representing all the various scenes and assemblies where the Magyar spoke, add very much to the value of the collection. Dexter & Brother, at 43 Ann-street, have received large invoices, which they offer to the trade.

"The History of Scotland, from the Earliest Period to the Present Time," is published in numbers by Messrs. John Tallis & Co., of No. 6 John-street. The authorship is due to Thomas Wright, an English antiquary of much celebrity; and exhibits a commendable amount of industrious pains-taking. The illustrations are remarkably rich and well executed, embracing portraits of all the leading *persons* in Scottish History, Maps, and occasional imaginative representations. The three numbers already issued bring us down to the middle of the Fourteenth century. The plan and execution of the work are alike excellent.

Mr. G. P. Putnam has just issued the second and third numbers of Dr. Spooner's "Dictionary of Painters, Engravers, Sculptors and Architects." The work is apparently founded on Pilkington's Compilation, embodying, however, a large number of names and monograms omitted by that industrious collater. The Dictionary meets a want of artists and amateurs. It will probably occupy from fifteen to eighteen numbers of 100 pages, and at fifty cents each.

Mr. Putnam has planned a readable series of books for the traveler or the tarryer at home, to be published at intervals of a fortnight. The initial volume embraces selections from Dickens's Household Words, to which the title of "Home and Social Philosophy" has been fitly given, and its successors are to extend the selections to the Stories and Every Day Topics embraced in the same periodical. A "Humorous Series" will follow, and, altogether, we shall have a very pleasant little library of it, at the nominal cost of twenty-five cents a volume.

"Man, his Religion, and his World," is the title of an humble little volume, of which Rev. Horatius Bonar, of Kelso, is the writer. The object is to make the Christian more distinctly sensible of the value of his high privilege of direct access to the Savior; and to display the inanity of religious schemes which interpose rites and mediators between Man and Maker. Messrs. Carter & Brother publish the work.

"Roger Miller; or Heroism in Humble Life," is an affecting narrative of devoted piety, in a class of society where, sooth to say, such examples are most frequently to be met with. An introduction, which James W. Alexander, D. D. contributes, is an appropriate ascription from the learned and intellectual Christian, to the lowly and self-abnegating worker in the vineyard of God.

Among the serials, two which the Messrs. Harpers' publish, are looked for with much eagerness: Mayhew's "London Labor and the London Poor," and Lossing's "Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution." In the former the interest is sustained amazingly; and the latter, as it approaches termination, increases in the beauty and variety of its illustrations.

Talking of serials, Mr. George Virtue, of this city, issues the first number of a History of the United States of America, that promises to be a *recherché* affair. The author, Mr. William H. Bartlett, is known as a clever writer of the letter-press for several of Mr. Virtue's pictorial publications; and the engravings are on steel and well executed.

"Home and its Influence" is a pretty story, with a moral aim, published by Messrs. Bunce & Brother, No. 134 Nassau-street. Messrs. Garret & Co., No. 22 Ann-st., put out a long, and what is termed "a thrilling" novel, by the author of "Stanfield Hall." We are unacquainted with its character and merit.

Prof. Dodd has prepared several elementary books for the school-room, that have found favor with the teaching community. Recently he has published, through Messrs. Pratt, Woodford & Co., of this city, a "High School Arithmetic;" which must certainly give as much satisfaction as its predecessors.

Another addition to Californian literature appears in the shape of "Journal of a Voyage to California and the Sandwich Islands," by Mr. Albert Lyman. E. T. Fagen, of Hartford, Ct., [illegible] publication, represented in this city by Dewitt & Bro., 43 Ann-street.

"The Marriage Memento:" a Treatise on the Nature of Matrimony," has been published by Mr. Edward H. Fletcher, 141 Nassau-street. A highly interesting affair for those whom it may concern.

Scenes in Palestine, by a Pilgrim of 1851. Messrs. Crosby & Nichols, of Boston, publish, and C. S. Francis & Co. of this city, sell, a pretty little volume so named. It is amply illustrated.

Agriculture—Its Importance to the Community.

Commencing with the immortal Washington, many of our Presidents have recommended the formation of an Agricultural Department of our Government, and as often has that part of the President's Message been referred to a Committee who have never reported a plan for its formation. While the farmers have been busy at home, earning and paying nine-tenths of the exdenses of Government, the other interests have been busy in securing Government protection in various ways.

The manufacturers, under the excuse of their wares being required for the use of the Army and Navy have had various Commissions organized for expensive experiments for the settling of doubtful points of practice, and thus millions have been appropriated for the building of Steam Engines, Locomotives, Telescopes, Chronometers and a thousand other things said to be of general public utility. Every orator in Congress has called Agriculture a *noble art*, the farmers composing more than four fifths of the whole community are said to be *bone and sinew of the Republic*, and yet the Agricultural Department has not been organised, but the farmers have been insulted by the placing the care of their great interest in the hands of a single Clerk in a cellar room of the Patent Office, and under the charge of the Commissioner of Patents.

While the governments of Europe have been busily engaged in fostering "this noble art" and regarding it as *a science*, employing the best talent for its advancement, and doubling crops on old and apparently worn out soils, we have continued on without amendment, until the farmers of the Atlantic States have been driven west for fresh and unimpoverished lands—and this, too, in the face of the fact that wherever the improved methods of agriculture have been adopted, the crops have readily been doubled.

In some States individuals have done much to improve the modes of culture and to arrest the continuous waste of fertilising material—thus in New Jersey, Professor J. J. Mapes has turned his attention to the subject, and as a consulting agriculturist, has visited over two hundred farms, making analysis of the soils and advising proper modes of culture, amendments, and founded on these analyses. The result has been that the products of these two hundred farms hav been much increased and it is the opinion of many who have attended his lectures and have availed themselves of his advice that he has increased the income of the State more than one hundred thousand dollars per annum.

In all parts of the country we find spirited individuals who have adopted improved methods, and thus we find occasional accounts of crops entirely above the average of the neighborhoods in which they are grown. One hundred bushels of shelled corn have been raised by many farmers on soils which previously gave less than twenty-five bushels per acre; fifty-seven bushels of wheat have been raised to the acre, while the average crop of the State of New-York is not more than 12½ bushels. Massachusetts does not raise grain enough for her own consumption, while a few of her farmers, by the use of improved processes alone raise double the average crops per acre.

President Fillmore has again called the attention of Congress to the subject. The President says:

"In my last annual communication to Congress I recommended the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau, and I take this occasion again to invoke your favorable consideration of the subject.

"Agriculture may justly be regarded as the great interest of our people. Four-fifths of our active population are employed in the cultivation of the soil, and the rapid expansion of our settlements over new territory, is daily adding to the number of those engaged in that vocation. Justice and sound policy, therefore, alike require that the Government should use all the means sanctioned by the Constitution to promote the interests and welfare of that important class of our fellow-citizens. And yet it is a singular fact that, while the manufacturing and commercial interests have engaged the attention of Congress during a large portion of every session, and our statutes abound in provisions for their protection and encouragement, little has yet been done directly for the advancement of agriculture. It is time that this reproach to our Legislature should be removed; and I sincerely hope that the present Congress will not close their labors without adopting efficient means to supply the omissions of those who have preceded them.

"An Agricultural Bureau, charged with the duty of collecting and disseminating correct information as to the best modes of cultivation, and of the most effectual means of preserving and restoring the fertility of the soil, and of procuring and distributing seeds and plants and other vegetable productions, with instructions in regard to the soil, climate and treatment best adapted to their growth, could not fail to be, in the language of Washington, in his last Annual Message to Congress, 'a very cheap instrument of immense national benefit.'"

Every interest would be advanced by the formation of such a *bureau*; an improvement of *one per cent. in the amount of our crops, would increase the wealth of the country more than the present receipts of the government from all sources!*

Our politicians must soon be alive to these truths, or the farmers will arise in their strength and demand what is now withheld. The State Legislatures are already busy in devising means for advancing the productive art, and some States have already appointed State Agriculturists to collate information, deliver lectures, &c. Others are about organizing other systems for disseminating the required knowledge; but none seems to us more effective than that reported by the Committee on Agriculture of the State of New Jersey last year, and petitioned for by 4,000 farmers of that State.

The Bill provided for the appointment of a State Agriculturist, and among the duties assigned him were those of delivering a course of lectures on Agriculture in each county, each year, to establish County Societies, to make himself acquainted with all improvements in agriculture, and to make the same known through his lectures, and through his annual Report to the Legislature, which Report was to be printed for gratuitous circulation among the farmers. He was also to cause to be cultivated an acre of land or more in each county, in the best manner for the production of the standard crops of the county.

Such an organization could not but improve the products of the State many times the cost proposed, and the peculiar mineral resources of New-Jersey render it singularly adapted to such an experiment.

Maryland has already made such an appointment, and the results are highly satisfactory.

It is impossible to treat this subject fully in a single article, and we shall therefore occasionally devote a column to its advocacy.

If New-York would appoint one or more lecturers to travel among the farmers, and advise modes of culture, they would do more, and at less cost, for the advancement of agriculture, than will be accomplished by fruitless attempts to establish an expensive Agricultural College, before we are prepared to furnish the necessary number of teachers.

Jokes from "the Lantern."

Herald.—"How convenient those double wrappers are to be sure. I have worn the smooth side of this Kossuth garment sufficiently long, and must now turn the rough side out. It doesn't look quite so well, its true, but it feels equally comfortable, and, as to what other folks may think, that's no business of mine—the coat is my coat, earned by my own exertion and I'll wear it just as I please.

A Disagreeable Subject.—*Green Youth.*—"When will the Ferrest Case terminate?"

Official.—"When the Jury agrees to disagree."

Different Ways of Polishing Spoons.—Some of the papers recommend Camphene and Rotten Stone, for the purpose of polishing Spoons. A friend of our says, that a Spoon annoyed him recently, and that he succeeded in polishing him down pretty well with a hickory cudgel.

The Recent Eclipse accounted for.—The appearance of the Lantern, and the disappearance of the "pale and envious Moon," took place at the same period of time—the reason of the Lunar phenomena is obvious. The "Sun" had better look out.

Sympathy in Gas.—It is a remarkable fact that the Gas, the Common Council, and the Old Year went out together. This is supposed to be owing to the defects in the contract system, which didn't work smoothly—Mayor Kingsland having refused to furnish oil for the machinery. Perhaps the new City Government will be able to produce gas of a superior quality. At present the city, especially the lower part of it, is very much in the dark.

The Common School Code.

Samuel S. Randall, Esq., who was appointed by the Governor, in pursuance of a resolution of the Legislature, a Commissioner for that purpose, has presented to the Legislature a bill embodying the various provisions of law in relation to Common Schools, with important amendments, accompanied by an elaborate Report, explaining and advocating the proposed changes.

Mr. Randall, as Deputy Superintendant of Common Schools, under several administrations, has become, by experience, as well as by cultivation and devotion to the interests of education eminently qualified for any duty connected with the cause of popular education.

His report opens with a glance at the history of our Common School system, and then proceeds to state the amendments he proposes, and the reasons for them.

The prominent changes in the existing system, incorporated in the code submitted, are:

1. The separation of the office of State Superintendent of Common Schools from that of Secretary of State, and its erection into a separate and distinct department.
2. The substitution of a permanent tax of one mill on every dollar of the real and personal property of the State, for the present State tax of $800,000.
3. The restoration, in a modified form, of the office of County Superintendent of Common Schools.

The separation of the department of Education from the office of Secretary of State, is urged upon the ground of the onerous duties of that officer in his appropriate sphere, in charge of the public archives, and as a member of the various boards of administrative officers charged with the supervision of the public lands, the canal fund, the canals and their officers, and the public buildings, which render it impossible for him to give his personal attention to all the complicated matters arising in the administration of the Common Schools. The interests of popular education are deemed of such paramount importance as to demand the services of a competent and independent officer at the head of that branch of the Government. The increase of the duties consequent on the expansion of the system with the growth of the State, is shown to be such as to call for the proposed change.

The substitution of a permanent Mill tax for the present annual sum of $800,000, is recommended, for the fixed and certain character of such a tax, dispensing with future legislation, and aveiding the labor of apportioning a tax upon each year's assessment, which is now necessary. The Commissioner also believes that a Mill tax will produce a sufficient sum to maintain schools absolutely free, without the annoyance of rate bills, or the invidious exemptions provided for in the case of indigent persons, while the amount is so trifling that no dissatisfaction is anticipated from its imposition. The growth of the State in wealth and population is expected to be so uniformly in proportion, that this fixed rate will answer the necessities of education as well at a future period as now.

The example and experience of Massachusetts, and influence of her descendants in other States, are dwelt upon as the best practical argument in favor of free and universal popular education.

The restoration of the Office of County Superintendent, in a modified form, and accompanied with such restrictions and limitations as experience has demonstrated to be necessary and desirable, is, in the judgment of the Commissioner, *absolutely indispensable* to the efficient administration of the Common School system of the State.

This conclusion is urged at length, with great force and with a formidable array of distinguished names to sustain it with their authority. It is deemed the only means of securing any efficient supervision of the schools of the State, or any uniformity in their management, or any general diffusion of such improvements in instruction as may from time to time be found attainable. In reference to this system, while formerly in operation, Hon. Horace Mann is quoted as saying:

"The great State of New-York *by means of her County Superintendents*, State Normal School, and otherwise, is carrying forward the work of public education *more rapidly than any other State in the Union, or any country in the world.*"

The Superintendent of Common Schools, of Connecticut, Hon. Henry Barnard, said on the same subject:

"*But the most admirable feature of your School system, is the provision for County Superintendents*, the enlisting of the services of fifty or sixty intelligent men, acting under the specific requirements of the School laws, and the general directions of the head of the School Department, directly upon every school and every teacher, and every district and town school officer; and very widely upon the parents of the children, as well as the children themselves, within their corporate limits. *There is nothing to be compared with this in the School system of any other State.*" * * *

"*There is nothing, in all the wise legislation of your State, in regard to public instruction*, unless perhaps, the liberal appropriation for public libraries, *which the friends of public education elsewhere are so anxious to see adopted into the school system of their respective States. Its abolition would be everywhere regarded as a long stride backwards.* It would be better to curtail the amount distributed to the schools for other purposes, than to save in the compensation of this class of officers, *whose labors at least double the value of all your school expenditures*, by awakening and diffusing public and parental interest, and giving life, intelligence and progress to teachers and local school officers."

The Commissioner introduces the following letter from John C. Spencer, written while the County Superintendents constituted a part of our school system, as giving "the most full and complete exposition of the advantages and benefits" he anticipates from their restoration:

Albany, March 24, 1846.

Dear Sir: I cannot refuse a compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 21st inst., to express my views in reference to the bearing which the office of County Superintendent of Common Schools has upon the interests of these schools, assuming that its duties are faithfully discharged. The subject is one of such vital importance to the welfare of the rising generation, and to the whole community, that I should deem myself recreant to the duty of a good citizen if I should, when thus called upon, withhold the expression of an opinion, however slight may be its claim to consideration.

The views and opinions which were communicated by me officially to the legislature, in 1840 and 1841, upon this subject, not only remain unchanged, but have been strengthened and confirmed by subsequent reflection and observation, and by the experience of the last four years. As I can add nothing to what was then said, I beg your indulgence for repeating some of the considerations which were then urged, in a condensed form.

1. No public or private undertaking can possibly succeed without some supervision which can detect imperfections and errors arising from negligence or incompetency, and can promptly apply the needful remedy. It would be disrespectful to you and to every intelligent person who may peruse these remarks, to suppose that this proposition required a single word to demonstrate its truth.

2. To accomplish the purpose of its creation, this supervision must be conducted by those who understand their duties, who are qualified to discharge them, and who are themselves under supervision and responsible to others.

Apply these plain principles to our Common Schools. There are twelve thousand of them at least scattered over the broad surface of this State, in which some eight hundred thousand children are instructed. How is it to be known whether these schools are rendering any useful service? How are the defects in their organization, their arrangements, the system of instruction, or the capacity of their instructors, or the fidelity of their officers, to be ascertained without the investigation and scrutiny of competent persons? And how can their deficiencies be supplied and their errors corrected, without such knowledge?

3. Every other mode of insuring this supervision than that of local superintendence over a district of country, has utterly failed, and from the nature of things, must fail. The records of the Department show that the simple duty of visiting the schools by the inspectors of the different towns, has always been grossly neglected. In the year 1839, 4,397 schools only, out of 10,127, were visited even once during the year. This is taken as a specimen, not as an average—but it is believed the average of visits, for two years preceding 1840, would fall short of this number. And these visits, when made, were productive of very little benefit. It is no disparagement to our fellow-citizens, who were usually chosen inspectors, to say, that generally they had not themselves acquired the knowedge of the subject which is necessary to enable any one to discharge the duties of such an office. They were not, ordinarily, competent to judge of the qualifications of teachers, or to test the progress of the pupils by examinations—or to detect the errors of systems of instruction, or to suggest improvements. But upon this point we have the most conclusive evidence in the reports of the County Visitors, who, in 1840, visited the schools in many counties, and communicated the results of their observations to the Department, and which were submitted to the Legislature in 1841. [See No. 153 of Assembly Documents of that year.] A reference to their reports will at once satisfy every one of their intelligence, capacity and fidelity. Among them will be found the names of our most distinguished citizens, and conspicuous particularly for the zeal and devotion they have uniformly exhibited for the improvement of our elementary institutions. Upon this point of the total inefficacy of the system of inspection and supervision which then prevailed, their testimony is as decided as it is intelligent and disinterested. It is, of course, idle to expect any personal attention to the schools by the State Superintendent. He can only supervise the whole machinery, by general directions, and keep it in order by watching its general movement, and by regulating and controlling the chief of sections, holding them to a strict accountability, and personally acquainting himself with the manner in which they discharge their duties.

It is evident, then, I think, that unless the present (the County) or some similar system of local inspection and supervision be maintained, there will be none whatever, and our schools will be left wholly to the management of petty trustees, without any efficient responsibility, and at liberty to discharge or neglect their solemn duties, as may suit their own convenience,—without aid or advice to sustain them—to point out their errors, or to suggest improvements.

The present system [that of 1841] is a harmonious whole; the result of many years of gradual development of the necessities of the schools and the means of supplying them. It has been matured slowly, step by step, by the wisdom and patriotism of men of all parties and denominations, until it has reached a degree of perfection that challenges the admiration of all our sister States. *And no one feature has met with such universal approbation as that now under consideration*—the arrangement and distribution of what may be termed the executive department. You and I know the estimation in which this feature is held by those distinguished friends, advocates and laborers in the cause of elementary instruction, Horace Mann of Massachusetts, and Henry Barnard, the Secretary of the Board of Education of the State of Connecticut. They consider this feature as placing our system altogether above those of their own States, and as furnishing in itself the means, equally certain and practicable of future improvement. The opinion of that ardent and active and laborious friend of education, Dr. Alonzo Potter, who has lately removed from us, are also well known. He had observed the operation of the system with all the anxiety of a devoted friend, and the convictions of experience corroborated and confirmed all his anticipations of the absolute necessity of such superintendence. In this connection should be noticed the testimony of our disinterested, most intelligent and devoted friend, the lamented Francis Dwight. You know how intensely this very subject occupied his mind during the last year of his most useful life, and with what care and labor he was collecting information to lay before the Legislature, in order to show the inestimable importance of the existing plan of local superintendence to the success and even to the useful existence of our Common Schools. His minute and thorough acquaintance with the working of the system throughout the State—his distinguished and noble devotion to the cause, and the frankness with which he yielded his opinions to the force of evidence and of truth—render his testimony worthy of the most profound respect and consideration. He believes that where the duties of County Superintendent had been performed with anything like fidelity they had been eminently beneficial; that the school had improved, the teachers had improved, parents were awakened to a sense of the importance of these nurseries of mind, and the general sympathy of the community in favor of the schools and their improvement, had been excited, invigorated and extended. From the facts and results which he communicated to me from time to time, for several months previous to his death, I came to the same conclusion which he had formed—*that the plan of inspection and supervision through County Superintendents had worked admirably in every County where it had been fairly and honestly executed, and that it was the main-spring of our whole system, which kept it in life and motion, and regulated its movements in a manner as perfect as could be accomplished by human contrivance.* And I heartily and entirely concurred with him, that if this *main-spring* was removed, irregularity, disorder and confusion would inevitably follow, the present strong feeling in favor of our schools would not only subside, but that there would be great danger of its giving place to disgust and disappointment.

So far as I can learn, but two objections have been made to the present system. One is, that in some instances there have been unfortunate selections of persons as County Superintendents, and that these persons have neglected their duties, and perverted their stations to other than their legitimate purposes. But I cannot bring myself to believe that any intelligent man would be influenced in his judgment of a system by the negligent or improper conduct of a portion of those who are appointed to execute it. Such a test would prove all our political institutions to be equally unworthy of support; for there is not one of them that has not, at some time, been in incompetent and unfaithful hands. So long as a corrective is vested in the immediate representative of the people, it is impossible that the evil can be extensive or permanent. The other objection referred to is the expense to the counties. This cannot exceed $250 annually in counties having one Superintendent, and in the very few which have more than one, it cannot exceed $500—a sum so small that it can constitute but the fraction of a cent in any man's taxation. But if it were a hundred-fold more, the question would be whether it is a *useful expenditure*. This brings me back to the question whether our Common School system is of such value to our posterity that *any expense* ought to be incurred in maintaining and improving it? If the plan of County Superintendents is calculated to preserve that system—to render it more capable of good—to secure competent teachers, and insure their fidelity—then a reasonable expenditure for that purpose is and should be as much a part of the whole system as the payment of teachers' wages. In principle there is no difference between them.

I have endeavored, in compliance with your request, to show that this plan of County Superintendence is *essential to the working of our system*: that it forms an *indispensable link* in the chain of connection between the principal executive and the teacher; between the State and the public. Much more might have been said, but I felt the necessity of brevity. Less I could not say. I confess I feel deeply and earnestly for the continuance of what I *sincerely believe to be the most valuable and important feature in our system of popular instruction*; and I fervently hope that this legislature will at least allow it an opportunity for more full and extended experiment, in the confident expectation that it will more and more commend itself to the intelligent approbation of our fellow citizens. Very respectfully, your friend and servant, J. C. SPENCER.

Samuel S. Randall, Esq.

It is insisted, that since the abolition of the office there has been a general departure from order, system and harmony in the affairs of the several districts, and that neighborhood dissentions and difficulties, before kept in check, have been revived and engendered. Unqualified and incompetent teachers have found their way back into the schools.

The restoration of these officers is considered the most important of the changes proposed, and whatever view may be entertained of its bearing upon the interests of education, a proposal to create sixty or seventy new and influential offices in the State is worthy of earnest consideration. The argument in its favor has therefore been given in the form most approved by the Commissioner. In order to avoid some of the former objections, several changes are made in the functions of the County Superintendents, and a very important one in the manner of their appointment, which, under the new code, is to be by the Town Superintendents of the respective counties.

Several other changes in the present system are proposed, but they involve no fundamental change of principle. The most important among them seem to be in relation to the qualifications of voters at school district meetings. All persons of full age, who are actually resident in the district, and liable to contribute to the ordinary expenses of the district, including unmarried women, whether citizens or aliens, are made voters.

Improvements are proposed in the mode of distributing the public money, the collection of costs and expenses incurred in suits by or against officers of school districts, in the application of money appropriated for District Libraries, in the requirements upon the officers in relation to the time of performing certain duties, and in provisions to enforce the annual accountability of trustees. More ample facilities are afforded for the establishment of schools for colored children wherever praticable.

This report contains much useful information, and embodies the

EUROPE.

FRANCE.

Returns of the Election—Manner in which it was conducted—The Constitution—Louis Napoleon's Policy—General.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 25, 1851.

THE ELECTION returns up to this morning at 10 o'clock, are reported as follows: 5,943,000 OUI; 616,000 NON. This gives the entire vote of fourteen departments, and partial returns from fifty-six others. In Paris there were inscribed the names of 291,034 electors, of whom about 76,000 abstained or threw away their votes, and 79,768 voted No.* The opposition has not shown itself in nearly so great force in the country at large. To judge from present appearances, LOUIS NAPOLEON will have received seven-eighths of the suffrages of the nation. All calculations, indeed, are based on official returns, to which—considering for whose benefit they are made, and *his* character for veracity—a not unpardonable suspicion attaches. But, reasoning less from the honesty of French officials, and the President's proclaimed desire for a free expression of the popular will, than from the nature of the case—from the motives that came to bear and were brought to bear upon the minds of men, and from the difficulty of falsifying the returns to a very extravagant extent, I am much inclined to believe in their general truth. The larger part of the minority is made up of republicans. Honor to them for a civic vigor and respect for principle, as yet too sadly rare in France. Vitality is in them alone. Their time will come. What else will come first? This is a question which Frenchmen cannot discuss with any freedom in public, and the mass of them seem dumbly content to leave its solution entirely in the hands where they have just placed it. The "bases of the constitution" which they have given LOUIS NAPOLEON unlimited permission to build upon at will, were laid down in his proclamation of the 2nd December, as follows:

1. A Responsible Chief, named for ten years.
2. Ministers dependent solely on the Executive power.
3. A Council of State, formed of the most distinguished men, who are to prepare laws, and support them in discussion before the Legislative body.
4. A Legislative body discussing and voting laws, to be named by universal suffrage, without *scrutin de liste*, which falsifies the election.
5. A second Assembly, made up from the illustrious men of the country,—a balancing power, the guardian of the fundamental pact and of the public liberties.

This programme binds LOUIS NAPOLEON to nothing—absolutely nothing. The only concessions he makes to the people must be made from views of policy. He is responsible to nobody but an armed insurrection. He appoints all ministers and their functions. The Council of State is *formed* of men who answer to *his* definition of 'most distinguished;' the Legislative body, the only branch that has the appearance of representing the people, is nominated by them, but has barely the privilege of talking about and voting for laws which it does not originate or amend. The Second Assembly again is formed (not elected) from *"toutes les illustrations du pays"*—that is, probably, from Generals illustrious by military glory, and from old politicians, 'illustrious, like old fish, from corruption."

There is a rumor afloat that the New Constitution will be published early in the coming week. Of course it will be sworn to, with the facile zeal and enthusiastic protestation characteristic of French love and politics. I add the purport of other rumors and statements about the forthcoming Constitution. The Legislature is to be composed in this wise: the electors of each arrondissement, of which there are about 380 in France, are to choose a certain number of delegates. Here is the beginning and end of direct, universal suffrage. These delegates are to choose three candidates, of whom one shall be selected as a member of the Legislative body. This final selection is to be made by the Second Assembly, or Senate. The Senate is to be got up as follows: The Responsible Chief appoints twenty members, who nominate twenty others, and these forty then nominate another forty. Your readers may take this constitutional rumor for what it is worth. They may find likelihood of its truth, in its similarity to the Constitution of 1799, or the year 7. Against its probability, is the circumstance that LOUIS NAPOLEON is by no means a communicative man in regard to his own affairs; and this other circumstance, that my informant gave me this rumor as from a 'reliable source.' Now, reliable sources just now are very little better than eye-witnesses Yet another interesting rumor is, that MAUPAS, the Chief of Police, and DE MORNY, the Minister of the Interior, will soon retire from the arduous offices in which they have rendered their master such important services. It was, I think, in my letter of the 18th, that CAVAIGNAC was reported out of prison. A departmental newspaper of the 19th declared him still at Ham; the city journals released him again. I had determined never to say a word more of him, till I had seen him in person. But I am now over-persuaded to give what appears to be the explanation of the confusion of statements. As early as the first report, the General had received *permission* to leave Ham. He sent a protest meantime to the Government, against the treatment he had met at its hands. The protest was not answered; the permission to leave was not withdrawn; and quite lately CAVAIGNAC was still at Ham.

A few facts are worth mention, as illustrative of the President's policy—towards the Church: He has written an autograph letter to his General at Rome, enjoining upon him to preserve order, the Pope, and religion; and has promised a magnificent new Cathedral to the city of Marseilles. Towards the army: He has just raised fifteen Generals of Brigade to the rank of Generals of Division, and twenty Colonels to the rank of Generals of Brigade. Towards the *ouvriers*: He proposes additional public works to furnish them with employment, and construction of cheap public bath-houses, washing-rooms, and dispensaries. And this, by the way, it should be said, may be the suggestion of a better motive than one of mere policy. Whatever crimes his political ambition may lead him to commit, and low as is his morality, tested by our standards, he is not a man without a sort of kindly feeling for the suffering, and a sort of generosity—with other people's money. And, too, in this case that the State owes those wanting rank and comfort, he merely reproduces his old Socialistic notions. Meantime he knows that the *ouvriers* of Paris are much more dangerous opponents than a clique of factious politicians, and he will take great pains to keep them quiet. But as a class they have more intelligence and integrity than any other. And he, who is certainly a weak man—though the writing of ingenious proclamations, and the successful execution of a *coup d'etat* do not prove his statesmanship—may see that it will be more prudent to mingle justice largely with his policy, than to attempt tricking them, or buying them into his support. He still keeps out of the public streets for the most part. Last Sunday he took a drive, in a close carriage, on the Champs Elysées. He was strongly guarded by a body of Chasseurs. The day was a fine one, for winter, in Paris, and the Avenue was full of promenaders. But acclamations and enthusiasm were very rare and slight. The *Constitutionelle* says that he was very warmly received by the audience at the Opera, the other night. But the writers for the *Constitutionelle* are of inventive minds, from GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC, who invented the particulars of a conspiracy against the President, down to Dr. VERON, who invented a patent medicine.

GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC writes a very readable article, with more vigor, perhaps, in manner, than in thought; and a freedom of statement and boldness of assertion, that is sometimes liable to be confounded with facts and logic. He by no means lacks ability as a thorough-going partizan journalist, or personal bravery as a duellist. In a pamphlet issued by him last week, claiming to present a true statement of events connected with the *coup d'état*, he casts slurs upon some of the imprisoned Representatives, that are most pitiful. This kind of petty abuse of the fallen—widely different from the old laughing wit of *Charivari*—is too common just now, and contrasts ill with the ordinary courtesy of the French press.

A new daily made its appearance yesterday, of the largest size of Parisian newspapers—*La Democratie Napoleonienne*. The latter half of its title, is justified on the face of it. From NAPOLEON the Second it takes as a motto, a passage in his speech at at the Olympiè Circus: *"I invoke the right which comes from the people, and the might which comes from God;"* and from the NAPOLEON: *"Everything for the people and by the people,"* which are certainly brave words. The mission of this journal, says its "leader," will be to carry on the *Napoleonic* work, by upholding the democratic principles of '89, and to keep pace with all great, national, philanthropic and civilizing progress. In the course of a long "definition of position," the Editor borrows, with loud approval, "these lines, so full of governmental philosophy," written by the Prince at the age of 21, but, with the spirit of a Grecian, says: "The end of society is the common good—its rights are equality, liberty, security, property. Aid from the state is sacredly due. Society owes subsistence to its unfortunate citizens, either by procuring them employment, or &c. Sovereignty resides in the people." At first reading, I was inclined to think the man a satirist, and foresaw his speedy transfer from the editorial chair to the Conciergerie. But as he applies all that he says favorably to democracy to LOUIS NAPOLEON, who is the incarnation of its every principle, he is doubtless safe. Still the quotation from the young "sage," quadrates ill with the unqualified abuse of socialism by government.

Partly in consequence of a report that new income and other taxes were to be imposed, partly owing to another report, that has reasonable grounds, that the rate of interest of the 5 per cents would be reduced to 4 per cent, the *rentes* have fallen at the Bourse to about par. Commercial affairs generally continue to improve, and the workers in fancy wares—all that great variety of elegant articles known as Parisian articles, and for which the tasteful skill of Parisian artizans is noted the world over—are said to be for the moment crowded with orders. This is the season of gifts, and the supply for the provinces goes, to a great extent, from the metropolis.

On the 15th of November last, an American Medical Society, which already numbers twenty-nine members, was formed here. Its chief object is to furnish a centre for American medical literature this side of the water; to aid, with all the information and advice they may need, new-comers from America in search of medical knowledge; to furnish contributions to medical science through American journals. Application has just been made to government for an authorization of the society.

I see by the German papers, that the Archduke ALBERT is imposed upon Hungary as Governor, with executive, legislative and judicial powers, limited only by the interests of Austria.

RADETZKY has received orders to crush with vigor any attempt at movement in Austria and Italy. The Emperor displayed a magnificent piece of inexpensive generosity to the Field Marshal the other day. The latter expressed a wish to own a certain property in the province of Corinthia. The Emperor heard of the wish (accidentally of course,) and straightway bade the Diet of the province give the Marshal the estate, and pay for it themselves. GOERGEY the traitor, has been dismissed from the Austrian service, on suspicion of being as false to Austria as he was to Hungary. The Vieneese *Lloyd* announces the death of KOSSUTH's mother.

On the 17th, at Peath, English papers mention the death of the celebrated painter, Sir J. W. TURNER.

LAMARTINE still remains confined to his house by illness. In an extract from a letter given in the *Pays*, of which he was chief political Editor up to Dec. 2nd, he says: "I have to preserve and maintain toward the public, friend or enemy, the character of a man of the 24th February. If I allowed the moderate, but consistent firmness of that character to be suspected in me, I should be no longer a man. That exceptional situation bids me differ from those who, having the same antecedents had not the same duties. He will not take part as a writer in the politics of the time, until he can write with freedom. The election has been postponed in some communes of the department of Herault, by order of the commanding General, on the ground that insurrection has broken out there.

BUNCLE.

The French Usurpation.

The following letter, from an American gentleman connected with the foreign service of the United States, who has been in Paris for some time past, gives a graphic and reliable picture of recent events, and fully confirms the statements already made. It will be read with interest:

PARIS, Saturday, Dec. 20, 1851.

I indite this hastily to thank you for the file of the *Daily Times* regularly sent to me, and which I beg may be continued. It is much read, and your views as to foreign American agents, and our national foreign policy, attract great attention. At WELLS and LIVINGSTON's it is the first paper sought for. I have just been reading your account of KOSSUTH's first day's reception. How I should have rejoiced to have been among the *sympathizers!*

You have read with wonder and astonishment, certainly, the late events here. I make a few statements, only to assure you of facts which may otherwise seem doubtful.

LOUIS NAPOLEON has evidently played the hypocrite from the beginning. All his professions of attachment to liberty, republicanism, and universal suffrage, were but stepping-stones to the Dictatorship. While masked as a Republican President, he seduced the army, bought the church, and even the hearts of the bourgeoisie! In the mean time, the Assembly disgusted the nation with their divisions, and the leaders of progress, under the various names of Democrats, Socialists, and Red Republicans, failed to secure the confidence of the people. It is a fact essential to the understanding of the late events, and the actual state of things, that a profound terror had been spread over all Europe, and especially over France, of the Liberal party. LEDRU ROLLIN, CAUSSIDIERE, LOUIS BLANC, and their cooperatives in London, furnished some grounds for apprehension that a grand conspiracy was a-foot for a revolutionary movement, which was to break out in May, 1852. LOUIS NAPOLEON, and indeed all the Monarchical Governments, fostered this idea, and, by their multiplied slanders, they made people of property feel that a mine was being dug beneath their feet, which might involve their destruction in its terrible explosion. The term *Socialist* was defined as meaning one who, being destitute of property himself, is ready to plunder those who possess it. All men of liberal sentiments were deemed Socialists, according to this amiable interpretation. The French Government was constantly pretending to find plots and plotters engaged in the great conspiracy. Thus, partly by the mismanagement of the leaders of Democracy, and partly by the incessant machinations of their enemy, fear and trembling had entered into the hearts of men of wealth and others engaged in business.

The game was deeply played, and our country came in for a share of the calumny which was heaped upon the advocates of liberty. The Cuban affair was cited as evidence that Republicans are necessarily brigands, and that a strong Government alone can secure property, business, the family, and the altar, from its restless and ruthless desecrators. The French press was incessant in its attacks upon us, and it found an able and willing cooperator in *Galignani's Messenger*, which reprinted the bitter and malignant defamations of our country in the London papers, and spread them broadcast over Europe.

Thus, with the army, the priesthood and the wealth of the country in his favor, LOUIS NAPOLEON seized the golden opportunity and struck the decisive blow; the Assembly was scattered or imprisoned; the constitution crushed; the press silenced; the Dictatorship declared. A terrible massacre by a drunken army was hailed as a glorious salvation of the metropolis from the butcheries of Socialism! The Boulevards, for nearly half a mile, were defaced by musket shot or shattered by cannon. The pavement was marked with pools of blood; while, within the houses, men and women were slaughtered as if in a revel, by the soldiers. At the same time, the prisons were filled, and spies and informers, in various disguises, thronged the streets, the cafés and the thoroughfares. In the provinces there were some feeble spasms—all of which were savagely repressed.

Decree after decree now came thick and fast. Every guarantee of liberty was taken away, thousands were immured in prisons, many of them preparatory to transportation. In the mean time, a mockery of suffrage was offered to the people. They might vote *yes* or *no* upon the proposition of the President to continue his Dictatorship for ten years. The whole machinery of the Government has been exercised to obtain a heavy affirmative vote, and in this it will succeed. The soldiers have voted about as one man, for a chief who has bribed them and given them work. The priests have called upon the people to cast their suffrages for LOUIS NAPOLEON, whom they compare to Jesus Christ, and represent as the object of favor before God!

In the mean time, the Republicans are crushed into the dirt. Property plants its heel on the breast of humanity, and vaunts its victory. Stocks, with some help, have risen, and silk and wool, before depressed, have advanced ten per cent. The Manufacturers are plucking up courage, and the shopkeepers are living in hope.

Nevertheless, Paris is gloomy, and there is a low tremor in the voice of those who assure us that the battle is won, and that hereafter Europe shall have peace and security under the benign banner of despotism. There seems to be, however, no immediate apprehension of convulsion. LOUIS NAPOLEON will have time, if some RAVAILLAC or CHARLOTTE CORDAY do not plant a dagger in his bosom, to develop and try his scheme. This will involve a great army, to whom he must give occupation. He must keep the press muzzled, and the prisons full. He will have the sympathy and coöperation of the Continental powers, and a new Continental system, for the suppression of discussion, must be established. Already, Switzerland and Sardinia are threatened with demands of a refusal of an asylum to refugees, and both will be obliged to submit. England alone will dare to offer an asylum to the champions of liberty. Even she will be called upon to give them up, and if she do not obey, the new NAPOLEON may follow in the footsteps of the old one, in seeking to effect her subjugation.

My own belief is, that the victory of despotism will be of short duration. Property has openly trampled on humanity, and the retribution, when it shall come, will be terrible.

Yours in great haste.

ENGLAND.

Christmas—The Rupture in the Cabinet—Strikes at Manchester—Kossuth's Progress in the United States—D'Israeli's Life of Lord George Bentinck—Theatricals, &c. &c.

Correspondence of The New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 26, 1851.

During the week preceding Christmas, attention is, for the most part, much more earnestly directed to social than to public matters. Instead of being devoted to the sublime science of politics, the popular aspirations are much more strongly fixed on such sublunary things as turkies, geese, and plum puddings, together with other needful preliminaries and accessories to the festivities of the season. There are various good reasons why the present Christmas should be, on the whole, a merry one, and one is, that we are comfortable and tranquil, while the revolutionary storm has just been raging among our Gallic neighbors—thus enhancing our situation by the effect of contrast. Another motive for jollity is, that the materials for it are obtainable at small cost—smaller, at least, than has been known in so dear a country. Provisions are not only plentiful, but cheap, which is the best possible guarantee for the diffusion of Christmas comforts among every class of the community; while on the score of amusement, no deficiency need be apprehended, since the note of preparation is heard on all sides, in the production of every variety of public entertainment.

Grave occurrences, meanwhile, are taking place both at home and abroad. Among the most prominent is the French President's election, the result of which, though fully anticipated, is important enough to give a fresh complexion to public affairs. The numbers, indeed, are not yet fully known, but even in Paris they are quite decisive as to the immediate triumph of LOUIS NAPOLEON. To be sure, he took care to narrow the choice of the people to himself or nothing; it is what is popularly termed "Hobson's choice—that or none." But still, making all allowances for election maneuvring and trickery, for military repression of public opinion, and the system of terror by which the *coup d'état* was followed, the present direction of popular feeling in France seems undoubtedly rather in favor of, than against the President's subversion of the so-called Constitution of 1848. It is not for foreign observers to explain this anomaly, and were they able to do so, the solution would probably, not be very flattering to the French people, who, with all their democratic yearnings, and aspirings after a republic, show themselves ready to submit to the sway of any man bold enough to deprive them of the freedom for which they have so often and so vainly fought. However, the decision has been come to, and other nations have nothing to do but to accept it for what it is worth—just as they will be ready to accept any manifestation of popular will, however capricious, even if it cost the President his head, an eventuality which need not be discussed at present.

Success, however, is a "great fact," and LOUIS NAPOLEON is beginning to feel the benefit of it. Even the most savagely virtuous of journalists balances his chances more respectfully, now that it is known he can command a certain number of millions of votes, even after a violation of the constitution, and unceremoniously depriving the people of their liberties. We should have never known how popular the President is, had he not taken to slaughtering people in the streets, putting down the press, making a number of illegal arrests, and a few other trifles of that class. The French have an unbounded admiration for the man who has at his back a certain number of bayonets; they reverence power so much that he who is its embodiment, and will employ it unscrupously, is safe in its exercise. LOUIS NAPOLEON is thriving upon what, morally speaking, ought to ensure his overthrow. The vote just come to will tend wonderfully to smooth his way to absolute authority, and if he can only escape being assassinated some fine day, he may yet achieve a great name among imperial usurpers and homicides. The boldness of his exploit is telling in his power, especially as it is seen that he calculated well the perils and chances before he ventured upon it; and as a faithful recorder of passing events, I am bound to confess that the President now finds friends and defenders in sundry quarters where he was at first fiercely denounced, and even editorial infallibility of judgment is mute or bewildered in the presence of such a fact as the choice of LOUIS NAPOLEON for ruler of the French people, by a majority of millions, pronounced too, under the secresy and protection of the ballot.

Glancing at the possibilities of next session, I may say that the refusal of Lord John Russell to receive a deputation from the Manchester reformers, with Milner Gibson at their head, is not thought to bode much good in regard to the promised reform bill of the Government. Lord John, as usual, is trenching himself in Whig hauteur and reserve, instead of entering into a frank explanation of what he means to do, or to let alone. Probably enough, he has a shrewd suspicion that if the views of Government get wind, the Ministerial drama might be d—d beforehand by the public, besides losing all the charm of novelty. This would certainly be an inconvenience, and in addition, his lordship's laconic refusal to receive the Manchester deputation, has also saved him being reminded of what the public are expecting in the shape of representative reform. However, blessed are they who expect little or nothing from a Whig government, for they are the least likely to be disappointed. Some wretched installment of reform is all that is likely to be granted—right, perhaps, as far as it goes, but wholly incommensurate with the wants and wishes of the people. If it really turns out that Lord John meditates a comprehensive reform, he has given no sign of it at present.

Apropos of Ministers, there seems to be by no means, a very united "happy family" just now in Downing street. Rumors of cabinet dissensions have been for some time on the increase, and are now proved to be not without foundation. You will not be much surprised probably at the announcement, authoratively made on Wednesday, that Lord PALMERSTON is no longer Foreign Secretary. It is understood that PALMERSTON has been for sometime past at dagger's drawing with Earl GREY—by far the most "impracticable" member of the ministry—and, though managing different departments, their differences have occasionally risen to such a height as to render it certain that one or the other must soon retire. The chances have turned out in favor of Earl GREY. The sins of PALMERSTON, in the estimation of his colleagues, have been in the too open expression of his sentiments, his liberal tendencies, and his sympathies with struggling patriots and people. Liked by the country, he has been deemed dangerous by the Cabinet, and his late reception of addresses in behalf of KOSSUTH, has put the seal to his offenses, both in the eyes of despots abroad, and pseudo-liberals at home. After a long Cabinet discussion on his demerits, it was finally decided on Monday that he should be requested to "go out," or what amounted to the same thing, offered another post, which PALMERSTON, with his forty years experience of place, rightly declined to accept. Ostensibly this step is taken with a view to smooth our relations with continental powers, which are alleged to have been far less pleasant and amicable under the management of PALMERSTON than could be wished. But the real motive would rather seem to be to punish his Lordship for his KOSSUTHIAN predilections, and especially for his careless independence and disregard of the opinions of his colleagues. I have great doubts, however, whether things will work more harmoniously now that he is got rid of, while such a proud, irritable aristocrat as Earl GREY remains to be dealt with. The Premier has ejected the wrong man, as he will probably find out ere long, to say nothing of the loss the Government will sustain in being no longer able to command the Parliamentary influence and ability of the ex-Foreign Secretary.

The Law Amendment Society have done themselves the honor and credit of entertaining Mr. DUDLEY FIELD at a public dinner, in acknowledgment of his valuable aid in diffusing a knowledge of the principles on which the administration of justice has been reformed in America. Mr. FIELD's testimony as delivered in his speech on Saturday at the London Tavern, is decisive as to the immense benefit which has resulted from abolishing the legal distinction between equity and common law, and one great example like that presented in your republic, will go far to settle the question as to the necessity of legal fictions in what ought to be the elimination of truth. To raze a fabric, the foundations [of which are so deeply sunk as are those of our legal system, and substitute something based on the conclusion of every day experience and common sense, will be a work of time; but large advances have been already made of late years, and in our County Courts we have at any rate secured cheap justice,—despite the doubtful attributes—witness the Ramshay "row" at Liverpool—sometimes of those who administer it.

The old feud between capital and labor has broken out in the shape of a quarrel between a number of large engineering firms at Manchester and the workmen they employ. Indignant at the demands of the latter, the masters threaten, if they are persisted in, to shut up their establishments, and discharge all their men. The abolition of piece-work and over-time is the ground on which the workmen take the stand; and as they have formed themselves into a "Union" comprising many thousands, and have, moreover, accumulated a capital of £25,000, they will probably try their strength against the gigantic power of their employers. In most contests of this kind capital has hitherto prevailed, and labor has been obliged to succumb. Grown wiser by experience, the great body of workmen see the necessity of acquiring capital for themselves, and now to a certain extent claim the right to dictate conditions to their employers. The movement, at all events, seems to be deliberate and well considered, and the result of the struggle, should it come to that point, cannot fail to effect the position of workmen in every branch of labor. At present the "strike" is suspended, and the belligerents content themselves with a fierce paper war in the columns of the *Times*.

LUTTREL, the table wit and conversationist of a by-gone generation—the companion of MACINTOSH, JEFFREY, SIDNEY SMITH, and most of the distinguished talkers and orators of the past age—has just died, at the patriarchal age of 86. He outlived nearly all his contemporaries, among whom his brilliant companionable qualities were displayed, and his wit is much more of a tradition than a reality, as far as public men of the present day are concerned. In a select circle, however, his smart sayings are still remembered, nor are the gentlemanly feeling and refinement which accompanied them, yet forgotten. He was not of that bitter and bad school of wits, whose jests bite like aqua-fortis, or stick like arrows in the frailties of their friends, and who are equally dreaded and detested by their associates. The two poets, ROGERS and MOORE, both worthy compeers of the LUTTREL era of wit and good-fellowship, yet survive, but the health of the latter affords but a slender hope that he will long be with us.

DISRAELI's life of LORD GEORGE BENTINCK is affording occupation for the critics. It is a clever yet unsatisfactory work, and though penned with a manifest desire to exalt the reputation of his hero, will assuredly fail in elevating him to the rank of a great politician. LORD GEORGE came late into the field, and, considering his disadvantages, did wonders. His brief political career was brilliant enough, but always betrayed a want of training, and frequently of temper. There is all the difference imaginable between being "crammed" for the various questions he advocated, and fully mastering them by observation and study. Such was precisely the difference between LORD GEORGE and his great adversary, SIR ROBERT PEEL. It is amusing to see that DISRAELI does not forget to do homage to the Hebrew race in his new book, albeit nobody can tell what it has to do with the biography of his hero. He still affirms, as he did in "Coningsby," that the greatest men, past and present, are and were Jews. To do him justice, he tries hard to prove it by living examples—whether they are valid or not let the readers of the book determine. It is, I observe, the subject of a stinging and contemptuous critique in the *Times* of this morning, from which a far correcter estimate of this defunct politician and turf man may be gleaned than from anything written by DISRAELI. LORD GEORGE possessed prodigious talent for one thing, viz., in "making a book"—but it was a very different sort of book from that which his biographer has just put forth.

KOSSUTH's speech at New-York, which it seems could not be delivered on account of the too tumultuous enthusiasm of the crowds of eager spectators—a thing, by the way, which never once occurred in England—is greatly admired here for the honest frankness which pervades it. At least, there can be no complaint of ambiguity in regard to that address. He fairly tells you what he wants and expects of you, doubtless in the full belief that he has not miscalculated your sympathy. Of the latter it would be an insult to doubt; but what substantial benefit is to follow all these fervent demonstrations is yet to be seen. Popular feeling is often fickle and hollow enough; yet, as far as regards the cause of Hungary, it is not the people that are to be suspected or feared—their instincts are ever right—it is their rulers who are really to be distrusted. What has already reached this country touching the discussions about KOSSUTH, in the American Senate, is far from satisfactory, since it might have been fairly imagined that the legislative body would have found the means of showing its sympathy with the cause of Hungarian freedom, and its respect for its hero, more effectually than by squabbling about the terms on which he was to be received. Who would have thought that the Senate would have fallen short of the Corporation of London in the homage paid to foreign patriotism and worth? Gladly will those who have been building their hopes of benefit on American enthusiasm on behalf of KOSSUTH, acknowledge the error of their first impressions, if the Senate gives them cause to do so. His future "progress" in the States is watched with unabated interest.

The causes of the cabinet rupture, which has ended in the dismissal of PALMERSTON, are gradually oozing out, although not yet officially stated. The leading journal which first announced the change, now affirms that his lordship's avowed approval and admiration of the *coup d'etat* of LOUIS NAPOLEON, was the true reason of his rejection. The Premier, it appears, was of one opinion, and PALMERSTON of another: thus, between both, our very respectable Ambassador at Paris was seriously bothered, inasmuch as he was receiving contrary instructions at one and the same moment. Of course this state of things could not last; neither a house nor a ministry divided against itself can stand. It became necessary to determine what was to be done, and the upshot has been that it was deemed better to get rid of the noble Viscount than to stultify the Government by an official sanction of the despotic doings of the French President. Such is the latest and apparently most authentic version of the affair. It is still probable, however, that not one but many reasons concurred in rendering it desirable for Lord JOHN and his colleagues to dispense with the valuable services of their late talented coadjutor.

To-day, at a Privy Council at Windsor, Lord GRANVILLE received his official appointment as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. His Lordship is a very amiable nobleman, not as yet of much political weight, but who will not discredit his new functions. He cannot, however, replace the debating talent of Lord PALMERSTON in the House of Commons, which is doubtless the right arena of a Foreign Secretary. Lord GRANVILLE can hardly do the Government much service in the Lords, while in the other House it is left exposed to the hostile attacks of the now embittered Viscount, who is not the man to leave any chance of damaging his quondam colleagues unimproved.

The split in the camp of the Roman Catholic defenders at Dublin, in consequence of the election as Secretary to the Association of Rev. Mr. WILBERFORCE—a convert to Romanism from the Church of England—is likely to prove fatal to that ultramontane body; eight of its most talented lay members have openly protested against a Saxon being chosen in preference to a Milesian candidate. It is a complete confirmation of the want of cohesion amongst Irishmen in the management of any affair concerning their country or their religion.

The Christmas entertainments commence this evening, (Boxing Night,) when the theatres, according to annual custom, will be thronged with holiday folk—who here make it an invariable practice to eat plum pudding on Christmas day—and to see a pantomime on Boxing Night. Report speaks of these annual entertainments as being very gorgeous this year; a check has however been placed by the Lord Chamberlain upon the political squibs with which the harlequinades used to abound, by obliging managers to send him the plot and descriptions of the comic scenes in the pantomimes previous to production, from which he has rigorously excised all allusions to the Queen or Prince ALBERT, to KOSSUTH, HAYNAU, LOUIS NAPOLEON, and the Emperors of Russia and Austria—to the late Revolution in Paris, and, in a word, to all subjects or matters having relation to politics. This is considered a great hardship by the Managers, and justly so, as it narrows the field for the display of that peculiar humor which, touching upon the most prominent events of the time, is most relished by the audiences. As the ridicule in the pantomimes was always on the popular side, and was leveled at despotism, tyranny, and aristocratic vices, the interference of the Lord Chamberlain becomes the more distasteful to the people—at least to that portion of them who know or think anything about the matter, for the stage is not here, as in Paris, a political barometer, which the public consult with intense interest, and expect to find there an unerring indication of the popular opinion.

In general, the town is exceedingly dull, and business has never been known so stagnant at this season of the year; it is now that the depressing results of the unnatural excitement, and the enormous expenditure of money during the Great Exhibition, is beginning to be severely felt by the trades-people all over the country.

CALIFORNIA.

The Indian War in the South—Success of the Whites—Capture of the Indian Chief Antonio—Trial at San Diego of Three of the Rebels—Quiet in the City—Scenes in the Mines—Trials by the Courts and the People—Pardon of Gallagher—Knickerbocker and New-England Festivals—Climate—Rains—Action against Members of the Vigilance Committee—Americans in the Sandwich Islands—Statistics of the Port—City Treasury—State Credit—Politics—The Legislature—Division of the State—Mines—Trade.

Correspondence of The New-York Daily Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Dec. 16, 1851.

I mentioned in my last communication of the 5th inst., that alarming reports had reached us from the Southern Counties of an insurrection among the Indians in that section of the State, and a threatened attack upon the sparse settlements and small towns by the confederated tribes on the Colorado and about Aguas Calientes. The news produced considerable commotion in this city, and induced the Governor to issue orders to Col. JACK HAYS, our worthy Sheriff, famous as an Indian fighter in Texas, to organize a battalion of two companies of volunteers, consisting of fifty men each, to proceed to the seat of war, and relieve the inhabitants of the South from the apprehensions under which they were laboring. In pursuance of this order, Col. JOHN W. GEARY, formerly commanding one of the Pennsylvania Regiments in the Mexican war, and Capt. DANIEL ALDRIDGE, forthwith set to work to enrol the requisite troops. One hundred men were called for, and in twelve hours three hundred volunteered, and had there been any necessity for it, as many thousands might have been readily obtained. For several days the city was filled with rumors of wars, and a military fever seemed to have seized upon the entire community. Two companies of picked young men, nearly all of whom had seen service in the Mexican war, were selected from the abundant material that was offered. They elected their officers, provided themselves with a neat and plain uniform, were supplied by the United States with rifles and revolvers, and industriously exercised themselves in the drill, suitable for Indian fighting. They were under orders to embark on board the steamer *Quickstep* in the service of the United States Surveying Engineers, when, on the eve of their departure, news was received from San Diego that the chief of the confederate tribes had been captured, and that the volunteers, organized in the South, were returning from a successful expedition against the Indians. This at once put a stop to the departure of the San Francisco expeditionists who were, in consequence, much to their disappointment, ordered to be disbanded by the Governor.

It was exceedingly fortunate for the State that this course was pursued, as her credit would have been very seriously affected by the heavy expense that would have been entailed upon it to support these volunteers. The expedition, under the auspices of the State, was therefore abandoned, but a number of the volunteers, disappointed at not having an opportunity to meet the enemy, and burning with the desire to have a fight somehow, reorganized to the number of some fifty, and embarked for the South on their own account. They proceeded to Los Angeles, where Gen. BEAU is raising troops to place themselves under his orders. The anxiety for a fight extended into the interior, and numbers of adventurous spirits flocked down to this city to join the contemplated expedition. A company under Capt. CHIPMAN was promptly in receipt of the news, organized at Nevada, but their services were not required, and they were compelled once more to return to the comparatively tame avocations of peace. Gen. HITCHCOCK, commanding the Pacific Division of U. S. troops, was called upon for aid. He had but a mere handful of men at his disposal, yet with praiseworthy promptitude he responded to the call, and sent down about 50 regulars, with a full supply of arms and ammunition, to the relief of the southern people. Since their departure, news has reached us from San Diego to the effect that the volunteers had gone out from that town in pursuit of the Indians, who were found so strongly posted in a deep mountain pass or cañon, that it was thought imprudent to attack them. By the aid of some friendly Indians they succeeded in capturing BILL MARSHALL, a fugitive English sailor, mainly instrumental in inciting the Indians to warfare against the whites—a native Californian, and a hostile Indian, father-in-law of MARSHALL. These were carried into San Diego, and martial law having been proclaimed in the county, they were at once tried for rebellion and treason, and would undoubtedly be promptly hung. The verdict of the jury has not yet reached us, but the result could be confidently relied on. MARSHALL is a notorious scoundrel, who has heretofore disguised himself as an Indian, among whom he has lived, and with whom he has great influence, and attacked small parties of Americans, whom he has relentlessly murdered and robbed. He was taken by his captors beneath the gallows erected for his execution, but showed profound indifference to his fate, and a reckless defiance of those who were so much exasperated against him. Antonio, the Chief of the hostile tribes about Aguas Colientes, has also been captured, and is now a prisoner in Los Angeles. The Indians, although deprived of some of their most daring leaders, are still in arms, presenting a threatening appearance and ready to pounce down upon the settlements the moment they cease their watchfulness. This is a most serious drawback to the prosperity of the Southern country. That section of the State possesses the most glorious climate under Heaven—soft, genial and pleasing as that of Italy—a soil teeming with the elements of almost fabulous crops—productions as varied as those of the tropical and temperate zones, but, unfortunately, the country is in the hands of the original settlers—the native Californians, who hold immense tracts of land, any one large enough for a good-sized German principality, and refuse to subdivide them by selling to Americans. The consequence is that the country is very thinly settled and miserably cultivated. All these circumstances encourage the existence of bands of marauding Americans—outcasts from civilization, who, like the brigands of Italy, are safe from pursuit in the deep recesses of the mountains, and sally out upon the highways to waylay every traveler that passes. It is, moreover, a species of temptation to the Indians to fall upon the little towns and ranches, and seize the luxuries which they have learned to enjoy, but have not the means of procuring. The only remedy for this unfortunate state of things, is the stationing of a small force of mounted men in that section of the State, who may be ready at a moment's notice to scour the country and sweep before them the desperadoes—Americans and Indians—that infest it. It is as little as the United States can do for our young State, that has done so much for them, to send out three or four hundred mounted riflemen to protect us, in our exposed points, from the attacks of the enemy.

Aside from the excitement produced by the reports of the Indian invasion, our State has enjoyed profound repose since the sailing of the last steamer. In former times not a mail left us without bearing accounts of some terrific conflagration or equally terrible outburst of popular indignation against the horde of scoundrels that plotted destruction in our midst. These things are passed and quiet seems settling upon our glorious young Commonwealth—that needs only opportunity to rival the most prosperous State in the confederacy. In our own city, not an outrage of an aggravated character has been perpetrated for some weeks past. In the mines too but few, comparatively speaking, have occurred: one of the Indians who shot a man while sick in his tent, by the name of Poor, and who with others has shot several horses, having for the object the exciting the whites against the Yubas, has been arrested about three miles from Nevada, just back of the Sugar Loaf. He was to have been tried by a Jury of the people on Monday last, and if found guilty, would most inevitably be hung.

A dispute arose at a public house in Drytown on Monday evening between a party of forty Chilenos and four Americans. After severe fighting, the former were driven off, three of them being very severely, if not fatally injured. The Chilenos proceeded to a gambling house, where there was a party of Mexicans, whom they induced to accompany them back to the house. The Americans, however, having heard of their intention, strongly barricaded the doors of the tavern. There was likewise a party of Americans at the gambling house, who followed the Chilenos and Mexicans, and succeeded in driving them off before they had forced open the doors of the public house. Mr. SCOTT is severely bruised, as were also many others of the Americans who were in the affair.

Horse thieves are busy at their trade, [despite the fearful warnings they have had in the execution of several of their gang by the authorities at Stockton and the people everywhere. An attempt was made, on Friday night last, to steal all the stage horses at Islip's Ferry, above Stockton. At about 10 o'clock at night, the driver heard a noise among the horses; he went out to see what was the matter, and found three horses and one mule cut loose, and a man busily engaged in trying to get them out of the stable. The thieves escaped; not, however, before several pistol shots were fired at one of them, but without effect. Next morning, the ferry people succeeded in trailing them some distance, and learned from the signs on the trail that it was a large party, and had, no doubt, made the attempt in full confidence of success.

A Spaniard was tried on the 7th inst. in Campo Seco, for horse-stealing, and sentenced to forty-nine lashes, which were administered at once. He has been sentenced before in various indictments, one at Jacksonville.

In Sonora, a Mexican named Corrales has been tried for horse-stealing and sentenced to be hung on the 6th of January.

At San Andros in Calaveras County, two gamblers, named Brown and Woodruff, had a dispute on the 8th inst., and Woodruff fired a pistol at Brown. The shot hit a large button on his coat, and glanced off without taking effect; whereupon Brown fired two shots at Woodruff, one of which took effect in the throat, causing almost instant death. Brown is in the hands of the authorities, and is to have a preliminary examination to-day. He is said to be a desperate character, having a short time since shot a man at Nevada.

It is also reported that on the same day, and at the same place, an American murdered a Spaniard, by beating him over the head with a gun.

The Chiloen Contreras, indicted for the murder, some weeks ago, of a fellow countryman in this city, has been brought to trial, but was acquitted on that count in consequence of a variance between the proofs as to his name, and that given in the indictment. The proof of his guilt is clear. He will be tried again, convicted, and executed.

The Governor has pardoned

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 17, 1852.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Neither the Publication Office, Editorial Rooms, nor Printing Establishment of the DAILY TIMES are opened on Sunday. Advertisers who desire their notices to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 11 o'clock on Saturday evening.

☞ The FOREIGN NEWS is chiefly important as indicating the continued success of LOUIS NAPOLEON. The Consultative Commission have waited upon him to announce his election, and to delegate to him the power to form a new Constitution. Decrees and edicts are the order of the day, but the coudition of the country, thanks to the bayonet, is quiet.

The letters of our correspondents, which we are obliged to omit to-day, state that the probable result of the New Constitution will be the establishment of an Imperial Democracy, the power of the Executive being personal and regal in all but the name.

In ENGLAND, there are rumors that Austrian intrigues occasioned the resignation of Lord PALMERSTON. The French Press comment very freely upon the changes, present and prospective, in the English Cabinet.

The news from the Continent is not important. Speculations abound, but no new facts of State policy are developed.

In PERSIA, a revolution has occurred, breaking out at Teheran. The First Minister is displaced from power, and his brother elevated to the dignity. Anarchy was the natural consequence.

A letter from our Paris correspondent contradicts the rumor of the death of the mother of M. KOSSUTH.

OLE BULL, the Norwegian violinist, is a passenger by this steamer.

Progress of American Ocean Steam-Navigation.

Taking into consideration the late day at which our enterprises in ocean steam-navigation commenced, we have done wonders, as far at least as numbers go. It is but three or four years since our first ocean steamship for the purpose of trade, was launched; and so rapid has our advance been since then, that we now enjoy a lively participation in the steam traffic between America and Europe, and almost a monopoly of the passenger trade in the Pacific. It was not until the year 1849 that a steamer was seen in California, and on the west coast of Mexico and Central America; whereas, at this day, they are so numerous as scarcely to be observed by those not directly interested in their arrivals and departures. The increased trade on the shores of the Pacific and to the eastern seas, must of necessity fall into our hands, in consequence of the facilities we will enjoy by our improvements of the overland routes. And American enterprise will maintain in that quarter, the advantages it long ago obtained there, in consequence of the superiority of our sailing vessels. Lines of substantial steamers are now plying to and fro on our Atlantic coast, and yet it is within a very few years that the keel for the first vessel of such a character, designed for this purpose, was laid. Our steamers for the transatlantic trade are progressing more slowly, but more steadily. Emigrants and merchandise must participate in the facilities steam affords to ocean transit. For this purpose the auxiliary power of the screw-propeller has been adopted. Vessels of this description carry the same number of passengers, and almost an equal amount of goods, in not much more than half the time occupied by sailing vessels, and only at such an increase of expense as is more than repaid in the saving of wages, provisions, and a small additional rate of freight, which is willingly paid by shippers, to get their goods to an early market.

For ten years, England maintained an ocean steam-navigation, by means of the Cunard and West India mail steamers, not solely to her own advantage, but to the profit of the world. And, although we are willing to concede that, to that nation deservedly belongs, to a great extent, the bringing out as it were, of the powers and advantages of steam at sea, we are not inclined to concede to her the supremacy that she claims in steam navigation. We produce the best models and fastest vessels in the world, yet there can be no question, that in power of engines, durability of works, and strength of frame, the English sea-steamers as a general rule, are superior to our own. They can be what is technically termed *pushed*, when American steamers cannot, and this gives them a great advantage in a stormy sea. There is not at this time, an English steamer navigating any sea, which is not constructed with a double engine, while many of ours, of a large class too, have single ones; and though in passages the time of the American steamers may be the shorter, that of the English is *surer*. We do not despair of one day seeing both these desirable qualities combined in the American vessels. And ere long, the peculiar excellence of America will manifest itself as much in the strength and durability of steam engines, and the attached works, as it now does in the beauty of naval architecture.

No one will accuse us, we presume, of intentionally writing in disparagement of our own steamers, when it is so clearly our aim to point out faults which should not exist, for they have long since been corrected by those more experienced in ocean steam-navigation, than ourselves. Even in those apparently almost perfect vessels of the New-York and Liverpool line, there is much room for improvement. We allude chiefly to their want of power, which, in proportion to their tunnage, is notoriously below that of the Cunard line.

It is much to be lamented, that in all inventions, discoveries, improvements, and enterprises that are American, Americans are too sanguine, while they depreciate, instead of taking advantage of the same, if English. And in England, too, anything of the sort that is American, if not positively ridiculed, is looked upon at first with incredulity, though the English have had sense enough at times to adopt our improvements in nautical and agricultural science. But Americans seem to regard it as nationally detrimental, as well as a dereliction of independence, to copy any nation, and more especially the English, in anything. This is as true where steam is the agent as it is in other cases, and we cannot but regret that it is so, and trust that such a feeling will not be lasting. Whatever is done of advantage to the world should be taken advantage of by the world. By adopting this plan, we should be no more dependent upon others than others upon us. An advancement on all sides might be the happy result. Where we have little or no experience of our own, let us profit by the experience of others.

In the construction of our steamers for mail service, as well as those of Great Britain used for the same purpose, there is one fault, which when pointed out, must appear obvious to anybody at all conversant with nautical affairs—they should not be *packets convertible into war-steamers, but war-steamers convertible into packets*. To those not conversant with nautical affairs, this may seem a trifle—a distinction without a difference. But it is not so. The first essential of a vessel-of-war is strength. Fleetness follows this. What, we ask, would the power of endurance of some of these steamers be found, that are to be turned over to Government "in the event of a war?"

It is a historical fact, that an American steam-vessel was the first to cross the Atlantic. For many, many years after this event, however, our energies in this respect, except in inland navigation, lay dormant. While our sailing craft were improving more rapidly than those of any other nation, our present competition entered for the purse in ocean steam-running, and, as America did not then enter, England carried off this purse by merely walking over the track. Now, however, not only has match after match been made, but a grand sweepstakes has been entered for on both sides. The rivalry appears to have commenced in good earnest, the result of which will be, we hope, for our countrymen, ultimate success, and the winning of as distinguished a reputation by our ocean steamers, as that now enjoyed by the steamers employed in the navigation of our inland waters.

But it behooves us well not to underrate our adversary; for his has not been the success of a day, but of a long series of years. The regularity with which the vessels of the British and North American line, the West India Line, and the Peninsular and Oriental line, as well as many other smaller steamers belonging to Great Britain, have continually made their passages, is almost beyond belief. The steamers of the West India and Peninsular and Oriental lines are very slow, but steady and sure. To regularity, the British and North American line has added speed, and a speed surpassed with difficulty. Enough, however, is known of this line, to render it superfluous for us to say anything here. Let us step warily in our progress. It were well anything were "done quickly," but it were better it were "well done." That is not exactly Shakespeare, nor blank verse, but it is common sense, we think, and good advice, and we hope it may be regarded.

Our School System.

We publish, this morning, the address of E. C. BENEDICT, Esq., on being reelected President of the Board of Education. It should be carefully read by all who are interested in the provision made by this City for the education of its children.

Mr. BENEDICT, whose long and familiar acquaintance with the subject gives his opinions great weight, makes some very valuable suggestions concerning the arrangement of our school-houses, the separation of the sexes, &c. He speaks with just confidence of the marked success of the existing system and of its strong hold upon the confidence and favor of our citizens.

Mr. BENEDICT also referred to the Public School Society and of its anomalous position, in its relations to the School System of the City. He speaks in terms of strong commendation of the services which it rendered to the cause of Education, before the City had taken that cause into its own hands:—but now that a new and complete System of City Schools has been adopted;—supported at the expense of the City Treasury and governed by officers elected for that special purpose by all the citizens, and as there ought to be uniformity in the control of the matter, he thinks the Public School Society ought to surrender its property to the City and its functions to the people acting under the new System. The Society, although it is constantly drawing money from the City Treasury for the improvement and preservation of its property, is nevertheless a corporation—not directly responsible to the people for the proper performance of its duties, and acting in a manner different from that to which the great body of our citizens have given their support.

Mr. B. also alludes to the attacks that have been made upon the Common School System of this City and State, by those who complain that no religious instruction is given in them to their pupils. Mr. B. insists that there is no necessary connection between the elementary branches of Education and the doctrines of religion,—that the proper agencies for religious instruction are the family and the Church,—and that no other course can be pursued than that which now prevails, unless the public is taxed for the support of Sectarian Schools of every kind. This, he urges, would be grossly unjust, and would lead to serious and fatal results.

The subjects referred to by Mr. Benedict will undoubtedly become matters of general discussion. We commend his remarks to the public attention.

☞ A petition, signed by a large number of naval officers, is now before Congress urging the enactment of a law to define the rank and the duties of *Passed Midshipmen* in the Navy. The document states that there is now no such grade recognized by law; that although older and more experienced than midshipmen, they are allowed no higher rank; that their duties are not specified, and that their position is consequently anomalous and unsatisfactory.

The petition presents what seems to us substantial grievance in the service, and one that ought to be remedied. The grade of passed Midshipmen grew out of the examinations, commenced in 1819, of midshipmen for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant. The original object of these examinations was evidently to test the fitness of the officers for promotion; but this seems to have been lost sight of, and those who have sustained the examination are recognized in a distinct grade of service. It seems reasonable that its rank and duties should be defined by law. We trust the petition will meet with attention.

WASHINGTON.

The Hulsemann Correspondence.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 16, 1852.

The Austrian Chargé made a representation to the Presiden on the subject of Mr. WEBSTER'S speech at the Congress Banquet given in honor of KOSSUTH. The position taken by him is the same as that which Prince SCHWARTZENBERG is supposed to have taken on the subject of Lord PALMERSTON'S reply to the address from citizens of Islington, on the subject of Austreo-Russian violation against Hungarian liberty and independence.

There is nothing in Mr. HULSEMANN'S complaint that can, however ridiculous it might be considered, be thought an insult to this Government. It affords no ground for the dismissal of Mr. HULSEMANN, as some papers have intimated. The letter requires no answer, and like some previous complaints from the same source, will remain unnoticed. Chevalier HULSEMANN has not, it seems, the least idea of taking so much offense at the recognition of KOSSUTH as to ask for his passports, and, of course, it does not belong to this Government to suggest to him that, if he is dissatisfied, he may withdraw.

Musical Items.

DON PASQUALI, the beautiful Comic Opera of Donizetti, is to be repeated at Niblo's to-night, with Bosio and Badiali in the leading rôles. On Monday the Astor-place opera with THE FAVORITE, and a very strong cast. The old subscribers are coming up to the help of the Impresario, we understand, with generous unanimity, and Max confidently looks to a most fashionable and profitable season.

New Jersey—Kossuth Meeting at Trenton—Historical Society, &c., &c.

A meeting, said to have been unusually large, was held in Trenton, on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the cause of Hungarian independence. Hon. Peter D. Vroom presided; and among the Vice Presidents, we find the names of Hon. Thomas S. Allison, Secretary of State, and Rev. Messrs. Rogers and Green, clergymen of churches in that city. Mr. Vroom stated the object of the meeting ably and eloquently, referring to the history of the Hungarian struggle, and of the wrongs and sufferings of the patriots. He also entered into the question of intervention with all the logical sagacity of a highly cultivated professional mind. He observed that

"This country has a great mission to perform. It has been thus far a mission of peace. He hoped it would always be so. But peace has no connection with timidity. It is best maintained by openly asserting undoubted principles of political right. We *can preserve peace by peaceably commanding it.*

"We are now one of the first powers and the only free nation on the face of the earth. We have a corresponding influence. That influence ought to be exerted on the side of freedom. He spoke not of armed intervention. Our declaration of this great principle would give no just ground of offence. If we cannot make this declaration now, when can we do it? If the absolute powers make war upon us on this account, it is their act, not ours. Such war, if ever it come, must be met—and it would be the world's last battle for freedom and peace. Thrones and kingdoms would fall; and the end would be peace.

"He was in favor of this declaration, and of affording material aid to Gov. KOSSUTH—in manifestation of our warm sympathy with this noble cause and its noble advocate."

The following letter from KOSSUTH was then read:

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 5.

James T. Skerman, Samuel R. Hamilton, and Egbert H. Grandin, Committee.

DEAR SIRS:—I acknowledge with utmost gratitude your communication expressing the sympathies of the citizens of Trenton with my humble self, my principles, and with the sacred cause of the oppressed people of Hungary.

I regret to say that my engagements are such that it is not in my power to be present in your public meeting convened for the 14th inst., and to witness the popular demonstration in favor of some substantial aid to suffering Hungary, and in general in favor of those requests of mine which have been generously passed already by a meeting of the citizens of Trenton.

I confidently hope that by the providence of God, there will soon come the time when, like your own city, it will be duly understood how the Union has to extend its advice, its encouragement, and its support, to the oppressed and struggling nations of the world.

Accept, dear sirs, once more, my reiterated sincere thanks for your truly republican exertions, and believe me to be with the highest regards,

Your obedient servant, L. KOSSUTH.

Letters were also received from the venerable Joseph C. Hornblower, formerly Chief Justice of the State; and from Hon. William D. Kelley, Hon. Jacob W. Miller, Ex-President Dallas, Commodore Stockton, and Henry J. Raymond.

Rev. Theodore S. Cuyler, and Dr. William Elder, followed in addresses of the utmost fervor and eloquence, sustaining the policy of intervention in its widest latitude; after which resolutions were adopted expressive of the general feeling, and of a determination to establish a state fund for the benefit of the patriotic cause. There was but one common sentiment among the masses present.

—In the State Senate, on Thursday, a series of Resolutions upon Hungarian affairs, was introduced and referred to the Judiciary Committee, and by them immediately reported without amendment. The following gives an idea of their spirit:

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress, be requested to obtain the passage of a resolution by Congress, instructing the Representatives of the United States to the Governments of Europe, to urge upon those governments a declaration that the forcible intervention of one nation to regulate the internal affairs, or to alter, modify, abolish or prescribe the form of government of another nation, is an infraction of the law of nations

—The annual meeting of Historical Society was held at Trenton, on Thursday. The following gentlemen were selected as officers for the ensuing year:

President—Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, L. L. D. *Vice Presidents*—Hon. James Parker, Stacy G. Potts, Esq., Hon. James G. King. *Corresponding Secretary*—Wm. A. Whitehead. *Recording Secretary*—David A. Hayes. *Treasurer*—James Ross. *Librarian*—Samuel H. Congar. *Executive Committee*—Rev. Nicholas Murray, D. D., Hon. Daniel Haines, Hon. H. W. Green, Richard S. Field, Esq., Rt. Rev. George W. Doane, D. D., L. L. D., Hon. Elias B. D. Ogden, Hon. Wm. L. Dayton, Rev. R. K. Rodgers.

The meeting in the afternoon was largely attended: and was gratified with the reading of an interesting paper upon "The Whisky Insurrection," by Rev. Dr. Carnahan, President of Princeton College.

—The Chancellorship of the State has been tendered to ex-Governor Peter D. Vroom, and declined.

☞ The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* distances all its numerous competitors in the invention of falsehoods concerning KOSSUTH. One of its late Washington letters has the following:

"Now, one of these gentlemen [KOSSUTH'S *suite*], for having disobeyed an order, was, it is said upon authority that I do not doubt, taken into the garret of Brown's Hotel, and there WHIPPED WITH A COWSKIN! If this be untrue, I would gladly be informed; but I have heard it from sources the least likely to be wrong or to misrepresent the facts."

A War Steamer.

A telegraphic dispatch to the following purport, was received from Norfolk a few days since:

"The machinery of the U. S. steamer *San Jacinto*, has proved entirely unfit for service, and it will take three or four months to repair it."

The keel of this vessel was laid a long time ago; since then her completion has met with numerous delays, and from present appearances it would seem that she is to be detained within our waters for several months longer, although a steamer of her class is required for immediate service. After her launch, the *San Jacinto* occupied the dry-dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for six or seven months, and she left it with a tremendous iron protuberant under the stern, which we were informed, to our amazement, was her rudder; while under one counter the propellor showed itself, and take them together, we never in our life, saw such a bungling and unmechanical looking mass of unnecessary weight.

In the early part of the autumn this ship made her trial trip, when she exhibited many defects in her machinery. These it was supposed had been remedied; but on the 29th ult. she sailed for Norfolk, and on her arrival there, the discovery was made that she had proved a failure. There are several reasons for this; but the chief one is that the plan adopted for her engines, is that of an engineer who was not employed in planning or constructing her propeller. Two heads may be better than one generally, but in this case we do not think that any head at all has evinced itself.

In model the *San Jacinto* is really beautiful, and does as much credit to the naval architecture of our country as most American vessels afloat, and it is a gross piece of injustice to her builders, as well as uselessly expensive to the treasury, to allow persons of little or no ability to hammer and tinker away as they please on such a ship. This has been the case, and we would now earnestly call upon the Navy Department to immediately place this fine steamer in the hands of some one of acknowledged skill and science, and get her ready for sea as soon as possible.

THE INSPECTORS OF STREETS.—The Commissioner of Streets and Lamps appears to be doing business upon the Louis Napoleon system. Not satisfied with removing and appropriating lamplighters in defiance of the rights of the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, he has made a plunge at the Captains of Police, and by a *coup d' état*, taken from them the selection of Street Inspectors in the different Wards, and made appointments without even saying "by your leave." The Captains quote the law which says, "each Police Captain in the City, shall detail a policeman as Street Inspector of his Ward, and such Inspector must be a policeman. Our Harry says nothing "at all, at all," but quietly makes the appointments—satisfies his friends that gets the places—and leaves the Captains only the privilege of grumbling.

WASHINGTON MARKET.—Some time ago a contract was made with John B. Corlies, for the rebuilding of Washington Market. On the application of some taxpayers to Judge King, of the Supreme Court, a temporary injunction was allowed, restraining Mr. C. from proceeding to do the work, upon the ground that the city ordinance requiring estimates to be advertised for had not been complied with. Motion was made to dissolve the injunction, but Judge King has refused the motion, and consequently the injunction may be considered perpetual, and the work will not go on.

☞ The packet-ship *Great Western*, which arrived at this port on Thursday, had on board over seven hundred passengers, and of these ninety-one were sick with the ship-fever.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to The New-York Times.

XXXIId CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE.—WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 16.

The Senate stands adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 16.

The House is in Committee of the Whole on private bills.

Six bills were passed, including one authorizing the payment of interest to New-Hampshire, for advances made to the United States in repelling invasion and suppressing insurrection at Indian Stream in that State.

The House adjourned to Monday.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.....ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 16.

Mr. TABOR gave notice of a bill to amend the Exemption Law.

The KOSSUTH resolutions were taken up. Mr. BARTLETT addressed the Senate.

ASSEMBLY.

On motion of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, the several KOSSUTH resolutions were, by a vote of 95 to 24, referred to a joint Select Committee of the two Houses.

On motion of Mr. TAYLOR, the Railway Committee were directed to report a bill to provide for the safety of Railway passengers.

Mr. ROSS laid on the table resolutions that every nation has a right to establish its form of Government, without interference from other nations, and that this Government urge the recognition of this principle.

Kossuth's Movements.

HARRISBURG, Friday Jan. 16.

The KOSSUTH dinner takes place at eight this evening and at half past five he addresses the citizens at the Court House

He leaves here to-morrow morning, stopping at the Mountain House, near Hollidaysburg over Sunday.

From Albany.—The Kossuth Resolutions, &c.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 16.

The Kossuth resolutions as passed by the Senate, will probably be agreed to by the House, at least such appears to be the confident opinion of leading men.

A man named Benjamin McCarree, aged about 55 years, was found on the pavement in the upper section of the City this morning frozen to death. The jury returned a verdict of death from exposure and intemperance. The weather here is intensely cold. The Thermometer at 6 this A. M. marked 8 degrees below zero.

A very large meeting was convened in the Assembly chamber last evening on behalf of the temperance cause. Lieut. Gov. Church presided. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Reese, Rev. Mr. Beecher, Hon. E. L. Snow, &c. The feeling in favor of the Maine Liquor Law is very strong in the minds of many.

Massachusetts Legislature—Election of State Officers and Overseers of Harvard College.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 16.

The Convention of both Houses of the Legislature to-day elected Charles B. Hall of Haverhill, as State Treasurer and Receiver General, and Amasa Walker, of North Brookfield, as State Secretary. Also the following gentlemen as Overseers of Harvard College: Caleb Cushing, of Newburyport; John G. Palfrey, of Cambridge; Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston; George N. Briggs, of Pittsfield; Daniel W. Alvord, of Greenfield; A. L. Stone, Boston; N. B. Shirtliff, of Boston; James Porter, of Boston; A. Miller of Worcester, and Pliny Merrick, of Worcester.

Organization of the New-Brunswick Legislature.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, Jan. 16.

The Legislature of New-Brunswick met on the 8th inst. at Fredericton, and organized by the election of Mr. Crane as speaker.

The Governor, in his message, urgently favors an advance in the various railroad projects, and represents the finances of the province in a favorable condition.

Railroad Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 16.

The nine o'clock train from New-York, this morning, owing to a switch being turned wrong at Bristol, ran into a small brick car house, dragging an empty car through the gable end and through the dining-room of William Stewart, in the adjoining building. Mr. Stewart, his wife, three small children and a girl were sitting round the dinner table and were all buried in the ruins, but with the exception of one child, whose head was severely cut, they only sustained slight bruises. The engineer escaped by leaping off and was slightly injured. James Hingley and James Jaxor had each one foot crushed and amputation was found necessary. The locomotive was a perfect wreck. No passengers were hurt.

The people at Bristol say that there is nobody to attend to the switch, the old tender having been discharged for economy's sake.

The Burning of the George Washington and Martha Washington.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Jan. 16.

The total amount of freight on the steamers *George Washington* and *Martha Washington*, and the barge towed by the former, was as follows: 5,449 bbls. of Pork; 1,350 bbls. of Lard; 800 tierces of Hams and Shoulders, 6,700 Hams; 640 bbls. of Oil; 100 hhds. of Bacon; 500 bbls. of Flour; 600 bbls. of Whisky: 300 boxes of Cheese; 100 boxes of Candles; 1,000 empty barrels. The bulk of the provisions was owned in Boston, and insured in the East.

Fatal Stabbing Case—The Christiana Trials.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 16.

At Port Richmond, in a drunken fight over a card table, Andrew McBride stabbed his brother Arthur McBride, causing his death in almost an hour afterward. Hugh Freel was also stabbed by Andrew, and cannot survive. The murderer is in custody.

Kline, the witness in the Christiana treason trial has been arrested and held to bail, charged by Castner Hannaway with perjury.

The Southern Mail Steamers.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Jan. 16.

There has been no Wilmington boat again to-day. The *Wilmington* left Wilmington on Tuesday, and when 50 miles out broke her cross-head, and was compelled to return. The *Vanderbilt* left the same port on Wednesday, but encountered a heavy southwest gale, and returned there this morning, she will probably be here to-morrow. The *Gladiator* and *Governor Dudley* are both repairing, and no steamer could be chartered at Wilmington, hence the detention of the mails.

The Steamer *Palmetto* sailed from here at 3 o'clock this afternoon, with seven cabin and two steerage passengers, but returned this evening, being unable to cross the bar from a heavy swell and want of water. She sails again at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Marble for the Capitol—Frigates for the North of Europe.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 16.

The committee to whom the subject was referred have decided in favor of using Massachusetts marble for the wings of the Capitol, and that the laborers be employed by the day.

A rumor is current that three U. S. frigates have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for departure to the north of Europe, but it is rather questionable.

Destructive Fire at Manchester.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 16.

We learn from passengers that when the cars passed Manchester this morning, the large Cabinet Warehouse of H. B. Allen & Co., at that place, was burning fiercely. A dwelling house was also on fire, and the surrounding buildings were in great danger.

The Frigate Cumberland—Fire at Boston

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 16.

Orders have been received at the Charlestown Navy Yard, to get out the frigate *Cumberland* with dispatch. She is destined for the Mediterranean station.

The wooden block of buildings at the cor. of Charlestown and Cooper-streets, occupied severally by cabinet makers, carpenters, marble makers, and oyster saloons, were destroyed by fire this morning.

Fire in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Friday, Jan. 16.

The three story wooden building situated on the corner of Elk and Ohio-streets, and occupied as a hotel, was entirely consumed by fire about two o'clock, this morning. The loss is not large.

The Weather in Vermont.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Friday, Jan. 16.

The mercury stood at 7 o'clock this morning, at 28 degrees below zero. The sleighing is excellent.

The Weather....FRIDAY, 6½ A. M.

OGDENSBURG.—The thermometer at this place is 18½ degrees below zero.

MALONE	19 degrees below zero.
POTSDAM	16 degrees below zero.
WOODSTOCK	2 degrees below zero.
NORTHFIELD	32 degrees below zero.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 15.

COTTON has been in brisk demand to-day. The sales having been fully 10,000 bales for the Continent of Europe at a further advance of one eighth. Strict Middling being quoted 7¼@7¾c; Middling Fair 8¼c. Pork has advanced, New Mess sells at $14.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Jan. 15.

COTTON.—Sales to-day 2,900 bales, and for this week 19,000 at 6¼@8¼c. The bulk of the business has been transacted during the last two days. The market closes at ¼@¼c advance: Middling Fair quoted at 8¼ and Fair 8¾@8¼c. The receipts of the week have been 12,775 bales and the stock on hand is 31,697 bales.

MARRIED.

On the 16th inst., by Rev. N. B. Baldwin, Mr. FREDERICK KINNERSLEY to Miss CAROLINE A., daughter of Anson Lebourveau, Esq., all of this City.

Near Bloomingdale, Orange Co. on Tuesday, 13th inst., by Rev. John Reed, JAMES V. A. SHIELDS, of this City, to MARY B. SLATER, daughter of Robert Slater, Esq., of Crawford.

DIED.

On Friday, Jan. 16, of scarlet fever, DAVID LEWIS, youngest son of William and Catherine Taylor, aged 1 year and 6 days—being the second death in four days.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those, also, of his grandfathers, John Taylor and John W. Lewis, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 263 South Ninth-st., Williamsburg.

Suddenly, on Friday, Mr. CHARLES H. HALSEY, aged 34 years

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, at 1 o'clock, P. M., from No. 234 9th-st.

☞ Troy Whig papers please copy.

On Wednesday evening, Jan. 14, ROBERT CHEW DE MARCELLIN, aged 19 years.

On Thursday, Jan. 15, in the 53d year of his age, Mr. JOSEPH NEAL.

At Flatbush, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Rapelye, on the 13th, Miss MARGARET CURRIE, daughter of Mr. Archibald Currie, late of this City.

At Norwich, Conn., Jan. 9, ELIZABETH P., wife of the late U. A. Pollard, of New-York, and daughter of George Moore, Esq.

☞ On our seventh page this morning, will be found the report of a law case between Mr. RITCH, the Architect, and Mr. W. B. Cozzens, to which we are requested to call the attention of our readers.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO YOUNG MEN.—Self-improvement being the object, aim and ambition of every young man, we take for granted that the means will be called for. Here they are: For a single dollar, THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL will be sent to any person through any Post-Office in the United States, for one year, from which may be learned the secret of self-improvement and success in life. It will teach the reader how to develop and direct all his faculties to the best advantage, so as to secure the greatest possible amount of happiness. Through it he may learn how to correct his errors, and increase his efficiency. Enclose one dollar in a letter, and direct the same, post-paid, to FOWLERS & WELLS, No. 131 Nassau-st., New-York. j15-4t

FOR CHAPPED HANDS, SALT RHEUM, &c.—The Rubber Gloves are now acknowledged to be the best remedy ever discovered. They are almost as handsome as kid. For sale low at WM. BAKER'S, No. 299 Broadway, a few doors above the Irving House. j17-6t*

☞ FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., New-York.—Professional examinations with written descriptions of character, when desired. Rooms open day and evening. j5-1m

THE NEW-YORK DUTCHMAN.—For a weekly paper, as yet but a few months—not over thirty—old, the *Dutchman*, whilom of Albany, but now located in the great metropolis, has attained a popularity seldom known among hebdomadals of the literary family. The raciness of its editorials, the spiciness of its correspondence, and "off-hand" dashes at life and things as they are, bespeak the entire efficiency of the editors and literary attachés connected with this substantial publication. Without intending to perpetrate fulsome puffery, but actuated by simple courtesy, we "render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's"; we read, with unmistakable interest, our regular "exchange," the *Dutchman*, and never fail to be benefited by so doing. Our waistbands testify to the fact, and our views of men and things are thereby rendered expansive and liberal towards our fellows—as Goethe's were by his advancing years. In short, the *Dutchman* is an unsurpassable paper, two dollars a year, and published by Griffin & Farnsworth, New-York City—single copies four cents; sold everywhere. We advise you to—try it.—*Boston Museum.*

The *Dutchman* of this week will contain contributions from Benj. Perley Poore, Charley Bowline, A. B. Street, and other distinguished writers. Also, correspondence from Philadelphia and Boston, together with the usual quantity of crumbs, fun, and "pope" at prominent individuals about town, among whom are Col. Ward B. Burnett, Lola Montez, Edward P. Willis, Col. Bobo, Horace Greeley, and others. For sale at the News Depots, and at the office, No. 122 Nassau-st. j17-1t*

REMOVAL.—The MORAND Daguerreian Gallery, (established in 1840,) and for the last five years located at No. 132 Chatham-st., has been removed to the beautiful "New Free Stone Building," No. 65 CHATHAM-ST., next door to the "Chatham Bank," and directly opposite Chambers-st. The public are respectfully informed that this establishment has been constructed expressly for the Daguerreian Art, and is second to no other gallery in the United States for the artistic arrangement of light, also possessing other facilities, both in the chemical and mechanical departments, unequalled. The "Reception Room" has been fitted up expressly in view of rendering every convenience, both to ladies and children. j5-3meod AUGUSTUS MORAND, Principal Operator.

HAT FINISHER'S UNION.—This enterprising association of Mechanics have fully tested their ability to produce a Hat far in advance of the average standard in this City. Their aim is to excel in their art, and to encourage custom by selling cheap. Standard Prices, $3 and $4.

HAT FINISHER'S UNION,
j17-1t* No. 11 Park Row, opposite Astor House.

☞ Coffee, Teas, and Sugars, at reduced prices. Best crushed and powdered Sugar only 4s. 6d. per 7 lbs.; Stuart's refined Sugar only 4s. per 7 lbs.; good Coffee 10c.; best Java, 1s. 2d. Also a large assortment of good Groceries, at PARKER'S TEMPERANCE STORE, No. 244 Broome-st. corner of Ludlow. Goods sent to all parts of the City and Brooklyn, free of charge. Also good new French Prunes, only 6 cts. per lb., and a large assortment of dried fruit. j16-2t*

☞ The Poor are cured gratuitously of Consumption and Disease, on Mondays and Thursdays, at No. 424 Greenwich-st. On those days the office and parlors are thrown publicly open to the Medical Faculty, and all those persons wishing to hear and see the miraculous cures effected by Dr. WATTS'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE, are invited to attend between the hours of 9 and 2.

j13-6t* M. ASTEN, Secretary.

FOR SORE THROAT AND HOARSENESS, the best remedy to use is BUSH'S MAGIC CREAM LINIMENT. It will cure in one night. Sold at No 325 Greenwich-st., cor. Duane; E. M. GUION, cor. Bowery and Grand st.; P. A. WHITE, cor. Gold and Frankfort sts. Price 25 cents per bottle. j14-2tW&Sa

A PIANO FORTE FOR SALE.—A splendid Rosewood Piano Forte, 6½ octaves, made by Wm. Hall & Son, N. Y., entirely new, cost $325 only three weeks ago, can now be had at a bargain. No. 26 Park-place, 3d floor. j16 6t*

COMMERCIAL BANK, PERTH AMBOY.—Notes on this Bank are redeemed at 25 per cent. discount, by Edward EVANS, Nos. 70 and 72 Fulton-st., in payment for ready-made Clothing of all descriptions. j17-1t*

☞ KOSSUTH HATS, for $1, $2 and $3, with Feathers, at No. 90 Fulton-st., between William and Gold. j9-12t FREEMAN, Manufacturer.

☞ D. R. PARELY, Dentist, has removed from No. 11 Park-place to No. 3 Bond-st. j1-3m*

☞ Horsemanship, at DISBROW'S, No. 20 4th-av., every day and evening, for ladies and gentlemen. d19-1y

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ The Anniversary of the Sabbath School AND MISSIONARY SOCIETY of the Mulberry-st. M. E. Church will be held next SUNDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Professor LOOMIS, late Seamen's Chaplain at Canton, China, will address the Society, giving interesting particulars of his personal experience during several years' residence in that country. The Pastor of the Church, Rev. R. S. FOSTER, will also address the Society. j17-1t*

☞ Anniversary Repeated.—The Sabbath School, No. 96, attached to Canon-st. Baptist Church, will be repeated by particular request on MONDAY EVENING next, the 19th inst. Doors open at 6, exercises commence at 7. Tickets 12½ cents; to be had at the door. The avails for the poor fund of the Church. j17-1t*

☞ New Jerusalem Church, Eighth-st. near Broadway.—The Second Lecture by Rev. Mr. Wiggins, will be delivered in this Church TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Subject—The Creation of Man, in accordance with laws and principles analogous to those which prevailed in the creation of the material universe. j17

☞ By request, Rev. Dr. Vermilye will repeat his sermon preached to young men in the Church on Lafayette-place, in the North Church, corner of William and Fulton-sts., on next SABBATH EVENING, the 18th inst., services commencing at 7½ o'clock. P. S.—Should the weather prove stormy it will be deferred. j17-1t*

☞ Sermons to Young Men.—The Second Discourse in the Series, will be delivered in the Baptist Church, 2d-av. near 16th-st. on SUNDAY EVENING next at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. Welch. Seats reserved for Young Men, who are particularly invited to attend. j17-1t*

☞ Rev. John A. Paddock, Rector of Christ Church, Stratford, Conn., will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 18. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. j17-1t*

☞ Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., of Brooklyn, will preach in the Houston-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Thompson-st., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

☞ Broadway Tabernacle.—Rev. Dr. PATTON will preach on SABBATH (to-morrow) MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Preaching by the pastor in the afternoon at 3 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. j17-1t*

☞ Universalist Mission Church—Chatham Hall, No. 5 Chatham square.—Religious services will be held TO-MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON, as usual, Commence at 3 o'clock. The public are invited. Seats free. j17-1t*

☞ Last and Most Important!—The Special Messenger of Jesus Christ, who is coming in the clouds of Heaven, with power and great glory, will preach three times, TO-MORROW, at Mount Zion Chapel, Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free. j17-1t*

☞ The New Creation.—The great event immediately to follow "The great Battle!" Mr. MANSFIELD will lecture on this subject next Sabbath eve, at 7 o'clock, at Washington Hall, corner of Bowery and Hester-st. Preaching also at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. j17-1t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Notice.—The Retail Boot and Shoe dealers in the following streets, viz: Catherine, Cherry, Chatham, Bowery and Grand-sts, having acquiesced in the movement made by the Clerks in their employ relative to the early closing of their Stores and their employers having signified their assent to the above object, the first of closing at 8 P. M. (Saturday Evening excepted), will commence on Monday evening, Jan. 19, 1852. Employers and Clerks will please attend to the above without further notice.

F. S. Let all others imitate our example.

SELLECK WATERBURY, Chairman,
JOHN C. GRAHAM, Secretary, j17-2t*

☞ Special Notice—Change of Time.—The Meeting of Stockholders of the NEW-YORK and NEW-ENGLAND TELEGRAPH COMPANY, called for the 27th inst., will be holden on FRIDAY, the 23d inst., at 2 P. M., at the Howard Hotel. JOHN McKINNEY,
j17-eodt23d Secretary.

☞ Post-Office, New-York.—NOTICE—The European Mails, per U. S. Mail Steamer "FRANKLIN," will close at the office on the 17th inst., at 10½ o

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **The Citizens' Mutual Loan AND ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION**, will hold a public meeting on MONDAY EVENING, Jan 19, at 7½ o'clock, at their rooms, No. 421 Broadway, next door above Canal-st. The public are earnestly invited to attend. Explanatory addresses will be delivered, showing its advantages and objects. Books of subscription are open daily, from 9½ A. M. till 5 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock. Pamphlets containing articles of Association and by-laws may be had gratis, by applying as above.

SIMEON DRAPER, President.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Vice President.
JOSIAH F. KENDALL, Secretary. j17-2t

☞ **Grass Valley Gold Mining Company**, Capital $100,000. Located at Grass Valley, Nevada county, California. New-York Agency, No. 107 Fulton-st., second story.

This Company offers very great inducements for investment, it having a limited Capital, divided into 500 shares of $200 each, and being organized and managed by responsible men, under the General Act of Incorporation of California. Quartz mining is destined to prove the most permanent and profitable business of the wonderful State of California, and its great returns for the Capital invested, must attract the attention of any candid inquirer.

The Machinery of this Company, with engine, and other necessary apparatus, is of the most perfect kind, approved by the best engineers and mechanists in this country. Its capacity is from 100 to 200 tuns of rock per each twenty-four hours, and the amalgamation will be upon a method entirely original, under the superintendence of an able and experienced Chemist and Metallurgist. A saw-mill is to be attached to the Quartz works of a capacity to produce 5,000 m. to 10,000 m. fee of lumber per day, for which there is a steady demand at $65 to $100 per 1,000 feet.

No Mining Company has ever been organized, under auspices so favorable for abundant success as this—having a valuable location, powerful and perfect machinery, and a capital, *sufficient for thorough efficiency*, but not of a speculative amount. Its dividends will therefore be proportionably large, as its facilities are exceeded by no other Company.

☞ Shares may be obtained at the Agency and Transfer Office, No. 107 Fulton-st., where also can be had pamphlets and all other necessary information.

J. WINCHESTER, President.
R. J. RICHARDS, Secretary. j8-2w

☞ **Second Mechanics' Building Mutual** LOAN AND SAVINGS INSTITUTION—A few months since the mechanics of this city formed an Association they can call their own, and so unrivaled has been its success, that it has already become necessary to form another, having the same philanthropic object in view—"To make each man his own landlord."

Prosperous as has been the above Society, the Second Mechanics' will, perhaps, be more so than any similar Society that has yet been started, for it offers advantages not offered by any other.

1st. It will loan money at 6 per cent. per annum on the amount advanced.

2d. It will allow interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum to all persons who prefer paying for six months or more in advance, thus securing a double interest—first, the above 6 per cent., second, their share of the profits. Persons who wish to borrow money for the purpose of building, can here receive an advance on more favorable terms than is offered by any other Association.

3d. Persons desirous of withdrawing from the Society can do so at any time by giving one month's notice, and receive back all the dues paid by them, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

The above three clauses are entirely new in Building Associations, and must prove of great advantage to the shareholders.

A person who will save 14 cents a day, (and there is not a person who cannot,) can, in this Society, secure in a few years a small capital, ($1,000) with which he can establish himself in business, and thus achieve his own independence.

This Association is being formed by a number of persons who are members of other Building Associations, and who have observed its advantages to numbers.

The entrance fee will be 50 cents per share. Monthly payments, $2. Value of each share, $500.

Ladies and gentlemen desirous of joining, can leave their names with

THOS. MORTON, Pres't, cor. of Pearl and Fletcher.
G. V. POMEROY, Vice Pres't, No. 16 Platt-st
JACOB PECARE, Sec'y, cor. Centre and Hester-sts.
BARNARD & PARSONS, Att'ys, No. 16 Wall st.

TRUSTEES
R. G. Nellis, 297½ Broadway, | E. J. Porter, 6 City Hall-pl.
F. W. Gilley, 126 Bowery, | G. H. Walker, Elizabeth-st.
Dr. Jas. Allen, 355 Broome st. | C. N. Porter Wall-st

A public meeting will be held, for the admission of new members, on TUESDAY EVENING next, Jan 20, at Seven o'clock, P. M., at No. 5 Chatham square, where the objects and workings of these Associations will be explained.

j17-1mTuTh&S

☞ **United States Building Association.**—The second regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held at 163 Bowery, third story, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 19th at 7 o'clock. Those wishing to avail themselves of the advantages of this Association, before the entrance fee is raised, would do well to join at the next meeting, as it must of necessity be raised soon. About 250 shares have already been taken.

N. M. GRAW, President.
JNO. RUSHBY, Vice President.
T. VERNON, Secretary. j16-3t*

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEAFNESS CURED—DR. HEATH'S EAR INFIRMARY, No. 263 Broadway, is open from 9 to 3 o'clock, for the cure of diseases of the ear. All those affections causing deafness are curable if treated early and properly, but if neglected or mal-treated, terminate in hopeless deafness. Dr. H. also treats the eye, and inserts artificial eyes without pain. Letters should be explicit and contain $1 to receive attention. j17-1t*

TELEGRAPH WIRE—Best of a celebrated English manufacture, in lengths of half a mile each; quality approved by existing lines in the United States. Contractors will please call and test and examine our samples. For sale by JAMES COCKER & CO., No. 84 John-st. j17-3teod*

WIRE WINDOW SHADES, OFFICE SIGNS, &c.—with any Landscapes, Letters or other device required. They obstruct the view from, and admit the view to the street. They also admit all the air and light, and keep out insects. LEE & CO
No. 309 Bleeker-st j17-3t*

TO MAKE MONEY, VALENTINE DEALERS should buy of me Valentine Ornaments, made under my direction while in Germany, France and England, so that you can make a Valentine for half the price charged by the manufacturers. JAMES B. BIGGAR, No 69 Canal-st., nearly opposite Mercer-st., half a block from Broadway. j-17-1tD

LETTER COPYING PRESS—for sale cheap, at ENDICOTT'S, No. 59 Beekman-st., up-stairs. j17 2t*

PRIVATE SURGICAL CLINIQUE, at No. 113 Grand-st., two doors west of Broadway, under the care of Dr. DIXON, editor of the *Scalpel*. This charity is designed to protect the feelings of the virtuous poor from unnecessary exposure before a medical class. The attendance on Wednesday and Saturday is gratuitous. Private office hours from 10 to 3, daily, and 7 to 9 evenings.

The office of the *Scalpel* and *Quarterly Journal of Medicine and Surgery* is at No. 2 Astor House, where all business communications must be left, and where may also be had Dr Dixon's works, WOMAN AND HER DISEASES and his PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM. Price $5 each.

The *London Lancet* and New-York and Boston Medical Journals remark: "Dr Dixon has placed the Profession under great obligation by these admirable works," "By his great practical experience he has secured attention to every page in the volume," "Few medical men have done more for the cause of practical science." The next number of the *Scalpel* will appear on the 1st of February. j13-2w

UNITED STATES SCHOOL AGENCY, for all Educational Orders—Mutual Benefit and Savings Institute, No. 293 Broadway. Negotiations daily, by the best Institutions, families and teachers. An investment of one per cent on one year's compensation procures the full amount in one or more engagements. Other deposits share the profits equally. Apply early, with the money, post-paid. Office hours, 8 to 12, A. M, and 1 to 5, P. M. Established 1847, by E. H. WILCOX, Proprietor. j15-3t*

CALIFORNIA.—SAN FRANCISCO.—JOHN K. HACKETT, Attorney at Law, Notary Public, and Commissioner, office in Burgoyne & Co.'s Banking House, will attend to the collection of claims, &c., throughout California and Oregon Territory. Refers to Hon. Samuel Nelson, U. S. District Judge; Hon. John W. Edmonds, Hon. D. P. Ingraham, Hon. J. Prescott Hall, Daniel Lord, Esq. Hon. Joseph L. White, David Austen, Esq. d31-eod1m*

MANUFACTORY OF SILVER WARE.—(For the Trade only.)—Articles of every description manufactured for the Trade, with promptness and dispatch. Store keepers, out of the city, are invited to call and examine specimens, which, for workmanship and quality of silver, will compare favorably with any other establishment. Tea Sets, Urns, Pitchers, Cups, Trumpets, &c.; also, Spoons and Forks of a variety of patterns.

J. WINCHESTER, President.
j13-2weod* G. PECK, Jr. & CO., No. 85 Duane-st.

EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE.—The subscriber (of the late firm of Smith & Hawes) respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the office, No 169 Chatham-st, corner of James, (recently occupied by the Chatham Bank,) where he will continue the Exchange and Collection Business, in all its branches, and feels confident that he can give general satisfaction to those who will favor him with a call.

HENRY J. F. HAWS.
j10-2weod*

BURGESS & CO.'S ROACH, RAT and MOUSE EXTERMINATOR—Retail price 25 cts. per box—The efficacy of this article for the destruction of these pests of vermin, is most fully attested to by our customers throughout the country, to whom we have supplied it for some years. A liberal discount allowed to wholesale and retail dealers. GREENLEAF & KINSLEY.
f3-41tMW&S Wholesale Druggists, No 62 Vesey-st.

FRANCIS HART, JOB PRINTER, 117 LIBERTY STREET.—The advertiser, having every means for doing a large business, and doing it well, tenders his services to the liberal and tasteful part of the community. In respect to prompt and excellent workmanship, and moderate prices, he defies competition. He will be happy to verify these facts at any time. j11-tf

PURE ESSENTIAL OILS, &c—Confectioners, Bakers, Perfumers, Restaurateurs and Distillers can procure their Drug articles "right" of
GREENLEAF & KINSLEY,
f3-41tMW&S Wholesale Druggists, No. 62 Vesey-st.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE—A font of about 400 weight of Bourgeoise Type, partly worn, will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon. Address TYPE, No. 34 Nassau-st., up stairs. j15-3t.

PAPER WAREHOUSE—DUNCAN, LEWIS & BARTOW, No. 161 William-st, New-York, offer for sale writing, wrapping and printing paper of every description. Binders, bandbox, trunk, bonnet and straw boards. Twine of all kinds. j16

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS for all parts of the world—an indispensable protection to travelers against foreign aggression. Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner. No. 66 Broadway d24-1m*

MELODEONS.—CARHART & NEEDHAM, manufacturers of Carhart's Patent Melodeons. Warerooms No. 293 Broadway; manufactory No. 75 East Thirteenth-street, New-York Prices from $60 to $200 d17-3m

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GIRLS WANTED.—Two girls who understand the TASSEL BUSINESS in all its branches. Such will find constant employment by applying to the fringe store No. 194 Fulton-st.—Also, two learners will be taken for the above business. Apply as above. d26-1m*

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NOTICE.—CAME ASHORE, on Coney Island Point, on MONDAY, Dec. 22, a RAFT, consisting of 27 square Pine Logs. For information respecting them, apply to BARNARDUS DONLY, Coroner, at his store, Gravesend, King's County, L. I. j3-1m*

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BOARDING.—Family rooms and rooms for single gentlemen, with full board, in the elegant house No. 10 Carroll Place, Bleecker-street. References exchanged. Terms moderate. Enquire at house or at *Daily Times* office.

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j15-2weod No. 120 and 122 Fulton-st.

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NEW-YORK, Jan 8, 1852. j10-eod1m*

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Try, ere too late Astrology.
To Dr. ROBACK tell your pains,
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For the New-York Daily Times.

KOSSUTH.

BY J. M. KNOWLTON.

From the North, where wintry grandeur
O'er Columbia's border reigns—
From the South, where breezes wander
O'er the orange perfumed plains;
Where Atlantic's waters bounding,
Dash their foam upon the shore—
Where the Gold-King's call resounding
Floats the calm Pacific o'er:
From a thousand fertile valleys—
Where rich harvests, toils repay,
From the plains, where sunshine dallies
In an endless Summer day—
Lo! a nation's voice upspringing,
Shouts its welcome to the sky,
Lo! the Magyar's name is ringing—

Hungary's *vengeance* echoes high!
Mighty Magyar! thou art rising,
Moving, as a giant moves—
Danger, distance, toil despising
For the cause thy spirit loves.
There with thee can be no failing,
Higher powers shall guide thee on,
'Till the right, o'er wrong prevailing,
Leads thee to the victory won;
Ever striving—foremost ever
In the havoc—in the rout—
Never pausing—resting never,
Till thou hearest Victory's shout.
And while thanks are round thee pouring,
When that glorious day is done,
Thou shalt stand (the world adoring,)
Hungary's honored Washington.

SING-SING, Jan. 7th, 1852.

HUNGARY.

The Question of Intervention.

[The following communication, from a distinguished lawyer of this city, has been in type for a fortnight.—*Ed. Times.*]

To the Editor of The New-York Daily Times:

The grounds lately assumed by the distinguished exile from this country have made the question of intervention no longer a theoretical but a practical question, and the popular interest he excites among all classes, and the obvious desire that some parties have manifested to use the movement for personal and political purposes, have invested it with an importance not inferior to any connected with public affairs. We have arrived at a point in our history when it becomes us to review our position as a nation. Any false step proceeding either from timidity or inconsiderate zeal, may entail upon the country and the cause it represents the most disastrous consequences. What is the true question before the country, and what is its duty to itself and the world in this political crisis now impending? Some light may be thrown upon the subject by a short review of the circumstances that have led us to our present position.

When the United States assumed their station among the nations of the earth, a novel principle was put forth as the justification of that step, which although it had often before served as a motive for the indication of popular rights, was then, for the first time, advanced as the foundation of a government. The Declaration of Independence, proclaiming that the American people held the doctrine that all men are born free and equal, and endowed by their creator with an inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, was pregnant with the most important consequences.

Nothing could be more repugnant to the principles upon which the political institutions of Europe were founded. All hereditary right, all divine authority in kings were inconsistent with that doctrine. It breathed eternal hostility to the principles upon which thrones and institutions repugnant to the welfare of the people were founded.

In setting forth these general maxims, the American people advanced them merely as a justification of the course they adopted in establishing their own government. They did not undertake to force other nations to adopt their principles, or to establish institutions like theirs. They led the way and left other people free to follow them or not as their inclinations prompted.

Their example, however, has not been barren of results. Shortly after the United States adopted the Federal Constitution, the European contest between the two parties commenced in the opening of the French revolution. The excesses of the chief actors in that movement, and the military despotism of Napoleon growing out of those excesses, gave advantages to the enemies of freedom, and upon the deposition of Napoleon, the Bourbon family was restored, and the allied monarchs proceeded to set forth certain principles which were henceforth to form part of the public law of Europe.

After some preliminary professions of their religious intentions, and their ardent zeal for the welfare of mankind and the advancement of Christianity, this Holy Alliance proceeded to declare in the Laybach circular that "every political change which does not solely emanate from the free will—the reflecting and enlightened impulse of those whom God has rendered responsible for power, leads to disorders more insupportable than those which it pretends to cure," and "that they will regard as null and contrary to the law of nations all pretended reform effected by revolt and open force." This declaration, together with a communication made to the British and French Governments, of their intention to put down such movements by mediation or force, induced the British Secretary of Foreign Affairs (Lord Castlereagh) to protest against any such interpretation being put upon the treaties of Vienna and Paris, and to state in his letter of January 19, 1821, that "the British Government regard all inference with the internal concerns of a foreign Government as *an exception to* principles of great value and importance, and never to be so far reduced to rule as to be incorporated in the law of nations."

Notwithstanding this protest on the part of England, the allied Sovereigns proceed to put down the revolutionary movements in Naples and Piedmont by the help of an Austrian army, and the forces of France marched over the Pyrenees to suppress the Constitutional Government of Spain. This claim on the part of the Holy Alliance to supervise and control the political movements of other countries was of a character to attract the attention of other Governments, and it became the topic of correspondence between the Cabinets of Washington and St. James. This resulted in a determination on the part of both Governments to express their views as to this new principle of armed intervention to regulate the political affairs of other countries as asserted by the Holy Alliance.

President Monroe led the way in his message of 1823, when he referred to this novel pretension, and declared that any attempt to interfere on the part of the allied powers with the recently-established States of Spanish America, would be deemed an *unfriendly act* towards the United States.

This declaration was alluded to in the British Parliament, as in full accordance with the views of that Government; and afterwards, when upon the restoration of Ferdinand, movements were made evincing an intention of extending the conservative guardianship of the alliance over Portugal, the British Government avowed its determination to maintain the independence of its ancient ally. Mr. Canning, in his speech on that question, said "that information of this movement was communicated to the Government on Friday night. On Saturday the Cabinet came to a decision. On Monday it was communicated to Parliament, and on Tuesday, when I am now speaking, the army is on its way to Portugal." This announcement was received with cheers in the House of Commons, and Portugal was left undisturbed.

At that time then it would seem that the Governments of the United States and of England came to a determination to openly express their dissent from the principles of armed intervention as asserted by the allied monarchs, and their readiness to oppose it whenever it came in conflict with their peculiar interests. They did not set themselves up as the Guardians of the liberties of the world; but having declared that this armed intervention of the Allies with the domestic concerns of other powers was not in accordance with national law, they avowed that they would not acquiesce in it whenever it was applied to States in whose welfare they were interested, either by contiguity or ancient treaties.

This avowal on the part of these great maritime powers, sufficed at that time to check the further actions of the Holy Alliance. Their inactivity, however, was some what owing to the political quiet which prevailed for several years in Europe.

The political convulsions which grew out of the barricades of Paris, and which pervaded Italy and Germany, has again brought the allied armies into the field, to enforce the doctrines of the Laybach circular, and the advocates of free institutions are again brought into collision with the combined despotic Monarchs of Northern Europe.

The Government of the United States has avowed its opinion on this subject in the annual Message of President Fillmore. It has declared, that it cannot be indifferent to such a violation of the rights of other nations, and on this point there is a unanimous sentiment of approval of the views of the Executive throughout the country. This declaration cannot, without detracting from its force and dignity, be made stronger, and in the shape of a declaration, it is as far as the eloquent Hungarian can desire. To go farther, and couple it with a threat, either with or without the concurrence of England, would lower its tone, and lessen its effect.

What more, then, is required? Shall a treaty be made with England, binding the parties to resist such intervention? If so, to what countries is it to be made applicable? Is our guardianship to be confined to Hungary, or is it to comprehend not only Europe, but Asia and Africa? Are we, among other things, to inquire whether the encroachments of England upon the native powers of India, and the conquest of Algeria by France, are not in violation of the eternal rule of Justice?

These questions are but the opening of the inquiry; they suffice, however, to show how utterly futile such an assumption must prove on the part of this or any other country.

We cannot set ourselves up as the guardians of the order and tranquility of the world. Such a province belongs to no country.

We have indeed duties to perform, as KOSSUTH truly observes, and among those is that of compelling our position as a free country to be respected, and of asserting our principles as a free nation.

Whenever occasion demands, we may express our views of the course of other powers; but we cannot and ought not to undertake to control or regulate. Our action must be confined to what is demanded by our interests or our honor. If assertion of our sentiments in relation to the course of the Holy Alliance should expose the country to their hostility, the people will readily come up to the support of the Government; but they have no mind to assume the Quixotic task of redressing the wrongs of the universe. Let not those who admire the patriotic Hungarian, and who sympathize with the wrongs of his country, urge the Government to undertake an impracticable enterprise—the restoration of independence to that people. It is not our province, nor have we the power, even aided by England, to do it, except through a general war, which should rouse up the people of Europe to subvert their existing political institutions.

On the other hand, let not those who are against active intervention on the part of this country weaken their position in public opinion by a denial of the right of the United States to intervene on any occasion. The true position has already been taken by the Government. It has declared its dissent from the principles and policy of the Holy Alliance; and that it regards their interference by force, to prevent reform in the political institutions of other powers, as not in accordance with the law of nations. It has avowed its determination, whenever its honor or interests require, to oppose such interference as an act of hostility to the United States. In this dignified position it awaits the progress of events, neither seeking the Quixotic and impracticable task of regulating and controlling the political task of regulating and controlling the political destinies of the world, nor shrinking from the responsibility thrown upon it as the great exemplar of free Governments. J. B.

Eulogy on the late Dr. Morton.

BY PROFESSOR MEIGS.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

At Philadelphia, some weeks since, Dr. CHARLES D. MEIGS read before the Academy of Natural Sciences, in the hall of the University of Pennsylvania, a biographical memoir of Dr. SAMUEL GEORGE MORTON, late President of the Academy. It was a learned and interesting production, evincing much care and labor in its preparation. The following is a brief outline of the memoir.

SAMUEL GEORGE MORTON was born in Philadelphia on the 26th of January, 1799. His father was a native of Ireland. He died when the subject of this memoir was only six months old. His mother was a Philadelphian by birth. After her husband's death she removed to West Farms, near the City of New-York, and joined the Society of Friends, into which, at her request, her children were also admitted.

The only school that young Morton attended until he was fourteen years of age, was the Friends' School at West Farms, where his mother resided. Here he acquired a fondness for history, and a passionate love of poetry, which he retained through life. In his fifteenth year he was transferred to the school at Burlington, New Jersey, under the auspices of JOHN GUMMERE, a distinguished mathematician. He remained at this school only six months, devoting himself mainly to the study of mathematics, and with this his attendance at school terminated. He always looked back with great satisfaction to the time which he spent under Mr. Gummere's tuition.

He subsequently entered a counting-house in Philadelphia, but found the occupation unsuited to his tastes.

In 1817 he lost his mother, which occasioned him the deepest grief, as he was most ardently attached to her. In the autumn of the same year he accidentally got possession of a copy of Dr. Rush's "Sixteen Introductory Lectures," which he read with great delight. His mind was now made up to devote himself to the profession of medicine. He became a student in the office of Dr. Joseph Parrish; attended medical lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, and received the degree of M. D. in 1820; and was the same year elected a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, of which he was President at the time of his death. He was not yet satisfied with the medical education which he had received, and he soon sailed for Europe; and on the 20th of October, 1820, he entered the University of Edinburgh, where he subsequently graduated.

Before returning to the United States he went to Paris, and there devoted himself assiduously to his studies; indulging very sparingly in the distracting amusements of that seductive city. He was always on his guard against them; and frequently had before him the image of his deceased mother, as if warning and guiding him in the slippery paths of his youth. He said that her spirit seemed always to be with him and and about him. It was a sore trial of his young life, lest by not adhering to the Society of Friends he might grieve that gentle and loving spirit! He spent three winters in Paris, the last of which he spoke of as the happiest.

In 1826, Dr. Morton commenced practice in Philadelphia. He renewed his connection with the Academy of Natural Sciences, which, at that time, numbered among its members several distinguished names.

He soon afterwards wrote a number of scientific essays. That on "Crania Ægyptiaca" evinces his ripe scholarship, and the fervency of his strength. It greatly enlarged his reputation abroad, and won the esteem of distinguished scholars. To Professor Silliman's *American Journal of Science and Art*, he made valuable contributions.

He early began to make his now celebrated collection of crania, with great labor and toil, and inconvenient cost; he investigated organic remains; he explained problems in Zoology and Ethnology; he published valuable treatises on Consumption, on the Science of Anatomy, and on the Practice of Physic; he served the city gratuitously as physician to the alms-house and hospital; and he delivered courses of lectures in the Pennsylvania Medical College, where he was Professor of Anatomy. All these things were done by a man whose family was large, and chargeable upon his funds, derivable in chief from his exertions as a physician.

He received many high compliments from eminent sources, but nothing could make him vain nor arrogant.

His earliest publication on Ethnology was the splendid volume, illustrated with beautiful lithographs, entitled "Crania Americana," and that elaborate work will continue a lasting monument to his zeal, energy and ability.

Unaided and alone, from his own pecuniary resources, never superabounding, overwhelmed with professional business, ofttimes in miserable health and in danger of death, Dr. Morton had, so far back as 1840, collected and arranged a cabinet of 867 human crania from many widely separated regions of the earth; 253 crania of animals; of birds 267; and of reptiles and fishes 81: making 1,468 specimens—the number of which, in the course of the last ten years, has been considerably increased.

Dr. Morton's great work, "Crania Americana," was published in 1839. It was favorably noticed in the leading European scientific publications. He considered the "Human Species as consisting of Five Races divided into TWENTY-TWO FAMILIES."

The Speaker made an extended statement of the particular scientific views entertained by Dr. Morton; especially of his opinion that the human race did not spring originally from a single pair of parents. This belief had shocked some as at variance with the sacred Scriptures. But he defended Dr. Morton's character, as that of a strictly religious and Christian man. He also dwelt at length upon his other scientific publications, which I have not space to enumerate.

Dr. Morton was a good Latin and French scholar, knew something of Greek, and translated Italian with facility.

Dr. Morton was married to Miss Elizabeth Piersoll, of Philadelphia, in 1827. From that time his home was the secure abode of peace, unity, and concord; and the happiness of that charmed intellectual circle was broken only when Disease or Death could burst through the sacred spell of love and hope that bound, as in a protecting zone, its sweet repose!

On the 30th of December, 1848, Dr. Morton was seized with pleuro-pneumonia of the left lung, which brought his life into imminent peril at the time; but, after a severe and protracted struggle, left him to come forth again upon the stage of action a man in broken health, from a ruined lung. It was supposed that he could never engage again in the pursuit of his profession. Yet his indomitable courage and industry drove him in the still busier round of occupations which increasing favor brought him. After his illness he never breathed save by the right lung alone.

Many of his medical friends exhorted him to spare a frame supported on such frail props of strength, by lessening his labor as physician, and they clearly indicated the premature dissolution that must follow any such course of exertions as his.

He was as well aware as the most sagacious of them of these risks, but he could not consent to live useless in the world, and so he labored diligently in his calling, and always, even in his illness, served and remembered the Academy.

It was on Saturday, the 10th of May, 1851, that having spent the evening in the usual happy intercourse with his family, he was seized, towards the close of the evening, with slight headache, which became violent on the following day, during which he had also pain in the back and lungs. After having suffered severely from these symptoms and from sleeplessness, he found himself on the morning of Wednesday, as he believed and said, free from disease, so that he slept tranquilly for several hours.

He now entered cheerfully into the affairs of his family, giving timely attention to the business of his household, until, made happy by improving health, he sank into a calm sleep.

He awoke in about an hour and alarmed his friends by unmistakeable evidences of great hebetude of the perceptive faculties, but expressed himself as free from pain. He was yet disposed to sleep as soon as his attention ceased to be called. Very soon the power of deglutition was lost; hemiplegia of the right side was added to the mortal train, and he passed into profound coma, which terminated his existence at noon on Thursday, the 15th of May, 1851, in the 52d year of his age.

CITY SCHOOLS.

REMARKS OF E. C. BENEDICT

On his Re-election as President of the Board of Education.

GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION:—For this renewed expression of your kindness and confidence, I need not say that I thank you. The honor of presiding over the deliberations of such a body in any branch of the public service, would be a subject of just pride; but to have been thus elected and re-elected to preside over such a body, chosen by the unsolicited suffrages of our citizens, as the depository of the great trust of popular education, and, without other reward than the satisfaction of doing good, to watch over its interests—to preserve it from external attack and from internal decay—calls for my sincerest acknowledgments, and for my most earnest and increased endeavors to fulfil the duties of the station, for which I am indebted to your kindness. This is the more agreeable to me, as I am sure to find, in the members of the board, the same respect for themselves and for each other, and the same conscientious desire to do right, which have always characterised them, whenever I have had the pleasure to be associated with them in public affairs.

Popular education, gentlemen, is a great matter of State policy. In it spring the fountains of our political life. To us it is also a great trust. Although fully established in popular favor, it requires our constant and watchful care. It is our duty to see that its foundations are so laid and its superstructure carried up in such proportions of beauty and strength, as that it may constitute, not only one of the surest guaranties of our liberty, but also one of the most permanent and beautiful monuments of our metropolitan glory. To accomplish this, the Common School system, established by the State and in charge of its officers, should, by salutary and uniform general regulations, be perfected and strengthened and executed, as a uniform and homogeneous system, competent to the wants, and acceptable to the desires of all the people. May I not rely upon the kindness of this Board to indulge me in some remarks suggested by the experience and observation of the last year, and on subjects which seem to me of considerable importance.

When the common schools were first established in the city, in 1842, many considerations caused the school houses to be placed in undesirable situations, and to be built according to plans which subsequent experience has rejected. The true interest of the community seems to require that the school houses should be placed in healthy and desirable situations, and that they should be made pleasant, sightly, and not unornamental in their appearance, if we would induce the citizens to send their children to an excellent school. The later school houses are, therefore, on better, larger, and more open sites, and are built with more neatness and architectural beauty, though simple and unostentatious. These larger and better school houses are found to be more attractive, and are constantly crowded to overflowing with scholars, while the elder school houses, although some of them are not crowded, have still, in the aggregate, as many pupils as they had before the newer schools were established; while these last having drawn with much more force from the people the children of all classes of the community, and the expense, per scholar, in proportion to the investment, is considerably less in the more expensive school houses. The true policy, then, seems to be, even in point of economy, to place our school houses where they will secure the largest and most constant attendance of scholars, for thus alone does our educational capital and labor bring the greatest return, and thus we shall, also, greatly add to the attraction and interest of the city, in the variety of its public buildings, and in the facilities offered for the most economical and best education for the people. I venture to suggest, in connection with this subject, the expediency of offering a suitable reward for the best plan for a school house, on a site of a hundred feet square.

In the equality and social intercourse of the sexes, among us, is doubtless found one of the greatest safeguards to public morals. Still, it is worthy of inquiry whether, in a great city like this, the system of public education would not be more perfect, if the schools for the different sexes—except perhaps for the little children—were in separate and distant buildings. There are many points of economy and convenience in construction and teaching, as well as of morals and manners, which seem to recommend a change in this respect; and since there is nothing local in our schools, but the buildings and the school officers, there ought to be no difficulty in introducing a general change in this respect, if after an experiment of a school house for girls it would be found to be a desirable improvement.

It is of the greatest importance to the efficiency and economy of the system, that it should be uniform and homogenous, like the government from which it springs. The schools, supported by taxation, should be under the control and management of the school officers of the government. In no other manner can the best general regulations, the wisest supervision, and the greatest economy be secured. I had hoped that the patriotic trustees of the Public School Society would, before this, have seen the importance to the city of this unity of the system, and have voluntarily made their schools a part of the common schools of the city. There is no power, and I trust no desire, to compel them to do wrong, and it certainly ought not to require the force of positive statute, to compel good men to do right. They have the power to do so. No one can hold in higher esteem than I do, the gentlemen who manage the affairs of that Society; but its existence is an anomaly, and a disturbing cause in our system. Brought into existence by private charity, nearly half a century ago, to minister to the wants of the destitute in the community, it acted as the almoner of the State till the introduction of the common schools. This was done under circumstances of excitement and alarm; and it was wisely determined that the society should remain, at least, till the experiment should be tried. Ten years have now elapsed, and the success of the experiment is certain. The zeal with which the introduction of common schools was resisted, the fairness with which they were watched, and the enthusiasm with which their merits are now acknowledged, is an interesting proof of the good faith of the people of their instinctive regard for the public interest.

That society has now ceased to be necessary. An educational system fully competent to the wants of the community has been established by the State, is maintained at great expense, and is fortified by universal favor. It is, therefore, difficult to see why the schools of that society are not merged in the common schools. They are a powerful corporation, with a large amount of property, and they are practically a close corporation, and we cannot overlook the fact that that property has been principally raised, by taxation, for the educational wants of the city, and is and ought to be in law, as it is in equity, the property of the city, and that it ought to be under the control of the educational officers of the law. This question has no relation to the moral worth, integrity and benevolence of the present trustees of that society, nor to its past services, which are very great. In the early periods of the American revolution, before the new governments were fully organized, committees of safety and other voluntary bodies performed many of the offices of government. How strange it would have seemed, if, after regular governments were established, those voluntary bodies should have still insisted upon continuing their powers, concurrently and in competition with the government, because they were patriotic citizens.

As long ago as 1826, the society was authorized to convey its property to the city, but it has not done so. Its property has now accumulated to several hundred thousand dollars, and it annually applies to this Board for large sums of money for the improvement of that property, and the payment of part of its incumbrances. The present trustees of the society are not immortal, and if their successors, when, by annual additions from the public treasury, under the name of repairs and improvements, their property shall be multiplied in value, should determine to devote that immense corporate wealth to the teaching of any heresy in religion, philosophy, or politics, we have no power except to deny them any further share of the public money; and we should have them in the midst of us, a power which might bring upon us the worst consequences. If, in times of great precarious distress and commercial depression, such as the youngest of us have seen, less patriotic trustees than the present should determine, or be not able to pay the principal or interest of their incumbrances or debts, that all the property might be sacrificed at forced sales, for private emolument—neither this board, nor the Common Council, nor the State, has any authorized means to prevent it. It seems to me past all doubt that, in this heavily taxed community, there is no propriety in devoting the property of the citizens to purchasing, improving, freeing from incumbrance, or keeping up property over which the city or its officers can have no control. Nor can I help saying that it seems equally clear that this society would best show its devotion to the educational interests of this city, by availing itself of the late legal provision which authorizes their schools to be merged in the legal system of Common Schools, and by giving up its corporate existence. It has, indeed, been said, that their existence and competition is a useful spur to the Common Schools. But leaving the question whether it can be good policy for a Government to encourage a competing government with its own jurisdiction, how can Schools be said to compete, between which no comparison is instituted, unless it be in numbers, in size, or in popular favor or accountability, in all of which the Common Schools have, long since, passed far out of the reach of the Schools of that society? And so it cannot fail to be. We must increase; but they must decrease—we must be wide-spread and prosperous, co-extensive with the city; they local and stationary—we fresh and new, the pride and ornament of the city, they old, unusually situated, and decaying—we, the favorites of the people, a part of the Government, and in harmony with the instructions of which we are a part—they, a close corporation, penetrated by no popular influence and subjected to no popular control or visitation. Even now, the government schools that started on so doubtful a career, are the greater favorites, and the schools of the Society, excellent as they are—and they are very excellent—are looked upon as having still the odor of charity about them. They are not, in fact, subordinate or inferior to our common schools; still their teachers, as well as pupils, seem to consider it a kind of promotion to pass into our schools. It is certain that, sooner or later, they must be swallowed up by the Government system. How much better, then, that their schools should not dwindle out of existence and die in their hands, but that the Society, with a generous and patriotic desire to improve the general system, should so manage their schools and it, in their best condition, as to be fairly entitled to a portion of the credit for making them what they shall ultimately become.

There have been indications that religious animosities are unfortunately again to be excited in connection with the schools. The common schools have been charged, in several influential quarters, with infidelity. They have been denounced as Godless schools, and said to be obstacles to the blessed influences of the Divine favor, because sectarian religion is not a part of common school instruction.

The relation of religion to our institutions of government is so simple, that it ought not to be misinterpreted. The basis of our system is not that all sects should alike be patronized by the government, but that the government has nothing to do with any of them. Religion is the tie which connects the individual with God, and is acknowledged and expressed in such acts of worship as are believed to be acceptable to him. If it be not voluntary and sincere, it is not religion. Hence it cannot be compelled; and being the highest object of conscientious regard, there can be no greater oppression than to compel one to observe, or to propagate, a system of religion which he believes to be false. Hence the compulsory support, by taxation, of any religion, is the greatest violence that can be done to conscience. If I ought not to be taxed to support even one false religion, I surely ought not to support twenty, as I should be if the religious sects were allowed to participate, as such, in the public school money; and it is quite plain that there can be no common schools if sectarian peculiarities are to be taught in them, or if the different sects are to be allowed to apply the school moneys to sectarian purposes.

The American people of all denominations would take up arms to prevent the establishment of a government religion. Who can fail to see that, making the schools positive religious agencies, is but the first step towards placing them under ecclesiastical guardianship and supremacy? If sectarian religion must be taught in the schools, who can deny that the teachers should be the appointed ministers of religion; and then, how easy to insist that the sacred office should not be subject to secular control, and that the school officers must also be members of the sacred profession; and then we should have religious test and qualifications for office, and sectarian animosity will add its bitterness to primary and general elections, and the truths of God, and duty and conscience, will be settled by the popular majority of the ballot box. The stronger sects will outvote the weaker, and will soon determine that nothing can be more latitudinarian and sacrilegious, than that the State should support all sorts of heresies by a general taxation, and that the true religion, alone, should be supported and the others tolerated. It is not to be believed that any of our citizens desire this, nor that it is possible in this city; but the history of mankind shows that the very nature of the sacred calling, and its relations to God and man, are such that, when directly patronized by the State, by constantly repeated demands upon the conscience, and by almost imperceptible and stealthy progress, it binds a thousand small cords—which have really no connection with religion—around the secular interests of the community, subjugating them to an ecclesiastical supremacy, which results in a religious establishment more or less oppressive and unequal.

And what have the usual studies of the common schools to do with religious peculiarities? and why should there be an attempt, by a false charge of infidelity, to impair the confidence of a religious community in schools which in this very respect deserve their highest regard? Neither the schools, nor the friends of the schools, are the enemies of religion or of religious instruction, but friends of both. Religious instruction must be given to the young, or they will indeed be Godless—infidel—but religious instruction is in its nature, purpose, and tendency, different from secular instruction, and it is best taught, by its appropriate teachers, in times and places, but best fitted for its purifying influences. The church has its proper organization and functionaries—its ordinances, sacraments, rituals and creeds, for the purpose of pointing us to the path of our duty, and keeping us in it. The morning and evening prayer—the Sunday School—the catechetical school—the Bible class—the fasts and festivals—and the public teachings of the truth, cannot these incline the young to religion, but must the schoolmaster, too, without ordination, consecration, or unction, be required to be a minister of religion, and to perform that duty, which especially belongs to the sacred profession?

No one would think that the musical gamut or the five positions of the dancing school, should be mixed up with religious instructions, nor that the teaching of the mechanics' shop and the factory, the laboratory, the blackboard and the professional office, should always at the same time and place, be attended with catechism and creeds—nor do the common lessons of the schools require it. Children are in school six hours a day, five days in a week, for eleven months in a year, which, after allowing eight hours for sleep, is but one-fourth of the time, and three-fourths of all their waking hours are thus left within the reach of the sacred influences of religion. If there be any religious denominations who are willing to admit that parental and family instruction and example—the Church, and its officers, and teachings, and rituals, during three-fourths of the time, are not able to withstand the silent heresies of horn-books and grammars, during the other fourth, they will find it difficult to persuade many that their religion is the special favorite of God. It is not so. It is a transparent fallacy that there is anything in learning—no matter how rudimental or how profound—that is inconsistent with religion. And if we did not know that there is no error in philosophy or religion that has not been entertained by the strongest, the most cultivated, and the sincerest minds, we should not believe that any friend of true religion would thus scandalize its sacred honor and influence.

Who can believe, in this age of the world, that it is necessary to exorcise the multiplication table—to cast out devils from orthography, etymology, syntax, and prosody, and to protect the youthful mind against heresies and infidelity that lurk in penmanship and arithmetic?

A year since, I found it necessary to call the attention of the Board to a mistaken and undeserved charge of dangerous extravagance, made against the common school system of the city, by our present excellent and vigilant chief magistrate, in his annual message. Since which time, a committee of this Board, in a signally able and convincing report, which has been printed and widely circulated, fully proved the great economy of our system, and the injustice of the attack. In his message, now recently delivered, not in so direct terms, but by the plainest implication, he has, without foundation, charged the system with an increase of expenditure, for this year over the last, of $217,667 85, more than forty-five per cent. It is certainly much to be regretted that his Honor the Mayor should have been thus twice led into error, and by pointing to the school system alone, have thrown upon us, for two successive years, the necessity of making such important corrections. It cannot be presumed that he desires unjustly to come in conflict with so important a branch of the public service as the schools, which at the same election at which he was chosen to his high station, by the flattering majority of six thousand, received the more than six-fold majority of thirty-eight thousand. To prevent misapprehension, it is necessary to state that the sum required and received for the use of the board, last year, was $70,000 less than the sum stated in the message of that year; and the sum required by the board, this year, is $200,000 less than the sum stated in the message of this year. The increase of expense in this department is one-third as great as in the other departments of municipal expense, and is less than the increase in the growth of population, and wants of this rapidly extending city.

In again thanking you for undeserved honor, I must apologise for occupying so much of your time with these remarks.

ACAPULCO.

The Steamship Republic—The McKim—Clearing out of the Gamblers.

Correspondence of The New-York Daily Times.

ACAPULCO, Wednesday, Dec. 24, 1851.

Our town has presented quite a lively appearance for ten days past, in consequence of a disaster which happened to the steamship *Republic*, Capt. HUDSON, bound from San Francisco to Panama. She brought about 400 passengers, and arrived here on the 14th inst. When she had been a few days out she sprung a leak, and after leaving Mazatlan, leaked so badly that all her steam pumps and "injections" could hardly keep her afloat. Immediately on her arrival here, the Captain laid her alongside the company's store-ship, but in fifteen minutes after her engines were stopped she filled so rapidly that her fires were put out, and she sunk in a very short time in twelve feet of water forward, and twenty-four feet aft. All her stores were saved, with the exception of 47 barrels of sugar, and some bread, and all the passenger's baggage, was got out safely. There was scarcely a person in town who believed she would ever leave this port, except Capt. HUDSON and Capt. SAMUEL TYLER, the latter of whom is in the employ of the company here as "man of all work." Capt. TYLER planned a pump, and made it from some old lumber which he was obliged to break up, a "coal-passer" or something of the sort, to obtain, capable of throwing out 48,000 gallons of water in an hour. He then sent pearl divers down to partially stop a hole in the starboard bow, applied his big pump, and the next day the steamer was afloat! The Consul called a survey on her after her repair, and the ship being reported seaworthy, she leaves to-day in company with the *Panama*. It appears that she was hauled up at Benicia by Capt. KNIGHT, the agent of the company, and repaired, after she struck on the ledge a couple of months since off the Golden Gate, near San Francisco. But the workman did not discover a sharp stone which had entered her starboard bow, and that in a cross-sea in the Gulf of California, the stone worked out, and left a pretty sizeable hole in her. Had it not been for the mechanical skill and ingenuity of Capt. TYLER, the ship would probably have been a total loss. The underwriters and P. M. S. S. Co. will, no doubt, reward him handsomely.

The old steamer *M'Kim* arrived here on the 22d from Panama via Realejo, in 22 days! She has two hundred passengers: In the Gulf of Tehuantepec she was dismasted, and came into this harbor nearly out of coals and provisions. It is somewhat doubtful, to-day, whether she can obtain credit here for coals and provisions, the former of which are selling at $60 per ton, and the latter scarce and extremely high. In case she cannot, two hundred passengers will be thrown ashore, who are mostly without a dollar in money, and as the steamer would sell only for a mere trifle here, God only knows what will become of them. Passengers have been warned a thousand times not to come to Panama without sufficient cash to pay for a place on a first class steamer, but all in vain. There are men who would, for a chance to get to California, take passage in wash-tubs, ten to a tub, and I suppose it is of no use to try to talk them out of their folly.

The French corvette *Prudente*, 40 guns, is in port, from Mazatlan, and the brig *John C. Legrand*, JOHN GREGORY, JR., master, with seventy-three passengers, 20 days from Panama to San Francisco. The *Northerner* went up yesterday, with five hundred and forty-one passengers.

The Consul here had ordered all the American gamblers and thieves, which were thrown upon us by the San Francisco Vigilance Committee, to quit the town. Two of them, who were a little rebellious, he sent under a military guard, furnished him by the General in command here, to Vera Cruz to be shipped out of the country. Two more of these gentry came up three days since from San Juan del Sur in the *Gold Hunter*, and were ordered to leave in the steamer yesterday for California; but thinking the Consul was joking with them, they refused to go; and to-day they start, also with a military guard, and on foot, 550 miles to Vera Cruz. These men say that "it is a d—d hard law for an American Consul to make;" but the numerous robberies of American passengers who come on shore here from California, and the inaction of the Courts in these matters, has left him no other resource, and he will be supported by all good men in town. The gamblers have threatened him, but he says, if they kill him, he will get clear of the fever, which has paid such particular attention to him for a couple of months past; so that there will be something gained, at any rate.

PITTSBURG.

A New Enterprise.—Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad.—Kossuth.

Correspondence of The New-York Daily Times.

PITTSBURG, Saturday, Jan. 10, 1852.

The initiative in a movement of some importance to you New-Yorkers, as well as to us, was taken here this week. I allude to a large meeting of our merchants, for the purpose of memorializing Congress to make an appropriation for a ship canal to connect the navigation of Lake Superior with that of the lower lakes. Pittsburg is the chief seat of the large copper mining interest on the Southern shore of Lake Superior. It is here that the management is placed, and here that the ores are chiefly brought to be smelted, rolled into sheets, and cast into ingots; and as copper is, for the present, the chief product of the region alluded to, we may be properly allowed the leadership in the movement for rendering it more accessible. But the product of iron bids fair, at no distant day, to be even more valuable than that of copper—the supply of both being inexhaustible and in unparalleled abundance. To render these stores accessible to shipping but one mile of canal is necessary, with a fall of but twenty-one feet. An appropriation of $400,000 (the estimated expense) once passed Congress, but John Tyler, in his wisdom, saw fit virtually to veto it. Since then the interests involved have immensely increased, and it has become in some sort a national disgrace that such magnificent seas are separated but by one mile of comparatively level land. Our very able representative in Congress, THOS. M. HOWE, Esq., will have this matter in charge, and we ask for him all the aid which the potent press of New-York may be able to afford.

A messenger was despatched yesterday to Harrisburg, to secure the charter for the Railroad from Pittsburg to *New-York*, via the Valley of the Alleghany River, joining your Erie road near Olean. As all the conditions of the Act of Incorporation have been complied with, and as the Governor is known to be highly favorable, no obstacles will be interposed, and the charter may be considered secured. The region traversed abounds in iron and lumber, besides the usual products of agriculture, and communicating, as the road does, with the highways of the Valley of the Ohio—both natural and artificial—with the great city of Pittsburg as a terminus, it may be considered as a continuation of the main stem of your Erie road rather than as a feeder. For this work we also would ask the attention of the Editors of New-York. It is emphatically a New-York interest.

The annual meeting and election of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Co. was held on the 8th inst. The old Board were re-elected, almost unanimously.

KOSSUTH is expected here on Friday next. The feeling in his favor is warm and all but universal. One individual, it is rumored, intends to present $10,000 to the cause of Hungary and civil and religious liberty. It is premature to mention names, but the person alluded to has so often done large things of this kind, that it is more than probable the rumor is true. e.

Scientific Intelligence.

Carefully Prepared for the New-York Daily Times.

—SOME NOTICES of Botanical Literature, by Prof. A. GRAY, published in the January number of *Silliman's Journal*, contain a variety of interesting facts. Prof. Gray notices particularly the remarkable mortality which has recently occurred among the German botanists. The veteran Prof. Link died at Berlin early last year, at the age of 85, active almost to the last, and surviving nearly a year his unfortunate colleague, Prof. Kunth; as well as his colleague in the Flora of Portugal, Count Hoffmansegge. Prof. Hornschuch, of Griefswalde, the eminent muscologist, died on the 7th of January last; Prof. Bernhardi, of Erfurt, died in May, 1850, aged 76; Prof. Koch, of Erlangen, author of the *Flora Germanica*, and long esteemed the best authority on German plants, died in November, 1849, aged 78. In the same month and of the same age, died Dr. Sturm, the cryptogamist, at Nuremburg; and in the mouth previous, Prof. Schauer, of Breslau. Prof. Kunze, of Leipsic, was suddenly struck down by apoplexy, on the last day of April, 1851; and Prof. Ledebour died at Munich on the 4th of July last. Thus far the record of deaths. The living are still at their labor. Dr. Weddell, one of the more distinguished of the younger botanists of Paris, though an Englishman by birth, now one of the aid-naturalists at the *Jardin des Plantes*, has made a most important contribution to Materia Medica as well as Botany, in his Monograph of Cinchona, the result in part of a two years' exploration of the Peruvian-bark forests of Bolivia and Peru. He is now on a second visit to the same regions. M. Gaudichaud, notwithstanding infirm health, is busily engaged in writing the conclusion of the Botany of the voyage of the *Bonite*; and Dr. Montagne has completed the Cryptogamic Botany of the voyage of the *Astrolabe* and *Zelée*. M. Claude Gay is still carrying on his elaborate *Historia Fisica et Politica de Chile*. Of the Flora of Chili, four octavo volumes are completed, and half of the fifth, extending into the Monochlanydeæ. The large collections recently brought by Jdnghuhn from the Dutch East India Possessions, are being worked up by the Botanical Professors in the Universities of Leyden and Amsterdam, Profs. De Vriese and Miquel. Drs. Doxy and Malkenboor, two physicians of Leyden, occupy their leisure with the Muscology of the Dutch Colonies.

—AT THE December meeting of the Boston Society of Natural History, Mr. Teschemacher exhibited a specimen of Anthracite Coal containing a flattened branch of Stigmaria one foot in length, and three inches in diameter, with the usual markings of cicatrices of foliage, two of which were very perfect. Mr. Deane exhibited some of the proof-sheets of the illustrations to Messrs. Foster and Whitney's Report of the Geological Survey of the Mineral Lands of Lake Superior. Among them was the representation of a slab of singular character, from the Clinton group at Green Bay. It was a question whether the marks upon it were the remains of a fossil body, or the track of some animal. The same gentleman also presented, in the name of the Geologists of the Survey, a Geological Map of the Lake Superior district, and pointed out and explained its different features. He remarked that the immense cedar swamps of that region, he thought, might at some

BANKS AND BANKING ASSOCIATIONS.

Report of the Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANKING DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, December 31, 1851.

The Superintendent of the Banking Department, in obedience to chapter 164, Laws of 1851, has the honor to submit to the Legislature the following

REPORT.

The whole number of Banks, Banking Associations, and Individual Bankers doing business on the first day of December, 1851, is two hundred and forty-four, as follows:

Chartered banks	72
Banking associations	95
Individual bankers	77
	244

Since the date of the last report by the Controller, the charters of two banks have expired: their aggregate capital was $509,600, viz.:

The New-York State Bank, capital.....$369,600
Bank of Newburgh, do. 140,000

A majority of the stockholders of both these institutions have formed associations under the provisions of chapter 213, Laws of 1849.

During the year, 37 banking associations and individual bankers have deposited the securities required by law, and commenced the business of banking, viz.:

BANKING ASSOCIATIONS.

Citizens' Bank, New-York	Mechanics' Bank of Syracuse
Chatham Bank, New-York.	Syracuse.
Farmers' Bank, Saratoga Co.,	Bank of Malone, Malone.
Half Moon Village.	Bank of the Metropolis, N.Y
Bank of Fort Edward, Fort	New-York Exchange Bank,
Edward.	New-York.
Genesee Valley Bank, Gen-	New-York State Bank, Alb.
eseo.	Bank of Newburg, New-
Grocers' Bank, New-York.	burg
Goshen Bank, Orange Co.,	Bank of North America,
Goshen	New-York.
Glen's Falls Bank, Glen's	Pacific Bank, New-York.
Falls.	People's Bank, New-York.
Hanover Bank, New-York.	Rome Exchange Bank, Rome.
Irving Bank, New-York.	Bank of the Republic, N.Y
Knickerbocker Bank, N. Y.	Union Bank of Sullivan Co.,
Merchants' Bank in Syracuse,	Monticello.
Syracuse.	Union Bank of Troy, Troy.
Metropolitan Bank, N. Y.	

The amount and character of the securities deposited by the 26 banking associations above named is as follows, viz.:

New-York State stocks	$1,382,319 89
United States stocks	913,000 00
Canal revenue certificates	109,500 00
Bonds and Mortgages	290,424 00
	$2,695,245 89
Circulation issued on the above securities	$2,247,343 00

INDIVIDUAL BANKS.

Commercial Bank of Clyde, Clyde.	Mechanics' Bank of Water- town, Watertown.
Bank of Chemung, Elmira.	New-York Bank of Saratoga
Dunkirk Bank, Dunkirk.	Co., Hadley.
Excelsior Bank, Meridian, Cayuga Co.	New-York Traders' Bank of Washington Co., North Granville.
Bank of Havana, Havana.	Valley Bank of Lowville,
Oneida Valley Bank, Oneida.	Lowville.
Lumberman's Bank, Wilmurt, Herkimer Co.	

The amount and character of the securities deposited by the eleven Individual Banks above named, are as follows, viz:

New-York State Stocks	$331,494
United States Stocks	153,300
Canal Revenue Certificates	155,000
Bonds and Mortgages	75,197
Total	$614,991
Circulation	$551,008

The following statement shows the state and condition of all the banks, banking associations, and individual bankers, from which reports have been received during the past year on the several days designated by the Superintendent for making their quarterly reports.

Leading Items.	Dec. '50.	March, '51.	June, '51.	Sept. '51.
General loans	$99,078,893	$101,203,101	$106,633,679	$100,666,689
Loans to directors	3,215,189	3,082,030	3,375,764	6,204,531
Due from brokers	3,498,181	3,676,119	3,647,706	1,973,975
Real estate	3,330,249	3,439,456	3,765,393	3,733,402
Bonds and mortgages	3,536,130	3,818,994	3,969,343	4,257,165
Stocks	14,035,517	14,342,689	15,034,766	15,231,520
Specie	11,937,708	9,096,274	12,018,240	12,018,240
Bills of other banks	2,345,971	2,686,817	2,828,370	2,889,000
Capital	49,966,820	51,025,820	55,580,181	57,372,025
Profits	8,689,276	8,727,893	9,232,173	9,409,433
Notes not registered	611,588	564,052	562,244	538,264
Registered notes	27,314,875	27,087,483	26,949,543	26,696,194
Due depositors on demand	50,022,147	50,219,961	54,467,862	49,981,269
Due Treasurer of State	2,559,645	915,744	1,225,127	2,184,266

The whole amount of circulating notes issued to the associations and individual bankers, on outstanding on the 1st of December, 1851, was $15,671,004; for the redemption of which, securities are deposited, and held in trust by the Superintendent, amounting in the aggregate to $16,822,714 85, viz:

Bond and mortgage		$3,117,677 61
New-York State stock	4½ per cent.	215,300 00
"	5 "	4,052,429 20
"	5½ "	1,084,400 00
"	6 "	2,951,765 26
United States stock	6 "	1,106,300 00
"	6 "	1,920,868 85
Canal revenue certificates	6	911,000 00
Arkansas State stock	6	375,000 00
Illinois	6	650 696 60
Indiana	5	6,650 00
Michigan	6	200,000 00
Cash in deposit, for stocks matured, and bonds and mortgages paid and banks closing business		223,127 24
		$16,822,714 85
Total amount of securities held December 1, 1850		$14,823,037 56
Increase of securities for the year ending December 1, 1851		$1,999 627 29
Total amount of circulation December 1, 1851		$15,671,004 00
Total amount of circulation December 1, 1850		$14,203,115 00
Increase of circulation for the year ending December 1, 1851		$1,467,889 00

The following statement shows the names and location of such banks as have given notice of their intention to close their business; the greatest amount of circulation issued to said banks, and the amount of circulation outstanding on the 1st day of December, 1851:

Name of Bank.	Greatest Circulation.	Outstdg Circulation.
Knickerbocker Bank, Genoa	$190,886	$24,708
Champlain Bank, Ellenburgh	120,680	17,818
American Bank, Mayville	70,493	14,747
Northern Bank of New-York, Brasher Falls	180,686	39,000
Merchants' Bank of Washington County, Granville	49,635	39,551
Merchants's Bank of Canadaigua, Naples	177,553	34,862
Adams Bank, Ashford	69,694	15,900
Oswego County Bank, Meridian	89,758	43,736
New-York Stock Bank, Durham	91,282	52,591
McIntyre Bank, Adirondac	49,995	23,000
Bank of the Metropolis, New-York	100,000	all ret'd.
Commercial Bank of Lockport, Lockport	65,107	7,057
Total Circulation	$1,255,769	$312,964
Circulation outstanding Dec. 1st, 1851	312,964	
Amount of Circulation returned and destroyed	$942,805	

Five individual bankers who have heretofore given notice of their intention to close their business, having complied with the provisions of section 8 of chapter 319, Laws of 1841, by redeeming ninety per cent. of their circulation, have withdrawn the securities held in trust, and deposited an amount of money sufficient to redeem the balance of circulation outstanding.

The following statement shows the amount of circulation unredeemed on the 1st day of December, 1851; the amount of money held in trust by the Superintendent; the date of the first notice to bill holders to present their notes for payment, and the time when such notice will expire:

Banks.	Outstanding circulation.	Cash in deposit.	Date of notice.	Notice will expire.
Cortlandt Co. Bk	$10,000	$10,000 00	Dec. 1, '51.	Dec. 1, '53.
Franklin Co. Bk.	2,811	2 080 77	Ap'l 6, '50	Ap'l 6, '52.
Henry Keeps' Bk.	2,859	3,859 00	Sep. 17, '51	Sep. 17, '53
Village Bank	866	872 00	May 22, '51.	May 22, '53.
Warren Co. Bank	4,852	4,852 00	Nov. 4, '51.	Nov. 4, '53.

At the expiration of the above notices for two years, the securities held by the Superintendent in trust, may be given up to the banker or association upon receiving a bond, with security, conditioned for the prompt payment of any unredeemed circulating notes of such banker or association if presented within six years.

The circulation of the Walter Joy's Bank, which failed in the year 1850, has all been redeemed and canceled except $412. There is held in trust for this bank, the sum of $2,966 01, arising from the sale of stocks which were held in trust for it.

On the first day of October last, The James Bank, Bank of New-Rochelle, Farmers' Bank of Chautauque County, Western Bank of Washington County, and Phœnix Bank of Bainbridge, permitted their notes to be protested for non-redemption at their respective agencies.

The powers of attorney heretofore given to said banks, to collect interest on the securities deposited and held in trust for the redemption of their circulating notes, were promptly revoked. No other measures were taken to protect the billholders, as these banks were believed to be banks of circulation only; and from the quarterly reports received from them, it is believed that the securities deposited in this department constitute their only assets.

Arrangements have been made by the Farmers' Bank of Chautauque County, Western Bank of Washington County, and Phœnix Bank of Bainbridge, to redeem their notes as required by law.

The James Bank, and Bank of New-Rochelle failed to pay their protested notes within the time allowed by law, after having been duly notified to do so. A portion of the securities held in trust for these banks have been disposed of at public sale, and the remainder will be converted into money in a short time, and a dividend will be made to billholders in January next. The bonds and mortages held in trust for these banks sold at a large discount.

The Controller, in his Annual Report to the Legislature of 1850, called its attention to the system of banking as practiced by many individual bankers.

I deem it my duty to again call the attention of the Legislature to this subject.

The law of 1848, chap. 340, expressly provides that all banks shall be banks of discount and deposit, as well as of circulation; and that the usual business of all banking associations and individual bankers, shall be transacted at the place where such association or individual banker shall be located.

It is believed that this provision of the law is in many cases entirely evaded. The quarterly reports received, show that they are not banks of discount and deposit, having neither; or if they have, it is a mere nominal sum incorporated into their reports to comply with the form and not the spirit of the law.

They are mere banks of circulation, and are established for that purpose alone. The business of circulating their notes, is done exclusively through agents and brokers in commercial cities distant from the location of the bank. In many instances, it is believed, the banker does not, even sign the notes issued from this department and put in circulation, but gives that power to an agent, with power also to appoint a substitute or substitutes for that purpose; to deposit securities, receive interest on the same, exchange securities and mutilated notes, and do all acts connected with the bank which the banker himself could do. In this manner are evaded the provisions of the law of 1848, which makes it obligatory for banks and bankers to transact their usual business at the places where they are located.

These banks afford no facilities to the business portion of the community, and in a time of pressure or embarrassment in the money market, not unfrequently allow their notes to be discredited, thereby creating a panic and subjecting the bill holders to losses.

The system of selling and transferring individual banks, from one person to another, and the frequent changes of location, has become an evil which, in my judgment, requires a remedy.

It is believed that in some cases individual banks are transferred to irresponsible parties, and that the real owners, or the parties interested in the benefits and advantages of the same, avoid all personal responsibility by conducting their business in the names of other parties.

The establishing of individual banks, (in parts of the State remote from the great thoroughfares and the general current of business,) and selling them, has come to be regarded by some as a legitimate transaction. It is urged by those interested that inasmuch as they are required to deposit the same securities for the redemption of their circulating notes as those that do a regular business of discounting paper and receiving deposits, they give equal security to the bill holder. It is however apparent, that there is a great difference in the security afforded to the bill-holders by the two classes. A bank of mere circulation, having no capital or assets except the securities deposited with the Superintendent, cannot be regarded in the same light with a bank having a real capital and doing a legitimate business. In the one case the public must depend entirely on the securities held by the Superintendent in trust for the redemption of circulating notes (in case of failure) without reliance upon assets, capital, or individual responsibility; in the other case the capital, assets, and individual responsibility of stockholders, add much to the security of bill-holders.

Our system of free banking, if fairly and honestly carried out, presents as perfect a combination of all the elements of security, to the public and to bill holders, as can well be devised.

If the Legislature shall not deem this subject of sufficient importance to enact such further laws, with such penalties as will prevent the abuses and evasions referred to, and enforce a compliance with the obvious intention of the law as it now stands upon the Statute Book; it is respectfully recommended, that a law be passed authorizing *banks of circulation*, which shall be secured by the stocks of the State of New-York, and of the United States, and canal revenue certificates, to be, or to be made to be, equal to a stock producing six per centum per annum; and that no other securities shall be received by the Superintendent in trust for the redemption of circulating notes to be issued to such bank or bankers.

It is believed that this plan, if adopted, will give to the public a more certain security; and in case of the failure of a bank, or banker, to redeem their notes, the trust funds could be more readily converted into money, giving the bill holders the benefit of a more prompt redemption.

In pursuance of chapter 331, Laws of 1850, the affairs of 23 insolvent banks have been finally settled. On the 1st of May, 1850, notice was given by the Controller to holders of circulating notes of these banks, that they must be presented at the Bank Department for payment within six months, and that all notes not presented within the time thus specified would cease to be a claim on the residuary funds in his hands belonging to said banks. All notes of said banks which were thus presented, have been redeemed at the rates specified in the aforesaid notice. The amount held in trust for said banks, after paying the dividends to bill holders, was $21,132 45, which was divided pro rata, on the outstanding certificates. Notice was given to certificate holders on the 12th February, 1851, to present their certificates for a final dividend on or before the 12th of August. All the certificates thus presented have been redeemed and canceled. After redeeming all notes and certificates presented according to the several notices aforesaid, the balance of moneys belonging to said banks was $5,550 54, which has been paid into the treasury, to be applied toward defraying the expenses of the Free Bank Department, as required by law.

The annexed table, marked A, shows the amount of circulation at the time of sale of securities, rates of redemption; amount unredeemed; cash on hand after redemption of notes; amount of certificates issued for unpaid balances; amount of certificates redeemed; amount paid in redemption; and the several balances paid into the treasury.

A large amount of the notes of the banks whose affairs were thus finally settled had heretofore been retained in this department in sealed packages; these packages have been examined and the notes destroyed, amounting to $294,730.

The plates of these banks, as well as of those which have more recently failed, are still remaining in this department. The law does not provide for their destruction. It is respectfully asked that the Legislature authorize the destruction of all plates held by the department for banks which have failed, and also those held for banks and bankers which have given or may hereafter give notice of closing their business.

TABLE *showing the accounts of 23 insolvent Banks closed pursuant to chap. 331, Laws of 1850. No. 1, circulation at time of sale of securities; No. 2, rate at which circulation was redeemed; No. 3, amount of unpaid balances for which certificates were issued. No. 4, per centage paid on certificates. No. 5, amount of certificates redeemed; No. 6, amount paid in redemption.*

Banks.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.
Tenth Ward Bank, New-York	11,627	46,150	11,503	81	$9,346	$7,282 50
Union Bank, Buffalo		11,210	2,890	27	3,001	2,700 00
United States, Buffalo		27,490	6,769	73	7,312	5,107 44
Bank of Lansingburgh		5,438	1,595	42	1,319	1,055 20
Bank of New-York		7,036	1,810	25	1,630	1,304 00
Bank of Orange County		24,013	6,181	85	5,907	4,725 60
Bank of Newburgh		1,171	301	4	281	225 00
Bk. of Utica and Branch		1,171	301	4	281	225 00
New-York State Bank		1,171	301	4	281	225 00
Chelsea, New-York	1,627	6,509	1,676	23	1,536	1,228 80
Fire County, do	6,509	26,036	6,704	92	6,144	4,915 20
Commerce, do	26,036	104,145	26,816	368	24,576	19,660 80
Coal, do	104,145	416,580	107,264	1,472	98,304	78,643 20
Ocean, do	416,580	1,666,320	429,056	5,888	393,216	314,572 80
Onawanda, Buffalo	1,666,320	6,665,280	1,716,224	23,552	1,572,864	1,258,291 20
Do	6,665,280	26,661,120	6,864,896	94,208	6,291,456	5,033,164 80
Western, do	26,661,120	106,644,480	27,459,584	376,832	25,165,824	20,132,659 20
Tonawanda, Tonawanda	106,644,480	426,577,920	109,838,336	1,507,328	100,663,296	80,530,636 80
Do	426,577,920	1,706,311,680	439,353,344	6,029,312	402,653,184	322,122,547 20
Exchange, Buffalo	1,706,311,680	6,825,246,720	1,757,413,376	24,117,248	1,610,612,736	1,288,490,188 80
Mechanics', do	6,825,246,720	27,300,986,880	7,029,653,504	96,468,992	6,442,450,944	5,153,960,755 20
Farmers' Reserve, Buffalo	27,300,986,880	109,203,947,520	28,118,614,016	385,875,968	25,769,803,776	20,615,843,020 80
Mechanics', Buffalo	109,203,947,520	436,815,790,080	112,474,456,064	1,543,503,872	103,079,215,104	82,463,372,083 20
Commercial, do	436,815,790,080	1,747,263,160,320	449,897,824,256	6,174,015,488	412,316,860,416	329,853,488,332 80
Niagara, do	1,747,263,160,320	6,989,052,641,280	1,799,591,297,024	24,696,061,952	1,649,267,441,664	1,319,413,953,331 20
Miller's, Clyde	6,989,052,641,280	27,956,210,565,120	7,198,365,188,096	98,784,247,808	6,597,069,766,656	5,277,655,813,325 20
New-York Banking Company	27,956,210,565,120	111,824,842,260,480	28,793,460,752,384	395,136,991,232	26,388,279,066,624	21,110,623,253,299 20
Phœnix, Buffalo	111,824,842,260,480	447,299,369,041,920	115,173,843,009,536	1,580,547,964,928	105,553,116,266,496	84,442,492,813,196 80
Bank of Auburn	447,299,369,041,920	1,789,197,476,167,680	460,695,372,038,144	6,322,191,859,712	422,212,465,065,984	337,769,972,052,787 20

STATEMENT *showing the names and localities of the 71 incorporated Banks and one Branch, of the State of New-York; the amount of capital authorized by law to be invested; the amount of notes authorized to have in circulation, and the amount which each Bank had in circulation and on hand on the 1st day of December, 1851, and the years when their charters will expire, respectively.*

NAME OF BANK.	Charter will expire.	Capital.	Entitled to Circulate.	Circulation.
Albany City Bank	1st Jan., '52.	$100,000	$150,000	$150,000
Atlantic Bank	1st July, '52.	720,000	500,000	355,800
Bank of Albany	1st July, '55.	220,000	310,000	310,000
Bank of America	1st Jan., '53.	6,372,200	4,645,000	3,338,912
Bank of Chenango	1st Jan., '54.	1,950,000	1,575,000	1,574,168
Bank of Genesee	1st Jan., '55.	2,300,000	1,610,000	1,596,758
Bank of Geneva	1st Monday in June, '55.	204,000	203,970	203,948
Bank of Lansingburgh	2d Tuesday in June, '55.	150,000	175,000	175,000
Bank of New-York	1st Jan., '53.	2,640,000	2,000,000	1,878,151
Bank of Niagara	1st Jan., '58	200,000	300,000	299,964
Bank of Orange County	1st Jan., '59.	200,000	300,000	300,000
Bank of Orleans	2d Tuesday in June, '59.	100 000	150,000	149,890
Bank of Oswego	1st Jan., '60.	350,000	475,000	473,538
Bank of Rochester	1st June, '61.	100,000	150,000	150,000
Bank of Salina	1st Jan., '62.	765,650	985,000	904,990
Bank of Utica	1st June, '62.	600,000	450,000	375,482
Bank of Utica and Branch	1st Jan., '63.	1,975,400	1,300,400	1,690,310
Bank of Whitehall	1st Jan., '64.	1,200,100	1,000,000	963,477
Brooklyn Bank	1st Jan., '65.	200,000	200,000	199,398
Bank of Commerce	1st Jan., '66.	3,950,000	2,775,000	2,278,682
Bank of Genesee	1852	2 200,000	1,400,000	1 204,744
	Unlimited.			
		$27,168,300	$21,764,370	$19,862,692

The kinds and amounts of stock held on the 1st December, 1851, for certain incorporated banks in trust to redeem circulating notes under the several acts mentioned below, are as follows:

For what Bank.	Stocks.	Rate of Interest.	Under what Act.	Am'ts.	Totals.
Bank of Geneva,	New-York State,	5 Pct.	April 12, '49,	$10,000	
Do.	do.	6 "	do. '48,	12,000	22,000
Bank of Orange County	Canal rev. certific'ts.	6 "	March 12, '49,		10,000
Cayuga Co. B'k.	New-York State,	6 "	April 12, '48,		22,400
Greenw'h Bank,	New-York State,	6 "	March 12. '49,	1,000	
Do.	do.	6 "	do.	3,000	4,000
Seneca Co. B'k	Canal rev. certific'ts,	6 "	do.		8,000
					$61,000

The following table shows the amount of circulating notes issued to seven safety fund banks, (and not returned,) the charters of which have expired, and the date of the expiration of their respective charters.

The aggregate amount of circulating notes issued to said banks and outstanding on the 1st day of December, 1851, was $1,555,507. A majority of the stockholders of six of these banks, have formed associations under the provisions of chapter 313, Laws of 1849, and are transacting business under the provisions of that act. It is apparent that the circulating notes issued to and put into circulation by these old incorporations under the provisions of the Safety-fund act are not returned to this department for destruction when redeemed, but are again put in circulation by the new associations and used in the transactions of their ordinary business.

The Legislature by the act of 1849 intended to grant great facilities to banks, as their charters expired, in changing from the safety-fund to the free banking system, but it cannot be believed that it was intended to grant to associations formed under the provisions of the act referred to, the right or privilege of circulating for an unlimited time the notes of a corporation no longer in existence.

It is respectfully suggested that the act of 1849, be so amended that all banks, the charters of which have expired, or may hereafter expire, shall be required to return their circulating notes to the Bank Department for destruction, in a gradual manner, in each year for three years next following the date of the expiration of their respective charters; and that after the expiration of said three years, no banking association formed under the provisions of said act of 1849, shall directly or indirectly put into circulation the notes of any corporation, the charter of which shall have thus expired.

TABLE *showing the time when the Charters of sundry Incorporated Banks expired, and the amount of their circulating notes outstanding and not returned to the Bank Department on the 1st day of December, 1851.*

Name of Bank.	Charter Expired.	Circulation.
Merchants' Ex. Bank	1st Monday in June, 1849	$228 659
Bank of Auburn	1st January, 1850	190 000
Bank of Ithaca	1st January, 1850	138,274
Bank of Monroe	1st January, 1850	249,862
Bank of Newburgh	1st January, 1851	160 000
Bk. of Utica and Branch	1st January, 1850	341,029
New-York State Bank	1st January, 1851	247,683
Total		$1,555,507

THE BANK FUND.

This fund was transferred from the charge of the Controller to the Superintendent of the Banking Department on the 28th day of June, 1851, in pursuance of chap. 164, Laws of 1851. The following is a statement of the condition of the fund on that day, viz:

Amount of six per cent stock issued on account of the fund outstanding		$626,451 69
Amount of assets of insolvent banks	$25,623 32	
Bonds and mortgages	14,601 73	
Money in the Treasury	26,919 50 —	67,147 55
Debt of the fund on the 28th day of June, 1851, exclusive of the six months' interest, falling due on the same on the 1st of July, 1851		$559,304 14
The receipts into the Treasury on account of the fund, from the 28th June to the 30th September, 1851, are		514 36
The payments from the Treasury on account of the fund, during the same period, viz.:		
For interest on stock	$18,408 26	
For redemption of stock	500 00 —	$18,908 26

For a statement of the receipts and payments of the fund from the 30th September, 1850, to 28th June, 1851, see report of the Controller.

The condition of the fund on the 30th day of September, 1851, is as follows, viz.:

AMOUNT *of Stock issued per chap. 114, Laws of 1845, on account of the Bank Fund, and remaining unpaid on the 30th September, 1851.*

When redeemable.	Amount.	Total.
1852, February 1	$21,414 00	
1853, February 1	77,213 31	
1855, February 1	13,363 08	
1856, February 1	169,550 00	
1858, February 1	144,000 00	
1859, February 1	55,822 82	
1861, February 1	100,047 35	
1866, February 1	41,541 13 —	$625,951 69
Applicable to the payment of the interest and principal of the above stock the Superintendent of the Banking Department, holds in trust the following		
Assets of insolvent Banks	$25,623 32	
Bonds and mortgages	14,072 55	
Money in the Treasury	8,525 60 —	48 221 47
Debt of the fund, for the payment of which the contributions of one half per cent. annually on the capital stock of the several Safety Fund Banks are pledged		$577,730 22

There is due to this fund the sum of $6,348 from three banks whose charters have expired, the payment of which is resisted. Suits have been commenced by the Attorney General against the Bank of Utica and the Bank of Monroe, to recover the amount due from those institutions, which have not been decided. Should these suits be decided in favor of the fund, it is presumed that other banks, as their charters expire, will pay the amount due from them without further litigation.

There is also a balance of $1,120 due from the Oneida Bank on account of the contribution for 1850. This sum is withheld by the bank for an alleged claim on the fund. In 1842, under the requirement of the law to replenish the Bank Fund, this bank paid into the Treasury in addition to the one-half per cent. upon its capital stock, $2,000, and in 1843 the sum of $1,901 37. These sums were subsequently allowed by the Controller on account of the contributions due for 1848 and 1849—and the bank now claims that interest should be allowed on those sums up to the time those contributions for 1848 and 1849 became due.

There has been paid at the State Treasury for expenses for the Banking Department, from January 1, 1851, to December 1, 1851, both inclusive, chargeable to the free banks, the sum of $12,386 21, viz

For salaries	$5,683 32	
Engravers	336 98	
Miscellaneous	6,185 91	$12,386 21
Refunded to the Treasury in the same time on account of the above advances		5,581 54
		6,804 67

There has been paid at the State Treasury from May 1, 1851, to December 1, 1851, both inclusive, chargeable to the incorporated banks, $3,970 59, viz.

For salaries	$3,618 72	
Engravers	80 00	
Miscellaneous	321 87	
		3,970 59
Leaving the Treasury in advance		$10,775 26

To refund this sum, advanced by the Treasury, drafts will be made on the different banks and deposited to the credit of the Treasury, immediately after the close of the year. The expenses of the free banks were paid up to Jan. 1, 1851. The expenses of the incorporated banks up to May 1, 1851. It is designed hereafter to make up the expense account against all the banks to the 1st of January in each year.

The building of a vault has added to the expenses of the present year about $2,500, which sum is included in the item "Miscellaneous." This expense was unavoidable, as the old vault had become quite too small to accommodate the great and constantly increasing business of the department.

The following are the names of the persons employed in this department, and the amount of their respective salaries:

Edward Hand, Dep. Supt	$1,500	per annum
FREE BANK DEPARTMENT.		
James Nichols, Register	$1,000	per annum
G. A. H. Englehart, Register	800	
H. G. Carpenter, Register	800	
J. L. Adams, Register	600	
Nathaniel Davis, Clerk	600	
INCORPORATED BANK DEPARTMENT.		
A. H. Dennis, Book-keeper	$1,000	per annum
H. Boyd, Principal Register	1,000	
G. Cuyler, Register	800	
G. K. Winne, Register	800	
George F. Nesbitt, general agent in New York	750	

I should do injustice to my own feelings were I to omit to say, that all the arduous and responsible duties which must, of necessity, devolve upon the deputy superintendent and clerk employed in this department, have been performed by them with alacrity and untiring industry. The large increase of banks, and the necessarily increased amount of circulation, add much to the business of the department, and it is anticipated that the time is not far distant when an increased force will be required.

All which is respectfully submitted.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

Mr. Clay on Colonization.

Mr. Abraham Merrison, of Johnstown, Pa., recently addressed a letter to Mr. CLAY, in relation to colonization in Liberia, and the education of colored youth. The great statesman replied as follows:

ASHLAND, 30th Sept. 1851.

DEAR SIR: I have duly received and have attentively read your letter of the 22d inst. You suggest a plan of raising a fund of half a million dollars for the establishment of a permanent Academy or Institution for the thorough education of African youth to be sent to Africa, after the completion of their education, to promote the cause of colonization and Christianity. You propose that this fund shall be created by voluntary subscriptions of $500 each by a thousand individuals, and with great liberality you offer to head the list. I have no doubt that if the scheme could be carried into practical execution, it would effect much good, but I have strong fears that the sum could not be raised with the facility you suppose. It would not be practicable to obtain from Congress an act of Incorporation for such an association for the want of constitutional power to pass it; but an act of Incorporation might be got from one of the State Legislatures, which would answer all purposes. In the meantime, Liberia offers us much encouragement. Her schools are well attended to, and measures are, I believe, in successful progress in New-England to raise a liberal fund to establish a High School or schools in Liberia. If you have had occasion, as I have, to observe the proceedings and progress of that Colony, you must have been gratified with the amount of intelligence and common sense which they have brought into operation in the conduct of public affairs. It is a mistake to suppose that the colonists are chiefly recently emancipated from slavery. Many of them were born free, some are educated, others, although without book learning, have that not inferior knowledge which is derived from the intercourse and business of life.

What is now, I think, most needed for Africa, for her race in this country and for our race, is a greater amount of pecuniary means and other facilities to transport colonies to Africa.

I am glad that you have directed your attention to this interesting subject. If the recent decision of Indiana, excluding the blacks from her borders, is to be followed, as I have no doubt in process of time it will be, by most, if not all of the States, what is to become of these poor creatures? In the name of humanity, I ask what is to become of them—where are they to go?

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

H. CLAY.

Mr. ABR'M MORRISON.

New Jersey—Message of Governor Fort.

The Governor's Message, which was presented to the Legislature this afternoon, is an extremely long document, and treats upon almost every subject connected with the Government.

After an allusion to our prosperous and happy condition, he commends the public measures passed by the last Legislature; the acts of which he highly praises, though their successors are now called upon to correct their errors, and supply their omissions, &c., and he expresses great confidence in the present members.

He then notices minutely the General Tax Law, and recommends the amendments which are found necessary to equalize its operation, and makes several suggestions, among which is the taxing of all fixed property where it is situated.

Our Common School system is noticed at some length, and some of its defects spoken of, the chief of which is a want of competent teachers, for which he would encourage Normal Schools. He recommends the appropriation of all the revenue from public works in the cause of education.

He commends the General Laws; he says they should be respected, instead of granting so many special charters, and extended to embrace other applications as the necessities of the times may demand.

Homestead Exemption is recommended, and the practice of Justice's Courts should be reformed and simplified. The election of Judges by the people is advocated. A new arrangement of the Congressional Districts must be made, in consequence of an inequality in the increase of population, though the number will remain as before; a judicious arrangement as to territories and equality of population is advised—and an election of members of the Legislature by separate districts is suggested.

Under our Banking Laws there are 24 Banks specially chartered, having a capital of $3,619,900, with a circulation of nearly half that amount, and liabilities equal to that. In regard to a portion of these, the public have no security against loss except the honesty of the managers, and greater checks should be made. Two banks have failed, one of which will be a total loss to the creditors, and the other will pay about half its debts. He recommends that all be required to deposit securities similar to those required by the general law. An entire revision of our statutes in this relation is also recommended.

It is suggested also that the institutions difficult to approach should be required to keep their notes at par at the State Capital, and suggests the appointment of a "Controller of the Treasury" to superintend the Banking Department.

The receipts into the Treasury during the year were $139,166 20, which, with $13,002 30 on hand January 1st, 1851, make the available funds $152,168 50. The disbursements $66,112 69, leaving a balance in the Treasury of $1,262 13. The total revenue for 1852 is estimated at $136,649 13, and the disbursements $135,570 00, leaving a balance in the Treasury of $1,078 13.

The State owes the School Fund $36,346 07, and there is a State loan due and unpaid of $35,000, making a total indebtedness of $71,346 07.

The amount of the Free School Fund is $371,091 06, the increase last year being $1,161 25. There is due to said fund from insolvent banks, $11,169 85. If the amount due the School Fund were added to its present capital it would amount to $467,437 12, and he recommends that this money be paid.—*Newark Adv. Jan. 14.*

John W. Ritch agt. William B. Cozzens.

COMMON PLEAS, *Part I.*—Before Judge INGRAHAM.—*Jan. 9, 1852.—John W. Ritch* agt. *William B. Cozzens.*—Action for the amount of plaintiff's bill as an architect, who alleges in the complaint, that in 1847 and 1848 he furnished to the defendant plans, specifications and working drawings for a building and the wing of a building intended for a hotel at West Point, in this State. Damages laid at $500, and interest. The defendant replied, denying the indebtedness, and sets up as a defense that the plans were drawn in such an unskilful manner and so improperly, that the defendant was put to extraordinary expense in building the hotel, and sustained damages thereapon which much exceeded the amount of the plaintiff 's demand. The plaintiff took issue on these facts, and denied that the defendant sustained any injury through the imperfections of the plans or want of skill in their preparation—and further charged that he had no control, as an architect, over the erection of the building—that the plans were drawn in conformity to the defendant's directions, and that his (the plaintiff 's) labor ceased when they were delivered to the defendant.

John Graham and R. D. Holmes, Esqrs., for plaintiff; E. Benedict and C. D. Sackett, Esqrs., for defendant.

The case was opened by Mr. Holmes, who read the deposition of *G. T. Van Doren*, taken *de bene esse*, which proved the execution and delivery, by Mr. Ritch, of the plans, drawings and specifications to the defendant; that the witness had frequently applied to Mr. Cozzens for payment of the bill, but that he had been put off from time to time, on various excuses, and that the defendant had promised to call and see the plaintiff, in relation to a settlement; that the defendant had not pretended, to him, that there was any reason for the non-payment except that he was short of money at the time the witness applied.

F. A. Peterson testified that he was an architect, and had been such for twenty-two years. That a fair price for the Plaintiff 's services was 2½ per cent. on the estimated cost of the building.

Levi Onderdonk testified that he was a member of the firm of Onderdonk & Demarest, which firm did the carpenter work of the Hotel. That the estimated cost of its erection was $26,00 0, which included the wing.

The Plaintiff then rested. The case for the Defendant was opened by *C. D. Sackett. Esq.*, who stated that the defense would be that the plans were of such a character, and drawn so unskilfully. That although the building was erected in strict conformity to them, and according to the directions of the architect, it had, from the weakness of the timbers used, when nearly completed, fallen to the ground, a heap of ruins. That the Defendant was forced, at great expense to reerect it; and lost, by reason of the accident, which was occasioned by want of adequate skill in the architect, the profits of a whole season, the new building not having been completed until nearly a year after the time the first one should have been ready for occupation. That under these circumstances they should claim a verdict for the Defendant. That the amount involved was a mere *bagatelle*—and that the Defendant would have paid it long before if the work had been properly done by the architect.

Levi Onderdonk was then called by *Mr. Benedict*, and testified that his firm began to build in 1847, and continued up to the 1st of January, 1848.

The defendant's Counsel then offered to show that

New-York Daily Times.

The Forrest Case on Trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—Before Chief Justice OAKLEY and a Special Jury.

CATHERINE N. FORREST *vs.* EDWIN FORREST.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY.

There was about the usual attendance this morning of spectators, the officers in attendance taking extra precautions to prevent a crowd on the staircase and passages leading to the Court Room. Mrs. Forrest and Mrs. N. P. Willis came in before the Jurors were called, and retired to the private room of the Judge.

At 10½ the Jurors were called, and answered, and the Chief Justice called on Mr. Van Buren to proceed with the evidence for the defense.

Alexander T. Hossack examined by Mr. Van Buren—I reside in Franklin-street, in the City of New-York; I am a physician and surgeon; I knew Miss Clifton professionally many years ago; I have not read any report of this trial, or of the evidence of Dr or Mrs. Hawks.

The Court suggested that in the opinion of Dr. Hawks himself, the symptoms hardly justified the conclusion to which he arrived—that it was a case of abortion.

Mr. Van Buren then stated to the witness the substance of Dr. Hawks testimony, and asked—Does this indicate that an abortion had taken place?

A.—By no means, Sir; some females of gross habit flood profusely, and she could not be removed; it would indicate plethora; I should come to no conclusion; if an abortion had taken place, there would be more or less pain, but it could be concealed; I should not draw an inference that an abortion had taken place, but it might very readily occur.

Q.—What opinion would you form?

A.—One of those two things; I would not arrive at any conclusions except from information, or submit to an examination which would make it conclusive.

No cross-examination.

Richard Pennell, M.D., by Mr. Van Buren—I knew Miss Clifton over 20 years; I have attended her as physician from 1825 until the last time she was in New-York, after her marriage; she was a very large woman, athletic, and robust; she was above the ordinary size; she was very heavy, and would weigh 200 lbs.; she always suffered intensely at flooding, much more than any other female I ever saw; I have met Dr. Cheeseman and the late Dr. Manly in consultation, in relation to her complaint; the remedies were blood-letting, leeches, opiates, warm baths, &c.; she was relieved by the flowing of blood, in some measure.

The same question as was put to Dr. Hosack was put to Dr. Pennell. His reply was that he should not infer that an abortion had taken place. I should think no such inference could be drawn by a medical man. I should infer nothing more than common.

Isaac B. Smith, called by Mr. Van Buren.—I reside at No. 90 Perry street, in the Ninth Ward; I know Catharine Levins; she came to this country in 1842; she lived with me until 1844, and then went to reside with Mr. Forrest; can't say how long since.

Q.—Did she come with her husband?

A.—She told me that she arrived here with her husband, and on the third day he ran away.

Mr. O'Conor objected to this answer.

Q.—When did you see her next again?

A.—He was gone for five years; I saw her after his return.

Q.—What was her appearance as to bruises?

Objected to.

Witness—I asked her a question as to Mr. Forrest's house; how he acted when at home; she said when Mr. F. was at home the house was so still you could hear a mouse run over the floor; when he was away Mrs. Forrest could enjoy herself, receive company and have parties.

No cross-examination.

Thomas C. Smith, by Mr. Van Buren.—I reside in Twenty-ninth-street; I am a builder; I know Mr. and Mrs. Forrest; have known them since the spring of 1847; I was there very frequently; sometimes twice or three times in a week, and sometimes not for two weeks, as occasion might require; I have seen Mrs. Forrest at Yonkers and at other places; I have seen her on many occasions at Fonthill; I have no particulars on occasion; I have seen her smoke those small cigars, and the ordinary size; I have seen her drink wine and punch, also, when I have been in Mr. Forrest's library, and punch has been made, I have seen her take some with the rest; can't say I ever saw her drink julops or brandy.

Q.—Did you ever see her on the ground at Font Hill? Objected to, as not in the charges against Mrs Forrest.

The Chief Justice required Mr. Van Buren to put his proposition in writing. "He proposed to prove she was in an indecicate position."

Mr. O'Conor objected to this, and referred to the book, page 270, as containing all the charges which he was called upon to answer.

Mr. Van Buren was heard in support of the evidence.

The Chief Justice said he did not think it was pertinent.

Q.—Have you seen Mrs. Willis at Mr. Forrest's house?

A.—I don't recollect seeing her there; I have seen her at Fonthill.

Q.—Have you ever seen Mrs. Forrest smoke in the presence of Mrs. Willis?

Mr. O'Conor objected to this.

The Chief Justice said it was too irrelevant, and the whole business of smoking he should have ruled out, if it had been objected to.

Mr. Van Buren.—That's all.

By Mr. O'Conor—When Mrs. F. took the punch Mr. Forrest was present, but not when she smoked.

The Chief Justice said that there was serious matter enough in the case without the trifling about smoking.

Elisha Bartlett, M. D.—I am a teacher of Medicine in the College of Surgeons and Physicians in the city of New-York, and also the Medical College at Vermont, and at the Institution in Crosby-street, this city.

The same question was put to this witness as to the two other M.D.'s, with the same answer, though in different language.

No cross examination.

Alexander P. Fonda examined by Mr. Van Buren—I am employed by the Hudson River Railroad Company, as Receiver and Conductor; in 1841 I was in the Hudson River Steamboat Association as secretary, from 1833 to the dissolution of the Company in 1843; their business dissolved, so that each man should take his boat and run it on his own account; the Troy line was a branch of it.

Q.—What became of the Steamboat Albany?

A.—She was sold, I think, in 1842 and '43; I think she was sold to the Troy Line.

Q.—Was she changed from a day to a night boat.

A.—She was. After the Troy people purchased her; I don't know when that was; there was then no saloon on the promenade deck when she was run as a day boat; if there were any they were below deck.

By Mr. O'Conor.—After she was altered to a night boat, then she had state-rooms on the promenade deck.

Wilbem Cullen Bryant examined by Mr. Van Buren.—I know Mrs. Forrest, have known her ever since she came to this country; have known Mr. F. longer; think, being an acquaintance of his, I called on Mrs. F. on her arrival; Mrs. Bryant was an acquaintance of Mrs. F.'s.

Q.—When have you seen Mrs. Forrest last.

A.—The last time I spoke to her must be about two years ago, I should think; Mrs. Bryant had called on or met Mrs. F. very lately; Mrs. Godwin is a daughter of mine; Mr. and Mrs. F. have been at my place in the country; it may have been three or four years since.

Q.—When were you consulted by Mrs. Forrest as to her separation from her husband?

A.—In 1848, (on reference to some letter,) it must have been in February, 1850; I understood from Mrs. Forrest that Mr. O'Conor had been employed; that is my recollection, but I would state that my memory is very imperfect.

Q.—Prior to the 9th of February had Mr. Sedgwick stated to you the manner in which it was intended to procure a divorce?

A.—He had; I spoke to Mrs Forrest about it, and communicated to her as well as I understood it, the nature of it; it was at Sedgwick's suggestion, I made this communication; I saw her at her house; I think it was in Sixteenth-street; the reply was, she said that with respect to a divorce, she was willing to consent; I wrote a letter to Mr. Sedgwick.

Q.—Is that the letter you have in your hand?

Objected to, as the witness had not completed his answer to the first question.

Witness—This note I wrote to Mr. Sedgwick.

The Court said Mr. Bryant must state what was done.

Mr. Van Buren insisted that the note must be given in evidence.

This point was discussed at great length.

The Chief Justice said, when it was offered to give this letter in evidence before, it was necessary to know if Mr. Bryant was the agent of Mrs. Forrest on this occasion. He called on her at the suggestion of the other party of Mr. Sedgwick. The question is, if the agency of Mr. Bryant was made out. If she authorized him expressly or impliedly to write that letter.

Q.—Did she authorize you to make a reply to that communication of Mr Sedgwick?

Objected to as leading, but admitted.

A.—I can't remember; the words of the conversation—I only remember its import, that she was willing to consent to a divorce, if the pecuniary provision was secured; I only infer that I was to communicate to Mr. Sedgwick; I don't remember the conversation in which she authorized me to make a communication.

Mr. Van Buren said he offered the note in question in evidence.

The Chief Justice said it was inadmissible.

Q—Did she make any other objection than as it regarded the pecuniary arrangement?

A—I can't remember at all; I don't know; I had several notes from Mr. Sedgwick; I should think more than one subsequently.

Q.—Prior to the 14th of February, did you have another interview with Mrs Forrest?

A—I suppose I had

Q—Was an interview appointed to take place at Mr. Sedgwick's office?

A—There was, with the expectation that Mr. O'Conor should be present; it was for the 15th of February; I am not certain whose suggestion it was that Mr O'Conor should be present; I think Mr. Sedgwick and Mrs. Forrest were both agreed on that point; I remember having a conversation with Mr Sedgwick about the propriety of Mr. O'Conor being present; I think the suggestion came originally from Mrs Forrest.

Q.—What is your best recollection?

The Court said a man could not have a *best* recollection and a *better* recollection—a man could only have a recollection—it might be good or it might be bad, but he must give it.

Q—What was the object of having Mr O'Conor present? Objected to.

The Court said they could prove anything Mrs. Forrest said about it.

Witness—I can't say that I remember what was the specific object; I don't remember what she said; I have no personal recollections of what she said; I see by the note offered in evidence and rejected.

Q.—Were you authorized to write that note?

A.—I don't remember any conversations in which I was authorized to write that note; I was authorized to appoint the interview by Mrs. Forrest; I wrote a note, and this must be the note.

Mr. Van Buren.—Now we offer to read the note. He was authorized to write.

Court—The same objection comes up. You could not introduce the remarks. The Chief Justice reads the note and says that only the first sentence could be admitted.

Mr. Van Buren wanted to read the whole.

The Chief Justice—I admit it so far as it fixes the interview and refers to Mrs. Forrest's authority.

Mr. Van Buren requested an exception to be noted. He next offered to show what was communicated to us as the result of these interviews with Mr. Sedgwick.

The Chief Justice said he did not see any objection.

Q.—Up to the time of writing this last note had you heard of other difficulties than the allowance?

A—I should think I had; I am not certain if I communicated to Mr Sedgwick, but I think I had a free conversation; the negotiation closed on the 15th because the appointment was not kept, and there was an end of the matter; I am not to fix upon any date for certain in the matter.

Q.—Do you recollect Mrs. Forrest desiring you to see the allowance properly secured?

A.—I remember her anxiety to have it properly secured, but not her desiring me to see to it; this note does not refresh my memory of that; I did nothing in regard to securing the allowance; the interview did not take place; I think I went, and Mr Sedgwick was there; Mrs. Forrest was not; I don't remember having any intimation that it was to take place; I went frequently to Mr. Sedgwick's office about that time.

Mr. Van Buren.—That's all, sir.

Mr. O'Conor—My wife has visited Mrs Forrest within a week; I think my wife was not with me when I communicated the result to Mrs Forrest.

Paper produced to the witness by O'Conor.

Witness.—This was drafted by me and copied by my youngest daughter; I should say it was handed to Mrs Forrest at one of the subsequent interviews; it was not at the first interview; I think it was at or before the appointment of an interview at Mr. Sedgwick's; it was the proposition of Mr. Sedgwick, as I understood it.

Q.—Did you have the petition given to you which was to be presented to the Legislature of Pennsylvania?

A.—I saw it, but in whose hands I don't know, or if it was in the handwriting of Mr. Sedgwick.

Letter produced which the witness had addressed to Mr. O'Conor. Mr. O'Conor said he offered to read these two papers.

To Mr Van Buren—I can't say if No. 40 was written before my letter of the 8th.

THE PROPOSED AGREEMENT.

1st. That the agreement between the parties which Mr. O'Conor had seen be executed. James Lawson is the Trustee, but any respectable and proper person may be a substitute.

2d That this agreement be left with William C. Bryant as an escrow, to be delivered to Mrs Forrest in case of a divorce obtained from the Pennsylvania Legislature; otherwise to be handed back to Mr. Forrest's counsel.

3d. Mrs. Forrest is expected to procure some mutual friend, who will give assurances in her behalf that she will not interfere to prevent the obtaining the divorce from the Pennsylvania Legislature.

4th. That Mr. Forrest will pledge himself to some mutual friend, that he will not give any publicity to the charges or testimony adduced on the application, and will prevent any publicity being given them by others, now or hereafter. He engages also that the application shall be couched in the most delicate and general terms possible, and contain no charges which may be unnecessary to the object of obtaining a divorce. Mr. Sedgwick will at any time that may be desired, communicate with Mr. O'Conor in relation to this matter

NEW-YORK, February 6, 1850.

DEAR SIR: I yesterday promised that I wanted to see you this morning, and I called at your office for the purpose, but, unfortunately, just as you had gone out. As I am about to go out of town, I must say on paper what I had to communicate, though perhaps the terms I shall use will necessarily be more reserved than if I could have spoken with you.

The memorial by which Mr Forrest, in case there is no opposition from Mrs. F., intends to apply for a divorce, has been read to me; and I have been put in possession of the testimony by which it is to be supported. The memorial does not state the grounds of the application in such a manner as necessarily to imply criminality on the part of the wife; the terms are general, and their import would be satisfied with the proof of great indiscretions of behavior. The affidavits, &c., are of a nature that the publication of them would be extremely unpleasant to her and her friends, however well satisfied the latter might be of her complete innocence; and in such a world as this, I would not answer for their effect upon those who did not personally know her, or did not pay particular attention to her defense. If the divorce be opposed on her part, the publication would follow, I suppose, as a matter of course.

That a divorce would be for the happiness and peace of both parties there can be no doubt. I have therefore, advised Mrs Forrest—and some of her friends, I understand, agree with me, though without so full a knowledge of the circumstances as I possess—that her better course is to let Forrest take a divorce, making no opposition to it before the Pennsylvania Legislature. Painful notoriety would be avoided by this means; and the advantage, for such I deem it to her, of a legal separation, would be gained.

Mrs. Forrest, if I have properly understood her, is prepared to follow this course, and to make no opposition to the application—and this is what I had to communicate.

Of course, it is understood that a competent maintenance is to be allowed her. I am, sir, yours truly,

CHAS. O'CONOR, Esq. WM. C. BRYANT.

By Mr. Van Buren.—This letter I sent on the 9th to Mrs. Sedgwick as Mr Forrest's counsel; I understood that Mrs. Forrest would assent to the divorce; I have no distinct personal recollection of the nature of that conversation.

Mr. Van Buren again offered the note of witness in evidence but the Court ruled it still inadmissible.

Witness—I do not think the proposition was ever changed, although it might have to be put in more precise language; the paper marked 40 is what I understood she would accede to; I cannot fix the date when I first heard of any objection; I never had any conversation with Mr O'Conor on the subject; I think I heard of the objection first from her.

Samuel H. Tupper, called by Mr. Van Buren.—I am agent of the Troy and New-York Steamboat Company; I have been so nineteen years, for different Companies; I recollect the steamboat *Albany*, running as a day boat; Capt. Jenkins commanded her, as a day boat; she ran from New-York to Albany; no further, except for a few days.

Q.—What provision was made to change her into a night boat?

A.—She had a hurricane deck and state rooms put in; the state rooms were put in by Mr. Bell; the other work was done by Becker & Brown; I think it was in the winter of 1843 and '44, after January, 1844; she was finished in April; she was put on as a night boat in the Spring of 1844; as a day boat she merely had a small, ladies' saloon on the main deck—no state room hall; I think there were no berths on the main deck, when she ran as a day boat; there were berths for ladies in the cabin below; for firemen, the guard, and in the forecastle, for the deck hands; there were other berths for the officers and pilots.

By the Court—Robert B. Macy, commanded her as a night boat; he is now on board the *Golden Gate*.

No cross-examination.

Charles Brewen, by Mr. Van Buren—I am a ship-joiner; I worked on the *Albany*, to change her into a night boat from a day boat; John Decker and H. C. Bell also worked on her; we begun 10th February, 1844, and finished 13th April, 1844; she was a day boat running on the Hudson before that.

No cross-examination.

S. T. R. Moore,—By Mr. Van Buren.—I am a merchant in this city; in the fall of 1843 I resided in Nineteenth-street, and left in 1844, in the fall; my wife and three children, with myself, constituted my family; I believe Anne Dempsey lived with us about six months; she was waiter and chambermaid; I cannot say that I took notice of anything lewd or immodest about her; as far as I know of her general character, it was good; I never knew anything to the contrary; she left, as my wife said, because her health was poor, and she was unable to do the work.

By Mr. O'Conor.—I think she must have left in '44; I think she was with us three months in '43 and three months in '44, about six months all together; I think she stated she was 18 years old when she came.

By the Court—She had the size and appearance of a girl just about that age (18,) and her having said so made me think she was so.

By Mr. O'Conor—I never heard any one out of my family speak of her.

Mary Sturgis examined by Mr. Van Buren—I reside in Brooklyn, and am a widow, with five children; I know Mrs. Flower; her husband is my brother; I live with my mother. Mrs. Flower has visited me recently; about 18 months ago, Anne and her husband were at our house; they staid nearly 3 months, and left the last of October; she was ill at my house—confined there; she has called on me since she came here, and called at the Mission House; Dr. Marvin attended her at our house; during the time she was with us, I saw a great deal of her; I did not see anything lewd, improper, or immodest in her; I know nothing about her but that she behaved well while she was with us; I heard nothing of her but what was good; I should have no hesitation in believing her under oath.

No cross-examination.

Leonard H. Good by Mr. Van Buren.—I am cashier for Ball, Black & Co; in 1843 I was general clerk for Reeve & Co, coal dealers: I know Mr. Forrest; he dealt with that firm.

Q.—Did you see him in June, 1843.

A.—I think it's more than likely; he gave us an order for coal about that time (refers to book); the 27th June, 1843, he gave us an order for coal: he paid a balance due for the previous year: I saw him again the next day; that would be the 28th; he gave me an order for 24 ton of coal.

No cross-examination.

Edward M. Martin, by Mr. Van Buren—I reside in Ann-street near Broadway, I keep a restaurant; I know Wm. M. Doty; have known him about two years; I am not intimately acquainted with him; I think I know his general character; I should think it rather below par for truth; I would not believe him under oath if he was much interested; if the result would affect him much, or I should presume his feelings have the same effect.

By Mr. O'Conor—I have had some dealings with Doty, but no dispute with him, about three years ago in May; either one or two years ago last May I heard an action—Chas. Swift for one; he resides corner of Crosby and Houston-sts; keeps a restaurant; I don't know that I can name any other person; I think Thos Swift, also; he is a farmer and lives in Dutchess County; since that I never made any inquiries, except in casual conversation; I remember Christopher Hawkins, No. 192 Murray-street; he is a grocer, and H. M. Stewart is his partner in the same place; Samuel Lockwood, also a grocer; he resides in Newark; Horatio Reed, somewhere in the Bowery; he is a butcher; at this time I was about to have a dealing; he was to rent a place I had an interest in; it was rented to him; I did not do it; Hawkins knew Alfred Swift; Chas Swift is a cousin of my wife; I cannot tell if the bargain was closed before or after I made the inquiries; it was talked of after.

Edward H. Quinn, called by Mr Van Buren.—I reside at Williamsburg, and am a builder; have been there 8 years; I knew Wm. M. Doty; have known him 4 or 5 years.

Q.—Do you know what his general character is?

A.—I would endorse the last witness; I do know his general character; it is bad.

Q—Would you believe him under oath?

A—It is pretty difficult to say that; I should not like to go as far as that, a man may be very bad and yet be tenacious of an oath.

To the Judge.—In view of his general character, I should say not.

By Mr. O'Conor.—I have had dealings with him, unfortunately; he is in debt to me about $100; I have heard his waiters and his servants speak ill of him; said they could not get their pay of him; some of them I paid on, it is over two years ago, as soon as he got it fitted up, he sold out and cleared off, I could not give the names of any one of them; the man who put up a steam boiler at that place complained that he was not paid; I could not give the names or residences of any of these people who spoke against him.

To the Chief Justice—All that I pretend to say is, that these people did not get their pay; that is dishonest, and a man who is dishonest I would not believe him under oath

To Mr. Van Buren—Why, they said he got this place fitted up, sold out, and put the money in his pocket. He has often promised to pay me. He did not speak the truth—that's a positive fact.

H. E. Devereux, By Mr. Van Buren—I reside at Brooklyn; am in the clothing trade; I know Wm. M. Doty; have known him three or four years; his general character, from what I have heard, is bad; I would not believe him under oath.

By Mr. O'Conor—I had a slight dealing with him two or three years ago; he is not indebted to me; it was No. 180 Nassau-street; he came to me to get some clothing to a very small amount; I am not certain if he got them, but if he did, he paid for them; I heard Quinn speak ill of him, and also a gentleman who was working for him, his name was George Crandle; it was by inuendo; he said he did not know how he could dress so well upon so small a salary; he said he got six or seven dollars per week.

John A Watkins—By Mr Van Buren—I am a coachman; drive for Stanners & Willson at the corner of Crosby and Bleecker-streets; I have been there off and on since 1835; I know Dr. Rich; I have driven him out; I have taken him to No 102 Sixteenth-street; I left him there twice; I think on Sundays, between 2 and 12 in the morning; it was to be after leaving our calls at the church; I left him once at the corner of Sixteenth-street and Sixth-avenue, on a Sunday, about church time; he went towards 102, he told me to stop and let him out there.

No cross-examination.

Robert C Bell—By Mr Van Buren.—I am a land agent; in 1843 and '44 I was a ship steamboat joiner; I put up some state rooms on the steamboat *Albany*; it was to turn her from a day boat into a night boat; the contract was made between Christmas and New Years, and completed about April.

Here the Court rose and adjourned.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 16.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, '56	104	
1,000	do. 5s, '53	100½	
1,000	State 6s, '62	110	
9,000	Ohio 6s, '60	109	
17,000	Illinois 6s, '47	66	
3,400	City 7s, '52	102	
1,650	City 5s, '67	101½	
2,000	Erie 7s, '56	100	
1,000	do., '55	95½	
2,000	do., '71	90½	
2,000	do	90½	
1,000	Hud. Riv. 2d Mort.	90	
20	Bank of Commerce	105½	
20	Bowery Bank	103	
25	Ocean Bank	99½	
40	Hudson River R.R	c 65½	
50	do	s90 65	
50	do	c 65¾	
50	do	65¾	
100	do	60is 65	
10	do	c 65½	
5	Ohio Trust	104½	
50	Canton Co	b90 69	
150	do	68½	
150	do	b60 69	
75	do	s60 68½	
50	do	s10 68½	
100	Harlem Railroad	s60 69	
100	do	b60 69	
250	do	c 68½	
100	do	b3 68½	
200	Morris Canal	b10 14½	
100	do	b3 14½	
200	do	b60 15	

SECOND BOARD.

$100	Erie Railroad	b30 78	
100	do	s30 77½	
25	do	b3 78	
25	do	s3 78	
500	do	b3 78	
100	do	78	
100	do	s30 78½	
75	do	s3 78½	
100	do	b10 78½	
100	Reading Railroad	57½	
200	do	57½	
100	do	s3 14½	
50	Hudson Railroad	s60 65	
100	Morris Canal	s3 14½	
100	do	b60 15	
100	do	b60 15½	
150	Erie Railroad	s3 78½	
100	do	s10 78½	
50	do	b3 78½	
50	do	s10 78½	
100	do	s3 78½	
250	do	s3 78½	
50	do	b60 79	
50	do	c 78½	
50	do	b30 78½	
100	Long Island R.R.	b60 16½	
100	do	c 16½	
100	Nor. & Wor. R. R.	c 57½	
100	do	b60 50	
100	do	s90 49½	
100	do	b30 50	
100	do	c 49½	
200	Reading Railroad	b10 57½	
300	do	c 57½	
100	do	b30 57½	
100	do	s10 57½	
50	Stonington R. R.	b60 50½	
125	do	c 50	
100	do	b60 50½	
100	Sussex Mining Co.	c 11½	
200	do	c 11½	
100	N. J. Mining Co.	11½	
100	do	11½	
100	do	11½	
200	do	b3 11½	
200	Edgeworth Co.	b30 8½	
100	do	s3 8	

SECOND BOARD.

200	Nor & Wor R.R	b60 50½	
50	do	50	
100	do	50	
50	do	50	
50	do	b60 50½	
50	do	50½	
50	Canton Co	b60 68½	
50	Harlem Railroad	69½	
200	do	b30 69	
200	do	b60 69½	
50	N. J Expl. Min. Co.	11½	
100	do	b3 11½	
200	do	b6 11½	
100	Nicaragua Canal	20	

FRIDAY, Jan. 16—6 P. M.

This has been rather an uninteresting day in Wall-street. Money matters were quiet, and no movement of consequence in Exchange. Demand loans are easily had, and many of the brokers had large amounts of money over. Very choice paper is rather sought after. On the Stock Exchange the spirit was not very bright. Norwich was in improved demand at ¼ cent, advance, and the Zinc stocks sold up to 11¼ @ 11½. The sales of Erie and Erie Bonds, fell off, in extent, but prices closed only a small fraction below yesterday afternoon. The receipts at the Sub Treasury were $107,147; payments $75,824; balance at close $1,820,041.

The returns of the 40 City Banks to the Bank Department, have been published. We have compiled the following tables of the main features, giving the relative rates of specie to circulation and deposits, and the relative proportion of Cash items on hand, and Balances due to other Banks.

I. Specie strength as compared with circulation and deposits, throwing off fractional thousands.

	Specie.	Deposits and Circulation.	Rate Specie to $.
America	$1,172,000	$2,477,000	47¼ cts.
Mechanics	575,000	2,443,000	23½
New-York	535,000	2,354,000	22½
Merchants	525,000	2,505,000	21
Commerce	512,000	1,746,000	30
Am. Exchange	478,000	2,395,000	20
State	442,000	2,330,000	19
Manhattan	403,000	1,935,000	21
Union	298,000	1,714,000	17½
Leather	210,000	954,000	22
National	160,000	816,000	19½
City	156,050	1,037,000	15
North River	176,000	1,182,000	15
Metropolitan	155.000	1,158,000	13½
Chemical	148,000	1,169,000	12½
Republic	142,000	770,000	18½
Fulton	139,000	1,017,000	13½
Phenix	135,000	1,510,000	9
Seventh Ward	116,000	768.000	15
Butchers	95,000	1,064,000	9
Mer. Exchange	67,000	815,000	8
Tradesmen's	86,000	852,000	10
N. American	60,000	1,067,000	5½
Ocean	57,000	782,000	7½
Mech. & Traders	34.000	428,000	8
Greenwich	22,000	397,000	5½
Dry Dock	8,000	69,000	11½
Bowery	28,000	825,000	3½
Mechanics' Asso.	48,000	945,000	5
Broadway	57.000	812,000	7
Mercantile	44,000	571,000	8
Pacific	43,000	508,000	8½
People's	22,000	333,000	6½
Hanover	66,000	463,000	14½
Knickerbocker	25,000	160,000	15½
Citizens'	29,000	338,000	8½
Irving	25,000	310,000	8
Chatham	36,800	195,000	18½
N. Y. Exchange	15,000	197,000	7½
Grocers'	41,000	243,000	16½
	$7,385,000	$41,654,000	17¾

II.—Position with reference to each other and with distant Banks, and the amount of "cash items," other than specie, which items include notes of solvent Banks on hand:

	Debtor Bank.	Creditor Bank.	Cash Items.
America	$542,000		$443,000
Mechanics	293,000		516,000
New-York	79,000		346,000
Merchants	439,000		884,000
Commerce	820,000		784,000
American Exchange	1,684,000		668.000
State	390,000		565,000
Manhattan	245,000		565,000
Union	340,000		636.000
Leather	317,000		189,000
National	63,000		140.000
City		$10,000	192,000
North River	110,000		187.000
Metropolitan	212,000		374,000
Chemical	9,000		68,000
Republic	79,000		269,000
Fulton	174,000		156,000
Phœnix	636,000		425,000
Seventh Ward	6,000		122,000
Butchers	2,000		209,000
Merch. Exchange	343,000		248,000
Tradesmen's	10,000		116.000
North American	186,000		587,000
Ocean	35,000		211,000
Mech. & Traders'		7,000	68,000
Greenwich		41,000	40,000
Dry Dock		12,000	92,000
Bowery	11,000		52,000
Mech's Association		6,000	176,000
Broadway	8,000		130,000
Mercantile	1,000		141,000
Pacific	24,000		40,000
People's		9,000	41,000
Hanover		38,000	183,000
Knickerbocker	22,000		50,000
Citizens'	19,000		43,000
Irving		4,000	74,000
Chatham	9,000		26,000
N. Y. Exchange		51,000	36,000
Grocers'		16,000	45.000
	$7,110,000	$194,000	$10,137,000
	194,000		
	$6,916,000		

III.—Loans and discounts of every sort, including the columns "Loans and Discounts, except to Directors and Brokers;" "Loans, &c. to Directors;" "All notes due from Brokers;" "Real Estate," "Bonds and Mortgages," and "Stocks;" as compared with Capital Stock.

DECEMBER, 1851.

	Loans, &c.	Capital.
American	$3,718,000	$2,001,000
Mechanics'	3,409,000	1,440,000
New-York	2,765,000	1,000,000
Merchants'	3,302,000	1,490,000
Commerce	6,356,000	4,606,000
American Exchange	4,820,000	1,500,000
State	3,796,000	2,000,000
Manhattan	3,867,000	2,050,000
Union	2,475,000	1,000,000
Leather	1,750,000	600,000
National	1,440,000	750,000
City	1,558,000	720,000
North River	1,670,000	655,000
Metropolitan	2,918,000	2,000,000
Chemical	1,614,000	300,000
Republic	1,465,000	1,000,000
Fulton	1,626,000	600,000
Phœnix	2,875,000	1,200,000
Seventh Ward	1,119,000	500,000
Butchers'	1,472,000	500,000
Merchants' Exchange	2,312,900	1,235,000
Tradesmen's	1,223,000	400,000
North American	1,641,000	1,000,000
Ocean	1,600,000	1,000,000
Mechanics' and Traders'	582,000	200,000
Greenwich	511,000	200,000
Dry Dock	225,000	200,000
Bowery	1.180,000	356,000
Mechanics' Association	1,379,000	632,000
Broadway	1,253,000	500,000
Mercantile	1,079,000	600,000
Pacific	889,000	422,000
Peoples'	792,000	412,000
Hanover	715,000	480,000
Knickerbocker	151,000	206,000
Citizens'	667,000	350,000
Irving	533,000	300,000
Chatham	497,000	300,000
New-York Exchange	235,000	130.000
Grocers'	443,000	300,000
Total	$71,762,000	$35,131,000

The following general summary will show at one view the aggregate position and strength of the Banks.

IV. INVESTED in Bills and Notes generally	$62,598,000
And loaned to Directors and Brokers and invested in real estate, mortgages, and stocks	[9,164,000
Total amount active investment	$71,762,000
LIABLE—For deposits on demand	$34,371,000
For circulation on ditto	7,283,000
For Bank balances, ditto	6,916,000
	$48,570,000
LESS—Gold	$7,385,000
Cash items	10,137,000
	$17,522,000
	$31,048,000
CAPITAL—Original	$35,131,000
Profits undivided	5,583,000
	$40,714,000

This statement, compared with that made at the close of 1850, presents the following somewhat anomalous facts:

Individual balances reduced	$6,184,000
Distant Bank balances do	5,586,000
	$11,770,000

To meet which,

11 Banks have been added, capital of	$8,171,000
And the stock of Gold reduced	3,720,000
	$11,891 000

On an increased capital of $8,171,000; the increase in loans and investments of every description is only $2,821,000, the relative amount standing thus:

1850, 29 Banks invested	$68,941,000 on cap. of $33,543,000
1851, 40 do. do.	71,762,000 40,741,000

The circulation has increased $330,000; the Cash items reduced $660,000. The relative specie to circulation and deposits stands 17¼ cents to the dollar, Dec. 20, 1851, to 23¼ cents to the dollar, Dec 21, 1850.

The import of Dry Goods this week, owing to the non arrival of the British steamer until after the weekly tables were made up, is less by nearly one-half than last. The amounts were as follows:

I.—DRY GOODS PASSING DIRECTLY INTO CONSUMPTION.

Manufactures of	Pk'gs.	Value.	Manufactures of	Pk'gs.	Value.
Wool	503	$180,267	Flax	559	$127,513
Cotton	1643	250,967	Miscellaneous	1022	101,346
Silk	1249	594,648			
			Total	4,376	$1,254,681

II.—ENTERED WAREHOUSE.

Manufactures of	Pk'gs.	Value.	Manufactures of	Pk'gs.	Value.
Wool	158	$36 382	Flax	28	$ 5,830
Cotton	260	49,175	Miscellaneous	1419	11,586
Silk	1239	234,469			
			Total	3,112	$337,433

III.—WITHDRAWN FROM SAME

Manufactures of	Pk'gs.	Value.	Manufactures of	Pk'gs.	Value.
Wool	158	$52 108	Flax	144	27,469
Cotton	364	73,657	Miscellaneous	24	4,911
Silk	194	62,921			
			Total	824	$230,067

The Cotton movements are large. The sales in the market to-day were 3,600 bales on a reduced stock. At Charleston, yesterday, 2,900 bales. At New Orleans, yesterday, 10,000 bales. The advance at the South is 1c.@1c. since the week set in. Middling at New Orleans 7½c.@7¾c. There was not much done to-day in the general markets. Flour and Wheat were dull without change in prices. Indian Corn sold to the extent of 5,700 bushels, at 65c.@66c. Cotton freights were firm at 5-32d.@3-16d. to Liverpool, and ¼c. to Havre.

The *Asia*, from Liverpool, brings the annual Cotton and other trade tables. The running estimate of the stock of Cotton proved some 43,000 bales out of the way on taking the actual account on 31st December. This error being against a small stock, subsequently introduced holders to come in as free sellers on arrival, and prices were poorly supported. Some of the circulars quote a decline of ¼ of a penny. The total import into Liverpool during the year 1851, amounted to 1,748,899 bales, being an increase of 176,444 bales as compared with 1

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted,*) at the office, No. 116 NASSAU-STREET, between *Beekman and Ann, just behind the old Park Theatre,* and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week; or, when they prefer, they can pay in advance at the Desk for six months or a year, at the same rate. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies; three copies for TEN DOLLARS, and five copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted,*) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 5 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the *Daily Times.*

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning,* at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers

VOL. I.....NO. 105. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON.

Mexico—Steamers, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1852.

This Government has done all that it could do to induce Mexico to ratify the Tehuantepec Treaty, but it remains undone. On the 25th of July, the time expires within which ratifications can be exchanged. After that date, if the Treaty remains unratified, it falls to the ground. It was to be considered by this Government and the Government of Mexico, and by the Tehuantepec Company, that if the Treaty be ratified, it will remove every obstacle to the prosecution and completion of the work, under the direction of the Company. The Mexican Government must so consider it, because it is their reason for having refused the ratification. But I learn that, even should the Treaty be ratified, the Mexican Government will refuse to recognize the grant made to GARAY. There will be some trouble probably between the two countries on this subject.

This morning the memorial of E. K. COLLINS and his associates, asking for an increase of compensation for their line of Steamers, was presented in the Senate. This subject was brought before Congress at the late session, and the petition for an increase of pay found no favor. Since that time the success of the line in making quick passages, has been unequivocal, and has won for it much public favor. Still it will be found very difficult to persuade members of Congress that this honor and glory must be paid for by an additional allowance. The Company say, as I learn, that they will sell the line to Russia, if it should not be supported by the Government. That would be a desirable movement. If we can get the business of steamship building for Russia and other powers, it will be an advantage and an honor to this country. One of the first steamships ever built in this country was for the Russian Government, and she was taken out to St. Petersburgh by an officer of our navy, and received by the Emperor with unbounded approbation. That was five-and-twenty years ago. We have improved in building steamers since. Probably we shall also improve even in the Collins line.

The Hulsemann Correspondence.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 16, 1852.

The Hulsemann affair is likely to be treated in a more serious manner than I had supposed when I wrote to you yesterday. It is, when taken in connection with all the circumstances, a graver matter than it at first appeared to be. A foreign minister has no right to appeal to the President in any case, nor to address him on official business, except through the State Department. But a diplomatic blunder, if it was a mere blunder, might be overlooked. But Chevalier HULSEMANN had addressed to the President a complaint that his Government has been aggrieved by the notice taken of KOSSUTH by this Government, and especially by the presence of Mr. WEBSTER, the Secretary of State, at the banquet given by Members of Congress to M. KOSSUTH.

Some eight weeks ago, M. HULSEMANN communicated to the Secretary of State his instructions in regard to the expected reception of KOSSUTH in the United States.

He was instructed to say that Austria would feel aggrieved if this Government should in any way recognize M. KOSSUTH. It was supposed and rumored at the time that M. HULSEMANN had other instructions, which he should read to the Secretary, and which would require him to protest against any such official recognition, and upon its occurrence, to take his passports and return home. M. HULSEMANN has now found the occasion for his protest in the participation of Mr. WEBSTER in the KOSSUTH dinner. He considers, it seems, that Mr. WEBSTER acted on the occasion as Secretary of State, and that KOSSUTH was, on that occasion, officially noticed and recognized.

M. HULSEMANN may feel a little sore about the famous letter to him addressed by Mr. WEBSTER, and also by Mr. WEBSTER'S notice of it, in his Speech at the Congress Banquet, and by the warm applause that it met with. He was also nettled, perhaps, at Mr. WEBSTER'S having refused to admit him to any more personal interviews, and having required that he should, thereafter, address him in writing on any official business.

The President, as is stated to-day, has communicated the letter of M. HULSEMANN to Mr WEBSTER, together with his views on the subject, and Mr. WEBSTER has the matter now under consideration.

The letter will, of course, be replied to by the Secretary, under the directions of the President, and it may be such a reply as will induce Mr. HULSEMANN to ask for his passports, even if they be not tendered to him.

X. Y.

Health of Mr. Clay.

It will be seen by the following extract of a letter just received from Mr. Clay, addressed to Dr. H. Bostwick, of this city, that the great light of Ashland, according to his own belief, is rapidly going out.

"WASHINGTON Thursday, Jan. 15, 1852.

"MY DEAR SIR: I received your letter of the 12th inst., and although too weak myself to write in any comfort, I cannot forbear, through the pen of a friend, expressing to you my grateful acknowledgments for the friendly sentiments contained in your letter.

I consider my condition as highly critical. It is a cough of some eighteen months duration, proceeding from the lower bronchial vessels; it has reduced me in strength and flesh, diminished my appetite, and lessened my sleep; it must be arrested or it will terminate fatally. I think the cough is somewhat diminished, and I have certainly felt more comfortable within the last fortnight. I beg you to be assured again of my sincere thanks and profound gratitude.

With very high respect,

I am your friend and obedient servant,

H. CLAY.

Letter from Kossuth to the Ladies of Stockbridge.

The following letter from Gov. KOSSUTH was sent in acknowledgment of a donation of $200 from the village of Stockbridge, Mass.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your much esteemed letter of 3d January, with the inclosed check for $200, of which 150 are the proceeds of a Fair held in your village, as an offering from the Women of Stockbridge, and the remaining $50 form a separate contribution from your citizens, as a gift from willing hearts to the cause of Freedom in Hungary.

Allow me to express my warmest thanks for this kind gift, which the noble and patriotic ladies and citizens of Stockbridge so generously granted in behalf of my poor, down-trodden country, and the common cause of humanity.

The female heart is always susceptible of sympathy, and the remembrance of your kind offering shall be cherished by me and shall aid me in the effort to accomplish the Freedom of Hungary.

I thank you from my heart—I thank you for your generous sentiments, and I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant, L. KOSSUTH.

Letter from Kossuth to Mr. Heward.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 25, 1851.

DEAR SIR: Allow me briefly, but heartily, to thank you for your attention and kindness to me and mine, during my stay in New-York, and permit me to assure that your attentive hospitality will not only be ever gratefully remembered by me, but that my nation will appreciate that it was exercised towards Hungary itself, in the person of the humble individual chosen as its representative, and who, reiterating his thanks, begs leave to subscribe himself,

Your very obliged and obedient servant,

L. KOSSUTH.

To D. D. HOWARD, Irving House, New-York.

HUNGARY.

From the London Daily News.

VIENNA, Dec. 27.—The contradiction of the report of the death of M. KOSSUTH'S mother contained in a Vienna paper of the 24th, is not corroborated by any other, and may likely enough be a ruse of the Government to quiet general indignation. Of Hungary, about as little is known in Vienna as Timbuctoo or the interior of China; but good authority states that KOSSUTH'S sisters are still in prison, and harshly treated; that many important political arrests have been recently made; and some sportsmen, having determined on a battue in the neighborhood of Smolnok, were all arrested without parley and marched off to prison under the accusation of having assembled for the purpose of political agitation. The flogging and hanging, and shooting and imprisoning, and the military tribunals and Government prosecutions, all go on as briskly as ever; and as we know this, it is perhaps fortunate for us that we are not distressed by news of the other miseries that reign in Hungary. Death from hunger is said to be as common there as in Ireland. Violations, armed robberies, incendiarisms, and such things commoner.

☞ The Boston papers describe a new Bank security, called the Chronometer Lock, now on exhibition in that city. The lock in the fastening is set by a scale at the number of hours required, the door is then closed and cannot be again opened until the time expires, unless the works stop, in which case it may be unfastened by means of said improvement, the same not operating at any other time, either to cause the movement to stop, or allow the door to be opened while it is in operation.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to The New-York Times.

Fire and Loss of Life at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Sunday, Jan. 18.

About one o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the saloon under the brick building occupied by P. G. Vought & Co., as a drug store, corner of Eagle and Main sreets, which, together with three other buildings, was entirely destroyed.

The second story of the drug store was occupied by Mr Bean, daguerrean artist, as a dwelling. Mr. B. was sitting up with the corpse of his child, and would not leave the building until the corpse was removed. The fire had got to such an extent when he attempted to escape, that he was suffocated by the dense smoke, and when brought out of the buildings was a corpse.

The loss, by fire, as near as can be ascertained, is $15,000.

The buildings on Main-street were occupied on the ground floor, by P. G Vought & Co., druggists; Miss Young, milliner, and Elias W. Palmer, grocer. The upper stories were occupied by lawyers, milliners, &c.

Within half an hour after the discovery of the fire, and while a large crowd of spectators were in the street, a portion of the walls of the burning buildings fell outward, burying several persons under the ruins. Only one person, as yet, is known to have been fatally injured.

Mr. Archibald M. C. Smith, agent of the Hartford Insurance Company, had his skull fractured, and lingered insensible till 4 o'clock, A. M., when he died. By the death of Mr. Smith the city loses a most active and useful citizen. He leaves a wife and six children.

A Dutchman, name unknown, was also seriously injured, and several others were more or less hurt.

It is not yet positively known but that others are buried under the fallen walls.

Great Fire at Brandon, Miss.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Jan. 17.

Last night nearly all of the town of Brandon, Miss., was burned. The following are among the houses not insured:—The Railroad Depot, the Brandon House, Richardson & Co., Moxey & Shelton, Chambers & Co., Lowery & Co., and J. Struess.

The following houses were destroyed:—A. Livens, E. Oakley, W. Landford, G. T. Reedus, C. Aikin, Nowell Middleton, Harris & Co., J. A. Dahn, R Oakley, Thornton, Dan Wilkinson, Haas & Gerson, Standard & Bros., Kres, Crawford & Kirby, Todd & Ware, Wilkinson, Mason & Co., J. & T. Kirtland, Hackett's Hotel, Court House and the *Brandon Republican* office.

Fire in Sandusky.

SANDUSKY, O., Sunday, Jan. 18.

About 1 o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in Campbell & Son's fancy store, and before the flames could be subdued, the whole building was consumed. The bookstore of William Hewett, and a cigar shop, in the same building, were entirely consumed. Loss about $10,000, partly insured.

Examination of Incendiaries—Conspiracy to Defraud Insurance Companies.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 18.

William Boynton, lumber dealer, G. A. Ricker, Reuben L. Garlick, and Shadrack Dickson, housewrights, the parties arrested a few days since for setting fire to several unfinished houses in Appleton-place, Roxbury, about three weeks ago, were examined on Saturday afternoon.

Boynton was the principal contractor, and the other parties were sub-contractors for erecting the buildings. Garlick turned States' evidence, and confessed that he fired six of the buildings, and states that Dickson set fire to six more. He also states that their object was to obtain the insurance, the policies being held by the contractors. The amount of insurance was about $36,000.

All the parties concerned in this unfortunate affair, have hitherto been deemed honest. The examination will be resumed on Monday.

Another Insurance Company Suspended.

ROME, Saturday, Jan. 17.

The New York Protection Insurance Company has suspended. Their losses for the last year have been very large. The suspension of this company and the Mutual, of Buffalo, so soon after that of Columbus and Lexington, makes a great excitement among policy holders.

Death of a Distinguished Citizen.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 16.

Joshua Baldwin, formerly Recorder of the Second Municipality, and a prominent citizen, died suddenly this evening, of Apoplexy.

Murder.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 17.

Patrick Burke, the keeper of a Sailor's boarding-house on Ann-street, was stabbed last night while walking in the street with a man named Gallagher, and died in two hours. Gallagher was also badly stabbed. The assassin fled.

Marine Disaster.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Jan. 17.

The brig *Albert Perkins*, Thompson, from the Cape de Verds, for Boston, Nov. 23d, put into Newport on the 15th, in distress, with loss of masts, sails, boat, &c., &c. The Captain and crew were all sick with the African fever. Has not had an observation since leaving the Islands.

Died on board, at St. Anthony, Nov. 31st, Mr. Graham, of Pawtucket.—he was interred on the Island. Charles T. Lambert of Charlestown, cook, and Daniel, a seaman, died on the 4th Jan.

Left at St. Vincent, Nov. 16th, ships *Nye*, of New Bedford; *George*, of Stonington, repairing; barks *R. L. Barstow, Charleston Packet*; brig *Tyleston* and several others, names not remembered, all clean.

The *Albert Perkins* was the wreck seen off Newport beach, on the afternoon of the 15th. She was towed to Point Judith, by the brig *Citizen*.

The Southern Mail, &c

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Jan. 17.

The New Orleans Mail of the 17th is received. The Great Railroad Convention was still in session—nothing definite had been done, and great difference of opinion existed among the delegates.

An old couple, named Herring, were shot dead near Augusta, Ga., and the house robbed by the assassin.

The Weather at Albany.

ALBANY, Sunday, Jan. 18.

This has been the coldest day of the season. The thermometer, which last evening marked 6 above zero, kept at that point until 6 o'clock this evening, when it fell to 4. A slight, fine snow has been falling all day.

The Weather Yesterday.

SUNDAY, Jan. 18—7 P. M.

BOSTON.—Snow has fallen here nearly all day, and it is still falling fast, 10 o'clock P. M.) The weather is extremely cold.

BUFFALO.—Barometer 29 38; thermometer 12; wind north. It has been a cloudy, but rather a pleasant day.

ROCHESTER.—The weather has been very cold here to-day—thermometer 2 degrees below zero. It has been snowing and blowing hard all day.

SYRACUSE.—We have had a cold and cloudy day, with the wind northwest; thermometer zero.

UTICA.—The wind is north and it is snowing hard. Thermometer 9.

ALBANY.—Several inches of snow have fallen during the day. Wind northwest; thermometer 8.

TROY.—It has snowed slightly all day. The wind is cold from the northwest. Thermometer 6.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.....ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 17.

Mr. MORGAN reported a bill to alter the Commissioners' Map of Brooklyn.

A resolution was adopted, that the Supply and Appropriation Bills be reported twenty days before the close of the session, and the final question taken ten days before the close.

Mr. PLATT reported a bill to amend the General Banking Law.

After a long debate on the resolution of Mr. PIERCE about stationary, the whole subject was indefinitely postponed.

ASSEMBLY.

The KOSSUTH Resolutions adopted by the Senate were received and laid over under the rule.

Mr. LUCKEY introduced a set of KOSSUTH resolutions.

Messrs. ROSE and HATCH introduced resolutions relating to Canal Frauds.

Mr. KEYS introduced a bill to repeal the Half Mill Tax Act.

New-York Legislature.

In the Legislature on Friday, a number of resolutions, in relation to KOSSUTH and Intervention, the Census, and other matters, were introduced.

In SENATE, the KOSSUTH resolutions were debated at length. The first resolution, as offered by Mr. CONGER, was adopted. The second being read, Mr. PIERCE moved to strike out the words "and duty," near the close of the resolution, which was lost—12 to 13.

Mr. TABER appealed to the author of the Resolutions to omit the one last read, as entirely unnecessary.

Mr. CONGER was willing to strike out all after the word "word" to the close of the Resolution, and the Resolution was so amended, and adopted by a unanimous vote.

The two remaining Resolutions were likewise adopted.

A message was received from the Assembly, asking for appointment of Joint Committee to consider KOSSUTH Resolutions. Laid over.

Mr. BRISTOL offerred the following Resolution:

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their best efforts to have a joint committee appointed whose duty it shall be to prepare or caused to be prepared for the immediate use of the people, a compendium of the first and subsequent enumerations of the inhabitants of the U. S., showing in separate columns the whites, the free persons of color, and the slaves by sexes, and total population. The dwellings, agricultural statistics, manufactories and libraries returned in the last census; the representation under each enumeration, with such general information relative to our national progress as the committee may choose to embody in this schedule, thus affording the legislatures of the several States and the people, an official and reliable compend of information for legislatures and for popular use.

Laid over under the rule.

In Assembly, Mr. ROSE offered the following, which was laid over, viz:

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That we hold it the inalienable right of every nation to establish its own form of government and regulate its own domestic concerns, without the interference of any other power, and that we feel it a duty to urge the recognition of this principle by our government in its intercourse with other nations.

NEW-YORK CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ITALIAN OPERA-HOUSE.—La Favorita.
NIBLO'S GARDEN.—'Lucrezia Borgia.'
TABERNACLE.—Concert by the Alleghenians.
CENTRAL HALL, Williamsburg.—Concert by the Hutchinson Family.
BROADWAY.—'Paul Clifford' and 'Mr. & Mrs. Lillyquite.'
AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Open day and evening.
STUYVESANT INSTITUTE.—Washington crossing the Delaware.
SOCIETY LIBRARY.—Two Living Aztec Children.

A STORM.—Saturday evening snow commenced falling, and at a late hour last night the storm continued with unabated force. The wind was fresh from the north-east, causing the snow to drift as it fell. Of course all the avenues of travel are blocked up, and the telegraphs must suffer much damage. From our ship-news collector we get the following summary of the effect of the storm in the vicinity of Staten Island.

There were no vessels arrived yesterday, and none sailed, in consequence of the severe storm and obstructions of the ice.

The Staten Island ferry-boats made but one trip (9 o'clock A. M.) yesterday.

She ships *Marion*, Capt. JOHNSON, from Savannah; the *Saxony*, the *Yorkshire*, from Liverpool, and the *Rajah*, from New-Orleans, in consequence of the storm and ice, dragged their anchors, and went ashore on Staten Island yesterday morning. The *Saxony* is on the rocks below Quarantine steamboat-landing. The others are in the mud on the beach near Stapleton. The steam-tug *Telegraph*, Capt. DUVAL, came up last evening, and reports the *Yorkshire* as having only touched, and will probably float at high water, she having gone ashore at low tide.

The steam-tug *Hercules*, which was sent to the assistance of the ship *Washington*, from Liverpool, ashore at Flynn's Knoll, returned yesterday afternoon, and reported that the ship was got off, and had anchored at the Southwest Spit, without having received any perceptible damage.

The M. P. pilot-boat *Mary Catherine* came up yesterday afternoon from thirty miles outside Sandy Hook, and reports the lower bay and Narrows completely filled with ice, making them almost impassable. She also reports steam-tug *Ajax* ashore inside of Sandy Hook, on the beach—hard on, with both wheels out of water. She would probably get off at high water, the tide at the time being well down.

MURDER OR MANSLAUGHTER.—On Saturday afternoon, Alderman Barr, of the Sixth Ward, held an inquest on the body of a German, named Julius Wells, at No. 528 Broome-street, who came to his death under the following circumstances: A negro, named James Salters, was in the grocery store of H. Claussen, corner of Sullivan and Broome-streets, in company with some other persons, about 7 o'clock, when deceased entered the store for the purpose of receiving pay for a pair of stockings, which his wife had sold to a young man, named John Stokam. As he passed over the door-sill a colored man, named Johnson, asked Wells to "treat," when he replied, "Yes, next year'" Following this, an altercation took place between the deceased and Salters, who bantered him out into the street, when he exclaimed, "I have got you now," and at once felled him to the sidewalk with a blow of his fist on the temple, and then cleared. Some person who observed the occurrence raised the prostrate man, conveyed him to the house of his family, and procured the attendance of physicians, who made an external examination, and pronounced the skull severely fractured. The poor man lingered in a state of insensibility until about daylight the next morning, when he expired. The case was thoroughly investigated, and the Jury rendered a verdict, "That the deceased, Julius Wells, came to his death by a blow inflicted by the hand of James Salters, on the night of the 16th January, 1852, corner of Broome and Sullivan-streets." The deceased was about 40 years of age, and leaves a wife. On the morning following the affray, Salters felt a remorse of conscience, and knowing the police-officers were after him, he became somewhat frantic; and finally was taken into custody by Officer Wm. H Stevens, of the Lower Police Court, and yesterday he was brought out of prison before the acting Coroner. During the examination he wept bitterly, and said he did not strike the man with any intention of taking his life. His assertion was recorded, and the prisoner was fully committed for further action in the matter by the Grand Jury.

LOPEZ RESPITED.—His Excellency, Governor Hunt, has granted a respite of ninety days in the case of Antoine Lopez, who was sentenced to be hung on the 23d of this month. The only murderer now confined at the City Prison, under sentence of death, whose sentence has not been postponed, is Otto Grunig, who was tried, convicted, and sentenced for the poisoning of his wife in Eldridge-street; and will, in all probability, undergo the extreme penalty of the law, on Friday next. There appears to be no shadow of expectation for the commutation of the punishment, or any further executive interference on the part of the Governor. When it was first known that Lopez had been respited, the lady of the Spanish Consul called at the prison, and gave the earliest information to the culprit through Mr. Edmonds, the keeper.

CAUTION TO MERCHANTS.—We are informed that during the last two weeks a colored (mulatto) man, quite tall, round shouldered, and pitted with the small pox, has been doing a large business among our up-town merchants by obtaining goods of all kinds by representing himself an employee at the University in Waverly Place. He has assumed the old game, of making a purchase, and requesting a lad to bring the articles with him to receive the pay, whom he would conduct to the University and enter the building and induce the errand boy to let him take the parcels to his master, saying, he would return in a minute with the money, but, instead of returning he vamosed out of another door,—several instances of this kind have lately occurred, and with a view of cautioning other merchants we give the swindler's operations a notice.

HEAVY ROBBERY OF GOLD DUST.—During the passage of the steamship *Union* from Chagres, two Californians were robbed of sixteen pounds of gold dust, valued at over $5,000, which they had accumulated after three years hard labor in the mining regions. Officers S. J. Smith and Elder, of the Lower Police office, arrested two of the waiters of the vessel upon suspicion of the theft, but there being no evidence against them they were discharged, and it is supposed the robbery was committed at Kingston, Jamaica, where the vessel stopped.

☞ Mrs. BOSTWICK'S Concert, at Niblo's Saloon, on Saturday evening, was honored by a very full attendance of the taste and fashion of the City. This was the ninth *Soiree*, and at each, Mrs. B. appears to gain in the public favor. A portion of the proceeds (over $30) of the last Concert were given to Mad. SZAZECKI, one of the Hungarian exiles, who assisted at the entertainment.

—We notice in the Boston papers, that to-morrow evening, Mrs. BOSTWICK sings in Boston, at a Concert given under the direction of the Germania Society, at which the celebrated Pianist JAELL is also to appear.

NIBLO'S.—To-night, Lucretia Borgia, with an unusually strong distribution. Rose Devries, Bettini, Badiali, Miss Whiting, Lorini and Coletti. Now that the best place for hearing in the establishment has been fixed at 50 cents, hundreds will avail themselves of the change to hear Donizetti from such talented artists.

SERIOUS SIDEWALK ACCIDENT.—Friday night about 9 o'clock a young woman of the name of Eunice Gillespie slipped and fell upon the sidewalk in First-avenue, near Second-street, and dislocated her thigh. She was immediately conveyed to the Drug Store of Dr. White, in the vicinity, where the injury received due medical attendance, and policeman Andries of the Seventeenth Ward conveyed her home, at No. 151 Ludlow-street.

VIOLENT ATTACK.—At a late hour on Saturday night, Michael Devine was violently attacked, in the Sixth Ward, by a rowdy, who struck him a blow on the head with a knife, or some other sharp instrument, and felled him to the pavement. He was found soon after by a policeman and conveyed to the Station-house, where his wound was dressed by Dr. Simmons. Thence he was taken home at No. 57 Mott-street.

NEW STEAMBOATS.—The *City of Hartford*, a new steamer, will soon be launched from the shipyard at Green Point. She has been built for the route between this city and Hartford, and is to be commanded by Capt. DANIEL A. MILLS.

—At his yard at Hoboken, Mr. ISAAC C. SMITH has on the stocks a new steamboat for the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. She is two hundred and fifty feet long, and will be about eight hundred tuns burden. She will soon be ready to launch.

FIRE IN BROOME-STREET.—Yesterday morning about 10½ o'clock a fire broke out in the attic story of a dwelling house at No. 493 Broome-street, occupied by D. Whiting, which was quickly discovered by the "Stars" of the Eighth Ward, who gave the alarm and the firemen quickly succeeded in extinguishing the flames before any material damage was sustained to the building by fire. The furniture was however damaged some $300 principally by water.

FIRE IN BEEKMAN-STREET.—Last evening at 6½ o'clock, a fire broke out in the building No. 41 Beekman-street, occupied as a Tailor's shop, by a German. There was not much damage done by the fire, which was soon extinguished, but the water thrown on it made some havoc with the dry goods.

FIRE IN THIRTEENTH STREET.—About 11½ o'clock last night a fire broke out in the Cooper's shop of Wm. Stevens, at No. 223 Thirteenth-street, which together with the contents were totally destroyed.

PEOPLES LECTURS IN THE TABERNACLE.—It gives us pleasure to announce the following subject for next Tuesday evening:

The Physiological, Chemical and Mechanical Principles of Respiration, showing the importance and means of ventilation, with illustrations by John H. Griscom, M.D

☞ It has heretofore been customary, at the annual meeting of the Mercantile Library Association, to vote $30 to defray the expenses of the regular nominating Committee. We understand the same course was pursued this year, but the Committee decline receiving the money, preferring to pay their expenses themselves rather than to take anything from the funds of the association. This is very commendable.

☞ The U. S. surveying schooner *Morris*, T. A. CRAVEN, Lieutenant-Commanding, sailed from this port, on Tuesday last, for Galveston, Texas. Orders have been received at the Navy Yard, to fit the brig *Perry* for active service.

☞ Rev. JOHN PIERPONT will this evening deliver a Poem before the Mercantile Library Association. The subject is "Improvement," and our readers cannot better improve their time than by going to hear the reverend poet.

☞ The Alleghanians give another Concert this evening, at the Broadway Tabernacle, and present, as usual, an attractive programme. At the Printers' Banquet, on Friday evening, their singing was warmly applauded, and Miss GOODENOW seemed to be an especial favorite.

☞ Professor ANDERSON'S mysterieuse *soirees* continued to be crowded. Sleight-of-hand tricks if well done are interesting and curious, and Anderson is a master of his art.

☞ The Hutchinsons sing this evening at Williamsburg, and we believe for the last time, so that those who would hear them must go to-night.

☞ The United States Mail Steamer *Franklin* left at noon on Saturday for Havre, with forty-five passengers and $400,000 in specie.

☞ Among the passengers by the *Asia*, which arrived at this port on Friday evening, was OLE BULL, the celebrated violinist.

☞ We regret to learn that our intelligent and active health officer at the Quarantine, Dr. Doane, is very seriously indisposed.

☞ The attention of the members of the Mercantile Library Association, is called to the Card, signed by Hector Morrisen and others.

☞ The Annual Meeting of the Prison Association, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, takes place this evening.

☞ The Annual Ball of the Grand Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, takes place this evening, at Metropolitan Hall.

☞ The *Aztec children*, on exhibition at the Society Library, are among the greatest curiosities ever in this City. They deserve a visit.

☞ The net proceeds of the Bar Festival given to Gov. KOSSUTH amounted to $4,200.

CITY BUSINESS.—The Board of Supervisors, and the two Boards of Aldermen meet this evening.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The following is a statement of the Public School Society during the past year, and the present indebtedness:

Paid prior to 31st December, 1851,		
Salaries of teachers, (3 quarters,) agents, &c., &c.	$66,776 41	
Supplies, alterations and repairs	26,867 10	
Cleaning and whitewashing, 114 departments	1 467 41	
Fuel, stoves and rent of primary schools	10,398 63	
Contingent minor expenses	268 20	
Printing	663 20	
Carriage hire for examinations	200 37	
Lectures to Normal Schools	49 00	
	$106,540 42	
Bills on hand 31st Dec., waiting payment		$112,943 53
For supplies as above, repairs, fuel, &c.		12,991 27
Amounts paid and waiting payment		$125,934 80
Add discounts on money borrowed		107 01
Claims coming due on or before 1st Feb. next.		
Notes given to mechanics, not included in the foregoing	$1,852 30	
Interest on mortgages payable Jan. 1 and Feb. 1	3,000 00	
Rents of Primaries, (1st quarter,) salaries of teachers, &c.	21,800 00	
Estimated amount of bills coming in for repairs and supplies during the month of January	3,000 00	
		32 452 30
		$158,491 11
Add balance due treasury, Feb 1, 1851		1,607 99
Total amount, including a portion of the expenses of the preceding year, left unpaid		$160,102 10
Amount of apportionment received in three installments since February last	106,818 45	
Fees of Members up	20 00	
Fuel used by Sunday Schools, re pa.d	70 00	
Received from owners of 22 for proportion of repairs, &c.	113 68	
Old materials sold from Carpenter's shop	383 39	
Old books sold from depositories	148 10	
Rent of room to Societies, &c	452 50	
	$108,006 12	
Balance, being the deficiency on the 31st of the current month	52,095 98	
	$160,102 10	

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A few evenings ago, while Dr. Wm. A. Blakeman was passing up the Fifth avenue near Fifty-fourth street, two highway robbers made a daring attempt to rob him. The doctor defended himself against the ruffians, and by active exertions succeeded in repelling them, and they fled before the police heard the alarm. The night was extremely dark, and therefore no description of their persons or dress can be given.

DEFRAUDING A MERCHANT.—On Saturday afternoon officer Davis, of the Court of Sessions arrested William Inglis (second) on a bench warrant, wherein the accused stands indicted for the crime of "false pretenses" in obtaining $1,000 in October, 1850, from the firm of Messrs. Merritt & Trask, merchants, at No. 28 South-street, by giving them a check for the amount on the Seventh Ward Bank and fraudulently representing that the funds were there on deposit to meet it, which subsequently proved to be false.

ANOTHER SIDEWALK ACCIDENT.—About half past 8 o'clock on Saturday night, a lady named Mrs. Lyons suddenly slipped and fell on the icy sidewalk in Market-street, which fractured the bones of her leg and otherwise injured her body. The injured lady's son, Sergeant Lyon of the Seventh Ward, came to her assistance, and conveyed her to her residence, No. 123 Cherry-street.

FOUND INJURED.—Yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock, a man named John Gronby was found lying on the sidewalk in Spring-street, near Greene, with a severe injury in the back part of his head, from which he bled profusely. The poor fellow was disabled and insensible to such a degree, that he could give no account of how he was injured. He was taken to the Eighth Ward Station-House by Officer Winchell, and placed under medical treatment.

OUTRAGE AND ROBBERY.—On Saturday evening, between 5 and 6 o'clock, while a young lad in the employ of Mr. Bisno, was passing down Chatham-street, near Mulberry, with several hats, he was attacked by three thieves, who made their escape with the property. No policeman was within hearing to render the little fellow any assistance.

SUSPICION OF ROBBERY.—A young woman calling herself Ellen Russell was taken into custody yesterday by Officer Lord of the Sixth Ward upon suspicion of stealing a gold lever watch, valued at $100, which was found in her possession. Justice Lothrop committed her for a hearing.

A HARD CASE.—Michael Coughlin, a lately arrived emigrant in the ship James Fagan, while on his way to Cherry-street from the Emigration office, fell in the street, being completely exhausted from want of food, which he said he had not tasted for two days previously. He was conveyed to the Fourth Ward Station-house and attended by Dr. Hilton.

FALLING DOWN STAIRS.—Yesterday morning, Peter Geraghty was severely injured by falling down a steep stairway of his residence, at No. 56 Centre-street. His skull was fractured and his hip badly cut. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where he lies in a critical condition.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Before Judge ROOSEVELT.—*Decisions.—In re William B. Winterton on Attachment.*—Ordered that the interrogatories be filed forthwith, and to be answered by next Saturday.

Betsy J. Ingersoll vs. *John J. Ingersoll.*—In this case an exparte application for a divorce had been made by the wife at a time when the husband was in the State Prison. The Court directed the decree to be withheld and the papers retained until the defendant should be personally served with an order to show cause why a decree of divorce should not be granted *nunc pro tunc*.

Mary Ann Willis vs. *Aaron Underhill.*—This was an action for a balance of account for labor done by the defendant by one Rumming, and assigned by him to the plaintiff. The defense set up was that the debt was not due, if due it had been paid, and if not paid the plaintiff had no just claim to it, she being married, and had no right to bring a suit except by a next friend, who would be responsible. The case was referred to the referee, and reported in favor of the plaintiff. The Court say that judgment must be given for the defendant, notwithstanding the report of the referee, unless the plaintiff procures the appointment of a next friend, and puts in a reply to the plea of payment and consents that the case be referred back to the referee, to take the testimony of the defendant as a witness, and make a further report on a review of the whole case.

Abel T. Anderson vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This was an action to recover back certain monies paid, under protest, as an assessment for regulating and grading the Eighth-avenue, setting the curb and gutter stones, &c. The Court held that, inasmuch as the plaintiff had paid the debt and discharged the incumbrance, whether voluntarily or involuntarily, and the proceedings to collect strictly regular, the plaintiff has no claim in law or equity, to recover back the amount, and thus, in effect, to charge the cost of improving the property upon the rest of the community. Judgment for the defendants.

The Court ordered that the motion calendar should be taken up next Saturday, and continued on the following week until all the motions shall have been heard.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Before Judges SANDFORD, DUER, BENNETT, and PAYNE.—*Decisions.—The People* vs. *John L. Norton.*—Report of referee confirmed with costs.

LAW COURT CALENDAR.—*Monday.*—CIRCUIT COURT.—127, to 137, 139 to 142.

SUPREME COURT.—46, 51, 74, 160, 76 to 85.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—125, 61, 145 to 169, odd numbers. *Part II.*—102, 130, 56, 140, 150, 156, 160 to 168 74, 134.

SUPERIOR COURT.—8, 113, 37, 154, 43, 44, 78, 167, 45, 137, 148, 94, 122, 124, 142, 177, 27, 51, 129, 183, 187, 146, 190, 191, 193 to 204, 206, 207, 208, 9, 1, 23, 24, 47, 49, 56, 67, 70, 17, 69, 104, 106, 131, 138, 118, 99, 51, 88, 97, 29, 2, 126, 130.

[Advertisement.]

ONE MORE CHANCE to purchase fall and winter dry goods at half price, for this week only, at Barker's old stand, 301 Grand-street. The remaining stock will be sold at a tremendous sacrifice. Those wishing to purchase silks, shawls, velvets, merinos, de laines, alpacas, hosiery, gloves, &c., will do well to call soon. Also, a large stock of bareges, tissues, spotted swisses, &c., for evening dresses.

[Advertisement.]

FURS.—All who are in want of a good article of Fur, are informed that James Harley, No. 38 Maiden-lane, is selling his fine stock of Ladies' and Misses Muffs, Victorines and Cuffs, at greatly reduced prices and by calling on him, at No. 38 Maiden-lane, they will be sure to find some articles to please.

BROOKLYN.

☞ The FRASER'S give a Concert, this evening, at the Female Academy. "John Anderson," "A man's a man for a' that," O, Nannie wilt thou go with me," and a number of other Scotch Ballads, we notice in the programme. The Fraser family are now the only representatives of Scotch Song in this country, and they give their native music in all its purity and plaintive sweetness.

SABBATH EVENING LECTURES.—A new course of lectures was commenced last evening, at the Presbyterian church, corner of Clinton and Remsen-streets, late under the pastoral charge of Rev. M. W. Jacobus, by Rev Gardner Spring, D. D. The weather being unpleasant, the lecture of this gentleman was not so well attended as could have been wished.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION.—The annual exhibition of the First Congregational Methodist Church, will be held this evening, at their church, corner of Tillary and Lawrence-streets. These exhibitions are highly interesting and instructive, and should be well attended. Admission free.

PRESENTATION.—This evening the Lexington Association will present to Lexington Chapter, No. 17, O. U. A., a beautiful Bible. Judah B. Voorhis, Esq., President of the Association, will make the presentation and a speech, which will be received and replied to by J. L. McCutcheon, Esq., in behalf of the Chapter.

THE WATER QUESTION.—The citizens of Brooklyn, who are desir

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 19, 1853.

Commissioners of Emigration.

We have received several communications, from respectable and intelligent sources, vindicating the Commissioners of Emigration from censures that have been rather flippantly bestowed upon them in connection with the recent accident. A gentleman whom we know to be entirely reliable assures us that he visited the house in Centre-street, and satisfied himself that the accident and its results were not justly chargeable to any neglect on the part of those officers; and that the place is kept as clean as possible under the circumstances.

The difficulties under which the Commissioners labor are not generally appreciated. The funds at their command are limited. Hundreds of emigrants—and many of those now arriving are among the poorest class—are thrown upon them at once, demanding instant shelter and food. Greatly as they need this immedtate relief, and important as it is that they should be cared for at once, it is not easy always, upon an hour's notice, to secure lodgings and care for two or three hundred persons in their condition. We believe the Commissioners have done all they could under the circumstances. Besides the buildings in Centre and Canal streets, they have now secured the Church at the corner of Duane and Church-streets, and two or three hundred recently arrived emigrants are now accommodated there.

We are also assured that the emigrants themselves are responsible for the filthy condition of their rooms; that they refuse to aid in cleaning them, or to avail themselves of the conveniencies for cleanliness provided for them. The subordinates in the employ of the Commissioners do all in their power to secure neatness; but they have to deal with people not distinguished for their appreciation or practice of that particular virtue.

The Commissioners of Emigration have been selected from among our most respectable citizens. Men of higher integrity cannot be found among us than those who compose the Board. They have very arduous duties to perform, and the consciousness of performing it properly is their only reward. They, and their subordinates, are constantly exposed to sickness, and one or two of them have already lost their lives in consequence of their exposure. Under such circumstances they are certainly entitled to the most charitable construction of their acts. And it certainly is not just that they should be held responsible for accidents or evils which they cannot prevent.

From the Boston Mail of Thursday.

"*The New-York Times* admits, that the intervention projects leads almost inevitably to war. This admission is a matter of course—no man with a particle of sense could come to any other conclusion. And yet, our New-York cotemporary scouts the idea that we are to ship troops and artillery across the sea to join issue with despotism on the plains of Europe. He is not exactly for killing off the allied army, like a hero of yore, "by computation," but he would have E gland stretch her fleet across the Categat, leading to the Baltic, while the United States lock up the Dardanelles in the same way. Here is a a pretty kettle of fish for the Autocrat; cut off from all intercourse with the "rest of mankind," and especially from the world's commerce, what can he do? True, the imports and exports of Russia by sea are only about one third as great as those of the United States; but then the less she has the less she can afford to lose them. But we admonish all lack-wits not to question the ability of an American fleet to *hold* the Dardanelles against the power of Russia—a power which can raise ten men to our one for the purposes of war, ten ships to our one, ten cannon to our one, ten dollars to our one! Such things are not to be taken into account in these high-falutin times."

☞ It is not worth while to reiterate our denial of the charge upon which this paragraph is built. The *Times* has *not* admitted that intervention will lead almost inevitably to war; the contrary view has formed the whole staple of its discussion of the KOSSUTH propositions. It has held the possibility of an armed conflict with Russia, as too remote to be contemplated seriously. And if that possibility has been debated at all, it has only been in order to let in proof that the least probable objections to the policy we advocate, are quite baseless and visionary.

Some other of the *Mail's* assumptions deserve a word or two, out of respect to their marvelous impudence and groundlessness. It has become the vogue recently to be extremely humble on national account. Your conservative editors are so many Uriah Heeps. No language can be raked up so attenuated and small as to express fairly our entire littleness in the presence of the Russian Czar. There is an unprecedented anxiety to decry the military and naval patency of the republic; and if the story were credited abroad as it is told at home, we should have no occasion to seek despotism on European shores; it would meet us here, and here we should have to resist it. All such representations, however, are irredeemably false. We hear none of them when the contest with a feeble neighbor like Mexico is on the carpet; we should hear none of them if the conquest of the Americas, from Davies' to Magellan's Straits were proposed. It is all reserved for their most sacred and Catholic majesties, the tyrants of Europe. Their ears are accustomed to none but flattering stories: and such papers as the *Mail* are resolute not to break the habit.

In rating the relative strength of the two nations, too much regard has been paid to certain bombastical generalities of which the *Courier and Enquirer* relieved itself some time since; and too little respect has been yielded to facts. Thus, to run briefly over the ground, the immense extent of the Empire, with its scattered population, is an element of weakness rather than strength. The resources of the Imperial treasury are entirely disproportionate to the population, and not at all adequate to its protection. What the actual state of the finances is, we can only arrive at by conjecture; but a very well-informed writer in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* estimates the annual receipts, from every source, at 500,000,000 francs, or pretty nearly $95,000,000. The available resources of the American Treasury fall only a trifle short of $64,000,000 per annum. The debt of Russia, augmenting every year, amounted on the 1st of January, 1850, to 1,645,195,216 silver roubles, or 411,298,804 silver dollars. The debt of the United States is $62,500,000 dollars. Here is the true test of national power. It is folly to talk of immense armies and fleets, when the sinews of war are so inefficient. Russia retains no larger force on foot than is absolutely necessary to guard her frontier, and keep the 12,000,000 of restless Poles in subjection; and to do this the national debt is steadily enlarged. A fact that we have referred to once before, that the limited cost of sustaining an army of occupation of 120,000 men in Hungary, for two months, drove the Government to the London money market for a loan of $16,000,000, shows a wonderful laxity of the military sinews. It is quite certain Russia never has yet raised "ten men to our one, ten ships to our one, ten cannon to our one, ten dollars to our one;" and it is doubtful whether she can produce even an equal force with half the facility with which it can be done by the American Government. It may be observed that France, at the time when President Jackson threatened hostilities, had as numerous and a much more effective force on land and sea, and a revenue at least twice as large as that of Russia; and we then heard very little mention of the disparity of our really slender powers with those of our adversary.

But, we repeat, war is not in the question. Since the finances and armature of Russia seem destined to lend a very decided color to our national morality, it is well to rate them properly; but the estimate cannot, according to any system of logic, subject us to the imputation of endeavoring to stir up belligerent cravings among readers. Ignorance of the whole subject, or ignorance of what we have had to say upon it, can alone perpetuate the idle charge.

Coroner's Office.

"Some statements have recently been published in the city papers which require correction. *The Coroner has not tendered his resignation to the Governor, as has been stated, nor has he been removed*, and arrangements made by the Aldermen to return their inquests to the office "formerly occupied by Coroners in the Tombs." Nor have the Aldermen employed Mr. COCKEFAIR (formerly an assistant to previous Coroners) to assist them in holding inquests. The Coroner's office is where it has been for the past two or three years—No. 9 new City Hall. *Coroner* GEER *has so far recovered that he occasionally appears at his office to transact business.*"—*Courier and Enquirer.*

Until we have more direct and positive evidence of the fact, we shall not believe that Dr. GEER intends to resume his official position as Coroner, without a further investigation of the charges brought against him by a Committee of the Common Council. Those charges affect his character as a man, and his integrity as a public officer. Self-respect, therefore, as well as respect for the public, imperatively demand that his character should be cleared before he resumes office.

The charges were, substantially, that he had habitually defrauded the public, by claiming Coroner's fees in cases where no duty was performed, and in which no fees were lawful; that he had procured the names of persons who had died in the hospitals, and collected fees as if inquests had been held upon them. They were embodied in a report made by a Committee of the Common Council, and evidence was adduced to sustain them. It is possible they were not true; but no man, with such charges hanging over him, unexamined and unexplained, should insult the public by holding office.

What action the Goverhor has taken in the matter, we are not aware. Nor do we know whether the Common Council has ever taken any steps to bring the subject officially to his notice. If not, they stand in the very singular position of having trumped up accusations against a public officer, which they were unwilling to have investigated. The matter cannot rest where it is. And the Coroner owes it to the public, as well as to himself, to have it cleared up. Certainly, public sentiment will not permit his return to office, while he rests under such unexplained accusations as have been brought against him.

☞ Count Casimir Batthyani, who is living in Paris, has written a letter to the *London Times* in reply to that of Prince Esterhazy, concerning the Hungarian war. He very thoroughly demolishes the charges made by the Prince against the Hungarian Ministry, and vindicates its conduct on grounds of necessity and policy. The Count also vindicates KOSSUTH from some of the accusations made against him, though, as would naturally be expected from an aristocratic champion of Hungary, he censures severely KOSSUTH's republican purposes and sympathies. He complains of KOSSUTH's attempt now to establish democratic institutions in Hungary, and thinks he ought to have retired to private life.

☞ Among the invited guests to the Typographical Society Banquet, we observe the name of *John W. Forney*. As the writer of the letter to Mr. Roberts, brought to light in the Forrest trial, his absence could not have been very deeply regretted. The House of Representatives is entitled to a monopoly of his society. The list of guests, on such an occasion, might have been completed without adding the author of a very disreputable conspiracy against the reputation of a lady.

Musical Items.

The celebrated OLE BULL, the Norwegian Violinist, so much and universally admired on his first visit to this country in 1843-4, arrived in the *Asia* on Friday night. He is, for the present, on a quiet visit to New-York, without any declared purpose to renew his American concerts, but we can scarcely believe that he will not favor us with another touch of his fine quality before returning to Norway.

The rumor that Jenny Lind will appear in Opera wants confirmation. It is not altogether improbable, yet up to this time, as far as we are advised, no overtures of the sort have been made either by the favorite cantatrice, or the Opera managers. We have no idea that Miss Lind means to leave the United States for some months to come.

Astor Place re-opens to-night. Its visiters may look for an admirable performance of the *Favorite*. Both manager and singers will be put to their mettle by the thought of the saucy opposition at Niblo's. We expect indeed to hear of fewer cases of indifferent singing and "sudden indisposition," at either house. The Niblo management give *Lucrezia Borgia* with a talented cast, and if Opera goers were gifted with ubiquity it is probable that many of them would be present at both performances. Query—Would it not be well for the rival managers to alternate evenings?

THE BET FOR THE HUNGARIANS.—The new penny abolition organ of Mr. Seward proposes several new bets about our circulation, *instead of accepting our propositions*, which comes first in order. We have no objections to take up the propositions in their proper place. Let them first come up to the mark, *dispose of our bet of* $500, and then we will readily meet them on their own ground. [*Herald.*

☞ The *Herald* evidently misunderstood us. We distinctly offered to accept its proposition; and in order to prevent any possible mistake, we made it still more specific. The *Herald* asserted that, since the establisiment of the *Times*, its circulation has increased; it made the assertion during the last week in December, and again last week. Now the *Times* was established in the middle of September, and at that time the *Herald* claimed a daily circulation of 40,000 copies. We are willing, in order to leave no room for misunderstanding or complaint, to *concede the truth* of this claim; if, then, the circulation of the *Herald* has increased, it must be more than 10,000 now. The *Herald* offers to bet that it *has* thus increased. On the other hand, we offer to bet—

1. One hundred dollars that the average daily circulation of the *Herald*, during the last week of December, was *less* than 40,000.
2. One hundred dollars that its average regular circulation, during *last* week, was less than 40,000.
3. One hundred dollars that, although the *Herald* is forty times as old as the *Times*, its daily circulation is not twice as great.
4. One hundred dollars that the daily circulation of the *Herald is not as great as that of the Times.*
5. One hundred dollars that during the last three months, the daily increase in the regular circulation of the *Times* has been *three times* as great as that of the *Herald.*

In the first two of these propositions, we have distinctly offered to accept the *Herald's* bet,—and that, too, upon its own ground, and conceding the entire correctness of its own statements. The others we have added, in order to increase the amount of relief which the Hungarians will receive from the bet. We hope the *Herald* does not intend to cheat them out of it.

FROM NASSAU, N. P.—By the arrival of the Br. schr. *Arethusa*, at Charleston, we have dates from Nassau to Dec. 27. Several marine disasters are reported, but there is no news of importance.

☞ Our thanks are due to Messrs. KINGSLEY & Co., of the Express Line, for prompt delivery of last evening's Boston paper

—The *Charleston News* states that a number of gentlemen of that city have associated together for carrying on a large importing wholesale and retail dry goods business, on a scale more extensive than has hitherto been conducted in Charleston.

—The Delaware was so completely frozen over on Wednesday last, from Callowhill-street to Cooper's Point, that hundreds availed themselves of the opportunity for skating over it.

Dr. Kinkel.

It is gratifying to learn that Dr. Kinkel has so far completed his mission to the German population, as to take his departure for New Orleans. The speculation is understood to have been quite successful. A large, we forget what, amount of money has been collected; and those nonsensical pieces of paper, representing a German National Loan, are quite current in the patriotic market. At St. Louis the other day, the Doctor fairly owned up to some of the charges made against him in the *Daily Times*. He admitted,—his career was pretty nearly run, and the clink of coin in the hat waxed feeble and less frequent,—that he was not a member of the London Emigration Committee, a body of high respectability; that he and a small minority had been ejected or had resigned, for their ultra opinions; and that the present chase after funds was without any better authority than that of a few of the illustrious obscure, now haunting unsearchable chop-houses in London. Five of these individuals place themselves in the nominative case, at the foot of the Loan certificates. So far so good. The scruples of the Philadelphia Committee and of other Committees about contributing to the 'raise' has been justified.

There were other points, however, upon which the learned ex-Professor was less fluent. The German Society of Freemen was anxious to know something about the programme of the projected demonstration. The amount of blood to be spilled, and whose blood it is to be; whether property, in the Doctor's confession of faith, be really robbery; if so, how much each of the agrarian agitators is to hold in fee, upon the triumph of revolution; and various other questions, upon which the missionary has been horribly mysterious hitherto, only occasionally dropping out the gloomiest of intimations. But the missionary stood mute. He could go no further than that there was to be a republic, with universal suffrage; but republics, with nothing but universal suffrage, is a late Parisian fashion, that does not seem to take in this country; and the interrogators were dissatisfied.

The truth is, this silence is portentous. The Doctor has found at last that atheism, socialism, and his other crazyisms, are not the thing for the American market. To win support for them they must be cloaked under specious generalities. And hence this sudden modesty about the particulars. His wisdom is of a tardy growth, and for the sake of his fellow countrymen, and of good order, and of genuine liberty it is most fortunate that it is so. At all events, it will be well for all persons interested to let the loan alone, and wait until an authorized agent of the London Society makes his appearance.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN 17

$5,000	U. S 6s, '56	104¾	25	Hud. River R.R	65
3,000	do. '67	116¾	20	do	65
1,200	do	116¾	11	do	65
2,000	Ohio 6s, '60	103	25	do	65
2,000	do	103	5	Bank North America	102
1,200	do	103	20	Pacific Ins. Co	92
3,000	Virginia	105¾	50	Canton Co	s60 68
2,000	do	105¾	50	Edgeworth Co	b30 8
5,000	do	105¾	100	do	s30 8
2,000	Erie Convertb. '72	90	100	do	s30 8
2,000	do	b60 90¼	5	Erie Railroad	78
5,000	do	90	260	do	s3 78¼
2,000	Erie New Converts	86¼	50	do	b3 78
1,000	do	86¼	50	do	b10 78¼
2,000	Hud. R.R R. 1st m	102¾	100	do	b15 78
1,000	do	102¾	50	do	b60 79
1	Bank of N. Y	140	100	do	b60 79
10	National Bank	117	50	Alb. & Schenec. R.R	98
5	Fel. & Med. Canal	90¾	10	do	98
10	do	98¼	40	do	98¾
10	do	98¾	300	Harlem Railroad	68¾
5	do	98¾	200	do	68¾
50	Nort Am. Trust	s3 11	100	do	68¾
50	do	s3 11	100	do	b30 69
50	do	s3 11	200	do	s3 11¼
50	do	s3 11	100	Sussex Mining Co	s3 11¼
100	Reading Railroad	s3 57	20	Utica & Syr. R.R	131
50	do	56¾	100	U. S. Bank	2
100	do	b60 57¼	12	do	2
200	do	56¾	40	Roch. & Syr. R.R	111
200	Stonington Railroad	50	75	do	110
200	do	50	10	Mich. Southern R.R	110
50	Nor. & Wor. R.R	51	100	N. J. Mining Co	11¼
25	do	51	50	do	11¼
50	do	51	50	do	11¼
50	do	51¼	100	do	b23 11¼
100	do	51¼	25	do	s3 11¼
25	do	b60 51¼			

SECOND BOARD

$1,000	Erie Canal Bonds	90¾	25	Nor. & Wor. R.R	50¾
2,100	Hud. R. R.R 2d m	91	100	do	b10 50¾
50	Harlem Railroad	68¾	50	do	b3 51
50	do	59	250	do	b30 51
100	do	b70 69¾	50	do	50¾
400	do	69	250	Reading Railroad	56¾
50	Erie Railroad	78¼	100	do	bnw 56¾
50	do	78¼	100	do	s10 56¾
300	do	78	150	Canton Co	b60 56¾
200	do	77¾	75	do	68¾
200	do	b10 77¾	25	N. J Mining Co	11¼
100	do	77¾	50	do	bnw 11¼
50	do	b3 77¾	15	Bank of America	1 0

SUNDAY NIGHT, Jan. 18.

The Stock market closed quite weak on Saturday. The Philadelphians are understood to be free sellers of Reading, while a prominent speculator of the Erie party is said to have thrown overboard a large amount of his shares. Both Stocks went down, and the same feeling pervaded the market generally. Norwich is an exception. The friends of this Road took all the Stock offered at the early Board at from 51 to 51¼. In the afternoon prices receded to 51 @ 50¼. In Loans there was a fair business. The sales of Erie old Convertibles continue active.—$30,000 taken in one line at 90. Virginia Coupons sold to the extent of $11,000 at 105¾, and further private sales are reported. United States Bank shares were 2½, and in Philadelphia 2¼@½. Baring's Circular refers to the movement in this Stock in Amsterdam at 10 @ 12s. sterling.

The outward movement of specie by the *Franklin* steamer was larger than expected. It foots up $404,000, of which $160,000 was in silver and French gold. This makes the total shipments of January $1,868,730. This movement is rather inexplicable, in the face of the rather dull demand and largely increasing supply of bills, together with the fact that such is the plethora in the Banks of England and France, that money is a drug in London at 2@2½ ₱ cent, and French Fives in Paris above par.

The reduced specie strength of the City Banks at the close of the year 1851 was noticed on Saturday. Coupling this with the loss of $1,500,000 through the reduced balance, as compared with December, 1850, in the Sub-Treasury, the whole reduction in New York is full five millions. There has also been a loss—slight, indeed, but significant—in Baltimore and Boston, and it is quite likely a similar result will be shown by the Philadelphia Banks. At none of the shipping points, unless at New Orleans, has the specie strength of the Banks increased, although the general figures show for the year a reservation of something like eight or ten millions of California gold in the country.

Money was quite a drug on Saturday among the Brokers. It was offered, all around, on demand; and the fact that the surplus is not freely used in the street is attracting more attention to paper. Of this there is a large selection offered, and the more adventurous lenders are able, on long private bills or railway acceptances, to get good usance for their money. Prime short paper goes at 7 @ 8 ₱ cent.

The Merchants' Exchange Co., stirred up to a practical interest by the late decision at Albany, have elected an able and influential Board of Trustees for the year, consisting of Stephen Whitney, Augustus Schell, Jonathan J. Coddington, L. S. Suarez, John J. Palmer, Shepherd Knapp, D. Cotheal, John Gray, Walter Bowne, Jr., Jacob Little, Moran Thomson, J. E. Holmes, W. P. Furniss, Charles Gould, J. S. Aspinwall, James De Peyster Ogden, P. P. Van Zandt and John H. Dykers. Mr. Augustus Schell, (a member of the Bar,) has been made President, and R. C. McCormick reelected Secretary.

We have been much interested in looking over the Bank returns and annual circulars of trade received by the *Asia*. They reflect a very high degree of prosperity in the mercantile, manufacturing, and money interests of Great Britain; and it is scarcely to be doubted, that while, for the year past, we have gained little in the retention of California gold, the vast infusion on the other side, by means chiefly of the trade with the United States, is having a most sensible effect upon the general condition of Great Britain, if indeed it is not likely by the further reduction of interest to cause a change in the standard of values. To be sure, the time has before been when London interest was down to 2 ₱ cent., but never when from the immense accumulation in the bank, it promised to be so for a considerable period. Some of the papers hint that the Bank begins to feel its want of control over the National currency, and the managers, from increasing private competition, are driven to low rates as a measure absolutely necessary to their continued participation in the discount business, and altogether essential to fair dividends. The stock of bullion in the Bank is now equal to *eighty-six and a half millions dollars*. In the Bank of France it is yet larger, being equal to *one hundred thirteen and a half millions dollars*. Each accumulated largely during the closing week of December, the Bank of England, $450,000, and France $1,200,000.

The gross imports of specie into Great Britain for 1851, were $63,500,000, of which she retained $26,500,000. The fluctuations in Consols for the year were 3½ ₱ cent., showing increasing steadiness for several years, as they fluctuated 15 ₱ cent. in 1847, 10 in '48, 9 in '49, and 4 in '50. Notwithstanding, however, the accumulation of bullion and steady rise of Consols, we notice in the retrospect of the *London Times*, that the past year is regarded as one "of greater anomalies than has ever been witnessed." To the mass, prosperous; to the merchant, owing to speculation for rising prices, in the face of increased production, "chequered by anxiety and losses." Above all, the Yankee Mordecai still sits at the *Queen's* gate. "With the triumphs of the Exhibition," exclaims the able City writer for the *Times*, "we have been distanced at sea—*the region of our greatest pride.*" The fact, too, is noted, that while England has invited all the nations to a commercial gathering, her people find themselves practically alone, in the old world, their "travelers and newspapers almost threatened with exclusion from the whole of Europe."

The new year is treated, both by the press and mercantile circulars, as full of hope, shaded only by the question growing out of the dissimilarity of political views, between England and her neighbors, which it is a matter for the merchant as well as politician to consider, whether to be reconciled by gradual approaches or sudden convulsion. The cotton trade of Great Britain for 1851, was, in American descriptions, 1,393,706 bales imported, against 1,184,194 bales in 1850, of which, 151,900 bales were re-exported to the continent. The weekly consumption of American was 24,359 bales, bearing the relation of 76 per cent. to the whole weekly consumption of the kingdom. The stock of American in the ports, at the close of the year, 272,710 bales, of which 236,209 were in Liverpool, against 261,200 last year. The range of prices for Orleans fair, from first January to the first week in July, was 6¼d. to 6d. From first week in July to close of December, from 6d. to 5d. The highest and lowest figures were at the beginning and close of the year. The largest sales were the second week in November, at 5¼d. for Orleans, and 5d. for Upland fair, 70,640 bales.

The relative trade in Foreign Provisions in Liverpool, chiefly American, was as follows:

	1851.	1850.
Beef	23,549 tierces. 2,625 bbls.	20,443 tierces. 1,270 bbls.
Pork	5,149 bbls.	18,576 bbls.
Bacon	6,223,100 lbs.	15,629,700 lbs.
Lard	46,992 bbls. 911 kegs.	74,610 bbls. 54,519 kegs.
Cheese	1,744 casks. 54,889 bxs.	3,687 casks 64,025 bxs.

The trade in Foreign Breadstuffs for the quarter, Oct. 1, to December 31, 1851, compared with corresponding three months of previous year, was:

Imports of—	*Last quarter, 1851.*	*Last quarter, 1850*
Wheat	120 833 qrs. 8 bu. each	166,963.
Flour	219,656 bbls. 43,165 bags.	420,761 bbls. 74,752 bags.
Indian Corn	37,390 quarters	16,957.
Beans	24,895 quarters	35,196.
Peas	1,603 quarters	1,804.

The Circulars show a general improvement in Flour and Grain. The prices, Jan. 2, were for Western Canal Flour, 20s 6d.@22s; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 20s. 6d.@21s.; Ohio, 22@23s; American Wheat, White, 6s.@6s. 4d., Red and mixed 5s. 6d.@5s. 10d., old White, 5. 10d @6s. 2d.; Red and mixed, 5s. 2d.@5s. 8d., Indian Corn, White, 30@32s.; Yellow, 27s.@28s., mixed 26s. 6d.@27s. 6d.

In November last 12 tons California gold-bearing quartz were reshipped at this port for London. Its arrival created considerable attention in that city. It filled about a hundred barrels, which led to the rumor that the quantity was about 100 tons. It was from Grass Valley, Nevada County, the specimens being of various degrees of richness, averaging £100 or near $500 to the ton. The picked specimens were equal to £7,000 ₱ ton. Experiments were to be made in stamping, which it was expected would throw some light on the nature of the machinery expedient to be used in California or London. Further consignments were expected, if the result should prove satisfactory. Large as the freight expenses are, the suggestion is thrown out by the *London News* that the expense of maintaining machinery in the new State may be greater than freighting the quartz to London before reduction and stamping.

The receipts at the Sub Treasury on Saturday, were $113,399; payments $51,036; balance at close $1,852,404.

The total importations at this port last week were

Dry Goods, as reported on Saturday	$1,592,171
Other merchandise	1,332,420
Total for week	$2,924,591
Import of previous week	3,984,345
Total for January 1@15	$6,908,939

Cotton was a fraction lower under the news by the *Asia*, and holders, without conceding much, are disposed to realize. The sales were only 1,600 bales. There was more activity in European freights; 5,000 bushels Wheat at 3¼d., and 1,000 bales Cotton, not compressed, at 3-16d. To London 500 bbls. Naval Stores at 2s. The Havre packets get ¼ cent for Cotton.

We learn by telegraph that the sales of cotton last week were 45,000 bales, made up to Friday night. The sales on Friday were 6,000 bales. Prices firm. The excess at the Southern ports over last year's receipts, is now 96,000 bales.

Markets by Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Jan. 17.

COTTON—We have had quite an active demand, during the week ending this evening, with sales of about 3,000 bales, principally to arrive, and generally at the current rates of last week. We quote New-Orleans and Mobile fair, at 10½ to 10¾c; middling fair at 9¾ to 10c.; Upland fair 9, to 9¼c; Middling fair 9¼ to 9⅝.

WOOL—We have had large sales at firm and advancing prices. The following are the principal sales of the week: Fleece—123,700 pounds, at prices ranging, according to quality, from 37½c to 48½c. Pulled—53,700 lbs. at from 32c. to 41c., according to quality. Foreign—7,800 lbs., at from 24c. to 26½c. Total sales of the week, 185,200 lbs.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Prices are firm and tending upwards. Sales of the week, 28,100 pieces.

Market for Breadstuffs.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 17

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are not very active, but command former prices. The speculative and Eastern inquiry is moderate for the inferior and common kinds, and the shipping and consumptive demand, pretty fair for other qualities at quotations.—The *Asia's* intelligence is of a more encouraging tenor, and has induced more stiffness on the part of owners, which, to some extent, checks the movements. The business includes 3,786 bbls. superfine No. 2 at $4 12½@$4 37½, ordinary to straight State, mixed to fair Indiana and Michigan and good common Ohio at $4 50@$4 62½, choice State, fair to fancy Indiana and Michigan and favorite round hoop Ohio, at $4 62½@$4 75; fancy Genesee at $4 81½@$5; extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5@$5 25; and extra Genesee at $5@$5 62½; Canadian is not very brisk,—the smallness of the stock checking free sales; good common descriptions retail at $4 50 ₱ bbl, in bond; Southern is a little dull, yet firm; the receipts and demand are alike contracted; the operations embrace 500 bbls. mixed to favorite ordinary new, at $4 50@$4 62½, and fancy do. at $4 75@$5 25. Rye Flour is much wanted at $3 50 for the and $4 for superfine do. Corn Meal is in fair request for consumption at $3 25 for Jersey and $3 37½ for Brandywine. Buckwheat is selling to some extent at $2@2 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is rather inanimate—the high pretensions of owners deterring buyers. The stock is light and the receipts moderate. The milling enquiry is much reduced and the export demand is restricted. 4,000 bushels Ohio mixed were taken from store at $1, and 5,000 do. Southern White at $1 06@1 07. Rye is scarce, offered and eagerly sought after at 80 cents per bushel. Barley is dull and heavy at 70@78. Oats are more saleable at a further advance—Northern brings 45,@47c and Western 41@43c. per bushel. Corn is exceedingly quiet. There is no export inquiry and but little home demand. The stock is very small—Western mixed in store, is held at 59@60c, and Southern White do. at 68@70. 2,000 bushels New-Orleans Yellow fetched 66c.

Baring's Circular.

LONDON, Friday, 2nd January, 1852.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce markets having been closed this week for the Holidays, we have merely to notice the few transactions that have taken place privately. Our CORN market has been firmer, and WHEAT and FLOUR are rather dearer; but COTTON at Liverpool shows a decline of ⅛d. At the Bank of England yesterday the rate of Discount was reduced from 3 to 2½ ₱ cent.; by the last return their stock of BULLION amounted to £17,413,564, being £137,621 in excess of any previous one. BAR SILVER is quoted at 5s. 9d., new DOLLARS at 4s. 11½d., the late arrivals of the latter having been taken for India. The present rate for East India Company's Bills on Bengal and Madras is 2s., and on Bombay 2s. 0½d. the Company's rupee. By the Overland Mail, which arrived to-day, we have received advices from Bombay to 3rd December, and Calcutta to 22d November, quoting higher Exchanges and lower freights at both Presidencies.

COLBREAL—Our stock 1st instant was 9001 bags against 5,620 bags last year. Honduras Silver brings 2s. 8½d. @3s. 3d. and Black 2s 2d @4s 6d.; Mexican Silver 2s. 7d.@2s 9d.

COFFEE—Transactions have been confined to 1,400 bags Native Ceylon at 39s. 3d.@39s. 6d., principally at the latter figure, and holders are less inclined to sell. The stock in Great Britain is computed at 19,300 tons against 21,800 tons last year.

The CORN trade is firmer, and English WHEAT, the condition of which has been greatly improved by the change of weather, may be quoted 1s. dearer. The last average was 37s. 2d ₱ qr. FLOUR is also more saleable, and superfine Western Canal now brings 20s. 6d.@21s. 6d. ₱ bbl. INDIAN CORN neglected.

COTTON—Sales with us do not exceed 350 bales East India at prices rather in the buyer's favor. At Liverpool the desire to sell has predominated, and ⅛d. reduction has ensued; they quoted middling Orleans yesterday 4¾@4¾d. The annual statements you will receive herewith give the stock in the United Kingdom on 1st instant—492,600 bales against 521,120 bales on 1st January, 1851. The deliveries for consumption appear to have been 1,664,573 bales, or about 32,011 bales per week, against 29,096 bales per week in 1850.

INDIGO—Deliveries have proceeded actively of late, leaving a stock of East India on 1st instant of 30,332 chests against 27,205 chests last year. Of Spanish Indigo the deliveries in the 12 months have amounted to 7,538 serons against 2,478 serons during 1850, leaving us only 403 serons in stock against 999 serons on 1st January, 1851.

IRON is dull at 5s. 6d. in bond, and £4 7s. 6d. is the outside value of common BARS, while RAILS are still quoted £4 10s.@£4 15s., free on board in Wales. SCOTCH PIG 39s. for good mixed numbers at Glasgow. SWEDISH £11 5s.

LINSEED CAKES move off freely at our last quotations.

OILS—Stock of all kinds of FISH are light, but though there is nothing doing holders remain very firm, in anticipation of demand later on. Of OLIVE our stock is only 840 tuns against 1,890 last year, and prices firm at £40@£43. PALM dull at 26s. 6d. COCOA NUT 28s.@35s., 6d., firm. RAPE dull at 31s.@33s. LINSEED in limited request at 26s. 9d.@ 26s. 6d. on the spot; for monthly deliveries for all the year there are buyers at 26s., sellers at 26s. 6d.; and 27s. is asked for the early months.

SPELTER is held at £15 7s. 6d @£15 10s. on the spot, while something has been done for spring shipments at £15 12s 6d.

SUGAR—We notice sales of 3,500 boxes Havana from 32s. 6d.@34s. 6d., chiefly for export, and 700 bags Muscavado Manila at 32s.

TIN—An advance of 2s. is quoted in English; BLOCK is held at 82s., BAR at 90s.

AMERICAN STOCKS—The year which has just expired has been one of regular, but not of very large investments in these securities; nor could it be expected that this sudden and extraordinary demand prompted by the continental events of 1848 should be continued on an equally large scale for many years, unless some fresh stimulus were given to it; whilst the high prices and limited duration of the Federal stocks, and of those of some leading States, have checked both speculation and the temptation of a high rate of interest. These high prices have been maintained by the more general appreciation of the principal American securities, as well as by the cessation or reduction in the issues. Our fresh supplies have mostly consisted of Maryland Sterling Bonds, Virginia 6 ₱ cent. Coupon Bonds, Boston City Stock, and Canada 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, whilst the tendency of prices has been to attract in a more or less degree Pennsylvania, Alabama, Illinois, Indiana, Mississippi, Michigan and Florida back to the United States. If tranquillity and confidence be established in Europe, capital will be turned towards investments on this side of the Atlantic, the continental demand will be less, some re sales may be made, and the range of prices will be more dependent on the state of the American and English money markets, as well as on the extent of fresh issues, than on the question of political revolutions. The Bonds of American Railway Companies have not yet obtained much currency in the London market, and where investments are desired, the orders have been transmitted to the United States. Capitalists here, although they often take shares in foreign railways, have never seemed to like the debentures at fixed interests of such companies, and even in this country the debentures only of entirely or partially completed and revenue-giving lines are selected.

There has been no business for a long time in Louisiana, South Carolina, Florida, or New Orleans City Stocks. A demand has shown itself latterly, from Holland, for United States Bank shares at 10s. @ 12s. each.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

—Judge Buckley, of the District Court of Galveston, in a recent address to the Grand Jury, said that there was no country inhabited by the Anglo-Saxon race in which there was so little regard for law and order as in that State; and that while her laws were superior to those of her sister States, she was overrun by lawlessness. He continued:

"I am still a young man, and a much younger Judge; but during the four years that I have been on the bench, there have been between fifty and sixty cases of murder before me; and if in each of the twelve Judicial Districts in the State there has been a like number, then there have been upwards of six hundred cases of murder in four years—showing a state of things unequaled in any country; and that of these six hundred cases not six of them had been found guilty by the jury by which they had been tried. It is not supposed that in all these cases there was a deficiency in evidence, and the only conclusion to which I can arrive is that the juries must have forgotten or disregarded their oaths."

—A correspondent of the *National Intelligencer*, writing from China, says there are scarcely any foreign manufactures or products consumed in the country. The opium trade, and some importations of raw cotton, are the only counterbalancing sources of reimbursement for all the money left there for teas, silks, &c. There are American and other merchants who speculate in opium; but as they have to buy it from India, their profits are contingent on the luck of the venture. If this opium trade could be suspended, the money which is now paid for opium might find a more legitimate distribution in exchange for cheap cottons, and perhaps breadstuffs: and when it is considered that $30,000,000 are paid by the Chinese annually for opium, the world at large, and the United States in particular, do lose something by the trade.

—A fatal affray occurred in Little Rock, Ark., last Saturday week, between Fountain Pennington and Jefferson Robinson, during which the former was shot dead by the latter. The quarrel originated in a horse trade.

—A public meeting was held at St. Albans, Vt., on the 8th, to urge upon Congress, laws establishing reciprocal trade with Canada. They adopted a Memorial presenting their views.

—Professor W. G. T. Shedd, of the University of Vermont, has been chosen Professor of Sacred Rhetoric of the Auburn Theological Seminary, in place of Rev. Joseph Few Smith, resigned.

—The *Liberator*, Garrison's Abolition paper, calls KOSSUTH the "Hungarian flatterer," and advises him to "go back to Turkey."

—The number of admissions to the Charity Hospital, at New-Orleans the past year was 18,420, of which only 1,726 were natives of the United States.

—The Faculty of Harvard College have elected Dr. Arnoult, of Boston, to fill the vacancy in the Professorship of the French language.

—The Eighth of January was celebrated with *eclat* in New-Orleans.

CARD.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

CLINTON HALL, Jan. 17, 1851.

FELLOW MEMBERS,—We feel constrained, by considerations involving the welfare and honor of our Association, to advise those who may not be so well acquainted as ourselves with the merits of the respective Candidates at this Election, that the "Regular Ticket," at the head of which stands the name of SAMUEL P. TITUS is worthy of, and we hope will receive, their entire and cordial support. It is composed of men of ability, experience and devotion to the Institution, and we assure them that the administration of its affairs, if confided to them, will not suffer from the incompetency, inexperience or negligence of its Officers.

(Signed) HECTOR M

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Citizen Volunteers, Attention.**—You are hereby notified that the Parade ordered for the 19th inst., is postponed until the 19th of APRIL next, at which time the Parade of the Citizen Companies will take place. Companies who have not reported, and wish to participate in the Parade, are requested to report themselves with their addresses, to HENRY WILSON, Major General, C. V.,
j16-3t* No. 76 Carmine-st.

☞ **Metropolitan Building Association.**—The Trustees of this Corporation, chartered by an act of the Legislature, for the purpose of accumulating a fund for the purchase of Real Estate, the Erection of Buildings, or the making of other improvements on lands "&c., and for "the further purpose of accumulating a fund to be returned to its members who do not obtain advances as above," with a view to extend its advantages as widely as possible have determined to receive subscriptions until Tuesday the 20th inst., without any fee for advance upon the entrance fee, which is now only two dollars. Mechanics and working men, and women of all classes, are urged to discriminate between the great profits of this mode of investment, and the small returns for money invested in the usual way. Persons who are not familiar with the operations of this association are invited to call at the office, No. 466 Pearl-st., open daily from 10 A.M. until 5 P.M., where it will be explained how the system of deposits of $2 each per month will, without doubt, amount to upwards of fifty per cent. per annum. By order.
j16-3t* SAMUEL JESSUP, Secretary.

☞ **The Hamilton Building Association,** instituted Oct. 9th, 1851, under an Act of the Legislature of New-York, and now in successful operation, will receive subscriptions for its limited number of shares, at $1. Entrances fee previous to, and at the Fourth Monthly Meeting, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 22d, 1852, in the Society Room, north corner of Tillary and Fulton-sts., Brooklyn. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of taking shares, are requested to subscribe at this Meeting, or previous thereto, at the Office of the Association, No. 213 Fulton-st., where may be obtained gratis the Prospectus, Articles of Association, and Act of Incorporation. The profits thereof made by this Association will cause the Entrance Fee to be increased soon, therefore subscribe at once and save your money.
j17-6t* THOMAS F. LESLIE, Secretary.

☞ **Excelsior Number Two.**—Excelsior Building and Mutual Loan Association, No. 2, will hold an adjourned meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 21st, at 7½ o'clock, at Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, near Broome-street, 3d floor, for the purpose of receiving subscribers, and explaining the operations of the Association. Entrance fee $1; monthly dues $3; shares $600. By this apportionment of the dues and shares the Association will be enabled to close much sooner than Associations of this kind differently organized. Subscriptions received at any time at the office, No. 136 Bowery, up stairs, where articles of association and explanations may be obtained.
WM. L. MILLER, President.
N. P. LABARTE, Secretary. j17-3t

☞ **United States Building Association.**—The second regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held at 163 Bowery, third story, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 19th at 7 o'clock. Those wishing to avail themselves of the advantages of this Association, before the entrance fee is raised, would do well to join at the next meeting, as it must of necessity be raised soon. About 250 shares have already been taken. N. M. GRAW, President.
T. VERNON, Secretary. JNO. RUSHBY, Vice President. j16-3t*

☞ **I. O. O. F.**—GRAND LODGE OF SOUTHERN NEW-YORK.—The undersigned, (a Committee of Arrangements) desire to inform the members of the Order and the public in general that the Grand Assembly and Festival to be given in aid of the fund of the Grand Lodge will take place at the Metropolitan (late Tripler) Hall on MONDAY EVENING, January 19, 1852.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

P. G. W. T. Child, No. 31 Park-row.
P. G. Jacob Russell. Assistant Treasurer's Office, C. H.
P. G. Joseph Soria, No. 484 Pearl-st
P. G. W. O. Groser, Order Desk, C. H.
P. G. John Medole, No. 75 Christie-st.
P. G. Theodore Fromont, No. 163 Allen-st.
P. G. D. W. Anderson, No. 71 Sixth-ave.
P. G. D. W. C. Langdon, No. 281 Washington-st.
P. G. G. Lewick, No. 223 Grand-st.
P. G. C. A. Hilliker, No. 17 John-st.
P. G. N. L. Pettit, No. 81 Maiden-Lane.
P. G. W. D. Kennedy, No. 31 Greenwich st,
P. G. M. Stern, No. 23 Cedar-st.
P. G. James B. Smith, No. 21 Park-row [Hamsburg.
P. G. John W. Thompson, No. 68 South Eighth-st, Wil-
P. G. Joseph Green, Troy.

Tickets $2, to admit a gentleman and ladies, can be obtained from either of the above Committee, or of the undermentioned

Andrew Fromont, G. M., No. 113 Nassau-st.
John J. Davis, G. Sec., O. F. Hall.
E. H. Howell, G. W., No. 83 Duane-st.
James W. Hale, G. Rep., Courier and Enquirer office.
John G. Clayton, G. Rep., No. 49 Pine-st.
James H. Perkins, Odd Fellows' Hall.
Golden Rule Office, No. 44 Ann-st.

N. B.—Members of the Order are requested to appear in Regalia. j16-3t*

☞ **Day and Newell's PATENT PARAUTOPTIC BANK LOCK.**—The great Bank Lock exhibited by Mr. HOBBS, and triumphant at the World's Fair, and that has hitherto defied the whole world to pick or explode with gunpowder. Bankers, Brokers, and Merchants are invited to examine these Locks, at DAY & NEWELL'S office, No. 14 Wall-st., New-York. n8-eodly

MISCELLANEOUS.

$1,000 REWARD—This sum will be forfeited if we cannot prove, satisfactorily, to any impartial person, that the celebrated BOHEMIAN HAIR DYE is exactly what we represent, viz: It will instantly change red, sandy, grey, or any light hair, to a beautiful black or brown; it will never change or fade; it will not injure the hair or skin in the slightest degree. The same sum will be given to any person who will show that any other hair dye sold has the same, or as many good qualities. Price, 75 cts per case—a liberal reduction by the dozen. Manufactured and by BIGGS & WISE, 277 Hudson-st. Also for sale, cheap perfumery, essential oils, extracts, and other toilet articles. j19 1t*

UNPAID CROTON WATER RENT for 1850.—Notice is hereby given, to the owners or lessees of property upon which the Croton Water Rent of 1850 remains unpaid, that the lists of delinquents has been filed in this office by the Croton Aqueduct Board. The undersigned will receive payment thereof (in current funds) daily, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock, in default of which the property affected thereby will be advertised and sold pursuant to law.
JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, Controller.
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, New-York, Jan. 17, 1852. j19-1Fi

ORANGE FEMALE SEMINARY.—The Second Term of the present year will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 3d of March. This School is in a pleasant and healthly location, three miles from Newark, on the Morristown Railroad. The Principal offers to the young ladies placed in his family the best influences of a home, and the devoted attention of the ablest instructors. The number of pupils received as boarders is limited to twenty. Circulars will be sent to those who may apply for them. Address Rev. F. A. ADAMS, Orange, New-Jersey. j19 2i&3t*

STATIONERS' HALL, 174 and 176 Pearl street.—COLLINS, BOWNE & CO., successors to DAVID FELT & CO.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—Purchasers of Blank Books are respectfully invited to examine the Stock of the undersigned, who offer their experience and advantages in manufacturing as a guaranty that the quality and prices of their manufactures shall be perfectly satisfactory, and bear comparison with those of any house in the country.

The stock of BLANK BOOKS is very large, comprising every kind in general use, in all the variety of Ruling and Binding. Those who want sets or single Books are requested to hand in their orders at an early date, that they may be carefully and properly made and well seasoned.

BOOKS PAGED at a very small advance.
COLLINS, BOWNE & CO.,
j19 174 & 176 Pearl street, New-York.

NEPTUNE WORKS.—At Essex, Mouth of Connecticut River, Manufacturers of STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, and BRASS and IRON CASTINGS of every description. MARINE ENGINES of different power generally on hand, or made to order at short notice. ENGINES for STEAMERS made or repaired on as good terms as can be had elsewhere. Boats repairing or building have no wharfage to pay along side of the Co.'s wharf. No charges made for transportation to any of our cities. Our workmen are men of experience, and we are confident that we can do as equally as good work as can be done at any other establishment. Our work will be sent to any part of the country and put up ready for operation, if desired.

Boilers set on the improved plan of D. GRIFFIN & CO., approved and adopted by the American Institute, by which 15% per cent. is saved in any boiler made, in the item of fuel.

Our Agent in New-York is D. GRIFFIN & CO., No. 132 Broadway, who is well known to the public.
HUNTER, THOMPSON & CO.
Essex, Ct., October 18, 1851 o27-1awMtf

PRIVATE SURGICAL CLINIQUE, at No. 112 Grand-st., two doors west of Broadway, under the care of Dr. DIXON, editor of the *Scalpel*. This charity is designed to protect the feelings of the virtuous poor from unnecessary exposure before a medical class. The attendance on Wednesday and Saturday is gratuitous. Private office hours from 10 to 1 daily, and 6 to 8 evenings.

The office of the *Scalpel* and *Quarterly Journal of Medicine and Surgery* is at No. 9 Astor House, where all business communications must be left, and where may also be had Dr. DIXON'S works, WOMAN AND HER DISEASES and his PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM. Price $1.

The *London Lancet* and New-York and Boston Medical Journals remark: "Dr. Dixon has placed the Profession under great obligations by these admirable works." "By his great practical experience he has secured attention to every page in the volume." "Few medical men have done more for the cause of practical science." The next number of the *Scalpel* will appear on the 1st of February. j13-2w

TO SHOP-BUTCHERS.—SEWELL V. DODGE, No. 238 Bleecker-st., corner of Leroy, respectfully informs Shop Keepers, and all others who purchase Meat in quantities, that he is prepared to supply them with Carcasses, Sides, or Quarters, at the lowest market prices, and assures his customers that his Meats shall not be inferior to any sold in this market.

Families will at all times be supplied with the choicest qualities of Beef, Veal, Mutton, Lamb, Poultry, Milk, &c., at the current rates. SEWELL V. DODGE,
at the Old Stand, No. 238 Bleecker-st., cor. of Leroy.
j19-1m

RICH AND USEFUL GIFTS.—A Gold PEN and Pencil Case has just been issued from the manufactory of the subscribers, the most complete and convenient pocket companion ever offered to the public, and which for beauty of workmanship defies competition. Six sizes, patented and warranted. Also, a large and varied assortment of gold and silver pencil and pen cases, together with our superior gold pens, which need no proof of their superiority except the increased demand and the numerous attempts at imitation.
d23-tf A. G BAGLEY & CO., Nos. 189 and 377 Broadway.

ASTROLOGY.—DR. THOMAS WILSON may be consulted at his former residence, No. 90 Broome-st., New-York, where no pains will be wanting on his part to furnish the most correct information on all subjects connected with this life. Fee—Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1. Time of birth required j16-1meod*

PURE ESSENTIAL OILS, &c.—Confectioners, Bakers, Perfumers, Restaurateurs and Distillers can procure their Drug articles "right" of
j3-4i&tWM&S GREENLEAF & KINSLEY, Wholesale Druggists, No. 63 Vesey-st.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.—DUNCAN, LEWIS & BARROW No. 161 William-st., New-York, offer for sale writing, wrapping and printing paper of every description, Binders, boardbox, trunk, bonnet and straw boards. Twine of all kinds. j16

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS for all parts of the world—an indispensable protection to travelers against foreign aggression. Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner, No. 68 Broadway d30-1m*

MELODEONS.—CARHART & NEEDHAM, manufacturers of Carhart's Patent Melodeons. Warerooms No. 280 Broadway; manufactory No. 75 East Thirteenth-street, New-York. Price from $60 to $300. d17-3m

COL. R. RIKEMAN, JR.—ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW, and COMMISSIONER of DEEDS, No. 70 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts. New-York.

KOSSUTH HATS—With or without feathers, for Gents., Young Gents., Youths and Boys, with a large assortment of fashionable Hats and Caps, and Ladies' Riding hats, at [d31-1m*] MONTARQUET'S, No. 236 Bowery.

FURS! FURS!!—A large stock of fancy Furs, in every variety, at reduced prices, at MONTARQUE'S,
d31-1m* No. 236 Bowery.

BOXWOOD.—20 tons very superior large Turkey Boxwood, for sale by WELLS & WEBB, No. 13 Dutch-st.

LETTER COPYING PRESS—for sale cheap, at L. ESNICOTT'S, No. 20 Beekman-st., up-stairs. j17-3t*

MILK KETTLES for sale at No. 133 Hudson-st.
j15-1m*

WANTED.

COMPOSITOR WANTED—At No. 117 Liberty-st., this morning. [j19-1t] F. HART.

CABINET MAKER WANTED—One accustomed to light work, and of steady habits; none other need apply to S. HARRISON & SON,
j19-2t* No. 159 West 34th-st.

AGENTS WANTED.—Two or three responsible Agents wanted to sell Blacking, a first-rate article. Address "Peter, box 3,980," N. Y. Post-office, post paid. j19-3t*

AGENTS.—Wanted, 500 Agents; $25 to $50 easily made in selling the Life of KOSSUTH, illustrated A new family work, and a large variety of pictorial, popular and useful Works. Call, or address, post-paid, "American Family Publication Establishment," No. 129 Nassau-st., New-York. d26-1m*

PRIVATE NURSING FOR GENTLEMEN.—By J. M. LUDLOW. Those that are desirous of an experienced and faithful Nurse in sickness, please call, or address J. M. LUDLOW, No. 349 Broadway, Union Place, P. O., N. Y. Physician's Reference given. n11-3m*

NOTICE.—CAME ASHORE, on Coney Island Point, on MONDAY, Dec. 22, a RAFT, consisting of 27 square Pine Logs. For information respecting them, apply to BARNARDUS DONLY, Coroner, at his store, Gravesend, King's County, L. I. j3-1m*

NOTICE.—If this should meet the eye of any person having a knowledge of WILLIAM A. MORTON who resided in New-York or Brooklyn in 1846, would be kind enough to address a line to H. A. DAVIS, Philadelphia Post-office, with the information of his whereabouts, they will receive the thanks of the subscriber.
j14-3teod* WIDOW H. A. DAVIS.

WEEKLY TIMES.—Wanted, Three numbers of the Weekly Times, Nos. 10, 11, and 12. Apply to HENRY F. TICE, 182 Mulberry street. j19

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Family rooms and rooms for single gentlemen, with full board, in the elegant house No. 10 Carroll Place, Bleecker-street. References exchanged. Terms moderate. Enquire at house or at *Daily Times* office.

BOARDING—A comfortable third-story chamber with Boarding for two persons, $8 per week. Apply at No. 70 East Sixteenth-st. j17-3t*

A RARE CHANCE OF A BOARDING HOUSE, which will accommodate 20 boarders, 16 in it at present, will be let, and furniture for sale, on account of the inmates going to California. Can be had by the first of February, by applying on the premises, No 222 Greenwich-st. this week.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Act relative to Limited Partnerships, that a Limited Partnership has been formed by the Subscribers under the name or Firm of MYERS, SUYDAM, and KNISELY, commencing on the first day of January, 1852, and terminating on the 31st day of December, 1854. That J. L. VANSCHOONHOVEN, of the City of Troy, and State of New York, is the special partner in said partnership, and has contributed the sum of Twenty Five Thousand Dollars to the common Stock thereof, in cash.

That JAMES MYERS, of the City of Brooklyn, and State of New York; JAMES A. SUYDAM and WILLIAM KNISELY, of the City of New York, are the general partners in said partnership. That the general nature of the business to be transacted by said partnership is the importing, buying, and selling of Silks, Laces and Staple Dry Goods.

J. L. VANSCHOONHOVEN,
JAMES MYERS,
JAMES A. SUYDAM,
WILLIAM KNISELY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 1851. j1-6w*

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, under the firm of HANFORD & BROTHER; that the general nature of the business to be transacted by them is that of the manufacture and selling and dealing in Ready-Made Clothing and Furnishing goods; that SOLOMON H. HANFORD and JOHN E. HANFORD of the City of Brooklyn, are the general partners, and JOHN T. MARTIN of the City of Brooklyn, is the special partner, and that the said John T. Martin has contributed the sum of fifty thousand dollars, in cash, to the common stock. The said partnership is to commence on the sixth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and is to terminate on the sixth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty six. Dated New-York, 6th October, 1851.

SOLOMON H. HANFORD,
JOHN E. HANFORD,
JOHN T. MARTIN.

N B.—H. & B. will continue the sale of Clothing and Furnishing Goods at their new store No. 29 Park-row, [opposite the Astor-house.] j5-1aw6wM

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of this State, that the subscribers have entered into a limited partnership, under the firm of SCHUCHARDT, FROLICH & HOLTHAUSEN, for the transaction of Importing and Commission business. That FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, who resides a part of the year in the County of Middlesex, in the State of New-Jersey, and a part of the year in the city of New-York, is one of the special partners, and has contributed the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars in cash to the common stock of the said partnership; and FREDERICK C. GERHARD, who resides in the city of New-York, is the other special partner, and has also contributed Fifty Thousand Dollars in cash to the common stock of the said partnership. That FERDINAND SCHUCHARDT, whose place of residence is in the city of New-York, and JOHN M. CHARLES FROLICH and HENRY HOLTHAUSEN, who respectively reside in the city of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, in the State of New-York, are the general partners. The said partnership commenced the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and is to terminate on the 31st December, 1856

FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT,
FREDERICK C. GERHARD,
FERDINAND SCHUCHARDT,
J. M. C. FROLICH,
H. HOLTHAUSEN.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1852 j8-6w

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—ALVAN E. PARKER, of Phillipsville, in the county of Allegany and State of New York, CURTIS C. GARDINER, and SYLVANUS LYON, both of Williamsburg in the county of Kings, and State of New York, and HENRY A. PARKER, of said Phillipsville, in the county of Allegany and State of New York, have formed a limited partnership in pursuance of the laws of the State of New York, under the name and firm of "GARDINER, LYON & PARKER," for the general purpose of importing and jobbing in fancy goods, and dealing in fancy goods generally in the city of New York, in the county and State of New York. The said ALVAN E. PARKER is the only special partner, and has actually, and in good faith, contributed and paid in cash as capital to the common stock of the said partnership, the sum of two thousand dollars. The said CURTIS C. GARDINER, SYLVANUS LYON, and HENRY A PARKER are the general partners, and are alone authorized to transact business and sign for the partnership, and bind the same. The said partnership is to commence on the first day of January next, 1852, and continue until and to terminate on the first day of January which will be in the year 1855. Dated, New York 1st, Dec 19, 1851.

ALVAN E. PARKER,
CURTIS C. GARDINER,
SYLVANUS LYON.
HENRY A. PARKER.

j1-6w

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the Subscribers under the provisions of the Revised Statutes, relative to Limited Partnerships, under the name or firm of GEORGE W. QUINBY, to be conducted in the City of New-York. That the general nature of the business the purchasing, curing, and sale of slaughter hides, calf and sheep skins, cattle feet and fat. That GEORGE W. QUINBY is the general partner, and WALTER BOWNE the special partner, both of whom reside in Flushing, Queens County, and State of New-York, and that the special partner has contributed the sum of ten thousand dollars in cash to the common stock. That the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and to terminate on the 1st day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven. New-York, Dec 17, 1851. GEO. W. QUINBY,
d20-6w WALTER BOWNE.

WE, JAMES ROSS, GEORGE E. WEST and WILLIAM E. NEWELL, do hereby certify that we have formed a limited partnership under and in pursuance of the first title of the fourth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York. Such partnership is to be conducted under the name or firm of "WEST & NEWELL." The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the Importing and Jobbing of Fancy Goods and Hosiery. The said JAMES ROSS, who resides at Terre Haute, in the State of Indiana, is the only special partner. And GEORGE E. WEST, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York, and WILLIAM E. NEWELL, who resides in the City and State of New York, are the only general partners interested therein. The said JAMES ROSS, the special partner, has contributed the sum of fifteen thousand dollars to the common stock, as capital. The said partnership is to commence on the first day of January, 1852, and will terminate on the thirty-first day of December, 1855. Dated at the City of New-York, Dec. 31st, 1851. JAMES ROSS,
by Willard M. Newell, Att'y.
GEO. E. WEST,
WM. E. NEWELL.
j1-6w

NOTICE.—The Subscribers have entered into Copartnership as Private Bankers, under the firm of CURTIS, BEALS & FEARING, and have taken offices at No. 40 Wall-st.

GEORGE CURTIS,
SAMUEL J. BEALS,
j15-10t* CHAS. N. FEARING.

C. H. ELLERY, HAVING WITHDRAWN from the firm of E. M. DAVIS & CO., will continue the FOREIGN IMPORTING BUSINESS, on his own account, at the Store No. 51 Broadway, (formerly occupied by E. M. D. & Co.,) and is now receiving, by every Steamer, desirable styles of Spring Goods, which are offered on the most favorable terms to jobbers throughout the country.
j1-6w C. H. ELLERY, No. 51 Broadway.

JAMES G. KING, Jr., is a partner in our house from this date. JAMES G. KING & SONS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1852 j12-1w

MISCELLANEOUS.

VAN GAASBEEK'S SOUTH AMERICAN and CALIFORNIA EXPRESS—PER THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS AND STEAMERS ON THE CHAGRES RIVER.—The proprietor of this Express has been engaged for the last two years in the Transportation business on the Isthmus of Darien, and known as the most prompt and efficient forwarder there, having the exclusive privilege of sending Express goods in Messrs. Gleason, Russell & Co.'s Steamers plying on the Chagres River, which enables the proprietor to place freight in Panama two days ahead of any other Express.

A. B. VAN GAASBEEK, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., N.Y.

AGENTS—Messrs. GLEASON, RUSSELL & Co., Chagres; J. W. McCORB, Cruces and Gorgona; Messrs. CORVINE, BRO. & Co., Panama; Messrs. BURGESS, GILBERT & SEWELL, San Francisco.

REFERENCES.—Hatch & Yale, No. 75 Cedar-st; Briggs & Douglass, No. 143 Broadway, New-York. j15-tf

VAN GAASBEEK'S SOUTH AMERICAN and CALIFORNIA EXPRESS will be dispatched for the Isthmus, ports on the Pacific, San Francisco, and Sandwich Islands, on THURSDAY, 22d inst., per U. S. Mail steamer EL DORADO. Shippers will please have their freight, accompanied by invoices, delivered at our office on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst. Small packages received up to 12 o'clock M., on the day of the steamer's departure.

A. B. VAN GAASBEEK, No. 25 Cortlandt-st.,
j15-1w New-York

CHELSEA MILLS, 27 st., between 8th and 10th-avs. The subscribers having completed their arrangements for carrying on the Milling business, are now prepared to furnish Fresh Ground Extra Flour, Graham Flour, Indian Meal, Hominy, Wheaten Grits, Farina and Buckwheat Flour. They will also prepare a superior article of Corn Farina, being one of the best preparations ever made for invalids or children. Grain sent to the Mill will be ground with despatch. Corn, Oats and Feed, for sale. Orders sent to the Mill, or to the Depot, No. 10 Beekman st., will meet with attention.

For sale, a Ten-horse Engine and Boiler.
j13-1m MUNSON & WILLIS.

BILLIARDS.—Gentlemen who are fond of amusing themselves with this healthy and pleasing game, for exercise only, are respectfully invited to call at the ASTOR SALOON, No. 212 Broadway, where they will find five splendid Patent Elastic Cushioned Billiard Tables, manufactured by Messrs. Griffith & Decker, at No. 90 Ann-st., which are superior to any now in use. This Saloon has been refitted in magnificent style, has opened under the superintendence and care of FREDERICK SKIFF, who will use every exertion to make it a pleasant and quiet resort for those who are disposed to give him a call. j16-2t*

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

WANTED TO SELL OR LEASE—A fine situation for manufacturing business, in a fine growing village, within thirty minutes' ferry every half-hour from Brooklyn city, for six cents; there is a two-story brick building, 30 by 40, with a water-wheel, double and pulleys with water half the year, and a twenty-horse power engine and boilers, set on D. Griffin & Co.'s patent plan, all complete for use; also on the premises, a beautiful dwelling house and garden, and all two years old. Inquire at D. GRIFFIN & CO., No. 132 Broadway, corner of John-st., up stairs.

A good LOCOMOTIVE BOILER FOR SALE, with 120 Copper Flues, 3½ inch in diameter, with iron sleeves, is 22 horse power, sold cheap. New and second-hand ENGINES FOR SALE. d27-1awMtf

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—The valuable House and Lot 301 West Eighteenth-st, the first house west of the Methodist Church. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for five years.

Also, two houses on one lot 225 same street. House and Lot 169 West Thirteenth-st., village Building Lots, and a small Farm of ten acres of land, one hour's ride from the city. Apply at 8 Horatio-st. j17-3t*

FARM FOR SALE.—A beautiful Farm of about 90 acres of superior land, near the lovely Village of New-Rochelle, Westchester Co., N.Y., one hour from the city per New-Haven or Harlem Railroad. It is in a fine location on the mains road to White Plains and commands a view of the surrounding country, Long Island Sound, the Village, &c. and is well worthy the attention of gentlemen seeking a country residence For further particulars enquire of A. S. WILLIAMS, 16 Park-place, between 19 and 3 o'clock. j19-1w

FARM FOR SALE, IN NEW-JERSEY, near the Blazing-Star Ferry, where Steamboats stop daily (fare one shilling) and 3½ miles from the Railroad depot at Rahway. The farm contains 100 acres of excellent land, divided into cultivated land, wood land, salt meadlow, pasture land, and orchard—choice fruit trees of all kinds. House finely situated—see description in N. Y. Express Apply to the Administrator [j8-1m*] JAMES B. LOTT, No. 56 Wall-st.

HOUSE WANTED.—A three-story House in any of the cross streets within one block of Broadway, between Chambers and Canal-sts. A lease will be required of not less than seven years. Address, stating terms, R. MARTIN, Publisher, No. 66 Beekman st. j17-3t*

TO JEWELLERS OR WATCH CASERS.—For sale or lease a Jewelry Manufactory in full operation, with Steam Power, Gas Light, and every other convenience requisite, and a desirable location. The whole concern will be sold or leased; and the owner will, if desired, arrange to buy from the concern Ten to Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars per year. For further information, address JEWELER, Box 1933, lower Post Office, New York. None need apply, unless they have a capital to invest. d27-tf

TO LET OR LEASE.—BROADWAY PROPERTY.—The large and substantial three-story brick House, No. 565 Broadway, between Broome and Spring-sts., on the west side, and in the immediate vicinity of the new and splendid Hotel, "St. Nicholas." The rooms being light, airy and commodious, are suitable for a variety of purposes, and particularly well adapted for a large and fashionable Millinery and Dress Making Establishment, or for a first class Drapery and Clothing business. For further particulars apply on the premises, between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning. j9-2w*

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—Several fine large and well-lighted rooms, with from four to ten horse steam power. Also, a large room, with fine light, at the corner of William and Frankfort sts., on the second floor. For particulars, inquire at No. 16 Spruce-st.
j9-eodtf S. W. BENEDICT.

STORE TO LET IN MAIDEN LANE.—The Five Story brick Store, No. 43 Maiden-lane, to Let or Lease. Possession may be given at an early day. Inquire on the premises. A double mahogany counting desk for sale, inquire as above. JAS. PHYFE, No. 43 Maiden-lane. j10-tf

TO LET.—In the Times Buildings, No. 113 Nassau-st, the 2d and 4th stories entire, 25 by 103 feet deep. Apply to JOHN GILHOOLY, No. 118 Nassau-st. d9-tf

BOOT AND SHOE STORE FOR SALE.—The old established retail Boot and Shoe Store, No. 16 Bowery, with the stock and fixtures complete, will be sold low. Also, the Store to let. Apply on the premises. j16-3t*

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—The stock, fixtures and lease of a Lumber-Yard for sale. The Yard is long established, and has a good set of customers, and is doing a good business. To one having a moderate capital and desiring to engage in the business, this is a rare opportunity. For further particulars, inquire at No. 283 West-st. d31-eodtf W. DUNNING.

PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE FOR MUSICIANS.—A Piano-Forte, Upright, beautifully ornamented, of superior quality, made in New-York, is by an accident for sale very cheap. Apply to AUGT. OHLANDER,
j6-6teod* Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

TO OWNERS OF
STEAMERS, SAIL VESSELS AND PUBLIC HOUSES
—We are at all times prepared to supply your Vessels and Houses with every article for an outfit in the DRY GOODS LINE, of the most substantial and durable goods, such as—

Linen and Cotton Sheeting.
Linen and Cotton Pillow cabing.
Damask Table Linen and Napkins
Huck and French Linen Napkins.
Coarse Huck and Crash for rollers.
Glass Linen for pantry towels.
Damask and Dimity for curtains.
Figured Lace and Muslin for curtains
Brocatelle and Satin de Laine.
Worsted and Union Damask.
Worsted Plush, plain and figured
Velvet Tapestry Carpet.
Brussels Tapestry Carpet.
Three-ply and Ingrain Carpet.
Drugget and Oil Cloths.
Bed-tick and Check for mattrass covers.
Blankets of every quality and weight.
Counterpanes and Quilts, with name of vessel or house.
Colored Blankets and colored Counterpanes.

DOREMUS & NIXON,
d22-1m] No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.
N. B.—Mattrasses made to order, of best curled hair.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
NO 375 BROADWAY.—PETER ROBERT'S begs to inform his numerous customers that he is now prepared to show them the largest and most varied stock of goods he has ever had the honor of presenting, suitable for Holiday Presents.

Personal selection have recently been combined with the choice of recent importations, have resulted to produce an assortment unrivalled for cheapness and variety. He offers to their special attention

3,000 Embroidered Muslin Collars, from 3c. up.
500 Real Thread Lace Collars, with Cuffs, at $1 per set.
1,100 Real and Imitation Valenciennes, do.
500 Honiton and Brussels Points, do.
1,500 Embroidered Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 6c. up.
500 Paris Lace and Embroidered Sleeves.
3,000 Black Lace Veils, from 50c. up.
250 Superb Dentille do. at $3 50 and $3, worth $5 and $6.
Real Black Thread, do.
75 Dozen Long and Short Paris Mitts.
Black Thread Trimming Laces.
Black Dentille with Bagies, (entirely new.)
400 Ball Dresses, a great variety.
2,756 Toilet Covers, new pattern from 2s. 6d. up.
450 Gent's White and Colored Border Cambric Hdkfs.
Children's Hem-stitched, Tape Border, and Emb'd do.
Figured Nets and Muslin for Dresses.

In addition to these decided bargains, a splendid assortment of Paris Embroidered Chimisettes, Sleeves, Cuffs, Collars, &c., with a large assortment of Honiton Lace Coiffeurs, Berthas, Caps, Sleeves, Collars, Cuffs and Barbes. Real Brussels Point Collars, very rich, Veils, and Honiton and Point Lace Bordered Handkerchiefs.
Extra Rich Embroidered Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Infants' Robes, Caps and Waists.
A full assortment of Needlework Edgings and Insertings.
A large lot of Flouncings, all widths.
Morning Dresses and Skirts, new style.
The Lace Department is replete with Honiton, Point, Mechlin, Valenciennes, and English Laces, Edgings and Insertings.
A full assortment of Children's, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Undergarments, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.
P. S.—Bridal Thread Lace Dresses, Scarfs, and Veils, worthy the attention of those about to enter the matrimonial state. d19-1m

UNION HALL WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts., (opposite the *Sun* and *Herald* Buildings.)

This immense establishment, built expressly for the proprietor, P. L. ROGERS, and opened in November, 1850, consists of

SIX FLOORS,
each of which is, of itself, a
COMPLETE DEPARTMENT;
the whole combined, forming one of the most perfect and comprehensive Wholesale and Retail Clothing Emporiums to be found in the
CITY OF NEW-YORK;
embracing a stock of some
TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
in every variety, of the cheapest and most desirable style of goods, of our own importations, and from manufacturers' agents, suited to all markets.

Particular attention is paid to the manufacture of
BOYS' CLOTHING,
under the immediate supervision of an experienced cutter, and a large assortment constantly on hand.

P. L. R. has just completed his
FALL AND WINTER STOCK,
which he confidently offers to the public as unsurpassed in extent, variety, style, material, workmanship and cheapness.

P. L. ROGERS,
Union Hall Clothing Warehouse,
d17-1meod Corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts., N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY at 3 o'clock, P. M., the fixtures and furniture of store No. 85 8th-av., near 14th-st., consisting of 3 counters, shelves, sashes, drawers, cane stools, &c., suitable for dry goods, tailor, or shoe store, &c.

GERARD & BETTS, Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.—DAMAGED FLOUR, WHEAT &c.—GERARD & BETTS, will sell on TUESDAY, Jan. 20th, at 12 o'clock, at the Atlantic Dock Stores, Brooklyn. (For account of the Underwriters, or whom it may concern.) For Cash.

FLOUR—900 bbls Western Flour.
WHEAT—8,000 bushels Wheat.
BAGS, &c.—5,000 Grain Bags and Sacks.
Also,—A quantity of passengers stores, consisting of Rice Flour, Oatmeal, Bread, &c., &c., damaged on board the ship DeWitt Clinton. j19-2t*

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 East 25th-st. ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at Auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 5th, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following described very desirable Residences, viz: The three-story Brown Stone Front Houses and Lots of Ground, situated on the southerly side of 25th-st., commencing 100 feet west from Lexington Avenue.

The Houses are finished in the best and most modern style; three rooms deep to the top, Gas, Croton Water, Baths, &c. Nos. 46 and 48, are each 21 feet by 58. No. 50 has a circular front, and is 21 feet by 61. Lots each 21 feet in width, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer No. 7 Wall-st. j15-tF5

PRINTING MATERIALS AT AUCTION.—The effects of an EXTENSIVE JOB OFFICE, comprising TWO SUPER ROYAL and ONE FOOLSCAP WASHINGTON PRESSES, a large HYDRAULIC STANDING PRESS, 6 Gross of Double Medium PRESS PAPERS, 14 Gross Medium and a half do.; Press Boards; a large variety of Job Type, all of the most modern and fashionable descriptions; several Fonts of Book Type; Flowers, Cuts, Chases, Sticks, Stands, Cases, Racks, &c., &c., with the necessary fixtures, all in complete order. The whole to be sold to close a concern, by order of the Assignee, at No. 139 Fulton-st., on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 21st inst. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock. The Terms will be, for sums under $100, cash; between $100 and $200, 3 months; over $200, 6 months, for approved notes. Catalogues are now ready, and the articles may be examined. j19-3t*

CHRONOMETERS, SEXTANTS, OCTANTS, QUADRANTS, SPY GLASSES, NIGHT GLASSES, now kind of superior quality Barometers, Patent Compasses, new and improved description, equal to any thing ever, together with Charts of all parts of the world, nautical and general Books the most recent surveys and observations with the Navigator, Bowditch, Blunt's Coast Pilot, Inspector's Method, and other nautical books, for sale by the subscriber upon the most reasonable terms.

They would also inform all operatives that if they will send their Chronometers to us and allow them three months' trial, and then they will not perform to their satisfaction, they may be returned and the money will be refunded.
d23-3m E. G. W. BUNK

New-York Daily Times.

The Forrest Case on Trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—Before Chief Justice OAKLEY and a Special Jury.

CATHERINE N. FORREST *vs.* EDWIN FORREST.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY.

His Honor took his seat at 10 o'clock, and the Jurors were called over, but it was not until 10½ that the counsel were ready to proceed. The parties were present as usual, Mrs. N. P. Willis seated by Mrs. Forrest. The Witness Doty was in Court, and the observed of all observers.

Mr. Van Buren moved for an attachment against Mrs. John Peter Jermain.

Thos. W. Gale, called by Mr. Van Buren—I reside in College Place; in 1843 I was a merchant in this city; I know Edwin Forrest; I cannot say if I saw him in July 1843. A check was handed to me; I believe this to be his check, dated July 5th, 1843, for $75 17, payable to my firm, and endorsed by me; it was drawn on the Bank of America.

The Chief Justice asked if was dated at any place.

The witness said it was dated at New-York; I think it was dated the same day, but the entry was in the hand writing of one of the clerks.

Wm. M. Copperthwaite examined by Mr. Van Buren—In 1843 I was a book-keeper to the Bank of America; I knew Mr. Forrest; he kept an account there.

Book was produced and three charges, dated July 3, 1843, $100; July 5, 1843, $50; July 5, 1843, $75 17. The two former were paid the day of the date.

The Chief Justice said if this was intended to show Mr. Forrest's whereabouts, with respect to the transaction Doty spoke of, it was useless. For if Doty had spoke the truth, it was clear he had mistaken the year, for the boat was not altered to a night boat until 1844.

Horatio Read was called—No response.

Hiram Williamson, called by Mr. Van Buren—I am a merchant and reside in Barrow-street; I know Wm M. Doty; I have known him since 1846; so far as I have heard his name brought in question, his character is not very good; I should not like to believe him under oath in any way in which he was interested.

By Mr. O'Conor—He is not in debt to my firm; it is settled; it is some two or three years since I first heard any one speak ill of Doty; Charles Swift did not speak very favorably of him; a Mrs. Brinn, a school teacher, said she had not been well treated by Doty.

John L. Moore, by Mr. Van Buren.—I am at present in the employ of James G. Wilson, as agent; I know a gentleman by the name of William L. Doty; in March, 1845, he applied to me for a situation of steward; I gave it to him; he remained until July, 1846.

Q.—Why did he leave?

Mr. O'Conor objected to this, as raising a new issue, and the point was argued at some length. The Chief Justice said he had no memoranda before him of Doty's testimony. He thought it come out on cross-examination, and then this would be incompetent. He always, in a city like this, felt the necessity of opening the doors wide as to the character of witnesses; but there must be some limit as to the number which were to be called on either side. He should limit the inquiries to some eight or ten, on either side, as to the character of a witness.

Examination resumed by Mr. Van Buren.—Do you know the general speech about Doty?

The Chief Justice explained what was meant by this question.

Witness.—Under the explanation given by the Court, I could not answer that question in the affirmative; I have heard people speak against him, so far as I have heard him spoken of, it is unfavorable; I have heard his character questioned; it is not such as I should have liked to have heard of any man.

Q.—From what you have heard of him, would you believe him under oath?

The Chief Justice explained this question to the witness and to her the instruction of his Honor, the witness said.

Mr. Van Buren prepared the question.

A.—I feel that I am in a delicate position; I regret that I am here; but I should like to speak the truth; from what I have heard of him (Doty) I would not.

Mary O'Connor.—I have lived in Dr. Dexter speak ill of Doty; John Thomas, of Washington City; Dexter spoke of him in 1850; I kept a hotel in this City, and failed, in debt to a good many people; about 50 of my creditors, some spoke hard of me, one or two did it to my face; I don't know what they said behind my back; some of my servants were not paid.

Q.—How many of them?

Objected to—and Mr. O'Conor said he did not ask it as any impeachment of the character of Mr. Moore.

Thomas White by Mr. Van Buren.—I live in Brooklyn; am a house painter; was in New Orleans in Sept., 1848; I knew Mrs. Anna Flower there; I have not seen her since; I know her husband there; took a letter of introduction to him from Mrs. Forrest; found them at dinner on my arrival; I was there from two months to ten weeks; I was there from the 24th September to the latter part of November; I boarded with Mrs. Flower from five to six weeks; I did not go out with her or visit with her; I can't say that I saw anything loose or immodest in her conduct; I have seen nothing; I know very little of the lady except to board with her; I did not hear Mrs. Forrest say any thing about her; I would have no hesitation in believing her under oath.

No cross-examination.

Mr. O'Conor applied for an order to continue the trial for one week.

The Chief Justice asked if it was an agreed fact that Doty spoke of the steamboat "Albany," as he had it not on his notes, and he had looked over the very detailed reports in the papers, and could not find it there.

Mr. O'Conor and Mr Van Buren both agreed that the same did come out on cross-examination.

After a recess of half an hour.

Mr. Van Buren said he had a witness very sick, who could be attended before Monday.

The Chief Justice asked if Mr Van Buren had any other testimony.

The learned gentleman said he had a card to read from Mr Forrest, published in Philadelphia, Nov. 21, 1848. [Card read.]

CARD.—Mr. Macready, in his speech last night to the assemblage at the Arch-street Theatre, made allusion, I understand, to an "American actor," who had the temerity, on one occasion, "openly to hiss him." This is true, and, by the way, the only truth which I have been enabled to gather from the whole scope of his address. But why say "an American actor?" Why not openly charge me with the act, for I did it and publicly avowed it in the *Times* newspaper, of London, and at the same time asserted my right to do so.

On the occasion alluded to, Mr. Macready introduced a fancy dance into his performance of Hamlet, which I designated as a pitiful one, which I thought, for Ophelia; in a description of the scene—and the audience thought so too, for in a few nights afterwards, when Mr Macready repeated the part of Hamlet, with the same "ton foolery," the intelligent audience of Edinburgh greeted it with a universal hiss.

Mr. Macready is stated to have said last night, that up to the time of this act on my part, he "had never entertained towards me a feeling of unkindness;" I unhesitatingly pronounce this to be a wilful and unblushing falsehood. I most solemnly aver and do believe that Mr. Macready, instigated by his narrow, envious mind and his selfish fears, did secretly—not openly—suborn several writers for the English press, to write me down; among them was one Forster, a "toady" of the most treacherous—one who is ever ready to do his dirty work; and this Forster, at the bidding of his patron, attacked me in print, even before I had appeared upon the London boards, and continued his abuse of me at every opportunity afterwards.

I assert, also, and solemnly believe, that Mr Macready connived, when his friends went to the theatre in London, to hiss me, and did hiss me, with the purpose of driving me from the stage; and that it happened two months before the affair at Edinburgh, to which Mr Macready refers, and in relation to which, he jesuitically remarks, that "until that act, he never entertained towards me a feeling of unkindness." Pah! Mr. Macready has no feeling of kindness for any actor who is likely, by his talent, to stand in his way. His whole course as manager, and as actor, proves this; there is nothing in him but self—self—self; and the community here, the English actors, know this well. Mr Macready has a very lively imagination, and often draws upon it for his facts. He said, in a speech at New-York, that there, also, there was an "organized opposition" to him, which is likewise false.

There was no opposition manifested towards him there—for I was in the city at the time, and was careful to watch every movement with regard to such a matter. Many of my friends called upon me when Mr. Macready was announced to perform, and proposed to drive him from the stage for his conduct towards me in London. My advice was—Do nothing; let the superannuated driveller alone; to oppose him would be but to make him of some importance. My friends, at length, acceded to the most dignified course to pursue, and it was immediately adopted. With regard to an organized opposition to him in Boston, this is, I believe, equally false; but, perhaps, in charity to the poor old man, I should impute these "chimeras dire" rather to the disturbed state of his guilty conscience than to any desire on his part wilfully to misrepresent.

EDWIN FORREST.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov 21, 1848.

The Chief Justice asked if Mr Van Buren would rest here; if so, he could name any other witnesses he wished to reserve his right to examine.

Mr. Van Buren named Taomas C. Smith, Mrs. Jermain and Mrs. Dennison.

The Chief Justice then asked if Mr. O'Conor wished to examine any witnesses, to occupy the balance of the day.

Mr O'Conor said that, supposing the other side would occupy the day, he had not required the attendance of his witnesses here to day; he would rather the other side would go on first; he would propose now to read the prior statement of Mrs. Underwood.

The Chief Justice said he would reserve this question until Monday.

Mr. Van Buren said he could have the witnesses in attendance on Monday.

After some discussion the following affidavit was read: [Document No. 5, page 8 of book read.]

Christiana Underwood, aged 55 years or thereabouts, of the city of New-York, being produced, sworn and examined on the part of Edwin Forrest, deposes and swears as follows:

I am a native of Scotland, and came to this country in or about the year 1837, in which year I also became acquainted in this city with Edwin Forrest: I have known Catharine, the wife of said Edwin Forrest, since her childhood; said Catharine is an Englishwoman, and is the daughter of Johnson Catharine Sinclair; I came into Mr. Forrest's family as housekeeper, in or about the year 1836, and remained there in that capacity for about two years; after an interval of several years, I again, in or about the month of January, 1847, returned to Mr. Forrest's family, and lived in Mr Forrest's house in 22d-street, in the city of New-York, as housekeeper, until the first of May last, when Mr. Forrest broke up his establishment.

Some time in the latter part of January or February, 1849, Frank Voorhies, husband of Margaret Sinclair, and brother-in-law of Mrs Forrest, being about to leave the United States for California, gave a farewell evening party at his house in Great Jones-street, in the city of New-York; that Mrs Forrest went to the said party, as she subsequently stated to me; Mr. Forrest remained at home alone; during the evening I heard him walking up and down rapidly in his library and bed-room; and I thought, from his disturbed manner, that he was uneasy, and had something on his mind; I went to bed about 12 o'clock, and before Mrs. Forrest had returned.

Robert Garvin, a waiter in the house, told me the next morning that Mrs Forrest returned about 2 o'clock A. M.; that there was a violent altercation between her and Mr. Forrest in the library, and that it lasted a long time.

In the course of the same day, Catherine Forrest told me, substantially (as Robert the waiter had already done,) that she had an angry dispute the night before with her husband; that she had never seen him so much excited before, that he had said something terrible was going to happen, and she could not tell what he meant.

On the following day, which was Saturday, I was with Mrs. Fo rest in her bedroom. Mrs Forrest was in the habit of communicating very freely and openly to me about the unhappy manner in which her husband and his two sisters in this country—Margaret Voorhies, married to Frank Voorhies, and Virginia, a child about 14 years of age. The two sisters have been in the habit of calling Mrs. Forrest by the name of "Sister Katten," as a sort of familiar and affectionate nickname, and I have frequently heard her apply that same name to herself.

On the morning in question, Mrs. Forrest went to the bottom drawer of the bureau, which was always kept locked, and began to examine some papers which it contained, when of a sudden she started back and exclaimed, "Good God, what a fool sister Katten is." I then went out of the building into the library. Almost immediately after, I returned and said to her, "Why, what is the matter with you?" to which Mrs. Forrest replied, "He has got that letter." She then said something about Mr. Jamieson and Consuelo, and continued, "now I know what is meant by the conversation we had together; it is separation.

Mrs Forrest then went immediately to another drawer, which she unlocked; it contained some letters; then she said, "I will not open this drawer, he might have found some more letters." And the same day in my presence, Mrs. Forrest destroyed a quantity of letters and papers which she took from that drawer.

A few days afterwards, Mrs. Forrest said to me—that Mr. Forrest had told her, (Mrs Forrest,) the night before, that he had found the letter from Mr. Jamieson, and had determined on separation from her.

A day or two, or a few days afterwards, Robert brought in the letter which Mrs. Forrest directed him to carry to the Post Office immediately; I looked at the address, and saw it was to Mr. Jamieson, of New Orleans; Mrs. Forrest, when she knew of Mr Forrest's having written to Mr. Jamieson, expressed great anxiety and insisted upon Robert's returning to write it to Mr. Jamieson, and took it herself to the Post Office.

I know Mr. Jamieson, and have seen him frequently at different times since I came to this country; Jamieson, at one time, some three or four years ago, stayed as a guest at Mr. Forrest's house; Jamieson came at the latter part of the summer of 1843, while Mr. Forrest was absent from the City, came to Mr. Forrest's house in Twenty-second street, in the morning, and spent several hours with Mrs. Forrest in the drawing-room.

At all times previous to the month of January, 1849, the said Edwin Forrest had always treated his wife in a kind and affectionate manner; I considered him a very indulgent husband; whenever he was in the city, and not absent upon his professional engagements, he was very domestic in his habits; and during the whole time that I have known them, up to January, 1849, their intercourse was extremely confidential affectionate and intimate.

And I further say, that while I was in Mr. Forrest's house, in Reade-street, the demeanor of both him and his wife was most kind and affectionate, and I had not the slightest reason to doubt that they were mutually very much attached to each other. When I returned to live as house-keeper with the said Edwin Forrest, in the month of January, 1847, the said Forrest and his wife went to the South, where they remained for about two months, and shortly after they returned in the spring of the year 1847, I heard conversation among the servants about the late hours kept by Mrs. Forrest, and the gentlemen admitted to the house at such late hours, and I soon perceived that the state of things between Mr. Forrest and his wife had entirely altered. I had previously had my suspicions excited. One day in 1844, shortly before Mr. and Mrs. Forrest went to England, I went to the house, and Mr. N. P. Willis came to see her; she went down to see him, and spent considerable time with him; when she returned, her cheeks were flushed and her hair disordered, and I thought he had been kissing her.

Some time in the year 1847, Mr. Samuel Marsden Raymond was in the house of Mr. Forrest late at night. Mr. Forrest was absent from the city. Mrs Forrest dined alone, and Raymond came in the evening; she went down to him; he came up at ten or eleven o'clock, and remained; but when Mr Forrest was absent, his wife was in the habit of setting up very late with gentlemen who called there. She would send all the servants to bed about ten o'clock, and remain up with gentlemen in this way, and close the house herself. But one night, about four o'clock in the morning, I heard a great noise, and on that, by a small clock in my room, that it was four o'clock; I looked over the stairs, and saw Captain Calcraft bringing up a tray with bottles and glasses, and Margaret (Mrs. Voorhies) was bringing up a pitcher. Mrs Forrest was in the library with an English visitor. I do not know his name. She did not go to bed at all that night.

During the year 1847, Mr. N. P. Willis was in the habit of coming continually to see Mrs Forrest, and used to stay for some hours at a time with her, with all the blinds of the drawing-room closed. The frequency and privacy of his visits attracted the attention of the servants, and on one occasion, when he was up in the library in the evening, Mrs. Forrest came to me and expressed great anxiety to get him out of the house without the servants seeing; I then went down to prevent the servants coming up; and Mr. Willis went out of the front door.

Some time in the year 1847 or 1848, I went up stairs to get an umbrella, which was between the library and bed-room. I tried the door of the library, and found it locked, and went up stairs, and in a few minutes Mrs. Forrest calling out of the bed-room, asked "who it was?"

Mrs. Forrest left Mr. Forrest in the month of May, 1849, or thereabouts, went traveling four months or thereabouts, and then she took a house at No. 102 Sixteenth-street, where she now resides. Mrs. Voorhies lives there with her. Some time in the course of the month of November, 1849, I was in Mrs Forrest's bedroom, and Mrs. Forrest was in bed. It was about 12 o'clock at night, when all of a sudden Mrs. Forrest became in, and with her Professor Stanley of Columbia College, Mrs. Voorhies came into the room, and Mr. Hackley remained in the entry. I went up to bed and Professor Hackley went into Mrs. Forrest's bed-room, and stayed there laughing and talking for a long time. Professor Hackley had been in the habit of coming to the house in Sixteenth-street, in the most familiar way, for a long time but on one occasion, when Mr. Stevens, a friend of Mr. Forrest called, and he was there, he (Hackley) avoided seeing him, and was let out of the basement in a private way.

I left Mrs Forrest's employment about the latter part of the month of November, and shortly before that, Dr. Rich, of the Gymnasium of the city, frequently came to the house at very late and unseasonable hours, and I have often heard him talking and laughing in Mrs. Forrest's bed room with her.

While I lived at Mrs Forrest's my name was Bedford. I was married to Joshua Underwood on the 25th of November, 1849; my husband lives at 118 Sixteenth-street in the city of New York; I have always been on good terms with Mrs. Forrest, and never had any dispute with her; I have given my testimony in this matter reluctantly, and from a sense of duty to Mrs. Forrest; I have not seen Robert Garvin since he left Mr. Forrest's house, which was long before my marriage; I am no relation, nor have I been in any way connected with Robert Garvin; I had a conversation a few days ago with Mrs. Forrest at her house in Sixteenth-street.

I told her I furnished Mr. Forrest a statement of what I knew relative to her conduct, and then read to her the substance of what I have said in this deposition.

(Signed) CHRISTIANA UNDERWOOD.

The Chief Justice intimated to the learned Counsel, that the remaining testimony would not have any general bearing on the case. As to summing up, he should expect Counsel to be ready, when the evidence was all in, without time for preparation.

Mr. Van Buren inquired as to the order of summing up?

The Chief Justice said that as the plaintiff had the affirmative issue, Mr. O'conor had a right to the closing argument to the jury. That had a wave been the practice.

Mr. Van Buren said he did'at understand that the plaintiff had rested.

The Chief Justice said that he had merely called on the plaintiff to fill up the remainder of the day, but as the witnesses were not here, the Court would adjourn to Monday.

Below.

Ship Rajah; bark Hannah Thornton, Davis, Bristol, 26 ds.; schr Roanoke, fm. Ellsworth, lumber—reported by pilot-boat Yankee, No 7.

Returned.

The ship Carrier, of Freeport, Gibbes, hence for Chagres 16th, returned to the city yesterday evening, in tow of steamer Telegraph, having, on the 17th, at 10 P. M., in lat 8 of Highlands, been struck by a white squall, which carried away foretopmast, with sails and rigging attached. At the time the accident occurred, the brig was going at about 7 knots, with a fine breeze under her royal.

schr Volant, Smith, for Georgetown, D. C., returned yesterday afternoon, in tow of steamer Hector, having lost her jib and been badly cut by the ice.

Sailed.

Steamship Franklin, Wotton, Havre; Southerner, Foster, Charleston; Florida, Lyon, Savannah; ships James Fagan, (Br.,) Davis, Savannah; New-York, Thompson, Havre; Fidelia, Furber, Liverpool; American Congress, Williams, London; barks Chieftain, Drinkwater, Nuevitas; Express, Ross, Matanzas; brig M. S. Cousins, Cousins, Cardenas.

Memoranda.

The schrs. Howard and J. W. Hueston, laying at pier No. 43 East River, were somewhat injured this morning, by the ice, losing their rudders and starting the seams.

The brig Factor, of Deer Isle, from a Southern port, with yellow pine, came up the city this morning, and anchored under Bedlow's Island.

The ship Blanche, (Br.,) which has been laying at Quarantine, was towed up to the city, having received some damage by the ice. She was from Liverpool, and is bound to Savannah. Was cut through the bow by the ice, and is leaking badly, both pumps going. Was towed up to the Sectional Dock by steam-tug Telegraph, Capt. Dubrel.

This morning, (17th,) at about 7 o'clock, schr. Queen, lying at Pier 17 E. R., was struck by an immense mass of ice, which caused her to drift afoul of the ship Waterloo, carrying away her starboard main yard arm, and the jib-boom of the Swan.

The ship Washington, Page, for Liverpool, anchored at the S. W. Spit Friday night, and during the night dragged her anchors and went ashore on Flinn's Knell, where she now lies hard and fast. The steamer Telegraph towed down a lighter to her assistance yesterday, and the tugs Ajax and Hercules are in attendance on her. She will probably have to discharge a great part of her cargo before getting off.

By Telegraph.

NEWPORT, Jan. 16, 8½ P.M.—Brigs Citizen, Cosmopolite, and Lucy Ellen; schrs. Metamora, Fountain, Mail, Frances, E. B. Londer, Francis A. Baker, Atlantic, of Somerset, Hannah Cram, of Newburyport, William, of New-Bedford; Julia Ann, Ceylon, Blue Rock, Abby Norton, Brookaville, Thomas Hix, Lewis, of New-York, J. Cooley & Co. Howard, Wescott, returned, and others.

NEWPORT, Jan 16 P.M.—Arr., brig Lucy Ellen, Smith, Bangor, for New-Haven; schrs L. Hyde, Bailey, Eastport, for New-York; Vermont, Laney, Calais, for do.; Francis Knowles, and F. A. Baker, Goodspeed, Boston, do Tangier; Homer, Parker, Georgetown, DC

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I.....NO. 106. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (Monday excepted,) at this office, No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, between Beekman and Ann, just behind the old Park Theatre, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week; or, when they prefer, they can pay in advance at the Desk for SIX DOLLARS a year, at the same rate. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies; three copies for TEN DOLLARS, and five copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every Saturday Morning, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—MEMBERS' INDEPENDENT UNION NOMINATION.—Having withdrawn my name from the above ticket for President, I respectfully solicit the votes of my friends for MR. SAMUEL P. TITUS, nominee of the regular ticket.

j20-1t ALLEN LEE BOURS.

☞ **Mercantile Library—Annual Election.**—It is to be hoped that the excitement in relation to the Election that takes place TO-DAY will not divert the attention of the members from the necessity of great deliberation in the election of a candidate for Treasurer. This is an important office, and none of the candidates named is more worthy of confidence and support than WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, (son of the Controller of the City.) His connection with the Mechanics' Bank, together with his character and standing in the community, eminently entitle him to the suffrages of the members of this association.

j20-1t* MANY MEMBERS.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1852.—GEO. PECKHAM has received the nomination for the Presidency from the "Regular Nominating Committee," selected by the members, in pursuance of the Constitution, from the Union Nominating Committee and from the Regular Opposition Committee, that presented as the unanimous and deliberate candidate of large and influential masses of the members. We indorse earnestly the choice, for the sake of an Institution which the undersigned have cherished for years. We are inexpressibly pained by the publications of ungentlemanly, if not libelous personalities—heartless and unmanly attempts to wound the feelings of this gentleman and his numerous friends. We hope the natural effect of such assaults upon generous minds will be to elect him by a triumphant majority.

F. R. TREMAINE, ex-Pres.,	J. T. ROLLINS, ex-Pres.,
JOHN J. HERRICK,	J. N. BRADLEY,
ROSWELL E. LOCKWOOD,	HENRY R. PEARL,
T. SPENCER KIRBY,	L. M. MORRISON,
JOSEPH M. PRICE,	R. A. BACHIA,
J. LAWRENCE ELDER,	J. TERRY BATES,
JOHN F. BAKER,	JOSEPH S. TAYLOR,
DAVID WEBB,	C. L. SHARPSTEEN,
A. C. FARGIS,	JAMES E. KELLY,
W. A. MARTEN,	JOHN B. STEPHENSON,
JOHN L. CILLEY,	A. H. POSTLEY,
W. E. RICHARDSON,	W. E. JENKINS,
R. S. LYONS,	T. E. PECK,

EDWARD WHEELOCK. j20-1t*

☞ **Mercantile Library Association Lectures.**—The third Lecture of the second course will be delivered at Hope Chapel on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. JOHN PIERPONT, of Medford. Subject (a Poem): "Improvement"—a New-England Sketch. The next Lecture will be given by Rev. Dr. Dewey, Jan. 26, to be followed by Rev. E. H. Chapin, Ik Marvel, and Ralph Waldo Emerson, Esq.

Tickets for the remainder of the course of five Lectures:

Gentleman and Lady	$2 50	Gentlemen	$1 13
Members do	1 25	Gentlemen	50

Single tickets, 25 cents, for sale at the Library (where members will apply) and all the principal book-stores.

j20-1t H. N. CAMP.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—REGULAR OPPOSITION TICKET—1852.

For President—GEORGE PECKHAM, with Eno, Mahony & Co

For Vice President—WILLARD L. FELT, with Willard Felt.

For Corresponding Secretary—JOHN MERCHANT, with Cameron & Brand.

For Recording Secretary—CHARLES O. RICHARDSON, with Nassau Insurance Company.

For Treasurer—ABRAM HALSEY, JR., with Bank of New-York.

For Directors,

JOSEPH BLACK	with Benkhard & Hutton.
WILLIAM HOWE	with Bowers & Beeckman
JAMES D. SMITH	with Hoyt & Tillinghast.
JOHN F HALSTED	with Wilson G. Hunt & Co.
CYRUS CLARK	with Hill, Hyde & Co.
SAMUEL W. F. ODELL	with Barclay & Livingston.
JOSEPH W. HARTLEY	with Boonen Graves & Co.
E. O BURLING, Chairman Reg Opp Com	

GEO. S. W. CRANE, Secretary. j20-1t*

☞ **Mercantile Library Association**—OPPOSITION TO IMPOSITION

For President—GEORGE PECKHAM, with Eno, Mahony & Co.

For Vice President—HUGH N. CAMP, with Booth & Edgar.

For Corresponding Secretary—JOHN MERCHANT, with Cameron & Brand.

For Recording Secretary—WILLIAM A. MARTEN, with P. W Byrnes & Co.

For Treasurer—WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, with Mechanics' Bank.

For Directors.

HENRY A. THOMAS	with John Ogden.
EDWARD B. HILL, Jr.	with Graydon, Swanwick & Co.
JOHN R. PECK	with Peck & Bloodgood.
GEORGE C. WOOD	with Dibblee, Work & Moore.
JOSEPH B. FROST	with Noah Loder.
THOMAS KENWORTHY	with Clark & Wilson.
SILAS G. BUTLER	with Merchants' Ins. Co.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—Members' Independent Union Nominations for 1852

For President—SAMUEL P. TITUS, with Leather Manufacturer's Bank.

For Vice President—ALEXANDER ANDERSON, with David Rockwell.

For Corresponding Secretary—WILLIAM SEAMAN, with Thomas Hunt & Co.

For Recording Secretary—GEORGE W. HERTZEL, with Hook, Skinner & Co.

For Treasurer—WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, with Mechanics' Bank.

For Directors.

HENRY A. THOMAS	with Spaulding, Thomas & Vail.
HENRY C. HALL	with Halsey & Baldwin.
WILLIAM HOWE	with Bowers & Beeckman.
JOHNSON D NARINE	with D B & J C. Fuller.
WILLIAM H GILDER	with Lewis B. Brown.
WELLS HUTCHINSON	with O'Rielly's Telegraph.
JOHN B PECK	with Peck & Bloodgood.
	B. M. SMITH, Chairman.

WM. H. ACKEN, Secretary j19-2t*

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—The Annual Election of the Association will be held on TUESDAY NEXT, the 24th inst., at CLINTON HALL. Polls open from 9 AM. to 6 PM. No member will be entitled to vote who shall be in arrears for dues.

WILLARD L. FELT, Recording Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1852.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY NOMINATIONS.—REGULAR TICKET for 1852:

For President.

SAMUEL P. TITUS with Leather Manufact'rs B'k.

Vice-President.

DANIEL F. APPLETON with Robbins & Brothers.

Corresponding Secretary

WILLARD L. FELT with Willard Felt,

Recording Secretary

LEWIS B. HENRY with Henrys, Smith & Townsend.

Treasurer.

ABRAHAM HALSEY, Jr with Bank of New-York.

Directors.

Joseph Black with	Benkard & Hutton.
J. F. Halsted	Wilson G Hunt & Co.
S. U. F Odell	Barclay & Livingston.
J. W Hartley	E Boonen, Graves & Co.
E. H. Jacquelin	Ernest Fiedler.
Henry A. Thomas	Spalding, Thomas & Vail
William H Gilder	Lewis B Brown.

E. T TOURNIER, Ch.

Chairman Nominating Committee.

J. M. VANDERLIP, Secretary. j16-4t

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—REGULAR NOMINATIONS for 1852:

For President,

GEORGE PECKHAM, with Eno Mahony & Co.

Vice President,

WM. T. B. MILLIKEN, with Customs.

Corresponding Secretary,

JNO. MERCHANT, with Cameron & Brand.

Recording Secretary,

CHAS. O. RICHARDSON, with Nassau Insurance Co.

Treasurer,

H. L. HUNT, with Butchers & Drovers B'k.

Directors,

James B. Smith with	Hoyt & Tillinghast.
William Howe "	Bowers & Beekman.
Thomas Kenworthy "	Clark & Wilson.
Cyrus Clark "	Hill, Hyde & Co.
George C. Wood "	Dibbiee, Work & Moore.
John B. Peck "	Peck & Bloodgood.
James R. Knapp "	Swift, Waidron & Co.

DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL, Chairman, Regular Nominating Committee.

A. S. PICKERSGILL, Secretary. d30-1t

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—UNION TICKET—1852:

For President,

GEORGE PECKHAM with Eno, Mahony & Co.

For Vice President,

DANIEL F. APPLETON with Robbins & Bro.

For Corresponding Secretary,

WILLARD L. FELT with Willard Felt.

For Recording Secretary,

CHAS. O. RICHARDSON with Nassau Ins. Co.

For Treasurer,

ABRAHAM HALSEY, Jr with Bank of New-York.

For Directors:

Joseph Black with	Benkhard & Hutton.
William Hewe "	Bowers & Beeckman.
James D. Smith "	Hoyt & Tillinghast.
Cyrus Clark "	Hill, Hyde & Co.
William T. B. Milliken "	Customs.
S. W. F. Odell "	Barclay & Livingston.
J. W. Hartley "	Boonen, Graves & Co.

By order J. LAWRENCE ELDER,

Chairman Nominating Committee.

GEO. L. TAYLOR, Secretary, j13-7t

☞ **New-York Life Insurance Company.**—Office No. 106 Broadway.—Physicians in attendance daily from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M. MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

Further information and a Prospectus of the Company can be had at the office, No. 106 Broadway. j5-1m

☞ **Fourth Ward.**—At a meeting of the FOURTH WARD DEMOCRATIC WHIG COMMITTEE, held at Warren Hall, on Friday evening, Jan 16, the following named persons were unanimously elected its officers for the year 1852:

Chairman—JIREH BULL.

Vice-Chairman—JOHN NILES.

Secretaries—ARCHIBALD HALL, Sen.; JAMES H. MOSEMAN.

Treasurer—DENNIS MCLAUGHLIN. j20-1t*

☞ **Opening of the Campaign!!**—The New-York City Temperance Alliance will hold FREE PUBLIC MEETINGS, which will be addressed by JOHN HAWKINS, of Baltimore, and others, as follows:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 2 o'clock, Allen-st. M. E. Church.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock, Presbyterian Church, corner 4th-av. and 22d-st

THURSDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock, 2d-st. M. E. Church.

FRIDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock, Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, near Grand-st.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 2½ o'clock, 27th-st. M. E. Church, near 3d-av. By order of the Executive Committee.

C. E. LEIGH,
ISAAC J. OLIVER,
W. W. STRICKLAND.

Of further meetings due notice will be given. j20-2t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Quartz Mining IN MARIPOSA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—BURNS'S RANCH GOLD MINING CO.**—OFFICE No. 45 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, Wall-st., New-York.

The Board of Directors of the Burns's Ranch Gold Mining Company, intending to prosecute this work with vigor, offer for sale the remaining stock appropriated for Working Capital. Orders for stock may be addressed to the Secretary of the Company. By order of the Board of Directors.

ALFRED D. SELLECK, Secretary.

N. B.—Specimens from the mine can be seen at the office. Also, Maps and Pamphlets containing an account of its location, title, mineral riches, &c., may be had by applying as above. j20-tf

☞ **Grass Valley Gold Mining Company,** Capital $100,000. Located at Grass Valley, Nevada county, California. New-York Agency, No. 107 Fulton-st., second story.

This Company offers very great inducements for investment, it having a limited Capital, divided into 500 shares of $200 each, and being organized and managed by responsible men, under the General Act of Incorporation of California. Quartz mining is destined to prove the most permanent a profitable business of the wonderful State of California, and its great returns for the Capital invested, must attract the attention of any candid inquirer.

The Machinery of this Company, with engine, and other necessary apparatus, is of the most perfect kind, approved by the best engineers and machinists in this country. Its capacity is from 100 to 200 tuns of rock per each twenty-four hours, and the amalgamation will be upon a method entirely original, under the superintendence of an able and experienced Chemist and Metallurgist. A saw-mill is to be attached to the Quartz works of a capacity to produce 5,000 m. to 10,000 m. feet of lumber per day, for which there is a steady demand at $65 to $100 per 1,000 feet.

No Mining Company has ever been organized, under auspices so favorable for abundant success as this—having a valuable location, powerful and perfect machinery, and a capital, *sufficient for thorough efficiency*, but not for a speculative amount. Its dividends will therefore be proportionably large, as its facilities are exceeded by no other Company.

☞ Shares may be obtained at the Agency and Transfer Office, No. 107 Fulton-st., where also can be had pamphlets and all other necessary information.

J. WINCHESTER, President.

R. J. RICHARDS, Secretary. j8-2w

☞ **Notice to Californians**—An adjourned meeting of returned Californians will be held at the American Hotel THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Jan. 20, at 7 o'clock. All who feel an interest in the welfare of our State are invited to attend. By order of the late meeting

D. STRONG, Chairman

J. M CRANE, Secretary. j20-1t*

☞ **Combined Course of Philomathean AND BEDFORD LECTURES**—The next of this series will be given THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at the Female Academy, Joralemon st., Brooklyn, by Rev. R. S. STORRS, Jr. To commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door. j20 1t*

☞ **At a Mass Meeting of the Cutters and Clerks,** held at Chatham Hall, Chatham sq., last evening, MR. N. S. THURSTON in the Chair, it was unanimously *Resolved* That the thanks of the meeting be, and is hereby tendered to the proprietors of those stores who have so generously and liberally conceded their sanction to the closing of their stores at 8 o'clock, P. M., on and after Monday, Jan 19, 1852.

By order,

j20-1t* N. S. THURSTON, Chairman.

☞ **A Card.**—The public must have noticed certain virulent attacks made upon me in some of our newspapers, accusing me of official misconduct as Coroner. I refrained from noticing the malevolent publications, because of a dislike for controversies, and a reliance on my character as above the reach of groundless and malignant calumny. But the *National Democrat* of the 23d ultimo contains editorial charges against me of gross offense, and I have determined to make that publication the subject of legal investigation, so that my friends, and the community which I have faithfully served, may be convinced that the accusations made against me are, what I here pronounce them to be, utterly false, wicked, and malicious.

j20-1t* SETH GEER, Coroner.

☞ **Second Mechanics' Building Mutual** LOAN AND SAVINGS INSTITUTION—A few months since the mechanics of this city formed an Association that can call their own, and so unrivaled has been its success, that it has already become necessary to form another, having the same philanthropic object in view—"To make each man his own landlord."

Prosperous as has been the above Society, the Second Mechanics' will, perhaps, be more so than any similar Society that has yet been started, for it offers advantages not offered by any other.

1st. It will loan money at 6 per cent. per annum on the amount advanced.

2d. It will allow interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum to all persons who prefer paying for six months or more in advance, thus securing a double interest—first, the above 6 per cent., second, their share of the profits. Persons who wish to borrow money for the purpose of building, can here receive an advance on more favorable terms than is offered by any other Association.

3d. Persons desirous of withdrawing from the Society can do so at any time by giving one month's notice, and receive back all the dues paid by them, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

The above three clauses are entirely new in Building Associations, and must prove of great advantage to the shareholders.

A person who will save 14 cents a day, (and there is not a person who cannot,) can, in this Society, secure in a few years a small capital, ($1,000) with which he can establish himself in business, and thus achieve his own independence. The Association is being formed by a number of persons who are members of other Building Associations, and who have observed its advantages to numbers.

The entrance fee will be 50 cents per share. Monthly payments, $2. Value of each share, $200

Ladies and gentlemen desirous of joining, can leave their names with

THOS MORTON, Pres't, cor. of Pearl and Fletcher.
G V. POMEROY, Vice Pres't, No 16 Platt-st.
JACOB PECARE, Sec'y, cor. Centre and Hester-sts.
BARNARD & PARSONS, Att'ys, No. 16 Wall-st

TRUSTEES.

R. G Nellis, 297 Broadway,	E. J. Porter, 6 City Hall pl.
F. W. Gilley, 126 Bowery,	G H. Walker, Elizabeth st.
Dr. Jas Allen, 355 Broome st.	C. N. Porter Wall-st

A public meeting will be held, for the admission of new members, on TUESDAY EVENING next, Jan. 20 at seven o'clock, P. M., at No. 5 Chatham square, when the objects and workings of these Associations will be explained.

j17-1mTuTh&S

☞ **People's Building Association.**—The first monthly meeting of this Association will be held at De la Rees's Assembly Room, corner of 25th-st and 8th-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock. The Public are invited to attend. Articles of Association will be ready for distribution. T. MARTINE, President.

W. S. HUNT, Vice-President.

JNO F. WILLIAMS, Secretary. C. A TUCKER, Surveyor.
J. B. FITZGERALD, Attorney.

Trustees.

T Martin,	W S Hunt,	A. A. Denman,
Jos. Rogers,	Oliver H. Lee,	Jas. Reeve,
W. H. Smith,	E. C. Sanderson,	Jas. Kearney,
P. H Williams,	Geo R Jaques,	J. P. Ostrom,
j15-4teod*	A R. Trotter	

☞ **The Hamilton Building Association,** instituted Oct. 9th, 1851, under an Act of the Legislature of New-York, and now in successful operation, will receive subscriptions for an unlimited number of shares. This Entrance fee previous to and at the Fourth Monthly Meeting, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 22d, 1852, in the Society Room, north corner of Tillary and Fulton-sts., Brooklyn. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of taking shares, are requested to subscribe at this Meeting, or previous thereto, at the Office of the Association, No. 223 Fulton-st., where may be obtained gratis the Prospectus, Articles of Association, and Act of Incorporation. The profits already made by this Association will cause the Entrance Fee to be increased soon, therefore subscribe at once and save your money.

j17-6t* THOMAS F. LESLIE, Secretary.

☞ **Excelsior Number Two**—Excelsior Building and Mutual Loan Association, No. 2, will hold an adjourned meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 21st, at 7½ o'clock, at Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, near Broome-street, 3d floor, for the purpose of receiving subscribers, and explaining the operations of the Association. Entrance fee $1; monthly dues $3; shares $600. By this apportionment of the dues and shares the Association will be enabled to close much sooner than Associations of this kind differently organized. Subscriptions received at any time at the office, No 156 Bowery, up stairs, where articles of association and explanations may be obtained

WM. L. MILLER, President.

N. P. LABARTE, Secretary. j17-3t

☞ **The Second New-York** BUILDING ASSOCIATION will hold an adjourned meeting on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, at 7 o'clock, at Chatham Hall, No 5 Chatham square, for the purpose of receiving subscribers, adopting articles of association and the election of officers. Addresses may be expected from gentlemen long connected with Building Associations, and from whom much valuable information may be derived. The public are invited to attend. Entrance fee 50 cents—par value $600. The books are still open at the office of Messrs. WAKEMAN & LATTING, No 59 Fulton-st., and with J. BUXTON, Jr. No. 14 North William-st. j20-3t*

☞ **The undersigned Committee** in compliance with a resolution passed by the ladies at the close of a course of lectures recently before them, ask to announce that they have completed arrangements with Dr. BANNING for a course of his free lectures on Health and Physical Education, at 2 o'clock on every P. M. of this week, in the M. E. Church on 2d-street near Avenue C. Ladies are affectionately invited to attend

MRS. S. A. RILEY,
MRS M. CHURCH, } Committee.
MISS M. J. PINE,

j19-2t*

☞ **Special Notice—Change of Time**—The Meeting of Stockholders of the NEW-YORK and NEW-ENGLAND TELEGRAPH COMPANY, called for the 27th inst., will be holden on FRIDAY, the 23d inst., at 2 P. M., at the Howard Hotel. JOHN McKINNEY,

j17-eodt23d Secretary.

☞ **A Rare Chance.**—For sale, the good will and fixtures of an established MERCHANDISE BROKERAGE BUSINESS. Address, postpaid, Box No. 1,774, Post-Office. j17-3t

Lake Superior.

The *Lake Superior Journal* estimates the loss of capital to Lake Superior from the lack of a ship canal at the Sault, on last year's business, at $133,000, and is no doubt within the mark. About 10,000 persons passed the Sault during the last season.

The *Journal* has December 1 dates from the mining regions, and the accounts from the mines continue flattering as ever. The mines in the Ontonagon section are doing well, and also at the Cliff, Eagle River, &c. The Marquette Iron Works had worked up all the ore on hand, but would soon get a supply from the iron mountain. They expect to have a large amount of blooms for shipment in the spring.

A road has been cut out and opened from Carp River to Bay de Noquet, 60 miles, over a comparatively level country, and good soil for a road. It forms a feasible connection between Lake Superior and Green Bay, and is a favorable route for a railroad.

The winter came on suddenly in the Lake Superior region, without the usual Indian Summer. As early as December 1, the fall of snow was equal to three feet in depth. The water in the Lake is higher than ever before known, and at the South of the Ontonagon, it is sweeping over all its ancient land-marks, and tearing up trees of twenty or thirty years' growth, and threatens to undermine some of the buildings. Ontonagon is rapidly improving; several large dwellings, a public house, &c., are being finished, and the steam saw-mill is not able to supply the demand for lumber

New-York Daily Times.

KOSSUTH IN HARRISBURG.

SPEECH TO THE CITIZENS.

THE PUBLIC BANQUET.

Speech on the Political State of Europe.

Prospects for 1852.

At 5 o'clock on Friday afternoon the Court-House at Harrisburg was crowded to repletion with anxious expectants of an address from the illustrious visitor of the Commonwealth. Just the moment appointed Gov. KOSSUTH entered, and after a few preliminary remarks from one of the Committee, spoke as follows:

KOSSUTH'S SPEECH.

GENTLEMEN: I feel extremely gratified that the people of Harrisburg was so kind as to afford to me the immediate opportunity to thank them, face to face, and heart to heart, for their generous sympathy—that noble quality of freemen. Gentlemen—often have I told it to grave statesmen, conspicuous by the power of intellect and by the earnestness of wisdom, that the very instinct of the people is always in advance to feel what is just and what is wrong; because the instinct of a people brought up in the nursery of freedom is like the conscience of man, which speaks more truth in one single heave of the breast, than all the cold calculation of a scholar can find out in the reflection of a week. [Applause.] It is, therefore, I say, that not the high intellectual power of some few who rise to the top of human glory, but the instinct of the people, is the revelation of mankind's divine origin. The people!—that is the rock upon which the bold waves of tyranny break. The people!—that is the rock upon which the church of liberty can be built so high—so lofty—so proud—as to shelter, under the glorious dome, all the nations of the earth. [Applause.] Gentlemen, I am an humble individual, rather embarrassed than flattered, by seeing my name wafted over the waves of public attention. I am an humble, unpretending son of my country, neither ambitious of any fame, nor aspiring to any distinction. I was not cradled in the velvet cushions of wealth, but in the arms of a poor, affectionate mother, whom, a month ago, the tyrant of Austria killed, breaking her heart by the persecution of my sisters. Well, my heart is overflowing with grief, and grief is not eloquent, you know; but I see the spirit of my poor mother smiling on me from Heaven, and telling me by her tender motherly looks—"Never mind, my son; go on for thy country; go on for humanity; the people of the great Republic of the New World, generous, like the virgin nature of America, and free, like the mountain air of the Alleganies, the people will support thee; and strong by its aid, and strong by thy own people's love, thou will yet raise the standard of freedom, backed by the spirit of WASHINGTON, over the ruins of fallen despotism." [Great applause.] So the spirit of my departed mother calls to me from above and I will go on, relying on God—relying on the justice of my cause—relying on my people—relying on this good sword, (grasping the sword at his side)—the gift of an American citizen, [applause.]—and relying on your generous support—on the support of the people of the United States, soaring bold and high on the wings of the inspiration of its noble influence, like the eagle of your banner, which bears upon its wing the glorious stars of your country, which will soon become the sun of humanity, spreading its warming beams through the chilled heart of downtrodden nations. [Applause.] Excuse me, gentlemen, the emotion of my heart overcame the logic of my mind, and I lost the thread of my thought. Never mind; it is the heart which inspires to noble deeds, and it is the heart which should speak when it is listened to by the heart of a people like you. Well, let me see—yes, I was saying that I am an humble son of my people, without any pretension to whatever glory at all. And still I have accomplished great things, so that two emperors had to conspire, with all the forces of their tyranny, to arrest for a moment what it was my duty to do, and what I hope yet to accomplish, if God and America be with me. [Applause.] And do you know whence I have drawn the inspiration of my life? From my people, gentlemen; that is the source of my feelings and of my thoughts. I think as my people thinks. I feel as my people feels. Every drop of my blood is the pulsation of that heart which beats in the breast of my people. [Applause.] And when oppression came upon us, and adversities weighed heavily upon us, and the loudest men became silent, and the boldest stopped in their course, and the most resolute faltered, and the wisest looked around for advice—then I let them stop, and falter, and look, and went to the people on Hungary's mountains, and on Hungary's plains, and told them: "Brethren, wisdom is vain. I come to you to know from your instinct, when the wisdom of the wise is at a loss, what to advise. Such and such is the case. God will be with us because our cause is just. Shall we defend ourselves, or shall we yield to oppression?" And the people answered me: "Cursed be he who yields. We will not yield. Plant your tri-color standard and lead us on. We will follow, and fight, and die, but never will we yield." [Applause.] And so we went on, and the "unnamed demi-gods" of the people fought like heroes, and died with a smile on their lips, and tyranny trembled, and the purple seat of despotism quaked. [Applause.] Then came Russia and treason—and I am an exile, and my country is fettered with heavy chains. That is my story, and that is all I can tell for the past. But we are not broken, and once more I will lead on my people, and my people will follow me, in the high face of heaven to fight over the battle of freedom once more. [Great applause.] But we would have fair play, and we would have something more sharp than our nails to fight with for fatherland and humanity. There is my cause. You want no lecture on this subject. You know it by heart. It is there in your heart, written with burning letters by God himself, who made you generous by making you free. [Applause.] I have only to say, God bless you, people of Harrisburg. Your sympathy is a bright ray of consolation cast into my country's gloomy night. Remember me for my people's sake. It is worthy of your brotherly love. And let me hope that you will leave the hall with this resolution: "We will help that man for his country's sake. We are happy, because we are free. We will help his people to become free as we are, because we love our neighbor as our Saviour taught us to love."

KOSSUTH then urged upon the citizens the formation of associations of the friends of Hungary, the plan of which had been already suggested and published in this city. This plan would help, in the most efficient manner, the cause of Hungary. Then, in conclusion, he said.—That is my hope. I will remember you as long as I live, and I will teach my people to include your name in its daily prayer to God. The Lord bless you and your country forever. Remember our sufferings, be conscious of your country's power, and speak and act as becomes a sovereign people. And remember the poor exiled Hungarian who, from the very heart of his heart, bids you farewell, asking you, with the confidence of a brother overwhelmed with sufferings and with cares, to form associations of friends of Hungary, and your names will be recorded in the very heart of my people, from generation to generation; your names will be recorded in the golden book of the annals of Hungarian independence, and of the freedom of all nations. God bless you. [Great applause, and three cheers for Hungary and intervention.]

At the close of the speech Kossuth left the House, and the audience remained to take preparatory steps for organizing an association of friends of Hungary.

At the banquet, in the evening, at least three hundred persons sat down. Ex-Gov. JOHNSTON presided, assisted by Hon. SIMON CAMERON. In response to a sentiment of the Chairman, Gov KOSSUTH said:

KOSSUTH'S SPEECH.

GENTLEMEN: The daily opportunity of addressing public assemblies affords me scarcely a moment for reflection. The continual exertion of my days, and the cares of my sleepless nights, have worn out my strength. The restless excitement of my soul has shaken my frame, like as the captured lion shakes his iron cage; and domestic griefs have troubled the serenity of my mind, peculiar to the resolute conviction of martyrs, but also indispensable to orators. I want some time to recover from the new blow which makes the heart of the son bleed, while the tongue of the patriot has to plead where the approbation of the listening tribunal is the condition of success. Indeed, my case is hard. I never had any eloquence but that of principles, so simple because so true; and that of sincere feelings finding their way to the heart, because they come from the heart, and meeting an echo in virtuous hearts, like the simple whispers of a limpid well in the breast of nature's happy son. But the limpid well of my feelings is troubled by an impious tyrant's hand. Excuse me for sharing the common frailty of men, and do not expect eloquence from me. I cannot—indeed, I cannot be eloquent; and to what purpose is eloquence here? Have you not anticipated my wishes? You have. Have you not sanctioned my principles? You have. Are you not going on to action as generous men do who are conscious of their power and of their aim? You are. Well, to what purpose, then, is eloquence here? I have nothing to ask from you. I have nothing to thank; and that is more eloquently told, by a warm grasp of the hand, than by all the skillful arrangement of words. Well, I beg, therefore, your indulgence for the dry combination of some facts, which, perhaps, may contribute to strengthen that conviction in the public opinion, that the people of the United States, in bestowing its sympathy upon my cause, does not suppose a dead cause, but one which has a life, and whose success is rationally sure.

Let me before all cast a glance at the enemy. And let those imposed upon by the attitude of despotism, in 1852, consider how much stronger it was in 1849. France was lulled by Louis Philippe's politics of peace at any price into apathy. There was a faith in the firm solidity of his government. No heart-revolting cruelty of bloody persecution stirred the public mind. No universal indignation of offended national self-esteem prevailed. The faith of insured security encouraged the circulation of capital, and by that circulation, large masses of industrious poor found, if not contentment, at least daily bread. The king was taken for a prudent man, and the private morality of his family cast a sort of halo around his house. The spirit of revolution was reduced to play the sentry part of secret associations. Not seconded by any movement of universal interest, the stirring spirit of radical innovation was restrained into scientific polemic, read by few, and understood by less. There was a faith in the patriotic authority of certain men whose reputation was that of being liberal; and one part of the nation lived on from day to day, without any stirring passion, in entire passiveness; the other believed in gradual improvement and progress, because it had confidence in the watchful care of party leading men. The combat of parliamentary eloquence was considered to be a storm in a glass of water: and the highest aspiration of parties was to oust the ministry, and to get in. And yet the interdiction of a public banquet blew asunder the whole compound, like mere void chaff. Germany was tranquil, because the honest pretensions or the ambition of her statesmen were highly satisfied by the opened lists of parliamentary eloquence. The public life of the nation had a field opened in legislative debates, a benefit not enjoyed for centuries. The professors being transferred to the tribune, and the college to the parliament, the nation was gratified by legislative improvements, and flattered by the oratory of her renowned men, who never failed to flatter the national vanity. It believed itself to be really in full speed train of greatness, and listened contented and quiet, like an intelligent audience to an interesting lecture, even in respect to the unity of great Germany. The Custom Association (Zoll-Verein) became an idol of satisfied national vanity and of cheerful hopes; science and art developed fast; speculative researches of political economy met an open field in social life, and men conscious of higher aims took the walking-stick of the wanderer in their hands and sought a new home, despairing to find a field of action in their native land. Materialism was the ruling word, and the lofty spirit of freedom became withering between the blasting fingers of small interests. And yet a prohibited banquet at Paris shook the very foundation of this artificial tranquillity, and the princely thrones of Germany trembled before the rising spirit of freedom, though groping in darkness, because unconscious of its aim.

Italy, fair, unfortunate Italy, looking into the mirror of its ancient glory, beamed with gloomy grief; but the sky of the heaven was clear and blue above as it ever was since creation's dawn; and it sung like a bird in a cage placed upon a bough of a blooming orange tree. And then Pius IX, placing himself at the head of Italian regeneration, became popular as no man in Rome since Rienzi's time. Even in 1848 men may have heard in surprise, on the coast of the Adriatic, my name coupled in evviva's with the name of Pius IX. The sarcasm of Madame de Stael, "that in Italy, men became women," was considered true; and Carlo Alberto became the hero of Italian independence, because he fought against Austria, and the hatred against Austria was a national inheritance: but the spirit of Italy was divided between Charles Albert, Mazzini, and the Pope.

Austria did not for centuries, and Prussia never yet has experienced what sort of thing a revolution is: and the falling of the vault of the sky would have been considered less improbable than a popular revolution in Berlin or Vienna, where Metternich ruled in triumphant, proud security. The house of Austria was considered as a mighty power on earth—respected, because thought necessary to Europe against the preponderence of Russia. No people under the dominion of this dynasty had a national army, and all divided by the controversies of false language, rivalries, entertained by Metternich's satanic Machiavelism. The nations divided; none of them were conscious of their strength; but all were conscious of the united strength of a disciplined and large Imperial army, the regiments of which never yet fought one against another, and never yet shook the prestige of the black and yellow flag, by tearing it to pieces by its own hands.

And yet Paris stirred, and I made a plain, unpretending speech in the Hungarian Parliament, and the House of Austria was in the mercy of the people of Vienna, and Metternich was driven away, and his absolutism replaced by a promise of Constitutional life

In Gallicia, the odiosity connected with the despotic Austrian rule was, by satanic craft, thrown upon those classes which represent the ancient Polish nationality; and the well-deserved hatred of aristocratic oppression, though living only in traditional remembrances, prevailed in the sentiments of the people, even over the hatred against Austria, though despotic and a stranger, so much, that to triumph over the ill-advised, untimely Revolution of 1846, Austria had nothing to do but to open the field to murder, by granting a two-dollars reward for every head of a Polish land proprietor.

And in Hungary, the people of every race was equally excluded from all political right—from any share of constitutional life. The endeavors of myself and my friends for internal improvements, for emancipation of the peasantry, for the people's restoration to its natural rights in civil, political, social and religious respects, were cramped by the Government. But the odium of this cramping was thrown upon the Conservative party, and thus the national force was divided into antagonistical elements. Besides, the idea of panslavism and of national rivalries, raised by Russia and fostered by Austria, gave to the excitement of the public mind a diversion inimical to the development of common political freedom. And Hungary had no national army. Its regiments were filled with foreign elements, and scattered over foreign countries, while our own country was guarded with well disciplined foreign troops.

And what was far more than all this—Hungary, by long oppression, poisoned in its character, deprived of its ancient heroic stamp—germanized in its saloons—demolished in its cottages and huts—impressed with the unavoidable fatality of Austria's sovereignty, and the knowledge of Austria's power, secluded from the attention of the world, which was scarcely aware of its existence,—Hungary had no hope in its national future, because it had no consciousness of its strength, and was highly monarchical in its inclinations, and generous in its allegiance to the king. No man dreamed of the possibility of a Revolution there, and he who would have suggested it would only have gained the reputation of a madman.

Such was the condition of Europe in the first part of February, 1848. Never yet seemed the power of despots more steady, more sure. And one month later every throne on the continent trembled except the Czar's. The existence of dynasties depended upon the magnanimity of their people, and Europe was fire and flame.

And in what condition is Europe now? Every man on earth is aware that things cannot endure as they are. Formerly millions believed that a peaceful development of constitutional monarchy was the only future reserved to Europe by destiny. Now nobody more believes that constitutional monarchy can have yet a future on the European continent.

Absolutistical reaction goes with all that arrogance which revolts every sentiment and makes furious the very baby in its mother's arms. The promise, the word, the oath of a king became equivalent to a lie and to perjury. Faith in the morality of kings was plucked out, even to the last root, from the people's heart. The experiment of constitutional concessions proved dangerous to the absolutistical tendency of the dynasties, because they became aware the people of Europe was no becile child which takes the moon for a cheese—that it cannot be lulled to sleep by mockery, but that it will have reality. Thus, the kings on the greatest part of

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 20, 1852.

☞ KOSSUTH's speech at Harrisburg, which we publish this morning, gives a rapid and clear review of the state of Europe, for the purpose of showing that absolutism is not stronger now than it was in 1848, and that revolutions are sure to take place before long throughout the continent. He speaks also of the grounds of the hope which he entertains for his own country, and of the way in which, without involving themselves at all, the people of the United States can give them aid. The speech is one that will be read with interest.

Presidential.

As the time for Presidential nominations draws nigh, party movements take more definite shape. It is not yet easy to see who will be the candidate on either side; but it is becoming easier to see who will *not*.

The Democratic party is blessed with a multitude of candidates, from different sections of country. DOUGLAS, CASS, MARCY, and BUTLER are the most prominent; though BUCHANAN and HOUSTON consider themselves still in the field. MARCY desires to go into Convention with the vote of New-York; BUCHANAN with that of Pennsylvania; DOUGLAS and CASS with that of the West. They all, moreover, hope for a strong support from the South, and with the exception of MARCY, have entered into a very spirited competition for the purpose of securing it. BUCHANAN has gone further than either of the others; but he obtains less credit for it. He is not, moreover, so far ahead but that either DOUGLAS or CASS can overtake him whenever it becomes essential. We doubt whether either of the three could receive the full Democratic vote of the Northern States; we do not believe, therefore, that either of them will receive the nomination. The Democratic party will go in this time *to win*; and they will nominate a candidate upon whom the party will not split.

HOUSTON is not qualified for the office, mentally or morally. He has no strength, personal or popular, and will probably have very few votes. MARCY and BUTLER are moderate men,—not specially obnoxious to either section. In this State, to be sure, MARCY's share in President POLK's administration has not been forgotten or forgiven by the radicals,—and his vote at the polls would fall off on that account. But he has their nominal support, and their leaders have made him their candidate. He will undoubtedly get the full vote of New-York in Convention, and this will be a very respectable capital to start with. General BUTLER has a military title, though small reputation; his opinions are not known on any political subject; and his position is therefore a very good one. His chance of a nomination,—if the party determine to consult availability,—is very good; and Governor MARCY's perhaps is still better, inasmuch as he has more character and reputation. If the South insist upon a committed candidate, CASS or DOUGLASS may succeed.

On the Whig side President FILLMORE, Mr. WEBSTER, and Gen. SCOTT are the prominent candidates, and one of the three will undoubtedly be nominated. We do not credit the rumor that Mr. FILLMORE intends to decline; because we do not believe his friends would permit him to do so. At the South he is probably the strongest Whig; while in New-York his supporters are exacting if not numerous. Mr. WEBSTER will carry into Convention strength from New-England, from the South, and from the West. It will be the strength of scattering votes from all sections. His friends will be earnest and impressive. They have a just pride in his massive intellect, and they believe him to have been already set aside three or four times when he ought to have been nominated. Gen. SCOTT will have a very strong vote from New-York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio—with scattering support from New-England, the West, and perhaps the South. This will be a very strong beginning—strong enough, probably, to induce the other candidates to unite their strength. He will have, moreover, a very *fair* chance of carrying two out of those three great States, and of not losing any other Whig State. His entire silence upon topics of present agitation—slavery and the Hungarian question—gives him available strength for the nomination; and Southern prejudice against him has undergone considerable recent relaxation. He seems to us to stand the best chance of being the Whig candidate.

If the contest should be between SCOTT and MARCY, the coincidence would be singular. They tried conclusions during the war with the pen, and the Secretary conquered the soldier. At the polls the issue might be different. SCOTT's chances of success would be at least *equal* to MARCY's. If General BUTLER should run against General SCOTT—the subordinate against his superior—the coincidence would be not less striking.

The election will be one of great interest. New issues and influences will be introduced and will modify the result. To some extent we shall have, undoubtedly, the old issues. But they will not control the canvass. It will be a contest of principles more directly than of measures.

A Controversy Ended.

During the last few months the *Courier and Enquirer* has devoted its energies to the task of proving that the Hungarian war was waged in support of aristocratic institutions; that the Sclaves were the true Republicans, and that KOSSUTH and the Magyars resolutely opposed every attempt to secure for them liberty, and sought only to establish the ascendancy of their own nobility. The notion that KOSSUTH was a *Republican*, in principle or in his public career, was very energetically denied. He was set down distinctly and constantly as the champion of aristocracy, and those who viewed his character in any other light, were supposed to be under the dominion of the most absolute ignorance.

We insisted in reply that the whole aim of KOSSUTH and the political party, of which he was leader, was to ameliorate the condition of the people; that they abolished all distinctions of rank; equalized taxation; established nearly universal suffrage, and were going on to lay the foundation for a democratic self-government in Hungary. We have had, as our readers know, a long controversy with the *Courier* on this very point. For their sakes we are happy to say that this is ended. The *Courier and Enquirer* now admits, in terms, the very positions, which we have asserted from the beginning. It says:

"Hungary knew no such thing *as a Republican party at the start* of its revolutionary movement. Its whole people rallied as one man under the old liberal constitutional banner, and everything they struggled for they firmly secured. Had the policy of that martyred son of liberty, LOUIS BATTHYANY, been followed, and the energies of all the statesmen and patriots of Hungary been exclusively devoted to harmonizing the different races, consolidating required rights, and maturing new practicable reforms, *without needlessly severing the slender tie which still bound her to the Austrian crown*, Hungary would be at this very day, instead of a land of despairing vassals, the stronghold of Constitutional Liberty on the continent of Europe. Her Diet and her municipal institutions would have sufficed for every political necessity, and would have been impregnable safeguards to her liberties. *But the aspirations of* KOSSUTH *were too high, his feelings too ardent, his sentiments too radical, to allow him to remain long content with these solid acquisitions. A Republican Party sprung into existence*, AND HE BECAME ITS RECOGNIZED LEADER. By its extreme demands and its constant agitation, doubt and disaffection were introduced, the alms and the counsels of the nation were divided, embarrassments and difficulties were multiplied, affairs were hurried to a crisis, war and foreign intervention were provoked, and after a desperate struggle, the nation was completely overwhelmed, and is now trodden in the dust."

The opinion of the *Courier and Enquirer* that it would have been better for Hungary to retain her connection with Austria, and to preserve her aristocratic institutions in all their force, is not worth combating. We are quite willing to leave it to the public judgment. The only important point is the *Courier and Enquirer's* express admission that KOSSUTH *was the recognized leader of the Republican party*. This has been so pertinaciously denied until now, that its admission in that quarter is entitled to notice.

Flogging.

The Senate has plunged into a verbose discussion of the flogging question upon small provocation. The law at present forbids it. No movement to repeal the law has yet been made. One or two *petitions* for such repeal have been presented. If Senator STOCKTON had been content to keep silent, probably they never would have been heard of again. His elaborate and ambitious speech stirred up BADGER, MALLORY, and one or two others, and so the debate goes on. It is a little singular that flogging on *principle* should find its champions exclusively in the *South*. The question of discipline at sea, would naturally seem to be of most interest to naval sections. If flogging is absolutely essential on board ship, one would expect it to be demanded by Senators from New-England and New-York. The interest of the constituents of Mr. BADGER or Mr. MALLORY, in this matter, is quite remote. We presume, therefore, that they defend it on higher grounds. They probably favor flogging—not upon vulgar grounds of expediency, but as a matter of principle. The abolition of the practice they probably regard as one of the radical novelties of the day. Perhaps they considered it an attack upon their institutions, and perilous to the Union. Since they took such a stand in regard to KOSSUTH and his cause, it is not easy to say what measure they will not consider dangerous.

We have received several communications upon this subject, which we cannot publish, partly because we have no room for them, and partly because we do not consider the law in any danger. The Senate will talk a long time about it, but they will not repeal the law. And even if they should so vote, the House of Representatives would veto their action. While there was no law upon the subject, flogging might be practiced; but Congress is not likely, at this era, to make a law expressly to *authorize* it.

☞ The *Express* rejoices over the letter of Mr. WM. JAY against KOSSUTH as one that cannot fail to "tell." The *Express* has not been in the habit of placing a very high estimate upon the sentiments of Abolitionists. It has been striving very hard to get up a reputation by abusing them. But it now endorses Mr. JAY in this very pointed manner:

"He shows in this letter that it is not *decent for a people with three millions of slaves on their soil*, and with such a law as the *Fugitive Slave Law*, (the inevitable, unavoidable result of the Constitution though,) to be preaching of slavery in Hungary and elsewhere. He shows too, that in the case of St. Domingo and Cuba, *our Government* stands on the record as *intervening, to prevent the extension of what is called 'Liberty.' Mr. Jay can't be answered on these points.*

This very singular endorsement is dated at Washington; but the *Express* insists that a paper is to be held to the same responsibility for its correspondence as for its editorials.

☞ The project of a *Sixth-Avenue Railroad* is taking such shape, as will probably insure its completion. The Company to which a charter was granted have made it a stock concern, and offer shares to the public. This very effectually disposes of the objections that were made to its original organization.

A railroad through that section, connecting the upper and lower portions of the City, will be of great value to the inhabitants.

☞ The Paris correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* represents French affairs with *couleur de rose*. The Boulevards are full of people, and in every shop, and by every person of whom he has inquired, "one feeling only manifests itself, that of satisfaction at the political change." Industry and trade all over the Continent have "been reanimated" by Louis Napoleon's *coup d'état*, and the United States are assured that they "will experience considerable advantage of the same kind." The policy of Louis Napoleon is held to be "universal peace and the cultivation of all its arts and sympathies." The great powers of Europe are all on his side, having faith in his zeal for their common object, the "prostration of wild democracy," and in his ambition to promote the good of the masses. All the good laws which the Assembly left unfinished have been carried out by him. The French, he thinks, have more reason to dread, than to value, deliberative bodies. The London papers are accused of voluminous and incessant lying concerning Louis Napoleon—but the more the British hate him the stronger will he be at home.

After all this we are not surprised to learn that the proceedings of the United States, and especially KOSSUTH's reception by Congress, are regarded with warm disapproval by the organs of this new and admirable Government of France. The writer is quite sure that the recent vote was entirely honest—that a great many of Louis Napoleon's friends were kept at home by sickness so that they could not vote, and that everybody is satisfied, with reason, at the change.

☞ Mr. FRANCIS BONYNGE, of whose valuable book on "THE FUTURE WEALTH OF AMERICA," we had occasion to speak favorably some time since, is endeavoring to raise a fund in order to introduce the culture of Tea, Coffee, and certain valuable spices into this country. The products of the sale of this volume are to be devoted to this worthy object; and we trust those products will be abundant.

☞ Dr. JOHN H. GRISCOM delivers the second of the Lectures for the People at the Tabernacle this evening. His subject is *Ventilation*, and its importance ought to secure a general attendance.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—The *Medical Gazette* says that the vacancy in the surgical department of the New-York Hospital, occasioned by the death of Dr. Rodgers, has not yet been filled. Doctors Carnochan, Chalmers, Markoe, and J. R. Wood, are mentioned as prominent candidates.

HATCHWAY ACCIDENT.—At an early hour yesterday morning, a sailor, on board of the packet-ship *Eastern World*, lying at Pier No. 9, E. R., was terribly injured by falling down the hatchway of said vessel. His skull was fractured and his collar-bone broken. Policeman King conveyed him to the New-York Hospital.

FELL AND INJURED.—About 7 o'clock, Sunday evening, a citizen by the name of Peter McGregor, fell upon a curb stone in Pearl-street and severely cut the back part of his head. The wound was dressed by Dr. Traphagen.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A POLICE OFFICER.—About 5 o'clock yesterday morning, a policeman by the name of John C. Nicholson, belonging to the Ninth Patrol District, suddenly died at his residence, of disease of the heart.

THE CASE OF THE CORONER.—Gov. Hunt has directed Judge Ingraham to investigate the charges against the Coroner, and to make a report in relation thereto.

☞ The last opportunity to hear the Hutchinson Family in this city is afforded at the Concert to be given to-night in the Spring-street Church, near Varick. For particulars see advertisement.

THE OLD SUGAR HOUSE.—There are now living four persons who were prisoners in the Old Sugar House in Liberty-streets. The following are their names:

Jonathan Gillet, North Canaan, Ct., aged	90
Levi Hanford, Walton, Del. Co., N. Y., aged	93
Solomon Moulton, Floyd, Oneida Co. N. Y.	91
William Clark, Westfield, Essex Co. N. J.	95

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

XXXIId CONGRESS....1st Session

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 19.

The Chair laid before the Senate the Report of the Secretary of War, communicating the number and names of persons in that Department. Also a report of the expenditures of the National Armory, which was laid on the table and the printing ordered.

Mr. FISH presented the petition of the New-York State Colonization Society, praying for the establishment of a line of mail steamers between the United States and Africa, which was referred to the Naval Committee.

Numerous petitions were presented, all of a private character.

Mr. STOCKTON presented the petition of some inventors, urging the speedy completion of the Patent-Office on its original plan; they complain that the Patent-Office is used for other purposes, to the injury of the rights and interests of inventors, growing out of the want of room for the proper exhibition of models, &c. The petition was read.

Mr. STOCKTON presented the petition of J. P. LEVY, whose claim was rejected by the Board of Commissioners on claims against Mexico—stating that injustice had been done him, and that the Board had lost his papers. He moved its reference to a Select Committee, with power to send for persons and papers.

After a debate, the subject was tabled for the present.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution, directing inquiry into the expediency of abolishing spirit rations in the navy, and increasing the monthly pay of enlisted men. Laid over.

Mr. STOCKTON introduced a bill, authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract for carrying the mails between Jersey City and Galway, Ireland. Referred.

Mr. CLARKE introduced the following joint Resolutions:

"*Be it Resolved, &c*, That Congress recognizes and re-affirms these manifest truths, that Governments are instituted among men, to secure the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any form of Government became destructive to these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to constitute a new Government, basing its foundation upon such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness

Resolved, That while we claim for ourselves these comprehensive rights of self-government, and also as a consequence of sovereignty the right to be exempt from the coercion, control, or interference of others in the management of our internal affairs, we concede to others the same measure of right, the same unqualified independence.

Resolved, That it is upon the sacred principle of independent sovereignty that we recognize our intercourse with other nations. Governments de facto, without inquiring by what steps they have been established or in what manner they exercise their powers.

Resolved, That this Government has solemnly adopted and will perseveringly adhere to, as a principle of international action, the advice given by Washington as his Farewell Address: Observe good faith and justice towards all nations—cultivate peace and harmony with all—give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel an example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Sympathy for a favorite nation betrays itself into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the favorite, without adequate inducement or justification. Against the wiles of foreign influence, the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake, for foreign influence is the most baneful foe of Republican Governments. The true rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible. Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why be interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe?—entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humor or caprice?

Resolved, That while we cherish the liveliest sympathy towards all who strive for freedom of opinion, and for free institutions, yet we recognize one true policy in the great fundamental principles given to us by Jefferson: "Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political. Peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations—entangling alliance with none."

Resolved, That we adhere to these essential principles of non-intervention, as forming the true and lasting foundation of our prosperity and happiness. Yet whenever a prudent foresight shall warn us that our own liberty and institutions are threatened, then a just regard to our own safety will require us to advance to the conflict rather than await the approach of the foes of constitutional freedom and of human liberty.

They were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

After various Reports, &c, the Private Bills passed by the House on Friday were taken up, read, and referred to the appropriate Committees,

Mr. SEBASTIAN offered a resolution allowing a clerk to the Committee on Indian Affairs, which was laid over.

ASSIGNMENT OF LAND WARRANTS.

The joint resolution making Land Warrants assignable, was taken up.

Mr UNDERWOOD offered a substitute, which, in substance provides, first, that all warrants for military service, and all locations of the same, be made assignable. The second section allows and fixes rates of compensation to Land Officers for location of the same.

Section 3 Allows compensation to land officers, payable out of the treasury for locations of military warrants heretofore made.

Section 4, Extends the act of 1850 to militia, State troops, and volunteers who were called into military services, and whose services were paid for by the United States.

Section 5, Allows on computation of time of service, a soldier shall be allowed for every twenty miles he may be distant from his home when discharged one day, and the same allowance for every twenty miles he may have marched to be mustered into service.

Mr. SEBASTIAN offered an amendment respecting the proviso in the ninth section of the Act of February, 1847, which withheld Bounty Land from those troops who did not march to Mexico, which after a debate was adopted.

Mr. DOWNS offered an amendment, which after debate and numerous modifications was also adopted. It provides that a pre-emptionist may pay for his land in warrants.

Mr. WALKER offered an amendment providing that any person over 21 years of age, or the head of a family who will settle upon public lands and cultivate the same for five years, shall have 160 acres without any charge. He asked for the yeas and nays on the amendment.

Mr. FELCH desired to be heard on this amendment, and it was ordered to be printed.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 19.

Mr BRIGGS presented the resolution of the New-York Common Council tendering the General Government, without charge, of a site for a Mint in that City. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

CENSUS PRINTING.

The House suspended the rules by 132 against 38, to enable Mr. ALLISON to introduce a resolution with a preamble setting forth, that whereas the Superintendent of the Census has published in the *Globe* of Jan. 1st., a clear and condensed report of the Census, containing a large amount of valuable information, and whereas the information now desired by the public, cannot be had in the ordinary course of printing, for a long time to come, and then in limited and very inadequate quantities,—therefore, resolved that the Committee on Printing be instructed to order 100,000 copies of that report for the use of the House, provided that it shall not exceed one cent per copy.

Mr. ORR said the result of the passage of the resolution would be, the public printer would claim that his contract was broken, and come here for damages. He moved to lay it on the table.

Negatived—yeas 44, nays 127.

Resolution passed.

Mr. ORR moved to reconsider the vote just taken; he desired to enquire of the gentleman who introduced the resolution if it was not his understanding and purpose that instead of the Report being executed by the Public Printer, it should be done at the office of the *Globe*?

Mr. ALLISON replied that he certainly had no such intention; he merely wished to disseminate the information in the Report, without regard to any publication in the *Globe*. He did not know how to get the particular matter he desired should be published better than by indicating where the Report was published and on what day.

Mr. ORR said—The gentleman proposes to give the Committee on Printing power to contract with a person other than the Public Printer, if they shall see proper to do so.

Mr. ALLISON said that it was not his purpose to take the job from the person to whom it rightfully belonged.

Mr. ORR said that the effect was to take work from the Public Printer, and give it to some one else; one who would not object to this, but to the *result* of such a proceeding, namely: that the Public Printer, on the slightest pretext, would lay claim for heavy damages, for alleged violation of his contract. He thought the Printer had undertaken the work for less than he could do it for.

Mr. INGERSOLL did dot think, from the terms of the resolution, that the *Globe* office must necessarily have the job.

Mr. FULLER, of Me., inquired whether, if the vote be reconsidered, the House cannot order 100,000 copies of the Census Report to be purchased?

Mr. ORR said that would obviate the objection.

Mr. STANTON, of Kentucky, said some time ago a resolution was introduced in the Senate to give the Census printing to the editors of the *Union* newspaper. The resolution was referred to the Joint Committee on Printing, who took the matter into consideration, and received a communication from the public printer, claiming that the Census printing belonged to him. The Committee, however, came to the conclusion, both from the terms of the contract and the law of Congress, that he was not entitled to the Census printing, which was to be disposed of as Congress might choose.

Mr. ORR insisted that to take the printing of this abstract from the public printer, would give him a pretext to claim damages

Mr. STEPHENS, (of Ga.,) contended that the printing was negotiated by law and contract, and that the House cannot now make a contract with any other person than he who had entered into it. He was opposed to the House taking the initiative in violation of a contract. He was for holding the contractor to his bond. Let us wait til we get a fair compendium of the whole Census and then print.

Mr. DUNCAN advocated the printing of the report indicated. It contains all that nine-tenths of the people want to know.

Mr. CARTTER said that from the opening of the present session, the public printer has continually violated his contract. He would not hesitate to declare on all occasions that he would vote for sending the printing where it could be done.

Mr. STANTON, of Kentucky, said that at a meeting of the Committee on Printing, on Friday, they inquired of the Contractor how far he was able to go on with the faithful execution of the contract, and the Contractor gave them to understand that he could not and did not expect to comply with the contract; that he was not able to purchase the kind of paper required having no money or credit. That the President's Message would not be ready under two weeks, but that all the bills and reports had been finished and sent to the House.

Mr. STEWART inquired whether it was in contemplation to relieve Congress from the difficulty.

Mr. STANTON replied that the gentleman from Alabama, (Mr. HOUSTON) was applied to by the Printing Committee to, and did bring the subject before the House, but objection being then made the matter was not acted upon. However, the Committee will make an investigation when the House authorizes it.

Mr. CARTTER remarked that the statement made good his remark that the contractor never did intend to carry out his bond; and he was, at once, for having the printing of Congress done by somebody else.

Mr. STEPHENS, (Ga.) opposed precipitate action, and suggested that the Committee on Printing inquire and report whether the contract has been violated.

On the motion of Mr. CARTTER, the motion to reconcile the vote by which the Resolution was adopted, was laid on the table. Yeas, 112; nays, 57.

THE UTAH DELEGATE.

Mr BRIGGS asked unanimous consent to offer a resolution that the Committee on Elections be instructed to inquire into the election of John M. Bernhaisel, the present delegate from the Territory of Utah, whether the said election was held according to law, and whether any bribery, corruption, or other illegal means were made use of by the said Bernhaisel, with Brigham Young or any other persons, to secure the said election and return—with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Ga., was not disposed to vote for the resolution, unless some gentleman would say there is good ground for its introduction.

The SPEAKER said it was a question of privilege.

Mr. BRIGGS remarked that the resolution had been offered by him from the best of motives—namely, for the purpose of investigating the legality of the election of the Delegate. He had reason to believe, and he thought that the House would come to the same conclusion, from the evidence of the returned United States officers, that Bernheisel holds his seat without a shadow of right. He did not wish to prejudge the case by any remark, but would merely say, that Bernhaisel had no more right to the seat than the furthest person upon earth.

Mr. PRESTON KING said that the delegate was not in his seat, and suggested that the resolution lay over until he shall be here, to which Mr. BRIGGS assented.

VARIOUS RESOLUTIONS.

The House refused to suspend the rules to allow Mr. DISNEY to introduce a resolution to grant the use of the Hall to-morrow evening for the American Colonization Society's meeting.

Mr. CLINGMAN asked leave to offer the following:

Whereas some of the States of this Union have in their Constitutions provided for the absolute exclusion of free Negroes from their territories, while others have sought to obtain the same object by legislation; and *whereas* complaints have at times been made by other States and Nations—therefore

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the House of Representatives, it is the unquestionable right of each one of the States to exclude, either wholly or partially, from her territory, Negroes, either free or slaves; and that the exercise of this right affords no just ground of complaint to other States or Nations.

Objection was made, and the suspension of the rules to introduce the resolution refused, by 69 against 71.

Mr. FULLER. (Maine,) asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the heads of departments to report what claims have been presented since March 4 1849; what allowed principal and interest; who acted as agents, and the persons who received the money, and who were interested.

Pending the motion to suspend the rules, the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 19.

After the passage of some local bills, Mr. WRIGHT called up and spoke upon his Tariff Resolutions, when they were laid over, on the motion of Mr. CONGER, and the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The following gentlemen are the Select Committee, of the Assembly, on the Canal frauds:- Messrs. Moss, CUSHING, and BULL.

A Report was made in favor of printing the Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, including extra copies for the Secretary.

A question being put, whether for the extra copies the State Printer did not receive 40c. ₱ 1,000, instead of the contract price of 8c., the Report was re-committed, to ascertain how this was.

The Resolution relative to the Canal lettings, and giving directions to the Joint Committee, coming down from the Senate, amended,

Mr. WRIGHT moved a non-concurrence; he considered the appointment of Mr. UPHAM an attempt to cover up; he had been in the City through all the lettings, and was not a proper person. Mr. UPHAM was appointed on motion of Mr. BABCOCK, who was peculiarly interested in the matter.

Mr. HATCH spoke at some length. He was no politician. The true Democrats nominated him; but from this time forward they should not be responsible for any position he assumed. It would be painful to separate from friends, and if he did so, it would be only from a sense of duty. In moving this matter, the House disturbed ten millions of money, and disturbed ten thousand fairies. He did not care. He was a friend to the Canal bill, and friends might take whatever advantage this gave them.

Mr. DEANE said the completion of the Public Works was a fixed fact—he would sustain with the Whigs the Canal Bill. Next followed the removal of the toll on Railroads—this was inconsistent, and took $200,000 from the Canal Fund That bill lost the Whigs the State. He alluded to foreign exports in comparison with the Canal Commerce in 1847—the Canal tunnage exceeded the foreign and now it is equal—this shows the vastness of the Canal interests,—he referred to the corrupt conception of the Canal Bill and said many fair men were willing to stand accouchers—he believed the State lost three millions by the recent lettings. In conclusion, he warned the House against trifling with the interests of the people.

Messrs. Rose, Cushing, Van Valkenburg, Walsh, and others, followed; but without disposing of the resolution the House adjourned.

The President and Hulsemann.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 19.

The President and Chevalier Hulsemann have settled all their difficulties. X. Y.

Railroad Accident.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 19—10 P. M.

The Harlem train from New-York, after being taken in charge by a conductor of the Western Railroad, at Chatham, overtook and run into a freight train, also going to Albany, at 7 P. M, two miles from Albany. There were three cars in the freight train; the third one was entirely destroyed and thrown off the track, the second was also broken up.

The locomotive of the passenger train was badly injured, and two cars were more or less injured. The only persons much hurt were the brakesmen on the freight train. One of these, named Frederick Smith, had one leg broken, and two others were considerably bruised, one of them lay for an hour and a half ina freezing condition in the ruins of one of the freight cars, with heavy irons and timbers lying on his legs, but, by a miracle, none of his bones were broken.

The train was delayed three hours in removing the wreck, and arrived at ten o'clock. The blame of the accident seems to belong entirely to the freight train, which, as far as we can ascertain, had no signal light displayed behind. Some said, however, that it had a light, but that it was obscured by smoke and flying snow. None of the passengers were harmed.

Non-Arrival of Trains at Albany—The Weather—The "Black Swan"—Temperance Celebration, &c.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan 19.

The railroad trains from the West, South and East have all failed to-day, owing to the heavy fall of snow, which has blocked up all the roads leading out of this city.

The "Black Swan" is singing here to-night to a large and fashionable audience. Her success appears to be complete, and her vocal powers are much praised.

There is to be a grand Temperance demonstration in this city next week, to recommend to the Legislature the speedy passage of a law similar to the Maine Liquor Law. All the Railroad Corporations will, it is understood, reduce the passage fee for the occasion.

Non-Arrival of Kossuth at Pittsburg—Robbery of a returning Californian—Western Navigation.

PITTSBURG, Monday, Jan. 19.

Up to this time, (12 o'clock, noon) we have no tidings of KOSSUTH. A heavy fall of snow yesterday, and last night, has probably delayed the train.

A returning Californian, belonging to New Brighton, Pa., had his carpet-bag stolen in this city this morning, at the Alleghany Railroad depot. It contained $3,000, and was his all.

The weather continues very cold, and there is little prospect of the re-opening of navigation for a long time, as the ice in the river is very solid.

Mails Delayed and Travel Interrupted by the Storm.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 19.

No mails have arrived from the North to-day. The train which left Philadelphia at 10 o'clock last night is at Stemmer's Run, 9 miles from Baltimore, off the track.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 19.

We have received no mail from Baltimore. Communication is interrupted with the West. The early line from New-York had not arrived at 8 o'clock. The express line arrived at 4 o'clock P. M. The storm has been very severe in the interior.

Pennsylvania Election.

HARRISBURG, Monday, Jan. 19.

John M. Bickel, Democrat, was elected State Treasurer. The vote stood 69 for Bickel, 21 for George Daisie, Whig, and scattering.

The Senate passed to-day a bill authorizing a loan of $300,000 to meet the interest which will be due on the public debt on the 1st of February.

The Anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 19.

At New-Orleans, on the 8th inst., the anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans was celebrated by a military and civic procession, and other appropriate ceremonies. The day was observed as a general holidad.

The official majority for Johnson, Democrat, for Governor of Virginia, is 8,487.

The Maine Liquor Law in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 19.

The monster petition to be presented to the Legislatnre on Wednesday, in favor of the Maine Liquor Law in Massachusetts, contains 50,000 names. The friends of the proposed law are sanguine of its passage.

The snow storm ceased here about noon. Sky now clear. Very cold.

Ontario Special Oyer and Terminer.

CANANDAIGUA, Monday, Jan. 19.

The case of the *People* vs. *Woodin* opened today, Judge Allen presiding. After the empaneling of the Jury, the Court adjourned until 9½ A. M., to-morrow.

The Roxbury Incendiary Case.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 19.

The bail of the Roxbury incendiaries has been increased to $18,000, which failing to be given, each of the accused parties has been sent to jail. The whole amount of insurance on the buildings destroyed was over $76,000, in which the prisoners were interested to the amount of $10,000.

The Rhode Island Resolutions and Kossuth.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, Jan. 19.

Governor Allen has deputed Hon. Welcome R. Sayles as special bearer of the Resolutions passed by the Legislature of this State to LOUIS KOSSUTH.

Brig Ashore.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, Jan. 19.

The *Journal* has received the following from Newport, dated Sunday Evening, 5 P. M.: "The Brig ashore at Point Judith is the *Rainbow*, of and for New-Haven, from the West Indies, in ballast. She went ashore yesterday. Her forefoot and false keel is off, rudder gone, and has lost one anchor and chain. This morning she is further ashore, and lies thumping heavily upon the worst part of the Point. The Captain will not allow any one on board, and would not accept of any assistance that has been offered. At low water she is perfectly dry forward, and at the last accounts remained tight The above was derived from the Captain of the pilot-boat *Wm. W. Johnson*.

Sailed—Last evening, brig *Citizen*, for Wilmington, N. C. *In Port*—Most if not all the vessels previously reported.

Later from Havana—Markets, &c.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Jan. 18.

The mail steamship *Isabella* arrived at two o'clock this morning. She sailed from Havana on the morning of the 12th, and from Key West on the evening of the 15th.

The steamships *Georgia*, from Chagres, and the *Philadelphia*, from New-Orleans, arrived at Havana on the 12th inst.

Politically, the news is wholly unimportant.

Markets.

In a commercial point of view, however, the news possesses considerable interest. We subjoin a full report of the markets from our special correspondent. SUGAR—The market is nearly bare, there being no large parcels on sale We quote, as the lowest rates for old Sugar, 6½; White, 5½; Yellow, 4½; Brown, 3@3½. The estimate crop is set down at 140,000 hhds. Muscovado, and 1,200,000 boxes of Clayed. The growing canes look healthy, and an abundant crop is confidently anticipated. TOBACCO.—The crop is unpromising, as regards quantity, and will therefore probably require less labor. MOLASSES is lower, sales making at 2 reals. The Exports of the year were 294,000 hhds. against 270,000 in 1850. COFFE—The stock in the market is small and insignificant sales have been made at $6½@$9, for fair to good. Exports of the year from Havana and Matanzas 43,000. BEEF—Five cargoes of Jerked Beef sold at 10 reals—there are two cargoes now on hand. COAL—Cargoes are arriving, but almost all under contract; good steamboat is quoted at $4 50 @$5. FREIGHTS to America are dull at 50@62½c. for Box Sugar; Molasses, $2@$2 25 for Northern ports and $1 25@$1 50 for Southern. EXCHANGE on New-York and Boston is at 2½ per cent discount.

Steamboat Accident.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 18.

The steamer *Cambridge*, belonging to Baltimore, which left Fredericksburg, Va., on Thursday of last week, for this city, run ashore at the mouth of the Rappahannock River, and at last accounts she was high and dry. There were several passengers aboard, in regard to whose fate great anxiety was felt. They are believed to be safe. The boat is seriously injured, and it is feared she will be a total loss. She was built in this city some seven years ago, at a cost of about $30,000. She is partially insured.

Steamer Burnt on the Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Jan. 17.

The steamer *Teppah*, bound from Tallahassee to New Orleans, with a cargo of 723 bales of cotton, was burned to the water's edge a few days since, twenty-five miles below Vicksburg. Several persons are supposed to be lost; among them the second engineer. The captain's wife jumped into the river, and succeeded in gaining the shore. The papers, books and baggage on the boat were lost.

Fire at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Monday, Jan. 19.

About three o'clock this morning Nos. 151 and 153 E-avenue were consumed by fire. The flames had made such progress before the inmates awoke, that they were obliged to escape by jumping from the second story windows. Nothing was saved.

Heavy Bank Robbery.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., Monday, Jan. 19.

The Branch Bank of Virginia was entered last night, and robbed of $75,000. The robber has not been caught.

The Storm at Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 19.

The snow storm which commenced yesterday still continues, and the weather is extremely cold. The snow has drifted badly in the country, blocking up the Railroad tracks. Our harbor is filled with ice.

Mails Delayed.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 19.

Neither Eastern or Southern mail have arrived this morning.

The weather is clear but extremely cold, with a heavy wind blowing.

Key West Shipping Intelligence.

KEY WEST, Thursday, Jan. 15.

The salvage awarded in the case of the brig *Mechanic*, on the 2d January, was 25 per cent. on $11,500—the value of the vessel and cargo. On the 9th, the Surveyors reported her sea-worthy, and on the 13th she sailed for New-Orleans. Her salvage and expenses amounted to $5,752, of which she paid an advance of 6 per cent. The brig *Persia*, of Boston, was brought in by wreckers, hull sound; on the cargo and materials, $103 was awarded, and the salvage on the vessel, after deducting expenses and duties, was $3,750. The barks *John Stroud* and *Gipsey* are ready to sail, their expenses having been advanced by the agent of the underwriters.

The schooner *Alexander* is in order to sail for Apalachicola, and her cargo of cotton has been forwarded to New-Orleans.

From Thompson's Bank Note Reporter.

LATEST COUNTERFEITS.—5's on the Coventry Bank, R. I. We have not seen them, but about $300 of this money was found on a young man, arrested in Providence. Will some of our friends there send us a bill or describe it for us.

5's on the Farmers' Bank of New Jersey, Mount Holly. Vignette, State Arms, with the head of Washington on the left end—not like genuine.

2's on the City Bank, Brooklyn, are said to be in circulation. We have not seen them yet.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 19,

$4,000 U. S. 6s, '67	116¼	50 Nicaragua	20
1,500 do. '56	104¼	300 Canton Company	s60 58
1,000 Hud Riv. 1st mort.	105	200 do	b60 59
2,000 Erie R.R. 2d mort.	103¾	400 Harlem Railroad	60
10,000 Erie-Inconvertible	95¾	20 do. Preferred	107¼
5,000 Metro-Convert'ble, old	80	1,000 Long Island R.R.	16
5,000 do.	s86 85½	100 do	b30 16
2,000 do	90¾	50 do	16
50 shs. Mechanics' Bk	123	1,000 Reading Railroad	56¾
60 Phenix Bank	106	400 do	b15 56¾
10 Del. & Hud Canal	98¾	600 do	56¾
50 Ocean Bank	99¾	100 do	b60 56¾
30 Metropolitan Bank	99¾	400 do	56¾
20 Bank of America	101¾	100 Nor. & Wor. R.R	51
50 Hudson River R R	65	100 do	51¼
150 Edgeworth Company	8	6 Roch. & Syrac. R.R	106¼
50 do	8¼	20 Pacific Ins. Co	91¼
100 Morris Canal	b30 15	175 Erie Railroad	77
200 do	b60 15¼	200 do	76¾
100 do	14¼	150 do	b60 77
50 N. J. Mining Co	b15 12	200 do	b30 77
400 do	11¾	100 do	76¾
200 do	11¾	300 do	76¾
150 Sussex

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, 8th Jan., by Rev. Dr. Cumming, General J. AVEZZANA to Miss FANNY MORROGH, youngest daughter of the late John Morrogh, Esq., of Cork, Ireland.

DIED.

At Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 18, of inflammation of the lungs, WILLIAM READ, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Brooklyn Lodge, No. 26, I. O. of O. F., and the National Guard, Co. B, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his brother, Thomas Read, No. 241 Bridge-st

☞ New-London papers please copy.

On Friday, the 16th inst., at his residence, Court-st., Brooklyn, WILLIAM HAWLEY, Jr., Esq., aged 33 years, formerly of Oswego. Funeral at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 20th inst.

The friends of the family are requested to attend without further invitation. His remains will be taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens for interment.

At Brooklyn, 19th inst., Mrs. SARAH, relict of the late Dr. John Hunt, of Hudson, N. Y.

Her friends and acquaintances are requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 28 Sackett-st., between Court and Smith, this Tuesday, at 4 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Hudson for interment.

At Nyack, Rockland Co., N. Y., on Monday, 12th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, C. T. Smith, Esq., Mrs. RACHEL CORNELISON, in the 89th year of her age.

At the same place, on Friday, 16th inst., of congestion of the brain, CORNELIUS SMITH, eldest son of John L. and Mary Salisbury, of this City, aged 5 years and 3 months.

In Brooklyn, after two weeks' painful illness, MARGARET FRANCES, daughter of John and Jane Donnell, aged 2 years, 1 month and 10 days.

The friends of the family, also the members of Brooklyn Lodge, I. O of O. F, and the members of the Brooklyn P. B. and L. Association, are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, corner of Navy and Willoughby-sts., on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

At Brooklyn, Jan. 18, of scarlet fever, EDWARD HUME, son of David H. Paige, aged 10 months.

DEATHS ON SHIPBOARD.—At 8 o'clock yesterday morning Alderman Moore, of the First Ward, held an inquest on board of the packet-ship *Zurich*, lying at Pier No. 11 North River, upon the body of a passenger, Mr. Gardhoffer, aged 80 years. Verdict—"Death by protracted illness of fever, contracted during the passage from Havre."

Passengers Arrived.

In brig Nautilus, from St Ann's Bay—Mrs. Mary Graham, (since dead,) and 4 children.

MINIATURE ALMANAC....THIS DAY.
SUN—Rises.....7 22|Sets.....5 00|MOON—Rises.. 6 56m
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 7 34m|Gov. Island.. 8 14m|Hell Gate...9 55m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....JANUARY 19, 1852.

Cleared.

Ship Harrisburg, Matthews, Charleston, Ladd & Church.
Ship Marathon, Tyler, New-Orleans, Ladd & Church.
Ship George A. Hopley, Price, Charleston, Faber & Bierworth
Bark R. H. Gamble, Horner, St. Marks and Newport.
Coe, Anderson & Co.
Brig Excel, Talman, Savannah, Sturges, Clermont & Co.
Schr. H. H. Talman, Penny, Nassau, A. G. Benson.
Schr. John W. Hughes, Johnson, Newbern, N. C., Bateman & Rudderon.
Schr. Margaret, Waglam, Petersburg, J. Hunter & Co.
Schr. Lamartine, Tyler, Wilmington, N. L. McCready & Co.

Arrived.

Ship Vermont, (of Bath,) Denisen, New-Orleans, 29 days mdse. to J. W. Elwell & Co. The V. came to anchor on Saturday night abreast of the public store wharf, Quarantine, and on Sunday morning she was broke adrift by a large body of ice, which carried her across the bows of the packet-ship Yorkshire. The Vermont lost her mizzenmast off by her house on deck. The mast, with all sails and rigging attached, was lost overboard. The Yorkshire received no damage. The V. experienced heavy weather on the passage: was up to the Highlands on the 12th, and was blown off in the late gales.

Ship Saxony, (of Bath,) Melcher, New-Orleans, Dec. 31, mdse. to master. The S. has experienced heavy weather, and has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras; split all 3 topsails and jib. The S. came to anchor on Saturday night at Quarantine, and on Sunday morning a heavy body of ice came afoul of her, and drove her ashore below the steamboat landing. She was got off this morning without damage.

Ship Rajan, Jones, New Orleans, Dec. 20, mdse. to Eagle & Hazard.

Ship Southport, Cormack, Savannah, 3 ds., cotton and rice to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Bark Telegraph, (of Rockland,) Conant, Attakapas, 18 ds, sugar and molasses to C. P. Leverich.

Brig Factor, (of Cranberry Isle,) Handy, Darien, 6 days, yellow pine to Joseph Grice. The F. arrived on Saturday.

Brig Wilson Fuller, Lewis, Savannah, 5 ds., cotton to Dunham & Dimon. Is at anchor in the bay.

Br. brig Nautilus, Falkner, St. Ann's Bay, (Jam.,) 32 ds., pimento, &c. to J. W. Whitney & Co. The N. anchored in the bay Sunday morning, and was towed up to the City by the steam-tug Achilles. Was short of provisions

Schr. Henrietta Hallock, Georgetown, S. C., 7 ds., cotton to Ralph Post. The H. arrived on Saturday

Schr. James and Samuel, Walters, Virginia, 3 ds., wood. On Saturday night, while lying at the pier E. side of Catharine Slip, was struck by a large body of ice, which stove her badly, and caused her to sink in a few minutes. A great part of her cargo was on deck, but none of it was lost.

WIND—N. N. W.

Sailed.

Ship Wisconsin, Scott, San Francisco, in tow of steamer Achilles.

Below.

A ship, supposed the Manchester, from New-Orleans; also 1 Br. brig.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 17.—Arr, ship New-York, New-York; brig Arandale, Cardenas, 8th inst. Sld., ship Fairfield, Sullivan, New-York.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 18.—Sailed, bark Lucy Elizabeth, Boston.

BOSTON, Jan 19.—Arr., ships Greenwich, New-Orleans; Argonaut, New-York. Barks Olive and St. John, Wilmington, N. C.; Lowell, Savannah

Cld., bark Georgia, New-Orleans; brig Vandalia, Cardenas.

Below, a ship, supposed to be the Plymouth.

NEW-BEDFORD, Jan. 17.—Arr., bark Sappho, Pacific, with 1,300 bbls sperm and 800 bbls. humpback.

SALEM, Jan. 18.—Arr, brig Henrico, Para.

Spoken, &c.

Off Cape Florida, brig Isabella, fm. Kingston, Jam., for Philadelphia.

Foreign Ports.

At Cardenas, 8th inst., barks Greyhound, wtg, John Bird, ldg. for Baltimore, and Brunette, for Boston. Brigs Louis Bean, Norfolk; Xenophon, Belfast, Me; General Marshall, Sarah, Rainbow, William, Cordova, and Alessia, all wtg for cargoes

WANTED.

BOY WANTED.—Call at No. 94 Henry-st., this morning. J. S. McDOWELL. j20-1t*

LAD WANTED IN A BOOKSTORE, one who has been already accustomed to the business preferred. Address, BOOKSTORE, with references, at the office of the *Times*. j20-1t

CABINET MAKER WANTED—One accustomed to light work, and of steady habits; none other need apply to S. HARRISON & SON, No. 350 West 24th-st.

AGENTS WANTED.—Two or three responsible Agents wanted to sell Blacking, a first-rate article. Address "Peter, box 3,269," N. Y. Post-office, post paid. j19-3t*

AGENTS.—Wanted, 500 Agents; $25 to $50 easily made in selling the Life of KOSSUTH, illustrated A new family work, and a large variety of pictorial, popular and useful Works. Call, or address, post-paid, "American Family Publication Establishment," No. 128 Nassau-st., New-York. d26-1m*

PRIVATE NURSING FOR GENTLEMEN.—By J. M. LUDLOW. Those that are desirous of an experienced and faithful Nurse in sickness, please call, or address J. M. LUDLOW, No. 348 Broadway, Union Place, P. O., N. Y. Physician's Reference given. n11-3m*

NOTICE.—CAME ASHORE, on Coney Island Point, on MONDAY, Dec. 22, a RAFT, consisting of 27 square Pine Logs. For information respecting them, apply to BARNARDUS DONLY, Coroner, at his store, Gravesend, King's County, L. I. j3-1m*

TO JEWELERS.—The advertiser being about to change his business, and having practised coloring extensively for the last 15 years, on all qualities of gold work, would be willing to give practical and scientific instruction in his improved methods of coloring, and will also give instruction in the assaying of gold, silver and other metals. Communications addressed to P. X. G. *Daily Times* Office, will be attended to. j20-3t*

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Board wanted for three young gentlemen in the neighborhood of from 23d to 28th sts., 7th, 8th, or 9th-avs. References exchanged. Address C. D. BREWERY, 26th-st., 9th and 10th avs., post paid. j20-1t

BOARDING.—Wanted, in Williamsburg, by a young man, in a strictly private family, or where there are but two or three boarders. Must be near Fourth-st. Address Harrison, Box No. 1,813 Post-Office. j20-1t*

BOARDING.—A comfortable third-story chamber with Boarding for two persons, $8 per week. Apply at No. 78 East Sixteenth-st. j17-3t*

DRY GOODS.

TO OWNERS OF STEAMERS, SAIL VESSELS AND PUBLIC HOUSES.—We are at all times prepared to supply your Vessels and Houses with every article for an outfit in the DRY GOODS LINE, of the most substantial and durable goods, such as—

Linen and Cotton Sheeting.
Linen and Cotton Pillow casing.
Damask Table Linen and Napkins
Huck and French Linen Napkins.
Coarse Huck and Crash for rollers.
Glass Linen for pantry towels.
Damask and Dimity for curtains.
Figured Lace and Muslin for curtains
Brocatelle and Satin de Laine.
Worsted and Union Damask.
Worsted Plush, plain and figured.
Velvet Tapestry Carpet.
Brussels Tapestry Carpet.
Three-ply and Ingrain Carpet.
Drugget and Oil Cloths.
Bed-tick and Check for mattrass covers.
Blankets of every quality and weight.
Counterpanes and Quilts, with name of vessel or house.
Colored Blankets and colored Counterpanes.

DOREMUS & NIXON,
d22-1m] No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.
N. B.—Mattrasses made to order, of best curled hair.

EXTRAORDINARY.
150 CASES OF BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS
300 bales BROWN SHIRTINGS.
100 cases PRINT SHIRTINGS
And lots of NEW GOODS have been received at the BOWERY SAVINGS STORE, 126 Bowery.
MERRIMAC COTTONS at 6d.
MANCHESTER COTTONS at 6d.
LAWRENCE COTTONS.
BAY STATE SHEETING at 6d.
ATLANTIC SHEETINGS at 8d.
WALTHAM 6-4 SHEETING at 8d.
UTICA STEAM MILLS 4-4 SHEETINGS at 8d.
UTICA STEAM MILLS 6-4 at 1s.
FALL RIVER PRINTS at 8d.
RICH ENGLISH PRINTS at 8d.
All the above have been bought at a tremendous sacrifice for cash, and are offered, with our hitherto large stock of every style and kind of desirable goods, at such prices as insure a ready sale and give abundant satisfaction.
A FINE STOCK OF SHAWLS,
A RICH STOCK OF SILKS,
AN EXTENSIVE DISPLAY OF DRESS GOODS,
BLANKETS, QUILTS, LINENS, FLANNELS,
CLOTHS, &c.
j20-2t Tu&Th F. W. & W. F. GILLEY & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LADIES' AND GENTS'
INDIA RUBBER GLOVES, MITTS, MITTENS, FINGER COTS, &c., MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY BY GOODYEAR'S GLOVE COMPANY, office No. 39 Liberty-st., (up stairs,) N. Y.

FOR LADIES

THE SHORT GLOVES are invaluable to ladies as a protection to the hands in SWEEPING, DUSTING, attention to coal fires, and all roughening kinds of work, especially in cold weather. As a speedy and effectual cure for chapped or rough hands, they have no equal, and in wearing render the hands perfectly white.

THE LONG AND HALF-LONG GLOVES are a requisite for every family for washing, coloring, &c., and are particularly useful in gardening and care of flowers.

THE BLEACHING MITTS, are just what every lady needs for softening and bleaching the hands, and may be worn without inconvenience, while sleeping, sewing, &c., &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

THE SHORT GLOVES are used for driving, care of horses, &c., keeping the hands soft and smooth in all kinds of work where any other glove is injured, besides possessing all the virtues of the ladies' gloves, in curing chapped hands, &c.

HATTERS' AND TANNERS' GLOVES—Very useful in protecting against ACID and LIME, for drivers in storms, and members of THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

THE WOOL-LINED, DRIVING GLOVES AND MITTENS—Physicians, Hack and Stage Drivers, and all who are exposed in wet and cold weather, should not fail to procure these articles.

THE FARMER'S MITTENS, are what every armer needs for all kinds of wet work.

INDIA RUBBER FINGER COTS—An excellent covering for sore fingers or corns, impervious to air or water. For sale, wholesale and retail, by Hitchcock & Leadbeater, No. 427 Broadway, N. Y.; John Thomley, No. 104 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia; E. M. Punderson & Co., Baltimore; John Capen, No. 12 Bromfield-st., Boston; S. O. Barnum, Buffalo; and by dry goods and India Rubber stores, generally throughout the Union. d4-2meod

VAN GAASBEEK'S SOUTH AMERICAN and CALIFORNIA EXPRESS—PER THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS AND STEAMERS ON THE CHAGRES RIVER.—The proprietor of this Express has been engaged for the last two years in the Transportation business on the Isthmus of Panama, and known as the most prompt and efficient forwarder there, having the exclusive privilege of sending Express goods in Messrs. Gleason, Russell & Co's Steamers plying on the Chagres River, which enables the proprietor to place freight in Panama two days ahead of any other Express.

A. B. VAN GAASBEEK, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., N.Y.

AGENTS—Messrs. GLEASON, RUSSELL & Co, Chagres; J. W. MCCOBB, Cruces and Gorgona; Messrs. CORVINE, BRO. & Co, Panama; Messrs. BURGESS, GILBERT & STILL, San Francisco.

REFERENCES—Hatch & Yale, No. 75 Cedar-st; Briggs & Douglass, No. 142 Broadway, New-York. j15-tf

VAN GAASBEEK'S SOUTH AMERICAN and CALIFORNIA EXPRESS will be dispatched for the Isthmus, ports on the Pacific, San Francisco, and Sandwich Islands, on THURSDAY, 22d inst., per U. S. Mail steamer EL DORADO. Shippers will please have their freight, accompanied by invoices, delivered at our office on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst. Small packages received up to 12 o'clock M., on the day of the steamer's departure.

A. B. VAN GAASBEEK, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., j15-1w New-York.

THE PRIZE MEDAL—With "Honorable Mention," has been awarded for the GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, by the Jurors of the Exhibition of all Nations, and is now used in the Royal Laundry. Being thus doubly noticed for its "general superiority," (a mark of distinction conferred on no other) by the Royal Commissioners Jury, from among thirty or forty exhibitors, sets it far above every other of the competitors. The ladies are therefore respectfully requested to make a trial of the Glenfield Patent Double-Refined Powder Starch, which, for domestic use, now stands unrivalled.

Copy of testimonial from the Laundress of Her Majesty's Royal Laundry, Richmond, Surrey. "Mr. Wotherspoon, No. 60 Dunlop-st., Glasgow. The Glenfield Patent Powder Starch has now been used for some time in that Department of the Royal Laundry where all the Finest Goods are finished for her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, and I have much pleasure in informing you that it has given the highest satisfaction.

M. WEIGH, Laundress to Her Majesty.

ROYAL LAUNDRY, Richmond, near London, 15th May, 1851."

Sold by Grocers generally in the United States. Wholesale agent, GEO. WALKER, No. 258½ Washington-st. j7-3m

PRIVATE SURGICAL CLINIQUE, at No. 112 Grand-st., two doors west of Broadway, under the care of Dr. DIXON, editor of the *Scalpel*. The charity is designed to protect the feelings of the virtuous poor from unnecessary exposure before a medical class. The attendance on Wednesday and Saturday is gratuitous. Private office hours from 10 to 3, daily, and 7 to 9 evenings.

The office of the *Scalpel* and *Quarterly Journal of Medicine and Surgery* is at No 2 Astor House, where all business communications must be left, and where may also be had Dr. Dixon's works, WOMAN AND HER DISEASES and his PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM. Price $1.

The *London Lancet* and New-York and Boston Medical Journals remark: "Dr. Dixon has placed the Profession under great obligations by these admirable works." "By his great practical experience he has secured attention to every page in the volume." "Few medical men have done more for the cause of practical science." The next number of the *Scalpel* will appear on the 1st of February. j13-2w

STATIONERS' HALL, 174 and 176 Pearl street.—COLLINS, BOWNE & CO., successors to DAVID FELT & CO.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—Purchasers of Blank Books are respectfully invited to examine the Stock of the undersigned, who offer their experience and advantages in manufacturing as a guaranty that the quality and prices of their manufactures shall be perfectly satisfactory, and bear comparison with those of any house in the country.

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For sale, a Ten-horse Engine and Boiler.

j12-1m MUNSON & WILLIS.

MANUFACTORY OF SILVER WARE.—(For the Trade only.)—Articles of every description manufactured for the Trade, with promptness and dispatch. Store keepers, out of the city, are invited to call and examine specimens, which, for workmanship and quality of silver, will compare favorably with any other establishment. Tea Sets, Urns, Pitchers, Cups, Trumpets, &c.; also, Spoons and Forks of a variety of patterns.

j12-2meod* G. PECK, Jr. & CO., No. 85 Duane-st.

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JUST PUBLISHED.

HOME AND ITS INFLUENCE:—a Domestic Story for Mothers and Daughters;—by Miss Adela Sidney, author of "Sadness and Gladness," &c., &c. The above work is a Domestic Story that must appeal to the Home sympathies of the reader. Its characters are drawn with a marvelous delicacy, they are happily contrasted, and present a varied, pleasing, and highly interesting group. The story is of that character, that while it enchains the attention, arouses the feelings, and enlists the sympathies, it is pure and simple. Home thoughts, characters, influences and scenes are vividly portrayed, and so truthfully rendered, that they elevate and expand the mind, and are calculated to enlist the heart closer to those scenes and events that are the common, every-day associates of all who enjoy the blessings of *Home*. Price Cloth 62½ cents; Paper 50 cents. Published by

BUNCE & BROTHER, No. 134 Nassau-st., New-York.
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GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE

FOR FEBRUARY.—A MOST SPLENDID NUMBER. READY THIS DAY.—The Embellishments in this No. are alone worth twice the price asked for it. Every No. of Graham for this year will contain 112 pages. Now is the time to subscribe! By an arrangement with Mr. GRAHAM, we are now appointed agents for New-York, and will furnish the Magazines on the same terms as at Philadelphia. DEWITT & DAVENPORT,

j20-1t Agents for New-York, for Graham's Magazine.

FORREST DIVORCE CASE.

HERALD EDITION.—The only reliable report, approved by the Court and Counsel, will now be ready in a few days, as the trial is almost completed. Orders should be addressed immediately, to insure a supply, to DEWITT & DAVENPORT,

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G. P. PUTNAM, Publisher, New-York.

And for sale by all Booksellers and Periodical Agents. j20

LIFE OF JOHN RANDOLPH OF ROANOKE.

D. APPLETON & COMPANY have now ready, a new Edition of the Life of John Randolph of Roanoke, by Hugh A. Garland, with two engraved Portraits. Two vols. 12mo., cloth. Price $2 50.

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"Since Kennedy's Life of William Wirt, we have had no biography, certainly no American biography, which will at all compare in interest with this work. It must be read by multitudes with intense interest."—*Newark Daily Advertiser.* j20-1t

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THE PAPER MONEY AND BANKING SYSTEMS of Europe and the United States, by J. R McCulloch, author of the Commercial Dictionary, octavo, $1 25,

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Sold by A. HART, Philadelphia; G. P. PUTNAM, New-York; J. SMITH HOMANS, No. 111 Washington st., Boston. j1-eod&Wtf

THE MERCHANTS' AND BANKERS' ALMANAC FOR 1852 contains Laws of the United States, relative to the Mint; New Banking and Insurance Laws of New-York and Massachusetts; tables of Coins, Coinage, &c.; Government Finances, European Finances; the laws of each State, in reference to Usury; Damages on Bills of Exchange, &c.; New Bank List, corrected to 1852, important and copious tables of Finance; Moneys of Account of various Nations; Exchanges, &c., &c. Price $1, 188 pages octavo. The trade supplied by G. P. PUTNAM, N. Y., A. HART, Philadelphia, and sold by all booksellers. J. SMITH HOMANS, No 50 Wall-st; No. 111 Washington-st, Boston. j20-eod&Wtf

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Situated in the town of Rye, Westchester Co., consisting of a new and handsome cottage 24x30, with two wings, piazza all around, hard walls, kitchen range, &c., with a large and commodious Barn, Ice House, Wash and Poultry Houses, large garden with every variety of fruit, berries, shrubbery and flowers, and about five acres of land of the very best quality, containing an orchard of 80 young Apple trees, all grafted and bearing. It is one of the most desirable neighborhoods in the county, being but 1 mile from the family of the resi ences of Martin Hoffman, Esq., E. K. Collins, Esq., S. F. Mott, Esq., Schureman Halstead, Esq., and Dr. Jay, fronting on Long Island Sound, about half a mile from the Railroad depot, where 12 trains stop daily to and from New-York. Will sell or exchange for real estate in New-York, Brooklyn, or Williamsburgh. The furniture, which is nearly new and of the best quality, and stock and farming utensils, consisting of Rockaway, Farm and Light wagon, Sleigh, Harness, Robes, Horse, Cow, Poultry, &c., will be sold or exchanged with the farm if wanted. There is an Episcopal and Methodist Church in the village, and a Presbyterian Church within a short distance, four stores, three hotels, two butchers, four schools, (public and private,) and close to the water, where there is good fishing, shooting, bathing and boating. About $3,000 of the purchase may remain on bond and mortgage

No B.—You can leave there in the morning and be in New-York by 9, and leave New-York again at 6½ in the evening giving a person plenty of time to transact his business in the city For terms apply to DANIEL P SMITH,

j15-2weod No. 120 and 122 Fulton-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—The valuable House and Lot 261 West Eighteenth st, the first house west of the Methodist Church. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for five years

Also, two houses on one lot 285 same street. House and Lot 160 West Thirteenth-st., village Building Lots, and a small Farm of ten acres of land, one hour's ride from the city. Apply at 8 Horatio st. j17-3t*

FARM FOR SALE—A beautiful Farm of about 90 acres of superior land, near the lovely Village of New-Rochelle, Westchester Co., N.Y., one hour from the city per New-Haven or Harlem Railroad. It is in a fine location on the main road to White Plains and commands a view of the surrounding country. Long Island Sound, the Village, &c. and is well worthy the attention of gentlemen seeking a country residence. For further particulars enquire of A. S. WILLIAMS, 16 Park-place, between 10 and 3 o'clock. j19-1w

FARM FOR SALE, IN NEW-JERSEY, near the Blazing-Star Ferry, where Steamboats stop daily (fare one shilling) and 34 miles from the Railroad depot at Rahway. The farm contains 100 acres of excellent land, divided into cultivated land, wood land, salt meadow, pasture land, and orchard—choice fruit trees of all kinds. House finely situated—see description in N. Y. Express. Apply to the Administrator [18-1m*] JAMES R. LOTT, No. 56 Wall-st.

HOUSES TO LET.—Two Brown Stone front, 3 story houses in Pacific-st, between Bond and Nevius-sts., South Brooklyn. Bath-room, gas fixtures, and finished in the modern style. On a stage route. Apply at the office of JAMES COCKER & CO., No. 84 John st. j17-6teod*

HOUSE WANTED.—A three-story House in any of the cross streets within one block of Broadway, between Chambers and Canal-sts. A lease will be required of not less than seven years. Address, stating terms, R. MARTIN, Publisher, No. 66 Beekman-st. j17-3t*

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—TO LET IN BROOKLYN—The spacious four-story Stores now finishing on Furman-st., opposite Harbeck's stave-yard. They are admirably located for almost any manufacturing purpose, being entirely fire-proof, of very convenient access to either Ferry, and having an ample supply of excellent water upon the premises. Apply to JOHN J. MERRITT, No. 76 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, or No. 131 William-st., New-York. j20-eodtf

TO LET OR LEASE.—BROADWAY PROPERTY. The large and substantial three-story brick House, No 505 Broadway, between Broome and Spring-sts., on the west side, and in the immediate vicinity of the new and splendid Hotel, "St. Nicholas." The rooms being light, airy and commodious, are suitable for a variety of purposes, and particularly well adapted for a large and fashionable Millinery and Dressmaking Establishment, or for a first class Drapery and Clothing business. For further particulars apply on the premises, between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning. j9-2w*

TO JEWELLERS OR WATCH CASERS.—For sale or lease a Jewelry Manufactory in full operation, with Steam Power, Gas Light, and every other convenience—Tuscite, and a desirable location. The machinery will be sold or leased; and the owner will, if desired, arrange to buy from the concern Ten to Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars per year. For further information, address JEWELER, Box 1933, lower Post Office, New York. None need apply, unless they have a capital to invest. d27-tf

STORE TO LET IN MAIDEN LANE.—The Five Story brick Store, No. 43 Maiden-lane, to Let or Lease. Possession may be given at an early day. Inquire on the premises. A double mahogany counting desk for sale, inquire as above. JAS. PHYFE, No. 43 Maiden-lane. j10 tf

ROOMS TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER.—Several large, well lighted and airy rooms in the subscriber's extensive manufactory, comprising an entire block, bounded by Hudson, 14th, and 13th-sts., and 9th-av. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 135 Water-st.

S. C. HERRING.

TO LET.—In the Times Buildings, No. 113 Nassau-st, the 2d and 4th stories entire, 25 by 103 feet deep. Apply to JOHN GILHOOLY, No. 118 Nassau-st. d9-tf

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the AMERICAN ATLANTIC and PACIFIC SHIP CANAL COMPANY, No. 74 Broadway, until the 26th day of February next, for the following work:

First—For transporting each way between Virgin Bay and San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, all the passengers and their baggage that may pass over that part of their transit route, a period of three years.

Second—For the transportation of all the freight and treasure between the above points, that may be taken by the Company for a like period.

Third—The passengers to be conveyed in good, easy and substantial covered carriages or coaches, and all freight and treasure to be conveyed in good and suitable wagons or other equally good vehicles.

Fourth—The Company to have in readiness (and keep in good repair) a plank road the entire distance between the points aforesaid, by the first day of September next, at which time the service of transporting passengers as above is to commence. ISAAC C. LEA, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1852. j10-eodlm*

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Act relative to Limited Partnerships, that a Limited Partnership has been formed by the Subscribers under the name or Firm of MYERS, SUYDAM, and KNISELY, commencing on the first day of January, 1852, and terminating on the 31st day of December, 1854. That Mr. JAMES MYERS, of the City of Troy, and State of New-York, is the special partner in said partnership, and has contributed the sum of Twenty Five Thousand Dollars to the common Stock thereof, in cash.

That JAMES MYERS, of the City of Brooklyn, and State of New York; JAMES A. SUYDAM and WILLIAM KNISELY, of the City of New York, are the general partners in said partnership. That the general nature of the business to be transacted by said partnership is the importing, buying, and selling of Silks, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods.

J. L. VAN SCHOONHOVEN,
JAMES MYERS,
JAMES A. SUYDAM,
WILLIAM KNISELY.

NEW YORK, DEC. 31 1851. j1-6w*

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of this State, that the subscribers have entered into a limited partnership, under the firm of SCHUCHARDT, FROLICH & HOLTHAUSEN, for the transaction of Importing and Commission business. That FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, who resides a part of the year in the County of Middlesex, in the State of New-Jersey, and a part of the year in the city of New-York, is one of the special partners, and has contributed the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars in cash to the common stock of the said partnership; and FREDERICK C. GEBHARD, who resides in the city of New-York, is the other special partner, and has also contributed Fifty Thousand Dollars in cash to the common stock of the said partnership. That FERDINAND SCHUCHARDT, whose place of residence is in the city of New-York, and JOHN M. CHARLES FROLICH and HENRY HOLTHAUSEN, who respectively reside in the city of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, in the State of New-York, are the general partners. The said partnership commenced the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and is to terminate on the 31st December, 1856

FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT,
FRED. C. GEBHARD,
FERDINAND SCHUCHARDT,
J. M. C. FROLICH,
H. HOLTHAUSEN.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1852 j8-6w

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—ALVAN E. PARKER, of Phillipsville, in the county of Allegany and State of New York, CURTIS C. GARDINER, and SYLVANUS LYON, both of Williamsburgh in the county of Kings, and State of New York, and HENRY A. PARKER, of said Phillipsville, in the county of Allegany and State of New York, have formed a limited partnership in pursuance of the laws of the State of New York, under the name and firm of "GARDINER, LYON & PARKER," for the general purpose of importing and jobbing in fancy goods and dealing in fancy goods generally in the city of New York, in the county and State of New York. The said ALVAN E. PARKER is the only special partner, and has actually, and in good faith, contributed and paid in cash as capital to the common stock of the said partnership, the sum of two thousand dollars. The said CURTIS C. GARDINER, SYLVANUS LYON, and HENRY A. PARKER are the general partners, and are alone authorized to transact business and sign for the partnership, and bind the same. The said partnership is to commence on the first day of January next, 1852, and continue until and to terminate on the first day of January which will be in the year 1855. Dated, New York city, Dec 19, 1851.

ALVAN E. PARKER,
CURTIS C. GARDINER,
SYLVANUS LYON,
HENRY A. PARKER.

j1-6w

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the Subscribers under the provisions of the Revised Statutes, relative to Limited Partnerships, under the name or firm of GEORGE W. QUINBY, to be conducted in the City of New-York. That the general nature of the business is the purchase, curing, and sale of slaughter hides, calf and sheep skins, cattle feet and fat. That GEORGE W. QUINBY is the general partner, and WALTER BOWNE the special partner, both of whom reside in Flushing, Queens County, and State of New-York, and that the special partner has contributed the sum of ten thousand dollars in cash to the common stock. That the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and to terminate on the 1st day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven. New York, Dec 17, 1851. GEO. W. QUINBY,

d20-6w WALTER BOWNE.

WE, JAMES ROSS, GEORGE E. WEST and WILLIAM E NEWELL, do hereby certify that we have formed a limited partnership, under and in pursuance of the first title of the fourth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York. Such partnership is to be conducted under the name or firm of "WEST & NEWELL." The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the Importing and Jobbing of Fancy Goods and Hosiery. The said JAMES ROSS, who resides at Terre Haute, in the State of Indiana, is the only special partner, and the said GEORGE E. WEST, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York, and WILLIAM E. NEWELL, who resides in the City and State of New York, are the only general partners interested therein. The said JAMES ROSS, the special partner, has contributed the sum of fifteen thousand dollars to the common stock, as capital. The said partnership is to commence on the first day of January, 1852, and will terminate on the thirty-first day of December, 1854. Dated at the City of New-York, Dec. 31st, 1851.

JAMES ROSS,
by Willard M. Newell, Att'y.
GEO. E. WEST.
WM. E NEWELL.

j1-6w

NOTICE.—The Subscribers have entered into Copartnership as Private Bankers, under the firm of CURTIS, BEALS & FEARING, and have taken offices at No. 40 Wall-st.

GEORGE CURTIS,
SAMUEL J. BEALS,
CHAS. N. FEARING.

j15-16t*

GH. ELLERY, HAVING WITHDRAWN from the firm of E. M. DAVIS & CO., will continue the FRENCH IMPORTING BUSINESS, on his own account, at the Store No 51 Broadway, (formerly occupied by E. M. & Co.,) and is now receiving, by every Steamer, desirable styles of Spring Goods, which are offered on the most favorable terms to jobbers throughout the country.

j1-6w G. H. ELLERY, No 51 Broadway.

JAMES G. KING, Jr., is a partner in our house from this date. JAMES G. KING & SONS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1852 j12-2w

INSURANCE.

New-York Daily Times.

The Forrest Case on Trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—Before Chief Justice OAKLEY and a Special Jury.

CATHERINE N. FORREST *vs.* EDWIN FORREST.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY.

The gallery of the Court-room was full, with the usual audience, long before the time for commencing proceedings, and then those who were excluded had the pleasure of taking a promenade in the Park; as none but witnesses and members of the bar, or other persons having business in the Court-room, were admitted to the floor. Mrs. Forrest and Mrs N. P. Willis came in shortly after 10 o'clock, Mr. Forrest and his friends having arrived previously.

At half-past 10 o'clock the jurors were called, and the Chief Justice asked Mr. Van Buren if he was ready to proceed.

Ex-Chancellor Walworth was in Court, among the members of the bar.

Chauncy Smith—*Examined by Mr. Van Buren*—I reside in West Broadway; I am in the salt fish trade; I know Wm. M. Doty; have known him four or five years; I have heard people speak against him and I have heard people speak for him; the general speech against him I should say was bad.

Q.—Would you believe him under oath?

A.—Yes, Sir, I would.

Van Buren—That's all.

O'Conor—That will do, Sir.

Thomas C. Bartine—*Examined by Mr. Van Buren.*—I am a butcher in Washington market; I have known Wm M. Doty four or five years.

Q.—Do you know the general speech about him.

A.—I have heard considerable said about the man; I can say but little as to his character for truth and veracity; I can say as to his general character; as to that pay I am unable to say; as far as the general speech is concerned, I should say it was unfavorable.

Mr. Van Buren—That's all, then.

Mr. O'Conor—From all you have known and heard of Doty before this trial would you believe him under oath.

Q.—I would believe him under oath.

Mr. Van Buren.—Is what you have heard since this trial favorable or unfavorable.

A.—I have, some favorable and some unfavorable.

Francis H. Jermaine—*By Mr. Van Buren.*—I reside in Troy and am a widow; I am a sister of Mrs. Deming; in the fall of 1848 I was in this City, and staid with my sister; my attention was called to an occurrence in Mr. Forrest's house as I was returning; a tall gentlemen I saw with his arm round Mrs. Forrest's shoulders; their backs were toward the window; they were in that position about five minutes: it was between 11 and 12 at night; I had seen previously before she was admitted into Mrs. Forrest; I saw her walking in the library with Mr. Forrest and in the garden; I saw Mrs. F. leave the gentleman and go to the table; she stood there about five minutes, the gaslight was burning directly on the table at which she was standing; they left the room; I passed the door and left them round Mrs Forrest's waist, and they left the room; I have seen Mr Forrest a number of times, but do not know him to speak to him; I know Mr. F. sufficiently well to say it was not him; Mr. F. was not in town; he was playing an engagement; I saw the gentleman's face distinctly; I called the attention of Mr. and Mrs Deming to the occurrence; I had been looking at it a moment or two when I called them both; they were in an adjoining room.

Mr Van Buren—We offer to show that the witness was told who the gentleman was.

Chief Justice—I don't see the pertinancy of that.

By Mr. O'Conor—I was staying on a visit at Mr. Deming's; I was there about nine months; this was in the fall of the year, I can't tell the month; I have been to the theatre but seldom; I have seen Mr. Forrest play but once; that was two or three years before the occurrence I speak of; it was about 11 o'clock; I knew by the papers that Mr. Forrest was playing an engagement at that time; I do not know where; I don't think I have ever seen Mrs. Forrest's family except herself and a very young lady, her sister Virginia.

Elisabeth Deming examined by Mr. Van Buren—[During the examination of the last witness this one sat on a low chair close beside her, and after Mrs. Deming was sworn they changed places, and she took the chair.] Mr. Van Buren handed Mrs. Jermaine into the private room, and Mr Van Buren asked "if there was any objection to the lady sitting beside the witness. He had heard no objection made, and would rather she sat there.

The Chief Justice said, very pointedly, "Then, Sir, I object to it. It is irregular and unusual for one witness to have any communication with another."

In the fall of 1848 I resided in Twenty-first-street, where I reside now; there is one lot on the west of our house, between that and Mr Forrest's; his garden fence was against ours; in the fall of 1848, Mrs. Jermaine called my attention to some persons who were standing in Mr. Forrest's library; it was between 11 and 12 at night; I saw a tall gentleman standing with his arm on Mrs. Forrest's shoulder; his arm thrown round her shoulder; their backs were towards me; they then changed, and both went to the table, which brought their faces towards me; there was gas-light directly over the table; I could then see them perfectly plain, backs and faces, in both positions; the lady was Mrs. Forrest; the gentleman was N. P. Willis.

By Mr. O'Conor—I had never spoken to Mrs. Forrest; never to N. P. Willis; I had often seen Willis before; was never in the same room with him; I have frequently seen Willis in the street; I have seen Mrs. Forrest's younger sister; she is all the members of Mrs. Forrest's family; I do not know any other lady in that house; was in the fall of the year, either September or October; I never saw two ladies together in that library; I could see very distinctly into the library when the gas-light was shut; there is a French window which opens like a door and it was through that window that I saw the lady and gentleman; there is but one gas-pipe in the room, and that was open; I lived in that house nearly four years; it will be that in May next. I was first subpœned in this case last Saturday.

By Mr. Van Buren—Mrs. Forrest has been pointed out to me, and I have seen her with her husband.

By Mr O'Conor—I could not say if it was in November, it was the fall of the year, and cold weather, and we kept our windows closed.

Thomas C. Smith recalled by Mr. O'Conor—Witness produces a diagram of the house in 22d-street.—When you stand in the hall of the third story you may have a full view of the kitchen stairs; I conversed with Mrs Forrest about Macready; she said they did not disagree on that point at all; that Macready had injured Forrest so that he could not forgive him; she told me she did not like the tone of Mr. Forrest's card; it was the January preceding their separation; she said the language was stronger than she admired. I first heard of the separation in January, from Mrs. Forrest:—correcting himself—was wrong, it was later in the season, and was about the last of March or the opening of our work again at Yonkers; Mr. Forrest had no conversation with me on the subject.

By Mr. O'Conor—It was at a conversation about the separation that we talked of the Macready difficulty, and after I had first heard of the separation; Mr. Forrest's house is on a 33-feet lot; the back of the house is to the south; the street runs east and west; Mr. Deming's house is on the eastern line; when standing on the third story you can see the cellar stairs but not the cellar floor; there is about fourteen steps and the turn is pretty nearly half way down; I should think more than four; there is one part of the place where you can see better than another; for me the most favorable point is there must be three or four you cannot see; there is a cellar under that; Mr. Forrest's house on 22d-street occupies the whole front, but it is wider in the rear: to the best of my recollection there is a jog of about eight feet to the East.

By a Juror—How far is it from the rear of Mr. F's house to Mr. Deming's house?

A.—The lot is about 196 feet deep, and about 100 feet from one house to the other. [Diagram explained to the Judge by the witness.]

Witness—The hall of Mr. Deming's house is on the east side.

By Mr. O'Conor—The line of vision would be 25 feet out of a direct line from the back of Mr. Forrest's house to the rear of Mr Deming's house.

George Roberts was next called, and not answering, an attachment was issued.

Mr. Van Buren—We rest, here, S r.

Chief Justice—I consider that, Sir, a final resting, except upon the condition mentioned in the other side.

Mr. Van Buren—If Dr. Gregory, of Conn., should come on, I should like to examine him.

Mr. O'Conor—At page 235 of the book I will read the affidavit of Charles S. French; the witness is now sick a bed. [The witness was a clerk for Leeds & Co, on the 2d day of November, 1849, when Mrs. Forrest bought two sofas and ordered them to be sent to the house.]

Mr. O'Conor.—I will now read the commission issued to Connecticut to examine Mrs. Dickinson, wife of John Dickinson, who was examined as a witness.

Mr. Van Buren objected to the reading of the document, as there was some irregularity in the names of the Commissioners.

The Chief Justice examined the document.

Mr. O'Conor thought the objection could be got over by sending the commissioner back and reading it to the Jury after the summing up had commenced.

The Chief Justice—My present impression is, there is no objection to reading the deposition, and if there is any evidence for the Court as to its being properly executed, why that could be brought in subsequently. If you choose to read it, you may read it. I suppose if you send a commission to John Smith and there is no John Smith, and it is executed by James Smith, I suppose it will be a matter of subsequent inquiry as to whether it was properly executed or not.

Mr Van Buren excepted to the ruling of the Court. If it was sent back they should want to be permitted to cross-examine the witness.

Mr. O'Conor said he would send the document in the course of the day.

Chief Justice—Gentlemen—speak of wanting to be present—I don't understand the objection to be upon the ground of want of notice.

Mr. O'Conor—Oh no, Sir; there are cross-interrogatories as well as interrogatories

After a pause, Mr. O'Conor read the following letters from Mr. Forrest to Mrs. Forrest.

BOSTON, Oct. 11, 1848.

Your letter, inclosing one from Judge Conrad, came to hand last night. It has remained all this time at the Tremont House. Last Saturday night was indeed beautiful, and in the enjoyment of its beauty you were not forgotten. I have made no arrangement with the manager yet to shorten my engagement. I must first learn if I open at the early time proposed in Philadelphia.

Lawson writes me that you have been suffering from sore throat, which I am exceeding sorry to hear. You do not take sufficient care of yourself.

How very nicely you packed the wardrobe. Thanks, my dear Kate, and believe me yours, ever and truly,

EDWIN.

David Whitney has gone to Europe, and his absence makes his mother very sad.

BOSTON, Thursday.

I shall leave for New-York, my dear Kate, on Saturday afternoon next, in the Stonington line, so that you may send a cart for the luggage at daylight on Sunday morning next, and a carriage for me.

The dresses arrived to-day, and all is right. Hoping to find you well on my return,

I am yours ever, EDWIN.

MY DEAREST CATHARINE: I have just received your welcome letter of 24th ultimo. *I am rejoiced you have determined to be to Mr. Phalen's*, for I am sure you will be pleased, and *no one* will be there whom he will be more proud to treat than yourself. I only regret that I shall not have the happiness to accompany you. *I should like right well to be with you, in spite of my dislike to set parties.* How wondrously devout you have become of late—to go to church twice in one day. Instead of laughing at you, I say *amen* to your sweet prayer. Lambert has prevailed upon me to remain here until Monday, when I shall close, and proceed on Tuesday to Baltimore. Ward, I understand, has closed in Washington: if so, I shall be with you in New-York on Thursday night. The theatre is quite deserted. How comes on the garden? Has John put up the arbors? and how do you like them? Remember me to Margaret, and believe me, my dear Catharine, to be your devoted

NORFOLK, Saturday afternoon. EDWIN.

TREMONT HOUSE, BOSTON, October 23, 1839.

MY DEAR CATHARINE: I this morning received your welcome and affectionate letter of Tuesday. I am just returned from the performance of "Metamora," and, of course, feel much fatigued. I cannot, notwithstanding, resist the pleasure of communicating with my beloved Catharine, by tracing a few lines to repeat how much, how very much, I love her, and to assure her how fondly I respond to her endearing sentiments.

I am right glad you went to hear Mr Dewey preach. He is, undoubtedly, a man of very superior endowments, and I believe him to be a pure and unaffected Christian. Such men do honor to their calling, and incline the hearts as well as the understanding of their hearers to wards them. He is none the worse for quoting in the pulpit the Bard of all time.

Allen has promised to send you, to-morrow, some quinces for preserves, and some fine squashes, which he says can be procured here of a finer quality than anywhere else in the Union. He will probably send you, also, some game, which, he says, is here in great abundance.

There was no-night a very good house—say from seven to eight hundred dollars. This, considering the *pressure* in the money market, is quite satisfactory.

The banks here will continue to pay specie, provided those of New-York hold out.

There was a report in town to-day that the St. Charles-street theatre, in New-Orleans, was destroyed by fire. I sincerely hope that it may not prove true. It is really painful to read of the distress in Mobile, occasioned by fire and pestilence. The weather here has for the last few days been very cold, but bright and beautiful. How I miss you in my walks about the Park! As I ventured through it alone to-day, a thousand pleasant reminiscences crowded upon me, of our many pleasant walks there together. In fancy you were by my side again, and the bracing air had called upon your much loved cheek its rosiest hue. Well, well! In a few days more, and fancy shall give place to the luxury of reality, and then our joys shall be intenser by our distance now.

Remember me kindly to Mrs Legrett, to Margaret, and accept for yourself the devotion of a heart en irely yours.

EDWIN.

How do you like this paper? I bought a quarter of a ream of it for you. I regret to hear of the poor business at Baltimore.

ROCHESTER, Sunday, July 17.

MY DEAREST CATHERINE: You will be somewhat surprised to know that I am here. Miss Clifton, who has been unwell since she started from New-York, on arriving here yesterday was so much worse that she could not proceed upon her journey. She is better to-day, and I think will be able to start for Buffalo to-morrow. I have written to Mr. Rice to postpone the opening until Wednesday; so you see I shall lose two days, which I very much regret, as it will lengthen the absence from you. I saw Mr. and Mrs. Phalen to-day. They seemed to be in better health than usual. They have gone to Buffalo in the canal boat.

How weary I am of this place. I would have gone to Buffalo, but that I feared to be importuned to act, which, without a proper person to assist as Pauline, would be bad enough.

Pray write to me on the receipt of this, and believe me, my dearest Catherine, to be yours, most devotedly

EDWIN.

Joseph Staples, called by Mr. O'Conor.—I am a grocer; I did know Mr. Rushton, who kept under the Exchange; he took it from the firm of Staples & Ford; Rushton commenced on the 3d of April, 1844; he sent goods there a week before; he carried on business for us to 5th July, 1844, and then purchased the whole establishment; I think he was there up to 1848: I speak from the books, and there is no mistake in our dates.

By Mr. Van Buren—Rushton is in Ohio, near Sandusky; Doty was employed there and some ten or twelve others; he bar keeper is dead; John Doetner was there; I have not seen him for two or three years; I think I had a pay list, but I am not certain if I could find it; the subpœnae requested me to bring such books as would support the claim; there was a cash-book, but I do not know if Rushton took it or not; I will try to find the list and bring it.

James M. Sanderson, examined by Mr. O'Conor—I keep the Col ege Hotel, and know Wm. M. Doty; have known him all of eight years, and perhaps longer.

Q.—Do you know his general character?

A.—I have had some business with him; I don't know that I have heard Doty spoken ill of until within a few days; during the long period spoken of, I never heard him spoken ill of.

Q.—Would you have hesitation in believing him on oath?

A.—No, Sir.

By Mr. Van Buren—I have a general acquaintance with Doty; he used to call upon me in Philadelphia, being of the same profession; during the past year I have purchased a good many things of him; I have also met him frequently in the street and asked him how he was getting along; have also seen him at his place of business; I saw him at the Croton Hotel, this city, about seven years ago.

Q.—Does Capt. Calcraft stay at your house?

A.—No, not now; he did stay about two or three weeks.

Q.—Have you talked a good deal about this case?

A.—Not that I am aware of; not more than I should on other subjects; I may have had a good deal discussed in the house; I talked with Capt Calcraft on the evening of the day he was first called: I have talked to others; I have not uniformly taken Mrs Forrest's side before the trial, I took Mr. Forrest's side; it is not a subject I have troubled myself about; I did take Mr. Forrest's side until the trial; I don't recollect conversing with you [Mr. Van Buren] about it; I recollect your taking breakfast at the house, and there was a good deal of discussion, but I forget what it was about.

Q.—Since the trial have you spoken against him or his side of the case?

A.—Nothing of him personally, is it necessary I should give my opinion? I thought he had a hard case. I don't recollect having spoke against his conduct in the case.

That is all, Sir

Dexter C. Tertee, by Mr. O'Conor—I am a steam-boiler maker; I make one for Doty, for a place in the Bowery; I do not know a Mr Quin by sight, that I know of.

Q.—If you did see him, did you speak ill of Doty's character, in honesty, or his veracity?

A.—Never, Sir

Q.—You was a creditor of Doty at the close of that concern?

A.—Yes; I have known him since 1846. I have met him occasionally for the last five or six years. I never heard anything against his moral character or integrity

Q.—Would you have any hesitation to believe him under oath?

A.—No, Sir.

By Mr. Van Buren—At the time I did this work for Doty I was acting as agent for Mellen, I had men to assist me in putting up the work; I paid the men on Saturday nights as usual, we were working under my direction; it was December, 1850; no other boilers put up by anybody else. I have had no particular occasion to see Doty, but I went one time with him to see steam-boilers in Nassau-street, met him at the Novelty works; saw him at a place he was putting up in Nassau-street.

Q.—Do you feel yourself as a companion of his?

A.—No, Sir, only when I have business with him.

By Mr. O'Conor—Mellen had nothing whatever to do with the transaction; he does not know Doty.

By Van Buren—When Doty ordered the boiler he said he had no money, and wished us to take a lien on the boiler and pay so much per month, we ultimately took the boiler back of the owner in fact.

Mr O'Conor—Did he behave fairly and honestly in the transaction?

Objected to and ruled out.

William H. Conklin—Examined by O'Conor—I knew Doty in Charleston, he came to New-York from there. I believe I was acquainted with him in 1840 or '41; he had been living there more than a year when he came to New-York

[Letter produced dated January 21, 1844 written on Sunday night, post mark 22nd of January, 1844.]

Chief Justice—After he left Charleston he wrote me the letter from New-York

By Mr. O'Conor—I have known Doty since 1840 or '41. I never heard any one speak against him

Q.—Would you have any hesitation in believing him under oath?

A.—None at all.

By Mr Van Buren—Doty kept a bar-room, eating-house, nine-pin alley and billiard-room in Charleston.

Q.—Did he keep anything else?

A.—I don't know what you mean. [Laughter.]

Q.—Was his wife there? [More laughter.]

A.—Yes, his wife was there; I resided with him. I have been in New-York and Boston, and many places, since that time; my residence is in New-York now; it has been since last May. I work for myself now, in 25th-street.

Q.—Did Mrs. Doty leave when Doty did?

A.—I think she left before he did; I can't recollect how long—a month or two, perhaps

Q.—Do you know of his living with any other woman after his wife left?

Chief Justice—Do you want to get up another case of adultery [laughter]—for this is really going too far.

Mr. O'Conor—I only want to know how he got this good character. [Laughter]

Christian Hawkins, by Mr. O'Conor—I am of the firm of Hawkins & Stewar, Murray-st; I know David M. Hollister, I never said anything to him against the general character, for truth or honesty, of Doty, to my knowledge. I think I have known him two years.

Q.—Would you hesitate to believe him under oath?

A.—Whether reasonable or not, I should want to answer what he has sworn to, there are some oaths, if reasonable, I should believe him under oath.

Q.—Is he in debt to you?

A.—Yes, he owes us money.

Mr. Van Buren—Suppose the story were an unreasonable story?

Witness—Oh, no; I would not believe any man in an unreasonable story.

Question repeated by Mr. Van Buren.

Witness—Oh, no, Sir.

Q.—What do people say of him?

A.—Rather unfavorable; I have only spoken against his character for truth and veracity to others.

Q.—Suppose he testified in a case in which he had much feeling or interest, would you believe him?

A.—I should want to know how much feeling or interest he had.

To Mr. O'Conor—I should put Hollister down as A No. 2 as to his being in debt. [Great laughter.]

Charles Brown, by Mr. O'Conor—I have known Doty one or two years, I can't say I know his general character; I have heard nothing against his general character, I should not believe Doty under oath.

By Mr. Van Buren—He, Doty, has been employed in the Troy steamboat line, in which I am employed; I am a shipjoiner. I suppose he left the boat at the end of the year, he is not an associate of mine.

Hiram Nott, by Mr. O'Conor—I know Doty; he was in my employ about February, 1847; he was with me some time, and ought to be pretty well acquainted with his general character; he was with me a year or fifteen months.

Q.—Would you have any hesitation in believing him under oath?

A.—No, Sir.

By Mr. Van Buren—Mr Thompson asked me about letting Doty go about the 26th of April; this took a small balance I owed him since that time, I am now in the lime business; I have seen Doty also on board the steamboat, and at 25 Pine-street; all that I know against him is by people coming to my place and saying he was in debt to them, and asking if I could not secure it; I would joke with them, and ask what they would take for it. [More laughter.]

Q.—Do you never buy any? [Another lauch.]

A.—No, Sir.

Q.—During the time you speak of, did you ever hear Doty spoken of as a talking, blowing fellow?

A.—I do not know that I have.

George W. Tupper, by Mr. O'Conor—I know Doty since 1840; my brother-in-law married one of the Troy girls; I am not; I know Doty has been in the employ of the line; I am acquainted with Doty's general character; I said partially, at first, then I said—

Q.—What is his general character?

A.—I believe it is good; I should believe him under oath

By Mr Van Buren—I boarded at the Croton Hotel while Doty was steward, and the single point about the alimony, the case is closed on both sides.

The Court was then adjourned until Tuesday at 10½ o'clock

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

PRAY LOOK OUT FOR COUNTERFEITS—There are peddlers in our streets Vending trash in imitation Of E LYON'S preparation. Do not buy the stuff fictitious, It is poisonous and pernicious LYON'S Powder for destroying Every insect that's annoying, And his Pills for mice and rats, (One box worth a score of cats,) Can't be bought—now mark this, pray, gents— Save of LYON or his agents. Principal depot, No. 424 Broadway. j17-6t*

WINES.—The subscriber offers for sale a CHOICE SELECTION of the finest WINES and FOREIGN SPIRITS, imported expressly for private use, from the first houses in Europe—all of which will be sold at the lowest market prices.

SHERRIES—In wood and glass, from the best vineyards of Xerez, possessing great delicacy and flavor, and worthy the notice of connoisseurs and others desirous of possessing a really superior article.

MADEIRAS—A select assortment, comprising Sercial, Bual and other Southside growths, distinguished for softness, flavor and delicacy.

PORTS—Three hundred dozen old, in bottles, of the best vintages, which will be found mature and dry, fruity and flavory.

CLARETS—Five hundred one-dozen cases, of different growths, a portion of which is composed of the celebrated vintage of 1844, viz:—Chateau Lafitte, Margaux, Latour, St. Estephe and St. Julien.

CHAMPAGNES—Verzenay, Ay, Bouzy and Sillery Mousseux.

BURGUNDY—Romanee, Cote Rotie, Clos de Vougeot, Volnay, and Hermitage.

FRENCH WHITE—Sauterne, Barsac, Vin de Grave.

RHINE WINES—Rudesheimer, Hockheimer, Johannisberg, Liebfraumilch and Foster.

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BRANDY—Hennessy and Martel, Otard and other brands, some very choice old.

RUM—Jamaica Rum and St. Croix, very choice old.

WHISKY—Old Scotch and Irish; old Holland Schiedam.

Families and connoisseurs, Clubs, Military and Naval Messes, Steam-packet Companies, Ship Owners, Hotels, and the country trade will find it to their interest to purchase of the subscriber, and will in all cases be supplied with the best qualities, at the respective and intermediate prices.

The smallest quantity of Wines and Spirits can be sent with perfect safety to the most distant parts of the Union. Persons transmitting their orders by post will please to specify the prices they wish to pay.

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ja9-TuThF1m*

COR. R. DISOSWAY.—ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW, and COMMISSIONER of DEEDS, No. 76 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts, New-York. ap5-1y*

MEDICAL.

DOCTOR AND MRS. DRAKE, PHYSICIANS, No. 259 GREENE-ST., between West-ny and Clinton Places, Son-in-law, Daughter, and successors to the late Mrs. Moss, the celebrated Physician, formerly of this City, more recently of Boston, Mass., are now prepared to be consulted on their course of treatment for the cure of complaints arising from a debilitated state of the system; such as Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Nervousness, Female Weaknesses, and the long train of sympathetic affections attendant upon those diseases; Bronchial, Pulmonic, Hemorrhoidal, and other visceral complaints; Cutaneous, Scorbutic, Scrofulous, and all other diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, except those arising from immorality, with remedies prepared entirely from the vegetable kingdom. Persons consulting by letter are requested to give full particulars of their case. Advice gratis in all cases. Medicines forwarded to all parts of the United States and Canadas by express. j15-1m

QUICK REMEDIES.—R. R. R. No. 1, and R. R. R. No. 2.—RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will stop the most severe pains in a few minutes. Persons troubled with aches or pains, however painful, we guarantee that if they will call at No. 162 Fulton-st., so relieve them in five minutes or less. Price of R. R. R. No. 1, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 00 per bottle. R. R. R. No 2, RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT, is the name of the new Remedy recently discovered by Radway & Co. for the quick cure of Scrofula, Ricketts, Tumors, Cancers, Humors, Syphilis, &c. In ten minutes after taking a dose of this pleasant and agreeable Remedy, the patient will feel it working in the system. It is free from Mercury, Calomel and Corrosive Sublimate. A regular Physician is in attendance from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Principal office, No. 162 Fulton-st., N. Y.; Van Buskirk's, Newark; A. H. Douglass, Paterson, N. J. j20-1t*

FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, AND SORE JOINTS. DR. LITTLEFIELD'S Shields and Plasters, possess advantages over all other remedies, from the fact that his practical experience for the last twelve years in treating diseases of the feet, enables him to prepare these shields to suit all cases, and the manner of application is such as to afford instant relief to the worst cases of corns, and are worn without inconvenience. For sale at all the Druggists on Broadway, and at Dr. L.'s office, 41 William-st., basement of the Exchange. j12-1m

COAL.

LACKAWANNA COAL BY RETAIL.—The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company are now retailing their coal, for grates and ranges, at $5 per ton, delivered. Apply at their yards, foot of Hubert-st. and corner of King and Greenwich-sts., North River: at foot of Governeur-st., East River; at foot of North 10th st., Williamsburg, and at foot of Adams-st., and foot of Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, or at the office of the Company, No. 31 Wall-st. j15-tf

CANNEL AND ORREL COAL AFLOAT.—Will be landing, in a few days, from ship *Panola*, superior black Cannel, and from ship *Great Western*, Hallburton's best Orrel Coal, and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by RANDOLPH & CO., Nos 74 Wall-st., 287 E. Broadway, cor 4th-av. and 14th-st., and 309 Madison-st. j20-1t

RED ASH, EGG & STOVE COAL AFLOAT. —Will be unloading all this week, very superior Red Ash, Egg and Stove Coal. For sale, in lots to suit, by PHELPS & OAKLEY, Yard, No. 62 West 13th-st, near 6th-av. j14-1w Down town office, No. 31 William-st., up stairs.

TRAVELING.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Captain West.
PACIFIC, Captain Nye.
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BALTIC, Captain Comstock.
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These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction—as in their engines—to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $120; in second cabin, $70. Exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $300. From Liverpool to New-York, £30 and £20. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES FOR SAILING.

From New-York.		*From Liverpool.*	
Saturday, Jan. 10	1852	Wednesday, Jan 7	1852
Saturday, Jan. 24	1852	Wednesday, Jan. 28	1852
Saturday, Feb. 7	1852	Wednesday, Feb. 11	1852
Saturday, Feb. 21	1852	Wednesday, Feb 25	1852
Saturday, March 6	1852	Wednesday, March 10	1852
Saturday, March 20	1852	Wednesday, March 24	1852
Saturday, April 3	1852	Wednesday, April 7	1852
Saturday, April 17	1852	Wednesday, April 21	1852
Saturday, May 1	1852	Wednesday, May 5	1852
Saturday, May 15	1852	Wednesday, May 19	1852
Saturday, May 29	1852	Wednesday, June 2	1852
Saturday, June 12	1852	Wednesday, June 16	1852
Saturday, June 26	1852	Wednesday, June 30	1852
Saturday, July 10	1852	Wednesday, July 14	1852
Saturday, July 24	1852	Wednesday, July 28	1852
Saturday, Aug. 7	1852	Wednesday, Aug. 11	1852
Saturday, Aug. 21	1852	Wednesday, Aug. 25	1852
Saturday, Sept. 4	1852	Wednesday, Sept. 8	1852
Saturday, Sept. 18	1852	Wednesday, Sept. 22	1852
Saturday, Oct. 2	1852	Wednesday, Oct. 6	1852
Saturday, Oct. 16	1852	Wednesday, Oct. 20	1852
Saturday, Oct. 30	1852	Wednesday, Nov. 3	1852
Saturday, Nov. 13	1852	Wednesday, Nov 17,	1852
Saturday, Nov. 27	1852	Wednesday, Dec. 1	1852
Saturday, Dec. 11	1852	Wednesday, Dec. 15	1852
Saturday, Dec. 25	1852	Wednesday, Dec. 29	1852

For freight or passage apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., N. Y. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., England. E. ROBERTS & CO., No 13 King's Arms Yard, London. JOHN MUNROE & CO., No. 26 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris; or, GEO. H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. j5-tf

FOR LIVERPOOL, United States Mail steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. JAMES WEST—This steamer will depart with the U. S. mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, 24th of January, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

No berth secured till paid for.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance or comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

The steamship ARCTIC will succeed the ATLANTIC, and sail Feb 7th. j12

U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—FOR NEW-ORLEANS, via HAVANA.—Change of sailing day—The splendid Steamship GEORGIA 3,000 tuns—D. D. PORTER, U. S. N., Commander, will sail from the pier foot of Warren-st., N. R., on SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 2 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.

New Arrangement.

Ladies' Saloon Berths..... $70 | Forward Saloon Berths.. $50
After do..... 60 | Steerage Berths..... 25

Specie only taken for freight to Havana. Passengers for New-Orleans will be transferred to the steamship PHILADELPHIA at Havana. For freight or passage, apply to M. O. ROBERTS, No. 177 West-st., j14-12t corner of Warren-st.

UNITED STATES AND PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—ONLY THROUGH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, via CHAGRES, direct. On THURSDAY, Jan. 22, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The splendid new double-engine steamship EL DORADO, unequalled in her accommodations and speed, 1,800 tons, H. J. Hartstene, U. S. N., Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 22, at 2 o'clock, P. M., precisely, from her pier at the foot of Warren-st., North River, with the Government mails, direct for CHAGRES, connecting with the extra February steamer, from Panama to San Francisco.

For passage and freight, apply at the office No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., N. R. Clerk on board.

N. B. Bills of lading signed at the office, on the morning of sailing. j12-12t

UNITED STATES AND PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—ONLY THROUGH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, via CHAGRES direct. On SATURDAY, January 24, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the splendid new double engine Steamship GEORGIA, unequalled in her accommodations and speed, 3,000 tuns, D. D. PORTER, U. S. N., Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, January 24, at 2 o'clock, P. M., precisely, from her pier at the foot of Warren-st., N. R., with the Government Mails, for Chagres, connecting with the favorite U. S. Steamship CALIFORNIA, to sail without any delay for San Francisco, on arrival of passengers and mails at Panama. For passage and freight apply at the office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River. N. B.—Bills of lading signed at the office, on the morning of sailing. j12-12t

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—NEW-YORK and PHILADELPHIA DIRECT.—U. S. MAIL EXPRESS LINES.—Through in 4½ hours—New-Jersey Railroad, New Jersey City.—Leaving New York at 6 A. M., foot of Cortlandt-st.—9 A. M., foot of Market-st. Leaves Philadelphia, same hours, foot of Walnut-st. Fare reduced to $3 for first class, and $2 50 for second class.

Baltimore, Washington and Charleston Through Tickets sold in the above lines, and through baggage carried in the 5 P M line from New-York, with through Conductor. d23-tf

WINTER ROUTE TO CHICAGO.—Trains of Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Leave Monroe and Toledo at 6 A. M., and arrive at Laporte at 6 P. M.; thence passengers go by stage on Plank Road 13 miles to Michigan City; thence by cars 40 miles to Ainsworth; and by stage 12 miles to Chicago. After Feb 1, by cars through to Chicago. Returning to Laporte same way—cars leave Laporte at 7 30 A. M., and arrive at Monroe and Toledo at 5 45 P. M. Daily stages connect with Fort Wayne at Sturgis, with Logansport, La Fayette and Indianapolis, at South Bend; and at other places on the line, with the principal towns north and south. At Toledo this line connects at 5 45 P. M. or 7 A. M with the Lake Erie South Shore route by stage and railroad to Cleveland; thence by railroad and stage to Erie; thence by railroad to Dunkirk to New-York, or by stage from Dunkirk to Buffalo, and by cars after Feb. 1. The 5 P. M. tram on the New-York and Erie Road, connects with the Lake Shore train Passengers at Cleveland can take cars all the way to Pittsburgh—thence by railroad and 28 miles staging to Philadelphia and New-York, or Baltimore and Washington

E. P. WILLIAMS, Superintendent.

ADRIAN, Jan. 14, 1852. j19-tf

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the WIDENING of LIBERTY-STREET, between Broadway and Greenwich street, in the City of New-York.—The subscribers, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, duly appointed by a rule of the Supreme Court, give notice, pursuant to the requirements of an Act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to reduce several laws relating particularly to the City of New-York, into one Act, passed April 9, 1813," passed April 20, 1830, that the subscribers, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, duly appointed by a rule of the Supreme Court, in the above entitled matter, have completed their Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, are requested to present their objections in writing to JOSEPH JAMISON, Esq., the Chairman of the said Commissioners, at the office of the COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION, in the new City Hall of the City of New-York, within thirty days from the date of this notice. And that the limits embraced by this assessment are as follows, that is to say: All the lots, pieces or parcels of land, fronting on both sides of Liberty-street, between the easterly sides of West-street, and to and including lot No. 84 Liberty-street, opposite Cedar-street, together with all the lots, pieces or parcels of land, fronting or lying on the easterly side of West-street, between the northerly side of Cedar-street and the southerly side of Cortlandt-street; and all the lots fronting on the easterly and westerly sides of Washington street, and the easterly and westerly sides of Greenwich-street, respectively, between the northerly side of Cedar-street and the southerly side of Cortlandt-street, together with the lots fronting or lying on both sides of Trinity-place, both sides of Temple-street, respectively, between the northerly side of Cedar street and the southerly side of Liberty-street. And also all the lots fronting on the westerly side of Broadway, between the northerly side of Cedar-street and the southerly side of Cortlandt-street; all the lots fronting on the easterly side of Broadway, between the northerly side of Cedar-street and southerly side of Maiden lane, together with the lots lying on both sides of Liberty-place, between the northerly side of Liberty-street and the southerly side of Maiden-lane. And the said Commissioners further give notice, that their report in the above entitled matter will be made and presented to the Supreme Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 27th day of January, 1852, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard; and that then and there a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed. Dated New-York, Dec.

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted,*) at the office, No. 118 NASSAU-STREET, *between Beekman and Ann, just behind the old Park Theatre,* and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week; or, when they prefer, they can pay in advance at the Desk for six months or a year, at the same rate. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies; *three* copies for TEN DOLLARS, and *five* copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the *Daily Times.*

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning,* at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.
Payment in all cases must be made in advance.
RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I.....NO. 107. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

KOSSUTH AT HARRISBURGH.

Address to the Lebanon Legislature.

Another to the Harrisburgh Press.

Several Delegations, we stated in the *Daily Times*, of Friday, waited upon KOSSUTH in the course of the day previous. Among them was one representing the Farming population of Lebanon County, to whom the illustrious guest responded as follows, addressing Gen. WADDELL, the Chairman:

KOSSUTH'S SPEECH.

SIR:—I must cordially thank you. If that which you have spoken was intended to be a specimen of the eloquence of the people you represent, then indeed I am forced to say you were too modest in saying that you are not an eloquent people. But let this in respect to you be as it may, let me tell you that I believe that is not always the truest eloquence which is loud. There is very often in the silent, warm look, more eloquence than in all speeches of the lips. And it is chiefly to the agricultural people that I look with confidence, to meet in their eyes that very eloquent look. You converse daily with nature. Is there anything more eloquent on earth than the beauties of nature? And yet that nature is silent! [Applause.] It only now and then, in the voice of the thunder, announces that there is a God above; and now and then in the sweeping hurricane, whose destiny is to preserve the ocean from stagnation and cleanse the earth from impurities, pronounces the mighty maker's power. [Applause.] When the agricultural people, who are accustomed to daily intercourse with that nature which is the richest and most unperishable sense of generous sentiments—when that people once speaks, it will be indeed as the word of nature spoken in thunder above, and in the hurricane here on earth, for the benefit of humanity. [Applause.] Sir: It is the privilege of the agricultural people to give consistent existence to whatever improvement on earth. A single man may endeavor to transplant a new seed, a new plant in a foreign soil; but he seldom succeeds to make it become a great benefit. But what the agricultural people take into their hands, and cultivate from year to year, that becomes a universal benefit to mankind. That is seen everywhere. I remember the time when, for instance, that great benefit, the potato, began to be cultivated in Hungary; and when the sacrifice was too great for a single man to bring it to an acclimatization, and introduce it into common use, and into commerce, the people each one with his own acre or two acres of land, cultivated the plant, and now it is a universal benefit to all. And so it is also in respect to every moral cause as it is with material labor, in consequence of the nature of agricultural pursuits; and I confidently hope that when once the agricultural parts of this great Republic, which being congregated in great States, want somewhat more time to be reached; when once they are reached and begin to pronounce their sentiments, they will add that very weight to the pronunciation of your country which will make at every declaration of a principle a stroke—a victorious stroke for liberty on earth.

I am very glad to see that you are acquainted with my humble opinion in respect to what I consider the most beneficial means to benefit that cause which you honor by your sympathy. It is, indeed, the establishment of associations of friends of Hungary for the space of three or four months; the monthly contribution for each member being so small that the poorest man—and there are often found warmer and more generous sentiments among the poorer than among the wealthier portions of the world—(applause,) might not be excluded from contributing to the benefit of that cause which is not the cause of Hungary alone, but of all mankind. It will be a great glory, worthy of America, to become the liberator of the world. [Applause.] I would have shares so small that every man can spare the amount—because, we are taught by our Saviour to love our neighbor *as* ourselves, and not *more* than ourselves; and therefore nobody can be required to make sacrifices which would do injury to his own interest and welfare, but only so far as his own interest and welfare prompt him to contribute to a great cause impelled by the great principle of brotherly love. And then when the share is reduced to 25 cents a month, there are millions of Republicans who can spare and who have the will to spare it, to demonstrate to the world that the word "Republicanism" is a word of virtue, identical with brotherly love, and with sympathy for all those who suffer in the far distant lands. And when millions pronounce, by this register of their sentiments you add a very active and operative weight to that pronunciation, and to that policy which I believe confidently I shall have the honor soon to see pronounced in those places where the people have intrusted the care and direction of your foreign policy, and therefore nothing can be more gratifying to my heart, than to see your agricultural people manifest their sympathies and their support for the cause of freedom. And nobody can be offended with me for this, for no man can help his affections from taking their natural direction.—In my own country I have endeavored to do what I could for the promotion of agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests, because I consider these three united necessary for the development of the welfare and happiness of the community. But nobody can feel offended if, in my own personal inclinations, I am extremely fond of agriculture; and so whenever I could get a single moment from my public duties of the patriot, I always was very anxious to retire to my humble country seat, and to gather new strength and new resolution and new force, not only by the contemplation of nature, but by active intercourse with nature, which is the richest source of most generous sentiments. I thank you, gentlemen, for your sympathy, and hope your example will be followed. [Applause.]

REMARKS TO THE PRESS.

To the members of the Press which waited upon him presently after, and delivered an address through Mr. ISAAC MCKINLEY, Gov. KOSSUTH replied:

I feel highly honored to be introduced to you, gentlemen, and I beg leave humbly to express my gratitude for this manifestation of your sympathy. Myself connected in my early life in a practical way with the press, under most unfavorable circumstances, having had no free press at my disposal, but a fettered one, I nevertheless know by experience what an immense power the press is. I am too well aware of the natural consequences of freedom not to know, if in such a fettered condition it was found to be such a mighty power, even managed by such humble, unpretending talents as mine, what must be the power of a free press in harmony with free institutions, in harmony with public instruction, and in harmony with the spirit of a people like yours, which derives its intelligence from the press and from public instruction, in harmony with the institutions of your country. Indeed, gentlemen, I was fully aware that if, in respect to material aid from private generosity or corporative support of cities and States, there is hope also from the support of the press. And if I had not this hope from the press, I would despair in my humble mission here, such is the value and importance I attach to a free press. Let me, therefore, once more express my humble thanks for your attention and the expression of your sympathy; and let me assure you, it is not out of false pride, but out of a true conviction of an honest heart, that I am bold to express my belief that the free press of America has advocated and defended many a just cause already with success, but that there is no cause more justly worthy of its mighty advocacy and support than that one which is not the cause of one people on one part of the Continent of Europe, but it is a cause which, in my opinion, involves the great question, which of the two principles shall in future rule the world—absolutism or freedom? That is my opinion. Our people may be sooner in a condition to feel the favorable or unfavorable consequences of this great struggle; but felt will be, felt it must be, throughout the world—at least the civilized world, which derives from the same source, if not its very origin, at least its civilization, and which is therefore linked together with the strongest possible bands. My impression, indeed, is, that if in Europe the absolutistical principles should once become victorious, then they would go and endeavor to strike out from every part of the world the principles of liberty, which, so long as it exists in whatever corner of the world, is such a dread to tyrants that none of them can sleep with security for the future of his ambition—still less when that principle is not only in one corner of the world, but is personified in the full development of such a mighty country as this. It would be considered of course, with hatred, and no effort would be spared to remove, as far as possible, even the principle of freedom from this very land. But you are considered to be a great power in your country, and you have a right to be be so. It is not upon that suggestion, however, that I humbly entreat the support of the American Press, but upon the broad basis of principles which have always regulated the efforts of the Press, and which are in harmony with the generous sentiments of yourselves as individuals. I confidently hope you will not deprive me of that generous support, without which there is no help, no success here—not for me, for I claim no success, but for the cause which I humbly repeasent. Therefore I hope you will excuse me if I humbly recommend to your protection the cause of the freedom of the world.

☞ Mr. William Smead, the liberal Banker of Cincinnati, publishes a card, denying that he ever had "failed in business for an immense amount, and paid nothing." He says:

"Sixteen years ago I became partner in a New-York house. In six months afterwards I sold out my interest to my partners, on time, taking their bond and guarantee to release me from all liabilities, which they performed. About a year after, and during the great revulsion of 1837, this house went down with the rest. I was the heaviest loser. They made an assignment, and were released. By their failure I was compelled to begin the world anew."

Mr. Smead has contributed $100 towards the reception of KOSSUTH in Cincinnati.

—Incendiaries, says the *Mercury*, are quite active in Newark. Three fires which occurred on Sunday, are ascribed to their instrumentality

LECTURES FOR THE PEOPLE.

The Importance of Proper Ventilation.

A LECTURE—BY DR. GRISCOM.

Last night a lecture was delivered in Broadway Tabernacle by Dr. John H. Griscom, upon the Physiological, Chemical and Mechanical principles of Respiration, as showing the means and importance of Ventilation. There was a highly respectable audience present, and much attention was paid to the enlightened suggestions of the lecturer.

Dr. Griscom commenced his lecture by observing that the importance of pure air was not so much studied as it ought to be, or it would be the care of persons generally to obtain as much purity in the atmosphere of their dwellings as is possible. The City of New-York had spent fifteen million dollars in endeavoring to obtain pure water, but this was not more necessary to health and life than was pure air. Persons had been known to go without food for many days, and in some instances for three weeks, but no person could exist for three minutes without fresh air. The food when taken into the stomach required to be there two hours before any change was produced upon it; and before it was fitted to nourish the body, it had to remain there six hours, undergoing the different nutrious processes until it was made into a white fluid, and then into blood. But with the atmosphere no time was required for digestion; no, it goes into the lungs, and that instant it performs its work—nourishes the system. The fluid which is made by the act of digestion was white before it was acted upon by the air which passed through the lungs, and the action of the oxygen which is in the atmosphere changes the color of the blood, and thus makes respiration the last act of digestion. There were physiological limits placed to the adaptation of the stomach, and it was possible to take so much food into it that it would be surfeited, and its mechanical action interfered with, but the lungs could not be surfeited, for the air could be taken into them in unlimited quantities.

The mechanism of respiration was not generally understood, and it was a common idea that if a person opened his mouth the air would rush in and fill the lungs. As well might they say the air would rush into a bellows, providing the handles were pulled open, for there could be no expansion of the lungs without the action of the chest. The formation of the chest was circular, and was made by the ribs, and it may, with propriety be called a cage of bones. The ribs were moveable and were attached to the back bone on one side, and to the breast bone on the other, and they were supplied with muscles between them, and on their outer side, which moved them as occasion may require. The floor of the chest was formed by the diaphragm, which was a large muscle attached to the ribs, but elevated in the centre, and when the chest expanded this floor gave way, and became compressed, and this formed the mechanism of the chest. The air when taken into the lungs increased the lateral diameter of the chest, and pressed down the centre of the diaphragm, and thus the cavity was enlarged.

The air did not altogether fill the chest, there were other parts used in this process. There was the windpipe, having at its ends a number of branches, to each of which was attached a large bag, which formed the lungs. When the air passed down the windpipe and entered the lungs they expanded, and pushed out the chest to its greatest limits. A person with an acute ear can hear the blood rushing through the cavities of the lungs, and medical men can tell in what state of disease these parts are in, by the peculiar sounds which they make. He explained the conformation of the lungs, and said they were divided into millions of small cells, and much resembled a sponge. The capacity of the lungs was very great, and the average amount of air which each person can contain, and which the lungs will hold, is twelve pints, and the greatest amount known to be taken into the lungs at one respiration, was 9½ pints. But the average amount of air taken in at one respiration was only one pint. There was consequently remaining at all times in the lungs eleven pints of air, to perform the duty which it has to perform. It was possible to educate the chest, and the practice of singing was one of the best means of giving power to the lungs, which made it necessary the children in schools should always be taught to sing.

The heart was situated in the chest, between the two lobes of the lungs, and it was made to receive all the blood in the body. When the blood was sent through the frame to give nourishment to it, and to give it health, it was forced by muscular action through the arteries, and then it was again taken up by the veins and returned back to the heart. When the blood first leaves the heart it was of a bright vermillion color, but when it returned, it was black and loaded with impurities. It was then sent to the lungs, and distributed through their small vessels or cells, where it came in contact with the oxygen which was in the atmosphere, and that purified and changed it. The lungs took 18 respirations in a minute, or 25,920 respirations in every 24 hours. The pulsations of the heart was at the rate of 72 times in a minute, or 4 pulsations to every respiration, and in 24 hours a person uses up 21 hogsheads of air and 24 hogsheads of blood. The impurity which was found in the blood was carbon, and that was the great impurity in the body; yet it was necessary to support life, and to prevent the body from decaying, it was necessary that it should be removed. Carbon was a poison and would deaden the functions of animal life. When the air returned from the lungs it was in the shape of nitrogen and carbon, for all the oxygen was used up. It was moist when it left the lungs, and this moisture was often to be seen in rooms where large companies were assembled, upon the walls and windows. He spoke of this moisture being very injurious if breathed over again, and thus argued that it was necessary to have ventilation to keep pure atmosphere in our houses. The deaths showed that 50 per cent. were of children and persons under 20 years, and this arose from want of proper ventilation. Schools should be well ventilated, and Greenwich-avenue School was not half ventilated, which made him not wonder at a person being struck with paralysis. He further spoke of ventilation in houses, and said it should be attended to as one of the best means of preserving health.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Kossuth at Harrisburg—The Public Banquet—The Riot—Departure for the West, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HARRISBURG, Saturday, Jan. 17, 1852.

KOSSUTH leaves the Capital of Pennsylvania for the great West, this morning. This usually quiet inland borough has furnished little or nothing of incident for my pen during our brief stay here. Nevertheless, it has been a great occasion in the eyes of the dwellers in this beautiful valley of the Susquehannah, and will be found an important one for the European Republican cause. The same wild enthusiasm which attended the Magyar's visit in the great cities of the seaboard, seems to inspire—not only a portion of the people—but every man, woman and child in this region. Nowhere is the cause better understood than here, and nowhere has it heretofore met such *universal* support. Harrisburg you know was the first to adopt distinctly the three great principles proclaimed by KOSSUTH, and to declare the determination to abide by them. They gave the "*first shock*" which is to be felt throughout our land. Much was expected of her consequently, and she has not disappointed the hope.

Pennsylvania, too, claims the honor of being the first, by her Legislature, to demand the release of the Hungarian captives, and their transportation to our shores in a national vessel. In that act she vindicated the justice of the cause of Hungary, set her seal of disapprobation upon the course of the tyrant, and intervened between the brave Magyar captain and the Cossack who sought his blood. Pennsylvania has not taken the back track. Her Executive and her Legislature have again recognized the cause as a *principle*, and the members of the body in their every-day intercourse declare their determination to stand by the flag of intervention for non-intervention. I think I hazard nothing in declaring the Keystone State to be committed fully to that platform, and that she has no disposition to recede from it. If I am right in that view, where are the croakers who proclaimed a failure of KOSSUTH'S mission almost before it was begun? The great State of Pennsylvania leading the way on a great principle which has no opposition not based upon a fearful or selfish policy, may we not expect many others to wheel rapidly into line and push on the Republican column?

The banquet last evening was attended with great enthusiasm. KOSSUTH'S speech, you will perceive, was eminently practical. A large majority of the Legislature listened to it, and the shouts of applause which greeted each unfolding sentiment or principle was unanimous. Ex-Senator CAMERON made a good speech, and closed with a substantial sentiment in the shape of a $50 check for material aid. His example was followed by J. C. KUNKEL, WM. DOCK, J. W. COKE, H. A. MUHLENBERG, and several others, each with a sentiment similar in character and pecuniary value.

The work of organizing substantial aid committees and associations proceeds here at a most encouraging pace. I am told that a large amount of the "sinews of war" will be secured in this way in the State, and that this city and Lancaster and Berks Counties especially will thus testify their interest in the cause of European liberty.

The Press being toasted at the banquet, General PACA, of the State Senate, responded, concluding with the following sentiment:

"*Printer's Ink and Gunpowder*—Freedom to one and fair play to the other, and the world will be a Republic."

I perceive that the disturbance at the State House on the day of KOSSUTH'S arrival has been magnified into a terrible riot. I saw nothing meriting that stigma, although the conduct of some fifteen or twenty individuals was certainly neither creditable to themselves nor promotive of the comfort of those around them. In their anxiety to see and hear the guest of the occasion they crowded about the door and blocked up the passage, so that it was impossible for any one to enter. The confusion, however, was perfectly good-natured, and had the proper efforts been made to secure the *few* noisy ones, perfect quiet would have been restored. Thoughtlessness and not malice was the occasion of all the difficulty that occurred. The military were *not* called out to quell a riot. They were present to escort the guests, and being on the spot, their services were engaged to open a passage for those entitled to admission in the Senate Chamber.

☞ George Goldthwaite, of Montgomery, Ala., and John D. Thelan, of Perry, have been elected to the new Judgships created by the enlargement of the Supreme Court of Alabama.

Arrival of the Georgia.

The U. S. steamship *Georgia*, Lieut. D. D. PORTER, Commander, arrived last night from Chagres *via* Havana, in four days and fourteen hours, with 97 passengers. At Havana, the *Georgia* transferred 360 passengers to the steamship *Philadelphia*, from New-Orleans. She left at Chagres the sloop-of-war *Albany*, to sail on the 9th inst. for San Juan Nicaragua.

The news of the birth of a Princess had been received at Havana, and there was some disappointment that the heir to the Spanish throne was not a boy.

The ship *Christoval Colon* was ashore on the Punto—having her false keel broken off, and receiving some other trifling damage. The Government had her secured during a norther, and she was expected to be afloat during the day.

The *Empire City* had not arrived when the *Georgia* sailed.

The *Panama Star*, of the 26th ultimo, exults in the continued rush towards California. The schooner *Comet* was announced the day before for San Francisco, and in three hours every ticket was taken. The *Golden Gate* was to sail in a day or two with eleven or twelve hundred passengers. Sailing vessels are at a high premium, and so are beef and pork and other ship-stores. Six or seven hundred passengers would have to lie over, waiting for an opportunity.

From the *Picayune* of the 10th, we learn that the South-western Railroad Convention had adjourned *sine die* the day previous. Its proceedings had been marked by entire unanimity, and in the ability of the Committees nominated to carry out the various objects, we have a pledge of earnestness and success.

The schooner *Venice*, Capt. Appleby, arrived at New-Orleans on the 9th inst. from Brasos Santiago, whence she sailed on the 31st ult. bringing $30,663 in specie. The Brownsville papers contain no news.

The following is a list of the *Georgia's* passengers:

From Chagres—Capt. J. Porter, Wm. Vinyard, Mrs. Price, Capt. Hatch, Capt. Stone, Mrs. J. Spaulding and child, J. H. Abbet, Mrs. Woodruff, W. D. Harrington, Jas. A. McLaughlen, J. D. Dodge, J. R. Hatheway, James Cramer, A. H. Wilkins, Geo. Ogden, Wm. Head, R. Bacon, Mrs. E. L. Boardman and child, F. C. Varren, Mr. Price, Mr. Dalli, Mr. Ellow, J. E. Herbert, A. Gilbert, J. D. Sonley, J. E. Innis, M. D. Davee, J. L. Alexander, N. Perrong, H. J. Gordon, Wm. Field, J. Robertson, R. Watkins, Victor Preston, and 18 in the steerage.

From New-Orleans.—Messrs. Eleas Jinkins, B. Vanostrem John H. Parmer, Mrs. Hood and child, Mr. M. Hart, Mr. V. Fiste, Mrs. Barnes and lady, Mrs. J. Havard, Miss Humphreys, Mr. Humphreys, Mr. Lormey, Mr. Harris, Master Harris, Captain Patten, Wm. H. Townsend, J. A. Hagen, and 11 in steerage.

From Savannah—Messrs. G. D. Lane, N. C. Eldridge, M. Herregoren, J. J. Lewis, Rayman, Vevis, Robt. Ervin, Wm. Cummings, and 8 in steerage.

NEW-YORK CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—'*I Puritani.*'
ITALIAN OPERA HOUSE.—'*Lucrezia Borgia.*'
BROADWAY.—'*Paul Clifford*' and '*Two Bonnycastles.*'
METROPOLITAN HALL.—*Performances by Prof. Anderson.*
TABERNACLE.—*The Scottish Minstrels.*
AMERICAN MUSEUM.—*Open day and evening.*
SOCIETY LIBRARY.—*Two Young Artic Children.*
STUYVESANT INSTITUTE.—*Washington crossing the Delaware.*
TATTERSON, N. J.—*Concert by the Hutchinson Family.*

COLD WEATHER.—At daylight, yesterday morning, the thermometer stood at four degrees below zero—a point it has not reached before in many years—and in consequence our rivers are choked up with ice, and our ferry boats have great difficulty in making their way through it. Yesterday morning, all the boats on the Brooklyn ferries were ice-bound at the wharves, and unable to make the least impression upon the solid masses wedged in between the piers. In a few hours, Jack Frost had spanned the rapid waters of the East River by a crystal bridge that afforded safe passage not only for pedestrians but for horses and sleighs. The news of this phenomenon spreading through the two cities thus suddenly united by icy bonds, thousands of our citizens gathered at the wharves, and, snapping their fingers at the hapless ferry boats, passed over to the opposite shores and returned in safety. Many did so, that they might hereafter boast of the feat, and among those who availed themselves of the "natural bridge" there were many females. It is estimated that at least fifteen thousand persons must have passed over.

—About 10 o'clock the tide commenced falling, and the strong ebb current started the ice, and for a few moments there was a strong probability that many lives would be lost. When the mass commenced moving there were some five hundred persons on it, and as the ice was heaved up and broken in pieces, those on it seemed in imminent danger, but we believe nobody suffered more than a temporary inconvenience and fright. Several fell into the water, but were immediately pulled out by those who had gathered on the wharves to witness the strange spectacle. Several persons were carried on a cake of ice down the Bay, and were rescued from their perilous position by JAMES RITCHFORD and WILLIAM HOOPER, two Whitehall boatmen, who, at the risk of their own lives, pushed off in a small boat to the rescue of the unwilling voyagers. Gentlemen who witnessed the feat collected a sum of money and presented it to the boatmen.

—In a few moments after the ice commenced moving, the ferry boats commenced running, the river being sufficiently clear.

From the files of the *Long Island Star*, we cut the following particulars of two similar events which occurred in 1817 and 1821:

From the L. I. Star, of Feb. 5, 1817.

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.—Monday night last the weather was extremely cold, and yesterday morning the thermometer stood at 26 degrees below freezing point. Our steamboat and barges crossed the ferry as usual, until a large field of ice came in on the flood tide, and wedged in the ferry between Peck-slip and the steamboat wharf. On this *natural bridge* we believe *thousands* crossed; among them were some females; and the novel and beautiful spectacle attracted general admiration. After about two hours the ebb tide started the mass, and those who were then on the ice found no difficulty in getting ashore in boats. Such an instance has not occurred in thirteen years past. On the 8th February, 1818, the Long Island Sound was entirely closed by ice between Cold Spring and Connecticut shore.

From L. I. Star of Jan. 31, 1821.

EXTRAORDINARY WEATHER.—The weather during the past week has been the most severe within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants. The thermometer has been as low as 14 degrees below zero, a degree of cold rarely witnessed in this climate. The Narrows between this Island and Staten Island have been closed with ice, and many persons have walked over. Several persons also walked up to the city on the ice from Staten Island, drawing a small boat for their greater safety, but which was useless. The North River from Cortlandt-street to Bowling's Hook has been closed and many loaded sleighs passed over. Thousands of persons were on the ice between this city and Jersey, and a temporary tavern, or half-way house was put up. Brooklyn Ferry has never been closed but for a few hours.

On Wednesday night last, the Hoboken horse-boat was carried away by the ice, and, finally blocked up in Buttermilk Channel. There were fifty-eight persons and twenty-three horses on board, and the night was uncommonly severe. A small stove on board enabled the party to keep alive, and on the following day they all got ashore on Red Hook, on the ice.

The last paragraph in the above extract will sound strange to many of our readers.

—The boats to Jersey City were enabled to make their regular trips. The Staten Island ferry boat landed her passengers on the first trip at Jersey City. The Williamsburgh boat on the upper ferry found no difficulty in landing at the Grand-street slip—the river at that point being comparatively free from ice. The Catharine ferry boats commenced their trips about nine o'clock. They were unable to enter the slip in the first instance, but put the passengers ashore at the head of the pier.

—The steamship *Georgia* forced her way through the ice from the point of Sandy Hook to the city at one o'clock. She landed her passengers on the ice, a short distance from her wharf, at the foot of Warren-street.

—The steamer *Marion*, which arrived yesterday at about four o'clock P. M., had the utmost difficulty in attempting to approach her pier, by reason of the ice—so much so, that, in the effort to get into the slip—although aided by the steamer *Bay State*, from Fall River—she was compelled to desist; and Captain Berry, finding it could in no way be accomplished, laid her within two or three fathoms of the pier-head, which was as near as he could bring her, and let the passengers on shore by a long gang plank. Her position was not very secure; but with plenty of hawsers and careful watching, she was kept from damage till morning.

—The steamers *Bay State*, from Fall River, *Massachusetts*, from Stonington, and the *Worcester*, from Norwich—the latter due on Sunday last—did not arrive till four P. M. yesterday, in consequence of the immense masses of solid ice which they were compelled to encounter on their passage inward. No other vessels arrived from the eastward.

As the ice passed out of the East River, the Brig *Tybee*, Bark *Jane E. Williams*, and Ship *Southport*, being outside of all, parted their hawsers and drifted to the pier below, which extended further out into the river. None of the vessels, however, sustained any serious damage. Brig *Tybee* had her boat stove and taffrail and larboard quarter-rail carried away. The Ship *Southport* was driven afoul of the Ship *Cora Linn*, at pier No. 19, which stove her after upper works considerably. All the vessels were, in the course of an hour or two, brought to their former positions.

Down the Bay there yet remains one unbroken sheet of ice, extending from Bedlow's to the far shores of Staten Island. But one ship is to be seen, and she looks like some ice-bound explorer of the Arctic regions.

CUTTERS' AND CLERKS' EARLY-CLOSING ASSOCIATION.—The Mass Meeting of the above Association was held on Monday evening last, pursuant to advertisement, to receive the final Report of the Committee, Mr N. S. THURSTON in the Chair. The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Stevens, in announcing the consummation of their wishes, evidenced by the unanimous closing of the stores engaged in the Clothing business, at 8 o'clock, was received with marked demonstrations of approval. The Treasurer, Mr. Dolson, announced the balance in hand, after deducting expense of advertising, hire of room, &c., to be $32 40; while the whole amount spontaneously contributed by the cutters and clerks interested in the movement, was $67 03. A complimentary vote of thanks having been voted to the Press and the officers of the meeting, a motion for adjournment was duly carried.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ELECTION.—The members of the Mercantile Library Association had a spirited contest yesterday, for the choice of officers for the ensuing year. All day the friends of the various candidates were busily engaged in "drumming up" voters, and at the close of the polls it was difficult to tell which ticket had succeeded. In the evening the votes for President were canvassed, and the result declared as follows: George Peckham, 600; Samuel P. Titus, 542; scattering, 6. So that GEORGE PECKHAM was declared to be duly elected President for the ensuing year, having a majority of all the votes polled, and 58 majority over his opponent. The votes for Directors, Treasurer, Secretary, &c., were not canvassed last evening, so that we are unable to give the result. While the inspectors were engaged in counting the votes for President, the boys had a meeting in the lecture-room, and after hearing one or two speakers, they amused themselves by cheering the different candidates.

FIRES.—About 7 o'clock on Monday evening, the basement of a dwelling at No. 48 Marion-street was considerably damaged by fire, which was speedily extinguished before the flames extended to the upper portion of the premises.... At 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the third story of a building at No. 267 Third-avenue, which was not extinguished until the upper stories of the premises were totally consumed. The firemen, and Captain Squires, with a force from the Eleventh Patrol District, were promptly on the ground.

THE RELIEF OF THE SUFFERING.—In pursuance of a resolution of a meeting held January 19, 1852, at the "Old Watch-house," corner of Christopher and Hudson-streets, for the temporary relief of the suffering poor of the Ninth Ward, it was resolved that a general meeting of the citizens of the Ninth Ward be held at the same place on Wednesday evening, (January 21,) at 7½ o'clock, P. M., at which time all disposed to assist in giving immediate relief to those suffering from the unprecedented coldness of the season are earnestly requested to attend.

PROTECTIVE UNION.—The following named gentlemen, Samuel Greene, Wm. Pritchard, and James Mooney, Trustees, report the business of the Protective Union of the City of New-York for the year ending Dec. 31, 1851, as follow:

Amount of business	$29,676 44
Resources	7,548 76
Liabilities	4,759 57

The annual meeting for the election of officers will be held on Thursday evening, the 22d inst.

QUITE A CHUNK.—In front of the Merchants' Exchange, in Wall-street, there is now a mass of native Copper ore, weighing 4,700 pounds, a portion of a mass of 55½ tons, which was taken from the Minnesota Mines, on the Octonagon River, Lake Superior.

☞ OLIVER CHARLICK was, on Monday evening elected a Delegate to the Baltimore Convention.

☞ The Hutchinson Family sing in *Paterson* to-night, and to-morrow night in *Newark*.

TO INVENTORS.—Mr. F. M. RAY, offers the following premiums:

$1,500 for the best invention for preventing loss of life from collisions, and from the breaking of axles and wheels.

$800 for the best method of excluding dust from cars when in motion.

$400 for the best railroad brake.

$300 for the best sleeping or night seat for railroad cars.

☞ By invitation of the "Western Farm and Village Association," of this city, DANIEL S. CURTISS, Esq., will deliver a lecture this evening at Chatham Hall, upon the West and its resources, and the inducements for emigration. As editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, and as agent and superintendent of the O'Reilly Telegraph Lines, Mr. CURTISS has enjoyed abundant opportunities for obtaining information in relation to the subject upon which he proposes to speak.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN—*Monday.*—RICHARD T. COMPTON, Esq., President, in the Chair, and a quorum present.—The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Petitions Referred.—Of a number of ladies, for aid in establishing a Female House of Refuge; of Engine Co. No. 10, to be furnished with a new engine; of Lewis Sillerand, to be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds; of remonstrance against the proposed sewer in Houston-st.; of the Duane-st. Church, for remission of tax of several, to have 54th-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue, regulated and graded; of Hugh Donnelly and others, for remission and correction of taxes; of Jireh Bull, for a lease of the premises No. 261 William-st.; of residents of the Fifth Ward, for a Hook and Ladder Company; of John H. Martine, for lease of a Ferry from the south-westerly side of Peck-slip, in the City of New-York, to the foot of Bridge-st., Brooklyn, for a term of fifteen years from the 1st of May, 1852.

Resolutions adopted—Directing the Committee on Salaries and Officers to inquire into and report upon the services rendered by the Corporation Attorney for the Alms-House Department, its nature, character and extent, and the value of such services per year. That Mott-street, from Chatham to Bayard-street, be lighted with gas. That the Controller report to this Board the amount expended for the years 1849, 1850 and 1851, in detail for the funeral expenses of distinguished individuals, for the reception and entertainment of distinguished persons, and for extra compensation to officers of the City and County. Directing the Counsel to the Corporation to nominate to the Supreme Court Benjamin L. Benson, Sylvester Van Valkenburg and Sidney Conklin as Commissioners of Estimate, &c., in the matter of the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Harlem River.

Reports Adopted.—In favor of building a platform on the City Hall from the cupola to the bell; in favor of fencing lots on Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-streets and Tenth-avenue; on the last monthly report of the Chief Engineer, confirming appointments, &c., in the Fire Department; in favor of regulating and grading Twenty-sixth-street from Eighth-avenue to Broadway; in favor of rounding corners of Chatham-street and East Broadway; in favor of regulating and paving Cherry and East-streets.

Communications.—A communication was received from the Street Commissioners, giving a statement of transactions in the Street Department for the past year, and ordered to be printed. The amount of moneys collected and returned to the collector of assessments in 1851, was $773,014 11, being an increase over the returns of 1850 of $123,248 61. The amounts collected in each month was in the following order:

January,	1851	$52,406 90	July,	1851	$103,962 41
February	"	42,990 95	August	"	81,515 37
March	"	31,228 78	September	"	73,049 54
April	"	74 268 55	October	"	52,536 45
May	"	76,780 38	Noven ber	"	55,157 65
June	"	58,187 62	December	"	70,930 47
			Total		$773,014 11

From the Receiver of TEXAS, in reply to a resolution by the Board of Aldermen. Ordered on file.

The Board then adjourned to Wednesday.

BOARD OF ASSISTANTS.—The President, J. TROTTER, Esq., in the Chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Petitions Referred.—From owners of property in Forty-Eighth-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues, adverse to the regrading said street. In favor of filling up the sunken lots between the First-avenue and avenue A and Twenty-First and Twentieth-streets. From P. W. Donnell, to be paid for medical services and stage fare.

Resolution Concurred in.—That the mud be excavated from alongside the dumping board at the foot of Rosevelt-street.

Reports Concurred in.—In favor of regulating Fourteenth and Fifteenth-streets, between avenues B and C, at the expense of the owners of property on these streets. That the Street Commissioner be authorized to close the contract of accounts of Samuel S. Wardell, by paying to his assignees the balance due. To repair the office of the Chief of Police. To light Seventy-First-street with oil.

Reports Adopted.—In favor of concurring to pay Capt. Thos. Lovett for expenses incurred by him at the calamity in the Ninth-Ward. In favor of paying Charles Devalan $1745 38, and charge the same to account of services.

Resolution Adopted—That Firemen's Hall, in Mercer-street, be lighted with gas.

Reports Concurred in—To appropriate the sum of $1,680 to the Fire Department, in aid of the widow and children of the late John Green, who lost his life while in the discharge of his duty as a fireman; in relation to the faithful fulfilment of contracts.

Resolution Adopted—That the Keeper of the City Hall be directed to furnish refreshments for the Common Council when they meet in session.

The Board then adjourned to Wednesday, at 5 o'clock.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—Alderman WARD in the Chair.—The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Papers Referred—The bill of Sheriff Carnley, and a memorial from the Assessors, in relation to the time of furnishing them with copies of the assessment rolls.

Reports Adopted—In favor of paying the Bloomingdale Asylum $164 80; adverse to paying the claims of Daniel M. Fry, G. Stevens, and W. W. Drinker, for doing sundry work at the Tombs.

Several reports from the Committee on Annual Taxes, in favor of relieving persons from tax, were disposed of, and the Board adjourned.

THE PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK.—This Association met at their rooms No. 15 Centre-street, last evening, and in absence of the President, JOSEPH MCKEON, Esq., was called to the Chair, and JOHN D. RUSS appointed Secretary. Dr. Russ, from the Committee of Arrangements, presented the following list of officers for the ensuing year, which was unanimously adopted:

President—Hon. WM. T. MCCOUN; *Vice Presidents*—Abm. Van Ness, Esq., Hon. Benj. F. Butler, Hon. John W. Edmonds, Hon. John Duer; *Treasurer*—Wm. C. Gilman, Esq.; *Recording Secretary*—Thos. Gallaudet; *Corresponding Secretary*—John D. Russ, M. D.

Finance Committee.—Israel Russell, Dr. E. Parmley, Freeman Hunt, Cyrus Curtis, Wm. Chauncey, Benjamin Ellis, James H. Titus, Wm. C. Gillman, Benjamin Salters, Jr.

Detention Committee—John W. Edmonds, Wm. Waln Drinker, Abner Benedict, Jos. McKeon, John H. Keyser, John Bigelow, George E. Baker, Dr. Edward Bleecker, Marcus Mitchell, Wm. C. Russell, John Cochrane.

Prison Discipline Committee—John Duer, Benjamin F. Butler, R. N. Havens, Dr. T. A. Tolkampf, John D. Russ, John H. Griscomb, John Stanton Gould, Thomas Gallaudet, Philip S. Van Rensellaer, Lyman Cobb, John Jay, H. J. Raymond.

Discharged Convict Committee—Isaac T. Hopper, James S. Gibbons, Richard Reed, Benjamin Flanders, Wm. C. Rodgers, Benjamin Atterbury, John W. C. Levridge, Jacob Van Nostrand, Isaac Lewis Peet, Charles Partridge, Henry Poor, Timothy Howe, George Walker.

SLEIGH RIDING ACCIDENTS.—During the last forty-eight hours, the sleighing excursions have been attended with several serious accidents. About 11 o'clock on Monday night, a hack driver, named Thomas Langton, was thrown from the box of his vehicle and seriously injured, in Broadway, in consequence of a two-horse sleigh running foul of his coach. The injured man was taken up insensible, and conveyed to the residence of his family, at No. 213 Elizabeth-street.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 21, 1852.

☞ The Telegraph apprises us that a steamship, supposed to be the ARCTIC, now due at this port, passed Newport yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Up to the hour, however, of going to press, we have no announcement of her arrival; and, in fact, she would hardly attempt to pass much inside the Narrows, without daylight to guide her.

"Intervention" in the Senate.

By recourse to our Congressional reports, it will be seen that Senator Seward has introduced resolutions into the Senate, expressing, in their full breadth, the prevalent views of the American people upon intervention. It is, of course, extremely doubtful whether those resolutions will prove acceptable and passable, in that eminently conservative body; it is not at all doubtful that they will be floored by the spirit of demagogism in the House. But neither one event nor the other can affect the question materially. Such is the feeling of the people. If the soil be right, it matters little what sort of ill weeds are grown upon it. And the constituency of all the members, voting yea or nay, has pronounced decidedly in favor of asserting the national value in the body politic of the world. At worst, the spirit of the minority will give foreign despotism an idea of what the future, if not the present, will be sure to do for the cause of human liberty.

Two Exiles.

Count BATTHYANI and LOUIS KOSSUTH, one a noble, the other a plebeian, were both concerned in the recent unsuccessful attempt to liberate their country from Austrian oppression. Both held prominent positions in the popular Government. Both strove earnestly and ably for the preservation of the Hungarian Constitution, and for the maintenance of that independence which had always been their right. Both labored strenuously for the good of their country.

Their views differed, as was very natural from their different positions. The one belonged to the nobility, and was jealous of its prerogatives. The other sprung from the people, and sought their well-being, as the great end of all government. The noble wished to preserve, so far as possible, the privileges of his order, alike from Austrian and popular encroachment. He was a patriot, and sought the welfare of his country; but he was also a magnate, and sought the maintenance of his rank. The plebeian sought deliverance for his country,—elevation and enfranchisement for his countrymen. Their aims were thus different—their motives were not altogether the same. KOSSUTH sought deliverance from Austria, as a means and essential condition of popular improvement. BATTHYANI sought the same end for its own sake, and because it was just

Both took prominent—though unequal—parts in the Hungarian administration. BATTHYANI was one of the Cabinet, an upright, sensible, prudent man. KOSSUTH was the life and soul of the whole concern. It was his overmastering genius that gave tone and direction to the Government,—it was the resources of his full intellect that raised up means of carrying it on,—it was his high eloquence and unequaled hold upon popular confidence, that raised up men and money to carry on the war. Both he and BATTHYANI were alike convinced of the treachery of the Austrian Government,—of its deep design to crush Hungarian independence and to make that country a mere province of the Austrian dominion. The one would have shrunk from the contest: the other drew new courage and a loftier purpose from the imminence and extent of the danger. It is not strange that BATTHYANI should censure as rash and radical the aims and views of his colleague. His own wealth and rank were at stake. He felt none of that deep sympathy with the great mass of the people, which led KOSSUTH to seek their freedom as the highest good, and to rely on their support as the surest strength.

Both are now exiles. The noble seeks the retirement and enjoyment of private life. The despot of France having nothing to fear from him, permits him to live unmolested at his capital. He lives there, in the midst of his family, in easy and agreeable circumstances, with men of the same sympathies and views,—regretting the events which drove him from his own land, but severing himself alike from the duties and the woes which devotion to his country would involve.

The plebeian is an exile, not only from his own country, but from the continent of Europe. The despots who live only to oppress their brethren, neither forget nor forgive his services in the cause of freedom: and he justifies his claim to the honor of their hate, by considering these services, not as ended, but as only just begun. His remembrance of his country is not confined to the sufferings and the injuries he has endured in its cause. He remembers his brethren in their deep despair. He feels the iron that enters their souls, and bears the blows that make them bleed. His mother and his sisters languish in Austrian dungeons. His children are living upon the charities of a foreign land. He feels more than ever devoted to his country's service,—more than ever pledged to labor for her full redemption.

Count BATTHYANI, from his home in Paris, has the heart to reproach KOSSUTH for his undying devotion to their common country. The stigma does not come well from that quarter,—nor does it wear that impress of generosity which nobility should show. Count BATTHYANI will live to see the day,—nay, if he would but see it, the day has already come,—when his best title to the remembrance and respect of men, will spring from his having been associated with KOSSUTH in the struggle of their country for freedom. If he is of an envious spirit, it may be this conviction that prompts him to asperse the man whose name will live, long after that of BATTHYANI shall be found only on the patent of his nobility.

☞ We are very happy to learn from Washington that Chevalier Hulsemann and President Fillmore have settled all their difficulties. Perhaps our satisfaction would be still deeper, if we felt sure they had ever had any difficulties to settle. Washington correspondents, to be sure, have kept the public fully informed of the rise, progress and conclusion of this diplomatic quarrel;—but bulletins in general from the seat of war, do not enjoy the highest degree of credit for reliability.

Our opinion is that a great deal of the talk upon this subject has been moonshine. Mr. Hulsemann must be a greater fool than an Austrian Minister ought to be, if he had done a tithe of the things attributed to him by Washington correspondents. Being touchy and somewhat fussy, we think it very likely that he has talked a good deal, with both Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Webster, about Austrian affairs, and that he has tried to offset some of KOSSUTH'S statements. It is very possible, too, that this was carried to an extent which his auditors found to be growing disagreeable, and that they intimated a wish that he should put his observations in writing. But we do not believe that Chevalier Hulsemann put his foot into the trap, so far as to give Mr. WEBSTER a chance to write him another letter. It would be worth a quarrel with Austria to get another such document. In fact, the country could well afford to "interfere" in foreign affairs to a considerable extent, if Mr. WEBSTER would always conduct the correspondence to which it might give rise.

The Congressional Library.

While Congress is entrenched in the business of book-buying, some pains should be taken to procure a fire-proof depository for the new collection. The lessons we have enjoyed in 1814 and 1851 are quite pointed enough to prove the necessity of guarding the Library against fire. Public buildings may be insured and replaced. The Patent Office has been resuscitated, and the loss is no longer a matter of serious regret. But no insurance can cover the loss of a great collection of books and archives; no industry replace it. The thirty-five thousand volumes destroyed on the 24th December embraced, we know, a large amount of worthless trash. Much of it was the product of the copyright requirement of one exemplar of each American publication for deposit in the national collection. This feature of the law might very well undergo revision, so as to relieve the publisher and the District Clerk from the cost and trouble of transmitting valueless works to the seat of Government. But then there were books in the collection of inestimable value. There were rare works upon early American history; collections of tracts, pamphlets, and other documents, almost indispensable to an intimate acquaintance with the history of the country; and some foreign works, rarely to be found on the shelves of the bookseller. Every day adds to the difficulty of procuring these. Works relative to American history, every bibliographer knows, are eagerly snatched up by collectors, and always at extravagant prices. If these books be obtained—and no cost ought to interfere with their purchase—it is of the utmost importance to have them secured from annihilation. All the literary world, will come by-and-by to regard the Washington Library as the very Tartarus of learning. The mere pecuniary view is not worth consideration; though of course, there are among our legislators, Vandals who can only look at it in that light. Any future conflagration of the National Library, with all the injury resulting to the cause of learning, and to the claims of posterity for a preservation of archives, will be due to our carelessness, if we fail to employ every possible guaranty against accidents.

The Library building may, at quite trifling expense, be made entirely fire-proof. There is call for no wood-work whatever. The cases, shelving, and galleries, with their supports, may be made of iron—American iron—cast into appropriate and graceful shapes. The tables, desks and chairs, may be made entirely, or nearly so, of the same metal. The art of building with that material has become of very ordinary practice; and there is no necessity for having doors, door-frames, or window-frames, or shutters, constructed of wood. Of course, economy as well as safety suggests the propriety of marble floors; and for the fanciful and foolish stucco-work that crowned the former literary pyre, and lent the greatest violence to the flames, it may well be replaced with a more substantial and equally graceful substitute.

And while talking of books, it is to be hoped that the selection will be made with the best possible judgment. There are few men in the country qualified for the task, and the best one of the few should be chosen. Of the millions of books run through the printing press since the days of Faust and Guttemberg, we can reasonably hope to accumulate no more than a hundred thousand in the Library of Congress; and not that, if the collection be used for curious experiments in pyrotechnics two or three times a century. These hundred thousand should include an abundant representation of the products of History, International and Local Law, Parliamentary Debates and Proceedings, Biography, Travel, Physical Science, Political Science and Economy, and the like, and exclude anything but the most discriminating choice of works in the department of light literature. The first principle of the collector should be the aggregation of "facts;" of practical information, and the exclusion of all else; for if a proper collection of the former classes be made, there will be neither means nor room for the others. The Library of Congress should be full of facts; the brains of the members ordinarily furnish enough romance and poetry. And for the arrangement of the books, it will of course be based on some better basis than the Baconian. Why not adopt the classification of Brunet?

Irish Emigration.

"Unquestionably there is much that is consolatory, and even comfortable, in the extraordinary turn that we witness in Irish affairs. We have said that, while we willingly acquiesce in it, we cannot do so without a show of misgiving. Sinew and bone, after all, are no contemptible consideration. A whole people are not to be despised, and dismissed as if they were rubbish. We may miss those whom we lose. Brethren are made for adversity, and should that hour come, we may have reason to remember the sorrowing departure of several millions of broad shoulders and stalwart forms, containing hearts which, with all their feverish cravings and tumultuous passions, were never known to be craven or untrue in the presence of a foreign foe."—*London Times.*

It is not at all surprising that the *London Times* should have serious "misgivings" as to the ultimate results of the depopulation of Ireland. The extraordinary emigration that is now going on springs from no light cause. It is not the impulse of the moment, nor the product of a whim. It has been going on steadily, and with a steady increase, for the last ten years, and bids fair to go on, with a still more rapid increase, for ten years longer. Such a movement must have momentous provocations, and must lead to momentous results.

The strength of a nation is always its population. Wealth, territory, age, and high position, are of little use without a numerous population to wield the energies they embody. National greatness is always measured by the number of inhabitants. And in any country, a large population always implies the wealth, fertility, and resources to support it. Loss of population, therefore,—especially if it spring from lack of resources—is always a symptom of decline, and a cause of weakness.

England is losing at a fearful rate, that class of her population which has always been the right hand of her power. The English armies, which have carried the glory of the English name all over the world, have always been mainly filled by Irish soldiers. The population of Ireland has always been the vast magazine from which English military power draws its constant supplies.

This population is leaving Great Britain and coming to the United States. It is driven from its home by English misrule—by the inability to live. The Irish in this country will always cherish towards England feelings of intense hatred—feelings rooted in those sufferings which drove them from their homes, and threw them upon foreign shores. If the day of England's adversity should ever come—if, especially, events should ever plunge her into a war with the United States—her fiercest foes would be those of her own household. Foremost in every blazing line arrayed against her, would stand the Irish troops. Fiercest in every fight would be those who had been crushed and starved, and finally driven across three thousand miles of sea. Ireland will one day be the Nemesis of Great Britain.

☞ The Albany correspondent of the *Evening Post* writes:

"It is said here that the members of the Canal Board, if they can sustain their view of the law, by the high judicial opinions they have called in, will proceed at once *to rescind the contracts made by subordinate officers* in contravention of their explicit instructions, and will re-let the whole work to the lowest responsible bidder. This is not merely a question of justice, of fairness, and right, and a *return to the accustomed rule of democratic administrations*, but is felt to be a matter of necessity."

Here is fine work cut out for the State. Contracts have been made to the amount of some $9,000,000. The Canal Board proposes to rescind them. The whole army of contractors is at once turned loose upon the State in claims for damages. The Legislature will not hear the last of such claims for the next ten years.

The experience of 1842 ought to be of service. The work upon the canals was then stopped upon similar pleas; and this is probably the precedent quoted as justifying a "return to the accustomed rule of democratic administrations." But it cost the State some millions of dollars.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—A good deal of surprise has frequently been expressed that no papers from SIR JOHN FRANKLIN, indicating the route he had taken, were found under the cairns, or stone-mounds, which were discovered by the exploring parties. Dr. KANE seems to attribute this to the haste in which he probably left. But the *London Athenæum* gives the following explanation:

"It appears that neither Capt. Austin nor Capt. Penny, nor any of their officers, were aware that Sir John Franklin proposed depositing his communications, not *in* or *under* cairns, but about ten feet from them, in a direction indicated by a finger-post to be erected on the cairn. Thus, while the cairn on Beechey Island was searched, the ground around it was not examined at the requisite depth; and it is therefore highly probable that dispatches are at this moment lying in the *cache* pointed out by the finger-post.

"But even the cairns themselves were not sufficiently examined. Capt. Austin, in his evidence before the Committee, states:—"We went to a cairn, took it down, and examined it *to a certain extent, but not in the way we were satisfied it should be examined.*" This confession is most extraordinary."

Musical Items.

The opening night of the new season at Astor-place was quite successful. The audience was not crowded, yet embracing most if not all the old subscribers, and altogether more encouraging than, from the inclement weather, the friends of the management had reason to anticipate. The performance through the first three acts of the *Favorite* was a fair one, though with the exception of the cavatina,—"O mio Fernando," by Steffanone, in which she awakened, by her admirable vocalization, a high degree of enthusiasm—it was not remarkable. Beneventano, though a good artist, is not equal to the rôle of *Alphonse*, before an audience who have so recently been accustomed to a superior barrytone. His art in singing is lost in his perpetual straining after stage effect. He is negatively unpopular from this ugly habit. The veteran tenor, Salvi, brought back the recollection of his first great efforts in this country. Supported by Steffanone, he gave a classic charm to the fourth act that fairly enlisted the enthusiasm of the whole house, and the curtain fell in the midst of a genuine round of *bravos* and applause. He sings again to-night, as *Gennaro*, in Lucrezia Borgia, and even without the full, and, in combination of vocal talent, extraordinary cast which is announced for the piece, he deserves, from his success last evening, to draw a crowded house. But there are other stars in the galaxy—PARODI, as Lucrezia, MARINI as the Duke, AMALIA PATTI as Orsini, and Beneventano, Rosi, Vietti, in the subordinate parts—and if these will not crowd the house, Max may give up the season as a poor affair.

The Niblo opposition played *Lucrezia Borgia* to an indifferent house, as to numbers. The singing however, was *not* indifferent. The talented trio, De Vries, Badiali and Bettini, did their best, to poor reward. The troupe, however, mean to persevere, and have now resolved upon what they should have done at first, CHEAP ADMISSIONS—50 cents to the whole house, the capacity of which, at this price is equal to $1,250 to $1,100 a night. The *Puritani* is the card for this evening, and the cast, with the exception of the basso, a very strong one Elvira is one of Bosio's finest impersonations

The Prometheus Affair—Central America.

A dispatch from Washington announces the receipt of dispatches from the American Minister in London, in relation to the affair of the *Prometheus*. Mr. LAWRENCE addressed a note to Lord PALMERSTON, which has been answered by Lord GRANVILLE to the effect that, in the absence of official information, the British Government could do no more than disapprove of the conduct of the captain of the brig *Express*.

Mr. LAWRENCE afterward obtained a positive assurance that if the full report should be compared with the American representations, the acts of the Captain should be fully and promptly disavowed. A copy of the British report, it is said, has been received at Washington and is found to conform substantially to the previous accounts.

The British Ministry are believed to be solicitous for the return of Mr. BULWER to the seat of Government, in order to effect an adjustment of the Central American troubles.

ARRIVAL OF THE MARION.—The U. S mail steamship *Marion*, Capt. BERRY arrived from Charleston last evening. She brings thirty-eight cabin and thirty three steerage passengers, $28,280 in specie, and 595 bales of cotton. On the Bar, the *Marion* passed ship *New-York* bound in. Came over in company with ship *Fairfield*, Capt. LOVELAND, for New-York, and bark *Lucy Elizabeth*, for Boston. Sunday, 9 P. M., 30 miles north of Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship *Florida*, for Savannah. Monday, at 10 A. M, passed schooner *Col. Satterly*, from Charleston, bound to New-York. The *Marion* experienced very heavy gales from north-west for the past 40 hours.

We are indebted to the Purser, and the publishers of the *Courier* for recent files.

The St. Augustine, Florida, *Ancient City* says, that the Indian Chief, Billy Bowlegs, is becoming somewhat restless, and has recently visited Tampa, and called on the commanding officer there to send a force to take or drive in a number of "outliers." He says they wholly refuse to obey his authority, and he expresses fears that they will do mischief and involve his people in trouble.

The *Ancient City* thinks the said William Bowlegs is playing a trick of some sort. It places no confidence in his professions, and believes he is indisposed to emigrate to the West.

We learn, says the *Mercury*, of the 17th, that the agent of the Wilmington Line in this city, Mr. E. WILSLOW, has chartered the steamer *Charleston* to run to Wilmington until the boats of the line can be repaired. She is expected to leave this city with the mails this afternoon at the usual hour. Considerable difficulty has, we understand, been experienced in procuring the services of a boat, all of them being fully employed at this season. The steamer *Gladiator*, it is thought, will be able to resume her trips to-morrow, and the steamer *Wilmington* in all next week. Every exertion will be used to put the passengers and mails through regularly.

THE SING SING PRISON.—The Inspectors of Prisons held a session at the Auburn Prison on the 8th inst., and removed JAMES C. HALE, Clerk; ROBERT LENT, Architect, and WILLIAM N. BELCHER, Physician of the Sing Sing Prison. The removed officers were Whigs, and in their places the following Democrats have been appointed.

Clerk—CASPER C. CHILDS, Jr., of New-York.
Physician—Dr. HASBROUCK, of Tarrytown.

The Inspectors did not appoint any person to the office of Architect, vacated by the removal of Mr. LENT. They voted to retain the present matron of the Female Prison—and removed all the Whig deputy keepers and guards. MUNSON I. LOCKWOOD, the present agent, it is said, will be removed at the next session of the Board, to make room for a gentleman from this city.

HUNGARY.—The authorities of Pesth have forbidden the distribution of all foreign papers, even those directed to the editors of newspapers and periodicals. This wholesale measure will continue in force until it is ascertained which of them may be safely admitted.

THE MAILS.—Quite a freshet of mails burst in from the North-West yesterday, probably caused by the prevalence of winds from that quarter. We are thus provided with missing files for very nearly a week, from Milwaukee, Cleveland, St. Louis, Detroit, &c. Is there no method of rendering the circulation of news more equable in spite of winter and weather?

☞ The *City Temperance Alliance* has undertaken to print and distribute gratuitously every month, a small sheet, intended to advance the Temperance cause. No. 1 has just been issued. The plan is a very good one. The friends of Temperance can aid the cause very effectually by contributing to the funds necessary for the support of such a paper.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to The New-York Times.

XXXIIId CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

The Senate met at 12½ o'clock. A Message was received from the President, inclosing a Report of the Secretary of State, calling attention to the payment of the next installment of the Mexican indemnity.

REPORTS, &c.

Mr. SEWARD presented certain resolutions of the Corporation of New-York, offering to the United States suitable grounds in that city for the erection of a Mint. A number of petitions and reports of a private character were presented.

Mr. FELCH, of Mich., from the Committee on Public Lands, reported several bills granting land for railroads in Western States.

Mr. GWIN, of California, reported a resolution, ordering the printing of the proceedings of the Court-martial in the case of W. K. LATIMER, captain in the navy. Laid over.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, of Ky., introduced a bill granting land for a railroad from the Ohio river, opposite Louisville, to the Mississippi, opposite St. Louis.

Mr. SHIELDS, of Ill., reported a bill to reimburse the corporation of New-York, for expenses incurred in raising volunteers.

Mr. NORRIS, of N. H., offered a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Senate to audit and pay the accounts of Mr. RIVES, for publishing the Congressional debates. Laid over.

CLERKS TO COMMITTEES.

The resolution authorizing a clerk to the Committee on Indian Affairs, was then taken up

Mr. DAWSON, of Geo., moved to amend by allowing a clerk to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. HALE moved to insert also the Committee on Enrolled Bills. Lost.

The question was taken on Mr. DAWSON's amendment, and resulted—ayes 17; noes 13. No quorum.

After a debate of some length, Mr. DAWSON withdrew his amendment, and the resolution was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS UPON INTERVENTION.

Mr. SEWARD laid the following on the table, intending to offer them as amendments to Mr. CLARKE's joint resolutions introduced yesterday: Strike out all after the second resolution, and insert as a substitute:

Resolved, That, while the United States, in consideration of the exigencies of society, habitually recognize Governments *de facto* in other States, yet that they are, nevertheless, by no means indifferent when such a Government is established against the consent of any people, by usurpation, or by armed intervention of foreign States or nations.

Resolved, That, considering that the people of Hungary, in the exercise of the right secured to them by the laws of nations, in a solemn and legitimate manner asserted their national independence, and established a Government by their own voluntary act, and successfully maintained it against all opposition by parties interested in the question; and that the Emperor of Russia, without just or lawful right, invaded Hungary, and, by fraud and armed force, subverted the national independence and political constitution thus established, and thereby reduced that country to the condition of a province, ruled by a foreign and absolute power—the United States, in defense of their own interests, and of the common interests of mankind, do solemnly protest against the conduct of Russia on that occasion, as a wanton and tyrannical infraction of the laws of nations. And the United States do further declare, that they will not hereafter be indifferent to similar acts of national injustice, oppression, and usurpation, whenever or wherever they may occur.

The resolutions were ordered to be printed.

Mr. CASS laid on the table the following resolution, which was ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That while the people of the United States sympathize with all nations who are striving to establish free Governments, they recognize the great principle of the Law of Nations, which assures to each of them the right to manage its own internal affairs in its own way, and to establish, alter, or abolish its Government at pleasure, without the interference of any other power; and they have not seen, nor could they again see, without deep concern, the violation of this principle of national independence.

LAND WARRANTS.

The joint resolution making land warrants assignable was taken up, and Mr. WALKER's amendment, granting land to every actual settler, after five years' actual occupancy, in quantities not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, free of all charge, was debated, and rejected, ayes 8, noes 35—as follow

YEAS—Messrs. Dodge of Wisconsin, Douglass, Gwinn, Seward, Sumner, Wade, Walker, Whitcomb

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bayard Bell, Berrien, Borland, Bradbury, Bright, Brodhead, Clarke, Clemens, Davis, Dawson, Dodge of Iowa, Felch, Foote of Vermont, Geyer, Hamlin, Houston, Hunter, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tennessee, King, Mallory, Mc'lea, Mangum, Miller, Norris, Rusk, Sebastian, Smith, Stockton, Underwood, Upton

Mr. WALKER moved an amendment, that no individual should locate more than one warrant. Rejected.

Mr. WALKER then moved an amendment that no warrant shall be located within six miles of any proposed railroad, unless for the purpose of actual settlement, to be ascertained by oath of the party locating. Lost.

Mr. GWINN offered an amendment, allowing parties occupying public lands in California to pay for the same in warrants. Lost. The joint resolution was then ordered to be engrossed—ayes, 35; noes, 3—Messrs. GWINN, WADE and WALKER voting in the negative. After a short executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

THE MEXICAN INDEMNITY.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a Message from the President, transmitting a Report of the Secretary of State, accompanied by a letter from the contractor for paying the next Mexican installment, due the 30th of May next. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, on the state of the Union, on the bill appropriating three millions one hundred and eighty thousand dollars for the purpose above stated.

Mr. MCMULLEN, of Va., called attention to the fact, that in the payment of the last Mexican indemnity there was a loss to this Government of from $60,000 to $80,000, because of the manner in which the payment was made through CORCORAN & RIGGS and British bankers. He held, that if it was possible to negotiate this payment so as to save money to this Government and to Mexico, it was the duty of the Government to do it. He was informed that Mexico desired the payment to be made otherwise than it was made, and Congress had power so to direct, without another treaty. Mexico would, by this means, have saved two or three hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. HOUSTON did not question the power of Congress to instruct the mode and manner of making the payment, but the position which he heretofore took was, that unless some gentleman shall say that the executive officers have done so improperly, or fraudulently, the House ought to do its duty, and pass the bill, placing the responsibility of payment where it belonged.

Mr. MCMULLEN remarked that the gentleman desired that some gentleman should prefer charges of impropriety or corruption; but would any one tell him that this is the duty of any member, unless he is thoroughly satisfied of the fact? No. But as one member, he had a right to ask that payment should be made differently, even if it be only to save money, apart from charge of corruption.

Mr. HOUSTON said if the President has failed to protect the Government and its interests, and had put it in the power of foreign bankers to impose on Mexico, and fleece her, he has not performed his duty properly.

Mr. MCMULLEN remarked, such is the charge preferred against the President and his Cabinet,—not in Congress, but through the newspapers, and it ought to demand an investigation.

Mr. DISNEY, of Ohio, said that the Chairman of Ways and Means could ascertain the facts in the case, by going to the State Department, and inform the House accordingly, and meet the charges.

Mr. HOUSTON replied, that the gentleman was a member of the last Congress, and was too observant and intelligent a gentleman to let anything of this kind pass without knowing as much about it as any other member of this body. Then, why did not the gentleman offer a resolution calling for the information. The President would be bound to answer the call.

Mr. DISNEY said, if the gentleman could not get along without such a resolution, he should have it.

Mr. HOUSTON replied, defending the Committee of Ways and Means. The money is due and ought to be paid. If the President proposes in any particular way to pay the money, and the House condemns or questions the mode, let them act accordingly.

Mr. MCMULLEN resumed, insisting that the subject should be investigated, and he should tell the Chairman of Ways and Means, if he does not make the investigation, he will be held responsible by the country. If statements in the newspapers be true, Mexico must have been most shamefully and wantonly imposed upon by the President, the BARINGS, and CORCORAN & RIGGS. If permitted to indulge in speculations, he thought he could satisfy the House that, if there was not corruption, there was much of favoritism.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Ky., after noticing the grounds of the complaint urged, said he did not rise to defend the Secretary of State, but to suggest the propriety of taking the vote, and securing the passage of the bill at once. It seemed to him that it was not now proper, and this was not the time for the enemies of the Secretary to make an assault on him; nor was this the occasion for criticism on his conduct in the transaction. It is understood that the payment of this installment is covered by a contract. Shall the House alter the contract? A memorial is now before the Judiciary Committee on the subject, and when their report shall be made, gentlemen can pronounce upon the conduct of the President and the Secretary of State. But, to indulge in assaults now is premature.

Mr. DUNHAM apprehended that there is an undoubted necessity for this money, to comply with the treaty, and therefore the true course is to pass the bill. Let the money be applied, and then gentlemen who think that the conduct of the Secretary of State is improper, can come forward and move an investigation. All he asked was, that the laws of the land and the treaty may be executed by the Executive authorities, who should be held responsible for their conduct. The House should not hesitate to pass the bill, and not countenance the revengeful feelings of certain stock-jobbers, who failed to get the contract.

Mr. DISNEY advocated inquiry, and repeated his surprise that gentlemen should refuse light.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Ky., asked him whether he was willing, on his official responsibility, to present to the country the charges adverted to.

Mr. DISNEY replied that the public prints teemed with charges of this sort, and he had heard them until his mind was brought to the conviction that there ought to be an investigation. It was not requisite that a member should make the charge as true, but on his belief that there were reasonable grounds for the inquiry.

Mr. BROOKS referred to the remarks which he made during the last session on this subject, and said that he did not approve of the mode of payment then proposed, but submitted a proposition providing that the payment of the money to Mexico should be given as loans to the highest bidder. But he was able to obtain only fifty votes in Committee, and in the House enough would not vote to make a record by yeas and nays. A different state of things has since arisen; the faith of the Government is pledged. If it had been the desire of the House at the time to take the responsibility, they would have done so. In conclusion, he challenged investigation into the conduct of the Secretary of State. He felt satisfied that no dishonesty or corruption could attach to that official.

Mr. GIDDINGS replied to the remarks of his colleague (TAYLOR,) made while the KOSSUTH resolution of welcome was pending, and accused him of combining with the minority to break up the Committee of the Whole, by factious and revolutionary movements.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio.—Did I understand my colleague to say that the minority was factious?

Mr. GIDDINGS.—If you don't attack me, I never shall assail you. [Laughter.]

A crowd of members collected in that part of the Hall where GIDDINGS was speaking.

Mr. CAMPBELL replied, that when it became necessary to make an attack, he should do so. He voted throughout with the minority—did not regret it—and had endeavored to bring the House to a direct vote on the KOSSUTH resolution, and to keep up a quorum on that occasion. He had "fleed the music."

Mr. GIDDINGS—I don't see the relevancy and pertinency of my colleague thrusting his head in between us.

Mr. CAMPBELL—I wished to put myself right, without interfering in the fight.

Mr. GIDDINGS—It is important to put oneself right.

Mr. CAMPBELL—It is important to prevent others from doing wrong. [Laughter.]

Mr. GIDDINGS resumed. He loved, he said, to contend with the slaveholders. There was something honorable about them. But as to a dough-face—hands off! [Laughter.] He then branched off to speak on the bill before the Committee.

Mr TAYLOR replied to Mr. GIDDINGS, and explained his vote against the KOSSUTH Resolution. Mr. GIDDINGS had accused him of things which he knew to be untrue. He (Taylor) should consider himself degraded were he to notice a man, whether in high places or low, who wilfully misrepresented a member on this floor. He referred to the *National Era*, and the remarks in it against those members from Ohio who had voted against the KOSSUTH Resolution, saying that he had heard that Mr. CARTTER had prompted the editorial article.

Mr. CARTTER denied this, and demanded where his colleague got the information.

Explanations took place between these gentlemen, and Messrs. BARRERE and HUNTER, the result of which was, that the last-named had been misunderstood, with reference to a private conversation which he had repeated.

Mr. TAYLOR resumed, and concluded his remarks. He spoke about the factions seeking to make capital out of KOSSUTH'S name, and said that, on the eve of the Presidential election; he should not be surprised to see certain Southern gentlemen shaking hands with and clasping in their embrace the Abolitionists. He said the Committee ought to rise and report the bill to the House.

Mr. CAMPBELL made explanations relative to his opposition to the KOSSUTH resolution and against intervention.

Mr. GIDDINGS corrected one or two points in Mr. TAYLOR'S speech.

Mr. OLDS put in one or two words about Ohio politics, when the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Jan. 20.

Petitions were presented for aid to the New-York State Colonization Society.

Mr. WARD reported a bill regulating the expenses incurred by the Board of Health for Kings County.

Mr. BABCOCK presented the Report of the Committee on joint rules. Laid on the table.

NOTICES, ETC.

By Mr. MUNROE, a bill authorizing the Trustees of the Skaneateles Academy to dispose of their Academic buildings.

By Mr. MCELVAIN, to amend the militia law.

Mr. BEEKMAN gave notice of a bill to alter the mode of holding elections in New-York, &c.

Mr. VANDERBILT gave notice of a bill in relation to Kings County Alms House and Hospital. Also, to authorize the Supervisors of Kings County to continue the building of the Penitentiary.

Mr. BEEKMAN gave notice of a bill to make permanent the grades of streets in New-York.

MOTIONS, ETC.

By Mr. BEEKMAN, that the Canal Board report whether any regulations are enforced by them upon their employees, relative to the observance of Sunday, in conformity with the statutes. Adopted.

By Mr. PIERCE, referring the several parts of the Governor's Message to the respective Committees. Adopted.

By Mr. UPHAM, referring the paper relative to the Rochester University. Adopted. Also, referring the paper relative to the Genesee College. Adopted.

BILLS READ AND PASSED.

An Act for the relief of Charles K. Hamilton.

To amend the Charter of the Madison County Mutual Insurance Company.

In relation to the District Attorney of Ontario County.

For the relief of CHARLOTTE DUCHAMP and others.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, after which they proceeded to consider the General Orders.

In Committee of the Whole—Mr. JONES in the Chair—they took up the bill relative to the Sheriff's and Turnkey's fees in Kings County, and reported the same to the Senate.

The same Committee—Mr. BEECH in the Chair—then took up the bill for the relief of MATTHEW BOGARDUS and others, and after some time spent thereon, the Committee reported progress and the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. BABCOCK reported a bill renewing the charter of the State Agricultural Society.

Mr JOHNSON brought in a bill to amend the militia law of 1847.

Mr. LANE gave notice of a bill to establish a Lunatic Asylum in Western New-York.

Mr. HUTCHINS, of a bill to incorporate the Manhattan Savings Institution.

Mr. STEVENS, of a bill denying the use of the State Jails in certain cases.

Mr MILNER, of a bill to incorporate the Western Medical College.

THE CANAL LETTINGS.

Mr. J. ROSE called up his Resolution for a Committee of eight, to investigate the alleged Canal frauds. He advocated its passage at some length, when Mr. FISKE raised a point of order—that in a joint vote of the House, all Resolutions of this kind are to be referred to the Joint Committee.

The Chair, HUMPHREY, temporarily occupying the Chair, said the House yesterday had decided that the resolution was in order, and he, in acccordance with such decision, also so decided.

Mr. UNDERWOOD appealed, and discussed the question at length.

Mr. WALSH replied in opposition to Mr. UNDERWOOD.

Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH sustained the appeal.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. CUSHING, A. SMITH, KEESE, MILLINER, MONROE, and others.

Upon the taking of the question, Mr. VAN SANTVOORD asked to be excused, having paired off with Mr. BELL, which was granted.

The decision of the Chair was reversed by ayes 59, nays 59.

Mr. CUSHING called for a re-consideration.

Mr. HATFIELD stated that Mr. SHELDON was recorded in the negative, when he voted in the affirmative; he therefore demanded a declaration that the decision of the Chair was sustained.

A good deal of confusion ensued.

Mr. G. STEVENS moved to adjourn. Lost, 42 to 73.

Mr. UNDERWOOD said, as one vote had been improperly recorded it should be reconsidered.

Mr. BRADLEY, as one of the declared majority, moved to reconsider the question. Agreed to unanimously.

On taking the question of reconsideration, Mr. B. SMITH stated his reason why he could not go with his party friends on this question.

The question was then taken with the same result, 59 and 59.

The decision of the Chair was then reversed and the House adjourned.

The Canal Enlargement.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan 20.

The following highly-important Preamble and Resolution have been passed by the Canal Board

Whereas, Some members of the Canal Board entertaining doubts of the legality of the contracts which have been made in pursuance of an Act, entitled An Act to Provide for the Completion of the Erie Canal Enlargement, and Genesee Valley and Black River Canal, passed July 10th, 1851, and the Act for the Enlargement of the Locks of the Oswego Canal, without having received the approval of this Board; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That for the purpose of testing the legality of the said contracts, and ascertaining the further power of the Canal Board, if any, over the same, that we respectfully recommend to the Legislature to provide By-Laws for the immediate submission, to the Court of Appeals, of the questions mentioned in this Resolution

We understand Messrs. Cook and Fitzhugh opposed this Resolution, on the ground that it would lead to such delay, as would be equivalent to a repeal of the law. Mr. Follet refused to vote at all.

The Syracuse Rescue Case—U. S. District Court, Northern New-York.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

At 11 o'clock this morning, Judge Conklin took his seat and called the Court to order. The most important cases before this term are several of those arising out of the rescue of the man Jerry, at Syracuse, on the 1st October last.

Among the distinguished counsel in Court were Joshua A. Spencer, of Utica; Judge Bell, of Troy; John G. Forbes, of Syracuse. The junior counsel for the defendants—Messrs. Charles B. Sedgwick, D. D. Hilles, and Leroy Morgan, were also in attendance. The Jurors were called.

The District Attorney said he should forbear to call the recognizances in the Syracuse cases, as the defendants, he was informed by their counsel, were unable to reach Albany, this morning—they intended to leave Syracuse at midnight and reach Albany this morning—the usual midnight train did not however pass Syracuse last night, and therefore it was impossible for them to be here. Judge Conklin regretted this state of the case, as it would result in the loss of the day. Mr. Hilles inquired of the District Attorney which of the defendants he intended to bring to trial first, and at what hour to-morrow he intended to move the trial.

The District Attorney could not tell, as he did not know what witnesses would be present.

Mr. Joshua A. Spencer, Counsel for Government, in an under tone suggested to the District Attorney that the Counsel for defendants might be informed as to which of them the Government intended to bring to trial.

The District Attorney thereupon stated that it was his intention to call the case of Enoch Reed at the opening of the Court to-morrow morning.

The Court suggested that one session be held each day, from 9½ in the morning to 3½ in the afternoon.

The District Attorney remarked that in some cases when a trial could be finished that day, it might be better to hold a session in the evening. The Court replied that the matter could be arranged from time to time—whereupon the Court adjourned to 9½ to-morrow morning.

From Santa Fe, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

From Independence, we learn that Messrs. Nelson and Irwin reached there on the 18th, from Santa Fe. They found no snow on the Plains, and the weather was tolerably pleasant until the last two days. They met the December mail at Red River, and Captain Easton and party a short way behind. The January mail was met at Arkansas River.

Robert Breal, of Santa Fé, and two men who accompanied him, were, it is supposed, killed by Indians at Fort Christabel, on their way from El Paso.

☞ The weather here has moderated a little; at 7 A.M. the thermometer marked 6 degrees above zero.

The Maine Liquor Law in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

The petition to be presented to the Legislature for the passage of the Maine Liquor Law contains 106,000 names, headed by Ex-Gov. BRIGGS. The petition from Lowell, containing 14,000 names, is miss

Wages in the United States.

The following table, constructed from the returns of the Seventh General Census, exhibits the average wages *per diem* paid to operatives in the wrought iron works and the cotton and woolen factories in each of the United States, distinguishing the wages paid to males, and the wages paid to females. New-York wages, it will be seen, compare with the average as follows:

	Wrt. Iron Wks.	Cotton Factories. Male.	Cotton Factories. Female.	Woolen Factories. Male.	Woolen Factories. Female.
New-York	$1 01	$0 70	$0 37	$0 81	$0 45
Average	0 97	0 65	0 35	0 82	0 44
Above	$0 04	$0 05	$0 02	—	$0 01
Below				$0 01	

States, &c.	Wrt. Iron Wks.	Cotton Factories. Male.	Cotton Factories. Female.	Woolen Factories. Male.	Woolen Factories. Female.
Alabama	$0 76	$0 42	$0 30	$—	$—
Arkansas	—	0 55	0 19	—	—
Columbia Dist of	—	0 53	0 30	1 15	—
Connecticut	1 21	0 73	0 42	0 92	0 50
Delaware	0 93	0 60	0 43	0 71	0 65
Florida	—	1 23	0 19	—	—
Georgia	0 43	0 55	0 28	0 92	0 55
Illinois	—	0 84	0 48	—	—
Indiana	1 05	0 50	0 26	0 83	0 42
Iowa	—	—	—	0 43	—
Kentucky	1 23	0 55	0 35	0 58	0 43
Maine	—	1 06	0 48	0 86	0 44
Maryland	0 90	0 59	0 37	0 70	0 45
Massachusetts	1 01	1 27	0 52	0 88	0 51
Michigan	—	—	—	0 82	0 44
Mississippi	—	0 54	0 19	—	—
Missouri	1 15	0 42	0 38	1 23	0 25
New-Hampshire	1 23	0 97	0 50	0 97	0 55
New-Jersey	1 07	0 68	0 36	0 93	0 53
New-York	1 01	0 70	0 37	0 80	0 45
North Carolina	0 39	0 44	0 24	0 68	0 27
Ohio	1 29	0 64	0 44	0 77	0 42
Pennsylvania	1 06	0 65	0 38	0 74	0 39
Rhode Island	1 06	0 71	0 49	0 79	0 58
South Carolina	—	0 53	0 31	—	—
Tennessee	0 58	0 42	0 25	0 69	0 23
Texas	—	—	—	0 77	0 77
Vermont	1 22	0 59	0 47	0 94	0 44
Virginia	0 81	0 39	0 38	0 70	0 37
Wisconsin	—	—	—	0 85	—
Highest	1 29	1 27	0 52	1 23	0 77
Lowest	0 39	0 39	0 19	0 43	0 23
Mean	0 97	0 65	0 35	0 82	0 44

R. & F.

News from Behring's Straits.

Later intelligence from Behring's Straits puts us in possession of a melancholy fact respecting an officer of the *Enterprise* searching ship.

Lieut. Barnard and Mr. E. Adams, assistant surgeon, had been left at Michaelowski, the Russian trading port in Norton Sound, in October, 1850, for the purpose of collecting information of the missing expedition from the Russian posts and the natives inland. In pursuance of this object, Lieut. Barnard, with an interpreter, had gone early in January to a distant post, intending to communicate, if possible, with some of the neighboring chiefs. During the night, the post was surrounded by a large body of Ko-yu-kuk Indians, several of whom, at daybreak, entered the principal dwelling and killed the Russian Governor. Lieut. Barnard and the interpreter, who were in the same house, made such resistance as drove the Indians out of the house. The latter then laid siege to the post; sheltering themselves behind wooden shields, stuck upright in the snow; but one of the party being soon afterwards shot, the whole retired to an Esquimaux village at some distance, where they committed great cruelties, killing upwards of sixty natives, including women and children. Lieut. Barnard died of his wounds on the afternoon of the day following the attack.

Mr. Adams, on hearing of the event at Michaelowski, proceeded with a number of Russians to the distant post; where he found the body of his late companion.

The death of Mr. Whitehead, of the *Enterprise*, clerk in charge, is also reported. He died while the ship was on her passage from Hong Kong to Port Clarence.

The season is stated to have been late for those seas. The ice floating about till the end of July has caused many disasters, no less than eleven or twelve vessels having been lost, but not many lives.

Among the ships endangered by being "beset," were the *Enterprise* and *Daedalus*, near St. Lawrence Island. The line of ice in the Arctic Sea has been found in a lower latitude than in the two preceding years.

There is no account of the *Investigator*; which confirms our impression that she has entered the ice.—*London Athenæum.*

Honduras.

By the bark *W. O. Alden*, which arrived on Monday from Belize, the *Post* receives a letter from its regular correspondent, dated Dec. 16.

Much complaint is made of the modes of administering the law, which certainly seems to be in conflict with the American sense of justice. Business is represented as dull and money market stringent. Mahogany, Sarsaparilla and Dye-woods were selling at reduced rates. The schooner *Thomas Pearson* had arrived on the 11th, after suffering severely from bad weather. It was feared she would be condemned as unseaworthy. The schr. *Samuel Hadlock* was about to sail for New-Orleans in ballast to repair. The brig *Lauretta* was to return in ballast to this port.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.... THIS DAY.
Sun-Rises..... 7 22 | Sets..... 5 02 MOON—Sets. ..
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 8 09m | Gov. Island.. 8 59m | Hell Gate...10 40m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....JANUARY 20, 1852.

Cleared.

Brig Wm. M. Jones, Tyler, Savannah, N. L. McCready & Co.
Schr. Louisine, Smith, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.
Steamship United States, Berry, Chagres, Jones & Johnson.
Ship Saratoga, Trask, Liverpool, Slate, Gardner & Co.
Bark A. B. Sturges, Scott, Santiago de Cuba, J. Thompson.

Arrived.

U. S mail steamship Georgia, Lieut Schenck, Charres, 8th inst., via Havana, 13th, mdse and passengers to M. O. Roberts. Has experienced very heavy weather on the passage. She arrived at the Hook last night.
Steamship Marion, Ber. y, Charleston, mdse. to Spofford & Tileston.

Memoranda.

Ship Southport, fm Savannah, is fast in the ice between Robbins's Reef and Staten Island.

By Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 20—Arr at Newport yesterday—Schr. Baltic, Dyer, Norfolk, for Wareham.
Arr. to-day—Sloop George, Cobleigh, New-York. Capt. C. passed Point Judith, and says no vessel was ashore there. When the Rainbow got off, and where she is gone, is unknown here.
BOSTON, Jan. 20.—Arr—Ship Hamilton, Apalachicola; bark Charles, Philadelphia; schr. John C. Calhoun, Norfolk.
Cld—Ship California, Sumatra; bark Ionia, Smyrna; brig Clara Ellen, Cardenas
Sld—Ship Delaware.
PORTLAND, Jan. 16—Arr.—Brig Financier, Turk's Island; Susan Soule, Bonaire.
Cld—Brig James Roach, Porto Rico.
NEW-BEDFORD, Jan. 18.—Arr.—Brig Sarah Wooster, Darien, Ga.
KEY WEST, Jan 15.—Arr—Brig Maria, 35 ds fm. New-York, for Norfolk. Blown off in a gale, lost sails, &c.
CHARLESTON, Jan 20.—Arrived—Ship Camden, and steamship Southerner, fm. New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1852.

☞ **Notice.**—Notice is hereby given, that all persons who require to be VACCINATED will be attended to promptly by application at either of the Dispensaries, where Physicians are constantly in attendance; and it is recommended that all who have not been vaccinated, should avail themselves immediately of the opportunity thus offered without charge The New-York Dispensary is located at the corner of Centre and White-sts.; The Eastern Dispensary in Ludlow-st., in the rear of Essex Market; the Northern-Dispensary at the junction of Waverly-place and Christopher-sts. [j21-1t] A. C. KINGSLAND, Mayor.

☞ **Mechanics' Institute Lectures.**—In consequence of damage by the late fire, and until the rooms of the Institute can be repaired, the course of lectures will be continued at the lecture room of the Mercantile Library Association, Clinton Hall, the use of which has been generously tendered for the fulfillment of the course, which will be delivered in the following order:

JOSEPH M. SANDERSON, Esq, January 22—Subject, American Example and Education of the Mechanic
G. DEXTER HISCOX, Esq., January 29—Propeller for Steam Vessels &c.
CHARLES H. DELAVAN, Esq., February 5—Temperance, with plates illustrating the effects of alcohol on the human stomach.
JOHN H. GRISCOM, M. D., February 12—Use and Abuse of Air, and the Necessity of Ventilation.
JOHN H. GRISCOM, M. D., February 19—Use and Abuse of Air, and the Necessity of Ventilation.
WILLIAM STARK, Esq., of Troy, February 26—Best Means of Supporting the True Dignity of the Mechanical Profession.
CHARLES H. DELAVAN, Esq, March 4—Life and Character of Benjamin Franklin.
Professor R OGDEN DOREMUS, March 11—Chemistry, with practical illustrations
Professor R OGDEN DOREMUS, March 18—Chemistry, with practical illustrations
Professor R OGDEN DOREMUS, March 25—Chemistry, with practical illustrations

The above named gentlemen have kindly volunteered their services. The lectures will commence at 8 o'clock Members can obtain their tickets from the Actuary, No. 1 Oliver-st. On behalf of Lecture Committee
JOHN ROACH, Chairman.
j21-2t*

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—TO THE MEMBERS:—The undersigned feels called upon to state that the publication of his name, in connection with the card in the newspapers of this date, is unauthorized, and without his knowledge or consent. R. E. LOCKWOOD.
TUESDAY, Jan. 20, 1852. j21-1t*

☞ **Opening of the Campaign!!**—The New-York City Temperance Alliance will hold FREE PUBLIC MEETINGS, which will be addressed by JOHN HAWKINS, of Baltimore, and others, as follows:
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 2 o'clock, Allen-st. M. E. Church.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock, Presbyterian Church, corner 4th-av and 22d-st
THURSDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock, 2d-st. M. E. Church.
FRIDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock, Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, near Grand-st
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 2½ o'clock, 27th-st. M. E. Church, near 3d-av. By order of the Executive Committee.
C E LEIGH,
ISAAC J OLIVER,
W W STRICKLAND,
Of further meetings due notice will be given. j20-2t*

☞ **Catholic Institute of New-York.**—The Third Lecture of the Course will be delivered at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, at 8 o'clock, by Dr. J. Y. HUNTINGTON, Brooklyn, N. Y. Subject, "St. Vincent de Paul: The Fruits of his Life." Tickets 25 cents—to be had at the Catholic Bookstores, and at the door on the evening of the Lecture. The proceeds to be given to the Hospital of St. Vincent, in 13th-st., under the charge of the Sisters of Charity.
DANIEL SULLIVAN, Secretary.
j21-2t*

☞ **Western Farm and Village Association.**—A Lecture will be delivered before the above Association THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Chatham Hall, (head of Chatham-square,) by Mr. D S. CURTISS, author of "Western Portraiture." As the lecture will have special reference to women in the West, the members and the public are invited to attend with their ladies.
WM. HADDOCK, President.
THOS. K. ALLEN, Secretary. j21-1t*

☞ **The Way to Wealth open to All.**—Economy in your Boot bills. Dress Boots. with Patent Shanks, $3 50. Stout Boots, $3 50. Double-soled, water-proof, $4 50. Patent Leather. $5 50—ready-made, or made to order, and warranted of the best quality. Call and satisfy yourself at A. BAKER'S, No. 90 Beekman-st.
j19-32MW&S*

☞ **New-York Life Insurance Company.**—Office No. 106 Broadway.—Physicians in attendance daily from 1 to 3 o'clock, P. M. MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.
Further information and a Prospectus of the Company can be had at the office, No. 106 Broadway. j5-1m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Quartz Mining** IN MARIPOSA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—BURNS'S RANCH GOLD MINING CO.—OFFICE No. 45 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, Wall-st., New-York.

The Board of Directors of the Burns's Ranch Gold Mining Company, intending to prosecute this work with vigor, offer for sale the remaining stock appropriated for Working Capital. Orders for stock may be addressed to the Secretary of the Company. By order of the Board of Directors,
ALFRED D. SELLECK, Secretary.

N. B.—Specimens from the mine can be seen at the office. Also, Maps and Pamphlets containing an account of its location, title, mineral riches, &c., may be had by applying as above. j20-tf

☞ **Grass Valley Gold Mining Company,** Capita $100,000. Located at Grass Valley, Nevada county, California. New-York Agency, No. 107 Fulton-st., second story.

This Company offers very great inducements for investment, it having a limited Capital, divided into 500 shares of $200 each, and being organized and managed by responsible men, under the General Act of Incorporation of California. Quartz mining is destined to prove the most permanent a profitable business of the wonderful State of California, and its great returns for the Capital invested, must attract the attention of any candid inquirer.

The Machinery of this Company, with engine, and other necessary apparatus, is of the most perfect kind, approved by the best engineers and machinists in this country. Its capacity is from 100 to 200 tuns of rock per each twenty-four hours, and the amalgamation will be upon a method entirely original, under the superintendence of an able and experienced Chemist and Metallurgist. A saw-mill is to be attached to the Quartz works of a capacity to produce 5,000 m. to 10,000 m. feet of lumber per day, for which there is a steady demand at $65 to $100 per 1,000 feet.

No Mining Company has ever been organized, under auspices so favorable for abundant success as this—having a valuable location, powerful and perfect machinery, and a capital, *sufficient for thorough efficiency*, but not of a speculative amount. Its dividends will therefore be proportionably large, as its facilities are exceeded by no other Company.

☞ Shares may be obtained at the Agency and Transfer Office, No. 107 Fulton-st., where also can be had pamphlets and all other necessary information.
J. WINCHESTER, President.
R. J. RICHARDS, Secretary. j8-2w

☞ **The Hamilton Building Association,** instituted Oct. 9th, 1851, under an Act of the Legislature of New-York, and now in successful operation, will receive subscriptions for a limited number of shares, at $1. Entrance fee previous to, and at the Fourth Monthly Meeting, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 22d, 1852, in the Society Room, north corner of Tillary and Fulton-sts., Brooklyn. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of taking shares, are requested to subscribe at this Meeting, or previous thereto, at the Office of the Association, No. 223 Fulton-st., where may be obtained copies of the Prospectus, Articles of Association, and Act of Incorporation. The profits already made by this Association will cause the Entrance Fee to be increased soon, therefore subscribe at once and save your money.
THOMAS F. LESLIE, Secretary.
j17-6t*

☞ **The Second New-York BUILDING ASSOCIATION** will hold an adjourned meeting on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, at 7 o'clock, at Chatham Hall, No. 5 Chatham-square, for the purpose of receiving subscribers, adopting articles of association and the election of officers. Addresses may be expected from gentlemen long connected with Building Associations, and from whom much valuable information may be derived. The public are invited to attend. Entrance fee 50 cents—par value $500. The books are still open at the office of Messrs WAKEMAN & LATTING, No 59 Fulton-st., and with J. BUXTON, Jr. No 14 North William-st. j20-3t*

☞ **Day and Newell's PATENT PARAUTOPTIC BANK LOCK.**—The great Bank Lock exhibited by Mr. HOBBS, and triumphant at the World's Fair, and that has hitherto defied the whole world to pick or explode with gunpowder. Bankers, Brokers, and Merchants are invited to examine these Locks, at DAY & NEWELL'S office, No. 14 Wall-st., New-York. n8-eodly

WANTED.

CLERK WANTED—In a Law Office, a Clerk who can copy neatly, and with some knowledge of the business. Address box No. 1,683 Post-Office. j21-1t*

AGENTS WANTED.—Two or three responsible Agents wanted to sell Blacking, a first-rate article. Address "Peter, box 3,269," N. Y. Post-office, post paid. j19-3t*

AGENTS.—Wanted, 500 Agents; $25 to $50 easily made in selling the Life of KOSSUTH, illustrated. A new family work, and a large variety of pictorial, popular and useful Works. Call, or address, post-paid, "American Family Publication Establishment," No. 128 Nassau-st., New-York. d26-1m*

PRIVATE NURSING FOR GENTLEMEN—By J. M. LUDLOW. Those that are desirous of an experienced and faithful Nurse in sickness, please call, or address J. M. LUDLOW, No. 848 Broadway, Union Place, P. O., N. Y. Physician's Reference given. n11-3m*

NOTICE.—CAME ASHORE, on Coney Island Point, on MONDAY, Dec. 22, a RAFT, consisting of 27 square timber. For information respecting the same, apply to BARNARDUS DONLY, Coroner, at his store, Gravesend, King's County, L. I. j3-1m*

TO JEWELERS.—The advertiser being about to change his business, and having practised coloring extensively for the last 15 years, on all qualities of gold work, would be willing to give practical and scientific instruction in his improved methods of coloring, and will also give instruction in the assaying of gold silver and other metals. Communications addressed to P. X. G. *Daily Times* Office, will be attended to. j20-R*

Ruled by the planets, Fate her secrets tells
Only to those who know the wondrous spells
By which events—the future and the past—are cast.
Are keys to light—when horoscopes are cast.
Can you divine who this high gift has won?
King of all seers' 'tis ROBACK—Sweden's son.

THE WONDERFUL CURES PERFORMED by the great Swedish Astrologer and philosopher, are the subject of daily comment in all circles of society, and his predictions of approaching events, and disclosures of the past, strike all who consult him with amazement and awe. His wonderful skill in unraveling conspiracies, clearing characters, reconciling estranged friends and lovers, restoring the broken links of matrimonial bliss, and settling all perplexing business, are admitted by every human being who has ever tested his powers. Residence, No. 6 White-st., where he may be consulted at all hours of the day. His terms for consulting nativities, &c., are set forth in his new Almanac for 1852, now ready for gratis distribution, at the above named number. j21-1t

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND and SCOTLAND.—The undersigned, for the convenience of Immigrants, will draw Bills on Messrs. BARING, BROTHERS & CO., in sums of one pound sterling and upwards Passages from Liverpool and London, by the "Swallow Tail" lines, leaving Liverpool on the 6th and 21st of each month, and London on every alternate Thursday, can only be secured on application to the undersigned, owners of said lines. GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO., j13-t30 No. 78 South-st., New-York.

BURGESS & CO.'S ROACH, RAT and MOUSE EXTERMINATOR—Retail price 25 cts. per box—The efficacy of this article for the destruction of all species of vermin, is most fully attested to by our customers throughout the country, to whom we have supplied it for some years. A liberal discount allowed to wholesale and retail dealers. GREENLEAF & KINSLEY.
j3-41tMW&S Wholesale Druggists, No. 62 Vesey-st.

FRANCIS HART, JOB PRINTER, 117 LIBERTY STREET.—The advertiser, having every means for doing a large business, and doing it well, tenders his services to the liberal and tasteful part of the community. In respect to prompt and excellent workmanship, and moderate prices, he defies competition. He will be happy to verify these facts at any time. j14-tf

ASTROLOGY.—DR. THOMAS WILSON may be consulted at his former residence, No. 90 Broome-st., New-York, where no pains will be wanting on his part to furnish the most correct information on all subjects connected with this life. Fee—Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1. Time of birth required j16-1mos*

PAPER WAREHOUSE—DUNCAN, LEWIS & BARTOW, No. 161 William-st., New-York, offer for sale writing, wrapping and printing paper of every description. Binders, bandbox, trunk, bonnet and straw boards. Twine of all kinds. j16

PURE ESSENTIAL OILS, &c—Confectioners, Bakers, Perfumers, Restaurateurs and Distillers can procure their Drug articles "right" of
GREENLEAF & KINSLEY,
j3-41tMW&S Wholesale Druggists, No. 62 Vesey-st.

THE ACCORDEON TAUGHT on a new and improved System, by Professor GAMBLE, on moderate terms, No. 375 Hudson-st. N. B. Accordeons tuned and repaired. j20-1m*

SLEIGHS FOR SALE.—Two handsome Sleighs at the Brooklyn Riding School, College-place, Brooklyn, rear of the Mansion House. N. B.—Horses and double and single sleighs to let. j20-2t*

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS for all parts of the world—an indispensable protection to travelers against foreign aggression. Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner, No. 66 Broadway d24-1m*

MELODEONS.—CARHART & NEEDHAM, manufacturers of Carhart's Patent Melodeons. Warerooms No. 293 Broadway; manufactory No. 75 East Thirteenth-street, New-York. Price from $66 to $200. d17-3m

KOSSUTH HATS—With or without feathers, for Gents., Young Gents., Youths and Boys, with a large assortment of fashionable Hats and Caps, and Ladies' Beaver sets, at [d21-1m*] MONARQUE'S, No. 238 Bowery.

COL. R. DISOSWAY.—ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW, and COMMISSIONER of DEEDS, No. 76 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts. New-York. ads-tf

FURS! FURS!!—A large stock of fancy Furs, in every variety, at reduced price, at MONARQUE'S, d21-1m* No. 238 Bowery.

MILK KETTLES for sale at No. 133 Hudson-st. j19-1m*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TEMPLETON'S ENGINEER AND MECHANIC'S COMPANION.—D. APPLETON & CO. will publish, on Thursday, TEMPLETON'S ENGINEER'S, MILLWRIGHT'S & MECHANIC'S POCKET COMPANION: comprising Decimal Arithmetic, Tables of Squares and Cube Roots, Practical Geometry, Measurations, Strength of Materials, Mechanic Powers, Water Wheels, Pumps and Pumping Engines, Steam Engines, Tables of Specific Gravity, &c. &c. &c.; also, a Series of Mathematical Tables, containing the Circumferences, Squares, Cubes, and Areas of Cycles, Superfices, and Solidity of Spheres, &c. &c.—revised, corrected, and enlarged, from the eighth English edition, and adapted to American practice, with the addition of much new matter, by JULIUS W. ADAMS, Engineer.—One volume, 18mo.: Price, One Dollar. If the rapid and continuous sale of a work be any test of its value, Templeton's Millwright's and Engineer's Pocket Companion is a volume of no little merit, since it has already passed through seven large editions in England, and circulated chiefly among that class of the population engaged in engineering and other mechanical pursuits. In its present revised form, it will be found a valuable Text-Book for the American Mechanic and Engineer. Now ready—Vol. I, containing over 400 Illustrations. Price $3 50, bound.

APPLETON'S MECHANICS' MAGAZINE AND ENGINEERS' JOURNAL.—Natural, Experimental and Mechanical Philosophy, the Arts and Sciences Edited by Julius W Adams, Chief Engineer Terms—Three Dollars a year, or 25 cents a sing'e number. Subscriptions received by all Booksellers, Periodical Agents, and Postmasters—to whom a liberal discount will be allowed. j21-2t

PREMIUM ESSAY ON BANKING.

THE JANUARY NO. of the BANKER'S MAGAZINE contains "Suggestions to Cashiers on the Duties of their Profession." Also,
Bank capital of every city and town in the United States. Population, bank capital, circulation and coin of each State.
Comparative population and bank capital of forty large cities.
Lawson's popular "Early History of Banking in Europe."
Synopsis of the Law of Bills of Exchange, Banking, Usury, &c.
Notes on the Money Market for December.
Sixty-five engravings of late California and other American coins.
Monthly—Five Dollars per annum.
J. SMITH HOMANS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
j7-eod&Wtf or No 111 Washington-st., Boston.

DO YOU PRACTICE HOMŒOPATHY?

NO BOOK, FOR FAMILY USE, is considered equal to PULTE'S DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN. Price, $1 50. Published by A. S. BARNES & CO., No. 51 John-st. The following is

DR. GRAY'S OPINION.—I recommend Dr. Pulte's Book of House Practice as decidedly the best work of the kind extant JOHN F. GRAY, M. D.,
Jan. 13, 1852. No. 49 Lafayette-place.

DR. HULL'S OPINION.—Its chief advantage over other books of the same design appears to me to be the facility with which it is understood by the lay practitioner.
A. COOK HULL, M D., No 76 State-st., Brooklyn.

DR ROSMAN'S OPINION.—The plan and execution of Dr. Pulte's Homœopathic Domestic Physician, render it in my opinion the best work of its kind extant for popular use.
j19-eod&Wtf ROBT. ROSMAN, M. D.

NEW-YORK ARISTOCRACY; OR

JEMS OF JAPONICADOM.—Now ready, and for sale at E. B. NORTON'S, 71 Chambers street, Irving House, and the principal book-stores on Broadway, No 5 of these Sketches, with two speaking illustrations—"Know Thyself." j21-1t*

FORREST DIVORCE CASE.

PERSONS WISHING COPIES OF THIS CASE, which is to be published in pamphlet form immediately after the result of the Jury is known, can be supplied at their residences by leaving their address with H. W. GILLELAND, No. 316 Broome-st., General News Depot j21-1t*

AT RANDOLPH'S,

NO. 669 BROADWAY, opposite Bond-st.—Diaries for 1852, of various sizes Foreign and Domestic Stationery—a full assortment, comprising Letter, Cap and Note Paper, &c. &c. Blank Books of various sizes. j21-eod

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FLAMMERSBURG.—This beautiful Village is finely located on Flushing Bay, adjoining College Point, within 2 miles of the City Hall, and access may be had to it several times a day, by land or water. The view from the above beautiful site embraces some of the most varied and picturesque scenery in the vicinity of New-York, and requires but to be visited to be admired and selected for a pleasant and healthful residence. It is directly north of and adjoining Strattonport, where lots were sold so rapidly last spring, and are now being built upon and otherwise improved. The plots vary in size, from two to three city lots, and the prices range from $100 to $150 each. Terms—$25 at the time of purchase, and the balance in monthly instalments of $10. As a beautiful property is therefore within the means of almost every person who desires to become his own landlord, and free himself from city taxes. The value of property in that vicinity has greatly increased within a short time. N. B—A few lots remain unsold at Strattonport, price $200 each. Those desiring information will please call at the Office, No. 683 Broadway, corner of Amity-st., where full particulars will be cheerfully given. j21-6t

FOR SALE.—Odd Fellows' Hall, at Green Point, L. I. and the lot adjoining. The valuable property, situated in the most central part of Green Point, now occupied by the various associations of Odd Fellows and Sons of Temperance, will be sold low, and on liberal terms, together or separately. Apply to S. JESSURUN, No. 7 Clinton Court, Beekman-st, N. Y. j21-1m*

FARM FOR SALE—A beautiful Farm of about 90 acres of superior land, near the lovely Village of New-Rochelle, Westchester Co., N. Y., one hour from the city per New-Haven or Harlem Railroad. It is in a fine location on the main road to White Plains and commands a view of the surrounding country, Long Island Sound, the Village, &c. and is well worthy the attention of gentlemen seeking a country residence For further particulars enquire of A. S. WILLIAMS, 16 Park-place, between 10 and 3 o'clock. j19-2w

FARM FOR SALE, IN NEW-JERSEY, near the Blazing-Star Ferry, where Steamboats stop daily (fare one shilling) and 3½ miles from the Railroad depot at Rahway. The farm contains 100 acres of excellent land, divided into cultivated land, wood land, salt meadow, pasture land, and orchard—choice fruit trees of all kinds. House finely situated—see description in N. Y. Express Apply to the Administrator [j8-1m*] JAMES R. LOTT, No. 56 Wall-st.

HOUSE WANTED.—To purchase for cash, a first class Dwelling-House, new or nearly new, between 15th and 20th-sts., on or near the 5th-av. Price from $10,000 to $12,000. Address HOUSE Box No. 401 P. O. j21-1t*

TO LET OR LEASE.—BROADWAY PROPERTY.—The large and substantial three-story brick House, No. 505 Broadway, between Broome and Spring-sts. on the west side, and in the immediate vicinity of the new and splendid Hotel. "St Nicholas." The rooms being light, airy and commodious, are suitable for a variety of purposes, and particularly well adapted for a large and fashionable Millinery and Dressmaking Establishment, or for a first class Drapery and Clothing business. For further particulars apply on the premises, between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning. j9-2w*

TO JEWELLERS OR WATCH CASERS.—For sale or lease a Jewelry Manufactory in full operation, with Steam Power, Gas Light, and every other convenience requisite, and a desirable location. The whole concern will be sold or leased; and the owner will, if desired, arrange to buy from the concern Ten to Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars per year. For further information, address JEWELER, Box 1933, lower Post Office, New York. None need apply, unless they have a capital to invest. d27-1tf

TO IMPORTERS OF WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—To let, in Maiden lane, an office in the second story, with a large iron safe—one of the best stands in the street. Inquire at No. 4 Maiden-lane. Possession can be had on the 1st February next WM H. SMITH & CO.
j21-2t*

STORE TO LET IN MAIDEN LANE.—The Five Story brick Store, No. 43 Maiden-lane, to Let or Lease. Possession may be given at an early day. Inquire on the premises. A double mahogany counting desk for sale, inquire as above. JAS. PHYFE, No. 43 Maiden-lane. j10-tf

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—Several fine large and well-lighted rooms, with from four to ten horse steam power. Also, a large room, with fine light, at the corner of William and Frankfort sts., on the second floor. For particulars, inquire at No. 16 Spruce-st. j9-eodtf S. W. BENEDICT.

TO LET.—In the Times Buildings, No. 113 Nassau-st. the 2d and 4th stories entire, 25 by 100 feet deep. Apply to JOHN GILHOOLY, No. 118 Nassau-st. d9-1f

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—The stock, fixtures and lease of a Lumber-Yard for sale. The Yard is long established, and has a good set of customers, and is doing a good business. To one having a moderate capital and desiring to engage in the business, this is a rare opportunity. For further particulars, inquire at No. 535 West-st. d31-eodtf W. DUNNING.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PRIZE MEDAL—With "Honorable Mention," has been awarded for the GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, by the Jurors of the Exhibition of all Nations, and is now used in the Royal Laundry. Being thus doubly noticed for its "general superiority" (a mark of distinction conferred on no other) by the Royal Commissioners Jury, from among thirty or forty exhibitors, sets it far above every other of its competitors. The ladies are therefore respectfully requested to make a trial of the Glenfield Patent Double-Refined Powder Starch, which, for domestic use, now stands unrivalled.

Copy of testimonial from the Laundress of Her Majesty's Royal Laundry, Richmond, Surrey. "Mr. Wotherspoon, No. 40 Dunlop-st., Glasgow. The Glenfield Patent Powder Starch has now been used for some time in that Department of the Royal Laundry where all the Finest Goods are finished for her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, and I have much pleasure in informing you that it has given the highest satisfaction.
M. WEIGH, Laundress to Her Majesty.
ROYAL LAUNDRY, Richmond, near London, 15th May, 1851."
Sold by Grocers generally in the United States. Wholesale agent, GEO. WALKER, No 258½ Washington-st. j7-3m

PRIVATE SURGICAL CLINIQUE, at No. 112 Grand-st, two doors west of Broadway, under the care of Dr. DIXON, editor of the *Scalpel*. This charity is designed to protect the feelings of the virtuous poor from unnecessary exposure before a medical class. The attendance on Wednesday and Saturday is gratuitous. Private office hours from 10 to 3, daily, and 7 to 9 evenings.

The office of the *Scalpel* and *Quarterly Journal of Medicine and Surgery* is at No. 2 Astor House, where all business communications must be left, and where may also be had Dr Dixon's works, WOMAN AND HER DISEASES and his PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM. Price $1.

The *London Lancet* and New-York and Boston Medical Journals remark: "Dr. Dixon has placed the Profession under great obligations by these admirable works." "By his great practical experience he has secured attention to every page in the volume," "Few medical men have done more for the cause of practical science." The next number of the *Scalpel* will appear on the 1st of February. j13-2w

NEPTUNE WORKS.—At Essex, Mouth of Connecticut River, Manufacturers of STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, and BRASS and IRON CASTINGS of every description. STATIONARY ENGINES of different power generally on hand, or made to order at short notice. ENGINES for STEAMERS made or repaired on as good terms as can be had elsewhere. Boats repairing or building have no wharfage to pay along side of the Co.'s wharf. No charges made for transportation to any of our cities. Our workmen are men of experience, and we are confident that we can do equally as good work as can be done at any other establishment. Our work will be sent to any part of the country and put up ready for operation, if desired.

Boilers set on the improved plan of D. GRIFFIN & CO., approved and adopted by the American Institute, by which 33½ per cent. is saved, above any other mode, in cost of fuel.

Our Agent in New-York is D. GRIFFIN & CO., No. 192 Broadway, who is well known to the public.
HUNTER, THOMPSON & CO.
Essex, Ct., October 18, 1851 o27-1awM1f

UNPAID CROTON WATER RENT for 1850.—Notice is hereby given, to the owners or lessees of property upon which the Croton Water Rent of 1850 remains unpaid, that the lists of delinquents has been filed in this office by the Croton Aqueduct Board. The undersigned will receive payment thereof (in current funds) daily, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock, in default of which the property affected thereby will be advertised and sold pursuant to law.
JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, Controller.
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, New-York, Jan. 17, 1852. j19-4T1

GOURAUD'S LIQUID HAIR DYE is without exception or reservation, the very best ever invented; no trouble, no stain, no injury to hair, and is instantaneous; equally celebrated is GOURAUD'S Medicated Soap, for curing pimples, freckles, sallowness, chaps, chafes, roughness, &c. Poudre Subtile uproots hair from any part of the body. Liquid Rouge, Lily White, and Hair Gloss. At No. 67 Walker-st., near Broadway; Coleander, No. 86 S Third-st., Philadelphia. j25-eodtf

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Act relative to Limited Partnerships, that a Limited Partnership has been formed by the Subscribers under the name or Firm of MYERS, SUYDAM, and KNISELY, commencing on the first day of January, 1852, and terminating on the 31st day of December, 1854. That J. L. VANSCHOONHOVEN, of the City of Troy, and State of New York, is the special partner in said partnership, and has contributed the sum of Twenty Five Thousand Dollars to the common Stock thereof, in cash.

That JAMES MYERS, of the City of Brooklyn, and State of New York; JAMES A. SUYDAM and WILLIAM KNISELY, of the City of New York, are the general partners in said partnership. That the general nature of the business to be transacted by said partnership is the importing, buying, and selling of Silks, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods.
J. L. VAN SCHOONHOVEN,
JAMES MYERS,
JAMES A. SUYDAM,
WILLIAM KNISELY.
NEW YORK, DEC. 31 1851. j1-6w*

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of this State, that the subscribers have entered into a limited partnership, under the firm of SCHUCHARDT, FROLICH & HOLTHAUSEN, for the transaction of Importing and Commission business. That FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, who resides a part of the year in the County of Middlesex, in the State of New-Jersey, and a part of the year in the city of New-York, is one of the special partners, and has contributed the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars in cash to the common stock of the said partnership; and FREDERICK C. GEBHARD, who resides in the city of New-York, is the other special partner, and has also contributed Fifty Thousand Dollars in cash to the common stock of the said partnership. That FERDINAND SCHUCHARDT, whose place of residence is in the city of New-York, and JOHN M. CHARLES FROLICH and HENRY HOLTHAUSEN, who respectively reside in the city of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, in the State of New-York, are the general partners. The said partnership commenced the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and is to terminate on the 31st December, 1856
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT,
FRED. C. GEBHARD,
FERDINAND SCHUCHARDT,
J. M. C. FROLICH,
H. HOLTHAUSEN.
New-York, Jan. 2, 1852 j8-6w

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—ALVAN E. PARKER, of Phillipsville, in the county of Allegany and State of New York, CURTIS C. GARDINER, and SYLVANUS LYON, both of Williamsburg in the county of Kings, and State of New York, and HENR

New-York Daily Times.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Jan. 20.

$30,000	U. S. 6s, '68	116½	400	N. J. Mining Co	1½
1,000	Erie 7s, '59	103½	100	do	b30 1½
4,000	Erie Incomes	85	200	do	1½
5,000	Erie Convertibles	89½	100	Sussex Mining Co	1½
5,000	Ohio 6s, '70	114	220	Harlem Railroad	69
500	Indiana 5's	85	150	do	s60 69
2,000	City 5s, '90	100½	8	do	s60 69
10,000	Hudson, 1st mort.	105	100	do	s90 69½
5,000	do	104½	100	Reading Railroad	57
20	Manhattan Bank	120	50	Nor. & Wor. R. R.	51½
10	Bank of New-York	102	25	do	b60 51½
5	Bank of Commerce	165½	300	Erie Railroad	s60 75½
30	Ocean Bank	100	500	do	76
40	Chatham Bank	95½	200	do	s60 75½
25	Hud. River Railroad	84½	150	do	s50 75½
5	N. Y. & N. H. R. R.	113½	500	do	b30 76
10	Bank of America	101½	100	do	b30 75½
200	Edgeworth Company	8½	50	do	s3 75½
25	Washington Ins. Co	90	100	do	75½

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	Erie Convertibles	89½	50	Erie Railroad	76½
100	Erie Railroad	b11 76½	50	do	76½
200	do	b10 76½	100	Reading Railroad	57
200	do	s60 76½	200	do	57½
50	do	b10 76½	200	do	b10 57½
100	do	s30 76½	350	do	s10 57½
50	do	b10 76½	100	Morris Canal	b30 15
50	do	b10 76½	50	Canton Company	s60 75½
50	do	b60 77	100	Harlem Railroad	s68½
100	do	76½			

TUESDAY, Jan. 20—6 P. M.

The Share Market closed this afternoon with an improvement of ¼@⅜ ₱ cent. on the sales of yesterday. At the early Board the sellers of Erie pressed the cash stock at 75½, and gave the buyers 30 days at 76. In the Street the price improved under heavy purchases by a prominent outside speculator, and at the Second Board the stock sold at 76¼@⅜. Reading also improved, closing 57½ bid. In Loans, the business in United States 6s of '68 and in Erie Convertibles was at easier prices. The last sold to the extent of $30,000, at the close at 87½. Norwich and Harlem were firm, without much trade in either. The small Mining Stocks in demand at $12@12½.

The decline in Exchange noticed yesterday created more demand to-day for the Boston steamer, and the remittances were to a larger extent than anticipated. The bankers' rates closed firm at 110@110¼. Some of them were asking 110¼, and got that rate on short accommodation. Transient bills were done at 109¼@109¾@109⅞. Francs ranged 5.17½@5.12½, most of the business at 5.15@5.12½. The abundance of money continues, and this, with the very sudden and rapid decline in Erie, has induced a little speculative feeling in the Fancies.

The very cold weather, the blockade on the Southern mails, and the irregularity of the lightning lines, combine to give dull tone to the general markets. The attendance on 'Change was thin this afternoon, and not much done. Anthracite Coal is the most active staple, and some of the prominent holders have advanced prices 40 or 50 cents the ton.

The whole cost in Stock and Bonds of the Schuylkill Navigation Canal, running from Philadelphia, along the margin of the Schuylkill river, to the Coal mines of Pennsylvania, is $10,260,813. The Coal tonnage of last year was 579,156 tons, exceeding that of any previous year. The gross tolls were $285,321, and water rents $23,480. The expenses were $187,840. Of the balance $135,290 was applied to the redemption of a special obligation of $357,390 incurred in the repairs of the Canal in 1850, rendered necessary by the great floods of that year. The stock and bond holders have had a hard time of it for several years, receiving no sort of return on their investments. But in view of the rapid increase and flattering prospects of the Coal Trade, the management, composed of some of the wealthiest Friends of Philadelphia, have bravely persevered, and it may be said of them that they afford a notable example of the patient and upright pursuit of profit under difficulties.

The South Western Railroad Convention appears to be an imposing movement. All the States bordering on the great Mississippi are represented by some of their best citizens. New-Orleans, of course, takes a leading part. Mr. James Robb, the banker, is at the head of the Ways and Means, and on the 7th instant made a very interesting and warmly applauded speech to the Convention. Mr. Robb is a practical man; prompt, energetic, and persuasive. If he provides the Ways and Means to build Railroads as promptly as he some years since supplied the city of Havana with gas, the good work will soon be accomplished. In any event, Mr. R. will do as much, if not more than any other man in the same given length of time. The resolutions which he moved in Convention are: 1. That the system demands and would justify a liberal application of the resources of the States interested. 2. That individual subscriptions are inadequate to the accomplishment of works of such magnitude. 3. That the Public Lands ought to be liberally granted. 4. That such grants would greatly enhance the value of the neighboring lands. 5. That county, parish, and municipal subscriptions should be encouraged. 6. That interest on such subscriptions should be levied on landed estate, as being the property most benefited by the roads. 7. That such subscriptions should be distributed for individual supervision among the landed proprietors. 8. That Congress be addressed on the subject of granting lands.

In Freights there was not much offering, except Cotton for Liverpool, for which 2,000 bales were engaged, part compressed at 5-32d. and the remainder at 3-16d. Flour and Resin were nominal at 9d. and Grain at 3d@3½d. There was no change to notice in rates for London or Havre. The accumulation of ice in the docks and harbor tends seriously to retard business. Vessels afloat find it difficult to obtain berths, and those ready to sail are so hemmed in by ice as to render their extrication difficult. Rates to California varied from 45c@50c. ₱ foot, with moderate lots offering.

The Receipts at the Sub-Treasury yesterday were $106,196 75; Payments, $77,585 70; Balance, $1,977,584 82.

The Buffalo and State Line Railroad was traversed from Dunkirk to Erie, on the 1st inst., by a locomotive. On the 5th inst., the cars commenced their regular trips, much to the accommodation of the Lake shore population.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

COTTON depressed, prices unsettled, and in favor of buyers. Sales reached 778 bales at 7@7¾c. MOLASSES—30 hhds. Cuba at auction, 18c; 100 private sale, 18c. GUNNY BAGGING—100 bales, auction, 11¼c.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 20

COTTON—Has been in good demand. 1,350 bales sold at 7@8c., being a decline of ¼@¼ from the highest point.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, Jan. 20—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are dull and heavy. The light receipts retard operations, 30 bbls Pots and Pearls were run off at $5@$5 50 respectively.

COTTON—Is unusually depressed. The low rates offered and the reluctance of factors to accept those check transactions. About 800 bales were picked up at 8¼@8¾c for Upland Middlings and 9c for Orleans do.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A quiet feeling pervades the market for State and Western brands to day, yet prices remain very firm. The immense quantity of floating ice in the harbor limits business very much. There are few Eastern dealers here. The shipping demand is unusually quiet. Extra lots have entirely ceased purchasing, and the regular trade is light. There is little coming forward by railroad and the general stock is reduced. The movements consist of 2,400 bbls. Superfine, No. 2 at $4 25@$4 37½; ordinary to straight State, mixed Indiana and Michigan and good common Ohio, at $4 50@$4 62½; choice State, fair to fancy Indiana and Michigan and favorite round hoop Ohio at $4 62½@$4 75; fancy Genesee and Ohio at $4 81½@$5, extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5@$5 25 and extra Genesee at $5@$5 87½ ₱ bbl. Canadian is less abundant and wanted for shipment at $4 50. There were 1,000 bbls. now at Boston, bought here to-day at $4 37½ ₱ bbl. in bond. Southern is scarce and firm at the advance. The demand is confined to the trade for consumption. The sales reach 1,300 bbls. mixed to favorite ordinary new Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, Georgetown, Fredericksburg Country and Petersburgh City Mills at $4 62½@$4 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair request at steady prices. The sales including 100 bbls. fine at $3 50 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is not plenty nor active at $3 12½ for Jersey and $3 25 for Brandywine.

GRAIN—Wheat is steady but in minute. The high views of owners check the sales—as shippers are unwilling to meet them, and are willing to pay asking prices only for small lots. The quotations are nominally the same. Rye is inactive, and unchanged at 80c. There is little here. Barley is in fair supply, but not freely offered, at 75c@80c. for two and four-rowed. Oats are in limited stock and active request, at 41c@41½c. for Western, and 46c@47½c. for Northern. 45cts is held higher, and is less plentiful. The inquiry, foreign and domestic, is moderate, and the movements limited; Western mixed is held at 67c., and Jersey yellow at 68c.; 1,900 bush. white Southern were sold at the latter figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork is without alteration. There is a little more arriving, but it is not placed upon the market. The trade inquiry is pretty brisk. The sales amount to 200 bbls. clear Mess at $16; new River do. at $15 25; new Prime do. at 15c@$15 12½; old Western do. at $14 87½; new River Prime at $14, and old Western do. at $13 50. Dead Hogs are moderately sought after at 6½@6¾c. ₱ pound. Cut Meats have not varied much. Pickled Hams sell at 8½@9c.; and Shoulders at 6½@6¾c. Lard is sparingly forwarded to market, and is in brisk request for export, with sales of 150 bbls. and tierces Prime at 9½@9¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in limited demand and with a firm market, the sales comprise near 200 bbls. in lots at $4 50@$5 75 for Prime, and $8 50@$11 for Mess. Prime Mess is less plentiful and generally held at $16@$17 ₱ tierce—an advance. Beef Hams are salable and uniform at $13 75@$14 ₱ 220 lbs. Butter is more inquired for and is a shade dearer—Ohio fetching 12@15c.; Western New-York 15@19c., and Orange County at 21@24c. Cheese is firm, but dull at 6¼@7c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Is doing better. There is little offering, while the demand is fair. The sales exceed 300 bbls Prison, in lots, at 20½@20¾c and 40 hhds. Drudge at 20c. cash, ₱ gallon.

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travellers in Europe, &c.—Circular notes (of the value of £10 and upwards,) and Letters of Credit payable at all the principal cities of Europe, &c., are issued on application, by MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

Bankers, New-York.

Payable at			
Alexandria,	Cadiz,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Dusseldorf,	London,	St. Petersburg
Baden-Baden,	Florence,	Madrid,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Frankfort,	Malta,	Stuttgart,
Bordeaux,	Genoa,	Marseilles,	Turin,
Boulogne,	Geneva,	Milan,	Toulon,
Bremen,	Gibraltar,	Moscow,	Venice,
Brussels,	Hamburgh,	Munich,	Vevey,
Basle,	Havre,	Naples,	Vienna,
Berlin,	Hague,	Oporto,	Wiesbaden,
Cairo,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Warsaw,
Chrishania,	Lephora,	Pau,	Zurich.
Cologne,	Leipsic,		

j16-tf

BOOKS OF TRANSFER.—In the Buffalo and Rochester Railroad Company have been opened with DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., William-st., who will be authorized to pay future dividends on stock registered in this city.

d20-6w

The Forrest Case on Trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—Before Chief Justice OAKLEY and a Special Jury.

CATHERINE N. FORREST vs. EDWIN FORREST.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY.

There was a great anxiety manifested this morning, to obtain access to the Court-Room in order to hear the addresses of Counsel on both sides to the Jury. The galleries were filled at a very early hour, and a moderate number of members of the bar, and other spectators were admitted to the floor of the Court-Room. The Jurors appeared and answered to their names.

Mrs. Forrest and Mrs. N. P. Willis entered and took their usual seats, but left before Mr. Van Buren commenced his address to the Jury. Mr. Forrest and his friends were present.

The Chief Justice asked if the gentlemen had any evidence to offer.

Mr. O'Conor called Mr. Longstreet, who did not answer.

Mr. O'Conor said he had looked at the statute in relation to divorces, and the view he took of it yesterday was rather confirmed than otherwise.

Mr. Van Buren said he had not been able to look into the question since yesterday.

Mr. O'Conor said he should not consider the case safe unless the Jury should pass upon the alimony. If it should turn out to be wrong, then the Court would deal with it as a mere piece of surplusage; but if, on the contrary, the finding of the Jury was required by the Code, then evidence must be gone into.

Chief Justice—The Court would like to conduct this case so as not to have to undergo the whole of this trial again. Under the old rule, the Chancellor would pass upon the alimony, after the Jury had rendered their verdict. Therefore there would be no great harm in going into the evidence, as, if the Jury pass upon the question unnecessarily, why of course the Court would disregard it. It would be better, therefore, to have the inquiry. It could do no harm.

Mr. O'Conor said it would be very short.

Thomas J. Whatley, by Mr. O'Conor—I am acquainted with Mr. Forrest and with his real estate on Twenty-first and Twenty-second-streets; I have a general knowledge of it and of its value.

Mr. Van Buren raised an objection which was overruled by the Court.

Q. by Mr. O'Conor—What is the value of those six houses and lots in Twenty-first-street, leaving out the large mansion and the double lots it stands upon?

A.—I should suppose they would be worth about $6,000 or $7,000 each.

Q.—What do you suppose the large building on the double lots in Twenty-second-street would be worth?

A.—$18,000 or $20 000 I should say would be a moderate value to put upon them.

Mr. O'Conor—We will take it at $18,000.

Q.—What do you consider the value of the property at Font Hill?

A.—I should suppose such a property would sell for $50,000 or $60,000; it has a two-fold value, one is that of the building and the land, the other that of an artistic value which might be put upon such a residence.

Q.—What do you consider the value of the property at Covington, Ky., opposite Cincinnati?

A.—I resided upon it four years ago; it has a two-fold value—one as a residence for a country gentleman, the other that of the value of the land; I should suppose it would be a bad bargain for Mr. Forrest to sell it at $25,000.

Q.—Do you know the value of Mr. Forrest's real estate in the city of Cincinnati?

A.—I should suppose it would be worth about $25,000.

Q.—Are you acquainted with any other real estate in Michigan of Mr. Forrest's?

A.—No, Sir, I am not.

Chief Justice—I would just observe that the testimony of this witness corresponds almost exactly with Mr. Forrest's own evidence. His estimates his real estate at $50,000, and his witness puts it at $49 000.

By Mr. Van Buren—I don't know anything of the income of the Fonthill property: on the Covington property I had an agreement with Mr Forrest to cultivate the vineyard; there was no income arising, and I brought him in debt; Mr. Forrest failed to complete his contract, and the agreement was canceled by his agent, who paid me $500; I don't know anything of the Cincinnati property; it is improved property, and has stores built on it; I have not been pretty active in this business; I am an Englishmen.

Mr. Van Buren—That's all.

Samuel Longstreet, recalled by Mr. O'Conor—Since I was here before I have examined my papers, and find the painters were at work three weeks after Mrs. Forrest moved into the house in Sixteenth-street.

By Mr. Van Buren—I don't know the precise date when Mrs. Forrest moved in; I think it was about the 1st of October, and that the painters did not finish the first story until the third week; they worked in the basement and first story last.

The Chief Justice said he supposed they were now ready to proceed with the summing up.

Mr Van Buren, at the outset of his address, congratulated the Jury that they had arrived at the last week which would close this evidence and the other proceedings of this very protracted trial, which had attracted the liveliest interest at d attention, not only in the city, but throughout the country. It was evident that in this case so much of what might be called irrelevant matter had been introduced, it must, however, be recollected that counsel here represent parties who are deeply interested in the questions on which the Jury are to pass, involving, as they do, the character of the parties here and hereafter, and that these irrelevant matters may serve to make up the public judgment. The parties, therefore, desired us to represent matters to the Jury which, if not perfectly relevant to the general question before them, will serve to assist in their judgment, if not prove perfectly and entirely relevant to this trial. It will not, therefore, be charged upon us, after all, that very much has been admitted which does not bear upon the issue, which the Jury are not called upon to try. Setting this aside, therefore, it will be a relief to us all to look back upon those parts of this trial on which there exist no disputes among us at all.

The learned gentleman than took a review of the preliminary proceedings, cited the fact that Mr. Forrest from the very first had allowed to Mrs. Forrest the handsome allowance of $1,500 per annum, and that (Mr Van Buren) without much on the additional fact that this had been done without *compulsion of law*. Mr Van Buren then cited the negotiation for an amicable adjustment of the difficulty, which had been conducted by Mr. Bryant, as the friend of Mrs. Forrest —and in this connection the letters of Mr. Bryant were read, and several passages cited from the printed book of the issue, which the Jury were to pass upon were next adverted to, and the charges read; and Mr. Van Buren said they would resolve themselves into *three material parts First*, Was the defendant a resident of the State of Penn sylvania. *Second*, Has he committed adultery, as charged by the plaintiff, and *Third*, If he has, is the plaintiff condoned the adultery we charge against her in our reply. The learned gentleman next adverted, in very eloquent terms, to the fact that he alluded to in his opening address, that in this controversy they had for their opponent *a woman*. He did not desire the Jury to divest themselves of a prejudice which belongs to human nature. The controversy with a woman a man necessarily appeared to disadvantage. Now, such was the prejudice existing in all animals and all men, but more than that, all civilized men were in favor of the female portion of the population. That this was so, every man accustomed to Courts and Juries must know that any man engaged in litigation with a woman, from this prejudice, nearly deprived of a hearing if not of that justice which his case would otherwise entitle him to. There was something in all this so natural to animals and especially so to man, that it would almost cease to be honorable to man to partake of it. We conceded all this, if the evidence should leave no doubt upon the minds of the Jury that we are right when we expect that the mere circumstance of the controversy being between a man and a woman should not deprive us of a verdict.

The learned gentleman next adverted to the means possessed by Mrs Forrest towards defending herself; to the leading, efficient and ability of her co nsel, a gentleman who had no superior at the bar of the State, or, at any State of this Union; to the men of influence, in various departments, who had been enlisted in favor of Mrs Forrest, including, as they did, members of the Press, persons connected with the means of transportation, and with men connected with public amusements.

Mr. Van Buren next adverted to the fact that Mrs Forrest was a foreigner, but he hoped this would not prejudice her case with the Jury.

The letters of Mr. Forrest were next taken up, and many of them read to the Jury, and the deductions drawn from them by Mr. Van Buren were, that Mr. Forrest was not of a violent temper, on the contrary, he was the kindest of husbands and the best of men.

The next point was the question of evidence of the defendant, which was debated at considerable length, and law cited to show that Mr. Forrest, although he voted at Yonkers, as a citizen of this State, and a resident of Westchester, was, in point of fact, a citizen of Pennsylvania

Mr. Van Buren next took the charges against Mr. Forrest, and read the complaint, as prepared against him by Mrs. Forrest, from the book, (page 26t,) and his denial, (page 270,) ma e under oath, and from the absence of testimony to sustain the charges made against his client, Mr. Van Buren came to the conclusion that not a reasonable ground of suspicion existed against his client, considering that he has not been identified with any of the charges—especially when it was conceded that pe haps not a man in the whole State of New-York was so well known as the defendant.

The evidence in regard to Mrs. Ingersoll, and her houses in Greenwich-street and Houston-street, was next taken up and it was contended to be entirely for the Jury to infer that adultery had been committed, because Mr. Forrest had been seen to enter such a house once or twice.

The testimony against the defendant and Miss Clifton was next adverted to, and the fact that she was the only named person with whom the defendant was charged to be guilty, dwelt upon. It must be also remembered that the Jury were dated a long time ago, and that the only person who could explain them was dead. It was true that the Court would tell the Jury that in these cases, and in respect to transactions of this kind, no statute of limitations existed. The testimony on this part of the case was reviewed at great length. The testimony of Allen and Foster was adverted to, and the Jury cautioned not to judge of the dresses or habits of actors and actresses, as they would of the modest and retiring women or women. The manners of Lola Montes, of Fanny Ellsler, the virtues of Mrs. Haller, the blameless lives of Miss O'Neil and allen Tree were all cited to prove the general morals of the ladies of the theatrical profession, and illustration of this the fact was cited that artiste in painting and sculpture have the nude figure constantly before them without exciting any other idea but love for the art which they had devoted themselves to the practice of. The case of the physician was also cited, who is compelled to have the exposure of the person continually before him, in order to minister to the sufferings of his patient. The evidence of Dr. Hawks and his wife, and of what the learned Counsel termed "the denial" of Mrs. Forrest, during her witness Doty, was reviewed at great length, and the conduct of the plaintiff severely animadverted on in permitting Doty to be put on the stand a second time, when she herself knew that in June, 1844, she was with him at St Louis, and on the 5th of July at Buffalo. The painful remark arising out of this was that when Doty changed his year the plaintiff knew he was swearing to a falsehood. Having done, said the learned gentleman, with Doty and with the party he should advert to the cruelty of bringing up the name of Miss Clifton, a woman dead—respectably dead as she was—it was cruel to invade the grave to establish only one out of twenty charges made against the defendant, every one of which has entirely failed.

The charges against Mrs. Forrest were not adverted to, and the learned gentleman said they had charged her with adultery with five or six persons named. He hoped to be able to satisfy the Jury of the truth of the charges in the case of N. P. Willis, Capt. Howard, and of George Jamieson; all committed between the dates of 1844 to 1849 There were other charges sustained by other evidence, against Capt. Calcraft, Richard Willis and Mr Raymond. He did not know if the testimony was so perfectly clear as it would appear against N. P. Willis, Howard and Jamieson, and the absence of the two latter persons from the witness stand was severely animadverted on. The family of Mrs. Forrest were next criticised, and in this connection, the learned gentleman avowed himself to be a believer in pedigree, or the transmission of moral traits in families; and to prove this theory, the learned gentleman reviewed the character and habits of Mrs Forrest and her sisters, in respect to drinking, smoking and other alleged immoralities.

Mrs. Forrest's letter to Mr. Lawson, of June 11, and which discusses the Fourier theory and practice, was read and commented on at great length, and the evidence of "that ray and lively clergyman, Mr. Magoon" severely criticised, and Mrs Forrest's different accounts as to the cause of her separation. In this connection, the learned gentleman cited a number of passages from Mrs. Forrest's letters and affidavits, to show that she was in the habit of disregarding the truth in her intercourse with her husband

At 4 o'clock the Court informed the learned counsel that he might suspend his argument until to-morrow.

The Court then adjourned.

KNICKERBOCKER SAVINGS BANK—Eighth-avenue, cor. of Twenty-third-st.—Open every MONDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, from 4 to 8 P. M. This institution pays 6 ₱ct. interest on all deposits not exceeding $500.

Interest will commence on all sums deposited on or before the 1st day of January, 1852. Interest will also be allowed from the date of deposit up to the 5th day of January, 1852, inclusive;

The Charter of this institution secures to minor and females, married or unmarried, the entire control of all moneys deposited in their names.

TRUSTEES.

James Pollock,	J. W. Howe,	W. Defandorf
J. W. Savage,	Anson Willis,	Jno. McClelland,
John Denham,	H. B. Bolster,	Geo. Clark,
Jno. Waite,	Geo. H. Williams,	John Ivon, M. D.
Robert Rogers,	Wm. Winslow,	Wm. A. Wheeler,
Wm. W. Campbell,	Benj. C. Wandell,	L. Hazeltine,
Moses C. Edwards,	L. Freeman,	H. Rust,
Geo. W. Varian,	A. Gilbert,	J. A. Van Riper.

ANSON WILLIS, Sec'y. JAS. POLLOCK, Pres't.
ELIJAH WARD, Counsel. d23-6m

FINANCIAL.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK—NEW-YORK, 18th January, 1852.—DIVIDEND.—The depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, less than five hundred dollars, and FOUR PER CENT. PER AN. on all sums of five hundred dollars and upwards, which have been deposited at least three months previous to 1st inst., will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, the 19th inst., during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst. The Bank is open for business on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 3 to 7 o'clock, P. M., at No. 128 Bowery. By order of the Trustees

JAMES MILLS, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary. j15-1w

THE EMPIRE CITY BANK, 663 Broadway, corner Amity-st. This institution will commence business on the 3d January, 1852. The following gentlemen compose the Board of Directors:

Wm. C. Bouck,	George Steers,	Russell E. Glover,
John Green,	Casper C. Childs,	B. S. Hart,
Denis F. Van Liew,	Benjamin F. French,	
John B. Wickersham,	John H. Hogencamp	

Discount Days—Wednesdays and Saturdays.
WM. C. BOUCK, President.
H. T. KIERSTED, Cashier. d27-2m

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, for six months, ending 31st ult., as follows: On all sums of five hundred dollars and under at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and all sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 19th inst. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.

P. PERIT, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1852. j15-1w*

BANK FOR SAVINGS—CHAMBERS-ST., 14th January, 1852.—In compliance with the by-laws, the Trustees of this Institution have directed an interest at the rate of five (5) per cent per annum to be paid on all sums of $5 and under $500, and an interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on all sums amounting to $500 and upwards, payable on and after the third Monday in this month.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. [j15-6t] J. D. P. OGDEN, Sec'y.

UNION BANK OF LONDON
PROVINCIAL BANK of IRELAND,
NATIONAL BANK of SCOTLAND
Drafts on the above Banks in the sums of £1 and upwards, constantly for sale by TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
j15-1w*

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1852.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after Tuesday next, the 10th inst., until which time the Transfer Book is closed. By order. [j7-1m] JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

DRAFTS FOR SALE—Payable at any Bank in Great Britain, Bank of England Notes and Sovereigns wanted Parcels forwarded to all parts of the world by
EDWARDS, SANFORD & CO'S.
FOREIGN EXPRESS,
At Adams & Co's., Nos. 16 and 18 Wall-st.
Goods purchased, shipped, cleared on arrival, and forwarded with the utmost despatch. Bills Collected. j8-1m*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following certificates of Ohio six per cent. stock, redeemable after 1850—

No. 3,068	$4,000	dated 4th February, 1832,
No. 3,069	4,000	
No. 3,119	2,000	dated 7th March, 1832,
No. 3,120	5,000	

In all $15,000, say Fifteen Thousand Dollars, issued to John Iggulden and Edward Wright, with benefit of survivorship, having been lost, application for the renewal of the same will be made by [j9-6w] JAMES G. KING & SONS.

NOTICE.—To the holders of the notes of the JAMES BANK and BANK OF NEW-ROCHELLE:

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Jan. 16, 1852.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ninety-one (91) per cent has been ascertained on the Circulating Notes issued to the James Bank, Jamesville Also, a dividend of eighty-one (81) per cent on that portion of the Notes of the Bank of New-Rochelle secured by Public Stocks and Real Estate, which will be paid on presentation of the Notes at this Department, and a certificate given for the balance, which will entitle the holder to any further dividend therein.

j19-6t D. B ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

SIXTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—This Company, having duly organized under the provisions of the general Railroad Law of this State, books of subscription for 2,500 shares, of 50 dollars each, (35 per cent. to be paid thereon,) will be open at the office of GILBERT & JOHNSON, No. 52 Wall-st., on the 23d inst., and for ten days thereafter.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1852. j19-4t*
D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

SUCCESSORS OF HARNDEN & CO.—SIGHT BILLS on the Belfast Banking Co. and Bank of Ireland, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, 60 day and sola, on Liverpool and London. Passage Certificates secured for emigrants and their friends. Custom-House business attended to by COOLIDGE & OSGOOD,
No. 48 William-st.

TRAVELING.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are the following:
ATLANTIC, Captain West.
PACIFIC, Captain Nye.
ARCTIC, Captain Luce.
BALTIC, Captain Comstock.
ADRIATIC, Captain Grafton.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, have been put to unusual strength in their construction—as in their engines—to insure strength and speed, and their accomodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $120; in second cabin, $70. Exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $300. From Liverpool to New-York, $30 and $40. Each vessel has an experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES FOR SAILING.

From New-York.		From Liverpool.	
Saturday, Jan. 10	1852	Wednesday, Jan 7	1853
Saturday, Jan. 24	1852	Wednesday, Jan. 28	1853
Saturday, Feb. 7	1852	Wednesday, Feb. 11	1853
Saturday, Feb. 21	1852	Wednesday, Feb. 25	1853
Saturday, March 6	1852	Wednesday, March 10	1853
Saturday, March 20	1852	Wednesday, March 24	1853
Saturday, April 3	1852	Wednesday, April 7	1853
Saturday, April 17	1852	Wednesday, April 21	1853
Saturday, May 1	1852	Wednesday, May 5	1853
Saturday, May 15	1852	Wednesday, May 19	1853
Saturday, May 29	1852	Wednesday, June 2	1853
Saturday, June 12	1852	Wednesday, June 16	1853
Saturday, June 26	1852	Wednesday, June 30	1853
Saturday, July 10	1852	Wednesday, July 14	1853
Saturday, July 24	1852	Wednesday, July 28	1853
Saturday, Aug. 7	1852	Wednesday, Aug. 11	1853
Saturday, Aug. 21	1852	Wednesday, Aug. 25	1853
Saturday, Sept. 4	1852	Wednesday, Sept. 8	1853
Saturday, Sept. 18	1852	Wednesday, Sept. 22	1853
Saturday, Oct. 2	1852	Wednesday, Oct. 6	1853
Saturday, Oct. 16	1852	Wednesday, Oct. 20	1853
Saturday, Oct. 30	1852	Wednesday, Nov. 3	1853
Saturday, Nov. 13	1852	Wednesday, Nov. 17	1853
Saturday, Nov. 27	1852	Wednesday, Dec. 1	1853
Saturday, Dec. 11	1852	Wednesday, Dec. 15	1853
Saturday, Dec 25	1852	Wednesday, Dec. 29	1853

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., N. Y.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
E. G ROBERTS & CO., No 13 King's Arms Yard, London.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., No. 26 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires Paris; or,
GEO. H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. j5-tf

FOR LIVERPOOL, United States Mail steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.—This steamer will depart from the U. S. mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, 24th of January, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

No berth secured till paid for.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance or comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.
The steamship ARCTIC will succeed the ATLANTIC, and sail Feb 7th. j12

FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA NICARAGUA.—ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY OF NICARAGUA.—FIRST NOTICE.—The Company is now prepared to convey passengers and their luggage from Ocean to Ocean, over their route in Nicaragua.

The Nicaragua route possesses the great advantage of passing through a most beautiful and healthy country. Passengers are conveyed from San Juan del Norte to Virgin Bay, by steamboats; from thence to San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, a distance of 12 miles and 36 chains, over a road which is now in perfectly good condition, and the planking of which will be completed by the next rainy season. The Company has, at this time, on the River and the Lake, five steamboats, built expressly for the service, and two more have been sent out, which will be in readiness by the 15th February.

For further information, and purchase of tickets, apply at the office of the Company, No. 74 Broadway, 3d story, front. By order, [j12-1meod] ISAAC C. LEA, Secretary.

U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—FOR NEW-ORLEANS, via HAVANA.—Change of sailing day—The splendid Steamship GEORGIA 3,000 tuns—D. T. PORTER, U. S. N., Commander, will sail from the pier foot of Warren-st., N. R., on SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 2 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
New Arrangement

Ladies' Saloon Berths	$70	Forward Saloon Berths	$50
After do	60	Steerage Berths	25

Specie ONLY taken on freight to Havana. Passengers for New-Orleans will be transferred to the steamship PHILADELPHIA at Havana. For freight or passage apply to
M. O ROBERTS, No. 177 West-st.,
corner of Warren-st.
j14-t24

UNITED STATES AND PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—ONLY THROUGH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, via CHAGRES direct. On THURSDAY, Jan. 22, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The splendid new double-engine steamship EL DORADO, unequalled in her accommodations and speed, 1,800 tuns, H. J. Hartsteine, U. S. N., Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 22, at 2 o'clock, P. M., precisely, from her pier at the foot of Warren-st., North River, with the Government mails, direct for CHAGRES, connecting with the extra February steamer, from Panama to San Francisco.

For passage and freight, apply at the office No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st, North River.

N. B. Bills of lading signed at the office, on the morning of sailing. j12-t22

UNITED STATES AND PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—ONLY THROUGH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, via CHAGRES direct. On SATURDAY, January 24, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the splendid new double engine Steamship GEORGIA, unequalled in her accommodations and speed, 3,000 tuns, D D PORTER, U. S. N, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, January 24, at 2 o'clock, P. M., precisely, from her pier at the foot of Warren-street, N. R., with the Government Mails, for Chagres, connecting with the favorite U. S. Mail Steamship CALIFORNIA, to sail without any delay for San Francisco, on arrival of passengers and mails at Panama. For passage and freight apply at the office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River. N. B.—Bills of lading signed at the office, on the morning of sailing. j12-t24

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—NEW-YORK and PHILADELPHIA DIRECT.—U. S. MAIL EXPRESS LINES.—Through in 4½ hours.—New-Jersey Railroad, via Jersey City.—Leaving New-York at 6 A. M., foot of Cortlandt-st.—9 A. M. and 5 P. M., Liberty-st. Leave Philadelphia, same hours, foot of Walnut-st. Fare reduced to $3 for first class, and

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I.....NO. 108. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted.*) at the office, No. 118 NASSAU-STREET, *between Beekman and Ann, just behind the old Park Theatre*, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week; or, when they prefer, they can pay in advance at the Desk for six months or a year, at the same rate. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies; three copies for TEN DOLLARS, and *five* copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the *Daily Times*.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Workingman's Building Association**—Office, corner of Broadway and Grand-st., over the Pacific Bank—having about 400 shares subscribed for, offers inducements for new subscribers as follows:

1st. The entrance fee, until Feb. 16th, 1852, is $1 per share.

2d. The monthly dues are $3 per share. Shares, when full, $300

3d. Interest, at the rate of 7 per cent., allowed on dues paid in advance.

4th. The Association is expected to close in seven years, when subscribers will receive $300 for each share subscribed for

5th. The Office is open MONDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, when addresses will be delivered in reference to the working of the Association.

6th. Ten shares having been sold at the last monthly meeting, makes it an advantage for members subscribing before Feb. 16th, 1852, when it is expected the whole number of shares will be subscribed for.

ROBT. McCLELLAN, President.
ALEX. S. CLIFION, Vice-President.
GEO. W. ANDERSON, Secretary.
JOHN MORRISON, Treasurer.

TRUSTEES

James A. Mandeville, Jonathan Dawson, Henry Calhoun.

DIRECTORS.

Josiah Griffeth, James Miller, Elmor Thompson,
Henry Mallery, James Berryman, Jas. J. Anderson,
John J. Messervie
A. G. RANSOM, Att'y and Counsel.

j22-4t.

☞ **Burns Club of the City OF NEW-YORK**—The Anniversary Dinner will be given at the Astor House, on MONDAY, 26th inst. j22-2t*

☞ **Notice.**—Passengers per steamship ATLANTIC, for LIVERPOOL, will please be on board, at the foot of Canal-st., on Saturday, Jan 24, at 11 o'clock A M.

j22 EDWARD K. COLLINS & CO.

☞ **Important Theological Discussion.**—"Is the Immortality of the Soul a Doctrine of the Bible, or a Pagan Fable?" Persons of all denominations are respectfully requested to attend and to take part in the public discussion of this subject every THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Hall, No. 93 Elizabeth-st., corner of Grand. j22-2tThs*

☞ **Masonic Notice.**—Anglo-Saxon Lodge.—An emergent meeting of Anglo-Saxon Lodge No 137 of Free and Accepted Masons will be held at their room, Masonic Hall, No. 299 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, on THURSDAY EVENING Jan 22 Punctual attendance of members and other Masons in good standing is requested. By order of the W. M.

j22-1t* W. J. SMITH, Secretary.

☞ **Williamsburg Savings Bank.**—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st ult., at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM. Interest not called for will remain to the credit of depositors, as principal. WILLIAM WALL, President

ISAAC HENDERSON, Secretary. j22 1t*

☞ **Brooklyn Hights Seminary.**—Prof. ALONZO GRAY, A M., Principal.—The new edifice for the accommodation of this institution, in Montague-place, will be opened on MONDAY, Jan 26. On Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock, the first of a series of eight or ten public Lectures will be delivered by Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jun. Subject: "The Character and Sphere of Woman."

The next quarter will commence on Monday, February 9. Circulars, giving further information, may be had of the Principal, Montague-place, the second door from Henry st.

Brooklyn Hights Seminary,
Montague-place, Jan. 20, 1852. j22-3teod

☞ **The Citizens Mutual Loan and Accumulating FUND ASSOCIATION**—The Books of the Association are open for subscription, at their office, No. 421 Broadway, next door above Canal-st., from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock. Entrance fee $2, monthly dues $3 per month. An opportunity is offered to all males and females, minors and adults, by joining the Association, by paying $3 a month for a few years, to obtain a home or a capital sufficient to start a fair business. Pamphlets with articles of Association, By-laws and full explanation of its objects and plan, can be had gratis at the office.

SIMEON DRAPER, President
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Vice President.

TRUSTEES

John J. Herrick, Winchester P. Moody, Joel W. Mason,
Geo. Schwartz, Jr., John F. Clarke, Wm. H. Dietz,
Chas L. Cornish, Wm. Thomson, S. Albertus, Jr.

j22-1m JOSIAH F. KENDALL, Secretary.

☞ **People's Building Association.**—The first monthly meeting of this Association will be held at De la Ree's Assembly Room, corner of 25th-st and 8th-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock. The Public are invited to attend. Articles of Association will be ready for distribution. T. MARTINEZ, President.

WM. S. HUNT, Vice-President.

JNO. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
J. B. FITZGERALD, Attorney C. A TUCKER, Surveyor.

Trustees.

T. Martin, W. S Hunt, A. A. Denman,
Jos. Rogers, Oliver H. Lee, Jas. Reeve,
W. H. Smith, E. C Sanderson, Jas. Kearney,
P. H. Williams, Geo. R. Jaques, J. P. Ostrom,
j15-4teod* A. R. Trotter

☞ **New-York Life Insurance Company.**—Office No. 106 Broadway.—Physicians in attendance daily from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M. MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

Further information and a Prospectus of the Company can be had at the office, No. 106 Broadway. j5-1m

☞ **Quartz Mining** IN MARIPOSA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—BURNS'S RANCH GOLD MINING CO.—OFFICE No. 45 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, Wall-st., New-York.

The Board of Directors of the Burns's Ranch Gold Mining Company, intending to prosecute this work with vigor, offer for sale the remaining stock appropriated for Working Capital. Orders for stock may be addressed to the Secretary of the Company. By order of the Board of Directors

ALFRED D. SELLECK, Secretary.

N. B.—Specimens from the mine can be seen at the office. Also, Maps and Pamphlets containing an account of its location, title, mineral riches, &c., may be had by applying as above. j20-tf

☞ **Second Mechanics' Building Mutual LOAN AND SAVINGS INSTITUTION**—A few months since the mechanics of this city formed an Association they can call their own, and so unrivaled has been its success, that it has already become necessary to form another, having the same philanthropic object in view—"To make each man his own landlord."

Prosperous as has been the above Society, the Second Mechanics' will, perhaps, be more so than any similar Society that has yet been started, for it offers advantages not offered by any other.

1st. It will loan money at 6 per cent. per annum on the amount advanced.

2d. It will allow interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum to all persons who prefer paying for six months or more in advance, thus securing a double interest—first, the above 6 per cent., second, their share of the profits. Persons who wish to borrow money for the purpose of building, can here receive an advance on more favorable terms than is offered by any other Association.

3d. Persons desirous of withdrawing from the Society can do so at any time by giving one month's notice, and receive back all the dues paid by them, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

The above three clauses are entirely new in Building Associations, and must prove of great advantage to the shareholders.

A person who will save 14 cents a day, (and there is not a person who cannot,) can, in this Society, secure in a few years a small capital, ($1,000) with which he can establish himself in business, and thus achieve his own independence.

The Association is being formed by a number of persons who are members of other Building Associations, and who have observed its advantages to numbers.

The entrance fee will be 50 cents per share. Monthly payments, $2. Value of each share, $500.

Ladies and gentlemen desirous of joining, can leave their names with

THOS. MORTON, Pres't, cor. of Pearl and Fletcher.
G. V. POMEROY, Vice Pres't, No. 16 Platt-st.
JACOB PECARE, Sec'y, cor. Centre and Hester-sts.
BARNARD & PARSONS, Att'ys, No. 16 Wall-st.

TRUSTEES.

R. G Nellis, 297 Broadway, E. J. Porter, 6 City Hall-pl.
F. W Gilley, 126 Bowery, G. H. Walker, Elizabeth-st.
Dr. Jas. Allen, 355 Broome st. C. N. Porter, Wall-st.

A public meeting will be held, for the admission of new members, on TUESDAY EVENING next, Jan. 20, at Seven o'clock, P. M., at No. 5 Chatham-square, where the objects and workings of these Associations will be explained.

j17-1mTuThsS

☞ **Mechanics' Institute Lectures.**—In consequence of damage by the late fire, and until the rooms of the Institute can be repaired, the course of lectures will be continued at the lecture-room of the Mercantile Library Association, Clinton Hall, the use of which has been generously tendered for the fulfillment of the course, which will be delivered in the following order:

JOSEPH M. SANDERSON, Esq., January 22—Subject, American Example and Education of the Mechanic

G. DEXTER HASCOX, Esq., January 29—Propeller for Steam Vessels, &c.

CHARLES H. DELAVAN, Esq., February 5—Temperance, with plates illustrating the effects of alcohol on the human stomach.

JOHN H. GRISCOM, M. D., February 12—Use and Abuse of Air, and the Necessity of Ventillation.

JOHN H. GRISCOM, M. D., February 19—Use and Abuse of Air, and the Necessity of Ventillation.

WILLIAM STARK, Esq., of Troy, February 26—Best Means of Supporting the True Dignity of the Mechanical Profession.

CHARLES H. DELAVAN, Esq., March 4—Life and Character of Benjamin Franklin.

Professor R. OGDEN DOREMUS, March 11—Chemistry, with practical illustrations

Professor R. OGDEN DOREMUS, March 18—Chemistry, with practical illustrations

Professor R. OGDEN DOREMUS, March 25—Chemistry, with practical illustrations

The above named gentlemen have kindly volunteered their services. The lectures will commence at 8 o'clock. Members can obtain their tickets from the Actuary, No. 1 Oliver-st. On behalf of Lecture Committee.

JOHN ROACH, Chairman.

j21-2t*

☞ **Catholic Institute of New-York.**—The Third Lecture of the Course will be delivered at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, at 8 o'clock, by Dr J. Y. HUNTINGTON, Brooklyn, N. Y. Subject, "St. Vincent de Paul: The Fruits of his Life." Tickets 25 cents—to be had at the Catholic Bookstores, and at the door on the evening of the Lecture. The proceeds to be given to the Hospital of St. Vincent, in 13th-st., under the charge of the Sisters of Charity.

j21-3t* DANIEL SULLIVAN, Secretary.

☞ **The Second New-York BUILDING ASSOCIATION** will hold an adjourned meeting on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, at 7 o'clock, at Chatham Hall, No. 5 Chatham-square, for the purpose of receiving subscribers, adopting articles of association and the election of officers. Addresses may be expected from gentlemen long connected with Building Associations, and from whom much valuable information may be derived. The public are invited to attend. Entrance fee 50 cents—par value $500. The books are still open at the office of Messrs. WAKEMAN & LATTING, No. 59 Fulton-st, and with J. BUXTON, Jr. No. 14 North William-st. j20-3t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Special Notice—Change of Time**—The Meeting of Stockholders of the NEW-YORK and NEW-ENGLAND TELEGRAPH COMPANY, called for the 27th inst., will be holden on FRIDAY, the 23d inst., at 12 P. M., at the Howard Hotel. JOHN McKINNEY,

j17-eodt23d Secretary.

☞ **The Hamilton Building Association**, instituted Oct. 9th, 1851, under an Act of the Legislature of New-York, and now in successful operation, will receive subscriptions for a limited number of shares, at $1. Entrance fee previous to, and at the Fourth Monthly Meeting, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 22d, 1852, in the Society Room, north corner of Tillary and Fulton-sts., Brooklyn. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of taking shares, are requested to subscribe at this Meeting, or previous thereto, at the Office of the Association, No. 223 Fulton-st., where may be obtained gratis the Prospectus, Articles of Association, and Act of Incorporation. The profits already made by this Association will cause the Entrance Fee to be increased soon, therefore subscribe at once and save your money.

j17-6t* THOMAS F. LESLIE, Secretary.

IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES.

Kossuth and Capt. Long.

DIFFICULTIES ON BOARD THE MISSISSIPPI.

Letters from Kossuth—Capt. Long—Officers of the Mississippi, &c.

We are enabled to lay before our readers this morning several documents which shed much additional light on the history of KOSSUTH on board the *Mississippi*. They are important, and will be read with deep interest. In order to a perfect understanding of the matter, it is requisite that the reader should be informed, at the beginning, of certain facts, and of the sentiments entertained in certain quarters out of the existence of which the subsequent events, as will appear, very naturally sprang.

The action of our Government in sending for KOSSUTH and his companions met with strong disapprobation from JOHN S. HODGE, Esq., United States Consul at Marseilles, France. This disapprobation was expressed by Mr. HODGE in decided terms, before the *Mississippi* was dispatched on her glorious mission.

The United States steam-frigate *Mississippi* belonged to our Mediterranean squadron, under the command of Commodore MORGAN. The Commodore was unwilling that any vessel belonging to his squadron should be detached to be sent for the Hungarians, and he was most particularly averse to parting with the *Mississippi*, which had been employed to tow about the old Commodore, on board the Independence, the flag ship of the squadron; for the Commodore is a corpulent man, sorely afflicted with rheumatism or gout, and not at all averse to the enjoyment of luxurious ease.

Capt. LONG, the commander of the *Mississippi*, was opposed to being sent for KOSSUTH and his companions.

With this pre-existent state of feeling on the part of these three official personages, it is not surprising that their conduct towards the Hungarian exiles was not marked by any great degree of loving favor.

The *Mississippi* was not dispatched by Commodore MORGAN in season to reach Constantinople until the 30th of August, and "the first days of September" had been named as the time for KOSSUTH's liberation. The Sultan of Turkey hailed her arrival with delight. He was surprised when he heard that the *Mississippi* had come; he said that he had heard that the United States were going to send a ship for KOSSUTH, but it was so late before the vessel arrived, that he did not believe one was coming at all.

The preparations of the vessel for the reception of the Hungarians, such as making partitions and fitting up apartments, were delayed until a very late day. Much of the work was performed after the arrival of the Mississippi at Constantinople; and it was consequently hastily and imperfectly done, and at an unnecessary and exorbitant cost to the United States Government.

When Gov. KOSSUTH came on board, and for the first time beheld the flag of the United States waving its protection over him, he made a short, impassioned speech, which, in effect is said to have been equal to any of his more elaborate efforts. It brought tears to the eyes of all who listened to it, and hearty cheers of welcome were given in return.

We omit, at this time, to mention any of the incidents of the voyage until the arrival of the Mississippi at Marseilles, Sept. 26th. Gov. KOSSUTH here made an application to the French Government for permission to pass rapidly through France on his way to England. On the third day an answer was received refusing him permission. KOSSUTH gave to a Marseilles editor, the request which he had made and the answer which he had received. They were published. This alarmed the Prefet and Consul HODGE; and the Consul addressed a letter, couched in violent and offensive terms, charging KOSSUTH with having compromised the flag of the United States, to Capt. LONG, who handed the letter to Gov. KOSSUTH, thereby impliedly endorsing its sentiments.

KOSSUTH, who had been awaiting on shore, the answer of the French Government, returned on board the *Mississippi*. Soon there were many boats floating about the ship, filled with people, who sang the Marseilles hymn, and sent up cries of "America," "Captain," &c., &c. Capt. LONG paced the deck with a stern look, and in much apparent excitement. A beautiful wreath was taken from the United States flag in one of the boats and thrown up to the deck of the *Mississippi*. But Capt. LONG still deigned no notice of the compliments and honors which the patriotic people were showering upon him. A general order was given to come down from the poop, guards, and other prominent places. Capt LONG then walked up to Gov. KOSSUTH and requested him to withdraw from the poop of the ship; adding that he was compromising our flag, or that if he remained there he would compromise our flag. Gov. KOSSUTH withdrew; and on the same day he addressed the following letter to Consul HODGE:

U. S. FRIGATE MISSISSIPPI,
Sept. 30, 1851.

SIR: The Government of the United States having accorded me its generous protection, knew very well to have accorded it to a man who has the honor to meet some sympathy everywhere where the words "freedom and human rights" have an echo in the breasts of men.

The people of the United States themselves expressed this sympathy highly enough; and the Government of the United States did not take this expression for a motive *not* to grant me its protection; but rather for a motive to grant it.

So the Government of the United States will be pleased, I confidently trust, to hear that even in every place of Europe where we stopped, this sympathy is freely, openly, warmly shared by the people.

That is one view which I take about the political direction of the sentiments of your Government.

The other is, that I confidently trust that your Government was willing to give me liberty, and not prison, Sir; else I would have not accepted, neither your Government offered, protection to me.

Please to remember all that has happened since my arrival here.

I requested permission to pass through France. No answer was given before the third day. I was ashore meanwhile; and you know that I not even left the Hotel, in order that I might not provoke any manifestation of that sympathy which I consider not only lawful not to push back, but even bound in honor to feel honored with, and thankful to accept. You know the people of Marseilles were rather anxiously scrupulous not to cause any difficulties to me by the display of their sympathy. All was quiet.

The refusal came. It was an answer to my letter, written to M. Le Prefét by myself. The answer was given through your interference; but it was and must have been given to me. Yourself, Sir, considered it to be so; because you handed me the letter without any restriction, rather with the advice to take a copy of it. I would have felt authorized to do so, even without your advice; because it was only and exclusively myself who was concerned in the matter.

A government, and chiefly a constitutional one, yes, a republican one, should never shun publicity of the orders it judged lawful and convenient to issue. Does a government, on the contrary, shun its publicity? In my opinion the principles of the United States can only approve and side with publicity which is in no way contrary to law, even in the French Republic.

Besides, I had a right to complain; the French Republican Government having, without any reasonable motive, (I having offered to pass rapidly, without stopping in any place, and even declared to you to be willing to accept every loyal and honorable advice of the government in respect to my passage; so that my passage would and could not produce any excitement, whereas to forbid this passage could but produce excitement, of course,) I had a right to complain against the refusal, violating, without any motive, the rights of humanity and hospitality, which I was the more entitled to claim as the French Constitution proclaimed to the world to take for basis the principle of Freedom and Fraternity.

And yet I made no complaint. I only communicated to a newspaper, without any additional remarks, the letter I wrote and the answer I received. It was lawful—it was due to my position, and not even contrary to the rules of etiquette, which I am well acquainted with, and will ever observe, except where etiquette should claim the sacrifice of my honor and my rights.

But you know, Sir, it was not this communication which caused the people of Marseilles to express to me, in a warm, but dignified and graceful manner, its sympathies; because this happened at noon and after noon: the letters were published in the evening; the remarks, and annexed opinion of the editor, I have nothing to do with.

You, yourself, did me the honor to accompany me from the hotel to the boat. You saw that the acclamations of the people, being in no way provoked had nothing of disorder in themselves; but rather were highly honorable to myself, to the people, and even to you.

We returned to the frigate. In the afternoon a hundred boats were floating around the *Mississippi*, singing national songs, offering garlands of laurel to me, garlands of immortals to America, and shouting "Hurrahs!" to the Republic, to the United States of America, and to myself. Called forth by the shouts of the people, I mounted on the deck, and uncovering my head, bowed to thank the people, without speaking one single word. I was surprised to see the captain of the frigate walk along the deck, without even waving his cap to acknowledge the cheers given to America; but my surprise was still heightened, to see Captain LONG accost me in a reproaching manner,—that I am compromising him by staying on deck. I answered, "I hope I will meet a generous welcome from your people also, and I am sure you would not have me repulse it. I am in the very position here. I will in honor and conscience feel bound thankfully to acknowledge, every where, the sympathy I meet; and am confident that your people and your Government can but approve this, and feel in no way compromised to learn that the people of Marseilles did, in a graceful manner, cheer the United States and cheer myself. You knew whom you received on board your ship; and I beg to be assured that I have the sentiment of what is due to you and convenient to me. It appears we have different views about what may be thought compromising to your position. So I free you from the embarrassment, and entreat you to land me wherever you please. But, as long as I have the honor to be on board your ship, you have to command, and your commands shall be obeyed." And I left the deck, and caused all my companions to do the same. The people upon the boats continued to cheer yet for a while, then went away peaceably as it came, without the consolation of a single acknowledging sign from the *Mississippi*.

These are the incidents of our staying in the Bay of Marseilles.

And yet, Sir, you were pleased to judge convenient to send me word to-day (and that, also, not directly, but by a letter written to Capt. LONG) that "*your position and the flag of the United States had been compromised by these incidents.*"

This is a heavy charge, Sir, deeply wounding my honor and my sentiments of deepest respect to your glorious land.

It cannot be passed in silence. I feel bound in honor to bring the matter before the people of the United States and your Government, and entreat their verdict about it.

But having the firm conviction that wherever I meet a free, spontaneous, lawful, and honorable expression of whatever people's sympathy, I am bound in honor and conscience to respect it with esteem, and not to refuse it thankfully to accept—on the other side, you being here, the organ of your Government which I am revering with high veneration, it is my duty to deliver the *Mississippi* of the presence of myself, who by his position seems, in your opinion, to be a man who compromises the glorious flag of the United States.

Therefore, though in the most solemn manner protesting against the imputation you charge me with, I have the honor to tranquilize you, Sir, by declaring that I will not longer embarrass you, but with everlasting gratitude to your country and to your Government, I will leave the *Mississippi* at the first place it will stop, which is, I suppose, at Gibraltar.

M. L. N. BONAPARTE has driven me away from France. You, Sir, by your (I dare confidently state, unjust) imputation, are forcing me to consider myself driven away from the *Mississippi*, because the people of Marseilles had shown some kindness to me.

I will go by some private conveyance to the United States, will make my excuses for not having further profited of the hospitality of your Government's vessel, by the publication of this letter I have the honor to send you, and will confidently await the judgment of the public opinion of the United States.

I am sorry that your above said letter came not some hours earlier, you giving therein orders that from the *Mississippi* no communications should be sent to any public paper of Marseilles. I feel surprised, but will make respected your orders. I am sorry to say that feeling to be my duty of honor to thank by some few words the kind sympathy I was honored with in Marseilles, some hours before the arrival and communication of your quite unlooked for and unexpected intimation, I sent ashore a letter to the said effect. When you read it in some public paper I hope you will, by its contents, not judge compromised the flag of the United States.

I beg leave to assure you, Sir, of my high regards, and my particular consideration, having the honor to sign myself to be, Sir,

Your humble and obsequious servant,
L. KOSSUTH.

On the following day, October 1, the *Mississippi* sailed for Gibraltar. An interesting incident connected with her departure from Marseilles, is thus narrated by an officer on board, in a private letter to a friend:

"We hurried through coaling, and left Marseilles on Wednesday evening, the 1st of October, having again to encounter the many-headed as we passed through the narrow entrance of the port of Marseilles. The mole heads were crowded with men, who were loud in their expressions of sympathy for KOSSUTH and his cause. The warm and right-hearted sailors determined, of their own will, to return some manifestation of fellow-feeling. As we entered the narrow mouth, suddenly our fore rigging was swarming with human beings, much to the astonishment of our premier and Captain. After they were in the rigging, there was a moment's pause, during which Chaplain ordered them down immediately. One of the boys said: 'Three cheers, my hearties, before we go.' Accordingly, three as hearty cheers were given as could issue from the lungs of one hundred and fifty men. Immediately, it was responded to from the shore. Then the men came down, and added one more from behind the bulwarks. * * * The Hungarians were much pleased with the demonstration, all thinking though at the time, that it was done by the order of the Captain."

An attempt was made, shortly after this, by the First Lieutenant, to affix a stigma upon KOSSUTH, by showing that he thanked the men for three cheers, which was regarded by that officer as an act of insubordination. But the effort failed utterly; the charge was proved to be false, and served only to cover its author with ridicule.

Under the same date, the writer continues:

"I fear that perverted accounts of all this will reach you before this. One of the Captain's clique said last night that they were not so unprepared for all these reports at home as might be supposed. "Three weeks since," said he, evidently alluding to Spezzia, "reports went home." My soul fairly sickens at such evidence of duplicity on the part of those entrusted with so noble a charge."

It is proper to remark that this statement respecting reports having been sent home three weeks previous, was elicited by the writer whom we have been quoting, of the bad effects upon Capt. LONG's reputation in the United States, which would be produced by his treatment of KOSSUTH and the other Hungarians.

In the same letter this correspondent remarks:

"The accusation of having compromised the Flag still remains against KOSSUTH. Till that is withdrawn KOSSUTH will not go home in the ship. If the captain states in writing that that charge is groundless, KOSSUTH will forget the other indignities from them and continue with us."

And thus matters continued until a number of the officers on board addressed letters, expressive of their own sentiments, to Gov. KOSSUTH. Amongst three letters were the following:

U. S. STEAM FRIGATE MISSISSIPPI,
AT SEA, Oct. 3, 1851.

SIR: Permit me to express to you the sincere regret we feel at the prospect of so soon parting from you. The "Resolution of Congress," by which a ship of war was put at your disposal and sent to convey you and your companions to the United States, will at once convince you of the deep concern taken in you, and of the sympathies of the people of the United States. They have already heard with infinite pleasure, Sir, of your release from Kutahia, and of your embarkation on board the *Mississippi* at the Dardanelles. Her arrival at New-York, without your presence on board, will, in the highest degree, disappoint the expectations of the people of the United States who now, let me assure you, are anxiously awaiting to greet you and to do you honor.

But if the determination on your part to leave this ship at Gibraltar, not again to return to her, is made in consequence, (as I have the best reasons to believe,) of the grave charge against you of having, "on two occasions" compromised the flag of the United States, and of having restraint, so repugnant to your feelings, imposed upon your actions on board this ship, then, indeed, will mortification be added to the disappointment of the American people, and sorrow most sincere be felt by myself and by many of my companions here present.

Since I have had the honor of a personal acquaintance with you, I certainly have seen nothing, Sir, which has been done by you, have *heard of nothing* which has been done or which has been said by you, hatt in my opinion is in the remotest degreederogatory to the high position you hold, or which has in the least, changed the good opinion, the good wishes, nor the high respect entertained for you by myself and by other of my brother officers on board of the *Mississippi*. I have the honor, sir, to be,

Most respectfully, and very truly, yours,
HENRY ETTING, Purser U. S. Navy.

To Governor LOUIS KOSSUTH, on board the U. S. steam frigate, *Mississippi*, at sea.

U. S. S. MISSISSIPPI,
AT SEA, Oct. 3, 1851.

SIR—I feel it a duty I owe myself as an officer of this ship and a citizen of the United States of America, to express to you, Sir, the nation's guest, my sincere and heartfelt regrets at the circumstances which have caused your determination to leave this vessel, and to disavow any participation in the complaints and charges that have been brought against you and your noble associates. Hoping that this manifestation of my true feeling may meet with credit on your part, and that prosperity may attend you and your glorious cause,

I am, Sir, with high esteem, &c.,
P. G. WATMOUGH.

U. S. SHIP MISSISSIPPI,
AT SEA, Oct. 4, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR. I cannot allow you to leave the *Mississippi* under the present circumstances, without expressing to you the pain and mortification I feel at the occurrences which have induced you to adopt this resolution. I cannot hope, Sir, that this expression of my personal feelings, together with those of a similar nature which I know you will receive from other officers, will produce a change in your determination. It would be folly in me, Sir, to endeavor to alleviate the accusation which has been made against you, an accusation which although I may disapprove of and consider unfounded, still remains. You have not to do with the sentiments or opinions of myself or my brother officers. You cannot receive from us a refutation of charges which have been made by the only agents of the Government with whom you have to deal. You have been charged by them of having compromised the Flag which offered you protection. You, Sir, while a guest of the national ship placed at your disposal by the unanimous votes of our Representatives in Congress, you have been charged by a *commercial agent*, of having compromised that country's banner! When the American people, through their representatives, have extended to you a mark of their respect and sympathy—which has never been paid to any man with the exception of Lafayette—he has, without considering the consequences, undertaken to say to you that which would oblige you to decline their proffered honor. I, Sir, am not a diplomatist. My profession does not often place me in positions to decide upon questions of political intricacy. But I can be allowed to judge and express my opinions upon subjects as devoid of ambiguity as this appears to me to be. I am familiar with every circumstance which has led to this accusation. I have watched attentively every movement of yourself and every word, almost, that you have spoken since you came on board at the Dardanelles, and I do not hesitate to venture my opinion, that in no one instance have you, in the least, compromised the American Flag. I do firmly believe, that upon investigation, your whole course of conduct will meet the entire approbation of the American people. I know it is a piece of assumption in me to make such an explicit declaration, and particularly after those whose experience and situation entitle them to so much more respect, have decided otherwise. But there are cases in which men of the finest tact and judgment may be deceived. There are cases in which men from a strict sense of duty may be misled; and in my humble opinion, this is one of those cases. I cannot think that Capt. LONG considered the consequences of his becoming a party to this charge, the impossibility of your remaining under this Flag, after having been accused of compromising it, (unless it is satisfactorily retracted and explained,) and the disappointment which will be produced at home, among the parties and classes when they become acquainted with these mortifying, these painful facts. I hope most sincerely that such explanations will be made to you as will exculpate Capt. LONG, and that you will, after receiving them, reconsider the resolution which I know you have made.

In conclusion, Sir, allow me to express to you the personal satisfaction I have experienced in an association to which I shall always recur with pleasure and with pride, and regretting more than I can tell you, if you persist in your resolution to leave us, the causes which have produced it.

I remain, Sir, most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. VAN NESS PHILIP,
Directed Pas'd Mid. *Mississippi*.
"Gov. LOUIS KOSSUTH."

U. S. STEAMER MISSISSIPPI,
AT SEA, Saturday, Oct. 4, 1851.

DEAR SIR:—I have heard with real pain of your intention of leaving our ship, and of the causes which have impelled you to that step. But before your departure from amongst us, I have thought that it might not be altogether displeasing to you to know that there are many of my brother officers, besides myself, who are far from being of the opinion that you have done the least thing to compromise our country; and who, therefore, by no means subscribe to the charge that has been so unhappily laid at your door.

The resolution of our country in your favor was hailed with just pride, but it became a matter of especial gratification when it was known that the vessel to which we are attached, was designated for the honor of conveying you from bondage to freedom. Your presence upon our decks was therefore received with joy, and so far as yourself and your company are concerned, has been a source of uninterrupted pleasure up to the present time. It is but natural, then, that your leaving us, even under the most favorable circumstances should cause pain; but when it takes place under circumstances so little gratifying to us all, I feel absolutely at a loss to express the sentiment it produces; and I do not deceive you as to the character of the American people, when I declare it my firm conviction that they will be deeply mortified at learning that any course of conduct on the part of their fellow citizens, and agents abroad, should have been such, no matter how inadvertently, as to drive a national guest from their doors.

I trust you will not view this voluntary expression of sentiment as an impertinence. It is not intended as such; but is rather from the sincere desire that you will do justice to your well-wishers on board, and not depart from us under the unpleasant and unjust conviction that any act on your part has occasioned the least displeasure.

With sentiments of great esteem for yourself, personally, Sir, and a warm sympathy for the cause you sustain, I am very truly yours,

CHARLES W. ABY.

Gov. LOUIS KOSSUTH, on board the U. S. steamer *Mississippi*.

And, finally, even Capt. Long himself, was prevailed on to do something, and he wrote the following letter to Gov. Kossuth:

U. S. STEAM FRIGATE MISSISSIPPI,
BAY OF GIBRALTAR, OCT. 6, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor, by your request, to send you a copy of the extract of a letter from John L. Hodge, Esq., U. S. Consul at Marseilles, France, it being the same that I read to you on the 30th of September ultimo:

"Articles on this affair, the publication, and what has followed, have 'compromised' me and our flag with this Government. Please request Mr. KOSSUTH not to send articles to the paper *Le People* while under the banner of the U. S., as it would appear that we encourage an attempt to produce an *emeute* or serious disturbances."

I do cheerfully state to you, in furtherance of your request, that I have never said, nor to my knowledge have you, during the time you have been on board this ship, compromised the flag.

I am, Sir, with the highest regards, your obedient servant, J. C. LONG, Captain.

To LOUIS KOSSUTH, Ex-Governor President of Hungary, U. S. frigate *Mississippi*.

Gov. KOSSUTH, after what had now taken place, would have remained on board the *Mississippi*, and have come to the United States in her, but for reasons which fully appear in the following letter, which, considering what had just taken place, is certainly most magnanimous, so far as it relates to Captain LONG personally:

U. S. STEAM FRIGATE MISSISSIPPI,
BAY OF GIBRALTAR, Oct. 13, 1851.

SIR:—Having had the honor to state, that though my return from England to Gibraltar, and so continuing my passage to the United States would require to be some twenty days longer at sea, at the present late season, than to go directly from Liverpool to New-York, I still would prefer to go on board the *Mississippi* frigate to the United States to any other means of passage, so highly do I appreciate this honor and this distinction. You, Sir, had the highly obliging kindness to inform me that you will await my return here from England in the steamer which leaves England on the 27th of October, to the 1st of November next.

Though I felt very much pained at the idea that my most imperious duties forcing me to ask and to accept this delay, I may have augmented the sufferings of the officers and crew of this ship, as also to my associates, still I felt somewhat consolated at the conviction that, leaving Southampton on the 27th, I will be back again on the 2nd of November, and that you might yet reach New-York before the end of that month.

Unhappily, and quite unexpectedly, I learn now from the agency of the Oriental Company, that the packet boat expected to-morrow, on board of which I intended to embark for England, makes eleven days to Southampton from Gibraltar, as it has to touch Cadiz and Lisbon. I cannot expect to land at Southampton before the 25th, and having to return the 27th, I had only one single day to arrange my public and private business.

On the other hand, the next packet boat not leaving England but on the 7th November, and making likewise eleven days to Gibraltar, I could not be back here before the 18th of November; so that if you would be pleased to grant me yet this delay also, the *Mississippi* could but on the second half of December, reach New York.

Now, Sir, you having requested me to take into consideration that any longer delay here would render my associates, as well as the officers and crew of this ship, liable, on approaching your coast at a late season, to endure excessively severe and uncomfortable, cold, and stormy weather: I consider it, under the above said untoward circumstances, in honor and conscience, my duty to be not to embarrass you in your honorable cares for the comfort of all you have on board; and not even to make any request, the compliance to which would, of course, very much increase the sufferings, not only of my associates, but also of the officers and crew of the ship; which, indeed, would be from me a very regardless course, and very bad appreciation of the friendly, kind, and hospitable manner, you, your officers, and the whole crew, have treated me all the time I had the high honor to be on board this ship.

With these convictions, and to enable you to prosecute your voyage without delay, I feel bound in honor and conscience on leaving England so soon as possible, to take a packet ship for the United States, where I hope to arrive almost so soon as you, and prove to the people and Government of the United States how warmly I wished to hasten to your generous, hospitable shores.

I am confident that the people and the Government of the United States will appreciate my motives, and approve the course I needs must adopt. I hope they will be pleased to consider (as it really is) this course as the emanation of my lively sentiment and careful solicitude not to misuse their generosity, by disregarding the important considerations to those sufferings which could not fail to follow out of a longer delay: and I hope these circumstances (which nobody can regret more than I do) will not alter those sympathies of your people, which I take, and will forever hold, for the chief honor, glory, and inestimable treasure of my life.

So I have but one favor yet to claim, and that is, that you may be pleased to accept, for yourself as well as for the officers and crew of this ship, the most sincere expression of my warmest thanks, for the noble, kind, and generous affection I was honored with on board this ship. The remembrance of it will be a lasting treasure to my heart, and I will cherish it as a fair gift of the Almighty, may I meet whatever fate throughout my tempest-tossed life. I hope to meet you soon again on the happy shores of your glorious land: and let me hope that you, and all who have the honor to do service to their country under your command, on board the *Mississippi* Frigate, will bear to me a kind remembrance, and the same high-minded affection they honored me with from the first moment I bowed with deep respect before the glorious flag of your ship, and felt free once more, because protected by it, and surrounded by your frank, loyal, gallant, true American hearts.

May the blessings of God, and glory, and happiness, attend you wherever you go.

Please to communicate this, my warm wishes and sentiments, to the noble-minded, gallant officers, and to the crew of the ship.

I am, Sir, with the highest regards,
and with the warmest gratitude,
LOUIS KOSSUTH.

To Capt. LONG, Frigate *Mississippi*, Gibraltar, 13th Oct., 1851.

To this letter Capt. LONG replied, as follows:

U. S. STEAM FRIGATE MISSISSIPPI,
GIBRALTAR BAY, Tuesday, Oct. 14, 1851.

SIR—I have the honor to be in receipt of your letter under date of 13th of October, instant. While I return my heartfelt thanks for your kind expressions towards myself, officers and crew, I cannot but

France would not make any change in the feelings of friendship which had previously existed between the two countries. The noble marquis, whose usual habit is not to be very sparing of speech, contented himself on this occasion with making a low bow to the President of the Assembly, without saying a word. The Ministers of the rest, but without saying a word. The Ministers of the other continental powers, on the contrary, hastened to give Louis Napoleon the warmest assurances of the support and approbation of their Governments.

It is said that several foreign diplomatists recommended the President to publish a manifesto like that of M. de Lamartine, to reassure their Governments as to the policy and to the maintenance of existing treaties, and in particular of that of Vienna; but the President declined acceding to their recommendation.

It is said that the Constitution will be exceedingly concise. It will not contain any articles on the liberty of the subject, or on that of the press, or on the ordinary guarantees given in other Constitutions; these are all looked on as superfluous.

MM. de Tocqueville and Gustave de Beaumont have returned from Ham. They were twice allowed to see the prisoners, and both times in General de Lamericière's room, they being assembled around him in consequence of his being confined to bed with a fit of the gout. The general, it appears, has preserved in prison his habits of bivouac; he smokes continually; and, as the swelling of his hands from his painful malady does not permit him to prepare his pipe himself, it is Madame de Lamoricière who has assumed that office, and performs it, he declares, as adroitly as an old soldier. General Changarnier still preserves his imperturbable *sang froid*, speaking but little, and supporting all the inconveniences of his situation like a stoic

The *Moniteur* announces that henceforth the palace of the Tuileries is to be the official residence of the President of the Republic.

The *Breslau Gazette* says that M. de Persigny is going to St. Petersburg to secure to Louis Napoleon the support of the northern powers and to demand for him the hand of the Princess Wasa.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor has issued a new decree abolishing anew the Constitution of 1849, and disavowing the principles upon which it was based.

Accounts from Croatia, in the Vienna journals, state that public opinion was not tranquil. At Sinek, there had been a demonstration, which gave rise to a judicial investigation. At Esseg, Magyar tendencies had been remarked, and had manifested themselves in the composition of the communal council.

The police have been more than usually active lately, not only in the separate Crown-lands, but also in Vienna itself. A Hungarian of the name of Maj, who had recently entered a military school here, was one of a batch of political suspects taken up a short time since. In the course of his examination, he unfortunately let out facts tending to implicate certain of his friends, and on returning to his solitary cell, he resolved to put an end to an existence that had become so miserable. He accordingly enveloped his body in the bed-clothes, and, forming a wisp of straw out of the lining of his bed, set fire to the whole, and so perished in the flames.

A party of medical students who had determined to have a convivial night on Christmas Eve, deputed a few of their body to organize the arrangements, according to the most approved style adopted by parliamentary committees. They met and feasted, after which they separated, each going to his respective home in the suburbs. Some of the party have not been seen since, and on inquiry being made, it was found that they had been living since that night at the expense of the Stadt-Hauptmannschaft. The only shadow of a pretense that can be found for their arrest is, that some of the humorous documents relative to the supper party were written in a style of extravagant bombast, and one of the signatures had the word "Dictator" appended to it. This paper was lost, and, it is said, unluckily fell into the hands of a gendarme, who at once arrested the parties.

A letter from Vienna, of the 27th ult., (says the *Presse*,) states that Louis Napoleon, in a letter addressed to the Emperor of Austria requests him to consent to have the mortal remains of the Duke de Reichstadt, now lying at Vienna, near those of his mother Maria Louisa, in the vaults of the Capuchins, transported to Paris.

The *National Gazette* of Berlin, of the 31st ult., publishes, under the head of Stockholm, a letter of thanks from Kossuth to the citizens of Stockholm, who held a banquet in honor of his liberation from captivity by the Sultan. In this letter, which is without date, but which must have been written some time before the news of the great change in France was known by Kossuth, he lavishes, as upon all other countries from which he has received attentions, a profusion of thanks upon the Swedes, and indulges in his usual attacks upon Russia and Austria. M. Kossuth assumes that a general conflict is at hand, and predicts for Sweden an important part in the cause of liberty.

GERMANY.

The Germanic Diet, in its sitting of the 31st ult., decided on the suppression and sale of the federal fleet. On this occasion, Austria proposed to form the German navy in three divisions, to be commanded respectively by Austrians, Prussians, and Germans of other States. Prussia opposed this arrangement when the above final resolution was adopted. Prussia has declared her readiness to undertake the support of the fleet for one month.

PRUSSIA.

The negotiation in Frankfort for a common code of rules or regulations for controlling the press in all the states by one system, has entirely failed.

Berlin, 1st January.—It is reported that Baron Montenffel will not retain his post as President of the Council. He will probably be replaced by Count Arnion, of Bortzenbourg.

BELGIUM.

A Paris letter of the 4th of January, says

"King Leopold, in his interview with M. de Persigny, explained that it was only possible for him to expel such of the French refugees from Belgium as had been condemned by justice for some offence; but that he could not regard the democratic members of the late Assembly as falling under this category. M Felix Pyat, upon whom sentence was passed by the High Court, Leopold was ready to regard in this light, and, as a criminal condemned by the tribunals of his country, to expel from Belgium. M. de Persigny has returned to Brussels, on his way to Berlin, and has had fresh conferences with the Belgian King and ministers relative to this and other subjects of negotiation."

TURKEY.

The *Austrian Lloyd* publishes the following dispatch from Constantinople, dated 19th Dec

The Governor of the Dardanelles has been dismissed from his office in consequence of the ill-treatment inflicted upon a dragoman of the Austrian consulate by his orders

Since the *coup d'état* at Paris, frequent conferences have been held between the Grand Vizer, M de Lavalette, the French ambassador, and the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Miscellaneous.

—The *Dublin Warder* states as a certain fact that the company which has executed the submarine telegraph between England and France has submitted to Government a proposal by which they guarantee the completion, within a very limited period, of a similar telegraph between Kingstown and Holyhead. The sole condition they require is, that Government will pay them, for the exclusive use of two wires, a yearly sum of £1,000.

—The Lords of the Admiralty have given directions for the immediate equipment of two vessels to proceed upon an exploratory expedition amongst the South Sea Islands, including New-Caledonia, and the Fegees, with a view to ascertain the capabilities they respectively present for penal settlements and coaling stations for steamers in the Southern Pacific.

—The second division of the third volume of Alexander Von Humboldt's Kosmos has just issued from the German press. Letters from Stuttgart state that the veteran philosopher has already made good way into the fourth volume of his great work.

—The Directors of the Midland Great Western Railway have concluded a contract on most favorable terms with a London Company for the immediate laying down of the electric telegraph wires along their line from Dublin to Galway.

—M. Victor Hugo, who was closely pursued by the police, made his escape into Belgium by means of a false passport. Madame Hugo and her daughter have joined him. The two sons of the exiled poet are still confined in the prison of the Conciergerie.

—Letters from St Petersburg, dated 13th inst., announce the arrival at the capital of Lieut. Pim, R.N. He purposes proceeding to the mouth of the Kolyma river, via Irkutsk and Jakutsk, in Siberia.

☞ The newspapers of Madrid fare quite as bad as those of Paris, under the existing Government. Every paper in the city has been seized or fined during the year.

—Madame Sontag has just closed a series of opera engagements at Cologne.

—Mr. Thackeray has been delivering his series of lectures at Edinburgh.

—The Catalogue of the Library of the late Cardinal Mezzofauh has just been published in Rome.

—A bronze statue of the Queen is to be erected in Manchester.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Jan 6, 1852

Our COTTON market closed on Friday last with a better demand but without spirit On Saturday the sales amounted to 7,000 bales, 1,500 of which were to speculators and exporters, the Trade operating steadily but not extensively. The *Niagara* arrived on Sunday evening; her advices do not bring replies from Southern States (owing to failure of the mails) to the accounts of the French revolution sent hence on the 6th Dec., and consequently all are in ignorance of the effect such would have on the market there, and the probable extent to which orders may be executed, in the meantime the decline in the New York market being comparatively trifling to what was expected would be the case, together with the light receipts and small shipments to this country, has imparted a firmer tone to our market without however swelling the business, which yesterday amounted to 7,000 bales, 1,000 to exporters To-day 4,000 bales, 800 to exporters. Mobiles continues to offer freely and prices are unchanged although more regular. Middling Orleans may be quoted 4½@4¾ ₩ lb; Atlantic, 4¼ ₩ lb, the demand confined principally to grades a 4@4¼ ₩ lb

IMPORT.—Since making up last circular (Thursday evening,) 20,827 bales mostly American.

In the manufacturing districts a healthy tone prevails, but no great amount of new business doing

The improvement noticed in our last circular in the GRAIN MARKET has not only been maintained, but a speculative inquiry for both WHEAT and FLOUR, has further advanced, the latter 6d. ₩ bush and red former 1d ₩ 0 lb, with a good business doing in each article, and which promises to continue. INDIAN CORN continues neglected.

ASHES—Quiet at 25s. for Montreal POTS, and 27s.@27s 6d. for PEARLS.

BARK—Sales of 20 hhds. first Philadelphia at 7s.@7s. 3d. cwt.

LARD—Has improved 1s.@1s. 6d. ₩ cwt., with sales of 20 tons at 42s 9d @44s.

TALLOW—100 hhds. good and fine realized 36s. 6d.@37s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

RICE—Sales of 50 tierces of good Carolina at 18s. 3d. ₩ cwt.

Rumors of important political changes are freely circulated and which tend to keep in check the speculative feeling, that the abundance of money is calculated to encourage.

Yours, respectfully,
WRIGHT, GANDY & Co.

SEARS C. WALKER.—Accounts from Washington, state that this distinguished astronomer and mathematician has become insane. A correspondent of the Baltimore *Argus*, under date of the 15th, says:

"Night before last, while sitting late at his labors, Mr. Walker made a discovery, by which logarithms are rendered useless in mathematical calculations. The most intense excitement followed, and he could neither sleep nor converse. He continued in this condition until yesterday, at noon, when his glorious mind gave way. It is hoped that the misfortune may be temporary, but the worst is feared."

New-York Evening Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 22, 1852.

☞ The FOREIGN NEWS, which we publish this morning, has no feature of special interest. Lord PALMERSTON's resignation is still ascribed to his having supported Louis Napoleon's usurpation. The embryo Emperor meantime goes on steadily and safely towards the accomplishment of his purposes. France is now under a despotism as absolute as that of Russia. In Austria the movement is continued towards the abrogation of everything like rights.

☞ It is stated from Washington, by various correspondents, that after deliberate consultation with his friends, Mr. FILLMORE has decided *not* to withdraw his name as a candidate for the Presidency at the next election. This confirms the opinion we expressed some days since of his probable action. It is also said that Mr. WEBSTER will not remain much longer in the Cabinet. This rumor, we think, will prove true, if Mr. FILLMORE's decision is correctly reported.

Kossuth and Captain Long.

Our readers will recollect that two or three weeks before the expected arrival of the Steamer *Mississippi* with KOSSUTH on board, the newspapers contained statements that despatches had been received in Washington, representing his conduct on board the *Mississippi* as in the highest degree unbecoming and insulting to the United States. At about the same time, A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., a gentleman of character and position in this City, sent to us a long letter, which he said had been received from "an *attaché* in Government service traveling abroad," in which a very circumstantial statement was given of KOSSUTH's conduct on board the *Mississippi*, with very free comments upon them. At Mr. HALL's request, we published the letter, together with his note—accompanying it with an Editorial article, repelling, in the strongest terms we could use, the censures bestowed upon Governor KOSSUTH, and characterizing the letter as "indicating a settled purpose to defame the character of the illustrious Hungarian, and to prejudice the people of the United States against him before his arrival."

The letter of the *Attaché* was dated at Paris, Oct. 7, but the writer said he had been at Marseilles, where he "saw and conversed with KOSSUTH, and had an excellent opportunity of knowing and hearing a good deal of him." He went on to say that he was a "a humbug and demagogue of the first water;"—that "his conduct, since being on board the *Mississippi*, had been unjustifiable in the highest degree;"—that the Captain was compelled to let the ship drop down from Smyrna to prevent his landing there;—that at Spezzia "he got up such an excitement that the authorities became alarmed, and requested the Commodore to order the ship to sea;—that, on reaching Marseilles, KOSSUTH at once "commenced his inflammatory addresses;" that the Captain remonstrated against this as it was compromising the American flag, and that KOSSUTH resented this in the most insulting manner. The writer proceeds to say that he had never before been "humbled and mortified" on board an American ship; and he adds

"Capt. LONG *and his officers* bear it all admirably and like perfect philosophers, though ready *to tear out their hair by the roots from sheer mortification and shame*. I believe you are acquainted with Capt LONG, and hope you will see him when he reaches home, and *ask him or some of the officers of the ship for a short detail of the* it exploits since these "illustrious exiles" embarked. He was very prudent and quiet while at Marseilles, though *some of his officers gave free vent* to their feelings when among their countrymen, and although Capt LONG said nothing, I can well imagine what he *felt* at being, as it were, chased out of three different ports in consequence of the behavior of the guest he had on board, notwithstanding his respectful remonstrances to him on the subject."

The statements of this letter, though contradicted in very explicit terms, upon the arrival of the *Mississippi*, have since been repeated in various letters from Washington It is pretty well understood, in fact, that the *attaché's* letter was originally compiled from letters at Washington from Consul HODGE, at Marseilles, and from other documents,

The substance of these documents has thus been given to the public already The impression which they created seemed to render it proper that a true statement of the occurrences on board the *Mississippi* should be published. We have accordingly procured such a statement and give it to the public to-day. It will, of course, be read with universal interest. It embodies a letter from KOSSUTH to Captain LONG, in which a very clear history of the course pursued is given. We are quite willing to submit the whole to the public without comment. It triumphantly acquits KOSSUTH of all blame in the matter, and shows that he acted, throughout, with becoming dignity and propriety

☞ Coroner GEER, it is stated, has sent in his resignation He is of course aware that this act, under the circumstances, is a plea of guilty to the charges brought against him.

☞ *Our Country*, a new weekly paper established in Boston, in favor of Mr WEBSTER for President, contains the following important intelligence from Washington

"I would be very much rejoiced to lend my aid to the election of Mr Webster. *There is a most astounding intrigue on foot here*, and all true Union men ought to be wide awake. Mr Webster has more to fear from ——— than from all other antagonists put together."

We are glad this "astounding intrigue" has been so promptly exposed, and we are particularly pleased to find ——— can no longer conduct his machinations in secret. *Our Country* is entitled to the thanks of our country, for having so boldly and fearlessly dragged him to the light. We trust all other conspirators will take warning from his example. They can do no mischief when they are once known.

O SI SIC OMNES!—The South, it seems, is not unanimous in considering KOSSUTH an Abolitionist. One man, at least, seems to hold different views. The *Southern Standard*, published at Charleston, although it expresses warm dissent from his doctrines, thus speaks its opinion concerning the attempt made to turn his influence over to the Anti-Slavery side.

"But we do not agree with those who believe or fear that his principles are kindred to those held by SEWARD and his disciples. We see in the doctrine of KOSSUTH nothing akin to Abolition; but, on the contrary, a *positive antagonism*. He is not seeking an intervention in favor of *a class*, but of a *State*—a *Nation*. His doctrine is that every State has the right to choose its own form of government, uncontrolled by any other nation His contest with Austria was against centralization and for State Rights.

"The great Calhoun could not have advocated more ably the doctrine of State Rights, or have shown more concisely the dangers of Centralism, than KOSSUTH did in his speech. He claims for the people of every State the right to manage their own domestic concerns. This is what we claim and the Abolitionists deny. He alleges that the prosperity and glory of our country are consistent only with a proper regard to the rights of the States. This we hold as the true doctrine, and this they deny who desire to pervert our Constitution and to make the General Government an engine for our destruction. While, then, we are constrained to oppose, with all our means, the intervention doctrines of KOSSUTH, we cannot join with those who denounce or misrepresent them on account of their Abolition tendencies. According to our judgment, he stands upon the true platform of State Rights, *the antagonist of Abolition*."

The *Standard* will probably be read out of the Southern Church. Such dangerous sentiments concerning KOSSUTH cannot be tolerated without danger to Southern institutions Besides, is not Seward a KOSSUTH man, and is not that sufficient proof that KOSSUTH is an Abolitionist?"

☞ The Cumberland Coal trade in Maryland last year was 253,565 tons.

—There are in Portland 26 churches, of which the eldest dates back to 1609.

—Colonization is going ahead in Ohio.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to The New-York Times.

XXXIId CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

Business commenced at 12 o'clock, when the CHAIR laid before the Senate a message from the President, communicating the correspondence between the American Minister at Paris and the State Department, relative to recent events in France. Referred. Also, a copy of the proceedings of the Court-martial on Colonel TALCOTT. A communication was also received from the War Department, with a Report of the Topographical Bureau on the inundations of the Mississippi river. A large number of petitions were also received.

Mr. DOWNS, of La., pesented several memorials, complaining of the action of the late Board of Commissioners on Claims against Mexico. He moved that they be referred to a select committee of five Senators, with power to call for persons and papers.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

The House met at half past 1.

The SPEAKER announced the first business to be a Bill explanatory of the Bounty Land Law, of September, 1850.

On motion pending to refer the subject to the Committee of the Whole, Mr. FITCH said the Bill was a crude and imperfect one; and that its passage was totally unnecessary, one having already passed, and perhaps was now engrossed, in the Senate, making land warrants assignable. He took up several sections, and condemned them.

Mr. CLARKE advocated an amendment, proposing a uniform mode of assignment, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and urged the imperfections of the bill. He was opposed, as at present advised, against the provision for the issue of a new batch of Land Warrants.

The morning hour having expired, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, on the Mexican Instalment Bill.

Mr. BAYLY stated the proceedings attending the passage of former bills making appropriations for the payment of the indemnity to Mexico, and which encountered but little opposition in the two houses. By the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, we agreed to give Mexico $15,000,000 in five payments; the first was in hand, and the other four in annual instalments, with interest. The first instalment was made by Secretary WALKER, with the approbation of President POLK, by arrangement with the BARINGS, who were to pay the three millions, and WALKER agreed to pay the actual amount at par. At that time treasury notes bore a premium. The second instalment was also negotiated by Mr. WALKER, with the BARINGS; by that arrangement he paid the money and allowed four per cent. for conducting the transaction.

The third was paid under President Taylor's Administration. It was entrusted to Mr. Letcher, our Minister to Mexico. After great difficulty, and at one time despairing of making the arrangement, Mr. Letcher at last contracted with Howland & Aspinwall for a million and a half of this instalment at 3¼ per cent, and the remainder of it with Rothschilds at 3¼ per cent. premium. In the last Session, the management of the payment was altered from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Secretary of State, by direction of President Tayler's Cabinet. Howland & Aspinwall, the Barings, and Corcoran & Riggs, offered to conduct the transaction at 3¼ per cent. At the time the contract was made with them, it was the only offer before the Secretary of State.

The Rothschilds' had proposed to give a premium of 4 per cent., but in the first offer they limited the acceptance to the 20th of May, and said that unless the arrangement was made they would withdraw the proposition. Subsequently, they extended the time to the first of July, but Secretary CLAYTON did not make the arrangement with them, and by the terms of the proposition it was withdrawn. The only proposition, therefore, before the Secretary of State at the time the contract was made, was the proposition of Corcoran and Riggs, Howland & Aspinwall, and the Barings.

Mr BAYLEY would here say, that the arrangements of Secretary WEBSTER was more advantageous than the best one of Secretary WALKER, and he proceeded to show this.

He then spoke of the proposition of BENJ. E. GREEN, was not entertained, and which in effect would make the Government pay 8 per cent. premium. This was not only the worst proposition but it could not have been agreed to without a new treaty The proposition came before the Executive with dark suspicion resting upon it, which has increased from the time it was made, to the present day. Secretary CLAYTON had made to the Mexican Minister a more advantageous proposition, which the Mexican Government rejected. Why then was the proposition made to the GREENS to effect what Mexico had declined He alluded to the loss $275,000 to this country in 1844, and which could not be satisfactorily accounted for. It was one of the instalments due from Mexico, and in connection with which HARGONS and Co., and VOSS were mentioned. Who was the agent employed on that occasion? BENJAMIN E GREEN. He (DAYLY) wished, but had not time, to go through with this tangled web of fraud and imposition. He had occupied a seat on the Bench and had seen many a man sent to the Penitentiary, for a less offense than the way that money went In conclusion, he indulged in indulged in severe remarks against DUFF GREEN, saying among other things that DUFF's praise is like the shirt of Nessus, consuming whom it covers.

Mr. GRAY read a letter from Duff Green, in which he says that he was told it was the purpose of Bayly to make a grave charge against his son with reference to the missing money above referred to, and in the absence of Benjamin E Green, his father goes on to explain the transaction, affirming that his son had no control over the matter, because before the receipt for the draft of Mexico was given Green had been superceded by minister Shannon. It, said Mr. Gray, the records of the State Department show these facts, whose fault is it that the money was lost?

Mr. BAYLY assured the gentleman that the letter had imposed upon him—the receipt for the draft was given before Shannon arrived.

Mr. GRAY asked, does the Mexican Government say the money was paid?

Mr. BAYLY replied this is a long matter. Hargons & Co. proved that they did not have the money, and had nothing to do with the matter.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tenn, replied to the remarks of Mr. BAYLY, who (he said) had played the character of Attorney General, the Judge and Jury, and had dragged Green before this Court, and sent him to the Penitentiary. Did it become a statesman, occupying a high position, to take up a private individual and censure him here in the strongest language?—but it was not his purpose to intermeddle in this controversy—let General BAYLY and General GREEN fight it out. It is a violation of all organic law to condemn a man without a hearing. [Here our telegraphic report ends.]

From the voluminous correspondence sent to the Senate this morning, we select the following, as containing the import of the whole:

Mr Rives to Mr. Webster.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
PARIS 12th Dec 1851

SIR—The troubles which have broken out in the Department since the Presidents *coup d'etat* of the 2d inst., have (it is believed) been almost entirely suppressed. Not less than twenty-five Departments have been successively declared in a state of seige and put under martial law since that event, and the whole number of Departments now in that condition is about thirty out of the eighty Departments into which the territory of the Republic is divided The public tranquility in the city has not been disturbed in the slightest degree since my last dispatch The Government has, nevertheless, as a measure of precaution, disarmed and disarmed two of the legions of the National Guard here, and this morning a circular of the Minister of the Interior to the Prefects of the Departments is published, by which the Prefects are authorized at their discretion, to suspend or dissolve the National Guard within their respective jurisdiction—to disarm citizens in whose hands the proscription of arms may not be considered as a guarantee for the preservation of order—and also to fill vacancies among the officers by appointments to be made by the Prefects instead of elections to be made by the National Guard themselves, as heretofore practiced.

Instructions of the same Minister to the Prefect of the Police of Paris are also published, by which that officer is enjoined to take prompt and rigorous measures for the execution of the decrees mentioned in my last dispatch, arresting persons placed under the surveillance of the Hautte Police, which applies equally to all persons convicted of belonging to, or being connected with any secret society. Both of these classes of persons are required to be immediately expelled, not only from Paris, but from France, and it is announced in connection with these orders, that the Government will have ready in fifteen or twenty days, five vessels of war capable of transporting to the penitentiary colony of Cayenne more than two thousand persons.

These measures sufficiently mark the unrelenting spirit in which the Government pursues its system of repression. Since the second day of December, Presidential decrees have taken the place of laws and the legislation, as well as the administration of the country, has been the sole authority of the President. To palliate, in some degree, this appearance of aristocratic government, what is called a Commission Consultative, consisting, as it is definitively constituted, of one hundred and seventy-eight persons named by the President, has been organized under the Vice Presidency of Monsieur BAROCHE, former Minister of Foreign Affairs. This Commission, as its functions are defined by the decree establishing it, is to give its opinion on such projected decrees, in matters of legislation, as may be submitted to it by the President, and is also to perform in general the functions of the Council of State, that body was so organized previous by to the Revolution of 1848 It is specially charged to sum up and verify the votes of the people at the polls, to be opened on the 20th and 21st instant, for the prolongation and enlargement of the President's powers, on the returns from the Departments

I send you herewith the decree by which the Consultative Commission has been definitely constituted, and which contains the list of all the names which now compose it, embracing one hundred and thirty-five persons who were members of the late National Assembly, some twenty generals, and several persons who have belonged to former Cabinets of the President as well as all the members of the present, and a few names belonging to the Judicial Magistracy A former decree promulgated the composition of the Commission, not so numerous, but yet comprising the names of several distinguished persons, who refused to serve upon it, some of whom notified their refusal in terms of lofty independence or proud disdain

In my last despatch I mentioned to you, that since the late extraordinary events here, I had abstained from appearing at the usual weekly reception of the President, which the rest of the diplomatic corps, with the exception, at that time, of the representative of Switzerland, had pursued a different course Since the date of that despatch, the representative of Switzerland, under instructions from his government, has followed the example of the rest of the diplomatic corps, and I am now the only foreign diplomatic agent of any grade who has not attended the President's receptions since the revolutionary *coup d'etat* by which the Constitution was overthrown. In pursuing this course, I have taken counsel, not merely of the feelings and sentiments national to the bosom of an American citizen under such circumstances, but also of those higher considerations of principle and duty, which should control the conduct of a public agent Representing as the United States do, before the world, the great cause of free, popular, and republican institutions, it shamed that cause, if a person entrusted to act and speak in their names should go forward, with any appearance of indecent haste, to salute a dictatorial power, which had risen by violence on the ruins of a written republican constitution however defective. On the other hand, the President having appealed to the nation to ratify his illegal acts, and pledged himself,—in the event of an unfavorable decision, to surrender at once the position he now holds by no tenure but that of force, he can have no just cause of complaint if the representative of a foreign power thinks proper to await the decision of the only rightful tribunal in questions of interior political organization, whose judgment has been formally invoked. These are the principles which, in the absence of instructions from my Government, I have assumed as the proper guides of my conduct in a novel and delicate situation, rendered the more responsible by the opposite course taken by all the rest of the diplomatic corps. I trust they may meet the approbation of those to whom alone I am accountable.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) W. C. RIVES.

Mr. Webster to Mr. Rives.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, 18TH JAN, 1852.

SIR: Your despatches have been regularly received up to the 31st of last month. The movement made by the Republic of France, on the 2d ult., created surprise here as well as with you, not only by the boldness and extent of its purpose, but also by the secrecy with which preparation for it had been made. The subsequent vigor of execution, and the success which appeared to have attended it, were matters of surprise, and that you should be in no haste to appear at the public reception of the President, after the overthrow of the written Republican Constitution of France, and you sympathies in that respect with the great body of your countrymen. If that overthrow had become necessary, its necessity is deeply to be deplored, because, however imperfect its structure, it was the only great Republican Government in Europe, and all Americans wished it success. We feel as if the catastrophe which has befallen may weaken the faith of mankind in the permanency and solidity of popular institutions, nevertheless, and although our own Government is now the only Republic ranking among countries of the first class, we cling to its principles with increased affection—long experience has convinced us of its practicability to do good, and its power to maintain liberty and order. We know that it has conferred the greatest blessings on the country, and raised her to eminence and distinction among the nations; and if we are destined to stand the only great Republican Nation, so we shall still stand. Before this reaches you, the election will be over, and if, as is probable, a decided majority of the people should be found to support the President the course of duty for you will become plain. From President Washington's time, down to the present day, it has been a principle always acknowledged by the United States, that any nation possesses a right to govern itself according to its own will, to change its institutions at discretion, and to transact its business through whatever agents it may think proper to employ. This cardinal point in our policy has been strongly illustrated by recognizing the many forms of political power which have been successively adopted in France, in the scenes of the revolutions with which that country has been visited. Throughout all these changes the Government of the United States has conducted itself in strict conformity to the original principles adopted by WASHINGTON, and made known to the different agents abroad, and to the nations of the world by Mr. JEFFERSON's letter to GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, of the 12th of March, 1793; and it the FRENCH people have now substantially made another change, we have no choice but to acknowledge that also. And, as the diplomatic representative of your country in France, you will act as your predecessors have acted, and conform to what appears to be settled national authority; and while we deeply regret the destruction of popular institutions, yet our ancient ally has still our good wishes for her prosperity and happiness, and we are bound to leave her to the choice of means for the promotion of those ends.

I am, sir, respectfully, your ob't. servant,
DANIEL WEBSTER.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ...ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

SAMUEL N. PAYNE sent in a communication in relation to his bid for work on the Canal, and complaining that injustice had been done him by the Canal Board.

The bill to reduce the fees of the Sheriff of King's County and the Keeper of the Cells in Williamsburg, was passed.

Mr. MCMURRAY gave notice of a bill to amend the act for the relief of the New-York Volunteers.

The bill to alter the Commissioners' map of Brooklyn was passed in Committee.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The Governor's message was considered in Committee, and referred to the appropriate Committees; when the House adjourned.

Both HOUSES adjourned early, to attend the State Agricultural meeting.

The Southern Mail—Washington Items, &c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

We have no Mail south of Richmond this morning.

The *Washington Republic* denies the statement that the Captain General of Cuba refused to receive Consul Sharkey except as a commercial agent. The Government has satisfactory assurances regarding his reception.

Great excitement was created in Washington yesterday by the reception of a dispatch from New York, stating that 300 ladies and gentlemen were drowned in crossing the ice to Brooklyn. The weather is moderating, and it is snowing a little.

The Syracuse Rescue Case—U. S. District Court Northern District of New York.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

SECOND DAY....BEFORE JUDGE CONKLIN.

The Court met pursuant to adjournment, at half past nine this morning All the prisoners, with their counsel, were present. Enoch Reid (colored) was the first prisoner called. D. D. Hillis and Gerrit Smith, counsel for the defense, District Attorney Lawrence, and J. A. Spencer, counsel for Government.

Mr D. D Hillis, on the part of the prisoner, moved that the indictment be quashed, on the ground of irregularity in drawing and summoning the Jury and irregularities in procuring the indictment.

This was opposed by Government counsel on the ground that it was a special motion, and no notice or service of papers had been made.

The Court decided that a copy of the papers on which the motion was to be made should be served on the Government counsel to day, and the motion be made to-morrow morning at the usual hour.

The Wheeling Bridge Case—Robbery, &c.

PITTSBURG, Wednesday, 21st January.

Last night, a meeting was held in opposition to the withdrawal of the Wheeling Bridge suit by the Legislature—Mayor Guthrie presiding. The Hon. Wm. Wilkins and other distinguished citizens participated. A number of resolutions were passed, protesting against the withdrawal, declaring it derogatory to the dignity of the commonwealth, ruinous to navigation and trade, an insult to the U. S. Supreme Court, which for two sessions has had the case under consideration, and as depreciating the standing of Pennsylvania with the sister States.

Three Eastern thieves, named Howard *alias* Dyers, Roberts *alias* Jack Williams, and Ward *alias* Bell, were arrested this morning, for robbing a Californian of $3,000, at the Allegheny depot—$1,400 have been recovered.

The weather here has moderated, and it is snowing.

Sailing of the Cambria.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

The R. M. steamship *Cambria*, Capt. Leitch, sailed at noon to-day, with fifteen passengers for Liverpool, and five for Halifax. She takes out $65,000 in American gold

Passengers for Liverpool—Col. Streatfield, Henry Chapman and lady, E. Hudson, J Juerdain, J Lechar, A Swan, J. Sterling, of Montreal, J Stobie and lady, Mr Rossie, of Toronto; G. W. Prentiss, Worcester; P. G. Hammond, Boston; D S Callan, Quebec; J Mars, of Groton, Mass., and five for Halifax.

Trial of Woodin for the Murder of his Wife

CANANDAIGUA, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

At the afternoon session several additional witnesses were sworn, whose testimony corresponds with that given this morning. Nothing further of importance has transpired

Attorney General Chatfield is expected here to-morrow evening.

Miscellaneous News.

NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 30.

The *Empire City* has arrived from New-York

The weather here is the coldest known for 30 years.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

The trial of the Syracuse slave rescuers has been postponed on account of the absence of government witnesses.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Jan. 31.

The weather continues severe No Eastern mails have arrived since Monday morning. The train due on Monday night is expected in this evening

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

Last night four stores on Commercial-street were destroyed by fire. The occupants were H. Chadbourne & Co., B. Smith, L. T. Starkey, Brown & Dyer, E W. Ezekiel, E. Titcomb.

Two other fires occurred last evening in Chestnut and Athens-street. Loss small.

Gen. Pierce has written a letter to the New-Hampshire delegates of the Democratic Convention, saying that the use of his name in any event before the Convention is utterly repugnant to his tastes and wishes.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

The weather is intensely cold. Yesterday the thermometer stood at 8 degrees below zero The passengers for Norfolk take the cars for Annapolis, and thence by steamboat.

The Potomac continues frozen, and the Southern mail is received via Norfolk

WASHINGTON.

Senator James's Tariff Bill—Mexican Frauds—Death of a Son of Mrs. Madison.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 18, 1852.

Senator JAMES's proposition for revising the Tariff as to certain articles, is gaining support. It cannot, owing to the Constitutional prohibition against originating revenue measures in that branch, be introduced in the Senate, but will be placed in the hands of a Democratic member of the House, from New-Jersey or Pennsylvania. PRESTON KING, the leading Representative of the North-eastern iron district of New-York, would have been selected for this service, had not the prejudice against his Free Soilism been considered an objection. This project is to raise the rates upon iron and fine cottons 10 per cent., and to take off the duties on dye-stuffs and chemicals used in our manufactories altogether The Democrats from the South-eastern States are understood to be favorable to the change in the two last particulars, as it will encourage their numerous infant establishments, which with a little judicious governmental care, must soon be able to supply the South, and furnish material for an active export trade. If the parties in interest commit no *faux pas* in managing the matter, it will go through. The ten per cent additional on iron will be but a sorry relief to the persons engaged in that branch, but as half a loaf will save life when the total want of bread will destroy it, it is supposed that they will come into the measure. The furnaces of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and New-Jersey, which flourished during the first year or two of the tariff of 1846, while the ad valorem duty was kept up by full prices on the other side of the water, are now out of blast, and must remain so until a change of policy by Congress. The vote of those States will be unquestionably thrown against that party, in the coming struggle, which stands between them and the protection which their interests demand.

Mr. SLACUM, the special agent sent out by the Treasury Department to MEXICO, to investigate frauds alleged to have been committed in the matter of Claims allowed by the late Board of Indemnity Commissioners, has returned and made his report. He went out with Mr. LETCHER, last summer or fall, and has collected a mass of important evidence, some of which will probably come out at the approaching trial of Dr. GARDINER before the Criminal Court here. The first result of this important mission has been the payment in full of the Hargous claim, allowed by the Board and suspended by the Department. The award was, I believe, for $580,000, and Mr SLACUM's report has completely disproved certain allegations of fraud, which disappointed claimants had made. The money, accordingly, was paid the week before last.

Mr SLACUM incidentally examined some other matters. It was charged that VOSS & Co, bankers of the city of Mexico, had received, about the year 1848, from the Mexican Government, $250,000, as an instalment due from that Government, under the Convention of 1839, to the United States, in behalf of American claimants. The American Secretary of Legation, acting as Minister *ad interim*, receipted for the money; but VOSS & Co. declared that it had never come into their hands, and refused to pay it over to our agent. They were set down as defaulters for the amount, and it was paid to the claimants out of our Treasury. Altercation and war raised a controversy soon after, which of course smothered the facts involved. But they have been thoroughly exposed by Mr. SLACUM, now nine years after their occurrence, and he reports that the money never was received by VOSS & Co., and that, consequently the receipt of the American Chargé, discharging the Mexican government from liability for the amount was improperly given,—and that by the blunder our treasury lost a quarter of a million of dollars. It is said that the receipt was given by B. E. GREEN, Esq., son of DUFF GREEN, the former pro-Calhoun, anti-Jackson, Editor of the *Telegraph*, and now again Editor of the *Telegraph redivivus*. The said *Telegraph*, and the GREENS aforesaid, both DUFF and BEN, have been recently assailing with surprising acrimony Mr. WEBSTER and Judge BAYLEY, late Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, for not paying the Mexican indemnity in the manner desired by them, the GREENS. Hence, it is reported, that Judge BAYLEY will, on to-morrow or some subsequent day, make an *expose* of this very complicated affair in the House, of which he will defend himself, and damage his assailants.

PAYNE TODD, Esq., son of Mrs. MADISON, died this morning, at the age of 72. Mr MADISON married his mother in the year 1788. The maiden name of that lady was PAYNE, which her only son received at his christening, and her first husband, Mr. TODD, was a lawyer of Philadelphia. Thus drop away, one by one, the relics which connect by living ties the present with preceding generations. X. Y.

NEW-YORK CITY.

RESPITE OF GRUNZIG.—At a late hour last night, Rev. Dr. Verren, Pastor of the French Church received a despatch from Gov. Hunt, granting a respite of one week to Otte Grunzig, who was sentenced to be hung to-morrow. Mr. Verren immediately called at the City Prison to inform Grunzig of the respite, but the prison was locked up for the night. The ground upon which this respite has been granted has not been made public.

RESIGNATION OF CORONER GEER.—On Tuesday,

PHILADELPHIA.

[1849 Wholesale Office, &c.]

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 20, 1852.

The severely cold weather still continues unabated. At sunrise this morning, the thermometer stood at 7 degrees below zero. The Delaware is tight at this city, and hundreds of persons are crossing to-day on the ice, to and from New-Jersey. Our railroads are still much obstructed by snow.

Last night, the large four-story brick building at the S. E. corner of Seventh and Market-streets was destroyed by fire. The building was occupied by Eldridge and Hallowell, clothiers; Frederich Finkeis, cigar box manufacturer; John Radcliffe, trunk maker, and others who lose heavily. The building is fully insured. The total loss amounts to several thousand dollars. The firemen worked nobly at this fire; in fact, many of them were carried from the ground, almost frozen to death.

About 2 o'clock this morning, the large four-story brick spice mill of Millet & Breast, in Apple-street was destroyed by fire. Loss, $10,000. Insured for $4,000.

From the South.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Alabama*, Captain LUDLOW, arrived yesterday morning from Savannah 17th inst. At 10 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday the *Alabama* anchored off the Hook in consequence of the ice. She brings 39 cabin passengers and 11 in the steerage.

We are indebted to our Savannah cotemporaries for late papers.

The *Savannah Morning News* has entered upon its third volume in an enlarged and handsome form.

The Senate of Georgia has passed a bill to protect the citizens of the State from danger by the running at large of lunatic slaves or free persons.

The Georgia House has passed the bill to incorporate the Georgia Academy for the Blind, to be located at Macon. Five thousand dollars per annum are appropriated for 1852 and 1853.

Snow has fallen at Tallahassee, Fla., to the depth of two inches.

WANTED.

AGENTS.—Wanted, 500 Agents; $25 to $50 easily made in selling the Life of KOSSUTH, illustrated. A new family work, and a large variety of pictorial, popular and useful Works. Call, or address, post-paid, "American Family Publication Establishment," No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York. d26-1m*

PRIVATE NURSING FOR GENTLEMEN—By J. M. LUDLOW. Those that are desirous of an experienced and faithful Nurse in sickness, please call, or address J. M. LUDLOW, No. 848 Broadway, Union Place, P. O., N. Y. Physician's Reference given. n11-3m*

NOTICE.—CAME ASHORE, on Coney Island Point, on MONDAY, Dec. 22, a RAFT, consisting of 27 square Pine Logs. For information respecting them, apply to BARNARDUS DONLY, Coroner, at his store, Gravesend, King's County, L. I. j3-1m*

TO JEWELERS.—The advertiser being about to change his business, and having practised coloring extensively for the last 15 years, on all qualities of gold work, would be willing to give practical and scientific instruction in his improved methods of coloring, and will also give instruction in the assaying of gold, silver and other metals. Communications addressed to P. X. G. *Daily Times* Office, will be attended to. j20-3t*

TO THE LADIES.—COMPLEXION.—The writer just arrived from the Orient, possesses the valuable secret of the means used by the Circassian ladies of securing and retaining the fine transparent complexion for which they are so famous. The method and means are cheap, simple and innocent in their nature, and easy of application. Those desirous of a knowledge of the secret may learn the same by sending the subscriber their directions by letter, enclosing $1. Direct to Doctor MIRZA, Box No. 37, Broadway Post-office, New-York. j23-6t*

BOARDING.

ROOMS WANTED.—Wanted by a Physician, two or three rooms, on the first or second floor, in a private family, in Broadway or Fourth-ave. in the vicinity of Union Park. Address E. E. S. M., Union-place Post-office. j21-4t*

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS for all parts of the world—an indispensable protection to travelers against foreign aggression. Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner, No. 68 Broadway d24-1m*

MELODEONS.—CARHART & NEEDHAM, manufacturers of Carhart's Patent Melodeons. Warerooms No. 228 Broadway; manufactory No. 75 East Thirteenth-street, New-York. Price from $60 to $200. d17-3m

KOSSUTH HATS—With or without feathers, for Gents., Young Gents., Youths and Boys, with a large assortment of fashionable Hats and Caps, and Ladies' Boy nets, at [d31-1m*] MONARQUE'S, No 228 Bowery

COR. R. DISOSWAY.—ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW, and COMMISSIONER of DEEDS No. 76 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts. New-York. n15-1y

FURS! FURS!!—A large stock of fancy Furs, in every variety, at reduced price, at MONARQUE'S, d31-1m* No 228 Bowery.

REFOLDING AND PACKING WAREHOUSE—CLEVELAND & CO., No. 65 Beaver st, and No. 20 Exchange-place, New-York, are fully prepared to examine and pack Auction purchases; Refold and Refinish every description of Dry Goods; make up water proof mule packs, for land carriage; Bale Goods for California and other distant ports; and Compress Blankets and other bulky goods to reduce the measurement. Having six powerful Presses and competent workmen in all the different departments, they are enabled to transact any amount of business in their line with promptness. All goods on the premises are covered by insurance. j12-tf TuThS

THE PRIZE MEDAL—With "Honorable Mention," has been awarded for the GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, by the Jurors of the Exhibition of all Nations, and is now used in the Royal Laundry. Being thus doubly noticed for its "general superiority," (a mark of distinction conferred on no other) by the Royal Commissioners Jury, from among thirty or forty exhibitors, sets it far above every other of its competitors. The ladies are therefore respectfully requested to make a trial of the Glenfield Paten Double-Refined Powder Starch, which, for domestic use, now stands unrivalled.

Copy of testimonial from the Laundress of Her Majesty's Royal Laundry, Richmond, Surrey. "Mr. Wotherspoon, No. 40 Dunlop-st., Glasgow. The Glenfield Patent Powder Starch is now being used for some time in that Department of the Royal Laundry where all the Finest Goods are finished for her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, and I have much pleasure in informing you that it has given the highest satisfaction,

M. WEIGH, Laundress to Her Majesty.

ROYAL LAUNDRY, Richmond, near London, 15th May, 1851."

Sold by Grocers generally in the United States. Wholesale agent, GEO. WALKER, No. 258½ Washington-st. j7-3m

RICH AND USEFUL GIFTS.—A Gold PEN and Pencil Case has just been issued from the manufactory of the subscribers, the most complete and convenient pocket companion ever offered to the public, and which for beauty of workmanship defies competition. Six sizes, patented and warranted. Also, a large and varied assortment of gold and silver pencil and pen cases, together with our superior gold pens, which need no proof of their superiority except the increased demand and the numerous attempts at imitation. d13-tf A. G BAGLEY & CO., Nos 189 and 277 Broadway

LOST—A dark leather PORTE-MONNAIE, had around with steel, was taken from the over-coat pocket of the subscriber on Tuesday afternoon, between the Ticket-office of the Harlem Railroad Company, Cortlan It-street, and the Depot in Jersey City. As the Porte-Monnaie contained Checks (the payment of which, of course, has been stopped) and other private papers—of no value except to the owner, who would gladly recover them,—if the person who took it will return the same, either through the Post-office or in any other way he may choose, he can keep part or all of the money, and no questions will be asked.

j21-2t* W. G. KING, Collector's Office, Custom House.

PRIVATE SURGICAL CLINIQUE, at No. 113 Grand-st., two doors west of Broadway, under the care of Dr. DIXON, editor of the *Scalpel*. This charity is designed to protect the feelings of the virtuous poor from unnecessary exposure before a medical class. The attendance on Wednesday and Saturday is gratuitous. Private office hours from 10 to 3, daily, and 7 to 9 evenings.

The office of the *Scalpel* and *Quarterly Journal of Medicine and Surgery* is at No. 113 Grand-st., where all business communications must be left, and where may also be had Dr Dixon's works, WOMAN AND HER DISEASES and his PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM. Price $1.

The *London Lancet* and New-York and Boston Medical Journals remark: "Dr. Dixon has placed the Profession under great obligations by these admirable works." "By his great practical experience he has secured attention to every page in the volume." "Few medical men have done more for the cause of practical science." The next number of the *Scalpel* will appear on the 1st of February. j13-2w

UNPAID CROTON WATER RENT for 1850.—Notice is hereby given, to the owners or lessees of property upon which the Croton Water Rent of 1850 remains unpaid, that the lists of delinquents has been filed in this office by the Croton Aqueduct Board. The undersigned will receive payment thereof (in current funds) daily, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock, in default of which the property affected thereby will be advertised and sold pursuant to law.

JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, Controller.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, New-York, Jan. 17, 1852. j19-tF1

STATIONERS' HALL, 174 and 176 Pearl street.—COLLINS, BOWNE & CO., successors to DAVID FELT & Co.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—Purchasers of Blank Books are respectfully invited to examine the Stock of the undersigned, who offer their experience and advantages in manufacturing as a guaranty that the quality and prices of their manufactures shall be perfectly satisfactory, and bear comparison with those of any house in the country.

The stock of BLANK BOOKS is very large, comprising every kind in general use, in all the variety of Ruling and Binding. Those who want sets or single Books are requested to hand in their orders at an early date, that they may be carefully and properly made and well seasoned.

BOOKS PAGED at a very small advance.

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j19-1m 174 & 176 Pearl street, New York.

EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE.—The subscriber (of the late firm of Smith & Haws) respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the office, No. 169 Chatham-st., corner of James, (recently occupied by the Chatham Bank,) where he will continue the Exchange and Collection business, in all its branches, and feels confident that he can give general satisfaction to those who will favor him with a call.

HENRY J. F. HAWS.

j16-2weod*

CALIFORNIA.—SAN FRANCISCO.—JOHN K. HACKETT, Attorney at Law, Notary Public, and Commissioner, office in Burgoyne & Co.'s Banking House, will attend to the collection of claims, &c., throughout California and Oregon Territory. Refers to Hon. Samuel Nelson, U. S. District Judge; Hon. John W. Edmonds, Hon. D. P. Ingraham, Hon. J. Prescott Hall, Daniel Lord, Esq. Hon. Joseph L. White, David Austen, Esq. d31-eod1m*

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND and SCOTLAND.—The undersigned, for the convenience of Immigrants, will draw Bills on Messrs. BARING, BROTHERS & CO., in sums of one pound sterling and upwards. Passages from Liverpool and London, by the "Swallow Tail" lines, leaving Liverpool on the 6th and 21st of each month, and London on every alternate Thursday, can only be secured on application to the undersigned, owners of said lines. GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO., No. 78 South-st., New-York.

CHELSEA MILLS, 27 st., between 9th and 10th-avs. The subscribers having completed their arrangements for carrying on the Milling business, are now prepared to furnish Fresh Ground Extra Flour, Graham Flour, Indian Meal, Hominy, Wheaten Grits, Farina and Buckwheat Flour. They will also prepare a superior article of Corn Farina, being one of the best preparations ever made for invalids or children. Grain sent to the Mill will be ground with despatch. Corn, Oats and Feed, for sale. Orders sent to the Mill, or to the Depôt, No. 15 Beekman st., will meet with attention.

For sale, a Ten-horse Engine and Boiler.

MUNSON & WILLIS.

j13-1m

OLD COLONY CUT-NAILS.

OLD COLONY CUT-NAILS, for sale by

E. & J. BUSHING & CO., No. 38 Old-st.

Agents of the Old Colony Nail Co.

d27-3m&W

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G. P. PUTNAM, Publisher, New-York.

And for sale by all the Booksellers and Periodical Agents. j22-2t

TEMPLETON'S ENGINEER AND MECHANIC'S COMPANION.—D. APPLETON & CO. will publish, on Thursday, TEMPLETON'S ENGINEER'S, MILLWRIGHT'S & MECHANIC'S POCKET COMPANION: comprising Decimal Arithmetic, Tables of Square and Cube Roots, Practical Geometry, Mensuration, Strength of Materials, Mechanic Powers, Water Wheels, Pumps and Pumping Engines, Steam Engines, Tables of Specific Gravity, &c. &c. &c.; also, a Series of Mathematical Tables, containing the Circumferences, Squares, Cubes, and Areas of Circles, Superfices, and Solidity of Spheres, &c. &c.—revised, corrected, and enlarged, from the eighth English edition, and adapted to American practice, with the addition of much new matter, by JULIUS W. ADAMS, Engineer—One volume, 16mo.: Price, One Dollar. If the rapid and continuous sale of a work be any test of its value, Templeton's Millwright's and Engineer's Pocket Companion is a volume of no little merit, since it has already passed through seven large editions in England, and circulated chiefly among that class of the population engaged in engineering and other mechanical pursuits. In its present revised form, it will be found a valuable Hand-Book for the American Mechanic and Engineer. New ready—Vol. I, containing over 400 Illustrations. Price $3 50, bound.

APPLETON'S MECHANICS' MAGAZINE AND ENGINEERS' JOURNAL.—Natural, Experimental and Mechanical Philosophy, the Arts and Sciences. Edited by Julius W Adams, Chief Engineer. Terms: Three Dollars a year, or 25 cents a sing'e number. Subscriptions received by all Booksellers, Periodical Agents, and Postmasters—to whom a liberal discount will be allowed. j21-3t

PREMIUM ESSAY ON BANKING.

THE JANUARY NO. of the BANKER'S MAGAZINE contains "Suggestions to Cashiers on the Duties of their Profession." Also,

Bank capital of every city and town in the United States. Population, bank capital, circulation and coin of each State.

Comparative population and bank capital of forty large cities.

Lawson's popular "Early History of Banking in Europe."

Synopsis of the Law of Bills of Exchange, Banking, Usury, &c.

Notes on the Money Market for December.

Sixty-five engravings of late California and other American coins.

Monthly—Five Dollars per annum.

J. SMITH HOMANS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, j7-eod&Wtf or No 111 Washington-st., Boston.

ODD FELLOWS OF NEW-YORK.

THE GOLDEN RULE of this week contains "Selfishness and Sociality," editorial, P. G. Weeks Address in "Antique Room," "Excelsior Monthly Journal," several columns of "News from the order, together with a great variety of Literary Miscellany. Read the Golden Rule if you would keep up with the doings of the Order. Served in this City by carriers. By mail $2 per annum.

j22-1t* CRAMPTON & CLARKE, 44 Ann-st.

THE MERCHANTS' AND BANKERS' ALMANAC FOR 1852 contains Laws of the United States, relative to the Mint; New Banking and Insurance Laws of New-York and Massachusetts; tables of Coins, Comage, &c.; Government Finances, European Finances; the laws of each State, in reference to Usury; Damages on Bills of Exchange, &c.; New Bank List, corrected to 1852; important and copious tables of Finance; Moneys of Account of various Nations; Exchange in England, &c. Price 25 cents per copy. The trade supplied by G. P. PUTNAM, N. Y., A. HART, Philadelphia, and sold by all booksellers J SMITH HOMANS, No. 50 Wall-st; No. 111 Washington-st, Boston. j20-eod&Wtf

JUST PUBLISHED.

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j19-eod&Wtf ROBT. ROSMAN, M. D.

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THE FIRE IN FLETCHER AND PEARL-STS., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1851.

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SIRS—When fire was consuming my place of business No. 216 Pearl-st., I was absent in Rensselaer county, testing a new cleaning apparatus in connection with my Excelsior Thresher, and did not read the account until I was fearful it was too late to save my books, which were placed in one of your Safes, purchased from Mr Marvin some years ago. My fears were not allayed when I found it necessary upon my return to apply the Croton water 40 hours before I was enabled to commence operations; after which it required 54 hours of labor and application of water to raise the Salamander from its ashy bed. You may judge of my anxiety during this delay, and my agreeable surprise upon opening the Safe in the presence of a number of gentlemen, to find my books and papers saved, and as legible as they were previous to the fire. The intense heat to which your Safe was subjected can be conjectured from the condition of another Safe, (not a Salamander) of which an Iron skeleton frame only remained, and not a vestige of a book. They were companions in the same office, on the second floor, from which, they fell upon crates of earthenware in the cellar, the ruined life being the Salamander. If their position had been reversed, not even the skeleton would have remained. My loss over the Insurance is $1,900, yet the salvation of my books in your Salamander, with the representatives of upwards of $100,000, and important documents could not be duplicated, has fully compensated me.

It will afford me great pleasure to exhibit the new Safe purchased of you, and explain its merits, at my present office, No. 251 Pearl-st., where I shall remain until the new building, No. 216, is erected. Yours, respectfully,

JOSEPH G. GILBERT.

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WALTER BAKER, Manufacturer, d26-3meod Dorchester, Massachusetts.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the AMERICAN ATLANTIC and PACIFIC SHIP CANAL COMPANY, No. 74 Broadway, until the 20th day of February next, for the following work:

First—For transporting each way between Virgin Bay and San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, all the passengers and their baggage that may pass over that part of their transit route, a period of three years.

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Fourth—The Company to have in readiness (and keep in good repair) a plank road the entire distance between the points aforesaid, by the first of September next, at which time the service of transporting passengers as above is to commence. ISAAC C. LEA, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1852. j16-eod1m*

PAPER WAREHOUSE.—DUNCAN, LEWIS & BARTOW, No. 161 William-st., New-York, offer for sale writing, wrapping and printing paper of every description, Bristols, bandbox, trunk, bonnet and straw boards, Twines of all kinds. j16

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DOREMUS & NIXON,
d22-1m] No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

N. B.—Mattresses made to order, of best curled hair.

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UTICA STEAM MILLS 7-4 SHEETINGS at 8d.
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BLANKETS, QUILTS, LINENS, FLANNELS,
CLOTHS, &c.

j20-2tTu&Th F. W. & W. F. GILLEY & CO.

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COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Situated in the town of Rye, Westchester Co., consisting of a one and half story cottage, 24x30, with two wings, piazza all around, hard walls, kitchen range, &c., with a large and commodious Barn, Ice House, Wash and Poultry Houses, large garden with a variety of fruit trees, berries, shrubbery and flowers, and about five acres of land of the very best quality, containing an orchard of 80 young Apple trees, all grafted and bearing. It is one of the most desirable neighborhoods in the country, being in the immediate vicinity of the residences of Martin Hoffman, Esq., R. K. Collins, Esq., S. F. Mott, Esq., Benjamin Haviland, Esq., and Dr. Jay, fronting on Long Island Sound, about half a mile from the Railroad depot, where 12 trains stop daily to and from New-York. Will sell or exchange for real estate in New-York, Brooklyn, or Williamsburg. The furniture, which is nearly new and of the best quality, and stock and farming utensils, consisting of Rockaway, Farm and Light wagon, Sleigh, Harness, Robes, Horse, Cow, Poultry, &c., will be sold, or exchanged with the farm if wanted. There is an Episcopal and Methodist Church in the village, and a Presbyterian Church within a short distance, four stores, three hotels, two butchers, four schools, (public and private,) and close to the water, where there is good fishing, shooting, bathing and boating. About $3,000 of the purchase may remain on bond and mortgage.

N B.—You can leave there in the morning and be in New-York by 7 o'clock, and leave New-York again at 6½ in the evening, giving a person plenty of time to transact his business in the city. For terms apply to DANIEL P SMITH.

j15-2weod No. 120 and 122 Fulton-st.

FLAMMERSBURG.—This beautiful Village is finely located on Flushing Bay, adjoining College Point, within eight miles of the City Hall, and access may be had to it several times a day, by land or water. The view from the above beautiful site embraces some of the most varied and picturesque scenery in the vicinity of New-York, and requires but to be visited to be admired and selected for a pleasant and healthful residence. It is directly north of and adjoining Strattonport, where lots were sold so rapidly last spring, and are now being built upon and otherwise improved. The plots are 50 feet front, by three or four deep, and the prices range from $100 to $150 each. Terms—$25 at the time of purchase, and the balance in monthly instalments of $10. This beautiful property is therefore within the means of almost every person who desires to become his own landlord and free himself from city taxes. The value of property in that vicinity has greatly increased within a short time. N. B.—A few lots remain unsold at Strattonport, price $200 each. Those desiring information will please call at the Office, No. 683 Broadway, corner of Amity-st., where full particulars will be cheerfully given. j21-6t

FOR SALE.—Odd Fellows' Hall, at Green Point, L. I, and the lot adjoining. This valuable property, situated in the most central part of Green Point, now occupied by the various associations of Odd Fellows and Sons of Temperance, will be sold low, and on liberal terms, together or separately. Apply to S. JESSURUN, No. 7 Clinton Court, Beekman-st., N. Y. j21-1m*

FARM FOR SALE—A beautiful Farm of about 90 acres of superior land, near the lovely Village of the Sweet Rock Factories, Co., N. Y., one hour from the city per New-Haven or Harlem Railroad. It is in a fine location on the main road to White Plains and commands a view of the surrounding country, Long Island Sound, the Village, &c and is well worthy the attention of gentlemen seeking a country residence. For further particulars enquire of A. S. WILLIAMS, 16 Park-place, between 10 and 3 o'clock.

j19 2w

FARM FOR SALE, IN NEW-JERSEY, near the Blazing-Star Ferry, where Steamboats stop daily (fare one shilling) and 3d miles from the Railroad depot at Rahway. The farm contains 160 acres of excellent land, divided into cultivated land, wood land, salt meadow, pasture land, and orchard—choice fruit trees of all kinds. House finely situated—see description in N. Y. Express. Apply to the Administrator [18-1m*] JAMES R. LOTT, No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—BROADWAY PROPERTY.—The large and substantial three story brick House, No 565 Broadway between Broome and Spring-sts., on the west side, and in the immediate vicinity of the new and splendid Hotel, "St. Nicholas." The rooms being light, airy and commodious, are suitable for a variety of purposes, and particularly well adapted for a large and fashionable Millinery and Dressmaking Establishment, or for a first class Drapery and Clothing business. For further particulars apply on the premises, between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning. j3-2w*

TO JEWELLERS OR WATCH CASERS.—For sale or lease a Jewelry Manufactory in full operation, with Steam Power, Gas Light, and every other convenience requisite, and is furnished throughout. The workmen will be sold or leased, and the owner will, if desired, arrange to buy from the concern Ten to Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars per year. For further information, address JEWELER, Box 1933, lower Post Office, New York. None need apply, unless they have a capital to invest. d27-tf

HOUSES TO LET.—Two Brown Stone front, 3 story Houses in Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins-sts., South Brooklyn Bath-room, gas fixtures, and finished in the modern style. On a stage route. Apply at the office of JAMES COCKER & CO., No. 84 John st. j17-6teod*

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—TO LET IN BROOKLYN—The spacious four-story Stores now finishing on Furman-st., opposite Harbeck's stave yard. They are admirably located for almost any manufacturing purpose, being entirely fire-proof, of very convenient access to either Ferry, and having an ample supply of excellent water upon the premises. Apply to JOHN J. MERRITT, No. 76 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, or No. 131 William-st., New-York j20-eodtf

ROOMS TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER.—Several large, well lighted and airy rooms in the subscriber's extensive manufactory, comprising an entire block, bounded by Hudson, 14th, and 13th-sts., and 9th-av. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 135 Water-st.

S. C. HERRING.

TO IMPORTERS OF WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—To let, in Maiden-lane, an office in the second story, with a large iron safe—one of the best stands in the street. Inquire at No. 4 Maiden-lane. Possession can be had on the 1st February next.

j21-2t* WM. H. SMITH & CO.

STORE TO LET IN MAIDEN LANE.—The Five Story brick Store, No. 43 Maiden-lane, to Let or Lease. Possession may be given at an early day. Inquire on the premises. A double mahogany counting desk for sale, inquire as above. JAS. PHYFE, No. 42 Maiden-lane. j10-tf

TO LET.—In the Times Buildings, No. 113 Nassau-st. the 2d and 4th stories entire, 25 by 103 feet deep. Apply to JOHN GILHOOLY, No. 118 Nassau-st j19-tf

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LIVERPOOL, ORRELL AND CANNEL COAL LAFLOAT.—Will be landing, in a few days, from ship *Panola*, Cannel Coal, and from ship *Great Western*, Haliburton's best Orrell Coal. For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by RANDOLPH & CO. No. 74 Wall-st., 287 East Broadway, corner Fourth-av. & Thirteenth-st., and 309 Madison street. j22

LACKAWANNA COAL BY RETAIL.—The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company are now retailing their coal, for grates and ranges, at $5 per ton, delivered. Apply at their yards, foot of Hubert-st. and corner of King and Greenwich-sts., North River; at foot of Governeur-st. East River; at foot of North 10th st., Williamsburg, and at foot of Adams-st., and foot of Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, or at the office of the Company, No. 31 Wall-st. j15-tf

BRAINARD HOUSE, ELMIRA, N. Y.—The subscribers having leased the above hotel, pledge themselves that every exertion will be used to render it worthy the patronage of travelers.

j21-6t* COLEMAN & PIKE.

FRANCIS HART, JOB PRINTER, 117 LIBERTY STREET.—The advertiser, having every means for doing a large business, and doing it well, tenders his services to the liberal and tasteful part of the community. In respect to prompt and excellent workmanship, and moderate prices, he defies competition. He will be happy to verify these facts at any time. j14-tf

THE ACCORDEON TAUGHT on a new and improved System, by Professor GAMBLE, on moderate terms, No. 375 Hudson-st. N. B. Accordeons tuned and repaired. j20-1m*

MILK KETTLES for sale at No. 123 Hudson-st. j13-1m*

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OFFICE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 418 Broadway, J

New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1852.

The Forrest Case on Trial.

SUPREME COURT—Before Chief Justice OAKLEY and a Special Jury.

CATHERINE N. FORREST vs. EDWIN FORREST.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY.

With the progress of this case towards its close the public interest appears to increase rather than diminish, if we may judge from the numbers in attendance, anxious to gain access to the galleries and the court-room, from which hundreds were necessarily excluded, in obedience to the orders of the Court.

The Court and Jury were punctual in their attendance this morning but it was 10½ o'clock before counsel were ready to proceed

Mr. Forrest and his friends were present, and Mrs. Flower and another female had a seat in a retired part of the room. Mrs. Forrest was not present.

Mr. Van Buren resumed his address to the Jury by recalling their attention to the contradictions which appeared in the letters and affidavits of Mrs. Forrest, when compared with the evidence of Mr. Magoon, Mrs. Underwood, and Robert Garvin—to the statement of Mrs. Forrest, dated 24th December, 1849—and to the fact that the Consuelo letter was discovered in January, 1849, and that to the correspondence between Mr. and Mrs. Forrest, nearly eleven months after, in the month of Dec., 1849. The solemn asseveratory paper signed by Mrs F., denying, before Almighty God, that she had ever been false to her marriage vow, was next taken up and contrasted with other statements made subsequently; and from these documents the learned gentleman drew conclusions that the lady had been guilty of the unqualified falsehoods in relation to the cause of the separation of Mr. and Mrs. Forrest. In support of the argument, the letter of Mr. F., dated 29th December, 1849, was cited, and the reply of Mrs. Forrest. Mrs. Willis's evidence with regard to her conversations with Mrs. Forrest, were contrasted with the letters.

The learned gentleman then passed to what he termed the direct testimony of her guilt—the evidence of Mrs. Underwood—and cited her connection with the Church which was not to be taken as absolute proof of her sincerity and truth, because there were persons who joined Churches from hypocrisy and a desire to gain access to offices of honor and trust, &c. The learned gentleman then took a lengthened review of that lady's evidence, and contrasted it with that of other witnesses on that other side. The two Willis's, Raymond, Virginia, and Robert Garvin, and Captain Balcraft's testimony were cited again and again. In this connection as to the testimony of servants—not regarding Mrs. Underwood as a mere servant—the learned gentleman incidentally remarked, if a servant is discharged, and goes about to other places, or in the kitchens of other families, talks of the business of what he may have seen, you would not attach the slightest value or importance to any such communications. It was different, however, when the matters were called out by legal investigation, and when, as Mr. Lawson swears to, that Garvin gave his testimony with reluctance. The evidence of Kent and N. P. Willis was next taken up and strongly contrasted in relation to the good night, dear! incident, as testified to by the former, and then in a different light by Mr. and Mrs. Willis and the nurse. The visits of Mr. Willis to the house in Twenty-second-street, once or twice a week, and his dislike to Mr Forrest, and his intimate associates, were next taken up and severely criticised. The next policeman up was the incident seen by the German and Sheridan to Ambly, on Monday morning. This Mr. Van Buren said he supposed would not be contradicted by the other side, and which would be sufficient to convict Willis with Mrs Forrest. It was sworn to by three witnesses that Willis had been seen to place his arms around Mrs Forrest's waist or shoulders and thus to leave the room. This evidence was strengthened by the fact, and urged with great force to the attention of the Jury, as not coming from servants or from persons who could have been brought up, but from witnesses of character and standing who were in no way impeached or contradicted. In connection with this part of the testimony the counsel said he was rather curious to know what would be the explanation on the other side. He would be very curious if Mrs Voorhies visit to Italy should have been made to prevent her being a witness in explanation of this occurrence.

The charge implicating Capt. Howard and Mrs. Forrest, was next taken up in connection with the evidence of Anne Dempsey, (Mrs. Flowers,) her early history, the charges brought against her, the contradictions in her testimony, &c., when contrasted with that of Mr. Raymond, Mrs Leavins, and others—he dwelt upon it at great length.

To show that the charges of want of chastity against Anne were not tangible, it was cited that the only evidence of Dickinson and Cozens amounted to the single fact of Anne getting up in the summer time in a loose dress, and although one of these witnesses placed this trivial circumstance in the morning, and the other in the evening, yet they both agreed it was but one, and with respect to the latest one Anne to Cozens to make a corset board, it must be a very bad man indeed who would misconstrue the words of a child—"if you will do it, I will grant any favor you ask of me." The evidence against Anne from Catherine Leavins, Mrs White—of Raymond, who said he would not believe Anne; and of Mrs. Godwin, who did not like her looks, were cited; and in favor of Anne, the testimony of Brooks Moore, and others from the village of Norwalk; and of Mr. White, who knew Anne at New-Orleans. The testimony of Mrs Raymond, in favor of Anne, at which point, said the learned gentlemen, it is somewhat extraordinary the testimony of a want of chastity against Anne stops, and that against Mrs. White begins—as testified to by two of the witnesses for the defense, and not contradicted by the other side.

The probation of Anne in the House of Refuge was next taken up, and, said the learned gentleman, once concede the fact that a child which has been placed in that reformatory institution is to be, in after life, stript of its character and stamped with infamy for ever, and you destroy at once, the character of that institution. The case of Barney McCabe who was termed a "miserable creature," was next taken up, and the evidence of Catherine Leavins, as to his conduct with the "child" Anne, severely criticised, greatly to the disadvantage of Catherine and to the moral elevation of Anne, who was, throughout, termed "the child." The affair of Anne with Captain Howard was next taken up, and the testimony of Anne as a confidential inmate in the family by Mrs. Forrest, and her sisters, previous to, and subsequent to the birth of Anne's child, severely animadverted upon; and then came up the question, was that child the offspring of Captain Howard, or of Barney McCabe? An affidavit of Barney was then read, which set forth that he was an innocent boy; and the autograph of Barney shown to the Jury, in order that they might be able to judge of the degree of education Barney had imbibed. Then, says Mr. Van Buren, Barney came to me that I might look upon him; I did, and he was drunk upon the stand; and if not, he was sometimes like it. Drunk as Barney is, after he had been to see Mr. O'Conor; and all this goes to prove that the statement of Barney was utterly worthless. The notes written by Anne, inviting Mrs Forrest to an interview at the house in Mercer-street, were next taken up, and this interview of the notes was characterized as nothing but an idle and unsuccessful attempt to have an interview by Anne Flowers, with Mrs. Forrest. The adjuncts of the piece of ormolu on the window and the privacy of the place, were all treated as matters of no moment.

Then, said the learned gentleman, why did not Mrs. Forrest go down and face "this child?" She could have taken her friends and her counsel with her to hear what was to be said, or she could have gone alone, and, in answer to the question of Anne, Mrs. F. could say *it's a lie*. Mrs. F. had said this on one occasion, and why not have done it when no harm could have come of it? The permitting of Anne to stay in the house of Mrs. F. in Twenty-second-street, after Anne was in the family way, and after the family was partially broken up by the departure of Mr. Forrest and his wife for Europe, was next adverted to. Here Anne, "the child," lived from December until April as a lady boarder with Miss Margaret, and then Anne was sent to Connecticut to be confined under the assumed name of Elmendorf. The child is born there; and what is the name it is called by? Barney? No; but the name of Captain Howard—William Henry! Who pays the expenses of that child? Barney! Oh, no! but Miss Margaret Voorhies. How is it clothed? In the way that Barney's child should be? No; it has a French mamma and face and cap sent for it to return to New York in. Well, then, who pays for the child's subsequent expenses? Barney? No! But Capt. Howard, by the hands of Raymond, and subsequently by Mr. Godwin. And what does this prove? why, that Barney was put at the head of this literary circle! That he was the Apostle of the new faith! His child was provided for by the means of these wealthy people who are not subjected to the ordinary clothing and treatment of Barney's child. Then, said the learned gentleman, we have the correspondence between Miss Margaret and "the child" Anne,—why did Raymond want to get possession of these letters. If they had been proper letters to the repentant child, from a Chorister of the Church, why they would have called upon this child to repent in sackcloth and ashes, and could not have been used to the prejudice of Miss Margaret. The Jury should look upon the conduct of this literary circle, and of Mrs. Forrest towards Anne, in its true light, then it would appear that Anne was in the possession of an important secret in relation to Mrs. Forrest and Capt. Howard, and they, the Jury, would have a key to the entire treatment of Anne, as also to the desperate attempt which had been made before this Court and Jury, to blast the character of "the child," Anne—an attempt which the learned Counsel characterized as unexampled in the history of the jurisprudence of this State—if not any other.

The absence of Captain Howard from this trial was next alluded to, when witnesses could be obtained from Connecticut, from East Boston, from Rochester, and from other places; but the poor, unprotected child, Anne, could send Captain Howard to the Sandwich Islands, Mr. and Mrs. Voorhies to Italy, and Parke Godwin to Europe; and now, says the learned gentleman, I call upon the other side to remember that this child—unprotected as she is—appears on the trial *as the Flower of his Forrest, and not of ours.*" (Great laughter.) Her appearance on this stand appears to be an act of courage, that so far from being to her disadvantage, approaches the sublime! After a brief recess for the jury, Mr. Van Buren proceeded to call the attention of the jury to the last point of his summing up, viz, the charge in reference to George Jamieson and the Consuelo letter. In connection with this part of the case, Mrs Forrest's affidavit, the deposition of Mr. Smith, as to what happened at Cincinatti, the letter signed Consuelo, and the letter from Forney to George Roberts were read and commented on at great length.

Before closing his remarks, Mr. Van Buren said he should thank the Jury for the patience and attention which they had given to his arguments, and proceed to make a few other observations on the general features of the case. The silence of Mr. Forrest after he knew of his wife's guilt has been urged against him, as an evidence of his falsehood; but if the Jury could know the manly kindness which had been displayed by Mr. Forrest towards his wife in shielding her from odium, they would fully appreciate his kindness, without taking other circumstances into consideration. He made her ample allowance; quite one half of his income, taking the evidence of his unproductive property adduced on the other side, which property Mr Forrest had accumulated by a life of industry.

Mr. Van Buren next alluded to the necessity there appeared to him to exist for the other side to have called to the stand some of the many respectable ladies who had known the habits and the practices of Mrs. Forrest. There were many names in the papers of Mrs. F. but with two exceptions they had not appeared on the stand. Mrs. Godwin had appeared and explained the reasons why she had not visited Mrs. Forrest for some months previous to the separation: Mrs. Bryant had been there up to a recent period, and Miss Willis had also testified, but what we want and what the Jury want is the attendance here of the many female visiters who must have known the habits and practices and have given us in point of fact the true description of the interior of that house. The learned gentleman next adverted to the fact that Mrs Forrest had represented herself as a lone woman when her letters and other proofs showed the contrary.

Mr Van Buren said he was not desirous of addressing the Jury on the facts of the case, as he had hoped his associate, whose eloquence, and felicitous expression and graceful mode of delivery, would have had more weight with the Jury, would have taken part of this case, but it was on the part only of that gentleman but also of Mr. Forrest, that he (Mr. Van Buren) should, in his humble way, present the argument to the Jury. Mr. Van Buren next told the Jury that, in all public prosecutions of any moment, the defense usually set up a conspiracy, and he expected this would not be an exception to the general rule.

Mr Van Buren pronounced an eloquent eulogium on Mr. Forrest, who had built up for himself a large property by his industry—had acquired a reputation unequaled in this country in an honorable profession—who had a wife of fine talent and of admirable personal appearance—who had raised himself from a poor boy to the topmost round of the ladder, only to find that his happiness could be wrecked by a woman.

He then cautioned the Jury against indulging in that morbid sentimentality which exalts a woman over every other consideration in Courts of Justice, and he hoped the Jury would regard with contempt, as Mr. Forrest did, the opinions of the Willis's, of Calcraft, and of De Marguerit's, as such frivolities must be regarded by every honest and simple heart

In conclusion, Mr. Van Buren said he was to be followed by a Counsel eminent for his learning and ability, in a speech of some hours, if not days duration and perhaps then by an unfriendly Court, though why he should be unfriendly, he, Mr. Van Buren, was at a loss to understand. Nevertheless, he hoped the jury would decide according to the truth and right of the case, and then he and his client would be satisfied.

The Chief Justice called Mr. Van Buren's attention to the fact that he had made no allusion to the question of alimony.

Mr. Van Buren said he did not propose to discuss that point.

The Chief Justice said he was not in the habit of taking notice of what Counsel might say in the course of their address to a Jury, but a very unusual remark fell from Mr. Van Buren, when he alluded to being followed by another gentleman, and then "by an unfriendly Court."

Mr. Van Buren explained, and his Honor said he supposed the gentleman did not intend to convey any idea of the Court being otherwise than impartial.

Mr. O'Conor said it would be hardly worth while for him to commence at that late hour of the day, and the Court then adjourned to Thursday at 10 o'clock.

It is expected this case will get to the Jury by Friday next.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 21.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '62	112	30 Roch. & Syr. RR. scrip	106
500 Ohio 6s, '75	115	12 do	106
5,000 Erie 7s, '59	103½	100 Long Island R.R.	16
6,000 do	103¾	40 do	16
1,000 Erie Convertibles	89	100 Reading Railroad	58
8,000 do	89	100 do	58
50 Phenix Bank	106	1256 do	58
40 Bank of Commerce	105	400 do	58
60 Am. Exchange Bank	114	100 do	58
10 do	113	100 do	58
20 Pacific Ins Co	90	100 do	58
130 Hudson River R.R.	64	500 do	58
25 Edgeworth Co	8½	200 do	59
300 do	8	250 do	58
210 do	8	400 do	58
400 Morris Canal	15½	150 do	58
50 do	15	100 Erie Railroad	76
50 do	15	100 do	76
100 N. J. Mining Co.	12½	100 do	76
200 Sussex Mining Co.	12	100 do	76
25 Portsmouth Dry Dock	6	50 do	76
150 Canton Co	68	200 do	76
100 Harlem Railroad	68½	100 do	76
100 do	68	100 do	76
100 do	68¼	100 do	76
300 do	68	50 do	76

SECOND BOARD.

100 Reading Railroad	58	100 Erie Railroad	77
60 do	58	50 do	76
125 do	58	100 do	76
100 Erie Railroad	76	100 do	76
100 do	76	50 do	76
50 do	76	110 Del. & Hudson	100
50 do	76	100 Harlem Railroad	68

WEDNESDAY, Jan 21—6 P. M.

There was a large business in the Railways to-day. Reading was the favorite, and went to 59, an advance of 1@2 per cent. over the prices of yesterday. The sales were large. The rise is ascribed to the increasing confidence in the coal stocks, and the firmness which holders out of Wall and Third-streets, in this city and Philadelphia, look to better prices. The inscriptions on the transfer books in New-York have fallen from 34,000 to 27,000 shares since the reopening last week, part of the difference going to Boston, and part to Philadelphia. The recent report is looked upon with more favor than usual in such cases, owing in part to its candor, and in part to the prospects of the coal trade as developed by the largely increased tonnage of the past season. The same cause has given more stability to Delaware and Hudson, for which par was bid to-day, without sellers to any extent. Both stocks fell last year from various accidental causes, the one from 70 down 50 per cent., the other from 120 to 96. The one is an active speculative commodity, the other generally bought in small parcels, some of which have gone abroad, for investment. Erie further reacted 1@1¼ per cent., with new buyers in the market, and the prominent sellers of the previous four or five days disposed to hold off. It is not a little curious in such matters that the dry nurses of the stock for the past three or four months have suddenly discovered it wont go at high figures, and it is best to sell and talk it down for "a turn." Of course, other parties put their own construction on the movement.

Money keeps plenty. Exchange, however, stiffens again. It is likely, if the Southern mails should not bring a good supply by Saturday, the *Atlantic* will take some specie to make up. The imports continue heavy, and more or less gold will probably continue to go through the remainder of the Winter. The Sub-Treasury is increasing its stock of Specie, but this will soon come out for the Mexican Indemnity.

Mr. D. A. Neal, the co-Agent with Hon. R. J. Walker, for the Illinois Loan, returned in the *Arctic*.—Rumor says that the Agents have so far succeeded as to induce the Rothschilds to send a Commissioner to Illinoise to look into the project. Mr. Walker remains a spell in England.

We are much pleased to hear that the Harlem Road has been successfully opened to Albany. Despite the cold storm of Monday, the connection between Dover Plains and Chatham Four Corners was made and the first train of cars passed from city to city. Our wintry neighbor up street was on hand and reports to the unacclimated that the opening was delightful and gave promise of golden days to the old Harlem on the through route.

The *Arctic*, from Liverpool, arrived yesterday morning, gives us four days later market news from Europe. The particulars from Liverpool will be found in Messrs. Wright, Gandy & Co.'s Circular. Cotton firmer, without change in figures. Middling Orleans 4¾@4¾d. A healthy tone in the manufacturing districts. The improvement continued in Grain and Flour, with a further advance of a penny the bushel in Wheat and 6d. the bbl. in Flour. On the London Corn Exchange, the prospects were regarded as quite cheering for the home agriculturists. Wheat was brought forward freely, and as freely taken by buyers. The advance one shilling the quarter equal to a penny, half-penny the bushel. Foreign wheat held firmly at the improvement. Best mark of English Flour sells freely; and American and French in fair inquiry. Floating cargoes of Indian Corn and Wheat in demand, part for Holland and Belgium. English Consols at same figures as per last steamer. French Fives at 104; The Bank of France had lost some specie, and enhanced its discounts three millions francs on private accounts, and on French stocks two millions. The circulation is also increased, the total being 604¼ millions francs against 577¼ millions metallic reserve.

The growth of American cotton this season as compared with last, is likely from present appearances to constitute a very close parallel to the crops of 1848 and 1849. The relative distribution, however, to Great Britain, to the Continent of Europe, and for Home consumption will have been essentially changed by circumstances disconnected from the question of supply. Our Home consumption has been falling off in the face of large as well as average crops. The Continent of Europe from revolutionary troubles and other causes, has not kept pace with the increased consumption and improved machinery of Great Britain. It is quite evident therefore that the latter is the chief reliance for the heavy growth the present year, as well as the chief customer at all times. The following is the growth and distribution of the crops of '48, '49, and '51, and the probable growth and distribution of the current crop

	To G. Brit.	*Continent Europe.*	*Home Consumption.*	*Total Crop.*
1848.....	1,375,000	412,000	560,000	2,347,000
1849.....	1,477,000	731,000	520,000	2,728,000
1851.....	1,393,000	558,000	404,000	2,355,000
1852.....	1,625,000	700 000	400,000	2,725,000

The average annual increase of consumption in Great Britain for the past 10 years was 3-84 ₩ cent. The increase in '49 crop 272s, over '48 crop 234g, was 7.92 ₩ cent. The increase this year on the above calculation must be 16.90 ₩ cent. over 1851 to reach an importation into the Kingdom of 1,625 thousand bales. The main consideration then is, what range of prices and what prospects of trade throughout the world will stimulate consumption so far in advance of the year which bears so close a parallel in point of supply. Allowing 3-84 ₩ cent. for the advancing average increase, there would remain 13.06 ₩ cent. to be made up from the influence of the price of the raw material, and the foreign demand for manufactured goods. It is not a little remarkable that the supply of American Cotton last year to Great Britain on a crop of 2,355 thousand bales, was within 5 ₩ cent. of the supply of 1849 out of a crop of 2,728 thousand, while the home consumption fell behind 22 ₩ cent. and the Continental supply 24 ₩ cent.

After the foregoing cotton remarks were put in type, we received the following, on the same subject, from an intelligent and experienced shipper:

DEAR SIR: I give you the following figures for cotton shippers to England, which many persons may consider extravagant, but which will, nevertheless, be realized, unless the crop prove under 2,750,000, and unless the present preponderating tendency of shipments to Great Britain be in some way checked.

For seven years Great Britain received an average of 51 ₩ cent of the American crop, while this last season she got 64; and at the rate at which it is now going, she will receive even more than that.

Facts in figures, like the following, require no comment: The stock in Great Britain the 1st Jan., 1852, exclusive of spinners' stocks, which were moderate, as I did not vary much from those of the year preceding..... 421,000

Imported from the United States in 1851..... 1,397,000.

Probable in 1852—60 ₩ ct. 1,050,000

In ported from the Brazils.....	108,670	80,000
Imported from Egypt.....	66,955	70 000
Imported from West Indies, &c.....	5,289	5,000
Imported from East Indies.....	226,555	270,000
Total supply probable for Great Britain		2,369,600
Deduct probable export (268,000)		230,000
		2,339'600
Deduct probable consumption, (of all sorts,) I put down as large—as 50 ₩ cent. more than in 1847, when it was 1,175,994 bales.....		1,761,998
Would leave a stock in Great Britain the 31st December next of.....		575,602

A COTTON SHIPPER

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $130,122, disbursed $11,230, and held at close $2,096,477. The duties this week have been chiefly from the cargo a large and valuable one, of the steamer *Asia*.

The Astor Fire Insurance Company take possession of their new office to-day, in the Chatham Bank Building, corner of Chatham and Duane streets.

The business in Cotton to-day was 1,500 bales. Prices rather better. Orleans Middling 8½@8¾.

The notes of the broken Banks at Perth Amboy and Paterson are bought by J. Thompson, 64 Wall-st., as follows: Commercial, Perth Amboy, 50 cents on the dollar; New-Rochelle Bank, 60 cents; James Bank, 90 cents; People's Bank, Paterson, 90 cents; Salisbury Bank, 10 cents.

Markets by Telegraph.

ST LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

The following statistics of Hog slaughtering in this portion of the country are obtained from reliable sources:

In Iowa—1850, slaughtered, 60,000; 1851, 25,000; deficiency, 41,000

In Illinois—1850, slaughtered, 240,000. 1851, 140,000; deficiency, 60,000.

Total deficiency at these points, 122,000 hogs.

The weather has moderated considerably, and it is now snowing. The river is full of heavy floating ice, and there are no arrivals or departures.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

The sale of Cotton to-day have been 7,000 bales, at ¼ decline since the reception of the *Asia's* news. Strict Middling is quoted at 7¾c. Pork has advanced; new Mess sel. s at $15.

Spirit of the General Markets.

Anthracite Coal $5½@$6 the ton, the wind rapidly decreasing. Liverpool Coal $7½@ the chaldron. Feathers range 32@40 cents. Holders of Flour were demanding higher figures. Sales 3 000 bbls. ranging 4 56@4 81, and for fancy and extra brands 4 81@5 31. Canadian in bond 4.50@4 52. Wheat unsettled by the news, and holders and buyers unable to agree, to any extent, on prices. Southern White Corn is worth 68@69 cents. Mixed lots in store 65@66 cents. Sales of Coffee at range of 7¼@8¾ private sale, and 2,400 bags at auction, of Brazil, at 6¾ to 8¾. Sales of N. O. Sugars 3¾@5¼ cents. Havana box 4¼@5¼. Hay scarce at 75@85 cents the 100 lbs. The stock of Hides of all descriptions amounts to 75 000. Sales of green salted Buenos Ayres 40 lbs. at 6@6½. Laguayra dry salted 23 lbs. 16 cents. North Carolina Turpentine 2 87½@2 93 ₩ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine 35@36 Linseed Oil 60@62. Whale 58@59 Pork $16 for Clear Mess, $15½@ for new do, $14 for Prime. A good business in Tobacco, the range of Ky 3@8 cents. Whisky 20@20½.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Alabama, from Savannah.—Dr. Rees, lady and servant, W. A. Hall and lady, Capt. Hays, lady and child, Miss Rogers, Mrs. C. D. Ludlow, Lieut. W. H. Gladding U. S. R. M., B. J. Westcoat, J. Walker, Jr., F. T. Walker, H. Walker, P. Datu, Jr., M. M. Thomas, O. Johnson, C. Ormsbee, J. Ellis, T. J. Vaughn, L. Hopkins, A. Angin, A. Mix, J. L. Salsbury and son, J. W. Preston, R. R. Currier, G. G. Butler, Capt. A. Lut, T. Highand, J. W. Sears, S. H. Ellsworth, S. R. Butler, J. Taylor, Jr., A. Wetmore, G. B. Union, J. Shaw, and 11 steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC....THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises.....7 22|Sets.....5 02|MOON—Sets.... 6 28m

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook, 8 49m|Gov. Island.. 9 39m|Hell Gate..11 29m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....JANUARY 21, 1852

Cleared.

Steamship South Carolina, Tucker, Charleston, Thomas Wakdell.

Ship Trumbull, Smith, New-Orleans, Eagle & Huzard

Ship Middlesex, (new,) Parmlee, New-Orleans, P. P. Stanton.

Brig Eurydice, (Br.,) McKinly, St. Johns, N. F., Roome & Prunwiddie.

Brig Flibberty, Stephens, Capetown, &c., Barclay & Livingston.

Brig M. & J. C. Gilmour, Eldridge, Mobile, Ladd & Church.

Arrived.

U. S. M. steamship Arctic, Lnce, Liverpool, Jan. 7, mdse. and pass. to E. K. Collins. Saw ship Excelsior on the 7th, bound in

U. S. M. steamship Alabama, Ludlow, Savannah, Jan. 17, mdse. and pass. to S. L. Mitchell. Arr. at Savannah on the 17th, brig R. B. Lawton, Gardnir, 5 ds. fm Havana. Capt. G. reports on the 18th inst., while lying at anchor, the brig Francis Lord, Glidding, loaded with hooks and staves, was burned to the water's edge; all hands saved. The ship Christoval Colon, fm. New-York, was ashore in the harbor near the Punta; was discg. cargo into lighters; would be got off that day without injury. The Alabama has experienced very severe weather from Hatteras up.

Ship Rescius, Eldridge, Liverpool, Dec. 16, mdse. and pass. to Spofford, Tileston & Co., is at anchor outside the bar.

Bark Pilgrim, Sawyer, St. Marks, 19 ds., cotton to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Bark Hannah Thornton, Davis, Bristol, 48 ds., mdse. to John A. McGaw. The H. T. has been 4 ds in the bay.

Schr. Forester, Ward, Ellsworth, via Boston, lumber to Simpson, Minshews & Co.

WIND—N. E. with snow, at meridian; at sunset, W.

Below.

Bark Petrea, Whitman, Charleston, 7 ds, cotton and rice to T. Wardle.

Sailed.

Steamship United States, (new,) Berry, for Chagres

Memoranda.

Ship Saxony, fm. New-Orleans, was carried from Quarantine down to Coney Island by the ice.

Schr Montrose, hence for Mobile, went ashore at Owl's Head on Monday afternoon, and was got off by the steamtug Hercules, and moored at the public store dock.

The telegraph at the Narrows reports 6 ships, 5 barks, and 1 brig at anchor outside, bound in, at sunset.

The communication from the Narrows to Sandy Hook is cut off by the ice. From the dumb beacon to the western shore is a solid mass. There are 4 square-rigged vessels in the bay, with signals flying for steam-tugs.

The packet-ship Bavaria got under way this morning, but anchored again near the middle ground.

The steamship Arctic did not come up to the city until yesterday afternoon, when she was moored at Pier No. 3, N. R. Her mails and passengers were brought up by the steamer Staten Islander.

Sloops Oregon, Capt. Sturges, and Pointer, Capt. Fowler, bd. here fm. Providence, are unable at present to proceed any further than Throgg's Point, by reason of the abundance and hardness of the ice. The pilots inform us that they were approaching the wharf at Nine above where they saw them last, and that from appearances they would probably reach it, in which case they would be out of danger until they could again proceed toward the city.

They also report a sloop, name not known, hard and fast in the ice between Sands's Point and Riker's Island, about half way. The ice around her is stationary, and she will probably receive no damage.

At 4 o'clock A. M. yesterday, propeller West Wind, then at Pier No 3 E. R., was torn adrift by the ice on the flood tide, and driven afoul of a schooner, (no name on her stern,) causing her also to part her fasts, and fall against the ship D. Cooper, of Boston, at Pier No. 6. The propeller, in the meantime, fetched up on the brig Eliza Ann, which vessel was lying outside of the D. Cooper. By the collisions, the propeller received about $500 damage, while the others were injured respectively to amounts varying from $10 to $.0.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—Arr.—Ship Hamilton, Apalachicola. The Elisha Denne, fm. Baltimore, was ashore on George's Bank, but got off without injury.

Below—Schr. Manson, Cape Hayti, 1 ship and 1 bark.

Cld.—Ship Moses, Wheeler, New-Orleans; bark Modena, Baltimore; brigs Sillion, Apalachicola, and Candace, Baltimore.

The harbor is much obstructed by ice.

Spoken, &c.

Jan 18, lat. 33 16 N, lon. 78 02 W., ship Fairweld, Loveland, fm. Charleston for New-York.

FINANCIAL.

VIRGINIA 6 PER CENT, COUPON BONDS, FOR SALE BY J. THOMPSON, 61 Wall-st., New-York

At home the credit of Virginia is rated as it deserves, and the largest portion of her public stock is in the hands of her own citizens.

Her comparatively limited debt, and the scrupulous punctuality with which she has always fulfilled her engagements, seem to be but little understood.

On the 30th September, her public debt amounted to $9,035,189.

This stock was held as follows:

In Europe.....	$2,738,289
In Virginia.....	5,651,461
In other States.....	645,439

In a recent report to the General Assembly, the Auditor estimates the value of Stocks owned by the State at $7,060,-565. In other words, the State owns this amount of interest paying securities.

A Sinking Fund is provided in the new Constitution for the final *liquidation* of the debt of the State. The financial provisions of the Constitution of Virginia, are now such as to give the best guarantee possible to the holders of her Stocks. In point of safety, her bonds are equal to any paper security in the civilized world.

On the 29th of March, 1851, the General Assembly of Virginia passed a law authorizing the Board of Public Works to borrow on her credit Four Millions of Dollars, to complete her works of internal improvements.

Coupon Bonds bearing six per cent. interest, payable in New-York, (at the Bank of Commerce,) on the 1st of January and July, and the principal payable in July, 1866, are now issued and offered to the public. That the Bonds may come within the means of all who desire to purchase, they have been issued in denominations of $300 and $1,000.

$800,000 of these Bonds have been taken by the United States Government as an investment for the Indian Annuity Fund. $1,000,000 have been taken by Capitalists, Savings Banks, Insurance and Trust Companies, and $1,000,000 by London and Paris houses for European account. The balance is now at the disposal of the subscriber, in amounts of $500 and upwards, at their current market value, without brokerage to the purchaser.

January, 1852.

Financial Article of the New Constitution of the State of Virginia, adopted by the Reform Convention of 1850, and approved by the People on the fourth Tuesday in October, 1851

ARTICLE 28. The inability to the State of any incorporated Company or Institution, to redeem the principal and pay the interest of any loan heretofore made, or which may hereafter be made, by the State, to such company or institution, shall not be released; *and the General Assembly shall not pledge the faith of the State, or bind it in any form, for the debts or obligations of any company or corporation.*

ARTICLE 29. There shall be set apart annually, from the accruing revenue, a sum equal to seven per cent. of the State debt existing on the first day of January, in the year one thousan l eight hundred and fifty-two. The fund thus set apart shall be called the Sinking Fund, and shall be applied to the payment of the interest of the State debt, and the principal of such part as may be redeemable. If no part be redeemable, then the residue of the Sinking Fund, after the payment of such interest, shall be invested in the bonds or certificates of the Commonwealth, or of the United States, or of some of the States of this Union, and applied to the payment of the State debt, as it shall become redeemable. Whenever, after the said first day of January, a debt shall be contracted by the Commonwealth, there shall be set apart in like manner, annually, for thirty four years, a sum exceeding by one per cent. the aggregate annual interest to be paid thereon, at the time contracted, which sum shall be part of the Sinking Fund, and shall be applied in the manner before directed. The General Assembly shall not otherwise appropriate any part of the Sinking Fund, or its accruing interest, except in time of war, insurrection or invasion.

ARTICLE 30 The General Assembly may, at any time, direct a sale of the stocks held by the Commonwealth in internal improvement and other companies; but the proceeds of such sale, if made before the payment of the public debt, shall constitute a part of the Sinking Fund, and be applied in like manner. j15-2aw2w Th&S

NOTICE.—To the holders of the notes of the JAMES BANK and BANK OF NEW-ROCHELLE:

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Jan. 16, 1852.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ninety-one (91) per cent. has been declared on the Circulating Notices issued to the James Bank, Jamesville. Also, a dividend of eighty-one (81) per cent. on that portion of the Notes of the Bank of New-Rochelle secured by Public Stocks and Real Estate, which will be paid on presentation of the Notes at this Department, and a certificate given for the balance, which will entitle the holder to any further dividend therein.

j19-6t D. B ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following certificates of Ohio six per cent. stock, redeemable after 1850—

No. 3,068.....	$4,000	dated 4th February, 1832,
No. 3,069.....	4,000	
No. 3,119.....	2,000	dated 7th March, 1832,
No. 3,120.....	5,000	

In all $15,000, say Fifteen Thousand Dollars, issued to John Ingulden and Edward Wright, with benefit of survivorship, having been lost, application for the renewal of the same will be made by [j9-6w] JAMES G KING & SONS.

SIXTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—This Company, having duly organized under the provisions of the general Railroad Law of this State, books of subscription for 2,500 shares, of $100 each, of the capital stock, (35 cr cent. to be paid thereon,) will be open at the office of GILBERT & JOHNSON, No. 52 Wall-st., on the 23d inst., for ten days thereafter.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1852.

j19-4t* D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

SUCCESSORS OF HARNDEN & CO.—SIGHT BILLS on the Belfast Banking Co. and Bank of Ireland, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, 60 day and sight, on Liverpool and London. Passage Certificates secured for emigrants and their friends. Custom-House business attended to by COOLIDGE & OSGOOD, No 48 William st

48 im*

FINANCIAL.

THE FARMERS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF ONEIDA COUNTY—Organized July 1st, 1851.

STATEMENT FOR SIX MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1851.

Total Premiums received prior to January 1, '52.....	$ 10,189 73	
Returned Premiums and Re-insurance	275 00	
Cash on hand January 1, 1852.....		$ 9,965 20
Total amount of Losses paid and ascertained.....	$ 754 93	6,310 85
Expenses & Agents commissioned, &c.	2,939 09	
		$ 3,694 21
Debts owing by the Company.....		None.
Amount of Claims presented against the Company for Losses accrued.....		$ 2,932 50
No part thereof is payable on demand.		
Amount thereof resisted on account of alleged fraud, or for which the Company do not consider themselves legally liable.....		$ 1,782 50

ASSETS.

Capital—Premium and Stock Notes..	$138,562 12
Cash on hand.....	6,310 89
Personal Property (say).....	100 00
	$144,973 01

Not any of the securities held or owned by the Company are considered bad or doubtful.

State of New York—Oneida County, ss.—John D. Leland, President, and Eaton J. Richardson, Secretary of the Farmers' Insurance Company of Oneida County, being severally sworn, say that the foregoing statement is true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief, and further say not. JOHN D LELAND.

E. J. RICHARDSON.

Sworn before me this 17th day of January, A. D. 1852.

j22 1t W. R. ANTHONY, Justice of the Peace.

IOWA EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS.—The Subscriber offers for sale $1,360,000 EIGHT PERCENT PREFERRED COUPON BONDS, authorized to be issued by the State of Iowa, entitled the "DES MOINES RIVER IMPROVEMENT CONSTRUCTION STOCK." The principal and interest payable at the banking house of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York.

The principal is payable at the pleasure of the State of Iowa, after 1857, at the rate of $100,000 each year, until the whole sum is paid, and the interest on the first days of May and November of each year.

These Bonds afford a safe and favorable investment for capitalists, and are issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State of Iowa, for the purpose of improving the navigation, &c., of the Des Moines River. The security of these bonds is based upon lands appropriated by an act of Congress approved August 8, 1846 granting to the then Territory of Iowa, "for the purpose of aiding said Territory to improve the navigation of the Des Moines River, from its mouth to the Raccoon Fork, (so called,) in said Territory, one equal moiety, in alternate sections of the public lands remaining unsold, in a strip five miles in width, on each side of said river."

The proceeds of these

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted,*) at the office, No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, *between Beekman and Ann, just behind the old Park Theatre,* and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week; or, when they prefer, they can pay in advance at the Desk for six months or a year, at the same rate. Single copies ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies; three copies for TEN DOLLARS, and *five* copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the *Daily Times.*

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning,* at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Notice.**—Steamship ARCTIC, from LIVERPOOL, prevented by ice from reaching her proper berth, is now lying at Pier 3, North River. On Saturday, 24th inst., she will move to foot of Canal-st., and commence discharging, under general order, at 1 P. M. Consignees will please send their permits on board and attend to the receipt of their goods.

E. K. COLLINS & CO.

j23

☞ **Tenth Warders turn out** and hear JOHN HAWKINS on the MAINE LAW, at the Presbyterian Church in Allen-st., near Grand, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The newspaper *Torch-Light*, will be gratuitously circulated. Seats free. By order,

C. C. LEIGH,
ISAAC J. OLIVER,
W. W. STRICKLAND.

j23-1t*

☞ **O. U. A.**—LIBERTY CHAPTER, No. 15. Members of this Chapter are notified to be present at the Regular Meeting, THIS (Friday) EVENING, Jan. 23d. Brother Morton will deliver an Address.

M. H. DUANE, Sachem.
RICHARD LIMBECK, C. of the C. j23-1t*

☞ **The undersigned respectfully request the** Citizens of the Sixteenth Ward to meet in the Basement of the Eighteenth street M. E. Church, near Eighth-avenue, on FRIDAY, the 23d inst., at seven o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking measures for the immediate relief of those suffering from the unusual severity of the season.

JOSEPH TUCKER,
JAMES N. WELLS,
JAMES POLLOCK,
JOHN DE LAMATER,
A. W. BRADFORD,
THOMAS CHRISTY,
WASH. R. VERMILYE,
JOHN W. HOWE,
A. A. DENMAN.

j2-1t*

☞ **Profitable Excitement.**—The Public Meeting of the KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION, last Monday evening, was one of the most crowded and enthusiastic ever held by any similar Association. The explanation of the principles, showing the immense profits to be derived by members, and the perfect safety of the investment, was extremely satisfactory, and nearly one hundred shares were subscribed for. To accommodate all who may choose to attend, the next meeting will be held in KNICKERBOCKER HALL, corner 23d-st. and 8th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 26.

A Lecture—giving the full particulars of the rise and progress of Building Associations, the advantages to its members, its superiority over savings banks, &c.—will be delivered on this occasion by

W. T. B. MILLIKEN, Esq.

As there are a large class of females in this city whose savings are of infinite importance to them, this meeting has been called more particularly for their benefit, and they are most respectfully invited to attend. The investment of their three dollars per month will positively yield them, in the course of about six years, eight hundred dollars, and the same amount invested in a savings bank would not realize such an interest in a half a century. Think of this, and join at once the Knickerbocker Building Association.

WELCOME R. BEEBE, President.
J. R. DEL VECCHIO, Vice President.
E. J. MADDEN, Secretary. j23 3t

☞ **"Home, Sweet Home."**—Every reader who would wish to learn how he can procure a home which he may in a short time call his own, or how he can in a few years realize a sum sufficient to commence business is invited to attend the public meeting of the GREENWICH BUILDING ASSOCIATION, to be held in the large Lecture Room, Bleecker Buildings, Bleecker-st. near Morton, THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Mr. PETER C. BAKER will deliver a Lecture on this occasion, and other explanatory addresses may be expected. Ladies, as well as gentlemen, are invited to attend.

The success of this Association is without precedent, and it seems certain that the whole number of shares will be taken by the second monthly meeting. All who propose joining, should subscribe at once. The present entrance fee is but $2; Monthly dues, $3; Value of shares, $300. A free discussion of the principles is invited, and every information will be freely given at the meeting.

Remember, the meeting is TO-NIGHT.

CHARLES CRANE, President.
DAVID MILLIKEN, Vice President.
R. Ross, Jr., Secretary, No 48 8th-av.

TRUSTEES.

Wm Wright,	Peter C. Baker,	W T B Milliken,
Wm Dunning,	H W Deems,	J A Creuer,
J. W. Booth,	N D Thayer,	A Ackerson. j23-1t

☞ **New-York, January 9, 1852.**—Rev ORVILLE DEWEY, D D.—Dear Sir:—We have been deeply interested in the public report of the Course of Lectures on the "Problem of Human Destiny," recently delivered by you before the Lowell Institute, Boston.

The subject is one of permanent and universal importance, and we are not surprised to learn the mature thoughts of a distinguished mind, long devoted to its elucidation, commanded in our sister city the presence of dignitaries rarely seen at public lectures and united in a common hearing and satisfaction, those whom sectarian differences commonly separated.

Our interest in the best culture of this community, our love of letters and of truth, compel us to solicit the delivery of your lectures in the City of New-York at the earliest moment convenient to yourself. The community which so long enjoyed the advantages of your labors and gifts, cannot willingly forego the more recent and ripest fruits of your studies.

Your acceptance of our investigation will place us under great obligation. Respectfully yours, (Signed,)

W. C. BRYANT,	SAMUEL OSGOOD,
MOSES H. GRINNELL,	DAVID LANE,
A. B. DURAND,	JAMES PEARSON,
H. BELLOWS,	GEORGE CURTIS,
GEORGE L. SCHUYLER,	EDWARD WIGHT,
ELIHU TOWNSEND,	GEORGE BANCROFT
HORATIO ALLEN,	

[REPLY.]

WASHINGTON, January 13, 1852.

GENTLEMEN:—I thank you for the invitation to deliver my Lowell lectures in New-York, and will comply with it as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

I am sensible of the kind and complimentary terms of your invitation, but I am yet more sensible that the theme I have ventured to discuss overshadows all compliments. I feel that the very title, "Problem of Human Destiny," has an air of presumption. I have always felt that I or any other man, perhaps, writing upon such a subject, must wish to put into the title some such qualifying phrase as "Thoughts thereupon," or "Approximation thereto." Butler entitles his great work, "Ideas on a Philosophy of Humanity." But what I have to say I shall certainly say with more freedom and pleasure at your request, and among old friends and acquaintances, being always, with ever grateful remembrance of my residence in New-York, their and your friend and servant,

ORVILLE DEWEY.

To W. C. BRYANT, Moses H. GRINNELL and others.

☞ **Rev. Doctor Dewey's Lectures on the "PROBLEM OF HUMAN DESTINY"** as they were delivered before the Lowell Institute, at Boston, will be repeated in New York, at the Church of the Messiah, Broadway.

The first lecture will be given on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 27th, at 7½ P. M.

Tickets for the course—one person	$3 00
Gentleman and Lady	5 00
Family of four persons	5 00
Single lectures	50

Tickets for sale by C. S. Francis, 252 Broadway; T. J. Crowen, 339 Broadway; Evans and Brittan, 697 Broadway. No money will be received at the door. j22-27

☞ **New-York Life Insurance Company.**—Office No. 106 Broadway.—Physicians in attendance daily from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M. MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

Further information and a Prospectus of the Company can be had at the office, No 106 Broadway. j5-1m

☞ **Quartz Mining** IN MARIPOSA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—BURNS'S RANCH GOLD MINING CO.—OFFICE No. 45 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, Wall-st., New-York.

The Board of Directors of the Burns's Ranch Gold Mining Company, intending to prosecute this work with vigor offer for sale the remaining stock appropriated for Working Capital. Orders for stock may be addressed to the Secretary of the Company. By order of the Board of Directors

ALFRED D. SELLECK, Secretary.

N. B.—Specimens from the mine can be seen at the office. Also, Maps and Pamphlets containing an account of its location, title, mineral riches, &c., may be had by applying as above. j20 1f

☞ **Burns Club of the City OF NEW-YORK.**—The Anniversary Dinner will be given at the Astor House, on MONDAY, 26th inst. j22-2t*

☞ **Notice.**—Passengers per steamship ATLANTIC, for LIVERPOOL, will please be on board, at the foot of Canal-st., on Saturday, Jan 24, at 11 o'clock A M

EDWARD K. COLLINS & CO.

j22

☞ **The Citizens' Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Association.**—The Books of the Association are open for subscription, at their office, No. 421 Broadway, next door above Canal-st., from 9½ A. M. until 5 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock. Entrance fee $2, monthly dues $3 per month. An opportunity is offered to all males and females, minors and adults, by joining this Association, by paying $3 a month for a few years, to obtain a home or a capital sufficient to start a fair business. Pamphlets with articles of Association, By-laws and full explanation of its objects and plan, can be had gratis at the office.

SIMEON DRAPER, President.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Vice President.

TRUSTEES.

John J Herrick,	Winchester P Mosely,	Joel W. Mason,
Geo. Seawartz Jr.,	John F Clarke,	Wm H. Dietz,
Chas. L. Cornish,	Wm Thomson,	S. Albertus, Jr.

j22-1m JOSIAH F. KENDALL, Secretary.

☞ **Special Notice—Change of Time.**—The Meeting of Stockholders of the NEW-YORK and NEW-ENGLAND TELEGRAPH COMPANY, called for the 27th inst., will be holden on FRIDAY, the 23d inst., at 2 P. M., at the Howard Hotel.

JOHN McKINNEY, Secretary.

j17-eodt23d

☞ **The Hamilton Building Association,** instituted Oct. 9th, 1851, under an Act of the Legislature of New-York, and now in successful operation, will reserve subscriptions for a limited number of shares, at $1. Entrance fee previous to and at the Fourth Monthly Meeting, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 22d, 1852, in the Society Room, north corner of Tillary and Fulton-sts., Brooklyn. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of taking shares, are requested to subscribe, at this Meeting, or previous thereto, at the Office of the Association, No. 223 Fulton-st., where may be obtained gratis the Prospectus, Articles of Association, and Act of Incorporation. The profits already made by this Association will cause the Entrance Fee to be increased soon, therefore subscribe at once and save your money.

j17-62* THOMAS F. LESLIE, Secretary.

☞ **Day and Newell's PATENT PARAUTOPTIC BANK LOCK.**—The great Bank Lock exhibited by Mr. HOBBS, and triumphant at the World's Fair, and that has hitherto defied the whole world to pick or explode with gunpowder. Bankers, Brokers, and Merchants are invited to examine these Locks, at DAY & NEWELL'S office, No. 9 Wall-st., New-York. n8-sodly

☞ One of the Paper Mills in East Lee, Berkshire County, Mass., was burnt on the 14th inst.

—The Records of the Colony of Connecticut, from 1665 to 1678, are nearly ready for publication.

—Thos. G. Cary has been elected President of the Boston Atheneum.

—Rev. Wm. W. Findlay, of Liberia, has been invited by the Colonizationists to revisit this country.

—The Poor Association of Baltimore, visited last year 6,730 persons, and relieved their necessities

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I.....NO. 109. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

New-York Daily Times.

FRANCE.

Political Movements—Te Deum in Notre Dame—The Constitution—The Imprisoned Generals—Dinners—Balls, &c.

Correspondence of The New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 5, 1852.

Your Parisian files will bring you accounts, tedious in their particularity, of the so-called religious ceremony at Notre Dame, and of its attendant circumstances, last Thursday. I am relieved from filling up the many lacunes of the hurried description then dispatched to you. The political significance of the performances of the day should not be overlooked. In them, as constantly elsewhere, we see signs and proofs of Napoleon's fixed purpose utterly to do away with 1848, to re-connect 1852 with 1814, and to restore Imperialism and a purely personal government—in fact if not in name. The music that day was in part the same that swelled under the arches of the old cathedral at his uncle's coronation, fifty years ago. The drapery showed the Napoleonic colors. The Prince's initials appeared everywhere. The shout of those interested in raising the cry was *Vive Napoleon!* Dressed no longer in the costume of a General of the National Guard, but in that of a General of Division, passing between a thick-set hedge of soldiers, who stood between him and the people, surrounded by military officers, he entered the church to a *Grand March*; and there was a *Te Deum* chanted in the course of the proceedings, which terminated with a *Domine salvum nostrum Napoleonem* and renewed shouts of *Vive Napoleon!* The whole affair was much more one of state than church—a turning away of the right use of the latter to the glorification of the Prince and *his* empire. The accounts which the Parisian journals bring you of the illumination that evening must not be taken literally. Apart from public buildings it was faint and rare, or confined to bye-streets which I could not traverse in the course of a two hours walk. The most ornately illuminated edifice on the Boulevards was the shop of the President's devoted tailor. But the ingenious measures taken by that sartorial fraction to honor his patron, were not appreciable at the distance of fifty paces. The stiff, frozen fog that had encased the city all day grew more dense at night. The light issuing from hundreds of large jets of gas on the cornices of the Ministry of Marine, were not at all visible from the fountain in the centre of the *Place de la Concorde.*

The frames that were set up in many public places for the illumination are not removed—probably retained for some occasion in the near future of *public* rejoicings. The restoration of the Imperial Eagle to the standards of the army, and the cross of the Legion of Honor, is much applauded by Government claqueurs. They abuse without stint the now crest-fallen Gallic cock, which is not a national bird, they say, but hatched of a Latin pun. Medals commemorative of the time are to be struck at the National Mint. One has the bust of the President on the face, and on the reverse the figure of France bearing the number of *Ouis* obtained at the late election, with the legend "*Vox populi vox Dei.*" The medals will be executed with French taste, and look prettily, and the people may be tickled at the inscription, but they will find that their voice, however divine in the dogma of the provencal theology, will be hereafter *vocat pretereo nihil*, except when articulated by the princely organ. The vote of Algeria, by the way, is less favorable to the President than any other Department except that of the Seine. It is decreed that all the coin of the realm shall hereafter bear on its face the effigy of the President, surrounded with the name "Louis Napoleon Bonaparte." The reverse will bear the words "Republique Francaise," and the value of the piece, with the date of its fabrication, encircled in a wreath of oak and laurel leaves. On the edge of the large pieces are to be in relief the words, "*Dieu protege la France.*" It will be observed that no title is affixed to the simple name of the President. This is only another indication that the man is to be above the office, and free to choose what title he will. His journals are most fond of styling him the Nephew of the Emperor; adhesive deputations oftenest address him as Prince; Monseigneur has also been used; President appears at the foot of decrees. We are waiting to know what he will call himself, and are likely to wait. He is rather inclined to let people wait. Thus, he let the poor, shivering Diplomatic Corps wait in that little, cold church, last Thursday, for a long hour—thirteen thousand brightly burning wax tapers keeping a cheerful promise to their eyes, that did but aggravate its rupture to their toes. Even the courtly *Gothaigman* states that the hands and feet of the Diplomatic body were benumbed.

Thus, again, we wait for the Constitution. We are, meanwhile, governed by the purest absolutism, which will probably only undergo a form, not a change, whenever that paper is spread over it. From among many indications of such likelihood, I cite a few lines from yesterday's leader in the *Patrie*. "In [the Constitution] the doctrine of examination [discussion], which is the evil, will be completely overruled and kept in bounds by the doctrine of authority, which is the remedy. It will give the fullest possible extension to all liberty except that which destroys the rest—except political liberty. Upon the ruins of the dead principle of royal legitimacy, it will set up the living principle of popular sovereignty. Seated on this broad, deep-laid base, always answering for his acts before the nation, always having the right to appeal to it on all solemn occasions, the Chief of the State will become the highest, grandest and truest personification of the great French Democracy which will reign under the name, and in the person of LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. Printed with words to that effect, column upon column and page upon page, in newspapers and pamphlets, are daily issuing from the press. They cannot be criticised or replied to.

The President is supposed to have as little respect for the forms and red-tape classifications in the various ministries as his uncle formerly had. He has already begun with some reforms, and is suggesting others, that he would carry out with the old Napoleonic boldness. They smack occasionally of his Socialism, are always highly seasoned with his Napoleonism, but are in several important instances likely to bear good results. In the matter of certain financial reforms, he is said to be at variance with his Minister of Finance. M. FOULD has, perhaps, the dread, natural to a moneyed man, of NAPOLEON'S Socialism and of NAPOLEON'S notoriously ill-management of his own pocket. So the *reporters* prophecy that the Minister of Finance will not bend, and consequently will be broken.

Another report is that PERSIGNY, who is on a tour to the northern Courts, as I have previously mentioned, will demand for his master the hand of the Princess WASA, daughter of the exiled King of Sweden. Political gossips look on the match as a congenial one. The Princess is in the "middle ages," and so is the Prince. The Princess is very wealthy, and the Prince is very fond of money and rather in want of it. She is the daughter of an exiled King, and he is the nephew of an exiled Emperor. There was a rumor last week that he would offer himself to a Brazilian Princess, and in case of acceptance, become brother-in-law to the Prince de Joinville. The inherent jest of this rumor classes it among Parisian *canards*. There is a rumor, creeping rather than flying, about Paris, of an attempt on the life of the Head of the State, made in the *Champs Elysées*, by an infantry officer, who was presently shot. It has found its way into English and German journals, and is set off with interesting statements, of how an account of the incident, prepared by authority for the journals, was afterward suppressed. I express no belief on the matter. It is very easy to suppose that it is a pure invention. On the other hand there is no improbability in the act itself—an act constantly dreaded, and guarded against since the 2d of December by numerous precautions. That nothing of it should appear in print, is most natural. The Power that is and is master of the press, knows how infectious example is. That reliable authority of eye witness, is not easily obtainable, is not surprising to any one, who has experienced the difficulty of getting at the truth of facts, that have occurred here within the last month in the presence of clouds of witnesses. I hope that there is no other origin than their prolonged imprisonment, for a report that the Generals at Ham and some three representatives, are to be sent to *Nukahiva*. The *on dit* is that *Changarnier* is in especial danger of making that unpleasant voyage. He and his companions are deeply implicated, or to be deeply implicated, in the conspiracy against the President and the Constitution. The sufficient proofs, slightly given and strongly hinted at already in Government journals were found, or said to be found among the papers of M. BAGE, Questor of the Assembly. They are to be brought forth at their trial, and are to justify their condemnation. It is even said that M. CARLIER, Prefect of Police under the French Ministry and at a late date in high favors at the Elysee, appears also implicated. It is certain that members of the late Assembly who succeed in making their escape over the frontiers, dare not return, and that the Representatives imprisoned at Ham, as well as the twenty-nine at St. Pelagie, are retained beyond the period of immediate danger—one would think beyond the period suggested by policy, unless greater severity were in store for them.

V. HUGO has been released from his temporary arrest at Brussels. EMANUEL and ETIENNE ARAGO are both there.

The ball and banquet on Saturday and Sunday went off with the usual *eclat* of great balls and banquets, though the President did not attend, as it was said he would. He gives to-day a great dinner to the Delegates who came up from the departments to attend at the Proclamation of his Election. These country members are all to be sent to the Opera to-morrow evening. The lions of the Capital and its neighborhood are all freely exposed to their curious gaze—and in an especial manner they are informed that the Chapel, where lie the remains of the Emperor, is open to their admission. These gentlemen are expected to carry home a glowing account of the wonders of the "Capital of the world," which in the confusion of their ideas they will be seen to associate with the *Chef de l'Etat.*

NEW-YORK CITY.

☞ There was a bridge of Ice over the East River again yesterday morning, over which many persons passed.

☞ The ice in the bay continues seriously to obstruct navigation. The *Daniel Webster*, for Chagres, could not leave the wharf, and the *Baltic* was compelled to land her passengers and mails at Pier No. 3, North River, where she remained during Wednesday night.

The ship *Saronic*, of Bath, METCHER, from New Orleans, came to anchor on Monday morning, at the Quarantine, when a large field of ice came afoul of her and dragged her down to Coney Island Cove, where she lay on Tuesday, in the ice, with a signal of distress flying. Wednesday morning the steam tug *Hercules* went to her assistance, and succeeded in towing her to the wharf at Quarantine. She has a large hole in her bow, and leaks very badly, having seven feet of water in the hold. Had she not both anchors to get out of the ice. After being made fast to the Public Store dock, the *Saxony* sunk, so that her decks were under water.

The *Petrea* came to anchor in the Lower Bay yesterday morning, when a heavy field of ice came afoul of her, and dragged her ashore on the East Bank. Lost her starboard anchor and chain. She was got off and towed to the Block-house wharf, Quarantine ground, by the steam-tug *Hercules*. She has received no damage.

Bark *Pelgrim*, Capt. SAWYER, from St. Marks, Jan. 1st, with Cotton to E. D. Hurlbut & Co., came to anchor in the Lower Bay Wednesday morning, when a heavy field of ice came afoul of her, and dragged her near the East Bank. Lost her larboard anchor and chain. She was towed up to the Public Store wharf by the steamtug *Hercules*.

We learn from Captain MORRELL of steam-tug *Hercules*, that the pilot boat *Sarah Frances* ashore on the East Bank, is full of water and all ashore; the crew went on board of a vessel lying at anchor in the bay. Capt. M. also reports a ship and two schooners ashore near the S. S., one of the schooners loaded with pine wood.

The smack *J. M. Nowes*, Capt. RILEY, came up to the Public Store dock, Quarantine, this morning, and reports that the ship *Pongnatuk*, Capt. WEBSTER, New-Orleans, the Relieving cutter, and the schr. *Freeman*, that were ashore on the East Bank as having been got off this morning and anchored in the bay. There was no perceptible damage done except to the *Freeman*, who lost main-boom and jib-boom. He also reports a new hermaphrodite brig as having gone ashore on the East Bank, and that nothing was to be seen but the masts of the Pilot boat *Sarah Frances* ashore at the same place.

The *Pongnatuk* has had a pilot on board four days. She came to anchor on Tuesday, in the Lower Bay, when the ice came foul of and cut through her; the chain cable parted, and fifty fathoms of chain with the anchor were lost; went ashore on East Bank, and had eighteen inches water in her hold, was got off by the steam-tug *Hercules*, and towed to this city, yesterday morning.

A bark (name not known) is aground on Romer shoal.

The sloop reported in yesterday's paper as being hemmed in the ice near Sands' Point is the *Emily*, of South port, bound to New-York.

So far as could be learned, no other damage has occurred among the shipping on either shore, during the last 24 hours. There have been no arrivals by the way of the Sound since night before last (20th.) The steamers *Bay State*, *Worcester* and *Massachusetts*, which arrived at that time, are still remaining in port; and no others running in connection with them, and due last evening, have since arrived. We are informed, in addition, that the running of all the steamboats on the Sound has been suspended till the breaking up of the ice.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ELECTION.—The following is the official canvass of the votes given for the various candidates at the election held on Tuesday last:

FOR PRESIDENT.	
Geo. Peckham	600
Saml. P. Titus	542
Scattering	6
FOR VICE PRESIDENT.	
Wm. T. B. Mulliken	511
Danl. T. Appleton	546
Scattering	86
FOR CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.	
John Merchant	540
Willard L. Felt	551
Scattering	15
FOR RECORDING SECRETARY.	
Charles O. Richardson	584
Lewis B Henry	513
Scattering	16
FOR TREASURER.	
Hooker L. Hunt	468
Abram Halsey, Jr.	617
Scattering	59
FOR DIRECTORS.	
James D. Smith	1025
William Howe	1011
Thos. Kenworthy	522
Cyrus Clark	584
Geo. C. Wood	515
John B. Peck	531
James R. Knapp	505
Joseph Black	594
J. F. Halsted	557
J. W. Hartley	586
E. H Jacquelin	509
S. U. F. Odell	590
Wm. H. Gilder	142
Henry A. Thomas	106

LICENSED LIQUOR DEALERS.—The following table shows the number of places licensed to sell liquor within the Patrol Districts of this City, the number of places where liquor is sold without a license, and a number of places where liquor is sold on the Sabbath:

Patrol Districts.	*Licensed.*	*Not Licensed.*	*On Sunday.*	*Total.*
1st	416	43	316	459
2d	159	3	67	162
3d	256	13	179	269
4th	432	24	455	456
5th	232	10	175	242
6th	486	220	480	706
7th	249	18	2 30	267
8th	295	19	150	314
9th	200	15	175	224
10th	211	6	191	217
11th	300	100	270	400
12th	93	6	99	99
13th	160	30	100	190
14th	245	35	260	280
15th	136	5	100	141
16th	468	132	500	600
17th	316	38	122	354
18th	392	27	200	419
19th	108	31	210	211
Total	5,125	775	4,369	5,910

FIRES.—At two o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the sash factory of Mr. Spiker, in Thirteenth street, near Third-Avenue, which is a frame building, and together with the contents were damaged about $500. The firemen and a police force from the Seventeenth Ward were promptly on the ground. The same night about nine o'clock a fire was discovered in the pianoforte establishment of Mr. J. Maxwell, No. 223 Twelfth-street, which originated from excessive heat of the stove on the second floor. The loss to stock was upwards of $1,000, a portion of which is insured, the lower floor of the building was occupied by Thomas Playford, ornamental plasterer, whose stock was damaged about $200.... Between 10 and 11 o'clock, on Wednesday night, a fire broke out in the basement of A. Ford & Co.'s grocery store, at No. 160 Broome-street which was evidently the work of an incendiary, as no fire had been used in that part of the building during the winter. The flames were speedily extinguished before any material damage was sustained.

FIRE.—About half-past one o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the printing establishment of Richard Craighead, occupying the two upper stories of Nos. 112 and 114 Fulton-street, (corner of Dutch,) which, at the hour of our going to press, seemed likely to extend to the adjoining buildings on Fulton and Dutch-streets. Several fire companies, among which we noticed Nos. 5, 9, 13, 14, 31, and 36, were early on the ground, but their efforts to check the progress of the flames were of little avail in consequence of the neighboring hydrants being nearly all frozen up.

The building in which the fire broke out was occupied by R. Craighead, printer; E. Walker & Son, bookbinder; Stilwell & Montross, clothing establishment; J. L. Watkins, boot and shoe dealer, and others. It was four stories in height and the various business carried on it extensive.

WOOD FOR THE POOR.—The "Young Men's Hebrew Benevolent Association," have, owing to the severity of the weather, been necessitated to expend all their available means, and numbers of distressed are daily calling for assistance. The benevolent of New-York may address donations to either of the following gentlemen:

H. B. HERTS, Jr., President, No. 86 John-street.
P. J. JOACHIMSEN, Vice-President, No. 118 Nassau-street.
R. BENJAMIN, Treasurer, No. 94 Chatham-street.
L. BERHARD, No. 92 Bowery.
P. LEVI, Bank-street.
A. S. VAN PRAGG, No. 380 Broadway.
Jos. ADEN, No. 159 Pearl-street.

NINTH WARD POOR.—At an adjourned meeting held January 21, 1852, in the Ninth Ward, for the temporary relief of the Poor at this inclement season, it was resolved, that all persons disposed to contribute to that fund (now amounting to $650) hand the same to the Treasurer, to any one of the Relief Committee, or to the Alderman or Assistant of the Ward.

☞ The ship *Saxony*, from New-Orleans, has sunk at the Public Store dock, Staten Island, her her decks are under water.

☞ The steamer *El Dorado* sailed yesterday for Chagres, with a large number of passengers.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The President, E. C. Benedict Esq., in the Chair.

The Select Committee on the examination of school-houses made a report. All the school-houses are in a safe and excellent condition. Such a calamity as occurred at the Ninth Ward school-house could not occur at any other, as others that have well holes through which the stairs go have also steps in the rear from which egress would safely be obtained. School-houses, Nos. 2, 3, 5, 8, 19, 17, 18, 27 and 30, do not have well holes. The accident at the Ninth Ward school may greatly be attributed to the newel of the balluster giving way.

The Committee recommend that doors be made to open outward. A new hinge has been invented by which a door can be made to open both inward and outward, and the Committee recommend it.

The Ninth Ward school house has been put in good repair and is safe, but the Committee are not prepared to say but the leaves asked for by the school officers with a view to the placing of stairs, may not be a good plan, as it will give consiberable additional room.

The Committee suggest the proper security of all Balusters. It calls attention to school No. 6, in the Sixth Ward, which has but one stairway—in the rear—and which appears insufficient. The Committee also refer to one or two other matters. Accepted and ordered to be printed.

A communication from the Public School Society, asking an appropriation of $50,000, to meet deficiencies, was referred.

The Commissioners of the Fifth Ward reported that Jas. Kennedy, John F. Leonard, Albert L. Decamp, and Andrew W. Leggett, Trustees, have not taken the required oaths to qualify them, and have declined to their seats. Also, that Andrew W. Leggett and Warren Chapman are recommended to supply a portion of the vacancies. Referred.

Commissioner Bradish presented the report of the Free Academy, to be presented to the Regents of the State and the Common Council. Ordered to be printed.

Commissioner Hibbard offered a resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee, to ascertain and report if measures could not be adopted for a union of the Public School Society and Ward Schools under the Board of Education, &c. Laid for the present on the table.

Some other business was done and the Board adjourned.

THE CONCERT TO-NIGHT.—Mrs. BOSTWICK gives her tenth *Soiree Musicale* at Niblo's Saloon this evening. She introduces to a New-York audience Mr. HENRY SQUIERS, an American, from Albany, who is said to possess a fine Tenor voice. "The Three Ages of Love," "The Spell is Broken," and "The Happy Birdling," are among the Ballads announced in the programme. Messrs. EBEN, OPLEMANN, KIEFER, LACROIX, AND ELTZ, perform several quintettes, and HERR DIETRICH plays two Solos on the Piano. The Concerts which have heretofore been given by Mrs. BOSTWICK have been attended by large and fashionable audiences, and it will be seen that the programme for to-night is quite as attractive as those heretofore presented. We have heretofore expressed the gratification with which we have heard Mrs. B. sing, and it is therefore useless for us to repeat it.

THE HUTCHINSONS IN BROOKLYN.—This evening the Hutchinson Family will give their Second Concert at the Female Academy. Their former concert, last week, at the Institute was so crowded that many of their friends found it impossible to gain admittance. A varied programme of new and old songs will afford a rich treat.

CATHOLIC INSTITUTE LECTURE.—The second lecture of the second series was to have been delivered last night at the Stuyvesant Institute, by Rev. Dr. HUNTINGTON, of Brooklyn. Owing to the ice in the East River, the lecturer could not reach this side, and, therefore, the delivery of his lecture was postponed until next Thursday evening.

FURS.—All who are in want of a good article of Fur, are informed that James Harley, No. 38 Maiden-Lane, is selling his fine stock of Ladies' and Misses' Muffs, Victorines and Cuffs, at greatly reduced prices; and by calling on him, at No. 38 Maiden-Lane, they will be sure to find some articles to please.

ASSAULTING A POLICE OFFICER.—About 10 o'clock on Tuesday night, two men by the names of George W. Clark, and Robert J. Clark, were disturbing the peace in Broadway, and when requested to desist by Sergeant Corey, of the Second Ward, they made an attack upon him, and before being secured, it is alleged they struck him several blows, and tore his clothes to pieces. They were finally lodged in the Station-house, and subsequently discharged by Aid. Sturtevant, of the Third Ward, with an understanding that they should appear before Justice Lothrop yesterday morning, which they did, and were accompanied by their counsel, Mr. Barrett, who claimed an examination before the magistrate, which was granted, and the clerk proceeded to record the testimony. The accused parties are said to be gentlemen of high standing, and during the investigation quite a number of their friends were present and seemed to take a deep interest in the matter. The case was not concluded, and finally was adjourned over until three o'clock this afternoon.

RUNAWAY HORSES AND ACCIDENTS.—Yesterday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, a spirited horse, attached to a beautiful sleigh, suddenly took fright in Broadway, near Grand-street, and ran down the crowded thoroughfare. He finally abandoned the street, darted on the sidewalk, and came in contact with the show window of a confectionery store. In the meantime, three or four ladies were knocked down by the animal, but they fortunately escaped with slight injuries. Justice J. T. M. Bleakley was passing up at the time, and received quite severe injury. During the exciting occurrence, the hat belonging to Justice Bleakley, containing valuable documents, was taken by some person, who, it is to be hoped, will return the contents.... Another horse and sleigh came dashing down Centre-street last evening, and when near the corner of Chamber-street, a lad named Haley, was knocked down and seriously injured in his forehead. He was taken to the Hospital, and the runaway animal was stopped without doing further damage.

ALMOST FROZEN TO DEATH.—During Tuesday afternoon and night, the weather was intensely cold, and many poor and destitute persons had a narrow escape from freezing to death. One poor emigrant woman, named Mary Goodell, was found lying in Fifth street, nearly dead with the cold. She was cared for by some kind citizens residing in the vicinity.—An old colored man, of the name of Armstrong, was found prostrate in Bleecker street, in consequence of having fallen upon the sidewalk and injured the back part of his head. He was taken to the house of a friend by a citizen. About 4 o'clock yesterday morning a poor fellow named Francis Farrell, who was under the influence of liquor, fell into a heap of snow corner Fourteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, and when discovered by the Eighteenth Ward Police, his hands and feet were frozen so as to render him quite helpless and unconscious of his situation.... At a late hour on Wednesday night a destitute emigrant woman, named Eliza Regan was found in Division street nearly exhausted with the cold. She was without money and friends, and would no doubt have frozen to death had she not been taken care of by a charitable family residing in the vicinity.

ROBBERY AT THE RUINS OF THE LATE FIRE.—Yesterday morning the police of the Second Ward arrested four men, named James Neary, Patrick Gilligan, Andrew White, and Andrew Gilmartin, upon a charge of being concerned together in stealing a quantity of machinery implements, valued at $600 from the ruins of the late fire at No 32 Gold-st., which belonged to Mr J. C. Fischer. The officers then obtained a clue to the whereabouts of the property, and finally succeeded in finding the same at a junk shop corner of Gold and Frankfort streets, where the accused parties had sold it for the nominal sum of $10. Justice Lothrop committed them for trial.

☞ The schooner *M. M. Freeman* Captain WELCH, has been on a cruise between Block Island and the Capes of Delaware. She was sent out by the Board of Underwriters of this City, for the purpose of affording assistance to any vessel that might be in distress upon the coast, during the inclement season. She returned from her cruise yesterday, to refit, and the Captain makes the following report of his operations while at sea:

Sailed hence on the 2d inst. On the 3d, saw a bark, but could not speak her; also, saw a U. S. Revenue Cutter, but could not approach near enough to speak, as it was blowing a heavy gale from E. N. E., with snow and rain, and a high sea running. Lat. 39 35, lon. 73 14.

4th, strong gales and heavy sea; saw a brig laying to on the starboard tack; lat. 38 49, lon. 73 05.

5th. Spoke bark *Georgianna*, of and for Boston; schooner *Arlington*, hence for Apalachicola, with one sail badly split; also, saw a brig and schooner. Lat. 39 34 lon. 73.14.

7th. Saw 1 ship and 3 brigs, lat. 39.32, lon. 73 23.

8th. Saw 4 ships and 4 barks, 2 brigs and 1 schooner, lat. 31.30, lon. 73 30.

9th Saw three ships, one bark, one brig, two schooners, the bark and the brig were supposed to be bound to New-York. Lat. 36° 08', Lon 73° 43'

10th. Saw one ship, one bark, one brig, one schooner, the ship bound to the westward and the bark to the eastward. Lat 40° 40', Lon 71° 30'

11th. Spoke bark *Powell* from Savannah bound to Boston; brig *Gazelle*, of Salem, from Siam bound to Boston; also saw two ships, two brigs, one schooner. Could not get near enough to speak

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 23, 1852.

☞ GORRIGHT, THORN & Co., Baltimore, are our Agents, and of whom the Daily and Weekly *Times* may be obtained, or, by leaving their names, have them served at their residence or place of business.

☞ The course pursued by Mr. RIVES, our Minister in France, as set forth in his letter, published yesterday, must meet cordial approval. It was due to his own Government and to Republican principles, that their representative should not make haste to acknowledge a ruler who had destroyed the Constitution of France by force, and made his own will the supreme law. He chose to await the decision of that popular tribunal to which the usurper had appealed, and, when that decision was given, he had only to recognize its validity. It was not for him to analyse the causes of the popular vote in favor of Louis Napoleon. He had only to recognize his Government as *de facto* that of France. Mr. WEBSTER's letter in reply recognizes the propriety of this course, and adds some weighty observations as to the light in which such a usurpation must of necessity be viewed by the United States.

☞ The documents published in the *Times* of yesterday morning, present the history of the transactions on board the *Mississippi* in a light that can hardly be misunderstood.

The difficulty was in the first instance caused by the impertinent interference of the American Consul at Marseilles. It is not easy to see what the Consul—who is merely a commercial agent—had to do with the conduct of the *Mississippi*, or of the guest of the Nation, for whom that vessel had been sent. The note of Mr. HODGE to Captain LONG, complaining of KOSSUTH's conduct, and requesting Capt. L. to forbid his sending articles to a newspaper, was a simple piece of impertinence. Even if KOSSUTH's conduct had been reprehensible, it was none of the Consul's business. Neither the frigate nor the Governor had been committed to the Consul's charge. Mr. HODGE was at Marseilles to look after the commercial interests of the United States, and he had no more business to meddle with the *Mississippi*, to give Captain LONG instructions concerning his duty, or to supervise KOSSUTH's conduct, than he had to send instructions to Mr. RIVES. He went out of his way in what he did. His impertinence was entirely gratuitous.

Capt. LONG, for his part, was marvellously jealous of national dignity, and quite careless of his own. The commercial marine are certainly to some degree controlled by the advice and information of commercial agents, but the present is probably the first case in which the jurisdiction has been extended to the navy, without being recognized with resentment and repelled with contempt. Upon what principle Capt. LONG can reconcile such submission with his independence as a man, or authority as an officer, we are at a loss to conceive. He doubtless does so; but whether the body of the officers of our navy, men noted for their chivalrous courtesy, will sympathise with his motives is questionable. Government had given him and his subordinates explicit instructions to treat Governor KOSSUTH with the utmost respect as the guest of the nation. What possible argument could have led him to prefer the malignant perversities and suggestions of an irresponsible official to those explicit instructions, we shall learn, no doubt, when those documents—whose existence is so mysteriously alluded to now and then by sagacious writers of letters and leaders—are brought to light.

We think the public will agree that the conduct of Governor KOSSUTH throughout was manly and becoming. His sensitiveness at the charge of having compromised the American flag, while on board an American vessel as the nation's guest, was perfectly natural; and his letters to Captain LONG are eminently dignified and proper.

Mr. Webster's Position.

We have fresh rumors from the capital. It is said that Mr. HULSEMANN resents, with diplomatic indignation, Mr. WEBSTER's speech at the Congressional Banquet; that he "cuts" Mr. WEBSTER entirely; that he will have nothing to do with him; and that he even refused to dine in a company where it was understood that Mr. WEBSTER would be present. If this last allegation is true, things have, indeed, come to a pretty pass. When a diplomatist refuses to dine, something must lie heavily on his stomach.

If these rumors are true, it is very clear that Chevalier HULSEMANN is making himself ridiculous. He is a *Chargé*, but it never was understood to be any part of his business to supervise Mr. WEBSTER's private conduct. He was not received by our Government with any understanding that the conversation, sentiments, public speeches, or private correspondence of Mr. WEBSTER were to be under his especial care. What Mr. WEBSTER said of KOSSUTH or of Austria at his own table or at any public dinner, is none of the Chevalier's business. And he is not likely to prosper greatly in attempting to exercise official jurisdiction over it. It will afford him abundant occupation to answer the official communications he may receive from Mr. WEBSTER. If he has any leisure, he could bestow it much more profitably than in calling him to account for his personal opinions.

The speech of Mr. WEBSTER is received with universal favor. It has been published throughout the Union, and has been heartily welcomed everywhere. It has done more to strengthen his hold upon the confidence and respect of the great mass of people, than anything he has done for many years. His own sentiments were in harmony with public sentiment; and he expressed them with that manly boldness which he has always expressed, and with the line of policy he has always urged.

It seems likely, from indications at Washington, that certain leaders, especially at the South, intend to make this Hungarian question a direct issue at the coming election. It has been confidently said that no man of either party, can receive Southern support who will not avow himself *opposed* to any action or declaration of this Government, concerning Russian intervention in Hungary. We shall be very sorry to see any such issue made: but if made, we have no misgivings as to the result. It will be beyond the power even of the South, to force the people of the United States into a position of indifference to the lawless violence by which every struggle for liberty in Europe is crushed. There is no public sentiment that may be more safely counted on in this country than that of sympathy with nations contending against their oppressors. And those who expect to repress this feeling, *and vote it down*, will live long enough to perceive their mistake.

If the South take any such ground as this,—if it is really required from any candidate, as a condition of Southern support, that he shall repudiate Hungarian sympathy and declare himself in favor of indifference, all other issues will be comparatively unimportant. No party discipline can hold the North to any such platform as this. The next Presidential election, whatever else it may do, will *not* place this country even nominally, on the side of despotism, and against nations' struggles for freedom in Europe or anywhere else.

The Austrian Reaction.

Step by step the cravens who hold power in Austria have crept back from the light of constitutional liberty, into which the popular movements of 1848 drove them, to the dusky shadow of their former despotism. Every return step has been carefully measured. The weight of martial law has been increased, with each addition to the burden of oppression and wrong. Hungary, Transylvania, Venice and Lombardy now utterly stripped of the mockery of rights, have each its Radetzky and its Haynau. The clamps have had to be applied with every fresh application of torture, to keep the victims at all quiet; and thus the Austrian empire lives on miserably in an air thick with inaudible curses.

The Austrian champion on Wall street will, of course, shed now whatever ink he has to shed. The occasion is worthy of his warmest advocacy. The privileges of aristocratic Esterhazys and Batthyanis are never so secure as under the benign influence of unbounded despotism. Democracy is never so salutarily disabled as when the Jury-trial ceases to exist. And whatever of health or security the most exacting of aristocracies could reasonably require, is furnished by the Imperial decree of December 31, 1851, restoring the internal politics of the whole Empire to the basis on which they rested before the first blow had been struck for popular rights four years ago. France, with a National inconsistency only paralelled in Esop's fable of the frogs, led the way in the regeneration, and now leads the way in degeneracy. Vienna in both instances copies Paris. The *coup d'état* of Bonaparte is the signal for a *coup d'état* of Francis Joseph; and the worst fears of Republican theorists are realized in the rushing reactions of all Europe towards monarchy. St. Petersburg, and Berlin, and Vienna, staked their all upon a desperate French gamester, and have won. Will they hold their own in another shuffle of the cards? It is doubtful. The boldest demonstration at brag is often made on a hand of the utmost weakness. And so it is here—the crisis is only rendered more terrible by the delay.

☞ A meeting of members of Congress was held at Washington on Wednesday evening, to make arrangements for the approaching anniversary. Hon. JAMES BROOKS, presided; and Hon. GILCHRIST PORTER, of Missouri, acted as Secretary Committees were appointed to conduct the preliminary correspondence.

The Forney Letter.

Mr. Forney's friends put in a justification for his part in the stool-pigeon conspiracy, and it is that the letter was written hastily and without reflection. Such pleas are common in indictments for murder, and sometimes get the culprit off, as only guilty of manslaughter; but they will do very little service, we take it, for Mr. Forney. If the native sense and delicacy of a gentleman does not instinctively shrink from the first suggestion to such mean business, there is no safety in deliberation. Indeed, any different course than that adopted *impromptu* would necessarily be the dictate of policy, not of principle. Mr. Forney had therefore better withdraw his pleadings, and begin *de novo*.

We republish Hood's famous address to the Mummy, to-day, at the request of a friend. It is worthy of perusal by all who do not know it by heart.—*Evening Post.*

Had the *Post* referred to "Friar Lubin," that crudite myth might have told them that HORACE SMITH, not Hood, wrote the address to the Mummy. It was one of the "Addresses," of Smith that was not "rejected." There is no match for its fine humor in all literature, unless an ode of the same pen to the Marble Sarcophagus, from the same author, may regarded as a rival.

The Tea Room.

Call things by their right names, and the statement circulated by several morning papers that the last Common Council abolished the Tea Room is incorrect. The refreshments, to be sure, were charged to the Commissioners of Excise, but they, though a voracious body of individuals, are entirely unequal to the consumption indicated; and when it is remembered that the "tea and toast" had to be forthcoming at the meetings of Committees as well as at the Council Sessions, it will be seen that a very decided advance has been made by the present fathers. It is none the less astonishing, nevertheless, that the latter have not swept the thing away altogether, so obviously do the popular sovereigns demand the change. In the choice be ween popularity and the flesh-pots, there is commonly no such hesitation.

The Hulsemann Troubles.

A dispatch from Washington states that Chevalier Hulsemann did address to the President a remonstrance against the speech of Mr. Webster at the Congressional Banquet. M. Hulsemann explicitly stated that, if the sentiments of Mr Webster, encouraging a part of the Austrian empire to rebellion, were indorsed by the President, the only alternative for the Austrian Minister would be to quit the country. The President invited M. Hulsemann to a confidential conversation, which was accepted. Hulsemann was then informed, substantially, that the views of the Executive were expressed in the Annual Message to Congress, and in the President's reply to KOSSUTH's address on his visit to the White House, that the Executive did not indorse the speech of Mr. Webster. With this explanation Chevalier Hulseman expressed himself satisfied, provided he might be permitted the privilege of reducing the facts of the conversation to writing, for the information of his Government. The President consented, and thus the matter stands. Meantime, M. Hulsemann has given Secretary Webster, officially and socially, the cut direct, and avoids all occasions where there is necessity of contact.

The Canal Contracts—Judge Paige's Opinion.

Judge PAIGE of Schenectady has rendered the following opinion regarding the legality of the Canal Contracts:

"My conclusion, therefore, is, that the contracts entered into by the Board of Canal Commissioners, must be submitted to the Canal Board for their examination and approval; and that the Canal Board have the power and are charged with the duty to examine the contracts and to compare them with the bids, and to inquire as to the pecuniary ability of the bidders, and the sufficiency of the security offered by them; and if upon such examination, they are satisfied that any of the contracts have not been let to the lowest responsible bidder who had ability to perform the contract within the time required, and offered satisfactory security for such performance, they ought and by the spirit of the act are required to disapprove and amend and annul all such contracts."

PORT OF NEW-YORK.—We have been furnished with the following memorandum of the receipts and disbursements of the Collector of the Port of New-York during the terms specified:

Revenue collected from January 1, 1851, to June 30, 1851	$16,690,660 41
Money disbursed for the same period	$1,250,464 89
Revenue collected from July 1, 1849, to June 30, 1851	$6,331,512 60
Moneys disbursed in the same period	$3,416,556 50

The latter item embraces the business transacted since the accession to office of Mr. Maxwell.—*Republic*, 22d.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES.—The Annual Report of this Officer was made to the Common Council Wednesday evening. The expenditures for Repairs and Supplies, during 1850, was $64 843 72; out of which was paid $5,100 for erecting new station-houses for the Fifth and Sixteenth ward police and enlarging that of Nineteenth ward; $9,500 for burning in Gouverneur-slip, corner of Chambers and Centre-streets. The Fire Department shows an increase over the year 1850—the cause of which is to be attributed to the erection of the iron bell tower in Thirty-third-street. The expenditures for roads and avenues, for 1851, show a decrease against the year 1850 of $7,466 86. The expenditures for street paving, show an increase over 1850 of $8,550 27.

For repairs and supplies	$71,901 79
For wells and pumps	6,327 47
For lands and places	147 19
For markets	7,486 41
For District-Police and Courts	3 855 96
For Police-Stations	23,080 90
Total expenditure for building	$112,999 72
Paid to the City Chamberlain (proceeds of sale of old materials, and also for sale of house in Elizabeth-street)	519 06
For the Fire Department	71,699 94
Paid to the City Chamberlain for old materials	1,332 73
For roads and avenues	36 915 31
For street paving	130,550 27
Paid to the Chamberlain for sundry articles	$1,762 48
Paid to the Chamberlain balance on 1850 on street paving	168 34 — 1,445 82

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to The New-York Times.

XXXIId CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE.

[Proceedings of Wednesday—Concluded.]

Mr. DOWNS having presented certain memorials, complaining of the action of the late Board of Commissioners on Mexican claims, and moving the appointment of a select Committee of Investigation. A long debate ensued.

Mr. DOWNS said the petitions contained many and serious charges against the late Board of Commissioners. They alleged that in some cases claims, when presented, were allowed and withheld for the Board subsequently, as was supposed, to award a *pro rata* share. In most cases, however, claims were reduced at least one half, and many rejected altogether. No opportunity had ever been given claimants to know the determination of the Board, in order that, by additional testimony or reconsideration, they could meet objections known only to the Commissioners. After the Commission was closed, all the papers were sent to the State Department, and there placed under the seal of the Secretary. He thought investigation ought to take place.

Mr. MANGUM, of North Carolina, hoped the motion for a Select Committee would not prevail. Such Committees were only raised in extraordinary cases. The Committee on Foreign Relations were competent to consider all matters referred to them. Of all the Commissions ever established to examine claims, he never knew one against which disappointed claimants did not declare that injustice had been done them. So it was in this case. He moved a reference of the petitions to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. DOWNS had no great objection to the Committee on Foreign Relations; but one prominent member of that Committee had expressed his opinion already. He seemed to think with the Commissioners, that Mexico had suffered all the injury, and the claimants none. He referred to several claims rejected by the late Board, which had been declared valid and just by former Boards of Commissioners.

Mr. MANGIN replied, and Mr. DAVIS rejoined; followed by Mr. HALE and others.

The question was taken, and the motion to refer the subject to the Committee on Foreign Relations carried. Ayes 25; Noes 12.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to a Resolution of the Senate, with a comparative statement of the United States marine steam tunnage since 1812. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. SEWARD, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a joint resolution, authorizing the exploration and reconnoiscence of the course of navigation used by whaling vessels in the regions of Behring's Straits, and also of such parts of the China Seas, Straits of Gaspar, and Java Seas, as lie in the route of vessels to and from China.

The Bill from the House, authorizing the payment to New Hampshire of interest on the expenses incurred in suppressing hostilities in that State in 1835, was reported, considered and passed.

The Bill making Land Warrants assignable passed.

The bill granting a register to the brig *Sylphide*, of New-Orleans, was ordered to be engrossed.

The Compromise Resolution was postponed till to-morrow, and the general calendar was taken up.

The following bills were ordered to be engrossed, after brief explanations:

The bill extending time for selecting land, granted to Wisconsin and the purposes; the bill for the relief of the widows and relatives of officers and seamen lost overboard from the United States brig *Washington*, in a hurricane; the bill authorizing Illinois to select the residue of lands to which she is entitled under the Act of March, 1827, in aid of opening a canal to connect Illinois river with Lake Michigan.

A Joint Resolution from the House, providing for binding certain documents, was passed.

The bill granting right of way and land to Iowa, in aid of certain railroads, was taken up, and pending the question, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Without concluding the debate upon the Mexican Instalment bill, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 22.

The Senate met at half-past twelve.

On motion of Mr HALE, the petition relative to flogging in the Navy was taken up. He said he could make his speech now, but, at the suggestion of many, he would move its postponement.

Mr GWIN said, if the petition was referred to the Naval Committee, they would bring the subject before the Senate in a bill, without delay, and then Senators could speak on a direct proposition.

After some conversation the petition was referred.

Mr UNDERWOOD presented petitions for a new Board of Commissioners on claims against Mexico.

Mr BORLAND, of Arkansas, from the Committee on Printing, reported in favor of printing three thousand additional copies of the Report on the Inundations of the Lower Mississippi. Adopted.

Mr. WALKER's resolution, that the Committee on Revolutionary Claims be authorized to employ a clerk, was laid over.

Mr SEBASTIAN's resolution, calling for correspondence with Indian Agents, was adopted.

Mr HUNTER introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Postmaster-General to employ ice-boats for mail purposes on the Potomac River. Referred.

All the bills of yesterday were ordered to be engrossed, and were taken up and passed.

Mr BADGER's resolution, allowing the same books as were allowed last session to other Senators, was taken up and passed.

Mr SUMNER's resolution as to the propriety of abolishing the spirit-ration, and of increasing the monthly pay of enlisted men in the Navy, was adopted.

The resolution of Mr MORRIS, authorizing a contract with Mr. RIVES for the publication of the Senate debates in the *Daily Globe*, at seven dollars and a half a column, was taken up, debated, and passed.

Mr. HUNTER offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the Senate a detailed statement of all the cases where seizure and confiscation, in pursuance of law, may have taken place, on the ground of under-valuation or fraud, either on the invoice, or entry made, or to be made, at the Custom-House of any Collection District in the United States, since the Tariff of 1846 went into operation, together with a like statement of all seizures and confiscations which may have taken place under Circular instructions to Collectors, issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, under date of October 12, 1849.

The Senate then took up the bill granting 1,800,000 acres of land to Iowa, to aid in the construction of several railroads in said State. Messrs DAWSON, UNDERWOOD, and HUNTER, opposed the bill, and DOUGLAS and ATCHISON supported it. Before the question was taken, the Senate went into a short Executive Session, and then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 22.

Mr. DISNEY introduced a Resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President for information relative to the payment of the Mexican indemnity.

A Resolution was passed to close the debate on the Mexican Instalment Bill to morrow.

Mr. BRIGGS called up his Resolution, instructing the Committee on Elections to inquire into the election of JOHN M. BERNHEISEL, Delegate from Utah, whether said election was held according to law, and whether any bribery, corruption, or other illegal means, were used by BERNHEISEL, with BRIGHAM YOUNG, or any other person, to secure the said election, and return, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. HOUSTON suggested if the Resolution should be taken up it would cause debate—therefore, would it not be better to pass over the subject for the present, as the debate on the Mexican Indemnity Bill is now limited.

Mr. BRIGGS said if he was satisfied that debate would arise unnecessarily, and consume the time, he would not press the matter.

Mr. DEAN—This resolution will be debated. I and several others desire to be heard, and I ask my colleague to let it go over.

Mr. BRIGGS, considering that there has already been a postponement of the subject, and not being of opinion that it would consume the time of the House, pressed the consideration of the resolution.

Mr STANTON, of Tennessee—I think the Delegate himself ought to be consulted.

Mr. RICHARDSON said, it was due to the Delegate that he be heard in explanation and vindication of the charges. He was for giving Mr. Bernheisel a fair chance and a fair fight.

Mr. BERNHEISEL—For the information of the House, I will merely say, I received the news of my nomination on my return home last summer. I was selected without a competition, and received every vote cast in the Territory, and my election did not cost me a dollar, as has been erroneously reported here. The certificate of my election, giving the number of votes, and signed by the Governor, and countersigned by the Secretary of the Territory, and having affixed to it the broad seal of the Territory of Utah, I ask leave to send it to the Clerk, to be read for the information of the House. I feel no inclination to oppose a resolution of inquiry, offered without any evidence to sustain it, but cheerfully submit it to the disposition of the House.

The certificate of election was then read, sustaining what Mr. BERNHEISEL had said, and signed August 30, 1851.

Mr. HOWE moved to lay the resolutions on the table.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, asked whether Mr. BRIGGS endorsed those charges, or believed there were frauds? On the contrary, he said he knew nothing about the affair. He (STEPHENS) was opposed to entertaining the resolution as a privileged question, unless some gentleman says this is the case.

Mr. BRIGGS replied, saying the gentleman had misunderstood him. He did believe that there was corruption; and further, that the election was held in direct violation of the organic law of the Territory. The election was held in pursuance of old customs, or laws, which existed in the Territory before its organization. Although the signature of the Secretary is attached to it, it is said by the returned United States officers that it was obtained by and for Governor Young, under the direct protest of Mr Harris, the Secretary, and before the returns had come in. He repeated that he had been assured there was gross corruption, although he did not know the facts personally.

Mr. STEPHENS. What the gentlemen states amounts to this,—that the Delegate was elected contrary to the organic law, but the Resolution instructs the Committee on Elections to inquire whether there has not been fraud in the case. The gentleman might as well make the Resolution attach to me, or any other gentleman. Therefore I am utterly opposed to it.

Mr. BRIGGS said he was at all times unwilling to endorse rumors with regard to the conduct of any gentleman, but it is asserted on authority in which he had confidence, that three thousand dollars were tendered by Mr Bernheisel to Brigham Young.

Mr. STEPHENS was opposed to outside rumors, and to those whisperings in the ear. If anybody will make the charge, he would listen to it. As to the election being contrary to law, the Committee on Elections can settle that.

Mr. MEADE, of Virginia, rose to a point of order. Gentlemen, he said, are standing up all over the Hall. I might guess at what is going on if I could only see the lips of the speakers move, but I cannot.

The Speaker rapped, and requested gentlemen to take their seats, and come to order, in which effort he partially succeeded.

Mr. CARTTER, of Ohio, said there was nothing in the resolution which was not matter to call for investigation, and that we ought not to close our eyes to the subject. We have now lying on our table a report from the returned officers of Utah, save one, seriously implicating the conduct of the people of that Territory, and, if he was not misinformed, implicating the election of the Delegate. I would not, he said, prejudge this case, but shall be under the necessity of adding another inquiry, namely: Whether polygamy is justified and practiced there, and whether the Delegate is liable to the suspicion of being a polygamist? [Confusion.]

A VOICE.—What if he is?

Mr. CARTTER.—If he is, my vote shall vote him out of this Hall. [Cries of "Good!" and "One wife for one man," and laughter.] I will not consent to sit in this Hall with any man who may thus openly defy the moral law.

Mr. FITCH.—I call the gentleman to order. He is speaking to a matter that is not before the House, and indulging in personalities.

Mr CARTTER.—I was merely supposing that it might be so. We cannot close our eyes to the things which are whispered, and more than whispered, and which come to us from the returned officers, whose duties were foreclosed by tyranny, as it is assumed. I am for an investigation, without fear, favor or affection. [Confusion here burst out afresh, but, by the efforts of the SPEAKER, quiet was partially restored.]

Mr. SEYMOUR, of New-York, called attention to the fact, that the Delegate had expressed a willingness that the matter might lie over another day. He thought this was due to the Delegate.

Mr. PHELPS understood the CHAIR to say this was a question of privilege. If so, Mr. Briggs could withdraw the resolution now, and present it again at any time.

Mr. BRIGGS, under the circumstances, withdrew the resolution, as the debate on the Mexican Indemnity Bill is limited.

Mr. DISNEY offered a Resolution, requesting the Secretary of State to transmit to the House copies of all notes addressed to the State Department by the Mexican Minister, Signor de la Rosa, on the subject of the payment of the Mexican Indemnity, in the months of February and March last, together with statements of any information verbally communicated to the State Department, as to the desire to have the money paid here, and the terms on which Mexico was willing to receive it. Adopted.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Georgia, moved a reconsideration of the vote. He wished to strike out that part of the vote relating to verbal information. He had no objection to the other part.

The motion to reconsider was laid on the table—Ayes, 100; Nays, 73.

Mr. DISNEY acquiesced in the suggestions to make the call upon the President, instead of the Secretary of State, and if compatible with the public interest. Unanimous consent was required to modify, but a solitary objection was made.

Mr. MEADE, of Virginia, in an under tone: DISNEY, the objection comes from a Whig, does it not?

Mr. DISNEY—I don't know; but it comes from that side of the House.

The Bill explanatory of the Bounty Land Bill was taken up, and discussed by Mr. CLARK.

Mr. HARRIS of Tennessee, rose to move the previous question to send it to the Committee without further debate. But without taking the question, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, on the Mexican Installment Bill.

Mr. EGERTON spoke on the powerful influence of the money power, which speaks in reference to this subject in dictatorial tones to the House of Representatives. Has it come to this, that the money power stands up and dictates to the Representatives of twenty-four millions of people, that they shall pass or not pass a law? And do they dare, with unparalleled impudence, to say, as they have in their Circular, that the passage of the Bill should not be impeded by needless legislation? Now he was ready to impede the passage of this Bill with all kinds of endless discussion, and he hoped that other gentlemen would be found, to administer the lesson, that this is a government of the people and not a government of the moneyed power. Who are the BARINGS, and CORCORAN & RIGGS'—the latter firm having a house here and growing rich on what it robs. How is it with HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, who grow rich on the plunder of the Treasury, who say the passage of this bill should not be impeded by needless discussion? It has been said that a contract has been made between the Secretary and these bankers in relation to the payment of the money; but this is a government of laws, and without special authority of law it is not in the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to substitute any officer to do his duty. There is no legal authority for making the contract, and it is not binding. We have too much legislation here for the purpose of robbing the Treasury. The money power is always opposed to freedom, and is seeking to subvert our institutions, and to centralize the government. History proves this in all countries. As to the indemnity to Mexico, the money could be paid here. The treaty is already violated. The money has not been made according to the strict letter. He was for paying this money by this Government,—cutting off all corrupt bankers not responsible to this Government. We are independent of every power on earth but the money power, which now says to the Representatives of the people,—"You shall not impede the passage of the bill, by which we can plunder the Treasury."

Mr. GREY vindicated Benjamin E. Green from charges made by Mr Bayly yesterday against Green's honesty.

Mr FOWLER got the floor, when the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.....ALBANY, Thursday, Jan 22.

Mr BEEKMAN presented a memorial of the New-York Academy of Medicine, for the establishment of a Medical School.

The Bill relative to the grades of streets in New-York was reported on favorably.

The Resolution adopted by the Canal Board on Tuesday, in reference to the legality of the Canal contracts, was received, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr VANDERBILT introduced a Bill to provide for uniformity in pleading and practice.

Mr. WRIGHT's Tariff Resolutions were then called up.

ASSEMBLY.

The Canal Board sent in resolutions the same as those sent in the Senate, which were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill to extend the time to collect taxes to March 1st was passed.

Mr YOUNG called up the resolution to print eight thousand copies of the Governor's Message in German. Debated and referred to the Printing Committee.

Mr. BENNETT offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill to protect emigrants against fraud.

Mr. TAYLOR called up his resolution, inviting the distinguished men about to address the Trustees of the Albany University, also, to address the Legislature on the subject of a National University. Also, that Dr. BAIRD be requested to deliver a lecture before the members of the Legislature, upon the present condition of Europe.

The first part of the resolution was adopted. The second part (relative to Dr. BAIRD) is being debated as our report closes.

Kossuth at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 22, 1852.

KOSSUTH and suite arrived to-night at eight o'clock, in sleighs. They left Blairsville, forty-two miles east of this city, this morning. The committee from Pittsburg met them there, and provided sleighs for their accommodation.

KOSSUTH was quite ill last evening and this morning, but, nevertheless, decided to come on.

Arrangements had been made for a great reception, but uncertainty as to the time of his arrival prevented any display.

Large numbers, notwithstanding, went out in sleighs, and met the party a few miles from town.

The General Committee of Citizens, several members of the Pittsburg press, and many others, were waiting at Wilkinsburg—seven miles out—to escort the guest to the city. An immense concourse was also assembled at the St. Charles Hotel, to greet the guest; but, desiring to avoid the crowd, he slipped in at a side door, and retired to his room for a few minutes.

In response to the tumultuous calls of the people, he appeared upon the balcony, and briefly thanked them for their kind expressions, and then bade them an affectionate fare well for twenty-four hours.

The Committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature accompanied KOSSUTH from Harrisburg.

KOSSUTH will stay here a week.

There is much enthusiasm here, and the KOSSUTH festival, on Tuesday, will probably bring much of the material aid promised.

The Syracuse Rescue Trials.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 22.

Mr Hillis, Counsel for the prisoner Enoch Reid, resumed his motion of Yesterday morning, to quash the indictment. He stated that his motion would apply to all the indictments.

Mr. Joshua A. Spencer, for the Government, stated that Counsel were not prepared to argue the motion, time being required to procure persons and affidavits from Buffalo.

The Court deprecated the loss of time, but consented to sojourn the Court until to-morrow.

Mr Hillis made a further motion to quash the indictment for irregularities on the face of the record.

The Court stated that if Mr. Hillis would confine himself to the last motion he would be heard forthwith—but the Court adjourned until to-morrow morning.

The thermometer here this morning at 6 o'clock ranged from 9 to 12 below zero.

Miscellaneous News.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

The steamer *Cambridge*, heretofore reported aground at the mouth of the Rappahannock, got up to-day, and reports the ship *Flora McDonald* in the ice off Poplar Island with 300 emigrants on board and only one days provisions. The bark *Edward Dwight* and schooner *Pacific* are also in the ice, together with a ship (name unknown) dismasted. The steamer *Mary Washington* was cut through by the ice and ran ashore at Annapolis to prevent her sinking. The ice in the Rappahannock in some places is piled 10 to 20 feet high.

We have no mail south of Washington.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 22.

We have no mail here to-day South of Washington.

The *Washington Republican* denies the statement that Mr. Fillmore's friends had waited on him, and requested his withdrawal from the Presidential canvass. On the contrary, they advised him to suffer his name to be used.

Baltimore Bay is still closed with ice as far down as the Rappahannock river. Weather severely cold and Thermometer falling.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

The steamship *City of Manchester*, from Liverpool attempted to come up but had to return to the breakwater, the ice blocking her passage up the river. The schooner *Florida*, from Charleston, is at the breakwater. Capt. Jaquette was swept overboard and drowned in a gale on the 10th inst.

The carpet warehouse of Hallowell & Bannister, on the north-east corner of Seventh and Market-streets, took fire this evening. The loss is from $3,000 to $5,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 22.

The Bay is blockaded up with ice, some parts closed, and people are passing from the Eastern and Western shore. The ice in the river is a foot thick, and navigation suspended.

The ship *Flora McDonald*, with her 300 passengers, is deemed in a dangerous position.

No Southern mail to-night.

Later dates at the Baltimore Post-Office, Alexandria, Jan 21; Richmond, 19; Petersburg, 18; Raleigh, 17; Charleston, 16; Savannah, 15; Augusta, 16; Montgomery, 17; Mobile, 12; New-Orleans, 11; Norfolk, 17.

Last night, at about 7 o'clock, a little girl, about 4 years of age, named Catharine Fisher, was accidentally shot by her father, on the Reading Railroad, near Second-street. The whole charge entered her neck, and crying "Papa! papa!" she fell at her mother's feet.

The weather has moderated in severity, much to our relief. The Delaware still remains tight, and the skating splendid. Thousands cross daily on the ice to New Jersey and back.

J. S. Earle's picture-frame manufactory, back of Market and Sixth-streets, was much damaged by fire this morning.

Catharine Fisher, a white girl, aged four years, living in the North-western portion of our county, was accidentally shot dead, last night, by her father.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 22.

Yesterday afternoon, Arnold Welles was drowned near this City. He was twenty-five years of age, and a son, we believe, of the late Arnold Welles, Esq.

Yesterday, a student of Andover Theological College, was run over on the Worcester Railroad, near Newton, and instantly killed. He was a son of Dr. J. B. Brown, of this city.

All communication with Nantucket has been cut off effectually by the ice, ever since Wednesday last.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

The harbor is completely frozen up, and the boat for Baltimore and Richmond are unable to proceed on account of the ice.

No clue has yet been got to the Bank robbers, though several arrests have been made.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, Jan. 22.

The following has been received from East Dennis by the Journal, dated 21st inst. The schr. *Louisa Sears*, of Plymouth, Wright, 50 days from Havana, *via* Holmes's Hole, with a cargo of Molasses, for Boston, was boarded yesterday, by means of the ice in which she is enclosed, within a mile of the shore. Her sails have been blown away and the crew are frost bitten. The *L. S.* was off Scituate on Monday morning. Should the wind come from the south, she may be relieved; if not, she will soon be ashore, as she is at the mercy of the wind and drift of the ice.

The schooner *Daniel Porter*, Capt. HALL, from Dennis for New-York, went ashore at the entrance of Catharine Harbor, on Sunday afternoon, with a cargo of mackerel, which she has discharged. The vessel is tight.

Also, ashore near the same place, a schooner landed, with lime, name unknown. Crew saved.

HARRISBURG, Thursday, Jan. 22.

Governor Bigler has signed the bill authorizing the loan of $300,000, to pay the February interest.

The State Agricultural Society held their annual meeting in the Hall of the House, yesterday, P.M. There was a full attendance.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

A proposition is on foot, and will shortly be introduced into the Legislature, to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the removal of free negroes from the State.

The steamship *Philadelphia*, from New-Orleans, took 78 passengers, of whom 54 were women and children, bound for California.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., Thursday, Jan. 22.

The whole amount of money abstracted from the Portsmouth Branch Bank, was $87,000. It consisted of $27,762 in American gold, $15,000 in $100 notes, $27,750 in notes of different denominations, and $13,000 in notes of Virginia and North Carolina banks. Only eleven of the $100 notes have been legitimately issued. No clue has yet been obtained to the robbers.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Jan 20.

The bill to incorporate the Georgia Academy for the Blind has passed the House. It is to be located at Macon.

NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

News from Vera Cruz to the 4th instant have been received. The disturbances which have occurred at the cities of MEXICO, Puebla, and other places, have been easily suppressed, and the country is now in a comparative state of quiet.

The weather here has been intensely cold, yesterday morning being the coldest that has been experienced here for twenty years, the thermometer standing at only 15 degrees above zero.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

The Union Democratic Convention of Mississippi have passed resolutions endorsing the Baltimore platform of '40, '44 and '48. Also requesting their delegates to the next Convention to secure the nomination of men pledged to sustain the compromise measures. Three of the delegates appointed are present members of Congress.

W. H. Taylor has been elected Mayor of Jackson.

Kossuth in the Mountains—Winter Scenery—Meeting with Gov Bigler—Excitement en route—Material Aid—The Prospect in the Great West.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa., Jan. 18.

The Magyar has got into the Mountains at last, and a new and beautiful portion of our happy country is opening to his vision. He left Harrisburg with his suite at about half past one o'clock yesterday afternoon, accompanied by Colonel SLIFER of the Senate Committee, Judge GILLIS, and BERTRAM A. SHAEFFER of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, Gen. KARNS of the Harrisburg Committee, Judge MCFARLANE of Hollidaysburg, and Ex-Senator SIMON CAMERON.

A few minutes brought us to the splendid railroad bridge across the Susquehanna, from whence was presented to our view scenery of imposing loveliness and grandeur as we looked north, towards the opening in the mountains, through which the here rapid river finds its course. True, the stream was filled with ice, and the trees upon the mountain sides are divested of the rich foliage of summer, but the windings of the torrent are as apparent now as when the summer sun has unlocked its icy fastnesses, and the steep slopes are covered with a pure and dazzling mantle of snow. The diversity of country is ever the same, whether clad in the white of winter or the budding green of May. The great hills, piled one upon another, are but the more wildly grand when seen in the nakedness of January. The entire company hailed the scene with exclamations of delight, and KOSSUTH himself expressed his regrets that he could not witness the perfection of its midsummer beauties.

A little later, and we struck the waters of the "blue Juniata," and as we swiftly skirted the shore, gradually rising higher and higher in our ascent to the mountains in which is found its source, new beauties unfolded to the view. Here were rugged steeps, the tunneled mountain and rocky hill sides, and there beautiful valleys of fertile soil, bearing upon their bosom the comfortable dwellings of the wealthy farmers, surrounded by all of quiet happiness and peace that earth can afford. Ever and anon, when we had entered one of these valleys, we found ourselves apparently in a vast amphitheatre, whence there seemed no escape except braving the heights which towered on every side. Soon, however, the iron horse, shooting through some narrow chasm, would lead us from one of these beautiful spots, hiding it from our view, only to reveal another of equal though varied loveliness. It was universally admitted that the mountains of Pennsylvania afford scenery the attractions of which do not depart with the summer's sun.

Nor did I, for one, expect to find so large a population in this *upper* country. At many of the stations the train was met by large assemblages, who hailed the appearance of the illustrious Hungar

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—As Ticket Taker at a Theatre, Concert, or other public entertainment which would employ the evenings, or afternoon and evenings, by a young man who is an excellent judge of counterfeit and altered bank notes, and quick at figures and accounts, and who will guarantee all money taken by him to be genuine; or any situation which would employ him evenings, and where his knowledge of money would be turned to account. The highest reference given. Please address HENRY, at office of this paper. j23 1t*

INFORMATION WANTED—Should this meet the eye of Miss E. EVANS, lately from Dublin, Ireland, a particular friend of hers would be happy to have an interview with her at No. 57 Pearl-st, any morning this week, that is most convenient, between 10 and 11 o'clock. j23-1t* J. J. B.

SALESMAN WANTED.—A first rate business man, who can furnish both security and reference, to act as Salesman. Apply at No. 40 John st., third story. j23 1t*

MR. EDWARD F. TRAVIS formerly of this city, will confer a favor by calling at once at the office of the Graefenburg Company, No 214 Broadway. j21 1t*

AGENTS.—Wanted, 500 Agents; $25 to $50 easily made in selling the Life of KOSSUTH, illustrated. A new family work, and a large variety of pictorial, popular and useful Works. Call, or address, post paid, "American Family Publication Establishment," No 128 Nassau-st., New-York. d26-1m*

PRIVATE NURSING FOR GENTLEMEN—By J. M. LUDLOW. Those that are desirous of an experienced and faithful Nurse in sickness, please call, or address J. M. LUDLOW, No. 848 Broadway, Union Place, P. O., N. Y. Physician's Reference given all-3m*

NOTICE.—CAME ASHORE, on Coney Island Point, on MONDAY, Dec. 22, a RAFT, consisting of 27 square Pine Logs. For information respecting them, apply to BARNARDUS DONLY, Coroner, at his store, Gravesend, King's County, L. I. j3-1m*

TO THE LADIES.—COMPLEXION.—The writer just arrived from the Orient, possesses the valuable secret of the means used by the Circassian ladies for imparting and retaining the fine transparent complexion for which they are so famous. The method and means are cheap, simple and innocent in their nature, and easy of application. Those desirous of a knowledge of the secret may learn the same by sending the subscriber their directions by letter, enclosing $1. Direct to Doctor MIRZA, Box No 37, Broadway Postoffice, New-York. j22-6t*

BOARDING.

ROOMS WANTED.—Wanted by a Physician, two or three rooms, on the first or second floor, in a private family, in Broadway or Fourth-av, in the vicinity of Union Park. Address E. S. M., Union-place Post-office. j21 4t*

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHOOL.—Ward School No 13, in 40th st having undergone repairs, will be reopened on MONDAY Jan. 26, 1852. j23-2t*

FOUND.—On Wednesday evening, in front of our store, one BUNDLE OF GLOVES The owner is requested to call and prove property and pay charges of advertising. Apply at, LAMBY & BAKER, No. 19 Cedar-st. j23-1t*

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS for all parts of the world—an indispensable protection to travelers against foreign aggression. Issued by J. B. NONES Notary Public and Commissioner. No. 66 Broadway d24-1m*

MELODEONS.—CARHART & NEEDHAM, manufacturers of Carhart's Patent Melodeons Warerooms No. 389 Broadway; manufactory No 75 East Thirteenth-street, New-York. Prices from $50 to $200 d17-3m

THE ACCORDEON TAUGHT on a new and improved System, by Professor GAMBLE, on moderate terms, No. 375 Hudson-st. N. B. Accordeons tuned and repaired. j20-1m*

KOSSUTH HATS—With or without feathers, for Gents., Young Gents, Youths and Boys, with a large assortment of fashionable Hats and Caps, suitable for Boys sets, at [d31-1m*] MONARQUE'S, No. 228 Bowery

FURS! FURS!!—A large stock of fancy Furs, in every variety, at reduced price, at MONARQUE'S, d31-1m* No. 228 Bowery

FRANCIS HART, JOB PRINTER, 117 LIBERTY STREET.—The advertiser, having every means for doing a large business, and doing it well, tenders his services to the liberal and tasteful part of the community In respect to prompt and excellent workmanship, and moderate prices, he defies competition. He will be happy to verify these facts at any time. j14-tf

JOHN W. PRIEST, M.A., ARCHITECT—corner of Atlantic and Henry sts, Brooklyn L I—having determined to confine his practice to a few kinds of buildings, devotes particular attention to the preparation of details and working drawings for country houses, and while using one general style, makes it his study in every work that he undertakes, to accommodate his design to the nature of the proposed site and material, as well as to the extent of the proposed expenditure. j21-tuThSw*

UNPAID CROTON WATER RENT for 1850.—Notice is hereby given, to the owners or lessees of property upon which the Croton Water Rent of 1850 remains unpaid, that the lists of delinquents has been filed in this office by the Croton Aqueduct Board. The undersigned will receive payment of the current fund, and will deduct the 6 per cent of 1851 and 1852, in default of which the property affected thereby will be advertised and sold pursuant to law JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, Controller. CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, New-York, Jan. 17 1852. j19-tF1

RICH AND USEFUL GIFTS.—A Gold PEN and Pencil Case has just been issued from the manufactory of the subscribers, the most complete and convenient pocket companion ever offered to the public, and which for beauty of workmanship defies competition. Six sizes, patented and warranted. Also, a large and varied assortment of gold and silver pencil and pen cases, and a full assortment of gold pens, which need no proof of their superior ty except the increased demand and the numerous attempted imitation d13-tf A. G BAGLEY & CO. Nos 189 and 277 Broadway

VAN GAASBEEK'S SOUTH AMERICAN and CALIFORNIA EXPRESS—PER THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS AND STEAMERS ON THE CHAGRES RIVER.—The proprietor of this Express has been engaged for the last two years in the Transportation business on the Isthmus of Darien, and known as the most prompt and efficient forwarder there, having the exclusive privilege of sending Express goods to Messrs Gleason, Russell & Co's Steamers plying on the Chagres River which enables the proprietor to place fre ght in Panama two days ahead of any other Express

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AGENTS—Messrs. GLEASON, RUSSELL & Co., Chagres; J. W. MCCOBB, Cruces and Gorgona. Messrs CORVINE BRO. & Co., Panama; Messrs. BURGESS, GILBERT & STILL, San Francisco.

REFERENCES.—Hatch & Yale, No 75 Cedar st; Briggs & Douglass, No. 142 Broadway, New-York j15-tf

STATIONERS' HALL, 174 and 176 Pearl street.—COLLINS, BOWNE & CO., successors to DAVIS FEET & CO

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—Purchasers of Blank Books are respectfully invited to examine the Stock of the undersigned, who offer their experience and advantages in manufacturing as a guaranty that the quality and prices of their manufactures shall be perfectly satisfactory, and bear comparison with those of any house in the country.

The stock of BLANK BOOKS is very large, comprising every kind in general use, in all the variety of ruling and Binding. Those who want a superior Book are requested to hand in their orders at an early date that they may be carefully and properly made and well se soned

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GOURAUD'S LIQUID HAIR DYE is without exception or reservation the very best ever invented; no trouble, no stain, no injury to hair, and is instantaneous; equally celebrated is GOURAUD'S Medical Soap for curing pimples, tetter, blotches, chaps, roughness, &c. Poudre Subtile uproots hair from any part of the body. Liquid Rouge Lily White, and Hair Gloss at No 67 Walker-st., near Broadway; Calender, No 88 S Third-st., Philadelphia. * j16-eod3t

PRIVATE SURGICAL CLINIQUE, at No 112 Grand-st, two doors west of Broadway, under the care of Dr. DIXON, editor of the *Scalpel* This charity is designed to protect the feelings of the virtuous poor from unnecessary exposure before a medical class. The attendance on Wednesday and Saturday is gratuitous Private office hours from 10 to 3 daily, and 7 to 9 evenings

The office of the *Scalpel* and *Quarterly Journal of Medicine and Surgery* is at No 2 Astor House, where all business communications must be left, and where may also be had Dr Dixon's works, WOMAN AND HER DISEASES and his PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM Price $1

The *London Lancet* and New-York and Boston Medical Journals remark: "Dr Dixon has placed the Profession under great obligation by these admirable works," "By his great practical experience he has secured attention to every page in the volume," "New medical men have done more for the cause of practical science." The next number of the *Scalpel* will appear on the 1st of February j13-2w*

THE PRIZE MEDAL—With Honorable Mention," has been awarded for the GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, by the Jurors of the Exhibition at all the Nations, and is now on sale in the United States. Being thus doubly noticed for its "general superiority," (a mark of distinction conferred on no other) by the Royal Commissioners Jury, from among thirty or forty exhibitors, asks it far above every other of its competitors The ladies are therefore respectfully requested to make a trial of the Glenfield Patent Double-Refined Powder Starch, which, for domestic use now stands unrivalled.

Copy of testimonial from the Laundress of Her Majesty's Royal Laundry, Richmond, Surrey "Mr Wotherspoon, No 46 Dunlop-st., Glasgow The Glenfield Patent Powder Starch has now been used for some time in that Department of the Royal Laundry where all the Finest Goods are finished for her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, and I have much pleasure in informing you that it has given the highest satisfaction.

M. WEIGH, Laundress to Her Majesty

ROYAL LAUNDRY, Richmond, near London, 15th May, 1851."

Sold by Grocers generally in the United States Wholesale agent, GEO. WALKER, No 2384 Washington-st d7-3m

WINES.—The subscriber offers for sale a CHOICE SELECTION of the finest WINES and FOREIGN SPIRITS, imported expressly for private use, from the first houses in Europe—all of which will be sold at the lowest market prices.

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MADEIRAS—A select assortment, comprising Sercial, Bual and other South-Side growths, distinguished for softness, flavor and delicacy

PORTS—Three hundred dozen old, in bottles, of the best vintages, which will be found mature and dry, fruity and flavory.

CLARETS—Five hundred one-dozen cases, of different growths, a portion of which is composed of the celebrated vintage of 1844, viz:—Chateau Lafitte, Margaux Latour, St. Estephe and St Julien.

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BURGUNDY—Romanee, Cote Rotie, Clos de Vougeot, Volnay, and Hermitage.

FRENCH WHITE—Sauterne, Barsac, Vin de Grave.

RHINE WINES—Rudesheimer; Hockheimer, Johannisberg, Liebfraumilch and Foster

ITALIAN WINES—White sparkling Malvagia Bianco, from Asti in Piedmont.

VIN DE LIQUEUR—Malmsey, Frontignac and Menesset.

FOREIGN SPIRITS

BRANDY—Hennessy and Martel, Otard and other brands, some very choice old.

RUM—Jamaica Rum and St. Croix, very choice old.

WHISKY—Old Scotch and Irish; old Holland Schiedam.

Families and connoisseurs, Clubs, Military and Naval Messes, Steam-packet Companies, Ship Owners, Hotels, and the country trade will find it to their interest to purchase of the subscriber, and will in all cases be supplied with the best qualities, at the respective and intermediate prices

The smallest quantity of Wines and Spirits can be sent with perfect safety to the most distant parts of the Union Persons transmitting their orders by post will please to specify the prices they wish to pay.

THOMAS McMULLEN, No. 10 Wall-st., N. Y.

n3-TuhFlm*

CHARLES B. LOOMIS,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, Washington st., San Francisco.—Refers to Messrs Keleston & Battelle, Holbrook & Nelson, Quincy & Delapierre, John Randall, Esq., Rollin Sanford, Esq., Messrs. Harvey Loomis, Esq., Sandam, Esdale & Co., Shepard & Ripley, New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 2, 1850 d3-1mend*

MILK KETTLES for sale at No. 133 Hudson st. j12-1m*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NAPOLEON'S OLD GUARD.

CHARLES SCRIBNER, New-York, has just published THE OLD GUARD OF NAPOLEON, from Marengo to Waterloo. By J. T. Headley, 1 vol., 12 mo. with 11 Engravings.

"It is compiled from the most authentic sources, and is written in the happiest style of its most accomplished author."—*Pennsylvanian*,

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G. P. PUTNAM, Publisher, New York.

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AT RANDOLPH'S,

NO. 669 BROADWAY, opposite Bond-st.—Diaries for 1852, of various sizes Foreign and Domestic Stationery—a full assortment, comprising Letter, Cap and Note Paper, &c &c. Blank Books of various sizes. j21-eod

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THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Captain West.
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These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction—as in their engines—to insure strength and speed, and their accomodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Regular Passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $120; in second cabin, $70. Exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $300 From Liverpool to New-York, £30 and £20 An experienced surgeon attached to each ship No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES FOR SAILING

From New-York.		*From Liverpool.*	
Saturday, Jan. 10	1852	Wednesday, Jan 7	1852
Saturday, Jan 24	1852	Wednesday, Jan 28	1852
Saturday, Feb 7	1852	Wednesday, Feb 11	1852
Saturday, Feb. 21	1852	Wednesday, Feb 25	1852
Saturday, March 6	1852	Wednesday, March 10	1852
Saturday, March 20	1852	Wednesday, March 24	1852
Saturday, April 3	1852	Wednesday, April 7	1852
Saturday, April 17	1852	Wednesday, April 21	1852
Saturday, May 1	1852	Wednesday, May 5	1852
Saturday, May 15	1852	Wednesday, May 19	1852
Saturday, May 29	1852	Wednesday, June 2	1852
Saturday, June 12	1852	Wednesday, June 16	1852
Saturday, June 26	1852	Wednesday, June 30	1852
Saturday, July 10	1852	Wednesday, July 14	1852
Saturday, July 24	1852	Wednesday, July 28	1852
Saturday, Aug 7	1852	Wednesday, Aug 11	1852
Saturday, Aug 21	1852	Wednesday, Aug 25	1852
Saturday, Sept 4	1852	Wednesday, Sept 8	1852
Saturday, Sept. 18	1852	Wednesday, Sept 22	1852
Saturday, Oct 2	1852	Wednesday, Oct 6	1852
Saturday, Oct. 16	1852	Wednesday, Oct 20	1852
Saturday, Oct 30	1852	Wednesday, Nov 3	1852
Saturday Nov. 13	1852	Wednesday, Nov 17	1852
Saturday, Nov. 27	1852	Wednesday, Dec 1	1852
Saturday, Dec 11	1852	Wednesday, Dec 15	1852
Saturday, Dec 25	1852	Wednesday, Dec 29	1852

For freight or passage apply to EDWARD K COLLINS & CO., No 56 Wall-st, N. Y.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO, Liverpool.
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The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. j5-tf

FOR LIVERPOOL. United States Mail steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. JAMES WEST—This steamer will depart with the U. S mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, 24th of January, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of C. nal-st.

No berth secured till paid for

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance or comfort, apply to

EDWARD K COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st

The steamship ARCTIC will succeed the ATLANTIC, and sail Feb 7th j12

FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA NICARAGUA—ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY OF NICARAGUA.—FIRST NOTICE.—This Company is now prepared to convey passengers and their luggage from Ocean to Ocean, over their route in Nicaragua

The Nicaragua route possesses the great advantage of passing through a most beautiful and healthy country. Passengers are conveyed from San Juan del Norte to Virgin Bay, by steamboats, from thence to San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, a distance of 12 miles and 30 chains, over a road which is now in perfectly good condition, and the planking of which will be completed by the next rainy season The Company has, at this time, on the River and the Lake, five steamboats, built expressly for the service, and two more have been sent out, which will be in readiness by the 15th February.

For further information, and parcel age of tickets, apply at the office of the Company, No. 74 Broadway, 3d story, front. By order. [j12-1mend] ISAAC C LEA, Secretary

U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—FOR NEW-ORLEANS, via HAVANA.—Change of sailing day—The splendid Steamship GEORGIA 3,000 tuns—D PORTER, U S N, Commander, will sail from the pier foot of Warren-st, N R, on SATURDAY, Jan 24, at 2 o'clock, P M, precisely

RATES OF PASSAGE TO HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.

New Arrangement

Ladies' Saloon Berths	$70	Forward Saloon Berths	$50
After do	60	Steerage Berths	25

Specie ONLY taken on freight to Havana Passengers for New-Orleans will be transferred to the steamship PHILADELPHIA at Havana For freight or passage, apply to M. O. ROBERTS, No 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st

j14-12d

UNITED STATES AND PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—ONLY THROUGH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, via CHAGRES direct On SATURDAY, January 24, at 2 o'clock, P M, the splendid new couple Steamship GEORGIA, unequalled in her accommodations and speed, 3,000 tuns, D D PORTER, U S N, Commander will sail on SATURDAY, January 24, at 2 o'clock, P M., precisely, from her pier at the foot of Warren-street, North River, with the U. S. Mail Steamship CALIFORNIA, to sail without any delay for San Francisco, on arrival of passengers and mails at Panama For passage and freight apply at the office, No. 177 West-st. corner of Warren-st, North River N. B.—Bills of lading signed at the office, on the morning of sailing j12-12d

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—NEW-YORK and PHILADELPHIA DIRECT—U S MAIL EXPRESS LINES.—Through in 4½ hours—New-Jersey Railroad, via Jersey City.—Leaving New-York at 6 A. M., foot of Cortlandt-st—9 A M and 5 P. M., Liberty-st Leaves Philadelphia, same hours, foot of Walnut-st Fare reduced to $3 for first class, and $2 50 for second class

Baltimore, Washington and Charleston Through Tickets sold in the above lines, and through baggage carried in the 5 P M line from New-York, with through Conductor. d23-tf

WINTER ROUTE TO CHICAGO.—Trains of Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Leave Monroe and Toledo at 8 A. M.; arrive at Laporte at 6 30 P M, thence passengers go by stage on Plank road 13 miles to Michigan City; thence by cars 40 miles to Ainsworth; and by stage 12 miles to Chicago. After Feb 1, by cars through to Chicago Returning to Laporte same way—cars leave Laporte at 7 30 A M, and arrive at Monroe and Toledo at 5 45 P M Daily stages connect with Fort Wayne at Starkey's, Logansport, La Fayette and Indianapolis, at South Bend: and at other places on the line, with the principal towns north and south At Toledo this line connects at 5 45 P. M or 7 A M with the Lake Erie South Shore route by stage and railroad to Cleveland: thence by railroad and stage to Erie; thence by railroad via Dunkirk to New-York, or by stage from Dunkirk to Buffalo and by cars to Albany Feb 1. The 5 P M train on the New-York and Erie Road, connects with the Lake Shore train Passengers at Cleveland can take cars all the way to Pittsburgh—thence by railroad and 28 miles staging to Philadelphia and New-York, or Baltimore and Washington

ADRIAN, Jan. 14, 1852 E. P. WILLIAMS, Su, erintendent. j19-tf

ASTROLOGY.—DR. THOMAS WILSON may be consulted at his former residence, No 90 Broome st, New-York, where no pains will be wanting on his part to furnish the most correct information to all subjects connected with this life Fee—Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1. Time of birth required j16-1mend*

SALAMANDER SAFES.—The reputation of WILSON'S Patent Salamander Fire Proof Safe, as manufactured by the subscriber, is so well established that I deem it unnecessary to publish at length the numerous certificates and testimonials Some of the recent ones are from New-Orleans, Chicago, Syracuse, Brooklyn, and New York, all of which can be seen at my old-established Iron Safe Depot Green Block, Water-street, between Maiden-lane and Wall street and more than 100 on hand, for sale, the largest assortment of Iron Safes in the world I defy any one to prove that any man ever lost a dollar by fire, burglars or dampness, or mildew in one of my chilled iron and damp proof combination, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks when combined with WILDER'S Patent Salamander

I am the proprietor of Hall's Patent Powder Lock, which obtained a medal (in the name of Adams & Co., Boston,) at the World's Exhibition, and is considered the best lock, for the price, ever invented, being proof against powder and the key is no larger than a cent, and can be made changeable

A medal at the World's Exhibition was awarded to me for my Iron Safe. The American Institute of 1851 also awarded me a gold medal for the best Fire Proof Safe I invite all purchasers to be close and careful investigation, before purchasing, and decide for themselves, who makes the best fire burglar and damp-proof safes constructed

j18-3mWMW&F3m SILAS C. HERRING

DRY GOODS.

LAST CHANCE.

SELLING OFF BELOW COST!—DRY GOODS cheaper than ever.—The subscribers have reduced the balance of their

SPLENDID STOCK OF WINTER GOODS

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The following are a few of the many items:

BEAUTIFUL CALICOES, 6d. a YARD.
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HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER,
3.7 Broadway, corner of Leonard street.

A SPECIAL SALE OF

RICH SILKS, MERINOS, VELVETS, AND ALL KINDS OF SHAWLS, for the benefit of the public. The proprietors of the Silk and Shawl Emporium, No. 57 Catherine-st., N. Y., will offer for this week only, the best goods at the following ruinous prices:

3-4 wide Silk Velvets, all colors, at 20s. per yard.
5-4 wide brown, Maroon, Purple, &c, $4 to $4 50 per yd.
4-4 wide Black do., $4 50 to $5 50 per yard
Lupin's best French Merino, all colors, at 6s. 6d. per yard, worth 12s per yard
3-4 wide Black Silk, high lustre, 4s. to 4s 6d. per yard.
4-4 wide Black Silk, very best made, 5s. to 6s 6d. per yard.
5 4 wide rich Oil, Boiled do, 7s. 6d to 8s. 6d. per yard
Watered Silks, for evening dresses, 7s to 10s. per yard.
Heavy Turf Satins, for cloaks, 8s 6d per yard
All kinds of Light Silks will be marked at half prices.
Cashmere Shawls cheaper still!
500 Long Cashmere, for $15, worth $30 each.
2,500 Syrian Square do, $4 50, $4 $5, $6, and $7 each.
3,000 Long Paisd Shawls, from $2 to $5.
All kinds of Crape Shawls, cheap

All ladies and purchasers should take advantage of this rare opportunity of buying cheap, and supply themselves for the future; at least no one should be urged to buy before calling to see the above goods. C. & A. C. POILLON, j23-2t* No. 57 Catherine-st. corner of Madison.

NOTICE.—Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, No. 311 Broadway, three doors below the New-York Hospital. HILAND & PARKER begs leave to intimate to his friends, customers, and the public generally, that his purchase in the store in trade, together with the lease and good will of the above prem ses of Warren Saxton, he is prepared to offer a large and well selected stock of new and fashionable goods, suitable for gentlemen's wear, comprising every article in the Furnishing and Out-fitting department, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. j22 6t*

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FLAMMERSBURG.—This beautiful Village is finely located on Flushing Bay, adjoining College Point, within eight miles of the City Hall, and access may be had to it several times a day, by land or water. The view from the above beautiful site embraces some of the most varied and picturesque scenery in the vicinity of New-York, and requires but to be visited to be admired and selected for a pleasant and healthful residence It is directly north of and adjoining Strattonport, where lots were sold so rapidly last spring, and are now being built upon and otherwise improved in a manner and size, for two to three city lots, and the prices range from $100 to $150 each. Terms—$25 at the time of purchase, and the balance in monthly instalments of $10. This beautiful property is therefore within the means of almost every person who desires to become his own landlord, and free himself from city taxes. The value of property in that vicinity has greatly increased within a short time, and will remain unabated at Strattonport, price $200 each. Those desirous of information will please call at the Office, No 683 Broadway, corner of Amity st., where full particulars will be cheerfully given. j21 6t

FOR SALE.—Odd Fellows' Hall, at Green Point, L. I and the lot adjoining. This valuable property, situated in the most central part of Green Point, now occupied by the various associations of the Odd Fellows and Sons of Temperance, will be sold low, and on liberal terms, together or separately. Apply to S. JESSURUN, No. 7 Clinton Court, Beekman-st., N. Y. j21-1m*

FARM FOR SALE—A beautiful Farm of about 90 acres of superior land, near the lovely Village of New-Rochelle, Westchester Co., N.Y., one hour from the city per New-Haven or Harlem Railroad It is in a fine location on the mains road to White Plains and commands a view of the surrounding country, Long Island Sound, the Village, &c. and is well worthy the attention of gentlemen seeking a country residence For further particulars enquire of A. S. WILLIAMS, 16 Park-place, between 10 and 3 o'clock. j19 2w

FARM FOR SALE, IN NEW-JERSEY, near the Blazing-Star Ferry, where Steamboats stop daily Fare one shilling and 3½ miles from the Railroad depot at Rahway The farm contains 160 acres of excellent land divided into cultivated land, wood land, salt meadow, pasture land, and orchard—choice fruit trees of all kinds. House finely situated—see description in N Y Express Apply to the Administrator [j8-1m*] JAMES R LOTT, No 56 Wall-st.

TO JEWELLERS OR WATCH CASERS—For sale or lease a Jewelry Manufactory in full operation, with Steam Power Gas Light, and every other convenience requisite and a desirable location The whole concern will be sold or leased, and the owner will, if desired, arrange to buy from the concern Ten to Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars per year. For further information, address JEWELER, Box 1933 lower Post Office, New York. None need apply, unless they have a capital to invest. d27-tf

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—Several fine large and well lighted rooms, with from four to ten horse steam power Also, a large room, with fine light, at the corner of William and Frankfort sts, on the second floor For particulars inquire at No 16 Spruce-st

j9 eodtf S W BENEDICT

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—The stock, fixtures and lease of a Lumber-Yard for sale The Yard is long established, and has a good set of customers, and is doing a good business To one having a moderate capital and desiring to engage in the business, this is a rare opportunity. For further particulars, inquire at No 533 Washst d31-eodtf W DUNNING

STORE TO LET IN MAIDEN LANE.—The Five Story brick Store, No 41 Maiden-lane, to Let or Lease Possession may be given at an early day Inquire on the premises A double mahogany counting desk for sale, inquire as above. JAS. PHYFE, No 43 Maiden-lane j10 tf

TO LET.—In the Times Buildings, No 113 Nassau-st, the 2d and 4th stories entire, 25 by 103 feet deep Apply to JOHN GILHOOLY, No 118 Nassau-st d9-tf

INSURANCE.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO CHARTERED IN 1824.—Offices, No 43 Fulton st Brooklyn, No 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York

Have their Capital (as also a handsome surplus) invested in the most undoubted securities, and continue to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, and other personal property, Vessels in port and their Cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any other similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	William Miles,	Alex. H. Schultz,
Phineas T. Barnum,	Elijah F. Purdy,	John D Pye,
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Caleb S Woodhull,	John Eadie, Jr.,	Justice S Redfield
Chas T. Cromwell,	Joel S Ostman,	J W. Amerman,
Anastatius Nicholas,	Robert C. Bell,	Fordyce Hitchcock,
Richard L. Allen,	John N. Genin,	John C Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
ALFRED G. STEVENS, Secretary. s23-1*

OFFICE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 418 Broadway, Jan 13, 1852. At the Annual Election for Directors of this Company, held at the office this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year.

Schureman Halsted,	Charles Sandford,	John T. Fisher,
John Harper,	Chester Dicks,	Aaron Arnold,
Wm V Brady,	Charles Henshaw,	Wm. Trimble,
Wm B Skidmore,	Bernard Smyth,	Crowell Hadden,
Wilson G Hunt,	Jno W. Mercereau,	John McLean,
Leonard Kirby,	Helmus M Wells,	Stephen V Albro,
George I Cobb,	Matthew Bird,	James Foster,
Erastus Edmonds,	Jas. Lawrence,	Ashbel Green Yale,
Wm B Boley,	Reuben W Howes,	John W Rumsey,
Benj F Camp,	John B. Dickinson,	Francis Godine,

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, HIRAM M. FORRESTER, Esq., was unanimously elected President in place of Schureman Halsted, Esq., resigned. The following gentlemen were at the same time elected inspectors of the next election: Dr Jacob Harsen, Charles Shields and Michael McGrath. On motion of Mr. Bird, Esq., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be and are hereby tendered to our late President, Schureman Halsted, Esq., for his faithful and efficient services as President of the Broadway Insurance Co. from its first organization to the present time

Resolved, That in retiring from the responsible situation which he has so satisfactorily filled, he carries with him the warm personal regards of each member of the Board, and their regret that their official connection is brought to a close. j16 1m JOHN WRAY, Secretary

ALBION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—LONDON AND NEW-YORK INSTITUED 1805.—No 44 Wall-st.

BONUS DECLARED EVERY THREE YEARS AND PROFITS PAID IN CASH

The next division of profits will take place in 1852.

CALIFORNIA.

California risks taken at a moderate extra premium.

HALF CREDIT SYSTEM

When the insurance is for whole life, half the premium for the first five years may remain, if desired, as a permanent loan at interest, without giving any note—the policy holder participating in each division of the profits.

No charge for residence in Europe, or crossing the Atlantic at any season of the year.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

J. W. FRANCIS, M. D., J. C. BEALS, M. D.,
No. 1 Bond-st. No. 30 East 14th-st.

COUNSEL.

CHARLES EDWARDS.

REPORT OF PROFITS.

Prospectus rates for joint lives survivorship annuities and every contingency involving the duration of life, can be had on application at the Agency. JOSEPH FOWLER,
j9-1m R. S. BUCHANAN.

THE NEW-YORK BOWERY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No 124 Bowery, corner of Grand-street—CAPITAL, $300,000—Continue to insure Dwelling Houses and Furniture Store Houses and Merchandize, and every other description of personal property, against loss and damage by fire, upon terms as favorable as any similar institution. Having a large surplus fund, which with their Capital being safely and profitably invested, enables them to afford reliable rates of insurance, on all policies they issue Business hours from 8 A. M till sun-setting. Orders through the Post-Office will receive immediate attention All losses liberally adjusted, and promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

David Cotnesl,	Anson G. Phelps,	Peter Gassner,
John Allan,	George Farmer,	Gideon Ostrander,

New-York Daily Times.

Report of the Chief of Police.

The following semi-annual report of the Chief of Police to the Mayor, was submitted by the latter to the Common Council, at its session on Wednesday evening:

HON. A. C. KINGSLAND, MAYOR:

SIR:—The annexed report of the condition and operation of the Police Department for the six months ending on the 31st of Dec., 1851, embraces a comparative statement of the number of arrests made during each month of the years 1850 and 1851, and statements of the whole number of arrests made by members of the Department, and description of officers from the time of its first organization to Dec. 31, 1851, from which it appears that there have been 180,646 persons arrested in a period of six and a half years, of whom 18,793 were for assault and battery; 25,164 for disorderly conduct; 2,645 for fighting in the street; 44,333 for intoxication; 35,048 for intoxication and disorderly conduct, and 14,809 for vagrancy. Making 140,792 for offenses resulting almost entirely from the free use of intoxicating drinks.

ARRESTS.

There were 18,453 arrests made during the six months ending with Dec. 31st, 1851, being an increase over the previous six months of 680; consisting mostly of persons arrested for intoxication or offenses resulting therefrom. There were 16 persons arrested for that offense, during the year 1851. Since the first organization of the Department (six and a half years) there have been one hundred persons arrested charged with the commission of the crime of murder, averaging 154 persons for each year. It is a fact worthy of remark that of the whole number mentioned above but one murder has been committed in 6½ years with the view of obtaining money thereby.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF ARRESTS.

The following are the reports made by the Captains of the several patrol districts to the Chief of Police, of arrests made for criminal offenses and violations of city ordinances, from the 1st of July to the 1st day of December, 1851, inclusive, which were sent to the Corporation Attorney for prosecution:

Offenses.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	T'l.
In relation to hacks	8	2	2	—	—	—	12
Stages	—	—	3	3	8	—	14
Carts	10	87	32	—	7	2	138
Inclosing streets	74	81	33	14	5	7	214
Inclosing sidewalks	147	77	29	38	32	14	337
Vault grates	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Selling liquor on Sunday	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Sel'g liquor without license	—	55	75	8	1	—	139
Junk shops	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Second-hand dealers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Throwing garbage in street	20	5	—	—	2	2	25
Cruton water	1	—	—	—	—	2	3
Docks and slips	13	3	1	—	1	1	19
Signs	—	5	1	2	4	1	13
Runaways	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Miscellaneous violations	—	1	—	1	2	—	4
Wagons	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Throwing ashes in street	—	—	3	—	—	1	4
Selling meat	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Total	283	317	178	66	64	31	939

Offences.	Jan. 1 to June 30, 1851.	June 30 to Dec. 31, 1851.	Total.
Arson	90	10	100
Assault, with intent to kill	99	90	679
Assault and battery	2,314	2,563	18,793
Assaulting policemen	167	135	975
Attempt at rape	50	6	138
Attempt to steal	15	103	663
Attempt at burglary	110	16	283
Aiding and assisting to escape	25	4	295
Abscondment	102	126	604
Burglary	94	106	951
Bigamy	11	12	90
Statutory	91	141	414
Constructive larceny	15	4	90
Disorderly conduct	2,361	2,551	25,164
Deserters	14	7	337
Driving without license	38	29	251
Embezzlement	13	24	112
Escaped convicts	19	14	336
Forgery	25	19	133
Felony	23	12	106
Fraud	16	22	139
Fighting in the streets	355	303	2,645
Gambling	336	18	784
Grand larceny	54	373	2,482
Insanity	159	199	1,842
Intoxication	3,766	3,902	41,333
Intoxication & disorderly conduct	2,891	2,967	35,048
Indecent exposure of person	35	47	433
Insulting females in the street	24	12	174
Keeping disorderly house	78	63	309
Miscellaneous misdemeanors	482	350	4,821
Murder	20	16	100
Obtaining goods by false pretenses	60	36	336
Petit larceny	1,685	1,650	17,789
Pickpockets	28	39	291
Passing counterfeit money	78	60	552
Perjury	5	8	42
Rape	7	13	88
Robbery in first degree	30	30	235
Receiving stolen goods	15	35	233
Runaway apprentices	21	32	228
Selling spirituous liq's w'thout license	2	42	83
Threatening life	13	32	234
Vagrancy	1,552	1,910	14,809
Violation of corpor'n ordinances	584	2-2	1,959
Total since July 1, 1845			180,646

THE MURDERED POLICEMEN.

The alarming increase of this description of crime during the past year demands and should receive the serious consideration of every citizen. Two of the members of this Department are among the number of those who have met an untimely end by the hand of the assassin, and those who committed the deed have been sentenced to be hung and are now awaiting the execution of the law. George T. Gillespie and Michael Foster were officers of more than ordinary merit, and they held a proud position among their comrades. While in the discharge of their duty in the still hour of the night enforcing in an energetic and yet in an inoffensive manner the laws they had sworn to maintain, they were deprived of life, leaving their helpless families to the protection and sustenance of their fellow citizens.

Policemen are called upon to encounter dangers in every form, and if they are not fully sustained by a strict execution of the law against those who unlawfully resist their authority, they are shorn of their power to protect peaceful citizens in the exercise of their rights and privileges. This subject forcibly commends itself to the attention of those who have the power to punish offenders against the law.

STATION-HOUSES.

The subject of providing suitable Station-houses for the several Patrol Districts is one that should command immediate attention. Some of the Station-houses at present occupied by policemen are totally unfit for such use, and should be abandoned without delay. This is particularly the case in regard to the Station-house in the 6th District. Its location, the arrangement of the apartments, and the manner of its construction, all combine to condemn it. It is situated on the first floor of the building known as the Halls of Justice, and is built entirely of stone. The ground forms part of what was formerly known as the Collect, whence issued streams of water and rendered the whole of the ground a soft marsh.

Such was the character of the ground, that it was with great difficulty that it could be filled up with dirt, in order to make it conform to a proper grade; and when the erection of the present building was undertaken, no proper foundation could be found; so that nearly the whole of that immense structure stands upon piles driven through mud and marsh to many feet below. Such being the character of the ground upon which the building is erected, the impropriety of compelling human beings to sleep within its stone walls, on the ground floor, is clearly manifest. Capt. Brennan, in a report addressed to me, uses the following language:

"The sleeping-room for the men is not fit for any human being to sleep in. There is constantly a damp and sickly smell in it, and at times it is so great, particularly in wet weather, or when the tide is high, which causes the sewer to overflow and leaves the stagnant water under the floors,) that the men are compelled to leave it, and do without the necessary rest they should have to enable them to perform their duties. You will notice by the daily returns made to you, that there are four or five men reported sick, and within the last three weeks we have lost two by death. I have no other reason to assign for this sickness and death than the unhealthy and miserable accommodation for sleeping. The corridor and cells for prisoners and lodgers are continually wet; and of a cold night, we have to take them from the cells to warm them—it being impossible to let the male portion remain by the stoves, on account of having no other place for the females, but the corridor. We have to keep both prisoners and lodgers in this place, which I think is wrong, for we often have decent females to apply for lodging and protection; and I think it hard to put them with some of the worst of their sex; but we are compelled to do so—having no other place. It is often the case that persons have been lodged in those cells, apparently well and hearty, and in the morning were barely able to go out. By giving this your attention, you will receive the heartfelt thanks of the policemen and others."

SIXTH WARD STATION-HOUSE.

In order to ascertain more clearly the actual condition of this Station-house, and its effects upon the health of the policemen of that District, I directed Dr. Jones, the physician of the Department, to make an examination, and report to me, in writing, on the object. He has, accordingly, done so, and in his report, dated December 31, 1851, he says:

The Station-house is situated on the basement floor of what is usually known as the "Tombs," at the corner of Centre and Franklin-streets. The office is in front; and the lodging room of the men is adjoining, on the same floor, and in the more interior part of the building. In this single room or vault, with thick stone walls, and low stone ceiling, I found between thirty and forty beds, closely packed together, with barely room to walk between. In this vault, where the men are compelled to sleep, and where daylight is scantily admitted—all is dismal, damp and wretched. The dampness of the room is so excessive that moisture is constantly on the walls, and at times actually trickles down in streams. From beneath the floor, there is constantly exhaled a fetid and humid miasm from the sewer, which, together with the carbonic acid gas generated by the lungs of so many persons crowded into one sleeping apartment, an apartment, too, in which there is a total absence of ventilation, makes an atmosphere at all times offensive and unhealthy, out which in hot weather is almost suffocating.

At the right of the office on Franklin-street, are situated the cells for prisoners and for those destitute beings who are compelled by necessity to have recourse to a station-house for a lodging and a place of refuge from the open streets. The walls, ceiling and floor of these cells are of stone, and are continually wet. Upon stepping into one of these places, in which there is no fire, a chill and sickening dampness instantly pervades the whole system. The only warmth they receive, if any, is from a small stove out in the passage-way, which is supposed to warm eight or nine cells adjoining, which it does not. On the outside of these cells, a mere passage-way of some six feet in width is the lodging-place for women. There is a narrow wooden seat running along the wall on one side, which is the only accommodation for sleeping other than the wet stone pavement of the floor. The books of the station-house show that from twenty to thirty homeless human beings are nightly crowded into this apartment. It may therefore be well understood that the greater portion of them must from necessity lie on the wet stones the entire night. I have myself seen these wretched beings lying on the pavement, and on one another, like sheep in the shambles. More miserable, unhealthy, and horrible dungeons cannot well be conceived of. These exist in the centre of the metropolitan city of a civilized and christianized country.

The office, the lodging-room for the men, and the cells for prisoners and lodgers are, in my opinion, totally inadequate and inappropriate to the purposes for which they are used.

If it is necessary to have healthy and efficient men for the police force of the City, and this necessity must be obvious—of what paramount importance is it, that the men shall be provided with healthful and comfortable lodgings, in dry apartments, properly warmed and ventilated, and with scrupulous regard to cleanliness. These essentials for the well-being of the men, I am fully persuaded cannot be obtained in the building now occupied by the police force of the Sixth District. To show this more clearly, I would call your attention to some facts coming within my own cognizance. The number of men absent by reason of sickness during the past year in the Sixth District, is greater than in any other District in the City. The prevailing diseases have been pulmonary and other tuberculous affections, diseases which are well known to medical men, to owe their origin in a high degree, to sleeping in damp basement rooms. Several of the men in this District have died during the year from pulmonary diseases, and there are others still prostrated from the same diseases. From my own knowledge of the facts in these cases, from the development to the termination of the diseases, I am forced to the conviction, that they have been superinduced in a great measure, if not entirely, from lodging in a damp vault.

When the authorities shall come to know the actual condition of the Sixth district Station-house, and its wretched, uncomfortable and unhealthy accommodation for the men—and the horrible and worse than bastile dungeons for prisoners and lodgers, I cannot but believe, Sir, that immediate steps will be taken to remove the whole establishment to a healthful situation, and to cause the construction of apartments for the men, as well as for prisoners, to be more in accordance with hygienic principles, and with greater regard to humanity. The above facts show clearly the necessity of erecting a new Station-house in that District.

SUITABLE BUILDINGS FOR STATION-HOUSES.

In connection with this subject, I hope it will not be deemed improper to direct the attention of your Honor to the right construction of buildings to be used as Station-houses. In some of the Districts the dwelling-houses that were originally hired and altered so as to adopt them in some small degree to the business of a Station-house, still continue to be used.

The present system of police can no longer be looked upon as an experiment, but must now be regarded as a permanent department of the City Government, and every arrangement in regard to it should be considered with the view of placing it on a permanent basis. The erection of Station-houses on ground owned by the city, and on approved model, is essential to the accomplishment of this end, and would tend to promote the health and efficiency of the members of the Department.

YOUTHFUL VICE AND VAGRANCY.

In a report made to your Honor's predecessor, on the 31st of October, 1849, I took occasion to call his attention to the great and rapidly growing evil of youthful vagrancy, immorality and crime, existing in this community. Your honor has been pleased to refer to the subject in your annual message to the Common Council of the City; but it is a matter of so great public concernment, and of such deep general interest, that I cannot conclude this report without again recurring to it in a more particular manner.

The nature and extent of the evil presented in the Report to your Honor's predecessor—an evil which, although ever varying in its form and predominent characteristics of the moment, is in no degree diminished either in extent or aggravation. On the contrary, the intermediate time has only served to greatly increase its magnitude, and rendered still more palpable and alarming all its offensive features.

I therefore feel it to be my imperative duty again to recall to and impress upon the continued attention of the Chief Magistrate of the City a subject so deeply interesting to its well being and its character. This subject not only embraces matters of municipal police, political economy, and public morals of the highest importance, but it also involves considerations of individual character, and its consequences of inappreciable and ever enduring interest.

No community can be considered well policed which permits the continuance of an evil of such magnitude and aggravation, so contaminating to the public morals, and so destructive of the public interests, as that which exists in our midst. Public economy, too, no less requires its immediate removal or restraint. The present state of things tends directly to pauperism and crime. To prevent these costs far less than to support and punish them. Nor can it be believed that a community properly regardful of its own self preservation, or of the present individual well being and future hopes of its members, can see the evil in question, festering in its very bosom, without making the most strenuous efforts for its removal.

Whether, therefore, this subject be received as matter of Municipal Police, Political Economy, Public Morals or Christian Charity, it demands the most effectual interference of a Government, Conservative at once of the Public Interests and Public Morals, and of the highest exercise of enlightened philanthropy. If existing Laws, faithfully executed, and present institutions, wisely administered, be found insufficient for the removal or restraint of this evil, let new legislation be invoked and new agencies created which shall cooperate with those already existing in the accomplishment of this great and vital object.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. W. MATSELL, Chief of Police.

The Forrest Case on Trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—Before Chief Justice OAKLEY and a Special Jury.

CATHERINE N. FORREST vs. EDWIN FORREST.

TWENTY-NINTH DAY.

The excitement to obtain access to the Court Room this morning was greater than on any preceding day of the trial. Shortly after 9 o'clock the galleries were densely packed, and long before the time had arrived for the Chief Justice to take his seat, every nook and corner of the room was occupied by members of the Bar and persons of note connected with the Press and other learned professions. Mrs. Forrest, Mrs. N. P. Willis, Mrs. Parke Godwin, Miss Virginia Sinclair, and a number of other ladies, were in Court. Mr. Forrest, his friends and Counsel occupied their usual seats.

After minutes past 10 his Honor took his seat, and directed the Jury to be called.

At twenty minutes past 10 the Chief Justice notified Mr O'Conor to proceed.

Mr O'Conor rose and addressed the Chief Justice

May it please the Court—It was observed at an early stage of this cause, that certain things might possibly arise, of which it was very possible some complaint might be made. No complaint has been made on our points. Policy dictated to me not to complain, even if a sense of right and propriety had not taught me the necessity of an avoidance of all observation, except when some material point came up in the trial, on which it was necessary to trouble the Court. I took every care to avoid the ribald jest, or anything that might excite the ribald laughter, in a case so deeply affecting and so deeply afflicting, and a case interesting, not only to the administration of justice—not merely in this State, or this Union—but a case which will be read in the Parent Country and wherever the English language is spoken.

That same policy which dictated to me the propriety of not complaining at any time unless there might arise a transgression of the rules of good order, must pardon me for complaining, when I see an attempt which could not only tend to vex the whole fair administration of the Law, and to set parties above the Law.

I have said it was my policy not to complain, and so far as there had been an avoidance of anything of an irregular character by one of the parties, it would have been bad policy to complain. In this matter however, I stand here as the sole guardian of this lady, and policy, as well as a sense of the decorum due to a course of justice, would have induced me to continue that policy. I have stood here day after day and seen farces acted and tragedies attempted, or voluntered, and I have not interfered to save time taken up in this controversy. But, Sir, there has been one departure from propriety towards the close of the proceeding by the other side, which I may say is calculated to trench upon the legal rights of my client, and ask your Honor for the first time to take into consideration the last act of infamy in this controversy; I mean that violation of propriety, when pursuing the range of indiscriminative havoc against the life and character of every person drawn within this controversy I mean Sir, that remarkable impropriety which was called the "unfounded assertion" to be stopped on the part of Mr. Sir, I conceive this to be an allegation not probably creditable to the learned counsel on the other side, but to his instructions, thereby using him as a mere conduit, to convey to you, Sir, the observations of his client.

I say, Sir, that is the last impropriety as yet. I have a hope however if at there will be another act—a confirmed hope that out of all persons who have come within the reach of the moral sense, and by the other side, no one will be a traitor. I hope that twelve others will yet receive a visitation for the righteousness of their verdict. There have been other improprieties, but I have not noticed them, for I fear the result an. I only call attention to this for the reason stated, that it has a tendency to deprive my client of a right. Before this Jury stand two advocates of the legal profession each imbued—honestly if you please—with a clear conviction of the truth and justice of his client's cause. How if I put forth an argument to the Jury which is not founded on the evidence in the cause—or if I present a principle of law differently to that put by the other side, who is to decide between us to the Jury, or what long can I have but in the confidence that your Honor will hold the scales of justice even between us? And I have a right to expect from you, Sir, that calm and impartial judgment which has distinguished you on that bench for twenty-five years, and which you have not merely enjoyed under the old system by the appointment from the highest authority of the state, but which more recently has been confirmed by the majesty of the people.

In making this complaint to your Honor, I have stated that I have no other claims to your attention than those which every man of my client, and which I have only expressed my confidence that she will have meted out to her that common justice which all the profession have acknowledged for the last twenty-five years. I ask that your Honor calmly, dispassionately and fairly put to the Jury the several points where I and the other side are in conflict, and the right of the controversy be presented to them. I do not hesitate in pressing this demand, as a matter of justice, on behalf of one of the most helpless of her sex. Hoping that your Honor will not be turned aside from the performance of your duty, which you have never yet shrunk from, but go to this Jury with the impression which the evidence has made on your own clear mind, unfettered with, and unawed by, the gross violation of propriety of which I have thus complained.

The Chief Justice did not make any observation to the complaint, and Mr. O'Conor turned and addressed himself to the Jury.

This very exciting and protracted case which had so severely tried the patience of the Jury, drew to a close, and nothing now remained but for the counsel on both sides to present such arguments to the Jury as might be necessary, and these should be presented with as much brevity as the very amplified materials in the cause would permit. They should be presented calmly and dispassionately, although there may be some difficulty in shunning the argument, as it is so much easier to hear than to speak.

The gentlemen of the Jury on this case occupy a position of some importance. They had to decide in a case in which the rights of many persons were involved, for it must be borne in mind that the other side had taken judgment by default against all within their reach and convicted everybody of perjury except Edwin Forrest. The Jury have in their hands the destiny of many persons. They have old Mr. Richardson and his wife, retired from their profession, and only waiting to drop into an honorable grave. Then they have Voorhies, according to the other side, the father a blackguard, the mother a prostitute and their infant child a bastard. It is true they are not here, but in the sunny land of music—Italy, the lady studying the art of music to charm the imagination and improve the morals of society. Then the Young Virginia, a woman perhaps in years, but only a child in manners and appearance and all their destinies, are in the hands of this Jury, as the arbiters of the fate of Mrs. Forrest.

Mr O'Conor next adverted to the testimony of Mrs. Underwood and to what she said when speaking of Mrs Forrest that she was, previous to the separation, but little better than an upper servant in the house of her Lord. The question of Mr Forrest's citizenship in connection with the evidence of his voting at West Chester and claiming to be a citizen of the state of Pennsylvania, was discussed by the learned Counsel at great length, and several cases cited and the books to prove that Mr Forrest was a citizen of this State. The question of Mr Forrest's guilt as charged with Miss Clifton was next taken up and Mr. O'Conor alluded to the circumstance that Mr. Forrest had been placed upon the stand, and had not ventured to deny his guilt with that woman.

Mr Van Buren made an objection to this line of argument, as Mr Forrest had not answered, under the objections made by the Counsel.

The Chief Justice said that it would be better for Mr Van Buren to make a note of any explanation he might desire to make, and reserve it until Mr. O'Conor was finished.

Mr. O'Conor next took up the evidence of Doty, and, in reply to the observation of Mr. Van Buren that if any such transaction as Doty testified to could have happened, the offending parties would have been mobbed, Mr. O'Conor said that it would require much less hardihood to enter a state-room in the manner described than to enter a brothel at noon day, whilst applying for a decree of divorce in the city of New-York. There were two facts standing out in the testimony of Doty: either it did or did not happen before the 4th of July, 1844. It was clearly established that Doty was mistaken as to its being in 1843: and then came up the evidence of Dr Quackenbos, who testified that during the great part of the year 1844 Miss Clifton was very sick, and he had attended day by day upon her, up to some time in September. The Doctor was in attendance, on the side of the plaintiff, for some time, and not called; and then, when a question arose as to whether the occurrence supposed to have happened was in 1844, he was ready for the other side: and then the jury have the Doctor's book disappearing suddenly from his gig: it is true the Doctor had shown the book to Mr. Dougherty, a gentleman only known to this jury as the traveling companion of that amiable child, Mrs. Ann Flower—not the only flower which Mr Forrest has been busy in culling, here and there, with which to make a banquet for the benefit of this community. To return to the Doctor and his book: it was gone from his gig—and no one knew of its being there except Dougherty and Ann Flower, who were in the confidence of the Doctor,—just at the moment when the book was wanted, as a valuable witness for us. But are the jury prepared to say that Doty had committed willful and corrupt perjury? If so, it was a most important concession to the cause of the plaintiff, because it will then follow that there were people ready and willing to swear away the life, character and property of man and woman for money.

[At this point of the argument the Court took a recess for a few minutes.]

Mr. O'Conor said he would close his observations in regard to the testimony, by saying that it was rather due to Doty and due to justice, to have said what he, Mr. O'Conor, had said, not because it was necessary for the settlement of the question whether Edwin Forrest was himself guilty of adultery, but out of justice to Doty.

Now with respect to the other evidence, there was one striking observation to be made, that independent of the evidence of Doty, the defense of Mr Forrest was most emphatically an inaction. Himself and his counsel exhibit a most "masterly inactivity." The Jury will have observed not only the omission to deny in the answer, but there is to all intents and purposes a total omission to cross-examine the witnesses, or to raise a murmur against them, or excite the slightest doubt of the truth of any of the witnesses who had testified to these facts. Mr Forrest is charged at the outset with a kind of adultery, to wit—the indiscriminate intimate of brothels, and this sort of charge is of the two more serious than the other. There is, indeed, some difficulty growing out of the characters of the witnesses on this charge, who were all bad, and yet the party calling them could not say to the Jury that under all the circumstances they were not entitled to the entire confidence of this Jury. One is a keeper of a house of infamy, who lives upon the wages of sin and iniquity in the most shameful and demoralizing manner. The party calling such witnesses could not assail them or make any attempt to shake their credit. Why, on this point there was an old maxim in the law books which, if translated, would read—"Set a thief to catch a thief." In testimony concerning the doings of wolves, you must admit wolves as witnesses. The learned gentleman again adverted to the fact that, in the answer to the complaint, the adultery charged had not been denied in such a way as, in an ordinary case, would have entitled the plaintiff to a judgment. In this view of the case, the evidence of Mrs. Richardson Allen, whose peculiarity of manner was matter of mirth to the other side, was taken up, and the fact cited that this witness was not even cross-examined and his evidence in no way impeached. After reviewing the testimony of Allen, the learned gentleman said the Jury might, perhaps, doubt if the last act of criminality had been done between Forrest and the lady. Should the Jury should do so, then how inconsistent would they act if they assumed that the last act of criminality had been committed by Mrs Forrest. The testimony of Dr. Hawks and his lady was next taken up, as also that of Foster in relation to the transaction at the Eagle Tavern, Albany. In all this testimony in relation to the close and intimate relations with Miss Clifton, and against the learned Counsel, was made by the other side to deny this intimacy, much less to clear the character of Miss Clifton. With these remarks the learned Counsel said he had done with the evidence against that lady. It was not pleasant to speak ill of the dead, but there was it would be recollected, no living being to be injured by the severest comments on the character of Miss Clifton, and whilst lamenting the necessity of laying the evidence against her before the Jury, still it must be remembered that it was done to save a living woman from disgrace and pollution. Miss Clifton has left neither husband nor child to share the odium of her name, and although it is a maxim deserving of all praise to refrain from speaking ill of the dead, yet he, Mr O'Conor, must remind the Jury that a very cautious attempt was made to avoid that necessity by making the charge as against Mr. Forrest "and a certain actress now dead" without naming her, and then the plaintiff was obliged to amend, and to be more particular by Mr Forrest's evasive answer. They had therefore not done this without being compelled to it by the most dire and afflicting necessity.

Leaving this, there would yet remain the most conclusive and the most overwhelming testimony of the guilt of Mr. Forrest, for it was clearly established that from 1846 to May, 1851, a period of nearly 6 years, he was the habitual frequenter of houses of prostitution. Is it possible, said the learned gentleman, that, in this country, at this age, a man to argue with rational men that this habit is the lowest kind of unworthy adultery. The jury would observe that, if the evidence of Mrs. Ingersoll could be relied on, why Mr Forrest was the most patient and long suffering of men, who went to the house to say his *pater noster* or always to be disappointed. No he not only merely went to the same house to repeat his *pater noster*, but he went there day after day, to the other house which she inhabited, only to be again disappointed. In this connection, Mr O'Conor would read the opinion of Sir Walter Scott, who, in a judgment on a similar case, said "Merely to such houses for some other purpose than to say their *pater noster*." But let that issue pass, and let this fact have all the weight on the other side can admit it to have been proved that, if he is black, she is darker. Let these two names pass, he, Mr O'Conor, would not say another word thereon, but turn to the more important, and sole remaining issue of Mrs Forrest's guilt or innocence.

Previous to entering on this part of the case Mr O'Conor took a review of the proceedings of Mr Forrest, and his probable motives in setting up the establishment at Fonthill, his suing for a divorce, his preferring charges and several against Englishmen, which quarrel grew to such a height as to stain the streets of the City with blood and carnage. Mr O'Conor then went on to trace the events of their quarrel during the four years after the separation was resolved and previous to its being carried into effect by the removal of Mrs. Forrest from the house in Twenty-second street to the residence of Parke Godwin.

On this point of the case, the learned gentleman delivered a very eloquent eulogium on the character of Mr Bryant and his family, and in allusion to Mr Forrest sending his wife, and the sons and daughters as the pet of the hearthstone of the family of his friend, said it would be an act of villany to plant the thorn of guilt in the garden of his neighbor, but said Mr O'Conor, Mr Forrest is not guilty of that most heinous crime, yet he is chargeable with a not less heinous offense, that of condemning his innocent wife to an abandonment more cruel, and all the ties she had cherished. After some remarks on the absurdity of sending Mrs Forrest to a boarding-house to preserve her chastity, the Court intimated to Mr. O'Conor that the hour of adjourning had arrived, and the Court rose and adjourned to Friday.

MARRIED.

On Thursday morning, 22d inst, by Rev Dr George Potts, EDWIN A. PALMER, Esq., merchant, of Philadelphia, to Miss MARIE L. BENNETT, of this City.

On Wednesday evening, Jan 21, by Rev Dr Adams, SAMUEL BIGELOW, Jr. to CATHERINE A. OGLIVIE.

On the evening of the 20th inst, by Rev W. ADAMS, D. D., Mr. WILLIAM O. CHAPMAN to Miss HARRIET J. LEVER, all of this City.

[☞ San Francisco and Sacramento City papers please copy.]

DIED.

After a short illness, JANE S., youngest daughter of Robert and Nancy McIntyre, aged 6 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, from No 203 Cana-st, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment on Friday, the 23d inst, at 10 o'clock A. M.

On Wednesday, 21st inst, WILLIAM VAN ORDEN, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 116 Bedford-st, this morning, at 10 o'clock.

On Thursday evening, 22d inst, STEPHEN WHITFIELD, son of James W and Aurelia P. Messereau, aged 3 years, 1 month and 26 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, 23d inst, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 21 Amos-st, without further invitation.

At Sparta, N. J., on Sunday, 18th inst, of inflammation of the lungs, Mr ZENAS HURD, in the 50th year of his age.

On Thursday morning, after a short illness, SHIVERS PARKER, in the 56th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 306 Pearl-st, without further invitation. 12 22*

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange... JAN. 22.

$1,000 Erie Bonds	95½	100	Reading Railroad		77½
1,000 do	95½	100	do		77½
8,000 Erie Convertibles	90	100	do	b30	77½
8,000 do	b15 90½	100	do		78
5,000 Virginia 6's	86½	300	do	b60	77½
15,000 do	10½	500	do		77½
1,000 Hud. R R 2d mort	91½	200	do		77½
25 shs Bank of America	110½	200	do	b30	77½
50 Del & Hud. Canal	100	100	do		77½
6 do	100½	300	do	b30	77½
10 do	100½	1.9	Erie Railroad		77½
20 do	100½	175	do	b60	77½
12 Bank of Commerce	105½	50	do		77½
150 Hud. River Railroad	64	200	do		77½
50 N. A. Trust Co	101½	100	do		77½
25 Bk of North Amer.	101½	50	do		77½
20 do	101½	50	do		77½
10 do	101½	16	do		77½
10 Harlem R R. pref	108	400	do		77½
250 Canton Company	68	100	Sussex Mining Co	b30	12
150 Harlem Railroad	62½	100	do		11½
100 Morris Canal	15½	50	do		11½
500 do	b60 15½	100	Long Island R R		10½
200 do	15½	100	do		10½
270 Nor. & Wor R R	51	100	do	b30	10½
50 do	b30 51½	100	U. S. Bank		92

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Erie Convertibles	90½	136	Erie Railroad		76½
120 Reading Railroad	60	300	do	b30	77½
350 do	b60 60½	100	do		76½
100 do	b10 60½	50	do		76½
800 do	60½	50	do		77½
50 do	60½	50	do	b60	77½
200 do	b15 60½	100	Hudson River R R		64
100 do	b60 60½	50	do	b60	64
100 do	60½	50	do	b60	63
100 do	b15 60½	4	do		64
1,000 do	b60 60½	100	Morris Canal		15½
50 Edgeworth Company	7½	100	do	b60	15½

THURSDAY, Jan. 22—6 P. M.

There was a further improvement in both the speculative Railroads to-day. Reading sold to the extent, including street sales, of 7,500 shares, improving from 58½ to 60½. The operations in Erie were not so heavy, but prices improved to 77 per cent. The other Railroad shares, with the exception of Hudson, were firm, without much disposition to sell. The Hudson is hurt by the Harlem extension, and the recent accident to the road bed, from the overflow near the town of Hudson. There is a disposition in some quarters to speculate in the Stock for a decline. In other words, to sell short. Heretofore, very little business of this sort has been done in the Hudson. Erie Convertibles sold up to 90½; and for Virginia Coupons there was a good demand at 105¾. Delaware & Hudson improved ¼ per cent. The rapid turn in Reading attracted much attention. The orders yesterday and the day before appeared to come, in part, from Philadelphia. To-day, they were more at home.

The supply of paper in the market is increasing. It is not of the very prime sort, yet good enough to attract lenders at 9@12 ⅌ cent. There is some demand for discounts in large sums, on Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore paper. On call, money is plenty and cheap. The rates for paper we quote as follows:

Prime short bills	7@8 ⅌ cent.
Six months and over	9@10 ⅌ cent.
Fair paper—short	7½@9 ⅌ cent.
Four months and over	9@12 ⅌ cent.
Railroad acceptances—short	7@8 ⅌ cent.
Do do long	12@15 ⅌ cent.

No active movement in Exchange. The remittances on Saturday, however, will be large, and half a million of specie probably go out. The mails from the South are through and do not bring as large remittances as expected.

The business in Cotton to-day was 2,000 bales, at steady prices.

Freights for Liverpool continued firm to-day; but engagements were light. Cotton was taken at 3s. 16d; Grain ranged at 3½@3½d.; and Flour at 1s.@1s. 3d. There was nothing of moment taken for London. Rates were quite steady to Havre, at ½c. for Cotton, and at $7 @$8 for Ashes, Bark and Rice. To California there was a fair business doing at 45@50c. ⅌ foot, measurement.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $70,229 30, disbursed $44,794 96, and held at the close $2,121,-911 43.

At Philadelphia yesterday the Stock market was firm. Reading 6's '70 brought 75¼@75½.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Jan 22.

PROVISIONS are advancing. 600 bbls. MESS PORK sold to day at $13, and 900 bbls. lard at 7¾c @7¾c.

The weather continues cold, and the river is closed.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, January 22, 6 P. M.

ASHES—are in limited supply,. Moderate demand, with sales 49 bbls. Pots at $5, and Pearls at $5 75 ⅌ 100lb.

COTTON—Exhibits no material change. The accounts per *Arctic* are not less favorable than anticipated, and prices have undergone no material variation. 2,200 bales were sold during the day at 8¼c. for upland muddling, and 8¼c. for Orleans do.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western brands are held hy her, but are apparently quiet. The enhanced claims of owners prevent large purchases. The Eastern and local trade inquiry is pretty brisk, while that for export is nearly suspended. There is some speculative demand existing. Ordinary and medium grades are the least abundant, yet the finer qualities are not freely offered. The business amounts to 5,000 bbls, ordinary to straight State, mixed Indiana and Michigan, and good common Ohio at $4 36@4 68; choice State, fair to fancy Indiana and Michigan and fair round hoop Ohio at $4 68@4 81; fancy Genesee and Ohio at $4 87@5 12½; extra Indiana, Michigan and Oh o at $5 12½ @5 25, and extra Genesee at $5 12½@5 93. Canadian is scarce and inanimate. The shipping inquiry is not active. Superfine No 1 is quoted firm at $4 30@4 62½ ⅌ bbl. in bond. Southern is in more request, and inclined to improve. There is not much coming forward to replenish the stock, which is now greatly reduced. This day's transactions embrace new 1,100 bbls. mixed to favorite ordinary new at $4 62½@4 75, and fancy do. at $4 81½@5 31. Rye Flour is doing better. There is little here. 100 bbls. fine were disposed of at $3 50 @3 62½ ⅌ bbl. Corn meal remains the same, the small quantity offering limiting operations to a few parcels Jersey at $3 25, and 300 bbls. Brandywine at $3 50.

GRAIN.—Wheat is unsettled and nominal. The advancing tenor of the flour market has induced factors to put up their quotations, increasing the disparity of prices with buyers and sellers, and thereby interfering with the sales. We have none to record. Rye is in poor supply and wanted for consumption, 800 bushels being sold on private terms, at 76c @c. Corn is steady and saleable at 42c@43½c for Western, and 46c @47½c. for Northern. Corn is less freely offered, and is more saleable. There prevails a good local and Eastern inquiry, with some export demand. The movements of the day reach 9,000 bus common Western mixed, at 66c.; Southern yellow, at —c., and Southern white, at 70c. Northern and Jersey yellow is held at 68c.@69c., without a buyer.

PROVISIONS.—Pork is gradually rising; the demand is fair, and the stock moderate. There were 300 bbls sold today, at $16@$16 12½ for Mess; $15 25 for new River Mess

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I.....NO. 110. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted.*) at the office, No. 118 NASSAU-STREET, *between Beekman and Ann, just behind the old Park Theatre*, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week; or, when they prefer, they can pay in advance at the Desk for six months or a year, at the same rate. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies; *three* copies for TEN DOLLARS, and *five* copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the *Daily Times*

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **The late Whig General Committee for 1851,** will reassemble at the Broadway House, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of presenting their late Chairman, JOSEPH M. PRICE Esq., a testimonial of their regard.

BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr.,
Vice-Chairman of Committee of 1851.

MARCELLUS ELLS, HENRY SNYDER, } Secretaries. j24-1t*

☞ **Notice to Cutters and Clerks.**—A meeting of Cutters and Clerks will be held at Chatham Hall, Chatham-square on MONDAY, Jan. 26, at 8½ o'clock. Also, on the three following MONDAY EVENINGS, at the same time and place. The punctual attendance of all interested is respectfully solicited. j24-2t*

☞ **Post Office, New-York.**—NOTICE—The mails per U S Mail Steamer ATLANTIC, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 10 o'clock, A M A closed mail for Bremen and the German States will be made up, per ATLANTIC. [j24] WM. V. BRADY, Postmaster.

☞ **Post Office, New-York.**—NOTICE—The California mails per U S Mail Steamer GEORGIA, via Havana, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 1 o'clock P M. [j24] WM V. BRADY, Postmaster.

☞ **Notice.**—Passengers per steamship ATLANTIC, for LIVERPOOL, will please be on board, at the foot of Canal-st., on Saturday, Jan 24, at 11 o'clock A M.

j22 EDWARD K. COLLINS & CO.

☞ **Notice.**—Steamship ARCTIC, from LIVERPOOL, prevented by ice from reaching her proper berth, is now lying at Pier 3 North River. On Saturday, 24th inst., she will move to foot of Canal-st., and commence discharging, under general order, at 1 P M Consignees will please send their permits on board and attend to the receipt of their goods.

j23 E. K. COLLINS & CO.

☞ **A Special Meeting** of the NEW-YORK LAND AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION, will be held at the Union Buildings, No 163 Bowery, at 7½ P M., THIS (Saturday) EVENING The regular Monthly Meeting will be held on Monday, Jan. 26th. The Public are invited to attend.

H. S SMITH, Chairman, Pro Tem.
J. O WHITTEMORE, Secretary, Pro Tem.

☞ **The Maine Law**—NEW YORK CITY TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE will hold a Mass Meeting, on MONDAY EVENING Jan 26, at 7½ o'clock, in the 18th-st M E. Church, (near 8th-av.) Rev Dr PATTON and JOHN HAWKINS, of the Empire, will address the Meeting. Come out and hear Hawkins's Anecdotes, on the practical working of the Maine Liquor Law Expect a good time. Due notice will be given of future meetings.

C. C. LEIGH,
ISAAC F. OLIVER,
j24-2t* W. W. STRICKLAND.

☞ **The Seventeenth Ward TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE** will hold a public meeting at the Stanton-st Baptist church, between Forsyth and Chrystie-sts., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan 26, 1852, at 7½ o'clock The meeting will be addressed by Rev STEPHEN REMINGTON, Rev. Dr SMITH, and others. By order of the Executive Committee.

JOHN R BIGELOW,
JOHN HAIGHT,
j24-2t* HUMPHREY PHELPS.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association Lectures.**—The fourth Lecture of the course will be delivered in Hope Chapel, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan 26, at 7½ o'clock, by the Rev Dr ORVILLE DEWEY Subject: "Human Progress and Modern Reform" Feb. 2 Rev E H. CHAPIN Tickets for admission to the course, to members

Gentleman and Lady $1 25 Gentleman $00 81½
Single tickets 25 cents

j24 1t H N CAMP, Chairman Lec. Com.

☞ **Rev. Doctor Dewey's Lectures on the "PROBLEM OF HUMAN DESTINY"** is ely delivered before the Lowell Institute, at Boston, will be repeated in New York, at the Church of the Messiah, Broadway

The first lecture will be given on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan 27th, at 7½ P M.

Tickets for the course—one person $2 00
Gentleman and Lady 3 00
Family of four persons 5 00
Single lectures 50

Tickets for sale by C. S. Francis, 252 Broadway; C. J. Crowen, 539 Brinkway; Evans and Brittan, 697 Broadway. No money will be received at the door. j23-tf27

☞ **The Citizen's Mutual Loan** AND ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION will hold a public meeting on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, at 7½ o'clock, at their rooms, No 421 Broadway, up stairs, above Canal-st. The public are cordially invited to attend. Interesting addresses may be expected The subscription is fast filling up, and it would be well for those who wish to participate with us, to do so without delay. Office hours from 9½ A M till 5 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, till 9 o'clock. SIMEON DRAPER, President.

E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Vice President

JOSIAH F. KENDALL, Secretary.

☞ **Brooklyn Heights Seminary.**—Prof. ALONZO GRAY, A M., Principal.—The new edifice for the accommodation of this institution, in Montague-place, will be opened on MONDAY, Jan 26 On Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock, the first of a series of eight or ten public Lectures will be delivered by Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jun. Subject: "The Character and Sphere of Woman"

The next quarter will commence on Monday, February 9 Circulars, giving further information, may be had of the Principal, Montague place, the second door from Henry-st.

Brooklyn Heights Seminary,
Montague-place, Jan 20, 1852 j22-3teod

☞ **Profitable Excitement**—The Public Meeting of the KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION, last Monday evening, was one of the most crowded and enthusiastic ever held by any similar Association. The explanation of the principles showing the immense profits to be derived by members, and the perfect safety of the investment, was extremely satisfactory, and nearly one hundred shares were subscribed for by those present. To accommodate all who may choose to attend, the next meeting will be held in KNICKERBOCKER HALL, corner 23d-st. and 8th-av. on MONDAY EVENING, Jan 26

A Lecture—giving the full particulars of the rise and progress of Building Associations, the advantages to its members, its superiority over savings banks, &c.—will be delivered on this occasion by

W. T. B. MILLIKEN, Esq

As there are a large class of females in this city whose savings are of infinite importance to them, this meeting has been called more particularly for their benefit, and they are most respectfully invited to attend The investment of their three dollars per month will positively yield them, in the course of about six years, eight hundred dollars, and the same amount invested in a savings bank would not realize such an interest in a half century Think of this, and join at once the Knickerbocker Building Association

WELCOME R BEEBE, President.
J. R DEL VECCHIO, Vice President
E J. MADDEN, Secretary j23 3t

☞ **The Citizens' Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Association**—The Books of the Association are open for subscription at their office, No. 421 Broadway, next door above Canal-st., from 9½ A. M. until 5 P M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock Entrance fee $2, monthly dues $3 per month. An opportunity is offered to all males and females minors and adults, by joining this Association, by paying $3 a month for a few years, to obtain a home or a capital sufficient to start a fair business Pamphlets with articles of Association, By-laws and full explanation of its objects and plan, can be had gratis at the office

SIMEON DRAPER, President
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Vice President.

TRUSTEES

John J. Herrick, Winchester P Moody, Joel W Mason, Geo. Schwartz Jr., John F. Clarke, Wm H. Dietz, Chas I. Cornish, Wm Thomson, S. Albertus, Jr.

j22-1m JOSIAH F KENDALL, Secretary.

☞ **The Way to Wealth open to All.**—Economy in your Boots & Dress Boots with Patent Shanks, $3 50. Stout Boots, $3 50 Double soled, water-proof, $4 50. Patent Leather $5 50—ready made, or made to order, and warranted of the best quality Call and satisfy yourself at j 9-3t,M W & S* A BAKER'S, No. 30 Beekman-st.

☞ **Quartz Mining** IN MARIPOSA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—BURNS'S RANCH GOLD MINING CO.—OFFICE No 45 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, Wall-st., New-York

The Board of Directors of the Burns's Ranch Gold Mining Company, intending to prosecute this work with vigor offer for sale the remaining stock appropriated for Working Capital Orders for stock may be addressed to the Secretary of the Company. By order of the Board of Directors

ALFRED D. SELLECK, Secretary.

N. B.—Specimens from the mine can be seen at the office. Also, Maps and Pamphlets containing an account of its location, title, mineral riches, &c., may be had by applying as above. j20-tf

☞ **New-York Life Insurance Company.**—Office No. 106 Broadway.—Physicians in attendance daily from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M. MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

Further information and a Prospectus of the Company can be had at the office, No. 106 Broadway. j5-1m

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Discourses to Young People**—The Fourth of the Series on the above subject will be delivered by Rev. M. S HATTON, D.D., in the Fourth Congressional Church, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., TO-MORROW EVENING A discourse suitable to the New Year will be delivered by the Pastor, Rev. H. O. SCHERMERHORN in the AFTERNOON. Service at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7 o'clock P. M. j24-1t*

☞ **The Fifth Universalist Society** meet EVERY SABBATH, for religious worship, in the Lecture room of the University Medical College, 14th, near 3d-av. Rev. GEORGE HILL of West Cambridge, Mass., will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING and AFTERNOON. The public are respectfully invited—seats free. Hours of Sermon, 10½ A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. j24-1t*

☞ **The Lecture Delivered** at the New Jerusalem Church, in 8th-st., (between Broadway and 4th av.) last Sunday Evening, by Rev Mr. WIGGINS, will be repeated, by request, TO-MORROW EVENING, at the same Church. To commence at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"The Creation of Man." j24-1t*

☞ **Sermons to Young Men.**—The eighth sermon, in the series of Sermons to Young Men, will be delivered in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on SUNDAY EVENING next, at half-past 7 o'clock, by the Rev Dr. Tyng. Seats reserved for Young Men, who are particularly invited to attend. j24-1t*

☞ **Second Coming of Christ.**—SAMUEL SHEFFIELD SNOW, M. C., will preach morning, afternoon and evening, TO-MORROW, at Mount Zion Chapel, Union Buildings, No. 163, Bowery, on the Second Advent of Elijah, and of Christ. Seats free. j24-1t*

☞ **The Funeral Sermon** of the late ELIZA GRAHAM will be preached on SUNDAY, Jan. 25, at 3 o'clock, P M, by the Rev J CAWTHORNE, Pastor of the Primitive Methodist Church, Bridge-st, Brooklyn. j24-1t*

☞ **Rev. G. B. Cheever, D D,** with Divine permission, will repeat his sermon on Temperance, in the Allen st. Presbyterian Church, on SABBATH EVENING NEXT, the 25th inst A Collection will be taken up in aid of the cause in the Xth Ward. j24-1t*

☞ **Universalist Mission Church,** Chatham Hall No 5 Chatham-sq. Preaching TO-MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited. Seats free. j24-1t*

☞ **Rev. Charles H. Halsey,** Rector of Christ Church, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 25. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. j24-1t

New-York Daily Times.

ENGLAND.

New-Year's Day—The Rupture in the Cabinet—The French Election—Engineers' Strike—Kossuth—New Catholic Paper, &c.

Correspondence of The New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 2, 1852.

The New Year has always been deemed a great occasion, on the part of journalists, for moralizing on the events of the one just departed, and the newspapers have been busily occupied, in accordance with this time-honored custom, in letting off their surplus wisdom for the edification of the public. In verity, our Christmas festivities being well nigh over, there is doubtless leisure enough for sober reflection, were there any chance of its being turned to good account. But it has happened hitherto, somehow or other, that the world is never visibly the better for the homilies indulged in at this season; all the moralizing goes for nothing, or seems to do so, and things wag on as before. Heaven forfend I should do injustice to the profound lucubrations which are given to the public in the shape of "leaders" on the momentous occurrences of the last twelvemonth, and which do so much honor to the "heads and hearts" of the writers. I merely hint my suspicion that the republic of readers are desperately ungrateful for so much profundity, and would, in fact, infinitely prefer something more lively. Retrospection is seldom over-agreeable, and newspaper readers in general are far more pleasantly excited by speculations on what the future may bring forth, than by deep deductions from the history of the past. There may be plenty of scope for philosophy and fine writing in the latter, but for actual interest, current facts carry the day decidedly.

The dismissal of PALMERSTON—for it amounts to no less—is still *the* topic of angry discussion, and almost as many versions of the causes leading to his secession are put forth as there are newspapers circulated. As usual, so large an amount of fiction is mixed up in the various statements, that pure, unvarnished truth respecting the affairs is a thing hardly obtainable as-yet; it would, perhaps, be unreasonable to expect it; it is some comfort, however, to know that the lies told, to a great extent, neutralize one another. Of all the rumors, that which ascribes the retirement of the ex-Foreign Secretary to his approval of the *coup d'état* of LOUIS NAPOLEON is the most questionable,—yet possibly quite true, for all that. That PALMERSTON, who has been so long obnoxious to foreign despots, for his liberal tendencies, should be suspected of sanctioning an act of undisguised tyranny, by which the liberties of a whole nation were destroyed at a blow, seems almost incredible, as well as contradictory of the tenor of his whole career and policy. But neither the doings nor motives of politicians are to be easily fathomed, and PALMERSTON, I fear, is in this respect no exception to the general rule. The ways of statesmen are crooked at best; but whether Lord PALMERSTON was really dazzled or not by the boldness and decision exhibited by the President, the head and front of his offense is pretty well understood to be a certain independence of spirit and demeanor which is by no means relished or admired by the other members of the Cabinet.

He has not deemed it necessary to consult his colleagues on various matters connected with our foreign policy; very probably because he holds their opinions in small respect, compared with his own. His reception of deputations on behalf of KOSSUTH was one of his latest Cabinet misdemeanors; and for some time past it has been felt that a more *pliable* person would be more acceptable to his colleagues. This they have unquestionably gained by the choice of Lord GRANVILLE as his successor. It remains to be seen, however, how far the aristocratic vogue and polished suavity of his lordship will go to compensate for the political weight and talent of Lord PALMERSTON. Moreover, we have yet to learn a little of the secret springs of this strange business from the latter; and the session not being far off, he is probably bottling up his revelations for the meeting of Parliament and future edification of the people.

Some cunning scribe in the *Standard*, which is still the organ of the most bigoted section of the Tories, has found out that the state secrets of the new Foreign Secretary will be in danger of being disclosed to Cardinal WISEMAN, and thence to the Pope, from the circumstance of his (Lord GRANVILLE's) wife being a Catholic. What a complimentary supposition for his lordship! Wives, doubtless, do manage to extract a good many secrets from their husbands, and politicians and statesmen are, for aught I know, just as communicative to their spouses as other people. Nevertheless, I do not imagine that any important secrets that may be entrusted to the new functionary will find their way to the wrong quarters, even under the influence of any amount of Catholic caresses. The duty of confession, moreover, does not imply the necessity of mixing up, as far as Lady GRANVILLE is concerned, the secrets of her husband with any possible female weaknesses of her own. Yet it would not be very wonderful if, upon the simple fact of Lord GRANVILLE having married a Catholic lady, a very showy superstructure of falsehood should one day be raised. Let the invention of a genuine bigot be once fairly set to work, and a very pretty Popish plot will be forthcoming at a moment's notice.

The grand strike of the operatives in the engineering and machine trades, mentioned in my last, is still impending, both employers and employed maintaining the determined attitude at first taken. It is, however, one hopeful symptom in the quarrel that the parties show a marked disposition to "talk over" their respective grievances. When each is willing to hold a "palaver" on their wrongs, more serious results are generally avoided. In this case it is a question of about 30,000 workmen being thrown out of employ, and all on account of a dispute respecting "over-time" and "piece-work." Both masters and men are getting experienced in the science of combination; and the former, instead of waiting to be vanquished in detail, "conspire" in their turn; so that when the "turn out" actually takes place, it will be a trial of the monetary strength and resources of each. Little prescience is needed to tell the result. Labor very speedily finds that it has no alternative between starvation and submission, and capital resumes its sway. It is doubtless a conviction of this fact that has induced the firm resistance of the combined firms at Manchester and London to the demands of the men, in which of course they have the support of most of the organs of public opinion, themselves great reverers of the power of capital. That the workmen have grievances I cannot doubt, after reading the statements and speeches of each side; but that they have adopted the best mode of getting them redressed, by holding out the threat of a "strike," is very questionable. The exigencies of trade can scarcely be met by the fixed rules and regulations which the workmen seek to establish, and every effort of this kind will necessarily fail. Mutual forbearance and a compromise of existing differences would be the only wise course, where such vast interests are involved. New Year's day was the time at which the threatened strike was to take place. It has passed, and the parties are still "arguing" the matters in dispute, defending, accusing, or qualifying their respective statements. In this the masters appear to have learned the art of dressing up a case with considerable dexterity. If they do "strike," after all, they will meet with scant sympathy, since neither bad wages nor want of employment are among the grievances they complain of.

The doings of our Gallic neighbors yet engross a large share of conversation. As far as regards the revolution itself, so cleverly achieved by LOUIS NAPOLEON, it is fast subsiding into "a nine days' wonder," now that it is seen to be sanctioned by the votes of the nation. Between "the vote and the sabre," indeed, the French people have a chance of being very delightfully ruled for some time to come. With about eight millions of suffrages in his favor, the President may defy any opposition that may be raised against him, confident in the power of putting it down. The progress of things to a military despotism is very edifying to behold; and we who live in London see how the game is being played, more clearly, perhaps, than they in Paris. When we see that even the "trees of liberty" are ordered to be cut down, and the inscriptions of *Liberté, Equalité, Fraternité* effaced throughout France, it needs no prophetic sagacity to foretell the result. The priests, including the beautiful Order of the Jesuits, have, jointly with the people, pronounced in favor of the President, who, in return, generously directed the performance of a Te Deum in Notre Dame, in honor of his own triumph. He has shown as much astuteness in his patronage of the priesthood as he did boldness in subverting the liberties of the people, and may now safely set about constructing the semblance of a new Constitution, with just as much of the forms of freedom as may serve to disguise the hideousness of the tyranny which he aims to establish. The general feeling here, as I can testify, is that it is useless wasting sympathy upon a nation by which so marked a preference is shown for a Dictator. When a Republic was within its grasp, an utter incapacity to consolidate it was so glaringly displayed, as to leave no other conclusion than that such a people are unfit for freedom, and therefore unworthy to enjoy its blessings.

Murder, the worst form of agrarian outrage and crime, is still rife in Ireland Only a week or two since, the brother of Sir ROBERT BATEMAN was shot, and this week another assassination, or what was meant to be so, is recorded in the papers. To be a land-agent in that unhappy country demands uncommon nerve and resolution, for they are usually the victims marked out for slaughter by the "fine peasantry," who, by the way, are capital "shots,"—and, strange to say, the best men are those who are killed off first. Such deeds find plenty of sympathizers, and, unless caught at the moment, the murderer is pretty sure to escape. The peasantry refuse to give evidence;—small blame to them, perhaps, for that, since they would assuredly be shot in reward for their revelations, and as a warning to others. The priests take no pains to detect the perpetrator of crime, who perchance may turn out to be one of their own "flock;" while the press, which ought to be foremost in denouncing such black-hearted atrocities, indirectly palliates them by dwelling on the possible provocations which may have led to them. If, therefore, a "reign of terror" exists anywhere, as far as land is concerned, it must be in Ireland.

The soul-stirring address of KOSSUTH at the military levee of the First Division of the New-York State Militia has been read with great interest and pleasure by his many admirers. It smacks both of the soldier and statesman, and is another proof of his admirable faculty for adapting his thoughts and sentiments to the occasion of their utterance. It gives ample evidence also of the practical tone of his character and of the form which the "words that burn and thoughts that breathe" would take were his power commensurate with his wishes. He has the elements of a commander as well as an orator, and his masterly concentration of the national resources during the Hungarian struggle was evidence of the fact. Quite enough was seen of KOSSUTH while in this country to satisfy all who watched his proceedings that he is no mere talker—that every speech is shaped with a view to definite action. Knowing that the liberties of his country can never be regained but by hard fighting, he does not preach the doctrines of peace, and so far is not much in favor, I fear, with the members of the Peace Congress—that well-meaning body, whose only fault is that of believing the millennium to be much nearer than it actually is. KOSSUTH's recognition of the value of a body trained to arms, like your State militia, is the more significant, as showing the only mode by which, in his judgment, the independence of Hungary is to be achieved and defended. Would that the prospect of that happy consummation were more hopeful and imminent! Altogether the progress of KOSSUTH in the United States promises more brilliant results than were in England at first anticipated.

Catholicism has found a new supporter in a journal called the *Telegraph*, conducted by Mr. W. B. MACCABE, author of a Catholic History of England. The first number appears to-morrow, and it is to be published thrice a week, a weekly *Telegraph* being also associated with it. It professes to have insured the support and authority of the leading Catholic members of Parliament, and Catholic clergy and laity generally. The necessity of a new organ is not very apparent, unless we are to suppose Catholicism to be increasing at a far greater rate than I believe it to be. It boasts, moreover, the *Tablet* as its leading exponent, and anything more bigoted and truculent would be a rather dangerous novelty. What Romanism might gain by moderation of tone and tolerant feeling in the article of journalism, we are not likely to know in a hurry. *Apropos* of Catholicism—the unprecedented spectacle was recently presented at a parish church in Mayo, Ireland, of a converted Roman Catholic priest preaching to a large congregation of his former parishioners, and urging them in their native language to embrace the Reformed faith. Such an occurrence would not have taken place in Ireland, a few years ago, as no Roman Catholic would have *dared* to listen for a moment to a *heretic* priest in a Protestant church. It is certain that a great change is taking place in the opinions of the Irish Roman Catholics, who are falling away rapidly from the Church of Rome.

Literary News—Hungarian Exiles—Theatricals, &c.

Correspondence of The New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 2, 1852.

* * * Christmas books and literary presents for the New Year are issued in wonderful variety, but are of no great mark or likelihood. Literature will not gain much by this plethora of publication, since the greater names that were wont to figure at this festive season are for the most part missing. DICKENS gives much of his strength and leisure to the "Household Words"—to say nothing of the new serial he is about publishing. THACKERAY, besides writing a three-volume novel, is making money by lecturing at Edinburgh and elsewhere—a more pleasant employment, I imagine, than inditing tales for Christmas readers. JERROLD also is shy of such holiday work, and prefers writing new comedies and enlivening the pages of *Punch*. The publishers, however, are busy with such materials as they can command, and, in default of novelty, I suppose, Mr. MURRAY announces an "Illustrated Prayer Book;" CHARLES KNIGHT a list of serials on almost every conceivable subject; and Messrs. BENTLEY & COLBURN some of the best works of the season.

Conspicuous in the literary boat stands "the Golden Legend" of Professor LONGFELLOW, which has been very flatteringly reviewed in many journals, and like the other volumes of the illustrated edition of his works, is beautifully got up. Not the least curious book of the day is the "French Faggot of Sticks" of Sir FRANCIS BOND HEAD, being the record of a three weeks trip to Paris, in 1851, and on the whole a very entertaining affair. It presents as pretty a picture of Paris as it is, or was previous to the famous *coup d'état*, as need be desired. Every picture of Paris, however, will require some fresh touches each succeeding year, and the pen can scarcely keep pace with the Protean character of its transformation. Still Sir FRANCIS's work will serve for the occasion. Yet all the vivacity and cleverness of the writer has not staved off several bitter attacks, and by that same token a slaughtering review of the work appears in the *Times* of this morning. No doubt it is a feather in an author's cap to be noticed in its columns; but wo be to him, if his brain-child "looks disgracious" in the eyes of the "Thunderer," for he will surely come down upon him with a swoop and in a fashion that will considerably astonish him.

While you are feting and feasting the Magyar Chief in America, his compatriots in London seem likely to starve. There are about one hundred and sixty Hungarian exiles in our metropolis. The funds derived from various sources for their support are on the eve of being exhausted, and the question is what can be done to afford them shelter and sustenance during the severe winter months. I rejoice to see that Lord DUDLEY STUART, true to the sympathy he has ever displayed in behalf of foreign patriots, is stirring in their behalf. His Lordship strenuously recommends the adoption of the plan proposed by Professor W. NEWMAN, viz: That the case of these unfortunate refugees shall be laid before the public; and that households shall be invited to offer a bed, in some cases, in others, board, for one Hungarian, according to their means or inclination. In this way it is hoped that the whole number may be quartered among those who sympathize with their misfortunes and the cause of their country, until they find the means of support, by individual exertion, talent, &c. The conduct of these exiles is well spoken of, and there is no reason to believe that they desire to live in idleness upon the kindness of others; and that they possess available talent for different avocations, is fully admitted. In the painful circumstances they are placed in, a little of the money subscribed for the Hungarian cause would be of invaluable service.

We are up to our elbows in the Christmas burlesques and pantomines—which are, as usual, more remarkable for show and glitter than wit or humor. PLANCHE, the best concocter of these extravaganzas, has grown positively dull; his piece at the Lyceum this season is weak as water gruel; BEVERLEY's splendid scenery and scenic effects, have, however, in conjunction with a party of negro minstrels introduced into it, saved it from summary condemnation. [The Haymarket extravaganza by the Brothers BROUGH, is passable, so are the pantomimes at the Princess's and the Olympic.]

TOM TAYLOR has written the burlesque at the Adelphi, founded upon the nursery tale of *Little Red Riding Hood;* it is rather smart in dialogue, but badly constructed, and rather tedious in the performance.

Messrs. HALE and TALFOURD, the latter the son of the Judge and celebrated dramatist, have supplied the extravaganza at Punch's Playhouse (Strand); it is really clever.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE FIRE IN FULTON STREET.—The fire in Fulton-street yesterday morning was more destructive of property than any conflagration we have had in this city in a long time.

The fire originated in the bindery of E. Walker, in the fourth stories of the buildings Nos. 112 and 114 Fulton-street. It was first discovered about half-past one o'clock, and one good stream of water, it is said, would have been sufficient to have extinguished it, but the hydrants were frozen up by the intense cold weather for the past week, and but a small supply of water could be obtained. Mr. Walker also occupied the second story of No. 114, and of all his vast stock, we cannot find that one article has been saved. The bindery was one of the most extensive in the city, and the loss to Mr. W. must be about $35,000, on which there was but only $5,000 insurance. It is a remarkable fact that the day before the fire Mr. W. remarked to a friend that he must increase the amount of his insurance, as his stock was very heavy.

The third stories of the two buildings were occupied by Robert Craighead as a book-printing office, and every thing he had in the two rooms was destroyed. He was engaged in printing a number of works, two of which were bound. Among them was a portion of Miss Cooper's new work, and of the "Tales and Traditions of Hungary" by Madame Pulszky. He had commenced printing for the Smithsonian Institute, a large Dictionary of the Dacotah language, by Rev. Mr. Riggs. Fortunately the manuscript had not yet been sent in, and hence it has escaped. We understand that the copying of the work for the printer, from the author's notes, occupied about one year, and to print it Mr. C. had to procure a number of letters of a peculiar character. The punches of these type are destroyed. A number of works were being printed in this office and of course the copy was destroyed, among them several manuscript works. Mr. Craighead's loss is about $25,000, and he is insured for but $14,000. Fortunately the plates of a number of standard works were in the vaults and are saved. Mr. Craighead has already made arrangements to continue his business, having hired rooms and procured type and presses.

The store of No. 112 was occupied by Messrs. Stillwell & Montross, manufacturers of and dealers in clothing. They were extensively engaged in the Southern trade, and had a large stock of goods on hand. Their loss is estimated at $40,000, upon which there was about $25,000 insurance, divided between the Equitable, Stuyvesant, Broadway, Citizens, Atlantic and Firemen's Insurance Companies. So confident was the Agent of the Insurance Companies that the fire would be extinguished before the goods in this store could be injured, that he refused to permit an article to be removed, but brought in the protection cloths and covered the goods so that they might not be damaged by water. In a few moments he discovered his mistake, and then it was too late to save anything. Had he permitted the removal of the goods, the entire stock might have been saved.

The basement of No. 112 was occupied by a dealer in baskets and willow ware.

The store of No. 114 was occupied by Mr. J. L. Watkins, dealer in boots and shoes. Most of his stock was destroyed. His loss was about $5,000, which is covered by insurance in the North American Fire Insurance Company.

Messrs. Wells & Webb had thirty-five tons of Box Wood in the basement of No. 114, upon which there was an insurance of $3,500.

Messrs. Ryder & Co., Boot and Shoe dealers, and Wells & Webb, dealers in Printer's materials, the occupants of No. 110, lose something by the water thrown on the building to save.

The Jewelry store of William Gale & Son, No. 116 Fulton-street, was flooded with water, but we believe no damage of any amount was done Their stock was insured in the Protection, Hartford and the Utica Insurance Companies. A drawer of silver spoons cannot be found, and it is supposed that some thief has appropriated the contents.

The bakery of Messrs. Wilson & Co., at No. 15 Dutch-street, was slightly damaged by water, and the buildings in Fulton-street, opposite the fire, were scorched by the flames, which at one time threatened to sweep down the entire block.

Mr. J. S. Redfield, the publisher, had an edition of the Bible in Mr. Watkins's building, and of course loses it.

The building, No. 112, was owned by Mr. Strong, and was fully insured. Nos. 114 and 116 were owned by Messrs. Gale & Son. The buildings were valued at about $12,000 each. While these buildings were burning, the *Home Journal* office, No. 107 Fulton-st., was entered by an an incendiary, who set fire to the premises; but the firemen, fortunately being in the vicinity, were soon enabled to subdue the flames, and the whole neighborhood were by these means saved, as if by a miracle. The loss to Morris & Willis was estimated at about $400.

On the sides of the buildings on the corner of Fulton and Dutch streets, were fastened the cases of two dealers in second-hand books. Strangely enough, the stock of the dealer on the building that was not burned is entirely used up by the water, while the stock of his rival on the opposite corner remains uninjured, the corner of the wall remaining and protecting it.

While the fire was raging, a number of robberies were committed on the adjoining premises

FIRES.—About 11 o'clock on Thursday night, a fire broke out in the carpenter shop of Mr. D Hoyt, No. 48 Ludlow-street. The flames spread rapidly, and before they could be subdued, the building occupied as a carpenter shop, and the dwelling-house of Mr. Hoyt, No. 46, were entirely destroyed. The roof of the dwelling-house No. 44, occupied by Harman Campbell, and Robt. Hamilton, cartmen, was destroyed, and the three-story brick building, No. 50, occupied by Richard Norris, slightly damaged. The total loss will amount to about $10,000, which is, we understand, fully covered by insurance. About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered by policeman Jackson, in the slaughter-house of Mr. Hyde, No. 145 Essex-street. It was however extinguished without much damage. At 9 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the rear building No. 15 Beekman-street, occupied by Johne & Co., manufacturers of jewelry. It originated from one of the furnaces but was extinguished before much damage occurred.

☞ The ice in the East River still continues to interfere with the passage of the ferry boats. Yesterday morning, about 5 o'clock, the boats on the Fulton Ferry were found to stop their trips, and the South Ferry boats followed their example in a short time. One of the Williamsburg Ferry boats got wedged in the ice, and floated with it up the river five or six miles.

—There was no solid bridge across the river yesterday, though some persons did succeed in crossing by jumping from one cake of ice to another.

—The weather moderated rapidly yesterday, so that the effect of the sunshine was apparent, and we presume in a few days the navigation of our harbor will again be unobstructed.

LODGINGS FOR EMIGRANTS.—The Church on the corner of Duane and Church-streets has been rented by the Commissioners of Emigration, and fitted up for the accommodation of destitute emigrants. The edifice is said to be capable of lodging five or six hundred persons, and this addition to the provision heretofore made, will materially relieve the pressure upon the other buildings employed for a like purpose.

☞ Herring's Salamanders were put through at the great fire in Fulton-street. In the store of Messrs. Stillwell & Montross there was one of them which was in the fire for over twelve hours, and yet the papers were not even scorched. Another in the store of Mr. Watkins also protected its contents through the fiery ordeal to which they were subjected. So great was the heat that the brass knobs and ornaments were melted off, and those who saw them taken out hardly expected to see their contents come out so cool.

☞ The propeller steamship *Pioneer*, Capt. KETTRIDGE, sails to-day for Chagres *via* Jamaica. This will be her first trip to Chagres, but we understand it is the intention of the owners to continue to run her on that route. She was originally constructed for the line between this city and Liverpool, and has excellent accommodations.

☞ We yesterday noticed the arrest of G. W. and Robert J. Clark, for resisting a police officer. The examination of the case was concluded yesterday afternoon, and they were honorably discharged by Justice Lothrop, there being no evidence to show that they were guilty of the charge brought against them.

RESCUED.—The South-Ferry-boat *Transit* rescued two men in a boat from the ice yesterday, who had been gunning, and having got entangled in the ice were in a fair way to pass the night in their boat, when they were relieved.

LADIES AND TEMPERANCE.—By request, Mr. Wm. Oland Bourne will repeat his address to Ladies on Temperance, at the Church of Manhattan, corner of avenue B and Fifth-street, (Rev. F. F. Cornell,) to-morrow (Sunday) evening, at 7 o'clock.

BENEFIT FOR THE POOR.—Professor Williams has tendered the entire proceeds to be derived from his lecture on Alchemy, to-night, at the Brooklyn Institute, Washington-street, for the benefit of the poor of this city.

BROADWAY.—The performance of Paul Clifford during the week has been crowned with the most flattering and unequivocal marks of approbation. Mr. Collins sustains the character of the hero in a manner that will greatly enhance his reputation; and his execution of Rodwell's sweet music is the theme of universal commendation. The manager has been lavish of his expenditure, and we hope he will find that his money has not been spent in vain. The whole town will crowd to witness the performance of this gorgeous spectacle.—[Adv.]

☞ The Alleghanians give another concert on Monday evening, at the Broadway Tabernacle. See their programme.

☞ JENNY LIND has gone to Boston, on a visit to her friend, Mrs. WARD.

THE LILLIPUTIANS AT THE SOCIETY LIBRARY. The Central American curiosities now exhibiting at the Society Library, under the name of the Aztec Children, have been talked of and wondered at for two months past. They are certainly remarkable in their way. Two atomies, whose heads are smaller than their bodies, whose foreheads are eclipsed by an immensity of nasal and oral development, and whose general appearance is a burlesque upon mankind, are not to be found every day. The children are a boy and a girl, respectively 29¼ and 33½ inches in hight. In person they are slender, with curling and glossy black hair. The expression of their countenances, though peculiar, is intelligent and sprightly. The movements of both children are animated, and their gestures appropriate. They speak a few words of English, and understand pantomimic motions quite readily. Appetite is no stranger to them, and their disposition seems affectionate. The story runs that they were discovered in the interior city of Iximaya, in Central America, where they are said to have received idolatrous worship, and came to be considered in the light of divinities. Of this there is no direct proof, and the history comes to us through a Spanish source, unaccompanied by particular data. Be the question of idolatry as it may, the children are curious specimens of the human race, and will repay a visit. An advertisement in another column states the hours of exhibition.

☞ On the night of the 17th inst., the residence of Mr. Nathaniel Sands, at New Windsor, Orange County, was burglariously entered and robbed of some $500 worth of property, consisting of a gold watch, silver plate, clothing, &c. The watch was taken from the bed where Mr. Sands was sleeping. Suspicion rested on a colored man named Christopher Harris, who was formerly in the employ of Mr. Sands, and was seen to enter the premises on that evening, but he escaped. A telegraphic dispatch was immediately sent to the Chief of Police, who placed the matter in the hands of Officer Keefe, who, after a diligent search, succeeded last evening in arresting Harris at a thieving crib in Anthony-street. He was taken to the office of the Chief of Police, and will to-day be taken to Orange County for trial.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS, Jan. 23.—Before Judge BEEBE, and Aldermen BARR and BOYCE.—*Conviction for Grand Larceny.*—

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 24, 1852.

☞ GORDWIGHT, THORN & Co., Baltimore, are our Agents, and of whom the Daily and Weekly *Times* may be obtained, or, by leaving their names, have them served at their residences or places of business.

☞ TO ADVERTISERS.—Neither the Publication Office, Editorial Rooms, nor Printing Establishment of the DAILY TIMES are opened on Sunday. Advertisers who desire their notices to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 11 o'clock on Saturday evening.

☞ We go to press without intelligence of the *America*, now two or three days overdue at Boston. There is no announcement of her arrival at Halifax.

England and Despotism.

At the end of the last century, the people of France, maddened by years of crushing oppression, and following the example of the United States, proclaimed their own inherent sovereignty, and called upon their hereditary rulers to surrender the power they had so long usurped. They established a Republic, and inaugurated it amidst unexampled excesses of passion, and with a baptism of blood.

The despotisms of Europe, feeling themselves menaced by the example, combined to crush this outbreak of popular sovereignty. England put herself at the head of that great coalition. She took her stand with those who denied the right of the people to choose their own rulers, or to hold them accountable for their conduct, and waged for years a bloody and expensive war in direct support of the divine right of monarchs, and to enforce the duty of blind obedience on the part of their subjects. The popular sentiment of England sustained the action of its Government. The most brilliant intellects of the age,—the great statesmen, poets and authors of England,—PITT, BURKE, SOUTHEY and SCOTT,—devoted all their powers to the support of that policy. England could make no peace with a nation that had killed its king. Vast amounts of money were drained from the people to carry on the war. That gigantic debt which now sits like an incubus upon Great Britain, was thus increased in contending against the principle that the people of France had the right to establish such a government as they might choose.

Half a century has passed away since. A similar crisis in the politics of Europe seems impending. The despotisms of the Continent are again asserting, with a strong hand, their inherent right to supreme domination. Russia lends her power to Austria, to aid in crushing the liberties, first of Hungary, and then of her own subjects. Louis Napoleon, at the direct dictation of Russia, abolishes the Constitution which made him President, and he is promised the aid of Russia and Austria in stifling everything like popular and constitutional government within his dominions. Absolutism seems to be firmly establishing itself upon the Continent. In spite of hopes, and predictions founded on faith in God and in justice, the bayonet seems omnipotent,—the people are the mere minions of reigning families.—and the despotic will of individuals is the only law which the millions of Europe know.

This is a gloomy prospect, and it has but one redeeming feature. *Where stands England* in this crisis? Has she followed the policy of the time of PITT? Is she again in league with the despotic powers, to crush freedom and vindicate the right of Kings to feed upon the heart's blood of their people? We have just seen Lord Palmerston compelled to leave the Cabinet, because he was disposed to stand by the French usurper; and who believes that *the people* of England could be forced into a war against the principle of popular sovereignty? What Cabinet could stand an hour, that should join with Russia in the war upon Hungary—with France in her protectorate of Rome—or with Austria in her war with freedom wherever it may show its head?

Popular principles have made great progress not only in England, but throughout Europe within the last half century. The principle that Government exists for the good of the people; that the people have a right to be represented in it; and that resistance to oppression is not only a right but a duty, has fixed itself firmly in the popular heart. Upon the continent the multitudinous bayonets with which kings have surrounded their thrones, represses its activity and prevents its assertion. But in England all her armies could not crush it. The people of England are thoroughly devoted to the principle of popular sovereignty. They are not Republican, so far as the *form* of government is concerned; but they are democratic in all that concerns the essentials of power. The House of Commons has come to be the Government. No Minister can hold power a week, after his policy has been voted down by that body which represents the great mass of the English people, so far as they are represented at all. And steady progress has been made towards admitting the great mass of the people to their rightful share of power. Manifold and grievous abuses still exist; gross and outrageous wrongs are still inflicted; a wide gulf still separates Government in England from Government in America. But this gulf is not so wide as it was in 1800. These abuses and these wrongs are not so grievous or so gross as they were fifty years ago. England has made steady and substantial progress in her governmental policy. Her Constitution has been growing more and more democratic. And all the power of Europe could not now force her into the position which she occupied as the ally of Russia and Austria in their war against popular rights.

This is a fact which seems to us important in any attempt to penetrate the immediate future of Europe. Great Britain will always exert great power upon European politics. Her interests are so directly connected with those of other European nations, that great changes cannot take place on the Continent without affecting her. She is directly menaced by every advance of despotic powers. England cannot become Cossack, except as the vanquished subject of a Cossack King. The next twenty years may force her into a direct contest with advancing absolutism. She will then look for allies where hitherto she has feared rivals or foes. She may yet do justice to Ireland, when she sees Ireland and America essential to her existence.

☞ The indications from Europe seem to be that there is quite a pleasant, friendly understanding between the Austrian, Russian and French Governments. Of course, the alliance is not designed to be productive of any especial good to the cause of liberal opinions. If the usurpation proves, as it is charged, to be the result of Nesselrode's diplomacy, so much the worse for the despotic powers, and so much the worse for the rule of the Bonaparte. This patching of old habits with new material is proverbially injudicious. Legitimacy cannot sustain itself by admitting illegitimacy into royal fellowship. If the experiment failed in 1810, with Napoleon the Great, for a much stronger reason, must it fail in 1852, with Napoleon the Small for an element. There is no possibility of transfusing new vigor into the pulseless arteries of absolutism, from the unknit frame of the young French aspirant. The project is upon an antique principle. The French man will be the tool for new entrenchments about old errors, and will be flung aside as useless and harmless, should the task be achieved. A happy fate, to be sure! The triumph of despotism must turn him out once more a vagrant in the streets of Strasbourg; the ascendancy of liberalism may send him to the scaffold. The dilemma has horns as sharp as the bayonets on which he now tries to sit gracefully; it may toss him roughly when the event comes.

Capital Punishment.

"But our neighbor does not quite understand the grounds on which the Abolition of Capital Punishment is demanded. Whether death or life-imprisonment, is severer penalty, we do not decide, nor does the question hold that prominence in the mind of our friends that the *Times* supposes. What we find most objectionable in hanging is not so much its severity as its barbarity—not so much its effect on the culprit as its brutalizing influence on the community. In the ages when convicts could not be securely imprisoned for long, indefinite periods, because of the rudeness of architecture or the frequency of internal convulsions, or armed invasions, it may have been necessary to take the lives of great criminals in order to secure Society against further outrages; but in this age and country we recognize no such necessity; consequently, the taking of life by law seems to involve the idea of revengeful infliction rather than of indispensable precaution. Such infliction we reprobate as demoralizing and brutifying—of a piece with bear-baiting, dog-fighting and pugilism. Has the editor of the *Times* any hesitation in saying that he would far sooner take his children to witness the punishment of a homicide by imprisonment than to view the punishment of that same homicide by strangulation? In the natural answer of a humane, considerate person to this question lies the marrow of the controversy."—*Tribune.*

Most frankly do we admit that we have *not* hitherto understood "the ground upon the abolition of the death penalty is demanded." We had fallen into the foolish idea that tenderness for the unfortunate, ill-taught, misguided culprit had something to do with it; that the movement claimed to be a benevolent one, and proposed to mitigate the severity of the law for the benefit of the prisoner, and *not* for the relief of sentimental by-standers. But all this is moonshine. The *Tribune* puts us right. Benevolence has no share in the business. It is a question of taste: that is all. One man may prefer to take his children to see a mad-house; another to witness an execution; another keeps them away from both spectacles; and the three differ merely upon considerations of good taste, and delicate sentiment. The real suffering of the scene is immaterial; we are to confine ourselves to the looks of the thing. Will the language of the *Tribune* bear any other construction than this? And can any body span for us the great gulf between such heartlessness and that true humanity, which forgets itself in sympathy with the pain and sorrow and remorse of any human being, however degraded and guilty? Sterne travelled to weep over a caged starling. Howard traversed the same ground, and expended a Christ-like life on behalf of imprisoned guilt. The one impersonated that miserable sentimentality, which actuates, we are told, the advocates of the abolition of the death penalty; the other affords us an eternal exemplar of self-regardless charity. We confess to an exceeding admiration of the latter. The value of such objections is easily tested by supposing the punishment to be administered, universally, as it is locally, in private. Then the eye suffers no shock; the most refined taste is unoffended; and the argument of the "abolitionists" disappears.

The *Times*, verdantly, the *Tribune* thinks, has chosen to discuss the question as one affecting "the merits of legal punishment. The sanction of the law never acts beneficially, save when it faces the murderer when about to commit the crime, and, by force of its terrors, stays his hand. We have argued, that, while life-imprisonment, attended, as it probably is in all cases by more or less mental depravation, is really the more shocking to benevolence, the instinctive dread of death—that first and most imperative law of our natures—acts more promptly and efficaciously as a preventive of crime. And as a question of mercy to the prisoner, we have insisted that death is, after all, a more lenient punishment than the solitude, where isolation, and remorse, and the protracted preying of the mind upon itself, quench the light of intellect. If these positions are unsound, the *Tribune* may attack them; but surely the paragraph we have quoted, and, indeed, the article which contained it, are not relevant to the matter.

A Remarkable Phenomenon.

In the *Daily Times* of Wednesday morning, was published a telegraphic dispatch from Newport, announcing that "a large steamship, with side-wheels and three masts, apparently one of the Collins line, was plainly seen at 3 o'clock, in the previous afternoon, off the beach, standing westward."

A communication from Capt. LUCE, of the *Arctic*, gives us the following extraordinary statement:

"The steamship *Arctic*, on Tuesday, the 20th of January, at 3, P. M., passed the harbor of Newport. Beavertail light off the harbor was distant sixty-two miles, and the town of Newport was consequently sixty-five miles away. At the time a vapor, like that arising from hot water was floating over the sea, rising from one to four feet above the surface. Several of my passengers expressing their surprise at this appearance, inquired the probable cause. The lights, on the same night, appeared double, one above the other, the lower, or what seemed to be the *reflected light*, becoming visible several minutes before *the upper*, or actual light. The phenomenon, therefore, of the *Arctic* being seen with the naked eye, at a distance of sixty-five miles, is clearly the effect of *mirage*."

"We happen to be in possession of information, however, which convinces us that *those* "incidents of the voyage" (omitted by the *Times*) are essential to right appreciation of what occurred at Marseilles, and since M. KOSSUTH and his friends have published what it suited their purpose to make known, we earnestly hope that the entire narrative will be promptly called for."—*Commercial Advertiser.*

☞ The *Commercial* is always exceedingly wise. It always "happens" to be in possession of a great deal more knowledge than any other paper: but it always finds it convenient not to publish any of it until it can take it from the columns of its cotemporaries. The "incidents of the voyage" to which allusion is made, will probably not reach the public in any official form, unless Captain LONG should ask an inquiry into his conduct, or a court should be ordered on other grounds. We have stated some of them, and could state a good many more, resting upon authority which the *Commercial* affects to call in question, but which would stand with the public at least quite as high as that of the *Commercial*, to say the least. We have published such of them as seemed to us essential to a right understanding of the documents. When anybody who is at all concerned in the matter, or who is likely to know anything about it, shall deny their truth, it will be quite time for us to discuss that point. The *Commercial's* wise doubts, and solemn ruminations on the subject, may amuse its readers,—but they will not disturb ours.

"It is a notable fact, worthy of record, (and one to which we respectfully invite KOSSUTH's attention) that no State Legislature has yet indorsed the doctrine of "Intervention for the sake of Non-Intervention." There have been plenty of resolutions introduced and talked over, looking that way, but none of them as yet have received the sanction of the public assemblies in which they have been brought forward."—*Express.*

☞ The gratification the *Express* may find in this reflection, it is welcome to. It amounts to saying that when such resolutions are passed, as they doubtless will be, quite generally, they will not be the offspring of inconsiderate haste, or undue warmth of feeling, but the result of mature deliberation. The *prestige* of such treatment will add double value to them.

The Public Printing.

Mr. A. BOYD HAMILTON, the Public Printer, at Washington, has issued a card, defending himself against the damage his character has recently suffered in Congress. He represents that his statements to the committee have been entirely misapprehended. He is quite able, he states, to procure paper, to do the work, and comply with his contract in all particulars; and he complains bitterly of the "harshness and clamorous opposition" he has been obliged to encounter. Mr. Hamilton is certainly in earnest. We learn that he has instituted a suit against Mr. J. C. Rives, of the *Globe*, for alleged libellous articles; and the rate at which he values his reputation, may be inferred from the fact that damages are laid at *Forty-two Thousand dollars.* Characters generally cost less now-a-days.

☞ The *National Intelligencer* of yesterday publishes the correspondence between Mr. A. B. Corwine, U. S. Consul at Panama, and the Agents of the Pacific Mail Steamships Line, in relation to through tickets to California, issued in New-York by Mr. E Mills. The Agent, Mr. Edward Flint, and Messrs. Zachrisson, Nelson & Co., deny the validity of the tickets, and state that neither Mr. Mills nor Messrs. Berford & Co., for whom he acts, has any authority to issue them. Mr. Corwine states:

"That hundreds of our countrymen have arrived in Panama, with tickets purchased from the parties mentioned in this correspondence, and, being unable to procure a passage thence to San Francisco with these tickets, the greater part of them, having expended their all in the investment, have been compelled to remain on the Isthmus in the most abject poverty and distress, and not a few of them have contracted disease and died."

☞ The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* recently permitted a Washington correspondent to state through its columns that KOSSUTH had caused one of the Hungarians in his suite to be severely *flogged* with a cowskin, in the garret of Brown's hotel at Washington. We copied the paragraph as one in which that paper clearly "distances all its numerous competitors in the invention of falsehoods concerning KOSSUTH." Without giving a particle of evidence to sustain its assertion, or correcting it in any way, the *Commercial*, using many epithets, calls upon us to "retract" our opinion as to its character. We are quite willing to amend it so far as to add, that besides distancing all competition in the grossness of its falsehoods, they exhibit, besides, a disregard for even the appearances of truth which will not be paralleled for a good many years. Further than this, as at present advised, we should not be willing to go.

☞ The *Tribune* appreciates the labor and expense of obtaining early news, and is generally sensitive when the results of its own efforts in this way are appropriated by others without just acknowledgment. Yet it copies from the *Times* the documents concerning KOSSUTH and Captain Long, which we obtained at great expense and published exclusively: and not only neglects to credit them, but leaves out those portions of them which mention the *Times*. Is this fair?

☞ The Monster Petition in favor of an Anti-Liquor Law, similar to that of Maine, was presented on Tuesday to the Massachusetts Legislature. It had 130,000 signatures, and the procession which bore it numbered some 500 persons.

"A large double sleigh, (says the *Transcript*,) containing the 'Great Petition,' rolled upon a stand, led the van. The document in this shape was about two feet in diameter, and looked quite formidable enough to 'speak for itself.' We think, however, that grave legislators will hardly have the patience to 'draw it out' sufficiently to entertain any serious *question* as to its sentiments, but will rather quietly allow it to appear 'by attorney.'"

The Moral of a Respite.

His Excellency, the kind-hearted Governor of New-York, has been granting respites to two or three noted criminals, recently, in order to give them an opportunity to prepare for death. In one instance, his Excellency's letter stated that the condemned had been self-deluded into the hope that a pardon would be vouchsafed, and had consequently postponed proper preparation until it became necessary to add to his life another momentary term in which the offices of religion might do their work. Such is the philosophy of the Governor's *morale*. Pray, how does it look as a case for casuists? What say our orthodox divines to this measuring out, "by authority," of an accepted time—this annihilating of human hope, to make way for the work of repentance? Informat on is wanted. Who will furnish it?

Musical Matters.

At Mrs. BOSTWICK's tenth Musical Soiree, last evening, two novelties were introduced—a new American tenor, Mr. Henry Squires, and a song written for Mrs. Bostwick, "Erin weeps forsaken." The remainder of the performance was very well sustained. Mr. Squires appeared in two solos, and the like number of trios. The instrumental part of the performance was very creditable. Of Mrs. Bostwick herself, it is sufficient praise that she sustained in a high degree the reputation she has already obtained as a finished and elegant native singer. We are pleased to see her houses so well filled as they are on the nights of these Musical Soirées. The freshness and purity of her execution in the Catharine Hayes' Song of the "Happy Birdling," were clearly marked.

Petition to Liberate Irish Exiles—Response of the President.

From the National Intelligencer of Friday

The Delegation of the Friends of the Irish exiles, O'BRIEN, MEAGHER, and MITCHELL, arrived here yesterday in the second train of cars, at about half past twelve o'clock, having been detained two hours on the way in consequence of some unexpected derangement of the cars. The delegation from Baltimore was quite a large one, numbering, as we have been informed, upwards of 200. They were met at the cars by a committee, and conducted to the National Hotel, whence, soon after three o'clock, attended by a large accession of sympathizing friends of our own city, they walked in procession to the President's House.

The East Room being the only one in the Presidential Mansion anything like capable of accommodating so large a deputation, the PRESIDENT met them there. On entering the room, and the preliminary introductions over, Dr. CHAISTY, of Baltimore, on the part of the delegation from that city, addressed the President at length on the subject of their visit, and presented a petition, very numerously signed, praying the intercessory intervention of this Government with that of Great Britain to remit the further execution of the sentences of the exiles, and to grant them their liberty. Mr. MCGHEE, Editor of the *Boston Cail*, also presented a petition from Boston and the neighboring towns and villages, to which over five thousand signatures were appended. He also addressed the President with much fervor, eloquence, and ability.

To these addresses the PRESIDENT replied as follows:

SIR:—It is quite natural that natives of Ireland residing in the United States should feel a deep sympathy and commiseration for those of their countrymen who have been condemned to a long imprisonment in a distant land. Indeed, all the humane and benevolent lament severe suffering wherever it exists, and by whatever cause occasioned.

I have become acquainted with the memorial which you have presented. It is ably written, and contains suggestions which are entitled to weight with all just minds, and cannot fail to awaken in every bosom a strong desire for the accomplishment of its humane object. Frankness, however, compels me to say that the request which it contains cannot be made the ground of any official proceedings; yet any personal good offices in aid of your wishes, so far as may be compatible with duty and obligation, will be most cheerfully rendered.

It is a principle well settled, and which is absolutely necessary to all national independence, that one nation cannot claim a right to interfere with the internal concerns of another. The United States Government would be the last to yield to any such claim by a foreign State; and, therefore, from its very origin, it has cautiously abstained from setting up or exercising any such claim or right itself. It has never, in any instance, interfered in such a case as you present.

When the great Father of his Country was President of the United States, his companion-in-arms, General LAFAYETTE, beloved by him like a brother, became a prisoner at Olmutz, in Austria. The President was most earnestly and importunately solicited to interfere officially for his release. But this he steadily declined, although at the same time he made every private and personal effort to accomplish a purpose so dear to his own heart. I shall regard the principle of this precedent, and, together with those whom I consult on important questions, shall consider what can be done in aid of your object consistently with such principle.

You and your friends, Sir, will probably see, on reflection, that nothing could be more likely to defeat the desired object than any interference which might be justly deemed offensive, according to the usages of nations and the well-settled principles of public law. Nor can I so far disregard what is due to the dignity of this government, as to make any application, as its head, to another government, which such government might treat with disrespect, and be justified in so doing by the rules of international law. You refer to what has been done in regard to M. KOSSUTH. But in his case this government made no representation or application to the government against which he had committed alleged offenses. The representation of this government was made to Turkey, and not to Austria.

In regard to our own citizens, the case would be different. The paternal care which we exercise for the welfare of our citizens would justify such intercession for one of them. This has been done by myself, and by my predecessors, in several instances. But we have never interfered between a Government and its subjects or citizens.

Be assured, sir, that it would give me sincere pleasure to see the prisoners to whom your memorial refers set at liberty. Whenever that happens—which I hope may be soon—should they see fit to come to this country, they will find a safe asylum, and full protection under its laws.

Accept, Sir, for yourself and your friends, my respects and good wishes.

At the close of these ceremonies the party returned in the same order that they had observed on their entrance.

A complimentary dinner, given to the deputations from abroad, by the Irish citizens of Washington, came off last evening at CARUSI's Saloon, to which some two or three hundred sat down. As might be supposed, on such an occasion, everything went off most joyously. Addresses were delivered by Senator DOUGLAS, G. W. CUSTIS, Esq., Mr. MCGHEE, and other gentlemen.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to The New-York Times.

Nomination of Houston in Texas—Failures in New-Orleans.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times:

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 23.

Intelligence has been received here of several heavy failures in New-Orleans. They are principally in the Cotton trade. Among the names mentioned are Maunsell, White & Co.; Alvirus, Fish & Mills, and McDowell & Co. The last firm has a branch in New-York, and another in Texas.

The State Democratic Convention in Texas has nominated General HOUSTON for the Presidency.

Suspension of Navigation at the South.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 23.

The steamer *Georgia* left Norfolk on Thursday afternoon, and coming up as far as Cove Point, was compelled to put back on account of the ice. Both steamers, the *Georgia* and *Jewess*, are now lying safely at Norfolk. The communication between the two cities is now entirely suspended. Five Southern mails are due.

XXXIId CONGRESS.... First Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 23.

The Senate met at forty minutes past twelve.

Messrs. MALLORY and HALE made some personal explanations about reports of their remarks.

THE PRIVATE CALENDAR.

The CHAIR announced that the first business in order was the private calendar.

Mr. WHITCOMB moved the postponement of private Bills till one o'clock. Lost.

Bills severally for the relief of Charles A. Kellett, of Boston; Theodore Offert, A. P. Cole and James Dunning were ordered to a third reading.

The following private Bills were also considered, and ordered to a third reading: For the relief of Enoch Baldwin and others; House bill for the relief of Edward Everett, late a Surgeon in the army—passed. Bills for the relief of the heirs of Col Alexander G. Morgan, and for the relief of the Virginia Woolen Company—passed. Bill for the relief of Thomas St. Leggett, of New-York, was postponed in consequence of the absence of Mr. SEWARD. The joint resolution for the relief of the sureties of A. P. Field, of Wisconsin; granting pension to Julia Ackew. Bill providing for the settlement of the accounts of Kerseley L. Biddle, late land officer at Detroit; granting pensions to the children of Captain Capron, killed in Mexico; act compensating James W. Low, for capturing the armed British schooner *Ann*, during the late war; granting pension to Elizabeth Monroe. Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 23.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The House met at 1; o'clock.

The SPEAKER laid before the House several communications, among them, one from the President, similar to that sent to the Senate, enclosing a Report from the Secretary of State, containing copies of the correspondence which took place between him and our Minister at Paris, respecting the political occurrences which recently took place in France. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Another communication was received, from the Treasury Department, asking for an increase of the appropriation heretofore asked for to build six new revenue cutters, from seventy to ninety thousand dollars, so that seven cutters may be constructed, in consequence of the loss of the cutter Lawrence on the Pacific coast—all to be built at the several navy yards, that they may be substantial, and fraud, often practised in private contracts, be prevented. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

THE MEXICAN INSTALMENT BILL.

Mr. DANIEL moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the debate on the Mexican Instalment Bill was ordered to be closed to day. A call for information, he said, has been made on the State Department, and some time be disposed to have it before they vote.

Mr. BROOKS said every day's delay which occurred in this matter was at great cost to the Government. If the appropriation had been made a year ago, the Government would have made 3½ per cent. premium on the amount. If the appropriation shall now be put off sixty or ninety days Government will probably have to pay the premium. Let those who choose take the responsibility.

Mr. HOUSTON said, that in his opinion the information called for refers to a matter which has passed, and would not direct gentlemen to proper conclusions on the bill now before the House.

The vote was finally reconsidered, ayes 69, noes 67.

Mr. DANIEL moved an amendment, that the debate be closed on Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock. Decided in the negative, ayes 81, noes 96.

Mr MEADE moved to lay the resolution on the table—negatived, ayes, 73; noes, 104. So the resolution was amended to extend the time for closing the debate on the Mexican Indemnity Bill to-morrow, at two o'clock.

Mr. DANIEL made an unsuccessful motion to go into Committee on Private Bills.

Mr. STANTON, of Ky., made a personal explanation with reference to the public printer, reaffirming, in response to the latter, what he had heretofore said, as to his inability to do the printing.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the Mexican Indemnity Bill.

Mr. ALLEN, of Massachusetts, took the position: first, that no officer of the Government had the right to make a definite contract, as the Secretary of State has done, two years in advance of the appropriation of Congress. He should like to see any member of this Committee dispute the correctness of this position. There seems to be an implied assent to this. If there is not, let the objector rise in his place. This House holds the purse-strings of the nation, and no man has the right to put his hands into the Treasury. Being correct in this first proposition, it follows that the Secretary of State has interfered, with a disregard of this salutary principle. If a contract was necessary, the Secretary of State was not the person to make it, and two years, too, in advance of the appropriation of Congress. It seemed to him (ALLEN) that the money might have been paid directly by the Government, by accepting Mexico's drafts, at the City of Washington; and, in this way, the profits would not have been realized by the bankers Websterly employed. If, as he had said, a contract was necessary, it ought to have been advertised for, so that all bankers might have competed for it, instead of making it private, in the absence of other competitors, especially when such a large amount of money was involved.

He then branched off, and referred to what he said last year about the subscription of fifty thousand dollars made for the support of WEBSTER in the office of Secretary of State, by the Upper Tendom of Boston. He did not say that WARD, or HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, were directly or indirectly contributors to this fund; but he knew one thing—that a letter was circulated, calling for the contribution—and he was satisfied, and offered to prove, that certain associates of these men were among those who did contribute. But, mark the time when the contract was made on the 31st of August, 1850. The Secretary had been in office only six weeks, and yet he replied to GREEN that he had already made definite arrangements in relation to the payment of the instalment. The money was raised at the time charged, but false issues were raised to divert attention from the attendant circumstances.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mass., said he found that Mr. WEBSTER did no more than follow the course suggested by the TAYLOR Cabinet. The last and present Committee of Ways and Means, composed mostly of Democrats, had unanimously reported on this abstract question, and sustained the Administration on this point. His colleague had introduced no new matter; everything he had said was urged by him last Congress, and the facts elicited were conclusive in WEBSTER's favor. By a vote of 128 to 36, the House, with a Democratic majority, sustained WEBSTER's course. As to Messrs. GREEN, they have 175 reasons for hating Mr WEBSTER, for they wished to make that number of dollars by the proposed financial transaction. It is agreed all round that they had not the capital to carry on the operation, and these men thought, by the use of their wits, to realize $175. As matters stand, Mexico makes no complaint. She has been paid, with rigid punctuality, up to 1848.

Mr. DAVIS defended the reception by WEBSTER of the $50,000 contributed by his friends, and charged his colleague with having acted underhandedly against Mr. WEBSTER, by instigating others to traduce him at public meetings in Massachusetts. And, as his colleague seemed to have such an aversion to bargaining and corruption, held up to his views the shameful coalition of Democrats, and Free-Soilers, and Abolitionists, in the Bay State, for the sake of the spoils. The offices were put up like beef or mutton in the shambles, and which arrangement Mr. ALLEN had favored. In conclusion, he passed a glowing eulogy on Mr. WEBSTER—his great talents—his nationality,—and the high estimation in which he was held by patriots. He was severe on Mr. ALLEN, who sat near, writing.

The Committee then rose, when the Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, inclosing a long correspondence between Mr WEBSTER and the Mexican Minister, with reference to the payment of a part of the instalment paid in February and March last, in reply to the resolution of yesterday. The Secretary says it is impossible to repeat the private conversations which took place. The correspondence particularly refers to the money advanced by Mr FORRISTALL. The communication was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union,—when the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 23.

Mr. BRISTOL reported in favor of the bill extending the time for the collection of taxes.

Mr. MORGAN reported in favor of the bill creating a loan for building a Penitentiary in Kings County.

Mr. MCELWAIN reported a bill to amend the Militia law.

Mr. HUNTINGTON gave notice of a bill amending the Charter of Rome.

Mr. MONROE gave notice of a bill to amend the law in relation to the Deposit Fund.

Mr. BABCOCK gave notice of a bill authorizing the Commissioners of the Land-office to dispose of certain lands.

Mr. CLARK gave notice of a bill for the suppression of tippling-houses and drinking shops.

Mr. WRIGHT gave notice of a bill for the establishment of a Teachers' Institute.

Mr. PEARCE gave notice of a bill to repeal the act for the registry of Births and Deaths.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

To open and extend Lafayette-Avenue, in the city of Brooklyn.

To amend the School Act of 1851. Re-committed.

The Senate went into Committee on the Bill for the relief of the Syracuse City Bank.

Mr. PEARCE in the Chair.

This Bill declares the Bank to be a valid institution under the General Banking Law. Ordered to a third reading.

Mr. BABCOCK rose to a question of privilege, and alluded to a report in some of the papers, of the remarks made by a member of the House, in his speech on the appointment of the Committee to investigate the Canal lettings, that he (Mr. B.) was represented as being pecuniarily interested in a portion of those contracts. The Senator emphatically declared that the assertion was untrue, that he had no interest whatever in any of the Canal lettings. He had addressed a note to the member of the House, two days since, to ascertain whether the assertion attributed to him in the papers, had been made, but no reply was returned.

The same Committee, Mr. VANDERBILT in the Chair, took up the Bill to reduce the Capital of the Piedmont and Dearman Ferry, which was passed to a third reading.

Mr. CONGER reported a Bill to amend the School Act of 1851.

The Bill for the Extension of the time for the collection of the Taxes of 1851, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. BEACH presented the Annual Report of the Auburn Saving's Institution.

Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The bill to incorporate the Brooklyn Gas Light Company was passed.

Mr. CUSHING called up the concurrent resolutions from the Senate in regard to KOSSUTH and Hungary. He moved the concurrence of the House, and sustained the motion at length.

Messrs. Delong, Taylor, Van Santvoord, Milling and A. Smith followed.

Mr. MONROE moved to lay the subject on the table, but the motion was lost.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Van Valkenburg and Walsh, when motions to postpone the further consideration of the resolutions until Thursday, Wednesday, and Monday, were severally negatived.

The amendment offered by Mr. VAN SANTVOORD was adopted which amended the third resolution, by inserting after the word Albany—the words "the guest of the State."

The amendment was made with with a view to divide the question so as to have the House invite KOSSUTH as the guest of the State, or declare the non-intervention doctrine.

Mr. J. ROSS argued at some length, the adoption of that portion of the resolution which expressed the non-intervention doctrine.

Mr. HUMPHREY moved that when the House adjourn, it be to Monday morning, which was carried, and the House adjourned without taking the final question on the resolutions.

Important from Washington—Sympathy for the Irish Exiles—Interference by the Government Refused.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 23.

The delegations from various States, in behalf of the Irish exiles, arrived here at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and were cordially received by the Committee; on learning the nature of their memorial, the President immediately called a cabinet meeting to be held at 4 o'clock P. M.

A procession of about three hundred waited upon the President at that hour. Mr. McChasey, of the Baltimore delegation, presented their memorial, which purported to be signed by fifteen thousand persons. He spoke briefly, beseeching the government to petition Great Britain for the release, and arguing its propriety.

The President replied that he was ready, personally, to do all in his power for the release of the exiles; but, in his official capacity, he must say unequivocally that nothing could be done.

Mr. MCGHEE next presented the memorial from the citizens of Massachusetts and Maine, alleged to contain five thousand signatures. He made a short speech.

He said that he came to Washington under the impression that the Government could directly interfere, and he deeply regretted the disappointment; but speaking for the Irish citizens generally, he was disposed to ask nothing which would compromise the Government, or involve it in a difficulty with foreign powers.

The President responded, and said that while his feelings and the feelings of his countrymen generally, were warmly enlisted in behalf of the Irish exiles, he was gratified at the disposition manifested by the memorialists to do nothing that would compromise the government. The President objected, in strong terms, against intervention in European affairs generally. The banquet last evening passed off in the most satisfactory manner.

Interesting from Santa Fe.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 23.

The Santa Fe mail, with dates to the 2nd, arrived here yesterday from Independence.

The murder of Mr. Brant and servants is confirmed. A Mr. Beggs, who accompanied him, narrowly escaped from the Indians with his life. Col. Sumner had just returned from El Paso. The head-quarters were to be removed to Albuquerque.

A new fort was to be established at the Copper Mines and called Fort Webster, and troops were to range from point to point over the whole country.

Discoveries of silver had been made near Taos, on the Francisco, a tributary of the Gila.

Depredations are becoming frequent.

The weather here is moderating, with the wind from the south. The river is supposed to be open above and below Cape Girardeau.

Later from the Rio Grande—the Resolution in Northern Mexico—Indian Depredation Recommenced.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 25.

Advices from the Rio Grande, to the 6th inst., have been received.

The *American Flag* says, that Carvajal, has received re-inforcements, and contemplates another attack upon Matamoros. Gen. Avalos has an army of 2,000 men in the field, ready to oppose him.

The weather in Texas has been intensely cold, and many cattle have been destroyed.

The Indians in Western Texas, have re-commenced their depredations.

From Hayti.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 23.

Port au Prince papers to Dec. 23, state that Count Meden, the Prussian Minister Plenipotentiary who arrived the previous month from Brazil, had been received in state by the Emperor Soulouque. He afterwards repaired to Jacmel where he was to embark for Mexico. The Haytien papers commend the colonization scheme.

The Syracuse Riot Cases.

ALBANY Friday, Jan. 23.

Mr. Hillis's motion to quash the indictments was renewed.

After an argument, the Court consented to allow defendant's Counsel to reswear and correct the affidavits.

Mr. C. B. Sedgwick, for defendent, proceeded to argue the motion to quash for defects on the record—but the argument was postponed until to morrow, in consequence of delay in procuring parties to reswear their affidavits.

Discharge of the Christiana Prisoners.

LANCASTER, Friday, Jan. 23.

The bills preferred against the Christiana prisoners for murder and riot were returned this morning by the Grand Jury, "no bills," and all the prisoners were discharged by John L. Thompson, Esq., District Attorney.

The American Consul and California Passengers—Governor Bigler's Address.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 23.

The *Intelligencer* contains the correspondence between the American Consul and the agent of the Pacific Mail Steam Company, relative to the through tickets issued by Messrs. Berford & Co., of New-York, as agents. The Consul does not recognize such tickets.

The correspondence of Messrs. Zachrisson & Co. is also published. They say that E. Mills, of New-York, has no authority to issue through tickets for the *Brother Jonathan.*

Re-Election of Senator Hunter

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 23.

Senator, R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, has received the intelligence of his reelection by the Legislature of that State, as Senator of the United States from the 4th of March, 1853.

The Banquet at Washington Last Evening.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 23.

The Irish banquet last evening was well attended.

George W. P. Curtis presided, assisted by Hon. Mr. Walsh, Gen. Shields and Senator Douglass. Eloquent speeches were made, and the entertainment was kept up to a late hour.

Destructive Fire at Detroit.

DETROIT, Friday, Jan. 23.

The Carpenter Shop of the Michigan Central Railroad Company was discovered on fire between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning, and before the flames could be arrested, a large amount of lumber was destroyed—loss $20,000.

Destruction of a Machine Shop.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 23.

A Machine Shop owned by the Amoskeag Company, near Manchester, N. H., was burned this evening. George Hall and E. L. Gibbs, are heavy losers.

The Roxbury Incendiaries.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 23.

The Roxbury Incendiaries have all been bound over in the sum of $18,000 each, and in default of bail, have been sent to prison.

The Cambria at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Friday, Jan. 23.

The Cunard steamship *Cambria* arrived here at 1 o'clock this morning, from Boston, and sailed at 3 o'clock for Liverpool.

Non-Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, Friday, Jan. 23—8 P. M.

As yet there are are no signs of the Steamship *America.*

The Empire City at New-Orleans—Cold Weather.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

The steamship *Empre City* arrived here this morning; she brings 360 passengers, and $36,000 in gold dust on freight.

The weather is the coldest ever known here—the thermometer this morning marked only 19 above zero.

The Florida at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Friday, Jan. 23.

The Steamship *Florida* arrived at her anchorage in 69 hours from New-York.

Disasters, &c.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 23.

A letter from Gloucester outer harbor, says: "I have this morning towed in the bark *Prospect*, Dow, from Baltimore for Gloucester, with loss of sails, spars, and leaking badly, and the crew much frost-bitten. Cape Cod bearing south, 25 miles distant, reports, fell in with the schooner *Calista*, of and from Lubec, David Harvey, master, foundered. Took from her the master and crew in a destitute condition, having saved nothing but what they stood in. The weather has been unusually severe, and Gloucester harbor is frozen out from the Ten Pound Island to the Inner Fort, which has not been known for 20 years.

False and Injurious Reports.

PORTLAND TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Friday, Jan. 23—2 P. M.

A grossly false and injurious "*humbug dispatch*" was published yesterday in the *Boston

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MARRIED.

At Albany, on Thursday evening, the 19th inst., by Rev. Dr. John N. Campbell, FRANKLIN TOWNSEND, to Dr. John C. STEPHENS, daughter of Rufus H. King Esq., all of Albany.

On Wednesday, Jan. 22, by Rev. Dr. Cone, DANIEL W. BOGG, of steamship Washington, to Miss ANNA V. DAY, of this city.

On Wednesday, the 21st inst., at St. John's Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Wm. Webb, Mr. J. S. WALKER, son of Charles Walker, Esq., to MARY ANNE, daughter of Joseph I. Schultz, Esq., all of that city.

In Williamsburg, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., by Rev. Mr. Tyng, Mr. JOHN CANADA, to Miss RHODA HODGESON, both of that city.

DIED.

On Thursday, 22d inst., HARRIET RHOADES, only child of David and Sarah Ann Van Nostrand, aged 10 months and 26 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her parents, No 123 Amos-st., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 23, Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH PRICHARD, wife of William H. Prichard, and daughter of Mr. Paul Hayes, of Portsmouth, N. H., aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brother, Thomas G. Prichard, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 190 Fulton-street, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

On Tuesday, the 21st inst., at the residence of his brother-in-law, Rev. A. D. Eddy, D. D., in Newark, N. J., WILLIAM CLARK, Jr., of New-Orleans.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Saturday afternoon, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the Park Presbyterian Church, in Newark His remains will be taken to Mount Pleasant Cemetery for interment.

On Wednesday, the 22d inst., CAPT. CORNELIUS MEANY, aged 59 years.

His friends and the members of the Marine Society are invited to attend his funeral from No. 6 Rosevelt-street, this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Suddenly, on Friday, Jan. 23, at 2 o'clock, P. M., ADELINE D. wife of Charles W. Carson, aged 33 years and 6 months.

Her remains will be taken to Paterson, Putnam Co., on Monday, the 26th inst., for interment.

On board the steamer *Georgia*, Sunday, Jan. 18, on her voyage from Chagres to New-York, of the Panama fever, UNICO H. WILKENS, only son of the late Wilco P. Wilkens, of Surinam.

On Friday, Jan. 23, WM. J. STOUT, infant son of W. H. Stout, aged 2 years and 5 months.

Passengers Arrived.

In packet ship Bavaria, from Havre.—Dr. J. Kamerer, Donald McLeod.

MINIATURE ALMANAC....THIS DAY.
SUN—Rises.....7 30|Sets.....5 05|MOON—Sets.... 8 29m
HIGH WATER.....THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook, 10 00m|Gov. Island...10 50m|Hell Gate...12 31m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....JANUARY 23, 1852.

Cleared.

Steamship Atlantic, West, Liverpool, E. K. Collins & Co
Ship Northumberland, Lord, London, J. Griswold.
Bark Maria Magdalina, (Dutch,) Popkins, Rotterdam
Bosman, Graves & Co.
Bark Jasper, Hasty, Charleston, Dunham & Dimon.
Brig John Gutenberg Hill, Jacksonville, Thompson & Hunter.
Sch. Alaric, Prosser, Wilmington, Dolnar & Potter.

Arrived.

Packet ship Bavaria, Anthony, Havre, Dec. 11, mdse. and passengers to W. Whitlock, Jr. Jan. 11, lat. 40, lon. 70½, exchanged signals with packet ship St. Denis, hence for Havre. The B. made Block Island on the 12th inst., and has been six days inside of Sandy Hook.

Ship St. Louis, Bunker, New-Orleans, Jan. 6, mdse. to W. Nelson.

Ship St. Louis, Bunker, New-Orleans, Jan. 5, mdse. and 37 passengers, to W Nelson Had strong gales during most of the passage. Monday Jan 19, 30 leagues south from Sandy Hook, in a gale from N. W., lost some sails—mainsail entirely blown away. Wednesday morning, 21 inst., took a pilot, and anchored in the Bar. Had a color see for a steamboat till Friday 23d, at 4, A. M., got under weigh with an easy full sail breeze from S. W., and arrived at her pier at a little before 12 M., after having encountered an almost continuous field of ice from the lower Bay to her berth in the East River.

Ship E. R. Mills, Allen, Galveston, Dec 31, mdse to J. H. Brower Sailed in company with bars Trinity, Coburn, of and for Boston; also, Dutch bark Neptune, for Laguna Left ships W. H. Wharton, Gates, for New-York; Wm. S. Travis, Belles, do.; Star Republic, Jamieson, do Barks Greenfield, Hepburn, do.; ——, Coffin, from Boston for do. Bark Wm M Brooks, Crary, St. Marks, 12 ds, cotton to Coe, Anderson & Co. Has been ashore on the Romer 24 hours, and was towed off by schr. Wave, Capt. Schultz, this morning.

Bark Catherine Augusta, Beetman, fm. New-Orleans 13th inst., mdse. to A. W. Burchard.

Brig Newspaper, Shapley, Vera Cruz, Dec 22, mdse. and specie to Hargous Bros. Has been 11 ds north of Hatteras, and 6 ds north of Barnegat, with heavy westerly gales Saw a great many square-rigged vessels bound north. Dec 18, at Vera Cruz, experienced a heavy norther; most all the vessels in port started their anchors; the brig Susan Spalding, Spafford, sailed both ashore, and went ashore; her cargo had been discharged the day before. Left the brig Tweonterpech (probably Tehuantepec) for New-Orleans, 4 days.

Brig Scotia, of Baltimore, Hubbard, Falmouth 19 ds., for Montevideo, &c., to master. Left bark Levant, of Philadelphia, for Key West, 8ts; brig Emily, for New-Orleans, 2 ds. At Dry Harbor, left schr. Glen Scott, for Baltimore 3 ds. On 22d inst. in the lower Bay, in the ice, dragged foul of schr. ——, of Bangor, from Wilmington 14 ds, who had been in the Hook, and blown off east to Pine Island

Schr. Franconia, Hooper, Darien 6 ds., lumber to S. H. Rokenbaugh.

Schr. H. W. Wellington, Wells. Darien 6 ds, lumber to S. H. Rokenbaugh.

Br. schr. Melinda, Brundage, Pictou, N. S., via Newport, mdse. to C. Hapgood.

Below.

Bark Catharine Augusta, New-Orleans, mdse to L. & W. Burchard; also, 4 barks and 5 brigs At sunset, 13 sail; also, ships E. C. Scranton, Spencer, spool Dec 9, mdse and pass. to Everitt & Brown; Reciprocity Porter Spoal, Dec. 12, mdse. and pass. to do.; Ashburton, McWilliams, spool, Nov. 23, mdse and pass to Grinnell, Minturn & Co—all before reported, and are yet at anchor outside the Hook. Also, a bark from Charleston

Wind—At sunset, W.

Memoranda.

Large quantities of ice are yet afloat on the rivers and Bay.

The ship Roscius, bark Catharine Augusta, went into Jersey City, yesterday for a harbor.

Several sail came up into the East River under canvas, among which were the ships St. Louis from New-Orleans; B. R. Milan from Galveston; brig Scotia from Jamaica.

The pilot-boat E. K. Collins was ashore at Bedlow's Island.

The pilot-boat Yarborough was up towards the Narrows, and went to Jersey City.

The ship reported yesterday as the Silas Holmes should have been the St. Louis, although the S. H. is fully due, having cleared from New-Orleans Dec 19.

At 11 A.M there were six sail of vessels towing and sailing up the Bay.

The bark Kanawha, from Apalachicola, is ashore on the Romer.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 23—Arr. bark Sqwarrow, London; brigs Caroline Ignagua, and Commerce, Wilmington N. C.

Cld., new steamship Niagara, Willie Batavia; barks Edisto, Charleston, Gov. Briggs, Philadelphia; brigs Alfonso, Keyenne, Benjamin Carver, Sagua la Grande.

The pilot-boat Coquette has gone ashore on the Inner Graves.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 21—Arr., ship Sultana, N. York. Cld., brig Telegraph, and schr E. J. Jaynes, Charleston.

Spoken, &c.

19th inst., lat. 38 30, lon. 73 30, spoke steamship City of Manchester, steering West.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$10 REWARD.—Lost, on Thursday, Jan. 22d, in Broadway, between Maiden Lane and Anthony-st., or in one of the Third-avenue and Astoria sleighs, three single jstone DIAMOND BREASTPINS. (Gentlemen's,) carded, and wrapped in paper The above reward will be given to the finder, by leaving them with Mr. JAMES COCKS, Jeweler, No. 331 Broadway. j24-2t*

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register will be kept at PARSON'S AGENCY OFFICE No 312 Broadway, up stairs, Room No. 4 Parties wishing to dispose of Lands, Houses, Lots, Wild Lands, Hotels, Restaurants, Porter-Houses, or any description of tenements, can have it put in the market, free of charge, by leaving a description of property. j24-1weod

GAYLER'S SALAMANDER SAFES.—Six more of these safes at Buffalo, one at Philadelphia, and one in this City, have been fully tested by fire since the 27th ult, not one has failed at any time Depot, No 90 John-st., corner of Gold. [j24-2t*] C. J. GAYLER.

LAUCK'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE,—Warranted a perfect Liquid Dye, instantaneous, permanent and harmless. Is for sale, and applied only at No. 50 Bowery. Price per box $1, or three for $2 50. j24-2t*

MONEY.—SMALL SUMS OF MONEY may be obtained for short periods on Dry Goods, Gold or Silver Ware, Watches, Jewelry Diamonds, Pianos, Fancy Articles &c, by applying to the Agency Office, No. 312 Broadway, up stairs; office hours from 10 to 3 j24-1weod

SIMEON DRAPER, No 46 Pine-st., corner William, near Wall-st., New-York. Negotiations of Notes, Bills of Exchange, Railroad Bonds, &c., &c Stocks bought and sold on commission, at private and public sale j24-2awfw

KELLY'S HALF-PRICE ENGRAVING and PRINTING OFFICE, No 141 Fulton-st.—Wedding, Visiting, Address, and At-Home Cards, in the very best style. Cake Boxes, Envelopes, &c An engraved Plate and fifty cards for ten shillings. N B—Depot for the sale of Copper-Plate Presses, Burned Oil, Blankets, &c j24-1t*

VALENTINE ORNAMENTS, Valentines, Lace Papers, Envelopes, Flowers, Gold and Silver Ornaments, sent to any part of the country, on receipt of bills, or postage stamps, so that retailers can save at least 50 per cent. by making their own Valentines BIGELOW'S Repository of Fine Arts, No. 62 Canal-st., near Broadway j14 1t

CALIFORNIA.—SAN FRANCISCO.—JOHN K. CRACKETT, Attorney at Law, Notary Public, and Commissioner, office in Burgoyne & Co's Banking House, will attend to the collection of claims, &c., throughout California and Oregon Territory. Refers to Hon. Samuel Nelson, U. S. District Judge; Hon John W. Edmonds, Hon. D. P. Ingraham, Hon. J. Prescott Hall, Daniel Lord, Esq. Hon. Joseph L. White, David Austen, Esq n21-eod1m*

FRANCIS HART, JOB PRINTER, 117 LIBERTY STREET.—The advertiser, having every means for doing a large business, and doing it well, tenders his services to the liberal and tasteful part of the community. In respect to prompt and excellent workmanship, and moderate prices, he defies competition He will be happy to verify these facts at any time j14-tf

BRAINARD HOUSE, ELMIRA, N. Y.—The subscribers having leased the above hotel, pledge themselves that every exertion will be used to render it worthy the patronage of travelers. j21-2t* COLEMAN & PIKE.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS for all parts of the World—with indispensable protection to travelers against foreign aggression. Issued by J. S. NONES Notary Public and Commissioner No. 66 Broadway d24 1m*

MELODEONS.—CARHART & NEEDHAM, manufacturers of Carhart's Patent Melodeons Warerooms No. 293 Broadway; manufactory No 75 East Thirteenth-street, New-York. Price from $80 to $200 d17-3m

THE ACCORDEON TAUGHT on a new and improved System, by Professor GAMBLE, on moderate terms, No. 375 Hudson-st. N. B. Accordeons tuned and repaired. j20-1m*

KOSSUTH HATS—With or without feathers, for Gents, Young Gents, Youths and Boys, with a large assortment of fashionable Hats and Caps, and Ladies' Bonnets, at [d31-1m*] MONARQUE'S, No. 223 Bowery

FURS! FURS!!—A large stock of fancy Furs, of every variety, at reduced prices, at MONARQUE'S, d31-1m* No 223 Bowery

SCHOOL.—Ward School No. 13, in 46th-st having undergone repairs, will be reopened on MONDAY, Jan. 26, 1852. j23-3t*

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE at the Office of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES at 25c. per hundred.

MILK KETTLES for sale at No. 123 Hudson-st. j22-1m*

WANTED.

BOY WANTED—In a Hardware Jobbing Store, a boy about 16 years of age, smart and active, one who resides with his parents. Salary $50, the first year. Address, with reference, Box 1,965, New-York Post-Office. j24-3t*

AGENTS.—Wanted, 500 Agents; $25 to $50 easily made in selling the Life of KOSSUTH, illustrated. A new family work, and a large variety of pictorial, popular and useful Works. Call, or address, post-paid, "American Family Publication Establishment," No. 139 Nassau-st., New-York. d26-1m*

PRIVATE NURSING FOR GENTLEMEN.—By J. M. LUDLOW. Those that are desirous of an experienced and faithful Nurse in sickness, please call, or address J. M. LUDLOW No. 948 Broadway, Union Place, P. O., N. Y. Physician's Reference given. n11-3m*

NOTICE.—CAME ASHORE, on Coney Island Point, on MONDAY, Dec. 29, a RAFT, consisting of 27 square Pine Logs. For information respecting them, apply to BARNARDUS DONLY, Coroner, at his store, Gravesend, King's County, L. I. j3-1m*

TO THE LADIES.—COMPLEXION.—The writer just arrived from the Orient, possesses the valuable secret of the means used by the Circassian ladies of imparting and retaining the fine transparent complexion for which they are so famous. The method and means are cheap, simple and innocent in their nature, and easy of application. Those desirous of a knowledge of the secret may learn the same by sending the subscriber their directions by letter, enclosing $1. Direct to Doctor MIRZA, Box No. 37, Broadway Post-office, New-York. j23-6t*

STOP THIEF!—The two gentlemen who stopped a man at the corner of Gold and Fulton-streets, on hearing the above cry, on Thursday night, will confer a favor by calling at MATTHEWS & RIDER'S, No. 74 Fulton-street. j24-1t*

BOARDING.

ROOMS WANTED.—Wanted by a Physician, two or three rooms, on the first or second floor, in a private family, in Broadway or Fourth-av, in the vicinity of Union Park. Address E. S. M., Union-place Post-office. j21-4t*

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

JUSTIFIABLE MURDER.—
In the still and solemn hour,
When each sense is wrapped in sleep,
Over you black roaches scour,
And brown bed-bugs creep,
With Magnetic Powder dust
The vile haunts from which they glide,
Die perforce they will and must;
Millions thus have died.
By the famed Magnetic Pill,
Rats and mice, too, meet their fate,
Yet nor Pills nor Powders kill
Aught except the things you hate.

LYON'S Magnetic Powders, for destroying insects, and Magnetic Pills for the destruction of Vermin, are sold at the Depot, 420 Broadway. j24-6t*

MISCELLANEOUS.

VAN GAASBEEK'S SOUTH AMERICAN and CALIFORNIA EXPRESS—PER THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS AND STEAMERS ON THE CHAGRES RIVER.—The proprietor of this Express has been engaged for the last two years in the Transportation business on the Isthmus of Darien, and known as the most prompt and efficient forwarder there, having the exclusive privilege of sending Express goods in Messrs. Gleason, Russell & Co's Steamers plying on the Chagres River which enables the proprietor to place freight in Panama two days ahead of any other Express.

A. B. VAN GAASBEEK, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., N.Y.

AGENTS—Messrs. GLEASON, RUSSELL & CO., Chagres; J. W. McCORD, Cruces and Gorgona; Messrs. CORVINE BRO. & CO., Panama; Messrs. BURGESS, GILBERT & STILL, San Francisco.

REFERENCES—Hatch & Yale, No. 75 Cedar-st; Briggs & Douglass, No. 142 Broadway, New-York. j15-tf

AT AN ELECTION held on the 13th inst., at the Office of the NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year:

William W Fox,	John J. Palmer,	Joseph Kornachan,
Nejah Taylor,	David Hadden,	Elisha Riggs,
Joseph Walker,	Thos's. W. Pearsall,	J. W. Livingston,
J. Phillips Phœnix,	Guy Richards,	Edw. J. Woolsey,
Cornelius Conger,	and Nathaniel Richards.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, WILLIAM W. FOX was unanimously re-elected President; JOHN MORTON, Manager; and C. L. EVERITT, Sec'y. j24-1t

SCOTT, DR. JOHNSON, BONAPARTE—
These three all believed firmly in Astrology.
And kings and lords, more than the muse can name,
Have put their signet seals to Roback's fame.
From Sweden's land, a singer and a seer
Came o'er the sea to try their influence here.
A Lind, a Roback—each in different ways—
Excited wonder and commanded praise.

There is no family in Sweden better known than that of ROBACK, For one hundred and seventy-five years, every member of the race has had the gift of foretelling the Future and declaring the events of the Past, and kings, emperors, nobles, and chiefs, have consulted them with reverence. But in none of the race has the gift been so powerfully developed or so assiduously cultivated as in Dr. C. W. ROBACK, now residing in this city, at No 6 White-st, whose reputation for curing the most fatal diseases, and giving a fortunate termination for all events in business, speculation, and courtship, is proverbial throughout the United States. He solves all difficulties by Astrology, Geomancy, the Oracles, and the Signs of the Zodiac. The Nativities he casts are as truthful as Fate itself He now invites all who are in difficulty to consult him—all who are sick to come and try the value of Astrology All letters to C. W. ROBACK, No 6 White-st, will be religiously attended to, if prepaid For more particulars call and get an Astrological Almanac gratis, where certificates can be seen. j24-1t

STATIONERS' HALL, 174 and 176 Pearl street.—COLLINS, BOWNE & CO., successors to DAVID FELT & CO

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—Purchasers of Blank Books are respectfully invited to examine the Stock of the undersigned, who offer their experience and advantages in manufacturing as a guaranty that the quality and prices of their manufactures shall be perfectly satisfactory, and bear comparison with those of any house in the country.

The stock of BLANK BOOKS is very large, comprising every kind in general use, in all the variety of Ruling and Binding. Those who want sets or single Books are requested to hand in their orders at an early date, that they may be carefully made and well examined.

BOOKS PAGED at a very small advance.
COLLINS, BOWNE & CO.,
174 & 176 Pearl street, New York. j19-1m

PRIVATE SURGICAL CLINIQUE, at No. 112 Grand-st., two doors west of Broadway, under the care of Dr. DIXON, editor of the *Scalpel*. This charity is designed to protect the feelings of the virtuous poor from unnecessary exposure before a medical class. The attendance on Wednesday and Saturday is gratuitous. Private office hours from 10 to 3, daily, and 7 to 9 evenings.

The office of the *Scalpel* and *Quarterly Journal of Medicine and Surgery* is at No 3 Astor House, where all business communications must be left, and where may also be had Dr. Dixon's works, WOMAN AND HER DISEASES and his PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM. Price $1.

The *London Lancet* and New-York and Boston Medical Journals remark: "Dr. Dixon has placed the Profession under great obligation by these admirable works," "By his great practical experience he has secured attention to every page in the volume," "Few medical men have done more for the cause of practical science." The next number of the *Scalpel* will appear on the 1st of February. j13-2w

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the ATLANTIC and PACIFIC SHIP CANAL COMPANY, No. 74 Broadway, until the 20th day of February next, for the following work:

First—For transporting each way between Virgin Bay and San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, all the passengers and their baggage that may pass over that part of their transit route, a period of three years.

Second—For the transportation of all the freight and treasure between the above points, that may be taken by the Company for a like period.

Third—The passengers to be conveyed in good, steady, and substantial covered carriages or coaches, and all freight and treasure to be conveyed in good and suitable wagons or other equally good vehicles.

Fourth—The Company to have in readiness (and keep in good repair) a plank road the entire distance between the points aforesaid, by the first day of September next, at which time the service of transporting passengers as above is to commence. ISAAC C. LEA, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1852. j10-eod1m*

THE PRIZE MEDAL—With "Honorable Mention," has been awarded for the GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, by the Jurors of the Exhibition of all Nations, and is now used in the Royal Laundry. Being thus doubly noticed for its "general superiority," (a mark of distinction conferred on no other) by the Royal Commissioners of Jury, from among thirty or forty exhibitors, sets it far above every other of its competitors. The ladies are therefore respectfully requested to make a trial of the Glenfield Patent Double-Refined Powder Starch, which, for domestic use, now stands unrivalled.

Copy of testimonial from the Laundress of Her Majesty's Royal Laundry, Richmond, Surrey. "Mr. Wotherspoon, No 40 Dunlop-st, Glasgow. The Glenfield Patent Powder Starch has now been used for some time in that Department of the Royal Laundry where all the Finest Goods are finished for her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, and I have much pleasure in informing you that it has given the highest satisfaction.

M. WEIGH, Laundress to Her Majesty.
ROYAL LAUNDRY, Richmond, near London, 15th May, 1851."

Sold by Grocers generally in the United States. Wholesale agent, GEO. WALKER, No. 258½ Washington-st. i7-3m

REFOLDING AND PACKING WAREHOUSE—CLEVELAND & CO., No. 65 Beaver st, and No. 20 Exchange-place, New-York, are fully prepared to examine and pack Auction Purchases; Refold and Refinish every description of Dry Goods; make up water proof mule packs, for land carriage; Bale Goods for California and other distant ports; and Compress Blankets and other bulky goods to reduce the measurement. Having six powerful Presses and competent workmen in all the different departments, they are enabled to transact any amount of business in their line with promptness. All goods on the premises are covered by insurance. j12-tf Fu Th&S

CHELSEA MILLS, 27 st., between 9th and 10th-avs. The subscribers having completed their arrangements for carrying on the Milling business, are now prepared to furnish Fresh Ground Extra Flour, Graham Flour Indian Meal, Hominy, Wheaten Grits, Farina and Buckwheat Flour. They will also prepare a superior article of Corn Farina, being one of the best preparations ever made for invalids or children. Grain sent to the Mill will be ground with despatch Corn, Oats and Feed, for sale. Orders sent to the Mill, or to the Depot, No. 10 Beekman st., will meet with attention.

For sale, a Ten-horse Engine and Boiler.
j12 1m MUNSON & WILLIS

MANUFACTORY OF SILVER WARE.—(For the Trade only.)—Articles of every description manufactured for the Trade, with promptness and dispatch. Store keepers, out of the city, are invited to call and examine specimens which, for workmanship and quality of silver, will compare favorably with any other establishment. Tea and Forks of a variety of patterns.

j13-2meod* G. PECK, Jr. & CO., No. 85 Duane-st.

UNPAID CROTON WATER RENT for 1850. Notice is hereby given, to the owners or lessees of property upon which the Croton Water Rent of 1850 remains unpaid, that the lists of delinquents has been filed in this office by the Croton Aqueduct Board The undersigned will receive payment thereof (in current funds) daily, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock, in default of which the property affected thereby will be advertised and sold pursuant to law.

JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, Controller.
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, New-York, Jan. 17, 1852. j19-tF1

ORANGE FEMALE SEMINARY.—The Second Term of the present year will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 3d of March This School is in a pleasant and healthly location, three miles from Newark, on the Morristown Railroad The Principal offers to the young ladies placed in his family the best influences of a home, and the devoted attention of the ablest instructors. The number of pupils received as boarders is limited to twenty. Circulars will be sent to those who may apply for them. Address Rev F. A ADAMS, Orange, New-Jersey. j19-3t&3t*

PAPER WAREHOUSE—DUNCAN, LEWIS & BARTOW, No. 161 William-st, New-York, offer for sale writing, wrapping and printing paper of every description. Binders, bandbox, trunk, bonnet and straw boards. Twine of all kinds. j16

PURE ESSENTIAL OILS, &c.—Confectioners, Bakers, Perfumers, Restaurateurs and Distillers can procure their Drug articles "right" of
GRENLEAF & KINSLEY,
j3-41tMW&S Wholesale Druggists, No. 62 Vesey-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Act relative to Limited Partnerships, that a Limited Partnership has been formed by the Subscribers under the name or Firm of MYERS, SUYDAM, and KNIBELY, commencing on the first day of January, 1852, and terminating on the 31st day of December, 1854. That J. L. VANSCHOONHOVEN, of the City of Troy, and State of New-York, is the special partner in said partnership, and has contributed the sum of Twenty Five Thousand Dollars to the common Stock thereof, in cash.

That JAMES MYERS, of the City of Brooklyn, and State of New York; JAMES A. SUYDAM and WILLIAM KNIBELY, of the City of New York, are the general partners in said partnership. That the general nature of the business to be transacted by said partnership is the importing, buying, and selling of Silks, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods.

JAMES MYERS,
JAMES A. SUYDAM,
WILLIAM KNIBELY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 1851. j1-6w*

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State, that the subscribers have entered into a limited partnership, under the firm of SCHUCHARDT, FROLICH & HOLTHAUSEN, for the transaction of Importing and Commission business. That FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, who resides a part of the year in the County of Middlesex, in the State of New-Jersey, and a part of the year in the city of New-York, is one of the special partners, and has contributed the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars in cash to the common stock of the said partnership; and FREDERICK C. GEBHARD, who resides in the city of New-York, is the other special partner, and has also contributed Fifty Thousand Dollars in cash to the common stock of the said partnership. That FERDINAND SCHUCHARDT, whose place of residence is in the city of New-York, and JOHN M. CHARLES FROLICH and HENRY HOLTHAUSEN, who respectively reside in the city of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, in the State of New-York, are the general partners. The said partnership commenced the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and is to terminate on the 31st December, 1856

FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT,
FRED C. GEBHARD,
FERDINAND SCHUCHARDT,
J. M. C. FROLICH,
H. HOLTHAUSEN.

New-York, Jan. 3, 1852 j8-6w*

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—ALVAN E. PARKER, of Phillipsville, in the county of Allegany and State of New York, CURTIS C. GARDINER, and SYLVANUS LYON, both of Williamsburg in the county of Kings, and State of New York, and HENRY A. PARKER, of said Phillipsville, in the county of Allegany and State of New York, have formed a limited partnership in pursuance of the laws of the State of New York, under the name and firm of "GARDINER, LYON & PARKER," for the general purpose of importing and jobbing in fancy goods and dealing in fancy goods generally in the city of New York in the county and State of New York. The said ALVAN E. PARKER is the only special partner, and has actually, and in good faith, contributed and paid in cash as capital to the common stock of the said partnership, the sum of twelve thousand dollars. The said CURTIS C. GARDINER, SYLVANUS LYON, and HENRY A. PARKER are the general partners, and are alone authorized to transact business and sign for the partnership, and bind the same The said partnership is to commence on the first day of January next, 1853, and continue until and to terminate on the first day of January which will be in the year 1855. Dated, New York city, Dec. 19, 1851.

ALVAN E. PARKER,
CURTIS C. GARDINER,
SYLVANUS LYON,
HENRY A. PARKER.

j1-6w

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the Subscribers under the provisions of the Revised Statutes relative to Limited Partnerships, under the name or firm of GEORGE W. QUINBY, to be conducted in the City of New-York. That the general nature of the business is the purchase, curing, and sale of slaughter hides, calf and sheep skins, cattle feet and fat. That GEORGE W. QUINBY is the general partner, and WALTER BOWNE his special partner, both of whom reside in Flushing, Queens County, and State of New-York, and that the special partner has contributed the sum of ten thousand dollars in cash to the common stock. That the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and to terminate on the 1st day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven. New-York, Dec. 17, 1851. GEO. W. QUINBY
d20-6w WALTER BOWNE.

WE, JAMES ROSS, GEORGE E. WEST and WILLIAM E NEWELL, do hereby certify that we have formed a limited partnership under and in pursuance of the first title of the fourth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York. Such partnership is to be conducted under the name or firm of "WEST & NEWELL." The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the Importing and Jobbing of Fancy Goods and Hosiery. The said JAMES ROSS, who resides at Terre Haute, in the State of Indiana, is the only special partner, and the said GEORGE E. WEST, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York, and WILLIAM E. NEWELL, in the City and State of New-York, are the only general partners interested therein. The said JAMES ROSS, the special partner, has contributed the sum of fifteen thousand dollars to the common stock, as capital. The said partnership is to commence on the first day of January, 1852, and will terminate on the thirty-first day of December, 1854 Dated at the City of New-York, Dec. 31st, 1851.

JAMES ROSS,
by Willard M. Newell, Att'y.
GEO. E. WEST,
WM. E. NEWELL.

j1-6w

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership for the manufacture and sale of Gold and Silver Pencil and Pen Cases, and will do business under the name of LARCOMBE, HICKS & MITCHELL, at No. 29 Maiden-lane, entrance in Liberty-place.—NEW-YORK, Jan 22, 1852.

R. J. LARCOMBE, late No. 30 Cortlandt-st,
WM. S. HICKS, } Late Brown, Clark & Co.,
j24-3t* HENRY MITCHELL, } No 9 John-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of MITCHELL & HEINS, 447 Broadway, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

New-York, Jan. 22, 1852. GEORGE MITCHELL.
j23-3t* JOHN J. HEINS.

NOTICE.—The Subscribers have entered into Copartnership as Private Bankers, under the firm of CURTIS, BEALS & FEARING, and have taken offices at No. 46 Wall-st.

GEORGE CURTIS,
SAMUEL J. BEALS,
j15-18t* CHAS. N. FEARING.

G. H. ELLERY, HAVING WITHDRAWN from the firm of ELLERY, DAVIS & CO., will continue the FRENCH IMPORTING BUSINESS, on his own account, at the Store No. 51 Broadway, (formerly occupied by E. M. D. & Co.,) and is now receiving, by every Steamer, desirable styles of Spring Goods, which are offered on the most favorable terms to jobbers throughout the country.

j1-6w G. H. ELLERY, No. 54 Broadway.

JAMES G. KING, Jr., is a partner in our house from this date. JAMES G. KING & SONS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1852 j12-2w

INSURANCE.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO. CHARTERED IN 1834.—Offices, No. 43 Fulton-st. Brooklyn, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. Have their Capital (as also a handsome surplus) invested in the most undoubted securities, and continue to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, and other personal property. Vessels in port and their Cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any other similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	William Miles,	Alex. H. Schultz,
Phineas T. Barnum,	Elijah F. Purdy,	John D. Fry,
Danl. D. Howard,	Silas P. Townsend,	Hon. Quackenbos,
Caleb S. Woodhull,	John Eadie, Jr.,	Justice S. Redfield,
Chas T. Cromwell,	Joel S. Oatman,	J. W. Amerman,
Anastatius Nicholas,	Robert C. Bell,	Fordyce Hitchcock,
Richard L. Allen,	John Slosson,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
ALFRED G. STEVENS, Secretary. s23-tf

OFFICE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 118 Broadway, Jan. 13, 1852. At the Annual Election for Directors of this Company, held at the office this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

Schureman Halsted,	Charles Sandford,	John T. Fisher,
John Harper,	Chester Driggs,	Aaron Arnold,
Wm. V. Brady,	Sam'l B. Althause,	Wm Truslow,
Wm. B. Skidmore,	Bernard Smyth,	Crowell Hadden,
Wilson G. Hunt,	Jno. W. Mercereau,	John McLean,
Leonard Kirby,	Helmus M. Wells,	Stephen V. Albro,
George T. Cobb,	Matthew Bird,	James Foster,
Fran. W. Edmonds,	H. M. Forrester,	Washington Yale,
Lewis Doty,	Reuben W. Howes,	John W. Rumsey,
Benj. F. Camp,	John B. Dickinson,	Francis Godine,

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, HIRAM M. FORBESTER, Esq was unanimously elected President in place of Schureman Halsted, Esq., resigned. The following gentlemen were at the same time elected inspectors of the next election: Dr. Jacob Harsen, Charles Shields and Michael McGrath. On motion of M. Bird, Esq., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be and are hereby tendered to our late President, Schureman Halsted, Esq., for his faithful and efficient services as President of the Broadway Insurance Co. from its first organization to the present time.

Resolved, That in retiring from the responsible situation which he has so satisfactorily filled, he carries with him the warm personal regards of each member of the Board, and their regret that their official connection is brought to a close.
j16 1m JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

ALBION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—LONDON AND NEW-YORK.
INSTITUTED 1805,—No. 44 Wall-st.
BONUS DECLARED EVERY THREE YEARS AND PROFITS PAID IN CASH
The next division of profits will take place in 1853.
CALIFORNIA.
California risks taken at a moderate extra premium.
HALF CREDIT SYSTEM.

When the insurance is for whole life, half the premium for the first five years may remain, if desired, as a permanent loan at interest, without giving any note—the policy holder participating in each division of the profits.

No charge for residence in Europe, or crossing the Atlantic at any season of the year.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.
J. W. FRANCIS, M. D., J. C. BEALS, M. D.,
No. 1 Bond-st. No. 30 East 14th-st.
COUNSEL.
CHARLES EDWARDS.
REPORT OF PROFITS.

Prospectus rates for whole lives survivorship annuities and every contingency involving the duration of life, can be had on application at the Agency. JOSEPH FOWLER,
j9-1m R. S. BUCHANAN.

THE NEW-YORK BOWERY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 124 Bowery, corner of Grand-street—CAPITAL, $300,000—Continue to insure Dwelling Houses and Furniture. Store Houses and Merchandize, and every other description of personal property, against loss and damage by fire, upon terms as favorable as any similar institution. Having a large surplus fund, which, with their Capital being safely and profitably invested, enables them to afford "reliable security" on all policies they issue. Business hours from 8 A. M. till sun-setting. Orders through the Post-Office will receive immediate attention. All losses liberally adjusted, and promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

David Cotheal,	Anson G. Phelps,	Peter Gassner,
John Allan,	George Farmer,	Gideon Ostrander,
John Gray,	Enoch Deeks,	Isaac Ward,
James Mills,	William Hibbard,	Joseph Britton.
Wm. P. Woodcock,	Jacob B. Le Roy,	John McMenomy,
John Laverdge,	John D. Wendell,	Gerard Stuyvesant,
Jacob Ams,	M. M. Quackenbos,	

WM. HIBBARD, President.
G. G. TAYLOR, Secretary. n26-tf

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 9th Month, 1851.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL OF $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire on favorable terms

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	Cyrus Hitchcock,	Wm. H. Falls,
John D

New-York Daily Times.

JACK FROST.

Beside the year's dark portal
Jack Frost hath the porter's chair,
And closely he scans each mortal
Who seeketh entrance there;
Well fed, well clad, to dinner
In wealth unquestioned goes;
But your poor and shivering sinner
He taketh by the nose.

With a grasp, as of a giant,
He will nip you an army dead;
With a hand of a lady's pliant,
He will weave you a tiny thread.
Oh, bitter's the curse he mutters,
As through the street he foams,
And through the chinks of close-barred shutters
Hears mirth in fire-lit homes.

Then, from such doorways turning,
He seeks the poor man's hearth,
Whereon no fire is burning,
And chills his winter mirth.
But hard though the old boy's heart is,
He hath a social soul,
And he gives his winter parties
For a dance about the Pole.

The Forrest Case on Trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—Before Chief Justice OAKLEY and a Special Jury.

CATHERINE N. FORREST *vs.* EDWIN FORREST.

THIRTIETH DAY.

The outside of the building in which this extraordinary trial has been progressing for the last five weeks, was this morning besieged by a crowd of persons clamorous for admittance, making the approach for the jurors and others extremely difficult, if not dangerous. At this time, the interior of the Court was filled to its utmost capacity. Mrs. Forrest, Mrs. N. P. Willis, and a number of ladies had been admitted by another entrance, and were in the Court Room long before the hour of commencing the proceedings had arrived. Mr. Forrest and his friends were also present. A few minutes after 10 o'clock, his Honor, the Chief Justice, took his seat, and the Jurors were called.

His Honor called upon Mr. O'Conor to proceed.

The learned gentleman said that when the hour of adjournment had arrived yesterday, he was discussing before the Jury the history of the separation of Mr. and Mrs Forrest, and the events occurring subsequent to the separation, and before any hostile proceedings had been taken by Mr. Forrest. The day of their actual separation was May 1, 1849. It was by the facts adduced, that Mr. Forrest meditated a cheap mode of disposing of his wife, although that mode might prove very dear or very costly to him, or to his honor, if she is the vile thing he would have us believe, still however, it is a fact evident fact, that he did desire to dispose of his wife at the cheap and easy rate. At this period it was also evident that Mr. Forrest had no belief on any suspicion of the guilt of his wife—nay more, he had not the least doubt of her prudence or chastity; and he was not in a position, if he had desired, to make any charge impeaching either. Well, the boarding house project failed;—and how? why in consequence of the strong remonstrance of this lady, almost amounting to a refusal. The next step was to settle the alimony—as Lawson technically calls it—and here the Counsel on the other side claims for Mr Forrest great liberality; and I have not said one word against Mr. Forrest in relation to that $1,500. The Jury could not but recollect, however, that four different propositions were made as to the sum he was going to pay, that first the offer was as low as an annuity of $500 per annum, and a house said to be rented for about $375, and in her reply to this offer did not Mrs. Forrest show a reasonable spirit of forbearance towards Mr. Forrest? Did not she way her reasonable expectations from affluence much to madness as to the opposite of liberality. The lady in her answer claimed more—she requested $4,000, and says she could not live, in any kind of style equal to the rank and position of her husband, for less. It will be observed by the Jury that Lawson denies the soft impeachment that the proposed that there should be $2,000. Mrs. Forrest is thus treated after the separation; she, a repudiated harlot, according to the statement here made, for her imputed impurity, under charges which, if true, should cover her with shame and infamy—permitted to share the bed of her lord for four months, and then sent by her lord to the house of a respectable family, who will take no such claims and receive the allowance of $1,500. These things are to be added to the other proof, to show that Mr. Forrest had not, at that time, any imputation on her honor or any suspicion of her chastity. The next evidence which should be laid before the Jury was a piece of writing which cannot be—Lawson's declaration—declined—and what is the manner of Mrs. Forrest, when she was shown a copy of that letter, but "then why say a word about my honor, when that has not been questioned?" Then we have Lawson's letter to Mrs Forrest, saying that Mr F had seen the letter to Sinclair, and approved of it. Wha did he mean when, after reading the copy, and hearing that the original had been sent by the steamer, he said, 'Well, well, it is good?' Is humbly assuming to be of no effect, do we men lost their senses, if this Jury are not to believe that at the time, May, 1849, Edwin Forrest did not believe that this lady was as pure and innocent then as when he took that blooming young girl, at the age of 19, from her father's side? Then you have Lawson's attempt to effect a reconciliation between these parties. [Here the learned gentleman read letters from Mrs. Forrest to Lawson, in the language of a shameless woman, when she cast Lawson off as a friend, and telling him that she was quite willing he should become an enemy? And here may be noticed a trait in the character of the Scotch.—For we find Mrs Forrest saying to Lawson, "you must not touch me and go unpunished." And she, a Scotch woman, says this against a Scotchman, with a full knowledge that he would be apt to resent it.

The next part of the evidence referred to, was the correspondence between Mr. and Mrs Forrest, which Mr. O'Conor characterized by the simile of the wolf looking down on the lamb at his drink, and with reference to the allegation against Mrs. Forrest of a *liaison* with Jameson, Mr. O'Conor said, What he, a poor, miserable, subordinate actor, dangling at the heels of her husband, who first ran away in shame and a reproach to that husband to bring into the presence of that lady! Gracious God! no man who knows the parties can believe it! Then it was said she had admitted it. Well she had not, it is true, gone to especial pleader's and had a plea set up, as the learned gentleman on the other side might have done, she had not said, "You did find me between this man's knees, but it was not as you say at Cincinnatti, but somewhere else." But let it go for what it is worth, and let it go down to posterity as the verdict of twelve American Jurors, that she is to be pronounced a harlot on her own confession.

Mr. O'Conor next took up the Forney letter, and called the especial attention of the Jury to the date—"*January* 25, 1850." This missive was read and commented on at great length, and the phrase "he will give half his fortune to get rid of a hateful bond," as an offer to bribe any and every unprincipled scoundrel in the community to manufacture evidence against an innocent woman. And this, said Mr. O'Conor, is the production from the pen of an Editor, of a Gentleman, and one too holding one of the highest position as a public officer—in this country. Here a man with $75,000 in his right hand, which he offers to any one who will come forward to share it, although 10 per cent of the amount would bring enough of the Anne Flowers to deflower one half the ladies in the city of New-York. Now what come next? Why an day after this reward is offered, we find Mrs Underwood disclosing these horrible disclosures to Counsellor Lawson, which so excited his surprise, that he said "he would as soon have believed it of an Angel from Heaven, as of Mrs Forrest."

Mr. O'Conor next took up the history of the application to the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania for a bill of divorce against Mrs. Forrest, a project which, he said, had, under Divine Providence, signally failed, and had thus brought before this Court and Jury the same subject matter up, and which had been so basely conducted. In this part of the affair, he cited Mrs. Forrest's correspondence, and particularly her protest to the Legislature, in which she said "she was ready to appear in a court of justice;" and on this the other side had founded a reproach to her, because, after they had filed a bill in the Courts of Common Pleas, in Philadelphia, she had refused to go there to be tried, and thus enable this rooster to fight on his own spot, surrounded by his own friends and associates. This she did not do, and hence she is charged with having sworn to a lie, when, in point of fact, at the very utmost, she had only violated a promise to do it—that she was summoned to appear in a Court in Philadelphia, a city in which she had no friends or connections, with the exception, perhaps, of the sisters of Mr. Forrest, and although she might have been treated fairly there, yet she declined to go. And which of the Jury, if he were sued for a debt which he did not owe, and was called to appear before some Judge at Little Rock, Arkansas, would not decline, if he had his witnesses here in the City of New-York? Not one of the Legislature of Pennsylvania. Why, he might as well have gone to the Legislature of Constantinople, if they have a Legislature there, [a laugh,] or he might have cited her before some Cadi, and she might be as worthy of blame for not going, as before this Court in Philadelphia, where it was proposed to try two persons who were not born in that City or State, who were not subject to the laws of which one had never been a resident. Well, Mr. Forrest went before this, which was a "friendly Court," as the learned gentleman on the other side would say, and he had the Consuelo letter, yet he failed to procure the passage of a bill of divorce. It is true, he had not Ann Flower there; nor did he bring up the accusation of guilt with William H. Howard, and yet he utterly failed.

Mr. O'Conor next adverted to the evidence which appeared subsequently, and which all came from the shop of Stevens, from whence Anne Flower came, from whence Carey came, and Kent came, and from when e Stevens did not come, but from whence he did come, and yet had not been produced before this Court and Jury. The same shop from whence Barney McCabe came, and went to the office of Mr O'Conor and to Mr. Van Buren, although it is true that Barney only went to the latter place as an actor in a drama which had been rehearsed before him, in order that Mr. Van Buren might be upon him and tell him to clear out or go to grass. Barney had, however, to play the part of Metamora, without the dress of Metamora, and the learned Counsel was to have poor Barney sent to him merely that the learned gentleman might say, "I'll tell him to go to the old gentleman below." Mr O'Conor wanted Barney for another purpose—he wanted him in order that the Jury might look upon him and form their own opinion. Then it was said, that he (Mr. O'Conor) had wanted to find Barney, and for that purpose had been seen walking in the Ninth-avenue, and Barney had received a note informing him that if he called at the office of Mr. O'Conor he would hear of something to his advantage. With respect to walking in the Ninth avenue, Mr Forrest knows very well that it is the regular route from the house of Mr. O'Conor to his place of business; that he had not been to look for Barney was not because it would have been wrong, but because Counsel don't do such things they selves, but get others to do it for them, because they want ubiquity.

Mr. O'Conor next adverted to the opinions of Mr Forrest as evinced in his letters with respect to the massacre of Paris, in which he said, "What a glorious baptism of blood was that of Paris," &c.

The next portion of the testimony was that of Lawson, his letters, &c. He had gone into this business with all his heart, and all his zeal; had payed the part of Mesycophant to his lord, and done his bidding in all things. Of Lawson's testimony, there was only one portion which Mr. O'Conor would care to retain for comment before the Jury; that was, that Mrs. Forrest had told Lawson that she had obtained from Mr. Forrest a promise to keep secret the cause of their separation. The Jury must judge of that by the fact that Lawson says that it was the same conversation in which Mr. Forrest had found no fault with her, and that at the same time asked him to keep secret the cause of their separation. Here Mr. O'Conor would close on the question whether in December, 1849, Mr. Edwin Forrest had not changed his note, and intended to apply for a divorce solely on the ground that Mrs. Forrest had said something against his character. It is true, there is a little bit of testimony, which came from Mr. Burr, one of the followers of Mr. Forrest.—and he stated that Mrs. Forrest, on a very short acquaintance with him, had talked about living in a state of prostitution with her own husband, and from this the Jury were to infer that Mrs. Forrest intended to injure his character, by imputing blame to him for their separation; and this is the polluted source from which the Jury are to find this woman guilty: for the Jury must judge of a man by the company he keeps, and here, said Mr O'Conor, I shall dismiss the proceedings before the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

The Consuelo letter was next taken up, which the learned gentleman characterized not as a letter, but a rhapsody which might be a plagiarism or an extract from the novel itself, which was addressed to no person in particular, but as a sort of homage to some earthly divinity, and was described by Mrs. Forrest in her affidavit, page 206, as "Consuelo," the heroine of a modern French novel, &c. To show, however, that there were other opinions on the subject of this novel, as they were not allowed to examine "experts" who understood the character of the work, he would quote from *Hewitt's Journal*, a work, the joint production of a Quaker husband and wife, the following opinion:

"It is a gross mistake to confound George Sand with the depraved writers of the Balzac, Janin and Sue school; for she never makes vice beautiful, never rewards crime, never strews roses over corruption; virtue is by her surrounded with the glory of art, and the blessedness of well-doing is represented as the highest aim and reward of life."—[*Hewitt's Journal*, vol 1, p 129

The learned gentleman next quoted from the life of Judge Story, by his son Wm Story, (p 548,) in which the son, in order to convey his idea of the unfinished character of his father, had compared him to Consuelo. [This passage was not quoted and is in the original French, and too long for quotation.] And, said Mr. O'Conor, it was because Mrs. Forrest had laid this missive aside, instead of calling upon her lord to cut George Jamieson into sma-inch pieces, or eat him up alive, one or the other of which Forrest would most certainly have done had he known of this piece of absurdity, that this pretended letter was produced against her. Would it not, however, be more natural for the Jury to suppose, that if Mrs Forrest had been the depraved paramour of George Jamieson, there would have been produced letters written in plain prose, not in this style of poesy, but naming time and place, with other particulars. For the Jury must remember that it is not to the woman who has sunk to the lowest depth of degradation that a man addresses language like that in the paper before the Jury; and if this paper was intended as a confession of guilt, would Mrs. Forrest have kept such a production, when she might easily have destroyed it?

Mr O'Conor then went into a critical dissection of this much talked of production, in order to show that it was written when its author was either drunk with liquor, or madlin with the effusion of bad poetry and worse prose. For, said Mr. O'Conor, here is a lady whose very looks—whose very front and presence—must command at once the respectful distance of any man, be he ever so great a libertine Why, for twelve long years of their married intimacy Edwin Forrest never dared to speak of this lady except in language of the utmost respect. It is known she was the Consuelo of his life, which, it is to be feared, will be of little value after his Consuelo is gone. And how is it to be supposed Mrs. Forrest should have received that letter should she have gone into a pucker like Dame Underwood, and have put it out of the way instead of keeping it as a curiosity to show to Margaret, and thus it fa ls into the hands of her husband—why it is apparent that Mr Forrest was aware that this Consuelo letter could be of little avail for the purpose of a divorce, and he employs Forney to get an admission from this Jamieson when he was drunk. Another circumstance to show that Mr. Forrest did not believe in the sufficiency of this evidence against his wife will be found in the affidavit made 21st of May, 1851, in which he swears that he cannot safely go to trial without the evidence of Anne Flowers. If this is true, what is the use of this Consuelo paper, unless it is to be conceded that Mrs. Forrest acted incautiously, but not imprudently, in retaining that paper in her possession.

After a brief recess to the Jury, Mr. O'Conor resumed his argument by reviewing the subsequent events in this history, and he began by quoting the bad qualities which the other side said Mrs. Forrest had inherited from her ancestors, lying, drinking, evil speaking or her husband in the Macready business, if in no other. In this connection the attention of the Jury must be called to the fact, that Mr. Forrest claimed for himself a sort of eminence as a native American and all the witnesses are cross-examined as to whether they are either Englishmen or descended from Englishmen; the Jury must remember the evidence of Dr. Rich how he was pounced upon by the other side in relation to his pedigree How he answered "No! sir, I am not an Englishman, I'm a native American" Ah, says the Counsel, but your father? "Oh, he was a native American also. And your mother? Why she was born here also." Now the Jury must see this question of pedigree into their consideration, for they may some of them be able to trace their descent from an Englishman and that may not be quite satisfactory to the other side. Mr. O'Conor next alluded to the different persons who had been charged in Mr. Forrest's complaint before the Legislature of Pennsylvania and the omission of some named and the addition of others in the charges now on trial. In this connection he noticed the charge against Professor Hackley, who had been placed in the category by those who had been seeking another Forney to abuse and instruct the public.

Having thus traced these proceedings down to the time of trial, the learned Counsel proceeded to examine what was the evidence against Mrs. Forrest, as developed in the testimony of Mrs Underwood, Robert Garvin, and the witness Kent, as to her smoking and drinking. The learned Counsel on the other side must not apply the same rules to Actors as you would to other people or other professions; and he (Mr. O'C.) thought there were peculiarities in all professions, for which allowance should be made. When a gentleman has the habit in relation to his guests of staying up late, and keeps his lady up to minister to their wants, why is it not excusable if, at other times, a similar departure from strictness may be indulged in; but what must be said of that man who spends his nights with Stevens and others, and his mornings in pious communings in the house of Caroline Ingersoll? As to the testimony of Mrs Forrest's addiction to the habits of drinking and smoking it all rested on the unsupported testimony of Underwood and Garvin, and the Jury would yet see what that was worth.

Mr Van Buren intimated that there was Mr Lester.

Mr O'Conor said he had understood the other side to have thrown him overboard altogether, and, although he (Lester) did not know what a minister of the Gospel was, yet he was too illiterate a person to run for him (O'Conor) to revive. He would let Mr Lester pass.

Mr O'Conor next adverted to the conclusions which had been attempted to be drawn against Jamieson and Capt. Howard from their absence at this trial With respect to Jamieson, it was said he had been in the State of New-York and yet did not appear. Why not? Why, no one could tell but that Jamieson had heard of the Forney offer of a large sum to any one who could be bribed into attempting the task of getting an admission from Jamieson, and it was very easy to suppose that he might have been induced by his fears to stay away, or that a direct bribe might have been given to him by his present employers at St. Louis in the State of Missouri.

Mr. O'Conor next took up the testimony of N. P. Willis and that of his wife, to show the absurdities of the many stories told by Robert Garvin and John Kent, especially in respect to the sights which the former had seen on the sofa, and his finding, as he said, the garter and hair pins. John Kent's facts which were admitted, were all true, but the inference he drew from them was not.

The next piece of evidence Mr. O'Conor adverted to was that of the three witnesses who professed to having seen Mr. N. P. Willis with his arms round Mrs Forrest's waist.

The hour for adjournment having arrived, the Chief Justice said Mr. O'Conor had better suspend his further remarks until the morning.

Mr. Van Buren suggested that the Jury ought to go and see the premises to-night.

The Chief Justice said he should make no order on the subject, unless on a proper application by both parties.

The Court then adjourned to Saturday at 10 o'clock. It does not appear possible that the Jury can get the case before Monday.

Among the notabilities in Court during the day was the Hon. George Evans of Maine.

☞ Three of the hands of the brig *Rainbow* (a New-Haven vessel) on shore on Point Judith, have been frozen to death.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN 23.

$7,000 U. S. 6s, '56	105	10	Erie Railroad		77
8,000 Erie 1st mort	110⅛	100	do	s30	77
4,000 do. 2d mort	103	200	do		77⅛
11,000 Erie Incomes	93½	100	do		77⅛
5,000 Erie Convertibles	96	50	do	b30	77⅛
5,000 do.	96½	50	do		77⅛
1,000 do.	96½	50	do	b30	77⅛
6,000 do. '62	86	200	do		77⅛
17,000 do.	86½	150	do	b60	78
1,000 Ill int. bonds	40⅛	250	do		77⅛
5,000 Iowa 7 ⅌ cents	89	150	do	b15	77
25 shs. Del. & Hud. Cal	101	200	do		77⅛
25 do	101⅛	100	do	s10	77
25 do	101⅛	50	do	b15	77
50 Reading Railroad	b10 60⅛	150	Morris Canal		13
200 do	60⅛	100	Harlem Railroad		14⅜
350 do	b10 61	400	do		6⅜
200 do	s60 60⅛	25	Albany & Schen. R R.		99
100 do	b10 61	100	do	s10	99
500 do	61	50	Nor. & Wor R R	b60	51⅛
1860 do	b10 61	50	do		51
1050 do	60⅛	200	do		50⅛
100 do	b10 61	50	do	b30	50⅛
50 do	s60 60⅛	25	N. Y & N. Hav R R.		113
100 do	60⅛	20	Metropolitan Bank		100
10 Ocean Bank	100				

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Erie Conv. new	b60 87	100	N. J. Zinc Company		11⅜
5 000 do.	90⅛	100	do		11⅜
100 Harlem Railroad	6⅜	100	Nor. & Wor. RR.		50⅛
153 do	60⅛	50	do		50⅛
100 do	b60 60⅜	100	Morris Canal		13⅛
50 Erie Railroad	78	450	Reading Railroad		61
100 do	b30 78⅛	300	do		60⅝
100 do	b30 78⅛	400	do		61
100 do	b20 78	400	do	b60	61⅛
150 do	77⅛				

The business in Stocks was large and cheerful. The railways and small fancies were generally dealt in, and at better prices. The sales of Reading, which was again the favorite, amounted to nearly 8,000 shares. Some of the leading bulls availed themselves of a free market to realize on part of their low-priced purchases. The rise has been nearly 5 ⅌ cent. within the week,—a profit sufficiently tempting to cause a good deal of stock to come out. At the close, the Philadelphians were understood to be sellers. We notice in that city part of the speculation has been induced by the possibility of a flood to the Schuylkill and Lehigh Canals on the breaking up of the snows in the spring. The railroad is certainly a more reliable dependence for coal supplies; but without other inducements to operate for a rise in Reading, we do not see that it would be at all safe to rely upon the remote contingency of an overflow.

The upward movement or reaction in Erie continues. Prices this afternoon nearly recovered to the quotations of last Saturday, closing 77¼ per cent., a rise of 2¼ from the lowest figures. The stock has evidently been largely oversold, and the shorts are not all disposed to stay out in the face of an easy money market. The Bostonians, led to believe in lower figures here, from the continued depression in their own Railroad shares, have been selling some of the New-York stocks, Erie among the number, for a fall.

Delaware and Hudson shares sold in the forenoon at 101¼ in retail lots. At the close 104 cash was bid, 105 buyer 30 and 106 buyer 60 days. The stock is rapidly recovering to its old position. The Co. have a fine stock of coal on hand for which they are getting good prices.

In other Stocks and Loans there was a fair business. Morris advanced to 13½. Erie Convertibles, old, brought 90¼, and there was some animation in the new loan.

The Exchange Market for the *Atlantic* closed firm. The sales of the Bankers were at 110¼@110⅜, but first-rate Southern Bank Bills were done at 110. There was not much Exchange left over, owing to the delay in the Southern Mails. The remittances, however, will be moderate by this opportunity, and little Gold will go. Less than $100,000 was engaged at the Agent's office at 3 o'clock. The sailing packets, this week, will take some Gold.

We regret to see another very large importation of Dry Goods this week, nearly two and a half millions. With the exception of Dry Goods which came in by steamers, the importations entered are not large, owing to the ice in the Bay and at the piers.

MOVEMENT DRY GOODS, THIRD WEEK JANUARY.

	DIRECT FOR CONSUMPTION.		WAREHOUSE.		WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.	
	Pkgs.	*Value.*	*Pkgs.*	*Value.*	*Pkgs.*	*Value.*
Woollen	1,059	$393 693	264	$58,376	137	$38,651
Cotton	2,120	411,872	327	55,771	369	73,992
Silk	1,326	779,343	1,160	256,350	215	85,693
Flax	861	282,642	239	37,942	158	29 086
Miscel	266	90,426	365	3,385	32	2,744
Total	5,621	$1,877,976	2,515	$411,824	911	$250,166

In money there is considerable activity, with a wide selection in paper. The Brokers, who are moving in the fancies, find no difficulty in getting all the means wanted on call at 6@7 ⅌ cent.

On 'Change the failures of Messrs. Mills, Mc Dowell & Co., commission merchants in this City, with branch houses at New-Orleans, Galveston, and of Messrs. Maunsel White & Co., of New-Orleans, were spoken of. The latter is a very old and respectable concern of cotton and sugar factors. The senior member, Mr. M. White, is an old citizen of Louisiana; and his house has enjoyed the honor of being the factors and possessing the confidence of the late Presidents Jackson and Taylor. Some other failures at New-Orleans growing out of the late disastrous Cotton season, were hinted at, but the names did not transpire, except that of Alvarez Fisk. That city has not been visited by such a series of commercial failures since 1837. The large Cotton factors were strong in means and credit last year, and under the speculative delusion of a very short crop and higher prices, they afforded their customers the facilities of shipping abroad. Unfortunately many of these customers were not regular and rich planters, but mere speculators, who had little to fall back on when the reclamations appeared. The effect of the late failures will likely be to throw the Cotton receipts of this year earlier on the market. The factors will be free sellers on arrival.

The Sub Treasury received to-day $100,262, paid $25,172, and held at close $2,196,001.

The Harlem Rail Road Co. have declared their usual semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent. payable 3d February.

The *Albany Register* furnishes the following interesting summary of the movements of the past season on the Erie Canal:

STATEMENT of the tonnage and value of the property which went from the Hudson river on the Canals in 1850 and 1851:

1851	466,311 tons.	$87,582,207
1850	347,813 "	80,686,645
Increase	118,498	Inc.... $6,895,572

STATEMENT of the tonnage and value of the property which came to the Hudson river, on the Canals in 1850 and 1851:

	1850.		1851.	
	Tons.	*Value.*	*Tons.*	*Value.*
Forest	947,768	$10 315,117	921,337	$10,209,173
Agriculture	926,048	38,311,546	895,096	36,357,247
Manufactures	39,669	3,960,864	53,553	4,355,907
Merchandise	7,165	563,615	5,349	408,711
Other Articles	113,373	2,323 495	135,365	2,786 257
Total	2,033,853	$55,474,637	2 010,700	$54,088 395

AGGREGATE statement of the tonnage and value of the property which came to and went from the Hudson river, on the Canals in the years 1850 and 1851:

1851	2,477,011 tons.	$141,610,602
1850	2,381.676 "	136,101,272
Increase	95,335	Inc.. $5,509,330

One of our Cotton brokers, Mr. T. I. Stewart, in his circular for the *Atlantic* to-morrow, makes an estimate of the crop, at or below 2,500,000 bales. He says:

"The figure of 2,800,000 bales is obsolete, and 2,700,000 appears to be hastening in search of it. It is plainly evident that planters can dictate prices, provided nothing occurs to interfere with the general prosperity now existing. We feel confident that a crop of at least 2,500,000 bales has been made, but as we have already advised, would not be surprised at a receipt at the Ports of a smaller figure. We have carefully noted the growth and picking, and feel assured that the probabilities never warranted an estimate as high as 2,800,000 bales. At least 2,700,000 did appear possible, and several friends continue to look for it, but we cannot see any probability of such a result."

The general markets to-day were not very active. The holders of Flour and Grain, relying upon the rapidly decreasing stock, refuse to meet the views of exporters. There was a good consumptive and Eastern demand for Flour. Very little done in Wheat. Cotton is lower under the New Orleans advices.

At Philadelphia, to-day, about 3,000 shares Reading sold at 61@61½, closing at 61½, bid. $10,000 Pennsylvania Fives, 80. The lowest of the Schuylkill Canal sold down to 33½. The market closed firm; 75½ bid for Reading Loan of '70; $15 50 for Morris.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan 21.

The sales of COTTON during the past three days have been 15,000 bales—he quotations are the same as yesterday for strict Middling—low Middling is at 7c. Ohio FLOUR is at $3 80@$3 85. CORN has advanced to 50c. MESS PORK sells at $15 and BACON new sides at 8c. NEW LARD No. 1 barrels 8c., Prime Kegs 8½@8¾. WHISKY is dull at 17½@17½c. Prime MOLASSES dull at 31c. FAIR SUGAR is light. Business in Western Produce has been checked by the lightness of the supply.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

COTTON has experienced a decline of ¼ per cent. on the lower grades, since the receipts of the *Asia's* news. Strict middling is at 7¾c@7¾c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 23.

COTTON.—The sales yesterday were 11,500 bales, at ¼c. advance. Business generally is dull, and some heavy failures during the past week has made money tight.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Jan. 22.

COTTON—Sales to-day 600 bales; the week's transactions have been 4,400 bales at prices ranging from 6c. @6¾c. The market closed at a decline of ¼@¼c. from the highest point. Middling fair is quoted at 8@8¼c, Fair 8½c. The receipts of the week have been 14,51 bales and the stock on hand is 84,984.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Jan. 23.

COTTON to-day has been in active demand. Sales 3,700 bales at 6¼c @8¼c. Middling and fair at same quotations as yesterday.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Jan 23.

PROVISIONS are buoyant, but unchanged. Sight Exchange on New-York is at 1@1 ⅌ cent. premium, and is scarce—and on New-Orleans ½@1 ⅌ cent. premium. 60 days bills on New-Orleans 2@2½ discount. MONEY is easy.

TRAVELING.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are as the following:

ATLANTIC, Captain West.
PACIFIC, Captain Nye.
ARCTIC, Captain Luce.
BALTIC, Captain Comstock.
ADRIATIC, Captain Grafton.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction—as in their engines—to insure strength and speed, and the accomodations for passengers are unequalled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $120; in second cabin, $70. Exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $300. From Liverpool to New-York, £30 and £20. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES FOR SAILING.

From New-York. From Liverpool.

Saturday, Jan. 10	1852	Wednesday, Jan. 7	1852
Saturday, Jan. 24	1852	Wednesday, Jan. 28	1852
Saturday, Feb. 7	1852	Wednesday, Feb. 11	1852
Saturday, Feb. 21	1852	Wednesday, Feb. 25	1852
Saturday, March 6	1852	Wednesday, March 10	1852
Saturday, March 20	1852	Wednesday, March 24	1852
Saturday, April 3	1852	Wednesday, April 7	1852
Saturday, April 17	1852	Wednesday, April 21	1852
Saturday, May 1	1852	Wednesday, May 5	1852
Saturday, May 15	1852	Wednesday, May 19	1852
Saturday, May 29	1852	Wednesday, June 2	1852
Saturday, June 12	1852	Wednesday, June 16	1852
Saturday, June 26	1852	Wednesday, June 30	1852
Saturday, July 10	1852	Wednesday, July 14	1852
Saturday, July 24	1852	Wednesday, July 28	1852
Saturday, Aug. 7	1852	Wednesday, Aug. 11	1852
Saturday, Aug. 21	1852	Wednesday, Aug. 25	1852
Saturday, Sept. 4	1852	Wednesday, Sept. 8	1852
Saturday, Sept. 18	1852	Wednesday, Sept. 22	1852
Saturday, Oct. 2	1852	Wednesday, Oct. 6	1852
Saturday, Oct. 16	1852	Wednesday, Oct. 20	1852
Saturday, Oct. 30	1852	Wednesday, Nov. 3	1852
Saturday, Nov. 13	1852	Wednesday, Nov. 17	1852
Saturday, Nov. 27	1852	Wednesday, Dec. 1	1852
Saturday, Dec. 11	1852	Wednesday, Dec 15	1852
Saturday, Dec. 25	1852	Wednesday, Dec. 29	1852

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., N. Y.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
E. G ROBERTS & CO, No. 13 King's Arms Yard, London.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., No. 26 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires Paris; or,
GEO. PEABODY, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. j5-tf

FOR LIVERPOOL, United States Mail steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. JAMES WEST—This steamer will depart with the U. S. mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, 24th of January, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

No berth secured till paid for.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance or comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

The steamship ARCTIC will succeed the ATLANTIC, and sail Feb 7th. j12

U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—FOR NEW-ORLEANS, via HAVANA.—Change of sailing day—The splendid Steamship GEORGIA 3,000 tons—D. D. PORTER, U S N, Commander, will sail from the pier foot of Warren-st, N. R., on SATURDAY, Jan 24, at 2 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
New Arrangement

Ladies' Saloon Berths	$70	Forward Saloon Berths	$50
After do	60	Steerage Berths	25

Specie ONLY taken on freight to Havana Passengers for New-Orleans will be transferred to the steamship PHILADELPHIA at Havana. For freight or passage, apply to
M. O. ROBERTS, No. 177 West-st.,
j14-12t corner of Warren-st.

UNITED STATES AND PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—ONLY THROUGH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, via CHAGRES direct. On SATURDAY, January 24, at 2 o'clock, P M, the splendid new Couble engine Steamship GEORGIA, unequalled in her accommodations and speed, 3,000 tuns, D D PORTER, U S N, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, January 24, at 2 o'clock, P. M., precisely, from her pier at the foot of Warren-street, N. R., with the Government Mails, for Chagres, connecting with the favorite U. S. Mail Steamship CALIFORNIA, to sail without any delay for San Francisco, on arrival of passengers and mails at Panama. For passage and freight apply at the office, No 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River. N. B.—Bills of lading signed at the office, on the morning of sailing. j12-12d

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—NEW-YORK and PHILADELPHIA DIRECT.—U. S. MAIL EXPRESS LINES.—Through in 4½ hours.—New-Jersey Railroad, *via* Jersey City.—Leaving New-York at 6 A. M., foot of Cortlandt-st.—9 A. M. and 5 P. M., Liberty-st. Leaves Philadelphia, same hours, foot of Walnut-st. Fare reduced to $3 for first class, and $2 50 for second class.

Baltimore, Washington and Charleston Through Tickets sold in the above lines, and through baggage carried in the 5 P. M. line from New-York, with through Conductor. d23-tf

WINTER ROUTE TO CHICAGO.—Trains of Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Leave Buffalo at 7 A. M.; arrive at Dunkirk at 9 A. M.; leave Dunkirk and Toledo at 8.15 A. M.; arrive at Laporte at 6.30 P. M.; thence passengers leave Laporte on Plank Road 13 miles to Michigan City; thence by cars 40 miles to Ainsworth; and by stage 12 miles to Chicago. After Feb. 1, by cars through to Chicago. Returning to Laporte same way—cars leave Laporte at 7.30 A. M., and arrive at Monroe and Toledo at 5.45 P. M. Daily stages connect with Fort Wayne at Sturgis, with Logansport, Peru, Fayette and Indianapolis, at South Bend; and at other places on the line, with the principal towns north and south. At Toledo this line connects at 5.45 P. M. or 7 A. M. with the Lake Erie South Shore route by stage and railroad to Cleveland; thence by railroad and stage to Erie; thence by railroad via Dunkirk to New-York, or by stage from Dunkirk to Buffalo, and by cars after Feb. 1. The 5 P. M. train on the New-York and Erie Road, connects with the Lake Shore train Passengers at Cleveland can take cars all the way to Pittsburgh—thence by railroad and 28 miles staging to Philadelphia and New-York, or Baltimore and Washington.

E. P. WILLIAMS, Superintendent.
ADRIAN, Jan. 14, 1852. j19-tf

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the WIDENING of LIBERTY-STREET, between Broadway and Greenwich street, in the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given, that the Costs, Charges and Disbursements incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above entitled matter, will be taxed by the Hon. HENRY P. EDWARDS, or in case of his absence, by one of the other Justices of the Supreme Court Chambers, in the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the Twenty-seventh day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, at nine o'clock in the forenoon.—Dated New-York, Jan. 5, 1852.

JOSEPH JAMISON,
JOHN COX,
SMITH DUNNING, } Commissioners.

HENRY E. DAVIES, Attorney. j9-tj27

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I....NO. 111. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted.*) at the office, No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, in the Printing House lately occupied by the old *Sun* Printers, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week; or, when they prefer, they can pay in advance at the Desk for six months or a year, at the same rate. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies; three copies for TEN DOLLARS, and *four* copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the *Daily Times*.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Dr. Rogers' Syrup of Liverwort, Tar and CANCHALAGUA.**

Unnumbered cures! UNRIVALLED SALES!
The common cry—" IT NEVER FAILS !"
Proclaim, North, South, and East, and West,
This, of Cough-curatives, is the best.

The Indian, from the forest pine
A fluid draws he deems divine;
And this is one ingredient blent
In the exactific we present

The CANCHALAGUA strength renews;
Fever the LIVERWORT subdues;
And if the throat with phlegm's oppressed,
TAR clears it off and brings you rest.

Wisely to blend these three in one,
Was the grand object—it is done!
COUGH in CONSUMPTION ends no more,
Hope smiles where sorrow wept before.

For sale by A. L. SCOVILL & CO., at the depot, No. 216 Broadway, and by all retail druggists. Price, in large bottles, $1, or three bottles for $2 50. j26

☞ **Excelsior No. Two.**—Excelsior Building and Mutual Loan Association. No. 2, will hold an adjourned meeting at the Union Building, No. 163 Bowery, near Broome-st, 3d floor, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan 27th, at 7½ o'clock. Entrance fee $1. Monthly dues $3. Shares $200. By this arrangement of the amount of the shares and dues, the Association will be enabled to close and to pay its shareholders the amount of the par value of their shares much sooner than those institutions whose shares are differently apportioned. Explanations as to the working of the Association will be given, and subscriptions will be received for new shares. Office for the transaction of its business, No. 156 Bowery. WM. L. MILLER, President.

ROBERT BOTHOROE, Vice Pres't
JOHN A. SHENCK, Ass. Vice Pres't.

N. P. LABARTE, Secretary. j26-2t

☞ **The Workingman's Building Association,** Office corner of Broadway and Grand-st., over the Pacific Bank—having about 400 shares subscribed for, offers inducements for new subscribers as follows:

1st. The entrance fee, until February 16, 1852, is $1 per share.

2d. The monthly dues are $3 per share. Shares, when full, $200.

3d. Interest at the rate of 7 per cent., allowed on dues paid in advance.

4th. The Association is expected to close in seven years, when subscribers will receive $200 for each share subscribed for.

5th. The office is open MONDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, when addresses will be delivered in reference to the working of the Association.

6th. Ten shares having been sold at the last monthly meeting, makes it an advantage for members subscribing before February 16, 1852, when it is expected the whole number of shares will be subscribed for

ROBT McCLELLAN, President.
ALEX S. CLIFTON, Vice President.
GEO. W. ANDERSON, Secretary,
JOHN MORRISON, Treasurer.

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DIRECTORS.

Jeriah Griffeth, James Miller, Elmor Thompson,
Henry Mallory, James Berrian, Jas. J. Anderson.
John J. Messerve.

A. G. RANSOM, Att'y and Counsel

☞ **The New-York Land and Building Association** will hold their first regular monthly meeting at the Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, at 7½ o'clock. The object of this Association is to purchase a piece of land within thirty minutes ride of the City Hall, and to erect houses thereon for each of its members, to be paid for in small monthly instalments. The advantages to be gained are, that by the accumulation of our small deposits, we shall reap all the benefits derived by capitalists in the purchase of a large number of lots, and the erection of a number of houses. Remember that by accumulating a sum of 14 cents per day, in the course of six or seven years you will have a house and lot worth ten or twelve hundred dollars. The public generally, and workmen in particular, are invited to attend.

H. S. SMITH, Chairman pro tem.
J. O. WHITTENORE, Secretary pro tem. j26-1t*

☞ **The People's Building Association.**—An adjourned meeting of the Association will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, 27th instant, at 7½ o'clock, to give an opportunity to those persons who were prevented by the pressure of business at the meeting on Wednesday, to join. Those who have joined the Association should better do so while the entire fee is but one dollar.

Office of the Association, No. 199 West 28th st.

T. MARTINE, President.
J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary. j26-2t*

☞ **The Citizen's Mutual Loan AND ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION** will hold a public meeting on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, at 7½ o'clock, at their rooms, No. 421 Broadway, next door above Canal-st. The public are earnestly invited to attend. Interesting addresses may be expected. The subscription is fast filling up, and it would be well for those who wish to participate with us, to do so without delay. Office hours from 9½ A. M. till 5 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, till 9 o'clock. SIMEON DRAPER, President.

E DELAFIELD SMITH, Vice President.
JOSIAH F. KENDALL, Secretary. j24-2t

☞ **Second Mechanics' Building Mutual LOAN AND SAVINGS INSTITUTION**—A few months since the mechanics of this city formed an Association they can call their own, and so unrivaled has been its success, that it has already become necessary to form another, having the same philanthropic object in view—" To make each man his own landlord."

Prosperous as has been the above Society, the Second Mechanics' will, perhaps, be more so than any similar Society that has yet been started, for it offers advantages not offered by any other.

1st. It will loan money at 6 per cent. per annum on the amount advanced.

2d. It will allow interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum to all persons who prefer paying for six months or more in advance, thus securing a double interest—first, the above 6 per cent., and second, their share of the profits. Persons who wish to borrow money for the purpose of building, can here receive an advance on more favorable terms than is offered by any other Association.

3d. Persons desirous of withdrawing from the Society can do so at any time by giving one month's notice, and receive back all the dues paid by them, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

The above three clauses are entirely new in Building Associations, and must prove of great advantage to the shareholders.

A person who will save 14 cents a day, (and there is not a person who cannot,) can, in this Society, secure in a few years a small capital, ($1,000) with which he can establish himself in business, and thus achieve his own independence.

The Association is being formed by a number of persons who are members of other Building Associations, and who have observed its advantages to numbers.

The entrance fee will be 50 cents per share. Monthly payments, 50. Value of each share, $500.

Those good gentlemen desirous of joining, can leave their names with

THOS. MORTON, Pres't, cor. of Pearl and Fletcher.
G. V. POMEROY, Vice Pres't, No. 16 Platt-st.
JACOB PECARE, Sec'y, cor. Centre and Hester-sts.
BARNARD & PARSONS, Att'ys, No. 16 Wall-st.

TRUSTEES.

R. G. Nellis, 297½ Broadway, | E. J. Porter, 6 City Hall-place
F. W. Gilley, 126 Bowery, | G. H. Walker, 61 Elizabeth-st.
Dr. Jas. Allen, 335 Broome st. | C. N. Porter, Wall-st.

A public meeting will be held, for the admission of new members, on MONDAY EVENING next, Jan'26, at Seven o'clock, P. M., at No. 3 Chatham-square, where the objects and workings of these Associations will be explained.

j17-1mTuTh&S

☞ **Profitable Excitement.**—The Public Meeting of the KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION, last Monday evening, was one of the most crowded and enthusiastic ever held by any similar Association. The explanation of the principles, showing the immense profits to be derived by members, and the perfect safety of the investment, was extremely satisfactory, and nearly one hundred shares were subscribed for by those present. To accommodate all who may choose to attend, the next meeting will be held in KNICKERBOCKER HALL, corner 23d-st. and 8th-av, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 26.

A Lecture—giving the full particulars of the rise and progress of Building Associations, the advantages to its members, its superiority over savings banks, &c.—will be delivered on the occasion by

W. T. B. MILLIKEN, Esq

As there are a large class of females in this city whose savings are of infinite importance to them, this meeting has been called more particularly for their benefit, and they are most respectfully invited to attend. The investment of their three dollars per month will positively yield them, in the course of about six years, eight hundred dollars, and the same amount invested in a savings bank would not realize such an interest in a half a century. Think of this, and join at once the Knickerbocker Building Association.

WELCOME R. BEEBE, President.
J. R. DEL VECCHIO, Vice President.
E. J. MADDEN, Secretary j23 3t

☞ **The Citizens' Mutual Loan and Accumulating FUND ASSOCIATION.**—The Books of the Association are open for subscription, at their office, No. 421 Broadway, next door above Canal-st, from 9½ A. M. until 5 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock. Entrance fee $2, monthly dues $3 per month. An opportunity is offered to all males and females, minors and adults, by joining this Association, by paying $3 a month for a few years, to obtain a home or a capital sufficient to start a fair business. Pamphlets with articles of Association, By-laws and full explanation of its objects and plan, can be had gratis at the office

SIMEON DRAPER, President.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Vice President.

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John J. Herrick, Winchester P. Moody, Joel W. Mason,
Geo. Schwartz, Jr., John F. Clarke, Wm. H. Dietz,
Chas. L. Corsiah, Wm. Thomson, S. Albertus, Jr.

JOSIAH F. KENDALL, Secretary. j21-1m

☞ **Notice to Cutters and Clerks.**—A meeting of Cutters and Clerks will be held at Chatham Hall, Chatham-square on MONDAY, Jan. 26, at 8 o'clock. Also, on the three following MONDAY EVENINGS, at the same time and place. The punctual attendance of all interested is respectfully solicited. j24-2t*

☞ **Quartz Mining** IN MARIPOSA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—BURNS'S RANCH GOLD MINING CO.—OFFICE No. 45 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, Wall-st., New-York.

The Board of Directors of the Burns's Ranch Gold Mining Company, intending to prosecute this work with vigor, offer for sale the remaining stock appropriated for Working Capital. Orders for stock may be addressed to the Secretary of the Company. By order of the Board of Directors.

ALFRED D. SELLECK, Secretary.

N. B.—Specimens from the mine can be seen at the office. Also, Maps and Pamphlets containing an account of its location, title, mineral riches, &c., may be had by applying as above. j20-tf

☞ **New-York Life Insurance Company.**—Office No. 166 Broadway.—Physicians in attendance daily from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M. MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

FLINT FREEMAN, Actuary.

Further information and a Prospectus of the Company can be had at the office, No. 166 Broadway. j5-1m

☞ **Day and Newell's PATENT PARAUTOPTIC BANK LOCK.**—The great Bank Lock exhibited by Mr. HOBBS, and triumphant at the World's Fair, and that has hitherto defied the whole world to pick or explode with gunpowder. Bankers, Brokers, and Merchants are invited to examine these Locks, at DAY & NEWELL'S office, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York. m8-eodly

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Immense Success.**—A. BAKER, No. 30 Beekman' street, still continues to manufacture Boots to order of the best quality at the astonishingly low prices. Dress Boots of the best French calf skin, with patent shanks, $3 50; stout Boots $3 50; double soled water proof $4 50; French patent leather dress Boots $5 50. A good assortment constantly on hand. Call and examine for yourselves. j26-2tMW&S*

☞ **Rev. Dr. Dewey's Lectures** on "The Problem of Human Destiny," lately delivered in Brooklyn, on successive WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS.

The first lecture will be given on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, Jan. 28th, at the Chapel of the Female Academy, Joralemon-st., at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets for sale, in this City, at Wheeler, Beale & Co.'s, No. 82 Wall-st.; in Brooklyn at A. M. Wilder's, No. 51, and T. D. Smith's, No. 262 Fulton-st., and W. W. Rose's, No 47 Atlantic-st.; and at the door of the Chapel on the lecture evening.

Single tickets for the course of eight lectures, $2; ladies' tickets, or for each additional member of the same family, $1; single lecture, 50 cents. j26-3t*

☞ **The Maine Law.**—NEW YORK CITY TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE will hold a Mass Meeting, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, at 7½ o'clock, in the 18th-st. M. E. Church, (near 8th-av.) Rev. Dr. PATTON and JOHN HAWKINS, of Baltimore, will address the Meeting. Come out and hear Hawkins's Anecdotes, on the practical working of the Maine Liquor Law. Expect a good time. Due notice will be given of future meetings.

C. C. LEIGH,
ISAAC J. OLIVER,
W. W. STRICKLAND.

j24-2t*

☞ **The Seventeenth Ward TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE** will hold a public meeting at the Stanton-st. Baptist Church, between Forsyth and Chrystie-sts., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, 1852, at 7½ o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by Rev. STEPHEN REMINGTON, Rev. Dr. SMITH, and others. By order of the Executive Committee.

JOHN R. BIGELOW,
JOHN HAIGHT,
HUMPHREY PHELPS.

j24-2t*

☞ **Rev. Doctor Dewey's Lectures on the "PROBLEM OF HUMAN DESTINY."** lately delivered before the Lowell Institute, at Boston, will be repeated in New-York, at the Church of the Messiah, Broadway.

The first lecture will be given on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 27th, at 7½ P. M.

Tickets for the course—one person.....$2 00
Gentleman and Lady..... 3 00
Family of four persons..... 5 00
Single lectures..... 50

Tickets for sale by C. S. Francis, 252 Broadway; T. J. Crowen, 539 Broadway; Evans and Brittan, 697 Broadway. No money will be received at the door. j23-td7

☞ **A Public Meeting** of the COLORED CITIZENS will be held in the Abyssinian Baptist Church, Anthony-st., THIS (Monday) EVENING, when the Delegates to the Albany Convention will present a Report, with an account of the interview with Gov. Hunt. This meeting will further be important in view of the approaching Presidential Election. By order of the COMMITTEE OF THIRTEEN.

New-York Daily Times.

MOVEMENTS OF KOSSUTH.

Kossuth Storm-stayed in the Mountains—Conversations with the People—Circumstances of the Appointment of the Traitor Gorgey.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa., Monday, Jan. 19, 1852.

Here we are, storm-stayed in the mountains. The snow commenced falling on Saturday evening, and continued without cessation until midnight of yesterday, (Sunday,) when it cleared off, and the wind began to blow with considerable severity. The result is, that all the narrow passes of the mountains are blocked up with immense snow-drifts, and are likely to be for some days to come. KOSSUTH and his party expected to leave for Pittsburg this morning, but the railroad is utterly impassable. The train from Philadelphia, due last evening, did not arrive until this morning, and with great difficulty got through at all. From the West no train has arrived during the last twenty-four hours, and the impression is that several days must elapse before the road over the mountains will be opened. The weather is very cold, and the wind whistles furiously through the forests in our neighborhood. As I write, I see the snow-drifts circling in fantastic clouds about the hoary peaks of the Alleghanies—an interesting, yet dreary prospect to travelers, who watch the heavens for indication of liberty to proceed to their points of destination.

KOSSUTH is very anxious to proceed, and it is probable that the Committee of the Legislature will arrange to take the party through to Pittsburg in sleighs, starting early to-morrow morning. The sleighing is excellent, and the distance to Pittsburg by the turnpike is less than ninety miles.

The Governor made his appearance in the public parlor of the hotel this morning, and spent two hours in familiar conversation with the citizens, kindly answering their many inquiries relative to the condition of Hungary, and narrating many incidents of the Revolution—some of them of intense interest. His appointment of GORGEY as a general in the Hungarian army is frequently cited as evidence of his want of sagacity and foresight. To-day he related the circumstances under which the appointment was made. In the fall of '48 the Hungarian army under Gen. MOGA came up with the Austrian forces, in the vicinity of the town of Shweckat, on the frontier. The forces of the enemy were far superior in point of numbers. The Hungarian army was drawn up in such position as to bring its centre before the town, which was then held by the centre of the enemy's line. KOSSUTH was present, and soon perceived that the position held by the enemy's centre was so important as to require its possession at any price. Accordingly he gave orders to Gen. MOGA to throw a strong force upon that point at once, before the enemy should discover its weakness, and reinforce it so as to be impregnable. MOGA objected, and said as he was satisfied the movement would not be a good one, and must be fatal to his men, if KOSSUTH wanted it carried out, he must find some other person to command. Here was open mutiny you perceive, by the only General officer on that field. KOSSUTH turned to MOGA, offered him the use of his own carriage, and directed him to return home at once, for he was no longer commander. The next question presented was, "who shall be made General to supply the place thus vacated?" It was deemed essential to give the appointment to one of the "Sons of the Revolution." Of these the highest in rank were two Colonels—IVANKA and GORGEY. The former was a brave soldier, an experienced officer, and possessed the entire confidence of the Commander-in-Chief, while GORGEY, whose bravery and military skill could not render the Governor sensible of the absence of those qualities which commanding the entire confidence and respect of the shrewd judge of human nature,—was considered as one necessary at least to be looked after occasionally But IVANKA was absent, having been sent as an ambassador to WINDISCHGRATZ, to arrange terms for the treatment of prisoners of war, and being himself treacherously arrested and placed in close confinement. There was no time for hesitation. and GORGEY was appointed to the vacant Generalship—*not* because of confidence in his patriotism, but of necessity.

In the meantime the enemy had reinforced its centre with several additional batteries of artillery, and some thousand men, and by the time the new General presented himself for orders, was advancing upon the Hungarian centre, which gave way under the pressure of overpowering numbers; and thus was lost one of the most important battles of the Revolution.

A few days previous to this transaction, WINDISCHGRATZ issued a proclamation declaring that all officers of the revolutionary army who might be taken prisoners should be hung as traitors. KOSSUTH wrote to the blood-thirsty wretch desiring to know upon what footing the war was to be conducted, and reminding him that the fortune of war had placed some twelve thousand Austrian prisoners in the power of the Hungarians, of whom six should be executed for every Hungarian who should be sacrificed under the inhuman proclamation referred to. Col. IVANKA having been formerly an officer in the Austrian army, and WINDISCHGRATZ's Adjutant, craved permission to be the bearer of KOSSUTH's letter, expressing the hope that he would be able to place the matter before the cruel tool of tyranny in such a light as to induce him to recall his outrageous proclamation. It was while IVANKA was absent on this duty, that MOGA lost and GORGEY obtained the General's Commission. His fate, I believe, is unknown. At least the Governor has never seen him since he left the camp before Shwacket. S.

Important from Liberia.

The *Commercial Advertiser* publishes an extract of a letter from Gov. ROBERTS, giving an account of a recent attack upon the settlement at Fishtown. The town is situated on Bassa Cove, four miles from Grand Bassa. Gov. Roberts says:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Monrovia, Nov. 6.

A report has just reached here that Grando yesterday morning made an attack upon the new settlement at Fishtown, set fire to the village and killed eight or ten of the settlers. I have not yet learned the particulars. That the town has been attacked and burned I have no doubt; but that the number of lives lost has been exaggerated we have good reason to believe. We are, however, in a state of great excitement.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the America at Halifax.

Particulars of the Burning of the Amazon.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE ENGLISH CABINET.

Abandonment of Lieut. Pim's Expedition.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Reported Rupture between Louis Napoleon and the British Ambassador.

BRITISH LOSSES AT THE CAPE.

DECLINE IN COTTON.

By Telegraph over the Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick and Maine Lines to Portland,

AND THENCE BY THE

BAIN MERCHANT'S LINE TO NEW-YORK.

HALIFAX TELEGRAPH OFFICE, SUNDAY, Jan. 25.

The Royal Mail Steamer *America*, Capt. LANG, from Liverpool, Saturday, Jan. 10, with eighteen passengers for Boston, and eight for Halifax, arrived at her wharf in this city shortly after midnight, and sailed for Boston at 2½ o'clock this morning.

The *America* reports a continued succession of very severe gales for the last ten days.

The news of the destruction, by fire, of the West India Royal Mail Steamer *Amazon*, (a brief announcement of which we received by the steamer *Arctic*,) is fully confirmed. The *Amazon*, under the command of Capt. Simons, sailed from Southampton, with mails and passengers, on the 2d inst., and when two days out, and about 110 miles Southwest of Scilly Islands, was discovered to be on fire. The flames burst out at an early hour on the morning of the 4th inst., and in twenty minutes after, so rapidly did the flames spread, the ship was completely gutted. She subsequently burned to the water's edge, when her boilers exploded, and she hull immediately sunk. By this terrible disaster 41 passengers and 69 of the officers and crew of the steamer are known to have perished.

Captain Simons, his four chief officers, the surgeon, and Eliot Warburton, the celebrated author of the "Crescent and the Cross," were among the sufferers.

Many of the passengers, from the appalling rapidity with which flames spread, were either burnt or suffocated in their berths.

As soon as every effort to subdue the flames had failed the boats were attempted to be launched, but owing to the consternation which prevailed on all sides a desperate and despairing rush was made for them, and before they could be got well into the water, two were swamped along-side of the steamer, and every soul in them was lost. Two other boats were successfully launched, and thus nine passengers and thirty-seven seamen succeeded in escaping from the burning wreck. They were shortly after picked up—one party by an English and the other by a Dutch vessel, and were safely landed respectively at Plymouth and Brest.

The *Amazon* was a new and magnificent boat and very richly freighted. The loss, therefore, is immense. The origin of the fire remains a mystery.

The day previous to the departure of the *America*, intelligence reached Liverpool of the total loss of the New-York ship *Columbus*, Capt. McCerren, on the 7th inst., off the Irish Coast, near Waterford. Two ladies and two steerage passengers, together with eight of the crew, perished; but Capt. McCerren, his officers, and the remainder of the passengers and crew, succeeded in reaching the shore.

ENGLAND.

A dissolution of the English Cabinet appeared inevitable. A Cabinet Council was held on the 8th, after which Lord John Russell proceeded to Windsor, to confer with the Queen. It was admitted on all hands, that the Whig Government would not hold together much longer, and many believed that it would fall before the period for opening Parliament had arrived.

The Duke of Newcastle, and Sir James Graham, the great Free Trade leaders, had arrived in town, and the former had made a visit to her Majesty.

The Customs Reform Committee from Liverpool had had an audience with Lord John Russell, who promised that the subject of their complaint would receive the immediate attention of the Government. At the same time a deputation of Spanish bond-holders, opposed to coercion, had an interview with the Foreign Secretary.

Baron Kinnery, one of the Hungarian Committee in London, had died of a broken heart, caused, it is said, by some remarks of a correspondent of the *Daily News*.

The Marquis of Lansdowne had tendered his resignation as Lord President of the Council, and holds office only till a successor is appointed.

FRANCE.

France continued steadfast and tranquil. The President gave a grand banquet at the Tuileries on the 5th, to four hundred of the Delegates of the Departments.

The stock of the Paris and Lyons Railway was much sought after since the disposition of it to a public company by the Minister of Public Works.

By a decree of the Minister of the Interior, the republican mottoes had been erased from the public edifices, and the ancient historical ones restored.

Latest advices note a rumor which prevailed in Paris on the 9th of January, of a marked coolness between the President and the British Minister, in relation to Belgium, and *Galignani's Messenger* had announced that Lord Normanby would leave the following day for England not to return. This had caused the utmost regret among all parties, and contributed to a fall of one per cent. in the funds.

Another report has it, that the absence of the English Minister from France would be only temporary, and would not extend beyond a few days.

Several Government prisoners have been liberated from St. Palaye, and it is stated that nine hundred of the prisoners recently arrested on political grounds, were removed on Saturday morning from the forts of Bicetre and Svery, to be conveyed to Havre. Thence they were to proceed to Cherbourg, or Brest, with a view to their transportation to Cayenne.

It was announced that a further delay of ten days would take place before the promulgation of the new Constitution would be made. This new delay was variously accounted for;—one opinion averring that the President contended for liberalizing, and another, for restricting, the legitimate guarantee of the Constitution.

Considerable progress had been made in the Constitution of the Senate. The President had determined to resist family influence and political intrigue, by filling up the blanks that remained with names commanding public confidence and respect. In the mean time, profound anxiety continues to be felt in regard to this matter, as well as to the new Constitution, and the public fund had greatly fluctuated in consequence, but closed firmly on the ninth.

GERMANY.

The German journals announce that great sensation has been caused at Vienna by the receipt of the intelligence that Don Juan Infante, second son of Don Carlos, has run away from his wife with an English governess. The wife is a sister of the Duke of Modena.

The affair between Germany and Denmark is terminated, although the treaty between Denmark and the great German powers had not been signed. In consequence of this arrangement, the German troops will evacuate Holstein in the course of this month, but a body of Austrians will remain provisionally at Hamburg, and in the neighborhood. This measure will have the effect to secure the conditions imposed on Denmark, among which the convocation of the Provincial States of Schleswig and Holstein is the most important.

The German Diet, in its sitting of the 31st ult., decided on the suppression of the Federal fleet. Austria has proposed to form the German navy into three divisions, to be commanded, respectively, by Austrians, Prussians, and Germans of other States, but Prussia opposed this arrangement, when the above final resolution was adopted. Prussia has declared her readiness to undertake the support of the fleet for one month.

The King of Denmark is suffering from indisposition.

The Austrian *Lloyd's* boasts that it was Prince Schwarzenberg who virtually dismissed Lord Palmerston.

Rumors of a Ministerial crisis prevailed in Berlin. It is said that Manteuffel will resign the Presidency, or that Von Roumer will quit the Cabinet.

ITALY.

The Neapolitan State trials had proceeded to the seventh day. The public were kept out of earshot of the premises, and no notes were allowed to be taken. The recent events in France would hasten, it was thought, the fate of the accused, who were expected to be sent to the galleys for life.

CIRCASSIA.

The *Prussian Gazette* of the 6th says, that Rasehid Murat, the bravest son of Schamyl, the Circassian Chief, had surrendered uneonditionally to the Russians, and is now a prisoner at Tiflis. Prince Worongoff, son of the Commander-in-chief, and Governor of Bessarabia, received from the young chief the possession of the fort of Wenes Prya, and his numerous detachments of soldiers.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope announces that a severe skirmish had taken place on the 6th November, between large bodies of rebel Hottentots and Caffirs and a detachment of British troops, in which the latter had been obliged to retire, with the loss of one Colonel, three other officers, and seven men. Reinforcements had sailed from England before the receipt of the news.

Another account had been sustained by the English troops on the Limni, on the coast of Africa, in an attempt to chastise the native King for slave dealing. The force, consisting of 260 officers and men, were repulsed with considerable loss.

Another account says:

There is news from the Cape to the 2d of December, by the screw steamer *Harbinger*. Bad as were the previous accounts from the seat of war, those by the *Harbinger* are still worse. Led on by the Hottentots, the enemy continues to make predatory incursions on the Colonists, stealing their cattle, burning their farmsteads, and murdering the inhabitants wherever they can overtake them. As yet, no check whatever has been given to these marauders by Sir Harry Smith, and more troops must be sent out before any effectual stop can be put to their inroads.

After the affair at Waterkloof, an attempt was made to expel a number of the enemy who were supposed to be lurking about. This was met by a desperate resistance, and a loss on our side unparalleled during the war. Lieut. Col. Fordyce, Lieutenants Carey and Gordon, of the 74th Highlanders, and Captain Devenish, of the levies, fell. The Colonel did not survive his wound more than ten minutes. His last words were: "What will become of my poor regiment!" The whole Colony deplores the loss of this noble officer. Addresses of condolence have been addressed to the officer in command of the 74th

After this affair, the weather having become very severe, Gen. Somerset withdrew his troops, to the camp at Blinkwater. The next movement was to be a combined one of the two divisions under General Somerset and Col. McKennox, across the Kye, against Krelis, the principal chief in the Kaffirland. The force was to consist of 1,000 cavalry and 2,000 infantry. They were to move on the 20th ult. for the Unwasi, and their operations, it was expected, would occupy a month.

Up to the last dates from Natal, everything was quiet, and the draft ordinances for instituting a Parliament at the Cape had been received with great satisfaction. A large meeting was held at which an humble address was drafted, to be presented to Her Majesty, praying, that the main principles of the Constitution may not be altered, but carried into effect without delay. Within half an hour, four hundred signatures were attached to it.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 10, 11 o'clock, A. M.—*The Times* says, the attempt to strengthen the Ministry by an alliance with the Peelites, had signally failed, and that the Prime Minister would meet Parliament without seeking any further addition to his strength, provided he was not compelled to retire in the meantime.

Lieutenant Pim, by the advice of the Russian Geographers, had abandoned his project of crossing Siberia in search of Sir John Franklin.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Subsequent to the sailing of the *Arctic*, on the 7th, the COTTON market at Liverpool continued inanimate, with a turn in prices in favor of buyers, though hardly to a quotable extent, in American qualities above middling, which, with all lower grades, have declined one-sixteenth of a penny ₰ lb. since the commencement of the present month. The sale of the week are stated at 47,940 bales, of which speculators have taken 3,960 bales, and exporters 4,710. The authorized quotations, at the close of the market, on the 9th inst., were 5d. for New-Orleans fair; 4¾d. for middlings; 4¾d. for Upland fair; 4¼d. for middling. The sales on Friday, were 6,000 bales, at steady prices.

The FLOUR market is firm at the rates current at the sailing of the steamer *Arctic*, but the market has less buoyancy.

There is an improved and improving demand for INDIAN CORN, and a slight advance has been established since Tuesday.

For WHEAT there has been a steady and rather active demand, at full rates.

In PROVISIONS, dullness is the prevailing feature. There is no quotable change in BEEF, PORK, BACON, SHOULDERS, HAMS, or CHEESE, and the transactions have been on the most limited scale. Holders of LARD have demanded an advance of 6d. ₰ cwt., which in some cases, has been conceded by purchasers.

SUGAR has been in limited demand at Liverpool and London, and prices are sixpence lower.

The COFFEE market has shown no signs of activity, but prices have been fully sustained.

TEA, for private use, has been active, and CONGOU is ¼d. dearer since last week, at Liverpool; but at London the market is quiet at previous rates.

At a slight reduction from last week's prices, MOLASSES has been in slow request.

RICE is neglected.

TALLOW is in better demand at previous rates.

LINSEED CAKE is steady.

There have been no transactions to report in OILS.

Three hundred barrels of TURPENTINE have been sold at 7s.

Common American RESIN is wanted, but Yellow is moderate in value and in demand.

BUSINESS AT MANCHESTER has shown great activity since the sailing of the *Arctic*, and the prices of the leading fabrics have slightly advanced. Spinners have but a small stock of Cotton, but the majority are averse to buying freely, having an impression that the value will not rise, and that possibly it may decline.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET presents no new feature. Stocks are firm, but are not very active. Consols closed on the 9th inst at 97¼d. to 97¾d. for money and account. Bank stock, 216@216¾.

In AMERICAN securities there has been no change in prices, and the market has been rather inactive.

Liverpool Cotton Market...FRIDAY, Jan. 9.

Estimated sales to-day, 6,000 bales, at full rates. The stock in port proved to be 42,000 bales more than appeared by our weekly estimate, partly arising from the export having been 32,000 bales less than reported, as stated in our Circular of the 5th inst., and which difference should have been added to stock instead of consumption. There has been a fair demand for Cotton since the commencement of the year, particularly during the last few days in which period there has been a steady and regular export business going forward of 1,000 bales per day, in addition to fair sales to the trade, making about 6,700 bales per day for the quantity taken out of the market. This, however, has scarcely been sufficient to sustain prices, and the market has consequently been heavy, and entirely without animation. American descriptions, however, are but little changed in value since Friday last, although certainly 1-16th of a penny per pound lower than at the close of last month for the middling and common Cotton. The sales of the week amount to 47,940 bales, of which 2,670 were American, and 1,290 Surat were taken on speculation, with 4,290 American, 30 Egyptian, and 450 Surat for export, leaving for the trade 39,210 bales.—*Holmyshed, Tetley & Co.*

Passengers.

Mrs Bazzell, Mrs Wood, Miss Wood, Messrs. Hess, Offley Hamilton, James, Leveridge, Richardson, Stanackel, Molet, Reeve, Wilson, Babcock, LaFont, Kaine, Lindsay, Scott.

NEW-YORK CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLOS GARDEN.—'*La Somnambula.*'
BROADWAY.—'*Paul Clifford*' and '*Two Bonapartes.*'
METROPOLITAN HALL.—*Performances by Prof. Anderson.*
TABERNACLE.—*The Allegnanians.*
RUTGER'S INSTITUTE.—*The Fraser Family.*
MONTAGUE HALL, Brooklyn.—*Panorama of the Pilgrim's Progress.*
SOCIETY LIBRARY.—*Two Lovely Asiatic Children.*
STUYVESANT INSTITUTE.—*Washington crossing the Delaware.*

THE ICE.—The ice in the rivers and the Bay is still so dense as to cause much inconvenience to the shipping, but the warm weather yesterday rotted it very much, and it must soon give way.

—Yesterday afternoon the ship *Megunticook*, from New-Orleans, while in tow of the steam-tug *Wave*, was struck by a field of ice, and driven on shore at Robbin's Reef.

—The ship *E. C. Scranton*, from Liverpool in attempting to get into the East River, while in tow of the steam-tug *Telegraph*, grounded off pier No. 1.

—The brig *Pilgrim*, from St Domingo, came to anchor near the light-ship on Tuesday, when the ice came afoul of her, and drove her ashore on the East Bank. Had to slip both anchors, and succeeded in getting off by the aid of the steam-tug *Telegraph*, and was towed to the Public Store Wharf.

—The brig *Arve*, from Curacoa, anchored inside of Sandy Hook on Tuesday last, and has been up through the Narrows, and was carried down over the East Bank out abreast of Rockaway. While in the Bay, came in contact with the brig *Celt*, from Machias, and slightly injured the stern. Was towed up to the city on Sunday morning.

—The Hell Gate pilots report the East River and Sound, as far as they have been able to observe, completely covered with ice, which is so solid as to render it impossible for any vessels, even steamers, to pass in either direction. From Oldfield Point, opposite New-Haven, where the Sound has its greatest width, no spaces of water can be seen. Horses and sleighs are driven across the river from City Island to Long Island, and from White Stone, on the Long Island side, to the main land. A British brig, bound to Liverpool, N S., and an American schooner, bound to Rockland, Me., are fast in the ice near Throgg's Point. It is the opinion of the pilots that the navigation in that direction will remain closed until Spring.

—The ferry-boats, at flood tide, have some difficulty in making their regular trips, but at ebb tide they encounter very little ice.

☞ The ship *Reciprocity*, Capt. Porter, arrived at this port from Liverpool yesterday. She had on board 365 emigrants, and has had seven deaths on the passage.

DROWNED AT SEA.—The packet-ship *Ashburton*, when in lat. 41° 41', lon. 60° 40', lost overboard David Lawrence, a native of Flushing, Denmark. While hanging up clothes, he fell from the rigging, and as the ship was going at the rate of nine knots an hour, it was impossible to save him.

A STRANGE OPERATION.—On Sunday morning, some of the attaches of the Hamilton-Avenue Ferry, watching the ice floating out to sea, thought they saw on a large cake something which seemed to move. Procuring a boat, they started in pursuit, and soon discovered it to be a woman, well dressed and apparently sane. She declined to take leave of her crystal craft, until force was used, and seemed decidedly pleased at the prospect of a voyage down the bay "solitary and alone." She was taken ashore, and officer McNamarra, of Brooklyn, waited upon her to her residence in Columbia near Harrison-street. She had been absent from home since 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and declined giving any reason for her absence.

A NOSEE ACT.—About 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, Thomas Murray, belonging on board the pilot-boat *Washington*, came very near losing his own life, while endeavoring to save the life of a fellow-being, at the foot of Peck-slip, where he fell overboard from the steamer *Hero*. His name is Henry Nelson, and by the exertions of Mr. Murray, his life was saved.

☞ There were at this port Saturday morning 23 steamships, 119 ships, 93 barks, 91 brigs, and 187 schooners, colliers, etc. Total 513.

SAILING OF STEAMERS.—The U. S. Mail steamship *Atlantic*, Capt. WEST, sailed on Saturday, for Liverpool. She took out $286,000 in specie, and twenty-seven passengers. Among the passengers was C. S. Seyten, bearer of dispatches. The ice somewhat obstructed the

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 26, 1852.

☞ Chambers, Treaty & Co., Baltimore, are our Agents, and of whom the Daily and Weekly Times may be obtained, or, by leaving their names, have them served at their residences or places of business.

The Forrest Case.

The "Forrest case" is closed. In spite of its repulsive details, it is one of the most important trials with which our Courts have ever been concerned. The position of the parties, the nature of the allegations, the revelations of the trial, the skill with which it has been conducted, and its probable result, conspire to make it a case of unusual interest.

The verdict of the Jury has not yet been published, though no one can doubt what it is. It is unquestionably in favor of Mrs. Forrest, though with what qualifications remains to be seen. The public will have very little difficulty in coming to very decided conclusions in regard to the whole affair. The evidence, which was allowed by the Judge to take a most unusual range, shows clearly enough that the style of living in Mr. Forrest's family was, as was of course to be expected, decidedly theatrical. The character of its *habitués*, the habits and demeanor of its inmates, and its general tone, were such as would naturally be looked for under the circumstances. Beyond these peculiarities, no one who has read all the evidence will find anything remarkable. Mrs. Forrest appears, from the testimony, to have been a woman of talents and social accomplishments, full of vivacity, free and perhaps incautious in her demeanor, proud of what she considered her husband's professional talents, but not disposed always to yield to his somewhat domineering temper.

As to the allegations which were brought against her, there will be little difference of opinion. No one can resist the conclusion that most distinct and explicit perjury has been freely used against her. The material witnesses upon that side have proved, without exception, to be shamelessly abandoned; nor is there a single fact or circumstance, established by credible evidence, which in the least degree impeaches her character.

The verdict of the public in regard to Mrs. Forrest will be one of acquittal. It is impossible to resist the belief that every device of ingenious malignity, backed by wealth and troops of serviceable friends, has been resorted to with unscrupulous cruelty, to entrap her into positions which would be presumptive of guilt. The letter which JOHN W. FORNEY, a devoted tool of Mr. Forrest, wrote to Mr. Roberts, of Boston, urging him to entice Mr. Jamieson, while drunk, into boasts which should implicate Mrs. Forrest, finds its only parallel in words which Shakspeare has fitly put into the mouth of the greatest villain ever created by human genius; nor is it clear that in this case Shakspeare himself has not been outstripped by nature. We certainly remember no instance in real life, of a more remorseless or detestable plot. The Mercer-street conspiracy was of the same character, though, so far as appears, more degraded tools were employed in its execution.

We cannot conceive it possible that Mr. Forrest should retain with the public any degree of character or respect. He may possibly continue to crowd the galleries of our second-rate theatres, and to receive the applause of the reckless mob. But his character is gone. The revelations of this trial, with the inferences which they render necessary, will follow and brand him to the end of his days.

Treachery of the Bonaparte.

Coronations have always had the attendant ceremony of an oath administered to the monarch, to insure the perpetuity of national rights and usages. The inauguration of a Republican Chief Magistrate borrows the custom, and solemnly obliges the new incumbent to respect the laws and guard the Constitution. Such guarantees, to be sure, are not always valuable. Once in a while they do restrain the oath-taker from inordinate excesses; but in most cases they prove as idle a form as the flinging down of the gauntlet by the King-at-Arms, at the coronation of George IV. The only reason, perhaps, why the practice should be retained, is the good it may possibly do, whenever an honest man happens to come to wear a crown, or play the part of President of a great Republic.

In France, however, the thing has been done away with altogether. Its nondescript ruler has sworn to no principle or fealty of purpose. The Government is his, without any deductions in the way of impertinent obligations to do right, or administer public functions with integrity. The people have asked for nothing of the kind, perhaps because the Government was not of their asking. Or they may be at a loss to discover any fundamental law to which allegiance may be sworn. Or perhaps the claim of the Bonaparte to contain, like the Bourbon, the State within himself, is admitted. Or, what is more probable, recent experience has taught them the market valuation of presidential, more false than "dicers' oaths," and they decline to take any more at par. It is, at all events, a sure thing that the "Regent of the Republic," in this, as in all other respects, is uncontrolled by any voluntary obligation other than the pressing hunger for self-aggrandizement.

It is indeed no wonder that the Bonaparte is refused a second opportunity to perjure himself. The grossness of the crime committed on the first of December, is so inconceivable, that we can hardly entertain every phase of it at the same moment. He had originally accepted office under the Constitution, with a full knowledge of its provisions, and had sworn to see them realized. At every opportunity he had proffered and thrust upon the people assurances of his fidelity to the fundamental law. His tour through the provinces in the summer of 1850, abounds with professions of this description. Thus at Lyons in August, addressing a town-gathering in the Hotel-de-Ville:

> Rumors of coup d'état may have reached you, but you have disregarded them; and I thank you, for doing so. *Surprises and usurpations may be the dream of factions without popular support: but he, whom six millions of suffrages have chosen, fulfils the will of the people*; HE NEVER BETRAYS THEM. *Patriotism, I repeat it, may consist as much in self-denial as in perseverance.*"

Bearing in mind that the speaker was at the very moment, preparing and feeling his way towards the dictatorship he has finally attained, how ineffable, how profound does the depth of his *vilain* hypocrisy appear! At Strasbourg, a few days later, we have him talking with more ambiguity, but with evident discontent, of his position in the body politic. It will be remembered that his reception was cool even to chilliness among those who had witnessed his escapade ten years before.

> "What have I done to forfeit your confidence? Placed by an almost unanimous vote of France at the head of a power legally controlled but immense in the moral influence of its origin, *have I been seduced by the thought or by the advice of attacking a constitution made for all, but every one knows in great part fortified against me? No. I have respected*, AND I WILL RESPECT, THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE, EVEN WHEN ITS VOICE MAY BE FALSE OR INIMICAL. *If I have acted thus, it is because the title I most eagerly crave is that of an honest man.* I KNOW NOTHING ABOVE DUTY!"

This avowal may be taken as one involving 'higher law' notions; duty elevated *above* the Constitution; but that is not the meaning which the context calls for. He admits that his only hope of deserving the character of an honest man lies in fidelity to duty *under* the Constitution, and so he was there understood.

At the session of the Assembly, in November, 1850, we have him discoursing in the most magnificent and magnanimous vein:

> "Whatever may be the solutions of the future, *let us understand each other to the end that the destinies of a great nation may never be settled by* PASSION, SURPRISE OR VIOLENCE. Let us inspire the people with a love of repose by conducting our own deliberations with calmness; let us inspire the people with a *secret respect for the law by never departing from it ourselves*; and then, believe me, the progress in political morals will afford ample compensation to the danger inherent in institutions which have had their birth in days of distrust and doubt. *Be assured that what I am most solicitous about is, not to know who shall govern France in 1852, but so to employ the time that remains for me to dispose of as that the transition, whatever it may be, shall take place without agitation, without troubles. The noblest object and the most worthy of an elevated mind, is not, when in possession of power, to be seeking expedients for its perpetuation, but to watch without ceasing on the means of consolidating for the good of all, those principles of authority and morals which defy the passions of men, and the instability of the laws.* I have freely opened to you my heart. You will respond by your confidence to my frankness, by your cooperation to my good intentions, and God will do the rest."

Falsehood, perjury, blasphemy every word of it! And again:

> "The undeviating rule of my political life will be, in all circumstances, to do my duty and nothing but my duty. It is at the present moment permissible for every one, save me, to desire a speedy revision of our fundamental law. *If the constitution contain vices and dangers, you are entirely free to expose them to the censure of the country. I alone, under the obligations of my oath, am confined within the strict limits, which it has traced.*"

Can we be surprised that, after the lesson derived from promises so fair and performances so infamous, no further oaths or assurances are demanded? Of a truth, the case surpasses in magnitude of treachery and profligacy, the power of expression. Its intense guilt gathers a darker coloring from every reference to precedent acts of his life; and he would go very far wrong, who should propose fresh oaths for the basis of fresh perjuries, in a man already double-dyed with that crime.

Kossuth and Capt. Long.

From the Washington Republic.

The *Times* affects to consider this publication [of the KOSSUTH letters, &c.,] a triumphant exoneration of KOSSUTH from complaints that have been made against him, and a final settlement of the controversy. Such a conclusion is altogether unjustifiable. A glance makes it apparent that the narrative, including the correspondence, is an *ex parte* statement of facts, and therefore unreliable. It *omits notice of incidents* which are essential to a right understanding of the matter, and displays a *reckless* desire to exculpate KOSSUTH *at the cost of truth* and the character of our navy. The affair cannot remain in its present shape; the garbled story, although sufficient of itself to rebut many of the inferences at which the KOSSUTH journals have arrived, *will necessitate the production of the whole truth*; and, when that appears, we believe it will be found that KOSSUTH has once more miscalculated the genius of our people, or been again misled and damaged by his noisy and indiscreet admirers.

The *Republic* is an official paper, and therefore entitled to great respect. It speaks on this matter, as on all others, with great confidence and true official loftiness. We find it a little difficult, however, to understand its complaint,—a failing not wholly unprecedented in official papers. It seems to complain that the *Times* publishes any part of the documents relating to the differences on board the *Mississippi*:—though its real grievance seems to be that we did not publish more.

The *Republic* says that the *Times* in this publication, "displays a reckless desire to exculpate KOSSUTH at the cost of truth." We suggest to the editor of that paper, that this is the language of Billingsgate. The assertion is utterly untrue in point of fact, and seems to be the last resort of a reckless purpose to say something against the *Times*.

We published official documents upon this subject, and nothing else. We made no statements in regard to them, except such as we knew to be true, and necessary to their being correctly understood. If the *Republic* or any other paper or person, which may reasonably be presumed to know anything on the subject, will specify any one of our statements, as untrue or unfair in any respect, we will give it prompt attention. The disappointed spite of the *Herald*, the swagger of the *Courier and Enquirer* and the inanities of the *Commercial*, will pass for just what they are worth, with us, as with the public.

The *Republic* says, we "omit notice of incidents which are essential to a right understanding of the matter." That certainly is possible; but why does not the *Republic* supply the defect? We mentioned those within our knowledge, and which we deemed essential. The *Republic* being an official paper, and therefore wiser than others, ought to pity our short-comings, instead of reviling us for them. We should be very glad to see in that paper, a statement of the "incidents" to which it refers. "The publication in the *Times*," the *Republic* says, "will necessitate the production of the whole truth." We are very glad of it. If this be so, we have done the cause of truth some service. We have repeatedly called for the publication of the official documents on this subject. We have done our best certainly to have the "whole truth" produced. We are glad to find our efforts seconded by the *Republic* at last. We trust that paper will now give us the official reports of Captain LONG and Consul HODGE upon this subject: that it will print them *in full*, and not omit any passages which may seem to them to throw too much light upon the feelings which animated those devoted servants of the nation, in the performance of their duties. Let us hear in what language the Commander of an American ship speaks of the service on which he is sent by his Government.

And if even these documents should not furnish all the "incidents" which the *Republic* may deem "essential to a right understanding of the matter," let it urge Captain LONG to demand an *official inquiry* into the manner in which he discharged the mission on which he was sent. This will produce the "whole truth" in an official and unmistakeable shape. And it will then be seen very clearly *who* can be "exculpated" only "at the expense of truth," and how much any portion of the public has been misled by what *The Times* has said upon this subject. If the *Republic* has any faith in its own assertions, it will join in this request.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun* says:

> "Private letters from Hungary gives most frightful accounts of the increasing poverty and crime. One-third of the population are starving, and the rest unwilling to work, with the benefit of their labor merely accruing to a foreign tyrannical government. Yet it is the doctrine of Austria that *fourteen millions were created that one man should rule over them* and that man is Francis Joseph, of the House of *Hapsburg-Lorrain*."

This is a perfectly just statement of the Continental theory of government, which the monarchs of Russia, Austria and France are striving to carry into practice. The millions are created, and exist only, for the sake of being ruled by one man and his descendants. Their labor must fill his coffers. They must toil and suffer that he may be great and powerful. Their bread is snatched from the lips of their children, that it may feed an army to cut their throats if they venture to object. And this is called preserving *order!*

Hundreds of millions of people exist in Europe only for the aggrandizement of four or five reigning families. Their liberties, their personal rights, their hopes and their enjoyments, are all held subject to the will of these men who rule over them. They are compelled to pay, from their hard earnings, millions upon millions of dollars to support and to arm soldiers for no other purpose than to butcher them if they remonstrate against this tyranny, or show any symptoms of a desire to throw it off. If the state of things be necessary—if society cannot be preserved on any better terms than this, it is not worth preserving.

AUSTRIAN AMNESTY.—It is announced that the Austrian Government have granted an amnesty, which includes many Hungarian personages who have always been in discord with KOSSUTH. Among these is mentioned Count Batthyany, who has resided for some time in Paris, where he enjoys much consideration.

☞ This amnesty has been well earned. The fact does a good deal towards explaining the letter which Count Batthyani has lately published for the purpose of indicating his dislike of KOSSUTH, and his consequent claim to Austrian favor.

"The *Times* is unjust. It speaks of the *Commercial* as affecting to call in question the authority on which it gives M. KOSSUTH's letter to Mr. Hodge. We did no such thing. We complained that the *Times* published only one side—a partial history."—*Commercial Adv.*

☞ Why did not the *Commercial* supply the deficiency? We deny that our statement was partial, or one-sided. But if it was, the *Commercial* certainly can show it, and make it complete. We will very cheerfully correct our publication from the *Commercial's* columns, if it will allow us—and that, too, without abusing it for giving us the chance.

☞ The FOREIGN NEWS indicates a comparatively quiet state of feeling in Europe. England is the only country where internal tranquility is greatly disturbed. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE has resigned the Lord Presidentship of the Council, and a dissolution of the Cabinet seems inevitable. In the Kaffir war, Great Britain has sustained severe losses.

In FRANCE, the promulgation of the New Constitution has been delayed for an additional period. So far as appearances go, LOUIS NAPOLEON remains secure. There are rumors of a disagreement with the British Ambassador, resulting from the Belgian question, but no outbreak has yet occurred.

In GERMANY, the Danish troubles are settled, although the Treaty is not yet signed. The German troops are to evacuate Holstein, but a body of Austrians will remain at Hamburg to enforce the conditions which are required of Denmark. The Diet has decided to suppress the Federal fleet. In Berlin, there were reports of a Ministerial crisis, looking toward the withdrawal of MANTEUFFEL from the Presidency.

RUSSIA proves herself victorious in Circassia. A son of SCHAMYL, Reschid Murat, had surrendered unconditionally to the Russian forces, and was imprisoned at Tiflis.

The Neapolitan State Trials were progressing.

Discouraged by the Russian Geographers, Lieut. PIM has finally abandoned his search for Sir JOHN FRANKLIN.

The *America* brings full particulars of the loss of the steamship *Amazon*, of which a brief account was given by the *Arctic*. There were 110 lives lost by the burning ot the vessel, and of this number 69 were among the officers and crew. The Telegraph announces Mr. ELIOT WARBURTON, the author, as among the sufferers. Another shipwreck, that of the ship *Columbus*, Capt. McCerren, of this port, is also recorded, with a loss of ten lives.

A Singular Mission.

Col. BERZENCZY, one of KOSSUTH's most intelligent and devoted friends, has been for a long time an enthusiast on the subject of ascertaining the origin of the Hungarian race. Since his arrival in this country he has decided to visit China and Northern Asia; and at the request of Governor KOSSUTH, made through Senator Seward, Messrs. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, have tendered him a free passage—as will be seen by the following correspondence:

WASHINGTON, U. S. of America, Jan. 12, 1852.

SIR: I have the honor to introduce herewith to you, Col. L. Berzenczey, one of my companions in the struggle for our independence,—a faithful attendant of mine during my exile in Turkey, and a man as firm in devotion to the principles of freedom and patriotism, as in the attachment to my own person.

By his own choice, and by my consent, he is now about to depart on a visit to China and the East Indies, to search amongst the tribes of those vast countries for the original race of our Hungarian people. He himself will give you a more particular account about the matter.

But for myself, being a poor exile also, there is left nothing to support this very interesting and very important enterprize, but to recommend him to the protection of my friends, amongst whom I trust I may reckon you.

In this hope I beg leave to entreat you in favor of Col. Berzenczey, to lend him every assistance in your power, which he certainly will endeavor to deserve.

I have the honor to remain, with the highest consideration, yours, most respectfully, L. KOSSUTH.

Senator SEWARD.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1851

MY DEAR SIR: In reply to your esteemed favor of the 12th—which has been a long time on the way—I have much pleasure in complying with your wishes by offering a passage to Col. Berzenczey. I beg you will make the same known to him. I would have replied to your letter yesterday, had I been able to see Mr. Law as to the passage to Chagres. That gentleman cordially unites in franking the Colonel through.

With much respect truly your ob't serv't,
WM. H. ASPINWALL, Pres.

Hon. WM. H SEWARD.

☞ The *Express* says that we saw "Gen. Taylor under such Cabinet influences, that *the mercy of God* alone saved the country from civil war." The *Express* is, of course, duly thankful for the "mercy" which caused Gen. Taylor's death.

☞ Col. ALEX. HAMILTON writes from this City to the *Baltimore Patriot*, inclosing a letter addressed by him to KOSSUTH, in which ground is taken against Intervention.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to The New-York Times.

XXXIId CONGRESS... First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 24.

THE MEXICAN INSTALMENT BILL.

The House met at 11, and went into a Committee of the Whole on the bill to pay to Mexico three millions one hundred and eighty thousand dollars, under the Treaty of Gaudalupe Hidalgo.

Mr. MEADE, of Va., caused the pending amendment to be read, which was, that the money shall be paid at such time and manner as may be most acceptable to Mexico. Mr. MEADE did not agree with Mr. EGERTON of Ohio, in his denunciation of bankers. They, like politicians, are necessary evils, and must be watched. He did not complain of the Executive for employing them as agents; but he assumed that it was the duty of the President on the mere application of the authorities of Mexico to have acceded to their wishes, especially when we come to the *bonus* of one per centum, which could have been realized by this course, over the proposition of the bankers. Even if that was the only consideration, the wishes of Mexico should have been regarded. We are informed that a previous informal arrangement was made, by the administration of Gen. Taylor, to conform to the wishes of Mexico, by honoring drafts drawn by Mexico in favor of Marks, which would have been but the payment of the money to her accredited agent. It was not his purpose to charge the Secretary of State with corruption, in consequence of the failure to carry out the understanding between the previous administration of General Taylor and the Mexican Minister. It was not his purpose to arraign the motives of any gentleman, unless he could clearly establish the fact that they are bad. He took the transaction as he found it. Therefore, he would not inquire into moral delinquencies, but complain of the political errors of the administration. In his opinion, the payments here to fore made, were made in violation of the treaty. He repeated, he was for telling Mexico that she can be paid in New-York. By this means we can get rid of the shaving operations by which she is depleted.

Mr. RANTOUL, of Mass., said he did not intend to enter into the discussion of the general merits of the question, but to reply to charges brought by his colleague (Mr. Davis) yesterday, against a majority of the people of Massachusetts, that they are guilty of corruption. [Many gentlemen immediately changed their seats to the vicinity where he was speaking.] If, he said, there was corruption in Massachusetts, it was not among the democrats, who were generally poor, and had made heavy sacrifices, for many years past, to maintain their principles. The corruption, if there were any, was on the opposite side, where vast wealth was concentrated, and often used for tyrannical purposes. What is the ground of the charge of corruption in Massachusetts? That gentleman advocating the fugitive slave law and then opposing it, had united for a common object. Was there anything wrong in this? Suppose the Capitol is on fire—must he refuse to work the engines because other persons, differing with him in politics and religion, had hold of the brakes? Did not the Whigs form a coalition in Missouri, the result of which was the election of a United States Senator? Did not coalition in Wisconsin elect a Member to this House, and Whigs set up a cry of triumph? Coalitions were made everywhere. Southern men, in favor of the Fugitive Slave law, unite with those who are not. Are other States and parties denounced for this? Yes—Massachusetts is, not to do what is right and proper in others without being condemned. But she will maintain her political rights in the way she chooses. He was absent at the time the coalition was formed in Massachusetts; but when he returned, he was free to declare that the coalition was right and proper. The Democratic party had been struggling for many years to effect important reforms in his State. Did his colleague (Mr. DAVIS) believe that it was wrong for an Abolitionist, and a Whig who sustains the Compromise, to act together? If so, his colleague must have undergone a conversion as wonderful as that of Saul of Tarsus, and quite recently, too. This was a new thing, compared with the coalition which has existed in Massachusetts for twenty or thirty years past. The Whigs carried the State with Anti-Slavery votes, in 1835. His colleague (Mr. DAVIS) was a member of an Anti-Slavery Society, in Franklin County, Massachusetts, [Mr. DAVIS here denied the statement,] which was the first organization in the State of the Constitutional Whig party. He (Rantoul) was opposed to the removal of slavery from the United States. (Laughter.) Now, he (Mr. Davis) being a young man, should have restrained his ambition within reasonable limits. (Laughter.) The third resolve in that Constitution was, to labor for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories of the Union, by all Constitutional means; and a resolution declared that slavery is a sin, and ought to be treated as such. Another resolution declared—and this was of interest to Southern gentlemen—that immediate emancipation could take place without danger to our white population. In 1838, the friends of emancipation held a meeting in Worcester; and it might have been there that another of his colleagues learned his abolition notions.

Mr. ALLEN, of Mass., rose and said, the proceedings of that meeting go beyond any of the views I entertain in relation to slavery.

The debate was continued by Mr. RANTOUL and ALLEN, amid great confusion and loud cries of "order."

Mr. HOUSTON, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, then addressed the Committee in support of the passage of the bill as it was reported, and without amendment; and he replied to the remarks of gentlemen who had preceded him, and had favored leaving to the Executive the execution of this, as of all other laws, which he is bound to execute.

The Committee then rose, and the House adjourned without taking any question.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 24.

A memorial of the Mayor, &c., of the city of New-York, to restrict the number of ballotings, places, and ballot-boxes, in said city, was presented.

Mr. BABCOCK brought up the Report on Public Printing, on which, a long discussion ensued.

The House is not in session.

Kossuth at Pittsburg.—Enthusiastic Reception.

PITTSBURG, Saturday, Jan. 24.

The KOSSUTH reception ceremonies took place this morning, at the St. Charles Hotel. At ten o'clock, people began to assemble in the streets, which were soon packed, from the Hotel to Diamond Alley, with the most dense mass ever brought together in this city. About eleven o'clock, after KOSSUTH had received and replied to the deputations from several places, he was presented to the people by Hon. W. W. Irwin. Col. S. W. Black then welcomed the distinguished Hungarian in one of the most chaste and effective speeches ever delivered by him.

The Colonel was replied to by KOSSUTH, in a manner fully sustaining his high reputation as an orator and patriot. His speech was listened to with great attention, but frequently interrupted by enthusiastic cheers from excited multitude, who were loathe to disperse.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies, Colonel Black again came forward, and stated that the people were the jurors, and asked for a verdict against the Russian Bear and his Austrian Cub, which was loudly given. KOSSUTH then replied that courts of law were usually invested with power to sustain their verdicts, and he hoped the verdict of the jury would also be sustained.

After some music by the bands, the crowd slowly dispersed.

The Syracuse Rescue Case.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 24.

Leroy Morgan, one of the counsel for the defense, occupied the morning in reading affidavits and papers in support of the motion to quash the indictments. Mr. Morgan was followed by his colleague, C. B. Sedgwick, Esq., who had not concluded when the Court adjourned.

Murder Trial at Canandaigua.

CANANDAIGUA, Saturday, Jan. 24.

The evidence in the case of Henry Woodin, for the murder of his wife, consisted yesterday of contradicting and sustaining witnesses. An attempt was made to impeach Woodin's son and wife. The testimony brought out by the defense has not altered materially the appearance of the case. The defense rested their case last evening. The council commenced summing up this morning, at 9 o'clock.

Conviction for Murder.

NEWARK, Saturday, Jan. 24.

The trial of John Erpenstein, for the murder of his wife, Frederica, by administering poison to her in a cake prepared for that purpose, which has been going on in the Essex Oyer and Terminer since Wednesday morning, has just terminated in a verdict of guilty. The prisoner wept violently, and was greatly agitated when his fate was announced. His sentence will be pronounced on Thursday next.

The Prometheus Affair.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan 23.

Admiral Seymour, of the West India squadron, held an investigation upon this subject, and the results of it were lately transmitted to Mr. Crampton, and is now on its way to England. When it shall arrive, a prompt disavowal of the outrage, it is thought, will be made by the British Government.

Fatal Steamboat Explosion—Earthquake.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Jan. 24, 1852.

A despatch from Memphis reports that the steamer *Pitzer Miller*, exploded her boiler at the mouth of White River yesterday, and that several persons were killed. No particulars have yet been received.

At Holly Springs, Miss., on the 23d instant, a severe shock of an earthquake was felt, which shook the most substantial buildings for miles around. Several chimneys were knocked over, but no other damage was done, so far as known.

Fire in Gloucester, Pa.—River Broken up.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Jan. 25.

The large brick building attached to the bleachery in Gloucester, was destroyed by fire last night. The establishment was new, and nearly ready to go into operation. Damage $80,000, one-third of which was insured in Providence offices.

The ice boats have broken up the river to-day, to nearly five miles below the city. They will renew their labors to-morrow.

Arrival of Southern Mails.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 25.

Several back Southern mails, brought overland from Acquia Creek to Washington, have been received here. The dates are—Charleston, 21; Savannah, 21; Mobile, 17. Nothing has been received from New Orleans, from which place seven mails are now due.

Marine Disasters, &c.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 24.

Accounts from New-Bedford state that, in consequence of the obstructions by ice, the harbor is inaccessible to vessels. The harbor of Edgartown is also closed entirely, as far as Cape Page Light—the first time, it is said, for many years. Holmes' Hole harbor is frozen over to the chop. Nantucket has not yet been heard from.

Accounts from Provincetown state that two ships were seen back of the Capes, trying to beat up.

The bark *Cuba*, from Surinam, for Boston, ashore at Wood End, was got off with much difficulty, and taken into Provincetown. She had four feet of water in her hold. All the crew, except the second officer, had left her, and all who had assisted in getting her off were more or less frost-bitten.

NORFOLK, Va., Saturday, Jan. 24.

The following vessels have put in here: Brig *Mary Eleanor*, from Baltimore, for Gibraltar; brig *G. W. Russell*, for Richmond. The crew is sick—the vessel short of provisions. Schooner *Statesman*, from New-York for Georgetown. Schooner *Asia*, Capt. Eldridge, from New-York for Baltimore, is also here. Owing to the heavy ice in our rivers, communication between Baltimore and Norfolk is suspended.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 24.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, '67	116¼	14 Chemung Railroad	85
9,000 Erie 7s, '58	110¾	125 Marion	84
7,000 do. 7s, '59	103¾	100 Canton Co	67¼
$ 000 Erie Convertibles	91	25 do b30	68
5,000 Virginia Coup. s60	105¾	900 Harlem Railroad	68¼
50 Del. & Hud. Canal	105	200 do b60	68¾
50 do b30	105	200 do	69
20 Hanover Bank	90	100 Long Island R.R. b60	16¾
10 Metropolitan Bank	100¾	100 Reading Railroad s60	61
20 Knickerbocker Bank	90	1200 do	61¼
10 Bank of Commerce	105	300 do b10	61¼
15 Bank of America	111¾	1000 do	61¼
25 N. A. Trust Co	104	400 do b30	61¾
120 Hud. Riv. Railroad	63¾	400 do b60	61¾
25 do s10	62	200 do	61
100 Edgeworth Co	7¼	100 do s60	61
50 Morris Canal	16¾	450 Erie Railroad b60	78¼
450 do	17	550 do	78
300 do	17¼	50 do	78¼
200 N. Jersey Mining Co.	1¾	50 do s30	78
100 do b30	11¾	150 do	77¾
100 do	11¾	150 do	77¾
400 Sussex Mining Co	11	50 do b30	78
135 Saratoga & Wash. R R.	50		

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 Erie Convertibles	91	50 Morris Canal	17
5,000 do	91	60 do	16¾
3,000 do b60	91¾	50 do	16¾
40,000 Erie Incomes	95¾	100 do	17¼
3,000 Erie, 1st mortgage	110¾	500 Reading Railroad s60	61¾
50 Erie Railroad	77¾	75 do	61¾
300 do s60	77¾	100 do s60	61¾
2607 do b60	78	100 do	61¾
200 do b60	78¾	500 do b4	62
60 Merchants' Ex. Bk	105	50 Canton Company	68
50 Harlem Railroad	69	50 do b60	68¼
150 Del. & Hud. Canal	105		

SUNDAY, Jan. 25.

The week closed yesterday on the Stock Exchange upon an unsually large business in the Railroad and other speculative shares, marked by considerable fluctuations in the course of the six days, but closing generally with a firm feeling. The operations in loans, both State and Railroad, were also to a large extent, and most of the brokers appeared to be satisfied with the signs of at least temporary activity. The orders of the week were more general than usual, and the outside movement, if not embracing a large circle, comes, in most part, from very responsible parties. Yesterday the dealing was again heavy in Reading and Erie and Erie Bonds. The advance was full 1 per cent. in the first two over Friday's prices, placing Reading 6 per cent. higher than the previous week, and advancing Erie, after a fall of 3 per cent., to about the closing of Saturday week. The rise in Morris, a $25 stock, was $2 the share at the early Board. Sales as high as $17¾ were made, though after the supply of the order prices receded to $16¾ and then recovered to and closed at $17. Delaware and Hudson rose $5 the share on Friday's rate and sold $10 above the lowest figure since the dividend. The small lots offered at the Board were taken at 105, and 300 shares to a private buyer were supplied on the street at 106. The sales of Erie bonds were $75,000, chiefly at 91 for the old Convertibles and 95¾ for the Incomes. Norwich was slightly depressed from the interruption by snow and ice to the through travel, and Hudson sold down to 62. Government loans are not active, nor quite so high.

The gold movement outward by the *Atlantic* amounted to $258,552. The other shipments of the week were $61,000. The receipts at the Sub-Treasury were $74,157; payments, $59,140; balance at close of business, $2,211,122. Money was unusually pressed for demand throughout. Loans were generally made at 7 per cent. Brokers' rates were 8@9 per cent., though most of those here regard discount rates pretty full. Drafts on New Orleans are regarded with less favor owing to the late heavy failures, but we do not hear that this distrust extends to foreign bills made in this city. The losses by the late reverses will fall chiefly on the banks in New Orleans and the South-western States, though it is more than probable that some of the foreign houses have suffered to a considerable extent in their reclamations.

There seems to be some gross and inhuman imposture somewhere, in reference to through tickets on the California steamers. Mr. Corwine, the U. S. Consul at Panama, advises of numerous instances in which passengers have been stopped on the Isthmus, and subjected to the utmost privation, disease, and in some cases death, by the repudiation of their tickets, paid full price for in New-York, by the steamer agents at Panama. The complication of owners, agents, clerks, express men, lines, cross lines, and rival lines, tickets genuine and tickets dubious, is such as to render the utmost caution at the starting point unavailing, against some sort of imposture, vexation or delay before the journey is ended. Not even the pledges verbal and pledges of record, coupled with the high standing and undoubted responsibility of the owners in New-York, stand proof at all times against the counter conduct of the subordinates, through whose hands the passenger has to go, on the route. Cases of vexation and attempted imposition are of frequent occurrence. But these are mere petty annoyances in comparison with the outrages reported by Mr. Corwine, growing out of the issue at New-York of full through tickets at full pay, by parties not recognised or the Isthmus. It would be hard to say where the blame ought of right to rest, or upon whom a just public indignation should be visited, nor is it certain whether all concerned are not more or less to blame. The public will reasonably look to the responsible as well as to the respectable heads of the lines to do their part, in the most ample manner, to remedy the evil. Their ticket machinery should be simplified in some way, and passengers advertised before starting, of the names of the authorised agents, sub-agents, and express men, empowered with credit and authority to act on their behalf. Circular instructions, with autograph signatures addressed to these agents and borne by each passenger, would not be out of place perhaps, where so many instances of the arbitrary exercises of brief authority on a foreign shore are known to occur. And in regard to parties giving and receiving pay for through tickets, the owners of the mail and other lines, should by public warning, leave no ground for the suspicion that *they* are concerned in repudiating abroad, the acts of men whom they directly or tacitly vouch for at home.

There was a large stock business at Philadelphia yesterday: nearly 4,000 shares Reading at 61¼@¾, closing dull 61¼; 800 shares Morris 16 to 17, closing 16¾. Navigation Loans improved 1¼ per cent. and Pennsylvania fives sold at 89¼.

The business in Cotton yesterday was small, 500 bales, prices unsteady. The *Arctic's* news created a better demand at New Orleans, 11,500 bales selling on Friday. Strict middlings quoted at 7¼ cents.

About $70,000 Mexican silver came in on Saturday, per brig from Vera Cruz. The dollars are worth 4¼@4¾ ₱ cent. premium.

The foreign news by the *America* is good for Breadstuffs, but rather unfavorable for Cotton. There is scarcely a quotable decline in the latter, Orleans Middling ruling 4¼d., as before. Money keeps easy in London, and Consols and American stocks without change.

The following is a statement of the business of the Mint at Philadelphia, for the week ending January 24, 1852:

	Deposits.	Coinage.	Payments.
Gold	$385,000	$1,754,300	$1,306,646 58
Silver	450	.....	5,272 55
Total	$385,450	$1,754,300	$1,314,919 13

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 22.

The COTTON market became quite animated today, after the receipt of the *Arctic's* news, and the sales reached 11,500 bales at an advance of one-eighth. Strict middling, 7¼. RICE is in fair demand at $3 50. WHISKY, 17¼@18c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 23.

The Cotton market is still animated, and the sales to-day reached 11,000 bales, fully sustaining yesterday's advance. Strict Middling, 7¼c. Sales of the week, 45,000; stock on hand to-night, 150,000. Parties are waiting the steamer's news.

PROVIDENCE, Sunday, Jan. 25.

The Cotton market is firm, at quotations, and stock light. We quote New-Orleans and Mobile Uplands fair at 10¼@10¾.

WOOL.—The sales have not been quite so large as they were last week. The market closed with a good feeling, and prices were fully sustained. The following are the sales: Fleece, 111,360 lbs., at prices ranging from 35@47c.; the heaviest sales at 44@46c. Pulled, 19,200 lbs, at prices ranging from 34@34c.; the heaviest sales at 36@44c. Foreign, 3,200 lbs, at 26@27c. Total sales of the week, 133,760 lbs.

For English Cloths the demand is light, and prices unchanged. The sales of the week reached 18,000 pieces.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Atlantic, for Liverpool—Joseph Wile, Rochester; W. W. Gilbert, New-York, bearer of dispatches to the Court of St. James; C. S. Seyton, do; Geo. H. Draper, Havre; Henry Kroehl, Germany; Joseph Livière, Guayaquil; J. A. Van Amburgh, New-York; C. Gresham, Va.; J. F. Dollman, Vienna; R. C. Brown, England; Henry Chance, St. Domingo; M. Cailleton, France; John Mularkey, England; Peter Porter, Glasgow; W. H. Manning, Eng; W. B. Wait, N. Y.; John Roberts, Manchester; Louis Koch, Germany; Capt. F. Brangnet, San Francisco; John Reeves, N. Y.; John Jordan, Dublin; Thos. Guerros, Granada, Spain; J. Leife, London; Chas. Weston, J. Wood, England; Jas. Murdock, Ireland; Francis Schad, Germany.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Martha Clark, from San Juan.—Henry Gaines.

MINIATURE ALMANAC....THIS DAY.
SUN—Rises.....7 18|Sets.....5 08|MOON—Sets....10 24m
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook, 11 08a|Gov. Island..11 58a|Hell Gate.. 1 41m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....JANUARY 24, 25, 1852.

Cleared.

Steamship Alabama, Ludlow, Savannah, S. L. Mitchell.
Steamship Marion, Berry, Charleston, Spofford & Tileston.
Steamship Georgia, Porter, Chagres, M. O. Roberts.
Bark Girard, Chase, Bahia, G. S. Colt.
Bark Koophandel, Beeckman, Antwerp, T. & S. Brockelman.
Bark Mary H. Kendall, Talman, Genoa, R. W. Trundy.
Brig Montella, Thurber, Franklin, H. D. Brookman.
Brig Eolus, Moore, Bathurst

WANTED.

ENGINEER WANTED.—A young man of industrious habits, who can take charge of a small engine, and make himself otherwise useful, can have steady employment, at moderate wages, by applying at HOOPER & BROTHER'S Leading Glass Factory, 333 Pearl-st. j26-1t*

ENGINE WANTED.—An engine of about 30 horse power, applicable for a steamboat. Direct, description and price taked, to Box No. 3,308 Lower Post-Office. j26-1t*

BOY WANTED—In a Hardware Jobbing Store, a boy about 15 years of age, smart and active, one who resides with his parents. Salary $50, the first year. Address, with reference, Box 1,945, New-York Post-Office. j24-2t*

AGENTS.—Wanted, 500 Agents; $125 to $250 easily made in selling the Life of KOSSUTH, illustrated. A new family work, and a large variety of pictorial, popular and useful works. Call, or address, post-paid, "American Family Subscription Establishment," No. 136 Nassau-st., New-York. d26-1m*

PRIVATE NURSING FOR GENTLEMEN—By J. M. LUDLOW. Those that are desirous of an experienced and faithful Nurse in sickness, please call, or address J. M. LUDLOW, No. 340 Broadway, Union Place, P. O., N. Y. Physician's Reference given. n11-3m*

NOTICE.—CAME ASHORE, on Coney Island Point, on MONDAY, Dec. 22, a RAFT, consisting of 21 square Pine Logs. For information respecting them, apply to BARNABUS DONLY, Coroner, at his store, Gravesend, King's County, L. I. j3-1m*

TO THE LADIES.—COMPLEXION.—The writer just arrived from the Orient, possesses the valuable secret of the means used by the Circassian ladies of imparting and retaining the fine transparent complexion for which they are so famous. The method and means are cheap, simple and innocent in their nature, and easy of application. Those desirous of a knowledge of the secret may learn the same by sending the subscriber their directions by letter, enclosing $1. Direct to Doctor MIRZA, Box No. 37, Broadway Post-office, New-York. j22-6t*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREAT TRIAL COMPLETE,

AND NOW READY!!!—PUBLISHED THIS MORNING.—THE FORREST DIVORCE TRIAL—COMPLETE.—The only full and impartial Report of this interesting trial is issued this morning in Pamphlet form. It was reported exclusively for the Publishers by the able Reporter of the *Police Gazette*, and in addition to the testimony it contains scenes in Court, descriptions of the witnesses, all the letters and documents admitted or rejected, and everything of interest that took place. This report is admitted to be the only correct one by the Court and Counsel on both sides, and may, therefore, be safely recommended as the most reliable guide through the mass of testimony given in this important case. This accurate edition contains excellent Portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Forrest; a Report of the opening and summing-up speeches of Counsel: the Judge's charge, &c., &c., containing 700 000 ems of printed matter, equal to an ordinary octavo periodical volume of 300 pages. Price 25 cents. Orders from Booksellers and Periodical Dealers will be supplied by the hundred on the lowest terms—so low that agents and retailers may realize heaps of money from the sale. Published by

STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway.

AS A PHŒNIX FROM THE ASHES

SO RISE WE ABOVE DISASTER,

THE FIRST IN THE FIELD.

THE FORREST DIVORCE CASE—HERALD EDITION.

THE ONLY ACCURATE AND RELIABLE EDITION.

This has created such intense interest, and has been so ably reported by the reporter for the *New-York Herald*, will be issued this morning. It will contain faithful portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Forrest, the summing up of the counsel on both sides, and the charge of the Judge. Notwithstanding the loss of our plates by the fire at Craighead's printing office, by the untiring exertions of our friends controlling the great steam press of Baker, Godwin & Co., the hands of Mr. Craighead, and especially by the unparalleled exertion of the indefatigable foreman, W. H. Tinson, we have been enabled, in the space of two days, to retrieve our losses and to the first in the field to issue a accurate and correct edition, get the *Herald*'s edition. The following testimonials will speak for themselves:

TESTIMONIALS

"We have looked over the report of the Forrest divorce case, by the law reporter of the *New-York Herald*, and so far as we have had time to examine it, have been pleased with its great accuracy.

VAN BUREN & ROBINSON, Defendant's Att'ys.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1852."

"NEW-YORK, Jan 21, 1852.

SIR: Your report of the divorce case, as published in the *New-York Herald*, is faithful and comprehensive; indeed, it is the only report (and I have examined several of them) which is unprejudiced and complete.

Yours truly, EDWIN FORREST.

To the Law Reporter of the *New-York Herald*."

[Extract of a letter from Mr. N. P. Willis.]

"As your's is by far the best report, and will doubtless be relied on for reference, may I trouble you with such corrections as I think material, in the hope that you will be able to rectify the report before publication in book form.

Pardon my asking to see your severe labors, and believe me, yours truly, N. P. WILLIS.

To the Law Reporter of the *New-York Herald*."

All orders must be addressed to

DEWITT & DAVENPORT, Publishers,

j26 Tribune Buildings, Nassau-st.

AN EXCELLENT FAMILY BOOK.

D. APPLETON & Co. publish on TUESDAY, WOMEN OF CHRISTIANITY, Exemplary for Acts of Piety and Charity, by Julia Kavanagh, Author of "Nathalie" and "Women in France," &c.; one neat volume, 12mo, Cloth 75 cents.

This instructive Work is the History of Women who were essentially simple and true; those who have inherited the spirit of the Savior and filled their lives with self-denial. It embraces a period of eighteen centuries, during which time there is to be found the most glorious of names the world has ever seen. It is written with great versatility of talent, and with a force and elevation seldom approached by the female pen.

D. A & Co. publish, by the same Author, NATHALIE, A Tale. 2 parts; paper cover 75 cents; cloth $1. A work of extraordinary merit, which has deservedly attracted so much attention. It attempts to solve some of the subtil problems of human nature. Some of the wisest lessons in life are taught in the work, while the artistic skill with which the narrative is managed imparts a vivid interest. j25 2t

NAPOLEON'S OLD GUARD.

CHARLES SCRIBNER, New-York, has just published THE OLD GUARD OF NAPOLEON, from Marengo to Waterloo. By J. T. Headley, 1 vol., 12 mo. with 11 Engravings.

"It is compiled from the most authentic sources, and is written in the happiest style of its most accomplished author."—*Pennsylvanian*.

"No one can read it without deep interest."—*Mercury*.

"In describing the Battlefield and the tumultuous stirring life of the Camp. Mr. H. is what Cooper was upon the sea."—*N. Y. Evangelist*.

"The volume possesses great interest and displays the result of considerable research."—*Boston Journal*.

THE CAPTAINS OF THE OLD WORLD.—Their Campaigns, Character and Conduct as compared with the great Modern Strategists—from the Persian wars to the end of the Roman Republic. By Henry W. Herbert. 1 vol. 12mo. with Illustrations.

"Herbert is one of the most accomplished scholars in America, and writes with force, precision and elegance, rarely equalled."—*Syracuse Star*.

"One of the most finished and thorough books of the season."—*Springfield Republican*.

LYNCH'S NAVAL LIFE.—Naval Life—The Midshipman: Or Observations Afloat and Ashore. By W. F. Lynch, U. S. N., author of "Dead Sea Expedition." 1 vol. 12mo.

"It is filled with portraitures of navy life, and must be read with interest both by seaman and landsman."—*N. Y. Tribune*.

"Teeming with the thrilling casualties of hair-breadth 'escapes, which beset the paths of those who plow the unchafed bosom of the deep."—*Washington Republic*. j23-3t

AT RANDOLPH'S,

NO. 669 BROADWAY, opposite Bond-st.—Diaries for 1852, of various sizes. Foreign and Domestic Stationery—a full assortment, comprising Letter, Cap and Note Paper, &c. &c. Blank Books of various sizes. j21-eod

NOTICE.—Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, No. 311 Broadway, three doors below the New-York Hospital. HILAND A. PARKER begs leave to intimate to his friends, customers, and the public generally, that having purchased the stock in trade, together with the lease and good will of the above premises of Warren Saxton, he is prepared to offer a large and well selected stock of new and fashionable goods, suitable for gentlemen's wear, comprising every article in the Furnishing and Out-fitting department, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. j22 6t*

A CARD.—*To the Friends of Truth and Right connected with the Manufacture of India Rubber in the United States:* I have the satisfaction to inform you that the Combination have this day withdrawn their principal witness, James Bishop, after my counsel had fully cross-examined him, under the rule made by Judge Grier, at Trenton, in October last. Comment is unnecessary to all who are acquainted with the merits of the vexatious suit.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1852. H. H. DAY.

FRANCIS HART, JOB PRINTER, 117 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK. The advertiser, having every means for doing a large business, and done it well, tenders his services to the liberal and tasteful part of the community. In respect to prompt and excellent workmanship, and moderate prices, he defies competition. He will be happy to verify these facts at any time. j14-tf

PAPER WAREHOUSE.—DUNCAN, LEWIS & BARTOW, No. 161 William-st., New-York, offer for sale writing, wrapping and printing paper of every description. Bindery, bandbox, trunk, bonnet and straw boards. Twine of all kinds. j16

PURE ESSENTIAL OILS, &c.—Confectioners, Bakers, Perfumers, Restaurateurs and Distillers can procure their Drug articles "right" of

GREENLEAF & KINSLEY,

j3-41tMW&S Wholesale Druggists, No. 52 Vesey-st.

BRAINARD HOUSE, ELMIRA, N. Y.—The subscribers having leased the above hotel, pledge themselves that every exertion will be used to render it worthy the patronage of travelers.

j21-6t* COLEMAN & PIKE.

GAYLER'S SALAMANDER SAFES.—Six more of these Safes at Buffalo, one at Philadelphia, and one in this City, have been fully tested by fire since the 27th ult., not one has failed at any time. Depot, No. 90 John-st., corner of Gold. [j24-2t*] C. J. GAYLER.

LAUCK'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE,—Warranted a perfect Liquid Dye, instantaneous, permanent and harmless. In for sale, and applied only at No. 50 Bowery. Price per box $1, or three for $2 50. j24-2t*

VAN GAASBEEK'S SOUTH AMERICAN and CALIFORNIA EXPRESS—PER THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS AND STEAMERS ON THE CHAGRES RIVER.—The proprietor of this Express has been engaged for the last two years in the Transportation business on the Isthmus of Darien, and known as the most prompt and efficient forwarder there, having the exclusive privilege of sending Express goods in Messrs. Gleason, Bussell & Co.'s Steamers plying on the Chagres River which enables the proprietor to place freight in Panama two days ahead of any other Express.

A. B. VAN GAASBEEK, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., N.Y.

AGENTS—Messrs. GLEASON, RUSSELL & Co., Chagres; J. W. McCORD, Crocus and Gorgona; Messrs. CORVINE Bro. & Co., Panama; Messrs. BURGESS, GILBERT & STILL, San Francisco.

REFERENCES.—Hatch & Yale, No. 75 Cedar-st; Briggs & Douglass, No. 142 Broadway, New-York. j15-tf

STATIONERS' HALL, 174 and 176 Pearl street.—COLLINS, BOWNE & CO., successors to DAVID FELT & CO.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—Purchasers of Blank Books are respectfully invited to examine the stock of the undersigned, who offer their experience and advantages in manufacturing as a guaranty that the quality and prices of their manufactures shall be perfectly satisfactory, and that comparison with those of any house in the country.

The stock of BLANK BOOKS is very large, comprising every kind in general use, in all the variety of Ruling and Binding. Those who want sets or single Books are requested to hand in their orders at an early date, that they may be carefully and properly made and well seasoned.

BOOKS PAGED at a very small advance.

COLLINS, BOWNE & CO.,

j10-1m 174 & 176 Pearl street, New York.

KOSSUTH HATS—With or without feathers, for Men, Youths and Boys, with a large assortment of Youths and Boys' Hats and Caps, now under Sun Lights, at CHARLES MONARQUET, No. 208 Bowery.

MILK KETTLES for sale at No. 120 Hudson-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 East 25th-st. ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at Auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 5th, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following described very desirable Residences, viz: The three-story Brown Stone Front Houses and Lots of Ground, situated on the southerly side of 25th-st., commencing 100 feet west from Lexington Avenue.

The Houses are finished in the best and most modern style; three rooms deep to the top, Gas, Croton Water, Baths, Hot Air Furnaces, Ranges, &c. Nos. 46 and 48, are each 21 feet by 58. No. 50 has a circular front, and is 21 feet by 61. Lots each 21 feet in width, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer No. 7 Wall-street. j15-tF5

BRUCE A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

A GOOD INVESTMENT FOR SMALL CAPITALISTS—By COLE & CHILTON—Sales Room, No 9 Wall street, corner of New. TUESDAY, Jan 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Peremptory executor's sale of 39 valuable lots of ground in the city of New-York, belonging to the estate of Thomas F. Thompson, deceased:

38th-st.—3 lots, N. side, between the 2d and 3d-avs.
44th-st.—6 lots, S. side, between the 10th and 11th-avs.
45th-st.—6 lots, S. side, between 11th and 12th-avs.
48th-st.—9 lots, N. side, between 6th and 7th-avs.
55th-st.—1 lot, N. side, between 6th and 7th-avs.
57th-st.—4 lots, N. side, between 6th and 7th-avs.
77th-st.—9 lots, S. side, between 2d an 3d avs.
3d-av.—4 lots, E. side, between 88th and 89th-sts.
7th-av,—2 lots, E. side, between 48th and 49th sts.
7th-av,—1 lot, E. side, between 54th and 55th-sts.

TERMS OF SALE—10 per cent., and the Auctioneer's fee of $10 on each lot, on the day of sale; 60 per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, for 3 years, if desired, on 6 per cent. interest.

j24-3t ADAM P PENTZ, Executor.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

THE VALUABLE PROPERTY on the corner of Mott and Chatham-sts. at auction.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 28, 1852, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property in

CHATHAM AND MOTT-STS.—The valuable lot of ground, with the four story brick building thereon, known as Nos. 174 and 176 Chatham-st, corner of Mott-st. For terms and other particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st. j21-eodt28th*

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FLAMMERSBURG.—This beautiful Village is finely located on Flushing Bay, adjoining College Point, within eight miles of the City Hall, and access may be had to it several times a day, by land or water. The view from the above beautiful site embraces some of the most varied and picturesque scenery in the vicinity of New-York, and requires but to be visited to be admired and selected for a pleasant and healthful residence. It is directly north of and adjoining Strattonport, where lots were sold so rapidly last spring, and are now being built upon and otherwise improved. The plots vary in size, from two to three city lots, and the prices range from $100 to $150 each. Terms liberal at the time of purchase, and the balance in monthly instalments of $10. This beautiful property is therefore within the means of almost every person who desires to become his own landlord, and free himself from city taxes. The value of property in that vicinity has greatly increased within a short time. N. B.—A few lots remain unsold at Strattonport, price $200 each. Those desiring information will please call at the Office, No 963 Broadway, corner of Amity st., where full particulars will be cheerfully given. j21-6t

WANTED TO SELL OR LEASE—A fine situation for manufacturing business, in a fine growing village, within thirty minutes' ferry every half-hour from New-York city, for six cents; there is a two-story brick building, 30 by 40, with a water-wheel, shafts and pulleys, with water half the year, and a twenty-horse power engine and boilers, set on D. Griffin & Co.'s patent plan, all complete for use; also on the premises, a beautiful dwelling-house and garden, and all two years old. Inquire of D. GRIFFIN & CO., No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st., up stairs.

A POWERFUL LOCOMOTIVE BOILER FOR SALE, with 130 Copper Flues, 1½ inch in diameter, with iron sleeves, is fifteen-horse power, sold cheap. New and second-hand ENGINES FOR SALE. o27-tfNewMtf

VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE. On lease for a term of from ten to twenty years, a valuable corner lot, one of the most desirable situations between Chambers and Canal-sts, on the west side of Broadway, having a front on Broadway of about sixty feet by one hundred and forty in depth. For further particulars apply to B. WOOD, 434 Broadway,

Between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., or 3 and 7 P. M.

j26 2t*

FOR SALE.—Odd Fellows' Hall, at Green Point, L. I., and the lot adjoining. This valuable property, situated in the most central part of Green Point, now occupied by the various associations of Odd Fellows and Sons of Temperance, will be sold low, and on liberal terms, together or separately. Apply to S. JESSURUN, No. 7 Clinton Court, Beekman-st., N. Y. j21-1m*

FARM FOR SALE.—A beautiful Farm of about 90 acres of superior land, near the lovely Village of New-Rochelle, Westchester Co., N.Y., one hour from the city per New-Haven or Harlem Railroad. It is in a fine location on the main road to White Plains and commands a view of the surrounding country. Long Island Sound, the Village, &c. and is well worthy the attention of gentlemen seeking a country residence. For further particulars enquire of A. S. WILLIAMS, 16 Park-place, between 10 and 3 o'clock. j19 2w

FARM FOR SALE, IN NEW-JERSEY, near the Blazing-Star Ferry, where Steamboats stop daily (fare one shilling) and 3½ miles from the Railroad depot at Rahway. The farm contains 100 acres of excellent land, divided into cultivated land, wood land, salt meadow, pasture land, and orchard—choice fruit trees of all kinds. House finely situated—see description in N. Y. Express. Apply to the Administrator [j8-1m*] JAMES R. LOTT, No 56 Wall-st.

TO JEWELLERS OR WATCH CASERS.—For sale or lease a Jewelry Manufactory in full operation, with Steam Power, Gas Light, and every other convenience requisite, and a desirable location. The whole concern will be sold or leased; and the owner will, if desired, arrange to buy from the concern Ten to Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars per year. For further information, address JEWELER, Box 1933, lower Post Office, New York. None need apply, unless they have a capital to invest. d27-tf

HOUSES FOR SALE.—A BARGAIN.—The subscriber offers for sale several three story and attic brick Dwelling Houses, situate in the Seventh Ward of this City, at prices and upon terms that will make it an object to any person wishing to procure a respectable residence to purchase. Apply at No 466 Pearl street, corner of Chatham. j24-3t* SAMUEL JESSUP.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—Several fine large and well-lighted rooms, with from four to ten horse steam power. Also, a large room, with fine light, at the corner of William and Frankfort sts., on the second floor. For particulars, inquire at No. 16 Spruce-st.

j9-eodtf S. W. BENEDICT.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—The stock, fixtures and lease of a Lumber-Yard for sale. The Yard is long established, and has a good set of customers, and is doing a good business. Any one having a moderate capital and desiring to engage in the business, this is a rare opportunity. For further particulars, inquire at No 535 West-st. d31-eodtf W. DUNNING.

TO IMPORTERS OF WATCHES AND JEWELRY—To let, in Maiden lane, an office in the Second story, with a large iron Safe—one of the best stands in the street. Inquire at No. 4 Maiden lane. Possession can be had on the 1st of February next.

j 26-3t* WM. H. SMITH & CO.

HOUSE TO LET.—The large and elegant House, No. 36 Bond-street, lately the residence of A. Schermerhorn, deceased. Possession given on the 1st of May. House to be seen between two and three o'clock. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 46 Greenwich-street. j24-1w*

STORE TO LET IN MAIDEN LANE.—The Five Story brick Store, No. 43 Maiden-lane, to Let or Lease. Possession may be given at an early day. Inquire on the premises. A double mahogany counting desk for sale, inquire as above. JAS. PHYFE, No. 43 Maiden-lane. j10-tf

BROADWAY BASEMENT SALOON TO LET, No. 445, under the extensive Fancy Store of H. S. ROGERS. Possession given immediately. For terms inquire in the store. j24-2t

FRONT OFFICE TO LET—No. 12 Maiden-lane. Enquire of RICHARDSON, HICKS & CO., No. 39 Maiden-lane. j24-3t*

TO LET.—In the Times Buildings, No. 113 Nassau-st. the 3d and 4th stories entire, 25 by 103 feet deep. Apply at JOHN GILHOOLY, No 113 Nassau-st. d8-tf

COAL.

RED ASH COAL.—Broken, Egg, Stove and Nut sizes of the best quality of Red Ash Coal carefully prepared expressly for family use, and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by RANDOLPH & CO., No. 74 Wall-st.

No 287 East Broadway, cor. 4th-av. and 13th-st., and No. 309 Madison-st. j26

CHARLES B. LOOMIS,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, Washington-st., San Francisco.—Refers to Messrs. Egleston & Bastelle, Holbrook & Nelson, Quincy & Delapierre, John Randall, Esq., Rollin Sanford, Esq., Harvey Comma, Esq., Sysham, Reade & Co., Shepard & Ripley, New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2, 1850. d3-3meod*

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC STATIONERY.—The subscribers would call the attention of merchants, banks, Insurance companies and others to their large and well selected stock of Stationery, embracing a great variety of paper, letter and foolscap, of linen stock, from the best manufactures of this country and Europe.

Account Books handsomely ruled, paged and finished in the most approved styles, by the best workmen in the country.

A large variety of Gold and Steel Pens, and every article of the best manufacture required in the counting house.

COLLINS, BOWNE & CO.,

Successors to David Felt & Co., Stationers' Hall,

j26 Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st.

THE FIRST PREMIUM awarded five years by the American Institute for the best specimens of OFFHAND PENMANSHIP exhibited at the great Fairs of that Institution.—OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH'S Writing Rooms, No 289 Broadway, New-York, first corner above the Irving House

Terms reduced one-half, viz: $2 50 for ten lessons of one hour. Stationery 50 cents; or twenty lessons for $5, including Stationery. Private instructions reduced from $15 to $10 for the course. Terms payable in advance.

Hours of attendance—Ladies' Classes at 9 A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Gentleman's Classes at 9 A. M., and 2, 7 and 8 o'clock P. M., daily, excepting Saturday.

"A few hints from a perfect master are often of more service in developing the capacities of a pupil than the most protracted lessons from an inferior teacher."

j26 1t* *William C. Bryant.*

D. GRIFFIN & CO.'S PATENT FUEL SAVING IMPROVEMENT, for setting boilers and hot-air furnaces, for drying wool, cloths, prints, white lead, &c., &c., with hot wind, are now coming into very general use throughout the country, after a trial of about three years.

They have lately adapted this great improvement for saving fuel to annealing, mufflers, retorts, and furnaces, &c., of every description, which will reduce the amount of fuel over one-half from any other plan now in use, besides a great saving in time. It is also entirely safe from fire.

There are hundreds of these boilers now in operation, and several hot-wind furnaces have lately been put up, all of which can be seen if desired,

All who wish to know the importance of this invention, will please call at the office of the Proprietors, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st., where they have ample proof of all that has been said o27-lawMtf

NEPTUNE WORKS.—At Essex, Mouth of Connecticut River, Manufacturers of STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, and BRASS and IRON CASTINGS of every description. STATIONARY ENGINES of different power generally on hand, or made to order at short notice. ENGINES for STEAMERS made or repaired on as good terms as can be had elsewhere. Boats repairing or building have no wharfage to pay along side of the Co.'s wharf. No charge made for transportation to any of our cities. Our workmen are men of experience, and we are confident that we can do equally as good work for as can be done at any other establishment. Our work will be sent to any part of the country and put up ready for operation, if desired.

Boilers set on the improved plan of D. GRIFFIN & CO., approved and adopted by the American Institute, by which 35 per cent. is saved, above any other mode, in cost of fuel.

Our Agent in New-York is D. GRIFFIN & CO., No. 192 Broadway, who is well known to the public.

HUNTER, THOMPSON & CO.

Essex, Ct., October 13, 1851 o27-lawMtf

ASTROLOGY.—DR. THOMAS WILSON may be consulted at his former residence, No. 20 Bronne-st., New-York, where no pains will be wanting on his part to furnish the most correct information on all subjects connected with the life. Fee—Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1. Time of birth required. j16-1meod*

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Act relative to Limited Partnerships, that a Limited Partnership has been formed by the Subscribers under the name or Firm of MYERS, SUYDAM and KNISELY, commencing on the first day of January, 1852, and terminating on the 31st day of December, 1854. That J. L. VANSCHOONHOVEN, of the City of Troy, and State of New York is the special partner in said partnership, and has contributed the sum of Twenty Five Thousand Dollars to the common Stock thereof, in cash.

That JAMES MYERS, of the City of Brooklyn, and State of New York; JAMES A. SUYDAM and WILLIAM KNISELY, of the City of New York, are the general partners in said partnership. That the general nature of the business to be transacted by said partnership is the importing, buying, and selling of Silks, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods.

J. L. VAN SCHOONHOVEN,
JAMES MYERS,
JAMES A. SUYDAM,
WILLIAM KNISELY.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31 1851. j1-6w*

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of this State, that the subscribers have entered into a limited partnership, under the firm of SCHUCHARDT, FROLICH & HOLTHAUSEN, for the transaction of Importing and Commission business. That FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, who resides a part of the year in the County of Middlesex, in the State of New-Jersey, and a part of the year in the city of New-York, is one of the special partners, and has contributed the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars in cash to the common stock of the said partnership; and FREDERICK C. GEBHARD, who resides in the city of New-York, is the other special partner, and has also contributed Fifty Thousand Dollars in cash to the common stock of the said partnership. That FERDINAND SCHUCHARDT, whose place of residence is in the city of New-York, and JOHN M. CHARLES FROLICH and HENRY HOLTHAUSEN, who respectively reside in the city of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, in the State of New-York, are the general partners. The said partnership commenced the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and is to terminate on the 31st December, 1856

FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT,
FRED. C. GEBHARD,
FERDINAND SCHUCHARDT,
J. M. C. FROLICH,
H. HOLTHAUSEN.

New-York, Jan. 3, 1852 j8-6w

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—ALVAN E. PARKER, of Phillipsville, in the county of Allegany and State of New York, CURTIS C. GARDINER, and SYLVANUS LYON, both of Williamsburg in the county of Kings, and State of New York, and HENRY A. PARKER, of said Phillipsville, in the county of Allegany and State of New York, have formed a limited partnership in pursuance of the laws of the State of New York, under the name and firm of "GARDINER, LYON & PARKER," for the general purpose of importing and jobbing in fancy goods and dealing in fancy goods generally in the city of New York, in the county and State of New York. The said ALVAN E. PARKER is the only special partner, and has actually, and in good faith, contributed as paid in cash as capital to the common stock of said partnership, the sum of twelve thousand dollars. The said CURTIS C. GARDINER, SYLVANUS LYON, and HENRY A. PARKER are the general partners, and are alone authorized to transact business and sign for the partnership, and bind the same. The said partnership is to commence on the first day of January next, 1852, and continue until and to terminate on the first day of January which will be in the year 1855. Dated, New York city, Dec 19, 1851.

ALVAN E. PARKER,
CURTIS C. GARDINER,
SYLVANUS LYON,
HENRY A. PARKER.

j1-6w

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the Subscribers under the provisions of the Revised Statutes, relative to Limited Partnerships, under the name or firm of GEORGE W. QUINBY & CO., for the transaction of business in the City of New-York. That the general nature of the business is the purchase, curing, and sale of slaughter hides, calf and sheep skins, cattle feet and fat. That GEORGE W. QUINBY is the general partner, and WALTER BOWNE the special partner, both of whom reside in the City of New-York, and State of New-York, and that the special partner has contributed the sum of ten thousand dollars in cash to the common stock. That the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and to terminate on the 1st day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven. Dated, New-York, Dec 17, 1851.

GEO. W. QUINBY,
WALTER BOWNE.

d20-6w

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, under the firm of HANFORD & BROTHER; that the general nature of the business to be transacted by them is that of the manufacture and selling and dealing in Ready-Made Clothing and Furnishing goods; that SOLOMON H. HANFORD and JOHN E. HANFORD of the City of Brooklyn, are the general partners, and JOHN T. MARTIN of the City of Brooklyn, is the special partner, and that the said John T. Martin has contributed the sum of fifty thousand dollars, in cash, to the common stock. The said partnership is to commence on the sixth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and is to terminate on the sixth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty six. Dated New-York, 6th October, 1851.

SOLOMON H HANFORD,
JOHN E. HANFORD,
JOHN T. MARTIN.

N B.—H. & B. will continue the sale of Clothing and Furnishing Goods at their new store No. 29 Park-row, [opposite the Astor-house.] j5-1aw6wM

WE, JAMES ROSS GEORGE E. WEST and WILLIAM E NEWELL, do hereby certify that we have formed a limited partnership under and in pursuance of the first title of the fourth Chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York. Such partnership is to be conducted under the name or firm of "WEST & NEWELL." The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the Importing and Jobbing of Fancy Goods and Hosiery. The said JAMES ROSS, who resides at Terre Haute, in the State of Indiana, is the only special partner, and the said GEORGE E. WEST, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York, and WILLIAM E NEWELL, who resides in the City and State of New York, are the only general partners interested therein. The said JAMES ROSS, the special partner, has contributed the sum of fifteen thousand dollars to the common stock, as capital. The said partnership is to commence on the first day of January, 1852, and will terminate on the thirty-first day of December, 1854. Dated at the City of New-York, Dec. 31st, 1851. JAMES ROSS,

by Willard M. Newell, Att'y.

GEO. E. WEST.
WM. E. NEWELL.

j1-6w

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership for the manufacture and sale of Gold and Silver Pencil and Pen Cases, and will do business under the name of LARCOMBE, HICKS & MITCHELL, at No 29 Maiden-lane, entrance in Liberty-place.—NEW-YORK, Jan 22, 1851.

R. J. LARCOMBE, late No. 30 Cortlandt st,
WM. S. HICKS, { Late Brown, Clark & Co.,
j24-3t* HENRY MITCHELL, } No 9 John-st

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of MITCHELL & HEINS, 447 Broadway, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

New-York, Jan. 22, 1852. GEORGE MITCHELL.
j23-3t* JOHN J. HEINS.

NOTICE.—The Subscribers have entered into Copartnership as Private Bankers, under the firm of CURTIS, BEALS & FEARING, and have taken offices at No. 40 Wall-st.

GEORGE CURTIS,
SAMUEL J. BEALS,
j15-10t* CHAS. N. FEAKING.

G. H. ELLERY, HAVING WITHDRAWN from the firm of E. M. DAVIS & CO., will continue the FRENCH IMPORTING BUSINESS, on his own account, at the Store No. 51 Broadway, (formerly occupied by E. M. D. & Co.,) and is now receiving, by every Steamer, desirable styles of Spring Goods, which are offered on the most favorable terms to jobbers throughout the country

j1-6w G. H. ELLERY, No. 51 Broadway.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

JUSTIFIABLE MURDER.—

In the still and solemn hour,
When each sense is wrapped in sleep,
Over you black roaches scour,
And brown bed-bugs creep.
With Magnetic Powder dust
The vile haunts from which they glide,
Die perforce they will and must;
Millions thus have died
By the famed Magnetic Pill,
Rats and mice, too, meet their fate,
Yet nor Pills nor Powders kill
Aught except the things you hate.

LYON'S Magnetic Powders, for destroying insects, and Magnetic Pills for the destruction of Vermin, are sold at the Depot, 424 Broadway. j24-6t*

PRIVATE SURGICAL CLINIQUE, at No. 112 Grand-st., two doors west of Broadway, under the care of Dr. DIXON, editor of the *Scalpel*. This charity is designed to protect the feelings of the virtuous poor from unnecessary exposure before a medical class. The attendance on Wednesday and Saturday is gratuitous. Private office hours from 10 to 3, daily, and 7 to 9 evenings.

The office of the *Scalpel* and *Quarterly Journal of Medicine and Surgery* is at No 3 Astor House, where all business communications must be left, and where may also be had Dr Dixon's works, WOMAN AND HER DISEASES and his PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM. Price $1.

The *London Lancet* and New-York and Boston Medical Journals remark: "Dr. Dixon has placed the Profession under great obligation by these admirable works." "By his great practical experience he has secured attention to every page in the volume." "Few medical men have done more for the cause of practical science." The next number of the *Scalpel* will appear on the 1st of February. j13-2w

THE PRIZE MEDAL.—With "Honorable Mention," has been awarded for the GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, by the Jurors of the Exhibition of all Nations, and is now used in the Royal Laundry. Being thus doubly noticed for its "general superiority," (a mark of distinction conferred on no other) by the Royal Commissioners Jury, from among thirty or forty exhibitors, sets it far above every rival in the competition, and therefore is respectfully requested to make a trial of the Glenfield Patent Double-Refined Powder Starch, which, for domestic use, now stands unrivalled.

Copy of testimonial from the Laundress of Her Majesty's Royal Laundry, Richmond, Surrey. "Mr. Wotherspoon, No 40 Dunlop-st., Glasgow. The Glenfield Patent Powder Starch has now been used for some time in that Department of the Royal Laundry where all the Finest Goods are finished for her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, and I have much pleasure in informing you that it has given the highest satisfaction.

M. WEIGH, Laundress to Her Majesty.

ROYAL LAUNDRY, Richmond, near London, 15th May, 1851."

Sold by Grocers generally in the United States. Wholesale agent, GEO. WALKER, No. 254½ Washington-st. j7-3m

METROPOLITAN HALL, LATE TRIPLER.—WALTER E. HARDING, sole Lessee and Manager offers to let this unsurpassed edifice to parties requiring it for Musical Entertainments, Anniversary Meetings, Religious Festivals, Fairs, Grand Balls, Public Meetings, Festivities, &c.

An experienced and superior caterer is connected with the establishment, where can be furnished Dinners and Supper on the most extensive scale, and inferior to none in the city of New-York. The great Dining Saloon, capable of seating at tables one thousand persons, is now being finished in a style corresponding with the Grand Concert Room. The entire establishment is heated and ventilated in the most approved and perfect manner, which, together with the important improvements, enable the proprietor to guarantee satisfaction to all who may favor the Metropolitan with their patronage. Terms made known by applying on the premises j29-3m

THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL BALL is and of the Fire Department Fund will take place at the Astor Place Opera House, on MONDAY EVENING, January 26, 1852. Tickets to be had of the Committee.

d17-2awtj26

CHELSEA MILLS, 27 st., between 9th and 10th-aves The subscribers having completed their arrangements for carrying on the Milling business, are now prepared to furnish Fresh Ground Extra Flour, Graham Flour, Indian Meal, Hominy, Wheaten Grits, Farina and Buckwheat Flour. They will also prepare a superior article of Corn Farina, being one of the best preparations ever made for invalids or children. Grain sent to the Mill will be found with despatch. Corn, Oats and Feed, for sale. Orders sent to the Mill, or to the Depôt, No. 10 Beekman st., will meet with attention.

For sale, a Two-horse Engine and Boiler.

j13-1m MUNSON & WILLIS

UNPAID CROTON WATER RENT for 1850.—Notice is hereby given, to the owners or lessees of property upon which the Croton Water Rent of 1850 remains unpaid, that the lists of delinquents has been filed in the office by the Croton Aqueduct Board. The undersigned will receive payments thereof (in currency) daily, at the office, from 9 till 11 and 2 till 4 o'clock, in default of which the property affected thereby will be advertised and sold pursuant to law.

JOSEPH B. TAYLOR, Controller.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, New-York, Jan. 17, 1852. j19-17t

INSURANCE.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO. CHARTERED IN 1834.—Offices, No. 9 Fulton-st. Brooklyn, No 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York) Have their Capital (as also a handsome surplus) invested in the most undoubted securities, and continue to insure Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, and other personal property, Vessels in port and their Cargoes, up

New-York Daily Times.

The Forrest Case on Trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—Before Chief Justice OAKLEY and a Special Jury.

CATHERINE N. FORREST vs. EDWIN FORREST.

THIRTY-FIRST DAY.

The anxiety to gain access to the Court Room was greater than ever this morning, and the crowd around the doors of the building in the Park so large, that it was with great difficulty the officers could clear a passage for the Chief Justice and the Jurors to enter. At this time the galleries were full to their utmost capacity, and the other portions of the room had occupants to the full extent of the accommodations afforded.

Among the spectators were a number of ladies, and some of them were armed with *opera glasses*, quite a novelty customarily in the ladies' side of the Court. Mrs. Forrest, her sister Virginia, and other friends of Mrs. F. had seats behind Mr. O'Conor. Mr. Forrest and his friends having their usual seats by Mr. Van Buren. His Honor took his seat about 10 o'clock, and directed the Jurors to be called.

Mr. O'Conor resumed his address to the jury. He said he was persuaded that the great length of his argument had been painful to the jury in consequence of the time he had occupied by commenting on points of the evidence which must have been perfectly clear to them. They might not, therefore, agree with the counsel as to the necessity of dwelling on the testimony of the three witnesses in relation to the DISMAL VISION OF THE NIGHT. From that, however, a conclusion had been drawn which would make it necessary to assume a single point, as that they said they saw might be true, and yet be consistent with the entire innocence of the parties accused, and with the entire accuracy of the witnesses—for notwithstanding what they say they saw, nothing improper might have taken place. The apparent resting of an arm on the person might very possibly have been an arm reaching an open piece of furniture near to the person of the lady. Thus, even if the witnesses were right, the whole of the vision is perfectly compatible with the innocence of the parties, and the accuracy of the testimony of Willis—for the jury will recollect that he swore he never placed his hand improperly on the person of Mrs. Forrest. Now, notwithstanding it was the good fortune of the Deming family to live very near the house of Mr. Forrest, and to be very well acquainted with the person of Mrs. Forrest, yet it appears that none of them had ever seen Margaret, the sister of Mrs. Forrest, who, it seems was generally there when Mr. Forrest was absent; and although it has not been shown whether Mrs. F. was with her husband at that time, yet it is evident she was sometimes with him and might have been then. The Demings might have told the jury that they did not see the sister, nor in fact have ever seen the two ladies together at any time; but of this evidence they have no knowledge with matter in relation to these two sisters being together in the library in the absence of Mr. Forrest. Now the jury would recollect that this sister was a young and attractive woman, recently married to a young man who was ordently attached to her; and if the slander is true, she was not to be admired—that she and her loving husband had anticipated their marriage ceremony, might not the jury very reasonably suppose that this young and attractive wife, might have called to see his young and attractive wife, and might it not be supposed that he had clasped her in his arms, without making it necessary to place the arms of Willis around the person of his neighbor's wife? With this remark, gentlemen, said Mr. O'Conor, I have done with the evidence of the Demings. I now refer to that of N. P. Willis. But there is other testimony which requires notice—that of Garvin and Kent. In opposition to them, the jury, it is true, have the oath of Willis himself; but then the other side say that when a man does violate the honor and sanctity of the wife of one of his neighbors, there is undoubtedly, a higher motive, of honor or honesty known to the laws of honesty or morality, and which induces him to commit perjury in order to shield himself and his co-partner in guilt from the penal consequences of their crime. Why, if this theory is true, the cause has not lost one tittle by the failure of the plaintiff's efforts to induce Howard to commit perjury, for the other side have succeeded in keeping Jamieson away. When a witness is placed on the stand to testify, it is not so much what he does or says, as the whole bearing and manner of the man, and this is one of the peculiar advantages of trial by jury, that giving them an opportunity of judging of the weight of personal testimony over that of examination taken on paper or by commission. The jury would also observe that there was a pretty dead set made by the other side against Willis, which was perhaps done to deprive Mrs. Forrest of any support and countenance she might receive, either in the expression, from Mrs. Willis and her family. It is true that charges have been preferred against almost all the men visiting that house, with the single exception perhaps of Frank Voorhies; for we have them against Richard Willis, Raymond, Wickoff, and all others excepting Bryant and Parke Godwin, who, being connected with the press, it might be prudent to assail. Now, it will be noted that in January, 1850, Mr. Forrest assailed Willis, and the jury will remember what tremendous aspirations were made by the other side of the use that would be made of the question of chastity, if raised. Well, all heard this threat, and it was gone into, and the threat was still heard. And what did it mean? Why, nothing but that on the cross-examination of Willis, his whole life, morals and character would be gone into. When witnesses were called with whom this question had been raised, or to whom they had put questions concerning his life, character or morals? Was one word said, or a single question put, on that subject, addressed to Richard Willis, to Raymond, or any other person except N. P. Willis? Yes, there was one, and that was Capt. Calcraft. And why to him? Why, the counsel has told the jury that by accident he had stumbled upon the early life and matrimonial difficulties of Capt. Calcraft, and did not intend to have alluded to that affair; but—

Mr. Van Buren said this was an ex oneous view of his argument. He had said he stumbled by accident on the captain's wife; but that in reference to the witness, the questions were put for the express purpose of showing his character with women generally, and especially with regard to Mrs. Robinson.

Well, then, continued Mr. O'Conor, the learned counsel did not put these questions to Capt. Calcraft for the purpose of digging up his troubles with his wife, but because the counsel was principally interested in the inquiry as to Mrs Robinson. Letting this pass, there was nothing clearer than that Mr. Calcraft had therein never made a statement to Mr. —for the jury must observe that among other questions put to him by the learned counsel, was—"Are you a member of the church?" What church the learned counsel meant was not stated, and he (Mr O'Conor) did not know what were the requirements of members of the church; but he thought there were few churches in this community which did not say that they lived up to what was required by church discipline.

Now, another word with respect to N. P. Willis. He stands before the jury a man perfectly untainted and unimpeached. His visit to the house of Mr. Forrest, or to Mrs. Forrest, he has explained, both to the manner and the reason for them. It will also be recollected, that in the visits by night, at the visits when there is said to have been sleeping up till night—the visits to the house of Mr F., it is most positively proved that N. P. Willis was not there; and it is clearly shown that at the very time when these visits to Mrs. F. were paid, which might raise a prejudice against N. P. Willis, he was in a state of health scarcely admitting of his going out of his own house for consideration. At this time Willis was a constant attendant at the bedside of his beloved wife, then suffering under severe illness; and when leaving her at a late hour of the night, we find him, before retiring to his own room, giving vent to the emotion of a grateful heart, by bidding "good night" to his child, in words that would do credit to a father's anxiety for a beloved daughter. Never could there stand a witness before a court of justice more entitled to full confidence. His testimony was given under all the fire and cross-examination of the counsel on the other side; and with regard to himself, he (Mr. O'Conor) had exhausted all his powers of interrogation.

Mr. O'Conor then dwelt especially upon the fact that the most cordial and intimate intercourse existed between Mrs. Forrest and Mrs. Willis, the wife of this witness—who, with a strength, courage and devotedness that do her honor. —with all her opportunities to observe—her acute perception to discriminate—her certainty to know the truth—comes daily, through this case, into Court, not only gives her testimony in support of Mrs. Forrest's innocence, but sits by her side, giving her the support, encouragement, sociesty and her sympathy. Mr. O'Conor feelingly alluded to this as furnishing the strongest possible moral proof of a negative he had ever known or heard of.

Mr. O'Conor reviewed some portions of Mrs. Underwood's evidence, showing wherein she was contradicted by several of the parties in this case, and directly by several of the witnesses. By one she was represented as making statements like that about Professor Hackley's coming "all of a sudden" to the house of Mrs. Forrest, in Sixteenth-street, in the night, at the request of his wife, Mrs. Forrest then being ill; and of the Professor's being "let out," on one occasion, "by a private way"—he only way, at that time, there was for any body to go in or out at. Mrs. Underwood swore that "Mrs. Forrest left Mr. Forrest in the month of May, 1849, or thereabouts, went traveling four months or thereabouts, and then she took a house, No. 102 Sixteenth-street, where she now resides.

This was for the Pennsylvania Legislature, and was intended to be seven months. When she left the house, went rambling about for some four months, and then returned, and, as degraded women under such circumstances usually do, "took a house." Mr. O'Conor examined this statement, with reference to the facts in the case, and argued that it showed a malice and disregard of truth that, in connection with the rest of her evidence, should discredit her as a witness.

Mr. OConor would now come to the last chapter in this case, that whichcharges Mrs. Forrest with being guilty with Captain Howard.

Captain Howard was the intimate friend of Mrs. Forrest, and slept at his house, often, even according to the evidence of Anne Flower, by his invitation, and was intimate with Mr. Forrest's family, by his introduction and with his countenance. He never has slept there, according to any evidence here, since September, 1844, and there has been no intimacy kept up with Forrest family since.

The evidence as to Capt. Howard is all from one single witness, Anne Flowers. The counsel would first examine the intrinsic incredibility of the story, and afterwards he would consider the contradictions. She says she came here from New-Orleans twice, from the pure love of justice. On her arrival, what did she do? Here Mr. O'Conor alluded to the appointment at the Mercer-street House.) And all this, without the hope or expectation of compensation or reward. Believe this, if the Jury could. She had no debt of gratitude to pay to Mr. Forrest; and Mrs. Forrest, she testifies, had ever been kind to her. When Mr Forrest had died before the Legislature, he (the counsel) found it necessary to find more evidence, and the result was the ad-vertisement for a woman of known bad character, who comes here with this carefully cocoted story—stopping at Havanne, and telling a falsehood to her own sister as to the object of her coming. And here the counsel adverted to the false account she had given for the reason of this—that her family had enjoined her not to say anything against Mrs. Forrest—which her mother denied.

Mr. O'Conor then took up the tale told by Anne Flowers, as to the alleged act of adultery between Mrs. Forrest and Captain Howard, and examined each circumstance with reference to its probability—Mrs. F. asking Ann Flowers for that night, for the first time, to sleep with her; providing a bed-room for her—a bed of Captain Howard's, too, when the whole house was under her control, to do as she listed; putting this subscribing witness into her own bed; before going to commit the adulterous act, calling to the witness; then disrobing herself in the same room, (leaving out the fact that the counsel denies Ann Flowers testified to, viz., that Mrs. Forrest got into bed with the witness,) and then going into the bed-room of Captain Howard, to commit the last act of female delinquency. Anne then goes into the room, sees the scene, and weeps; Mrs. Forrest turns round, with perfect nonchalance, and says, "What's the matter, Anne?" Is this possible? The counsel humbly submitted that it was not. The narrative shows, on the face of it, its fabricated character. It appeared to the counsel the examination of the narrator, and the counsel felt satisfied with it, before he commenced her cross-examination. He then took up the story she told of her own connection with Captain Howard, the loss of her virtue, etc. He reviewed the incidents of that very delicate story, and examined its credibility; her returning from crying out, and that, at the simple request of the ravisher, etc. etc.

The Counsel next referred to the evidence of Catherine Levins, which contradicts distinctly the statement of Ann Flowers as to the servants having had the leave of Mrs. Forrest to go out that night, as to Howard staying there that evening long enough to do what Ann Flowers states, and as to the occurrences of the next night, the party, &c. &c. He also referred to the pretense set up that after this Mrs. Forrest treated Ann Flowers with a consideration that she did not use towards her before, and showed that, so far as her work was concerned, she had more rather than less to do afterwards. The solution of the cause of Miss Margaret Flowers's part in the matter, (in the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Forrest in Europe,) was then given by the counsel. To avoid the shame and scandal to Mr. Forrest's house and family, which would have been the consequence of a different course of conduct, she, with the assistance of friendly taken care of. From the beginning of 1847 Ann Flowers was at arm's length from the Forrest family, and no intercourse with her took place between them from that time to the giving of her evidence in this case. All payments between her and Raymond, acting for Howard; and there Forrest, in New-Orleans, and told her that she wanted to have something done for her by Mr. Howard, did not ask or anything from Mrs. Forrest? Not a penny; and this, if there were any secret to be kept, at a time it was most important to be kept.

The Counsel then proceeded to consider the contradictions of the testimony of Ann Flowers by other witnesses in the case—as to her early delinquency; the theft in Connecticut; the circumstances arising out of, and connected with it; her residence with Dr. Dickinson, which she had a palpable motive for, and which were evidently willful and downright perjuries; and the Counsel stated that it was a maxim of the law, universally admitted by the highest authorities, "false in one, false in everything"—false in one thing, false in everything.

Mr. O'Conor then came to the consideration of the transaction in which Ann Flowers bore so conspicuous a part—the Mercer-street house rendezvous; the notes she wrote to Mrs. Forrest to induce her to come there; the special containing of the room for the purpose; the part taken in this by Mr. Forrest personally, Dogherty, and somebody else; the advertisement in the *Herald* of the same day, to give Mrs. Forrest the idea that Ann Flowers did not know everything to "her advantage" that she could possibly obtain by "calling at Mr. Sedgwick's office;" the confession of the witness, on the stand, that "her object was to deceive Mrs. Forrest." What was this plot? Was there ever so much deception and lying gone through with except to carry out some deep laid plot? The Counsel on the other side has suggested that Mrs Forrest should have gone to that rendezvous of Ann Flowers, with her friend Dogherty, a good subscribing witness, near by—with Professor Hackley, Captain Calcraft, her own Counsel, or somebody else—to see what it was proposed for. Mr. O'Conor did not agree with the Counsel as to such a course, under the circumstances, would have been expedient. He contended that the part the witness took in it utterly dis redits her, when the other circumstances of the case are taken into consideration.

In the true legal sense, there has been no conspiracy here. Throughout all this matter there has been but one master and director, whose hand is visible throughout all its parts. Look first at the letter by Lawson to Sinclair, nd that of Forney to Roberts. Neither of them was written by Mr. Forrest. Under the evidence, he is responsible for both. Immediately after the first was written, a copy was read to him, and he approved of it. Lawson swears the letter was sent off without Mr. Forrest seeing it. In the case of the Forney letter, the contents show that it was written by the authority of Mr. Forrest, and Mr. Forney swears as Lawson did, that Mr F. did not see it Mr. Forrest, at New Orleans, advertised in the *Picayune* that Mrs. Flowers would, by calling there hear of "something to her advantage." This is the same language of the advertisement in the *Herald*, on the day of the Mercer-street affair; and also of the affidavit of McCabe, where he is made to swear that Mr. O'Conor had left word for him to come and hear "something to his advantage" at his office.

Mr. O'Conor in the same way proceeded to show that there was one moving spirit visible in the getting up of all the parts of the case, as testified to by the different witnesses used in it. Throughout the case there are marks of fabrication, evidently the work of the same hand. Thus it happens that there is so much of it. This grouping of the several parts of the case, the counsel submitted, proved that it was a made-up case, and that the author and contriver of it had never any belief, and has not now, of the guilt of the plaintiff

Mr. O'Conor, in closing, submitted that this trial has demonstrated that Mrs. Forrest has not been guilty of anything beyond indiscretion, and that in respect to destroying the Consuelo letter—a proof, in fact, of her purity; for purity is unsuspicious, and does not think it necessary to be guarding it. He submitted to the jury, moreover, that the proceedings of the other side had been what he had previously characterized them to be. He invoked the jury, by their verdict, to relieve the plaintiff from the only evil that was now resting upon her, by giving her a legal right to abandon the name she now bears

The counsel then addressed a few remarks to the jury on the subject of alimony, and argued in conclusion, that she ought to be allowed one third of the income of the husband's property.

The Court.—Gentlemen, it is now ten minutes past one o'clock. If you wish it, I will submit the case to you now, or on Monday, as you see fit.

The Foreman.—I think you would prefer to have it to-day, if permitted a short recess first.

The Court assented.

Mr. Van Buren said he wished to make a few suggestions, before his honor charged the jury, as to some of the statements of the counsel for the plaintiff, in relation to the evidence as to the Ingersoll house, and Mr. Forrest's visits thereto. He was loved that the counsel never argued a case with any other person, which, Mr. Van Buren contended, was necessary to make the act adulterous. Mr. Van Buren adverted to several of the positions of Mr. O'Conor as not substantiated by the evidence, as to the suspicions of Mr. Forrest during the year 1848, Ann Flowers' testimony, Mrs. Underwood's, Mr. Barney's, &c. Some of these explanations were of a personal character.

Mr. O'Conor then made a few brief remarks on some of the points touched on by the opposite counsel, and the case was closed.

The Jurors then rose from their seats, and the Chief Justice addressed them:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY:—It will not take me long to lay this case before you, for my duty in this matter is very plain. Before proceeding to it, however, it is proper for me to notice a circumstance which occurred towards the close of the trial; and this will enable me to lay before you what is the relative duty of Courts and Juries, as well as of counsel. It often happens that during the progress of a trial, a feeling of partiality or hostility will grow up towards one or the other of the parties. A counsel would not do his duty if he did not acquire a feeling for his client, nor can a Court hear the evidence without forming some belief as to the rights of the case; and it is the duty of the Jury to see that this feeling is not unjustly carried against either party. Nor is their duty to rely solely on the evidence, as it is impossible for a judge, or a Jury, or even for the bystanders, as we have seen, to hear the evidence without having some decided impression of this controversy. The judge, however, will not do his duty who leaves his impressions on the minds of the Jury without telling them that they are not to be governed by the views of the Court. I have never given a case to a Jury wi hout telling them in the most explicit manner that they were to judge solely of the facts given in evidence themselves, and that their minds are not to be influenced by the Court. Cases, indeed, often occur, in which it becomes the duty of the Court to say the evidence before the Jury is strong, and it is the right of a Court to do so, leading the Jury to a right conclusion, or aiding them, but always telling them to rely in every respect on their own judgment.

In the present case it is highly necessary that the jury should clearly understand the issues they are to try. [Here his Honor read the charge as it related to Josephine Clifton and Mr. Forrest, as also those of the latter against Mrs. Forrest, with six different men, naming them.] A great deal has been said about the pleadings, and the pleadings. Now pleadings are not evidence at all, unless they admit a fact as a fact in the case. If the pleadings were wanting in any particulars, it would have been competent for counsel to have applied to the Court for a full denial, or to make the answer more definite. The allegations of either party, although in matters of little importance, are denied or affirms and she denies, and there the case rests between them.

The issues were originally framed by another member of this Court, but they have since been arranged in a different order in this paper, which will be handed to the jury, and they can take them up in their sequence. The first will be, Has Edwin Forrest been guilty of adultery as charged? &c.

It is conceded that the parties were married, and came to this county, residing together in apparent harmony and peace, with no difficulties apparently between them until a recent period. The case in this respect is somewhat peculiar. In ordinary cases of the kind, there is but one side to be tried. Here, from the peculiar nature of the case, each charges the other, and each has been put on trial. Should the Jury should find both innocent, or both guilty, then the law leaves them where it finds them, because the law will not give a guilty party a divorce from another, equally guilty. Although Forrest has not set up that he has a right to a divorce, still, if the verdict should be in his favor, he could apply to the Court for a decree of divorce. So, if it was in her favor, he would be in a similar position, and the Court would come up the question of alimony to be allowed to her.

If the witnesses are to be believed, there seems to be little doubt of the guilt of either; but then it is not at all times safe to rely upon the credibility of witnesses. If the jury could believe the testimony of Doty, then there could be no doubt that the fact of adultery had been committed by Mr. Forrest. If the testimony of Ann Flowers is to be believed, then as decided an act of adultery was committed by Mrs. Forrest, with Captain Howard. All the Court is called upon to do, is to call the attention of the jury to the rules of law applicable to the case, and leave them to decide as to the credibility of witnesses.

The jury must look at the charges as an affirmative issue between the parties; and if, on either hand, they have any reasonable doubt, it leaves the party where he was found, unable to make out his case. So of the charges preferred against Mr. Forrest by his wife—he is to be proved guilty. If there is any reasonable doubt of his guilt, the jury will say, "not proven." They will see the common sense and the reason of this. These parties were living together up to a certain period, and if the evidence is true, for a long time he was a most abandoned man, visiting houses of dispute, and traveling about the country with a most abandoned woman, and she (Mrs. F.) receiving the visits of men at all times during his absence; and yet they were writing to each other in the most loving and delicate manner.

There is another thing to be kept in mind, and that is the progress of this case there has been created an atmosphere not only in and around this court-room, but in the public mind, to which the press has contributed, by spreading from day to day the details of this trial before the public, and sending into every family the materials for taking sides in this controversy; and the Court does not think it possible at this time for a jury

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I.....NO. 112. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted,*) at the office, No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, between Beekman and Ann, just behind the old Park Theatre, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week; or, when they prefer, they can pay in advance at the Desk for six months or a year, at the usual rate. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies; three copies for TEN DOLLARS, and five copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the *Daily Times*.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Rev. James W. Alexander, D. D.**, will commence his Lectures on the Life of Christ, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7½ P. M., in the University (Small) Chapel.

☞ **To the Members of** THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The undersigned, residents of the village of YORKVILLE, and its vicinity, being desirous of securing and maintaining the services of the Church among them, would respectfully submit the following statement to the consideration of Churchmen, as provocative of love and good works:

The village of YORKVILLE is the centre of a population of more than eight thousand human beings—within the limits of 38th-st. and 127th-st, and from the 7th-av. to the East River. For supplying the spiritual wants of this large number of our fellow-men, and this extensive portion of our City Island, only one Protestant Episcopal Church exists; and not alone does this destitution demand our Christian sympathies, but of these eight thousand immortal beings, a large portion are members of our communion, attached to and zealously desirous of participating in those blessed spiritual privileges which our Lord commissioned his Church to offer unto all men.

Thousands of immortal souls in a Christian city are asking for the administrations of the Gospel; the Man of God is needed to bring back the erring, to arouse the indifferent, to instruct the ignorant, to nurture the young, to cheer the old, to visit the sick, to comfort the dying, to direct sinners to a crucified Redeemer. Our duty is plain, the field is large, the call loud; we stand ready to labor to the utmost of our ability toward meeting the urgent want to which we both know and feel does exist. In the assurance of being able, with the kind sympathy and generous cooperation of our fellow-Christians, to erect a Church in the village of Yorkville, we purpose, with God's blessing, to spare no proper effort until full success shall have crowned our labors.

Brethren of the one household of faith, let each help according as he is disposed in his heart, not grudgingly or of necessity, for God loveth a cheerful giver, and unto such is this appeal made.

YORKVILLE, January, 1852.

GEORGE JONES, Treasurer.
JOHN H. RIKER, Secretary.
JAS. E. RAY, HENRY DEXTER,
JOHN C. PARKER, CHAS GAYLOR,
Building Committee.

Having officiated for six months in the village of Yorkville and being a witness to the spiritual destitution which prevails within and around it, I earnestly commend the above statement and appeal to the liberality of the friends of the Church.

S. CHAUNCEY,
Rector of St. James', Hamilton square.

From my acquaintance with the spiritual condition of our Church in Yorkville, and with the efforts made there by my reverend brother and esteemed friend, Mr. Chauncey, I fully and cordially commend the present application to the liberality of all Protestant Episcopalians.

HENRY ANTHON, Rector of St. Mark's Church.
THOS. HOUSE TAYLOR, Grace Church.

I fully and cordially concur with my brethren in recommending the enterprise at Yorkville to the hearty aid of Episcopalians.

FRANCIS L. HAWKS, Calvary Church.
W. H. MUHLENBERG,
Pastor of the Church of the Holy Communion.
M. P. PARKS,
An Assistant Minister, Trinity Church.
T. McC. PETERS, St. Michael's, Bloomingdale.
STEPHEN H. TYNG,
Rector of St. George's Church.
JONA. M. WAINWRIGHT,
Assistant Minister of Trinity.
CHAS. H. HALSEY, Rector of Christ Church.
J. H. HOBART, Officiating in Trinity Parish.

The call upon the liberality of the Protestant Episcopal churchmen is very cordially endorsed by us, and commended to the members of our congregations.

G. T. BEDELL, Rector of Ascension.
E. H. CANFIELD, Rector of St. Peter's Church.

I trust, from my personal knowledge of this enterprise, that it will be liberally aided by the members of my congregation.

S. COOKE,
Rector of St Bartholomew's Church.

Contributions to this object sent to either of the undersigned, will be duly acknowledged by the Treasurer.

Rev P. S. CHAUNCEY, No. 143 Second-ave.
JAS E. RAY, No. 184 Bowery.
R. & W. GEERY, No. 721 Broadway.
VAN NORDEN & KING, No 45 Wall-st.
j27-1t CHAS. GAYLOR, P. M., Yorkville.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Dewey's Lectures** on "The Problem of Human Destiny," lately delivered before the Lowell Institute, Boston, will be delivered in Brooklyn, on successive WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS.

The first lecture will be given on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, Jan 28th, at the Chapel of the Female Academy, Joralemon-st., at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets for sale, in this City, at Wheeler, Beale & Co.'s, No. 82 Wall-st.; in Brooklyn at A. M Wilder's, No 51, and T. D. Smith's, No. 202 Fulton-st., and W. W. Rose's, No 47 Atlantic-st.; and at the door of the Chapel on the lecture evening.

Single tickets for the course of eight lectures, $2; ladies' tickets, or for each additional member of the same family, $1; single lecture, 50 cents. j26-3t*

☞ **Rev. Doctor Dewey's Lectures on the "PROBLEM OF HUMAN DESTINY"** lately delivered before the Lowell Institute, at Boston, will be repeated in New-York, at the Church of the Messiah, Broadway.

The first lecture will be given on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 27th, at 7½ P. M.

Tickets for the course—one person	$2 00
Gentleman and Lady	3 00
Family of four persons	3 00
Single lectures	50

Tickets for sale by F. S. Francis, 252 Broadway; T. J. Crowen, 339 Broadway; Evans and Brittan, 637 Broadway. No money will be received at the door. j23-12T

☞ **The Paine Celebration**, on the 29th of January, 1852, at the Casino, (Chinese Hall,) 539 Broadway, by Ball and Supper. Ball Tickets, $1, admitting ladies as usual, of G. VALE, Beacon Office, No. 3 Franklin Square, and of the Committee. Dodworth's Band. Addresses and sentiments by G. VALE and others, on the Principles of Paine and the present aspect of Society. j27-3t*

☞ **Thomas Paine.**—The 115th Anniversary of the Birthday of this Patriot and Philanthropist will be celebrated at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 450 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING next, the 29th inst. Tickets can be had of William E. Rose, No. 37 Beade-st., H. G. Smith, No. 1 Murray-st. j27-3t*

☞ **Brooklyn Hights Seminary.**—Prof. ALONZO GRAY, A. M., Principal.—The new edifice for the accommodation of this institution, in Montague-place, will be opened on MONDAY, Jan. 26. On Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock, the first of a series of eight or ten public Lectures will be delivered by Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jun. Subject: "The Character and Sphere of Woman."

The next quarter will commence on Monday, February 9. Circulars, giving further information, may be had of the Principal, Montague-place, the second door from Henry-st.

Brooklyn Hights Seminary,
Montague-place, Jan. 20, 1852. j22-3teod

☞ **Relief for the Sixteenth Ward Poor.**—At a meeting of the citizens of the Sixteenth Ward, held on Friday evening, 23d inst, John Delamater, B. C. Wandell, James Warren, W. S. Hunt, Thomas Christy, Whitman Phillips, A. W. Bradford, Hugh Dunn, George Crawford, James N. Wells, James Pollock, Joseph Tucker, Washington Smith, were appointed a Committee for the purpose of soliciting and receiving donations and distributing the same among the poor of the Ward. Donations will be received by the above committee, and by JOHN W. HOWE, corner of 17th-st. and 8th av., by JAMES M. WELLS, at his office on the 8th av., and by A. A. DENMAN, at No 326 West 26th-st.

A. A. DENMAN, Chairman.
A. W. BRADFORD, Secretary. j27-1t

☞ **Union Meeting** OF THE NINTH WARD AND CITY ALLIANCE—THE GOOD TIME HAS COME!—JOHN HAWKINS and the ALLEGHANIANS for Temperance.—A most interesting meeting will be held in Rev. Mr Skinner's Church, Carmine st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan 27, 7½ o'clock. The Alleghanians will sing several choice songs. Miss GOODENOW will sing her celebrated Bird's Temperance Song. An original Poem by WILLIAM OLAND BOURNE, Esq., entitled, "Neal Dow's Fire Annihilator." Seats free. Collection.

Committee of Arrangement.

C. C. LEIGHBY. JEREMIAH TESDELL.
JAMES J. OLIVER. HENRY DUBOIS,
W. W STRICKLAND. j27-1t*

☞ **The People's Building Association.**—An adjourned meeting of the Association will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, 27th instant, at Delfree's Assembly Rooms, corner 25th-st and 8th ave., at 7½ o'clock, to give an opportunity to those persons who were prevented, by the press of business at the meeting on Wednesday, to join. Those who intend to unite with this Association had better do so while the entire fee is but one dollar.

Office of the Association, No. 199 West 28th-st.

T. MARTINE, President.
J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary. j26-2t*

☞ **Excelsior No. Two**—Excelsior Building and Mutual Loan Association No. 2, will hold an adjourned meeting at the Union Building, No. 163 Bowery, near Broome-st, 3d floor, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan 27th, at 7½ o'clock. Entrance fee $1. Monthly dues $3. Shares $200. By this arrangement of the amount of the shares and dues, the Association will be enabled to close and to pay its shareholders the amount of the par value of their shares much sooner than those institutions whose shares are differently proportioned. Explanations as to the working of the Association will be given, and subscriptions will be received for new shares. Office for the transaction of its business, No. 156 Bowery.

WM. L. MILLER, President.
ROBERT PROTHEROE, Vice Pres't.
JOHN A. SHENCK, Ass. Vice Pres't.
N. P. LABARTE, Secretary. j26-2t

☞ **The Citizens' Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Association.**—The Books of the Association are open for subscription, at their office, No. 421 Broadway, next door above Canal-st, from 9½ A. M. until 5 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock. Entrance fee $2, monthly dues $3 per month. An opportunity is offered to all males and females, minors and adults, by joining this Association, by paying $3 a month for a few years, to obtain a home or a capital sufficient to start a fair business. Pamphlets with articles of Association, By-laws and full explanation of its objects and plan, can be had gratis at the office.

SIMEON DRAPER, President.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Vice President.

TRUSTEES.

John J. Herrick, Winchester P. Moody, Joel W. Mason, Geo. Schwartz, Jr., John F. Clarke, Wm. H. Dietz, Chas. L. Cornish, Wm. Thomson, S. Albertus, Jr.
j23-1m JOSIAH F. KENDALL, Secretary.

☞ **Quartz Mining** IN MARIPOSA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—BURNS'S RANCH GOLD MINING CO.—OFFICE No. 45 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, Wall-st., New-York.

The Board of Directors of the Burns's Ranch Gold Mining Company, intending to prosecute this work with vigor, offer for sale the remaining stock appropriated for Working Capital. Orders for stock may be addressed to the Secretary of the Company. By order of the Board of Directors.

ALFRED D. SELLECK, Secretary.

N. B.—Specimens from the mine can be seen at the office. Also, Maps and Pamphlets containing an account of its location, title, mineral riches, &c., may be had by applying as above. j20-tf

☞ **New-York Life Insurance Company.**—Office No. 166 Broadway.—Physicians in attendance daily from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M. MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

FLINT FREEMAN, Actuary.

Further information and a Prospectus of the Company can be had at the office, No. 166 Broadway. j5-1m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Third Manhattan Building Association.**—Three months since the Second Manhattan Building Association was formed and elected, JOHN W. GWIN, Esq., President, and so unexampled has been its success, that the Third Manhattan Building Association has been formed, under the Act of Incorporation—and an opportunity is now offered to all that desire to subscribe for shares and pay the entrance fee thereon of One Dollar, at the office of the Secretary, No 15 Spruce-st., second floor, front room. Shares, $800; monthly dues, $3.

J. W. WESTON, Secretary.
j27-2t

☞ **An Adjourned Meeting** in behalf of the Institution for the relief of "RESPECTABLE AGED INDIGENT FEMALES" will be held in the Pierpont-st. Church (Dr. Welch's) on TUESDAY (this) EVENING, the 27th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The Annual Report will be read in connection with other interesting and appropriate exercises. Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, Rev. Mr. BEECHER, and Rev. Mr STEARNS will address the meeting. The Managers respectfully and earnestly solicit the attendance of the patrons and friends of this excellent charity.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 26, 1852. j27-1t*

New-York Daily Times.

KOSSUTH AT PITTSBURG.

GRAND FESTIVAL.

SPEECH OF KOSSUTH.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

PITTSBURG, Monday, Jan. 26.

The Festival in honor of KOSSUTH came off at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the Masonic Hall, which was filled to overflowing. A. W. Loomis, formerly member of Congress, presided, and several most distinguished politicians of both parties—Mayor Guthrie, several clergymen, and other leading men—were Vice Presidents.

When KOSSUTH came upon the stage the entire audience arose in respectful silence, which was maintained until his introduction to the meeting, when an overwhelming burst of applause followed, and a capital band struck up the Marseillaise Hymn.

Order being restored, Mr. Loomis delivered an eloquent and appropriate welcome address, very decided in its tone, and hearty in its endorsement of KOSSUTH'S cause and policy. It was frequently applauded.

KOSSUTH responded: Since he first came upon our shores he had felt a sort of magnetic attraction to the West, as the place where his hopes were to be realized. As he stood now upon the threshold of the West, he felt encouraged in that hope; his every step but tanght him that there was a common chord passing through the heart of all humanity, which responds harmoniously whenever touched; it was the soul of liberty, justice and right, though the cause of Hungary alone is worthy of all sympathy. The cause he pleaded was not her's alone, but of all humanity. The new doctrine that nations shall no longer manage their own domestic concerns, because the despots will interfere to prevent it, is more dangerous to the world than anything which has heretofore occurred. The jaws of Absolutism were not able to swallow all the freedom of the earth at once,—it must take it leaf by leaf, or nation by nation. They had commenced with Hungary—permit Russian interference to be maintained, and in that case freedom everywhere would gradually be abolished. He cast a rapid glance over the diplomatic administration of the Czar, to show that the crushing of liberty in Germany, Prussia, France, Italy, Sardinia, was in every case his work, and the result of a general design to overthrow and smother constitutional liberty everywhere. He asked no one to fight Hungary's battles; let but Russian interference be prevented, and Hungary, France, Italy, all Europe would shake off their shackles and rise to the stature of freedom. Austria was but a dead body galvanized by Russia and not to be feared—so is it with all the petty Princes of Germany and the other Tyrants of Europe. Absolutism is well aware that it cannot oppress while a free Press and free Institutions exist, hence the motive for the absolutism alliance to crush freedom! Can the United States look on indifferently and see the Sun of Freedom darkness! Can she be silent because it was her policy seventy years ago not to care about European affairs! Is there no power on earth to stay this execrable extinction of Liberty, although there is a Republic on earth, glorious and powerful enough to do so. Free America beware ere it is too late, that your liberties also be not overwhelmed by the growing power of absolutionism.

KOSSUTH proceeded to comment on the diplomatic powers of Russia, which is greater than her physical power. It is her policy to make the world believe her powerful, physically, than she is, rather than take the steps to secure that power—her diplomacy is subterranean, slippery like a snake, burrowing like the mole. She never allows herself to be directly defended by the press; she prefers silence with reference to herself, and would be defended by apparent opposition because the defense is then unexpected. Her diplomacy is secret, and therefore effective; but this great idol with a front of brass and feet of clay, can be easily overturned, if this Republic will stand resolutely on the principles of non interference. If it does not, there are those now living who will see the United States have to contend single-handed for life and death against encroaching despotism. So soon as despotism shall have consolidated its forces and established itself firmly in Europe, it will exclude the United States from the markets of Europe. Exclude American cotton, corn and wheat from Europe even for two years and what a blow it would be to American prosperity. That may happen even in one year; because if despotism continue unchecked much longer, it will be strong enough to carry out its last design. If the United States would prevent all this, it has only to protest against Russian interference.

She will respect it, if she does not she will have a war from Sweden down to Turkey and Circassia. But if she would not respect the protestation, then the suspension of the American neutrality laws, so far as the intervening power is concerned, would effect the designed purpose.

The Governor considered the Roman Catholic opposition to his cause which he had been told existed. He was glad to say that such opposition was not general. Many of his best friends were Roman Catholics. But why should any of them oppose him? Did not all denominations desire civil and religious liberty. Did any of them love opposition? Was there any more Catholic country than Italy, than Rome itself? Where such a brave struggle had been made for freedom, he urged that, above all others, Roman Catholics ought to be among the first to support his course, as they had most felt the oppression of European despotism.

Of seventeen Republican conspirators recently arrested in Italy, sixteen were priests—the lower orders of the clergy. Such is the feeling of a great majority of the clergy of Italy. They are opposed to the union of temporal and spiritual power, because it degrades the former to the level of despotic ambition. If any Catholics were opposed to him, let them remember that in so doing, they crushed seven millions of Hungarian Catholics, upheld the Czar, and did the work of Russian diplomacy.

KOSSUTH'S remarks on this point were received with frequent and tremendous applause. In conclusion, he returned thanks for the kindness shown him, and begged that he might be forgotten and his poor bleeding country alone remembered. The entire speech was received with frequent demonstrations of most enthusiastic applause.

At its close the cheers were almost deafening.

Hon. ERASTUS HOPKINS, of Mass., was next introduced, and in a brief and neat speech delivered to KOSSUTH the Resolutions passed by the Legislature of that State, inviting him to visit the Capitol, during its present Session. Having then performed his official duty, he proceeded with some remarks on his own account, but which he was sure represented the sentiments of the people of the Old Bay State. Though Massachusetts looked with love, honor and reverence upon the illustrious Governor of Hungary, their honors were not accorded to the mere man, but to the Representative of the great struggle of Europe for liberty and independance.

KOSSUTH responded briefly. He was happy that public sentiment was expressing itself through its Constitutional Representatives. Such manifestations were doubly dear, because made with a full understanding of his mission and purposes. He thanked the Legislature of Massachusetts for their resolutions and their Representative for the manner in which it had been presented. He accepted the invitation and promisod to visit Massachusetts.

A series of resolutions was offered and adopted, declaring it necessary that our people should consider carefully, and decide promptly, whether it is our duty to support the law of nature and of nature's God, urging its performance from the people.

The exercises then concluded with a benediction by Rev. Dr. Passivant.

Western Railroad clear of Obstructions.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Friday, Jan. 23.

The Western Railroad is now clear again—Albany through-train to Boston made its time to-night. Weather moderating, and every prospect of a thaw—yesterday, thermomcter here 27 degrees below zero—to-day 2 above.

A steamboat on the Ohio River is furnished with ten different contrivances for safety—a spark-catcher, steam-guage, engines, pumps, wire tiller-ropes, &c.

A case of malpractice at Cambridge, Mass., whereby the patient lost the use of a hand, recently involved a physician in damages of $250.

The number of deaths in the city of Hartford, for the year 1851, was 394—45 less than in New-Haven during the same time.

The State Board of Agriculture in Indiana have determined to ask of the Legislature an appropriation of $2,000 to the Board this year.

The people of Cincinnati have taken up in earnest the project of constructing a Canal around the Falls of the Ohio.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Failure of the New-York Protection Insurance Company.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 26.

The New-York Protection Insurance Company at Rome, has failed. They made an assignment on Saturday last. The assignees are H. Brayton, J. B. Cushman and C. Comstock. The outstanding policies of the Company are very heavy.

The Syracuse Riot Trials.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 26.

The Court have been engaged all day in considering the arguments quashing the indictments against the Syracuse rioters. The case will probably terminate on Tuesday. It is the opinion of the Bar that the Court will grant a motion as to the points raised and fully substantiated, particularly the drawing of the Grand Jury, which was done by an unauthorized person. A large number of witnesses are in attendance, including some from St. Louis.

XXXIId CONGRESS ..... First Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 26.

CALIFORNIA CLAIMS.

The SENATE met at 12½ o'clock. A message was received from the President, covering a statement of claims arising out of the conquest of California, which was referred.

LIGHT-HOUSES.

A report was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, of contracts made by the Department on Light-Houses during the year 1851. Referred.

PETITIONS.

Mr. HALE presented petitions from New-Hampshire, praying for a repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law; and also petitions from the same persons, praying for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. On his motion, the petitions were tabled.

Mr. DAVIS presented petitions from St. Lawrence County, N. Y., praying for improvements in the navigation of the St. Lawrence River.

HUNGARY AND INTERVENTION.

Mr. WADE presented the joint resolution of the Ohio Legislature, relative to KOSSUTH, Hungary, etc. Not read, but referred.

Mr. CLARK'S joint resolution about the foreign policy of the United States was taken up, and made the order for Wednesday week.

PETITIONS, &c.

A great number of petitions, and numerous reports were received. The resolution giving the Committee on Revolutionary Claims a clerk, was adopted.

CALIFORNIA CLAIMS.

Mr. GWIN offered a Resolution, which was adopted, calling for copies of the instructions given to the Commissions to ascertain and settle private land claims in California.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. CLARK offered a Resolution, which was adopted, calling for the Report of Mr. BALLESTIER, late Consul at Singapore, upon his mission to Eastern Asia, and of his correspondence with the Sultan of Borneo.

Several private Bills, ordered to third reading, on Friday, were taken up, and passed.

RAILROAD IN IOWA.

The Bill granting land to Iowa to aid in the construction of a railroad in that State was taken up.

Mr UNDERWOOD addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill, as unjust to other States, and moved to amend, by adding provisions granting to Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Kentucky, an aggregate of 14,390,650 acres of public land, to be distributed according to their federal population, and to be located upon any of the public lands not excepted by existing law, and the proceeds to be applied by said States to purposes of education or internal improvement. He examined all grants of land made by the United States, and contended that this amendment was nothing more than equal justice. No question was taken, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 26.

CLAIMS ON DEPARTMENTS.

The SPEAKER announced the first business to be the motion of Mr. FULLER, of Maine, made last Monday, to suspend the rules to enable him to offer a resolution calling upon the heads of Departments for full and complete lists of all claims, if any, including principal and interest, and designating each separately, allowed and paid by these Departments, or any bureau thereof, since March 4, 1849, which had previously been presented and suspended, or disallowed in whole or in part, and specifying the character of such claims; and also that they cause to be reported the names of all persons who at any time acted as the agents or solicitors for said claims, and the persons who received any portions thereof, or were interested therein.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, wanted Mr. FULLER to include the list from March, 1845.

Mr. FULLER declined acquiescing. The gentleman, he said, could introduce a separate resolution.

The question was taken, the House having suspended the rules—ayes 134, noes 36.

Mr. FULLER demanded the previous question on the passage of his resolution.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, again appealed to him to include the claims from March, 1845.

Mr. FULLER—You can offer a separate resolution.

Mr. CAMPBELL—So I can, but I wish to save time. If the gentleman is afraid of investigation, very well.

Mr. BAYLY, of Virginia, wished a modification of the Resolution. He thought the practice the House was getting into of calling upon the Heads of Departments, and thus treating them as an independent branch of the Executive, is a very bad practice. [A voice: "So I think."] The Executive is a unit; the President is the responsible man; and when we undertake to make independent calls, we are guilty of an act which the Constitution itself does not contemplate. In the early days of the Republic the Heads of Departments were treated as Head Clerks; they have now grown into a consequence which he did not think consistent with the spirit of the Constitution; and this consequence grows out of, to a great extent, the manner in which Congress treats them.

Mr. FULLER concurred in the remarks of Mr. BAYLY, but declined to modify his resolution.

The call for the previous question was recorded—83 against 68—and the main question was ordered to be put. Yeas, 105; nays, 63. So the resolution passed.

LAND WARRANTS.

On motion of Mr. HARRIS, of Tennessee, the Senate Bill, making land warrants assignable, and the House Bill, explanatory of the Bounty land law, of September, 1850, were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and made the order of the day for Monday next, so to continue until disposed of.

THE KOSSUTH AND LONG CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. SMITH, of Alabama, asked the unanimous consent of the House, to offer a resolution calling on the President of the United States, if not incompatible with the public interests, to furnish copies of all the correspondence between Captain LONG, of the frigate *Mississippi*, and KOSSUTH, growing out of an alleged difficulty or misunderstanding between them; and also, all letters of Commodore Morgan and Consul Hodge, and all other letters in the Department connected therewith.

There being several objections, the rules were suspended. The resolution was adopted.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

Mr. GOREAN, from the Committee on Printing, introduced a joint resolution authorizing that Committee to contract with DONALDSON & ARMSTRONG for the printing and binding of the Census, on such terms as the Committee may think reasonable and proper, the work to be under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior and the Census Bureau, and to be paid for as it progresses. Mr. GORMAN said the Committee on Printing this morning unanimously passed a resolution that the public printer has not complied with his contract with regard to the materials used. Many members were of the opinion that the Census printing belonged to the public printer; but this is an error. The law of 1848 provides that the preliminary form shall be prepared and printed under the direction of the Census Board. This other clause likewise occurs in the law, namely: "All other printing shall be executed as Congress may direct."

Mr. ALLISON asked the gentleman what the Committee on Public Printing had done with regard to the resolution ordering 100,000 copies of the Abstract of the Census?

Mr. GORMAN replied, That DONALDSON and ARMSTRONG had declined to print the copies that Mr. RIVES had declined, for the present, not working to throw any obstacles in the way of the public printer. The Committee, however, would engage RIVES to do the printing, and soon copies would be on the tables of members.

Mr. EVANS (Md.) asked why the names of ARMSTRONG and DONALDSON were mentioned in this Resolution; before gentlemen rush blindfold they should know something of the amount of money involved. The Superintendent of the Census has already prepared a volume of the History and Statistics of Maryland, which he understood the Superintendent to say, would make a volume of the ordinary size of the *Congressional Globe*; now if the matters of Maryland make so much, it would be fair to presume that there would be thirty-one such volumes, one for each state, at least. He would ask the House, in the absence of official information, how many copies are to be printed?—what will be the size of the volumes?—and how many? This may involve millions of dollars. He never would consent to yield the money power of this House to the control of any Committee. The expense ought to be limited; the number of copies stated; and the manner of printing prescribed.

Mr. JONES, TENN.—I understand you to say that there is to be a separate volume for each State?

Mr. EVANS—I so understand.

Mr. JONES.—Then I am against the printing of it by anybody.

Mr. EVANS—That of Maryland is to be the model volume—Suppose we print a hundred thousand copies of it?

Mr. STANTON, of Kentucky, understood that the whole work would make one volume only, as large as the Congressional Globe of the first session of the last Congress.

Mr. EVANS said there was no information before them on that point. He then branched off to speak of the contract system which was adopted heretofore by Congress to rid the Government with its connection with politicians, and to avoid the suspicion of voting the public money as support and patronage to the partizan press. This is an attempt to restore that old corrupt system. Why were DONALDSON and ARMSTRONG designated? Is the design to support their press on the eve of the Presidential election? He could not believe it.

Mr GORMAN directed the attention of Mr. EVANS to the fact that at an extra session some years ago the Democratic Public Printer not only had his contract taken from him by a Whig party vote, but $100,000 were voted into the pockets of GALES & SEATON.

Mr. EVANS—Does the gentlemen know this of his own knowledge?

Mr. GORMAN—I have the record and the proofs.

Mr. EVANS—Now I denounce it, and I hope the gentleman from Indiana will not follow so bad an example.

Mr. GORMAN—I want the gentleman to sound the two names, GALES & SEATON, DONALDSON & ARMSTRONG, and ask him which sounds the more harmonious, when his party is in power!

Mr. EVANS.—GALES & SEATON is not more harmonious to me than the other. The object is to keep up a partisan paper by Government pap; and if he had time, he could show fraud and chicanery, disgraceful to those concerned. He concluded by offering an amendment to the pending resolution, striking out the names of DONALDSON and ARMSTRONG, and adding that the work shall be given to the lowest bidder for cash, the Government to furnish the paper.

Mr. VENABLE said they had found that the plan of giving out the printing to the lowest bidder was a miserable failure. Now, as a remedy for this, it is proposed to give it out to the highest bidder, and the Committee limit the bids to one firm, beyond which they can contract with no one else.

Mr. GORMAN said the contract was to be made on such terms as the Committee deemed reasonable and just. Did the gentleman suppose the Committee would make a contract on terms injurious to the country!

Mr. VENABLE replied, that he did not suspect the Committee of improper motives; but what claim have DONALDSON and ARMSTRONG on the country? Last summer, he (VENABLE) felt the power of the *Union* newspaper, which contained federal and consolidated doctrines, and therefore it had no claims upon him. Why are the Committee to contract with that establishment only! If many persons were hungry, and bread could only be procured of one man, does not every one see that the man would get his own price? Gentlemen are for free trade, yet they come here and acknowledge, by their support of this Resolution, a restrictive principle. They dare not go before the people with it. If, by introducing this Resolution, another public printer is to be designated, say so; if not, why restrict the contract to DONALDSON & ARMSTRONG! If these men have claims, let them be established. Let us know how much they are entitled to, and fix the bonus. If the object be to have the printing done, let the Committee open competition for the best work at the lowest sum. He agreed with the gentleman (EVANS) that we should furnish the paper and pay a competent man for the mechanical execution of the work. He would never consent that any man should make a profit out of the Government, merely because he is the favorite of the House, and the political editor of a paper. Sinbad the Sailor and the Old Man of the Sea, was a good illustration. They ride gently at first, and there is no getting rid of them at last. They play tunes in which there is no harmony, and the greatest punishment is to dance to it. He hoped that the good sense and firmness of the House would keep this question of printing out of the Presidential campaign. He did not desire any press to engender miasmata and send it forth over the whole country. He considered himself as under no sort of obligation, with regard to the Presidency, to vote for any man who does not come up to the mark of a great and patriotic statesman. He was amused to see, two or three days ago, the squabbles between the gentleman from Massachusetts, who indulged in criminations. But in these, he took no interest. It all showed that Gov. Boutwell bid higher than the other side for the Abolition vote. If the other party bid the matter of a dollar higher, they could have got it. [Laughter.] This will teach his constituents the fact that they have no friends at the North. He would never fawn on the hand that strikes him. He would never sustain the pretensions of any man for the Presidency who would not acknowledge State Sovereignty, on the Jeffersonian principles; who will not pledge himself, as far as he can, to put down the Abolition excitement, and carry out the Compromise measures. He was against all of these, and voted only for the Fugitive Slave Law. But North Carolina was willing to acquiesce in these measures, and he would insist that the law be carried out. He repeated, he was opposed to Donaldson and Armstrong forming public opinion. He wanted a fair fight in the Presidential election, and did not want the public treasury prostituted to the canvass.

As to the Baltimore Convention, if the nominee suits he would vote for him; but if the nominee does not come up to what he thought he ought to be, he would consent to be deprived of his right of suffrage for life before he would vote for him. In these days, when there are neither prophets nor seers, he would require the man nominated by the Baltimore Convention to be plain as to the meaning of his terms and the purposes of his heart; and all the Conventions on the earth never could make him take the nominee who does not, like a plain, honest man, declare what his views and opinions are. If the nominee did not answer the plain questions put to him, it would be because he feared to answer the the truth. To sum up, his candidate must come up to the republican creed laid down by Jefferson, State sovereignty, and the Compromise.

Mr. POLK rose to a question of order. I cannot see what connection the Presidential question has with the public printing; and, while the gentleman is playing so loosely, I don't know what he is at.

The SPEAKER said, as it appeared to be the desire of the House to indulge the gentleman, he had not thought proper to arrest the course of proceeding.

Mr. VENABLE. I think I can satisfy the House that I was not wandering.

Mr. J. W. HOWE. I want to know whether the gentleman will not vote for General Cass. [Laughter.]

Mr. VENABLE. No, sir; I propose to show that the proposition is—

Mr. SWEETZER here interrupted. I ask for the enforcement of the rule. The gentleman has been called to order, and he must take his seat.

Mr. CLINGMAN. I move that my colleague have leave to proceed.

The confusion had become so great, that several minutes elapsed before the SPEAKER could suppress it.

The SPEAKER then said that Mr. VENABLE had wandered from the rule in discussing the Presidential question.

Mr. CLINGMAN. I move that my colleague have leave to proceed in order. [Agreed, agreed.]

Mr. POLK. I don't object.

Mr. FREEMAN. Let him go on, and other gentlemen can answer.

Mr. VENABLE resumed, and contended that his argument was legitimate, and expressed an opinion that a Bureau of Printing will be established for the purpose of entirely separating the public printing from political partisanship.

Mr NABORS said he was prepared to some extent to appreciate the allusion the gentleman made to the *Washington Union*, and he also appreciated the feeling of the gentleman, for he had felt, no doubt, the powerful blows of that paper during the last summer and fall.

Mr. VENABLE (interrupting)—I was elected by 1,440 majority. If these blows hurt anyone else, they did not hurt me. Mr NABORS and I was elected by 3,000 majority, and by a people equal in intelligence to those voted for the gentleman from North Carolina. What peculiar sins have ARMSTRONG & DONALDSON committed! What egregious folly have they been guilty of that they are to be presented here in an unfavorable light! The gentleman said that the editors had been preaching Consolidation and Federalism; but, I submit to you, Mr. CHAIRMAN, have these editors advocated such doctrines, or have they only departed from the gentleman's views! Have they departed from the text, or have they dissented from the gentleman's commentary on the text, and while he charges, in the Cincinnati Convention of these sentiments, as we have heard him do to-day, may it not be possible he, too, might be mistaken with regard to the true and orthodox doctrines of the Democratic party? Who are ARMSTRONG & DONALDSON? We never heard them called Federalists and Consolidationists until 1851. (Mr. ORR here called Mr. NABORS to order—sensation.)

Mr. NABORS continued: I shall not trespass on the rules of the House.—(Here the Speaker called to order and requested gentlemen to resume their seats.)

Mr. ORR said that a more appropriate place for this discussion would be before the Committee of the whole, on the state of the Union.

Mr. NABORS resumed the floor, when—

Mr. MCMULLEN asked whether this subject would come up to-morrow as the first business before the House?

The Speaker said it would.

Mr. MCMULLEN then, with the concurrence of Mr. NABORS, moved that the House adjourn—which motion prevailed.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE

SENATE ... ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 26.

Mr. MCMURRAY, offered a resolution, designating Mr. MORGAN as President *pro tem*, in the absence of the Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. BEEKMAN introduced a bill to regulate the number of ballots and ballot-boxes at the elections in New-York.

Mr. MORGAN gave notice of a bill relative to the power of the Mayor of New-York in laying out public parks.

Mr. PIERCE gave notice of a bill to provide for Public Printing. Also to amend the general incorporation law.

Mr CONGER offered a resolution, that the Excise Committee inquire into the expediency of establishing an asylum for the reclamation of the intemperate.

The bill for the relief of John C. Beekman and others was passed in Committee. Also, a bill relative to expense incurred by the Board of Health in Kings county. And to make permanent the grades of avenues and streets in New-York. Authorizing the Supervisors of King's County to create a loan to erect a penitentiary. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The bill to provide for taking acknowledgments of deeds out of the State was reported upon and referred to a Committee of the whole.

The Annual Report of the State Engineer, transmitting Railroad statistics, was received. Also a Report from the Trustees of the State Library; and a Report from the Seaman's Savings Bank.

The KOSSUTH resolutions were called up, the question being on motion of Mr. HOYT, for striking out all but the third resolution, inviting KOSS

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 27, 1852.

☞ Messrs. TAMES & Co., Baltimore, are our Agents, and of whom the Daily and Weekly *Times* may be obtained, or, by leaving their names, have them served at their residences or places of business.

Kossuth's Advisers.

There has been a good deal said, in various quarters, of advice thrust upon KOSSUTH, while in this City; of the bad hands into which he fell, and of the dreadful manner in which he was misled in regard to the policy of our Government. We have awaited, with a good deal of interest, some specific statement upon this subject; some designation of the particular persons into whose hands he is said to have fallen, and who so sadly misled him.

We find in the Baltimore *Patriot* a letter from Mr. A. Hamilton, of this City, which echoes the same complaints, and which, to a certain extent, proves them to be true. Mr. Hamilton shows very clearly, that whatever others may have done, he thrust his advice upon Governor KOSSUTH very plentifully; and that it was no fault of his that it was not followed. He states that very soon after KOSSUTH's arrival, he (Mr. Hamilton.) "volunteered to write to him such a statement as might, *if properly appreciated*, relieve him of much perplexity." That statement, however, does not seem to have been "properly appreciated," for Mr. Hamilton found it necessary to wait upon KOSSUTH in person, to advise him to "avoid the slavery question," and "to suggest *the expediency of retiring from the Press banquet immediately after delivering his address.*" At what value KOSSUTH rated this impertinence, Mr. Hamilton does not give us adequate means of judging. We are not surprised, however, that after it had been thus thrust upon him, KOSSUTH should have been too ill to remain at the table.

Mr. Hamilton publishes the letter which he "volunteered to send" to Governor KOSSUTH. Its object was to "place before him the means whereby he might make himself acquainted with the *true history* of the proclamation of neutrality." That document, as well as the Farewell Address, had generally been attributed to WASHINGTON, and derived their chief weight from that fact. Mr. Hamilton is anxious to prevent Governor KOSSUTH from falling into a similar error, and he accordingly sent him the following modest epistle:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1851.
No. 193 Twelfth-street.

To His Excellency, Gov. Kossuth:

SIR: In accordance with my promise, I now take the liberty to recommend, for your perusal the works of Hamilton, inasmuch as they will present to your grasping mind, the best evidence of the *master influence*, which has, thus far, guided the destinies of the United States in their career to distinction.

In the 6th volume of the works you will find the history of the *Proclamation of Neutrality*, and learn that the name of Jefferson, attached to that document, was only so done as an authenticating mark of official formality, and, referring to the notorious fact that the measure and its policy did encounter the abuse and misrepresentation of the confidential partizans of Jefferson, the reasonable inference is, that he did not *wish* the publication, because inconsistent with his party views.

The proclamation was written by Hamilton, at the Seat of Government, while Washington was at Mount Vernon, and Jefferson at Monticello; when issued, Hamilton was forced into the field of controversy, and, in a series of articles, signed Pacificus, most triumphantly bore down every opposition; and thus the policy of a neutral course was adopted, as the principle of action of the country, in order to avoid entangling connections.

As the time has come, when certain developments must be made public, I do not hesitate to inform you that the Farewell Address, as well as most of Washington's important papers, had the same parentage with the Proclamation of Neutrality—and, for the accuracy of this statement, you are referred to the *Hamilton Works*, which contain the confidential correspondence of Hamilton, with all the distinguished statesmen of the period, and especially with Washington; when examined, in connection with the Cabinet conferences and other official communications, you cannot fail to perceive that *there exsited the one principle and the one idea through the whole range of Hamilton's political course, the establishment of a great Republican Empire*, on the immutable principles of honor and honesty.

In the sixth volume you will also find, during the administration of Adams, a letter from Pickering, then Secretary of State, asking the opinion of Hamilton, whether it would not be advisable to form a Treaty with Great Britain, to secure the coöperation of that power, to repel the apprehended attack of France, and the answer of Hamilton, adverse to the alliance, while he deemed it not impolitic to be prepared to make a call for aid, should the progress of French aggression render it necessary.

In the records of European history, we have the most undeniable evidence that the progress and powerful efforts of Hungary successfully resisted the Ottoman incursions, raising the siege of Belgrade, and driving back the Turkish forces in disgrace, from Europe—and thus preserving from extermination every principle of civilization and Christianity.

In conclusion, permit me to remark, although it may not be in correspondence with your expectations, that, notwithstanding the sensibility your cause creates, and the admiration entertained for your patriotism and talents, there does not exist, in my estimation, the slightest probability that you will now receive any efficient assistance or coöperation from the United States; at the same time, I entertain no doubt that any reliable revolutionary movement in favor of the extension of the rights of humanity, would be welcomed in America with practical demonstrations, in the true spirit of *democratic* liberality and *extravagance*.

I have now the honor to remain, with the highest respect, your obedient servant, A. HAMILTON.

This is rather an interesting letter, historically, as well as from the evidence it affords of the quarter from which advice was thrust upon KOSSUTH. Mr. Hamilton is exceedingly anxious that all due weight should be given to the neutral policy of the country, and to Washington's Farewell Address;—and for the purpose of *fortifying* those documents in KOSSUTH's mind, he assures him that Washington did not write them,—that Jefferson disapproved of them,—that they, as well as "*most* of Washington's important papers" were written by Hamilton, and that they were part and parcel of Hamilton's leading "principle and idea," namely, "the establishment of a great republican *Empire*." This was the manner in which Mr. Hamilton "volunteered" to instruct Governor KOSSUTH, and to "relieve him of much perplexity."

It seems that KOSSUTH did not "properly appreciate" these efforts for his enlightenment. At all events he persisted in considering Washington as the author of the Proclamation and of the Farewell Address. It is not, therefore, strange that Mr. Hamilton should declare in his letter to the *Patriot*, that "Governor KOSSUTH has been most grossly and egregiously *imposed upon*." But he evidently did not fall a victim to the attempted imposition of Mr. Hamilton.

Disclosures like those of Mr. Hamilton's letter are useful. They show that the persons who complain most loudly that KOSSUTH fell into the hands of bad advisers, are precisely the persons who volunteered to advise him. So far as appears they were the only parties who made any attempt to instruct or influence him. They very clearly failed in their endeavor to get him into *their* hands. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ!*

Mr. Hamilton's assertion that Washington's Farewell Address was written by HAMILTON, is a good deal too sweeping to be true. There is abundant evidence to show that it was written by Washington himself, and that he sent it to Hamilton for examination and revision. Hamilton himself acknowledged the receipt of the address as written by Washington, and proposes only to re-touch it—adding paragraphs, and changing the forms of expression where he thought proper to do so. His work was again submitted to Washington; and the final copy, from which the address was printed, is full of corrections, interlineations, &c., in Washington's own hand. Gen. Hamilton was undoubtedly consulted throughout in the preparation of this document and did something to give to it its present form. But it was Washington's own production, and had engaged his thoughts for years, before it was prepared. Indeed, before the conclusion of his first term, he had requested Madison to aid him in the preparation of such a paper.

☞ The House of Representatives has adopted a resolution calling upon the President for copies of the official reports from Capt. LONG, and Consul HODGE, concerning the voyage of the *Mississippi*. We are very glad this has been done, and we trust it will be found convenient to submit these documents to Congress and the public without mutilation. So much has been said in various quarters concerning partial and garbled statements, that no room should be left for similar remarks in regard to these letters.

We predict that very little of importance will be found in these documents. Those which we have already published give a full and detailed history of all the occurrences of the slightest consequence. Captain LONG, in that portion of the documents furnished by him, undoubtedly expresses himself very freely concerning the mission on which he was sent, and his anxious desire to get out of the "scrape." He will not, in our opinion, make it very clear that he had any good reason for his complaints, or that KOSSUTH gave any just occasion for the evident feelings of discontent and fretful jealousy by which both his conduct and his correspondence were marked.

Commodore MORGAN's portion of the correspondence is of very little consequence, because he never saw KOSSUTH but about an hour; he only repeats, therefore, what was told him by others. The communications of Consul HODGE may possibly throw some light upon the origin of the letter from an *Attaché*.

☞ It is announced, through channels entitled to full credit, that Mr. FILLMORE has decided, after full deliberation, to allow his name to go before the Whig National Convention as a candidate for the Presidency. It is stated that his friends have insisted upon his taking this course, as essential to the harmony of the Whig party. It is also urged very warmly that Mr. Webster's friends have no reason to be disappointed or dissatisfied with this decision, and that Mr. W. ought not to leave the Cabinet on account of it.

The friends of Mr. WEBSTER, we believe, are inclined to view the matter as a breach of faith on Mr. FILLMORE's part. They say that he has from the first, given them to understand that his name should positively be withdrawn, and that he only awaited the proper time and occasion for doing it. It is said that less than a fortnight since, Mr. FILLMORE gave very distinct and positive assurances to a distinguished friend of Mr. WEBSTER from Massachusetts, that within ten days he would publish a letter withdrawing his name. Under these expectations, thus encouraged, they say they have prevailed upon Mr. WEBSTER to remain in the Cabinet against his wish, and to the injury of his private interests:—and they are not satisfied that his great services to the country and the present administration should be thrown into the scale of any other candidate. They are thoroughly in earnest about Mr. WEBSTER's nomination. They believe him to be far better qualified for the Presidency than any other man living,—and far more deserving of that elevated place, so far as public services can earn a title to it, than any other man, unless it be Mr. CLAY. They allege that they have already yielded to others, when it was clearly his due, and that they are not prepared to do so any longer.

They perceive, also, very clearly that Mr. FILLMORE and Mr. WEBSTER have popular strength, and will find popular support, in the same sections and upon precisely the same platform: and that Mr. Fillmore's remaining in the field will seriously divide Mr. Webster's friends and thus diminish the chances of his nomination. With these views, sincerely and earnestly entertained, it is not strange that they should feel dissatisfied with the determination to which Mr. Fillmore has arrived. How correct those views are, and how much ground there is for them, we, of course, are not aware.

☞ Among the items of foreign news by the *America* is a rumor that the Ottoman Porte has protested to the English Government against allowing KOSSUTH to return to that country, inasmuch as he was released on the express condition that he should take up his residence in the United States; and urging that the reestablishment of friendly relations between Austria and Turkey render it necessary that this stipulation should be fulfilled.

We put no faith in this report. When the Porte released his prisoners they became free. He retained over them no further control whatever. No conditions were exacted of them, and even if there had been, Turkey has now no power to enforce them. England has hitherto been open to exiles from every nation. She has refused over and over again to give them up, or to refuse them an asylum. She is not likely to belie her whole past history and character, for the sake of reëstablishing friendly relations between Austria and the Turkish Porte.

No mention has ever before been made, so far as we remember, of any such condition as this being affixed to KOSSUTH's liberation. Certainly the English Minister at Constantinople never gave his assent to any stipulation that KOSSUTH should not visit England.

☞ The *Tribune*, acknowledging that it copied from the *Times* without credit, the documents concerning KOSSUTH and Capt. LONG, says that this was—

"Just as fair as for the *Times* to take from the columns of the *Tribune*, without credit, the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, procured by us by telegraph at the expense of some hundreds of dollars, and published exclusively, in advance of our City cotemporaries."

If the *Tribune* thought the *Times* had done wrong, it certainly ought not to have imitated it. But the charge against the *Times* is not correct. The Treasury Report was not published exclusively in the *Tribune*: for we had another copy in the Washington *Republic*. If the *Tribune* had any other copy of the KOSSUTH documents than that of the *Times*, the cases are parallel—and not otherwise.

☞ Gov. FOOTE, in his Inaugural Address to the Legislature of Mississippi—received by last night's mail—reviews the exciting contests of the country during the last few years, and dwells on the character and recommendations of the various measures composing the Compromise. He refers to the hearty approval which nineteen-twentieths of our population have given to that plan of adjustment, and expresses a hope that the Senate of the United States will, with nearly equal unanimity, record their adhesion to it as a final settlement. The message closes with the utterance of a desire to see dissensions buried, and the State devoting its energies to the development of its own resources and the advancement of schemes calculated to promote its internal improvement.

A dispatch dated at Montgomery, Alabama, on the 21st inst., states that the Union Convention has adjourned, and that a Union National Convention was recommended to convene in Washington in June next. Hon. Jeremiah Clemens, of the United States Senate, Democrat, and E. F. Belser, Esq., Whig, were appointed delegates at large from the State.

A fire occurred at Newark on Sunday night, by which several thousand dollars' worth of property was destroyed. It broke out in a stable in Harrison-street, owned by James M. Quimby, whose loss is $2,300. The trunk manufactory of Peddie & Morrison was damaged about $2,000, and I. C. Wolf lost $600 worth of carriage materials.

The steamer *Pampero*, condemned at St. Augustine for violation of the Neutrality Laws, was resold on the 17th, under direction of the U. S. Marshal, for the sum of $15,000. The purchaser is Mr. Templeton, of New-Orleans, agent for Mr. Sigur, the former owner.

The office of the *Petersburg* (Va.) *Intelligencer* was destroyed by fire on Monday week; the publication of the paper is suspended.

A town-meeting in relation to the Wheeling Bridge affair, was held at Pittsburg on the 20th inst.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Relative Position of America and Europe.

To the Editor of the New York Daily Times:

The arrival of KOSSUTH, with his great question of non-intervention, has awakened a discussion on European politics and diplomacy which has exhibited an ignorance of both on the part of our people, especially of the press, which is unpardonable. The schemes and far-reaching plans which have occupied the great but unscrupulous statesmen of Europe for ages are discussed with the flippancy which would provoke a laugh from any intelligent foreigner. If many of those who speak so authoritatively on European matters would devote but a single month to the study of European diplomacy—only just long enough to get down into the midst of the terrific machinery of feudalism, see its fearful workings and behold the vast result it is endeavoring to accomplish—they would speak of it more thoughtfully and watch it more narrowly.

The iron net-work of feudalism had been wrought with such ingenuity, and fastened over the heads of the people with such care, that, previous to the French Revolution, the most sagacious foresight could discover no weakness in it. And, notwithstanding that sudden and fearful upheaving, which astonished the world, that strong net-work would soon have been drawn again quietly over the heads of the French people, but for Napoleon. The embodiment of power, he came, not to untwist the tangled meshes, but to rend them into ten thousand fragments. He gave *blows* in return for *plots*, and scattering schemes and schemers from his path, whelmed systems and dynasties which had been strengthening for ages in a common ruin. The great iconoclast to feudalism, he kept it in such mortal terror for nearly twenty years, that its vast plans were abandoned in the effort to escape immediate destruction.

He passed away, and things began to settle back to their ancient places. The old system was again adopted, and they err much who suppose that tyranny has been dozing, or in idle luxury, ever since. They err still more who suppose that we are left out of the "Continental system," as formerly. We may resolve as much as we choose to keep aloof from European politics—we are *already there*, without being consulted, and it is no longer a question whether we shall be mixed up in Continental affairs. We are *now* only to decide what *position* we shall take. If we do not *assume* one, we shall be *assigned* one—of that we may rest assured. Those who imagine the far-seeing minds that surround the despotic thrones of Europe do not watch the rapid extension of our commerce, and hence the increase of our marine force, and our miraculous growth, and that they do not in these things see that we are to form a fearful element in the future affairs of the world, very much underrate European diplomacy and sagacity.

And now one word on this doctrine of non-intervention. Leaving out the thousand and one suppositions and theories that are agitated, I would ask if any intelligent man doubts that the European continent is in danger of becoming a new instrument in the hands of Russia. If he does, I will not stop to discuss the question, but ask him to take the progress of that country for the *last* sixty years as a scale by which to determine where it will be sixty years *hence*, and he will need no further argument. Indeed, while all the other powers of the world are either stationary, or showing symptoms of decay, it is a curious fact that only two Governments—the one an unmixed despotism and the other a pure republic—are steadily and rapidly growing in extent and resources. It would seem that each was to swallow up its own hemisphere. Now does any one suppose that Russia can control the commerce of Europe without bringing us into collision, and that too at a time when she could band the navies of the Continent against us? At all events, ought not these great facts to receive the sober and serious thought of our people? Are they not of too much moment to be dismissed with flippant ridicule or frightened away by imaginary bugbears? Ought we not to declare the principles we mean to act on when we act at all? We certainly *shall* interfere if European despotism endeavors to get a foothold in the weak nations that now surround us on our own Continent. But all the papers opposed to KOSSUTH's doctrines cry out in the same breath, "*but that declaration is equivalent to a declaration of war*," just as if after we had defined and stated our principles and the mode of applying them, did not yet remain with us.

Let us see how this assertion, which is thought to require no proof, will stand the test. Russia, subsequent to the overthrow of Napoleon, proposed the Holy Alliance, which, after many years of vague and uncertain action, at last, in 1820, at Troppau, declared the right of "*armed intervention*,"—the right to interfere with the "internal affairs of any nation," if the Government did not correspond to their own views. The application of that principle was decided on at Laybach, and the Neapolitan revolution, which restored the liberal constitution of 1812, was put down by it. Three years after, the revolution in Spain, which restored their constitution of 1812, was also quelled by the application of the same principle, and Spain thrown back into semi-barbarism. Russia declared the doctrine of "armed intervention," which was denounced by MONROE in his Message of 1825—a doctrine which, if carried out on this side of the water, would bring us in collision at once. Now, will any one assert that *our* declaration of "armed non-intervention" could be construed into a declaration of war against Russia, any more than *her* adoption of the system of *armed* intervention could be twisted into a declaration of war against us? If this assertion, so boldly insisted on, is true, Russia declared war against us in 1820, and we have paid no attention to it. Russia did not choose to carry out her policy in this hemisphere, nor in the revolution in France which overthrew LOUIS PHILIPPE and restored a Republic. The Holy Alliance had the same—indeed, more reason for crushing France than for marching its armies on Spain, Portugal, and Italy; but the memory of BONAPARTE was too recent, and the terror French armies had inspired had not yet passed away. Yet, if the reasoning of those who insist that we have got to carry out by force of arms any principle we may adopt, whether we can do it successfully and safely or not, is true, then the Holy Alliance is bound to invade France, England, and America, without delay. European statesmen do not foresee such silly conclusions from the premises *they* adopt. To say that, *because a State declares a great principle, and gives notice beforehand that it claims the right to enforce that principle by arms, whenever it deems proper, therefore it is bound to take arms in its defense on every occasion and under all circumstances*, is a mode of reasoning that has never yet found its way into the logic of European statesmen, and we trust never will into that of our own. Let the world know where we stand; let the members of the Holy Alliance be told, in distinct terms, what this Republic claims as its right, and you will see the nations of Europe more wary in their approaches on liberal governments. H.

THE ATTACK UPON AND BURNING OF FISHTOWN.—On Saturday we published an extract from a letter from President Roberts, of the Republic of Liberia, stating that Grando, a native chief, had made an attack on Fishtown, burned the village, and killed several of the inhabitants. This Grando is a worthless fellow, and the Liberian authorities have had much difficulty with him. His promises of future good behavior had been such that he had been permitted to locate himself near the village, in view of being near the fishing ground. He has again abused the hospitalities of the Republic, for which, if he can be found, he will be made to suffer. President Roberts, in his letter from which we made the extract, says he understands that Grando has "escaped to the bush," and some time must elapse before he can be overtaken. A force was to be immediately sent to Grand Bassa to assist and protect the settlers at that place and at Edina. The American Colonization Society, on the receipt of the President's letter, took immediate measures to afford aid to the New Republic.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

A REMINISCENCE OF MR. CLAY.—A correspondent of the Elkton (Md.) Democrat states that thirty-eight years ago, he was standing by the porch of the house now kept in that town by Mr. Johnson, when a lady and gentleman alighted from a six-horse coach, and went into the hotel. The gentleman soon after came out on the porch and entered into familiar conversation, and asked the name of the river which flows past the town. The correspondent being curious to know his name, made inquiry, and was surprised to learn that it was the Hon. Henry Clay and lady. This was just previous to his departure for Ghent.

The *Schoharie County Sentinel* is a new candidate for public favor, published at Cobleskill, N. Y.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Davis—The Presidency—Chevalier Hulsemann—The Gardiner Claim.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 24, 1852.

The speech of Mr. DAVIS, of Missouri, in vindication of Mr. WEBSTER from the accusation of Mr. CHARLES ALLEN, was listened to with great attention by the House, and is highly recommended. The Southern members expressed much gratification at this able and satisfactory defense of Mr. WEBSTER, as well as Mr. DAVIS's national and liberal views. Mr. DAVIS is the successor of Mr. GEORGE ASHMAN, and appears to be an able man. Mr. RANTOUL replied to Mr. DAVIS, and resisted his views of the Massachusetts abolition with much humor and effect, but was very kind and respectful to Mr. WEBSTER.

At the Diplomatic dinner given by the President on Thursday, Chevalier HULSEMANN was not present. It seems that he declined the invitation. In regard to his relations with the President and the Secretary of State the facts are these: He offered to make a communication to the President, remonstrating against the participation of the Secretary of State in the banquet given by members of Congress to KOSSUTH; and the President declined receiving it, on the ground that it was contrary to the usage of this Government and disrespectful to himself and the Secretary of State. Some explanations passed, and it was stated, in diplomatic circles, that M. HULSEMANN had declared himself satisfied. But it seems that he was not so far satisfied as to accept an invitation to the diplomatic dinner. As to the Secretary of State, he sometime ago, cut off all personal communication with M. HULSEMANN, and requested him to make any communications he might have to offer on official business, in writing. At present, there is neither personal nor written communication between the Austrian Chargé and the Secretary, and none with the President. The Chevalier is an outsider.

The movements of Gen. SCOTT's friends have not been arrested by the decision of Mr. FILLMORE to become a candidate. Gen. JONES of Tennessee takes a prominent part, it is said, in this movement. But as soon as Gen. SCOTT should declare himself to be a National, Union and Compromise Whig, he will probably, it is said, have the support of some of the Whigs who first brought him out.

The Union party of the South were preparing for a National Union Convention, to be held in this city, for the nomination of a National, Union, Compromise Ticket for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. Its nomination will be very desirable to those who shall fail to obtain one from any regular old line party.

The intelligence expected by the *Arctic* has been received here. The letters may be expected to-morrow, and they will no doubt solve the *Prometheus* question.

There have been no advices from the U. S. Minister in Mexico for a month. They are daily expected.

A letter with a flaming caption appears in the *New-York Herald*, stating that the Government has dispatches from Mexico, showing that the Gardiner award was proved to be fraudulent. This is utterly untrue; and it is difficult to imagine why such a story has been sent to New-York, unless it is intended to have some prejudicial effect upon the case when it shall come to trial. Dr. GARDINER's counsel are now urging a trial, for which the U. S. District Attorney is unprepared—having no evidence to sustain the indictment. The Court will not, probably, and cannot, consistently, suffer the case to be put off to another term. It would be oppressive and unjust. But there is a clique here, which finds an organ in the *Herald*, that, for the same purpose of personal malice, represents that evidence has come, or is to come, from Mexico, that will prove the claim of GARDINER to be a forgery. The statement is untrue, as the District Attorney well knows, and so could inform the writer, if he wished it. So far as any intelligence has been received, it is favorable to the Gardiner claim. X. Y.

The Wheeling Bridge—Bureau of Statistics and Agriculture.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 25, 1852.

The Supreme Court of the United States have decided the case of the State of Pennsylvania against the Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Company, in favor of the former party. The decree of the Court is that the Bridge shall be removed as a nuisance and an obstruction to navigation, or be elevated so as to permit steamboats, schooners, &c., the ordinary river crafts, to pass. The decision is not yet promulgated. Justice McLEAN is now writing the opinion of the Court. It will be delivered, as I am informed, towards the close of the week. This will settle an important question, as to the relative rights of States and of the United States in reference to the control over rivers. It will be found that the United States will assert the authority, under the Constitution, to prevent State Corporations from hindering the passage of licensed vessels.

The Senate Committee to which was referred the subject of the establishment of a Bureau of Statistics and Agriculture, are about to report a bill in conformity with Executive recommendation. The two subjects will be considered in one Bureau at present, but ultimately will be separated. They are both subjects that must command increasing attention. It is the wish and design of the Administration and of Congress that the present able and amiable gentleman who is at the head of the Census Bureau should take the head of the new Bureau of Statistics and Agriculture. He has qualified himself for it by information and study, and will pursue the subject with all his great energies and his elevated and liberal views. He has devoted his talents to those great subjects, and I have no doubt that the incoming Administration, which will be necessarily a very liberal one, will continue him in the station. X. Y.

NEW-YORK CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ITALIAN OPERA-HOUSE.—"I Puritani."
BROADWAY.—"Paul Clifford" and "Two Bonapartes."
ANN-STREET BOWER HALL.—Concert by the Brignoni Vocalists.
MONTAGUE HALL, Brooklyn.—Panorama of the Pilgrim's Progress.
AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Open day and evening.
METROPOLITAN HALL.—Performances by Prof. Anderson.
SOCIETY LIBRARY.—Two Loving Aster Children.

THE HARBOR.—The warm weather of yesterday has caused the ice about the harbor and rivers to break up and almost entirely disappear. It is thought that with the present temperature, the navigation through the Sound will be opened in less than two days. The water being salt almost as that of the ocean, the ice is but frail in the coldest of weather, and does not hold together nearly so long as that which is formed on the Delaware and other rivers emptying into arms of the sea, and whose waters are consequently fresh, and the tide-ways not half so rapid.

THE CASE OF OTTO GRUNZIG.—In pursuance of a call published in the German dailies, a meeting of citizens was held in Lindemuller's Saloon on Friday evening, to take into consideration the case of Otto Grunzig, now under sentence of death for the murder of his wife by poison. Mr. M. Gross was appointed Chairman, and Mr. H. Brix, Secretary. The Chairman explained the objects of the meeting. He declared the insufficiency of the proofs of Grunzig's guilt, as furnished by the chemical analysis of Professor Lawrence Reid. Dr. Jonassohn and Rev. Mr. Verrien made a few remarks—the former in German, and the latter in English. Mr. Verrien is the spiritual adviser of Grunzig, and expressed a firm conviction of his innocence. On behalf of the meeting, three Committees were appointed; one to examine and pronounce an opinion upon the analysis of Professor Reid, one to draft petitions, and another to raise the necessary funds to meet accruing expenses. On Saturday evening another meeting was held, at which the Committees made their reports. After some discussion, it was resolved to send a Committee of three to Albany, to take steps for obtaining a further respite, and a new trial for Grunzig. The Committee consists of Messrs. Lindemuler, Charles Cook, and Jonassohn. They left for Albany yesterday.

ATTEMPTED MURDER IN THE ELEVENTH WARD.—Yesterday morning, between 4 and 5 o'clock, a terrible affray occurred in Avenue C, between a party of Germans, who had become quite out of their head by drinking too freely of lagerbier. The dispute arose from some insult given to one of the women, which was resented by a relative, and a general melee ensued, resulting in one of the number named Barney McGillen receiving three deep and dangerous wounds in his breast by a sharp knife that was thrust at him by a notorious individual by the name of Barnard McCegge, who was finally secured by policemen Crawley and Brookham, of the Eleventh Ward, and locked up to await the result of McGillen's stabs and internal injuries.

FIRE IN TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in the large five-story dwelling-house, at No. 82 East Twenty-Third-street, caused by the heaters setting fire to the beams of the first, second and third floors. The alarm was quickly given, and responded to by the firemen, who, together with the Eighteenth Ward Police, succeeded in saving the premises from destruction. The damage sustained to the building and, furniture, however, was about $1,500 by both fire and water.

ARREST FOR RINGING A FALSE ALARM.—A lad named John Hanoran, was arrested Sunday night, while in the act of sounding a false alarm of fire with the Post-Office bell.

PEOPLE'S LECTURES.—By an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that Wm. D. Gallagher delivers the Third Lecture of this Course at the Tabernacle this evening. His subject, the "Modern Poets and their Critics," ought to draw a full house.

PROFESSOR ANDERSON'S PRIZES.—Professor Anderson, whose wonderful magic has astonished so many of our citizens, announces his intention of presenting to the lady and gentleman who shall invent the best Conundrum, on the 6th proximo, two prizes valued at $400 and $250. The judgment will be given by thirteen disinterested parties, selected from the audience. The Professor performs every evening at Metropolitan Hall.

☞ Mr. SQUIRES, the native Tenor, who is to assist Mrs. Bostwick again on Friday evening, is commended to us, personally, as a worthy young gentleman of Albany, while, of his gifts as a singer, we have the most flattering accounts from those who have heard him at home. The specimen of his talents, on Friday last, must have enlisted his hearers that he enjoys the elements of a popular vocalist.

NIBLO'S.—The Opera Company at this popular establishment are doing a fine business since the reduction of prices to the uniform rate of fifty cents. The taste for good music has become thoroughly popularized of late, and the three B.'s, than whom there are not better singers in the United States, will find their reward in popular prices. The audience on Saturday evening was a large one. The Opera of the *Puritans* was given in the best style of Bosio, Badiali, and Bettini—the last named singing *all* the difficult and beautiful tenor music of the third act—and altogether the performance was a musical treat which is rarely enjoyed in such a saloon as Niblo's, and at such a price as the People's Opera Company have adopted. Last night, *Somnambula* was performed, and will be repeated on Wednesday.

☞ The *Aztec Children*, now on exhibition at the Society Library, are among the most remarkable specimens of humanity ever seen in this city. They are unlike anything else ever seen here; and, without any reference to the various stories of their origin, they are well worth a visit.

CONCERT OF THE BLIND.—The Memnonic Vocalists, graduates of the Institution for the Blind, give a Concert at Knickerbocker Hall this evening. See advertisement.

☞ The steamship *Crescent City*, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Line, was yesterday brought around to the foot of Warren-street, from the Dry Dock, where she has been receiving extensive repairs and improvements, having had new boilers, and her upper works so enlarged as to afford additional capacity for freight, as well as increased accommodations for passengers.

☞ At a late hour on Sunday night a man named Frederick Hosmer was arrested in the Second Ward upon a charge of inflicting a dangerous wound on the head of George W. Lefferts, with a large club. The injured man was conveyed to the City Hospital, and the assailant committed by Justice Osborne to await the result of Leffert's injuries.

☞ Yesterday afternoon Coroner Ives held an inquest at the Third District Police Station upon the body of a man named Maurice Eressen, who was found on Sunday night wandering through Barclay-street. He was taken to the Station House, where he died at 2 o'clock, A. M. Verdict: Death by apoplexy.

☞ Mr. Isaac Jacobson, who was mentioned yesterday as having innocently purchased stolen goods, is in *Liberty-street* instead of Cedar, as was erroneously stated.

☞ Mere violent assaults were committed on Sunday night in the Eleventh Ward—a locality which is becoming famous for such doings.

☞ WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 17th day of January to the 24th day of January, 1852:

Men, 68; Women 65; Boys, 140; Girls, 91. Total, 364.

Diseases.		Diseases.		Diseases.	
Abscess	2	Dropsy in Chest	5	Killed or mur'd	1
Apoplexy	15	Erysipelas	8	Malformation	1
Asiphyxia	1	Exposure	1	Marasmus	16
Angina	2	Fever	4	Mortification	1
Bleeding, Lungs	1	" Puerperal	8	Old Age	2
Burn'd or Scal'd	5	" Scarlet	35	Palsy	1
Bronchitis	4	" Typhoid	1	Premature Birth	3
Cancer	3	" Typhus	4	Pleurisy	2
Cancum Oris	1	" Congestive	1	Parturition	1
Casualities	4	" Nervous	1	Rheumatism	1
Cholera Morbus	1	Heart Disease	5	Rupture, heart	2
Colic	1	Hooping Cough	3	Scrofula	1
Consumption	46	Influenza	1	Small Pox	8
Convulsions	25	Inflammation	1	Spinal disease	2
Croup	19	Inflam'n of Brain	9	Stillborn	24
Conges. of Lungs	5	" Bowels	6	Suicide	1
Catarrh	1	" Heart	2	Suffocation	1
Debility	12	" Lungs	22	Tetanus	1
Delir. Tremens	2	" Stom'ch	3	Unknown	5
Diarrhea	2	" Throat	4		
Dropsy	9	" Liver	3	Total	364
Dropsy in Head	19	Intemperance	1		

AGE—Under 1 year, 82; 1 to 2 years, 41; 2 to 5, 69; 5 to 10, 24; 10 to 20, 15; 20 to 30, 38; 30 to 40, 32; 40 to 50, 25; 50 to 60, 15; 60 to 70, 9; 70 to 80, 8; 80 to 90, 6.

PLACES OF NATIVITY—United States, 269; Ireland, 63; England, 9; Scotland, 1; Wales, 2; Germany, 14; France, 1; Denmark, 1; Switzerland, 1; Italy, 1; British Possessions in North America, 1; Portugal, 1.

FROM—Alms-House, Bellevue, 7; Penitentiary Hospital, Bellevue, 2; Small-Pox Asylum, Blackwell's Island, 1; Ward's Island, 60; Randall's Island, 1; City Hospital, 7; Alms-House, Blackwell's Island, 3; Colored Home, 1; Colored Persons, 7. A. W. WHITE, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 24, 1852.

☞ Mr. F. H. Nash will commence, this (Tuesday) evening, at his rooms, No. 659 Broadway, a GLEE CLASS. The pupils of his elementary classes, just closed, and others fond of glee-singing, are invited to attend. N. B.—Pianos for sale. [Adv.]

☞ Yesterday afternoon a boy named Michael Connelly was arrested in the Twentieth Ward, charged with stealing a $20 gold piece, $20 in bank bills and a lot of jewelry from a young man, who boarded in the house with him. The property was recovered, and Justice Meech, of the Upper District Court, committed the delinquent for further hearing.

☞ Yesterday morning two individuals, Michael Cummings and Patrick Larkin, were arrested in the Eighteenth Ward upon a charge of stealing a horse and sleigh, valued at $160, from the premises of Christopher Sour, residing at No. 422 Fourth-avenue.

☞ Yesterday morning Coroner Ives held an inquest at No. 169 Avenue B, upon the body of a man named Thomas Connery, who died from injuries received by falling down stairs. Verdict accordingly.

FOUND DEAD.—Yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock, a coroner's inquest was held at No. 120 Cedar-street upon the body of an emigrant woman named Jane Cook, who was found lying dead in her bed. Verdict: Death by apoplexy.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—His Honor the Mayor in the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Bills referred—For refreshments supplied to Jurors when visiting public institutions, $56; of George H. Franklin, acting Coroner, $29 06½, for holding inquest.

Reports adopted—In favor of paying the bills of Thomas Carnley, Sheriff, &c., $1,297; in favor of paying the bills of Drs. Franklin De Forrest and Liddel.

The School Tax.—A communication from the Secretary of State in relation to the deficiency in the School Tax of $314,350 62 for 1851, was referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Recorder Tillou, Aldermen Deming and Boyce.

Resolutions.—In favor of paying the bills of the acting Coroners, excepting those of Justice Bleakley, and of referring the claims of Seth Geer, late Coroner, to inquire and report upon.

STANDING COMMITTEES FOR THE ENSUING TERM.—*On Annual Taxes*—Messrs. Richard T. Compton, Jacob F. Oakley, Alonzo A. Alvord. *On Civil Courts*—Messrs. Daniel F. Tiemann, James M. Bard, John Boyce. *On County Officers*—Messrs. Wesley Smith, Thomas J. Barr, Sylvester L. H. Ward. *On Criminal Courts and Police*—Messrs. William M. Tweed, William H. Cornell, Oscar W. Sturtevant.

The Board then adjourned to Friday.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Before Judge BOSWORTH.

Thomas G. Adkins vs. *Jane Francis Adkins*—This was an action for a divorce by reason of adultery. The case was tried last week, and yesterday the Jury came into Court with the following questions and answers, which were recorded as the verdict.

First—Did the defendant on or about the 11th of April, 1851, have carnal connection with John Lovett, in a room of the house No. 15 Orchard-street, in the city of New-York? *Answer*—No.

Second—Did the defendant on the night of the 10th or 11th of May, 1851, have carnal connection with any person in or near an alley in Orchard-street in said city, if so, with whom? *Answer*—Yes; with some person unknown to the Jury.

The counsel for the defendant took exceptions to the verdict, and had ten days allowed him for a stay of proceedings.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Before Judge ROOSEVELT—*Decisions*—*Edmund Morewood* vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—In this case, the plaintiff had commenced an action against the Corporation, and obtained an injunction to prevent the defendants from collecting an assessment for flagging Seventeenth-street. The Court decided that the preliminary injunction must be dissolved, and the complaint dismissed, but without costs.

COURT CALENDAR.—*Friday.*—SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 107, 103, 104, 29, 160, 123, 17, 62, 96, 171, 85, 48, 210, 211, 212, 214, 216 to 220, 222 to 226, 228, 229, 231, 232, 234, 235, 236.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 160, 128, 173, 74, 39, 176 to 185

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 11, 110, 12 to 19.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Judge Roosevelt will continue to call the Calendar through the week.

COMMON PLE

The Forrest Case on Trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—Before Chief Justice CHARLES P. DALY and a Special Jury.

CATHERINE N. FORREST vs. EDWIN FORREST.

THIRTY-SECOND DAY.

There was a crowd yesterday morning, the Court was opened in an extraordinary excitement—a crowd of boys having taken possession of the street in front of the Court-room, and rendering all the efforts of the police to disperse them. At this time the counsel [illegible]

Mr. Forrest and his friends were in attendance early, and at precisely 10 o'clock, his Honor the Chief Justice, came into Court, and in a few minutes after took his seat on the bench. At 5 minutes past 10, Mrs. Forrest entered leaning on the arm of Mr. O'Conor. She looked rather pale and exerted as she took her seat. No ladies were in her company, as have been during the previous days of the trial.

At 10½ o'clock the Court was opened, and the jurors called by the clerk, Mr Jones. The jurors having answered.

The Clerk—Have you agreed on a verdict?

Foreman—We have.

Verdict handed to the Chief Justice, who read it attentively and then handed it back to the Clerk.

Mr. Van Buren—If the Court please we desire to poll the Jury.

The Chief Justice—That is usually done after the verdict is delivered.

Clerk—Hearken to your verdict as it is recorded.

The Chief Justice—No!—as it will be recorded. Now read the issues and their answers.

The Clerk then read the document as follows:

The Jury will answer the following questions: *First*, Has or has not the defendant, Edwin Forrest, since his marriage with the plaintiff, Catharine N. Forrest, committed Adultery, as in the complaint in this action charged?

Answer—He has.

Second, Were or were not the said plaintiff and defendant inhabitants of this State at the time of the commission of said adultery by the said defendant?

Answer—They were.

Third, Was or was not such adultery by the defendant committed within this State?

Answer—It was.

Fourth—Was or was not the said defendant a resident of the State of New-York at the time of the commencement of this action?

A.—He was.

Fifth—Has or has not the plaintiff committed adultery as alleged against her in the answer in this action.

A.—She has not.

Sixth—Was or was not the plaintiff a resident and inhabitant of this State at the time of the commencement of this action?

A.—She was.

Seventh.—Was or was not the plaintiff an actual inhabitant of this State at the time of the commission of such adultery by the defendant within this State, and also at the time of the commencement of this action?

A.—She was.

Eighth.—What annual amount of alimony ought to be allowed to the plaintiff?

A.—Three thousand dollars.

The Jury say that they find for the plaintiff on the whole issue on the pleadings, and that in answer to, they find in the affirmative on the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth and Seventh questions of fact specified in the order of Dec. 24, 1850, and in the *negative* on the *Fifth* question of fact specified in the said order. And they find that alimony be allowed the plaintiff to the amount of three thousand dollars per year.

Signed by the Jury.

STEPHEN W. MERCH,	PELATIAH P. PAGE,
WILLIAM EARLE,	THOMAS B. HARRIS,
HORACE BEALS,	MEIGS D. BENJAMIN,
THEODORE DE WITT,	JOHN C. ERNESTPUTISCH,
DANIEL EDSALL,	FREDERICK S SCHLESINGER,
CALVIN H. MERRY,	JOHN CASWELL.

The Jurors were separately called by the Clerk, and each answered the following question:

Is that your verdict?

Yes!

At the first answer there was a decided sensation, but on the fifth, applause and a few hisses broke out in the galleries, and when the whole verdict was read, from the outside and inside of the building arose a tremendous cheer.

The Chief Justice.—The next thing in order is to pay the Jury their shilling.

Mr. Van Buren.—We desire time for a stay of proceedings in order to make a case or a Bill of Exceptions.

The Chief Justice.—You can have until to-morrow, and I will hear you at Special Term or at my Chambers.

At the conclusion of the verdict Mrs. Forrest was much affected, and wept as she retired to the private room adjoining the Court-room, where she remained until the Court was adjourned, and the auditory mostly gone. She was then congratulated by Hon. Wm. Kent and other distinguished members of the profession. All the Jurors spoke to her in congratulation of the verdict. She left in company with Mr. O'Conor in a carriage which was waiting at the rear entrance in Chambers-street. The crowd followed Mr. O'Conor and Mrs. Forrest to the Irving-house, cheering them repeatedly as they passed through the street. Thus "ends this strange, eventful history,"

☞ The Printers of Pittsburg celebrated Franklin's birthday with appropriate ceremonies. Letters were received from Messrs. SEWARD, WEBSTER, JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, JOHN W. PEREGORY, and others. Mr. SEWARD's letter was as follows:

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 12, 1852.

GENTLEMEN:—Your letter of the 10th inst., inviting me to the festival to be held by the Pittsburg Typographical Association in honor of the memory of Benjamin Franklin, has been received.

The invitation is rendered more attractive by the circumstance that the illustrious Hungarian chief, from whom I have just now parted, will grace the occasion with his august presence.

I regret deeply, gentlemen, that public and private cares combine to deprive me of the pleasure you have thus offered me.

My imagination suggests at once the parallel, which I think will occur to all minds, of Franklin in 1777, at the Court of Versailles soliciting recognition of American Independence, commercial treaties and substantial aid; and LOUIS KOSSUTH in the American Capitol, soliciting similar boons for his country in a condition apparently not more helpless and hopeless.

The application of the former resulted not less auspiciously for America than for mankind. If the mission of the latter is a chimera, a delusion, as many think it is, I desire to hold fast upon it to the last. I would rather be deceived in a generous trust in the justice of mankind, than to know that justice and the love of universal freedom have ceased to animate my countrymen.

Accept, gentlemen, my cordial thanks and assurances of my distinguished regard. WM. H. SEWARD.

Messrs. DUMARS, KINKEAD and ROOK, Committee.

Appointments by the Governor and Senate.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—John O. Noxon, Half-Moon; George Harvey, Fort Edward; E. Judson Blake, Glen's Falls; De Witt C. Graham, James Mencrief, Edward Stenson, A. Post Campbell, John H. Platt, New-York; Charles Sowrey, Brooklyn; H. H. Devendorf, Syracuse; James H. Watts, Rochester; Wm. W. Bruce, Lancaster; J. J. Pertenheimer, Ithaca; Edwin Maynard, Warsaw; Geo. N. Williams, Vine W. Kingsley, Buffalo; Geo. J. Gardner, Syracuse; H. J. Olcott, Cherry Valley; F. S. Fairman, Noah H. Robinson, Elmira; R. L. Burrows, R. Starkweather, S. T. Atwater, John R. Lee, Buffalo; Edward Hand, J. F. Batcheider, John H. Van Antwerp, Albany; Geo. W. Kerr, Newberg; Chas. F. Winthrop, John A. Hammond, Jas. W. Wilson, Wm. Dodge, John H. Lyell, John Bancroft Stevens, New-York; James Wright, Owego; Hunioke W. Palmer, C. M. Davison, Whitehall; Wm. B. Bennett, Canandaigua; Wm. V. J. Mercer, Waterloo.

SUPERINTENDENT OF SALT SPRINGS.—Hervey Rhoades, Syracuse.

COMMISSIONERS OF LOANS U. S. DEPOSIT FUND.—Geo. A. Foster, Little Falls, Herkimer; Selah H. Kiune, Columbia, do.

The next annual meeting of the New-York State Agricultural Society will be held on the second Tuesday of February, 1853. When $10,000 shall have been invested as a permanent fund, the entire annual income of the Society is to be expended in premiums.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN 26.

SECOND BOARD.			
$5,500 U. S. 6s, '56	101¾	40 Roch & Syr R.R.	sep107
24,000 do	105	10 N. Hav. & Hart. R.R	123
7,000 Ohio 6s, '60	108	100 Alb. & Schenec. R.R.	93
1,000 Indiana 5s	85	25 Canton Company	63
1,000 Erie R.R. Bds '59	105	50 do	b60 63
2,000 Erie Incomes	93	50 Erie Railroad	77¾
4,000 do	93	100 do	77¾
5,000 Erie Converts. '71	91	100 do	78
5,000 do	91	50 do	b60 78¾
5,000 do '62	86	100 do	b60 78¾
5,000 do	b60 87	200 Harlem Railroad	b60 69
6,000 Hud. R.R. 2d mt	90	200 do	s60 69½
200 Del. & Hud. Can.	b30 106	200 L. Island Railroad	16½
75 do	106¾	100 do	b60 16¾
21 Bank of Commerce	105	100 do	b3 16½
300 Ocean Bank	100	400 do	16¾
300 Bank of Republic	103	50 Reading Railroad	63
10 Hanover Bank	98	100 do	s30 62½
10 do	98	200 do	62½
10 Metropolitan Bank	100	1000 do	b60 63
25 Bank of Com. Scrip	104	300 do	s60 63
10 Hudson River R.R.	62	350 do	63½
20 do	61	300 do	b10 63
70 do	b20 61	100 do	63½
75 Ohio Trust Co	102	150 do	s60 63½
250 N. J. Mining Co	11	50 Nor. & Wor. R.R.	50
200 do	11	50 do	b30 50½
300 Sussex Mining Co	11		

BOARD.			
$16,000 Erie Convertibles	91	50 Erie Railroad	78
10,000 Erie Incomes	93	250 do	78¾
1000 Reading Railroad	64	150 do	b15 79
1500 do	63	300 do	79¾
300 do	63	100 do	b60 79¾
50 Nor. & Wor R.R.	b60 51	50 do	b60 79¾
100 Harlem Railroad	69	50 Hudson Riv. R.R.	s90 60
200 do	69½	5 do	61
1000 Long Island Railroad	17	25 do	60½
50 do	b15 18	300 N. Jersey Min. Co	11

MONDAY, Jan. 26—6 P. M.

The speculative movement in Reading shares continues very active, and prices advanced again to-day 1|@2 ₱ cent, making a rise of 8 ₱ cent from the figures of week before last. The sales were, in the aggregate, 7,000 or 8,000 shares. The effect of this animation in one of the prominent fancies has imparted a new spirit to the whole market, and one by one the minor speculatives are taken up for a rise. To-day, Long Island improved 1½ ₱ cent, closing at 18 short buyer's option. Erie was again better, and the business in the Bonds large. The old Convertibles sold as high as 91½, at the afternoon meeting, and the Incomes at 96. This morning, a large parcel of U. S. 6s, '56, was taken at 105.

The temporary abundance of money in the street is the chief element in the present movement in Stocks, though not the only cause for the rise in some of them. Two of the leading Coal Stocks, Delaware and Reading, are just now recovering from the effect of the [illegible] more than they can do, at fair tells, the competition will not be renewed, as it is now clearly seen it ought never to have been commenced. The restoration of these two Stocks to their old market currency, by strong buyers, and by men who have for many years watched and participated in the progress of one or the other of them, of course creates a stir by their rapid advance, which is felt by the list generally. Until they are fully restored—particularly Reading, as being dealt in so largely—an active market is most likely to continue in which the Erie Stock, said to have been oversold of late, looks like participating.

There is no change in money. The rates keep easy on demand and for good paper. Exchange did not fairly open for the *Asia*. The bankers are asking 110¼, but prime drawn bills are done at 110@110¼; and if, as we hear, the New-Orleans back letter mails are to hand, the probability of a good supply for the steamer is strong. Some gold will go, nevertheless, as the remittances will be heavy, and there are parties who prefer to divide with gold.

A morning paper tells us the number of failures among the Country dealers is increasing, and correspondents in the interior complain of the scarcity of money. Are these little rills, which our neighbor last Fall insisted make up the volume of prosperity, about to come short? We do not doubt that the early Spring remittances, particularly from the North West, will disappoint the city jobbers, yet in the face of this prospect the largest preparations are making to force fifteen or twenty millions of Foreign Goods a month on the country again. There is no let up in the imports, nor will be none while our Cotton and Gold hold out. The import this month will be full $13,000,000 at New-York alone, and probably $7,000,000 at other ports.

We are advised by telegraph, that the Protection Fire Insurance Company, of Rome, N. Y., has certainly made an assignment.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $70,161; paid out $134,162, and held at close $2,146,060.

The present year is to witness the entire completion of the Wabash and Erie Canal, leading from Toledo, Ohio, on Lake Erie, to Evansville, Indiana, on the Ohio River, a few miles above the extreme southern corner of the State of Indiana. The canal will embrace 463 miles, the longest artificial water communication in the world.

The Bank circulation of the State of New-York was $27,254 on 27th September last, and was, probably, at the date of the December report, not yet completed, about $26,000,000. Of this sum $16,822 is secured by Stock and Mortgage deposits with the Bank Department at Albany. The remainder was issued under the old Safety Fund system, the charters of which have not all run out. The securities under the present system consist of:

New-York State Loans	$8,310,000
United States Loans	3,027,000
New-York Canal Certificates	917,000
Bonds and Mortgages	3,118,000
Cash deposited by closing Banks, &c.	223,000
Arkansas, Indiana, Mich., and Illinois	1,233,000
Total	$16,822,000

The general markets were rather tame to-day. The sales of cotton 600 bales. A moderate business in Flour at full prices, and Provisions look up in prices.

The coal tonnage of the Delaware and Raritan Canal last season was 771,000 tons, being an increase of 242,000 over the previous year. This tonnage comes both from the Schuylkill and Lehigh contractors. The tolls were so regulated by drawbacks last spring as to make the Canal the cheapest as well as most direct way of shipping to New-York. The work is owned by the Camden and Amboy monopoly.

The Banks in Kentucky exhibit a very large circulation. Their notes enjoy general currency and high credit through the Valley of the Mississippi, and the profit upon the amounts remaining out, is relatively equal to the profit which the banks of New York and Philadelphia enjoy on their deposits. The following are the capitals, circulation and specie of the different banks:

	Capital.	*Circulation.*	*Specie.*
Kentucky	3,700,000	2,690,000	1,067,000
Northern	2,250,000	2,561,000	993,800
Southern	421,080	686,000	295,000
Farmers'	657,080	1,186,000	457,000
	$7,028,000	7,123,000	2,812,000

The Stock dealings in Philadelphia to-day were heavy—3,500 shares Reading opening at 61½, selling largely at 63, and closing 63 bid, 63¼ asked; 600 Morris at 17; $20,000 Navigation Loans 35¼@35½; $5,000 Reading 6's '70 at 75¼; $5,000 Pennsylvania 6's, sold 100¼.

In our annual Gold table on 1st January, the California deposites at New-Orleans were estimated at nine millions. We have now the official statement, giving the exact figures at $8,769,682. The whole statement is thus summed up:

DEPOSITS.

Gold, of which $8,769,682 45 from California	$8,928,060 52
Silver, of which $60,000 54 parted from California gold	196,560 50
Total deposits	$9,124,621 02

COINAGE.

Gold.	
315,000 double eagles	$6,300,000
263,000 eagles	2,630,000
41,000 half eagles	205,000
148,000 quarter eagles	205,000
290,000 gold dollars	290,000
1,057,400 pieces	$9,795,000
SILVER.	
402,000 half dollars	$201,000
88,000 quarter dollars	22,000
400,000 dimes	40,000
860,000 half dimes	43,000
720,000 three-cent pieces	21,000
	327,600
2,470,000 pieces.	
Total pieces—3,527,000.	
Total coinage	$10,122,600

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—3's on Tremont Bank, Boston, Mass. Vig.—Vase of flowers and a woman with her arms round an eagle; figures 3 on each side; man sharpening a scythe on the right; sailor with ship in the distance on left. Same plate as Bank of Orleans, Irasburg.—*Leonori's New-York Bank Note List.*

New-York Cattle Market...JAN. 26.

Reported for The New-York Daily Times.

[FAT Beeves, at the Washington Drove Yard, corner of Fourth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-st, and at Chamberlain's Bull's Head, River Bull's Head, foot of Robinson-street. For Cows and Calves, Sheep and Lambs, also at Browning's, in Sixth-street, near Third-avenue.)

AT WASHINGTON DROVE YARD.—Offered, 1,600 Beeves, (450 Southern, and remainder from this State.) Prices have been well sustained during the week, though purchasers have not bought extensively enough to clear the market—about 300 head left over unsold. Prices are firm at from $6 to $8 75, market closing full

AT BROWNING'S.—Offered, 30 Cows and Calves, at from $24 to $36@$45, all sold. 3,500 Sheep and Lambs, on sale. Prices at from $2 25 to $4 75@$6. Left over, 400.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

MONDAY, Jan. 26—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are firm and active, the transactions comprising 70 bbls. Pots at $5 and Pearls at $6 ₱ 100lbs.

COTTON—Is again unsettled; the *America's* news, and unfavorable Southern intelligence, weakens the market, which is supplied by the trade with greater freedom at easier rates; the day's sales are under 600 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—There is no perceptible variation in the market for State and Western brands to-day. The consumptive inquiry for the medium and finer qualities is fair at current figures, while the speculative demand for the ordinary grades continues light; there is, however, rather more inclination evinced by shippers, and Eastern dealers, to operate, caused by the salutary change in the weather, though they have not, so far, bought very freely, owing partly to the high views of owners and the absence of the *America's* mails. The movements of the day add up 4,000 bls.—ordinary to straight Sta e, mixed Indiana and Michigan, and good common Ohio, at $4 62½@$4 75; choice State, fair to fancy Indiana and Michigan, and favorite round hoop Ohio, at $4 68¾@$4 87½; fancy Genesee and Ohio, at $4 87½@$5 12½; extra Ind, Michigan and Ohio, at $5 12½@$5 37½, and extra Genesee at $5 12½@$5 93¾ ₱ bl. Canadian is doing better; 500 bls Superfine No 1 were obtained this forenoon at $4 56@$4 56¼ ₱ bl. in bond. Southern is steady and uniform. The home and foreign demand continues brisk. The operations consist of 800 bls. mixed to fancy ordinary brands Petersburg, Baltimore, Columbia, Fredericksburg, Country and Georgetown, at $4 62½@$4 81½ ₱ bl. Rye Flour is scarce and quiet at $3 50@$3 62½. Corn Meal has not varied much, Jersey bringing, in retail lots, $3 31½@$3 37½, and Brandywine $3 56@$3 56¼ ₱ bl.

GRAIN—Wheat remains inanimate at irregular rates. The current wants of the trade are pretty large, yet as they cannot be supplied unless at very high figures which they refuse to pay, the transactions are still unimportant. We omit quotations till they are more permanently established. Rye is in limited stock and generally worth 80c. ₱ bushel. Barley rules heavy and nominal at 76@80c. There is considerable inquiry for Corn, and ready purchasers at 42@43c. for Western, and 46@47½c. for Northern. The supply is light. Corn is not abundant, nor is it active. The enhanced claims of owners checking the demand. Western mixed is held at 69@70c. and other kinds in proportion—but there a e no buyers at these rates. A few lots of New-Orleans Yellow were taken from the wharf at 69c.

PROVISIONS—Pork is on the advance. The little arriving is sufficient to meet the calls of dealers and the stock is consequently diminished, which strengthens prices. Sales were made of 200 bbls. clear Mess at $16@$16 12½; New Prime do. at $15 25; Old Western do. at $13; Sour do. at $14 25; New Eastern Prime at $14; Old Western do. at $13 62½, and Sour do. at $11@11 25. Dead Hogs are in good request and poor supply at $6¼@6¾c ₱ lb. We omitted to notice on Saturday a sale of 30 Hogs made by Mr. Harris of New-Jersey—to Messrs Robbins & Patterson within the foregoing range. Their aggregate weight exceeded 15,000 lb, Bacon continued firm with a fair inquiry at former figures Pickled Meats remained the same—70 packages sugar cured Shoulders and Hams fetching 7@8c ₱ lb respectively. Lard is not plenty at 9@9¾. The rates procured for 150 bbls Prime to-day. Beef exhibits no interesting alteration. The trade inquiry being moderate and the sales embracing 200 b ls Prime at $4 50@$5 75 and Mess at $8 50@11 ₱ bbl. Prime Mess is entirely neglected. It is quoted at $16@17 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams are in good demand at steady prices. 150 bbls. were sold to-day at $14@220 lb. We have nothing new to note in Butter or Cheese.

WHISKY—Is very sparingly offered and is in consequence extremely quiet. The day's operations not exceeding 100 bbls Prison at 21c. ₱ gallon, cash; Drudge is held at 20½@21, time, &c.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 24.

The sales of Cotton to-day have been 4,000 bales, at steady prices. The receipts at this port, thus far, are 143,000 bales ahead of the same period last year.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 26.

Our markets are stagnant with the exception of PROVISIONS. On Saturday a large sale of bulk meat was made, the produce of 3,100 hogs, except a portion of the Hams—16,000 Shoulders sold at 5½c; sides at 6½c; 5,000 to 6,000 Hams at 7c. The prices were equal to about 6½c. round.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Winfield Scott, for Rio Janeiro.—H. Sandford, 3 children and nurse, E. M. Greenway, jr., Samuel Sloan, Samuel E. Spring, N. G. Trapnal, for Rio Janeiro; Capt. D. Crane, for Valparaiso. The Captain, (Couillard,) is bearer of dispatches to the American Legation at Rio.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Mercury, from Havre.—J. Allen and lady, of New-York; D. Kopperell and lady, of England.

In ship Brandywine, from New-Orleans.—J. W. Echols, Mr. Warner.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC....THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises.....7 18|Sets.....5 09|MOON—Sets....11 32m

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 11 30a|Gov. Island..12 30m|Hell Gate.. 2 00m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....JANUARY 26, 1852.

Cleared.

Steamship Roanoke, Parrish, Richmond, &c., Dean & Thornton.

Ship S. F. Austin, Moss, Galveston, J. H. Brower & Co.

Ship Shannon, Wait, New-Orleans, Nelson & Son.

Ship St. George, Crawford, Havre, J. Ogden.

Ship Catherine, Wilson, Charleston, Thos. Wardle.

Bark Genl Jones, Hadding, Mobile, Huribart & Co.

Brig Augusta, Stans, Savannah, Burges, Clearman & Co.

Brig Genl. Nelson, Beckwith, Apalachicola, R. Post.

Schr. John, Perkins, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. Sarah and Julia, Perry, Annatto Bay, Buck & Co.

Schr. Louisine, Smith, Charleston, N. L. McCready.

Schr. Oriana, Dodge, Richmond, C. H. Pierson.

Schr. Mary Powell, Powell, Wilmington, E. S. Fowell.

Arrived.

Br. ship Mercury, Havre, (before reported,) 146 passengers. Jan. 20, off Nantucket Shoals, exchanged signals with a large packet-ship, a three decker, bd. W. Has had heavy westerly gales for the last 16 days.

Ship Wellington, Mayo, Shanghae, Sept. 15, teas and silks to Allen & Parson. Dec. 22, lat. 11 N., lon 30 West, exchanged signals with a large Am. ship, showing a white flag, with an anchor in it, as her private signal. The W. has experienced very heavy weather during the passage, and constant westerly gales from 13th to 21st Jan.

Ship Chase, White, Savannah, 7 ds., cotton, &c., to T. Wardle.

Ship Lantao, of Boston, Bradbury, Shanghae, 112 ds., teas and silks to A. A. Low & Bro. Dec. 6, lat 33 S., lon. 18 E., spoke Br. ship Lord Maidstone, Ford, 110 ds fm. Maulmain, short of water—supplied her. Jan. 17, exchanged signals with bark David Godfrey, fm Shanghae for Boston.

Ship Chasa, Wise, Liverpool, Dec. 2, mdse and passengers to D. Pilkington. Has experienced very severe weather during the passage; some of the crew are badly frostbitten.

Bark Ortona, Galveston, (before reported) 8ld. in so. with brig Billow, for Boston. Jan. 14, lat. 24 40, lon. 79 35, spoke schr. Hannah, of Plymouth, bd. N.—blowing hard at the time did not learn where from or where bd. Jan. 23, 2 P. M., lat. 37 44, lon. 73 50, passed a large steamship, with a red streak, 3 masts, no bowsprit, bd. S.

Bark Peter Demill, Hoey, Savannah, 4 ds., cotton and rice to Demill & Co.

Bark Kanawha, Higgins, Apalachicola, 25 ds., cotton, &c. Has been ashore on the East Bank, and was towed up to the city this morning by steam-tug Hercules.

Bark Montezuma, (of New-Haven,) Dowesy, Demerara, Dec 17, Dominica 22d, rum and oranges to S Tutte Left, barks Kingston, Yorks, from and for Philadelphia Dec 22; Malina, Rose, fm. St. Mary's, Fla., disg; brig Brown, Tarcartin, fm Boston, disg. Left in Guayamo, Jan 2, bark Edna, Ribens, from New-York, disg; brig Albemarle, Thompson, for New-York Jan 5. The M. came to anchor on Saturday night off Fulton Market-slip, when a field of ice came in contact and parted her chains and dragged her down to the Navy-yard, where she was taken in tow by steam-tug Ajax, and towed into the public store-dock, Quarantine.

Schr. Jas. Leekman, Finley, Virginia, 3 ds, oysters. 25th inst., saw a schr. of about 100 tons ashore at the Swamp, between New Inlet and Barnegat, with loss of bowsprit. Was about two miles off, and could not discern her name. 23d inst., experienced difficulty in the coast, by reason of ice, the whole coast between Little and Great Egg Harbors being girt with an uninterrupted mass, for fifteen miles in extent to seaward, which was also so dense that a vessel with a light breeze could not make way through it.

Schr. Wm. Neal, Betts, Virginia, 2 ds, oysters.

Schr. J. Ferris, Bush, Virginia, 2 ds, oysters.

Schr. John G. White, Grave, Baracoa, Jan. 11, fruit and tobacco to J. W. Freeman. Left, brig Eliza, fm. New-York for Havana. This vessel was cast away there in August, and bought by the commandant. She proceeded to the Havana to get out Spanish papers. Also, schr. Maze, Bartol, fm and for Havana soon.

Schr. Panthea, (of New-Haven) Zephyr, Sagua la Grande 2½ ds., sugar and molasses to Taylor & Co. Left, brig Angola, to sail next day. The brig Niagara, from Boston, arr. Dec. 30, and brig Samuel Small, fm New-York, Jan. 2. Sunday, Jan. 20, in a severe snow storm from N. N. W., was driven into the Gulf.

Schr. Niantic, Kelley, Little Egg Harbor, 2 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Ellis and William, Fish, Key West, 18 ds., mdse., part of the cargo of schr Gov. Arnold, hence, bd to Charges, which put in at that place in a leaky condition and was condemned—vessel to be sold at auction. Left, barks John Stroud, hence—had been repaired, and would probably sail for Mobile in a few days; White Cloud, from Bonaire, with salt—had put in leaky, for repairs; Gipsny, (of Salem) fm. New-Orleans, with cotton—had been injured by a collision, and was undergoing repairs—would sail for Genoa in about 10 ds.; brig Diamond—the cargo of which would be forwarded to Boston; Mechanic—had been on the reef, was wrecked, and was getting repaired; Persia, (of Boston,) was sold at auction the same day, as she laid on the outer reef, for $164—also part of cargo, consisting of mahogany, cedar, &c., was sold same day at auction.

Schr. Chauncey S. Hall, Hall, Va., 2 ds, oysters.

Sloop Reading H. Greene, Lawrence, Va., 2 ds., oysters.

BELOW—One bark and two brigs, in the offing.

WIND—W. S. W. and light.

Sailed.

Steamship South Carolina, (new,) Tucker, Charleston; ships Dirigo, Doane, Glasgow; Camillus, Day, Antwerp; privateer Ontario, Chase, Boston, via Sandy Hook. Also, steamship Winfield Scott, Pauldard, for San Francisco, via Rio Janeiro, Valparaiso and Panama. She has no freight, but a few select passengers, and a supply of 920 tons of coal—a quantity deemed amply sufficient to run her the whole voyage.

Memoranda.

Steamship Roanoke, Parrish, which was to have sailed yesterday for Norfolk and Richmond, was detained till today, on account of the ice in James River.

The schr. Mary, that was sunk by the ice, on the 17th, in Beekman-slip, E. R., has been raised by Mr. Bishop's boom derrick.

Spoken, &c.

Oct. 25, off Jasper Islands, was seen brig Comet, from Hong Kong for New-York.

Nov. 27, lat 33 S. lon. 29 45, Br. bark Akbar, fm. Mauritius for the Cocos Islands.

Jan. 13, lat. 28 45, lon. 69, Brem bark Vesta, hence for Port au Platt.

Sept. 15, off Gut'alaff, was passed a ship showing a blue, white and red signal, with C in the blue and I in the white.

Oct. 18, in Gaspar Straits, ship Lord, Harding.

Nov. 18, lat. 31 47 S., lon. 27 38 E., ship Auckland, from New-York.

Nov. 24, off Jalse Cape, ship Cheapside.

Jan. 19, lat 36 51, lon 70 W., schr. Statesman.

INSURANCE.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO. CHARTERED IN 1834.—Offices, No. 43 Fulton-st. Brooklyn, No 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st. New-York Have their Capital (as also a handsome surplus) invested in the most undoubted securities, and continue to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, and other personal property, Vessels in port and their Cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any other similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	William Miles,	Alex. H. Schultz,
Phineas T. Barnum,	Elijah F. Purdy,	John D. Pye,
Danl. D. Howard,	Sam. P. Townsend,	Hon. Quackenbos,
Caleb S. Woodhull,	John Hadie, Jr.,	Justice S. Redfield,
Chas T. Cromwell,	Josi S. Oatman,	J. W. Amerman,
Anastatius Nicholas,	Robert C. Bell,	Fordyce Hitchcock,
Richard L. Allen,	John D. Gunn,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
ALFRED G. STEVENS, Secretary. a22-tf

OFFICE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 418 Broadway, Jan 13, 1852. At the Annual election for Directors of this Company, held at the office this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

Schureman Halsted,	Charles Sandford,	John T. Fisher,
John Harper,	Chester Driggs,	Aaron Arnold,
Wm. V. Brady,	Sam'l B. Althause,	Wm Truslow,
Wm. B. Skidmore,	Bernard Smyth,	Crowell Hadden,
Wilson G. Hunt,	Jno. Mercereau,	John McLean,
Leonard Bleecker,	Helmus Mac Sorley,	Stephen V. Albro,
George T. Colds,	Matthew Bird,	James Foster,
Fran. W. Edmonds,	H. M. Forrester,	Washington Yale,
Lewis Doty,	Reuben W. Howes,	John W. Rumsey,
Benj. F. Camp,	John B. Dickinson,	Francis Godine,

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, HIRAM M. FORREST, Esq., was elected President in place of Schureman Halsted, Esq., resigned. The following gentlemen were at the same time elected inspectors of the next election: Dr. Jacob Harsen, Charles Shields and Michael McGrath. On motion of M. Bird, Esq., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be and are hereby tendered to our late President, Schureman Halsted, Esq., for his faithful and efficient services as President of the Broadway Insurance Co. from its first organization to the present time.

Resolved, That in retiring from the responsible situation which he has so satisfactorily filled, he carries with him the warm personal regards of each member of the Board, and their regret that their official connection is brought to a close. j16 1m JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

ALBION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—LONDON AND NEW-YORK.
INSTITUTED 1805.—No. 44 Wall-st.

BONUS DECLARED EVERY THREE YEARS AND PROFITS PAID IN CASH

The next division of profits will take place in 1852.

CALIFORNIA.

California risks taken at a moderate extra premium.

CREDIT SYSTEM

When the insurance is for whole life, half the premium for the first five years may remain, if desired, as a permanent loan at interest, without giving any note—the policy holder participating in each division of the profits.

No charge for residence in Europe, or crossing the Atlantic at any season of the year.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

J. W. FRANCIS, M. D., J. C. BEALS, M. D.,
No. 1 Bond-st. No. 30 East 14th-st.

COUNSEL

CHARLES EDWARDS.

REPORT OF PROFITS.

Prospectus rates for joint lives survivorship annuities and every contingency involving the duration of life, can be had on application at the Agency. JOSEPH FOWLER,
j9-1m R. S. BUCHANAN.

THE NEW-YORK BOWERY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 124 Bowery, corner of Grand-st.—CAPITAL, $300,000—Continue to insure Dwelling Houses and Furniture, Store Houses and Merchandize, and every other description of personal property, against loss and damage by fire, upon terms as favorable as any similar institution. Having a large surplus fund, which, with their Capital being safely and profitably invested, enables them to afford reliable security on all policies they issue. Business hours from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M. Orders through the Post-Office will receive immediate attention. All losses liberally adjusted, and promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

David Cotheal,	Anson G. Phelps,	Peter Gassner,
John Allan,	George Farmer,	Gideon Ostrander,
John Gray,	Enoch Dean,	Isaac Ward,
James Mills,	William Hibbard,	Joseph Britton.
Wm. P. Woodcock,	Jacob R. Le Roy,	John McMenomy,
John Leveredge,	John D. Wendell,	Gerard Stuyvesant,
Jacob Aims,	M. M. Quackenbos,	

WM. HIBBARD, President.
G. G. TAYLOR, Secretary. a26-tf

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 9th Month, 1851.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL OF $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	Cyrus Hitchcock,	Wm. H. Falls,
John D. Wright,	John J. Walker,	Chas. H. Marshall
T. C. Chardavoyne,	Richard Field,	Irad Hawley,
Henry H. Barrow,	Rich'd A. Reading,	Josiah Macy,
Joseph W. Corlies,	Abraham Bell,	Peter S. Titus,
C. W. Lawrence,	Ralph Mead,	Elias Ricks, Jr.
Richard F. Carman,	Hall Clark,	Wm. C. White.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
D. F. OLNEY, Secretary. a27-12m

ALBANY INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated in 1811; Agency Office No. 67 Wall-st., New-York. This old established Company offers to insure against loss and damage by fire on buildings, merchandise, household furniture, vessels and cargoes and personal property in general, on terms as favorable as other responsible institutions.

TEUNIS VAN VECHTEN, President.
STEPHEN GROESBECK, Secretary.

All losses liberally adjusted and paid in New-York.
j15-1m R. W. BLEECKER, Agent, No. 67 Wall-st.

MEDICAL.

DOCTOR AND MRS. DRAKE.

SON-IN-LAW and DAUGHTER and SUCCESSORS to the late Mrs. MOTT, Female Physician, formerly located in this city and in Boston, have recently returned from London, and are now residing at No 289 Greene-st, between Waverly and Clinton-places, where they are prepared to furnish specific remedies for the following diseases, viz.: Dyspepsia in all its stages, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Constipation, General Debility and Nervousness all Female Complaints, or Weaknesses, Neuralgia, Tic Doloreux, Rheumatism, Hemorrhoides or Piles, Scorbutic and Cutaneous affections of every kind, Asthma and all Bronchial difficulties, Worms, Chronic Erysipelas and Dropsy.

Dr. and Mrs DRAKE can also be consulted free of charge in relation to all diseases incident to the human frame, except those arising from immorality; and from their long experience, both in this country and Europe, where they have resided the last three years, they confidently pledge themselves to cure or relieve in every case. Their remedies are composed entirely of Vegetable extracts and Essencial Oils, and are prepared in the same manner, and from the same recipes used by the late Mrs. MOTT for many years, with such general success. j15-1m

FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, AND SORE JOINTS. DR. LITTLEFIELD'S Shields and Plas

The Presidency—Letter from Gen. Pierce.

The following is the letter of General FRANK. PIERCE, declining to be considered a candidate for the Presidency:

Concord, Monday, Jan. 12, 1852.

MY DEAR SIR: I take the liberty to address you, because no channel more appropriate occurs to me through which to express my thanks to the convention over which you presided on the 8th inst., and to the masses there represented.

I am far from being insensible to the steady and generous confidence so often manifested toward me by the people of this State; and although the object indicated in the resolution having particular reference to myself be not one of desire—on my part, the expression is not on that account the less gratifying.

Doubtless the spontaneous and just appreciation of an intelligent people is the best earthly reward for earnest and cheerful services rendered to one's State and country; and while it is a matter of unfeigned regret that my life has been so barren of usefulness, I shall ever hold this and similar tributes among my most cherished recollections.

To these, my sincere and grateful acknowledgments, I desire to add that the same motives which induced me several years ago to retire from public life, and which since that time have controlled my judgment in this respect, now impel me to say that the use of my name in any event before the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, to which you are a delegate, would be utterly repugnant to my tastes and wishes.

I am, with the highest respect and esteem, your friend,
FRANK. PIERCE.

Hon. CHAS. G. ATHERTON, Nashua, N. H.

Kossuth and the State Agricultural Society.

At the late meeting of the State Agricultural Society at Albany, Mr. BLOSS offered the following resolution, which was carried without a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the New-York State Agricultural Society be, and they are hereby instructed, to present our most cordial and hearty welcome to the illustrious KOSSUTH, the Hungarian farmer, and to present him with the honors, medals and transactions of our Society, as an humble token of the appreciation of all his patriotic aims and republican aspirations and principles, and as the first fruits of that tree of liberty which our fathers planted, and through the efforts of enlightened patriotism we hope and trust that not only Hungary, but the whole world may yet enjoy.

The Steam Marine of the United States.

Correspondence of the Albany State Register.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan 21, 1852.

At the last session of Congress, the Senate, by resolution, requested the Secretary of the Treasury to ascertain and report the official statistics of the Steam Marine, external and internal, and such other information as would exhibit to the commercial world reliable details and aggregates of the several districts and the entire whole. William D. Gallagher, Esq, and Professor E. D. Mansfield, were commissioned to obtain the desired information. Professor Mansfield was assigned to the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and the Gulf of Mexico—the external steam marine—and, Mr. Gallagher to the lakes and rivers—the inland steam marine.

The Secretary of the Treasury has to-day reported this valuable information to Congress, and I have gleaned therefrom the following aggregate results and facts. And first, as to the

EXTERNAL STEAM MARINE.—The steam marine of the United States on the Atlantic coast, from Passamaquoddy Bay to Cape Sable, consists of 46 ocean steamers, 274 ordinary steamers, 65 propellers, and 80 ferry boats, having a tunnage of 154,270 tuns.

The steam marine of the Gulf of Mexico, from Cape Sable to the Rio Grande, consists of 12 ocean steamers, 95 ordinary steamers, 2 propellers, with a tunnage of 23,244 tuns.

And the steam marine on the Pacific coast consists of 37 ocean steamers, 13 ordinary steamers, having 34,987 tunnage.

On the Atlantic coast there are 116 high pressure boats and 342 low pressure boats, number of officers and crews 6,348, number of passengers during the year ending July 1, 1851, 33,114,762, the average number of miles traveled 8,118,987.

On the Gulf of Mexico there are 98 high and 9 low pressure boats, 3,347 officers and crews, 148,700 passengers during the year, and the average number of miles traveled 1,361,380.

On the Pacific coast there are 3 high and 47 low pressure boats, 1,418 officers and crews, and the number of passengers during the year was 79,207.

The aggregates are, ocean steamers 96, ordinary steamers 382, propellers 67, ferry-boats 80—total, 625 boats. Total tunnage, 213,500: high-pressure boats 213, low-pressure boats 410, number of officers and crew 11,770, passengers during the year ending July 1, 1851, 33,-342,846.

The shipwrecks on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and the Gulf of Mexico, during the year, were 50 ships, 59 brigs, 190 schooners, 9 sloops and 20 steamers—total, 328; of which 278 were lost by tempest, 14 by fire, 19 by collisions, 19 snagged, and 2 explosions. The number of lives lost was 318.

"The Human Movements," by steamboats, on the principal tide-water lines during the year were as follows:

	Passengers.
On Long Island Sound	1,637,397
On Hudson River	925,199
Between New-York and Philadelphia by steamboats	810,000
On the Potomac and James Rivers, and Chesapeake Bay	422,100
On the Gulf of Mexico	169,209
On the Pacific Coast	79,209

In 26 districts on the Atlantic coast there were 160 vessels lost, valued at $1,559,171, on which insurance was paid to the amount of $968,350.

In New-York the marine insurance paid was $3,526,171
In Philadelphia the marine insurance paid was 906,516
In Boston the marine insurance paid was 551,865

And the total amount of marine (not inland) insurance paid the last year, ending July 1, 1851, is estimated at $6,237,000.

THE INLAND STEAM MARINE.

This comprises three grand divisions—the Northern Frontier, the Ohio Basin, and the Mississippi Valley, and its magnitude exceeds the most extravagant estimates. I glean from Mr. Gallagher's exhibit the following official aggregates and facts:

	Steamers.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Passengers.
The Northern Frontier has	164	69,161	2,855	1,513,790
The Ohio Basin has	348	67 101	3,338	3,464,905
The Mississippi River has	353	97 967	6,414	882,593

Making the grand total of inland steam marine, to consist of 765 steamers, with 204,613 tunnage, manned by 17,607 officers and crew, which carried during the year ending July 1, 1851, *five millions, eight hundred and sixty thousand, eight hundred and fifty passengers.*

The entire steam marine of Great Britain and her dependences, is stated at 1,184 steamers, with a tonnage of 142,080 tons. While the aggregate of the external and internal steam marine of the United States consists of 1,390 steamers, with a tonnage of 427,113 tons. Showing that either the internal or external steam marine of the United States, exceeds the whole steam marine of the Great Britannia and her dependencies by tens of thousands of tonnage.

The losses on the Lakes and Rivers, during the year ending July 1, 1851, were 35 boats by tempest, 30 by fire, 18 by collision, 32 by snags. Lives lost on the Lakes 67, and on the Rivers 628. Total, 695.

The steamboat tunnage of the upper lakes has more than quadrupled in eight years, and doubled in the Mississippi Valley in nine years.

From the introduction of steamboats to 1848, the disasters on the Mississippi river and its tributaries have been—fires 104, by collision 45, by snags 469. Total, 618. The original cost was $9,899,748. Depreciation in value, $5,176,757. Final losses, $4,719,991. The loss in 1849 is stated at not less than *two millions.*

The average tunnage of steamers on Lake Erie is 437 tuns; in the Ohio Basin, 206 tuns; and in the Mississippi Valley, 273 tuns.

MARRIED.

On Sunday, 25th inst., in the Synagogue of the Congregation Bnai Israel, by Rev. Simon C. Noot, Mr. ELEAZAR M. LEON, to Miss ABBY J. CORNELL, both of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan 21, by Rev. Mr. Thompson, Mr NATHANIEL GARLAND, of Portland, Me., to Miss JULIA A. LEMING, of Freehold, N. J.

DIED.

Jan. 25, ELMIRA, infant daughter of Samuel and Elmira Van Benschoten, aged 1 year 8 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 28th, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 33 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn. 1j27-2t*

On Monday, 26th inst., JAMES K. ROE, of this City, in the 52d year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his brother, George Scott Roe, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 73 West 11th-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock, P. M.

In this City, on the morning of the 25th inst., Rev. ROYAL WESTFALL, late Tract Missionary of the Eighteenth Ward, aged 56 years.

His funeral will be attended from the residence of his son, No. 55 Warren-st., on Tuesday, at 10½ o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

On the 24th inst., after a short illness, of inflammation on the brain, EDWARD F. GANT, in the 17th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, F. S. Gant, No. 138 East Broadway, on Tuesday, 27th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M. 1j26-2t*

On Saturday morning, 24th inst., in the 52d year of her age, FANNY, wife of Rev. Dr. Brodhead.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 67 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. 1j26-2t*

On Sunday, Jan. 25, of hydrocephalous, EDWARD, only son of Jacob and Elizabeth S. Underhill, aged 2 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday Jan. 27, at the residence of his grandfather, Minord S. Thresher, No. 61 East Broadway, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

LOST—A NOTE, dated 26th January, 1852, at four months, for Eight Hundred Dollars, drawn by JOHN MORTON, in favor of and indorsed by MAJOR THOMPSON. All persons are forbid negotiating said note, as payment has been stopped. 1j27-11* MAJOR THOMPSON, No. 27 Wooster-st.

$1,000 REWARD.—This sum will be forfeited, if the celebrated BOHEMIAN HAIR DYE will not instantly change red, sandy, or gray hair, to a beautiful black or brown, if it will ever fade or change color; or if any other Hair Dye in market possesses the same or as many good qualities. Manufactured and sold at the Perfumery Store No. 237 Hudson-st. Price, 75 cents a case. 1t

PIANO-FORTES.—PIANOS FOR SALE CHEAP.—A splendid seven-octave rosewood Piano, nearly new, city made, for sale at a bargain. A six-octave mahogany one for $110; one for $90; one for $50; and one for $40. 1t HENRY BENARY, Bowery, No. 392, second floor.

NOTICE.—Steamship ARCTIC, from Liverpool, is now discharging under general order, at her berth, foot of Canal-st. Consignees will please send their permits on board, and attend to the receipt of their goods immediately. j27-3t EDWARD K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

LIVERPOOL ORRELL COAL, AFLOAT.—Will be landing in a few days from ships *Yorkshire* and *Great Western*, Haliburton's best Orrell Coal, selected for family use, and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by RANDOLPH & CO., No. 74 Wall-st.,
No. 287 East Broadway, cor. 4th-av. and 13th-st., and No. 399 Madison-st. j27

CRANE'S PATENT NEWLY IMPROVED SOAP.—By the use of this wonderful Soap washing can be done in an inconceivable short time, without the labor of rubbing, boiling or bleaching, thus saving over one half of the hard and exhausting labor, time and expense, the wear of clothes, and that without the slightest injury to the most delicate fabric. One single trial will prove even more than we say. Manufactured in New-York City by LORD & CO., No 171 Christie-st. For sale by Grocers generally in this City and Brooklyn. j27-6t*

WANTED.

TWENTY MEN WANTED.—To sell a patent and other articles wanted in every family—agents are making $3 to $10 per day. Wanted a man with $300 to go to Philadelphia, and one to Baltimore to open a depot there to furnish agents—can make $2,000 to $3,000 per annum. Call or address, post-paid, No. 317 Bowery. j27-3t*

SITUATION WANTED—A smart, intelligent BOY, having a knowledge of the grocery business and can be well recommended, wants a situation in a grocery store or some other respectable business—wages not so much an object as a permanent employment. Apply at No. 802 Broadway, Toy and Candy store. j27-1t*

PRIVATE NURSING FOR GENTLEMEN—By J. M. LUDLOW.—Those that are desirous of an experienced and faithful Nurse in sickness, please call, or address J. M. LUDLOW, No. 848 Broadway, Union Place, P. O., N. Y. Physician's Reference given. n11-3m*

NOTICE.—CAME ASHORE, on Coney Island Point, on MONDAY, Dec. 22, a RAFT, consisting of 27 square Pine logs. For information respecting them, apply to BARNARDUS DONLY, Coroner, at his store, Gravesend, King's County, L. I. j3-1m*

A MAN WITH $100 can hear of a fine business, with all the apparatus used, and information concerning it. Profits $50 per week. Also, a partner with $300 wanted. Address S. J., *Times* office, immediately. j27-1t*

TWO MAP COLORERS WANTED—Also, two Girls—also a Boy. Apply at No. 12 Spruce-st., fifth story. j27-1t*

PRESS WANTED—A small Screw Press—must be in good order, and accurate. Apply to
j27-1t* JAS STEWART, cor Canal and Elm-sts.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Wanted, Board in a private family, by a young man. None but those who possess the qualities that make home agreeable need respond. Unquestionable references given and demanded. Terms moderate. Location west of Broadway. Address O. G., office of the *Times.* j27-3t*

BRAINARD HOUSE, ELMIRA, N. Y.—The subscribers having leased the above hotel, pledge themselves that every exertion will be used to render it worthy the patronage of travelers. COLEMAN & PIKE.
j21-6t*

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Situated in the town of Rye, Westchester Co., consisting of a one and half story cottage, 24x30, with two wings, piazza all around, hard walls, kitchen range, &c., with a large and commodious Barn, Ice House, Wash and Poultry Houses, large garden with every variety of fruit, berries, shrubbery and flowers, and about five acres of land of the very best quality, containing an orchard of 80 young Apple trees, all grafted and bearing. It is one of the most desirable neighborhoods in the country, being in the immediate vicinity of the residences of Martin Hoffman, Esq., E. K. Collins, Esq., S. F. Mott, Esq., Schureman Halstead, Esq., and Dr. Jay, fronting on Long Island Sound, about half a mile from the Railroad depot, where 12 trains stop daily to and from New-York. Will sell or exchange for real estate in New-York, Brooklyn, or Williamsburg. The furniture, which is nearly new and of the best quality, and stock and farming utensils, consisting of Rockaway, Farm and Light wagon, Sleigh, Harness, Robes, Horse, Cow, Poultry, &c., will be sold or exchanged with the farm if wanted. There is an Episcopal and Methodist Church in the village, and a Presbyterian Church within a short distance, four stores, three hotels, two butchers, four schools, (public and private,) and close to the water, where there is good fishing, shooting, bathing and boating. About $3,000 of the purchase may remain on bond and mortgage

N. B.—You can leave there in the morning and be in New-York by 7 o'clock, and leave New-York again at 6½ in the evening, giving a person plenty of time to transact business in the city. For terms apply to DANIEL P SMITH,
j15-2weod No. 120 and 122 Fulton-st.

FLAMMERSBURG.—This beautiful Village is finely located on Flushing Bay, adjoining College Point, within eight miles of the City Hall, and access may be had to it several times a day, by land or water. The view from the above beautiful site embraces some of the most varied and picturesque scenery in the vicinity of New-York, and requires but to be visited to be admired and selected for a pleasant and healthful residence. It is directly north of and adjoining Strattonport, where lots were sold so rapidly last spring, and are now being built upon and otherwise improved. The plots vary in size, from two to five acres each, and the prices range from $100 to $150 each. Terms—$25 at the time of purchase, and the balance in monthly instalments of $10. This beautiful property is therefore within the means of almost every person who desires to become his own landlord, and free himself from city taxes. The value of property in that vicinity has greatly increased within a short time. N. B.—A few lots remain unsold at Strattonport, price $200 each. Those desiring information will please call at the Office, No. 683 Broadway, corner of Amity st., where full particulars will be cheerfully given. j21-6t

VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE. On lease for a term of from ten to twenty years, a valuable corner lot, one of the most desirable situations between Chambers and Canal-sts., on the west side of Broadway, having a front on Broadway of about sixty feet by one hundred and forty in depth. For further particulars apply to B. WOOD, 458 Broadway,
Between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., or 3 and 7 P. M.
j26 2t*

FOR SALE.—Odd Fellows' Hall, at Green Point, L. I. and the lot adjoining. This valuable property, situated in the most central part of Green Point, now occupied by the various associations of said Fellows and Sons of Temperance, will be sold low, and on liberal terms, together or separately. Apply to S. JESSURUN, No. 7 Clinton Court, Beekman-st., N. Y. j21-1m*

FARM FOR SALE.—A beautiful Farm of about 90 acres of superior land, near the lovely Village of New-Rochelle, Westchester Co., N.Y., one hour from the city per New-Haven or Harlem Railroad. It is in a fine location on the maine road to White Plains and commands a view of the surrounding country, Long Island Sound, the Village, &c and is well worthy the attention of gentlemen seeking a country residence For further particulars enquire of A. S. WILLIAMS, 16 Park-place, between 10 and 3 o'clock. j19-2w

FARM FOR SALE, IN NEW-JERSEY, near the Blazing-Star Ferry, where Steamboats stop daily (fare one shilling) and 34 miles from the Railroad depot at Rahway. The farm contains 190 acres of excellent land, divided into cultivated land, wood land, salt meadow, pasture land, and orchard—choice fruit trees of all kinds. House finely situated—see description in N. Y. Express Apply to the Administrator [18-1m*] JAMES R LOTT, No. 56 Wall-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—A BARGAIN—The subscriber offers for sale several three story and attic brick Dwelling Houses, situate in the Seventh Ward of this City, at prices and upon terms that will make it an object to any person wishing to procure a respectable residence to purchase. Apply at No 466 Pearl-street, corner of Chatham. j24-3t* SAMUEL JESSUP.

TO JEWELLERS OR WATCH CASERS—For sale or lease a Jewelry Manufactory in full operation, with Steam Power, Gas Light, and every other convenience requisite, and a desirable location. The whole concern will be sold or leased; and the owner will, if desired, arrange to buy from the concern. Ten to Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars per year. For further information, address JEWELER, Box 1933, lower Post Office, New York. None need apply, unless they have a capital to invest. d27-1f

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS—TO LET IN BROOKLYN—The spacious four story Stores now finishing on Furman-st., opposite Harbeck's stave-yard. They are admirably located for almost any manufacturing purpose, being entirely fire-proof, of very convenient access to either Ferry, and having an ample supply of excellent water upon the premises. Apply to JOHN J. MERRITT, No. 76 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, or No. 131 William-st., New-York j26-eodtf

TO IMPORTERS OF WATCHES AND JEWELRY—To let, in Maiden lane, an office in the Second story, with a large iron Safe—one of the best stands in the street. Inquire at No 4 Maiden lane. Possession can be had the 1st of February next. WM. H. SMITH & CO.

BUILDING TO RENT.—Wanted a building or buildings in a good neighborhood in this City, that will accommodate thirty families, (one hundred persons inclusive of servants,) to be occupied by the Metropolitan Hotel Association. Any person owning a building that can be converted into Suites of Rooms for the above purp se will please address JOHN W. RITCH, Secretary,
j27-1t* No. 613 Broadway.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER.—Several large, well lighted and airy rooms in the subscriber's extensive manufactory, comprising an entire block, bounded by Hudson, 14th, and 13th-sts., and 9th-av. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 135 Water-st. S C. HERRING.
j20-31aw 2w

HOUSES TO LET.—Two Brown Stone front, 3 story houses in Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins-sts., South Brooklyn Bath-room, gas fixtures, and finished in the modern style. On a stage route. Apply at the office of JAMES COCKER & CO., No. 24 John st. j17-6teod*

HOUSE TO LET.—The large and elegant House, No. 36 Bond-street, lately the residence of A Schermerhorn, deceased. Possession given on the 1st of May. House to be seen between two and three o'clock. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 48 Greenwich-street. j24-1w*

YARD TO LET.—A YARD suitable for an Iron Yard, or for storage, being covered and in a desirable part of the city for the above-named business. Enquire at No. 413 Water st. j27-3t*

STORE TO LET IN MAIDEN LANE.—The Five Story brick Store, No. 43 Maiden-lane, to Let or Lease. Possession may be given at an early day. Inquire on the premises. A double mahogany counting desk for sale, inquire as above. JAS. PHYFE, No. 43 Maiden-lane. j10-tf

FRONT OFFICE TO LET—No. 12 Maiden-lane. Enquire of RICHARDSON, HICKS & CO., No. 29 Maiden-lane. j24-3t*

TO LET.—In the Times Buildings, No. 113 Nassau-st. the 2d and 4th stories entire, 25 by 103 feet deep. Apply to JOHN GILHOOLY, No. 118 Nassau-st. d9-tf

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register will be kept at PARSON'S AGENCY OFFICE, No 312 Broadway, up stairs, Room No. 4. Parties wishing to dispose of Lands, Houses, Lots, Wild Lands, Hotels, Restaurants, Porter-Houses, or any description of tenements, can have it put in the market, free of charge, by leaving a description of property. j24-1weod

CHURCH ORGANS.—The subscriber offers for sale the following organs:

The organ in Saint Patrick's Cathedral; it has three sets of keys and pedals

The organ in the Eighth-st. Church, near the Opera House

An English organ, with two sets of keys and pedals.
Five organs, with eight stops and pedals.
Three organs, with five stops, gothic cases.
Two organs, with four stops, Grecian cases.
Two organs, with three stops
Four parlor organs and four seraphines.
j27-1t HENRY ERBEN, No. 172 Centre-st.

UNPAID CROTON WATER RENT for 1850.—Notice is hereby given, to the owners or lessees of property upon which the Croton Water Rent of 1850 remains unpaid, that the lists of delinquents has been filed in this office by the Croton Aqueduct Board The undersigned will receive payment thereof (in current funds) daily, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock, in default of which the property affected thereby will be advertised and sold pursuant to law.
JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, Controller.
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, New-York, Jan. 17, 1852. j19-tF1

KOSSUTH HATS—With or without feathers, for Gents., Young Gents., Youths and Boys, with a large assortment of fashionable Hats and Caps, and Ladies' Boa sets, at [d31-1m*] MONARQUE'S, No. 223 Bowery.

MELODEONS.—CARHART & NEEDHAM, manufacturers of Carhart's Patent Melodeons. Warerooms No. 303 Broadway; manufactory No. 75 East Thirteenth-st., New-York. Price from $60 to $300. d17-3m

THE ACCORDEON TAUGHT on a new and improved System, by Professor GAMBLE, on moderate terms, No. 375 Hudson-st. N. B. Accordeons tuned and repaired. j20-1m*

COR. R. DISOSWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW, and COMMISSIONER of DEEDS, No. 76 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts. New-York d6-tf

FURS! FURS!!—A large stock of fancy Furs, in every variety, at reduced price, at MONARQUE'S,
d21-1m* No. 223 Bowery.

MILK KETTLES for sale at No. 183 Hudson-st. j19-1m*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREAT TRIAL COMPLETE,

AND NOW READY!!!—SECOND EDITION, containing the VERDICT of the FORREST DIVORCE TRIAL.—The only full and impartial Report of this interesting trial is issued this morning in Pamphlet form. It was reported exclusively for the Publishers by the able Reporter of the *Police Gazette*, (*who needs no certificates* to sustain his reputation for correctness and impartiality,) and in addition to the testimony it contains scenes in Court, descriptions of the witnesses, all the letters and documents admitted or rejected, and everything of interest that took place. This report is admitted to be the only correct one by the Court and Counsel on both sides, and may, therefore, be safely recommended as the most reliable guide through the mass of testimony given in this important case. This accurate edition contains excellent Portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Forrest; a Report of the opening and summing-up speeches of Counsel: the Judge's charge, VERDICT OF THE JURY, &c., &c., containing 700,000 ems of printed matter, equal to an ordinary octavo periodical volume of 300 pages. Orders from Booksellers and Periodical Dealers will be supplied by the hundred on the lowest terms—so low that agents and retailers may realize heaps of money from the sale. Published by
STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway.

THE FORREST DIVORCE CASE.

THE FIRST EDITION OF FIFTEEN THOUSAND EXHAUSTED.—As a Phenix from the ashes, so rises we above disaster.—THE FIRST IN THE FIELD!—THE FORREST DIVORCE CASE—*Herald* Edition—The only accurate and reliable edition, containg 185 pages solid matter, for the low price of 25 cents.

This trial, which has created such intense interest, and has been so ably reported by the Law Reporter of the *New-York Herald*, will be issued this morning. It will contain faithful portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Forrest, the summing up of the counsel on both sides, and the charge of the Judge. Notwithstanding the loss of our plates by the fire at Craighead's Printing-Office, by the assistance of our friends controlling the great steam press of Baker, Godwin & Co., the hands of Mr. Craighead, and especially by the unparalleled exertions of his indefatigable foreman, W. H. Tinson, we have been enabled, in the space of two days, to retrieve our losses and be the first in the field. If you want an accurate and correct edition, get the *Herald's* edition.

The following testimonials will speak for themselves:

TESTIMONIALS:

"We have looked over the report of the Forrest Divorce Case, by the Law Reporter of the *New-York Herald*, and so far as we have had time to examine it, have been pleased with its general accuracy.
VAN BUREN & ROBINSON, Defendant's Attorneys.
New-York, Jan. 24, 1852."

"NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1852.

"SIR: Your report of the Divorce, as published in the *New-York Herald*, is faithful and comprehensive; indeed, it is the only report (and I have examined several of them,) which is unprejudiced and complete. Yours truly,
EDWIN FORREST.

To the Law Reporter of the *New-York Herald.*"

[*Extract of a Letter from Mr. N. P. Willis.*]

"As yours is by far the best report, and will doubtless be relied on for reference, may I trouble you with such corrections as I think material, in the hope that you will be able to rectify the report before publication in book form. Pardon my adding to your severe labors, and believe me,
Yours truly, N. P. WILLIS.

To the Law Reporter of the *New-York Herald.*

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The whole case lies before us in a huge volume carefully and minutely reported by the "unrivalled corps" the *Herald.* *N. Y. Mirror.*

The *Herald*, at the conclusion of a long article on the subject, says:

The public would do well to remember, that although another edition is advertised, under certain representations at variance with truth, that which is published by the Law Reporter of the *Herald* is the only one which has been adopted as a reference by the Judge, the Jury and the Counsel.

The *Tribune* says:

It is a verbatim report of the Letters, Speeches, &c., made with minute fidelity, and extends to 187 closely printed double-column pages.

Send on your orders immediately.

A NEW EDITION WILL BE READY THIS MORNING. DEWITT & DAVENPORT,
j27-1t Tribune Building, Nassau st.

AN EXCELLENT FAMILY BOOK.

D. APPLETON & Co. publish on TUESDAY, WOMEN OF CHRISTIANITY Exemplary for Acts of Piety and Charity, by John Kavanagh, Author of "Nathalie," "Women in France," &c.; one neat volume, 12mo, Cloth 75 cents.

This instructive Work is the History of Women who were essentially simple and true; those who have inherited the spirit of the Savior and filled their lives with self-denial. It embraces a period of eighteen centuries, during which time there is to be found the most glorious array of names the world has ever seen. It is written with great versatility of talent, and with a force and elevation seldom approached by the female pen.

D. A & Co. publish, by the same Author, NATHALIE, A Tale, 2 parts, paper cover 75 cents; cloth, $1. A work of extraordinary merit, with a far deeper design than merely to amuse. It attempts to solve some of the subtil problems of human nature. Some of the wisest lessons in life are taught in the work, while the artistic skill with which the narrative is managed imparts a vivid interest. j26 2t

DO YOU PRACTICE HOMŒOPATHY?

NO BOOK, FOR FAMILY USE, is considered equal to PULTE'S DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN. Price, $1 50. Published by A. S. BARNES & CO., No. 51 John-st. The following is

DR. GRAY'S OPINION.—I recommend Dr. Pulte's Book of House Practice as decidedly the best work of the kind extant JOHN F. GRAY, M. D.,
Jan 13, 1852. No. 49 Lafayette-place.

DR HULL'S OPINION.—Its chief advantage over other books of the same design appears to me to be the facility with which it is understood by the lay practitioner.
DR. COOK HULL, M. D. No. 76 Raymond-st., Brooklyn.

DR ROSMAN'S OPINION.—The plan and execution of Dr. Pulte's Homœopathic Domestic Physician, render it in my opinion the best work of its kind extant for popular use. j19-eod&Wtf ROBT. ROSMAN, M. D.

THE MERCHANTS' AND BANKERS'

ALMANAC FOR 1852 contains Laws of the United States, relative to the Mint; New Banking and Insurance Laws of New-York and Massachusetts; tables of Coins, Coinage, &c., Government Finances, European Finances; the laws of each State, in reference to Usury, Damages on Bills of Exchange, &c; New Bank List, corrected to 1852; important and copious tables of Finance; Moneys of Account of various Nations; Exchange in England, &c. Price $1, 168 pages octavo. The trade supplied by G. P. PUTNAM, N. Y., STRICKLAND, Philadelphia, and sold by all booksellers. J. SMITH HOMANS, No. 50 Wall-st; No. 111 Washington-st., Boston. j20-eod&Wtf

REVISED STATUTES OF NEW-YORK, 3d Edition. A new Copy for Sale—price $14. Address Box No. 669, Albany, P. O. j27-1t

MISCELLANEOUS.

STATIONERS' HALL, 174 and 176 Pearl street.—COLLINS, BOWNE & CO., successors to DAVID FELT & CO.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—Purchasers of Blank Books are respectfully invited to examine the Stock of the undersigned, who offer their experience and advantages in manufacturing as a guaranty that the quality and prices of their manufactures shall be perfectly satisfactory, and bear comparison with those of any house in the country.

The stock of BLANK BOOKS is very large, comprising every kind in general use, in all the variety of Ruling and Binding. Those who want sets or single Books are requested to hand in their orders at an early date, that they may be carefully and properly made and well seasoned.

BOOKS PAGED at a very small advance.
COLLINS, BOWNE & CO.,
j19-1m 174 & 176 Pearl street, New York.

THE PRIZE MEDAL—With "Honorable Mention," has been awarded for the GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, by the Jurors of the Exhibition of all Nations, and is now used in the Royal Laundry. Being thus doubly noticed for its "peculiar superiority," (a mark of distinction conferred on no other) by the Royal Commissioners Jury, from among thirty or forty exhibitors, sets it far above every other of its competitors. The ladies are therefore respectfully requested to make a trial of the Glenfield Patent Double-Refined Powder Starch, which, for domestic use, now stands unrivalled.

Copy of testimonial from the Laundress of Her Majesty's Royal Laundry, Richmond, Surrey. "Mr. Wotherspoon, No 40 Dunlop-st., Glasgow. The Glenfield Patent Powder Starch has now been used for some time in that Department of the Royal Laundry where all the Finest Goods are finished for her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, and I have much pleasure in informing you that it has given the highest satisfaction.
M. WEIGH, Laundress to Her Majesty.
ROYAL LAUNDRY, Richmond, near London, 15th May, 1851."

Sold by Grocers generally in the United States. Wholesale agent, GEO WALKER, No 258½ Washington-st. j7-3m

TO THE MERCHANTS AND BANKERS—The undersigned will be received at the Office of the AMERICAN ATLANTIC and PACIFIC SHIP CANAL COMPANY, No. 74 Broadway, until the 20th day of February next, for the following work:

First—For transporting each way between Virgin Bay and San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, all the passengers and their baggage that may pass over that part of their transit route, a period of three years.

Second—For the transportation of all the freight and treasure between the above points, that may be taken by the company for a like period.

Third—The passengers to be conveyed in good, easy and substantial covered carriages or coaches, and all freight and treasure to be conveyed in good and suitable wagons or other equally good vehicles.

Fourth—The Company to have in readiness (and keep in good repair) a plank road the entire distance between the points aforesaid, by the first day of September next, at which time the service of transporting passengers as above is to commence. ISAAC C. LEA, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 8, 1852. j10-eodlm*

REFOLDING AND PACKING WAREHOUSE—CLEVELAND & CO., No. 65 Beaver st, and No. 20 Exchange-place, New-York, are fully prepared to examine and pack Auction purchases; Refold and Refinish every description of Dry Goods; make up water proof mule packs, for land carriage; Bale Goods for California and other climates; Compress Blankets and other bulky goods to reduce the measurement. Having six powerful Presses and competent workmen in all the different departments, they are enabled to transact any amount of business in their line with promptness. All goods on the premises are covered by insurance. j12-tfTuThs8

CHELSEA MILLS, 27 st., between 9th and 10th-avs. The subscribers having completed their arrangements for carrying on the Milling business, are now prepared to furnish Fresh Ground Extra Flour, Graham Flour, Indian Meal, Hominy, Wheaten Grits, Farina and Buckwheat Flour. They will also prepare a superior article of Corn Farina, being one of the best preparations ever made for invalids or children. Grain sent to the Mill will be ground with despatch. Corn, Oats and Feed, for sale. Orders sent to the Mill, or to the Depôt, No. 10 Beekman st., will meet with attention.

For sale, a Ten-horse Engine and Boiler.
j12-1m MUNSON & WILLIS

NOTICE.—Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, No. 311 Broadway, three doors below the New-York Hospital. HILAND PARKER begs leave to intimate to his friends, customers, and the public generally, that having purchased the stock in trade, together with the lease and good will of the above premises of Warren Saxton, he is prepared to offer a large and well selected stock of new and fashionable goods, suitable for gentlemen's wear, comprising every article in the Furnishing and Out-fitting department, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. j22 6t*

MANUFACTORY OF SILVER WARE.—(For the Trade only.)—Articles of every description manufactured for the Trade, with promptness and dispatch. Store Keepers, out of the city, are invited to call and examine specimens, which, for correctness in quality of silver, will compare favorably with any other establishment. Tea Sets, Urns, Pitchers, Cups, Trumpets, &c.; also, Spoons and Forks of a variety of patterns.
j13-2meod* G. PECK, Jr. & CO., No. 85 Duane-st.

TO THE LADIES.—COMPLEXION.—The writer just arrived from the Orient, possesses the valuable secret of the means used by the Circassian ladies of imparting and retaining the fine transparent complexion for which they are so famous. The method and means are cheap, simple and innocent in their nature, and easy of application. Those desirous of a knowledge of the secret may learn the same by sending the subscriber their directions by letter, enclosing $1. Direct to Doctor MIRZA, Box No. 27, Broadway Post-office, New-York. j24-6t*

CALIFORNIA.—SAN FRANCISCO.—JOHN K. HACKETT, Attorney at Law, Notary Public, and Commissioner, office in Burgoyne & Co.'s Banking House, will attend to the collection of claims, &c., throughout California and Oregon Territory. Refers to Hon. Samuel Nelson, U. S. District Judge; Hons. John W. Edmonds, Ben. D. P. Ingraham, Hon. J. Prescott Hall, Daniel Lord, Esq., Hon. Joseph L. White, David Austen, Esq. d21-eodlm*

FINANCIAL.

IOWA EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS.—The Subscriber offers for sale "IOWA EIGHT PER CENT PREFERRED COUPON BONDS," guaranteed by the State of Iowa, entitled the "Des Moines River Improvement Construction Stock." The principal and interest payable at the banking house of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York.

The principal is payable at the pleasure of the State of Iowa, after 1857, at the rate of $100,000 each year, until the whole sum is paid, and the interest on the first days of May and November of each year.

These Bonds afford a safe and favorable investment for capitalists, and are issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State of Iowa, for the purpose of improving the navigation, &c., of the Des Moines River. The security of these bonds is based upon lands appropriated by an act of Congress approved August 4, 1846 granting to the then Territory of Iowa, "for the purpose of aiding said Territory to improve the navigation of the Des Moines River, from its mouth to the Raccoon Fork, (so called,) in said Territory, one equal moiety, in alternate sections of the public lands remaining unsold, in a strip five miles in width, on each side of said river.

The proceeds of these lands are irrevocably pledged for the faithful fulfilment of these obligations of the State, and for the redemption of the principal and interest of the Bonds above described.

"These certificates or bonds entitle the holders thereof to the net proceeds of the sale of all lands heretofore or that may hereafter be granted by Congress, for the use and benefit of said improvement, and also to the net profits of wafer rents and tolls on said improvement—said proceeds and profits to be faithfully applied to the payment of interest on, and redemption of such certificates of stock as hereinbefore provided."

The amount of lands thus secured, applicable to the object above mentioned, and still remaining unsold, exceeds a million of acres, which is not to be sold for the first five years after it is offered in yearly parcels of 150,000 acres, for less than $2 per acre, all then remaining unsold of each parcel, at not less than $2 50 per acre; $312,000 has already been expended upon the works of the improvement now in progress of construction, and paid for by land sales

The subscriber invites the attention of capitalists to the above-described securities, believing them to be an excellent and safe investment. The State of Iowa has appointed trustees, whose duty it is to superintend the work of improvement, and make faithful appropriations and expenditures of all monies that may arise from the sale of the lands granted by Congress. The honor of the State is pledged for the proper appropriation of the same to the payment of the principal and interest thereon, out of said *trust fund.*

The act of Congress granting these lands is suffic

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I....NO. 113. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted.*) AT NO. 113 NASSAU-STREET, corner of Ann, one door from the Post Office, and may be had of the Carriers, in the City and Brooklyn, at FIVE CENTS per week, or, when they prefer, they can pay in advance at the Desk for six months or a year, at the rate of FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies; or FOUR DOLLARS, and *two* copies for FIVE DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sunday excepted.*) and will be issued at 3, and the other at 3 o'clock. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, will be issued every *Saturday* Morning, at the low price of ONE DOLLAR per annum. Ten copies for FIVE DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued after the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Ministry of the Pilgrims.**—Rev. N. H. EGGLESTON, by request, will deliver a lecture on the History of the Pilgrims, in the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 29th inst. The Allegharians have been engaged for the occasion, and will sing some of their choicest music, including the "Pilgrim Fathers," "Hail to Our Beautiful Land," &c. Doors open at 6, and Lecture at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents, at the door. j28-2t*

☞ **Catholic Institute of New-York.**—Dr. J. V. HUNTINGTON'S Lecture will take place THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, at 8 o'clock. Subject, "St. Vincent de Paul, the fruits of his life." Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the Catholic bookstores, and at the door on the evening of the lecture. The proceeds to be given to the Hospital of St. Vincent, in Thirteenth-st., under the charge of the Sisters of Charity. [j26-3t*] DANIEL SULLIVAN, Sec'y.

☞ **Dr. Holton** will deliver a course of Ten Lectures in the New-York Medical College, East Thirteenth-st., near Union Park, on the last WEDNESDAY of each month, at 7½ P. M.

☞ **Dental Lectures**—7½ P. M., Wednesday, Jan. 28, 1852. The anatomy, physiology and hygiene of the Teeth and Digestive Organs, with a consideration of the food and drink adapted to the varying circumstances of life. A demonstration of the Heart, Arteries, Capillaries and Veins, with a comparative view of the circulation in man, in animals, and in plants. Respiration, nutrition, secretion, and animal heat. The subjects of the remaining Lectures will be announced in due season. TERMS, for the Course $2, or to each Lecture 25 cents. Tickets may be obtained of the Janitor of the College, and at most of the Schools, where Dr. Holton delivers Lectures.

The same Lectures will be given in the same place on the same days from 4 to 5 P. M. to accommodate any who prefer that hour. j28-1t*

☞ **Rev. Dr. Dewey's Lectures** on "The Problem of Human Destiny," lately delivered before the Lowell Institute, Boston, will be delivered in Brooklyn, on successive WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS.

The first lecture will be given on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, Jan 28th, at the Chapel of the Female Academy, Joralemon-st., at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets for sale, in this City, at Wheeler, Beale & Co.'s, No. 82 Wall-st.; in Brooklyn at A. M. Wilder's, No 51, and T. D. Smith's, No. 302 Fulton-st., and W. W. Rose's, No. 47 Atlantic-st.; and at the door of the Chapel on the lecture evening.

Single tickets for the course of eight lectures, $2; ladies' tickets, or for each additional member of the same family, $1; single lecture, 50 cents. j26-3t*

☞ **The Paine Celebration**, on the 29th of January, next, at the Casino, (Chinese Hall,) 539 Broadway, by Ball Committee. Hall Tickets $1, admitting ladies as usual. C. G. VALE, Beacon Office, No. 3 Franklin Square, and of the Committee. Dodworth's Band. Addresses and sentiments by C. G. VALE and others, on the Principles of Paine and the present aspect of Society. j27-3t*

☞ **Thomas Paine.**—The 115th Anniversary of the Birthday of this Patriot and Philanthropist will be celebrated at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 450 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING next, the 29th inst. Tickets can be had of William E. Rose, No. 37 Reade-st., H. G. Smith, No. 1 Murray-st. j27-3t*

☞ **An Adjourned Meeting** of all persons concerned in having their dead buried in Union Cemetery, Williamsburg, south of Grand-st., will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, the 30th instant, at 7½ o'clock, in the Methodist Protestant Church in Attorney-st., New-York, between Livingston and Delancy-sts. By order,

NATHANIEL J. BOYD, Chairman.
JOHN J. REED, Secretary. j28-3t*

☞ **Notice.**—An adjourned meeting of Friendship Hook and Ladder Co. No 13, will be held at Hasborn's Saloon, corner of University-place and 13th-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

N. DOYLE, Secretary. j28-1t*

☞ **Relief for the Sixteenth Ward Poor.**—At a meeting of the citizens of the Sixteenth Ward, held on Friday evening, 23d inst., John Delamater, B. C. Wandell, James Warren, W. F. Hunt, Thomas Christy, Whitman Phillips, W. Bradford, Hugh Dunn, George Crawford, James M. Wells, James Pollock, Joseph Tucker, Washington Smith, were appointed a Committee for the purpose of soliciting and receiving donations and distributing the same among the poor of the Ward. Donations will be received by the above committee, and by JOHN W. HOWE, corner of 7th-st. and 8th av., by JAMES M. WELLS, at his office on the Corner, and by A. J. DENHAM, at No. 195 West 20th-st.

Applications for relief may be made to the members of the Committee, and also to WILLIAM TAIT, at Hatzelberger's Saloon, S. W. corner of Eighteenth-street and Eighth Avenue, between the hours of 8 and 11 A. M., and 3 to 5 P. M. Donations of money, food, and clothing will be received at the same place.

A. A. DENMAN, Chairman.
A. W. BRADFORD, Secretary. j27-tf

☞ **The Citizens' Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Association.**—The Books of the Association are open for subscription, at their office, No. 421 Broadway, next door above Canal-st., from 9½ A. M. until 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock. Entrance fee $2, monthly dues $3 per month. An equal entry is offered to all males and females; minors and females by joining the Association by paying $3 a month for a few years, to obtain a home or a capital sufficient to start a fair business. Pamphlets with articles of Association, by-laws and full explanation of its objects and plan, can be had gratis at the office

SIMEON DRAPER, President.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Vice-President.

TRUSTEES.

John J. Herrick, Winchester P. Moody, Joel W. Mason, Geo. Seawards, Jr., John F. Clarke, Wm. H. Dietz, Chas. L. Cornish, Wm. Thomson, S. Albertus, Jr.

j26-1m JOSIAH F. KENDALL, Secretary.

☞ **Third Manhattan Building Association.**—Three months since the Second Manhattan Building Association was formed and elected, JOHN N. GENIN, Esq., President, and no unexampled has been its success, that the Third Manhattan Building Association has been formed, under the Act of Incorporation—and an opportunity is now offered to all that desire to subscribe for shares and pay the entrance fee thereon of One Dollar, at the office of the Secretary, No 15 Spruce-st., second floor, front room. Shares, $200; monthly dues, $3.

J. W. WESTON, Secretary. j27-3t

☞ **The Western Farm and Village Association** will meet THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at CHATHAM HALL, head of Chatham-square, in Branch Post Office block, as business of great interest is to come before the Association. All the members, as well as the public, are invited to attend.

WM. HADDOCK, President.
THOS. K. ALLEN, Secretary. j28-1t*

☞ **Immense Success.**—A. BAKER, No. 30 Beekman-st, still continues to manufacture Boots to order of the best quality at the astonishingly low prices, Dress Boots of the best French calf skin, with patent shanks, $3 50; stout Boots $3 50; double soled water proof $4 50; French patent leather dress Boots $5 50. A good assortment constantly on hand. Call and examine for yourselves. j26-3tMW&S*

☞ **Day and Newell's PATENT PARAUTOPTIC BANK LOCK.**—The great Bank Lock exhibited by Mr. DAY, and triumphant at the World's Fair, and that has hitherto defied the whole world to pick or explode with gunpowder. Bankers, Brokers, and Merchants are invited to examine these Locks, at DAY & NEWELL'S office, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York. s2-eodly

☞ **Quartz Mining** IN MARIPOSA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—BURNS'S RANCH GOLD MINING CO.—OFFICE No. 45 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, Wall-st., New-York.

The Board of Directors of the Burns's Ranch Gold Mining Company, intending to prosecute this work with vigor offer for sale the remaining stock appropriated for Working Capital. Orders for stock may be addressed to the Secretary of the Company. By order of the Board of Directors.

ALFRED D. SELLECK, Secretary.

N. B.—Specimens from the mine can be seen at the office. Also, Maps and Pamphlets containing an account of its location, title, mineral riches, &c., may be had by applying as above. j20-tf

☞ **New-York Life Insurance Company.**—Office No. 106 Broadway.—Physicians in attendance daily from 2 to 3 o'clock, P. M. MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

FLINT FREEMAN, Actuary.

Further information and a Prospectus of the Company can be had at the office. No. 106 Broadway. j5-1m

The Cold in New-Orleans.

The *Picayune* of the 18th inst. thus reports the late cold and its effects in that sometime tropical climate:

"We were shown last evening, by a merchant of this city, a piece of iron pipe, half an inch in thickness which was broken by the severe frost of Tuesday night. It was used in conveying water to the upper story of a building in Gravier-st., and the expansion caused by the intense cold burst it open. Circumstances of the same character are not unusual in Northern climates, but the bursting of a thick iron pipe by frost in New-Orleans is an extraordinary fact. The ice was still remaining in the pipe last evening. The oldest inhabitant has never experienced such severe weather here."

From the National Intelligencer.

YAZOO COUNTY, (Miss.) Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1852.

* * I am glad to see that Senator ——— had the independence to vote no to the invitation to Washington given to KOSSUTH. We of the South live in a glass house. Suppose the people of *St. Domingo* shall sympathize with our blacks, and therefore send men and armies to free them from cruel masters—which *some* of us are—what could we say? I certainly wish the Hungarian more freedom and a better government. But I think it idle and *haberdene* to do anything more than wish them well.

TERRIBLE IF TRUE.—A report reached us last evening from the lower part of the city which, if true, involves indeed a most melancholy case of suffering and a dreadful end. It is said that as two laborers were traversing a hollow near Cheuteau's Pond and adjacent to the avenue of that name, they found the dead bodies of three persons—a woman, a boy and a girl, the two latter aged probably three and five years. The bodies had been in great part concealed by the snow with which they were covered; other evidences satisfied the witnesses of the dreadful spectacle beyond doubt that the persons had frozen to death. The girl lay on top of her mother and the boy stretched at her feet. The bodies were conveyed to a neighboring house, whence, after a while, the clothing of the woman emitted a disagreeable odor of liquor. We omitted to add that all three were found very thinly clad; the boy wearing a pair of drawers only. Our informant adds that yesterday afternoon, arrangements were being made for their burial. We do not know how far to rely on the correctness.—*St. Louis Republican.*

New-York Daily Times.

KOSSUTH IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Banquet at Pittsburg.

SPEECH ON THE EUROPEAN CRISIS.

PITTSBURG, Monday, Jan. 26.

The Grand Banquet to KOSSUTH came off this afternoon, at the Masonic Hall, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. It was decidedly the greatest *fête* which has ever taken place in this city. A. W. LOOMIS presided. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed. Gov. KOSSUTH spoke as follows:

SIR: The instructive and highly interesting information which your kindness afforded me about the peculiar character of that new world of wonderful and surpassing interest in the very entrance of which I now stand, impresses my mind with a presentiment of unlooked for and unexpected events. Since I have been in the United States, I have always felt a kind of magnetic attraction towards the West. It seemed as if my guardian angel while I entered the cars, spoke that there is the place where the hopes of my bleeding country will be realized, and the anxiety of my heart relieved. It was a sort of unconscious instinct. It was like a ray of light shooting up to the horizon from the yet unseen sun.

You, sir, have shown me the sun in the full majesty of its lustre, and of its waving flames. I humbly thank you for it. You have transformed the instinct of my heart into a conscious conviction of my mind, and here upon the very threshold of that West, I bow with admiring awe—but also with joy before it—like as the fire worshippers in the land of old Persia bowed before its rising as the source of light and life. Indeed, sir, it is a great and joyful view to see, as you were pleased to say, the politicians of all parties, sectarians of various denominations, philanthropists of all classes uniting in the spontaneous demonstration of sympathy for a cause which an humble unpretending stranger pleads. I, for my humble self, see with thankful acknowledgment, the bounty of Providence in that fact, the revelation of the truth that like as the magnetic fluid pervades alike the whole universe—so there is a sentiment, which independent of party affections, of bubbling passion, pervades the breast of all humanity, and that is the love of Freedom, Justice and Right. The chord of freedom passes through the breasts of all mankind, and whoever touches it elicits a sound of harmony—the harmony is in the chord, not in him who touches it. There is no skill in the breeze which sweeps through the Æolian harp, and still a sweet harmony bursts forth from its vibrations. That harmony of sympathy which I meet is the most decisive proof, gentlemen, that the cause which I plead is, indeed, the cause of liberty, the love of which sparkles in the breast of all humanity; and indeed so it is. Allow me to take this for the topic of my address.

Gentlemen—the cause of Hungary—were it not intimately connected with the cause of Europe—nay, I dare say with the cause of freedom on earth—the cause of Hungary were in itself worthy of your country's protection, and like the operative sympathy of all generous men on earth, (and in making this claim I intend not to support it by the heroism of my people, or by the heart-revolting perjury of the treacherous dynasty of Austria,) my people have bravely fought; but we often meet with heroism in history. My country has experienced the fell perjury of kings. Other nations have often experienced the same. Our bravest bled on the scaffold for freedom's sake. But that is the sad fate of freedom's struggle not crowned with success. Tyrannies are always cruel when they have the power to be so. It is only the people who know how to be generous in victory—or first let me rather say it is the people who were generous for the future. I hope it will be just. I hope this, not because there is a deep truth in those words of the poet, who, though he thought of but his dear green Erin—which he loved as if it were "the first flower of the earth, the firstgem of the sea"—was the interpreter, not only of Irish sentiments, but of the feelings of all oppressed humanity, when he sung revenge on a tyrant the sweetest of all.

No, gentlemen, it is not for that reason I say that I hope, when the oppressed nations of Europe strike once more the blow, they will not stop half way, and not sacrifice their future to untimely generosity; but I say this because they have all too cruelly paid for the lesson—that with tyrants there is no faith, so there shall be no transactions with them. Gentlemen, it is not on account of all these claims that Hungary's cause, in itself, is worthy of the support of every friend of freedom on earth. My claim is founded upon the fact that it is in Hungary where the most striking violation of the laws of nations, of God, were trampled down; these principles upon which the very existence of the independence of nations, and, therefore, if the law of nations is not restored to its full value—as it was when it was trampled down by sacrilegious violence—there will be no security to national independence, and to the self-government of whatever nation on earth. The precedent is laid down, the league of despots will make it a rule, and humanity having quietly adopted the precedent, will hear a united hue and cry of all the despots of the world against every people who dare to appeal to the right of independence and self government, without principles recognized to be inviolable on earth, and put under the guarantee of the indignation of all mankind. There is no right, no law, given on earth—none. No nation can move to be the master of its own destiny; and oppression, in a new form, unheard of in history, will rule the world. Yes! oppression in a new form, gentlemen. History has recorded the time when one migratory nation has been driven from its territory. It has recorded the era of conquest, and it has recorded many a mournful issue of unsuccessful domestic struggles against oppression at home. But the new doctrine, that all the despots of the world have a right to interfere with every attempt to resist oppression at home, and to replace domestic affairs at home—the new doctrine, that to alter the form of Government and the institutions of a country, neither the will nor the power of the respective nation is sufficient securing against—because every oppression is self-guarded by the Czar, and put under the guarantee of the principle of absolutism. Raised to the position of an arbiter in the person of the Autocrat of Russia, this doctrine is one more dangerous to humanity than anything that the world has yet seen. Formerly there was hope that oppressions might cease with the death of an oppressor, or with a favorable opportunity to shake off the yoke. In future no such hope remains, because freedom and independence are, by the precedent in Hungary, declared inconsistent with the principle of absolutism on earth, and the security of absolutism is declared a supreme rule, inexpiorable, like hell—a rule to which every other consideration must yield. Now, there are many strange things in the world, and not to wonder at anything is an old rule of classical wisdom; but even I, accustomed in the school of adversities not to be easily surprised by strange things, could not forbear to be astonished when, with the view of those alarming facts before the eyes of the world, I first heard my humble claims contradicted, by telling me that the cause of Hungary was not worthy of much consideration—because, after all, it is only the cause of one country. I have read in history that the Borgias were wont to say that Italy is like the artichoke, (I refer to the European prickly artichoke,) it must be eaten leaf by leaf. Let me tell those who don't care about the violation of the law of nations in Hungary—because it is but in Hungary—let me tell them that the freedom and independence of the world is like the salad—not even the jaws of despotism can swallow at once—but only leaf by leaf. But he who is permitted to dispose of the leaves of the salad is the master to dispose of the whole. And do you know, gentlemen, with what argument that strange depreciation of the cause of Hungary is supported by my opponents. They say, "I, myself, confess my cause to be that of one country," only because there is in my views an ostentation of non-interference which proves that I have no intention to benefit other nations; because I will leave them abandoned to their oppressors. Now, indeed, I may be permitted to ask, is there no truth in the world sure enough not to be distorted into a mockery? Russia is the principle of evil on earth. The assurance to have the support of the Czar in the work of oppression makes every tyrant bold, and the assurance to have to meet Russia either directly or in his satellites—makes every oppressed nation depressed in spirit and desponding in hope, to resist oppression successfully, because it has to calculate not only the forces of its own oppressor, but also in addition the forces of Russia, ready to support every despot who cannot succeed to beat down the spirit of freedom in his own country by his own force. This certainty of Russian aid is decisive in the scale of events—not as if the Czar were very powerful for himself, but because he is powerful as a rear guard—as a support. We have fought the Emperor of Austria—we have beaten him—crushed him to the earth till he flew to the foot of the Czar, mendicating his aid. Our victories were, of course, not gained without sacrifice on our part. You know that on the battle field it is not only the vanquished who have to mourn over a loss. You know that your brave Duquesne Greys lost in one action more than half their men. Now, if after a victory gained at such a price, when the enemy is defeated, but the victor himself weakened, fatigued, and exhausted, Russia steps in with a fresh force, well provided with every means of war, that circumstance, of course, must turn the scale, though that force be not absolutely formidable in itself. Herein lies the reason why Russia is dreaded so much. It is not powerful in itself. It cannot send more than 250,000 men across the frontier, and never had more than 100,000 men assembled in one battle field. But with this force it is formidable as a rear-guard, falling fresh and with full weight upon a nation when it is exhausted by its very victories. You have conquered Mexico with a handful of your brave men—and a glorious and imperishable deed it was. But suppose that after you had defeated your own enemy, your regiments, exhausted by victory, would have to meet, on the very evening of a hard battle, a new, fresh host of only one hundred thousand well-disciplined, well-provided men, what would have been the fate of your gallant army which entered the city of the Montezumas? That is the condition of the European continent. That is the key of Russian preponderance. Now, be pleased to consider the practical development of consequences. Russia, in violation of the law of nations, interfered in such a manner with Hungary, when we were exhausted by our very victories, and had no time and no means to repair our losses. And Russia had sent in support of its fresh army, the still more dangerous power of its diplomacy, of which I will ask the liberty to say something hereafter. Well, by this interference we were trodden down, and Austria was restored—not to its independent position—that is lost forever—but to a position of a tyrant at home—obedient to the will of his master abroad. What was the consequence? Relying upon the precedent established by Russia—the King of Naples—the fleet of the Queen of Spain—and, above all, degraded France, interfered in Rome, and the glorious republican struggle of Rome, worthy of the highest days of the Eternal City's history, was crushed. The Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia—both ambitious—both relying on Russian aid—were both quarrelling about who should rule over Germany. Some German paper raised a cry about the horror of a battle of brothers; whereas, it would have been but a quarrel of ambitious tyrants, out of which Germany might have issued a free nation, delivered from both. Well, before they drew the sword, of course, they went to the Czar for permission and advice. The Czar told them, at Warsaw, "I forbid you to quarrel, I order you to unite for the reconstruction of the German Confederacy of 1815, without the slightest addition whatever of constitutional element. You both, Austria and Prussia, are ordered to send your armies to Hesse-Cassel, to interfere with its domestic concerns, and crush down, by your bayonets, the lawful sensation of the people against the praiseworthy undertaking of the Grand Duke to tear to pieces the sworn Constitution of the land; and as to Schleswig-Holstein, which dared to claim its natural rights of independence, the German confederacy having dared to countenance the rebellion, shall, for punishment, now have to do the contrary, and will have to request Austria to send an army against Schleswig-Holstein, because I want the whole of Denmark, with all its appurtenances preserved in its integrity, as a Satrap for my servant and nephew, who has to inherit the Danish dominions." So ordered the Czar, again ordered the withdrawal of the pageantry of the Constitution, which the Emperor of Austria had promised in the hour of need to the Austrian empire. Well, it was withdrawn. The Czar, of course, does not like the word Constitution itself, even if it be not intended ever to become a reality; and, when every popular movement was crushed, every shadow of freedom withdrawn, the scaffolds of Hungary and Italy saturated with blood—the prisons filled with martyrs—the exiles driven from every asylum in the European continent, and Germany reduced to a condition worse than when the unholy alliance was at the full tide, then the Czar wrote an autograph letter to Louis Napoleon, the perjured President of France, and ordered him to strike the death-blow to the French Republic, assuring him of his imperial grace and benevolent support. And Louis Napoleon, obedient to that power which sent his uncle to St. Helena, struck the blow. That is the condition of Europe now, and every oppression, every sacrilege, is evidently to be traced to the common source of evil, to that overwhelming preponderance of Russia, imposed upon Europe by its interference in Hungary; and what is it that I humbly beseech the people of the United States to do for my people? Is it that you should fight Austria for us? No! A thousand times "No!" "Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow."

We are prepared for it, and to say more against Austria we require nobody to fight for us. Take away the prestige of Russian aid, and I, strong in the confidence of my people, will crumble it with one single battle, as I crush this paper in my hands. No! I claim the maintenance of the law of nations, which establishes the right of every nation to dispose of its own domestic concerns against that flagrant violation by foreign interference to rob freedom. The independence and self-government of the European continent now lies sacrificed—a bleeding victim. And suppose I succeed in my mission—which I, indeed, consider to be a sacred one, because it is the cause of all oppressed nations, and of all who will yet have to feel the weight of absolutism raised upon the principal of Russian interference, in Hungary—suppose I succeed in my sacred mission, what will be the immediate result? Russian interference, which checked Hungary, will crush the tottering power of the Austrian dynasty—that dynasty crushed, Italy becomes delivered from foreign dominion, and will playfully dispose of its little domestic tyrants alike powerless as furious by themselves. In Austria the nation will become free, and instead of being employed to fetter Hesse Cassel, or Schleswig Holstein, will become an important ingredient of German independence—German liberty; and at the contemplation of this glorious result of a new and successful struggle in Hungary, burning shame will mount to the cheeks of the French, and the inglorious usurpation of Louis Napoleon will be shaken off like empty straw. Those who are and those who fear to be oppressed in Europe—those who are interested in the cause by their active sufferings and their well-founded fears—those who experience in their own condition the dreadful progress of the mischievous results of Russian interference in Hungary, all can understand full well the importance of my cause and the weight of my mission. It is, therefore, that the poor Hungarian exile, once under the protection of the star-spangled banner, was hailed with unparalleled sympathy, and accompanied in his mission by the warm wishes of nations of different climates, of different races, from Sweden down to Portugal and Italy. Who could have imagined, that having this verdict of Europe with me here, in free, republican America, I should meet the objection that I plead egotistically but my own country's cause, which, after all, is but one country's and nothing else! To be sure, I advance the principle of non-interference, because it is written in the eternal laws of Nature and of Nature's God. Because, without this principle, there is no independence, no freedom, no self-government. But I advocate this principle, not as an exclusive privilege for my own country, but as a law of nations, as a common benedt to all humanity; and if it should be my lot to succeed in this my mission, I would feel entitled to the conviction that I have more effectively served the cause of freedom on earth, than if I were going on with an army of half a million heroes from land to land, to proclaim republican institutions with. Let interference be checked. Let nations become as they ought to be, the masters of their own fate, and rely upon the magic power of your glorious example. Republican institutions will spread as the light of the sun from the clear sky. Yes, Gentlemen, the cause of my country were, in itself, worthy of your sympathy; still it is not upon the narrow ground of one country's cause that I ask your generous support. My ground is as broad as the world, because it is the ground of eternal principles, of international rights common to all humanity.

Mr. President—A great crisis in human affairs, instinctively and universally felt to be approaching, has placed my single self in the singular position of being able to claim for the cause I represent, a universality which is not restricted by the geographical limits of territories or by the moral limits of nationalities. I preach principles, indispensable to the independence of nations and the crusades of these principles—I preach not against Austria, which has no vitality of itself, but against the principle of evil—Russia. I can appeal to my political course since my departure from Turkey—nay, to my suggestion in Turkey, which I honor and love, that I have always dismissed Austria in a few words, as a dead body, which only moves by Russian galvanism. I have dismissed that Austria. We have twice crushed it in the field, and will crush it easily a third time. I have dismissed her in a few words, to attack the Russian despotism—that common enemy of Hungary and of all mankind, which has nothing left in Europe but its enemies and its tools, not even worthy to be classed any longer as mere accomplices. No man, therefore, on the pretext of his being connected with or a member of a different people—a German, Italian, Pole, Frenchman—nor on the ground of the comprehensive nature of universal sympathy—too large to embrace less than a whole continent—no one, on the pretext that he is a universal philanthropist, who feels but interested in the civil and religious liberty when he can vindicate it, for at least all Europe, can refuse to grant his sympathies, especially to the cause of Hungary—because it is the circumstantial privilege of that cause to epitomise all other. If, in fact, I were a Pole, a German, or an Italian—egotistically patriotic, and anxious only to serve Poland, Germany, or Italy, I could not more readily attain my object than by attacking Russia, their only substantial enemy. What would the petty princes of Germany have been without Prussia? And what was Prussia when her capital was in the hands of the people, without the certainty of the Czar's support, which imparted boldness to the King of Prussia to butcher the people of Berlin! Such he could not have dared to do without reliance on his son-in-law, the ambitious Czar. What would the petty despots of Italy have been without Austria, and what was Austria when her armies, driven from the soil of Hungary, in a series of pitched battles, were so demoralized that nothing but the debased and treacherous disobedience of a General prevented our army from extinguishing, in Vienna, Olmutz, the decrepid absolutism of the Hapsburgs? What prevented me from afterwards crushing it? The aid of Russian despotism—the intervention of Russia. Always and everywhere, each effect is traceable up to the first cause of evil, in which it is the characteristic of this volcanic crisis, which, by its portentous sign, impresses the hearts and minds of men against their will, that all other causes of political evil are absorbed. Absolutism has understood and freely declared that its repose is impossible whilst a free press and free institutions exist everywhere. At this time there is no free press on the Continent of Europe; and except the precarious condition of Belgium and Switzerland, no free institutions from the Atlantic to the eastward. France, Austria and Prussia are the three chief preconsulates of the Czar. Belgium, Sardinia, Switzerland, and the rest of Germany, are trembling on the eve of absorption—Turkey on the eve of a battle for life and death against the traditional policy of Russia, bequeathed by Peter, and pointed out by the triumphal march of Potemkin to Cashmere in the Krimea, saying there is the way to Constantinople. Formerly the absolutist powers adhered at least to the principle of the so-called divine right of hereditary dynasties, which they advocated by bayonet and the scaffold, as superior to every right, to every law; and provided this false principle was respected, they did not care about the regulation of domestic institutions. They did not contradict the development at least of constitutional monarchies, by which a lowance the otherwise incomprehensible attachment to monarchies was conserved. But now the despots have thrown away even the principle of dynastical legitimacy, and they have adopted, as the only rule of their policy, the principle to oppress free institutions and constitutional government everywhere; and whoever is joining them in that infernal design is welcome to the league. Though he be a usurper, let him be an enemy of the so-called divine right of dynasties, even if they don't care for that, provided that absolutism falls. It is known and publicly reported that Russia has decided to incorporate Turkey and to rule three-quarters of the earth, from Constantinople, and that, to get the willing consent of his tools, he gives Hungary and Italy to Austria—Belgium and the Rhenish Provinces to France, and the rest of Germany to Russia. The Czar, acting like the Persian Kings of old, when they sent garments of honor to their satraps, flings in the addition of a few provinces to their satraps; and, oh, Almighty Father of Humanity! is there no power on earth to stop this inexorable annihilation of national and human rights, of freedom and independence? though there is a republic powerful enough to do so—a Republic founded upon the very principles which the despotic powers have put under inexorable ban.

Gentlemen, I have dwelt, perhaps, too long upon the condition of Europe; but it was necessary to show that though there be no Russian eagles painted over the public offices in Germany, Italy and France, still the Russian frontier is really extending to the Atlantic. People of free America, beware! or it will be too late. Hurriedly and by sudden violence all civil and religious liberty must, for the repose of absolutism, be trampled out of Europe, and by most deliberate perpetration—by diplomacy, persuasion and gold—the way must be prepared as example it out elsewhere by ulterior violence. And have I taken permission to say something about the most dangerous power of Russia—its diplomacy. It is worthy of consideration, that while Russia starves her armies and underpays her officials, who live by peculation, still abroad she devotes greater resources to her diplomacy than any other power has ever done; acting on the maxim that men are not influenced by facts—by opinions respecting facts—not by things as they are, but by things as they are believed to be. She finds it cheaper, through diplomatic agency, to impress the world with a belief in the strength she has not, than to try to organize to attain that strength and to come to that aim. Russian diplomacy is not restricted to diplomatic proceedings—brilliant saloons of fascinating ladies as well as marriages, is equally departments of Russian diplomacy. The secret service money at the service of all other diplomatists is always limited, and has only been exceptionably used; but every diplomatist in whom confidence is reposed has unlimited credit, and is allowed to disburse any sum to achieve an adequate result. Their traditional experience teaches them how to attain their point. Their discretion can be relied on, and they understand every possible means of reaching men directly and indirectly—pulling frequently the strings of thoroughly unconscious puppets. In Constantinople, that great workshop of diplomatic skill, worthy of more close interest than was bestowed upon it till now from America, because there will be struck the most dreadful blow to the independence of Europe—in Constantinople, where Russia will turn a Grand Vizier out of office it does not attack him: it praises him rather, and spreads the rumor of having been its foes, and it is sure that foreign influential diplomats will turn out for it the noted Grand Vizier. When, on the other hand, the Grand Vizier is moving in his position, and Russia likes him to continue in office, it attacks him with the greatest ostentatious publicity. Russia hates not always the man whom it appears to hate, and loves not always the man whom it appears to love. Russian diplomacy is a subterranean power, slippery like an eel and burrowing like the mole. And when it has to come out in daylight, it watches to the left when it means to strike on the right.

Russia gives instructions never to allow herself to be directly defended by the press. That would lead to discussion and further exposure. With regard to herself she wants silence—the silence of the grave—but her agents devote for scheming any sums required to attack her opponents and get up discords, or the appearance of division amongst them, to popularize any momentary view which suits her policy; and she delights in doing so, through apparently hostile and therefore unsuspected agents. So also is Russia powerful by an army held ready as a rear guard to support needy despots with—powerful by its ascendancy over the European continent—powerful by having pushed other despots into extremities where they have lost all independent vitality, and could not extricate themselves, but by throwing themselves at pleasure and discretion into the iron grasp of the CZAR. But above all Russia is powerful by its great diplomacy. But this colossus, gigantic as it appears to be—the idol with front of brass but feet of clay—may be overturned, easily overturned from its fragile pedestal, if the glorious republic of the United States opposes it with resolute attitude. It is not with the intention to create apprehension that I say this. The people of the United States fear no body on earth. I know it may be that Russia, even after having absorbed Europe, will not dare to attack, directly, the United States: but it may be that it will soon dare even this. No nation is safe against it. The passion of particular interests may cost some momentous discord. Russia will foster it by its sacred diplomacy, from which nothing is sacred.

But, gentlemen, here I will end. If the cause I represent were not of higher duty, and if the hearts of the people of the United States were not more moved by principles and by liberty, I most humbly thank you, particularly for the manner in which this festival, ever to be remembered by me, was arranged. Indeed, more than enough of honor was spent on my humble self, though I never neglected to pray: Don't mind me, I am not worthy of any personal regards; and feel humbled, not gladdened, in receiving them. Let me be unregarded—let me be unhonored—let me be unfeasted, but remember and help bleeding Hungary. And if your generous, as well as practical example, be followed through the West, upon the promising threshold of which I now stand, then, indeed, it will prove true, as some have told me, that it is in the West I will find America—energetic and generous as it is gigantic and free.

Gov. KOSSUTH was frequently interrupted in his Address by hearty outbursts of applause; and when he had concluded, the demonstrations of approval lasted several minutes.

The following resolutions were submitted and adopted:

Resolved, That whether it be our duty and interest as a people to support and aid others to support a law of nature and of nature's God, promulgated to the nations of the world in our declaration of independence, is a momentous question, the proper solution of which should be sought by Americans, not under the mere impulse of sympathetic feeling, however generous, nor of indignation, however natural, but with minds unclouded by passion and uninfluenced by fear. With calm determination our citizens should weigh the arguments in favor of intervention or non-intervention, and if any can be adduced, the arguments against it, and then decide, as duty to God and man may require, but should decide; not according to the selfish security and interests of the passing hour, but in view of the enduring interests and eternal obligations of the nation.

Resolved, That in our opinion, the time has come when duty and interest do require the United States to support and to aid others to support the right of a nation to establish for itself such forms of government as to its people may seem best calculated to effect their safety and their happiness. To those who differ from us in sentiment, we say, let us reason together as friends, but do not shun investigation—do not delay discussion—do not postpone the decision.

The meeting after a benediction from the chaplain, then adjourned, with three cheers for the Hungarian and his cause. It was a festival of the mind, not a banquet.

Everything passed off in perfect harmony. The price of tickets was $3, and the Banquet cleared about $3,400.

MOVEMENTS OF KOSSUTH.

Visits—Demonstrations—Speeches.

PITTSBURG, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

This morning KOSSUTH visited the Alkali Works of Messrs. Bennett, Berry & Co. at Birmingham, whose laborers had appropriated one week's wages to the Hungarian fund. He was addressed on behalf of the workmen by Christian Keyser, one of their number, who was for many years a prisoner in Europe for manifesting too much sympathy in behalf of the liberal cause.

KOSSUTH responded, expressing his gratification at such movements of the working-men, and thanking them for their kindness.

After inspecting the Soda works, the Governor proceeded to a large unfinished foundry in the neighborhood, where were assembled a large concourse of the citizens of Birmingham.

Dr. KERR here addressed KOSSUTH, on behalf of the Birmingham Association of the Friends of Hungary, and presented him with a handsome sum, the avails of the organization.

KOSSUTH, after returning thanks for the donation, and briefly remarking upon the cause he pleaded, closed with an expostulation to all present, to testify their sympathy in the same practical manner.

At the close of his address, a workman, named IRVITT, from the lock factory of Messrs. Edwards & Morris, came upon the stand, and in a brief, but truly eloquent and thrilling address, informed the Governor that his associates had this morning come together and made up a purse of material aid, which would be handed in by the Committee, who had sent him over to make known their acts.

KOSSUTH received this demonstration with much emotion—repeatedly grasping the hard and blackened hand of the honest laborer, who had evidently laid down his hammer, but for the moment, and appeared in his working garb. The Governor commended warmly the spirit exhibited by those hardened sons of toil, who, too industrious to waste their time in idle curiosity, made up their offering to the cause of freedom, and sent their associate to lay it upon the altar, while they continued at the labor which had furnished the means of their liberality.

This afternoon KOSSUTH met the Clergy in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and was addressed on their behalf by Rev. Dr. MAGILL.

The Governor's reply was exceedingly appropriate, full of avowal of principles, and beautiful combinations of the influences of civil and religious liberty, as inseparable companions.

Subsequently, J. C. VAUGHAN, Esq., of Cleveland, presented KOSSUTH an invitation to visit that city. In the course of his really fine speech, he assured him that the people of the whole West were prepared to require the United States Government to declare and insist upon the doctrine of non-intervention of one Power in the domestic concerns of another.

KOSSUTH, after thanking Mr. Vaughan for the invitation, and his remarks accompanying it, said, "My best answer to you is, I will go."

The meeting was then closed with the Apostolic Benediction.

Tariff Movement in Congress.

The *Philadelphia Ledger* of yesterday morning has the following paragraph in its Washington letter:

A real, bona-fide, sensible tariff movement is now on foot, the particulars of which I shall have the pleasure to communicate to you in my next. It is a Democratic tariff, and will yet satisfy all parties, without invading the principle of the law of 1846. OBSERVER.

The Georgia Legislature has recommended Senators Berrien and Dawson, as delegates to the Conv

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 28, 1852.

[Messrs. Gunnison, Tyndall & Co., Baltimore, are our Agents, at whom the Daily and Weekly Times may be obtained, or by leaving their names, have them served at their residences or places of business.]

Business in the Legislature.

The State Assembly has appointed a Select Committee to report resolutions concerning Kossuth, which will meet the approbation *of all*. This is precisely the way to make them *worthy* the approbation of none. The discussion already had shows clearly enough that the only resolutions upon which *all* will unite, will be such as amount to nothing at all. Some of the members are fearful that they may plunge the country into a war. Others think it exceedingly improper for legislative bodies in this country to express any opinion about such mere abstractions as liberty and despotism. And others have become suddenly very apprehensive that they shall commit some indiscretion,—some impropriety which may give offense to somebody across the Atlantic. Mike Walsh, from this City, seems to have buried his natural and manly sympathies, under the fear, that in expressing them, he may possibly be interfering with the business of other people.

Under these circumstances, it is very clear that resolutions which will meet the views of *all*, will not be worth passing. They could not express any opinion upon any point. We trust, therefore, that this effort will be abandoned, and that a vote may be had upon resolutions declaring the position of this State upon the question which is now enlisting the attention of the American people.

President FILLMORE in his late Message, declared very explicitly, that "the deep interest "which we feel in the spread of liberal princi- "ples, and the establishment of popular govern- "ments, and the sympathy with which we wit- "ness every struggle against oppression, *forbid* "*that we should be indifferent* to a case in which "the strong arm of a foreign power is invoked "to stifle public sentiment and repress the spirit "of freedom *in any country*." Is there any reason why the State of New-York should not reiterate this declaration? Can any member of her Legislature reasonably refuse to vote for so simple, and yet so important, a truth as that? Senator SEWARD has introduced into the Senate a resolution reiterating the sentiment of the President, that the people of the United States *cannot* remain indifferent in such a case as that specified, and adding the necessary sequence that they *will* not. General CASS has offered a resolution making substantially the same declaration. Mr. WEBSTER has very decidedly expressed his opinion that the allied interference of the despots of Europe to crush popular movements, is a gross violation of international law:—that the United States are as much interested in preventing such violations as any other nation; that it is our right and our duty to proclaim our sentiments upon this subject, and to protest in the face of the world, against such proceeding as that of Russia in the case of Hungary.

Is the State of New-York so far behind the rest of the country, in its devotion to liberty and law, that it cannot reiterate doctrines so palpably just and put forward upon such high authority? We hope the friends of justice and liberty will not allow this matter to be compromised. Let them present, in explicit and unmistakeable terms, their position upon this subject, and then let members vote for or against it, as they may see fit.

Street Begging.

The returning sunshine has brought out, from the cellars and garrets where they cowered during the recent cold weather, hundreds of beggars, who sit upon the steps along Broadway and solicit the charity of passers-by. Most of them are women, with infants in their arms and small children at their side: and it is impossible to look upon their emaciated forms and their tattered clothing without feelings of pity. They judge well, too, in presenting their children, sharers in their wretchedness, to reinforce their appeal:—the mute challenge of a suffering child is one which few hearts can resist.

Charles Lamb thought the presence of beggars in a great metropolis one means of keeping alive feelings of charity in the heart. It may be so; and yet this motive must not be allowed too much weight, or thought to be too conclusive. The plea probably had its origin quite as much in Elia's humor as in his judgment. If all beggars were worthy, and if all men were disposed to answer their appeals, there would be little difficulty. But many of the street-beggars, perhaps the majority of them, are not deserving. They are not needy,—or if they are, it is the result of their own vicious and idle habits.

The City authorities ought to take this matter in charge. It belongs to them; and to nobody else. They have policemen and other officials, whose special business it is to protect the community from impositions. They ought to be instructed to inquire into the case of every beggar found in the street,—and if the case deserves it, it should be relieved by the City. If not, the imposition ought not to be allowed to continue. Many of these people are really in great distress, suffering for want of food and other necessaries. They have a claim on the City for relief. And it is the duty of the City Authorities to investigate the matter, and provide relief where it is deserved.

Street begging is expressly forbidden by law, and yet no notice whatever is taken of it by the authorities. It would not be right certainly to confound the good with the bad,—the suffering with the dishonest,—and to drive extreme misery, as well as scheming idleness, from making an appeal to charity. But attention ought to be given to the matter by those in office. The sufferings of the extremely destitute ought to be alleviated, and the community ought to be protected from the impositions of the dishonest.

The Quarter-Deck Senator.

We trust that the new honorable U. S. Senator from New-Jersey, Commodore Stockton, will not forget that he has matters to attend to that require action—not speech. He is Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, and much business of importance is now, or ought to be, before that body for its consideration and prompt attention. The honorable Senator must know as well as we do that the restoration of flogging in the Navy is an impossibility. The edict has gone forth, and it never can be revoked. This flogging was abolished by public opinion, which, on this point is not at all likely to change; and that is a sufficient guarantee that it will remain abolished. Wherefore, then, renew this subject? Why not seek to reform where no reforms have as yet been made? And this could no where be better done than in the Committee room.

The Commodore finds himself in a new position; and we can assure him that many eyes are bent thither. From a naval man as Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs it is natural to expect much—and much that is good, too! There are abuses to be eradicated, the *personnel* to be improved, our commercial interests to be closely considered, besides a variety of more important topics to be investigated and arranged in a manner that shall prove beneficial to our Navy and our country.

As to making speeches about flogging and the like, although a Senatorial privilege, it is about as absurd as it would be for an honorable Senator to rise and in a long-winded speech object to taxation by England without representation. Flogging in the Navy is among the things past. We do not believe that there is a single officer in that service who expects ever to see it restored, and there are but few, we apprehend, who would wish it might be.

Amongst other abuses we sincerely hope that the Committee on Naval Affairs will not forget those connected with the construction of our war steamers. It behooves them well to inquire into the causes of their immense cost, and the great delays attendant upon equipping them for sea. We would also call their attention to the commutation of sailors' rations, which, by a law of the last session of Congress, is disallowed—a matter that we have before taken occasion to allude to. And we further recommend to them a sort of sifting of the naval list. Let the wheat be separated from the chaff; the gold from the sand. The system of contracts wants *overhauling*, too, as the Commodore must know; and there is much in the civil department of the navy that needs correction. We are satisfied that old Neptune's Senator possesses all the necessary information upon these various points, and we are inclined to rely upon him to lead off in a reformation.

Death of Dr. A. Sidney Doane.

We regret to learn that Dr. A. SIDNEY DOANE, Health Officer of this port, died at his residence on Staten Island yesterday morning at 6 o'clock.

There are thousands in this city who will regard his death as a personal bereavement. He was a skillful physician, a public spirited citizen and as generous and true-hearted a friend as ever lived. Gifted with good intellectual abilities and full of energy and resolution, he was always foremost in every noble work,—freely devoting his time, his labor, and his pecuniary means to the advancement of whatever cause deserved and enlisted his support. As a public officer he was faithful and fearless. No amount of labor or self-denial,—no extremity of danger could prevent him from discharging fully every obligation which rested upon him. He has fallen a victim to his devotion to his duties. He caught the ship-fever while inspecting the packet-ship *Great Western*, which arrived here over a week ago, with five or six hundred immigrants on board, about a hundred of whom were removed sick to the Hospital, two or three dying on the way from the ship to the shore. We have heard it stated on good authority, that the space between decks in which this vast number of persons was crowded together, was not fumigated, or probably cleaned, during the voyage; and that the filth in which they were permitted to live was the chief cause of the severity of the pestilence.

When the ship reached Quarantine Dr. DOANE spent two or three hours in examining the immigrants and in removing the sick. He had been very much fatigued and had fasted during the day, and this doubtless predisposed him to take the infection. He was seized with illness the next day and, with brief intervals of slight improvement, continued to grow worse until his death. He leaves a family, not in circumstances of affluence: for in spite of the large income of his office, his means were bestowed with prodigality, not upon himself, but upon those whose necessities were greater than his. Death could not have taken from our midst a more estimable or more useful citizen.

Dr. DOANE was born at Boston in the year 1806, and was consequently 46 years old at the time of his death. His Alma Mater was Harvard, whence he graduated with the honors, and afterwards took up the study of Medicine. Having received his diploma, Dr. DOANE visited Europe, attended the medical lectures in Paris, and returned to this country, making his residence in New-York, early in the year 1832. This was the first year of the Cholera in this City. Here Dr. DOANE followed the practice of his profession with distinguished success, and in the year 1840 was appointed Health Officer of the port of New-York, associated with Drs. McNevin and Turner, who together formed the Board of Commissioners of Health. Dr. DOANE remained at this post for three years, when, his term of office having expired, he returned to the City, and resumed practice as a physician.

In the year 1850, Dr. DOANE was again appointed Health Officer, and remained at his post of danger and of duty, until the moment of his death.

He leaves a widow and six children to mourn his loss.

Dr. DOANE was not less industrious with his pen than in performing the duties of his profession. He translated MAYGRIER's great work on *Midwifery*, and several standard authorities on Anatomy and Surgery; among which are DUPUYTREN's *Surgery*, LUGOL's *Researches on Scrofulous Diseases*, BAYLE's *Descriptive Anatomy*, BLANDIN's *Topographical Anatomy*, MECKEL's *Anatomy*, SCOUTETTEN *on Cholera*, RICORD *on Syphilia*, and CHAUSSIER *on the Arteries*. Beside these labors, Dr. DOANE was, for a considerable period, the Editor of *Good's Study of Medicine*, and of *Surgery Illustrated*, and other works. The additions which his labors furnished to the archives of Materia Medica, justly rank him among the best benefactors, as he was a shining light of the Medical Profession.

Warm-hearted in his friendships, noble and generous in his disposition, Dr. DOANE was a man equally respected and beloved. His loss is a public as well as a private calamity, and his bereaved family will enlist the warmest sympathies of many in our community who cherished a deep regard for the virtues of the man and the citizen.

Relic of the Revolution.

The following communication has been handed to us for publication. It was written by the venerable ISAAC BELL during the last Fair of the American Institute at Castle Garden, who stated to our informant that he had frequently seen the Statue in question, and was cognizant of the facts stated below. Mr. BELL, we are happy to state, is now in the enjoyment of robust and excellent health, although an octogenarian, having passed his long career beloved and respected by every body. The manuscript was written off-hand, in a bold and masterly chirography, which would do honor to any bank clerk in Wall-street.

"ISAAC BELL, the writer of this, is 84 years of age. At the request of Mr. CHARLES TURELL, records the fact of the end of the figure (equestrian) of George the Third, that stood on a pedestal of Portland stone, in the centre of the iron railing round the Bowling Green, in the city of New-York; that the said figure was of lead, gilded over with gold, and was taken down by OLIVER WOLCOTT, then Governor of Connecticut, in the latter part of the year 1775, was cut up into pieces and carried to Lichfield, in Connecticut, and was there melted up into musket balls, of which 20,000 were made from the man and horse; and when the British invaded Connecticut, under the command of Gen. TRYON, for the purpose of burning the stores that were collecting at Danbury, destined for West Point, the said balls were used for firing at the British troops, of which about 400 of them were killed on their retreat to Norwalk, in order to take shipping; and that a piece of said horse's saddle is now existing, and is to be seen at Riley's Hotel, in West Broadway, in New-York; and that the said figure was erected some time about the year 1766."

THE HUNGARIAN BONDS.—The Hungarian General Committee, located in this City, have been for some time devising a scheme for the issue of obligations of various amounts to constitute a national loan for Hungary. Last evening the arrangements were completed. The Bonds will be in sums of one, five, ten, twenty, fifty and a hundred dollars, each one bearing the signature of KOSSUTH, and made payable by the Government of Hungary, upon the establishment of a Republic. These certificates will be immediately prepared for distribution. Hungarian Committees and private individuals may then obtain them; and it is presumed the demand will be extremely pressing.

☞ The Mail Steamer *Florida*, Capt. Lyon, arrived yesterday morning, 63 hours from Savannah. She brought 923 bales cotton, and 22 cabin passengers. The paper files which we are favored with by the purser, though later than the mail overland, contain nothing of interest not anticipated by the telegraph.

☞ The Mail steamship *Southerner*, Capt. FOSTER, 62 hours from Charleston, arrived at noon to-day. The purser has obliged us with a file of Charleston and New-Orleans papers, from the *Courier* office. The S. brings 500 bales Cotton and 20 cabin passengers.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Rumored Duel between Ex-Gov. Johnson and Senator Cooper.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

The *Baltimore Argus* of this afternoon says that it is rumored that Ex-Gov. Johnson and Senator Cooper, of Pennsylvania, are now in Baltimore, arranging preliminaries to fight a duel, and that the police are after them.

Another dispatch says:

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

It is rumored that Ex-Governor Johnson and Senator Cooper passed through this city, *en route* for Bladensburg, for the purpose of fighting a duel. The police authorities are on their track.

The city is still full of rumors relative to the threatened duel between Governor Johnson and Senator Cooper, but nothing definite relative to the matter can be obtained. It is said that a dispatch was received by the Mayor from Harrisburg, announcing their intention, and desiring their arrest. I think it probable that the rumor was caused by the threatened duel between Johnson, of the *Richmond Whig*, and Daniels, of the *Examiner*, and that there is no truth in it.

Office Holders Removed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

Three of the Clerks in the Sixth Auditor's office have been removed. They are understood to be Western Whigs.

Sinking of the Steamer Dewitt Clinton—Loss of Thirty Lives.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Jan. 26.

The steamer *Dewitt Clinton* from New-Orleans, bound to Pittsburg, struck a snag eight miles below this city on the 25th inst. at about 4 o'clock P. M. and sunk within two minutes in two and a half fathoms of water. From twenty-five to thirty lives were lost, including all the firemen except one. The officers, crew and books and papers were all saved.

The boat and cargo will prove an entire loss. Insured in Pittsburg.

Celebration of Washington's Birth-Day.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

The following Committees have been appointed to provide for the Congressional celebration of Washington's birth-day:

Committee on Correspondence—Messrs. Bissell, Hawn, Smith, Evans and Howard.

Committee of Arrangements—Messrs. Stephens, Bayley, Stanly, Dunham, Appleton, Polk and Miner.

Louisiana—Election of U. S. Senator.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 26.

J. P. Benjamin (Whig) was elected a United States Senator at Baton Rouge to-day, to succeed Downs (Dem.)

Southern Mail—Marine Disasters—The Portsmouth Bank Robbery.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

The Southern mail got in to-night but brings nothing beyond Washington.

From the West we have St. Louis dates to the 18th instant.

Navigation in our bay is resumed, and the steamer *Georgia* made her way up from Norfolk to Annapolis. On the passage up supplied ship *Flora McDonald* with food. The passengers had been allowanced to a biscuit per day. The condition of the vessel is regarded as dangerous in the event of the breaking up of the ice.

The barque *Edward Dwight* had gone into the mouth of the Rappahannock, cut through by the ice.

There is a brig ashore at Poplar Island with signals of distress flying, but the steamer could not reach her.

The burglar's tools and silver plate stolen from the Portsmouth Bank have been found in the woods near Portsmouth. A number of arrests have been made, but no clue to the robbers yet.

Marine Disaster—Outrage of a Brazilian Cruiser, &c.—Removal of the Buoys at the Port of Darien.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Jan. 26.

The ship *America*, of Wiscasset, arrived at Savannah on Friday, reports having been run into at night, near the Western Islands, by an unknown vessel, which struck the *America* on her quarter, cut the wheel-house down to the main deck, broke every spoke in the wheel, knocked the helmsman overboard, lost mizzen-mast, yards, &c. The man was not recovered.

The schooner *Midas*, arrived at Savannah on Saturday, from Rio, reports: Dec. 21st, lat. 6° 40′ S., long. 34° 50′ W., was boarded by the Brazilian cruiser *Sindora* and had her papers overhauled. At parting, the cruizer fired a shot across the schooner's stern.

The buoys in Doboy and Sapello Sounds, at the entrance to the port of Darien, have been carried away.

The Syracuse Riot Cases.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

The Court this morning at 9½ o'clock. Joshua A. Spencer, for Government, concluded his speech, and was replied to by D. D. Hillis for defendant. The motion was then, after a few remarks from General Nye for the defense, submitted to the Judge, and the Court adjourned to consider its decision until Friday morning.

Portland and Halifax Railway.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

Advices have been received from the Home Government, to the effect, that no pecuniary aid will be given by the Government towards constructing the Halifax and Portland Railway, as a distinct undertaking from the Halifax and Quebec Road. The speedy success of the road to Portland, therefore, will depend in no small degree upon the action of New-Brunswick, in regard to the Halifax and Quebec enterprise.

Large Fire in Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

A fire broke out this morning in the Clothing Store of Mark Levy, in this city, which was burnt, with all its contents. Stock insured for $5,000. The flames spread to the Hampden House, which burned so rapidly that the inmates escaped with great difficulty, many being obliged to let themselves down from the windows. But little furniture was saved. House entirely destroyed. Loss about $40,000, of which $9,000 was insured in Springfield and Hartford.

Fire at Springfield, Vermont.

SPRINGFIELD, Vt., Monday, Jan. 26.

A large Grist and Saw Mill, two miles south of Centre Village, Springfield, Vt., belonging to William Gould, was destroyed by fire this morning. Insured for $2,300 in the New Hampshire Mutual, Concord.

Loss of the Schooner Milton, of Baltimore.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

The bark *George Allen* arrived at Newport last night, reports falling in with, on the 23d inst., lat. 37 lon. 72, the schooner *Milton*, of and for Baltimore from Kingston, Jamaica, leaking badly and crew all sick; took off the Captain and crew and brought them into Newport. She was partially loaded with coffee, pimento and old copper. When abandoned she had four feet of water in her hold.

Western Navigation—Shock of an Earthquake.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

The weather is more mild, though the river is still frozen over. It will probably be a week or ten days before navigation is resumed.

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt here yesterday.

Southern Mail Arrangements.

BALTIMORE Tuesday, Jan. 27.

The Postmaster-General has made arrangements to carry the Southern mail overland to Fredericksburg daily, on account of the ice in the Potomac. Five mails from the north were started on this route yesterday.

Sailing of the Liberia Packet.

SAVANNAH, Sunday, Jan. 25.

The Liberia packet sailed for Liberia on Saturday, having on board Rev. Messrs. Cook and Ball, as missionaries, and 155 emigrants.

Three freight cars, loaded with cotton, were consumed on the Georgia Railroad a few days since.

The Ship Flora McDonald.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

We learn from Annapolis, that the ship *Flora McDonald* has been got out of the ice to the western shore, where provisions will be sent the famished crew and passengers.

The America's News at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 26.

The *America's* news is published in the *Delta* of this afternoon. It character is unexpectedly bad, but the effect is not yet developed.

From Annapolis—Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

Richard W. Gill, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, died at Annapolis last evening.

We have no mail this morning south of Wilmington.

Consul for Key West.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

The President has recognized Eusebio Gomez as Spanish Vice-Consul at the port of Key West.

Statistics of Hog-Packing in the West.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

The *Price Current* has compiled its usual statement of Hogs packed in the West. Returns from two-thirds of the packing points, including all the principal places, give a total number of 950,513, against 1,081,597 last year. Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky show an aggregate increase of 14,000. In this city, 353,000 have been packed, against 335,000 last year.

The thaw continues, and the river has risen 8 inches since last evening. It now measures 3 feet 8 inches.

XXXIId CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE.—WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

In the Senate, business commenced at ten minutes before 1 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS—PETITIONS, ETC.

Mr. CHASE laid before the Senate a Report from the Secretary of the Treasury, inclosing a statement of the Marine Hospital Fund, for the year ending June, 1851. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. FISH presented petitions from New-York, praying for the establishment of a Mint in that city. Referred.

Many petitions and reports on private matters were received. The report ordering the printing of two thousand additional copies of the Court of Inquiry in the case of Captain LAVERNE, was taken up. Messrs. ROSELAND, ATCHISON, BRADBURY, STOCKTON, BUTLER and MANGUM, opposed the printing, and Mr. HALE supported it.

Mr. BRADBURY moved to lay the motion on the table. Agreed to—yeas 27, nays 23.

Mr. GWIN introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a railroad from the Pacific coast to the valley of the Mississippi.

Mr. BRADBURY introduced a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to contract for conveying the mails direct between New-York and San Francisco, semi-monthly, by the Nicaragua route for $350,000 per annum.

PUBLIC WAREHOUSES.

Mr. HUNTER offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate of the number of public warehouses now leased by Government, the place where leased, the period of the leases, and the terms, and the amount expended upon them for labor and other purposes.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. PEARCE's resolution, instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs, that all appointments for the naval service of the United States shall hereafter be for a limited time, to be expressed in the commissions, was adopted.

FRENCH SPOLIATIONS.

Mr. BRADBURY moved to take up the French Spoliation bill, with a view of making it the special order.

Messrs. RUSK and WALKER were opposed to making any special orders, as that custom delayed business.

Mr. GWIN thought the bill would be sooner disposed of, if its friends would unite and clear off all the business standing before it on the calendar, and then, when it was reached, stick to it till it was acted on.

Mr. BELL argued that debate on this motion was out of order.

Mr. BADGER replied that it was in order, but that the Senate ought to make a rule prohibiting debate on such motions. He hoped the bill would be made a special order.

Mr. BORLAND was opposed to making special orders. More time was taken up in debating the propriety of making bills special orders, than would be consumed in debating the bills themselves, if taken up regularly.

Mr. BADGER replied.

Mr. HAMLIN urged the making this bill the special order. After further debate, the motion was agreed to, and the Bill made the special order for the third Monday in February. Yeas, 27; nays 17.

The Bill granting land to the State of Iowa for railroad purposes was taken up.

Mr. SUMNER supported the bill on the ground of justice and right. The United States stood, with respect to the land States, in the position of a non-resident landowner. In the early days it was provided that land owned by the United States should be taxed. This was founded on the old feudal principle that what belonged to the Crown should not be taxed. Those lands were not necessary instruments or means. Still, by compact, they were exempt from taxation. In consequence of this prohibitive to tax the public land, the State in which they lie become equitably and justly entitled to relief from the General Government out of these public lands. He read numerous tables, showing the immense value to the United States of the immunity from taxation. Prior to January, 1849, 289,000,000 of acres had been proclaimed for sale, 100,000,000 had been sold. The United States had held this vast amount of land free from taxation an average period of twenty-five years. He fixed the annual average tax at one cent per acre and found that the annual tax which the United States ought ought to pay amounts to more than $2,500,000. Calculating the same tax in a period of twenty-five years, and the United States was indebted to the land States in the sum of $72,490,000; but, if the tax was two cents an acre, as it ought to be, then the United States held the enormous sum of over $140,000,000 in part for the States in which the lands were situated. During the same period, grants for internal improvements had been made to these States of the probable value of only $10,000,000—leaving a balance of $160,000,000 equitably due to the land States by the United States, and upon which these States had a just and equitable right to call forward for purposes of internal improvement. He then turned to the advantages and benefits which would result to all the States on the Atlantic and elsewhere, from the extension of railroads, and the consequent advancement of schoolhouses, civilization, and religion, and the extension of the power and glory of the Union.

On motion of Mr. FELCH, the bill was postponed till Thursday, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

The HOUSE met at 1½ o'clock.

PRINTING CONTRACTS.

The SPEAKER announced the pending question to be on the joint resolution from the Printing Committee, directing that Committee to contract with Donaldson & Armstrong for printing and binding the Census, on such terms as they may think reasonable and proper.

Mr. HOUSTON suggested that Mr. NABORS yield the floor, to allow the House to go into Committee on the Mexican Indemnity bill, the debate on which has terminated.

Mr. MCMULLEN, with the consent of Mr. NABORS, moved that the resolution be sent to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, where Mr. NABORS would have greater latitude for debate.

Mr. BROWN, of Miss., suggested to his colleague, that if this subject were referred to the Committee of the Whole, he (Mr. NABORS) would not then be entitled to the floor.

Mr. ORR said, suppose the House refuse to second the demand for the previous question, and send the resolution to that Committee, will not the House be brought immediately to a vote, without further discussion on the resolution?

The SPEAKER replied affirmatively.

Mr. GORMAN wanted to ask of the gentlemen from Virginia, whether he means to strangle his resolution by sending it to the Committee of the Whole?

Mr. MCMULLEN.—No; I desire it to be discussed.

Mr. GORMAN.—The Committee of the Whole will prove its political grave.

Mr. STANLEY proposed that the further consideration of the subject be postponed until some day next week.

Much confusion here arose, to allay which the SPEAKER had to interfere. Questions of order were raised and disposed of, when Mr. MCMULLEN, as there seemed doubts whether Mr. NABORS would get the floor in the Committee, withdrew his motion.

Mr. NABORS said, that if he was to be interrupted in his reply to remarks made yesterday by Mr. VENABLE, he had better not begin. The remarks of that gentleman were wide of the mark, and out of order, therefore it would be out of order for him to follow him, without to a greater or less extent, violating the rules. If any one intended to call him to order, he hoped the design would now be expressed.

Mr. MEADE gave notice that he should hold the gentleman to order, and would have done so yesterday, if he had been in the House.

Mr. NABORS.—I may not go out of order, but I do not see how I can keep in order by replying to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. STEPHENS. I doubt whether anything said yesterday was out of order. Therefore I submit whether everything in connection with the printing was not legitimate for debate?

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Virginia call the gentleman from Mississippi to order?

Mr. MEADE. He is not yet out of order.

Mr. NABORS. I was about yesterday afternoon to state what I deemed to be the reasons of the hostility manifested by the gentleman from North Carolina against the conductors of the *Washington Union* newspaper. I propose to review the reasons briefly now, I trust that my remarks will be satisfactory to all gentlemen—

Mr. ORR called the gentleman to order.

Mr. NABORS.—I am about to talk respecting Donaldson & Armstrong. I believe those names are mentioned in the resolution.

SPEAKER, to Mr. ORR.—State your point.

Mr. ORR.—The remarks of the gentleman are irrelevant.

Mr. MEADE.—Will the gentleman from Mississippi allow me to make a suggestion?

Mr. NABORS.—I will, with great pleasure.

Mr. MEADE.—The gentleman will not be cramped, if he lets the subject go to the Committee of the Whole. There a wider latitude can be indulged in. I would also suggest another thing. If it be the purpose to break up the present harmony which exists in the Democratic party, it will be enough to let the discussion now go on.

Mr. STEPHENSON, of Georgia.—I wish to ask a question of the gentleman.

Mr. MEADE.—This is a three-sided question already. I can't answer any question until I make my suggestions, under the liberty granted to me by the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr STEPHENS. Does the harmony of the Democratic party depend on giving the Census printing to Donaldson and Armstrong?

Mr. MEADE. I anticipated some such question simply for party effect.

Mr. SWEETSER rose to a point of order. The gentleman from Mississippi could not yield the floor for discussion.

Mr. MEADE. I desired to make a suggestion, and would have been done before this if I had not been interrupted.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Mississippi yielded the floor for that purpose.

Mr. MEADE. My suggestion is, simply that the Democratic party are now agreed in relation to the powers of the Government and the rights of the States. They differ about the remedy in case these rights are invaded. I suggest whether there is any propriety in or good to result from agitating this question, which ought to be postponed until the question arises.

Mr. NABORS said, in connection with the suggestion of Mr. MEADE, that there was no member of the Democratic party, entertainining the views which he held, who had manifested less disposition than he had to throw a firebrand into this House. It had been his purpose studiously to avoid anything of the sort; but at the same time I cannot suffer myself and my friends to be assailed by others, who entertain peculiar views, without indicating not only my own sentiments, but the sentiments of those who have a similarity of views. It was clearly indicated in the speech of the gentleman from South Carolina that he wished to say exactly what he pleased, and that he would denounce any man or set of men who differed with him. Yet if party men are assailed, and a gentleman wishes to vindicate them, he is charged with throwing firebrands, and disturbing the harmony of the Democratic party. I am aware of the vexed question of the peculiar delicacy growing out of the resolution, and it is with pain that I allude to the strife which characterized the late contests in various parts of the Union. And allow me to say that the contest in my own gallant State was not as to the particular course to be pursued by any gentleman with regard to the Compromise Measures, after they had become the law of the land. I never make war upon any human being.

Mr. ORR. I call the gentleman to order again. I have no disposition to hear the gentleman in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER said Mr. NABORS could not discuss the Compromise measures.

Mr. CARTTER moved, and the House agreed, that Mr. NABORS might proceed in order.

Mr. FICKLIN suggested to his friend to let the subject go to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, where there is not so much probability that he will be called to order.

Mr. NABORS. Really, I have no very great anxiety to speak. The gentleman has misconceived my object. I wished to put an extinguisher on the bones of contention. However, I will yield to the suggestion of my friend.

The question was then taken, and the resolution referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. POLK introduced a resolution, that all debate in Committee of the Whole on said resolution shall terminate in one hour after it shall be taken up.

Points of order were raised, and Mr. STANLEY moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. POLK.—It is not surprising that gentlemen on the Whig side are so anxious for discussion. There is some object in it.

Mr. STANLY.—The object is to save the public money.

Mr. CLINGMAN raised a question of order. Last Thursday it was decided that the resolution was in order, and, after much squabbling, the decision was overruled, because the printing resolution had not as yet been discussed in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and for other reasons.

Mr. SKELTON moved to reconsider the vote sending the DONALDSON & ARMSTRONG printing resolution to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. He said it had been admitted that the public printer had failed to perform his contract, and that the business of the House was in consequence impeded. Therefore, it was the duty of the House to adopt some other system by which the printing would be furnished promptly. Heretofore, the printing had been done in a manner not at all creditable to the House.

Mr. FLORENCE. Does the gentleman refer to the present printer, or the previous one?

Mr. SKELTON said he alluded to both.

Mr. FLORENCE remarked, that, for himself, he was satisfied that the printing was as good as any that he had seen by contract or otherwise.

Mr. SKELTON said the printer was an entire stranger to him, and therefore he had no personal feelings in the matter. He did not even know the politics of the gentleman. He believed that the members of the House were willing to give a fair compensation for the work. If there should be a loss in money, there would be a gain in other respects.

Various questions were asked and answered, as to the state of business.

Mr. GORMAN addressed the House in favor of a reconsideration, insisting that this Census printing did not come under the contract for the public printing. He said that the Superintendent of the Census had informed him that the Census would make two volumes of the size of the *Congressional Globe*. Why are the names of Donaldson & Armstrong mentioned in the resolution? For the same reason, if the Whig party was in power, that the names of Gales & Seaton, or Gideon & Co., would have been inserted. Would not the Whigs, if they could, do for their political editor what the Democrats now propose?

Mr. FLORENCE, taking notice of one of his remarks, said he understood the gentleman to assert that the public printer is unable to performhis contract, and is not entitled to the census work.

Mr. GORMAN.—Not under the law.

Mr. FLORENCE.—I want to know the difference of giving the work to a Democrat without a newspaper, and to a Democrat with a newspaper? I want to know why a constituent of a man who is a Democrat, and by whose vote in part I hold a seat in this House, should not have as fair a chance as a Democrat who has a newspaper?

Mr. GORMAN.—I love all Democrats, like the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FLORENCE.—One word more—

Mr. GORMAN.—Not if you please.

Mr. FLORENCE.—I will go beyond no Democrat—[Interrupted by calls to order and confusion.] One word—only one word—

Mr. GORMAN.—As the gentleman insists so hard, I must give way.

Mr. FLORENCE.—I am here as a listener. My whole political course will bear me out, that I go beyond no man to award political patronage to Democrats.

Mr. GORMAN.—Exactly right. I echo the language of my friend.

Mr. GORMAN then resumed, and pointed Whigs to the fact that at the extra session of 1842 the Senate passed resolutions in words that BLAIR & RIVES be dismissed as public printers, by a party vote. These words stand on the record in living light, and come up in judgment against the Whigs. The question is, shall the Democrats give the printing to their friends or not? He would give it to DONALDSON & ARMSTRONG, because they are the organs of the Democratic party. He would say to his Democratic friends—Let bygones be bygones. I would not raise up Banquo's ghost if they do not put the cup to my lips.

Mr. NABORS asked leave to make one remark. He felt injured by the course of the House towards him, but he simply wished to know if any question had arisen since he was ruled out of order this morning. [Cries of "A good hit!" and laughter.]

Mr. HAVEN made a few remarks, in which he desired the House to understand that while he came to the conclusion that the Census printing is not within the contract of the public printer, he believed it was not within the provision of the joint resolution of 1846, and consequently was not within the contract of the Printing Committee, who have to do with the public printer.

Further proceedings took place, when, on motion of Mr. CARTTER, the motion to reconsider, made by Mr. SKELTON, was laid on the table—134 to 51.

The House then adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ...ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

Mr. MCMURRAY presented the memorial of Foreign Consuls in New York for protection of foreign vessels.

Mr. COOLEY reported favorably on the Bill granting additional powers of investment to the Greenwich Saving's Bank.

The report of the Select Committee on the joint rules in relation to printing was called up.

The amendment of Mr. BABCOCK to the joint rules regulating the quantity of documents to be published, and prohibiting the printing of over 2,000 copies or books, unless by concurrent resolution, was debated and agreed to.

Mr. VANDERBILT introduced a bill amending the act establishing a Court of Criminal jurisdiction in Brooklyn.

Mr. PIERCE introduced a bill to provide for the public printing.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, after which they adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. WARD reported favorably on the bill ceding jurisdiction to the United States on lands on Gardiner's Island.

Mr. HUTCHINS reported a memorial for a law authorizing the Supervisor to make the office of District Attorney a salary office.

Mr. JOHNSON reported favorably on the bill in relation to LaFayette-avenue and South Felix-street, Brooklyn.

Majority and minority reports were made as to in whom was vested the power to make the appointment of officers, charged with ventilating the Capitol.

Mr. CUSHING offered a resolution rescinding the action of the House in making appointments, and declaring that the appointments rested with the Trustees of the Capitol.

A motion to print both reports was made and lost.

THE CANAL FRAUDS.

Mr. MOSS, a member of the joint Select Committee desired to call the attention of the House to the series of resolutions which had been referred to the Joint Committee with a view of ascertaining what instruction had been placed upon them, and the action that was expected from the Committee under them. The question upon which he wanted instruction was as to the time when the duties of the Committee commence and when it was expected that a report should be made! The amendment to the resolution the Committee converted into an opening of the whole matter. The Committee were instructed to proceed and collect all he facts bearing upon the subject. In pursuance of this they had gone to work and had accumulated quite a mass of documentary evidence from the Canal Board; they had issued subpenas for some twelve persons residing in the Western part of the State, whose testimony was regarded as important. The Committee in its preliminary character, under the resolution by which it was appointed, were prepared to make a report as desired by the House, but it was not prepared to report the fact as called for by the subsequent resolution as amended by the Senate, and concurred in by the House. The matter was laid over for the present.

The bill to close Bedford road, Brooklyn, was read a third time and passed.

The bill to facilitate the collection of certain assessments in Kings county, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. HATCH called up the Resolution offered by him yesterday, as follows:

Resolved, That the State Engineer and Surveyor be requested to report the amount of hardpan and quicksand in each of the several contracts entered into at the recent Canal lettings.

Mr. H. said that he regretted the necessity that called upon him to address the House again on this subject. At the commencement of the Session, a proposition had been brought forward to appoint a Committee to investigate these frauds—consisting of four Whigs and four Democrats. He characterized the lettings as fraud and robbery upon the State. In relation to hardpan and quicksand he estimated that it would increase the cost of the Canal upon what appears upon the face of the contracts at least a million of dollars. The contracts were drawn at so much per section, but in them was embraced a price for hardpan and quicksand at 50, 60, or 70 cents per yard according to the proposals of the contractors. This hardpan was an elastic substance, and if the engineer were a friend of the contractor, the State might be made to suffer to any conceivable extent through this fraud; so much, as he was astonished at the robbery, as apparent on the face of the contracts, this branch of the fraud had been to him much more astonishing. He had been belied by a certain class of newspapers—the acts of his whole life had been maligned—his footsteps were constantly dogged by persons here—but by all these he was not to be diverted from his purpose. The Treasury of the State had been robbed—its character had been blackened by these frau

NEW-YORK CITY.

HORRIBLE MURDER AND ROBBERY ON THE BATTERY.—About day light yesterday morning the dead body of a respectable German named Charles Greil, was found lying in the ice and water near the Castle Garden bridge, by Mr. Roache of No. 2 Harrison-st. It was found to be cut and mangled in the face, the wounds being apparently inflicted with a sling shot. The pockets of deceased were rifled of $35, and other articles of small value, which no doubt were extracted by the murderer, who threw the corpse over the Battery wall, and then fled. The unfortunate man was seen at a late hour with the money in his possession, and it is supposed his life was sacrificed at some period between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock A. M. The remains were conveyed to the First Ward Station-house, where Coroner Ives entered into a thorough and rigid investigation, and a *post mortem* examination was made by Dr. Lidell, who found a shocking wound just above the left ear, which exhibited signs of having been inflicted with some iron weapon; the frontal bone was also crushed in, and the brains were protruding from these wounds. A large quantity of blood must have flowed as his shirts and other inside clothing were saturated with blood, and one of the small wooden benches on the Battery was also covered with it; the snow from there to the railings was likewise covered with blood. The murdered man had previously boarded at No. 17 Rector-street, but had recently changed his location to No. 109 Greenwich-street, where, but a few days since, he received $100 from his parents in the old country, and had made up his mind to return to Batstadt on the Rhine. He took with him $35, and on Monday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, went to the house of a friend, at No. 126 Liberty-street, where he complained of a headache, and appeared quite depressed in spirits. He then tied a handkerchief around his head and left for his lodgings. This was the last time the poor man was seen, until his mutilated remains were found covered with blood, lying beside the Battery wall, where the murderers threw him, evidently supposing his body would be carried off under the ice. The perpetrators of this brutal and horrible murder are still at large, and during yesterday Captain Silvey had several of his officers in active search for information that would lead to their arrest; but as yet no clue to them has been obtained. The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts as given in the foregoing.

ASTOR PLACE.—There was a spirited and very complete and consistent performance of the *Puritans* last evening. The tenor, Signor SALVI, won fresh laurels. He was in superb voice, and all who know its natural sweetness and artistic finish, and the dramatic effect with which he is capable, when in the vein, of managing it, will appreciate the treat. The whole piece was ably sustained throughout, and by no part of the troupe more effectively than the chorus and orchestra, both of which, we must say, were ahead of the Opposition at Niblo's on Saturday. To-night *Norma* is given, when the house, as usual on Wednesday, will be fully attended.

A RUNAWAY HORSE AND SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Yesterday, about 12½ o'clock, a spirited horse attached to an old wooden box-sleigh, was left in West Broadway by the driver without being fastened. Becoming frightened, he ran away at full speed, dashed up Leonard-street, and when reaching the corner of Broadway, near the Carlton House, a lad named Heanly was knocked down and nearly killed. The horse then attempted to descend the hill towards Elm-street, but slipped and fell. The injured boy was conveyed home and is not expected to live.

EXPERT POCKET-PICKING.—On Monday afternoon, while Mr. S. R. Saxton was standing at the Astor House for a few moments, engaged in reading, some adroit pickpocket extracted from his vest pocket a valuable gold hunting lever watch, with a flat link gold chain attached, valued at some $200, with which he made his escape, and, as yet, has not been arrested.

☞ We are not able to give "H. B. C." the names of the Germans who were engaged in the riot in the Eleventh Ward on Sunday—and we admit that "Mc" does not sound very Dutchy. In the melee there were both Germans and Irish engaged, and our reporter, in a spirit of impartiality, appears to have given names half Celt, half German.

☞ The attention of our readers is called to the appeal of the Building Committee, addressed "To the Members of the Protestant Episcopal Church." It will be seen that the application is strongly commended by the Episcopal clergy of this City.

☞ Professor SATTLER will, we learn, return to this City in a few days with his Cosmoramas, and will open them at his former rooms, on the corner of Broadway and Thirteenth-street.

☞ Dr. C. D. GRISWOLD will deliver a Lecture before the Yorkville Library Association, this evening. Subject—"The Physical Structure of Man."

☞ An exquisite portrait of Mrs. Forrest is published this morning, by Messrs. Goupil & Co., No. 289 Broadway. It was taken from a Daguerreotype by Whitehurst.

HATCHWAY ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning a laborer named Owen Rarden, employed at the extensive warehouse of Messrs. Macy & Sons, in South-street, near the corner of Rutger, met with a probably fatal accident by falling through the hatchway of the building, from the fourth story to the ground floor, striking upon his head and causing terrible injuries. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital and placed under the medical treatment of Dr. Le Roy.

CHARGE OF RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—Yesterday morning officer Bowyer of the Chief's office, arrested a man named Simon Sondheimer, upon a warrant issued by Justice Osborne, wherein he stands charged with fraudulently purchasing stolen goods from a woman named Margaret Hodgson. The affidavit of Mr. John L. Rodgers, of the firm of Messrs. Wyth, Rodgers & Co., importers, states that the accused keeps a store at No. 172 Bowery, where the female called at different times and disposed of $175 worth of rich laces, edgings, insertings, &c., for about one-fourth their value, all of which had been stolen from the above importing house by her husband, who was employed as porter in the house. It also appeared in evidence, the goods in question, were found at the premises of Mr. Sondheimer, and the Magistrate held him to bail in the sum of $500 to await the action of the next Grand Jury.

A DARING THEFT IN BROADWAY.—Yesterday morning, Officer McManus, of the Chief's office, furnished Sergeant Dowling, of the Sixth Ward Police, a full description of a young rogue, known to the police by the cognomen of Jack Chamberson, *alias* "Scotchy," who is supposed to be the individual that extracted from the pocket of Mrs. Barker a purse containing $53 in gold coin, on Saturday last. From the statement of the complainant, we learn that she resides at No. 31 President-street, South Brooklyn, and is stewardess of the steamship *Washington*, and while riding up Broadway on the day in question, in one of the large sleighs, this thief entered the vehicle, seated himself beside her, and after riding a few blocks made his exit, when she soon missed the money. The accused was taken before Justice Osborn and committed for a further hearing in the matter.

BURGLARS' OPERATIONS FRUSTRATED.—During Monday night, while policeman Dilks, of the Fifteenth Ward, was patrolling his beat, he noticed two men standing on the stoop of Messrs. Harmon & Teman's jewellery store, at No. 352 Bowery, whom he suspected were burglars, and, accordingly, quietly walked towards them, but before reaching the premises, the shrewd fellows caught a glimpse of the "star," and immediately took to their heels, and succeeded in making their escape. In their flight, they left behind them an old jimmy, with which they had been endeavoring to force the iron bar from the show-window.

NEARLY DROWNED.—At a late hour on Monday night, while one of the crew of the schooner *Gen. Worth*, named William Hines, was going on board, at the foot of Beekman street, E. R., he slipped upon the icy gunnels, and fell into the slip. The fall was so heavy as to break through the ice, and it was with the utmost difficulty his life was saved.

☞ On Monday night a man residing in Washington-street, named John Cochran, came home grossly intoxicated, and taking a large oak stave he beat his poor wife till she fell upon the floor. The neighbors were aroused and very soon policeman Wright, of the Third District, came to the premises and secured the inhuman wretch, whom he brought before Justice Osborne yesterday and had locked up in the City Prison.

SUPERIOR COURT—Before Judge BOSWORTH—*Richard Alsop* vs. *John T. Netherville*—This was an action of slander, in calling the plaintiff a thief and accusing him of embezzling money to the amount of $5,000, being part of the capital of a concern in which he was a partner. The defendant denied speaking the words and offered to prove certain transaction in the way of mitigation of damages. The Jury awarded the plaintiff $25 as the measure of his damages.

UNITED STATES MARSHALL'S OFFICE.—*United States* vs. *James Clark*.—The defendant was brought up before Mr. Commissioner Nelson charged with passing counterfeit 10 cent pieces at a store in High-street, Brooklyn. The case was clearly established and the accused held to bail.

Larceny at Sea.—George Cozens was arrested, charged with a larceny at sea, on board the ship *E. C. Scranton*.

More Counterfeit Money.—Two persons were taken into custody charged with passing counterfeit sovereigns.

COURT CALENDAR.—*Wednesday.*—SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 167, 203, 204, 29, 168, 17, 96, 171, 85, 48, 219, 214, 217 to 220, 222, 223, 225, 226, 231, 234, 5, 6, 145, 209, 47, 22, 193, 194, 46, 227, 228, 210

CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 100, 186, 187, 190, to 192.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos 11, 116, 12 to 19.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Adjourned to Saturday.

BROOKLYN.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The following resolution was presented to the Common Council on Monday evening, by Ald. Williams, and referred to the Fire Department Committee, That it be referred to the Committee to prepare an ordinance to the effect, that all persons who do now, or may hereafter belong to the Fire Department of this city, and shall perform active duty for six months next previous to an election for Chief Engineer and Assistants, in order to qualify them a vote at such an election: and, also, to include in such ordinance, a clause requiring the officers making the returns of the respective companies, to certify to the same under oath, stating who among the persons returned by them have neglected to perform active duty, and the cause of such neglect. An ordinance like this has long been needed, for the purpose of excluding the *drones* from the Department.

FIRE AT GOWANUS.—Monday night, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, the carpenter shop of Mr. Abraham Bush, situated in Third-avenue (Gowanus) between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts., was discovered to be on fire, and before any effectual aid could be rendered, the building, with a stock of lumber and a large quantity of tools belonging to Mr. Bush and men in his employ, were totally consumed. The building, which was valued at several hundred dollars, was partially insured, but on the tools there was no insurance, and the loss falls very heavy upon some of the workmen. Considerable money was contributed to their relief about the City Hall yesterday. The firemen from the city were as early on the spot as the distance would permit, and rendered all the aid possible.

FIRE AND CAMPHENE.—On Monday night, about 12 o'clock, a dwelling-house occupied by Mr. Morrell, located in Van Ostrand Avenue, was set on fire by the bursting of a camphene lamp. Damage about $100.

THE CITY HOSPITAL.—Alderman Williams, at the meeting of the Common Council on Monday evening, offered a resolution, which was adopted, to the effect that the Hospital Committee make the necessary inquiries and report what accommodations, if any, are furnished by the Brooklyn City Hospital for persons that may have had the misfortune to have a limb broken or otherwise injured, and seek admission therein, to the end that the public may know why persons are refused admission when required, as stated above.

RE-NUMBERING OF STREETS.—Alderman Williams offered a resolution at the Common Council on Monday evening, which was referred to the Street Committee, that the Counsellor of the Board be requested to present, at the next meeting of the Board, an ordinance, with penalty attached—say $10—authorizing the Street Commissioner to re-number such streets as require such action.

SEA EAGLE.—A large Sea Eagle was shot last week, at Roslyn, L. I., by Mr. Thomas Coles. It measured, from tip to tip, seven feet nine inches.

WANTED.

TWENTY MEN WANTED—To sell a patent and other articles wanted in every family—agents are making $3 to $10 per day. Wanted a man with $300 to go to Philadelphia, and one to Baltimore to open a depot there to furnish agents—can make $2,000 to $3,000 per annum. Call or address, post-paid, No. 317 Bowery. j27-3t*

PRIVATE NURSING FOR GENTLEMEN—By J. M. LUDLOW. Those that are desirous of an experienced and faithful Nurse in sickness, please call, or address J. M. LUDLOW, No. 848 Broadway, Union Place, P. O., N. Y. Physician's Reference given. n11-3m*

NOTICE.—CAME ASHORE, on Coney Island Point, on MONDAY, Dec. 22, a RAFT, consisting of 27 square Pine Logs. For information respecting them, apply to BARNARDUS DONLY, Coroner, at his store, Gravesend, King's County, L. I. j3-1m*

ANY PERSON wishing to dispose of a GOOD COUNTRY AND PRODUCE BUSINESS, favorably located within 40 miles of New-York City, on any one of the Railroads running from the city, may hear of an opportunity of doing so, by applying to or addressing, post-paid, A. S. HATCH, No. 8 Barclay-st., stating location and other particulars. j28-2t

$8,000 $8,000 WANTED.—An enterprising man, with $8,000 in cash, to engage with the advertiser, who will invest a like amount, in an exclusive manufacturing business that will net at least $12,000 per year, as will be clearly shown at an interview. Parties seeking safe and profitable investment, as this unquestionably is, will address K. K., this office, with name, and when and where it can be seen. j28-1t*

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Wanted, Board in a private family, by a young man. None but those who possess the qualities that make home agreeable need respond. Unquestionable references given and demanded. Terms moderate. Location west of Broadway. Address O. G., office of the *Times*. j27-3t*

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. A. PRICE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Camden, South Carolina, will collect in any part of the Eastern portion of the State with efficient promptitude. j28 lawim

CLOTHING.—Ladies or Gentlemen having any Clothing or Furniture to dispose of, can receive the utmost value in cash, by sending to S. COHEN, at his store, No. 452 Hudson-st. Ladies attended by Mrs. COHEN. j28-1m*

RED ASH COAL—Broken, egg, stove, and nut sizes, selected expressly for family use, and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by RANDOLPH & CO., No. 74 Wall-st., No. 227 East Broadway, cor. 4th-av. and 13th-st., and No. 309 Madison-st. j28

DEAFNESS, Discharges from the Ear, noises in the head, attended with dryness of the ear, Nervous Deafness, &c., cured by Dr. HEATH, No. 262 Broadway, from 9 to 3, daily. Also, Artificial Eyes inserted without pain, moving like the natural organ. Short Sight cured. Letters should be explicit, and contain $1, to receive attention. j28-3t*

A GOOD CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.—For sale, a Manufactory, with all the necessary apparatus for manufacturing an article that is used by every family in the Union, and pays 100 per cent. profit, and requires but a small capital to carry it on, and has been established a number of years. The present owner is going West in the spring, therefore he offers it for sale. Inquire at No. 58 3d-av., or of WM. B. WOOD, Deputy Sheriff, j28-3t* No. 21 City Hall.

A CARD TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—W. DUNNING, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, in Real Estate, for letting Houses, collecting Rents, and superintending Repairs, Alterations and Improvements, No. 48 8th-av., near Abingdon Square. All moneys collected are deposited in a Bank to the credit of the Agency, and are not drawn again except for the owners. A Real Estate register is kept, with full and accurate descriptions of all property left in charge.

REFERENCES.—F. A. Palmer, President Broadway Bank; J. Terbell, Esq., President People's Ins. Co.; E. L. Everett, Esq., Cashier Broadway Bank; Isaac Lewis, Esq., Builder; Philo V. Beebe, Esq., Builder; Messrs. Baker & Wells; Messrs. Simonson & Gallup; Messrs. Stewart & Smith, Builders; Messrs. Keyser & Berrian, Builders; George M. Tunson, Builder; Messrs. Joseph & Cummings; Jas. Withers poon, Esq.; Charles C. Benedict, Esq., Counsellor at Law; Charles E. Grant, Esq.; Wm. O. Kell, Esq.; John Sodine, Esq.; Peter V. Voorhies, Esq.; J. H. Sprague, Esq.; George Elder, Esq.; Jas. Struthers, Esq.; Chas. Crane, Esq.; Silas C. Herring, Esq.; A. A. Denman, Esq.; David H. Dick, Esq.; Joseph Harrison, Esq.; George Harrison, Esq.; Wm. Tuck, Esq.; Hon. A. W. Bradford; Hon. Jas. Bowne; Hudson Kinsley, M. D.; W. Van Hook, Esq.; Geo. P. Nelson, Esq.; Hon. H. J. Raymond; Messrs. Corne l & Curtis; D. Fairbanks, Esq.; Freeman Campbell, Esq.; A. B. Brinckerhoff, Esq.; John McLean, Esq. j28-tf

NOTICE.—Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, No. 311 Broadway, three doors below the New-York Hospital. HILAND A. PARKER begs leave to intimate to his friends, customers, and the public generally, that having purchased the stock in trade, together with the lease and good will of the above premises of Warren Saxton, he is prepared to offer a large and well selected stock of new and fashionable goods, suitable for gentlemen's wear, comprising every article in the Furnishing and Out-fitting department, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. j22 6t*

TO THE LADIES.—COMPLEXION.—The writer just arrived from the Orient, possesses the valuable secret of the means used by the Circassian ladies of imparting and retaining the fine transparent complexion for which they are so famous. The method and means are cheap, simple and innocent in their nature, and easy of application. Those desirous of knowledge of the secret may learn it on addressing the subscriber their directions by letter, enclosing $1. Direct to Doctor MIRZA, Box No. 37, Broadway Post-office, New-York. j22-6t*

CRANE'S PATENT NEWLY IMPROVED SOAP.—By the use of this wonderful Soap washing can be done in an inconceivable short time, without the labor of rubbing, boiling or bleaching, thus saving over one-half of the hard and exhausting labor, time and expense, the wear of clothes, and that without the slightest injury to the most delicate fabric. One single trial will prove what we say. Manufactured in New-York City by LORD & CO., No. 171 Christie-st. For sale by Grocers generally in this City and Brooklyn. j27-6t*

FRANCIS HART, JOB PRINTER, 117 LIBERTY STREET.—The advertiser, having every means for doing a large business, and doing it well, tenders his services to the liberal and tasteful part of the community. In respect to prompt and excellent workmanship, and moderate prices, he defies competition. He will be happy to verify these facts at any time. j14-tf

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—The stock, fixtures and lease of a Lumber-Yard for sale. The Yard is long established, and has a good set of customers, and is doing a good business. To one having a moderate capital and desiring to engage in the business, this is a rare opportunity. For further particulars, inquire at No. 535 West-st. d31-eodtf W. DUNNING.

ASTROLOGY.—DR. THOMAS WILSON may be consulted at his former residence, No. 90 Broome-st., New-York, where no pains will be wanting on his part to furnish the most correct information on all subjects connected with this life. Fee—Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1. Time of birth required. j16-1meod*

DR. ROBINSON No. 102 Bleecker-st., cures warts, without pain or inconvenience to his patients; he also treats with great success many cases of Scrofula, in its most fearful stages; also, salt rheum, scald head, eruptions of the skin. Charges very moderate. Office hours from 12 to 9 P. M. j14-1mW&Th*

NOTICE.—Steamship ARCTIC, from Liverpool, is now discharging under general order, at her berth, foot of Canal-st. Consignees will please send their permits on board, and attend to the receipt of their goods immediately. j27-3t EDWARD K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

PURE ESSENTIAL OILS, &c.—Confectioners, Bakers, Perfumers, Restaurateurs and Distillers can procure their Drug articles "right" of GREENLEAF & KINSLEY, j3-41tMW&S Wholesale Druggists, No. 42 Vesey-st.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.—DUNCAN, LEWIS & BARTOW, No. 161 William-st., New-York, offer for sale writing, wrapping and printing paper of every description, Binders, boardbox, trunk, bonnet and straw boards, Twine of all kinds. j16

KOSSUTH HATS—With or without feathers, for Gents., Young Gents., Youths and Boys, with a large assortment of fashionable Hats and Caps, also Ladies' Beaversets, &c. [d31-1m*] MONARQUE'S, No. 283 Bowery.

MELODEONS.—CARHART & NEEDHAM, manufacturers of Carhart's Patent Melodeons. Warerooms No. 206 Broadway; manufactory No. 75 East Thirteenth-street, New-York. Price from $60 to $300. d17-3m

THE ACCORDEON TAUGHT on a new and improved System, by Professor GAMBLE, on moderate terms, No. 375 Hudson-st. N.B. Accordeons tuned and repaired. j20-1m*

COE, R. DISOSWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW, and COMMISSIONER of DEEDS, No. 71 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts., New-York. n14-tf

FURS! FURS!!—A large stock of fancy Furs, in every variety, at reduced prices, at MONARQUE'S, d23-1m* No. 283 Bowery.

MILK KETTLES for sale at No. 125 Hudson-st. j21-1m*

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Will be sold at Public Auction, on MONDAY, February 16, 1852, at 12 o'clock, at the Store, No. 67 Broad-st., the Farm of the late SAMUEL SEAMAN, dec'd, at Merrick, L. I., in the town of Hempstead, containing 160 acres of land, 30 of which are meadow, (principally cedar,) 2 acres of woodland, the remainder tillable land. The soil is naturally good and in a high state of cultivation, with good chestnut fence, and commands a full view of the Atlantic Ocean. It has the privilege of fishing, fowling, and clamming, and is a most desirable place of residence for a gentleman of leisure, or for a farmer, and is of easy communication with Brooklyn and New-York, either by Stage or Railroad. Said Farm is well watered by a beautiful brook on the west side, and has a good landing where manure can be landed from Sloops. A considerable revenue can be realized annually from spreading and curing hay, which is brought from the public Marsh. On said Farm is a comfortable Dwelling House, Barn, and other necessary outbuildings. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as no one will be likely to purchase without first viewing the premises. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent., if desired. Application may be made to TREDWELL SEAMAN, near the Farm.

WILLIAM TITUS, Westbury, Executors, or to SAMUEL C. SEAMAN, No. 52 Division-st., N. Y., or to THOS. W. BIRDSALL, No. 119 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

MERRICK, Jan 2, 1852. j28-2aw3w W&S*

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE DOWN-TOWN PROPERTY, BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEES AND OTHERS.—Our readers will please notice that ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction THIS DAY, the 28th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a large amount of choice down-town Property, consisting of the large and valuable lot of ground, with the large store thereon, known as Nos. 28 and 30 Exchange-place, and No. 24 William-st., being on the corner of William st. and Exchange place. Also, the two four-story stores and lots Nos. 66 and 68 Beaver-st.; the store and lot No. 19 William-st; and two splendid first-class dwelling houses and lots known as Nos. 98 and 101 Clinton-place (8th-st.). Also, the four-story building and lot known as Nos 174 and 176 Chatham-st., corner of Mott-st; the four-story store and lot on the north-westerly corner of Pine and Water-sts; the desirable lot of ground No 38 Gold-st.; and the valuable property known as Nos. 10 Trinity-place and 13 Thames-st. Sale positive. Maps describing the whole of the above property can be had at the auction-rooms, No. 67 Broad street. j28-1t [1,752]

ONE HUNDRED LOTS.—Working Men, now is the chance offered to you to secure a Lot of Land in Brooklyn, N. Y., by paying weekly instalments, and apply to WM. PARKER, No. 192 Canal-st., to secure a Lot before they are all taken up. All Parker's Pelhamville friends are requested to call and consult him. j28-1t*

FOR SALE.—Odd Fellows' Hall, at Green Point, L. I., and the lot adjoining. This valuable property, situated in the most central part of Green Point, now occupied by the various associations of Odd Fellows and Sons of Temperance, will be sold low, and on liberal terms, together or separately. Apply to S. JESSURUN, No. 7 Clinton Court, Beekman-st., N. Y. j31-1m*

FARM FOR SALE.—A beautiful Farm of about 90 acres of superior land, near the lovely Village of New-Rochelle, Westchester Co., N.Y., one hour from the city per New-Haven or Harlem Railroad. It is in a fine location on the maine road to White Plains and commands a view of the surrounding country, Long Island Sound, the Village, &c. and is well worthy the attention of gentlemen seeking a country residence. For further particulars enquire of A. S. WILLIAMS, 16 Park-place, between 10 and 3 o'clock. j19-2w

FARM FOR SALE, IN NEW-JERSEY, near the Blazing-Star Ferry, where Steamboats stop daily (fare one shilling) and 3¼ miles from the Railroad depot at Rahway. The farm contains 100 acres of excellent land, divided into cultivated land, wood land, salt meadow, pasture land, and orchard—choice fruit trees of all kinds. House finely situated—see description in N. Y. Express. Apply to the Administrator [j8-1m*] JAMES R. LOTT, No. 56 Wall-st.

TO JEWELLERS OR WATCH CASERS.—For sale or lease a Jewelry Manufactory in full operation, with Steam Power, Gas Light, and every other convenience requisite, and a desirable location. The whole concern will be sold or leased; and the owner will, if desired, arrange to buy from the concern. Ten Thousand Five Hundred Dollars per year. For further information, address JEWELER, Box 1933, lower Post Office, New-York. None need apply, unless they have a capital to invest. d27-tf

TO IMPORTERS OF WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—To let, in Maiden-lane, an office in the Second story, with a large iron Safe—one of the best stands in the street. Inquire at No. 4 Maiden lane. Possession can be had on the 1st of February next. WM. H. SMITH & CO. j26-2t*

HOUSE WANTED—A good house, within half a mile of Madison-square, on a lease of three years, 23 to 25 feet wide, three stories high, only two rooms deep, well finished. Three-fourths or seven-eighths ready to be advanced on mortgage by the tenant for the term of lease. Apply, Post Office, Box No 3,528. j28

HOUSE TO LET.—The large and elegant House, No. 36 Bond-street, lately the residence of A. Schermerhorn, deceased. Possession given on the 1st of May. House to be seen between two and three o'clock. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 48 Greenwich-street. j24-1w

STORE TO LET IN MAIDEN LANE.—The Five Story brick Store, No. 43 Maiden-lane, to Let or Lease. Possession may be given at an early day. Inquire on the premises. A double mahogany counting desk for sale, inquire as above. JAS. PHYFE, No. 43 Maiden-lane. j10-tf

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—Several fine large and well lighted rooms, with from four to ten horse steam power. Also, a large room, with fine light, at the corner of William and Frankfort sts., on the second floor. For particulars, inquire at No. 16 Spruce-st. S. W. BENEDICT. j9-eodtf

YARD TO LET.—A YARD suitable for an Iron Yard, or for storage, being covered and in a desirable part of the city for the above-named business. Enquire at No. 413 Water st. j27 3t*

TO LET.—In the Times Buildings, No. 113 Nassau-st. the 2d and 4th stories entire, 25 by 103 feet deep. Apply to JOHN GILHOOLY, No. 113 Nassau-st. j9-tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Act relative to Limited Partnership, that a Limited Partnership has been formed by the Subscribers under the name or Firm of MYERS, SUYDAM, and KNISELY, commencing on the first day of January, 1852, and terminating on the 31st day of December, 1854. That J. L. VANSCHOONHOVEN, of the City of Troy, and State of New-York, is the special partner in said partnership, and has contributed the sum of Twenty Five Thousand Dollars to the common Stock thereof, in cash.

That JAMES MYERS, of the City of Brooklyn, and State of New York; JAMES A. SUYDAM and WILLIAM KNISELY, of the City of New York, are the general partners in said partnership. That the general nature of the business to be transacted by said partnership is the importing, buying, and selling of Silks, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods.

J. L. VAN SCHOONHOVEN,
JAMES MYERS,
JAMES A. SUYDAM,
WILLIAM KNISELY.

NEW YORK, DEC. 31 1851. j1-6w*

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State, that the subscribers have entered into a limited partnership, under the firm of SCHUCHARDT, FROLICH & HOLTHAUSEN, for the transaction of importing and Commission business. That FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, who resides a part of the year in the County of Middlesex, in the State of New-Jersey, and a part of the year in the city of New-York, is one of the special partners, and has contributed the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars in cash to the common stock of the said partnership; and FREDERICK C. GEBHARD, who resides in the city of New-York, is the other special partner, and has also contributed Fifty Thousand Dollars in cash to the common stock of the said partnership. That FERDINAND SCHUCHARDT, whose place of residence is in the city of New-York, and JOHN M. CHARLES FROLICH and HENRY HOLTHAUSEN, who respectively reside in the city of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, in the State of New-York, are the general partners. The said partnership commenced the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and is to terminate on the 31st December, 1856.

FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT,
FRED. C. GEBHARD,
FERDINAND SCHUCHARDT,
J. M. C. FROLICH,
H. HOLTHAUSEN.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1852 j8-6w

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—ALVAN E. PARKER, of Phillipsville, in the county of Allegany and State of New York, CURTIS C. GARDINER, and SYLVANUS LYON, both of Williamsburg in the county of Kings, and State of New York, and HENRY A. PARKER, of said Phillipsville, in the county of Allegany and State of New York, have formed a limited partnership in pursuance of the laws of the State of New York, under the name and firm of "GARDINER, LYON & PARKER," for the general purpose of importing and jobbing in fancy goods and dealing in fancy goods generally in the city of New York, in the County of New York, and the said ALVAN E. PARKER is the only special partner, and has actually, and in good faith, contributed and paid in cash as capital to the common stock of the said partnership, the sum of twelve thousand dollars. The said CURTIS C. GARDINER, SYLVANUS LYON, and HENRY A. PARKER are the general partners, and are alone authorized to transact business and sign for the partnership, and bind the same. The said partnership is to commence on the first day of January next, 1852, and continue until and to terminate on the first day of January which will be in the year 1855. Dated, New York city, Dec 19, 1851.

ALVAN E. PARKER,
CURTIS C. GARDINER,
SYLVANUS LYON,
HENRY A. PARKER.

j1-6w

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the Subscribers under the provisions of the Revised Statutes, relative to Limited Partnerships, under the name or firm of GEORGE W. QUINBY, to be conducted in the City of New-York. That the general nature of the business is the purchase, curing, and sale of slaughter hides, calf and sheep skins, cattle feet and fat. That GEORGE W. QUINBY is the general partner, and WALTER BOWNE the special partner, both of whom reside in Flushing, Queens County, and State of New-York, and that the special partner has contributed the sum of ten thousand dollars in cash to the common stock. That the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and to terminate on the 1st day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven. New-York, Dec. 17, 1851.

GEO. W. QUINBY,
WALTER BOWNE.

d20-6w

WE, JAMES ROSS GEORGE E. WEST and WILLIAM E. NEWELL, do hereby certify that we have formed a limited partnership, under and in pursuance of the first title of the fourth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York. Such partnership is to be conducted under the name or firm of "WEST & NEWELL." The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the Importing and Jobbing of Fancy Goods and Hosiery. The said JAMES ROSS, resides at Terre Haute, in the State of Indiana, is the only special partner, and the said GEORGE E. WEST, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York, and WILLIAM E. NEWELL, who resides in the City and State of New York, are the only general partners interested therein. The said JAMES ROSS, the special partner, has contributed the sum of fifteen thousand dollars to the common stock, as capital. The said partnership is to commence on the first day of January, 1852, and will terminate on the thirty-first day of December, 1854. Dated at the City of New-York, Dec. 31st, 1851. JAMES ROSS,
by Willard M. Newell, Att'y.
GEO. E. WEST.
WM. E. NEWELL.

j1-6w

G. H. ELLERY, HAVING WITHDRAWN from the late firm of E. M. DAVIS & CO., will continue the FRENCH IMPORTING BUSINESS, on his own account, at the Store No. 51 Broadway, (formerly occupied by E. M. D. & Co.,) and is now receiving, by every Steamer, desirable styles of Spring Goods, which are offered on the most favorable terms to jobbers throughout the country.

j1-6w G. H. ELLERY, No. 51 Broadway.

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travellers in Europe, &c.—Circular notes (of the value of £10 and upwards,) and Letters of Credit payable at all the principal cities of Europe, &c., are issued on application, by MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York.

Payable at			
Alexandria,	Cadiz,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Dusseldorf,	London,	St. Petersburg
Baden-Baden,	Florence,	Madrid,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Frankfort,	Malta,	Vienna,
Bordeaux,	Genoa,	Marseilles,	Turin,
Boulogne,	Geneva,	Milan,	Venice,
Brussels,	Gibraltar,	Moscow,	Verona,
Bremen,	Hamburgh,	Munich,	Versailles,
Berlin,	Havre,	Naples,	Vienna,
Cairo,	Hague,	Oporto,	Wiesbaden,
Colmar,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Warsaw,
Cologne,	Leipsic,	Pau,	Zurich,

j12-6f

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AT RANDOLPH'S,
669 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE BOND-ST.—THE WOMEN OF CHRISTIANITY, by Kavanagh.
ROGER MILLER, Introduction by J. W. Alexander, D.D.
FIVE YEARS IN AN ENGLISH UNIVERSITY, by Bristed.
A FAGGOT OF FRENCH STICKS, by Head.
WESLEY AND METHODISM, by Taylor. jy28-1t

APPLETON'S MECHANICS' MAGAZINE.
ON THURSDAY MORNING WILL BE READY the February Number of APPLETON'S MECHANICS' MAGAZINE AND ENGINEER'S JOURNAL, edited by Julius W. Adams. Illustrated with large engraving, quarto size. Price 25 cents.

CONTENTS.

Davies' Rotary Engine, illustrated; Malleable Iron Railroad Chairs, illustrated; Rotary Fluid Metre, illustrated; Flax, and its Manufacturing Machinery, illustrated; "What to observe;"—Barometer—Thermometer, illustrated—Hygrometer, illustrated; Steam Boilers; Mechanics for the Million—No. X., illustrated; A Small Question in Hydraulics, illustrated; Baillie's Volute Spring, illustrated; Crystal Palace; Steam Carriages on Common Roads; Voting Machine, illustrated; Proceedings of Scientific Societies; Liebig on the Value of Electro Magnetism as a Motive Power; New Method of Weighing at the Royal Mint; American Patents; English and Scotch Patents; Irish Patents; Reviews, Correspondence, and Notices.

"It should be in the hands of every intelligent artisan in this vast country. Its value is infinitely beyond its nominal price."

"It cannot be too widely circulated among practical men."

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D. APPLETON & Co. have just published TEMPLETON'S MILLWRIGHT, ENGINEER, and MECHANICS' POCKET COMPANION, revised, corrected and enlarged from the Eighth English Edition, by Julius W. Adams. One vol. 16mo. Price $1. j22-2t

NEW BOOKS.

RESIDENTS UP TOWN will find at EVANS'S & BRITTAN'S, 697 Broadway, next to the corner of Fourth-st., as soon as issued, all the New Publications in the various departments of literature, at down town prices.

Lately received: A Cracker Box Son for Christmas Parties; Bon Gaultier's B-llads, new edition, enlarged; Legend of St. Dunstan and the Devil; Calhoun's Works, vol 1; Squier's Nicaragua; Bristed's Five Years in an English University; Lady Bulwer's Last Novel; together with all the New Novels, Magazines, &c. &c.

NEW FRENCH BOOKS.—Miss Mary, ou L'Instruction, par Eugene Sue; Lamartine's Histoire de la Restoration, vol. 2; Cassagnac's Histoire du Directoire; Principales Decouvertes Scientifiques Modernes; Mignet's Histoire de Marie Stuart; Garneray's Voyages, Aventures, et Combats; Dumas's Ange Pitou, &c. &c.

. Fine English and French Letter and Note Papers, Envelopes, &c.

Orders for books not in store promptly executed. Foreign books imported. j28-1t

THE MERCHANT'S AND BANKER'S ALMANAC FOR 1852—PRICE ONE DOLLAR—Containing new Bank Laws and Insurance Laws of New-York; new Bank Laws of Massachusetts; Synopsis of the Laws of each State in reference to—1. Usury and Penalties. 2. Bills of Exchange and Damages. 3. Promissory Notes. List of all the Banks in the United States, Capital, President and Cashier of each; Forms of Bills of Exchange in eight European Languages; Revenue, Expenditure, Public Debt, &c. of the United States for 50 years; Revenue, Expenditure, Debt, &c., of each State. The trade supplied by G. P. PUTNAM, New-York; A. HART, Philadelphia. Copies forwarded by mail to order. J. SMITH HOMANS, No. 56 Wall-st., or No. 111 Washington-st., Boston. j28-eod&Wtf

THIRD EDITION OF THE GREAT FORREST DIVORCE TRIAL.—A third issue of this full and impartial Report is ready this morning. This Edition was reported exclusively for the Publishers by the able Reporter of the *Police Gazette*, (*who needs no certificates to sustain his reputation for correctness and impartiality.*) This report is admitted to be the only correct one by the Court and Counsel on both

New-York Daily Times.

REVOLUTION IN NORTHERN MEXICO.

Graphic Interesting Account, and Full Particulars of the Battle of Ceralvo—List of Killed Wounded, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 17, 1852.

I have just been put in possession of a letter from the celebrated "Jack Everitt," of Mexico, giving the full particulars of the late battle of Ceralvo, which has never been published. Jack Everitt is the son of Judge Everitt, of Alabama, and has been residing in Mexico for many years. During the late war, he rendered great services to Gen. Taylor, and distinguished himself with the Texas Rangers at the battle of Moaterey. The following extracts will be found highly interesting:

"ALAMO, Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1851.

"I have been engaged with my whole soul and body in the Sierra Madre revolution, and have just returned from the famous battle of Ceralvo, of which I give you a correct account. I will not trouble you with a description of the cowardly retreat of Gen. Jaeregui, commanding the Mexican forces, from Mier. Suffice it to say that Gen. Caravajal had only 100 Americans and 126 Mexican troops, the staff inclusive, without a piece of artillery. The former General had 400 regular troops, and 60 Seminole Indians, with 12 lb. howitzer, and one long six. We run him 48 hours without sleep or food, and finally got ahead of him at Ceralvo, and there *penned* him up. I had the honor to guide the battalion of infantry under the gallant young Col. Wheate, of New-Orleans. My instructions were to attack the enemy in the Cathedral, and if Wheate thought it practicable, to take the enemy's artillery. We gained the desired position, but owing to a very deep ravine and creek, we were unable to storm the Cathedral, but took a position by storm, which placed our little army in possession of almost every important point in the city. It was in gaining this position that Cols. C. R. Wheate, Capts. Bostean and China more bright laurels around their brows, which will never fade. Col. Wheate charged to the point, holen the enemy's fortresses, and drove his sword through the heart of the officer in attempting to carry it. Our amunition here gave out, when the whole command began a regular fight with rocks, which were thrown almost unerringly as the rifle ball, and we finally drove the enemy from their stronghold.

"In this engagement we lost in killed and wounded 9 men, while the enemy admit 46 killed. All this was the work of one hour, but the fight did not end here. While this was going on, Major Andy J. Walker, (the flower of the liberating army) with Capt. Edmondson's company, attacked the Indians. They were the boys who taught the Seminoles the difference in fighting in the everglades and swamps of Florida. The red-men fell before the gallant Texan's rifles as if mowed down by the scythe. After driving the enemy through all the houses in the city to the great 'stone mission' in the rear, we were compelled to withdraw from the action for want of powder and ball, as a reinforcement of 500 of the enemy's cavalry were advancing upon us. We succeeded however, in making good our retreat to Guerero. Our loss is 23 killed and 16 wounded, among whom is Col. Wheate, badly. Killed, Capt Chinn and Lieut. Gurley. The enemy's loss is estimated over 100 men. Our cause is a just one, if there ever was a just cause for throwing off the shackles of a tyrannical government, who refuses to protect us, and continues its oppression. It should create the warmest feelings of sympathy in the heart of every son of Washington. Caravajal is only waiting for reinforcements to renew the way."

The Forrest Case.

SUPERIOR COURT—Before Chief Justice OAKLEY.

CATHERINE N. FORREST *vs.* EDWIN FORREST

In the expectation that some further proceedings in this case were to come up, there was quite a large attendance of spectators, and many of the leading members of the legal profession were in the room, when His Honor took his seat on the bench yesterday morning.

Mr. Forrest and his counsel, Messrs. Hoffman and Van Buren, were present.

Mr O'Conor applied for a judgment to be entered on the verdict for a decree of divorce, and for an order for alimony, to date back from the time of the commencement of the suit. Also that the Chief Justice should review the amount of alimony passed on by the Jury, His Honor sating in that respect either as a referee, a Judge of the Court, or as the Chancellor would have done under the old practice. The question of costs, and other expenses consequent on the trial, were also attended to. The learned gentleman enforced his views with much ability, and cited from the cases, and also read a number of cases, reported in the books, especially the cases of *Johnson vs. Johnson*, *Burr vs. Burr*, and *Drum vs. Drum*.

Mr. Van Buren moved for a stay of proceedings and for time to make a case or a Bill of Exceptions so as to test the validity of the ruling of the Court at the trial, as also the finding of the jury, which it was intended to have reviewed by an appeal to the Court above, so as to test and review the decisions of the Chief Justice and their results and have the judgment reversed.

After much discussion between the Counsels on both sides, the Chief Justice suggested that the motions on both sides be laid over until Saturday, as his Honor said the questions were new to him, and he should prefer that Mr. O'Conor prepare evidence and serve a copy on the other party, and each should furnish the Court with also-law points, and come prepared for the motion on Saturday.

MARRIED.

On 27th inst., by Rev. H. S. Carpenter, ADAMS H. GALE, Esq., of this City, to MARGARET HARRISON, daughter of John Thompson, Esq., of Jamaica, L. I.

DIED.

In this City, on the 27th inst., Mrs. LUCY O., wife of Roy Joseph P. Thompson, aged 39 years and 11 months.

Funeral service at the Tabernacle, Thursday, 29th inst., at 12 o'clock. Ministers and particular friends without further invitation, will assemble at No. 112 Leonard-st., at 11½ o'clock, A M.

Jan. 26, ELMIRA, infant daughter of Samuel and Elmira Van Benschoten, aged 1 year 8 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 28th, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 33 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn.

28-2t

In Northampton, Mass., at the residence of his father, of consumption, Mr. SAMUEL W. BUSTIS, late of New-York, aged 28.

At Philadelphia, on Wednesday afternoon, 21st inst., JULIA E., wife of Henry S. Ogden, and daughter of Thomas Ellis, aged 36 years.

On Monday evening, Jan. 26, at the residence of her son-in-law, James V. Ogden, Mrs BETHIAH GALER, relict of the late C. S Galer, of Stamford, aged 77 years and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to meet at No. 254 Delancy-st., at 9 o'clock, Wednesday morning, without further notice. Her remains will be taken from thence to Stamford, Conn., for interment, where funeral services will be held.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...JAN. 27.

$6,000	Erie R.R. 7s, '59	103½	100	Erie Railroad	s10 78½
5,000	Erie Convertibles	91½	50	do	78½
5,000	do	b60 92½	50	do	b10 78
25,000	do. new	87	200	do	79
2,000	do.	87½	300	do	s10 79
5,000	do.	87½	200	do	b30 79½
100	shs. Ocean Bank	100	50	do	b30 79½
30	Del. & Hud Canal	106½	50	do	s60 79
50	do	106½	250	do	b60 79½
50	do	b60 106½	50	do	79½
10	State Bank	103	100	Edgeworth Co	b60 8
30	Bank of America	102	310	do	7½
170	Hud. River Railroad	61	300	Morris Canal	16½
50	do	b60 61	200	do	s10 16½
50	do	s90 60½	350	N. J. Mining Co	11
50	do	s60 60¾	50	Portsmouth D. D.	6½
250	Reading Railroad	63½	14	Chemung R. R.	85
200	do	b10 63	200	Canton Co	68½
200	do	s60 62½	100	do	b60 68¾
200	do	63½	25	do	68½
200	do	63½	50	do	b60 68¾
200	do	63½	50	do	b30 68¾
200	Nor. & Wor R.R.	s30 51	400	Harlem Railroad	70
200	do	51	600	do	b10 70
200	do	b60 51½	100	do	b30 70
200	do	b60 51½	200	do	70½
50	Roch. & Syr. R.R.	110	50	do	b30 70½
50	Mid. & Ind. R.R.	97½			

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Erie Convertibles	92	50	Canton Co	68½
4,000	Erie Incomes	86	100	do	b60 68½
25,000	do. new	87½	100	Harlem Railroad	b60 69
50	Hudson River R.R.	61½	100	do	b30 69
100	do	b60 61½	100	do	do 68½
200	do	s90 61½	200	do	do 63½
200	Reading Railroad	63	50	Nor. & Wor. R.R.	50
200	do	63½	100	do	b60 63½
200	do	b60 63½	100	Erie Railroad	19½
200	Portsmouth D. D.	6½	200	do	79½

TUESDAY, Jan. 27—6 P. M.

The amount of business at the Stock Exchange to-day was not so large as yesterday. The market opened firm, and two of the Railways, Erie and Harlem, improved full 1 per cent. It was the closing day of the Harlem transfer books, and the cash stock was in demand. At the afternoon Board the sales were dividend off and for the opening, and the shares closed equal to 70½ before dividend, the highest sales for many weeks past. Erie rose to 79½ in the forenoon, sold at 79½@79¾ in the street, and closed at the Second Board 79½. Some of the recent buyers of Reading at lower figures, particularly in Philadelphia, have been realising on their purchases, and prices to-day yielded 1 @ cent. here and 1½ per cent. in Philadelphia, from the closing rate of yesterday. The Board sales were not quite so low as the street prices, but at the very close the quotations were not over 63@62½, and in Philadelphia 62. There was only a moderate degree of activity in Loans. The Erie Convertibles, old, were a fraction lower.

The private bankers did not draw a large amount of Exchange at 110½. The Canal Bank of New-Orleans, through its agent, Mr. Morgan, was a heavy seller, at 110 @ 110¼, and all other prime transient bills were in request at a fraction under the bankers' rate. Some of the bankers themselves were buyers, at ¼ @ ½ below their own asking rate. The amount of good Exchange ever, therefore, was not large. Francs were not so much wanted; the rates 5.16¾ @5.19¾. Very little doing on the North of Europe. The gold shipment by the *Asia* will be light. Only one or two engagements of moment were referred to to-day, and we should place the aggregate, as at present advised, under half a million. Money is without change in supply, and really good paper rather scarce. Demand loans have been made below 6 per cent. The supply of Exchange by the mails from New-Orleans was only moderate, and the rates at which they were made in that city quite full, as compared with ours.

The sales of Cotton to-day were to the extent of 1,000 bales, and priced rather what unsettled. In regard to Breadstuffs, one of our leading brokers, Mr. E. Bice, thus sums up the business of the two weeks in his circular for that date:

"FLOUR.—With the sale of 5 few thousand bbls. for Rio, we have not seen any operations on speculation, the trade has taken in a small way, to supply the wants of the city trade. Canadian is more firmly held, and is in better request, and light receipts, with sales at $4 75@4 81½ for good brands of Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine and Georgetown. Canadian, in bond, has improved in price and is now held at $4 56@4 62½. Rye Flour sells at $3 62½. Corn Meal is quiet at $3 25@3 31½ for Jersey and Brandywine.

GRAIN.—The price asked for Wheat is so far beyond the views of Millers or Exporters that the market rules very quiet, and the stock being in the hands of one or two houses quotations are only nominal. Ohio red and mixed is held at 100c @105c., white Michigan 104c., white Genesee 112c.@ 115c., white Southern 110c.@112½c. Canadian in bond, 107c. @110c. Rye in scarce with small sales at 76c @80c. Barley dull at 75c @80c. Oats range at 45c @47½c. Indian Corn has advanced—the stock and arrivals light and a fair home trade—white is scarce and inquired for by exporters, the last sales were at 66c.@70c.; Western mixed 66c., round yellow 69c.@70c., and Southern flat yellow 69c.@70c.

By the destruction of the steamer *George Washington*, in the Mississippi, the Insurance Offices of Boston loose $60,000, which is divided as follows: City Mutual, $25,000; New-England, $25,000; Alliance, $15,000; Commercial, $10,000, and Equitable, $5,000.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $83,857; paid $5,597, and held at close $2,225,220.

Th business at the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day was 2,500 shares Reading, opening 63½, selling down to 61½, and closing 62 sales and 62½ bid. 700 Morris sold at 16½@17, closing 16½ bid; $10,000 Reading 6s, '70, 75½; $2,000 Reading 6s, '60, 78½ $4,000 Navigation 6s, 35½. The *Ledger*, referring to yesterday's market, says that the friends of the Canals (Lehigh and Navigation) are satisfied no danger will result from the break up of the snow in the mountains.

We find little additional news in the English markets not embraced in the circulars of Baring, Hollingshed, Tetley & Co., already published by Telegraph. The French funds have gone up rapidly; the Fives to 106½, the Threes to 72, and the shares in the Bank to 3.030 francs. The last a rise of 330 francs. The amount of semi-annual dividends on English Consols, and other Government stocks, paid out in January, was about thirty-three millions of dollars.

The Dahlonega Branch Mint reports the receipt last year of $379,000 in gold dust, of which $155,000 was the produce of Georgia, $214,000 of California, and the remainder miscellaneous.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Jan. 26.

The sales of COTTON to-day have reached 900 bales at 6½c.@6¾c. The *America's* news has depressed the market

INSURANCE.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO. CHARTERED IN 1834.—Offices, No. 43 Fulton-st. Brooklyn, No 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. Have their Capital (as also a handsome surplus) invested in the most undoubted securities, and continue to insure Dwelling Houses and Furniture, Store Houses and Merchandize, and every other description of personal property, against loss and damage by fire, upon terms as favorable as any similar institutions having a large capital paid up, while their Capital being safely and profitably invested, enables them to afford "reliable security" on all policies they issue. Business hours from 9 A. M. till sun-setting. Orders through the Post-Office will receive immediate attention. All losses liberally adjusted, and promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

David Cotheal,	Anson G. Phelps,	Peter Gassner,
John Allan,	George Farmer,	Gideon Ostrander,
John Gray,	Enoch Dodd,	Isaac Ward,
James Mills,	William Hibbard,	Joseph Britton.
Wm. P. Woodcock,	Jacob R. Le Roy,	John McMenomy,
John Leveridge,	John D. Wendell,	Gerard Stuyvesant,
Jacob Aims,	M. M. Quackenbos	

WM. HIBBARD, President.
G. G. TAYLOR, Secretary. n26-tf

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO. of the City of New-York, Jan. 13, 1851.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL OF $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	Cyrus Hitchcock,	Wm. H. Falls,
John D. Wright,	John J. Walker,	Chas. H. Marshall,
T. C. Chardavoyne,	Richard Field,	Chas. Hathaway,
Henry H. Barrow,	Richd A. Reading,	Josiah Macy,
Joseph W. Corlies,	Abraham Bell,	Peter S. Titus,
C. W. Lawrence,	Ralph Mead,	Elias Hicks, Jr.
Richard F. Carman,	Hull Clark,	Wm. C. White.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
D. F. OUBRY, Secretary n27-12m

ALBANY INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated in 1811; Agency Office No. 67 Wall-st., New-York. This old established Company offers to insure against loss and damage by fire on buildings, merchandise, household furniture, vessels and cargoes and personal property in general, on terms as favorable as other responsible institutions.

TEUNIS VAN VECHTEN, President.
STEPHEN GROESBEECK, Secretary

All losses liberally adjusted and paid in New-York.
j15-1m R. W. BLEECKER, Agent, No. 67 Wall-st.

SALAMANDER SAFES.—The reputation of WILDER'S Patent Salamander Fire Proof Safe, manufactured by the subscriber, is so well established that I deem it unnecessary to publish at length the numerous certificates and testimonials. Some of the recent ones are from New-Orleans, Chicago, Syracuse, Brooklyn, and New-York; all of which can be seen at my old-established Iron Safe Depot, Green Block, Water-street, between Maiden-lane and Wall-street—where is now on hand, for sale, the largest assortment of Iron Safes in the world. I defy any one to prove that any man ever lost a dollar by fire, burglars or dampness, or mildew, in one of my chilled iron and damp proof compositition, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks, when combined with WILDER'S Patent Salamander.

I am the proprietor of Hall's Patent Lock, which obtained a medal (in the name of Adams & Co. Boston,) at the World's Exhibition, and is considered the best lock, for the price, ever invented, being proof against powder, and the key is no larger than a cent, and can be made changeable.

A medal at the World's Exhibition was awarded to me for my Iron Safe. The American Institute of 1851 also awarded me a gold medal for the best Fire Proof Safe. I invite all purchasers to a close and careful investigation, before purchasing, and decide for themselves, who makes the best fire, burglar and damp-proof safes combined.

j18-Saw3m W&Sam SILAS C. HERRING

CHURCH ORGANS.—The subscriber offers for sale the following organs:

The organ in Saint Patrick's Cathedral; it has three sets of keys and pedals.

The organ in the Eighth-st. Church, near the Opera House

An English organ, with two sets of keys and pedals.
Five organs, with eight stops and pedals.
Three organs, with five stops, gothic cases.
Two organs, with four stops, Grecian cases.
Two organs with three stops
Four parlor organs and four seraphines.

HENRY ERBEN, No. 172 Centre-st.

UNPAID CROTON WATER RENT for 1850.—Notice is hereby given, to the owners or lessees of property upon which the Croton Water Rent of 1850 remains unpaid, that the lists of delinquents has been filed in this office by the Croton Aqueduct Board. The undersigned will receive payment thereof (in current funds) daily, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock, in default of which the property affected thereby will be advertised and sold pursuant to law.

JOSEPH B. TAYLOR, Controller.
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, New-York, Jan. 17, 1852. j19-tF1

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC STATIONERY.—The subscribers would call the attention of merchants, banks, insurance companies and others to their large and well selected stock of stationery, embracing a great variety of paper, letter and foolscap, of linen stock, from the best manufactures of this country and Europe

Account Books handsomely ruled, paged and finished in the most approved styles, by the best workmen in the country.

A large variety of Gold and Steel Pens, and every article of the best manufacture required in the counting house.

COLLINS, BOWNE & CO.,
Successors to David Felt & Co., Stationers' Hall,
j26-1m Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st.

CHELSEA MILLS, 27 st., between 9th and 10th-ave. The subscribers having completed their arrangements for carrying on the Milling business, are now prepared to furnish Fresh Ground Extra Flour, Graham Flour, Indian Meal, Hominy, Wheaten Grits, Farina and Buckwheat Flour. They will also prepare a superior article of Corn Farina, which is one of the best preparations ever made for invalids or children. Grain sent to the Mill will be ground with despatch. Corn, Oats and Feed, for sale. Orders sent to the Mill, or to the Depot, No. 15 Beekman-st., will meet with attention.

For sale, a Two-horse Engine and Boiler.
j12-1m MUNSON & WILLIS

BURGESS & DU'S SHAUM, RAT and MOUSE EXTERMINATOR.—Retail price 25 cts. per box.—The efficacy of this article in the destruction of the above vermin is now fully proved by its constant use throughout this country, to whom we have supplied it. Its composition is entirely vegetable, and will not injure the most delicate animal. For sale by

GEORGE DU'S SHAUM & BRO.,
Sole Manufacturers, No. 9 Vesey-st.

FINANCIAL.

KNICKERBOCKER 6A VINGS BANK.—Broadway, corner of Thomas-st. Open every day, (MONDAY, THURSDAY, 7½ and SATURDAY, from 9 to 2 P. M. for deposits. Rate of Interest as at Companies and the Corporation.

The Trustees of this institution propose to adopt, and shall adopt, such rules and regulations as will secure the safe and profitable investment of all moneys deposited in their name.

JAMES WILLIS, Sec'y. JAS. POLLOCK, Pres't.
HIRAM WARD, Counsel. j26-6w

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, Jan. 24, 1852.—The MIDDLETOWN BANK has this day filed in this office, a notice of the appointment of the NORTH RIVER BANK in the city of New-York as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, under which a revocation of the appointment of J. VAN DYKE of the same city as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

j26-6t DANIEL B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, Jan. 26, 1852.—The BANK OF GENESEE has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the BANK OF ALBANY, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

j26-6t DANIEL B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

THE EMPIRE CITY BANK, 663 Broadway, corner Amity-st. This institution will commence business on the 2d January, 1852. The following gentlemen compose the Board of Directors:

Wm. C. Bouck,	George Steers,	Russell E. Glover,
John Green,	Caspar C. Childs,	E. S. Hart,
	Daniel F. Van Liew,	Benjamin F. French,
	John E. Wickersham,	John H. Hogencamp.

Discount Days—Wednesdays and Saturdays.
WM. C. BOUCK, President.
H. T. KERSTED, Cashier. d27-1m

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1852.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after Saturday next, the 10th inst., until which time the Transfer Book is closed. By order. [j7-1m] JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

DRAFTS FOR SALE.—Payable at any Bank in Great Britain, Bank of England Notes and Sovereigns wanted. Parcels forwarded to all parts of the world by

EDWARDS, SANFORD & CO'S. FOREIGN EXPRESS,
At Adams & Co's., Nos. 16 and 18 Wall-st.

Goods purchased, shipped, cleared on arrival, and forwarded with the utmost despatch. Bills Collected. j5-1m*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following certificates of Ohio six per cent. stock, redeemable after 1856—

No. 2,008	$4,000	dated 4th February, 1832,
No. 2,009	4,000	
No. 2,119	2,000	dated 7th March, 1832,
No. 2,120	2,000	

in all $12,000, issued to Thomas Thousand Dollars, issued to John Langdon and Edward Wright, with benefit of survivorship, having been lost, application for the renewal of the same will be made by [j6-6w] JAMES G KING & SONS.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—The subscribers, for the convenience of Immigrants, will draw bills on Messrs. BARING, BROTHERS & CO., in sums of one pound sterling and upwards. Passages from Liverpool and London, by the "Swallow Tail" lines, leaving Liverpool on the 6th and 21st of each month, and London on every alternate Thursday, can only be secured on application to the undersigned, owners of said lines. GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
j13-t30 No. 78 South-st., New-York.

SUCCESSORS OF HARNDEN & CO.—SIGHT BILLS on the Belfast Banking Co. and Bank of Ireland, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, 60 day and sola, on Liverpool and London. Passage Certificates secured for emigrants and their friends. Custom-House business attended to by COOLIDGE & OSGOOD,
j8-1m* No. 43 William-st.

BOOKS OF TRANSFER.—In the Buffalo and Rochester Railroad Company have been opened with DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., William-st., who will be authorized to pay future dividends on stock registered in this city.
d23-tf

SIMEON DRAPER, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William, near Wall-st., New-York. Negotiations of Notes, Bills of Exchange, Railroad Bonds, &c., &c. Stocks bought and sold on commission, at private and public sale. j24-2aw6w

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JAMES HORNBY *against* ALEXANDER HORNBY, and others.—In pursuance of a judgment order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in the action, will be sold by the undersigned Master in Chancery, at the Exchange, on the 9th day of February, 1852, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the city of New-York, all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the XIIth Ward of the city of New-York, and numbered 93, (ninety-three,) upon a certain map, known as the Whitehead map, which was surveyed by Daniel Ewen, City Surveyor, the first day of August, 1830, and filed in the office of the Register of the city and county of New-York, on the 16th day of December, in the year, 1830; which lot is bounded and contains as follows:—westerly, by let number 92, easterly by lot number 94, northwardly by lot number 110, southwardly by the middle of 86th-st., being twenty feet in front on said street, and one hundred and twenty two feet two inches deep, exclusive of said street. And also, all those four certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, lying and being in the XVIth Ward of the city of New-York, known and distinguished on a map of land in the XVth Ward of the city of New-York, the property of the heirs of Mary Clark, deceased, by the numbers 162, 163, 164, and 168, bounded together as follows: easterly by the 9th av., northerly by 26th street, westerly by lot number 166, and southerly by lot 161 on said map. Each of said lots being, in front and rear, twenty-four feet eight inches, and in depth, on each side, one hundred feet. Also, all those four certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate in the XVIth Ward of the city of New-York, known and distinguished on a map of land in the Sixteenth Ward of the city of New-York, the property of the heirs of Mary Clark, deceased, made by George B. Smith, City Surveyor, dated April 6th, 1837, by the numbers one hundred and fifty three (153,) one hundred and fifty four, (154,) one hundred and fifty-five, (155,) one hundred and fifty six, (156,) one hundred and fifty-seven, (157,) one hundred and sixty-six, (166,) one hundred and sixty-seven, (167,) one hundred and sixty-eight, (168,) one hundred and sixty-nine (169,) and one hundred and seventy, (170,) and which said lots are together bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of 25th street, distant 100 feet westerly from the northwest corner of 9th avenue, and 98th street, running thence northerly, parallel with 9th avenue, one hundred and ninety seven feet six inches to the southerly line of 26th street; thence westerly along said southerly line one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence southerly parallel with 9th avenue, one hundred and ninety-seven feet six inches, to the northerly line of 25th street; thence easterly along said northerly line, one hundred and twenty-five feet to the place of beginning. Also, all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, being part of that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, which, on a certain map of property belonging to the estate of Isaac Clauson, deceased, made by Stephen Ludlum, City Surveyor, is designated and distinguished by the number two hundred and twenty-five, (225,) in the XIth Ward of the city of New-York, bounded and containing as follows, that is to say; southerly in front on Rivington-street, twenty five feet, westerly on Willett street sixty feet, easterly by part of a lot distinguished on a map of the estate of the said Isaac Clauson, deceased, by number two hundred and twenty-six, sixty feet, and northerly by the remaining part of the said lot number two hundred and twenty-five. Also, that certain lot, or piece of land, being part of that certain lot, piece or parcel of land which, on a certain map of property belonging to the estate of Isaac Clauson, deceased, made by Stephen Ludlum, City Surveyor, is designated and distinguished by the number two hundred and twenty-four, (224,) in the XIth Ward of the city of New-York, bounded and containing as follows, that is to say: westerly in front on Willett-street forty feet, northerly by a lot of land distinguished on the said map by number two hundred and fifty six (256) forty feet, easterly by part of a lot, distinguished on the said map by number two hundred and twenty-five, and southerly by the remaining part of said lot, number two hundred and twenty-five, twenty-five feet. And also all that certain lot of ground situate in the Seventh Ward of the City of New-York, on the east side of Market-street, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: a piece of ground, situate on the farm of Hendrick Rutgers, deceased, by Daniel Ewen, and dated the 30th April, 1830, as lot number one thousand and eighty-four, (1084,) bounded westerly in front by Market-street, as aforesaid, easterly on the rear by a part of a lot of ground formerly belonging to the heirs of Hermanus Rutgers, northerly on one side, by lot number one thousand and eighty three, (1083,) and southerly on the other side by the rear of lots numbers five hundred and seventy-seven, (577,) five hundred and seventy eight, (578,) and five hundred and seventy-nine, (579,) containing in breadth, in front and rear, twenty three feet ten inches, and in depth on each side, the same more or less; which premises are also distinguished by the same number one thousand and eighty-four, on a map of the estate of Henry Rutgers, deceased, made by E. W. Bridges, City Surveyor, dated August 1st, 1830, and filed in the office of the Register, and which became the property of William B. Crosby, under the last will and testament of the said Henry Rutgers, deceased, and the partition made pursuant thereto, on the 28th day of June, 1830, and confirmed by a decree of the Court of Chancery, bearing date on the 6th day of March, 1832.—Dated New-York, Dec. 24, 1851. HAMILTON W. ROBINSON, Referee.
W. AUSTIN, Attorney. d24-law6wW

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, relative to the WIDENING of FOURTEENTH-STREET, from the Old Church Road to the Sixth-avenue, in the City of New-York. PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, intend to make application to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of the said Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Saturday, the twenty-first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, from the Old Church Road to the Sixth avenue, in the City of New-York, and on the map or plan of the said City, made and certified by virtue of an Act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements, touching the laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 9, 1813, and the several Acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, and that the limits embraced by the assessment are as follows, that is to say: All the lots, pieces, or parcels of land lying or fronting on both sides of Fourteenth-street, between the westerly side of Third-avenue and the easterly side of Seventh-avenue, and also all the lots, pieces or parcels of land fronting or lying on the northerly side of Fourteenth-street, between the westerly side of Seventh-avenue and the easterly side of Broadway, and also all the lots, pieces or parcels of land fronting or lying on the southerly side of Fourteenth-street, between the westerly side of Broadway and the easterly side of Fifth-avenue, and also all the lots, pieces or parcels of land fronting on the easterly side of Fifth-avenue, between the northerly side of Fourteenth-street and the southerly side of Sixteenth-street, and also all the lots, pieces or parcels of land fronting on the westerly side of Fifth-avenue, between the northerly side of Fourteenth-street and the southerly side of Seventeenth-street, and also all the lots, pieces or parcels of land fronting on the easterly side of Sixth-avenue, between the northerly side of Fourteenth-street and the southerly side of Seventeenth-street, and also all the lots, pieces or parcels of land fronting on the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, between the northerly side of Fourteenth-street and the southerly side of Seventeenth-street, and also all the lots, pieces or parcels of land fronting on the easterly side of Seventh-avenue, between the northerly side of Fourteenth-street and the southerly side of Seventeenth-street, and also all the lots, pieces or parcels of land fronting on the westerly side of Seventh-avenue, between the northerly side of Fourteenth-street and the southerly side of Seventeenth-street, and also all the lots, pieces or parcels of land fronting on the easterly side of Eighth-avenue, between the northerly side of Fourteenth-street and the southerly side of Seventeenth-street, and also all the lots, pieces or parcels of land fronting on the westerly side of Eighth-avenue, between the northerly side of Fourteenth-street and the southerly side of Seventeenth-street, and also all the lots, pieces or parcels of land fronting on the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, between the northerly side of Fourteenth-street and the southerly side of Seventeenth-street, and also all the lots, pieces or parcels of land fronting on the westerly side of Ninth-avenue, between the northerly side of Fourteenth-street and the southerly side of Seventeenth-street, and also all the lots, pieces or parcels of land fronting on the easterly side of Tenth-avenue, between the northerly side of Fourteenth-street and the southerly side of Seventeenth-street, and also all the lots, pieces or parcels of land fronting on the westerly side of Tenth-avenue, between the northerly side of Fourteenth-street and the southerly side of Seventeenth-street, and also all the lots, pieces or parcels of land fronting on the easterly side of Eleventh-avenue, between the northerly side of Fourteenth-street and the southerly side of Seventeenth-street, and also all the lots, pieces or parcels of land fronting on the westerly side of Eleventh-avenue, between the northerly side of Fourteenth-street and the southerly side of Seventeenth-street, and also all the lots, pieces or parcels of land fronting on the easterly side of Twelfth-avenue, between the northerly side of Fourteenth-street and the southerly side of Seventeenth-street, and also all the lots, pieces or parcels of land fronting on the westerly side of Twelfth-avenue, between the northerly side of Fourteenth-street and the southerly side of Seventeenth-street, and also all the lots, pieces or parcels of land fronting on the easterly side of Thirteenth-avenue, between the northerly side of Fourteenth-street and the southerly side of Seventeenth-street, and also all the lots, pieces or parcels of land fronting on the westerly side of Thirteenth-avenue, between the northerly side of Fourteenth-street and the southerly side of Seventeenth-street, and also all the lots, pieces or parcels of land fronting on the easterly side of Fourteenth-avenue, between the northerly side of Fourteenth-street and the southerly side of Seventeenth-street, and also all the lots, pieces or parcels of land fronting on the westerly side of Fourteenth-avenue, between the northerly side of Fourteenth-street and the southerly side of Seventeenth-street, and also all the lots, pieces or parcels of land fronting on the easterly side of Fifteenth-avenue, between the northerly side of Fourteenth-street and the southerly side of Seventeenth-street, and also all the lots, pieces or parcels of land fronting on the westerly side of Fifteenth-avenue, between the northerly side of Fourteenth-street and the southerly side of Seventeenth-street, and also all the lots, pieces or parcels of land fronting on the easterly side of Sixteenth-avenue, between the northerly side of Fourteenth-street and the southerly side of Seventeenth-street, and also all the lots, pieces or parcels of land fronting on the westerly side of Sixteenth-avenue, between the northerly side of Fourteenth-street and the southerly side of Seventeenth-street, and also all the lots, pieces or parcels of land fronting on the easterly side of Seventeenth-avenue, between the northerly side of Fourteenth-street and the southerly side of Seventeenth-street, and also all the lots, pieces or parcels of land fronting on the westerly side of Seventeenth-avenue, between the northerly side of Fourteenth-street and the southerly side of Seventeenth-street, and also all the lots, pieces or parcels of land fronting on the easterly side of Eighteenth-avenue, between the northerly side of Fourteenth-street and the southerly side of Seventeenth-street, and also all the lots, pieces or parcels of land fronting on the westerly side of Eighteenth-avenue, between the northerly side of Fourteenth-street and the southerly side of Seventeenth-street, and also all the lots, pieces or parcels of land fronting on the easterly side of Nineteenth-avenue, between the northerly side of Fourteenth-street and the southerly side of Seventeenth-street, and also all the lots, pieces or parcels of land fronting on the westerly side of Nineteenth-avenue, between the northerly side of Fourteenth-street and the southerly side of Seventeenth-street, and also all the lots, pieces or parcels of land fronting on the easterly side of Twentieth-avenue, between the northerly side of Fourteenth-street and the southerly side of Seventeenth-street, and also all the lots, pieces or parcels of land fronting on the westerly side of Twentieth-avenue, between the northerly side of Fourteenth-street and the southerly side of Seventeenth-street, and also all the lots, pieces or parcels of land fronting on the easterly side of Twenty-first-avenue, between the northerly side of Fourteenth-street and the southerly side of Seventeenth-street, and also all the lots, pieces or parcels of land fronting on the westerly side of Twenty-first-avenue, between the northerly side of Fourteenth-street and the southerly side of Seventeenth-street, and also all the lots, pieces or parcels of land fronting on the easterly side of Twenty-second-avenue, between the northerly side of Fourteenth-street and the southerly side of Seventeenth-street, and also all the lots, pieces or parcels of land fronting on the westerly side of Twenty-second-avenue, between the northerly side of Fourteenth-street and the southerly side of Seventeenth-street, and also all the lots, pieces or parcels of land fronting on the easterly side of Twenty-third-avenue, between the northerly side of Fourteenth-street and the southerly side of Seventeenth-street, and also all the lots, pieces or parcels of land fronting on the westerly side of Twenty-third-avenue, between the northerly side of Fourteenth-street and the southerly side of Seventeenth-street, and also all the lots, pieces or parcels of land fronting on the easterly side

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (Sunday excepted,) at the office, No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, between Beekman and Ann, first floor, behind the old Park Theatre, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week; or, when they prefer, they can pay in advance at the Rate of ONE DOLLAR a year, or ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies; two copies for TEN DOLLARS, and five copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sunday excepted,) and one edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every Saturday Morning, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Mechanics Institute Lectures.**—A Lecture before the members of the Mechanics Institute, will be delivered by G. DEXTER HISCOX, Esq., at the Lecture Room of the Mercantile Library Association, Clinton Hall, this THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. The Actuary will be in attendance to receive dues and deliver tickets during the evening. By Order of Lecture Committee.

j29-1t* JOHN ROACH, Chairman.

☞ **Columbia College.**—The intermediate examination of the Students, will commence on MONDAY, Feb 2, at 10 A. M., in the Chapel, and continue daily, (Sundays excepted), until completed, beginning with the Senior Class.

The order of examinations will be Ethics, &c., the first day; Classics, the second; Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, the third; Mathematics and Astronomy, the fourth, &c., so for each Class in succession, to the Freshmen who will be examined in Mathematics, the first day, Classics the second, and German the third.

The Regents of the University, the Parents, Guardians, and relatives of the students, the Alumni of the College, and all persons interested in Collegiate studies, are invited to attend. CHARLES KING, LL. D.,

j29-4t President Columbia College.

☞ **Williamsburg Lyceum.**—Prof. M. B. ANDERSON, Ed. of the *N. Y. Recorder*, will deliver a Lecture before this Institution, at Central-Hall, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject, "*The Celtic Race.*" j29-1t*

☞ **Relief for the Sixteenth Ward Poor.**—At a meeting of the citizens of the Sixteenth Ward, held on Friday evening, 23d inst., John Delamater, R. C. Wandell, James Warren, W. S. Hunt, Thomas Christy, Whitman Phillips, A. W. Bradford, Hugh Dunn, George Crawford, James N. Wells, James Pollock, Joseph Tucker, Washington Smith, were appointed a Committee for the purpose of soliciting and receiving donations and distributing the same among the poor of the Ward. Donations will be received by the above committee, and by JOHN W. HOWE, corner of 17th-st. and 8th av., by JAMES M. WELLS, at his office on the 9th-av., and by A. A. DENMAN, at No. 336 West 30th-st.

Applications for relief may be made to the members of the Committee, and also to WILLIAM TAIT, at No. 209 17th-st., between the hours of 8 and 11 A. M., and 2 to 3 P. M. Donations of money, food, and clothing will be received at the same place. A. A. DENMAN, Chairman.

A. W. BRADFORD, Secretary. j27-tf

☞ **History of the Pilgrims.**—Rev N. H. EGGLESTON, by request, will deliver a lecture on the History of the Pilgrims, in the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 29th inst. The Allegharians have been engaged for the occasion, and will sing some of their choicest music, including the "Pilgrim Fathers," "Hail to Our Beautiful Land," &c. Doors open at 6½, and Lecture at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents, at the door. j28-2t*

☞ **Catholic Institute of New-York.**—Dr. J. V. HUNTINGTON'S Lecture will take place THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No 659 Broadway, at 8 o'clock. Subject. "St. Vincent de Paul, the fruits of his life." Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the Catholic bookstores, and at the door on the evening of the lecture. The proceeds to be given to the Hospital of St. Vincent, in Thirteenth-st, under the charge of the Sisters of Charity [j28-2t*] DANIEL SULLIVAN, Sec'y.

☞ **The Paine Celebration,** on the 29th of January, 1852, at the Casino, (Chinese Hall,) 539 Broadway, by Ball and Supper. Ball Tickets, $1, admitting ladies as usual, of C. VALE, Beacon Office, No. 3 Franklin Square, and of the Committee. Dodworth's Band. Addresses and sentiments by G. VALE and others, on the Principles of Paine and the present aspect of Society. j27-3t*

☞ **Thomas Paine.**—The 115th Anniversary of the Birthday of this Patriot and Philanthropist will be celebrated at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 156 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING next, the 29th inst. Tickets can be had of William E. Rose, No. 37 Reade-st., H. G. Smith, No. 1 Murray-st. j27-3t*

☞ **An Adjourned Meeting** of all persons concerned in having their dead buried in Union Cemetery, Williamsburg, south of Grand-st., will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, the 30th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the Methodist Protestant Church in Attorney-st., New-York, between Rivington and Delancy-sts. By order,

NATHANIEL J. BOYD, Chairman,
JOHN J. REED, Secretary. j23 3t*

☞ **Workingman's Building Association.**—Office, corner of Broadway and Grand-st., over the Pacific Bank—having about 400 shares subscribed for, offers inducements for new subscribers as follows:

1st. The entrance fee, until Feb. 16th, 1852, is $1 per share.

2d. The monthly dues are $3 per share. Shares when full, $300.

3d. Interest, at the rate of 7 per cent., allowed on dues paid in advance.

4th. The Association is expected to close in seven years, when subscribers will receive $300 for each share subscribed for.

5th. The office is open MONDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, when addresses will be delivered in reference to the working of the Association.

5th. Ten shares having been sold at the last monthly meeting, makes it an advantage for members subscribing before Feb. 16th, 1852, when it is expected the whole number of shares will be subscribed for.

JOHN McCLELLAN, President.
ALEX. S. CLIFTON, Vice-President.
GEO. W. ANDERSON, Secretary.
JOHN MORRISON, Treasurer.

TRUSTEES.

Jno. A. Maadeville, Jons. Dawson, Henry Calhoun

DIRECTORS.

Josiah Griffith, James Miller, Elmor Thompson,
Henry Mallery, James Berrian, Jas J. Anderson,
John J. Messerve.
A. J. RANSOM, Attorney and Counsellor.

j29-2t

☞ **It will Pay you Fourfold.**—The plan by which you can secure yourself a House or make money treble or quadruple itself in six or eight years was most fully shown at the last meeting of the KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION. Over one thousand ladies and gentlemen were present, and nearly 100 shares were taken. To accommodate all who wish to be informed of the principles of the Association, another PUBLIC MEETING will be held in Knickerbocker Hall, corner of 23d-st and 8th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., as this will be the last previous to the regular monthly meeting, all who desire to come in on an equal footing with the rest, should subscribe now. The monthly dues are but $3, which in a few years will accumulate to $300. Every information will be freely given in reference to the practical working and perfect safety of the Association. Ladies as well as gentlemen are invited to attend.

WELCOME R. BEEBE, President.
JAMES R. DEL VECCHIO, Vice President,
EDWARD T. MADDEN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

J. W. Savage, Peter Jackson, Erastus Lyman,
Milton Roof, Daniel S. Young, J. W. Howe,
Cum'gs H. Tucker, M. Hopper Stott, W. H. Grenelle.

j29-Th5&M

☞ **Second Mechanics' Building Mutual LOAN AND SAVINGS INSTITUTION.**—A few months since the mechanics of this city formed an Association they can call their own, and so unrivaled has been its success, that it has already become necessary to form another, having the same philanthropic object in view—"To make each man his own landlord."

Prosperous as has been the above Society, the Second Mechanics will, perhaps, be more so than any similar Society that has yet been started, for it offers advantages not offered by any other.

1st. It will loan money at 6 per cent. per annum on the amount advanced.

2d. It will allow interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum to all persons who prefer paying for six months or more in advance, thus securing a double interest—first, the above 6 per cent., second, their share of the profits. Persons who wish to borrow money for the purpose of building, can here receive an advance on more favorable terms than is offered by any other Association.

3d. Persons desirous of withdrawing from the Society can do so at any time by giving one month's notice, and receive back all the dues paid by them, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

The above three clauses are entirely new in Building Associations, and must prove of great advantage to the shareholders.

A person who will save 14 cents a day, (and there is not a person who cannot,) can, in this Society, secure in a few years a small capital, ($1,000) with which he can establish himself in business, and thus achieve his own independence.

The Association is being formed by a number of persons who are members of other Building Associations, and who have observed its advantages to numbers.

The entrance fee will be 50 cents per share. Monthly payments $2 Value of each share, $300.

Ladies and gentlemen desirous of joining, can leave their names with

THOS. MORTON, Pres't, cor. of Pearl and Fletcher.
G. V. POMEROY, Vice Pres't, No. 16 Platt-st.
JACOB FECARE, Sec'y, cor. Centre and Hester-sts.
BARNARD & PARSONS, Att'ys, No. 16 Wall-st.

TRUSTEES.

R. G. Nellis, 297½ Broadway, E. J. Porter, 6 City Hall-place
F. W. Gilley, 126 Bowery, G. H. Walker, 6 Elizabeth-st.
Dr. Jas. Allen, 335 Broome-st. C. N. Porter, Wall-st.

A public meeting will be held, for the admission of new members, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, at seven o'clock, P. M., at No. 5 Chatham square, where the objects and workings of these Associations will be explained.

j17-1m Tu Th & S

☞ **The Citizens' Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Association.**—The Books of the Association are open for subscription, at their office, No. 421 Broadway, next door above Canal-st, from 9½ A. M. until 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock. Entrance fee $2, monthly dues $3 per month. An open unity is offered to all males and females, minors and adults, by joining this Association, by paying $3 a month for a few years, to obtain a home or a capital sufficient to start a fair business. Pamphlets with articles of Association, By-laws and full explanation of its objects and plan, can be had gratis at the office.

SIMEON DRAPER, President.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Vice President.

TRUSTEES.

John J. Herrick, Wm. Baxter P. Moody, Joel W. Mason,
Geo. Seawartz, Jr., John F. Clarke, Wm. H. Dietz,
Chas. I. Cornish, Wm. Thomson, S. Albertus, Jr.
j20-1m JOSIAH F. KENDALL, Secretary.

☞ **Important Theological Discussion.**—"Is the Immortality of the Soul a Doctrine of the Bible, or a Pagan Fable?" Persons of all denominations are respectfully requested to attend and to take part in the public discussion of this subject every THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Hall, No. 93 Elizabeth-st., corner of Grand. j22-2t Th*

☞ **Quartz Mining In MARIPOSACOUN Y, CALIFORNIA.—BURNS'S RANCH GOLD MINING CO.—OFFICE No. 45 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, Wall-st., New-York.**

The Board of Directors of the Burns's Ranch Gold Mining Company, intending to prosecute this work with vigor offer for sale the remaining stock appropriated for Working Capital. Orders for stock may be addressed to the Secretary of the Company. By order of the Board of Directors

ALFRED D. SELLECK, Secretary.

N. B.—Specimens from the mine can be seen at the office. Also, Maps and Pamphlets containing an account of its location, title, mineral riches, &c., may be had by applying as above. j26-tf

☞ **New-York Life Insurance Company.**—Office No. 261 Broadway.—Physicians in attendance daily from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M. MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

PERRY FREEMAN, Actuary.

Further information and a Prospectus of the Company can be had at the office, No. 160 Broadway. j5-1m

New-York Daily Times.

KOSSUTH IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Pittsburg Reception.

KOSSUTH'S SPEECH FROM THE BALCONY.

Col. SAMUEL W. BLACK addressed KOSSUTH in a speech filled with expressions of sympathy and regard. He remarked:

The people for whom I speak are a frugal and industrious people, not given to pageantry nor display: nevertheless, they count the time as not lost which is taken from the common labor of the day, and given to the labor of love in Freedom's cause. For yourself personally, and the sacred ministry in which you are employed—for your country, and every step of her career, her glory and her gloom, her past renown and present sorrow—for everything which can make her heart sink or swell, the sympathies of these around you are earnest, anxious and sleepless. Unceasing anxiety and expectation have strained the strings of many hearts, and if we would, we could not be indifferent to your cause. Resistance of oppression, devotion to independence and self-government, have made and preserved us a nation. These are vital parts of our system, and a portion of the food with which we nourish them is changeless, unfaltering and active love for those who struggle with the spirit that dwells in us. That is a bad intervention which comes between us and our affections.

Your opponents try to drive us into premature extremities by assuming false positions, not justified by the ground on which we stand. We do not say that our country should run herself *rashly* into a war. But we do say, that the language of Mr. Webster, in his great speech on the Greek Revolution, is good gospel, and we adopt it with all our heart as set down in this interrogative proposition:

"Does it not become us then—is it not a duty imposed on us to give our weight to the side of liberty and justice—to let mankind know that we are not tired of our own institutions—that we speak against the asserted power of altering, at pleasure, the law of the civilized world?"

That law, Sir, is the Law of Nations; and Russia, with her Austrian appendage, claims the right not only to alter it at pleasure, but to trample it under foot before it is altered. She does with it as she pleases, laughing to scorn all responsibility, and the civilized world must stand still, subdued into unmanly silence, by her insolent and arrogant pretension!

Mr. BLACK continued at some length, in a similar strain, and adverted to the industrial characteristics of the population of the vicinity; concluding with the following allusion to KOSSUTH's acquirement of the English language:

On a former occasion you remarked that many years ago, when a prisoner, you attempted to acquire a knowledge of the English language—the first book you learned to read was Shakspeare, and you began with the "Tempest." May there not be something significant in this? There is a tempest raging in the hearts of oppressed millions, which will not be still, save in obedience to Him that walked the waves. For our part, we say, Let the tempest have its time; the atmosphere needs purification and health. When you return to the country of your birth and devotion, and the storm has passed away, many nations will be glad to see the volume again opened, and hear you read to a people free, independent, and happy, "*All's well that ends well.*" You are welcome, heartily welcome, to our hospitality, kindness, and substantial sympathy.

Gov. KOSSUTH replied as follows:

KOSSUTH'S SPEECH.

GENTLEMEN: I believe your warm-hearted and eloquent orator will be best contented with an answer addressed, not to him, but to you, people of Pittsburg and county of Allegany. [Cheers.] In crossing the mountains of Pennsylvania, gentlemen, I found confirmed that Switzer proverb, that "the spirit of freedom likes in the mountains to dwell." The weather was chill, but the hearts were warm; [applause] and upon the very snow grew up around me flowers of sympathy, benevolent as nature itself. [Applause.] Since I breathed the air of your great Republic, the bounty of Providence has thrown many a flower of consolation and of hope in my thorny way. But though bright be the lustre of sympathy which the stars of your great nation cast over me from nigh and from far, never was the sympathy of the people more decidedly and more universally manifested than in Pennsylvania. [Cheers.] Citizens of Pittsburg, and Allegany, with your friendly hands you have bound the flowers of Pennsylvania in a garland full of blossoms, and, I hope, full of fruit, like the orange tree. [Cheers.]

Sir, (turning to Col. Black) you have told me that the peculiar character of this people is industry, well, where else finds industry, he sees a working people; and that word "working people" is a noble title on earth. I am proud to have belonged to it. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, amongst all the testimonials of sympathy those of working men are dearest to my heart, because there is not only a touching, highminded fact, but also a true revelation of the power of principles, when we see those who have no other capital than their time, and no other treasure than the honest hand work of their hands, sacrifice their time—stop in their work not only, but also sacrifice a part of what they have earned by their hand, honest labor, for the support of the cause of liberty. Oh! indeed such a manifestation reveals mankind's Divine origin! It is dear to the heart and cannot fail to be attended with the blessings of God. Surely I have met with such a sympathy here, and I thank you for it 'gentlemen' with the most sincere feelings of a warm heart, in the name of my poor country. [Cheers.] My country! That very word brings home to the heart the sorrows of my days and nights, which I had almost forgotten in looking at your warm and generous reception here. Well may my country rejoice at the honors which the people of America is pleased to bestow upon Hungary's Exiled Chiefs; and God knows, even one moment's rejoicing is even now a great benefit to poor Hungary. But you are too practical a people not to excuse my country when it looks over to yours, with the inquiry beaming from its weaping eyes. "After all what is, what will be the result of all these demonstrations, all these honors, all these sympathies?" Indeed I cannot answer it yet, urgent through the necessity may be for it. Fear and hope alternate in my breast; and then the irreparable value of swiftly passing time makes my heart beat with new sorrows. But considering where I am and casting my looks on the scene around me, I may confidently say that hope prevails. Yes, Gentlemen, it is impossible that such a manifestation, in such a place, from such a people, as I receive in the United States, should be nothing else than mere applause to the melancholy part which we had to act in the sad tragedy of mankind's history. No! these principles which you express, sir, fully assure me that in this manifestation there is the upheaving of the heart of the people of the United States, telling the world that the Great Republic of the West is becoming conscious of its position and of its glorious destiny—such is to become the rock upon which the Hall of Freedom shall be raised, extending its lofty walls all over the earth. [Great cheers.] And, indeed, either that Hall must so extend, or let me tell you, gentlemen, that soon you will have to fight for your own position on earth, on which your own freedom depends; because the victorious despots in Europe will not endure to see such a Republic as yours a great power on earth. You will be attacked in your most vital interests, which are nowhere in the nation so conspicuously personified as here in Pittsburg—Pittsburg, being, as it is, the very threshold of the West, the link between the New World of the West and the East—linking the interests of the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic, and thus personifying the agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial intercats of your great Republic.

People of America—great, glorious and free—do not wait until you stand alone. I know very well that that people where the "Du Quesne Grays" and "Jackson Blues" are at home, after sharing the glories of Cerro Gorda and Vera Cruz, would not be afraid to take up the gauntlet with all the despots of the world. [Tremendous cheering.] I knew that very well. But still, I say, it is easier and better to stand as the strongest brother in the great family of free mankind and free nations, than to stand single-handed and alone. Now, you are not yet alone, Europe's oppressed nations wait the intelligence that you have decided to act as a Power on earth in protecting and maintaining the laws of nations, which are now trampled down by the tyrants of the world. Doubt not, at the enunciation of those principles which your orator expressed—accompanied with the powerful word "STOP!" to the despots of the earth, shouted out on the thundering voice of your twenty-four millions,—tyrants will tremble and fall, and nations will rise from the dust at your shout. [Cheers.]

But go on developing the flowers of your sympathy into fair substantial fruits. It is Europe, gentlemen, which wants associations of the friends of Hungary. It is Europe which wants them, in order that Hungary may become the rampart and break-water against the despotism of Russia, and afford a free field to all the nat ons of Europe to dispose of their own domestic oppressors, which they will easily accomplish se soon as Hungary, by its geographical position, becomes the barrier against the encroaching preponderance of the Czar of Russia. Remember, gentlemen, your own glory. Remember that you have now a glorious opportunity to become the first nation of the world—a nation to which humanity, through all ages, will look with gratitude and reverence. Once this opportunity lost, the battles will still come, but the opportunity never more. [Cheers.]

May God Almighty bless you and your country for the welcome you honor me with. May the bells of your firemen, who met me in the night, tell your countrymen that there is a fire in the hearts of the people of the United States which will consume the buildings of despotism on earth. [Tremendous cheering.] And let your battallions of escort, which I met here upon my arrival, be a happy augury that America will escort the laws of nations into their world-commanding sanctuary. Remember, gentlemen, your own glory, which, as your gallant orator expressed, is "Resistance to oppression, and devotion to independence and self-government." Remember that those principles for which Hungary now suffers, are the principles which make your glory and happiness. Stretch out your powerful, gigantic arm over the waves, and become the savior—the liberator of the world. [Cheers.]

Gentlemen, it is very cold. It is, indeed, not a very favorable season to make long speeches in the open street: neither is it very comfortable for you to hear. Therefore, be contented with these few remarks, and accept once more my most sincere gratitude and warm thanks, with which I bid you all farewell. [Tremendous and long-continued cheering.]

Col. BLACK then said. Fellow-citizens—You have now heard the parties. You are a part of the Jury; are you ready to give the verdict? [Cries of "Yes, yes."] How say you: Is Russia guilty or not guilty? [Cries of "Guilty, guilty."] And how is the cub of the Bear, Austria—is the cub guilty? [Yes, yes, yes.]

M. KOSSUTH—I will only add one single word, and that is, that in the jurisprudence of every country, it is true that every verdict of a Jury, and all the sentences of Judges, would be brought and pronounced in vain, if there were nobody to execute the sentence. [Tremendous cheering.]

KOSSUTH.

Kossuth in Pennsylvania—Trip Across the Mountains—Reception in Pittsburg—Workingmen's Donations.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PITTSBURG, Friday, Jan. 23, 1852.

Never did weary pilgrim hail the beams of the morning sun upon the spires of the Temple of Mecca more gladly than did KOSSUTH and his fellow travelers greet the massive cloud of smoke which hangs over this city of dusty, sooty wealth, and is seen from the distant hights, inclosing the amphitheatre where the muddy Monongahela mingles with the clear waters of the Allegheny. The three days' trip across the mountains, in mid-winter, and in the coldest weather, was certainly exceedingly disagreeable. The party suffered much from the severity of the weather; but all are here at last, safe and sound; and, for one, I would rather remember the natural beauties presented along the old stage route than the frosty fingers and noses, and the chilling, cutting winds which would fain have turned us back to await the tardy motions of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the resumed trips of their cars.

All along the road the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. As soon as it was known that KOSSUTH was come by the stage road, the old banners, fifes and drums were hunted up in the several villages and again brought into service, to aid in greeting the distinguished patriot. At Blairsville a purse of $200 was made up in a few hours and presented to the Governor upon his arrival.

Here the enthusiasm is immense. The city has been in an uproar for a fortnight, and the excitement still continues to increase. A letter from the Committee of Arrangements met KOSSUTH the day before he arrived, requesting him to remain a short distance out of the city over night, to give opportunity for a grand reception procession next morning. The Governor's reply was characteristic. "The people of Pittsburg is a working people. Their time is precious to them, and I prefer they should not waste it in their kind purpose of honoring me—an unpretending, common man." From this position he would not recede. Notwithstanding, large bodies of men turned out yesterday, watching his arrival and determined to give him a procession. A number of fire companies went four miles out on the road to meet him, and hundreds of individuals in sleighs drove out several miles to escort the party in.

The Du Quesne Grays, and the Jackson Independent Blues—the remnant of two Companies of Pennsylvania Volunteers in the Mexican War—were also out. After the Governor reached the Hotel, these Companies paraded before it, and their band played several pieces.

Several thousand persons congregated in front of the Hotel, and did not disperse until long after KOSSUTH appeared at the balcony, and excused himself for not making a speech.

Public sentiment here is said to be all one way. Every newspaper in town, save the *Commercial Journal*, supports the KOSSUTH banner with vigorous sincerity. The course of the *Journal*, I understand, is losing it many friends, which tells severely on its subscription list. A single letter received a day or two since from one of the neighboring towns contained an order for sixty-five discontinuances, and the same mail brought as many new patrons to the *Gazette*—the *Journal's* principal rival. This, I am told, is but one of many similar instances.

No banquet will be given in this city. A festival is to be held on Monday afternoon, at which KOSSUTH will speak. The tickets have been sold by auction, at prices ranging from $3 to $12. As there will be no expenses for edibles or drinkables, the Committee expect to present to the Hungarian Fund about $5,000, as the proceeds of this single occasion.

It is contemplated by the Turner Societies—which are very numerous here—to have what they call a Golden Procession. They are to meet in some appropriate place, and after an address from the illustrious Magyar, will march in single file past a table placed in front of the guest, and instead of wearying him with hand-shaking, each will drop into the contribution-box his gold dollar for the Hungarian Fund. This custom is said to be an old one in "Fatherland." Its revival here for the redemption of Europe from despotic thraldom, is certainly most appropriate. S.

PITTSBURG, Saturday, Jan. 24, 1852.

Gov. KOSSUTH made his first public appearance to the citizens of Pittsburg this morning. It is estimated that twenty-five thousand persons were congregated in the vicinity of the St. Charles' Hotel, to hear the words or catch a glimpse of the great Magyar. And notwithstanding the dense throng crowded the street for a distance of three squares, and but few of them could possibly hear the speaker, a most respectful silence was observed except when the animated huzzas rung out upon the air.

Several County delegations, and a delegation of ladies, waited upon KOSSUTH to-day, and delivered addresses expressive of their sympathy in the Hungarian movement. The Governor's replies were in every way appropriate, and well calculated to nurse the flame of enthusiasm which already burns so brightly.

The operations in the extensive factory of Bennett, Berry & Co., of this city, sent a letter to KOSSUTH, tendering one week's wages of their labor for the benefit of the Hungarian fund. Gov. KOSSUTH, in reply, remonstrated against such prodigal liberality. Two per cent of the whole year's income of a laboring people, he said, was more than he could ask or was content silently to receive. He was glad to accept the workingman's mite; but it was to those whose coffers overflow with the means of which God made them the stewards, that he looked for such large donations to the cause of freedom. His remonstrance, however, will have little effect. The people here are determined to contribute largely, and it is not improbable that many others will follow the example set forth by the operatives in the establishment named.

It is to be regretted that business is so dull here at present, that large numbers of honest, laboring men who are anxious to aid in the good work have not the means at their disposal. The destructive foreign competition in iron, fostered and encouraged by the Tariff of 1846, has prostrated, almost completely, the industrial interests of this place. Of the numerous iron factories, which are located in this modern Etna, only one is now in full operation, and but few of them are manufacturing even on a small scale. Thousands of men are out of employ or living upon the merest pittance, awaiting the action of Congressional wisdom, with some slight hope of relief, which will save our iron interest from total ruin, and the operatives in that branch of industry from beggary. S.

Movements of Kossuth.

PITTSBURGH, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

A delegation from the Young Men's Association of Friends of Hungary waited upon KOSSUTH today. Also the workmen from the Glass Factory of Bryce & McKee, each presenting material aid.

This afternoon KOSSUTH addressed the German population in their native tongue, at the German Evangelical Church,—the building was well filled, and probably $1,000 was realized.

KOSSUTH has concluded to remain here till Saturday.

A Sad Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Having read in your paper of Monday last a simple notice of the death of David Loban, an emigrant in the City Prison, we frequently see similar notices, and pass them over with scarcely a glance; but the above case having occurred through neglect and exposure, ought not to be passed over without notice, for the benefit of others who may be left to the cold notice of public officials.

The deceased was a Scotchman, of 21 years of age, in the employ of a respectable house in Broadway as Clerk. He was taken sick on Tuesday, 20th inst., and was doing very well until Friday night, when, in a delirious state, he escaped from his boarding-house, through the negligence of his nurse; in the morning he was found at the Station-house, (as afterwards learned,) was taken to the City Hospital, when he was from thence transferred to Blackwell's Island, and from thence to City Hall, to Almshouse department, and from thence, in an open cart, to City-prison, where he was removed in a dying condition.

Yours, O.

TERRIBLE INCIDENTS OF THE LATE COLD WEATHER.—The dwelling house of Edward Shafry, near Natural Bridge, in this County, took fire on Monday night. The family, consisting of his wife and two children, aged 4 and 6 years, upon discovering the fire, ran from the house without taking the precaution to dress themselves. The night was excessively cold and there was no neighbor near, and the result was that they all were badly frozen—the youngest so severely that its life was despaired of when we heard the particulars, three or four days after the occurrence. Mr. S. was from home. The neighbors rallied and saved the house.

AWFUL!—The Poor Master of this village, Ambrose Huntington, Esq., informs us that in his visiting among the destitute poor during the recent severe cold weather, he found two infants which were badly frozen while lying in the cradle. Their mothers were out washing, and had left their infants in charge of older children, with little or no fuel. The result was they were badly frozen.—*Waterlown Journal.*

NEW-YORK CITY.

☞ Mrs. BOSTWICK'S eleventh Soiree Musicale will be given to-morrow evening, at Niblo's Saloon. Madame SZACZECK, the Hungarian Pianist will again appear, and Mr. SQUIERS, who was received with so much favor last Friday evening, will also take part in the entertainments of the evening. Mrs. BOSTWICK sings several songs, selected from those that have heretofore elicited the warmest applause. A portion of the proceeds of this entertainment will be given to Madame S.

THE TRAGEDY ON THE BATTERY.—The tragedy that was perpetrated upon the body of Charles Grell, at a late hour on Monday night, on the Battery, between Castle Garden bridge and the United States barge office, has created considerable excitement throughout the City, in consequence of the murder being involved in mystery. Yesterday, many of our citizens taking an interest in the occurrence, visited the spot where the murder was committed. The victim of this shocking murder was kept at the First District Police Station all day, and was viewed by numerous citizens, out of curiosity. Coroner Ives, our new and efficient official, has been most indefatigable in the investigation concerning the murder, and yesterday he again resumed the inquiry, at the Station-House, during which additional witnesses were procured, upon whose evidence a German, by the name of Bernhard Bates, residing at No. 20 Rector-street, was taken into custody, and confined in a cell at the Station-House, upon suspicion of being in some way connected with the murder. His coat was thoroughly examined, and spots of human blood found upon it. Evidence was taken showing his intimacy with deceased, and that he (Bates) was seen in company with the murdered man, on Monday afternoon a few hours previous to the time he was found a corpse; these circumstances, together with other corroborative testimony, relative to his knowledge of the deceased being in possession of the money (the sum of $35) in question fastens upon him a *strong suspicion of guilt!*

The testimony being exhausted, the Coroner delivered a brief charge to the Jury, and after an absence of about half an hour they returned and rendered the following verdict:—"That the deceased, *Charles Grell*, came to his death by a compound fracture of the skull, occasioned by a violent blow or blows, with some heavy weapon, by some person or persons to this Jury unknown; and we would also recommend, and think from the evidence adduced during this investigation, that the said *Bernhard Bates* should be committed and held for a further examination." Upon the rendition of the verdict, the prisoner was brought out of his cell and the same interpreted to him by one of his countrymen, who stated that he replied by saying that he did not see Grell after 2½ o'clock on Monday. The prisoner was then committed to the City Prison, by Coroner Ives, to await further action.

THE BALTIC IN THE POTOMAC.—It is said that the owners of the New-York and Liverpool Mail Steamers, intend to send the steamship *Baltic*, Captain CONSTOCK, around to Washington, to enable members of Congress, who have never seen a whale, to have a close inspection of one of the largest leviathans afloat.

☞ The citizens of the Twentieth Ward, at a meeting held on Monday evening, subscribed $528 for the relief of the poor, and Committees were appointed to solicit additional contributions.

☞ There were at this port yesterday morning 19 steamers, 124 ships, 93 barks, 89 brigs, and 180 schooners, Collins, etc. Total, 505.

FOR EUROPE.—The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, Capt. JUDKINS, sailed for Liverpool yesterday at 12 o'clock, taking out 41 passengers, and $500,200 in specie.

FIRE IN WILLIAM-STREET.—Yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, the Hall bell rang an alarm of fire for the seventh district. The fire was discovered in the fourth story of a large warehouse at No. 112 William-street, occupied by Mr. J. Flenders, wholesale dealer in Clothing, whose stock was greatly damaged both by fire and water. He was insured for $3,000, which did not cover his loss. The fire department were early on the ground, and owing to the vast quantity of water played upon the building necessary to extinguish the flames, such floor was completely inundated, and the damage to the entire stock of goods on the various floors thereby was immense. The third story was occupied by J. S. Folk clothier, whose stock was considerably damaged by water. The second story was occupied by Messrs. Armstrong & Martin, dealers in laces and fancy goods, which materially damaged—principally by water. The first floor is occupied and extensive cloth and cassimere establishment by Messrs. F. S. & S. A Martine, whose loss will be quite heavy, as nearly all the goods were more or less damaged by water. The goods and wares in several adjoining stores were also considerably damaged by water. Captain Leonard and a detachment of his men were promptly on the ground and paid every attention to preventing robberies being committed.

FIRE IN OLD SLIP.—Last night, about 9½ o'clock, another alarm of fire for the Seventh District was sounded by the Post-Office and Hall bells, which after a long chase by the firemen, was found in a cotton storage building in Old-slip, near Water-street, but was of a trifling nature, as it was speedily extinguished with one stream of water, and no material damage was done to either the premises or contents. The various engine and hose companies flocked down town in strong force, but soon returned again to their respective headquarters without being compelled to bring their apparatus into requisition.

FIRES.—A wooden shanty in Second-avenue, near the corner of Twenty-second-street, was nearly destroyed by fire yesterday morning at 1 o'clock. An adjoining wood-shed was burned down. At 4 o'clock this morning a fire broke out on board of the sloop *Comet*, lying at Pier No. 6 East River, but was speedily extinguished by the firemen, who were promptly on the spot in a few moments after the Hall bell gave the alarm. The damage sustained to the vessel was trifling.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.—The following sales of real estate were made yesterday by Anthony J. Bleecker, at the Merchants' Exchange:

4-story brick stores, Nos. 174 and 176 Chatham-street, corner Mott	$33,400
4 story brick store, No. 134 Water-street, corner Pine, 24x46 feet	15,750
Lot No. 30 Gold-street, 27x85 ft. and materials	10,075
Lot No. 13 Thames-st., and 10 Trinity-place	8,000
5-story stores Nos. 28 and 38 Exchange place, cor. William-st., 56x79½ ft.	63,500
4-story store No. 15 William-st., 23½x75 ft.	21,500
Do. do. 66 Beaver-st., 24½ ft. front	10,400
Do. do. 68 do. 15½x40½	10 150
4-story brick house 99 Clinton-place, 25x94 ft.,	11,800
Do. do. 101 do. do	11,500

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.—The following sales of Real Estate were made on Tuesday by Anthony J. Bleecker:

House and lot, 236 Twenty-sixth-street	$4,250
31 Vandam-street	3,700
196 Church-street	3,200
326 Stanton street	2,350
House and lot 66 and 66½ Carmine street, between Bedford and Varick streets	7,000
Lease of brank house and lot 60 Hammond-st., between Fourth and Bleecker streets	4,025
BROOKLYN PROPERTY	
1 lot of ground south-east corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, fronting on Fulton-street 27 feet	$10,100
1 lot adjoining	6 550
1 lot adjoining	6,000
No. 25 Fulton-street	11,550
1 lot of ground north-east corner Prospect and Adams-street, 256 on Prospect by 100 on Adams	2 200
1 lot adjoining, same size	1,500
1 lot adjoining	1,225
1 lot adjoining	1 100

THE CONUNDRUM EXCITEMENT.—Nothing is talked of now, but the Forrest Divorce Verdict, and Professor Anderson's Grand Conundrum Prizes, of $650. We learn that, up to yesterday, nearly eight thousand competitors have sent in their mite of wit, and the excitement for the great contest increases every hour. The inducement held out by the Professor is certainly very good, and the basis, upon which the awards are to be made, equally so. No doubt Mr. Anderson will have, not only a large audience, on the night of the 6th of February, but one who fully appreciate his numerous acts of liberality, and his excellence as a Professor of Magic.

The Professor performs this afternoon, and every evening. ***

BROADWAY.—*Paul Clifford*, as rendered at this house last night, may be justly termed a complete performance. The style in which the piece is mounted deserves the highest praise, and merits the success which has nightly attended its performance. The house was crowded at an early hour. On Saturday, Paul Clifford will be played for the benefit of Mr. COLLINS. ***

☞ Professor M. B. ANDERSON, Editor of the *New-York Recorder*, will deliver a Lecture this evening before the Williamsburg Lyceum, at Central Hall. Subject—"The Celtic Race."

☞ The *Opera* at Niblo's was crowded again last night. 'Somnambula' was represented for the last time, in fine style. To-morrow, *Norma* is to be given, with a magnificent cast.

From the Courier and Enquirer.

THE AZTECS.—Whether these extraordinary little creatures be of Aztec origin or not, or whether they came from Iximaya or not, they are undoubtedly the most remarkable specimens of the human race which have ever been brought to the notice of the civilized world. We give below Mr. HORACE GREELEY'S impressions with regard to them, published in the *Tribune*, under his own signature. Those of our readers who remember our remarks upon the subject will see that Mr. Greeley's views correspond with singular exactness with those which we expressed. The question of the origin of these quaint little creatures has interested some of the profoundest physiologists and ethnologists in the country; and three or four labored attemp

New-York Daily Times.

THURSDAY, JAN. 29, 1852.

[illegible], Treuttel & Co., Baltimore, are our Agents, [illegible] the Daily and Weekly Times may be obtained, or, by leaving their names, have them served at their residence or place of business.

Three Empires.

While the news by the steamer *America* has no striking features, it serves to carry along the history of retrogression through several almost imperceptible stages. Established despotisms like the new quickstep invented by the Bonapartes, and fall into the measure with the greatest possible alacrity. And so all Continental parties are mutually satisfied. To use a vulgar expression, "they are as thick as thieves." The bond of friendship answers the description of the elegant Roman: the same loves and the same desires actuate all parties.

The aristocratic Masaniello of France follows the precedent of "my uncle" with a fidelity that does him credit. Each day has its new parody. To be sure the small incidents, that go to make them, are hardly noticeable in the swelling current of the times, but looked at with reference to the results of such trifles in the instance of Napoleon the Great, they gather much consequence. It is too obvious that France is to be set down as one of the *three* great future Empires of Europe. If the President of the Republic can make the second-hand article of military favor, upon which he is trading, hold out; if the merits of the uncle were so prodigious as to leave an exhaustless sum of supererogatory works for the nephew; if he leads a charmed life, to fend away thousands of eager bullets that lie in wait for it—then he may live to wear an Imperial crown. There is no danger that the diffident airs of Cæsar, at the Lupercal, will be repeated in the case of the Frenchman.

Germany is in a wretched state of confusion, the product indirectly of an intricate commercial system. Fears begin to agitate some of the *petit* States that the conferences of Vienna are not to be without mischievous consequences. The scheme for a general consolidation of Germanism begins to assume a more probable and formidable shape. There are those who publicly talk of a restoration of the old Empire, with a throne hereditary in the Hapsburg family. Prussia opposes so portentous a stride backward toward an obnoxious and obsolete system, in which the individuality of that monarchy, as a European power, must be lost; but, unfortunately, continues its illiberal policy with respect to popular rights, which alone can save it from the intrigues of Austrian cupidity. The Zollverein is to be the vestibule to the advance of the Hapsburgs. If they enter there, they will pass on, and realize the most chimerical visions of reactionary fanatics. The day may not be remote when the German Empire shall be a purer despotism, with as wide a frontier, than it was at the Reformation. The great difficulty is the same as Micawber's—pecuniary embarassments. But a few years of free trade with the German States, and high protection with the rest of mankind—the double-faced theory, it will be noted, of the Custom's Union—will restore a portion of her credit; and then she may draw on her future prospects for the means of actualizing them. In the meantime great pains are taken to cherish the germs of consolidation, until the proper season for grafting. The decrees of December 21st, restore pretty much all the worst features of the policy prevalent anterior to 1848; though happily feudalism is dispensed with, and the equality of all subjects in the eyes of the law guaranteed. The boundaries of the various nationalities are rendered extremely indistinct. The Imperial dominions are districted off into four provinces, or pro-consulates. Lombardy and Venice constitute the first, under the iron rule of Radetzky. The Archduke Albert acts as imperial vicar in Hungary and its dependencies: while Prince Windischgrätz, it is understood, is to govern Bohemia. Moravia, Galicia and Silesia will constitute the fourth of the grand divisions, and probably with a master as well drilled in oppression and violence, as either of three adepts we have named. It is a little remarkable that two out of the four are now governed only by the most stringent martial law: of that benignant code having just been extended to the whole of Hungary. The general arrangement will embrace all the details of communes and comitats, similarly governed by executive and judicial officers appointed at Vienna, and will undoubtedly be productive of immense central strength. We shall see whether the force of diplomacy will keep pace with this internal growth in power. If so, the German or Middle Empire may eventually extend from Jutland to Rome.

Of that favorite dream of Sclavic poets and politicians, a great Sclavic empire, to cover Eastern Europe and Western Asia, and to include the various Sclave races of Russia, Turkey, Poland, and Austria, we have already had something to say. It is not impossible that the Czar Nicholas entertains the idea, as one highly practicable. The tendency of politics at St. Petersburgh, certainly countenances such an impression. There is meaning in the eagerness of the Russian court to conciliate and flatter the Sclaves of Croatia, Hungary, Wallachia, and Moldavia. It is part of some elaborate political combination; and nothing could be more agreeable to the Czar, than a possible project, which would raise him to the most imperturbable throne on earth.

Thus are the principal elements of European politics tending towards a partition of the continent among three great imperial monarchies. That they will ever reach perfect development, we do not believe. It is, of course, no part of the design of either that the other shall attain the *full* maturity of its wishes; but there is no reason to believe that interference would go further than protests and other diplomatic warfare. Russia has already consented to a German Empire; and both Russia and Austria have virtually approved of a French Empire. This amiable temper may last until the negative process of consolidation has been completed by each; and then comes the positive phase, the strife for the balance of power. Great Britain is entirely omitted from the count. She may thank her stars if she continue to be thus let alone, when the triple alliance of despotism takes the field. The *London Times* already troubles at the worthlessness of the national defenses; and an alliance with America is become almost as desirable to Queen Victoria as it is to Kossuth. All the constitutional liberty of the world may yet be summoned to encounter the embodied tyranny and error and wrong of ages, in a final, millennial struggle of right with wrong. Who shall then say, America has neither part nor interest in European politics!

The Ship Great Western.

To the Editor of the Daily Times:

The statement in your paper this morning that the *Great Western*, between decks, had not been cleaned or fumigated during her late passage from Liverpool, and which was the cause of so much sickness on board of her, on arrival, is incorrect. The sole cause of the sickness was attributed to passengers that had been wrecked in the *Unicorn* and had been fifty days at sea, before coming on board her, which passengers were engaged by the broker in Liverpool unbeknown by her Captain, and without his consent. C. H. Marshall.

☞ Our statement was that the ship was not *properly* (misprinted "probably") cleaned during the voyage; and we see nothing in Mr. Marshall's note to induce us to conclude that we were misinformed.

Sentimental Philanthropy.

Thomas de Quincy, whom the *Tribune* will perhaps admit to be alive, notwithstanding a way it has of inflicting premature death-penalties on literary folks, devised the idea of cultivating "Murder as one of the Fine Arts." Of the proceedings of the Academy organized under the auspices of Mr. Toad-in-the-Hole, for the development of the idea, the reader may find an accurate record in Blackwood's Magazine. The *Tribune* has obviously found and profoundly studied them. It is a fine connoisseur in the theory of inflicting death and all minor punishments. It is curious in nice differences between the halter, the cell, the lash, the shower-bath. It entertains *dilettante* notions as to the best methods of "*tooling;*" the relative gracefulness of postures; the general getting up of the thing considered as a choice public exhibition, which ought to be so conducted, as to enable fond parents to lead their children thither without exciting a single shudder of disgust. In short, the *Tribune* has a nice sense of the proprieties in the science of sus. per col. Its "*benevolence does not contemplate wholly or mainly the feelings of the culprit.*" It has a wider sweep, and includes all those who may unhappily be induced to believe that the legal consequences of crime are not always agreeable to refined sensibilities, or administered in strict accordance with elevated standards of "mortal" taste.

"We hold," it says, "that the fact that men and women are choked to death in cold blood in retribution for their crimes tends to brutalize and deprave the sensibilities of the community—that it plainly teaches vengeance and infliction of injury and pain on the wrong-doer, not for the sake of reforming or restraining him, but to satiate our wrath and indignation. Blood for blood, injury for injury, hate for hate, is the lesson of the Gallows, as it now exists among us."

Now the *Tribune* ought to know that no punishment is inflicted as a vindictive measure, and that the gallows does *not* teach any such lesson. The *lex talionis*—the law of an eye for an eye, as it existed in the Jewish economy—is entirely disavowed by more modern legislators, on whom the humanizing influences of Christianity have rested. Mobs, and ungoverned or ungovernable bodies of men, will always seek *vengeance* for violations of their will; it is the great aim of governments to establish the principle that all penal inflictions are purely exemplary and preventive. If the *Tribune* is disposed to extend its information upon this head, Blackstone, (IV. II.) or Bentham, (Principles of Penal Law,) or Beccaria, or any other of the many authorities upon the subject, on every library-shelf, will assist him. All pains are taken to forbid the idea of the vindictive character of the infliction. The wretched scheme of "blood for blood, injury for injury, hate for hate," is always emphatically contradicted, and is seldom mistaken for the motive of the law, even by the masses, who delight in witnessing hangings, and of whose refined tastes the *Tribune* is so jealous. The penalty is regarded as exemplary, not expiatory. And if any hold it differently, they do not properly represent the cause they advocate. The *Tribune* is partially responsible for the misconception, if any exists; for in the paragraph quoted, it recognizes but two, and they fallacious principles, reformation and retaliation, and is obviously ignorant of the true one, example.

One word more. Our neighbor urges no argument against capital punishment, that does not, upon his own principles, tell with equal momentum against all punishments whatever. Under his theory of penalties, they all teach "vengeance, and the infliction of pain and injury on the wrong-doer, not for the sake of reforming or restraining, but to satiate our wrath and indignation." Supposing every witness of inflicted punishment shares the *Tribune's* ignorance of an exemplary object, he cannot but consider it in a vindictive point of view. He has no other explanation. Were he told that A. is hung to-day, not as an expiation for a wrong committed yesterday, but to prevent the multiplied commission of the same wrong to-morrow, the erroneous notion of vengeance would be instantly eliminated.

Thus we arrive at a re-statement of the whole issue, an issue the *Tribune* is unwilling to meet. The penalty, and the infliction of it, are solely designed to deter others from the offense. That penalty will therefore be most effectual, which serves as the greatest proportionate terror, at the moment when temptation presents itself. Death is the chief and instinctive object of human dread; and in the adaptation of consequences to actions, most nearly proportioned to the crime of murder. Life-imprisonment is not so, because its horrors are only actualized by experience. Besides, believers in a future state will look with equal horror at a punishment which destroys the body, and one that destroys the mind; and will find no humane considerations balancing in favor of solitary confinement. We reiterate these as our positions; and repeat our willingness to discuss them with the *Tribune;* but must decline further disputing about tastes.

There is a silly sentimentality getting the upper-hand of people with good-time-coming predilections, which threatens to replace the sterling gold of benevolence, with the bogus of affectation. The cat is deprecated in the navy, not upon the solid ground that it is a cruel and inhuman punishment, but because some other infliction *quite as severe*, would *appear* less shocking and degrading. The shower-bath, used in the State's-Prison as a substitute for the lash, is rejoiced over as a triumph of ingenious torment, because the suffering to the victim is more intense, while there is nothing in it offensive to the on-looking connoisseur. Hanging is tabooed because it "brutalizes the sensibilities" of people who never witness it—for we may reasonably assume that voluntary spectators are already deprived of anything resembling sensibility—and not because the punishment is severe or disproportioned to the case of the unhappy criminal, whose case will alone occupy the truly benevolent. For ourself, we shall be indeed happy to learn of an equivalent substitute for the death penalty; but until its discovery, we shall continue to regard hanging as a necessary evil.

These Mysterious Dispatches.

"Independent," the able correspondent at Washington of the Philadelphia *North American*, referring to the official records relative to the Kossuth and Long controversy, says:

"The President will have to decide how much of the recorded communications he will allow to be published and how much he will prohibit."

It is hoped, and indeed, expected that the whole correspondence will be spread before the public, without any abatement whatever. There can scarcely be any state reasons for withholding or suppressing any portion of it; and if there be, they should yield to the peculiar circumstances of the case. We have heard enough about these precious documents to enable us to dispense with anything short of the whole story. It is due not only to the cause of truth, and the honor of the service, but to the character of Gov. Kossuth, so long assailed by hearsay fabrications based on the sybilline leaves. If it be desirable to employ the President any further than merely to transmit the papers, he might be induced, perhaps, to order a Court of Inquiry to overhaul the business. Capt. Long, if he be a good man and a true, as his friends maintain, can have no objection to this method of getting at the long and short of it; and the friends of Gov. Kossuth are quite willing to run the risk of letting the public know the *whole* story.

AWFUL CONFLAGRATION.

HALF A MILLION DESTROYED!

Last evening, about 11 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the building No. 37 Nassau-street, the upper part of which was occupied by Nicholas K. Oatley, dealer in boots, shoes and leather. It was first found in the third story of the building, and as there were iron shutters, it was at first very difficult for the firemen to obtain access to the flames. Axes were soon brought, and the fastenings knocked loose, when it was found that the interior of the third and fourth floors was one mass of flames, and it was evident that the fire had been raging for some time before it was discovered. The entire stock of Mr. Oatley was destroyed by fire, nothing being saved from his establishment but his books and a few fixtures. His stock was valued at $40,000, and this was insured for $35,000—$5,000 in each of the following offices: Etna and Hartford, at Hartford; the Norwich, at Norwich, Conn.; the Brooklyn Fire and Marine Insurance Co.; the Equitable and Commercial of this City, and one other Company, the name of which we could not ascertain.

The store and basement of No. 37 were occupied by Hastings, Libbey & Forby, Jobbers in Hosiery, Laces, etc. Almost all of their stock was rescued from the flames and carried over to the Post-Office. The stock was valued at $60,000, and we could obtain no reliable information as to the amount of the insurance. The goods saved cannot be worth more than twenty per cent. of their original cost. The books and papers were saved. Their building formed an L, having one entrance upon Nassau and the other on Liberty street. Of course the fire rapidly extended through the L thus formed, and soon burst forth on Liberty-street.

Surrounded by the burning buildings on Nassau and Liberty-streets, was the immense warehouse of Messrs. Doremus, Suydam & Nixon, the heaviest Dry Goods dealers in the City. At first it was hoped that their building would be saved, and with this hope, the firemen directed all their energies to the preservation of the property that seemed already doomed to destruction. However in a few moments, it was seen that the corner must share the fate of those adjoining, and then orders were dispatched *for the great Bell on the City Hall to ring a general alarm.* This order was soon obeyed, and the firemen of the other districts promptly responded to the call thus made upon them. One after another the companies located in the upper portions of the city came to the support of their brethren in the seventh and eighth districts, who were struggling manfully with the forked flames, that seemed impatient to sweep over the wealthiest portion of the city; but too late to save the valuable property stored in the corner building. In a few moments the flames were seen shooting through every loft, and in less time than we have taken to describe it, the entire building was a burning pile, from which the firemen were forced to recoil, though they yielded not an inch until the mad flames drove them step by step from one field of contest to another. The upper portions of this building were occupied by Messrs. Lester, Fisher & Robinson, dealers in Dry Goods, and their entire stock, including books and papers, was destroyed. The loss of goods in this building is estimated at $175,000, and hopes are entertained that nearly the entire amount is covered by insurance. A gentleman connected with one of the Insurance Companies informed us that they had a policy upon the stock of Messrs. Doremus, Suydam & Nixon, which expired but a few days since, and which those gentlemen declined to renew, alleging that their stock was already fully insured.

The building No. 35 Nassau-street, was but slightly damaged by the fire, though the contents were much damaged by the water poured upon them. It was occupied by Messrs. A. & E. Schietlan, Importers of Hosiery, and by Messrs. Campton & Turner.

From the store of Messrs. Hastings, Libby & Forby, on Liberty-street, the fire spread to the adjoining store, No. 58 Liberty-street, which soon shared the fate of the buildings in which the fire originated. It was occupied by Messrs. Freeman, Hodges & Co., dealers in dry goods, and by John Lockwood.

The adjoining stores, Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66, were not much damaged by the fire, though the goods in them suffered much damage from the water thrown on them. No. 60 was occupied by Messrs. Bartlett & Goodrich and C. Mann; No. 62 by Messrs. Malcolm & Gaul, A. Jacobi & Co., and Burchard, Northrup & Co.; No. 64 by F. M. Jones & Co., and W. Barnes & Co., and No. 66 by Spear & Risley, and Robinson & Reynolds—all dealers in foreign and domestic dry goods. The entire damage in these three buildings will probably amount to $20,000.

The buildings on the north side of Liberty-street were much scorched by the fire, and the contents injured by water.

At one time it was feared that the Post Office would catch, but the efforts of the firemen were directed to its preservation and they succeeded in saving it. For a long time there was a cloud of steam surrounding the steeple of the building, arising from the water thrown upon the hot roof.

Pieces of cinder were picked up at a great distance from the fire, on the roofs of buildings, by those who were watching the progress of the flames. Some which fell upon the roof of our building were five or six inches square. The awnings in Nassau-street and up Broadway caught fire and many of them were destroyed.

While the fire continued to burn, the people flocked to it from every portion of the city, and those who witnessed the great fire of '35 were forcibly reminded of that great calamity by the conflagration last night. A strong wind would have swept the flames over the narrow thoroughfares in the vicinity, and their progress could not have been stayed before hundreds of buildings were destroyed.

The firemen deserve great credit for the patience and harmony with which they battled with their old enemy. All that human energy and human foresight could do, they accomplished, and it was a thrilling sight to witness the dangerous position of one man who with his axe in one hand drove in the iron shutters, and with the other directed the pipe. As the iron barriers gave way the flames fairly surrounded and enveloped him, but the spirit within him was strong; and, yielding nothing, with his hose he forced back the flame, and the darkness which soon followed told that he had conquered the destroyer. Singed and almost suffocated, he stood bravely by the post of danger he had sought, and the baffled flames owned him for their conqueror.

Eliot Warburton.—The loss of the *Amazon* was attended with no more regretted circumstance than the death of this accomplished writer. His career in literature has been unusually brief. It is only a few years since "The Crescent and the Cross" attracted universal applause: "Hochelaga" followed presently after: and last year gave us his "Memoirs of Horace Walpole," and the story of "Darien." Perhaps his reputation has not grown much upon its outset; but it was a substantial one, and will survive its owner for many years. A London paper says;

"He had been deputed by the Atlantic and Pacific Junction Company to institute a friendly understanding with the tribes of Indians who inhabit the Isthmus of Darien. It was also the intention of Mr. Warburton to make himself perfectly acquainted with every part of these districts, and with whatever referred to their topography, climate, and resources."

☞ Messrs. Nichol & Co., of the Boston Express, have our thanks for files of New Brunswick papers.

The Sinking of the Steamer Dewitt Clinton.

Memphis, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

Thirty-six bodies have been recovered from the wreck of the steamer *Dewitt Clinton.* The names are unknown, or not given.

Important to Mariners.

Savannah, Monday, Jan. 26.

The buoys in Doboy and Sapello Sounds, at the entrance to the port of Darien, have been swept away.

Fatal Affray.

Louisville, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

A personal altercation took place this morning between M. C. Garber, Editor of the *Madison Courier*, and Hamilton Hibbs, a carpenter, at Madison, Indiana, which resulted in the latter stabbing the former with a chisel in the abdomen. Garber is not expected to recover.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

CONGRESS.....Wires Secured.

SENATE....Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

The Senate commenced business at 10½ o'clock.

RELEASE OF THE IRISH EXILES.

Mr. Cass presented some resolutions passed at a meeting in Detroit, in favor of the interposition of the good offices of the United States to effect the release of Smith O'Brien and the other Irish exiles. He addressed the Senate on the subject.

Mr. Berrien called for the reading of the resolutions, and they were read.

Messrs. Hale, Butler and Shields continued the debate.

Mr. Cass said that he held in his hands a copy of a series of resolutions adopted at one of the most respectable public meetings ever held at Detroit, at which the Governor of the State presided, on the subject pending before the Senate, for the intercession of this Government with England, to obtain the release of Smith O'Brien and other exiled Irish patriots, now suffering for political offences in the British penal colonies in the Southern Ocean. He concurred fully in the sentiments expressed in these resolutions, which he thought had been prepared with good feeling and judgment, and in the measures it is desired the Government should adopt. For my part, said he, I see no political objections, no indelicacy even, in such a course—not of interference, in my view,—but of merciful suggestion, and a just tribute to the advancing opinions of the age.

It has been said that this proceeding will open the way for similar applications, and that it was an improper interference with another Government—and it had also been feared that we might be embarrassed hereafter by the very precedence applied to ourselves, which it was now sought to establish. A great change has taken place in the opinions of the world on the subject of political offences—they nowhere carry with them reproach or shame, they violate indeed existing laws, but they generally originate in most praiseworthy motives, and are pursued at the hazard of every earthly good, as Washington and a host of other illustrious men in ancient and modern days pursued their patriotic enterprises. Nothing more distinctly mark the improved condition of public feeling than the abolition by all constitutional Governments of those atrocious and revolting punishments once inexorably inflicted by power upon patriotism. To feel and express commiseration for such victims is now acknowledged to be consistent with every principle of the most rigid morality. They are recognized as being unfortunate, but not vicious. Indeed, they are often noble men, as are these whose case engages our attention, and who deserve the kind interest of the world, both from their motives and their character, and also from the position, once high but now low, to which they have fallen, in consequence of an effort made, not for themselves, but for their country. There is not the slightest danger that such a national application will ever be made in any case, but in one like this, which is as far from moral guilt as innocence is from crime. Let no one fear that this example will ever be used or abused for the purpose of intermeddling with the ordinary criminal proceedings of other powers. The vicious will find no commiseration for their punishment, nor will any friendly hand be stretched forth to aid them. And even in this case, however much our interests might have been excited, it would probably have led to no action, had we not found a justification in the circumstances stated. There is, therefore, no grounds to apprehend that nations might become embarrassed by such applications, or that they would lead to ill-will or misunderstanding, as to improper interference. It was an entire misconstruction of the term to apply it to a case like this. It is not interference—it is intercession. It is a simple request, made from the best motives, in the best spirit, and presented in most unexceptionable language; and it leaves the British Government free to act its own pleasure, without giving the slightest offense, should the result be unsuccessful. How such a course can be construed into improper interference, surpasses my powers of comprehension, as it did two years ago, to understand how the refusal to make an appropriation to maintain a Minister at the Court of Vienna could be an unjustifiable interference with the Austrian Government; and after puzzling myself upon the subject time and time again, I am just as much in the dark as ever.

He would say one word on the subject of precedents, whose appearance he anticipated on this secession, as an old enemy, always upon the alert to enforce the standstill policy. For once, let us put a foot down, without first feeling carefully about to ascertain if a foot was ever placed in that precise place before. Let us yield to the generous sympathy of our nature. Let us obey the inspirations of the age, and try, where the trial is proper, to set the prisoners free. If the world must have precedents, let us make one. They have been made before us, and this will be a precedent, in peace, not in war—in mercy, and not in vengeance nor oppression,—a precedent between Governments in favor of suffering humanity. Let us set an example, if there never was one before. There have been examples enough of folly and cruelty in national intercommunications. We shall lose neither in position nor character, by endeavoring to furnish some of wisdom and mercy. If success follow the effort, it would be a brighter page in our history than is supplied by the bloodiest and most renowned of our battle-fields. I shall, said Mr. Cass, vote for the original Resolution, and that, too, even though it be not modified.

There is a mode in which this expression of maternal feeling may be obtained, and this difficulty and others avoided, and that is by modifying the resolution, so that it shall not require a formal communication to the British Government, but shall be merely the expression of the deep interest the American people feel in the fate of these exiles—our hope that they will speedily be restored to the condition of free men. This course would require no formal diplomatic correspondence, though it would make part of our legislative history, testifying the feelings of the people; and would become known to the British Government through their minister, or through our own, in an informal way, as is often the case, and also by the public journals the moral effort would be as great as a more direct application. I cannot believe that the British Cabinet would hesitate to yield to a wish of this country unquestionably expressed. Ireland, continues Mr. Cass, has furnished, and yet furnishes, a great portion of our eminent population, whose worth, talent, and industry, have added largely to the power and resources of the country. The victim of harsh and hard laws at home, the emigrant from that unfortunate land knows how to value liberty here; and I believe it would be a phenomenon to find an Irishman who was not ardently attached to the Constitution and Union of these States. He who has no sympathy with such citizens, nor part in their sympathies, has few feelings in common with me.

Mr. Hale cordially approved and assented to every word which had fallen from Mr. Cass. He asked the Senate to excuse him for introducing personal considerations into the debate. His mother was the only child of an Irish exile, whose name was O'Brien, and if he ever should fail in any proper expression of sympathy for an Irish exile, particularly of the name of O'Brien, then he would be false to every pulsation of his heart, and to that to which no man could be false, the memory of a deceased mother. He therefore felt the utmost sympathy for these exiles; and if he had one feeling more strongly ruling him than any other, it was sympathy for Irish exiles, more particularly O'Brien. He agreed, also, with the Senator in declaring Irishmen to be the friends of the oppressed everywhere. He used the term in no technical or fanatical sense. If through motives of State policy the President should decline to interpose the diplomacy of this nation in behalf of these oppressed patriots, he still hoped the Senate would pass the Resolution. It would go forth as an expression of the sympathy of the American Senate, and would have its effect whether it received the President's signature or not.

Mr. Butler had every disposition to take an active part in any movement which would effect the release of O'Brien, Mitchel, and others; but if the object of gentlemen was to get a pardon for these men, the means taken by some, were the worst which could be resorted to. If an appeal was made to the British Queen, or to her Ministers, he had no doubt but it might prove successful, as an appeal to the clemency of Her Majesty.

Mr. Shields thought there was much wisdom in what the Senator had said. He desired to have the resolutions on this subject fixed for an early day. He would then, when it came up, prepare a modification of it, so as to dispense with the necessity for diplomatic application.

The subject was then laid on the table. Numerous petitions were then presented.

GOODS DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Mr. Hunter, from the Finance Committee, reported back the Bill to remit and refund the duties paid on goods, wares, and merchandise, destroyed by fire.

REPORT.

Mr. Bradbury reported a joint resolution, providing for the purchase of the ninth volume of the laws of the United States.

THE COMPROMISE.

After the reception of some further reports, the Senate took up Mr. Foote's resolution, declaring the Compromise measures a definitive settlement of the slavery question.

Mr. Davis said he had voted for three or four of the Compromise measures, yet he was considered as an opponent of the whole. He was opposed to this resolution. He desired to see harmony and peace pervade the land; but agitation was not to be quieted by agitation. Agitation without the Capitol was not to be put down by agitation within it. The best way was, to let these measures alone, and not keep up agitation by attempting to give them new vigor and life. He examined the several Compromise Acts—the admission of California—the Texas Boundary Bill—the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. He had voted for these. These measures were final, and could not be disturbed. He had voted against the Territorial bills, because he was opposed to the further extension of slavery. He at that time was in favor of admitting New Mexico as a State, because the Constitution she had framed excluded slavery; and if she had been admitted with that Constitution, the question would be forever settled within her limits. The resolution now before the Senate proposes to make those territory acts finalities, which could not be repealed or amended. He thought this altogether wrong. The day would come when New Mexico would be admitted as a State, and when territorial acts would have to give way for State constitutions. He had voted against the Fugitive Slave Law, because he thought it his duty to do so. He had no objection to the proper execution of that part of the Constitution providing for the rendition of Fugitive Slaves. He was not one who held to one part and rejected another part of the Constitution. He would vote for any suitable law, but he regarded this as unsuitable, and by it many of the fundamental principles of the Constitution were disregarded. The Constitution in its careful protection of the rights of citizens in life, liberty and property, provided that no question involving property to the amount of $20 would be decided other than by a jury, and no man could be arraigned without the judgment of a grand inquest, and he could not be tried for any offense except by a jury of his peers. This law totally disregarded the trial by jury. The jury trial was the great shield between the citizen and power. This law provided for the determination of questions of liberty, not by a jury or judge, but by the decision of an inferior magnitude; and that, too, by a process most summary. He would not say the law was unconstitutional. Why was not the trial by jury allowed. The only inference that could be drawn was that Congress, in passing this law, had a distrust of the integrity of juries in free States. He defended juries and citizens of free States from such a charge. He did not agree with those who proposed resistance to the law. He was for letting it stand till time should satisfy those interested in it, that the Constitution would be better carried out by a law milder in its terms. He pointed out the great evils which had resulted to the country by slavery agitation. Congress for the last two years had done nothing but legislate on it. The Iron Harmonies of Pennsylvania were almost choked up by the position [illegible] were stopped, and the very machine which their proprietors call for relief to lawyers for relief and protection, was stuck in Congress had no time to legislate for anything but the slavery question.

Mr. Mason got the floor, and said he would yield it now to the new Senator from Mississippi, but after that Senator was done, he would take the opportunity of riddling the Senate of this Resolution. The debate on it, if it had any effect at all, was most pernicious.

The subject was postponed until to-morrow. After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

THE MEXICAN INDEMNITY BILL.

Mr. Houston moved, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the Mexican Indemnity Bill, appropriating three millions one hundred and eighty thousand dollars. The Committee, without debate, voted on and rejected two pending amendments, one proposed by Mr. Marshall, of California, that the President may cause the payment to be made at such time and in such manner as may be most acceptable to the Mexican Government; and the other proposed by Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, to add a proviso that the instalments be paid to the Mexican Government by the Secretary of the Treasury, under the supervision of the President.

Mr. Disney offered an amendment, that the money be paid in a manner conforming to the request of the Mexican Government. He specifically arraigned the Administration at the bar of public opinion, for the utter disregard of the interests committed to their care; in wronging the Treasury out of large sums of money by disagreeing to the proposition of the Mexican Government; and for disregarding the amity due to all nations, and especially to republics. In consequence of such disregard, the Administration has not only injured our mercantile interests, but aimed a blow at our political interests, to be felt hereafter.

There was an important question between the two Governments, respecting the right of way between the two oceans. We are already advertised that the Mexican Government has given the control of this matter to England. Therefore he arraigned the administration for allowing the advantage to be gained by our rival. He said Mr. Webster admitted the demand was made by Mexico for this money, and that Mr. Webster excused himself, by declaring that the treaty stated time and mode of payment, and it was not in the power of this Government to alter it. This was a worthless, inconsistent plea.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, offered an amendment to an amendment, provided it cause no additional expense to the United States. The conclusion, he said, is foregone, and the House is determined to endorse the course pursued by the Secretary of State. Congress is sinking into mere creatures to obey the behest of the Administration, —to confirm whatever they may think proper to do.

He condemned the bargaining with bankers to pay the money to Mexico before the appropriation was made.

Mr. Bayly replied, saying, among other things, that the Secretary of State had no authority to accept drafts from Mexico on our Treasury.

Mr. Johnson responded, contending that the money could have been paid directly to Mexico.

Mr. Meade took similar grounds.

Mr. Carter offered an amendment to Mr. Disney's, striking out the words—"in conformity to"—and inserting—"pursuant to." He held that the wishes of the Mexican Government should have been consulted. It is a fact, that Mr. Webster turns his back on Mexico, bringing to light an inevitable suspicion—

Mr. Brooks rose to a question of order. He had no objection to the debate going on, but there was an amendment pending, to pay money in conformity to the wishes of Mexico. The amendment of Mr. Carter proposed to substitute the words, "pursuant to." The point is, that the argument of the gentleman should be devoted to the propriety of this amendment.

Mr. Carter said that would be a technical argument.

The Chairman remarked that Mr. Carter must confine himself to an explanation of the amendment to the amendment.

Mr. Disney—I wrote my amendment in English. Its terms were—"in manner conforming to"—and not, "conformable to," the wishes of Mexico.

All the amendments were rejected, when the Committee rose, and the Bill was reported to the House.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, explained his views. The Bill was reported, with his consent and approbation, from the Committee of Ways and Means. He alluded to remarks heretofore made, and amendments offered, one which proposed that the payment be made by the Secretary of the Treasury. He asked whether his Democratic friends had more confidence in Thomas Corwin than they had in Daniel Webster.

Mr. Disney—I have.

Mr. Carter—I have no hesitation in saying that I have no confidence in either of them.

Mr. Jones continued. He would not say he had more confidence in one than in the other. He contended that the bill should be passed in the form reported. It was for Congress to appropriate the money, and for the President to direct the manner in which it is to be paid. If any gentleman wants an investigation as to whether there has been fraud in the arrangements made by the Secretary of State, he would consent to, and assist in, a searching inquiry into the whole transaction.

Under the operation of the previous question, the bill passed without the Yeas and Nays being demanded.

On motion of Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and took up the bill for the relief of the American citizens lately imprisoned and pardoned by the Queen of Spain, for being engaged in the Lopez expedition. He read a letter from the Secretary of State, saying that $6,000 will probably be sufficient for this purpose. He would not detain the House by remarks in advocacy of the bill, as it vindicates itself; and he moved that the Committee rise and report the bill to the House.

Mr. Giddings, however, took the floor, and said he desired to express his views on the question. He alluded to our duty towards foreign nations, and our obligations as one of the sisterhood. As he saw his friend from North Carolina in his seat, who the other day attempted to draw him to discussion, he would now say, that the gentleman might, if he choose, assume the part of a catechuman.

Mr. Stanley—I am obliged to the gentleman, and I expect him to fulfil his promise that he will explain how, as stated in the resolutions of the recent Philadelphia anti-slavery convention, the visit of Kossuth is going to effect slavery in the United States. Let him come out like a man.

Mr. Giddings—It is a small compliment to attempt to draw me away from the question of foreign relations.

Mr. Stanley—Oh!

Mr. Dodge—Again!

Mr. Giddings—I will satisfy the gentlemen when I come to our domestic relations.

Mr. Dodge—Again!

Mr. Giddings. I can't dodge enough to follow that gentleman, who revolves in so narrow a circle of human oppression, that it is impossible for him to wander out of it. Mr. Giddings then alluded to the mission and eloquence of Kossuth, and agreed with that gentleman as to the interpretation of the laws of nations. He likewise referred to the Declaration of American Independence, and said that upon the principles there avowed the Hungarians attempted to establish an Independent Government. He insisted that our Government has often interfered in behalf of the rights of struggling republics, by the strongest protest, and caused to be read a series of resolutions, which he intends to offer on some other occasion, affirming Kossuth's views, and concluding with a resolution that the President of the United States be requested to open a correspondence with each of the several nations with which we have diplomatic intercourse, asking for the enforcement of the laws of nations and the establishment of universal peace. He would unite our country with England, France, and the Sublime Porte, to enforce the doctrine, and protest against Russian intervention in the affairs of Hungary. If this was done, Russia would not send a gun into Hungary.

He was frequently interrupted by questions, which he answered, and pressed to the favorable consideration of the House.

Mr. Bayley, of Va., said, he didn't propose to debate the subject of non-intervention. A proper opportunity will come up when the House shall go into Committee on the President's annual Message, and afterwards, (when a report shall be made from the Committee on Foreign Affairs,) what he proposed to do was, to move the Committee now rise, stop the debate, and pass the bill appropriating $6,000 for the relief of some poor and deluded citizens of our country, who have practically tested the expediency of intervening in the affairs of a foreign country. If the bill is to be passed at all, it should be now.

Mr. Carter offered an amendment, providing nothing in this act shall be so construed as to approbate any interference in the domestic affairs of Cuba, by any of the citizens of the United States. Mr. Carter said he offered the amendment in good faith.

Mr. Bayly rose to a question of order. The amendment was not germain to the bill.

The Chairman, (Mr. Stephens, of Ga.) decided that it was in order.

Mr. Carter said, that if a proposition was offered here to appropriate money to be expended for the delivery of criminals from our penitentiaries, all would vote against it. But the reason why this money is to be voted is, that the men are guilty of political offenses, and that those who have violated the neutrality laws are alone entitled to public consideration.

A few years since, when there was fillibusterism on the northern frontier, and citizens of the United States were led to the scaffold in Canada, while others were transported to Van Dieman's Land, and had to drag out their term of imprisonment there, and when they were released by the clemency of the British Government, we heard nothing about expending money to bring them home—they were obliged to get back under the benevolence of foreigners.

Mr. Bailey replied, saying it is the law in Virginia, and he presumed it was in Ohio and other States—that when a man has served out his time in the penitentiary money is always provided to buy him clothes and send him home. After the man has expiated the offence, is it an approval of the crime to deal thus with him? We have no power to appropriate money for the relief of individuals under the State's jurisdiction, but we have for those beyond the limits of the United States, as in the case of relief of sick and disabled seamen in foreign countries.

Mr. Carter—Does the gentleman contrast these seamen with offenders of the neutrality laws?

Mr. Baily—I understood the gentlemen to question the power to make the appropriation.

Mr. Carter—I did not.

Mr. Baily—If I had known that I should not have replied to it.

Mr. Meade asked are these persons in Spain or on their way home? If so, at whose expense?

Mr. Bailey—They are certainly in Spain unless some charitable ship master is bringing them home—or unless the Queen of Spain has sent them home, but in the absence of certain information would it not be decent to make the appropriation to bring them home? for we only appropriate so much money as may be necessary for their relief and we hold the President accountable for the manner of spending the money.

Question taken.

Carter's amendment agreed to—ayes 79, nays 58.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, moved to strike out the whole section of the bill, and to insert in lieu of it, that $500 be appropriated to the relief of the widow of Col. Crittenden, who was executed at Havana.

Mr. Polk. Was he a married man?

It does not matter whether he was or not. [Laughter.] If he was not, no money will be paid. A man, however, of such indomitable courage ought to have been married. It was conveying the matter too far to make this appropriation. Those men went to Cuba in violation of the laws of the land, and in the face of the proclamation of the President. Many of his constituents, trading on that Mississippi, had lost their all, and yet they had never asked, nay, may not the Queen, to be sent home. They worked their own way, and let these Lopez adventurers do the same.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....Albany, Jan. 28.

Mr. Rogers gave notice of a Bill to suppress tippling houses.

Mr. Cowden gave notice of a Bill in relation to divorces.

The Bills for the relief of John C. Beekman and others and in relation to the expenses of the Board of Health, were passed. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Hatch spoke at length in explanation of his refusal to appear before the Committee. He considered the appointment of the Joint Committee as an invasion of the powers of this House,—from the course adopted by the Committee, he was led to believe that their object was by hook and by crook to put him in a wrong position—he, therefore, desired their propositions to be put in writing; he deemed the manner in which the Committee acted, as abusive, and that he had rights which he

BROOKLYN CITY.

THE CONDEMNED.—The case of Reily, (who is to be executed on Friday (to-morrow) in the yard of Kings County Jail,) as the time approaches for the sentence of the law to be carried into effect, creates no little agitation. There are many who entertain great *doubts* of his responsibility at the time of committing the awful deed for which he is to suffer, and there are others who feel positive upon the subject, after taking every means of obtaining information, that he was at the time in no wise accountable for his acts—and of this class are some of our most respectable citizens. Circumstances have come to light since the trial which, had they been known at the time and produced, the Jury might have brought in a far different verdict; but as it was, he was friendless—his counsel, acting voluntarily, done everything that counsel could do under the circumstances; but the unfortunate man had no friend who knew his history or could produce the evidence necessary to substantiate it. Reily, from his early youth, has been the subject of ungovernable fits of passion that amounted to a species of insanity; and it is said upon good authority that his most intimate friends dared not oppose him upon any subject on which he was bent, for fear of their life being taken; and on one occasion, as he afterwards stated, he would have committed a murder if some person had not at the moment interrupted him by coming into his presence opportunely and speaking to him in a manner which at once calmed him, and he afterwards, in speaking of it, thanked the person, and said he had rescued him from the gallows. His brother, also, at one time refused to work in the same room with him, fearing that Reily would commit some act of violence upon him during these spells. Considerable evidence of a like nature has been ferreted out by these gentlemen to prove that anger with him was a monomania—that he was insane and not morally responsible when under its influence.

The Rev. Dr. Bacon, his spiritual adviser, has had three interviews with the Executive, for the purpose of having his sentence commuted for life, but without avail, but has never applied for a respite, as has been rumored. Reily himself not desiring it. A. B. Hodges, Esq., Sheriff, also has interceded in his behalf, from the firm belief of what has come to his knowledge, that Reily at the time of committing the deed, was not morally responsible. In connection with these applications, his counsel as well as petitions have expressed the same opinion.

The execution will be conducted in a strictly private manner, every precautionary arrangement has been made, and but a limited number of persons will be admitted within the jail-yard, to preserve order—not even an officer without a permit signed by the Sheriff. There is no point from which the gallows can be seen from the outside. Sheriff Hodges with commendable precaution, (rumors having been circulated that a riot might occur,) has made arrangements to have four military companies in readiness to quell any disturbance that may arise. These companies are: the Franklyn Guard, Capt. Baldwin; Ringgold Horse Guard, Capt. Graham; City Guard, Lieut. Thorne, and National Guard, Capt. Sprague. Reily in his appearance, is about the same as when first arrested—his position seems not to have worried him much.

FOR THE POOR.—Last Sabbath a collection was taken up at the First Reformed Dutch Church, Rev. Dr. Dwight, in this city, for the benefit of the Poor of the city, which resulted in the collection of about $100. The money was placed in the hands of the Brooklyn Association, for distribution. The annexed resolutions adopted by the Executive Committee of the Brooklyn Association for the Improvement of the condition of the Poor, speak for themselves.

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of this Committee in behalf of the Association, be presented to the congregations of the Reformed Dutch Church on the Hights, and the First Reformed Dutch Church, (Dr. Dwight's) for their timely and liberal donation to the Association.

Resolved, That our cordial thanks in like manner be presented to Miss Julia F. Waring and associates, for the one-third proceeds, (thirty-four dollars) of children's fair, held in Columbia-street.

Resolved, That our cordial thanks be presented to Prof. B. B. Williams, for his generous efforts in raising the amount of $213 at an evening entertainment, and for an additional subscription of $20 in aid of this Association.

SETH LOW, President.
JAMES HOW, Secretary. BROOKLYN, JAN. 27, 1852.

WALLABOUT BAY LANDS.—Alderman Harteau at the last meeting of the Common Council, presented a resolution to the effect, that the power which had been given to a Committee, having the subject of the Wallabout Bay Lands in charge, be annulled, and that the whole facts in relation to this matter be placed before the Common Council before any further action is taken.

This subject is a very important one to every citizen of Brooklyn, and particularly those interested in that part of the city. It is a well known fact that some time ago when the lands in the vicinity of the Wallabout were comparatively worthless—and its present value not dreamed of by any one, at least during any man's life time, then living, that a party of speculators came to the conclusion to buy it and then force it upon Government at an enormous price, in which they succeeded. The rapid growth of the city has made this access to the water actually necessary, for the supplying of that portion, with materials, &c., for building, and eventually will be necessary for a Ferry communication with New-York. The General Government have applied to the Legislature for permission to close up this communication, by appropriating it to the uses of the Navy Yard, and by this means Clinton and Vanderbilt-avenues will lose a valuable water front to which they are entitled. We hope to see the Common Council of Brooklyn take some active step in this matter.

FIRE BELL.—A new fire bell, weighing, 4,050 pounds, has been placed in the belfry of the Fourth District Station-house, in place of the old one, which weighed only 1,900 pounds. The old bell was not large enough to be of any service in striking the Districts for a fire.

☞ On Sunday, three beautiful volumes were presented by the Teachers of the Mission Sunday School Smith-street, to James Cruikshank, Esq., for his noble services and sacrifices in that mission work, in that most needed, destitute and important district of Brooklyn, with appropriate remarks by Rev. J. West. Ground has been offered free to build here a permanent place of worship. We hope money may be contributed to erect the building.

HISTORY OF THE PILGRIMS.—The Alleghanians have been engaged to sing some of their choicest music at the lecture of Mr. Eggleston, to-morrow evening, at the Plymouth Church. The Committee of Arrangements have invited the officers of the New-England Society, Clergy, Mayor and Common Council, and other dignitaries. More than fifteen hundred tickets have already been disposed of. See advertisement.

JUSTICES' FEES.—In accordance with the request made, the report of the fees and perquisites received by Justice John C. Smith for the months of November and December, 1851, were reported to the Common Council, on Monday evening:

Received during the month of November	$83 28
Received during the month of December	160 14
Total	$243 42

TRACT SOCIETY.—At the twenty-second anniversary of the Brooklyn Tract Society, the Treasurer, D. W. Ingersoll, Esq., made the following financial statement, which may not be uninteresting:

BROOKLYN CITY TRACT SOCIETY—ACCOUNT WITH D. W. INGERSOLL, TREASURER:

DR.

Paid Missionaries	$2,226 90	Tract Society	757 04
Incidental	17 35	Balance	281 02
Printing	95 50	Total	$3,967 81

CR.

By cash from S. P. Batch	$36 00
By cash from Second Congregational Church	23 80
By cash from South Presbyterian Church	505 50
By Cash from Second Presbyterian Church	633 89
By Cash from Pilgrim Church	648 26
By Cash from Dr. Cox's Church	459 25
By Cash from Plymouth Church	368 94
By cash from Central Baptist Church	25 13
By cash from St. Ann's Church	247 00
By cash from Christ Church	250 00
By cash from Pacific-street Methodist Church	45 82
By cash from M. Jacobus	25 00
By cash from Middle Reformed Dutch Church	4 72
By cash from Central Presbyterian Church	13 79
By cash from Pierrepont-street Baptist Church	122 32
By cash balance on hand	263 44
By cash collection of November	159 17
By cash Third Presbyterian Church	22 77
By cash from First Reformed Dutch Church	115 00
Total	$3,967 81
Whole number of Missionaries employed	6
Whole number of Visitors	450
Tracts distributed at Navy Yard, and at the criminal and humane institutions	23,838
Tracts distributed among shipping	34,283
Tracts distributed in city	183,646
Total	$241,767
Bibles distributed	168
Testaments distributed	1,062
Number of scholars gathered into Sunday Schools	539
Number of Scholars gathered into Public Schools	72
Induced to attend Church	480
Induced to sign Temperance Pledge, over	1,500
Meetings held	276
Backsliders restored	13
Conversions	49
Missionary and family visitations	3,365
Sick persons conversed with in the City and in the Hospitals	2,645

FATAL ACCIDENT.—James Ryan, who was injured last week by the falling of a bank at Bergen Hill, lingered in agony until yesterday morning, when death came to his relief. An inquest was held, and a verdict rendered of accidental death, or something to that effect. The frequent occurrence of these fatal accidents at Bergen's Hill, during the last six or eight months, creates no little surprise in the community, and it would be a very hard matter to convince any one that they could not be avoided in a great measure, with proper care. The blame rests either upon those in charge of the work, or the men themselves; wherever it is, the people are anxious to have the matter guarded against, and it is high time that the city authorities took some action in the premises. All the benefits ever to be derived from the removing of Bergen's Hill will not restore one breath of life to the poor laborers who have been buried alive under its banks or be any remuneration for this sacrifice. Coroner Ball was very particular in investigating the the causes of a similar fatal accident at this same hill some weeks since, when the first one elected that the earth was of such a nature at some places, that it would suddenly give way without much notice being given beforehand from appearances; *knowing* this, the persons in charge of the workmen should exercise an extra degree of caution. If there is another accident of the-kind occurs very soon, and there is not some action taken by the city fathers, the excitement among the people, we fear, will arrive at a crisis.

THE PILGRIMS.—The Lecture by Rev. N. H. Eggleston, on the "Pilgrims," comes off this evening, at the Plymouth Church. The Alleghanians will be there, and that is "enough said" in speaking of *attraction*. The Committee of Arrangements have invited most of the dignitaries of Brooklyn, including the Mayor and Common Council, the clergy, the officers of the New-England Society, &c. Two thousand tickets have been disposed of already. There will be a crowd, of course.

A COLD BATH.—A man, who declined giving his name, in attempting to jump on one of the Fulton Ferry-boats, on Monday evening, when the boat was starting, came short of his mark, and fell into the dock, getting a good ducking for his carelessness. He was rescued by the officers at the Ferry, and when taken out, he was, as might be expected, in no enviable plight, considering the cold weather.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—The house of Mr. Grey, corner of Court and Warren-streets, was entered on Monday afternoon, by some daring villain, and robbed of a watch and other property to a considerable amount. The thief made good his escape, without creating any alarm.

POLICE DOINGS.—Peter McGaghy was brought before Justice King Tuesday morning and fined in the sum of $5 for being drunk and disorderly.....John Kilfey for a similar offence was fined $10.....John Hughes for an assault was fined $5.

DISCHARGED.—Charles Steinberger and Martin Birdsall were examined on Tuesday and discharged, there not being sufficient evidence against them to convict. It will be remembered that these parties were arrested for stealing hogs from the Eighth Ward pound.

POLICE DOINGS.—John Herring was brought before Justice John B. King yesterday morning, charged with committing an assault and battery upon Mrs. Mary McGinnis, and also charged by Capt. Wright, of the Fourth District Police, with breaking up the bunk in the Station-House where he was quartered after his arrest. The Justice considered his case, and gave him the privilege of boarding with Sheriff Hodge, at the County Jail, for the term of 30 days.....Anna Smith, the only vagrant ever heard of bearing the name of Smith, was sent by the same Court to the Poor-House for a term of three months. This sentence was not imposed so much for a punishment, as to have a specimen of that family in the institution at Flatbush.

DEATH BY FREEZING.—On Tusday night last, a colored man, named Albert James, was found in the road, near North Hempstead, frozen to death. He had been in the village drinking during the day, and at night, while considerably the worse for liquor, started for his home, about one mile distant. He probably became so much intoxicated as to be unable to walk, and was consequently compelled to lay down, when he met his fate.

ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.—Commodore CHARLES WILKES, late Commander of the U. S. Exploring Expedition, writes to the *National Intelligencer*, that no systematic and effective plan of operations has yet been adopted in the search for Sir JOHN FRANKLIN. The only and true course, he maintains, is a thorough exploration over the ice by sledges or boats, making the advance, *in all directions*, but particularly to the westward from Wellington Channel. The end in view in a future search ought to be to examine the entire Arctic region, where we can scarcely fail to discover some trace, affirmative or negative, of the great navigator.

MONUMENTS IN PHILADELPHIA.—It was proposed some time ago, in the Select Council of Philadelphia, to people Washington-Sqnare in that city, with statues of revolutionary patriots. The suggestion was a happy one; and has met, we observe, with a favorable reception in the legislatures of Georgia, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. A convention to arrange the whole *modus operandi* is invited to assemble in Independence Hall, on the 4th of July next, and will doubtless attract a large attendance. A statue of Washington might with propriety be placed in the centre of the Square, as nearly as possible above the spot where the foundation of the monument was planted many years ago.

WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED of Mr WM O'NEIL, a Cartman, who left his home on Tuesday, the 20th inst, with his horse and cart, since which time no information has been received of him. His cart is No. 1,865. He is about 38 years of age, of sandy complexion. Any information respecting him will be gratefully received by his afflicted family, at No. 329 Front-st., above Gouverneur-st., who are in destitute circumstances. 1*29-1t*

BOY WANTED.—A smart active lad, from 15 to 17 years of age, in a Jobbing Store; one who resides with his parents. Salary first year $50. Address "B. P.," at this office. j29-1t*

TWENTY MEN WANTED—To sell a patent and other articles wanted in every family—agents are making $8 to $10 per day. Wanted a man with $300 to go to Philadelphia, and one to Baltimore to open a depot there to furnish agents—can make $2,000 to $3,000 per annum. Call or address, post-paid, No. 317 Bowery. j27-3t*

PRIVATE NURSING FOR GENTLEMEN—By J. M. LUDLOW. Those that are desirous of an experienced and faithful Nurse in sickness, please call, or address J. M. LUDLOW, No. 849 Broadway, Union Place, P. O., N. Y. Physician's Reference given. n11-3m*

NOTICE.—CAME ASHORE, on Coney Island Point, on MONDAY, Dec. 22, a RAFT, consisting of 27 square Pine Logs. For information respecting them, apply to BARNARDUS DONLY, Coroner, at his store, Gravesend, King's County, L. I. j3-1m*

ANY PERSON wishing to dispose of a GOOD COUNTRY and PRODUCE BUSINESS, favorably located within 40 miles of New-York City, on any one of the Railroads running from the city, may hear of an opportunity of doing so, by applying to or addressing, post-paid, A. S. HATCH, No. 8 Barclay-st., stating location and other particulars. j28-2t

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A gentleman would like to meet with a private family, within ten minutes' walk of Bowery and Grand-st., who could furnish a pleasant room, with breakfast and tea, for which a reasonable price will be paid, weekly. Address "Bowery," Chatham-square P. O. [1t*

ROOM TO LET.—No. 14 Warren-st near Broadway. One front parlor with adjoining bedroom, both well furnished. Breakfast given if desired. For one or two gentlemen only. j29-3t.*

BOARDING.—Wanted, Board in a private family, by a young man. None but those who possess the qualities that make home agreeable need respond. Unquestionable references given and demanded. Terms moderate. Location west of Broadway. Address O. G, office of the *Times*. j27-3t*

MISCELLANEOUS.

$50 REWARD.—Lost on Monday, 26th Jan., while passing down Broadway from Park-Place to Johnst, a valuable GOLD WATCH and CHAIN. The finder will receive the above reward, with many thanks, and no questions asked, by leaving it at the Carpet Store, No. 292 Broadway. j29-2t*

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against trusting AMOS FUSMAN, or ANDREW FORMAN, who has assumed the latter name since his residence in the West—formerly of Gouverneur st., New-York, late of Buffalo. He having deserted my bed and board, in April last, I will pay no debts of his contracting.

ANN FUSMAN, No. 44 Gouverneur-st.
☞ Philadelphia and Buffalo papers please copy. j29-1t*

A GOOD CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.—For sale, a Manufactory, with all the necessary apparatus for manufacturing an article that is used by every family in the Union, and pays 100 per cent. profit, and requires but a small capital to carry it on, and has been established a number of years. The present owner is going West in the spring, therefore he offers it for sale. Inquire at No. 58 3d-av., or of WM. S. WOOD, Deputy Sheriff, No. 21 City Hall. j28-3t*

RED ASH COAL—Broken, egg, stove, and nut sizes, selected for family use, and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by RANDOLPH & CO., No. 74 Wall-st., No. 287 East Broadway, cor. 4th-av. and 13th-st., and No. 309 Madison-st. j29

HARTFORD LIFE AND HEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY.—Premium due on Policies issued prior to August, 1851, received at the Office of David S. Dodge, Agent, No. 25 Cliff-st. j24-3meod

CLOTHING.—Ladies or Gentlemen having any Clothing or Furniture to dispose of, can receive the utmost value in cash, by sending to S COHEN, at his store, No. 452 Hudson-st. Ladies attended by Mrs. COHEN. j23-1m*

PAPER WAREHOUSE.—DUNCAN, LEWIS & BARTOW, No. 161 William-st., New-York, offer for sale writing, wrapping and printing paper of every description. Binders, bandbox, trunk, bonnet and straw boards. Twine of all kinds. j16

THE ACCORDEON TAUGHT on a new and improved System, by Professor GAMBLE, on moderate terms, No. 375 Hudson-st. N. B. Accordeons tuned and repaired. j20-1m*

THE SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF POOR WIDOWS with SMALL CHILDREN, gratefully acknowledge the following donations:—Mr George T. Trimble $20; Mrs Henry A Swift $5; Mrs Maurice $5; Mr Thomas H. Faile $50; from a Lady, to be distributed among twenty "poor widows with small children," through Dr. Tine, $100; Mrs. Josiah Rich $3; Mr. Abraham Bell $3; a Gentleman, by Mrs. White, $5; Mrs. James Walsh $5; Mr. Stephen Palmer $3; a friend, by Mrs. Vaudenbergh, $2; Mr William Moore $5; Mr. George Bird $25; Mr. Ed ward Gillilan $25; Mr. William Shaw $25; Mrs Terbell $10; Dort. Jacob Hansen $10; Mr. John Hubbard $5; Mrs Henry Laight $20; Mr John Bryer $2; Mr. William Hubbard $5; a friend, by Mrs. Wood. $1; Mr. John M'Gaw. coal to the amount of $5 25; Mrs. Bayer $25; Miss Jay $20; Mr. J. Gallatin $3; Mr. R B. Minturn $100; from a "sorrowing widow" $10; Mrs. Gabriel Irving $5; from Miss Collins, $5; Mr. John Oothout $25; Mr. A. J. Blake $200; Mr A. R. Wetmore $10; collection in Grace Church, by Rev. Dr. Taylor, $560; Mrs J. B Townsend $20. j29-1t*

CHURCH ORGANS.—The subscriber offers for sale the following organs:

The organ in Saint Patrick's Cathedral; it has three sets of keys and pedals.
The organ in the Eighth-st. Church, near the Opera House.
An English organ, with two sets of keys and pedals.
Five organs, with eight stops and pedals.
Three organs, with five stops, gothic cases.
Two organs, with four stops, Grecian cases.
Two organs, with three stops.
Four parlor organs and four seraphines.
j26-tf HENRY ERBEN, No. 172 Centre-st.

KINSLY & CO.'S EXPRESS—FOR BOSTON, FALL RIVER, AND EAST.—Arrangements having been made with the New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield, and Western Railroad Companies, we shall dispatch an Express daily for Boston, Providence, and the East. Merchandise of every description, taken and delivered with promptness and dispatch. This arrangement will continue during the close of navigation. j28-1t*

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

TO OWNERS OF IMPROVED PROPERTY.—The advertiser desires to engage a valuable new tenant about Hospital, situated in one of the best locations in Brooklyn, for whom building here, or in the city of Brooklyn, is desired. Address Box No. 88, P. O. Brooklyn. j29 3teod*

A BARBERING AND HAIR DRESSING SALOON FOR SALE.—Over doing a handsome business, will be sold, for $1,000, which is only the value of the furniture and fixtures. Also a lease of the premises for sale, or will be let to the purchaser at a moderate yearly rent. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at 62 Spruce-st. BATH, Times Office.

FOR SALE.—The Good Will and Fixtures of a well established Merchandise Brokerage business. Address Box 1774 Post Office, post-paid. j28-6t

BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—One half or the whole of a newly built store to let and fixtures for sale. Possession given immediately. For further particulars, inquire of G. B. HASKELL, No. 312 Broadway. j28-31*

FOR SALE.—Odd Fellows' Hall, at Green Point, L. I., and the lot adjoining. This valuable property, situated in the most central part of Green Point, now occupied by the various associations of Odd Fellows and Sons of Temperance, will be sold low, and on liberal terms, together or separately. Apply to S. JESSURUN, No. 7 Clinton Court, Beekman-st., N. Y. j21-1m*

FARM FOR SALE.—A beautiful Farm of about 90 acres of superior land, near the lovely Village of New-Rochelle, Westchester Co., N.Y., one hour from the city per New-Haven or Harlem Railroad. It is in a fine location on the mains road to White Plains and commands a view of the surrounding country, Long Island Sound, the Village, &c and is well worthy the attention of gentlemen seeking a country residence. For further particulars enquire of A. S. WILLIAMS, 16 Park-place, between 10 and 3 o'clock. j19-2w

FARM FOR SALE, IN NEW-JERSEY, near the Blazing-Star Ferry, where Steamboats stop daily (fare one shilling) and 3¼ miles from the Railroad depot at Rahway. The farm contains 100 acres of excellent land, divided into cultivated land, wood land, salt meadow, pasture land, and orchard—choice fruit trees of all kinds. House finely situated—see description in N. Y. Express. Apply to the Administrator [j8-1m*] JAMES R. LOTT, No. 56 Wall-st.

TO JEWELLERS OR WATCH CASERS.—For sale or lease a Jewelry Manufactory in full operation, with Steam Power, Gas Light, and every other convenience requisite, and a desirable location. The whole concern will be sold or leased; and the owner will, if desired, arrange to buy from the concern Ten to Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars per year. For further information, address JEWELER, Box 1903, lower Post Office, New York. None need apply, unless they have a capital to invest. d27-tf

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The spacious four-story Stores on the walking on Furman-st., opposite Harbeck's stave-yard. They are admirably located for almost any manufacturing purpose, being entirely fire-proof, of very convenient access to either Ferry, and having an ample supply of excellent water upon the premises. Apply to JOHN J. MERRITT, No. 76 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, or No. 121 William-st., New-York. j20-eodtf

ROOMS TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER.—Several large, well lighted and airy rooms in the subscriber's extensive manufactory, comprising an entire block, bounded by Hudson, 14th, and 15th-sts., and 9th-av. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 135 Water-st. S. C. HERRING. j20-31aw2w

HOUSES TO LET.—Two Brown Stone front, 3 story houses in Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins-sts., South Brooklyn. Bath-room, gas fixtures, and finished in the modern style. On a stage route. Apply at the office of JAMES COCKER & CO., No. 84 John st. j17-6teod*

HOUSE TO LET.—The large and elegant House, No. 36 Bond-street, lately the residence of A. Schermerhorn, deceased. Possession given on the 1st of May. House to be seen between two and three o'clock. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 48 Greenwich-street. j24-1w*

STORE TO LET IN MAIDEN LANE.—The Five Story brick Store, No. 43 Maiden-lane, to Let or Lease. Possession may be given at an early day. Inquire on the premises. A double mahogany counting desk for sale, inquire as above. JAS. PHYFE, No. 43 Maiden-lane. j10-tf

YARD TO LET.—A YARD suitable for an Iron Yard, or for storage, being covered and in a desirable part of the city for the above-named business. Enquire at No. 413 Water st. j27 3t*

TO LET.—In the Times Buildings, No. 113 Nassau-st. the 3d and 4th stories entire, 25 by 103 feet deep. Apply JOHN GILHOODY, No. 118 Nassau-st. d5-tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Act relative to Limited Partnerships, that a Limited Partnership has been formed by the Subscribers under the name or Firm of MYERS, SUYDAM, and KNISELY, commencing on the first day of January, 1852, and terminating on the 31st day of December, 1854. That J. L. VANSCHOONHOVEN, of the City of Troy, and State of New York, is the special partner in said partnership, and has contributed the sum of Twenty Five Thousand Dollars to the common Stock thereof, in cash.

That JAMES MYERS, of the City of Brooklyn, and State of New York; JAMES A. SUYDAM and WILLIAM KNISELY, of the City of New York, are the general partners in said partnership. That the general nature of the business to be transacted by said partnership is the importing, buying, and selling of Silks, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods.

J. L. VANSCHOONHOVEN,
JAMES MYERS.
JAMES A. SUYDAM,
WILLIAM KNISELY.
NEW YORK, DEC. 31 1851. j1-6w*

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of this State, that the subscribers have entered into a limited partnership, under the firm of SCHUCHARDT, FROLICH & HOLTHAUSEN, for the transaction of Importing and Commission business. That FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, who resides a part of the year in the County of Middlesex, in the State of New-Jersey, and a part of the year in the city of New-York, is one of the special partners, and has contributed the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars in cash to the common stock of the said partnership; and FREDERICK GEBHARD, of the City of New-York, is the other special partner, and has also contributed Fifty Thousand Dollars in cash to the common stock of the said partnership. That FERDINAND SCHUCHARDT, whose place of residence is in the city of New-York, and JOHN M. CHARLES FROLICH and HENRY HOLTHAUSEN, who respectively reside in the city of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, in the State of New-York, are the general partners. The said partnership commenced the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and is to terminate on the 31st December, 1856.

FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT,
FRED C GEBHARD,
FERDINAND SCHUCHARDT,
J. M. C. FROLICH,
H. HOLTHAUSEN.
New-York, Jan. 2, 1852 j8-6w

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—ALVAN E. PARKER, of Phillipsville, in the county of Allegany and State of New York, CURTIS C. GARDINER, and SYLVANUS LYON, both of Williamsburg in the county of Kings, and State of New York, and HENRY A. PARKER, of said Phillipsville, in the county of Allegany and State of New York, have formed a limited partnership in pursuance of the laws of the State of New York, under the name and firm of "GARDINER, LYON & PARKER," for the general purpose of importing and jobbing in fancy goods and dealing in fancy goods generally in the city of New York, in the county and State of New York. The said ALVAN E. PARKER has contributed the sum of twelve thousand dollars, and has paid in cash as capital to the common stock of the said partnership, the sum of twelve thousand dollars. The said CURTIS C. GARDINER, SYLVANUS LYON, and HENRY A. PARKER are the general partners, and are alone authorized to transact business and sign for the partnership, and bind the same. The said partnership is to commence on the first day of January next, 1852, and continue until and to terminate on the first day of January which will be in the year 1855. Dated, New York city, Dec 19, 1851.

ALVAN E. PARKER,
CURTIS C. GARDINER,
SYLVANUS LYON,
HENRY A. PARKER.
j1-6w

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the Subscribers under the provisions of the Revised Statutes, relative to Limited Partnerships, under the name or firm of GEORGE W. QUINBY & CO., to be conducted in the City of New-York. That the general nature of the business is the purchase, curing, and sale of slaughter hides, calf and sheep skins, cattle feet and fat. That GEORGE W. QUINBY is the general partner, and WALTER BOWNE the special partner, both of whom reside in Flushing, Queens County, and State of New-York, and that the special partner has contributed the sum of ten thousand dollars in cash to the common stock. That the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and to terminate on the 1st day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven. New-York, Dec 17, 1851. GEO. W. QUINBY,
WALTER BOWNE
d26-6w

WE, JAMES ROSS GEORGE E. WEST and WILLIAM E. NEWELL, do hereby certify that we have formed a limited partnership under and in pursuance of the first title of the fourth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York. Such partnership is to be conducted under the name or firm of "WEST & NEWELL." The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the Importing and Jobbing of Fancy Goods and Hosiery. The said JAMES ROSS, who resides at Terre Haute, in the State of Indiana, is the only special partner, and the said GEORGE E. WEST, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York, and WILLIAM E. NEWELL, who resides in the City and State of New York, are the only general partners interested therein. The said JAMES ROSS, the special partner, has contributed the sum of fifteen thousand dollars to the common stock, as capital. The said partnership is to commence on the first day of January, 1852, and will terminate on the thirty-first day of December, 1854. Dated at the City of New-York, Dec. 31st, 1851.

JAMES ROSS,
by Willard M. Newell, Att'y.
GEO. E. WEST,
WM. E. NEWELL.
j1-6w

NOTICE.—The undersigned, Abraham W Lewis and Moses D. Gale, have renewed their limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, Part 2d, Chapter 4th, Title 1st, "Of Limited Partnerships," upon the terms following, to wit: The name or firm under which said partnership will continue to be conducted is, M. D. GALE. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is, as heretofore, the manufacture and sale of Soap. The only partners interested therein are MOSES D. GALE and ABRAHAM W. LEWIS, and both of them are residents of the City of New-York. Said Moses D. Gale is the general partner; and said Abraham W. Lewis is the special partner, and heretofore contributed to the common stock the sum of one thousand dollars in cash, which remains, and will continue therein. The said partnership is renewed and continued from the thirtieth day of December, 1851, (when it will commence,) for one year, and it is to terminate the thirtieth day of December, 1852; and said business is to be conducted in the city of New-York. Dated NEW-YORK, December 16th, 1851. ABRAHAM W. LEWIS.
d18-1aw7wTh MOSES D. GALE.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of BERFORD & CO., between R. G. BERFORD, WILLIAM CHASE BARNEY and LORING L. LOMBARD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

New-York, Jan. 27, 1852. R. G. BERFORD,
WM. CHACE BARNEY,
L. L. LOMBARD.

The undersigned will continue the Express business to California, under the name of BERFORD & CO., at No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. R. G. BERFORD,
L. L. LOMBARD.

G. H. ELLERY, HAVING WITHDRAWN from the late firm of E. M. DAVIS & CO., will continue the FRENCH IMPORTING BUSINESS, on his own account, at the Store No. 51 Broadway, (formerly occupied by E. M. D. & Co.,) and is now receiving, by every Steamer, desirable styles of Spring Goods, which are offered on the most favorable terms to jobbers throughout the country.
j1-6w G. H. ELLERY, No. 51 Broadway.

REFOLDING AND PACKING WAREHOUSE—CLEVELAND & CO., No. 63 Beaver-st, and No. 30 Exchange-place, New-York, are fully prepared to examine and pack Auction purchases; Refold and Refinish every description of Dry Goods; make up water proof mule packs, for land carriage; Bale Goods for California and other distant ports; and Compress Blankets and other bulky goods to reduce to measurement. Having six powerful Presses and competent workmen in all the different departments, they are enabled to transact any amount of business in their line with promptness. All goods on the premises are covered by insurance. j18-tf1aTh&S

MILK KETTLES, for sale at No. 123 Hudson-st. j12-1m*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS

PUBLISH THIS MORNING—I. FLORENCE SACKVILLE; or, Self-Possession. An Autobiography. By Mrs. Bushby. 12mo. Paper, 50 cents.

The most powerful novel that we have met with for some time.—*Athenæum.*

Mrs. Bushby possesses a charming and lively style, an observant eye for character, a ready facility of invention, and considerable command of language.—*London Critic.*

Florence is a delightful creation of the liveliest order.—*London Globe.*

Mrs. Bushby is very happy in the mode in which she tells us the self-independent character of her heroine, and the occasion on which its strength is manifested.—*London Literary Gazette.*

II.—THE CORNER-STONE. By Jacob Abbott. Forming Vol. II. of Abbott's Young Christian Series." Very greatly improved and enlarged. Beautifully illustrated. 12mo. 18 cents, $1.

I have been much delighted with two American works which have had a large circulation in England: The "Young Christian" and the "Corner Stone," by a New-Englander, Jacob Abbott. They are very original and powerful; and the American illustrations, whether borrowed from the scenery or the manners of the people, are very striking.—*Dr. Thomas Arnold, in a letter to Chevalier Bunsen, Rugby, Sept. 29, 1834.*

There never have issued from the press books better adapted to the moral enlightenment and improvement of youth, than the series of which the Young Christian is the first volume.—*National Intelligencer.*

One of the best and most popular religious books ever published. It should be in every Christian family in the land.—*Southern Literary Gazette.*

III. DR. TURNER'S SCRIPTURAL PROPHECY.—Thoughts on the Origin, Character and Scriptural Prophecy. In seven Discourses. Delivered in the Chapel of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church. With Notes. By Samuel H. Turner, D.D. 12mo. Muslin, 75 cents.

PUBLISHED THIS MORNING,

BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT, Part XXIV, for January.

This invaluable compendium has been greatly improved, and is issued thus early by virtue of an arrangement entered into for the advance proof sheets, with the distinguished author, and will appear punctually hereafter during the first weeks of January and July respectively, with its present improvements of paper, typographical execution, &c.

Terms, invariably in advance, from Part XXIII, for July, 1851, price $1; $2 per annum. The back numbers, or so from the commencement, can be had at the following original prices:

Twenty-four parts, bound in 10 vols., sheep, library style, $2 a vol.	$20
Parts I to XII	50c. each.
Parts XIII to XXII	75c. each.
Parts XXIII to XXIV	$1 each.

N. B.—Mail subscribers will particularly note that for $2 per annum, paid in advance, the work will reach them postage free, in whatever part of the Union. The most liberal terms will be given to the trade.

SPRINGER & TOWNSEND,
j29-1t No. 222 Broadway, New-York.

APPLETON'S MECHANICS' MAGAZINE.—ON THURSDAY MORNING WILL BE READY the February Number of APPLETON'S MECHANICS' MAGAZINE AND ENGINEER'S JOURNAL, edited by Julius W. Adams. Illustrated with large engraving, quarto size. Price 25 cents.

CONTENTS.

Davies' Rotary Engine, illustrated; Malleable Iron Railroad Chairs, illustrated; Rotary Fluid Metre, illustrated; Flax, and its Manufacturing Machinery, illustrated; "What to observe;"—Barometer—Thermometer, illustrated—Hygrometer, illustrated; Steam Boilers; Mechanics for the Million—No. X, illustrated; A Small Question in Hydraulics, illustrated; Baillie's Volute Spring, illustrated; Crystal Palace; Steam Carriages on Common Roads; Voting Machine, illustrated; Proceedings of Scientific Societies; Liebig on the Value of Electro Magnetism as a Motive Power; New Method of Weighing at the Royal Mint; American Patents; English and Scotch Patents; Irish Patents; Reviews, Correspondence, and Notices.

"It should be in the hands of every intelligent artisan in this vast country. Its value is infinitely beyond its nominal price."

"It cannot be too widely circulated among practical men."

*** Terms, $3 per annum, or 25 cents a single No.

D. A. & Co. have just published TEMPLETON'S MILLWRIGHT, ENGINEER, and MECHANICS' POCKET COMPANION, revised, corrected and enlarged from the Eighth English Edition, by Julius W. Adams. One vol. 16mo. Price $1. j28-2t

DO YOU PRACTICE HOMŒOPATHY?—NO BOOK, FOR FAMILY USE, is considered equal to PULTE'S DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN. Price, $1.50. Published by A. S. BARNES & CO., No. 51 John-st. The following is

DR. GRAY'S OPINION.—I recommend Dr. Pulte's Book of House Practice as decidedly the best work of the kind extant JOHN F. GRAY, M. D.,
Jan. 19, 1852. No 49 Lafayette-place.

DR. HULL'S OPINION.—Its chief advantage over other books of the same design appears to me to be the facility with which it is understood by the lay practitioner.

A. COOK HULL, M D. No 76 State-st. Brooklyn.

DR ROSMAN'S OPINION.—The plan and execution of Dr. Pulte's Homœopathic Domestic Physician, render it in my opinion the best work of its kind extant for popular use. j19-eod&Wtf ROBT. ROSMAN, M. D.

THE GREAT FORREST TRIAL.—THE UNRIVALLED POLICE GAZETTE REPORT. PRICE 12½ CENTS ONLY, with LIFE-LIKE PORTRAITS of Mr and Mrs. FORREST—A big edition of the Police Gazette report of this notable trial is ready, and, though a miracle of cheapness at two shillings, will be sold for ONE SHILLING A COPY. Booksellers, pedlars, and the "news boys," will see that now is the time to "go in," at a shilling. The slowest of them can earn as much in a day as will keep them for a month, for they will find a "nimble shilling is better than a slow quarter." So rush at once to the POLICE GAZETTE OFFICE, 162 Nassau-street, where they are for sale in any quantity. j23-2t*

TRAVELING.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are the following:

ATLANTIC,

New-York Daily Times.

Cruise of the Cutter Taney.

The following is the report of Capt. Martin, of the cutter *Taney*, lately returned from a cruise for the saving vessels in distress:—

U. S. REVENUE CUTTER TANEY,
STATEN ISLAND, January 23, 1852.

SIR:—I have the honor to report the arrival of this vessel at this place, from a cruise to the northward, in search of vessels in distress. We have been absent nearly six weeks, during which time we have had a very severe gale, which has caused the loss of many vessels, and we were fortunately the only one in need of aid.

On the night of the 9th inst., we experienced and were exposed to one of the heaviest northeast gales of this unprecedented and stormy season; and on the morning of the 10th, the gale having increased, and the sea making a complete breach over the vessel, it was deemed prudent, for the safety of the vessel and the lives of those on board, to lighten her as speedily as possible. The water casks on deck (the water had previously become solid ice, and several of the casks had collapsed in consequence), were thrown overboard, in the first instance, to some measure. The long midship gun, at this period, drew her lashing bolts, and dashed to leeward, but was fortunately saved and secured. Two entire midship ports were carried away, and much damage, of minor importance, to rigging, boats, and blocks, occurred. This gale continued with great violence, attended with snow and sleet, till the 13th, when we received another gale from northwest, which was far more tempestuous, and of greater severity than the former. The vessel was hove to, under short sail; the weather had become intensely cold, the thermometer being as low as 10 degrees below zero. The vessel, owing to her peculiar construction, was, of course, very wet and uncomfortable, and laboring heavily in a large, cross tumbling sea, made ice very fast. On Tuesday morning the gale abated, and at day-light, when the condition of the vessel could be seen, it was apparent she would soon founder, unless quickly relieved of the immense weight of ice with which her decks, sails, and rigging were loaded. Notwithstanding all were weary with watching, worn by exposure to cold weather, loss of sleep, wet clothing, &c., all exerted themselves, aware of their peril; but it was several hours before the vessel recovered her buoyancy, and not until then could she be pronounced out of danger.

During the day, but little sail could be made, owing to their solidity with ice. After the free use of boiling water upon them, and much beating, a sufficient amount of sail was set, to steer a course. The main-jib was found to be much torn and chafed; every block was solid ice, as well as rigging and much now remains upon them which it has been found impossible to remove by reason of the continuance of cold weather.

I shall proceed to refit immediately, by making the necessary repairs to the rent sails we are endeavoring to repair on board, being unable to obtain a sail maker. Our supply of water being quite out, we are making every exertion to fill up, but meet with much difficulty, owing to the condition of the pumps, which are nearly all frozen up.

Every effort will be made to have the vessel in immediate readiness to carry out the views of the Department relative to cruising for the relief of distressed vessels, and no delay shall occur in proceeding to sea the moment we shall be refitted and a supply of water obtained.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
FRANCIS MARTIN, Captain.

Hon. THOMAS CORWIN, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, Jan. 27, by Rev. Henry Chase, Mr. JAMES S. GRAY to Miss MARY A. GWYN, all of this City.

☞ Virginia papers please copy.

On Wednesday, Jan. 28, by Rev. S. D. Burchard, Mr. GEORGE W. ELDER, to Miss MATILDA ADELAIDE, daughter of the late Victor B. Waldron, all of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on the 27th inst., Mrs. LUCY O., wife of Rev. Joseph F. Thompson, aged 33 years and 11 months.

Funeral service at the Tabernacle, Thursday, 29th inst., at 12 o'clock. Relatives and particular friends, without further invitation, will assemble at No. 112 Leonard-st. at 11½ o'clock, A.M. 28-2t*

On Tuesday, the 27th inst., WILLIAM HENRY, only son of William and Catherine Taylor, aged 6 years, 4 months and 13 days—being the third death in 15 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those, also, of his grandfather, John Taylor, and John W. Lewis, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral (without further invitation) this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 203 South 9th-st., Williamsburg.

In Brooklyn, Tuesday evening, Jan 27, of consumption, Capt. WILLIAM H. PECK, late of steamboat Cataline, aged 30 years and 8 months.

His remains will be taken to the burying-ground of the family at Flushing, L. I., on Thursday morning j29-2t*

On the 26th inst., of Typhus fever, Major ENOS TURNER, in the 39th year of his age, formerly of Oxford County, Maine.

Funeral at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 29th, from his late residence, No. 11 Prince-st., Brooklyn. His remains will be taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens for interment.

On Thursday, 28th inst., JOHN McSARRON, son of Patrick and Rosanna McSarron, aged 14 years, 3 months and 22 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday, the 30th inst., at o'clock, from his father's residence, No. 196 2d-st. j29 2t*

On the morning of the 28th inst., of consumption, Mrs. ELEANOR PHELAN, in the 56th year of her age.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, which will take place from her late residence, No. 4 Stanton-st., on Thursday at 2 P M.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 28.

$7,000 U. S. 6s, '67	116	100 Edgeworth Co	s30 74
5,000 Erie 7s, '56	106	100 do	s30 74
6 R U S. 5s, '53	100	400 do	74
1,000 Erie Incomes	95	300 Morris Canal	16
1,000 Erie Convertibles	91	50 Dauphin	s30 38
5,000 Indiana 5s	83	20 Chemung Railroad	85
1,000 Hudson, 1st mort	101	50 Canton Co	b30 69½
1,000 Reading 6s, '60	79	50 do	b30 69½
5,000 Hudson, 2d mort	90	50 do	69
25 Bank of Commerce	105	200 do	b60 69
15 Bank of America	102	280 Harlem Railroad	68
6 State Bank	103	400 do	b30 69
10 Del. & Hud. Canal	106	1,000 Reading Railroad	64
100 do	106	1,000 do	63
50 do	b30 105	600 do	64
75 do	106	100 do	s60 62½
80 do	106	600 do	b10 63
50 do	b60 107	500 do	b60 63½
30 Hanover Bank	98	50 Nor. & Wor. R.R.	50
30 Hudson River R.R.	61	50 do	b60 51
13 do	61	10 N. Y. & N. Hav. R.R.	113
25 do	s90 61	10 do	112
300 do	b30 106	50 Erie Railroad	78
50 do	61	375 do	79
50 do	61	50 do	79
100 Long Island Railroad	17	25 do	b30 79

SECOND BOARD.

$1 000 Erie Convertibles	87	150 Erie Railroad	79
5,000 Erie Incomes	95	100 do	79
1 000 do	95	100 do	b60 80
500 shs. Reading Railroad	63	50 do	b3 79
600 do	b60 64	100 do	79
200 do	63	50 N. J. Zinc Co	s60 11
200 do	63	50 Portsmouth Dry Dock	65
100 do	s10 63	100 Morris Canal	16
50 do	64	100 Harlem Railroad	68
300 do	s30 63½	200 do	68
400 do	63	300 do	68
200 United States Bank	2	50 Nor. & Wor. R.R.	50
200 Long Island R.R.	b10 18		

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 28.

The amount of Gold and Silver taken by the *Asia* to-day, was half a million to the fraction of a thousand. As these shipments continue to fall rather below the general expectation, they give increased confidence to money lenders, and for the moment the offerings of capital on demand are not only large, but below legal interest. The rates to-day to Brokers were 5@5½ ₱ cent. on Government, and prime State and Bank Stocks; 6 ₱ cent. on other Bonds, and 6@7 on Railway, Canal, and other shares. The offerings on paper are not so cheap, though prime names command money at 7@8 ₱ cent. There will be no Collins' steamer on Saturday, and very little will be done in Exchange before Monday or Tuesday.

We have seen a number of London and Paris private letters by the *America*. In France, the political quiet is viewed or pretended to be viewed as permanent. The highest spirit of speculation obtains on the Bourse. The rise of *Rentes* is equal to 17½ ₱ cent. from the 1st December—the fives selling then at 89, now at 106½. The leading railway shares have gone up 25 ₱ cent. The measures taken by the Government to secure quiet are commended. No reference is made to American stocks. In London, they are reported by the letters as quiet and without material change. A letter from Messrs. D. Bell & Sons states that few transactions had transpired within the week. Their circular quotations are—U. S. 6s, '67, 105@106; 6s, '62, 101@102. Pennsylvania, 81¼@82½; Massachusetts Sterling fives, 1866 107.

On the Stock Exchange, to-day, there was renewed activity in Reading shares, and the sales foot up about 11,000. Prices rapidly recovered from the fall of yesterday, opening at 62½ here, and 61½ in Philadelphia, and closing here at 63¾, and in Philapelphia at 63½. The operators in our sister city have been realizing on part of their stock, and this had induced others to sell in view of a probable decline. The market here, however, takes the stock readily in large lots, and for a variety of buyers, without reference to the tone and movements there. The large transactions of to-day strengthen the suggestion that certain strong and influential parties, friendly to the road, and confident of its improved earnings this year, mean to give the stock a much higher currency. That they may, or may not succeed, depends materially on the turn of the money market for the next few weeks. A resumption of large gold shipments would "knock the conceit" out of more than one speculation of the sort. If these be postponed, however, by reason of free Cotton exports, for a month or so to come, the chances are that the dealings in the fancies will continue bright, and prices for such as afford a good margin between present and former bull prices, go higher.

Although a large degree of attention was absorbed by Reading, there was a good business in other shares, and with the exception of Morris and Edgeworth, prices were better. Erie sold at 79¼@79¾ at close, Harlem at 68¾ ex-div. There was not much done in Erie Bonds. Long Island again brought 18. For State and Federal Loans there was no marked demand, and few were offered. Delaware and Hudson was sold at 106¼ cash, and 107 bid on short buyer's option. The Company are now getting, wholesale, $1 85 the ton for coal above the minimum rate of the summer, say $5, (at which a large sale was made to-day,) instead of $3 15. In regard to the January Erie receipts, we are pleased to hear that they are better than the fears of the peculiar friends of the Road, who recently threw their stock overboard, led us to expect. The buyers of Harlem are much encouraged by the recent opening to Albany. The stock is not in the street in large lots, and this is a drawback to a very large speculative movement. The decline in Hudson River appears to be stayed at 61@62. There is a variety of opinion as to the effect of steamboat and Harlem competition next summer. If through trains, it is agreed on behalf of the Road, can be pushed from city to city in three hours, our go-ahead people will, for the most part, take the cars direct.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $76,121; paid out, $93,618; and held at close, $2,907,723. The *Journal* reports $9,600,000 specie in the Banks. It seems that thirty-eight out of the forty-one are now willing to give the stock a much higher currency. That they may, or may not succeed, depends materially on the turn of the money market for the next few weeks. A resumption of large gold shipments would "knock the conceit" out of more than one speculation of the sort. If these be postponed, however, by reason of free Cotton exports, for a month or so to come, the chances are that the dealings in the fancies will continue bright, and prices for such as afford a good margin between present and former bull prices, go higher.

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was deemed best to give over the premium. The premium total is nearly, nay, quite equal to *one-tenth* the capital

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the morning of the West India steamer *Arcadia*.

The Cotton receipts at all the ports are now 116,000 bales ahead of same period last year, when about 46 ₱ cent. of the crop was in. At the same ratio of increase, the remainder of the season would give a crop of 2,592,000 bales. But there is little doubt with the majority of cotton men that the proportion of increase will be decidedly greater. Some of the circulars by the *America* express the opinion that importers will adhere to their present system of realising on arrival. Those interested in the staple at Liverpool are becoming more satisfied that prices will settle down at about, and not deviate much from, present currency, with occasional fluctuations, influenced by political or other causes. All, however, agree that low prices encourage consumption; and so long as this continues on its present large scale, the demand is likely to equal the supply, and relieve the market from accumulation of heavy stocks.

Messrs. De Coppett & Co., stock and exchange brokers, in their circular to-day, by the *Asia*, remark:

"The abundance of money, noticed in our last, has become yet more decidedly marked. Stocks generally have felt the influence and become quite animated. The fancies have experienced a decided advance. State securities have been exposed to some fluctuations. Those of the cities have been in demand, and held firmly. Railroad obligations have, for the most part an upward tendency. Hudson River Railroad, the only exception, has fallen 4 per cent. The various companies interested in the transportation and sale of coal have enjoyed the full benefit of the monetary plenty. Among them Reading and Delaware and Hudson may be noted."

Messrs. Cammann, Whitehouse & Co., by the same opportunity quote the asking prices for the leading Loans and Bonds in the market, as follows:

United States 6s, '56	105	Reading Railroad 6s, '60	79½
United States 6s, '62	112½	Reading Railroad 6s, '70	75½
United States 6s, '67	116½	Erie Railroad 7s, '56	110½
New-York 6s, '55-7	115	Erie Railroad 7s, '58	103½
New-York 6s, '60	106	Erie Incomes	96
City 5s, '73	104	Erie Convertibles	91
Philadelphia 6s, '81	102½	Erie New	87½
Cincinnati 6s, '95	96	Hudson R.R. 1st mort	101½
Ohio 6s, '60	102½	Hudson R.R. 2d mort	91½
Ohio 6s, '75	116	Ohio Trust	104
Kentucky 6s	104½	New-York Life Ins. Co.	130
Indiana 5s	84	Camden & Amboy R.R.	140
Pennsylvania 5s	85½	Exchange London	110½
Tennessee 5s	81	Exchange Paris	5.15

Our Stock list from Philadelphia, of to-day, shows increased activity: 2,500 shares Reading sold at from 61½ to 63¾; 1,300 Morris, 16½; $3,000 Reading 6's, '70, at 75½, and $25,000 of same at 76, buyer's option 60 days; $10,000 Camden & Amboy 6's, '67, at 93½; $2,506 Pennsylvania 5's, 69½.

The *Boston Journal* of yesterday thus relates another of those discreditable Bond transactions, which the Vermont Central Company have been noted for of late:

"We hear of another transaction on Vermont Central Collateral Bonds to-day, similar to that mentioned in our paper a few days since. One of our most respectable banking houses received some time since a note signed by Mr. Quincy for $13,000, with $32,000 of the Bonds as security, with instructions to collect, and accordingly took such legal measures as were considered necessary in the premises. Having taken these steps, the securities were returned to the owners. To the surprise and indignation of the firm, their property was attached to-day for the full amount of the Bonds by the Vermont Central Company under an action of *tort*, for the recovery of the Bonds. The loan was made, it appears, by an English house, through the agents in New-York, at *the legal rate of interest in that State*, and the firm here is in point of fact a *third* party in the case, having no interest in the matter except to carry out faithfully the instructions received.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

COTTON sales to-day, 576 bales at 6¼@8¼c. The market is dull and unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

The Cotton market to-day has been languid, with sales of 560 bales at 7¼ to 8¼. Prices are nominal, but holders are very firm.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Sullivan, from Charleston—Miss Sarah Leach, Mrs. Baker, Miss Baker, Mrs. Edwards.

MINIATURE ALMANAC....THIS DAY.

Sun—Rises.....7 20|Sets.....5 07|Moon—Sets..... 12 21
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..12 28m|Gov. Island.. 1 10m|Hell Gate.. 2 51m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....JANUARY 28, 1852.

Cleared.

Ship Arctic, Zeraga, Liverpool, Zeraga & Co.
ship E Bulkley, Brown, Charleston, Geo Bulkley.
Ship Clifton, Ingersoll, New-Orleans, F. P. Stanton.
Bark Manlius, Marsh, Vera Cruz, Hargous Bros.
Brig Emma Frances, Bartlett, Campeachy, Nesmith & Sons.
Brig Lamartine, Senter, Cardenas, J. B. Gager.
Brig Margaret, Sterling, Halifax, R. P. Buck & Co.
Brig S. Merrill, Means, Rochelle, Nesmith & Sons.
Brig Guglielmo, (Aus.) Cheverick, Trieste, W. F. Schmidt.
Schr. Almira, Herrick, Wilmington, Thompson & Hunter.
Schr. Brontes, Atwood, St. Bartholomew, S. W. Lewis.
Schr. Ellicott, Kipsland, Baltimore, Johnson & Lowden.
Schr. St George, Murphy, Portland, J. H Havens.
Schr. Elizabeth Ann, Krause, Washington, A C., master.

Arrived.

Ship Sullivan, Edwards, Charleston, 8 ds, cotton and rice to S. Wardle. Experienced heavy gales the entire passage.
Ham. Ship Deutschland, Moll, Hamburg, 60 ds., mdse. and 80 pass. to E. Beck & Kunhardt. Jan. 21, lat. 39 40, lon. 66, saw a fore-and-aft schr bottom up, about 150 tons; bottom painted green; both masts gone; no small boats near her; supposed she had been long in that situation. Jan. 22, lat. 39 50, lon. 69, saw large quantities of planks, bulwarks and wrecked materials adrift.
Bark Minerva, Sherman, Limerick, 58 ds., in ballast and 150 pass to Montgomery & Brothers. 12th inst., off Nantucket, fell in with part of a ship's house, about 25 feet long and 18 wide, with a round hole in it; part of it painted blue; supposed it to belong to a British vessel.
Bark Golden Era, Bartlett, Cardiff, 58 ds., iron to R. W. Trundy.
Bark Mary Broughton, (of Boston) Prior, New-Orleans, 20 ds., mdse. to Ladd & Church.
Bark Madonna, Curtis, Cardiff and Newport, Wales, Oct. 16, via St. Thomas, (where she put in in distress,) iron to Naylor & Sons.
Bark Geo. Leslie, (of Thomaston) Sleeper, Apalachicola, 16 ds., cotton to Ladd & Church.
Br brig Vulcan, Mann, St. Kitts, 30 ds., ballast to J. S. Whitney.
Brig Horatio, Johnson, Savannah, 10 ds, cotton to H. Underwood.
Brig Jane Howes, (of Provincetown) Cook, Port-au-Platt, tobacco and hides to A C. Resnre & Co.
Brig Albemarle, (of New-Haven) Guayamas, P R., 21 ds., sugar and molasses to J. Armstrong, of New-Haven. Left no American vessels.
Brig Sampson, Wheeler, Mobile, 15 ds., cotton to Earle & Hazard. Jan. 21st, lat 34 04, lon 76 29, took a gale from N N W, which lasted till the 23d, followed up by a calm of 12 hours, in which the vessel was drifted to lon 69 20
Br schr. Hone, Westray, Prince Edward's Island, Nov. 18, barley and oats to J Lowden.
Br. schr. Newfoundland Packet, Farrell, Halifax, 15 ds., fish to J Hunter & Son
Schr. Kalvolah, Glazier, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., naval stores to master.
Great quantities of drift ice.
VIND—During the day S W.

Below.

One ship on the bar, unknown.

Sailed.

Steamship Asia, Judkins, Liverpool; ships E. E. Austin, Moss, Galveston; St. George, Crawford, Havre, and others.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan 28—Arr. barks Arcadian, Liverpool; Cuba, Surinam; Parara, Mobile; brigs Bellow, Galveston; Paraguayan, Philadelphia; schrs Harriette at Jessie, Charleston; Lucy Ann, Philadelphia; bark D. Godfrey, Shanghai, Sept. 10 24th inst lat. 26 56 lon. 60, fell in with schr. General Irwin, of and from Baltimore for Washington, N. C., in distress, with three feet of water in her hold, having experienced very severe weather; took off Capt Tarbox and the crew and brought them to this port.
Cleared, new ship Dauntless, Vyparaud, Melbourne, Havana, barks Shaw, Buenos Ayres; brig Choctaw, Galveston; schr. Cornelian, New Haven; Malitta, Gibraltar; Albano, Sagua.
Also arr., bark Ben Adams, Mobile.
CHARLESTON, Jan. 27—Arr. ship Susan G. Owens, Liverpool, brig Adelina, Boston; schr Multades, Belfast. Sld. sch. John C. Engle, Philadelphia.
28th—Sailed schrs Helen, and Fawn, New-York.
NORFOLK, Jan 27—Arr. brig Solomon Eaton, New-York; Flying Cloud, Boston.

Spoken, &c.

Jan. 24, off Nantucket Shoals, bark Lucy & Elizabeth, for Boston
Jan 25, lat. 40 30, lon. 70, ship Hero, from Liverpool for Philadelphia.
Jan. 25, lat. 38 18, lon. 69 30, bark Perote, of and for Baltimore from Rio Janeiro

FINANCIAL.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS.—The Subscriber offers for sale $1,000 EIGHT PER CENT. FIFTY-YEARS COUPON BONDS, authorized to be issued by the Common Council of the City of Des Moines, payable in the manner Commissioners of Emigration, principal and interest payable at the banking house of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York.

The principal is payable at the pleasure of the Corporation after the expiration of fifteen years, and the interest is payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November of each year.

These Bonds afford a safe and desirable investment for capitalists, and are issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State of Iowa, for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Des Moines River. The receipts of these bonds are based upon lands appropriated by an act of Congress, approved August 8, 1846, granting to the Territory of Iowa, "for the purpose of aiding said Territory to improve the navigation of the Des Moines River, from its mouth to the Raccoon Fork, (so called,) in said Territory, one equal moiety, in alternate sections of the public lands remaining unsold, in a strip five miles in width, on each side of said river.

The proceeds of these lands are irrevocably pledged for the faithful fulfillment of these obligations of the State, and for the redemption of the principal and interest of the Bonds above described.

"These certificates or bonds entitle the holders thereof to the net proceeds of the sale of all lands heretofore or that may hereafter be granted by Congress, for the use and benefit of said improvement; and also to the net profits of water rents and tolls on said improvement—said proceeds and profits to be faithfully applied to the payment of interest on, and redemption of such certificates of stock as hereinbefore provided."

The amount of lands thus secured, applicable to the object above mentioned, and still remaining unsold, exceeds a million of acres, which is not to be sold for less than two years after it is offered in yearly parcels of 150,000 acres, for less than $3 per acre, all then remaining unsold of each parcel, at not less than $2 50 per acre; $312,000 has already been expended upon the works of the improvement now in progress of construction, and paid for by land sales.

The subscriber invites the attention of capitalists to the above-described securities, believing them to be an excellent and safe investment. The State of Iowa has appointed trustees, whose duty it is to superintend the work of improvement, and make faithful appropriations and expenditures of all monies that may arise from the sale of the lands granted by Congress. The honor of the State is pledged for the proper appropriation of the same to the payment of the principal and interest thereon, out of said *trust fund*.

The act of Congress granting these lands is sufficiently stringent to prevent any misappropriation of the monies arising out of the sales, as will be seen by an examination of the second section of the act, as follows:

"SECTION 2. *And be further enacted*, That the lands hereby granted shall not be conveyed or disposed of by said Territory, nor by any State to be formed out of the same, except as said improvement shall progress; that is, the said Territory or State may sell so much of said lands as shall produce the sum of $30,000, and then the sales shall cease, until the Governor of said Territory or State shall certify the fact to the President of the United States, that one-half of said sum has been expended on said improvement, when the said Territory or State may sell and convey a quantity of the residue of said lands, sufficient to replace the amount expended; and thus the sales shall progress as the proceeds thereof shall be expended, and the fact of such expenditure shall be certified as aforesaid."

The Bonds are issued payable to the bearer, and are in sums of $500, with Coupons attached. They are offered in amounts to suit purchasers. SIMEON DRAPER.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12 1852. j15-4wsod

KNICKERBOCKER SAVINGS BANK—Eighth avenue, cor. of Twenty-third-st.—Open every MONDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, from 4 to 8 P. M. This institution pays 6 ₱ct. interest on all deposits not exceeding $5,000.
The Charter of this institution secures to minor and females, married or unmarried, the entire control of all moneys deposited in their names.
ANSON WILLIS, Sec'y. JAS. POLLOCK, Pres't.
ELIJAH WARD, Counsel. d23-6m

BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, Dec. 1, 1851.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all those certificates issued by the CORTLAND COUNTY BANK, of Ashford, Cattaraugus Co., (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two yea s from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.
d4-law Thly D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY Nov. 4, 1851.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to the Statute in such case made and provided, that all those circulating notes issued by the WARREN COUNTY BANK of Johnsburgh, Warren County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the same will be returned to the owner of said bank. D. B ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
n6-law104Th

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, Albany, Jan. 24, 1852.—The MIDDLETOWN BANK has this day filed in this office, a notice of the appointment of the NORTH RIVER BANK in the city of New-York as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, togeth r with a revocation of the appointment of J. VAN DUZER of the same city as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
j26-6t DANIEL B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, —ALBANY, Jan 26, 1852.—The BANK OF GENESEE has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the BANK OF ALBANY, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
j28-6t DANIEL B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

THE EMPIRE CITY BANK, 663 Broadway, corner Amity-st. This institution will commence business on the 2d January, 1852. The following gentlemen compose the Board of Directors:

Wm. C. Bouck,	George Steers,	Russell E. Glover,
John Green,	Casper C. Childs,	B. S. Hart,
Denis F. Van Law,	Benjamin P. French,	
John B. Wickersham,	John H. Hoganscamp.	

Discount Days—Wednesdays and Saturdays.
WM. C. BOUCK, President.
H. T. KIERSTED, Cashier. d27-2m

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1852.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after Saturday next, the 10th inst., until which time the Transfer Book is closed. By order. JOHN MILLER, Secretary. [j7-1m]

DRAFTS FOR SALE—Payable at par, in Great Britain, Bank of England Notes and Sovereigns wanted. Parcels forwarded to all parts of the world by
EDWARDS, DALE & CO'S.
FOREIGN EXPRESS,
At Adams & Co's., Nos. 16 and 18 Wall-st.
Goods purchased, shipped, cleared on arrival, and forwarded with the utmost despatch. Bills Collected. j8-1m*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following certificates of Ohio six per cent. stock, redeemable after 1856—

No. 3,068	$4,000	dated 4th February, 1832,
No. 3,069	4,000	
No. 3,119	2,000	dated 7th March, 1832,
No. 3,128	1,000	

In all $15,000, say Fifteen Thousand Dollars, issued to John Iggulden and Edward Wright, with benefit of survivorship, having been lost, application for the renewal of the same will be made by [j8-6w] JAMES G KING & SONS.

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travellers in Europe, &c.—Circular notes (of the value of £10 and upwards,) and Letters of Credit payable at all the principal cities of Europe, &c., are issued on application, by Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

Payable at			Bankers, New-York.
Alexandria,	Cadiz,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chap.	Dresden,	Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Dusseldorf,	London,	St. Petersburg
Baden-Baden,	Florence,	Madrid,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Frankfort,	Malta,	Sienna,
Bordeaux,	Genoa,	Marseilles,	Turin,
Boulogne,	Geneva,	Milan,	Toulon,
Bremen,	Gibraltar,	Moscow,	Venice,
Brussels,	Hamburgh,	Munich,	Vevey,
Berlin,	Havre,	Naples,	Vienna,
Cairo,	Hague,	Oporto,	Wiesbaden,
Coblentz,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Warsaw,
Cologne,	Leipsic,	Pau,	Zurich.

j16-tf

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND and SCOTLAND.—The undersigned, for the convenience of Immigrants, will draw Bills on Messrs. BARING, BROTHERS & CO., for any sum of one pound sterling and upwards. Passages from Liverpool and London, in the "Swallow Tail" lines, leaving Liverpool on the 6th and 21st of each month, and London on every alternate Thursday, can only be secured on application to the undersigned, owners of said lines. GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
j13-t30 No 78 South-st., New-York

SUCCESSORS OF HARNDEN & CO.—SIGHT BILLS on the Belfast Banking Co. and Bank of Ireland, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, 60 day and sola, on Liverpool and London Passage Certificates secured for emigrants and their friends. Custom-House business attended to by COOLIDGE & OSGOOD,
j8-1m* No. 48 William-st.

MONEY.—SMALL SUMS OF MONEY may be obtained for short periods, on Dry Goods, Gold or Silver Ware, Watches, Jewelry Diamonds, Pianos, Fancy Articles &c., by applying to the Agency Office, No, 312 Broadway, up stairs; office hours from 10 to 3. j24-1wsod

BOOKS OF TRANSFER—In the Buffalo and Rochester Railroad Company have been opened with DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. William-st., who will be authorized to pay future dividends on stock registered in this city
j22-1w

A LAND TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—W. HUNTING, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, in Real Estate for Letting Houses, collecting Rents, and superintending Repairs, Alterations and Improvements, No 48 8th-av, near Abingdon Square. All moneys collected are deposited in a bank to the credit of the Agency, and are not drawn again except for the owners. A Real Estate register is kept, with full and accurate descriptions of all property left in charge.
REFERENCES—F. A. Palmer, President Broadway Bank; J Tarbell, Esq. President People's Ins. Co.; J. L. Everett, Esq., Cashier Broadway Bank; Isaac Lewis, Esq., Builder; Philo V Beebe, Esq., Builder; Messrs Baker & Wells; Messrs. Simonson & Gallup; Messrs Stewart & Smith, Builders; Messrs Keyser & Berrian, Builders; George M. Tunison, Builder; Messrs. Joseph & Cummings; Jas. Witherspoon, Esq.; Erastus C Benedict, Esq; Abm Van Nest, Esq; Charles E. Grant, Esq.; Wm. O Kell, Esq.; John Sodine, Esq. Peter V Voorhies, Esq.; J. H. Sprague, Esq.; George Elder, Esq.; Jas. Strasners, Esq Chas Crane, Esq; Silas C Herring, Esq; A. A. Denman, Esq; David H. Dick, Esq; Joseph Harrison, Esq; George Harrison, Esq; Wm. Tucker, Esq; Hon A. W. Bradford; Hon. W. R. Beebe, Hudson Kinsley, M. D.; W. Van Hook, Esq; Geo P. Nelson, Esq; Hon H. J. Raymond; Messrs Corne l & Curtis; B Fairbanks, Esq; Freeman Campbell, Esq.; A. B. Brinckerhoff, Esq; John McLean, Esq. j23-tf

CRANE'S PATENT NEWLY IMPROVED SOAP.—By the use of this wonderful Soap washing can be done in an inconceivable short time, without the labor of rubbing, boiling or bleaching, thus saving over one half of the hard and exhausting labor, time and expense, the wear of clothes, and thereby with the slightest injury to the most delicate fabric. One sing'e trial will prove even more than we say. Manufactured in New-York City by LORD & CO., No 171 Christie st. For sale by Grocers generally in this City and Brooklyn. j27 6t*

DEAFNESS, Discharges from the Ear, noises in the head, attended with dryness of the ear, Nervous Deafness, &c., cured by Dr. HEATH, No 262 Broadway, from 9 to 3, daily. Also, Artificial Eyes inserted without pain, moving like the natural organ. Short sight cured. Letters should be explicit, and contain $1, to receive attention. j22-R*

DR. ROBINSON No. 103 Bleecker-st., cures warts, without pain or inconvenience to his patients; he also treats with great success many cases of Scrofula, in its most fearful stages; also, salt rheum, scald head, eruptions of the skin. Charges very moderate. Office hours from 12 to 9 P. M. j14-1m W&Th*

NOTICE.—Steamship ARCTIC, from Liverpool, is now discharging under general order. at her berth, foot of Canal-st. Consignees will please send their permits on board, and attend to the receipt of their goods immediately. 27-3t EDWARD K COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

KOSSUTH HATS—With or without feathers, for Gents., Young Gents, Youths and Boys, with a large assortment of fashionable Hats and Caps, suitable for Seasons, at [d23-1m*] MONARQUE'S, No 228 Bowery

MELODEONS.—CARHART & NEEDHAM, manufacturers of Carhart's Patent Melodeons. Warerooms No. 283 Broadway; manufactory No. 75 East Thirteenth-street, New-York. Price from $80 to $300. d17-3m

THE PRIZE MEDAL—With "Honorable Mention," has been awarded for the GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, by the Jurors of the Exhibition of all Nations, and is now used in the Royal Laundry. Being thus doubly noticed for its "general superiority," (a mark of distinction conferred on no other) by the Royal Commissioners Jury, from among thirty or forty exhibitors, sets it far above every other of its competitors. The ladies are therefore respectfully requested to make a trial of the Glenfield Patent Double-Refined Powder Starch, which, for domestic use, now stands unrivalled.
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New-York Daily Times.

KOSSUTH.

THE PITTSBURG FESTIVAL.

SPEECH OF ERASTUS HOPKINS.

KOSSUTH ON WAR WITH RUSSIA,

AND

THE CATHOLIC QUESTION.

Correspondence of The New-York Daily Times.

PITTSBURG, Monday, Jan. 26, 1851.—P.M.

The Kossuth Festival to-day was a gratifying affair. As you are already apprized, alimentary feasting was dispensed with, and the money, thus saved, appropriated to the Hungarian fund. The fine and capacious Masonic Hall was crowded to excess. The greatest decorum prevailed, and everything combined to make the occasion a pleasant and profitable one to all concerned in it. The affair was a truly practical one—appropriate to this industrial, hard-working, laboring people. Kossuth's speech was received with much favor. It exactly suited his hearers, who are practical in all their tastes and habits. They wanted to know the entire *practical* question in a practicable compass, and they received it to their satisfaction in the brief space of about one hour. Their hearty endorsement of its positions is the best evidence that they appreciated its elements, and are ready to give them practical support.

The ladies movement is progressing finely. The cities of Alleghany and Pittsburg have been laid off in districts, to each of which, ladies' committees have been detailed for the purpose of soliciting "material aid" for the Hungarian cause. The spirit is up here, and much may be done in the way of substantial sympathy.

The Governor's health is not very good. His incessant application robs him of the opportunity for necessary exercise, and the effects of his sedentary life begins to trouble him much. At church, last evening, he was so ill as to be compelled to leave during service.

He proposes to start from this place on Friday for Cleveland, where he will stay until Monday, and then proceed to Columbus, and from thence to Cincinnati. After making one public speech in the latter city, he will proceed to Indianopolis, and on his return will complete his visit at Cincinnati. It is his expectation to visit St. Louis before proceeding South.

We have already given a full report of the first part of Kossuth's speech on that occasion, received by Telegraph. In the latter part, however, which was not reported, he discussed several questions of universal interest. We give, therefore, the following

CONCLUSION OF KOSSUTH'S SPEECH.

I know where I stand, gentlemen. I know your power and the indomitable heroic spirit of your people. It is not with the intention to create apprehension that I say this: the people of the United States fears nobody on earth. I know it may be that Russia, even after having absorbed Europe, will not dare to attack directly the United States. But it may be that it will dare even this. Some domestic dissension may come. No nation is safe against it. The passion of particular interest may cause some momentary discord. Russia will foster it by its secret diplomacy, to which nothing is sacred on earth; and when irritation comes to the pitch, and the ties of affection become for a moment loose—then perhaps Russia may step in, in a moment of interior weakness, from which not the greatest nations are exempt. Russia will begin by "divide," and will perhaps come to *impera*. All this may happen. I can say neither yes nor no; but one thing I am sure of, and that is, that Russia can and will attack you in your most vital interests, and can hurt you mortally without even resorting to war.

I am sure, gentlemen, so soon as Russia has achieved the triumph of absolutistical principles on the European Continent, and consolidated its undisputed preponderance, the first step will be to exclude the commerce of America from Europe by a prohibitory system of custom duties. It will do it; it must do it:—Firstly, because commerce is the locomotive of principles. That is more sure yet than what a gentleman in New-York so eloquently told, that the "*steam engine is a democrat.*" Absolutism could not for a single moment rule Europe with security if Europe remained in commercial intercourse with Republican America. And secondly, Russia will exclude your trade from Europe, because—(and let the great Valley of the West mark it)—because your immensely developing agriculture is the most dangerous competition to Russian wheat and corn on the markets of Europe. Either you must be excluded from the trade with Europe, or Russia cannot find a market for its corn.

Only think, gentlemen, by a continental prohibitive system which must be the first logical result of Russian preponderance—only think, the wheat, the corn, the cotton, and the tobacco of the United States, excluded from Europe for a couple of years! What a dreadful catastrophe is lurking at your growing prosperity in this perspective!

And when may this happen, you are perhaps willing to ask me? Within a year—within a single year, gentlemen—because if within a year the league of despots is not shattered asunder—if within a year Hungary can not at least commence the fight for her independence, which is equivalent to a breakwater against Russian preponderance, absolutism, under the protectorate of Russia, will be consolidated for a long while by accomplishing the partition of Europe within a year. Principles can only be balanced by principles—absolutism by republican institutions—unrighteous interference by the law of nations—despotism by civil and religious liberty. This is the cause which I advocate. It is not the cause of Hungary alone: it is yours—it is the world's. It has a determination as absolute and extreme as despotism.

Hungary would have been too content if Russia had not interfered, to oppose defensively the immediate Austrian instrument of its oppression. Now, as it is, God, for some beneficent purpose, has implanted in my breast the conviction that the independence of Europe, and the independence of Hungary with it, can only be definitively secured on the Moskowa, and on the Newa, in the Kremlin, and in the great Hall of St. George.

For this purpose, in which, as I had the honor to state, you yourselves are so vitally interested, we do not claim from you to fight our battles for us. Look to the nations of Europe, groaning under Russian weight. Look, in the first line, to Sweden, and from Sweden across Poland to Hungary, and from Hungary to Turkey and to brave Circassia. The first indispensable step hereto, is the independence of Hungary, and to this is wanted some substantial aid for the necessary preparations, and free commerce with you, and the pronunciation of the law of nations, supported by the authority of your glorious position of a "power on earth. "That is all: the rest may be left to our own care, and to those chances which I expounded in my speech at Harrisburg; and during my stay in England, at Birmingham.

Well, I am answered; "that if you proclaim the right of every nation to regulate its own domestic concerns, to be a common law of nations, and foreign interference a violation of this law, this your protestation will not be respected by Russia."

If I had the honor to be a citizen of the United States, I would have a higher opinion of the power and position of this great Republic; and instead of letting such a doubt enter into my heart, I should be inclined to take for an insult against this country's honor if a foreigner dared to pronounce such a doubt. Consciousness of our power is the secret guarantee of our power—doubt of it, is loss of it.

But I say Russia *will* respect your declaration, or else it will have a war from Sweden down to Turkey and Circassia. So soon as it moves with 160,000 or 200,000 men against Hungary, (and with less it could not,) all these nations will be aware that there is the last opportunity afforded to them by Providence to shake off Russia's yoke; and they will avail themselves of this opportunity—be *sure of it*. The momentary fall of Hungary was too powerful a lesson to them.

But again I am answered: "In case of such a war, you will be entangled in it." To this I say that you will have to fight a war, single-handed and alone, within less than five years, against Russia and all Europe, if you do not take the position which I humbly claim. But if you take this position, the necessity of this war will be averted from you, and Russian preponderance will be checked, and your protestation respected, without having to go to war. Because there is another sanction which you may add to your protestation—a sanction powerful as that of war, and yet no war at all. That sanction would be the declaration of Congress, that the intervention of a foreign power in the domestic affairs of whatever nation, being a violation of the laws of nations, by the fact of such intervention your neutrality laws of 1818 are suspended, in as far as the interfering or interference claiming power is concerned. In other words, that the citizens of the United States are at liberty to follow their own inclination in respect to such a foreign power, which violates the laws of nations.

This sanction would be sufficient, because the enterprising spirit of your high-minded people is too well known, not to be feared by all the despots of the world.

Your laws, which forbid your citizens to partake in an armed expedition abroad, are founded upon the sentiment that to a foreign power with which you are on terms of *amity*, the regards of friendship are due. But then, without becoming inconsistent with your own fundamental principles, cannot consider yourself to be in good friendship with a power which violates the laws of nations; so you may well withdraw the regards of friendship from it, without resorting to war. Between friendship and hostility there is yet a middle position—that of being neither friend nor enemy: therefore permitting to every private individual to act as he pleases.

Thus the conditional recall of your neutrality laws would enforce the respect to your protestation, without getting your country in the moral obligation to maintain your protestation by war. I hope those who share my principles, but hesitate to pronounce on account of the possibility of a war, will be pleased to consider this humble suggestion, and will see that, with my principles, war will be averted from the United States, and by opposing my principles, the United States will soon be forced into dangerous difficulties, out of which they cannot be extricated but by a war, which they will have to fight single-handed and alone.

Gentlemen, I have almost abused your kind patience, and still I must claim your indulgence for some further remarks. I am told that the Roman Catholics of the United States are opposed to my views. I am glad to be able to say, that in general it is not so. I have warm friends and kind protectors among the Roman Catholics here. The gallant Gen. Shields, Mr. Soulé, the Senator from Louisiana, the warm-hearted Governor of Maryland, Judge Le Grand, at Baltimore, and many others of my kindest friends, are Roman Catholics; and from New-York up to whatever place, masses of Roman Catholics have so universally, so generously, shared in the common sympathy bestowed upon me as whoever else. How could it be otherwise? Is my cause not the cause of freedom? And is freedom not a treasure to whatever religious denomination? Can there be a people, of whatever religion, which loves to be oppressed? What country is more Roman Catholic than Italy—than Rome itself? And is Italy—is Rome not oppressed to the despotic Government of the Pope in Rome, while it remains strongly attached to the spiritual authority of the Pope?

As for myself, I am a Protestant—not only by birth but by conviction; and no man can be more warmly attached to his religious convictions than I am. It is no merit of mine that my troublesome life has afforded to me opportunities of severe trial in that respect; and it is no merit of mine, but a simple necessity, that I did not sacrifice my religious convictions to whatever consideration. But I am no sectarian. I claim liberty of conscience for myself; and what I claim for myself, I am of course ready to respect in whomsoever else. I therefore respect every religious conviction. I respect the conviction of Roman Catholics, and will never forget that it is the religion of nearly half of my countrymen now, who have cordially cooperated in the cause of my country's independence. I will never forget that it is the religion of Poland, of all Italy, of half Germany, of the greatest part of France and of Ireland, whose hearts for the greatest part are with me,—and the rest of whom, on reflection, must be with me, because they must side with civil and religious liberty.

But if I were a Catholic, I would see with even more pain than, as the simple assertor of civil and religious liberty, I *now* see—Popery prostituted by obedience to the Czar, the relentless persecutor of Catholicism, who forced the United Greek Catholics in the Polish Provinces by every imaginable cruelty, to abjure their connection with Rome, and carried out, at a far greater expenditure of human life than Ferdinand and Isabella, or Louis XIV, the most stupendous proselytism which violence has yet achieved.

Certainly more than 100,000 human beings had died of misery or under the lash in the manner in which the unfortunate Minsk nuns were proven to have died, before he terrified these unhappy millions into a submission against which their consciences revolted. Yet with this man red with blood, and banned with the million curses of their co-religionists, have the men of that order which rules Popery, now made an alliance, or rather a compact of submission like that which evil-doers, according to the superstition of past ages, made with the evil spirit. A peculiar character of that order is the ambition to rule the world. Hence its alliance with the Czar. Hence is the Pope an obedient Satrap of the Czar, the sanguinary persecutor of Catholics in the Polish provinces. Hence we see High Priests of that church misusing their ecclesiastical authority, opposing every movement of liberty, and supporting the cause of despotism on earth. In this abnormity unenlightened Catholics themselves see clearly but that ambitious power which it was a Pope who had been foremost to suppress, but who with a reptile-like vitality had writhed from under the heel that bruised it, and succeeded in wreathing itself again and again around the neck of Catholicism, for whom the ascendency of that power had always been a period of disaster and confusion.

The Roman Catholics of Hungary, Poland, Italy, Germany, France, understand this thoroughly. Is it possible that Roman Catholics of this Republic should less understand it?—and that amongst them a movement should gain ground opposite to the aspiration of freedom, and beneficial but to the Czar—the oppressor of their religion? Is it not clear to them why good men, Catholics, like Lamennais and Fiobertz, F. Gioberti incurred the censure of the Roman Court—why the archbishop of Paris found himself in opposition to its policy, and why the majority of the Roman Catholic clergy of Italy, of Romagna, and of Rome itself are hostile to the temporal authority of the Pope, and sympathize with Mazzini so generally that of seventeen conspirators recently arrested, for conspiring in favor of the Republic against Austria, 16 were priests belonging to the humbler orders of the clergy. They are, in fact, opposed to the union of temporal and spiritual authority, which degrades a religious conviction into a policy subservient to despotism. They are opposed to persecution and intolerance; and regard with abhorrence the unnatural league with all oppressing despotism. These are indeed things which every Catholic, having only at heart the interest of his religion ought with deep sorrow to view, and not allow himself to be abused as a tool by individuals who take the word "religion" but to screen their private ambition with; and whose motto is, "let the world govern in chains when we but rule, under the shadow of the eagle of Russia."

Really I am sorry to have thus to speak. But once to do it was a necessity. If it be indeed true that amongst the Roman Catholics an opposition is got up against my cause, let them remember that in opposing me, they oppose the independence and freedom of millions of Hungarian Catholics, the independence and freedom of Catholic Italy, Catholic half of Germany, and Catholic France; and in opposing me, they are supporting the Czar, the most bloody enemy of their religion;—they are doing the business of Russian diplomacy.

Gentlemen, here I will end. If the cause which I represent were not of a higher dignity, and if the heart of the people of the United States were not more moved by principles and by liberty than to require the moving power of petty interests, I would mention that while the victory of absolutism is about to exclude America's agriculture and industry from the market of Europe, the victory of freedom opens it to them. Hungary alone is a market to $13,000,000 a year for cotton; and the pregnent necessity for some 10,000 miles of railroad, connected with the oppressed condition of its own ironworks, would afford an immense field of enterprise to the industry peculiar to Pennsylvania.

But with you such arguments are not required, and I have spoken too long already. I most humbly thank you for your generous sympathy; I most humbly thank you particularly for the manner in which this festival—ever to be remembered by me—was arranged. Indeed, more than enough of honors was spent on my humble self, though I never neglected to pray, "Don't mind my humble self; I am not worthy of any personal regards; and I feel humbled, not gladdened, in receiving them; let me be unregarded, let me be unhonored, let me be unfeasted, but remember and help bleeding Hungary." May I be attacked, calumniated, and trampled in the dust—that is all the same. Hungary's cause will not be less just, less important, less worthy of your sympathy. So, nothing to me, nothing for me, but *all* for Hungary, for Freedom's and for oppressed Europe's sake.

And you have adopted, in this festival, this practical course. It was Hungary you invited to sit down to the banquet of your substantial generosity. Be thanked—a thousand times thanked, for it. May your generous example be followed. May the association of friends of Hungary, of which this festival is the first on a broad, extensive basis, spread over the West. May you have given the start to that practical view, that every dollar spent in kindly intended but unprofitable demonstrations, is a dollar lost for Hungary. And if your generous as well as practical example be followed through the West, upon the most promising threshold of which I now stand, then indeed it will prove true what some tell—that it is in the West I will find America energetic and generous as it is gigantic and free.

After this speech had been concluded, Hon. Erastus Hopkins, of Massachusetts, was presented to him as the delegate appointed by the Legislature of Massachusetts to present to Gov. Kossuth the Resolutions adopted by that body. Mr. Hopkins addressed Governor Kossuth as follows:

Gov. Kossuth:—I am directed by his Excellency—the Governor of Massachusetts—to present to you the accompanying Resolve of the Legislature, inviting you to visit their Capital during the present session. The Resolve is in *fact*, no less than its terms "*in the name and behalf of the People of the Commonwealth.*"

Having with this simple announcement, delivered to you the documents intrusted to my charge I must be considered as having exhausted my official functions.

Yet, Sir, having had the honor of introducing the Resolve to the Legislature of Massachusetts, [Cheers] and witnessing, with pleasure the unanimous and instant concurrence of her 400 Representatives, [Renewed applause.] I will venture to add a few words beyond the record—only such words, however, as cannot fail to be consonant with the sentiments and hearts of her people. [Cheers.]

The people of Massachusetts would have you accept this act of her constituted authorities, as no *unmeaning compliment*. Never in her history, as an independent State, with one single exception, has Massachusetts otherwise tendered such a mark of respect to any other than to the Chief Magistrates of these United States. And even in this present instance, much as she admires your patriotism, your eloquence, your untiring devotedness and zeal, deeply as she is moved by your plaintive appeals and supplications in behalf of your native and oppressed land,—greatly as she is amazed at the irrepressible elasticity with which you rise from under the load of oppression, with fortitude increased under sufferings, and with assurance growing stronger as the darkness grows deeper, [Cheers.] still it is not one or all of these qualities combined that can lead her to swerve from her dignity as a free and independent state to the mere worship of a man. [Applause.] No. But it is because she views you as the advocate and providential representative of certain great principles which constitute her own vitality as a State,—because she views you as the representative of human rights and freedom in another and far distant land—it is because she views you as the rightful but exiled Governor of a people whose past history and whose recent deeds show her to be worthy of some be ter future than that of Russian tyranny and Austrian oppression, that she seeks to welcome you to her borders; it is because she seeks to attest to a trembling world that to the cause of freedom she is not insensible, and that to the oppression of tyrants she is not indifferent. [Great Applause.]

It is well, Sir, that your feet have not yet pressed the soil of Massachusetts. It is well that you landed elsewhere that you have surveyed the most prosperous portions of the Atlantic coast; that you have surmounted the formidable Alleghanies, and planted your feet in the confines of this great valley. It is well that you should comprehend its vast extent; that you should float down these fertile streams, and survey these mighty valleys,—that when your soul has become expanded by these scenes, and gratified by the free institutions which adorn and bless them, that then, and not till then, should you turn your footsteps on a holy pilgrimage to the spot where American liberty had its birth. [Applause.] Its embryo slumbered in the souls of those Providence-guided and truly accomplished puritan exiles, who, with religion for their only guide, they cast their lot on the rock of Plymouth, and commenced the first storm-vicissitude of a New England winter. [Applause.] Their first born child was named Freedom. [Applause.] Their second was named Freedom. [Great applause.] In what words can the history of any Commonwealth be so gloriously emblazoned, as in those three words, and in the order in which I name them—Religion, Education, Freedom! [Applause.] Here, Sir, is a tri-color for the world. [Applause.]

Since, preeminently such, is the record of Massachusetts. One word only need be added to bring her history to the present hour, and that is but a corollary of the former—I mean prosperity. As the man of piety surveys her borders, numbers her people, counts their wealth, he finds a new fact added to the proof of ages—"Never have I seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging their bread."

I have said, Sir, that Massachusetts is the birth place of American liberty. When, then, you have seen the full stature with which she fills these vast valleys and stretches herself over these mighty mountains, come to our little nursery, so retired from the turmoils and corruptions of the Old World, and we will show you the cradle where she was rocked [applause] to the notes of eloquence which, while they soothed her ears awakened a mighty continent to her nurture and defense. [Applause.] Come, Sir, and we will show you the holy spot where the first baptismal blood of the Revolution was sprinkled upon her consecrated forehead, the camp-ground where Washington first unsheathed his sword in her defense, [applause,] and the fortifications which he first erected for her entrenchment. From the windows and balconies of the Legislative Halls whence this invitation to you has emanated, these spots can be seen. [Applause.] Come, then, and stand amid these hallowed scenes; gaze upon them; listen to their silent eloquence; till it steals through every fibre and bathes up every fountain of your soul. Drink with us of these first well-springs of American liberty, and you will find them still gushing and pure! [Applause.] Ah, Sir, is it not fitting that your last pilgrimage on the continent should be to such a place—that as you embark for the Old World, your parting act should be to drink at the most hallowed fountains of the New? [Great applause.] Sir, Massachusetts will welcome you. She is the descendant of illustrious exiles, who, fleeing from oppression in the Old World, sought freedom in the New. Her past history, her filial piety, bids you welcome as an exile. [Applause.] Herself the first in legal resistance to illegal acts, in constitutional resistance to unconstitutional oppression, how can she do otherwise than to welcome those who follow in her footsteps! [Cheers.] Prospered almost beyond parallel, as she has been under the smiles of a kind Providence, she can give but a poor account of her stewardship unless her institutions of Religion, of Education, of Philanthropy, of Freedom, can afford most valuable instruction to all who seek to found new states, or, like yourself, to regenerate and revive those that are old. [Applause.]

I speak of her institutions of Freedom. I mean her distinct municipalities. There is no centralization there. Distributed into 322 cities and townships, it is in these, by her literally democratic assemblages that her Government is chiefly carried on. No Central Government established and patronizes our 4,000 public schools. Not a central Government levies on her citizens to fill her coffers and feed her parasites. Each town provides for itself—levies its own taxes, sustains its own schools, establishes its own municipal regulations; and in each and all of these acts is independent of every other. The cause of Education and of Freedom is thus reposed in the hands and hearts of the people. Reposed, did I say? Sir, it is because of these hearts and hands that Freedom and Education have got a repose, but are pushed into the most active, vigorous, and advancing life.

The aggregated receipts and disbursements of our little Democratic organizations are some four or five times larger than those of our State Treasury. It is true, therefore, that we have no centralization. Through the system I have described, the people are the Government, and the Government is the people. The "Seat of Government" is a fiction in Massachusetts, save as it signifies the hearts of the people.

I have thus detailed somewhat of the history and of the present condition of the State that seeks to welcome you as her guest. Come, then, to her borders; witness the truth of all and of more than I have uttered, as you shall find it attested by our institutions, by the plenitude of our hospitality, and by the acclamations of one million souls. [Loud and long-continued applause.]

To this address Governor Kossuth replied in the following words:

Sir—I consider it a providential indication that the public opinion of the people is developing itself in the constitutional way which your happy institutions—uniting the independence of self-government with the power of union—have founded as a rock of your present greatness, happiness and freedom, and for your future glory. I feel happy that the State Legislature of Massachusetts—of that commonwealth which can proudly point out those glorious reminiscences of past history—was among the first of the State Legislatures to bid me welcome after I had told openly the people of the United States who I was and what was my wish. After this avowal your welcome was more than hospitality. I have the assurance of it in the official act and pronunciation of principles of the Chief Magistrate of your commonwealth. Sir, I thank you for the benefit which you have bestowed upon my country's cause by moving these resolutions which I am now happy and proud to hold in my hands; I thank you for the travels you have undertaken in bringing over to me this solace; and I thank you for the manner in which you have been pleased to deliver it to me. [Applause.] By your words I have already foretasted the soul-inspiring, the heart-elevating flood of that glorious well which you pointed out in your eloquent speech, and out of which, before I leave the United States of America, I will carry home that inspiration which is wanted to meet adversities and danger, and to hope success such as that was which accompanied in such a glorious manner these struggles the cradle of which is your City-State. Sir, I will come to Massachusetts. I intrust your kindness to be pleased to charge yourself with a written answer to those resolutions which I feel it is my duty, with gratitude and with reverence, to give.

Louis Napoleon and the United States.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Dec. 1851.

* * * Louis Napoleon's Message is emphatically funny. Louis is so comical in his message, that it is difficult to speak of him seriously. But considering that we build all those steamers which his late Ministers assured Mr. Rives publicly he would try to go halves with—considering what a magnificent footing-up our bill makes each year in favor of French industry and the French Budget, really Louis Napoleon, the President, might be a little civil to the American people. Considering, too, that his Uncle Joe found an asylum in America, when, if he had been caught, he would have been treated à la Ney: considering that his uncle Nap tried to find equally a refuge in America, and it was the fault of the French President's English friends that he did not: considering that his uncle Jerry, now Governor of the Invalides, (that institution where "*the staff* is so well provided for,) married in America, and there left descendants: considering that Charles Bonaparte wrote about the American Eagle, crow, black-bird, wood-pigeon, and all other birds, which, if the American newspapers do not misinform me, have left woods to give concerts at from five dollars upwards to hundreds a ticket: considering that the amiable nephew of the Prince of Canino could not mistake Bordentown for Florence, though he tried on his hereditary estate: considering that Louis Napoleon himself, after his imperial eagle had eaten the Bologna sausage at Bologne, and he was turned into Ham, and was only turned out on condition of going to the United States, where he staid for a full year protected against his own Government—(a solecistical protection which our cotton and iron manufacturers ought to hold against our Government)—considering sundry financial and family reasons for civility in French Presidential Messages towards the United States—it is ultra comical for Louis so to snub the great American nation in his annual Messages as only to allude to them as places for Cuban pirates or Californian seizures of French goods; these two allusions, of about five lines each, being the entire sum and substance of the notice which the French Government has taken of the Great Western Hemisphere for two years. Yes, of a country so rich that even the very sieves increase as fast as the freemen, so good are their food and treatment; and almost in the life of a single man, they have grown from 200,000 to 3,000,000; a picture the contrast to which is best shown by a single anecdote that is given in the Opium Eater's *Roman Emperors*—which relates the sore state of Nero's stomach, when, attempting to escape, he had to live for a few hours on the filthy black bread of Roman slaves, only *ten miles* from Rome, the centre, the Sun of ancient glory and power. *Ex pede.* Which considerations are respectfully submitted by

RADIX.

Death of a Revolutionary Soldier.

Died, at Greenfield, Conn., Jan. 23, Ephraim Nichols, a soldier of the Revolution, aged 94 years and 9 months. He was born April, A. D. 1757, in Greenfield Parish, Town of Fairfield. In 1776 he enlisted in the service of the States and proceeded to this City; was here at the time of the declaration of Independence, and was present and witnessed the demolition of the statue of King George on horseback in the Bowling Green at the foot of Broadway. He was also here at the time of the battle of Flatbush, August 27, 1776, and saw the British take possession of the fortifications erected on Brooklyn Hights, after they had been quietly abandoned by the Americans during the night of the 30th of August. He assisted in throwing up the fortifications, particularly those at Red Hook. The latter were thrown up during the night, and in consequence of his exposures he was attacked with fever and ague and confined for a time at the Hospital. Soon after, when the City was evacuated and given up to the British, being still sick, he was removed as far as King's Bridge, where in consequence of the scarcity of tents and other accommodations he was obliged to sleep on the ground. From this he proceeded with the army and was present at the battle of White Plains, October 28, 1776. He continued with the army during their encampment at North Castle, Tarrytown, &c., and returned home on Christmas day 1776.

October 1777 he enlisted a second time, and started to assist in the taking of Gen. Burgoyne, but had proceeded only as far as Ridgefield when news arrived that Burgoyne was taken. He was present at the burning of Fairfield and Norwalk. Among other incidents of his life, he used to often speak of his having once paid forty dollars in Continental money for a single breakfast. Soon after the war he married and settled upon the farm at Greenfield, where he continued to reside till his death, being a period of upwards of seventy years.

He was distinguished for his great probity, sterling integrity, and his temperate and industrious habits. By these means, and the possession of a most firm and vigorous constitution, he attained the rare age at which he died. His mental faculties remained unimpaired to the last. He died in the Christian faith, and in the hope of a blessed immortality. Few, it may be truly said, have lived to see so many eventful changes in his own as well as other lands. Beginning his career at a period when this country was as yet in its infancy, numbering only three millions of inhabitants, he has lived to see it occupied by more than twenty millions, and crowned with a degree of prosperity that strangely contrasts with the toils and sacrifices of those veteran patriots, the last of whom are now so rapidly passing from the ranks of the living. E. H. N.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1852.

NEW-YORK CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S SALOON.—Mrs. E. G. Bostwick's Soirée Musicale.
ITALIAN OPERA-HOUSE.—'La Favorita.'
NIBLO'S GARDEN.—'Norma.'
BROADWAY.—'Paul Clifford' and 'Popping the Question.'
AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Open day and evening.
METROPOLITAN HALL.—Performances by Prof. Anderson.
SOCIETY LIBRARY.—Two Living Aztec Children.

The Execution of Otto Grunzig.—Yesterday afternoon we visited the cell of Otto Grunzig, the condemned criminal, and found him kneeling beside the bed praying fervently to his Maker. He also wept bitterly, as he now believes there is no possible chance for a reprieve or any further respite from the Executive of the State. During the day the wretched man was visited by several German, French and Spanish friends, who seemed to feel deeply for him. Rev. Dr. Vermeran and Rev. Mr. Camp, of Franklin-street Church, also passed several hours with the doomed man, and prayed with him alternately. Last evening Sheriff Carnley, accompanied by Under-Sheriff Donough and his Deputy, Wm. H. Stoodill, again went to see him, and found him walking the floor of his cell in great distress. The Sheriff kindly requested him to prepare to meet his God, as there was no expectation of his life being further extended by the Governor, who will not interfere after the Court of Appeals have refused an application for a new trial, and Judge Harris having refused a stay of proceedings. The culprit entertains but one idea of being reprieved, and that is based upon a presumption of the Governor's listening to the appeals of his mistress, who, we learn, has proceeded to Albany, with a view of confessing to his Excellency that she was the person who poisoned the wife of Grunzig, and not him. This acknowledgment will probably have no effect at this late hour, yet the murderer seems buoyed up with the hope that her mission will be successful. The execution is announced to take place in the City Prison yard this morning between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, and Drs. Wood and Crane have been summoned as the examining physicians. A limited number of permits to witness the hanging have been granted by the Sheriff to the Judges, Aldermen, and other officials, together with a few citizens to act in the capacity of Deputy Sheriffs and Jurors. It being anticipated, that Grunzig might commit suicide during the night, his cell was thoroughly searched by keeper Jackson, and a close watch was ordered to be kept over him by the night watch.

Enlargement of the Post-Office.—We see it stated that it is the intention of the Government to enlarge the City Post-Office, by the construction of an additional wing to cover the space now enclosed by the iron railing. This, we hope, will not be done. Every year shows the necessity of removing the Post-Office further up town, where it will accommodate the largest number. And no additional expenditure should be made upon the present location. Patching up and adding to old buildings is never very economical, and in the present instance it would be money wasted. The present accommodations can be endured for another year, and in the mean time a new, commodious and suitable building should be erected where it would be more convenient for the public.

Desperate Attempt to Commit Suicide.—Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, a desperate attempt was made to commit suicide by a German, named Joseph Prizer, who resides in the rear of No. 111 Wooster-street, and while in a delirious state, seized a sharp razor, with which he cut his throat from ear to ear. The brother of the poor fellow raised an alarm, and in a few moments Dr. Dwight came to the house, sewed up the frightful gash, and sent the sufferer to the City Hospital. It seems from a letter found in possession of the unfortunate fellow, that he was recently disappointed in love, which worked upon him mentally to such a degree that he was prompted to commit the horrible deed.

A New House Burned Down.—About 11 o'clock Wednesday night, a fire broke out in the north-west corner of a new dwelling-house, corner of One Hundred and Twentieth-street and Avenue A, not occupied, and before the firemen could arrest the progress of the flames they swept through each floor of the premises, and finally the entire building was laid in ruins. Engine Companies Nos. 35 and 44, and also Hook and Ladder Co., No. 7, were early on the ground, the members of which are deserving of great credit for their efficient services in endeavoring to subdue the devouring element and save the property. The house cost about $800, and belonged to Mr. Hugh Masterton, who is fully insured in the Marine Insurance Company.

Fire in Military Hall.—Wednesday evening, about 6 o'clock, a fire broke out in the basement of Military Hall, in the Bowery, caused by the bursting of a gas-pipe. It was, however, soon extinguished by the inmates with a few buckets of water, before any material damage was sustained.

Attempt to Fire a Dwelling.—Yesterday morning, about 5 o'clock, an attempt was made to fire a large brick dwelling-house at No. 276 Third-avenue.

The Negro Impostor Caught.—A short time since we noticed in the *Times* the particulars of a swindling operation upon various up-town merchants by a colored man, who managed to obtain large quantities of goods by hailing from the University, in Waverley-place. Yesterday the rogue was taken into custody by officers Bliven and Little, of the Fifteenth Ward, who conveyed him to the upper Police Court, where he gave the name of Alexander Jackson and was committed for trial.

The Storeship Supply.—The United States storeship *Supply*, from the Pacific, arrived at this port on Wednesday night. The following is a list of her officers: *Lieutenant Commander*, C. H. Kennedy; *Acting Master*, W. T. Truxton; *Purser*, R. T. Allison; *Assistant Surgeon*, F. M. Gunnell; *Passed Midshipmen*, Wm. Risly, and S. J. Bliss.

The Hall Clock Stopped.—Mr. Faulkener, Superintendent of the Public Clocks, gives us notice that the City Hall Clock will be stopped for a few days, for the purpose of giving it new dials, and brushing off the inner works a trifle.

The Crossings.—We never knew the streets to be in a worse condition than they are at present. It is almost impossible to cross them without wading through a sea of mud and dirty water. If the streets cannot be cleaned, the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps may at least have the crossings cleared.

Astor-Place.—The *Favorite* is repeated to-night, with Steffanone as the prima donna, and Salvi as Fernando. Both these eminent singers are peculiarly at home in this Opera, and besides, it will be something of a relief after Bellini's music at both houses for a week past. Of Signor Salvi, a musical friend who heard him on Tuesday as *Arturo* in the *Puritani*, writes to us as follows, and what he writes he knows to be true to a musical ear:

The part of *Arturo* is certainly Salvi's triumph. No tenor ever in this country, can be compared with him in the exquisite management of voice. The *piano* in the upper notes; his *crescendo* and *decrescendo*, grace ful acting and declamation, and his just discernment in using *fortissimo* where it is required and effective, stamp him an artist of the first order, and on Tuesday evening absolutely charmed the audience. At Niblo's the People's Line give *Norma* with a strong cast.

Mrs. Bostwick.—Amidst the various musical attractions of this evening, the fine programme at Niblo's Concert Room, presented by our native vocalists, Mrs. Bostwick and Mr. Squires will not of course be overlooked. These Concerts grow more popular every week.

Correction.—We were led into an error yesterday, by the Police-Officer, who arrested a man in Division-street, and stated to our reporter that he had lodgings at No. 35 East-Broadway, which was a mistake, as no such individual ever boarded or lodged at "No. 35."

☞ The Steamers *Bay State* and *Massachusetts* started yesterday, at 2 P. M., for the East, via Long Island Sound, but returned again at half-past four, being unable to force a passage.

☞ The New-York Crystal Palace.—We learn that the Common Council have granted to Mr. Riddle the use of Reservoir Square for the erection of a Crystal Palace, for a term of five years, at the annual rent of ONE DOLLAR. Funds have also been appropriated for flagging the square, and to maintain a sufficient constabulary police during the period of the exhibition.

☞ A large concourse of friends assembled at the Tabernacle yesterday to pay the last tribute of respect to the remains of Mrs. Thompson, the late wife of the Pastor of the Tabernacle.

☞ The *Salamanders* had another roasting in the fire on Wednesday night. One of Herring's ancient make was in the rear of the third story of No. 58 Liberty-street, and was in the hottest part of the burning buildings. Near where it stood the bricks were melted, so that our readers can judge of the heat to which it was subjected. When the building fell, the safe was buried under the ruins, and was not reached until a late hour last night. When taken out, it looked so used up that nobody expected to find anything left of its contents but a few coals, and Alderman Herring, who was assisting in getting it out, felt strongly inclined to take French leave before it was opened. When the door was open, everything was in order, the backs of the books being but slightly scorched, and the bank bills were not injured.

—By the way, the lookers-on tell a good story about the world-renowned manufacturer of the Salamander. About 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the Alderman, passing the ruins, asked one of those engaged in clearing away the rubbish, where Lockwood's safe was. The man pointed to a safe that was in sight, and quietly going up to a fireman, the Alderman suggested to him the propriety of cooling off the iron box with a little Croton—and we suppose he probably offered some substantial reasons for so doing. Some hours after, he found that he had been directing his talents to the preservation of a safe made by a rival manufacturer, while his own Salamander was toasting some ten feet below, in a bed of red-hot bricks.

Insurance Losses.—The following statement is made by the *Commercial* of the losses sustained by the different Insurance Companies by the fire in Nassau and Liberty-streets, on Wednesday night:

DOREMUS & NIXON.			
Ins Co. N. Am.	$10,000	Pacific	$6,000
Albany	5,000	Ætna	5,000
Citizens'	5,000	Howard	5,000
Equitable	5,000	Augusta, Geo.	5,000
East River	5,000	Hartford	5,000
Broadway	5,000	Kings County	5,000
People's	4,000	Brooklyn	5,000
COMPTON & TURNER.			
N. Y. F. & M. Ins. Co.	5,000	Ins. Co. State Penn.	10,000
City	5,000	Aug's. Ins. & Bkg. Co.	10,000
N. Western	5,000	Ætna	5,000
Jefferson	5,000	National	5,000
N. R. OAKLEY.			
Ætna, of Hartford	5,000	City	5,000
Norwich	5,000	Atlantic, Brooklyn	5,000
Hartford	5,000	Equitable	5,000
Commercial	5,000		
FISHER & ROBINSON.			
London and Liverpool	25,000	Equitable	5,000
Am. of Philadelphia	10,000	Knickerbocker	5,000
Franklin do.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 30, 1852.

☞ GORDHERT, TOWAN & Co., Baltimore, are our Agents, and of them the Daily and Weekly Times may be obtained, or, by leaving their names, have them served at their residence or place of business.

Washingtom's Birthday.

Some time since, an anonymous notice appeared in one of the Washington papers, quoting two or three disjointed paragraphs from Washington's "Farewell Address," and calling a meeting of "Members of Congress desirous "of celebrating the anniversary of Washing-"ton's birthday *upon principles* THUS *set forth* in "his Farewell Address." The passages quoted were the following:

"The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little connection as possible. * * * Why quit (asked he) our own to stand on foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humor, caprice?

"The unity of Government, which constitutes you one people, is dear to you. * * * Much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth. * * * It is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual happiness, that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it, accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity, watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety, discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that in any event it can be abandoned, and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now bind together the various parts."

A subsequent notice stated that sundry members of Congress assembled on the day appointed, "pursuant to public notice given in the "Washington papers, to make preliminary ar-"rangements for a Congressional celebration of "the 22d February next upon the principles of "the 'Farewell Address,' *as set forth in said no-*"*tice*"; that Hon. JAMES BROOKS was appointed Chairman;—that some conversation was had "as to the plan of the celebration and the bene-"ficial effects to result to the whole country if "such celebration were general";—and that the following Committees were appointed:

Committee of Arrangements.—Hon. A. H. Stephens, Georgia; Hon. T. H. Bayly, Virginia; Hon. Edward Stanly, North Carolina; Hon. C. L. Dunham, Indiana; Hon. Wm. Appleton, Massachusetts; Hon. H. W. Polk, Tennessee; Hon. A. L. Miner, Vermont.

Committee of Correspondence—Hon. W. H. Bissell, Illinois; Hon. J. H. H. Haws, New-York: Hon. W. R. Smith, Alabama; Hon. Alexander Evans, Maryland; Hon. V. E. Howard, Texas.

The birth-day of Washington is one of the days that ought to be universally celebrated by the American People. But it ought to be celebrated as the birth-day of the Father of his Country,—the Champion of her Liberties, the author of her independent and sovereign existence, her great Leader in the field in her fight against oppression, and the wise and patriotic guide of her public councils. Any attempt to do him honor, worthy of the cause,—any plan of celebrating his birth-day which seeks solely to hallow his memory and preserve regard for his character in the hearts of the American people,—will present his whole character and history as its basis and object of respect. If those who propose to celebrate his birth-day are *sincere* in their regrrd for his name,—if they have no secret object in view, no party scheme to serve, by it,—they will make the ground of their celebration as broad as the principles and character of the man.

The programme of the celebration referred to, carries on its face evidence of other purposes than to show respect for Washington. It is not his character or his life:—it is not his service in the field fighting for freedom, or his wisdom in council striving for the independence of his country; it is not WASHINGTON, as the Father of his country, whose birthday their plan proposes to celebrate. The programme states distinctly, that the day is "to be celebrated *upon the principles of the Farewell Address* AS SET FORTH IN THE PRELIMINARY NOTICE: and those principles are set forth in that notice, in the garbled manner shown above.

Just two principles are picked out by the parties concerned in this matter. One is that of devotion to the Union:—the other that of neutrality in the affairs of foreign nations. These two positions are selected and put forward as exclusively "*the* principles" upon which Washington's birth-day is to be celebrated. And even if this partial estimate of his character were fairly presented,—if it were not perfectly evident that *party purposes and sectional schemes* lurk under this pretended regard for the memory of Washington,—the devotion of the American people to his fame would lead them to join in such an observance.

But the object of the movers in this matter is to throw the whole weight of Washington's name, and to use even the sacred veneration in which his memory is held, *against American sympathy with the people of Europe struggling for freedom.* The whole thing is a political trick,—resorted to by a few men of anti-republican sentiments and affinities, to break down the spontaneous sympathy of the American people, with the Hungarian struggle for independence. From some motive, which we confess our inability to fathom, Mr. STEPHENS, Mr. STANLEY, Mr. BAYLY and other Southern politicians, have thought it necessary for their purposes to promote a virtual alliance of the United States with the despots of Europe. They are actively engaged in schemes for suppressing all feelings of sympathy with popular struggles for freedom, and for forcing this country into silent and indifferent acquiescence in the oppressions of European absolutism. And they find fitting assistants in politicians from the North. This celebration of Washington's birth-day is part of their general plan. Under pretence of honoring the memory of the illustrious founder of American freedom, they seek to enlist his descendants against freedom abroad. Taking advantage of the profound and universal reverence which is felt for his name, they hope to use it for their narrow and selfish schemes.

This is the renewal of an old experiment. It is simply reerecting the machinery and renewing the endeavors of Old Federalism. In the early part of the present century there was a strong popular sympathy with the revolution in France. The American people saw there the effect of their example. Their resistance to oppression had stimulated the people of France into similar efforts for deliverance from despotic power. And the sympathy which the French revolution aroused in this country, had survived the struggle itself, and went with France in her great battle against European kings. The Federalists of those days sought to turn back their swelling tide of national sympathy. They waged a malignant war upon the administration of Jefferson and his successors, upon the very ground that they were friendly to France. They forced into this anti-democratic contest every thing which could give them weight with any portion of the people. They invoked the name of Washington in aid of their cause. They quoted his Farewell Address, and his proclamation of neutrality, as conclusive authority against intervention or interest on the part of The United States in the affairs of Europe. And they established a general organization, having its head-quarters, in this City, for the purpose of celebrating Washington's birth-day "upon the principles" and for the purposes, which they were seeking to carry out. They garbled Washington's language,—misrepresented his view,—claimed to be the exclusive guardians of his fame, and did everything in their power to drag in his character as a make-weight for their schemes.

MR. STEPHENS and Mr. BROOKS have imitated their example closely. It would be well for them to consult their fate, as premonitory of their own. This desperate endeavor to enlist Washington, and through him the American people, on the side of despotism in Europe, was the finishing blow to the Federal party. It broke them down in almost every State in the Union. And they only revived, for a time, when war with Great Britain involved their country in new perils.

This new attempt to revive the old Federal, Anti-Republican party is destined to a similar issue. It is not an easy matter to stem the current of popular sympathy with nations contending for freedom. Especially difficult will it be found, at the present day, when our population and our power have so largely increased—when so many millions of our inhabitants are directly interested in the politics of Europe—when our intercourse with the old world has become so constant and so rapid—when our example is seen to have stimulated the millions of Europe into efforts for their own deliverance, and when the principles of self-government, the rights and the interests of man, are so directly menaced by the combined despotisms of the world—to force this country into a position of indifference and careless ease as to the struggle and its issue. And the effort to use the name and the fame of Washington for the furtherance of this ignoble purpose will recoil with tremendous power against the author of so unworthy a device. This is not the time to revive the spirit, or to renew the design, of the Federalism of 1800 to 1810. And the attempt to do it now will result in the political destruction of those who make it.

On Ingratitude.

This is an ungrateful world. Those who render the most valuable services, from the most disinterested motives, are certain to fare the worst. Every one can call to mind some case in which the most prodigious sacrifices for the public good have been requited with neglect or contempt. Such instances are too familiar to need specific mention.

Some of them, however, escape public notice. The extreme modesty, for example, of the *Herald* prevents its philanthropy from being appreciated. The good it does "by stealth" escapes general recognition; and we feel impelled, therefore, by a sense of duty, to call public attention to it.

Everybody must see that the *Art-Union* managers, to begin with, treat the *Herald's* generous advice and aid with the blackest ingratitude. It has been for some weeks pointing out *Abolitionism* as the rock on which that establishment splits. It points to one of the Committee as *the* man who has given an Anti-Slavery stamp to the whole concern,—and shows them clearly enough how they can make it all right again. And they have requited this disinterested benevolence by having the *Herald* indicted for libel.

The Abolitionists show themselves equally ungrateful. The *Herald* publishes all their documents; Gerritt Smith's letters,—the incendiary proceedings of all their Conventions,—extravagant puffs of their leaders, and in fact all their denunciations of Slavery are sure to find a place in its columns, and thus gain access to the *South*. Yesterday's *Herald* contains the address of the State Convention of colored men, at full length. In this way, through the *Herald*, the Abolitionists *preach to the slaves of the South* ten times as effectually as though their own organ. The *Herald* is taken mainly at the South. Southern slaveholders, who would hang a man found with one of these Abolition addresses in his pocket, take the *Herald*, which contains them all. The Abolitionists, and free colored men of the North thus get direct access to the Southern slaves, with every needed facility to stir them up to rebellion, through the *Herald*. It is the best and most efficient Abolition organ in the United States. And yet the Abolitionists abuse it. The colored men, it is true, praise it at their Conventions, and recognize its utility. But this is only because they are sharper and more honest than their white colaborers. Abolitionist conventions do not pass a vote of thanks to the *Herald*, as they should do. Like the rest of the world, they are ungrateful to their best friends.

The KOSSUTH folks, moreover, show the same spirit. Before the great Hungarian came here, and for weeks after his arrival, the *Herald* praised him in the most extravagant terms. It puffed his eloquence, advocated his cause, and called upon the universe generally to go in for him. But nobody thanked the *Herald* for it. Indeed they treated it just as if they considered its support offensive. So far as we can judge from their public movements, KOSSUTH and his friends could not have treated the *Herald* with more contempt, if they had regarded its support as positive damage to the cause. Who can wonder that the *Herald*, under these circumstances, should have turned its coat?—These documents about Captain LONG, moreover,—first saw the light in the *Daily Times*. The *Herald* was two days behindhand, with them, and then was compelled to steal them. This certainly was enough to sour the temper of a saint. And we are not at all surprised that the *Herald* should revenge itself for these manifold indignities, even at the hazard of making a fool of itself. But what can be said for the base ingratitude of the friends of KOSSUTH?

The same ungrateful spirit can be traced to individuals. The *Herald* did all in its power to set the public right as to the character of Colonel WEBB; and the Colonel showed his gratitude by whipping its Editor in the street. The *Herald* tried to reform Mr. J. W. HALE'S News Room; and instead of sending him a service of silver plate for his services, Mr. HALE knocked its Editor down an area. The *Herald* did what it could to prevent Mr. CLASON from wasting his money on a rival newspaper; Mr. CLASON showed his gratitude by horsewhipping Mr. BENNET. With that long-suffering philanthropy which marks his character, Mr. BENNETT picked up Mr. CLASON'S hat, which had fallen off in the *melée*; and yet the Extra *Herald* could not, with historic truth, state that Mr. CLASON even thanked him for his trouble. The *Herald* laboriously set the public right as to the fitness of Mr. JOHN GRAHAM to be District Attorney; and he got, in return, a very savage pommeling, the first time he left the protection of his wife.

And so it has been throughout. The *Herald* has been treated, by those it has served, with a degree of ingratitude which surpasses human belief. We know but one class of exceptions to this general rule. The *Herald* has sacrificed its character, and rendered its sheet unfit for family perusal, by its devotion to quack doctors, fighting men, prefligates and prostitutes. And these are the only people who are *not* ungrateful. They have put their shoulders to the *Herald's* wheel, in earnest. The doctors fill its columns with disgusting advertisements, for which, of course, they pay well. And the prostitutes of the City make it their exclusive organ. When ladies want board, without giving any references; when lodgings are wanted, in quarters not inquisitive; when anything of this sort is desired, the *Herald* is made the medium of bringing it about. Its columns teem with advertisements of this character. This class of persons feel in duty bound to requite, by material aid, the favors and services so lavishly bestowed upon them.

It is pleasant to find *somebody* grateful. It is a green spot in the desert. It makes one think better of human nature to find any class disposed to recognize and repay the *Herald's* gratuitous benevolence.

Yet we expect to become, in turn, victims of this universal ingratitude. Even this labor, of holding the *Herald's* philanthropy up to admiration, and its ungrateful beneficiaries to scorn, will unquestionably be met with the same cold return. Nay, the *Herald* itself, (so bad is the world) will not even [illegible] us for our interposition! But we find an [illegible] reward in our own consciences. Not even the *Herald's* ingratitude can deprive us of the consolation [illegible] benevolence always [illegible] a man good for, who will not [illegible] sometimes for his country?"

The East.

No long period has ever elapsed without witnessing a large participation of the nations comprised under the designation of "the East," in the political, commercial, and warlike movements of mankind. Nor can it be anticipated that the present subordinate position of those nations will long continue. Occupying the portion of the earth most remarkable for salubrity, fertility, and easy communication with all other countries—belonging to that division of the human family which has always been preeminent for the desire and the capacity to rule and to excel, the Orientals will doubtless again assume the influential position which Providence has allotted them in the affairs of the world. But when, and in what manner, will this change occur? Whether by the slow process of internal regeneration, or through the energetic movements of Western enterprise, it is needless to prophecy. One brilliant prospect of a new dawn of Eastern greatness passed away with Napoleon's Egyptian dream. But his enterprise, though fruitless of sudden results, was the initiative in the certain course of improvement and reform which has since been slowly, and with casual interruptions, in progress. A radical change has been wrought in the Ottoman government, which now, less powerful for purposes of resistance or aggression, holds its despotic sway subject to the changes of the internal social elements of the empire. Steam has brought the active operations of commerce in constant attrition with regions long previously secluded. The tide of travel over the primeval pathways of man is constantly swelling. Thoroughfares are opened, and are rapidly acquiring a character of facility and permanence, over the wild haunts of the Arab. It cannot be, if there is no interruption of the progress of commerce and the means of intercommunication, that South-eastern Asia will ever again be shut up and secluded from the current action of the world at large.

For a century or more the world has said that Russia looked to the establishment of power in the East, as the object of her highest ambition. This opinion seems justified by her continual approaches, by every means, of force and diplomacy, by which the strong and skillful overcome the weak, to the consummation of her alleged desires. England in the meantime has extended and consolidated her Indian Empire, and secured the command of all the highways of commerce. France has never lost sight of the scheme conceived by Napoleon, but has secured a foothold in Northern Africa, from which operations can easily be extended to the Nile; and from the Red Sea to all the seats of wealth, so attractive in all ages.

The influence of these powers—their competition for commercial and political ascendancy—will keep the Oriental nations ou the course of improvement upon which they have entered, and henceforth it may be considered settled that revival of industry, renewed security and gradual augmentation of wealth is to mark the history of those interesting countries.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Rumored Removal of Mr. Cass—The Portsmouth Bank Robbers.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 29.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

It is reported here on very good authority, that Hon. M. Merrick, ex-Senator from Maryland, will succeed Mr. Cass as Minister to Rome.

The Portsmouth bank robbers are said to have been arrested at Charleston.

Kossuth and his Return to England—Death of Hon. Harmar Denny.

PITTSBURG, Thursday, Jan. 29.

The *Pittsburg Gazette* has been authorized to deny the statement that the Sublime Porte has protested against the return of KOSSUTH to England When the United States first applied for his liberation, the Sultan did not yield because he believed that it was to be effected on condition that KOSSUTH should go to America. The Sultan declared that he would protect KOSSUTH against his enemies so long as he remained in his dominions, and that when he left Turkey he should be free to go where he pleased.

KOSSUTH will spend Sunday next in Cleveland.

The Hon. Harmar Denny, formerly Member of Congress, but more recently President of the Pittsburg and Steubenville Railroad, died this morning, of a lingering disease contracted in Philadelphia last summer while there on the business of the Railroad. Mr. Denny was one of our wealthiest citizens, being connected with the heirs of the great O'Hara estate.

Kossuth at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Thursday, Jan. 29.

KOSSUTH addressed the Ladies' Association this afternoon, at the Second Presbyterian Church. About 1,000 ladies were present, and a few gentlemen. The proceeds amounted to more than $1,000.

The Rev. Mr. Howard addressed KOSSUTH on behalf of the ladies, and presented him with a book containg all their autographs.

KOSSUTH made a most eloquent reply. He said that amid the hopes which brightened his gloomy way, the joy of the moment was somewhat troubled by the anxiety to know if there was in that bright ray the dawn of better days, or whether it was but the passing blaze of the lightning, which but shoots forth to make by its death the darkness still darker than before. Like the man who burnt his house and mounted his saddle to get rid of the hobgoblin, but still found him seated at the crupp, so the hobgoblin of sorrow was staring at him (KOSSUTH) out of his very sleeves.

He had met with the most substantial manifestations of sympathy in Pittsburg—he for his own part regretted the expensiveness of the manifestations at other places. He was wont to live almost by excitement, beside a little watter and bread. If all the money expended in the entertainment of Hungarian Exiles had been employed in the frugal maintenance of all those Exiles scattered through Europe, Asia and America, they could have been maintained for a whole year. He had in eight weeks visited eight Cities, and it could not be expected that he should visit more than as many more in the coming eight weeks, he could not be seen by a fifth part of the people of the United States in that time, now if the substantial aid only came where he was able to visit, then that aid would be but small in comparison with the great end to be attained. If he had sufficient means he could so control events as to insure a favorable issue to the struggle for liberty. It was not necessary for him to speak any more as he had done, he had said enough to convince all that he could hope to be convinced. He recommended associations, which if carried on energetically, would reach every homestead of the country in less than three weeks. Yet, after all, this meeting inspired him with confidence, they had seemed to anticipate his wishes, the book in which the names of the generous ladies were recorded would be deposited in the dearest place of the altar of restored Hungary's liberty, though he might not see that day, yet he assured them it should be placed there.

Resolutions were adopted that the ladies would sustain their husbands, fathers and brothers, in every effort to aid the cause of Hungary, and the meeting was adjourned to next Wednesday.

Kossuth's Visit to Cleveland, &c.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Jan. 29.

Rooms have been taken for KOSSUTH and suite at the Weddell House, in anticipation of his arrival.

The young man Turner, who was killed at the fire in this city, (not Buffalo, as before reported,) on Tuesday night, was buried this afternoon. The Fire Department turned out *en masse*.

Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Convention.

SECOND DAY.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 29.

Among the resolutions offered at the Anti-Slavery Convention to-day is one in regard to KOSSUTH, which says: "We are forced to regard KOSSUTH'S course—his indorsement of the Mexican War, his uncalled-for slight of Anti-Slavery principles, and his yielding to the influence of the Slave power—as fatal to his pretentions, treason against humanity and human rights, and false to his fame."

In the speeches (chiefly by Messrs. Pillsbury, Wendell Phillips and Garrison) allusion was made to the power of the press, the editors of great leading papers were declared to have more power than the President of the United States. Mr. Sumner was considered in danger where he was, of succumbing to the Delilah of slavery, and he had better be called home in time; and Daniel Webster, the great dough face, was charged in his late speech at the Congressional Banquet of recanting before the keen eye of the great Hungarian. Abbey Folsom and Mr. Redlon also addressed the Convention.

In the Legislature to-day a Bill was reported to incorporate the Boston and New-Orleans Steamship Company with a capital of one million dollars.

Mississippi United States Senators—Heavy Damages against a Railroad, &c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 29.

Several of the missing New-Orleans mails have been received.

There is much excitement in Mississippi in reference to the election of United States Senators, and it is supposed that the State Senate will refuse to join in the election.

Dr. Kinkel, in a speech at New-Orleans, has denied any connection with the German Abolition Society in New-York.

The city of Wheeling have subscribed $50,000 in aid of the Louisville railroad.

Charles Black has recovered $10,000 damages, at New-Orleans, against the Carrollton railroad, for breaking both legs of his son.

Discovery of an Extensive Silver Mine—Duel between two Richmond Editors—Mr. Clay's Health.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 29.

—The Washington *Intelligencer* of this morning states, that dispatches from Fort Fillmore, New-Mexico announce the discovery of an extensive vein of silver of that vicinity, which has been traced for a hundred feet.

The *Union* says that Johnson and Daniels, two Richmond editors, exchanged shots yesterday, on the Maryland line, but without effect. The seconds then put a stop to the affair, when the principals shook hands and subsequently were pleasantly entertained at F. P. Blair's country seat.

Hon. Henry Clay has so far recovered as to be able to ride out to-day, accompanied by his physician.

Message of the Governor of Louisiana—Specie—Assault upon Lieut. Nichol.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 29.

The Message of the Governor of Louisiana has been received. He says the State will abide by the Compromise acts, providing the Fugitive Slave Law is upheld, of which he has no doubt.

The schooner *Bonita*, which arrived at New-Orleans on the 20th, brought $40,000 in specie from Vera Cruz.

Lieut. Nichol, of the United States Army, was shot at and slightly wounded at Baton Rouge, on the 16th inst., by four men, who also knocked him down and robbed him.

The Southern Mails—Navigation at Baltimore—Fatal Accidents on the Ice.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan 29.

The Southern Mail to-night brings nothing beyond Alexandria.

Navigation in the Bay has been partially resumed. The steamer *Relief* towed up to-day the schrs. *Lydia Gibbs*, *Anna Jenkins*, and *Mary*, and the outward bound Providence packets, which have been detained in the ice at the mouth of the river for two weeks past. The Norfolk steamers also came to Annapolis to-day.

As a number of boys were skating on the dock to-day, the ice gave way, and some of them fell in. Henry Trimbey was drowndd, also Joseph Saphas (a colored man) whose exertions saved two of the boys, but proved fatal to himself.

Adjournment of the Georgia Legislature.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Jan 28.

The Legislature of this State has adjourned *sine die*, having previously postponed indefinitely the resolution nominating James Buchanan for the Presidency, and Butler for Vice-President.

Fatal Accident.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 29.

Captain Noah Brooks of Dorchester, was killed last evening, by being thrown from a sleigh—he was 70 years old, and for many years was a representative in the State Legislature, and a member of the City Council.

Maine Whig National Convention.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

The Whigs of Maine have recommended the 17th of June next, for holding a National Convention at Philadelphia.

Louisiana U. S Senator.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

The vote for U. S. Senator stood 68 for Benjamin and 56 for Downs.

Blocks for the Washington Monument.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 29.

A letter from Col. Kimmell, of Maryland, dated at Rome, says that the Pope has ordered that two blocks be prepared for the monument to be erected to Washington.

Church Destroyed by Fire.

LEWISTON, Pa., Thursday, Jan. 29.

The new Lutheran Church, nearly completed, was totally destroyed by fire, in this place, last night. Insured for $3,000.

The Weather at Dunkirk, &c.

DUNKIRK, Thursday, Jan. 29.

The weather has become very mild, and the heavy body of snow is fast disappearing. The trains on the New-York and Erie Railroad leave regularly in connection with the Dunkirk and State Line and the Erie and North-east Road.

The Weather in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

The weather continues cold here and the Mississippi is full of ice as far down as Vicksburg.

Mutiny on Ship St. Louis.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 29.

George A. Clair, of Philadelphia, the second mate of ship *St. Louis*, from Liverpool, was brought home in irons, charged with attempting to create a mutiny on board.

The Weather at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 29.

The weather continues warm—thermometer 60° above zero. The River, nevertheless, is still closed.

XXXIId CONGRESS.... First Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 29.

The Senate met at 12½ o'clock.

CENSUS TABLES.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Interior Department, in reply to the resolution of the Senate, calling for a statement of what census tables were in preparation by the Census Bureau, enclosing a report of the Superintendent.

PETITIONS, &c.

Mr. COOPER presented sundry petitions against the Sunday mails.

Mr. CLARK presented joint-resolutions of the Legislature of Rhode Island, against flogging and spirit rations in the navy.

Mr. FISH presented a petition from the journeymen cigar-makers of New-York, asking a modification of the tariff as to imported cigars.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. HAMLIN reported a bill appropriating $5,000 for the purpose of completing the Light-house on Land Key, Florida.

Ordered to a third reading.

Mr. BRADBURY introduced a bill to alter and amend the judicial system of the United States.

The bill confers on the several District Courts of the United States the powers and jurisdictions now exercised by Circuit Courts in their respective jurisdictions. It erects a Court of Appeals, consisting of the Justice of the Circuit where the court is held, and the Judges of the several District Courts of Appeal have jurisdiction of all cases brought from the District Courts, in the same manner as they are now brought there from the Supreme Court. It authorizes appeals and writs of error from the decision of the Courts of Appeals to the Supreme Court, in cases where the matter in controversy exceeds $5,000, and where is drawn in question the constitutionality of a law of Congress, or of any State. It also provides for California and Oregon. Referred.

The motion to reconsider the vote passing the Bill giving to Sallie Floyd a pension, was taken up and rejected.

THE IRISH EXILES.

Mr. SHIELDS called up the resolution relating to the Irish exiles, and offered the following as a substitute for it:

Resolved, That while we disclaim all intention of interfering in any way in the internal affairs of the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, we deem it our duty to express, in a respectful manner, our firm conviction that it would be highly gratifying to the people of the United States, many of whom are natives of Ireland, and connected by blood with the inhabitants of that country, to see Mr. Smith O'Brien and his associates restored to liberty, and permitted, if so disposed, to emigrate to this country. We would regard this act of clemency as a new proof of the friendly disposition of the British Government towards our Republic, and as calculated to strengthen the bonds of affection now happily existing between the people of the United States and of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The subject was postponed till Thursday next.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY BILL.

The Mexican Indemnity bill was received from the House and referred to the Committee on Finance.

COMPENSATION OF ARMY OFFICERS.

The resolution of Mr. FISH, directing inquiry by the Military Committee into the expediency of granting an increased compensation to the officers of the Army stationed in New-Mexico, was adopted.

THE COMPROMISE.

The Compromise resolutions were then taken up. Mr. RAE regretted the necessity which compelled him to take part in the unprofitable discussion of a very unprofitable resolution. Although, before the passage of the Compromise, the people of Mississippi were generally opposed to them, and since their passage nearly one-half were hostile to them, yet all parties now in that State, since the decision by the people, acquiesced in those measures. He and his party had opposed these measures strenuously; but, bowing to the will of the majority, as expressed at the late election, all parties now acquiesced in those measures. He had opposed them on principle, but he was not, therefore, to be charged with being a disunionist. He considered this resolution out of place and unnecessary. BYRON, in describing a youth at the marriage altar, whose heart was troubled and disturbed by thoughts of an earlier love, had asked, when speaking of such thoughts, what business had they there at such a time? These acts had been passed—they were the laws of the land. The whole South and North everywhere acquiesced in them. The discussion was closed, and he would now ask, with respect to this resolution, what business had it here at this time? During the canvass in Mississippi he spoke at over fifty meetings, at several of which Mr. FOOTE was present and took part in the discussion; yet he never heard that, in case the friends of these measures triumphed, their discussion and agitation was to be renewed in Congress. He read from the resolutions of the Mississippi Union Convention, wherein it was declared that the Compromise measures stopped all agitation and discussion of slavery in Congress. Why, then, was this resolution introduced to revive agitation? The resolution in itself was inoperative. It only expressed an opinion of the Senate. It had not the force of a law, and could give no additional life and vigor to the Compromise acts. The discussion of the Compromise Acts was now at an end. The people everywhere acquiesced, and he regretted to say that the only two places where agitation was attempted to be kept up, was in the United States Senate, and among the free negro population of New-York, a graphic account of whose proceedings he lately read in that best of all newspapers, the *New-York Herald*. The preamble of the resolutions declare that the acts of Congress called the Compromise, are a settlement of all questions relating to domestic slavery; while the body of the resolution declares them a settlement in principle and substance, of the subjects they embrace. He thought this difference most material. He read from the proceedings of the Mississippi Convention, and from papers published there, to show that the people of Mississippi considered the Compromise as settling and forever disposing of all further agitation of slavery in Congress, and not merely of questions involved in the acts themselves.

His great objection to the resolution was, that it required those who were willing to acquiesce in the Compromise, to endorse and approve of the principles involved in the passage of its acts. This he could not do. If the resolution was modified, so as to declare that the Compromise ought to be acquiesced in, he would vote for it. He read from Mr. FOOTE'S former speeches, etc., to show that the South considered the admission of California to a practical adoption of the WILMOT Proviso, which Congress had no power to do. Now, while he might, in obedience to the expressed will of the people of Mississippi, acquiesce in that measure, he would not vote for an approval of the principles it involved. The original resolution implied that the acts embraced in the Compromise were irreparable. As amended, it anticipated a repeal or amendment, and all knew that the only one of them capable of repeal was the Fugitive Slave Law. He then repelled the charge that these persons in Mississippi who opposed the Compromise were inconsistent and dishonest, and referred to a detailed narrative of the acts and proceedings of the several parties in his State,—their principles, objects, and intentions, past, present, and future. While he engaged, and without concluding, he yielded the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 29.

The House will hereafter meet punctually at 12 o'clock until further ordered.

THE CUBAN PRISONERS.

The SPEAKER stated the pending business to be, on concurring in the following amendment, agreed to in Committee yesterday, to the bill appropriating six thousand dollars for the relief and passage home from Spain of the pardoned Lopez prisoners, provided that nothing in this act shall be construed into an approbation of any interference in the domestic affairs of Cuba by any of the citizens of the United States. The House concurred in the amendment. Yeas, 91; nays, 71. The bill finally passed, yeas, 147; nays, 22; as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abercrombie, Allen, of Mass., Allison, Appleton, of Mass., Bell, Bibingham, Bowie, Bowne, Briggs, Brooks, Brown, of Miss., Brown, of N. J., Buell, Burrows, Cabell, Caldwell, Campbell, of Ohio, Campbell of Illinois, Cartter, Chandler, Chastain, Churchwell, Colman, Daniels, Dimmick, Dockery, Duncan, Durkee, Edgerton, Evans, Ewing, Fowler, Gentry, Giddings, Goodrich, Grow, Hall, Harper, Hascall, Haven, Hillyer, Horsford, J. W. Howe, Thomas Y. Howe, Hunter, Jenkins, Johnson of Tenn., Johnson of Ga., Johnson of Ohio, Jones of N. Y., Jones of Tenn., King of R. I., Kuhns, Lockhart, Martin, Mason, McLanahan, Meacham, Miner, Maloney, Moore of Pa., Newton, Olds, Outlaw, Parker, Porter, Sackett, Schoolcraft, Schoonmaker, Scudder, Seymour of N. Y., Smart, Smith, Stanley, Stanton of Ohio, Stephens of N. Y., Stevens of Ga., Taylor, Thompson of Miss., Thurston, Townsend, Tuck, Venable, Walbridge, Wallace, Watkins, Welsh, White of Ala., Williams, Woodward.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen of Illinois, Appleton of Maine, Bayly of Virginia, Bartlett, Beals, Bragg, Breckenridge, Brenton, Caskie, Clark, Cobb, Colcock, Curtis, Dawson, Dean, Doty, Dunham, Eastman, Edmundson, Faulkner, Ficklin, Fitch, Florence, Freeman, Fuller of Maine, Gaylord, Grey, Harris of Tennessee, Harris of Alabama, Hart, Hendricks, Henn, Hibbard, Holiday, Houston, Howard, Ingersoll, Ives, Jackson of Georgia, Jones of Penn., Letchcher, Mace, Marshall of Kentucky, McDonald, McMullen, McNair, Millson, Murray, Nabers, Orr, Peaslee, Phelps, Price, Robbins, Robinson, Savage, Scurry, Seymour of Conn., Skelton, Stanton of Tenn., Stanton of Ky., Stone, St. Martin, Stratton, Stuart, Sweetzer, Thompson of Va., Walsh, Ward, Wilcox, Wildrick.

GOODS DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Mr. SEYMOUR, of New-York, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to remit the duties on certain goods destroyed by fire in New-York, in 1845. Referred.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Mr. SEYMOUR reported back a petition from Ontario County, New-York, praying Congress to appropriate a sufficient sum to reimburse the County and certain individuals for the heavy expenses they incurred in contributing to the London Industrial Exhibition, and removed its reference to the Committee on Manufactures. There was a large number of these memorials sent in from all parts of the country, and they were certainly deserving of consideration.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, moved to refer them to the next World's Fair. [A voice, "leave out the word fair."] This petition, and others of a similar nature, were then referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

BENEFIT OF THE CLERGY.

Mr. FITCH, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill, remitting the duties on a present o sacerdotal gowns for the use of the Clergy of the Carmelite Nunnery in Baltimore, and it was passed.

POSTAGE REFORM.

Mr. OLDEN, from the Post-Office Committee, reported a bill to amend the act of 1851, reducing and modifying the rates of postage. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The Bill provides that each newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, and magazine, book, bound or unbound, circular, catalogue, and every description of printed matter connected with any manuscript or writing, and of no greater weight than 2½ ounces, shall be charged one cent postage, and one cent for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce, for any distance under 2,000 miles; 2,000 miles, double those rates. All newspapers published regularly, and sent from the office of publication to actual subscribers, and not weighing over one ounce, shall be chargeable with one half of the foregoing rates. The postage upon all printed, mailable matter, shall be prepaid, either at the office where it is mailed, or at the office of delivery; otherwise, double the foregoing rates shall be charged thereon. All transient printed matter shall be deemed unpaid, unless paid at the office where it is mailed. Books, bound or unbound, not weighing over four pounds, shall be deemed mailable matter, and all printed matter chargeable by weight, shall be weighed when dry. The publishers of newspapers and periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may, also, send to each actual subscriber, enclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. The publishers of weekly newspapers may send to each actual subscriber in the county where their papers are printed and published, one copy thereof, free of postage; and all laws and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Bill, are repealed.

SMALL NOTES.

Mr. FICKLIN, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, introduced a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the committee to send for persons and papers, to examine into the subject of irresponsible persons in the District issuing small notes as currency, not redeemable in cash.

THE JUDICIARY.

Mr. MCLANAHAN, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to regulate the fees and costs to be allowed to the Clerks, Marshals and Attorneys of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States. He moved that it be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and that five thousand copies of the bill and report should be printed. Being asked why he proposed so large a number of copies, he said that the increase of the expense of the Judiciary, from the organization of the Government to the present time, had led the Committee to investigate the causes which have produced this result. He stated that in the year 1800, the expenses of the Judiciary were $42,000; in 1843, $373,695; in 1850, 556,484. The population of the country has increased 333 per cent., while the expenses of the Judiciary have increased 1,037 per cent. in that period of time. In the Northern District of New-York the expenses of the Judiciary, independent of the Judges, from 1830 to the present time, have increased from $3,500 to $43,975, and they are about twelve times as great as they were twelve years ago. In Massachusetts, within a similar period of time, the expenses have increased from $,9966 to $72,920—about ten times as great as they were ten years ago—and this exclusive of the salaries of the Judges. These, and various other facts, are mentioned in the report. Mr. MCLANAHAN'S motion was agreed to. A large number of other reports were made, when the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 29.

Several petitions to suppress the Liquor traffic were presented.

Also, four from Editors of Public Journals for an alteration of the Libel Laws.

Mr. MORGAN presented the memorial of the Mayor and Corporation of New-York, to raise the annual tax.

Mr. VANDERBILT reported favorably on the Bill to regulate the number of Ballot Boxes in New-York. Also, the Bill to incorporate the Brooklyn Gas Light Company.

Mr. MCMURRAY introduced a Bill in relation to the New-York and Harlem Railroad.

Mr. ROGERS introduced a Bill to suppress tippling houses.

BILLS PASSED.

To authorize the Supervisors of King's County to create a loan to continue the erection of the Penitentiary.

To make permanent the grades of streets and avenues in New-York.

The Committee of the Whole passed the bill amending the militia law. The bill applies to the first division of the New-York State Militia, placing it in the same position as it held prior to the passage of the militia law of 1851.

The same committee considered a bill in relation to cemeteries. The bill provides that no rural cemetery or burying ground shall be established in any county adjacent to the city of New-York, for the purpose of interring the dead of that city, without the consent of the Board of Supervisors in such county, the Justices of the Peace and Overseers of the Poor in the town in which the same is to be located, or a majority of them—nor of less than 50 acres.

The Assembly returned the joint resolution relative to printing with a message that they non-concurred in the amendments of the Senate.

Mr. MONROE moved that the Senate recede from their amendments.

Mr. BABCOCK moved that they adhere—l

ENGLAND.

Loss of the Amazon—Cabinet Affairs—News from the Cape—Will of Turner the Artist, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 9, 1852.

A very painful sensation was created by the news received at Plymouth, on Tuesday, of the loss by fire of the *Amazon* steamer, belonging to the West India Mail Steam Packet Company, on Sunday morning the 4th inst., when off the Bay of Biscay. The inutility often times of the best human precautions in the dreadful emergency of a ship on fire, has been sadly demonstrated by this lamentable occurrence, since, though the *Amazon* was well provided with boats of all descriptions, only one boat proved of any effective service, and not more than 21 out of 156, crew and passengers in the vessel, were saved. Yet, from all that appears, the utmost that could be done was achieved, and the exertions of the ill-fated Captain SYMONS, commander of the ship, and who is numbered among the lost, were beyond all praise. It adds much to the painful feeling caused by this calamity to learn from the accounts given by the survivors, that an outward bound bark passed the blazing ship while there was yet time to save many of those who afterwards perished. So much inhumanity and callous indifference would seem incredible, but that similar instances have been recorded, and it is only an aggravation of the conduct of the commander of the bark in question, that he stopped long enough, and sufficiently near the burning wreck, to be fully aware of the terrible situation of those on board. Let us hope that the name of the bark and its Captain will transpire, and he may yet be made to feel what it is to have the brand of infamy fixed upon him for his heartless indifference to the claims of common humanity.

By intelligence received subsequently to the first announcement, it appears that in addition to the 21 saved in the life-boat, six passengers and nineteen of the crew of the ill-fated vessel, were also rescued by a Dutch brig, and arrived at Brest on Monday. Among the passengers was Mr. ELIOT WARBURTON, the well-known author, whose talented novel, "The Merchant Prince," has been one of the most highly praised works of fiction of the season. He, it is to be feared, is among the lost. He was on a mission, from the Atlantic and Pacific Junction Company, to the tribes of Indians about the Isthmus of Darien, and few men will be more regretted. Part of the cargo of the *Amazon* consisted of quicksilver, and the value of the steamer and its contents is, I see stated, at £200,000—a heavy loss on the Packet Company, in addition to those which it has already sustained.

An important Cabinet Council was held yesterday, the issues of which are not yet disclosed. It was fully expected, however, in many quarters that it would have been followed by the announcement of a change of Ministry—so strong and general is the conviction that we are on on the eve of most important changes. The papers are rife with speculations upon what is or what is *not* to happen, the latter evidently the larger element in their lucubrations. Rumors of all sorts are flying about, and names are freely canvassed as candidates for appointments not yet vacant, and which may be never made. The columns of the leading journals, in fact, present a beautifully chaotic aspect, out of which the reader, by an elaborate comparison of the fictions contained in each, may pick a few crumbs of truth if he can. If one may hazard a guess, or draw a conclusion at all, under such circumstances, it will perhaps be this—that our respectable, but somewhat rash little Premier, has so damaged his position and diminished his strength, by his ignominious dismissal of PALMERSTON, that he finds himself under the absolute necessity of "calling in" extraneous aid, and has accordingly opened negotiations with Sir JAMES GRAHAM, the Duke of NEWCASTLE, Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT and others, whose accession, should this be accomplished, will be the signal for the refirement of LANSDOWNE, LABOUCHERE, Sir F. BARING, and possibly of Earl GREY. On the other hand, there is a large party who are looking for the immediate resignation of Lord JOHN, and the instalment of Lord PALMERSTON as Premier, and there is no question that such a change, with its probable consequences, would be immensely popular. The present Whig Ministry is fairly effete and useless, and, losing PALMERSTON, it lost its last hold upon the people. The question now is between a reconstruction of the Cabinet or an entire resignation, and for many reasons, its solution cannot be long deferred.

More news from the Cape reached town on Tuesday, and the papers of the next morning were filled with the details of our military operations against our Caffre foes. A careful collocation of these documents shows that things are mending in the backward fashion, viz.: from bad to worse. It is now clear enough that not only is no honor to be derived from the peculiar species of guerilla warfare in which we are engaged, but that at "bush-fighting" the Caffres are the best men. They are much too knowing to be seduced into a pitched battle, while at every convenient opportunity, which is sure to present itself when our troops make an onward movement, they pick off our best officers and men with unfailing aim and fatal effect. The dispatches just received record the death of Lieut.-Colonel FORDYCE, of the 74th Highlanders, by a distant shot. His loss is deeply lamented by the whole army, and assuredly so brave a man deserved a better fate than to fall by the hands of cunning savages. The prolongation of this "little war" is becoming a grievous matter, especially when we find that further reinforcements of troops are declared to be absolutely necessary to afford a chance of its termination. The cost, moreover, is a frightful item in the national accounts, and viewed with the more disfavor on account of the strong feeling entertained that the contest has been provoked by unwarrantable pretensions on our part. Not a few among us are beginning almost to respect the Caffres for the courage they display in defending their territory, yet inasmuch as the national pride is concerned in beating them, I suppose that the required troops will be sent out until this object is accomplished. Looking at the dismal dispatches just received, it would be a rash thing to venture a guess how many millions this contemptible Caffre war may yet cost us; but of all the beautiful ways invented for getting rid of our surplus revenue it is manifest that nothing beats "bush fighting."

The "last will and testament" of TURNER, the just deceased painter, has made some stir in artistic circles. During his long career as an artist, more than sixty years, he accumulated a large fortune, though not so much as he had credit for amassing. It turns out that, parsimonious as regards himself, he has been painting for the benefit of his brethren, inasmuch as his savings, to the amount of £100,000, are to be devoted to the erection of alms-houses for unfortunate artists, who are certainly as much entitled as decayed cheesemongers or other luckless members of the trading fraternity, to a home and refuge in affliction and age. The defunct painter has not forgotten, however, to stipulate for a handsome monument, at the cost of a thousand pounds, to be placed in front of the said alms-houses, by way of keeping his memory fresh in the minds of the future recipients of his bounty. Besides money, he had accumulated a fine collection of his best pictures, which he has bequeathed to the nation, on condition a separate room being provided for them in the National Gallery. In both provisions it is easy to recognize the determination of a man who was resolved to perpetuate the remembrance of himself as long as possible, and who has taken no bad method of effecting his object. I suspect that most of our founders of hospitals and beneficent institutions have been actuated by pretty similar motives; and, in creating a brick-and-mortar immortality, contrive to exact a sort of interest for the money which they are obliged to leave behind them.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Columbia College.**—The intermediate examination of the Students, will commence on MONDAY, Feb 2, at 10 A. M., in the Chapel, and continue daily, (sundays excepted), until completed, beginning with the Senior Class.

The order of examinations will be ethics, &c, the first day; Classics, the second; Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, the third; Mathematics and Astronomy, the fourth, &c., so for each Class in succession, to the Freshmen who will be examined in Mathematics, the first day, Classics the second, and German the third

The Regents of the University, the Parents, Guardians, and relatives of the students, the Alumni of the College, and all persons interested in Collegiate studies, are invited to attend. CHARLES KING, LL. D.,

j29-4t President Columbia College.

☞ **Relief for the Sixteenth Ward Poor.**—At a meeting of the citizens of the Sixteenth Ward, held on Friday evening, 23d inst., John Delamater, B. C. Wandell, James Warren, W. S. Hunt, Thomas Christy, Whitman Phillips, A. W. Bradford, Hugh Dunn, George Crawford, James N. Wells, James Pollock, Joseph Tucker, Washington Smith, were appointed a Committee for the purpose of soliciting and receiving donations and distributing the same among the poor of the Ward. Donations will be received by the above committee, and by JOHN W. HOWE, corner of 17th-st. and 8th av., by JAMES M. WELLS, at his office on the 9th av., and by A. A. DENMAN, at No. 326 West 20th-st.

Applications for relief may be made to the members of the Committee, and also to WILLIAM TAIT, at No. 209 17th-st., between the hours of 8 and 11 A. M., and 3 to 5 P. M. Donations of money, food, and clothing will be received at the same place. A. A. DENMAN, Chairman.

A. W. BRADFORD, Secretary. j27-tf

☞ **Continuation of the Good Time.**—The ALLEGHANIANS—P. T. BARNUM and JOHN HAWKINS, at the GREAT MASS TEMPERANCE MEETING, on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan 31, at 7½ o'clock, in the 12th-st. Baptist Church, near 4th-av. Seats free. A liberal collection expected. Doors open at 7

C. C. LEIGH,
ISAAC J. OLIVER,
W. W. STRICKLAND}

j30-2t*

☞ **Workingman's Building Association.**—Office, corner of Broadway and Grand-st., over the Pacific Bank—having about 400 shares subscribed for, offers inducements for new subscribers as follows:

1st. The entrance fee, until Feb. 16th, 1852, is $1 per share.

2d. The monthly dues are $3 per share. Shares when full, $300.

3d. Interest, at the rate of 7 per cent., allowed on dues paid in advance.

4th. The Association is expected to close in seven years, when subscribers will receive $300 for each share subscribed for.

4th. The office is open MONDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, when addresses will be delivered in reference to the working of the Association.

5th. Ten shares having been sold at the last monthly meeting, makes it an advantage for members subscribing before Feb. 16th, 1852, when it is expected the whole number of shares will be subscribed for

ROBT. McCLELLAN, President,
ALEX. S. CLIFTON, Vice-President.
Geo. W. ANDERSON, Secretary.
John MORRISON, Treasurer.

TRUSTEES.

Jas. A. Mandeville, John Dawson. Henry Calhoun

DIRECTORS.

Josiah Griffith, James Miller, Elmor Thompson,
Henry Mallery, James Berrian, Jas. J. Anderson,
John J. Messerve.

j29-2t A. J. RANSOM, Attorney and Counseller.

☞ **American Bible Society.**—A Special Meeting of the Managers of the American Bible Society will be held at the Societies House, Nassau-st. THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON at 4½ o'clock. New-York, Jan. 29, 1852.

j29-1t* JOSEPH HYDE, General Agent.

☞ **An Adjourned Meeting** of all persons concerned in burying their dead buried in Union Cemetery, Williamsburg, south of Grand-st., will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, the 30th instant, at 7½ o'clock, in the Methodist Protestant Church in Attorney-st., New-York, between Rivington and Delancy-sts. By order,

NATHANIEL J. BOYD, Chairman.
JOHN J. REED, Secretary. j28-3t*

☞ **Phonography.**—Professor WEBSTER'S PHONOGRAPHIC CLASS meets on MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, at 7 o'clock, in Class Room No. 3 Clinton Hall, corner of Beekman and Nassau-sts. Persons who wish to join the Class are invited to be present, or call during business hours, at the Office of the Phonographic Rooms, No. 113 Nassau-st., third floor. j20-1mood

☞ **The Citizens' Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Association.**—The Books of the Association are open for subscription, at their office, No. 421 Broadway, next door above Canal-st., from 9 A. M. until 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock. Entrance fee $2, monthly dues $3 per month. An opportunity is offered to all males and females, minors and adults, by joining this Association, by paying $3 a month for a few years, to obtain a home or a capital sufficient to start a fair business. Pamphlets with articles of Association, By-laws and full explanation of its objects and plan, can be had gratis at the office.

SIMEON DRAPER, President.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Vice President.

TRUSTEES.

John J. Herrick, Winchester P. Moody, Joel W. Mason,
Geo. Schwartz, Jr., John F. Clarke, Wm. H. Dietz,
Chas. L. Corwin, Wm. Thomson, S. Alburtus, Jr
j23-1m JOSIAH F. KENDALL, Secretary.

☞ **Squander no more Money in Rents.**—The ATLANTIC BUILDING ASSOCIATION, BROOKLYN.—Those who wish to learn how a monthly instalment of $3 will accumulate to $300 in a few years; also how the sum now paid for rents can be appropriated to the purchase of a dwelling, are invited to attend a free lecture at the City Hotel Hall, in Fulton-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, the 30th inst., at 7½ o'clock. A full explanation of the practical operation of this peculiar associate principle will be given in detail. The books are now open for subscriptions. The public generally are invited to attend.

GEORGE CURTIS, President.
T. J. JONES, Secretary. j29-2t*

☞ **Day and Newell's PATENT PARAUTOPTIC BANK LOCK.**—The great Bank Lock exhibited by Mr. HOBBS, and triumphant at the World's Fair, and that has hitherto defied the whole world to pick or explode with gunpowder. Bankers, Brokers, and Merchants are invited to examine these Locks, at DAY & NEWELL'S office, No. 14 Wall-st., New-York. s2-eodly

☞ **Quartz Mining IN MARIPOSACOUNTY, CALIFORNIA,—BURNS'S RANCH GOLD MINING CO.—OFFICE No. 45 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, Wall-st., New-York.**

The Board of Directors of the Burns's Ranch Gold Mining Company, intending to prosecute this work with vigor, offer for sale the remaining stock appropriated for Working Capital. Orders for stock may be addressed to the Secretary of the Company. By order of the Board of Directors.

ALFRED D. SELLECK, Secretary.

N. B.—Specimens from the mine can be seen at the office. Also, Maps and Pamphlets containing an account of its location, title, mineral riches, &c., may be had by applying as above. j20-tf

☞ **New-York Life Insurance Company.**—Office No. 166 Broadway.—Physicians in attendance daily from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M. MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

Further information and a Prospectus of the Company can be had at the office, No. 166 Broadway. j5-1m

WANTED.

PRIVATE NURSING FOR GENTLEMEN.—By J. M. LUDLOW. Those that are desirous of an experienced and faithful Nurse in sickness, please call, or address J. M. LUDLOW, No. 848 Broadway, Union Place, P. O., N. Y. Physician's Reference given. all-3m*

NOTICE.—CAME ASHORE, on Coney Island Point, on MONDAY, Dec. 22, a RAFT, consisting of 27 square Pine Logs. For information respecting them, apply to BARNARDUS DONLY, Coroner, at his store, Gravesend, King's County, L. I. j3-1m*

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WANTED, from 6 to 10 horse power, second hand and in good running order. Also, some Shafting. Circular Saws &c. Apply or address PARKER & BROWNE, No. 42 Bedford-st.

BOARDING.

ROOM TO LET.—No. 14 Warren-st near Broadway. One front parlor with adjoining bedroom, both well furnished. Breakfast given if desired. For one or two gentlemen only. j29-3t.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

$50 REWARD.—Lost on Monday, 26th Jan., while passing down Broadway from Park-Place to Johnst., a valuable GOLD WATCH and CHAIN. The finder will receive the above reward, with many thanks, and no questions asked, by leaving it at the Carpet Store, No. 292 Broadway. j29-3t*

$1,000 REWARD—Will be paid if the celebrated BOHEMIAN HAIR DYE does not in tantly change grey, red, or sandy hair, to a soft, beautiful black or brown; if it injures the hair or skin in the slightest degree, or if the color attained ever change or fade. Manufactured and sold at the Perfumery Store, No. 237 Hudson-st. Price 75 cents per case. j30-3t*

OUR STORE HAVING BEEN CONSUMED BY FIRE—we shall temporarily occupy the 2nd-loft of No. 33 Liberty-st. over the Store of Messrs. E. & W. Cook & Co., and shall be obliged, if all property found belonging to us is left as above. [j30-3t*] HASTINGS, LIBBEY & FOESY.

DOREMUS & NIXON have removed for the present to Nos. 115 and 117 William-st., Washington Stores. j30-2w

DR. TURNER, CHRONO-THERMAL PHYSICIAN, No. 224 Twelfth-st., New-York.—To WM. TURNER, A. M., M D., Late Health Commissioner of the City and County of New-York.

MY DEAR DOCTOR: Accept the dedication of this translation of Lugol (on Scrofula), as a slight regard for your attainment as a physician, and your qualities as a man.

j30-1t* Yours, very truly, A. SIDNEY DOANE.

A CARD TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—W. DUNNING, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, in Real Estate, for letting Houses, collecting Rents, and superintending Repairs, Alterations and Improvements, No. 48 8th-av., near Abingdon Square. All moneys collected are deposited in a Bank to the credit of the Agency and are not drawn again except for the owners. A Real Estate register is kept, with full and accurate descriptions of all property left in the charge.

REFERENCES.—F. A. Palmer, President Broadway Bank; J. Terbell, Esq., President People's Ins. Co.; J. L. Everett, Esq., Cashier Broadway Bank; Isaac Lewis, Esq., Builder; Philo V. Beebe, Esq., Builder; Messrs Baker & Wells; Messrs. Simonson & Gallup; Messrs Stewart & Smith, Builders; Messrs Keyser & Berrian, Builders; George M. Tunison, Builder; Messrs. Joseph & Cummings; Jas. Witherspoon, Esq.; Erastus C. Benedict, Esq.; Ab'm Van Nest, Esq.; Charles E. Grant, Esq.; Wm. O'Kell, Esq.; John Sodine, Esq.; Peter V. Voorhies, Esq.; J. H. Sprague, Esq.; George Elder, Esq.; Jas. Straiters, Esq.; Chas. Crane, Esq.; Silas C. Herring, Esq.; A. A. Denman, Esq.; David H. Dodge, Esq.; Joseph Harrison, Esq.; George Harrison, Esq.; Wm. Tucker, Esq.; Hon. A. W. Bradford; Hon. W. R. Beebe; Hudson Kuyley, M. D.; W. Van Hook, Esq.; Geo P. Nelson, Esq.; Hon H. J. Raymond; Messrs Corne l & Curtis; D. Fairbanks, Esq.; Freeman Campbell, Esq.; A. B. Brinckerhoff, Esq.; John McLean, Esq. j28-tf

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC STATIONERY.—The subscribers would call the attention of merchants, banks, Insurance companies and others to their large and well selected stock of stationery, embracing a great variety of paper, letter and foolscap, of linen stock, from the best manufactures of this country and Europe

Account Books handsomely ruled paged and finished in the most approved styles, by the best workmen in the country.

A large variety of Gold and Steel Pens, and every article of the best manufacture required in the counting house.

COLLINS, BOWNE & CO.,
Successors to David Felt & Co., Stationers' Hall,
j26-1m Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st.

UNPAID CROTON WATER RENT for 1850.—Notice is hereby given, to the owners or lessees of property upon which the Croton Water Rent of 1850 remains unpaid, that the lists of delinquents has been filed in this office by the Croton Aqueduct Board. The undersigned will receive payment thereof (in current funds) daily, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock, in default of which the property affected thereby will be advertised and sold pursuant to law.

JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, Controller.
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, New-York, Jan. 17, 1852. j19-tF]

CRANE'S PATENT NEWLY IMPROVED SOAP.—by the use of this wonderful Soap washing can be done in an inconceivable short time, without the labor of rubbing, boiling or bleaching, thus saving over one half of the hard and exhausting labor, time and expense, the wear of clothes, and that without the slightest injury to the most delicate fabric. One single trial will prove even more than we say. Manufactured in New-York City by LORD & CO., No 171 Chrystie-st. For sale by Grocers generally in this City and Brooklyn. j27 6t*

A GOOD CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.—For sale, a Manufactory, with all the necessary apparatus for manufacturing an article that is used by every family in the Union, and pays 100 per cent. profit, and requires but a small capital to carry it on, and has been established a number of years. The present owner is going West in the spring, therefore he offers it for sale. Inquire at No. 58 3d-av., or of WM. S. WOOD, Deputy Sheriff.

j28-3t* No. 21 City Hall.

DEAFNESS, Discharges from the Ear, noises in the head, attended with dryness of the ear, Nervous Deafness, &c., cured by Dr. HEATH, No 263 Broadway, from 9 to 3, daily. Also, Artificial Eyes inserted without pain, moving like the natural organ. Short Sight cured. Letters should be explicit, and contain $1, to receive attention. j28-3t*

FRANCIS HART, JOB PRINTER, 117 LIBERTY STREET.—The advertiser, having every means for doing a large business, and doing it well, tenders his services to the liberal and tasteful part of the community. In respect to prompt and excellent workmanship, and moderate prices, he defies competition. He will be happy to verify these facts at any time. j14-tf

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—The stock, fixtures and lease of a Lumber-Yard for sale. The Yard is long established, and has a good set of customers, and is doing a good business. To one having a moderate capital and desiring to engage in the business, this is a rare opportunity. For further particulars, inquire at No. 335 West-st. d31-eodtf W. DUNNING.

ASTROLOGY.—DR. THOMAS WILSON may be consulted at his former residence, No. 90 Broome-st., New-York, where no pains will be wanting on his part to furnish the most correct information on all subjects connected with this life. Fee—Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1. Time of birth required. j16-1mood*

CLOTHING.—Ladies or Gentlemen having any Clothing or Furniture to dispose of, can receive the utmost value in cash, by sending to S. COHEN, at his store, No. 452 Hudson-st. Ladies attended by Mrs. COHEN. j28-1m*

THE ACCORDEON TAUGHT on a new and improved System, by Professor GAMBLE, on moderate terms, No. 375 Hudson-st. N. B. Accordeons tuned and repaired. j29-1m*

KOSSUTH HATS—With or without feathers, for Gents., Young Gents. Youths and Boys, with a large assortment of fashionable Hats and Caps, and Ladies' Boa sets, at [d31-1m*] MONARQUE'S, No. 282 Bowery

MELODEONS.—CARHART & NEEDHAM, manufacturers of Carhart's Patent Melodeons. Warerooms No. 293 Broadway; manufactory No. 75 East Thirteenth-street, New-York. Prices from $60 to $300. d17-3m

COR. B. DISOSWAY,—ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW, and COMMISSIONER of DEEDS, No. 76 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts. New-York city. s7-1y

FURS! FURS!!—A large stock of fancy Furs, in every variety, at reduced price, at MONARQUE'S, d31-1m* No. 282 Bowery

MILK KETTLES for sale at No. 128 Hudson-st. j13-1m*

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FOR SALE.—The Good Will and Fixtures of a well established Merchandize Brokerage business. Address Box 1774 Post Office, post-paid. j28-6t

FOR SALE.—Odd Fellows' Hall, on Grand-st., L. I., and the lot adjoining. This valuable property, situated in the most central part of Green Point, now occupied by the various associations of Odd Fellows and Sons of Temperance, will be sold low, and on liberal terms, together or separately. Apply to S. JEREMIAH, No. 7 Clinton Court, Brooklyn, N. Y. j24-1m*

FARM FOR SALE.—A beautiful Farm of about 90 acres of superior land, near the lovely Village of New-Rochelle, Westchester Co., N. Y., one hour from the city per New-Haven or Harlem Railroad. It is in a fine locality, on the main road to White Plains and commands a view of the surrounding country, Long Island Sound, the Village, &c., and is well worthy the attention of gentlemen seeking a country residence. For further particulars inquire of A. S. WILLIAMS, 19 Park-place, between 10 and 3 o'clock. j19-tw

FARM FOR SALE, IN NEW-JERSEY, near the Blazing-Star Ferry, where Steamboats stop daily (fare one shilling) and 3½ miles from the Railroad depot at Rahway. The farm contains 100 acres of excellent land, divided into cultivated land, wood land, salt meadow, pasture land, and orchard—choice fruit trees of all kinds. House finely situated—see description in N. Y. Express. Apply to the Administrator [j8-1m*] JAMES R. LOTT, No. 56 Wall-st.

A FARM FOR SALE, with Stock, Crops and Household Furniture, on New-Haven Railroad, 23 miles from New-York, 48 acres of land, on which are several beautiful building sites. The land is of the best quality, and a very desirable property. For further particulars, inquire of J. C. LANPHIER, No. 305 Broadway.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The Valuable House and Lot No 201 West 18th-st., the first house West of the Methodist Church. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for five years. Also, For Sale or Exchange—House and Lot No 166 West 13th-st. House, Barn, Shop, at and about 10 acres of land, $2,000. Village lots, $30—one hour's ride from the city, near Railroad station. Apply at No 8 Horatio-st j30-3t*

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—Eight three-story brick houses and lots, on the westerly side of the 2d-av., between 20th and 21st-sts. Also house and lot No. 163 East 21st-st. The above property will be sold on reasonable terms. For particulars apply to

j30-12t* W. A. CAVANAGH, No. 161 3d-av.

LOTS FOR SALE.—Five Lots of Ground on the N. E. corner of 61st-st and 1st-av.—a fine location—with a line of stages immediately before them, Croton water through the street, which is Macadamized. Apply to T. S. GLOVER, No. 313 9th-st., or No. 60 Broadway, from 12 to 1 o'clock. j30-1t*

HOUSE TO LET.—The large and elegant House, No. 36 Bond-street, lately the residence of A. Schermerhorn, deceased. Possession given on the 1st of May. House to be seen between two and three o'clock. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 48 Greenwich-street. j24-1w*

BUILDING TO RENT.—Wanted a building or buildings in a good neighborhood in this City, that will accommodate thirty families, (one hundred persons exclusive of servants,) to be occupied by the Metropolitan Hotel Association. Any person owning a building that can be converted into Suites of Rooms for the above purpose will please address JOHN W. RITCH, Secretary, No. 643 Broadway. j30-1t*

TO JEWELLERS OR WATCH CASERS.—For sale or lease a Jewelry Manufactory in full operation, with Steam Power, Gas Light, and every other convenience requisite, and a desirable location. The whole concern will be sold or leased; and the owner will, if desired, arrange to buy from the concern Ten to Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars per year. For further information, address JEWELER, Box 1933, lower Post Office, New-York. None need apply, unless they have a capital to invest. dz7-tf

A BATHING AND HAIR DRESSING SALOON FOR SALE—Now doing a first-rate business, will be sold for $3,000, which is only the value of the furniture and fixtures. Also a lease of the premises for sale, or will be let to the purchaser at a moderate yearly rent. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Address BATH, *Times* Office j30-1t*

STORE TO LET IN MAIDEN LANE.—The Five Story brick Store, No. 43 Maiden-lane, to Let or Lease. Possession may be given at an early day. Inquire on the premises. A double mahogany counting desk for sale, inquire as above. JAS. PHYFE, No. 43 Maiden-lane. j10 tf

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—Several fine large and well lighted rooms, with from four to ten horse steam power. Also, a large room, with fine light, at the corner of William and Frankfort sts., on the second floor. For particulars, inquire at No. 16 Spruce-st. j9-eodtf S. W. BENEDICT.

TO OWNERS OF UNIMPROVED PROPERTY.—The Advertiser desires to exchange a valuable new brown stone House, situated in one of the best locations in Brooklyn, for good building lots, either in this city or Brooklyn. Address Box No. 490, N. Y. Post-Office. j30 3t*

TO LET.—In the Times Buildings, No. 113 Nassau-st. the 2d and 4th stories entire, 25 by 103 feet deep. Apply to JOHN GILHOOLY, No 118 Nassau-st. d9-tf

AUCTION SALES.

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF CABINET FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, (Friday), at 10½ o'clock, at Sales Room 85 Nassau-st., near Fulton. R. C. KEMP will sell at auction, about a large stock of rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture, of good quality, all of which has been manufactured for the city retail trade, and is particularly worthy of the attention of purchasers, as the whole will be sold without reserve, by order of assignees, consisting of eleven mahogany and walnut bookcases, and secretaries, rosewood parlor furniture *en suite*, covered in rich brocatelle, marble top centre tables, various patterns mahogany parlor furniture, in plush and hair cloth, mahogany and walnut marble top and other dressing bureaus and washstands, mahogany, French and other bedsteads, painted chambe furniture *en suite*, sofas, easy and other chairs in variety, cottage rush-seat chairs, tête-a-tête settees, fancy tables, bookstands, and general assortment of good furniture. Also, two rose wood pianofortes of excellent tone and finish. Also, two large iron safes and several office desks. Catalogues on the morning of sale. it

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY Nos. 46, 48 and 50 East 25th-st. ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at Auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 5th, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following described very desirable Residences, viz: The three-story Brown Stone Front Houses and Lots of Ground, situated on the southerly side of 25th-st., commencing 100 feet west from Lexington Avenue.

The Houses are finished in the best and most modern style; three rooms deep to the top, Gas, Croton Water, Baths, Hot Air Furnaces, Ranges, &c. Nos. 46 and 48, are each 21 feet by 58. No 50 has a circular front, and is 21 feet by 61. Lots each 21 feet in width, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer No. 7 Wall-street.

By J. HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, Jan. 31, at 2½ o'clock, P. M., at No 191 Washington-st., Brooklyn.—SECOND HAND CLOTHING, consisting of about 40 over-coats, 30 dress coats, &c.

SALAMANDER SAFES.

MORE TRIUMPHS FOR HERRINGS (Wilder's Patent) SALAMANDER SAFES.—The high reputation of the SALAMANDER SAFES, as manufactured by the Subscriber, with his improvements, has rendered it almost superfluous to notice the many frequent occurrences when they preserve their contents uninjured by fire, and it is seldom that any notice is published of the numerous fires through which they pass and preserve their contents—winning for themselves a reputation unequalled in any country. But as some of the rival Safe Makers have endeavored to enhance the reputation of their inferior articles by depreciating the superiority of mine, and have (as I think in vain,) tried to persuade the public that my Old Safes will not stand fire, I have deemed this a suitable opportunity to call the attention of the public to the many certificates, and more particularly to that of Mr. JOHN L. WATKINS, whose Safe had been in use five or six years, which proves beyond a doubt, that these Safes do not deteriorate by age, as has been maliciously represented. S. C. HERRING,

Nos 135 137 and 139 Water-st,
Read the following:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1852.

MR. SILAS C HERRING—SIR: It affords me much pleasure to be enabled to say, that the Safe which was in my store, No 114 Fulton-st, on the night of the 22d instant, when that building was destroyed by fire, was one of your make and had been in use somewhere about five or six years, and although it was exposed for twelve hours to the most intense heat, so hot as to melt the lead in the same, Plates, &c, yet on opening the Safe, I was agreeably surprised to find all the books and papers with a sum of money in Bank bills uninjured. The interior wood-casing, in all respects, was as perfect as when new. As soon as I locate myself again permanently, I intend ordering of you another of your superior Safes. Yours, respectfully

JOHN L. WATKINS,
No. 114 Fulton-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1852.

MR. S. C. HERRING—SIR: The store we occupied, No. 112 Fulton-street, and the adjoining stores in Fulton and Dutch-streets, were entirely consumed by fire on the night of the 22d instant, and although the fire burned like a furnace, we are happy to say all our books and papers, and a considerable amount of money in Bank bills, were preserved in one of your Salamander Safes. Although the Safe was exposed to an almost furnace heat for twelve hours, the contents were preserved beyond our expectations, and we have availed ourselves of another of your Safes, which we intend to use until we can have one made to order of a larger size

j29-6t* STILWELL & BONTROSS.

SALAMANDER SAFES.—The reputation of WILDER'S Patent Salamander Fire Proof Safe, as manufactured by the subscriber, is so well established that I deem it unnecessary to publish at length the numerous certificates and testimonials. Some of the recent ones are from New-Orleans, Chicago, Syracuse, Brooklyn, and New-York; all of which can be seen at my old-established Iron Safe Depot, Green Block, Water-street, between Maiden-lane and Wall-street—where I now on hand, for sale, the largest assortment of Iron Safes in the world. I defy any one to prove that any man ever lost a dollar by fire, burglars or dampness, or mildew, in one of my chilled iron and damp proof composition, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks, when combined with WILDER'S Patent Salamander.

I am the proprietor of Hall's Patent Lock, which obtained a medal (in the name of Adams & Co., Boston,) at the World's Exhibition, and is considered the best lock, for the price, ever invented, being proof against powder, and the key is no larger than a cent, and can be made changeable.

A medal at the World's Exhibition was awarded to me for my Iron Safe. The American Institute of 1851 also awarded me a gold medal for the best Fire Proof Safe. I invite all purchasers to a close and careful investigation, before purchasing, and decide for themselves, who makes the best fire, burglar and damp-proof safes combined.

d18-3tawMW&F3m SILAS C. HERRING.

VAN GAASBEEK'S SOUTH AMERICA AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND ISTHMUS TRANSPORTATION LINE, per the U. S. Mail steamships, and per steamers on the Chagres River. The proprietor of this Express in offering his facilities to the public, for speedy transmission of Freight, Packages, Parcels, Gold Dust, Specie, and every description of Merchandize, to and from the UNITED STATES, SOUTH AMERICA, and THE SANDWICH ISLANDS, would respectfully state, that having been engaged personally for the past two years in the transportation and shipping business, on the Isthmus of Panama and for some time connected with the House of Corwine Bro. & Co., of Panama, he does not offer his services as a green hand to California shippers. Having obtained the exclusive privilege from Messrs GLEASON, RUSSELL & Co., to run this EXPRESS on the River steamers, the proprietor is thereby enabled to place his Express freight in Panama, at least two days in advance of any other Express—and guarantees to his patrons, that there shall be no detention of this Express between NEW-YORK and CALIFORNIA. The proprietor respectfully solicits a share of your patronage, assuring you that one trial will convince you that this Express is conducted upon the principles of SECURITY, EXPEDITION and PROMPTNESS.

Respectfully yours,
A. B. VAN GAASBEEK, No 25 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

AGENTS—Messrs. Gleason, Russell & Co., Chagres; I. W. McCobb, Gorgona and Cruces; Messrs. Corwine, Bro, & Co., Panama; Messrs. Burges, Gilbert & Still, San Francisco.

REFERENCES—Hatch & Yale, No. 75 Cedar-st., New-York; Briggs & Douglass, No. 142 Broadway, New-York. j28-3wood

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Act relative to Limited Partnerships, that a Limited Partnership has been formed by the undersigned, to commence on the first day of January, 1852, and terminating on the 31st day of December, 1854. That J. L. VANSCHOONHOVEN, of the City of Troy, and State of New York is the special partner in said partnership, and has contributed the sum of Twenty Five Thousand Dollars to the common Stock thereof. That the general partners in said partnership are JAMES MYERS, of the City of Brooklyn, and State of New York, JAMES A. SUYDAM and WILLIAM KNIBELY, of the City of New York, are the general partners in said partnership. That the general nature of the business to be transacted by said partnership is the importing, buying, and selling of Dry Goods, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods.

J. L. VANSCHOONHOVEN,
JAMES MYERS
JAMES A. SUYDAM,
WILLIAM KNIBELY.

NEW YORK, DEC. 31 1851. j1-4w*

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of this State, that the subscribers have entered into a limited partnership, under the firm of SCHUCHARDT, FROLICH & HOLTHAUSEN, for the transaction of Importing and Commission business. That FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, who resides a part of the year in the County of Middlesex, in the State of New-Jersey, and a part of the year in the city of New-York, is one of the special partners, and has contributed the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars in cash to the common stock of the said partnership; and FREDERICK C. GEBHARD, who resides in the city of New-York, is the other special partner, and has also contributed Fifty Thousand Dollars in cash to the common stock of the said partnership. That FERDINAND SCHUCHARDT, whose place of residence is in the city of New-York, and JOHN M. CHARLES FROLICH and HENRY HOLTHAUSEN, who respectively reside in the city of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, in the State of New-York, are the general partners. The said partnership commenced the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and is to terminate on the 31st December, 1856

FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT,
FRED C. GEBHARD
FERDINAND SCHUCHARDT,
J. M. C. FROLICH,
H. HOLTHAUSEN.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1852 j8-6w

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—ALVAN E. PARKER, of Phillipsville, in the county of Allegany and State of New York, CURTIS C. GARDINER, and SYLVANUS LYON, both of Williamsburg in the county of Kings, and State of New York, and HENRY A. PARKER, of said Phillipsville, in the county of Allegany and State of New York, have formed a limited partnership in pursuance of the laws of the State of New York, under the name and firm of "GARDINER, LYON & PARKER," for the general purpose of importing and jobbing in fancy goods and dealing in fancy goods generally in the city of New York in the county and State of New York. The said ALVAN E. PARKER is the only special partner, and has actually, and in good faith, contributed and paid in cash as capital to the common stock of the said partnership, the sum of twelve thousand dollars. The said CURTIS C. GARDINER, SYL

New-York Daily Times.

IMMIGRANT SUFFERINGS.

Murderous Inhumanity—Great Distress among the Immigrants—A whole Family Frozen to Death.

Correspondence of *The New-York Daily Times*.

HOLIDAYSBURGH, Monday, Jan. 19, 1852.—P. M.

The scenes I have witnessed to-day, and recitals I have heard of facts said to be of frequent occurrence in this section of the country, impel the conviction that our foreign Emigrant Societies have an important field before them not yet occupied by any of their agents. The route to the West by the way of Pittsburgh is taken by large numbers of immigrants, who, of course, know nothing of the country through which they are to pass, or the incidents of delay and discomforts necessary to be provided against. At this season of the year the trains frequently are stayed by the snow banks which block up the way, as at present. I am informed, however, that the Railroad Companies continue to undertake the transportation of all the immigrants who offer, although perfectly aware that their progress must necessarily be arrested in the mountains, and the poor creatures exposed in consequence to great suffering and distress. The cars appropriated to immigrants are too frequently dilapitated and uncomfortable, admitting the chilling blasts through a hundred crevices, and sometimes even without fire in the bitterest weather. Last night, about a hundred of these poor creatures arrived here, from Philadelphia, and the snow-drift stopped them, of course. A warehouse of the company—a barn-like building, through which the wind whistles almost without impediment—was the only shelter which could be provided them. Within the house a little room—perhaps 10 by 15 feet—is partitioned off, and provided with a stove, where over ninety human beings, some of those females with nursing children, spent he night, after the fatigues of 250 miles railroad travel. The size of the room allotted them, of course, precluded the possibility of space sufficient either to sit or lay down. Add to this, they were without food, and had been for twenty-four hours, and you have a knowledge of their situation. In the morning their condition became known to some benevolent residents in the neighborhood, who furnished them with food, and provided temporarily for their wants. At an early hour I noticed one woman, with her babe nestling in her bosom to avoid the piercing blast, wading through the deep snow-drift, in search of some hospitable shelter, where sustenance and relief might be procured for her famishing child. Several others, similarly situated, found relief in the dwellings of the sympathizing villagers.

Another party of immigrants, who arrived here on Monday morning, were left in the cars, where they still remain, for want of better shelter. The error is in permitting these immigrants to come beyond Harrisburg, when the roads are known to be impassable in the mountains. An honest, reliable agent, located at Harrisburg, would be able to render great service.

Sometimes, the consequences of this inhumanity are more fatal than the party now here have experienced. You are aware that a portion of this route is over a stage road. It is only a fortnight since an entire family—a man, his wife and two children—froze to death on the road, in one of the shelterless wagons provided for the poor immigrants. This is one only of the heart-rending incidents of immigrant travel across the mountains in the winter season.

If the road continues blocked up for several days yet, as appears probable it will be, the intensest suffering must be experienced, as every train from the East brings large accessions to the company who already fill the public-houses here to overflowing. The weather is excessively cold, and the thermometer is still falling. God help the poor immigrant, left to the mercy of heartless forwarders, during these days of howling storm and piercing blast.

S.

☞ The recent snow storm at New-Orleans—a novel feature in her sunny life—seems to have excited the most curious sensation. The newspapers are filled thith flowing verse, and comments, both merry and solemn, upon the "first snow." Among the incidents of the day the *Picayune* records as a fixed fact the rush made by a small Creole negro into his master's room at an early hour of the morning followed by the exclamation: "*Oh, Monsieur! regardez donc! la cour est pleine de sucre blanc!*" "Oh, sir, look the yard is full of *white sugar!*"

MARRIED.

On Thursday, Jan. 29, in Trinity Church, by Rev. Dr. Wainwright, Mr. JOSEPH D. BEERS to Miss JANET B. PHELPS.

DIED.

On Tuesday, the 27th inst., of ship fever, at the Hospital, on Ward's Island (where he was one of the Resident Physicians,) THOMAS HEXT WILLSHER, aged 21 years.

His funeral will take place on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the house of his father, Dr. Willsher, No. 308 Bridge-st., Brooklyn. His remains will be taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

On Thursday, 28th inst., JOHN MCBARRON, son of Patrick and Rosanna McBarron, aged 14 years, 3 months and 22 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday, the 30th inst., at 1 o'clock, from his father's residence, No. 198 2d-st. 329 2t*

On Thursday, 29th inst., SAMUEL CODDINGTON, in the 66th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral on Saturday, the 31st inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., from his late residence, No. 148 Madison-st.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 27, Mrs CORNELIA C. CLARK, in the 63d year of her age.

At Prattsburg, Steuben Co., 16th ult., Hon. EZRA CHAPIN, aged 66—formerly of Cincopee, and late Judge in the above Co.

At Greenfield, Conn., Jan. 22, EPHRAIM NICHOLS, a soldier of the Revolution, aged 94 years 9 months.

At Palermo, Sicily, Dec. 21, JOHN J. KANE, of Sing Sing, Westchester Co., late of the late Oliver Kane, of this City.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 29

$11 000	Indiana 5s	83	
3,000	Erie Convert. bds	91¼	
3 000	do	91½	
2.000	do 7s '59	103¾	
100	Del. & Hudson	b30	107
50	do	106¾	
50	do	106¾	
20	Bank of Commerce	105	
45	do	105¾	
5	do	105¾	
50	N. A. Trust	b10	114
107	Ocean Bank	100	
49	Knickerbocker Bank	98	
250	U. S. Bank	2	
100	Morris Canal	16¼	
300	do	b30	16¼
300	do	17	
50	N. J. Mining Co	1	1/2
50	do	1	1/2
50	Harlem R. R. pref	109	
30	Hudson River R. R.	61¾	
25	Alb. & Schnec. R. R.	96	

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Erie Convert.	'52	87¾
1,000	do		87¾
15	Bank of N America		102
50	Harlem R. R., pref'd		109
100	Reading Railroad	s60	63¼
250	do		63¾
100	do		63¾
100	do	s60	63¾
500	do	s10	63¾
200	do	b30	63¾
100	Canton Company	b10	68¾
100	Canton Co		b45
150	do		68¾
100	do		b30
100	do		69
600	Reading Railroad		63¾
800	do		64
50	do		s10
100	do		s60
100	do		s90
100	do		64¼
200	Nor. & Wor. R. R.		34½
50	do		b30
50	do		b60
200	Harlem Railroad		68¾
200	do		b60
100	do		b60
100	Erie Railroad		79¾
50	do		b30
50	do		79¾
200	do		b30
50	do		79¾

THURSDAY, Jan. 30—6 P M.

The business in Stocks was more moderate than yesterday. Prices were better at the early Board, Erie rising to 69¾ and Reading to 64¼, the highest figures for several weeks past. In the Street, there was a strong disposition to sell, and prices gave way, so that in the afternoon the transactions closed at about yesterday's figures, Erie 79@79¾, Reading 63¾@63¾. Harlem was lower, closing at 68. Hudson River improved ¼ a 1 ₩ cent. Morris also improved to 17, and Delaware & Hudson sold at 107, option of the buyer 30 days. Loans were generally dull, State and Federal are not abundant, yet there is no speculative demand. Barings quoted in their last Circular a more active business in American loans, but this advice is not borne out by other letters, nor by the orders on this market since the steamer's mail.

The Philadelphia market for Reading went ahead of this to-day, and we hear by Telegraph, that large sales were made at and above 64¼.

The day was dull in money matters. There is continued ease for the moment, but not sufficient confidence ahead to induce brokers and their customers to borrow very largely for speculative purposes. Nothing done in Exchange. The *Washington* steamer will probably be ready to resume her place in the Southampton line on Saturday, but the remittances by her will not be important. The sub-Treasury received to-day, $109,476; paid $3,019, and held at close, $2,305,181.

The Fire losses of last night are generally distributed among the underwriters, falling light on each. The agency of the Liverpool and London Company is set down for $20,000, which, we believe, is the largest.

There was a fair trade in Cotton to-day—1,800 bales—mostly for Europe, judging from the freight engagements, which were to the extent of 1,500 bales at 5-32d. for compressed, and 3-16d. for non-compressed bales. For Glasgow, 5,000 bushels Wheat were engaged at 5d.

The Tennessee House of Representatives have passed a General Banking Bill, similar to the New-York system. The chances are that it will also pass the Senate, and become a law. There is a strong internal improvement interest in the Legislature, and both the retiring and incoming Governors suggested the use of State credit to the extent of buying the iron for the leading Railroad lines projected. Such an issue of Bonds would afford ample material to Bank upon. At present, the Public Debt, not held by the State in trust, scarcely exceeds $3,000,000, of which about a million of Sixes are in London.

The continued heavy receipts of Foreign Goods suggest the inquiry as to the results of their distribution to the country. If through the auction-rooms on foreign manufacturers' account, it does seem to us that the operation will prove an unsatisfactory one to the importer, as well as detrimental to home-made goods, with which these fabrics come in direct competition without limit. In regard to the jobbers, we do not hear that their spring prospects look very bright. The South and South-west ought to be able to buy with their usual freedom on the current crop of cotton; but in the North-West there is a general complaint of poor collections. At New-Orleans the Dry Goods interest will be more or less affected by the failures among the factors. These houses are the acceptors for the interior merchant and planter for all sorts of supplies.

The Bank of Tennessee and branches exhibit the following leading items:

Circulation	$1,839,000	Specie	$547,000
Deposites	324,000	Banks & B. notes	482,000
Borrowed Capital	1 0?6,000	Bills Ex	1,414,000
School & Int. fm. do	2,190,000	Active Loans	1,574,000
State Treasurer	211,000	State Bonds	546.000
	$4,564,000		$4,273,000

Besides the assets above, the Bank holds in inactive or suspended loans $824,000, and Real Estate $207,000. The Bank belongs to and is the financial agent of the State. The direction is appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate.

Both the great steam routes to the Pacific are doing a very large passenger trade outward. Every steamer for the Isthmus and for Nicaragua is crowded, and the engagements are understood to be full on Law's and Vanderbilt's lines to the end of February. More than an ordinary share of the present emigration to California is from the State of Maine, where the quarts mining mania obtains.

By the U. S. storeship *Supply*, we have the Rio Janeiro markets to December 13. Flour is quoted—Haxall brand, 14@500@15; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 11@12; Southern, 11@500@13@500. There was an active business in Coffee, through the month of November, with sales of 100,000 bags to Europe. Prices well maintained, though deemed too high for the United States markets, according to the latest advices then to hand.

The Astor Mutual Insurance Company, Marine and Inland risks, of which Zebedee Cook, Esq., is President, appears to have done a good business the past year, declaring a scrip dividend of 24 ₩ cent. and 6 ₩ cent. cash interest on the scrip of the past years. The Company show their good sense by advertising through the penny press as well as the blanket sheets. All the large merchants, and the rest of the insuring world, read the *Daily Times*, and if all the Insurance Companies do not *sooth* advertise in its columns, it will be because they are blind to their own interest, or we cannot spare them the space.

The sales of Reading at Philadelphia were to the extent of 6,500 shares, opening at 64, selling up to 64¼, and closing 63¾ bid. One parcel of 1,500 shares sold at 64¼. Morris sales 1,000 shares at 17@17¼, closing 16¾ bid; $6,500 Morris 7's, 80; $10,000 Reading 6's, '70 at 75@75¼@75¾; $8,500 Camden and Amboy 6's, 93¾; $12,000 Pennsylvania 6's, Gas, 100¼@100¾. The market closed dull, though the large transactions show some excitement in the dealings of Reading.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

COTTON—The sales to-day have been 5,500 bales at yesterday's rates. The market has been rather easier since the reception of the *America's* news, without any quotable decline. Strict Middling is at 7¼@7¼c.

NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 27

No sales of COTTON have been yet effected since the reception of the *America's* news to determine its effect on our market. MOLASSES is declining. Prime sells at 26c.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 29.

Provisions are in good demand. Half a million pounds of Dry Salted Meat sold at 6@6¼ cts for Sides, and 5¾@6¼ cts for Shoulders. 500 bbls Prime Lard brought 7¾ cts. Sight Exchange on New-York is ½@¾ ₩ ct. prem.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, Jan. 29—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in slow request at the recent advance—the sales are in pring but 50 bbls. Pots at $5 06¼, and Pearls at $6 6.3s 12½ @ 6 00 ₩.

COTTON—Presents a steadier appearance without any actual improvement. The day's operations add up 1,800 bales chiefly within the range of yesterday's prices.

FLOUR A D MEAL.—There is no fu ther change to note in the market for State and Western brands. The continuous inquiry is purely brisk, but the export demand very slack. Speculative holders are more desirous to realize, while regular dealers remain firm at quoted rates. There is not much coming forward by railroad, and there is little pressing for buyers. The operations reach 3,700 bbls ordinary to strait State, mixed Indiana and Michigan, and favorite round hoop Ohio at $4 62½@$4 75, choice State, fair to fancy Indiana, and favorite brands of Northern Ohio closed at $4 75@$4 87½, with the fancy and extra grades at former figures. Canadian is dull but steady; 250 bbls superfine No 1 were taken this afternoon at $4 50—in bond. There is not a great deal here. Southern is less abundant and more firm, without any positive advance. The sales amount to 900 bbls mixed to favorite or many new at $4 06@$4 81, and inclu ding do. at $5 25@5 50 ₩ bbl. For Brandywine nobody inquired for, wi h sales of 60 bbls. fine at $5 62½ ₩ bbl. Corn Meal exhibits increased animation at unaltered prices. The business consisting of 400 bbls Jersey at $3 31½@3 37½, and brandywine at $3 50 ₩ bbl.

GRAIN.—Wheat is in good demand for consumption and shipment, but owing to the continued firmness of factors and the small nature of the supply, the transactions are not extensive. Some 300 bushels choice Genesee White found buyers at $1 18, 6,000 do. Canadian do at $1 8½, and 1,500 do. Michigan do. at $1 06. Rye is in fair request for distilling, at 78@79c ₩ bush. Barley remains firm, with a moderate inquiry and sales of 800 bush two-rowed at 78c. Oats are in active demand, though at lower rates, Western having been obtained at 39@40c., and Northern at 44@46c. ₩ bush. Corn remains inanimate, the scarcity of receipts and high views of owners checking the operations; 3 000 bush. Southern yellow were purchased from the vessel at 68c; mixed Western from store is held at 69@70c. without a buyer.

PROVISIONS—Pork is apparently unaltered though with the increased inquiry favor purchasers. The sales embrace 250 bbls Clear Mess a. $16; New Mess do. at $15 12½@$15 25; Old Western do. at $14 87½@$15; New River Prime at $14 and Old Western do at $13 50 ₩ bbl. Dead Hogs are actively sought after at 5¼@5¾ ₩ lb. Pickled Meats are steady and sa'eable—125 pkgs plain cured Shoulders and Hams having found a market at 5¾@6c ₩ lb. Lard is limited in supply and has improved a shade, the sales reaching 80 bbls. Prime at 9¼@9¾, with some kegs at 10c. Beef is in good request, at previous quotations. The business exceeds 200 bbls Prime at $4 50@5 75 and Mess at $8 50@$11. Also, 200 tierces Prime Mess on terms not made public. Beef Hams are scarce and wanted at $13 75@14 ₩ 220 lb. Butter and Cheese are firm and active at previous figures.

WHISKY—Exhibits no further variation. The demand is brisk and supply light. The sales include 300 bbls. Prison at 21½@21¾c cash and 30 hhds Drudge at 21c. same terms.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Maria, from Rio Janeiro.—Mr. Brandreth, Capt. Averill, late of steamer New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC....THIS DAY.			
SUN—Rises	7 15	Sets	5 13
MOON—Sets	1 29		
High Water—This Day.			
Sandy Hook	1 01 m	Gov Island	1 15 m
Hell Gate	3 32 m		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....JANUARY 29, 1852.

Cleared.

Ship Marion, Johnson, Savannah, Dunham & Dimon.
Bark Laura Snow, Robbins, New-Orleans, Eagle & Hazzard.
Bark Isis, (Br.) Milton, London, Thos. Winslow.
Bark Kate and Alice, Lowe, San Juan de Nicaragua, Durand.
Bark R Adams, Dunscomb, Barbadoes, J. M Smith.
Brig Gleaner, (Br.) Nason, Halifax, N. S., W. A Walker.
Brig H H. McGilvery, Crockett, St. Vincent, M. M. Freeman.
Brig Providential, (Br.) Collins, Antigua, J. B. Gager.
Schr. Deborah, Lane, Washington, N. C., Bateman & Rederwood.
Schr. London, (Br.) Crane, Curacoa, H. G. Donovan.
Schr Uttoman Atkins, Bangor, &c., R. P. Buck & Co.
Schr. Henry Lea, Errickson, Middletown, N. C., N. L. McCready.
Schr John Tunis, Crane, Norfolk, R. W Trundy.
Schr E Hinds, Perry, Jacksonville, J. W. Elwell.
Schr. E. Fowle, Berry, Portland, S. W. Lewis.
Propeller Anthracite, Morlee, S Amboy, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

Ship Maria, Smith, Rio Janeiro, Dec 18, coffee to Siffken & Ironsides. Jan. 25, lat. 34 28, lon. 75 30, exchanged signals with a brig ndi. N W., showing a white signal.
Ship James H. Shepherd, Ainsworth, Antwerp Nov 26, and Flushing 30th. mbe to Zerega & Co., and 272 passengers to Funcke & Meincke. Eight deaths and one birth on the passage. Has had constant gales from the westward during the passage, and has been 27 ds W. of the Banks W. Dove, a seaman, died on the voyage, of consumption. On the outward passage to London, Thos Taylor, a seaman, was lost overboard.
Ship Henry Nesmith, Ulmer, Bristol, 45 ds., railroad iron to order, vessel to Nesmith & Sons. Ship Dorcas, Prince, ad. for New-York a few days previous. Has had very heavy weather—was up to the Banks in 27 ds, since then has been blown off as far as Bermuda.
Bark E. Wright, Jr., (of Boston,) Averill, Buenos Ayres, Dec. 1, left Point Indo Dec. 3, hides and wool to order. Left U. S. ship Jamestown, fm Rio Janeiro, arr. Dec. 1; ships Panama, Leighton, for New-York, ldg; B Aymar, Carver, do do; Mark O. J. Hayes, Scott, do. do.; brig Cronstadt, fm Boston, disg.
Bark Auckland, (of Boston,) Jennings, Kong Kong, 178 ds, teas silks, &c., to J. Atkins & Co., bd. to Boston. Put into this port short of provisions, and has anchored at Quarantine. Has experienced heavy weather on the coast. 20th inst., Wm Smith, a seaman, of England, died.
Br. bark Jane Logan, Logan, Callao, 118 ds., in ballast to T. W Ivley.
Brig Elvira, Peters, Guazacoalcos, (Mexico,) mahogany to Pavenstadt & Schumacher.
Brig Wake, Briggs, Wilmington, 5 days, naval stores.
Brig Belle Poole Steele, Darien 8 ds., yellow pine to S. H Rokenbaugh. Sld in co. with brig Marcellus, Norton, for New-York, and brig Live Oak, Savage, do., ready; Samson Wallace do do.
Brig Carenl, Hanschuldt, St. Thomas; 19 ds., in ballast to J. W. Schmidt & Co. The Br brig Cobden, Henry, hence for Halifax, 30 ds. out, put into St. Thomas, 8th inst., in distress, having lost sails, and short of provisions. Also, Br brig George Brown, Rudderham, fm. Cydney, for Halifax, 45 ds., in distress, with loss of bulwarks, sails, provisions, &c. Also, Br schr. Daring, Fort—was blown off the coast of Newfoundland; 50 days passage. The Br. brig Simon Magnus Harrison, fm Barbadoes for Liverpool, put in, 4th inst., leaking badly, loaded with sugar.
Schr. Surf, Mahiman, St. Michaels, Dec. 14, fruit to E. W. Dunham & Sons. Has experienced very heavy weather, lost cutwater, main-boom and gaff, split sails, stove bulwarks &c. Also, Jan. 1, lat. 41 30, lon. 56 36, fell in with a Br. brig, abandoned; was painted black, with white streak and painted ports; she had no head and flush deck fore and aft; mizzen topmast and foremast head gone; fore yard across; jib and flying jib-boom out; did not appear to have any water in her—could not board her. Jan. 10, lat. 37, lon. 65 11, spoke wha'e ship Wm Roach, of New-Bedford, on a cruise 13th, saw a ship running E. E., with foretopmast, main and mizzen topgallantmast and jib-boom gone. 25th, Montauk Point bearing N by E distant 40 miles, saw a herm. brig standing southward, with topgallantmast and topsail yard gone.
Sch. South Carolina, Alden, Newbern, N. C., 25 ds, naval stores to R M Blackwell. Has had very heavy weather during the passage—lost part of deck load, stove bulwarks, &c. 26th inst., during a gale, Robert Simpkins, a native of Newbern, fell from the jib boom overboard and was lost.
WIND—W. S. W., light; at sunset, N. N. W.
BELOW—1 Br. bark, 1 ship, 2 topsail schooners.

Sailed.

Steamer Ontario, Chase, for Boston, via Sandy Hook; ship E. Bulkley, Brown, Charleston; barks Maria Morton, Bullock, Savannah; Mississippi, Sheffield, London; Brazilliera, Marsh, Vera Cruz; Brig Swan, Pierce, Bermuda; Elvira, Hunt, Curacoa; ship Manila, Johnson, Savannah.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 29—Arr., ships Hoodie Seal 18, Bailey, Pernambuco 25th inst.—left brig Alabama, for New-York 24th; Horace, Charleston; A Rogers, Norfolk; schrs. Kansas, Pocomoke River; Angler, Genevieve, 24th inst.—left schr. Tiger, for New-York 23d. At 10 P. M. yesterday, during a light snow storm, the A. Street ran Pealed Hill Bar, Cape Cod, but got off without damage after throwing over her deck load of mahogany.

Sld, ships Sumatra, Liverpool; Sea Nymph, Sicily; New-York; D. T. Goodel, Matanzas; Stamboul, Wilmington, N. C.; Justice Story, Alexandria; Julia Martha Rogers, Matanzas; Logan, Sagua; Flora, Matanzas; also, Baltimore, Schooner.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 29—Arr. at Newport this morning, new brig Julia E. Arey, of Franklin, Me., for Havana. Jan. 19, South Shoals of Nantucket S. S. W. distant 25 miles, in a thick snow storm and blowing heavy, was run into by an unknown schooner, and lost larboard anchor and bowsprit, jib-boom, jibs, &c., cutwater, and part of deck load—will repair here, without discharging, and proceed. Also arr., schr. Experiment, Hartford, New-Bedford.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 26—Arr., ships Union, Memphis; barks Junior, John Caskie, and Governor, Hinckley, New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Dec. 23, lat. 17 50 S., lon. 30 13 W., Br. ship Templeman, fm. Liverpool for Lima.
Dec. 27 lat. 9 3., lon. 33 48 W., brig Gustavus, of Kingston, Mass., fm. Rio Grande for Salem.
Jan. 28, lat. 36 30, lon. 74 30, relief schr. M. M. Freeman.
Dec. 5, lat. 28 41 S., lon. 77 E., brig Charlotte, of Sag Harbor, whaling, 15 mos. out, with 830 bbls. sperm oil—all well.
Jan. 21, lat. 33 50, lon. 34 00, brig Gen. Worth, fm. Pernambuco for Philadelphia.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro, Dec. 19, ships Lowell, Coffin, fm. Boston for Calcutta 20th; Realm, Stevens, fm. Cadiz, unc., wtg.; St Lawrence, Brown, fm Montevideo, for Europe, wtg.; barks T. and I. Woodward, Woodward, fm. Cardiff, unc., wtg freight; Active, Scales, fm. and for Baltimore, do.; Sarah Chase, Osgood, fm, Richmond, unc., do; Maryland, Klein, do do. do; Mary Elizabeth, Goodell, fm. Boston, unc., do.; E Corning, Corning, hence, for New York, do.; May Queen, Watson, for Boston, unc., disg; Nictory, Borham, fm. Baltimore, do. do; Wm Chase, Darry, Georgetown, for New Orleans, ldg.; Guilford, Leslie, fm. San Francisco unc., wtg.; Greyhound, Winsor, fm. Bahia for New York, ldg.; Dutchess, Jane, fm Montevideo for New-York, wtg.; St. James, Settle, fm and for Philadelphia, disg.; Lady Suffolk, Pailyn, fm Valparaiso, unc., wtg; Panama, Graves, fm. and for New-Orleans, disch'g; Oriole, Stump fm. and for Baltimore, do.; Baltimore, Cooper, do. do.; Royal Saxon, Lantz, fm. Callao, repg.; El Dorado, Etchberger, fm. Pernambuco for Baltimore; Yankee Blade, Whitney, fm. Liverpool, unc; brigs Camargo, Gordon, fm. San Francisco, unc., wtg. freight; Water Witch, Ramsay, fm. and for Baltimore; Bathurst, Dutton, fm. Pernambuco for Baltimore.

At St. Thomas, 10th inst., ships Cheeseborough, Bonney, fm and of Baltimore for Liverpool, in distress, ldg; Francea, Ellis, of Portland, fm. Newport, (Wales,) for New-York, in distress, disg; Blanchard, Harris, of Yarmouth, fm. Liverpool, for New-York, do do.; barks Maine, Perkins, (of Wells,) fm. Newport, (Wales,) for New-York, in distress; Winslow, Chase, (of Westport,) fm Dominica on a whaling cruise, 9 mos. out, with 500 bbls. oil; D. M. Hall, Veasey, (of Calais,) fm Barbadoes for Sunyams, ald. Jan. 8; brig Indian Queen, (of Boston,) from Barbadoes for home, in distress; Aconite, (of Eastport,) Winchester, fm Martinique, for home in a few days; Sarah Vose, Drisko, (of New-York,) fm Martinique, for home in a few days; Carbon, (of Eastport,) Langthorne, fm. Barbadoes, for Mayguez in a few days, with cargo; Virginia, Cooper, (of Baltimore) Antigua, for home; Ida Bond, Island of St. Johns, ald. for New-York; schrs. Tyrenths, Eaton, of Ellsworth, fm. Portland for New-York, in distress, disg; Melville, Cousins, of Washington, fm. St. Vincents for Washington, to sail in a few days; R. Rake, Swift, of Provincetown, fm. Dominica, for home, 8 mos. out, no oil.

TRAVELING.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Captain West.
PACIFIC, Captain Nye.
ARCTIC, Captain Luce.
BALTIC, Captain Comstock.
ADRIATIC, Captain Grafton.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction—as in their engines—to insure strength and speed, and their accomodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $120; in second cabin, $70. Exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $300. From Liverpool to New-York, £30 and £20. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid.

PROPOSED DATES FOR SAILING.

From New-York.		From Liverpool.	
Saturday, Jan. 10	1852	Wednesday, Jan. 7	1852
Saturday, Jan. 24	1852	Wednesday, Jan. 28	1852
Saturday, Feb. 7	1852	Wednesday, Feb. 11	1852
Saturday, Feb. 21	1852	Wednesday, Feb. 25	1852
Saturday, March 6	1852	Wednesday, March 10	1852
Saturday, March 20	1852	Wednesday, March 24	1852
Saturday, April 3	1852	Wednesday, April 7	1852
Saturday, April 17	1852	Wednesday, April 21	1852
Saturday, May 1	1852	Wednesday, May 5	1852
Saturday, May 15	1852	Wednesday, May 19	1852
Saturday, May 29	1852	Wednesday, June 2	1852
Saturday, June 12	1852	Wednesday, June 16	1852
Saturday, June 26	1852	Wednesday, June 30	1852
Saturday, July 10	1852	Wednesday, July 14	1852
Saturday, July 24	1852	Wednesday, July 28	1852
Saturday, Aug. 7	1852	Wednesday, Aug. 11	1852
Saturday, Aug. 21	1852	Wednesday, Aug. 25	1852
Saturday, Sept. 4	1852	Wednesday, Sept. 8	1852
Saturday, Sept. 18	1852	Wednesday, Sept. 22	1852
Saturday, Oct. 2	1852	Wednesday, Oct. 6	1852
Saturday, Oct. 16	1852	Wednesday, Oct. 20	1852
Saturday, Oct. 30	1852	Wednesday, Nov. 3	1852
Saturday, Nov. 13	1852	Wednesday, Nov. 17	1852
Saturday, Nov. 27	1852	Wednesday, Dec. 1	1852
Saturday, Dec. 11	1852	Wednesday, Dec. 15	1852
Saturday, Dec. 25	1852	Wednesday, Dec. 29	1852

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD KELLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., N. Y.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
E. G. ROBERTS & CO., No. 13 King's Arms Yard, London.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., No. 26 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris; or,
GEO. H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. j5-tf

FOR LIVERPOOL. United States Mail steamship ARCTIC, Capt. JAMES C. LUCE.—This steamer will depart with the U. S. mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, 7th of February, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

No berth secured till paid for.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance or comfort, apply to
EDWARD KELLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

The steamship PACIFIC will succeed the ARCTIC, and sail February 21st, 1852. j26

FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA NICARAGUA.—ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY OF NICARAGUA.—FIRST NOTICE.—This Company is now prepared to convey passengers and their luggage from Ocean to Ocean, over their route in Nicaragua.

The Nicaragua route possesses the great advantage of passing through a most beautiful and healthy country. Passengers are conveyed from San Juan del Norte to Virgin Bay, by steamboats; from thence to San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, a distance of 12 miles and 30 chains, over a road which is now in perfectly good condition, and the planking of which will be completed by the next rainy season. The Company has, at this time, under contract, five steamboats, built expressly for the service, and two more have been sent out, which will be in readiness by the 15th February.

For further information, and purchase of tickets, apply at the office of the Company, No. 74 Broadway, 3d story, front. By order, {j12-1meod} ISAAC C. LEA, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY LINE.—FOR SAN FRANCISCO via CHAGRES direct. On THURSDAY, Feb. 12. The new and splendid double-engine steamship SIERRA NEVADA, 1,800 tons burthen, J. D. WILSON, Commander, (formerly of the steamship *Empire City*) will leave her dock, at Pier No. 1, North River, foot of Warren-st., on THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at 3 o'clock. This steamship has unequaled accommodations for Steerage Passengers, having been constructed with special reference to their comfort.

For freight or passage apply to
J. V. RAYMOND, No. 34 Broadway.

The SIERRA NEVADA will again leave on SATURDAY, March 13, connecting with the favorite steamship NEW-ORLEANS, at PANAMA. Books are now open. j28-1F11

UNITED STATES AND PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.—CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.—ONLY THROUGH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, via CHAGRES. Direct.—On THURSDAY, Feb. 5, at 2 o'clock, P M, the splendid new steamship CHEROKEE HENRY WENTLE, Commander, 1,500 tuns burthen, will sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 5, at precisely 2 o'clock, P M., from her Pier at the foot of Warren-st., and the NEW EMPIRE CITY MONDAY, Feb. 9, with the Government Mails for CHAGRES connecting at PANAMA with the regular mail steamship TENNESSEE. For freight or passage apply at the office, No. 177 West-st, corner of Warren-st., N. Y.

N B—Bills of Lading signed at the office, on the morning of sailing. j21-1F9

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—FOR NEW-ORLEANS, via HAVANA.—CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.—The splendid steamship EMPIRE CITY, (2000 tons) JOHN LEEDS, Commander, will sail from the Pier at foot of Warren-st., N. R., on MONDAY, February 9, at 2 o'clock, P. M. precisely.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
New Arrangement.

Ladies' Saloon Berths.....$70 | After Saloon Berths ...$70
Forward Saloon Berths.....55 | Steerage Berths 25

Specie ONLY taken on freight to Havana. Freight taken to New-Orleans at 30 cents per cubic foot. For freight or passage, apply to
M. O. ROBERTS, No. 177 West-st.,
j30-tF9 Corner of Warren-st.

UNITED STATES AND PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.—THE ONLY THROUGH LINE FOR CALIFORIA AND OREGON, *via* CHAGRES, Direct, per Steamer CRESCENT CITY, TUESDAY, Feb. 3.—EXTRA.—The splendid steamship CRESCENT CITY, 2,000 tons, J. TANNER, Commander, will leave the Pier at the foot of Warren st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 3, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for CHAGRES, Direct. Passengers by the CRESCENT CITY will connect with one of the Company's Extra Steamers, to sail from PANAMA on or about the 25th Feb. For freight or passage, apply at the office, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren. j23-tF3

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—NEW-YORK and PHILADELPHIA DIRECT.—U. S. MAIL EXPRESS LINES.—Through in 4½ hours.—New-Jersey Railroad, via Jersey City.—Leaving New-York at 8 A. M., foot of Cortlandt-st.—9 A. M. and 5 P. M., Liberty-st. Leaves Philadelphia, same hours, foot of Walnut-st. Fare reduced to $3 for first class, and $2 50 for second class.

Baltimore, Washington and Harleston Through Tickets sold in the above lines, and through baggage carried in the 5 P. M. line from New-York, with through Conductor. d23-tf

WINTER ROUTE TO CHICAGO.—Trains of the Chicago Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Leave Monroe and Toledo at 8.15 A. M.; arrive at Laporte at 6.30 P. M.; thence passengers go by stage on Plank Road 13 miles to Michigan City; thence by cars 40 miles to Aimsworth; and by stage 12 miles to Chicago. After Feb. 1, by cars through to Chicago. Returning to Laporte same way—cars leave Laporte at 7.30 A M., and arrive at Monroe and Toledo at 5.45 P. M. Daily stages connect with Fort Wayne at Sturgis; with Logansport, La Fayette and Indianapolis, at South Bend; and at other places on the line, with the principal towns north and south. At Toledo the line connects at 5.45 P. M. or 7 A. M. with the Lake Erie South Shore route by stage and railroad to Cleveland; thence by railroad and stage to Erie; thence by railroad via Dunkirk to New-York, or by stage from Dunkirk to Buffalo, and by cars after Feb. 1. The 5 P. M. train on the New-York and Erie Road, connects with the Lake Shore train. Passengers at Cleveland can take cars all the way to Pittsburgh—thence by railroad and 23 miles staging to Philadelphia and New-York, or Baltimore and Washington.

E. P. WILLIAMS, Superintendent.
ADRIAN, Jan.

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (Sundays excepted,) at the office, No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, between Beekman and Ann-sts, behind the old Park Theatre, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week; or, when they prefer, they can pay in advance at the Desk for six months or a year, at the same rate. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for a single copy; three copies for TEN DOLLARS, and five copies for FIFTY DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 7 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every Saturday Morning, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to Post Masters; and the paper is in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **The Anniversary of THE SUNDAY SCHOOL AND MISSIONARY SOCIETY** of the Mulberry-st. M. E. Church, has been postponed, on account of the weather, until SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 1st, at 7 o'clock. Professor LOOMIS, late of Canton, and Rev. R. S. FOSTER, will address the Society. A family of Oneida Indians (the fruit of Missionary labors) will be present, and sing several appropriate pieces. j31-1t*

☞ **Notice**—Rev. WM. GOODELL, nearly thirty years missionary to the Armenians of Turkey, will preach in Madison-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 25th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 2. Not Sabbath evening as elsewhere stated. Services to begin at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend. j31

☞ **Elder Isaac N. Walter** (no preventing Providence) will deliver a discourse, in the Suffolk-st. Christian Church, near Delancy, to-morrow evening, by request, from the following passage of Scripture: "It shall come to pass in that day that seven women shall lay hold of one man." Service to commence at 7 o'clock. j31-1t*

☞ **The Destiny of the Earth.**—L. D. MANSFIELD, Pastor of the Church of the Second Advent, Washington Hall, corner Hester-street and Bowery, will lecture on the "Physical Destiny of the Earth," on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock, Providence permitting. N.B.—Services also at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. Seats free. j31-1t*

☞ **Sermons to Young Men.**—The Ninth Sermon, in the series of Sermons to Young Men, will be delivered in the University Place Church, corner of Tenth-st., on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Prof HENRY B. SMITH. Seats reserved for Young Men, who are particularly invited to attend. j31-1t*

☞ **Discourses to Young People.**—The fifth of the series will be delivered by Rev. J. M. McDONALD in the Fourth Congregational Church, 16-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., TO-MORROW EVENING. Service at 7½ o'clock, P. M. j31-1t*

☞ **Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr.**, Pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, will preach at the Tabernacle, on SABBATH (to-morrow) MORNING. Rev. Dr. PATTON will preach in the AFTERNOON and EVENING. Services commence at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M. precisely.

☞ **Worship in the Dwight Congregational Church** in 6th-st., between 2d. and 3d-av's, each SABBATH MORNING at 10½ and Afternoon, at 3 o'clock. In the evening the services will consist of Prayer, Conference and Enquiry Meetings, at 7 o'clock. N. WELTON, Pastor. j31-1t*

☞ **The Rt. Rev. Henry J. Whitehouse, D. D.**, Assistant Bishop of Illinois, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 1. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. j31-1t*

☞ **Universalist Mission Church**, No. 5 Chatham Hall, Rev. T. S. BALCH will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Seats free. The public are respectfully invited. j31-1t*

☞ **Coming Events of 1852.**—Behold! Clouds from the East, and from the North, and from the South! and they are very horrible to look upon—full of wrath and storm! Preaching by the Messenger of Christ three times to-morrow, at Union Building, No. 163 Bowery. j31-1t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Columbia College.**—The intermediate examination of the Students will commence on MONDAY, Feb. 2, at 10 A. M., in the Chapel, and continue daily, (Sundays excepted), until completed, beginning with the Senior Class.

The order of examinations will be Ethics, &c., the first day; Classics, the second; Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, the third; Mathematics and Astronomy, the fourth, &c., so for each Class in succession, to the Freshman who will be examined in Mathematics, the first day, Classics the second, and German the third.

The Regents of the University, the Parents, Guardians, and relatives of the students, the Alumni of the College, and all persons interested in Collegiate studies, are invited to attend. CHARLES KING, LL. D.,

j30-4t President Columbia College.

☞ **Relief for the Sixteenth Ward Poor.**—At a meeting of the citizens of the Sixteenth Ward, held on Friday evening, 23d inst., at Odd Fellows' Hall, B. C. Wandell, James Warren, W. S. Hunt, Thomas Christy, Whitman Phillips, A. W. Bradford, Hugh Dunn, George Crawford, James N. Wells, James Pollock, Joseph Tucker, Washington Smith, were appointed a Committee for the purpose of soliciting and receiving donations and distributing the same among the poor of the Ward. Donations will be received by the above committee, and by JOHN W. HOWE, corner of 17th-st. and 8th av., by JAMES M. WELLS, at his office on the 9th-av., and by A. D. DENMAN, at No. 126 West 26th-st. Applications for relief may be made to the members of the Committee, and also to WILLIAM TAIT, at No. 289 17th-st., between the hours of 8 and 11 A. M., and 3 to 5 P. M. Donations of money, food, and clothing will be received at the same place. A. A. DENMAN, Chairman.

A. W. BRADFORD, Secretary. j27-tf

☞ **Metropolitan Building Association.**—A very large proportion of the limited number of shares of this Association being already taken, persons wishing to subscribe must necessarily do so without delay. The shares are $500 each. On entrance to 52; the dues, $2 per month; present sum required to be paid only $10 upon each share, (the Association having been organized five months.) The present actual value of the shares, including the accrued profits, is about eighteen dollars each, an increase of eighty per cent. in four months. Every information will be given at the office, No. 466 Pearl-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M. By order,

j31-2t* SAMUEL JESSUP, Secretary.

☞ **Secure a Home!—NOW IS THE TIME!**—The Empire Building and Mutual Loan Association, will hold their first regular Monthly Meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb 3, at 7½ o'clock, at the Mercer House, corner Broome and Mercer-sts.

JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, President.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, Vice-President.

TRUSTEES.

Wyllis Blackstone,	M. M. Van Dyke,	Jas. R. Del Vecheo,
Sylvanus Gedney,	C H Delamater,	Wm. H. Riblett,
George H Purser,	Joseph Hoxie,	Wm Sinclair,
George Boyd,	Joseph Britton,	Wm. H Grenelle,
C. S. Merritt,	John S. Acker,	

j31-2t* J. W. FELL, Secretary, No. 173 Spring-st.

☞ **The Citizens' Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Association.**—The Books of the Association are open for subscription, at their office, No. 437 Broadway, next door above Canal-st., from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock. Entrance fee $2, monthly dues $3 per month. An upper entity is offered to all males and females, minors and adults, by joining this Association, by paying $3 a month for a few years, to obtain a home or a capital sufficient to start a fair business. Pamphlets with articles of Association, by-laws and a full explanation of its objects and plan, can be had gratis at the office.

SIMEON DRAPER, President.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Vice President.

TRUSTEES.

John J. Herrick,	Wm. Chester P. Moody,	Joel W. Mason,
Geo. Schwartz, Jr.,	John F. Clarke,	Wm H. Dietz,
Chas. L. Cornish,	Wm. Thomson,	S. Albertus, Jr.

j23-1m JOSIAH F. KENDALL, Secretary.

☞ **It will Pay you Fourfold.**—The plan by which you can secure yourself a House or make money treble or quadruple itself in six or eight years was most fully shown at the last meeting of the KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION. Over one thousand ladies and gentlemen were present, and nearly 100 shares were taken. To accommodate all who wish to be informed of the principles of the Association, another PUBLIC MEETING will be held in Knickerbocker Hall, corner of 23d-st and 8th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., as this will be the last previous to the regular monthly meeting, all who desire to come in on an equal footing with the rest, should subscribe now. The monthly dues are but $3, which in a few years will accumulate to $300. Every information will be freely given in reference to the practical working and perfect safety of the Association. Ladies as well as gentlemen are invited to attend.

WELCOME R. BEEBE, President.
JAMES E. DEL VECCHIO, Vice President,
EDWARD T. MADDEN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

J. W. Savage,	Peter Jackson,	Erastus Lyman,
Milton Rust,	Daniel S. Young,	J. W. Howe,
Cum'ns H. Tucker,	M. Hopper Mott,	W. H. Grenelle.

j30-TuSaM

☞ **Second Mechanics' Building Mutual** LOAN AND SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—A few months since the mechanics of this city formed an Association they can call their own, and so successful has been the result that it has already become necessary to form another, having the same philanthropic object in view—"To make each man his own landlord."

Prosperous as has been the above Society, the Second Mechanics' will, perhaps, be more so than any similar Society that has yet been started, for it offers advantages not offered by any other.

1st. It will loan money at 6 per cent. per annum on the amount advanced.

2d. It will allow interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum to all persons who prefer paying for six months or more in advance, thus securing a double interest—first, the above 6 per cent., second, their share of the profits. Persons who wish to borrow money for the purpose of building, can here receive an advance on more favorable terms than is offered by any other Association.

3d. Persons desirous of withdrawing from the Society can do so at any time by giving one month's notice, and receive back all the dues paid by them, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

The above three clauses are entirely new in Building Associations, and must prove of great advantage to the shareholders.

A person who will save 14 cents a day, (and there is not a person who cannot,) can, in this Society, secure in a few years a small capital, ($1,000) with which he can establish himself in business, and thus achieve his own independence.

The Association is being formed by a number of persons who are members of other Building Associations, and who have observed its advantages to numbers.

The entrance fee will be 50 cents per share. Monthly payments $3. Value of each share, $500.

Ladies and gentlemen desirous of joining, can leave their names with

THOS. MORTON, Pres't, cor. of Pearl and Fletcher.
G. V. POMEROY, Vice Pres't, No 16 Platt-st.
JACOB PECARE, Sec'y, cor. Centre and Hester-sts.
BARNARD & PARSONS, Att'ys, No. 16 Wall-st.

TRUSTEES.

R. G. Nellis, 297½ Broadway, | E. Porter, 6 City Hall-place
F. W. Gilley, 136 Bowery, | G.H. Walker, 61 Elizabeth-st.
Dr. Jas. Allen, 355 Broome st. | C. N. Porter, Wa'l-st.

A public meeting will be held, for the admission of new members, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, at seven o'clock, P. M., at No. 5 Chatham-square, where the objects and workings of these Associations will be explained.

j27-1mTuThSaS

☞ **Quartz Mining In MARIPOSACOUN Y, CALIFORNIA.—BURNS'S RANCH GOLD MINING CO.—**OFFICE No. 45 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, Wall-st., New-York.

The Board of Directors of the Burns's Ranch Gold Mining Company, intending to prosecute this work with vigor, offer for sale the remaining stock appropriated for Working Capital. Orders for stock may be addressed to the Secretary of the Company. By order of the Board of Directors.

ALFRED D. SELLECK, Secretary.

N. B.—Specimens from the mine can be seen at the office. Also, Maps and Pamphlets containing an accurate description thereof, which, annexed richan, &c., may be had by applying as above. j26-3t

☞ **New-York Life Insurance Company.**—Office No. 261 Broadway.—Physicians in attendance daily from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M. MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

FLINT PENNIMAN, Actuary.

Further information and a Prospectus of the Company can be had at the office, No. 261 Broadway. j6-3m

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I....NO. 116. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Continuation of the Good Time.**—The ALLEGHANIANS—P. T. BARNUM and JOHN HAWKINS, at the GREAT MASS TEMPERANCE MEETING, on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan 31, at 7½ o'clock, in the 12th-st. Baptist Church, near 4th-av. Seats free. A liberal collection expected. Doors open at 7.

C. C. LEIGH,
ISAAC J. OLIVER,
W. W. STRICKLAND

j30-2t*

☞ **Immense Success.**—A. BAKER, No. 30 Beekman-street, still continues to manufacture Boots to order of the best quality at the astonishingly low prices, Dress Boots of the best French calf skin, with patent shanks, $3 50; stout Boots $3 50; double soled water proof $4 50; French patent leather dress Boots $5 50. A good assortment constantly on hand. Call and examine for yourselves. j26-3t MWF&S*

New-York Daily Times.

CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE PROMETHEUS.

$860,000 IN GOLD.

SEVENTEEN DAYS LATER.

THE PROMETHEUS DIFFICULTY SETTLED.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES.

The Steamer *Prometheus*, Capt. H. CHURCHILL, arrived at this port yesterday morning from San Juan, bringing news from San Francisco to the 2d of January, seventeen days later than had been before received. She is consigned to D. B. Allen, and has 355 passengers, $62,000 gold dust on freight, and $800,000 in the hands of passengers.

We are indebted to the Purser, Mr. B. S. Hopkins, for an early delivery of our packages.

We are under obligations to Berford & Co.'s and Adams & Co.'s Expresses for California papers, and to Newell & Co.'s Oregon Express for files of the *Oregon Spectator*.

The *Prometheus* sailed from New-York, Jan. 5th, at 3 P. M.—Same night off the Capes of Delaware, experienced a severe gale from the East, which continued 36 hours, veering from south and west to north-west with equal violence, causing a very heavy cross-sea;—Jan. 8th,—south of the Gulf Stream, experienced a heavy gale from south and south-west for 18 hours;—Jan. 11th, passed the Reef of Maraguna at 4 P. M.; saw the wreck of a large vessel on the south point, the forward part of her only remaining.—Arrived at San Juan on the evening of the 13th, at 6 o'clock. The U. S. steam frigate *Saranac*, Com. Parker, and sloop-of-war *Albany*, Capt. Platt, and the English steam frigate *Arrogant*, Capt. Robinson, sloop-of-war *Calypso*, and brig *Express*, were lying in the harbor.

The British frigate *Arrogant* had been dispatched by the Admiral of the West India station with the assurance to Com. Parker that *the British Government entirely disavowed the acts of the Consul and the Capt. of the Brig Express in the exercise of any authority whatever in connection with the Musquito Government, or interfering in any way with any foreign commerce with San Juan.*

The most friendly feelings existed between officers of both countries. Salutes were exchanged, on the 16th, on the Commanders visiting each other's ships. Com. Parker was highly complimented by Capt. Robinson, of the *Arrogant*, by hoisting the American ensign at his main during the salute. It was returned by the *Albany*, with the English ensign at her main—a compliment rarely if ever shown but to crowned heads or Presidents. The officers were informed by Com. Parker that the subject of the Musquito question with the United States and Great Britain was in process of adjustment, and that the whole matter would, without a doubt, be soon arranged to the satisfaction of all parties.

The *Saranac* and *Arrogant* would leave in a few days. The U. S. sloop of war *Cyane* was expected daily from Chagres, to relieve the *Albany*.

The *Prometheus* left San Juan on the evening of the 19th. Soon after leaving, a severe Norther set in, which lasted three days. Off Havana experienced a severe gale from E. N. E. Arrived at Havana on the evening of the 24th; sailed evening of the 25th.

From CALIFORNIA the news is interesting. The *Oregon* which sailed from San Francisco on the 1st., took about $1,500,000 of gold dust—shipped as follows.

Adams & Co.	$300,000	Sather & Church	$34 000
Page, Bacon & Co.	250,000	Tallant & Wilde	15,000
B Davidson	140,000	Jas. King	10,000
Burgoyne & Co.	100,000		

The *Pacific* and *New-Orleans* took a large amount, and as usual, of late, there is a heavy amount in the hands of passengers.

The State Capital question has been so far settled as to authorize the next Legislative Session to be held at Vallejo.

The rainy season seems to have fairly set in. The upper rivers have risen very considerably, and navigation is permanently established to Marysville and Colusa. A steamer, the *Camanche*, started with a view of going to Red Bluffs, a point near Shasta City, on the Sacramento.

In the U. S. Court, seven bills of indictment have been found against Capt. Waterman, four for cruel treatment, and three for cruel punishment. He has been tried on two charges—in one case the jury disagreeing, and in the other finding him guilty.

The New-England festival in San Francisco was a very splendid affair. Their association is a large one, and composed of many of the principal citizens. In Nevada, a handsome celebration was got up on the occasion.

Considerable interest has recently been manifested relative to railroads in the State. The engineer of the San José road has made a report giving a favorable account of the route, cost, &c., of that projected road.

Christmas day was quite generally observed.

Late in the night of the 24th December, a land-slide occurred in the rear of Griffith's U. S. Bonded Warehouses, which nearly demolished two of them, although their being iron structures prevented their entire prostration. They were filled with valuable goods, which sustained very little damage. The loss has been variously estimated from $50,000 to $100,000.

We have dates from Honolulu to the 13th December. Everything was quiet and business extremely dull. The emigrants from California were entering various trades, pursuits and professions.

From Oregon, our dates are to the 24th December. There was considerable excitement relative to the location of the State Capital—one party of legislators being at Salem and the other at Oregon City. Judging from the tenor of our advices, there was little hopes of a settlement, as the decison of the United States Judges on the question was disregarded.

For the last ten days, there was a succession of southeast gales, which did some damage to the shipping in San Francisco. This was generally caused by a want of proper care, and inattention to the directions of the harbor-master.

The news from the mining regions is of a most cheering character, since the prospect is so fair for a continuance of rain. There is every reason to believe that the yield for the next three months will be unprecedented. Some further important discoveries have also been made.

Earthquakes are becoming quite common in San Francisco. They are of a harmless character, however, and only cause occasion for talk and speculation.

Owing to the illness of Judge Hall, the Land Commissioners did not hold their session until December 31. No business was transacted, however, except to read their commissions and instructions from Government, when the Board adjourned for three weeks. But two members were present—Messrs. Wilson and Hall.

Business during the last fortnight had been dull. The rains have been so extended over the State, and must prove so beneficial to the mining interests, that it has given a slight impulse to trade.

Important Discovery.

We learn from the *Stockton Journal*, that a very important discovery has been recently made in one of the numerous flats near Sonora. Many of the flats, or pieces of table land in that vicinity, have not been thoroughly tested until lately. In one of them a few days since, after digging through from six to ten feet of clay, sand and gravel, the miners came to a solid substance, having the appearance of soapstone. Some of them tried to dig through, and went down 15 to 20 feet, hoping to find the ledge: but they found nothing, and left their work. A quantity of this substance, from Pyrment, (Shaw's Flat,) was brought to Mr. Linoberg, for the purpose of being assayed, and the result of three different tests was, that this clay or soapstone yielded from three to four cents per pound. The gold was exceedingly fine. Mr. L. says that this auriferous substance is very hard, and of a greasy nature; that rockers, tom-s or sluices will not separate the gold, and that it must undergo a thorough chemical decomposition, before an amalgamation can be effected. Scientific miners are not required to work in this gold-bearing clay; neither is capital needed. Any man who can use a pick and shovel, can get it out. Mr. L. thinks that two men can dig eight cubic feet per day, each cubic foot weighing 75 lbs. Six hundred pounds, at four cents, would make $24 per day. Allowing 10 cents per pound for grinding and amalgamating, would leave $7 50 per day to each workman. Mr. L. is of opinion that there is an abundance of this *gangue* in the flats around Sonora, and that it will pay well, as soon as machinery adequate to the complete amalgamation and extraction of the gold, can be procured.

The Indian War.

Some interesting news had been received from San Diego, by the *Sea-Bird*. The war is not ended. Antonio Garra, the chief who organized the hostile Indians, has been taken prisoner, and will as soon as possible be tried by the civil authorities. He is not expected to escape punishment. Mr. Warner, whose rancho was attacked a short time since, declares that he has lost everything. His house was burnt and his cattle stolen. The troops which left San Francisco, in the *Sea-Bird*, on the 8th of December, were safely landed at San Diego on the morning of the 13th, under command of Lieut. Hamilton. Major Heintzleman, at the request of Dr. Wozencraft, immediately procured a guide for the party, and through the zealous activity of Major McKinstry, the troops were well equipped and in marching order on the night of that day.

Major Fitzgerald and his volunteers returned to San Diego, after having captured a white man named Bill Marshall, a Californian and an Indian. Martial law having been declared, the three were tried by a court-martial for murder and other crimes. The white man and the Californian were found guilty and immediately after hung. The other was discharged. Garra, the chief, accuses certain Californians of being his instigators and abettors, the object being to destroy those who impose enormous taxes. Major Fitzgerald resigned the command of his volunteers into the hands of Lieu.. Coutts of San Diego, and came up as a passenger on the *Sea Bird*. The general opinion at the South is that the Indians must be fully and fairly beaten before the Commissioners can make any permanent arrangements with them.

Don Pablo de la Guerra, Senator elect from the counties of Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo, has written to the Governor announcing his intention not to take his seat.

Trial of Capt. Waterman.

On the 23d of December, Captain Robert Waterman, of the ship *Challenge*, was brought to trial on a charge of assault and battery on Frederick Berkinshaw, a seaman on board his ship. After some difficulty in obtaining a Jury, the case was opened for the prosecution, by calling Frederick Berkinshaw, who testified as follows:

Was seaman on board ship *Challenge*, the mate came down into the forecastle and ordered me on deck; I was ordered there; went on deck and went aft; Captain ordered me to be put in irons; told me to kneel down; when kneeling, saw a stick raised in the Captain's hands; put up my arm to save my head, and the blow came upon my arm; it broke my arm; he struck me several times upon the body, and on my eye, with the stick; I left the vessel at the time; I was afraid of the blow; it was this side of Cape Horn; the stick was about three and a half feet long and about two inches in diameter. After the Captain struck me, he said, "What did you intend doing with me?" I told him I did not know what he meant; when he asked me if the second mate wasn't going to find tools for us, I again told him I didn't know what he meant; had spoken Captain Waterman before that time in thirty days; no care was given to my arm on board the vessel; it was about six weeks after it was broken before we reached San Francisco; after the Captain struck me, he kept me on my feet for about six hours.

Cross-Examined.—Have been to sea sixteen years; at the time the captain struck me I was ironed with handcuffs; I believe the stick was made on purpose to strike the sailors with; on my arrival at this port I was taken on board the cutter; did not tell the captain and first-lieutenant of the cutter that the mate had broken my arm; I had been concealed in the forecastle thirty days before; told the captain; had stowed myself away to save my life; was covered up with coils of rope; I got part of my meals myself, and the remainder was brought me by a man named Stevenson; never told any one that we were to be provided with tools to put the ship's officers in irons; Alex. Coggell was second mate; I threw the mate down on the day before I concealed myself; I believe he cried out murder, or some exclamation similar; the captain was on deck taking the sun; saw him come to the assistance of the mate; when he came I ran to the hog house; when he called all hands aft I went under the forecastle and remained there two days; after that I went into the lower forecastle; all hands were assembled at the gangway when the mate was shoved down; don't know why the chests were overhauled; did not stab the mate at all.

By Mr. Barbour, the Prosecuting Attorney.—Why did you push the mate down?

A.—Because he struck me.

Q.—Why did you run away and secrete yourself?

A.—I was afraid of my life; have been in the English service 12 years.

A number of other seamen, and some of the passengers were also sworn. The trial occupied two days. The jury, after being out nearly twenty-four hours, came into Court, stating that they could not agree, and were discharged.

Capt. Waterman and Douglass, the mate, were arraigned and pleaded "not guilty" to eleven indictments for assaults on other seamen of the *Challenge*.

Captain Waterman was then put on his trial for assault on John Smith, and found guilty, December 27.

Betrayer of Smith O'Brien.

On the evening of the 17th December, a party of men boarded the brig *Callao*, at San Francisco, and brought ashore Capt. Ellis, her commander, who is alleged to have betrayed the Irish patriot, Smith O'Brien, when he attempted to escape from Van Diemen's Land. The captors conducted him to near the Mission Dolores, some three miles from the city, where he was requested to refund the money he received from Mr. O'Brien's friends, (£300,) on the occasion referred to. On his promise to do so he was released. Popular feeling was very generally against him.

First California Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury having presented the bills against Capt. Waterman and his mate, remark as follows: "This being the first Grand Jury that has ever been assembled under the laws of the United States since they were extended over us, we feel it our duty to congratulate the whole people upon the final and entire organization of the Courts of the United States in California."

News from the Mines.

The Carson Hill difficulty had created considerable excitement. The citizens of Calaveras called a meeting on the 20th ult., to adopt measures for protecting "the lives and property of Alfred Morgan & Co. from the threatened attack of certain lawless persons." On Sunday morning a party of three hundred men visited the claim in dispute and took possession, no resistance being offered by Morgan's party, who were allowed one hour to leave the spot. Before the expiration of the time the claim was quitted, and the stronger party left in complete possession. Capt. Morgan was still in San Francisco, endeavoring to reinstate himself by law.

The *El Dorado News* says that since the rain has commenced the miners are making from ten to seventeen dollars per day, in ravines that had never been touched before.

In some of the more northern districts, mining operations will be seriously interfered with by the snows, but not, probably, to such an extent as to be perceptible in the general result of the season. At Onion Valley, and other points in the vicinity, there was a heavy fall of snow about the 12th inst., which suspended work for the time being.

Quartz operators are continuing their enterprises with great energy, though there have been no extraordinary developments.

The up-river papers are filled with letters from all sections of the mines, giving the most cheering accounts of the heavy fall of rain, and consequent success of the miners.

A correspondent, writing from Ophir, (in the North,) mentions one party of three men, who, before the rain, had prepared about twelve thousand bushels of earth, which, when they came to test it fairly, was found to yield an average of $2 per bushel.

The Stockton papers state that freight from that point to the mines ranges from nine to twelve cents per pound. From Stockton to the French Camp it is one and one-half cent. In 1849, the miner who got his pork, flour, and beans carried to the mines for fifty dollars a hundred, deemed himself fortunate; while seventy-five cents, one dollar, and as high as one dollar and fifty cents, were the ruling rates of freight to different places, according to distance and the character of the roads.

The *Stockton Journal* says that the Bear Valley discovery has been greatly exaggerated, there having been no further discovery than the original lead, which is a vein of decomposed quartz. Its richness has also been misrepresented. It also says that a loss of $500,000 has been sustained by miners going there.

Miscellaneous.

The traveling between San Francisco and San Jose has lessened considerably since the rains began. The roads have been made very heavy. There was a week of almost steady rain in the valleys of Santa Clara and San Jose.

To the miners, the past week has brought plentiful supplies of water for their operations.

The Report of the Chief Engineer of the Pacific and Atlantic Railroad Company estimates the cost of the work at $1,539,126 17; and the probable net receipts of the first year are placed at $418,550.

The amount received for duties at the Custom-House in San Francisco, from Dec. 1 to Dec. 30, 1851, was $146,213 50.

A chain-gang is at work in the streets of San Francisco.

The population of San Francisco increased in one week 908.

Col. John J. Worth has been appointed Superintendent of the U. S. Bonded Warehouse in San Francisco, in place of R. H. Crittenden, resigned.

A splendid rainbow was observed in San Francisco.

Mr. John Carroll, late Engineer of the U. S. Sloop-of-war *Warren*, was killed, while out gunning, near Sancelito, by the accidental discharge of a fowling piece.

The U. S. brig *Lawrence* has been driven much higher on the beach, and owing to the very heavy surf, had a hole stove through her bottom.

Hand-organs have appeared in San Francisco, after the manner of the old States. A cask of coppers had also arrived, and were looked upon as curiosities.

The New-Year's Address of the Carriers of the *California Courier* is not bad. We take a verse or two:

Time is a carrier, fierce and fleet,
Sleepless, and stern, and strong;
He travels fast over with noiseless feet,
And beareth, in coffin and winding-sheet,
A conqueror's spoils along.

Fifty-two is a carrier, fresh and young,
Sturdy, and brave, and free;
The songs of his gladness must yet be sung—
The knell of his sadness must yet be rung—
Rung, mayhap, friend, for you and me.

There are in the mines a number of canals, upon which immense labor has been expended, designed to carry a supply of water from the rivers to the dry diggings. In El Dorado such a canal has been completed, fourteen miles in length, built by the individual subscription of miners.

By a decision of the Supreme Court, the suit to oust the municipal officers of San Francisco, elected in May last, has gone against the latter. The new Mayor is Stephen R. Harris.

The *Sacramento Transcript* contains the proceedings of the Democratic County Convention of Sacramento, at which the platform of the Baltimore Convention was recognized.

Two thousand acres of ground on the ranch of Samuel Norris, on the side of the American river opposite Sacramento, is being ploughed and harrowed, preparatory to being sowed with barley alone.

Marriages and Deaths in California.

MARRIED.

In Los Angeles, by the Rev. Father Anecieta, Don. Ignacio del Valle to Donna Isabel Barula, all of that city.

On Christmas Eve, by the Rev. Mr. Mines, Mr. Nathan K. Masten to Miss Amelia A. Falkenberg.

In Honolulu, Nov. 16th, in the Seamen's Chapel, by Rev. T. E. Taylor, Capt. Samuel Lyon to Mrs. Hannah Carter, of Honolulu.

In Honolulu, Nov. 24th, by Rev. T. E. Taylor, Capt. Jas. F. Cleveland to Miss Mary Carlin.

In Oregon, Nov. 29th, by Rev. Thomas H. Pearne, Mr. Darling Smith to Miss Ellen Teranna, youngest daughter of Rev. Jas. Gerrish, all of Yamhill County.

In Oregon, Dec. 18th, by Rev. J. H. Wilbur, Mr. Robert Moore, proprietor of Linn City, to Mrs. Jane Apperson.

DIED.

In Stockton, on the 23d December, of typhoid fever, Walter Heyer, of New-York City, aged 49 years.

In Stockton, on the 22d December, Jacob Cole, formerly of Jacksonville, Florida, where he left a wife and five children.

In San Francisco, December 26th, of typhoid fever, Wm. Grosvenor Jewett, aged about 35 years.

At San Juan del Sur, on board bark *Mary Waterman*, Dr. Blanch, a native of France.

In Honolulu, Nov. 16th, after a short and severe illness, Kate Lee, daughter of Alex. J. and Eliza Cartwright, aged 3 years and 1 month.

In Honolulu, on the 17th December, of consumption, Eben Cummings, aged about 27, of Attleboro', Mass.

Interments in San Francisco for the week ending Dec. 20.—Dec. 15, John Wheaton, aged 40 years, Massachusetts; Dec. 16, William Conway, 21, Boston; Thomas Saye, 39, Boston; J. A. Toothacker, 23, Maine; John E. Guild, 25, Illinois; Dec. 17, Benjamin Terrill, 59, Massachusetts; Dec 18, John Cooper, 36, London; Gustav, Russia; Dec. 19, Charles Thurston, 37, New-York; John Harris, 24, New-York; William Howard, 27, England; William Prim, 40, England; Dec. 20, Ellen Margaret Rawling, 4 years; Henry Green, 4 months.

Ages.—Under 1 year, 1; between 1 and 10, 1; 20 and 30, 6; 30 and 40, 2; 40 and 50, 2; over 50, 1.

Diseases.—Panama fever, 5; bilious fever, 1; diarrhea, 1; dysentery, 2; consumption, 1; small-pox, 1; epilepsy, 1, whooping cough 1; hydrocephalus, 1. Total, 14.

Interments in San Francisco, for the week ending Dec. 27.—Dec. 20, John Dooley, aged 50 years, from Ireland; Dec. 22, Perry Kenyon, 32, Rhode Island; Thomas Waters, 35, Bangor, Me.; William Grant, 25, Mass; Dec. 23, John Schroedon, 25, Germany; John King, 35, New-Jersey; Charles Wolff, 40, Conn; Thomas Hurd, 40, Illinois; Patrick Fitzmaurice, 12, Ireland; Joanna Fitzmaurice, 9, Ireland; Anna R. DeFiennes, 38, England; James Brogan, 35, Ireland; Dec. 24, Charles A Smith, New-Haven, Conn.; Mergell Cegea, 46, Mexico; Manuel Silvey, 30, Cape de Verde Islands; Dec. 25, Antoine Jose, 19, Mexico; Amelia Lewis, (colored,) 35, Philadelphia; J. Isaac, 47, France; Dec. 26, Wm. G. Jewett, 35, New-York.

Ages.—Under 20, 3; between 20 and 30, 3; 30 and 40, 7; 40 and 50, 3; 50 and 60, 2.

California Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Jan. 1.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS are in moderate demand, but yield little profit. BOOTS AND SHOES—Boots of superior quality are in fair demand, while ordinary are dull, and we learn that about 200 cases are already re-shipped on board a vessel bound to New-York. BREADSTUFFS—The recent accounts from Chile of disturbances there, which it is supposed will materially interfere with agricultural pursuits, and the small shipments from that country have had the effect of making a firmer market here; and our stock not being over 45,000 bbls., we are inclined to believe that prices will advance. Corn Meal of prime quality is scarce, and has materially advanced, but it is held at very irregular rates; not much sweet in the market. Barley has been in good demand, a good deal doing at quoted rates. Other Grains have also improved in proportion. BRICKS are in good demand, the supply being received from our own State. They are not, however, equal to North River, being rather brittle from too much sand. BLANKETS have sold very readily at advanced rates, the demand being for the interior. COFFEE—The stock is altogether beyond our wants, and ground Coffee from the Atlantic States is entirely out of favor. CANDLES—Adamantine and Sperm have been held rather firmer, but the stock is very heavy. We probably have a year's supply. CLOTHING—The market is overstocked with common and middling qualities, and none but exceedingly fine and well got up is in much demand. COARS—The market is full and overflowing with all kinds but really choice. COALS—Have advanced rapidly, as the stock is much reduced, and some holders ask $10 above our quotations. DRY-GOODS—We see no improvement, except in heavy domestics for the country, suitable for tents, &c. DRUGS—A very full assortment at now market, and the demand is limited, and prices very variable. FRUITS AND PRESERVES—If fine, sell better, the stock not being very large, dried fruits excepted, which are dull and generally in bad condition. HAY—Is plenty, but the wet weather has improved the price. HARDWARE—The market is well supplied, the trade having good stocks. LIQUORS—We are overstocked, and probably have a year's supply; sales are made at the most irregular rates. LEATHER—The demand very small. LARD—Not plenty, and selling at approved rates. LUMBER maintains high rates, and the sales are generally in small parcels. METALS have been doing better, but fluctuate much, and can only be sold to advantage as wanting for consumption in a retail way. No large sales can be made at quotations. MOLASSES dull; some re-shipping for New-York.

PROVISIONS.—There have been some sales of Pork, but the stock is too large; Mess Beef is in some demand for the shipping; Hams sell readily; Butter of prime quality has advanced; large quantities of Fish are brought to market, and considerable supplies of Oysters in the shell are to be had. PAINTS are in moderate request. SUGARS of all kinds are dull, the market being overstocked; large imports of German Loaf have caused a decline in Refined, and sales have been made as low as 8½c.@9c. 100,000 lbs Manila White, No. 2, have been sold at 4¼c. STATIONERY.—Market well supplied. SPICES.—Market altogether overstocked. SOAP.—Fair supply with a moderate demand.

TOBACCO—The stock is becoming quite too large, and the market is dull. TEAS—Are in very moderate demand. WINES—Market overstocked with all kinds, particularly the low grades. MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES—Vary greatly. We have abundant supplies of Brooms, Pails, Wood-ware, and nearly all kinds of notions that can be thought of, having no regular or quotable value—sometimes paying well, at others losing heavily. Seamen's wages, $70 to $75. Shipping, for sale, freight or charter—exceedingly dull; although we know of very good speculating voyages made on the coast. Laborers obtain $5 to $6 per day. Carpenters, Cabinet-makers, Masons and Blacksmiths obtain $7 to $10 per day.

STOCKTON, Dec. 30.—The Steamer which sails on the 1st, carries with her very encouraging intelligence to shippers on the Atlanticside. We had hoped that the limited importations of the past month, together with a perceptible decrease in the great surplus which has accumulated since the late fire would effect higher prices for nearly every kind of goods. In this we are disappointed. The heavy rains which have continued the past week almost

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE
OF THE
NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

EUROPE.

Political Influence of Americans in Europe, Which is now Unanimously acknowledged in our Favorable Reports—An Interesting History.

Correspondence of The New-York Daily Times.

No. IV. PARIS, Saturday, Dec. 6, 1851.

As KOSSUTH is in the United States, I have thought a few lines on the subject of the interest which is exhibited for him in England may please your readers. At some future time, when I can get the necessary evidence from my friend, DUDLEY MANN, now in Switzerland settling our treaty with that country, it may be possible to exhibit to your readers that the prompt, earnest and iron-like exhibition of democratic sentiments by an American representative at Rome during the period of the Mazzini Government, together with the unqualified recognition of that Government, would have saved its assassination at the hands of the unholy alliance, and changed the aspect of European affairs. As our influence abroad is not exercised diplomatically, as our ministers in England have gone out of their way to assail the sacred cause of European democracy, it is fortunate that there are Americans who, though out of diplomatic life and not known generally to their countrymen at home, have signalized the force of American democracy abroad, and endeavored to give suffering patriotism that comfort and political knowledge so essential to the progress of liberal ideas and the eventual triumph of the whole people. And here, accordingly, let me pay a faint tribute to the writings, the eloquence in conversation, and other qualities which need not be mentioned, of W. M. COREY, of the Cincinnati Bar, whose exposures of the stupidities and villanies of the English legal system called forth the wondering admiration of the *English Law Journal*, the blushes of the *London Dispatch*, and the affected sneers of the *Times*, and paved the way to the Committee of Parliamentary Inquiry, which examined DUDLEY SELWYN, with a view of breaking down the colossal frauds of the system, and giving a quietus to the rapid fudge of that legal and political saltambanque, Lord BROUGHAM. A tribute from his countrymen is also due to Mr. COREY for his efforts to expose to the leading Hungarians the true nature of the English oligarchy, the hereditary oppressor of the poor and feeble—quack at home, and butcher and poisoner abroad—but, strange to say, yet a Government cited by the cleverest editor of France, EMILE GIRARDIN, as liberal, when not a single fact in its regal history can be shown in which exists a higher meaning than a spoils-struggle. Unless private Americans illuminate continental politicians, they are shut out from the light—at the mercy of those who destroy liberty by ignorantly praising England, or, what is hardly worse, by assailing America. The most noxious conspirator is GUIZOT, who has a certain reputation for political philosophy and moral weight; and yet in London that man was cheek by jowl with METTERNICH, manufacturing Austrian sentiment against Hungary during her struggle, and controlling the English press. As there is greater social inequality in England than in Austria—as the mass of the people are practically serfs—without education, political weight, or the leisure which comes of a comfortable pecuniary assurance, it was quite natural that they should be as ignorant of Hungary, the nature of its struggle, the promised results of a triumph, as the *Nautical Almanac* of England, for 1851, was of the prowess of American yachts, or the London *Agricultural Magazine* of American farming implements. Like man, like master; so Guizot and Metternich had it all their own way through the *Times* as regards Hungary; English statesmen—so called by courtesy—being utterly ignorant of the subject. To the feculant mass of folly exhibited in England during the Hungarian struggle, the name of the illustrious Democrat, WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR, must be excepted, who, by his democratic generalizations, if not his statistical knowledge, contributed to the *Examiner* newspaper, and endeavored to make his isolated candle to be seen through the depths of English political fog.

At the period to which I allude—the time precisely by a few weeks of the defection of Gorgey and the fall of Hungary—England had not raised a voice in favor of Hungary. No intelligent writing by editors, no speeches in Parliament, no public meetings—nothing, nothing! Saddled with country gentlemen and yard-stick apostles, without a definite idea of freedom beyond that spawn of Pandemonium, 'yclept Toleration, (why will the Americans use that word?) England let Russia advance to crush Hungary, turn Austria into a vassal, and upset the balance of power.

Our diplomacy, then, in England ought to have been good for something, and what was it good for? What did it suggest? What did it do? How did it illuminate public opinion? Here, again, let me record the services of another American, GEORGE SUMNER, of Boston. Mr. SUMNER was at that moment in Paris. I met him at a Hungarian party given by Mr. COREY. He was then on the eve of going to England; and his mission, undertaken by his own promptings, was so nationally characteristic, and showed such curious, if not important results, in few weeks, that it deserves to be recorded. He knew Count Teleki, the Hungarian Envoy Extraordinary at Paris, very well, and having traveled in Hungary, was well posted up in her affairs. Single-handed he went to London. He laid before the Privy Council a correct statement of the Hungarian contest, prepared for certain leading English journals; the necessary documentary and historical matter; addressed himself to the heads of the Peace Society; to the Free Traders, (i. e., English monopolists,) showing them how fifteen millions of people, excluding English manufactures while they are part of Austria, would let them in if a separate Government; enlarged on the *jacquerie* of the Gallician peasantry, made by order of the Austrian Government, as an evidence of an equal want of principle in the maintenance of the Hungarian contest; and by variously appealing to opinions and interests in England, he succeeded in having called at the London Tavern a large central meeting, which was imitated in the provinces; while the provincial journals took their color from the papers which received their inspirations from Mr. SUMNER.

Your correspondent does not wish to be understood to say that he agreed with Mr. SUMNER as to the chances of the English Government doing anything to save Hungary. Mr. SUMNER expressed to him the belief that if Hungary had held out another month, English interposition would have saved her. However this may be, the original value of Mr. SUMNER's services is not impaired—because he created public sentiment such as it is in England—in favor of Hungary. The reception KOSSUTH has received in England is due to Mr. SUMNER's illuminations. I have seen casually, a letter from the Hungarian Envoy, Count TELEKI, to Mr. SUMNER, in which he says: "The fate of Hungary depends on your success in England—the value of your services cannot be overestimated." When this generous patriot penned these lines, the colossus of the North was mustering his butcher-forces—and Mr. SUMNER had no time to lose—and he did lose no time. [illegible] bargain was struck by French and Roman Jesuits with Russia—the approval sent from America by a branch of the same concern—the exquisite *coup-d'etat* which the strongest and richest power in the world, the United States of America, hailed on the Phœnix republic of Mezzini, fired with a glory she knew not since the days of Charlemagne—although that ineffable buzzard GUIZOT, in his history of civilization, picks out the gregarious body of Rome at the time of the Punic wars, when slaves were manufactured at home and domestic estates being neglected, the rabble learned to depend on Sicilian and Egyptian corn, as the period when Roman greatness was certainly extending itself. The Hungarian Cabinet were extremely desirous to send Mr. SUMNER as Envoy extraordinary, with military outfit, &c. to America, but he declined holding an office under a foreign Government.

If there were anything wanting to show the futility of expecting any demonstration in favor of Hungary from England, it would be supplied in considering the manner in which KOSSUTH was received in London. Our excellent Consul at Southampton, Mr. CROSKEY, regularly prepared the reception there: the good people of that rising and tidy little port, the breath of whose new life is the American line of steamers, seeing that our Consul there was amply in earnest in his determination to render homage to KOSSUTH, could not differ from him: besides the *workmen* of Southampton are disposed to be liberal, and did offer KOSSUTH a dinner, which he did *not* accept. So much for Southampton which, *grace à M. Croskey*, did give a genial fillip to M. KOSSUTH. But when he arrived at London—what was the excitement? Paradise of crowds turning out for the news from the races, where were the people of that "home of liberty" to receive KOSSUTH? *Ex nihilo nihil fit.* The crowds which encircle the railroad depot, to hear the news from the English Mecca, Epsom races—and which did not assemble to hear the news of the glorious revolution in France in 1848, were equally wanting on the coming of KOSSUTH. An eye witness says that besides the reception committee—DUDLEY COUTTS STUART (Lord by courtesy)—there was nothing on the spot but a few ragamuffins. London Americanised, would have turned out half a million of bodies with souls, on the same occasion. But KOSSUTH installed in Euston square, began to be lionized. He was invited to a democratic banquet; he did not accept it. But at a Constitutional banquet, he spoke once and again; he pleased his English guests by praising their Constitution:—so called by way of a *lucus non*. On that occasion, our former Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. R. J. WALKER, being present, handed over America body and breeches (I suppose since Bloomers have come into play, one may so dress our national genius) to England. Mr. WALKER informed the "chief jobbers of Europe, the city men," that England was the breakwater of European tyranny, and that a conjunction of their ideas and forces with the United States, would stay the hand of the oppressor. Mr. WALKER in that speech had one merit: he outrivalled the acknowledged oleaginous facetiousness of Sir HENRY BULWER himself. For to speak of England and liberty together is pleasant. There is the liberty of starving in one-third of the empire, Ireland—there is the liberty of being butchered and starved—a devil's duet—in India, there having been over ten grand famines in that mute and multitudinous type of the Calvary tragedy; there is the liberty of being butchered *and* poisoned (a new twist to the nose of the Goddess, this) in China; there is the liberty of being cattle-robbed and belly-ripped at the Cape of Good Hope, by the evangelical tortures of the Commander, Sir Harry Smith, who, at the farewell dinner given to him in England, declared "war to be a damnable trade," and now shows how he spoke the truth; there is the liberty in the Ionian Islands, under MORE O'FERRAL, whose atrocities, the *London Daily News* said, equaled those of the Austrian butcher HAYNAU; there is the liberty of excise on paper and stamps on journals at home—of permissions from crown officers to hold public meetings, or the reverse, as said officers choose; there is the liberty of excluding eight hundred thousand Englishmen, out of every million, from the right of suffrage, and so arranging the voting, beside, that, by a trick which puts MACHIAVELLI or Bartholomew Fair to shame, allows ten thousand voters in boroughs or small villages, under the palm of the aristocracy, to send as many members to Parliament as Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, Dublin, Cork, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Southampton, Bristol, &c., all put together; there is the liberty of a rampant Church, which robs by Church-rates from Dissenters who never enter its portals, and even condescends to the practical filth of entering Quaker meeting-houses, and stealing their benches for dues; there is, also, the liberty which a Dissenting Minister, at the above-mentioned KOSSUTH dinner, has of making an ass of himself in toasting "England and America—the two *Constitutional* Governments," and there was not present a single American who had the pluck to deny the soft impeachment.

In that blessed year 1847, Mr. R. J. WALKER made a Report which stated that the annual productive power of the United States was over three thousand millions of dollars, and that it was capable of being doubled in twelve years. A huge sum this, Mr. WALKER; financially speaking, it reminds one of the Cheops Pyramid, set down on the Hymalaya mountains—its stature reaches the clouds, and on its crest Horror (to tyrants) sits plumed: for know that the annual product of England and France combined does not exceed materially that sum. Alas, for Mr. WALKER's calculations based on the unspent force of the Tariff of 1842, which he, by a piece of statesmanship worthy of European origin, mistook for the effects of his Bill in 1846. Alas for these calculations, our reduplication is not going on at this rate; we have ceased to pay off debts, and have begun to contract new ones—and if it would not be impertinent to ask, what takes Mr. WALKER to England? Is he not there to negotiate a loan? Are not his fine speeches a bit of preparatory syrenship? And if so, is not the whole a financial breakwater to his splendid promises, in other words, a bursted bubble? Alas, poor YORICK!

* * * * RADIX.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Palmerston's Retirement—The Approaching Parliament—Loss of the Amazon—Preserved Provisions for the Navy—Educational Deputation—News from the Cape—Strike of the Engineers—Turner's Will—Theatricals.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 9, 1852.

Cabinet dissensions continue to occupy a large share of public attention, and it is now evident that the dismissal of PALMERSTON is not likely to pass over so smoothly as was anticipated, and doubtless hoped for by the Premier. It is only stating the plain truth to say, that every body is looking for what in the homely vernacular is termed "a row," on the meeting of Parliament, if indeed some momentous changes do not occur before that period For some time past many indications of coming events have been observed. No persons go on so quietly as the Whigs, and no legislative body is sitting to call them daily to account, but as the time for action arrives, they are of necessity compelled to measure their political strength, and take cognizance of their actual position. This sort of scrutiny can hardly be very cheering to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, under present circumstances, since between those of his colleagues who are unpopular, and those who are incapable, an efficient working Cabinet cannot be mustered at any price. The worst of it, too, is that a large proportion of the ministry are so connected by family ties and associations, as not to be easily dissevered; and the secession of one is, therefore, a signal of the retirement of the whole batch. The GREYS and CARLISLES, in their family ramifications make up somewhere about three-fourths of the whole Cabinet. Such being the fact, it is not very wonderful that anticipations of a general break-up find great favor with the public, who have had quite experience enough of those nice family parties, to know that they savor far more of a love of place, than a patriotic desire to benefit the country.

Next to a general Whig "turn-out," which it may be any day my pleasing duty to record, the great treat to be expected is Lord PALMERSTON's "philippic" on the reassembling of Parliament. His Lordship, not choosing to make any premature revelations, is evidently keeping this as a *bonne bouche* for the legislature and the public. He will be in no want of materials, and "revenge being sweet," to statesmen as well as other people, we may be sure he will use them without scruple or remorse. His resignation was preceded by a smart interchange of letters between himself and Lord JOHN RUSSELL, involving the principles of his entire foreign policy. All these communications, together with various spicy ingredients and personal matters, will of course be artistically mingled with the other discordant elements of the quarrel, which, as Sir Lucius says, is "a very pretty one," all things considered. One thing is certain, viz., that no one is better able than PALMERSTON to take his own part. His quick feelings, vivacious eloquence, and independent spirit, make him a formidable adversary, and Lord JOHN has need put himself in good training before he ventures to encounter him. The Premier himself, to give the devil his due, is not deficient in pluck, and is blest, moreover, with an imperturbable temperament which enables him to bear any amount of "punishment," without any apparent flinching. And wrong therefore, in saying that a great "treat" may be anticipated?—always premising, however, that the State vessel does not go to pieces before the battle begins.

The agreeable discovery made some time since in our Naval Depot at Gosport, that a large proportion of the "preserved provisions" supplied by contract to the Navy, is neither more nor less than a mass of putridity, is now fully confirmed by further investigation. Canisters of this horrible stuff have been cast by thousands into the sea, as the best means of avoiding a pestilence on land. Not that any fish of decent taste can possibly eat the animal garbage, coagulated blood, and intestines, of which, in a decomposed state, the contents of the said canisters were in a great measure composed. Such is the stuff which, as is believed, has been furnished to a large extent as food for the British sailor, partly in substitution of the salt beef and pork to which he has been so long habituated, and which have sustained his stamina through the naval wars and battles of centuries past. Verily, "Jack" gains little enough by these new-fangled scientific ways of feeding him; and perchance some milk-and-water Lord of the Admiralty, addicted to temperance principles, will one fine day cut off his grog. This would be the bitterest drop of all in his cup of discontent; but, though rather more limited in his allowance of spirits than formerly, things have not yet come to that pass. Touching the "preserved" rottenness referred to, the system of naval supervision at the dock-yards is now under a deserved castigation. It is not indeed pretended that the authorities meant to poison the navy, by including among their stores such refuse as this, but it is justly affirmed that if they had done their duty, by looking at the quality of the contents, instead of merely counting the canisters, this gross fraud could not have been perpetrated. The rejected provisions, it appears, were supplied by foreign contract, from Moldavia, which was another reason for rigid supervision, since a restitution of the money paid will, in all likelihood, prove something like the extraction of butter from a dog's throat. Poor FRANKLIN's great reliance, it seems, was on the quantity of preserved provisions he carried with him. It is not yet ascertained, however, whether the Erebus and Terror were victualled out of the same villanous contract.

An educational deputation from Manchester with a bevy of M.P.'s and others, waited upon Lord John Russell, on Tuesday, with a view to see whether they could extract anything satisfactory from him on the subject. For any practical benefit they derived from the interview, they might as well have staid at home. It is not to be denied, however, that Lord John heard everybody with exemplary patience, and made a speech in return. Despite of what he *said*, it would puzzle a conjurer to guess what he means to *do* to settle the question. His lordship weighed the facts and arguments in favor of secular, and mixed secular, and religious education with judicial impartiality; but the lame and impotent conclusion was "that the Government had not yet made up their minds to any definite course of action." Considering how long and fully the question has been agitated, everybody is of opinion that it is high time they should. But want of decision is the sin alike of his lordship's temperament and his policy. He is blessed with a very comprehensive judgment, so that none of the doubts and difficulties which beset any given question ever escape him; they present themselves in fact so forcibly to his mind, as to induce usually a sort of political paralysis. Not but that he can act decisively enough when it becomes a vital question of power or place, or when a rival is to be ousted or overthrown; as sundry passages in his career abundantly testify. With regard to the question of education, his caution is excusable enough, seeing that there is nothing upon which public men disagree more palpably and bitterly, and it has already proved a stumbling block to more than one administration. The upshot is, that while all parties are disputing very fervently as to whether national education should be secular or religious, or both, a large section of the rising population is growing up in ignorance and vice. The disease is confessed by all. The only debate is as to the proper administration of the remedy.

The *Times* is fiercely denouncing the whole system of military management at the Horse Guards—muskets, knapsacks, accoutrements, and all. If this pseudo-military oracle is to be believed our soldiers are poor creatures, untrained to the use of arms, and equally ignorant of the science and the practice of war. With muskets so badly made that they never could have been meant to hit, cumbrous accoutrements as if devised expressly to prevent efficient marching, our infantry are more fit to be shot than to fight; while our cavalry are pronounced too big to ride, though of course all the better targets for Caffre marksmen. All this is particularly consoling at the present juncture when we are found incapable of achieving a victory over a parcel of half-naked savages; and when the whole continent of Europe is bristling with armed men at the command of Governments having an instinctive aversion to England as the only home of freedom in the Old World. Happily the *Times* is no very high warlike authority, despite the confidence with which its *dicta* are put forth. We yet hope to survive these terrible revelations of our national weakness, and to laugh at the prognostications of defeat and ruin with which the "leading organ" of public opinion has annoyed its readers.

If you are at all curious in the statistics of combustion, it may interest you to learn that more than a thousand fires occurred in London during the year just ended, and nearly 500 houses were burnt to the ground. This is rather below than above the average of late years. It would be very satisfactory to believe that all these conflagrations come fairly under the head of "accidental:" it is too certain, however, that a tolerable per centage of the entire number have been willfully caused, and expressly with a view of transferring some of the funds of the insurance offices into the pockets of the "sufferers." This is a "burning shame," but at the same time a well established fact, fully known likewise to the offices themselves, who except in very bad cases allow themselves, for good and sufficient reasons, to be cheated with much equanimity. They know well enough that a "tremendous fire," though a great loss to one particular office, is a great blessing to all the rest; and in the event of there being a great falling off in the ravages of the "devouring element," I verily believe they would be obliged to do a little arson themselves, by way of stimulating the remembrance of the public as to the benefits and necessity of insuring their property.

The quarrel between the great engineering firms and their men—Capital *versus* Labor—is farther off a peaceful settlement than ever. To-morrow some ten thousand workmen in Manchester will be without employment, in consequence of a notice given by the masters a week since. This must bring the whole question to an issue, and matters having gone so far it is easy to foresee that such issue will be a strike. The papers are teeming with statements and counter-statements, but the tone of the press generally is unequivocally against the demands of the workmen.

The list of submarine wonders is on the increase. The same company by whom the electric cable has been thrown from Dover to Calais, are taking measures for laying down a series of wires from Holyhead to Dublin—three times the distance successfully achieved in the first-named experiment. Dublin once reached, the extension of the wires to Cork and other important towns in Ireland, will be easy enough. The consequences following in the train of such an event need not be particularly specified, nor would they be limited to a reduction of the time of communication between the Old World and the New. The experiment will be watched with much curiosity, since it would only herald others still more striking, and promising yet more important results. The submarine cable from Dover to the French coast was, by the way, in danger of being "brought up" with a vengeance, the other day, by the anchor of a Hamburgh schooner, whose captain alleges that he caught it on his passage through the channel. If so, he caught a Tartar, for it seems that the "cable" proved to be stronger than the chain, and the anchor was consequently lost.

Foreign matters are in abeyance, and will be so until that legislative mockery, the "new Constitution" of LOUIS NAPOLEON, makes its appearance. One of its first articles will be, it is said, the adoption of the title of Emperor by the President, a fitting sequel to the tissue of adulation and blasphemy at Notre Dame last week. Well might the poet say that "truth is stranger than fiction." Who a little more than a month since dreamt of a revolution or an Emperor in Paris? Yet such rapid changes are always on the cards in the French capital.

Mr. W. H. WALLACK, the young tragedian who obtained some reputation on the American boards, and who has since been engaged by Mr. B. WEBSTER, the lessee of the Haymarket Theatre here, has taken proceedings against him for the recovery of arrears of salary. It appears that he was engaged at a salary of £30 a week, for eighteen months certain, to play leading tragedy parts. He made his appearance, accordingly, immediately after MACREADY's retirement at the Haymarket, and proved a failure; whereupon Mr. WEBSTER endeavored to persuade Mr. WALLACK to cancel his engagement. This the latter declined doing, preferring to stick to his salary, although he must have known he did not draw money to the Theatre At the opening night of the present season, Mr. WALLACK was not present on the stage, according to the theatrical custom, along with the other members of the company, while "God save the Queen" was being sung;—for which omission Mr. WEBSTER fined him £30. This imposition was resisted by Mr. WALLACK, and, legal proceedings being taken by him in the Westminster County Court, the trial was fixed to take place to-day. Of the result, however, I have not yet been informed. The first of the winter dramatic performances before her Majesty and the Court, will be given, to-night, at Windsor Castle. The piece selected is SHAKESPEARE's comedy of *Twelfth Night*, in which Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN, Mr. and Mrs. KEELEY, Mr. BARTLEY, Mr. HARLEY, and other principals of the Princess' company are to appear.

SCOTLAND.

Sketch of Dr. Candlish.

Correspondence of The New-York Daily Times.

EDINBURGH, Monday, Jan. 5, 1852.

Yesterday in the afternoon, I went to hear Rev. Dr. CANDLISH, and was so much *pleased* in both senses of the word by the man and sermon, that I will attempt a brief description of the one and outline of the other, in which if I fail to impart the same *two-fold pleasure*, the fault will certainly be in the execution and not the subject. That no one may suspect me of caricaturing, I pledge my word that the picture shall be as near "to the life" as I have power to make it. As I entered, the congregation were engaged in singing one of the Psalms turned inside out and wrong end foremost, or as the old "by authority" advertisement facetiously expresses it, "done into metre," and the preacher was entirely concealed behind the desk. When this exercise was concluded, as I waited for the appearance of a grave, rotund, and well-conditioned Doctor of Divinity, what was my surprise at seeing the head and shoulders of the strangest of all strange looking and acting specimens of humanity, come wriggling or rather writhing into view.

The preacher was a short, wiry-looking little man, apparently about fifty years old,—his face small, though with a well developed forehead—his neck very short—his head sometimes indeed being drawn entirely down between his shoulders—his hair naturally inclined to curl, but starting out in every direction, as if under the influence of some strong repulsion, and his eyes large and prominent, and having the wild and frightful appearance of one looking at a ghost or recoiling from a rattlesnake.

As he rose and stood for some time before commencing his prayer, making the strangest contortions—now one shoulder and then the other, raising as if pulling with its utmost power to get out of its place—clenching his hands and stiffening his arms as if in a convulsion, at the same time every feature of his face, every muscle of his body, and even every hair of his head seeming to have taken some violent dislike to its neighbors, I was really startled for fear the man was crazy or in a fit. At length he commenced in a harsh, shrill voice, much like the sound of a highland bag-pipe, while as each successive word jumped, not came, from his mouth, his upper-lip would spring back as if in fear or hatred of its fellow; this writhing of the body, with the convulsive action of the hands and arms, and violent lifting of the shoulders, all the while continuing. When I saw that the congregation took all this, much as a matter of course, and that the man was neither sick or deranged, the slight start and concern this strange apparition at first gave me, changed into the most violent and all but irrepressible tendency to risibility, and it took the most active measures, such as rubbing my face, pinching my lips and pulling my beard, with the strongest efforts of will to prevent this merry devil from "debasing me before the congregation," while the good Doctor writhed through a long and very appropriate and excellent prayer. Then followed another of the same "done-into-metre" Psalms; after which, the preacher gave out as his text the 28th verse of the ix. of Rom., quoted by the apostle from Isaiah, which reads as follows—"For he will finish his work and cut it short in righteousness; because a short work will the Lord make upon the earth." After a brief introduction, in which the Doctor alluded to the fact that the Apostle quoted from the Septuagint translation, instead of the original Hebrew, thus giving his sanction to the translation of the Bible into the language most commonly understood, and made some very pointed and caustic remarks on the refusal of the Romish Church to follow this example, he proposed to consider, in the first place, the principle of the Divine Government brought to view in the text, and the reason for it, and then to apply the subject to the present and approaching state of Europe—and in conclusion, to apply it to individual hearers.

This principle of the Divine Government he stated to be, that judgments come suddenly, and to most unexpectedly—that for a long time the course of events runs smoothly, and none expect to-morrow to be like to-day, and nations as well as individuals go on in security and sin, until there comes some sudden judgment that overwhelms them in a moment.

As on a summer's day, though light clouds sometimes obscure the sun they soon disappear—though the winds sometimes lightly flap their wings they soon fold them up again and it is warm and still, and men go to their fields or drive their flocks to the hills, expecting the sky to continue clear, and the wind, if any, might rise to be but soft and refreshing, and thus it continues until the day is well nigh spent, when suddenly a cloud appears in the West—sharp lightnings play about its borders—low thunders growl, and in another moment, the whole heavens are deformed by a black whirling angry mass of clouds—the whole canopy is one wild glare—peal on peal startles the echoes among the mountains—winds rush on their headlong course—torrents leap from the rocks, and those quiet fields and pastures become a scene of terror and confusion.

Or, as a river winding among the cultivated fields, now under a spreading tree, or along a daisy-besprinkled bank, though sometimes turned from its course by a projecting rock, or breaking over shoals, or whirling in eddies, in the main runs smoothly, until suddenly the current grows more strong and rapid, and in another moment it thunders down a precipice into the boiling abyss below. So too in life, childhood passes with its toys, youth with its day-dreams, and manhood with its sober cares, and though with its occasional rapids and eddies, the course of life glides gently on, when one short day lays the strong man smitten upon his bed, and another stretches him a corpse upon his bier.

He further illustrated this part of his subject, by showing how men sometimes go on in a long course of dishonesty, not only with impunity, but with apparent prosperity, succeeding in hiding their real character, and in obtaining wealth, when, by some unlooked-for accident, their conduct is exposed, their ill-gotten wealth vanishes, and they are driven out to meet the scorn and live upon the charity of the community they had grown fat by plundering.

Not with them, the Lord cuts short his work in righteousness. Nor is this less true of nations. This Babylon the Great increased in wealth and power, while adding crime to crime and blasphemy to blasphemy; but with rich, proud, mighty Babylon the Lord cut short his work in righteousness; for in a night of feasting and revelry, was Belshazzar slain, and Darius, the Median, took the kingdom; and Babylon, the beauty of the Chaldean excellency, became a den for dragons and a nest for owls.

The reason judgments are sudden and summary, the Lord himself, says the preacher, gives in Matthew xxiv. 28, where He says, "Except the tribulation of those days should be shortened there should no flesh be saved; but *for the Elects'* sake those days shall be shortened." This the Rev. Doctor illustrated at length, and with great force, showing that as the innocent must to some extent suffer with the guilty, it was in righteousness or mercy to them that the Lord cuts short his work in the punishment of the wicked.

In applying the subject to the nations of Europe, he first gave a brief outline of their past history and convulsions. "There have been," says he, "some rugged passes, some noisy rapids, and some wild eddies in this stream, but now temporal and spiritual Despotism,—"the man of sin" and the man of blood—have united their enchantment, and they tell us they have quieted the troubled waters. They tell us they have restored peace and order to the nations. What! restored peace and order? Why then does the Sardinian tremble for his rights, and the Mountain Swiss for his blood-bought liberty? Why are their cities filled with bayonets, and their streets made red with blood? Why is Europe filled with captives, and England and America with exiles? What! they restore peace and order—those richest blessings that Heaven can bestow upon weary, troubled mortals? Ah no; to be blessings, they must come from Heaven. They must spring from Liberty and Virtue. Such blessings are not bought by treachery and crime—by suppressing all free thought by the bloody arm of military power—by enthroning terror in the place of law.

No. This peace they boast of is war upon the highest rights of man! This order is the anarchy of the basest passions of the human breast! They are christened peace and order only by the rights of Anti-Christ! They are not peace and order. They are only stillness—that dreadful stillness that preceeds the storm! Such peace and order will the Lord cut short in righteousness! The down-trodden nations will soon rise in their indignation and their might! They will give the flesh of this scarlet mother of abomination to the flames! They will make these tyrants kiss the dust they have stained with blood! For he will finish the work, and cut it short in righteousness; because a short work will the Lord make upon the earth." These predictions were uttered with surprising effect,—the singularities and defects of the man adding greatly to the power of the orator. His wild eye seemed absolutely to be looking down into the future, and watching with the intensest interest this great battle for civil and religious liberty.

He closed with an earnest appeal to his hearers to look well to their ways, and make their calling and election sure, that the Lord might not be compelled in righteousness to cut short his work with them.

After the sermon, followed another Psalm, and a short but fervent prayer concluded the services, during which I had felt more and more varied sensations than I recollect ever to have experienced in an hour before.

H. T. N.

FRANCE.

Chamber of Commerce at Havre—Progress of the Reaction—The President and the Politicians—The Press—Decrees—The State Dinner—The Bourse—Trade, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 8, 1852.

The Chamber of Commerce, at Havre, at a meeting held a few days after the *coup d'etat*, put on their records an expression of opinion adverse to that measure, whereupon the Chamber was dissolved, and the record not only defaced, but ordered *not to have existed*. The reason given for such severity of action, was that the Chamber had departed from the order of its proper function in thus meddling with matters political. The Chamber of Commerce of another city, sent to the Elysée an extract from their recorded approbation, and still exists. This is one of numberless instances of imperial impartiality.

The hall erected for the Constituent Assembly in 1848, where the Legislature of the Republic held its sessions, is entirely demolished, and the material sold like cast-off clothing at a fourth of its prime cost. The plaster of Paris Liberty which stood on the square behind it, has been broken again into chaotic gypsum, and its pedestal, on which was to have been placed a statue of LOUIS XVIII, which LOUIS PHILIPPE afterwards destined to bear an allegorical statue of France, is now clean and ready for some sculptured memento of the Empire. Sporadic attacks have been making for sometime in different departments upon Trees of Liberty and other insignia of the Revolution of 1848. Two days ago orders were issued to the Prefect of Police for a general defacement of the words *Liberte, Egalite, Fraternite.* It is well. They have long been a mural falsehood, empty of meaning—a by-word and mockery for the passers-by. The Minister of the Interior gives other reasons why they should be *biffes*, says he, the most honorable emblems lose their character when they recall only evil days. Thus these three words form by themselves a touching device, but having made their appearance only in times of trouble and civil war, their uncouth presence on our public edifices, saddens and disquiets the passers by! At the same time certain streets and buildings are to change their names again and resume their elder titles—"historic souvenirs of French glory." The Palais National re-becomes the Palais Royal. The Theatre de la Nation, Theatre Francais, &c. &c. And not only is 1848, with its constitution and watchwords, its acts and symbols, to be *biffe*; but, so far as may be, all intervening time back to 1815, is to be ignored—at best, looked on as accidental, abnormal—an intercalation, an interrequence. See how easily a leading journalist leaps that broad secular hiatus. "Cæsar sleeps gloriously in the peace of the tomb under the dome of the Invalides, but *Augustus* takes in hand the reins of the government of France." The popular vote of 1851, has relinked the chain of time, broken by a foreign sword in 1815. After an *interruption* of six-and-thirty years, the Napoleonic tradition *resumes* its part and place in national history.

It is this idea of an interrupted succession, of a resumption and not an assumption—that the President seeks in all ways to spread among the people. It is an idea, which he—with his long-enduring ambition, nourished into fatalism—with his faith in Napoleonism, which is his sole religion—may really hold in honesty. But these French politicians—they believe in none but a rising star; their faith is naught, their religion an hypocrisy. The only miracle that commands their devotion, is the distribution of the loaves and fishes. Yet they are fond of using holy words for rhetorical purposes. In this kind of cant they often enough unconsciously satirize their master, and disclose a truth that they meant to cover with a sacred robe. Thus one of them, speaking of the (peculiarly religious) ceremony at the Notre Dame last week, says: "It is Cæsar rendering to God what is due to God, *in order that God in return* may cause to be rendered to Cæsar what is due to Cæsar." On one side unquestionably, the affair was to be considered a matter of trade. But another able editor goes further and does worse than this. He begins by detailing the astronomical occurrences of the year. Having thus ingeniously prepared his readers to fall gently into an astrological mood of mind, he tells of the star *Ira* that appeared to Cæsar the night before the battle of Pharsalia; of the stars that shone for Constantine and Charlemagne and Saint Louis; of the new star seen in heaven by Napoleon's mother on the night of the 14th of August, heralding his birth, and an epoch in the destinies of the world to be ruled by his fated hand. The next chief politico-astronomical date is of course, Dec. 2, 1851. But as the most brilliant imagination cannot create a practicable star, our devoted editor casts about for a substitute. His most successful search results in the discovery of a whole system of stars, giving in adhesion to the Head of the State—an astral conspiracy, bent on illustrating the *coup d'état*. "It is known that the world is carried by a general movement toward the constellation Hercules, at the rate of 4,500,000 miles *per annum*. Recent observations prove that this grand movement toward infinite space, has a period of retardation and one of acceleration. This latter period, which gives an extraordinary impulse to the celestial world, commenced by a curious coincidence on the 2d of December, 1851."

This nonsense spreads over a large space in one of the gravest, and most respectable of the French newspapers. In general they have lost sadly in life and readableness under the new order of things. The former vivacity of their political polemics, almost tempered with courtesy, is gone. Of the opposition papers in the metropolis, several came to a final stop on the second of last month. Those that have resumed publication, being excluded from discussing political subjects, generally confine themselves on that head to a re-production of official decrees. They treat more largely than formerly of foreign affairs. But here they are not altogether free, as appears by a late number of the *Opinion Publique*, in which the writer starts to make comments on the decrees, by which the Emperor of Austria substitutes himself for the Constitution, abolished decreed in 1848; he does not get on many lines but a decree stops, when his thoughts are lost in a long while, their obscurity—a custom of *Affiché* ideas. Articles on Political Economy, on Commerce, &c. take a more prominent place than formerly. Even the Abbé Roussel in *La Presse* as an exception on these changes, but his sharp pen still somewhat dulls its point on such subjects. A master of Polemic dance, his true field was the arena of political controversy. He was more dangerous to attack than valid in defense. No one was more quick to see an enemy's weak point, to strike it and strike deeply as he. The generous little *Avenement* is shorn dead. Four of its enthusiastic young Editors are still in prison. The others are forced to silence. CHARIVARI is seared into prudence, and seeks merely to ridicule or correct little foibles by its mockery.

Among the important decrees of the week is the one conceding to BARING BROTHERS, ROTHSCHILDS, (of Paris,) HOTTINGUER & Co., and other strong houses, the Railroad from Paris to Lyons. The concession is made on conditions favorable to the State, whose settlement is sufficiently assured by the responsible character of the *concessionnaires*. The State has also relieved itself of another of these railroad burthens, which has been taken by a private company. For the work already done on the former road, the treasury receives 125 millions of francs. The whole line is to be completed in four years. A circular from the Minister of Public Worship, addressed to the Bishops of France, commands that the Divine service in the churches shall close with the following formula: *Domine Salvum fac Respublicam; Domine Salvum fac Ludovicum Napoleonem, et exaudi nos in die qua invocaverimus te.*

The State Dinner given at the Tuileries on Monday, is reported to have been unexceptionable in cookery, attendance, enthusiasm, and all other properties which mark great dinners the world over. The great civic dinner of the preceding day at the Hotel de Ville, was not graced by the presence of the Prince. The excuse to the public is, that he was indisposed—to attend, *subaudiur*, whisper the malicious public—hinting, with marvelously significant shrugs, something about familiarity that breeds contempt, or of personal exposure that provokes attack. At the Opera on Tuesday evening, the whole house was "taken" by the Prince. No tickets were sold, and the ordinary admissions to the press and box-owners withheld. We learn by an authorized reporter, that the house, finely ornamented for the occasion, offered a brilliant display of uniformed officers, decorated diplomats, and jewelled ladies. *Le Prophete*, with its really gorgeous scenery, wonderful skating-match, and superior musical execution—must have filled the country members, who were put in the orchestra-boxes, with wondrous delight. The enthusiasm shown for the President on the occasion, is, considering the fact, that every person present owed his admission to him, altogether astonishing. It is, in soberness, really astonishing, that with his enormous popular vote and his *success*, that the warmth of his popularity waxed so slowly.

Stocks at the Bourse continue to stand at high prices, or slightly advance. Two days ago a report that the President had been shot at caused a momentary fall, from which prices recovered before the close of the sales. The report was soon discharged on its being sub-reported that it was first heard in London. The Bank of France has made a dividend of 50f. per share. The revival in commerce and manufactures of gold ore, though proofs of its rapid progress somewhat ostentatiously paraded in Government, should be taken with some qualification. It cannot, however, be disputed that there is a feeling of confidence in the commercial world that did not exist five weeks ago, which is producing its natural beneficial results. It is pleasant to know that these results reached the small merchants, whose booths last week stretched along the Boulevardes in one continuous line of nearly two miles, interrupted only by the street-crossings. Similar booths, in an abundance unusual even for Paris and the season, were set up in other of the main streets, on the quais, and wherever else there was squatting-room and chance of custom. To one used to the bustle of American trade, the custom seemed very little and hardly earned by long hours of exposure in the cold January air. It is all very well for a man before his fire to exclaim, "O, they are used to it!" That is what we are always telling the skinned eels, but not one of them was ever known to respond in the affirmative. Still, it is certain that Parisians, and indeed continental Europeans generally, bear cold better than New-Yorkers. It was curious to see the variation in kind and quality of the small wares for sale, as one went from one quar

FRENCH POLITICS.

THE USURPATION AND THE ELECTION.

Two Letters from an Englishman.

Louis Napoleon and his Policy—The Prospect in England.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR:—I have been mixed up with French parties and French politics. Before the fall of Louis Philippe I foresaw and predicted a catastrophe, and the *coup d'état* of Louis Napoleon has found me equally prepared.

I am sure that for the last three years the English public has been singularly wrong in its estimate of facts and its anticipations of the future. The dominant ideas with it and with the press were dislike of the Republic, dread and horror of the Socialists, sympathy at first, injustice afterwards, towards the majority of the Legislative Assembly, and blindness to the character, the designs, and machinations of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. The perjury of that arch traitor is too potent new to be denied, although there are parties who, in public and in private, from ignorance or from interest, gloss over it.

I believe that it is of the first importance to our material interests to appreciate the real nature of the present crisis, and to exert that moral force of opinion which, when justly formed and rightly exercised, is not absolutely powerless, even against half a million bayonets.

If ever a party has been hardly treated by writers of all classes in this country it is that of the modern French Republicans. They comprise a great portion of the courage and the larger part of the principle of the nation. Come what may, it will survive, and whatever dynasty or despotism is fated to rule, France will always have to count with it. After the opprobrium lavished upon those Republicans, what crime have they committed? Did the revolution of 1848 massacre peaceful citizens, pour volleys of musketry and grape into the mansions of the Boulevards, shoot its prisoners in cold blood, and organize a reign of terror? It did nothing of all this, for it suffered Louis Philippe to escape—it left its worst enemy, Thiers, unharmed; it abolished the punishment of death for treason, and it held out a more cordial hand to England than we had ever grasped before, or, perhaps, are likely to grasp again. Will National Guards under the new *régime* be permitted to fill excursion trains to London, or will another Lord Mayor and a posse of aldermen intrust themselves to the "sabre and the vote" which now reign at the Hotel de Ville? The Republic did one other act of magnanimity—struck off the proscription of the Bonapartes, for which *they* have rewarded it.

I do not defend the extravagancies of Socialism, but Socialists and Republicans are not convertible terms; and be the former what they may, their errors are those of imperfect reasoning, which time, the exercise of political rights, experience, and reason itself would correct. And it must not be forgotten that a market has been made of the fears of Frenchmen, and of the ignorance of Englishmen, in the denunciation of the Socialists. Was it proposed to diminish the duties on consumption, to reduce the army, to organize anything like a tax on property, to modify the harsh bankruptcy laws, to attempt a Poor Law—to imitate, in fact, that legislation which almost all parties here approve of—and the hue and cry of "Socialism" was instantly got up against the unfortunate Republicans. Had Sir Robert Peel been in the French Legislature he would certainly have been hunted down as the worst of Socialists. Socialism, in fact, has been and is at this very moment the "raw head and bloody bones" of those in power, raised to terrify the timid and the ignorant into voting away their liberties.

I do not and cannot defend the majority of the National Assembly. Their sympathies were always against the Republic—their policy to undermine and overthrow it. Louis Napoleon and they were in partnership; and from the moment of his election they combined to crush Republican feeling, to harrass and oppress the Republicans themselves, and by every artifice, calumny, and violence to render them contemptible and odious. Together they planned and executed the expedition to Rome; together they consigned to beggary and ruin the primary teachers, and committed education to the Jesuits; together they degraded the University and subjected it to those same Jesuits; together they burked universal suffrage, of which they both were born, because, disgusted with their reactionary measures, the electors of Paris had given a vote against them; together they postponed the laws on the communal organization, the municipal bodies, and the National Guard, and falsified in them the elective principle; together they practiced all sorts of illegalities, sanctioning the worst abuse of preventive arrests, arbitrary imprisonments, sham plots, and police conspiracies; together they displayed the grossest partiality in allowing or prohibiting the sale of journals in the streets; together they passed the law on signatures, to entrap and crush the journalists; and together they kept whole departments of France in the state of siege for nearly three years on the most flimsy of pretenses. Let the majority look back and ask itself for *whose* profit it forgot its duties, outraged justice, and violated the Constitution which it invokes in vain.

I turn to LOUIS NAPOLEON. In exile and in youth a Socialist writer—a volunteer in the patriot army of Italy—a companion of the loosest section of the English aristocracy—the hero of the conspiracies of Strasburg and Boulogne—the breaker of his word to LOUIS PHILIPPE—the proscribed of the Monarchy—the recalled of the Republic—he had given, indeed, few gages to order, to honor, or his country when he became its citizen.

The Republican Constitution was framed, the respective powers of the legislative and of the executive departments were distinctly and carefully defined, the subordination of the President and the duration of the Presidency were as distinctly declared; and, knowing all this, Louis Napoleon became a candidate for the office with its obligations, was elected, and solemnly swore to observe them "in the presence of God and man." On two different occasions he volunteered to renew that sacred promise, and on a third he declared in a message to the nation that he should "set his honor" on the keeping of it. Words, oaths, and honor—where are they now?

He had scarcely passed the threshold of the Elysée when he commenced his game. That game was to madden the Republicans by outrages, and to make their excesses, real or pretended, the bugbear of the timid and the servile; to hold up the Socialism that he goaded into violence *in terrorem* over the majority, and to lead it to commit itself irrevocably with the nation in its reactionary course, to make that majority believe he was indispensable to it, and France that he was equally indispensable to her. His calculation was, that in spite of the Constitution he had sworn to, his reelection would be got by the majority's connivance.

But never from the first was that reelection the term of his ambition. Like his uncle, he, too, had his star, and that assured him empire. At the very time that he was practising on the credulity and fears of the majority, he was sapping the respect for Parliamentary government by the ignominious dismissal of the Barrot Ministry, his contemptuous messages, his announcement that France desired to feel his "hand and will," and by hounding on the journals in his pay against all parties but himself. His progresses in the departments, his bearing, his addresses were those of an Imperial Pretender—his Society of the 10th of December, an organized band of hired ruffians, were instructed to cry, wherever the opportunity was possible, "*Vive l'Empereur!*" and his intrigues with the army took a definite shape. Men of all opinions in the National Assembly became seriously alarmed, but were paralyzed by their mutual distrust of each other, and opposed no material resistance to him. They imagined that legality was a surer shield than it has proved.

The banquets to the sub-officers, the champagne, the toasts, and reviews, disclosed a continuity of purpose, and a determination to debauch the soldiery, that opened the eyes of all. Still men could scarcely bring themselves to think that he would dare the last extremity of perjury and treason, or that the chivalry of France could be purchased by cigars and sausages. The discipline of General Nieumayer probably prevented his return as Emperor from the plains of Satory.

Changarnier and his lieutenant were dismissed, and a heavy blow was struck at the Assembly. The Republicans dreaded the majority and their captain almost as much as Bonaparte, and the military power of the Parliament was annihilated.

The *illegal* revision of the Constitution would have served the turn of Louis Napoleon, because the prolongation of the Presidency would have given him time and opportunity. The Prefects did all that force and fraud could do to further the petition movement, while the bulk of the majority itself joined in it. We know their fear of Louis Napoleon's designs, and it is impossible to imagine, unless they were indeed the veriest of dolts, that this cooperation was sincere. Either they dreamt that the revision might be turned to the profit of the Monarchy, or, knowing that the minority could legally prevent it, they hoped that they might safely conciliate the President. However that might be, it is the hight of impudence to state, and of ignorance to believe, that the bulk of those who signed the petitions were Bonapartists. The movement was, in the main, monarchical.

Revision failed, and from that moment Napoleon's mind was made up. It is impossible to exaggerate the caution and the cunning which marked each step. Ministerial crises distracted the Assembly, and were meant to render it contemptible. Menaces in the journals of the Government defied it; reports of *coups d'état* never intended to be realized were spread, to lull into a false security, and to mask the real one when it arrived; well-affected regiments were kept in Paris or were drawn to it, while those that were suspected were draughted to the provinces or to Algeria. Bonapartist Generals and Colonels made the most incendiary appeals against the people to the troops under their orders; change after change in the Ministry of War and in the command of the army of Paris conducted at last to the right instruments—reckless men, of as desperate fortunes as those of the Elysée itself; and when all was prepared, came the long expected appeal to the democracy in the bill for the restoration of universal suffrage. In spite of all warning, all entreaties, the insane leadership of Berryer and Thiers induced the majority to throw it out, though only by two doubtful votes.

This decision would have been speedily reversed had Napoleon really desired it. The rejection was his stock-in-trade of popularity, and he hastened to make the most of it. The last affront and fatal injury was done to the Assembly by tearing down from the barrack walls the declaration of right which the Constitution gave it of demanding directly military force for its defense. The Questors' bill, defining this right was thrown out by the Republicans, who, placed between two enemies, dreaded for the moment Changarnier and the majority the most. Even now it is difficult to say what their conduct should have been, for, though the passing of the measure would have hurried on the combat, and might have prevented the surprise, it would have given a more colorable pretext for violence.

The Responsibility bill (one of strict right and necessity) was went down by the Council of State. It was too late. Napoleon saw that the decisive moment had arrived. If that bill was law, his instruments might quail before the penalties of treason. The troops, distinctly apprised of their duties, might hesitate when the order came to violate them, and the Assembly would be too well prepared to fall before a *coup de main*. His plan was laid with consummate cunning. Abortive rumors of *coups d'état* fell thick as hail on Paris, till men scarce knew whether to dread or laugh at them; the insults of the Government journals were redoubled, and the day was fixed for the election of a representative. Before that day arrived dispatches were sent to all the prefects to be prepared for a Socialist outbreak in the capital on the occasion of the declaration of the poll. Fresh regiments were concentrated in its neighborhood under the same pretense; the garrison was ordered under arms, and the military movements were on such a scale that the *National* inquired on the morning of the 1st, "What dark intentions lurked behind them?"

No Socialists appeared, or had ever been expected; the day was one of profound calm; the majority congratulated itself on the triumph of order in the person of M. Devink; night came, and Paris slept, and before it awoke on the 2d of December the *coup d'état* was struck.

I shall say nothing of its details, nor of the horrors that have followed. They are written in blood on the memory of France. But can any man doubt, who knows her history for the last three years, that Louis Napoleon has never for one instant ceased to conspire since the Republic admitted him a citizen—that he marched with the majority while the majority could be made his tools and might become his instruments—that he broke with it as soon as it saw through his designs, and lyingly appealed to the suffrage he had mutilated—that his Presidential reign was one long juggle with the fears of one class by goading another to despair—that he has systematically debauched the army, and effected a treacherous and bloody Revolution by paid Prætorian bands—that he has violated the most solemn, reiterated, and voluntary oaths taken to "God and man," and that he has compassed a military despotism more debasing and debased, more universal, and more ruthless than France has ever groaned under?

Can this endure? I am not an atheist, and I answer—No! The wrath of Heaven does not blast in our days Ananias with the lie upon his lips. The Christian world does not deify Nemesis, but she still exists, and still, perhaps, is lame. The logic of crime is retribution. The perjured traitor who now rules France, rules by terror only. The sanction of that treason by universal suffrage is too gross a sham to need exposure, and too bitter a mockery even for derision. He governs for and by the army, and the power that made can by one shout unmake him. He bought with hard cash its bayonets and its votes—he must still continue to buy. The donatives of the Lower Empire have commenced already. The butchers of the *bourgeoisie* are on war allowance. The officers have got promotion and gratuities—no man knows how much. Marshals of France have been created, and a Council of Five is "in the air."

But this military tyrant is not himself a soldier. He

> "Never set a squadron in the field,
> Nor the divisions of a battle knows
> More than a spinster."

Cromwell and the first Napoleon were the great captains of their age; their lieutenants had served, their armies had been formed under them, and both were bound to them by a common glory—not, as to this man, by a common crime. *He* is dependent wholly on his generals; the state of siege compels the concentration of enormous forces in the several military divisions of France, under some half-dozen chiefs. Who is to answer for their fidelity and for their accord? When jealousies spring up, as they certainly will, can the puppet of the Elysée appease them? "Give, give," will be the cry, and woe to him when he refuses. Can the rotten financial condition of France sustain the inevitable prodigality? Whence will the money come? From the people? I dare him to increase taxation. Socialist that he was, madman and imposter that I believe him to be, he talks of shifting and lightening it. The abolition of the *octrois* and the wine tax is possible on *one* condition—the reduction of the army. The Republic *might* do that—he cannot. Will he borrow? Will you capitalists of England lend? Is the experience of Spain, of Portugal, of Austria lost upon you? You cannot be such idiots as to pitch your ingots in the gulf of this despot's necessities, and of a sure repudiation of a future France. Will you rush to war! For what? That matters not. Any pretext is enough for him who laughs at truth and oaths. But he cannot assail the military despotisms of the continent. They are his natural allies, and their tyrannies prop his own. The old Republic conquered to the cry of liberty, and Napoleon but completed, under the flag of despotism, what that cry had commenced. Did the modern Republic march its battalions into Germany with "Liberation of the people" on its banners, the issue might be fearful for the houses of Hohenzollern and of Hapsburgh. But no shout of freedom can be raised by this man's Janissaries, and they must face the hatred of the German people as well as the discipline of German hosts.

It is England that he dreads, and on England he must war, if he war at all. But war has its special perils for him. If he fail, he is damned past saving; if he succeed, it must be by the hands of others. Will some new "hero of a hundred fights" be content to work for him? Why should he? The usurpation of Napoleon is a school and a lesson for usurpers. War with England has its peculiar dangers. If steam has done much for France, it has done more for us; the alliance with America looms larger and nearer; and, sad as it is to think of such strife, I believe that ere many campaigns were past the commerce of our enemy would be extinguished—his ports would be blockaded—his mercantile marine laid up, or prizes in the British harbors—his fleet sunk, burnt, or captured, and his naval power a tradition.

The struggle, however, is probable—perhaps imminent. We may confide in God and our right, but we may not be supine. We have to deal with duplicity, faithlessness, and daring, reckless professions, stealthy preparations, and a sudden blow. The lover of peace must be ready for war, and Mr. Cobden cannot now recommend us to disarm. Our house must be put in order; no more quarrels with our colonies; a speedy end to the Caffre campaigns; concentration at home of disposable troops; an efficient maritime force in the Channel and in the harbors most accessible to France; wise concessions to public opinion, and consequent combination of all classes.

Men are too apt to forget the past and to take counsel of their passions. Charles X fell because he *attempted* despotism, Louis Philippe because he refused reform, the Legislative Assembly because it was reactionary, and Louis Napoleon has triumphed to the cry of universal suffrage. If such a bait could hook Democratic journalists here, can we wonder if French workmen and soldiers should have swallowed it? Time will undeceive them, and the moral is to come.

If there be a man who is *not* to be envied, that man is Louis Napoleon. A self-convicted perjurer, an attainted traitor, a conspirator successful by the foulest treachery, the purchase of the soldiery and the butchery of thousands, he must, if not cut short in his career, go all the lengths of tyranny. For him there is no halt, for his system no element of either stability or progress. It is a hopeless and absolute anachronism. The Presidential chair or the Imperial throne is set upon a crater—the soil is volcanic, undermined, and trembling—the steps are slippery with blood—and the darkening steam of smoldering hatred, conspiracy and vengeance is exhaling round it. Each party can furnish its contingents for tyrannicide; the assassin dogs him in the street, and even at the balls or banquets of the Elysée he may find the fate of Gustavus. He who has been false to all must only look for falsehood, and is doomed to daily and to nightly fears of institutions, insurrections, and assassins. Conspiracy cannot be altogether stifled, and will sometimes obtrude, in her horrible phantasmagoria, the ghastly corpses of the Boulevards.

But where is the national party in his favor, of which we heard so much? I see no sign of it. The army has been corrupted and inflamed by appeals to its basest and bloodiest instincts,—the Jesuits enlisted by the earnest, and the promise of spiritual and material plunder,—the timid are terrified by the past, the present, and the future,—the servile, of the Bareche class, are crawling, belly in the dust, to place and pension—and the foul herd of sycophants and parasites that suck the strength and blood of power in France, the *roué*, the gambler, and the desperate in character and fortune, choke the doors of the Elysée. If Napoleon has a party at all in the country, it is among those Socialist workmen whom he has seduced with hopes and has begun to bribe with largesses. The peasantry may be on his side, but three years' experience has cooled, if it has not worn out, their enthusiasm, and the fiercest resistance to his usurpation has been encountered in the rural districts. He is playing his old game of bamboozling the Legitimists, as well as some chiefs of the Orleanists. They must be fools indeed to help to consolidate his tyranny.

If this man's reign is destined to continue, even for a brief duration, the world will witness the most heterogeneous jumble of despotism and of demagoguy, of Socialism and corruption, that history has ever chronicled. The bribery of Walpole, the theories of labor of Louis Blanc, the stockjobbing of the worst days of Louis Philippe, the deportations of the Czar, the razzias of Algeria, will all meet in one marvellous system of anarchy that will be called Imperial Government. Its great aim and object are to gag the country and to "rig" the market; and under this patent of *tranquillity* and *order* France will be one vast military hell, with Louis Napoleon for its *croupier*.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

The late Election in France.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: Events whirl on in France with melo-dramatic celerity, and almost every night the curtain drops on some new *tableau* with surpassing *posés plastiques*. History is out of breath in keeping up with fact, and puzzled Europe gazes with fascinated stare on the dissolving views of principles and government which are now exhibited for its instruction. It sees a civilian at the head of an army, enlisting the votes of a people which that army is engaged in butchering. It sees the self-elected champion of "order" defying the laws of God and man. It sees the defender of the social ties arresting, imprisoning, shooting, and transporting all whom it suits him to suspect. It sees the obsequious son of the Church, the promulgator of decrees for the observance of the Sabbath, organizing a stupendous system of lies. It sees the vaunted protector of "property" confiscating and beggaring whole classes at his pleasure. It sees the companion of Louis Blanc protesting that he only can uproot Socialism, and making himself absolute to practise it. It sees the happy era of a "strong" Government in France, that millennium of the moneyed class, living from hour to hour upon fear and fraud. It sees played on the stage of to-day the grimaces, the madness, the crimes of the last century. It sees a buried generation of mountebanks galvanized into life again, and scaring the world with guilt and passions that even the least trustful in the destinies of man had thought to be a blotted page of history. It sees the *élite* of a gallant nation prostrate in the mire and bleeding from innumerable wounds, impotent for vengeance, more alive to its shame than to its sufferings, and humiliated at the disgrace of that very soldiery which had been employed in sabring it. It sees a *Te Deum* celebrated for perjury, massacre, and treason; and it sees a Jesuit bishop proclaim, with the last audacity of blasphemy, that *their* triumph is due to the "GRATITUDE" of God.

All that is truthful and illustrious, honest and brave in France, out of the military pale, is opposed to this foul tyranny. But whatever our sympathies, we have not the right, nor can we have the wish to interfere. Those sympathies we may express, for in Britain thought and speech are free and our glorious press unmuzzled; but the question is one of internal French policy, and it is for Frenchmen to decide it.

Non-interference of any kind, or for any party, must be the watchword of this country. Her honor and her interests alike demand it. She holds in trust the liberties of Europe, and wo to them and her if she rashly compromise or cravenly betray them. No man can mark the hour on the dial when the great struggle shall commence, no man can indicate the spot where it will burst forth—the precise shade it will assume; but come when, and where, and how it may, it will be despotism against freedom, retrogression against progress, brute force against ideas, the past against the future, and military tyranny against England.

There are some who affect a decent moderation, profess a comfortable satisfaction, and would propose to us a vote of confidence. We must suspect either their honesty or intellects. The second Napoleon apes but to exaggerate the first. Has the nephew forgotten the tradition of "Perfidious Albion?" Has he forgiven Waterloo and St. Helena? Waterloo! Perhaps you did not mark those words of fire in his proclamation to the troops, when he turned their bayonets on the National Assembly and their cannon on the citizens of Paris:

> "We are associated in a common misfortune and a common glory."

The glory, I presume, is Wagram, Austerlitz, Marengo, with which we were not previously aware that this Napoleon was concerned. The misfortune can be only Waterloo. There his uncle's hosts were routed; there his dynasty was overthrown. Can any man believe that a revolution, whose watchword was that fatal field, will not be pointed against us?

The old women of both sexes, in the press and out of it, are prodigal of their assurances. The knight of the Eglintoun tournament, the guest of the "Junior United," the dinner-out of Belgravia, the special constable of May, can never forget the delightful ties that must grow out of such situations. The simplicity is charming, but the confidence is premature. Is there no plot-hatching at this moment? De Persigny, the genius of mischief, is everywhere. What bait is offered the Czar? What bribe to Austria? What sinister rumors agitate the borders of the Rhine—rumors received, contradicted, repeated, like those that preceded the *coup d'état*? Why those significant hints to Belgium, Switzerland, and Piedmont? Why those menaces to England for harboring refugees? Does continental Europe intend to pass a Political Fugitive Bill, and enforce its provisions here? That would be indeed ingratitude. Who sheltered Louis Napoleon, and from whose coats steamed the invader of Boulogne? Where did Metternich find repose after his flight from Vienna? Who was the host of the prince of Prussia? Could the Sultan shield KOSSUTH from the axe of Austria and brave the threats of Russia? and shall England, the traditional asylum of the vanquished, eject them at the imperious bidding of despots, bar them their only homes in the Old World, and consigned *them* to the humanity, *herself* to the scorn of the New? Shall we become the spies and the police of Europe, keep lists of the proscribed, and draw up categories of the suspected? Will the ghost of Castlereagh direct the Home-office, and will Canning have unyoked us from the dray of the Holy Alliance in vain? The want of foresight equals that of memory. Tyranny is not so sure of its game as to bar all chances to Democracy. When the turn of the wheel shall bring that uppermost, it may not be inconvenient for the rulers of to-day to seek safety in Britain. But if we now succumb to their demands, how can we resist the similar demands of their successors? It is the interest of all Governors and Governments in Europe that some countries should be free to their misfortunes, and that, taking no cognizance of creed or cause, it should receive as fugitives and protect as guests whoever fly from political vengeance, and conform to the laws of the land that shelters them.

The election of Louis Napoleon is, no doubt, an immense event. It will, and it must affect the destinies of Europe, and probably those of the other hemisphere. But the mere consideration of the numbers that determined it would create a false impression of it. We must analyze its elements, inquire its signification, and see whether its result be as conclusive as it seems.

Are the numbers accurate? What guarantee is there for that? Who can check the returns? Where is the scrutiny? Who are the scrutineers? The Consultative Commission abandoned *their* task in despair. There is no publicity. None but the creatures of the Government are present; none but its veriest tools know the truth, and if they dared to give it utterance, the journey would be short from the Mairie to the Conciergerie, and certain from the Conciergerie to Cayenne. If something like a latent sense of decency and a politic regard for probability afford some chances for reality in Paris, they cannot be looked for in the Provinces. The telegraph carries to each Department the expectations of the Government, and the announcement of fabulous successes. Shall the Mayor or the Prefect be behind the rest—shall his return be a shabby one—shall his Commune, town, or District cut a paltry figure in the national adoration of the rising star of the Tuileries? He must know little of Mayors or Prefects who could harbor a thought so unworthy of their patriotism and their prudence. In the servile race of flattery and falsehood, functionary vies with functionary—he surpasses his—The only limit to the calculation of what will not bear too hard on the gullibility of France.

Did a man deliberately fabricate returns, he would select, of course, the remotest districts for his boldest efforts. By a singular coincidence this is just what is observed in this election. In Paris and in Lyons the majority is not too gross for belief; in the departments it defies arithmetic and credulity.* D'Alembert has said that the *vrai* is not always the *vraisemblable*. This, I presume, is an instance of it. History will never know, not even the Government itself can tell, what the real majority is. But credit what we may to forgery and falsehood, it is still gigantic. Its proportions are colossal, but they are those of Nebuchadnezzar's image, the feet are partly iron and partly clay.

A majority to form a base for power must have something like solidity and homogeneousness. If its parts are incongruous or antagonistic its hour of trial is that of dissolution, and it revolves, like every rotten organism, into its constituent elements. The "great party of order" which has strutted for the last three years upon the stage of France was such a majority as this, and we have seen what an unsubstantial phantom it proved before one resolute will. The majority of to-day is more monstrous still. It is the pandemonium of all opinions and all passions, of hopes and fears, of disappointments and of hatreds, of traditions and delusions, of Jesuitism and of ignorance, of curses and despair.

The Legitimists are split, as usual. What the exact proportion of affirmative Legitimist votes may be, it is, of course, impossible to say, although they are not an inconsiderable element in the Napoleonic array.

The Orleanists have rallied with more alacrity to the standard of expediency and force. They form the bulk of the mercantile class and no small portion of the shopkeepers. The dominant caste under Louis Philippe, they stocked the Chamber of Deputies and furnished their quota to the Peerage; the Exchange was theirs, the patronage of Government was theirs; they officered, if they did not man the National Guard; their sons and nephews got all that could be got at the Lyceums, the Polytechnic, the School of St. Cyr; *concessionnaires* of the railways, contractors and engineers of the public works, the cream of the 240,000 electors—bribed and bribing, corrupting and corrupt—they thronged the saloons of Guizot and the levees of the old King; they were the *satisfaits* of the Minister, the courtiers of the Monarch, whose suppers they devoured, whose person they caricatured, whose measures they supported, whose dynasty they ruined, and whose fall they basely abetted. Those who know the *haute bourgeoisie* the best despise it most. The heroes of the school of Paul de Kock—*sans foi ni loi*—heedless of the past, faithless in the future, true only to the material instincts of the present, greedy of gain, lavish of expenditure, and gross in pleasures, these Sybarites of trade enact the *Decameron* without its poetry, and make Paris a new Capua, or—something worse. It is idle to look to such a class for courage, loyalty, or truth. Indifferent to civil or religious liberty, dead to every generous aspiration, blind to all but their immediate interests, their cuckoo cry is eternally for "order," and they vote for any man or system that boldly promises to give it them. They support Louis Napoleon now—they would equally support, if *his* turn arrived, Henry V., or the Count of Paris, M. Proudhon, or the Devil.

The Jesuits, Montalembert at their head, have marched with reverted cowls and unfurled banners to the ballot. They have taken with them a million of the faithful. It costs them nothing to sanctify crime, for did not their chief proclaim, with the very cynicism of immorality, at the tribune, that "whatever is possible is right!" In their eyes the "expedition of Rome into the interior," has now really commenced. The primary schools are already in their hands, the Pantheon is restored to them, the Chairs of Philosophy are falling or have fallen, the gates of the University are yielding to their blows, some works are proscribed, all will be expurgated—their writers,† who lamented that the massacre of St. Bartholomew was incomplete, that Luther was not burnt, and that the Inquisition was suspended, hope, if they do not trust, that the Holy Office will revive—their Bishops impiously press Heaven itself into their ranks, while Paul Cullen promises the cooperation of St. Patrick; and both prove to the astonished world that hypocrisy is never so hypocritical, nor blasphemy so blasphemous, as on a Jesuit's lips.

The Attila of Socialism has contrived to bag a respectable number of Socialist votes. This is evident in Paris, and is still more palpable in the department of the Cher, the Nievre, and the Saone et Loire. They were placed under the state of siege because it was pretended that Socialism was rampant in them. Yet the suffrage returns make almost the whole adult population in favor of Louis Napoleon. What an *olla podrida* of lies this discloses! But it ought to be remembered that the proclamations to the people denounced Monarchy, affected the defense of the Republic, and promised mysterious boons to the Democracy. His emissaries went every length, and the gagging of the press most probably conceals a system of canvassing which has never had a parallel for audacity, immorality, and falsehood.

Terror was meant to play, and has played, the lion's part. It has been carried out with the refinement of atrocity. Is it possible to conceive that *such* a revolution and election could leave the departmental electors the faintest glimmer of liberty! The eye of the Prefect or his myrmidons was on them—delation tracked them—the sabre was suspended over them—proscription and deportation were before them—and the demand was plainly, "Your vote or your money—your vote or your life."

In every country those who are qualified to reason for themselves are a small minority. In France, superstition, centralization, the predominace of the agricultural element, the conscription, the exclusion till the last three years from the elective franchise, have educated and kept the bulk of the population in a state of political childishness and ignorance that is scarcely conceivable by Englishmen. No bugbear is too gross, no shame too stale, no promises too impudent, no imposture too barefaced for their credulity. France is, with all its cleverness, the land of *gobemouches*. Their novelists laughed at them, their journalists lived upon them, and their tyrants have invariably ruled by them. The yworshipped, as no other people could, the name of Napoleon Bonaparte. Some really believed that the nephew was the uncle—the majority swallowed miraculous stories of his wealth—they thought that out of his private purse the national taxation would be lightened—they were convinced that he alone prevented Socialism from devouring them—they had not a doubt that the Assembly was the obstacle to his conferring incomprehensible benefits upon the country never tired of *spectres rouges* "committees of resistance," conspiracies and plots—they hated the press, because they were assured it was the instrument of anarchy—they hated the tribune, because it was merely *parlage*—they were told that a strong Government was all they wanted, and they voted for it—they were discontented with the King Log, and they have got King Stork. Even 2,000,000, or 3,000,000 of *gobemouches* will make this discovery at last. The sheep of Panurgus, they follow the lead wherever that happens to take them; or rather the "*Gribouilles*" of politics, they jump into the river to get out of the rain. They were told, for their own purposes, by those who did not believe one word of it, that 1852 was to be a year of Socialism, pillage, and murder, and rather than exert the slightest moral courage and elect, as they might have done, any one they pleased, they have plunged headforemost into the arms of despotism, and sold themselves without the acknowledgment of a bond or the earnest of a bribe. Those Orleanist and Legitimist journals which venture to say anything at all tell them that this is escaping the crisis of 1852, and they are the consummate fools to credit such transparent humbug.

Whatever the confidence of Europe in the vote, there is a simple way of testing Louis Napoleon's. If the sufferings of Frenchmen have really elected him, he needs nothing more. Let him throw himself upon the nation, annul the state of siege which makes the capital a barrack and the half of France a camp—reduce the army—give their muskets back to the National Guard—unmuzzle the press—restore the jury—stop delations, proscriptions, deportations. The man of the people cannot fear the people. But he makes no sign. I understand him. He parades the votes, but he trusts the sabre. He is right. He knows that the votes are a sham, the sabre only a reality. There are those who think that he will grant the press a regulated liberty. He cannot. His seizure and his tenure of power have been such that the freedom of the press, however faint, must ultimately mine or storm it.

Louis Napoleon's forte is parody. His imitations of his uncle are admirable in their way, but open to the charge of sameness. John Reeve hit off Kean's "Richard" to the life, but contrived to infuse into it enough burlesque to amuse the pit and gallery. Even this species of entertainment requires a dash of novelty. The best of comedies, particularly a revival, cannot be expected to run forever. A little variety in the *mise en scène* heightens the interest and assists the "take" of the performance. Let Louis Napoleon attempt the part of the "Citizen King," after the once "glorious" days of July, let him don the white hat, assume the cotton umbrella, and stroll along that Boulevard where he won his spurs. But why, in the midst of his all-but unanimous constituency, 1,200 men to guard the Elysée? Why those cocked pistols that precede him in his promenade? Why that close carriage with its ball-proof panels? Why that surrounding mob of cuirassiers? Why that furious pace? The Government proclaims that it is embarrassed by the enthusiasm of the nation, and overwhelmed with popularity. This dread of the assassin is a singular gloss upon

* In the *Univers*.

† See their prayers and professions passim.

that flattering text. And where will those precautions stop? The populace is driven back by soldiers, but can those soldiers be themselves relied on? Malicious, probably lying, rumor says already, no. Out of those 16,000 muskets which are acknowledged to be hostile, are there none which in a *feu de joie*, or a review, may not be pointed by a desperate fanatic against the breast of an usurper? Before the *coup d'état*, the order of the day was "*Suivez-moi.*" Whoever should attempt that now would find the proceeding both difficult and dangerous. He must force his way through janitors and guards, and seek the Elect of seven millions, the Autocrat of France, in some stern seclusion, dreading, perhaps, like Cromwell in his latter days, the assassin in each approaching step, and skulking each night into some new bed-chamber.

France is now making, at her own expense, and for the information of the world, a vast experiment. She is endeavoring to reverse the course of time and the laws of nature, and to go back half a century. She fell asleep, like Rip Van Winkle, in 1804, and she awakes in the same spot in 1852. She has for sixty years taken every opportunity of asserting her preeminence in arts, civilization, and intelligence, and she is now exhibiting a servile imitation of the Republic of Hayti. The *Charivari* congratulated itself a few months back that Soulouque had rendered all future emperors impossible. Soulouque II. lives and reigns. Christendom had imagined that the progress of humanity had assured the victory of reason over force, of enlightenment over superstition, of morality over the baser vices, and of justice over the fouler crimes. The success of this revolution would establish just the contrary.

Let those who will, assert that this monstrous attempt is right; let those who can, suppose that it will prove triumphant. I shall believe it when I see the brute assume dominion over man, and the powers of Hell prevail against the God of Heaven. And when the hour comes, as come it will, that France shall cease to writhe under a grotesque tyranny, and acquire a Government that is neither an incubus nor a solecism, she will remember that the voice which has been the heartiest, the promptest, and the boldest, to denounce her oppression and oppressors, has been that of "Perfidious Albion."

AN ENGLISHMAN.

FOREIGN NEWS.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The unfortunate steamer *Amazon* was commanded by Captain William Symons, a gentleman of known and tried courage and abilities. He was only provisionally appointed to the *Amazon* in consequence of the absence from England of Captain Chapman, of the *Tay*, who was destined to be her permanent commander, the directors having intended Captain Symons to assume the command of the new steamer *Oronoco*, now in the Thames and nearly ready to take her station on the main line of the West India mail service. Captain Symons has recently distinguished himself by great bravery in the Isthmus of Panamá, where, in an attack upon passengers, by his intrepidity and coolness, he prevented the slaughter of a great number of American passengers by the infuriated natives, and where, under a heavy fire of musketry and cannon, he succeeded in conveying gold dust to the value of upwards of $2,000,000 in the boats of the *Medway* on board the United States mail steamship *Cherokee*; and, further, in rescuing the passengers under circumstances of imminent danger, and placing them safely on board the steamer.

Just prior to the sailing of the *Amazon* Captain Symons received the subjoined letter from the United States Mail Steamship Company of New-York, accompanied by a magnificent silver speaking-trumpet:

> OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES' MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, New York Nov. 4, 1851
>
> *To Captain Symons, commanding the Royal Mail Packet Company's steamship Medway.*
>
> SIR: Captain Windle, of the *Cherokee*, one of this company's steamers, has reported to us the prompt and efficient aid rendered by yourself, and the officers under your command, in the recent affray at Chagres, by which the mails, treasure, and passengers were promptly and securely placed on board the *Cherokee*.
>
> I beg you to accept in behalf of this Company, my best acknowledgments for this high act of courtesy, characteristic alike of the British honor and humanity and honorable to your flag, yourself, your officers, and men.
>
> Allow me also the pleasure to tender you the accompanying speaking trumpet, as a slight testimonial of the company's appreciation of your character and services.
>
> I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,
> M. O. ROBERTS.

Lieutenant Brady, R. N., the Admiralty agent of the *Amazon*, was sent on board to take charge of the mails at the last moment, in the place of Lieutenant Wilkinson, R. N., who was prevented from embarking by a sudden indisposition, and whose life has thus been providentially preserved at the expense of that of Lieutenant Brady, who is an officer well known and highly respected here.

It may be added that all the officers, engineers, and crew of the *Amazon* were picked men, and were selected for appointment to the new ship from their previously known abilities and intelligence.

The West India Mail Company has been the most unfortunate of all the great steam packet associations in the loss of their steamships. Since the establishment of the company in 1841, no less than eight of their fleet of steamers have been destroyed by casualties on the sea. We recapitulate their names: the *Medina*, wrecked on the 12th of May, 1844, on a coral reef, near Turk's Island; the *Isis*, on the 8th of October, 1842, sunk off Bermuda, having previously struck on a reef; the *Solway*, wrecked off Corunna, on the 8th of April 1843; the *Tweed*, on the 12th of February, 1847, on the Alacranes rocks, Gulf of Mexico; the *Forth*, likewise lost on the same rocks on the 15th of January, 1849; the *Actæon* lost in 1844, in the Negrellos, near Carthagena; and the new steamer *Demarara*, stranded in the river Avon, near Bristol, not long since. The wrecks of the *Tweed* and *Solway* were attended with peculiarly distressing circumstances, involving the loss of nearly 120 lives, and in the case of the survivors of the *Tweed* with an extent of hardship and suffering which has rarely found a parallel in the records of disasters at sea. The catalogue is closed by the burning of the *Amazon* on Sunday morning.

Letters from Belgrade continually mention disputes as arising between Mr. Fonblanque, the British consul, and the representatives of other courts. According to the last accounts, it is the newly arrived Russian consul, M. de Toumansky, who fancies himself the aggrieved party; the English consul having neglected to pay the customary visit of etiquette—sending a card instead. The card was returned by the Russian consul, and Mr. Fonblanque is said to have torn it in pieces, and thrown it at the face of the bearer.

Der Lloyd tries to show, in a long article, that if it was not in Prince Schwarzenberg's power to turn out an English Minister, it lay at all events in his power to keep an English Minister in; and the writer suggests, as the most likely means to this end, a yielding and conciliatory, instead of a vigorous and hostile, attitude on the part of Prince Schwarzenberg. According to this writer, it was the cool, passive, yet determined resistance offered by the Austrian Cabinet to the conduct and policy of Lord Palmerston that brought about his fall, by exciting him to lose his presence of mind and temper, and commit extravagances, which at last opened the eyes of his lordship's colleagues in office, and produced the desired crisis.

The *Opinione*, of Turin, publishes a letter dated Florence, Dec. 30, 1851, which states that on the previous morning a young Englishman, named Maysher, who had only been a short time in Florence, after standing to listen to the band of an Austrian regiment, was quietly proceeding along one of the narrow streets which issue from the Piazza del Duomo. He had not gone far when he perceived a *banocino* advancing towards him with all the speed at which these country cars are usually driven. To avoid the danger he jumped suddenly back, and in doing so came in contact with a young Austrian officer, who was at the same moment coming up at the head of his guard. A smart blow from the flat of a sabre on the back, was the mild rebuke for this purely accidental collision. The Englishman, very naturally indignant, dem

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 31, 1852.

Our Baltimore, Thos. & Co., Baltimore, are our Agents, at which place the Daily and Weekly Times may be obtained, and by leaving their names, have them served at their residence or place of business.

To Advertisers.—Neither the Publication Office, Editorial Rooms, nor Printing Establishment of the DAILY TIMES are opened on Sunday. Advertisers who desire their notices to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 12 o'clock on Saturday evening.

French Politics.

We publish, this morning, two letters upon French politics, copied from the *London Times*, which deserve the attention of those who feel an interest in the important transactions of Europe. The first discusses the usurpation of Louis Napoleon; the second the popular election by which it is said, by some American writers, to have been sanctioned. They are written with very great ability, and with an evidently thorough knowledge of French politics. We commend them to the careful perusal of those who have been led to suppose, that the people of France have deliberately cast off Republicanism and put themselves forever under the dominion of a tyrant.

The best part of the French people,—the part which comprises the most intelligence, the most courage, and the most principle, is thoroughly Republican. It believes in Republicanism upon principle. It has a firm faith in the sovereign right of the people to choose their own rulers, and it never will settle down quietly under the arbitrary dominion of any man or of any family.

Why then, it is asked, are they now so tame? Why have they submitted to the high-handed tyranny of Louis Napoleon? And above all, why have they sanctioned that tyranny by their votes?

Those who ask these questions forget the political and political history of France. Louis Napoleon was elected as a Republican in 1848, by universal suffrage. After his election, he began intriguing with the monarchists for a prolongation of his power. Failing in that, he went back to the Republicans, and demanded universal suffrage. His usurpation was achieved in the name of democracy, and for the restoration of popular suffrage. And what possible chance was there for resisting, on the instant, a man with half a million bayonets at his command,—who stole upon them like a thief in the night, and whose first notice of his purposes was the blow which fulfilled them! As for the election, the letters of "An Englishman," show it to have been simply a farce. Half of France in a state of siege,—bayonets at every corner,—agents of the Government vigilant in every town,—its tools in charge of every poll,—no opposing candidate,—the will of the Army proclaimed in advance,—the press suppressed,—discussion prohibited,—everything put under the strictest constraint,—how can any one speak of an election, under such circumstances, as an expression of the popular will!

The *Times* correspondent anticipates from Louis Napoleon warlike designs against England. Some employment for his army he will find essential,—some grand movement in the field of European politics will alone divert the attention of the French people from his tyranny. Expressions he has used are pointed out, showing that his thoughts and schemes tend that way. Whether he will carry them out and plunge France into war with England, cannot be foretold. But his proceedings will have an important influence upon European politics, and upon the welfare of the world. It is quite possible that he may hold his seat for some months; but it does not seem possible that the French people will rest quietly for years under such a despotism as he has established.

Neapolitan Atrocities.

It is nearly a twelve-month since Mr. Gladstone's expose of Neapolitan cruelty and deception was made public. Sufficient time has passed to judge of the effects. If the government of that unfortunate kingdom could possibly be shamed into humanity, it would have been so since that eloquent pamphlet was circulated throughout Europe, exciting the horror of the benevolent, and the contempt of all public men, who cannot fail to realize the gratuitous barbarity of such proceedings. Naples is branded as the felon government. It stands before the world in the plenary enjoyment of all the infamy its terrible wickedness deserves.

Our files of the *Risorgiamento* keep us posted as to the course of events in the Two Sicilies, and we regret to observe no amelioration of the symptoms. The number of political prosecutions continues without abatement. It is no rare occurrence to see three or four hundred prisoners arraigned, at one Court term, for high treason, in having lent themselves to the project of Italian Unity. Twenty-five thousand prisoners are supposed to suffer the vengeance of government, the torture of hunger, the intolerable weight of chains, or the welcome agonies of death, in the various prisons of the kingdom. Those noble men, Poerio, Scialoia, Settembrino, Cagnazzi, still rot in confinement. It happened that the finest intelligences the miserable despot could lay his hands on, were the first to fall beneath his wrath. Nearly all the talent, enlightenment, wisdom and goodness of the kingdom were shut out from life, light and hope forever, at the first outburst of the monster's cruelty. Now the men of a less notable stamp, the true-hearted but subordinate sympathizers with liberal sentiments, are having their day. The trials are purely arbitrary, the object of every officer of the Court being the conviction of the prisoner, and the prisoner having no earthly means of defence. There is no getting back to freedom from a Neapolitan Court-room. The only exit is into some filthy dungeon, populous with vermin, or what is worse, abandoned wretches flung in to suffer the penalty of revolting crimes. The city of Naples is less crowded with prisoners of State than other portions of the kingdom. It is an object of the government to prevent the world of travel that floods every season that lovely capital, from encountering the evidences of demon-like barbarity. The castles, fortresses and dungeons of Calabria, however, make up for any deficiencies in inhumanity at the capital. The Island of Capri has 120 or 130 upon it. A writer thence describes the treatment of one of the prisoners, and leaves us no reason to doubt that it is a fair ensample of the whole.

"One of these unfortunate men was condemned to be lashed in the Piazza of our little village for some trifling offence. During the night he nailed up his prison door. The ordinary Urbani guard the next morning were sent to bring him to the flogging-post, but finding they could not get at the prisoner, the civil authorities called in a piquet of gendarmerie. The prisoner from within prayed for trial, saying he was unjustly condemned to be flogged. At last the soldiers broke open the door, and he was laid on a bench to be lashed. The unhappy man tried to escape. The soldiers then struck him with the butt-ends of their muskets on the hips, head, and belly, accompanied by oaths and curses. Thus bleeding and exhausted, he was again placed on the bench to be flogged, but being supposed to be dying, he was carried off to prison, where he expired in a few hours."

And these are men of the highest refinement, and accustomed through early life to every indulgence of ease and intellectual gratifications, doomed to suffer the long, tedious tyranny of years, if death, more merciful than man, does not interpose to release them.

Sicily, at the present moment, is peculiarly the object of royal surveillance. The fear of Mazzini and his designs is as indefinite as it is profound; and it is supposed that his contemplated descent on the Peninsula includes, as an initiative step, the liberation of that Island, England, it is feared, will so far accede to the solicitation of her residents and land-holders in the Island, as to afford the aid of her navy. Should the rumored interruption of her relations with France actually occur, there is no reason, in fact, to doubt that she will interfere in Sicilian affairs; for the only obstacle, hitherto, has been a mutual understanding between the two powers adverse to such a measure. These considerations rested like a nightmare on the digestion of Ferdinand II., during the whole of last year. The rigors of his military and municipal Government have been increased accordingly. Every week has its own story of arrests and incarcerations, upon the simple charge of admiring the English Constitution, or the suspicion of favoring the scheme of "Unità Italiana. The only means of estimating the number of those who have fallen victims to royal jealousy, is to count up, in each community, the various individuals whose disappearance cannot be otherwise explained by their friends, and whose known probity of character, and frankness of utterance, would be likely to expose them to danger of the judgment. They are, perhaps, unheard of, and their fate left problematical for months, when at last they are extracted from some loathsome vault, to have the question of guilt or innocence sifted. Mr. Gladstone confined his narratives to cases which had transpired on the Continent. The dungeons of the Island would have furnished him instances of prisoners brought up for trial, who had been awaiting it for *two years*, among unspeakable, inconceivable sufferings.

It seems therefore that the efforts of Mr. Gladstone, seconded by Lord Palmerston, to arm the public opinion of Europe against the atrocities of this crowned felon have had but a partial effect. The Court of Naples certainly exhibited at the time much sensitiveness to criticism, but only modified its plans so as to conceal them better from scrutiny. There was the additional Inquisitorial element of secrecy introduced, to baffle foreign impertinence. That was pretty much all. The capital prosecutions are as numerous, the charges as frivolous, the penalties as severe, as they ever were; and the king defies alike the opinion of men and the dictates of humanity.

"See Naples and die," was the exulting proverb of olden time. "See Naples and live if you can," is the modern version. The kingdom is a vast prison, with countless unseen dungeons, and lurking trap-holes in which the pride, and manhood, and intellect of the people are buried alive. Its cities are slaughter-houses, where better blood is daily poured out, than ever coursed in Bourbon veins. Its schools inculcate passive obedience to the king, whose violated oaths are described as so many acts of piety. The churches are thronged with soldiery to whom the well drilled priests pour out Sunday after Sunday absurd invectives against Liberty and the constitution; or panegyrize the blessings of absolutism. This is Naples of to-day. A people, whose characteristic is long-suffering and gentleness, and patience, oppressed with a sorer burden of tyranny than history furnishes an idea of! It seems impossible that such wrongs can exist in the nineteenth century. The common sense of mankind should at once speak and forbid it.

Postage Reform

We have received from Washington the following synopsis of a bill, amending the Postage law, which, it is said, the Committee in the House has agreed to report:

"Each newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, magazine, book, bound or unbound, circular, catalogue, and every other description of printed matter, unconnected with any manuscript—*one cent for two and a half ounces.*, and one cent for each additional ounce under two thousand miles; double these rates over that distance.

Newspapers not weighing over an ounce, *one-half* of the foregoing rates.

Postage on printed matter to be prepaid at the office of mailing or delivery; if not, *double* these rates are charged.

All transient printed matter to be deemed unpaid, unless paid at the office where it is mailed.

Books, bound or unbound, deemed mailable matter, not weighing over 4 lbs., to be weighed when dry.

Publishers of newspapers and periodicals may send a copy of their respective publications to each other, and to actual subscribers, bills and receipts free.

Publishers of weekly newspapers free within the County.

We trust this bill will be passed, although it contains some provisions which we deem objectionable. The rates of postage on newspapers are not extravagantly high. The postage on the *Daily Times*, weighing less than one ounce, will be half a cent under 2,000 miles; and although this is half as much as the paper itself costs, it is not unreasonable. The requirement of double postage, unless prepaid, seems unjust. Perhaps there ought to be some difference in the rates when prepaid and when not; but so great a disparity seems unreasonable. The bill, however, is so manifest an improvement on the existing law, that we hope it will pass.

☞ Mrs. FORREST is going upon the stage. Her friends have thought it necessary to apologise for this step, now that it has not become necessary as a means of livelihood. They state on her behalf, through the *Tribune*, that she has incurred large debts, which the $3,000 a year awarded by the Court will not discharge, and that she desires, moreover, to earn her own livelihood, and devote her alimony to charitable purposes.

We confess we do not see the force of these considerations. The Court compelled Mr. Forrest to pay the $3,000 a year, not as a contribution to charitable purposes, but because she had equitable claims upon him for support. To set that sum aside for other uses, is a diversion of it from the purpose for which it was given. It is not stated in what way very large debts have been incurred by Mrs. FORREST; but the sum now at her command would seem adequate for any ordinary expenses.

Mrs. FORREST has, of course, a perfect right to choose her own profession; and we should never have thought of remarking upon it, if it had not been made matter of public discussion by her friends. She will unquestionably draw very large audiences, without any reference to her histrionic abilities. But she will not carry into her profession the sympathies of thousands, who have felt profound anxiety for her success in the trying scenes through which she has just passed.

☞ Judge CONKLING pronounced his decision at Albany yesterday, on the motion to quash the indictment against the Syracuse Rioters. He decided to transmit the indictments to the Circuit Court, in accordance with the act of 1846, on the ground that difficult and important questions of law are involved in the case.

☞ The Maine Liquor Law was rejected in the Rhode Island House of Representatives yesterday, by a vote of ayes, 31—nays, 37.

☞ "Bloomerism" waxes belligerent. The assumption by the fair sex of a modified male attire, seems to have betrayed them into a masculine pugnacity. Fourteen ladies of this City have issued the following "*Appeal to the American public, for the freedom of American women.*"

We the undersigned, American Women, beg leave to present the following facts to the consideration of the public.

We have been for years oppressed, and many of us have had our health seriously injured by the unhealthy and uncomfortable forms of dress adopted by the women of our country from fashions made by foreign modistes.

Some months since, being convinced, that, like our Fathers, we had "the inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," we changed our dress for one short, light and easy—which was named by the common voice, from one who wore it, the "Bloomer Dress." The advantages of this dress are seen at once by almost all sensible people. But the result of our wearing it has been, in New-York and other cities, and in some country places, a uniform system of insult and outrage. Ladies of irreproachable character, walking in the streets of New-York, accompanied by their husbands and brothers, have been followed by a rabble, have been hissed and hooted, and most insulting words addressed to them.

They have borne this in silence, hoping to outlive it—but there is a limit to human forbearance.

We wish now to understand whether we have a civil and political right to wear a decent and healthy dress, and whether we are to be protected in the exercise of this right, or whether the New-York public is a mob by majority. We want distinctly to understand whether KOSSUTH and Hungary are to be lauded and assisted, and American wives and mothers to be crushed.

We assert humbly, yet firmly, that we wear the improved dress in obedience to conscience and common sense, and that we are not only ready to live for the principle of freedom for which our fathers lived and died, but to die for it also, if need be. We contend for no fashion, no particular form of dress, but for freedom to act in obedience to enlightened conscience. We contend for "Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness."

The fashionable dress worn by the women of our city is unhealthy at all times; and in bad weather leads to indecent exposure and great discomfort and evil. If we are condemned to this dress by the despotism of the mob, how much better is our condition than that of those equally oppressed in foreign lands by the tyranny of the few? Is a mob of Haynaus to be preferred to one?

We ask protection of the law, and of our fellow-citizens, in the exercise of our inalienable rights, and we believe it will be effectually given by our natural protectors the moment this subject is seen in its true light.

We ask help of our brothers because we are suffering for the principle of human freedom, for God and the right.

MRS PAULINE W. DAVIS,	MRS. M. S. GOVE NICHOLS,
N. R. GREENE,	MRS. MARY A. TORBET,
Mrs. R. R. NEAL,	MRS A. HUTCHINSON PATTON
MRS. R. E MERRILL,	ISABEL PENNELL,
Mrs. R. CRAY,	KATHARINE THEMBLETT,
MRS. M. SILL,	MRS. M. MCCARTHY,
MRS BEAUJEU HAWLEY,	MRS. FANNIE NORRIS.

These ladies avow their readiness to "live and to die" for *freedom in dress*—that is, for the right to dress as they see fit. They claim the right to dress in any style they choose; and they seek protection in so doing from the gaping curiosity and insulting ridicule of the public.

The claim strikes us as decidedly too broad. If the law allows ladies to dress as they like, the law also allows boys and men to laugh at them for it. There is just as much freedom for the one as for the other. The law does, indeed, expressly forbid ladies from dressing in male attire; and many a stray female, found sporting the habiliments of the other sex, has been sent to the Tombs therefor. These ladies claim the right to go to the verge of the law at all events; and they seek protection from irreverent remarks upon their taste.

These ladies must see that dress within legal limits is a matter of social regulation, controlled by general usage and public opinion. A particular kind of dress is recognised as proper for females and another for males. And any striking departure on either side will inevitably encounter not only the prejudice, but the sense of propriety, of the public at large. If a gentleman, for example, were to promenade Broadway in a bonnet or petticoat, he would very justly meet with general attention. Why should the ladies expect to commit similar departures from custom with greater impunity?

It is not to the purpose to say that Turkish ladies wear this dress, and that therefore it may be worn here. The usages and fashions of one nation are not the law for any other. Various styles of dress obtain in various Eastern and Indian countries, which would scarcely be tolerated here, even by the Bloomer devotees.

The Bloomers are clearly sincere and earnest in their belief. But that does not justify their practice. Their address, moreover, is too much "in the Ercles vein" for good taste or for effect. There's a decided touch of the ridiculous in this feminine proclamation of a readiness to "live and *die*" for the right to wear pantaloons:—and it is not relieved by their appeal to their "natural protectors," to stand by them. They are mistaken in supposing that "our fathers lived and died" for freedom *in dress*. WASHINGTON was opposed to such intervention. We appeal to his Farewell Address, and his proclamation of neutrality, to sustain our position.

If these ladies are disposed to wear the Bloomer dresses, they should be, and of course will be, allowed to do so. But they will inevitably meet with a good deal of ridicule, and they must make up their minds to bear this as well as they can, as part of the penalty which departure from social usages always incurs. But public appeals of this sort only make the matter worse.

Congressional Districts in New-Jersey.

A bill passed the Senate of New-Jersey on Wednesday last, districting the State according to the Sixth Census. The population and political character of the new districts may be stated thus; the vote for Presidential electors in 1848, being the criterion of the latter:

District.	*Population.*	*Maj. for Taylor.*	*Maj. for Cass.*
I	92,127	1,732	—
II	111,540	1,126	—
III	99,670	—	1,011
IV	90,447	—	1,580
V	95,771	2,837	—
Total:	489,555	5,695	2,591

—Bearing in mind that the Legislature, which will doubtless pass this bill, is largely Democratic, the Whigs have little to complain of. They have three out of five districts in their power, if they choose to use it.

Execution of Lawrence Reily at the Kings County Jail, Brooklyn, for the Murder of his Mother-in-Law, Ann Golding, at Williamsburg—Incidents, &c.

It was generally understood that the time fixed for the execution of this miserable man was between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A.M., yesterday and as usual in such cases, at an early hour every prominent point in the vicinity of the Jail was crowded with people, as well as a large crowd about the building, all eager to catch a glimpse at the criminal, or to hear something of the proceedings within the jail-yard; but Sheriff Hodges had very judiciously made such arrangements, by erecting a fence some twenty-five feet high, on the top of the yard wall, that it was impossible for any one from the outside to even catch a chance look at any of the proceedings. The prisoners confined in the various cells with windows opening into the court-yard were all determined to have a look at what was going on and many, the angle of whose windows would not permit them having a direct view, used small pieces of looking-glass that they might gratify their curiosity; by 10 o'clock about two hundred persons, some of them important personages in our midst, had assembled in the court yard as *special* deputies for the occasion. None, whatever, were admitted without bearing their official commission, and the Sheriff took good care the number of these should be small. There were three military companies present to guard against any disturbance, which Madam *Rumor* had set on foot, as being possible, but we are glad to state that nothing of any serious nature occurred from the mob. Some stones were thrown against the fence and there was considerable shouting, but order was maintained by the police and military. The military companies present were the National Guard, Captain Sprague; Franklin Guard, Capt. Baldwin, and the Ringgold Horse—the two Infantry Companies on the inside, and the Horse Company outside.

APPEARANCE OF THE PRISONER.

Soon after sunrise, Rev. Dr. Bacon, Reily's spiritual adviser, who has attended constantly since his trial, visited the doomed man in his cell. The Rev. father remained with him until the hour of execution, administering to him those consolations usually believed in by those of Roman Catholic faith, which seemed to have a powerful influence to fit him for his approaching exit, and he expressed himself as being resigned to his fate. Reily, in his appearance, has changed but little since he was first arrested. He looked paler than usual, and was somewhat agitated; apart from this, there was nothing different in his appearance or demeanor.

Dr. Bacon remained in his cell on Thursday night until 10 o'clock, when he left him, and a Mr. Dolevan, an acquaintance of Reily's remained with him during the night. When Dr. Bacon called upon him yesterday morning, at about 6 o'clock, it was with difficulty he could awaken him. When inquired of how he had rested during the night, he said that he had never rested better, and had slept about six hours; said he was ready for the execution. Dr. Bacon was engaged with him in his cell until 8½ o'clock in the morning, when Reily was removed into the room known as the District Attorney's room, where he remained, calmly reading, and occupying himself with great indignation. Reily eat no breakfast, with the exception of a cup of coffee.

THE SCAFFOLD.

This was made in the modern style, with two uprights some 15½ feet high, and a cross-beam connecting the uprights 12 feet in length. Attached to the rope were eight fifty-six-pound weights—(in all 448 pounds.) The cord which caused the weights to drop was extended through the wall of the female department of the prison, so that the executioner was out of view entirely. In the yard of the County Jail are two ells extending from the main building on each side, in which are the cells; on the west side is the female department, and on the opposite the male department; the gallows was erected on the west side, some ten feet from the building, and was protected by a temporary railing. The snow on the ground had been cleared away and straw placed in its stead; also two straw beds. Everything denoted the care in which the Sheriff had arranged all preliminaries to prevent any accident.

THE EXECUTION.

At 18 minutes before 1 o'clock, the murderer made his appearance in the yard, accompanied on the right by Rev. Dr. Bacon, of the Church of Assumption, corner of York and Jay-streets, and on the left by Rev. Mr. Cassidy, of St. James's Church, corner of Chapel and Jay-streets, Brooklyn; preceded by Sheriff Hodges, ex-Sheriff Jenkins, and Deputies Sparks, Stewart, Ghee, and Coles. At 14 minutes before 1 o'clock, the rope was adjusted by Deputy Jail-keepers Miles and Doxey, previous to which the condemned man had kneeled and prayed with his spiritual advisers. After the rope was properly adjusted, Sheriff Hodges stepped in front and said to Reily, that the time had arrived when the sentence of the law was to be enforced, and if he wished, he could make any remarks; to which he replied, "I have nothing to say." A prayer was then offered, Reily shook hands with those around him, the cap was drawn over his face, and at 10 minutes before 2 o'clock the signal was given, the rope was cut, and Lawrence Reily the murderer was launched into eternity. He struggled with his hands and feet some, for 3½ minutes, and it could be seen that he breathed until he had been hanging 4½ minutes, after which there was no motion whatever. After hanging for 50 minutes, the physicians pronounced him dead, when the body was taken down and placed in a coffin, and surrendered to Father Bacon for interment in the Catholic burying-ground.

The miserable man, about an hour before he was executed, showed some symptoms of depression in spirits, but rallied again, and proceeded to the gallows with a steady step and eye. Every arrangement was made for this execution in the most thorough manner, and much credit is due to Sheriff Hodges and his deputies.

The Jury was composed of the following gentlemen:

B. R. Ryder, of Flatlands; A. J. Berry, of Williamsburg, and F. B. Spinola, John B. King, A. J. S. Degrame, John Carshaw, E. B. Morrill, Daniel Van Voorhis, Jerrard Sparks, Jerome Ryerson, Abraham Verplank, Martin Evans, of Brooklyn.

Surgeons—Dr. Benedict, attached to the Kings County Jail, assisted by Dr. Weed, of Williamsburg.

It is worthy of remark, that this is the first execution in Kings County since the Revolutionary War, and only the fifth on the Island during the same time. When the position of Long Island is considered—its proximity to the water and large cities—it is something to be proud of.

Reily was a native of Ireland, and about 25 years of age.

NEW-YORK CITY.

ANOTHER RESPITE FOR GRUNZIG.—CONFESSION OF THE CRIME BEFORE THE GOVERNOR BY THE CULPRIT'S MISTRESS.—Yesterday morning near 10 o'clock, Sheriff Carnley received the following telegraphic dispatch from Governor Hunt:

ALBANY, Jan. 30, 1852.

THOMAS CARNLEY, Sheriff—It appears that Margaretta, the concubine of Grunzig, has made a confession at the last moment, which is said to change the posture of the case. For the purpose of making a further investigation, I have granted Otto Grunzig a respite for four weeks. Acknowledge this, WASHINGTON HUNT.

The Sheriff immediately proceeded to Bain's telegraph office, in Wall-street, and with a view of ascertaining correctly whether the dispatch was genuine, sent a communication to the Governor upon the subject, and received an answer that it was all right. When the information was imparted to the wretched being, he seemed overjoyed, and exclaimed—"Oh, I'll never be hung;" after which, he lighted a regalia and promenaded the corridor apparently as happy as if he had been set free. At an early hour the Tombs was besieged by hundreds of citizens, who were anxious to gain admittance into the City Prison.

The statements just made by the woman Margaretta are substantiated by the affidavits of several parties. One man makes three affidavits in the first, he swears that he went to Hoboken with Grunzig and Margaretta, and that the former lay down in the grass, and complained of being very ill. Margaretta gave him some new milk, and he said that he felt better. The woman subsequently declared, in the presence of deponent, that she administered poison to him, and that she was now giving him new milk as an antidote. This affidavit, far from clearing Grunzig from any participation in the murder, goes far to establish at least a guilty knowledge on his part of the whole. In the second affidavit it is alleged that the deponent was present on another occasion, when he heard the woman Margaretta caution Grunzig from eating anything in his own house or if he did she would not be answerable for the consequences. The person who now makes all these statements was a witness for the defense on the trial, and strange to say, he did not mention a word of all this on his examination. His excuse is that he was not asked.

Other affidavits have also been made in which the entrance of Margaretta into Grunzig's house by the back windows at night, and several other things tending to establish her participation in the whole affair, have been sworn to. She has not been returned to the City Prison, and the Sheriff has not at the time we write, received any account of her arrest at Albany. Margaretta, both previous to, and on the trial denied all knowledge of the matter, and it appears strange, that she should now accuse herself, especially as such a proceeding cannot save Grunzig.

During the day, large numbers of foreign citizens called at the City Prison, and were anxious to congratulate Grunzig upon the joyful news he had received from the Executive. The number admitted, however, was limited by Mr. Edmonds, the principal Keeper of the Institution, who deemed it advisable to keep the doomed man as quiet as possible.

HORRIBLE IF TRUE.—Yesterday afternoon officer Wm. H. Stephens, of the Lower Police Court, arrested two men named G. Tucholsky and S. Apland, upon a warrant issued by Justice Osborne, charging them with conspiring together and trying to induce a man named Gustave Albrecht to take the life of Charles Fox, a cap maker, at No. 133 Water-street, by throwing oil of vitriol in his face. The individual selected to do the act made exposition of the facts concerning the overtures made to him by these parties. The accused parties were brought before the magistrates and held to bail for examination, which will take place some day during the coming week.

A LIBERAL ACT.—On board the bark *Ruth*, which was wrecked in September last, off Cape St. Roque, on her passage from Baltimore (where she was owned) to Rio Janeiro, there was the sum of five thousand dollars in specie, which, through great perseverance on the part of the master, Jn. Liufrio, was saved, whilst both vessel and cargo proved nearly a total loss. The Company insuring it, (Sun Mutual, of New-York,) justly considering the captain deserving of reward for his manly conduct, sent to him, through their agent, C. Oliver O'Donnell, Esq., a check for five hundred dollars. This generous act is as creditable to the Company making it, as the recipient is worthy.

FIRE IN WEST-ST.—Yesterday morning, about 1 o'clock, a fire broke out in the wholesale store of J. S. Friend, at No. 191 West-street, which is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The firemen were soon on the ground, as was also Captain Carpenter, of the Fifth Ward, with a full platoon of men, and, after some two hours of hard labor, they succeeded in extinguishing the flames, before communicating with any of the adjoining buildings. The premises were damaged some $600, which, we learn, is fully covered by insurance.

FIRE.—About 10 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the restaurant on the east side of Broadway, a few doors above Canal-street. The entire of the first floor was badly injured.

ICEBERG.—On Thursday, an unusual occurrence was noticed in the East River. A large mass of ice passed in the River, and when a short distance above Governor's Island, took the bottom and there remained the balance of the tide. It showed about eight feet out of water, and, allowing two-thirds under, must consequently have been packed twenty-four feet in depth. We have, at this time, under our ship news office at Whitehall, ice to the depth of six feet, which has been forced in there by the Ferry-boats adjoining.

THE BERGEN HILL ACCIDENT.—Upon making inquiries, we are assured on good authority, that our informant was in error in stating that the man named Laurey, who was injured at Bergen Hill, was refused admittance to the New-York Hospital. Mr. Rooms, the Superintendent, had the injured man furnished with a good bed and placed him under the medical treatment of Dr. Le Roy, one of the surgeons of the institution, where he is now doing well.

FLAX COTTON MOVEMENT.—We learn that Mr. R. G. Roberts, No. 66 Pine-street, agent for Claussen's Flax Cotton Patent, has sold the right for the States of New-York and New-England, to a number of gentlemen of wealth, who will organize a Company under the general law of this State, for the purpose of manufacturing the article, and disposing of rights to others in the above States. It will be seen by the agent's advertisement in another part of this paper, that the right for several other States is still open for negotiation.

FUNERAL OF DR. A. SYDNEY DOANE.—The remains of Dr. A. Sydney Doane, late Quarantine Physician at this port, arrived at Boston on Thursday night, by the New Haven train, and were conveyed to the residence of his brother, No. 2 Beacon Hill Place, where funeral services were celebrated yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. A very large number of bereaved relatives and friends were present. The impressive funeral service was performed by Rev. Dr. Peabody, of King's Chapel. The remains were interred in Mount Auburn.

THE FORREST TRIAL being over, so far as the proceedings at *nisi prius*—if, under the "*New code*" that obsolete idea may be used—the LAW REPORTER of the *Daily Times* desires to acknowledge the obligations he is under to the several public functionaries engaged in the cause, for the facilities afforded to the Press during the late arduous and protracted proceedings. To His Honor the Chief Justice, to David Floyd Jones, the Clerk, and to Officer Acker; as also to the learned Counsel on both sides, for the use of the several letters and documents received as evidence in the cause, by which facilities the Press in general have been enabled to lay daily before the public, a minute report of the proceedings as they progressed; from the first statements of the Counsel to the Jury, unto the interesting denouement of Monday morning. Officer Acker and his subordinates had many arduous duties imposed upon them, which they executed with zeal, fidelity and impartiality.

BEGGING IN THE STREETS.—In accordance with directions of Captain Carpenter of the Fifth Ward, the officers yesterday arrested five individuals named Daniel Sullivan, Bridget Leary, Ellen Harrington, Robt. McGee, and Emma Harrington, while they were sitting at different places along Broadway, begging from those who passed. One of them was found in posession of a large amount of money, probably accumulated in this way. They were all taken before Justice Osborne and committed to the City Prison under the vagrant act.

NIBLO'S.—The audience last night, numbered from 3,000 to 3,200 persons, to witness the performance of *Norma*, with the unusual cast of two eminent Sopranos in the same Opera. The seats and standing places were uncomfortably crowded. Much, and deserved enthusiasm was obtained, especially after the duets between DeVries and Bosio. The Opera is repeated tonight. The popular prices at this establishment are completely successful. The Astor Place folkws the good example on Monday, and now if the rival houses will only re-arrange their nights, we should have good music and cheap, every evening.

INDIAN CONCERT.—A family of Indians, two males and two females, will give a Concert on Tuesday evening, at the Methodist Church in Forsyth-street. They will be assisted by the Alleghanians, and the proceeds will be devoted to the assistance of the Oneida Mission.

☞ Some of our cotemporaries have stated that Messrs. FISHER & ROBINSON lost their books and papers by the late fire in Nassau and Liberty-streets. This is a decided mistake. Their books and papers were in one of Herring's Salamanders, and last night about 7 o'clock that was dug from the bed of fire where it has been for the past 42 hours, and when opened the contents were as good as new—true, slightly scorched, and the backs of the books were a little contracted—but still they were in perfect condition and ready for use. And not only were the books and papers preserved, but some half-dozen boxes of matches that were in the Safe came out in good order. One or two more such ordeals will establish the reputation of the Salamanders.

☞ The Land Reformers held a meeting on Thursday night, at Thalian Hall, and passed a resolution that the Association should hereafter be called "The Land Reform Union." The new Society was organized by the election of the following officers:

President—WILLIAM GLENCROSS; *Vice-President*—Abraham G. Levy: *Secretary*—Israel Jarvis; *Treasurer*—D. C. Smith.

The society meets next Thursday night, for the discussion of the question—"Should the Public Lands or the United States be distributed to citizens only, or to any actual settler thereon?"

☞ The bark *Auckland* of Boston, from Hong-Kong, laying at anchor at Quarantine, was driven by the ice on Thursday night down to the Narrows. At the same time the ship *Saxony* was borne down on the wash-house belonging to the Hospital, and carried it away, doing about $500 damage. The *Saxony* has been pumped out by the steam pump, and is now awaiting a steamboat to tow her to the Sectional Dock in this city.

☞ The ship *Marion*, hence for Savannah, which proceeded to sea on Thursday, on the following morning, when a short distance outside of Sandy Hook, took fire and hoisted a signal of distress. The steam tug, *Ajax*, Capt. THOMAS, immediately went to her assistance, and towed her in to Quarantine, where she was afterwards scuttled.

☞ Four Ocean Steamers are to leave to-day, for various ports, coastwise and foreign—the *Washington*, for Southampton and Bremen, at 12 M.; the *Florida*, for Savannah; *Union*, for Charleston; and *Roanoke*, for Norfolk and Richmond, at 3 P. M. We learn that all of them go out, as usual, with a liberal complement of passengers and freight.

☞ The Sound Steamers, on account of the continued impracticability of the eastern inland navigation, have again deferred their trips till the first of next week, when, the present temperature remaining, the ice in that direction will undoubtedly be broken up.

☞ The former Church of the Redemption in Sixth-street, has been repaired and repainted, so that it now presents a neat and beautiful appearance.

☞ Right Rev. Bishop WHITEHOUSE, Assistant Bishop of Illinois, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-street, to-morrow evening.

☞ The next Lecture of Rev. Dr. SPRING'S course in the Beekman-street Presbyterian Church, will be delivered to-morrow evening. Subject—"Christ glorious in the Spiritual views afforded to his People."

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.—Professor Antisell has announced a course of popular lectures, to be commenced on Wednesday evening next, in Clinton Hall. See Business Notices for particulars.

THE MARINE HOSPITAL FUND.—The total expenditures for the last fiscal year amounted to $160,970 67; Hospital money expended $139,727 72.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION.

DWIGHT CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, in Sixth-street, between Second and Third-avenues, New-York.

To the Editor of the New York Daily Times:

On Sabbath morning last the ringing of the bell of the late Church of Redemption announced that it had again awoke from its slumbers, and had passed into other hands, and assumed the above title.

The writer of this article, among others, was prompted to enter (perhaps), more from curiosity than devotional feelings; and with pleasure did I behold the transformation of the old dingy walls and uncomfortable pews to brightness, taste, beauty and comfort. But from the feeling of admiration arising from the interior of the edifice, I was awoke by the harmony that broke upon my ear, in one of the most soul-inspiring chaunts, from Rev. iii., 4, 5, sung by the choir under the Leader, Mr. Geo. Andrews—who was long the Leader of music at the Broadway Tabernacle—in such moving and melting strains that it seemed impossible that a choir so recently gathered, and who had only had training but a few days, could produce the effect on the audience that was clearly visible

The services were then opened, by appropriate introductions, by the Pastor elect, Rev. Mr. Welton, (as I subsequently learned.) His discourse on the transforming influence of the Gospel on the family of man, down to even animate and inanimate matter, was a masterly production; able, logical and truly eloquent—such as is not often equalled and seldom surpassed. I could not refrain from hearing him again in the afternoon, when he preached from the words of Peter—"If the righteous be scarcely saved, where shall the ungodly and sinners appear." The close, consecutive and logical thoughts were such as proved him clearly entitled to rank among the first of speakers and reasoners in our city; and if such are his ordinary productions, they will bespeak and secure him a full house whenever and wherever he may be announced to speak. I was informed, by the notice given, that each Sabbath morning at 10½, and at 3 in the afternoon, would be the times of preaching. Come and hear him, and judge for yourself.

Yours truly, AN ADMIRER.

FOUND DROWNED.—Yesterday morning, the body of an unknown man was found in the Slip foot of Jackson-street, E. R., upon which Coroner Ives held an inquest, and the Jury rendered a verdict of death by "accidental drowning." There were no marks of violence on the body of deceased.

TEMPERANCE CONCERT.—Those unrivalled and deservedly popular vocalists, the *Alleghanians*, are to give one of their best musical entertainments on Monday evening, Feb. 2, at Knickerbocker Hall, corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-third-street. The Concert is to be given in aid of the Temperance Alliance, and it is to be given in aid of the Temperance Alliance, and it is not too much to presume that tickets to fill the house to its utmost capacity will be sold long before the evening of the Concert. We advise the inhabitants of that part of the City not to miss this unrivaled treat, but secure tickets without delay. See advertisement. [Adv.]

[Advertisement.]

FURS.—All of our readers who are in want of a good article of fur, are informed that James Harley, No. 28 Maiden Lane, is selling his fine stock of Ladies' and Misses' muffs, victorines and sacks, at greatly reduced prices; and by calling on him, at No. 28 Maiden Lane, they will be sure to find some articles to please.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Before Judge Edwards.—*Alex B. Taylor et ali. vs. The Kings County Mutual Insurance Company.*—In this case the Jury found for the plaintiffs, damages $3,680 66, and the costs.

☞ No Calendar for this day.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

The Report of the Internal Improvement Commissioner of Tennessee, Mr. Ramsey, shows an aggregate of collections since 1835, of $43,353 34. Illegal collections of tolls are recommended.

Hon. Richard J. Bowie, one of the members of the House of Representatives from Maryland, have presented to the library of Montgomery County all his Congressional books.

Major Norton, United States Consul at Pictou, N. S., is engaged in the enterprise of placing a large steamer in the Gulf, to run between that port and Quebec.

The cost of the proposed Marginal Railroad at Boston, to connect all the depôts of the different lines, is estimated at $125,000.

Nine ladies are qualifying themselves for physicians at the Homœopathic Medical College at Pittsburg.

The *Morning Signal* is a sprightly daily just started at St. Louis by an association of journeymen Printers. It looks well.

The city of Buffalo is agitating the question of constructing public baths and wash-houses.

John Hay, Esq., Clerk of Clarke County, Va., ever since its formation, died last week, aged 77 years.

—The people of Boston are taking up in earnest, the subject of the Ten Hour Law.

Daguerreotypes by the Drummond Light have been taken in Boston.

The city of Boston has expended in ten years $1,092,375 26 for street-paving.

One hundred negro emigrants for Liberia, are ready to start from Savannah.

In Connecticut, the richest County is New-Haven.

Two Centenarians died at Philadelphia last week.

A census of Canada is in progress.

BUSINESS NO

...ounce, or hoodwink, in certain ceremonies of the old Aztec worship. Mr. Hammond having died of a wound received in an encounter with the Icazaynas, and Guirir having been sacrificed to the sanguinary deities of their religion, Senor Velasquez contrived to escape from the city, and persuaded a priest to accompany him in his flight, to whom, it is represented, the guardianship of those two *Kaanas*, or *minors*, was intrusted, and who would not desert them in his fugitive departure from Izimaya, but insisted upon taking them with him.

The priest Vasquez died, however, from the exposure and privations incident to his journey, leaving Senor Velasquez with the two Aztec children, who succeeded in bringing them safely to San Salvador, his native city. They are lively, playful and affectionate, and though at present unable to articulate a single sound expressive of their ideas either to each other or strangers, they are now beginning to acquire a few words of English, and manifest considerable facility in the apprehension of the questions proposed to them by the inquisitive visitors who flock to see them. The boy is supposed to be about seventeen years old, and the girl about ten; but it is difficult, of course, to ascertain with exactness the precise age of either. I should not neglect to state that the general features, shape of the head, and sitting posture of these Aztec pigmies bear a most striking likeness to the figures that are so profusely sketched in the engravings contained in "Stephen's Central America." There are some who trace a likeness between these children and the profiles of Assyrian faces contained in Layard's "Nineveh," which, if not fanciful, may be a confirmation of the tradition said to be prevalent on Izimaya, which assigns an Assyrian origin to the inhabitants of the city, and thus, too, confirming the statement of Mr. Prescott in his "Conquest of Mexico," that "the coincidences in the religion, art, &c., of the Aztecs and the nations of Eastern Asia are sufficiently strong to authorize a belief that the civilization of the former was, in some degree, influenced by the latter."

The objection which is urged against the probability of any vestiges of the Aztec race being found so far south of their more familiar seat in Mexico is not well founded. The old Texucan chronicler, Ixtlilxochitl, so often quoted by Mr. Prescott, and pronounced by him to be "the best authority for the traditions of his country," reports that the Toltecs, from whom the Aztecs are acknowledged to have derived their civilization, and with whom they were finally merged, on the dissolution of their empire in Anahuac, spread themselves over Guatemala, Tehuantepec, Campeachy, and the coasts and neighboring isles on both sides of the Isthmus. So marked are these traces of common civilization, that the well-known traveler in Central America, M. Waldeck, attempts to draw the inference that the inhabitants of Yucatan were the true sources of the Toltec and Aztec civilization. In Mr. Squier's recent publication on Central America abundant confirmation is found of the same statement; so that it can no longer be denied that the Aztecs are found out of Mexico.

In Southern Honduras he found a tribe of Indians whose name showed them to have sprung from Mexico, while "Niquaritans," an Indian tribe residing as far south as the coast of the Pacific, opposite to Lake Nicaragua, are found to be identical with the original Mexicans in language, religion, and social condition; and, besides, the names of places scattered through Nicaragua are found to be of Mexican derivation or composition, thus showing a wide dispersion of the Aztec race, and rendering it by no means improbable that more than one remnant of this powerful aboriginal race may be yet found in the unexplored regions of Central America. It is a singular and cognate fact, mentioned by Mr. Squier, that the name and fame of Montezuma, the last of the Aztec emperors, is cherished by all the Indian tribes from the banks of the Gila to the shores of Lake Nicaragua. Like the Peces of New-Mexico, some of the Nicaraguan Indians still indulge the belief that Montezuma, the King Arthur of their race, will some day return and reëstablish the ancient empire of the Aztecs in its pristine splendor.

At a time like the present, when the question of the unity or original plurality of the human race is a topic of such learned and earnest discussion, both in our country and in Europe, it would be interesting to consider the physiological speculations and deductions to be inferred from the discovery of such a "pigmy variety" in the species created, as it is asserted, by the artificial regulations to which the so-called *Kaanas* were subjected by being compelled to "breed in and in," a phrase which exactly describes the law of their reproduction, and which, for want of a synonymous euphemism, I am compelled to adopt. If we reject the whole story respecting the discovery of an extant city of the Aztecs—and I am fully conscious of the air of Romance that hangs about the narrative to which I have alluded—the question recurs, *whence* and *how* have these Indian pigmies originated? Can the ethnologists or physiologists solve the enigma? To me these tiny fairies in human form seem as inexplicable as did the "Weird Sisters" to Banquo and Macbeth, and like the latter, I can only say, as I behold them, "Speak, if you can, what are you."

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRIVATE SURGICAL CLINIQUE, at No. 112 Grand-st., two doors west of Broadway under the care of Dr. DIXON, Editor of the *Scalpel*. This charity is designed to protect the feelings of the virtuous poor from unnecessary exposure before a medical class. The attendance on Wednesday and Saturday is gratuitous. Private office hours from 10 to 3, daily, and 7 to 9 evenings. The office of the *Scalpel*, and *Quarterly Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, is at No. 2 Astor House, where all business communications must be left, and where may also be had Dr. Dixon's works, WOMAN AND HER DISEASE, and his PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM. Price $1.

The *London Lancet*, and New-York and Boston Medical Journals, remark: "Dr. Dixon has placed the Profession under great obligations by these admirable works." "By his great practical experience he has secured attention to every page in the volume." "New medical men have done more for the cause of practical science." The next number of the *Scalpel* will appear on the 1st of Feb. j31 eod2w*

W. L. WHITING, No. 435 Broadway, Ladies Boot and Shoe Maker, would respectfully announce to his lady patrons and the public, that he has now ready for examination and sale, a unique and elegant variety of Ladies White Satin, Dress and Toilet Slippers, cut and finished in the latest French fashion and style. He would particularly call their attention to his new and beautiful ladies Cork and Double Sole Boots, similar to those exhibited at the late Fair of the American Institute; for the excellence and superior workmanship of which, the committee awarded him a Medal. Just received, five hundred pairs of Ladies French Clogs, a very superior article and well worthy the attention of the ladies. j31-1t

CLAUSSEN'S IMPROVED MODE OF TREATING FLAX.—The subscriber is prepared to make arrangements with parties in any of the States of the Union for the use of Claussen's Patent for the preparation of Flax Cotton, Flax, Hemp, and other vegetable fibres for spinning and felting. The right for the following States has been disposed of, viz.: Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York, Illinois and Rhode Island. j31-1m E. G. ROBERTS, 68 Pine-st.

REFOLDING AND PACKING WAREHOUSE—CLEVELAND & CO., No. 65 Beaver-st, and No. 29 Exchange-place, New-York, are fully prepared to examine and pack Auction purchases; Refold and Refinish every description of Dry Goods; make and waterproof mule packs, for land carriage; Bale Goods for California and other distant ports; and Compress Blankets and other bulky goods to reduce the measurement. Having six powerful Presses and competent workmen in all the different departments, they are enabled to transact any amount of business in their line with promptness. All goods on the premises are covered by insurance. j13-tfTuThs8

UNPAID CROTON WATER RENT for 1850.—Notice is hereby given, to the owners or lessees of property upon which the Croton Water Rent of 1850 remains unpaid, that the lists of delinquents has been filed in this office by the Croton Aqueduct Board. The undersigned will receive payment thereof (in current funds) daily, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock, in default of which the property affected thereby will be advertised and sold pursuant to law.
JOSEPH B. TAYLOR, Controller.
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, New-York, Jan. 17, 1852. j19-tF1

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC STATIONERY.—The subscribers would call the attention of merchants, banks, insurance companies and others to their large and well selected stock of Stationery, embracing a great variety of paper, letter and foolscap, of linen stock, from the best manufactures of this country and Europe.

Account Books handsomely ruled, pasted and finished in the most approved styles, by the best workmen in the country.

A large variety of Gold and Steel Pens, and every article of the best manufacture required in the counting house.
COLLINS, BOWNE & CO.,
Successors to David Felt & Co., Stationers' Hall,
Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st. j26-1m

CHELSEA MILLS, 27 st., between 9th and 10th-avs. The subscribers having completed their arrangements for carrying on the Milling business, are now prepared to furnish Fresh Ground Extra Flour, Graham Flour, Indian Meal, Hominy, Wheaten Grits, Farina and Buckwheat Flour. They will also prepare superior article of Corn Farina, being one of the best preparation ever made for invalids and children. Grain sent to the Mill will be ground with despatch. Corn, Oats and Feed, for sale. Orders sent to the Mill, or to the Depôt, No. 10 Beekman-st., will meet with attention.
For sale, a Ten-horse Engine and Boiler.
MUNSON & WILLIS
j13-1m

PAPER WAREHOUSE.—DUNCAN, LEWIS & BARTOW, No. 161 William-st., New-York, offer for sale writing, wrapping and printing paper of every description. Rosin, Twine, handbox, trunk, bonnet and straw boards. Twine of all kinds. j16

ORANGE FEMALE SEMINARY.—The Second Term of the present year will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst. This School is in a pleasant and healthy location, three miles from Newark, on the Morristown Railroad. The Principal offers to the young ladies placed in his family the best influences of a home, and the devoted attention of the ablest instructors. The number of pupils received as boarders is limited to twenty. Circulars will be sent to those who may apply for them. Address Rev. F. A. ADAMS, Orange, New-Jersey. j19-St&tF8*

MANUFACTORY OF SILVER WARE.—(For the Trade only.)—Articles of every description manufactured for the Trade, with promptness and dispatch. Store keepers, out of the city, are invited to call and examine specimens of silver workmanship and quality of silver, which will compare favorably with any other establishment. Tea Sets, Urns, Pitchers, Cups, Trumpets, &c.; also, Spoons and Forks of a variety of patterns.
j13-1meod* G. PECK, Jr. & CO., No. 85 Duane-st.

$1,000 REWARD—Will be paid if the celebrated BOHEMIAN HAIR DYE does not instantly change grey, red, or sandy hair, to a soft, beautiful black or brown; if it injures the hair or skin in the slightest degree, or if the color attained ever change or fade. Manufactured and sold at the Perfumery Store, No. 227 Hudson-st. Price 75 cents per case. j30-3t*

OUR STORE HAVING BEEN CONSUMED BY FIRE, we shall temporarily occupy the 2nd-loft of No. 29 Ann-st., where our Messrs. E. & W. Cook & Co. and shall be obliged, if all property found belonging to us is left as above. [j30-3t*] HASTINGS, LIBBEY & FOEBY.

MONEY.—SMALL SUMS OF MONEY may be obtained for short periods, on Dry Goods, Gold or Silver Ware, Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, Pianos, Fancy Articles, &c., by applying to the Agency Office, No. 312 Broadway, up stairs; office hours from 10 to 3. j24-1weod

CLOTHING.—Ladies or Gentlemen having any Clothing or Furniture to dispose of, can receive the utmost value in cash, by sending to S. COHEN, at his store, No. 458 Hudson-st. Ladies attended by Mrs. COHEN. j22-1m*

THE ACCORDEON TAUGHT on a new and improved System, by Professor GAMBLE, on moderate terms, No. 873 Hudson-st. H.B. Accordeons tuned and repaired. j16-1m*

KOSSUTH HATS—With or without feathers, for Gents., Young Gents., Youths and Boys, at a large assortment of fashionable Hats and Caps, the Ladies' Boa nets, &c. [d31-1m*] MONABQUET, No. 223 Bowery.

FURS! FURS!!—A large stock of fancy Furs, in every variety, at reduced prices, at MONABQUET'S, No. 223 Bowery. j22-1m*

DOREMUS & NIXON have removed for the present to No. 315 and 317 Pearl-st., Washington Square. j26-6w

MILK STRETTLES for sale at No. 220 Hudson-st. j26-6w

WANTED.

BOY WANTED IN A JOBBING STORE.—A bright, intelligent lad, just out of school, who can board with his parents, and who wants to learn the business, may hear of a situation by addressing box No. 1707, Post-office. Salary the first year, $50. j31-1.*

DRUG CLERK.—Wanted one acquainted with the City Retail Prescription business. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., between 10th & 11th-sts. An American preferred.

PRIVATE NURSING FOR GENTLEMEN.—By J. M. LUDLOW. Those that are desirous of an experienced and faithful Nurse in sickness, please call or address J. M. LUDLOW, No. 849 Broadway, Union Place, P. O., N. Y. Physician's Reference given. n11-3m*

NOTICE.—CAME ASHORE, on Coney Island Point, on MONDAY, Dec. 22, a RAFT, consisting of 27 square Pine Logs. For information respecting them, apply to BARNABUS DONLY, Coroner, at his store, Gravesend, King's County, L. I. j3-1m.*

SLIDE LATHE WANTED, That will turn 12 to 15 feet, and swing 24 inches. Good second-hand one will answer. Inquire of
j31-1t* G.W. WIGHT, No. 60 Vesey st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Board wanted for a gentleman and lady in a house with modern improvements, between Bleecker and 14th sts., not far from Broadway. A sitting-room and bed-room required; also one of them for a private dinner hour after 4 o'clock. Address, with full particulars, stating price, Box No. 3,098, N. Y. Post-Office. j31-1t*

BOARDING.—A suite of handsomely furnished rooms, with board, for a small, genteel family, may be had by applying at the house No. 100 Bleecker-st., between Green and Wooster-sts. j31-1t*

ROOM TO LET.—No. 14 Warren-st near Broadway. One front parlor with adjoining bedroom, both well furnished. Breakfast given if desired. For one or two gentlemen only. j29-3t.*

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Act relative to Limited Partnerships, that a Limited Partnership has been formed by the Subscribers under the name or Firm of MYERS, SUYDAM, and KNISELY, commencing on the first day of January, 1852, and terminating on the 31st day of December, 1854. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the Importing and Jobbing of Fancy Goods and Hosiery. The said JAMES ROSS, of the City of Troy, and State of New York is the special partner in said partnership, and has contributed the sum of Twenty Five Thousand Dollars to the common Stock thereof, in cash.

That JAMES MYERS, of the City of Brooklyn, and State of New York; JAMES A. SUYDAM and WILLIAM KNISELY, of the City of New York, are the general partners in said partnership. That the general nature of the business to be transacted by said partnership is the importing, buying, and selling of Silks, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods.
J. L. VAN SCHOONHOVEN,
JAMES MYERS,
JAMES A. SUYDAM,
WILLIAM KNISELY.
NEW YORK, DEC. 31 1851. j1-6w*

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of this State, that the subscribers have entered into a limited partnership, under the firm of SCHUCHARDT, FROLICH & HOLTHAUSEN, for the transaction of Importing and Commission business. That FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, who resides a part of the year in the County of Middlesex, in the State of New-Jersey, and a part of the year in the city of New-York, is one of the special partners, and has contributed the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars in cash to the common stock of the said partnership; and FREDERICK C. GERHARD, who resides in the city of New-York, is the other special partner, and has also contributed Fifty Thousand Dollars in cash to the common stock of the said partnership. That FERDINAND SCHUCHARDT, whose place of residence is in the city of New-York, and JOHN M. CHARLES FROLICH and HENRY HOLTHAUSEN, who respectively reside in the city of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, in the State of New-York, are the general partners. The said partnership commenced the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and is to terminate on the 31st December, 1855.
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT,
FRED. C. GERHARD,
FERDINAND SCHUCHARDT,
J. M. C. FROLICH,
H. HOLTHAUSEN.
New-York, Jan. 2, 1852 j2-6w

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—ALVAN E. PARKER, of Phillipsville, in the county of Allegany and State of New York, CURTIS C. GARDINER, and SYLVANUS LYON, both of Williamsburg in the county of Kings, and State of New York, and HENRY A. PARKER of said Phillipsville, in the county of Allegany and State of New York, have formed a limited partnership in pursuance of the laws of the State of New York, under the name and firm of "GARDINER, LYON & PARKER," for the general purpose of importing and jobbing in fancy goods and dealing in fancy goods generally in the city of New York, in the city and State of New York. The said ALVAN E. PARKER is the only special partner, and has actually, and in good faith, contributed and paid in cash as capital to the common stock of the said partnership, the sum of twelve thousand dollars. The said CURTIS C. GARDINER, SYLVANUS LYON, and HENRY A. PARKER are the general partners, and are alone authorized to transact business and sign for the partnership, and the said partnership is to commence on the first day of January next, 1852, and continue until and to terminate on the first day of January which will be in the year 1855. Dated, New York city, Dec 19, 1851.
ALVAN E. PARKER,
CURTIS C. GARDINER,
SYLVANUS LYON,
HENRY A. PARKER.
j1-6w

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the Subscribers under the provisions of the Revised Statutes, relative to Limited Partnerships, under the name or firm of GEORGE W. QUINBY, to be conducted in the City of New-York. That the general nature of the business is the purchase, curing, and sale of slaughter hides, calf and sheep skins, cattle feet and fat. That GEORGE W. QUINBY is the general partner, and WALTER BOWNE the special partner, both of which reside in Flushing, Queens County and State of New-York, and that the special partner has contributed the sum of ten thousand dollars in cash to the common stock. That the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and to terminate on the 1st day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven. New-York, Dec. 17, 1851. GEO. W. QUINBY,
WALTER BOWNE.
d29-6w

WE, JAMES ROSS GEORGE E. WEST and WILLIAM E NEWELL, do hereby certify that we have formed a limited partnership, under and in pursuance of the first title of the fourth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York. Such partnership is to be conducted under the name or firm of "WEST & NEWELL." The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the Importing and Jobbing of Fancy Goods and Hosiery. The said JAMES ROSS, who resides at Terre Haute, in the State of Indiana, is the only special partner in said partnership, and has contributed the sum of Twenty Five Thousand Dollars to the common Stock thereof, in cash.

That JAMES MYERS, of the City of Brooklyn, and State of New York; JAMES A. SUYDAM and WILLIAM KNISELY, of the City of New York, are the general partners in said partnership. That the general nature of the business to be transacted by said partnership is the importing, buying, and selling of Silks, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods.
J. L. VAN SCHOONHOVEN,
JAMES MYERS,
JAMES A. SUYDAM,
WILLIAM KNISELY.
NEW YORK, DEC. 31 1851. j1-6w*

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of this State, that the subscribers have entered into a limited partnership, under the firm of SCHUCHARDT, FROLICH & HOLTHAUSEN, for the transaction of Importing and Commission business. That FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, who resides a part of the year in the County of Middlesex, in the State of New-Jersey, and a part of the year in the city of New-York, is one of the special partners, and has contributed the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars in cash to the common stock of the said partnership; and FREDERICK C. GERHARD, who resides in the city of New-York, is the other special partner, and has also contributed Fifty Thousand Dollars in cash to the common stock of the said partnership. That FERDINAND SCHUCHARDT, whose place of residence is in the city of New-York, and JOHN M. CHARLES FROLICH and HENRY HOLTHAUSEN, who respectively reside in the city of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, in the State of New-York, are the general partners. The said partnership commenced the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and is to terminate on the 31st December, 1855.
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FERDINAND SCHUCHARDT,
J. M. C. FROLICH,
H. HOLTHAUSEN.
New-York, Jan. 2, 1852 j2-6w

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—ALVAN E. PARKER, of Phillipsville, in the county of Allegany and State of New York, CURTIS C. GARDINER, and SYLVANUS LYON, both of Williamsburg in the county of Kings, and State of New York, and HENRY A. PARKER of said Phillipsville, in the county of Allegany and State of New York, have formed a limited partnership in pursuance of the laws of the State of New York, under the name and firm of "GARDINER, LYON & PARKER," for the general purpose of importing and jobbing in fancy goods and dealing in fancy goods generally in the city of New York, in the city and State of New York. The said ALVAN E. PARKER is the only special partner, and has actually, and in good faith, contributed and paid in cash as capital to the common stock of the said partnership, the sum of twelve thousand dollars. The said CURTIS C. GARDINER, SYLVANUS LYON, and HENRY A. PARKER are the general partners, and are alone authorized to transact business and sign for the partnership, and the said partnership is to commence on the first day of January next, 1852, and continue until and to terminate on the first day of January which will be in the year 1855. Dated, New York city, Dec 19, 1851.
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HENRY A. PARKER.
j1-6w

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CARD TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—W. DUNNING, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, in Real Estate, for letting Houses, collecting Rents, and superintending Repairs, Alterations and Improvements, No. 48 6th-av., near Abingdon Square. All moneys collected are deposited in a Bank to the credit of the Agency, and are not drawn again except for the owners. A Real Estate register is kept, with full and accurate descriptions of all property left in charge.
REFERENCES.—F. A. Palmer, President Broadway Bank; J. Terbell, Esq., President People's Ins. Co.; J. L. Everett, Esq., Cashier Broadway Bank; Isaac Lewis, Esq., Builder; Philo V. Beebe, Esq., Builder; Messrs Baker & Wells; Messrs. Simonson & Gallap; Messrs. Stewart & Smith, Builders; Messrs. Keyser & Berrian, Builders; George M. Tunison, Builder; Messrs. Joseph & Cummings; Jas. Witherspoon, Esq.; Erastus C. Benedict, Esq.; Abm Van Nest, Esq.; Charles E. Grant, Esq.; Wm. O. Kell, Esq.; John Bodine, Esq.; Peter V. Voorhies, Esq.; J. H. Sprague, Esq.; George Elder, Esq.; Jas. Struthers, Esq.; Chas. Crane, Esq.; Silas C. Herring, Esq.; A. A. Denman, Esq.; David H. Dick, Esq.; Joseph Harrison, Esq.; George Harrison, Esq.; Wm. Tucker, Esq.; Hon. A. W. Bradford; Hon. W. R. Beebe; Hudson Kinsley, M. D.; W. Van Hook, Esq.; Geo. F. Nelson, Esq.; Hon. H. J. Raymond; Messrs. Corne & Curtis; B. Fairbairn, Esq.; Freeman Campbell, Esq.; A. B. Brinckerhoff, Esq.; John McLean, Esq. j26-1f

THE PRIZE MEDAL—With "Honorable Mention," has been awarded for the GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, by the Jurors of the Exhibition of Baltimore, and is now used in the Royal Laundry. Being thus doubly noticed for its "general superiority," (a mark of distinction conferred on no other) by the Royal Commissioners Jury, from among thirty or forty exhibitors, sets it far above every other of its competitors. The ladies are therefore respectfully requested to make a trial of the Glenfield Patent Double-Refined Powder Starch, which, for domestic use, now stands unrivalled.

Copy of testimonial from the Laundress of Her Majesty's Royal Laundry, Richmond, Surrey. "Mr. Wotherspoon, No 49 Dunlop-st., Glasgow. The Glenfield Patent Powder Starch has now been used for some time in that Department of the Royal Laundry where all the Finest Goods are finished for Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, and I have much pleasure in informing you that it has given the highest satisfaction.
M. WEIGH, Laundress to Her Majesty.
ROYAL LAUNDRY, Richmond, near London, 15th May, 1851."
Sold by Grocers generally in the United States. Wholesale agent, GEO. WALKER, No. 2564 Washington-st. j7-1m

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the AMERICAN ATLANTIC and PACIFIC SHIP CANAL COMPANY, No. 74 Broadway, until the 20th day of February next, for the following work:

First—For transporting each way between Virgin Bay and San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, all the passengers and their baggage that may pass over that part of their transit route, a period of three years.

Second—For the transportation of all the freight and treasure between the above points, that may be taken by the Company for a like period.

Third—The passengers to be conveyed in good, easy and substantial covered carriages or coaches, and all freight and treasure to be conveyed in good and suitable wagons or other equally good vehicles.

Fourth—The Company to have in readiness (and keep in good repair) a plank road the entire distance between the points aforesaid, by the first day of September next, at which time the service of transporting passengers as above is to commence. ISAAC C. LEA, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1852. j10-eod1m*

CHURCH ORGANS.—The subscriber offers for sale the following organs:

The organ in Saint Patrick's Cathedral; it has three sets of keys and pedals.

The organ in the Eighth-st. Church, near the Opera House.

An English organ, with two sets of keys and pedals.

Five organs, with eight stops and pedals.

Three organs, with five stops, gothic cases.

Two organs, with four stops, Grecian cases.

Two organs, with three stops.

Four portable organs and many cabinets.

Also for sale or to let, MELODEONS.
HENRY ERBEN, No. 272 Centre-st.

MELODEONS—CARHART & HERRICK, sucessors to Carhart & Needham, Manufacturers of Carhart's Patent Melodeons, No. 283 Broadway; factory, No. 21 Pine-st., between Nassau and New-York. Price from $75 to $150.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FORTY-FOUR ENGRAVINGS.

HARPERS' NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—CONTENTS OF THE FEBRUARY NUMBER:

PUBLIC LIFE OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. By Jacob Abbott. With Thirty-two Illustrations.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.—The Syrian Expedition. By John S. C. Abbott. With Seven Illustrations from Original Drawings by Döpler

GREAT OBJECTS ATTAINED BY LITTLE THINGS.

THE SUBLIME PORTE.

THE CURSE OF GOLD.—A Dream.

MAURICE TIERNAY, THE SOLDIER OF FORTUNE. By Charles Lever, Author of "Charles O'Malley," &c. (Concluded.)

ANECDOTES AND APHORISMS.

A CURIOUS PAGE OF FAMILY HISTORY.

THE ASS OF LA MARCA.—I. The Hog Boy. II. The Ass.

III. The Pope.

THE LEGEND OF THE WEEPING CHAMBER.

AN OLD MAID'S FIRST LOVE.

THE POISON EATERS.

A CHILD'S HISTORY OF KING JOHN'S REIGN. By Charles Dickens.

MY NOVEL; or, VARIETIES IN ENGLISH LIFE. By Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton.

THE ORPHAN'S DREAM OF CHRISTMAS (Poetry).

WHAT CHRISTMAS IS IN THE COMPANY OF JOHN DOE. By Charles Dickens.

WHAT CHRISTMAS IS AS WE GROW OLDER. By Charles Dickens.

HELEN CORBIE.

THE GOOD OLD TIMES IN PARIS.

VISION OF CHARLES XI.

STREET SCENES OF THE FRENCH USURPATION.

WHAT BECOMES OF THE RIND

MAZZINI, THE ITALIAN LIBERAL.

CHEWING THE BUYO. A Sketch of the Phillippines.

SKETCH OF SUWARROW.

MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS—An Abstract and Chronicle of Political, Social, Literary, Artistic, and Personal Affairs at Home and Abroad.

EDITOR'S TABLE.—The Value of the Union—calculated under five aspects: I. As a Work of Art. II. As an Example to the World. III. As the Key-stone of State Authority. IV. As the grand Conservator of all Lower Law. V. As the most effectual Means of Intervention in behalf of Freedom.

EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.—About Louis Napoleon's Coup d'Etat; Kossuth Talk; Paris Gossip—Gen. Cavaignac and his Bride-elect; The Lottery of Gold; Home Gossip; How Mr. Cooper sold a Horse

EDITOR'S DRAWER.—Takin' Notes.—Having One's Faculties.—Great Talkers.—Witnesses and Counsel; with an Example.—Physiognomy at Fault.—Mercantile Drummers.—On Discontentment.—Omnipresence of the Deity.—To Smokers and Chewers.—The French and Death.

LITERARY NOTICES.—The Books of the Month, Original and Reprinted.—Literary Intelligence, at Home and Abroad.

A LEAF FROM PUNCH.—A Horrible Business.—Rather too much of a Good Thing. Mrs. Baker's Pet. With Two Illustrations.

FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY. With Three Illustrations.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE is issued invariably on the 1st day of the month in which it is dated. Each Number will contain 144 octavo pages, in double columns; each year thus comprising nearly two thousand pages of the choicest Miscellaneous Literature of the day. Every number will contain numerous Pictorial Illustrations, accurate Plates of the Fashions, a copious Chronicle of Current Events, and impartial Notices of the important Books of the Month. Volumes commence with the Numbers for June and December.

TERMS.—The Magazine may be obtained from Booksellers, Periodical Agents, or from the Publishers, at THREE DOLLARS a year, or TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a Number. The Semi-annual Volume, as completed, neatly bound in Cloth, at Two Dollars, or the Muslin Covers at twenty-five Cents each, are furnished by the Publishers.

The Publishers will supply Specimen Numbers gratuitously to Agents and Postmasters, and will make liberal arrangements with them for efforts in circulating the Magazine. They will also supply Clubs on liberal terms; and Mail or City Subscribers, when payment is made to them in advance. Numbers from the commencement can be supplied at any time.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The editorial department continues to evince the same ability and research that have previously been commended, and is pervaded by a high moral tone that is very pleasing. The remarks on the Pulpit and the Press are eminently wise and forcible, and in fine contrast with the usual literary cant of the semi-infidel press of the day.—*Richmond Watchman & Observer*

The feast at the Editor's Table is substantial and appetizing. The gossip from his "Easy Chair" spicy and agreeable, and the contents of his "Drawer" in the very clearest vein. Following these is a capital humorous sketch, entitled "Mr. Potts's New Year's Adventures," with nine illustrations, worthy of Cruikshank.—*Southern Literary Gazette.*

Steadily improving. Under the heads of the "Editor's Drawer" and the "Editor's Easy Chair," we find a variety of pleasant gossip on books, and other matters, interspersed with many a spicy anecdote. The memoir of Napoleon, by Abbott, is perfectly fascinating.—*Evangelical Review.*

Articles of permanent historical value. Abbott's "Napoleon" progresses, and the interest of the narrative is sustained. The usual rambling stories, two or three good humorous articles, "Maurice Tiernay" and "My Novel," a rich editorial batch of notices, anecdotes, facts, and fancies in literature, with some good criticisms, and a fine taste of *Punch* at the end, make up a charming variety.—*Home Journal.*

Harper's Magazine is one of the books that we *take* time to read, that we must read.—*Boston Christian Observer.*

Our estimate is unabated of its substantial literary merits.—*New-Orleans Christian Advocate*

"Mr. Abbott has produced the best Memoir of Napoleon that has been written. Thus far he has thrown all competitors in the shade. The chapters of this work that have already appeared in *Harper's Magazine*, are worth ten times the cost of the work. They are splendidly illustrated, at considerable expense; but they show how determined the Harpers are to place their Magazine beyond any possible chance of competition."—*Louisville Evening Bulletin*

"The Illustrated Life of Franklin will be eagerly read by thousands, and Napoleon Bonaparte is intensely interesting."—*Methodist Protestant.*

"The Monthly Record of Current Events" alone is worth 25 cents. We are free to say that if just such a monthly record were published at $3, we would readily subscribe. In every intelligent family it ought to be carefully read. We *study* it."—*Southern Methodist Pulpit.*
j31-1t HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York.

THE INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE

FOR FEBRUARY CONTAINS ORIGINAL PAPERS
—By Nathaniel Hawthorne, Dr. Francis, The author of "Nile Notes of a Howadji," J. R. Thompson, R. H. Stoddard, A. O. Hall, J. T. Fields, &c.

NEW FOREIGN LITERATURE—By Bulwer, James, Lord Mahon, Dickens, &c.

CONTENTS.

THE LATE MARSHAL SOULT, DUKE OF DALMATIA. Portrait.

THE HOMES OF COWLEY AND FOX AT CHERTSEY. Thirteen Engravings

TRAUGOTT BROOME'S VIEWS OF AMERICA AND AMERICANS.

VISIT TO THE FIRE WORSHIPPERS' TEMPLE AT BAKU.

A NEW PORTRAIT OF CICERO

LORD MAHON'S HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. With Sketches of Washington, Patrick Henry, Franklin, Lafayette, Horne Tooke, Wilkes, Lord Thurlow, Burke, &c.

FAUST OF WITTEMBURG AND FAUST OF MENTZ.

SOME SMALL POEMS. By Richard Henry St

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Mr. Charles Astor Bristed has done good service, and that cheerfully and pleasantly, for American scholarhood, in putting forth his "Five Years in an English University." Of all sources of knowledge, we have had least knowledge of life in the English Universities. The general matter is often perplexed with allusions and terms he finds plentifully in classic and current literature of the mother country. Biography, romance, and magazine writing have a thousand references that are as much Greek to him as the Birds of Aristophanes; and unless he have, as he is not at all likely to have, one of the popular Guides to Oxford and Cambridge at hand, his imagination, in default of better resources, will have to supply his facts. At the present moment, too, the volume will be likely to have a fluent run in England. University reform is one of the engrossing topics of the day, in newspapers and other periodicals; and the light thrown on the subject by this disinterested testimony of an American witness, will be of immense value in the adjustment of the controversy. From Mr. Bristed's estimate of classical erudition, we are obliged to dissent. His own acquirements have rather run in that vein, and natural affection for that upon which labor has been bestowed, and a certain amount of vanity, perhaps, justly or unjustly founded, has biased his judgment. The time will soon be, if it is not now, when the amount of Latin and Greek derivable from a good etymological dictionary, will be regarded as abundant for all practical purposes. The appendix to the work occupies a large share of the second volume, and contains specimens of the orations, exercises, and examination papers current at Cambridge. G. P. Putnam, No. 155 Broadway.

Rarely are we indulged with a compendium of an extended work from the hands of the author himself. Tasks of that kind are counted as secondary, and fall to the lot of a recognized class of Pariahs in the literary community, whose name is bookmaker—a compiler, and whose number is legionary. What is left of the book, after the evaporation, first carefully attended to, of its zealous spirit, and its general drift and moral, is a desiccated *caput mortuum* of extremely earthy particles. What is intruded as a minature image of a mighty model, proves to be nothing but a disgusting skeleton. Mr. Layard has resolved that his Book upon "Nineveh, and its Remains" should be saved from such an unnatural reduction. He has labored to epitomize it so judiciously as to concentrate the interest as well as the language. In the smaller book the incidents are packed closer, that is all. It has the whole marrow and pith of the original; and while descriptive details and antiquarian inquiries are less frequent, there is no poverty of needful explanations and illustrations. The wood-engraver, too, has done well in bringing the pictorial representations down to the size of the book, without lessening the number. The curious and scholarly will find the abridgement a powerful attraction to the larger work; every day readers will be contented with the former. Harper & Brothers.

The Messrs. Harper, Brothers, are reissuing the religious writings of Jacob Abbott, in a handsome form, and with the general title of the "Young Christian Series." The "Young Christian," the work which gives a name to the series, appeared many years ago, and attained immediately an unparalelled circulation in the religious world. Not only has it made its way into the several European tongues, but the Oriental dialects boast of favorite versions. The "Corner Stone" succeeded, and proposed to conduct the youthful believer into the perplexities of dogmatic theology, by a plain, familiar explanation of the cardinal doctrines. The task was necessarily an embarrassing one. The ground traversed was by no means neutral territory. Controversialists scoured it daily with lively animosity, and broke many a stalwart lance. And yet Mr. Abbott managed to make his way through without serious molestation. He was singularly fortunate in trenching on no theological toes; and his attractive summary of Christian doctrine has been received on all hands as a fair statement of the Gospel scheme. There are passages, certainly, we should be glad to see amended—that on the nature of the Deity, for instance, because it is liable to be mistaken for pantheism by the unreflecting; but there was no such apprehension or intention in the mind of the author. The present edition is tastefully adorned with engravings, as allurements to careless readers.

Mr. George H. Boker belongs to an alliance, tripartite and poetical, of which Mr. Bayard Taylor and Mr. R. H. Stoddard are the other component fractions. A pretty close study in the Beaumont and Fletcher school of early English drama, and very fair natural gifts have given him a good "set forward" in literature. "Anne Boleyn" and "Calaynos" are as clever as any of Barry Cornwall's dramatic scenes, and the "Podesta's Daughter," the principal of several fresh effusions, recently published by M. A. Hart, of Philadelphia, manifests no falling off in cultivation or taste. The majority of genuine poetry-lovers, will, however, prefer the "Ivory Carver," as embodying more of the serious force, and sympathy and upward-stretching earnestness of true genius. The lyrics, which piece out the volume, are not unworthy of their fuller grown antecedents. Especially do we applaud the "Sonnets," as rare exemplars of correctness. That exact and exquisite mould for delicate thoughts is so generally misconceived and misapplied, that not one verse out of a hundred with the name, has the least right to wear it. Mr. Boker has evidently studied the subject with care.

"Annals of Albany"—Vol. III.: By Joel Munsell.—The two preceding volumes of this series, as all who have examined them know, are characterized by immense research, and contain a great amount of not only curious but truly valuable information. This third volume bears the same general characteristics with the others, and is alike creditable to the author's intelligence and perseverance. The work is valuable, not only as bringing to light the hidden things of the past, but as containing an authentic record of current events, which will by-and-by form the materials for continuous history. Mr. Munsell certainly deserves great credit for his efforts in this department; and, however much the present generation may estimate them, he may rest assured that posterity will value them still more highly. Sold by Putnam, and by Bedford.

The Isthmus of Panama and What I Saw There, by C. D. Griswold, M.D., recently one of the Surgeons of the Panama R. R. Co., is a more instructive and satisfactory book than we often meet with in the class to which it belongs. After a brief glance at the early history of the Isthmus, and the romantic, though bloody exploits of the Buccaneers on both its coasts, the Author, in faith, and in unpretending style, depicts "what he saw there," without wearying his readers, as the manner of some is, with what he thought about it. He compresses a great deal of very desirable information touching the topography, soil, productions, inhabitants, and diseases of the country into a very small compass. The author discusses the merits of the various routes for Railroads and Canals across the Isthmus, giving a decided preference to the Panama route, on which he was employed. Dewitt & Davenport are the publishers.

Dr. C. C. Schieferdecker, of the Willow Grove, (Pa.) Water-Cure establishment, has put forth "A Short Guide for the Rational Treatment of Children, in Health and Disease, by Water." We do not profess to understand the pros and cons of the Priessnitian system, but most assuredly there are suggestions and instructions in this little volume, that must obtain the approbation of men of whatever medical school. J. W. Moore, Philadelphia.

The "Plow, Loom and Anvil," for January, is a highly valuable number of an always valuable work. A biography and portrait of that distinguished economist, Henry C. Carey, Esq., form very appropriate and agreeable additions to the contents; and a contribution from the pen of that gentleman, discusses the centralizing tendencies of British Free Trade. The text employed is drawn from the speeches of M. Kossuth. Other articles upon agricultural and economical topics, treat of the "Influence of Solar Rays upon Vegetation;" "The Tariff Convention in Northern New-York;" "Agricultural and Religious Prospects," &c., &c. The editorial management deserves commendation. Myron Finch, No. 122 Nassau-street.

Redfield, of Clinton Hall, reprints from the English edition, a volume of "Narratives of Sorcery and Magic, from the most Authentic Sources," by Thomas Wright, M. A., F. S. A. An unpretending attempt at a history of delusion; executed with *con amore* devotion to the topic, and occasionally exposing the author to the charge of credulity. The stories are told with an earnestness that sometimes argues belief; and the few attempts to explain the miracles by resort to natural causes, are not successful. Lovers of the marvellous will find Mr. Wright's book a very budget of wonders.

The Merchants' and Bankers' Almanac for 1852, published by Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston, and sold by G. P. Putnam, of this city, is a useful compilation, in a convenient octavo form, of a vast body of historical, statistical, and legal information, for the use of the merchant and banker, and constitutes an addition, hitherto much wanted, to the list of annual books of reference. It embraces, also, the usual calendar and chronology of important events. The tables of Banks, Coinage, and Public Debt, are elaborately, and, as far as we have had the opportunity to examine, carefully made up, and a full synopsis given of the usury laws of he several States.

The Home Cyclopedia, published by Mr. G. P. Putnam, is furnishing an exceedingly valuable body of information in narrow space. The fourth publication of the series, just issued, is the "Hand Book of Useful Arts," by Dr. Antisell, a very miracle of compression. Some 1500 articles, embodying a vast number of receipts, and processes in all the different lines of applied science, are crowded into less than half the number of pages; and illustrated with an amplitude of tables and woodcuts. As a more convenient manual than Ure or Brand, it will unquestionably become a favorite with the less profound students of science.

The Democratic Review, notwithstanding its appearance is rather tardy, deserves notice for its various improvements in looks and size. For the quality of its contents we have little to say. One thing is certainly worthy of remark, and that is the decided leaning of the new management to Senator Douglas and the younger Democracy. Perhaps they may do him service by their zealous friendship, but we should think otherwise. The following hits at the various Democratic aspirants, bode ill for the right sort of post-conventional harmony.

"The democratic nominee for '52 must not be trammeled with ideas belonging to an anterior era, or a man of merely local fame and local affections but a statesman [i. e. Douglas,] who can bring young blood, young ideas, and young hearts to the councils of the Republic. Your mere General, (Butler, Lane, Pillow, etc., etc.,) whether he can write on his card the battle fields of Mexico, or more heroically boast of his prowess in a militia review; your mere lawyer, trained in the quiddities of the court, but without a political idea beyond a local election; your mere wire-puller and "judicious bottle-holder," (Buchanan or Marcy!) who claims preeminence now, on the sole ground that he once played second fiddle to better men, and who cozens himself in his corner with the idea that he can split votes with the abolition and sectional factions he has intrigued with; and, above all, your beaten horse, (Cass) whether he ran for a previous Presidential cup as first or second, or nowhere at all on the ticket—none of these will do."

The portrait of Mazzini, which faces page 1, is admirable, and the February number is to have as accurate a one of Kossuth.

Another most judicious selection has been made for publication by the same Society, of memoirs of "Elizabeth Fry, the Christian Philanthropist." The fame of this lady has lately been severely tried by the attacks of the authoress of "Quakerism," a pretended seceder from the tenets of that sect. It is however hardly likely to suffer permanently from anonymous assailants, and the pious, unflinching, unresting toils of the philanthropic woman will remain the subject of admiration and emulous respect. J. C. Meeks, 147 Nassau-street.

The Book of Gold and Silver Coins and Bullion, prepared by Messrs. Echfeldt and Du Bois, of the Principal Mint at Philadelphia, published by Mr. Putnam, is a manual that should be in the hands of all money brokers, bankers, and foreign merchants. It is made up with a degree of care and research that reflects the highest credit on the authors; and the account of the various coins in the mint illustrated by handsome plates.

The Musical Times, published weekly, by our neighbor, D. M. Cole, No. 111 Nassau-street, is an original review of the current music, musical artists and events of the day, and embraces, in each number, at least four pages, quarto, of the latest songs, pieces, &c., which alone at music store prices, are worth five times the very moderate subscription of $2 the year.

"Braithwaite's Retrospect of Practical Medicine and Surgery."—Part XXIV.—Stringer & Townsend.—This summary of current medical information continues to provide the practitioner with the contents of all the British professional periodicals; and with a good French and American authority in addition, the library of the physician may be considered tolerably complete.

For a new edition of Robert Hunt's "Treatise on Photography," we are indebted to Mr. S. D. Humphrey, publisher of the *Daguerrean Journal*. The work, of course, is standard; and the careful edition of all the later discoveries, improvements and processes, make it a most perfect hand-book of the art of Daguerreotyping.

"Templeton's Pocket Companion for the Engineer, Millwright and Mechanic," has become the standard authority in England among compilations of the kind. Mr. Julius W. Adams has revised the eighth English edition, adapting its system of measurement to the American standard, and adding much useful matter. D. Appleton & Co.

The Mourner's Friend is a compilation of pieces in prose and verse from the best American authors, suited to seasons of death and sorrow. The object of the compiler, Mr. J. B. Syme, has been to embrace all such passages as may express sympathy as well as administer consolation, and the object appears to be achieved. S. A. Howland, Worcester, Mass.

"The Sunny Side; or the Country Minister's Wife," is a story of religious life in New-England, calculated for the earlier eras of life. Its want of sectarian leaning or bitterness is avouched by the fact of its being a publication of the American Sunday-School Union, whose agent is Mr. J. C. Meeks, No. 147 Nassau-street.

The following have been received at the *Times* office:

Appleton's Mechanic's Magazine and Engineer's Journal, for February.

The Ladies' Repository, edited by Rev. Dr. Tefft, for February; published by Lane & Scott, of this City.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, for January. New-York: Leonard Scott & Co.

Florence Sackville; or, Self-Dependence. An autobiography, by Mrs. Bunbury. The latest number of Harper & Brothers' Library of Select Novels.

The Forrest Divorce Case, as reported for the *Police Gazette*. Stringer & Townsend. A full, fair Report of the whole proceedings, including the letters, examinations, arguments of counsel, and the charge of the judge.

Art and Artists, a republication, we believe, of a series of capital papers which appeared some time since in the *Buffalo Republic*. The writer is R. W. Haskins. Published in a *brochure* by A. M. Clapp & Co., Buffalo.

The Hungarian Controversy: an Exposure of the Falsifications and Perversions of the Slanderers of Hungary. By Robert Carter. Boston, Redding & Co. An able refutation of the calumnies of Bowen, and his follower, Webb.

DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

Men And Things in Boston.

Boston, Monday, Jan. 19, 1852.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Ebben si muove—the world moves, after all. People in these latitudes thought that it stood still, and was never to get along any more—that enough had been done and arranged by the wisdom of our forefathers, and that to do anything further would be little short of Red Republicanism. Massachusetts lately felt, in fact, somewhat as she did a few years ago, when some daring devil of a visionary first talked to her of railroads, and fifteen miles an hour! But we have changed all that. This "Mother of States and Statesmen,"—(we borrow the phrase, under leave of Kossuth and Virginia.)—has hoisted her "Blue Peter,"—has yielded to the great cosmical or cosmopolite law of things, and off she goes—Plymouth Rock, Bunker Hill, Cradle of Liberty, and all! Forbye the changing of the Constitution, either by *rifaciamento* of a Convention, or the tinkering of the law-makers, the Governor has pledged or bespoken our sympathy for Hungary against the interference of European tyrants; and, furthermore, the Legislature have resolved to give Kossuth welcome! Let no one talk of fixity or finality any more. Massachusetts is marching; and we may as well admit, generally, that the world moves, *non obstante*.

Now, as regards Kossuth, one would think there was something of a "spherical predominance"—a divine thrusting-on in the business—seeing that, with but about a single exception, the press of Boston is either indifferent or hostile to the Magyar. The *Atlas*, indeed, among the chieftains, does not move exactly *pari passu* with its big Whig brothers. Mr. Webster's policy *may* yet be decidedly exhibited, according to his Greek and Spanish words—which he says he will still stand to—and the *Atlas* feels justified by its *juste milieu* in the matter. But, along with the *Courier* and *Advertiser*, (who persist in misunderstanding the plain language of the Secretary,) the *Traveller* and *Journal* piously and pertinaciously collect every paragraph they can find hostile to the Hungarian—every surmise, report, joke, inference, garbled extract, and so forth—and serve up the same for their readers with unwearied industry. The *Traveller*, which is a religious organ, you must know, makes use of the words of your "Honorable Member," Mike Walsh, to throw a dab of daily dirt. A respectable business, truly, that of bringing up Mr. Walsh to disparage Louis Kossuth in face of an American public! The *Transcript* follows suit—wields its own curtailed armory of disparagement as busily and duly as the rest. And, what is more curious still, the plebeian, penny rogues, (no offense, Mr. Editor,) whom one would expect to be somewhat democratic, in virtue of their position, resources and readers, chime in conservatively with their superiors, and look to the spirit of Washington with such dignity, that you cannot distinguish the *Mail* and *Bee* from the *Courier* and *Advertiser*, but by looking at the top of the sheet. As for the Democratic *Post* and *Times*, their tone, in this matter, seems very subdued—not what one would expect from their political blazonry. They are tame as mice in comparison with the *Commonwealth*, which really redeems the character of the Boston press, at present. Though considered a man with a crotchet or two, Mr. Wright has more science and power in his vocation than all the rest of the city editors put together; and here, as well as everywhere else, it is seen that the best men stand up for the best cause. The *Commonwealth* is the only paper that speaks out loud and bold, in the tone which the age wishes to listen to, and gives regular extracts largely from the noble speeches of the Governor of Hungary. But—for the reserve of the *Post* and *Times*—thereby would seem to hang a foregone conclusion—which may be philosophized upon. These papers acknowledge Irish influence; and the Irish are, in some purblind and half-reasoning sort of way, opposed to the man, Kossuth. They have an idea that they have a right to dislike him. "It is as true as I live," as Countess Lola says. There are some exceptions, but such is the general fact. The Catholic papers of this city, being under the direct influence of the priesthood, do their best to nourish that inimical feeling. In this affair, the Irish argue that, in the first place, Kossuth abused the Catholic Church when he was in England—and in the second place, praised England, forgetful of the Irish insurrection and the fate of the exiles. They are ignorant—neither reading nor judging for themselves—that Kossuth denounced, not Catholicity, but *the Jesuitism* which was the tool and accomplice of Austrian tyranny. They are also ignorant that this same Jesuitism has been kicked out of Italy before now *by Popes themselves*, and kicked out of other kingdoms by the most faithful Catholic kings of Europe. In their misty and helpless logic, these poor people confound this political Jesuitism with Catholicity. So did not Kossuth; who has always paid eloquent tribute to the Magyar Catholicity of his native land. Respecting Kossuth's disregard of the Irish insurrection and the exiles, the Irish here argue with very insular arguments—as becomes them. What did the Magyar know of the Irish business? In the midst of his own heroic warfare, he heard nothing of it—not a sound, probably, of the Hibernian battles reached his ears! Alas, the Irish insurrection was laughed at all over the world; because the Catholic clergy had kept it completely down, and made the efforts of a few honest and brave men *a farce*. Why, then, should Kossuth spoil his noble and *world-embracing* cause, for the sake of a tragi-ludicrous bit of an island that was persuaded rather to rob than fight,—why should he—pleading for his courageous land—arguing the matter on the high platform of struggling nationalities, and hoping great things from the people of England—so powerful, in voice and act, to rectify the disasters of the European continent,—why should he be the dolt to disgust that people by talking Quixotically of men (chivalrous and noble as any in the whole world) whom their own countrymen had repudiated and forsaken, and made up their minds to say nothing about? And yet, such are the pleas by which the good-natured Irish are moved against Kossuth—and their's are just the minds to be influenced and blown about by them. The fact is, that the islanders here are exactly what they were in the old country—a spoon-fed people, mentally speaking—whose thinking was evermore done for them by their care-takers—whom the lifted finger of their priests could repress from the just anger of semi-starvation into the stupid gratitude of "the most moral and religious peasantry of the world."

But as I was saying—what was I saying? Aye, about the *Post* and *Times*. Well, 'tis true, 'tis pity; pity 'tis 'tis true. I remember some time ago, when Professor Bowen, in the *North American Review*, put forward his views of the Magyars and other Hungarian races, what an amount of vituperation and slang assailed him, and carried tribulation to his little household gods—because he pronounced his honest opinion, in a free land like this. He was jeered at, and sneered at, and hooted at, as if he was some sort of criminal. People thought all this was done in pure love of Hungary and Kossuth. But we see the men who sneered at Bowen before, now sneering at Kossuth, or slurring him over. No more vehemence of style—no more high vindication of the Magyars! These were all expended on the Professor, and the hero comes in, very coolly greeted, at the close. The *Transcript*, which went in strong against the reviewer, and triumphed along with Mrs. Putnam, making landations of her historic knowledge, sex, and so forth, was applied to the other day, by another lady, to take charge of $5 for Kossuth, and print her accompanying letter. But the respectable and terrified little organ shrank from the trying duty, and sent the money and the other missive to Elizur Wright, who published them, offering, at the same time, $15 more on behalf of his own *Penates*. This "Mother," as she signed herself, heard, doubtless, that the editor of the *Transcript* was a poet, and thought—what a touching notice and glorification she should have for her money. But the editor's inspiration was apparently not a thing to be roused by such a matter. And yet, since Muse have ceased to inspire Apollo that began their splendid vocation, they never knew a finer subject than Kossuth and Hungary. Homer would come from the grave for such a hero and such a trumpeting of nations together—far nobler than any he ever had himself, when time was;—things, indeed, which have already warmed into glowing life every pulse of poetry in the land, from Maine to Mexico. The mind that gives out no poetry on this theme of the Magyar, has not much of the veritable *afflatus* in it, very probably. Look at Bryant: he proves himself a true *vates* by the manly prose of his strong-hearted editorials—devoted to the cause of liberty. In that cause and its advocacy, in fact, is to be found the genuine epopee of this rapid and military age; and surely never was there such a crop of brave, unmetrical poets, as has lately sprung up among us—investing the rough strength of this stalwart democracy with all the grace of a noble enthusiasm.

It is a strange thing to think that in Boston, the Press, usually the pioneer of progress, is apparently behind the rest of the world. But for that Coalition, as it is called, we should all be marching with the baggage, among the editors. The Coalition is a good deal sneered at. But everything should be judged by its fruits; and in this way we can see that the Coalition is not such a bad thing, after all. It redeems the character of this State—pushes it out at the slough of respectable conservatism, and into the road of movement with the rest of mankind. It has done great good in this way too: that it has raised the Democratic sentiment into an abstract dignity on the one hand, and mediatized the *ton de Garrison*—the Garrisonian tone of Abolitionism, on the other. At all events, it is far more honorable to our republicanism than that *other* coalition—that coalition—expressed or understood—of Irish Papistry and stagnant Puritanism—*par nobile fratrum*—which would realize for us on this continent the degrading picture of self-satisfied aristocracy and subservient peasant ignorance, existing at the other side of the Atlantic. It is indeed, to be greatly regretted, (as I often hear it said here) that the *foreign influence*, so anti-republican in character, should show itself so strongly sympathized with and fraternized with in the old Commonwealth of Otis, Hancock, Adams, and the rest.

There is no appearance here of an organization to collect aid for Kossuth. This is no proof that the people are not ready to contribute. It is only a sign that the press is not what it should be. The people's instincts are true to everything heroic and republican. I have heard some addresses on Hungary—tame ones, to be sure; but I remarked that the slightest allusion to our interfering with a high hand, or anything of that sort, would always make an uproar of the feet on the floor. Straws show how the wind blows. The black Kossuth hat is worn here by great numbers; very many persons wear a feather of some *impromptu* sort or other in it. Others wear a small black feather lying modestly along the band, and this, which has a picturesque sobriety extremely becoming, is proof against all the sneers of the newspapers. A waggish wagoner or two, either set on by others or following their own vagaries, stuck something grotesque where the feather should be, and have been paragraphed *in terrorem* accordingly. But the hat itself is comfortable, cheap, and becoming, and no counter-blasts can blow it off.

After all, this apathy of our journals may change. This New-England frost may find a thaw, like that of last week. If Hulsemann goes off in dudgeon—and if Mr. Webster carries on, according to all he has spoken—follows the tendency of things, resolved,

"To ride the whirlwind and direct the storm."

we shall have our Whig journals right side up, some fine morning, very soon, and that great man's presidential cause, and the cause of humanity in Europe rattling along fraternally together. Let us all live a little longer; for we are to see remarkable things, before midsummer, or the fall, at farthest.

Yours, Phi Beta Kappa.

CALIFORNIA.

The Land Commission—Price of Land—A Mint Indian Hostilities—General News.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

San Francisco, Wednesday, Dec. 24, 1851

Yesterday morning, at 1 o'clock, the steamer *Tennessee* arrived from Panama, bringing dates from your city to Oct. 11th. The agent of the P. M. S. S. Co., Capt. Knight, will detain the mail steamer *Panama*, advertised to sail this morning, until to-morrow, that letters received by the *Tennessee* may be answered by the *Panama*. I avail myself of this respite to say a word or two about matters on this side.

The minds of the thoughtful here are turned with anxiety toward Congress. The interests of this State require prompt and important legislation by that body. It is admitted, on all hands, California has been neglected, and much discussion has been had in the matter of apportioning the blame. It is to be hoped Congress will avoid discussion upon that point, or at least defer it until all shall have been done that may be done to atone for it.

The Land Commission expected to commence its labors in this city on the 8th inst., but Commissioner Hall arrived here, accompanied by his son, prostrate by Panama fever, from which he is now recovering rapidly enough to allow the first session to be announced for the last day of this month. His son came smitten by the same disease, and on the 11th inst. it ended his life. He is represented to have been a promising young man, and great sympathy is felt for the bereaved father. The *Tennessee* brought the unpleasant intelligence that Commissioner Thornton was dangerously ill at Washington. His illness is of so serious a character, according to the accounts, that his recovery to a state which would allow him to undertake the voyage hither may not reasonably be looked for. Within the period the presence of a Commissioner here will be indispensable. Commissioners Hall and Wilson do indeed constitute a *quorum*, but the public necessity and the public voice require the adjudication of private Land Claims by a full board. Judge Cooley, U. S. Attorney to the Commission, arrived in the *Tennessee*.

It is not unlikely the importance of the matters confided to this Commission is underrated in the Atlantic States, yet it is entirely well known here that private interest and public order depend largely upon its action. It is to draw lines of demarcation between private possessions and public property, and when the magnitude and location of the private claims are considered, it will be felt that the United States has no citizen too wise or too pure to act on this Commission.

They are right, no doubt, who maintain that, of the first comers to this country, few or none meditated settlement upon the public domain when they left the Atlantic side, but the enormous prices of agricultural produce during the years 1849 and 1850, together with the general unprofitableness of mining during the same period, caused many to think of upturning the soil of California for other purposes besides that of finding gold. At every furrow the plow was met by a Mexican grant, and for a time it seemed almost every acre of arable land had been granted. In most cases the plow went on, despite the grant, but the controversy remains, and unless the adjudication be wise and honest as human nature can make it, it will not be the "end of strife."

There is no reason to doubt the respect of the settlers for all grants which shall appear clearly to come within the provisions of the Treaty of Guadaloupe, but in cases of doubt, the doubt will be claimed for the benefit of the United States. It will be well so to dispose the doubt. If experience has settled anything, it is that the multiplication of freeholds strengthen a State, while the accumulation of lands, in individual hands, weakens it. Your own State teaches a lesson that ought to be well studied and regarded by all who have care of the Land Question here or at home. Anti-Rent is easier avoided than cured.

The present Land Commissioners, it is believed, enjoy the respect and confidence of such as take most interest in the business they are charged with.

He will be a wise and happy man who shall suggest laws for the mineral lands which will meet the exigencies of the case or the approbation of practical miners. This is the class of lands least liable to suffer by neglect of Congress. There is far more danger from legislation than from the absence of it. On this subject miners themselves should be heard, and heard here. Let Congress send a sensible man or two to the districts themselves, who shall call conventions of the miners there at work, to declare what statutary provisions, if any, are needed in the premises. The Report of such a commission might aid Congress greatly in this matter, and there are many men here competent to execute the duty. The judgment of any but practical men is, in this department not to be trusted; no man "by taking thought" can advise wisely.

After all that has been said respecting a mint for California, it is perhaps scarcely worth while to say more, yet so much is said and thought of the matter here, that a little more may be borne elsewhere. No one pays discount or exchange upon "a slug" now, without uttering a curse or prayer upon all who have lot or part in withholding a mint from California. In the face of the enormous shipments of gold dust hence, American gold coin is at a premium, while the fifty dollar "slugs" of the United States Assay Office, are at a discount in transactions below that sum. The scarcity of small coin is perplexing. The general dissatisfaction is aggravated because no one can render a reason why there should be no mint here? Nor, it is it clear why remittances hence should not be made in coin stamped here—the Atlantic States would receive, as they do now, just as much money as California owes them, or is able to pay them, in just such coin as it now puts forth by the mints in Philadelphia and New-Orleans? New-York found it a grievance to be compelled to send her bullion to Philadelphia for coinage—multiply that grievance by the difference in distance, and see how California has a right to feel.

It is impossible to look upon the ships, the wharves, the warehouses, the Custom House returns at this port, and not be impressed by their vastness. Everything is grand, magnificent, until we come to the structures occupied by the United States. It is hard to believe such a Custom House can furnish such returns—the plainest theatre in the town is a more imposing building. True, an appropriation has been made for a Custom House, yet the sum bears no proportion to the cost of an edifice befitting either the present or the prospective commerce of this place. Not less than a million should have been the first appropriation. Under an ample roof might have been accommodated the Courts and officers necessary to the functions of the Federal Government. It is not too late for Congress to restore harmony between the just claims of our commerce and its bounty.

There has been some anxiety created by rumors of an extensive confederation of the Indian tribes in the lower part of the State, for purposes hostile to the whites. The news by the *Tennessee* is by no means conclusive in regard to the matter. One thing is certain, the people nearest the scene of interest are alarmed, and have applied for aid to the authorities in this quarter. The United States army here is certainly not formidable; but there is probably no country under the sun where the public force can be so well spared. This whole people are capable of bearing arms. It was pleasant to see the alacrity with which volunteers presented themselves to go to the relief and protection of their fellow-citizens, and one company, after such accounts had arrived as were supposed to render their services unnecessary, went on board the brig North Bend, and sailed for San Diego.

There have been disturbances with the Indians at the north also, but as the steamer *Columbia* arrived on the 12th inst from Port Orford with Col. Casey and 119 soldiers on board, it is to be presumed danger had ceased in that quarter.

The good people of Oregon, it seems, were in a worse plight in regard to their State capital than we are. Some functionaries assembled at Salem and others at Oregon City. It was supposed the annual session of the Legislature might fail by reason of the rivalry—a questionable calamity if their Legislature resemble ours.

Business here may be said to be dull. The stock of goods is large, and large additions are expected. The clippers bring enormous cargoes.

A large quantity of merchandize was damaged or destroyed, a few nights since, by the falling of two warehouses, belonging to Messrs. Hussey, Bond & Hale. It is said they were overthrown by the yielding of a wharf overloaded with coal. The whole structure rested upon piles, and, when the wharf failed, it inclined toward the warehouse, breaking the piles beneath them, and the entire mass was at once submerged in the waters of the Bay. To avoid the risk of fire these stores had been built near Rincon Point. Pro Tem.

LOUISIANA.

Legislature of Louisiana—Senator Downs—Whig Candidates for the Senate—Questions to come before the Legislature—Effect of the Southwestern Railroad Convention—Decrease of the Commerce of New-Orleans—Railroad Projects—Gen Foote—Opening of the New City Hotel—Business, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

New-Orleans, Monday, Jan. 12, 1852.

The Legislature of this State convenes at Baton Rouge on Monday next, the 19th inst. Most of the members from the City have already gone on for the purpose of canvassing. A new Senator is to be elected in the place of the Hon. S. W. Downs, for that gentleman has not the shadow of a chance for his réelection. He ruined all his prospects by giving his support to Morse, the secession Congressman of the Fourth District, who was defeated last Fall. It is said, though, that Morse had renounced his disunion principles; but it came too late, and it was impolitic in Downs, after having so nobly stood up for the Union, to have shown any countenance to Morse whatever. He should have put him in the same boat with Pierre Soulé, when he rowed the latter up "Salt River." As it is, Soulé will chuckle at Downs's defeat. It is hard to say who will be Downs's successor, as there are any quantity of Whig candidates. Among the most prominent are Duncan F. Kenner, who was defeated by Soulé, at the expiration of Gov. Johnson's term; Alex. Bullett, of the "*Pic*;" Jas. Robb, C. Roselius, Randall Hunt, Judge Elgee, and Gov. Henry Johnson. It is said the Democrats will unite on Johnson, and I think the Senatorship lies between him and Kenner. The principal question that will come before the Legislature will be the amendment of the Constitution, a free banking system, and the making of railroads.

The great Railroad Convention of the South-western States adjourned on the 10th inst., after a session of five days. The debates brought to light a great many important statistical facts, which will have a highly beneficial effect on the whole South-western country. The New Orleans and Jackson, and the Opelousas railroads will certainly be built. And there is no doubt that the resolution containing the following system of railroads, adopted by the convention, will be carried out:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Routes regard the following system of interstate improvements as not only indispensible to the development of the agricultural, commercial and mineral wealth of the South-western States and cities, but also as essential to the equality and unity of the States of this confederacy, and they earnestly recommend the same to the patriotic consideration of the Legislature and citizens of the South-western States

1st A national road to the Pacific ocean, with one terminus on the Mississippi river North and one South of the mouth of the Ohio river, so as to divide the advantages of each road as equally as possible among the different States of the Union, the South-western national railroad, from Washington to New Orleans, passing through the States of Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana—constituting the shortest practicable line of mail and travel transit, and consisting of the following continuous sections now under consideration—to wit:

The Richmond and Lynchburgh railroad, the Virginia and Tennessee road, the East Tennessee and Virginia road, the Georgia and Alabama road, the Alabama and Tennessee river road, the Selma and Jackson road, the New Orleans and Jackson road.

For Kentucky—The Memphis and Louisville road, the Louisville and Nashville road

For Tennessee—The Memphis and Louisville road, the Memphis and Charleston road, the Nashville and Southwestern road, and the roads embraced in the "national route" above referred to.

For Alabama—The Mobile and Ohio road and the roads embraced in the "national route" referred to.

For Georgia and Florida—The Gulf road, or a continuation of the South-western road of Georgia to Pensacola Bay, the Florida and Pensacola road.

For Mississippi—The Mobile and Ohio road, the New-Orleans, Jackson and Nashville road, the New Orleans, Holly Springs and Ohio road, the Vicksburg and Jackson road, extended by Brandon eastward to Selma.

For Arkansas—The Arkansas and Mississippi river road, from Fort Smith or Van Buren to Little Rock, and thence to White River, and there diverging to Memphis and Helena. A road from North eastern Texas to Little Rock, crossing Red River at or near Fulton.

For Louisiana—The New-Orleans, Algiers, Texas and El Paso road, the Madisonville and Jackson road, the Vicksburg and Shreveport road; the New-Orleans and Nashville road.

For Texas—The continuation of the New-Orleans, Opelousas and El Paso road from Texas

For Missouri—The road from St. Louis westward, the Hannibal and St Joseph road.

The North has been gradually taking away from us the trade of the Mississippi Valley, by her railroads and canals, and we shall struggle hard to get it back again. The annexed statement shows the decrease in our exports of produce for the last year, which is truly alarming:

In '48, 49, the exports were		In '50-'51 the exports were	
Barrels Flour	778,000	Barrels Flour	583,000
Barrels Pork	466,000	Barrels Pork	182,000
Hhds Bacon	672,000	Hhds Bacon	462,000
Kegs Lard	1,246,000	Kegs Lard	729,000
Barrels Beef	60,000	Barrels Beef	43,000
Corn	1,465,000	Corn	535,000

The whole commerce of the State has wonderfully decreased during the past five years. The fact is the capital of New-Orleans has been principally employed in shaving notes, and doing a banking business, instead of being invested in internal improvements. This has principally resulted from the enormous taxes on property which is so great that men have found it more profitable to shave notes, than build houses or railroads, for the taxes nearly eat up the rents.

Gen. Foote, who was inaugurated as Governor of Mississippi on the 9th inst, expects soon to be returned again to the Senate by the Legislature of that State. I have been told, however, that steps have been taken to defeat him, and that he will not be re-elected.

The new City Hotel, (formerly Hewlett's,) opened today under the management of Messrs. Bartels & Cullum, and as the proprietors are both favorites with the travelling community, they will receive a large share of patronage. The house has been entirely rebuilt, and has an iron verandah in front, the same as the Verandah Hotel. The rental of this building including the stores on Camp and Common-streets, amount to $27,500. It is owned by Mr. Slatter, who is one of our most enterprising citizens.

Dr. Kinkel, the German patriot, arrived here on Saturday the 10th inst. and put up at the St. Louis. A torch-light procession and serenade was gotten up for him by some of his countrymen in the evening. He is to address our citizens on Wednesday evening next on the objects of his mission.

The gaieties of the season have just commenced here, and a large number of parties and soirées will be given this week.

Capt. J. A. Kelly, one of the Cuban prisoners, has published a card reiterating the charges against General Owen, and promises to reply at length to that portion of the defense of Owen relating to him, in a few days. But the matter has become stale, and at this time, as Mr. Toots would say, "it's of no consequence."

The weather continues extremely cold, and I fear that it will be a month before the channels of trade are opened, which affects business here very much.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Jan. 17.

Joshua Baldwin, one of our oldest and most prominent citizens, died last night. He was a native of Chester Co., Pa., and had resided here for the last quarter of a century. He presided over the Second Municipality of this city, as Recorder, from its first organization until 1850. He also held the office of U. S. Commissioner, and there were but few men who understood so well the laws and duties of a committing magistrate. As President of the Board of School Directors, he did more to establish and promote our Public School system than any other man. On retiring from the office of Recorder, he was appointed President of the Southern Mutual Insurance Company, which appointment he held until the dissolution of the Company, a few months ago. He was a just, humane and benevolent man, and highly esteemed by our citizens.

They have had two Democratic meetings at Jackson, Miss., which were held on the 8th inst. One "Union" and the other "States Rights." Jefferson Davis attacked Foote in the States Rights' Convention with great violence, to which Foote responded in the Union Convention, and bid defiance to the State Senate, the majority of which, it is said, threatens to refuse to go into an election to fill the vacancies in the U. S. Senate, and thus leave the State unrepresented until the meeting of the next Legislature, two years hence.

Gen. Foote proclaimed in the Convention, that, if the Legislature should adjourn without electing Senators, he would exercise his constitutional power, and appoint two Union Senators to the vacant places; and if they should not elect a Senator for the long term, commencing 1853, he would call an extra session of the Legislature in February, 1853, for that express purpose; and if they then refused, he would take issue with them and go before the people on that point.

"I have said it," said he, "and I will not take back a single word. As true as there is a God in heaven, if living, I will stand to what I have uttered."

It would seem from this, that the Union struggle in Mississippi is not over yet, and the "big fight" has yet to come. Gen. Foote says he is ready for the war.

The project of a railroad across the peninsula of Florida, has again been started in that State. A company has

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Results of Missionary Efforts.

To the Editor of The New-York Daily Times:

An article in your paper of Nov. 11, on the state of the Sandwich Islands, and offering some thoughts regarding annexation, was laid aside for comment, and, for unimportant reasons, has only just been reached.

There is no intention in this article of discussing the political question, involved in the application made by the Commissioner from those Islands; at the same time, the writer can say he is *Interventionist* in a sufficient degree to favor some project for protecting this weak nation from French rapacity and tyranny.

In the world's progress towards civilization and freedom, the Christian element must have a conspicuous agency. Wholesale social reforms, and a genuine national renovation, are ever the products of the Gospel leaven diffused throughout families and kingdoms. The editor of the *Times* has often publicly maintained with ability such views of the adaptation of the Christian religion to the events and welfare of humanity; and many of his present readers are not a little surprised by what appears a virtual and summary rejection of the practical benefits of Christianity in the following extract:

"The Sandwich Islands, ever since their discovery by Cook, *and the introduction of Christianity*, have steadily declined in population. The presence of merchants and missionaries, and the annual visits of navigators *en route* to the Northern Pacific, have forced in necessarily some of the results of Christian enlightenment; *and the physical effect appears to be seriously injurious.* The nations have lost Paganism, to be sure, and in receiving the Gospel substitute, *gained very little in moral or intellectual advancement.*"

This discouraging view of Christian enterprise connected with missions could hardly be expected from any secular paper, not openly Pagan or Infidel, and, it is believed by a serious mistake, has found entrance into a journal enthusiastically devoted to Social and National progress.

The successful operation of Christian laborers in the Hawaian kingdom, under the blessing of God, has conferred upon thousands temporal and eternal happiness. Such undisputed results have in some respects favorably compared with the earliest days of the primitive Church, and have harmonized with the inspired prophetic revelation concerning the entrance of true light in the Gentile world. Churches gathered in these Islands have for years shone as beacon lights in the surrounding darkness of Paganism, and the reflex benefits to the American Churches have been unspeakably great, kindling a new zeal, inciting to enlarged endeavors, prompting to greater self denials in furthering the cause of the Redeemer.

The Sandwich Islands were dissovered in 1778. Their population, as estimated by Captain Cook, was about 400,000. This was doubtless conjectured to some extent; yet it cannot be gainsayed that these Islands have greatly decreased in the course of seventy-five years, so that they do not now number more than 150,000. This depopulation has mainly been caused by frequent internal wars, malignant diseases introduced from other countries, and by the horrid practice of infanticide. All these destroying agencies existed before the introduction of Christianity in 1820. In that and subsequent years the Islands were signalized in their history by the dawning and partial illumination of the light of the Gospel. It would be rare, indeed, if a people's number, wealth and influence should be diminished by the influence of Christian institutions. Without special evidence to the contrary, we must believe that other causes have been disastrous to the healthful growth of these Islands.

Readers of the various missionary journals, and other papers of unquestionable authority, have for years been informed of many precious "results of Christian enlightenment" in the Sandwich Islands. They have not attached special credence to the caricatured representations of unfriendly writers. The wholesale defamation of missions, contained in such works as the *Omoos* and *Typees* falls harmless before numberless proofs of the triumph of virtue and grace among many of the benighted Islanders. "Some of the results of Christian enlightenment" may be briefly mentioned. From a state of abject degradation, many have advanced to knowledge, civilization and virtue. Abandoning a voluptuous and abominable idolatry, some have awakened to embrace the truth, and adore the hitherto "unknown God." Many Christian churches have been formed, where the privileges of the holy Sabbath and the means of grace are weekly enjoyed. Schools have been established in considerable numbers, where the Scriptures are taught and popular education is disseminated. Inferior and incidental "results of Christian enlightenment" could be stated, having their origin and foundation in the broad superstructure of the Gospel dispensation

"The physical effect of this enlightenment appears to be seriously injurious." Is this carefully stated? From authentic reports read during the last few months, there is undisputed evidence of improvement in agriculture, dwellings, furniture, dress, utensils, roads, &c. Industry and enterprise have received a fresh stimulus by the introduction of foreign capital and skill. The comforts and conveniences of life are multiplying in many places. In some places cases of intoxication are rare. Churches and schools are being erected by natives who would appreciate their advantages.

"The nation, in substituting Christianity for Paganism, has gained little in moral or intellectual advancement." The Christians of the Hawaiian Kingdom are not Anglo-Saxon, and it cannot be supposed that they should, at once, in a third of a century, develope the moral and intellectual virtues of the English or American race. Yet it may be confidently asserted that as a nation they have advanced in moral and intellectual improvement, and moral renovation, to the precise extent that they have received the Gospel. Notwithstanding the prevalence of gross and shameless vices in many places, it has been proved that these Islands have made palpable advances in true elevation. The natives of those distant isles, under the light of Revelation, recognize the ties that bind man to man and make the human family a universal brotherhood. Recent statistics give the number of 21,054 persons connected with Churches in those Islands. These Churches, during the past year, have, from their "deep poverty," given the sum of $21,094 for the support of the Gospel, and for other benevolent objects, averaging one dollar for each individual. In our own favored and Christian country, the average amount of money contributed to objects of Christian benevolence is less than fifty cents for each member of an evangelical Church! If these disciples have little intellectual attainment, have they not a large measure of Christian philanthropy! We, here, have been receiving for what we have bestowed; for in this sum of $21,094 is included $3,170 to the American Board of Missions, and $465 to the American Bible Society! Such are substantial tokens of true enlightenment.

Less favored by the results of Christian enlightenment than our own beloved United States, who will yet say the effects of Christianity in the Sandwich Islands have been injurious! The Gospel of Christ has effected a mighty change in those Islands, and it will, in God's own time, diffuse its leaven throughout the Hawaiian Kingdom. What it has done for the most powerful and enlightened nation on the globe is vividly described by a classic writer.

"An Island in the North Atlantic—not one of the largest on the earth—was once peopled by savages, naked and painted, or covered with skins; as rude, as wild, as ferocious as our Sioux or Camanches. They were genuine idolaters, and their rites were cruel and appalling—being accompanied by human sacrifices, the never-failing product of the grosser heathenism. There were no arts, no literature, no commerce and no advancement.

"Look at the same Islands under Christian enlightenment. Thronged with an ever increasing population, it is the happiest land of the old world. If there are refinements in literature; if there are wonders of art; if there are poetry and music; if there are adventurous flights of science—if there is statesmanship or commerce, these exist *there* in their highest glory. Its commerce outrates that of any other people, and its canvas is swelling in every sea. It is a land of high civilization and enlightened freedom. It is England, the land of our fathers."

The "Gospel substitute" has done much for the Sandwich Islands, and places once hopelessly degraded,—so far as other substitutes have developed the power to renovate and promote "moral and intellectual advancement," their growth has been feeble, and their success very limited, without the partial light and aid of Christian institutions. "Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world," is the only remedy for the social and political evils of individuals and nations.

Remarks—We publish, very gladly, our correspondent's forcible delineation of the benefits conferred on the Sandwich Islands by the introduction of Christianity. We did not intend to ascribe to the missionary enterprise or to Christianity, injurious results of any sort; and we regret that any apparent ground for such an inference should have been given by our language. We intended merely to say that the *vices* of civilization found access to the Sandwich Islands at *the same time* with its advantages,—that the evil practises and vicious indulgences, which are the accompaniments of civilization, have carried new and destructive agencies among the barbarians of the Islands. French rum and brandy, for example, went into those Islands with French missionaries. The dregs of American civilization,—the very worst class of American sailors,—were thrown upon their shores at the same with the teachers of religion. It is from these vicious and depraving influences that destructive degradation has been fastened upon the inhabitants.

The truth is, that it is not before the advance of Christianity, but of civilization, and its thousand degenerate arts, that barbarous races disappear. Christianity is but one element of civilization. Human depravity provides it with a multitude of evil accompaniments as it travels along, and unfortunately the debased, untutored nature of the people who receive it, seizes far more readily upon the vices than the virtues which court their favor. The Hawaiian and Society Islands have both illustrated this fact. Had the Gospel system, abstracted from the vices which surround it in Christendom, been left alone to do its work, there could be no doubt about the result. But that is certainly far from being the case.

As to the question whether the historical fact is as we state it, there is abundant room for two opinions. Testimony is singularly conflicting. Those who are solicitous to relieve the missionaries from the charge (a foolish one we need hardly say) of being directly or indirectly responsible for any ill features in the present condition of things, deny that any such features exist. They do so sincerely of course, but the evidences of decay come, we think, from too many respectable quarters to be lightly doubted; and the best thing the friends of missions can do is to ascribe the evil to its real source, the corrupting influence of commercial intercourse.

Washington and Intervention.

To the Editor of the New York Daily Times:

A few days ago, the *Express* published approvingly a labored communication, asserting the right of one nation to interfere in the domestic contests of another, and referring to Vattel as authority. Saturday (Jan. 17), it published a letter of Gen. Washington, containing this passage: "I think every nation has a right to establish that form of government under which it conceives it may live most happy—provided it imparts no right or is not dangerous to others; and that *no Government ought to interfere with the internal concerns of another*, except for the security of what is due to themselves."

Do me the favor to ask of the *Express* whether Vattel or Washington is its guide, and, if the latter, to ask what grounds he has for supposing that Washington would have allowed an exception to his maxim in favor of despotic governments, or that he would have hesitated *officially to express* the opinion which, as the *Express* shows, he did certainly entertain. Does he think that Washington would have stooped to defend a neutrality that had its origin in principle and not in policy? Does he think that when Washington says, "It must be unwise to implicate ourselves by artificial ties in the *ordinary* vicissitudes of her politics, or the *ordinary* combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities," he meant nothing by the repetition of the word "*ordinary?*"—that he did not mean to imply that extraordinary circumstances might arise to call for a different policy?

In Washington's time, and for a long time after, Europe was engaged in a series of contests for maintaining the balance of power; these were the *ordinary vicissitudes* and the *ordinary combinations and collisions* to which he alluded—but to his mind the possibility of so monstrous a crime as an alliance of kings for the maintenance of tyranny as a universal principle of Government, a general conspiracy against the rights of man and the dictates of humanity, never occurred. As the Roman law had no punishment for parricide, because its framers knew nothing of the crime, so his pure mind never conceived so monstrous an idea. And I ask any man of common sense to declare whether any alliance of despots against liberty founded on the principle of propagandism, and carried out by arms on the Continent of Europe and in this country by an impertinent attempt to abridge the liberty of speech of an American Secretary of State—is not a sufficiently *extraordinary* vicissitude to justify a strong official expression of opinion?

May not such a league, which has just crushed one Republic, and which is at this moment threatening all other liberal Continental Governments, be justly considered as dangerous to our interests?

For my own part, I adopt to the full the sentiment of Washington. I believe that no nation has a right to interfere in the concerns of another except for its own security, and that any such interference is an offense against the law of nations. I believe that each nation individually has the right to compel obedience to international law, and is bound to exercise that right whenever a due regard for its security and interests will permit.

Whether the condition of our country will justify such an interference in the case of Hungary, when the case shall arise, let our rulers decide—they only have the means of judging, and on them is the responsibility.

But as far as the declaration of an opinion goes, a nation which refuses to maintain the right from the fear of others, or from a mercenary self-interest, is like an individual in the same case, craven, contemptible, and dishonored, and a fit mark for the finger of scorn to point at, and will prove an easy prey to the pirates of humanity.

I am for liberty of thought and speech, as well as of action, and among nations as well as individuals.

VINDEX.

Kossuth and Count Batthyani.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Having read Count Cassimir Batthyani's letter to the *London Times*, with a good deal of interest, I send you the following conclusions to which I have been led by its perusal.

1. I think it may be fairly inferred from it, that KOSSUTH was fully justified in his whole course, from the commencement to the end of the Hungarian struggle. There is not one specification in it of a ground of censure of his conducting the affairs of Hungary, except his finally throwing off the yoke of Austria; and this latter proves that he could and should have done nothing else. KOSSUTH himself has never more fully portrayed the faithlessness, falsehood and treachery of Austria, and her wanton and tyrannical annihilation of the Hungarian constitution and liberties—except England's, the most ancient and well established constitution in the world.

2. I think it also fairly inferable that the attack upon KOSSUTH's motives, principles, and character, towards the close of the letter, is dictated by personal enmity and envy. The charges are specific enough, but not one act of KOSSUTH's life is cited in support of them, except his resignation of his office. He is first blamed for struggling for Hungarian Independence, and then, when the struggle became hopeless, for laying down the office by virtue of which he had conducted the struggle. Batthyani's letter proves that a courageous and honest patriot would have resisted Austria, even if the issue were to be doubtful. But the issue was not doubtful. Is KOSSUTH to be censured for not foreseeing that he would have to resist Russia, too? Who believes that when KOSSUTH resigned his power there was any hope, except from his resignation? At that moment, Hungary lay apparently defenseless at the feet of Russia. There was but one possible chance—in some successful effort to be made by the army. And Gorgey, and the other leaders of the army, required KOSSUTH's resignation. And what fault does Batthyani find with the resignation? Truly, that KOSSUTH did not resign in due form, and that he did not foresee that Gorgey would prove a traitor. And KOSSUTH fled to Turkey! So did Charles the XIIth, of Sweden, and was never accused of cowardice for it. Napoleon not only fled, but to his bitterest foe—of whom, in effect, he begged for mercy. This is substantially the whole of Count Batthyani's showing. And upon this, he accuses KOSSUTH of want of principle, want of steadfastness, want of statesmanship, want of courage, radicalism, and cowardice.

Before we believe Count Batthyani upon such statements and assertions, we must know something more of him and less of KOSSUTH. Can Batthyani point as KOSSUTH can to his unwearied devotion to his country's service? Can he point as KOSSUTH can to a grateful country and an admiring world? Can he even claim to have dared to defend the constitution and liberties of his country against the usurpation of a power determined upon enslaving it? It would seem not, for this is precisely the thing upon which his censures of KOSSUTH are principally founded. The plebeian formed by nature, has risen infinitely above the noble made by fortune. Batthyani in the *salons* of Paris, is not so conspicuous as KOSSUTH, the guest of nations and the champion of human liberty. Why should not Batthyani hate him? "There is a daily beauty in his life which makes *me* odious."

HUNGARY.

Story of a Hungarian.

To the Editor of The New-York Daily Times:

I had the following beautiful story of a Hungarian, from the lips of the officer to whom allusion is made. My informant was a recruiting officer in the Hungarian service at the time. During the month of Sept. 1848, after the cry "to arms" had thrilled the hearts of the people of Hungary, there were no less than *forty thousand* who voluntarily entered the army. Among others, a man of fifty years of age, or over, named MACO IMRY, presented himself, desiring at once to be sent as a soldier to the battles. He well knew the fearful hazards of war, for his brother had just been killed in battle, and he had lately parted with a son 19 years of age, never to see him again, for he also had fallen a victim to the deadly volties of the Austrian soldiery. But his heart, although bleeding, beat warm for his oppressed land. He had given a brother—he had given a son—now he was anxious to give himself. He feared not death, nor did he quail at the thought of being wounded—for a near neighbor had been most dreadfully wounded, and he well knew what frightful havoc bullets and bayonets made. He felt that his country called him, and he must answer that call in person. But this was not all—the noble boy he had lost had a brother as noble. On learning that there was a recruiting officer in the town, he took the surviving son by the hand and hastened to have their names enrolled. Do the annals of patriotism furnish a more beautiful spectacle than this—age and youth—the father and his boys going cheerfully and heroically to the sacrifice? It reminds us of brave old Abraham as he went forward calmly to the awful scene of his trial. To make everything sure, IMRY demanded that he at once take the oath which would bind him to his purpose, and bind him irrecoverably to the army. He took the oath, as also did his son. His wife soon heard of the transaction. She had lost one son—how could she lose another boy, and with him the husband of her youth and the father of her children! The feeling of a wife and mother were stronger than her regard for country; and, with two married daughters, she hastened to the recruiting officer, and offered one thousand florins for the release of each, placing the money in the officer's hand. This proving ineffectual, she promised to bring five thousand florins for their release. This was a large sum, although her husband was quite a rich man for one of his class. This sum the officer could not receive, but he promised the agonized wife that he would send to the General Commander for permission to do it. He accordingly sent an account of the circumstances, and received in reply permission to receive the money, as money was greatly needed, and as the man was quite old to begin a soldier's life. The wife was overjoyed, but when the exchange was mentioned to the old man, his firm and noble soul seemed to *condense itself into words*, as he exclaimed: "No thousands of florins can buy me away. I was once born as a Hungarian, and I have once to die as a Hungarian."

It is impossible to give, in our language, the full force of the original Magyar. The words of the brave old man were caught up as almost words of inspiration, and they rang like a trumpet in the ears of his countrymen. They were the rallying words of the army, and, embodied in song, they cheered the suffering soldiers in the bivouac, enheartening them during the weary and livelong night, and turned their sinews to steel in the shock of the deadly encounter. The old man was true to his word. He went with his son into the army. He was promoted to be the bearer of the standard of his General; he bore it aloft proudly for a time, till he was stricken down upon the field of battle. He died a true Hungarian. Alas! the banner which he so exultingly bore no longer waves over his land; for her armies were betrayed, and Hungary, like Poland, is no more. His second son, I believe, also perished with him. MACO IMRY was of the peasant class—a baur. He is a representative of his class, and never, in the history of the world, have men exhibited a more noble and stalwart patriotism than they. Many were the instances, like that of IMRY, in which they refused to be ransomed from their enlistment. Tears and entreaties of loved ones could not retain them, and the sad tale of their inevitable sufferings from cold and hunger could not deter them.

I am, yours truly, ALEX.

Eternal Vigilance the Price of Liberty.

To the Editor of The New-York Daily Times:

It is said that the father of the brothers Rothschild, when upon his death bed, called them to his side, and first exerting his strength unsuccessfully to break a bundle of sticks, and then with ease snapping them singly, exemplified to his sons the advantage of union and the necessity of combination; a lesson, it is quite evident, they have well profited by.

There is some sort of an application of this principle now making in the political world; Despotism is gathering her rods, and with bands of steel firmly binding them together; while stick by stick the supports of freedom (both constitutional and republican) are being snapped asunder. Is there no moral in this worthy our nation's attention?

While our rulers have been wrangling as to whether the representative of a newly-born but down-trodden sister Republic should have extended to him the courtesy of a reception, the sagacious despots of Europe, with the energy which self-preservation incites, have been caballing, intriguing, and combining against Liberty everywhere, until (it was Russian advice, not second-hand Napoleonic wit, which brought about the late *Coup d'Etat*) with the suddenness of thought, another Republic has been crushed, and with a vigor and remorselessness which has alarmed constitutional England for her own safety; and yet our government rests as quiet and supine as if the Atlantic were a Chinese wall, separating us entirely from all interest in, or apprehension from, the political events of the old world.

Is not ours a heedless and false security? Our nation may pride itself upon its strength and position, and laugh the idea of foreign aggression to scorn; and doubtless, *if united*, it could safely defy the world. But would we, under any and every circumstance, *remain* united? Have we no elements of dissension in our midst which European intrigue (perfected by centuries of study and experience) could not fan into flame? Is our press entirely free from venality, our statesmen from corruption, our would-be aristocracy from the influence of flattery, and our people from superstition? Have we no monied aristocracy, which, like the Paris Bourgeoisie, would say: "Govern us as you please, so long as you interfere not with our money getting?" Are there not Arnolds and Gorgeys in every nation and station of life, (alas, for poor human nature) which it needs but the fitting circumstance to draw out?

Let diplomatists and statesmen treat together as courteously as they will, there is no sympathy, there can be no sincere harmony, between Republicanism and Despotism; nor can there be any (absolutist) peace in Europe so long as its peoples witness, in the prosperity of our nation, a form of government they cannot help but aspire to. Absolutism *knows* this, and has been and *still* is taking her measures accordingly. The Continent is now Cossack; England, threatened (see *London Times*) and scarce ten days from the newly acquired dominions of Nicholas, lies the source and stronghold of the principles so troublesome and distressing to him and his lieutenants. And will not some evil befall us, if deaf to the calls of justice and humanity, we look idly and ungenerously on, and see our mother country humbled, and liberty on the Continent become extinct!

Would the Republic of the United States now have an existence had not 3,000 miles of ocean supervened between it and the old world? Surely not. It was the hand of Providence which placed the young eagle of Liberty where, secluded and unnoticed by the bloodhounds of Despotism, she might safely arrive at maturity and strength, to spread her protecting, if not proselyting wings, over the earth. And shall she now boldly and nobly accept her mission, or resting in supineness and selfishness, have the issue, in some unguarded moment, forced upon her!

"Eternal Vigilance is the price of Liberty."—*Jefferson.*

The Crystal Palace in New York.

To the Editor of The New-York Daily Times:

The public has been inquisitive for a long time concerning the projected "Exhibition of all Nations," to be holden at New York in the Sprirg, and are yet in the dark. The New-Yorkers are behind the Londoners in *correct* information, as it appears by a late paper "that plans and designs for an exhibition building at New-York have been prepared by Joseph Paxton, the great artist of the Glass Palace, which have been exhibited to and approved by Her Majesty, and attracted much attention at the London Exchange."

That an exhibition will be had in this city, and that a building of glass and iron is to be erected for the purpose, has been pretty generally understood, from the action of the City Council in the matter of the petition of Mr. E. Riddle for the use of Madison Square.

Being a resident in the neighborhood of the Square, and feeling some interest in the subject, I have taken considerable trouble to ascertain what the proposed Exhibition is to be, who are the real proprietors of it, and what the probable elements of its success in New-York. The result of the inquiry has been the conclusion that the objection raised by the residents on the Square against the location of the building there, would not have been urged so warmly, had they correctly understood the objects of the Exhibition and the nature of the building to be erected; and it would appear to be for the interest of Mr. Riddle and associates—now that the use of Reservoir Square has been given them by the corporation—that they should acquaint the public with its true features.

The idea of an Exhibition of the industry of all nations, to be held in this country, is not a new one. The present Exhibition was projected in part at the suggestion of certain prominent exhibitors at the Crystal Palace, who were desirous of shipping their productions to the United States, if a good and safe repository were afforded them, and with an ultimate prospect of sale, rather than return them to their distant points of manufacture. Some of the choicest works of art from France—the Zol-Veiren and Prussia—are boxed ready for shipment. Prince Albert has entered warmly into the plan, and has proposed shipping to Mr. Riddle twenty-five or thirty of his most valuable pieces of statuary and painting.

The great work in bronze, the famous Amazon by Kiss of Berlin, has been purchased by the gentleman associated with Mr. R., and only waits the completion of the building to be forwarded to this country. The rare and costly shawls from the East Indies, and many of the most valuable articles sent to London from a distance, are ready for trans-shipment to New-York.

(I learn that Mr. RIDDLE, since his arrival in this country has received 700 applications from London and the Continent for a space in the Exhibition.)

The articles which would be shipped here are from points so remote that in all probability they never could again be collected. They are the choicest works of the choicest artists in the world. Our mechanics are thus afforded an opportunity of seeing the works of the best European artists, and of measuring their abilities by them.

The exhibition does not then propose to be a rival, but a continuation of the former, and the glory which attached to the one will be transferred to the other.

If the mechanics of our country are permitted to examine what has been shown as specimens of the best productions of the best workmen of the world, they have a standard by which to form their own judgment, and to be better prepared for a trial at some future *World's Fair* with more certain prospects of a successful competition. *Without* such a standard, no just idea can be formed of the abilities of the cunning artisans they have to contend with.

After the contributions from abroad shall be deposited, our countrymen are afforded an opportunity of placing beside them their own works, and of exhibiting, if they choose, the right instead of the wrongness of America's

X.

Report of the Ladies Association.

We lay the following Report before our readers with pleasure, feeling assured that it will speak for itself. The long-continued inclemency of the weather has doubtless stimulated the kindly sympathies of many who are apt to forget, under ordinary circumstances, how numerous and pressing are the necessities of the large body of destitute persons who crowd the out-of-the-way places of our city. Of these sufferers, none are greater claimants upon Christian aid than those whose former condition of competence, perhaps affluence, makes their present destitution more severely felt. Of this class are many of those whose cases are the special object in this association of Ladies. The least that can be done for them is to organize and sustain an institution which, by finding suitable employment for them, will secure them necessary comforts, and at the same time save their natural self-respect. We heartily commend the Institution to the favor of our readers:

"With the approach of wintry frosts and shortened days, we present ourselves again to our friends, and we sometimes almost fear lest the appearance of our Report should be looked upon with half a shudder, as reminding them that the bright, cheerful days of summer, and the clear, bracing season of autumn have passed, and snow, sleet and gloom are at hand. But winter has many charms for those for whom we write; the happy fireside in the long winter evenings, the merry family meetings of Thanksgiving and Christmas, and all the numberless pleasures that associate themselves in our minds with this season, will be enjoyed by our friends and patrons.

"And now let us ask how the case will stand with those of whom, and in whose behalf, we write? Small, cold, cheerless rooms, scanty clothing and scantier food, wasting sickness, exhausting toil, so touchingly described by Hood, that all other language is weak in comparison; the whole weight of support resting sometimes on one member of a family, who considers herself in health, only by comparison with others more ill than herself; such are the winter prospects, the Christmas-holidays before the worthy, respectable objects whose cause we advocate, and whom we endeavor to assist, by providing material on which they may expend their labor.

"We do not often draw from their obscure homes the tales of sorrow and suffering attached to the lives of many whom we employ, but it may serve to awaken the interest of the supporters of this institution, while it cannot wound the feeling of any, if we occasionally give a little sketch of cases that come within our knowledge.

"As an instance—there are two sisters, the daughters of a once wealthy merchant, now orphans, in total destitution, dependent on their own exertions or the kindness of friends for their support: one has been for years almost, if not quite, bed-ridden, dying by inches of a complication of maladies, one of which is a cancer; she is totally unequal to any exertion, and with delicate appetite, sensitive nerves, together with all the susceptibility to discomforts and privations natural to one brought up in luxury; she has absolutely no resource but the labor of her sister, and this sister, who must work, stitch by stitch, for means to procure food and clothing, and then with her own hands prepare that food and clothing for her own and her sister's use—this sister is suffering from so violent and dangerous an affection of the heart that she must never for a moment forget herself, and make one hasty movement or effort, lest, as the physicians assure her, she should occasion instant death. These two ladies—for as such they were brought up—were for some time miserably lodged, because they could not afford to be otherwise: until two relatives, who live at a distance, on learning their condition, desired them to procure a better home, promising to provide for the rent. Not long since, instead of the usual quarterly remittance, they received a letter containing half the sum, and announcing that one of their relatives had failed, and could, consequently, no longer aid them—while the other, who had a large family, and was less prosperous than usual, sent his quota, informing them, with regret, it was uncertain if he could continue it. What will be their winter even with the aid our Society affords? Still more, what would it be without it?

"This is but one of many, many tales we might unfold. Will any of our subscribers withdraw, or diminish their contributions? May we not rather hope for more subscriptions, and especially more *work*, as this is the only direct means by which we aid those who look to us for assistance. In such cases—and alas, there are but too many—where the means of support are as limited, even if the bodily suffering be less, it will be seen that the comfort, and almost the very existence, of our Permits depends upon receiving *prompt payment* for their work. The Depository has no funds at its disposal, and the Permits are therefore entirely dependent on those who give the work for their compensation. A delay of a week in paying for that work may, and often does, occasion great distress. The Managers would therefore *entreat* all those who are kind enough to send their work to the Depository, to remember the wants and sufferings of those they employ, and be ready to discharge the bill as soon as the work is completed. It is only when of our abundance we communicate to the wants of others in their poverty, that we prove our gratitude to Him who prospers us and makes our cup overflow with blessings, with the caution to use this world as not abusing it, to remember that we are stewards and must give an account, and who promises to show mercy to the merciful, while those who turn a deaf ear to the cry of the poor shall in their calamity cry and not be heard.

Our annual account of work shows 9,550 articles made, to the value of $6,347 for the work, from which $289 93 have to be deducted as per centage towards defraying the expenses of the institution: we are very desirous of enlarging the amount of our subscriptions, that we may be able to decrease, if not remove, this per centage, in order that those who work may receive the full remuneration for their labor.

CAROLINE MURRAY, Secretary."

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S PARENTAGE.—Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, is the nephew of the great Napoleon Bonaparte, and grandson of Josephine, his first wife. This captivating woman had two children, both by her first husband—Eugene and Hortense Beauharnois. Louis Bonaparte, father of him who is now at the head of the French people, was the third brother of the great Napoleon, and born at Ajaccio, (Corsica,) on the 2d of September, 1778. His marriage with the daughter of Josephine was not his own choice, but brought about by the joint labor of Napoleon, and especially Josephine, who artfully accomplished many objects by which she hoped to make certain her own position as Empress. The first proposal was made to him in July, 1800, shortly after the return of the First Consul from the campaign one of the conflicts of which was the battle of Marengo. He then gave it a decided negative. Not long after, it was renewed, but with no better success; and to escape further importunity, Louis Bonaparte made a tour of several months in Germany. In October, 1801, Josephine, not at all discouraged by the two previous refusals to comply with her proposals, made a fresh assault upon Louis. One evening, during a ball at Malmaison, she took him aside, Napoleon joined the conference, and after a long conversation "they made him give his consent." In the language of Louis himself, and on the 4th of January, 1802, the contract, the civil marriage and the religious ceremony took place at the private residence of the First Consul in Paris. Hortense Beauharnois had but just left the boarding school of Madame Campan, and had no different part in the affair than her husband—both being instruments in the hands of the First Consul and Josephine. "Never," wrote Louis, "was there a more gloomy ceremony; never had husband and wife a stronger presentiment of the bitterness of a reluctant and ill-assorted union." And Madame Campan, who was at a ball given in honor of the event, states that "every countenance beamed with satisfaction save that of the bride, whose profound melancholy formed a sad contrast to the happiness she might have been expected to evince; she seemed to shun her husband's very looks, lest he should read in her's the indifference she felt towards him."

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the WIDENING of LIBERTY-STREET, between Broadway and Greenwich-street, in the City of New-York.—The undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, duly appointed by a rule of the Supreme Court, pursuant to the requirements of the Act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act in relation to the collection of Assessments and Taxes in the City and County of New-York, and for other purposes, passed May 14, 1840," passed May 7, 1841, do hereby give notice that they have completed their Estimate and Assessment of the lots, pieces or parcels of land, and the buildings thereon, taken or to be taken for the purpose of opening the said street, duly appointed by the Court, and that they will be present at the office of JAMES S. SANFORD, Esq., Number 74 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 7th day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, and that then and there a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Jan. 28, 1863.

JOSEPH JAMISON,
JOHN COX,
SMITH DUNNING, } Commissioners.

HENRY E. DAVIES, Attorney. d27 tMh13

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the WIDENING of WALL-STREET, four feet on the northerly side thereof, between Broadway and Nassau-street, in the City of New-York. The subscribers, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, duly appointed by a rule of the Supreme Court, give notice, pursuant to the requirements of the Act entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act in relation to the collection of Assessments and Taxes in the City and County of New-York, and for other purposes, passed May 14, 1840," passed May 7, 1841, that the abstract of the Estimate and Assessment of the Commissioners, together with such maps, and the amount of assessments, whether for damage or benefit, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by the Commissioners in making their report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the city and county of New-York, for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern, there to remain for at least sixty days before the Commissioners make their report to the said Supreme Court, at the time and place hereinafter mentioned. And the said Commissioners further give notice, pursuant to the requirements of the Act entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act in relation to the collection of Assessments and Taxes in the City and County of New-York, and for other purposes, passed May 14, 1840," passed May 7, 1841, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that they have completed their Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, are requested to present their objections in writing to MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., Esq., the Chairman of the said Commissioners, at the office of JAMES S. SANFORD, Esq., Number 74 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within thirty days from the date of this notice. And that the limits embraced by this assessment are as follows, that is to say: All the lots, pieces or parcels of land, fronting on both sides of Liberty-street, between the easterly sides of Broadway and Nassau-street, and to and including No 84 Liberty-street, opposite Gold-street, together with all the lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying or fronting on the easterly side of West-street, between the northerly side of Cedar-street and the southerly side of Cortlandt-street; and all the lots fronting or lying on the easterly and westerly sides of Washington-street, and the easterly and westerly sides of Greenwich-street, respectively, between the northerly side of Cedar-street and the southerly side of Cortlandt-street, together with the lots fronting or lying on both sides of Trinity-place, both sides of Temple-street, respectively, between the northerly side of Cedar-street and the southerly side of Liberty-street. Also all the lots fronting on the westerly side of Broadway, between the northerly side of Cedar-street and the southerly side of Cortlandt-street; all the lots fronting on the easterly side of Broadway, between the northerly side of Cedar-street and southerly side of Maiden-lane, together with the lots lying on both sides of Liberty-place, between the northerly side of Liberty-street and the southerly side of Maiden-lane, together with the lots fronting and lying on both sides of Nassau-street and William-street, respectively, between the northerly side of Cedar-street and the southerly side of Maiden-lane. And the said Commissioners further give notice, that their report in the above entitled matter, will be made and presented to the Supreme Court, at a special term of the said Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 13th day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, and that then and there a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Dec. 24, 1861.

JOSEPH JAMISON,
JOHN COX,
SMITH DUNNING, } Commissioners.

HENRY E. DAVIES, Attorney. d27 tMh13

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the WIDENING of WALL-STREET, four feet on the northerly side thereof, between Broadway and Nassau-street, in the City of New-York. The subscribers, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, duly appointed by a rule of the Supreme Court, give notice, pursuant to the requirements of the Act entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act in relation to the collection of Assessments and Taxes in the City and County of New-York, and for other purposes, passed May 14, 1840," passed May 7, 1841, that the abstract of the Estimate and Assessment of the Commissioners in the above matter, containing the names of the owners of the lots assessed, the numbers of such lots as they appear on the maps of the Commissioners, together with such maps, and the amount of assessments, whether for damage or benefit, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by the Commissioners in making their report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the city and county of New-York, for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern, there to remain for at least sixty days before the Commissioners make their report to the said Supreme Court, at the time and place hereinafter mentioned. And the said Commissioners further give notice, pursuant to the requirements of the Act entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act in relation to the collection of Assessments and Taxes in the City and County of New-York, and for other purposes, passed May 14, 1840," passed May 7, 1841, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that they have completed their Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, are requested to present their objections in writing to ROBERT G. CAMPBELL, the Chairman of the said Commissioners, at his office, No. 79 Nassau-st, in the City of New-York, within thirty days from the date of this notice. And that the limits embraced by this assessment are as follows, that is to say: All the lots, pieces or parcels of land, fronting on the northerly and southerly sides of Wall-st., between the easterly side of Broadway and the westerly side of Pearl-st., including the lot on the north-east corner of Broadway and Wall-st., and also the lot, piece or parcel of land fronting on the easterly and westerly sides of New-st., between Exchange-place and Wall-st. And also all the lots, pieces or parcels of land fronting on the easterly and westerly sides of Broad-st., between Exchange-place and Wall-st. And the said Commissioners further give notice that their report in the above entitled matter will be made and presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of the said Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Saturday the 6th day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard; and that then and there a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed, and the notice hereto fore given that said report would be made and presented to said Court and a motion made for the confirmation thereof on the 31st day of January, 1863, is hereby countermanded.—Dated New-York, Dec. 19, 1861.

ROBERT G. CAMPBELL,
MERWIN E. BREWER,
WYLLIS BLACKSTONE, } Commissioners.

HENRY E. DAVIES, Attorney. d19 tMh5

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING and EXTENDING of ALBANY-STREET, from Greenwich-street to Trinity place, in the City of New-York. The subscribers, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, duly appointed by a rule of the Supreme Court, give notice, pursuant to the requirements of an Act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to reduce several laws relating particularly to the City of New-York, into one Act, passed April 9, 1813," passed April 20, 1830: that the abstract of the Estimate and Assessment of the Commissioners in the above matter, containing the names of the owners of the lots assessed, the numbers of such lots as they appear on the maps

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to The New-York Times.

Legislature—Officers of the House—Election of Officers—The Christiana Riots.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 30.

The Louisiana House of Representatives have elected Mr. J. R. King, Whig, as Speaker, by a majority of 17 over Williamson, Democrat; John E. Layet, as Clerk, and Mr. E. Solomon, as Sergeant-at-Arms. Both the latter gentlemen are Whigs. Congress has voted to adjourn over until Monday.

The Senate of Maryland have appointed a Committee to take into consideration that part of the Governor's Message relating to the murder of Gorsuch.

Arrival of the Sloop-of-War Falmouth, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 30.

The United States Sloop-of-War *Falmouth*, Capt. McIntosh, arrived at Norfolk, to-day, after a run of 53 days from Rio. Mr. Stonsall, the Captain's Clerk, died on the passage.

Professor Silliman is to commence a course of Lectures here on Monday night, at the Smithsonian Institute.

The Syracuse Rioters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 30.

It is currently stated this P. M. that the Syracuse rioters will not be tried until some time in August, as it is the intention of the U. S. Attorney to get new indictments at the June term.

XXXIId CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 30.

The Senate met at the usual hour.

On motion of Mr. NORRIS, the private calendar was postponed until 1 o'clock.

PETITIONS.

Mr. PRATT presented a petition from the merchants of Baltimore, for a line of steamers from that port *via* Norfolk to Rio Janeiro.

THE INDEMNITY BILL.

Mr. HUNTER reported the Mexican Indemnity bill without amendment.

Numerous petitions and reports were also received.

PASSENGERS TO CALIFORNIA.

Mr. BRADBURY's resolution, directing an inquiry by the Committee on Commerce into the expediency of a provision of law for regulating the number of passengers in vessels to California. He referred to several cases where lives had been lost, by disease engendered in crowded vessels.

Mr. GWIN hoped the Committee would make a rigid inquiry, and, by heavy penalties, prevent further abuse. The resolution was adopted.

RELIEF OF CUBAN PRISONERS.

The bill from the House, for the relief of the Cuban prisoners in Spain. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

COURTS IN DELAWARE.

The bill changing the time for holding the United States Courts in Delaware, was taken up and ordered to be engrossed.

NAVAL COMMISSIONS.

Mr. HALE's resolution, directing an inquiry by the Naval Committee, concerning the expediency of making the naval commissions for a term of years, was taken up and passed.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The private Calendar was then taken up, and bills of the following titles ordered to a third reading: For the Relief of Mary W. Thompson; of T. Sullivan; of Joseph Gideon; of John O. Means; of George Poindexter; of William Miller; of Ezra Williams

After a long debate on allowing interest on the claims of Ira Day, the question was taken on striking out the interest—Yeas, 12; Nays, 19 No. quorum

Mr NORRIS, though present, declined voting.

After some confusion, Mr Cass came in and voted Aye.

Mr. NORRIS then voted, and, after various corrections of votes, the amendment was agreed to—Yeas, 17; Nays, 16.

The bill was postponed till Monday.

POST OFFICE DISBURSEMENTS.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a report of the United States Treasurer, with accounts of disbursement on account of the Post Office Department for the year 1851. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 30.

The House met at 12 o'clock

APPOINTMENT OF CLERKS.

Mr. STANTON, of Tenn., offered a resolution, authorizing the Committee on Naval Affairs to employ a clerk. This was amended by authorizing the Committee on the Post-office to do the same.

A debate ensued, in the course of which Mr. TUCK said the House were spending ten times as much in discussing this proposition as they would by employing a clerk, besides wasting the valuable time of the House. He reprobated this penny-wise and pound-foolish policy.

Mr. HARRIS, of Tenn., moved to lay the resolution on the table. Negatived, by yeas and nays. After further debate, the resolution was finally referred to the Committee on Accounts, with instructions to report whether any of the Committees require clerks.

NATIONAL ARBITRATION.

Mr. RAYLY, (of Virginia,) from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom was referred a petition from the citizens of Castine, Me., that national disputes may be settled by umpirage rather than appeals to the sword; and also a petition from the citizens of Trenton, N. J., asking for the passage of a law fixing the residence of foreign ministers to this country at least one hundred miles from the seat of the Federal Government—asked to be and was discharged from further consideration of the two petitions, which were tabled.

NEW-MEXICO.

Mr. GIDDINGS, from the Committee on Territories, reported a Bill authorizing an extra session of the Legislature of New-Mexico. Referred to Committee of the whole House.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. ROBINSON, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a Bill to set apart and sell to A. WHITNEY, of New-York, a portion of the public territory, to enable him to contract for a Railroad from Lake Michigan, or the Mississippi River, to the Pacific. Also. Bills for the improvement of the navigation of the Arkansas, Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri Rivers. Referred to Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The remainder of the day was devoted to the reception of reports of no general importance. Adjourned till Monday.

CORRECTION.—OUR telegraphic report of yesterday of the vote in the United States House of Representatives, on the passage of the Bill for the relief of the Cuban prisoners was all wrong. The yeas and nays on the amendment was substituted for the final vote, on which there were really only 22 nays, as follow:

NAYS, 22.—Messrs. Allen of Mass, Allison of Pa, Averett of Va, Campbell of Ohio, Conger of Mich, Edgerton of Ohio, Fowler of Mass, Gaylord of Ohio, Giddings of Ohio, Hall of Mo., J. W. Howe of Pa, Meacham of Vt., Newton of Ohio, Orr of S. C., Phelps of Vt., Powell of Va., Schermerhorn of N. Y., Scudder of Mass., Smith of Ala., Stanton of Ohio, Stephens of N. Y., and Woodward of S. C.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 30.

The Select Committee on so much of the Governor's Message relative to assessments, is as follows: Messrs. Pierce, McElwaine and McMurray.

Mr. BEEKMAN presented the first annual report of the State Asylum for Idiots.

Mr. MCMURRAY gave notice of a Bill for the relief of such colored persons resident in New-York, and fugitives from service, who are as yet unreclaimed, as may desire to emigrate to Liberia.

A Memorial in reference to this subject was presented, and ordered to be printed.

The bill to amend the Militia Law was passed. It relates to the First Division of the New-York State Militia.

The Committee of the Whole passed the bill to make appropriations for certain Academies, for the year 1851.

Several other private bills were disposed of in Committee, and the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

A very large number of Temperance petitions were presented.

Mr. A. ROSE reported a bill for appropriations for the State Prisons.

Mr. BERRY reported favorably on the bill relative to Kings County Board of Health.

Mr. BATCH rose to a question of privilege arising out of the *Argus* reports.

Mr. RICHMOND laid on the table, a Resolution calling on the Receiver of the Canal Bank for a report of receipts, disbursements, &c.

The petitions presented in favor of the temperance movement are stated to contain 115,000.

Mr. BATCH rose to a question of privilege. He found himself wrongly reported in the *Argus*, in connection with the discussion on Tuesday. The following is the matter to which he referred:

"Mr. UNDERWOOD said it had now come out for the first time, that the gentleman from Erie refused to appear before the Committee.

"Mr. BATCH—I did appear.

"Mr. UNDERWOOD—But refused to be sworn.

"Mr. BATCH—I read my reasons.

"Mr. UNDERWOOD—The gentleman should be compelled to answer; but the sense of the House being that way—(that is what I call a strong shot, Mr. Speaker)—he gave way for the motion to adjourn.

"The House then adjourned."

This represents the adjournment as having been made out of sympathy to me. Now, Sir, I am not the man to ask the sympathy of this House. I am willing to stand by the position I have taken. I did not understand the gentleman from Cayuga, (Mr. UNDERWOOD,) as saying that the sense of the House was in the direction indicated.

Mr. UNDERWOOD remarked that he did so say.

Mr. BATCH—Then I pronounce it false.

Mr. WALSH arose—considerable confusion prevailed. The Speaker, Mr. BRADLEY, of Cayuga, called upon the Sergeant-at-Arms to preserve order.

The subject was, however, dropped, and the House proceeded with the order of business.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. BLACKSTONE.—To amend the act in relation to fire-proof buildings in New York.

By Mr. BLOOD.—To prohibit the plea of usury in certain cases.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. LUCKEY.—To amend an act in relation to the Marine Court in New-York

By Mr. BERRY.—In relation to the Bowery Savings Bank, in New-York.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr SHELDON.—That the Committee on Privileges and Elections, in the case of Russel Smith contesting the seat of E. L. Snow, be empowered to send for persons and papers.

Mr. MOSS said that this contesting seats had become quite common, to say the least.

This case arose in the City of New-York, there were some half dozen officers in the city corporate to take this testimony, and he hoped this resolution would not pass, as it would subject the State to a large expense for bringing witnesses up here to testify.

Mr. BULL said that this had not yet been regularly before the Committee—he thought in its present aspect there would be no necessity for sending for persons and papers, he moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried—Yeas 57—Nays 50.

Mr. WALSH offered the following preamble and resolution:

"Whereas the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House has been repeatedly instructed by resolution, to perform certain duties, for which he is especially employed, and has also been directed by gentlemen temporarily occupying the Chair, who have either assumed powers not delegated to them, or have labored under the mistaken apprehension that they are gifted with authority which they do not possess, to do certain things which he has not the shadow of right to even attempt under such directions, and would not be permitted to put into practical operation—it is therefore

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair to inquire into and report to this House the reason, if any exist, why that officer has remained deaf to the rightful instructions of this Assembly, as expressed in the resolution of the gentleman from Columbia, Mr VAN SANTVOORD, and also to notify him of the exact extent and limit of his power, so that he may not be innocently drawn into an error (which he may have ample cause subsequently to regret) at the impious dictation of any gentleman who may happen to be more elated at his temporary elevation than acquainted with the well defined but happily intended power temporarily invested in him."

Mr. HUMPHREY moved that this subject be postponed until the 4th of July next.

Mr. VAN SANTVOORD hoped the Committee would be appointed. As to the fact stated in the preamble, he did not know that he could subscribe to it.

Mr. BRADLEY made some remarks in reply to the preamble. He said he was willing to acknowledge that being elevated to the Speaker's Chair elated him—he was so much given to such things. Other gentlemen who had been in the same position, including the gentleman from New-York, could answer for themselves. The gentleman fancied, the other day, when Mr. HUMPHREY was in the Chair, that if the Speaker had any dirty work which he was too honorable to do, he could not prevail on him (Mr WALSH) to do it. That was his opinion, too; he had so much dirty work of his own to do, that he had no time to attend to that of anybody else.

Mr. HUMPHREY did not object to the consideration of the Resolution of the gentleman from Columbia County, (Mr. VAN SANTVOORD,) but he did object to entertain a Resolution like that before the House. It was an insult to every Member, whether Whig or Democrat. It was for this reason he moved its postponement.

Mr. CLARK—The Sergeant-at-Arms informs me that he will report in a short time, and that he will report up to the rules if he turns all the spectators out of doors.

Mr. WALSH replied—The gentleman from Cayuga (Mr. BRADLEY) had imputed to him language he never used. He never said anything about dirty work, and was not so reported; then, again, he had not been in the Speaker's chair this session, and that was mistake number two.

Mr YOUNG—The gentleman from New-York says he never occupied the Chair—he did not know that there were two MIKE WALSHES—one he saw in the Chair only a few days since.

Mr. WALSH—It was in Committee of the Whole.

The motion to postpone prevailed.

Mr. CLARK presented the following report of the Sergeant-at-Arms in reply to the resolution of Mr. VAN SANTVOORD.

The Sergeant-at-Arms reports that with the assistance of his Deputy he should be able to perform all the duties of his office, if members would invite no more friends upon the floor than there are seats to accommodate them,—he will enforce the rules as contemplated by the resolutions that have been passed.

Mr. A. SMITH offered a resolution directing the clerk to procure an additional number of chairs for the floor of the House. Adjourned.

Execution of Hiram Knickerbocker.

BUFFALO, Friday, Jan. 30.

Hiram Knickerbocker was executed in the Jail Yard in this city to-day, for the murder of C. Harkner. He was calm and self-possessed when he appeared upon the scaffold and addressed the assemblage as follows:

"I wish to say I am innocent of the intentional murder of Harkner—if the Governor and people could know all, they would not hesitate to commute my sentence, if not to pardon me. You are hanging a man for larceny. I had no intention to kill Harkner, nor can I account for his death, except that I lost my presence of mind—with my last breath I say that I am innocent."

The prisoner here turned to the Clergyman and said: "These are my sentiments—I feel it."

He then continued to the people:

"I trust in God—I know that he is near me now—God will forgive me and receive my soul. I repeat that I am innocent of the intentional murder of any man—these are my dying words as I said before."

He then spoke gratefully of the attentions received from Sheriff Farnham and others, and shook hands with him and all on the scaffold. At 12 minutes past 12 o'clock the Sheriff cut the rope and the wretched man was launched into eternity. As he was placed on the trap door, he exclaimed—"Oh! save me Christ, save me." He died easily and with but little struggling.

About 150 persons witnessed the execution, but thousands had gathered outside the walls of the prison.

Anti-Slavery Convention in Boston.

THIRD DAY.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 30.

The Anti-Slavery Society have been principally occupied in attacks upon KOSSUTH, Garrison being the chief speaker. He called him a parasite, a reckless trimmer, a falsifier of the truth; that he had consented to receive the protection of our flag on the condition that he would be false to humanity.

WENDELL PHILLIPS followed. He thought KOSSUTH ought not to be a hypocrite and a liar to advance his cause.

A great source of tribulation to the Anti-Slavery leaders to-day, has been the perversity of Miss Abby Folsom, whose garrulity was such that the police was ordered to keep her out of the building.

This course caused a sort of internal war, many of the members standing up for woman's right in this particular.

Rev. Daniel Foster said he hoped every fugitive would arm himself, and shoot every man, officer or not, who should dare to lay hands on him. He stood there, he said, a rebel against the law, against the Government, and against the Constitution which sustains the law.

This evening they held their final meeting in Faneuil Hall, which was about half filled with men and women. Edmund Quincy presided. Garrison led off with an attack on the Colonization Society. His remarks were received with mingled cheers and hisses.

Southern Mail—Stranded Bark—The Flora Macdonald—Ten Persons Drowned

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 30.

The Southern Mail which arrived to-night brings nothing beyond Washington.

A bark lies stranded on Poplar Island, in Chesapeake Bay, with masts gone—supposed to be the *Masera*, from New-Orleans for Baltimore. In the event of a storm she will probably go to pieces.

The ship *Flora Macdonald* still lies in the bay, but free from ice. She will probably get into Annapolis. Her passengers are well supplied with food.

The steamers now run regularly from Annapolis to Norfolk.

The Petersburg papers mention a rumor of ten persons being drowned by breaking through the ice on the Rappahannock River.

The Southern Mail—Mississippi Legislature.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan 30.

The Southern mail this morning brings dates as late as due from Mobile and intermediate places.

The Legislature of Mississippi was to meet in joint Convention on the 29th inst., (yesterday) to elect a U. S. Senator. The proposition to elect for the long term had been laid on the table by the Senate.

A de-patch from Jackson, Miss., says that the Legislature will elect for the vacant terms both Foote and Davis.

Later from the Rio Grande.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

Advices from Brownsville, Texas, to the 17th inst., are that all is quiet. Private letters announce that an attack upon Matamoros by Carvajal was then hourly expected.

The Syracuse Riot Cases.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 30.

The Syracuse riot cases have been sent by Judge Conklin to the Circuit Court at Canandaigua, in June next. Judge C. gives no opinion on the validity of the indictments, leaving the whole matter to be argued before Judge Nelson in June.

Murder at Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 30.

Two men named Coffee, were arrested in Carlestown to-day, and examined for the murder of Mr. Malcen, whose body was found on Sunday last in a culvert, on the Boston and Maine Railroad. They were fully committed for trial.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 30.

Benjamin Stevens was to-day re-elected Sergeant-at-Arms of the Legislature, by a vote of both branches. In the House his majority was 10, and in the Senate it was 1.

Rhode Island—Democratic Convention.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, Jan 30.

The Democratic Convention met last evening. Nearly every town in the State was represented, and great unanimity prevailed. After re-nominating all the present State officers, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The Maine Liquor Law in New-Hampshire.

CONCORD, Friday, Jan 30.

A State Convention in favor of the Maine Liquor Law assembled here yesterday. Hon. Mathew Harvey presided. A letter was read from Mayor Dow, of Portland, giving a history of the operations of the Law in Maine. The following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That as members of this Convention, we will vote for no man for any State or County office who is not known to be in favor of laws prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks, as a beverage."

The Convention was large and the proceedings passed off with enthusiasm.

The Maine Law in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, Jan. 30.

The Maine Liquor Law has just been rejected House of Representatives.

The Portsmouth Bank Robbers.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 30.

It is rumored here that the parties who were engaged in the robbery of the Portsmouth (Va.) Bank have been arrested in Charleston.

Steamer Alabama at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

The steamship *Alabama*, Captain Ludlow, has arrived here from New-York, after a passage of 62 hours from wharf to wharf.

Dr. Plough is now on a mission through the Southern States, arousing the citizens to the importance of the Great Industrial Exhibition, to take place in New Orleans, in May, 1852. Meetings are being held in Alabama and Georgia, and Mechanical Institutes in every town.

WASHINGTON.

The Japan Expedition—Mr. Gallatin—Interposition, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 28, 1852.

The reason for the uncommon energy displayed at our Navy Yards, is that our Government thinks it proper to send a large force to Japan, to back up our demands on the Emperor for the return of our seamen, and perhaps for the opening of more of his ports to our commerce. Last July, the *Susquehannah*, a steam frigate, was sent out to Japan, with Commodore AULICK, who bore a letter to the Emperor from President FILLMORE, proposing amity and commerce, and to send back, at our expense, the Japanese seamen who were rescued from shipwreck by our vessels. The *Susquehannah* was long detained at Rio, where she was repaired, and has since proceeded on her voyage. The last accounts from her were that she was getting along. In the meantime, we have had information that the Japanese have not released all our seamen, and for this and other reasons, it has been determined to send the *Mississippi* and *Saranac* and several frigates and sloop-of-war to Tulih, to reinforce Commodore AULICK, and present thus a respectable show.

Mr. GIDDING's speech in favor of intervention, was attentively listened to in the House to-day. He takes as strong ground as any one in the country on this subject, and, in the course of his speech, he stated that he was a democrat,—which probably is less alarming to the democracy now than it would have been a while ago. The democrats now are thankful for all Free-Soil and Abolition favors. They are in some little danger on this point, just at this time. The Free-Soilers and the Secessionists of the Democratic party have waged war against the Union, Compromise Democracy. We saw strong evidence of this hostility in Mr. VENABLE's denunciation of the *Union*, the Democratic and Compromise organ. The large majority of the House against giving the *Union* the Census job, is an evidence that there is a rebellious spirit in the democratic ranks. Still, I suppose that these quarrels are capable of adjustment, and that "the adhesive force of public plunder" may bring and keep together the universal democracy.

Some of our Conservatives are offended at Gov. MARCY's speech in favor of intervention. They think it will greatly prejudice his chances for success as a Presidential candidate.

Whatever doubt may have existed as to the relations between Mr. FILLMORE and Mr. WEBSTER, they are entirely solved, and they are now on better personal terms than ever. Mr. WEBSTER is entirely content to remain in office, and Mr. FILLMORE takes no exception to Mr. WEBSTER's being a candidate for the Presidency, though barely consenting to be one himself.

X. Y.

The *Boston Post*, speaking of Col. Hamilton's letter to KOSSUTH, says: "In whatever light we look at it, the present Alexander Hamilton has done a very unwise thing, in trying to prove to KOSSUTH that Washington was against the independence of nations, and at the same time claiming that the elder Hamilton was the author of Washington's opinions.

Mr. Wm. C. Dougherty, lately a cartman in Cincinnati, returned home on Friday last, after a sojourn of three years in California, with $27,000, the result of a single gold mining speculation.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, 29th inst., by Rev. Hugh H. Blair, HENRY HARRISON to ELIZA, daughter of the late William Graham Harrison, both of this City

Jan 29, (Wednesday,) in this City, by Elder W. Rowland, WILLIAM CATLIN, Esq., to Miss JANE THOMAS, both of New-Haven, Conn

DIED.

On Thursday, 29th inst, SARAH E, youngest daughter of John and Elizabeth Mackenzie, in the 16th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, with further invitation, on Sunday, Feb. 1, at 1½ o'clock, from No 3 Pitt-st

26th inst., at Keeseville, N. Y., of enlargement of the liver, Mrs CHARLES MORRIS, daughter of Isaac Smith, and sister-in-law of David R Selleck, of this City.

On Thursday, the 29th inst. WM WILLIS, aged 54 years.

The friends of the family, the members of the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York, and his Masonic brethren generally, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, Feb. 1, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from his late residence, No. 162 12th-st.

Friday evening, Jan 30, after a short illness, AMELIA, wife of James B Demarest, aged 33 years 1 month and 23 days.

The friends of the family, Ashland Institution No 2, Sisters of Temperance, also Grove Lodge No 56, I. O of O F., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Sunday, Feb 1, at 1 o'clock, P.M., from her late residence, No. 87 Eighth-av. Her remains will be taken to Williamsburg for interment.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN 30.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '56	105	50 Erie Railroad	79½
1,000 Ohio 6s, 75	116	200 do	79½
1,000 Indiana 5's	44	200 do	79
3 000 Erie Incomes	95½	100 do	b30 79½
1,000 Kentucky 6s	106	250 do	b30 79
1 500 City 5s '58	100½	50 do	79
4,000 New Convertibles	87½	100 do	s60 78½
50 Del. & Hud Canal	b45 107½	20 Hud. River Railroad	63
10 do	107	5 do	63½
20 Irving Bank	40	40 do	63½
45 Knickerbocker Bank	98	100 do	b60 64
22 State Bank	104	50 Equitable Ins. Co	8
600 Read ng Railroad	s30 63½	50 do	7½
200 do	b29 63½	50 do	b60 8
400 do	62	300 N. J. Mining Co	11½
400 do	s30 63½	50 do	b30 11½
200 do	s60 63½	50 Ports'h Dry Dock	6
100 do	63½	100 do	6½
500 do	s60 63	50 Roch & Syr. R.R.	110
200 do	s30 63½	100 do	109½
200 do	63½	240 Long Island R R	17½
200 do	b60 63½	20 do	18
10 N. Y. & N. H. R.R.	57½	800 Canton Company	b60 68
250 Nor. & Wor. R.R.	51	25 do	68½
600 do	b60 51½	50 Harlem Railroad	68
50 do	51½	200 do	68½
50 do	s15 51½	300 do	68½
10 Bank of Commerce	105½		

SECOND BOARD

$3,000 Erie Income	95½	150 Nor. & Wor. R R	57½
15,000 Erie Conver '67	b60 58	50 do	b30 57
100 Erie Railroad	s10 79	50 do	s60 57½
200 do	79½	300 Edgeworth Co	7
100 do	b30 79½	10 State Bank	102
200 do	b60 79½	100 N J. Zinc Co	11½
50 do	b30 79½	1,000 Reading R. R.	63½
100 do	79	200 Long Island R.R.	18

The import of Dry Goods for the present week is the most moderate one of the month, but of General Merchandise the import is probably a million, as the arrivals by sail vessels for the fortnight were chiefly discharged since the breaking up of the ice in the bay on Monday:

MOVEMENT DRY GOODS, FOURTH WEEK JANUARY.

	DIRECT FOR CONSUMPTION. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSE. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE. Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens	595	$249,266	35	$21,594	223	$60,709
Cotton	1,673	217 869	114	32,109	246	83 686
Silk	1,151	536,431	256	64,374	381	96,771
Flax	274	81 951	43	6,674	157	34 988
Miscellaneous	1,833	76 085	14	2,854	239	6 617
Total	4,126	$161,602	532	$128,975	1,246	$282,771

The following figures approximate the Imports and Exports, Specie Movements and Comparative Results of the month of January.

I. IMPORT OF DRY GOODS and General Merchandize for the month of January:

	Sixty per cent. at New-York.	*Forty per cent. other Ports.*	*Total.*
Woollens	$1,490,000	$993,000	$2,483,000
Cottons	1,517,000	1,011,000	2,528 000
Silks	3,808,000	2,539,000	6,347,000
Flax	556,000	371 000	927 000
Miscellaneous	394,000	262 000	657,000
Total Dry Goods	$7,765,000	$5,177 000	$12,942,000
Genl Merchandise	4,260,000	2 800,000	7,060,000
Total	$11,965,000	$7,977,000	$19,942,000
1851	14.710,000	9,807,000	24,517,000
Decrease	$2,745,000	$1,830,000	$4,575,000

II. Export of Cotton and other Domestic Produce, for the month of January, as compared with corresponding month of last year.

	62½ per cent. Cotton.	*37½ per cent. other Pro.*	*Total.*
1852	180,000 bales. $35	6,300,000	3,750,000	10,000,000
1851	120,000 bales, $62½	7,500,000	4,500,000	13,000,000
Decrease		$1,200,000	$720,000	$1,920,000

The increase of quantity and decrease of price in Cotton—and the decrease of quantity, without an increase in price of other products, will, substantially, preserve the ratio of ½ to ½ as last year.

III. Specie movements for the month of January as compared with corresponding month of 1851.

	Inward. 1852.	1851.	*Outward.* 1852.	1851.
Cal. Depos Phila.	3,900,000	4,940,000		
Export from N. Y.			2,800,000	1,260,000
Decrease	1,040,000			1,540,000
Increase				

The results of the foregoing tables, as compared with Jan. 1851, are:

Gain by diminished imports	$4,575,000
Loss by diminished value of produce	$1,825,000
Loss by diminished gold receipts	1,640 000
Loss by increased gold shipped	1,540,000
	$4,500,000
The balance of trade against United States, i. e., Cotton, Flour, &c., outward against Dry Goods and General Merchandise inward, for the month, is	$ 9,842,000
The Gold balance in favor of the United States, i. e., California dust inward, against Coin outward, is	$1,100.000
Last January the balance of trade was	12,517,607
And the gain in Gold	3,680,000

The Stock Market continues active. The changes to-day in prices were not material. Buyers continue to take large lots of the two leading Railroads, Erie and Reading; the business in the latter being to-day 6,000 shares. Money was refused on call at 5 ₩ cent., by some of the commission brokers, and not over 5 or 6 was asked on any stocks. Prime paper was reported scarce by several of the note brokers, and second class securities were more in favor. Very little was done in exchange, the rates for which continue pretty free. The remittances by the *Washington*, to-morrow, will not be extensive.

Our neighbor of the *Journal* is hard to please. He growls because failures are alluded to *without* names, and is next down upon those who "industriously" give the names. He concedes there has been trouble at New-Orleans which he did *not* post, but like the man who missed a deck passage on the Ark, he thinks this no great shower any way. Some months ago one of his own correspondents told him, as we had ventured to suggest, that the United States realized only $8,000,000 for the last Cotton crop instead of $112,000,000, as by Custom-House measurement. But this he refused to believe; nay, he even gravely attempted to cypher up the total to $130,000,000. The practical truth is now coming out at New-Orleans. Three or four of the oldest and wealthiest factors in that city have yielded to the overwhelming revulsion; but we do not imagine our neighbor means to say what he is not prepared to confess he says. Time will best expose his egregious calculations.

The Bank of Virginia has resorted to a very equivocal, not to say highly discreditable, measure to recover the stolen notes of the Portsmouth Branch. *None* of the $100 bills are to be redeemed except upon the most satisfactory and sworn evidence that they were *not* stolen. This will strike the public as a species of repudiation by no means justified or called for by the circumstances. It greatly damaged the Chester County Bank in Pennsylvania some years ago. True, the wide construction of law as to the reclamation of stolen goods might give the Bank the chance of reclamation from innocent holders. But Bank notes payable to bearer, and on the circulation of which, the Bank pays no interest, are not exactly that sort of property which should come under this construction *to the benefit of the Bank* and at the cost of innocent people, who, upon the pledged faith of the maker, to pay on demand to bearer, receives such notes as money. Third parties might, for justifiable cause, enter a *caveat*, but for the Bank to take the law into its own hands is a very different affair. The Bank of Virginia will have cause to regret this movement.

A Washington correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun* reports that the Treasurer of Texas, who was sent to Washington to receive $5,000,000 Indemnity, 5₩ cents, has returned with $2,000,000 in money, mostly in Gold. If this be true, the negotiation has been very quietly conducted, and a private sale of the Government Bonds effected at Washington. The Gold referred to must have been drawn from the Mint at Philadelphia, as there has been no two million movement here.

The general markets were without particular interest. There was more done in Cotton, the sales footing up 2,600 bales.

The Sub-Treasury received $99,030; paid out $57,751, and held at close $2,336,459.

We have Havana dates, by the *Prometheus*, to Jan. 25. The market for cigars was more animated than for two weeks previous. Of the old crop, browns were selling 3@3¼ reals; yellow, 4@5; white, 6@7. Of the new crop, browns, 3¼@4; inferior yellows, 6@7¼; whites nominal. The shipments during the week to New-York amounted to 3,558 cases. Exchange on New-York, 2½ ₩ cent.

The gold by the California mail packet of 1st January, on the freight list, is $1,090,012. The passengers by the Nicaragua route are reported to bring a large additional amount, say $800,000, while the Panama passengers bring less than one-eighth of the sum. These estimates are wholly uncertain, and will continue so until corrected by the mint deposits. The private letters from California speak cheeringly of the spring yield of gold.

The business in Stocks at Philadelphia was not so heavy as yesterday. About 2,000 Reading sold at 64@64½, 700 Long Island at 19, buyer's option 30 days; 300 Morris, 17@17½. We notice a general and large improvement in the Bonds and shares of the Lehigh Coal and Schuylkill Navigation Companies, influenced by the passing off of the snow without damage, and the prospect of a very heavy Coal trade through the Canals this year.

The San Francisco money market is thus reported by the *Alta* of Jan. 1:

"Since our last, money has become more abundant, the chief cause of which we presume to be that fewer goods have been imported, requiring smaller out-goings for freights and proceeds. Notwithstanding this, exchange cannot materially alter, unless competition is shown in the rates given for dust. We understand that rates about as high as those given in the city are paid at the mines by the different agents employed there. When clean dust was selling at $16, the profit on it added so much the more to the return for shipments of goods. It is now bringing $17 25 to $17 50—making returns nearly 9½ per cent. worse, and against the importer, which is a very serious item, particularly when goods are coming to a losing market."

Markets by Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Jan. 29.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 1,200 bales. The week's transactions have been 7,700 at 6@8½c. The market is depressed, and prices favor buyers. Fair is nominally 8½c The receipts of the week have been 13 104 bales, and the stock on hand, exclusive of that on shipboard, is 36,526.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Prometheus from San Juan de Nicaragua—E. C. Channing, T. M Boley, L. F. Lewis, J. Hamilton, R Beatty, W. W. Wilkins, J. M. Haskell, S Baldwin, W. J. T. Smith, M Holinski), B. S. Berry, J Botts, W. King, Jr., M. D Howell, O K. Stamphy, A. Delany, H B Atkins, B. Gould, J. Russell, W Nelson, J. L. Fowler, C. Nostram, James T. Carter, G Wilcox, G. Best, S S Smith, R Suhlin, W. Grant, L. Bradley, A Stevens, Wm Cain, F. Frazier, W. W Bradhurst, J C Waller, J Van Nostrand, A. M. Van Nostrand, J W. Van Nostrand, P S. Van Nostrand, M. F Van Nostrand, J. Samuels, G. Perry, J L. White, W Speck, D. W. Hall, J. Wood, P. Grove R G. Mead, J. Eigen, J. Crash, A. J McKarahan, Isaac Young, W M Mott, F. B Holmes, F Smith, F. Smith A. Daley, Charles Kealy, J. Gregens, J H Brown, J. S. Craig, M. Adrian, K. McLea, John King, F. H. Baron, C. Sarvin, J. Rolaison, W. Cook, W Lucas, E Carter, R M. Bryant, H. Strong, H. R. Hall, E S. Elden, J. R Mills, C. W. Beuly, J. C Kizer, G. W Kizer, W. Dunn, H Salisbury, C. Pennell, R. E. Hall, W Johnson, J Coleman, J. Penner, P. Harris, H. M. Pearson, C W. Johnson and 267 in steerage

The following passengers left at Havana—H. B. Atkins, C. Farley, A. A Simmons, C. Kane, J. R Moore, W. M. Carty, P M. Graw, G Wood, W Johnson, R. C. Read, H. J M. Runnells, C. Nutting, J. Fry, J. Gault, E O Hare, W Sherman, J. S Copeland, W. Redmond, W Mathew, J L. Bamer, F Ainsworth, H. Coleman, W. J. Ferrell, J. *In bark Tivoli, from Pensacola.*—Mr. Davis, (U. S. N.) lady and sister.

MINIATURE ALMANAC....THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises.....7 14|Sets.....5 14|MOON—Sets... 2 21m

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 54m|Gov. Island... 2 44m|Hell Gate... 4 25m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....JANUARY 30, 1852.

Cleared.

Steamship Washington, Floyd, Southampton and Bremen, Moller, Sand & Rivers.

Steamship West Wind, Savage, Charges, Adam Smith.

Ship A. M. Lawrence, Bearse, Apalachicola, Chamberlain & Phelps.

Ship Kate Hayes, Maurau, San Francisco, E B Sutton.

Ship Adrian, Neal, Savannah Brigham & Carhart.

Ship Revere, Howes, New-Orleans, Atkins & Co.

Bark J. W. Paige, Bearse, Boston, G W Pettit.

Bark Compeer, Robbins, Kingston, Ja., Chastelain, Pouvert & Co

Bark Abeona, Arey, Malta and Palermo, J B Gager.

Bark Fanny, Spicer, Key West, &c. E D. Hurlburt.

Brig Lucretia, (Br.,) Burns, Annetto Bay, J H Braine.

Brig Abrotea, (Port,) Santos Para, H K Corning

Brig Margaret, (Br.,) McDonald, Mazaguez, Thos. Winslow

Brig Laura, (Br) Day, Halifax, H G Donovan.

Brig Abeona, Anderson Cardenas, R C. Read

Schr Charity, Birdsall, Norfolk, Wm Brunt & Slaight.

Schr Frances Newton, Harriman, Navy Bay, H. D. Brookman

Schr Melville, McGregor, Roanoke River, N. C., Platt & Slaight.

Schr. Sarah Ann Roe, Gillett

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I.....NO. 117. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (Sunday excepted,) at the Office of the NEW-YORK TIMES, No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, corner of Ann-st., one door from the old Park Theatre, and opposite the Astor House, in the City of New-York. Terms to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, SIX CENTS a week; or, when they prefer, they can pay in advance at the rate for six months or a year, at the same rate. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies; four copies for TEN DOLLARS, and five copies for FIFTY DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sunday excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is issued every Saturday Morning, at the low rates of TWO DOLLARS a year, in clubs. Two copies for FIVE DOLLARS, or Seven copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Great Gatherings at Greene Street M. E. Church.**—JOHN HAWKINS, Hon. T. M. WOODRUFF, and JAS. LATHAM, will address the people on the Maine Law, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb 2d, at 7½ o'clock, in the Greene-st. M. E. Church, (near Broome.) At this Church the first Washingtonian Meeting was held in this city. It was here who, Woodruff and Latham signed the pledge under Hawkins. Come, hear, and act.

ISAAC J. OLIVER,
C. C. LEIGH,
W. W. STICKLAND.

2f-2t*

☞ **Grand Festival** and Ball of Eastern Star Tent, No. 49, I. O. of R., to be held at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 439 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb 4. Adkin's Celebrated Brass and Cotillion Band is engaged for the occasion. Tickets 50 cents.

J. W. CHASE, Chairman.
J. N. CROMWELL, Secretary. 2f-2t*

☞ **The Members of Oriental Lodge No. 68** I. O. of O. F. are requested to attend the funeral of our late brother H. S. EDDRIDGE, on TUESDAY, the 3d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from the corner of Seventh-av and Thirty-fourth-st. [2f-2t*] W. R. DOTY, N. G.

☞ **Columbia College.**—The intermediate examination of the Students, will commence on MONDAY, Feb 2, at 10 A. M., in the Chapel, and continue daily, (Sundays excepted,) until completed, beginning with the Senior Class.

The order of examinations will be Ethics, &c, the first day; Classics, the second; Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, the third; Mathematics and Astronomy, the fourth, &c., so for each Class in succession, to the Freshmen who will be examined in Mathematics, the first day, Classics the second, and German the third.

The Regents of the University, the Parents, Guardians, and relatives of the students, the Alumni of the College, and all persons interested in Collegiate studies, are invited to attend. CHARLES KING, LL. D.,
President Columbia College.

☞ **Relief for the Sixteenth Ward Poor.**—At a meeting of the citizens of the Sixteenth Ward, held on Friday evening, 23d inst., John Delamater, B. C. Wandell, James Warren, W. S. Hunt, Thomas Christy, Whitman Phillips, A. W. Bradford, Hugh Dunn, George Crawford, James N. Wells, James Pollock, Joseph Tucker, Washington Smith, were appointed a Committee for the purpose of soliciting and receiving donations and distributing the same among the poor of the Ward. Donations will be received by the above committee, and by JOHN W. HOWE, corner of 17th-st. and 8th av., by JAMES M. WELLS, at his office on the 8th av., and by A. A. DENMAN, at No. 326 West 20th-st.

Applications for relief may be made to the members of the Committee, and also to WILLIAM TAIT, at No. 309 17th-st., between the hours of 8 and 11 A. M., and 3 to 5 P. M. Donations of money, food, and clothing will be received at the same place. A. A. DENMAN, Chairman.
A. W. BRADFORD, Secretary. j27-tf

☞ **The Mount Vernon Building Association** will meet at the corner of Christopher and Hudson-sts. on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4th, at 7 o'clock, P. M
2f-2t* GEORGE W. COOPER, Secretary.

☞ **The Second New-York BUILDING ASSOCIATION** will hold a regular meeting for the payment of dues and election of new members, at Chatham Hall, No. 5 Chatham Square, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, at 7 o'clock. Addresses may be expected explanatory of the objects of the Association. The public are invited to attend. Entrance fee, 50 cents; monthly dues, $3. Subscription books are still open at the office of J. BUXTON, Jr., Secretary, No. 14 North William-st. 2f-2t*

☞ **Excelsior Building AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION** will hold their regular monthly meeting at Masonic Hall (up stairs) No. 274 Grand st, near Forsyth st, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, at 7½ o'clock. There will be a number of shares redeemed. Entrance fee, $10; monthly dues, $3; shares, $800. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, will be paid on sums of money, paid in advance by its members. Office No. 136 Bowery, up stairs.

ROBERT T. HAWES, President.
N. P. LABARTE, Secretary. 2f-2t

☞ **Workingman's Building Association.**—Office, corner of Broadway and Grand-st., over the Pacific Bank—having about 400 shares subscribed for, offers inducements for new subscribers as follows:

1. The entrance fee, until Feb 16th, 1852, is $1 per share.
2. The monthly dues are $3 per share. Shares when full, $300.
3. Interest, at the rate of 7 per cent., allowed on dues paid in advance.
4. The Association is expected to close in seven years, when subscribers will receive $800 for each share subscribed for.
5. The office is open MONDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, when addresses will be delivered in reference to the working of the Association.
6. Ten shares having been sold at the last month's meeting, makes it an advantage for members subscribing before Feb. 16, 1852, when it is expected the whole number of shares will be subscribed for

A Special Meeting will be held at Union Hall, corner of Avenue C and Fourth-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb 4th, for the purpose of explaining the working of the Association. ROBT. McCLELLAN, President.
ALEX S. CLIFTON, Vice-President.
GEO. W ANDERSON, Secretary.
JOHN MORRISON, Treasurer.

TRUSTEES:

Jas. A. Mandeville, Josa. Dawson, Henry Calhoun.

DIRECTORS:

Josiah Griffith, James Miller, Elmor Thompson,
Henry Mallery, James Serrian, Jas. J. Anderson,
John J. Messerve.
2f-3t A. J. RANSOM, Attorney and Counsellor.

☞ **Metropolitan Building Association.**—A very large proportion of the limited number of shares of this Association being already taken, persons wishing to subscribe must necessarily do so without delay. The shares are $500 each: the entrance fee, $2; the dues, $2 per month; present sum required to be paid only $10 upon each share, (the Association having been organized five months.) The present actual value of the shares, including the accrued profits, is about *eighteen* dollars each, an increase of *eighty* per cent. in four months. Every information will be given at the office, No 466 Pearl-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M. By order,

j31-3t* SAMUEL JESSUP, Secretary.

☞ **Secure a Home!—NOW IS THE TIME!**—The Empire Building and Mutual Loan Association, will hold their first regular Monthly Meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb 3, at 7½ o'clock, at the Mercer House, corner Broome and Mercer-sts.

JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, President.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, Vice-President.

TRUSTEES.

Wyllis Blackstone, M. M. Van Dyke, Jas. R. Del Vecheo,
Sylvanus Godney, C. H Delamater, Wm. H. Riblett,
George H Purser, Joseph Hoxie, Wm. Sinclair,
George Boyd, Joseph Britton, Wm. H Grenelle,
C. E. Merritt, John B. Acker,
j31-3t* J. W. FELL, Secretary, No. 173 Spring st.

☞ **The Citizens' Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Association.**—The Books of the Association are open for subscription, at their office, No. 421 Broadway, next door above Canal-st, from 9½ A. M. until 5 P. M., also on Wednesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock. Entrance fee $3, monthly dues $3 per month. An opportunity is offered to all males and females, minors and adults, by joining this Association, by paying $3 a month for a few years, to obtain a home or a capital sufficient to start a fair business. Pamphlets with articles of Association, By-laws and full explanation of its objects and plan, can be had gratis at the office.

SIMEON DRAPER, President.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Vice President.

TRUSTEES.

John J. Herrick, Winchester P. Moody, Joel W. Mason,
Geo. Schwartz, Jr., John F Clarke, Wm. H. Davis,
Chas. L. Cornish, Wm. Thomson, S. Alburtos, Jr.
j22-1m JOSIAH F. KENDALL, Secretary.

☞ **It will Pay you Fourfold.**—The plan by which you can secure yourself a House or make money treble or quadruple itself in six or eight years was most fully shown at the last meeting of the KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION. Over one thousand ladies and gentlemen were present, and nearly 100 shares were taken. To accommodate all who wish to be informed of the principles of the Association, another PUBLIC MEETING will be held in Knickerbocker Hall, corner of 23d-st and 8th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. As this will be the last previous to the regular monthly meeting, all who desire to come in on an equal footing with the rest, should subscribe now. The monthly dues are but $3, which in a few years will accumulate to $800. Every information will be freely given in reference to the practical working and perfect safety of the Association. Ladies as well as gentlemen are invited to attend.

WELCOME R. BEEBE, President.
JAMES R. DEL VECCHIO, Vice President,
EDWARD T. MADDEN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

J. W. Savage, Peter Jackson, Erastus Lyman,
Milton Roof, Daniel S. Young, W Howe,
Cum'gs H Tucker, M. Hopper Mott, W. H. Grenelle.
j23-ThS&M

☞ **Continuation of the Good Time.**—The ALLEGHANIANS—P. T. BARNUM and JOHN HAWKINS, at the GREAT MASS TEMPERANCE MEETING, on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan 31, at 7½ o'clock, in the 12th-st Baptist Church, near 4th-av. Seats free. A liberal collection expected. Doors open at 7.

C. C. LEIGH,
ISAAC J OLIVER,
W. W. STRICKLAND.
j30-2t*

☞ **Phonography.**—Professor WEBSTER'S PHONOGRAPHIC CLASS meets on MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, at 7 o'clock, in Class Room No. 2 Clinton Hall, corner of Beekman and Nassau-sts. Persons who wish to join the Class are invited to be present, or call, during business hours, at the Office of the Phonographic Rooms, No. 119 Nassau-st., third floor. j29-1meod

☞ **Immense Success.**—A. BAKER, No. 30 Beekman's street, still continues to manufacture Boots to order of the best quality at the astonishingly low prices, Dress Boots of the best French skin, with patent shanks, $3 50; stout Boots $3 50; double soled water proof $4 50; French patent leather dress Boots $5 50. A good assortment constantly on hand. Call and examine for yourselves. j26-1tMW&S*

☞ **Day and Newell's PATENT PARAUTOPTIC BANK LOCK.**—The great Bank Lock exhibited by Mr. HOBBS, and triumphant at the World's Fair, and that has hitherto defied the whole world to pick or explode with gunpowder. Bankers, Brokers, and Merchants are invited to examine these Locks, at DAY & NEWELL'S office, No. 8 Wall-st., New-York a3-eodly

☞ **Quartz Mining IN MARIPOSA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.**—BURNS'S RANCH GOLD MINING CO.—OFFICE No. 45 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, Wall-st., New-York.

The Board of Directors of the Burns's Ranch Gold Mining Company, intending to prosecute this work with vigor, offer for sale the remaining stock appropriated for Working Capital. Orders for stock may be addressed to the Secretary of the Company. By order of the Board of Directors.

ALFRED D. SELLECK, Secretary.

N. B.—Specimens from the mine can be seen at the office. Also, Maps and Pamphlets containing an account of its location, title, mineral riches, &c., may be had by applying as above. j20-tf

☞ **New-York Life Insurance Company.**—Office No. 106 Broadway.—Physicians in attendance daily from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M. MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

Further information and a Prospectus of the Company can be had at the office. No 106 Broadway j5-1m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **People's Lectures.**—The fourth Lecture of the course will be given at the Tabernacle, by HENRY WARD BEECHER, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb 3. Subject—The Law of Precedents.—Tickets, 12½ cents, to be had at 121 Nassau-st., and at the door. Two Tickets admit a Gentleman and two Ladies. Lecture will commence at 7½ o'clock. 2f-2t*

☞ **Mercantile Library Association Lectures.**—The Fifth Lecture of the Course will be delivered in Hope Chapel, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb 2, commencing at 7½ o'clock, by the Rev. E. H CHAPIN Subject—"The Actual and the Ideal." Rev. IK MARVEL. Subject, "The Use of Beauty." Tickets 25 cents. H. N. CAMP.
1f-1t

☞ **Dr. Holton's Lectures on Physiology.**—In the University Chapel, Washington-square, New-York, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, at 7½ P. M. in the Brooklyn Institute, Washington-st., THURSDAY, Feb. 5, at 3½ P. M. In the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bushwick Cross-Roads FRIDAY, Feb. 6, at 7 o'clock, P. M 2f-2t*

☞ **Order of United Americans.**—PUTNAM CHAPTER, No. 4.—The members of the above Chapter are hereby notified to be punctual in their attendance at the next regular meeting, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 4. As business of great importance will be transacted, it is requisite that every member be present.

S. S. SMITH, Sachem pro tem.
J. B. PURDY, C. of the C. 2f-2t*

☞ **Grand Public Lecture**—PUTNAM CHAPTER No. 8 O. U. A.—A public meeting of the above Chapter will take place on the Evening of Feb. 12, 1852, at Rutg.'s Female Institute, on which occasion Addresses will be delivered by O. S. THOS. R. WHITNEY and Chancellor J. C. MORTON. The exercises of the evening will also be interspersed with Vocal and Instrumental Music. The members of Chancery and of the respective Chapters are cordially invited to be present. Cards of admission may be had of W. W. OSBORN, No. 278 Grand-st; of J. B. PECK, No. 564 Grand st.; and at the Music Store of S. C. JOLLIE, No. 300 Broadway.

W. W. JARBOE, Chairman Com. of Arr.
Committee.—J. W. Jarboe, J. S. Peck, J. G. Davoe. 2f-2t*

☞ **Notice.**—An adjourned Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pequannock Manufacturing Company, will be held at the American Hotel, in Jersey City, N. J., on the 9th day of Feb. next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Business of importance will come before the Meeting. 2f-2t*

New-York Daily Times.

KOSSUTH.

ADDRESS TO THE LADIES OF PITTSBURG.

The following is the address delivered by Gov. KOSSUTH to the ladies of Pittsburg on Thursday last:

LADIES: I have seen too many sad and bitter hours in my life, which was always an inexhaustible series of struggles and sufferings, consoled but by the sense of duty, and by a noble aim, not to feel with uncommon intensity the blessing of a sunny ray of consolation such as that is with which you brighten now my still gloomy way.

And still the joy of the moment is somewhat troubled by the anxiety to know is there in that bright day the dawn of better days, or is it but a passing blaze of lightning which but shows forth to make, by its sudden extinction, the darkness still darker than it was before?

Will your tender hands—more powerful by their very tenderness than the stoutest arm of man—will your tender hands foster that flame of substantial sympathy which you have planned with such noble zeal, and nursed it to bring a fair and precious fruit? Shall it go on blooming and bearing fruit, and spreading over wide fields?

Excuse my anxiety, ladies, and be not offended by it. He who often has been disappointed yields not easily to hope, and seeing the crisis drawing near with giant steps; feeling, therefore, the inestimable value of every moment's time; knowing what must, what will be gained if I can employ the swiftly passing time in an appropriate, practical way, and knowing what *can*, what *will* be lost if I still must go on with tilling, with preparing the ground: or, to speak in dry prose, if I must yet go on to plead, and if I meet substantial co-operation but there where I can be present myself, and only so long as I am present, instead of being provided with the necessary means to devote my time and my activity to that part of my task which is called in common life "business transactions." Indeed, I may be excused, that even in view of such a consolation and such generosity as I have now the honor to enjoy, and notwithstanding all the intensity of gratitude which I feel, (and oh! how I would like to disclose every fibre of my heart, that you might see how thankful I feel,) still I cannot forbear to look with sorrow into the future, and feel not able yet, confidently to yield to those who, with sincere benevolence bid me to be of good cheer. Ladies, you know the German tale about the man who had a hobgoblin in his house, which left him not for a moment unmolested either by day or by night. After having exhausted every means to get rid of the goblin, and all in vain, he shut up every door, every window of his house, and set it on fire, so that the goblin might roast within, and flung himself into the saddle and galloped away penniless, houseless, and poor, but merry and glad, because rid of the torturer. So, having galloped awhile, he turns around to see if his house burns merrily, and what was it he saw? The house burned indeed merrily, but the goblin—there he sat hovering behind the rider in his saddle's croupe.

So you know, ladies, what is the goblin's name! This name is Sorrow, and look, there he is, staring at me out of my very sleeves.

Ladies, here in Pittsburg, Alleghany, and the vicinity, I was not only honored with the most touching marks of kindness and civility, but I received also so many testimonials of benevolent sympathy, and every manifestation of this sympathy took such a practical, such a substantial course, as I have not yet experienced in any other place of the Union—and, besides, this practical manifestation of the most generous liberality bears so much the character of universality, that I have full reason to believe the pronunciation of these cities and their vicinities, besides the important benefit of their substantial aid, cannot fail to have its due weight in the political scale.

The Corporation authorities, seconded by the citizens at large, pronounced themselves most explicitly, because practically. Next came the workingmen, with the most touching generosity, pouring into the treasury of freedom their spontaneous contributions, every shilling of which is baptized by the sweat of their brow. Oh! how great, how generous is the people's heart in a free land! Then the Ministers of the Gospel, sanctioning the cause by the verdict of the Word of the Lord, and sanctifying it by pious prayers and brotherly love—and the people of Birmingham, and the young men, and again and again workingmen, and the very boys of the public school, and the German Americans, that mighty element linking America to the heart of the European Continent, and bearing witness, by its pronounced sympathy for Hungary, that the cause of my country's independence is identical with Europe's independence and liberty; and at last the ladies, sealing the work of universal sympathy with the seal of affection and of tenderness; and all this rust into the fructuous shape of associations of friends of Hungary, have so much the mark of earnest, benevolent will, that here, in this place, and particularly in this assembly, I may well be permitted to state the nature of my sorrows, because these, my sorrows, are in no relation, and have no application to Pittsburg itself.

So allow me the following humble remarks. I am often told that the people of the United States at large sympathize warmly with my cause—that I have the most of the large majority of the people with me. Well, I acknowledge with sincere gratitude having received very numerous and very enthusiastic manifestations of this sympathy from the most different parts of the Union.

Almost every one of these manifestations was connected with an invitation, of which it was, of course, but possible very few to accept; and the hospitality of these few, notwithstanding all my protestations, was managed in such an expensive way, that although myself am almost accustomed to live upon mere excitement, besides water and bread; still so much was expended on entertainment and hospitality which I would have indeed preferred to see regulated according to my less than moderate wishes and wants; that if the amount of this expenditure would have been given into my hands to benefit the cause of Hungary with, I could have accomplished important preparations with it, or if that amount would have been desired to be employed in entertainments, all the Hungarian exiles scattered through Europe and America, a great part of them struggling with misery, which my heart bleeds not to have the means to relieve, could have lived upon, together with myself, for a whole year.

And being aware that every word spoken in public is, by the medium of the free press, spoken all over the world, I avail myself of this opportunity respectfully to say that, if those who still intend to honor me with the generous offer of their kind hospitality would intrust the amount destined to this purpose to our own cares, three-quarters of the amount could be spared for the Hungarian fund, and we ourselves be more comfortable, because we would follow our own humble accustomed way. My good wife, whom God has given me to be consoled for many sufferings—my good wife would know how to take care of it. The ladies of Hungary know how to keep a house, and we know that every dollar unnecessarily spent is a dollar lost for Hungary.

However, one circumstance is worthy of peculiar consideration. Wherever I have been invited to be a welcome guest,—almost everywhere (not everywhere, but nearly so,) my sad heart was also cheered by some substantial aid for my down-trodden country's cause; but the grant of this aid was postponed to my coming there, or coming to the next neighborhood—so much, that with some very generous, but very few exceptions, the cause of Hungary was favored only then with substantial aid, where I myself was able to be present to address the public, or, at least, to receive it personally.

Now the calculation of the results of this directed sympathy is very obvious. It is exactly eight weeks since I have had the honor to breath the air of this land which the Genius of freedom selected for his home. During these eight weeks, though I indulged not a moment's rest, I visited eight cities. I cannot know how soon my supreme duties may call me back to Europe. Neither I nor whoever in the world can stop the wheels of destiny. And when we see Louis Napoleon restoring the ancient aristocrary, for the abolition of which the French nation has spent torrents of blood—when we see the tyrant of Austria withdrawing even the word "*fundamental right*," after he has withdrawn the paegantry of constitution, it is easily to be imagined that the blindness and arrogance of the despots is hastening fast the unavoidable outbreak of the boiling volcano; and is easily to imagine, without entering into details, that the support of America can be of decisive weight in the happy issue of this struggle; but not the entire indifference of all America could prevent or retard the outbreak for a single day.

Thus I cannot tell how long I may yet be permitted to be far away from Europe—but suppose I have yet another eight weeks to stay—how many cities can I visit more?—perhaps not even eight if I consider the immense distance from here to New-Orleans and hence to Boston.

Now ladies, herein lies a source of deep and bitter sorrow for me. Because if the universal sympathy of the people of the United States continues to manifest itself in a substantial way only under the condition of my personal presence, and of my being seen and being heard, then I being able to visit only a very small portion of your immense country, the material aid will be also but very small in comparison with the great aim.

And allow me humbly to remark that my position is so well known that I am enabled to say, that if I have sufficient means I can control the foreboding events so as to ensure their issue to be favorable to democratic liberty—to the welfare of the largest number; to the foundation of lasting peace and tranquility; to the principles of personal security and the security of property: in a word, to the principle of well-regulated liberty, civil, political and religious. But if I have not sufficient means to use my existing influence with that weight which is attached to that idea of having at my disposition the means necessary to facilitate, or to insure the victory—then my very absence from Europe can overturn the prudence of sound calculation. Every day's accident may give open field to nations' enemies; and then only one of these eventualities is possible. Either the triumph of despotism or the triumph of some aristocrats, who aided by European diplomacy would like to depopularize the popular movement in order to make their own peace with the despots; or, as the third alternative, the triumph of anarchy.

This is a practical suggestion, worthy of the most earnest consideration of the American nation. One of two things is true—either there is in the widely-spread sympathy of the people of the United States a passing enthusiasm, which, by its very nature, can of course not endure without being kept up by continual excitement, (in this case, there is no hope of any considerable practical result,)—or there is in it a principle, an enlightened love of liberty, practical Christian virtue, and prudent consciousness of the necessities of your country's position. Then let me fervently request the people of the United States not to attach its substantial support to the condition of seeing and hearing me; because this is a practical impossibility for at least twenty of the twenty-five millions, and the freedom of the world may become the victim thereof.

I have made at least 150 speeches on the subject. The collection of them makes two considerable volumes. There is scarcely any portion of the large topic—apt to be discussed publicly—which has not been largely treated, opposed, and discussed. And every word of the discussion has become, through the medium of the Press, common universal property. Him who is not yet convinced of the justice, righteousness, importance, and political exigency of the principles I advocate, I can scarcely hope more to convince.

But I know the conviction exists—the sympathy exists—only action is wanted, resolute, energetic; and chiefly action without any temporization—without the condition of my personal presence. To this purpose I ventured to suggest the idea of associations of friends of Hungary, as the most simple and most effective plan of organization, with which, if carried on energetically by generous men, every homestead of the great Union can be reached in less than three weeks. But, if even the execution of that plan depends on my presence, or if the operative sympathy should subside after I have left a place, then indeed oppressed Europe will have to weep a bitter tear of disappointed hope; and, repeating what I said at Philadelphia, I will have but to say to my people and to Europe's oppressed nations, "Let us pray; let us take the Lord's Supper, and then up to the battle with the branches of trees, with the walking stick, or with our nails! we have nothing to hope from America!"

Almighty Father! let this cup pass from thy oppressed children. Nevertheless, not as we will, but as Thou wilt!

Ladies, this distinguished meeting here, and the high-minded, generous Resolutions I was happy to hear, impress my mind with the stern confidence that you had instinctively comprehended this position of my case. Oh! let me entreat you to carry them out with that indefatigable care with which the loving mother watches over her beloved child. Speak, ladies of Pittsburg, to the ladies of America. Speak often to them. Impress upon their minds the necessity of that direction which I laid down, by my humble remarks, into your tender hands; and go on, by your generous, active, operative energy, to show how the women of America should act, that their names may be recorded with brighter lustre in history than the names of the mother of Gracchus, or of Coriolanus.

Love is the vivifying spirit of the universe. Love is the element of your hearts. Love is never tired of showing tenderness, and can spread this vivifying element over the cause of freedom on earth. One smile from your sparkling eyes can do more wonders than all I could say in a year. I have tried to impart conviction on the mind of man. But conviction is nothing without the inspiration of the heart. The hearts of men are your realm. You can play upon those chords which break within the brazen hands of men.

Ladies, I am sick. I have not been able to speak as I would have desired, to leave a kind remembrance for the poor exile in your tender hearts. But though you forget me, remember my bleeding fatherland. Remember it in your sorrows and in your joys; remember it with love. This book, (holding up the book containing the names of the ladies,) will be deposited on the dearest place of the altar of restored liberty of my fatherland. I would like to see the day, but submit even to not seeing when my country shall be free, but it will be deposited there. This I promise you. The Lord bless you and protect you, and all you love. Ladies, I bid you a warm farewell.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to The New-York Times.

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SENATE.....ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 31.

Mr. MCMURRAY reported a bill for the further relief of the New-York volunteers; he also gave notice of a bill, authorizing an appropriation in aid of colored emigrants to Liberia; and a bill making appropriations for Academies for 1851.

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Mr. JOHNSON, of Lewis, said it was due to the committee that he should explain the reasons for this bill. The county of Kings was particularly situated in regard to cemeteries. As a general rule, a man ought to be permitted to go to his last resting place free of toll. And this is the law of the State. There were at least fifteen hundred acres in that county devoted to cemetery purposes, belonging in a great measure, to the city of New-York. The owners of the plank roads ought not to be compelled to have their roads worn out and their property destroyed for the accommodation of others. This petition came from the priests and Roman Catholics, owners of a certain burying-ground, to reach which they wish to construct a plank road, which could not be maintained without imposing tolls on funeral processions.

Mr. YOUNGS, of Erie, said that there was something revolting, to those of the rural districts at least, in being compelled to stop, while accompanying friends to their last abode, and pay toll. He wished to know if there were petitions for this bill.

Mr. WALSH, of N. Y., remarked that most people were satisfied with preying upon their fellows while passing through this vale of tears; but the citizens of Kings County proposed to improve upon this by levying a tax upon his body after the vital spark had fled. He moved to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. CUSHING, of Tompkins, said that the objections to the bill were general, as the bill applied to the entire County of Kings. He thought there was, or ought to be, sufficient public spirit in the County to construct and keep up roads to their cemeteries. There was something revolting in the idea conveyed in this bill.

A motion to strike out the enacting clause prevailed, and the House adjourned

Conclusion of Bishop O'Conner's Kossuth Letter.

The Bishop continues to direct KOSSUTH's attention to his eulogy on the British Government, and considers that he should have wrapped himself in his doctrine of non-intervention and sealed his lips against such eulogy—he however applied himself to details, (which necessarily offended the Catholics) and his non-intervention did not prevent him from favoring our oppressors in treating of the supposed wrongs of Germans, Italians, Frenchmen and Poles.

A measure purely ecclesiastical having been lately adopted for the government of the Catholic Church in England, was deemed a fitting opportunity for an appeal to the passions of the Mob. Disgraceful scenes ensued, and a law was enacted practically making Catholic worship penal, bastardizing every Catholic in the British Empire, and placing liberty and property almost at the mercy of the Minister of the day. Yet, in spite of this measure, denounced as a disgrace to the nineteenth century by prominent protestant statesmen, England was eulogized by KOSSUTH.

The Bishop concludes by expressing his opinion that the moment the United States go abroad as propagandists of any political creed, their fate as a free nation is sealed. The [illegible] support of America can be of decisive weight in the happy issue of this struggle; but not the entire indifference of all America could prevent or retard the outbreak for a single day.

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New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 2, 1852.

Aid for Hungary.

We have already stated that the Central Hungarian Committee in this city has completed the preparation of engraved notes, for the purpose of affording those who desire to contribute *something* in aid of Hungarian independence satisfactory means of doing so. The notes are respectively for $100, $50, $20, $10, $5 and $1—the larger ones having KOSSUTH's autograph signature, and the smaller having a perfect *fac simile* of the same. They are engraved in the finest possible style, and have beautiful portraits of KOSSUTH upon them.

The Austrian organ in Wall-street is in great tribulation about these issues. It commands all dutiful subjects to let them alone. We learn from members of the Committee that a great number of the American people have already given unmistakeable symptoms of treating all such injunctions with signal irreverence and contempt. Numerous applications have already been made, from various quarters, for packages of these notes. And means will speedily be taken to place them within reach of every citizen of the United States, whose partialities for Austrian despotism are not stronger than his love of liberty and his common sense.

We have no doubt that hundreds of thousands of the small notes will be rapidly bought. There is scarcely a farmer or mechanic who will not gladly give from *one* dollar to *five* in aid of so good a cause; and the fact that he will receive in return therefor so pleasing a memento of his contribution as one of these engraved notes, authenticated by the signature of the great Hungarian champion, will furnish new inducements and still greater facilities. That class of our population, moreover, is one upon which the tools and agents of Austria can make no impression.

But what will KOSSUTH do with this money? Of the millions of American citizens whose hearts have been stirred by his transcendently touching appeals, not one in ten thousand will need any other assurance than that which their own confidence in KOSSUTH affords, that he will use it so as best to advance the great interests of Hungarian independence and European liberty. The Austrian organ in Wall-street has said that he will use it for his own personal advantage; but we have never yet heard of the man who doubted that this was one of those gratuitous slanders for which that print is distinguished. KOSSUTH himself has said that he did not wish America to furnish chiefly men or munitions of war,—for Hungary would furnish both;—that he did not wish to *stir up* rebellion in Europe,—for no power on earth could prevent such rebellion;—and that he did not desire this country or its people to take part in any of the wars of Europe. He desired money now only that he might *prepare* Hungary, by the organization of her people, for so waging the contest for freedom, which is inevitable, that it might be brought to a speedy and victorious end. To specify the particular steps by which he would seek to do this, would be simply to place the whole cause within the knowledge, and at the mercy, of the European despots. Of course it must be done through secret agents, and those agents must be numerous, trusty, constantly instructed and regularly paid.

As we understand it, this is the special object to which American contributions in aid of Hungary will be devoted. No one can fail to see the infinite service which such contributions, if promptly made, will render to the cause of Hungarian liberty.

An Expedition to Japan.

"Japan has no right to bury her treasures behind her walls, and to imprison her people under the cover of a loathing and ignorant superstition. She must be *made to feel* that she is a power on the earth; that she has means, capacities, and duties; and that if she fails in all these, and *refuses to be enlightened, it is the duty of those who know her, even better than she knows herself, to force upon her the dawning of a better day.* So children are trained to their destiny and duty, and sometimes, through adversity, to the strength and glory of manhood."—*Express.*

A very pretty doctrine. It has every merit save originality; and how is the *Express* to be blamed if Mahomets, Abubekers, and Omars, held similar notions more than a thousand years ago? And if that enterprising sheet has been refreshing its divinity at the Koran, who has any right to complain? Religious liberty is at the basis of our system, and it would be lamentable, indeed, if an habitually pious print could not recreate itself once in a while with a trifle of paganism, without exciting invidious remarks.

Readers of the *Times* have learned that an expedition *is said* to be preparing, by the orders of Government, to open the Japanese trade for American commerce. We gave the story for what it was worth, without crediting it; but the *Express* does credit it, and proceeds to defend the measure at length. But we shall persevere in the disbelief, for two or three reasons.

1. The act, in the shape which rumor gives it, would be a virtual declaration of war; and the assumption of the right to make war, by the Executive, has already done sufficient mischief. An administration, too, that has so zealously defended the constitution, is not at all likely thus to impair it.

2. It has not been the practice of the Government to open negociations for the release of American citizens, by an armed expedition. The 7,000 impressed seamen were the subject of prolonged negociation before the war of 1812 was declared. American citizens, imprisoned in the Antilles, were not released by an American fleet.

3. Besides, it is not in evidence that any of our sailors are captives in Japan. If they are, it must be the consequence of their violations of the laws of the Empire, and in those cases, we are informed, by Mr. WEBSTER and the *Express*, we have no right to interfere.

4. But, it is urged by the *Express*, Japan "has no right" to shut herself up from intercourse with mankind; and, *therefore*, her ports should be opened violently, like so many oysters. This won't do at all. The President and the people of the United States are unanimous upon one point at least, and it is that "one nation has no right to intervene in the domestic concerns of another." Herein all authorities agree, however they may differ about the proper time and mode of expressing it. With what possible countenance then could we seize this misanthropic Orson of the isles, and convert him, something loth, into a decent member of human society!

5. England is impleaded as an authority. The China war is held up as a happy precedent; a war from the odium of which the British Government can never relieve itself. The same arguments put forward now by the *Express* were freely used before that disgraceful step was decided upon. The trade of China must be thrown open to the world. Religion and civilization must be obtruded by force. The war ended, the result obtained, China has received the full benefit of the kindness: For every missionary admitted agreeably to treaty, there has been a million dollars worth of opium introduced in spite of treaty. And for every soul redeemed by devoted missionary effort, tens of thousands have been lost through the effects of that frightful poison. Pray let us follow some better example than this.

6. For these religious considerations one word more. We had supposed the use of carnal weapons in the propagation of the doctrines of peace and good-will, had been rather discredited since St. Peter was induced to put up his sword. Would it not be well to leave it so? Is it necessary to forestall the sure methods of Providence, who, in His own good time, will open whatever paths His servants ought to follow? To do evil that good may come, is it not rather the maxim of an extinguished Jesuitism, than of the religion of primitive or present times? And ought we not to set our faces decidedly against the prostitution of Christianity to the worst aims of ambition, or the most griping demands of avarice?

—These are but so many suggestions to excite thought; "aids to reflection," rather than arguments. On some other occasion, should the current rumor be verified, we may discuss the subject as thoroughly as it should be; but while there is the least doubt about it, we shall adhere to the hope that no such designs, as those alleged, are in contemplation.

City Post-Office.

It is rumored that extensive additions are to be made to the present Post-Office building. We trust the Post-Office Department will not sanction any such useless expense. That building never can be made what the Post-Office for such a city as this should be. Nor is it just or proper to waste a hundred thousand dollars, or any such sum, in fitting up a Post-Office so far out of the way. When the Government makes up its mind to expend money upon such a building, the convenience of the people ought to be consulted. The Post-Office should be located where it will accommodate the greatest number.

When the Office was removed from the Park to Cedar-street, the condition of things was very different from what it is now. Business was confined to the lower part of the City much more than it is at present; and yet even then the change was not a very good one. But now, the business portion of our community,—to say nothing of the other classes,—is seriously incommoded by having the Post-Office so far out of the way. There are more business men between Canal-street and Cedar, *twice over*, than between Cedar and the Battery. And yet their convenience is entirely sacrificed to that of those in the immediate vicinity of Wall-street. An immense amount of the trade which was once only to be found in Pearl-street or its neighborhood, has now gone into Broadway and its side-streets. The Post-Office ought to be kept within easy reach of these classes. It should be near the Park. Dr. Spring's Church,—which can easily be secured for that purpose,—affords an admirable site for a Post-Office building; and one which should be an ornament to the City, could be erected there for not much more than the cost of overhauling and refitting the old church which is now used for that purpose.

Prince Esterhazy, Count Casimir Batthyanyi and Gov. Louis Kossuth.

Before Gov. KOSSUTH arrived in England, nobody could surmise the deep impression he has since made upon the people. The cause of Hungary seemed dead, and the noble hearts which had already shed a tear over the grave of the once so mighty Hungarian nation, were ready to bid a mournful welcome to the exiled chief, and to offer a home—a safe asylum and a comfortable resting-place, for the man thrust about by the chances of fortune. But his arrival on the shores of England was an electric spark thrilling through the masses, and the power of his eloquence, the purity of his designs, the cool statesmanship with which he steered through all the difficulties thrown in his way, kindled a fire of enthusiasm in all hearts, unknown in history since the time of Peter the Hermit. His progress through England and America was a series of triumphs never witnessed before: the people turned out wherever he arrived by thousands and hundreds of thousands: all the internal party feuds were forgotten in the ovations prepared for him; and the leading statesmen, though differing in opinion, united to express their sympathy for his cause, and their admiration for his person. In monarchical England and Republican America, he boldly proclaimed his principles and his mission; and the nations listened to his voice with respectful attention, and greeted him as the man of the future, as the leader of freedom's next battle on the Continent. It was not the martyr whom they cheered for his past struggles and sufferings, but the apostle of liberty who had the ear of the nations ready to act upon his eloquent advice. What a mortification for Austria and Russia! what a disgrace to their diplomacy! They had succeeded by their combined forces—by diplomacy and treachery—to subdue poor Hungary, and to expel the Governor from his native country. They had succeeded to have him detained by Turkey though unwilling to become the jailor to Austria; and after two long years he was to be carried away from the old World across the waters of the ocean to the United States, where they did hope that the kindness of the people would detain him by a hearty welcome in every State and in every city, until he would forget his native land, or be forgotten by his country. They had so well concocted the plan, that its failure seemed to be impossible; and yet they failed, because they did not comprehend either the greatness of his heart or the power of his mind. They endeavored therefore to destroy him by calumny and slander. In Germany and in France, in England and in America, the papers were filled with invectives and accusations, now coarse and disgusting, now artful and malicious. They attacked his private and his public character. There was no baseness, no cruelty of which they did not accuse him. They exaggerated and misrepresented his words, and fabricated false statements to abuse him. But he did not heed these continued attacks. He went on in his holy mission; and the calumnies left no trace behind him. The world remembered that in the triumphs of the Romans, it was the custom to have the hero followed by a man who reviled him incessantly: it was a necessary feature of the triumph. And the world remembered also that this official slanderer was always a hired slave!

When the Austrians saw that anonymous calumny prove insufficient, they exerted themselves to degrade the cause of Hungary into a personal quarrel, in order to drown the general interest in a polemic about personalities. They induced, therefore, Prince ESTERHAZY to protest, in the *London Times*, against Governor KOSSUTH as the Representative of Hungary. The poor old man! He had introduced himself to KOSSUTH on the 15th March, 1848, in the streets of Vienna, while the Hungarian deputation was entering the city, cheered by the people. Prince ESTERHAZY raised his voice, and, in presence of the multitude, he placed his person at the disposal of KOSSUTH, who was then but a member of the Diet, and not yet Minister. The name of the Prince was well known in the diplomatic circles of Europe, and he became, therefore, Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Administration of Count LOUIS BATTHYANYI, and retained his office until the first days of September, when he resigned his seat but five days before the ministry broke up. Of a nervous temperament, he was always in fear of losing his estates; he was frightened in March by the popular movement, and he is frightened now by the martial law. In disgrace at Court since 1848, he was to reestablish his position by his protest, and he protested accordingly. But how could he blame a Ministry of which he had been a member? To give some color to the retraction of his past, he accuses the Ministry of LOUIS BATTHYANYI of having published the deposition of Ban JELLACHICH in June, against the solemn agreement entered into at Inspruck, that this publication should be delayed until a certain eventuality had taken place. Had this really been the case, why did Prince ESTERHAZY remain in office after such a breach of confidence on the part of his colleagues? This is the first question of every one who reads the letter of the Prince. But the Austrians do not care for the logic and consistency of the late Minister; it is enough for them that Prince ESTERHAZY allied in England with the VILLIERS, disavows Gov. KOSSUTH in the *Times*. And the Prince himself forgets that I was his under-Secretary of State, and that his correspondence with me, continued until the end of August, shows no disapproval of the policy of his colleagues.

But there was yet another well known Hungarian names—well known abroad—BATTHYANYI. The haughty Count Louis was popular in Europe by his travels, by his high attainments, by his splendid career, and byt he heroism with which he met his death on the scaffold. The halo of martyrdom surrounds his name. The Austrians had therefore published a letter signed by some obscure member of the family, reiterating the charges of Prince Esterhazy. They well knew how unimportant this publication was, but they calculated that it would arouse the family pride of the amiable Count C. BATTHYANYI, over whom they had no direct control. They wished to create a split among the Hungarians. It was important for them that the opinion should be spread that besides KOSSUTH there are yet other leaders in exile, who do not subordinate themselves to the man whom the people had elected its chief;—that there lives in Paris a Count, who put himself forward as the representative of the Hungarian aristocracy. What an excellent argument for our enemies to say that there are such divisions among the Hungarians, as make it impossible for any power to give efficient aid to them! And who can know whether the course of events may not put the lead of affairs in France or in England into the hands of a Foreign Minister, who, under the pretense of liberalism, might encourage these Revolutionists, who are sure to fail, in order to fetter the hands of the men who can succeed, and to strengthen despotism, while he seems to attack the despots everywhere, and reaps the cheap cheers of the deluded liberals? The sympathies of the world have made it already now impossible that a liberal foreign minister could remain apathetic towards Hungary; but if there are two parties among the Hungarians, then, without losing his character of liberalism, he can openly counteract KOSSUTH, who is working for his country—because he has the excuse that he would countenance Count C. BATTHYANYI, who lives retired and inactive in Paris. This plan, too, was well devised, and the Count went into the snare. Though appointed by Gov. KOSSUTH his Minister of Foreign Affairs, he does not see that he becomes the tool of his country's enemies. Instead of rejoicing that there is a man who at the same time commands the confidence of his people and the respect of all the free nations in the world, and who makes use of this his position to plead the cause of his country, the Count falls into the trap prepared for him, and puts himself forward to create dissension amongst his countrymen, to the great delight of Russian and Austrian diplomacy. In his letter, published in the *London Times*, he accuses his former Chief, in a vague way, of failings and follies, of faults and errors, through which Hungary has been brought to her present state of misery and servitude; he accuses him of want of cool judgment, strength and intrepidity; he accuses him of temerity and ambition. And all this only because KOSSUTH maintains his title of Governor, and adheres to his Democratic and Republican principles. For Count C. BATTHYANYI is "far from wishing to fetter the activity of KOSSUTH;" but he is "averse to the measure of the deposition of the House of Hapsburg." And had KOSSUTH, after his liberation, "appeared before the world in the simple character of the private individual,"—his former position—his misfortunes and the modesty of his demeanor would have given him "a precedence by courtesy among his companions in exile," and placed him in a position to receive their useful advice and assistance! He winds his letter up by entering into technicalities, in order to show that Governor KOSSUTH had no right to the title, and that he should retire into private life.

The vanity of Antisthenes peeps through the modesty of the Count, and blinds him so far as to forget that since these last ten years he, as well as his cousin, Count LOUIS, fought many a parliamentary battle under the standard of this same KOSSUTH, whom he reviles now—that they belonged to his party long before 1848—that they were his associates in more than one political and industrial enterprise. The Count forgets that by his own concurrence the aristocratic Constitution of Hungary was already, in 1848, remodeled into a Democratic one—that since the days of March and April there was no political difference more between the classes in Hungary—that the Count himself consented to abolish the feudal rights and to enlarge the franchise nearly to universal suffrage. He forgets that it was KOSSUTH alone who, at the time when Count LOUIS BATTHYANYI left Hungary without the means of defense, provided for the defense of the betrayed country,—that when JELLACHICH entered Hungary, and the Archduke fled and Count LOUIS despaired, it was the eloquence of KOSSUTH which gathered the people on the plains of Pakozd and led them to victory. He forgets that at the time when our armies were defeated, and the capital lost, and the country invaded from nine different points, and there were no arms in Hungary, and no powder for the charge, and no sulphur to manufacture the powder, and no money to pay the soldiers, and no hope in the breast of the bravest—it was KOSSUTH, who, by the firmness of his will, and the resources of his mind, raised armies, and clothed them, and armed them, and organised them, and inspired the people with confidence, and led it from victory to victory, till the symbol of double-faced Austria—the double-faced eagle—flew hastily back from the Theiss to the very frontiers of Hungary. And the Count forgets that after the deposition of the House of Hapsburg, he did accept the ministry of Foreign Affairs, from the hands of the Governor, and took the oath to maintain the Declaration of Independence, and did belong to the administration of his "highly cultivated" friend, B. Szemere, who, without the previous knowledge of the Governor, declared openly to the Diet, that his administration was to be a Republican or a *Revolutionary* one. The Count forgets even that after the days of Arad and Vilagos, already in exile, he countersigned orders issued by the Governor, in his official capacity. What is now the value of those accusations which are overruled by the conduct and the acts of the Count himself? Why does he now seek technical niceties to deny in Paris what he affirmed in Turkey, by his own signature? Because he is ready to treat with Austria, whilst Gov. KOSSUTH makes no bargains with the enemies of his country!

But after all, it is of little importance whether Prince ESTERHAZY recognizes KOSSUTH as the true exponent of the views of a few Austro-Hungarian Aristocrats—whether Count C. BATTHYANYI gives him a precedence by courtesy, and whether he and his "highly cultivated" friend assist him with their "useful advice." It is not those few names who are to decide the future of Hungary, but the people at large. And the people of Hungary grants its confidence but to the man whom it trusts. Let the traveler inquire, from the Carpathians, along the Danube, to the iron gate, and from the Adriatic through the plains of the Theiss to the borders of Moldavia, and in every city, and in every village, and in every hamlet he will hear but one name blest for the past, and enshrined in the hopes of the future; and that named, mixed with the prayers of the peasant, told by the mother to the lisping child,—it is not the name of Count CASIMIR BATTHYANYI. Let them ask in the plains or in the mountains, or even in Croatia and among the Sorvians—"Who is the rightful Governor of Hungary?"—and the people will unanimously respond, "It is LOUIS KOSSUTH." Can Count C. BATTHYANYI deny this fact? Governor KOSSUTH has no personal ambition at all; and the task to free his country weighs heavily upon him. He sacrifices to his mission all he has,—his energies and his health and the future of his family. He does it readily, because he knows that his country expects her liberation but through him. Gov. KOSSUTH would be happy if there should be found a better man than he,—quite able to perform his mission—enjoying greater confidence at home, and greater respect abroad. Let such an one appear, and Gov. KOSSUTH will readily give him a precedence not merely "by courtesy." But in the meantime we must regret that ambition and hankering after notoriety, have induced the Count to disown his past career, and to destroy his position and influence in the future. The people of Hungary trusts but those who are consistent; and it is not so easily deluded by Austrian or Russian diplomacy as the Count, whose attempt to create dissensions among the Hungarians, will remain unsuccessful. He will see that the common sense of the people out-wits the artfulness of diplomacy.

FRANCIS PULSZKY.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 27, 1852.

☞ Senator CLEMENS, having been elected a delegate at large from Alabama, to the Democratic National Convention, has answered the inquiry of Major Fleming, as to whether he should serve or not, by saying that it depends upon circumstances. He wishes first to see the platform of the party. Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi, he thinks, can control the next Presidential election. No party will dare to nominate a man against whom these three States will cast their votes. He wishes, therefore, that they should act together. If General Cass, or any other Democrat untainted by Free-Soil influences is nominated, he will support him; and so he thinks will the "Union *Whigs* of the South, unless they have a candidate equally unobjectionable." But he will not support any man who "owes his selection to Free-Soil or Secession influences."

THE IRISH EXILES.—THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE publishes a letter denying that President FILLMORE refused the request of the Committee who asked his intercession in behalf of the Irish exiles in Australia. The President's words were that he would "consult those he usually advised with on important occasions," and "would do all he could do" in the premises. Mr. McGee expresses as the opinion of the friends of the exiles, that neither the President nor Mr. WEBSTER will leave any proper means untried to secure their liberation.

☞ *The National Intelligencer*, in copying Count Batthyanyi's letter, omits all those passages which vindicate the cause of Hungary, and inserts only that part which asperses KOSSUTH.

Panama.

By the arrival of the *Cherokee*, we have received, through ADAMS & Co.'s Express, Panama papers to the 15th of January.

All the slaves in New Grenada became free on the 1st ult., by act of the Congress.

The *Echo* states that the Hamburg bark *Bertha* was lost near Buenoventura, in the latter part of December, having run ashore on a reef not laid down in the charts, a league south of Gorgona, which lies in lat. 2° 45' north. The Captain and men escaped in an open boat, were picked up after eighteen days' exposure, and were carried into Tabuga. The *Bertha* was bound from Panama to Falmouth, England, with logwood and sarsaparilla.

The Panama Railroad is promised to be completed to Gorgona in June next. A plank-road from that point to Panama, is also in agitation.

DR. MUNEZ, a wealthy Spaniard, was robbed of his trunk containing $5,000, on the Cruces road.

Mexico.

By the arrival at New-Orleans of the schooner *Bonita*, we have advices from Vera Cruz to the 4th ult., and the City of Mexico 28th December. The news is not important. The country is generally quiet.

We learn from the *Trait d'Union* that the new Congress was continuing the work of organization. The papers have ceased to be alarmed at the aspect of affairs on the Rio Grande. They consider the danger there entirely at an end. The reduced tariff of Gen. Avalos still continues in force at Matamoros, and large importations are taking place under its operation. Cerralvo had been strongly fortified in order to secure the town against future attack. It was said that the insurgents, during their temporary occupancy, had completely sacked the place, and a subscription was on foot in Monterey for the benefit of the inhabitants. On the departure of Uraga's brigade for the Rio Grande, troubles had broken out in the Sierra Gorda, and at the last accounts all cause of alarm was not at an end.

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Oajaca on the 9th ult.

A revolutionary movement has broken out at the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, headed by ex-Governor Maximo Ortiz. A fusillade of four hours was kept up between the insurgents and the Government troops under the command of Gov. Megia, at the end of which time the former dispersed, leaving one of their leaders, named Lopez, a prisoner in the hands of the authorities. He was immediately shot.

The papers contain accounts of the ravages of the Indians in the State of Durango. Of late they have been more than usually audacious in their depredations.

A line of electric telegraph is to be constructed from Puebla to San Andres, Cordova and Orizaba. It will be finished by April next.

It was reported in the city of Mexico that the house of Mackintosh was on the eve of breaking. A publication in the *Universal* corrected the rumor. Gamio & Co. had made an arrangement with their creditors.

There had been a disturbance near the city of Puebla, instigated by some notorious characters, who took advantage of the popular feeling on the tariff question. Some few outrages were committed before the *motin* was suppressed. A more serious revolt had broken out at Coatepec, one hundred men marched from that place and took possession of the city of Jalapa. The garrison of the castle at Vera Cruz was immediately dispatched against them. These insurgents demanded that the system of indirect contributions should not be re-established.

Texas.

Our advices from Galveston are to the 16th ult., received by the steamer *Louisiana*, arrived at New-Orleans the 23d January.

The Indians are renewing their depredations in Austin, Texas. A party of Camanches fired upon JOHN C. GATES, and five other Americans, and robbed them of a valuable drove of mules and horses on the 27th Dec. The *San Antonio Ledger* mentions two other robberies lately committed on the frontier.

Cushney & Hampton, of the *Austin State Gazette*, have been elected public printers.

The great internal improvement bill (setting aside two and a half millions of dollars for that purpose,) is yet before the House, and no test vote has been taken upon it.

A law is passed repealing the charter of the city of Brownsville. This action was requested by the legislative delegation from that place.

The Senate has rejected a bill requiring the creditors to file the releases within a given period, or their claims to be forever barred. The objection was to the *mode* of arrangement.

The House of Representatives has passed to a third reading, by a vote of 47 to 8, the Senate's bill confirming the action of the Auditor and Controller in sealing the public debt. This large affirmative vote places its final passage beyond doubt

A man named Jas. Ford, of Montgomery, while sitting at his own table, was shot and killed by some unknown person

The *Brownsville Flag* of the 6th inst., in relation to the revolutionary movement, under the head of "*Filibusteros*, says:

"We have nothing reliable to give our readers as to the movements of this renowned band of knights-errand, but learn they are still occupying some of the unknown regions beyond the Rio Grande and the Colorado. We have seen some three or four of their leaders about town for the last few days.

No doubt what force they have is not far from this city, and it is whispered around confidentially that they have 1,600 men, and two pieces of artillery arrived with Capt. Ford from Texas. We judge from all we can learn, some reinforcements have really arrived at last, and that another attack upon Matamoros is seriously meditated, perhaps ere many days. Gen. Avalos has under his command at least 2,500 men, with guns and entrenchments; in fact, every material requisite for a successful defense of his position.

FROM BERMUDA.—The Royal mail steamer *Merlin*, Capt. W. D. COPE, arrived at this port on Saturday from St. Thomas and Bermuda, with advices from the former place to the 21st, and the latter to the 26th ult.

The *Bermudian* of the 21st contains the following items:

The storm that was felt here so violently from the westward on Tuesday night, the 13th inst., raged with terrific power on the ocean. Captain DOE, of the *Princess Royal*, which arrived from New-York on Friday last, reports having encountered a tremendous gale on the 13th, from W. S. S., by which his vessel was thrown down; lost some of her deck-load, bulwarks and some sails. Capt. BRAMHALL, of the bark *Eliza Barss*, also from New-York, informs us that he experienced the same gale, through which he scudded the ship; the wind blew with extreme force, accompanied by one of the severest snow-storms he has ever experienced at sea. She was one day out from New-York when the gale commenced. The bark's whole passage, of six days was extremely boisterous; but she lost only two out of her large deck-load of oxen.

We learn by the arrival of the *Favorite*, from Inagua, that there is a large supply of salt on hand; four vessels were loading when the *Favorite* left.

An English bark, with emigrants from Glasgow to Liverpool, and the American brig *Seaman*, from Gambia, were each in want of sails

The British brig *Stanbeck*, from Cardiff for New-York, put in at St. Thomas, on the 21st ult., in a leaky condition and was discharging cargo.

The brig *W. J. Watson*, Capt. BUNNEL, was wrecked on the Annegade reef (Virginia Islands,) 23d December. Cargo saved. Vessel a total loss. She was from Barbadoes for New-Haven.

LATE FROM PORTO CABELLO.—The schooner *Euphemia*, Capt. GUIDE, from Porto Cabello, Dec. 23, arrived Saturday morning. We learn from Capt. Guide, that when he left, very little of the new crop of Coffee had come to market, and what little there was sold at from 9¼ to 9¾c. Hides were selling at 9@9½c., and Fustic at $11@$17 per ton. There was a good supply of American produce in the market.

PITTSBURG.

Vindication of the Kossuth Small Pistols—An Oriental Sentiment—The Batthyanyi Letter—Who is Casimir Batthyanyi?

Correspondence of The New-York Daily Times.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Wednesday, Jan. 28.

What can be more ingenious than the inventive power of unprincipled slander? There would seem to be no end to the variety of means employed to belittle Gov. KOSSUTH, and thus destroy his influence. One of the modes adopted evidently seeks to mix his name up with trivial matters or personal discussion, in order that the dust thus raised may obscure his dignity and degrade his high mission.

The Hamburg dispatch stating that the Sultan of Turkey had protested against the return of KOSSUTH to Europe, declaring that his liberation was granted only upon the condition that he should remain in America, is another added to the long list of fanciful paragraphs, designed to fill in the interstices of the dirty plot. But it happens to be less shrewd in its conception than many of its kindred. Every body who knows anything about the matter, must be aware that, so much greater is the intercourse direct between Turkey and London, than between the former and Hamburg, any important or interesting fact transpiring in Turkey, must be known at the British Court *earlier* than it can be in Hamburg. Thus the dispatch bears the stamp of falsehood on its face. It evidently is the brain-hatching of the Austrian tools,—and presents a fair specimen of Austrian diplomacy—which, while it stoops to tricks, has not the skill to make them plausible.

So far from there being any foundation for the libel on the generous Turk, the Sultan, when first requested by the United States to set the captives free, refused to do so, because he understood that they were to be carried to America, whether they chose to go there or not. No! he said, "I will protect KOSSUTH as my guest, until he is at liberty to go where, and act as, he pleases." And when he found that he was to be insured the right of perfect freedom under the United States flag, the prison doors were at once thrown wide open, and the captives departed amid every demonstration of honor and respect.

And this reminds me of a beautiful sentiment expressed by Solomon Bey, the Turkish commander at Kutahia, that I have not yet seen in print. At a dinner given to KOSSUTH and his friends, by Capt. Henningson, formerly of the British army, at which several of the Turkish magnates were present, Solomon Bey became quite enthusiastic, for one of the quiet followers of Mahomet, and gave a sentiment which rendered in English as near as may be, was as follows:

"I saw a rich and beautiful vase of gold—rich in material, and beautiful in form. Two rocks fell upon and crushed it. Its form was lost; but it still remains gold, and the rocks are yet only rocks."

Mr. Pulszky will soon publish a letter in reply to the newspaper demonstrations of Prince Esterhazy and Count Casimir Batthyanyi.

In the meantime let me caution your readers against supposing that this BATTHYANI is the distinguished gentleman who was so popular throughout Europe a few years ago, and for some time the brilliant leader of the Liberal cause in the Hungarian Peers. *That* was Count LOUIS BATTHYANI, a cousin of CASIMIR's. A little reflection by the reader of Hungarian history, will bring to mind that Count LOUIS was sent by KOSSUTH during the Hungarian struggle, to treat with WINDISGRATZ, who told him he did not treat with rebels, and caused the arrest, imprisonment, and subsequent execution of the noble and courageous ambassador. His heroic conduct upon the scaffold attests that he was not one, who, like his recreant cousin, could have been induced to attempt the damage of his country's cause, by raising personal issues. This explanation is necessary, lest Count CASIMIR's letter be accredited to the influence which would justly attach to the emanation of his late illustrious relative.

It is true that CASIMIR was engaged in the Hungarian struggle—and so was GORGEY. He was, however, always doubting and trembling, and consequently inspired little confidence among those who knew him. He had large estates belonging to his wife, which his ambitious connection with the revolution—so unexpectedly unsuccessful—lost to him. His wife, however, has friends at Court; and it is hazarding little to say that the price of his recent treachery, will be found in his restoration to kingly favor, and his estates—a temptation truly, which poor weak man could hardly be expected to resist, except he was strengthened by that firm reliance in the ultimate triumph of truth, which sustains the exiled Governor of Hungary. S.

Kossuth, and Major Tochman and his Wife.

A correspondence is published, which recently passed between Gov KOSSUTH and Major TOCHMAN, growing out of what the Major considered rather cool treatment of his wife (formerly M'lle JAGIELLO) by the ladies of the Hungarian party.

The first letter, dated WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, says:

The marked reserve in the reception of my wife (Mrs. Tochman) by the ladies of your family, on New-Year's day, has been misconstrued, in this community, to her injury. I have been informed that this reserve was the result of your belief of certain statements which reached you at Kutahia, and have been repeated since your arrival here, that Mrs. Tochman, (then M'lle Jagiello,) on arriving in this country, had assumed the title of a Hungarian heroine, that, as such, she accepted a public banquet in New-York; that I, translating a speech said to have been made by her, spoke of her military exploits; that she exhibited herself in the military uniform of a Hungarian General, or officer, at public assemblies and theatres; and that she caused pictures to be taken representing your likeness with her own.

Allow me emphatically to deny each and all these representations, and to express my profound regret that they should have been made and credited. So far from representing herself as a Hungarian heroine, my wife, being a Pole, declined to be introduced as a Hungarian lady, which was insisted by Colonel Pragay, Major Fornet, and some other officers of Governor Uihazi's suite; and she is certainly not responsible for the language of those conductors of the press, who, prompted by those feelings of respect and sympathy, styled her a heroine, because of the humble services which she rendered in the cause of Hungary, and which made her a homeless exile.

She never accepted a public banquet. She never made a speech on such an occasion. I never translated any such speech. On her arrival in this country, she accepted a hospitable invitation from Mr. Howard, owner of the Irving House, in New-York, who, on that occasion, gave her a dinner, to which his friends were invited. I was then here in Washington, but deny positively that she made any such speech.

She never dressed or exhibited herself in any military costume. She has, it is true, a Polish Cracovian costume, (called Krahuska,) which she wore in Cracow in 1846. She, however, never wore it in this country; had she done so, she would never have been admitted into the circle of society in which she moves here. She has not brought her Hungarian uniform to this country, nor has she ever gone to public balls or theatres, except in company with Governor Uihazi and his family, or the latter and some officers of Governor Uihazi's suite.

I deny, finally, that Mrs. Tochman, before or after her marriage, has ever caused such pictures to be made as referred to. If such have been made and circulated, she and I know nothing about them, and cannot be responsible for them.

To counteract the injurious impression produced by the reserve with which my wife was received, will you be kind enough to reply to the following questions:

Was that reserve in any way dictated, also, by a reference to the calumnious charges against the reputation of Madame Tochman, circulated lately in this country, and which are about to undergo a judicial investigation.

Am I not right in regarding Gov. Uihazi as your friend, and as an honorable and upright gentleman, incapable of giving his sanction to any imposition?

With great respect, I have the honor to remain your Excellency's most obedient servant, G. TOCHMAN.

To his Excellency LOUIS KOSEUTH

The following is the reply of KOSSUTH, through his "Secretary," M. Nagy:

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 11, 1852

Governor KOSSUTH, (my chief,) directed me to express to Mr. G. Tochman his surprise, that amongst his occupations of public interest, he has to answer a letter of Mr. Tochman about a supposed reserve in the reception of Mrs. Tochman by the ladies of the Governor's family on New-Year's Day.

The Governor having not the honor to know Mrs. Tochman, not having to watch or control the ladies of his family about a New Year's Day reception, would have of course, passed in silence the letter of Mr. Tochman, had he not found in that letter suggested that the supposed reserve of that reception is imagined possibly to produce some injurious impression, by reference to certain charges against the reputation of Madame Tochman, circulated lately in this country, as Mr Tochman is pleased in his letter to remark.

Now, in that respect, the Governor feels very anxious to contribute so much as he can to counterbalance any such injurious impression; though, should indeed such an impression exist, he could not forbear to regard it as very illogical, because Madame Tochman, being unacquainted with Madame Kossuth, could not, of course, expect to be received otherwise than with that ordinary civility with which, on a reception day, hundreds, nay, thousands, of unknown persons are and must be received—that civility having nothing common either with familiarity—that privilege of more intimate relations—or with reserve, as Mr. Tochman terms it.

It is therefore out of that regard which a gentleman likes to entertain towards ladies that His Excellency the Governor desires Madame Tochman to be tranquillized about the matter; that, as neither His Excellency or the ladies of his family have ever been or would allow themselves to be troubled with idle gossips, they have to this very moment not the least knowledge of the circulation of whatever charges against the reputation of Madame Tochman; so, of course, none of them could or can have any intention to give credit to a thing which they not even know to exist.

As to your inquiry, if you are right in regarding Mr. Uihazi as a friend of his Excellency the Governor of Hungary, and as an honorable and upright gentleman, the Governor takes great pleasure to assure you that in that respect you are entirely right. The Governor considers and esteems Mr Uihazi as his oldest and one of his truest friends, and he can pledge his word that there can be no man of a more honorable and upright character than Mr. Uihazi is.

Governor KOSSUTH, besides, ordered me to express to you Sir, sincere acknowledgment about the kind interest and operative sympathy which he understands you have consistently proved to his unfortunate countrymen in exile, whom the change of late brought to the shores of the United States, and he would be, indeed highly gratified should he, consistently with his position, meet any opportunity to prove to you his sincere gratitude for this.

With respect and due consideration, P. NAGY,
Secretary to Governor KOSSUTH.

To Mr. G TOCHMAN.

Letter third, from TOCHMAN to KOSSUTH, contains the following:

"I cannot refrain from expressing great surprise at the tone of your communication. Under ordinary circumstances, the manner in which Mrs. Tochman was received by Madame Kossuth, and the ladies of your suite, would have occasioned no remark from me; but I submit that the case of Mrs Tochman stands upon its own merits, and is not to be determined by the ordinary rules of etiquette.

"When your agent or delegate, Count Teleki, had succeeded in allaying the hostile feelings of the Poles towards Hungarians engendered by the active aid rendered by Hungary to Austria in the wars that resulted in the dismemberment of Poland, thousands of my countrymen, following Generals Bem and Dembinski, hastened to assist your countrymen in the hour of their peril. My wife, then M'lle. Jagiello who, with other daughters of Poland, as I informed you in a former letter, was engaged in facilitating the transportation of men to your camps, being detected in that work, fled to Hungary. Seventy of your countrymen now in this country, knew and heard of her there. Some had seen her braving danger in the camp; others in the hospital at Komorn, attending to the sick and wounded. She came to the United States under the protection of Gov. Uihazi, as a member of his family, who introduced her as a political exile, and was gratified at the generous attention paid her by the American people."

Tochman then, after giving a history of the civilities received by his wife on her arrival in the United States, adds:

"These circumstances authorized me to expect for my wife something more than the unmeaning civility shown to hundreds of strangers who had taken no part in the cause of Hungary."

It is said that the Pope has directed two large stones—the one to be taken from the Capitol, the other from the Coliseum—to be prepared in Rome, and to be presented by him to the Washington Monument, now being erected in the city of Washington.

Shocking Murder near Philadelphia.

A young man named Jacob Lehman, the son of a Jew pedlar in Philadelphia, has been missing ever since the 6th January. His horrible, mutilated body was found on Friday last, in the Delaware river. The shocking details are given in the *North American* of Saturday:

Some little girls playing near the coal-wharf, No. 14, above the Iron works of Messrs. I. P. Morris, discovered frozen in the ice, in the flats, on the river at that point, three sacks, close together. These children informed four young men who were chopping wood on the shore, and they cut out the bags with their axes, and partially opened the sacks, when portions of human remains became visible. The suspicion at once flashed upon their minds, in consequence of recent rumored apprehensions as to the fate of the missing pedlar boy, Jacob Lehman, that his body had been brought to light. Hundreds of spectators soon collected, and all arrived at the same conclusion. A messenger was dispatched to Kensington for Doctor Goldsmith, the Coroner, and by the time that functionary reached the scene, not less than 1,500 persons were assembled. The sacks were removed to the hotel of Capt. George McCullen, on Richmond-street, near Huntingdon, where a jury of inquest was empanelled. Upon examining the sacks, a most b

PHILADELPHIA.

Material Aid—Riot—Commendable Charity—Firemen's Benefit.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Feb. 1.

John Cadwallader, Esq., yesterday contributed fifty dollars to the Hungarian substantial aid fund. "The work goes bravely on."

A disagreeable rain storm is paying its respect to us to-day.

A party of Broad-street coal-yard Irish laborers, engaged in a riot yesterday afternoon, and did much damage to themselves. Several of the rioters were committed in default of $1,000 each, after an examination.

A poor family in distress were generously relievedthe other evening by the Hand-in-Hand Fire Company. Our firemen have noble hearts.

M'lle Lola Montes gave a benefit at the Walnut, last night, for the Firemen's Fund. In return they presented her with a medalion likeness of Washington. The affair was interesting.

Nearly 4,000 scholarships of the Ohio Wesleyan University have already been sold, and the number is daily increasing. The new buildings, for the use of the University, which have been commenced together with University Chapel, will cost, from $20,000 to $25,000.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced man, a situation in some light business as porter or assistant bookkeeper, entry clerk or to collect. Salary moderate City reference given. Address CLERK, *Times* office. 2f2t*

BOY WANTED.—A Boy, who can read writing, wanted in a lawyer's office Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 2,549 Post Office 2f 1t*

POWER PRESSMAN WANTED.—Satisfactory wages will be paid for a workman of thorough experience and ability. None others need apply Address S. M. PETTENGILL & CO, No. 10 State-st., Boston. 2f-3t*

PRIVATE NURSING FOR GENTLEMEN—By J. M. LUDLOW. Those that are desirous of an experienced and faithful Nurse in sickness, please call, or address J. M. LUDLOW, No. 848 Broadway, Union Place, P. O., N. Y. Physician's Reference given. all-3m*

NOTICE.—CAME ASHORE, on Coney Island Point, on MONDAY, Dec. 22, a RAFT, consisting of 27 square Pine Logs. For information respecting them, apply to BARNARDUS DONLY, Coroner, at his store, Gravesend, King's County, L. I. j3-1m*

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

WANTED TO SELL OR LEASE—A fine situation for manufacturing business, in a fine growing village, within thirty minutes' ferry every half-hour from New-York city, for six cents; there is a two-story brick building, 30 by 40, with a water-wheel, shafts and pulley, with water half the year, and a twenty-horse power engine and boilers, set on D. Griffin & Co.'s patent plan, all complete for use; also on the premises, a beautiful dwelling-house and garden, and all two years old. Inquire of D GRIFFIN & CO., No. 193 Broadway, corner of John-st., up stairs.

A good LOCOMOTIVE BOILER FOR SALE, with 120 Copper Flues, 1¼ inch in diameter, with iron sleeves, is fifteen horse power, sold cheap. New and second-hand ENGINES FOR SALE. d27-1awMtf

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The Valuable House and Lot No 201 West 18th-st., the first house West of the Methodist Church. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for five years. Also, For Sale or Exchange—House and Lot No 160 West 13th-st. House, Barn Shop, at and about 10 acres of land, 3,000. Village lots, $30—one hour's ride from the city, near Railroad station. Apply at No 8 Horatio-st j30-3t*

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—Eight three-story brick houses and lots, on the westerly side of the 2d-av between 20th and 21st-sts. Also house and lot No. 163 East 21st-st. The above property will be sold on reasonable terms. For particulars apply to W. A. CAVANAGH, No. 161 3d-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The two-story and attic house, with lot, No 58 South 8th-st, Williamsburg. All in good order, with gas introduced Size of lot, 22x100 ft. $3,000 can remain on bond and mortgage for three years. Apply to E. H. ENSIGN, No 50 Ann-st. Price $5,000. j31 6t*

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, in Sands-st., Brooklyn. The situation is desirable Possession given immediate y. Terms low For particulars, inquire of J. H. HARLEY, Fur Store, j31-3t* No. 38 Maiden-lane.

TO JEWELLERS OR WATCH CASERS—For sale or lease a Jewelry Manufactory in full operation, with Steam Power, Gas Light, and every other convenience requisite, and a desirable location The whole concern will be sold or leased, and the buyer or lessee will arrange to buy from the concern Ten to Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars per year. For further information, address JEWELER, Box 1933, lower Post Office, New York. None need apply, unless they have a capital to invest. d27-tf

TO OWNERS OF UNIMPROVED PROPERTY.—The Advertiser desires to exchange a valuable new brown stone House, situated in one of the best locations in Brooklyn, for good building lots, either in this city or Brooklyn. Address Box No. 480, N. Y. Post-Office. j30-3t*

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—Several fine large and well-lighted rooms, with from four to ten horse steam power. Also, a large room, with fine light, at the corner of William and Frankfort sts., on the second floor. For particulars, inquire at No. 16 Spruce-st j9-sodtf S. W. BENEDICT.

TO LET.—In the Times Buildings, No. 113 Nassau-st, the 2d and 4th stories entire, 25 by 103 feet deep. Apply to JOHN GILHOOLY, No 118 Nassau-st. j29-tf

STORE TO LET IN MAIDEN LANE.—The Five Story brick Store, No 43 Maiden-lane, to Let or Lease. Possession may be given at an early day. Inquire on the premises. A double mahogany counting desk for sale, inquire as above. JAS. PHYFE, No 43 Maiden-lane. j10-tf

STORE WANTED.—Of a medium size, suitable for jewelry and fancy goods, on the West side of Broadway, (below Grand-st preferred). All communications addressed to INTEREST, *Times* office, will meet with prompt attention. 2f-1t*

STORE WANTED.—For the Dry Goods Jobbing Business—The advertisers will treat for an eligible store of liberal dimensions and good light. Possession desired early. Address Box 2,631 Post-office 2f-3t*

STORES TO LET, and immediate possession given. The second floor of Store No 38 Maiden-lane. Also, three well lighted rooms, suitable for offices Possession given immediately. Apply to j31-3t* J. H. HARLEY, Fur Store, 38 Maiden-lane.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—One half or the whole of a newly built store to let and fixtures for sale. Possession given immediately. For further particulars, inquire of G. B. HASKELL, No. 312 Broadway j29-4t*

FARM FOR SALE.—A beautiful Farm for sale, situated about three miles from Northport, containing 74 acres, including nine or more acres of fine large timber, a good dwelling House, Barn, Granery, Sheds, Pig Pen, a good Cistern and Well of good water The land is beautifully situated both North and South of the House, and very level, with the Road running through it It is well fenced, and all in good repair. There are on the place a great many Fruit Trees, such as Peaches, Plums, Pears, and Cherry. Also, Currant and Raspberry bushes—and a large Apple Orchard, and a Nursery of young and thrifty Trees. It will be sold together with the Farming Utensils, or without as required, or exchanged for City property. Title indisputable. Inquire of JAMES GAVEY, on the premises, or at No 45 West Broadway —NORTHPORT, L. I., Aug. 15, 1851. 2f-1t*

FARM FOR SALE, IN NEW-JERSEY, near the Blazing-Star Ferry, where Steamboats stop daily (fare one shilling) and 34 miles from the Railroad depot at Rahway. The farm contains 100 acres of excellent land, divided into cultivated land, wood land, salt meadow, pasture land, and orchard—choice fruit trees of all kinds. House finely situated—see description in N. Y. Express Apply to the Administrator [j8-1m*] JAMES R. LOTT, No. 56 Wall-st.

A FARM FOR SALE, with Stock, Crops and Household Furniture, on New-Haven Railroad, 23 miles from New-York, 48 acres of land, on which are several beautiful building sits. The land is of the best quality, and a very desirable property. For further particulars inquire of j30-3t* J. C. LANPHIER, No 203 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—Odd Fellows' Hall, at Green Point, L. I., and the lot adjoining. This valuable property, situated in the most central part of Green Point, now occupied by the various associations of Odd Fellows and Sons of Temperance, will be sold low, and on liberal terms, together or separately. Apply to S. JESSURUN, No. 7 Clinton Court, Beekman-st, N. Y. j21-1m*

FOR SALE.—The Good Will and Fixtures of a well established Merchandize Brokerage business. Address Box 1774 Post Office, post-paid. j28 6t

MISCELLANEOUS.

MANSION HOUSE, CAMDEN, SOUTH CAROLINA.—The most pleasantly situated Hotel in the town—where comfort, cleanliness and attention are all combined. My New-York and Baltimore friends can test fy to the above. Call and judge for yourselves. 2f-2aw5w E. G. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

U. S. PASSPORTS FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, an indispensable protection to travelers against foreign aggression. Issued by J. B NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner, No. 66 Broadway. 2f-1m

ACCOUNT BOOKS, PAPER, &c—FRANCIS & LOUTREL, 77 Maiden-lane, sell at low prices every style of Blank Book, Writing Paper and Stationery articles, Diaries for 1852, Envelopes, Copying Presses. Books made to pattern, Cards, Circulars, Checks, &c. printed in style required. 2f-3t*

ENGRAVERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, and others, wanting some genuine India Proof Paper, would do well to call at the subscriber's store, the same having a lot on hand which will be sold cheaper than the usual market price, in quantities to suit the purchaser. JOSEPH CAHN, Stationer, No. 140 Maiden-lane, between Water and Front-sts. 2f-1t*

TO THE PUBLIC.—CAUTION.—Notice is hereby given, that a check drawn payable to J. H. FRAZER or bearer, on the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of New-Brunswick, by WILLIAM MALLOY, and dated January 30, 1852, for one thousand dollars, was lost, as is supposed, in New-York City, on Friday, the 30th inst. The payment of the said check has been stopped, and caution is hereby given against any person's receiving the same. The finder of the above-mentioned check will be liberally rewarded by giving information to ISAAC F. ERAZER, Conductor N. J. Railroad, Jersey City, or to J. HATFIELD FRAZER, at New-Brunswick, N. J, his place of residence. 2f-3t

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, PAPER, &c.—COLLINS, BOWNE & CO, successors to DAVID FELT & Co, Stationer's Hall, sell at low prices every article of Foreign and Domestic Stationery Blank books of all the various sizes and styles of binding, which for quality and low prices are unsurpassed. Paper of the best linen stock from the first manufactories of this country and Europe. Sealing wax, wafers, gold and steel pens, ink, ink-stands, memorandum books, notes, checks, bills of exchange, and every article of a superior quality required in the Counting-room or public office. They have greatly increased their facilities by the purchase of a new Bindery and a Printing Office, with entire new and complete fonts of type. 2f

OUR STORE HAVING BEEN CONSUMED BY FIRE—we shall temporarily occupy the 2nd-loft of No. 39 Liberty-st, over the Store of Messrs. E. & W. Cook & Co, and shall be obliged, if all property found belonging to us is left as above. [j30-3t*] HASTINGS, LIBBEY & FOEBY.

DOREMUS & NIXON have removed for the present to Nos. 115 and 117 William-st., Washington Stores. j30-2w

CLOTHING.—Ladies or Gentlemen having any Clothing or Furniture to dispose of, can receive the utmost value in cash, by sending to S. COHEN, at his store, No. 432 Hudson-st. Ladies attended by Mrs. COHEN. j28-1m*

MELODEONS.—CARHART & NEEDHAM, manufacturers of Carhart's Patent Melodeons. Warerooms No. 293 Broadway; manufactory No. 75 East Thirteenth-street, New-York. Price from $50 to $300. d17-3m

THE ACCORDEON TAUGHT on a new and improved System, by Professor GAMBLE, on moderate terms, No. 275 Hudson-st. N. B. Accordeons tuned and repaired. j20-1m*

KOSSUTH HATS—With or without feathers, for Gents., Young Gents., Youths and Boys, with a large assortment of fashionable Hats and Caps, and Ladies' Bonnets, at [d31-1m*] MONARQUE'S, No. 223 Bowery.

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FIFTY-SIX DESIRABLE CITY BUILDING LOTS AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at Auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 17th, 1852, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the city of New-York, the following Lots of Ground, viz.:

11 lots of Ground—8 of the same on 91st-st., and 3 on 90th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

4 lots on and near the southwest corner of 7th-av. and 96th-st., all on the avenue.

1 lot on 6th-av., between 98th and 99th-sts.

4 lots on the south side of 99th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

2 lots on 7th-av., between 99th and 100th-sts,

4 lots on 100th-st., south side, between 6th and 7th-avs.

6 lots on and next the northwest corner of 6th-av. and 100th-st.—4 on the avenue and 2 on the street.

4 lots on and next the southwest corner of 6th-av. and 96th-st., all fronting on the avenue.

2 lots on 7th-av., east side, between 96th and 97th sts,

4 lots on 91st-st, north side, between 4th and 5th-avs.

8 lots—4 on 92d-st., and 4 on 93d-st., between 4th and 5th-avs.

1 lot on the southeast corner of 5th-av. and 93d-st.

1 lot on east side of 6th-av., between 98th and 99th-sts.

4 lots on the south side of 99th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

The above lots are all of full size and very desirable, and the sale offers great inducements for the investment of capital. Terms of sale—10 per cent., and the Auctioneer's fees to be paid to the Auctioneer on the day of sale; 20 per cent. on the 10th day of March next, at the office of REYNOLDS & VAN SCHAICK, No. 11 Nassau st., when the deeds will be delivered; 70 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 6 per cent Title perfect, and full warrantee deeds will be given. Every lot put up will be actually sold to the highest bidder Maps describing the above property can be obtained of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st, or of P. REYNOLDS, Esq, No. 11 Nassau-st.

2f-4, 7, 10, 12, 14ts [1,761]

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 East 25th-st. ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at Auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 5th, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following described very desirable Residences, viz: The three-story Brown Stone Front Houses and Lots of Ground, situated on the southerly side of 25th-st., commencing 100 feet west from Lexington Avenue.

The Houses are finished in the best and most modern style; —three rooms deep to the top, Gas, Croton Water, Baths, Hot Air Furnaces, Ranges, &c. Nos. 46 and 48, are each 21 feet by 58. No. 50 has a circular front, and is 21 feet by 61. Lots each 21 feet in width, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer No. 7 Wall-street. j15-tF5

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PREMISES, ON VESTRY-STREET, FOR SALE—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at Auction, on TUESDAY, February 3, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, the substantial three-story Brick House and lease of lot known as No. 42 Vestry-st. The house is very convenient, and in complete order, with Croton water and Bath. The lease has (10) Ten years to run from the 1st of March next, free of ground rent. The yard is large and handsomely arranged, with Grape-vines, Shrubbery, &c. Size of lot, 25 feet front, 30 feet rear, and 87½ feet in depth. One half of the purchase money can remain on mortgage, if desired For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st. j31-2t*

SALAMANDER SAFES.

$50,000 OF PROPERTY PRESERVED.—PHŒNIX SAFE TRIUMPHANT.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 30 1852.—Messrs. PIERCE & VALENTINE, No 122, Water-st.—*Gents*: It affords me much pleasure to inform you that at the fire on the 28th inst., at the corner of Nassau and Liberty-sts., the Phœnix Safe, purchased of you on the 18th of December, proved itself to be a *safe* in *reality*. Although it *was exposed for fifteen hours* to the most intense heat that could be produced by the burning of any building, besides falling from the third story, it was found, on opening it, to have preserved its entire contents from the *slightest* injury whatever from heat. The only perceptible change was in the leather bindings of the books, which were warped with the hot steam. Respectfully yours N. K. OATLEY.

The Safe referred to in the above letter of N. K Oatley, Esq, is now at our store, No 122 Water-st., where it can be examined, together with the Books and papers it so effectually preserved from the disastrous fire

2f-3t*eod PEIRCE & VALENTINE.

$100,000 SAVED—DEEDS before WORDS!—RICH'S SAFES AGAIN!—No sooner is one fire over than another breaks out, and Rich's Safe plunges boldly into the sea of fire, carrying its cargo safely through the ocean of flame. On the last fiery voyage eleven Safes, of a different build, sailed in company with Rich's. The sale was too hot for some of them, and they were reported were not to be saved afterwards One hull was picked up on Fletcher-st with its cargo burnt out; some, with decks burst up, were found stranded on No. 214 Pearl-st; the ribs of another were picked up on No 216 Pearl, and the battered hulls of several more, with their cargoes burnt, were to be seen stranded near the same spot One safe only out of the whole fleet rode out the gale like a duck, it was Rich's, and under the same man—"Stearns & Marvin" at her mizen. On the fourth day after the gale she came safely into port, with her cargo of books in good condition. The particulars of her fiery voyage can be seen by perusing the following letter from the owner, Mr. J G Gilbert

THE FIRE IN FLETCHER AND PEARL-STS., NEW-YORK, NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1851.

Messrs Stearns & Marvin, successors to C. RICH & *Co., No.* 146 *Water-st., New-York.*

Sirs:—When the fire was consuming my place of business No 216 Pearl-st, I was absent in Rensselaer county, testing a new cleaning apparatus in connection with my Excelsior Thresher, and did not read the account until I was fearful it was too late to save my books, which were not in one of your Safes purchased from Mr. Marvin some years ago. My fears were not allayed when I found it necessary upon my return to apply the Croton water 40 hours before I was enabled to commence operations; after which it required 54 hours of labor and application of water to raise the Salamander from its assigned You may judge of my anxiety during this delay, and my agreeable surprise upon opening the Safe in the presence of a number of gentlemen, to find my books and papers saved, and as legible as they were previous to the fire. The intense heat to which the Safe was subjected can be conjectured from the condition of another Safe, (not a Salamander) of which an iron skeleton frame only remained and not a vestige of a book. They were companions in the same office, on the second floor, from which they fell upon the pile of earthenware in the cellar, the funded Safe upon the Sa.amander. If their position had been reversed, not even the skeleton would have remained. My loss over the Insurance is $1,900, yet the salvation of my books in your Salamander, with the representatives of upwards of $100,000, and important documents could not be duplicated, is fully appreciated by me.

It will afford me great pleasure to exhibit the new Safe purchased of you, and explain its merits at my present office, No. 251 Pearl-st., where I shall remain until the new building, No. 216, is erected. Yours, respectfully,

JOSEPH G. GILBERT.

An assortment of Safes, made in the same manner as the above, always on hand at the Depot, No 146 Water-st., New-York. Burglar-Proof Money Chests, Bank Vaults, and Vault Doors, made to order. STEARNS & MARVIN, Successors to RICH & Co.,

The only manufacturers of Wilder's patent Salamander Safes with Rich's improvement, in the United States. d22-M&Th3m

MORE TRIUMPHS FOR HERRINGS! Wilder's Patent) SALAMANDER SAFES—The high reputation of the SALAMANDER SAFES, as manufactured by the Subscriber, with his improvement, has rendered it almost unnecessary to notice the many frequent occurrences when they preserve their contents uninjured by fire, and it is seldom that any notice is published of the numerous fires through which they pass and preserve their contents—winning for themselves that reputation they so deservedly enjoy; but as some of the rival Safe Makers have endeavored to enhance the reputation of their inferior articles by depreciating the superiority of mine, and have (in vain,) tried to persuade the public that my Old Safes will not stand fire, I have deemed this a suitable opportunity to call the attention of the public to the annexed certificates, and more particularly to that of Mr. JOHN L. WATKINS, whose Safe had been in use five or six years, which proves beyond a doubt, that these Safes do not, as has been maliciously represented S. C. HERRING.

Nos 135 137 and 139 Water-st.

Read the following

NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1852.

Mr. SILAS C HERRING—SIR. It affords me much pleasure to be enabled to say, that the Safe which was in my store, No. 114 Fulton-st, on the night of the 22d inst., when that building was destroyed by fire, was one of your make and had been in use somewhere about five or six years, and although it was exposed for twelve hours to the most intense heat, so hot as to melt the tame, Plates, &c., yet on opening the Safe, I was agreeably surprised to find all the books and papers, with a sum of money in Bank bills uninjured. The interior wood-casing, in all respects, was as perfect as when new. As soon as I locate myself again permanently, I intend ordering of you another of your superior Safes. Yours, respectfully,

JOHN L. WATKINS,
No 114 Fulton-st, New-York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1852.

Mr S. C HERRING—SIR. The store we occupied, No. 112 Fulton street, and the adjoining stores in Fulton and Dutch-streets, were entirely consumed by fire on the night of the 22d instant, and although the fire burned like a furnace, we are happy to say all our books and papers, and a considerable amount of money in Bank bills, were preserved in one of your Salamander Safes Although the Safe was exposed to an almost furnace heat for twelve hours, the contents were preserved beyond our expectations, and we have availed ourselves of another of your Safes, which we intend to use until we can have one made to order of a larger size

STILWELL & MONTROSS.

SALAMANDER SAFES—The reputation of WILDER'S Patent Salamander Fire Proof Safe, as manufactured by the subscriber, is so well established that I deem it unnecessary to publish at length the numerous certificates and testimonials. Some of the recent ones are from New-Orleans, Chicago, Syracuse, Brooklyn, and New-York; all of which can be seen at my old-established Iron Safe Depot, Green Block, Water-street, between Maiden-lane and Wall-street—where is now on hand, for sale, the largest assortment of Iron Safes in the world. I defy any one to prove that any money ever lost a dollar by fire, burglars or dampness, or mildew, in one of my chilled iron and damp proof composition, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks, when combined with WILDER'S Patent Salamander.

I am the proprietor of Hall's Patent Lock, which obtained a medal (in the name of Adams & Co., Boston,) at the World's Exhibition, and is considered the best lock, for the price, ever invented, being proof against powder, and the key is no larger than a cent, and can be made changeable.

A medal at the World's Exhibition was awarded to me for my Iron Safe. The American Institute of 1851 also awarded me a gold medal for the best Fire Proof Safe. I invite all purchasers to a close and careful investigation, before purchasing, and decide for themselves, who makes the best fire, burglar and damp-proof safes combined.

j18-3tawMW&F3m SILAS C. HERRING

FRANCIS HART, JOB PRINTER, 117 LIBERTY STREET.—The advertiser, having every means for doing a large business, and doing it well, tenders his services to the liberal and tasteful part of the community. In respect to prompt and excellent workmanship, and moderate prices, he defies competition. He will be happy to verify these facts at any time. j14-tf

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ASTROLOGY.—DR. THOMAS WILSON may be consulted at his former residence, No. 90 Broome-st., New-York, where no pains will be wanting on his part to furnish the most correct information on all subjects connected with this life. Fee—Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1. Time of birth required. j16-1mood*

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j30-3t No. 134 Nassau-st.

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THE KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE, edited by LOUIS GAYLORD CLARK—CONTENTS OF THE FEBRUARY NUMBER:

A Day in the Salzkammergut.
Stanzas: Departed Youth. By J. Cunningham.
Lines on Lizzie Laird. By James Linen.
Where my Pen went one Day. By a New Contributor.
Little Henrique; or the Child's Death-bed.
Oberon and Titania. By a New Contributor.
The Cholera-King. By H. W. Elsworth.
Lines to Kate. By Francis Copcutt.
Sketches in South Africa. By Montgomery D. Parker.
A Reminiscence of the Past.
Home: Lines inscribed to a Friend.
Sketch-Book of Me, Meister Karl. By Chas. G. Leland, Esq.
Lines to an Orange-tree. By William Pitt Palmer.
A Fresh Start with the New-Year. By Rev. John W. Mears.
Winter Birds. By J. Clement.
"I know that my Redeemer Liveth." By Miss Cynthia Almack's Down East. By R. S Stoddard. [Bullock.
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The Humming-bird: A Law-office Lyric.
Stanzas, Remembrances. By "Sigma."
Wave and Wood; or Jack's Journal
Lines to Kossuth. By Mrs. H. M Perley.
The Fudge Papers. By the Author of "Reveries of a Tribute to the Genesee. By Geo W. Elliott. [Bachelor
My First Night on Post. By a New Contributor.
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Nicaragua: Its People, Scenery, etc By E. G Squier, late Chargé.
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Memoirs of the Great Metropolis By F. Saunders.
Lives of the Governors of New-York. By John S. Jenkins.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Anniversary Festival of Saint Nicholas.
An Intercepted Parisian Epistle. From Col. Cranberry Furter.
Gossip with Readers and Correspondents.
Some Thoughts on Robert Burns and his Poetry. "Revelations" of a Spiritual Knocker: The Ass in a Lion's Skin. Letter from a "Gustis of Pease." The True Philosophy of Old Age. A Transcendental Conundrum. "Charlotte May," &c., &c.

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SAMUEL HUESTON, Publisher, 139 Nassau-st. 2f-1t*

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DR. APPLETON & CO. WILL PUBLISH on TUESDAY, A TREATISE ON THE DISEASES OF THE CHEST; being a Course of Lectures delivered at the New-York Hospital, by John A. Swett, M. D., Physician to the New-York Hospital, Member of the New-York Pathological Society: one vol 8vo., illustrated Price $3. This Treatise will be found to embrace all the well-established practical facts in relation to the Diseases of the Lungs and Heart Few professional men would be able to offer to the public such a mass of observations, so clearly and distinctly stated, and abounding in such discriminating reflections, and written in such an admirable style.

D A & Co. have just published,

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G. P. PUTNAM

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j31-2t J. S REDFIELD, Clinton Hall.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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M. WEIGH, Laundress to Her Majesty.

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Essex, Ct., October 18, 1851 o27-1awMtf

D. GRIFFIN & CO.'S PATENT FUEL SAVING IMPROVEMENT, for setting boilers and hot-air furnaces, for drying wool, cloths, prints, white lead, &c., &c., with hot wind, are now coming into very general use throughout the country, after a trial of about three years.

They have lately adapted this great improvement for saving fuel to annealing, muffiers, retorts, and furnaces, &c., of every description, which will reduce the amount of fuel over one-half from any other plan now in use, besides a great saving in time. It is also entirely safe from fire.

There are hundreds of these boilers now in operation, and several hot-wind furnaces have lately been put up, all of which can be seen if desired,

All who wish to know the importance of this invention, will please call at the office of the Proprietors, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st., where they have ample proof of all that has been said o27-1awMtf

CRANE'S PATENT NEWLY IMPROVED SOAP.—By the use of this wonderful Soap washing can be done in an inconceivable short time, without the labor of rubbing, boiling or bleaching, thus saving over one half of the hard and exhausting labor, time and expense, the wear of clothes, and that without the slightest injury to the most delicate fabric. One single trial will prove even more than we say. Manufactured in New-York City by LORD & CO., No 171 Christie st. For sale by Grocers generally in this City and Brooklyn. j27-6t*

CLAUSSEN'S IMPROVED MODE OF TREATING FLAX.—The subscriber is prepared to make arrangements with parties in the several States of the Union for the use of Claussen's Patent for the preparation of Flax Cotton. Flax, Hemp, and other vegetable fibres for spinning and felting. The right for the following States has been disposed of, viz; Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York, Illinois and Rhode Island j31

New-York Daily Times.

The Forrest Case—The Judgment.

SUPERIOR COURT—Before CHIEF JUSTICE OAKLEY, sitting at Special Term.

Catharine N. Forrest vs. *Edwin Forrest*.—It being understood that a motion would be made, on Saturday, to enter up judgment on the verdict of the Jury, and for a decree of divorce, a large number of the friends of the parties were in attendance at an early hour. Many of the prominent members of the legal profession were also present. At the usual hour His Honor, the Chief Justice, took his seat, and proceeded to dispose of some ordinary Chamber practice. Mr. Forrest and Mr. Van Buren shortly entered and took their seats. Mr. O'Conor having arrived the Chief Justice said of the Counsel in the case of *Forrest* vs. *Forrest* had any motions to make, he was ready to hear them.

Mr. O'Conor proceeded to call the attention of the Chief Justice to the only questions which were at issue between himself and the opposing counsel—as to the amount of alimony, from what date it should be allowed, and then in relation to the stay of proceedings, and the course the other side might take as to making a case of filing a bill of exceptions.

The Chief Justice said that all these matters were in the discretion of the Judge before whom the case was tried, the defendant having, of course, the right to appeal, and have the decision reviewed. The question now appeared to be, whether the Court should proceed to settle the decree, and enter up judgment. He could see no objection to settling the terms of the decree. The next question would be the amount of alimony to be allowed, from what time it should be allowed, and then the question of expense; and in this respect it must be borne in mind that, notwithstanding the decree of divorce, the wife still retains her right of dower in the real estate of her husband. This question might be disposed of by some clause in the decree, by which the wife would be required to release her right of dower, on having the alimony secured to her.

Mr. O'Conor then addressed the Chief Justice in a long argument, in which he contended that the judgment of the Court and Jury should be now entered up; that the amount of alimony should be settled by the Chief Justice, after having been passed upon by the Jury; that it should date from the commencement of the suit; that the defendant should give security that he would not alienate his real estate; and that he should also provide for the expenses of this suit. In connection with this subject the learned gentleman alluded to the personal estate of Mr Forrest, from which he said he could cut her off, as also the sums which Mr Forrest might obtain from his profession, of which some evidence had been produced at the trial, as also the peculiar position in which Mrs. Forrest was placed, she being unable to marry pending the ultimate decision of the court of last resort.

Mr Van Buren opposed the entry of any judgment at all in the present state of the case. He thought the Court had only power to settle the alimony, and that there was no object to be attained in doing so. One of the parties might, it is true, by this decree, if entered, marry again, and the other could not. It might be her desire to do so, as he saw by the public prints, and by play-bills, that she appeared to change her name. He (Mr. Van Buren) desired time to settle the terms of the decree, and wished judgment stayed until the questions reserved were argued, not only before the court in which the Chief Justice presided, but before such other courts as the defendant might be advised to have the cause carried up to for review.

Mr O'Conor replied at length, and took occasion to contradict certain reports which were in print—one of which, he said, he new himself to be void of truth. The decree ought to be entered now, and the alimony ordered, which they would willingly exchange for a grant of a portion of Mr. Forrest's estate in dower, the same as if he were to die to-morrow. If Mrs. Forrest married, and this decree be set aside, her marriage would be such a violation of all the laws of the land as would subject her to punishment, as the wife of two husbands, and the wife of neither. This would be her position, in case of a reversal and a new trial. It is said she had taken another name. She has no other name as yet. He (Mr. O'Conor) had occasion to address her a note yesterday, and it was directed "Mrs. Forrest." She was therefore in a very anomalous and very unpleasant position before the public. It is necessary her position should be defined, and he asked that the judgment be entered, giving the other side ample time to make a case or a bill of exceptions.

The Chief Justice said that in all these proceedings it had been very well understood that whatever may have been done now or heretofore, it would come up again for review before a competent Court. He would therefore proceed to do what appeared to be necessary. It was objected that if the decree was made now, it might enable Mrs. Forrest to marry again. He did not understand it so; for if she did, and the decree was reversed, it would subject her to penal consequences; for a decree, when reversed, becomes no decree whatever, and no matter what parties interested may consider herself. Of course, there were certain legal consequences to follow a divorce, and one of these was the right of one party to marry again. It was desirable in this case to settle the amount of alimony, and the time from which it was to be dated, as well as the allowance which should be made for the expenses of this suit. With respect to the latter point, if the Court should adopt the finding of the Jury, no other allowance would be made for the expenses, except the mere taxable costs. No testimony as to the amount of property was before the Court, except what had been submitted to the Jury; and with respect to the allowance of $1,500 per annum, it might be considered that Mr. Forrest could withdraw that at any time. It is true it had been adjusted between them, but it was without any reference to the very heavy expenses which had since been incurred, and had been given solely to enable her to live. It was true that a woman could live upon less than a man, and with decency on a very small sum. Then there expenses had been incurred, and they must have amounted to much more than could have been anticipated at the time when the original allowance was considered to be sufficient. Since that time, perhaps, the most important items of expenditure had been incurred. The preparation for trial, the fees of counsel, the payment of the expenses of witnesses—all these items form no part of the decree—nothing except the taxable costs. With respect to the value of Mr F's productive property, the Court could form no opinion at a rate less or higher than the witness who was examined. Taking that as a basis, and without allowing for his personal property, the income did not exceed $4,000 per annum. The Jury have taken Mr. Forrest's real estate to be worth $150,000, and six per cent on that amount would give $9,000. They have then awarded as alimony one-third of that amount.

The marriage is then dissolved by decree, and the husband, in all respects as to property, is decreed to be free, and yet her dower rights are preserved. It is not suggested here that the estimate put upon Mr Forrest's property is erroneous. He does not ask for a reference, and the jury have found the amount to be as stated. The Court, therefore, does not see any thing to justify a change in the amount of alimony to be awarded. When this precise verdict came before the Court, the conclusions could be adopted or the verdict could be sent back for a new trial. There appeared to be some doubt as to what the jury were bound to do in relation to the alimony, and the Court had not based the decision on the finding of the jury. The Court have the fact that the real estate of Mr. Forrest is valued at $150,000, and that his income does not exceed $9,000. It is suggested that part of the property is not productive, but expenses also relates to Font Hill. Why, a man might let the whole of his estate lay unproductive, if he would, and say he had no income; but that would not be received as an answer, when he might make it productive. In this respect Mr. Forrest must have his fancy, but his wife must not suffer in the mean while.

The decree would be for alimony at the rate of $3,000 per annum, to commence from the commencement of the suit. As to dower, Mr. Forrest has a just right to be protected, or the practical effect of the decree might be to give Mrs Forrest the annuity during his life and the right of dower also. It is the duty of the Court to guard against that in the final adjustment, and to see that Mrs Forrest is under an obligation not to release her right of dower.

After some further conversation between the Counsel and the Court, it was agreed that the following entry should be made on the Minutes:

ORDERED, That judgement for the Plaintiff be entered upon the verdict—the form of the judgment to be hereafter settled; and also that the special Term be continued until Saturday next.

MARRIED.

In this City, Jan. 14, by Rev. E. L. Magoon, Capt. IRA BURDLEY, of New-York, to Miss JOSEPHINE C. CROCKER, of Boston.

DIED.

Suddenly, on Saturday, Jan. 31, Mrs. ANN, relict of the late Mr James Stacey, formerly of Chichester, Eng., in the 61st year of her age.

Her funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 158 Delancy-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

On Saturday morning, ISABELLA, wife of Charles S. Little, in the 40th year of her age.

Suddenly, on the 29th ult., Rev. J. L. SKINNER, late of Washington City.

His friends, and those of his son-in-law, Charles Williams, are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn on Monday, (this day,) at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood. The clergy are respectfully invited to attend.

Jan 31, THOMAS AUGUSTUS, infant son of Dennis McMahon, Jr., aged 5 months.

The funeral will take place on Monday (this) morning, at 10 A.M., at No 431 4th-av. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

On Friday, Jan 30, at 5 o'clock, P.M, at cottage No 4, Van Brunt-st., Brooklyn, of inflammation of the bowels, THURLOW WEED, youngest child of William and Catharine Cooley, aged 1 year 3 months and 10 days.

His remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN 31.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '56.....	105½	125 Alb. & Schen. R.R 99
600	do	105	50 Long Island Railroad 18½
10,000	do.....s15	105	300 Nor & Wor R R 54½
1,000	do. '67	1 6s	25 do 54
3,000	Erie 7s, '68	109½	300 do b10 54
1,000	do	109½	300 do 54½
1,000	do '59	103½	800 do 54½
4,000	New-York 4½s, '64	97	100 do b10 54½
400	Pennsylvania 5s	81½	200 do b60 54½
10,000	Ericincomes ..s30	95½	200 do 54½
2,000	do	95½	250 do b10 54½
3,000	do. 7s, '71..	91½	100 do b60 54½
4,000	do	s30 91½	100 do 54½
1,000	do. '62	87½	500 do s60 54½
500	Illinois Int. Stock.	42	200 do b10 54½
20	Irving Bank.	98½	500 do b60 54½
2	Ohio Trust.....	102½	100 do 54½
30	do	103	200 do s60 54½
25	Bank of Commerce	105½	200 do b60 54½
36	Bank of America....	113½	200 do 54½
7	Del & Hudson Canal	107½	75 Canton Company 69½
15	Hud River Railroad.	63½	225 do b30 69
25	do	63½	50 do b60 69½
25	do	s60 63	100 do 69½
25	do	63	50 Harlem Railroad 68
200	Knickerbocker Bank.	98	50 Erie Railroad..... s60 78
100	Edgeworth Co.....	b60 8	50 do 78½
50	do	7½	100 do 78½
50	do	8	100 do b30 79
50	Morris Canal	b60 17½	100 do b60 79
50	N. J. Mining Co	18½	175 do 79½
50	do	b30 18½	25 do 79½
50	do	b60 18½	250 do 79½
29	do	18½	200 do 79½
25	N. Y. & N. H. R.R.	1.24	

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, 62.....	111	250 Edgeworth Co..... 7½
1,000	Erie Incomes.....	95½	200 do b60 7½
4,000	Erie Convertibles.	91½	100 Sussex Mining Co..... 11
100	Erie Railroad.....	b60 79	950 Reading Railroad..... 64
100	do	s10 79	100 do s60 63½
150	do	b10 78½	25 Canton Co..... 69
100	do	78½	100 Long Island Railroad 18½
50	do	78½	150 Nor & Wor. R.R. .b10 51½
50	do	s60 78½	100 do b60 52
150	do	b10 78½	

SATURDAY, Jan. 31—6 P.M.

The market for Stocks to-day was not very stiff. A free disposition was manifested to sell Reading by some of the parties who had been buying for the rise, but owing to the large demand from Philadelphia, and the not over abundant supply of cash stock early in the day, the market took full 6,000 shares without a variation of more than ½ ₱ cent. The opening sales were at 64, and the closing bid 64 cash—63½ seller 60 days. Erie fell off ½ ₱ cent.; and Erie Convertibles and Incomes ½ ₱ cent. A large lot of United States 6's of 1856, was taken at 105@105½. Hudson River Road improved to 63½ cash, and Norwich to 51½. There was a general, steady feeling at the close, though not so speculative as earlier in the week.

The Street was generally barren of interest. The delay in the arrival of both the Havre steamer *Humboldt* and Cunarder *Niagara* was something of a drawback to business, without however creating uneasiness, as the weather has been so exceedingly unfavorable. There was a good business in Cotton, sales nearly 4,000 bales, at full prices.

The Sub-Treasury received (chiefly by transfer) $460,016; paid $27,095; and held at close $2,769,383. The officers in the Department have politely furnished us with a statement of the whole business for January.

The receipts from Customs were.....	$2,609,572
Transfers and miscellaneous.....	452,402
	$3,061,974
The payments were.....	1,515,075
	$1,546,899
And balance 31st December.....	1,222,484
	$2,769,383

The duties are $909,521 below those of January, 1851.

The supply of money continues abundant. The *Washington* took $139,000 in gold and silver for Europe, making for the month $2,858,000. The Exchange sold for this packet was at full prices, 110@110¼, francs 5.15.

The California receipts by the last packet are not very satisfactory. Throwing off the calculation for the passengers via Nitaragua, the freight list for New-York is little over a million of dollars. We argue nothing very unfavorable from this, while the prospects ahead continue satisfactory to those who are at or near the mines.

A correspondent complains that sales of *Equitable* Fire Insurance shares were quoted in our paper at 8 ₱ cent. We do not find it so in our list of Saturday, but if so at any time, it was a palpable error of the types, as the stock is above par, and was not not affected by the late fire. *Edgeworth Co.* shares sell at 8, and here the error probably originated.

At Philadelphia on Saturday 5,000 shares of Reading sold at 64¼, and closed 64¼ bid. $8,000 Reading Bonds, of '70, at 76@4: $6.000 Reading Bonds of '60, at 79; 1,050 shares Long Island, 18¼@19; 200 Morris, 17½@.

The message of the Governor of Louisiana refers to the Auditor's Report, not yet to hand, for the amount of the public debt. The State revenues for 1850—'51, two years, were $1,860,000.

Cincinnati has experienced much embarrassment from the closing of the rivers, though luckily no mercantile failures have followed. The *Gazette* reports the out-door interest for money at 2 ₱ cent. a month. The Ohio river has, of late, almost literally realized John Randolph's deseription—dried up one-half of the year, and frozen up the other. This state of things is rendering the extension of the railroad system in the West doubly important.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan 29.

The sales of COTTON to-day amounted to 6,000 bales at very firm prices. We quote low to strict Middling at 7 to 7¼c. FREIGHTS—Cotton, to Liverpool, 9-16

Markets—Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.

SATURDAY, Jan 31—6 P. M.

ASHES—Rule firm at the late advance. Sales of 40 bbls Pots and Pearls were made at $5@$5 00q, and $6 00@$6 12½ ₱ 100 lbs. The amount in the inspection this forenoon reached 1,430 casks Pots, and 215 do Pearls—in all 1,615 bbls.

COTTON—Is still more in request, and with a steady market, the operations comprise 3,500 bales Upland Mid'ling, strict class, at 8½c, and New-Orleans do do. at 8¾c @ 9c.

FLOUR & MEAL.—There is a steady but not active feeling perceptible in the market, for State and Western brands, to-day.—the local trade being pretty freely of the finer kinds, and there is considerable eastern for medium grades at quotations; but shippers entirely neglect the common qualities, pending the receipt of the *Niagara's* news. The haze now and then retards business somewhat. The transactions embrace 2 800 bbls common to extra State, mixed Indiana and Michigan, and good common Ohio, at $4 56@$4 68; choice State, fair to fancy Indiana and Michigan, and favorite round-hoop Ohio, at $4 68@$4 81½; fancy Genesee and Ohio, $4 81½@$5 06; extra Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio at $5 06@$5 31½, and extra Genesee at $5 12½@$5 37½ bbl. Canadian not offered from store under $4 62½ bbl, which is above Dealers' views and restricts the sales. 400 bbls No Inspection were obtained at the Railroad Depot, at $4 50, short price. Southern is scarce and firm, though not very brisk, the sales consist of 600 bbls mixed to favorite ordinary new Alexandria, Baltimore, and Georgetown, at $4 56@$4 81; fancy descriptions are saleable at $5. Rye Flour is steady, and not plenty, at $3 62½ for fine, and $4 for superfine; the sales are unimportant. Corn Meal is without any essential variation, 300 bbls Jersey were taken at $3 37½, and 200 Brandywine at $4 50.

GRAIN—Wheat continues quiet, chiefly on account of the high claims of owners, which refer buyers from dealing—though the heavy weather, and absence of the *Niagara* contribute to the general dullness. We have no special movements to record. Rye is in limited stock, and moderate request at 78@79c ₱ bush. Barley is abundant and in minute at 76@80c. Barley Malt is retailing at $1 ₱ bush. The supply is small. Corn presents no interesting alteration. The light receipts and firmness of factors restrict the sale. A few Western parcels were found buyers at 68c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has not varied much, the amount here is rather light, and prices, with a moderate inquiry, are firmly sustained. The sales include 250 bbls New River Mess at $15 ½@$15 25; Old Western do at $14 87½@$15; New River prime at $13, and Old Western do at $13 50. Beef Hams are coming forward very slowly. Packers purchase them at 9½@9¾c. Pickled Meats are without any further change. Lard is buoyant and uniform, with sales of 100 bbls prime at 8½c@9½c., and 100 kegs at 10c. Beef is firm and saleable,—the operations comprising 150 bbls prime at $4 50@$5 75, and mess at $8 50@$11—Prime Mess is held at $15@$17 per barrel, and Beef Hams at $14 per 200 lbs, without transactions. Butter remains in request at 12c@16c for Ohio; 16c@17c for State, and 22c@25c for Orange County. Cheese is in limited demand, with a fair supply at 6c@7c ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Continues to recede as the receipts augment. There were sales made to day of 300 bbls Prison at 21c, cash, with a few hhds. Drudge at 21c, time.

Passengers Arrived.

In packet ship London, from London.—Capt H B Williams, D G Wood, of Boston, Mrs Jane Bufield, Miss Jane Marion Bufield, Miss Ellen Bufield, John Parker, Miss Fanny Hall, of London—and 71 in the steerage.

In brig Isabella Reed, from Port-au-Prince.—M. L. de Pradine.

In brig Richmond, from Rio Janeiro.—Mrs. Higgins.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
SUN—Rises..... 7 12|Sets..... 5 16|MOON—Sets... 4 25m
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY
Sandy Hook. 4 16m|Gov Island 5 06m|Hell Gate.. 6 47m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....JANUARY 31, 1852.

Steamship Florida, Lyon, Savannah, S M Mitchell
Steamship Union, Adams, Charleston, Spofford & Tileston
Ship Vandalia, Smith, Apalachicola, R Post
Ship Ann Maria, Bray, Acapulco, S T. Nicholls & Co.
Ship Gondola, Atkins, Lisbon, Stalker & Co
Bark Ocolla, Stark, St Marks, E D Hurlburt & Co.
Bark Queen of the Ocean, Parnal, Bristol, H & F. W. Meyer
Bark Frau, (Russ.) Graubery, Cadiz, Funcke & Meincke
Bark Sarah Bridge, Sturtevant, New-Orleans, Mailler & Lord
Bark John Murray, Knapp, Mobile, J W Elwell & Co.
Bark Brilliant, Miller, New-Orleans, J W. Elwell.
Brig Tom Cringle, (Br.,) Marsh, St. Jago de Cuba, L & W. Burchard
Brig Emily, Share, Charleston, Dunham & Dimon
Brig Albemarle, Thompson, New-Haven, L W. & P. Armstrong
Schr Peerless, Conklin, Porto Rico, G F Schumberg
Schr Aurorina, Carruthers, Baltimore, J McKee
Schr Jamestown, Cook, Petersburg, Jas Hunter & Co
Schr Andalusia, Wilson, San Francisco, J S Oxford
Schr Mary Howard, Marshall, Wilmington, N. C., Hussey & Murray
Schr Henrico, Tuttle, Richmond, C H Pierson
Schr Geneva, Nichols, Cuckoo ville, C P Buck & Co.
Schr Joy, Nichols Savannah R Post
Schr Henrietta, Hallock, George town, R Post
Propeller Novelty, Briggs, South Amboy, J & N Briggs

Arrived.

Ship Columbia, Setzer, Charleston, 7 ds, cotton and rice to T Wardle.

Ship Pacific, Sears, New-Orleans, 16 ds, mdse and 4 steerage passengers to Nelson & Sons

Ship John Stuart Ferris, Liverpool, Dec 24, mdse and passengers, to David Ogden. Has had 5 deaths on board

Packet ship London, Gurlbert, London and Portsmouth, Dec 7, mdse and passengers, to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Nov 6, on the outer passage, Dennis Miller, a seaman, of Middletown, Ct., fell from the jib-boom and was drowned. Has experienced heavy westerly gales most of the passage, split sails, &c.

Br ship Iona, Price, Newport, 17 ds, railroad iron to master. Had very heavy weather

Bark Rover, Nelson, Rio Janeiro, Dec 4, coffee, &c, to W Nelson & Son

Bark Carolina, Davis, Charleston, 6 ds, cotton to Dunham & Dimon.

Bark John Colby, Hatch, Ponce, P R, 15 ds., sugar and molasses to H Southmayd & Sons

Bark John G Colby, Smith, Callao, 119 ds, bark, &c, to T W Riley. Has had very bad weather on the coast, lost sheet anchor, &c. Spoken Jan 1 off Island of Juan Fernandez, bound to the Columbia River.

Br brig Rajah, Crowell, Dry Harbor, Ja, 17 ds, pimento, &c., to A. H Soloman & Bro. Left no Am vessels. Schr Gen. Scott, for Baltimore, sld 2 ds. previous. On the 8th day out, off Bahama Banks, spoke her

Brig Isabella Reed, Sullivan, Port-au-Prince, mahogany, coffee, &c., to O L & A Ferris. Vessels left before reported. Has had very heavy weather during the passage. On the eastern edge of the Gulf Stream laid to 10 ds.

Brig Adeline, Norton, St. Jago de Cuba, 11 ds., tobacco, &c., to Escorlaza & Co

Brig Leonora, Link, West Coast of Africa, 47 ds., oil, &c. to Watkins & Co. Left on the West Coast bark Thomas Truslow, (whaler,) of Westport, Chase, with 100 bbls. sp, and 150 bump. Left at Monrovia, brigs Lowder, Brown, heir ce, and Zeno

Br. brig Lady of the Lake, Hill, Trinidad, 20 ds., in ballas to Middleton & Co.

Brig Marcellus, Norton, Darien, Ga., 3 ds., lumber to S. H. Ruckenbaugh. Sld in co with brig Belle Poule, for N. York. Left brig R and S Lamson, Live Oak and O'Brien, the latter from Doboy Island, all for New-York.

Schr Eunice H Adams, Adams, New-Bedford, 2 ds., 700 bbls. oil, bd, to Baltimore—put in here for a harbor.

Schr. Geo H Townsend, Hutchinson, Jeremie, 14 ds., coffee and logwood to H. & W. Delafield, vessel to M. M. Freeman & Co

Schr. Euthemia, Guide, Porto Cabello, Dec. 23, coffee, hides and fustic to A. C. Rossire, vessel to S. W Lewis. Jan 29, in the Gulf Stream, lost the mate and one seaman off the flying jib-boom. Has been 22 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy westerly gales.

Schr Eliza B. Manning, Burbank, Va, 3 ds, oysters

Schr. J. Smith, Cruser, Virginia, 3 ds, oysters.

Sloop Sophia Jones, Virginia, 3 ds., oysters.

Sloop Mary Ellen, Corson, Virginia, 3 ds., oysters.

Schr Elizabeth Ann, Cobb, Provincetown, 10 ds., fish to master.

Schr John Snow, Jordan, Saltilla River, Geo., 30 ds., timber to Badger, Peck & Co. Had a boisterous passage Jan. 11, lat 35 44, lon 74 21, while running in a gale from the S. W. stove and carried away the boat. 17th, reached Sandy Hook since which time has been firmly locked in by solid ice. 31st, was taken out by the U. S. steamer Fulton and towed above Quarantine

WIND—During the day, from the Eastward.

Arrived....SUNDAY, Feb. 1.

Bark Eliza Rarer, Bramhall, Bermuda, 7 ds, in ballast to Tucker & Lishburne

Brig Torno, of Hallowell, Berry, Messina, 69 ds., via Newport R I, fruit, &c., to order, vessel to J. H. Tupper

Brig Richmond, of Boston, Higgins, Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 5, rosewood, coffee and hides to Siffken & Ironsides. Sld. in co with bark Ellen A. Perkins Tay, for New-Orleans; brig Geo. Otis, Perkins, for Boston. Vessels left, before reported

BELOW—1 ship and two barks.

WIND—At sunrise, N E.; meridian, N.; sunset, do.

Sailed.

Steamships Washington, Floyd, Southampton and Bremen; Union, Adams, Charleston; Florida, Lyon, Savannah; Roanoke, Parrish, Richmond.

Memoranda.

The ship Marion, hence for Savannah, which was on fire and towed into Quarantine and there scuttled, has had a steam-pump put on board, and is now waiting for a steamtug to tow her to the City.

The ship Saxony, (before reported,) which was sunk at Quarantine, was towed up to the City this (Saturday) morning, by steam-tug Samson.

Capt Gordon, of the schr. John Snow, would respectfully beg leave to return to Capt Beaman, of the U S steamer Fulton, his sincere thanks for the kind and efficient aid which he extended to him in taking his vessel from the ice inside of Sandy Hook and towing her up toward the city; to express, at the same time, his entire conviction of the utility of the service in which that vessel is now engaged.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 1—Arr., ship Ossipee, New-Orleans; schr. Maria, Washington, N. C.

Spoken, &c.

Dec. 4, whaling bark Rajah, of Westport, going into Rio de Janeiro.

No date, lat. 18 50 S., lon. 35 44, bark Robert Morrison, Norton, fm. New-Bedford for N. W. Coast, 59 days out, clean. Also, whaling bark A. R. Tucker, cruising, bd in toon, to recruit—115 bbls. oil.

No date, lat. 20 10, lon. 63 30, schr. E A Rogers, Stetson, fm Philadelphia for Porto Rico, 16 ds out.

19th inst., lat. 26 24, lon. 74 30, brig Radius, Port-au-Prince for New-York.

Dec. 31, lat. 23 45 N., lon. 70 15W., schr. ——, from Portland for Cienfuegos, 13 ds out.

Jan 10, lat 33 02, lon 70 20, bark Scott, Dyer, of and from Portland, bd. to Matanzas, 16 ds out.

Jan. 3, lat. 46, lon. 49, was passed ship Tongaboo, with loss of three topmasts, steering E

Jan. 27, lat. 44 30, lon 66, was passed a clipper ship having N. in a ring in her foretopsail and foretop-gallantsail, steering W.

Jan. 25, lat 37 40, lon. 67 45, schr. Flores, of Castine, from Boston for New-York, 20 ds. out.

Jan. 18, lat. 28, lon. 66, schr. Isaac Turner, fm. North Carolina for Trinidad

Jan. 25, lat 32, lon. 71, schr. Frances Elliott, hence for North Carolina 26 ds out—who reported having laid to 20 days in heavy N. W. gales.

Jan. 28, off Nantucket, was seen ship Constellation, hence for Liverpool.

Dec 27, lat. 25 26, lon. 63 40, ship Adams, fm. London for New-Orleans

Jan 8, lat 34 20, lon. 72, ship Bryant, for Navy Bay.

Jan. 26, lat 34, lon. 74, was seen ship Pyramid, of Thomaston, steering N. E.

Jan. 26, 9 P M., lat 42 30, lon. 61 W., was seen steamship Atlantic, West, hence for Liverpool.

Foreign Ports.

At Jeremie, Jan. 17, brig Truxillo, Mulligan, for New-York in 10 ds; schr. Albert, Devereaux, Sullivan, for Boston in 12 ds; Pruss. brig Ida, for Europe in 30 ds. Br. schr. Æolus, Stubbs, sld for New-York Jan 5.

At Porto Cabello, Dec. 23, ship S. W. Dalitt, Dib, fm and for Philadelphia Jan 21; brig Monserratte, Johnson, from and for New York Jan. 15.

At Ponce, P. R., Jan 17, brig Gipsey, Sturges, of Newport, wig frt.; schr. Tomah, of Calais, do.

MEDICAL.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

DR. HASTING'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA.—The wonder and doubt felt by the Medical Faculty when Dr. Hastings proclaimed the curability of Pulmonary Consumption, by the use of Naphtha as a remedial agent, has now, after eight years of trial, settled down into a deep conviction that there are few or no cases in which Consumption cannot be cured by Dr. HASTING'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA. In every case in which it has been tried in England or the United States, it has been followed by immediate relief and ultimate cure. During the Blenheim Free Dispensary, under the charge of Dr. Hastings, during five years that the Naphtha has been in use, there has not been a single death from disease of the lungs, while previously patients had died almost every week. In incipient stages of Consumption the effect of the Naphtha Syrup is truly wonderful, and effected in an incredibly short space of time. In the more advanced stages, and even in the third or last dreadful division of this hitherto incurable disease, its effect is equally wonderful. This period is marked by the expectoration of the tubercles in cheese like particles, mixed with pus mucous, blood, etc., and most generally accompanied with severe diarrhea. On administering the Naphtha Syrup, this form and nature of tubercles is almost instantly arrested, the foreign matter thrown off the tubercles already formed are destroyed, and the breathing immediately becomes easier, and the patient, on the third night after first taking the Syrup, is often able to enjoy a quiet night's rest—a thing unknown for weeks previously.

THE TRIAL OF A SINGLE BOTTLE

is all that is asked by the proprietor to prove this medicine to be all that has been stated.

BRONCHITIS.

Bronchitis has in this remedy a sure and speedy cure, and is acknowledged by all the medical faculty to be without a rival in the speedy cure of bronchitis, both acute and chronic.

COUGHS, COLDS AND CATARRHS

yield to the influence of the Naphtha Syrup, often in the short space of forty-eight hours.

NIGHT SWEATS

This distressing and weakening accompaniment to consumption and other diseases is instantly stopped by the use of the Naphtha Syrup.

SPITTING OF BLOOD

The most severe attacks of spitting of blood have invariably been stopped within the short space of thirty minutes, and all disposition to recurrence of the same prevented. In one instance, the use of one bottle of the Naphtha Syrup sufficed not only the best but the only certain cure for Pulmonary Consumption, and all other diseases of the lungs.

The short space of a newspaper advertisement will not admit of the publication of the many hundred certificates received by the agents in this city, and also from every part of the United States, but every person interested is requested to call and peruse them at the office, No. 134 Greenwich-st., where pamphlets and every information will be freely furnished. Price one dollar per bottle. The written signature of M A F HARRISON, on the wrapper of each bottle. $1 per bottle—6 bottles for $5.

Principal Office, No. 134 Greenwich-st. New York. Also for sale at the following places: E M Gilson, No 127 Fulton-st; John B Dodd, No 771 Broadway, J & I Codding in, No 399 Hudson-st.

Beware of counterfeits. j23 ImMW&S*

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.—Many years of trial, instead of impairing the public confidence in this medicine, has won for it an appreciation and notoriety by far exceeding the most sanguine expectations of its friends. Nothing but its intrinsic virtues and the unmistakable benefit conferred on thousands of sufferers, could originate and maintain the reputation it enjoys. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community, have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted, and won for itself a specific place in the confidence of the people. Its cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten. While it is a fraud on the public to pretend that any one medicine will infallibly cure—still there is abundant proof that the CHERRY PECTORAL does, not only as a general thing, but almost invariably, cure the maladies for which it is employed.

As time makes these facts wider and better known, this medicine has gradually become the best reliance of the afflicted, from the log-cabin of the American peasant, to the palaces of European Kings. Throughout this entire country, in every State, city, and indeed almost every hamlet it contains CHERRY PECTORAL is known as the best remedy extant for diseases of the throat and lungs, and in many foreign countries, it is coming to be extensively used by their most intelligent Physicians. In Great Britain, France and Germany, where the medical sciences have reached their highest perfection, CHERRY PECTORAL is introduced, and in constant use in the Armies, Hospitals, Alms Houses, Public Institutions, and Aristocratic families. And many of the most eminent of their attending Physicians can be employed for the more dangerous affections of the lungs. Also in milder cases, and for confirmed disease, pleasant, and effectual to cure. In fact, some of the most flattering testimonials we receive have been from parents who have found it efficacious in cases particularly incidental to childhood. The CHERRY PECTORAL is manufactured by a practical Chemist, and every ingredient is under his own eye, with invariable accuracy and care. It is sealed and protected by law from counterfeits, consequently can be relied on as genuine without adulteration.

We have endeavored here to furnish the community with a medicine of such intrinsic subscurity and worth as should command itself to their confidence—a remedy at once safe, speedy and effectual, which this has by repeated and numerous trials proved itself to be, and trust by great care in preparing it with chemical accuracy, of uniform strength, to afford Physicians a new agent on which they can rely for the best results, and the afflicted with a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can do. Prepared and sold by

JAMES C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass

Sold by RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., C. H. KING, T. T. GREEN, and all the Druggists in New-York, Mrs HAYES, No 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by all dealers in medicine everywhere. ja-eod1y*

THE GREAT ELIXIR OF LIFE, AND BLOOD PURIFIER.—DR S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, now manufactured by the celebrated Chemist and Physician,

DR JAMES R. CHILTON,

justly claims the above title. It eradicates all impurities, and diseases of the Blood, cleanses and renovates the organs of Life, and gives health and vigor to the whole system. The following is one of the many proofs we are daily receiving of the efficacy of this Sarsaparilla in the case of

SALT RHEUM

To the Proprietors of Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla:

NEW-YORK, Aug 20, 1851

GENTLEMEN: I am anxious to testify to and the public the wonderful effects of your medicine upon me

For the last two years I have been afflicted with the most *shocking disease* that you can imagine, during this time I have been in the Hospital several months, and despite the efforts of the best doctors I remained but slightly benefitted by their skill, until I concluded finally that I must die with a loathsome disease, which they called a species of Salt-Rheum. I was covered with sores, my hands, neck, shoulders, chest and stomach were nearly a mass of corruption, which rendered life a burden to me. My arms and hands were also in such a state that it was quite impossible for me to help myself, or do any kind of work. My hands were swollen at least three times their ordinary size. I had given up in despair, of ever being able to get relief from this terrible disease, when a friend of mine, on returning from the good effects of Dr. S P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, prepared by Dr. Chilton, the Chemist, induced me to make a trial of it. The first bottle produced a surprising effect, and before I had used the third bottle, I felt entirely cured. My skin once more appeared natural and perfectly smooth and free from sores, the enormous swelling of the arms and hands has disappeared, and the joints are as limber as ever, and I consider myself once more a well man.

BERNARD ROSSITER No 20 Cherry-st.

This may certify that we know the above Bernard Rossiter to be a man of truth and veracity, and have full knowledge and confidence in the above statement.

ROBERT TYSON, No. 52 Cherry-st., New-York City.
PATRICK MURRAY, No 60 Cherry-st., do.
CATHARINE BRENAN, No 64 Cherry-st., do.
JAMES YOUNG, No 20 East Broadway, do.
TERRENCE POWERS No 98 Roosevelt-st., do.
JAMES M'MANUS, No. 72 Cherry-st. do.
PATRICK HUGHES, No 88 Cherry-st., do.

Buy none without Dr. JAMES R. CHILTON'S certificate printed on green paper, and pasted on the outside wrapper of each bottle; all others are COUNTERFEITS.

Call at the PRINCIPAL RETAIL OFFICE,
No 82 NASSAU STREET,
where you will be sure of getting the GENUINE ARTICLE.
j6-1imMW&F

WHOLESALE DRUG ESTABLISHMENT.—

DRUGS, DYES, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c.—We would invite the attention of those desiring to purchase fresh, reliable, and standard goods. Our stock has been selected with great care by ourselves individually, thus enabling us to offer "the best" that the market affords at but a moderate advance upon cost. Purchasers may rely upon not only the best but the only certain cure for Pulmonary Consumption, and all other diseases of the lungs.

The short space of a newspaper advertisement will not admit of the publication of the many hundred certificates received by the agents in this city, and also from every part of the United States, but every person interested is requested to call and peruse them at the office, No. 134 Greenwich-st., where pamphlets and every information will be freely furnished. Price one dollar per bottle. The written signature of M A F HARRISON, on the wrapper of each bottle. $

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted.*) at the Office, No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, between Beekman and *Ann, back behind the old Park Theatre*, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for ELEVEN CENTS a week; or, when they prefer, they can pay in advance at the Desk for six months or a year, at the same rate. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies; three copies for TEN DOLLARS, and *five* copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the *Daily Times*.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

VOL. I.....NO. 118. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Died** on board the steamship *Georgia*, on the 16th January, 1852, on his way from Havana to New-York, WM. H. BATE, late Clerk of G. B. Hartson & Co's Globe Iron Works, New-York.

At an adjourned meeting of the employees of the above Iron Works, held Feb 2, 1852, the following Preamble and Resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, An all-wise Providence has removed from amongst us, our esteemed friend and fellow mechanic, WM. H. BATE, from a scene of great usefulness, in the prime of life, he being in the 28th year of his age, thereby casting a gloom over all that knew him, of whom it may with truth be said, that those who knew him best loved him most, Therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of WM. H. BATE, society has lost a valuable member, the mechanic a friend, and his widow a kind and indulgent husband, and his employers an invaluable aid.

Resolved, That whilst we mourn the Providence that has taken him away in the vigor of life, we tender to the widow of the deceased our condolence for the irreparable loss she has sustained.

Resolved, That a copy of the above Preamble and Resolutions be sent to the afflicted family of our deceased friend, and that they be published in the *New-York Sun* and *Times*.

JOHN MOSHER, AUGUSTUS C. DITMAR,
EDWARD SMITH, ROBERT DICKSON,
GEORGE DENNIS, Committee. 3f-1t*

☞ **Grand Festival** and Ball of Eastern Star Tent, No. 49, I. O. of R., to be held at the City Assembly Rooms, No 450 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb 4. Adkin's Celebrated Brass and Cotillion Band is engaged for the occasion. Tickets 50 cents.

J. W. CHASE, Chairman.
J. N. CROMWELL, Secretary. 2f-3t*

☞ **Relief for the Sixteenth Ward Poor.**—At a meeting of the citizens of the Sixteenth Ward, held on Friday evening, 23d inst., John Delamater, B. C. Waudell, James Warren, W. S. Hunt, Thomas Christy, Whitman Phillips, A. W. Bradford, Hugh Dunn, George Crawford, James N. Wells, James Pollock, Joseph Tucker, Washington Smith, were appointed a Committee for the purpose of soliciting and receiving donations and distributing the same among the poor of the Ward. Donations may be received by the above committee, and by John W. Howe, corner of 17th-st. and 8th av., by JAMES M. WELLS, at his office on the 9th av., and by A. A. DENMAN, at No. 326 West 20th-st.

Applications for relief may be made to the members of the Committee, and also to WILLIAM TAIT, at No. 209 17th st., between the hours of 8 and 11 A. M., and 3 to 5 P. M. Donations of money, food, and clothing will be received at the same place A. A. DENMAN, Chairman.
A. W. BRADFORD, Secretary. j27-tf

☞ **Metropolitan Building Association.**—A very large proportion of the limited number of shares of this Association being already taken, persons wishing to subscribe must necessarily do so without delay. The shares are $500 each, the entrance fee, $2; the dues, $2 per month; present sum required to be paid only $10 upon each share, (the Association having been organized five months.) The present actual value of the shares, including the accrued profits, is about *eighteen* dollars each, an increase of *eighty* per cent in four months. Every information will be given at the office, No 456 Pearl-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M. By order,

SAMUEL JESSUP, Secretary. j31-3t*

☞ **A Word to the Wise.**—At the last meeting of The Washington Building Association, twenty shares were sold, thus enabling a number of the members to become their own landlords. 600 shares have already been taken. The entrance fee will continue at 50 cents till the next regular meeting, Feb 9, after which it will be $2. Those who wish shares in this flourishing Association at the present low entrance fees, would do well to call at the Secretary's office, No 333 Pearl st., and subscribe at once. A regular meeting will be held at Warren Hall, corner of Oliver and Henry sts. MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, 1852, at 7 o'clock. Shares will be redeemed. All public meetings are public.

CASPAR C. CHILDS, President.
National Democrat Office No. 29 Ann-st.
H. H. HOOPER, Secretary, No. 333 Pearl-st. 3f 1t

☞ **Secure a Home!**—NOW IS THE TIME!—The Empire Building and Mutual Loan Association, will hold their first regular Monthly Meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb 3, at 7½ o'clock, at the Mercer House, corner Broome and Mercer-sts.

JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, President.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, Vice-President.

TRUSTEES.

Wyllis Blackstone,	M. H. Van Dyke,	Jas. R. Del Vecchio,
Sylvanus Gedney,	C. H. Delamater,	Wm H. Riblett,
George H Purser,	Joseph Hoxie,	Wm Sinclair,
George Boyd,	Joseph Britton,	Wm. H Grenelle,
C. S. Merritt,	John S Acker,	

j31-3t* J. W. FELL, Secretary, No. 173 Spring st.

☞ **The Citizens' Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Association.**—The Books of the Association are open for subscription at their office, No. 421 Broadway, next door above Canal-st, from 9½ A. M. until 3 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock. Entrance fee $2, monthly dues $3 per month. An opportunity is offered to all males and females, misers and misfits, by joining this Association, by paying $3 a month for a few years, to obtain a house or a capital sufficient to start a fair business. Pamphlets with articles of Association, By-laws and full explanation of its objects and plan, can be had gratis at the office.

SIMEON DRAPER, President.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Vice President.

TRUSTEES.

John J. Herrick,	Winchester P. Goody,	Joel W. Mason,
Geo. Suppenfelt,	John F. Clarke,	Wm H. Dietz,
Chas L. Cornish,	Wm. Thompson,	S. Albertus, Jr.

j30-1m JOSIAH F. KENDALL, Secretary.

☞ **Attend the Meeting of the FRANKLIN BUILDING ASSOCIATION.**—Do you wish to come familiar with the principles, objects and operations of Building Associations? If so, attend the regular monthly meeting of the Franklin Building Association, to be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, 1852, at Washington Hall, corner of Hester-st and Bowery. Entrance by the latter, where explanations will be made sufficiently explicit to render it perfectly understood by all present. Persons who join at or before this meeting will have the privilege of bidding for the shares offered for redemption. Information freely furnished to all who desire it, showing how a member, by the investment of three dollars per month, can secure a home, and thus expel the rent taxation, or by allowing his money to accumulate, can obtain in the course of six or seven years, the sum of eight hundred dollars! Admission free, and ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Meeting to commence at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be made both in English and German.

S. BARTOL, President.
WINCHESTER P. MOORE, Vice President
C. Z POND, Secretary. Office No 15 Spruce-st, where By-Laws can be obtained in both English and German. 31-3t*

☞ **Workingman's Building Association.**—Office, corner of Broadway and Grand-st, over the Pacific Bank—having about 400 shares subscribed for, offers inducements for a few subscribers as follows:

1 The entrance fee, until Feb 16th, 1852, is $1 per share.
2 The monthly dues are $3 per share. Shares when full, $500.
3. Interest, at the rate of 7 per cent., allowed on dues paid in advance.
4. The Association is expected to close in seven years, when subscribers will receive $600 for each share subscribed for.
5. The office is open MONDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, when addresses will be delivered in reference to the working of the Association.
6. Ten shares having been sold at the last monthly meeting, makes it an advantage for members subscribing before Feb 16, 1852, when it is expected the whole number of shares will be subscribed for.

A Special Meeting will be held, for the admission of new members, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 4 at seven o'clock, P. M., at No. 5 Chatham-square, where the objects and workings of these Associations will be explained.

j27-1mTuTh&S

☞ **Quartz Mining** IN MARIPOSACOUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—BURNS'S RANCH GOLD MINING CO.—OFFICE No. 45 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, Wall-st., New-York.

The Board of Directors of the Burns's Ranch Gold Mining Company, intending to prosecute this work with vigor, offer for sale the remaining stock appropriated for Working Capital. Orders for stock may be addressed to the Secretary of the Company. By order of the Board of Directors,

ALFRED D. SELLECK, Secretary.

N. B.—Specimens from the mine can be seen at the office. Also, Maps and Pamphlets containing an account of its location, title, mineral riches, &c., may be had by applying as above. j26-tf

☞ **New-York Life Insurance Company.**—Office No. 106 Broadway.—Physicians in attendance daily from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M. MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

Further information and a Prospectus of the Company can be had at the office, No. 106 Broadway. j6-1m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Olive Branch Baptist Church**—Cor of Madison and Montgomery-sts.—Preaching EVERY EVENING this week. (Saturday excepted) at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Mr. HILL, of Plainfield, N. J. The public are affectionately invited to attend. 3f-4t*

☞ **New-York Historical Society.**—The regular monthly meeting of this Society will be held at the Rooms, in the University, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, at 7½ o'clock. HENRY O'REILLY, Esq., will read a paper on "The Early History of Western New-York." 3f-1t*

☞ **To the Bar.**—HON. OGDEN EDWARDS will deliver the Introductory Lecture to the course on Legal Science, before the New-York Law Institute, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, at 7½ P. M., in the Circuit Court rooms, new City Hall. Gentlemen of the Bar, with such friends as they may introduce, are invited to attend. Doors open at 7 P. M. Admission free. JOHN ANTHON,
3f-2t Vice-President N. Y. Law Institute.

☞ **Dr. Holton's Lectures on Physiology.**—In the University Chapel, Washington-square, New-York, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, at 3½ P. M. In the Brooklyn Institute, Washington-st., THURSDAY, Feb. 5, at 3½ P. M. In the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bushwick Cross-Roads FRIDAY, Feb. 6, at 7 o'clock, P. M 2f-3t*

☞ **O. U. A.**—The Members of PUTNAM CHAPTER, No. 8, O. U. A. are hereby notified to meet at the Chapter Rooms, on Wednesday, 4th inst., at 7½ o'clock, P. M., as business of importance will be brought before the Chapter.

By order J. G. DEVOE, S.
J. R. PURDY, C. of the C.
3f-2t*

☞ **Order of United Americans.**—PUTNAM CHAPTER, No. 8—The members of the above Chapter are hereby notified to be punctual in their attendance at the next regular meeting, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 4. As business of great importance will be transacted, it is requisite that every member be present.

S. S. SMITH, Sachem pro tem.
J. R. PURDY, C. of the C. 2f-2t*

☞ **Grand Public Lecture**—PUTNAM CHAPTER No. 8 O. U. A.—A public meeting of the above Chapter will take place on the Evening of Feb. 12, 1852, at Rutger's Female Institute, on which occasion Addresses will be delivered by P. G. S. THOS. R. WHITNEY and Chancellor J. C. MORTON. The exercises of the evening will also be interspersed with Vocal and Instrumental Music. The members of Chancery and of the respective Chapters are cordially invited to be present. Cards of admission may be had of W. W. OSBORN, No. 278 Grand-st; of J. B. PECK, No. 504 Grand st.; and at the Music Store of S. C. JOLLIE, No. 300 Broadway.

J. W. JARBOE, Chairman Com. of Arr.
Committee.—J. W. Jarboe, J. B. Peck, J. G. Devoe. 2f-2t*

☞ **Notice.**—A Meeting of the Stockholders of the American Mineral Paint and Gas Company will be held at No. 74 Beaver-st, New-York, on TUESDAY, 17th Feb. next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of altering and amending the Articles of Association of said Company, and the transaction of any other business which may legally come before the meeting

HENRY W. ADAMS, CHRISTOPHER F. BROWN,
J. PRENTISS, LUTHER ADAMS.
3f-TuTh&S

☞ **Notice.**—An adjourned Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pequannock Manufacturing Company, will be held at the American Hotel, in Jersey City, N. J., on the 9th day of Feb. next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Business of importance will come before the Meeting. 2f-2t*

☞ **The Second New-York BUILDING ASSOCIATION** will hold a regular meeting for the payment of dues and election of new members, at Chatham Hall, No. 5 Chatham Square, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, at 7 o'clock. Addresses may be expected explanatory of the objects of the Association. The public are invited to attend. Entrance fee, 50 cents; monthly dues, $3 Subscription books are still open at the office of J. BUXTON, Jr., Secretary, No. 14 North William-st. 2f 2t*

☞ **Excelsior Building AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION** will hold their regular monthly meeting at Masonic Hall No. 274 Grand near Forsyth st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, at 7½ o'clock. There will be a number of shares redeemed. Entrance fee, $10; monthly dues, $3; shares, $800. Interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, will be paid on sums of money, paid in advance by its members. Office No 156 Bowery, up stairs.

ROBERT T. HAWES, President.
N. P. LABARTE, Secretary. 2f-2t

☞ **East River Building and Mutual LOAN ASSOCIATION.**—The first regular monthly meeting of the above Association will be held at their rooms, No. 514 Grand-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb 4, 1852, at 7½ o'clock. Every member of the Association is requested to be present, as there will be an election for officers. Books will be opened for subscription for shares. Entrance fee, $2. Monthly dues, $3. The public are respectfully invited to attend. 3f 2t*

☞ **The Mount Vernon Building Association** will meet at the corner of Christopher and Hudson sts. on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4th, at 7 o'clock P. M.
2f-3t* GEORGE W. COOPER, Secretary.

New-York Daily Times.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HUMBOLDT AT HALIFAX.

By Telegraph over the Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick and Maine Lines to Portland, AND THENCE BY THE *RAIN MERCHANT'S* LINE TO NEW-YORK.

HALIFAX, N. S., Monday, Feb. 2.

The American steamship *Humboldt*, Captain LINES, put into this port yesterday. She left Havre on the morning of the 14th ult. and Cowes Roads the same afternoon, bringing London papers of that day.

She has 35 passengers and a valuable cargo of manufactured goods from the Continent.

The *Humboldt* encountered a succession of westerly gales, and in lon. 30 damaged her rudder so badly as to cause great trouble in steering, and much delay; she put in here to repair the damage, and has taken on board 200 tons of coal, having over 200 of her old stock.

She will probably leave at noon to-day, although it is now snowing hard, and blowing a gale from the northeast. Jan. 19th, lat 50. 30.—lon. 23, saw a large steamer bound east.

The steamer *Europa* arrived in the Mersey on the 13th.

ENGLAND.

The *London Times* announces that the next session of Parliament will be opened on the 3d of February, by the Queen in person, and that the present Cabinet, without any further modification, is resolved to face the difficulties of the session of 1852. The *Times*, however, gives no hope that Lord John Russell's Government will survive the session, but plainly hints that it will speedily fall before the accumulating difficulties and opposition which it must experience. All the overtures of the Russell administration to the leaders of the Peel party, for the formation of a coalition, have been declined by the latter. The *Times* recommends the modification of the Ministry, in a broad and liberal sense, as the only hope of salvation for Lord John Russell; but there appears to be no chance of this advice being, at present, acted upon.

Sir Harry Smith, Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope, has been superseded by Major General, the Hon. George Cathcart, Deputy-Lieutenant of the Tower of London. The appointment is unfavorably received, as Major General Cathcart has never had any experience in British warfare.

No progress towards a settlement between the operative engineers and their employers had taken place, and on the 14th January 36 firms closed their establishments—10,000 men were thus at once thrown out of employment. It was expected that some steps would soon be taken to bring about a compromise.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

The President of the French Republic has issued a decree dissolving the "National Guard" throughout, but they are to be reorganized when the Government may deem it necessary for the maintenance of public order. In such case, the President will appoint the Commandant, Colonel, and Lieutenant-Colonels. It was daily expected that Louis Napoleon would declare himself Emperor, but it was felt that such a step would not add to the despotic power he at present exercises.

Large numbers of persons were being shipped off to the pestilent swamps of Cayenne.

Decrees had also been issued banishing Victor Hugo, Cherras and a great number of the Mountain party, from the territories of France, Algeria and the Colonies. The some decrees ordered the removal of General Changarnier, Lamoriciere and Bedeau, and MM. Thiers, Girardin and twelve others, for a time, from France and Algeria, for reasons of public security. The Generals had been released from the fortress of Ham and escorted to the frontiers.

A conspiracy had been discovered for letting loose the convicts of the hulks at Rochefort. Arrests continued to be made in all parts, and there was virtually a reign of terror.

The French funds had fallen considerably.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Telegraphic dispatches in anticipation of the Overland India Mail had reached London, with dates from Bombay to the 17th Dec.

Dost Mahomed was still alive. The north-western frontiers were in a threatening state, Sir C. Campbell's forces not having returned.

The British troops arrived at Rangoun on the 29th Oct., and a delay of 35 days had occurred in complying with the British demands.

The Aden Expedition was abandoned. Bombay was perfectly tranquil, and Money in abundance, for the season. Bills of Exchange 2s. 3½d. per rupee. The market for imports had been overdone—prices were not remunerative, and were falling. Exports were better. COTTON was abundant. FREIGHTS to London, 50s.; Liverpool, 40s.

Miscellaneous News.

It was thought probable that the Marquis of Clanricarde would replace the Marquis of Normandy as ambassador at Paris, in the event of the latter joining the Cabinet. He had arrived in England from Paris.

A subscription was being made throughout the United Kingdom, for the benefit of the widows and orphans left by the destruction of the *Amazon*. The Queen contributed £150, and it was hoped £50,000 would be raised. It is understood that J. R. Croskey, Esq., the U. S. Consul at Liverpool, has addressed a letter, by this steamer, to the Mayor of New-York, suggesting the propriety of commencing a subscription there.

The London *Daily News* of the 12th inst., states, in reference to the *Prometheus* affair, that the British Government will express to the Cabinet of Washington in frank and manly terms their regret at what has occurred, and testify in a marked manner their disapprobation of the aggressor's conduct. There is no doubt, therefore, the matter will be amicably arranged.

The Crystal palace is at last cleared out, and the vast area is soon to be thrown open to the public.

Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Jan 13.

The sales to-day, of SUGAR are: Benares at 34s. 6d; Demarara, full prices. COFFEE: Plantation Ceylon, 44@54s; native do., 40s.; Laguayra, full rates. RICE: Bengal chiefly, 10s.@10s 9d

The CORN Market, at Mark-Lane, London, was very firm, with a tendency to an advance in prices for foreign descriptions.

BARLEY—Was is a quarter higher.

OATS—Not so much in request.

WHEAT AND CORN—Floating cargoes were held at an advance of 6d @1s. ₩ quarter.

FLOUR—American is held at an advance of 1s.

The accounts of the state of the trade in the Provinces, indicate a healthy condition of affairs, in almost all quarters. At Manchester the demand was good. Nottingham exhibited a prosperous state of the HOSIERY manufacturers. At Birmingham there was no alteration. In the Belfast LINEN market an active business has been done.

COTTON.—At Liverpool there has been an animated demand—the sales of Monday (the 12th) were 7,000 bales, and Tuesday 4,000 to 5,000—of which 1,000 American were for export.

Passengers by the Humboldt.

Mr and Mrs. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Bonard, Mr and Mrs. Felering, Mr. and Mrs. Conteure and four children, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Chaney Villon, —— Scudder, —— Verd, Mr. Scudder and child, Messrs Wainwright, Fitch, Sykes, Jones, Wittenberger, Barrien, Romeyn, Glancer, Fellering, Breck, Borthard.

Shipping Intelligence.

American vessels in the port of Havre, Jan. 13—Imperor, of New-Orleans, for Boston; Havre, for New-York.

Sailed from Hav e—Manchester of New-York, for New-Orleans; Lexington of Kennebeck, for New-Orleans (13th); Monmouth of Baltimore, for New-Orleans.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Fall of a portion of the "Horse Shoe" at Niagara Falls.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times:

NIAGARA FALLS, Monday, Feb. 2.

About 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday, a large piece of the rocky bed of the Horse Shoe Falls fell in, on the American side, between Goat Island and the Tower.

The portion gone is about one hundred feet, and includes the rock, at the right of the Bridge, that leads to the Tower. The displacement of the rocks has somewhat altered the appearance of the Falls at that point.

Later from Texas.

Special dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 2.

Accounts received here from Brownsville, Texas, to the 27th January, state all is quiet at that place. At Matamoros they were expecting another attack from Carvajal, and were preparing to give him a warm reception.

Kossuth at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Monday, Feb. 2.

KOSSUTH addressed a vast multitude of people this morning, from the balcony of the Hotel. Superior-street was literally crammed. He was welcomed, in a neat address, by the Mayor.

KOSSUTH thanked the people for allowing him time to rest before addressing them. He said he was like an exhausted bird crossing the foaming ocean, which rested its tired wings by reposing itself upon a ship until it had become sufficiently restored to go on. Their indulgence on his arrival here was that ship; and he was now beating his tired wings against the sympathy which he had met. He had not created it, but only elicited it, as the steel elicits the sparks that pre-exist in the flint. He expressed his astonishment at seeing such a gathering where, a few years since, his name had never been heard. He was surprised to find so many populous cities where the Indian but yesterday, as it were, had roamed with the scalping knife and tomahawk. Gentlemen, said he, if somebody comes and asks me, "Why do you not pronounce your opinion on this or that party question?" "Why don't you raise this or that standard?" "Why do you not volunteer on this or that field?" I answer him, "I do not, because it is not my business; I do not, because he who is grasping too much will hold nothing; I do not, because my hands are already so full, that, should I try to grasp whatever standard more, all would fall down into the dust. I do not, because I respect your institution of self-government—that source of your freedom, power, and happiness." Besides, by creating discord among the people in pronouncing upon certain questions, he would only do the work of Messrs. Hulsemann and Bodisco, and he was not fool enough to become the tool of Russia in that way.

Gentlemen, love independence, as Washington loved his country and countrymen, be energetic, as Jackson was; and remember Franklin, who brought help to your shores, when your countryman is in need, and Washington himself almost despaired of victory—though he found no Russia to fight him, but found France to help him. Let the world not say that republics have no memory for received aid. By being faithful to your past you can have the glory of becoming the first nation on earth. You will conquer the world to your principles. Sir, I thank you and the citizens of Cleveland for this generous reception. I pray to God to bless your country with the fairest gifts of happiness and recommend to his mercy and your support my bleeding country.

The address was received with great enthusiasm.

The following is an extract from a letter of KOSSUTH'S to the Committee at Cincinnati, with which M. Pulszky will start to-morrow to deliver and explain:

"I decline, in the most solemn way, every procession, illumination, banquet, and costly entertainment. Allow me to provide for my lodging and board, and whatever you may have resolved to bestow for those objects let the amount be given to the Hungarian fund."

KOSSUTH'S health is considerably impaired, and it is uncertain when he will leave the city.

It is thought a considerable amount of material aid will be realized here—all is enthusiasm.

Kossuth in Cleveland.

Second Dispatch.] CLEVELAND, Monday, Feb. 2.

The meeting of the Friends of Hungary took place this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Mayor Case presided. Mr. Brayton, Chairman of a Deputation from Painesville—Mr. Kalish, from the German Society—and Dr. Nevin, on behalf of the Free Church of Cleveland—each presented an address.

Hon. Samuel Starkweather addressed KOSSUTH on behalf of the people assembled. KOSSUTH, in reply, said it was the 156th time he had addressed an American audience in the tongue he learned from Shakspere. He hoped the time for speaking had passed, and the time for action come. Business matters required his activity, but the instrumentalities of that activity he could not reveal, as it would be sending over to the enemies the plan of battle. He called attention to the shares in the Hungarian loan, which were now ready. That loan would surely be repaid. The salt mines of Hungary now yielded a revenue to Austria of five millions. Hungary once free, that revenue would be increased, and the loan cancelled in a year. He was told that certain religious denominations were opposed to his cause—that there was a movement to alienate those of Irish extraction. He was conscious that freedom could by nobody be more beloved than by the sons of Erin, and they could not side with despotism. Besides, if despotism should crush Albion, would it make Erin free? He who sides with despotism will become their slave. In conclusion, he applied the motto of Captain Lawrence, "Don't give up the ship"—exhorting them not to give up the ship of National Independence.

An address on behalf of the ladies was afterwards presented; also a welcome to the Capitol at Columbus, by R. A. Gillett, Chairman of the Joint Committee; also an address by Dr. Aiken, from the Clergy—all of which received appropriate replies.

A banner was exhibited, with the motto "Non-intervention," and a picture representing the British Lion and American Eagle demolishing the Russian Bear, while the Austrian Hyena was skulking away.

KOSSUTH leaves here on Wednesday.

Destruction of the Ohio State House.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Sunday, Feb. 1.

This morning, about 3¼ o'clock, a fire was discovered in the Senate chamber of the State House, and the garret and cupola were also found to be in flames. Before the fire could be reached, it burned through the roof of the Senate Chamber, driving out the firemen with the heat and smoke, and the whole chamber was speedily enveloped in flames. Everything was destroyed except the Clerk's desk, which, with his valuable papers, was saved. All the movables in the lower House were also saved. The total loss cannot yet be estimated. Many old and valuable papers were destroyed.

The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Odeon, and the Supreme Court room, will be used by the Legislature until other arrangements are made.

The Assembly will adjourn after the reception of KOSSUTH, till new rooms can be fitted up.

Fire in Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 2.

Early this morning, a large three-story brick building, near the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Fifteenth-st., was destroyed by fire, with all its contents, and three frame buildings adjoining. The several premises were occupied by Messrs. J. J. Lloyd, Given, F. W. Risque, French, Evans, Fant, and others.

From the South—Proposals for a Union Convention, &c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 2.

We have no mail south of Washington to-night. The Alabama Union Convention proposes a National Union Convention to be held at Washington on the second Tuesday in June.

Navigation is re-opened here and the steamer *Belvidere*, started to-day for Petersburg. The bark *Maria*, ship *Flor Macdonald*, and other vessels which were in danger in the Bay have received assistance, and several have been towed into Annapolis. The bark *Seneca*, from Rio was in a dangerous condition, and a steamer way sent to her assistance from Annapolis.

Southern Mail—Democratic Convention in Louisiana—Nomination of William R. King in Alabama—Senatorial Election in Mississippi—Conference of Methodist Church in Florida—Homicide.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Feb. 2.

The Southern mail has arrived, with New-Orleans dates as late as due.

The Democratic members of the Louisiana Legislature have called a Convention to meet at Baton Rouge, on the second Tuesday in March, to nominate delegates to the Democratic Convention at Baltimore.

The Democratic State Convention of Alabama has nominated Hon. William R. King as a candidate for the Presidency.

The Alabama Legislature has rejected a Bill to regulate private banking, and also the Internal Improvement bill.

The Mississippi Legislature is still in a marl about the Senatorial election. The SENATE passed a Resolution to go into an election to fill the vacancy caused by Gen. FOOTE'S resignation. The HOUSE refused to concur, and sent back a Resolution to go into all the elections at once. This Resolution has not been acted upon yet in the Senate.

The Annual Conference of the Methodist Church South, was convened at Tallahassee, on Tuesday last.

The steamer *Calhoun*, at Charleston, spoke the British ship *Wolfe*, Captain Applebee, 43 days from Lisbon, for Savannah, and took from her the Rev. GEORGE A. MEAGHER, passenger, and bearer of dispatches from the United States Minister at Lisbon, and others from the Portuguese Government. He left the *Wolfe* in consequence of some mutinous conduct of the crew.

On Sunday last, an altercation occurred in Richmond county, N. C., between Jacob Brighan and D. McInnes, in which the latter was shot dead by the former.

From Washington—Prof. Silliman's Lecture on Geology—Secretary Stuart's Reception, &c.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 2.

Professor Silliman's lecture on Geology, at the Smithsonian Institute, is largely attended.

Secretary Stuart is holding his first reception to-night. His house is densely thronged with the fashion of the city.

The weather is again colder, and very little impression has been made upon the ice.

Steamers between Richmond and Europe—Virginia and Intervention.

RICHMOND, Monday, Feb 2.

A bill has been reported in the Virginia Legislature, authorizing a loan of $1,000,000 of State bonds, to enable Ambrose Thompson to establish a line of steamers between this city and Europe.

The Resolutions introduced in the Legislature against the intervention of this country in the affairs of Europe have been laid on the table, on the ground that it was inexpedient to touch upon the subject.

Bombardment of Joanna.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 2.

A letter from Captain Cutler, master of the *Dolphin*, of Warren, R.I., gives an account of the bombardment of Joanna, one of the Comoro Islands, on the coast of Africa, on the 6th August last, by the U. S. sloop of war *Dale*, Commander Pearsall, for the unjust imprisonment of Captain Moore, of the bark *Maria*, of New-Bedford.

Murder near Canandaigua.

CANANDAIGUA, Monday, Feb. 2.

A man by name of Thomas Kelly was murdered at Manchester, six miles from this place, on Saturday night last, by two men, one of whom is arrested. The other named Slaterly is yet at large. Sheriff Lamport has offered a reward of one hundred dollars for his apprehension. The officers are making diligent search for him. The particulars we have not yet learned.

The Ohio Rising—Markets, &c.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Feb. 1.

The river opposite this place is rising gradually, and two boats left here yesterday. By to-morrow, it is thought, navigation will be fully resumed. The rate of freight for Pork, to New-Orleans, is eighty cents. Exchange unaltered—that on New-Orleans very scarce. Holders of Provisions are asking a further advance, which has a tendency to check sales somewhat.

Steamer Sunk by Ice on the Ohio.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Feb 2.

The steamer *Washington* sunk at Rock Island, Ohio River, in consequence of the ice. The cargo, which was chiefly iron, and the boat, are a total loss. She was owned in Pittsburg, and there insured. Her passengers and crew were saved.

The boats from below report many disasters by the ice.

Explosion in the Arsenal at Charleston—Man Killed.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Jan. 31.

An explosion took place this morning in the U. S. Arsenal in this city. The laboratory was blown down, and a man named Balleey killed.

Pardoned.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 2.

George Alberti, convicted of kidnapping and sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the State prison, has been pardoned by Gov. Bigler.

The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. for the election of directors takes place to-day. There is considerable excitement on the subject.

The Philadelphia Railroad and the Susquehannah River.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 3.

The ice in the Susquehannah continues as firm as at any time this season, and passengers, mails, &c., pass over without the slightest difficulty. The railroad on it is in perfect order, and 30 cars loaded with freight, weighing 6 tons each, crossed to-day.

Navigation Resumed—Sixteen Boats Sunk.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Jan. 21.

The ice is broken up in our river, and navigation is again opened. Boats left to-day for New-Orleans.

Sixteen coal boats sunk here this morning, in consequence of the breaking up of the ice. Loss $10,000.

The Ohio Clear of Ice at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Monday, Feb. 2.

The river here is clear of ice and in good navigable order. The packets are running daily.

Shipping in Annapolis Harbor.

ANNAPOLIS, Monday Feb. 2.

The harbor is nearly clear of ice. The steamer *Palmetto* has been compelled to put in here; the ship *Flora McDonald* has been towed ten miles up the river.

The bark *Marcia* has been ashore eight times. The bark *Seneca*, from Rio, and several other vessels, are in the bay, in a distressed condition.

XXXIId CONGRESS ..... First Session.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 2.

The Senate met at 12½ o'clock.

Mr. BENIER said he should leave the city to-morrow, and, as it was uncertain when he would return, he asked to be excused from any further service on the Select Committee on the Florida contested election. He was accordingly excused, and an election to fill the vacancy was postponed until to-morrow.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. MILLER, of New-Jersey, presented a petition from the manufacturers, dyers, and others interested in the Silk trade, asking for a repeal of that part of the tariff of 1846, imposing a duty of 15 per cent. on Raw Silk, and showing the injurious effect of the tariff in its discrimination between manufactured and raw material. The petition was read and then referred.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Interior, enclosing an additional report from the Commissioner of the Land Office.

KOSSUTH AND INTERVENTION.

Mr. STOCKTON presented a joint Resolution of the Legislature of New-Jersey, on KOSSUTH and intervention.

Mr STOCKTON said that no one need doubt his regard for the old Democratic principle that the Representative is bound by the will of his constituents. No one need doubt his respect for the expressed opinion of the Legislature of New-Jersey. He knew no higher honor than faithfully to represent his native State—no higher satisfaction than to merit her approval. His ambition was to promote her interests; in doing which he promoted the interests and welfare of the whole country. He execrated the oppression of poor Hungary, and cordially sympathised in her sufferings. He was as desirous for her independence, and the extension of her freedom and liberty, as any of his fellow-citizens. While he agreed with every sentiment of freedom, and love of liberty, contained in the Resolutions, he did not concur in the principles of public law, by which they sought their object. He declared what, in his judgment, were the responsibilities of the United States, and the course we ought to take in regard to to our foreign relations. The course suggested by the Resolutions was not the one preferred by him. They did not avow the principles which this Government ought to assert and maintain, and which the United States always had, and he hoped always would, continue to assert and maintain, as long as there is a despotic Government existing, whose people rise to demand liberty. Every part of the earth, except America, is appropriated by absolute monarchs. The people of the United States alone enjoy Republican institutions. Our free institutions comprehended, and in them is concentrated, all that is valuable in what man has ever achieved towards qualifying himself for self-government. The Mosaic Republic—Rome and her Empire—the transitory Commonwealths of Italy and Germany, all stand as beacon lights to warn and instruct us. All that was valuable in civilized institutions, from the days of Alfred to the present improved age, are before us. We are residuary legatees of all that for four thousand years has been accomplished for human freedom, and, before God, are responsible for the legacy—not for our own benefit alone, but for that of the whole race of man.

The course this Government ought to pursue, he laid down as follows:

First—Guard the Constitution from infraction; abide within its limits; most discreetly exercise the powers actually granted, and not any others.

Second—So direct the foreign affairs of the Government that the progress of liberty shall be promoted and not retarded.

Peace is the true policy of this republic; but, all the world except a portion of this continent being under monarchical governments, how can the oppressed and fettered nations break their chains, and maintain themselves against the armies of despotism, if the law of nations reads that there shall be no intervention in their behalf? He could vote for no declaration that the United States had no right to interfere in behalf of people struggling with despotism. We should not recklessly interfere with the affairs of foreign nations, but should first weigh well the cost and consequences. He was opposed to any alliance with Great Britain to restrain despotism. Another extreme to be avoided was, the hastily deciding and declaring that we have no concern in the condition of the world beyond our own boundaries, and therefore resolving that, in no event and under no circumstances, shall we interfere in behalf of oppressed nations. Such a declaration would be to build a wall around the United States, as high as Heaven, and shut out the light of liberty from the surrounding nations. It would be received in the end with one universal shout of joy by all the potentates of Europe, and with one wild wail of lamentation and woe by every lover of freedom. President MONROE'S declaration was in direct opposition to non-intervention. This declaration alone prevented Cuba from becoming the property of Great Britain. He was not prepared to go to war with Russia on account of Hungary. She was

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 3, 1852.

From Europe.

The *Humboldt*, due at this port, put into Halifax on Sunday last, in consequence of injuries to her rudder received during a storm. Her intelligence, received by Telegraph yesterday, and published in last *Evening Times*, will be found in our columns this morning.

The French autocrat has banished the Generals and other public men from whom he had most to fear. Changarnier, Lamoricière, Thiers, Victor Hugo and others, have been sent across the border.

The English Parliament meets to-day. The Russell Ministry continues without modification.

From the rest of Europe the news is not of special interest.

Kossuth and his Cause.

The *National Intelligencer* of Saturday, devotes six columns to an article upon the "Hungarian inroad." It is written with ability and elaborate fullness, and in a tone of apparent moderation.

KOSSUTH is first severely censured for disappointing alleged expectations of the United States Government, in not retiring to the West and abandoning his own country forever. Even granting the facts to be as the *Intelligencer* states them, KOSSUTH's fault is venial and will find ready pardon at the hands of the American people. The claim that, being an exile, and enjoying the hospitality of this country, he ought not, while on its soil, to meddle with European politics, is not creditable to the independent spirit of our people. The absolute powers of Europe have frequently demanded of England that she should not permit political refugees to intrigue within her dominions, against the peace of the Continental powers. To all such requisitions England has always replied that her soil was an asylum for political exiles; that they were guests, not prisoners, while within her limits; that while they did not violate English law they were free to act as they might see fit; and that in so acting, they would receive English protection. Unless we have grossly misunderstood the character of our institutions, and the temper of our people, it will be difficult to put this country upon a less liberal platform than England thus occupies. It will not be easy to make of the United States a prison-house for KOSSUTH,—to fetter his activity, or put him under *surveillance* of any kind. He has precisely the same right to say what he pleases, to advocate principles he deems just, and to appeal to the American people upon any point in which he may desire their action, which the *Intelligencer* has to censure him therefor. Speech in the United States is just as free for KOSSUTH as it is for Mr. Fillmore. Whatever may have been the case while in Turkey, KOSSUTH is *now* personally a *free man*.

The *Intelligencer* quotes an Editorial paragraph from the *Times*, which it styles the "especial organ of M. KOSSUTH and his mission;" and comments upon it thus:

> "Was this hectoring and bullying tone—this language of contempt and opprobrium—these reiterated threats of appealing from the Government *to the People*—such as became M. KOSSUTH in the position in which, by the gratuitous interposition of that Government, he found himself a free man in our country?"

If we were to denounce Mr. Fillmore on the strength of an Editorial in the *Intelligencer*—if we were to speak of that paper's Editorial language as unbecoming the President of the United States—we should be very justly reminded by its Editor that we were transcending the limits of legitimate discussion, and guilty of offensive discourtesy. And yet it would be very easy to show that its connection with the President has been a good deal more confidential, and perhaps less disinterested, than that upon which he holds M. KOSSUTH responsible for language of the *Times*.

The *Intelligencer* censures the adoption of resolutions by State Legislatures upon any topics of foreign interest, as a dangerous usurpation of powers which belong exclusively to the Federal Government. If any State Legislature had proposed to take any action in the matter, it might fall within the censures of the *Intelligencer*. But it is late in the day to deny the right of States to express their opinions, for the guidance of their representatives in the Federal Councils upon any subject of common concern. It is worthy of note, moreover, that the *Intelligencer* confines its censures to Ohio, Pennsylvania, and other States which have resolved in favor of KOSSUTH's principles, while it has no word of correction for Alabama, which has equally transcended the limits assigned, by resolving against them.

The *Intelligencer* characterizes as "*false*" the pretension of M. KOSSUTH to be considered the rightful Governor of Hungary; and it refers to that portion of Count Batthyanyi's letter which it publishes, to justify its epithet. We take it for granted that the *Intelligencer* understands fully the sense in which this "pretension" is made,—that KOSSUTH does not claim to be actually at the head of any existing Hungarian Government,—that he does not pretend that he has any actual authority over the Hungarian territory,—and that he does not expect or ask that Hungary shall be recognized as *de facto* independent, or himself as *de facto* its Governor. He asserts that Hungary was always rightfully independent of Austria,—that her Declaration of Independence was legitimate and just,—that it was sanctioned not only by the Diet, but by the people of Hungary,—and that this sanction has never been withdrawn,—that he was appointed Governor under it, and that the duties and responsibilities of that office still devolve upon him. In his speech at the Municipal Banquet here, speaking on this point, he said:

> "So my third humble wish is, that the people of the United States would be pleased, by all constitutional means of its wonted public life, to declare that, acknowledging the *legitimate character* of the Declaration of the Independence of Hungary, it is *anxious* to greet Hungary among the independent powers of the earth, and invite the Government of the United States to *recognize this independence* at the earliest *possible* time. *That is all.* Let me see the *principle* announced; the rest may be left to the wisdom of your Government."

Is this request extravagant? But the *Intelligencer* says KOSSUTH resigned his office to Görgey; and his pretension still to hold it, is therefore "false." This is a most uncandid judgment. KOSSUTH resigned to Görgey, because he believed it to be the only way to save the country. He put the power into Görgey's hands, on condition that he should use it for his country's good. Görgey used it to betray his country. He handed it over to Russia. KOSSUTH does not consider such a resignation as absolving him from the duties which the office imposed upon him. He believes that *the people* of Hungary still look to him as their chosen leader; and he devotes himself, therefore, still to their deliverance. He does not claim the title of Governor, certainly, for any purpose of ostentation, or for the sake of any honor which it gives him;—but only because the *duties* which it involves, can thus be more effectually performed.

But the *Intelligencer* insists upon technicalities. It claims that having resigned, his pretensions still to be Governor are "false." If the matter is to be decided thus by legal technicalities, we ask the *Intelligencer's* attention to its own witness, Count Casimir Batthyanyi, who thus writes:

> "The circumstances are these: He was summoned by Gorgei and three members of the Ministry to resign. *He instantly complied, and resigned the Governorship*, without conveying the Council of State, *that he was bound by law to consult* on every important occasion. He resigned without intimating his intention to do so to the three other Ministers, (of whom I was one,) and who were, consequently, quite unaware of the fact. He did not resign his authority into the hands of the Ministers, as under such circumstances *he was bound to do*, but into the hands of Gorgei. He even invested Gorgei with a power and authority *with which he had not been invested himself*, viz: the dictatorship. He delegated a power, which he only held himself personally, and in fact provisionally, by a direct mandate of the Diet. *He resigned in the name of the Ministry*, WHICH HE HAD NO RIGHT WHATEVER TO DO."

If he had "no right" to resign, the act of resigning was, of course, a nullity. He could not rid himself of the responsibilities of that office by an illegal resignation. Nor could his subsequent refusal to return, at the invitation of Gen. Bem, make his act legal or binding. Technically, therefore, Count Batthyanyi, being witness, he has never legally resigned.

But as he does not seek any technical recognition, but only such an expression of opinion as to the *rightfulness* of Hungarian independence, as will indicate the sentiments of this country, he ought not to be judged with an illiberal hostility, as if he were seeking honors to which he has no claim. He seeks merely the power to perform services for his country, which no one but him is left with the courage and ability to undertake.

The *Intelligencer* closes its long article by insisting, that we should be compelled to vindicate by arms the independence of Poland, Rome, and other crushed nationalities of Europe, unless we reject KOSSUTH's request and look with indifference upon his country's cause. This mode of reasoning is entitled to no respect, because it starts from a false basis. KOSSUTH does not ask us to go to war for the sake of Hungary; and if he did, we should most unquestionably decline to do so. He does ask us "*not to remain indifferent*" to the interference of Russia against Hungary; and President FILLMORE and Mr. WEBSTER have both declared, in the most emphatic manner, that we will comply with that request,—that we cannot and *will* not, remain indifferent to such a violation of the laws of nations hereafter. If Russia or Austria shall choose to wage war upon us, for such a declaration, then undoubtedly we shall be involved in war. If not, we shall remain at peace. It requires no supernatural foresight to predict, under such circumstances, that the portentous apprehensions of the *Intelligencer* will never be realized.

James G. Birney.

The death of this distinguished leader of the "Liberty" party, occurred last week at Saginaw, Michigan. His health had been failing for some time previous. Mr. Birney was the candidate of his party for the Presidency, in 1844. The issue of the contest rested upon Texan annexation; and the distrust of Mr. Clay's views upon the subject induced Mr. Birney and his friends to continue in the field, notwithstanding their opposition to that measure, and the fact that Mr. Clay would certainly be defeated by their course. The election of Mr. Polk, and the consummation of annexation, were consequently attributable to this ill-judged policy.

Of late, it is said, Mr. Birney had altered his views with reference to the Slavery question. A pamphlet urging upon the colored population of the United States the policy of emigration to the West Indies or Liberia, is, we are told, now in press at Cincinnati, and evinces an entire abandonment of his earlier extravagances. The fact may serve as consolation for the loss of the author.

The Usurper's Civil Army

The immense machinery at the service of the French Autocrat may be appreciated by reference to the following official enumeration of Government *employés*:

Departments.	*No. of Subord.*	*Departments.*	*No. of Subord.*
Justice	11,100	Public Works	10,000
Foreign Affairs	512	War	30,000
Public Instruction	50,000	Marine	13,000
Interior	314,000	Finances	76 800
Agriculture		Total	534,812

Taken in connection with the centralized control of this mighty force, and the fact that the official existence of each man is dependent on the pleasure of the Chief of the Republic, we may have some conception of the strength of his entrenchments. With the army to repress discontent, and these civic minions to do his bidding, the governing of France ought to be light work. And so it will be undoubtedly while this vast body of men, each with a soul under his uniform, is content to be simply the tool of a tyrant.

☞ The *Courrier des Etats Unis* has taken an American view of the French *coup-d'etat*, and maintained it with remarkable zeal. M. Gallardet, the former editor, writes from Paris in terms the most flattering to the President; other letter-writers are dumb or dishonest in detailing the true state of affairs at Paris; and the French press is either sold to the new dynasty or silenced. But the *Courrier* withstands this adverse current. Its embarassment in regard to correct information fails to prevent it from giving a correct representation of French sentiment. It has other difficulties to contend with. Some of its readers, of course, side with the Bonaparte, and disapprove of the course of the paper. These foolishly attempt to repress its independent tone by withdrawing their subscriptions. Messrs. Arpin and Barthe, however, are not so easily deterred from the expression of real convictions; and we rejoice to believe that the *Courrier* will outlive the reign of the usurper and the lives of his admirers. It certainly deserves to.

☞ In spite of the *Herald's* efforts to excite a riot at Brougham's Lyceum, last evening, everything went off quietly. Mrs. SINCLAIR played admirably, with spirit, ladylike propriety and critical accuracy. Our City report contains a full notice of the proceedings. It ought to be generally known, as of course it is universally inferred, that Mr. Brougham has recently taken his job printing from the *Herald*. Hence the effort of that paper to create an excitement in regard to Mrs. SINCLAIR's appearance, which would lead to a renewal of the scenes of Astor Place.

☞ Rev. Mr. CHAPIN lectured last evening to a large audience at Hope Chapel, in continuation of the Second series before the Mercantile Library Association. He spoke of the relations of the Ideal to the Real, insisting upon its higher dignity, its more permanent worth and its influence in elevating the character and giving higher aims and greater beauty to practical life. He urged the necessity of counteracting the characteristic devotion of the age to pursuits of mere utility, by a more general attention to those arts, poetry, painting, sculpture, &c., in which the ideal is embodied. At the close of his lecture he paid a most eloquent tribute to KOSSUTH as one filled with enthusiasm in the cause of his country and drawing from every disaster new courage and new energy for the prosecution of his aims.

The lecture was one of great excellence and beauty.

SILVER MINE IN NEW-MEXICO.—We are informed that a dispatch has been received from an officer of the Army stationed in New-Mexico, stating that an extensive and rich silver mine has been discovered on the public lands in the vicinity of Port Fillmore, in that Territory. The main or chief vein is said to be over five inches in width at the surface, and is exposed from the summit of a mountain fifteen hundred feet high to its base, over a thousand yards in length. The eastern slope only of the mountain has been explored, but there is no doubt that the vein passes entirely through it. An analysis of the ore has been made by a Mexican silver worker, who pronounces it very rich. Fort Fillmore is about twenty miles from El Paso.—*National Intelligencer.*

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Falmouth*, Capt. Jas. McIntosh, arrived in Norfolk on Saturday, in fifty days from Rio Janeiro. Mr. John T. Stoneall, Captain's Clerk, (son of ex-Alderman Stoneall of the Second Ward,) died on the passage. When at sea in lat. 48° 12 N., and long. 127° 12' W., a severe shock of an earthquake was felt, lasting about twenty seconds, and accompanied by a loud, rumbling noise resembling thunder. The ship shook and trembled violently. The feeling was somewhat similar to that felt in railroad cars running over a very rough track.

Mr. Charles Black, of New-Orleans, has recently obtained a verdict for $10,000 against the Carrollton Railroad, for injuries received by his son, in consequence of the cars running off the track.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE FIRST APPEARANCE OF MRS. SINCLAIR.—When it was announced that Mrs. Sinclair (late Mrs. Forrest) would perform an engagement at Brougham's Lyceum, many predicted that her appearance would be the signal for a riot equal to that which disgraced our City in 1849, and the *Herald* of yesterday plainly pointed out the manner in which the rowdies and vagabonds might gratify their passion for disorder and possibly for bloodshed. Fearing that the hints thus thrown out would be acted upon, the authorities took the precautionary steps necessary to prevent any general violation of the peace. At an early hour a strong body of police was stationed in the vicinity of the Lyceum, and no crowds were allowed to gather in front or rear of the building. A guard was stationed at the corner of the streets above and below to prevent the passage of persons, and though the officers were unnecessarily strict in the discharge of their duty, yet it effectually prevented any large gathering in the immediate vicinity of the scene of the anticipated disturbance. A large crowd had assembled at the opening of the doors, and the seats were soon filled with an audience respectable in their appearance and very orderly in their department. A large number of ladies were present. When Mrs. Sinclair made her appearance she was warmly received, and the cheering and applause was continued throughout the performance—evidently not by persons who were intent only upon applauding, but by those who appeared to appreciate the points made with such good taste by Mrs. S.

The play was concluded without any attempt to create a disturbance, and when the curtain fell Mrs. S. was called out and warmly applauded. She only bowed her thanks, and the immense audience quietly dispersed.

Some few arrests were made by the officers engaged in turning the tide of travel from Broadway to the side streets; but we believe they were for nothing serious.

It is understood that five companies of the National Guard were in readiness at their armory, ready to act promptly, should their services be required.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—On Saturday evening, while the sailors were hoisting a keg of specie into the hold of the *St. Nicholas*, the head was knocked out and five thousand Mexican dollars "went down unto the bottom of the sea," in quick time.

—A Turkey weighing 33 pounds was in Washington market last week.

—Mr. JOHN BATTIN, a resident of this city, was *one hundred years old* yesterday. For sixty years past he has walked round the Battery every morning.

—The American Bible Society have lately purchased the lot of ground lying between Fourth and Third-avenues and Astor-place and Ninth-street, and design to erect a new Bible House there as soon as practicable.

—The stables near the corner of Fourteenth-street and Third-avenue, were robbed on Saturday evening. Some plug tobacco, a lot of blacking and a half-dozen were taken away.

—Dr. JAS. W. STONE offers to give $500 to any one who will, within two months, find a child, not more than *six years and one month old*, who will read and spell in the *common orthography*, better than one of the children of the Boston Phonetic School, of the same age, can do the same.

It will be recollected that Barnum's bank bills have on them an excellent portrait of JENNY LIND. They have been clipped so much for the "picters" as to become uncurrent, and the Suffolk Bank now refuses to receive the mutilated notes.

—The Missionary and Sunday School Society held a meeting on Sunday, at the Methodist Episcopal Church. Addresses were made by Rev. GEORGE PECK and Rev. M. L. SCUDDER, and a liberal collection was taken up.

—During the past year the New-Jersey Pilots have brought into this port 754 vessels and taken out 535—without meeting with a single accident.

U. S. MARSHALL'S OFFICE—*Important Arrest.*—At a late hour on Saturday, a dispatch arrived from Secretary Webster at Washington to the U. S. District Attorney, enclosing a warrant for the arrest of John P. Levy, formerly a ship-master, who stands indicted by the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia charged with carrying on an unlawful correspondence with Mariano Arista, President of Mexico, &c., with the intention of defeating the treaty of Tehauntepec. On the receipt of the dispatch Mr. Com'r Bridgham issued his warrant, and Mr. Ridgway, with the assistance of a Deputy Marshall, effected the arrest the same night. Jonas B. Phillips attended as counsel for Levy, and wished to give bail, and as that proceeding was of very doubtful propriety, the party proceeded to the residence of Judge Betts, who decided that no bail could be given out of the District of Columbia, and the Judge immediately granted a warrant of removal. As this was a pretty late hour of the night, and no conveyance to Washington before Sunday, the Marshall was compelled to keep his prisoner until the 5 o'clock train, (P. M. Sunday,) when Levy was sent on to Washington in the custody of two officers, a telegraphic dispatch having been previously sent to Mr. Secretary Webster, advising him of the whole proceeding.

The offense is provided for by Act of Congress passed 1799, and is punishable by a fine of $5,000, and imprisonment not more than three years, or less than six months. The lateness of the hour at which this arrest was made, and the profound secrecy observed, to keep it from the Press, lest the Habeas Corpus lawyers should have a fine chance for the display of learning and finesse, as also the manufacture of a little extra excitement in the city, must be our excuse for not giving it publicity in the *Times* of Monday.

NIBLO'S.—THE ASSOCIATED ARTISTS.—The production of Mozart's masterpiece, "Don Giovanni," at Niblo's last evening, was a very palpable hit. The house was thronged in every part, and the contentment of the audience was exhibited in repeated applause, and an occasional *bis*. The cast, of course, was a powerful one. Badiali, though clearly unfamiliar with his *role*, supplied the place of practice with his ready resources and fine tact. Signa. Bosio was perfectly finished in "Zerlina:" while Mad. DeVries and Miss Whiting were entirely in the spirit of the piece, and never in better voice. The instrumentation—and no opera on the list is so dependent upon the orchestra—was admirable, reflecting the highest credit upon Signor Arditi, the Maestro. Every part of the performance was in the best taste. A few days of rehearsal will make the performers more thoroughly at home in the libretto, and then we shall have the triumph of the season. "Don Giovanni" is destined to have a long run, and crowded houses, while presented by the present talented corps.

A SUDDEN DEATH.—Yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock, a young female named Miss Mary Ann Noble, was found lying dead at No. 149 Anthony-street, which, at first was somewhat involved in mystery that was afterwards unravelled by the Coroner's investigation. Coroner Ives proceeded to the above premises and thoroughly examined the cause of the sudden and unexpected death. Dr. Lidell made a *post mortem* examination and found no marks of violence, but discovered severe inflammation of the lungs, which was sufficient to produce death, and upon this medical evidence the Jury rendered a verdict of death by "inflammation of the lungs produced by intemperance."

INSANITY AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—On Sunday evening a poor emigrant named Joseph Smith proceeded to the wharf foot of Grand-street, E. R., and while laboring under a severe fit of insanity, attempted to destroy himself by jumping into the water. He struggled and screamed for help, which was heard by a citizen named Hanfield, to whom credit is due for his exertions in saving the lunatic's life. He was finally conveyed to a public house in the vicinity and received due medical attendance.

FIRE IN AVENUE D.—About 7 o'clock Sunday evening a fire broke out in the fourth story of a boarding house, occupied by Joseph Connor, at No. 139 Avenue D—the flames were speedily extinguished by the firemen before any material damage was done to the premises or contents except by water. A Police force from the Eleventh and Thirteenth Wards were promptly on the ground.

FREE ACADEMY EXAMINATION.—Mr. McNally, Principal of Ward School No. 96, sent 26 candidates, to the late examination; of this number 24 were admitted. This is unusually successful. Although this school has been in existence only one year, it already ranks among the first schools in the city

PEOPLE'S LECTURES.—If you wish to hear one of the best Lectures of the season, hear Henry Ward Beecher at the Tabernacle this evening. The subject: "The Law of Precedents," in his hands will be treated in such a manner as will make it both interesting and instructive.

PROFESSOR ANDERSON.—The Professor appears to be a perfect magician; for he not only astonishes us at his sorceries, but, what is still more wonderful, he has turned half the town to conundrum making. To-day is the last chance for those who would take a chance for the plate to hand in their contributions.

THE AZTECS.—These wonderful little people continue to be visited by crowds of our citizens and strangers at every exhibition. Last evening the room was filled to overflowing. We advise our readers not to miss this opportunity of seeing one of the greatest curiosities of the age.

☞ Miss Margaretta Lohrenz, the late mistress of Otto Grunzig, who was arrested on Saturday, by order of the District Attorney, is doing as well as can be expected, at her new quarters in the Tombs. We understand the whole matter concerning her "alleged confession" and the affidavits of various individuals respecting this female's connection with the poisoning of Grunzig's wife, will be thoroughly investigated in a few days, and witnesses have been subpœnaed for that purpose.

☞ The Swiss Benevolent Society met on Saturday night, at Delmonico's, for the election of officers, when the following were declared chosen: President, A. Guerber; Vice-President, —— De Luze; Secretary and Treasurer, C. A. Robert; Commissaries, Messrs. Rossire, Fellor, Mothoy, Laud.

☞ Mr. Wm. Oland Bourne will address the ladies of Harlem on the Temperance Reform, at the Baptist Church in One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, near Fourth-avenue, this evening at 7 o'clock.

☞ Dr. ANTISELL will lecture on Geology and Mineralogy, commencing to-morrow evening, in Clinton Hall. See advertisement.

☞ The Historical Society holds its regular meeting this evening, at the University. HENRY O'RIELY, Esq., will read a paper on "The Early History of Western New-York."

☞ We would call the attention of the public to the great sale of wet goods at A. G. Colby's, No 43 Third-avenue, between Ninth and Tenth-streets.

☞ WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 24th day of January to the 31st day of January, 1852:

Men, 84; Women, 83; Boys, 136; Girls, 101. Total, 404.

Diseases.		*Diseases.*		*Diseases.*	
Abscess	1	Dysentery	7	Inter Intestines	1
Aneurism	1	Epilepsy	1	Lues Venerea	3
Apoplexy	12	Erysipelas	6	Malformation	1
Asthma	3	Exposure	1	Marasmus	15
Atrophia	4	Fracture Skull	2	Measles	1
Angina	1	Fever	6	Old Age	4
Bleeding	2	" Bilious	1	Palsy	2
Burn'd or Scal'ed	2	" Puerperal	6	Premature Birth	3
Bronchitis	2	" Remittent	3	Pleurisy	2
Caries	1	" Scarlet	29	Rheumatism	2
Cancer	2	" Typhoid	2	Scrofula	2
Casualities	4	" Typhus	4	Small Pox	10
Colic	1	" Congestive	2	Spinal disease	2
Consumption	54	" Nervous	2	Sprue	1
Convulsions	41	Heart Disease	5	Stillborn	31
Croup	13	Hooping Cough	5	Suicide	2
Conges. of Lungs	8	Inflammation	5	Suffocation	1
Concussion	1	Inflam'n of Brain	13	Teething	4
Constipation	1	" Bowels	7	Ulceration Intes	1
Debility	6	" Lungs	32	" Womb	1
Delir. Tremens	2	" Stom'ch	1	" Throat	1
Diarrhea	4	" Throat	2	Unknown	3
Dropsy	10	" Liver	1		
Dropsy in Head	17	" Spleen	1	Total	404
" Chest	4	" Knee Jt	1		

AGE—Under 1 year, 116; 1 to 2 years, 48; 2 to 5, 51; 5 to 10, 19; 10 to 20, 13; 20 to 30, 47; 30 to 40, 38; 40 to 50, 24; 50 to 60, 21; 60 to 70, 17; 70 to 80, 16; 80 to 90, 4; Unknown, 2.

PLACES OF NATIVITY—United States, 379; Ireland, 80; England, 10; Scotland, 2; Germany, 26; Prussia, 1; British Possessions in North America, 3; Norway, 1; Unknown, 2.

FROM—Hospital, Bellevue, 11; Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island, 1; Lunatic Asylum, 1; Ward's Island, 41; Randall's Island, 4; City Hospital, 8; City Prison, 1; Colored Persons, 10.

A. W. WHITE, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 31, 1852.

EMIGRATION FOR JANUARY.—The following table shows the number and nations of aliens who arrived at this port during the month of January:

COUNTRY.	*Passengers.*	*Vessels.*	*Tons.*
England	7,611	24	35,097
England		9	
Ireland	408	3	998
Scotland	238	1	615
Havre	1,653	7	7,764
French Ports		1	250
Italian	37	2	2,142
Italian		4	
Dutch	156	1	399
Antwerp	717	4	1,874
Bremen	255	2	688
Hamburg	393	4	1,873
Scandinavia	1	2	565
Portugal		4	951
Chagres and Havana	1,182	9	15 092
Chagres and Havana		3	
Different Ports	57	17	25,407
Different Ports		72	
Total	12 709	169	94,455

During the same month in 1851 the arrivals were 17,240; in 1850, 13,977.

LICENSE STATISTICS FOR JANUARY.—The amount received at the desk of the First Marshall, in the Mayor's Office, last month for licenses, was only $199 50; and for fines only $14. The licenses granted were as follows:

Public Cartmen	50	Tavern Licenses	3
Dirt Cartmen	22	Immigrant House	1
Porters	4	Cartmen	8
Charcoal Pedlars	1		

The amount received for licenses in the office of the Clerk of Common Council, during the same period, was $120 75. The licenses recorded in the latter office were as follows:

Pawnbrokers	1	Butchers (renewals)	38
City Seal	1	Hacks	4
Stage Drivers	5	Meat Shops	4

Total received in both offices for licenses and fines, $434 35.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN—*Monday.*—RICHARD T. COMPTON, President, in the Chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Petitions Referred—Of Hook and Ladder Co. No 4, for a new carriage; of Engine Co. No. 6 for an appropriation to alter and repair their engine; of A. Assur, asking the Corporation to purchase the Coldgasl Stone Statue of Washington; of Dodge & Cook for permission to lay a block of pavement.

Annual Reports ordered to be Printed—The Annual Report of the Dry Dock Savings's Institution, from which we learn that during the year the deposits amounted to $260,596. The depositors numbered 2,976. The sum of $134,234 was drawn from the Institution by 1,499 persons; 362 closed their accounts, and there were 883 new accounts opened. The total assets on Jan. 1, 1852, were $298 791 10. The Annual Report of the Knickerbocker Savings' Bank was received. During 1851, 496 depositors deposited $67,489. These were new accounts. The Institution commenced business August 4, 1851; $95,936 25 has been paid to 186 depositors; of this number 36 closed their accounts. The total assets on Jan. 10, 1852, were $60,115 56. The Annual Report of the Seamen's Bank was also received. The report shows the assets to be $5,440,737 97. The total amount of deposits since the commencement of the Institution, 1829, was $14,477 810 93. Total amount of interest credited to depositors during the same time, $912,677 06. The Annual Report of the Broadway Institution received shows the aggregate amount of deposits on hand from the commencement to Jan. 1, 1852, was $46,091 81; 263 accounts were opened, 390 depositors received and 66 drafts paid. This Institution commenced business Oct. 1, 1851.

Corporation Salaries.—A statement was received from the Controller, showing the amount of salaries for the years 1849, 1850 and 1851. We quote from the following comparative statement:

	1849.	1850.	1851.
Legislative Department	$9 412 71	8,782 09	9 353 99
Police Department	512,187 27	494,781 33	545,313 11
Finance Department	23,956 56	22,288 90	22,815 41
Bureau of City Hall & Park	2,271 33	1,177 00	1,000 00
Street Department	14,918 05	8,620 81	9,600 18
Dept. Repairs and Supplies	12,809 52	14,86 917	14,499 94
Dept. of Streets and Lamps	13,914 88	14,714 90	14,016 60
Croton Aqueduct Dept.	21,113 28	22,478 42	23 878 00
Board of Health		1,402 77	2,071 51
City Inspector's Department	3,208 32	9,635 01	13,556 60
Law Department	14,820 06	13 100 00	13,100 00
Sundry Officers	420 00	345 00	550 00
Alms-House Department	34,453 51		
Governors Alms-House	39,131 64	67,962 91	74,890 57
County Officers	67,315 02	65,235 40	72,860 62
Tax Commissioners		3 649 76	8,126 00
County Clerk's Office	22,239 84	19,430 00	20,250 00
Register's Office	23,571 81	23 511 56	34,202 95
Surrogate's Office	7,956 68	7,456 00	7,466 68
Clerk of Superior Court	6,082 22	6,375 00	5,500 80
Total	$827,176 25	$865,813 08	$983,203 82

The annual report of Mr. Davies, Counsel to the Corporation, was received and ordered to be printed. From the document we learn that there are 87 suits now pending. There were, during the year 1851, 92 suits tried and argued.

A communication received from the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, giving a statement of expenditure for 1850 in this Department, was ordered on file. On motion, the Board adjourned to Wednesday.

BOARD OF ASSISTANTS.—J. TROTTER, Esq., President, in the Chair.—The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Petitions referred—Of Wm Groves, M. D., to be paid for medical services at East Market Police. Adverse to the the sewer in Third street. Adverse to the opening of Ninety-second-street. To fence vacant lots in Sixth-avenue in, from Twenty-fourth to Twenty-fifth-street. To have side walks in Twenty-fourth-street flagged. From J. F. C. Macomb and J. M. Desano, to be permitted to clean the streets of the city by a machine, which will sweep Broadway clear, from the Bowling Green to Twenty-fifth-street, in one hour and a half!

Reports Adopted—Non-concurring with the other Board to increase the salary of the Clerk of Centre Market. In favor of organizing a new Fire Engine Company, to be located in Twelfth-street, between Avenues B and C. In favor of paying James M'Guire for damages incurred during the Cholera of 1849. In favor of awarding damages to Timothy Casey, to the amount of $1,498, for obstructions to the repairing of South-street, from Maiden-lane to Coenties-slip. In favor of regulating and grading Seventy-third-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues. In favor of concurring in the Resolution to regulate Seventh-avenue, from Fifty-ninth-street to Harlem-lane. In favor of concurring in the Resolution to regulate and pave Twenty-sixth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway. In favor of concurring to flag side-walks on Twenty-fifth-street, from Seventh to Eighth-avenues. In favor of concurring to flag side-walks in Twenty-eighth-street, between Fourth and Lexington-avenues. In favor of purchasing house and lot No. 51 Franklin-street, for a Police Station for the Sixth Ward, at a cost of $12,000.

Resolutions Adopted—To inquire into the expense of extending Robinson-street through the grounds of Columbia College to Park-place. To have the cross-walks cleared off in all the streets and thoroughfares in the city. To have Thirtieth-street from Ninth to Eleventh-avenues lighted with oil. That no person shall be elegible to office under the Corporation unless they be actual residents of the City at the time of appointment. To have North Moore-street lighted with gas.

Papers concurred in.—To have the platform of the tower in Thirty-third street repaired so as to be useful to persons appointed to look out for fires. On motion, the Board adjourned to Tuesday.

THE NEW-YORK DISPENSARY.—The Sixty-second annual report of this institution has just been published. From it we gather the following facts:

The total number of patients relieved during the past year amounts to 50,462; which is an increase of 9,027 above that of the former year. Of the 50,462, there were 27,079 prescribed for at the Dispensary; 10 661 at their dwellings, and 2,722 vaccinated. There were 111,393 prescriptions put up at the Dispensary during the year. Of the total number relieved, 21,581 were males and 28,91 females. 10,092 were Americans, and 36,806 Irish. The increase in the number of patients may be accounted for by the number of emigrant arrivals at this port during the year 1851, which exceeded that of 1850 by 76,905. From the Treasurer's report, it appears that the receipts for the year amounted to $5,302 81, and the expenditures to $4,952 40; leaving a balance of $350 41 in the Treasurer's hands.

FORGERY AND BURNING PROMISSORY NOTES.—Yesterday afternoon, officer William H. Stephens, of the Lower Police Court arrested Henry Rottman, upon a warrant issued by Justice Osborne, wherein he stands charged with forgery under the following peculiar circumstances: The affidavit of John Vecchiano, doing business at No. 227 Washington-street, sets forth, that on or about 20th of January last, a man named Jacob Ahrens was indebted to his firm in the sum of $300, for which they took his two notes for $100 each, with the endorsement of Rottman, who devised the scheme intentionally, as he signed his name at the extreme top of the notes, thus preventing Mr. V. from signing above him. He further states that he called on Rottman, requested him to sign other notes correctly. "Oh, yes," replied R., and taking hold of the original notes consigned them to the fire and they were destroyed. He then refused to sign any others, hence the criminal action brought by Mr. V., and the accused was held to bail in the sum of $500.

SUICIDE.—Coroner Ives yesterday held an inquest upon the body of a German named Joseph Preiser, who, on Wednesday last, cut his throat with a razor at No. 111 Wooster-street. The poor fellow had become attached to some young lady and was anxious to make her his wife, but failed, and in a fit of mental derangement he wrote her a letter in which he inflicted a wound that terminated fatally, after lingering several days under the medical treatment of Dr. Allen at the N. Y. Hospital. The Jury came to the conclusion that the deceased committed suicide while laboring under insanity.

FRACAS AT FLORENCE'S HOTEL.—A pugilistic encounter took place on Saturday night, in Florence's Oyster Saloon, corner of Walker-street and Broadway, between a young man named Lynch, and a colored individual residing next door, the fracas originated in consequence of a dispute arising as to an insult from the latter to the former. The negro was seconded by a pugilist of considerable notoriety, but after several rounds was conquered and taken away, with his face terribly pummeled. The second of the unsuccessful black man not feeling satisfied with the result, pitched into the victor, and beat him badly.

CHARGE OF BURGLARY, ROBBERY, AND ARSON.—Officers Brookhaven and Wells, of the Eleventh Patrol District, succeeded in arresting Francis Ellis *alias* "One arm Frank," who stands charged with three crimes, viz.: burglary, robbery, and arson. From a complaint made before Justice Timpson, it appears that the accused entered the grocery store of MARY Fischer, at the corner of Attorney and Stanton-streets, by force, robbed the premises, and set them on fire; but the fire was discovered in due time to prevent the destruction of the building. The prisoner was brought before the Magistrate, and committed for an examination.

AN ADROIT ROBBERY.—On Saturday night, about 9½ o'clock, some thief went to the jewellery store of Messrs. Louis and Goldstein, at No. 393 Pearl-street, and quietly fastened the front doors with a rope from the outside, he then plunged his hand through a large pane of glass in the show-window, and stole two elegant watches and other jewellery, with which he made his escape. The instant the crash was heard the proprietors ran to the door but could not get out to cry stop thief.

FRIGHT AND RUNAWAY.—On Saturday afternoon a spirited horse belonging to H. A. Kerr, grocer, at No. 746 Broadway, suddenly took fright while standing on the corner of Park-row, attached to a light waron, darting into Broadway at full speed, and when nearly opposite Stewart's store, came in collision with another vehicle. Fortunately, no person was injured, although the thoroughfare was crowded with citizens.

CHARGE OF RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—The Police of the Eleventh Ward arrested three men on Sunday, named Duncan Peddie, Nicholas Shoultz, and Bernard Callahan, on a charge of acting as a "fence" for rogues, in purchasing property from various individuals that had recently been stolen from the Novelty Works, and the grocery store of Mr Fischer in Attorney-street. They were taken to the Essex Police Court, and committed by Justice Timpson.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Friday last, a son of ex-officer Gilbert Hays, aged 7 years, was dangerously injured in the head, by a piece of heavy timber that was recklessly thrown from the fourth story of a new building, erecting on the corner of St. Mark's Place and First-avenue while the unfortunate lad was passing. His skull was badly fractured.

HOTEL ROBBERY.—A man named John Dwyer was arrested in the Second Ward Saturday morning, by officer Welsh, upon a charge of entering the Howard House, corner Broadway and Maiden-lane, and stealing therefrom a valuable coat from the room of Mr. L. P. Porter. The rogue was sent to the Tombs and committed by Justice Osborn.

FALLING DOWN STAIRS.—A citizen by the name of Francis Pillar, residing at No 394 Hudson-st. was seri

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

A LECTURE—By Doctor Baird.

The second of the course of Nine Lectures to be given in Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. Baird, came off Friday evening at the Female Academy. Its subject was Russia and Poland, their history, biography, human nature and political position; and with truth it may be said, that no person who has traveled through those countries can be better qualified to do justice to the subject.

He began by calling the attention of the audience to the vast extent of the Russian Empire, embracing, as it did, about as much as the half of Europe. Its surface was mountainous and somewhat rocky, with some exceptions. It possesses territory to a great extent on our own continent and Nova Zembla. Its population now is about 67,000,000, 55,000,000 of whom are in Europe. The Northern part of Russia in Europe is very barren, and marshy and rocky, being lakey and low. The southern part is sandy, and through which run the Volga, Don, Nieper and Niesta. Four of the rivers of Russia flow in one direction, and four in an opposite. No part of the world is as level as Russia—being the lowest country in Europe. If you were to level it off, it would be only thirty-five feet above the sea. According to Humboldt, it would take materials from Central Europe, and Southern Europe in particular, to make it six hundred feet above the level of the sea.

As to the early history of Russia, it was involved in great obscurity. Rome never conquered any part of her. She was impenetrable by the Romans. The Greeks, however, planted colonies in the Southern part of Russia before the Christian Era; and hence Civilization in the Southern part of Russia advanced in the ages which followed the advent of our Saviour. But, by the irruptions of Tartars and barbarians, Greek Civilization disappeared; and, when again it set its foot upon Russian soil, instead of South, it showed itself in the North—especially at St Petersburgh. Scythia, was, according to the idea of the Romans, filled with various tribes, who lived in tents, and whose occupation was sporting and fishing. These tribes were constantly at war with each other. The only way in which the Greeks and Romans got any intelligence from the Scythians was from travellers.

In the fifth century, according to Russian historians, a Sclavonic tribe obtained preponderance over the rest. The Government was established at Keiff.

The Russians obtained their Christianity from Constantinople. In the process of time, the Russians embraced the Greek faith. Already had the schisms taken place between the Greek Church and the Latin Church. There was no essential difference between the creeds of the two churches. The Greek Church, however, has no infallible head. It had monks until Peter the Great put an end to thus business. They administered the sacrament to the laity, and to infants when sick to get them well, and to well, that they might not get sick. The sacrament of the Priest was given just as you would give great to children. The doctrine of purgatory is not adhered to or strongly as by the Roman Catholics, though the Greek Church has the Seven Ceremonies the same as the Latin Church. There is a better foundation for the work of Reformation than there is in the Latin Church, because they are oppbsed to giving the people the Scriptures.

The Greek Church prevailed in Russia. At the same time, another branch of the Sclavonic race established themselves further north, where now stands the city of Warsaw. Poland remained independent for a time; and the Poles made more progress in civilization than did the Russians, sending missionaries abroad, &c.

The cause of the original feuds between the two nations lies in the fact that the Poles were Roman Catholics, while the Russians belonged to the Greek Church. Religion was at the bottom of it. The Poles advanced faster in civilization, because they were nearer to Germany, and had many wars with the Germans, especially with the Teutonic Knights.

To come down further in the history of these countries Keiff ceased to be a part of Russia in the latter part of the twelfth century. A man by the name of George founded the City of Moscow and transferred the seat of Government to that city from Keiff.

The City of Moscow contains 400,000 inhabitants, a large part being built of wood, a few buildings of brick. It is very level, and, though lying in a basin, you would scarcely perceive it. It is surrounded by a ridge of hills, over which the French came. Moscow was burned in 1812, after the French had taken possession of it. It was set on fire after that was done, Bonaparte ought not to have let them do that. It was their nature to burn whatever they left behind them, and Russians have wondered that any body should have thought there was any great merit in that affair. Nine-tenths of the City were burned. Bonaparte had enough to put four or five men in every house, and thus have prevented such a catastrophe. There are no ruins of the conflagration to be seen, the city has been completely rebuilt.

The chief charm of the place is the Kremlin. Some Prince found a hill on the North side of the river that he thought he could convert into a Kremlin. It is 75 or 80 feet above the river, and is the chief promenading place in the city, commanding a fine view of the city.

The city of Moscow was a long time growing up, and is the only city in Russia of any importance, with one or two exceptions.

Russia was troubled by the irruption of Asiatics in the time of Tamerlane. The Tartars conquered a great part of Russia, and, at the same time, the Poles gave the Russians a great deal of trouble; for, being more civilized, they were more warlike. Between the Tartars and the Poles, the Russian Empire was almost annihilated in the sixteenth century. Evan, a man of indomitable courage, began to make war upon the Tartars and Poles, and transferred the Government to Moscow.

Peter the Great began to reign in 1689, just about the time of the revolution in England, when the Prince of Orange took possession of the throne of England. From that time dates the existence of Russia as a European country. Before that it was emphatically Asiatic. Peter went to work to make them Europeans. The first thing he did was to break down the power of the Janizaries. Peter, with his own hands, cut off the heads of a great many of them. He put down the Monks, and broke up the Monasteries; ordained that no man should be a monk without reaching the age of fifty; went to work to try to make people dress in French fashion; imported a number of French, German, and Dutch tailors into Russia. He wanted people to shave off their beards, while it was the custom there to let the beard grow. Ordained that nobody should go to Court without shaving off his beard first. But the most remarkable of his movements was his trying to create an army and a navy. Peter was extremely anxious for commerce and manufactories: thought Russia could not be anything without commerce. He got possession of the Gulf of Finland, which occasioned war with Sweden. He contrived to conquer a place near the Gulf, upon which he founded St. Petersburgh. This city was built in the woods, and now it is immediately surrounded by swampy forests. But Peter was not intimidated, and as his death, the city which he built in the woods, contained a population of sixty thousand inhabitants. It lies in latitude 60°, and is somewhat unhealthy—the principal disease being bilious fever. It is twenty-four miles in circumference, though a great deal of space is taken up by the rivers, and the streets are too wide—this fault being characteristic of the Russians. The reason of this is, their houses are mostly built of wood, and to prevent fires.

Peter the Great began to have commerce and a navy. This was folly, but it was a folly that has been continued by all the Emperors of Russia.

Though there is some reason for a navy now, there was none then. There was no person in Russia who knew any thing about nautical affairs; so he went at it himself. He went to Holland and England to learn the shipcarpenter's trade. He entered the navy and was successively promoted, and then entered as a common soldier in the army and was made superior. He found that his troops were ready a match for the Swedes.

From that time Russia has advanced. Peter wished that all his subjects might read, but he did not do much towards bringing it about. All the civilization he affected was of a general nature, and did not touch the masses as it did the higher classes. In this way there succeeded many sovereigns, not to be compared to him. Peter's son reigned three years. The empress Ann reigned ten years, during which the great bell, weighing 430,000 pounds, was made. This bell a few years afterwards fell, when the building was burned, and was broken. This bell was large enough to hold a congregation of one hundred people. It was sixty-five feet in circumference, and thirty feet high. The monks have converted it into a chapel, and placed a cross on the top of it. The empress Ann seemed to follow up the spirit of Peter. The daughter of Peter, Elizabeth reigned twenty-two years. Peter was the third husband of Catherine. She suddenly dethroned her husband who was afterwards put to death, thirteen years before our revolution. She reigned thirty-four years and died suddenly. She had a son named Paul, whom she hated on account of his father, and who was unjustly considered deranged. He had no ideas of Government, on account of his mother's keeping him close. Paul reigned from '96 to 1801, and then was dethroned on account of plunging the country in a war with England.

After the murder of his father, Alexander came to the throne, and reigned from 1801 to 1825, and then died. The Empress died shortly afterwards. When the news arrived of the death of Alexander, Nicholas sent for his brother Constantine, to come immediately and take the government into his hands; but, it being found that Nicholas was the rightful heir, he proceeded to administer the oath. Three or four regiments refused to take it. About two o'clock in the afternoon, a faithful regiment was brought up from the barracks, and the fight commenced, which lasted about half an hour. At last they submitted and threw down their guns, and went to the barracks. The officers went to Siberia. That was the way Nicholas came to the throne instead of Constantine. The trouble had been brewing for three or four years, but Alexander, who was conscious of the fact, had not courage to put it down. The cry was "Constantine and the Constitution," and when asked what they meant by "Constitution," they answered that they wanted "Constantine and his wife."

Nicholas has now been on the throne twenty-seven years. He is now 56 years of age; a man of fine health, and it is not likely that he thinks of giving up the throne. He has a son 25 years of age, to whom the Russians look forward with great confidence as he is a friend of improvement. He projected the Railroad from St. Petersburgh to Moscow, 450 miles long, which was made by American Engineers, and others will shortly be built. Russia is a good country for Railroads, as it has plenty of iron.

The present Emperor has three sons and two daughters. The eldest son is called Alexander, after the name of his uncle He is a man of great promise, and is better educated than his father.

Twenty millions of serfs belong to the Emperor and twenty-six millions belong to the nobles—forty-eight millions bought and sold with the lands. Nineteen millions are not serfs.

It is the wish of the Emperor Nicholas to liberate the serfs, but the power lies in the hands of the nobles, and it is dangerous ground for him to tread upon.

The Poles from 1572 to 1722 elected their monarchs. Their government was extremely defective. The first monarch they elected was a Frenchman, who ran away from Poland in a few days. The next was a Hungarian, and he did not do much. The third was a Swede. The Protestants were not sorry at the dismemberment of their republic. Were it not for the pride of the Russians they would give up Poland.

The lecturer then referred to the strength of Russia, and said he was entirely of the opinion that Russia is not a strong country. It has 700,000 soldiers, and they are scattered over the empire. Three hundred thousand men could not be brought into the central parts of Europe. The armies that were sent to France, were sent there by British gold. This could not be obtained again. Russia's treasury has only 190 millions of our dollars. Her debt is $6,100,000,000. Germany, single-handed, would be enough for her, and as for France, there is no ground for comparison with Russia. If the western nations of Europe will allow Russia to domineer over them, they deserve to be conquered.

WANTED.

TEN MEN WANTED of good address to sell a Patent Article wanted in every Family. Agents are making $8 to $10 per day, for Richmond, Savannah, Charleston, New Orleans, and California. With $200 to open a depot, can make $2,000 to $3,000 per annum. Call or address, post paid, No. 317 Bowery. 3f-3t*

SITUATION WANTED.—A situation in a Shipping or Commission House, by a young man, who has had two years' experience. Best of reference. Address S. T. D., at this office. 3f-3t*

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced man, a situation in some light business as porter or assistant bookkeeper, entry clerk or to collect. Salary moderate. City reference given. Address CLERK, Times office. 3f 2t*

CARRIERS WANTED.—Carriers with good references, who wish to obtain a route on a new weekly Democratic paper, will apply to W. H HOGAN, 7 Clinton-court, corner Beekman and Nassau-sts, between 12 and 2 today and to-morrow. 3f-1t*

POWER PRESSMAN WANTED.—Satisfactory wages will be paid for a workman of thorough experience and ability. None others need apply. Address S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 10 State-st., Boston. 2f-3t*

PRIVATE NURSING FOR GENTLEMEN—By J. M. LUDLOW. Those that are desirous of an experienced and faithful Nurse in sickness, please call, or address J. M. LUDLOW, No. 845 Broadway, Union Place, P. O., N. Y. Physician's Reference given. n11-3m*

NOTICE.—CAME ASHORE, on Coney Island Point, on MONDAY, Dec. 22, a RAFT, consisting of 27 square Pine Logs. For information respecting them, apply to BARNARDUS DONLY, Coroner, at his store, Gravesend, King's County, L. I. j3-1m*

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOST.—Supposed to be left in one of Kipp & Brown's Omnibuses, or dropped in the street, a SMALL ROLL OF PAPERS, containing agreements between various persons and the owner. The finder will be handsomely rewarded by handing it in, at No. 155 Broadway, up stairs.

SECOND HAND ORGAN, suitable for Parlor or small Church—cost $200—will be sold for $100; and may be seen at the Ware-rooms of F. GILBERT & CO., No. 447 Broadway. [3f-1m] HORACE WATERS.

GREAT SALE OF WET GOODS.—$28,000 worth of Wet Goods from the great wreck and the late fire will be sold at A. G. COLBY'S, 3f-2t* No. 43 3d-av. between 9th and 10th-sts. N. B.—New Spring De Laines at 1s. per yard worth 2s.

PIANOS.—A 6½ Octave Piano, in rosewood case, and about two years in use, for $100; Mahogany, do., for $90; a 6½ Octave Cottage Piano, new and warranted, for $165; a 6½ Octave Square, do., $150; an old Piano for $20; and Melodeons and Music Stools, 10 Gold Watches and Chains, Salamander Safe, a double barrelled Gun, Inquires Blank Books, 20,000 Segars, &c. Cash advances on Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Furniture, Pianos, Books, Watches, Merchandize, and personal property generally. 3f-3t* I. F. JONES, No 52 Ann-st., 2d floor.

ARRIVAL OF THE CELEBRATED DR. SWAN and Miss JOHNSON, of Boston, the Mesmeric and Botanic Physicians. Dr SWAN has taken rooms at No. 157½ Bowery, near Broome st, and is prepared to examine and prescribe for the sick to the entire satisfaction of all. Miss Johnson, Miss J., who is a mesmeric lady, will give a correct account of of absent friends, stolen property, law suits, marriage, &c., and will give advice respecting any kind of business Dr. SWAN'S medicines can be obtained at all times at his office All letters post-paid will receive attention. Office hours from 8 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 9½ P. M. 3f-6t*

W. L. WHITING, No. 435 Broadway, Ladies Boot and Shoe Maker, would respectfully announce to his lady patrons and the public, that he has now ready for examination and sale, a unique and elegant variety of Ladies White Satin, Dress and Toilet Slippers, cut and finished in the latest French fashion and style. He would particularly call their attention to his new and beautiful ladies Cork and Double sole Boots, similar to those exhibited at the late Fair of the American Institute; for the excellence and superior workmanship of which, the Committee of award gave him a Medal. Just received, five hundred pairs of Ladies French Clogs, a very superior article and well worthy the attention of the ladies. 3f-Th&M

THE FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED FIVE YEARS by the American Institute, for the best specimens of off hand Penmanship, is exhibited at the Penmanship Institution—OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH'S Writing Rooms, No 289 Broadway, (first cor. above the Irving House), New-York. Terms reduced one-half, viz: $2 50 for ten lessons of one hour each, Stationery 50c. s or twenty lessons for $5, including Stationery. Private instructions reduced from $15 to $10 for the course. Terms payable in advance.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE.—Ladies' Classes at 11 A. M and 4 P. M, Gentlemen's Classes at 9 A.M., and 3, 7 and 8 o'clock, P.M., daily, excepting Saturdays.

"A few hints from a perfect master are often of more service in developing the capacities of a pupil than the most protracted lessons from an inferior teacher."—*William C. Bryant.* 3f-1t*

THE PRIZE MEDAL.—With "Honorable Mention," has been awarded for the GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, by the Jurors of the Exhibition of all Nations, and is now used in the Royal Laundry. Being thus doubly noticed for its "general superiority," (a mark of distinction conferred on no other) by the Royal Commissioners Jury, from among thirty or forty exhibitors, sets it far above every other of its competitors. The ladies are therefore respectfully requested to make a trial of the Glenfield Patent Double-Refined Powder Starch, which, for domestic use, now stands unrivalled.

Copy of testimonial from the Laundress of Her Majesty's Royal Laundry, Richmond, Surrey. "Mr. Wotherspoon, No 60 Dunlop-st., Glasgow. The Glenfield Patent Powder Starch has now been used for some time in that Department of the Royal Laundry where all the Finest Goods are finished for Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, and I have much pleasure in informing you that it has given the highest satisfaction.

M. WEIGH, Laundress to Her Majesty.

ROYAL LAUNDRY, Richmond, near London, 15th May, 1851."

Sold by Grocers generally in the United States. Wholesale agent, GEO. WALKER, No. 254½ Washington-st. 17-1m

STATIONERY BLANK BOOKS, PAPER, &c.—COLLINS, BOWNE & CO., successors to DAVID FELT & Co., Stationer's Hall, sell at low prices every article of Foreign and Domestic Stationery. Blank books of all the various sizes and styles of binding, which for quality and low prices are unsurpassed. Paper of the best linen stock from the first manufactories of this country and Europe. Gas ing, wire, steel pens, gold and steel pencils, ink stands, memorandum books, notes, checks, bills of exchange, and every article of a superior quality required in the Counting-room or public office. They have greatly increased their facilities by the purchase of a new Bindery and a Printing Office, with entire new and complete fonts of type. 3f

REFOLDING AND PACKING WAREHOUSE—CLEVELAND & CO., No. 65 Beaver-st, and No 28 Exchange-place, New York, are fully prepared to examine and pack Auction purchases; Refold and Refinish every description of Dry Goods; make up water proof mule packs, for land carriage; Bale Goods for California and other distant ports; and Compress Blankets and other bulky goods to reduce the measurement. Having six powerful Presses and competent workmen in all the different departments, they are enabled to transact any amount of business in their line with promptness. All goods on the premises are covered by insurance. j13-tfTuTh&S

TO THE PUBLIC.—CAUTION.—Notice is hereby given, that a check drawn payable to J. H. FRAZER or bearer, on the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of New-Brunswick, by WILLIAM MALLOY, and dated January 30, 1852, for one thousand dollars, was lost, as is supposed, in New-York City, on Friday, the 30th inst. The payment of the said check has been stopped, and caution is hereby given against any person's receiving the same. The finder of the above-mentioned check will be liberally rewarded by giving it to ISAAC F. KER, Cashier, Delaware and Raritan Canal Railroad, Jersey City, or to J. HATFIELD FRAZER, at New-Brunswick, N. J., his place of residence. 2f-3t

CHELSEA MILLS, 27 st., between 9th and 10th-avs. The subscribers having completed their arrangements for carrying on the Milling business, are now prepared to furnish Fresh Ground Extra Flour, Graham Flour, Indian Meal, Hominy, Wheaten Grits, Farina and Buckwheat Flour. They will also prepare a superior article of Corn Farina, being one of the best preparations ever made for invalids or children. Grain sent to the Mill will be ground with despatch. Corn, Oats and Feed, for sale. Orders sent to the Mill, or to the Depot, No. 10 Beekman st., will meet with attention.

For sale, a Ten-horse Engine and Boiler.

j12-1m MUNSON & WILLIS

RICH AND USEFUL GIFTS.—A Gold PEN and Pencil Case has just been issued from the manufactory of the subscribers, the most complete and convenient pocket companion ever offered to the public, and which for beauty of workmanship defies competition. Six sizes, patented and warranted. Also, a large and varied assortment of gold and silver pencil and pen cases, together with our superior gold pens, which need no proof of their superiority except the increased demand and the numerous attempts at imitation. d12-tf A. G BAGLEY & CO., Nos 189 and 277 Broadway.

MANUFACTORY OF SILVER WARE.—(For the Trade only.)—Articles of every description manufactured for the Trade, with promptness and dispatch. Store keepers, out of the city, are invited to call and examine specimens, which, for workmanship and quality of silver, will compare favorably with any other establishment. Tea Sets, Urns, Pitchers, Cups, Trumpets, &c.; also, Spoons and Forks of a variety of patterns. j13-2meod* G. PECK, Jr. & CO., No. 85 Duane-st.

CLAUSSEN'S IMPROVED MODE OF TREATING FLAX.—The subscriber is prepared to make arrangements with parties in the several States of the Union for the use of Claussen's Patent for the preparation of Flax Cotton, Flax, Hemp, and other vegetable fibres for spinning and felting. The right for the following States has been disposed of, viz.: Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York, Illinois and Rhode Island j31-1m E. G. ROBERTS, 68 Pine-st.

CALIFORNIA.—SAN FRANCISCO.—JOHN K. HACKETT, Attorney at Law, Notary Public, and Commissioner, office in Burgoyne & Co.'s Banking House, will attend to the collection of claims, &c., throughout California and Oregon Territory. Refers to Hon. Samuel Nelson, U. S. District Judge; Hon. John W. Edmonds, Hon D. P. Ingraham, Hon. J. Prescott Hall, Daniel Lord, Esq. Hon. Joseph L. White, David Austen, Esq. d31-eodim*

FRANCIS HART, JOB PRINTER, 117 LIBERTY STREET.—The advertiser, having every means for doing a large business, and doing it well, tenders his services to the liberal and tasteful part of the community. In respect to prompt and excellent workmanship, and moderate prices, he defies competition. He will be happy to verify these facts at any time. j14-tf

$1.000 REWARD—Will be paid if the celebrated BOHEMIAN HAIR DYE does not instantly change grey, red, or sandy hair, to a beautiful black or brown; it never change or fade; if it injures the hair or skin—or if any other dye in market possesses the same or as many good qualities. Sold at the Perfumery Store, No 237 Hudson-st. Price 75 cts. per case. $6 per doz. 2f-3t*

ASTROLOGY.—Professor WILSON, late President of the Astrological Society in London, can be consulted on all the events of life, at No. 212½ Elm-st., one door from Spring. Fee—Ladies, 75 cents; Gentlemen, $1. Prof. WILSON is the only person who predicted correctly the marriage of Queen Victoria, and described her husband two years before it took place. j31-2t*

ACCOUNT BOOKS, PAPER, &c.—FRANCIS & LOUTREL, 77 Maiden-lane, sell at low prices every style of Blank Book, Writing Paper and Stationery articles, Diaries for 1852, Envelopes, Copying Presses. Books made to pattern, Cards, Circulars, Checks, &c. printed in style required. 2f-3t*

CLOTHING.—Ladies or Gentlemen having any Clothing or Furniture to dispose of, can receive the utmost value in cash, by sending to S. COHEN, at his store, No. 452 Hudson-st. Ladies attended by Mrs. COHEN. j28-1m*

MELODEONS.—CARHART & NEEDHAM, manufacturers of Carhart's Patent Melodeons. Warerooms No. 280 Broadway; manufactory No. 75 East Thirteenth-street, New-York. Prices from $40 to $300. d17-3m

THE ACCORDEON TAUGHT on a new and improved System, by Professor GAMBLE, on moderate terms, No. 375 Hudson-st. N. B. Accordeons tuned and repaired. j26-1m*

U. S. PASSPORTS FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, an indispensable protection to travelers against foreign aggression. Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner, No. 66 Broadway. 3f-1m

DORRMUS & NIXON have removed for the present to Nos. 115 and 117 William-st., Washington Stores. j30-6w

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE EVERGREEN FOR FEBRUARY.

CONTENTS—The Queen's Fete. Two chapters of this splendid, original, historical romance of the days of Herod the Great. Petrus Petra proving the Romish claim in regard to St. Peter, an unfixed assumption. By Bishop H. W. Onderdonk. Letters from Adina, at Jerusalem, in the days of Pontius Pilate. By Rev. (late Professor) J. H. Ingraham. The Minnesota Mission. The Superannuated; or the Rector of St. Bardolph's. By Rev. Frederick W. Shelton, author of "Reminder and the Dragon, &c. Hungary and Austria. By the Editor. The Gospel Guide. By E T O. Poetry, &c., &c. EMBELLISHMENT—The Chariot-race. A splendid steel engraving. TERMS—$3 a year. 18¾ cents a single number.

3f-1t* BUNNELL & PRICE, Publishers, 121 Fulton-st.

JUST PUBLISHED

MARX'S MUSICAL COMPOSITION.—The Theory and Practice of Musical Composition. By Adolph Bernhard Marx, Doctor of Music, &c. Translated from the third German edition, and edited by HERMANN S. SARONI. A. B. Marx holds such high rank in Germany as a writer upon the subject of Musical Composition, that any recommendation of his great work to those who are at all acquainted with the Musical literature of the land which is emphatically the home of music, would be superfluous. It is without a rival as a treatise upon this subject, thoroughly scientific and yet adapted to popular comprehension. The present translation is beautifully printed in 4to octavo pages and bound in English cloth. Price $2 50. For sale by booksellers generally, Published by

3f-1t* D&W MASON & LAW, No. 23 Park-row.

THE ACADEMY VOCALIST.

A COLLECTION OF VOCAL MUSIC arranged for the use of Seminaries, High Schools, Singing Classes, &c. By George F. Root, Professor of Music in Rutger's and Spingler Institutes, the New-York Institution for the Blind, &c., with a complete course of Elementary Instruction, Vocal Exercises, and Solfeggios, by Lowell Mason. This work is intended to supply a want long felt in our Higher Schools and Institutions. The music is arranged for three parts, and in such a manner that it may be sung exclusively by female voices or by a mixed choir. Whenever solos occur a simple accompaniment for the Piano Forte or Melodeon has been added. The work is printed from new English type and on beautiful paper. Single copies will be sent by mail (post-paid) for examination on the receipt of Fifty Cents. Price $5 per dozen.

3f-1t* D&W MASON & LAW, No 23 Park-row.

WILDER'S SCHOOL MUSIC.

A COLLECTION OF THIRTY-SIX NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SONGS, arranged for Schools and Juvenile classes. By L. Wilder, teacher of music in the Brooklyn Music Schools, &c., price $1 50 per dozen. Persons remitting Fifteen Cents, will receive a copy for examination by mail [3f-1t* D&W] MASON & LAW, No. 23 Park-row.

DR. SWETT ON DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

DR. APPLETON & CO. WILL PUBLISH on TUESDAY, A TREATISE ON THE DISEASES OF THE CHEST; being a Course of Lectures delivered at the New-York Hospital, by John A Swett, M. D., Physician to the New-York Hospital, Member of the New-York Pathological Society; one vol 8vo., illustrated Price $3. The same is intended to embrace all the well-established practical facts in relation to the important class of Diseases of which it treats. Illustrated by wood cuts and steel engravings.

D. A & Co. have just published,

WOMAN EXEMPLARY FOR ACTS OF PIETY AND CHARITY, by Julia Kavanagh, author of "Nathalie," &c.: one vol. 12mo. 75 cents.

NICARAGUA; its People, Scenery, Monuments and the proposed Interoceanic Canal, with numerous Original Maps and Illustrations. By E. G. Squier, late Charge d'Affaires of the United States to the Republics of Central America. 2 vols. 8vo Price $5. 2f-2t

"A NEW EDITION OF

WILLARD'S UNITED STATES," brought down to 1852, in one volume, 8vo., 523 pages.—This History, by Mrs. Emma Willard, the well known founder of the Troy Female Seminary, and author of several Historical and Geographical works, has passed through numerous editions, and met with a favor rarely known by other works of a similar kind—is now brought down to the present time in a form readable and comprehensive. It contains a chronological table, and illustrated with a series of progressive maps, showing the condition of the country at different points of time. No library can be complete without a copy of this valuable work.

A. S BARNES & CO., Publishers of Willard's Universal History, Davies's Mathematics, &c. &c., No. 51 John-st. j31-eod&W

SORCERY AND MAGIC.

NOW READY.—"Narratives of Sorcery and Magic, from the most authentic sources." By Thomas Wright, Esq., M. A., F. S. A. &c. First American, from the second London edition, in 1vol 12mo., cloth. Price, $1 25.

"This is one of the pleasantest books about witchcraft that we ever read."—*Algonquin*

"The range of information in the book is extraordinarily wide, and it is popularly set forth throughout without a touch of pedantry or a dull page."—*Examiner.*

On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, THE SECOND EDITION OF CLOVERNOOK.

In a few days, "Characters in the Gospel, illustrating Phases of Character at the present Day." By Rev. E. H. Chapin. Price, 50 cents.

j31-3t J. S REDFIELD, Clinton Hall.

INSURANCE.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.

CHARTERED IN 1834.—Offices, No. 43 Fulton-st. Brooklyn, No 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York Have their Capital (as also a handsome surplus) invested in the most undoubted securities, and continue to insure Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, and other personal property, Vessels in port and their Cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any other similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	William Miles,	Alex. H. Schultz,
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WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

ALFRED G. STEVENS, Secretary. c23-tf

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 61 Chambers-st, adjoining Stewart's store. CAPITAL $200,000.—This Company, having their Capital all paid in, are now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Warehouses, Dwellings, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Vessels in port, &c., &c., against loss or damage by Fire.

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Cors. V. Anderson,	David Morrison,	John B. Durbrow,
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WASHINGTON SMITH, Vice President.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

JOHN COOKE, Jr., Surveyor. 3f-tf

OFFICE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 348 Broadway, Jan. 13, 1852. At the Annual Election for Directors of this Company, held at the office this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

Schureman Halsted,	Charles Sandford,	John T. Fisher,
John Harper,	Chester Driggs,	Aaron Arnold,
Wm. V. Brady,	Sam'l S. Althause,	Wm Truslow,
Wm. H. Ashmore,	Wm. J. Smyth,	Orrin S. Hadden,
Wilson G Hunt,	Jno. W. Mercereau,	John McLean,
Leonard Kirby,	Heimus M. Wells,	Stephen V. Albro,
George T. Cobb,	Matthew Bird,	James Foster,
Fran. W. Edmonds,	H. M. Forrester,	Washington Yale,
Lewis Doty,	Reuben W. Howes,	John W. Ramsey,
Benj. F. Camp,	John B. Dickinson,	Francis Godine,

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, HIRAM M. FORRESTER, Esq., was unanimously elected President in place of Schureman Halsted, Esq., resigned. The following gentlemen were at the same time elected inspectors of the next election: Dr. Jacob Harsen, Charles Shields and Michael McGrath. On motion of M. Bird, Esq., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be and are hereby tendered to our late President, Schureman Halsted, Esq., for his faithful and efficient services as President of the Broadway Insurance Co. from its first organization to the present time

Resolved, That in retiring from the responsible situation which he has so satisfactorily filled, he carries with him the warm personal regards of each member of the Board, and their regret that their official connection is brought to a close.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

ALBION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—LONDON AND NEW-YORK. INSTITUTED 1805.—No. 44 Wall-st.

BONUS DECLARED EVERY THREE YEARS AND PROFITS PAID IN CASH

The next division of profits will take place in 1856.

CALIFORNIA.

California risks taken at a moderate extra premium.

HALF CREDIT SYSTEM.

When the insurance is for whole life, half the premium for the first five years may remain, if desired, as a permanent loan at interest, without giving any note—the policy holder participating in each division of the profits.

No charge for residence in Europe, or crossing the Atlantic at any season of the year.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

J. W. FRANCIS, M. D., No. 1 Bond-st. J. C. BEALS, M. D., No. 30 East 14th-st.

COUNSEL.

CHARLES EDWARDS.

REPORT OF PROFITS.

Prospectus rates for joint lives survivorship annuities and every contingency involving the duration of life, can be had on application at the Agency. JOSEPH FOWLER, j9-1m R. S. BUCHANAN.

THE NEW-YORK BOWERY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 124 Bowery, corner of Grand-street—CAPITAL, $300,000—Continue to insure Dwelling Houses and Furniture, Store Houses and Merchandize, and every other description of personal property, against loss and damage by fire, upon terms as favorable as any similar institution. Having a large surplus fund, which, with their Capital being safely and profitably invested, enables them to afford "reliable security" on all policies they issue. Business hours from 9 A. M. till sun-setting. Orders through the Post-Office will receive immediate attention. All losses liberally adjusted, and promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

David Cotheal,	Anson G. Phelps,	Peter Gassner,
John Allan,	George Farmer,	Gideon Ostrander,
John Gray,	Enoch Dean,	Isaac Ward,
James Mills,	William Hibbard,	Joseph Britton,
Wm. P. Woodcock,	Jacob B. Le Roy,	John McMenomy,
John Leveredge,	John D. Wendell,	Gerard Stuyvesant,
Jacob Aims,	M. M. Quackenbos,	

WM. HIBBARD, President.

G. G. TAYLOR, Secretary. n26-tf

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 9th Month, 1851.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL OF $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	Cyrus Hitchcock,	Wm. H. Falls,
John D. Wright,	John J. Walker,	Chas. H. Marshall
T. C. Chardavoyne,	Richard Field,	Irad Hawley,
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GEO. S. FOX, President.

D. F. OLNEY, Secretary.

ALBANY INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated in 1811; Agency Office No. 67 Wall-st., New-York. This old established Company offers to insure against loss and damage by fire on buildings, merchandize, household furniture, vessels and cargoes and personal property in general, on terms as favorable as other responsible institutions.

TEUNIS VAN VECHTEN, President.

STEPHEN GROESBECK, Secretary.

All losses liberally adjusted and paid in New-York.

j15-1m R. W. BLEECKER, Agent, No. 67 Wall-st.

HARTFORD LIFE AND HEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY.—Premium due on Policies issued prior to August, 1851, received at the Office of David S. Dodge, Agent, No. 25 Cliff-st. j24-2meod

PRIVATE SURGICAL CLINIQUE, at No. 112 Grand-st., two doors west of Broadway, under the care of Dr. DIXON, Editor of the *Scalpel*. This charity is designed to protect the feelings of the virtuous poor from unnecessary exposure before a medical class. The attendance on Wednesday and Saturday is gratuitous. Private office hours from 10 to 3, daily, and 7 to 9 evenings. The office of the *Scalpel*, and *Quarterly Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, is at No. 2 Astor House, where all business communications must be left, and where may also be had Dr. Dixon's works, WOMAN AND HER DISEASE, and his PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM. Price $1.

The *London Lancet*, and New-York and Boston Medical Journals, remark: "Dr. Dixon has placed the Profession under great obligations by these admirable works." "By his great practical experience he has secured attention to every page in the volume." "Few medical men have done more for the cause of practical science." The next number of the *Scalpel* will appear on the 1st of Feb. j31-eod3w

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of SMITH & COLES, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. HENRY SMITH, continuing the business, and assuming all the liabilities of the late firm. HENRY SMITH.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1852. JOHN F. COLES.

HENRY SMITH, (the original Razor-strop Man,) will continue the Fancy Goods business, at the old stand, No. 253 Grand-st., corner of Christie-st, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. Public sales every evening. 2f-3t*

NOTICE.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name or firm of MORRISON & ALLEN, is dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by JOHN MORRISON.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1852. JOHN MORRISON, JAMES ALLEN.

The subscriber will continue the business at the same store, No. 383 Broadway. [2f-3t*] JOHN MORRISON.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of FELLOWS, VAN ARSDALE & COOPER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOHN VAN ARSDALE retiring from business. The business of the firm will be settled by FELLOWS & COOPER. WM. M. FELLOWS.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1852. JOHN VAN ARSDALE, JOSEPH M. COOPER. 2f-2w*

NOTICE.—The subscribers will continue the business of the late firm of FELLOWS, VAN ARSDALE & COOPER, under the name of FELLOWS & COOPER. WM. M. FELLOWS.

NEW-YORK,

New-York Daily Times.

CALIFORNIA.

New-Year's Day—Indian Relations—Conduct of the Government Agents—Action of Congress on California Matters—Increase of Population—The Mayor Controversy, Decision of the Court—The Rainy Season—Political Affairs, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Jan. 1, 1852.

The steamer *Oregon* sailed this morning for Panama, with some 275 passengers, the mails, and, perhaps, a million and a half of gold dust. She will be followed this afternoon by the *Pacific* and the *New-Orleans*, *via* San Juan del Sud.

In the belief that, this time, the route, *via* Nicaragua, will be less obstructed than formerly, the service of Gregory & Co.'s Express over it will be used to convey this to you.

The *Northerner* has been expected for a day or two, and, had she arrived before the *Oregon* sailed, the mail steamer would have been detained twenty-four hours. The *Northerner* is not, however, fairly due.

The festival common to this day is being kept with great diligence in this town. The advent of the New Year was greeted, last night, by the firing of guns, which shook the city more palpably than did the late earthquake, and, by such a clamorous ringing of bells, as astounded many. The public offices and banking-houses are closed for the occasion. The sky is not clear, and there are signs of a *wet* day.

Our relations with the California Indians, have, somehow, come to be equivocal and embarrassing. The action of the Commissioners seems to have failed to keep the Indians quiet, while on the other hand it has, in some quarters, provoked the censure of the white population. Properly enough, the Commissioners have striven to content the Indians by allotments of lands for their exclusive occupation, but it is alleged, on the part of the people, that the reservations enclose some of the best mining districts in the State. If it be so, it may be assumed the reservations will not be respected. The success of any attempt made by the General Government to exclude miners from localities, supposed to contain gold, is so problematical, that it will be wiser to forego than to make the attempt.

Unless the general testimony of the earlier emigrants be entirely false, the character and policy of the California Indians are much changed at present. The first miners found little trouble in persuading these people to aid them in their enterprise; individual miners have had, at a time, as many as fifty of them in their employ. They were not, indeed, very vigorous workers, yet they were tolerably diligent and entirely peaceful and submissive. In process of time some of that class of our countrymen, educated from the cradle in the notion that an Indian has been created for no purpose but to be shot, begun to act upon it, and for any cause, or no cause, an Indian would be shot "on sight." If a mule was stolen by a white man, or if a mule strayed, the first Indian who showed himself thereafter stoned for it by his death. This sowed distrust and fear in the Indian breast. At the same time the influx of the keenest hunters in the world drove the game from its common haunts—the subsistence of the Indians became precarious, and soon to him the alternative seemed to be to steal or to starve. It is not very remarkable that that happened here which sometimes happens in New-York under like circumstances—stealing was preferred to starving. If the Indians captured horses, mules and cattle, it was not to ride or work them—they were eaten—showing clearly enough the motive to the robbery.

In cases of outrage on the part of the Indians, the power which redresses such wrongs on the other side of the Rocky Mountains was not here to be appealed to for that purpose, or for the more useful and humane one, to prevent them. It devolved upon private individual enterprise to do all that was done in that behalf, though, occasionally, the sanction of State authority was vouchsafed. Hence the forays whose cost bears so curious a disproportion to their results. The United States has been, or will be, called upon to reimburse the expenses of these feuds.

It is not too much to say, had the Federal Government appropriated a sum equal to one-half the cost of those enlistments for the subsistence of the Indians, the collisions themselves might have been avoided, if, at the same time, it had restrained its citizens from aggression against that miserable people. Even now, it is believed, could the bread of the Indian be assured to him, it would appease him, without the reservation of lands known or suspected to contain gold. These remarks apply to the Digger tribes of California. Beyond her limits, Indians are found respectable for valor and enterprize, but the Digger Indian is remarkable for nothing but gluttony and imbecility.

The capability and efficiency of the Indian Commission, it is said, ought not to be estimated by what it has done. At every step it has been embarrassed by the lack of funds. However manageable such an embarrassment may be on your side of the continent, it is fatal to the progress of any enterprise here. The notion is so prevalent with you, that the service of the Government here can be performed at nearly the same cost as there, that the public officer who should, in an emergency, without sanction of law, borrow money or employ service at the rates current and paid by private citizens here, would do it, probably, at his personal cost. It is doubtful if any considerable sum of money could be had under circumstances which would allow the auditing officers to disallow the claim. After all the clamor, the public business is done here at less cost than is private business, and an industrious mechanic can put aside, from his annual earnings, more money than can the best paid officer of the Government here.

The Indian war, in the southern portion of the State, excites less interest now than it did at the sailing of the previous steamer. Not that we are much better informed about it now, yet some fancy the "war" is but the *murmur* of a private quarrel, the merits of which are as likely to be with as against the Indians. It has already happened, too, that Indian wars were merely raids upon the Treasury. Some accounts connect this affair with an attempt to seize Indian property for Taxes, —a process not very grateful to people in a high state of civilization. At all events, to estimate the matter fairly, more light is needed.

It is not to be gainsaid that the dealings of Congress with this State have been characterized by tardiness and parsimony, and however partial and unfair it may seem to charge such faults upon the Administration, it has happened that the Administration and the Whig party are held to such a responsibility by a larger proportion of the people here than is desirable. Locofocoism is here what it is elsewhere—without capacity to rear a State, yet, cunning enough to delude a people. Hence it is, that, while nearly every illiberal or unwise attempt against either the admission of the State, its lands, or its minerals, has been of Locofoco suggestion, the Whig party has become responsible for them all; and it was defeated, at the late election, because it was, also, supposed to favor designs against California, which were never conceived but by a Locofoco imagination. Since Tammany Hall is here it would be well if the Executive should *do promptly* what Congress may authorize in behalf of this State; and, since a powerful and increasing people are here, it will become Congress to be both prompt and liberal.

One of the most gratifying features in the aspect of things here, is an increasing population. The current of travel to the Atlantic States is obviously checked, while every steamer arriving is uncomfortably crowded by passengers. Women and children are appearing among the newcomers in considerable numbers, and give assurance that husbands and fathers are here from temporary purposes. In the spring the land route will begin its tribute, and, in the judgment of some, the emigration, by way of the Plains, the coming season, will greatly exceed that of any previous year.

A fixed population will aggrandize this State rapidly. The settlement of land titles is regarded as the means most conducive to that end, and universal regret is caused by the rumor that Commissioner Hall will soon leave this country, for reasons connected with the state of his health. It is understood his condition is improving, and it is fervently hoped he will be able to serve on the Commission, at least, until a successor shall have arrived in the country. For this post a Californian is not specially needed—in that regard this office is, perhaps, peculiar. The Commission commenced its labors yesterday.

Since the last steamer sailed, we have had "a southeaster" of uncommon duration and severity. With much wind there has been much rain. No marine disaster of moment is reported. The storm extended all over the State, so far as heard from, and the rivers are swollen to a degree unparalleled since 1849. The roads are impassable, and the transportation of goods, except by water, is, apparently, out of the question.

The value of these rains to the State is not to be computed. In the "dry diggings" miners have been engaged, for nearly a year in some cases, in throwing up dirt to be washed, when the rains might come; and now, after long expectation, they have come and copiously. The water furnished by the previous rains did not, in some localities, suffice for two days' washing—enough has now fallen to serve for months. The acquisition of gold in the "dry diggings" will be rapid, so long as dirt and water may hold out. If rain shall come at intervals, the dust will be hoarded in the "diggings" until towards spring; but if this proves the principal rain, the roads will become passable and much gold will find its way to the seaboard this winter. The traders in the mines and the "packers have a vast debt against the mines, which will now be paid, and if they, in turn, owe the cities, that debt, too, will be liquidated. In any event, so soon as practicable, liberal purchases of goods will be made and paid for, and there is not an interest here which will not owe much to this blessed rain. It has come to be felt that water is not more necessary to grain than it is to gold, and foul weather is seldom so welcome as was the late storm. Mining itself is not better served than is agriculture.

In this city some damage was sustained by the flooding of cellars, and another demonstration was given of the utter insufficiency of the present sewers. The most serious loss, perhaps, entailed by the storm, was caused by a land slide, near Clark's Point, one of the promontories of the harbor of San Francisco. A site for warehouses had been excavated at the foot of the lofty hill, and a cluster of three corrugated iron buildings, built thereon, were used by the United States as Bonded Warehouses. The slide occurred in the rear of them and two were crushed by it—in the warehouse spared two men were sleeping at the time. There were some three thousand tons of goods in the warehouses, and, what with rain and smashing, a considerable loss would seem inevitable; but the Collector took so vigorous and prompt measures to rescue property from the ruins, that the damage to merchandise, it is said, will be much less than might reasonably be expected. The loss to the proprietor of the buildings is estimated by some at eighty thousand dollars.

At an informal meeting of some thirty members of Assembly and twelve Senators, held the day before yesterday, in this city, it was agreed they would meet at Vallejo, to hold the next session of the Legislature, and an invitation was given to their colleagues to meet them there for that purpose. It is to be hoped members enough to form a quorum, at least, may heed the suggestion, and save the State from the perplexity in which our neighbor Oregon has involved herself with rival capitals and rival Legislatures. The State officers and the public archives are now at San José. If the latter be returned to the seat of Government, all useful purposes will be answered—the rest can well be spared.

It is affirmed, and most confidently, by such as have most carefully investigated the matter, that the Whig candidate for Governor received a majority of the votes cast at the late election. It is quite likely an attempt will be made to establish that fact, and, being established, it is also quite likely it will fail to elect him. Returns, rather than votes, elect men here.

If the Castle Garden committee can be spared, it would do well to come hither, and to come at once. Its friends here are in a sad state of disunion. As well as can be learned, it seems, Park Row has taken charge of Senator Douglas's interests in respect of the Presidency, which has arrayed against it the friends of all other candidates. The strife between the factions is bitter and uncompromising. Numerically, Park Row is feeblest, but in skill and enterprise it is greatly superior. The "Protestants," the adversaries of Park Row, held a County Convention yesterday, and published an address, which, subscribed by Whigs, would be deemed libellous in its portraiture of the opposing factions.

By law, our Legislature is directed to meet on Monday next. If the question as to the seat of Government shall be pressed, some delay may occur in organizing the two houses. PRO TEM.

James G. Birney, who was, in 1844, the candidate of the "liberty party" for President, died at Saganaw, Mich., a few days ago. Mr. Birney was formerly an uncompromising abolitionist, and opponent of the colonization scheme: but the Cincinnati *Enquirer* states that he had lately changed his views, and that there is now in press, in Cincinnati, a pamphlet written by him, and which contains an address to the colored people of the United States, and gives very decisive reasons in favor of their removal, and no less decisive in favor of Liberia, in preference to Canada or the West Indies.

DIED.

On the 1st inst., of a long illness, in the 46th year of her age, PENELOPE, wife of Elijah S. Feeks.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 20 Orchard-st., on Wednesday, the 4th inst., at one o'clock.

On the 2nd inst., in the hopes of a blessed immortality, GEORGE ARMSTRONG, aged 29 years.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral Tuesday, Feb. 3, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 122 10th-avenue, near 18th-street.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan 31, JAMES H. DOUGHTY, in the 43d year of his age.

☞ Washington and Baltimore papers please copy.

At New-Orleans, on Wednesday night, Jan. 7, SARAH S. MALLORY, wife of A. T. Wood, Architect.

On the 30th of January, 1852, after a long and severe illness, JAMES MATTHEWS, aged 78 years, native of Aberdeen, Scotland.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB 2.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '67	116½	75 Canton Company	69
1,000 Erie 7s, '59	103½	225 do	69½
10,000 Erie Inc. ex. div	92	50 do	60d 69½
1,000 Illinois Int. Im. 6s	67	100 do	b30 69½
50 Bank of Com. Scrip	105	100 do	b60 69½
15 do	105½	350 Reading Railroad	64
30 Ocean Bank	100½	400 do	64½
160 Hudson River R.R.	64½	100 do	b60 64
150 do	s90 63½	100 do	b60 64½
50 do	s30 64	100 do	s10 64½
100 Edgeworth Co	s30 7½	250 do	64½
250 do	s30 7½	550 do	b60 65
10 do	b60 8	200 do	s30 64½
100 do	b10 7½	100 do	64½
100 Morris Canal	b15. 17½	450 do	64
400 N. J. Mining Co	11½	100 Nor & Wor R R	51
25 do	11½	100 do	51½
100 Sussex Mining Co	1½	1600 Erie Railroad	78½
25 Portsmouth Dry Dock	6½	50 do	s10 78
500 L. Island Railroad	b30 19	100 do	b30 78½
500 do	b45 19	100 do	s60 78½
500 do	18½	50 do	s10 78½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Erie Converts. '71	88	25 Canton Co	69½
5,200 Erie Incomes	92	200 Reading Railroad	b60 64½
6 Roch & Syr R.R.	109½	100 do	64½
150 Long Island R R.	19½	400 do	s10 64½
100 do	b10 19½	200 Erie Railroad	78½
100 do	19½	100 do	78½
100 Harlem Railroad	68	100 do	b30 78½
15 Tradesmen Bank	100½	15 Hudson River R.R	64
100 Edgeworth Co	7½		

MONDAY, Feb. 2—6 P. M.

This has been rather an active day in Wall-street in Railroad shares. The sales of Reading were to the extent of 5,000 or 6,000 shares, and prices ¼@¾ ₩ cent. better than on Saturday. Erie also improved ¼ ₩ cent. and Hudson River ¼@1 ₩ cent. Long Island was more in demand than of late, and some 2,000 shares were taken at an advance of ½ ₩ cent. over previous cash sales. Erie Incomes and Convertibles paid 3½ ₩ cent. dividend to-day, and are now sold ex-soupon. The Incomes brought 92, equal to 95¼. Governments were dull at 116¼. Some of the French holders have been reselling to go into their own gambling *Rentes* and Railways. Delaware and Hudson was wanted at 107½; no stock offered. We have reason to know that the best understanding and concert of action between this Company and the Reading and other Pennsylvania works, are likely to obtain this spring in the adjustment of tolls and freights. This further brightens the prospects ahead for a large and profitable coal trade. One of the parties operating for a rise in Reading realized some $40,000 on Saturday on the re-sale of part of their purchases of the last few weeks. Other and new parties in Philadelphia and here have come in and taken the stock, and at the close to-day were bidding 64½@65 for more.

The news by the *Humboldt* is regarded as quite favorable. An active Cotton market, with better prices for Breadstuffs and a healthy trade in the manufacturing districts, are the general features of the English accounts. Money continues easy in London, and confidence apparently strong in Paris.

Exchange was firm, to-day, but without activity. Transient bills are again scarce, and the best command 110@110¼, while nearly all the bankers are asking 110¼. Money was a little more inquired for to-day, owing to the heavy transactions of the past week in stocks, but the demand was readily supplied. Mercantile paper of the prime class is decidedly scarce, out of Bank, and the rates for four and six months very little over New-York legal interest.

The receipts of the Erie Railroad for the month of January foot up $171,441, which in the face of the fiercely cold and snow-drift weather, is much better than the friends of the Road calculated on when they slaughtered their stock some weeks ago. The revenue from passengers, $73,236; from freight, $98,200, making together $171,441, an excess of $26,909 over last January.

Mr. Cornelius V. Anderson, the late Register of the City and County, and formerly Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, has been elected President of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, just organized with an efficient and influential direction.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $94,106; paid out $156,652; and held at close, $2,706,636.

A correspondent in whom we have confidence, has handed us the following statement:

"During the last six months of the past year, 517,458 passengers were carried on the Hudson River Railroad, although in an unfinished state and not in full use till October. The average of this period was 3,276 ₩ day, which exceeds one million of passengers ₩ annum; a greater number than was carried, during the year, on the various steamboats which navigate the Hudson; the latter being stated at 995,100, in a report made to Congress. Of the rapid increase of travel in the valley of the Hudson there can be no doubt."

There was again a very large stock trade in Philadelphia to-day. Sales 4000 shares Reading at 64¾@65, closing 64¾ bid, 65 asked; $5,000 Reading, 6's, 70, 76¼@76¾; $7,600 Pennsylvania Fives, 89¾; 450 L. Island, 19@19¼, 300 Morris, 17¼@17½. The market closed firm.

We have received from the Treasurer of the Mint, the operations of that institution for the month of January, just closed, and find that the deposits of gold bullion for the month were but $4,160,500. This, however, is exclusive of the amount brought by the California steamers at New-York, on Friday. The gold coinage for the month was $4,222,115; all, with the exception of about three-quarters of a million, was in double eagles. The silver coinage was $17,500, in dimes and half dimes. We do not see that there were any three cent pieces made; the result, probably, of no provision having been made by Congress to supply the Mint with the necessary material. The following is the statement in detail:—*Phila. Ledger.*

Coinage for January, 1852.

GOLD.

173,930	Double Eagles,	$3,478,600 00
13,120	Eagles,	130,900 00
31,320	Half Eagles,	156,600 00
112,884	Quarter Eagles,	282,210 00
174,505	Gold Dollars,	174,505 00
505,659	Pieces,	$4,222,115 00

SILVER.

125,000	Dimes,	$12,500 00
100,000	Half Dimes,	5,000 00
730,659	Pieces,	$4,339,615 00

COPPER.

274,149	Cents,	2,741 49
1,004,808	Pieces,	$4,342,356 49

Gold Bullion deposited for Coinage, from 1st to 31st January, 1852, inclusive.

From California,	$4,041,000 00
other sources,	119,500 00
	$4,160,500 00

Silver Bullion Deposited.

In the same time,	$17,650 00

The month of February, beginning with the large amount of gold already arrived, will no doubt show a very greatly increased business over the above.

The following shows the receipts and disbursements at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at Philadelphia, for the month of January, 1852:

1851, Dec. 31.—Balance, $966,936 48

RECEIPTS.

1852, Jan. 31.—Customs,	$311,436 10	
Post-office moneys,	16,584 55	
Miscellaneous,	3,041 71	
		331,062 36
		$1,347,998 84

PAYMENTS.

Treasury Bonds,	$323,196 04	
P. O Warrants,	16,781 45	
Int. Loans, Pensions, &c	164,944 34	
		$504,921 83
Balance,		$843,077 01

Markets by Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 1.—Our COTTON market has been quite inactive, and sales have been confined to small lots. We quote New-Orleans and Mobile Fair at 10@10¼c; Middling Fair, 9¾@10c; Upland Fair 9¾@10c.; Middling fair, 9¼c.

WOOL—The market is firm, and prices fully sustained to the close. The following are the sales: Fleece, 65,000 lbs. mostly at 38@40c. Pulled, 23,000 lbs, at prices ranging from 33½c to 43c. The heaviest sales were made at 40c. and 41½c. Total sales of the week, 88 200 lbs.

PRINTING CLOTHS—The demand is still light, owing to continued interruption of navigation by the ice. Prices are without range. The sales this week reached 14,500 pieces.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Jan. 31.—COTTON—Sales to-day 800 bales at 6¾@8c. The market is unchanged.

New-York Cattle Market....FEB. 2.

Carefully Reported for The New-York Daily Times.

[For Beeves, at the Washington Drove Yard, corner of Fourth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, and at Chamberlain's Hudson River Bull's Head, foot of Robinson-street. For Cows and Calves, Sheep and Lambs, at Browning's, in Sixth-street, near Third-avenue.

AT WASHINGTON DROVE YARD.—Offered, 1,500 Beeves, (500 Southern, and remainder from this State.) Prices have been well maintained during the week, though purchasers have not bought extensively enough to clear the market—about 200 head left over unsold. Prices are firm at from $6 to $8 50, market closing dull.

AT BROWNING'S—Offered, 60 Cows and Calves, at from $25 to $32@$45, all sold. 4,000 Sheep and Lambs, on sale. Prices at from $1 75@$2 25 to $4 75@$5. Left over, 500.

AT CHAMBERLAIN'S—HUDSON RIVER BULL'S HEAD—Offered 400 Beef Cattle—All sold at prices ranging from 7 to 8c. 40 Cows and Calves—all sold at $25, $32 50@$40. 4,500 Sheep and Lambs—600 left—prices of Sheep, $2 25 @ $3 25 @ $5; Lambs, $2 @ $2 75 to $3 50.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

MONDAY, Feb 2—6 P. M.

ASHES—Have not varied much. The supply is small and the sales exceed 50 bbls. Pots at $5@5 06½, and Pearls at $6 06@6 12½ ₩ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Remains in good request at former rates, though the *Humboldt's* news, which came to hand at a late hour, had the effect of interrupting the sales. 800 bales found a market at Saturday's quotations

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands remain pretty firm, but are not very freely dealt in. The protracted absence of the two European steamers from this port retard the movements. The shipping trade is extremely light, and there is rather less eastern demand. Local buyers are, however, making considerable inquiry after the finer grades, which seem scarce and uniform, while other qualities are in ample stock at current figures. The operations amount to 2,900 bbls. o dinary to strait State, mixed Indiana and Michigan and good common Ohio at $4 56½@$4 87½; Choice State ½ fair to fancy Indiana and Michigan and favorite round hoop Ohio at $4 87½@$5; fancy Genesee and Ohio at $4 81½@5 06¼; extra Indiana, Michigan and Oh.o at $5 06¼@5 31½ and extra Genesee at $5 12½@5 87½ ₩ bbl. Canadian is offering in small parcels at $4 56½@$4 62½ ₩ bbl., which rates are above buyers' views, and consequently diminish the inquiry. We have no sales to record. Southern continues in limited supply and active request for consumption and export, with sales of 800 bbls. ordinary new at $4 62½@4 81½, and fancy do at $4 93½@5 43½. Rye Flour is more plentiful and less valuable. 50 bbls. pure were disposed of at $3 50@3 62½. There is no change to note in Corn Meal. Fine Jersey commanding $3 31½@3 37½, and Brandywine $3 37½. Buckwheat is steady and saleable at $2 12½@2 37½ ₩ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is unusually scarce, and held above purchasers' limits, which restricts the transactions, though there prevails a good local and moderate shipping demand, for merchantable samples. Some 8,000 bushels choice Southern White, were picked up, at 110c @ 111c., and a parcel of Canadian at 108c. Rye is in demand and sales to-day, with sales from the Depot, at 77c.@78c. ₩ bush. Barley is obtainable at 75c @78c.,—a further reduction, yet without eliciting any attention from distillers. Barley Malt is dull and heavy, at 100c ₩ bush. Oats continue to droop; there is more arriving; Western sells at 33c @35c., and Northern at 44c.@45c. ₩ bush. Corn is inactive and depressed, the demand is still light, and the receipts limited. About 5,000 bushels mixed Western were taken from store at 68c.

PROVISIONS—Pork presents no new feature of special interest. The trade buy sparingly, and the arrivals continue small. Prices are firm, and if anything, favor factors. The transactions comprise 300 bbls. clear Mess at $16; new Prime do at $15 12½@$15 25; old Western do. at $14 87½@$15; sour do at $14@$14 62½; new River Prime at $11; old Western do at $13 50, and sour do. at $11 25. Dead Hogs are wanted by packers at 6¼c @7c. There is nothing new to note in Bacon. Pickled Meats are more sought after. 150 pkgs. plain cured Shoulders and Hams found buyers today at 6¼ and 8¼c. ₩ lb. Lard is firm and active, with sales of 80 bbls Prime, at 9½c @9¾c, and some kegs at 10c ₩ lb. Beef is steady, with 100 bbls. Country Prime at $11. Pork, Prime at $4 50@$5 75, and Mess at $8 50@$11. Prime Mess is nominally quoted at $16@$17 ₩ tierce, without sales. Beef Hams are in moderate request, at uniform rates: 100 bbls changed hands, at $13 75@$14, mostly at the latter figures. We have no material variation to report in the demand for, or value of, Butter and Cheese.

WHISKY—Is in still heavier stock, and has again declined. The sales of the day exceed 500 bbls., Prison at 26½c, cash @21c., short time. Drudge is unsettled and nominal.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship City of Richmond, from Norfolk—B. A. Porter, S. A. King, Rev. Chas. A. Munson, Chas Hicks, Mary E Colburn, J P Slant, W. Shalley, J. McCarty, W. McCure, W Clark, H. Brune, O. Marey, Mr. Strong, lady and child, W. Clark, S. H Thompson, lady and child, Miss Logier, E Beardsley, W. Ward, J. Murray, J Hodnett, P. Flanagan, A Drake, T Ferris, B Wardwell, W. Ketcham, Miss Thompson, Benj Rockwell, J. Hamilton, Mr. Simmon, K. Hughes, E. Hope, J Holt, Thomas Powers, G. Friend, H. Raven, and 14 in second cabin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC....THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises.....7 11 | Sets.....5 18 | MOON—Sets... 5 25m

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 30m | Gov. Island.. 6 20m | Hell Gate.. 8 01m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....FEBRUARY 2, 1852.

Cleared.

Ship Humboldt, (Bremen) Beenken, Bremen, L. & W. Burchard

Ship Marmion, Hadley, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Ship Southport, McCormick, Savannah, Sturges, Clearman & Co

Ship Howard, (Ham.,) Jacobs, Hamburg. W F. Schmidt.

Ship Centurion, Coombs, Antwerp, Zerega & Co

Bark Gold Hunter, Nickerson, Marseilles, Pillsbury & Sandford.

Bark Florence, Potter, Apalachicola. J. W Elwell & Co.

Bark J W Dyer, Dyer, Kingston. J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Sarah Ann, Merryman, Havana, Nesmith & Co.

Bark Cuba, Sherwood, Nassau, Nelson Place & Co.

Brig Netty, (Danish) Nye, Port-au Prince, Holker & Mollman.

Schr Harrison Price, Smith, Wilmington, N. L. McCready & Co

Schr Thos Walter, Marshman, Philadelphia, Jas Hand.

Schr. Sam'l F Lord, Smith, Baltimore, Mailler & Lord.

Schr Jesse, Rahnde, Philadelphia, Post & Church.

Schr B A. Tufts, Kinney, Jacksonville, Peck & Church.

Schr. D. B. Warner, Mills, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Chas. Mills, Francis, Savannah, N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Stag, Townsend, Fredericksburg, Van Brunt & Sleight.

Schr. Commodore Kearney, Bearse, Boston, S. W Lewis.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Richmond, Foster, Norfolk, 30 hours, mdse and passengers to Mailler & Lord. Jan. 30, spoke ship Gustavus, fm Calais for Norfolk, bound up the river

Ship Connecticut, William, Liverpool, 37 days, and pass., E D Hurlbut & Co., has anchored in quarantine.

Ship A go, Macoduch, Liverpool, Dec 24, mdse. and pass. to Samuel Thompson & Nephew, has anchored at the S. W. Spit

Bremen Ship Admiral, Weting, Bremen 60 ds, mdse. and 154 pass's. to Master. 11th Dec., lat. 49 30, lon. 06 00, spoke ship Neptune, from Rotterdam for Boston.

Ship Erie, Curtis, New-Orleans Jan 14, mdse. to Master.

Ship Panama, Dearborn, Shanghai 17th Oct., teas, silks, &c., N. L. & G Griswold. Nov 8, in the Straits of Gaspar, saw ship Argo, of Boston, steering to the Northward

Bark Volunteer, Gregg, (new,) 60 ds fm Portland, in ballast, to Master

Brig India of Philadelphia, Hobbs, 10 days from Eastport, mdse, to Master

Br. Brig Victoria, Burnett, 23 ds fm. Kingston, Jamaica, Pimento, &c to Arthur Leary

Br Brig British Queen, Brown, 50 ds fm St Michaels, Fruit, to J. B Kitching. Has encountered heavy weather during the passage; lost spars, sails and stove bulwarks. Jan 24, lat 38 00, lon 71 00, spoke ship Manhattan, fm. Calcutta, for Boston, 148 ds. out, and short of provisions, crew sick with the scurvy. 23d—lat 37 48, lon 71 00, saw a brig, foriop-gallant-mast and foretop-mast gone, steering to the Southward.

Schr. Helene, Griffin Charleston, 4 ds., cotton and rice to N. L. McCready.

Sailed.

Ships Centurion, Coombs, Antwerp, Southport, McCormick, Savannah, Ann Maria Bray, Acapulco, Barks Queen of the Ocean, Parnell, Bristol, Maria Magdalena, (Dutch,) Popkin, Rotterdam, also Ships Kate Hayes, Maurau San Francisco, and St Nicholas, Bragdon, Havre, and others

Brig Charles A. Coe, Hubbard, 12 ds fm St. Marks, Cotton, to Coe, Anderson & Co.; sailed in company with brig Bloomer, for New-York.

Ship Andalusia, ——, San Francisco; Ship Revere, ——; bark Alesona, Arey, Palermo; bark Lepante, Sewall, Charleston and others.

WIND—During the day N. N. W.

Below.

Ship Sarah and Louisa, of Bath, McSellan, Marseilles, Dec. 9th. Mdze.

Bark Dorcas Prince, Blanchard, Bristol, Eng., Dec. 13th. Railroad Iron, to order.

Bark Thactus, Hathaway, 71 ds. fm. Buenos Ayres. Hides, Horns, &c.

Two ships, and 5 brigs.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—Arrived, Schr. Ellen, Richmond, via Salem.

Cleared, Bark Georgiana, Baltimore; brig Edoane; schr. Mary Chelton, Port-au-Prince.

The brig Germ, from Ignagua, for Boston, put into Wood's Island on Saturday, crew badly frozen, one man dead.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 31.—Arrived Br. bark Burrell, Lancaster.

Cleared, bark Jupiter, Boston; schr. Naiad, Baltimore.

Sailed, schr. Truth, Baltimore; bark Comet, Boston; brig Foster, Providence, and Marion, New-York.

WINES.—The subscriber offers for sale a CHOICE SELECTION of the finest WINES and FOREIGN SPIRITS, imported expressly for private use, from the first houses in Europe—all of which will be sold at the lowest market prices.

SHERRIES—In wood and glass, from the best vineyards of Xerez, possessing great delicacy and flavor, and worthy the notice of connoisseurs and others desirous of possessing a really superior article.

MADEIRAS—A select assortment, comprising Sercial, Bual and other South-Side growths, distinguished for softness, flavor and delicacy.

PORTS—Three hundred dozen old, in bottles, of the best vintages, which will be found mature and dry, fruity and flavory.

CLARETS—Five hundred one-dozen cases, of different growths, a portion of which is composed of the celebrated vintage of 1844, viz:—Chateau Lafitte, Margaux, Latour, St. Estephe and St. Julien.

CHAMPAGNES—Verzenay, Ay, Bouzy and Sillery Mousseux.

BURGUNDY—Romanee, Cote Rotie, Clos de Vougeot, Volnay, and Hermitage.

FRENCH WHITE—Sauterne, Barsac, Vin de Grave.

RHINE WINES—Rudesheimer; Hookheimer, Johannisberg, Liebfraumilch and Foster.

ITALIAN WINES—White sparkling Malvasia Bianco, from Asti in Piedmont.

VIN DE LIQUEUR—Malmsey, Frontignac and Meneser.

FOREIGN SPIRITS.

BRANDY—Hennessy and Martel, Otard and other brands, some very choice old.

RUM—Jamaica Rum and St. Croix, very choice old.

WHISKY—Old Scotch and Irish; old Holland Schiedam.

Families and connoisseurs, Clubs, Military and Naval Messes, Steam-packet Companies, Ship Owners, Hotels, and the country trade will find it to their interest to purchase of the subscriber, and will in all cases be supplied with the best qualities, at the respective and intermediate prices.

The smallest quantity of Wines and Spirits can be sent with perfect safety to the most distant parts of the Union. Persons transmitting their orders by post will please to specify the prices they wish to pay.

THOMAS McMULLEN, No. 10 Wall-st., N. Y.

ml-TuThFlm*

MILK KETTLES for sale at No. 133 Hudson-st.

j12-1m*

TRAVELING.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Captain West.
PACIFIC, Captain Nye.
ARCTIC, Captain Luce.
BALTIC, Captain Comstock.
ADRIATIC, Captain Grafton.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction—as in their engines—to insure strength and speed, and their accomodations for passengers are unequalled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $120; in second cabin, $70. Exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $300. From Liverpool to New-York, £30 and £30. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES FOR SAILING.

From New-York.	1852	From Liverpool.	1852
Saturday, Jan. 10		Wednesday, Jan. 7	
Saturday, Jan. 24		Wednesday, Jan. 28	
Saturday, Feb. 7		Wednesday, Feb. 11	
Saturday, Feb. 21		Wednesday, Feb. 25	
Saturday, March 6		Wednesday, March 10	
Saturday, March 20		Wednesday, March 24	
Saturday, April 3		Wednesday, April 7	
Saturday, April 17		Wednesday, April 21	
Saturday, May 1		Wednesday, May 5	
Saturday, May 15		Wednesday, May 19	
Saturday, May 29		Wednesday, June 2	
Saturday, June 12		Wednesday, June 16	
Saturday, June 26		Wednesday, June 30	
Saturday, July 10		Wednesday, July 14	
Saturday, July 24		Wednesday, July 28	
Saturday, Aug. 7		Wednesday, Aug. 11	
Saturday, Aug. 21		Wednesday, Aug. 25	
Saturday, Sept. 4		Wednesday, Sept. 8	
Saturday, Sept. 18		Wednesday, Sept. 22	
Saturday, Oct. 2		Wednesday, Oct. 6	
Saturday, Oct. 16		Wednesday, Oct. 20	
Saturday, Oct. 30		Wednesday, Nov. 3	
Saturday, Nov. 13		Wednesday, Nov. 17	
Saturday, Nov. 27		Wednesday, Dec. 1	
Saturday, Dec. 11		Wednesday, Dec. 15	
Saturday, Dec. 25		Wednesday, Dec. 29	

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., N. Y.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
E. G ROBERTS & CO., No. 13 King's Arms Yard, London.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., No. 36 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris; or
GEO. H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. j5-tf

FOR LIVERPOOL. United States Mail steamship ARCTIC, Capt. JAMES C. LUCE.—This steamer will depart with the U. S. mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, 7th of February, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

No berth secured until paid for.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance or comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

The steamship PACIFIC will succeed the ARCTIC and sail February 21st, 1852. j26

UNITED STATES AND PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.—CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.—ONLY THROUGH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, via CHAGRES, Direct.—On TUESDAY, Feb. 3, at 2 o'clock, P M., the splendid new steamship CHEROKEE, Commander, WENDLE, Commander, 1,500 tuns burthen, will sail on THURSDAY, Feb 5, at precisely 2 o'clock, P.M., from her Pier at the foot of Warren st., N. R., and the EMPIRE CITY, MONDAY, Feb. 9, with the Government Mails for CHAGRES, connecting at PANAMA with the regular mail steamship TENNESSEE. For freight or passage, apply at the office, No 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.,

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (Sunday excepted,) at the office, No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, between Beekman and Ann, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies; THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted,) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every Saturday Morning, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.
Payment in all cases must be made in advance.
RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Relief for the Sixteenth Ward Poor.**—At a meeting of the citizens of the Sixteenth Ward, held on Friday evening, 23d inst., John Delamater, B. C. Wandell, James Warren, W. B. Hunt, Thomas Christy, Whitman Phillips, A. W. Bradford, Hugh Dunn, George Crawford, James N. Wells, James Pollock, Joseph Tucker, Washington Smith, were appointed a Committee for the purpose of soliciting and receiving donations and distributing the same among the poor of the Ward. Donations will be received by the above committee, and by JOHN W. HOWE, corner of 17th-st. and 8th-av., by JAMES M. WELLS, at his office on the 9th-av., and by A. A. DENMAN, at No. 326 West 20th-st.
Applications for relief may be made to the members of the Committee, and also to WILLIAM TAIT, at No. 269 27th-st., between the hours of 8 and 11 A. M., and 3 to 5 P. M. Donations of money, food, and clothing will be received at the same place. A. A. DENMAN, Chairman.
A. W. BRADFORD, Secretary. j27-tf

☞ **City Temperance Alliance**—Delegates to this body will meet THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at No 103 Bowery. By order
f6-1t* J. BLACKMAR, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Don't get in Arrears.**—The members of THE GREENWICH BUILDING ASSOCIATION are reminded that their second months' dues are payable before the regular meeting on FRIDAY EVENING It is hoped that all who have not already paid, will call at the Secretary's office, No. 48 8th-av TO-DAY and TO-MORROW, as it may not be possible to receive the dues on Friday evening.
4f-2t* R. ROSS, Jr., Secretary, Office No. 48 8th-av.

☞ **The Western Farm and** VILLAGE ASSOCIATION will meet THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Chatham Hall, head of Chatham-square, in Branch Post-Office block. All members who wish to sign the memorial for free grants before the same is forwarded to Congress, will see the importance of attending this meeting.
WM. HADDOCK, President.
THOS. K. ALLEN, Secretary. 4f-1t*

☞ **The Second New-York Building Association** will hold a regular meeting, for the payment of dues, and to receive new members, at Chatham Hall, No. 5 Chatham-square, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, at 7 o'clock. Addresses may be expected, explanatory of the objects of the Association. Subscription books are still open at the office of the Secretary. Entrance fee, 50c.; monthly dues, $2 50.
J. BUXTON, Jr., Secretary.
4f-2t* No. 14 North William-st.

☞ **The New-York Land and** BUILDING ASSOCIATION will furnish each of its members with a house and lot for the small monthly payment of $11. To the working man, there has been nothing ever originated of so much practical advantage. The regular meetings for the payment of dues are the fourth MONDAY EVENING of each month. The subscription book is open at the office of the Secretary, where all necessary information can be obtained. The officers are—President, MILES CHAMBERS; Vice-President, CARLISLE CURRIE; Trustees, S. R. INGERSOLL, F. A. BAILEY, CHAS. HUGHES, NATHAN SANFORD, E. P. ROBERTS, C. V. ANDERSON, SAMUEL CANTRELL; Secretary, H. S. SMITH. Office No. 1 Murray-st. 4f-5t*

☞ **Metropolitan Building Association.**—A very large proportion of the limited number of shares of this Association being already taken, persons wishing to subscribe must necessarily do so without delay. The shares are $300 each; the entrance fee, $2; the dues, $2 per month; present sum required to be paid only $10 upon each share, (the Association having been organized five months.) The present actual value of the shares, including the accrued profits, is about eighteen dollars each, an increase of eighty per cent in four months. Every information will be given at the office, No 466 Pearl-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M. By order,
j31-5t* SAMUEL JESSUP, Secretary.

☞ **Interesting to Everybody**—Come if you can to De la Roe's Assembly Rooms corner of 25th st. and 8th-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, 5th inst., when a meeting of the PEOPLE'S BUILDING ASSOCIATION will be held, at 7½ o'clock The entrance fee is now One Dollar, and the monthly dues Three Dollars. These payments, easily made, will in a few years amount to eight hundred dollars—or if you choose, you may procure an amount sufficient to purchase or build yourself a house, and appropriate the money you now pay for rent in payment of your dues to the Association. Persons wishing information on the subject of the organization, will do well to be present next Thursday evening.
T. MARTINE, President.
W. S. HUNT, Vice-President.
J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

T. Martine,	James Kearney,	James Reeve,
A. A. Denman,	Geo. S. Jacques,	E. C. Sanderson,
Oliver H. Lee,	W. S. Hunt,	A. R. Trotter,
Wm H. Smith,	Joseph Rogers,	P. H. Williams,
J. P. Ostrom.		

J. B. FITZGERALD, Attorney and Counsellor.
Office of the Association, No 199 West 28th-st. 4f-2t*

☞ **The Citizens' Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION** will hold their first regular monthly meeting, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, at 7½ o'clock, at their rooms, No. 421 Broadway. One or more shares will be sold to the highest bidder. Those subscribing before Thurs ay evening will be entitled to bid on those shares. Our subscription list is rapidly filling up Office open from 9½ A. M. till 5 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings till 9 o'clock
SIMEON DRAPER, President.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Vice-President.
TRUSTEES.

John J Herrick,	Geo Schwartz, Jr.,	Charles L. Cornish,
W. P. Moody,	Joel W. Mason,	John F Clarke,
Wm. Thomson,	Wm. H. Dietz,	Sam'l Alburtus, Jr.

JOSIAH F. KENDALL, Secretary. 4f-2t

☞ **The Citizens' Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Association.**—The books of the Association are now open for subscription, at their office, No. 421 Broadway, from 9½ A. M. until 5 P. M. daily, and on Wednesday evenings until 9 o'clock. The monthly dues $3 per month. Any person may be admitted to all males and females, minors and others, by joining this Association, by paying $3 a month for a few years, to obtain a home or a capital sufficient to start a fair business. Pamphlets with articles of Association, By-laws and full explanation of its objects and plan, can be had gratis at the office.
SIMEON DRAPER, President.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Vice President.
TRUSTEES.

John J. Herrick,	Winchester P. Moody,	Joel W Mason,
Geo. Schwartz, Jr.,	John F Clarke,	Wm H. Dietz,
Chas. L. Cornish,	Wm Thomson,	S. Alburtus, Jr.

j31-1m JOSIAH F. KENDALL, Secretary.

☞ **Attend the Meeting of the FRANKLIN BUILDING ASSOCIATION**—Do you wish to come familiar with the principles, objects and operations of Building Associations? If so, attend the regular monthly meeting of the Franklin Building Association, to be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb 4, 1852, at Washington Hall, corner of Hester-st. and Bowery. Entrance in Hester, where explanations will be made sufficiently explicit to render it perfectly understood by all present Persons who join at or before this meeting will have the privilege of bidding for the shares offered for redemption. Information freely furnished to all who desire it, showing how a member, by the investment of three dollars per month, can secure a home, and thus escape the rent taxation; or by allowing his money to accumulate can obtain in the course of six or seven years, the sum of eight hundred dollars! Admission free, and ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend. Doors open at 7 o'clock Meeting to commence at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be made both in English and German.
S. F. BARTOL, President.
WINCHESTER P. MOORE, Vice President
C. Z POND, Secretary Office No 15 Spruce-st., where By-Laws can be obtained in both English and German. 31-2t*

☞ **Workingman's Building Association.**—Office, corner of Broadway and Grand-st., over the Pacific Bank—having about 400 shares subscribed for, offers inducements for new subscribers as follows:
1 The entrance fee, until Feb 16th, 1852, is $1 per share.
2 The monthly dues are $3 per share. Shares when full, $800.
3. Interest, at the rate of 7 per cent., allowed on dues paid in advance
4. The Association is expected to close in seven years, when subscribers will receive $800 for each share subscribed for.
5 The office is open MONDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, when addresses will be delivered in reference to the working of the Association.
6. Two shares having been sold at the last monthly meeting makes it an advantage for members subscribing before Feb 16, 1852, when it is expected the whole number of shares will be subscribed for
A Special Meeting will be held at Union Hall, corner of Avenue C and Fourth-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb 4th, for the purpose of explaining the working of the Association.
ROBT. MCCLELLAN, President.
ALEX S. CLIFTON, Vice-President.
GEO W ANDERSON, Secretary.
JOHN MORRISON, Treasurer.
TRUSTEES.

Jas A. Mandeville,	Jona. Dawson,	Henry Calhoun.

DIRECTORS.

Josiah Griffith,	James Miller,	Elmor Thompson,
Henry Mallory,	James Herring,	Jas. J Anderson,
	John J Messerve.	

2f-3t A. J. RANDOM, Attorney and Counsellor.

☞ **East River Building and Mutual LOAN ASSOCIATION.**—The first regular monthly meeting of the above Association will be held at their rooms, No. 344 Grand-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb 4, 1852, at 7½ o'clock Every member of the Association is requested to be present, as there will be an election for officers. Books will be opened for subscription for shares. Entrance fee, $2. Monthly dues, $3 The public are respectfully invited to attend. 3f-2t*

☞ **The Mount Vernon Building Association** will meet at the corner of Christopher and Hudson-sts. on WEDNESDAY, Feb 4th, at 7 o'clock, P M
GEORGE W. COOPER, Secretary.
31-3t*

☞ **Phonography.**—Professor WEBSTER'S PHONOGRAPHIC CLASS meets on MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, at 7 o'clock, in Class Room No 2 Clinton Hall, corner of Beekman and Nassau-sts Persons who wish to join the Class are invited to be present, or call, during business hours at the office of the Phonographic Rooms, No. 113 Nassau-st., third floor. j30-1mood

☞ **Day and Newell's PATENT PARAUTOPTIC BANK LOCK.**—The great Bank Lock exhibited by Mr. BORRS, and triumphant at the World's Fair, and that has hitherto defied the whole world to pick or explode with gunpowder Bankers, Brokers, and Merchants are invited to examine those Locks, at DAY & NEWELL'S office, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York a3-eodly

☞ **Quartz Mining in MARIPOSACOUN Y, CALIFORNIA.**—BURNS'S RANCH GOLD MINING CO.—OFFICE No. 45 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, Wall-st., New-York.
The Board of Directors of the Burns's Ranch Gold Mining Company, intending to prosecute this work with vigor offer for sale the remaining stock appropriated for Working Capital. Orders for stock may be addressed to the Secretary of the Company By order of the Board of Directors
ALFRED D SELLECK, Secretary.
N B—Specimens from the mine can be seen at the office Also, Maps and Pamphlets containing an account of its location, title, mineral riches, &c., may be had by applying as above. 120-tf

☞ **New-York Life Insurance Company.**—Office No 108 Broadway.—Physicians in attendance daily from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M MORRIS FRANKLIN, President
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary
Further information and a Prospectus of the Company can be had at the office, No. 108 Broadway. 15-1m

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I.....NO. 119. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Withdrawal of Trains—Destructive Fire—Fatal Explosion.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times:

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

The Express Trains on the Housatonic Road, between this city and New-York, have been withdrawn—the competition of the Hudson River and Harlem Roads not leaving business enough to warrant their being run.

The canal boat *John Potter*, together with the warehouse of H. B. Smith, and other property adjoining, at Terre Haute, Indiana, was consumed by fire on Friday last. Loss $15,000, but a small portion of which is insured.

We learn from Palmyra, Michigan, that the mill occupied by Messrs. Harrison & Roe, exploded a few days since, killing and wounding six persons. Among the killed were Messrs. Wolever, Bowen, Wm. H. Roe, Ezra Bartrum and Sornberger. A Mr. Harrison was also severely injured.

The low state of the water in the boiler and the formation of explosive gas were the causes of the accident.

JACK.

Exploration of the China Seas—Internal Improvement in Tennessee.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

Mr. Seward's bill in favor of sending out one or two small vessels, well manned, for the exploration of such Seas as lie directly in the route of vessels going and returning from China, will, it is thought, pass.

Among those prominently named to take command of the expedition, is Capt. Rineygold, celebrated for his surveys on the coast of California.

The Tennessee papers announce the passage of the Internal Improvement Bill, in the House, after a lengthy debate. The bill had previously passed the Senate. w.

From the River Plate.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

Interesting particulars of the course of events in the River Plate to the 1st December have been received here.

The Paraguay Government has given in its adhesion to the invasion of Buenos Ayres.

At Buenos Ayres the representatives were passing laws giving to the supreme Chief extraordinary powers, and exonerating him from the usual requisitions during the war and for three years after. Also, a proposition against the increase of the value of Corn. An emission of sixty millions of the public funds was contemplated. The commercial circles were in a state of quietude. The recruiting and reunion of the troops in all points of the province had augmented the general embarrassment.

General Dugenio Garson, a candidate for the Presidency of the Republic in Uruguay, was dead.

A division of 1,600 Orientals had embarked for Paraguay to unite with the army under General Urquiza. The Brazilian army is encamped on the Colonia.

Failure of the Southern Mail—Southern Navigation—U. S. ship Falmouth—Mutiny and Murder of American Sailors.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 3—10 P. M.

The Southern mail to-night brings nothing South of Washington.

The navigation in our harbor is permanently reopened.

The ship *Flora McDonald* has been towed into Annapolis, and her passengers were brought up to this city to-day in the steamer *Mary Washington*. They had been eighty days on shipboard, and two weeks were spent in the ice.

The steamship *Palmetto*, and the steamboat *Jessup*, from Norfolk, with a number of vessels, came up to-day.

The Norfolk boats will resume their trips to-morrow.

The United States ship *Falmouth*, at Norfolk, brought home six seamen charged with mutiny on board the American ship *Corsair*, whilst in the harbor of Valparaiso They have all been committed for trial.

A man named Francisco Posano was also brought home by the *Falmouth*, charged with murder, committed on the beach in Africa. Although the murdered man was a citizen of the United States, the Commissioner discharged the prisoner upon the ground of want of jurisdiction on the part of the United States.

General Houston and the Presidency—Election of a U. S. Senator, &c.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

The New Orleans mails are at hand. The papers contain advices from Texas to the effect that the resolution nominating General Houston for the President of the United States, was ordered to be engrossed in the House, after much opposition.

The Legislature intended to go into the election of a U. S. Senator on the 21st of January, in place of Gen. Houston.

It is proposed by the Legislature to submit the free banking question to a vote of the people The bill to pay the State debt has not yet been passed, the two Houses disagreeing.

Preparations for Kossuth at Cincinnati—The Weather, &c.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

Very extensive preparations had been made here, to give KOSSUTH a brilliant reception, previous to the reception of his letter, declining all public and expensive parade. The precise time of his arrival here is not yet known. The weather is Spring-like, and the river is in good navigable order.

Kossuth at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

About 80 Sunday School children waited on KOSSUTH to-day. Wm. Slade, Jr., read an address on their behalf, and presented their contributions. KOSSUTH made a brief reply.

The Ohio Legislative Committee will accompany KOSSUTH to Columbus to-morrow.

Levy Bailed.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

Captain Jonas P. Levy, of New-York, who was arrested in that city on Saturday last, and brought to this city yesterday, charged with having been concerned in an illegal correspondence with the President of Mexico, gave bail to-day in five thousand dollars, to answer the charge. Mr. Hart, a member of Congress from New-York, became his bail.

Trial and Conviction of Incendiaries.

GREAT FALLS, N. H., Tuesday, Feb. 3.

Yesterday indictments were found against John Moore, Charles Curtiss, and Isaac Pray, for incendiarism. Curtiss was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to fourteen years imprisonment in the State Prison. The trial of the others was postponed.

Pennsylvania Railroad Election.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

The Pennsylvania Railroad election yesterday resulted in the triumph of the reform ticket, by 8,000 majority. J E Thompson, the present Engineer, has been chosen the future President.

Receipts of the U. S. Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

The receipts of the United States Treasury for the quarter ending on the 30th of December were $10 298,200, and the expenditures $14,913 023 The amount in the Treasury subject to draft is $12,126,745.

Southern Mail—General Uraga in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 31.

There are now seven mails from New-York due at this place.

The Mexican General Uraga has arrived in this city. His intention is to make a tour of the United States. He will visit New-York.

Death of Dr. Tyler.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Feb. 3.

The Rev. Dr. Tyler, principal of the Virginia Deaf and Dumb Institute, died suddenly yesterday.

Loss of the Steamer Peru.

PITTSBURG, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

The steamer *Peru*, bound for Cincinnati, was cut through by the ice fourteen miles below Wheeling, and sunk. The steamer was insured for $3,000.

The Sound Open.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

All the Sound boats from New-York came through finely this morning.

The Steamship Alabama.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Feb. 2.

The steamship *Alabama* sailed for New-York, at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning.

From Havana and Key West—Arrival of the Isabel at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Feb. 2.

The steamship *Isabel* arrived here at 2 o'clock this afternoon, with Havana and Key West dates to the 30th ult.

The *Ohio* had sailed from Havana for New-York.

The political news is unimportant.

Markets.

At Havana there was but little Muscovado SUGAR offering, and planters were asking more than merchants were willing to pay. Some ordinary had sold at 3¼ reals MOLASSES had declined to 1¼ reals. COFFEE—The transactions were insignificant. EXCHANGE on New York and Boston is at 2¼ discount. FREIGHTS were dull, produce being scarce.

At MATANZAS, on the 27th, MOLASSES declined to 1¼ real, and large operations took place at that price. The transactions in SUGAR were limited. FREIGHTS 1¼ real. EXCHANGE on the United States 2@3 discount.

Key-West Shipping.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Feb. 2

Captain Burgess, with 80 men and the requisite materials, started on the 28th ult for Delta Shoals in the hope of getting off the ship Telamon this week. The expenses on the bark Giresy, which sailed on the 19th for Genoa, amounted to $1,851. The bark White Cloud has been thoroughly repaired, and is now loading with mahogany for New-York; she will convey the residue of the condemned brig Emily's cargo, consisting of molasses.

Arrived—17th, brig Mary, Portland, in distress; 22d, schr. J. T Vale, brig Cushnoc, from New-York—the latter sailed on the 30th for St Marks.

Spoken—On the 21th ult., off Key-West, ship Windermere of Boston, 11 days from Kennebunk, bound to New Orleans, with loss of main top mast; brig Joseph Albion, Parkhill, 12 days from Philadelphia, bound to Pensacola.

XXXIId CONGRESS....First Session

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

The Senate met at 12½ o'clock.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The Chair laid before the Senate the Report of the Adjutant General, with an Abstract of the returns of the Militia of the United States and territories, with the quantity of arms and accoutrements. Referred, and ordered to be printed. Also a Communication from the Interior Department, indorsing copies of instructions to the Commissioners appointed for the settlement of California private land claims. Also, a Report of the Secretary of Oregon Territory, with a Report of the Laws and Acts of the Legislature of that Territory. Referred, and ordered to be printed.

INTERVENTION.

Mr. MANGUM said he had in his hand a Petition of one Patrick Donahoe, asking in his own behalf, and in behalf of the people of New-York, a most magnificent intervention by the United States, not only in all existing wars, but in all wars that are to be in all parts of the world. Referred.

PETITIONS.

Mr. SMITH presented petitions for the improvement of harbors on Lake Superior.

Mr. FISH presented petitions from the merchants, insurers and others, of New-York, asking for an alteration of the law in regard to libeling ships and vessels.

Mr. SUMNER presented petitions from 17 insurance companies of Boston for the same object—likewise for a light house on Cape Roman, S. C.

Mr. COOPER, of Pa., presented a remonstrance from the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, against the establishment of a Mint, or Branch Mint, in the City of New-York. Referred.

Messrs. SMITH, COOPER, CHASE, and CASS, each presented a petition for a Canal around the Falls of St. Mary's.

Mr. COOPER, of Pa., presented a petition against Sunday Mails, and another for the Modification of the Duty on Cigars.

CALIFORNIA INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. ATCHISON reported a Bill providing for a Superintendent of Indian Affairs for California, and it was considered, and ordered to a third reading.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. HALE offered a Resolution of inquiry into the expediency of making appointments in the army for a term of years only. Laid over.

Mr. BRODHEAD submitted a Resolution directing an inquiry into the expediency of providing an appropriation for the outfit and salary of a Chargé to Switzerland. Laid over.

FLORIDA CONTESTED ELECTION.

The Senate proceeded to ballot to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. BERRIEN'S withdrawal on the Select Committee on Mr. YULEE'S memorial, and Mr. BADGER was elected.

NAVAL DISCIPLINE.

On motion of Mr. BADGER, the Senate took up the bill to enforce discipline, and promote good conduct in the naval service of the United States.

Mr. B. then offered a substitute for the greater part of the bill, which was adopted. The bill provides, in substance, as follows: That the commander of any vessel afloat in the Navy, or of any shore station, shall have authority to punish offenses committed by petty officers, and persons of inferior ratings, by any one or more of the following punishments: By diminishing their rations—by restricting their diet to bread and water—by imposing extra police and other duties; and, in cases of theft, in addition to any of the foregoing, by making good, from the wages of the offender, the value of the article stolen, and obliging the offender to wear for ten days a badge with the word "*thief*" thereon—by discharge from service, with "bad conduct" marked on their discharge—by solitary confinement in irons, single or double, on bread and water—by solitary confinement in irons not over thirty days—by solitary confinement—by confinement not exceeding two months—reduction to inferior eating—by ball and chain, but not to be worn at sea—by deprivation of liberty on shore, and by loss of pay not exceeding three months.

Section 2 provides that no sentence for solitary confinement shall be put in execution until the Surgeon shall certify that it can be done without injury to his health. In case the medical officer decides it would be injurious, the Commander can substitute other punishment.

Section 3 provides, that on every vessel a record shall be kept, in which the good and bad conduct of the men shall be noted, and, on their discharges, shall be marked good or bad conduct discharges, as the case may be.

Section 4 provides, that any one discharged with a good conduct discharge, after a service of two years, shall have the preference, on reentering the service

Section 5 provides that any one having good conduct discharges, who shall enter the service within three months, shall be entitled to a credit of three months' wages, and after 20 years' service, with good conduct discharges, shall be entitled to admission to a provision in the Naval Asylum for life, with half pay.

Section 6 gives to Courts Martial the power to impose any of the punishments mentioned in the bill.

Mr HALE moved to add to the bill that all commissions in the Navy hereafter granted shall be for the term of ten years only, the same to be expressed in the commission—and it was rejected.

YEAS—Messrs. Chase, Dodge, of Wis.; Dodge, of Iowa; Hale, Jones, of Iowa, Sumner and Walker—7

NAYS—Messrs. Atchinson, Badger, Borland, Brodhead, Butler, Cooper, Davis, Dawson, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Fish, Foot, Geyer, Gwin, Houston, Hunter, King, Mallory, Mangum, Miller, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Pratt, Smith, Soule, Spruance, Stockton, Wade—30.

Mr ATCHISON objected to the punishment of putting men on bread and water. It was not infamous, but it was more severe than flogging. As the sailor's back had been spared, he hoped he would not be punished in the stomach He thought the stomach should be protected as well as the back. He moved to strike out that punishment. Lost.

Mr. CHASE was opposed to putting on any American sailor the badge of *infamy*. He was opposed, also, to putting on him a ball and chain. He would not vote for the ball and asked for the Yeas and Nays on its engrossment. Six Senators only rose to second the call for the Yeas and Nays.

Mr CHASE demanded a count of the negatives, and 28 stood up.

THE CHAIR—The Yeas and Nays are ordered.

Mr. HALE—They are not ordered. Six and twenty-eight make thirty-four, and five times six are thirty. [Laughter.]

THE CHAIR said they were not ordered.

Mr. HALE desired to know if this bill was all the Committee intended to propose at this Session.

Mr. BADGER said it was not. Other measures would be reported. This was one necessary to be adopted now in order that vessels about to go to sea should have some discipline

Mr. HALE desired to see the navy put on the same footing as the merchant service. Sailors in the merchant service received wages 25 per cent higher than sailors in the navy. While this lasted, the merchant service would have the best sailors and the navy only the dregs. The spirit ration ought to be abolished. The sailor now received sufficient liquor on board of national vessels to keep his appetite for it alive, and thus when he went on shore, committed those excesses for which he was so severely punished. He thought every vessel should have on board a library with books for the use of sailors when not otherwise employed.

Mr. DAVIS expressed himself favorable to the bill, but desired other benefits for sailors.

Mr. CHASE opposed the bill.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed.

JUDICIAL.

Mr. FISH called up the bill amendatory of the act to provide for holding the Courts of the United States in cases of the sickness or other disability of the Judges of the District Courts, and it was ordered to a third reading.

The bill changing the times for holding the District Courts of the United States in Western Virginia, was also ordered to a third reading.

LANDS FOR IOWA.

The bill granting land to Iowa for Railroad purposes, was taken up, when Mr. FELCH addressed the Senate in support of it, and without concluding, the subject was postponed till to-morrow.

NON-INTERVENTION.

Mr. CASS said he would to-morrow, with the leave of the Senate, call up the joint resolutions on non-intervention. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

Mr. ANDREWS presented the resolution of the Maine Legislature, relative to KOSSUTH, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

THE UNION PARTY.

The House went into Committee on Special Orders, and the bill explanatory of the Bounty Land Law of September, 1850, was taken up.

Mr. CABELL said, he had believed the Whig party were conservative, except on the Compromise question; but, nevertheless, he came to Congress, expecting to act with the Democratic party, because the latter had sent hither a larger number of gentlemen with whom he agreed on this subject than the former had, and he believed further, that in so acting, he would not separate from the Whig party, for he was of the opinion that this was the determination of the entire branch of the southern Whigs; but he had been deceived by the Democrats, for their very first act was to violate the very principles on which he was prepared to act with them. There has been formed in the southern country a constitutional Union party, whose principles were those on which he had expected the Democratic party of the House to act. He then called the attention of the House to an article in the Macon, Georgia, *Messenger*, which sets out by saying that, the time has arrived when the Union party of the Southern States should determine on its action in relation to the Presidential election In the estimation of the editor, it cannot act with the Whig party, because the Whig party is swallowed up by the Abolition party, and therefore the Union party should act with the Democrats.

The article then says that the Union party ought to send delegates to the Baltimore Convention to counteract the action of the *Fire-eaters* and Free-Soilers, and there engraft the Compromise on their platform and nominate such a man as BUCHANAN for the Presidency, and in connection, the editor mentions the names of VAN BUREN, BLAIR, DISNEY and their marshaled forces, and RHETT, MCDONALD, QUITMAN, who have all been defeated in their treasonable schemes. Now, if this paper speaks the sentiments of the Constitutional Union party of Georgia, he (Mr. CABELL) wished to understand whether that party was organized for the sake of the Democratic party; he was disposed to favor the Union association, but would tell his friend it was no purpose of his to be converted into a Democrat. He felt proud of the position which his party occupied before the country. He was a member of the Southern Whig party—a conservative party—opposed to all radical agrarianism; Sewardism as well as all the new-fangled "isms." He believed that the Whigs mean, without the aid of the Union party, to put themselves on Constitutional ground, and on the recommendation of the President, that the slavery agitation shall cease, and the Compromise measures be considered as binding and a definitive settlement He repeated that until recently there were more sound men among the Democrats than among the Whigs, but he did not believe that such a state of things now exists. He referred to the remarks delivered on former occasions by Mr. RANTOUL and said that the Democrats of Massachusetts had (being unwilling that the Whigs should continue to possess the power of that State) bought up the Free-Soilers.

Mr RANTOUL here asked, and was permitted to explain—and denied that he had said the Democrats had bargained with anybody to attain their present position.

Mr. CABELL asked—Do you consider yourself a Democrat?

Mr. RANTOUL replied, saying, that he had been nominated by the Democrats of Massachusetts over and over again, and when he was elected, he received the largest Democratic vote ever given, throwing out the Free-soil votes; if he was not a Democrat after this, and in full communion with the party, then there was none in Massachusetts.

Mr. CABELL resumed, and said he could not desire better proof of the fact, that the gentleman was nominated and elected by the joint vote of the Free-soilers and Democrats.

Mr DISNEY here interrupted the gentleman—I have heard my name mentioned.

Mr CABELL—I read it in the paper.

Mr DISNEY—I avail myself of this occasion to say, that I never did in my life, at home or abroad, sympathize with the Abolitionists—on the contrary, I have denounced them.

Mr. CABELL.—I suppose the connection of the gentleman with the abolitionists arose from the fact that he voted for the Wilmot Proviso and against the Fugitive Slave Law.

Mr. DISNEY.—Why?

Mr. CABELL.—I don't know why.

Mr DISNEY—I will explain. Because it was not stringent enough. [Laughter.]

Mr. CABELL.—Is this particular the gentleman is more Southern than the South itself, [laughter,] and it is very singular that he should have voted for the Wilmot Proviso. He then branched off to speak of Democratic and Free Soil alliances, to show that the Union party could do as well by acting with the Whig party as with the Democratic party, and that the delegates to the former might accomplish as much good for the South. The Whigs of the North have heretofore had the advantage of the Free Soil votes, but now the Democrats have bought them up Thank God we have got rid of them, and I hope the Democratic party may make a better use of them.

Mr. GIDDINGS—I merely wish to correct the gentleman. In the district of Ohio to which he has alluded, formerly represented by Mr. ROOT, we find the Whigs voting directly for a Democrat; that was formerly the strongest Whig district in the State and now sends a Democrat. We Whigs, if any, have been brought up

Mr. CABELL—I have already said the people North are very buyable. He then referred to the declaration to abide by the Compromise, signed by all the Southern Whigs except two, and not signed by any Southern Democrat except Mr. COBB—and said that the President was resolved to abide by the Compromise measures, and so was Mr. WEBSTER, speaking for the Cabinet,—besides, returning to the point from which he set out, he said the paper from which he read contained sufficient reasons why the Union party **should not act with the Democratic party,** for **the editor tells us that a coalition has been formed between the abolitionists and disunionists, and that unless the Union party sends delegates, such is the course of this combination that it will control the choice of the Baltimore Convention.** He alluded to the constitution of the committee calling the Democratic Convention—they found associated, Mr. BARTLETT of Vermont with Mr. JACKSON of Georgia, FREEMAN and JOHNSON of Arkansas.

Mr. JACKSON interrupted—He was one of that Committee and he took the liberty of saying that he was run expressly as a Democrat and was elected as such.

Mr. CABELL replied, that his remarks were addressed to the Union of those who were elected by the Union organization.

Mr. FREEMAN—I always was a Union Democrat, and was elected as such to represent the principle.

Mr CABELL—I know you were elected in opposition to other gentlemen

Mr. JOHNSON, of Ark., remarked for himself, that he was distinctly nominated and elected as a Democrat

Mr. CABELL—My remarks were not addressed to your section.

Mr. JOHNSON—You mentioned my name.

Mr. CABELL—Well, I will withdraw it. [Laughter.] If this is to be the end of the Union organization, then he, as one, who had given what aid and comfort he could to its success in Florida, could do nothing more with it, if it was to be handed over to the tender mercies of the Free-soilers. When the Union men go to the Baltimore Convention, they will find themselves in a similar position to what they did in this House at the time of organization. They will find their resolutions voted down. Some man not known to the country will be nominated, and they will acquiesce. If they violate the principles on which they go there, they will go further; they may nominate Gen Butler, of Kentucky, whose opinions have never been avowed openly to the country, except that he never owned slaves

A VOICE—You voted for Taylor.

Mr. CABELL—Yes I had much agency in it, in my sphere, in bringing about that state of things—but may the Lord forgive me for what I have done.

A VOICE—Amen.

Mr CABELL—But I shall not hereafter give my vote to any man whose position is not clearly defined. I don't wish to be caught again in that way. My opinion is that the South should not countenance any effort to conciliate the Abolitionists of the North by concealing the principles of the candidates.

In the course of his remarks he said his choice, as an individual, is President Fillmore. He was personally intimate with General SCOTT, but he could not go for him as President, unless the great Captain's principles be avowed and prove satisfactory. The country demands of SCOTT to put his sentiments on the record. If not, they will turn their backs on him In this Mr. CABELL thought that he spoke the sentiments of the Whigs at the South; however, he thought that General SCOTT had too long remained in a false position, and that it was too late to repair the damage which had been done to him; he did not believe that General SCOTT could receive a single electoral vote of the South and could not receive fifty votes in Florida.

He merely wished to say in conclusion, that the southern Whig party occupy this position, that no man shall receive their votes whose opinions are capable of misrepresentation.

Mr. MURPHY said he came here as a member of the Union party, and understood the gentleman from Florida came here in the same character. He had always contended that the principles upon which the Union Party was formed were not repugnant to the principles of the Democratic party. The Union party never determined more or less than the Democratic party always determined—that non-intervention on the question of Slavery is the doctrine of the American people; and when they say Congress has no power to legislate on the subject of Slavery, and not restrict it from the Territories of the United States and no power to abolish it where it is, they sustain the principles on which the Union party of Georgia was founded. If the Baltimore Convention thus declare, they will uphold the position of the Union party of Georgia; and we are willing, as far as indications go, to unite with the Convention to try the experiment. If they do it, are we worsted? What, then, is the objection to going to Baltimore, if the Union principles can be carried out there? Will we not accomplish the object for which we united, and will it not be consistent with the position which we have heretofore occupied? He had promised to stand by the Union platform, no matter by what party carried out.

Mr. CABELL asked him if the Democrats adopted the Nicholson Resolution of 1848, and the Resolutions of '98 and '99, and refused to put themselves on the Georgia platform, if the gentleman would vote for the Whig candidate.

Mr MURPHY repeated that he would vote for no man who is opposed to it, against the man who is in favor of it. He proclaimed everywhere in the canvass that he was a Democrat, and that his principles had undergone no change; and he said that if the Whigs should nominate a candidate in favor of a National Bank, the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands, and against the Sub-Treasury—in short, all the old doctrines of the Whigs, which he believed to be wrong, it would require more than an acquiescence in the compromise to induce him to vote for such candidate. He considered other points in Mr. CABELL'S speeches, and remarked in conclusion that the time for preserving the Union party had passed by, and asked whether the Union party was now to stand still and do nothing, rather than act and accomplish the object originally had in view.

Mr. MCMULLEN reprobated the consumption of time in making political speeches on the bill of interest to old soldiers and commenced a reply to Mr. CABELL.

Mr. DISNEY was allowed to make a personal explanation, giving the reason why he voted against the Fugitive Slave Law.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, asked his colleague whether he was opposed to any modification of it.

Mr. DISNEY replied, that as the great mass of the community had acquiesced in the law in its particular form, he was willing to acquiesce.

Mr. CAMPBELL—I am willing to vote for a modification or repeal.

Mr. DISNEY—I will vote against both.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4, 1852.

☞ GORRIGHT, THORN & Co., Baltimore, are our Agents, and of whom the Daily and Weekly *Times* may be obtained, or, by leaving their names, have them served at their residence or place of business.

☞ We publish this morning the authorized report of Mr. CLAY's remarks to Governor KOSSUTH, on the occasion of a friendly call made by the latter at Mr. CLAY's lodgings. They are strong, frank, and, upon the premises assumed, eminently just. But Mr. CLAY assumes throughout a purpose on our part to *go to war* with the nations of Europe for the propagation of our principles,—which nobody has proposed, and which unquestionably very few would desire.

Mr. CLAY thinks it would be unavailing for us to make any representations on the subject of intervention, unless we expect to *enforce* them by arms. Mr. CLAY did not always think so. While Spain was trying to subdue her revolted colonies, and while the legitimate monarchies of Europe were extending to her their aid and support, Mr. CLAY, being Secretary of State, addressed to the Russian Government a most urgent remonstrance against this war, and a very pressing request that Russia would throw her weight on the side of peace and independence. It was one of Mr. CLAY's most splendid State papers; and it was treated with the greatest respect, and answered in courteous terms by Nesselrode, the Russian Minister. Mr. CLAY did not think it necessary then to threaten Russia *with war*, unless she regarded our representations, and probably for that very same reason they were regarded the more.

Take away this unjust assumption on which all Mr. CLAY's remarks are based, and they lose all their weight against the action which the friends of Hungary desire. There is no wish or purpose in any quarter to go to war with Russia, or any other power. But it is desired that our Government should express its dissent from the principles laid down by the absolutists of Europe, and to protest against the violation by Russia, or any other nation, of the fundamental principles of international law. Russia will respect such a declaration or resent it. If she respects it, the cause of liberty will be advanced. If she resents it, the duty of commencing war devolves upon her. And if she sees fit to commence a war upon such ground, all we shall have to do will be to defend ourselves. It cannot be that this is a task which, under such circumstances, we should be unwilling to undertake.

A Legal Antique.

We have already chronicled the arrest of Mr. J. P. Levy, in this city, on a charge of writing letters to the Mexican Government, with intent to thwart the designs of the United States by defeating the Tehuantepec treaty. This arrest has probably been made at the instance of some of the parties interested in the Tehuantepec grant. It is under a law enacted in 1799, which prescribes heavy fines and imprisonment for such an offense as Mr. Levy is charged withal.

With all deference to the wisdom of our ancestors,—and hoping not to be consigned to uncovenanted mercy as dangerous radicals, we cannot help thinking that the existence of such a law upon our statute book is an absurdity. It belongs to a day long since past. It may possibly have been necessary, at some past era in the history of our Republic, to shield the Government, by legal penalties, against the damaging designs of letter writers. But it seems scarcely worth while to shut up Mr. Levy in prison for trying to counteract Mr. WEBSTER's negotiations, and to write down the United States. A nation ought to be above the necessity of resorting to such petty persecutions in order to carry its measures into effect.

Besides, the right of letter-writing is one to which, from principle, our people are warmly attached. Anything which curtails it ought to rest upon solid grounds. No man ought to be punished for writing letters, unless he is guilty of libel in them, or of some serious and important offense. And the Government of the United States ought not to stoop to the infliction of penalties for such an act, without the clearest and most imperative necessity.

The law was passed by the Federal party, at the close of the last century, during the excitement to which Jay's treaty, the French war, and the violent attacks of the Democratic newspapers upon the Administration of John Adams gave rise. It was in the same spirit, and for the accomplishment of the same general objects, as the famous *Sedition Law*, which so aroused the indignation of the country, during the three years it continued in force. That act made it a high misdemeanor, punishable with fine and imprisonment, to publish any writings, with intent to resist or impede the execution of any *law* of the United States. It was passed by the full strength of the Federal party, and against the earnest remonstrances of the Democrats. It was under this law that Mathew Lyon, a Member of Congress from Vermont, where he had been an editor, was punished with imprisonment for attacks upon the Administration. The spirit of the whole nation was aroused by its provisions,—so hostile to the free institutions of the country. And even Hamilton, ardent as were his attachments to a strong government, and susceptible as he was to fears from the violence of faction and partizanship, warned his friends against its enactment. "Let us not," he said, "establish *tyranny*; energy is a very different thing from violence."

Now what greater necessity is there for punishing those who seek to defeat a *treaty*, than those who, by writing, would impede the execution of a law? The offense is no more serious; indeed it is far less so, because a law, enacted by the concurrence of all branches of the Government, has higher sanctions than a treaty negotiated by the Executive, but still unratified. Of the two, impeding the law should be a graver offense than defeating a treaty. Yet an act which made the first sedition, was received as an act of tyranny, and is now to be found only in the obsolete legislation of the days of Federalism; while an act punishing the latter is even now carried into execution in the City of New-York.

We think the law in question might safely be abolished. Indeed, as Mr. Levy is the first man against whom, as far as we recollect, it has been put in force for a quarter of a century, the Republic would receive no detriment from its abrogation. The statute book, moreover, would be essentially relieved.

☞ A Telegraphic correspondent, a day or two since, announced the death of James G. Birney. The *Tribune* contradicts it, on the evidence of Mr. Birney himself. As we do not know what authority our correspondent had for the original announcement, the public is requested to suspend its opinion.

RELIEF OF SEAMEN.—An interesting correspondence lately passed between Mr. Robert M. Harrison, U. S. Consul at Kingston (Jam.), Commodore M'Quhae, of the British Navy, Secretary Webster and Mr. Isaiah Jex, owner of the brig *Masardis*. Com. M'Quhae relieved some seamen of the latter vessel while in distress, and this correspondence alludes to the event in complimentary terms.

The Aztecs.

Our readers have probably noticed advertised paragraphs in the *Times*, concerning the *Aztec children*, now exhibited at the Society Library; and long articles from various quarters have also been published in regard to them. For the first time, we went to see them on Saturday last; and we have no hesitation in saying that they are, in every respect, the most remarkable curiosities ever seen in this city. Regarded with reference to their probable origin, their physical structure, or their mere appearance, they are among the most wonderful specimens of humanity we ever saw.

They are smaller than any dwarfs ever seen here before. Their structure, and especially their countenances, are very peculiar. They are not idiotic, by any means,—but are full of vivacity and activity. There is nothing repulsive or disagreeable in their appearance,—not a whit more than there was in that of Tom Thumb, who is probably the most symmetrical dwarf ever exhibited in this country. Nor are they merely *lusus naturæ*,—individual specimens of human deformity:—the fact that there are two of them, one of each sex,—and that the peculiarities of both are the same, shows that they are representatives of a *class* and not accidental instances of an individual peculiarity. They have already engaged the attention of scientific inquirers to some extent, but far less than we should suppose they would. They certainly belong to a civision of the common family *never seen here before:* and this fact is of itself a reason why they should be carefully studied by men of science.

A pamphlet has been published and is sold at the room, professing to relate all the details of their having been taken from an isolated and hitherto unvisited city in Central America,—where they belonged to a distinct race, and were regarded by the people with reverence, and sacredly preserved at the public expense. All this sounds to us amazingly like *humbug*. All that is positively known about their origin is that they were brought from Central America by a Spaniard named Velasquez. Where he found them we know only from his own statements; and we are not ready to put much faith in them.

But the children themselves, (though their age, judging from their teeth and other indications, must be *ten* and *seventeen* or thereabouts,) are eminently curious. They have no language, though they are learning to talk a little English. They are very sprightly, quick in perception, gentle in their tempers, and a source of infinite curiosity to those who go to see them. They are in charge of two very respectable gentlemen, to whom they seem to be attached. We set them down, unhesitatingly, as the greatest curiosities we have ever seen.

Ireland.

To the Editors of the New-York Daily Times:

Some months ago it was my good fortune while on a land of strangers to meet one of you in the celebrated *Café des trois Frères Provençaux* in the Palais National; and I very well remember our animated conversation about Coleridge and other favorite themes as we walked the same evening under the colonnade of the *Rue de Rivoli*. Our paths indeed there diverged, and we strayed, joyed, and wondered, among other and differing scenes; but I am very sure we carried with us common yearnings for the good of suffering humanity, and an ever increasing admiration for our own free and growing country.

Here I find my apology for asking room in your columns for a few remarks on some topics of philanthropy, perhaps not unwelcome to your daily audience, "fit," but I am glad to perceive no longer "few."

A restless foot and fine summer weather, took me far into portions of Ireland, which are not penetrated by every American tourist. I skirted along the basaltic coast of the North-East, from the Lough of Belfast to the Giant's Causeway, always in sight of the sea, and of those overhanging parapets of columnar mass, which at Glenarm, Fair Head, and Bengare, begin to simulate the magic regularity that becomes startling and incomparable in the extreme North.

But my thoughts very soon passed from the picturesque to something nearer the heart of humanity. The people of Ireland, vastly more than its green meads, crystal lakes, and softly rounded hills, drew my attention, and moved my affections. I trust it was something deeper than the Irish blood in my veins, which awakened such sympathies. There are ties between Ireland and America which some people seem very slow to recognise. Millions of our citizens are descended from Irish forefathers: and if we include Ulster, as we must in justice, Ireland has furnished a large portion of the best stock in our Middle and Southern States, as any catalogue of names will declare. The Celtic race is in some districts unmixed; and it appears under two varieties, the proper Irish and the Scottish people of the North-west. But in other districts, there is a union not only of these two Celtic streams, but of either with the Anglo-Norman. It is well known to antiquaries, that the castles which, mostly in ruins and hung with ivy, are almost always in sight in the South and West, do not, with all their antique looks, date further back than the "undertakers" of the English settlements. In the very heart of Connaught, the occurrence of pure Norman names and bearings, shows how deeply the English conquerors spread their power in the Island.

This admixture of the Anglo-Norman with the primitive Celtic stock has resulted in a people whom we loosely name Irish; but who, on every principle of ethnography, deserve separate consideration. I believe no finer specimens of physical development, as to manly beauty and feminine complexion and port, are anywhere to be found. It is observable, that English law established itself absolutely in Ireland. The case is different from that of North Britain, where the Roman or Civil law is to this day the basis both of statutes and practice. In Ireland, few if any traces remain of ancient Celtic legislation. The Courts are English in all their maxims, and most of their forms. Sir JOHN DAVIS, when Chief Justice, wrote to Queen Elizabeth that, in all her realms, there were no more law-abiding subjects than the native Irish. It is no part of my present task to inquire into the manner in which justice has been done to the weaker party. The fact which startles every traveler is, that the people of Ireland are much more English in their views and feelings than those of a like degree in Scotland, while at the same time they have been made to endure very serious ills from their more ancient and less guarded union. Yet every genuine Irishman betrays a passion for the antiquities, language and rights of the primitive race. This came out very strongly in Mr. O., a lawyer of Dublin, whom I had a short time as my travelling companion in the County Clare. His blue eye grew lustrous when I spoke of the Irish melodies, of Sir John Stephenson, and of Willis (formerly of West Point) who had picked up these strains at fairs and wakes. "I should like to sing them for you," said Mr. O., "but it must be over a bowl of hot whiskey punch." This was of course in ignorance of my watery propensities. He pointed out to me the mansion where Smith O'Brien was born. I parted with my gay, but learned companion at the town of Ennis. It was market-day, and the place was a throng of merry Celts, with innumerable pigs and donkeys.

The great repugnance to English rule which exists in some of the most talkative politicians, displays itself ludicrously at times. My companion, who loves a pipe, was whiffing in a coffee-room in Dublin, when a man came in for a pot of porter. As he was making the most of it, caressing it at a little table, and now and then applying it to his lips, he stood in an oratoric posture and grew fuller of zeal as the pot became emptier. At length he lashed himself into a rage, and predicted the downfall of England. "Her days are numbered," cried he; "the nation is born that will strangle her; and for one, I care not how soon the day comes. America is already gaining the power which will avenge the wrongs of Ireland." He denounced PEEL, and quoted at length paragraphs from speeches of Lord MONTEAGLE. No one appearing on the other part, and the pot of Guinness being exhausted, he took breath and departed with a profound salutation. The harangue was unprovoked by us, and was a simple ebullition of patriotic fury, probably uncorked every night in the same place. Our orator was a little seedy man, with battered hat and foxy surtout, and to both of us appeared to be a schoolmaster. He is doubtless the type of a large class.

My rambles in Ireland during a beautiful season, and much among the Western Counties, tended, in an unexpected degree, to awaken love for the people. The railways are good and well-appointed, and the better class of travelers whom one meets casually are very unlike what people here imagine. For personal beauty, a sort of careless grace, and a negligent but hearty politeness, they called forth my hourly admiration. And no American can refrain from sympathy for a people who, one and all, spoke of our country with grateful respect. Mr. LAWRENCE, our Minister, was a few days in advance of our party, and at Limerick the walls were still placarded with his name. The Journals have related how much his progress through the Island was like a triumph. It was a heartfelt tribute to the country which he represents. When Providence seems to be emptying Ireland upon our shores, it is certainly a good thing that every man who emigrates comes to us as a friend; and surely it cannot be denied that, from the days of the Revolution to this day, Irishmen have cordially thrown themselves into the current of American free opinion. If they have sometimes erred, it has been in the direction of liberal sentiments. In looking at the great numbers of poor Irish people who serve in our cities, penetrate our wilds, and rear our public works, I have been led to think that there was health and power in the *physical* infusion of this tide of wholesome blood into the bilious and semi-tropical circulation of our less ruddy mass. At any rate, they come among us for their own good, and have an expansion in our wide and fertile lands, which, under education and religion, will change the fortunes of their coming generations. But I must end my gossip.

F. P.

The Hungarian Fund.

The Central Hungarian Committee, at its regular meeting, held last evening, unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, that the United States recognize Governments *de facto* on a principle of necessity, but that they nevertheless sympathise profoundly with all efforts in Europe to establish Governments, on the basis of self-Government by the people.

Resolved, That considering that Hungary was an independent Constitutional Power, for three centuries, and was united to the Austrian empire, through a union of the crowns, by treaty, reserving her own rights of self-government; that for adequate causes Hungary dissolved that union and reassumed her sovereignty and independence, and maintained it by force of arms, and was in the enjoyment of it until the Czar of Russia, without right, intervened and subverted the independence and Constitution of Hungary,

Therefore, it is the right and duty of the United States to protest against this violation of the Law of Nations by Russia; and that such a protest will neither involve a war against Russia nor any other European power—nor will it justify or bring on a war by any such power against the United States; while, on the other hand, it would, by its moral influence, weaken the force of despotism, and exert an auspicious influence in favor of Republicanism in Europe.

The names of several Hungarians being reported to the Committee, as destitute and deserving of aid, considerable discussion was had upon the subject, and the following resolution was finally adopted,—Judge EDMONDS, General SANFORD and C. T. CROMWELL, Esq., being appointed a Committee to to carry it into effect:

It being represented to the Committee, that several of the Hungarian patriots are now in a destitute condition among us, and in need of aid and employment, and the Committee not feeling authorized to appropriate to their relief any of the funds collected in aid of Hungarian freedom,

Resolved, That an appeal be made to the citizens of New-York for contributions to that object, and that the same be collected and expended solely for that purpose, by a Committee to be appointed therefor.

The Committee is preparing the notes for the Hungarian loan as rapidly as possible. They have established a general office at No. 214 Broadway (over Genin's hat store,) where their agent, Mr. William P. Libby, will attend to any business on its behalf.

The German Revolutionary Congress

We learn from the *Volkerbund* that this body assembled in Commissioner's Hall, Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, on Thursday last. Quite a number of delegates were present, representing the various Revolutionary Unions of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Newark, Lancaster, Richmond and Bridesburg. Messrs. Fichler and Goegg appeared as delegates from the London Agitation Society. The officers chosen were Mr. N. Schmitt, of Philadelphia, President; Messrs. Wagner, of Boston, and Hurst, of Baltimore, Vice-Presidents; Messrs. Gopp, Krug and Meyer, Secretaries. Standing Committees were named to settle a plan of organization for the Revolutionary party in America; to determine the wisest plan of raising funds; and to lay down a platform of the party. These points of course involve the authority of Dr. Kinkel and the extent to which Socialism is to participate in the new movement. We shall consequently watch the report of these committees with interest.

In the evening, Mr. Goegg, of the London Club, addressed the Congress upon the general objects of the movement and the ways and means of effecting them. We observe that while the name of KOSSUTH comes in for compliments, nothing is said about Kinkel. Perhaps the orator had forgotten him.

We shall keep our readers posted up with the proceedings of these people as they come to hand.

Meeting of the Historical Society.

At the monthly meeting of the New-York Historical Society last evening, some curious specimens of early Printing were presented by Mr. E. Lane, of this city. They were two old Latin black-letter 12mos.—one being a book of practical piety, and the other a kind of Millerite tract, at or before 1481.

The Committee on Indexing Newspapers reported that the project would involve the issue of two octavo volumes of one thousand pages each; the cost will be $10,000. The period which would be included in the prosecution of this plan is one hundred and eighty-six years. The work would constitute an invaluable addition to the statistical information of the country.

The preparation of a memorial to the Legislature, praying for the passage of an Act exempting the Society from taxation, was referred to the Executive Committee after debate.

A large number of candidates for membership in the Society were announced.

Gov. BRADISH, by virtue of the authority vested in the Chair, announced the reappointment of the present Executive Committee of the Society.

The regular business of the evening was a paper on the "Early History of Western New-York:" the production of the late Thomas Morris, a gentleman well known for his agency in canceling the Indian titles to the lands of Western New-York, and for many useful contributions to our stores of knowledge. The document was prepared for, and read to the Society by Mr. Henry O'Reilly. It is very long, but gives a clear and correct account of the land troubles in the Genesee country. Accompanying the paper was a mass of original title-deeds, and other documents, valuable additions to our Historical archives.

A number of intruding settlers were ejected from this territory under the patents obtained by the Companies, with whose interests Mr. Morris was identified. Litigations arose, and some Indian troubles occurred, which are narrated in detail and with many interesting reminiscences.

Among the settlers in the region was the celebrated Jemima Wilkinson, of whom some curious facts are developed by this paper. Jemima would be known by no other title than that of the Universal Friend. She was a woman of fine personal appearance, possessed of remarkable power over the minds of her followers, and arbitrary in her temper. Her ignorance, however, was great.

Of Red-Jacket, Farmer's Brother, and other distinguished Chiefs, a number of reminiscences were given. In a Council at which Mr. Morris was one of the Commissioners, Red-Jacket was a leading spirit, but evinced no disposition to accommodate matters. He was a handsome man, with a noble bearing, an intelligent eye, and graceful in his oratory. Indeed, says Mr. Morris, I never saw a more graceful orator.

The paper ended with a sketch of the condition of the Genesee region in the year 1814, when the author had visited it after an absence of many years.

Judge Campbell called attention to the discovery by Mr. Weed of the original painting of Genesee Falls, made by one of the party of Louis Philippe, when that monarch was an exile in this country.

A copy of the paper of Mr. Morris was requested for preservation by the Society; and, on motion, the Executive Committee were directed to take measures for procuring the whole or a portion of the original Title-deeds exhibited by Mr. O'Reilly.

DISCIPLINE IN THE NAVY.—By reference to our Senate report it will be seen that the body yesterday ordered to its engrossment Mr. BADGER's bill providing certain modes of punishment as a substitute for flogging.

Mr. David Turner, of Green Co., Mississippi, was murdered on the 27th ult., by his brother-in-law, James Preston, by shooting him with a rifle in the presence of his wife. The murderer fled. No cause is assigned for the diabolical deed.

Chief Justice Taney's absence from the Supreme Court Bench last Friday was *not* because of indisposition, but only because he conceives himself bound to withdraw during the trial of the Gaines Case, as some of his near connections are interested in its result.

From the South.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Marion*, Capt. BERRY, arrived at this port yesterday morning from Charleston on Saturday.

We are under obligations to our Charleston contemporaries, the *Courier*, *Mercury*, *Standard* and *News*, and Mr. J. C. MATHER, Clerk of the *Marion*, for late Southern papers.

The *Marion* brings 45 passengers and 23 in the steerage.

Off the Hook, the *Marion* passed the U. S. steam-frigate *Fulton* going South.

Our Southern files contain the following items:

A gang of forty-six negroes was sold recently at Edisto, S. C., at on average of $494 each.

Dr. J. B. Hunter, Postmaster at Bethel, York District, S. C., died a few days since from the kick of a horse.

The Charleston Floating Dry Dock and Marine Railway Company have chosen their officers: M. C. Mordecai, President.

On Sunday week an altercation occurred in Richmond Co., N. C., near the State line, in which Mr. D. McInnis was killed by Jacob Brigham. On the same day, a negro murdered a slave on another plantation.

Catherine Hayes and Julia Bennett were drawing full houses at Charleston.

The British steamship *Astoria* arrived at Charleston from Glasgow, with five of her crew in mutiny.

The public opening of the Museum of Natural History of Charleston College, was introduced last week, by a lecture from Prof. Louis Agassiz.

Navigation of the Sound.

The regular trips of the steamboats through Long Island Sound have been suspended for a fortnight past. The *Massachusetts* went from New-York to Stonington on Sunday last, and she left Stonington on her return trip about 9 o'clock Monday evening. She was not incommoded by the ice until she arrived opposite Sand's Point, about twenty miles from New-York. She soon overtook the *Bay State*, from Fall River, which had passed her at daylight, and which was almost stopped by the dense accumulation of broken ice. For ten miles the ice continued, of increased thickness. The *Massachusetts* followed in the track which was slowly made by the *Bay State*. At times both boats were standing perfectly still. Once the *Bay State* became so fixed in the ice as to render it necessary to throw back a rope to the *Massachusetts*, by which she was hauled out of her fast position. Between "The Brothers," nine miles from this city, the stream was again found to be clear of ice; and the *Massachusetts* reached her pier at 11½ o'clock yesterday morning.

NEW-YORK CITY.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S LECTURE.—The fourth of the People's Course of Lectures was delivered by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, at the Tabernacle, last evening, to an audience of at least three thousand ladies and gentlemen. The lecturer commenced by stating that he should not make any remarks upon the "Law of Precedents," the subject which he saw it announced in the papers, he was to illustrate. He should leave the dry law of precedents to the gentlemen of the bar, and request their attention for a time to the "Law of Precedence."

Before the law all are equal—but there is no equality of talent—of looks—of thoughts—and since the days of Adam there never were any two minds alike. The different paths that we travel are but the products of that irregularity of mind: and should society be crushed to one level, life would be unendurable—man would be like man—and when one died there would be no going out of anything. Now, thank fortune, when some men die, something does go out of the earth with them. Education makes a difference, but it never did make the difference we see around us. Some are made to think, and some to feel—some would be insiders and some outsiders—some work by their heads some by their hands—some are governed by their understandings, some by their feelings. We must judge men by what they emit, not by what we see in them. The smaller light may be greater, surrounded by a wall of glass, than the larger light, walled in with granite. Man must be measured, not by what he is capable of doing, but by what he does; and those who would plow society smooth will find that they can easier plow the great earth to a common level. The word infidel means dissent—and there have been times when I should have considered it an honor to be called an infidel. There has been no law of nature that has not been abused all that men could abuse it—and hence I will not say that the law of gradation has been most abused. There is no feeling in the human mind that is not right, if correctly attuned and guided. There is nothing in the human mind that is superfluous, and there is nothing on the earth that is not wanting. I would rather be an eagle than a musquito, but God never made a musquito without some good purpose. A man may have one faculty that is more necessary than another—he may better lose an arm than a lobe of his lung; better an ear than an eye, and better for most men (though not all) to lose a leg than a head.

No man can measure faculty—you may measure hay, grain, and structures, but how shall we measure a man, if we do not judge by the pursuits which he follows? Pursuits are of different rank, and those that are not sufficiently high, may, if they have the talent, soon rerank themselves. In all professions, those who profess the highest regard for the laws of nature and truth, rank much higher than those who pander to the animal passions. Though we may hear of the sanctity and integrity of the pulpit, yet it is not there more necessary than in your banks and your counting-houses, and when you find in the latter less honesty, less principle, than in the former, you may bid farewell to all prosperity.

The lecturer examined at length the different grades of society, ranking labor lowest, and dividing labor into three classes—the inventor who designs, the mechanic who constructs, and the tinker who repairs and keeps in order: and there is an infinite variety in these divisions—all tinkers are not alike, for the traveling tinker who mends your tin pan ranks lower than the aristocratic tinker, who has his shop and tinkers your watch. At first sight you must judge a man by his appearance, and not until you have admission to his intellect and his character, may you change your first impression. Fools are sometimes sphered in places of honor, but they soon find their level like unripe figs. The good ship may sink into the trough of the sea, but she will rise again—and so a good man cast down is not destroyed—he will come up again. Names convey entirely different meanings. A washerwoman at one tub will always be a washerwoman, but let her have three or four tubs with as many women to superintend, and she is a laundress—a butcher serving out meat pound by pound through a village, and he is a plain butcher, but let him butcher for an army, or a navy, and he is a butcher no longer, but a contractor—a worthless wretch turns the crank of a hurdy-gurdy, and you dismiss him with a copper, but let Barnum turn the crank, and forthwith one-half of our people are dancing like the puppets in the hurdy-gurdy. The acquisition of wealth is not always dishonorable, and is never debasing, unless a man takes for his maxim, "clutch what you can, and retain what you clutch." Men do not always write with the pen, but some with the plow, some with the ship, and some with the iron rail and the engineer's scale—and so man may accumulate wealth by honorable means, that some may not see and others would not adopt. Wealth does not necessarily give its possessor great power, it he has not an ability to wield it, but in the hands of those that are capable, its power is immense.

The lecturer illustrated the laws which govern precedence with a power and truthfulness rarely equaled, and then made a few remarks relative to the reorganization of society, contending that to elevate or change any class you must pull them up not by the strong arm, but by going down to them and bringing them up gradually by education. Let a man have strength in him and he will rise—you cannot keep him down—while no man can have anything in him who does not manifest it—an acorn is an acorn forever if it will not grow, and not the oak that should grow from it. It is a fallacy to say that a man has power in him if he will not exhibit it—there are no mute Miltons in this world, and there is no such thing as a man hiding his light under a bushel, if he wills that his light shall be seen. Praises will follow deeds, and he who executes will be blessed—he who deserves will receive.

☞ Mrs. SINCLAIR made her second appearance at the Lyceum last evening. The house was very full, and a large number of ladies were in the dress circle. The audience appeared to be composed of the most respectable citizens, and the applause was most judiciously bestowed. Mrs. Sinclair appeared more at ease on the boards, and her acting was refined and modest. When the curtain fell she was called out, but she merely courtesied to the audience and passed from the stage.

There was no attempt made to create a disturbance, though the authorities were well prepared promptly to crush any rowdyism that might manifest itself.

ASTOR PLACE.—The first night of popular prices was quite successful on Monday. The house, though not crowded was well filled, although the opera was not of the standard and well known music. To-night *Norma* is given with the superb Steffanone as prima donna. This piece seldom fails to draw at any price, and last week it fairly overran Niblo's. Bettini was accidentally assigned to *Pollione*, a mistake that would readily occur to most readers of the bills and advertisements, which were copied yesterday by the printer from the old cast.

NIBLO'S.—*Don Giovanni* is repeated by the Artist's Company this evening. They give it with all the taste we gave credit for in our notice yesterday, and an improvement may be expected after a more thorough rehearsal for the second representation.

☞ The ALLEGHANIANS have decided to give a farewell Concert at Metropolitan Hall, a few days prior to their departure to the Golden Land. They will have several new songs adapted to the occasion, among which will be the "Song for California," and a farewell song in "Sweet Home," sung by Miss GOODENOW in the sweet style for which she is becoming such a general favorite.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—The line of steam propellers recently running between Boston and Philadelphia, are to run between this port and Chagres, instead of between New-York and Charleston, as erroneously stated by a Boston paper.

—An unknown man was found yesterday, on the corner of Chatham and Duane-streets, laboring under the effects of a dose of laudanum. He was taken to the Hospital and cared for.

—Barnard Carling fell overboard at the foot of Grand-street, on Monday night, but was pulled out by officer Nelson, of the Thirteenth Ward.

—Yesterday morning, Charles Brandt, a German, twenty-five years of age, a lately arrived emigrant, was drowned while attempting to get on board of the ship *Admiral*. An inquest was held by the Coroner.

—An unknown man was fatally injured on Monday night, by being jammed between two freight cars at the New-Haven Dépôt. He was taken to the Hospital, but his life could not be saved.

—Lewis Holding was yesterday arrested by Officer Evans, for stealing a valuable set of harness. He was committed, and the property recovered.

—Yesterday, officer Lynch, of the First Ward, arrested Ferdinand Brown and a woman, at No. 105 Washington-street, upon a charge of stealing 2,000 cigars from on board of the ship *Headwind*. They were committed, and a portion of the property recovered.

—The Board of Supervisors having recently directed Coroner Ives to report the number of inquests held upon the bodies of immigrants for the last two years, that gentleman asserts that he can find *no record of inquests* in the office, and that he is informed that his predecessor never kept any register.

—A detachment of 63 recruits for the companies of the First Artillery, stationed at Forts Myers and Meade and Key West, Fla., embarked on board the bark *Fanny*, from Fort Wood, on the 2d inst. The detachment was commanded by Lieut. J. H. Dickerson, First Artillery, and sailed same day.

—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the dry goods store of Messrs. Schell & Brothers, at No. 174 Bowery, but was speedily extinguished with trifling damage to the premises and contents.

—Yesterday morning Henry Weiman was severely injured by falling down the stairs of the house in which he resided. He was taken to the Hospital and the bones of his fractured leg replaced.

—On Monday evening Peter Chapron, of No. 44 Thomas-street, received a severe injury by falling on the side-walk in East Broadway.

—The *Mirror* states that a gentleman of this city offered Mrs. Forrest $4,000 to break her engagement with Mr. Brougham, and abandon her plan of going upon the stage.

—The annual report of the Counsel to the Corporation, made to the Board of Aldermen on Monday evening, states there are 87 suits now pending in charge of the Law Department. There have also been 92 suits tried, argued, or finally disposed of during the past year. Some of these have been twice argued.

GEOLOGY.—The education of no one is considered complete at present unless he possesses some knowledge of this science, and never was an opportunity offered where such information could be procured as well and as cheaply as by attending Dr. Antisell's course of lectures on this subject, which commence at Clinton Hall this evening.

FREE ACADEMY.—There has been received the year past for the support of this institution the sum of..... $23,304 07

Expenditures, including salaries.....	22,228 96
Balance on hand, Jan. 1st, 1852.....	$1,075 11
From which deduct the amount received from the Literature Fund, which, by law, is specially appropriated to the Library, say.....	1,070 50
Leaving for general account a balance of.....	$4 61

☞ The investigation respecting Miss Margaretta Lohrenz has been postponed until to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at which time the District Attorney will be present and a thorough examination made into the whole matter.

FIRE IN THE BOWERY.—Yesterday morning about 1 o'clock, a fire broke out in the Dry Goods Store of Messrs. Schell & Brothers, at No. 174 Bowery, but was speedily extinguished with trifling damage to the premises or contents.

TO THE CHRISTIAN PUBLIC.—It is urgently requested by those who are acting in behalf of the Hungarians now left destitute amongst us, that the different rectors and pastors of our City take up collections in their respective churches, on Sunday next, in order to provide the Rev. Dr. Arch with the theological books necessary for his sacred profession. Mr. Arch is the only Hungarian minister with us, and is the only one in the City who is able to officiate in an acceptable manner to the spiritual necessities of his countrymen, and he is as yet unprovided with a library, even of the most meagre description. Contributions may be remitted to Mrs. Howard, Howard's Hotel.

BOARD OF ASSISTANTS—the President J. TROTTER, Esq., in the Chair.—The Board met at the usual hour when the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Petitions Referred—Of Atchison Scott, to be released from the payment of a fine.

Invitation Accepted—To attend the examinations at Columbia College.

Papers Concurred in—That the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps cause Clinton-street from Cherry to South-street to be lighted with gas. That the Clerk of the Common Council prepare the annual Manual for 1852. That Fifth-street be lighted with gas from the First to the Second-avenue. That the First-avenue be lighted with gas. On motion the Board adjourned to Friday.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Before Judge BETTS.—No Grand Jury Panel for the February term was summoned, and of the Petty Jury panel only 17 answered to their names, and the absentees were fined $25 each for the day's delinquency.

The calendar was called, and no case ready for trial.

In the case of the United States vs John L. O'Sullivan, and others.—One of the defendants, Mr. O'Sullivan, was in Court, with his Counsel, Francis B Cutting. The District Attorney said he should be ready to try the case to day, (Wednesday,) if the other side were prepared. Mr Cutting said that a witness had been sent for from Washington, but had not arrived, and that he could not answer for being prepared by to day. The District Attorney left it for the Court to dispose of as it regarded a postponement of the trial.

Judge Betts said the trial had better stand for Tuesday of next week. The Court then adjourned.

A STAIRWAY ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, a man named Henry Weiman was severely injured by falling down a long flight of stairs in his dwelling in Hammersly-street. He was picked up insensible, and conveyed to the Ninth District Police Station, where he was placed on a couch, and the attendance of Dr E. C. Franklin procured by Captain Seabring. Upon examining his injuries, one of his legs was found to be badly fractured, the bones of which were replaced, and the poor fellow was then removed to the N. Y. Hospital.

SIDEWALK ACCIDENT.—Monday evening, about 7 o'clock, a citizen named Peter Chapoon, residing at No 44 Thomas-street, was seriously injured in the back by falling on the sidewalk in East Broadway, near Pike street. Upon examination, his hip was found to be dislocated, and he was conveyed home by a Seventh Ward policeman, in intense agony of pain.

COMMON PLEAS.—Before Judge DALY.—*Phillip Stupp admin strator, &c., vs The Hudson River Railroad Company.*—This was an action brought by the administrator and next of kin of a boy named George Stupp, aged about 11 years, who in August 1850, was killed on the Hudson-street Railroad under the following circumstances: Two cars drawn by four horses, were coming to the Depot at the usual rate of about nine miles an hour, when several boys got on the foremost car for a ride—*gratis*. The conductor drove them off, and in doing so, applied his foot vigorously to the intruders, and George Stupp being less agile than his companions, fell on the track, and the rearmost car—which was attached to the one he was getting off from—went over his body, and of the injuries the boy died in about an hour.

On the part of the defense it was denied that the death of the boy was caused by any negligence or want of care or attention on the part of the agents or employees of the defendants. The boys were intruders who had paid no money, and the conductor of the cars was acting in the execution of his duty in expelling them by force.

The Court sustained the defence, and said that the proprietors of public vehicles could not be held legally responsible for accidents to persons who are imprudently trespassing or who will rush unnecessarily into danger—the complaint must be dismissed and judgment entered for the defendants.

BEFORE JUDGE WOODRUFF.—*Eliza A. McClelland vs. George C. Gunn.*—This was an action to recover damages for turning the plaintiff out of a house she had of the defendant. The defense set up was that the lady was in the employ of the defendant as superintendant of the house in question, which was a fashionable boarding-house in Fourth-street. The lady, however, proved that the speculation was her own, and that she was the lady of the house, and also a tenant of the defendant. The Jury awarded her $40.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—*Tuesday.*—Before Hon. Recorder TILLOU, and Aldermen COMPTON and TWEED.—*The Grand Jurors.*—Owing to the vast number of cases that are set for the Special Sessions this morning, the General Sessions did not convene at the usual hour. Shortly after 12 o'clock the Court was opened, and there being a sufficient number of citizens present, the following were selected as Grand Jurors for the present term: Joseph B. Brewster, foreman; Levi Apgar, Henry M. Carpenter, Wm. Dinmann, Isaac C. Frost, Noah Grosebeck, John Jackson, E. Martin, Charles Moonan, John Peterkin, George Swartz, John Westerfield, Henry P. West, George Webb, Charles P. Wright, Archibald Woodruff, James Clark, Archibald Hall, Daniel F. Lee, Antheny McCodden, and Asa Stevens. Upon empaneling the Grand Inquest, His Honor the Recorder arose and delivered an eloquent and appropriate charge to the important body. He called their attention to the vast number of unlicensed liquor places, gambling houses, and of prostitution, existing in this great metropolis, to the annoyance of the community. He also alluded to their power of making rigid inquiries as to the safety of public buildings intended for large assemblages of citizens. Also, to the bone-boiling establishments, running railway locomotives in the City, and the very reprehensible manner with which cattle have lately been driven through the public streets, and caused so many serious accidents. The Recorder then instructed the Grand Jury to closely examine these topics, and present them to the Court if deemed advisable. The members of the Grand Inquest listened attentively to the Judge's charge, and finally retired to the room set apart for them, to prosecute their duties.

The Forgery Trial.—The case of forgery against John J. Rinck, noticed in the *Times* yesterday, was continued, but was not concluded when the Court adjourned for the day.

COURT CALENDAR.—*Wednesday*—U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 11 to 20

SUPREME COURT—*General Term*—Nos. 5, 13, 16 to 19, 21 to 23, 12, 24 to 27.

There will be an examination of juvenile legal gentlemen at 4 P. M.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 204, 160, 47, 67, 167, 268, 35, 65, 194, 269, 270, 274, 27, 250, 63, 276, to 287, 229, 209, 136, 210.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part* 1—Nos. 157, 183½, 197, 211, 247, 251, 251½, 257, 259, 267, 269, 279, 279½, 281, 283. *Part* 2—Nos. 134, 166 to 172, 178 to 198. All even numbers.

BROOKLYN.

SHOOTING AFFAIR.—Richard Bernholdt, a German, was arrested on Monday night by Deputy-Sheriff Friend, on a warrant which charged him with discharging a loaded pistol at the house of Michael Sch

WANTED.

TEN MEN WANTED of good address to sell a Patent Article wanted in every Family Agents are making $3 to $10 per day, for Richmond, Savannah, Charleston, New Orleans, and California. With $100 to open a depot, can make $2,000 to $3,000 per annum. Call or address, post paid, No. 317 Bowery. 3f-3t*

OFFICE BOY WANTED—Apply at No 54 Wall-st., second floor. J. B. SILKMAN, Attorney at Law. 4f 1t*

SITUATION WANTED.—A situation in a Shipping or Commission House, by a young man, who has had two years' experience. Best of reference. Address S T D, at this office. 3f-5t*

POWER PRESSMAN WANTED.—Satisfactory wages will be paid for a workman of thorough experience and ability. None others need apply. Address S. M. PETTENGILL & CO, No. 10 State-st., Boston. 2f-3t*

PRIVATE NURSING FOR GENTLEMEN—By J. M. LUDLOW. Those that are desirous of an experienced and faithful Nurse in sickness, please call, or address J. M. LUDLOW, No. 848 Broadway, Union Place, P. O., N. Y. Physician's Reference given. u11-3m*

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Wanted, for a Lady, her child, six years old, and servant, in a quiet, private, and respectable family, at not exceeding, say from $9 to $10 per week, as the party would remain permanently, if pleased, and desirous of quiet and comfort—it presents a favorable opportunity to a widow lady, who may desire to reduce expenses. Address for 3 days, H. M., at this office 4f-1t*

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Act relative to Limited Partnerships, that a Limited Partnership has been formed by the Subscribers under the name or Firm of MYERS, SUYDAM, and KNISELY, commencing on the first day of January, 1852, and terminating on the 31st day of December, 1854. That J. L. VANSCHOONHOVEN, of the City of Troy, and State of New York is the special partner in said partnership, and has contributed the sum of Twenty Five Thousand Dollars to the common Stock thereof, in cash.

That JAMES MYERS, of the City of Brooklyn, and State of New York; JAMES A. SUYDAM and WILLIAM KNISELY, of the City of New York, are the general partners in said partnership. That the general nature of the business to be transacted by said partnership is the importing, buying, and selling of Silks, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods.

J. L. VAN SCHOONHOVEN,
JAMES MYERS,
JAMES A. SUYDAM,
WILLIAM KNISELY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 1851. j1-6w*

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of this State, that the subscribers have entered into a limited partnership, under the firm of SCHUCHARDT, FROLICH & HOLTHAUSEN, for the transaction of Importing and Commission business. That FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, who resides a part of the year in the County of Middlesex, in the State of New-Jersey, and a part of the year in the city of New-York, is one of the special partners, and has contributed the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars in cash to the common stock of the said partnership; and FREDERICK C. GEBHARD, who resides in the city of New-York, is the other special partner, and has also contributed Fifty Thousand Dollars in cash to the common stock of the said partnership. That FERDINAND SCHUCHARDT, whose place of residence is in the city of New-York, and JOHN M. CHARLES FROLICH and HENRY HOLTHAUSEN, who respectively reside in the city of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, in the State of New-York, are the general partners. The said partnership commenced the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and is to terminate on the 31st December, 1854.

FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT,
FRED. C. GEBHARD,
FERDINAND SCHUCHARDT,
J. M. C. FROLICH,
H. HOLTHAUSEN.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1852 j2-6w

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—ALVAN E. PARKER, of Phillipsville, in the county of Allegany and State of New York, CURTIS C. GARDINER, and SYLVANUS LYON, both of Williamsburg in the county of Kings, and State of New York, and HENRY A. PARKER, of said Phillipsville, in the county of Allegany and State of New York, have formed a limited partnership in pursuance of the laws of the State of New York, under the name and firm of "GARDINER, LYON & PARKER," for the general purpose of importing and jobbing in fancy goods and dealing in fancy goods generally in the city of New York in the county and State of New York. The said ALVAN E. PARKER is the only special partner, and has actually, and in good faith, contributed and paid in cash as capital to the common stock of the said partnership, the sum of twelve thousand dollars. The said CURTIS C. GARDINER, SYLVANUS LYON, and HENRY A. PARKER are the general partners, and are alone authorized to transact business and sign for the partnership, and bind the same. The said partnership is to commence on the first day of January next, 1852, and continue until and to terminate on the first day of January which will be in the year 1855. Dated, New York city, Dec. 19, 1851.

ALVAN E. PARKER,
CURTIS C. GARDINER,
SYLVANUS LYON,
HENRY A. PARKER.

j1-6w

WE, JAMES ROSS GEORGE E. WEST and WILLIAM E. NEWELL, do hereby certify that we have formed a limited partnership, under and in pursuance of the first title of the fourth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York. Such partnership is to be conducted under the name or firm of "WEST & NEWELL." The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the Importing and Jobbing of Fancy Goods and Hosiery. The said JAMES ROSS, who resides at Terre Haute, in the State of Indiana, is the only special partner, and the said GEORGE E. WEST, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York, and WILLIAM E. NEWELL, who resides in the City and State of New York, are the only general partners interested therein. The said JAMES ROSS, the special partner, has contributed the sum of fifteen thousand dollars to the common stock, as capital. The said partnership is to commence on the first day of January, 1852, and terminate on the thirty-first day of December, 1854. Dated at the City of New-York, Dec. 31st, 1851. JAMES ROSS,

by Willard M. Newell, Att'y.
GEO. E. WEST,
WM. E. NEWELL.

j1-6w

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of BERFORD & CO., between R. G. BERFORD, WM. CHASE BARNEY, and LORING L. LOMBARD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1852.

R. G. BERFORD,
WM. C. BARNEY,
L. L. LOMBARD.

The Express business will be continued by the undersigned under the name of A. H. PRIDE & CO, No. 3 Broad st., near Wall. WM. C. BARNEY,
j31 1m A. H. PRIDE.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of SMITH & COLES, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, HENRY SMITH, continuing the business, and assuming all the liabilities of the late firm. HENRY SMITH.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1852. JOHN F. COLES.

HENRY SMITH, (the original Razor-strop Man,) will continue the Fancy Goods business, at the old stand, No. 253 Grand-st., corner of Christie-st., and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. Public sales every evening. 2f-3t*

G. H. ELLERY, HAVING WITHDRAWN from the firm of E. M. DAVIS & CO., will continue the FRENCH IMPORTING BUSINESS, on his own account, at the Store No. 51 Broadway, (formerly occupied by E. M. D. & Co.,) and is now receiving, by every Steamer, desirable styles of Spring Goods, which are offered on the most favorable terms to jobbers throughout the country.

j1-6w G. H. ELLERY, No. 51 Broadway.

NOTICE.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name or firm of MORRISON & ALLEN, is dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by JOHN MORRISON.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1852. JOHN MORRISON,
JAMES ALLEN.

The subscriber will continue the business at the same store, No. 383 Broadway. [2f 3t*] JOHN MORRISON.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of FELLOWS, VAN ARSDALE & COOPER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOHN VAN ARSDALE retiring from business. The business of the firm will be settled by FELLOWS & COOPER. WM. M. FELLOWS.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1852. JOHN VAN ARSDALE,
2f-2w* JOSEPH M. COOPER.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—NEW-YORK, Feb 2, 1852.—The subscriber has associated himself with STEPHEN BOGARDUS, and will continue the Jobbing of Fancy Goods, at the stand No. 29 Nassau-st., formerly occupied by Goddard & Burchard, under the firm of GODDARD & BOGARDUS [2f-3teod] JAMES E. GODDARD.

NOTICE.—The subscribers will continue the business of the late firm of FELLOWS, VAN ARSDALE & COOPER, under the name of FELLOWS & COOPER.

NEW-YORK, Feb 2, 1852. WM. M. FELLOWS.
2f-2w* JOSEPH M. COOPER.

MR. ROBERT W. MEAD, having retired from business his interest in our firm ceases from this date.

NEW-YORK, Feb 3, 1852. [2f-6t*] MEADS & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost, a double GOLD LOCKET, opening with a spring, with small gold chain attached, containing a Lady's Daguerreotype The above reward will be paid to the finder, by leaving it at No. 3 Rutger's Place. 4f-3t*

PURSE FOUND in Fulton-st, containing a small sum of money, the owner can have it by applying at No. 29 Park-row. 4f-1t*

FOUND—A sum of Money. Apply to U. D. FRENCH, No. 128 Nassau-st. 4f-3t*

CASSIMERES, BLACK DOE SKIN and fancy colors of new and fashionable patterns—a large assortment just received and for sale by WM. MATHEWS & CO., No. 60 Catharine-st. 4f-1t*

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER ARCTIC, from Europe, several lots of UNSET DIAMONDS, of various sorts and sizes, which we offer for sale—suitable for diamond merchants and manufacturing jewelers.

MENDEL BROTHERS, Importers,
4f-5t* No. 307 Broadway, N. Y.

THE GREATEST AND MOST USEFUL INVENTION OF THE AGE.—CRANE'S Patent, 1853, recently IMPROVED SOAP. All those with whom the saving of time, labor, expense, and the wear and tear of clothes is a desideratum, should use this article. We appeal to the Ladies and all those who wish to try it—try it once and satisfy yourselves, there is no severer drudgery than washing, and as this article will save over one half the labor and time, it is invaluable. Manufactured by

LORD & CO., No. 171 Christie st.
For sale by Grocers generally. 4f-6*eod

TO THE PUBLIC.—CAUTION.—Notice is hereby given, that a check drawn payable to J. H FRAZER or bearer, on the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of New-Brunswick, by WILLIAM MALLOY, and dated January 30, 1852, for one thousand dollars, was lost, as is supposed, in New-York City, on Friday, the 30th inst. The payment of the said check has been stopped, and caution is hereby given against any person's receiving the same. The finder of the above-mentioned check will be liberally rewarded by giving information to ISAAC F. FRAZEE, Conductor N. J. Railroad, Jersey City, or to J. HATFIELD FRAZEE, at New-Brunswick, N. J., his place of residence. 2f-3t

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—The stock, fixtures and lease of a Lumber-Yard for sale. The Yard is long established, and has a good set of customers, and is doing a good business. To one having a moderate capital and desiring to engage in the business, this is a rare opportunity. For further particulars, inquire at No 535 West-st.

d31-eodtf W. DUNNING.

ASTROLOGY.—DR. THOMAS WILSON may be consulted at his former residence, No. 90 Broome-st., New-York, where no pains will be wanting on his part to furnish the most correct information on all subjects connected with this life. Fee—Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1. Time of birth required. j16-1meod*

$1.000 REWARD—Will be paid if the celebrated BOHEMIAN HAIR DYE does not instantly change grey, red, or sandy hair, to a beautiful black or brown; it it ever change or fade; if it injures the hair or skin—or if any other dye in market possesses the same, or as many good qualities. Sold at the Perfumery Store, No 197 Hudson-st. Price 75 cts. per case. $6 per doz. 3f-3t*

GREAT SALE OF WET GOODS.—$28,000 worth of Wet Goods from the great wreck and the late fire will be sold at A. G. COLBY'S.

3f-2t* No 43 3d-av. between 9th and 10th-sts.

N. B.—New Spring Do Laines at 1s. per yard worth 2s.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

$100—THE ADVERTISER is owner of a COMFORTABLE COTTAGE close to New-York, which he will secure to any person for a small family, for three years, upon receipt of $100. It is suitable for a private dwelling or a store. Address A, this office. 4f-1t*

SHOP TO LET.—TO JEWELERS.—A Shop to let and Tools for sale. The shop is near Maiden-lane, and has an unexpired lease of five years from the 1st May, 1852. The tools are complete, and in perfect order. Apply to 4f-tf SEWALL, SIMMONS & CO. No. 3 Maiden-lane.

OFFICE TO LET—In Cortlandt-st. Possession given immediately. Also, medium sized SAFE FOR SALE, on the premises. Inquire of

BROWN, PALMER & DWIGHT,
3f-2t* No. 172 Broadway, (corner Maiden-lane.)

OFFICES TO LET, NO. 25 MAIDEN LANE—Several Offices, suitable for dealers in Jewelry, Watches, &c, or well calculated for Engravers, Watch, Jewelry, and Case makers, &c. Inqure at No. 4 Maiden-lane.

3f-2t* WM. H. SMITH & CO.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—Eight three-story brick houses and lots, on the westerly side of the 2d-av., between 20th and 21st-sts. Also house and lot No. 163 East 21st-st. The above property will be sold on reasonable terms. For particulars apply to

j30-12t* W. A. CAVANAGH, No. 161 3d-av.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—The three-story and attic brick dwellings Nos. 189 and 199 Monroe-st. with the leases of the lots for a long term of years. These are very desirable residences, with modern improvements and they will be sold at very low prices. Three-quarters of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at No. 302 Madison st. 4f-3t*

HOUSE FOR SALE IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—The two story brick House No. 91 Butler-st., near Hoyt, a very comfortable residence, for sale on favorable terms. Apply to MR. SAUNDERS COATES, on the premises, or to ABM. BELL & SON, No. 25 Park-Row, New-York. j31-2aw2w*

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The two-story and attic house, with lot, No. 58 South 8th-st, Williamsburg. All in good order, with gas introduced. Size of lot, 25x100 ft. $3,000 can remain on bond and mortgage for three years. Apply to E. H. ENSIGN, No. 50 Ann-st. Price $5,000. j31 6t*

LOTS FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—120 City Lots in Brooklyn for sale, and $1 per week taken, until all is paid for. This is one of the best chances ever offered to men of limited means to get a home. Buy your lot first, join a building association, and they will loan you money to build your house. Apply early to WM. PARKER, No. 192 Canal-st. N.B.—They will soon be sold. 4f-1t*

TO LET.—In the Times Buildings, No. 113 Nassau-st. the 3d and 4th stories entire, 25 by 103 feet deep. Apply to JOHN GILHOOLY, No. 113 Nassau-st. d3-tf

STORE WANTED.—For the Dry Goods Jobbing Business.—The advertisers will treat for an eligible store of liberal dimensions and good light. Possession desired early. Address Box 2,631 Post-office. 2f-3t*

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—Several fine large and well-lighted rooms, with from four to ten horse steam power. Also, a large room, with fine light, at the corner of William and Frankfort-sts., on the second floor. For particulars, inquire at No. 16 Spruce-st.

j9-eodtf S. W. BENEDICT.

FOUNDRY FOR SALE.—The Minnesota Foundry, 26th-st near 10th-av., with five lots of ground, buildings, furnaces, ovens, steam engine, cranes, tools, &c. The lots and buildings will either be sold or leased. For terms apply to WEEKS, KELLEY & CO,

4f-3t* No. 43 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A very desirable Farm at Leedsville, near Red Bank, N. J., containing 35 acres of excellent land, on which is a new two-story House, Barn and other buildings; a large grape vinery, peach and apple orchards, &c., well worthy the attention of those wishing to combine an agreeable country residence with profitable investment.

3f-1m* H. DIBBE, No 304 Spring st., N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE, IN NEW-JERSEY, near the Blazing-Star Ferry, where Steamboats stop daily (fare one shilling) and 3½ miles from the Railroad depot at Rahway. The farm contains 100 acres of excellent land, divided into cultivated land, wood land, salt meadow, pasture land, and orchard—choice fruit trees of all kinds. House finely situated—see description in N. Y. Express Apply to the Administrator (j8-1m*) JAMES R. LOTT, No. 56 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—Odd Fellows' Hall, at Green Point, L. I., and the lot adjoining. This valuable property, situated in the most central part of Green Point, now occupied by the various associations of Odd Fellows and Sons of Temperance, will be sold low, and on liberal terms, together or separately. Apply to S. JESSURUN, No. 7 Clinton Court, Beekman-st, N. Y. j21-1m*

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—TO LET IN BROOKLYN—The spacious four-story Stores now finishing on Furman-st., opposite Harbeck's stave-yard. They are admirably located for almost any manufacturing purpose, being entirely fire-proof, of very convenient access to either Ferry, and having an ample supply of excellent water upon the premises. Apply to JOHN J. MERRITT, No. 76 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, or No. 131 William-st., New-York. j26-eodtf

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Will be sold at Public Auction, on MONDAY, Feb-uary 16, 1852, at 12 o'clock at noon, on the premises, the Farm of the late SAMUEL SEAMAN, dec'd, at Merrick, L. I., in the town of Hempstead, containing 100 acres of land, 20 of which are meadow, (principally sedge,) 2 acres of Woodland, the remainder tillable land. The soil is naturally good and in a high state of cultivat on, with good chestnut fence, and commands a full view of the Atlantic Ocean. It has the privilege of fishing, fowling, and claming, and is a most desirable place of residence for a gentleman of leisure, or to a farmer, and in point of easy communication with Brooklyn and New-York, either by Stage or Railroad. Said Farm is well watered by a beautiful brook on the west side, and has a good landing where manure can be landed from sloops A considerable revenue can be realized annually from spreading and curing hay, which is brought from the Marsh. On said Farm is a comfortable Dwelling House, Barn, and other necessary outbuildings. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as no one will be likely to purchase without first viewing the premises. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent., if desired Application may be made to TREDWELL SEAMAN, near the Farm,

or WILLIAM TITUS, Westbury, Executors, or to SAMUEL C SEAMAN, No. 52 Division-st., N. Y., or to THOS. W. BIRDSALL, No. 119 Willow st., Brooklyn.

MERRICK, Jan 2, 1852. j28-2aw3w W&S*

A CARD TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—W. A DUNNING, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, in Real Estate, for letting Houses, collecting Rents, and superintending Repairs, Alterations and Improvements, No. 49 Bible-st., near Grand Square. All moneys collected are deposited in a Bank to the credit of the Agent, and are not drawn again except for the owners. A Real Estate register is kept, with full and accurate descriptions of all property left in charge.

REFERENCES.—F. A. Palmer, President Broadway Bank; J. Terbell, Esq., President People's Ins. Co.; J. L. Everett, Esq., Cashier Broadway Bank; Isaac Lewis, Esq., Builder; Phin. Beebe, Esq., Builder; Messrs. Baker & Wells; Messrs. Simonson & Gallap; Messrs. Stewart & Smith, Builders; Messrs. Keyser & Berrian, Builders; George M. Tunison, Builder; Messrs. Joseph & Cummings; Jas. Witherspoon, Esq.; Erastus C. Benedict, Esq; Ab'm Van Nest, Esq; Charles E. Grant, Esq.; Wm. O. Kell, Esq.; John Bodine, Esq.; Peter V. Voorhies, Esq; J. H. Sprague, Esq.; George Elder, Esq.; Jas. Strutners, Esq.; Chas. Crane, Esq.; Silas C. Herring, Esq; A. A. Denman, Esq; David H. Dick, Esq; Joseph Harrison, Esq.; George Harrison, Esq.; Wm. Tucker, Esq; Hon. A. W. Bradford; Hon. W. R. Beebe; Hudson Kinsley, M. D.; W. Van Hook, Esq; Geo. P. Nelson, Esq; Hon. W. J. Raymond; Messrs. Corne l & Curtis; B. P. Fairbanks, Esq., Freeman Campbell, Esq.; A. B. Brinckerhoff, Esq; John McLean, Esq. j28-tf

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FIFTY-SIX DESIRABLE CITY BUILDING LOTS, AT AUCTION, ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at Auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 17th, 1852, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the city of New-York, the following Lots of Ground, viz.

11 lots of Ground—8 of the same on 91st-st., and 3 on 90th-st., between 5th and 6th avs

4 lots on and near the southwest corner of 7th-av. and 96th-st., all on the avenue.

1 lot on 6th-av. between 98th and 99th-sts.

4 lots on the south side of 99th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

2 lots on 7th-av., between 99th and 100th sts,

4 lots on 100th-st., south side, between 6th and 7th-avs.

6 lots on and near the northwest corner of 6th-av. and 100th-st.—4 on the avenue and 2 on the street

4 lots on and next the southwest corner of 6th-av. and 96th-st., all fronting on the avenue.

2 lots on 7th-av., east side, between 96th and 97th sts.

4 lots on 91st-st, north side, between 4th and 5th-avs.

8 lots—4 on 92d-st., and 4 on 93d-st, between 4th and 5th-avs

1 lot on the southeast corner of 5th-av. and 93d-st.

1 lot on east side of 6th-av., between 98th and 99th-sts.

4 lots on the south side of 99th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

The above lots are all of full size and very desirable, and the sale offers great inducements for the investment of capital. Terms of sale—10 per cent., and the Auctioneer's fees to be paid to the Auctioneer on the day of sale; 20 per cent. on the 10th day of March next, at the office of REYNOLD'S & VAN SCHAICK, No. 11 Nassau st., when the deeds will be delivered; 70 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 6 per cent. Title perfect, and full warrantee deeds will be given. Every lot put up will be actually sold to the highest bidder Maps describing the above property can be obtained of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., or of P. REYNOLDS, Esq, No. 11 Nassau-st.

2f 4, 7, 10, 12, 14ts [1,761]

By R. C KEMP, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY at 10½ o'clock, at No 85 Nassau-st. near Fulton-st., FURNITURE, PIANO FORTES, &c., to pay cash advances—by catalogue a very large and beautiful assortment of Rosewood, Mahogany, Parlor, Dining Room, and Chamber Furniture, of good quality, all of which will be sold without reserve, to pay advances, and is well worthy the attention of housekeepers, consisting of Rosewood and Mahogany Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Easy, Rocking and parlor Chairs, carved Rosewood and Mahogany Centres, Pier and Fancy Tables, Extension dining Tables, Library and Secretary Bookcases, large French Plate Mirrors, Carpets, Painted and Enamelled Chamber Furniture, en suite, Marble top dressing and plain Bureaus, and Washstands, French and other Bedsteads, Hair Mattresses, together with a general assortment of good substantial furniture and housekeeping articles. Also one superior Rosewood seven octave Piano Forte. Also Iron Safes and Counting Room Furniture. Also 15 baskets of superior quality of Champagne to pay advances. Also 30,000 Havana Segars, various brands. Catalogues on the morning of sale. 3f-2t

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 East 25th-st. ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at Auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 5th, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following described very desirable Residences, viz: The three-story Brown Stone Front Houses, and Lots of Ground, situated on the southerly side of 25th-st., commencing 100 feet west from Lexington Avenue.

The Houses are finished in the best and most modern style; —three rooms deep to the top, Gas, Croton Water, Baths, Hot Air Furnaces, Ranges, &c. Nos. 46 and 48, are each 21 feet by 56. No. 50 has a circular front, and is 21 feet by 61. Lots each 21 feet in width, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer No. 7 Wall-street. j15-tf5

STATIONERY BLANK BOOKS, PAPER, &c.—COLLINS, BOWNE & CO, successors to DAVID FELT & CO., Stationer's Hall, sell at low prices every article of Foreign and Domestic Stationery. Blank books of all the various sizes and styles of binding, which for quality and low prices are unsurpassed. Paper of the best linen stock from the first manufactories of this country and Europe. Sealing wax, wafers, gold and steel pens, ink, ink-stands, memorandum books, notes, checks, bills of exchange, and every article of a superior quality required in the Counting-room or public office. They have greatly increased their facilities by the purchase of a new Bindery and a Printing Office, with entire new and complete fonts of type. 2f

ARRIVAL OF THE CELEBRATED DR. SWAN and MISS JOHNSON, of Boston, the Mesmeric and Botanic Physicians. DR SWAN has taken rooms at No. 157½ Bowery, near Broome-st, and is prepared to examine and prescribe for the sick to the entire satisfaction of all. To those who wish, Miss J., while in a mesmeric sleep, will give a correct account of of absent friends, stolen property, law suits, marriage, &c., and will give advice respecting any kind of business. DR. SWAN'S medicines can be obtained at all times at his office All letters post-paid will receive attention. Office hours from 8 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 9½ P. M. 2f-6t*

PURE ESSENTIAL OILS, &c.—Confectioners, Bakers, Perfumers, Restaurateurs and Distillers can procure their Drug articles "right" of

GREENLEAF & KINSLEY,
j3-41tMW&S Wholesale Druggists, No. 61 Vesey-st.

MEDICAL.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

DR. HASTING'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA.—The wonder and doubt felt by the Medical Faculty when Dr. Hastings proclaimed the curability of Pulmonary Consumption, by the use of Naphtha as a remedial agent, has now, after eight years of trial, settled down into a deep conviction that there are few or no cases in which Consumption cannot be cured by Dr. HASTING'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA. In every case in which it has been tried in England or the United States, it has been followed by immediate relief and ultimate cure. In the Blenheim Free Dispensary, under the charge of Dr. Hastings, during five years that the Naphtha has been in use, there has not been a single death from disease of the lungs, while previously patients had died almost every week. In incipient stages of Consumption the effect of the Naphtha Syrup is almost miraculous, and a cure effected in an incredibly short space of time. In the more advanced stages, and even in the third or last dreadful division of this hitherto incurable disease, its effect is equally wonderful. This period is marked by the expectoration of the tubercles in cheese-like particles, mixed with pus, mucous, blood, etc., and most generally accompanied with severe diarrhea. On administering the Naphtha Syrup, the formation of the tubercles is almost instantly arrested, the foreign matter thrown off, the tubercles already formed are destroyed, and the breathing immediately becomes easier, and the patient, on the third night after first taking the Syrup, is often able to enjoy a quiet night's rest—a thing unknown for weeks previously.

THE TRIAL OF A SINGLE BOTTLE

is all that is asked by the proprietor to prove this medicine to be all that has been stated.

BRONCHITIS.

Bronchitis has in this remedy a sure and speedy cure, and is acknowledged by all the medical faculty to be without a rival in the speedy cure of bronchitis, both acute and chronic.

COUGHS, COLDS AND CATARRHS

yield to the influence of the Naphtha Syrup, often in the short space of forty-eight hours.

NIGHT SWEATS.

This distressing and weakening accompaniment to consumption and other diseases is instantly stopped by the use of the Naphtha Syrup.

SPITTING OF BLOOD.

The most severe attacks of spitting of blood have invariably been stopped within the short space of thirty minutes, and all disposition to recurrence of the same prevented. In conclusion, the proprietor warrants the Naphtha Syrup to be not only the best but the only certain cure for Pulmonary Consumption, and all other diseases of the lungs.

The short space of a newspaper advertisement will not admit of the publication of the many hundred certificates received by the agents in this city, and also from every part of the United States; but every person interested is requested to call and peruse them at the office, No. 154 Greenwich-st., where pamphlets and every information will be freely furnished None genuine without the written signature of M. A. F. HARRISON, on the wrapper of each bottle. $1 per bottle—6 bottles for $5.

Principal Office, No. 154 Greenwich-st., New-York. Also for sale at the following places: E. M. Guion, No 137 Bowery; John B. Dodd, No. 771 Broadway; J. & I. Codding ton, No. 393 Hudson-st.

Beware of counterfeits. j28-1mMW&S*

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.—Many years of trial, instead of impairing the public confidence in this medicine, has won for it an appreciation and notoriety by far exceeding the most sanguine expectations of its friends. Nothing but its intrinsic virtues and the unmistakable benefit conferred on thousands of sufferers, could originate and maintain the reputation it enjoys. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community, have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten. While it is a fraud on the public to pretend that any one medicine is infallible curative, there is abundant reason that the CHERRY PECTORAL does, not only as a general thing, but almost invariably, cure the maladies for which it is employed.

As time makes these facts wider and better known, this medicine has gradua ly become the best reliance of the afflicted, from the log-cabin of the American peasant, to the palaces of European Kings. Throughout this entire country, in every State, city, and indeed almost every hamlet it contains, CHERRY PECTORAL is known as the best remedy extant for diseases of the Throat and Lungs, and in many foreign countries, it is coming to be extensively used by their most intelligent physicians. In Great Britain, France and Germany, where the medical sciences have reached their highest perfection, CHERRY PECTORAL is introduced, and in constant use in the Armies, Hospitals, Alms Houses, Public Institutions, and in domestic practice, as the surest remedy their attending Physicians can employ for the more dangerous affections of the lungs. Also in milder cases, and for children it is pre-eminently pleasant, and effectual to cure; in fact, some of the most flattering testimonials we receive have been from parents who have found it efficacious in cases particularly incidental to childhood. The CHERRY PECTORAL is manufactured by a practical Chemist, and every ounce of it under his own eye, with invariable accuracy and care. It is sealed and protected by law from counterfeits, consequently can be relied on as proven without adulteration.

We have endeavored here to furnish the community with a medicine of such intrinsic superiority and worth as should commend itself to their confidence—a remedy at once safe, speedy and effectual, which this has by repeated and countless trials proved itself to be; and trust by great care in preparing it with chemical accuracy, of uniform strength, to afford Physicians a new agent on which they can rely for the best results, and the afflicted with a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can do. Prepared and sold by

JAMES C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold by RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., C. H. KING, T. T. GREEN, and all the Druggists in New-York; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by all dealers in medicine everywhere. 1-eodtf

THE GREAT ELIXIR OF LIFE, AND BLOOD PURIFIER.—DR S P TOWNSEND,S SARSAPARILLA, now manufactured by the celebrated Chemist and Physician,

DR. JAMES R. CHILTON,

justly claims the above title It eradicates all impurities, and diseases of the Blood, cleanses and renovates the organs of Life, and imparts strength and vigor to the whole system.

The following is one of the many proofs we are daily receiving of the efficacy of this Sarsaparilla in the case of

SALT RHEUM.

To the Proprietors of Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1851.

GENTLEMEN: I am anxious to state to you and the public the wonderful effects of your medicine upon me.

For the last two years I have been afflicted with the most *shocking disease* that you can imagine, during this time I have been in the Hospital several months, and despite the efforts of the best doctors I remained but slightly benefited by them until I was induced finally to use it. I was a perfect loathsome disease, which they called a species of Salt-Rheum. I was covered with sores, my hands, neck, shoulders, chest and stomach were nearly a mass of corruption, which rendered life a burden to me. My arms and hands were also in such a state that it was quite impossible for me to help myself, or do any kind of work. My hands were swollen at least three times their ordinary size. I had given up in despair, of ever being able to get relief from doctors or their medicines, when a friend of mine, knowing the good effects of Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, prepared by Dr. Chilton, the Chemist, induced me to make a trial of it. The first bottle produced a surprising effect, and before I had used the third bottle, I felt entirely cured. My skin once more appeared natural and perfectly smooth and free from sores, the enormous swelling of the arms and hands has disappeared, and the joints are as limber as ever, and I consider myself once more a well man.

BERNARD ROSSITER No 20 Cherry-st.

This may certify that we know the above Bernard Rossiter to be a man of truth and veracity, and have full knowledge and confidence in the above statement.

ROBERT TYSON, No. 52 Cherry-st., New-York City.
PATRICK MURRAY, No. 60 Cherry-st., do.
CATHARINE BRENAN, No 64 Cherry-st., do.
JAMES YOUNG, No. 20 East Broadway, do.
TERRENCE POWERS, No 98 Roosevelt-st., do.
JAMES M'MANUS, No. 72 Cherry-st. do.
PATRICK HUGHES, No. 82 Cherry-st., do.

Buy none without Dr. JAMES R. CHILTON'S certificate printed on green paper, and pasted on the outside wrapper of each bottle: all others are COUNTERFEITS.

Call at the PRINCIPAL RETAIL OFFICE,
No. 82 NASSAU STREET,
where you will be sure of getting the GENUINE ARTICLE.
j8-1mMW&F

WHOLESALE DRUG ESTABLISHMENT.—DRUGS, DYES, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c—We would invite the attention of those desiring to purchase fresh, reliable, and standard goods. Our stock has been selected with great care by ourselves individually, thus enabling us to offer it at such terms as will afford us but a moderate advance upon cost. Purchasers from us can depend upon having their interests equally regarded in all respects, whether their orders are entrusted to us personally or by letter. Druggists, Country Merchants, Grocers, Manufacturers in general, Artisans, &c., will find with us every variety of drug merchandise required by them on reasonable terms. GREELEAF & KINSLEY,

No. 62 Vesey-st., five doors above Greenwich.
SAML F. GREENLEAF, [j3-41tMW&S] WM. H. KINSLEY.

FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, AND SORE JOINTS. DR. LITTLEFIELD'S Shields and Plasters, possess advantages over all other remedies, from the fact that his practical experience for the last twelve years in treating diseases of the feet, enables him to prepare these shields to suit all cases, and the manner of application is such as to afford instant relief to the worst cases of corns, and are worn without inconvenience. For sale at all the Druggists on Broadway, and at Dr. L.'s office, 41 William-st., basement of the Exchange. j12-1m

RHEUMATISM SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, NEURALGIA, or TICDOLOREUX, are speedily relieved, and effectually cured, by the use of DOCTOR and MRS. DRAKE'S popular remedies—prepared entirely from products of the vegetable kingdom. Sufferers from these complaints are invited to call and consult Dr and Mrs. DRAKE, No. 259 Greene-st., New-York, who have treated such cases with unusual success during the past ten years. Advice gratis. j15-1m

DR. AND MRS. DRAKE, PHYSICIANS, No. 259 Greene-st., N. Y., would inform persons suffering from Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Indigestion, Constipation, and the several symptoms attendant upon those complaints, that they can have them speedily cured by the use of their remedies, which are prepared entirely from vegetable extracts and oils. No charge except for medicines. j15-1m

DR. ROBINSON No. 103 Bleecker-st., cures warts, without pain or inconvenience to his patients; he also treats with great success many cases of Scrofula, in its most fearful stages; also, salt rheum, scald head, eruptions of the skin. Charges very moderate. Office hours from 12 to 9 P. M. j14-1mW&Th*

COUGHS, COLDS, all BRONCHIAL and PULMONIC difficulties, are treated with unusual success by DOCTOR and MRS. DRAKE, successors to Mrs. MOTT, the Celebrated Physician. Residence, No. 259 Greene-st., New-York. Advice gratis in all cases. j15-1m

TO THE CURIOUS.—"LEAP YEAR IS THE PROPITIOUS TIME."—*Ayrippa.*

Would you understand and know
All your destiny below;
What of evil to avoid,
What of good to be enjoyed;
How to crown your love with bliss;
How disease to cure or miss,
When a debtor should be sued;
Whom to doubt and whom to trust;
Who is false, and who is just;
By what process money lost
Is restored at little cost;
How, when robbed, to find the wealth
Taken from you thus by stealth;
How to tell your foeman's thought,
And his schemings bring to nought;
How to get a glorious wife,
And achieve success in life;

New-York Daily Times.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 3.

$3,000 U. S. 6s '62	111	200	Harlem Railroad		68
2,000 Ohio 6s '60	102½	100	do		67½
2,000 do '67	110½	100	do		67⅝
17,000 do '70	102½	100	do	b60	68
1,000 Erie 1st mort	100	100	do	b30	69
1,000 Erie Incomes	92	300	Long Island Railroad		19½
1,000 do	92½	100	do		19¾
500 Erie Certificates	92½	100	Reading Railroad		64⅛
24 shs. Bank of America	113½	600	do		65
50 Mech. Bk'g Associ'n.	97½	300	do		65¼
37 Del. & Hud. Canal	108	200	do		65⅜
100 do	b30 108	400	do	b30	65½
25 do	108½	100	do	s10	65⅝
50 do	b30 108¾	200	do		65¾
7 do	108¾	500	do	4mos	66
87 Ocean Bank	101	200	do	s08	65
35 Hud River Railroad	64	225	Nor. & Wor. R. R.	b10	51½
50 do	s90 63	100	do	b10	52
100 do	63½	20	do		51⅝
25 Panama R. R.	b12m 90	50	Erie Railroad		79⅛
150 Morris Canal	17½	50	do		79¼
50 do	17⅝	50	do		79⅜
450 do	b30 18	250	do		79
100 N. J. Mining Co	11⅜	50	do	b60	79⅛
250 Sussex Mining Co	11	200	do	b60	79¼
20 Rock. & Spr. R. R.	109½	200	do		78
150 Portsmouth Dry Dock	64	50	do	s80	78⅛
125 Canton Company	69⅛	250	do	s60	79
75 do	b30 69⅜	250	do		78⅛
50 do	69½	50	do	b30	79
100 do	69⅝	100	do	b60	79
150 do	b60 70¼				

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Erie Convertibles	87⅛	75	Del. & Hudson Canal		108⅛
5,000 Erie 1st mort	107⅛	100	do	b30	108¼
4,000 do 2d mort	104½	25	do	b60	109
50 Reading Railroad	s60 65	50	Harlem Railroad	b30	68
100 do	65¼	25	Erie Railroad		79
100 do	65⅜	200	do		78
150 Canton Company	69⅛	300	Farmers' Loan	s6mos	75
25 do	b30 69¼				

TUESDAY, Feb. 3—6 P. M.

There was a considerable trade in Stocks this forenoon, embracing nearly all the fancies and a fair amount of Governments. The latter were lower, selling at 116¾ for '67s, 111 for '62s, and 105½ for '56s. The Railways and Canton Co. were largely dealt in, and prices generally higher, though at the late Board they were scarcely sustained. The highest sales of Reading and Farmers' Loan, for six or eight months past, were made to-day—66 for the former, on 4 months, and 75 for the latter, seller's option, 6 months. The cash price of Reading opened at 64¾, advanced to 65¾, and closed at 65¼. Erie fluctuated from 78¾ to 79¼. The disposition to sell Hudson River short was renewed, and a very wealthy house, generally posted on Railroad and Steamboat competition, offered the Stock freely at 63, seller's option 90 days. The impression gains ground that there will be "some fun" in the new fancy before the year runs out. The friends of the Road are not the men to be run off the track, though they do say their locomotives sometimes are. Canton Co. shares are more freely dealt in, and so are Long Island—the last chiefly on orders from Philadelphia. Harlem is not so strong as on the opening of the books. Norwich and Worcester looks better.

We hear from Philadelphia, that the chief purchases of Reading, for some days past, which have been uncommonly large, were by a single prominent house in Third-street, on account of Philadelphia and Boston friends of the Road.

Money was offered in large lots on call, and good paper sought for on short dates. The disbursements to-day and yesterday for dividends and scrip were to the extent of two and a half millions, which, of course, increases, temporarily, the number of money-lenders. These disbursements were chiefly by

The Atlantic Insurance Co., scrip and int	$990,000
Commonwealth Pennsylvania, interest	950,000
Erie Railroad Co., coupons	225,000
City of New-York, quarterly interest	225 000
New-York Life and Trust and Manhattan Co	100,000
Total	$2,490,000

Various other dividends, &c., might be added, among others 3½ ₩ cent. by the Bank of the Republic, which, we understand, has been declared, after a reservation of 2½ ₩ cent. to the Contingent Fund of the Bank, out of the profits of the past six months. The Citizens' Bank has also declared 4 ₩ cent.

The most extraordinary business in Marine Insurance known to the commercial history of this country, and probably, in a single year, to the world, was realized the past year by the Atlantic Co. of this City, whose annual exhibit we publish this morning. The Company is on the mutual plan, and the profits, for the most part, go to the customers of the office. The Marine premiums of 1851 were upwards of four millions of dollars, three-fourths of which were for policies issued during the year, and the remainder on policies not marked off at the beginning of the year. The scrip profits of the Company for nine years and a half, since the mutual plan was adopted, have been $3,920,331, besides the accruing interest on scrip not paid off. Nearly the whole of the remaining scrip was paid off to-day, after a reservation of a million of dollars for contingencies. Such success is unprecedented.

The Mutual Benefit Life Co. of Newark, principal office in Wall-street, also make their annual exhibit in our advertising columns this morning. The accumulations are now over $1,300,000, more than half a million of which is invested in first mortgages. This Company has promptly complied with the law of New-York in regard to a deposit of security at Albany.

A first mortgage loan for $800,000 is advertised by the Merchants' Exchange Company. The Company propose to pay 6 ₩ cent., and will accept no bids under par, deeming a property worth, without the buildings, from 25 to 50 ₩ cent. over this loan, a most desirable real estate security.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day, $65,621 paid, $76,189; and held, at close, $2,696,067.

Up to a late hour this evening, not one of the four European steamers due, and past due, had arrived, and only one, the *Humboldt*, been reported by telegraph. The *Niagara*, for New-York, was due last Thursday, the *Arctic* yesterday, and the *Europa* ought to be at Halifax on her way to Boston this even ng. No great uneasiness is yet felt for the *Niagara*, as the *Humboldt* reports very bad weather. The detention of so many fine steamers, at one time, is an unusual occurrence, and it operates, in some degree, to check free operations in produce.

Exchange closed to-day for the *America*, from Boston, at 11¼. All prime bills under this rate were taken by the bankers themselves. The Pennsylvania interest caused an extra demand from Boston, where the principal agent of the Baring Brothers resides. Francs were some easier, 5 16¼@5 13¾.

The amount of foreign merchandise which passed into consumption last month at this port, including the withdrawals from warehouse, $11,218,419, Custom House report. This, with $6,712,919, in December, has afforded very large stocks to the regular importers, and foreign agents, a liberal share of which will, from the present signs of trade, pass into the auction rooms, and most likely result in no profit to the parties concerned. The spring trade will undoubtedly be backward, as in addition to the obstructions to travel, the North-western merchants will not be prepared to buy freely until an outlet is found for the stocks of Grain and Flour, held over in the fall for the want of a profitable and paying market. These stocks are understood to be large, and it is possible that the impetus to the foreign Corn markets may have a very favorable influence on the opening of navigation.

The cotton business to-day was light; only 300 bales reported sold. After several days' delay, we have three or four telegraphic reports from the New-Orleans market. The sales on Friday were 6,000 bales, on Saturday 3,000, yesterday 6,000. Low middlings 7 cents; strict middlings 7¼ cents. The produce markets were dull; owing to telegraphic report of the reopening of Ohio navigation. The sales of cotton at Charleston, yesterday were 1,500 bales, ranging 6¼@8¼ cents.

The Pennsylvania Railroad—Philadelphia to Pittsburg—yesterday changed its direction, after a fierce and somewhat embittered contest, between the friends of the old and new board. The election polls presented a scene not unlike the political hustings, and no less than 59,700 shares were voted upon by 1,958 persons, being fully four-fifths of the whole stock. Mr. John Edgar Thomson, the well-known Civil Engineer, succeeds Col. W. C. Patterson, as President, and Messrs. George W. Carpenter, C. E Spangler, John Yarrow, W. Hutcher, David S. Brown, and Thomas T. Lee, are on the reformed ticket for Directors. Col Patterson and Samuel V. Merrick, Esq., were the chief objects of opposition to the regular ticket. This has been an unpleasant controversy, originating, we believe, in a dispute between the superintendent of the Road, Mr. Haupt, and the President and Mr. Merrick. The annual report of the Company was read yesterday.

By it, the receipts from stock in payment of instalments are stated at $8,103,465, and the disbursements $7,978,699 82, leaving a balance of $125,375 18. The unconditional subscriptions to the capital stock amount to $6,286,650; coming in subscriptions $750,000; the subscription of the Northern Liberties $250,000, and stock payable to contractors $250,000—making in all $6,976,650. It is stated also, that further subscription to the extent of $423,950 will be necessary to fill up the capital stock to the present limit. The total estimated cost of a single track to Pittsburg is stated to be $14,000,000, and of an additional track, $3 600,000 On the Western Division, the 21 miles from Eastontown to Lockport, was opened in August, and that division is now in use throughout its entire length, except 28 miles between Beatty Station and Turtle Creek, in Westmoreland county. The Board expresses a belief that the entire road can be completed and ready for use before the close of the navigation next year.

The South Carolina Railroad last year earned gross $1,000,717, and the running expenses were 39 per cent., leaving $609,711 net profits; applied to interest on the debt of the Company, $154,328; 7 per cent. on the capital stock $271,660, and $183,782 to surplus fund.

The following comparative items of trade at New-Orleans from 1st September to 24th January, are compiled from the latest Price Current reports received by mail.

	1852.	1851.		1852.	1851.
Cotton rece'd, bales	663,220	520,670	Cheese, boxes	38,838	44,715
Cotton sent abroad, bales	411,448	255,677	Lard, kegs and barrels	64,685	81,240
Cotton sent North, bales	124,512	58,367	Lead, pigs	87,533	104,425
Beef, bbls	24,365	19,258	Molasses, bbls	104,552	107,177
Pork, do	66,961	100,860	Sugar, hhds	46,151	54,134
Flour, do	329,929	531,463	Tobacco, hhds	7,191	5,368
Corn, sacks	341,233	200,156	Wheat, sacks	17,754	35,576
			Whisky, bbls	44,374	45,732

Markets by Telegraph.

NORFOLK, Monday, Feb 2.

COTTON is in fair demand, at 7 to 7¼c., with a good supply. CORN—sales are making at 61c. for yellow, and 56@58c. for white and mixed. There is a large supply and a good demand. N. O. pipe staves, $45.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, Feb. 3—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are on the advance; the light stock and active inquiry strengthen prices. The sales comprise 60 bbls. Pots at $5@$5 06½ and Pearls at $6 12½ ₩ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Remains inanimate, in the absence of the *Niagara's* letters. Only 300 bales were run off during the day at irregular figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—We have observed greater firmness with increa ed animation in the market for State and Western brands to-day. The Eastern trade, stimulated by the opening of the Sound, has been pretty large in the ordinary and medium descriptions, and the local purchases of the finer qualities have been to a fair extent at the quoted rates. There is yet, however, only a languid export business, pending the arrival of the further news from Europe. The operations foot up 5,600 bbls., ordinary to straight State, mixed Indiana and Michigan and good common Ohio at $4 62½@$4 75; choice State, fair to fancy Indiana and Michigan and favorite round hoop Ohio at $4 75@$4 87½; fancy Genesee and Ohio at $4 87½@$5 12½; extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 12½@$5 37½, and extra Genesee at $5 12½@$5 87½ ₩ bbl. Canadian is extremely scarce and generally held at $4 62½ in bond, though there were 1,700 bbls superfine sold at $4 50 ₩ bbl. The provincial inquiry is brisk, Southern tends to improve. The supply is moderate and demand active. The movements consist of 1,000 bbls., mixed to favorite ordinary new at $4 68½@$4 87½, and fancy do. at $5@$5 50 per bbl. Rye Flour is dull and heavy. A few retail sales of fine were made at $3 50@$3 56¼. Corn Meal is in good request at firm rates. The sales add up 300 bbls. Jersey at $3 31½@$3 37½ and Brandywine at $3 50. The clearances of Wheat Flour from this port the past week have been 2,556 bbls for London and 1,193 for Liverpool.

GRAIN—Wheat is less abundant and more valuable, yet owing to the very high claims of factors the business is contracted. Genesee white is held at $1 15; Southern at $1 12; Canadian at $1 08, and Michigan at $1 06. Rye is offered at 77@78c. ₩ bush from the depot, without finding a market. Barley is plenty and nominal at 75@78c.; the demand is limited. Oats are coming forward freely and tending to decline. Western and State are held at 36@36½, and Southern 44@45c. Corn is more inquired for and is a shade dearer. The home demand is moderate, that for shipment fair. About 8,500 bush. were taken at 69c for mixed Western, and 69@70c. for white Southern. The clearances of Grain from this port the past week have been confined to 16,629 bushes Corn for Liverpool.

PROVISIONS—Pork evinces greater buoyancy with an advancing tendency—the light stock and active inquiry affecting prices favorably. The business embraces 400 bbls. Clear Mess at $16@$16 12½; new River Prime at $14, and old Western do. at $13 50@$13 62½. Dead Hogs are unusually active to-day at 5½c. by retail 7@7½c. ₩ lb. Prime Mess Beef is held at $9 and $9 50, and Prime Mess have not varied much. Lard is without any essential change. 100 bbls Prime were obtained at 9½@9¾c. and 400 kegs do at 9¼@ 9¾c. Beef continues firm and is actively inquired for—with sales of 350 bbls Prime at $4 50@$5 75, and Mess at $8 50@$11 Prime Mess meets with slow sale at $16@$17 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams are doing better—200 bbls were sold to-day at $13 25 for inferior, and $14 for Prime ₩ 220 lbs. Butter is buoyant and uniform at 12@16c for Ohio; 16@20c. for State, and 22@26c. for Orange County Cheese is in fair demand and moderate stock at 6¼@6¾c. ₩ lb

WHISKY—Favors purchasers. The supply is ample and the market heavy The sales include 300 bbls. Prison at 20¼@20½c, cash, ₩ gallon.

Passengers Sailed.

In Crescent City, for Charges, Feb 3.—R. Rosenburg and lady, D M Corwine and lady, M. Steinberg, A. Will, Berford & Co's Messenger, Mrs. Waldron and 4 children, R M. Torbert, F.P. Harrison and lady, Mrs. Alford and 2 children, S. Downs and sons, H. Munroe, P. R. K. Co.; C. Field, J. M Iverpins and 2 children, W. Livingston, P. Miller, W. Hermance J Palmer, L. Weber, M. Johnson, E. Bord, A. Miller, W. H. Buell H Cordray, H. Hammond, G. Ludwig, H. Mace, G Edwards, E F. Garrigus, L L Garrigus, G W Morris J M. Millikin, G B. Simpson, A Black, J Hager, S Morse, H Harwood, H O. Barringer, D. Giser. J. Friday, E. D. Lyman, W. Phillips, J. H. Dickinson, J R Vance, J Forbes, L J Hanchett, H. N. Monogle, B. Higgins, J Reed and son, J W. Nichols, N Widmer, P. Kelsey, S Jaquay, G Trumbull, A. M Harzog, G Vidle, J Meyer, J H Radden, A. A. Prescott, Mr Bassett, C Van Gordon, J Havens, L. L. Hatch, A. N. Hatch, J N. Ramsay, A. P Young, J. O Young, W. M Young, J Dodds, J. Nesbitt, O Pierce, R. Sullivan, C Martin, C T. Handell, G. Daling, F. R mance, A. McFarland, J. M. Morrison M. Steinberg G. Mitchell, P Munroe, D F. Sweney, P. Cram, W. Stribney, A S Foss, J. E. Bucher, J Ryan, W. S. P. Roberts, J. M. Mitchell, C. T. Mitchell, N. M. Mitchell, S Jones, A. Bolton, J. Dustin, E. Mears, G. W. Seaver, J. E Thompson A. Keese, F Cunningham, H Kelly, F. K Mitchell, E. Foster, F Sales, J. Mitchell, W. A. Stickney, J Noyes, C N. Follensbee, J Seaver, P Welch, T Welch, Peter Welch, B Scrueder, M B Tobb, Mr. Dennison, Mr Wade, J. Bell, J Henry, M. Knobler, J W. Kelly, F. Kelley, J. J Hubbler, J Goldman, W Litler, J. Collins, J. Lawler, W Hylan, W. H. Johnson, J. D. Culley, S H Hayes, J S Arnold, S Calvin, T. Sheldon, B. Sheldon. H Stovall, D R Porter, T Rush, J Lindley. R. Brooks G Pinnick, C Gillune, J. Calvin, H. Lobenez, H Coom, J Cunningham, and others.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Marion, from Charleston—J. W. Morris, J J. Kraus, F P Cunile, L H. Durham, J. C. Walker, D Creber and lady, A. Skillman, J A. Duffies, H S. Goodenough, Jno Keiser S T McDougal A. McConkey, T H Cunningham, W T Ross, L Hagood, Mrs. Dick and child, G. W. Brush, D. Russell, W A Coursen, J Mack, T G Budd, Mrs J. H. Brawly, Mrs. Harzer and two children, R M Gregory, Mrs Marshal, J Conver, W. J. Strong, T Bailey, P. McBride, W N Easterby, S Vance, W H Sackett T J. Lamappe, E. W Holmes, Miss Boykin, Miss Ross, R. M. Johnston, W R. Campbell, J Chandler, B F. Jones, and 23 in the steerage.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK.... FEBRUARY 3, 1852.

MINIATURE ALMANAC....THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises..... 7 19|Sets..... 5 18|MOON—Sets... 5 20m
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook, 7 19m|Gov. Island, 8 09m|Hell Gate... 9 50m

Cleared.

Steamship Crescent City, Tanner Charges, M O Roberts.
Propeller Cayuga Wilson, South Amboy, J. & N. Briggs.
Ship John Henry, Oxnard, New-Orleans, P. W. Byrnes & Co.
Ship New-York, Abeel, Liverpool, C. H Marshall.
Ship Marmion, Hadly, for Havre; Gondola, Atkins, Lisbon; Vandalia, Smith, Apalachicola. Bark, Sarah Ann, Merriman, Havana.
Bark Sardarius, (Br) Love, Antigua, J B Sardy.
Bark Pristes, Rogers, Manzanilla, Peck & Church.
Brig Avon, Coombs, Richmond, S W. Lewis.
Brig Ann Eliza, Moore, Kingston, H. D. Brookman.
Schr. Tennerife, Poland, Wilmington, N C. Master.
Schr Adele, Ackley, St Marks, Coe, Anderson & Co.
Schr Alexander Mitchell, Blackman, St. Thomas, Mallard Phelps & Co
Schr Grace, Hopkins, Franklin, R P Buck & Co.
Schr. Luc. Ann, Snell, Tampico, Nesmith & Co.
Schr Augusta, Young, New Bedford, Master.
Schr. Excelsior, Berry, Portland, S W Lewis.
Sloop Frederick Brown, Gardner, Providence, Master.

Arrived.

U S M steamship Marion, Berry Charleston, 58 hours, mdse and passengers, to Spofford & Tileston. Came over the Bar to-day with back Guage for Boston.

Ship Dorcas Prince, of Yarmouth, Me., Blanchard, 50 days from Bristol, Eng., mdse and 71 pass to Nesmith & Sons. The D. P has been 80 days west of the Banks, with heavy westerly gales

Ship Connecticut, Williams, 30 ds fm. Liverpool mdse and pass to E. D. Huribut & Co. Jan 4 lat. 35 40, lon. 66 10, Charles Pratt, a native of Liverpool, was knocked overboard by the spanker boom and drowned; the C has experienced heavy weather on the passage, carried away foretop sail yard

Ship Argo, Murdock, Liverpool, Dec 21 mdse and 95 pass to A S Thompson & Nephew. Sld in co with ship Daniel Webster, Sutton, and A. Z for N Y. Dec 27, lat. 50, lon. 7 41, was in co. with ships Isaac Webb and A. Z. Jan 3 lat. 45 16, lon. 25 23 was again in co with the A Z. Experienced very heavy gales fm. S W. to N W in lat 47 41, lon 31 15 W. to lat 42 59, lon. 55 05. Feb 1, took a pilot off Barnegat, and came to anchor at midnight on the bar

Ship Comet, off Union, Scudder, 14 ds fm. New Orleans, mdse, to Judd & Church.

Ship Sarah Louisa of Bath, Me., Leilen, 92 ds fm. Marseilles, Wine, to Chamberlain & Robinson. Jan 11th, had a violent gale from the west; increased to a hurricane; lay too under close reefed sail; lost overboard Jean Francois, a seam, of Germany; sprung foremast, fore topmast-staysail, sprit, and carried away the lower foretopsail and foretopmast-staysail, and others, all new. 15th—gale at it high, shifted cprgo, and lost some casks of water; lat. 37 28 lon 52 46, still a heavy gale from W N W., passed through large qua tities of white pine boards and plank pieces of wreck, among which was part of a deck frame of a vessel about 150 tuns Jan. 15, passed portions of some wreck apparently, with a vessel bottom up; she had evidently gone to pieces in this gale—had no copper on her bottom. Jan. 21—saw a large ship ashore on Florida Reef, with several wreckers alongside

Brig India, Hobbs, 10 ds fm. Eastport with Laths and Fish to Simpson, Mayhew & Co

Brig Radius, Jennett, Port-au-Prince Jan 13, with 383 logs and crutches of Logwood to O S. & A. Ferris Vessels left before reported pass. Capt. Wm. Gay, of Barbadoes, Capt. Robt. F. Cox

Brig Nora Jordan, Port-au Prince Jan 13, with Logwood and Coffee to H. & W. Delafield

Brig Rescue, of Portsmouth, Stratford, Franklin, La., 22 ds., with mdse. to C P Leverick.

Brig Philora, Thatcher, 11 ds fm. Savannah, Cotton, &c. to Sturgis, Clearman & Co.

Bark Theodore Lincoln, of Boston, Higgins, Liverpool 73 ds., mdse, and 27 pass., to order Experienced very heavy weather dur ng the passage—lost cut-water, and started stem, &c.

Schr. Lavina Hopkins, 3 ds. fm Hatfield, Va., oysters.

Sch., Solus, (Br.) Stubbs, 20 ds fm. Jeremie, with Logwood, &c. to Rollker & Mullman Left Brig Truxillo, for New-York.

Schr. Eurotas, Trefelter, St. Johns, P. R., with mdse. to Revere & Baldwin. Left no Am. vessels Jan 24, lat. 27 20, lon. 67½ in a gale from N. E. lost deck load molasses.

Schr. Maria L. Davis, from St. Michael, Dec 19 fruit to J B Kitching. Left no Am vessels. Jan. 12, Chas Rayner, seaman, of Goodground, L I., fell from the mast-head overboard, and was lost. Jan. 15, on George's Banks, in a gale from W., lost foresail, gib, gib-boom and main-boom—was obliged to put off in the Gulf Stream.

Br Brig Canadian McDougal, 14 ds fm Fortunes Island, with 6,000 bushels Salt to S. S. Whitney. Left no American vessels.

Br Brig Victoria, Burnett, Kingston.

Schr Forest King, Baker, St. Domingo city 16 days, with Mahogany to Master.

Schr Progress, Thurman, Cape Town. Left brig Good Hope, Orgie, on the coast ldg for N Y; schr. Eureka, of Balt., Harper for Boston, Jan. 18; Br. brig Margaret, for N. Y.

Schr J. F. Brown, 14 days from Bermuda, bal to Brett & Vase, The J. B. B. experienced very severe weather during the passage; carried away main-topmast ribboom, mainmast head, and all the sails attached, sprung foremast and done other damage.

Schr Cornelia, Faulklin, Boston.

Schr Isabella, Arbecam, Boston.

REFLOW—3 ships, 1 bark, and 4 brigs.

WIND—At sunset N W

Spoken, &c.

Feb. 1, lat 34 29, ship Indiana, Bennet, fm New Orleans, bnd. to N. Y

Dec. 24 midnight, off Point Lynas, ship Isaac Webb

Dec 25, at 9 A. M., spoke ship A. Z., from Liverpool, for New York

Jan. 31, off Nantucket, ship Josephine, of Bath, bd. E.

Jan 28, lat. 35 30 lon. 74 30, bark J. Janess, fm N. Orleans to N Y

Jan. 21, lat 32 44 S., lon. 70 W., brig Geo. Otis Perkins, for Boston

Feb 1, off Nantucket South Shoals, ship Oregon, sailing E. S E

Ship Gen. Green, off Bermuda, steering E.

Jan. 18, lat. 28 33, lon. 74, bark Cordola, from Rumkey, for Philadelphia.

CLOTHING.—Ladies or Gentlemen having any Clothing or Furniture to dispose of, can receive the utmost value in cash, by sending to S COHEN, at his store, No. 458 Hudson-st. Ladies attended by Mrs. COHEN. j28 1m*

U. S. PASSPORTS FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, an indispensable protection to travelers against foreign aggression. Issued by J. S NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner, No 68 Broadway. 2f-1m

C. A. PRICE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Camden, South Carolina, will collect in any part of the Eastern portion of the State with efficient promptitude. j28 1aw3m

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ASTOR MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26 1852.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT of the affairs of this Company is published in conformity with the requirements of its Charter:

Amount of Premiums not marked off Dec. 31, 1850		$321,866 35
Amount of Premiums on Marine and Inland Navigation and Transportation Risks for the year ending Dec. 31, 1851		621,809 65
Total amount of Premiums		$943,675 40
Amount of Earned Premiums during the year as above	$692,895 20	
Less Return Premiums	89,601 14	
Net Earned Premiums, 1851		$603,294 06
Losses paid during same period	$389,997 14	
Re-Insurance, Commissions, Expenses, and Bad Debts	58,643 14	
		448,639 28
Net Earned Profits		$154,654 78
The Profits of the Company from April 2, 1849, to Dec. 31, 1850, for which certificates were issued, amount to		$177,550 00
Additional Profits as above		154,654 78
Net Earnings to Dec. 31, 1851		$332,204 78

The Assets of the Company on Dec. 31, 1851, were as follows:

Bills Receivable	$424,137 72
Cash	34,884 15
Loans on Stocks	88,830 00
Premium Accounts to be closed by Notes or Cash, Scrip of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies and Salvages	62,973 33
Total	$610,825 20

This Company take no Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of TWENTY-FOUR per cent. on the Earned Premiums of the year ending December 31, 1851, for which Certificates will be issued on and after the 7th of April next. Also, an interest of six per cent. on the Scrip before issued, payable in cash on and after February 3. By order of the Board.

EDWARD A STRONG, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Zebedee Cook, Thomas Tileston, F. S. Lathrop, Sidney Brooks, G. Griswold, Jr., Elias Ponvert, E. J. Brown, Fred. A. Lee, George Bird, John B. Kitching, Alfred Barrett, Chauncey D. Hurd, Edward Anthony,
Francis Skiddy, Samuel E. Sproull, Eben. B Crocker, John A. McGaw, Wm. F. Bulkley, Arthur Finnegan, James B. Hyde, William Bryce, J. W. Culbert, R. T. Woodward, Theodore Crane, S. B. Chittenden, Uriyas B. Brewster,
P. A. H. Renauld, Charles Dennis, Elisha Robbins, Paul Alden, Thomas Dunham, W. Kent, 85 Cedar-street, John Harper, James Myers, James Stuart, Samuel L. Bush, Francis L. Cook, Benj. A. Mumford, L. Stoddard,

ZEBEDEE COOK, President.
EDWARD ANTHONY, Vice-President.
EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary. j30-3taw2w t2aw3m t1aw7m

$6.000. $5,000, $4,000 AND $3,000 TO LOAN on productive city property, also $6,000 and $2,500 to loan on property in Williamsburg, advantageously situated. Persons about purchasing Real Estate in Williamsburg will do well to call on the subscriber, who has an office there Particular attention paid to letting houses and collecting rents. RODERICK LAWRENCE, No. 75 Nassau-st. 4f 1t*

UNION BANK OF LONDON, BELFAST BANKING CO., IRELAND, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.—We are constantly prepared to draw on the above Banks in sums from £1 upwards.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, No. 76 Wall-st, cor. Pearl. 3f-6t*

FOR SALE, BY SIMEON DRAPER, No. 46 Pine-st., $25,000 BONDS of the TROY AND BOSTON RAILROAD CO. Interest payable semi annually at Bank of Commerce. TRUSTEES.—Edwin D. Morgan, New-York; J. M. Warren, Thomas Vail, Troy. 2f-tf

KNICKERBOCKER SAVINGS BANK—Eighth-avenue, cor. of Twenty-third-st.—Open every MONDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, from 4 to 8 P. M. This institution pays 6 ₩ct. interest on all deposits not exceeding $500.
The Charter of this institution secures to minor and females, married or unmarried, the entire control of all moneys deposited in their names.
ANSON WILLIS, Sec'y.
ELIJAH WARD, Counsel. JAS. POLLOCK, Pres't. d23-6m

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, Feb. 31, 1852.—The DROVERS' BANK OF ST LAWRENCE COUNTY (Ogdensburg) has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the ALBANY EXCHANGE BANK in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes together with a revocation of the appointment of WASHBURN & CO as such agents, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. [4f-6t] DANIEL B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, Feb 2 1852.—The FARMERS' BANK OF HAMILTON COUNTY has this day filed in this Office a notice of the appointment of Messrs WASHBURN & CO of the City of Albany, as agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of SMITH, CALDER & CO., of Troy, as such agents, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations, and individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851
4f-6t DANIEL B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK. ALBANY, Jan. 31, 1852.—The BANK OF THE UNION, (Belfast Agency Co., has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of Messrs. TAYLOR BROTHERS, of the city of New-York, as agents, for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
4f-6t DANIEL B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK —ALBANY, Jan 30, 1852.—The BANK OF CHEMUNG has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of Messrs THOMAS ADAMS & CO., of the city of New-York, as agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of C. W & J. T. MOORE as such agents, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
2f-6t D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

THE EMPIRE CITY BANK, 583 Broadway, corner Amity-st. This institution will commence business on the 2d January, 1852. The following gentlemen compose the Board of Directors:

Wm. C. Bouck,	George Steers,	Russell E. Glover,
John Green,	Casper C. Childs,	B. S. Hart,
Denis F. Van Liew,		Benjamin F French,
John B Wickersham,		John H. Hogencamp.

Discount Days—Wednesdays and Saturdays.
WM. C. BOUCK, President.
H. T KIERSTED, Cashier. d27-2m

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO. { NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1852.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after Saturday next, the 10th inst., until which time the Transfer Book is closed By order. (j7-1m) JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE BROADWAY INSURANCE CO—Jan 30, 1852
DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT, payable on and after the fifth day of February next, until which time the Transfer Books are close d
2f-2w JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

DRAFTS FOR SALE—Payable at any bank in Great Britain, Bank of England Notes and Sovereigns wanted Parcels forwarded to all parts of the world by
EDWARDS, SANFORD & CO'S FOREIGN EXPRESS,
At Adams & Co's., No. 16 and 18 Wall-st.
Goods purchased, shipped, cleared on arrival, and forwarded with the utmost despatch Bills Collected. j28-1m*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following certificates of Ohio six per cent. stock, redeemable after 1850—

No 3.068	$4,000	dated 4th February, 1832,
No 3,069	4,000	
No. 3,119	2,000	dated 7th March, 1832,
No 3,120	5,000	

In all $15,000, pay Fifteen Thousand Dollars, issued to John Ingraham and Peter Wendell, with benefit of survivorship having been lost, application for the renewal of the same will be made by [19-6w] JAMES G KING & SONS

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travellers in Europe, &c.—Circular notes (of the value of £10 and upwards) and Letters of Credit payable at all the principal cities of Europe, &c., are issued on application, by MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

Payable at			Bankers, New-York
Alexandria,	Cadiz,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Dusseldorf,	London,	St. Petersburg
Baden-Baden,	Florence,	Madrid,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Frankfort,	Malta,	Sienna,
Bordeaux,	Genoa,	Marseilles,	Turin,
Boulogne,	Geneva,	Milan,	Toulon,
Bremen,	Gibraltar,	Moscow,	Venice,
Brussels,	Hamburgh,	Munich,	Vevey,
Berlin,	Havre,	Naples,	Vienna,
Cairo,	Hague,	Oporto,	Wiesbaden,
Coblentz,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Warsaw,
Cologne,	Leipsic,	Pau,	Zurich.

j10-tf

SUCCESSORS OF HARNDEN & CO.—SIGHT BILLS on the Belfast Banking Co. and Bank of Ireland, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, 60 day and sola, on Liverpool and London Passage Certificates secured for emigrants and their friends. Custom-House business attended to by COOLIDGE & OSGOOD,
No. 48 William-st.
j8-1m*

BOOKS OF TRANSFER—In the Buffalo and Rochester Railroad Company have been opened with DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO William-st., who will be authorized to pay future dividends on stock registered in this city
d23-tf

SIMEON DRAPER, No 46 Pine-st., corner William, near Wall-st. New-York. Negotiations of Notes, Bills of Exchange, Railroad Bonds, &c., &c. Stocks bought and sold on com mission, at private and public sale j24-2w6w

TRAVELING.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Captain West.
PACIFIC, Captain Nye.
ARCTIC, Captain Luce.
BALTIC, Captain Comstock.
ADRIATIC, Captain Grafton.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction—as in their engines—to insure strength and speed, and their accomodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

499

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sundays excepted.*) at the office, No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, between Beekman and Ann, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies; THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) Three editions will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case conveyed beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Notice.**—Passengers per steamship ARCTIC, for Liverpool, will please be on board at the foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 11 o'clock A. M., and send all baggage not wanted on the passage on board FRIDAY, Feb. 6, marked "Below," with the number of their berth.

2f EDWD. K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

☞ **Olive Branch Baptist Church**—Cor of Madison and Montgomery-sts.—Preaching EVERY EVENING this week (Saturday excepted) at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Mr. HILL, of Plainfield, N. J. The public are affectionately invited to attend. 2f-it*

☞ **Freemen Awake.**—All those who are opposed to the DOMINION OF RUM IN BROOKLYN, are requested to meet at Freeman's Hall, in Columbia, corner of Amity-st, at 7½ o'clock, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, when a grand rally of the Friends of Temperance will take place. Rev. H. W. BEECHER and Hon. E. CULVER, will deliver addresses, and the Brooklyn Glee Club will sing some favorite airs. 4f-2t*

☞ **Relief for the Sixteenth Ward Poor.**—At a meeting of the citizens of the Sixteenth Ward, held on Friday evening, 23d inst., John Delamater, B. C. Wandell, James Warren, W. S. Hunt, Thomas Christy, Whitman Phillips, A. W. Bradford, Hugh Dunn, George Crawford, James N. Wells, James Pollock, Joseph Tucker, Washington Smith, were appointed a Committee for the purpose of soliciting and receiving donations and distributing the same among the poor of the Ward. Donations will be received by the above committee, and by JOHN W. HOWE, corner of 17th-st. and 8th av., by JAMES M. WELLS, at his office on the 9th av., and by A. A. DENMAN, at No. 326 West 20th-st.

Applications for relief may be made to the members of the Committee, and also to WILLIAM TAIT, at No. 209 17th-st., between the hours of 8 and 11 A. M., and 3 to 5 P. M. Donations of money, food, and clothing will be received at the same place. A. A. DENMAN, Chairman.
A. W. BRADFORD, Secretary. 1j27-tf

☞ **Don't get in Arrears.**—The members of THE GREENWICH BUILDING ASSOCIATION are reminded that their second months' dues are payable before the regular meeting on FRIDAY EVENING. It is hoped that all who have not already paid will call at the Secretary's office, No. 48 8th-av. TO-DAY and TO-MORROW, as it may not be possible to receive the dues on Friday evening.
4f-2t* R. ROSS, Jr., Secretary, Office No. 48 8th-av.

☞ **The Second New-York Building Association** will hold a regular meeting, for the payment of dues, and to receive new members, at Chatham Hall, No. 5 Chatham-square, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, at 7 o'clock. Addresses may be expected, explanatory of the objects of the Association. Subscription books are still open at the office of the Secretary. Entrance fee, 50c.; monthly dues, $2 50. J. BUXTON, Jr., Secretary,
4f-2t* No. 14 North William-st.

☞ **The New-York Land and BUILDING ASSOCIATION** will furnish each of its members with a house and lot for the small monthly payment of $6 40! To the working man, there has been nothing originated of so much practical advantage. The regular meetings for the payment of dues are the fourth MONDAY EVENING of each month. The subscription book is open at the office of the Secretary, where all necessary information can be obtained. The officers are—President, MILES CHAMBERS; Vice-President, CHARLES CURTIS; Trustees, R. R. INGERSOLL, P. A. BAILEY, CHAS HUGHES, NATHAN SANFORD, E. P. ROBERTS, C. V. ANDERSON, SAMUEL CANTRELL; Secretary, H. S. SMITH. Office No. 1 Murray-st. 4f-2t*

☞ **Metropolitan Building Association.**—A very large proportion of the limited number of shares of this Association being already taken, persons wishing to subscribe must necessarily do so without delay. The shares are $500 each; the entrance fee, $2; the dues, $2 per month; present sum required to be paid only $10 upon each share, (the Association having been organized five months.) The present actual value of the shares, including the accrued profits, is about *eighteen* dollars each, an increase of *eighty* per cent in four months. Every information will be given at the office, No 466 Pearl-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M. By order,
j31-5t* SAMUEL JESSUP, Secretary.

☞ **Interesting to Everybody**—Come if you can to De la Fee's Assembly Rooms corner of 25th st. and 8th-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, 5th inst., when a meeting of the PEOPLE'S BUILDING ASSOCIATION will be held, at 7½ o'clock. The entrance fee is now One Dollar, and the monthly dues Three Dollars. These payments, easily made, will in a few years amount to eight hundred dollars—or if you choose, you may procure an amount sufficient to purchase or build yourself a house, and appropriate the money you now pay for rent in payment of your dues to the Association. Persons wishing information on the subject of the organization, will do well to be present next Thursday evening.
T. MARTINE, President.
W. S. HUNT, Vice-President.
J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

T Martine,	James Kearney,	James Reeve,
A. A Denman,	Geo. B Jacques,	E C Sanderson,
Oliver H. Lee,	W. S Hunt,	A. R Frotter,
Wm H. Smith,	Joseph Rogers,	P H Williams,
J. P. Ostrom.		

J B FITZGERALD, Attorney and Counsellor.
Office of the Association, No 199 West 28th st. 4f-2t*

☞ **Second Mechanics' Building Mutual LOAN AND SAVINGS INSTITUTION**—A few months since the mechanics of this city formed an Association they can call their own, and so unrivaled has been its success, that it has already become necessary to form another, having the same philanthropic object in view—"To make each man his own landlord."

Prosperous as has been the above Society, the Second Mechanics' will, perhaps, be more so than any similar Society that has yet been started, for it offers advantages not offered by anyother.

1st. It will loan money at 6 per cent. per annum on the amount advanced.

2d. It will allow interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum to all persons who prefer paying for six months or more in advance, thus securing a double interest—first, the above 6 per cent., second, their share of the profits. Persons who wish to borrow money for the purpose of building, can here reserve an advance on more favorable terms than is offered by any other Association.

3d. Persons desirous of withdrawing from the Society can do so at any time by giving one month's notice, and receive back all the dues paid by them, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

The above three clauses are entirely new in Building Associations, and must prove of great advantage to the shareholders.

A person who will save 14 cents a day, (and there is not a person who cannot,) can, in this Society, secure in a few years a small capital, ($1,000) with which he can establish himself in business, and thus achieve his own independence.

The Association is being formed by a number of persons who are members of other Building Associations, and who have observed its advantages to numbers.

The entrance fee will be 50 cents per share. Monthly payments 50c. Value of each share, $500.

Ladies and gentlemen desirous of joining, can leave their names with

THOS. MORTON, Pres't, cor. of Pearl and Fletcher.
G. V. POMEROY, Vice Pres't, No 16 Platt-st.
JACOB PECARE, Sec'y, cor. Centre and Hester-sts.
BARNARD & PARSONS, Att'ys, No. 16 Wall-st.

TRUSTEES.

R. G Nellis, 297 Broadway,	E J. Porter, 6 City Hall-place	
F. W Gilley, 126 Bowery,	G.H.Walker, 6½ Elizabeth-st.	
Dr. Jas. Allen, 355 Broome st.	C. N Porter, Wall-st	

A public meeting will be held for the admission of new members, on 2d FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, at seven o'clock, P. M., at No 5 Chatham square, where the objects and workings of these Associations will be explained.
j27-1mTuTh&S

☞ **All can Understand it**—Every reader is invited to attend the public meeting of the KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION, to be held on MONDAY EVENING, 9th inst., in Knickerbocker Hall corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av, at 7½ o'clock. The principles and profits will be fully explained to all and the freest and fullest discussion is invited. All who desire to invest their surplus earnings, so that in a few years they may own their Homesteads, or receive large sums in cash, are requested to attend. The rapid manner in which this association is filling up is, perhaps, the best evidence of its character. The entrance fee will soon be increased. Now is the time to secure your shares as this will be our first regular meeting. Members will bear in mind that our dues become payable from this date.
WELCOME R. BEEBE, President.
JAMES R. DELVECCHIO, Vice President
E. J. MADDEN, Secretary, office No. 168 9th-av 5f-ThS&M

☞ **Notice.**—A Meeting of the Stockholders of the American Mineral Paint and Gas Company will be held at No. 74 Beaver-st, New-York, on TUESDAY, 17th Feb. next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of altering and amending the Articles of Association of said Company, and the transaction of any other business which may legally come before the meeting
HENRY W. ADAMS, CHRISTOPHER F. BROWN,
J. PRENTISS, LUTHER ADAMS.
M-TuTh&S

☞ **The Citizens' Mutual Loan and** ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION will hold their first regular monthly meeting, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb 5, at 7½ o'clock, at their rooms, No. 421 Broadway. One or more shares will be sold to the highest bidder. Those subscribing before Thursday evening will be entitled to bid on those shares. Our subscription list is rapidly filling up. Office open from 9½ A. M. till 5 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings till 9 o'clock.
SIMEON DRAPER, President.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Vice-President.

TRUSTEES.

John J Herrick,	Geo Schwartz, Jr.,	Charles L. Cornish,
W. P. Moody,	Joel W Mason,	John F Clarke,
Wm. Thomson,	Wm H Dietz,	Sam'l Alburtus, Jr.

JOSIAH F. KENDALL, Secretary. 4f-2t

☞ **The Citizens' Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Association.**—The Books of the Association are open for subscription, at their office, No. 421 Broadway, next door above Canal-st, from 9½ A. M. until 9 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock. Entrance fee $2, monthly dues $3 per month. An opportunity is offered to all males and females, minors and adults, by joining this Association, by paying $3 a month for a few years, to obtain a home or a capital sufficient to start a fair business. Pamphlets with articles of Association, By-laws and full explanation of its objects and plan, can be had gratis at the office.
SIMEON DRAPER, President.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Vice President.

TRUSTEES.

John J. Herrick,	Winchester P. Moody,	Joel W. Mason,
Geo. Schwartz, Jr.,	John F. Clarke,	Wm. H. Dietz.
Chas. L. Cornish,	Wm Thomson,	S. Alburtus, Jr.

j23-1m JOSIAH F. KENDALL, Secretary.

☞ **Quartz Mining** IN MARIPOSACOUN Y, CALIFORNIA.—BURNS'S RANCH GOLD MINING CO.—OFFICE No. 45 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, Wall-st., New-York.

The Board of Directors of the Burns's Ranch Gold Mining Company, intending to prosecute this work with vigor, offer for sale the remaining stock appropriated for Working Capital. Orders for stock may be addressed to the Secretary of the Company. By order of the Board of Directors.
ALFRED D. SELLECK, Secretary.

N. B.—Specimens from the mine can be seen at the office. Also, Maps and Pamphlets containing an account of its location, title, mineral riches, &c., may be had by applying as above. j26-tf

☞ **New-York Life Insurance Company.**—Office No. 106 Broadway.—Physicians in attendance daily from 1 to 3 o'clock, P. M. MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

Further information and a Prospectus of the Company can be had at the office No. 106 Broadway j5-1m

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I.....NO. 120. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Mechanics' Institute Lectures.**—CHARLES H. DELAVAN, Esq., will deliver a Lecture before the Members of the Institute, THIS EVENING, at the Lecture Room of the Mercantile Library Association, Clinton Hall. Subject—Temperance; with Plates illustrating the Effect of Alcohol on the Human Stomach. Admittance Free—front seats reserved for the Ladies. By order,
5f-1t* JOHN ROACH, Chairman Lecture Committee.

☞ **American Bible Society.**—A stated meeting of the Managers of the American Bible Society will be held at the Society's House, Nassau-st. THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 4½ o'clock. JOSEPH HYDE, General Agent.

☞ **Dr. Baird gives the THIRD LECTURE** of his COURSE TO-NIGHT, at the Brooklyn Female Academy, commencing at 7½ o'clock. The subject will be *The History of Germany and Hungary* Price 25 cents. 5f-1t*

☞ **Williamsburg Lyceum.**—Hon. HORACE GREELEY will deliver a lecture THIS EVENING, before this institution, at Central Hall, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"The Crystal Palace and Lessons." 5f-1t*

☞ **Rev. E. Lesley, Monk of La Trappe,** will deliver his last Lecture on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, at 8 o'clock, in the Hope Chapel, No 720 Broadway. Subject, Bishops. Kenrick's, Dens' and Hughes's Theology correct. Bishops. Kenrick's, Dens' and Hughes's Theology correct. Ladies and youths are positively prohibited from attending this Lecture, as some awful disclosures will be made. Gentlemen admitted at 25 cents. The proceeds of Lecture will go to propagate the Gospel among Catholics.

☞ **Catholic Institute of New-York.**—The fourth Lecture of the Course will be delivered at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, at 8 o'clock, by Rev. AUGUSTUS J. THEBAUD, Vice President of St. John's College, Fordham. Subject—"Pius VII and Napoleon." Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the Catholic bookstores, and at the door on the evening of the lecture. The proceeds to be given to the Hospital of St. Vincent, in 13th-st., under the charge of the Sisters of Charity. [5f-1t*] DANIEL SULLIVAN, Secretary.

☞ **New-York Division, No. 1, S. of T.**—The members are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, as business of importance is then to be acted upon. By order,
5f 2t* THOS. EDGERLEY, R. S.

☞ **Fourth Ward Temperance Alliance,** will hold their regular monthly meeting THIS (Thursday) EVENING, the 5th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at Chatham Hall, No. 5 Chatham-square. Residents of the Ward, and friends of Temperance are invited to attend. Mr John Hawkins, from Baltimore, will be present and address the meeting.
THOS. SMITH, President.
B. WOOD, Secretary. 5f 1t*

☞ **Notice.**—A. BAKER, No. 30 Beekman-st., respectfully invites the public to call and examine the styles and quantity of Boots, ready-made and made to order, of the best French calf-skin, at the astonishing low prices—Dress Boots, with patent shanks, $3 50; stout Boots, $3 50; double-soled water-proof, $4 50; French Patent Leather Dress Boots, $5 50. 5f-3tTh&S&M*

☞ **The Trustees of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE COMPANY** invite proposals for a loan of eight hundred thousand dollars, ($800 000,) for which bonds in sums of one thousand dollars ($1 000) each, with interest at six (6) per cent, payable half yearly, the principal payable in twenty years, will be issued—the payment of which bonds will be secured by a first mortgage upon the property, known as "The Merchants' Exchange," in the city of New-York, in favor of Caleb O. Halsted Shepherd Knapp, and William Butler Duncan, as trustees. The present net income of the property is about sixty-five thousand dollars ($65 000). It is presumed that it can be increased to ninety thousand dollars, ($90,000.) Persons making proposals, will leave the same with JOHN J PALMER, Esq., at the Merchants' Bank, on or before the 10th day of February next. No proposals can be received for a less rate than par. The proceeds of these bonds are to be applied to the payment of the liabilities of the Company, now due. By order of the Board.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, President.
R. C. MCCORMICK, Secretary. 4f-1W10

New-York Daily Times.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.

INTERESTING FROM FRANCE.

NEW CONSTITUTION.

POWERS OF THE PRINCE PRESIDENT.

Probable Marriage with a Princess of Sweden.

RESTORATION OF TITLES DISCUSSED.

LATE FROM CHINA AND THE EAST.

Austrian Insult to the Ministers of Turkey.

THE UNITED STATES AND SWITERLAND.

LARGE SALES AND FIRMNESS OF COTTON

CORN MARKET IMPROVED.

HALIFAX TELEGRAPH OFFICE, }
Wednesday evening, Feb. 4, 1852. }

The R. M. steamship *Niagara*, Capt. STONE, from Liverpool, with 144 passengers, bound to New-York, arrived at this port to-day at 2 o'clock P. M.

The *Niagara* brings London and Paris advices of the 16th, and Liverpool papers of the 17th inst., her day of sailing. She has encountered very heavy weather, which has prolonged her passage so much as to compel her to touch at this port for a supply of coal, and after having been well replenished, sailed for New-York at 4½ o'clock this afternoon.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* has published the new Constitution as indicated in the proclamation.

The President is to be responsible Governor for ten years.

Justice is to be dispensed in the President's name.

He has the initiative of laws and the right of pardoning.

He presents an annual Message, commands the land and sea forces, declares war and makes treaties, and appoints to all functionaries.

"I swear obedience to the Constitution, and fidelity to the President," is the oath required from all the public functionaries.

In case of the President's death, the Senate convokes the nation for a new election.

The President is entitled by a secret deed to designate a citizen as meriting the confidence of the people.

The papers are filled with accounts of the removal of the prisoners sent to Cayenne. Among them are two additional ex-Representatives, M. Alexandre Martine and M. Michat Brontet, who sat for Loyret. Eight political prisoners had been transferred to the port of Toulouse.

A second list of persons proscribed and banished from France, was looked for in the *Moniteur*, but it had been postponed. It was reported to contain the names of some of the most eminent members of the Council of State and several of the editors of the Orleanist papers. On Monday, the 12th, in execution of the decree for the dissolution of the National Guard, a quantity of arms were taken to the different Mairies and given up to the authorities. They were afterwards taken thence in large quantities to the Tuileries for safe-keeping. The forts, previously occupied by the National Guards, are now guarded by the troops of the Seine.

A decree had been issued declaring that within three days the property of insurgents who had taken to flight, was to be sequestered and administered by the Director of the State Domains, in the various departments, in conformity with the civil and military laws.

It is announced in the London *Times*, that Louis Napoleon is about to strengthen his position by a matrimonial alliance with a princess of Sweden, a daughter of Oscar, and grand-daughter, on the mother's side, of Eugene Beauharnais. She is said to be in her 22d year, and may be considered to be French in her descent from both father and mother.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

It is announced that the Danish Government has yielded to the demands of Austria and Prussia respecting the Government of the Duchies, and the differences so long pending may now be presumed to be settled subject to their ratification by the Chambers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The English papers do not contain any local news of importance.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The mail from India and China had arrived in London with Bombay dates to the 17th December.

The Burmese Court had thirty-five days allowed them to consider the demands made upon them, when, if not acceded to, it was supposed that Commodore Lambert would proceed up the Irawadda and commence hostilities at Ragoun.

Letters from Hong-Kong of the 29th November mention that the Mandarins are purchasing arms and warlike stores of all kinds. The rebels are said to be near Canton.

The Yellow River has burst its banks, and trade in the North is interrupted.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL

Very Latest from France.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 16, 1852.

It is rumored that the *Moniteur* of to-day, will contain the names of the Senators. Also, that on Saturday, (to-morrow,) the names of those composing the Council of State will be given to the public. On the same authority, it is also stated that the electoral law will be published on Sunday. It is understood that by the provisions of the electoral law, the age for voting by universal suffrage is raised from twenty to twenty-five years.

The National Guard delivered up their uniform at the appointed time, with great regularity, and without any manifestations of discontent.

M. Emile Girardin has received orders to quit Paris. He will proceed to Belgium, and from thence, it is said, intends to go to England.

The *Express* says a remarkable change has taken place in the price of French bullion. It states that gold coin, at Paris, now commands par—that bar silver has risen considerably in value, and that sovereigns have advanced 15 centimes. Mexican dollars, on the contrary, have declined one centime.

The correspondent of the *London Globe* states that Louis Napoleon styles himself Prince President, and that the restoration of titles is considered extremely probable.

On the same authority it is stated that the new Constitution has not given entire satisfaction to even the friends of the President.

The proposition of Minister of War, to give to Generals Changarnier, Lamoricière and De Flockta, a certain amount of pay during their exile from France, has not met with the approval of the President.

The election of Louis Napoleon was celebrated at Madrid by a *Te Deum* in the Church of St. Louis of France.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Ministry have, it is said, intimated their intention to remove several general officers, who have given umbrage to the Government.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1852.

The old Council of State, after having been many years in abeyance, was again revived by royal decree yesterday.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Monday, Jan. 12, 1852.

The Emperor has ordered that in all imperial decrees he is to be styled "His Imperial Royal Apostolic Majesty." It is understood that the coronation of Francis Joseph I., as Emperor of the Austrians, will take place early in the ensuing spring.

At a grand ball, given by the first Minister of the Crown, a few days ago, the Charge d'Affaires of the United States, together with the Turkish Ambassador and the Swiss Envoy, received the *cut direct*—neither of those gentlemen having been invited to attend the party.

Circular of Brown, Shipley & Co.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Jan. 16, 1852.

We have to report a large business in COTTON since the departure of the steamer of last week. The sales of the week, ending last evening, are estimated at 40,950 bales, of which speculators took 4,370, and exporters 2,840 bales. After the arrival of the *Europa* more confidence was apparent, and sales were effected at rather better prices. This has been succeeded by a greater anxiety to realize, and the bulk of late arrivals having been placed on sale the supply has been more than equal to the demand. The market, however, closed nearly at last week's prices. We quote fair Orleans at 5¾d; fair Mobiles 5d, fair Uplands, 4¾d, middling 4 11-16d, inferior and ordinary 3¢4¼. The sales to-day are estimated at 6,000 bales, at firm prices. The total stock of COTTON in this port is 408,000 bales, of which 225,000 are American, against a total stock, at this period of last year of 455,000, of which 230,000 bales were American.

INDIAN CORN has improved in rate from 1s. 6d. to 2s. ₱ quarter, and is in good demand at 29s. 6d. to 30s. for mixed and yellow, and 32s. ₱ quarter for white.

In FLOUR and WHEAT there has been a fair business doing at last week's prices. We quote Western Canal Flour at 18s @21s 6d.; Philadelphia, Baltimore, Ohio and Canadian at 18s @23s. Red Western at 8s 2d. @ 8s 3d. White Wheat at 8s @8s. 6d., and red at 8s. 2d. to 8s 8d. ₱ 70 lbs

The sales of RESIN for the week are 600 bbls. at 3s. 2d @ 3s 3d. ₱ cwt. for common American. Nothing doing in Turpentine. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co.

There is a fair demand for BACON, but American is too high compared with home-cured. There is more inquiry for BEEF and new fine is much wanted. There is nothing new to report in PORK, HAMS or SHOULDERS.

CHEESE is neglected. TALLOW, 34@36s; fine commands 37s ₱ 3d.

RICE sells at 17s. 6d @18s. 6d., in bond.

Passengers.

Mr. and Mrs Sleigh, children and servant; Mr. and Miss Parke, Mr and Mrs. Saddler, Mr and Mrs. Hogg and children, Mrs. Davies, Messrs. Holland, Carter, Beck, Martin, Williams and friend, Davies, Pease Person, Barlow, Cortange, Kreilpfeiler, Norris, Gilmore, Gebhard, Bullock, Souyph, Roobend Atcherson, Grains, Brouelle, Bulchey and son, Lewis, Eustis Mocata, Hogg, Jr. Wood, Marquez, Seelye, Jones and Chisholm.

Shipping Intelligence.

Sailed for Boston, Nov. 14, Julius, from Gravesend.

Arrived from New-York, Jan. 15, Sir Robert Peel, at Gravesend, Harriet Augusta.

Sailed for New-York, Martha, and Vineyard, from the Clyde; White Squall, from Deal; Conqueror, Liverpool; Hendrik Hudson, from Portsmouth.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrived from Boston, at Batavia, Nov 8, Cohota.

Arrived from New-York, at Batavia, Oct. 28, Mozambique, Oct. 31, Lewenstein; Nov. 1, E E Noggezind Hind; Nov 1, Lucond.

Sailed for New-York, from Saurahava, Nov. 10, Hilda Charlotte; Batavia, Nov. 13, Monnect; Shanghai, Nov. 13, Oleida.

Arrival of the Ohio—$220,000 in Gold.

The mail steamship *Ohio*, Lieut. SCHENCK arrived yesterday morning from Chagres and Havana. She left the former port on the 22d ult., arrived at Havana on the 27th ult., and left for New-York on the 31st January. She brings no later news.

We are indebted to Mr. E. W. Hull, the Purser, for memoranda and papers.

The *Ohio* brings 175 passengers, and $220,313 25 in gold, consigned as follows:

A A Chapman & Co.	$16,910 50	Williams & Potter	200 00
Churchman, Roberts & Co.	3,023 75	In the hands of Passengers	200,000 00
			$220,313 25

The Spanish steamer *Ferdinand le Catnlica*, arrived at Havana on the morning of the 30th ult., from Cadiz.

Left at Havana, the steamer *Philadelphia*, from San Juan and Chagres, bound to New-Orleans.

Passed the steamer *Georgia* about 15 miles outside the "Moro" bound in.

The *Ohio* on the 31st ult., abreast Cape Florida, exchanged signals with ship *Cotton Planter*, bound North. Same day passed bark *Chatham* of Belfast.

The following is a list of passengers per *Ohio*:

A. Birch, C. Birch, W. L. Chambers, Geo Lombard, F. Sands, Mr Pasa A Dizon, Pedro Lallager, F Alsamora, J. Woargas, J. Parlett, L. W. Boneiaz, W. Jackson, J. G Jackson, Capt. J. M Hurz, J Remer, A. Gronin, J. R Cooper, A Husch, W G Aspinall, M. Spooner, J Barber, C del Vechio, R A Garard, H Treadwell, W. Zimmerman, J King, Bird, J Watkins, Mr Telford, S E Taylor, J. C Miller, J Latterman, N Godsworthy, Thos. Juken, W Miller, J. Feedler, B Hargrave, C W Shilton, J McLeod, C Lichfield, P G Steele, Capt. T M. Welch, W. C Cooper and Lady, Daniel Ide, Lemuel Ide, J. G. Smith, J. M Whipple, L. Patterson, R Peel, C Tromley, A. George, E. A Wells, J. Cornell, Louis M. Hugz, A. D'Odd Silva, J Folsith, J Platt, L Jenkins, E C. Rogers, U Benon, D. Wilkes, E Grant, J. Green, J. McGovern, W. Bissell, J F. Ostrander, A Bowen, M Yarean, J. Nugent, L. Parks, A. Hoyt, M Collins, W Lackers, H. Brandeaburgh, R Ball, Inkleton, M. Labarme, Evangeline, S Hobson, J. Robinson, R. Blossom, J S Hurd, E Josburne, J D Patterson, J. A Wells, J. Cornell, Louis M. Thompson, Lady and 2 children, C King, W Swift, P. L Thurston, J Shabwater, M. Dinnon, E Treadway, F Delamater, G Fair, T. F. Fowle, C F Knower, D Bison, A C McChe Gambrews, S T Davies, J Rogers, J. Champion, F Vinal, J N le, R. Jay, J. Riley, J Harrishaugh, G Ro heford, G. Scribur, J Strahan, S. Thornburgh, R Sheafly, A R Pierce, L. Grubber, W Turnbull, A. Jones, J Cornell, W Iowell, D Tuck, M Lidgen, P Tunison, Chas Ferren, W Contalo D Lynch J Pichon, C H. Horton, J Fales, J. P Sanford, E Porter, W Kreitsmeyer, J. Green, D Sneergrood, W Sneergood, T. F Carkleward, S Johnson, U. Cutson, W. Black, A Gleason, H. Churchill, A Shipley, L Straight, F W Jacobs, J. Reede, E P Freman, B Bibb, Capt. Cushman, J. H Palmer, H Kellogg, D Hedderman, G Page, F Drew.

From Havana—O Casamadrid and lady, Mr. Schroeder, M Derseche, J. Fitzsimons, N Shaw.

Arrival of the Empire City.

The steamship *Empire City*, Capt. TURNER, arrived yesterday morning from New-Orleans and Havana. She left Havana at noon on the 30th ult. Twenty miles from Havana, the *Empire City* passed steamer *Georgia*, from New-York.

The *Empire City* brings 120 passengers; she also has on freight $22,000 in specie from New Orleans, consigned to Messrs. Beebe & Co., and G. S. Robins & Son.

The following are the passengers by the *Empire City*:

Dr Chas Bryan, Jas. Dumas, Ed. Lilly, Wm M. Kinney, W. Brewer, Henry Prince, Silas C. Hill, M Foster, Jno. L. Hinchen, Thos. Sheldon, Jno. H. Fralez, A. Dager, L. C. Alexander, Chas Keith, N. Trannick, Samuel Norris, C. Von Koits, W. Tanton, Miss Mary Ferris, A Wright, Col. J. W Allen, Chas Lion, Jno Burbank, L. Linion, Lewis Kaiser, Wm Davis, Geo L. Dolson, Thos. Stanton, Jno. Welch, M McMurray, W. Sylvester, Friar Paulic Robt. Tunis, Benj. Tunis, D. H. Holden, A. Easler, Thos McGibben, Thos Purcelle, Mrs. Kean and child, Chas Kruiser, C. Fisher, F. Humes, N. Fitzsimmon H. Waldon, Mrs. Holmes and lady, D. Gribbin, Jas. Curran, B Mills, Jno. R. Furguson, Jno. O'Neil, Wm Hughes, Chas. Powers, Geo. Toole, W. Wilson, Mrs. Henerly and child.

From Chagres and San Juan—L. Hart, Benjamin Dittenhoffer, Charles Thomas, Lewis Ohlman, M. Peck, John Harris, Mrs. Blackenstien and daughter, John P. Winchell, James Nathan, Capt. D L. Jewett, John Leran, W. M. Fulton, Mrs E Doyle, George W. Dudley, Wm. Maney, Ed. Hapen, M Smart, Lewis Ransom, Peter Arnold, Chas. Harvey, W. J. Perry, John N. Cotless, James Brown, Chas. B. Rrandt, John Boyd, W. L. Curran, W. Smith, Benjamin F Wheeler, Robert Young, James Sharp, W Katz, Ed. Butler, John Seaman, Lewis Fairbanks, U. Jacobs, John Katz, Benjamin Wolfe, Daniel Hardman, Saml. Ward, Henry Bowes, Robt. Crowley, Peter Woodine, A Watson, S Levi, F Smith, Ed Bradley, Peter Plumer, Wm Baldwin, John Dixon, George Vanderwater, Jno. Hendrickson, Chas. Madden, M Jacobs.

Died at Havana Jan. 30, of dysentery, James Reily, aged 27, employed as coal passer on board the *Empire City*.

ARRIVAL OF THE ALABAMA.—The mail steamship *Alabama*, Capt. Ludlow, arrived yesterday morning, from Savannah on Sunday. She brings 60 passengers, and 921 bales Cotton.

Our thanks are due to our Savannah cotemporaries, the *Republican*, *Georgian*, *News* and *Evening Journal*, for late papers.

The following is a list of the passengers by the *Alabama*:

Mrs J. H. Browning, Rev. J. A. Penniman, lady and child, Miss W. O'Connor, J. Petit, Jr., H. McFox, J Reed, G. White, H. H. Stottsbury, F. P. Freeman, D Stoutenburg, W. Beckes, J. Galloway, J. Ball, D. B Wright, C. Lum, W. H. Allen, T. P. Ellis, A. Aiken, D Pitkins, John Forsyth, D Sweezey, P. D. Wallis, G Huff, J M. Falconar, A. C. Woodhull, Thompson, O. W. Raymond, L. Shulman, J Block, S Rothchild, J. H Berrian, W R Turman, S Morgan, W. O. Price, C C Westcott, Ogden Hagarty, W. G. Foote, J. McCosker, J. C. Smith, and 17 steerage.

The law office of Hon. D. S. DICKINSON, of Binghampton, was burned a day or two since, together with nearly all his office papers, correspondence &c.

NEW-YORK CITY.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—There were at this port yesterday, 18 steamers, 123 ships, 86 barks, 89 brigs and 161 schooners. Total, 477.

—The Whig Committee of the Second Ward, was organized on Monday night, by the election of A. J. WILLIAMSON, Chairman, Joseph A. Kemp and D. C. Henderson, Secretaries, and Isaac Ayres, Chairman.

—Gov. Hunt has nominated Dr. RICHARD L. MORRIS of this City, to the office of Health Officer, made vacant by the death of Dr. Doane. A bill has been introduced in the Assembly reducing the fees of the office about 75 per cent. It is now worth about $25,000 a year.

—The new steamer *City of New-York*, made a trial trip on Tuesday, and performed to the perfect satisfaction of those interested. She was built by Isaac Smith, of Hoboken, and is about 850 tuns burthen. She is intended for the route from this City to Chagres.

—On Tuesday evening a thief stole from a pantry of the house No. 190½ Christie-street, about $25 worth of female wearing apparel. House thieves are "very prevalent in this community."

—Messrs. Perine, Patterson & Stack will launch this morning from their yard at Williamsburg, the clipper brig *Favorita*, built for Messrs. M. M. Freeman & Co. She is intended for the West India and Mediterranean trade, and will be commanded by Capt. JOHN A WHITE.

—At the last examination of the Primary Department of the Fourth Ward School, there were on the register the names of 642 girls and 745 boys.

—Among the foreign attractions which have already been promised to the American Industrial Exhibition, are the Amazon, by Kiss, which took a Grand Council Medal at the late London Exhibition; a colossal statue of Washington, by Marochetti, whose statue of Richard Cœur de Leon also took a Council Medal; a statue of Wesley, by Carew, and also one of the Crucifixion, exhibited by him in the Crystal Palace; the statue of Prometheus, by Manning; the Veiled Figure, by Monti; and a silver statue of Columbus, from the Sardinian Commissioners.

—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have purchased the property on the Northwest corner of Pine-street and Broadway. The sum paid is $110,000. A new Banking House will be erected in the place of the buildings now covering the ground.

—The semi-annual session of the Grand Lodge of Southern New-York, commenced at the Grand Lodge Room in Odd-Fellows Hall, on Wednesday evening.

—At a meeting of the Commissioners of Immigration, held on the 28th ult., resolutions were passed expressive of regret at the death of Dr. DOANE, and condoning with the widow of the deceased.

—The repairs of the City Hall Clock have been delayed in consequence of unfavorable weather. They will now soon be finished.

—John Black, while walking through Beekman-street on Wednesday morning, fractured his arm by falling on the side-walk.

—William Harrington, while temporarily insane, attempted, on Tuesday night, to jump from the second story window of his residence No. 79 Ann-street.

—An aged lady was knocked down in Broadway, opposite the City Hospital, yesterday afternoon, and in falling she broke the bones of her leg. She was taken to the Hospital and the bones were replaced.

—During the year 1851 there was expended in the support of Public Schools in this city the sum of $416-519 84, and the average attendance of scholars was 40,000 per day. The expenses of the year 1852 are estimated at $505,452 57.

—The good people of Williamsburg appointed a feast for yesterday, and many guests they invited thereto. All the day before they labored in making suitable preparations, but when the guests came the eatables were not. The ox that had been barbecued so nicely and left "done to a turn" on the spit the night before, could not be found, though diligent search has been made for the remains.

—The new steamship *Sierra Nevada*, makes a trip down the bay to-day, for the purpose of testing the efficiency of her machinery.

—Officers Read and McCluskee yesterday arrested John Connor, on a charge of robbing a boarding-house, corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-third-street. Upon searching him $151, in gold and silver, and a gold watch and chain were found secured in his coat collar. A portion of the property was identified as that stolen, and the accused was committed.

—Charles Williams was

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 5, 1852.

☞ GUNNELL, THOMAS & Co., Baltimore, are our Agents, and of whom the Daily and Weekly Times may be obtained, or, by leaving their names, have them served at their residences or places of business

The South and Intervention.

The prominent politicians of the South seem determined to make the policy of non-intervention a sectional issue. They proclaim the hostility of the South to any diplomatic action on the part of our Government, concerning Russian intervention in the domestic affairs of Hungary. Southern politicians in Congress, and their leading presses throughout their section of the Union, are generally hostile to KOSSUTH and his cause.

We have repeatedly confessed our inability to understand the reason of this. We cannot see any such direct connection of this question of foreign policy with the peculiar rights, interests or institutions of the Southern States, as should incline them to take ground, as a section, upon it. We cannot believe that the South fears to take sides with nations struggling for freedom in Europe, simply because questions of abstract liberty are involved;—or that the people of these states feel driven, by any regard for their own safety into an alliance of sympathies with the despots of Europe. Nor can it be that the people of the South feel less interest in the extension of Republican principles, or less sympathy with efforts made for that extension, than when they gave their great leader, JEFFERSON, so unanimous a support in his warm and even rash demonstrations of sympathy with France It was the South especially which then rallied around his ultra democratic standard; and it was upon this very question of sympathy and aid to European republicanism, that they broke down the Federal party which was in favor of a closer alliance with the champions of absolutism.

So now, it seems to us, that the South ought to be peculiarly and emphatically the champions of "*Intervention* for *Non-Intervention*." The fundamental principle of the Southern States—that upon which depends the preservation of their institutions and their rights—is that neither any State nor the Federal Government, has any right to interfere with the internal concerns of any other State. Each State, they assert, is sovereign over its domestic affairs; and South Carolina has a perfect right to maintain slavery if she chooses, and that without interference or molestation from any quarter. The *non-intervention* of one State in the affairs of another, is the corner-stone of Southern institutions. Once break down that principle—once assert the right of New-York, or Massachusetts, or the Federal Government to interfere in the domestic concerns of Georgia and Virginia, and neither slavery nor this Union could stand a year. The South is thus irrevocably committed to the *principle*, which would forbid Russia from interfering in the domestic affairs of Hungary.

Nor is this all. The South is equally firm in the position that this principle of non-intervention must be enforced *by intervention* is necessary:—that Georgia and Mississippi and Tennessee and all the Southern States have a perfect right, and are in duty bound, to *interfere* against any such intervention on the part of any government. The Nashville Convention was held for the express purpose of asserting, on the part of the Southern States, the duty of a combined *intervention* in defense of the principle of *non-intervention*—the duty of uniting to resist the alleged interference of the Federal Government with the domestic institutions and interests of the Southern States. Nor was there the slightest difference of opinion, on the part of any of those States, as to the principle thus involved:—the only differences related to the question whether any case requiring its assertion and enforcement, had yet arisen.

It may be said that the principle was guaranteed in this case by the federal Constitution; and that the combination of the Southern States was simply for the purpose of enforcing a specific compact. But this is not so. The principle was not asserted as having been derived *from* the Constitution, but as one inherent and necessarily implied in State Sovereignty,—and as not having been taken away, or abrogated by the Constitution. The right of intervening for non-intervention was proclaimed as an original right, belonging to every State, and not yielded up by the federal compact.

The South asserted, still asserts and maintains, in its own affairs, precisely the principle which KOSSUTH asks the people of the United States to recognize in reference to Hungary. The South protects Slavery by falling back upon that principle. This country is asked to protect Republicanism by asserting the same principle.

It seems to us, therefore, very clear that the South, *far more than any other section of the Union*, is committed, upon principle, by precedent, and by interest, to the policy of intervention, for the sake of non-intervention. Why, then, should the South resist, and denounce, that principle, when asked to proclaim it in regard to Russia?

The Exhumed Fossil.

To the Editor of the Daily Times:

I read in the *Times* of this morning some remarks in relation to the law under which Jonas P. Levy has been arrested and held to bail. It was not under the same law that Matthew Lyon was convicted and imprisoned. If my memory is correct the following was the cause of the passage of the law which has held Levy to bail. At the time of its enactment party feelings ran high. It was during the administration of the elder Adams, and the words "Democrat and Federalist" were loudly used in all places of resort. The Democrats were opposing the administration, and using all means to thwart its measures. They feared that the acts then in contemplation would bring our country into war with France. Negotiations were then pending, and it was thought by the Democratic party that the majority of the American people were not the supporters of the administration. Under these circumstances, Doctor Logan, a decided Democrat, and taking an active part in politics, quietly left the country for Hamburg, and from that place opened a correspondence with the French Government, and it was said with great satisfaction to himself and his party. It was in consequence of this interference that the law was passed. Doctor Logan resided in Germantown, Philadelphia county, and was attached to the Religious Society of Friends. I believe the foregoing is substantially correct, but you must make some allowance for the recollection of events fifty-three years ago, by an

OCTOGENARIAN.

The *Times* did not state, nor mean to imply, that the act now exhumed and enforced against Levy was the *sedition law*, under which Lyon was convicted; but only that "it was enacted in the same spirit, and for the accomplishment of the same general objects," as that law, which expired by its own limitations in 1801.

LOGAN'S mission to France, however well meant, was a piece of intermeddling with public affairs; but its object was not to *defeat* pending negotiations, but to *facilitate* the conclusion of a treaty. The French Government had become highly incensed with the Government of the United States, partly on account of the nonfulfilment of the treaty of alliance by which we were bound to give her aid, in return for that she had given us, and partly on account of the provisions, hostile to France, in the treaty then just concluded with Great Britain by JAY. She had accordingly treated our attempts at negotiation with insult. Both the Directory and Talleyrand had lost no opportunity of ostentatiously petting the opposition party, and treating the Administration with contumely. GERRY, PINCKNEY, and MARSHALL, had been sent out as Envoys. But the French Government, regarding Mongoe's recall as an unfriendly act, refused to receive them or recognize them in any official capacity. They were finally informed by the agents of the Government that a gift of *money* to the Directory, and a loan to the Government would facilitate their reception. These offers being steadily rejected, the two Federalist Envoys were refused a hearing of any sort, and were dismissed under direct threats of arrest by the police unless they quitted France. GERRY, being one of the opposition party at home, and known to be friendly to French pretensions, was invited to remain and carry on negotiations alone. This, however, after a good deal of vacillation, he refused to do; but he remained a long time in Paris, encouraging the Government to expect a change of administration at home, and at the same time stimulating the opposition to new hopes and efforts to bring about such a result.

Public feeling had been aroused to the highest pitch, by the publication of the correspondence with the French Government. The Federalists were strengthened by the insulting tone of the French Government, and the Democrats were fearful that the country would become involved in a war with France. It was just at this crisis that Dr. LOGAN started off upon a private mission of his own, seeking apparently for the preservation of peace. He took private letters of introduction from JEFFERSON instead of passports from the State Department, and affected great secresy in his movements. He came thus to be regarded, and to some extent recognized, as the envoy of the *opposition party*; and in this capacity he was received with a good deal of attention, and his mission was crowned with considerable success.

He returned in November, 1798,—following closely upon the tracks of Gerry and Pinckney. He was received by the Federalists with shouts of execration. He waited upon Pickering, Secretary of State, and was coldly received. He waited upon Washington, and received a very embarrassing and pointed reproof for thrusting himself between the Government and its agents. Not disheartened by these reproofs, he waited upon President ADAMS, at Braintree, rehearsed his proceedings and stated the reasons he had for believing that, under certain circumstances, the French Government would yet consent to receive a Minister from the United States.

LOGAN evidently made some impression upon the President, and was perhaps instrumental in laying the basis for his quarrel with the Federal party, which afterwards became so bitter. In preparing his Message for the opening of the next session of Congress, President ADAMS consulted his Cabinet, according to usage. That part of it relating to France, drafted by Oliver Wolcott, and meeting the approbation of a majority of the Secretaries, declared that, "to send another Minister to France would be an act of humiliation not to be submitted to, except under the pressure of an extreme necessity, which did not exist." The President changed and softened this phraseology,—saying that to send "another Minister, *without more determinate assurances that he would be received*, would be an act of humiliation to which the United States ought not to submit."

The answer of the Senate to the Message complained of an intercourse carried on by France "through the medium of *individuals without public character or authority*, designed to separate the people from their Government, and to bring about by intrigue that which open force could not effect;" to which Mr. ADAMS responded by a suggestion whether such "*temerity and impertinence on the part of individuals, affecting to interfere in public affairs*, whether by their secret correspondence or otherwise, and intended to impose on the people, and to separate them from their Government, ought not to be inquired into and corrected."

This suggestion of President ADAMS was made the basis of the first act passed at that session—known then as the *Logan Act*, and being the identical act under which Mr. Jonas P. Levy is now held to bail at Washington. That law makes it a high misdemeanor, subject to a fine not exceeding $5,000, and imprisonment from six months to three years, for any citizen of the United States to carry on, without permission or authority from the Federal Government, any correspondence, verbal or written, with the officers of a foreign government, with intent to defeat the measures of the Government of the United States, or in any controversy in which the United States were concerned to influence the conduct of a foreign government.

Such is the history of the "*Logan Act*," a law passed in a time of fierce party excitement, resisted warmly by Gallatin and the other democrats, passed by the main strength of the Federal party, and designed to meet a particular emergency in our foreign relations, just as the *Sedition Act*, passed the same year (1798) and under the same influences, was intended to meet a similar emergency in our domestic politics. The Sedition Law expired in 1801. And this Logan Act is, so far as we recollect, the sole surviving relic of the old Anti-Gallic Federalism of 1798. It has slept unnoticed for fifty years—nobody ever having been tried or convicted under it from that time to this. In this year of grace 1852, it has been exhumed, like the fossil remains of some creature of the past, whereof no likeness now exists. And it is to be made the instrument for *punishing* the act of writing a very stupid and a very unimportant letter to the President of Mexico.

We claim a service of plate, from our political antiquaries, for having thus dug up the history of one of their enactments. The *fossil party* owes us at least a vote of thanks.

☞ The *London Quarterly* presents a new candidate for the authorship of *Junius*, in the person of Thomas Lyttleton, son of the first Lord Lyttleton, who was 24 years old when the Letters first commenced, and who entered Parliament and evinced wonderful abilities, seven years after. The Reviewer first demolishes the claims preferred on behalf of Sir Philip Francis, and then shows that in moral character, intellectual abilities, party affinities, personal relations, and in the general tone of his character Lord Lyttleton was precisely the person upon whom the suspicion of the authorship of "Junius" should justly fall. His speeches are also quoted to show an identity of general sentiment and of studies with the Letters, and a variety of coincident phrases, similes, allusions, &c., is collated. The article is long, and written with ability. It certainly makes out a very strong case.

In searching among some ashes, in the yard, at the rear of the late residence of the suspected murderess of young Lehman, at Philadelphia, a suspender-buckle, and the brass mountings of the jewelry-box of deceased, were found.

Several shocks of an earthquake were felt in Memphis, Tenn., on the 24th ult., continuing about ten seconds, shaking down a few chimnies and one or two old brick walls.

The number of pupils at present enrolled on the public school list, in Baltimore, is 8,011.

DIED,

On Wednesday morning, Feb 4, CATHARINE, wife of Edward Finerty, in the 52d year of her age, native of Galway Ireland.

The friends of her husband and family are particularly invited to attend her funeral this day, at 1 o'clock, from her residence, No 120 Mulberry-st.

On Wednesday, 4 h inst., after a protracted illness, in the 54th year of her age, MARIA, wife of Robt. W. Dean. The funeral will take place on Thursday, at 1 P. M., from her late residence, No. 159 Monroe-st.

Of Consumption on the 3d inst, Mrs. B. A., wife of Samuel Crump, aged 28 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 44 South Sixth-st., Williamsburg, on Thursday, at 12 o'clock.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to The New-York Times.

Accident to Senator McRae—Cars Smashed, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

Senator McRAE, of Mississippi, who has been ill for several days past, fell yesterday in a fainting fit, and severely, though it is thought not dangerously, injured his head.

An accident occurred this afternoon to the burden train on the Susquehanna Railroad, south of Alexandria, whereby a number of cars were completely "smashed." No lives lost.

Dispatches received from Cincinnati, Wheeling and other Western towns represent business as being very brisk, and the river in fine boating condition. The Jury, in the case of Wells, have rendered a verdict of "Guilty of murder in the first degree."

XXXIId CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

The SENATE commenced business at 12½ o'clock.

RESOLUTIONS ON INTERVENTION.

Mr. CLARK said that his joint resolutions on intervention were fixed for to day. But he was unable in consequence of illness, which had kept him from the Senate for several days, to proceed now. After a consultation with Mr. CASS, he moved a postponement of the subject till Monday, when he hoped to be able to speak; the Senator from Michigan could proceed with his remarks. If he could speak on Monday, Senator CASS would speak on Tuesday. The subject was then postponed till Monday next.

PETITIONS.

Mr. STOCKTON presented a petition for a line of steamers from Jersey City to Galway, Ireland. He also presented a petition from CHARLES WILKES, of the United States Navy, asking Congress to appropriate $500,000 for an effective exploration of the Arctic Seas in search of Sir John Franklin.

Mr. HALE thought the Senate ought to know how much Mr. Wilke's former exploring expedition had cost, before ordering a new one.

Mr. PIERCE said the Senate had that information already.

Mr. UNDERWOOD presented a petition from merchants and others of Philadelphia, for the removal of obstructions in the Ohio River.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition from fifteen insurance companies of Boston, concerning proceedings in Courts of Admiralty.

Mr. HAMLIN presented petitions for the repeal of the spirit rations in the Navy.

Mr. CLEMENS presented Joint Resolutions of the Alabama Legislature, in favor of the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau.

Mr. HUNTER reported a bill, providing for the repair of the Congressional Library Room, its extension, &c.

Mr. HUNTER moved that the Finance Committee be discharged from the consideration of the bill for the payment of the Outstanding Loan Office Certificates, and the final settlement of certificates issued for services and supplies during the Revolutionary war.

After debate, the motion was agreed to, and the bill referred to the Committee on Revolutionary claims.

REPORTS.

Mr. HUNTER reported adversely on several claims for reimbursement of duties on articles imported for churches, nunneries and grave-yards.

Mr. BUTLER reported a bill increasing the salary of the District Judge of Florida. Also a bill increasing the salary of the District Judge of New Hampshire. A bill relinquishing the title of the United States to a tract of land in Alabama, claimed by a citizen, was ordered to a third reading.

RELIEF FOR THE INDIGENT INSANE.

Mr. SHIELDS introduced a bill granting land to several States of the United States for the relief of indigent insane, and it was referred to a select committee of five Senators.

NAVY-YARD AT NEW-ORLEANS.

Mr. SOULE introduced a bill providing for a navy-yard and naval depot near New-Orleans.

FORTIFICATION AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Mr. GWIN offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling for information concerning what amount of money has been recommended by the Board of Officers, charged with planning fortifications on San Francisco bay, for the immediate commencement of those fortifications.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills, which were yesterday ordered to be engrossed, were all passed

A bill providing for an Indian Superintendant in California

To enforce discipline, and promote good conduct in the Navy.

To change the times for holding the United States Courts in Virginia.

Amending the act authorizing the transfer of district Judges, in cases of sickness or other disability.

THE CENSUS PRINTING.

The joint Resolution concerning the Census Printing, was taken up.

Mr. BADGER offered an amendment directing a contract with Donaldson & Armstrong; the work to be done, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. The subject was then postponed.

LAND IN IOWA.

The Bill granting land to Iowa for Railroad purposes, was taken up.

Mr. FELCH resumed, and concluded his speech in favor of the bill.

Mr. HALE got the floor, when the subject was postponed. After a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

STEAM BOILERS.

The SPEAKER laid various Executive communications before the House—one from the Navy Department, stating that in accordance with the former act, which appropriated $5,000 for that purpose, a commission of two scientific gentlemen was appointed by the Department, to examine the invention of the deposition of saline matters from sea-water, and the prevention or removal of corrosion in steam-boilers, and blowing off the deposite Of the twenty-nine plans proposed, five have been selected as of superior merit; but the Secretary recommends that arrangements be made with the inventors of these five, for a combination of what is desirable in each for greater efficiency. Referred to Committee on Naval Affairs.

The Senate bills on the table were then taken up and referred.

BILL PASSED.

A bill for extending the patent for fourteen years, to Moore & Pascall's grain machine, was passed.

DONATIONS OF LAND.

The Bill heretofore introduced by Mr. JOHNSON, of Tenn., to give every man or widow, who is head of a family, a quarter section of land, free of expense, on certain conditions, was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and made the special order for the first Tuesday in March.

PUBLICATION OF LAWS.

The Bill regulating the Publication of the Laws of the United States, and Public Advertisement was taken up.

Mr. SMART, who heretofore introduced it, explained that it authorized such publications in two newspapers in every Congressional District, of the largest circulation, instead of two only in a State. The object was to disconnect the press from the control of the Government, which, like all others, is tending towards centralization, and he wished to do what he could to decentralize the power. He spoke of the enormous increase of expenditures of the Government, which ought to be arrested. The entire Democratic press is excluded under this Administration. When a usurper, great or small, whether Louis Napoleon or any other man, wishes to take possession of the liberties of the people, he seizes on the public press, and monopolizes control over it. Therefore, we ought to be cautious—for the time may come when we may have to regret the fearful power in the hands of the Administration, whether Whig or Democratic.

Mr. HARRIS (Tenn.) said under the present system, the Secretary of State employs two newspapers in each State, but this bill proposes two in each Congressional District. The expense of publication of the laws now is $12,200 per annum, but under this bill the expense would be $92,200, making a difference of $80,000 per year. He thought we were in no danger of centralization from the employment of newspapers to publish the laws, and moved to lay the bill on the table.

BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS.

Before the question was taken, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the Senate and House bills, in relation to bounty land warrants.

Mr. CAMPBELL (Ill.) and Mr. BENTON spoke more particularly of properly remunerating land officers. The latter had not concluded when the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.. ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

Mr. MORGAN presented a memorial from the Managers of the New-York State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb for an appropriation

Mr. VANDERBILT reported adversely to the resolution adopted by the Canal Board, to refer to the Court of Appeals the Canal contracts.

Mr. CONGER moved to postpone the acceptance of the report for the present.

A debate followed.

Mr. PIERCE considered the whole course of the Canal Board as evasive and shuffling, and evincing a desire to shift the responsibility on others.

CANAL CONTRACTS.

Mr. VANDERBILT, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the resolution of the Canal Board in the following words:

Resolved, That for the purpose of testing the legality of the said contracts, and ascertaining the further power of the Canal Board, if any, over the same that we respectfully recommend to the Legislature to provide by law, for the immediate submission to the Court of Appeals of the question mentioned in this resolution.

Reported, that the resolution on the part of the Canal Board seems to aim at two points—first, the validity of the contracts; and second, the further power of the Canal Board. It is not the intention of the Committee in considering this resolution, to volunteer any opinion in reference to the validity of the contracts referred to, or to concede that any power exists in the Canal Board over the same, or in any manner under the present reference to express an opinion on these points. We conceive that our duty should now be confined to the question, whether a law ought to be passed requiring an immediate submission of the subject of the resolution to the Court of Appeals. The novelty of the whole matter—the fact that the passage of the proposed law would be a precedent for future legislature—the result on the judiciary system of our State—the operation of a law on the contracts already entered into, the effect to be produced on the minds of the Court of last resort of this State, and the shelter afforded to our public officers in the discharge of their plain duties—all conspire to render the subject of grave importance. The Court of Appeals is the Court of last resort to which the citizen applies for redress,—the name affixed to that tribunal by the Constitution imports that it was intended as an exclusively appellate Court, and although the 5th Section of the 6th Article of the Constitution provides that the Legislature shall have the same power to alter and regulate the jurisdiction and proceedings in law and equity as they have heretofore possessed; yet it is believed that never in this State, has the Court of last resort had imposed upon it the duty of advising in advance of the Legislature or Executive officers of the Government. Your Committee have been unable in all the past legislative history of the State to find a precedent to justify the submission asked for in the resolution, and the only nearly analogous case they have been able to discover in England is by no means one which would lead them to recommend the passage of a law for the objects contemplated by the resolution. In England submissions of a similar character are sometimes made to the twelve Judges sitting in the Exchequer Chamber,—this Court, it is true, is an appellate Court, but from its judgment there is still an appeal to the Lords as the Court of last resort and of ultimate appeal. In this State we have no such Court. Were there such, the question might be relieved of some of its embarrassments. In the judgment of your Committee, it would be palpably unjust to individual contractors to forestall by an *ex parte* opinion upon the validity of their contracts with the State officers, the judgment of the Court of last resort; or if those contractors to the number of many hundreds could be brought into Court to maintain their rights, the proceedings, if not an infraction of the Constitutional sanction of trial by jury, would be most unwieldly and most interminable, to the great embarrassment and detriment, in the meantime, of individual contractors and the public interests. It would also establish a precedent by which new advising duties might be added to the Court in every period of excitement or disappointment, thereby affecting the independence of Judiciary, and defeating the wholesome purposes for which the Court was created. And finally, your Committee believe that the prompt and searching investigation into the alleged Canal frauds now in progress, demanded alike by justice to the parties accused and to the public interests would, in the opinion of the Committee, be misdirected and impeded by this unprecedented manner of questioning the validity of the Canal contracts; and your Committee do not deem it wise to add additional duties to a Court already burdened, and concerning which fears are already entertained that it may fail to accomplish the purposes for which it was originally intended. Your Committee, therefore, believe that no such law ought to be passed by the Legislature."

Mr. CONGER moved to postpone the acceptance of the report for the present, and that it be printed.

Mr. TABER, as one of the Committee who had moved the resolution, said that the request of the Canal Board would not be complied with for many reasons, which he deemed unanswerable, and he hoped that the Senate would not consent by any delay that such action should be taken.

Mr. CORNELL looked upon this subject as too important to be disposed of in so hasty a manner. He moved to lay the report on the table.

Mr. VAN SCHOONMOVEN expressed the hope that it might be disposed of without delay. He presumed that every member had thoroughly examined the subject and the Judiciary Committee made up of gentleman of sagacious wisdom and acknowledged ability, had by a unanimous report, declared themselves adverse to any action on the resolution of the Canal Board. He expressed his gratification at the unanimous action of the Committee, and he did not believe ten votes could be secured in the Senate in opposition to its acceptance. He hoped that the question might be disposed of at once.

Mr. PIERCE was willing to vote for an immediate concurrence with the report of the Committee. He had looked upon the whole action of the Board, as though there was an attempt to shuffle off the responsibility, and make others bear the blame, and he desired it to be distinctly understood that the assertion, that this movement was intended as hostile to the original law, so far as he was concerned without foundation. He again expressed his readiness to concur with the views of the Committee.

Mr. CORNELL did not see the force of the argument of the Senators, that this question should be disposed of in such hot haste. He might concur in every suggestion with the Committee, still he was not willing to act without investigation and examination, particularly when the subject was so important in all its bearings.

Mr. BABCOCK followed, and advocated the immediate acceptance of the report.

Mr. CARNELL rejoined, urging a postponement of action on account of the importance of the proposition. He assumed that the proposition of the Committee was of vital importance to the State and public at large. All he desired was time to examine, and he looked upon this attempt to crowd the matter through as an evident lack of confidence in the conclusions of the Committee.

Mr. MCMURRAY should vote for accepting the report. He had no sympathy with the movement; he looked upon the law as being framed purposely to enable a system of favoritism to spring up and be recognized. He looked upon the whole action of the Board as a miserable piece of shuffling, and as an evident wish to escape the trouble which had ensued. He believed the law was unconstitutional, and while he admitted the Board was made up of political friends, he should never shrink from publicly expressing his opinion as to the course pursued by them in changing opinion and position.

Mr. CORNELL renewed his motion to lay on the table. Lost, as follows

AYES—Messrs. Conger and Cornell—2.

NAYS—Messrs Babcock, Bartlett, Bennett, Bristol, Clark, Davenport, Huntington, Kirby, McKwarth, McMurray, Morgan, Munroe, Newcomb, Pierce, Platt, Rogers, Snow, Taber Upham, Vanderbilt, Van Schoonhoven, Ward, Williams, Wright—23.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the report, and decided in the affirmative by the above vote.

REPORTS.

Mr BARTLETT reported favorably the bill to change the name and terminus of the Buffalo and Conhocton Valley Railroad Company.

Mr. WILLIAMS reported favorably the bill authorising the holding of a Convention to revise and amend the Charter of the City of Buffalo.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. TABER introduced a Bill to incorporate the Dudley Observatory of the City of Albany.

Mr CONGER introduced a Bill to incorporate the Newburg Saving Bank.

Mr. TABER gave notice of a Bill authorizing County Judges of this State to exchange with each other in holding Courts.

Mr. MORGAN gave notice of a Bill to increase the number of State pupils in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb,

REDUCTION OF CANAL OFFICERS.

Mr. PIERCE offered a Resolution, that, if the Canal Board are of opinion that a diminution of Canal officers can be made without injury to the Canal or the interests of the State, they make such diminution. Agreed to.

Mr. MUNROE offered a resolution that the Judiciary Committee be requested to make examination whether the Constitution can be amended so as to hold contractors directly responsible, and to so amend the Constitution as to prevent them from coming back upon the State for damages.

THE TARIFF.

The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. HOYT'S Tariff Resolution. The question recurred upon the motion of Mr. MCMURRAY to insert as follows:—That the Revenue laws, whether by specific or ad valorem duties, operate equally upon the citizens of the United States, inasmuch as the effect compels the poor man equally with the wealthy, to contribute to the support of government.

Resolved, That the Government should be supported by the imposition of direct taxes upon the property of the property holders of the country.

Mr. PIERCE moved, as a substitute for Mr. MCMURRAY'S amendment, the following

Whereas, The Iron manufactory of the State of New-York, which would otherwise give employment to a large number of hands, and in which is invested a considerable amount of capital, is represented to be at this time in a depressed condition; therefore,

Resolved, If the Assembly concur, that our Senators in Congress be requested to urge the subject upon the attention of our National Legislature and use their influence with the two Houses to procure an inquiry into the causes of the said depression and such remedy for the same as in the judgment of Congress may seem fit and proper.

Mr. WRIGHT advocated the passage of the original resolution, and was met by Mr. ROGERS in the same strain.

The question on the substitute of Mr. PIERCE, to the amendment of Mr. MCMURRAY'S, was then put and declared in the affirmative.

Mr WRIGHT moved to reconsider the vote last taken, which was carried.

After a long debate, Mr. BRISTOL moved to report progress. Carried. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr A. SMITH reported adversely to the petition of W. R. Johnson and others, to change the location of the Capital from Albany to New-York.

Mr. TAYLOR reported favorably on the bill making appropriations for the Colleges and Academies.

Mr. FISKE reported a bill to incorporate the Sunday School Union Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. A. SMITH reported adversely on the bill limiting the power of either branch to order printing, purchase books, &c., and was agreed to.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. MALLORY, relative to Banks whose charters have expired.

By Mr. LEARY, to elect the Health Officer of New-York by the people.

By Mr. LUCKEY, to incorporate the Penny Savings Institution in New-York.

Mr. WALSH introduced a bill to amend the act relative to the election of Justices in New-York,

THE MILITIA.

The Committee of the Whole took up the bill in relation to the first division of the New-York State militia.

Mr. UNDERWOOD offered an amendment abolishing the tax of 50 cents, and to pay the expense of the militia from the treasury

Mr MUNROE said the bill had passed the Senate unanimously, and had for its object the perfection of the law of last year. The gentleman had brought forward an amendment literally respecting the militia law of the State He had no idea that this House would vote to repeal a law before it had been tested by its operation. He opposed the laying a tax on the property, as contemplated by the amendment. This tax falls most heavily upon the real estate of the agricultural districts, because it was tangible and would be found at all times, while the man of moneyed capital might hold it in his pocket or in a bank.

Mr. J. ROSE advocated the passage of the bill as it came from the committee and approved the amendment.

The object of the bill was to except the first division from the operation of the general law, in the manner indicated in the bill.

Mr. UNDERWOOD—The tax imposed by the existing statutes was an onerous one upon the poor, while it was not needful for the legitimate objects of the militia.

From thirty to fifty thousand dollars, he thought would be amply sufficient for all the purposes of a thorough and efficient organization. There are now enrolled about three hundred thousand.

The tax of 50 cents each amounts to $150,000, and at 75 cents to $260,000. What has been done with all this? It has been said that it is spent, or at least a good portion of it, by the officers in champagne suppers. This might be so, or it might not. The money went somewhere.

Mr. MUNROE said the Military would soon report a bill, in which the whole subject of the militia law would be met. He trusted the gentleman from Cayuga would consent to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. UNDERWOOD withdrew his amendment, and, on motion, the Committee rose and reported on the bill to go to the House, which report was agreed to.

The bill for the relief of Smith Davis and J. Horsley Palmer was then passed, and the House then adjourned.

Kossuth at Columbus, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

KOSSUTH arrived at Columbus this evening at 6 o'clock, and was escorted to the Neil House by the military and firemen.

The same enthusiasm which has attended him elsewhere was exhibited here,—there was a torch-light procession, and several public houses were illuminated, but the effect was in part destroyed by a bright moonlight.

From the portico of the hotel, KOSSUTH spoke a few words to the congregated multitudes, promising to address them to-morrow morning, in answer to Mr. Denison, who would then address him on their behalf. Besides speaking to the crowds that attended him at the various stopping-places on his way, he met the Hungarian Association at Delaware, where he was briefly addressed by Mayor Bush, and President Thompson, of the Delaware University, to whom he made a very touching reply. The Association presented him with $300, and promised more.

The hotel bill of KOSSUTH and suite, (thirteen in all,) at the Weddell House, Cleveland, for three days and three-quarters, was $90.

The Southern Mail—Later From Texas.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 4.

The Southern Mail has arrived. The New-Orleans papers contain Galveston dates to the 23d ult., brought by the steamer *Metamr*. The Galveston *News* says, "amongst the passengers by the steamer *Yacht*, to Brazos Santiago, were the Hon. J. C. Watrous and the United States Attorney for the District, Wm. P. Ballinger. We understand Mr. Watrous will immediately organize a branch of the Federal Court at Brownsville, and it is expected that the first business of the Grand Jury will be to inquire into offenses, committed against the United States by those participating in the difficulties on the Rio Grande. The U. S. Attorney having received instructions from Washington to prosecute the same.

The U. S. steamer *Fashion* landed eighty men and ninety horses of a regiment of mounted riflemen at Matagorda.

Dr. John S. Ford, lately connected with the revolutionary movement in Northern Mexico, has been elected to the State Senate in place of General Burlison, deceased.

The Legislative School bill was still under consideration, and a motion had been made to strike out two millions and insert one million as the appropriation.

The Apportionment Bill, reported to the House, fixes the number of Senators at 33, and Representatives at 90.

Mr. Bigelow, Senator from Cameron, had submitted a Bill for the adoption of the Free Bank System.

The House had not passed the Bill providing for the payment of the public debt.

The Southern Mail—Removal of State Office-holders in Maryland—Navigation, &c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

The Southern Mail brings nothing South of Washington.

The rumor of Governor Lewis' intended removal of State office-holders is confirmed, and nominations will be sent into the Senate in a few days. There is great consternation among the present office holders.

Navigation is now fully open. One ship, 13 barks, 8 brigs and 12 schooners came up to-day, nearly all from foreign ports.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

The mail lettings of Maryland, Pennsylvania and Ohio commence to-morrow. The city is full of contractors, and great competition is anticipated.

Orders were received at the Navy Yard to-day for the construction of a steam vessel to supercede the *Water Witch*.

The trial of William Wells, formerly a police officer at Baltimore, for murder in the first degree, in shooting a boy at the Navy Yard is progressing.

Removals in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

Governor Boutwell has appointed John C. Park, Counsellor, Attorney for Suffolk county, in place of S. D Parker removed; also, Henry Crocker, Sheriff, in place of Mr. Eveleth removed.

From New-Mexico—Col. Sumner's Expedition a Failure—Return of the Santa Fe Expedition More Gold Discoveries.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

Advices have been received from New-Mexico to December 31. Col. Sumner's expedition had proved a failure. Fort Defiance, in the Indian country, has been abandoned. Several additional discoveries of gold have been made on the Gila, and silver has also been discovered at El Paso. The expedition to Santa Fe has been obliged to return.

The Texas State Debt Bill Passed.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

An arrival to-day brings advices from Galveston, dates to the 30th ult. The bill for the payment of the public debt had finally passed both branches of the Legislature.

Western Navigation.

PITTSBURG, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

The river at this place is in good navigable order.

Dispatches from Wheeling and Cincinnati also report a good stage of water and business improving.

Arrival of the Union.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

The steamship *Union* arrived at the wharf in this city this morning at 7 o'clock Off the bar last night, at 9 o'clock, passed the *Florida* easily.

Sailing of the America.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

The steamer *America* sailed to-day, at noon, from her wharf, at East Boston, for Halifax and Liverpool, with the following named passengers:

J. Brown, of England; A L. Perkins and friend, J. Sefton, D. J. Setut, D. J. Jung, F. Sparhawk, J. Crawford, of Philadelphia; William P. Hall, Charleston; Edmund Paine, Montreal; J Brough, Canada West; F. Calvert, do.; P. Rousevant, Quebec; Mr. Livingston, U. S. Consul; 12 from St. John for Halifax, and 8 others.

Mutiny on Board Ship Compromise.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

Some of the seamen on board the New-York ship *Compromise*, at Savannah, mutinied and attempted to take possession of the ship. Capt Day of the Revenue Cutter *Jackson* has arrested the mutineers. The British ship *Wolfe* had been brought up to Savannah. The crew attempted to fire the ship

The Florida at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

The steamship *Florida*, Captain Lyon, from New-York, arrived here after a passage of 59 hours.

Claims Against Texas.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

General Hamilton has called the attention of the Texas Legislature to the claims filed against the State for $59,000, for services in negotiating the acknowledgment of the independence of the late Republic at the Hague.

Death of Senator Berrien's Wife.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

Senator Berrien's wife died in this city on Monday last.

KOSSUTH AT CLEVELAND.

The following is the speech made at Cleveland, Ohio, by Governor KOSSUTH, in response to the welcome address of the Mayor of that city

SIR. In listening to your address, I listen to the sentiments of the people of Cleveland, and of which you are the eloquent interpreter. I am sure of your agreement, that I will most becomingly answer you, in respectfully addressing your constituents, the people, who so conspicuously honored the poor, homeless exiles on his arrival, and now again by their assembly on the present occasion.

Allow me, before all, humbly to thank you for having generously excused me, on the eve of my arrival, from any exertion of a public address. I was in such a condition then, that only five words uttered loudly, so as to be heard, would certainly have deprived me of the benefit of meeting you, and of the honor of addressing you to-day. You must consider me, gentlemen, like the poor wandering bird, which crosses the foaming ocean, with a breast panting from fatigue, and with tired wings; its strength is exhausted, and up yawns the wet grave. Five minutes more of toil, and it falls down exhausted, not to rise again. But look—there comes a ship sweeping o'er the waves; the poor, tired bird sits down upon its mast—there it takes breath, and resting for a short while, resumes the laborious toil, for the whole way it has yet to make; sufficiently restored to go on till a happy chance throws the saving bark anew in its way. Your indulgence, on the evening of my arrival, was such a bark to me. I took a moment's rest upon the mast of your delicacy, and here I am again, beating my wings; may the Lord protect the poor wandering bird, may he never encounter a contrary gale, beating him back from whence he came. A contrary gale—let me speak to you of this; even our Saviour spoke often the truth in parables. Gentlemen, it is a remarkable fact that a poor unpretending exile, a homeless chief of a nation, a few years ago scarcely known by name on Lake Erie's shore; yes, 'tis a remarkable fact, that such a poor exile became an opportunity for such a powerful manifestation of the public opinion of this United Republic's sovereign people, in respect to principles of decisive influence in mankind's destiny. I have seen seen several States of your Republic. I stopped at cities and towns different in party politics, different in recollections of imported hatred or inherited love, and different in opinion according to the difference of particular interests; and though here and there a burst of unfavorable wind crossed my way, upon the whole I had pretty fair weather; and nowhere I encountered an opposite gale And, on I went and here I stand, in the vast legion of the wonderful West, the cradle of yet unboen nations, majestic, infinitely majestic in nature's grandeur, and boundless in its future, like eternity. And here again I meet the same support, the same generosity. What did I say—the same? No, not the same, but rather a far superior generosity because far more practical, as from the first step which I made on

WASHINGTON.

Argument in the Gaines Case in the Supreme Court—The Presidential Game.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb 2.

The Supreme Court was again crowded to-day. Hundreds of persons listened to Mr. DUNCAN's argument in the case of Mrs. GAINES, with ears as greedy as if they were all to be recipients of the vast estate of Clarke. Mr. DUNCAN, of New-Orleans, has been long engaged in the cause, in opposition to Mrs. GAINES' claims. He understands it very well. He spoke seventeen hours in the Louisiana Court on this case, and here, repeating the argument, with more strength and length, there is no knowing when he will stop. In this case, so important, the Court suspended the two hour rule. Mrs. GAINES, sits there, a monument of impatience, but not distrusting her fate. Mr. WEBSTER will bring down the big guns, and perhaps demolish her cause.

The Court, as you know, consists of nine members, but I have seen but six on the bench. Two of the bench, Chief Justice TANEY, and Justice MCLEAN decline sitting in the case, because their friends are personally interested in the result. Of the other seven, four is a majority, and can make the decision, though it requires five to form a majority of the Court. Thus, the decision may be made by a majority of the Court.

The public sentiment here is that the case will go against Mrs. Gaines. But it is supposed that three of the Court are in her favor. This supposition is based on the result of the former suit against Patterson, which was a fictitious suit. One of the arguments relied on and enforced by Mr. Duncan, is that the mother of Mrs. Gaines was never legally married to Mr. Clarke.

The subject of a third party is much discussed here, and especially since the Union Convention of Alabama adopted their platform and proposed a Union Convention. There is room for a third party in the South, and some margin is left for it in Massachusetts and New-York, and, perhaps, in Pennsylvania. But in the West there is none at all. The indications in the House, at the beginning of the session, were that all the Democrats of whatever modes of faith, would unite on a candidate for the Presidency. This is not so palpably true at present. The State-Right's men and Free-Soilers show a little fight. The Presidential game, is everybody's game, as yet.

X. Y.

The Arrest of Mr. Levy—History of the Case—The Nicaragua Route.

Correspondence of The New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

The rumors of fraud and defalcation which have been rife in the city for several days past have resulted in the arrest of Capt JONAS P. LEVY, of New-York, for corresponding with the President of Mexico, with the intention of defeating the ratification of the Tehuantepec treaty, under an obsolete law of 1799. The facts are these: Capt. J. P. LEVY is a brother of the officer in the navy of the same name, who is now the owner of Monticello. In 1847 he was a captain in the transport service in the Gulf, and, it is said, rendered very important service to Gen. SCOTT in effecting the celebrated landing at Vera Cruz. Previously to that time, I believe, he had obtained a grant from the Mexican Government of the exclusive privilege of constructing a line of communication between the Gulf and the Pacific Ocean, across the fathmus of Alvarado and Huatulco. This grant conflicts with that made to GARAY in 1843 and 1845, and which has been assigned to a powerful company of capitalists at New-Orleans. This latter grant has been declared void by Mexico, for at least a dozen excellent and conclusive reasons, one of which is, that to permit the assignees of GARAY to carry out their operations on the Isthmus, would place in great jeopardy the independence of Mexico. In order to secure to the New-Orleans company the rights supposed to have been acquired by them to the Tehuantepec route, under GARAY's assignment, a treaty was negotiated by Mr LETCHER last May, which has been ratified by our Senate, but not by the Government of Mexico. It is alleged, however, that this treaty does not mention the GARAY grant, but stipulated in general terms for the security of any citizens of the United States who may undertake the proposed canal or railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. But the effect is the same as if referred in express terms to that arrangement, for it is contended that the grant to GARAY is final and exclusive as to any route between the two seas through Mexican territory that it is still valid, and that it has regularly and legally passed through the hands of Garay into those of the Messrs HARGOUS, of New-York and Mexico, and from them to the New-Orleans company.

The charge against Capt. LEVY is that he contederated with Senor ROSAS, the Mexican Minister here, to obstruct the operations of that Government relative to the above treaty, and that, in particular, he wrote letters to President ARISTA, encouraging him to use all his influence to prevent its ratification on the part of his Government. It is about a fortnight since the *Republic* published the law of 1799, prohibiting this sort of correspondence, and warning the parties supposed to have incurred its penalties of their danger. From the fact that DUFF GREEN immediately took up the cudgel in behalf of the transgressors, it was presumed that he was one of them; but it seems that the General was, as usual, only blowing himself into notoriety. Capt. LEVY was arrested in New-York on Monday, and has been held to bail here in the sum of $5,000. It is somewhat singular that this arrest should have been deferred until after the departure of the person charged from Washington, where he has been living and engaged in business with the Government from the opening of the Session up to last Thursday. An intimation, however quiet, from the State department that his presence would be required here, would have saved the Government some expense, and would have precluded the circulation of numerous malicious or wanton rumors prejudicial to his reputation.

The more immediate consequences of this arrest will be in all probability the repeal of the law under which it was made. A bill will be introduced into the House for that purpose by Mr. VENABLE, of North Carolina, without delay. The law no longer existing, of course, the prosecution must fail

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT's memorial on the subject o the California mails is attracting much attention. He offers to run a semi-monthly mail line from New-York and San Francisco, and back, by the Nicaragua route, $250,000 a year. Government now pays to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL and GEORGE LAW, $638,000 per annum for the small service, by the way of Panama, and $100,000 additional for transportation across the Isthmus. The saving that would be thus effected according to Mr VANDERBILT's exhibit, is $488,250, and the saving in time will be, he says, from six to ten days. The Nicaragua line now carry so large a part of the mail matter that it is said that the postage on the Isthmus route has fallen off from $45,000 to $12,000 per month. But the probability is that there is business enough for both lines.

X. Y.

BUENOS AYRES.

Movements of Urquiza—Prospects.

From the Boston Traveller.

We have the *Jornal do Commercio*, of Rio Janeiro, of the 11th of December, which furnishes us with details of the latest intelligence from Buenos Ayres and Montevideo.

General Urquiza, with his sanguine invading army, are, as it appears, concentrating on the Parana, preparatory to an attack on Rosas, while the latter is making a firm and resolute stand.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Thursday, Dec. 11, 1851.

Yesterday arrived English steam-packet *Prince* from the La Plata, with Montevideo dates to the 5th, and Buenos Ayres to the 3d of December.

The 1st of December was to Montevideo a day of mourning—that day died Gen. D. Eugenio Garzon, candidate for the Presidency of the Republic by all parties, and commander-in-chief. On the 4th embarked on board the Brazilian steamer *Rainha*, *Andrada* and *Golficho*, the division Oriental of 1,600 men for the Parana, to unite with the armies of Entre Rios and Corrientes, all under the command of Gen. Urquiza. This division, selected from the best infantry of the Oriental State, is commanded by Col. D. Cezar Dias.

The *Commercio del Plata*, of Montevideo, of 5th Dec., says the Brazilian army are camped at Colonia, in which situation, assisted by the strong steam power, they are afforded opportunity to cross to any point of the opposite coast where the necessity of the war may require.

On the 4th, returned to Montevideo the Brazilian representative, from an official visit to Gen. Urquiza, at Gualeguaychu, (up the Parana), having had several conferences. At the same time and place was a representative of the Government of Parguay, giving adhesion to the alliance and against their "common enemy," the Governor of Buenos Ayres. The Brazilian official also called at the camp of the Brazilian army at Colonia, and conferred with the commander, "Conde Caxias." On the 3d, Gen. Urquiza left for the camp, to take charge of his and the troops of Corrientes—intending to commence operations on the 15th At Buenos Ayres, the representatives were passing laws giving the "Supreme Chief" extraordinary powers, and exonerating him from usual requisitions for during the war and "*three years after the victory*"—also a proposition whereby the value of corn might not be increased. An emission of 60 millions of the public fund was contemplated.

COMMERCIAL—The market at Buenos Ayres continued paralyzed; the commercial circles were in constant inquietude. The recruiting and re union of the troops in all points of the Province augmented the embarrassments and diminished the means in all the branches of industry—hands being not attainable to work in a proper manner the cattle at the slaughter-houses. Doubloons, 331a 332; Exchange on England risen—74s 6d and 73s 6d. At Montevideo, exports were also scarce, but little coming in.

The loss by fires, in Boston, during the month of January, is estimated at $8 870. Insurance $6,320. The loss for the same month last year was $42,237. Insurance $18,788.

The Ohio, at Louisville, has been measured on the ice, and found to be a little less than half a mile in width.

FAT BEEF! FAT BEEF! FAT BEEF!—WILLIAM LALOR, of Nos 30 and 31 Centre Market, will offer for sale the Beef of three premium Steers, raised by Mr Gudger, Schoharie county, New-York State. The above Steers took the first premium at the late State Agricultural Fair at Albany. 5t-3t*

W. L WHITING, No. 435 Broadway, Ladies Boot and Shoe Maker, would respectfully announce to his lady patrons and the public, that he has now ready for examination and sale, a unique and elegant variety of Ladies White Satin, Dress and Toilet Slippers, cut and finished in the latest French fashion and style He would particularly call their attention to his new and beautiful ladies Cork and Double sole Boots, similar to those exhibited at the late Fair of the American Institute; for the excellence and superior workmanship of which, the Committee awarded him a Medal Just received, five hundred pairs of Ladies French Clogs, a very superior article and well worthy the attention of the ladies. 3f-ThSM

THE GREATEST AND MOST USEFUL INVENTION OF THE AGE—CRANE'S Patent, 1850, recently IMPROVED SOAP All those with whom the saving of time, labor, expense, and the wear and tear of clothes is a desideratum, should use this article. We appeal to the Ladies and all those who wish to try it—try it once and satisfy yourselves, there is no severer drudgery than washing, and as this article will save over one half the labor and time, it is invaluable Manufactured by LORD & CO., No. 171 Christie st.

For sale by Grocers generally. 4f 6teod

MILK KETTLES for sale at No. 133 Hudson-st. 1t3-1m*

WANTED.

BOY WANTED IN A BOOKSTORE.—Wanted a good smart Boy, who writes a good hand, is correct in figures, and who will make a good clerk—preference will be given to a Boy who has been in a bookstore. Apply at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery. 5f-1t*

TO SHOE MANUFACTURERS.—Wanted, a FOREMAN in a Ladies' Shoe Manufactory—one who thoroughly understands his business, and can take the whole charge None without the best references need apply. Address, post-paid, Box No. 2,190 New-York Post-Office. 5f-3t*

TEN MEN WANTED of good address to sell a Patent Article wanted in every Family Agents are making $8 to $10 per day, for Richmond, Savannah, Charleston, New Orleans, and California. With $300 to open a depot, can make $2 000 to $3,000 per annum. Call or address, post paid, No. 317 Bowery. 3f-3t*

SITUATION WANTED.—A situation in a Shipping or Commission House, by a young man, who has had two years' experience. Best of reference. Address S T D., at this office. 3f-6t*

PRIVATE NURSING FOR GENTLEMEN—By J. M. LUDLOW. Those that are desirous of an experienced and faithful Nurse in sickness, please call, or address J. M. LUDLOW, No. 848 Broadway, Union Place, P. O., N. Y. Physician's Reference given. n11-3m*

SAFE.—Wanted to purchase, a good second-hand Safe, of small size, for cash. Address W. H M., No 38 Montgomery-st., Jersey City. 5f 2t*

BOARDING.

ROOMS TO LET.—One, two, or three rooms, in the third story, very cheap, at No. 53 5th-st. 5 3t*

MANSION HOUSE, CAMDEN, SOUTH CAROLINA.—The most pleasantly situated Hotel in the town—where comfort, cleanliness and attention are all combined. My New-York and Baltimore friends can test fo the above Call and judge for yourselves. E. G. ROBINSON, Proprietor. 2f-2aw5w

LOST.

PURSE LOST—On Monday, 2d, in going from Fulton ferry up Fulton st. to Myrtle-av., Myrtle-av to Cumberland-st., a drab purse containing 1 Breast-pin, 1 large ring with L. B. inside, one pair of Ear-rings, one gold Dollar and some other money. The finder is welcome to the money if they will return the purse and jewelry at the grocery store, corner of Carll and Myrtle-av. GEORGE BURK. 5f-1t*

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost, a double GOLD LOCKET, opening with a spring, with small gold chain attached, containing a Lady's Daguerreotype The above reward will be paid to the finder, by leaving it at No. 3 Rutger's Place. 4f-3t*

FOUND—A sum of Money. Apply to U. D. FRENCH, No 128 Nassau st. 4f-2t*

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FARM FOR SALE—A very desirable Westchester Co. farm for sale—The executors offer for sale the extensive farm of the late Thomas Waterbury, deceased, situated in the town of North Castle, Westchester Co., N. Y. Said farm contains two hundred acres, with a suitable proportion of woodland of a very desirable quality; is very desirably situated, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country, being only two and a half miles from the Rensico depot of the Harlem Railroad If not sold before march 1st it will be offered at public auction, No. 71 Broad-st. 5f-1t*

FOR SALE—The buildings on, and the unexpired term of 16 years lease of lot No. 645 Greenwich st, subject to a renewal of 21 years from the expiration of the present term. Present ground rent $130 and Taxes Apply to 5f 6t* C. F. & G. L. OSBORN, No. 147 Mulberry-st

OFFICES AND ROOMS TO LET.—A large room on the Second Story and several rooms in the upper stories of the Building on the north-west corner of Broadway and Bleecker st; possession immediately. Inquire on the premises of to 3t* JOHN W. RITCH, Architect.

SHOP TO LET.—TO JEWELERS—A Shop to let and Tools for sale The shop is near Maiden lane, and has an unexpired lease of five years from the 1st May, 1852. The tools are complete, and in perfect order. Apply to 4f tf SEWALL, SIMMONS & CO No 3 Maiden-lane.

OFFICES TO LET, NO 25 MAIDEN LANE—Several Offices, suitable for dealers in Jewelry, Watches, &c., or well calculated for Engravers, Watch, Jewelry, and Case makers, &c. Inquire at No. 4 Maiden-lane. 3f 3t* WM. H. SMITH & CO.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—Eight three-story brick houses and lots, on the westerly side of the 2d-av., between 20th and 21st sts. Also house and lot No. 163 East 21st-st The above property will be sold on reasonable terms. For particulars apply to 19a-2f* W. A CAVANAGH, No 161 3d-av.

HOUSES FOR SALE—The three-story and attic brick dwellings Nos. 189 and 199 Monroe st. with the leases, or lots for a long term of years These are very desirable residences, with modern improvements and they will be sold at very low prices Three-quarters of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at No. 302 Madison st. 4f-3t*

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The two story and attic house, with st, No 56 South 3d-st, Williamsburgh All in good order, with gas introduced Size of lot 2 x100 ft $3,000 can remain on bond and mortgage for three years Apply to E. H. ENSIGN, No 50 Ann-st. Price $5,000. 3f 6t*

TO LET.—In the Times Buildings, No 113 Nassau-st. the 2d and 4th stories entire, 25 by 103 feet deep. Apply to JOHN GILHOOLY, No 113 Nassau-st. d9-tf

FOUNDRY FOR SALE.—The Minnesota Foundry, 26th st. near 10th av., with five lots of ground, buildings, furnaces, ovens, steam engine, cranes, tools, &c. The lots and buildings will either be sold or leased for terms apply to WEEKS, KELLEY & CO., 11 3t* No. 43 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A very desirable Farm at Leedsville, near Red Bank, N. J., containing 35 acres of excellent land, on which is a new two-story House, Barn and other buildings, a large grape vinery, peach and apple orchards, &c., well worthy the attention of those wishing to combine an agreeable country residence with profitable investment. 3i-1m* H. DIBBE, No 304 Spring st., N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE, IN NEW-JERSEY, near the Blazing-Star Ferry, where Steamboats stop daily (fare one shilling) and 31 miles from the Railroad depot at Rahway. The farm contains 100 acres of excellent land, divided into cultivated land, wood land, salt meadow, pasture land, and orchard—choice fruit trees of all kinds. House finely situated—see description in N. Y. Express Apply to the Administrator [18-1m*] JAMES R. LOTT, No. 56 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—Odd Fellows' Hall, at Green Point, L. I., and the lot adjoining. This valuable property, situated in the most central part of Green Point, now occupied by the various associations of Odd Fellows and Sons of Temperance, will be sold low, and on liberal terms, together or separately. Apply to S. JESSURUN, No. 7 Clinton Court, Beekman-st., N. Y. j21-1m*

HOUSES TO LET.—Two Brown Stone Front 3 story Houses in Pacific st., South Brooklyn The 5th and 6th Houses in the handsome Row, commencing on the corner of Boerum Place Bath rooms and fixtures and hot air or set. Finished in modern style Possession immediately Apply to JAMES COUKEN & CO., No 81 Jhon-st., N. Y. 31-6teod*

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—The stock, fixtures and lease of a Lumber-Yard for sale. The Yard is long established, and has a good set of customers, and is doing a good business To one having a moderate capital and desiring to engage in the business, this is a rare opportunity. For further particulars, inquire at No 335 West-st. d31-eodtf W. DUNNING.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE at a bargain, in Fourth-st., 100 feet from the Bowery.—A five story Philadelphia brick building of the first class, with all the modern improvements, now being finished and ready for occupation first of May next Terms made easy. The above property is well calculated for a gentleman's residence or for permanent investment. For particulars inquire of P. HOLLY, No 10 Wall-st. 3f 3teod

A CARD TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—W. DUNNING, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, in Real Estate, for letting Houses, collecting Rents, and superintending Repairs, Alterations and Improvements, No. 48 8th-av, near Abingdon Square. All moneys collected are deposited in a Bank to the credit of the Agency and are not drawn again except for the owners. A Real Estate register is kept, with full and accurate descriptions of all property left in charge.

REFERENCES.—F. A Palmer, President Broadway Bank; J Ierbell, Esq., President People's Ins. Co; J. L Everett, Esq., Cashier Broadway Bank; Isaac Lewis, Esq., Builder; Philo W. Beebe, Esq., Builder; Messrs Baker & Wells, Masons; Simonson & Gallup; Messrs Stewart & Smith, Builders; Messrs Keyser & Berrian, Builders; George M. Tunison, Builder; Messis Joseph & Cummings; Jas. Witherspoon, Esq., Erastus C. Benedict, Esq; Alvin Van Nest, Esq; Charles E. Grant, Esq; Wm. O Kelly, Esq; John Bodine, Esq; Peter Voorhies, Esq; J. H. Sprague, Esq; George Paller, Esq; Jas. Stricklen, Esq; Chas Crane, Esq; Silas C Herring, Esq; A A Denman Esq; David H Dick, Esq; Joseph Harrison, Esq; George Harrison, Esq; Wm. Tucker, Esq; Hon. A W Bradford; Hon. W. R. Beebe; Hudson Kinsley, M. D.; W. Van Hook, Esq. Geo P. Nelson, Esq; Hon. H. J. Raymond; Messrs Corne & Curtis; Peter Sharp, Esq; Freeman Campbell, Esq., A. S. Brinckerhoff, Esq; John McLean, Esq. j26-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOREIGN EXPRESS—Samples, Parcels, &c., forwarded to all parts of Great Britain and France, per steamer *Arctic*, to sail on SATURDAY, 7th inst. Orders promptly attended to by LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., No. 6 Wall-st. 5f-2t

LAUNDRY FOR SALE—Equal to any in the City The fixtures, good-will and lease of the extensive and well-lighted Laundry, situated at No 461 1st-av., cor. 25th-st. Capacity 500 to 600 doz shirts per week. A line of Omnibuses stop at the door. The premises can be seen by applying on the ground floor. 5&7f*

CAR BUILDERS AND RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The subscriber is now part owner of "Fuller's Patent India Rubber Car Springs," and cautions all persons interested, of his determination to maintain his rights under this patent Fuller's patent is the original, first and only genuine patent Extensive arrangements are made to supply the springs to car builders, railroad companies, and all who require to use this patent.

The price is fixed at 50c. ₱ lb., including the privilege to use the patent.

The American Institute have just awarded the advertiser the first premium for best India rubber car springs

Orders from any part of the United States giving the exact size of the pieces of rubber required, will be promptly executed.

No other person has authority to make or vend the India rubber car springs, which operate by compression of the rubber.

HORACE H DAY, oldest manufacturer of India rubber now in the business in the United States, and owner of nineteen India rubber patents. Warehouse No. 23 Cortlandst. N Y

Public attention is called to the advertisement by Mr. Day. He is now the only person authorized to manufacture and vend my patent in the United States. W. C. FULLER. By his Attorney, G. M. Knevitt. 5f

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE BOARD of COMMISSIONERS of EMIGRATION, JANUARY 28th, 1852—Information of the death of Dr Doane, Health Officer of this port, having been communicated to the Board, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Emigration are deeply sensible of the public loss sustained by the death of Dr. A Sidney Doane, from disease contracted in the fearless discharge of public duty and the service of humanity

Resolved, That his professional acquirements, his talents, energy, devotion to duty and intrepidity in its discharge we e peculiarly and constantly displayed in his relation to the Commission as Health Officer of the Port of New-York and Superintendent and Physician-in-Chief to the Marine Hospital.

Resolved, That the Commissioners sincerely condole with the widow and family of the deceased, and that a copy of these resolutions be communicated to them. 5f-1t

STATIONERY BLANK BOOKS, PAPER, &c.—C. LLINS, BOWNE & CO., successors to DAVID FELT & Co., Stationer's Hall, sell at low prices every article of Foreign and Domestic Stationery. Blank books of all the various sizes and styles of binding, which for quality and low prices are unsurpassed. Paper of the best linen stock from the first manufactories of this country and Europe. Sealing wax, wafers, gold and steel pens, ink, ink-stands, memorandum books, notes, checks, bills of exchange, and every article of a superior quality required in the Counting room or public office. They have greatly increased their facilities by the purchase of a new Bindery and a Printing Office, with entire new and complete fonts of type. 3f

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIBRARY BOOKS

SELLING VERY CHEAP.—The subscriber is selling off his large Circulating Library at one shilling per volume Many of the books are very rare old editions not to be found at the bookstores generally. Those in want of good, cheap reading, please call soon 5f-3t* S. RAYNOR, No. 76 Bowery.

HON. NEAL DOW,

MAYOR of PORTLAND, and author of the Maine Law; his Temperance History, with a Portrait, just published and for sale at the office of the American Temperance Union, No 149 Nassau, with the MAINE LAW, Mr. Dow's Report. Price 15 cents. 5f-3teod*

"A NEW EDITION OF

WILLARD'S UNITED STATES," brought down to 1852, in one volume, 8vo., 523 pages—This History, by Mrs. Emma Willard, the well known founder of the Troy Female Seminary, and author of several Historical and Geographical works, has passed through numerous editions, and met with a favor rarely known by other works of a similar kind—is now brought down to the present time in a form readable and comprehensive. It contains a chronological table, and illustrated with a series of progressive maps, showing the condition of the country at different points of time. No library can be complete without a copy of this valuable work

A. S BARNES & CO., Publishers of Willard's Universal History, Davies's Mathematics, &c. &c., No. 51 John-st. j31-eod&W

DRY GOODS.

EVERY BODY'S SALE—OF RICH AND FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS. To last for a short space of time.

Prior to taking account of stock, the proprietors of the EXTENSIVE SILK AND SHAWL STORE, No. 57 Catherine-st, have collected and marked their entire remaining stock of Fall and Winter Dry Goods to the following astounding low rates, to force them off:

100 pieces best French Merinoes, 6s. 6d. per yd, worth 12s.
200 pieces Plain Cashmere, 2s., 2s 6d., 3s. 6d per yd.
Lupin's best Bombazines, 4s 6d to 8s. per yd.
2,500 Cashmere Long Shawls, $14 50, cheap at $30 each.
3,000 Cashmere Square Shawls, $3 50, $4 50, $6 and $8, new patterns
30 doz. Long Plaid, do from $2 to $5 each.
All kinds of Crape Shawls for party wear, cheap.
4 wide Silk Velvet all colors, for 16s to 20s. per yd.
Yd wide Silk Velvet $3, $3 50, $4, $4 50 per yd., best make.
Yd wide Black Velvet from $3 50 to $6, Lyons best.
These Velvets are cheaper to buy than cloth

THEIR IMMENSE SILK STOCK, extending from one side to the other of the store, have been marked down 50 per cent for the occasion.

Space will not admit of describing or naming prices of any but a few of the Blacks, which may be taken as a criterion:

3 4 wide Black high lustre, 4s to 5s per yd
4-4 wide Black, 6s to 7s 6d, worth 10s to 12s. per yd.
5-4 wide Bishops for 8s 6d, cheap at 12s. per yd.

A call to see the goods, and readiness with which hundreds buy them, is sufficient proof of the above assertions.

C. & A. C. POILLON,
No. 57 Catherine-st, cor. of Madison, opposite the Church. 5f-3t*

CLOTHING.—Ladies or Gentlemen having any Clothing or Furniture to dispose of, can receive the utmost value in cash, by sending to S. COHEN, at his store, No 152 Hudson-st. Ladies attended by Mrs. COHEN. j28 1m*

MEDICAL.

ALL THAT NEED BE SAID ABOUT DR WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE, or the ELECTRICAL LIFE FLUID, is, that above 200 certificates of curing Consumption, Pulmonary and Nervous Diseases, have been sworn to since printing the 250 certificates, two months since; viz 71 before GEO HULSON, Esq.; 63 before ISAAC S. BAUCHELOR, Esq.; 67 before various others, Commissioners of Deeds From 60 to 80 a day now receive the INTERNAL ELECTRICAL SHOCK, producing immediate relief, at the office, No. 424 Greenwich-st., besides all that is sold at the depot, No. 102 Nassau-st. $1 a bottle; $9 a doz.; $96 a gross. 5f-1t*

R. R. R. NO. 2.

RADWAY'S NEWLY DISCOVERED REMEDY, called RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT, is only performing miracles in curing scrofula, rickets, syphilis, tumors, cancers &c. In less than ten minutes this extraordinary remedy is felt working in the system It is free from calomel, mercury, and corrosive sublimate. Let it who suffer give this remedy a trial, and we guarantee a quick cure. It enriches and purifies the blood; it removes from the body all those humors and diseased deposits, and renders the system proof against renewed attacks of disease A regular Physician is in attendance from 9 A M to 6 P M, at No. 162 Fulton-st, No. 147 Bowery, A. H Douglass, Paterson 31-5t Tu Th & F

ARRIVAL OF THE CELEBRATED DR. SWAN and Miss JOHNSON, of Boston, the Mesmeric and Botanic Physicians DR SWAN has taken rooms at No 157½ Bowery, near Broome st, and is prepared to examine and prescribe for the sick to the entire satisfaction of all To those who wish, Miss J., while in mesmeric sep, will give a correct description of absent friends, stolen property, law suits, marriage, &c., and will give advice respecting any kind of business DR. SWAN'S medicines can be obtained at all times at his office All letters post paid will receive attention. Office hours from 8 to 12 A. M, and from 2 to 9 P. M. 3f 6t*

FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, AND SORE JOINTS. DR LITTLEFIELD'S Shields and Plasters, possess advantages over all other remedies, from the fact that his practical experience for the last twelve years in treating diseases of the feet, enables him to prepare these shields to suit all cases and the manner of application is such as to afford instant relief to the worst cases of corns, and are worn without inconvenience. For sale at all the Druggists on Broadway, and at Dr. L.'s office, 41 William-st., basement of the Exchange. j12-1m

RHEUMATISM SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, NEURALGIA, or ICDOLOREUX, are speedily relieved, and effectually cured, by the use of DOCTOR and MRS. DRAKE'S popular remedies—prepared entirely from products of the vegetable kingdom Sufferers from those complaints are invited to call and consult Dr and Mrs. DRAKE, No 256 Greene-st., New-York, who have treated such cases with unusual success during the past ten years. Advice gratis. j15-1m

DR. AND MRS. DRAKE, PHYSICIANS, No 259 Greene st., N. Y., would inform persons suffering from Liver complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Fits, and all the several symptoms attendant upon those complaints, that they can have them speedily cured by the use of their remedies, which are prepared entirely from vegetable extracts and oils No charge except for medicines j15 1m

DR. ROBINSON No. 103 Bleecker-st., cures warts, without pain or inconvenience to his patients, he also treats with great success many cases of Scrofula, in its most fearful stages, also, salt rheum, wild fever, eruptions of the skin Charges very moderate. Office hours from 12 to 9 P. M j14-1mW&Th*

COUGHS, COLDS, all BRONCHIAL and PULMONIC difficulties, are treated with unusual success by DOCTOR and MRS. DRAKE, successors to Mrs. M'INTYRE, the celebrated Physician Residence, No. 259 Greene-st., New York Advice gratis in all cases. j15-1m

$100,000 SAVED—DEEDS before WORDS!—RICH'S SAFES AGAIN!—No sooner is one fire over than another breaks out, and Rich's Safe plunges boldly into the sea of fire, carrying its cargo safely through the ordeal of flame. On the last fiery voyage eleven Safes, of a different build, sailed in company with Rich's. The gale was too hot for some of them, and they were reported wrecked a few days afterwards One hull was picked up on Fletcher-st with its cargo burnt out; some, with decks burst up, were found stranded on No 214 Pearl-st; the ribs of another were picked up on No 216 Pearl, and the battered hulls of several more, with their cargoes burnt, were found to be seen stranded near the same spot One safe only out of the whole fleet rode out the gale "Rich" was at her fore—"Wilder" at her main—"Stearns & Marvin" at her mizen. On the fourth day after the gale she came safely into port, with her cargo of books in good condition. The particulars of her fiery ocean race can be seen perusing the following letter from the owner, Mr J G. Gilbert

THE FIRE IN FLETCHER AND PEARL-STS., NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Dec 20, 1851.

Messrs Stearns & Marvin, successors to C. RICH & Co., *No.* 116 *Water-st., New-York.*

Sirs.—When the fire was consuming my place of business No 216 Pearl-st I was absent in Rensselaer county, testifying in a certain appeal case in connection with my Excelsior Thresher, and did not read the account until I was fearful it was too late to save my books, which were placed in one of your Safes, purchased from Mr Marvin some years ago My fears were not allayed when I found it necessary upon my return to apply to you after eight days before I was enabled to commence operations, after which it required 54 hours of labor and application of water to raise the Salamander from its ashy bed. You may judge of my anxiety during this delay, and my agreeable surprise upon opening the Safe in the presence of a number of gentlemen, to find my books and papers preserved, and as legible as they were prior to the fire. The intense heat to which the Safe was subjected can be conjectured from the condition of another Safe, (not a Salamander) of which an Iron skeleton frame only remained and not a vestige of a book. They were companions in the same office, on the second floor, from which, they fell upon crates of earthenware on the cellar, the ruined Safe upon the Iron monster. Their position has been reversed, not even the skeleton would have remained. My loss over the Insurance is $1,900, yet the salvation of my books in your Salamander, with the representatives of upwards of $100,000, and important documents could not be duplicated, has fully compensated me.

It will afford me great pleasure to exhibit the new Safe purchased of you, and explain its merits at my present office, No 251 Pearl-st, where I shall remain until the new building, No 216, is erected. Yours, respectfully,

JOSEPH G. GILBERT.

An assortment of Safes, made in the same manner as the above, always on hand at the Depot, No 16 Water-st., New-York Burglar-Proof Money Chests, Bank Vaults, and Vault Doors, made to order. STEARNS & MARVIN, Successors to RICH & Co.,

The only manufacturers of Wilder's patent Salamander Safes with Rich's improvement, in the United States. d22-M&Th3m

THE PRIZE MEDAL—With "Honorable Mention," has been awarded for the GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, by the Jurors of the Exhibition of all Nations, and is now used in the Royal Laundry. Being thus doubly noticed for its "general superiority," (a mark of distinction conferred on no other) by the Royal Commissioners Jury, from among thirty or forty exhibitors, sets it far above every other of its competitors. The ladies are therefore respectfully requested to make a trial of the Glenfield Patent Double-Refined Powder Starch, which, for domestic use, now stands unrivalled.

Copy of testimonial from the Laundress of Her Majesty's Royal Laundry, Richmond, Surrey. "Mr. Wotherspoon, No 40 Dunlop-st., Glasgow. The Glenfield Patent Powder Starch has now been used for some time in that Department of the Royal Laundry where all the Finest Goods are finished for her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, and I have much pleasure in informing you that it has given the highest satisfaction. M. WEIGH, Laundress to Her Majesty.

ROYAL LAUNDRY, Richmond, near London, 15th May, 1851."

Sold by Grocers generally in the United States. Wholesale agent, GEO. WALKER, No 258½ Washington-st. i7-3m

CLAUSSEN'S IMPROVED MODE OF TREATING FLAX.—The subscriber is prepared to make arrangements with parties in the several States of the Union for the use of Claussen's Patent for the preparation of Flax Cotton, Flax, Hemp, and other vegetable fibres for spinning and felting. The right for the following States has been disposed of, viz.; Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York, Illinois and Rhode Island j31-1m E. G ROBERTS, 68 Pine-st.

PRIVATE SURGICAL CLINIQUE, at No. 112 Grand-st., two doors west of Broadway under the care of Dr DIXON, Editor of the *Scalpel*. This charity is designed to protect the feelings of the virtuous poor from unnecessary exposure before a medical class. The attendance on Wednesday and Saturday is gratuitous. Private office hours from 10 to 3, daily, and 7 to 9 evenings. The office of the *Scalpel*, and *Quarterly Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, is at No. 2 Astor House, where all business communications must be left, and where may also be had Dr. Dixon's works WOMAN AND HER DISEASE, and his PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM Price $1.

The *London Lancet*, and New-York and Boston Medical Journals, remark: "Dr Dixon has placed the Profession under great obligations by these admirable works" "By his great practical experience he has secured attention to every page in the volume" "Few medical men have done more for the cause of practical science" The next number of the *Scalpel* will appear on the 1st of Feb. j31-eod2w

COR. R. DISOSWAY,—ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW, and COMMISSIONER of DEEDS, No. 76 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts. New-York 4m-tf

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS.—A 6½ Octave Piano, in rosewood case, and about two years in use, for $100; Mahogany, do, for $90; a 66 Octave Cottage Piano, new and warranted, for $185; a 6½ Octave Square, do., $150; an old Piano for $30; and Melodeons and Music Stools, 10 Gold Watches and Chains, a Salamander Safe, a double barrelled Gun, 500 quires Blank Books, 20,000 Segars, &c. Cash advances on Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Furniture, Pianos, Books, Watches, Merchandize, and personal property generally. 3f-3t* I F JONES, No 32 Ann-st., 2d floor.

SECOND HAND ORGAN, suitable for Parlor or small Church—cost $200—will be sold for $100; and may be seen at the Ware-rooms of F. GILBERT & CO., No. 447 Broadway. [3f-1m] HORACE WATERS.

MELODEONS.—CARHART & NEEDHAM, manufacturers of Carhart's Patent Melodeons Warerooms No. 283 Broadway, manufactory No. 75 East Thirteenth-street, New-York Price from $50 to $200 d17-3m

THE ACCORDEON TAUGHT on a new and improved System, by Professor GAMBLE, on moderate terms, No. 375 Hudson-st. N.B. Accordeons tuned and repaired. 120-1m*

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY in the City of New-York, for the year 1851, made in conformity with the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation of Insurance Companies," passed April 10, 1849.

Assets, December 31, 1850, as per last report.... $117,980 50

RECEIPTS.

For premiums and charge for Policies	$46 764 13	
Less returned premiums and cancelled Policies	3 495 45	
	$43 268 68	
For Interest	$6,164 62	
For Interest accrued, not due	1,983 72	
	$8,148 34	$51,417 02
		$169,397 52

DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses paid, and expenses*	$21 090 06	
Interest on Capital	5,755 55	
	$26 845 61	

ASSETS.

Cash on hand in Bank	$2,339 59	
Cash loaned on Stocks, on call, at int.	3,500 00	
	$5,839 59	
Bonds and Mortgages	114,216 00	
Bills receivable drawing interest	12,690 84	
Due from Agents	6 821 76	
Interest accrued, not due	1,983 72	
Net Assets, December 31, 1851	$141 551 91	$169 397 52

There are no unpaid claims for losses. The amount of outstanding risks is $1,455,754 32 There are no debts against the Company, except for accidental expenses, rent of office, and salaries of officers, accrued and not due, or payable on demand, amounting to $2 098 42 The names of the Stockholders, together with the amount of their respective shares, are: D H Arnold, 10 shares; S B. Althause, 3; W. H Arthur, 10; C E. Bill

New-York Daily Times.

KOSSUTH.

The following is the speech made by Gov. KOSSUTH in reply to an address of the German citizens of Pittsburg, on Wednesday last:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I esteem this respectable meeting too highly—the motives of this demonstration are too dear to me—and the assurance that the German population of Allegheny County will cooperate in the furtherance of European liberty, has given me too much pleasure—not to inspire me with the wish to leave you some token of remembrance. I also well know that an address is doubtless the best means of making such an impression as will cause you to cherish the recollection of this benevolence, for the sentiments he may utter remain longer in the heart than the countenance of him who has been honored by your benevolence. But alas! indisposition, exhaustion and want of time have made it impossible for me to prepare myself, as I had wished, and as you have a right to expect.

Therefore I thank you, that your orator (by his declaration that you do not expect a long speech, under such circumstances,) has relieved me from the duty of asking your forbearance. And truly, whoever wishes to confer benevolence on any person, has reached his object so soon as his benevolence is bestowed. By this demonstration, (which, I am told, will be accompanied by "substantial aid" to my country,) you have given to my heart that consolation which it so much needs.

I came to America with great hopes—and I have no reason to keep this secret. My faith in principles kept those hopes alive, and without it I would long since have slumbered in the grave. That faith stands as firm in my breast as my belief in God himself. Consequently I believed that liberty was a principle also in the hearts of the citizens of these free United States, and in this belief I expected to find aid for my bleeding country.

But to you, ladies and gentlemen of the German tongue, I am bound by peculiar ties. I know you are American; but I also know that you cannot forget those ties of blood which bind you to the European Continent, where the ashes of your ancestors rest, and where your living relatives sigh under the oppression of cruel tyrannis. The Germans will always remember their contrary with feelings of attachment, friendship, and love—a land to which Europe is so much indebted for her civilisation. And Germany is connected with my own country by many a tie of the past and the future. From her Hungry received the Christian religion; hardly had our ancestors gained foot-hold in Europe, when this blessing was presented them by Germany. This connection lasted for centuries, for God had destined us to be the bulwark against the encroachments of the East. At that time the soil of Hungary drank the blood of many a German hero.

It was Germany, again, which brought the reformation to Hungary, and whence the latter derived much of her progress in science. No country has received it more willingly; what degree of knowledge I myself enjoy, has been derived from German schools—my teachers were all Germans.

In latter times, German and Hungarian warriors fought under the allied princes of Europe against Napoleon Bonaparte—the man who threatened to absorb the world—they bled for the same cause, and together learned that they had served as the blind tools of the despots; and when peace was restored, received the "Holy Alliance," instead of the promised liberty. Certainly there was never a name more cruelly abused than this word "Holy" in that connection. Again were we united by the tie of common deception and common oppression.

And four years ago, when Hungary, amongst all the nations of Europe, had yet a shade of constitutional liberty, and when we were assembled in the "Landtag," (congress,) I felt the necessity of Germany's liberty, to support that of Hungary; yes, I felt it in such a degree that I raised my voice and stimulated my nation to prevail upon the House of Austria to give back to its German provinces the liberties of which it had robbed them. Often has that speech appeared to me like a dream; but as a dream full of indications—and I almost believe that it was the origin of the German revolution.

When afterwards the German Representatives sat deliberating at Frankfort-on-the-Main, I immediately sent ambassadors thither, as an evidence that Germany would always have a true friend in Hungary; and when Russia came, the fall of Hungary proved likewise the fall of the hopes of Germany.

History is the book in which God reveals his councils by deeds. I have read the history of Germany carefully. She forms the heart of Europe. Whenever the heart is sick, then the whole body is sick, and whenever the heart is sound, the whole body may be called healthy, although some other parts of it may be diseased—for the healthy heart furnishes the whole body with healthy blood, with fresh nourishment. I do not undervalue Germany.

But, on the other hand, the healthy heart (Germany) requires a breast, to protect it against external, foreign, destructive impressions. Hungary is this breast,—this breast-bone—which is destined to protect the heart of Europe—Germany. In this, then, there is another tie of union.

As soon as Hungary shall have regained that position amongst the nations of Europe to which she is justly entitled: and which we, by means of your substantial aid, endeavor to accomplish—(she will never be a great nation, of that we are well aware)—so soon will it be our duty manfully to keep the proud arrogance of Russia in check. To this end we must become the executors of the will of God: we must root out Austria—not the good people of Austria, oh, no!—many a holy and dear tie binds us to them—but the blood-stained dynasty of Austria; and besides it will be our duty to prevent the kingdom of Prussia from leaning on Russian aid. What would Germany then have to fear? She then could dispose of her thirty odd petit-princes in less than twenty-four hours! She could then be free, and guarantee the liberty and independence of the other European nations.

Such are the ties which unite Germany and Hungary. Well, I have the honor of speaking before German ladies and gentlemen, who in their days of happiness cannot ignore nor forget the misery of their consanguinity. If, therefore, I would not that my mission should turn out a failure, I had to and did count on the German citizens of the United States,—knowing well, that they feel the deepest sympathy, if once they feel interested in a cause.

You, German inhabitants of Alleghany county, have this day transformed the blossoms of my hope to a beautiful fruit, by organizing yourselves into an Association of Friends of Hungary, and by promising me still more substantial aid. May God bless you for it!

Whatever may be my fate—that matters not. The life of one man has little weight in the scale of nations and of their fate. Cares have impaired my strength; but, by the principles of liberty, I shall remain connected with Europe, and in the memory of my nation—which has shown through all her history, the virtue of acknowledgin benevolence, the virtue of gratitude towards benefactors.

It is my people whom you honor, for my heart is a mere pulsation of the heart of my people; and if there ever was anything noble in my feelings, in my words and my expressions, it must be ascribed to my people, for it is but the reflection of my people. I may therefore assure you of the thanks of my nation.

About four years ago, when we had not as yet a regular army, we nevertheless felt a desire, (from gratitude towards Vienna,) with 30,000 men, to make the attempt to raise the siege of that city against 70,000 men—regular troops. We were not successful; but this may serve to prove that the Hungarians do not care for their lives when they feel called upon to show their gratitude. Perhaps we may yet have a chance to prove our thankfulness to Germany.

But to you, gentlemen, I can for the present express only by words the thanks of my country for your kind substantial aid. Happy world! I feel were you to furnish me with the names of those who have contributed to this work, in order that (if God should grant me the blessing to breathe only one hour in that country where the ashes of my ancestors are enshrined,) I may point to them as the names of noble men who have given the first impulse in America to the restoration of my country's liberty, and a deputed audience—and that I may lay the rolls upon which those names are inscribed on the holiest altar of my fatherland!

Excuse me for any failure on my part to satisfy your expectations. It is true I have learned the German language in the days of my childhood, almost coincidentally with my mother tongue—I have visited German schools, and the little science to which I have attained, was derived from Germany—but since my liberation from Turkish imprisonment, I have seldom heard a German word spoken—and after my arrival in this country, I had to pay so much attention to the English language, that English words flow from my tongue when I attempt to speak German, so that there is now a kind of Babel in my German vocabulary. Be pleased to consider this, in judging of my German speech. My heart will ever beat warmly and thankfully for you.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 4

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '67	102½	50	Hudson River R R	61½
5,000 U. S. 6s, 58	102½	250	do	b30 63
1,000 Erie Inc	92	100	do	sswas 63½
5,000	92½	50	Canton Co	63½
5,000 Ohio 6s	b30 103½	50	do	63½
10 Bank of America	114½	250	do	b30 70
230 Del & Hudson, in bds	109	50	do	b15 70½
1 Bank New-York	111	50	do	b10 70½
25 Phenix Bank	106	50	do	b30 70
20 Mech. Bank Ass	98	5	Albany & Susq. R.R.	96
35 Bank of Commerce	109½	150	Harlem Railroad	67½
54 Bank North Am	104½	100	do	b60 68
10 do	103	100	do	67½
200 Edgeworth Co	b60 74	200	do	b30 67½
100 do	74	400	do	67½
100 Morris Canal	17	600	Reading Railroad	64½
200 do	17½	300	do	64½
100 N. J. Mining Co	b20 11	100	do	65
225 do	11	100	do	64½
100 Sussex Mining Co	11½	200	do	b20 65
50 Parsamonth D. D.	b30 6½	200	do	64½
150 do	6½	500	do	64½
25 Nor. & Wor. R.R.	51½	500	do	64½
150 do	51½	50	Erie Railroad	b30 79½
14 Stonington Railroad	51½	50	do	79
5 Roch. & Syr. R. R.	105½	50	do	78½

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Erie Conv new	71 87½	100	Reading Railroad	64½
5,000 New-York 6s, '66	115	100	do	64½
150 Erie Railroad	78½	100	do	64½
20 do	78½	50	Nor. & Wor	50½
100 Morris Canal	17	200	Harlem Railroad	67½
160 do	b60 17½	50	New-Jersey Zinc	11½
100 do	b30 17½	100	Del. & Hud Canal	b30 110
200 Edgeworth	b60 74	110	do	b60 110½

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4—6. P. M.

The Street has been decidedly dull to-day, and Stock prices for the most part were not maintained. The leading Stocks, Erie and Reading, fell off each ½ @ ¾ cent., and closed weak. The trade in Erie was remarkably light, not over 500 shares. For Reading there was some demand at the reduction. Sales about 4,000 shares, and 64½ bid at the close. Morris was lower, and Long Island neglected. Canton Co. continues somewhat active, at better prices, and a disposition to purchase on short buyer's option. Delaware and Hudson advanced to 110 cash, 110½ buyer 60 days. Half-a-dozen small lots, amounting in the aggregate to 230 shares, sold at the early Board at 109. In the afternoon, 200 sold at 110@110½. The Reading market was telegraphed

week in Philadelphia, which had its effect, as that has been the buying city since Friday last.

We hear of no movement in Exchange. Bills are scarce, however, and without an increase of transient supplies, the rates will be stiff for Saturday's packet. Some specie will go by the *Arctic*, at all events, and it is not unlikely the amount may reach half a million. The *Ohio*, from Chagres, brought $20,000 on freight today, and $200,000 reported with the passengers. The *America* took $150,000 from Boston. Money was in free supply on call at 5@6 ₱ cent—the loans chiefly at 6 ₱ cent.

We erred yesterday in stating that the *Arctic* was at sea out of time. The Collins steamer at sea is the *Pacific*, and she is not out of time, having, by a change of arrangement in January, left Liverpool on Wednesday, 28th ult. She is not due until Sunday night or Monday. The mistake in the name might readily occur, but that we could for one moment believe that *any* Collins steamer would be behindhand was an oversight which we hasten to correct.

At a late hour we received a telegraphic summary of the Foreign Markets by the *Niagara*. The news exhibits much activity in Cotton, and a good degree of confidence in the face of a strong disposition to sell on arrival. The Corn Markets also look fair. The circular of Brown, Shipley & Co., who are not usually bullish in Cotton, speaks well of the trade.

The Hudson River Railroad earned in January $107,000, making the earnings since the opening of the road for through travel, as follows:

October	$69,000	December	$112,000
November	60,000	January	107,000
			348,000
Estimating for Febuary and March			225,000
The whole semi-annual earnings will be			$573,000

Last year, in an incomplete shape, the gross earnings were $405,000, for twelve months, Oct. 1, '50, to Sept. 30, '51, appropriated as follows:

Operating the road	60 ₱ cent., or	$245,000
Repairing machinery	13 ₱ cent., or	51,000
Maintaining the road	10½ ₱ cent. or	42,000
	83½ ₱ cent.	$338,000
Applied to Intcrest, &c	16½	67,000
Total	100 ₱ cent.	$405,000

Of the current working expenses and the cost of repairs, renewal of road, and contingencies, we are not advised. They are certainly not in proportion to the statement under the partial completion of the work: 50 ₱ cent of the gross earnings would give a net revenue for six months of $286,500, equal to 3½ ₱ cent interest on $5,700,000 indebtedness, and 2 ₱ cent on $3,800,000 common stock; while 60 ₱ cent would reduce the income to $228,000—leaving, after payment of interest, only ½ of 1 ₱ cent to the Stock. A correspondent suggests the following in reply to a communication in our paper of Tuesday:

"The Hudson Road cannot depend on the mere *number* of passengers, as your correspondent of Tuesday would have the public infer. *Fares* must be considered, in the Summer and Fall, when Canal competition, and Freights, in the Winter, in the absence of such competition. The road, by the 1st of April, will have been opened six months. A test of both these points will have been had. In October and November the gross earnings were about $65,000 a month. The other four months may average $110,000—say $570,000 for the half year. Give *two-fifths* to clear net profits, and this is already ahead of the partial working of the road last year, and less than it would be when in the Spring, it is upon the Fall and Winter business that the friends of the road before its completion, rested their faith. The first experiment would seem to be a disappointment. Confidence must now be transferred to the season of cheap fares, steamboat competition, and the Harlem extension."

Freight engagements for Europe continued to be light, as shippers were still waiting for later foreign news. Some Cotton was taken for Liverpool at 5-32d. for compressed; uncompressed was at 3-16d. A lot of Sea Island was engaged at 7-32d. Flour was at 1s. to 1s 2d asked, and Cheese at 15s. Packets for London were full, and little or nothing was offering for vessels to arrive. To Havre, the packet of the 16th was full of Cotton at 1c. To California clipper rates were steady at 50c.@6c.

The Bonds of the Rochester and Niagara Falls Railroad Company, advertised by Messrs. Cammann, Whitehouse & Co. this morning, meet with a good private demand at par, below which they are not offered. The road is through one of the most populous sections of Western New-York, and connects the main Central line at Rochester, with a point which must always attract a large travel, so long as the Great Falls remain the wonder of the world. This road must also be the connecting link with the Canada road, round the northern shore of Lake Erie, whenever such correspondence is formed.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $67,022; paid $3,872, and held at close $2,759,217.

Our Life Insurance Companies all appear to have done a good business the past year. The statements of the New-York Life, of which Morris Franklin, Esq., is President, and of the United States Life, are added this morning to those already noticed. We commend both to the favor of our readers, as they present a fair statement, and on reference to the last Controller's Report, we find they have the required securities at Albany.

The Philadelphia stock market gave way today, and closed heavy; 1,500 shares Reading sold at 63, 63½, 64, closing at last figure bid, Long Island sold at 16½, and Morris at 17¼. $13,000 Reading 6s, 70, at 77, and $10,000 at 77½, option of buyers 60 days; $6,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 86½.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

COTTON, sales 3,000 bales at 6⅞@8¼, the market has exhibited greater firmness than for several days past.

Passengers Arrived.

In Packet Ship Victoria from London—Mr. J. C. Wheeler, Miss Seymore, of Canada. Arthur Crowther, Lady, daughter and servant, of London, Frederick Bradshaw, of New-York; John Bond, John F. Sanford, of London, and Charles Kipper, of Germany.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.....THIS DAY.

Sun Rises..... 7 19 | Sets..... 5 20 | MOON—Sets... Rises.

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook, 7 12m. | Gov Island, 8 00m | Hell Gate... 9 50m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK... FEBRUARY 4, 1852.

Cleared.

Ship Norman Fiske, Havana, Moses Taylor & Co.

Ship Jane D Cooper, Cooper, Apalachicola, Nesmith & Co.

Ship Isabella Hyde, Dowine, Rio Janeiro, &c., Allen & Foster.

Bark S W Nash, Ward, St Thomas, Russell & Norton.

Bark St Andrew, Doane, Marseilles, Foster & Nickerson.

Bark Schiller, Norsat, Sarinah, Duhlin & Co.

Brig Ann Eliza, (Br) Patterson, Bachelor, Clark & McConnell.

Brig Jane Everett, Havana, Trowbill & Barre, ras.

Brig Ida, Perkins, Boston, Chamberlin, Pierce & Monroe.

Arrived.

U S M steamship Ohio, Selfridge, Charleston, Jan. 220, and Key West 30th, to M O Roberts.

Steamship Empire City, Leeds, New-Orleans, Jan. 25, via Key West 30th, to M O Roberts.

U S Mail steamship Alabama, Lucpow, Savannah, mdse, and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Ship Thomas Perkins, Berman, from a cruising trip on the coast.

Ship Hector, Nash, Liverpool, Portland, 5 days, in ballast to master.

Ship Lancaster, Barstow, Calcutta, Sept. 12, Sands Head, Sept. 14, and Boston, Jan. 17, 75 days, mdse to Hurlbut & Pope. Oct 4, Wm Lee, mate, fell from the mainyard and was severely injured—rolling heavy at the time, impossible to help him.

Ship John Bacon Hussey, Shanghai, Oct. 19, St Helena, Dec. 27, Silks Teas, &c to Minturn & Murray.

Ship Orlando, (Prussian) Minott, Savannah, 5 ds, Cotton, to Mackie & Co.

Ship Jackson, of Boston, Dayer, Whampoa, Oct. 13, Silks, Teas, &c, to order. Passed Anger Nov. 1, Java Head Nov. 30, and St Helena Dec. 23. Passengers, Mr. B. H. Skinner, Boston.

Ship Sewall, of Boston, Merrow, Havre, 40 days, mdse and 210 pass, to Taylor & Merrill.

Ship Maria Morris, Prottean, Glasgow and Greenock, Dec. 16, mdse, and pass, to Dunham & Dimon.

Ship New-York, Hull, Charleston, Jan. 29th, Cotton and Rice to George Bulkley.

Ship Jessore, Cobb, New Orleans, 10 ds, mdse, to Eagle & Hazard. 16 pass.

Packet Ship Victoria, Champion, London and Portsmouth, Dec. 21 mdse and pass, to John Griswold.

Bark Star, of Thomaston, Snow, Bordeaux, 57 ds, Brandies to M. Lisnard. Has had very severe weather during the passage; stove bulwarks, and received other damage.

Bark George Thomas, of Thomaston, Pink, Trieste, 104 ds, Currants, &c to Wilson, Brown & Co. Off Sicily, in a heavy sea lost one anchor and hawser Jan. 11, lat 27 48, lon. 59 50, passed a brig showing a blue signal, with the letter T in the centre, with cattle on deck.

Brig Courser, (new,) of Richmond, Me., Gibson, Bath, 7 ds, lumber, to Brett & Vose.

Bark Gipsey Queen, (Br) Lockhart, Dublin, 42 ds., in ballast and 116 pass, to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Hani Bark North America, Peters, Himburg, 40 ds, mdse, and 16 pass, to E. Beck & Kenhardt.

Bark Rome, of Boston, Hasmer, Havana, 17 ds., Sugar, to Robert Lenox & Wolhaupt.

Bark Bark Sitka, Vochtman, Hong-Kong, Silks, Teas, &c. to order.

Bark A. T. Jennes, Dennison, New Orleans, 19 days, flour, &c to master.

Brig Ann Eliza, (Br.) Hilton, Barcelona, 34 ds, Hides, to Hollis Sands & Pierce; vessel to J. H. Brauns.

Brig Era, of Guilford, Ward, Teneriffe via Bermuda, Jan. 23 where she put in in distress, mdse, to Baymar.

Brig Live Oak, Sawyer, Darien 10 days, lumber, to J. K. Rokenbaugh.

Brig G W. Lawrence, of Warren, Wall, Nuevitas Jan. 18, mdse, to T. Owen & Son.

Br brig Prince of Wales, Lickis, Gonaives, 22 days, Logwood, to master.

Brig Torcello, Atwood, Laguna, 21 ds., Coffee, &c. to Nesmith & Co.

Br brig Prince, Richards, Shanghai, 140 days, Teas, Silks, &c, to Maitland Phelps & Co. Oct. 27, lat 10 S, lon. 99 39 E, passed ship Martha of Boston, steering N W.

Brig Emily Allison, (Br) Briar, Turks Island, 14 ds., salt, to Cock & Smith.

Brig Tally-Ho, Smith, Rochelle, 41 ds., Brandy, to Cazet & Aston.

Schr Groveland, Greenhal, Eastport, 8 ds, lumber, Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Abbott Lawrence, Allen, Boston 5 days, mdse, to Dayton & Sprague. Was towed from beyond the Gate, by steam-tug Hector.

Schr. Vermont, Laney, Calais, Holmes'-Hole and Newport, 15 ds, lath, to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Blue Rock, ——, Portland, 4 days, potatoes, to master.

Schr L. Hyde, Bailey, Eastport, 20 days, fish to Smith & Boynton.

Schr L. P Smith, Stutes, Wilmington, Dolner & Potter.

Schr. Isabella, Foston, 5 days, mdse to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Cornelia, Faulkins, Boston, 5 ds., mdse, to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Bonita, Pettingell, Eastport, 3 ds., lumber, to Brett & Vose.

Schr R. & S Sampson, Wallace Darien, 8 days, mdse, to master.

WIND—S.W.

Sailed.

Bark Isabella Hyde, Dowine, for Rio Janeiro.

Schr. Dwight, Davidson, Terry, Va., bound to New Haven.

Schr. A. B. Preston, Hulse, for New-Haven.

Memoranda.

The ship Norma Ellis, for Havana, after proceeding down the bay, returned and anchored at Quarantine last night.

Brig Pearl, (Pruss) Pultlech, Ranged Island, sait, to A. S. Benson, was run into, on Wednesday morning, by the U. S. Steamer Fulton, which stove her starboard bow and bulwarks.

Sloop Oregon, Sturges Providence, mdse, was towed from the Sound by Steamer Hercules.

Schr Flores, Barnum, Castine, 41 days, mdse., to master, has been blown off, in the late gales, to the southern edge of the Gulf Stream.

Sloop Pointer, Fowler Providence, mdse., was towed from the Sound by the Steamer Hercules.

By Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, Sun. 30.—Cld. bark Robert Walsh, for Carleston.

Jan 31—Arrd. ship Quebec, New-York

CHARLESTON, Feb 2.—Arr barks Mazatlan, Boston: Ve per, Newburyport. Cld. ship Julia Howard, New-York; brig M. E. Chappell, Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 3.—Arr, ship Catharine, schr. Louisine, bark Jasper, and brig Tybee, New-York; brig Juno, Gibraltar.

Cleared. Schr. Rose, Philadelphia.

NORFOLK, Feb. 3.—Arr, schrs Sharon and Old Leack, from Boston; schrs. Arctic and Hannah Grant, from Newburyport; schrs Hannah and Abigail, from Camden; schrs Cumbridge, from Portland, and L. h. Rives, from New-York.

BOSTON, Feb. 3—Arr bark Jo Fayal. Cld. ships Caroline C. Dow, Havana; Diana, and North Bend, New Orleans, barks Wallace, Philadelphia; Chester, Philadelphia; brigs J. Insurn, Curacoa, and Delphi, Port-au-Prince.

GLOUCESTER, Feb 2—Arr. brig Grampus, Paranam, with loss of boats, bulwarks, spares, &c.

BOSTON, Feb 4—Arr bark Eagle, Fortune Island, Jan. 15; brigs Eliza Burgess San Juan, Cuba, Jan. 17; Albert Perkins, Cape de Verds; J C Fremont, Gonaives; Catharine Nickels, Matanzas; Elizabeth, Wilmington, N C; Chickasaw, Balize, Dec. 3; Vulture, Key Hago, Jan. 15; Manzanilla, Savannah; Adelaide, New-York. Schrs. Madeira Trimidad; Eureka, St. Domingo City; Eben. Atkins, Port au-Prince; Granite State, S A Appleton, and Bengal, New-York. Propeller Ontario, New-York.

Below—3 ships, 1 bark, and 1 brig.

Cld. ships Parliament, Liverpool; Menora, Mobile Barks Benjamin Adams, Mobile; Sylph, Baltimore. Brigs Trenton, Gibraltar; Braguara, St Thomas; Emblem, Charleston.

Spoken, &c.

Dec. 20, lat. 27 00 S, lon. 9 00 E., signalized Br. ship Hastings, Canton, 83 ds.

Dec. 22, lat 24 08 S; lon. 4 32 E., signalized Br. bark Akbar from Mauritius, 40 ds. out.

Feb 3, Sandy Hook, bearing N W, 50 miles distant, spoke ship Marathon, 163 days fm Calcutta, had five sailors sick with the scurvy, and had lost one.

Jan 30, lat. 23 55, lon. 3 01, Br. ship Elenor Dixon, steering N. N. W.

Jan. 30, lat. 36 50, lon. 73 40, schr. Eureka, from St. Domingo, for Boston.

Nov 10, lat 10 50 S., lon. 97 43 E., signalized ship Samuel Ayr, Boston, for Boston.

Dec 8, lat 32 35 S, lon. 31 43 E., signalized Br ship Bilton and bark Tartar.

Feb 1 lat. 39, lon 72 45, brig Fanny, from New-York, for Porto Rico. W. S. Crabtree, of New York, pass

Jan 18, lat 40, lon 40, ship Crescent City, bound East.

Jan 22, lat. 40 lon 51, bark Everbery, from Galway for New-York, with loss sails, and the captain and some of the crew sick of Ship fever.

Jan 6, lat. 33 10. lon. 06 30, whaling bark Dove, from New-London 9 ds; has experienced heavy gales, lost two boats, jib and flying-j b boom, foretop-gallant-mast, and sprung the mizzen-mast.

Dec 21, lat. 32 38, lon. 32 10, schr Polly Hines, hence for Gambia.

Jan 6, lat. 18, lon. 67, bark Henrique, from Valparaiso, for Havana.

Feb. 4, schr. Francis Hyllett, of Provincetown, hence for North Carolina and supplied her with water.

Jan. 25, lat. 32, lon 66, brig Eliza, from Boston, for Barbadoes.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Helena, Dec. 27, Bark Caroline, (Whaler)

At Nuevitas, Brigs Lucy Watts, ldg. for New-York, and Marshall Nay, do. do.

Nov 3, at Angier, ship Josiah Quincy.

Jan 15 at Fortune Is and, brig Canada, for New-York.

Jan 17, at San Juan, brigs Swan, for New-York, and Halcyon

Jan 15 at San Jago, brig Champion, waiting freight.

FINANCIAL.

MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ROCHESTER, LOCKPORT AND NIAGARA FALLS RAILROAD CO., bearing 7 per cent interest, the principal and interest warrants both payable in this city. Trustees for bondholders, Joseph B Varnum, Watts Sherman, and Edward Whitehouse. The road is seventy-four miles in length, and built on the best modern plan. The total cost of the company is $600,000. The amount of capital stock paid in cash, is $1 055,000. The above named bonds, part of which are convertible into stock at par, for sale by

5f-1m CAMMANN, WHITEHOUSE & CO.

UNION BANK OF LONDON, BELFAST BANKING CO, IRELAND, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND—We are constantly prepared to draw on the above Banks in sums from £1 upwards

TAYLOR BROTHERS, No. 76 Wall-st, cor. Pearl.

3f-6t*

FOR SALE, BY SIMEON DRAPER, No 46 Pine st, $25,000 BONDS of the TROY AND BOSTON RAILROAD CO. Interest payable semi-annually at Bank of Commerce. TRUSTEES—Edwin D. Morgan, New-York; J. M. Warren, Thomas Vail, Troy. 2f-tf

KNICKERBOCKER SAVINGS BANK—Eighth avenue, cor. of Twenty-third-st.—Open every MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from 4 to 8 P. M. This institution pays 6 ₱ct. interest on all deposits not exceeding $500

The Charter of this institution secures to minor and females married or unmarried, the entire control of all moneys deposited in their names.

ANSON WILLIS, Sec'y. JAS POLLOCK, Pres't
ELIJAH WARD, Counsel d23-6m

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW YORK, ALBANY, Jan. 31 1852.—The DROVERS' BANK OF STANFORD (COUNTY OF Dutchess) has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of Messrs. TAYLOR BROTHERS, of the city of New-York, as agents, for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851

4f-2t DANIEL B ST JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, Jan 31, 1852.—The BANK OF THE UNION, (Incorporated as Alexandria) has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of Messrs. TAYLOR BROTHERS, of the city of New-York, as agents, for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851

4f-2t DANIEL B ST JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, Jan 31, 1852.—The BANK OF WESTFIELD, (Incorporated as Chautauque Co.) has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of Messrs. TAYLOR BROTHERS, of the city of New-York, as agents, for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851

4f-2t DANIEL B ST JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, Jan 31, 1852.—The BANK OF CHENANGO has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of Messrs. TAYLOR BROTHERS, of the city of New-York, as agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851

4f-2t DANIEL B ST JOHN, Superintendent.

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4f-2t DANIEL B ST JOHN, Superintendent.

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BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, Feb 1, 1852.—The FARMERS' BANK OF HAMILTON COUNTY has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of Messrs. WASHBURN & CO, of the City of Albany, as agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of SMITH, CALDER & CO., of Troy, as such agents, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations, and individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851

4f-2t DANIEL B ST JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, Jan 31, 1852.—The BANK OF THE UNION, (Incorporated as Alexandria) has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of Messrs. WASHBURN & CO, of the City of Albany, as agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations, and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851

4f-2t DANIEL B ST JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, Jan 31, 1852.—The BANK OF CHENANGO has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of Messrs. WASHBURN & CO, of the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes together with a revocation of the appointment of SMITH, CALDER & CO., of Troy, as such agents, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations, and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851

4f-2t DANIEL B ST JOHN, Superintendent.

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BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, Jan 31, 1852.—The BANK OF CHENANGO has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of Messrs. WASHBURN & CO, of the City of Albany, as agents for the redemption of its circulating notes together with a revocation of the appointment of SMITH, CALDER & CO., of Troy, as such agents, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851

4f-2t DANIEL B ST JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Dec 1, 1851.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the FARMERS' AND COUNTY BANK, of Ashford, Cattaraugus Co., (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

d4-law7m2y D B ST JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY Nov 4, 1851.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to the Statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the WARREN COUNTY BANK, of Glensboro, Warren County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the same will be returned to the owner of said Bank D. B ST JOHN, Superintendent

no-law1046 Th

THE EMPIRE CITY BANK, 583 Broadway, corner Amity-st. This institution will commence business on the 26 January, 1852. The following gentlemen compose the Board of Directors:

Wm C. Bouck,	George Steers, Russell E. Glover
John Green,	Casper C. Childs, B S Hart,
Denis F. Van Liew,	Benjamin F French
John B Wickersham,	John H Hoguecamp

Discount Days—Wednesdays and Saturdays

WM C. BOUCK, President.
H. T. KIERSTED, Cashier. d27-21s

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan 6, 1852.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten per cent payable to the Stockholders on and after Saturday, next the 10th inst., until which time the Transfer Book is closed

By order [j7-1m] JOHN MILLER, Secretary

OFFICE BROADWAY INSURANCE CO—Jan. 30, 1852

DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT, payable on and after the fifth day of February next, until which time the Transfer Books are closed.

2f 2w JOHN WRAY, Secretary

DRAFTS FOR SALE—Payable at any bank in Great Britain, Bank of England Notes and Sovereigns wanted. Parcels forwarded to all parts of the world by

EDWARDS, SANFORD & CO'S FOREIGN EXPRESS,

At Adams & Co's., Nos 16 and 18 Wall-st

Goods purchased, shipped, cleared on arrival, and forwarded with the utmost despatch Bills Collected j8-1m*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following certificates of Ohio six per cent. stock, redeemable after 1850—

No 3,068	$4,000	dated 4th February, 1837,
No. 3,069	4,000	
No. 3,119	2,000	dated 7th March, 1832,
No 3,120	5,000	

In all $15,000, say Fifteen Thousand Dollars, issued to John Iggulden and Edward Wright, with benefit of survivorship, having been lost, application for the renewal of the same will be made by [j8-6w] JAMES G KING & SONS

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travellers in Europe, &c.—Circular notes (of the value of £10 and upwards,) and Letters of Credit payable at all the principal cities of Europe, &c., are issued on application, by Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York.

Payable at			
Alexandria,	Cadiz,	Lyons,	Rotterdam.
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Lucca,

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted.*) at the office, No. 116 NASSAU-STREET, between *Beekman* and *Ann*, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies. THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 5 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the *Daily Times*.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.
Payment in all cases must be made in advance.
RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers

VOL. I.....NO. 121. NEW-YORK. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **To Literary Associations**—The subscriber, having returned from the West, to his residence in New-York, will, if desired, lecture for our Eastern Lyceums and Institutes. PARK BENJAMIN,
6f-ltawim No. 3 West Washington Place, New-York city.

☞ **The Maine Law.**—Another GRAND MASS MEETING, will be held in Rev. Mr. HAPIN'S Church, Murray-st., corner Church, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb 6, at 7½ o'clock. JOHN HAWKINS will address the meeting, giving a graphic description of the practical workings of the Maine Law. Seats free.
Look out for the great gathering at Metropolitan Hall next Tuesday Evening. C. C. LEIGH,
ISAAC J. OLIVER,
6f-lt* W. W. STRICKLAND.

☞ **"Ho, every One that Thirsteth, Come ye to THE WATERS!"**—A Grand Meeting of the ELEVENTH WARD TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE will be held in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Fourth-st. and avenue D, on Friday evening, 6th inst., at half past 7 o'clock. The following talented gentlemen will address the meeting: Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, Hon. HENRY M. WESTERN, Hon. P. T. BARNUM, Mr. LEMUEL WILKINS, and others. All are respectfully invited to attend. By order,
6f-lt* W. H. HUTCHMAN Recording Secretary,

☞ **Eighth Ward Pioneer Henry Clay Club.**—At a meeting of the Club, held at Hazard's, No. 47 Howard-st., on the evening of the 4th of February, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: President—JOSEPH N. BARNES. Vice-Presidents—Wm. B. Peck, J. W. Allen, James Gridley, Jacob Born, John E. Muller, David Coleman, Gamaliel Lewyatt, James H. Chapman. Treasurer—Jas. G. Moffet. Secretaries—George Boyd and John J. Silcock. The Club will give their Twelfth Annual Ball, at the Apollo, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb 17, in commemoration of the ratification of the Treaty of Ghent.

☞ **Money Auction.**—The extraordinary success which has attended the GREENWICH BUILDING ASSOCIATION, will enable the officers to offer ten or twelve shares for redemption THIS EVENING, in the Bleecker Building, Bleecker, near Morton st. All who would like to learn the principles, and understand the practical operations, are invited to attend.
The members are requested to call TO-DAY at the office, No. 48, 8th-av., and pay their dues, as it may not be possible to receive the money at the public meeting. Members who do not pay will be liable to the usual fine.
CHARLES CRANE, President.
DAVID MILLIKEN, Vice President.
R. Ross, Jr., Office No 48 8th-av. 6f lt

☞ **Secure a House.**—The office of the EAST RIVER BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, No. 514 Grand-st., is now open daily, between the hours of 12 to 3, and 5½ to 9 o'clock, P. M., to receive new subscribers. Entrance fee, $2; Monthly dues, $3. President, OBADIAH WESCOTT, Vice-President, JAMES WHITE. Assistant Vice-President, SAMUEL B. GORDON.
TRUSTEES.
Robert H. Johnson, Augustus Morand, Jacob E. Howard, David A. Forbes, Thos. C. Gould, Daniel Underhill, John Cooper, Alex'r W. Smith, Edward Collen.
CHAS. E. ANDERSON, Secretary.
MARCUS P. FERRIS, Counsellor and Attorney.
SAMUEL ATKINSON, Surveyor 6f 3t*

☞ **O. U. A. Liberty Chapter No. 15.**—Members are notified to attend the regular meeting THIS (Friday) EVENING, Feb 6, as important business will be brought up for action. By order of M. H. DUANE, Sachem.
RICHARD LIMBECK, C. of the C. 6f-lt*

☞ **A Daguerreotype Apparatus Complete**, with thorough instruction for fifty dollars by one of the oldest and best Operators in the United States. Apply at Williamson's Gallery, opposite Gilsey House, Fulton-st., Brooklyn. 6f-2t*

☞ **Notice.**—Passengers per steamship ARCTIC, for Liverpool, will please be on board at the foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, Feb 7, at 11 o'clock A. M., and send all baggage not wanted on the passage on board FRIDAY, Feb. 6, marked "Below," with the name of their berth.
5f ÆDWD. K. COLLINS, No 56 Wall-st.

☞ **Olive Branch Baptist Church**—Cor. of Madison and Montgomery-sts.—Preaching EVERY EVENING this week (Saturday excepted) at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Mr. HILL, of Plainfield, N. J. The public are affectionately invited to attend. 3f-4t*

☞ **The New-York Land and BUILDING ASSOCIATION** will furnish each of its members with a house and lot for the small monthly payment of $4! To the working man, there has been, as yet, offered no such practical advantage. The regular meetings for the payment of dues are the fourth MONDAY EVENING of each month. The subscription book is open at the office of the Secretary, where all necessary information can be obtained. The officers are—President, MILES CHAMBERS; Vice-President, CARLISLE CURRIE; Trustees, R. H. INGOLL, P. A. BAILEY, CHAS. HUGHES, ALEX. SANFORD, E. P. ROBERTS, C. V. ANDERSON, SAMUEL CANTRELL; Secretary, H. S. SMITH. Office No 1 Murray-st. 4f-6t*

☞ **The Citizens' Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Association.**—The Books of the Association are open for subscription, at their office, No. 192 Broadway, next door above Chatham. From 9 A. M. until 5 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock. Entrance fee $2, monthly dues $3 per month. An opportunity is offered to all males and females, minors and adults, by joining this Association, by paying $3 a month for a few years, to obtain a home or a capital sufficient to start a fair business. Pamphlets with articles of Association, By-laws and full explanation of its objects and plan, can be had gratis at the office.
SIMEON DRAPER, President
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Vice President
TRUSTEES.
John J. Herrick, Winchester P. Moody, Joel W. Mason, Geo. Schaefer, Jr., John F. Clarke, Wm. H. Dietz, Chas. L. Cornish, Wm. Thomson, S. Alburtus, Jr.
22-1m JOSIAH F. KENDALL, Secretary.

☞ **New-York Division, No. 1, S. of T.**—The members are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, as business of importance is then to be acted upon. By order,
5f 2t* THOS. EDGERLEY, R. S.

☞ **The Trustees of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE COMPANY** invite proposals for a loan of eight hundred thousand dollars, ($800,000,) for which bonds in sums of one thousand dollars ($1,000) each with interest at six (6) per cent., payable half yearly the principal payable in twenty years, will be issued—the payment of which bonds will be secured by a first mortgage upon the property, known as "The Merchants' Exchange," in the city of New-York, in favor of a board of Trustees, Samuel Knapp, and William Butler Duncan are Trustees. The present income of the property is about sixty-five thousand dollars ($65,000). It is presumed that it can be increased to ninety thousand dollars, ($90,000). Persons making proposals, will leave the same with JOHN J. PALMER, Esq., at the Merchants Bank on or before the 10th day of February next. No proposals can be received for a less rate than par. The proceeds of these bonds are to be applied to the payment of the liabilities of the Company now due. By order of the Board.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, President.
R. C. MCCORMICK, Secretary 4f-tF10

☞ **Phonography.**—Professor WEBSTER'S PHONOGRAPHIC CLASS meets on MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, at 7 o'clock, in Class Room No. 2 Clinton Hall, corner of Beekman and Nassau-sts. Persons who wish to join the Class are invited to be present, or call during business hours at the office of the Phonographic Rooms, No. 113 Nassau-st., third floor. j29-1misod

☞ **Day and Newell's PATENT PARAUTOPTIC BANK LOCK.**—The great Bank Lock exhibited by Mr. HOBBS, and triumphant at the World's Fair, and that has hitherto defied the whole world to pick or explode with gunpowder. Bankers, Brokers, and Merchants are invited to examine these Locks, at DAY & NEWELL'S office, No 14 Wall-st., New-York. 4m-eodlv

☞ **Quartz Mining** IN MARIPOSA COUN Y, CALIFORNIA.—BURNS'S RANCH GOLD MINING CO.—OFFICE No 45 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, Wall-st., New-York.
The Board of Directors of the Burns's Ranch Gold Mining Company, intending to prosecute this work with vigor offer for sale the remaining stock appropriated for Working Capital. Orders for stock may be addressed to the Secretary of the Company. By order of the Board of Directors
ALFRED D. SELLECK, Secretary
N. B.—Specimens from the mine can be seen at the office. Also, Maps and Pamphlets containing an account of its location, title, mineral riches, &c., may be had by applying as above. j20-tf

☞ **New-York Life Insurance Company.**—Office No. 106 Broadway.—Physicians in attendance daily from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M. MORRIS FRANKLIN, President
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.
Further information and a Prospectus of the Company can be had at the office, No. 106 Broadway. j5-1m

New-Jersey Items

—The residence of Mr. P. Teeple, at New-Market was consumed by fire on Wednesday morning before daylight, with all its contents. The family narrowly escaped. A barn and out-buildings of Mr. Van Deventer, in the same vicinity, were also destroyed with their contents on Saturday.

—The Coroner's Jury in the suspected poisoning case of Mrs. Whitaker at Jersey City, have rendered a verdict that she died from some unknown cause.

—A little girl named Rebecca Purey was scalded to death in Camden on Saturday night, by upsetting a kettle of boiling water upon herself in the absence of her mother.

—A bald eagle was shot in Elsinborough, Salem Co., recently, measuring eight feet from tip to tip of his wings.

—A pen of 17 hogs, weighing in the aggregate 8,092 pounds—an average of 476 each—were slaughtered in Woolwich, Gloucester Co., last week.

Judge Carpenter, of Rome, N. Y., has invented a method of preventing Railroad trains from running off. It consists of a middle rail in the centre of, and raised considerably above, the two outer rails, and fastened to the same cross-ties. A saddle is attached to the Engine and Cars at both ends, which sets over the middle rail, with friction rollers to play on both sides of it, thereby preventing the cars from rocking or running off. Whenever there is a tendency to run off, these friction rollers play against the middle rail, and bring them back to their place again. It costs $500 a mile.

—A bright boy of six years, a son of Edw. T. Matthews, of Princeton, Mass., lost his life on Saturday last, in consequence of being caught in the belt of a wheel in a mill in that place. The wheel was running with unusual speed, and the father, who was present, was compelled to descend two flights of stairs to shut down the gate. On returning, his little boy was whirling upon the shaft before him at the rate of some five hundred evolutions per minute. One arm was broken and dangled loosely from the body as it struck the surrounding objects in rapid succession, and both legs were frightfully mangled and crushed in their contact with the floor overhead. The child lived about two hours.

New Post Offices have been established in this State at North Pembroke, Genesee county, Levi Blackman, Postmaster; at North Centreville, Oswego county, Uri Salisbury Postmaster; at Circleville, Orange county, David Bull Postmaster.

New-York Daily Times.

KOSSUTH AT CLEVELAND.

Gov. KOSSUTH met the citizens of Cleveland, Ohio, at the Melodeon, in that city, on Monday afternoon, the 3d inst. Delegations were present from Ravenna, Lake County, and the Free Presbyterian Church, each of whom contributed a purse of "material aid." Senator GILLETT, on behalf of the Legislative Committee, also addressed KOSSUTH, welcoming him to the State, and assuring him that Ohio yields to no State in the sincerity with which its Legislature had adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we declare the Russian past intervention in the affairs of Hungary, a violation of the law of nations, which, if repeated, would not be regarded indifferently by the people of the State of Ohio."

KOSSUTH replied briefly to the speech.

He was also addressed on behalf of the Germans, the Hungarian Society of Cleveland, and by Judge STARKWEATHER on behalf of the whole people.

KOSSUTH responded as follows:

I have very seldom in my life expected to satisfy anticipations founded upon expected eloquence; but in this moment I indeed fear not only that I shall not satisfy, but disappoint you, after what I have heard, I give myself as I am, and you will take me as I give myself.

I have often been told that every stranger once upon the soil of free America, is under the protection of your institutions and of your laws; and that one benefit of your institutions and of your laws is freedom of word. I have very often been encouraged to speak freely my mind. You will excuse me for availing myself of this benefit, even on the present occasion. I will speak freely.

Sir, if I be not mistaken, it is now the 156th time (I am sure it is the 34th time since I left Washington on the 12th of January) that I have had the honor to address an American audience, in that tongue which I learned from Shakspere in an Austrian prison for having dared to claim the right of a Free Press, which now, like the hundred handed Briareus of old, pours my words by thousands of canals, into the hearts of millions of freemen, composing in their national capacity a mighty Republic, destined to become the Executive power of the law of nations, upon which rests the independence of the world from all overwhelming despotism.

The Press is nobly rewarding me for what I have suffered in its cause. The ways of Providence are wonderful. May the Free Press never forget its life principle—"Justice and Truth,"—May it always be watchful with its thousand eyes, that the secret craft of Russian diplomacy may never succeed to degrade one single organ of the American Press to act, by blind animosity, or out of universal prediction of one particular interest, the part of Russia's unconscious tool.

Sir, After having spoken so often and so much; and the Free Press having conveyed my principles, my arguments and my prayers, to almost every homestead of this vast Republic, I may well be permitted to believe that the custom of speaking is past, and the stadium of practical action has come. For myself, were I even not worn out by the oratory part of my duties, I feel in the highest degree the unavoidable necessity to employ the largest possible amount of my time and energy to that which, in common life we call "*business matters*"—the assiduous work of details—this unconspicuous but indispensable part of every practical life, without which neither a private nor a public man comes ever to a "*green bough*."

Almost every packet brings news about such a new development of the unhesitating progress of absolutistical reaction in Europe, and almost every new step of the despotic powers is accompanied by such incidents of particular importance, that it were indeed the most unpardonable neglect of my most sacred duties, if I should neglect with all possible energy to exert all that influence which Providence has placed in my undeserving hands, by the confidence of nations bestowed upon me, in order to prevent mischief, to counteract the influence of evil, to combine the activity of the righteous and of the good, to check the plots of vile intriguers or weak characters, unconscious tools of the first, to direct the action of inconsiderate friends, who, with the possible intentions often do more harm in a day, than the wisest men can repair in a year; and above all, to accomplish those preparations which are indispensable to meet the exigencies of the future, and to come to that aim, for the success of which, I humbly claim the protection of principles from the People of the United States, in its public capacity, and its substantial aid from its private generosity.

You, of course, are aware of the fact, that all this together, presents such a vast field for restless activity, that for it every moment of all my time, however simply employed scarcely could suffice. I am often asked, what are the instrumentalities for this my activity? And this question, of course, cannot be answered publicly, as I am absolutely unwilling to let the enemies of my country and of the oppressed nations of Europe look at my cards. It is my destiny to have to act a soldier's part; and a soldier has not only to fight, but also to prepare; and the best means to lose the impending battle, would be, indeed, to send over to the enemy the plan of our intended battle. Here is the proof. In France, inconsiderate men have so much spoken of their intended battle, that it is quite natural to see the battle lost before it is fought. I mean the battle and not the campaign. A lost battle is not yet a lost campaign. But if by this very circumstance my doings have increased, it is my duty to follow the maxim indispensable to a soldier—that if my very cap would make known the plan of my operations, I would burn the cap instantly.

However, so much I may be permitted to state, that it is not without reason that I forsake every idea of rest and tranquility, and sacrifice all that remains in me of energy and strength. If I had not hope—if, under certain conditions, I had not the certainty of success, I would indeed prefer tranquility to all, even should it be the tranquility of the cold grave. But, because I see success before the eyes of my burning patriotism, it is therefore I go on like the poor wandering bird, restless and joyless, but with hope. This prospect of successes my sanguine hope with me; it is the knowledge of what exists, and of what is prepared—the knowledge of not only what I wish, but also of what I am able to do.

To be sure, the substantial aid which I humbly claim is indispensable to this activity and to that success, but even that substantial aid is in itself not the aim, but only the means to an aim. It must be employed, and to be employed, time and activity are necessary. And if, day by day, I have to employ all my time in preparing addresses, and in delivering them, the business remains uncome, of course.

It is a wise word of wise Solomon, that "to everything there is a season, and a time to every purpose under heaven—a time to plant and a time to pluck, a time to keep silence and a time to speak, a time of war and a time of peace." It therefore, the people of the United States has in its generosity indeed resolved really to benefit that cause which it honors by so warm a sympathy, it will allow me to follow the wise advice of Solomon the wise, and not still claim speeches when the time of action has come.

The free press of America will, I hope, help me to convey this practical necessity to the public mind, and moreover, that it will lend me its powerful aid to tell now and then, to all the Lord, what my feeble voice could tell but to a particular audience.

But I believe also that the stadium of action is not only attained in respect to myself, but also in respect to the public opinion of the United States.

There are two means to support effectually and beneficially the cause of European Freedom and National Independence. The first is the political part, the foreign policy of the country founded upon principles in harmony with your country's position and your Republican Institutions. The second is substantial aid.

As to the first, it is with intense gratitude, that I see those principles which I humbly plead, come to the point, when the tribunal is about to pronounce. The great National Jury, the People, gave and gives incessantly its favorable verdict: the State Legislatures are about to pronounce the votes, and the cause is moved before the high court of your National Congress. I have to listen with reverential awe to what my judges pronounce, be it life or be it death, pleading must cease.

As to the substantial aid, this very meeting which I now respectfully address, is an evident proof that the sympathy of the people has taken the course of operative activity; and I express my humble thanks for it. The first ripens here; the harvest draws near. Allow me to avail myself of this opportunity to express also my warmest thanks, in my bleeding country's name, to the several delegations of several different associations of friends of Hungary, which, in such a beautiful way, have anticipated my wishes, and, in honoring me by their presence, have mightily contributed to increase the solemnity, as well as practical character of the present occasion. May they be pleased to pursue what they have so generously begun, and may they be pleased kindly to accept my humble thanks for themselves and their constituents.

Central associations of friends of Hungary, around which cluster county associations—summing up in their turn, local and particular associations—that is the only practical means to see the cause of European freedom and independence, protected by the generous support of the people of your Republic at large. I beseech all generous friends animated by kind intentions for my cause, not to delay the formation of such associations, and not to make that formation dependent upon my arrival in whatever place. If I were to wander along during the time that is yet left me before the hour strikes,—if I were to wander along like Ahaserus, the Eternal Jew, I could but visit a small portion of your immense Republic—that world in itself. And Europe, which now so anxiously watches the result of my humble proceedings, could see but few associations, if their formations should depend on my personal presence; and if even there where I might be permitted to stray, that formation would be delayed till I come, the will of the sovereign people would not be registered in time to weigh in your National councils before the sentence is passed. Besides, if it should be denied that I shall personally have the honor to receive the generous boon of every association, their number would again be very limited, and that highly beneficial combination which I here with thankful heart see and happily realize—local associations concentrating around the central association in Northern Ohio in Cleveland—this beneficial combination would never develope at large, though it is *that* development upon which your people's generous sympathy depends.

I may be answered that I, being the petitioner, it is I who must conform to the wishes of my benefactors. And that is true. I do not mistake the exigencies of my humble position, and am thankfully ready to comply with all humility, but of course only within the limits of possibility. Would that I were able to multiply myself in time and space, and fly to a hundred places at once! How happy would I feel; particularly if one edition of me multiplied self could remain in a snug little room to perform the details of business matters. But, as unfortunately all this is impossible, I have no choice but to rely upon the people's generosity, and to put the practical issue into the People's high-minded spirit, acting on the noble motives of lofty principles, love of Justice, Right and Liberty, and of the consciousness of your country's position.

In respect to the matter of substantial aid, I beg leave to recall to your memory, that I have already in New-York started the idea of a National Hungarian Loan, in small shares of one, five and ten dollars, with the exact fac simile of my signature, and with the likeness of my worn out and indifferent face; and of larger shares of fifty and one hundred dollars with my autograph signature. The smaller ones I could not sign with my own hands, because only to sign a hundred thousand would require at least one hundred days;—and, oh my God, what immense events may happen in one hundred days! Napoleon (not the little, but the great) has won and lost an Empire in a hundred days. There are some despots in the world who may experience the same.

I prepared the smaller shares for those generous men, who ennoble the title of man with hard honest work, and through hard working bestow their help to the great cause of National Freedom on earth. The larger shares I have prepared to give an opportunity for benevolence to those to whom God has given more than they require. It is a noble privilege of the richer to do more good; and besides it is not a mere gift, it is a loan, for either Freedom has no future on earth, or Hungary has a future yet; and Hungary once more independent and free, has ample resources to pay that small loan, which in ample degree the generous people of the United States remembering, in the hour of its trial and need, when the Independence of this glorious country, was yet a question of doubtful issue.

Hungary has no public debt; it has fifteen millions of population; a territory of more than one hundred thousand square English miles; abundant in the greatest variety of nature's blessings, if the doom of oppression be taken from it.

The State of Hungary has public landed property administered badly, worth more than one hundred millions of dollars, at the low price, which it was already an established principle of my administration to sell in small shares to suit the poorer classes.

Hungary has rich gold, silver, copper, quicksilver, antimony, iron, sulphur, nickel, coal and other mines, and Hungary has the richest salt mines in the world, where the extraction of one hundred weight of the purest stone salt amounts to but little more than one shilling of your money; and though that is sold by Government at the price of two to three and a half dollars, and thus the consumption is of course very restricted, still yields a net revenue of five million dollars a year to the Government—(but no, not Government, usurpation now!)—employed, together with all the life-sweat of the people to crush the spirit of freedom by soldiers, hangmen, policemen, and spies, harrassing the people in its domestic life, and the sanctuary of its family, with oppression more torturing than death, of which a free American has no idea, nor with the boldest imagination can conceive.

You see by these, gentlemen, that Hungary once free, —and free it will be—has ample resources to pay your generous loan, playingly, within a year, without any taxation of the people itself; and pay it will, because every shilling of your generous aid will be faithfully employed to its restoration to freedom and independence. I may point to my whole life as a guarantee to that purpose. I had millions to my disposition, intrusted to me by my people's confidence; and here I stand, penniless and poor, not knowing what my poor children will eat to-morrow, if I die to-day; and I am proud that I am poor—and that very honor I pledge to you, that every shilling of what your generosity gives in my land, will be employed to its own benefit. In that respect, I yield to no consideration, to no arrangement, to no claims,—and equally as I have provided for the case, should anything human befall me before the sun of freedom rises over Hungary's gloomy night, I am also ready, if it be your people's will, to accept every control consistent with the necessary conditions of success.

I am happy to inform you, gentlemen, that, after many difficulties, the shares of this intended loan are prepared to be issued; this is again one part of the business matter which claims my time; I will make the necessary dispositions that every central association of friends of Hungary be provided with a portion of the loan shares, to provide in their turn, the county associations with them. I confidently hope that the formation of associations, and the issue of these loan shares will assist, each the other mutually; certainly they can, if generous, energetic men lend me their active aid to that beneficial purpose. Allow me humbly to draw your attention to this.

Now, some few remarks, yet, if you please.

I am told, that generous friends of freedom of a certain religious denomination, to which half of my countrymen, all Italy, half of Germany, and many other millions belong, all attached to their religion, and all hostile to oppression and tyranny,—I am told that they are threatened by ecclesiastical censure, should they dare to participate in whatever demonstration in favor of my cause. I hope it is not true, but so it was reported, and should it be true, then, indeed, I could not forbear to exclaim—O my God, how often thy name is profaned by those who bear it upon their lips! I confidently trust, that those of whom I speak are too religious not to feel revolted at seeing the authority of religion misused to support Russian oppression. This is a matter of conscience and of principles, and there I leave it, grieved in my very heart, but trusting to Religion and to God.

I am also told that there is a movement intended to alienate the citizens of the United States of Irish extraction, from countenancing every liberal move nent in Europe by the suggestion, that if despotism on the European continent prevails, the despots will be powerful enough to crush Great Britain.

I know full well that freedom, though finding an echo in every man's breast, can by nobody be more beloved than by such a nation as the brave sons of Green Erin are. Irishmen love freedom, so they cannot side with despotism. The fatherland of the Emmets and Grattans, of the Currans and O'Connell—the giant of patriotism and paragon of resistless agitation for his country's sake—the land where Wolf Tone bled, and Moore sung his heart-rending Irish Melodies, and his songs of oppressed nations—that land cannot forsake the cause of national freedom, and never will side with despotism. But let me humbly ask if all-overwhelming despotism should indeed succeed to crush Albion, would it crush Albion to make Erin free? Would despots fight and gain—have they ever fought and gained, to make nations free? I appeal to the conscience of Erin, to God, and to history. He who sides with despots will become their slave.

Help the European continent to national independence and self-government. For my country, Italy, and France, this self-government can be but republican. Help by your manly, just and resolute attitude, to develop that public opinion of England itself, that it may side, out of whatever consideration, with the cause of oppressed nations against sanguinary despotism. The despots crushed, the sun of freedom will cast its warming rays over the green gem of the sea also; the people of England will become just; a large party of it feels Erin's wrongs, and the fundamental principles of your institutions—federative union with self-government, will prevail over the earth.

One word more and I have done. Solomon chose wisdom amongst all the gifts of the Lord. He who will be wise must, before all, look up to the Lord. Where is He to be seen, will you ask me? Every where where nature is seen. The Almighty has often written the destiny of men and nations in the very ranges of the mountains and in the currents of streams. Do you believe that the mighty combination of your immense Lakes, leading to the Atlantic, is but a mere play of nature's whims? No, it is the finger of God pointing out to the vast region of the father of rivers the necessity to be connected with old Europe. Do not disregard the finger of God. Triumph of despotism in Europe shuts out the boundless natural products of Western America from the market. Beware ere it be too late.

I stand upon the very shores of that Lake where Commodore Perry built his fleet and led it bravely on to victory. You know his motto, with which he no sted his Union jack on board the *St. Lawrence* with Captain Lawrence's dying word—"Don't give up the ship."

People of America! "Don't give up the ship" of national freedom and national independence, surrounded by the Barclay's of despotism and the Perry's of liberated nations.

The Rev. Dr. AIKIN then addressed the guest on behalf of the Clergy as follows:

GOVERNOR:—Permit me, at the request and on the behalf of a number of Clergymen in this city and in Northern Ohio, of different Protestant denominations, to give you our sincere and hearty welcome, and to assure you of the very great respect we entertain for you as the friend of humanity, and the advocate of civil and religious liberty. In your late desperate struggle for it, our hearts and prayers were with you; and now we sympathize with you in the depressed condition of your noble country.

We welcome you, also, as the friend of Protestant Christianity—the twin sister of civil liberty. It has given us pleasure to notice, that in your public address, you are not ashamed to avow your full and cordial belief in the Christian religion—to acknowledge your dependence on God and His providence in all your ways.

Sir, we cannot but respect and love you for your enlightened and liberal principles, and especially for your unflinching integrity in adhering to your religion amid the temptations offered to apostacy in the land of Muscovites.

In looking over your eventful history, and at the present indications of Providence in Europe, we cherish the hope that you have yet a great and glorious mission to accomplish on earth. May your life and health be preserved to execute it. May the God of Heaven direct and prosper you, and yet make you the honored instrument of overturning despotism and establishing upon its ruins constitutional liberty, not only in your beloved Hungary, but through out the world.

KOSSUTH replied: Reverend Sir, whenever ministers of the gospel honor me in the task of my mission, by a kind word of approbation and advice to trust in a bountiful Providence, I receive it with profound emotion as a consolation of religion, which, inspiring us with trust in God, never fails to impart strength to our hearts in bearing up against adversities, though we were forsaken by all the world. And I, though a homeless exile now, have often experienced in my life, the wonderful protection of Divine Providence, that it would be indeed a more than criminal ingratitude on my part not to trust to it, with unspeakable faith and firm conviction, like as a child trusts to its father's care and its mother's love.

I know that though every man would forsake my bleeding country's cause, our Father in Heaven will not forsake it, because that cause is righteous and just. He has noted down in his eternal book my nation's sufferings, and numbered with merciful care, my nation's tears. The hour of judgment will come; and this judgment is life and resurrection to the just. [Applause.] "The damsel is not dead but sleepeth."

He, in his eternal wisdom, often avails himself of instrumentalities to accomplish his sacred design. I may be permitted to take, for such an instrumentality, the sympathy of that people, which, above all, he has blessed with the fairest gifts of freedom on earth. And let me tell you, that this sympathy is well bestowed, because it is bestowed upon the cause of civil and religious liberty on earth. Your pious prayers for this will mount to Heaven as a grateful offering. Let me entreat you to pray fervently that in no part of the world Religion should be profaned by degrading it to an instrumentality of oppression and despotism.

Reverend gentlemen, I beseech you to bless my country's cause; and humbly thank you for the benefit of your approbation and your sympathy. [Applause.]

The Ladies' Hungarian Society then presented a neat Address, to which

KOSSUTH replied: Ladies, as in the instinct of the people the spirit of the age is revealed, thus in the affection of mankind that spirit is manifested, which, emanating from the Almighty's throne, pervades the universe with life, and that spirit is love. [Applause.]

What a beautiful view, to see this vivifying spirit of the Universe personified in the master-work of the Creation—woman, bestowing its warming breath upon the chilled heart of oppressed nations. The heart will revive, warmed by the heavenly breath of your affections, like as nature revives, warmed by the Spring breezes.

Ladies, you have anticipated my wishes, by forming yourselves into an Association of the Friends of Hungary. I feel a deep emotion in acknowledging your kindness; but I am not surprised at it. A German Poet has a beautiful word—

"*Was kein verstand der verstandigen sicht,*
Das libel in einfelt ein kindlich gemith."

I cannot translate it in English. The English language has no "*gemith.*" The meaning is—"What no wisdom of the wise perceives, that a childish tender heart performs in simplicity." [Applause.]

Let me entreat you, ladies, to go on in your noble work of love for my down-trodden fatherland; in the hearts of the poor you will find easy work. The people's heart is warm. It loves what you honor by your affection. May the Almighty grant, that in other quarters also, you may meet the same love, not as an exception, as a rule. Should it be otherwise—should cold calculation—erroneous because but influenced by momentary material motives—should coldness be the rule, and love but the exception, then I am sorry to say, you would have full reason to take for a homely truth the words of Shakspeare's Hamlet—

"There is something rotten in Denmark."

[Laughter.

It is no merry matter, gentlemen—it is rather a matter of deep sorrow. There is danger in it—great danger for your own country's future.

Ladies, accept kindly for your support, my most warm thanks in my country's name.

Throughout the entire proceedings the greatest enthusiasm was manifested.

NEW-YORK CITY.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—The annual Ball of the Jews' Hospital was given at Niblo's Saloon, on Wednesday evening. There were over eight hundred persons present, and the entertainment was faultless. The proceeds will be devoted to the maintenance of the Hospital.

—Leopold Wesley Loo, one of the Hungarians who came to this country in the *Mississippi*, was arrested on Wednesday upon a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. He was collecting contributions for the indigent Hungarians, which he appropriated to his own use. The police report says that he confessed his guilt, and made the excuse that he had no means of support, and could not obtain employment. We think they will find it up-hill work to prove the charge of false pretenses.

—A steam plowing machine is now on exhibition in this city. It is intended to plow twelve furrows, and performs the operation of plowing, sowing, and harrowing, simultaneously.

—Archbishop HUGHES authorizes the statement that he has no knowledge of Mr. Wagstaff or his line of steamers to Galway, and that he never gave any certificate on any subject to that gentleman.

—The Church of the Holy Evangelists in Vandewaterstreet was sold at auction for $16,000.

—Among the passengers by the *Humboldt*, which arrived at this Port on Wednesday morning, was R. W. SYRES, Esq., bearer of dispatches from the American Minister at Paris.

—Mr. Fredericks, of the Chestnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia, yesterday visited this City for the purpose of engaging Mrs. SINCLAIR to appear at his establishment, and it is said that he was successful.

—A premium of $50 is offered for a through ticket to California, on either the *Prometheus*, *Ohio* or *Cherokee*.

—In answer to an inquiry made by a gentleman of this City, the Secretary of the Postmaster, Mr. BRADY, makes the following statement: The carriers are entitled to two cents fee on all mail letters, and one cent on all city drop letters. Foreign newspapers must be paid two cents postage, and the carrier is entitled to one-half cent per paper for delivery. Where only one paper is received, custom has given them one cent for their delivery, in addition to the United States postage. The English Government collects their own postage, and the United States their postage. A paper going to or coming from England cannot be paid to destination.

—The *Lantern* says that the following conundrum was sent to Professor ANDERSON, with certain anticipation of the Silver: "Why is New-York the cheapest place in the Union to procure India Rubbers?" "Because you can get over shoes in the mud for nothing." We think the ten things must be on the table when the Council holds another session.

—Messrs. Leghall and Cook have made a proposition to the Board of Aldermen to lay down a block of their new pavement. It is laid with newly-broken and well-cut stones, of a surface of from four to eight inches each, from seven to eight inches in hight, wedge-shaped, inserted in the foundation to the depth of four or five inches, well set in layers and vaulted, at a cost not to exceed $3 50 per square yard.

—Mr. FORREST commences an engagement at the Broadway Theatre, on Monday evening, and there is an *on dit* that the first Mrs. BROUGHAM, will also make her appearance at the same establishment.

—The property on the corner of Walker-street and the Bowery, has been purchased by the Directors of the Citizen's Bank. They will immediately erect a new building, suitable for banking purposes.

—A contract for 10,000 gallons of Sperm Oil for City use, has been awarded to Messrs. Kingsland & Sutton, by the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps.

—A bill has passed the Senate of this State which provides that the grade of a street shall not be altered except upon the written consent of the owners of at least two-thirds of the land in lineal feet fronting on each side of the street, the grade of which is proposed to be altered.

—The Superintendent of Lamps and Gas requests the Police to "report all public lamps not burning at the proper hours." We hope the Police may soon obtain an increase of pay if they are to perform all this extra duty.

—The Street Inspectors have been authorized to clean the snow and ice from the cross-walks. They will have to dig if they find some of them.

—Richard H. Bliss was arrested on Thursday, upon a charge of stealing $10 from the pocket of Miss Elizabeth Lawchell. Bliss was committed.

—Michael Sullivan was knocked down by the Harlem Railroad cars, in the Bowery, on Wednesday evening. He was badly injured.

—Bill Sparkes, a notorious burglar, was arrested on Monday night, upon a charge of robbing the rope-walk in Forty-sixth-street, and also for robbing a dwelling-house in Forty-eighth-street. When first arrested, he declared his innocence of the charges brought against him, but on Wednesday he made a full confession of his guilt, and during the night he made an attempt to commit suicide, by hanging himself. He was discovered, and a strict watch kept over him.

—In the window of Hough's Exchange office, under the American Museum, there is a lump of gold valued at $2,706. It is a magnificent specimen, and appears to have been long subjected to the action of water.

—Farina, the great *Eau de Cologne* manufacturer, has engaged to keep a fountain of cologne water playing during the entire period of the American Industrial Exhibition, provided the amount consumed is admitted by our Government free of duty, which we presume should be done as a matter of course.

—A large portion of the specie which was lost overboard last week by the bursting of a keg, has been recovered.

INFANTICIDE BY A MOTHER.—On Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, a young woman named Augusta Frank, aged only 18 years, was taken into custody by Assistant Captain Baldwin, of the Nineteenth Patrol District, upon a charge of causing the death of her offspring soon after its birth. Augusta was engaged as a domestic in the family of Mr. Anthony Bruner, residing at the corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Ninth-avenue. On Monday last she became a mother, unknown to her employer, and during a temporary absence of the family, it is supposed, she threw the little creature down a sink in the yard. The next morning (Tuesday) she informed Mrs. Bruner of her illness, but not the cause, and requested to go to her father's house, corner of Forty-ninth-street and Seventh-avenue, which was granted. On Wednesday the family of Mr. Bruner had their suspicions aroused by circumstances that developed themselves after she had left, and finally searched for the body of the infant, which was found, and the necessary information imparted to the Police authorities, that resulted in the arrest of Augusta, to await the Coroner's investigation, which was held by Coroner Ives, and the Jury rendered a verdict as follows: "That the deceased female child was born prematurely, and that no violence was used upon it." Augusta was therefore discharged from custody.

SUICIDE.—At an early hour this morning, the occupants of a dwelling-house at No. 86 Reade-street were thrown into an alarming state of excitement, in consequence of the dead body of a man, covered with blood, being found in one of the out-buildings of the premises. The throat of the deceased was discovered to be cut from ear to ear with a razor, which was found lying beside him. He was recognised as a German named Gustavus Werppier, and the remains were removed to the Fifth Ward Station-House, by officer Gasque, where

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB 6, 1852.

Deportation.

Somehow or other Louis Bonaparte manages, wherever he is and whatever he does, to attain a pitch of extravagance that admits of no rivalry. At Strasbourg he was extravagantly ridiculous—witness the boots and sausages; at Boulogne he was extravagantly silly; his style of life was always too extravagant for a purse not half so long as his ears; and here at Paris his extravagancies have taken an exceedingly noxious form. They appear in the shape of heartless cruelty, and intense selfishness, transcending all possible preconceptions.

It may be remembered that in the cooling down of the blood-heat of the first Revolution in France, the rapid Guillotine was replaced by less energetic remedies for political heresy. The Bastille, with its lettres-de-cachet, was an obsolete, Capetian idea; the horrors of '93 it had become the fashion to shudder at; and the Directory eventually pitched upon a plan of inflicting the torture of protracted death, without involving any objectionable traits. The plan consisted in the transportation of all political offenders to the equatorial regions of Guiana, and it is a partial satisfaction to know that members of the Directory itself were among the earlier victims of the infernal device. This colony of Cayenne is a narrow strip of land, inconspicuous on ordinary maps, crowded in upon the eastern shore of South America. The face of the territory is made up of low, dank marshes, where immense masses of rotting vegetation send up perpetual pestilence; making the life of the foreigner a life of intolerable suffering, and death the easiest and most desirable of earthly goods. It is out of the question for Europeans to exist in the malaria. Turn to the narrative of those of the Directory, who were deported thither in 1795, and no help will be needed from the imagination to aggravate the horrors of the place.

To this realm of death Louis Bonaparte has sent *twenty-five hundred* Frenchmen. They have had no trial; their offenses are the subject of conjecture. Political agitation; an inchoate, but impracticable thought of doing what the President did himself, and that violently, on December 2d, is presumed to be one ground for banishment. Another, is the necessity of placing at a distance all whose public spirit, or personal and mental weight might at any time conflict with the development of the usurper's ultimate designs. And upon these pretexts, transparently selfish as they are, this army of his liberty-loving countrymen is subjected to the penalty of a death long drawn out (!) and the fate, from which all human beings shrink most instinctively, a death far from home, country, and friends. The deportation has simply this purport. Had it been desirable that the victims should ever again re-visit their native shores, another of the many colonies of France would have been selected as their temporary abiding place.

By this act, then, the new autocrat of France has classified himself with the Austrian and Neapolitan genus of royalty. He takes his place cheerfully in a category upon which the united execrations of humanity are poured out. If Europe had not been so recently aroused by the cruelties of Ferdinand II.; and if the fame of Haynau and Radetzsky had been less inodorous we should be less startled by finding the Frenchmen voluntarily in such company. As it is, the world can no longer permit the pretense of patriotism to justify the act of December 2. This deportation gives character to the *coup d'état*, proving it to be the dictate of a reckless, personal ambition. It is doubtful whether a *coup d'état* on the part of the "Reds" would have been marked by any equivalent act of ferocity.

From the New-York Tribune of Jan. 24.

"One good turn deserves another."—Mr. Webster, when a member of the Senate, voted *against* confirming the editor of the *Courier and Enquirer* as Minister to the Imperial Court of Vienna. In return, the *Courier* takes a deep-laid and terrible revenge. It supports Mr. Webster for the Presidency, and thus, as far as its influence can reach, destroys what chance he had of being elected to that office.

From the Courier and Enquirer, Feb 5.

In justice to Mr. Webster, however, we are now *authorized* and *requested* to say, that he never gave any such vote as these editors represent him to have given and that the whole story is a fabrication without a particle of truth to rest upon!

☞ Ought not the *Courier and Enquirer*, "in justice to Mr. Webster," to be a little more explicit? Does it mean to be understood as saying that "Mr. WEBSTER voted *in favor* of Mr. Webb's nomination as Chargé to Vienna? There were *seven* votes, out of sixty, on that side of the question. Is the Austrian organ "authorized and requested" to say that Mr. Webster's vote was one of the seven?

☞ Both parties in Maine give a unanimous pledge to the nominees of their respective National Conventions for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. The Whigs, in Legislative conference, recommended Gen. Scott and Gov. Jones. The Democrats, in State Convention, adopt the Baltimore platform, and agree to abide the nomination in that city next June. Gov. Hubbard, the present Executive, is to be supported by the Democrats for reelection.

Arrival of the Humboldt.

The U. S. M. steamship *Humboldt*, LINES, from Havre, Jan. 13, and Cowes, Jan. 14, with merchandize and passengers, to Mortimer Livingston, arrived yesterday morning. The *H.* has experienced very heavy weather; put into Halifax, Feb. 1, to repair damage to rudder. Jan. 19, lat. 50 30, lon. 23 00, saw a steamer, bound East.

On the day the *Humboldt* left Southampton, Lieut. E. H. McDonald, of Louisville, Ky., belonging to Captain Ellis's company of Cuban invaders, arrived in the English steamer from Vigo, Spain, who reported that ninety-two of the Cuban prisoners had been liberated, and would leave for the United States in an American bark from Corunna, about the 1st of February.

The news by the *Humboldt* was received some days since by Telegraph from Halifax. There is nothing in the papers of special interest or importance.

The Revolution in Chili.

Advices from Valparaiso to the 26th December, bring us full details of the late insurrection in Chili. In the electoral contest of the 25th June last, a candidate for the Presidency was put in nomination in Cojumbo and Concepcion, in opposition to the party which carried the day in the remaining ten Provinces of the Republic. These localities, not content that a majority of ten against two should determine the choice of President, raised the banner of insurrection, to accomplish by force what they could not effect by the ballot box.

The revolution of Coquimbo and that of Concepcion having occurred in the 6th and 13th of September, the battalion of Chacabuco was ordered to Valparaiso, and thence was to proceed by water to Serena, to suppress the movement. But this corps had resolved to revolutionize Valparaiso, and deliver to General Cruz the powerful resources of this central point of the Republic. Meanwhile the revolutionists of Coquimbo marched with a strong division towards Ancenagua. They were already in Petorca, near San Felipe, which was about to declare in favor of the revolution. The victory of Longomille, achieved on the 8th December, over the revolutionary forces of the South, by General D. Manuel Bulnes, who, on retiring from office Sept. 18th, took the chief command of the Constitutional army, defeated the plans of the revolutionists, and restored tranquility.

Five days after the ratification of the treaty of capitulation between Gens. Cruz and Bulnes, viz, on the 22d, Gen. Bulnes landed at Valparaiso, where he was received with distinguished honors. He afterwards proceeded to the capital, where new honors and congratulations awaited him, and President Montt acknowledged his services in the most cordial manner.

☞ Mr. S. Converse has published and is selling by personal application a new translation of Mosheim's Historical Commentaries on the state of Christianity during the first 325 years of the Christian era. It is a standard work, and is warmly commended by men of all denominations.

Life and Death Penalties.

"History shows us that the progress of mankind has been attended by a gradual abandonment of this principle of terrorization, whether it be called vindictive or exemplary. The sweet and blessed influences of humanity and of the religion of brotherhood have revealed an irrefragible tie of duty toward the most degraded outcast; hence the idea of reformation as connected with our treatment of criminals. The same influences have produced the kindred idea of cutting off the causes of crime by freeing society from savage and brutal customs and laws, which nurture the spirit of crime more than they awe the viciously inclined from its performance. Thus, breaking on the wheel, quartering, impaling, hanging in chains, all of which were once supposed necessary to terrify the people into virtue, have all been abandoned, not merely because they were inhuman in themselves, but because their exhibition had a bad effect upon society. So has the publicity of executions. And so, as we say, the entire practice of legal killing ought to be abandoned. And it will be. Society will perceive that it is not useful as a preventative of crime, but the contrary, while it is liable to the gravest objections otherwise. That these objections cannot be silenced by such special pleading or such wit as the *Times* expends upon them, may safely be concluded from the fact that similar considerations have not preserved the terrors of the wheel, the stake, or the gibbet."—*Tribune.*

History will certainly show that these cruel and unnatural punishments have passed into disuse. But the motive of the change is by no means correctly stated. The seventeenth century was an era in the annals of public law and the principles of legislation. The writings of Grotius and others had distinctly presented the true theory of Government, and incidentally cast light upon the doctrine of punishment. The popular notion of vengeance, attached to the infliction, was cleared away. With all the prevalent religious feeling of the time, it was declared that vengeance belonged to the Almighty alone. It was presumption for man to inflict it. If a criminal were put to death, it was only to relieve society of further apprehensions from his wickedness, and to serve as a warning to other wrong-doers. The authority of man could go no further. The great aim was what the *Tribune* is pleased to term "terrorization." A principle, the direct consequence of the former, was that every punishment should be proportioned as nearly as possible to the offence which it was intended to prevent. Any excess would savor of the heathenish theory of vengeance: and deficiency make it useless as a preventive. And before these well-meant doctrines the rack, the hanging in chains, the incremations fell promptly into disuse. We read little of them after the new principles had operated upon the common sense of mankind and influenced legislation. And that they operated speedily we may infer from the peculiar addiction of that age to religious concerns. The Reformed religion seized them at once, and Catholic countries were shamed into imitation. While, therefore, it is possible that the reasoning upon which the *Tribune* rests the merit of the amelioration had its weight, there is not the slightest evidence that it had, and any such assumptions must be regarded as purely gratuitous.

To tell the truth, we despair of getting anything sensible from the *Tribune* upon this subject. It is obviously indisposed to meet any of the issues we have tendered. It is so much easier to indulge in *ad captandum* denunciations of hanging, which is no part of the question; and delicate shuddering at the "brutalizing influences" of a scene that ought to have no spectators. If, however, the editor will not meet us upon our ground, we insist upon his return to his own. He started, it will be remembered, with censure of our preference of death to solitary confinement for life, as a penalty for atrocious crimes. The issue raised by it between death and the penalty of long imprisonment, necessarily attended with insanity; and instead of discussing it, the *Tribune* has nothing but foolish and uncalled-for deprecations of hanging, as if that infliction were the only alternative to life. It has disclaimed any other than a doubtful species of subordinate sympathy for the culprit, and "spreads itself" upon the demoralizing influence of a *public execution on the gallows*. To make it at all relevant, the *Times* should have avowed a preference for that particular way to death. We should have held that publicity and the latter were essential elements of justice. But not doing so, or having any disposition to do so, we are at a loss to conceive what our neighbor is after. We argue in favor of a general principle, involving innumerable modes; and the *Tribune* conclusively contends against one particular mode, and is comforted with the illusion that its very slender reasoning goes a great way. We repeat, the murderer ought to know, that if the blow to which the demon is instigating him actually fall, he shall surely die. The fruition of this foreknowledge we are quite willing to leave to the taste of the *Tribune*, its friends of anti-death affinities, or anybody else cunning in the handicraft of extinguishing life. The refinement of the means shall be no objection. A narcotic, venesection, suffocation, or drowning in a sack, are at their service. It may be so managed that the most delicately sensitive may inspect the infliction without being shocked by a contorted limb, or a writhing feature. All that is needed, is that death, however procured, shall always stand in sight of the criminally disposed, as a terror from the commission of the guilty deed. True, we might so far consult the *Tribune's* scruples as to stipulate for the privacy of the punishment. There is no call for publicity. From the moment when the sentence has been pronounced in court, it would be better that nothing should be known beyond this record: The criminal has voluntarily placed himself under the penalties of law; proved himself dangerous to society; and, that his fate may be an example of justice rather than of successful crime, he has suffered death. The world cares to know nothing further. The terror of the example needs no heightening. The very secrecy of the final fact, adds to its exemplary value.

And if this be so: if the sight of the infliction is unnecessary to enforce the lesson, if it need only to be well established that the shedder of blood is uniformly put to death, to obtain the entire preventive efficacy of the punishment; then is all this maudlin solicitude about the sensibilities of people, who have so little sensibility as to be willing witnesses of a hanging, simply ridiculous. When the gallows or guillotine are thrust into a public place, and the world is obliged to look upon them habitually, the tendency is undoubtedly unhappy. But that in latter times is not the case; and the morals of the age now suffer little from such displays.

There is one thing we rejoice to see, at last, and that is a disposition on the part of the *Tribune* "to contemplate the case of the culprit." We have all along been assured that it could not do so "wholly or mainly;" but now we learn that the reformation of the offender is the great object of its longings. This is very well. Benevolence is always a redeeming trait, however tardy in its manifestation. In all minor offenses, reformation is not only desirable, but practicable; and however desirable, in the instance of a murderer, its practicability is more than doubtful. Besides, we shall leave it to the *Tribune* to estimate what will probably be the average decrease in homicide, when the law shall hold out against it no more formidable warning than this: "if you violate the sixth commandment you shall be placed temporarily in confinement, and subjected to means of reformation."

For the rest, we rejoice to hear that "solitary imprisonment is not the only substitute proposed for the death penalty." If anything has been discovered that really obviates that apparently inevitable evil, why is the *Tribune* so constipated about it? Because to implead it, would be an abandonment of the original issue between the other two penalties?

—Our remarks thus far have been some days in type, awaiting a less crowded state of our columns. The delay, it seems, has not been useless. The *Tribune*, in the meantime, has found something to say pertinent to the subject, and, it proves to be, that a Special Committee of the Legislature, reporting upon the condition of the State Prisons, have been, in the course of their labors,

"struck with the numerous cases of mental alienation among the convicts. A much larger number of the inmates of our prisons are more or less insane than the public imagine, or than the officers of the prisons themselves seem to be fully aware. Indeed, it is a matter of doubt whether any person comes out of prison, after serving out a sentence of six or more years, with a tolerably sound mind."

As the *Tribune* was disposed at the outset to doubt, what this paragraph confirms, we may regard it as in a fair way to recovery. At the same time, we can see nothing in the quotation that is not entirely affirmative of our position. It is one thing to seclude a human being for life, wearing out his intellect by tardy cruelty, until physical death finds him unprepared, unrepentant, and already mentally deceased. It is another to restore a man after temporary insurrection to life, light and renovated vigor of intellect, with ample opportunity for reformation and preparation for a future existence. What is objectionable in life-imprisonment is, that the mischief done to the criminal we can never repair. Society kills both body and soul when it shuts them up in life-long solitude. By inflicting death the soul at least stands some chance of escaping perdition, because the criminal can realize and perhaps fit himself for the event. The scruple has no application to short terms of imprisonment, because the released prisoner has time and understanding to use the means of self-amendment.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to The New-York Times.

Kossuth at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, (Ohio) Thursday, Feb. 5—9½ P.M.

KOSSUTH addressed the people of Columbus this morning from a platform erected opposite the Neil House. He was welcomed on behalf of the people by the Hon. Samuel Galloway who went strongly for intervention.

Governor Wood, Lieut. Gov. Medill, members of the Clergy, members of the Legislature, and the Citizen's Committee were on the platform.

The members of the Senate—thirty-five in number—have each contributed $5 to the Hungarian fund, and the members of the House will do the same.

He was to meet the Legislature to-morrow, and leave for Cincinnati on Saturday, but his physician has just announced that he is sick and cannot speak to-morrow, nor go to Cincinnati till Monday.

Illness of Thaddeus Stevens—The Rumored Duel.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times:

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 5.

A report is current that Thaddeus Stevens was dying at Lancaster this morning. The announcement was made in the National Hotel by a stranger, and it is impossible to judge of its correctness. Mr. Stevens left Washington three weeks ago low in health and spirits.

The rumor that Senator Cooper and Governor Johnson were to fight a duel probably originated in the fact that Gov. J. stated in Philadelphia, in presence of several gentlemen, previous to the expiration of his term, that so soon as he should have lain aside the robes of office he should call Mr. Cooper to account. This, together with Mr. Cooper's appearance at Baltimore, gave rise to the report. J. W.

Personal Encounter in the Senate Chamber between Senator Borland and Mr. Kennedy of the Census Office.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb 5.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Senate this afternoon, Mr Kennedy, the Superintendent of the Census approached Mr. Borland; some words were exchanged, when Mr. Borland struck Kennedy in the face, breaking (it is said) his nose. Several Senators and others interfered and prevented further conflict.

The Collins Steamers—Our Postal Relations with Great Britain, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb 5.

The Naval Committee in the Senate and House will report favorably upon the petition granting additional aid to the Collins steamers, and the same will undoubtedly pass both branches of Congress.

It is stated that our Government has given notice to the British Government of its desire to break up the present postal arrangements between the two countries.

Accounts from Galveston state that four free negroes belonging to Massachusetts, who were arrested on the charge of attempting to abduct a slave, have been convicted and sentenced to be sold into slavery.

XXXIId CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE... WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 5.

The Senate met at half past 12 o'clock

REPORTS FROM DEPARTMENTS.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate reports from the Secretaries of War and Treasury, communicating information in relation to certain claims on Government; also, a report from the Secretary of War, communicating what has been done relative to an Asylum for disabled soldiers, also, a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, communicating information relative to the Light-house Service—all of which were referred, and ordered to be printed.

Mr HAMLIN, of Maine, offered a Resolution, ordering the printing of extra copies of the last Report. Referred to the Printing Committee.

PETITIONS

Mr CASS presented a petition of the workmen employed on the wings of the Capitol, with letters from the architect, and from the Secretary of the Interior, recommending that the work be continued during the winter. He also introduced a joint resolution authorizing the employment of the mechanics and laborers on the Capitol, under the direction of the architect, provided they shall wait for their pay till Congress makes an appropriation. Referred to the Committee on the Public Buildings.

Mr SEWARD presented a petition, praying for further protection to patentees.

Mr SHIELDS presented the memorial of Alfred Guthrie, a practical engineer, submitting the results of an investigation, made by him, into the causes of explosion of steamboilers. He spoke very highly of it, and it was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. STOCKTON presented several petitions against flogging in the Navy.

Mr. UNDERWOOD presented petitions for a new Board of Commissioners on claims against Mexico.

Mr KING presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature of Alabama, asking for an appropriation of twenty-five acres of land for a geological survey of the State. Referred.

Mr DAVIS presented several petitions for a modification of the tariff.

Mr. DOUGLAS' resolution, ordering the printing of five thousand copies of Captain STANSBURY'S Survey of the valley of the Salt Lake, was laid over.

CHARGE TO SWITZERLAND.

Mr BROADHEAD called up his resolution, directing an inquiry into the propriety of providing for an outfit and salary of a Charge to Switzerland. He said there were many reasons why the United States should be represented in Switzerland. It was now the only Republic in Europe. It was the only nursery of free principles on that Continent. Though it had been often assailed and surrounded by political storms, it had maintained its nationality and freedom. In 1848, it had adopted a constitution resembling our own. An American representative there would be of immense advantage to any refugee from oppression. The growing commercial relations between the United States and Switzerland also rendered it desirable that we should be represented there. We now furnished Switzerland with cotton, tobacco, rice, and manufactures. Their tariff on manufactures was liberal, and should be met with a corresponding spirit of liberality. The resolution was adopted.

NEW POST ROUTES.

Mr RUSK reported a joint resolution, making certain plank roads in New-York, Post routes, and it was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr SHIELDS, from the Select Committee, reported a bill, granting land to States for the relief and support of indigent insane

TERM OF APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. HALE's resolution of inquiry, relative to fixing a term of years to all appointments in the Army, was accepted

Mr. GWIN introduced a bill, providing a military force for the better protection of the people of Oregon and California.

On motion of Mr. SHIELDS, the resolution of sympathy for the Irish exiles was postponed till Saturday.

CENSUS PRINTING.

On motion of Mr. GWIN, the joint resolution, directing a contract to be made with Donaldson & Armstrong, for printing the returns of the Census was taken up

Mr. SMITH opposed Mr. BADGER's amendment, which provides that the work be done by D. & H., under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. If that was a compromise, it was like the handle of a jug, all on one side. Every objection to the original resolution applied with equal force to the amendment. The original resolution proposed to give to the *Union* newspaper, large profits on press-work and composition. The amendment goes farther, and gives them another profit on the binding. If this work was Congressional printing, it belonged to the contractor. If it was department printing, then, for Congress to take it from the Department and give it to the *Union* office, was gross usurpation. It was an indignity upon the Secretary of the Interior to take the making of contracts from him, and then requiring him to superintend the work. He dwelt upon the gross abuses, by former Congressional printers, and wanted to know if there was any reason to doubt but that, should the resolution pass, similar frauds and abuses would be continued. He gave notice of several amendments.

Mr. BALGER said he could not see any ground for supposing, in advance, that Donaldson & Armstrong intended to cheat the Government? It would be no very great indignity to take from the Secretary of the Interior the unimportant duty of deciding who was the lowest bidder—whether 25 was less than 50. Where was the clause of the Constitution which gives to the heads of Departments the power to contract for public printing? All the power they possess on that subject, has been given to them by Congress, and Congress can take it away. When the Senator talks about usurpation, in this respect, he used language without any meaning. He then defended Armstrong & Donaldson, as gentlemen who are capable to do the work in such manner as it should be done.

Mr. CASS argued in favor of the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. BORLAND opposed the resolution. The Senate had not that information necessary to know what was to be printed. The returns of Maryland, in the plan proposed by the Census Superintendent was before the Senate. Was Congress prepared to print what was therein contained? The Superintendent had put in much that he no authority in law to do. This he was unwilling to do. There was a historical account of the State and of the Counties; and then his medical statistics, none of which had been sanctioned by law. In the medical part, there were nice statistical discriminations upon fevers, upon which no two physicians concurred. Was Congress to print this stuff? Eighteen pages of history and twenty-five pages of medical statistics, out of a book of ninety-six pages. He was not prepared to say that either the history or medicine of the Superintendent was inaccurate; but who could decide those points? He did not consider that the Superintendent was possessed of the proper qualifications to write a book of history or medicine—and yet, if this book be printed, it will go forth as the official history and medical authority of the United States.

After some remarks from Mr. HAMLIN, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 5.

The HOUSE met at 12½ o'clock.

CIVIL AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. HOUSTON, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the Civil and Diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year ending June, 1853. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

BOUNTY LAND LAW.

The HOUSE then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the bill explanatory of the Bounty Land law of September, 1850.

Mr. BRENTON concluded his remarks commenced yesterday, summing up his argument thus: Where the Government's officers are required to dispose of the public lands for cash or its equivalent they are entitled to compensation for location of land warrants; therefore he favored that feature of the bill proposing to additionally compensate registers and receivers.

Mr. YATES took similar ground, and was satisfied that if the House could be bought to a fair consideration of the subject they would not refuse to vote an adequate compensation.

The general debate having terminated a large number of amendments were offered and explained in five minute speeches. The discussion involved the question whether the Bill should be passed, thereby making land warrants assignable, or whether it should be loaded down with other matters including additional compensation to land officers.

During the discussion, Mr. BISSELL made a remark which called up Mr STEPHENS, of Ga., who charged the gentleman from Illinois with making certain threats of its defeat, unless the Senate bill should be passed as it was.

Mr. BISSELL replied, he had made no threats, but had said the section for paying land officers should be stricken out. He would vote against the bill, and if the section should be stricken out, he supposed the gentleman from Georgia would vote against it.

Mr. STEPHENS responded, saying that Mr. BISSELL had given notice that the Senate would not sanction the striking out the provision for pay of the land officers, and Mr. STEPHENS called upon the House to vindicate their own dignity, and not to permit any such influence as that suggested.

Mr. DUNHAM proposed a substitute for the section of the Senate's bill for the pay of land officers.

Mr BISSELL opposed this,—it would not pass the Senate.

Mr. DUNHAM—Then let it go.

Mr. BISSELL replied yes; if the gentleman's bill can't pass all else must go down. He spoke of the bill as reported by Mr DUNHAM, as Chairman of the House Select Committee, as unmeaning and heterogeneous, and said, if the Senate Bill be thus amended, he would vote against it. This was what the gentleman from Georgia called a threat. Now he (BISSELL) had expressed the opinion that the bill would not pass the Senate if amended as had been proposed, and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. JONES) had informed the Committee that the Senate would pass any bill the House might send to that body—so there were it appears a threat on one side and a bullying on the other.

Mr. FITCH spoke of what he characterized as the blunders of Mr. DUNHAM, in the bill of the Select Committee.

Mr. DUNHAM expressed his obligation to his colleague for the courteous manner in which he had just spoken of him, and retorted by saying that Mr FITCH would, when he came to look into the matter, find that he had committed as great a blunder. Mr. DUNHAM said that there was NOT a proposition in the Bill of the Select Committee to which Mr. BISSELL had not given his assent, except this second section, and he appealed to the Select Committee in proof of the fact.

Mr. BISSELL said the gentleman was wholly mistaken, and after a conversation between them, Mr. BISSELL said the Bill which was reported to the House by Mr. DUNHAM was not precisely the one agreed to by the Select Committee, and related in what respect they (the Bills) differ.

Mr DUNHAM said the original language was precisely the same as it stands in the printed bill. The bill was drawn out in his own hand-writing, and sent to the printer just as it was rolled up in the Committee-room, and yet my colleague charges me with blunders as the unfortunate Chairman of the Committee, and the gentleman from Illinois tried to defeat the bill because we would not adopt his hashing.

The sharp shooting here terminated. Amendments continued to be offered to the section regulating the pay of Land officers, and were voted on. Without coming to a conclusion, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE. ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 5.

KOSSUTH.

The Assembly sent up the KOSSUTH resolutions as amended.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A report was received from the Auditor of the Canal Department relative to the digest of claims as requested by a resolution of the Senate of Jan. 22. Referred to the Canal Commissioners.

Mr Mc MURRAY gave notice of a bill for a bridge over the Hudson at Albany.

THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Mr MORGAN introduced a bill to increase the number of State pupils in the New-York State Institution for instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.

Mr COOLEY—A bill to authorize the School Commissioners of the town of Smithfield, in the County of Richmond, to mortgage the School property.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. BRISTOL, that the Committee on Judiciary having been directed to introduce a bill to compel the Canal Contractors to fulfil their contracts, be likewise requested to prepare a provision in the same bill compelling the State officers to abide by their contracts, with those doing the work. Adopted. Senate then adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES.

By Mr. A. ROSE, that the bill to amend the Law in relation to convicts kept in the State Prisons be referred to the Judiciary Committee. Agreed to.

REPORTS.

By Mr. HUTCHINS, favorably on the bill to amend the Revised Statutes in relation to voluntary assignments.

By Mr. KING, favorably on the bill relating to the sale of Drugs and Medicines, with amendments.

By Mr J. ROSE, favorably on the bill to incorporate the Mechanics and Traders Savings Institution in the City of New-York.

Mr GALE wished to have an opportunity to present a report adversely to the bill, and moved that it lay on the table. Agreed to.

Mr MOSS from the Joint Select Committee on the investigation of the Canal frauds stated they would report complete at the close of next week.

The reports of the New-York Eye Infirmary and of the Bowery Savings Bank were received.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. WILSON called up the resolutions offered by him some time since in relation to the tariff.

After a long discussion and without arriving at any conclusion the House refused to postpone their consideration indefinitely on a motion made to that effect by Mr. VAN SANTVOORD, and then adjourned.

Appointments by the Canal Board.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb 5.

The following appointments were made by the Canal Board to-day.

SUPERINTENDANTS ERIE CANAL.

Section 1—Smith Wakeman, West Troy.
Sec. 2—Simon Schermerhorn, Rotterdam.
Sec. 3—F. Newkirk, Port Jackson.
Sec. 4—W. J. H. Sanmer, Rockton.
Sec. 5—H. G. Root, Mohawk
Sec. 6—G. Graham, Oriskaney.
Sec. 7—J. Cooper, Oneida Depot.
Sec. 8—Aaron B. King, Detroit.
Sec. 9—H. Horton, Weedsport.
Sec. 10—V. G. Barnes, Newark.
Sec. 11—Isaac Joslin, Brockport.
Sec. 12—Orin Brett, Medina.
Sec. 13—Henry Barnes, Buffalo.

Champlain Canal—No 1—Tennis Waidron, Waterford. No. 2—Henry Wickes, Sandyhill. No. 3—D. Barrett, Dresden.

Oswego Canal.—Alanson Dodge, Granby.

Cayuga and Seneca.—O. C. Latham, Seneca Falls.

Chemung.—Greene Bennett.

Chemung Feeder.—Chatfield, Millport.

Crooked Lake Canal.—L. S. Ayres, Pen Yan.

Chenango.—Section 1—F. H. Greenly, Hamilton. Section 2—J. H. Moore, Norwich. Section 3—Jno. Hall, Fort Crane, P. O.

Genesee Valley Canal.—Section 1—A. S. Martindale, Lima. Section 2—H. H. Fitch, Oakland.

Black River Canal.—Caleb Goodrich, Boonville.

BOAT INSPECTORS.

City of New-York.—Stephen Gardner, W. B. Dunham, James Dunn, Samuel Allen.

CANAL COLLECTORS.

Erie Canal—New-York, Thomas Carlin; West Troy, James T. Davis; Schenectady, M. Detorrest; Fultonville, J. A. Sims; Rockton, Lansing Snell; Utica, H. J. Yates; Rome, F. Armstrong; Syracuse, F. A. Marsh; Montezuma, H. H. Whitney, Lyons, G. M. Cramer; Palmyra, N. Drake; Rochester, Wm. Mudgett, Brockport, T. Cornes; Albion, H. Gould; Medina, Joseph Gelson; Lockport, C. J. Fox; Tonawanda, F. F. Hoyer; Buckrock, L. P. Dayton; Buffalo, H. Parker.

Champlain Canal—Waterford, N. Adams; Schuylersville, J. Meighn; Glenn Falls, Charles Roberts; Whitehall, Henry Buel.

Oswego Canal—Salina, C. B. Scott; Oswego, W. Sumner.

Cayuga and Seneca Canal—Geneva, L. Kelly.

Chemung Canal—Havana, Wesley Smith; Horseheads, M. Rickey; Corning, T. M. Burney.

Crooked Lake Canal—Dresden, H. A. Condit; Penn Yan, D. A. Ogden.

Chenango Canal—N. N. Littlejohn; Oxford—Jeremiah York; Binghamton—J. H. Smith.

Genesee Valley Canal—Scottsville—M. Halstead; Canpa, O. Griffin; Dansville—J. Hartman; M. Morris—H. K. Miller.

Black River Canal—Brownville—H. Graves.

Oneida Lake Canal—Higgins—M. Collins.

Philadelphia Democratic County Convention—Exciting Scenes.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 5.

The Philadelphia County Democratic Convention met this afternoon in Northern Liberty Hall,—Alderman Rambo presiding. After electing Delegates to the Baltimore Convention, a resolution was offered instructing them to vote in the State Convention in favor of Lewis Cass.

An amendment was introduced substituting Mr. Buchanan's name.

The Chair put the vote on the amendment *viva voce*, and declared it carried—and the resolution as amended, carried.

A scene of great confusion ensued, in the midst of which the question of adjournment was put, and also pronounced carried.

The officers of the Convention then retreated out of a back window, and in the efforts of the Cassites to haul back the President to have the questions regularly taken, the whole skirt of his coat was torn off. Subsequently the majority, it is said, of the Convention reorganized—Wm. Byerly in the Chair, and the Cass resolution was unanimously adopted.

The members of the Convention, when elected, were principally Buchananites, but dissatisfaction at the Governor's appointments is believed to have changed their views in opposition to Pennsylvania's favorite son.

Jenny Lind Married.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 5.

M'lle Jenny Lind was married this morning to Otto Goldschmidt, the pianist, at the Revere House. The matter was conducted with the greatest privacy.

A certificate of the marriage was seen by your correspondent. The marriage is thus announced:

"BOSTON, 5th Feb.—Married, in this city, at the residence of Mr. S. G. Ward, by Rev. Charles Mason, assisted by Rev. Dr. Wainwright, of New-York—the Swedish Consul, Hon. Edward Everett, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Ward, Mr. N. J. Bowditch, her legal adviser, and other friends being present—Otto Goldschmidt, of Hamburg, to Mdlle. Jenny Lind, of Stockholm, Sweden."

The Southern Mail—Election in Maryland—The Free Banking Law, &c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 5.

The mail brings nothing South of Washington to-night.

The special election in Washington County, Maryland, has resulted in the triumph of French, the Whig candidate for the Senate. The Whigs and Democrats are consequently now tied in the Senate. During the election an affray occurred at the polls at Sharpsburg. Geo. W. Van Lear was assaulted and fatally injured by John H. Schenebly. The parties were friends heretofore.

The Free Banking Law was introduced in the Maryland House of Delegates to-day, and referred to a Select Committee.

From Liberia—The Attack upon Fishtown—Marine Disaster, &c

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 5.

Liberia papers to the 12th December, have been received by the *Boston Traveller*. The distressing condition of affairs at Grand Bassa, was the engrossing subject of interest.

In the attack upon Fishtown, Grando, the insurgents were joined by Prince Boyer, of Trade Town. They had marshaled forces from all quarters with the intention of entirely destroying the settlements at Grand Bassa. Other native Chiefs, and even foreign traders are implicated in the affair. The attack upon Fishtown was made Nov. 5; the village was sacked and burned, and 9 of the inhabitants murdered. Grande commanded in person, having about 300 troops—the garrison was taken by surprise. Among the murdered were 2 women and 4 children; the bodies were mutilated in a horrible manner.

It soon appeared that almost the entire Bassa country and Trade Town had joined Grando's rebellion, and that Mr. Lawrence, an English trader, was stimulating and aiding them. On the 11th December a general attack was made on Bassa Cove, at midnight, but was successfully repulsed—several of the assailants having been killed.

As the assailants fled to the wilderness, the air is said to have resounded with "Nabo," a cry of pain, the cannon of the Liberians having been well charged with slugs and grape shot. Scouting parties from Bassa Cove subsequently attacked and broke up the enemies towns.

On the 15th, they made another and more desperate attack on the Cove in great numbers, but were repulsed with the loss of from thirty to fifty killed and wounded, amongst them some of their chief warriors. After this repulse Grando wanted to leave the country, but his allies would not let him. He will probably soon be captured.

The Legislature met Dec. 1. President Roberts was inaugurated and delivered his Message.

The brig George Otis, Capt. Perkins, arrived at Boston this morning from Rio Janeiro, reports having spoken, January 4th, lat. 17 31 N., long. 40 28, the clipper ship *Hurricane*, Capt. Verry, from New-York for San Francisco, with loss of fore and main-topmasts. She would put into Rio Janeiro for repairs.

The Insurrection on the Rio Grande—The Mails, &c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 5.

The *Brownsville Flag* contains a letter dated the 16th January, from General Harney to General Urega, thanking him for his conduct during the recent insurrectionary movements on the Rio Grande.

The Southern mails are all through. The schooner *Townsend*, Jones, from San Juan, arrived at New-Orleans on the 27th January, with dispatches from Commodore Parker, who had been honored with a grand ball by the citizens of San Juan.

Later accounts from Rio Grande report that Carvajal, with five hundred men, was encamped fifteen miles from Davis's Rancho, and that recruits were daily arriving. The Mexican forces on the opposite side of the river number twelve hundred men, and the Mexican General was seizing and confiscating the property of the insurgents.

The harbor of Baltimore is now clear of ice. About forty vessels, some from Rio, others from San Francisco, St. Thomas, Rio Grande, Boston, New-York and other ports, have arrived—many of them bringing a large amount of produce. All the ice-bound vessels are run up to the city.

Conviction and Sentence for Post-Office Robbery, &c.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

George Bullock, committed at Savannah for the robbery of the post-office, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for six years. Two men, named Banks and Beech, who were lately arrested at Weldon for alleged kidnapping, have been discharged.

Sufferings at Sea.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 5.

The brig *Germ*, 45 days from Ignagua, for Boston, put into Portland yesterday, having experienced a continued succession of gales during the latter part of her passage, with severe cold. She lost her foretopmast, with connected sails, mainsail and jib. Also, lost one man, and had all her crew severely frost-bitten. At the time of her arrival at Wood Island Harbor, she leaked badly, and had four feet of water in her hold—had but one quart of fresh water left, and the crew having consumed all the provisions, were subsisting on arrow-root, which they had on freight.

Navigation of the Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Feb. 5.

The River is in fine navigable order, and it is now raining.

The Turf.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Feb. 5.

Captain Minor, of New-Orleans, challenges any horse in America, for $5 000 or $10,000, against his filly. The race to come off on the Metairie course, the first Monday in April

Notice to Mariners.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb 5.

The Buoy on Doboy and Taffello Sounds, at the entrance to the port of Darien have been replaced.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

The Jacksonville (Ill) Journal says that when the

I have dirtied myself for nothing." Hilarious cheering, this time. Mr. Phillips then touched on the Court-House chains—Judge Shaw's Candine Forks;—paid off Marshal Tukey for his insolence, and came to Mr. Webster. From that moment the crowd upon the floor began to take part in the exercises, and argue the matter with the orator. He spoke, among other things, of Mr. Webster's want of a *back-bone*. Cheers were then proposed for Mr. Webster, and given. "Poor cheers, these—very faint cheers, these," said Mr. P.; whereupon they were again proposed and given—fairly enough. The speaker went on, and in spite of the growing tumult, he seemed to have shot out all the arrows in his quiver when he sat down.

Mr. Garrison then spoke, and, alluding to the noises, said that any one desirous of contradicting the abolitionists, would be welcome to the platform. This challenge was immediately accepted, and a very young man who gave his name as Gunning Drake, came forward. The fun of the evening now grew fast and furious. Young Drake bowed with a certain sturdy tremulousness to the cardinal points and began to utter: but the gentry on the floor were in such ecstacy that he could only be heard by flashes, as it were. He nervously modified his Kossuth hat in his left hand, while he held up his right hand with rigid vehemence, as if he was apostrophising the Heavens. He came to defend Daniel Webster. He heard that gentleman who spoke last praise England, (Mr. Phillips had said that in England no Judge would creep on all fours into his Court.) Let him go to the Canadian Esquimaux. Daniel Webster was like that other Daniel in the lion's den. Our Daniel was in the den of these abolitionist lions! As he turned about and pointed to Garrison and the rest, the laughter and cheers were inordinate. The scene was certainly a curious one. There was a certain chivalry in poor Drake's proceeding, and yet no one could help laughing at the whole thing. Instead of standing in one place, he went walking up and down the platform, like a restless animal in a cage, always holding up his arms at the spasmodic angle, while on every side he was, as it were, baited with cries, questions, and remarks of the audience, all furiously good humored. Drake's arguments were good. He spoke of the slavery in England and Ireland in a disjointed manner, which, put into good grammar in a leading article, would read well enough, though, to be sure, when he stated that he was a red-hot loco-foco—was such, in fact, since he *began his career* in politics, and pledged himself to be so to the end—his audience *did* laugh consumedly. Still, Drake did a courageous thing; and when, from white, his head and face became red-hot and he left the platform, saying that, though he defended Webster, he was not sure he should vote for him, I felt that, after all, chivalry is not dead and that human nature has a good deal of the epic poetry of genius scattered through it, wanting only circumstance to develope it in a famous way.

After him, the deluge—a deluge of noises. Dr. Mellen came forward. But those on the floor—vigorous-lunged news-boys for the most part—began to jig, and shuffle and make rings, and the orator sat down. The Chairman then put his resolutions to the meeting, and when, after the yeas and nays had been duly responded to with a perfectly *equal* hubbub of sounds, he declared them carried *unanimously*; the multitude laughed once more, as if they had not laughed at all during the evening till that moment. The parterre folks seemed to be now preparing for something else of a jocular nature—when suddenly the lights overhead sunk down, and, clapping their hands on their pockets, the *oi polloi* made for the door, and got down stairs as fast as possible!

Thus ended the meeting in Faneuil Hall
Made against Slavery.

We are talking of a marginal railroad in this City of Boston. The Committee of the City Government appointed to consider the matter have made a favorable report. A survey of the streets has been made between the Worcester and Lowell depôts—passing through Kneeland, Sea, Broad, Commercial, Causeway and Lowell-streets. This line would connect all the stations; and the City Engineer estimates the cost at $125,000. Favorable grades exist all the way without leaving the streets, except for a short space at Fort Hill. Such a work as this would clear the business streets of the wagons and other vehicles that crowd them, and at the same time effect a great saving in the expense of keeping the thoroughfares in repair.

Boston is growing wealthy. But people say—that is, statistics say, that it is growing wicked. Crime is increasing faster than the population. In 1835 the commitments to our County Jail were 1 in 57-of the inhabitants; in 1851 they were 1 in 28. This is generally attributed, and, I believe justly, to the foreign immigration. And, speaking of immigration, the Hon. E. Everett read a Lecture before the Mercantile Library Association a few evenings since, in which he spoke very philosophically and favorably of this foreign immigration, though it certainly does vastly increase the taxation of our cities. He said that since 1790 over five millions of foreigners had become citizens of the Union—that they were welcome to come, at all times, and that their coming was all for the benefit of this continental republic. The discourse was a very cosmopolite one—and totally opposed to what has been called Native-Americanism, to which indeed Mr. Everett thus administered a very eloquent rebuke. The foreign interest must feel indebted for this liberal demonstration.

Another very good Lecture has been delivered here, before the same Society, by the Rev. Mr. Bellows of New-York. He showed up some of the "fallacies" of our "freemen" in fine style. A great many felt affronted to be told that human nature has little or no innate love of liberty in the abstract. Mr. Bellows told us we prefer ease to independence, and that we are apt to think liberty a thing which gives rights, but imposes no duties. Another fallacy, he said, is the idea that we are to wait till nations are *fit* for liberty, before we assist them. But in thus acting we only wait till despotism and superstition have brutified nations. These things never prepare a people for liberty, which is the basis of all civilization. Still another fallacy is that enthusiasm is unfriendly to freedom and even dangerous to free States. But he showed that all the good ever done in the world has been owing to enthusiasm. He closed his lecture by advising the young men to cultivate the faculty of enthusiasm—in opposition to the hard, practical mind of a trading people. This advice was greatly needed, for the youth of these latitudes are even more cool and practical than their parents—which last have lived farther back and closer to the more arduous and heroic period of our history. Mr. Bellows is allowed to be a very eloquent lecturer: though one of our penny papers here, laboring under a general sense of that gentleman's bold reprehension, condemns several of his words, such as "legs," "kicks," "hands'off," and one or two such desperate-looking particles. Indeed, we very much need such lecturers as Mr. Bellows and Mr. Beecher amongst us to break up the conservative ice that is so apt to grow on these waters, and thus keep the mental navigation open for the ships of the world.

The Forrest verdict has given very general satisfaction here. I have not heard or read of any exception to this feeling in Boston.

A new paper is about to be published here, called the *International Journal*. It will advocate reciprocity in trade, and all things else, between the States and the Northern Provinces, till the latter shall make up their minds, in a friendly spirit towards all concerned, to come within the Federal barriers.

Jenny Lind has been very quietly sojourning, for some days past, at Louisburg Square, in this City. Madame Thillon has been performing with pretty fair success at the Howard, where she will be succeeded by Mr. Buchanan. The *Black Swan* will sing at the Melodeon tomorrow night, for the first time. Mr. Brackett's marble group of "Mother and Child," is exhibited at Armory Hall, and in the same place Barnum's painting of the Crystal Palace.

If the snow has fallen elsewhere, as it has done here within the last twenty-four hours, there will be a renewed stoppage of trains on all the railroads. ION.

THE FIRST AMERICAN CLOTH.—Rev. Mr. Littlejohn, of New Haven, in his lecture before the Arts' Union, in this city on Monday night, remarked that the first piece of cloth ever made in the United States, was manufactured in Hartford, Conn., by Jeremiah Wadsworth, in 1790, and that Gen. Washington was dressed in a suit of clothes made from this cloth.—*Hartford Courant.*

THE NEW CAPITOL OF OHIO.—The new Capitol Building of the State of Ohio, now in the process of construction, will be one of the finest edifices in the country, and only second in extent and appearance to the National Capitol at Washington. It will cover an area of 56,636 square feet, being 304 by 184 feet in exterior measurement. Thus far, about $100,000 have been expended on it.

EXPRESSES.

VAN GAASBEEK'S SOUTH AMERICA AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND ISTHMUS TRANSPORTATION LINE, per the U. S. Mail steamships, and per steamers on the Chagres River. The proprietor of this Express in offering his facilities to the public, for speedy transmission of Freight, Packages, Parcels, Gold Dust, Specie, and every description of Merchandize, to and from the UNITED STATES, SOUTH AMERICA, and THE SANDWICH ISLANDS, would respectfully state, that having been engaged personally for the past two years in the transportation and shipping business, on the Isthmus of Panama and for some time connected with the House of Corwine Bro. & Co., of Panama, he does not offer his services as a green hand to California shippers. Having obtained the exclusive privilege from Messrs. GLEASON, RUSSELL & Co., to run this EXPRESS on the River steamers, the proprietor is thereby enabled to place his Express freight in Panama, at least two days in advance of any other Express—and guarantees to his patrons, that there shall be no detention of this Express between NEW-YORK and CALIFORNIA. The proprietor respectfully solicits a share of your patronage, assuring you that one trial will convince you that this Express is conducted upon the principles of SECURITY, EXPEDITION and PROMPTNESS.

Respectfully yours,
A. B. VAN GAASBEEK, No 25 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

AGENTS—Messrs. Gleason, Russell & Co., Chagres; I. W. McCobb, Gorgona and Cruces; Messrs. Corwine, Bro, & Co., Panama; Messrs. Burges, Gilbert & Still, San Francisco.

REFERENCES—Hatch & Yale, No. 75 Cedar-st., New-York; Briggs & Douglass, No. 142 Broadway, New-York. j23-3weod

FOREIGN EXPRESS—Samples, Parcels, &c., for warded to all parts of Great Britain and France, per steamer *Arctic*, to sail on SATURDAY, 7th inst. Orders promptly attended to by
5f-2t LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., No. 6 Wall-st.

A. H. PRIDE & CO.'S GREAT CALIFORNIA EXPRESS by every steamer. Through in charge of special Messengers. We respectfully announce that we are prepared to transport Packages, Parcels and Letters between New-York and San Francisco, at the most reasonable rates, and with as great dispatch as any other Express Company. We send a mail to all ports of South America on the Pacific; also, to the Sandwich Islands, China, Oregon and all parts of California, Chagres and Panama. Drafts, debts, notes, &c. collected in California. All goo's must be put up water-proof. A. H. PRIDE & CO.,
j31 1m No. 3 Broad-st., near Wall.

HASTINGS, LISBEY & FORBY,
WILL REMOVE ON THE 1st MARCH to their NEW STORE, No. 55 Dey-st., first door above Greenwich-st., adjoining Merchants Exchange Bank. They can be found for the present at No. 33 Liberty-st., up-stairs.
LOFTS TO LET.—Spacious and elegantly lighted Lofts in our new premises, No. 55 Dey-st., will be rented to a good tenant on reasonable terms. [6f-tf] H. L. & F.

DOREMUS & NIXON have removed for the present to Nos. 115 and 117 William-st., Washington Stores. j30-2w

U. S. PASSPORTS FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, an indispensable protection to travelers against foreign aggression. Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner, No. 66 Broadway. 2f-1m

WANTED.

MUSIC TEACHER.—A Lady, whose experience and success as a teacher on the pianoforte gives her confidence to offer her services to the public, will receive pupils at her own residence, No. 63 Court-st., Brooklyn, or that of her patrons. For reference and particulars, inquire of Mr. WATERS, at the warerooms of T. GILBERT & CO., Nos. 333 and 447 Broadway. 6f-1m

BOY WANTED—About 15 years of age, at the Piano Forte Warerooms of T. GILBERT & CO., 447 Broadway. One that can play the Piano Forte a little and would like to take lessons, preferred. Good reference required. 4 6f-2t HORACE WATERS.

TO DRUGGISTS.—Wanted to purchase, a DRUG STORE, doing a fair business, either in New-York or Brooklyn. Address "Pharmacy," office of this paper. 1t

TO SHOE MANUFACTURERS.—Wanted, a FOREMAN in a Ladies' Shoe Manufactory—one who thoroughly understands his business, and can take the whole charge. None without the best references need apply. Address, post-paid, Box No. 2,190 New-York Post-Office. 5f-2t*

SITUATION WANTED.—A situation in a Shipping or Commission House, by a young man, who has had two years' experience. Best of reference. Address S. T. D., at this office. 3f-6t*

PRIVATE NURSING FOR GENTLEMEN—By J. M. LUDLOW. Those that are desirous of an experienced and faithful Nurse in sickness, please call, or address J. M. LUDLOW, No. 848 Broadway, Union Place, P. O., N. Y. Physician's Reference given. n11-3m*

SAFE.—Wanted to purchase, a good second-hand Safe, small size, for cash. Address W. H. M., No. 38 Montgomery-st., Jersey City. 5f-2t*

BOARDING.

ROOMS TO LET.—One, two, or three rooms, in the third story, very cheap, at No. 53 5th-st. 5f-2t*

AUCTION SALES.

By J. HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, Feb 7th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at No. 200 Adams st., Brooklyn.—The FURNITURE of the Front Parlor, 2d story, all as good as new—43½ yards Tape Brussels Carpet, Sofa, 6 Chairs, Rocker, Card Table, Book-case, 2 Window Curtains, 4 Oil Paintings, Lamp, Girandole, Cutlery, &c., &c. 6f-1t*

By R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, &c.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 85 Nassau-st. near Fulton-st.—R. C. KEMP will sell at auction, as above, to pay cash advances—by catalogue a very large and beautiful assortment of Rosewood, Mahogany, Parlor, Dining Room, and Chamber Furniture, of good quality all of which will be sold without any reserve, to pay advances, and is well worthy the attention of housekeepers, consisting of Rosewood and Mahogany Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Easy, Rocking and parlor Chairs, carved Rosewood and Mahogany Centres, Pier and Fancy Tables, Extension dining Tables, Library and Secretary Bookcases, large French Plate Mirrors, Carpets, Painted and Enamelled Chamber Furniture, en suite, Marble top dressing and plain Bureaus, and Washstands, French and other Bedsteads, Hair Mattrasses, together with a general assortment of good substantial furniture and housekeeping articles. Also, one superior Rosewood seven octave Piano Forte. Also Iron Safes and Counting Room Furniture. Also 15 baskets of superior quality of Champagne, to pay advances. Also 30,000 Havana Segars, various brands. Catalogues on the morning of sale. 5f-2t

W. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—FRIDAY, Feb. 6th, at 10½ o'clock, at Store No. 31 Platt-st. Per emptory cash sale of Goods left from assignee's sale; also 300 Lots of White Granite, Mulberry, and Light-Blue Ware; Cut and Pressed Glass Fancy Goods, &c., in lots from the shelves to suit dealers 5f-2t*

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GRAND PIANO FORTES.—Two Grand Piano Fortes, one with and the other without the Italian accompaniment, for sale cheap or to rent, at the warerooms of T. Gilbert & Co., No. 333 and 447 Broadway. 6f-1m HORACE WATERS.

PIANOS FOR SALE CHEAP.—A splendid rosewood seven octave piano, nearly new, at a great bargain, an excellent six octave piano for $120, one for $90; one for $50 and one for $40. HENRY BENARY, No 392 Bowery, second floor. 6f-1t*

SECOND HAND ORGAN, suitable for Parlor or small Church—cost $200—will be sold for $100; and may be seen at the Ware-rooms of F. GILBERT & CO., No. 447 Broadway. [3f-1m] HORACE WATERS

MELODEONS.—CARHART & NEEDHAM, manufacturers of Carhart's Patent Melodeons. Warerooms No. 283 Broadway; manufactory No. 75 East Thirteenth-street, New-York. Price from $60 to $200 d17-1m

THE ACCORDEON TAUGHT on a new and improved System, by Professor GAMBLE, on moderate terms, No. 375 Hudson-st. N. B. Accordeons tuned and repaired j20-1m*

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FARM FOR SALE, IN NEW JERSEY, CHEAP.—A farm situated within one mile of New Brunswick, containing ninety acres, six of which is wood and the balance good, tillable, and meadow land, well watered with house and barn, and other improvements, and some fruit. Price $4,000—one half or more may remain on mortgage. Apply to W. B TOWNSEND, No 2 Pine-st. 5f-6t

125 BUILDING LOTS IN BROOKLYN for the Workingman—payments one dollar per week subscription that is fast filling up. Look out for the first public meeting to select your officers, and secure a good Treasurer. Apply to WM. PARKER, 192 Canal st., Real Estate Agent. 6f-1t*

FOR SALE—The buildings on, and the unexpired term of 16 years lease of lot No. 645 Greenwich-st., subject to a renewal of 21 years from the expiration of the present term. Present ground rent $130 and Taxes Apply to
5f-6t* C. F. & G. L. OSBORN, No 147 Mulberry-st

OFFICES AND ROOMS TO LET.—A large room on the Second Story and several rooms in the upper stories of the Building on the north-west corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st., possession immediately. Inquire on the premises of 13-3t* JOHN W. RITCH, Architect.

SHOP TO LET.—TO JEWELERS.—A Shop to let and Tools for sale. The shop is near Maiden lane, and has an unexpired lease of five years from the 1st May, 1852. The tools are complete, and in perfect order. Apply to
4f-tf SEWALL, SIMMONS & CO. No 3 Maiden-lane

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—Eight three-story brick houses and lots, on the westerly side of the 2d-av, between 20th and 21st-sts. Also house and lot No 163 East 21st-st. The above property will be sold on reasonable terms. For particulars apply to
j30-12t* W. A. CAVANAGH, No 161 3d-av.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—The three-story and attic brick dwellings Nos. 189 and 199 Monroe-st with the leases of the lots for a long term of years These are very desirable residences, with modern improvements and they will be sold at very low prices. Three-quarters of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at No 362 Madison st. 4f-3t*

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The two-story and attic house, with lot, No 58 South 8th-st, Williamsburg All in good order, with gas introduced Size of lot, 25x100 ft. $3,000 can remain on bond and mortgage for three years. Apply to E. H. ENSIGN, No. 50 Ann-st. Price $5,000. j31 6t*

TO LET.—In the Times Buildings, No. 113 Nassau-st, the 2d and 4th stories entire, 25 by 103 feet deep. Apply to JOHN GILHOOLY, No. 113 Nassau-st. d9-tf

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—Several fine large and well-lighted rooms, with from four to ten horse steam power. Also, a large room, with fine light, at the corner of William and Frankfort sts., on the second floor. For particulars, inquire at No. 16 Spruce-st
j5-eodtf S. W. BENEDICT.

FOUNDRY FOR SALE.—The Minnesota Foundry, 26th-st near 10th-av., with five lots of ground, buildings, furnaces, ovens, steam engine, cranes, tools, &c. The lots and buildings will either be sold or leased. For terms apply to WEEKS, KELLEY & CO.,
4f-3t* No. 43 Wall-st

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A very desirable Farm at Leedsville, near Red Bank, N. J., containing 35 acres of excellent land, on which is a new two-story House, Barn and other buildings; a large grape vinery, peach and apple orchards, &c., well worthy the attention of those wishing to combine an agreeable country residence with profitable investment
3f-1m* H. DIBBE, No 384 Spring st., N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE—A very desirable Westchester Co farm for sale.—The executors offer for sale the extensive farm of the late Thomas Waterbury, deceased, situated in the town of North Castle, Westchester Co., N. Y. Said farm contains two hundred acres, with a suitable proportion of woodland of a very desirable quality; is very desirably situated, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country, being only two and a half miles from the Kensico depot of the Harlem Railroad. If not sold before the 1st of March it will be offered at public auction. For further particulars inquire of E. LANGDON, No. 71 Broad-st. 5f-1t*

FARM FOR SALE, IN NEW-JERSEY, near the Blazing-Star Ferry, where Steamboats stop daily (fare one shilling) and 3½ miles from the Railroad depot at Rahway. The farm contains 100 acres of excellent land, divided into cultivated land, wood land, salt meadow, pasture land, and orchard—choice fruit trees of all kinds. House finely situated—see description in N. Y. Express Apply to the Administrator [j8-1m*] JAMES R. LOTT, No 56 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—Odd Fellows' Hall, at Green Point, L. I., and the lot adjoining. This valuable property, situated in the most central part of Green Point, now occupied by the various associations of Odd Fellows and Sons of Temperance, will be sold low, and on liberal terms, together or separately. Apply to S. JESSURUN, No. 7 Clinton Court, Beekman-st., N. Y. j21-1m*

A CARD TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—W. DUNNING, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, in Real Estate, for letting Houses, collecting Rents, and superintending Repairs, Alterations and Improvements, No. 48 8th-av., near Abingdon Square. All moneys collected are deposited in a Bank to the credit of the Agency, and are not drawn again except for the owners. A Real Estate register is kept, with full and accurate descriptions of all property left in charge.

REFERENCES.—F. A. Palmer, President Broadway Bank; J. Terbell, Esq., President People's Ins. Co.; J. L. Everett, Esq., Cashier Broadway Bank; Isaac Lewis, Esq., Builder; Philo V. Beebe, Esq., Builder; Messrs. Baker & Wells; Messrs. Simonson & Gallup; Messrs. Stewart & Smith, Builders; Messrs. Keyser & Berrian, Builders; George M. Tunison, Builder; Messrs. Joseph & Cummings; Jas. Witherspoon, Esq.; Erastus C. Benedict, Esq.; Ab'm Van Nest, Esq; Charles E. Grant, Esq.; Wm. O. Kell, Esq.; John Bodine, Esq.; Peter V. Voorhies, Esq.; J. H. Sprague, Esq.; George Elder, Esq. Jas. Struthers, Esq.; Chas. Crane, Esq.; Silas C. Herring, Esq.; A. A. Denman, Esq.; David H. Dick, Esq.; Joseph Harrison, Esq.; George Harrison, Esq.; Wm. Tucker, Esq.; Hon. A. W. Bradford; Hon. W. R. Beebe; Hudson Kuseley, M. D.; W. Van Hook, Esq.; Geo. P. Nelson, Esq.; Hon. H. J. Raymond; Messrs. Corne l & Curtis; S. P. Fairbanks, Esq.; Freeman Campbell, Esq.; A. B. Brinckerhoff, Esq.; John McLean, Esq. j28-tf

VALENTINES AND LACE PAPER that took the premium at the World's Fair.—Lace Valentines, from designs by artists, from 2s. 6d. per dozen to $10 each. Ornaments to enable ladies to make their own Valentines, at the BIGGAR Valentine Emporium, No. 69 Canal st., nearly opposite Mercer-st., near Broadway. 6f-1t

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the late WM. ALDERTON, Envelope Manufacturer, of this city, are requested to present the same, within six months from date hereof, to
HENRY PERCIVAL and WM. EAVES, } Executors late Wm. Alderton.
No. 295 Pearl-st.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1852. 6f-1t*

GRATES AND FENDERS.

H. KELLY'S GRATE AND FENDER MANUFACTORY, No. 346 Broome-st., three doors west of the Bowery, adjoining Dr. Cone's Church, New-York. Builders and others who are about purchasing would do well to call, as he feels confident that his patterns for variety and cheapness are unsurpassed. 4f-1m

RICH AND USEFUL GIFTS.—A Gold PEN and Pencil Case has just been issued from the manufactory of the subscribers, the most complete and convenient pocket companion ever offered to the public, and which for beauty of workmanship defies competition. Six sizes, patented and warranted. Also, a large and varied assortment of gold and silver pencil and pen cases, together with our superior gold pens, which need no proof of their superiority except the increased demand and the numerous attempts at imitation.
d13-tf A. G BAGLEY & CO., Nos 189 and 377 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

ALL THAT NEED BE SAID ABOUT DR. WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE, OR THE ELECTRICAL LIFE FLUID, IS, THAT ABOVE 200 CERTIFICATES OF CURING CONSUMPTION, PULMONARY AND NERVOUS DISEASES, HAVE BEEN SWORN TO SINCE PRINTING THE 250 CERTIFICATES, TWO MONTHS SINCE: VIZ: 71 BEFORE GEO. HUDSON, ESQ.; 63 BEFORE ISAAC B. BATCHELOR, ESQ.; 67 BEFORE VARIOUS OTHERS, COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS, FROM 60 TO 80 A DAY NOW RECEIVE THE INTERNAL ELECTRICAL SHOCK, PRODUCING IMMEDIATE RELIEF, AT THE OFFICE, NO. 424 GREENWICH-ST., BESIDES ALL THAT IS SOLD AT THE DEPOT, NO. 102 NASSAU-ST. $1 A BOTTLE; $9 A DOZ.; $96 A GROSS. 6f-1t

THE GREAT ELIXIR OF LIFE, AND BLOOD PURIFIER.—DR. S. P. TOWNSEND,S SARSAPARILLA, now manufactured by the celebrated Chemist and Physician, DR. JAMES R. CHILTON, justly claims the above title. It eradicates all impurities, and diseases of the Blood, cleanses and renovates the organs of Life, and imparts strength and vigor to the whole system. The following is one of the many proofs we are daily receiving of the efficacy of this Sarsaparilla in the case of

To the Proprietors of Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla: NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1851.

GENTLEMEN: I am anxious to state to you and the public the wonderful effects of your medicine upon me.

For the last two years I have been afflicted with the most *shocking disease* that you can imagine, during this time I have been in the Hospital several months, and despite the efforts of the best doctors I remained but slightly benefitted by their skill, and concluded finally that I must die with a loathsome disease, which they called a species of Salt-Rheum. I was covered with sores, my hands, neck, shoulders, chest and stomach were nearly a mass of corruption, which rendered life a burden to me. My arms and hands were also in such a state that it was quite impossible for me to help myself, or do any kind of work. My hands were swollen at least three times their ordinary size. I had given up in despair, of even being able to get relief from doctors or their medicines, when a friend of mine, knowing the good effects of Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, prepared by Dr. Chilton, the Chemist, induced me to make a trial of it. The first bottle produced a surprising effect, and before I had used the third bottle, I felt entirely cured. My skin once more appeared natural and perfectly smooth and free from sores, the enormous swelling of the arms and hands has disappeared, and the joints are as limber as ever, and I consider myself once more a well man.

BERNARD ROSSITER No 20 Cherry-st.

This may certify that we know the above Bernard Rossiter to be a man of truth and veracity, and have full knowledge and confidence in the above statement.

ROBERT TYSON, No. 52 Cherry-st., New-York City.
PATRICK MURRAY, No 50 Cherry-st., do.
CATHARINE BRENAN, No. 54 Cherry-st., do.
JAMES YOUNG, No. 20 East Broadway, do.
TERRENCE POWERS, No. 98 Roosevelt-st., do.
JAMES M'MANUS, No. 72 Cherry-st., do.
PATRICK HUGHES, No. 88 Cherry-st., do.

Buy none without Dr. JAMES R. CHILTON'S certificate printed on green paper, and pasted on the outside wrap per of each bottle; all others are COUNTERFEITS.

Call at the PRINCIPAL RETAIL OFFICE, No 82 NASSAU STREET, where you will be sure of getting the GENUINE ARTICLE. j8-1m DM W&F

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.—Many years of trial, instead of impairing the public confidence in this medicine, has won for it an appreciation and notoriety by far exceeding the most sanguine expectations of its friends Nothing but its intrinsic virtues and the unmistakable benefit conferred on thousands of sufferers, could originate and maintain the reputation it enjoys. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community, have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten. While it is a fraud on the public to pretend that any one medicine will infallibly cure all ills, there is abundant proof that the CHERRY PECTORAL does, not only as a general thing, but almost invariably, cure the maladies for which it is employed.

As time makes these facts wider and better known, this medicine has gradually become the best reliance of the afflicted, from the log-cabin of the American peasant, to the palaces of European Kings Throughout this entire country, in every State, city, and indeed almost every hamlet it contains, CHERRY PECTORAL is known as the best remedy extant for diseases of the Throat and Lungs, and in many foreign countries, it is coming to be extensively used by their most intelligent Physicians In Great Britain, France and Germany, where the medical sciences have reached their highest perfection, CHERRY PECTORAL is introduced, and in constant use in the Armies, Hospitals, Alms Houses, Public Institutions, and in domestic practice, as the surest remedy their attending Physicians can employ for the more dangerous affections of the lungs & throat, and for children it is safe, pleasant, and effectual to cure. In fact, some of the most flattering testimonials we receive have been from parents who have found it efficacious in cases particularly incidental to childhood The CHERRY PECTORAL is manufactured by a practical Chemist, and every ounce of it under his own eye, with invariable accuracy and care. It is sealed and protected by law from intruders, consequently can be relied on as genuine without adulteration.

We have endeavored here to furnish the community with a medicine of such intrinsic superiority and worth as should commend itself to their confidence—a remedy at once safe, speedy and effectual, which this has by repeated and countless proof and test, fully proved itself to be; and trust by great care in preparing it with chemical accuracy, of uniform strength, to afford Physicians a new agent on which they can rely for the best results, and the afflicted with a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can do Prepared and sold by JAMES C. AYER,

Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold by BUSHTON, CLARK & KING, T. T. GREEN, and all the Druggists in New-York; Mrs. HAYES, No 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by all dealers in medicine everywhere. 5-eodtf

R. R. R. NO. 2.

RADWAY'S NEWLY DISCOVERED REMEDY, called RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT, is daily performing miracles in curing scrofula, rickets, syphilis, tumors, cancers, &c. In less than ten minutes this extraordinary remedy is felt working in the system It is free from calomel, mercury, and corrosive sublimate. Let all who suffer give this remedy a trial, and we guarantee a quick cure. It enriches and purifies the blood, it removes from the bones, muscles and ligaments of diseased subjects, and will rend er them in proof against renewed attacks of disease A regular Physician is in attendance from 9 A M to 6 P M, at No 162 Fulton-st, No 127 Bowery; A. H. Douglass, Paterson. 31-3t TuThaF

ARRIVAL OF THE CELEBRATED DR. SWAN and Miss JOHNSON, of Boston, the Mesmeric and Botanic Physicians DR SWAN has taken rooms at No 157½ Bowery, near Broome st, and is prepared to examine and prescribe for the sick to the entire satisfaction of all. To those who wish, Miss J., while in a mesmeric sleep, will give a correct account of of absent friends, stolen property, lucky mines, marriage, &c., and will give advice respecting any kind of business DR SWAN'S medicines can be obtained at all times at his office All letters post-paid will receive attention. Office hours from 8 to 12 A. M, and from 2 to 9½ P. M. 3f-6t*

FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, AND SORE JOINTS. DR. LITTLEFIELD'S Shields and Plasters, possess advantages over all other remedies, from the fact that his practical experience for the last twelve years in treating diseases of the feet, enables him to prepare these shields to suit all cases, and the manner of application is such as to afford instant relief to the worst cases of corns, and are worn without inconvenience. For sale at all the Druggists on Broadway, and at Dr. L.'s office, 41 William-st., basement of the Exchange. j12-1m

RHEUMATISM SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, NEURALGIA, or PICDOLOREUX, are speedily relieved, and effectually cured, by the use of DOCTOR and MRS. DRAKE'S popular remedies—prepared entirely from products of the vegetable kingdom. Sufferers from these complaints are invited to call and consult Dr and Mrs. DRAKE, No. 259 Greene-st., New-York, who have treated such cases with unusual success during the past ten years. Advice gratis. j15-1m

DR. AND MRS. DRAKE, PHYSICIANS, No 259 Greene st., N. Y., would inform persons suffering from Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Indigestion, Constipation, and the several symptoms attendant upon those complaints, that they can have them speedily cured by the use of their remedies, which are prepared entirely from vegetable extracts and oils No charge except for medicines. j15-1m

COUGHS, COLDS, all BRONCHIAL and PULMONIC difficulties, are treated with unusual success by DOCTOR and MRS DRAKE, successors to Mrs. MOTT, the Celebrated Physician. Residence, No. 259 Greene-st., New-York. Advice gratis in all cases. j15-1m

OILS AND CANDLES.

OILS AND CANDLES—Of all descriptions. WINTER, SPRING and FALL make, of NEW-BEDFORD manufacture, for sale on LOW TERMS and in lots to suit purchasers, by A. BARTLETT,
n18-3m No 132 Water-st., cor Pine, near Wall-st.

TO PROPRIETORS of STEAM TOW-BOATS. Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, No 31 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, until Monday, 16th inst., for towing, by a daily tow, between the 1st day of May and the 1st of December next, the Canal Boats of said Company, with coal, from its shipping port on the Hudson River, near Kingston Point, to New-York and Williamsburg, and intermediate places; and also from said shipping port to Albany and Troy, and intermediate places. Contractors are requested to state the price per ton of coal for towing to New-York and Williamsburg; also, the price per ton for towing to Albany and Troy; and the price per ton for towing to the following intermediate places on the River, viz: Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Newburg and Piermont—in all cases including the return of the empty boats. Also, the charge for towing light Erie Canal Boats from New-York to said shipping port.

Persons desirous of estimating for the same are requested to call at the office of the Company, for further information, prior to offering their proposals.
6f-11? JOHN EWEN, President.

SALAMANDER SAFES.—The reputation of WILDER'S Patent Salamander Fire Proof Safe, as manufactured by the subscriber, is so well established that I deem it unnecessary to publish at length the numerous certificates and testimonials. Some of the recent ones are from New-Orleans, Chicago, Syracuse, Brooklyn, and New-York; all of which can be seen at my old-established Iron Safe Depôt, Green Block, Water-street, between Maiden-lane and Wall-street, where is now on hand, for sale, the largest assortment of Safes in the world. I defy any one to prove that any man ever lost a dollar by fire, burglars or dampness, or mildew, in one of my chilled iron and damp proof composition, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks, when combined with WILDER'S Patent Salamander.

I am the proprietor of Hall's Patent Lock, which obtained a medal (in the name of Adams & Co., Boston,) at the World's Exhibition, and is considered the best lock, for the price, ever invented, being proof against powder, and the key is no larger than a cent, and can be made changeable.

A medal at the World's Exhibition was awarded to me for my Iron Safe. The American Institute of 1851 also awarded me a gold medal for the best Fire Proof Safe. I invite all purchasers to a close and careful investigation, before purchasing, and decide for themselves, who makes the best fire, burglar and damp-proof safes combined.
j18-3taw MW&F3m SILAS C. HERRING

$50,000 OF PROPERTY PRESERVED. —PHŒNIX SAFE TRIUMPHANT.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 30. 1852.—Messrs. PIERCE & VALENTINE, No. 122, Water-st.—*Gents:* It affords me much pleasure to inform you that at the fire on the 29th inst, at the corner of Nassau and Liberty-sts, the Phœnix Safe, purchased of you on the 19th of December, proved itself to be a *safe in reality.* Although it *was exposed for fifteen hours* to the most intense heat that could be produced by the burning of any building, besides falling from the third story, it was found, on opening it, to have preserved its entire contents from the *slightest injury* whatever from heat. The only perceptible change was in the leather bindings of the books, which were warped with the hot steam. Respectfully yours
N. K. OATLEY.

The Safe referred to in the above letter of N. K. Oatley, Esq., is new at our store, No. 122 Water-st, where it can be examined, together with the books and papers it so effectually preserved from the disastrous fire.
2f-3teod PEIRCE & VALENTINE.

FAT BEEF! FAT BEEF! FAT BEEF!—WILLIAM LALOR, of Nos. 30 and 31 Centre Market, will offer for sale the Beef of three premium Steers, raised by Mr. Gudger, Schoharie county, New-York State, on Saturday, the 7th. The above Steers took the first premium at the late State Agricultural Fair at Albany. 5f-3t*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ROCHEFOUCAULD'S MAXIMS.

A NEW AND ELEGANT EDITION, with a splendid Portrait. Price $1. Isaac Taylor's Elements of Thought, to match, 75 cents. Allyn's Ritual for Freemasonry, 62½, just published. By remitting, the books will be sent by mail, or as directed, to any part of the United States or Canada, W. GOWANS,
4f-6t* No: 178 Fulton-st., New-York.

FORREST TRIAL REVIEWED.

A REVIEW OF THIS TRIAL, containing some remarkable disclosures of the secret doings of the Jury, will be published this morning, at STRINGER & TOWNSEND'S. Price 12½ cents 6f-1t*

THE MERCHANT'S AND BANKER'S ALMANAC FOR 1852—PRICE ONE DOLLAR—Containing new Bank Laws and Insurance Laws of New-York; new Bank Laws of Massachusetts; Synopsis of the Laws of each State in reference to—1. Usury and Penalties 2. Bills of Exchange and Damages. 3. Promissory Notes. List of all the Banks in the United States, Capital, President and Cashier of each; Forms of Bills of Exchange in eight European languages; Revenue, Expenditure, Public Debt, &c., of the United States for 50 years; Revenue, Expenditure, Debt, &c., of each State The trade supplied by G P. PUTNAM, New-York; A HART, Philadelphia. Copies forwarded by mail to order. J. SMITH HOMANS, No. 56 Wall-st., or No. 111 Washington-st., Boston. j28-eod&Wtf

AT RANDOL

New-York Daily Times.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 5.

$10,000	Kentucky 6s	106⅛	
1,000	U. S. 6s, '63	111	
6,000	do. '67	116¼	
25,000	Erie 7s, '83	109	
1,000	do. '70	104	
4,000	Erie Incomes	92	
5,000	Erie Convertibles	87½	
5,000	do. new	87½	
8,000	do.	b60	88
3,000	State 5s		89
65	Ohio Life and Trust		103
20	Irving Bank		98
10	Metropolitan Bank		103
35	Hanover Bank		99
1	Bank of N. America		103
10	American Ex. Bank		115
5	Hudson River R. R.		65
10	Bank of America		113¾
20	Mechanics' Bank		124
10	do.		101½
10	Ocean Bank		101½
50	do.		101½
54	Phenix Bank		106
50	Bank of Commerce		105½
300	Edgeworth Co.		7⅛
200	do.	b60	7⅛
150	Morris Canal	b60	18
200	do.	sds	18

SECOND BOARD.

150	Reading Railroad	s30	65½
50	do.		65½
100	do.		65½
2450	do.		66
1000	do.	b30	66¼
150	do.	s10	66⅞
200	do.	s60	65½
200	do.		65⅝
50	Del. & Hud. Canal	b30	110
50	do.	b60	110½
25	Canton Company		71
50	do.	b30	71½
50	do.		71⅝
300	Far. & Wer. R. R.		51½
100	do.	b60	51⅝
200	N. J. Mining Co		11½
100	Portsmouth Dry Dock		6
10	Roch & Syracuse R. R.		109
30	Utica & Schen. R. R.		127
125	Nor. & Wor. R. R.		51½
50	Stonington Railroad		50
50	do.		51½
125	do.		51½
50	Canton Company		69½
75	do.		70
100	Harlem Railroad		67½
100	do.	b10	67½
100	do.		67½
7100	Long Island Railroad		19
200	do.	s90	18½
300	Reading Railroad	s60	65½
700	do.		65¾
750	do.	b60	65⅝
50	do.	b10	65⅝
100	do.	s60	65½
100	do.		65⅞
50	Erie Railroad		78⅛
100	do.	b30	79⅛
25	do.		79⅛
150	do.	b30	79⅛
200	do.	s60	79

THURSDAY, Feb. 5.—6 P. M.

The day has been one of general activity in stocks. The chief rise has been in Erie and Reading, but a slight improvement is observable in nearly all the fancies, and a good trade was had in City Bank shares, Erie Bonds and State and Federal loans. The late Board closed quite buoyant, under sales of nearly 5,000 shares of Reading, closing 1⅛ ₱ cent. above yesterday's rates, and 3,500 Erie which sold up to 79⅛. The whole amount of Reading sold during the day, including Street operations, was full 9,000 shares. Norwich and Worcester was in demand at 51½. The January receipts, which were expected to be greatly short of last season, owing to the severe weather, turn out better than expected. The stock, however, is so held in small parcels, as to prevent an activity equal to the other fancies. Canton Co. is still looking up, and the lots offered are not large. Delaware again sold at 110 cash, 110⅛ buyer's option.

There was an active movement in money to-day. Some demand loans were called in preparation for the shipment of Gold by the *Arctic* on Saturday. Other lenders were abundant, but the rates on demand were something higher, say 6@7 ₱ cent. There was no general demand for Exchange, to-morrow being the regular day for making up remittances. The banker rate is firm at 110⅛. Very few transient bills offered, and these held at rates which lead the Exchange houses to send Gold in preference. Some of the bankers have large remittances to make on account of recent dividends; others are making preparations to cover mercantile credits, so that the amount of gold by the *Arctic* is likely to run up to $700,000 or $800,000, unless Southern bills come forward freely to-morrow. The amount already spoken of is about $650,000. Paper was wanted to-day at 8@9 ₱ cent., such as undoubted auctioneers' acceptances at 4@6 months. Short bills are generally absorbed in the street at 6@7, or in Bank at 7. The Southern remittances are coming forward chiefly in domestic bills, drawn on Cotton houses here and in Boston, and in Lowell. There is a fair supply of francs on account of Cotton to Havre, of which there has been of late heavy shipments from New-Orleans. The rates assume a wider range, say 5.17½@5.13¾, London Exchange has gone up in Paris, which will make sterling the preferable remittance hence at the rates of last steamer.

There are several novel features in the movements of Cotton, this week. The amount shipping for France is out of the usual proportion, owing to the very short stocks in that empire, at the close of last year. The business people having made up their minds that absolute rule is most conducive to commercial quiet, have set to work, in good earnest, in the manufacturing districts. The receipts at the United States ports, as compared with last year, after reaching an excess of 116,000 bales, have fallen below a hundred thousand, which, unexplained, strengthens the opinion of a moderate crop. We suspect, however, the hard weather—almost unprecedented at the South—and the low stage of the rivers—good deal to do with this falling off. The sales here to-day are 2,600 bales, prices steady, and various opinions expressed as to the effect of the last news.

The French Mint is now using dies bearing the head of the new despot, and a large issue of fresh Napoleons is soon to be made. This is supposed to have caused the rise, noticed by Telegraph, as part of the *Niagara's* news, of the price of gold and silver bullion. The Bank of France lost $700,000 in gold the first week in January, and increased its loans on Government Securities $2,250,000 at the same time. The whole loans of this description are now ten millions of dollars in advance of January year. Much of the increase has been used on the Bourse to put up French *Rentes*, which, however, have fallen 3@4 ₱ cent from the top gambling price. The Bank has just constructed a singular guard against robberies. Vaults have been made in the middle of the garden of the Bank, the masonry of which is nine feet in thickness. These vaults, which, at the slightest alarm, may be immediately filled with water, and the entrance to which is, besides, secured by thick iron doors, are intended to receive the immense mass of gold and silver, both in coin and bars, which forms the reserve of the Bank.

Just before the sailing of the *Niagara*, there was quite a blue day on the London Stock Exchange, growing out of the apprehension of foreign difficulties, (with France;) Consols fell from 97 to 96¼, but subsequently revived to 96¾.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $71,162; paid out $6,445; and held at close, $2,820,934.

We learn that the Transfer and Dividend Books of the Rochester and Syracuse Railroad Company, which are now kept at the Bank of the State of New-York, will, on the 1st proximo, be placed with Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., Bankers, No. 48 William-street.

The Senate of Tennessee has concurred in the passage of the General Banking bill, and as there is no veto power with the Governor, it, of course, becomes the law. A general Internal Improvement appropriation has also been nearly or quite perfected, the details of which have not yet appeared. Under the General Banking Law of Illinois, a number of associations have been organized. Mr. John Thompson, of Wall-street, has received a communication from the Auditor of the State, giving the necessary information for the government of individual bankers under the law. The provisions appear to be liberal, and every facility is afforded to private banking, either by residents or non-residents, provided United States sizes to the amount of at least $50,000, and New-York, Kentucky, Ohio, and Virginia sizes for the remainder of the circulating notes, be deposited.

The *Boston Post* publishes a table of the monthly fluctuations in the Railroad Bonds and Shares of New-England, and in which New-England holds an important interest. We give the extreme figures of January, 1851 and January, '52:

Railroad Bonds.	Jan. 1st 1851.	Jan. 1st 1852.	*Interest. Semi annual.*
Cheshire, 1852	94	98½	2 3
Cheshire, 1854	93½	90	3 3
Cheshire, 1860	86	86	3 3
Michigan Central, 1860	105¾	104	4 4
Norfolk County	65	56½	0 0
Ogdensburg 7's	98½	92	3½ 3½
Old Colony	98	97½	3 3
Rutland, 1855	89	85	3 3
Vermont Central, 1853	94½	93½	3 4
Vermont Central, 1855	92	84	3 3
Vermont and Massachusetts	89	82½	3 3
Reading, 1860	82	77½	3 3
Reading, 1870	78½	72½	3 3
Sullivan Mortgage	80	72	3 3
Railroads.	*Par.*	*Jan 1. 1851.*	*Jan 1. 1852.*	*Div'ds. Jn'y. Dec. 1851.*
Boston, Concord and Montreal	100	41	35½	— 3
Boston and Lowell	500	563½	530	4 4
Boston and Maine	100	103¾	102½	3½ 3½
Boston and Providence	100	84	84	3 3
Boston and Worcester	100	101¼	98	3½ 3½
Connecticut River	100	81	80	0 3
Eastern	100	100½	95½	4 4
Fall River	100	92	98	3 4½
Fitchburg	100	108½	103¾	4 3
Michigan Central	100	96	95¾	0 14
Nashua and Lowell	100	107½	104	5 4
New Bedford and Taunton	100	110	114	4 4
Norfolk County	100	45	13	0 0
Northern	100	74½	64½	2 2½
Norwich and Worcester	100	66½	52	1½ 2½
Ogdensburg	50	39½	26½	0 0
Old Colony	100	66	64	2 0
Passumpsic	100	84	63	3 0
Philadelphia, Wilmington & Balt	50	31½	29½	2 1½
Reading	50	37½	29½	3½ 3½
Rochester and Syracuse	100	115	112	5 5
Rutland	100	50	35½	0 0
Taunton Branch	100	106	109	4 4
Vermont Central, (average)	50	37½	25½	0 0
Vermont and Canada	100	105	98½	4 4
Vermont and Massachusetts	100	100	94½	4 4
Western	100	102½	99½	4 4
Worcester and Nashua	100	51½	51	2½ 2½

The hotels are filling up, within a few days past, with merchants from the interior, and trade in Dry Goods begins to look more cheerful. The arrivals are chiefly from this State, New England, and the southwest. Trade, we hear, is also opening in Philadelphia. A party of merchants met with ill-luck on the Pennsylvania Railroad a few days since, by the burning of a baggage-car containing their trunks, with considerable sums of money in them. The same car had the mails aboard.

The Pennsylvania House of Representatives have passed a bill authorizing subscriptions to stock of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, by counties and municipal corporations, free of an amendment, proposed and voted down, to submit the question to the people.

The present tide of emigration to California was illustrated to-day by the departure of about a thousand passengers on two steamers, 337 on the *Cherokee* for Chagres, and 651 by the *Prometheus* for Nicaragua.

New spirit was infused to-day into the speculation in stocks in Philadelphia. Our correspondent sends us a very long list of sales from which we learn that 4,000 shares of Reading sold at 65⅛@66, closing 65⅛ bid; $28,000 Reading 6s., '70, at 78@77½, buyer 60 days; $5,000, buyer 30 days; $2,000 at 77 cash; 500 shares Long Island 19½; 100 Morris 17⅛; 450 at 18, closing 18 bid; $5,000 Reading 6s., '60, at 79. The large purchases of Reading by parties in that market have reduced the stock on the New-York transfer books to about 22,000 shares. The amount stood 36,000 in November, and about 32,000 shares at the beginning of the present speculative movement.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

The sales to-day were 100 bales at 6¾@8¼c. The market is firm, but operators are anxiously awaiting the *Niagara's* news.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Feb. 5.

COTTON sales to-day 1,900 bales, closing in favor of buyers: middling fair 8¼@8¾c. The sales of the week have been 8,000 bales, and the receipts 18,674 bales. The stock on hand amounts to 45,902 bales, exclusive of that on shipboard.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

After receipt of the *Humboldt's* news, a brisk demand sprung up for COTTON, and 8,500 bales were sold, without, however, any quotable change. The receipts are increasing, 30,000 bales having come in, during the past three days.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Feb. 5.

FLOUR is in good demand at $1 15@$3 20. PROVISIONS are held above the views of buyers, and transactions are consequently limited 600 bbls. prime LARD sold at 7¾c. Sight Exchange on New-York has declined to ¼@1 ₱ cent. Premium.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, Feb 5—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are without alteration. Some 50 bbls. Pots and Pearls having found buyers at $5@$6 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Presents no essential new feature, though being if anything rather easier to purchasers, 2,600 bales changed hands at unsettled rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are less inquired for, and have a slight downward tendency. The very mild weather diminished holders' confidence, and there is more offering for sale—especially of the low and medium qualities, which are principally owned by speculators—the finer descriptions are about the same. The local demand is moderate and limited to the Eastern trade, the shipping trade ceased operating. The transactions are under 3,700 bbls. ordinary to straight State, mixed Indiana and Michigan, and good common Ohio at $4 62½@$4 75; choice State, fair to fancy Indiana and Michigan, and favorite round hoop Ohio at $4 75@$4 87½; fancy Genesee and Ohio at $4 87½@$5 06¼; extra Indiana Michigan and Ohio at $5 06¼@$5 37½; and extra Genesee at $5 12½@$5 87½. Canadian is inanimate for want of stock—the last sale of Superfine No. 1, was made for export at $4 50 ₱ bbl. in bond. Southern is more in request, and continuing steady, the sales reach 1,300 bbls. mixed to favorite ordinary new at $4 75@$4 87½, and fancy do. at $5@$5 50. Rye Flour is not abundant for parties, new lots are here and were picked up at $3 50. Corn Meal remains scarce and quiet at $3 37½ for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine.

GRAIN—Wheat is nominally the same. The widely variant views of the buyers and sellers checking the transactions, while there prevails a good home and fair foreign inquiry for desirable lots; 1,100 bush. good Genesee white, in store, were obtained at $1 12½. Rye is in limited supply and light demand at 78@79c. ₱ bush. Barley is dull and nominal at 75@78c. ₱ bush. Oats arrive in larger quantities and sell very slowly at 38c. for Western and 44@45c. for Northern—the former rates. Corn is in good demand at steady prices. Some dealers take it freely and have done considerable doing for shipment. The sales amount to 9,000 bush. Western mixed and Southern yellow at 68@70c ₱ bush.

PROVISIONS—Pork, with a reduced supply and very active inquiry, in part speculative, has again advanced, and New Mess is now worth $15 62½@$15 75; Old, $15 25; New Prime, $14@$14 12½, and Old $13 62½@$13 75—at which prices 500 bbls are reported to have changed hands. Dead Hogs are taken by retail at 7¼@8c ₱ lb. Pickled Meats rule steady, with sales of 170 pkgs extra Shoulders and Hams at 7@9c. Lard is not plenty at 9¼@9¾ and 10c. ₱ lb—the rates procured for 200 bbls and 150 kegs Prime to-day. Beef is saleable and uniform—about 450 bbls were purchased at $4 50@$5 75 for Prime, and $8 50@$11 for Mess. Prime Mess is without alteration in value or demand. Beef Hams show considerable firmness, with sales of 80 bbls good Western at $14. Butter and Cheese find ready purchasers at former figures.

WHISKY—Is a shade better, with less arriving, and sales of 450 bbls. Prison at 26½@26½c, cash, ₱ gal. There is nothing doing in Drudge to establish a price.

Passengers Arrived.

In Steamship Humboldt, from Havre—Mr and Mrs Wm Young, Wm Fitch, B. G. Wainwright, R. W. Sykes, Rev. W. W. Scudder and child, Miss Scudder, Miss Adeline Chausey, Miss Eugene Villon, Dr. R. M. Jones, James A. Skitten, Mrs. M Hill, P Durand, G Bergerot, A. W. Burlage, C A Barriere, John Ramseyer, Emile Granier, Mr. and Mrs Fellering, C. Fellering, L. Boeck, J. J. Boorhard, Mr. and Mrs Bonnard, Chas. Wm Cossin, Wm Danner, Mr. and Mrs. Content, and 4 children F. Curet. *From Halifax*—Wm Dawkins.

In Steamer Roanoke, from Richmon and Norfolk—W. M. Hunter, A G Jabb, W. Elwood W T. Williams, M Sweetzer, W. H. Turner, R. T. Rea, E. H Herbert, J. E. Timms, H Morin, H Gow, D Logan, W H Beebe, H. M. Quarles, G G. Walden, E Gaston and lady, W. Read, M. Schultz, Mrs M Nichols and daughter, C. Dabney, M. Mosher, B. J Doughty, Miss M S. Hull, H J. W Harwood, J Millwood, J. Griffin, Mrs. Stringham and two daughters, Miss Hart, Miss Muir, Miss Durham, W. Wade and lady, C. B Isbell, J. McDonald and lady, J. L. Bringer, A. Debaun, Miss A. Hudson, E. Abbott, P. Smith, U S. A. Barrabius, do Wm. McDonald, O. Shepherd, H. B. Lehman, G. H. Lancaster, and 17 in the steerage.

MEMORANDA OF ALMANAC....THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises.....7 16 | Sets.....5 21 | MOON—Sets... 6 38m

TIDE WAITER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..8 07m | Gov. Island..8 57m | Hell Gate..10 38m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....FEBRUARY 5, 1852.

Cleared.

Steamer Prometheus, Churchill, San Juan, D. Ballan.
Steamer Cherokee, Davenport, Chagres, M. O. Roberts.
Ship Creole, Pierce, New-Orleans, Frost & Hicks.
Ship America, Lawrence, Liverpool, D & A. Kingsland.
Ship Rhine, Doane, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.
Ship Sarah Boyd, Whittemore, Havana, Nesmith & Sons.
Ship Oswego, Cornell, New-Orleans, T. B. Stanton.
Ship Yorktown, Bradish, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.
Ship Courier, Dewhurst, Port Walhalla, Foster, Elliott & Co.
Ship Chase, White, Charleston, Thos. Wardel.
Ship Viola, Prescott, Boston, G Atkins & Co.
Brig Wilson Fuller Lewis, Savannah, Dunham & Dimon.
Brig Scotia, Hubbard, Baltimore, Jas. Hand.
Brig J Southard, Bishop, Mobile, Lad le & Church.
Brig Belle (Br.) Poole, Hull, Geo. B Morewood.
Schr Thomas Page, Crammer, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaight.
Schr. Lanaen Dean, Penniman, Bath, J T White & Co.
Schr. Kensington, Foster, Charleston, S. C., N. L. McCready & Co.
Schr Pampero, Kendrick, Apalachicola, R Post.
Schr Emma, Heffert, Boston, mdse to G. Atkins & Co.
Schr. Walcott, Beers, Boston, mdse to Dayton & Sprague.
Schr Louisa, Chase, Boston, mdse. to S W Lewis & Co.
Bark Martha Allen, King, Rio Janeiro, H. K. Corning
Park Catharine Augusta, Bestmann, Charleston. L. & W. Burdhard
Brig Jane Howes, Cook, Provincetown, Gorham, Bassett & Co.

Arrived.

Ship North American, (new,) Newcastle, Me., in ballast to master
Ship Camden, Sherwood, Charleston, 7 ds, Cotton, &c. to Dunham & Dimon.
Ship Galena, Leavitt, New-Orleans, 24 ds, mdse. and pass to W. N. Jeffers.
Brig Themis, (Br.) Fraser, Ragged Island, 27 ds, salt to W. H Newman, vessel to H.D Brookman. Pass., J Fraser.
Schr. Wm W. Wyer, Boston, Stoddard, St Jago de Cuba, 19 ds, mdse. to Moses Taylor & Co
Schr Chas Cropper, Townsend, Capes of Va., 8 ds., grain to W. Nelson.
Schr Hannah Aavens, Evans, Chincoteague, Va., corn to A. C Havens.
Propeller Josephine, Morrison, S. Amboy, J. & N Briggs
Steamship Roanoke, Parrish, Richmond and Norfolk, 30 hs mdse. and pass Dean & Thorton.
Bark Hannah Lines, Havre, Jan. 14, and Halifax Feb 2, mdse. and pass, to Mortimer Livingston. Feb. 3, at 3 A.M., passed Sambro Light. Has experienced very heavy weather, for nine days had a continual gale from the westward; carried away paddle-wheel, and stove bulwarks
Ship Andover, Delano, New-Orleans, 15 ds., mdse. and 17 steerage pass., to master.
Brig Hannah, Belfast, Cousens, Bordeaux, Nov. 29, Brandy, &c to C. Milleta.
Schr. Rachael Jane, Smith, Washington, D. C., 4 ds., Naval Stores and Cotton, to master.
Schr Heator, Adkin, Delaware, 2 ds., with Corn.
schr. John G Wright, Pierce, Va., 3 ds., wood.
Schr Isabella, Ebbetts, Lake, Va. 3 days, oysters.
Schr. Wm. Henry, Gibson, Lake, Va. 3 ds., oysters.
Schr Nathan Barrett, Drake, Lake, Va., 3 ds., oysters.
Schr Farmer, Greer, Lake, Va. 3 ds., oysters.
Schr Ship Carpenters, Burroughs, Milford, Del., 2 days, corn to B. W. Fox.
Schr. Richmond, Silby, Richmond, 5 days, mdse. to C. H. Pierson.
Sloop Excelsior, from Fall River.

Sailed.

Steamship Prometheus, Churchill, for San Juan de Nicaragua. Steamer Cherokee, Windle, for Chagres Ships Yorktown, Bradish, for London; Chase, Smith, Charleston. Barks Cuba, Sherwood, Lisbon; Petrea, Whitmore, Charleston; S. W. Nash, pass. to St Thomas.
WIND—During the day, S. W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 5—Arr. ships, Strabo, Calcutta, Sept. 13; Oregon, New-Orleans; Josephine, Mobile. Barks—Prompt, Punta Arenas, Central America, Sept. 15. Charles Williams, Savannah; brig Czar, Surinam, Dec. 22.
CHARLESTON, Feb. 5.—Arr, ship E. Bulkley, of New-York.
CHARLESTON, Feb. 5.—Arr. barks Queen Victoria, Hull, Edesto, Boston, Ship Harrisburg, New-York.
Sld. bark Dudley, New-York; Jupiter, Boston; schr. Duane, Philadelphia.
BOSTON, Feb. 5.—Arr ship Peterhoff, New-Orleans; bark Matanzas, Apalachicola; brigs Echo, Romaine, Jane Crosby, Pernambuco; barks Louisa and Caroline, Mobile.
Cld. new ships Polar Star and Ocean Eagle, New Orleans; Chicora, do. Bark Orldes, St. John; Matanzas, Tremont, Baltimore; Brig Clement, Savannah. Schrs. Freeman and Emerald, Jacmel.

Spoken, &c.

Jan. 28, lat. 37 27, lon. 68 44, brig Glena, 37 ds. fm. St. Domingo, for New-York, and supplied with water
Jan. 4, lat. 17 21 N, lon 40 28, clipper ship Harricane, fm. New-York Dec. 17, for San Francisco, with loss of fore and main-topmast—going to Rio Janeiro to repair.
Feb. 1, lat. 36 39, lon. 74, signalized ship G. Bulkley, hence for Charleston.
Dec. 22, lat. 40 N., lon. 33 10 W., signalized ship Secret, (Br.) steering E.
Dec 22, lat. 40 N, lon 33 10 W., signalized ship Secret, (Br.) steering E.
Jan. 28, lat. 25, lon. 79 30, signalized ship Indiana, from New-Orleans, for New-York.
Jan. 30, lat. 37, lon. 73, bark William Canson, (Br.) 86 days from Newport, Wales, for City Point, and was supplied with water and provisions.

Foreign Ports.

Bark Nautilus, Dec. 22, at Surinam, for Gloucester, 12 ds., had lost both mates and one man.
At St Jago de Cuba, Brigs Champion, of and fm. Portland; Matamoras, of Searsport, fm. Savannah; Voyager, (Br.) of Halifax. Vulture, Burdett, sailed 2 ds. sailed for Boston.

Memoranda.

Bark Orvando, Belfast, Cousens, Dec. 8, lat. 47, lon. 20 W. experienced a heavy gale from S. W., which increase to a hurricane; lost bulwarks and part of her bulwarks.
Schrs. Emma, Wolcott and Louisiana, which arrived yesterday from Boston, were towed from beyond the Gate, where they had been confined in the ice for some time past.
The Semaphore at the Highlands, reports no inward bound vessels in sight at Sunset.
Schrs. Jasper, Homer, Lewis, J Cooley & Co, Virtue, Somerville, fm. Boston; Belle, fm Eastport; Forrester, from Saco; R. B. Pitts, Mary Wise Gertrude, Hooton, Julien, fm. Rockland; sat sloops Maria Louisa, Fashion, and Sea Witch fm. Providence; and Cory fm. Sag Harbor, are all at anchor at Hart's Island, bound to New-York.

PROTECTING LETTERS.—Many thousands of letters sent to the Post-Office are returned as dead letters, the persons to whom they are sent not being found. These are destroyed unless they contain inclosures of some kind; and often information of value to the persons addressed, or their friends, is destroyed with them.

In a new edition of the regulations of the Post-Office, about to be published, it is provided, that in every case where the writer of a letter chooses to protect it from the chance of being opened at the Department, and destroyed as a dead letter, he can do so by prepaying the postage, and writing legibly on the sealed side the words, "*to be preserved*," in which case it will be rescued from the liability of being committed to the flames, and its seal will remain intact.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

The Philadelphia Mint is ready to receive orders for three cent pieces in sums of $50, $60, $150, and their multiples. There are plenty of them on hand, so says the *News*.

A young Irish girl was killed at New-Orleans a few days ago by the explosion of a kitchen range boiler, a fragment of which struck her in the forehead, mangling her frightfully.

TRAVELING.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Captain West.
PACIFIC, Captain Nye.
BALTIC, Captain Comstock.
ARCTIC, Captain Luce.
ADRIATIC, Captain Grafton.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction—as in their engines—to insure strength and speed, and their accomodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $120; in second cabin, $70. Exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $300. From Liverpool to New-York, £30 and £20. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES FOR SAILING.

From New-York.	*From Liverpool.*
Saturday, Jan. 10.....1852	Wednesday, Jan. 7.....1852
Saturday, Jan. 24.....1852	Wednesday, Jan. 28.....1852
Saturday, Feb. 7.....1853	Wednesday, Feb. 11.....1853
Saturday, Feb. 21.....1852	Wednesday, Feb. 25.....1852
Saturday, March 6.....1852	Wednesday, March 10.....1852
Saturday, March 20.....1852	Wednesday, March 24.....1852
Saturday, April 3.....1852	Wednesday, April 7.....1852
Saturday, April 17.....1852	Wednesday, April 21.....1852
Saturday, May 1.....1852	Wednesday, May 5.....1852
Saturday, May 15.....1852	Wednesday, May 19.....1852
Saturday, May 29.....1852	Wednesday, June 2.....1852
Saturday, June 12.....1852	Wednesday, June 16.....1852
Saturday, June 26.....1852	Wednesday, June 30.....1852
Saturday, July 10.....1852	Wednesday, July 14.....1852
Saturday, July 24.....1852	Wednesday, July 28.....1852
Saturday, Aug. 7.....1852	Wednesday, Aug. 11.....1852
Saturday, Aug. 21.....1852	Wednesday, Aug. 25.....1852
Saturday, Sept. 4.....1852	Wednesday, Sept. 8.....1852
Saturday, Sept. 18.....1852	Wednesday, Sept. 22.....1852
Saturday, Oct. 2.....1852	Wednesday, Oct. 6.....1852
Saturday, Oct. 16.....1852	Wednesday, Oct. 20.....1852
Saturday, Oct. 30.....1852	Wednesday, Nov. 3.....1852
Saturday, Nov. 13.....1852	Wednesday, Nov. 17.....1852
Saturday, Nov. 27.....1852	Wednesday, Dec. 1.....1852
Saturday, Dec. 11.....1852	Wednesday, Dec. 15.....1852
Saturday, Dec. 25.....1852	Wednesday, Dec. 29.....1852

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., N. Y.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
E. G. ROBERTS & CO., No. 13 King's Arms Yard, London.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., No. 36 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris; or,
GEO. H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. j5-tf

FOR LIVERPOOL. United States Mail steamship ARCTIC, Capt. JAMES C. LUCE.—This steamer will depart with the U. S. mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, 7th of February, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

No berth secured till paid for.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance or comfort, apply to
E. K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

The steamship PACIFIC will succeed the ARCTIC, and sail February 21st, 1852. j26

EMPIRE CITY LINE.—FOR SAN FRANCISCO *via* CHAGRES and SAN JUAN, direct. On THURSDAY, Feb. 12 The new and splendid double-engine steamship SIERRA NEVADA, (1,000 tuns burthen, J. D. WATSON, Commander, (formerly of the steamship *Empire City*,) will leave her dock, at Pier No. 3, North River, for CHAGRES and SAN JUAN, direct, on THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at 3 o'clock. This steamship has unequaled accommodations for Steerage Passengers, having been constructed with special reference to their comfort.

For freight or passage apply to
J. W. RAYMOND, No. 34 Broadway.

The SIERRA NEVADA will again leave on SATURDAY, March 13, connecting with the favorite steamship NEW-ORLEANS, at PANAMA. Books are now open. j28-1F11

FOR CALIFORNIA, FROM PHILADELPHIA.—The Steamship BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Capt. W. SEARS, will leave on the 12th Febuary, for CHAGRES and SAN JUAN.—This ship is nearly new, having been only four months in service, during which she has proved herself one of the fastest ocean steamships afloat. Her cabins are fitted up in the best manner, and her steerage accommodations are entirely separate. Passengers going to California will find it to their interest to go by this steamer, as every exertion will be made to give them a speedy and comfortable passage. For further particulars, apply to the subscribers, from whom all tickets must be procured in New-York.
4f-t11* COOLIDGE & OSGOOD, No. 48 William-st.

UNITED STATES AND PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO—CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.—ONLY THROUGH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, *via* CHAGRES, Direct.—On THURSDAY, Feb. 5, at 2 o'clock, P M., the splendid new steamship CHEROKEE, HENRY WENDLE, Commander, 1,500 tuns burthen, will sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 5, at precisely 2 o'clock, P M., from her pier at the foot of Warren-st., N. R., and the EMPIRE CITY, MONDAY, Feb. 9, with the Government Mails for CHAGRES, connecting at PANAMA with the regular mail steamship TENNESSEE. For freight or passage, apply at the office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., N. R.

N B—Bills of Lading signed at the office, on the morning of sailing. j28-1F9

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—FOR NEW-ORLEANS, *via* HAVANA.—CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.—The splendid steamship EMPIRE CITY, (2000 tuns) JOHN LEEDS, Commander, will sail from the Foot of Warren-st., N. R., on MONDAY, February 9, at 2 o'clock, P. M. precisely.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
New Arrangement.

Ladies' Saloon Berths	$70	After Saloon Berths	$70
Forward Saloon Berths	50	Steerage Berths	25

Specie ONLY taken on freight to Havana. Freight taken to New-Orleans at 30 cents per cubic foot. For freight or passage, apply to
M. O. ROBERTS, No. 177 West-st.,
j30-1F9 Corner of Warren st.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA NICARAGUA.—ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY OF NICARAGUA.—FIRST NOTICE.—This Company is now prepared to convey passengers and their luggage from Ocean to Ocean, over their route in Nicaragua.

The Nicaragua route possesses the great advantage of passing through a most beautiful and healthy country. Passengers are conveyed from the Port of San Juan del Norte to Virgin Bay, by steamboats on the River San Juan and Lake Nicaragua, a distance of 12 miles and 30 chains, over a road which is now in perfectly good condition, and the planking of which will be completed by the next rainy season. The Company has, at this time, on the River and the Lake, five steamboats, built expressly for the service, and two more have been sent out, which will be in readiness by the 15th February.

For further information, and purchase of tickets, apply at the office of the Company, No. 74 Broadway, 3d story, front.
By order, [j12-1meod] ISAAC C. LEA, Secretary.

WINTER ROUTE TO CHICAGO.—Trains of Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Leave Monroe and Toledo at 8.5 A. M.; arrive at Laporte at 3.30 P. M.; thence passengers go by stage on Plank Road 13 miles to Michigan City; thence by cars 40 miles to Ainsworth; and by stage 12 miles to Chicago. After Feb. 1, by cars through to Chicago. Returning to Laporte same way—cars leave Laporte at 7.30 A. M., and arrive at Monroe and Toledo at 5.45 P. M. Daily stages connect with Fort Wayne at Sturgis; with Logansport, La Fayette and Indianapolis, at South Bend; with Terre Haute on the line, with the principal towns north and south. At Toledo this line connects at 5.45 P. M. or 7 A. M. with the Lake Erie South Shore route by stage and railroad to Cleveland; thence by railroad and stage to Erie; thence by railroad via Dunkirk to New-York, or by stage from Dunkirk to Buffalo, and by cars after Feb. 1. At 5 P. M. train only to New-York and Erie Road, connects with the Lake Shore train. Passengers at Cleveland can take cars all the way to Pittsburgh—thence by railroad and 28 miles staging to Philadelphia and New-York, or Baltimore and Washington.

E. P. WILLIAMS, Superintendent.
ADRIAN, Jan. 14, 1852. j19-tf

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—For CHAGRES, *via* HAVANA—Without Transfer—The double engine Steamship OHIO, L. F. Schenck, U. S. N., Commander, will be dispatched from the pier at the foot of Warren-st., North River, on SATURDAY, February 7, 1852, at 2 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply to
M. O. ROBERTS, No. 177 West-st.
6f-2t

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—NEW-YORK and PHILADELPHIA DIRECT.—U. S. MAIL EXPRESS LINES.—Through in 4½ hours—New-Jersey Railroad, *via* Jersey City.—Leaving New-York at 6 A. M., foot of Cortlandt-st at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., Liberty-st. Leaves Philadelphia, same hours, foot of Walnut-st. Fare reduced to $3 for first class, and $2 50 for second class.

Baltimore, Washington and Charleston Through Tickets sold in the above lines, and through baggage carried in the 5 P. M. line from New-York, with

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted,*) at the office, No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, between Beekman and Ann, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the *Daily Times*

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case contained beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

VOL. I.....NO. 122. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Sermons to Young Men**—The Tenth Discourse of the series will be delivered in the Church of Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st. next SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Rev. Dr. WAINWRIGHT. The whole lower floor of the Church reserved for Young Men, who are particularly invited to attend. 7f-It*

☞ **Church of the Second Advent**—Washington Hall, corner Hester-st and Bowery. Mr MANSFIELD'S lectures on the "Destiny of the Earth," will be continued SUNDAY EVENING next, Feb 10, at 7½ o'clock, when all matters relating to the Association will be explained. You can then learn how to invest $3 a month and secure a home, or by allowing it to accumulate for several years, receive eight (8) hundred dollars. Subscriptions will then be received. Entrance fee $2, monthly dues $3. Over one hundred shares were subscribed at the last meeting.

JOS R. TAYLOR, President, Hall Records, Park.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, Vice Pres't, No. 10 New City Hall.

TRUSTEES

W. Blackstone, 122 Spring-st. Sel'dney, 135 Laurens-st.,
J. Hone, 3 Rutgers-place, W. H. Riplet, 265 9th-st.,
G H. Purser, 10 New City Hall, W. H. Grenville, 20 Pine-st.,
C.H.Delamater, 302 W 14th-st. J. B. Acker, 4 Vandam-st.,
J. R. Del Vecho, 405 Broadway, M. M Vandyke, 108 Sands-st.,
W Sinclair, 10 City Hall, Brooklyn,
G Boyd, 113 Wooster-st. C S Merritt, 185 Spring-st.
J. Brinton, 586 Hudson-st.

7f-3t J. W. FELL, Secretary, office No. 173 Spring-st.

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☞ **All can Understand it**—Every reader is invited to attend the public meeting of the KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION to be held on MONDAY EVENING, 9th inst., in Knickerbocker Hall corner of 23d-st and 8th-av, at 7½ o'clock. The principles and profits will be fully explained to all and the freest and fullest discussion is invited. All who desire to invest their surplus earnings so that in a few years they may own their Homesteads, or receive large sums in cash, are requested to attend. The rapid manner in which this association is filling up is, perhaps, the best evidence of its character. The entrance fee will soon be increased. Now is the time to secure your shares as this will be our first regular meeting. Members will bear in mind that all dues in arrear are payable from this date.

WELCOME R BEESE, President.
JAMES R DEL VECCHIO, Vice President
E. J. MADDEN, Secretary, office No 168 9th av. 5t-TuSuM

☞ **The Citizens' Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Association.**—The Books of the Association are open for subscription at their office, No 421 Broadway, next door above Canal-st, from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock. Entrance fee $2, monthly dues $3 per month. An opportunity is offered to all males and females, minors and adults, by joining this Association, by paying $3 a month for a few years, to obtain a house and capital sufficient to start in a fair business. Pamphlets with articles of association, By-laws and full explanation of its objects and plan, can be had gratis at the office.

SIMEON DRAPER, President
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Vice President.

TRUSTEES.

John J. Herrick, Winchester B. Moody, Joel W Mason,
Geo. Schwartz, Jr., John F. Clarke, Wm H Dietz,
Chas. L. Cornish, Wm Thomson, S. Albertus, Jr.
23-1m JOSIAH F. KENDALL, Secretary.

☞ **The Trustees of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE COMPANY** invite proposals for a loan of eight hundred thousand dollars, ($800,000,) for which bonds in sums of one thousand dollars ($1 000) each, with interest at six (6) per cent, payable half yearly the principal payable in twenty years, will be issued—the payment of which bonds will be secured by a first mortgage upon the property, known as "The Merchants' Exchange," in the city of New-York, in favor of Caleb O. Halstead, Sheppard Homans, and William Butler Lunean as trustees. The present net income of the property is about sixty-five thousand dollars ($65,000). It is presumed that it can be increased to ninety thousand dollars, ($90,000.) Persons making proposals, will leave the same with JOHN J PALMER, Esq., at the Merchants' Bank, on or before the fifth day of February next. No proposals can be received for a less rate than par. The proceeds of these bonds are to be applied to the payment of the liabilities of the Company, now due. By order of the Board.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, President.
R. C. McCORMICK, Secretary. 4f-tF10

☞ **Second Mechanics Building Mutual LOAN AND SAVINGS INSTITUTION**—A few months since the mechanics of this city formed an association they can call their own and so much aided has been its success, that it has already become necessary to form another, having the same philanthropic object in view—"To make each man his own landlord."

Prosperous as has been the above Society, the Second Mechanics will, perhaps, be more so than any similar Society that has yet been started, for it offers advantages not offered by any other

1st It will loan money at 6 per cent. per annum on the amount advanced

2d. It will allow interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum to all persons who prefer paying for six months or more in advance, thus securing a double interest—first, the above 6 per cent., second, their share of the profits. Persons who wish to borrow money for the purpose of building, can here receive an advance on more favorable terms than is offered by any other Association.

3d. Persons desirous of withdrawing from the Society can do so at any time by giving one month's notice, and receive back all the dues paid by them, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

The above three clauses are entirely new in Building Associations, and must prove of great advantage to the shareholders

A person who will save 14 cents a day, (and there is not a person who cannot,) can, in this Society, secure in a few years a small capital, ($1,000) with which he can establish himself in business, and thus achieve his own independence.

The Association is being formed by a number of persons who are members of other Building Associations, and who have observed its advantages to members.

The entrance fee will be 50 cents per share. Monthly payments $2. Value of each share, $500

Ladies and gentlemen desirous of joining, can leave their names with

THOS. MORTON, Pres't, cor of Pearl and Fletcher.
G. V POMEROY, Vice Pres't, No 16 Platt st
JACOB PECARE, Sec'y, cor. Centre and Hester-sts.
BARNARD & PARSONS Attys, No. 16 Wall-st.

TRUSTEES

E. G Nellis, 297 Broadway. E. T Porter, 6 City Hall-place
F. W Gibley, 128 Bowery. G H Walker, 6 Elizabeth-st.
Dr. Jas Allen 355 Broome st. C N Porter Walker

A public meeting will be held, for the admission of new members, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb 13 at seven o'clock, P M., at No 5 Chatham square, where the objects and workings of these Associations will be explained.

j17-1mTuThaS

☞ **Wet Linens.**—The Marine Insurance sale of Wet Linens has been the all absorbing topic of conversation among the ladies. For the last ten days Columbian Hall, No 301 Grand-st., has presented a scene more easily imagined than described. From 8 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock in the evening, the cry has been Linens! Linens! Linens! and still the supply is unexhausted. Pure Irish linen Shirting, invoice value 60 to 75 cents, are sold from 30 to 35 cents per yard; rich damask table diaper 10 by 4 wide, invoice value 85 cents, sold for 40 cents per yard; birdseye diapers, invoice value 34 cents, sold for 16 cents per yard. The above Linens are warranted perfect in every respect. As the present week will close the sale, ladies should be on the qui vive or expect to be disappointed. It

☞ **Notice.**—A. BAKER, No. 30 Beekman-st., respectfully invites the public to call and examine the styles and quantity of Boots, ready-made and made to order, of the best French calf-skin, at the astonishing low prices.—Dress Boots, with patent shanks, $3 50; stout Boots, $3 50; double-soled water-proof, $4 50; French Patent Leather Dress Boots, $5 50. 5f-3tTuS&M*

☞ **Quartz Mining** IN MARIPOSA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—BURNS'S RANCH GOLD MINING CO.—OFFICE No. 45 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, Wall-st., New-York.

The Board of Directors of the Burns's Ranch Gold Mining Company, intending to prosecute this work with vigor, offer for sale the remaining stock appropriated for Working Capital. Orders for stock may be addressed to the Secretary of the Company. By order of the Board of Directors.

ALFRED D. SELLECK, Secretary.

N. B.—Specimens from the mine can be seen at the office. Also, Maps and Pamphlets containing an account of its location, title, miners rules, &c., may be had by applying as above. j29 1f

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Notice**—Passengers per Steamship ARCTIC, for Liverpool, will please be on board, at the foot of Canal-st., THIS DAY, Saturday, Feb 7, at 11 o'clock, A M.

7f-It EDWARD K COLLINS & CO.

☞ **Secure a House.**—The office of the EAST RIVER BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, No. 514 Grand-st., is now open daily, between the hours of 12 to 3, and 5½ to 9 o'clock, P. M., to receive new subscribers. Entrance fee, $2; Monthly dues, $3. President, OBADIAH NEWCOMB, Vice-President JAMES WHITE; Assistant Vice-President, SAMUEL H JORDUN.

TRUSTEES.

Robert H Johnson, Augustus Morand, Jacob E Howard,
David A Forbes, Thos. C Gaud, Daniel Underhill,
John Cooper, Alex W Smith, Edward Collen,
Chas. E Anderson, Secretary.

MARCUS P FERRIS, Counsellor and Attorney.
SAMUEL ATKINSON, Surveyor 6f 3t*

☞ **Empire Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION**—Do you want to know anything about Building Associations? If so attend a meeting at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer sts., on TUESDAY EVENING next, Feb 10, at 7½ o'clock, when all matters relating to the Association will be explained. You can then learn how to invest $3 a month and secure a home, or by allowing it to accumulate for several years, receive eight (8) hundred dollars. Subscriptions will then be received. Entrance fee $2, monthly dues $3. Over one hundred shares were subscribed at the last meeting.

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E. J. MADDEN, Secretary, office No 168 9th av. 5t-TuSuM

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Chas. L. Cornish, Wm Thomson, S. Albertus, Jr.
23-1m JOSIAH F. KENDALL, Secretary.

☞ **The First Annual Banquet of the** NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY will be held at Metropolitan Hall, on WEDNESDAY, Feb 18. Doors open at 4 o'clock; Dinner at 6. The arrangements for this magnificent Entertainment are now complete, and the following gentlemen have accepted invitations to take part in the exercises: Gen S. HOUSTON, of Texas; Rev JOHN CHAMBERS, of Phil.; Rev T. L. CUYLER, of Trenton; Hon. NEAL DOW, of Portland; Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER; Rev. E. H. CHAPIN; Rev. Dr. CHEEVER; Rev. S. A. COMEY; Hon HORACE MANN, of Mass; Gov. HAINES, of New-Jersey; Rev. J. B WAKELY, of Newark; Rev. Dr. DOWLING; Rev. R. S. FOSTER; Rev. J. B. HAGANY; P. T. BARNUM, Esq. Music by the ALLEGHANIANS and DODWORTH'S FULL CORNET BAND. At the conclusion, Gen S. HOUSTON, of Texas, in behalf of the National Temperance Society, will present a SPLENDID GOLD MEDAL to Hon. NEAL DOW, the author and champion of the Maine Law. To prevent confusion, the tickets and seats will be numbered, and the holder of each ticket will be entitled to the seat bearing the corresponding number at the table. The tables will be furnished with the luxuries of the season. Tickets Three Dollars each. To be had at the office of the Society, No. 85 Nassau st., where a diagram of the tables may be seen, and choice seats secured. 7f-2S&Tu*

☞ **Tremendous Gathering** of the friends of the MAINE LAW, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb 10, at 7 o'clock, at Metropolitan Hall. The importance of a large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of a PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW, for the State of New-York, must be apparent to all, therefore the New-York City Temperance Alliance invite and urge citizens from every part of the city to RALLY in their STRENGTH, to pass such resolutions, to be forwarded to Albany, as will make our representatives feel that we are united and determined not to be satisfied with anything less than a law similar to the Maine Law.

Rev. Dr TYNG, Rev. Dr PECK,
Rev Dr. PAXTON, Rev E H CHAPIN,
Hon. E. D. CULVER, JOHN HAWKINS,

will address the meeting. To preserve order and pay expenses, tickets are issued at 12½ cents each to be had at the door. Doors open at 6.

C. C. LEIGH,
ISAAC J. OLIVER,
W. W. STRICKLAND.

7f-3t

☞ **E. L. Snow Social Union No. 1.**—The Members of the Union and the Order are respectfully invited to attend the next Regular Meeting, at Fountain Hall, No 149 Bowery, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb 11 Rev. Mr. ANDREWS will address the meeting. By order of the Union. JOHN HOOPER, G. S.

[7f-It*]

☞ **First Annual Ball of NEW-YORK LODGE NO 3 PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION** to be held at the City Assembly Rooms, No 459 Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb 10. ADKINS'S celebrated COTILLON BAND is engaged for the occasion. The floor will be under the direction of Professor W WADDLE. Tickets one dollar—to be had at the door on the night of the Ball.

J. S. McCLUNE, Chairman.
THOMAS MINNIS, Secretary. 7f-It*

☞ **Post-Office, New-York.**—NOTICE—The European Mails per U S Mail steamer ARCTIC will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 7th inst, at 10½ o'clock A M. A closed mail for Bremen and the German States will be made up per ARCTIC. WM. V. BRADY, Postmaster.

☞ **Notice.**—A Meeting of the Stockholders of the American Mineral Paint and Gas Company will be held at No. 74 Beaver-st, New-York, on TUESDAY, 17th Feb. next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of altering and amending the Articles of Association of said Company, and the transaction of any other business which may legally come before the meeting

HENRY W ADAMS, CHRISTOPHER F BROWN,
J PHENTISS, LUTHER ADAMS.

3f-TuThS

☞ **The Mercantile Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION** will hold a meeting at Clinton Hall corner of Beekman and Nassau-st., on SATURDAY EVENING, 7th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

7f-It* W. T. B MILLIKEN, Secretary pro tem.

☞ **Notice to Members of KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION**—The first month's dues are now payable up to Monday night at the meeting or office of the Secretary, No 168 9th av. Members will save both time and trouble by paying at the office before the night of meeting [7f-2t] E. J MADDEN Secretary

New-York Daily Times.

GERMANY AND HUNGARY.

LECTURE No. IV.—By Dr. Baird.

The history, and principal features of Germany and Hungary, formed the subject of Rev. Dr. Baird's Lecture at the Female Academy on Thursday night, but before entering on it, he directed the attention of his hearers to a few remarks on Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, which he had not mentioned at the last lecture. In Sweden, the Diet meets now once in three years. It is composed of four houses, representing the nobles, peasants, clergy, and burgesses; but there are many who wish to change this state of things, and have only two houses. Thus far, however, it has been found impossible to make a change, though the King, (Oscar, son of Bernardotte,) is in favor of it, as he sympathizes with the popular party. In Norway, the Diet consists of only two houses, the members of which are elected from all parts of the nation, and each district bargains with its representative as to the payment for his services. We have not adopted that plan, for we pay all alike. The veto power is rather limited. Though the King may veto an act, yet if the Storthein, or legislative body, are opposed to it, after two sessions, then it becomes a law. The Norwegians have improved very much. It would not do to say that there are no nations on the continent of Europe fit to be Republics. The Norwegians could be Republicans now. They have their own army and navy, are intelligent and well educated, and though not possessing much wealth, yet do not labor under the extremes of poverty, while the Swedes have had a constitutional Government, from time immemorial. Such elements as these are the bases of all good Republics.

The Reverend lecturer here spoke of the manner in which Kings were annointed, in the plains of Upsala, in former times. He next gave some statistics explanatory of the condition of the army and navy in these northern nations, and closed his prefatory remarks. Germany—its extent, boundaries and geographical position was then commenced, and aided by the large maps which hung against the walls, the lecturer was able to render his subject clear and interesting to even the youngest person. The Rhine, though marked down as its boundary in the West, is not in reality so. For rivers are not to be considered the boundaries of nations—though mountains and high table lands may be—for the people on both sides are often to be found of the same race, and speaking the same language. On the French side there are a million of Germans. All Germans in ancient Alsace claim that river as theirs. Indeed, they think more of their "Father Rhein" than even of the Elbe or Danube. In reserve there are not more than nine millions of people who speak the German tongue, and yet we have the strange fact that these people lord it over the Poles, Hungarians and Italians in Lombardy. Of the latter two, five millions each, and the first numbering fifteen millions of people, all speaking different languages. It is very strange that such a state of things should exist, in the Austrian Empire. Some four years ago he told them that that Empire was the worst governed in the world; that a day of vengeance must come, and that it would be overturned; that the German portion would have to coalese with Germany, that Hungary would gain its own independence, that Gallicia must go back to Poland and form one nation, that Lombardy should return to Italy, and that though the present state of things might continue together for some time longer, when kept up by immense armies, it could not last forever. But four years ago he little thought that such tremendous struggles would so soon commence; and it is possible that in four years more greater disturbances will come, followed by a struggle which he hoped would be an effectual and successful one. [Applause.] When the Romans came into contact with the Germans first, they found them as described by Julius Cæsar and Tacitus, almost in physical appearance equal to what they are now, with their light hair, blue eyes, and hardy frames. After the time of Cæsar the Germans finally were brought under the Roman yoke. One of the principal personages among them was Herman or Arminius, who is respected as one of their greatest heroes, even at this day. As soon as the power of the once mistress of the world had been weakened by the inroads of barbarians, a number of separate little Governments, formed of distinct tribes, and growing out of the heroic age, sprung up in Germany and continued down to the ninth century, when they were sundued and consolidated by Charlemagne. After that line became extinct, Emperors were chosen from the Franconian Saxons. Hohenstaufen Houses were selected, and these last were followed by the House of Hapsburg, of Swiss origin, in about the year 1300, which has lasted down to the present day.

In 1837, when the lecturer first visited Germany, there were hardly any railroads; now about 5,000 miles of country are intersected by them. Traveling, too, is cheap, but though they have three classes of carriages, the two last are those mostly patronized, and they have a saying among them that none but nobles and fools travel in the first class. The Germans are a very agreeable people to associate with. Their nation is a great one, but it requires to be waked up. The most disastrous war in Germany was the Thirty Years war, which commenced in the year 1618, and at one time threatened the destruction of Protestantism, but owing to the energy of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, and his generals, particularly Oxenstiener, who was the Kossuth of his day, victory crowned the efforts of the Reformers. Next came the wars of Frederick the Great, and after this the wars of Napoleon, so well known to the student of history.

There are four cities Hanseatic which have been republic since the feudal ages. They have a Senate—the members of which are elected for life, and burgomasters and four syndics elected by the Senate, thus forming a close corporation. They have carried on these forms for some hundreds of years, but the machinery is antiquated and cannot stand in this day, when it can be demonstrated that the poor man can vote as well as the rich one; and when it comes to fighting they have to do the most of it, without the necessity of providing a substitute like their wealthy neighbors. The poor emphatically should have a right in the Government, but they should be educated for it. If the Germans do not unite for the purpose of obtaining a good Government, or a good Republic like ours, and if they do not bring it about very soon, they are the most contemptible race on the earth. A nation like the Germans, with their intelligence, their courage, their virtue and their Protestantism, will not remain as they are, but will throw off the yoke, and some day or other will have a Republic like ours; and if they do not know what to do with their nobles, why let them come over here where they will learn to be useful. The North of Germany is very level, the middle mountainous, and the South hilly, until you come to the region of the Alps. As to Hungary, it is the most remarkable country on the face of the earth. The lecturer here traced its principal features on the map, and alluded to the Magyar invasion and their treatment of the Sclaves whom they subdued—their conversion to Christianity in the tenth or eleventh century, and the charter they received from King Andrew, which is as old as the Magna Charta of England. Hungary had maintained an independent existence for a long time. They had tremendous wars with the Turks, and in the last battle lost their monarch, who left no one but his sister to succeed him. She married the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria, a brother of Charles the VIth, and thus the two houses were united by this fatal union, and Ferdinand governed both under different laws, as Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary. Bavaria, Moravia and Bohemia were subdued, and though Hungary revolted several times, and justly so—for she did not come into connection with Austria as a conquered people—she had to succumb. Yet, after all, she was always loyal, and when Napoleon wanted to raise them up, they refused and continued to uphold the infamous House of Hapsburg.

The reverend lecturer next glanced at the early portion of Kossuth's life, and alluded in eloquent terms to the tremendous energy exhibited by that man, who created, as if by magic, a bank and an army, which threatened even the walls of Vienna. We have not, he said, the details of the war, during the winter of 1848-'49, unless from Austrian sources, but even from them, we can see, with what bravery the Hungarians fought. But in an evil moment Kossuth gave up his power to Gorgey, and the latter ruined the country. The great mistake made by this General was, when having a large army under his command, he did not march to Vienna, but lingered about Comorn, until the Russians came down from the North-east, and thus hemmed him in between two fires. Even after he had heard of the march of the Russians, he might have turned the scale of victory by retreating southward and joining his forces to those of Bem and Dembinski. Though an able General, he committed such grave errors, that no wonder he is looked upon as a traitor.

The lecturer next referred to his late visit to Hungary, but he dare not tell whom he saw there, for the people of this country had no conception of the espionage that exists there. He met with several of Kossuth's friends, and is sure that the population of that land, whatever may be said to the contrary, are enthusiastically in his favor. I look up to him as their future hope. Even the Jews, that shrewd and far-seeing race, had the most implicit confidence in Kossuth, to an extent seldom manifested by that people.

If the Russians had been a thousand miles away, Hungary would have achieved her independence; or if France would have done what she did under Lamartine in 1848, and say to the Russians, "You must not put your foot in Germany"—if France, in 1849, had assembled an army on the Rhine, and said to Russia, "Now you must keep out of Hungary; if you go, we also will be there"—they would never have put their foot beyond the Carpathian mountains. He did not, however, believe that Hungary, though ten times more fitted than France or Italy, would be as ripe for a republic as some people in this country imagine.

The lecturer concluded by stating that the Catholic portion of the population of Hungary, among whom were the most prominent officers, acted honorably by Kossuth. The Catholic population of this country amounts to seven and one-half millions; the Protestants three and one-half millions; Greek Church, two and one-half millions; Jews, full one-fourth of a million.

The next lecture will be upon Switzerland and the Netherlands.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE PRIZE CONUNDRUMS.—There was a lively time at Professor Anderson's Soiree last evening. The conundrums were read amid shouts of laughter from an immense audience. There was some difficulty in obtaining a Jury of ladies to decide upon the merits of those offered by the ladies.

The ladies' prize was obtained by Miss MARIA C. FENN, for the following:

"Why is the writer of this conundrum like a domestic servant out of employment?"

"Because she wants to get a servant, and is willing to carry off the teaspitures."

The gentlemen's prize was awarded to JOHN N. BOHEMUS, for the following:

"Why ought the officers of the United States army in the late war with Mexico to keep a clothing-store?"

"Because they might *Brady* of having the best *Taylor* and the best *Wood*. Their profits *May* always be sold for what they are *Worth*, and after counting their *Gains* they could lay their heads on their *Pillow* in perfect *Bliss*, and rest satisfied that no one could swindle them and go *Scott* free, while they had a good *Walker* to catch him, and *Shield* them from loss."

NEWS GATHERINGS.—John Bruce, President, and Solomon Jessuzun, Secretary, give notice of their intention to form an Insurance Company, to be known as the "Building Associations' Fire Insurance Company," with a capital of $500,000.

—The "*Ely Guards*," named after ex-Assistant Alderman Ely, of the Seventeenth Ward, gave an excellent Ball, at the Assembly Rooms, last Monday evening.

—Signora BISCACCIANTI is in this city, making preparations for her journey to California, where she intends to trade notes for the dust. She sails in the next steamer. BRAHAM, who came to this country with Miss HAYES, will accompany Madame B.

—The Stock of the Sixth avenue Railroad Company has all been taken, and the Board of Directors are now contracting for materials, with a view of carrying the work forward with all possible haste, as soon as the weather will allow. We publish this statement for the benefit of the poor fellows who have been "hoping almost against hope" that there would yet be some way of getting "right up" town after midnight.

—A meeting in behalf of the "Asylum for the Friendless," will be held in the Mercer-street Church to-morrow evening. Several eminent speakers are expected to address the meeting.

—Rev. E. LATHROP will to-morrow evening deliver a lecture in the Baptist Church in Second-avenue, being the second of the course. Subject—"The Wise View of God."

—At a session of the "Democratic Republican General Committee," held at Tammany Hall on Thursday evening, the Chairman announced the Standing Committees for the ensuing year. We give the names of those composing the Finance—as they are the boys that hold the sinews of war, and are, of course, the most looked after: Robert J. Dillon, of the Third Ward; Wm. M. Tweed, Seventh Ward; Charles Francis, Tenth Ward; W. A. Turnure, Nineteenth Ward; John Y. Savage, Second Ward; Thos. J. Hagan, Twelfth Ward; Dennis Garrison, Eleventh Ward. Richard T. Mulligan is Chairman of the Committee on Printing, Daniel E. Sickles is Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, and Thomas J. Barr is Chairman of the Committee on Naturalization.

—The Bible Society will immediately commence the erection of a building upon the grounds lately purchased of Mr. Draper. The lot fronts 230 feet on Ninth-street, 200 feet on Fourth-avenue, and 76 feet on Third-avenue.

—Applications for the premiums offered by Mr. RAY must be addressed to the officers of the American Institute. They will be open for competition until the next Annual Fair of the Institute, where they are expected to be on exhibition; and no invention already introduced to the public will be entitled to compete for the prizes. It must be understood that these inventions are to be such as can be adopted, and put into general use, the inventors in all cases retaining their right to patents.

—The average cost of sending one of the Collins steamers to Liverpool and back, is $65,215 64. The cost of constructing the four steamers was $2,944,142 71—or an average of $736,035 66 each.

—It is announced that FORREST will sail for California, after playing an engagement at the Broadway Theatre and one in Philadelphia.

—A case is to be argued in the Supreme Court to-day, in which a celebrated female makes her first appearance as counsel.

—Col. ASBOTH publishes a card in which he states that the man Loo, who was arrested on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences, is not a Magyar, and did not come to this country in the steamer *Mississippi*.

—The ordinance of baptism by immersion, will be administered at the Twelfth-street Church, during the morning service to-morrow.

—The Church in Astor-place, near the Opera House, is to be consecrated as a Catholic Church. Rev. Dr. FORBES will be the pastor.

—Prof. GEORGE BUSH will deliver a lecture to-morrow evening in the Church of the New-Jerusalem, upon the "Correspondence of the Human Body."

—The "Protestant Episcopal Mutual Benefit Society," will celebrate its second anniversary at the Church of St Bartholomew to-morrow evening.

—The gold medal to be presented to HENRY CLAY by his friends in this City has been completed, and will be presented in a few days by a committee appointed by the contributors.

—An elegant Tea Service has been presented to DONALD MCKAY, master of the clipper ship *Stag-Hound*, by Messrs. Sampson, Tappan & Upton, the owners of the ship. The service consists of six pieces and a salver

—The passengers by the steamer *Humboldt*, on her last voyage, have published a card expressive of their appreciation of the nautical knowledge, skill and courage of Captain LINES, and their admiration of the good qualities of the noble vessel he commands.

—The Members of the Bar intend to present to CHARLES O'CONOR, Esq., a handsome Service of Plate, as a token of their admiration for the ability and generosity he displayed in the trial of the Forrest Divorce Case.

—Herman Oterlain was arrested on Friday afternoon upon a charge of embezzling money and property from his employer. He was committed.

—William Cartley was arrested on Friday, for a violation of the law in burying the body of his deceased wife without a certificate from the proper authorities.

—A well-dressed young lady entered a jewelry establishment in the Bowery and offered two valuable gold watches for sale. It was suspected that she had stolen them, and officers Van Cote and Delamater arrested her. She was taken to the station-house, where she confessed that she had stolen the watches from Mr. Thayer, in Brooklyn, where she was employed as a servant. She was handed over to the Brooklyn authorities. Her name was Ellen Cummings.

—Ellen Carlen was found dead in her bed at her residence, No. 71 Mulberry-street, on Friday morning. The Coroner's Jury found that her death was caused by apoplexy.

—Echod McGavrick was arrested on Friday, for breaking into the stage office of Messrs. Jimmerson & Co., and stealing a quantity of Buffalo robes, and other property. He was committed.

—James Harrigon, *alias* Stimson, was arrested on Friday, by officers Brookhaven and Church. He was one of the gang who were charged with breaking into the store of Max Fischer, and setting fire to the premises.

—For some days past some scoundrel has been fleecing the citizens of the upper Wards, by pretending that he was a letter carrier. His letters were all directed to keepers of boarding-houses, and purported to have been written by some person in Boston, who was anxious to caution them against harboring some fellow who had been duping the old ladies of Boston. The letters were stamped with the Boston Post-office stamp, but it is no doubt a forgery.

—The Grand Jury having found several indictments against Cook and Toms for passing counterfeit money, they were arrested on Friday, by officers Stephens and Greene, of the Lower Police Court. They were committed to the Tombs to await their trial.

—The driver of omnibus No. 8, belonging to the Bowery and First-avenue line, was severely injured yesterday by being thrown from his box. The accident occurred in Broadway, near Bowling Green.

—Alexander S. Hill was arrested on Friday afternoon, as a fugitive from Otsego County, where he has been indicted for obtaining $5,000 from a merchant, by representing himself as being a person of a similar name. He will be sent back to Otsego.

—The people of New-Bedford have resolved to light their city with gas. If their wise men will pass one evening in Gotham, we warrant they will go back satisfied with sperm oil, and with renewed confidence in the merits of "winter strained."

PRINTING.—By the late fire in Fulton-street, the immense printing-office belonging to ROBERT CRAIGHEAD was entirely destroyed. Not one type was saved, and yet in two days after the fire Mr. C. had reprinted a large number of Dewitt & Davenport's edition of the Forrest trial, and now, by a notice in another column, we see he has established an office at No 53 Vesey-street, where he has greater facilities for doing all kinds of Printing than he possessed before. Mr. C. has long been honorably known as a printer, and by toil and economy he had gathered together a large establishment, which was commencing to yield him a fair recompense for years of patient labor. In one night the half of his savings were taken from him, and now he has to toil up the hill again. Will not those who have work in his line to do, remember him?

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers was held on the 5th instant, Hon. Luther Bradish in the chair. Six new auxiliaries were recognized, of which two were in Kentucky, and in Ohio, Alabama, Illinois, and Michigan one each. Interesting intelligence was received from different parts of our own country, and from foreign lands, in regard to the Bible cause. Letters were received from Rev. Dr. Stiles, who has been laboring in Georgia and Alabama, and elsewhere, with encouraging success. In France, recent events, by deranging business and industrial operations generally, and crippling the resources of the friends of the cause, have greatly impeded the Bible work. Hence the necessity for greater exertions than ever by the friends of the Bible in this country in their behalf. A letter was received from St. Petersburg, Russia, gratefully acknowledging the aid promised by this Society in publishing the Revel Esthonian New Testament and Psalms. Another from Bishop Boone, at Shanghai, in regard to the Scriptures in China.

Several important additions were made to the agents of this Society, viz. Rev. G. F. Pearce in Georgia, Rev. Mr. Bayless in Kentucky, in place of Rev. F. T. Mitchell, resigned, Rev. Jonathan Lyon in Tennessee, Rev. Wm. H. Pearce in New-York, and Rev. Mr. Blake, Florida. Important grants were made both of books and money. In particular, it was resolved, that, in addition to about $23,000 already pledged for different foreign objects, the following sums be appropriated and paid so soon as the state of the treasury shall permit, viz.: For Northern India, $3,000 China, $5,000, in sums of $1 000 to each of the following Missionary Boards: American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Board of Missions for Presbyterian Church, Protestant Episcopal Board of Missions, Missionary Society of Methodist Episcopal Church, and Missionary Society of Methodist Episcopal Church South. To Madras Bible Bible Society, $2,000. To the Missionary Society of Methodist Episcopal Church for Germany, $500. This makes in all the sum of about $33,000 now pledged by this Society for the foreign work. It was stated that of $4,500, the balance of the appropriation made to France, $2,000, it is hoped, will be paid the present month, and the remainder next month.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—The regular meeting of this Society was held on Thursday evening—the Chairman presiding—read the Twenty-first Chapter of John. The minutes of the last meeting were read and

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 7, 1852.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Neither the Publication Office, Editorial Rooms, nor Printing Establishment of the DAILY TIMES are opened on Sunday. Advertisers who desire their notices to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 11 o'clock on Saturday evening.

Desultory Notes about Japan.

Along the eastern shore of Asia, five or six thousand miles from the westernmost of the American States, are scattered multitudes of volcanic islands. They extend irregularly from Behring's Straits to Ceylon. Some four thousand of them, more or less, lying over against the Chinese sea-board, constitute the Empire of Japan, the object of an expedition about to leave the ports of our country; and in view of the interest imparted to this *terra incognita* by the anticipated opening of commercial relations, the *Times* volunteers a trifle of desultory information. It may be prudent to know a little about a people to whom we propose to teach so much. Some slight knowledge of their institutions—and all our knowledge of this insular monarchy is but slight—may not be superfluous, before we materially alter and perhaps destroy them.

The whole empire of Japan is said to contain a population of 30,000,000 inhabitants. Niphon, the largest of the island group, boasts an extent about equal to, and a population nearly double that of Ireland. The Chinese have corrupted the name into Jihpun, and the English by an easy transition, make Japan of it. Upon this Niphon, among temples and camphor groves and rice fields, and hills cultivated to the summits, stand the capital towns of Miaco and Jeddo. The latter ranks among the first class cities of the world. Its low, one-story buildings shelter a population of 1,500,000 souls, all laboring cheerfully at the mechanic or finer arts, or living in as much aristocratic elegance and ease as European nobility of measureless pedigree. At Jeddo, too, resides the civil Emperor or Siogoon of Japan; and there the princes who rule in the multitudinous islands spend half their time; thence all the reins of Government diverge; and there the imperial council holds its sessions. The commerce of the Archipelago all centres at Jeddo. At Miaco, on the other side of the island, lives the Mikado, or religious Emperor, in other times the sole ruler of the realm in all its interests, civil, naval and superstitious. Revolution, however, did its work some centuries since, and the Siogoon, an upstart from the lower orders, made himself nominal regent and actual autocrat of the Empire. Time has in turn crippled the power of the Siogoon, who is actually governed by his council; retaining, however, a sort of veto not at all similar to the veto of the American Constitution. If any act of the council fail to meet the views of the Siogoon, it is referred to three of his nearest relatives. If they sustain the objections of the chief, the council is obliged to adjourn and disembowel themselves: each member deliberately cutting himself open. On the other hand, should the act of the council be approved, the Siogoon is bound to abdicate, pretty much on the same principle that an English Cabinet Minister resigns when voted down in the Commons. The Mikado inhabits a temple at Miaco, and spends his time in receiving adoration. As he has to dress daily in new garments, and eat daily from new crockery, his fare is said to be tolerably hard. He generally resigns in favor of his son, after a few years of deification, and retires to private life.

The island of Kiusiu is next in order of dimension to Niphon. Nagasaki, the port town, is the only one to which foreigners are admitted. There the Dutch have their island-fort of Dezima, in which they remain locked up two-thirds of the year, until the pair of vessels, the only ones Japanese jealousy allows to European commerce, arrive. Then an annual pilgrimage, with presents to the Siogoon, at Jeddo, takes up three months; and six weeks of the year are left, in which to dispose of the cargoes of spices, and load up the return burdens of copper and camphor. The various tables and stands and cabinets and enamelled work, for the exquisite manufacture of which the Japanese are so famous, are never permitted to leave the islands. A few samples, enough to furnish models for European imitation, alone escape, through the connivance of sub-officials.

Japan is as insulated in manners, habits, government and religion, as in situation. Every thing strikes the stranger as anomalous, like the animal and vegetable life of Australia. The social scheme is entirely subordinate to the purposes of Government. A more perfect system of checks and balances never entered the head of the constitution maker. It is a perfect network of espionage. Each private citizen is by law a spy upon his five nearest neighbors. The commissioned and secret spies of Government reside in every village. Each magistrate is surrounded by spies. The prince, who rules a million subjects, has his two secretaries appointed at Jeddo, where one resides, while the other, the shadow of the viceroy in his remote Government, transmits constant information to his fellow at the capital. Even these subordinates are in their turn subjected to surveillance; and for better security, the prince is obliged to spend each alternate year at the Capital, where his family remain all the while as hostages. The Council and the Siogoon are equally watched, and to be detected in error or dishonor or neglect, entails upon the unfortunate officer the duty of cutting himself open in the presence of his friends. This curious mode of self-destruction is a part of the education of every Japanese child. To accomplish it gracefully, and upon hearing the first whisper prejudicial to one's fame, is the great object of the national ethics. In a scheme so ingeniously tied and knotted up, it is impossible for any advance or improvement to be made. The people are victims of an inveterately vicious absurdity.

And yet the Japanese hunger and thirst for fragments of European learning. They pick up with the utmost avidity any scrap of knowledge their Dutch or Chinese visitors may let drop. Many of the leading French and German scientific authors, have been rendered into the vernacular, and are esteemed standard authorities. They have their astronomical instruments, calculate their almanacs and eclipses, and know more about every other planet in the solar system than they do of their own. They have none of the Chinese supercilious contempt for barbarian accomplishments. Their motto is "to get all they can, and keep all they get."

But the oddest of the national idiosyncrasies is the rooted aversion to outsiders. A glance at history, perhaps, with the conservative scheme of checks and balances we have referred to, borne in mind, will serve partially to elucidate this peculiarity.

The Portuguese were the first Europeans who found and landed in Japan. This they did in 1542, meeting with a cordial and hospitable welcome. Commerce at once sprung up with great animation, the Portuguese naturally endeavoring to obtain an entire monopoly of it. The early zeal of the Jesuits, then an uncorrupted order of holy men, carried a large body of missionaries to the new land, where the attractive dogmas of Roman Catholicism were remarkably successful in displacing Sintooism and Buddhism, the prevalent religions of the people. The converts numbered nearly a hundred thousand souls, embracing members of the Imperial family, and the Mikado himself is said to have been a believer. In the course of a hundred years the trade with Europe had waxed exceedingly. The commercial importance of the discoverers, had declined, however, and the Dutch, always ready to extend their traffic, were soon located at every Japanese port of any moment. To drive out their Portuguese rivals entirely was a great object with the thrifty Hollanders. Stories were accordingly circulated, that the Catholic Missionaries, as true believers in the Papal supremacy, designed to bring the Islands under the rule of the Roman pontiff. The fears thus excited were soon in ungovernable flame. A revolution took place. The Siogoon of the day was deposed; a war of extermination waged against the Jesuits, and hosts of faithful converts, faithful even in death, put to the sword. History records that the Dutch had overshot the mark. They had stirred up so thorough a dread of European treachery, that they themselves came very near suffering the consequences, and only saved the narrow footing they still retain at Nagasaki, by siding in the slaughter and torture of their Christian brethren. Even now their two vessels per annum are always deprived of their armature and rudders, the moment they come to anchor: and whatever cash capital they bring along is kindly taken care of by the Japanese authorities. There is no reason to believe that the captain and sailors have to open commercial relations every year by trampling on the crucifix; though during the first heat of animosity against the Catholics that formulary was undoubtedly exacted and obligingly complied with.

From the era of this anti-Christian warfare, 1637, the whole policy of the Japanese Government has been directed to the prohibition of foreign intercourse. The Dutch and Chinese alone trade at Nagasaki. That port is the only one open as an anchorage ground to foreigners; the condition of that favor being the deposit of all their arms with the authorities of the city. Under no circumstances is any one permitted to land or engage in traffic. To anchor in any other harbor of the Empire, instantly exposes a vessel to destruction. Natives of other countries, shipwrecked or coming voluntarily upon the shores, are consigned to prison. Natives of the islands shipwrecked abroad, are not permitted to return, save upon a Dutch or Chinese vessel. A decree to that effect was transmitted to the European powers in 1813.

We may review briefly the various attempts of civilization to break down the selfish barrier of the Japanese.

The English, as long ago as the reign of Charles I., sent an embassy thither, to obtain the privilege of trade for the East India Company. As the war upon foreigners had not yet been declared, the advantages asked for were promptly granted. All the ports of the empire were opened to the Company's vessels; remaining so, however, for only a dozen or fifteen years, when the exclusive system was reinstated. In 1811, England made another effort to get in. Having conquered the various Dutch possessions in the East Indies, they notified the Siogoon of their intention to take possession of the Dutch Factory at Dezima, but the Japanese refused to accede to any such arrangement. In spite of every artifice on the part of the English, the Factory was for several years carefully protected, and eventually guaranteed to its Dutch possessors. The British have never since repeated the attempt. Certainly they would stand a poorer chance than any others, so inflexibly have the Japanese been prejudiced by their doings in 1811, and their more recent subjugation of China.

The Russians have endeavered to find ingress ever since the days of Catharine I. The proximity of their Kamschatkan Territories, and the return of straggling Japanese sailors, at various times, before the decree of 1843 was promulgated, have been ineffectually relied upon. In 1801 a Russian envoy visited Nagasaki in great state, and through the intervention of the Dutch, obtained an audience, but that was all. The court of Jeddo wanted nothing to do with that of St. Petersburg. The Emperor Alexander declared war, and captured a few inconsiderable islands at the north. The Japanese retaliated by seizing a Russian frigate, with its crew, and notified their enemies, that every one of the captives should be put to death, unless hostilities were suspended. The war was therefore terminated.

The Dutch have managed to maintain their post at Dezima, with the slender advantages it yields, by dint of uncomplaining submission to the authorities. King William, in 1844, thought to obtain a modification of the prohibitive policy. To that end he sent a letter to the Siogoon, detailing the result of the Chinese war, and begging that there should be some let up of the wretched embargo, in favor of the European commercial powers. After maturely deliberating upon the proposition for *two years*, the Siogoon replied that he had carefully watched the progress of events in China, involving the overthrow of the fundamental law of that empire. Those events, upon which his majesty of the Netherlands based his arguments, were, in his eyes, the very strongest reasons for re-affirming the standing policy of the Japanese. It was clear that there could be no peace without the entire exclusion of strangers. Had the Chinese never allowed the English to gain a foot-hold at Canton, their domestic institutions would have remained undisturbed.

"From the moment," said the Siogoon, "that we yield one point, we become vulnerable at all. This was the reasoning of my ancestor when he debated the propriety of granting you the liberty of commerce with Japan, and, but for the evidences of sincere friendship for our country which you have often given, rest assured that you would be as rigidly excluded as the other nations of the West. Now that you possess this privilege I desire that you may continue to enjoy it; but I shall be very careful never to extend to any other people whatever; for it is easier to maintain an embankment in a good state of preservation, than to prevent the widening of a breach, when it has once been opened. I have given my officers orders accordingly; the future will prove that our policy is wiser than that of the Chinese Empire."

The Japanese, it will be remarked, are not without a fair share of shrewdness. The Siogoon argues ingeniously.

The Government of the United States has repeatedly tried to effect a lodgment on the islands, but with no better prosperity than its European competitors. In 1846, Com. Biddle made the mistake of violating the laws of the Empire, in bringing his frigate to anchor in the harbor of Jeddo. His object was the opening of commercial relations, and his object he made known to the Siogoon by letter. Offended by the unfortunate blunder with which the Commodore opened his negotiation, the Siogoon replied curtly:

"According to the laws of Japan, the Japanese can only trade with Hollanders and Chinamen. America cannot be permitted to have a treaty with Japan or commerce with the Empire, while such permission is granted to no other nation. Besides, whatever relates to foreign countries is attended to at Nagasaki, and not in this bay: you will therefore depart as soon as possible, and never return."

Shortly after, a sloop-of-war was dispatched to Japan to demand the restoration of a few American sailors, who had been shipwrecked on one of the islands. They were promptly and courteously surrendered, notwithstanding the national law upon the point; and we are unaware of any ground for hostilities now existing between the two Governments. The proposers of the measure, of course, know more than we do about it, and in good time will doubtless be at pains to enlighten us. In the meantime we must be content with the light we have; and here it is collected in a focus. Japan is a semi-barbarous empire, exhibiting the curious spectacle to mankind of a nation which, in its whole history, has neither retrograded or advanced, and we of the United States being convinced that a manifest destiny bids us "conquer its prejudices," propose to knock open a passage-way with ball, bullet, and bomb, to let in revelation, and a few annual cargos of cotton cloth. Its laws, manners, social and domestic habits, have proved unalterable since the earliest remembered periods. These are the results of entire isolation from humanity. We have, then, this lesson, worth all the traffic we shall probably ever have, that it is impossible for any people to shut itself out from intercourse with its fellows: or decline to conform with the common sense of the world; or refuse to bear its part in international obligations, without becoming, what Japan is, a galvanized mummy, rather than a sentient, vital existence. The text has already been enunciated by KOSSUTH.

Musical Matters.

We are a musical people, and no mistake. Some four or five thousand persons attended the two Opera houses last night, showing their appreciation of two of the finest of modern compositions, the *Favorite*, of Donizetti, and *Robert*, of Meyerbeer. Both houses were replete, not with mere fashion and pretension, but with the musically inclined masses, who went to hear the best of vocal and instrumental talent of the Italian School, and who were not disappointed. To-night they will repeat the visit; part of them to Niblo's, part to Astor Place, to hear *Lucia*, or *Ernani*. Saturday evening is a holiday time, when the good burghers of New-York, their wives and daughters, their sons and sons' sweethearts, are wont to indulge in amusements, and what amusement so elegant, so refining, so improving, as the notes of Donizetti and Verdi, rendered by such artists as Maretzek and Niblo are justly proud to bring before the public?

Judge G. W Barton, supposed to have been drowned at San Francisco, has turned up alive and well, having been on a Christmas visit to a friend in San Jose.

Condition of Hungary.

The Imperial decrees of December 31, abolishing the last vestiges of liberty throughout Austria, were understood to be particularly leveled at Hungary. The reception they might meet with there has consequently been the subject of much speculation. Our dates, however, are not late enough to inform us of the popular temper on the subject. The *Pesti Naplo* gives us to understand that the measure was not anticipated. The *coup d'état* at Paris is doubtless responsible for the precipitancy. From the *Naplo* we digest the following interesting items, indicative of the state of affairs in Hungary:

—The "energetic act" of December 2 created intense excitement throughout the kingdom. News papers were and still are watched with unprecedented anxiety, to gather the probable meaning and tendency of the measure.

—Government finds itself embarrassed at every step in enforcing its decrees. The tax upon wine is very generally resisted, and extracted only by military aid. Some of the provinces, too, refuse to buy tobacco, because it is a government monopoly, and put all manner of herbs and leaves into their pipe and smoke them. The military levy for 1852, has a singularly happy effect in promoting matrimony. As married men are exempted, all the boys and bachelors that can find them have taken wives. Thus not only funds, but fighters, threaten to run short.

—The price of food has increased beyond all precedent. The one article salt, has advanced 150 per cent., and is but a type of the other necessaries of life. So great is the destitution in the counties of Presburg and Cassovia, that the Archduke Albert has been obliged to feed the disbanded soldiery with the same rations as before their discharge.

—The newspaper tariff for 1852 has been issued. Prohibited journals can only be admitted upon an order of a member of the reigning family, or of the Ministry. The tariff informs us that the whole number of newspapers and political periodicals published in the Austrian Empire is ninety-three. Of these 46 are German, 27 Italian, 7 Sclovach, 3 Polish, 3 Hungarian, 2 Ruten, 1 Sclavonian, 1 Croation, 1 Illyrican. There are besides one hundred and forty-five non-political periodicals, of which 74 are German, 5 Hungarian, 2 Sclavonian, 1 Croation, 1 Illyrican, &c. In all, 238. From this it would seem that Hungary is not represented by the press in fair proportion to the number and intelligence of the population.

—Talking of newspapers, an order was issued by the Hungarian Government, on the 27th December, that no paper shall insert a single line directly or indirectly referring to KOSSUTH and the emigration. It is very clear from this, that the Austrians know very well whence their true grounds for apprehension should be placed.

—In the Warwodina, the German has been established as the judicial language. Some of the proceedings, however, are allowed to be in the Servian dialect.

—A fearful disease among the cattle partially accounts for the national starvation. The agricultural interest, too, suffers from the same cause, as oxen were the main dependance of the farmer for hauling, plowing, and other rural labor. Horses have consequently experienced an enormous advance in price, since the revolution of 1848-9.

—The Cholera has made its appearance in the County of Lupto. It is remarked that it broke out in the very same dwelling-house, in Palugya, where the first victim fell in 1841.

—The Danube Steam Navigation Company carried on its boats, during the past year, 1,253,051 persons, obtaining a revenue of 1,058,082 florins.

—The Archduke Albert labors anxiously to quiet popular discontent. He has just ordered the erection of a splendid National Hungarian Theatre at Debreczin.

—Rosa Laxdor, one of the military leaders in the revolution, has maintained a guerrilla warfare with the Government troops ever since. His head-quarters are in the neighborhood of Tibisco. The Honveds, anxious to avoid Austrian service, have gathered about him in large numbers; and each day adds to his strength, and produces new feats of courage and daring. His lightning-like rapidity strikes terror to the Austrian gendarmerie and soldiers, who are the special objects of his vengeance. Families devoted to the Austrian interest are constantly exposed to plunder, and their plantations to destruction. Their forced contributions support this little army. This chivalrous band will probably form the nucleus of the great movement now in preparation.

—A letter from Vienna, of January 2, says that the famous Col. May, commander of the Hungarian artillery at Comorn, during the siege, recently committed suicide at Constantinople. He was in prison at the time, upon a charge of inciting insurrection among his fellow refugees. The mode of the death he chose was terrible. Wrapping himself in the bed-clothes, he set fire to them, and was literally burnt alive.

—Transylvania is groaning under the administration of Austrian officers, who know nothing of the language, character, or needs of the people. The *Gazette* contains a long list of capital sentences passed upon officers for the crime of high treason. Death by the rope, and confiscation of property, was the verdict in each case. Imprisonment in a fortress was the penalty inflicted in some of the cases; others were pardoned. The names of forty-three more individuals, convicted of concealing arms, also appears. The population of the province, according to the latest returns, consists of 1,026,364 males, and 1,035,281 females—in all, 2,061,645.

The Irish Exiles.

A large number of the friends of the Irish Exiles in Ulster County, have united in sending petitions to the President for such an interposition, on the part of our Government, with the Government of England, as propriety and precedent will allow, for the liberation of O'BRIEN and his companions. Mr. W. H. ROMEYN, at the request of the parties concerned, transmitted these petitions to Washington, accompanied by a letter to the President, in which, while urging some action upon the subject, he said that the petitioners did not wish to trespass upon propriety at all, and that they were "not so tenacious of the precise course to be pursued, as they are mainly anxious for the attainment of their object." The *Kingston Journal*, with the letter, publishes the following reply from the President:

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 2, 1852.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your favors of the 26th and 27th ult., together with the accompanying petitions, soliciting the intercession of this Government with that of Great Britain, for the liberation of the Irish prisoners now in exile for political offenses growing out of the revolt of 1848, and I have directed them to be filed in the Department of State.

Although the early and long settled policy of this Government must necessarily preclude this matter from being made the ground for any official action on its part, yet I am happy to say that such measures have already been taken to accomplish the object sought by the petitioners, as it was thought were most likely to procure the desired result. Accordingly the Secretary of State has, with my approbation, addressed a private letter to our Minister in England, requesting him to make every effort in the case that he could with propriety.

I shall continue to do what I can consistently with the honor and dignity of our country, and sincerely hope that the strong desires of their friends in this country may soon be gratified by their release.

Very respectfully, and sincerely, yours,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

WM. H. ROMEYN, Esq., Kingston, N. Y.

☞ Some fourteen months ago the ship *Missouri*, of Boston, was reported wrecked on the coast of Sumatra. About $20,000 of the cargo was made way with or embezzled. Three persons were arrested a day or two since at Boston, on the charge of being concerned in this roguery—Henry C. Pottman, master, and Augustus E. Hitchins, mate of the ship *Sterling*, and Samuel N. Dixey, master of the *Missouri*.

KOSSUTH AND THE SABBATH SCHOOLS.—While KOSSUTH was at Cleveland, the children attending several of the Sabbath schools called upon him and presented a contribution to the "Treasury of Freedom," which was appropriately acknowledged by the Governor.

A man named Davidson was killed last week in Brooklyn, Ill, by James Rowe. The parties fell into a quarrel, and Davidson used his knife and cornered his antagonist, when the latter called upon his wife, in an adjoining apartment, to bring his pistol. She obeyed, and upon entering the room and seeing the situation of her husband, she fired, and Davidson fell mortally wounded. Rowe then, it is reported, fell upon him with the butt of his pistol, and beat out his brains on the floor.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE EUROPA AT HALIFAX.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

ATTEMPTS TO ASSINATE LOUIS NAPOLEON.

Politics in England.

A Penal Colony in Hungary.

Markets—Cotton Firm, &c.

By Telegraph over the Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick and Maine Lines to Portland, AND THENCE BY THE *BAIN MERCHANT'S LINE TO NEW-YORK.*

HALIFAX, N. S., Friday, Feb. 6.

The R. M. Steamship *Europa*, Captain LOTT, arrived here at 12 o'clock to-night, bringing thirty-six through passengers, and five for Halifax—London and Paris dates to the 23d, and Liverpool to the 24th ultimo. She has experienced very boisterous weather and a succession of head winds.

The *Canada* arrived at Liverpool at 9 A. M., on the 18th ult. The *Pacific* was telegraphed off Holyhead, at 8 A. M., on the 21st, and arrived in the Mersey at 2½ o'clock P. M.. The *City of Glasgow*, from Philadelphia, arrived at 3 A. M., the 23d ult.

ENGLAND.

In the political world there has been a complete lull, and all parties were glancing prospectively at the trial of strength that must take place between Lord John Russell's Cabinet and Parliament.

The near approach of the meeting of Parliament had given an impetus to the demand for a new Reform Bill. Meetings had been held in Manchester, Leeds and other towns, to sustain Lord John Russell in his efforts to improve the political franchise; the demonstrations, however, did not appear to have been very remarkable for their spirit.

The Manchester meeting, on Wednesday the 21st, was the most important electoral demonstration held in connexion with the subject.

The London *Times* complains that the Metropolis is in quite as absurd and anomalous a state as the County of Lancaster with regard to the representation. London with a population of two millions and a half, only sends twenty-two members to the House of Commons, including those from the Metropolitan boroughs. For the counties of Middlesex and the eastern division of Surrey, on the score of rateable property, the disproportion is still greater.

The London journals are in a state of perturbation respecting the national defenses and are suggesting various resources and modes of defense in case of invasion. The *Morning Chronicle* is surprised that the nation should have so long been blind to the necessity which exists, of availing itself of its means of protection. Another journal argues the propriety of recalling the ships and steamers on service abroad.

The American Minister, and Mrs. Lawrence, Miss Lawrence and Col. T. B. Lawrence left London on Saturday for Paris, to be absent a few days. Mr. Bancroft Davis would act as Chargé d'Affaires of the United States during the absence of the Minister.

FRANCE.

MM. De Morny and Fould had left the Ministry, and were replaced by De Persigney and Abbatucci.

A new ministerial office had been created, namely, the "Ministry of State," and M. Cassabianca had been appointed to it.

By a decree the Orleans family cannot possess property of any sort in France, and are bound to sell all their present possessions within one year.

Another decree cancels Louis Philippe's donation to his children, and appropriates it to other purposes.

The Duchess of Orleans' dowry of 300,000 francs is maintained.

The decrees are countersigned by the new Minister of State, Cassabianca.

The Minister of War has acceded to General Cavaignac's demand, to be placed on the retired list of the army.

The Ex-representatives not comprised in the Decrees of banishment, have just been authorized to return to their homes.

The great bodies of the State are to wear particular dresses. Those of the Council of State, the Senate and the Legislature will be rich and resemble what was worn under the Empire.

It is said that a second, if not a third attempt on the President's life had been made: an officer is reported to have snapped his pistol at him as his carriage was coming out of the Carousal. A rumor was also rife, in Paris, with all its details, that the wife of an ex-Prefect had tried to poignard him.

SPAIN

There had been several executions of military officers at Madrid, and tranquility was restored. Stringent measures are to be enforced to destroy the little liberty of the Press which the people of Spain enjoy.

PRUSSIA.

Efforts had been made by the Court party in Prussia to abrogate the Constitution, although a proposal to effect the restoring of the high Monarchical principles had failed, by a vote of 147 to 123.

The result of the late debate is rather encouraging than otherwise, and new projects of revision are proposed daily.

AUSTRIA.

By the new Prussian *Gazette* of the 18th Jan., that Prince Schwartzenburg had been indisposed for some days. He was struck with apoplexy on the 11th, and serious consequences were apprehended.

Prince Metternich has appeared in public at one of the balls given by the Arch-Duchess Sophia, mother of the Emperor.

Congress is actively pursuing its labors on the Customs question.

A penal colony has been established in Hungary, in spite of the unavailing remonstrances and resentment of the Hungarians.

Proposals are in active preparation for a new Austrian loan to be effected in the foreign market.

The urgent necessity of this measure to carry on the machinery of Government, is stated to have been the real cause of the retirement of Baron Krauss from his late post as Minister of France.

The second note of the President of the French Republic to Prince Schwartzenburg contains the strongest assurances of a pacific policy, and the re-appointment of M. de Thahault as Minister of France to the Austrian Court, which is a good deal talked of, and seems to imply the best possible feelings between the two powers.

Liverpool Markets.

COTTON—During the last three days the market has been very buoyant, and prices were a turn in favor of the seller, say 1-16c., on middling qualities The sales of the week amounted to 41,202 bales of which speculators took 2,330, and exporters 3,130. The sales on the 23d were 6,000 bales, 1,500 of which were for export.

FLOUR—Large operations had taken place in American, at an advance of 1s. ₱ bbl; the stock was light, and holders were exporting to the North of Europe.

CORN—Unchanged since the last report

WHEAT was in active demand at an advance of 4d @6d. ₱ 70 lb. American White was worth 6s. 4d @7s.; Red, 5s. 6d. @6s. 2d.

PROVISIONS—Beef was inquired for and wanted, the stock being low. Bacon had slightly improved. Pork—No American in the market and the trade supply themselves with Irish. Hams are unsalable Shoulders move more freely Lard—The stock was very low, and holders were standing on 1s @2s advance.

SUGAR—More steadiness had been observed, but no material change in value had occurred. The London markets were steady at previous rates.

COFFEE was very firm, holders keeping out of the market.

TEA—Large arrivals had given buyers a slight advantage.

RICE—200 tierces Carolina had been sold at 15s. 6d. for ordinary, to 18s. 6d. for good.

London Money Market.

The English funds were depressed. Consols closed at 96⅛@96⅜, Exchequer Bills, 56@59s; Railway Shares were dull and drooping. Foreign Stocks weaker; Mexican Bonds, 29½@29⅝; Spanish Fives 23@23¼. The bullion in the Bank of England was fast increasing. The last returns were £17,824,857.

Manchester Trade Report.

There had been a large business done in YARNS at former rates, and the India and China trade had improved.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Removal of Brigham Young, and appointment of General Doniphan.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times:

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 6.

The President has determined to remove BRIGHAM YOUNG as Governor of Utah, and appoint Col. Doniphan in his stead. X. Y.

Further particulars of the Assault of Senator Borland upon Mr Kennedy.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 6.

Nothing further in reference to the assault of Senator Borland upon Mr. Kennedy has transpired. It seems that Borland, during the debate on the Census bill, severely criticized the official conduct of Mr. Kennedy; and immediately after the adjournment, while he was talking with Senator Pearce, Mr. Kennedy approached, and, interrupting the conversation, proposed to explain something he thought Borland had misapprehended. Borland repelled him, and Kennedy remarked that information was most apt to be declined when most needed. Thereupon Borland struck him severely in the face, blackening his eye, and causing the blood to flow freely from the nose. Kennedy, without returning the blow, walked off, observing to Borland that he would hear of this out of the Senate. Borland sprang towards him again, but was prevented from any further action by the bystanders. SPECS.

Decision in the Wheeling Bridge Case.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 6.

Judge McLean delivered his opinion in the Supreme Court this morning, that the Wheeling Bridge is an obstruction to navigable waters of the United States, and a violation of the common right to navigate those waters, and is therefore unconstitutional.

Chief Justice Taney, and another Judge, were opposed to the decision.

Lola Montes arrived in Washington, to-day. It has caused quite a stir among the people.

The Rio Grande Insurrection—Maryland Politics, &c.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 6.

The Southern mail is through from New-Orleans.

The papers contain further details of the movements of Carvajal, and the *Evening Picayune* learns by a private letter from Brownsville, dated 18th inst., that another attack on Matamoros, by the insurgents, was hourly expected.

The Legislature of Mississippi has passed a bill donating public lands to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company.

Mr. Jenkins, Warden of the Maryland Penitentiary, has been forced by outside pressure to resign. There is great feeling between the Democratic friends and opponents of Gov. Lowe.

The *Washington Intelligencer* says the Government has paid, since 1835, $285,000 for lost horses.

Politics in Maine.

PORTLAND, ME., Friday, Feb. 6.

It is the determination of the Whigs to hold a Convention for the nomination of Governor, choice of Delegates to the National Convention, &c.

The adjourned Democratic Legislative Caucus reassembled at Augusta on Thursday evening, and chose Amos M. Roberts, a Cass man, Delegate at large; Rufus McEntire and John C. Talbot Electors at large. The Democrats are evidently alarmed at the demonstration in favor of Scott and Jones, and one of their leading speakers said in the caucus they would need all their force in the State next fall.

The Southern Mail—Marine Disasters—Meeting of Methodists

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 6.

We have no mail south of Washington again to-night.

The schooner *Isaac Harris*, of Snow Hill, Maryland, was cut through by the ice, a week since, at North Point, and sunk with $3,000 worth of goods on board.

The schooner *Samuel Townsend*, of the same place, was badly injured by the ice, and has been towed into Annapolis. In a gale she lost all her crew but one man.

The meeting of Methodists to-night, relative to Lay representation in their Conference, proved an entire failure. But few persons were in attendance, and little favor was shown towards the movement. The meeting finally adjourned without appointing any delegates to Philadelphia.

Democratic Convention of the Maine Legislature.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 6.

The Democrats of the Maine Legislature met at Augusta on Friday. A motion to refer the matter of a nomination for Governor to a State Convention, was rejected by 60 to 35. Twenty-four members then left the Hall—when Governor Hubbard was re-nominated by a vote of 60 to 3.

A. W. H. Clapp was elected Delegate at large to the Baltimore Convention. A resolution to appoint Shepard Carey the other Delegate was laid on the table.

Arrests for Plundering the Ship Missouri.

BOSTON, Friday Feb. 6.

Henry C. PITTMAN, master of the ship *Sterling*, SAMUEL N. DIXEY, master of the ship *Missouri*, and Augustus E. Hitchings, mate of the *Sterling*, were arrested this morning and taken before a United States Commissioner on a charge of having plundered the *Missouri*, (which was wrecked on the Coast of Sumatra, Nov. 15th, 1850,) of $20,000 in silver.

Both the *Sterling* and the *Missouri* were on the coast, and the silver at the time of the wreck was supposed to have been taken by the natives. The parties will be examined to-morrow.

Kossuth at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Friday, Feb. 6.

KOSSUTH has been confined to his bed to-day, in consequence of the continued excitement and a bad cold. His physician orders him to be kept perfectly quiet, to prevent yet more serious consequences. He hopes, however, to be able to be presented to the Legislature to-morrow.

Vigorous efforts are making to collect funds for Hungary in this city, and the Hungarian Association have elected Governor Wood President.

The Ice in the Delaware—Vessels in a Critical Position.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 6.

The steamer *Kennebec*, for New-York, the City *Ice-Boat*, the tow-boats *America* and *Reliance* and *Hercules*, and two oyster-boats, are all in very critical situations among the heavy ice on the Delaware River near the mouth of the Schuykill, unable to move up or down. The danger is that when the ice breaks up it will carry the vessels ashore, and if so, the ice will pile up on their decks and bury them.

XXXIId CONGRESS.... First Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 6.

The Senate met at 12½ o'clock.

Mr. HUNTER moved for the postponement of all private bills till 1 o'clock. On the vote being taken, no quorum was found to be present. After a pause, a second vote was taken, which resulted—Yeas, 22; nays, 11.

PETITIONS.

Mr. BROADHEAD presented petitions from Berks County, Pa., on the improvement of the Delaware River and Bay.

Mr. FISH presented petitions against Sunday mails.

Mr. COOPER presented a petition from the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, for an Agricultural Bureau.

Mr. HUNTER reported a joint resolution, appropriating $10,000 for the employment of mechanics and laborers on the wings of the Capitol, provided the walls are not to be carried up in unsuitable weather, and it was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. HAMLIN reported in favor of printing extra copies of the Lighthouse Board Report, which was concurred in.

The joint resolution declaring certain plank roads in New-York post roads, was passed.

THE CENSUS PRINTING.

Mr. GWIN moved to postpone the private calendar, and take up the resolution directing a contract to be made with Messrs. Donelson & Armstrong for printing the census.

Mr. BADGER opposed the motion.

Mr. HALE thought the difficulty could be overcome by the Senator from California admitting frankly that this resolution was one merely for the relief of Donelson & Armstrong.

Mr. BUTLER said, the resolution was but a private affair, and he would never vote to give it precedence over the honest and long due demands of individuals, who were kept out of their claims by the delays of Congress.

Mr. PEARCE said there was no need of hurrying the resolution through, for the census would not be ready for printing for weeks yet.

Mr. DOWNS favored the postponement.

Mr. ATCHINSON opposed it, and the motion was finally rejected. Yeas, 16; nays, 28.

PRIVATE CALENDAR.

The private calendar was then taken up.

The bill for the relief of IRA DAY, was debated and postponed.

The bill for the relief of DAVID CASH and GILES ELLIS was debated and postponed indefinitely.

The bill confirming the claim of JOHN ERVIN to a tract of land, was debated and ordered to a third reading.

The following bills were all ordered to be engrossed: For the relief of the executors of Commodore WARRINGTON, and others, captors of the British sloop-of-war *Epervier*, during the last war, giving the captors the whole of the prize-money, instead of one-half, already paid them; the bill for the relief of FRANCIS GARDNER; for the relief of W. A. RICHMOND; for the relief of JANE IRWIN; for the payment of judgment obtained against Colonel MITCHELL, of Missouri, by MANUEL K. HARMONY, of New-York, for ninety-five thousand dollars, and several others, were postponed, and others were rejected. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 6.

On motion, the Committee appointed to examine into the stability and permanence of the foundation for the extension of the Capitol was authorized to send for papers and to examine witnesses under oath.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union,—on the Senate Bill making land warrants assignable, and for other purposes.

Mr. CARTTER moved to amend the fourth section of the bill, by giving land to such persons as have performed volunteer military service, in defending the frontiers. He said this section contemplated the bestowal of land on persons who have been temporarily called into service, against the Cherokees, and paid for by the United States. Most of the members of the House are aware how much the Indian fighting has cost, and how abundantly contributions have been paid out by the Treasury to Florida. While this generosity is in full tide, he wished gentlemen to remember a hardy set of men who have retired, on the advancement of population, from the shores of the Atlantic, who held their gun in one hand and ax in the other, and defended their settlements from the merciless savages—a class of men of the West, as much superior in the practical service of their country to the class of men now sought to be provided for as can be imagined. They have not only defended the frontiers, but prepared them for population. He hoped that gentlemen would relinquish their strict regard for the military skill, and recognize the volunteer force who marched under the command of the impulses of their hearts, and who fired without the order to fire. [Laughter.]

Mr. COBB said he was ready to provide for the settlers a quarter section of land, and this he thought would be satisfactory to the gentleman. Mr. CARTTER's amendment was rejected.

Various amendments having been voted on and disagreed to,

Mr. STEPHENS (Ga.) suggested that the committee vote down every amendment, and strike out all of the bill but the section which merely provides for the assignment of land warrants, pass the bill in this form, and then take up the House bill, which extends land bounties. He would not vote to retain the compensation to land officers, merely to induce the Senate to pass the House bill, already before that body, making land warrants assignable, and which the Senate holds *in terrorem* over the House.

Mr. WILCOX expressed his belief that this bill would fail in its passage. There are some hundred receivers to be benefited by its sections, and one hundred and fifty thousand soldiers, or persons interested. He wished to do the greatest good to the greatest number, and therefore wished to pass the section making land warrants assignable, and leave compensation to land officers for future legislation.

Mr. MASON said if it was true that influential Senators had authorized the gentlemen from Illinois (Mr. BISSELL) to declare the bill should be defeated, unless land officers are additionally compensated, he would like to send it back with the first section only.

Mr. BISSELL here rose to explain, but was prevented by several gentlemen, who rose to the point of order that the action of the Senate could not be alluded to in debate.

Mr. MASON resumed—He should like to be answered, and to know who composed the combination, which, it is said, has existed in the Senate for the last two years, to defeat the bill making land warrants assignable. It may be that land officers are potent in the Baltimore or Philadelphia National Conventions, but the old soldiers are just as potent to have the nominations confirmed. [Laughter.] He agreed with the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr STEPHENS,) that the House should "shake out" those who are seeking to defeat the bill.

The above remarks and others were made in explanation of, and in opposition to, the amendments.

Mr. JONES (of Tenn.) moved

WANTED.

ORGANIST WANTED.—Wanted, an Organist for the Church of England, in a town of 6 000 inhabitants, in Canada West. To a person possessing the ability to combine with his or her profession, musical teaching, piano tuning, &c., the situation would yield a competent support. Address X. Y. Z., at the Depository of the Church Sunday School Union, No. 30 John-st. 7f-2t*

MUSIC TEACHER.—A Lady, whose experience and success as a teacher on the piano'orte gives her confidence to offer her services to the public, will receive pupils at her own residence, No. 52 Court st., Brooklyn, or that of her patrons. For reference and particulars, inquire of Mr. WATERS, at the warerooms of T. GILBERT & CO., Nos. 333 and 447 Broadway. 6f-1m

BOY WANTED.—In an Architect's office, a smart boy to learn the profession, one that has a taste for drawing, &c. No salary the first year. Apply in the handwriting of the applicant, giving references, &c., to A H. O., office of this paper. 7f-2t*

BOY WANTED—About 15 years of age, at the Piano Forte Warerooms of T. GILBERT & CO., 447 Broadway. One that can play the Piano Forte a little and would like to take lessons, preferred. Good reference required. HORACE WATERS. 6f-2t

YOUNG LADIES WANTED—Two young ladies, to learn the Dress-Making. Apply at No. 52 White-st. 7f-6t*

LADIES' DRESS CAP MAKER WANTED.—A None but experienced hands need apply at 423 Broadway, Reference required. 7f-2t*

TO SHOE MANUFACTURERS.—Wanted, a FOREMAN in a Ladies' Shoe Manufactory—one who thoroughly understands his business, and can take the whole charge None without the best references need apply. Address, post-paid, Box No. 2,190 New-York Post-Office. 5f-3t*

SITUATION WANTED.—A situation in a Shipping or Commission House, by a young man, who has had two years' experience. Best of reference. Address S T D., at this office. 3f-6t*

PRIVATE NURSING FOR GENTLEMEN—By J. M. LUDLOW. Those that are desirous of an experienced and faithful Nurse in sickness, please call, or address J. M. LUDLOW, No. 848 Broadway, Union Place, P. O., N. Y. Physician's Reference given. all-3m*

TO MERCHANT TAILORS.—The subscriber having been engaged in business and cutting situations for the last twelve years, in fashionable part of this City, is desirous of procuring a situation in a custom shop. Having had long experience in that line of business, he feels confident he can give entire satisfaction, and can influence some $2,000 or $3,000 worth of trade. All communications addressed to CUTTER, at this office, will receive prompt attention. 7f-3t*

BOARDING.

ROOMS TO LET.—One, two, or three rooms, in the third story, very cheap, at No 53 5th-st. 5f-3t*

MISCELLANEOUS.

APPLES FOR SALE.—Twenty-five barrels for sale at No. 71 Rutgers-slip. 7f-1t*

A GOOD ROUTE ON A DAILY MORNING PAPER FOR SALE. Apply, No. 232 West 17th-st., up stairs. 7f-1t

FINE NEW TEAS, FAMILY GROCERIES, &c—A very large assortment constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest market prices, at J O FOWLER'S large stores Nos. 356 and 438 Greenwich and 78 Vesey-st. 7f-6t*

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—A Lady, who has had some experience in Teaching, is desirous of receiving into her family circle a few young children, between the ages of four and ten, to educate along with her own. The location is one of very fine and pleasant, being situated near Clinton-av., East Brooklyn. Every attention will be paid to the health and comfort of the children intrusted to her care. Good references given and required. Address to E W., at the office of this paper, or to the Post-office, Brooklyn. 7f 3t*od*

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned until the 21st day of February instant, at 5 o'clock P. M., for SEATING and FURNISHING DESKS for the WARD SCHOOL-HOUSE NO 30, in 21th-st., in the City of New-York. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of B. F SMITH & CO., corner of 10th-av. and 19th-st., New-York.

O P. WELLS,
J. E. CARY,
B. F. SMITH, } Committee of Ward officers.

7f-13t

PRIVATE SURGICAL CLINIQUE, at No. 112 Grand-st., two doors west of Broadway under the care of Dr DIXON, Editor of the *Scalpel* This charity is designed to protect the feelings of the virtuous poor from unnecessary exposure before a medical class. The attendance on Wednesday and Saturday is gratuitous Private office hours from 10 to 3, daily, and 7 to 9 evenings The office of the *Scalpel*, and *Quarterly Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, is at No. 2 Astor House, wh-re all business communications must be left, and where may also be had Dr. Dixon's works, COMMANDMENTS OF HEALTH, and his PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM Price $1.

The *London Lancet*, and New-York and Boston Medical Journals, remark: "Dr Dixon has placed the Profession under great obligations by these admirable works" "By his great practical experience he has secured attention to every page in the volume" "Few medical men have done more for the cause of practical science." The next number of the *Scalpel* will appear on the 1st of Feb 13l-e&12w*

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the AMERICAN ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SHIP CANAL COMPANY, No 74 Broadway, until the 20th day of February next, for the following work:

First—For transporting each way between Virgin Bay and San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, all the passengers and their baggage that may pass over that part of their transit route, a period of three years

Second—For the transportation of all the freight and treasures seen the above points, that may be taken by the Company for a like period

Third—The passengers to be conveyed in good, easy and substantial covered carriages or coaches, and all freight and treasure to be conveyed in good and suitable wagons or other substantial goods vehicles.

Fourth—The Company to have in readiness (and keep in good repair) a plank road the entire distance between the points aforesaid, by the first day of September next, at which time the service of transporting passengers as above is to commence. ISAAC C. LEA, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan 8, 1852. 110-eo&1m*

W. L WHITING, No. 435 Broadway, Ladies Boot and Shoe Maker, would respectfully announce to his lady patrons and the public, that he has now ready for examination and sale, a unique and elegant variety of Ladies White Satin, Dress and Toilet Slippers, cut and finished in the latest French fashion and style. He would particularly call their attention to his new and beautiful ladies Cork and Double sole Boots, similar to those exhibited at the late Fair of the American Institute; for the excellence and superior workmanship of which, the Committee awarded him a Medal Just received, five hundred pairs of Ladies French Clogs, a very superior article and well worthy the attention of the ladies 3f-TnM

STATIONERY BLANK BOOKS, PAPER, &c.—COLLINS, BOWNE & CO., successors to David Felt & Co., Stationer's Hall, will now offer a very extensive assortment of Foreign and Domestic Stationery. Blank books of all the various sizes and styles of binding, which for quality and low prices are unsurpassed. Paper of the best linen stock from the first manufactories of this country and Europe. Sealing wax, wafers, gold and steel pens, ink, ink-stands, memorandum books, notes, checks, bills of exchange, and every article of a superior quality required in the Counting-room or public office. They have greatly increased their facilities by the purchase of a new Bindery and a Printing Office, with entire new and complete fonts of type 2f

CHELSEA MILLS, 27 st., between 9th and 10th-ave. The subscribers having completed the arrangements for carrying on the Milling business, are now prepared to furnish Fresh Ground Extra Flour, Graham Flour, Indian Meal, Hominy, Wheaten Grits, Farina and Buckwheat Flour. They will also prepare a superior article of Corn Farina, being one of the best preparations ever made for invalids or children. Grain sent to the Mill will be ground with despatch. Corn, Oats and Feed, for sale. Orders sent to the Mill, or to the Depot, No. 19 Beekman st., will meet with attention

For sale, a Ten-horse Engine and Boiler.

j12-1m MUNSON & WILLIS

REFOLDING AND PACKING WAREHOUSE—CLEVELAND & CO., No. 65 Beaver st, and No 20 Exchange-place, New-York, are fully prepared to examine and pack Auction purchases; Refold and Refinish every description of Dry Goods; make up ex-prompt mile packs, for land carriage; Bale Goods for California and other distant ports; and Compress Blankets and other bulky goods to reduce the measurement. Having six powerful Presses and competent workmen in all the different departments, they are enabled to transact any amount of business in their line with promptness. All goods on the premises are covered by insurance. j12-tf TuTh&S

RICH AND USEFUL GIFTS.—A GOLD PEN and Pencil Case has just been issued from the manufactory of the subscribers, the most complete and convenient pocket companion ever offered for sale to the public, and which for beauty of workmanship defies competition. Six sizes, patented and warranted. Also, a large and varied assortment of gold and silver pencil and pen cases, together with our superior gold pens, which need no proof of their superiority except the increased demand and the numerous attempts at imitation.

d13-tf A. G BAGLEY & CO., Nos 189 and 377 Broadway.

ORANGE FEMALE SEMINARY.—The Second Term of the present year will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 3d of March. This School is in a pleasant and healthly location, three miles from Newark, on the Morristown Railroad. The morals and manners of the young ladies placed in his family the best influences of a home, and the devoted attention of the ablest instructors The number of pupils received as boarders is limited to twenty. Circulars will be sent to those who may apply for them. Address Rev F. A. ADAMS, Orange, New-Jersey j19-2 &3tS*

MANUFACTORY OF SILVER WARE.—(For the Trade only.)—Articles of every description manufactured for the Trade, with promptness and dispatch. Store keepers, out of the city, are invited to call and examine specimens, which, for workmanship and quality of silver, will compare favorably with any other establishment. Tea Sets, Urns, Pitchers, Cups, Trumpets, &c.; also, Spoons and Forks of a variety of patterns

j13-2meod* G PECK, Jr. & CO., No. 85 Dunne-st

CLAUSSEN'S IMPROVED MODE OF TREATING FLAX.—The subscriber is prepared to make arrangements with parties in the several States of the Union for the use of Claussen's Patent for the preparation of Flax Cotton, Flax, Hemp, and other vegetable fibres for spinning and felting The right for the following States has been disposed of, viz; Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York Illinois and Rhode Island j31-1m E G ROBERTS, 68 Pine-st.

ASRTOLOGY.—DR. THOMAS WILSON may be consulted at his former residence, No. 90 Broome-st., New-York, where no pains will be wanting on his part to furnish the most correct information on all subjects connected with this life. Fee—Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1. Time of birth required. j16-1meod*

LIVERPOOL COAL AFLOAT—Now landing a superior lot of Liverpool Coal, selected expressly for family use. For sale in lots to suit, at the lowest market price. PHILLIPS & OAKLEY,

Yard No 62 West 13th-st. near 6th-av. Down town office No. 51 William-st., up stairs. 4f-1w

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER ARCTIC, from Europe, several lots of UNSET DIAMONDS, of various sorts and sizes, which we offer for sale—suitable for diamond merchants and manufacturing jewelers.

MENDEL BROTHERS, Importers, 4f-5t* No 307 Broadway, N. Y.

FAT BEEF! FAT BEEF! FAT BEEF!—WILLIAM LALOR, of Nos 30 and 31 Centre Market, will offer for sale the Beef of three premium Steers, raised by Mr Grudger, Schoharie county, New-York State, on Saturday, the 7th. The above Steers took the first premium at the late State Agricultural Fair at Albany. 5f-3t*

U. S. PASSPORTS FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, an indispensable protection to travelers against foreign aggression. Issued by J. B NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner. No. 66 Broadway. 2f-1m

SIMEON DRAPER, No 46 Pine-st., corner William, near Wall-st., New-York. Negotiations of Notes, Bills of Exchange, Railroad Bonds, &c., &c Stocks bought and sold on commission, at private and public sale. j24-2aw6w

DOREMUS & NIXON have removed for the present to Nos. 115 and 117 William-st., Washington Stores. j30-1w

COR. R. DISOSWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW and COMMISSIONER of DEEDS, 75 Nassau st., between John and Fulton-sts., N. Y. o13-tf

MILK KETTLES for sale at No. 133 Hudson-st, f12-1m*

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

OFFICES AND ROOMS TO LET.—A large room on the Second Story, and several rooms in the upper stories of the Building on the north-west corner of Broadway and Bleecker st.; possession immediately. Inquire on the premises of 25-3t* JOHN W. RITCH, Architect.

STORE TO LET.—A store, in building No. 117 Liberty-st., very desirable for a Liquor Merchant. Also, the basement, which is very spacious, and suitable for a cooper, or dealer in packing boxes, or for storage. Also, the second floor. They will be let together, or separately Apply to F. HART, on the premises. N B.—Possession of the basement and second floor can be had immediately. 7f-tf

STORE TO LET.—To let, the second floor of Store No. 38 Maiden-lane, and immediate possession given. Also, three well-lighted Rooms, suitable for offices. Possession given immediately. Apply to J. H. HARLEY, Fur Store, No. 38 Maiden-lane. 7f-3t*

SHOP TO LET.—TO JEWELERS.—A Shop to let and Tools for sale. The shop is near Maiden-lane, and has an unexpired lease of five years from the 1st May, 1852. The tools are complete, and in perfect order. Apply to 4f-tf SEWALL, SIMMONS & CO. No. 3 Maiden-lane.

TO LET.—In the Times Buildings, No. 113 Nassau-st. the 2d and 4th stories entire, 25 by 103 feet deep. Apply to JOHN GILHOOLY, No. 113 Nassau-st. 49-tf

LAUNDRY FOR SALE—Equal to any in the City. The fixtures, good-will and lease of the extensive and well-lighted Laundry, situated at No 463 1st-av., cor. 28th-st. Capacity. 500 to 600 doz shirts per week. A line of Omnibuses stop at the door. The premises can be seen by applying on the ground floor. 5k7f*

LOTS FOR SALE.—120 City Building-Lots for sale to the Workingmen, (payments $1 per week,) in the City of Brooklyn; no building restrictions—possession immediately. This is the best chance ever offered to get a freeho'd. Apply, before all are taken up, to WM. PARKER, No. 192 Canal-st. N. B.—A good Grocery for sale, two-thirds credit. 7f-1t*

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE in Sands-st., Brooklyn. The situation is desirable. Possession given immediately. Terms low. For particulars, inquire of J. H. HARLEY, Fur Store, No. 38 Maiden-lane. 7f-3t*

HOUSES TO LET.—Two Brown Stone Front 3 story Houses in Pacific st, South Brooklyn. The 5th and 6th Houses in the handsome Row, commencing on the corner of Bond-st Bath-room, gas-fixtures and kitchen range. Finished in modern style. Possession immediately. Apply to JAMES COCKEN & CO, No. 84 John-st., N. Y. 3f-66eod*

HOUSE FOR SALE IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—The two story brick House No. 91 Butler-st, near Hoyt, a very comfortable residence, for sale on favorable terms. Apply to Mr SAUNDERS COATES, on the premises, or to ABM. BELL & SON, No. 25 Park-Row, New-York. j31-3aw2w*

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—Eight three-story brick houses and lots, on the westerly side of the 2d-av., between 20th and 21st-sts. Also house and lot No. 163 East 21st-st. The above property will be sold on reasonable terms. For particulars apply to W. A. CAVANAGH, No. 161 3d-av. j30-12t*

FOR SALE—The buildings on, and the unexpired term of 16 years lease of No. 615 Greenwich-st, subject to a renewal of 21 years from the expiration of the present term. Present ground rent $130 and Taxes Apply to C. F. & G. L. OSBORN, No 147 Mulberry-st. 5f-6t*

FOR SALE.—Odd Fellows' Hall, at Green Point, L. I., and the lot adjoining. This valuable property, situated in the most central part of Green Point, is occupied by the various associations of Odd Fellows and Sons of Temperance, will be sold low, and on liberal terms, together or separately. Apply to S. JESSURUN, No. 7 Clinton Court, Beekman-st., N. Y. j31-1m*

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A very desirable Farm at Leedsville, near Red Bank, N. J., containing 35 acres of excellent land, on which is a new two-story House, Barn and other buildings; a large variety of peach and pear trees, &c., all well worthy the attention of those wishing to combine an agreeable country residence with profitable investment.

3f-1m* H. DIBBE, No 301 Spring st., N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE, IN NEW-JERSEY, near the Blazing-Star Ferry, where Steamboats stop daily (fare one shilling) and 3½ miles from the Railroad depot at Rahway. The farm contains 100 acres of excellent land, divided into cultivated land, wood land, salt meadow, pasture land, and orchard—choice fruit trees of all kinds. House finely situated—see description in N. Y. Express Apply to the Administrator (28-1m*) JAMES R. LOTT, No. 56 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE, IN NEW JERSEY, CHEAP.—A farm situated within one mile of New Brunswick, containing ninety acres, six of which is wood and the balance good, tillable, and meadow land, well watered with house and barn, and other improvements, and some fruit. Price $4,500; one half or more may remain on mortgage. Apply to W. B TOWNSEND, No. 2 Pine st, 6f-6t

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE a bargain, in Fourth-st., 100 feet from the Bowery.—A five story Philadelphia brick building of the first class, with all the modern improvements, now being finished and ready for occupation first of May next. Terms made easy The above property is well situated for a gentleman's residence or for permanent investment. For particulars inquire of P. HOLLY, No 10 Wall-st. 3f Steod

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—The stock, fixtures and lease of a Lumber-Yard for sale The Yard is long established, and has a good set of customers, and is doing a good business. To one having a moderate capital and desiring to engage in the business, this is a rare opportunity. For further particulars, inquire at No. 535 West-st d21-eodtf W. DUNNING.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Will be sold at Public Auction, on MONDAY, February 16, 1852, at 12 o'clock at noon, on the premises, the Farm of the late SAMUEL SEAMAN, dec'd, at Merrick, L. I., in the town of Hempstead, containing 100 acres of land, 20 of which are meadow, (principally sedge,) 2 acres of Woodland, the remainder tillable land The land is generally good and in a high state of cultivation, with good chestnut fence, and commands a full view of the Atlantic Ocean. It has the privilege of fishing, fowling, and clamming, and is a most desirable place of residence for a gentleman of leisure, or for a farmer, and is of easy communication with Brooklyn and New-York, either by Stage or Railroad. Said Farm is well watered, the Railroad track on the west side, and has a good landing where manure can be landed from sloops A considerable revenue can be realized annually from spreading and curing hay, which is brought from the public Marsh. On said Farm is a comfortable Dwelling House, Barn, and other necessary outbuildings. A further description is deemed unnecessary as no one will be likely to purchase without first viewing the premises. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent., if desired Application may be made to TREDWELL SEAMAN, near the Farm,

WILLIAM TITUS, Westbury, Executors, or to SAMUEL C SEAMAN, No. 52 Division-st., N. Y., or to THOS. W. BIRDSALL, No. 119 Willow-st., Brooklyn, MERRICK, Jan 2, 1852. j2-2aw3w W&S*

A MARYLAND FARM.—The subscriber offers FOR SALE a beautifully located and valuable FARM, in Baltimore County, Md., thirty-six miles west of Baltimore, near the Ohio railroad, containing 370 acres, about 400 is cleared, all gently undulating with south and east exposure; divided into convenient fields, under good fencing, with springs and running water in nearly all The balance is in fine heavy oak of various kinds, chesnut and hickory, &c. The soil is clay, mixed with quartz or flint, free from rocks, and of unsurpassed fertility, and no land better adapted to the growth of grain or grass. Timothy grows luxuriantly, and the meadows may be so enlarged in bottom lands, as to admit of most extensive grazing of cattle and sheep.

The improvements consist of a very elegant two story BRICK MANSION fifty feet front, in the centre of the cleared land, facing east, standing on an eminence, having attached a two story brick back-building and kitchen, all in good order. As fine water as ever was drank runs out at the kitchen door, into the carry, and through the barn-yard. There is a good sized, nearly new, barn, and stabling, springhouse, dry-house, corn-house, and a fine large new log-house for the manager, with a large black-smith's shop, for the use of the farm. Also, a fine young orchard of 300 trees, all bearing fruit, of more than fifteen varieties, besides peaches and other fruit; an excellent cider-press and mill; and a fine large garden

The Farm can be divided into two, both having nearly equal natural advantages, and is located in a most respectable vicinity, proverbial for health, and but two hours ride from Baltimore, abounding in the finest water and timber; the land undulating and easy to cultivate, only 2 miles from the railroad, having immense orchards of fine fruit and an elegant mansion overlooking the farm and surrounding country, makes it certainly one of the most desirable estates to be found. As I have other objects in view, so as to make it desirable to sell on a very beautiful Farm, a liberal price would be submitted to. Any other information relating to the Farm, the price, terms, possession, &c., will be cheerfully given, in reply to any letters addressed to the subscriber, living at Middletown, Frederick county, Md.

7f-14awlt* S G. HARBAUGH.

A CARD TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—W. DUNNING, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, in Real Estate, for letting Houses, collecting Rents, and superintending Repairs, Alterations and Improvements, No. 48 8th-av, near Abingdon Square. All moneys collected are deposited in a Bank to the credit of the Agency, and are not drawn against except for the owners. A Real Estate register is kept, with full and accurate descriptions of all property left in charge.

REFERENCES.—F. A. Palmer, President Broadway Bank; J. Tufts, Cashier Phenix Bank; Peter V. Voorhies, Esq; H. Sprague, Esq., Builder Broadway Bank; Isaac Lewis, Esq, Builder; Philo V. Beebe, Esq., Builder; Messrs Baker & Wells; Messrs. Simonson & Gallap; Messrs Stewart & Smith, Builders; Messrs Keyser & Berrian, Builders; George M. Tunison, Builder; Messrs. Joseph & Cummings; Jas. Witherspoon, Esq.; Kraus us C. Benedict, Esq.; Ab'm Van Nest, Esq; Charles E Grant, Esq; Wm. O Kell, Esq; John Bodine, Esq; Peter V. Voorhies, Esq; H. Sprague, Esq.; George Rider, Esq; Jas. Struthers, Esq. Chas Crane, Esq; Silas C Herring, Esq; A. A. Denman, Esq; David H Dick, Esq; Joseph Harrison, Esq; George Harrison, Esq; Wm. Tucker, Esq; Hon. A. W Bradford; Hon. W. R Sterbe; Hudson Kelly, M. D; W Van Hook, Esq; Gen. Parmell, son, Esq; Hon. H. J. Raymond; Messrs Corne l & Curtis; D Fairbanks, Esq; Freeman Campbell, Esq.; A. B. Brinckerhoff, Esq; John McLean, Esq. j28-tf

HENDERSON'S REAL ESTATE, HOUSE-LETTING AND RENT COLLECTING AGENCY, Office No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts., (upstairs.)—A register is kept for parties having lands, houses or lots for sale or to lease. By leaving a description of property, will have it put in the market Persons wanting to purchase or lease property, by addressing a note or applying as above, will be punctually attended to. 7f-1t*

DR. C. W. ROBACK, THE GREAT SWEDISH ASTHOLOGER, No 6 White st., New-York.

He cometh of an ancient race—
A race that long has read the stars,
Foretelling, by each planet's place,
Famine, plague, pestilence and war.
But he, although by many a link
With honors and with gifts endowed,
Prefers to help the suffering,
And for the humble leads the proud.
His door stands open for one and all;
Who needs his aid shall aid receive,
Vast are his gifts, and those who call
His art shall certainly believe.
In sickness, sorrow, or disgrace,
He points the way to hope once more,
Teaches the duped a fraud to trace,
And love estranged he can restore.
Yes, by his geomantic skill
And astrologic lore combined,
Wishes and hopes he can fulfill,
And fathom all the depths of mind.
Let those who doubt go, hear and see:
The sick in heart, or mind, or frame,
Will find, whenever to him they flee,
His powers are equal to his fame.

Terms for consultation.—Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen $1. Nativities calculated by the oracles and the masculine signs—ladies $1; gentlemen, $1 50. Nativities, by geomancy—ladies $1; in full, $3; gentlemen, $3; in full, $5. Persons at a distance can have their nativities calculated by sending the day of the birth. Letters, prepaid, containing the fee appropriate for the information required, may be addressed to Dr. C. W. ROBACK, No. 6 White-st, N. Y. 1t

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, STEREOTYPING, &c.—ROBERT CRAIGHEAD, No 53 Vesey-st, is prepared to execute orders for all kinds of printing, to every greater advantage than before the late fire which completely destroyed his office at No 112 Fulton-st. He has laid in NEW AND LARGE FONTS OF TYPE, of every description, from the best Foundries, and has now in operation FIVE ADAMS' POWER-PRESSES of the latest construction BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS got up in the best style and on as reasonable terms as by any other printer who pays due regard to all the essentials of good workmanship. Those who wish heavy works brought out with dispatch, and at the same time with care and accuracy, would do well to avail themselves of his establishment. Particular attention paid to STEREOTYPING In refurnishing an office, R C has not neglected the JOBBING DEPARTMENT and he is now ready to execute Cards, Show Bills, Billheads, Bank Checks, Law Blanks, Bills of Lading Steamboat Bills, Music, &c., in the neatest styles, and on the most accommodating terms. 7f-3t*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SCALPEL.

EDITED BY EDWARD H. DIXON, M.D., is now ready —$1 per annum in advance.

TO OUR EDITORIAL FRIENDS.

GENTLEMEN: We continue to receive from your hands that hearty encouragement, which we value above all other assurances, of the just appreciation of our efforts. It would give us great pleasure could we gather ye all together, to give ye a pleasanter assurance of our gratitude; but as that cannot be, we will tell you what you have done for us. This the completes the third year of our Journal, the first three Nos. having been issued in six months, after which it was issued quarterly. It has cost $8,000; we have received $8,700, and possess the stereotype plates of every No., the hatred of the entire conservative class of our brethren, and 7,800 notices of the press, from Maine to Texas, from London to San Francisco. Many of these notices extend columns in length, and all evince that honest good will that shows you value our efforts. There are no exceptions but two, both originating in the medical press of this city. We give them the benefit of the top of our list of notices, and their writers a souvenir in our Life Sketches and Soda Powders. We believe in religiously discharging all our obligations, pecuniary and complimentary. Please then, gentlemen, to remember, that according to that respectable journal, *The New-York Medical Times*, we are a doomed man—an "Ishmael" And as for you, why, with your ruling "puffery" ye belong to the tribe of Esau, Judas, and Arnold, and deserve no better company than the ghosts of those respectable gentlemen, and their successors Gorgey, Haynau, and Napoleon

In this distressing emergency, we hope for your own sakes you will endeavor to add to our exchange list as many of our vile brethren as possible, if only to keep our rush-lights alive in the presence of such immaculate virtue and democracy. We wish to add to our exchange list every honest paper in the Union. You have only to will it, and it is done; we shall rescue our noble profession from the degrading condition it now fills; our journal will be read at the fireside of the farmer, and at the work-bench, and (may we not hope?) many a father and mother may be saved from the merciless fangs of quackery, which, with its brothers, ignorance and superstition, constitute the only devil we have yet been able to discover Let us then endeavor, O degraded brethren, to kill him before he gets a chance at us; for if we should come a little short of the requirements, and find ourselves in his company, we would doubtless find enough of our medical friends there to insure us rather an uncomfortable berth.

CONTENTS OF No. 14, FEBRUARY, 1852.

Muscular and Constitutional Strength: its Origin; Vegetable and Animal Diet: "Arise, Peter, Slay and Eat"

Bear baiting in the Star Chamber: Life Sketches: "High Game": Tony and his Crow: The Academician from "Auld Reekie": The Homeopathic Hippopotamus: The Medical Rapper: The Accomplished Medical Gentleman: Cherished Memories: The Lost and Saved

The Toilette of the New-York Ladies: The Actual Consequences of Damp Feet: Life is Warm—Death is Cold.

An Address before the Clerks' Association.

The Causes and Evils of Celibacy: Wife and Husband Hunters: Different Classes of—Forced Marriages: The Unkissable Belle

History of the Case of the late J. Kearney Rodgers, M.D.; addressed to the Profession by Alexander E. Hosack, M.D.: with Remarks by the Editor.

The Construction of our Public Buildings: The Faithlessness of our Public Inspectors.

A Remarkable Polypus of the Uterus—Two Cases, with operations.

Division of the Masseter, and Pterygoid Muscles, for Closed Jaw

Disarticulation of the Fourth and Fifth Metacarpal Bones from the Unciform.

The Dead of 1851.

SODA POWDER DEPARTMENT.

A New Wrinkle for Homeopathy.

Sisyphus Redivivus.

Setting up those Ta ls—a Condition Powder for the Caudates

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MAYOR OF PORTLAND, and author of the Maine Law; his Temperance History, with a Portrait, just published and for sale at the office of the American Temperance Union, No. 119 Nassau, with the MAINE LAW, Mr. Dow's Report. Price 15 cents. 5f-3teod*

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CHURCH ORGANS.—The subscriber offers for sale the following organs:

The organ in Saint Patrick's Cathedral; it has three sets of keys and pedals.

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Five organs, with eight stops and pedals.

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SECOND HAND ORGAN, suitable for Parlor or small Church—cost $200—will be sold for $100; and may be seen at the Ware rooms of F GILBERT & CO., No. 447 Broadway. [3f-1m] HORACE WATERS.

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NO. 18 SPRUCE-STREET, NEAR NASSAU—ECONOMY—ECONOMY—IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.—This establishment, encouraged by the liberal patronage heretofore extended to it by the public at large, has determined that, on and after the first day of February, they will commute with gentlemen for washing, at the very low rate of twenty six dollars per annum, or 50 cents per week, and the clothes to be finely done up, (not ironed,) elegantly ironed, and delivered at a few hours' notice, when required. Articles washed here wear longer, as they are carefully handled, and all use of the washboard and wringing by hand entirely avoided. All articles collected and returned by wagon, throughout New York and Brooklyn, free of charge. MARTIN & CO.

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HASTINGS, LIBBEY & FORBY,

WILL REMOVE ON THE 1st MARCH to their NEW STORE, No. 55 Dey-st., first door above Greenwich-st, adjoining Merchants Exchange Bank. They can be found for the present at No. 33 Liberty st., up-stairs.

LOFTS TO LET—Spacious and elegantly lighted Lofts in our new premises, No. 55 Dey-st., will be rented to a good tenant on reasonable terms. [6f-tf] H L. & F.

TO PROPRIETORS of STEAM TOW-BOATS.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, No 31 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, until Monday, 16th inst., for towing, by a daily tow, between the 1st day of May and the 1st of December next, the Canal Boats of said Company, with coal, from its shipping port on the Hudson River, near Kingston Point, to New-York and Williamsburg, and intermediate places; and also from said shipping port to Albany and Troy, and intermediate places. Contractors are requested to state the price per ton of coal for towing to New-York and Williamsburg; also, the price per ton for towing to Albany and Troy: and the price per ton for towing to the following intermediate places on the River, viz: Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Newburg and Piermont—in all cases including the return of the empty boats. Also, the charge for towing light Erie Canal Boats from New-York to said shipping port.

Persons desirous of estimating for the same are requested to call at the office of the Company, for further information, prior to offering their proposals.

6f-tf7 JOHN EWEN, President.

PURE ESSENTIAL OILS, &c.—Confectioners, Bakers, Perfumers, Restaurateurs and Distillers can procure their Drug articles "right" of GREENLEAF & KINSLEY,

j3-4tMW&S Wholesale Druggists, No. 62 Vesey-st.

DRY GOODS.

NEW DRY GOODS.—

New-York Daily Times.

ALABAMA.

Methodist Conference—Mr. Philbeanie—The Weather, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

STEAMER FLORIDA, GULF OF MEXICO. Thursday, Jan. 22, 1852.

The Alabama Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has just closed its Session in the City of Mobile. It was its Twentieth Session, and one of the best. It embodies a large share of intelligent and devoted clergymen. And has under its pastoral supervisions much of the wealth and ability of the State. The past year has been unsurpassed in its prosperity in every respect. Besides what was contributed for all other forms of Christian benevolence, the Conference reported over $25,000 for missionary purposes alone. A much larger amount than has ever been raised in one year by our Conference in the United States, North or South.

The State of Alabama may be considered one of the best States in the South; best lands, best cultivated, best society, best religious privileges, and perhaps best literary institutions.

The social, domestic and religious privileges of the colored people, are unsurpassed by any State in the Union. And perhaps a better class of colored people are to be found in the State of Alabama than in any other State. Great attention is devoted to their social and religious improvement.

The Rev. W. H. Milburn, commonly known as the "Blind Preacher," and formerly Chaplain to Congress, is appointed by the Bishop as a City missionary in Mobile. He had been pastor of the Second Methodist Episcopal Church in that City for two years, and at the urgent request of many young gentlemen of the City was continued to them in the capacity of a missionary. They will support him and probably build him a church. He has it in his power to be very useful in his present situation. Complaints were brought against him at Conference, for having attended a Striker's Ball, denouncing theology, and repudiating Wesley's Sermons, &c., &c. His defense before the Conference was able and eloquent. The Conference vindicated his character, he was found to have been true and faithful to Christianity and the Church. His great fault is in not being sufficiently guarded in his strong points—he is liable to be misunderstood, even by his own Church and best friends.

Times are brisk,—business good—and rich rewards await the prudent and faithful laborers in all the departments of life.

The weather is still cold—water too low to make Grant's Pass, so we go round into the Gulf. Our Steamer is covered with ice; wherever the water strikes, it quickly freezes. One would think he was in the Bay of New-York. The seasons have strangely changed. Wonder if the North Pole has been jostled by the expeditions in those regions in search of Sir John Franklin.

X. Y. W.

Instances of Longevity.

To the Editor of the New York Daily Times.

SIR: Yesterday you informed your readers that a Mr. Butler had reached his 100th year. About four months since there were living in a village, in one house, in the County of Norfolk, (England,) three persons, whose united ages amounted to 253 years. Instances of extreme longevity among the human race are far from being unfrequent. A Mr. Easten, of Salisbury, after vast labor and research, has published a curious and very interesting work on the subject. He has collected of nations no less than 1,712 persons who exceeded their 100th year, and of these many advanced considerably beyond that period. Should you have a spare corner, I will, for the amusement of your numerous readers, give a short list of the most remarkable cases in the last two centuries:

	Died.	Aged.		Died.	Aged.
Thomas Parr	1635	152	Margaret Patten	1739	137
Henry Jenkins	1670	169	John Rovir	1741	172
Count'ss Desmond	1612	145	Mary (his wife)	1741	164
Thos Daume	1648	154	M. Kentigan	1781	185
Peter Tarton	1724	185			

In 1848 I was traveling in Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Russia, Germany, France, Italy—in short, all over Europe; and during my stay in Antwerp, (Belgium,) I saw a maiden lady, who on that very day (the 24th August) kept her 100th birth-day. She was very cheerful, and appeared not to be more than about 70. The Mayor and Corporation of Antwerp paid her a congratulatory visit. The streets leading to her residence were planted with trees, and handsomely festooned, bearing appropriate inscriptions.

With respect to the present generation, and the number of persons we are continually hearing of who have reached an age far advanced beyond the usual period allotted to man, there is no question (and it appears that all medical authors agree on that point) that the improved habits of the people, the great decrease in the abuse of both alcoholic and fermented liquors, a habit of personal cleanliness, and cheap and abundant food, have all tended to this result.

I am, Mr. Editor, your obedient servant, G.

Marine Affairs at Key West.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

KEY WEST, Friday, Jan 30, 1852.

The ship *Telamon*, 1,156 tuns, commanded by Captain Burgess, bound from New-York for New Orleans, struck on the Delta shoal on the 12th ultimo. The wreckers, by strenuous exertions, succeeded in getting the ship afloat during the next day, but she was again driven on shore by the violence of the wind on the 14th

Her cargo consists of dry goods, drugs, carriages, oils, &c., a portion has been saved without damage. The wreckers are at present at work on the ship. Salvage will be awarded in a few days by the Judge of the District Court.

The bark *Gipsey*, Lamson, has finished repairing, and left for Genoa, on the 19th inst.

The schooner *Justina*, Sparks, of and from Rockland, for Attakapas, put into this port in distress on the 16th ult.—loss of foresail.

Schooner *Huron* from New-York for this place, arriving on the 26th, has experienced severe and heavy gales from the northward and eastward. Lost main topmast—still in port. Loading with salt.

The repairs on the *White Cloud* are nearly completed, she will sail for New-York in a few days.

ARRIVED.—Jan. 16, schooner Justina, Sparks, Rockland; steamer Roger Williams, Freeborn, Philadelphia; 14th, schooner Harp, spring bowsprit, main and foremast; 19th, schooner Huron, ——, New-York; 22d, schooner, L. Vail, ——, New-York; 23d, brig Cushnoc, Lowry, New-York

SAILED.—Jan 15th, schooner Laura Jane Delano, St Marks; steamer Roger Williams, Freeborne New Orleans, 16th, bark Gipsey, Swaine, Leghorn; 22d, schooner Justina, Sparks, Attakapas; 23d, schooner St. Denys, Stickney, Key-West; 30th, brig Cushnoc, Lowry, St. Marks; schooner Henrietta, Kean, Mobile.

MARRIED.

Jan 28, HESTER ANN, eldest daughter of H B Bolster, Esq., to ROBERT M. SHANNON, Esq., all of this city.

DIED.

On Thursday, 5th inst. of inflammation of the lungs, HENRY RAYMOND, infant son of William P. and Agnes Clawson, aged 3 months and 26 days

His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment

☞ New Orleans papers please copy.

Thursday, Feb. 5, EDWARD DELAFIELD, son of Peter Naylor, aged 8 months and 21 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No 43 East 22d-st., Saturday afternoon, Feb. 7, at 3 P M.

Atsea, on board the U. S. Ship "Falmouth" on the 21st of January, JOHN T STONEALL, in the 29th year of his age

His remains were deposited in Greenwood Cemetery.

On Friday, 6 h inst., Mrs HARRIET M. D PACKARD, aged 37 years, wife of Capt Elisha Packard

The funeral will take place on Sunday, 8th inst. at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No 139 Grand-st., and from thence to Greenwood Cemetery.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without a more part cular invitation.

At New Canaan, Conn., of a short and severe illness, on Wednesday evening, Feb 4, at 5 P M., DANIEL, eldest son of Lewis E. P. Smith, in the 12th year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his father, No. 130 Henry-st. on Saturday, at 2 P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. His remains will be interred at Greenwood 6f 2t*

Yesterday morning, 5th inst., KEZZIAH, wife of Wm E. Pitman, in the 29th year of her age, after a severe illness of two months.

The funeral will take place on Monday morning, at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, No 260 Hudson-st., corner of Desbrosses, at which time and place the friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. 6f-3t

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—FEB 6

$15,000 U. S. 6s, '67	110½	20	Ohio Trust Co		103½
4 000 do '58	103½	5	Metropolitan Bank		103½
1,000 Ohio 6s '60	103½	50	Harlem Railroad		9¾
1 000 Illinois 6s	63	112	do		9¾
500 City 5s, '70	102	200	do	b6s	68
50,000 Erie Incomes	52½	100	do	s20	67½
5 000 do	92½	100	Morris Canal		17¾
2 000 Hud 1st Mort	101½	100	do	b30	18
15 Del & Hud Canal	110	50	Fdgeworth Co		8
50 do	110½	10	Nicaragua Canal		23
100 do	b30 110	100	Farmers' Loan & T D		77
40 do	110½	200	Reading Railroad	s10	65½
20 Bank of America	113½	100	do		66
40 do	114	100	do	s'0	65
12 Hud. River Railroad	65½	100	do	b30	66½
50 do	65½	100	do		65½
150 do	65½	150	do		65½
20 Utica & Schen R R	125	100	do	s60	65½
20 Rochester & Syr R R	109½	100	L. Island Railroad		19
40 do	109	50	do		19½
50 New-Jersey Mining	11½	100	do	b30	19½
25 Canton Co	71½	100	do	b60	19½
20 do	71½	134	Nor & Wor R R		51½
50 do	b30 72	200	do		51½
300 do	71½	200	do	b60	51½
25 do	b10 71½	50	do		51½
25 do	b30 72	50	do		51
225 do	b10 71½	50	do		50½
100 do	b15 71½	100	Erie Railroad		79½
100 do	s30 71½	100	do	s60	79½
50 do	71½	75	do	b10	79½
50 do	b10 71½	50	do	b60	80
20 Bowery Bank	103½	150	do	b30	79½
20 Broadway Bank	105	100	do	b30	79½
20 Irving Bank	98½	150	do		79½

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Erie Convertibles	87½	125	Erie Railroad		79½
600 Reading Railroad	66	50	do	b60	79½
200 do	s10 66	500	do	b60	80
200 do	b10 66½	100	do		79½
100 do	66½	18	do		79
50 Delaware & Hud Can	111	500	do		79
50 do	b30 111½	50	do	s10	79½
50 do	s3 112	100	do	b60	79½
200 Nor & Wor. R. R.	51½	200	do		79½
200 Harlem Railroad	67½	28	Metropolitan Bank		103½
200 Morris Canal	17½	100	N Jersey Mining Co		11½
50 do	17½	100	do	s60	11½

FRIDAY, Feb. 6—6 P. M.

The Stock market opened with less spirit this morning than characterized the operations of yesterday. Erie fell off to 79¾, Reading to 65½ Harlem and Canton, however, improved, the last showing a considerable speculative demand. In the afternoon, all the prominent fancies were again stiff, and the decline of the morning fully recovered. Morris sold down to 17¾. Delaware improved in the course of the day 2 ₱ cent., the closing sale being at 112 cash. Erie Incomes sold largely at 92½, which is equal to 96 before the dividend. We hear from Philadelphia that Reading sold as high as 66½ early in the day, then down to 65½, and up to and closed at 66½. Money in that city is reported quite easy.

The *Arctic* to-morrow will probably take a million of dollars in gold. The engagements counted up this afternoon $1,015,000. This movement has disturbed a portion of the demand loans in the street, and money was in active request at 6@7 ₱ cent.—the new loans chiefly done at 7 ₱ cent. The rates on paper were also stiffer, though very prime signatures were not plenty. We quote 4 and 6 months bills 8@8½ ₱ cent. when undoubted or well indorsed; single names 9@10, and some respectable 6@8 months bills at 12. Short bills still go freely at 7@8 ₱ cent. This large shipment of gold does not appear to result from a general demand for Exchange, as many of the remitters stood off at 110½, and the drawing was not heavy, but as the means of settling bankers' accounts on the other side for dividends, interest, credits, &c. Continental Exchanges were more active. Francs sold freely at 5.17½@16½@15. On the north of Europe the rates were steady at 36½, 41½@78½@4. There were not many transient Sterling bills offered. The rates were 11¼@¾. The renewal of large gold shipments will have its influence on the money market the more readily, as at this season the amount of Cotton going forward ought to arrest them, and, it was confidently hoped, would arrest them at least for a month or two.

The import of Dry Goods this week has been moderate. Our tables made up to this morning do not include the valuable cargo of the *Humboldt* from Havre; which, with the arrivals by the *Niagara*, and probably by the *Pacific*, will go into next week's account. The amount imported this week is $859,497. The amount passing into consumption is $1,124,954, viz:

	Direct for consumption. Pkgs.	Value.	Warehouse. Pkgs.	Value.	Withdrawn from warehouse. Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens	566	$178,285	196	$61,522	91	$18,409
Cotton	804	163,131	455	97,092	30	3 414
Silk	565	269,380	497	149,201	319	64,089
Flax	341	97,376	461	38,471	9	1.642
Miscellaneous	235	58 054	656	12,442	34	5.716
Total	2.551	$766,226	2265	$358,728	483	$93,271

The official report of the Mint coinage of 1851 has been published at Washington. We give the general summary:

	Number of pieces.	Value.
Philadelphia	24,965 736	$52,689,878 43
New Orleans	3,.27,000	10,122,600 00
Charlotte, North Caroline	105 366	324 454 00
Dahlonega, Georgia	83,.56	351,592 00
Total	28,701,958	$63,488,526 43

The securities pledged for the above are $774,000, in the loans of the United States, New-York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Ohio.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $114,095; paid out $42,207, and held at close $2,895,822.

In freights there was but little doing, partly on account of bad weather, and partly on account of the non-arrival of the *Niagara's* letters. A few hundred bales of Cotton were engaged for Liverpool at 5-32d. for compressed, and at 3 16d. for uncompressed, and 400 to 500 barrels of Flour were reported at 1s. To Glasgow, 600 bbls. Flour were taken on private terms. To Havre the packet of the 24th was taking Cotton at ½c. There was no change to notice in rates to California.

In a memorial to Congress in behalf of his Havre line of steamers, Mr. Mortimer Livingston, of this city, relates some curious tricks of trade by the freight agents of the Cunard line located at Havre. The most unworthy of the number is the unauthorized use of the names of the Collins' packets in one of the Cunard advertisements. The regular steamer freight from Liverpool on the Cunarders in 1850 was $40 ₱ ton. But on the week of the sailing of the *Humboldt* and *Franklin*, this rate, by advertisement, was reduced to $10. The following extract from Mr. L's memorial is to the point:

"In the advertisement of the Cunard line of the last date, occurs a still more striking proof of the hostile character of the opposition to this Company.

"'Shippers are advised that goods for the American boats, (the Collins' line,) leaving Liverpool in December, will be transported by the Cunard steamers from Havre to Liverpool *free of all charge to the shippers*.'

"It thus appears that, not satisfied with the attempt to turn the whole course of the freight to their own boats, by taking it at a ruinous rate, that in order nothing may be left for the boats of your memorialists, they offer to transport to Liverpool whatever may remain, FREE OF ALL CHARGE thus also creating the erroneous impression on the minds of those engaged in the French trade, that both the English and American steamers from Liverpool were united against the Havre line."

The present circulation of the new or free Banks of New-Jersey is as follows:

Ocean, at Bergen Iron Works, Ocean Co	$111,000
Delaware and Hudson, Toad's River, Ocean Co	153,900
Mercantile, May's Landing, Atlantic Co	48,951
Atlantic, Cape May Court House, Cape May Co	78,500
Atlantic, Bayside, Atlantic Co	100,000
Farmers, Freehold, Monmouth Co	96,000
Hudson, Jersey City, Hudson Co	211,800
America, Cape May Court House, Cape May Co	41,914
Bordentown Banking Company, Burlington Co	70,000
City, Cape Island, Cape May Co	10,563
Tradesmen's, Farmington, Hunterdon Co	14,291
Franklin Stock, Belvidere, Warren Co	17,000
Newark, Newark, Essex Co	27,000
American Exchange, Cape May Court House	1,768
Merchant's, Bridgeton, Cumberland Co	6,661
Total	$763,972

The Stock market Philadelphia closed firm, this afternoon. 2,500 shares Reading sold at 65½, 66, 66, closing 66¼ bid; $3,000 Reading 6s, 70, at 77½; $3,000 Reading 6s, '60, at 79½.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, Thursday, Feb 6

The sales of COTTON yesterday were 7,500 bales at steady prices Strict Middling was quoted at 7¢. Mess PORK was selling at $15 50. RIO COFFEE has advanced to 8½¢ Sterling EXCHANGE is at 8½ to 9 premium.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Feb. 6.

Cotton sales to-day 1,267 bales, at 6¾a8 3-16; the market is unchanged

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, Feb 6—6 P M

ASHES—Are in fair request at former prices—the sales including 65 bbls Pots at $3 06¼, and Pearls at $6 12½ ₱ 100 ℔.

COTTON—Is more abundant, and is tending downward. The *Niagara's* accounts as communicated by Telegraph, are considered unfavorable. 1,000 bales were disposed of today, at 5,6c. for Upland Middlings, and 6¼c. for New Orleans.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There is less animation in the market for State and Western brands to-day, and prices, in the face of an increased offering, have a decidedly unsteady appearance—holders seem anxious to realize, and regular dealers evince a disposition to operate. The Ft Wern trade are in the market and for export only, while to all buyers purchases only for immediate wants. The business consists of 4,000 bbls ordinary to straight State, mixed Indiana and Ohio at $3 75@3 87½, and fancy to extra Genesee and Ohio at $4 00@4 50; 1,000 bbls Brandywine, Genesee and Ohio at $4 12½@4 25, and extra Genesee at $4 37½@5 62½ ₱ bbl. Canadian is withheld from the market in consequence of better prices. $4 62½@5 is the nominal quotation for genuine Southern is most all sold, and there is little remaining of it in store. The sales embrace 750 bbls mixed to favorite brands at $4 75@4 87½, part Baltimore, at $5, and Alexandria at $5 37½ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, at $4 50, and Indian meal at $3 37½ bbl. There is nothing new to note in Brandywine Flour.

GRAIN—Wheat is still held above buyers' views, and is comparatively inactive. Genesee white is quoted at $1 15; Canadian at $1 07; Michigan at $1 08, and Ohio at $1 06; white and red Southern at $1 05@1 10. Rye is scarce and quiet at 77@78c. Barley is extremely dull, and in ample stock, at 75@80c. Oats are plenty and heavy at 41@42c for Northern and 37@38c for Western. Corn is rather inanimate—the high claims of consumers check the demand. Sales of 5,000 bushels were made at 62c for prime Indian afloat Southern yellow, and 60c for mixed Western from store.

PROVISIONS—Pork favors factors, the supply being very small and the inquiry brisk. The sales reach only 150 bbls Clear Mess at $16 62½; New Mess at $15 75; Old Western do at $15 50@15 37½; New River Primes at $14 ₱ $11 12½, and Old Western do at $13 62½. Dead Hogs are moderately taken at 7¼@7¾c ₱ lb. Pickled Meats remain in good request, with parcels of 30 tcs prime cured Shoulders and Hams at 6½@7c ₱ lb. Lards are more inquired for, and we noted sales of 300 bbls Prime at 9½@9¾c, and 100 kegs do at 10c. Butter is steady and active—the sales comprising 250 bbls, prime at $4 50@5 75 and Mess at $8 50@$11. There are no further operations to report in Prime Mess or Beef Hams. Butter is in fair demand at 15@16c for Ohio; 15@20c for Western New-York and 22@26c for Orange County. Cheese is quiet at 6@6½c for Ohio; 6½@7c for State.

WHISKY—Is scarce and unsettled, though not essentially cheaper. 400 bbls. Prison found buyers to day at 20½@21c cash and short time

Passengers Arrived.

In the bark Isla de Cuba, from Havana.—Phillip Alfaterosa, Dieko de Meyo, and Manuel Pomares.

MINIATURE ALMANAC. THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises 7 47 | Sets 5 23 | MOON—Rises 7 53m | Hell Gate 11 21m

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 8 30m Gov Island 9 40m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....FEBRUARY 7, 1852.

Cleared.

Steamer Arctic, Luce, Liverpool, E K. Collins & Co.
Ship Joseph Walker, Hoxie, Liverpool, S. Thompson & Nephew
Ship Andrew Foster, Holbston, Liverpool, D Ogden
Sam Siddons, Briggs, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.
Ship Southern plon, Tinker, London, John Griswold
Bark Charlotte, Wynn, Hosmer, St. Marks, Fa., Coe, Anderson & Co
Bark Wm H Brodie, Crary, St Marks, Key-West, &c, E D Hurlburt & Co
Brig Pescador, (Portu.) Selveiro, Lisbon, Grinnell, Minturn & Co
Brig Percy, Buncker, Kingston, J W. Elwell & Co
Schr Fair, Sherwood, Baltimore, Johnson & Lougee.
Schr Panther, Zephyr, Sagua la Grand, Geo. Hotchkiss.
Schr Julia E Ridgway, Slow, Gaupaloupe, Russell & Worten.
Schr Clarendon, Burgess, San Juan de Nicaragua, Briggs & Co
Schr. Roanoke, Lord, Port-au-Prince, Nesmith & Sons.
Schr Ashland, Walpole Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.
Sloop W. H. Sandford, Baker, Providence.
Sloop, Neptune, Brown, Wareham.

Arrived.

Ship Hindoston, of Salem, Cushing, fm Manilla 166 days, and 112 fm. Anger, made to Ger-am & Barnett
Ship Indiana, Bennett, New Orleans, and 13 ds from the Bar, Cotton, to Frost & Hicks
Bark Childe Harold, Olmsted Havana Jan. 24, mdse to J J Taylor
Bark Isla de Cuba, Pepper, Havina 14 ds., mdse to Trull & Barrereas.
Brig Gleaner, of Boston, Richards Aux Cayes 46 days, mdse to master.
Brig Suwannee, of Camden, Perry, St. Marks Jan 23, with cotton to C ie, Anders n & Co.
Brig Friendship (Harrington, Upton, Cherryfield Jan 2, lumber to Simpson Mathews & Co
Schr Margaret, Hall, Bar Co, from the wreck of bark Thetis at New Inlet, mdse to Jones & Johnson
Schr Kensington, Foster, Charleston, via Newport and New-London, 25 ds, Cotton, to R & J Baldwell & Co
Schr. Yorktown, Latonrette, Petersburg, Va, 8 ds., mdse. to J Hunter & Co.
Schr. F Cleveland & Co., Bennett, Wilmington, N.C, 6 ds. naval stores to S. L Mitchell & Co.
Schr Hester, Adkin, Delaware, 2 ds., with corn.
Schr John G Wright, Pierce, Va, 3 ds., wood.
Schr Isabella, Ebbet s, Lake, Va 3 days, oysters.
Schr. Wm. Henry, Gibson, Lake, Va. 3 ds, oysters,

Below.

One ship, in tow of steam-tug Ajax, also 1 bark, said to be the Childe Harold, Olmsted, fm. Havana, Jan. 17, to Messrs Taylor & Co
WIND—At sunset, N.E., with rain.

Spoken, &c.

Jan. 28, lat. 35 17, lon. 71 50, brig Brookline, of and from Eastport, for Baltimore. She had been blown off in the late gale.

Jan. 31, lat. 36 23. lon. 73 06, brig Michael, from Penguin Islands, for Baltimore. Short of provisions, and supplied her. Mate and some of the crew sick.

Feb. 3, lat. 39 30, lon. 71 50, brig Angelo from Cuba, for Boston. Short of provisions, and supplied her.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—Arr bark Auckland, New-York; schr. Polaris, Rotterdam; Com. Kearney, and New-York, from New York.

Cld. shi s Magellan, Valparaiso; Kossuth, Havana; Hamlet, New-Orleans; barks A L Hobart, Yuba, Philadelphia; brigs Panama, Marseilles; Pratt, Havana; schrs Ocean, Jeremy; Lejok, Charleston; Marietta, Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE, Feb 6.—Arr bark Ella Madeira; brig Candace, Boston; schrs. Ida, Sarah Ann, Jonas Smith, Ellicott, Michigan, John Willetts and C A. Crook, New-York.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 6.—Arr Ship G. A. Hopley, New-York. Cld. brig Julia Ann, New-York.

Memoranda.

Bark Orvando, Belfast, Cousens, Dec. 8, lat 47, lon. 20 W., experienced a heavy gale from S W, which increased to a hurricane; lost boats and p rt of her bulwarks

Schr. Kensington, Charleston, experienced very stormy weather, and was twice blown off to the eastward of the Gulf stream. She was towed in from Hart's Island by steamtug Active.

Capt. Barker, of the schr Maybee, reports the wreck at New Inlet bilged, with 6 feet water in her hold, but thinks she will be got off.

The steam-tug Hercules went up to the vesse's fast in the ice yesterday, and was obliged to return, having broken her wheels badly.

The brig Friendship, fm. Cherryfield, which has been fast in the ice in the Sound, two weeks, was towed to the city to-day by the steam-tug Wave

The ship Hindoston, fm Manilla, bound to Boston, on account of the illness of the Captain and some of the crew, concluded to put into this port.

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Domestic Ports.

At New Inlet, sloops Pacific and Hickory, waiting to load. Wrecking schr. Ringgold, waiting for load. A wrecking schr a few miles out, going in

The bark John Denham left St. Marks Jan. 22, for New-York.

Foreign Ports.

Bark Nautilus, Dec. 22, at Surinam, for Gloucester, 12 ds., had lost both masts and one man.

TRAVELING.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Captain West.
PACIFIC, Captain Nye.
ARCTIC, Captain Luce.
BALTIC, Captain Comstock.
ADRIATIC, Captain Grafton.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction—as to their engines—to insure strength and speed, and their accomodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $120; in second cabin, $70 Exclusive use of extra size state-rooms $300. From Liverpool to New-York, second cabin and £20. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES FOR SAILING.

From New-York.	From Liverpool.
Saturday, Jan. 10.....1852	Wednesday, Jan 7.....1852
Saturday, Jan. 24.....1852	Wednesday, Jan 21.....1852
Saturday, Feb. 7.....1852	Wednesday, Feb. 11.....1852
Saturday, Feb. 21.....1852	Wednesday, Feb. 25.....1852
Saturday, March 6.....1852	Wednesday, March 10.....1852
Saturday, March 20.....1852	Wednesday, March 24.....1852
Saturday, April 3.....1852	Wednesday, April 7.....1852
Saturday, April 17.....1852	Wednesday, April 21.....1852
Saturday, May 1.....1852	Wednesday, May 5.....1852
Saturday, May 15.....1852	Wednesday, May 19.....1852
Saturday, May 29.....1852	Wednesday, June 2.....1852
Saturday, June 12.....1852	Wednesday, June 16.....1852
Saturday, June 26.....1852	Wednesday, June 30.....1852
Saturday, July 10.....1852	Wednesday, July 14.....1852
Saturday, July 24.....1852	Wednesday, July 28.....1852
Saturday, Aug. 7.....1852	Wednesday, Aug. 11.....1852
Saturday, Aug. 21.....1852	Wednesday, Aug. 25.....1852
Saturday, Sept. 4.....1852	Wednesday, Sept. 8.....1852
Saturday, Sept. 18.....1852	Wednesday, Sept. 22.....1852
Saturday, Oct. 2.....1852	Wednesday, Oct. 6.....1852
Saturday, Oct. 16.....1852	Wednesday, Oct. 20.....1852
Saturday, Oct. 30.....1852	Wednesday, Nov. 3.....1852
Saturday, Nov. 13.....1852	Wednesday, Nov 17.....1852
Saturday, Nov. 27.....1852	Wednesday, Dec. 1.....1852
Saturday, Dec. 11.....1852	Wednesday, Dec. 15.....1852
Saturday, Dec. 25.....1852	Wednesday, Dec. 29.....1853

For freight or passage apply to the agents, in New-York, EDWARD K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., N. Y. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpo l.

E. G ROBERTS & CO., No 13 King's Arms Yard, London.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., No. 26 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires Paris, or

GEO. H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed j5-1f

FOR LIVERPOOL. United States Mail steamship ARCTIC, Capt. JAMES C. LUCE.—This steamer will depart with the U S mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, 7th of February, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st

No berth secured till paid for.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance or comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS & CO., No 56 Wall-st

The steamship PACIFIC will succeed the ARCTIC and sail February 21st, 1852 j26

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.—NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE.—The new steamship UNITED STATES, 1,500 tuns burden, CHARLES C. BERRY, Commander will take her departure for CHAGRES on FRIDAY, 16th March next, at 3 P M., connecting at Panama with the new double engine steamship WINFIELD SCOTT, 2 100 tuns burden, KENNEY COLLIARD, Commander, expected to depart from Panama to San Francisco on the 10th of April ensuing. The owners assure the public that safety and care have not surpassed by any on this route, and an experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel Apply to

DAVIS, BROOKS & CO., General Agents.
No 28 Beaver st., New York.
JONES & JOHNSTON, No 90 Wall-st.

EMPIRE CITY LINE—FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA CHAGRES and SAN JUAN direct. On THURSDAY, Feb 12 The new and splendid double-engine steamship SIERRA NEVADA, 1,400 tuns burthen, J. D. Wilson, Commander, (formerly of the steamship *Empire City*,) will leave her dock, at Pier No. 3, North River, for CHAGRES and SAN JUAN direct, on THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at 5 o'clock. This steamship has unequaled accommodations for Steerage Passengers having been constructed with special reference to their comfort

For freight or passage apply to

J. W RAYMOND, No 34 Broadway

The SIERRA NEVADA will again leave on SATURDAY, March 13, connecting with the favorite steamship NEW-ORLEANS, at PANAMA Books are now open j28-1f*

FOR CALIFORNIA, FROM PHILADELPHIA.—The Steamship BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Capt W SEARS, will leave on the 12th February, for CHAGRES and SAN JUAN.—This ship is nearly new, having been only four months in service during which she has proved herself one of the fastest ocean steamships afloat. Her cabins are fitted up in the best manner, and her steerage accommodations are entirely new. Passengers going to California will find it to their interest to go by this steamer, as every exertion will be made to give them a speedy and comfortable passage. For further particulars, apply to the subscribers, from whom all tickets must be procured in New York.

4t-11f COOLIDGE & OSGOOD, No 48 William-st

UNITED STATES AND PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO—CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.—ONLY THROUGH LINE FOR SAN FRANCIS O via CHAGRES. Direct.—On THURSDAY, Feb. 5, at 2 o'clock, P M., the splendid new steamship UNITED STATE (Lewis Way, Commander, 1,500 tuns burthen, will sail on THURSDAY, Feb 5, at precisely 2 o'clock, P M., from her Pier at the foot of Warren-st., N. R., and the EMPIRE CITY MONDAY, Feb 9 with the Government Mails for CHAGRES connecting at PANAMA with the regular and steamship JOHN L. STEPHENS, Capt. Hudson, sailing on the 10th inst., and on every succeeding 10th day. Cabin passage, $250 gold. Five Hundred pounds of baggage only allowed to each passenger. Steerage passage, $150 gold. Fare Eleven dollars per additional ton, and Insurance at 2½ p cent. There is nothing new to note in Cockerell Bloom

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Ship Andrew Foster, Holbston, Liverpool, D Ogden
Sam Siddons, Briggs, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.
Ship Southern plon, Tinker, London, John Griswold
Bark Charlotte, Wynn, Hosmer, St. Marks, Fa., Coe, Anderson & Co
Bark Wm H Brodie, Crary, St Marks, Key-West, &c, E D Hurlburt & Co
Brig Pescador, (Portu.) Selveiro, Lisbon, Grinnell, Minturn & Co
Brig Percy, Buncker, Kingston, J W. Elwell & Co
Schr Fair, Sherwood, Baltimore, Johnson & Lougee.
Schr. Panther, Zephyr, Sagua la Grand, Geo. Hotchkiss.
Schr Julia E Ridgway, Slow, Gaupaloupe, Russell & Worten.
Schr Clarendon, Burgess, San Juan de Nicaragua, Briggs & Co
Schr. Roanoke, Lord, Port-au-

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted,*) at the office, No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, *between Beekman and Ann*, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted,*) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the *Daily Times*.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.
Payment in all cases must be made in advance.
RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **The Maine Law.**—MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, at 7½ o'clock, JOHN HAWKINS, of Baltimore, and JOHN A. COLLINS, of California, will address the people at the Sullivan-st M. E. Church, near Bleecker. Seats free Turn out! Don't forget the great gathering on TUESDAY EVENING, at Metropolitan Hall.
C. C. LEIGH,
ISAAC J. OLIVER,
9f-1t* W. W. STICKLAND.

☞ **Tremendous Gathering** of the friends of the MAINE LAW, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb 10, at 7 o'clock, at Metropolitan Hall The importance of a large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of a PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW for the State of New-York, must be apparent to all, therefore the New-York City Temperance Alliance invite and urge citizens from every part of the city to RALLY in their STRENGTH, to pass such resolutions, to be forwarded to Albany, as will make our representatives feel that we are united and determined not to be satisfied with anthing less than a law similar to the Maine Law.

Rev. Dr TYNG,	Rev. Dr PECK,
Rev. Dr. PATTON,	Rev E. H. CHAPIN,
Hon. E. D. CULVER,	JOHN HAWKINS,

will address the meeting. To preserve order and pay expenses, tickets are issued at 12½ cents each, to be had at the door. Doors open at 6.
C. C. LEIGH,
ISAAC J. OLIVER,
7f-3t W. W. STRICKLAND.

☞ **Great Excitement—Join at Once.**—A special meeting of the FRANKLIN BUILDING ASSOCIATION will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at Washington Hall, corner of Bowery and Hester-st, entrance from Hester-st. At our last meeting, over fifty shares were disposed of, and it is the determination of the Trustees, in consideration of the fact that the profits realized by the Association amount to over $6,000, to shortly raise the entrance fee to five dollars By joining immediately, every new member will become a participant in the profits already made, and at the same time save the amount of the proposed increase JOHN FOWLER, Jr., will address the meeting, explaining the principles and workings of Building Associations. The meetings are free to all. Gentlemen and ladies are both invited to attend.
SAMUEL F BARTEL, President.
WINCHESTER P MOODY, Vice-President.
C. Z. POND, Secretary, No 15 Spruce-st. 9f-1t*

☞ **Union Building Association**—This Society will hold a regular monthly meeting on TUESDAY, the 10th inst., at 7 o'clock, P M, at No 5 Chatham-square. Members are invited to attend, as business of importance will be laid before them. Shares in this Society are now worth treble the amount paid on them, and the entrance fee is still kept at fifty cents, for the purpose of filling up to the requisite number of shares originally contemplated; for the same purpose, new members who do not desire to pay the arrears ($25) in full, can do so in installments of $1 per month. This is the last chance to join this Society at fifty cent's entrance fee, and persons who contemplate forming a Building Association had better attend this meeting. Ladies are respectfully invited to attend, as they can have an opportunity of hearing D P. BARNARD, Esq., explain the object and workings of these Associations
9f-2t J. PECARE, Secretary

☞ **Excelsior Number Two**—This Association will hold a regular meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, 7½ o'clock, at Union Building, No. 163 Bowery, near Broome-st. Addresses will be delivered, explaining the prominent features of this Association, in comparison with others of the day, and as to its ultimate and rapid success Also the principle and the way the profits are accumulated, will be discussed Subscriptions to new shares will be received, and all inquiries answered. Office of the Association, No 136 Bowery, where dues are payable, and subscriptions for shares can at any time be arranged.
WM L MILLER, President.
ROBERT PROTHEROE, Vice President.
JOHN A SHENCK, Ass Vice President
N P. LABARTE, Secretary 9f 2t

☞ **The Trustees of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE COMPANY** invite proposals for a loan of eight hundred thousand dollars, ($800,000,) for which bonds in sums of one thousand dollars ($1,000) each, with interest at six (6) per cent, payable half yearly, the principal payable in twenty years, will be issued—the payment of which bonds will be secured by a first mortgage upon the property, known as "The Merchants' Exchange," in the city of New-York, in favor of Caleb O Halsted Shepherd Knapp, and William Butler Duncan, as trustees The present net income of the property is about sixty-five thousand dollars ($65,000) It is presumed that it can be increased to ninety thousand dollars, ($90,000) Persons making proposals will leave the same with JOHN J PALMER, Esq., at the Merchants' Bank, on or before the 10th day of February next No proposals can be received for a less rate than par. The proceeds of these bonds are to be applied to the payment of the liabilities of the Company, now due Bye-order of the Board.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, President.
R. C. MCCORMICK, Secretary. 4f-5t10

☞ **Mechanics' Building Association.**—A regular monthly meeting of the above Association will be held at Warren Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst, at 7 o'clock, P M., when the first semi annual report of the condition of this Society will be laid before the members So successful has been the operation, that each share on which only $15 has been paid is worth $57 80, and it will terminate in a little over 3 years The present entrance fee is $5 per share, which will be materially increased after this meeting As there are but a few shares yet to be disposed of, persons who wish to join this most successful Society had better avail themselves of this opportunity.
9f-3t J. PECARE, Secretary.

☞ **The New-York Land and BUILDING ASSOCIATION** will hold a special meeting, for the reception of new members, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb 9, at the room No. 163 Bowery. The Land Committee will report on the various bargains they have examined.
MILES CHAMBERS, Pres dent
H. S. SMITH, Secretary, No. 1 Murray-st. 9f-1t

☞ **Secure a House.**—The office of the EAST RIVER BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, No. 5½ Grand-st, is now open daily, between the hours of 12 to 3, and 5½ to 9 o'clock, P. M., to receive new subscribers Entrance fee, $2; Monthly dues, $3 President, OBADIAH NEWCOMB; Vice-President, JAMES WHITE; Assistant Vice-President, SAMUEL H JORDUN.
TRUSTEES
Robert H Johnson, Augustus Morand, Jacob E Howard, David A Forbes, Thos. C Gould, Daniel Underhill, John Cooper, Alex W. Smith, Edward Cohen, CHAS E ANDERSON, Secretary.
MARCUS P FERRIS, Counsellor and Attorney.
SAMUEL ATKINSON, Surveyor 6f 3t*

☞ **Empire Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION**—Do you want to know anything about Building Associations? If so attend a meeting at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer sts, on TUESDAY EVENING next, Feb 10, at 7½ o'clock, when all matters relating to the Association will be explained You can then learn how to invest $3 a month and secure a home, or by allowing it to accumulate for six or seven years, receive eight (8) hundred dollars Subscriptions will then be received. Entrance fee $2; monthly dues $3 Over one hundred shares were subscribed at the last meeting.
JOS. R TAYLOR, President, Hall Records, Park
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, Vice Pres't, No. 10 New City Hall
TRUSTEES
W. Blackstone, 122 Spring-st S. Seidner, 135 Laurens-st, J. Hoxie, 3 Rutgers-place, W H. Rixlet, 266 9th st, G H. Purser, 10 New City Hall, W. H. Greville, 20 Pine-st, C.H. Delamater, 362 W 18th-st J. B Acker, 4 Vandam-st, J. K. Del Vecchio, 405 Broadway, M. M Vandyke, 108 Sandst, W Sinclair, 10 City Hall, Brooklyn,
C Boyd, 113 Wooster-st C. S Merritt, 185 Spring-st
J. Britton, 586 Greenwich-st,
7f-3t J. W. FELL, Secretary, office No 173 Spring-st.

☞ **The Citizens' Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Association**—The Books of the Association are open for subscription, at their office, No 421 Broadway, next door above Canal-st, from 9½ A. M. until 4 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock. Entrance fee $2, monthly dues $3 per month. An opportunity is offered to all males and females, minors and adults, by joining this Association, by paying $3 a month for a few years, to obtain a home or a capital sufficient to start a fair business. Pamphlets with articles of Association, By-laws and full explanation of its objects and plan, can be had gratis at the office.
SIMEON DRAPER, President.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Vice President.
TRUSTEES.
John J. Herrick, Winchester P Moody, Joel W. Mason, Geo. Schwartz, Jr., John F. Clarke, Wm H. Dietz, Chas. L. Cornish, Wm Thomson, S. Alstan, Jr.
j22-1m JOSIAH F. KENDALL, Secretary.

☞ **All can Understand it**—Every reader is invited to attend the public meeting of the KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION to be held on MONDAY EVENING, 9th inst., in Knickerbocker Hall, corner of 23d-st and 8th-av., at 7½ o'clock, at which principles and profits will be fully explained to all, and the freest and fullest discussion is invited. All who desire to invest their surplus earnings, so that in a few years they may own their Homesteads, or receive large sums in cash, are requested to attend. The rapid manner in which this association is filling up is, perhaps, the best evidence of its character. The entrance fee will soon be increased. Now is the time to secure your shares as this will be our first regular meeting Members will bear in mind that our dues become payable from this date.
WELCOME R BEEBE, President.
JAMES R. DEL VECCHIO, Vice President
E. J. MADDEN, Secretary, office No. 168 9th-av. 5f-ThS&M

☞ **The New-York Land and BUILDING ASSOCIATION** will furnish each of its members with a house and lot for the small monthly payment of $1! To the working man, there has been nothing yet originated of so much practical advantage. The regular meetings for the payment of dues are the fourth MONDAY EVENING of each month. The subscription book is open at the office of the Secretary, where all necessary information can be obtained. The officers are—President, MILES CHAMBERS; Vice-President, CARLISLE CURRIE; Trustees, R R INGERSOLL, P A. BAILEY, CHAS HUGHES, NATHAN SANFORD, E P. ROBERTS, C W ANDERSON, SAMUEL CANTRELL; Secretary, H. S. SMITH. Office No 1 Murray-st. 4f-6t*

☞ **Notice to Members of KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION**—The first month's dues are now payable up to Monday night at the meeting or office of the Secretary, No. 168 9th av Members will save both time and trouble by paying at the office before the night of meeting. [7f-2t] E. J. MADDEN, Secretary.

☞ **Phonography.**—Professor WEBSTER'S PHONOGRAPHIC CLASS meets on MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, at 7 o'clock, in Class Room No. 2 Clinton Hall, corner of Beekman and Nassau-sts. Persons who wish to join the Class are invited to be present, or call, during business hours, at the Office of the Phonographic Rooms, No. 113 Nassau-st., third floor. j29-1meod

☞ **Notice.**—A. BAKER, No. 30 Beekman-st., respectfully invites the public to call and examine the styles and quantity of Boots, ready-made and made to order, of the best French calf-skin, at the astonishing low prices—Dress Boots, with patent shanks, $3 50; stout Boots, $3 50; double-soled water-proof, $4 50; French Patent Leather Dress Boots, $5 50. 5f-3tTh S&M*

☞ **Quartz Mining** IN MARIPOSA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—BURNS'S RANCH GOLD MINING CO.—OFFICE No. 45 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, Wall-st., New-York.
The Board of Directors of the Burns's Ranch Gold Mining Company, intending to prosecute this work with vigor, offer for sale the remaining stock appropriated for Working Capital. Orders for stock may be addressed to the Secretary of the Company. By order of the Board of Directors.
ALFRED D. SELLECK, Secretary.
N. B.—Specimens from the mine can be seen at the office. Also, Maps and Pamphlets containing an account of its location, title, mineral riches, &c., may be had by applying as above. j26-1f

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I.....NO. 123. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Plymouth Church.**—SABBATH SCHOOL CONCERT.—A Concert of sacred and Secular music, comprising Songs, Duets, Trios and Choruses, will be given at the Plymouth Church, (Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's,) on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, under the direction of H. H MATTHEWS; half the proceeds of which will be given for the use of the Sabbath School connected with the Church. During the intermission Rev. H. W. BEECHER will address the audience. Cards of admission may be had at any of the Book or Music Stores in Fulton st, and at the door on the evening of the concert Single ticket 25 cents; Children's ticket 12½ cents; Double ticket, admitting a gentleman and two ladies, 50 cents. Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock. 9f-1t*

☞ **Mercantile Library Association Lectures.**—The Sixth Lecture of the course will be delivered in Hope Chapel on MONDAY EVENING, Feb 9, commencing at 7½ o'clock, by IK MARVEL, (D. G. MITCHELL.) Subject—"The Use of Beauty"
Feb 16.—RALPH WALDO EMERSON, Esq. Admittance, 25 cts. WILLARD L. FELT,
9f-1t Chairman Lecture Committee.

☞ **The Seventh Ward Temperance Alliance** meet THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Lecture Rooms of Rev. Dr. Kreb's Church, corner of Rutgers and Henry sts. Rev. C J. WARREN, L. C BURLEIGH, and others, are to address the meeting. Business of importance will come up. The friends of Temperance in the Seventh Ward, without distinction of party, are especially invited to be present. [9f-1t*] JOEL BLACKMER, President.

☞ **Post Office, New-York**—NOTICE.—The Mails for California, &c., via Havana, per U. S. Mail steamer EMPIRE CITY, will close at this office on MONDAY, the 9th inst, at 1 P.M. [9f-1t] WM. V. BRADY, P. M.

☞ **Notice.**—The HOUSE PAINTERS' SOCIETY will hold a public meeting on THURSDAY NEXT, at 7 P. M. at National Hall, No 29 Canal-st. All persons interested in the welfare of the trade, are earnestly invited to attend. Placards will be posted, giving particulars
THO'S. BRADLY, President.
D G. WENDELL, Secretary. 9f-1t*

New-York Daily Times.

ENGLAND.

Loss of the Amazon—The Ministry—Engineers Strike—Kossuth's Speeches—Theatricals, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 16, 1852.

LOSS OF THE AMAZON.

No fresh light has been thrown on the real cause of the loss of the ill-fated *Amazon*, though conjectures are plentiful enough, not one of which seems sufficient to account for the calamity. A regular investigation is now taking place; but as those who were saved appear to be unable to clear up the mystery, the secret of the sudden and fearful conflagration will probably perish with those who were lost. It is satisfactory to see that a subscription, under the auspices of the liberal Mayor of Southampton, is getting up for the benefit of the rescued, for whose relief there is a good prospect of a large sum being collected. The escape of MORTHORN, one of the female passengers, is marked by circumstances of painful and romantic interest, equaling the most harrowing accounts yet published of the horrors of a "ship on fire." I regret to record a growing feeling, that a large number of the crew evinced more alacrity in getting away from the vessel than in assisting those who remained in it, and that, in consequence of this want of discipline, far less was accomplished than might have been towards saving the ship and the passengers. The conduct of Sir JOHN OMMANNEY, the Governor at Plymouth, in not sending out a steamer to save, if possible, more of the passengers and crew, has excited astonishment and indignation, and contrasts very unfavorably with the promptitude of the authorities at Brest, by whom a steamer was at once dispatched to the scene of the calamity.

The intelligence received this morning by electric telegraph from Exeter, communicating the escape of eleven more of the passengers and crew of the ill-fated *Amazon*, has tended to soften the horror that the catastrophe occasioned. The following are the names reported of those last saved, who were picked up by a dutch gulliot in the Bay of Biscay

Rev William Blood, Mr Gilley (Glennie,) Lieutenant Gevils, Wm Angus, second engineer, Isaac Roberts, boiler maker, and six firemen; C. Dendiney, stoker, W. Wall, tanker; G. Webb, seaman; Wright, seaman; M'Innes, storekeeper; and Harris, boy.

This affords an additional proof of the great remissness of the Admiral, at Plymouth, not sending out a steamer to seek for the probable survivors, who had taken to the boats.

THE MINISTRY.

The political rumors which circulated last week, and produced a general anticipation of ministerial changes, have gradually died away. The coming storm has subsided, and we are now in the midst of the lull by which the tempest is often preceded, and which, neither in marine nor ministerial matters is no guarantee against a terrific "squall." It is now understood that Lord JOHN RUSSELL having failed in his attempts to strengthen the Cabinet by the infusion of "fresh blood," has made up his mind boldly to meet Parliament, and trust to fate or Providence, being a personage of pious views, to carry him safely through. Despite present dark appearances, this is not so rash a determination as it may seem.

As for the "proximate Prime Minister," Lord PALMERSTON, he is busily engaged in making his preparations for a fierce onslaught against his rival, and late colleague—nicely calculating his most vulnerable points, where he can most surely hit him on "the raw," and how, in short, he can punish him most severely. In this amiable purpose he is certain of finding plenty of abettors, both in and out of Parliament: first, because his lordship is very popular with the more liberal sections of the community; and secondly, because there is not much doubt that he has been excessively "ill used."

STRIKE OF THE ENGINEERS.

The great strike of the working engineers continues to engross more of public attention than would be easily believed by those at a distance. The quarrel remains without even a prospect of accommodation, both parties being equally opposed to submission. One feature of the strike is remarkable, and I believe unprecedented; I mean the resolve of the men, as far as practicable, to set up for themselves, and execute orders on their own account. This is a much more sensible course than that of distributing their funds in the shape of relief, albeit the probability of ultimate success is but small, judging from the fate of former co-operative experiments. Several of these are now in the course of trial by tailors, bakers, printers, and others in the metropolis out though they have received much extraneous aid from well-wishers to the principle involved, I cannot hear of one unequivocal case of success. Some thousands of engineers are now unemployed in London, Manchester, and other places, owing to their resolve to "organize labor" and dictate terms to their employers. The struggle will be of no common kind, and promises to be a lasting one.

CRYSTAL PALACE

That glass prodigy, the Crystal Palace, is almost cleared out at last, and in a few days will be open to the public—that is, for those who may like to see it empty as well as full. Its future use is still undecided, but there is already a talk of a grand ball being given in it. *Ce n'est pas* no such *salle* can be found elsewhere. Touching its dancing capabilities, some enthusiastic votaries of Terpsichore have already discovered that it would make a splendid "Monster Casino," fully able to accommodate the dancing population of the entire metropolis, as it doubtless would. Such a speculation, however, would be deemed a positive profanation, after the exalted purpose to which it has been made subservient.

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THEATRICALS, ETC.

There is no theatrical news of much interest stirring. The theatres everywhere have been numerously attended, notwithstanding the incessant rain during the past week. ANDERSON and Miss GLYN are the sole attraction now at Drury Lane, but BUNN is preparing to commence his operatic performances shortly.

SILSBEE, the American comedian, has appeared in a new character, *The Yankee Pedlar*, at the Adelphi, where, with WRIGHT in his own popular parts, the theatre is crowded nightly.

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FRANCE.

State Expulsions—Criticisms on Public Events—The National Guards—The New Constitution—New Coinage.

Correspondence of The New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 14 1852

By a decree of the 9th, not preceded by the usual form of a letter from one of the Ministers, LOUIS NAPOLEON expelled from the territory of France, Algeria, and the Colonies, sixty-six members of the late Legislative Assembly—without trial form of trial, preamble, or cause stated. Should any of these individuals put foot on French soil, they do so at the risk of deportation. The list is made up of members of the Mountain—Reds, but not all of the deepest shade—among them is VICTOR HUGO. His wife, the widowed, childless mother of an exiled husband and imprisoned son, is alone of his family allowed to live at large in Paris. Another decree of same date, condemns eighteen ex-representatives to temporary banishment. Among them may be mentioned the late prisoners at Ham, (excepting CAVAIGNAC,) THEIRS, and EMILE GIRARDIN, the famous Editor of *La Presse*. It is thought by some, and with some reason, that his name appeared in this latter list at his own request—such a retirement being the easiest means of answering all complaints and requirements of shareholders and subscribers to *La Presse*. Speaking of the banished writers of France, I should not omit mention of ALEX. DUMAS, at present in Belgium, and of EUGENE SUE, who leaves French soil by private order of Government. He will take up his temporary residence in Savoy. From the bustle of departure, he has stolen time to give sittings to his friend, our countryman, POWELL, the artist, who has transferred his very living features, with striking fidelity and high artistic skill, to the canvas. This is, by the way, the only faithful portrait of SUE in existence, for he has not sat to a painter since his youth, twenty years ago. He looks—as he *is*, and not as calumniators represent him—a temperate, studious, thoughtful man. Facts in regard to his habits of life and thought, that have come to my knowledge, are an utter refutation of the idle stories of his Sybaritism and loose morality.

The first detachment of prisoners to be deported—numbering about five hundred—are already on their way to Cayenne and the grave-yard. They have been packed off so hurriedly and with such want of examination, that it is probable they have in their midst persons who, seized by the mistaken zeal of briefly-authorized officials, are innocent, even in the eyes of the Government itself. A telegraphic dispatch from the Ministry released one gentleman as he was on the point of being embarked at Havre. Another, whose friends had represented his case to the authorities, was declared innocent *just after* he was embarked for Guiana The Minister promises to have him brought home if he do not die on the passage.

Other of the transitory Governments, which the French have submitted to in the last sixty years, have had recourse to the system of removing, without trial, to an unhealthy climate, men whom they dared not guillotine or imprison on French soil; but the measure is one that never met popular approval, and no one act of LOUIS NAPOLEON, in short, but busy reign, has caused so acrid remark as this.

People are no longer in danger of being shot in the streets; they no longer feel in danger from the monster Socialism—the worst of whose ravages, as they are beginning to be aware, were committed in the columns of Government journals. The very constancy and all-presence of police watchfulness partially wonts them to it; their love of political gossip, excitement and fault-finding—terrified out of them for a moment—revives again, and opposition newspapers, books and prints, in which their love might satisfy itself by silent sympathy, not being to be had—they do talk with an altogether astonishing disregard of the President's claims to that gratitude and admiration, which they are journally reminded is his due. Criticisms on the sayings and doings of the Chief of the State and his agents, has indeed grown to be so general and so biting, that the *salons* received a very broad hint the other day from a semi-official editor, to the effect that severe measures might be taken to enforce a silence, which "fools and ingrates" were not discreet enough to observe voluntarily. Wherever you meet a company that feels itself safe, you are sure to hear a portion of its members railing at or ridiculing the "elect of eight millions." This kind of talk is generally very amusing, but not always creditable to the speakers, who are not unfrequently persons that, under the effects of fear of Socialism, fear of soldiery, and fear of having to take care of themselves, voted *out* on the 20th and 21st of December. It is the kind heard from the mouths of genteel people, people in good society, respectable people. A sterner, deeper opposition, which is seen rather than heard—indicated more by a chance word, or a look—does, however, exist, and will show itself by and by. I spoke a moment ago of a company that felt itself safe. Real safety from espionage does not exist in any mixed company. Some one there is listening, and will report. I know of an instance, within a few days, where words that dropped from the lips of a gentleman, at a small friendly gathering, composed, as he had every reason to suppose, of gentlemen, were reported the next day to the authorities. In another case, also of very late occurrence, a young gentleman in a private saloon of the Faubourg St. Germain, expressed some warm opinions against the President. He received orders the next day to leave France. Yet the fondness for the expression of opinion—precarious as is the nature of the amusement just at present—seems to be growing more and more active. One might almost think it would be better to grant some indulgence to the press, which would serve as a safety-valve to the now bursting desire for talk. LOUIS NAPOLEON, however, does not think anything of the kind. He was waited on the other day by a deputation of journalists, who represented to him that neither they nor their journals could live under so strict a censorship as was imposed on them. Whereupon L. N. B is said to have answered them in a very curt phrase, that seeing certain Governments had fallen by the press, it was his fixed purpose not to expose himself to a like causality. I wrote in my last the *Opinion Publique* was forced to publish *in blank* the greater part of its article on Austria. The next day it was entirely suppressed. It was, in its lifetime, a Legitimist paper

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"Vitiated from its origin, in its basis, and its principles, the institution of the National Guard has been, *like that of the Jesuits*, one of the causes that have exercised the most fatal influence on the destinies of the country"

The long-looked for Constitution appeared this morning—not changing materially different from what has been long anticipated—looking, as an Irish gentleman remarked, very much like its uncle. I enclose a translation, which, made with haste, may smack too much of its French original, but is faithful. This precludes the necessity of comment It will be seen, on comparison of its articles—defining the different Departments of Government—that it merely *constitutes* an autocracy. As a mere piece of rhetoric, it is quite better than my translation would lead your readers to suppose. Before it, goes a perambulating Address to the French, longer than the Constitution itself. This Address is at first taken up with praise of the Emperor's legislation, which has continued, through all the changes, to rule in commerce, finance, in the public institutions for the promotion of science, art, letters, in the internal administration of the country, etc The frame of our social edifice is the work of the Emperor. Then withstood the shock of his and of three revolutions" Then why not restore his Constitution—the Constitution of the year VIII? The bases borrowed from it have been approved by the nation' Then follows a review and comment of and on the Constitution now offered, in which he gives prominence to the idea contained in Articles 27 32 inclusively, and more especially presented in Articles 31,32.

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The new coins have appeared, with L. N. B.'s head on one side of them. They were selling in the street, for a day or two, at a handsome per centage, to lovers of new things. Very cheap little medals, poorly executed, are likewise at all places of grand ball being given in it. *Ce n'est pas* no such *salle* can be found elsewhere. Touching its dancing capabilities, some enthusiastic votaries of Terpsichore have already discovered that it would make a splendid "Monster Casino," fully able to accommodate the dancing population of the entire metropolis, as it doubtless would. Such a speculation, however, would be deemed a positive profanation, after the exalted purpose to which it has been made subservient.

KOSSUTH'S SPEECH.

The speech of KOSSUTH on the revolutionary doings in France, transferred from the New-York papers to the *Daily News*, has been read with marked interest. Like almost all KOSSUTH's American speeches, it is "hurked" by the *Times*. It is to be hoped, therefore, that all his orations while in America are preserved in a form for republication, in which shape they would circulate largely, and be eagerly sought by his admirers here. His sayings and doings in the United States are the fitting complement of his career in this country.

THEATRICALS, ETC.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 9, 1852.

The French Constitution.

The great plagiarist has spoken at last, and the French have another of their evanishing Constitutions. In an adjacent column we give the precious document at length, if length may be predicated of so barren an outline. But no one need complain upon that score. Whatever deficiencies there may be in extent, will be amply filled by the will of the maker, who has not made a Constitution to bind himself, but to restrict and cripple all others of the national elements. The document is little less than a letter of marque upon which the usurper starts on his buccaneering career. The maker is conceded the last extremity of license; the recipients are treated as unreasonable, irresponsible agents. In vain do we search for some faint recognition of popular sovereignty. As vain was our hope that a few of the pretenses of the coup d'état might possibly be verified. The promises, like the oaths to the Constitution of '48, are given to the wind; and France is this day as unmitigated a despotism as the monarchies of Austria and Russia.

It is curious, certainly, to observe how pertinaciously the President clings to the idea that the people may still be induced to flatter themselves with the delusion that there is some portion of power left in their hands. One would suppose the time had come to throw off all such masquerading, and boldly claim, as by divine right, what has been seized by infernal fraud and duplicity. But Article I, of the first chapter of the instrument, sets out with a position which every subsequent syllable belies. We are gravely told that "the Constitution admits, confirms, and guarantees the great principles proclaimed in 1789, and which are the basis of the public right of the French."

It denies and refutes every one of them. The people, the *tiers état*, had a far more potential existence under the Bourbons than under this usurping Bonaparte. There is neither "Liberty, Equality" nor "Fraternity." The power is drawn, without any deduction, into the grasp of the Chief of the State. By the "principles proclaimed in 1789" the people were placed on the throne beside the claimants of an effete legitimacy. They were adjudged to be the great unknown quantity, so long needed to complete the political equation. To fulfill their will and confirm their sovereignty was the capital object of all the legislation. And the cruelties which characterized the period were all directed to the annihilation of those aristocrats, whose prepossessions naturally led them to deny the new doctrines, and contend for a governmental system quite as exclusive as that now inflicted upon the French people—though far more liberal in every essential particular. There is no parallel for the present state of things in the history of France from 1789 to 1804; and even in the period anterior to the former date, there is nothing like an adequate simile.

The Constitution before us is beomingly forgetful or evasive of the engagement to grant universal suffrage to the masses. Chapter V, indeed, does pretend to establish a legislative body chosen by the voice of the whole people; but the legislative body has no power; it is at best but "a pale reflection" of the Chamber of Deputies; and the terms of the instrument in reference to the popular right of suffrage are so indefinite, as to leave it entirely at the mercy of the President. The secret vote or ballot is prohibited, and so one guarantee at least to the integrity of the privilege is nullified at the very outset. This *Corps Legislatif*, we say, is the only detectable approach to a popular element. Let us see what it is worth.

In the first place, that it is only one out of a half-dozen instruments in the hands of the President, is distinctly announced in Chapter II, Art. 3:

"The President of the Republic *governs by means* of Ministers, the Council of State, the Senate, and the legislative body."

Its unimportance is clearly indicated in every word that follows. The Senate has whatever meagre relics of authority the President does not absorb; and that amounts substantially to the privilege of soliciting, in due time, the Chief of the State to exchange the title of President for that of Emperor. In fact, the Senate is but one of the immediate faculties of the President. Nine-tenths of its members are named and removed at his supreme pleasure. Of the eighty Senators, but eight hold the office ex-officio, the rest are the creatures of the Executive. And to this obsequious body and to the President, is reserved the right to propose laws and constitutional amendments. The duties of the legislative body consist simply in sanctioning the decrees of the other branches of the Government. Its position is precisely that of the Parliament of Paris under the Bourbons, who had nothing to do but register the royal mandates, and receive, if they ventured to deliberate, the royal rebuke, and the information that the State was embodied in the King. No law can originate in the popular assemblage. No petition can be addressed to it. Its officers, to whom is confided the all-important duty of draughting the minutes, are appointed by the President. The proceeding may be perpetually secret, if the minions of the President choose to demand secresy. If ever published, it is for the officers to determine the shape and quantity of the information; which will necessarily be controlled by the will of their master. The very existence of the body is dependent on the fiat of the President. The first word of censure upon his policy will subject it to dissolution, and its members to transportation to the moribund swamps of Cayenne. It has no privileges, no authority, no guarantees. The moment it becomes anything else than a faithful reflector of the Usurper's will, that moment it ceases to be. And this mockey and the right to select the actors in it, is all that is left of the liberties of the people! The rest is unmitigated, undefecated, undisguised absolutism. The title of Czar, Kaiser, Khan, or Sultan, could not carry with it authority more unbounded, or in more thorough conflict with the antecedents, and oaths, and engagements, of President Bonaparte.

It would be a thing to weep over, this base usage to which the French are come at last, if the very audacity of the miscreant were not a prophecy of his speedy punishment. The French people cannot live under such a *régime*. It contradicts every national trait. It binds down every other than those sudden, convulsive, revolutionary energies, which have marked the annals of 1793, and 1830, and 1848, with blood. To use the unaccountable language of the man himself, in the decree communicating his prodigious work, it has attempted "to shut up in unsurmountable barriers, the destinies of a great people." The attempt must fail. The present partisans of the "energetic act" are astounded at the present rashness of the actor. They are convinced that he moves too rapidly. The stupor, which followed the *coup*, must soon pass off; and the self-sustaining power of the usurper be narrowly scrutinized. It would be well for him then if the account current had not so fearful a balance of flagrant perjury, violence, arrogant self-seeking, and popular oppression, to be liquidated. It would be better if that liquidation were not sure to be in blood. But history foretells the issue too certainly to admit of the lightest doubt. The reaction must surely come; and these imaginary "barriers" of the miserable despot will only stay the tide to swell it.

Our City Schools.

The recent Report of a Committee of the Board of Supervisors has induced us to look into the question of the School expenses of the city. What first strikes us as very singular was, that that Committee should declare that the expense was too great, and that it ought to be placed under the supervision of the other municipal authorities, while they at the same time say that they have not had sufficient time to look into the details of the School expenses. It is quite plain that if want of time, or other reason, prevented the Committee from getting the proper information on the subject of their report, they should not have reported so soon.

In the first place, the whole estimated School expenditure of the city, including the Evening Schools, the Free Academy, the Common Schools, and the Corporate Schools, and the building of new School-houses for an annual increase of population of 40,000, as made up by the Board of Education for 1852, is $505,452 57. In this is included $40,621 53, received from the State, which, being deducted, leaves for all these subjects of expenditure $464,831 04, and no more—instead of the amount stated by the Committee.

Now it is quite clear that it is not the aggregate amount of taxes, but the rate of taxation, which is to be looked at. The expenses of this great and growing city must be immense in amount and increaserapidly. But the rate of increase of School expenses is much less than that of the municipal expenses, while it is very much less than in other cities. Thus, upon the valuation of their property in

New-York it is	$0 96	Average of the 25 principal Cities	$1 40
Philadelphia	1 33		
Boston	2 38		

The following shows the amount per scholar taught, taking the average attendance through the year 1851.

New-York	$6 86	Baltimore	$12 20
Philadelphia	8 11	25 cities as above	9 04
Boston	14 36		

Again. The expense per scholar was in

1845	$8 25	1852	$6 88

a reduction of more than 16 per cent.

On the score of general economy it is conceded by all who take the trouble to inform themselves, that the Common Schools are, at least equal in point of merit, to the private schools—for that reason they are resorted to by the children of all classes of the community. The cost of instruction in private schools, besides books, stationery, &c., is not less than the average rate of ten dollars per quarter.

Private schools, besides books, &c., per quarter.	$10 00
Common schools, including books, &c.	1 72
If it embrace a complete and thorough education, at the Free Academy, then, including books, &c, it is per quarter	2 47

The whole number of scholars in the free schools is about 120,000, making a daily average, compared with the attendance in private schools, of at least 75,000. To teach the same number in private schools would cost not less than $3,000,000 a year. They cost in free schools, $309,302; difference, $2,690,698—a saving of more than two millions and a half of dollars every year.

When the Commen Council and the Supervisors shall show, in the expenses already under their control, such results as these, they will find this paper ready to trust them further; but we are not prepared to say that even then we should be willing to place the *schools* in the charge of the mere politicians of which that Board is likely to be in general composed.

In the matter of schoolhouses, a little more care would have enabled the Committee to give more reliable opinions.

The building of larger and more expensive school-houses is really a measure of economy—securing the greatest return for educational capital and labor.

The smaller, or less expensive school-houses, cost, per scholar	$17 55
The larger and more expensive cost, per scholar	15 21

The comparative expense of instruction is still more striking, because the better and larger houses are constantly filled to their capacity, and thus show a much larger average attendance. The truth is, the people of the City do not take the trouble to inform themselves of the real value and character of those institutions of the City which are its greatest honor, and should be its pride. We do not refer especially to those whose managers vote themselves $4 a day and a tea-room, and municipal banquets, but those conducted by gentlemen who have no reward but the satisfaction of successful labor for the general good. We should not have been able to give the foregoing results, were it not for a very able Report on the school expenses of this City, as compared with those of other cities, made to the Board of Education by a Committee of such men as Wm. D. Murphy, Luther Bradish, Jeremiah E. Cary, Hugh Sweeny, J. H. Hobart Hawe, John D. Russ, and E. C. Benedict. That Report (prepared by Gov. Bradish) was not made "without sufficient time to examine details," and should be read by every citizen who is interested in education.

Hungarian Loan Fund.

We learn that Mr. W. P. Libby, agent of the Executive Committee on Saturday morning received from the resident members of the North American Phalanx, their contribution in aid of struggling Hungary. The sum is one hundred and ten dollars and twenty-nine cents, and is raised by the industrialists of this body of social reformers, in token of their recogniton of the solidarity, or brotherhood of the human race; and of their estimate of the method which the obligations consequent upon such recognition, should be discharged.

☞ It will be seen that the *Hungarian scrip* can be obtained "in lots to suit purchasers," at the office of the agent of the Hungarian Committee, No 214 Broadway. As the *Washington Republic* is issuing its edicts to the whole world forbidding them to purchase, we anticipate a large demand for them. Thus far they have certainly sold rapidly.

☞ The *Boston Commonwealth* or rather some correspondent of that paper, thus refers to our recent history of the "Logan act" and our claim of a service of plate for digging it up:

"But as the only diggings of the *Times*, consists in having made a very neat compilation from the recently published fifth volume of Hildreth's History of the United States, if there is to be any gold medal awarded it ought to be to Mr. Hildreth."

Digging up Hildreth's History, may be more of a job than the *Commonwealth's* correspondent supposes. However, we will go halves with Mr. Hildreth in any reward we may obtain for our labor.

☞ The *Asylum for Friendless Boys*, which has been in operation only about a year, held its first anniversary meeting last night at the Mercer-street Church. Addresses were delivered by several gentlemen. This institution originated in a strong desire, on the part of a few ladies, to rescue from their misery and degradation some of the *street children* with which our city abounds. It has been thus far eminently successful. Over a hundred and twenty destitute boys have been boarded and taught there, and all but *one* have turned out well. As fast as possible they are bound or hired out to farmers, mechanics or others, and are thus put in the way of becoming respectable members of society. It is one of the most worthy and deserving charities in the city.

☞ A memorial is published by some of the papers opposed to any expression by Congress of American sympathy with European republicanism, or any assertion of the fundamental principle of public law upon which our Government rests, which is said to be in circulation for signatures, to be presented to Congress.

To judge from the memorial itself what object is sought to be accomplished by it would be a puzzling task, but finding it put forth and endorsed by the *Journal of Commerce* and *Express* settles all doubt.

Congress is besought "to stand firmly and faithfully by the principles of Washington as embodied in his Farewell Address," without any suggestion of a desire on the part of anybody to take any different course.

The oft-repeated question in relation to leaving our own "to stand on foreign ground" is again pressed into service, but nothing is said of the special necessity for the present exhortation.

The memorial sets forth the position of our country in relation to the hopes and struggles of republicans in Europe in these terms:

We give to the oppressed exile from every clime a country and a home, the benefit of free institutions, the assurance of protection, and the promise of reward in the exercise of his industry and calling. We do more. We give to the nations of the earth a bright and cheering example of the success of Republican institutions, and in that success the hope of the glorious emancipation from every form of tyranny and oppression over the minds and opinions of men.

We present America as the beacon light which points to the way our fathers trod, to serve as the guide for obtaining liberty and independence, to all men and to all nations capable of maintaining their own freedom.

To go further than this we think would not only present a case of unjustifiable interference on our part, towards powers with whom we are at peace, and in the enjoyment of friendly relations, but prove injurious to those people who seek relief by relying more upon foreign aid, than upon the justice of their cause, or their own ability to achieve their independence.

This from the organs of the Union Safety Committee is a cool renunciation of their hitherto acknowledged leaders, the President and Secretary of State. In fact, this is the first time we have seen it avowed in any quarter that all despots and usurpers, throughout the world, are to be left at liberty to tax, exile, imprison, whip, shoot and hang whomsoever they will, without even a voice raised in remonstrance.

The timidity of Union Safety conservatism seems to be urging its disciples backward with resistless force.

Why cannot these folks meet a question as it is presented to them, without inventing issues that no one sustains? The real proposition before the country, upon which the people in due time will pronounce, is, whether it is the right of each nation to establish and change at pleasure its own government, and regulate its internal affairs as it shall judge expedient. If this be so, it follows that such conduct as that of Russia in forcibly overturning the government of Hungary, and annihilating her independence, was against right, in other words, a crime against the law of nations. It follows with equal plainness, that it is the right, if not the duty, of every other nation to assert the just principle of public law, and to protest against its violation.

It is strange logic that calls the assertion of a legal or moral right, an "unjustifiable interference" in the affairs of others.

☞ The R. M. steamer *Niagara* arrived at this port on Saturday morning, having sailed from Liverpool on Saturday the 18th ult. She has been twenty-one days on the passage. Her news was published two or three days since, having been received by telegraph from Halifax.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to The New-York Times.

The Austrian Charge at New-Orleans.—Later from Mexico, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 8.

Chevalier HULSEMANN, the Austrian Charge, has arrived at New-Orleans.

Accounts from Mexico to Jan 24, state that several local insurrections had occurred, but they were promptly put down by the Government.

Congress had assembled, and the Message of President Arista received.

The Message represents the country to be in the most disturbed condition, and that it had barely escaped a war with England, in consequence of the National debt.

Mr. GRASS, Bearer of Dispatches to Washington, had arrived at New-Orleans, from Mexico. He had succeeded in purchasing a piece of ground from the Mexicans, for the building of an American cemetery, in which a large number of the officers and soldiers killed during the late war are to be interred.

Excitement among Office-Holders—Nomination for the Presidency.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 8.

There is an immense excitement among the office-holders in Maryland, in consequence, it is said, of the Governor having declared it his intention to make a clean sweep.

The Whigs of Bladen County, N. C., have nominated Fillmore and Graham for President and Vice-President.

Health of Mr. Clay.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 8.

HENRY CLAY has gained some strength, but has not left his room since early in December. The detailed account of his riding out with his physician and others, was an entire fabrication. O. W.

KOSSUTH IN THE WEST.

Presentation to the Ohio Legislature—Movements in Aid of Hungary

COLUMBUS, Saturday, Feb. 7.

KOSSUTH was presented to the Legislature of Ohio to-day, at 11 o'clock. He was welcomed by Lieut. Governor Medill.

KOSSUTH made a brief speech, in which he compared this nation to a new Moses, on a new Mount Sinai, shouting out with thundering voice, to the despots of the world, "Henceforward this shall be a law, in the name of the Lord, your and our God. Ye shall not kill nations; ye shall not steal their freedom; ye shall not covet what is your neighbor's." He also spoke of the two remarkable coincidences—the State of Ohio and himself had the same birthday; and the tidings of the present day would reach Washington when the Senators of the United States were sitting in judgment on the question of international law.

This speech was received with thunders of applause.

At the meeting of the Hungarian Association, this evening, George Woods presided. On taking the chair he spoke a few words, most emphatically for intervention.

KOSSUTH then addressed the Association at length, and advanced the three leading points of his speech at the New-York Corporation Banquet.

These points were afterwards adopted as the resolution of the meeting.

Judge Spalding moved a resolution instructing Congress to declare that whenever despots trample beyond their own confines to suppress an uprising people for freedom, this country will interfere, backed up by the power of the nation. This resolution was received with enthusiastic cheers, and adopted.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Feb. 6.

A large meeting of citizens was held in the Court-house last night. Resolutions were passed, expressing sympathy for KOSSUTH, inviting him to visit there, and appointing a committee to make arrangements for his reception. Sundry speeches were made.

The Southern Mail—Fatal Casualty on Shipboard—Later from the Rio Grande

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Feb. 8.

The Southern Mail came through to-night from New-Orleans.

Albert Martin, of Newport, Rhode Island, a passenger on board the schooner *Susan*, was instantly killed off the Brazos, in consequence of the main-boom striking him.

The United States District Court was duly organized at Brownsville on the 22d ultimo, by Judge Watrous.

There are many conflicting rumors with regard to the movements of Carvajal. It is generally believed that his force is small.

The *Brownsville Flag* says that General Harney had dispatched Lieut. Lamatte, with a small force, for the purpose of arresting Carvajal and his followers, who are said to be in a suffering and destitute condition.

From the South—Nominations in North Carolina.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb. 7.

The steamship *Fanny* has arrived at New-Orleans from Vera Cruz, with $32,000 in specie. The steamer *Yacht*, with $60,000, has also arrived at New-Orleans from Brazos.

The Democrats of Duplin county, N. C., have nominated Wm. A. Richardson, of Illinois, for President, and Judge Strange for Vice-President.

On the 30th of January, upwards of 10,000 bales of cotton were shipped at Mobile for Liverpool.

The jailor at Richmond, was knocked down by the prisoners, on Thursday last, and eight convicts escaped.

Senator Borland and Mr. Kennedy—Navigation of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 8

The conduct of Senator Borland, in his fracas with Mr. Kennedy, is universally condemned. He has sent an apologetic letter to Mr. Kennedy, in which he pleads misunderstanding, etc.

Navigation on the Potomac below the bridge is now open, and the steamers are running regularly. Many of the recent ice-bound vessels are arriving. A large number of merchants are leaving for the North to purchase their spring supplies of goods.

Presentation of the Clay Medal.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 8.

The Committee from New-York, delegated to present the great medal to Mr. CLAY, are here. The medal has been seen by many, and is greatly admired. The ceremony of presentation will necessarily be somewhat private, owing to the state of Mr. CLAY's health. The President, a few Senators and some personal friends of Mr. CLAY, together with the Committee of Presentation, will constitute the company on the occasion. The Committee consists of Messrs. Ullman, Price, Leupp, Peckham and Eastman. The presentation takes place to-morrow at 3 o'clock.

The President and the Californians.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 7.

The Californians who came on here to lay their grievances before the Government, had an interview with the President yesterday, and visited him again to-day by invitation.

Hurricane at Vera Cruz.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 7.

By the arrival of the brig *Hercules*, from Vera Cruz, we learn that a violent hurricane commenced at that place on the 12th ult., which continued for two days. Several vessels dragged their anchors and stranded on the rocks, including the American barks *Rosana* and *E. Wilson*, and schooners *John R. Somers* and *Robert Sheldon*. The English brig *Sultan* was also wrecked.

The Southern Mail—The Wheeling Bridge Case, &c.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb. 7.

The Southern mail, due last night from New-Orleans, arrived this morning.

The steamship *Fanny* had reached New-Orleans, with dates from the Rio Grande to the 17th and Galveston to the 27th ult. Her news is unimportant.

Judges Taney and Daniels dissent from the opinion against the Wheeling Bridge case. The question whether the Company will be allowed to raise the bridge must be decided by a suit at law.

Arrival of the Europa.

BOSTON, Sunday, Feb. 8.

The *Europa* arrived here this evening at 7 o'clock. We find nothing in the papers of interest in addition to what has been already received over the wires from Halifax.

Sinking of a Steamer.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Feb. 7.

The steamboat *Whirlwind*, from Cairo, met the steamer *Oswego*, at Bainbridge, in a sinking condition. She ran alongside the *Oswego* and took off her passengers and some freight, after which she settled down in fifteen feet water. The *Oswego* threw overboard several hundred sacks of salt, and has now in her hold about three hundred tons of freight. The boat will prove a total loss.

Launch and Narrow Escape.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 7.

At noon to-day the ship *Lady Franklin* was launched from the yard of Jarius Pratt, of East Boston, fully rigged and without ballast. As soon as she touched the water, the wind being high, she capsized. There were about forty persons on board at the time, including a number of children, who clung to the rigging, and were all rescued in safety. The ship will probably be righted again without much trouble.

Navigation Opened—Ladies' Mass Meeting.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Feb. 8.

Our bay is now clear of ice, and about thirty sail of vessels came up this afternoon, including the steamship *William Penn*, and barks *Gem*, *Nashua*, *Oak*, *Elk*, *Elm*, and *Governor Briggs*, all of Boston.

A ladies' mass meeting was held last night at the Chinese Museum, to consider the Maine Liquor Law. An immense assemblage of both sexes was present.

Re-Opening of the Delaware.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 7.

The ice in the Delaware is broken up below the city, and the channel clear.

The barks *Lowell* and *Gem*; brigs *R. F. Loper*, *J. Cohen*, *Francis Fabaro*, *Abbot Lawrence*, and *Empire*, and ten schooners, left Newcastle for Philadelphia this morning.

The Weather and Navigation in the West.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Feb 6

The weather has been raining, but it is now calm and cool. The *James Robb* left this morning for New-Orleans.

The Steamer Philadelphia at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Feb. 5.

The steamship *Philadelphia*, has arrived here from Havana. Her news is quite unimportant.

XXXIId CONGRESS... First Session.

SENATE... WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 7.

Mr. SEWARD presented the remonstrance of R. SLEEPER and others against the extension of the patent of MCCORMICK's reaper. Referred.

CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

On motion of Mr. HUNTER, the bill appropriating seventy-two thousand five hundred dollars for refitting and repairing the Congressional Library room, was taken up. Mr. HUNTER explained the drawing of the room as proposed to be refitted. It is intended to make it fire-proof, the materials used being all of iron, and it is expected to be finished by the middle of May.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed.

MEXICAN CLAIMS.

Mr. BRODHEAD, of Pa, offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Secretary of State to inform the Senate whether all the claims presented to the late Board of Claims against Mexico were finally adjusted, and whether the amount specified in the treaty was adequate to the sum found to be due.

LANDS IN IOWA.

The bill relinquishing to the State of Iowa the lands reserved for salt springs thereon, was then taken up and ordered to a third reading.

IRISH EXILES.

The resolution of sympathy for the Irish exiles was then taken up.

Mr SHIELDS, of Ill, said his amendment was granted after a consultation with Mr. CASS, and after profiting by the advice given by Mr. BUTLER, it was framed so that the application for clemency would be consistent with the dignity of the United States, and be no indignity to Great Britain. O'BRIEN, MEAGHER, and O'DONOGHUE were convicted of treason, and had been sentenced to be hung, drawn, and quartered, which sentence, by special act, was subsequently changed into banishment to Van Dieman's Land. MITCHEL, MARTIN, and O'DOHERTY were convicted of sedition, under an act making their offense sedition. MARTIN and O'DOHERTY were sentenced for ten years, and MITCHEL was sentenced for fourteen years. The sentence was, if not cruel, degrading in the extreme, and those gentlemen, doubtless, would prefer death to its continuance. He believed this resolution would result in their release. This act of this Government would be most beneficent: it will fall on these poor men as an act of mercy. If this application should be unsuccessful, it will still cheer these gentlemen in their captivity, and kindle in their hearts anew the fires of hope. Should they be liberated, they nor their friends will look for no banquets, no public entertainments, no receptions, such as were given to KOSSUTH. All that we expect is, that if they be liberated, and choose to dwell here, that they be allowed to settle down in our midst, and under the Constitution, become as other citizens of the United States. Mr. S. remarked that, in this country, there were millions of native Irishmen, and many other millions in whose veins coursed Irish blood. Irish blood was to be found in the veins of nearly one-half of the people of the United States. These, as well as all Americans, could not see otherwise than sympathy for these unfortunate persons. The inhabitants of Great Britain and the United States were to be considered now as one family, connected by ties of blood, language, literature, laws, traditions, and customs. All these considerations would naturally induce these persons to look upon the United States as their second home—as it is and will be the ultimate home of millions from Ireland. In the application thus made, there could be nothing offensive to the English Government. England could have nothing to gain in keeping these men in Van Diemen's Land. All hopes and efforts for Ireland's nationality and independence are gone and crushed forever. She has no future, except a dark one. England knows this, and being great and powerful, can have no desire to punish longer, the last few of Ireland's defenders. Moreover, at this day, political offenses were not regarded as infamous and were rather passed over than punished severely. He thought this was a favorable time to make this application. At the present moment, the kindest and most friendly relations exist between the United States and England, the latter feels and perceives that the United States is destined to the great mistress of the future; her national debt cripples her powers, and the next great convulsion in Europe will oblige her rather to throw off her debt or perish. England incurred her enormous debt in maintaining, in building up, and establishing despotism on the continent; and those very powers whom she has maintained from overthrow, are now the first to turn their backs upon her. She, therefore, looks to this continent for that support which she cannot get in Europe. This application was nothing more than following what England has done herself; she interfered in behalf of the exiled Hungarians. We now ask her to do towards British subjects what she asked in behalf of Hungarians. He felt that when the British fleet was at the Dardanelles and the British cross and the Turkish crescent met, that cross shone with a glory it had never before known. Had it not been for that interference by Great Britain, notwithstanding all the kind desires of the Sultan, those Hungarian exiles would have been given up to the Hungarian scaffold. This act of clemency by Great Britain was glorious, but was it not saddened when the eye turned to Van Diemen's Land? Was Hungarian patriotism more glorious than Irish patriotism? Would not England listen to an appeal for the release of the Irish patriots? He thought that England desire to be relieved from these men, and would be glad if they were *free*—that she would thank the United States for affording her an opportunity of giving them a pardon with something like grace. He then described the condition of Ireland at the time when these exiles struggled in her behalf; and thought there was something in their conduct which would induce any Government to treat them with some degree of clemency. The fate of Ireland was to be unfortunate—her heritage was one of tears and blood. Irishmen were differently situated from any other people—they are aliens and outcasts in every land which God's sun shines on for a heritage; the sorrow and misfortunes which have attended their native land have only made her more dear to Irishmen. The Israelite people gave a Saviour to the world, and the world which that Saviour redeemed has persecuted, warred upon and denationalized that race from which he came. Greece, Poland and Hungary have been overthrown, and reduced by despotism; and Ireland is in nearly the same condition. What national sin has she committed? Of what what political offense has she been guilty? Her only crime has been that which the world never forgives—she has sheltered the weak and been the friend of the oppressed. When the Saxon drove the Briton from his home, he found shelter in Ireland. When the Saxon was driven forth by the Norman, he was received and succored in Ireland; and when the Briton, Saxon or Norman were opposed, Ireland was their friend. Ireland had always been an incorrigible rebel against power, and yet when her oppressors were overthrown and became weak, true to the instinct of her heart, she sheltered them and gave them aid. The STUARTS were the worst enemies of Ireland, and did to her the greatest injury, yet she sacrificed everything for the last of them—James the Second—when he became weak and powerless. To this country the Irish had ever been faithful. During the revolution there never was known a single Irish tory. Here and abroad the Irish were the friends of the colonies—friends of the weak. No Irishman opposed the cause of the colonies in Parliament, and their cause was defended with no more ability than by EDMUND BURKE. No one defended, on any battle field, the cause of America with more bravery than he who fell at Quebec. They were true, they have been true since, and are now true to the republican institutions of their adopted country. He then described the evils of the Government under which Ireland has labored, contending that her whole fault has been in the inability of her people to transform themselves into Englishmen. They have been Anglicizing Ireland for nearly seven centuries, and have accomplished only half the work of destruction. They have nearly destroyed her nationality, but they can never Anglicize her. He alluded to an old English writers who have predicted that the Irish exodus will result in the total extinction of the Celtic race. He then showed that the Celtic race now composed two-thirds of civilized Europe. If the Celtic race go down the British empire would sink with it. He mentioned full religious freedom and an interest in the soil, as matters absolutely necessary for any degree of prosperity to Ireland—all hopes of Ireland's distinct nationality were at an end. He urged upon all good Irishmen and good Englishmen to unite, and by improving Ireland and England mutually, they would resuscitate and re-build the power and might of that only empire in Europe who would not give way to despotism.

MY SEWARD got the floor, when the subject was postponed.

CALIFORNIA MAILS.

Mr. CLEMENS, of Ala, laid on the table, for further action, a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Navy, and the Postmaster-General, to inform the Senate what contracts are in existence for carrying the mails between New-York and California by steamers; who are the contractors; how much is paid them; how many steamers are engaged in the service; how often have the contracts been violated, &c. The Senate then adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 7.

Mr. MUNROE reported a bill of a very stringent character relative to the sale of intoxicating liquors. The following is the substance of the report:

It provides that no sale shall be made of less than thirty gallons, except in certain cases, when it may be sold for medical purposes, under very strict provisions, to prevent the abuse thereof. The violation of the law to subject the offender to punishment by fine and imprisonment. The first and second offenses to be punished by a fine, and the third by a fine and imprisonment. The prosecutor to be admitted as a witness on the trial. No person engaged in the traffic of liquor to be allowed to sit as jurors in these cases; and the trial of suits shall take precedence to all others before the Court. All liquors found in possession of salesmen, not authorized, shall be seized. This act to take effect the first of July next.

Mr. TABER assented to the report, not because he was convinced of the wisdom of the proposed law, but was willing to vote for the most thorough legislation the people would sustain. Friendly as he was known to be to the cause, observation and experience had convinced him of the almost unyielding tenacity of human habits, and that, in dealing with this evil, conciliation and discretion were as indispensable as courage and energy. A debate upon the bill might satisfy him the bill was needed.

A motion to print 10,000 copies of the report and bill was referred.

Mr. VANDERBILT reported a bill to regulate the wharfage on lighters in Brooklyn and New-York. Also a bill for the relief of the Town Auditors of Williamsburg.

The bill for the relief of Daniel F. COBB was passed in committee. The petitioner appears to have entered into a matrimonial connection when quite a youth. Some eight or ten years since, a divorce was obtained by the wife upon the testimony of a person who, it is said, has made a confession that perjury was employed to produce that divorce. The bill relieves COBB from the restraint imposed by the Supreme Court, forbidding him from contracting a marriage. The bill was read and passed after a long debate.

Mr. PIERCE introduced his regulation for the taxation of real estate subject to mortgages. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Presidential Prospects—The Gaines Case—Assault upon Mr. Kennedy.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 6, 1852.

Ex-Speaker STEVENSON is now here, and is considered as being in the field as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency. It is thought that the delegates from Virginia will go for CASS or for BUCHANAN, probably the latter, on the first ballot. In either case they will give their vote for Mr. STEVENSON as Vice-President. I learn from Kentucky that, though the delegation from that State will vote once or twice for Gen. WM. O. BUTLER, they will next go for CASS and STEVENSON. Further, it is confidently stated that Kentucky will give her vote for Gen. CASS, should he be the Democratic nominee. It is said that Mr. CLAY is not averse to the election of Gen. CASS, as a Union and Compromise candidate, and that he would vote for him, in preference to Gen. SCOTT, or any one who might be brought forward by Free-Soil Whigs.

Gen. BUTLER's prospects are waning, and CASS seems to be now the Democratic load-star. Next Monday he will make his intervention speech, and we shall see what effect that will have on his prospects.

The GAINES case is to be decided soon. The argument is closed. It is thought probable by some that the Court will be equally divided—three for the appellant, Mrs. GAINES, and three for the appellee, ROLF, *et al.* In that event, the judgment of the Circuit Court will stand, and it is adverse to Mrs. GAINES's title.

Yesterday, after the Senate had adjourned, Senator BORLAND committed an outrageous assault upon Mr. J. C. G. KENNEDY, Superintendant of the Census. The scene was in the Senate Chamber, and near BORLAND's seat.

Mr. BORLAND had made some remarks on the Census debate upon the Census tables. Mr. KENNEDY had come in to make some explanations to Mr. PEARCE and others as to the tables. He said to Mr. BORLAND, playfully, that the "author of the life tables would be down upon him." Mr. BORLAND said he would not be dictated to by anybody as to his duties in the Senate. Mr. KENNEDY seeing Mr. B. exasperated, explained that the tables were the work of a scientific man in his office; that he did not wish to dictate to any Senator, but that he was ready and desirous to make explanations to Senators. BORLAND replied, "When I want information from you, I will ask for it." Mr. KENNEDY, turning away, said, "Those most in want of information are not always the ones to seek for it." Mr. BORLAND rose in his seat, and struck Mr. K. a very severe blow on the side of the nose, inflicting a severe wound, and breaking the bridge of the nose, and otherwise injuring him. While Mr. KENNEDY was nearly insensible, Mr. BORLAND sprung at him, but being restrained by bystanders, cried out, "Let me go, and I'll cut the d—d rascal's throat!"

Mr. KENNEDY is a very small, slight, delicate man, and an invalid besides, and unable to cope with a man of Mr. BORLAND's size and vigor, even if he had an opportunity. Senator PEARCE was present. Mr. KENNEDY is laid up, and is severely injured. A. Y.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

Biela's Comet was rent in twain in November, 1845. The two pieces were seen both in Europe and America. One was larger and brighter than the other, and side by side they retired into the distant regions of space, in the same path the unbroken comet would have pursued.

Lieut. Gov. Church, says the *Albany Argus*, resumed the Presidency of the Senate on Friday, apparently improved in health, notwithstanding the arduous duties which devolved on him, as one of the Canal Board, upon his return to the city.

A company in Delaware has offered the State a bonus of $40,000 for a lottery grant for ten years, and it is said the bill will pass the Legislature. Mr. Glazier, of Wilmington, also offers $50,000 for a lottery grant for a similar period.

Mr. Jacob Hirkle, now on a visit to his son-in-law, at Newport, Ky., is supposed to be the oldest printer in the West, having commenced the business *fifty-six years ago*, after serving a seven years' apprenticship.

Hon. Heman Ely, a venerable pioneer of Lorain Co., Ohio, died at Elyria on the 2d inst. He was the founder of the town where he died, and was its first Postmaster.

A discourse on KOSSUTH was delivered by Rev. A. L. Stone, of Boston, in the Representatives' Hall, on Friday last. The address was an hour and a quarter in length, and received great applause.

When the weather proves too severe for fishes, as at Cuttyhunk (Massachusetts) last week, they die. Cart loads of fishes were picked up at Gay Head and sent to New-York.

The forest City of Ohio, Cleveland, has improved wonderfully since her railroads have been built. There is now a capital of $1,000,000 invested in railroad and plank-road improvements.

Five hundred barrels of coke were given to the poor of Mobile, and fifty barrels more to each of the Orphan Asylums, last week, by the agent of the Gas-Light Co., under direction of Recorder Caldwell.

The *Boston Post* judges that the great increase of mortality in New-York must be owing to the severity of their climate, and the inability of the mass of inhabitants to spend their winters in Boston.

Ex-Governor Steele, of New-Hampshire, has published a long letter on the subject of the Maine liquor law. He takes a decided stand against any such enactment in New-Hampshire.

Gen. Farwell, of Wisconsin, sent in a Veto Message upon the resolutions in favor of the Irish exiles adopted by the Legislature. He objected to the direct censure passed upon England.

The steamship *City of Manchester* has been exhibited by her commander to the admiring citizens of Newcastle, Del.

Hon. John C. Park, of Boston, declines the District-Attorneyship of Suffolk Co. George Bemis, Esq., officiates until an appointment is made.

A meeting of citizens in favor of the new Bounty Land law under consideration by Congress, was held at Philadelphia on Friday evening.

Bread is to be distributed, hereafter, three times a week to the poor of the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia.

The murderer Steingraven, was executed at Ashland, O., on the 30th ult., in presence of a multitude of both sexes, estimated at five thousand persons.

The *Savannah Republican*, one of the best papers in Georgia, has lately donned a new typographical dress.

The *Newburgh Gazette*, an Orange County weekly sheet, has passed out of the hands of Mr. S. T. Callahan.

Ex-Gov. Johnston, of Pennsylvania, granted fifty-three pardons during the last seventeen days of his term.

The commerce of the port of Baltimore in January, amounted to $34,619 59. The decrease from 1851 is $30,626 36.

The Boston much-puffed steamship, *S. S. Lewis*, is to be sold. The line cannot succeed for lack of capital.

A wager of ten thousand dollars is offered for a match against *La Vrai Reine*, a Southern racer.

Six mercantile firms in Baltimore have contributed $50 each for the benefit of the poor.

Vincent Wallace, the pianist, and Miss Cushman

The Decree of Divorce.

SUPERIOR COURT—Before Chief Justice OAKLEY—Sitting at Special Term—*Catharine N. Forrest* vs. *Edwin Forrest*—Mr. Forrest and his Counsel, John Van Buren, Esq., was in attendance on Saturday morning and about 10 o'clock His Honor took his seat, and having disposed of some routine matters, intimated to Mr. O'Conor he was ready to hear this case. After considerable discussion the following decree was granted and signed by the Chief Justice:

DECREE,

At a Special Term of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 31st day of January, 1852.

Present—THOMAS J OAKLEY, Chief Justice.

Catherine N. Forrest vs. *Edwin Forrest*—This action having been brought on to trial at this special term, before a Jury, and the said Jury having on the 26th instant, in due form of law, rendered a verdict therein, which was thereupon duly entered and recorded in the minutes of the Court; and the cause having been reserved until this day for further consideration; and the said verdict being in the following words, (as already published); and Mr. Charles O'Conor having been heard for the plaintiff, and Mr John Van Buren having been heard for the defendant; and the Court having, upon consideration of the facts admitted by the defendant, in the pleadings, considered and determined that the allowance for the support of the plaintiff hereinafter mentioned is just, having regard to the circumstances of the parties respectively:

It is now ordered, decreed and adjudged, on motion of the said counsel for the plaintiff; and this Court, by virtue of the power and authority therein vested, and in pursuance of the statutes in such cases made and provided, doth order, decree and adjudge, that the marriage between the said plaintiff, Catherine N. Forrest, and the defendant, Edwin Forrest, be dissolved, and the same is hereby dissolved, accordingly.

And the said parties are, and each of them is, freed from the obligations thereof.

And it is further ordered, decreed and adjudged, that it shall be lawful for the said Catherine N. Forrest, the plaintiff, to marry again, in the same manner as if the said Edwin Forrest, the defendant, was actually dead. But it shall not be lawful for the said Edwin Forrest, the defendant, to marry again, till the said Catherine N. Forrest, the plaintiff, shall be actually dead.

And it is further ordered, decreed and adjudged, that the said Edwin Forrest, the defendant, pay to Catherine N. Forrest, the plaintiff, the sum of $3,000 a year, from 19th Nov., 1850, on which day this action was commenced, during her natural life, as a suitable allowance to the said Catherine N. Forrest, the plaintiff, for her support; and that such allowance be paid in manner following, that is to say:

That the sum of $3,750 be paid, as aforesaid, into the hand or upon the order of the said plaintiff, or of her attorneys of record in this action, on 19th day of Feb., 1852—and that the sum of $750 be paid as aforesaid into the hand or upon the order of the said plaintiff, or of her attorneys of record in this action, on the 19th day of each month of May, August, November and February hereafter during the natural life of the said Catherine N. Forrest, the plaintiff.

And it is further ordered that the said Edwin Forrest, the defendant, within thirty days from the date of the entry of this order and judgment, give unto the said Catherine N. Forrest, the plaintiff, such reasonable security for the payment of such allowance by him upon his real estate in this State, or otherwise, as may be devoted and approved by the Chief Justice of this Court, on the report of the Clerk of this Court, to whom the examination thereof is hereby referred.

And it is further ordered, adjudged and decreed, that the said Edwin Forrest, the defendant, within thirty days after the date of the entry of this order and judgment, pay to the said Catharine N. Forrest, the plaintiff, or her attorneys in this action, her costs of this action, which have been taxed at $, and are hereby allowed.

And it is further ordered, decreed and adjudged, That from time to time, as any sum or sums shall become payable by the terms of this judgment to the said Catharine N. Forrest, the plaintiff, the allowance of any Judge of this Court to be made on exhibiting to him and filing an affidavit, that such sum or sums hath not or have not been paid, may have an order entered as of course, on the foot of this order, decree and judgment, that execution issue in such form as is by law provided against the said Edwin Forrest, the defendant, for such sum or sums so unpaid, with interest thereon, from the time or times when the same shall have become payable, by the terms of this order and judgment.

And it is further ordered, that whenever the right of the defendant to appeal from this decree shall have been determined by the lapse of time, or by the final affirmance of this decree in the Court of last resort, or by the delivery to the plaintiff of a written stipulation subscribed by the defendant and his attorneys, waiving and relinquishing all right to appeal from the same, and the said defendant shall thereupon be the said plaintiff such security as aforesaid, for the payment of the allowance aforesaid, and the said plaintiff shall execute and deliver to the said defendant a release of any claim of dower in his real estate, in such form as any Justice of this Court shall settle and approve.

Mr. Van Buren obtained a subsequent stay of proceedings for *thirty days*, in order to enable him to appeal to the General Term of the Court.

NOTE.—The Bill of Costs chargable to the defendant was upwards of $800, which the taxing officer, David Floyd Jones, Esq., reduced to $342 25. Of course, there were other and very many heavy outlays for counsel and witnesses, which could not be chargeable to a defendant; for instance, sending a special messenger to St. Louis, to tender the expenses to Edwin Forrest's father, which invitation *the worthy Cassio did refuse*. And when the offer was made to prove it on the trial, the Chief Justice ruled out the evidence. Other items will readily suggest themselves to the reader.

UPAS TREE ON THE ISTHMUS.—The *Panama Star* states that a man named James Linn, while hunting on the Gorgona Road, grew tired and lay down to sleep under a tree. On waking he found his limbs and body swelling, and death soon ensued. The *Star* says that a tree grows on the Isthmus under which cattle avoid eating or ruminating.

The Senate committee in the Rhode Island Legislature has reported a bill abolishing the penalty of death, and substituting imprisonment for life. At the same time, it guards against the abuse of the pardoning power by a provision that no person sentenced to imprisonment for life, or for a term of not less than five years, shall be released, except upon the concurrent vote of three-quarters of all the members elected to each House of the General Assembly.

The brig *Germ*, of Boston, Capt. Kelley, from Inagua, bound to Boston, with salt, arrived at Portland, on Wednesday, in charge of mon belonging to Wood Island, where she put in 31st ult. in distress, having lost mainmast and sails, and suffered dreadfully from the severe weather. One man was found dead, when relieved, and the remainder of the crew badly frost bitten.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TORTOISE SHELL FOR SALE.—One bbl. and one box African Turtle shell. Also, a small lot of Ivory. 9f-3t* M & W. LIVINGSTON, No. 70 Broad-st., cor. Beaver.

400 PANEL DOORS, in good order, for sale by SWIFT, WALDRON & CO., 9f-3t* No 110 Front st

SINGER'S PATENT STRAIGHT NEEDLE PERPENDICULAR ACTION SEWING MACHINE—Secured by letters Patent, Aug 12, 1851.—To this Machine was awarded a premium of the highest class at the last New-York State Fair, and again at the last Fair of the American Institute it bore away the palm, receiving a gold medal. Though far in advance of all competition when these premiums were awarded, the machines are much more perfect as manufactured and offered for sale at the present time than as just been completed and added by the inventor The machines execute all kinds of Seaming and Stitching in a style of strength, durability and beauty never before attained. They stitch, elegantly, the finest shirt bosoms. The best kind of tailors' custom work may be done with them in the best manner, and the sewing on leather is peculiarly elegant. The price, with all apparatus complete, is $123. The machine will be constantly on exhibition and for sale at the Principal office, No. 256 Broadway, New York, and at No. 19 Harvard-place, Boston, where perfect demonstration of the utility and value of the invention will be furnished Exclusive rights to use and vend the mach ne in any part of the territory of the United States, not disposed of, will be sold on reasonable terms. To compet tent business men, no other investment will insure such immense profits as the purchase and sale of these rights For particulars address, post paid, 9f-1m* I. M. SINGER, No 256 Broadway, N. Y.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, STEREOTYPING, &c.—ROBERT CRAIGHEAD, No 53 Vesey-st., is prepared to execute orders for all kinds of printing, to even greater advantage than before the late fire, which completely destroyed his office at No 112 Fulton-st. He has laid in NEW AND LARGE FONTS OF TYPE, of every description, from the best Foundries, and has now in operation FIVE ADDITIONAL SUPER-PRESSES, the latest construction BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS got up in the best style, and on as reasonable terms as by any other printer who pays due regard to all the essentials of good workmanship. Those who wish heavy works brought out with despatch, and at the same time with care and accuracy, would do well to avail themselves of his establishment. Particular attention to STEREOTYPING. In refurnishing an office, R C. has not neglected the JOBBING DEPARTMENT; and he is now ready to execute Cards, Show Bills, Billheads, Bank Che ks, Law Blanks, Bills of Lading, Steamboat Bills, Music &c., in the neatest styles, and on the most accommodating terms. 7f-3t*

W. L. WHITING, No. 435 Broadway, Ladies Boot and Shoe Maker, would respectfully announce to his lady patrons and the public, that he has now ready for examination and sale, a unique and elegant variety of Ladies White Satin, Dress and Toilet Slippers, cut and finished in the latest French fashion and style. He would particularly call their attention to his new and beautiful ladies Cork and Double sole Boots, similar to those exhibited at the late Fair of the American Institute; for the excellence and superior workmanship of which, the Committee awarded him a Medal. Just received, five hundred pairs of Ladies French Clogs, a very superior article and well worthy the attention of the ladies. 3f-ThSM

STATIONERY BLANK BOOKS, PAPER, &c.—COLLINS, BOWNE & CO., successors to DAVID FELT & Co., Stationer's Hall, sell at low prices every article of Foreign and Domestic Stationery. Blank books of all the various sizes and styles of binding, which for quality and low prices are unsurpassed. Paper of the best linen stock from the first manufactories of this country and Europe. Seating wax, wafers, gold and steel pens, ink-stands, memorandum books, checks, bills of exchange, and every article of a superior quality required in the Counting-room or public office. They have greatly increased their facilities by the purchase of a new Bindery and a Printing Office, with entire new and complete fonts of type. 2f

RICH AND USEFUL GIFTS.—A Gold PEN and Pencil Case has just been issued from the manufactory of the subscribers, the most complete and convenient pocket companion ever offered to the public, and which for beauty of workmanship defies competition. Six sizes, patented and warranted. Also, a large and varied assortment of gold and silver pencil and pen cases, together with our superior gold pens, which need no proof of their superiority except the increased demand and the numerous attempts at imitation. d13-tf A. G BAGLEY & CO., Nos 189 and 277 Broadway.

CLAUSSEN'S IMPROVED MODE OF TREATING FLAX.—The subscriber is prepared to make arrangements with parties in the several States of the Union for the use of Claussen's Patent for the preparation of Flax Cotton, Flax, Hemp, and other vegetable fibres for spinning and felting. The right for the following States has been disposed of, viz.: Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York, Illinois and Rhode Island. j31-1m E G ROBERTS, 68 Pine-st.

BURGESS & CO.'S ROACH, RAT and MOUSE EXTERMINATOR—Retail price 25 cts. per box—The efficacy of this article for the destruction of all species of vermin, is most fully attested to by our customers throughout the country, to whom we have appplied it for some years. A liberal discount allowed to wholesale and retail dealers. GREENLEAF & KINSLEY, j3-4ttMW&S Wholesale Druggists, No. 63 Vesey-st

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER ARCTIC from Europe, several lots of UNSET DIAMONDS, of various sorts and sizes, which we offer for sale—suitable for diamond merchants and manufacturing jewelers. MENDEL BROTHERS, Importers, 4f-5t* No 307 Broadway, N. Y.

FINE NEW TEAS, FAMILY GROCERIES, &c.—A very large assortment constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest market prices, at J. O. FOWLER'S large stores Nos. 260 and 438 Greenwich and 75 Vesey-st. 7f-6t*

U. S. PASSPORTS FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, an indispensable protection to travelers against foreign aggression. Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner, No. 66 Broadway. 2f-1m

DOREMUS & NIXON have removed for the present to Nos. 115 and 117 William-st., Washington Stores. j30-2w

COR. R. DISOSWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW and COMMISSIONER of DEEDS, 75 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts., N. Y. o15-tf

MILK KETTLES for sale at No. 183 Hudson-st. j13-1m*

WANTED.

IF MR. ARNOLD BUFFUM will call at No. 22 Albany-st. he can hear something to his advantage. 9f-3t*

TWO YOUNG MEN, WITH $100 each, can hear of an opportunity to make $1,500 per year, by calling for two days, at No. 83 Bowery, second story, front room. 9f-1t* S. JENKINS, Jr.

ORGANIST WANTED.—Wanted, an Organist for the Church of England, in a town of 6,000 inhabitants, in Canada West. To a person possessing the ability to combine with his or her profession, musical teaching, piano tuning, &c., the situation would yield a competent support. Address X. Y. Z., at the Depository of the Church Sunday School Union, No. 20 John-st. 7f-2t*

MUSIC TEACHER.—A Lady, whose experience and success as a teacher on the pianoforte gives her confidence to offer her services to the public, will receive pupils at her own residence, No. 62 Court-st., Brooklyn, or that of her patrons. For reference and particulars, inquire of Mr. WATERS, at the warerooms of T. GILBERT & CO., Nos. 333 and 447 Broadway. 6f-1m

BOY WANTED—In an Architect's office, a smart boy to learn the profession, one that has a taste for drawing, &c. No salary the first year. Apply in the handwriting of the applicant, giving references, &c., to A. H. O., office of this paper. 7f-2t*

YOUNG LADIES WANTED—Two young ladies, to learn the Dress-Making. Apply at No. 52 White-st. 7f-6t*

LADIES' DRESS CAP MAKER WANTED.—None but experienced hands need apply at 423 Broadway. Reference required. 7f-2t*

SITUATION WANTED.—A situation in a Shipping or Commission House, by a young man, who has had two years' experience. Best of reference. Address S. T. D., at this office. 3f-6t*

PRIVATE NURSING FOR GENTLEMEN—By J. M. LUDLOW. Those that are desirous of an experienced and faithful Nurse in sickness, please call, or address J. M. LUDLOW, No. 848 Broadway, Union Place, P. O., N. Y. Physician's Reference given. n14-3m*

TO MERCHANT TAILORS.—The subscriber having been engaged in business and cutting situations for the last twelve years, in a fashionable part of this City, is desirous of procuring a situation in a custom shop. Having had long experience in that line of business, he feels confident he can give entire satisfaction, and can influence some $2,000 or $3,000 worth of trade. All communications addressed to CUTTER, at this office, will receive prompt attention. 7f-3t*

BOARDING.

MANSION HOUSE, CAMDEN, SOUTH CAROLINA.—The most pleasantly situated Hotel in the town—where comfort, cleanliness and attention are all combined. My New-York and Baltimore friends can test fy to the above. Call and judge for yourselves. 2f-2aw5w E. G. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

ROOM AND BEDROOM TO LET—In the house No. 1 West 16th-st., near 5th-av. From this date to 1st of May, with privilege for next year. For further particulars inquire of R. H. SHANNON, No. 26 Nassau-st, or No. 73 West 23d-st. 9f 2t*

OFFICES AND ROOMS TO LET.—A large room on the Second Story, and several rooms in the upper stories of the Building on the north-west corner of Broadway and Bleecker st; possession immediately. Inquire on the premises of [19-6t*] JOHN W. RITCH, Architect.

STORE TO LET.—A store, in building No. 117 Liberty-st, very desirable for a Liquor Merchant. Also, the basement, which is very spacious and suitable for a cooper, or dealer in packing boxes, or for storage. They will be let tog-ther, or separately. Apply to F. HART, on the premises N B.—Possession of the basement can be had immediately. 9f tf

STORE TO LET.—To let the second floor of Store No. 38 Maiden-lane, and immediate possession given. Also, three well-lighted Rooms, suitable for offices. Possession given immediately. Apply to J. H. HARLEY, Fur Store, No 38 Maiden-lane 7f 3t*

SHOP TO LET.—TO JEWELERS—A Shop to let and Tools for sale. The shop is near Maiden-lane, and has an unusually good lease of five years from the 1st May, 1852. The tools are complete, and in perfect order. Apply to 4f-tf SEWALL, SIMMONS & CO. No 3 Maiden-lane

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—Several fine large and well-lighted rooms, with from four to ten horse steam power. Also, a large room, with fine light, at the corner of William and Frankfort sts., on the second floor. For particulars, inquire at No. 16 Spruce-st. j9-eodtf S. W. BENEDICT.

TO LET.—In the Times Buildings, No. 113 Nassau-st the 2d and 4th stories entire, 25 by 103 feet deep. Apply to JOHN GILHOOLY, No 118 Nassau-st d9-tf

HOUSE TO LET.—Part of the modern-built three-story house, No. 126 West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs. Apply on the premises, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M., or 2 to 4 o'clock P. M., or at No. 81 Broad-st. 9f-3t*

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE in Sands-st., Brooklyn. The situation is desirable. Possession given immediately. Terms low. For particulars, inquire of J. H HARLEY, Fur Store, No. 38 Maiden-lane. 7f-3t*

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—Eight three-story brick houses and lots, on the westerly side of the 2d-av., between 20th and 21st-sts. Also house and lot No 163 East 21st-st. The above property will be sold on reasonable terms. For particulars apply to j30-12t* W. A. CAVANAGH, No 161 3d av

FOR SALE—The buildings on, and the unexpired term of 16 years lease of lot No 645 Greenwich-st, subject to a renewal of 21 years from the expiration of the present term Present ground rent $140 and Taxes Apply to 4f-6t* C. F & G. L OSBORN, No 147 Mulberry-st

FOR SALE.—Odd Fellows' Hall, at Green Point, L. I. and the lot adjoining. This valuable property, situated in the most central part of Green Point, now occupied by the various associations of Odd Fellows and Sons of Temperance, will be sold low, and on liberal terms, together or separately. Apply to S. JESSURUN, No. 7 Clinton Court, Beekman-st, N. Y. j21-1m*

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A very desirable Farm at Leedsville, near Red Bank, N. J., containing 35 acres of excellent land, on which is a new two-story House, Barn and other buildings; a large grape vinery, peach and apple orchards, &c., well worthy the attention of those wishing to combine an agreeable country residence with profitable investment. 3f-1m* H. DIBBE, No 304 Stanton-st, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE, IN NEW-JERSEY, near the Blazing-Star Ferry, where Steamboats stop daily (fare one shilling) and 2½ miles from the Railroad depot on the way. The farm contains 100 acres of excellent land, divided into cultivated land, wood land, salt meadow, pasture land, and orchard—choice fruit trees of all kinds. House finely situated. Apply to the Administrator 9f-2tw* JAMES R. LOTT, No. 56 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE, IN NEW JERSEY, CHEAP—A farm situated within one mile of New Brunswick, containing ninety acres, six of which is wood and the balance good, tillable, and meadow land, well watered, with house and barn, and other improvements, and some fruit. Price $4 500; one half or more may remain on mortgage. Apply to W. B TOWNSEND, No. 2 Pine-st., 6f-6t

WANTED TO SELL OR LEASE—A fine situation for manufacturing business, in a fine growing village, within thirty minutes' ferry every half-hour from New-York city, for six cents; there is a two-story brick building, 30 by 40, with a water-wheel, shafts and pulley, with water half the year, and a twenty-horse power engine and boilers, set on Gridiron & Co.'s latest plan, all complete for use; also on the premises, a beautiful dwelling-house and garden, and all two years old. Inquire of D. GRIFFIN & CO., No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st., up stairs.

A good LOCOMOTIVE BOILER FOR SALE, with 120 Copper Flues, 14 inch in diameter, with iron sleeves, is fifteen horse power, sold cheap. New and second-hand ENGINES FOR SALE. o27-1awMtf

A CARD TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—W. DUNNING, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, in Real Estate, for letting Houses, collecting Rents, and superintending Repairs, Alterations and Improvements, No 48 5th-av., near Abingdon Square. All moneys received are deposited in a Bank to the credit of the Agency, and are not drawn again except for the owners. A Real Estate register is kept, with full and accurate descriptions of all property left in charge.

REFERENCES—F. A. Palmer, President Broadway Bank; J. Terbell, Esq., President People's Ins Co.; J. L. Everett, Esq., Cashier Broadway Bank; Isaac Lewis, Esq., Builder; Philo V. Beebe, Esq., Builder; Messrs Baker & Wells; Messrs. Simonson & Gallap; Messrs Stewart & Smith, Builders; Messrs Keyser & Berrian, Builders; George M. Tunison, Builder; Messrs. Joseph Cummings Jas. Ferguson, Augustus C. Benedict, Esq., Alfred M. Van Nest, Esq; Charles E. Grant, Esq.; Wm. O Kell, Esq.; John Bodine, Esq.; Peter V. Voorhies, Esq; J. H. Sprague, Esq.; George Elder, Esq.; Jas. Struthers, Esq; Chas. Crane, Esq.; Silas C. Herring, Esq; A. A. Denman, Esq.; David H. Dick, Esq; Joseph Harrison, Esq; George Harrison, Esq., M. D.; Jared Esq; Hon. A. W. Bradford; Hon. W. R. Beebe; Hudson Kinsley, M. D.; W. Van Hook, Esq., Geo. P. Nelson, Esq; Hon. H. J Raymond; Messrs Corne l & Curtis; D Fairbanks, Esq; Freeman Campbell, Esq.; A. B. Brinckerhoff, Esq; John McLean, Esq. j28-tf

TO PROPRIETORS of STEAM TOW-BOATS. Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, No 31 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, until Monday, 16th inst., for towing, by a daily tow, between the 1st day of May and the 1st of December next, the Canal Boats of said Company, with coal, from its shipping port on the Hudson River, near Kingston Point, to New-York and Williamsburg, and intermediate places; and also from said shipping port to Albany and Troy, and intermediate places. Contractors are requested to state the price per ton of coal for towing to New-York and Williamsburg; also, the price per ton for towing to Albany and Troy: and the price per ton for towing to the following intermediate places on the River, viz: Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Newburg and Piermont—in all cases including the return of the empty boats. Also, the charge for towing light Erie Canal Boats from New-York to said shipping port.

Persons desirous of estimating for the same are requested to call at the office of the Company, for further information, prior to offering their proposals.

6f-tf JOHN EWEN, President.

NEPTUNE WORKS.—At Essex, Mouth of Connecticut River, Manufacturers of STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, and BRASS and IRON CASTINGS of every description. STATIONARY ENGINES of different power generally on hand, or made to order at short notice. ENGINES for STEAMERS made or repaired on as good terms as can be had elsewhere. Boats repairing or building have no wharfage to pay along side of the Co 's wharf. No charges made for transportation to any of our cities. Our workmen are men of experience, and we are confident that we can do equally as good work as can be done at any other establishment. Our work will be sent to any part of the country and put up ready for operation, if desired.

Boilers set on the improved plan of D. GRIFFIN & CO., approved and adopted by the American Institute, by which 33½ per cent. is saved, above any other mode, in cost of fuel. Our Agent in New-York is D.GRIFFIN & CO., No. 192 Broadway, who is well known to the public.

HUNTER, THOMPSON & CO.
Essex, Ct., October 18, 1851 o27-1awMtf

D. GRIFFIN & CO.'S PATENT FUEL SAVING IMPROVEMENT, for setting boilers and hot-air furnaces, for drying wool, cloths, prints, white lead, &c., &c., with hot wind, are now coming into very general use throughout the country, after a trial of about three years.

They have lately adapted this great improvement for saving fuel to annealing, mufflers, retorts, and furnaces, &c., of every description, which will reduce the amount of fuel over one-half from any other plan now in use, besides a great saving in time. It is also entirely safe from fire.

There are hundreds of these boilers now in operation, and several hot-wind furnaces have lately been put up, all of which can be seen if desired,

All who wish to know the importance of this invention, will please call at the office of the Proprietors, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st., where they have ample proof of all that has been said. o27-1awMtf

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned until the 21st day of February instant, at 5 o'clock P. M., for SEATING and FURNISHING DESKS for the WARD SCHOOL-HOUSE NO. 30, in 24th-st., in the City of New-York. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of B. F. SMITH & CO., corner of 10th-av. and 19th-st, New-York.

O. P. WELLS,
J. E. CARY,
B. F. SMITH, } Committee of Wardofficers.

7f-1t

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

REV. DR. WAINWRIGHT'S NEW WORK.

D. APPLETON & CO. have lately published, THE LAND OF BONDAGE; Its Ancient Monuments, and Present Condition; being the Journal of a Tour in Egypt, by Rev. J. M. Wainwright, D. D. Illustrated with 20 elegant steel engravings, 4to. Cloth $4; gilt edges $5; morocco extra $7 50.

"It is the Journal of a man of fine taste, a scholar, and a divine, and what is more important to the interest of the book, of one who has an eye to see, and an aptitude to record, the memorable things of that land of wonders, Egypt."—*Boston Traveller.*

"The voyage down the Nile, Thebes and Karnack, and other objects of interest, have often been described by travelers, but certainly we read them with enhanced pleasure in the graphic and polished pages of the author. His classic pen and admirable taste, engage the attention of the reader, and never suffer the mind to flag."—*Churchman.*

"Written in a simple, unpretending, but beautiful style, and abounding in valuable information, sufficiently mingled with interesting personal incidents and experiences, to give it life and entertainment."—*Observer.*

D. APPLETON & CO also publish (uniform with the above) THE PATHWAYS AND ABIDING PLACES OF OUR LORD—Illustrated in the Journal of a Tour through the Land of Promise. By Rev. J. M. Wainwright, D D. Twenty engravings on steel, 4to. Cloth $4; gilt sides and edges $5; morocco beveled $7 50. 9f-1t

THE MERCHANT'S AND BANKER'S ALMANAC FOR 1852—PRICE ONE DOLLAR—Containing new Bank Laws and Insurance Laws of New-York; new Bank Laws of Massachusetts; Synopsis of the Laws of each State in reference to—1. Usury and Penalties. 2. Bills of Exchange and Damages. 3. Promissory Notes. List of all the Banks in the United States, Capital, President and Cashier of each; Forms of Bills of Exchange in eight European languages; Revenue, Expenditure, Public Debt, &c, of the United States for 50 years; Revenue, Expenditure, Debt, &c., of each State. The trade supplied by G P. PUTNAM, New-York; A HART, Philadelphia. Copies forwarded by mail to order. J. SMITH HOMANS, No. 56 Wall-st., or No. 111 Washington-st., Boston. j28-eod&Wtf

WINFIELD SCOTT,

THE HERO OF MANY BATTLES.—A. S BARNES & CO'S. Pamphlet Edition, price 50 cents. of the LIFE OF GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army, illustrated with forty engravings.

The incidents narrated in this work are selected from the life and services of General WINFIELD SCOTT, by E. D. Mansfield, a volume of 336 pages, to which the reader is referred as a work of standard authority. Just published by A. S. BARNES & CO., 51 John-st., Publishers of 7f-3t Mansfield's History of the Mexican War.

ROCHEFOUCAULD'S MAXIMS.

A NEW AND ELEGANT EDITION, with a splendid Portrait. Price $1. Isaac Taylor's Elements of Thought, to match, 75 cents. Allyn's Ritual of Freemasonry, $5—just published. By remitting, the books will be sent by mail, or as directed, to any part of the United States or Canada. W. GOWANS, 6f-6t* No. 178 Fulton-st., New-York.

AT RANDOLPH'S,

NO. 669 BROADWAY, opposite Bond-st.—Diaries for 1852, of various sizes Foreign and Domestic Stationery—a full assortment, comprising Letter, Cap and Note Paper, &c. &c. Blank Books of various sizes. j21-eod

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOUR PIANOS TO LET.—Two at No. 94 Fulton-st, Brooklyn, up stairs, for $11 a quarter, each, and at the store of PRICE, MAY & Co, No. 468 Hudson-st., New-York, one elegant modern rosewood, at $15 per quarter, and another at the same place for $8 per quarter, in each case payable in advance, and cartage extra 9f-3t*

GRAND PIANO FORTES.—Two Grand Piano Fortes, one with and the other without the Æolian accompaniment, for sale cheap or to rent, at the warerooms of T. Gilbert & Co, No 333 and 447 Broadway. 6f-1m HORACE WATERS

SECOND HAND ORGAN, suitable for Parlor or small Church, cost $200—will be sold for $100, and may be seen at the Ware rooms of F GILBERT & CO., No. 447 Broadway. [3f-1m] HORACE WATERS.

MELODEONS.—CARHART & NEEDHAM, manufacturers of Carhart's Patent Melodeons Warerooms No 293 Broadway; manufactory No. 72 East Thirteenth street, New-York Price from $60 to $200 d17-1ms

THE ACCORDEON TAUGHT on a new and improved System, by Professor GAMBLE, on moderate terms, No. 375 Hudson-st. N. B. Accordeons tuned and repaired j20-1m*

DRY GOODS.

TWEEDY, MOULTON & PLIMPTON, No 47 Broadway, invite the attention of purchasers to their large and varied assortment of goods, which they offer by piece or package, at NET CASH PRICES They have made the following division of their stock, namely

PRINT AND GINGHAM DEPARTMENT—Under this head will be found a complete assortment of domestic and foreign Prints, together with a large line of Lancaster and other styles of Domestic, Scotch and French Ginghams

WOMEN'S DRESS-GOODS DEPARTMENT—"Portsmouth," and other styles of American English and French Lawns, Barege and Mouslin de Laines. Also a full and complete display of English Stuffs, and Scotch Printed Goods, Shawls, &c.

WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT—White Linen, Cambrics, Jaconets Mulls, Lawns, &c; Laces, Edging and Insertings, Linen Sheetings, Towels, Napkins, Diapers, &c; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, &c., &c

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT—A complete assortment of all grades of German and English Cotton, Lisle Thread and Silk Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, Shirts, Drawers, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Cravats, &c., &c.

MEN'S-WEAR DEPARTMENT—Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tweeds, Satinets, Jeans, Cotton Linen and Worsted Goods, for Summer wear, including Blaye Linens, Lusfi Drillings, Cotton Pantaloonery, &c., together with Trimmings and Clothiers' Furnishings.

DOMESTIC GOODS DEPARTMENT—Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Drills, Red Ticks, Colored Cambrics, Cotton and Woolen Flannels, Apron Checks, Bagging, Cotton Yarns, Batts, Wicks, &c., &c

FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT—Buttons, Combs, Brushes, Pins, Needles and Eyes, Spool Cotton, Cotton and Patent pound Threads, &c., comprising a full assortment of what is generally termed "Notions," or Small Wares

CARPET AND OIL-CLOTH DEPARTMENT—A general assortment of Domestic Carpetings and Oil Cloths, Druggets, Rugs, Floor Mats, &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT—The second story of our Store is entirely devoted to this Department, it is under the direction and management of Mr. William Gardner, who is practical in all departments of his business. The assortment of Clothing and Shirts is very extensive. We shall continue, as heretofore to sell our Clothing on a Credit. The heads of our different Departments are those who have had long experience in the respective grades of goods, as buyers and sellers; and they will be happy to aid purchasers in gaining a correct knowledge of the cash value of goods in this market. 7f-1t

EVERY BODY'S SALE—OF RICH AND FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS. To last for a short space of time.

Prior to taking account of stock, the proprietors of the EXTENSIVE SILK AND SHAWL STORE, No. 57 Catherine-st, have collected and marked their entire remaining stock of Fall and Winter Dry Goods to the following astounding low rates, in form of

100 pieces best French Mernoes, 6s. 6d per yd, worth 12s.
200 pieces Plain Cashmere, 2s., 2s 6d, 3s. 6d per yd.
Lupin's best Bombazines, 4s 6d to 8s per yd.
2,500 Cashmere Long Shawls, $14 50, cheap at $30 each
3,000 Cashmere Square Shawls, $3 50, $4 50, $6 and $8, new patterns
30 doz. Long Plaid, do. from $2 to $5 each.
All kinds of Crape Shawls for party wear, cheap.
4 wide Silk Velvet all colors, for 16s to 20s. per yd.
Yd wide Silk Velvet $3, $3 50, $4, $4 50 per yd, best make.
Yd wide Black Velvet from $3 50 to $6, Lyons best.
These Velvets are cheaper to buy than cloth
THEIR IMMENSE SILK STOCK,

extending from one side to the other of the store, have been marked down 50 per cent for the occasion.

Space will not admit of describing or naming prices of any but a few of the Blacks, which may be taken as a criterion.

3-4 wide Black Ingh lustres, is. to 3s per yd
4-4 wide Black, 5s to 7s 6d, worth 10s to 12s per yd.
5-4 wide Bishops for 8s 6d, cheap at 12s. per yd.

A call to see the goods, and readiness with which hundreds buy them, is sufficient proof of the above assertions.

51 3t* C & A. C. POILLON,
No. 57 Catherine-st, cor. of Madison, opposite the Church.

CLOTHING.—Ladies or Gentlemen having any Clothing or Furniture to dispose of, can receive the utmost value in cash, by sending to S COHEN, at his store, No. 452 Hudson-st. Ladies attended by Mrs. COHEN. j28-1m*

SALAMANDER SAFES.

$100.000 SAVED—DEEDS before WORDS!—RICH'S SAFES AGAIN!—No sooner is one fire over than another breaks out, and Rich's Safe plunges boldly into the sea of fire, carrying its cargo safely through the ocean of flame On the last fiery voyage eleven Safes, of a different build, sailed in company with Rich's. The gale was too hot for some of them, and they were reported wrecked a few days afterwards. One hull was picked up on Fletcher-st., with its cargo burnt to ashes, while the iron safe was found stranded on No. 214 Pearl-st; the ribs of another were picked up on No. 216 Pearl, and the battered hulls of several more, with their cargoes burnt, were to be seen stranded near the same spot. One safe only out of the whole fleet rode out the gale. "Rich" was at her fore—"Wilder" at her main—"Stearns & Marvin" at her mizen. On the fourth day after the gale she came safely into port, with her cargo of books in good condition. The particulars of her fiery voyage can be seen by perusing the following letter from the owner, Mr. J. G. Gilbert:

THE FIRE IN FLETCHER AND PEARL-STS., NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1851.

Messrs. Stearns & Marvin, successors to C. RICH & Co., *No. 146 Water-st., New-York.*

Sirs:—When the fire was consuming my place of business No. 216 Pearl-st., I was absent in Rensselaer county, testing a new cleaning apparatus in connection with my Excelsior Thresher, and did not read the account until I was fearful it was too late to save any books, which were placed in one of your Safes, purchased from Mr. Marvin some years ago. My fears were not allayed when I found it necessary upon my return to apply the Croton water 40 hours before I was enabled to commence operations; after which it required 54 hours of labor and application of water to raise the Salamander from its ashy bed. You may judge of my anxiety during this delay, and my agreeable surprise upon opening the Safe in the presence of a number of gentlemen, to find my books and papers saved, and as legible as they were previous to the fire. The intense heat to which the Safe was subjected can be conectured from the condition of another Safe, (not a Salamander) of which an Iron skeleton frame only remained, and not a vestige of a book. They were companions in the same office, on the second floor, from which they fell upon crates of earthenware in the cellar, the ruined Safe upon the Salamander. If their position had been reversed, not even the skeleton would have remained. My loss over the Insurance is $1,900, yet the salvation of my books in your Salamander, with the representatives of upwards of $100,000, and important documents could not be duplicated, has fully compensated me.

It will afford me great pleasure to exhibit the new Safe purchased of you, and explain its merits at my present office, No. 251 Pearl-st., where I shall remain until the new building, No. 216, is erected. Yours, respectfully,

JOSEPH G. GILBERT.

An assortment of Safes, made in the same manner as the above, always on hand at the Depot, No. 146 Water-st., New-York. Burglar-Proof Money Chests, Bank Vaults, and Vault Doors, made to order. STEARNS & MARVIN, Successors to RICH & Co.

The only manufacturers of Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes with Rich's improvement, in the United States. d22-M&Th3m

SALAMANDER SAFES.—The reputation of WILDER'S Patent Salamander Fire Proof Safe, as manufactured by the subscriber, is so well established that I deem it unnecessary to publish at length the numerous certificates and testimonials. Some of the recent ones are from New-Orleans, Chicago, Syracuse, Brooklyn, and New-York; all of which can be seen at my old-established Iron Safe Depot, Green Block, Water-street, between Maiden-lane and Wall-st.—A store is now on hand, for sale, the largest assortment of Iron Safes in the world, I defy any one to prove that any man ever lost a dollar by fire, burglars or dampness, or mildew, in one of my chilled iron and damp proof composition, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks, when combined with WILDER'S Patent Salamander.

I am the proprietor of Hall's Patent Lock, which obtained a medal (in the name of Adams & Co., Boston,) at the World's Exhibition, and is considered the best lock, for the price, ever invented, being proof against powder, and the key is no larger than a cent, and can be made changeable.

A medal at the World's Exhibition was awarded to me for my Iron Safe. The American Institute of 1851 also awarded me a gold medal for the best Fire Proof Safe. I invite all purchasers to a close and careful investigation, before purchasing, and decide for themselves, who makes the best fire, burglar and damp-proof safes combined.

d18-3tawMW&F2m SILAS C. H

New-York Daily Times.

The Wheeling Bridge—Decision of the Supreme Court.

On Friday Mr. Justice McLean delivered the opinion and decree of the Supreme Court in the case of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania *vs.* The Wheeling Bridge Company. The majority of the Court held that the bridge is an obstruction to the navigation of the river; that Pennsylvania, through her public works, has been injured because the navigation of the Ohio has been obstructed; and that, being so injured, Pennsylvania has a right to claim that a Court of Chancery shall order the obstruction to be removed in vindication and protection of her rights. It is further set forth that the obstruction is chiefly operative as to seven packets plying between Pittsburg and Cincinnati whose passage under the bridge at a few feet above the ordinary stage of water it seriously interferes with, and sometimes entirely prevents. These seven boats, out of two hundred and thirty running between the points named, carry one-half the freight and three-fourths of the passengers. The opinion further declares that lowering chimneys is a hazardous and expensive process, and is, therefore, a tax upon owners; and that shortening the chimneys would retard the speed of the boats, and so subject the owners to severe annual loss. The Court decree that the bridge must be elevated to the hight of a hundred and eleven feet, instead of ninety-two feet, as at present, with a span of at least three hundred feet. Chief Justice Taney and Mr. Justice Daniels dissented from the majority of their brethren. Mr. Johnson, who is of counsel for the Bridge Company, moved a modification of the decree, so as to allow a draw to be inserted, which, he argued, would obviate the obstruction. This application will probably be granted, or, at all events, something calculated to accomplish the same object. Should it not be, legislation will probably be resorted to to defeat the decree.

The *Hartford Times* says that an incredible amount of tobacco is under cultivation in that county. The high prices of 1850, when the leaf sold for 10 and 17 cents per pound, induced many persons to embark in the business. This year the price has fallen to 6 and 7 cents, at which, however, it is still a profitable business.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange... FEB. 7.

$3,200	Ohio 6s, '70	114	
4,000	Erie 7s, '68	109½	
2,000	do	109	
1,000	Kentucky 6s	107	
1,000	Hud. R.R.R.1st mt	101	
5,000	Erie Incomes	93	
1,000	do	92	
12,000	Erie Converts.	old. 87½	
8,000	do. new	87½	
1,000	do	87½	
15,000	do	b20 88	
1,000	Illinois 6s, '67	68½	
50	Del. & Hud. Canal	112	
250	Pennsylvania 5s	89½	
26	Phenix Bank	106	
30	Ocean Bank	102	
10	Hanover Bank	99	
30	Ohio Trust Company	103½	
200	Panama R.R	b6mos 95	
25	Hudson R.R	b60 65	
50	do	64½	
50	do	6mos 64	
200	Morris Canal	b60 17½	
200	do	b60 17½	
200	do	17½	
200	do	17½	
200	do	17½	
100	N. J. Mining Co	b30 11½	
200	do	11½	
250	Stonington Railroad	51½	

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Erie Converts.	b15 88½	
15,000	do	b30 88½	
3,000	Erie R.R. 2d mort	104½	
2,000	do	104	
50	Del. & Hud. Canal	113½	
200	do	b38 113½	
150	do	b60 113½	
20	do	113½	
150	Nor & Wor. R.R.	51	
200	do	b60 51½	
200	Long Island R.R.	18½	
100	do	18½	
100	Reading Railroad	s60 65½	
600	do	66½	
100	do	66	
400	do	b60 66½	
100	do	s30 66	
100	do	b30 66½	
150	Nor. & Wor. R.R.	51½	
100	do	b30 51½	
250	Erie Railroad	s60 79½	
50	do	79½	
50	do	b60 79½	
250	do	79½	
100	do	b60 79½	
100	Long Island R.R.	s30 18½	
200	do	b60 19	
100	do	s30 18½	
20	New-Haven Railroad	124	
50	Canton Co	b60 71½	
25	do	b10 71	
50	do	b60 71½	
50	do	71	
100	Harlem Railroad	b10 67½	
700	do	67½	
17	do	67½	
500	do	b60 68	
100	do	b90 68	
100	do	b30 67½	
300	do	90 ds 68	

SATURDAY, Feb. 7—6 P. M.

The specie taken out to-day by the *Arctic* amounted to $1,040,000; some small lots were taken by sailing vessels, making for the week $1,050,607. The *Asia* leaves for Liverpool direct on Wednesday, and will, from the present appearance of the bill market, take at least as much as the *Arctic*, and one or two estimates reach fourteen or fifteen hundred thousand dollars. This, however, will be the last considerable shipment until the *Pacific's* sailing day, Feb. 21. After the steamer was laden with her golden freight and off, money eased up again, and at the close of business demand loans were quite readily come at, though the rate was generally 7 ⅌ cent. The payments for duties were very large, on account of the rich cargo of silk and other French and German goods of the *Humboldt*. The receipts were $199,552; payments $10,039; balance at the close $3,085,335. It is probable the Mexican Indemnity payment, about three millions, will soon be ordered out of the office here, which, however, will not relieve the banks materially, as the amount goes to Europe, and will increase the

Stocks were moderately active, and prices well sustained. The close, however, was not spirited, and the general appearance of the market not such as to encourage speculation. The Philadelphia market also showed some weakness, which was not favorable for Reading, as that city has taken 8,000 shares this week, of which 7,000 were from New-York, and 1,000 from Boston, and unless it is firmly held the chances are the stock will decline. The receipts of the Erie Road are looking well for February, but there appears to be a want of concert among the bulls in the stock, which keeps the prices only steady. Harlem was in demand to-day, and so was Delaware and Hudson. The latter went up to 113¾ cash. Erie Convertibles sold freely. The old and new are about the same price since the February dividend was paid on the old issue. Governments were dull, and prices weak.

The *Europa's* news is favorable for American produce. Cotton continues in large demand at prices a fraction stiffer than last quotations. Flour and wheat are both advancing, and the whole winter supply that can be made to reach this market by railroad will be taken at fair prices. The stock at present is too light for a free export business. Cotton was unsettled today. The telegraph reports that prices went up at New-Orleans on the *Niagara's* news to 7¼@7¾ cents for middling. Opinions are still very conflicting as to the crop. The slow excess in the receipts over last year staggers the long crop believers, while it confirms, to a certain degree, the more moderate estimates. Better prices in Liverpool will probably result from the statistics of the crop which have lately gone out.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* reports an assay of Gold-bearing Quartz, which is certainly an extraordinary yield, as the rock, weighing 188 ounces in its natural state, produced $1,731 in Gold, equal to 9.20 the oz.

The sales of Reading to-day at Philadelphia were 2,000 shares, opening at 66½, and closing at 66, sales and bid, and the market dull. Morris, 17½; Long Island, 18½; Reading 6s, '70, 77½; Pennsylvania 5s, 89½. David S. Brown and Thomas T. Lee, who were on both the tickets in the late contest for the direction of the Pennsylvania Railroad, have resigned. Though acceptable to both parties, their own feelings appear to have run with the old and defeated Board. The *Ledger* apprehends serious damage to the interests of the concern from these personal troubles.

Markets by Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Feb. 7.

COTTON.—Our market has been quite inactive during the past week, with no material alteration in prices from our former quotations. We quote New Orleans fair at 10c @10½c; middling fair, 9¾c.@10c.; Uplands fair, 9¼c

WOOL.—There is a good demand for all descriptions, and they are taken freely at an advance. The following are the sales: Fleece, 15,500 lbs, at prices ranging from 35c to 38½c, pulled, 46,510 lbs, at prices ranging from 34c. to 43c; foreign, 10,600 lbs., at 25c. to 27c. Total sales of the week, 130,000 lbs.

PRINTING CLOTHS.—There has been an increased demand for PRINTING CLOTHS this week, and prices are firm. The sales are 31,900 p.ces.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 6.

The Cotton Market was quite active to-day, after the receipt of the *Niagara's* news, and the sales reached 9,000 bales, at full prices. Middling, 7¼@7½; Middling Fair, 8¼. The sales of the week have been 44,000 bales. Stock on hand to-night, 137,000.

NORFOLK, Saturday, Feb 7.

Yellow Corn, dull and unchanged. Cotton is steady at 7@7½.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, Feb 7—6 P M.

ASHES—Are slowly offered, and are, in consequence, rather quiet, not more than 40 bbls having been sold at $5 for Pots, and $6 06½@$6 12½ for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lb.

COTTON—Is again unsettled and slightly favors buyers, though the influence of the last week's *Europa's* mails, it is difficult to ascertain the real condition of the trade. 1,000 bales were purchased to-day at irregular prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A firmer and more buoyant feeling is apparent in the market for State and Western brands to-day, and prices of nearly all descriptions exhibit an upward tendency. The favorable English accounts per Europa has influencing the trade satisfactorily. Shippers are inclined to deal more freely, and Eastern buyers are disposed to operate liberally at our inside range. The local inquiry is pretty brisk at full rates. The sales amount to 900 bbls ordinary to strait State, mixed Indiana and Michigan, and good common Ohio at $4 62½@$4 75, closing with little to be had at the lower figures; choice State, fancy Indiana and Michigan, and favorite round-hoop Ohio at $4 75@$4 92½; fancy Genesee and Ohio at $4 87½@$5 12½; extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 12½@$5 37½; and extra Genesee at $5 18¾@$5 93¾ ⅌ bbl Canadian is extremely scarce and nominal in price. Holders ask $5 75@$4 87½ for superfine No 1 in bond. Southern is rather quiet, arising from the insufficiency of the stock to meet the demand. 400 bbls. mixed to favorite ordinary new found buyers at $4 81½@$4 93¾ ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is dull and heavy at $3 50. Jersey Meal appears firm but inanimate at $3 37½.

GRAIN—Wheat is sparingly forwarded to market, and held at very high rates, which checks the demand for both home use and shipment. Some 1,500 bushels red Southern were obtained at $1 05. Barley in limited request, and ample stock, at 75@78c. per bushel. Rye is more plentiful and considerably cheaper—3,800 bushels having been disposed at 75@76c. Oats are coming in very quickly, and being pressed upon the market, strongly tend downwards. Western are selling at 37@38c., and Northern at 43@44c. per bush. Corn is on the advance—the receipts do not keep up with the demand, and the stock here is light. The sales include 4,500 bushels Western mixed at 69c., and Southern white at 70½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork is actively sought after and remains quite steady, the transactions consisting of 900 bbls. New Mess at $15 75; Old do. at $15 25@$15 37½. New Prime at $14@$14 12½, and Old at $13 62½ ⅌ bbl. Dead Hogs are moderately inquired for by the retail trade at 7¼@8c. ⅌ lb. There is no change of moment observable in Pickled Meats—plain Cured Shoulders being quoted at 6½@6¾c.; Extra do. at 7c.; plain Cured Hams at 8½@8¾, and Extra at 9c. Lard is without essential variation, though the business of the day does not exceed 100 bbls. Prime at 9½@9¾c. Beef is in fair request at uniform rates, the sales amounting to 150 bbls. Prime at $4 50@$5 75, and Mess at $8 50@$11; Prime Mess is nominally worth $16@$17 ⅌ bbl. Beef Hams was made at $14—the former value. Butter or Cheese have not varied much.

WHISKY—Continues to recede as the supplies augment. 250 bbls. Prison were picked up to-day at 20½c. cash, @20¾c. time.

Passengers Arrived.

In R. M. Steamship Niagara, from Liverpool.—Mr. Sleigh and lady, and 3 children and servant, H. Holland, J. W. Barter, Mr. Beck, J. C. Martin, Mr. Williams and friend, J. Davis, Capt. Peshson, U S.N.; W. Pearson, Jr., Mess. Barlow, Cottanze, Krollpfieffer; H. Norris, G Gitman, G Gibbard, J. Bullocke, F. C. Smyth, Mr. Rodbard, J Spencer, Mr. Atcherson, Mr. Grain, Dr. J. J. Brownley, Mr. Bulcher and son, Wm S. Lewis, Mr. Eustis, Mr. Mann, Mr. Mocalta, Mr. Parker and lady, Miss Parker, J. Hogg and lady and 4 children, Mr. Hogg, Jr., Mrs. Davies, Mr. F W. Wood, Jose E. Marquez, C. Seiler, Mr Sadler and lady, T. Jones, and L. Chrishan.

In ship Juliette, from Leghorn—Mad. Del Cour, of France E. Johnson, of Milan, J. L. Furman, of New-Orleans, J. Franzoni, of Switzerland, and 6 in the steerage.

In brig Lauraette, from Belize—Capt. J. Shackelford, and J. Champlian.

MINIATURE ALMANAC....THIS DAY.
SUN—Rises.....7 66|Sets.....5 24|MOON—Sets... 9 07m
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 13m|Gov Island..10 23m|Hell Gate..12 04m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....FEBRUARY 7, 1852.

Cleared.

Steamer Marion, Berry, Charleston, Spofford & Tileston.
Steamer Roanoke, Parrish, Richmond and Norfolk, Dean & Thornton.
Steamer City of New-York, Baxter, Chagres, Mailler & Lord.
Steamer Alabama, Ludlow, Savannah S L. Mitchell
Steamer City of Richmond, Foster, Richmond City and City Point, Mailler & Lord.
Steamship Anthracite, Morley, South Amboy, J. & N. Briggs.
Steamship Ohio, Schenck, Chagres, M. O. Roberts.
Ship Oxenbridge, Chase, San Francisco, J. Ogden.
Ship William Penn, Folger, Charleston, O. W. Pollitzer
Ship Mary Ward, Moody, New-Orleans, Foster & Nickerson.
Bark Lyra, (Br) Manson, Glasgow, Thompson, Quick & Macintosh.
Bark Rhein, (Ham) Poppe, Hamburg, Beck & Kunhardt.
Bark Sagittarius, (Br) St. Kitts, J. B. Gager.
Bark Orsono, Colburn, Charleston, Nesmith & Sons.
Bark Charlotte Wynns, Hosmer, St. Marks
Brig Orzava, Lampher, Cardenas, Nesmith & Sons.
Brig Arve, Berry, Curacca, Boonen, Graves & Co
Brig Chas. Heath, Putnam, St. Jago, Cuba, Nesmith & Sons.
Brig Wetumka, Fowler, Mobile, Sturges, Clearman & Co.
Schr. Sybel, (Br) Crawford, Falmouth and Montego Bay, Gillespie, Dean & Co.
Schr Salem, Hilton, Port-au-Prince, Brett, Vose & Co.
Schr John Snow, Gorden, Darien, M. P. Buck & Co.
Schr. Lake, Lake, Newbern, N C, M. Platt & Co
Schr. Francena, Hooper, Wilmington, N C, Thompson & Hunter.
Schr. Predmore Conchlin, Georgetown, Platt & Slaight.
Schr. Haxall, Layfield, Richmond, C. H Pierson
Schr. Lydia Ann, Voorhees, Petersburg, Van Brunt & Slaight
Schr. Alice, Wicks, Baltimore, Mailler & Lord.
Schr Gunpowder, Bird, Philadelphia, J. Hand.
Schr. John Potter, Johnson, Philadelphia, J. W McKee.
Schr Mary Elizabeth, Shoe, Philadelphia, J. Hand.
Schr G. J. Lovell Boston, E. W. Herrick.
Schr. R. R. Burton, Longo, Philadelphia, J. Hand.
Schr. New-York Packet, Mills, Neuvitas, Simpson, Mayhews & Co.
Sloop T. B. Hawkins, Wells, Bristol, master.
Sloop Pioneer, Fowler, Providence, master.
Sloop Oregon, Sturges, Providence.

Arrived.

R M Steamship Niagara, Stone, Liverpool Jan. 17 4 P M., Halifax Feb. 4, 4 P. M., mdse. and pass to E. Cunard, Jr. Experienced very heavy weather during the passage.

Steamer Kennebeck, Seymour, Philadelphia, mdse.

Ship Columbia, Lathrop, Boston 5 ds, mdse. to J. Henry Williams.

Ship Julia Howard, Buckley, Charleston 5 ds, Cotton and Rice, Thomas Wardle.

Ship Juliet, Moulton, Leghorn Nov 29, mdse. to J Atkins. She experienced heavy weather, lost her sails, bulwarks and head rails.

Bark Roderic Dhu, McKlintock, Palermo, 58 ds, Gibraltar, 48 ds, with 4,000 boxes Oranges and Lemons to mas er.

Bark Reindeer, (of Calais) Laurels, New-Orleans 16 ds, with 6,200 bbls Flour to Dwight, Johnson & Co, vessel to master Jan 22, lat 37, lon 71, W, sun co. with bark Rainbow, fm. New-Orleans for Philadelphia.

Bark Hellcon Adams, Antwerp 56 ds., mdse and 185 pass. to E D. Hurlbut & Co. Experienced very heavy weather from Jan. 4 to 24: lost jibboom, fore topmast, stay-sail, and other sails. While lying-to in a heavy gale, was struck by a tremendous sea, which caused the vessel to leak.

Bark Kezia, (of Boston,) Kendall, New-Orleans, 14 days, Flour and Molasses to Lathe & Church.

Bark John Graham, Gray, fm St. Marks 15 days, cotton, Coe, Anderson & Co

Bark Tanaro, of Bath, Barton, New-Orleans 14 ds, Cotton, to master. Sld in co with ship Living Age, for Liverpool, and bark Plato, for Philadelphia

Brig Alfred Exall, Golden, Savannah 5 days, Cotton to N. L. McCready.

Brig Wilham, of Fair-Haven, Mass, Cardenas 10 days, mdse. to master.

Brig Roberson (of Boston,) Crowell, Mobile 14 ds., Cotton, &c., to Centre & Co

Brig Rio, (of Bristol, R. I.) Johnson, Cienfuegos, 19 days, Sugar and Molasses to master

Brig Lauretta, Bramhall, Hind, fm. Belize, Jan. 13th mdse to I, Jex, left no American vessels.

Brig Bloomer, Dickman, fm. St Marks Feb. 20, Sailed in company with brig C A. Coe for New-York Jan. 24 saw a ship ashore near Sambro, Florida Reefs, ship Coeman; a number of wrecks near her. She was stripped same day about 4 P M. Saw a ship run on the Reef under all sail, on or near Alligator Reef; she took in her after sail. Left every thing forward standing, heading S. W. with a strong wind at N. E., no wreckers in sight at sun set

Brig Water Witch, Jerdan, 7 days fm Saavannah, mdse. to Dollner & Potter

Brig Thomas, of Boston, Huckley, Wilmington 7 ds., naval stores B Blossom & Sons

Brig Albatross, or Searsport, Cochran, Havana 13 days, mdse to R. P. Buck.

Brig Abram, Stevens, Rio Hache 20 days, mdse. to Collins, Vose & Co. Left no Am vessels in port

Schr. Louisa, Crowell, Boston, mdse. to S. W. Lewis, has been fast in the ice in the Sound 3 weeks

Schr. Jasper, Stetson Boston, mdse to Herrick & Co, has been detained in the Sound, by the ice, 20 ds

Schr. J. Cooley & Co., Young, Boston, mdse to J. Atkins; has been detained in the Sound, by the ice, 20 ds

Schr Homer Parker, Boston, mdse to Herrick & Co, was towed to the city from the ice above Throgs's Point

Schr. Victor, Storer, Boston, mdse. to J. Atkins, has been in the ice in the Sound 20 ds

Schr. L. S Pond, Edwards, Portland, Me, mdse. to S. W. Lewis

Schr Samuel Maull, Clendaniel, Frederika Del, 2 days, corn to B. N Fox

Schr John S. Fitchell, Carey, Milton, Del, 2 ds., corn to B. N Fox

Schr. Gabriel, Phillips, Va 2 ds, oysters

Schr James Maull, Richards, Milford, Del, 2 ds, corn to B. N Fox

Schr Rio, Midgett, Washington, N C, 3 ds, naval stores to Bateman & Rudderow

Schr Comet, Pugh, Washington N C, 3 ds, naval stores to S L Mitchell

Schr Julien, Snow, Rockland, via Holmes' Hole, and last from Throgg's Point, lime to master

Schr. Forrester, Benson, Saco, Me, 58 ds, mdse to master, was detained in the ice between Sand's and Throgg's Points

Schr. Joseph Guest, Roath, Providence 23 ds, in ballast to master; was detained 3 weeks in the ice beyond the gate

Schr Susan, Graffman, Portland 10 ds, mdse. to Pond, Gillman & Mack, was detained 5 ds. in the ice, between Sand's Point and the Gate

Schr Mary Jane, Bentley, Norfolk, 3 ds.

Schr Chief, Van Name, Virginia, 2 ds

Schr. Alex Cooper, Cook, Virginia, 2 ds.

Sloop Fashion, Blydenburg, fm Provicence.

Sloop Sea-Witch, Wells, fm Providence

Below—One bark, and two brigs, names unknown.

Sailed.

Steamship Arctic, Luce, Liverpool; Ohio, Schenck, Havana and Chagres; Marion, Berry, Charleston; Alabama, Ludlow, Savannah; Roanoke, Parrish, Richmond and Norfolk; ships Siddons, Briggs, Liverpool; Andrew Foster, Holberton, Liverpool; Joseph Walker, Liverpool

Spoken, &c.

Jan 26, lat 36, lon 78, brig Velona, of Calais, Keene, on Gibraltar for New York, in distress, having in a gale lost boats, swept decks, and lost all water, had been on allowance 10 days; supplied them

Jan. 22, lat 21 26, lon 81 39, schr F. A Brady, of Baltimore, fm the West Ind for Philadelphia; left brig Russia of Belfast, unc; bark Franklin, of Portland, Cook, for New York, soon; brig Louisa, of and fm Portland, unc

Jan. 32, lat 37 32 lon 74 50 schr. Julia Ann, Ellingwood, 10 days fm, Eastport, for Baltimore.

Jan 31, lat 36 N, lon 67 40, brig Bearl, (Br.) Ferguson, 13 ds fm Matanzas, for Hamburg

An An ship steering SW, deeply laden, painted black, with a red streak, and showing a red signal with letter H in it, was getting up a fore-topmast at the time, Dec. 20, lat 52 S, lon 33 13 W.

Jan 26, lat 31 57, lon. 77 44, brig Parthenon, Davis, from Matanzas for Boston.

Jan 30, lat 29 30, lon 70 25, bark Sarah B. Hale, of Portland, fm. Cardenas, for Boston.

Jan 24, near Inagua, schr. Henry Bleecker, fm Port-au-Prince, for Philadelphia.

Jan. 25th in Crooked Island passage, brig Hayti, Cheeseman, fm. Port-au-Prince, for New-York

Ship Nadia, Prescott, Boston, barks Sagittarius, (Br.) Love St Kitts, Rhein, (Ham) Poppe Hamburg, brig Arve, Berry, Eurocoa, and others.

WIND—At sunrise, W.; meridian, N.W.; sunset, N. W, and fresh.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 7—Arr. ship Maranthon, Calcutta; brigs Velox, Cape of Good Hope, Nov. 13, Angola, Sagua; Fortheron, Matanzas.

Cld ships Marion, and Columbian, Havana; Emma Watts, Charleston; barks Roman, Charleston, Ida, Baltimore; brigs Eliza Burress, San Juan; schrs. Abel Story, St. Domingo; Angler, Rio Hache.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 7—Arr. brig Hercules, Vera Cruz.

BOSTON, Feb. 8—Arr. ship Antelope, fm. New-Orleans; schr. Bay-State, fm New York

NORFOLK, Feb. 8—Arr. brigs Leader, fm. St. Thomas; Lucretia, fm. New-York. Sld. ship Superior, for Jamaica.

Memoranda.

Accounts from Cape Island state that the ship Rhein, (Prus.) lies in such a precarious situation as likely to become a total loss.

Foreign Ports.

Brig Haidee, Jan 27, at Cardenas, for New-York next day and bark Plato, for Philadelphia.

Jan 19, at Sagua, bark Franklin, Cook, for New-York; brigs Russia, of Belfast; Louisa, of and for Portland.

FINANCIAL.

CAPITAL WANTED—Any person having about $5,000 at his command, who wishes to engage in manufacturing, can hear of a favorable opportunity to invest that amount by addressing a note to F. M., office of this paper. The business is already established. The advertiser wishes to extend it. 9f-2t*

FOR SALE, BY SIMEON DRAPER, No. 46 Pine st., $25,000 BONDS of the TROY AND BOSTON RAILROAD CO. Interest payable semi-annually at Bank of Commerce. TRUSTEES.—Edwin D. Morgan, New-York; J. M. Warren, Thomas Vail, Troy. 2f-tf

MORTGAGE BONDS of the ROCHESTER, LOCKPORT AND NIAGARA FALLS RAILROAD CO, bearing 7 per cent. interest; the principal and interest warrants both payable in this city. Trustees for bondholders, Joseph B Varnum, Watts Sherman, and Edward Whitehouse. The road is seventy-four miles in length, and built in the best manner. The total debt of the Company is $600,000. The amount of capital stock paid in cash, is $1,055,000. The above named bonds, part of which are convertible into stock at par, for sale by

5f-1m CAMMANN, WHITEHOUSE & CO.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following certificates of Ohio six per cent. stock, redeemable after 1850—

No. 3,068.....	$4,000	dated 4th February, 1832,
No. 3,069.....	4,000	
No. 3,119.....	2,000	dated 7th March, 1832,
No. 3,120.....	5,000	

In all $15,000, say Fifteen Thousand Dollars, issued to John Ingolden and Edward Wright, with benefit of survivorship, having been lost, application for the renewal of the same will be made by [19-6w] JAMES G. KING & SONS.

BOOKS OF TRANSFER—In the Buffalo and Rochester Railroad Company have been opened with DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., William-st., who will be authorized to pay future dividends on stock registered in this city. d22-tf

TRAVELING.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Captain West.
PACIFIC, Captain Nye.
ARCTIC, Captain Luce.
BALTIC, Captain Comstock.
ADRIATIC, Captain Grafton.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction—as in their engines—to insure strength and speed, and their accomodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $120; in second cabin, $70. Exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $300. From Liverpool to New-York, £30 and £20. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES FOR SAILING.

From New-York.		From Liverpool.	
Saturday, Jan. 10	1852	Wednesday, Jan. 7	1852
Saturday, Jan. 24	1852	Wednesday, Jan. 28	1852
Saturday, Feb. 7	1852	Wednesday, Feb. 11	1852
Saturday, Feb. 21	1852	Wednesday, Feb. 25	1852
Saturday, March 6	1852	Wednesday, March 10	1852
Saturday, March 20	1852	Wednesday, March 24	1852
Saturday, April 3	1852	Wednesday, April 7	1852
Saturday, April 17	1852	Wednesday, April 21	1852
Saturday, May 1	1852	Wednesday, May 5	1852
Saturday, May 15	1852	Wednesday, May 19	1852
Saturday, May 29	1852	Wednesday, June 2	1852
Saturday, June 12	1852	Wednesday, June 16	1852
Saturday, June 26	1852	Wednesday, June 30	1852
Saturday, July 10	1852	Wednesday, July 14	1852
Saturday, July 24	1852	Wednesday, July 28	1852
Saturday, Aug. 7	1852	Wednesday, Aug. 11	1852
Saturday, Aug. 21	1852	Wednesday, Aug. 25	1852
Saturday, Sept. 4	1852	Wednesday, Sept. 8	1852
Saturday, Sept. 18	1852	Wednesday, Sept. 22	1852
Saturday, Oct. 2	1852	Wednesday, Oct. 6	1852
Saturday, Oct. 16	1852	Wednesday, Oct. 20	1852
Saturday, Oct. 30	1852	Wednesday, Nov. 3	1852
Saturday, Nov. 13	1852	Wednesday, Nov. 17	1852
Saturday, Nov. 27	1852	Wednesday, Dec. 1	1852
Saturday, Dec. 11	1852	Wednesday, Dec. 15	1852
Saturday, Dec 25	1852	Wednesday, Dec. 29	1852

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., N. Y.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
E. G. ROBERTS & CO., No. 13 King's Arms Yard, London.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., No. 36 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires Paris; or
GEO. H. DRAPER, Havre.

The ships of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. j5-tf

FOR LIVERPOOL. United States Mail steamship PACIFIC, Captain EZRA NYE.—This steamer will depart with the U. S. mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. No berth secured till paid for. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance or comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.
The steamship ATLANTIC, will succeed the PACIFIC on sail March 6th, 1852. 9f

FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA NICARAGUA.—ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY OF NICARAGUA.—FIRST NOTICE.—This Company is now prepared to convey passengers and their luggage from Ocean to Ocean, over their route in Nicaragua.

The Nicaragua route possesses the great advantage of passing through a most beautiful and healthy country. Passengers are conveyed from San Juan del Norte up the Virgin River by steamboat, a distance of 12 miles and 30 chains, over a road which is now in perfectly good condition, and the planking of which will be completed by the next rainy season. The Company has, at this time, on the River and the Lake, five first class boats, out, which will be in readiness by the 15th February.

For further information, and purchase of tickets, apply at the office of the Company, No. 74 Broadway, 3d story, front. By order, [j12-1mood] ISAAC C. LEA, Secretary.

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.—NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE—The new steamship UNITED STATES, 1,500 tuns burden, CHARLES C. BERRY, Commander, will take her departure for CHAGRES on FRIDAY, 26th March next, at 12 M., connecting at Panama with the new and splendid engine steamship WINFIELD SCOTT, 2,100 tuns burden, KENNEY COUILLARD, Commander, expected to depart from Panama to San Francisco on the 10th of April ensuing. These vessels, in speed, comfort and safety, are not surpassed by any on this route, and each experienced surgeon is attached to the vessel.

Apply to
DAVIS, BROOKS & CO., General Agents.
No. 78 Beaver-st., New-York.
JONES & JOHNSTON, No. 90 Wall-st.

EMPIRE CITY LINE.—FOR SAN FRANCISCO via CHAGRES and SAN JUAN, direct. On THURSDAY, Feb 12 The new and splendid double-engine steamship SIERRA NEVADA, 1,800 tuns burthen, J. D. WILSON, Commander, (formerly of the steamship *Empire City*,) will leave her dock, at Pier No. 3, North River, for CHAGRES and SAN JUAN, direct, on THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M. This steamship has unequaled accommodations for Steerage Passengers, having been constructed with special reference to their comfort.

For freight or passage apply to
J. W. RAYMOND, No. 34 Broadway.
The SIERRA NEVADA will again leave on SATURDAY, March 13, connecting with the favorite steamship NEW-ORLEANS, at PANAMA. Books are now open. [j28-1F11

FOR CALIFORNIA, FROM PHILADELPHIA.—The Steamship BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Capt. W SEARS, will leave on the 12th February, for CHAGRES and SAN JUAN.—The success of this steamer, having been only four months in service during which she has proved herself one of the fastest ocean steamships afloat. Her cabins are fitted up in the best manner, and her steerage accommodations are entirely new. Passengers going to California will find this a safe, speedy and cheap route to go, as every exertion will be made to give them a speedy and comfortable passage. For further particulars, apply to the subscribers, from whom all tickets must be procured in New-York.
4f-11* COOLIDGE & ORGOOD, No 48 William-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—FOR NEW-ORLEANS, via HAVANA.—CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.—The splendid steamship EMPIRE CITY, (2000 tuns) JOHN LEEDS, Commander, will sail from the Pier at foot of Warren-st., N. R., on MONDAY, February 9, at 2 o'clock, P. M. precisely.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
New Arrangement.

Ladies' Saloon Berths	$70
After Saloon Berths	$70
Forward Saloon Berths	$50
Steerage Berths	25

Specie ONLY taken on freight to Havana. Freight taken to New-Orleans at 30 cents per cubic foot. For freight or passage, apply to
M. O'ROBERTS, No. 177 West-st.,
Corner of Warren st.
j30-tF9

UNITED STATES AND PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO—CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.—ONLY THROUGH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, via CHAGRES, Direct.—On THURSDAY, Feb. 5, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the splendid new steamship CHARLES HENRY WEBB, Commander, 1,500 tuns burthen, will sail on the 2d section of the Commissioner's Benefit Map on file as aforesaid. And also all those other pieces or parcels of land which taken together are bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the east by the westerly side of Bloomingdale Road, and distant westerly therefrom about and not more than 184 feet 9 inches westerly therefrom, on the north by the southerly side of 73d street, on the south by the northerly side of 72d street; and on the west by a line parallel or nearly so with said westerly side of said Bloomingdale Road and distant westerly therefrom about and not more than 184 feet 4 inches, on the north by the southerly side of 79th street, and on the south by the northerly side of 78th street, and also all those other pieces or parcels of land which taken together are bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the east by the westerly side of Bloomingdale Road, and distant westerly therefrom about and not more than 184 feet 9 inches westerly therefrom, on the north by the southerly side of 83d street, on the south by the northerly side of 82d street; and also the plot of ground bounded on the east by the westerly side of Bloomingdale Road, and distant westerly therefrom about and not more than 184 feet 9 inches westerly therefrom, on the north by the southerly side of 85th street, and on the south by the northerly side of 84th street, and also all that certain piece or parcel of land bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the north west corner of 73d street and Bloomingdale Road as now laid out by law, running thence westerly along the northerly side of 73d street 386 feet 6 inches, thence northerly 86 feet, thence easterly 386 feet 6 inches, thence southerly 86 feet 1 inch to the point or place of beginning—And also all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the north west corner of 74th street and Bloomingdale Road as now laid out by law, running thence westerly along the northerly side of 74th street 386 feet 6 inches, thence northerly 86 feet 1 inch, thence easterly 386 feet 6 inches, thence southerly 86 feet 1 inch to the place of beginning—And also all that other certain piece or parcel of land bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the north west corner of 75th street and Bloomingdale Road as now laid out by law, running thence westerly along the northerly side of 75th street 386 feet 6 inches, thence northerly 86 feet 1 inch, thence easterly 386 feet 6 inches, thence southerly 86 feet 1 inch to the place of beginning—And also all that other certain piece or parcel of land bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the north west corner of 76th street and Bloomingdale Road as laid out by law, running thence westerly along the northerly side of 76th street 386 feet 6 inches, thence northerly 86 feet 1 inch, thence easterly 386 feet 6 inches, thence southerly 86 feet 1 inch to the place of beginning—And also all that other certain lot, piece or parcel of land bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the north west corner of 77th street and Bloomingdale Road as laid out by law, running thence westerly along the northerly side of 77th street 386 feet 6 inches, thence northerly 86 feet 1 inch

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted,*) at the office, No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, *between Beekman and Ann*, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies; THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the *Daily Times*.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.
Payment in all cases must be made in advance.
RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

VOL. I.....NO. 124. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Mrs. Bostwick's last at Niblo's Saloon** THIS EVENING—A few more first rate seats can be had by applying early at the Music store of W. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway. 16f-1t

☞ **Ladies' Fair and Festival.**—The ladies of the Fourth Universalist Society (Rev E. H. Chapin) will hold a Fair and Festival on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 450 Broadway, where they hope to see all their friends. DODWORTH'S BAND is engaged for the occasion. 16f-3t*

☞ **The First Annual Banquet of the** NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY will be held at Metropolitan Hall, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11, Doors open at 4 o'clock; Dinner at 6. The arrangements for this magnificent Entertainment are now complete, and the following gentlemen have accepted invitations to take part in the exercises: Gen S. HOUSTON, of Texas; Rev JOHN CHAMBERS, of Phil.; Rev T. L. CUYLER, of Trenton; Hon. NEAL DOW, of Portland; Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER; Rev E. H. CHAPIN; Rev. Dr. CHEEVER; Rev. S. A. COREY; Hon HORACE MANN, of Mass; Gov HAINES, of New-Jersey; Rev. J. B WAKELY, of Newark; Rev. Dr. DOWLING; Rev. R. S. FOSTER; Rev. J. B. HAGANY. P. T. BARNUM, Esq. Music by the ALLEGHANIANS and DODWORTH'S FULL CORNET BAND. At the conclusion, Gen. S. HOUSTON, of Texas, in behalf of the National Temperance Society, will present a SPLENDID GOLD MEDAL to Hon. NEAL DOW, the author and champion of the Maine Law. To prevent confusion, the tickets and seats will be numbered, and the holder of each ticket will be entitled to the seat bearing the corresponding number at the table. The tables will be furnished with the luxuries of the season. Tickets Three Dollars each. To be had at the office of the Society, No. 85 Nassau st., where a diagram of the tables may be seen, and choice seats secured. 7f-2t&S tu*

☞ **Tremendous Gathering** of the friends of the MAINE LAW, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb 10, at 7 o'clock, at Metropolitan Hall. The importance of a large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of a PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW for the State of New-York, must be apparent to all, therefore the New-York City Temperance Alliance invite and urge citizens from every part of the city to RALLY in their STRENGTH, to pass such resolutions, to be forwarded to Albany, as will make our representatives feel that we are united and determined not to be satisfied with anthing less than a law similar to the Maine Law.

Rev. Dr TYNG, Rev. Dr BECK,
Rev. Dr. PATTON, Rev E. H. CHAPIN,
Hon. E. D. CULVER, JOHN HAWKINS,

will address the meeting. To preserve order and pay expenses, tickets are issued at 12½ cents each, to be had at the door. Doors open at 6.

C. C. LEIGH, ISAAC A. OLIVER,
7f-3t W. W. STRICKLAND.

☞ **United States Building Association and EQUITABLE INVESTMENT AND SAVING FUND**—The third monthly meeting of this Association will be held at No. 162 Bowery, third story, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, at 7 o'clock. The books of the Association are open for subscription at No. 178 Bowery, where by-laws and act of incorporation can be had gratis. Entrance fee 50 cents; dues $2 50; shares $600. An opportunity is offered to males and females, by paying $2 50 a month for a few years, to obtain a home or capital sufficient to start a fair business. At the last meeting shares were redeemed at $200 each.

N. McGRAW, President.
JOHN RUSHBY, Vice-President.
THOS. VERNON, Secretary

DIRECTORS.
Andw Allendorph, James Grundy, Wm. Forrester,
John Crouch, Starkee Livesey, Jas. McDuff,

TRUSTEES.
N. McGraw, C. W. Houghton, John Redley,
Attorney Chauncey Shaffer. 10f-1m*

☞ **East River Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.**—A special meeting of this Association will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, at 7½ P. M., at their rooms, No. 514 Grand st., between Columbia and Sheriff sts., at which an opportunity will be afforded to Ladies and others to become members. This is one of the best of those Associations by which the mechanic and others of small means can, by small monthly payments realize the fruits of their industry, which have hitherto been monopolized by landlords and capitalists. The number of shares already taken speaks well for the management, and will enable the Association to close its operations as soon, if not sooner, than those of older standing. The Office, No. 514 Grand-st., is now open daily between 12 M. and 9 P. M., where articles of association, and all premiums can be had gratis. Entrance fee and monthly dues, $3

OBADIAH NEWCOMB, President,
JAMES WHITE, Vice-President.
SAMUEL F. JORDAN, Ass't Vice-President.
CHA'S C. ANDERSON, Secretary. 10f-2t*

☞ **Workingmen's Building Association**, No. 461 Broadway.—The Rooms of the Association will be open EVERY EVENING this week, in order that all who desire to become Members may have an opportunity before the next monthly meeting, which will take place on the 16th of Feb. The entrance fee is now only $1—it will be advanced after Monday next. All who wish to own a home are invited to join at once. Ten shares were redeemed at the last meeting, and a number more will be redeemed at the next. ROBT McCLELLAN, President.
G. W. ANDERSON, Secretary 10f-3t

☞ **Excelsior Number Two**—This Association will hold a regular meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, 7½ o'clock, at Union Building, No. 163 Bowery, near Broome-st. Addresses will be delivered, explaining the prominent features of this Association, in comparison with others of the day, and as to its ultimate and rapid success. Also the principle and the way the profits are accumulated, will be discussed. Subscriptions to new shares will be received, and all inquiries answered. Office of the Association, No. 156 Bowery, where dues are payable, and subscriptions for shares can at any time be arranged.

WM. L. MILLER, President.
ROBERT PROTHEROE, Vice President.
JOHN A. SHENCK, Ass. Vice President.
N. P. LABARTE, Secretary 9f 2t

☞ **The Trustees of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE COMPANY** invite proposals for a loan of eight hundred thousand dollars, ($800,000,) for which bonds in sums of one thousand dollars ($1 000) each, with interest at six (6) per cent., payable half yearly, the principal payable in twenty years, will be issued—the payment of which bonds will be secured by a first mortgage upon the property, known as "The Merchants' Exchange," in the city of New-York, in favor of Caleb O. Halsted, Shepherd Knapp, and William Butler Duncan, as trustees. The present net income of the property is about sixty-five thousand dollars ($65 000) It is presumed that it can be increased to ninety thousand dollars, ($90,000.) Persons making proposals, will leave the same with JOHN J. PALMER, Esq., at the Merchants' Bank, on or before the 10th day of February next. No proposals can be received for a less rate than par. The proceeds of these bonds are to be applied to the payment of the liabilities of the Company, now due. By order of the Board,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, President.
R. C. MCCORMICK, Secretary 4f-tF10

☞ **Union Building Association.**—This Society will hold a regular monthly meeting on TUESDAY, the 10th inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M., at No. 5 Chatham-square. Members are invited to attend, as business of importance will be laid before them. Shares in this Society are now worth treble the amount paid on them, and the entrance fee is still kept at fifty cents, for the purpose of filling up to the requisite number of shares originally contemplated; for the same purpose, new members, who do not desire to pay the arrears ($25) in full, can do so in installments of $1 per month. This is the last chance to join this Society at fifty cents entrance fee, and persons who contemplate joining a Building Association had better attend this meeting. Ladies are respectfully invited to attend, as they can have an opportunity of hearing D. P. BARNARD, Esq., explain the object and workings of these Associations.
J. PECARE, Secretary.
9f-2t

☞ **Mechanics' Building Association.**—A regular monthly meeting of the above Association will be held at Warren Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M., when the first semi-annual report of the condition of this Society will be laid before the members. So successful has been the operation, that each share on which only $15 has been paid is worth $57 80; and it will terminate in a little over 5 years. The present entrance fee is $5 per share, which will be materially increased after this meeting. As there are but a few shares yet to be disposed of, persons who wish to join this most successful Society had better avail themselves of this opportunity.
J. PECARE, Secretary.
9f-3t

☞ **Second Mechanics' Building Mutual LOAN AND SAVINGS INSTITUTION**—A few months since the mechanics of this city formed an Association they can call their own, and so unrivaled has been its success, that it has already become necessary to form another, having the same philanthropic object in view—"To make each man his own landlord."

Prosperous as has been the above Society, the Second Mechanics' will, perhaps, be more so than any similar Society that has yet been started, for it offers advantages not offered by any other.

1st. It will loan money at 6 per cent. per annum on the amount advanced.

2d. It will allow interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum to all persons who prefer paying for six months or more in advance, thus securing a double interest—first, the above 6 per cent., second, their share of the profits. Persons who wish to borrow money for the purpose of building, can here receive an advance on more favorable terms than is offered by any other Association.

3d. Persons desirous of withdrawing from the Society can do so at any time by giving one month's notice, and receive back all the dues paid by them, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

The above three clauses are entirely new in Building Associations, and must prove of great advantage to the shareholders.

A person who will save 14 cents a day, (and there is not a person who cannot,) can, in this Society, secure in a few years a small capital, ($1,000) with which he can establish himself in business, and thus achieve his own independence.

The Association is being formed by a number of persons who are members of other Building Associations, and who have observed its advantages to numbers.

The entrance fee will be 50 cents per share. Monthly payments, $3. Value of each share, $500.

Ladies and gentlemen desirous of joining, can leave their names with

THOS. MORTON, Pres't, cor. of Pearl and Fletcher.
G. V. POMEROY, Vice Pres't, No. 16 Platt-st.
JACOB PECARE, Sec'y, cor. Centre and Hester-sts.
BARNARD & PARSONS, Att'ys, No. 16 Wall-st.

TRUSTEES.
R. G. Nellis, 297½ Broadway, E. J. Porter, 6 City Hall-place
F. W Gilley, 126 Bowery, G. H. Walker, 61 Elizabeth-st.
Dr. Jas. Allen, 355 Broome st. C. N. Porter, Wall-st.

A public meeting will be held, for the admission of new members, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, at seven o'clock, P. M., at No. 5 Chatham-square, where the objects and workings of these Associations will be explained.
117-1mTuThaS

☞ **To Literary Associations**—The subscriber, having returned from the West, to his residence in New-York, will, if desired, lecture for our Eastern Lyceums and Institutes. PARK BENJAMIN,
6f-2tawim No. 3 West Washington Place, New-York city.

☞ **Quartz Mining IN MARIPOSA COUNY, CALIFORNIA,—BURNS'S RANCH GOLD MINING CO.—OFFICE No. 45 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, Wall-st., New-York.**

The Board of Directors of the Burns's Ranch Gold Mining Company, intending to prosecute this work with vigor, offer for sale the remaining stock appropriated for Working Capital. Orders for stock may be addressed to the Secretary of the Company. By order of the Board of Directors,
ALFRED D. SELLECK, Secretary.

N. B.—Specimens from the mine can be seen at the office. Also, Maps and Pamphlets containing an account of its location, title, mineral riches, &c., may be had by applying as above. j20-tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Empire Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION**—Do you want to know anything about Building Associations? If so attend a meeting at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer sts., on TUESDAY EVENING next, Feb 10, at 7½ o'clock, when all matters relating to the Association will be explained. You can then learn how to invest $3 a month and secure a home, or by allowing it to accumulate for six or seven years, receive eight (8) hundred dollars. Subscriptions will then be received. Entrance fee $2; monthly dues $3. Over one hundred shares were subscribed at the last meeting.

JOS. R. TAYLOR, President, Hall Records, Park.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, Vice Pres't, No. 10 New City Hall.

TRUSTEES.
W. Blackstone, 122 Spring st. S. Gedney, 135 Laurens-st.,
J. Hoxie, 3 Rutgers-place, W. H. Riblet, 265 9th-st.,
G. H. Purser, 10 New City Hall, W. H. Grenille, 20 Pine-st.,
C. H. Delamater, 302 W. 14th-st. J. B. Acker, 4 Vandam-st.,
J. R. Del Vecha, 405 Broadway, M. M. Vandyke, 103 Sands-st.,
W. Sinclair, 10 City Hall, Brooklyn,
G. Boyd, 113 Wooster-st. C. S. Merritt, 185 Spring st.
J. Britton, 396 Greenwich-st.,
7f-3t J. W. FELL, Secretary, office No. 173 Spring-st.

☞ **The Citizens' Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Association.**—The Books of the Association are open for subscription, at their office, No. 421 Broadway, next door above Canal-st, from 9½ A. M. until 8 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock. Entrance fee $2, monthly dues $3 per month. An opportunity is offered to all males and females, minors and adults, by joining this Association, by paying $3 a month for a few years, to obtain a home or a capital sufficient to start a fair business. Pamphlets with articles of Association, By-laws and full explanation of its objects and plan, can be had gratis at the office

SIMEON DRAPER, President.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Vice President.

TRUSTEES.
John J. Herrick, Winchester P. Moody, Joel W. Mason,
Geo. Schwartz, Jr., John F. Clarke, Wm H. Dietz,
Chas. L. Cornish, Wm. Thomson, S. Albertus, Jr
f22-1m JOSIAH F. KENDALL, Secretary.

☞ **The New-York Land and BUILDING ASSOCIATION** will furnish each of its members with a house and lot for the small monthly payment of $4! To the working man, there has been nothing yet originated of so much practical advantage. The regular meetings for the payment of dues are the fourth MONDAY EVENING of each month. The subscription book is open at the office of the Secretary, where all necessary information can be obtained. The officers are—President, MILES CHAMBERS; Vice-President, CARLISLE CURRIE; Trustees, R. R. INGERSOLL, P. A. BAILEY, CHAS HUGHES, NATHAN SANFORD, E. P. ROBERTS, C. V. ANDERSON, SAMUEL CANTRELL; Secretary, H. S. SMITH. Office No. 1 Murray-st. 4f-6t*

New-York Daily Times.

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA'S MAILS.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The mails of the steamer *Europa* reached this city yesterday afternoon. We have received our correspondence and papers from Liverpool to the 24th ult., from London the 23d, and Paris the 22d. A general summary of the intelligence was published on Saturday, having been received by telegraph from Halifax.

The London press is mainly occupied in discussing the chances of war and the condition of the national defenses. The *Times* especially devotes a large share of its space to this subject.

Parliament was to assemble on the 3d inst. Rumors of all sorts were in circulation concerning changes in the Ministry, but nothing reliable was known. The press continues its bitter denunciations of Louis Napoleon and his so-called Constitution.

New discoveries of gold have been made in Australia. Our London correspondent says that at Port Philipe "a rich chocolate-colored clay has been found, beautifully variegated with specks and lumps of gold, after the fashion of a plum-pudding. No machinery for crushing is needed, since the solid clay crumbles easily in the hand, and allows the gold to be got at as pleasantly as possible. No such 'diggings' as these have been heard of, where a man sometimes finds as much before breakfast as he would save from his ordinary earnings in a twelvemonth. The great question for the city folks is how such discoveries can be turned to the best account, and the solution is seen in the shape of about a dozen new gold companies, for working the rich gold clay to the best advantage."

Lord BROUGHAM has gone to Paris, for the purpose, it is suggested, of advising the President, as he is disposed to make himself generally useful.

An Irish Industrial Exhibition, after the style of the World's Fair in London, is to take place at Cork in the middle of next June.

The dispute of the master Engineers and their men still continues unsettled.

D'ISRAELI's Life of Bentinck has reached its third edition. Mr. MACAULAY has still further postponed the publication of the third and fourth volumes of his History, in order to make use of fresh material that has reached him. The Peel papers, and those of the Duke of Wellington, are to be committed to the care of Lord Mahon.

The *Dublin Evening Mail* announces that John Crampton, Esq., eldest son of the Surgeon-General, has been appointed Her Majesty's Minister and Plenipotentiary to the Government of the United States, in the room of Sir Henry LYTON Bulwer. Mr. Crampton has been for many years in the diplomatic service of the Crown, at various European Courts, including Vienna and St. Petersburg. It is added that this information was communicated by Lord Clarendon at the City banquet. The *Mail* says that Mr. LAWRENCE, during his tour in Ireland, expressed his wish that the appointment might be made.

A very long and very able letter from B. SZEMERE appears in the *Times* in reply to that of Prince ESTERHAZY, in which he vindicates the Hungarian cause from the criticisms of the Prince. He expresses decided disapprobation of KOSSUTH's policy, but concludes with the remark that "the harms which Hungary now suffers will one day be repaired is the trust and firm conviction of every Hungarian who is proudly conscious of having performed the duty which he owed to his country."

A similar letter from Count Teleki is published.

FRANCE.

From France, the news is of slight interest. The Constitution is not to go into operation until the Senate is formed and the Legislative Corps elected. The President meets with difficulty in procuring men of position and character to enter his Senate. Montalembert has consented. A grand *fête* was soon to be given in honor of the Constitution, the ceremonies to continue a week.

The Minister of the Interior has sent out a circular calling upon the people to make a proper choice of representatives—not orators or politicians, but well-meaning men, and directing them how to secure their election.

Our Paris Correspondent writes that a great deal of deep feeling is manifested at the exile of so many citizens. A strong disposition is manifested among the artisans and mechanics to emigrate to the United States.

We add the conclusion of our Correspondent's letter

PARIS, Sunday, Jan. 22, 1852.

Rumors strengthen of an imminent change in the Ministry, which will bring new men into the departments of War, Justice and Finance. Another rumor that the President is in favor of a sequestration of the property of the Bourbon and of the Orleans families, I mention without adding faith. So far as can be judged from the appearances thus far, the President would rather court the good will of the Legitimists, and he would hardly carry his political enmity towards the younger branch to the impolitic extent of sequestration. Two circumstances of late occurrence sufficiently indicate the feeling of Government toward the two royal Houses. On the list of exiles published last week, appeared the names of several Orleanists, but not one of a Legitimist. Yesterday was the anniversary of the death of LOUIS XVI; all official receptions that fell on that day were suspended. The President, by the way, who has latterly signed himself in royal style, with a simple LOUIS NAPOLEON, is now addressed in Ministerial letters as Monseigneur.

The strict severity with which the tribunals just now construe political crime, is note-worthy. A few days ago a large quantity of insurrectionary tobacco pipes were seized at St. Omer, "having for effigy seditious emblems;" such as the *bonnet rouge*, "portraits of ROBESPIERRE, DANTON, and the principal proscribed *Montagnards*." One of the little merchants on the Boulevards sought to turn an honest penny during the holiday days, by selling at his booth porte-monnaies adorned with the names and portraits of LEDRU ROLLIN and LOUIS KOSSUTH. He was arrested, as was another for the same offense, and has since been condemned to six months imprisonment and 50 francs fine. M. SERAPHIN CHERUBIN, tailor, was condemned to prison for 40 days and to a fine of 16 francs, for "*having in his possession*" four leaden balls.

What with masked balls, four operas, twenty theatres, numerous concerts, large private entertainments and other festivities of the carnival season, Paris is drawing in great numbers of strangers of more or less distinction. Among late arrivals of note, may be recorded those of Lord BROUGHAM, our English Ambassador, ABBOTT LAWRENCE, and his Highness the Persian Prince FETJY-AHMET. BUNCLE.

P. S. Observe that Prussia is hurrying as fast as the King and reaction can press to destroy its present Constitution, and fraternize with France and Austria, as though there were no future, with *its* reaction in the other direction.

Nearly the whole of the representatives banished from France by the decree of the 10th January have left the country. The twenty who were imprisoned at St. Pelagie have all left, with the exception of seven.

The disarming of the National Guard of Paris has been effected without the slightest difficulty. It is calculated that the number of muskets delivered up amounts to 150,000.

M. de Coligni, the new Sardinian Minister in Paris, has arrived.

The *Patrie* says, that it would appear from the books of the officers of the steamships of Liverpool and Southampton that several ex-representatives have just embarked for America. Three have proceeded to the United States, and two to Mexico, where they intend to engage in trade or manufactures.

A correspondent of the *Globe* states that the rumor still gains credit that the ex-King Jerome will be nominally President of the Senate, as the person of the highest dignity, and not because he is the uncle of Louis Napoleon; and that M. Troplong, will, as Vice-President, be virtually President of the Senate.

It appears that M. Emile Girardin has for the present given up the idea of settling in the United States or in England, and that his residence will for some time be fixed in Belgium, where the publication of his weekly journal, the *Bien-etre Universel*, suspended in Paris in consequence of the late political events, will be resumed, and that he will be aided in his labors by MM. Victor Hugo, Schœlcher, Bancel, Jout and Versigny. The journal, it is also said, will cease to be political.

The *Daily News* of Thursday, says: An attempt was made to assassinate the President of the Republic by the wife of a Prefect, whom M. Duraut de St. Arnaud has replaced. She demanded an audience of the President, when she tried to poignard him. She has been arrested. The editor remarks that it is not clear how access was gained, her application for an audience being refused. This rumor was afterwards discredited.

There was another story afloat, on Monday, about an attempt made on the President's life. This is said to have occurred as he was leaving the Tuileries on Sunday, to take a drive in the close chariot, which now seems his usual conveyance. As the carriage was coming out of the Carrousel, an officer is said to have snapped a pistol at Louis Napoleon. The rumor-mongers, not content with this, go a step further, and report diversely that the President was wounded in the shoulder, or that the ball was stopped by a shirt of mail.

The Paris Correspondent of the *Daily News* says that perhaps no decree yet promulgated by the Government, since Dec. 2, will do the President so much harm as that striking Col. Charras, and three of his colleagues in the Assembly, from the rolls of the army.

The Belgian journals repeat the rumor of M. de Lamartine being about to proceed to the East, to take possession of the estate, in the environs of Smyrna, presented to him by the Sultan. This estate is extensive, and the soil of the finest quality, but it will require an outlay of from 200,000fr. to 300,000fr. to bring it into a good state of cultivation.

M. Carnot, who has been occupying a house near Ghent, has been conducted to the frontiers of Belgium by a gendarmerie.

General Cavaignac has addressed the following letter to the Minister of War:

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE: At a moment when my companions of captivity are the object of additional rigors, the new exception in my favor gives rise to interpretations which I disown.

I neither seek nor fear persecution. The aspect of the country during the last few days is, moreover, sufficient to render exile supportable; but I wish to remain, in the presence of all, with regard to the present government of France, in the only situation compatible with my honor and with my devotion to liberty.

I therefore beg of you, Monsieur le Ministre, to give the necessary orders that I may, as I request, be placed upon the retired list—a position which thirty years active service and eighteen campaigns entitle me to claim.

(Signed) GENERAL CAVAIGNAC.

The request was granted.

THE LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The third edition of the *Chronicle* of Friday, the 23d, contains the following telegraphic dispatch:

PARIS, Friday, 9 A. M.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree which institutes two new Ministries:

Firstly, a Ministry of State.
Secondly, a Ministry of General Police.
M. CASABIANCA is appointed Minister of State.
M. MAUPAS, Minister of General Police.
M. ABBATUCCI, Minister of Justice.
M. FIALIN DE PERSIGNY, Minister of the Interior.
M. BINEAU, Minister of Finance.

The *Moniteur* also publishes two decrees: the first for the sale of all the properties of the Orleans family in France within a year; the second declaring that all properties, movable or immovable, making the object of the donation made on the 7th of August, 1830, by Louis Philippe, are restituted to the domain of the State.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The Minister of the Interior has directed a committee to make a draught of new laws for Hungary on the basis of the ordinances of the 31st December. The president of the committee is Baron Gehringer; its members, Count John Czirsky, Baron Hauer, and M. de Nagy. All these gentlemen are ultra-Conservatives and *employés*.

The London *Daily News* has been prohibited at Vienna.

The *Vienna Gazette* of the 15th contained an Imperial Patent, dated Jan. 11, abolishing trial by jury throughout the empire. Proposals are in active preparation for a new Austrian loan, to be effected in the foreign market.

In regard to the rumor that the Turkish Government had required England to forbid KOSSUTH's residing there, the Vienna correspondent of the *Chronicle* says:

"I mention this to-day from having seen the story repeated in a German paper, and because it ought to be known publicly that KOSSUTH was not bound by any promise to the Porte as to his future movements or domicile. It was undoubtedly the wish of Austria to fetter his personal freedom in some way or other, but it is satisfactory to know that the Sultan was firm to the last, and imposed no conditions on the exile."

From the London Daily News

VIENNA, Friday, Jan. 13, 1852.

There appears to be a very hostile feeling growing up between Austria and America, and there is a report about certain dispatches of a very curious nature having been recently sent from the Government of the United States to Vienna. This feeling is worth mentioning, because it has only arisen lately. But a few months ago very friendly relations were existing, and one of the Austrian archdukes actually set out on a voyage to New-York, and was only delayed by a violent fever which seized him at Trieste.

It appears that of the diplomatic notes sent by the absolute Government to London, demanding the expulsion of the refugees, only those of Russia and Austria were actually delivered, the Prussian note having been held back in anticipation of a ministerial crisis, and on the retirement of Lord Palmerston a telegraphic dispatch was immediately forwarded from Berlin to London, instructing the Chevalier Bunsen not to deliver the note of Prussia.

A very angry feeling is stated to have been occasioned in Hungary by a project of the Minister of the Interior to establish a penal colony there. The resentment of the Hungarians, however, does not seem to have had any effect in averting the threatened indignity. The colony is to be established on the same footing as one in Holland, and guarded by a cordon of invalided soldiers.

THE LATEST FROM EUROPE.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 9.

The following one day's later intelligence, received per telegraph in Liverpool prior to the sailing of the *Europa*, is published here this morning:

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 24.

We learn from Paris that a decree has been issued, naming the various Chiefs of Batallions, Captains, Adjutants, &c., of the organized National Guards of Paris.

The *Moniteur* denies the statement made by some of the journals that the President has addressed private communications of a political character to the Pope, or any of the sovereigns of Europe. It declares that nothing but official communications have passed between the Governments.

The London *Morning Herald* says the President will communicate with the Ministers, through the newly created office, the Minister of State, to which M. Casabianca has been appointed.

PARIS BOURSE—fives 102 80; threes 66 20.

Exchange between New-York and London is nominally 67-100 per cent. in favor of England, leaving a small profit on the importation of gold from the United States.

The *London Times* says the certificates issued by the Spanish bond-holders for the debt which the Spanish have resolved to confiscate, will henceforth be recognized at the Stock Exchange.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE.—Deputy Marshal DE ANGELES arrested JOHN A. BROWN, mate of the bark *Agnes*, for an offense committed sometime when Brown was master of the American ship *Izaak Walton*, consisting of a series of cruelties alleged to have been inflicted upon he mate of the latter vessel. Brown not having the necessary bail, was sent to the Eldridge-street "Tombs."

Deputy Marshal Rackelwitz arrested the following sailors, forming part of the crew of the American ship *Helicon*, viz: John Hanson, Charles Sarft, George Lewis, Edward Wilson, and Lawrence Morris, who stand charged with making a mutiny at sea. Warrants are out against other parties implicated.

SUPERIOR COURT—Before Judge CAMPBELL—*In the case of N. R. Lathrop vs. Allen & Allen*—Tried on Thursday and Friday, and reported in the *Times*. The Jury came into Court with a verdict for the plaintiff; damages $500 and costs.

Dietz, Dietz & Weed vs Joseph Oatwell.—This was an action to recover $504, with interest, being the amount of two promissory notes said to have been discounted by the plaintiffs, of and on account of the defendant. The defense set up was that one Wm. A. Beech received the notes in question, and had taken them at usurious interest. The Jury found for the plaintiffs for the full amount claimed.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.—Before Judge BETTS.—*Sentence.*—James Vassar, jun., who plead guilty to a charge of purloining a valuable packet from the Post-Office in this City, where he was employed as a clerk, was brought up for sentence. The unfortunate young man has been in Eldridge-street prison nearly a year in the hope of a pardon from the President of the United States.

The Court adjudged the prisoner to imprisonment for five years.

COMMON PLEAS.—Before Judge DALY—*Louisa Thompson vs. H. V. Hall*—This was an action of assault and battery, the parties being all of the highest fashion and ton of the colored aristocracy. The plaintiff, a dark lady, accused the defendant, a yellow gentleman, with giving her "one, two," and blacking her eye. The defendant denied the soft impeachment and his counsel pleaded earnestly in mitigation of damages, that the lady's eye was black by nature. The Jury amerced the defendant in $5 damages.

COURT CALENDAR—*Tuesday*—SUPREME COURT—*General Term*—Nos. 109, 110, 16 to 19, 21, 26, 28, 29, 30 32, 33, 1, 2

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos 11 to 20

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 65, 270, 274, 27, 287, 210 226, 77, 153, 261, 22, 236, 224, 289, 290, 291, 294 to 306, 209, 202, 46, 267, 301, 302, 303

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part* 1.—Nos. 247, 247½, 267, 285 to 305—all odd numbers. *Part* 2—Nos. 134, 166, 170, 186, 190, 196, 212 to 216, 220 to 230, 232—all even numbers.

A bill to prohibit colored mechanics or masons from making contracts for the erection of buildings, &c., has been introduced into the lower House of the Alabama Legislature.

KOSSUTH.

As Gov. KOSSUTH and suite passed through Delaware, Ohio, on Wednesday last, on his way from Cleveland to Columbus, he was introduced to the President of the Ohio Wesleyan University, Dr. Thompson.

Dr. T. said: In behalf of the College, and at their solicitation, I rise to greet you. We welcome you as an orator, to the land of Patrick Henry—as a statesman, to the land of Thomas Jefferson. We welcome you as an Aristides in exile, to the home of the oppressed. We welcome you as the Marshal of Europe's troops, to the land of Washington. We thank you for having directed our attention to the affairs of Continental Europe—for having thrown a new chart over the Carpathian mountains to the waters of the Danube. We thank you for those beautiful sentiments in which you have expressed your faith, not only in a God of Providence, but in the Gospel of His Son. We look with intense interest to your native land, as the genius of Hungarian Liberty waits at her temple, stirs the fires of her altar, lights her sacrifices, and waits for the time of action. I cannot detail any longer, though I would gladly do so, but only say, Hail!

KOSSUTH replied: I return my most humble thanks for the welcome which meets me here, a poor, homeless wanderer. If I am not mistaken I have the honor to be in the presence of some associations of "Friends of Hungary."

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: A home and true friends are two of the fairest gifts of Heaven allotted to man on earth. The exiled Chief of Hungary, who has now the honor to acknowledge your kindness, has no home. The soil upon which my cradle stood—the soil where I dreamed the short rosy dreams, though even then interrupted by the inspirations of the patriot's heart—the soil which saw me struggle and strive for my people's freedom, and for the independence of my native land—the soil to which I have devoted my life, and for which I will readily die—that soil is a valley of desolation now. The sanguinary tools of foreign violence have polluted its sacred fields, watered by torrents of patriotic martyr blood. The fair land is a vast prison wherein nature groans, and, though fettered, with clenched fists looks up to Heaven for the day of retribution and of deliverance. The storm of oppression—the clouds of tyranny hang gloomily over the land. It has lost everything, only not its honor—not its trust in God—not its hope for the future—not the manly resolution once more to rise in inexorable judgment over tyrants and oppressors. [Applause.]

And oh! how I love thee, my poor native land! How I love thee in thy gloom! How keenly thy sorrows affect my bleeding heart! How I long for thee, my own dear native land, with the fond desire of an exile's heart! Home of my people! which I left, and which God will once more lead on the path of glory and freedom! home of my recollections—of my love—I greet thee out of the very midst of thy generous friends of America, who, benevolent because free, stretch out their gigantic arms over the waves with consolation to thee, and shout out over the vast regions of this Republic thy name with millions of tongues, in token that there is yet a future to this, because there is an America, free and powerful, watching the laws of nations, and ready to defend what despots dare to offend.

Thus, though I have no home, yet the home of my people has good friends, who, with the aid of God, I hope will yet restore myself also to my home, that I may have at least a homely grave in which to lay down my weary head, that the sun of freedom may cast its rays over the flower of memory which the kind remembrance of my people will plant over the grave of its faithful servant.

Associations of friends of Hungary! What music is in these words for me! What a wonderful action of Providence in these words! I thank you for it; but while I thank you, let me at the same time humbly remember, that while love is fleeting—while passion cools—the character of friendship is, that it is lasting, faithful and true. You are all so—I know it—in your private friendship—in your private relations. Be so in friendship towards a nation oppressed, but brave. If you will be such, then indeed, it will be recorded in imperishable letters in the hearts of my nation, that out of the Delaware Springs of American sympathy, I have filled a tumbler of health for my people of Hungary. [Applause.]

I thank you for this manifestation of your sympathy. You must excuse me for not making long speeches. I am like the poor bird on my way, indeed, worn out of thoughts—worn out of words—worn out of strength. But I have spoken enough, and the press has reported it, so that if there is truth in my principles, that truth may penetrate into the hearts of the free people of America. If there be no truth, then I have failed. Upon this I rely, and I humbly thank you for having afforded me this opportunity to be in your presence—though I can scarcely imagine that by having been here I can for a single moment lengthen your kind remembrance for me. But perhaps that affection for my native land which overpowers me, may somewhat contribute to warm your kind, friendly hearts to be, to remain, to act, and to develop, as associations of Friends of Hungary, with that friendship whose character as I told, is lasting, faithful, and true.

Once more, ladies and gentlemen, I humbly thank you, and take my leave. [Applause.]

KOSSUTH AND HIS COLLEAGUES.

Letter from M. Szemere.

The following letter appears in the *Courier and Enquirer* of yesterday morning:

MR. EDITOR.—In the number of the 20th Dec., 1851, of your journal, "*The Semi-Weekly Courier and New-York Enquirer*," in its morning edition, an article is inserted, with the heading "Governor KOSSUTH." In it is embodied the authentic act of abdication of the Government by KOSSUTH, and among the names of the subscribers thereto, I find also my own.

I did, indeed, take a part in the business of the war which we were compelled to wage for our constitutional liberty and independence, against the Austrian dynasty. I have indeed participated in that holy war, but in so doing I only fulfilled my duties as a citizen and man, and consequently I have done nothing which could entitle me to lay claim to any particular glory; yet, on the other hand, I must insist that I have done nothing which could, by any means, bring shame upon me, or soil a clear conscience.

I feel myself, therefore, constrained, for the sake of truth—for my own honor and political character—to make the following declarations:

1. That I never subscribed that act of abdication.
2. That I never saw the same.
3. That neither my sense of duty as a citizen nor as a patriot would ever have allowed me to put my signature to that act, had I ever seen it, or had its existence ever been made known to me; which never was the fact.

Since it is undoubtedly the fact that M. KOSSUTH neither was nor could have been compelled to that abdication by any moral or physical force whatever, and, as besides M. KOSSUTH himself had for weeks or even months before spoken of General Gorgey as a traitor, I cannot see how his abdication and transfer of the supreme power into the hands of a traitor can be consistent with his so much praised heroism and love of country. In war and in revolutions the hero and superior mind is manifested not by words, but by deeds. In the controversy between KOSSUTH and Gorgey in Arad, on the 11th of August, 1849, one or the other must have sunk, and we see that neither of them appears to have been a hair the worse. Gorgey caused KOSSUTH to be *requested* to abdicate, and KOSSUTH *hastened* to do it, and immediately thereafter *fled across the Turkish boundary*.

It is important to remark here, that at this moment there were still in the hands of the nation *four* fortresses and two of these the strongest in the whole country namely: *komorn* and Peterwardein, was well as an army of 135,000 men and 300 field officers. I believe that never before in the history of the world has the head of a nation turned his back on so powerful a military force.

GORGEY laid down his arms only with 26,000 men. The rest of the army surrendered only because they heard not only that Mr. KOSSUTH had abdicated, and by so doing had declared the hopes of the nation as forever lost, but that he had himself fled the country, giving himself no thought for the fate of his party, his friends, the army, the fortresses and the nation. He went over the boundaries entirely alone; he avoided carefully his friends and acquaintances, especially all those who assembled on the boundaries—in order, that he might the more cert

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 10, 1852.

☞ *On and after to-morrow the Second Editon of the* EVENING TIMES, *published at 3 o'clock, P. M., will contain the* ARRIVALS AT ALL THE HOTELS. *Price,* ONE CENT: *served to subscribers at sixpence a week.*

Hungary, and her Champions.

We publish, this morning, a letter from another of the prominent defenders of Hungary in her war for Independence. M SZEMERE, who was a republican Member of the Diet during the war, and one of KOSSUTH'S Ministers during the existence of the Provisional Government, and who is now in Paris with Count Casimir Batthyani, censures very severely KOSSUTH'S policy and conduct, and charges upon his vacillation and his flight the downfall of Hungarian Independence. The letter is a strong one, and coming from a republican member of the Hungarian Government, it will have far more weight with the people of this country, than either that of Prince Esterhazy or Count Batthyani.

[It is very easy to see that the dissensions among the leading men, from which the Hungarian cause suffered so much during the struggle, have been perpetuated, and constitute now the most formidable obstacle to her future deliverance. Hungary is by no means singular in this misfortune. Our own Revolutionary war is full of similar instances. Personal jealousies among the leaders,—private quarrels, or differences of opinion among the prominent Commanders, repeatedly demanded the utmost authority of WASHINGTON'S character and presence, and threatened to overwhelm the cause of the country in irretrievable ruin. If they had proved successful,—if ARNOLD'S treason, like that of GÖRGEY, had laid his country at the feet of the tyrant, how few statements from parties concerned would have agreed as to the cause of the catastrophe? How certainly would each have striven to throw all the blame upon every other;—while the leading and controlling spirit, before whom all had been forced to bend, would have been the certain mark for the complaints and censures of all combined.

Not unlike this is the spectacle now presented by the unsuccessful champions of Hungarian independence. While the struggle was going on, although they yielded to the over-mastering energy and genius of KOSSUTH, they all had views of their own—more or less hostile to his and to those of each other. Differences occurred from time to time, always productive of more or less injury, between him and those whom the will of the Diet had made subordinate. But they could only have full expression when the common cause in which they were all engaged had been lost; when union was no longer necessary to each one for his own sake, and when each might hope to exalt himself by denouncing the rest. In short, *party spirit* was as bitter, as selfish, and as unpatriotic in Hungary, as it has been everywhere.

Many of the charges which Szemere brings against his former Chief, relate to proceedings of which no disinterested accounts have ever been published. KOSSUTH alone can tell all the motives which induced him to transfer the power with which the Diet had clothed him, to the hands of Gorgey. But few who know anything of his character will doubt ,that he did it out of full devotion to what he believed to be the well-being of his country, and no one will believe, for a moment, that he did it from the paltry considerations which his old associates see fit to assign. The constraints under which he labored—the difficulties he encountered from the steady and relentless hostility of Görgey, who had the command of the Army, and who was more important to the cause than any other man—the embarrassments which ensnared and bewildered his steps, cannot be known to the world at large. We presume that he will feel it incumbent upon him to take more notice, than he has done hitherto, of these representations of men who were formerly connected with him, and, whose whole aim seems now to be, by disparaging him to exalt themselves.

One thing certainly stands as a mark of proud distinction in his favor. Unlike his assailants, he is still laboring in his country's cause. Exile and sorrow have not crushed his energies, or made him forget the land which gave him birth. He has not yielded to despair, nor sought for himself inglorious ease while his country was in chains. He has not sought the clemency of his country's foes, nor maligned the companions who once stood by his side in contending for her freedom and her rights.

☞ The editor of the *Courier and Enquirer* makes his original statement about Mr. WEBSTER'S vote, on confirming Mr. WEBB'S appointment as Chargé at Vienna, a "little more explicit," in the following terms:

"We are authorized to state that Mr. WEBSTER was in the Supreme Court room engaged in a cause then pending, when the vote was taken, but that *he requested he might be sent for* when the vote was taken, in order that he might have an opportunity to vote *affirmatively! Of this fact we were authoritatively assured by the editor of the Times* immediately upon our return to the country, and we did not doubt it: and we know now that he was correctly informed, in order that he might so state the fact to us."

Since the friends of Mr. WEBSTER seem disposed to patch up an understanding with the rejected Chargé, we have no disposition to interfere in any way with a proceeding which they may deem essential to their purposes. It certainly is not news to us that Mr. WEBSTER was out of the Senate Chamber when the vote was taken;—and we think it very likely that we repeated to Mr. WEBB, with charitable intent and for a kindly purpose, what we were told, by somebody or other, in regard to the matter. But we never had any "authoritative" assurances upon this point from Mr. WEBSTER,—nor did he ever make any representations to us, personally or through others, "in order that we might repeat them" to the rejected nominee. Mr. WEBB, in this instance, as in others, over-estimates the character of diplomatic services. Considering that being simply *Chargé*, he wrote himself *Minister* all over Europe, it is not strange that Mr. WEBB should magnify our repetition of a friendly remark, into the diplomatic communication of a Minister Plenipotentiary.

Still, we think it very likely that Mr. WEBSTER may have said that he desired to be sent for when the vote was taken. It is to be regretted that among the *seven* Senators who voted for Mr. WEBB, one could not be found sufficiently interested on his behalf, to comply with Mr. WEBSTER'S request and "send for him." The vote in that case might been increased to eight,—if Mr. WEBSTER had come when "sent for," and had voted in the affirmative.

The rejected nominee says further:

"The *Times* editor seeks to give the impression that there were *fifty-three* votes against us, although he is well advised that there were not half that number; and he knows, too, under what circumstances *gentlemen were induced to leave the Senate* in order *to insure the rejection by a minority vote.*"

This is an entire mistake. We said nothing whatever about the "votes against" Mr. Webb; but simply that there were only *seven* in his favor. Nor do we know at all how many Senators were present, nor what means were used "to induce gentlemen to leave." Nor is it at all clear what is implied in Mr. Webb's remark that he was rejected "by a *minority vote.*" The affirmative vote was, indeed, a minority vote, and rather a small one too; but there must have been a *majority* of the Senators present, or no vote at all could have been taken.

Mr. Webb proceeds to say that he has never before alluded to this subject; and he adds:

"And we think it will be conceded, that considering the relations of the editor of the *Times* with us at that period, and his being in charge of the *Courier and Enquirer* during our absence—he is probably the last man living, who had a right to *taunt* us with our rejection, or render any allusion to it necessary on our part."

Mr. WEBB'S sensitiveness upon this matter comes rather late. His appeal *ad miserecordiam* would be valid and resistless, if it were not brought in after he had forfeited all claim to consideration upon what he makes the basis of it. Mr. Webb saw fit to "forget the relations" between himself and the present editor of the *Times*, when he assumed it to be one of involuntary servitude, and attempted to exercise the prerogatives of that relation. He seemed especially insensible to considerations of delicacy, growing out of the fact which he now puts forward, that we "had charge of the *Courier and Enquirer* during his absence," when he asserted falsely,—some six months after his return,—that the paper had been managed in a way he did not approve. And the "relations" between us did not prevent his saying, in a more recent number of his paper, that we had *betrayed* knowledge acquired in the *Courier and Enquirer* office, concerning packages of his paper being sent to Austria, while he knew that at the time specified we were in Albany and knew nothing whatever concerning proceedings in that office. Nor has his regard for delicacy induced him, even yet, to make the slightest allusion to this correction of what we must regard as a gratuitous and intentional misrepresentation.

After the spirit of insolence and personal hostility by which the Editor of the *Courier and Enquirer* saw fit to replace all "the relations" that had previously subsisted, his appeal to those relations for protection against the simple statement of a recorded vote in the Senate, savors of that feeling of humiliation which follows a systematic course of mean, paltry, and unprincipled injustice.

Mr. WEBB closes by the following statement:

"He well knows that when we accepted of the nomination to *Vienna*, it was upon the express stipulation—*assented to by General* TAYLOR, *and published by his direction in Philadelphia and this city*—that if it was not restored to a full mission before the 1st day of May, 1850, we should be at full liberty to return."

We do *not* "know" that the nomination was accepted upon any such terms. We *do* know that it was most assiduously sought:—but that its acceptance was made conditional at all, and still more that the "stipulation" alluded to was "assented to by Gen. Taylor,"—we do not know. We were, to be sure, told by Mr. Webb at the time, that General TAYLOR had *promised* that the post should be made a full mission—but we supposed this then, as we suppose it now, to have been one of those absurd misconceptions with which he is accustomed to solace his injured vanity. Who has made "allusions" to this matter necessary, we are quite willing that others should judge.

☞ Senator BORLAND, from Arkansas, is decidedly an ornament to the distinguished body of which he is a member. Not that he is eloquent, or wise, or gifted in any way for special distinction in ordinary Senatorial labors. But his *amiability*, his sweetness of temper, and the kind courtesy which marks his social intercourse, cannot fail to win for him a distinct renown.

Our Washington correspondent yesterday gave the details of this Mr. BORLAND'S demeanor towards Mr. KENNEDY, a gentleman of high character and inoffensive deportment, which must give him still higher rank than previous exploits in the same direction had won for him. It seems that in the Senate Chamber, after the adjournment, Mr. KENNEDY came in to make some conversational explanations concerning the Census tables, which Mr. BORLAND had assailed. He said to Mr. B, playfully, that "the author of the tables would be down upon him."

Mr. BORLAND said he would not be dictated to by anybody as to his duties in the Senate. Mr. KENNEDY seeing Mr. B. exasperated, explained that the tables were the work of a scientific man in his office; that he did not wish to dictate to any Senator, but that he was ready and desirous to make explanations to Senators. Mr. BORLAND replied, "When I want information from you, I will ask for it." Mr. KENNEDY, turning away, said, "Those most in want of information are not always the ones to seek for it." Mr. BORLAND rose in his seat and *struck Mr. K. a very severe blow on the side of the nose, inflicting a severe wound, and breaking the bridge of the nose, and otherwise injuring him.* While Mr. KENNEDY was nearly insensible, Mr. BORLAND *sprung at him*, but being restained by bystanders, cried out, "*Let me go, and I'll cut the d—d rascal's throat*"

This narrative ought to be stereotyped. It gives one such a pleasant impression of the character of an American Senator—it holds up to admiration so beautifully Mr. BORLAND'S personal accomplishments and official dignity;—it reflects such distinguished honor upon him and the country, that the world ought not willingly to let its memory die.

There probably is not anything in the shape of law applicable to so high a personage as Mr. BORLAND, in the District of Columbia. It is a pity, however, that, while a drunken vagabond about our wharves for a similar offense would be sent to Blackwell's Island, Mr BORLAND should still waste his sweetness upon the Senate Chamber.

☞ CONGRESS debated yesterday, in the Senate, of Non-Intervention, and in the House of the utility of Mail Steamships and a remodeling of the Tariff of 1846. Mr. WELCH, of Ohio, moved a resolution to instruct the Committee of Ways and Means in reference to the latter subject; but objections were raised, and a suspension of the rules was denied by 108 Nays to 60 Yeas. Mr. WELCH'S resolution contemplated a substitution of specific for *ad valorem* duties, whenever practicable, with such discrimination in favor of Iron and other articles of domestic manufacture and production as should suffice to protect Home Labor.

A WAR VESSEL WANTED.—We call attention to the interesting letter of our Mexican correspondent, detailing some of the proposed movements of SANTA ANNA; and especially to the additional evidence it furnishes of the necessity of stationing a United States vessel at the port of Acapulco. American interests there are already very great and constantly increasing. It is difficult to account for their neglect by the Navy Department. At no port in the world, probably, is the necessity for the constant presence of a U. S. vessel more imminent. The Department may verify the truth of this suggestion, by reference to any of the thousands of California passengers who have touched at Acapulco during the last three years, or the many shippers whose interests have drawn their attention in that direction. It is notorious that American rights and interests there are now almost at the mercy of the caprice of the corrupt Mexican officials, despite the energetic efforts of the excellent U. S. Consul. Will the Secretary of the Navy give this subject his attention?

☞ "IK MARVEL" received a compliment last night, in the attendance upon his lecture, seldom known. Before the time appointed for its commencement, the hall was crowded to suffocation—the halls and alleys were filled—the staircases were wedged with people—the long vestibule was full, and many stood upon the sidewalk waiting for a chance to look in. Some four or five hundred persons must have gone away, unable to obtain admission. As we had the ill luck to be among them, we must reserve any account of the lecture for some future occasion.

☞ Professor GUYOT, of the Scientific School of Harvard College, is about to deliver two lectures on Wednesday and Friday of this week, on a subject of high interest to all who desire to find entire harmony between the Works and the Word of God. M. Guyot's subject will be the "the first Chapter of Genesis expounded by modern Science, or the *literal* concordance of the account of the Creation by MOSES, with the last results of Astronomy and Geology." Mr. Guyot, who may be known to many of our readers by his admirable work on Physical Geography—published in Boston some two years ago—is a man of large, patient and careful investigation in the fields of Science, and he brings the results of the investigation to support, and no: to overthrow, revelation; to prove the Book of Moses by the results of Science, to be as faith receives it—a reality and not a myth—a *literal* narrative and not a fancy sketch.

M. Guyot uses our language with great fluency, and we bespeak for his two lectures on Wednesday and Friday a full attendance. We shall be able tomorrow to announce the hour and the terms of admission to the lectures.

☞ HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE for February contains seven original papers, besides the usual and comprehensive journal of mercantile law, commercial review, monthly statistics, &c. The first article is on the River Parana, South America, by E. A. Hopkins, of this city; the second on the culture of cotton in Turkey; third, on the Fisheries; fourth, on the trade of Baltimore; fifth, on Opdyke's Political Economy; sixth, Dr. Hare on the Law of Storms, and seventh, a reply by J. B. Collins, of this city, to Mr. Johnson on Life Insurance. The tables of the month are particularly useful, as containing the commerce and finances of the past year The monthly review is somewhat more hopeful, touching the future of trade, than seems to be borne out either by the conceded facts of the writer or the import and export tables which illustrate his views. But this, if an error, is on the kindly side. We only hope the *Magazine* may not have occasion to reverse its predictions, before the close of the current year.

☞ Messrs. ARPIN and BARTHE, editors of that capital sheet, the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*, have sent us a card refuting certain malicious falsehoods that have been circulated to the prejudice of their paper. It was stated that the *Courrier*, in consequence of its enlightened and indignant appreciation of Louis Bonaparte, had lost the confidence of many of the French citizens of New-York, and had suffered a serious loss in the way of subscribers. The editors, however, informs us that no statement could be further from the fact. They profess themselves ready to prove, that

"the *Courrier des Etats-Unis* has increased in its circulation three thousand seven hundred and twenty-five, since the withdrawing of its former editor, Mr. Frederic Gaillardet; and 512 on its regular subscription list, from the 15th December, 1851, to 1st February, 1852, this not including the extra sale at the desk by single copies."

We are rejoiced to hear it. Prosperity was never better deserved.

☞ A Convention of Maine Editors met at Augusta a few days since. Moses Littlefield, Esq., was chosen President. Resolutions were adopted opposing the proposed amendment to the Postage Law, making the rates nearly equal for all distances, and instructing the Senators and Representatives of the State in Congress to vote against it.

☞ KOSSUTH arrived at Cincinnati yesterday. His reception is described as having been most enthusiastic and hearty. A procession, comprising the military, the fire companies, societies, and citizens, turned out to escort him. He will probably address the people to-day.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Settlement of the Promethens Affair.

Specia. Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 9.

Dispatches have been received by Government announcing that the British Government strongly condems the occurrence of the firing into the *Prometheus*, and regrets the act.

Return of the Spanish Consul to New-Orleans.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 9.

Senor LABORDE, the Spanish Consul, who fled during the Cuban riots at New-Orleans, arrived in that city to-day, in the Spanish steamer *Colon*. He was received with a salute, and will at once resume his duties as Consul.

The Kossuth and Long Correspondence—Lola Montez—Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 9.

The KOSSUTH Correspondence on file in the Navy Department was transmitted to the Secretary of State several days ago. It covers about one hundred and twenty pages of foolscap. There are letters from Capt. LONG, Com. MORGAN, and Mr. KINNEY, our Charge at Turin. Mr. Kinney became very nervous, and wished Morgan and Long to dispatch Kossuth out of the way as soon as possible. He appears to have feared that Kossuth would blow up the whole European Continent. In his reply to Morgan he quotes with approbation some severe remarks of the Commodore about Kossuth.

LOLA MONTEZ is creating a great sensation here. There are from fifty to seventy-five callers at the Irving House daily to see her. They are mostly Senators and Representatives, with the exception of two or three persons who brought letters of introduction. Gen. Houston called twice, but failed to gain admission. Most of the Foreign Ministers and Charges, with their ladies, are going to her *debut* to-night.

Accounts from Lancaster represent Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS as convalescent, and his return to Washington during the present week is anticipated.

Mr. GRAHAM, Secretary of the Navy, has been confined to his house by indisposition about a week.

Judge Crawford this morning sentenced Wells the murderer, to be hung on Friday, the 23d day of April next. Wells said he had no wish for a postponement of the sentence. The Court-room was crowded, the Judge and many spectators were affected to tears.

It is understood that nearly or quite all the Southern Senators will vote for CLARKE'S or some other Non Intervention resolution. Mr. Clarke's speech in the Senate to-day, was considered feeble. o. w.

Lola Montez at Washington—Affray.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 9.

LOLA MONTEZ had a large and fashionable house to-night, including many ladies. An affray occurred between a tall gentleman who was accompanied by Senator Jones, of Iowa, and some other parties, and the stranger, whose name is not known, was taken to the watch house by the police. o. w.

Kossuth in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Feb. 9.

Gov. KOSSUTH left Columbus this morning at 5 o'clock, in company with the Joint Committee of the Legislature—Mr. Gillet, Chairman of the Senate Committee—Mr. Weller, Chairman of the House Committee—together with Governor Wood, and Lieutenant-Governor Medill.

At Xenia, Springfield, Dayton, and Hamilton, he met with enthusiastic receptions, but was unable, on account of loss of voice, to speak but little. About $1,000 were contributed on the route, and at Hamilton, the people, by a resolution, tendered a loan of 500 muskets in the possession of the County.

About 6 o'clock the train entered the Western Metropolis amid the roar of Cannon.

The Procession, comprising all the Military and Fire Companies and other Societies formed at the depot, and conducted KOSSUTH through the principal streets of the city, to the Burnett House, where a suit of apartments had been fitted up for the illustrious visitor.

KOSSUTH appeared on the balcony and was most enthusiastically cheered, but owing to the delicate state of his health he was unable to speak.

Mayor Taylor, on his behalf, stated that KOSSUTH hoped to address the citizens to-morrow.

The city all the afternoon has presented a very exciting scene, such as was never before witnessed here.

Presentation of the Gold Medal to Mr. Clay.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb 9.

The presentation of the gold medal to Hon. Henry Clay, by the Committee from New-York, Messrs. Ullman, Price, Leupp, Peckham, and Eastman, as a testimonial for his great services to the nation and to mankind, took place this morning in Mr. Clay's room, in the presence of a few personal friends.

On the obverse, the Medal has an exquisitely finished medallion head of Mr. Clay, modeled from life. The head is in bold relief, and is surrounded by a wreath.

On the reverse side, there is an elaborate inscription, giving the dates of remarkable events in Mr. Clay's history, as follows:

Senate, 1806. Speaker, 1811. War of 1812 with Great Britain. Ghent, 1814. Spanish America, 1818 and 1822. Missouri Compromise, 1821. American System, 1824. Greece, 1824. Secretary of State, 1825. Panama, Instructions, 1826. Tariff Compromise, 1833. Public Domain, 1833—1841. Peace with France Preserved, 1832. Compromise, 1850.

Surrounding this inscription is an elaborately wrought border, with representations of six staple products of the United States, viz: Hemp, Indian Corn, Tobacco, Rice, Wheat and Cotton. The diameter of the Medal is three and a half inches. The weight of gold is nineteen ounces. The metal is from pure California ore. The case was of silver, richly chased, containing representations of the Capitol at Washington, of Ashland, and of the Monument on Cumberland Road, erected in commemoration of Mr. Clay's efforts as the champion of Internal Improvements.

Further from Texas—The Debt—Gen. Houston.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 9.

Galveston dates to the 20th ult. have been received at New Orleans.

The bill providing for the payment of the debts of the late Republic, had been ordered to a third reading with slight amendments. The bill provides for the unconditional payment of second class debts, and such first class as are not provided for by the proviso,—also for the payment of certificates of the third class since recognised as the second, to the amount audited by the Legislative act with the exception of $8,053—for which an act was passed in favor of Stewart Berry in 1848. It is further provided that the remainder of the debt of the first class, shall be paid when the Government is satisfied that the Secretary of the Treasury has been required by law to issue to Texas the five million stock, under the act of 1850,—or that the Secretary has been required to issue to Texas sums of stock equal to such sums as the State may at any time require for releases from creditors.

The railroad fever in the Texas Legislature had subsided, and probably a limited amount will be appropriated for the improvement of rivers, &c.

The joint resolution nominating General Sam Houston for President, had been engrossed in the House—21 voted in the negative.

The mail carriers from San Antonio to El Paso and to Santa Fé, had been obliged to return in consequence of heavy rains.

Col. Graham, of the Boundary Commission, arrived at San Antonio from El Paso on the 21st ult., en route for Washington. Col. Sumner is extremely unpopular. El Paso is in an unprotected state, and the inhabitants are anxious that the Eighth Military Department limits be extended.

The failure of McDowell & Mills created quite a panic at Galveston, and the fears, at first entertained, relative to Mills & Co had subsided, it being believed that they can redeem all their liabilities.

Cosmo Richardson, an eminent physician of Savannah, died on Friday last.

Meeting at Pittsburg on Western Navigation.

PITTSBURG, Monday, Feb. 9.

A meeting was held here this afternoon, relative to the obstruction of Navigation by the Falls of the Ohio, at Louisville. William Richbaum, Esq., presided, and John Bissell, Esq., was Vice-President.

A letter was read by John Harper, Esq., Secretary of the Pittsburg Board of Trade, addressed to the Board by the Committee of a Citizens' meeting at Cincinnati, accompanied by a memorial to Congress, urging the necessity of an additional canal around the Falls at Louisville, to meet the necessary demands of business. It was stated that if the law proposed by the member of Congress from Louisville, providing for the repairs of the present canal and locks, without providing other means of transit, passed, the trade would be ruined for a period of two years, by delays, porterage through the city of Louisville, Commissioners' extra charges, &c.; it is therefore suggested that a new canal be constructed with locks at least 400 feet in length, before navigation be interrupted, which can be done on either side of the river with little additional cost A Committee of ten prominent citizens was appointed to draft a memorial to Congress, on the subject, and procure signatures. A number of resolutions were passed.

During the proceedings Elwood Morris, Civil Engineer, addressed the meeting, giving some interesting details in connection with the subject. He alluded to a magnificent scheme for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio, by means of reservoirs at the sources of the Alleghany, of sufficient capacity to hold the surplus water during freshets, and be used in time of drouth, thus preserving an adequate supply during the entire year This novel idea originated with Mr. Ellet, an eminent engineer, who had taken great pains in ascertaining facts relative to the force of the current, &c. It was estimated that it would cost about one million and a half of dollars.

The subject was once before a Committee in Congress, every member of which scouted the apparent absurdity, but soon became convinced of its feasibility, and suggested an appropriation of several thousand dollars for the necessary survey. It was, however, lost and has since been suffered to rest, but will be brought up this session.

After some other business of minor importance, the meeting adjourned.

Conviction in New-Orleans—Rio Grande News.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 9.

Alderman Silk, who was convicted at New-Orleans of the murder of Alderman Laughlin, has been sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

A letter from the Rio Grande says that the Mexican Congress has refused to ratify the reduced tariff of Gen. Avalos for Matamoros. The latter says he will resist the action.

Mr. Samuel Ward, of New-York, Government Revenue Agent, has arrived in Rio Grande City.

The ice in the Potomac has almost entirely disappeared.

From Washington—Trial of Capt. Naglee.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb 9.

The trial of Captain Henry A. Naglee, charged with attempting to defraud the Government by presenting certain false vouchers for claims, was progressing in the Court to-day.

Lola Montez made her first appearance here to-night, and met with a brilliant reception.

Navigation of the Delaware—Arrest for the Murder of Lehman.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb 9.

The steamship *City of Manchester* reached the city this afternoon, having been detained three weeks in the river by the ice. The ship *Clinton*, and the brigs *General Worth* and *Auguste Everhardt* also arrived.

Solomon Baer has been committed to prison, on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of young Lehman. He was offering spectacles for sale similar to those contained in the boy's box. Another man in his company had some razors and rings, but made his escape.

Supposed Discovery of a Murder.

ROCHESTER, Monday, Feb. 9.

To-day there was discovered, under the floor of a small hovel in one of the back streets of this city, the body of a man, who, it is supposed, was murdered a short time since by his own wife, who was aided in the deed by a man. The police are in active search after the guilty parties.

Tennessee—Whig State Convention.

NASHVILLE, Monday, Feb. 9.

The Tennessee Whig State Convention met at Nashville to day. Mr. Sill, of Gibson County, was elected President unanimously. 151 delegates were present, representing twenty-nine Counties. The Whig members of the Legislature were admitted to seats, to represent the Counties not represented by delegates. Committees were appointed, when the Convention adjourned.

The Maryland Legislature and Non-Intervention.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 9.

The Resolutions against Intervention are the order of the day, in the Maryland Legislature, for to-morrow. They declare it to be the duty of the United States to preserve peace with all nations, unless compelled to resort to war in defense of our own rights.

Maryland—Appointments by the Governor.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 9.

Governor Lowe has appointed Judge James Watkins, State Armorer of Maryland, *vice* Gen. John Watkins, and Llewellyn Boyle, Notary Public at Annapolis, *vice* Gowen removed.

Wells, The Ex-Police Officer, Sentenced

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 9.

William Wells, the Baltimore Ex-Police Officer, convicted of the murder of a boy, was sentenced to death this morning by Judge Crawford, and will be hanged on the 23d of April next. The prisoner received his sentence with a great deal of composure

Loss of the Bark Shaw.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 9.

The bark (late ship) *Shaw*, from Boston for Buenos Ayres, 4th inst., was lost on Friday night at the mouth of the Kennebec River. The vessel was insured for $8,000 at the Neptune and Washington offices in this city. The cargo of flour, rice, &c., valued at $8,500, was insured at the Alliance office here. She had also on board $4,700 in specie, which is insured here.

Loss of the Bark Sarah.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Feb. 8.

The British bark *Sarah*, from Liverpool, bound to this port, with an assorted cargo, is ashore at Edisto, and abandoned. She has several feet of water in her hold. The crew have arrived here in safety.

Destruction of a Woolen Mill.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, Feb. 9.

The large Woolen Mill in Uxbridge, owned by Edward Seagrave, and occupied by Messrs. Steer & Seagrave, was entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday night, about 12 o'clock, together with its valuable machinery and stock. The fire caught from a man taking a lamp into the picking room and dropping it among the wool, which ignited so quickly that before assistance could be procured the whole building was in flames. The total loss is not yet known, but the property was insured for $10,000 in the Worcester Mutual, $10,000 in the Providence Manufacturer's Mutual, and $4,000 at another Worcester office.

Fire at Watertown—Death of Jeremiah Lee.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 9.

The sash and blind manufactory of Messrs. Gould & Co., at Watertown, was destroyed by fire yesterday.

Jeremiah Lee, an old Boston merchant, and formerly United States Consul in the Mediterranean, died last evening.

Fair at Utica.

UTICA, Monday, Feb. 9.

The exhibition still continues to attract the attention of crowds of visitors. The display of manufactures, machinery, farming utensils and domestic articles, has never been excelled, and, aside from the American Institute, exceeds anything heretofore in this State. The Fair will be kept open all of this week.

The Sunbury Railroad.

HARRISBURG, Monday, Feb. 9.

The amendment submitting subscriptions to the stock of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company to a vote of the people, has been struck out in the Senate by a vote of 7 to 11.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 9.

The Southern Mail, as late as due, has arrived, but the papers contain nothing of interest.

XXXIId CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 9.

FORTIFICATIONS IN CALIFORNIA.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the War Department, inclosing estimates for the fortifications of San Francisco Bay.

Also, a communication from the same, with copies of the Army Register for 1852.

PETITIONS.

Mr. WADE presented numerous petitions for additional compensation to the Marshals for taking the Census.

Mr. SEWARD presented petitions from manufacturers of cigars, praying for increase of duty upon foreign cigars.

Mr. JONES presented a petition from ten Hungarian refugees now in Iowa, praying for a grant of land like that granted to their countrymen.

Numerous petitions and reports were presented, on private matters.

SALT LAKE EXPLORATIONS.

Mr. BORLAND, of Ark., reported a bill in favor of printing five thousand additional copies of Capt. Stanbury's Explorations of the Valley of the Salt Lake. Concurred in.

LANDS IN IOWA.

A bill relinquishing to Iowa the land reserved for the Salt Springs, was passed.

CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

A bill for the repair of the Congressional Library room, ordered to be engrossed on Saturday, was taken up and passed.

JURISDICTION OF U. S. JUDGES.

A bill giving to United States District Judges in Arkansas, jurisdiction over permits and licenses granted to vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, was taken up.

Mr. UNDERWOOD proposed an amendment giving all the Judges of the U. S District Court power to appoint Inspectors of machinery boilers, &c., which was adopted.

Mr. DOWNS opposed the Bill.

Mr. BORLAND replied.

After further debate, the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

THE IRISH EXILES.

The resolution of sympathy for the Irish Patriots coming up—

Mr SEWARD gave way to a postponement of the subject, and the joint resolutions on non-intervention were taken up.

THE POLICY OF NON-INTERVENTION.

Mr. CLARKE, of R. I., addressed the Senate, and said that, in submitting these resolutions, he was governed by a distinct and single purpose. An illustrious exile from his native land, whose chains had been loosed, principally, by our interposition, had landed on our shores. By his warm and glowing eloquence, it indeed did seem that we were at once to be driven from our propriety, and permit our zeal for universal liberty to assume the place of wisdom, and to cast aside the prudent counsels by which we had so long been governed. In consequence of this wide-spread enthusiasm, it seemed to him proper that a calm and deliberate expression of the sense of Congress—particularly of the Senate, which was the conservative branch of the Government—affirming anew the settled principles of our national policy, was both proper and just.

He delayed the presentation of the resolution out of courtesy to the presence of the man who came here with our welcome and at our invitation. Yet his purpose was firm to ask of the Senate a cool and dispassionate vote upon the great principles embodied in them. He disclaimed all incentives of demagogism, and would not minister to any unjust delusion or excitement in the public mind. In the sere and yellow leaf of age, he could have no motive but to perpetuate the liberty of his country. Aspiring politicians who seek to catch the influence of an un-Americanized population, who inflame the public pulse, not that it may beat healthfully, but that its pulsations may promote their political elevation, are seen upon the winding way with their hopes of success grounded upon the undue excitement of public sympathy. These resolutions affirm the true doctrines of self-government as set forth in the Declaration of Independence—they make the Farewell Address of Washington our chart—they reiterate the wise declarations of Jefferson, whose precepts are oftener on the lips than the hearts of those claiming to be his peculiar disciples. It was healthful to go back to the principles and old policy of our Government—to break upon the altar of our faith sacramental bread, and there renew fidelity to the maxims of our fathers. He sketched the incidents of the French revolution of 1792, GENET'S mission, and that of KOSSUTH, and to the consequence of our adherence to the neutrality of WASHINGTON. He considered the subsequent difficulties with France of far less evil than the inevitable destruction to France and to the United States which would have resulted from an intervention in behalf of France by the United States. He then quoted, as re-affirming the doctrine of non-intervention, JEFFERSON, MONROE, JACKSON, POLK, FORSYTH, WOODBURY, HAYNE, TAYLOR, CLAY, FILLMORE, VAN BUREN, before the construction of the Buffalo Platform; RIVES, BUCHANAN, and HOUSTON, an illustrious member of this body whose high position and gentle aspirations commend his teachings to our better judgment, WEBSTER, and, last but not least, the Senator from Michigan himself.

That Senator has proposed a substitute, repudiating the Farewell Address of Washington, and the wise admonitions of Jefferson, the father of ancient Democracy. He speaks of deep concern, but proposes nothing definite. The Senator from New-York is bolder. He is for a protest against the acts of despotism. In a quarrel between the retainers of the houses of Montague and Capulet, Shakspere has given us a fair sample of this mode of warfare by protest. He read the following:

GREGORY—I will frown as they pass by, and let them take it as they list

SAMPSON—Nay, as they dare. I will bite my thumb at them, which is a disgrace to them, if they bear it.

ABRAHAM—Do you bite your thumb at us, Sir?

SAMPSON—Is the law on our side, if I say, aye?

GREGORY—No

SAMPSON—I do not bite my thumb at you, Sir; but I bite my thumb, Sir. [Laughter]

GREGORY—Do you quarrel, sir, if Abraham quarrel—Sir?

SAMPSON—No, Sir. [Laughter.]

He alluded to inflammatory resolutions adopted at public meetings, and rejoiced at indications of more conservative feelings. He read the resolutions of a meeting in Illinois, where it was resolved that "we are in favor of the freedom of down-trodden Hungary, Ireland, Germany and the rest of mankind. If Russia does not respect the alienable rights of the Magyars, England of the Irish, France of the rest of mankind, we are for intervention by protest, if not for non-intervention. We will make the powers of Europe respect freedom; if we can't, we won't." These were equivocal enough to have emanated from the pen of the distinguished candidate for the Presidency. He argued that any departure from the policy of non-intervention, would hazard the rich inheritance of freedom we enjoy, and result in no good to any one. He called upon all to partake of the waters of the pure fount of the farewell address of WASHINGTON. Those afflicted with new doctrines in higher law, and those who afflict others, may come and be healed. He considered the silent but sure influence of our people and institutions upon the world and the people of other nations, the best way to relieve oppressed Hungary.

Mr. CASS here took the floor, when the farther consideration of the subject was postponed till to-morrow, and after a short executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 11 o'clock.

MINT IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. BRIGGS presented a memorial from the Bank Presidents and Cashiers in the city of Albany, and twenty-six members of the Senate of New-York, for establishing a Mint in New-York city. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

Mr. CLINGMAN presented the memorial of Captain Wilkes, proposing a new search for Sir John Franklin, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

MEXICAN INDEMNITY.

Mr. GREY made explanations with reference to a former debate on the Mexican Indemnity, principally in vindication of Benjamin E Greene's honesty, relative to the payment of the April and July, 1844, installments.

MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Mr. PEASLEE, under a suspension of the rules, offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Navy be directed to communicate to the House the facts in relation to the respective contracts with the Navy Department for building mail steamships for the transportation of the United States Mails between New-York and Liverpool, between New-York and New-Orleans, Havana and Chagres, and between Panama and San Francisco and some point in Oregon; the amount of money which has been advanced and paid to each of the said lines of steamers by our Government; also, whether all the vessels stipulated under the said contracts to be built have been so built, or what portion of them; also, the amount of net receipts of postage collected on either of the said lines of steamers and deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the appropriations for the annual compensation for the service rendered under their contracts, or which has been applied in payment of said annual compensation, pursuant to the tenth section of the late act of Congress of August 3, 1848, and whether said steamships, or any other steamships employed in the transportation of our foreign mails, are in all respects suitable for immediate conversion into steamers for war purposes, and capable of carrying the ammunition or batteries appropriate to the class specified in the contracts; and if not suitable for such immediate conversion, whether they could be altered so as to make them efficient war steamers; and if so, what alterations would be necessary to be made, and at what expense to make them war steamers of the first-class.

Mr. STEPHENS, (Ga.,) said that when calls of this kind are made, time is required to answer them, and therefore he wished to know the object of the gentleman before he voted for the resolution.

Mr. PEASLEE replied, that it seemed to him from the large amount of money already expended, and the applications made last Congress and during this, and which may hereafter be made, that the subject was of consequence enough to induce the House to obtain all the light they can from the most responsible and reliable sources, that they may act understandingly. We have, he said, appropriated $1,300,000 annually for these mail steamers, and already applications have been sent in for additional pay from the Government. The sum of money we will have to pay, under the present contracts, if the contractors perform the services as required, without taking into account any additional compensation or estimates for new lines, will amount to ten million dollars during the 7 or 8 years the contracts have yet to run. Last session there were applications which he had no doubt would be renewed at this for thirteen additional steamers for the foreign mail service, involving an outlay in the first instance of about six millions and a half of dollars, and two millions annually thereafter, and these in addition to those established, and without increased compensation. If we enter into the contracts which will probably be urged during this Congress, and at the prices asked, it will involve us in an expense of forty millions of dollars for those steamers. One of

BROOKLYN CITY.

WALLABOUT BAY LANDS.—The Water Committee, to whom was referred the resolution of Alderman Hearteau, of the Eleventh Ward, offered some weeks since, in relation to the rights of Brooklyn in the land bordering upon the Wallabout Bay, are making a thorough examination of the matter. To-day Mr. Van Cott, Counsellor of the Board, Mr. Lawrence, Street Commissioner, in company with Alderman Marvin or Bayliss, of the Water Committee, proceeded to Washington for the purpose of making such investigations and arrangements with the General Government, as the interests of Brooklyn require on this important subject. The importance of securing the water privilege cannot be too strongly urged, and it is hoped that this Committee will be successful in making some amicable arrangement with the Government that will meet the necessities of the case.

A GOOD IDEA.—For some time our Police Justices have had but very little business to perform in the way of administering Justice, in the usual way, and to occupy time and also to deal justly with certain parties, we are glad to learn that Justice John C. Smith is determined not to be idle, and accordingly, on Saturday, commenced upon the new code of dealing out justice and killing time, by uniting in the bonds of wedlock, John Newhouse and Miss Elizabeth Wanegan. The bridegroom demurred to the proceedings, but Justice Smith was not to be thwarted, and offered a very dubious alternative, which the bridegroom did not relish, and the ceremony was performed by his silent consent. Verdict, misplaced confidence.

TEMPERANCE.—A petition is at the Fulton Ferry for signatures, urging the Legislature of this State to pass a law similar to the Maine law.

COMMON COUNCIL.—This Board met at their usual place, last evening. Present, presiding, His Honor, Mayor Brush and twenty Aldermen. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved, also, those of the special meeting of Feb 3.

Piling Lots.—The Board adopted an ordinance for the filling up of lots on the northerly side of Church-street, between Canal and South; also, lots on the northerly side of Nelson-street, between Court and Clinton.

City Surveyor.—Tunis G. Bergen, on petition, was appointed City Surveyor.

Pensioning.—The Board received and accepted an invitation to attend the fourth Anniversary Ball of the "Ringgold Artillery," at Montague Hall, this evening.

The New Paper.—The *Brooklyn Daily Evening Journal*, on petition of the proprietors, was appointed as one of the Corporation papers.

Increase of Salaries.—On petition, the salaries of the Police of the Eighth Ward were increased one hundred dollars per year, making the salary $500 each.

Inspector of Hacks, &c —The following statement was received from Horace Strong, Stage Inspector, &c., and referred to the Police Committee, showing the amount of money received from every kind of license, except Butcher and Exciseman, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1851, also the sums received during the year 1850 from the same sources

	1850.	1851.		1850.	1851.
Public Carmen	$192 00	$400 00	Junk Carmen	48 00	150 00
Dirt Carmen	18 12	148 50	Rag Carmen	34 00	215 00
Hacks, &c	250 00	312 00	Misc Carmen	none	
Stages, &c	1,425 00	1,950 00		none	275 00
Charcoal Carts	24 00	44 00	Express Wagons	none	
Porter and Hand Carmen	75	0 00		50 00	25 00
				$802 87	$2,820 00

Difference in favor of 1851, $2,017 13.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS and interments in the city of Brooklyn, for the week ending Feb 7, 1852.

Diseases.		*Diseases.*		*Diseases.*	
Bronchitis	1	Dropsy of Chest	1	Heart Disease	3
Conges of Brain	1	" Head	1	Inflammation	1
" Lungs	1	Dysentery	1	" Lungs	4
Consumption	3	Erysipelas	1	Malformation	1
Convulsions	4	Fever, congest've	1	Marasmus	2
Croup	2	" Inflamatory	1	Old age	1
Cyanis	1	" Hectic	1	Small Pox	2
Debility	1	" Puerperal	1	Stillborn	3
Diarrhœa	1	" Scarlet	7		—
Dropsy	1	" Typhus	1	Total	52

Males, 31; Females, 21; Adults, 21; Children, 31
M. WENDELL, Health Officer.

BURGLARIES.—The city of Brooklyn is at present infested with a gang of petty burglars, who watch every opportunity to accomplish their object. We hear almost every day of some of their transactions, but in a majority of cases their success would seem to be doubtful when the amount obtained is considered. On Sunday evening the dwelling house of Mr L. Ballard, No 98 Clinton-street, was entered by some venturesome villain who stole therefrom one black cloth coat, one blue mixt cloth coat and several other articles. The same night the residence of Captain Leavitt, No 251 Jay-street, was entered, probably by the same parties, who stole therefrom two overcoats, two boy's coats, one hat and two caps. In both of the above cases the parties escaped without creating any alarm.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—This Court is adjourned over for one week, to Monday, the 16th inst., on account of the illness of Judge Morse.

POLICE COURT—*Monday*—Before Justice JOHN B KING.—John Bergen was brought up by officer Alburtis, of the First District, for being drunk and disorderly. Fined $5.....Patrick Feaney, brought up from the same district, as a vagrant, was sent to the penitentiary for 60 days.....Fanny Elwell, brought up by officer Young of the Third District, on a charge of vagrancy, was sentenced three months to the poor-house.....Elizabeth Mackay, brought up by officer Carrey, of the Third District, for being drunk and disorderly in the public streets, was sent to the poor-house for 60 days.....John O'Connor, arrested by officer Russell, of the Third District, for committing an assault and battery upon his wife, Ann O'Connor. Albert Cottrell and Bill Williams were brought up by officers VanDoyne, Phillips and Higgins, of the Second District, for disorderly conduct. They were each fined in the sum of $10, and each ordered to give bail in the sum of $500 to keep the peace for six months.....Mary G. Ballone and Redmond H. Lee were arrested by Capt. Wight, of the Fourth District, as vagrants. When brought before the Court they were ordered to leave the city for New-York immediately.....Jeremiah Butler was brought up, charged with Bigamy. Examination postponed until Wednesday

A gentleman, named Nystrom, has just invented a new Calculating Machine. It is said to be a most ingenious contrivance. Its operations are simple, and it is said that what by the ordinary method is the work of hours, can be accomplished by the aid of this machine.

MARRIED.

On Monday, Feb 9, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev Mr. Bedell JOSEPH W. BENSON, M D., of Macon, Ga., to Miss CAROLINE CORA, daughter of John B. Peters, of this city.

DIED.

In this city, on the 9th inst., of inflammation of the lungs, Capt. WILLIAM LANE, aged 55.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, and also the members of Perseverance Tent No. 118, I.O. of R., of Brooklyn, this day, (Tuesday, 10th,) at his late residence, No 229 Water st, corner of Beekman, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

On the 9th inst., EDWARD WILLIAM, infant son of Charles A and Lucy Ann Stetson, aged 16 months

His remains will be taken to Lynn, Mass, for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOST—A LAVA BRACELET, in going from Murray-st, up Broadway, to the Art-Union. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the Real Estate Office No. 49 Murray-st. 10f-1t*

AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS IN WATCHES AND JEWELRY FOR SALE—In one of the best locations in the city Well fitted up, and with a good stock and active trade. Address, with real name and references, box No 1,564, Post-Office. 10f-6t*

VALENTINES! VALENTINES!—A splendid assortment of Valentines, Envelopes, Lace Paper, Fancy Boxes, and Engagement RINGS, sold very low, at GEIB & JACKSON'S Piano-forte and Music Store, No 361 Broadway, New-York. 10f-6t*

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the late WILLIAM ALDERTON, Envelope manufacturer, of this city, are requested to present the same within six months from date hereof, to

HENRY PERCIVAL and } Executors of
WILLIAM EAVES, } late
No 295 Pearl-st, New-York.) Wm. Alderton.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1852. 10f-3t*

THE IRVING INSTITUTE.—LYON'S Classical and Commercial Boarding School for Young Gentlemen, TARRYTOWN, N Y.—This School has been in successful operation for twelve years, and is well known. Thorough instruction in the common and higher branches of an English education, in the Latin and Greek, the French and Spanish languages, as well as a faithful supervision of morals and manners, is insured to each pupil. Pupils admitted at any time. Circulars at Nos. 205 and 599 Broadway, No 89 Nassau-st., No. 76 Bowery, and at the Institute. WILLIAM P. LYON, A.M., Principal and Proprietor. 10f-tawtApl

RICH AND USEFUL GIFTS.—A Gold PEN and Pencil Case has just been issued from the manufactory of the subscribers, the most complete and convenient pocket companion ever offered to the public, and which for beauty of workmanship defies competition. Six sizes, patented and warranted. Also, a large and varied assortment of gold and silver pencil and pen cases, together with our superior gold pens, which need no proof of their superiority except the increased demand and the numerous attempts at imitation. 413-tf A. G BAGLEY & CO., Nos 189 and 277 Broadway.

MANUFACTORY OF SILVER WARE.—(For the Trade only.)—Articles of every description manufactured for the trade, with promptness and dispatch. Store keepers, out of the city, are invited to call and examine specimens, which, for workmanship and quality of silver, will compare favorably with any other establishment. Tea Sets, Urns, Pitchers, Cups, Trumpets, &c.; also, Spoons and Forks of a variety of patterns.
j13-2meod* G. PECK, Jr. & CO., No. 85 Duane-st.

CLAUSSEN'S IMPROVED MODE OF TREATING FLAX.—The subscriber is prepared to make arrangements with parties in the several States of the Union for the use of Claussen's Patent for the preparation of Flax Cotton, Flax, Hemp, and other vegetable fibres for spinning and felting. The right for the following States has been disposed of, viz.: Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York Illinois and Rhode Island.
j31-1m E. G ROBERTS, 58 Pine-st.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned until the 21st day of February instant, at 5 o'clock P. M., for SEATING and FURNISHING DESKS for the WARD SCHOOL-HOUSE NO. 30, in 24th-st., in the City of New-York. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of B. F. SMITH & CO., corner of 10th-av. and 19th-st, New-York.

O. P. WELLS, } Committee of
J. E. CARY, } Ward officers.
B. F. SMITH, }
7f-13t

LIVERPOOL COAL AFLOAT.—Now landing a superior lot of Liverpool Coal, selected expressly for family use. For sale in lots to suit, at the lowest market prices. PHILLIPS & OAKLEY,
Yard No 62 West 13th-st. near 6th-av. Down town office No. 51 William-st., up stairs, 4f-1w

TORTOISE SHELL FOR SALE.—One bbl. and one box African Turtle shell Also, a small lot of Ivory.
M. & W. LIVINGSTON,
9f-3t* No 70 Broad-st., cor. Beaver.

FINE NEW TEAS, FAMILY GROCERIES, &c.—A very large assortment constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest market prices, at J. O. FOWLER'S large stores Nos. 260 and 438 Greenwich and 76 Vesey-st. 7f-6t*

U. S. PASSPORTS FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, an indispensable protection to travelers against foreign aggression. Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner, No. 66 Broadway. 2f-1m

400 PANEL DOORS, in good order, for sale by SWIFT, WALDRON & CO.,
9f-3t* No. 110 Front st.

DOREMUS & NIXON have removed for the present to Nos. 115 and 117 William-st., Washington Stores. j30-8w

WANTED.

COMPOSITOR WANTED.—A Job Compositor wanted at No. 117 Liberty-st. [10f-1t] F. HART.

BOY WANTED.—One having some knowledge of the Book business prefered. Apply to GEO SAVAGE
10f-1t* No. 22 John st., up stairs.

APPRENTICE WANTED—To learn the silver-chasing. One who has some knowledge of drawing. None but an American Boy need apply.
10f-3t* J. C. MOORE & SON, No. 85 Leonard-st.

AGENTS WANTED.—500 agents to sell the Life and American SPEECHES of KOSSUTH, illustrated. Large percentage given, and high wages made. Call or address, post-paid, American Family Publication Establishment, No. 128 Nassau-st., N. Y. 10f-1m*

AGENT WANTED.—An enterprising Agent to solicit advertisements for a weekly paper published in one of the most thriving towns in New-Jersey. The paper has a fair circulation. A good commission will be paid. Address, with references and postpage paid, GAZETTE, Plainfield, N. J. 10f-3tTuThS*

SITUATION WANTED—By a girl of tidy habits, 22 years of age, a situation in a small, quiet, religious family, (upper part of the City.) The most satisfactory references can be given as to capability and integrity. Apply or address to S. BRADLEY, No. 346 Houston-st., basement, near 1st-av. 10f-1t*

MUSIC TEACHER.—A Lady, whose experience and success as a teacher on the pianoforte gives her confidence to offer her services to the public, will receive pupils at her own residence, No. 62 Court-st., Brooklyn, or that of her patrons. For reference and particulars, inquire of Mr. WATERS, at the warerooms of T. GILBERT & CO., Nos. 333 and 447 Broadway. 6f-12t

YOUNG LADIES WANTED—Two young ladies, to learn the Dress-Making. Apply at No. 52 White-st. 7f-6t*

PRIVATE NURSING FOR GENTLEMEN—By J. M. LUDLOW. Those that are desirous of an experienced and faithful Nurse in sickness, please call, or address J. M. LUDLOW, No. 848 Broadway, Union Place, P. O., N. Y. Physician's Reference given. n11-3m*

TEN MEN WANTED—To sell an article wanted in every family; agents are making $8 to $10 per day. Also a man with $300 to go to Ohio, to open it with the owner putting in the same amount—can make $2,000 to $3,000 per annum. Call or address, Post-paid, No 317 Bowery. 10f-3t*

TO SHOE MANUFACTURERS.—Wanted, a situation in a boot and shoe store, as cutter or salesman Best of references given. Address, SHOE CUTTER, at this office. 10f-1t*

TO MERCHANT TAILORS.—Wanted, a situation in a custom or clothing establishment, by a PRACTICAL CUTTER, who has been employed in a first class Broadway estab ishment for several years. The most satisfactory reference given A note addressed to L. M., office of the daily *Times*, will meet with attention. 10f-2t*

TO MERCHANT TAILORS.—The subscriber having been engaged in business and cutting situations for the last twelve years, in a fashionable part of this City, is desirous of procuring a situation in a custom shop. Having had long experience in that line of business, he feels confident he can give entire satisfaction, and can influence some $2,000 or $3,000 worth of trade. All communications addressed to CUTTER, at this office, will receive prompt attention. 7f-3t*

TO YOUNG MEN OF CAPITAL AND BUSINESS TALENT.—The advertiser having been appointed sole Agent for the United States and the Canadas, for the manufacture and sale of certain articles of daily and general use, in every family in America, and infinitely superior to and cheaper than anything of the kind in the market, wishes to dispose of the affair in State Rights, or otherwise. The Capital needed will be small, and the profits all that the most sanguine could wish The monopoly to the purchaser, indisputable. Address (post-paid,) with real name, to E. F. D., *Times* office. 10f-3t*

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—A Lady, who has had some experience in Teaching, is desirous of receiving into her family circle a few young children, between the ages of seven and ten, to educate along with her own. The location of the house is very airy and pleasant, being situated near Clinton-av., East Brooklyn. Every attention will be paid to the health and comfort of the children intrusted to her care. Good references given and required. Address to E W., at the office of this paper, or to the Post-office, Brooklyn. 7f-31eod*

IF MR. ARNOLD BUFFUM will call at No. 22 Albany-st he can hear something to his advantage. 9f-3t*

BOARDING.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A small family occupying a commodious house with modern improvements, in immediate neighborhood of Union Park, would receive, as boarders, a gentleman and his wife, if terms, &c, could be mutually agreed upon. References exchanged Please address "J B. J.," with real name, immediately, at this office 10f-1t*

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with full or partial board, on reasonable terms, in a private family. One room neatly furnished on second floor, also, one on third do References exchanged. Apply No 122 Sullivan-st. Stages within one block. 10f-6t*

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A Gentleman and his Wife, also several single Gentlemen can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms, by applying at No. 67 Nassau, corner of Pearl-st. 10f-3t*

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRIVATE SURGICAL CLINIQUE, at No. 112 Grand-st, two doors west of Broadway under the care of Dr DIXON, Editor of the *Scalpel*. This charity is designed to protect the feelings of the virtuous poor from unnecessary exposure before a medical class. The attendance on Wednesday and Saturday is gratuitous. Private office hours from 10 to 3, daily, and 7 to 9 evenings. The office of the *Scalpel*, and *Quarterly Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, is at No. 2 Astor House, where all business communications must be left, and where may also be had Dr. Dixon's works, WOMAN AND HER DISEASE, and his PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM. Price $1.

The *London Lancet*, and the New-York and Boston Medical Journals, remark: "Dr Dixon has placed the Profession under great obligations by these admirable works." "By his great practical experience he has secured attention to every page in the volume." "Few medical men have done more for the cause of practical science." The next number of the *Scalpel* will appear on the 1st of Feb. j31-eod2w

SINGER'S PATENT STRAIGHT NEEDLE PERPENDICULAR ACTION SEWING MACHINE—Secured by letters Patent, Aug 12, 1851.—To this Machine was awarded a premium of the first class at the last New-York State Fair, and again at the last Fair of the American Institute it bore away the palm, receiving a gold medal. Though far in advance of all competition with which they were awarded, the machines are much more perfect as manufactured now, as several valuable improvements have just been completed and added by the inventor The machines execute all kinds of Seaming and Stitching in a style of strength, durability and beauty never before attained. They stitch, elegantly, the finest shirt bosoms The best kind of tailors' custom work may be done with them in the best manner, and the seaming on leather is peculiarly adapted for the manufacture and sale of certain articles of daily and general use, in every family in America, and infinitely superior to and cheaper than anything of the kind in the market, wishes to dispose of the affair in State Rights, or otherwise. The Capital needed will be small, and the profits all that the most sanguine could wish The monopoly to the purchaser, indisputable. Address (post-paid,) with real name, to E. F. D., *Times* office. 10f-3t*

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FOR SALE AND TO LET.

ARTISTS' STUDIOS TO LET.—In the building now erecting in Broadway, opposite 11th-st, near Grace Church, from the first of May, a number of rooms fitted up expressly for Studios, each room having a northern sky-light, with other conveniences on the same floor, making them as desirable as any in the city. Plans can be seen at A. DODWORTH'S, No. 448 Broome-st. 10f-4t*

ROOM AND BEDROOM TO LET—In the house No. 91 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., from this date to 1st of May, with privilege for next year. For further particulars inquire of R. H. SHANNON, No. 25 Nassau-st., or No. 73 West 23d-st. 9f-2t*

BASEMENT TO LET.—The large basement Nos. 155, 157 and 159 Broadway. Inquire at No 18 Maiden-lane. Also, for sale, as above, a large quantity of looking-glass frames, at very low prices to which the attention of dealers is invited. [10f-1t*] HENRY SPERRY & CO.

OFFICES AND ROOMS TO LET.—A large room on the Second Story, and several rooms in the upper stories of the Building on the north-west corner of Broadway and Bleecker st.; possession immediately. Inquire on the premises of [f9-6t*] JOHN W. RITCH, Architect.

STORE TO LET.—A store, in building No. 117 Liberty-st., very desirable for a Liquor Merchant. Also, the basement, which is very spacious, and suitable for a cooper, or dealer in packing boxes, or for storage. They will be let together, or separately. Apply to F. HART, on the premises. N.B.—Possession of the basement can be had immediately. 9f-tf

STORE TO LET.—To let, the second floor of Store No. 38 Maiden-lane, and immediate possession given. Also, three well-lighted Rooms, suitable for offices Possession given immediately. Apply to J. H. HARLEY, Fur Store, No 38 Maiden-lane. 7f-3t*

SHOP TO LET.—TO JEWELERS—A Shop to let and Tools for sale. The shop is near Maiden-lane, and has an unexpired lease of five years from the 1st May, 1852. The tools are complete, and in perfect order. Apply to 41-tf SEWALL, SIMMONS & CO. No. 3 Maiden-lane.

HOUSE TO LET.—Part of the modern-built three-story house, No. 126 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs. Apply on the premises, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M., or 2 to 4 o'clock P. M., or at No. 81 Broad-st. 9f-3t*

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE in Sands-st., Brooklyn. The situation is desirable. Possession given immediately Terms low. For particulars, inquire of J. H. HARLEY, Fur Store, No. 38 Maiden-lane. 7f-3t*

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—Eight three-story brick houses and lots, on the westerly side of the 2d-av between 20th and 21st-sts. Also house and lot No. 163 East 21st-st. The above property will be sold on reasonable terms. For particulars apply to
j30-12t* W. A. CAVANAGH, No. 161 3d-av.

HOUSES TO LET.—Two Brown Stone Front 3 story Houses in Pacific st, South Brooklyn. The 5th and 6th Houses in the handsome Row, commencing on the corner of Bond-st Bath-room, gas-fixtures and kitchen range. Finished in modern style. Possession immediately. Apply to JAMES COCKEN & CO, No 84 John-st., N. Y. 3f-6teod*

HOUSE TO LET.—A complete little two-story and attic house, with all the modern improvements, bath, range, &c., to any one who will purchase the parlor furniture, carpets, oil cloths, &c, but lately put down and as good as new; will be sold low for cash. The present occupant leaves town; for no other reason would he give up this desirable house. Apply on the premises, No. 127 Amos-st, near Bleecker, from 11 A. M. until 3 P. M., or at No. 127 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—The buildings on, and the unexpired term of 16 years lease of lot No. 645 Greenwich-st, subject to a renewal of 21 years from the expiration of the present term Present ground rent $130 and Taxes Apply to
5f-6t* C. F. & G. L. OSBORN, No 147 Mulberry-st.

FOR SALE.—Odd Fellows' Hall, at Green Point, L. I., and the lot adjoining. This valuable property, situated in the most central part of Green Point, now occupied by the various associations of Odd Fellows and Sons of Temperance, will be sold low, and on liberal terms, together or separately. Apply to S. JESSURUN, No. 7 Clinton Court, Beekman-st., N. Y. j31-1m*

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A very desirable Farm at Leedsville, near Red Bank, N. J., containing 35 acres of excellent land, on which is a new two-story House, Barn and other buildings; a large grape vinery, peach and apple orchards, &c, well watered, the situation of those would like to combine an agreeable country residence with profitable investment.
31-1m* H. DIBBE, No 304 Spring st., N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE, IN NEW-JERSEY, near the Blazing-Star Ferry, where Steamboats stop daily (fare one shilling) and 8½ miles from the depot on the Railway. The farm contains 100 acres of excellent land, divided into cultivated land, wood land, salt meadow, pasture land, and orchard—choice fruit trees of all kinds. House finely situated Apply to the Administrator
9f-2w* JAMES R. LOTT, No. 56 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE, IN NEW JERSEY, CHEAP.—A farm situated within one mile of New Brunswick, containing ninety acres, six of which is wood and the balance good, tillable, and meadow land, well watered with house and barn, and other improvements, and some fruit Price $4,500; one half or more may remain on mortgage. Apply to W. S TOWNSEND, No. 2 Pine-st. 6f-6t

COAL YARD FOR SALE.—The lease, fixtures and good will of a Coal Yard, in a desirable location and doing an extensive business, will be sold low for cash, application is made soon. The parties desirous of effecting a sale wish to change their business by the 1st of May next. For terms, which are favorable, address O P. Q., care T & T H BATE, Maiden-lane. 10f-3t*

COAL YARD FOR SALE.—An old established Coal Yard, and fixtures, with lease, known as Nos 34 and 36 Washington-street, doing an extensive business The owner is about changing his business, and this offers a good opportunity for commencing the coal business, or branch, from another yard, or suitable yard for storage.
10f-2t* GEORGE MORROW

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—The stock, fixtures and lease of a Lumber-Yard for sale. The Yard is long established, and has a good set of customers, and is doing a good business. To one having a moderate capital and desiring to engage in the business, this is a rare opportunity. For further particulars, inquire at No. 139 West-st.
d31-eod1f W. DUNNING

A CARD TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—W. DUNNING, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, in Real Estate, for letting Houses, collecting Rents, and superintending Alterations and Improvements, No. 48 8th-av, near Abingdon Square. All moneys collected are deposited in a Bank to the credit of the Agency, and are not drawn again except for the owners. A Real Estate register is kept, with full and accurate descriptions of all property left in charge.

REFERENCES.—F. A Palmer, President Broadway Bank; J Terbell, Esq, President People's Ins. Co.; J. L. Everett, Esq., Cashier Broadway Bank; Isaac Lewis, Esq, Builder; Philo V. Beebe, Esq., Builder; Messrs Baker & Wells; Messrs. Simonson & Gallap; Messrs Stewart & Smith, Builders; Messrs. Keyser & Berrian, Builders; George M. Tunison, Builder; Messrs Joseph & Cummings; Jas. Witherspoon, Esq., Erastus C. Benedict, Esq.; Abm Van Nest, Esq.; Chas. Grant, Esq.; Wm. D Kell, Esq.; John Bodine, Esq.; Peter V. Voorhies, Esq; J. H Sprague, Esq.; George Elder, Esq; Jas Struthers, Esq Chas Crane, Esq.; Silas C Herring, Esq; A A. Denman, Esq; David H Dick, Esq; Joseph Harrison, Esq; George Harrison, Esq; Wm. Tucker, Esq; Hon. A. W. Bradford; Hon. W. R Beebe; Hudson Kinsley, M D.; W. Van Brunt, Esq; Nat'l Navy Agent, Esq.; Hon. S. J. Raymond; Messrs Corne l & Curtis; D Fairbanks, Esq; Freeman Campbell, Esq.; A. B. Brinckerhoff, Esq; John McLean, Esq. j28-tf

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FIFTY-SIX DESIRABLE CITY BUILDING LOTS, AT AUCTION,—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at Auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 17th, 1852, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the city of New-York, the following Lots of Ground, viz.

11 lots of Ground—8 of the same on 91st-st., and 3 on 90th-st, between 5th and 6th avs

4 lots on and near the southwest corner of 7th-av. and 96th-st., all on the avenue.

1 lot on 6th-av., between 98th and 99th-sts.

4 lots on the south side of 99th-st., between 6th and 7th avs

2 lots on 7th-av., between 99th and 100th sts.

4 lots on 100th st., south side, between 6th and 7th-avs.

6 lots on and next the northwest corner of 6th-av. and 100th st.—4 on the avenue and 2 on the street.

4 lots on and next the southwest corner of 6th-av. and 96th-st., all fronting on the avenue

2 lots on 7th-av., east side, between 96th and 97th sts.

4 lots on 91st-st., north side, between 4th and 5th-avs.

8 lots—4 on 92d-st, and 4 on 93d-st, between 4th and 5th-avs.

1 lot on the southeast corner of 5th-av and 93d-st.

1 lot on east side of 6th-av., between 98th and 99th-sts.

4 lots on the south side of 99th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

The above lots are all of full size and very desirable, and the sale offers great inducements for the investment of capital. Terms of sale—10 per cent., and the Auctioneer's fees to be paid to the Auctioneer on the day of sale; 20 per cent. on the 10th day of March next, at the office of REYNOLDS & LE ROY SCHENCK, No. 11 Nassau-st., when the deeds will be delivered; 70 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 6 per cent. Title perfect, and full warrantee deeds will be given. Every lot put up will be actually sold to the highest bidder Maps describing the above property can be obtained of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., or of P. REYNOLDS, Esq., No. 11 Nassau-st.
2f-4, 7, 10, 12, 14t* [1,761]

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—TUESDAY, Feb. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—HARTFORD & NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO. STOCK, 103 shares, in parcels of 10 shares each. 7f-4t

EXPRESSES.

LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO.'S CHARLESTON EXPRESS, connecting with COOMBS & CO.'S GREAT SOUTHERN EXPRESS, for Savannah, Columbia, Macon, Augusta, Atlanta, Chatenooga, Montgomery, &c. Our next Express leaves on SATURDAY per Steamer UNION. Merchandise and valuables of every description taken and forwarded with promptness and dispatch. Specie, jewelry, &c., go in charge of a messenger.
LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., No. 6 Wall-st., N. Y.
10f-5t COOMBS & CO., Hayn-st., Charleston, S. C.

A. H. PRIDE & CO.'S GREAT CALIFORNIA EXPRESS by every steamer. Through in charge of special Messengers. We respectfully announce that we are prepared to transport Packages, Parcels and Letters between New-York and San Francisco, at the most reasonable rates, and with as great dispatch as any other Express Company. We send a mail to all ports of South America on the Pacific; also, to the Sandwich Islands, China, Oregon and all parts of California, Chagres and Panama. Drafts, debts, notes, &c. collected in California. All goods must be put up water-proof. A. H. PRIDE & CO.,
j31 1m No. 3 Broad-st., near Wall.

DOREMUS & NIXON.

SINCE THE DESTRUCTION OF OUR WAREHOUSE BY FIRE, we are at No. 115 William-st We shall, within ten days, move to the spacious new store, No. 21 Park place, running through to Murray-st. In the meantime we are supplying ourselves with a fresh stock of goods. We have already opened several cases, such as plain and figured Plush Brocatelles, Worsted Damask, Linen Sheetings, Damasks, Diapers, Blanke's, Quilts, &c., &c., so that we can supply hotels, steamers and housekeepers. We trust our friends will not pass us by.
10f-1w DOREMUS & NIXON.
N.B. PASSENGERS to CALIFORNIA SUPPLIED with BLANKETS

TO PROPRIETORS of STEAM TOW-BOATS. Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, No 31 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, until Monday, 16th inst., for towing, by a daily tow, between the 1st day of May and the 1st of December next, the Canal Boats of said Company, with coal, from its shipping port on the Hudson River, near Kingston Point, to New-York and Williamsburg, and intermediate places; and also from said shipping port to Albany and Troy, and intermediate places Contractors are requested to state the price per ton of coal for towing to New-York and Williamsburg; also, the price per ton for towing to Albany and Troy; and the price per ton for towing to the following intermediate places on the River, viz: Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Newburg and Piermont—in all cases including the return of the empty boats. Also, the charge for towing light Erie Canal Boats from New-York to said shipping port.

Persons desirous of estimating for the same are requested to call at the office of the Company, for further information, prior to offering their proposals.
6f-t17 JOHN EWEN, President.

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New-York Daily Times.

MEXICO.

Santa Anna—Revolutionary Schemes—Proposed Descent upon Mexico—The Chances of Success—Mexican Officials—Commendable Decision of a U. S. Consul—A Ship-of-War Wanted.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sunday, Dec. 28, 1852.

During a recent sojourn at Acapulco, I became acquainted with certain facts which cannot fail to be of much interest to your readers. Acapulco is well known as the most important port of Mexico to the steamers on the Pacific. The security of its picturesque and completely land-locked harbor, and its advantageous position midway between Panama and San Francisco, have made it the great supply depot on the west coast, and thus established its importance. Notwithstanding all this, it is but a "small shake," of a place—or rather it may be said that the earthquake shakes of former years have left little of the better class of buildings which once were found there; and the Mexican law of progress—backward, only adds to the antiquity of the ruins, without bringing about any perceivable share of improvement. A regular mail communication is kept up between this city and the port; but the distance is so great, and the comparative paucity of Mexican interests there such, that it receives little attention from the home Government, and the few officials there live and act about as they please, without other than occasional check when some unusually gross outrage upon a foreign visitor at the port brings down an urgent demand for redress. So much is necessary as a prelude.

SANTA ANNA, the prince of Mexican conspirators, you know, has never relinquished his hopes of again securing the Dictatorship of his unhappy country. His banishment and disgrace simply afford him secure opportunity to mature his plans. It is well-known that he is even now contemplating another Revolutionary stroke at an early day; but, with more than his usual adroitness, he has succeeded in keeping from the Government the particulars of his movements. It is very probable that he will make his descent upon Mexico at Acapulco—a point farthest removed from the suspicion of his enemies. I *know* that such was his intention, although circumstances may lead him to change his plans. A house has been built there and furnished for him by one of his friends; and many things useful for a campaign are landing there daily. The day I left I left I saw 150 or 200 camp-kettles going into the ware-houses of the leading Santanist there, and many bales of blankets and clothing. You need not be surprised if you hear stirring news from that quarter soon.

SANTA ANNA would be perfectly safe in landing at Acapulco, even if he did not succeed in getting up a strong force against the Government. All the officials, in that State (Guerrero) are his friends. General ALVAREZ, the Governor, is almost omnipotent, a firm friend of the great conspirator, and a bitter enemy of President ARISTA. Some two or three years ago the State of GUERRERO was cut off from the *State* of Mexico; and ALVAREZ was appointed Governor by the President and Congress in hopes that the slice would satisfy his ambition. Prior to his appointment he had full control of the whole Indian population of the Pacific Mexican slope, and was continually revolutionizing against the Central Government. He is a very energetic, although despotic, ruler, as is evidenced by the fact that when he first became Governor some few travelers were robbed on the road from Acapulco to the Capitol. ALVAREZ caused the robbers to be ferretted out and shot on the spot. He then gave notice, that he would not allow half an hour's grace to any who in future might be guilty of robbing. Since then not a single robbery has been committed. He has plenty of arms, and can call into the field 17,000 Indians at any moment.

The Government is almost powerless against him, as the soldiers from the more northerly part of Mexico "cave in" with the dysentery as soon as they get into ALVAREZ' mountains. All the military officers of the different stations in the State are appointed by his influence, and are his creatures, and of course, Santa Annaists. I suppose SANTA ANNA's rallying cry with the ignorant will be "war to the North Americans" and as we are viewed by them, as well as by most of the better class, with a perfect hatred, it will not be an unpopular one.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the United States Government will no longer neglect American interests at Acapulco. At no port in the world is the constant presence of a man-of-war more necessary than there. The suggestions I have thrown out relative to the present aspect of affairs, furnish additional evidence of its necessity. The miserable wretches with whom our people are forced to associate, and do business there, are too trifling, too entirely destitute of honor, and too unapproachable by any thing but physical force, to admit of justice or safety unless our Government and its power are represented by an armed vessel. The Courts, Judges, and other Mexican officials are a corrupt and graceless set, with whom it is impossible for the representatives of American rights and interests to deal peacefully, except by entering with them into a joint-stock robbing operation, and dividing the spoils. It is charged,—and I fear with much truth—that too many of those who have been sent from the United States, have readily fallen into the corruptions and vices of the Mexican officials, and thus secured personal quiet and dishonest fortunes. The U. S. Consul now at Acapulco, has had much to contend with, judging by what I saw and heard while there. He acts with most commendable decision and firmness, and has compelled the insolent officials to show some little respect for American rights, although he has had to contend single-handed and alone, not having even the support of any considerable number of his fellow-countrymen,—of whom there are not a dozen, all told, residing at the port.

One transaction, I should judge, will be likely to come before the U. S. Government, in a shape that will show the difficulties against which he contends. The steamship *Commodore Stockton* put in at Acapulco in distress, and being unable to procure means for repairs, was sold by the U. S. Consul, (Mr. RICE,) according to law and established usage. She was bid off by two of her sailors, for themselves and the balance of the crew, who expected to borrow $3,000 on her at Acapulco, to pay down on the purchase, and offset the balance by their wages—for which, in fact, she was sold. The $3,000 were necessary to pay liabilities incurred by the vessel. The men failing to raise the money, the Consul sold the ship again. The two sailors who made the first purchase were dissatisfied because they failed to get the vessel, and so sued her for wages, laying their claims at some $4,000! The Mexican Court took up the case, refused to let the *Stockton* leave the port, and threatened to sell her. Mr. RICE refused, peremptorily, to recognize the right of the Court to interfere, put the United States Seal on all the doors and hatches, placed a guard on board with orders to shoot the first man who insisted on boarding her—even though it should be the Judge himself,—and then notified the Court of his action. Pretty spunky that, for one man against the unprincipled civil and military authorities. The result was, that the Court dared not touch the vessel, although they still *claim* control, and have prevented the Consul, by *military force*, from putting ballast and water on board.

Mr. LETCHER, the U. S. Minister at this Court, has received notice of these proceedings, and I suppose will take immediate steps to relieve the vessel from the obstructions imposed upon her. She was sold to a Panama house, and is worth there about $20,000. The presence of a sloop-of-war to support the Consul would have rendered his energetic action more practically successful American citizens who go ashore there, temporarily, from on board the California steamers, are frequently most shamefully maltreated—sometimes beaten brutally with the muskets of the coast-guard, and occasionally bayoneted for variety.

Acapulco is a healthy port, and, with proper discipline, a ship's crew would find no inconvenience from being stationed there, although it is rather a dull place for the officers—the reason, probably, that so important a point has been hitherto neglected.

There is nothing of much interest at this point, which the papers will not give you—so I will not further extend this already long communication. HOMBRE.

The Revolution in Northern Mexico.

Correspondence of The New-York Daily Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 29, 1852.

By the arrival of the steamship *Mexico* I have advices from the Rio Grande to the 18th inst., but nothing later from Galveston or Western Texas than the 23d. Carvajal was still at Reddings, about 15 miles from Clay Davis's rancho, which is dignified with the name of "the City of the Rio Grande." Carvajal's force consisted of 700 men and several pieces of artillery, and he is still receiving reinforcements. There are several gentlemen from Texas now in our city, who are connected with the Sierra Madre revolution, and are shipping supplies for the revolutionists. Uraga, the Mexican General, is fortified in Matamoros with about 1,200 troops, and seems to be fully aware that he is in a tight place. Shortly after the battle of Ceralvo, in December last, he wrote a letter to Gen. Harney, which shows that he then felt apprehension in regard to the emigration of our citizens on the frontier.

He is now confiscating and selling the property of Mexican rebels, in order to prevent others from taking up arms. Preparations are making again to attack Matamores, and I shall not be surprised to hear of a battle before this reaches you. The revolutionists are violently opposed by a set of foreign merchants at Brownsville and Matamoros. The editor of the *Brownsville* (British) *Flag*, Mr. Charles Uhde, an English Jew, is at the head of the opposition party. Uhde is also largely engaged in commercial business, and before the last attack on Matamoros, it is said he loaned Gen. Uraga $100,000, on condition that he would let Uhde pass over the river a large quantity of dry goods and stores, 20 per cent. below the tariff, and place them in charge of the American Consul so that in case of loss, their value could be recovered from the Government. This was acceded to, and the American Consul was wounded in protecting these very goods. The other parties are Dillon & Co., Speyer & Co., and Dantzack & Co. Bonsigues, the French Consul, is a partner in the latter house. These parties receive great favors and indulgencies from the Mexican authorities, and consequently it is greatly to their interests to oppose the revolution. They secretly aid the Government, and it is certainly as much an interference, according to the "intervention doctrine," as that which KOSSUTH complains of.

Carvajal is a man of great resources, and possesses uncommon powers of mind and moral worth. He is a bold, original thinker, and an eloquent and powerful speaker and writer. At the age of seven years he was taken to Lexington, Ky., where he learned the saddler's trade, and afterward studied law under the instruction of the celebrated Alexander Campbell, of Virginia. In 1829 he returned to San Antonio, his native town, and was welcomed with military honors. He possesses an iron will, coupled with a daring and lofty genius, and is the very man to achieve the independence of his countrymen.

☞ No certain clue has yet been found to the whereabouts of the murderers of young Lehman, at Philadelphia. A further search of the premises occupied by the three Hungarians at Richmond, was made on Friday, and a shirt completely soaked with blood, was found. It is believed to have belonged to one of the murderers. On Friday, Coroner Goldsmith had the shelves and other parts of the wood-work which bore the marks of blood, taken out for the purpose of having the spots examined with a microscope. As yet, no reward has been offered by Gov. Bigler for the apprehension of the guilty wretches.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 9.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '67	116½	
1,000	do	116½	
4,000	do, '62	111	
1,000	Erie 7s, '59	104½	
4,000	do, 7s, '68	109	
2,000	do	105	
6,000	Erie Incomes	92½	
2,000	do	92½	
7,000	Erie Convertibles	88	
5,000	do new	88½	
7,200	Illinois int inc bds	42	
8,000	Hudson, 2d Mort	93	
	58 N Y State 5s	102	
1,000	Ohio 6s, '70	115	
30	shs. Phenix Bank	106	
200	Stonington Railroad	51½	
200	do	b30	51½
100	do	b60	51½
300	Canton Co		70
25	do		69½
112	Albany & Sch R. R.		96
100	Harlem Railroad		67½
100	do		67½
400	do		67½
	5 Bank of Commerce		105½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Erie Incomes		92½
5,000	Erie Convert. 7's	b30	88
5,000	do '62		88½
100	Morris Canal		17½
100	L Island Railroad		18½
50	Reading Railroad	s30	65
300	do	s60	64½
400	do	s30	65
200	do		65½
300	do	s30	65½
20	Hud. River Railroad		61
50	Nor. & Wor. R. R.		50½
50	do		50½
50	do		50¾
100	do	b60	51
150	Erie Railroad		79
50	do	b60	79½
50	do	s60	73¾
100	do	b60	79½
150	Edgeworth Company		7
25	Canton Company		69

MONDAY, Feb. 9.—6 P. M.

There was a considerable depression in Stocks to-day; the effect of the large shipment of specie on Saturday and the prospective shipment on Wednesday. The selling was not confined to real holders. The brokers, who usually operate for Boston account, sold Erie and Reading largely on seller's and buyer's options, showing a calculation in that quarter that the market is likely to go much lower. The decline in the Railways was from ¼ to 1 ₰ cent. and in Canton 1@1¼ ₰ cent. Erie Convertibles were in demand again. Governments dull. A rumor that quite a large lot of these stocks have returned from Europe had an unfavorable effect. We deem it quite probable a check has been given to European investment, but that large amounts of U. S. sixes have already returned for sale, is certainly beyond any calculation yet made, and if correct, the reactionary movement is not only too sudden but too serious for the present condition and prospects of the home market. The country, while flooded with foreign goods, and largely engaged in extending State and Corporation credits of every sort for the prosecution of railroads, is ill prepared for a return of its own stocks from Europe. The old loans will have to rest there and millions of new ones be added during the current year, else all California will not be sufficient to settle the balances. There is no use in disguising the truth. Our foreign friends may as well understand it at once. They cannot return American stocks yet. They cannot—and, mark it, *will not*—continue their overgrown trade and collect its proceeds on this side, without taking a few more of the same sort.

The money market was active. The calling in and changing of loans at the close of last week, increased the rate of interest to 7 ₰ cent, which was generally paid to-day. Paper was without particular change. The banks were disposed to refuse new discounts, but in the street the supply of capital at extra rates was quite free.

The letters and circulars by the *Europa*, were received this evening. They are more favorable than the telegraph advices from Halifax. Brown, Shipley & Co. notice an improved demand for Cotton since the departure of the previous steamer, arising from the continuance of light receipts, and from the late accounts by the *Pacific*, leading the trade to the belief that the crop was not likely to prove so large as previously estimated. Prices, however, have not advanced, though a more general feeling of confidence has been established, enabling holders to obtain the extreme quotations of the last circular, which we repeat. Fair Orleans 5d.; Middling do., 4½d.; fair Mobiles, 5s.; Middling do. 4¾d.; fair Upland 4¾d.; Middling do., 4¼d.; inferior and ordinary, 3¼@4¼d. ₰ ℔.

The same firm speak of the improvement in breadstuffs, the probability of moderate supplies of wheat and flour from the Continent, and the reduced stocks in that port, having given a further stimulus to the market, causing an advance in the former of 4@6d. ₰ 70 ℔s., and in the latter of 1s. ₰ bbl.—White Wheat being worth 6s. 4d.@7s., and red 5s. 6d.@6s. 2d. ₰ 70 ℔s. Western Canal, Baltimore, Ohio, Canada and Philadelphia Flour, 22s. 6d.@23s.; Sour 18s.@20s. ₰ bbl. Indian Corn is without change, and is quoted at 32s. for white, 30s. for yellow, and 29s. 6d. ₰ qr. of 480 ℔s. for yellow.

The circulars of James McHenry and Robert Makin & Sons also notice the rise in the Corn trade. There has been considerable excitement in the Corn market, (says Mr. McHenry,) with a further advance in prices. 23s. is now established for ordinary brands of Flour, while favorite parcels have been sold as high as 24s. Extra qualities of White Wheat are in eager request at 6s. 9d. ₰ 70 ℔s. ex ship, and all other wheats in proportion. Indian Corn has partaken of the general activity, and is again 6d @ 1s. dearer.

Some of the private letters speak of the probability of an import of breadstuffs into France, and English dealers were sanguine that Flour had not reached its top price when the *Europa* left.

The London money market continued somewhat agitated by the unsteadiness and decline in consols. These closed at 96⅞. Money rates are easy. American stocks dull, but without change in prices except for the coupon bonds of '68, which were ¼ ₰ cent. better. The inscriptions of '67 8 are quoted at 105@106. Pennsylvania, 81¼@82½, extra dividend. Massachusetts sterling 5s, 106¾@107. The Bank of England reports £17,850,000 in gold and silver. In Paris, French 5s, 103.70; 3s, 67 50.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $159,120; disbursed $211,071, and held at close $3,033,384.

The duties are heavy by the *Humboldt* and *Niagara*.

The Australian gold news looks as wonderful as our own California product. Half a million of dollars reached London early in January. The dates from Sydney and Bathurst were to October. With regard to the workings of the mines the most flattering results are told, such as one person having obtained 80 pounds weight of gold in four days, and in another spot eight feet square had produced 2,360 ounces. Among the latest parcels received at Sydney was one lump of 56 ozs. 7 dwts. and another 75 ozs. 9 dwts.

There are two financial bills of doubtful utility now before the Legislature at Albany. One is to authorize Mutual Fire Insurance Companies to surrender mutual shareholder notes at any time on the payment of the pro rata ascertained losses, to the time, of the Company. This may be abused to a radical change of the mutual plan, taking from it one of the main securities upon which it rests. The system has shown some weakness in country quarters of late, and the present is not the time, one would infer, to increase the facilities for letting out responsible shareholders. The other bill is yet more questionable, being in effect, to authorize Savings' Banks to operate in City Railroad Bonds, to the amount of 90 ₰ cent of the market value. Here are the provisions of the bill

SEC. 1. It shall be lawful for any Savings' Bank, organized under or incorporated by the laws of this State, in addition to the powers herestofore granted, to invest any money they have received, or hereafter shall receive as deposits, in the stock or bonds of any city in the State of New-York, which may be issued under the authority of the Legislature of this State, or to loan said money on the securities of any stock or bonds in which said corporation is authorized to invest the same; provided that the amount loaned thereon shall not exceed ninety per cent. of the market value thereof.

This wording is somewhat vague, to be sure, but we apprehend the practical bearing to be the encouragement and extension of city credit, to the unsettling of the old practice of Savings' Banks of investing exclusively in Bond and Mortgage, and U. S. and State loans. The limit to 90 ₰ cent. is a mere nullity. There is a large crop of city bonds now current at high figures, which, under a general revulsion, would fall from 10 to 20 ₰ cent. in as many hours. Savings' Bank depositors are not the people to subject to such contingencies.

The returns of the Philadelphia Mint for the first week in February, show the receipts by the last California packets to be $1,382,000. The coinage in February to Saturday last was $1,002,946.

The probable division of the Coal Trade the current year between the four great carriers, is already exciting some attention. We have every assurance it will not be productive of the same unwise competition which resulted so unprofitably to all parties last year. The Schuylkill region will not, according to the last *Miner's Journal*, be able to respond to a much larger demand than last year. Certain reasons for this are set forth by the *Journal*, the substance of which is that the further opening and improvement of the mines are essential to increase the supply materially, and that these cannot be effected in season to do any good this year, whether made by land-holders or lease-holders. Dealers are therefore cautioned not to make large contracts ahead at low prices.

At Philadelphia to-day 1,500 shares Reading sold at 65¼@65¾; closing, 65¾ bid; $11,000 Reading 69.70; at 77½; 700 Morris Canal, 17, at 17½.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Feb. 9.

FLOUR has been active to-day. 5,000 bbls. were sold at $3 25@$3 25. MESS PORK is at $13 75. Business generally, is very brisk.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 9.

Sales were made, to-day, in our Market, of 13,000 bbls of FLOUR, at $4 25 for Howard-street and City Mills. These are the largest sales in one day for some years. An extensive business was also done in WHITE WHEAT, at $1 65, and in CORN at @64c.

New-York Cattle Market....FEB. 9

Carefully Reported for The New-York Daily Times.

[For Reeves, at the Washington Drove Yard, corner of Fourth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, and at Chamberlain's Hudson River Bull's Head, foot of Robinson-street. For Cows and Calves, Sheep and Lambs, at Browning's, in Sixth-street, near Third-avenue.

AT WASHINGTON DROVE YARD.—Offered, 1,600 Beeves, (500 Southern, and remainder from this State.) Prices have been well maintained during the week, though purchasers have not bought extensively enough to clear the market—about 300 head left over unsold. Prices are firm at from $6 to $9, market closing stiffer.

AT BROWNING'S—Offered, 70 Cows and Calves, at from $24 to $32@$47. 20 left over.

3,000 Sheep and Lambs, on sale. Prices at from $2@$3 75 to $6 50. Left over, 500

AT CHAMBERLAIN'S—HUDSON RIVER BULL'S HEAD—Offered 350 Beef Cattle, at 7 to 8½c.; 50 Cows and Calves, at $32 50, $31 50@$45; 3,000 Sheep and Lambs—200 left over.—Prices of Sheep, $2, $3 50@$5; Lambs, $2,@$2 50 to $3 50.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

MONDAY, Feb 9—6 P.M.

ASHES—Are in fair request at previous figures. The sales reach 100 bbls Pots at $5, and Pearls at $6 06¼@$6 12½ ₰ 100 ℔.

COTTON—Is without essential change. Exporters are not doing much, and local deals buy only for their immediate wants. About 1,000 bales were sold to-day at unsettled prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The upward tendency of the market for State and Western brands continues sustained by the prevalent active inquiry and favorable English intelligence, which have induced many holders to withdraw their stocks and others to increase their pretensions. The home trade is most extensive, yet shippers purchase liberally, and are likely to do more on the receipt of their private correspondence. The transactions add up 4,500 bbls. ordinary to extra State, mixed Indiana and Michigan and good common Ohio at $4 68¾@$4 81½; choice State, fair to fancy Indiana and Michigan, and favorite round-hoop Ohio at $4 81½@$5, with the fancy and extra grades of Ohio and Genesee at former quotations. Canadian is nominally worth $4 72½@$4 75, though we hear of no important sales at such figures. Southern still favors owners, the brisk demand for export rivals strengthening prices. There were 1,400 bbls mixed to favorite ordinary new disposed of to-day at $4 81½@$4 93¾ ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce and buoyant—100 bols fine having found buyers at $3 56@$3 56¼. Corn Meal is in poor supply at $3 37½ for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine. Buckwheat seems firm at $2 12½@$2 37½ ₰ bag of 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat is extremely unsettled and very quiet—the foreign news having given holders more confidence, they ask much higher rates, which in the absence of private accounts, has put a stop to all momentous operations. Rye is abundant and offered at 75c. without finding a market. Barley rules dull and heavy at 75c.@78c. Oats are gradually decreasing in value; Western retail at 37c.@38c., and Northern at 43c @44c. Corn is less plentiful and something dearer. the sales amounting to 35,000 bushels (the largest day's business for several weeks) mixed Orleans at 68c.@69c. and yellow Southern at 70c.

PROVISIONS—Pork is scarce and firm—with a fair local inquiry, and sales of 200 bbls. Clear Mess at $16 25; New River do at $15 75; old Western do. at $15 25@$15 37½; Sour do at $14 75; New River Prime at $14@$14 25; old Western do at $13 62½; and Sour do at $12. Dead Hogs are selling in small quantities at 7¼@8c. ₰ ℔. Cut Meats are buoyant and uniform—the sales including 180 tierces plain cured Hams at 8½c.; extra do do. at 9c.; plain cured Hams at 9½c. and extra do. do. at 8c ₰ ℔. Lard remains about the same, 200 bbls. Prime realizing 9¼@9¾c., though these prices would hardly be paid at present. Beef is steady and in demand, with sales of 170 bbls Prime at $1 50@$5 75, and Mess at $8 50@11. Prime Mess is inanimate at $10@$17 ₰ tierce. Beef Hams are more sought after, and we heard of 300 bbls. being obtained at $14 50 ₰ 220 lbs., which indicates an improvement. Butter is freely dealt in at 12@16c for Ohio; 16@20c. for Western New-York and 22@26c. for Orange County. Cheese is quickly at 6½@7½c., the latter rare.

WHISKY—Exhibits more animation, without any further variation—sales of 600 bbls. Prison were effected at 20½@20¾c ₰ gallon

TRAVELING.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Captain West.
PACIFIC, Captain Nye.
ARCTIC, Captain Luce.
BALTIC, Captain Comstock.
ADRIATIC, Captain Cotton.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction—as in their engines—to insure strength and speed, and their accomodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $120; in second cabin, $70. Exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $300. From Liverpool to New-York, £30 and £20. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES FOR SAILING.

From New-York.		*From Liverpool.*	
Saturday, Jan. 10	1852	Wednesday, Jan 7	1853
Saturday, Jan. 24	1852	Wednesday, Jan 28	1853
Saturday, Feb 7	1852	Wednesday, Feb. 11	1853
Saturday, Feb. 21	1852	Wednesday, Feb. 25	1853
Saturday, March 6	1852	Wednesday, March 10	1853
Saturday, March 20	1852	Wednesday, March 24	1853
Saturday, April 3	1852	Wednesday, April 7	1853
Saturday, April 17	1852	Wednesday, April 21	1853
Saturday, May 1	1852	Wednesday, May 5	1853
Saturday, May 15	1852	Wednesday, May 19	1853
Saturday, May 29	1852	Wednesday, June 2	1853
Saturday, June 12	1852	Wednesday, June 16	1853
Saturday, June 26	1852	Wednesday, June 30	1853
Saturday, July 10	1852	Wednesday, July 14	1853
Saturday, July 24	1852	Wednesday, July 28	1853
Saturday, Aug 7	1852	Wednesday, Aug. 11	1853
Saturday, Aug. 21	1852	Wednesday, Aug. 25	1853
Saturday, Sept 4	1852	Wednesday, Sept. 8	1853
Saturday, Sept. 18	1852	Wednesday, Sept. 22	1853
Saturday, Oct. 2	1852	Wednesday, Oct. 6	1853
Saturday, Oct. 16	1852	Wednesday, Oct. 20	1853
Saturday, Oct 30	1852	Wednesday, Nov. 3	1853
Saturday, Nov 13	1852	Wednesday, Nov. 17	1853
Saturday, Nov. 27	1852	Wednesday, Dec. 1	1853
Saturday, Dec 11	1852	Wednesday, Dec. 15	1853
Saturday, Dec 25	1852	Wednesday, Dec. 29	1853

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., N. Y.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
E. G. ROBERTS & CO., No. 13 King's Arms Yard, London.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., No. 26 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris.
GEO. H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. j5-tf

FOR LIVERPOOL. United States Mail Steamship PACIFIC, Captain EZRA NYE.—This steamer will depart with the U. S. mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Feb 21, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. No berth secured till paid for. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance or comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.
The steamship ATLANTIC, will succeed the PACIFIC and sail March 6th, 1852. 9f

UNITED STATES AND PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO—ONLY THROUGH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, *via* CHAGRES, Direct.—CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.—On FRIDAY, Feb. 20, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the splendid new double engine steamship EL DORADO, unequaled in her accommodations and speed, 1,800 tons, H. J. HARTSTEIN, U. S. N., Commander, will sail on FRIDAY, Feb. 20, at precisely 2 o'clock, P. M., from her Pier at the foot of Warren-st., N. R., with the Government Mails for CHAGRES, direct, connecting with the extra steamer of March from PANAMA to SAN FRANCISCO. For freight or passage, apply at the office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., N. R.

N. B.—Bills of Lading signed at the office, on the morning of sailing. 10f 120

UNITED STATES AND PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPAY—ONLY THROUGH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, *via* HAVANA AND CHAGRES.—On TUESDAY, Feb 24, at 2 o'clock P. M., the splendid new double-engine Steamship GEORGIA, unequaled in her accommodations and speed, 3,000 tons, WM. D. PORTER, U. S. Navy, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Feb. 24, at 2 P. M., precisely, from her Pier, at foot of Warren-st., North River, with the Government Mails for CHAGRES, connecting with the favorite U. S. M. Steamship NORTHERNER, to sail without any delay, for San Francisco, on arrival of the passengers and mails at Panama. For freight or passage, apply at the Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., N. R.—Bills of lading signed at this office, on the morning of sailing. 10f 124f

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.—NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE.—The new steamship UNITED STATES, 1,500 tons burden CHARLES C. BERRY, Commander, will take her departure for CHAGRES on FRIDAY, 26th March next, at 3 P. M., connecting at Panama with the new double engine steamship WINFIELD SCOTT, 2,100 tons burden, KENNEY COUDLAEN, Commander, expected to depart from Panama for San Francisco on the 5th of April ensuing. These vessels, in speed, comfort and safety, are not surpassed by any on this route, and an experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel. Apply to
DAVIS, BROOKS & CO., General Agents.
No 28 Beaver-st., New-York.
JONES & JOHNSTON, No 90 Wall-st.

EMPIRE CITY LINE.—FOR SAN FRANCISCO *via* CHAGRES and SAN JUAN, direct. On THURSDAY, Feb. 12 The new and splendid double-engine steamship SIERRA NEVADA, 1,800 tons burthen, J. D. NOYES, Commander, (formerly of the steamship *Empire City,*) will leave her dock, at Pier No. 3, North River, for CHAGRES and SAN JUAN, direct, on THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at 3 o'clock. This steamship has unequaled accommodations for Steerage Passengers, having been constructed with special reference to their comfort.

For freight or passage apply to
J. W. RAYMOND, No. 34 Broadway.

The SIERRA NEVADA will again leave on SATURDAY, March 13, connecting with the favorite steamship NEW-ORLEANS, at PANAMA. Books are now open. 1j28-1f11

FOR CALIFORNIA, FROM PHILADELPHIA.—The Steamship BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Capt. W. SEARS, will leave on the 5th of February, for CHAGRES and SAN JUAN.—This ship is nearly new, having been only four months in service, during which she has proved herself one of the fastest ocean steamships afloat. Her cabins are fitted up in the best manner, and her steerage accommodations are entirely new. Passengers going to California will find it to their interest to go by this steamer, as every exertion will be made to give them a speedy and comfortable passage. For further particulars, apply to the subscribers, from whom all tickets must be procured in New-York.
4f-111* COOLIDGE & OSGOOD, No. 48 William-st

WINTER ROUTE TO CHICAGO.—Trains of Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Leave Monroe and Toledo at 8.15 A. M.; arrive at Laporte at 6 30 P. M.; thence passengers go by stage on Plank Road 13 miles to Michigan City; thence by cars 40 miles to Ainsworth; and by stage 12 miles to Chicago. After Feb. 1, by cars through to Chicago. Returning to Laporte same way—cars leave Laporte at 7.30 A. M., and arrive at Monroe and Toledo at 5.45 P. M. Daily stages connect with Fort Wayne at Sturgis; with Logansport, La Fayette and Indianapolis, at South Bend; and at other places on the line, with the principal towns north and south. At Toledo this line connects at 5 45 P. M. or 7 A. M. with the Lake Erie South Shore route by stage and railroad to Cleveland; thence by railroad and stage to Erie; thence by railroad via Dunkirk to New-York, or by stage from Dunkirk to Buffalo, and by cars after Feb. 1. The 5 P. M. train on the New-York and Erie Road, connects with the Lake Shore train Passengers at Cleveland can take cars all the way to Pittsburgh—thence by railroad and 28 miles staging to Philadelphia and New-York, or Baltimore and Washington.
E. P. WILLIAMS, Superintendent.
ADRIAN, Jan. 14, 1852. j19-tf

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—NEW-YORK and PHILADELPHIA DIRECT.—U. S MAIL EXPRESS LINES.—Through in 4½ hours.—New-Jersey Railroad, *via* Jersey City.—Leaving New-York at 9 A. M., foot of Cortlandt-st.—9 A. M. and 5 P. M., Liberty-st. Leaves Philadelphia, same hours, foot of Walnut-st. Fare reduced to $3 for first class, and $2 50 for second class.

Baltimore, Washington and Charleston Through Tickets sold in the above lines, and through baggage carried in the 5 P. M. line from New-York, with through Conductor. d23-tf

GRATES AND FENDERS.

H. KELLY'S GRATE AND FENDER MANUFACTORY, No. 346 Broome-st., three doors west of the Bowery, adjoining Dr. Cone's Church, New-York. Builders and others who are about purchasing would do well to call, as he feels confident that his patterns for variety and cheapness are unsurpassed. 4f-1m

MINIATURE ALMANAC....THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises.....7 29|Sets.....5 36|Moon—Sets... 12 31m
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 11 00m|Gov. Island...11 30m|Hell Gate...12 40m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....FEBRUARY 9, 1853.

Cleared.

Steamer Empire City, Chagres, M. O. Roberts.
Steamer Merlin, (Br.) Cope, &c. Thomas, &c., E. Cunard.
Ship Tennessee, Cook, New-Orleans, Eagle & Hazard.
Ship St. Louis, Bunker, New-Orleans, William Nelson & Sons.
Ship Luchess de Orleans, Hutton, Havre, W. Wheelock Jr.
Bark Jane E. Williams, Mason, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.
Brig Clinton, Walker, Charleston, Geo. Bulkley.
Brig Florence, Ray, Nuevitas, Thos. Owen & Son.
Schr. Panama, Terry, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.
Schr. Washington, Murch, Alexandria, Sturges, Clearman & Co.
Schr. J. A. Bayard Thompson, Chagres, Talman & Baker.
Schr. Frances Satterly, Davis, Savannah, N. L. McCready & Co.
Schr. Col. Satterly, Elwood, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.
Schr. Ira Brewster, Morton, Wilmington, N. L. McCready & Co.

Arrived.

Brig Venus, of New-Haven, Gardner, Mobile 18 ds., mdse. to Nesmith & Sons.
Brig Hadjee, Main, Cardenas 11 ds., mdse. to R. C. Read. Sild, in co. with brig Courind for Baltimore, Elisha for Portland; barks Cubanza for Portland, Grampus do., Pluto for Philadelphia; brig Marshall, (Dutch,) McGilbery.
Bark Tedesco, of Portland, Winslow, Cardiff (Wales,) 62 ds., iron to order, vessel to master.
Brig Cosmopolite, Witham, Georgetown, (S C.) via. Newport and New-Haven 35 ds, naval stores to De Rossett & Co.; was blown off and detained by ice.
Schr. Gertrude Horton, Packer, Rockland, lime.
Schr. R. B. Pitts, Spear, Rockland.
Schr. Brooksville, Limeburner, Wilmington, (N. C.) via. Newport, New-London and New-Haven, 38 ds. naval stores to De Rossett & Co; was blown off and detained by ice.
Schr. Chas Carrol, Bayner, Boston 25 ds, mdse. to S. W. Lewis; was detained by ice.
Schr. Sarah McConald, Ellis, Provincetown 38 ds., in ballast; was detained by ice.
Schr. Charge, Blakeman, Attakapas 50 ds., mdse. to Peck & Lyman.
Schr. Baltic, Snare, Franklin, (Me.) 7 days, lath, &c., to master.
Schr. I. B. & T. L. Cranmer, Baltimore 8 days, mdse. to Allen & Van Brunt. Yesterday saw schr. Lycurgus towing the sunken schr. Sarah Barrett, which was afterwards taken in tow by steam-tug Telegraph No. 2, of N. Y.
Schr. Belle, Wooster, Eastport 30 ds, laths to Smith & Boylston, was detained in the Sound 20 ds by ice.
Schr. Mary C. Turbell, Barnum, Delaware and Breakwater 2 ds, corn to B. N. Fish.
Schr. Martin, Gross, Barnegat, Ice 14 ds., mdse to J. Scammiss; was detained in the ice 7 ds.
Schr. Somerville, Chase, Boston 28 days, potatoes to Mr. Walker; was detained in the ice 23 ds.
Schr. Mary Wise, Crockett, Rockland, lime.
Schr Warrington, Hancock, Franklin, (La.) 28 ds, molasses to Warrior, Abbot & Co.
Schr. Maxson, Rodgers, Farrell, (Va.) 2 days, oysters, bound to New-Haven, in tow of propeller Phœnix.
Schr. Excelsior, Clouse, fm New Inlet, mdse, and some of the cargo and sails of bark Thetis ashore at that place, to the board of Underwriters

Below—One ship—name unknown.

Sailed.

Steamer City of New-York, Baxter, for Chagres; Empire City, Leeds, New-Orleans and Chagres;

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted,*) at the office, No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, *between Beekman and Ann*, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the *same rates as the Daily Times.*

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.
Payment in all cases must be made in advance.
RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Prof Guyot's Lectures.**—Prof. ARNOLD GUYOT, of Cambridge, will deliver two lectures on the literal concordance of the Mosaic account of the Creation with modern science, before the Mercantile Library Association, at Hope Chapel, on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, (Feb. 11 and 13) at 7½ o'clock. Subject,—First lecture, "The First Three Days of Genesis:" Second lecture, "The Last Three Days of Genesis and Conclusion."
TERMS:—Single Ticket to the Course, 75 cts; Gentleman and Lady, $1; Single Lecture, 50 cts; Members half-price. For sale at the Desk of the Library, and at the principal bookstores.
WILLARD L. FELT,
11f-3t Chairman Lecture Committee.

☞ **Lectures on Geology.**—Dr. ANTISELL will deliver the second lecture of his Course on Geology in Clinton Hall THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"The Carboniferous Period of the Globe: the Nature and Origin of Coal." 11f-1t*

☞ **Ladies' Fair and Festival.**—The ladies of the Fourth Universalist Society (Rev. E. H. Chapin) will hold a Fair and Festival on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 430 Broadway, where they hope to see all their friends. DODWORTH'S BAND is engaged for the occasion. 10f-3t*

☞ **Sunday School Exhibition.**—The first Exhibition of the Sunday School connected with the Sixth Universalist Society, will be held THIS EVENING, at Knickerbocker Hall, corner of 5th av. and 23d-st., commencing at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 12½ cents, may be had at the door.

☞ **O. U. A.**—The Members of WASHINGTON CHAPTER No. 2, and of the order generally, are requested to attend a regular meeting at their room, O. U. A. Hall, corner of Grand and Ludlow-sts., on THURSDAY EVENING, 12th inst., at 7½ o'clock. GEORGE COPWAY of New-York Chapter, will deliver an address.
JNO. W PALMER,
JNO. K. COWPERTHWAIT, } Committee.
11f-1t*

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, Feb. 10, 1852.
☞ **Notice to parties dealing in Gunpowder.**—Notice is hereby given to all parties retailing gunpowder that licenses must be taken out therefor; and all persons on whose premises gunpowder is found, unless they have a license, will be prosecuted to the extent of the law. By order of the Mayor, [11f-3t] CHARLES BURDETT, Clerk.

☞ **Citizens and Strangers** will do well to call at A. BAKER'S, No. 30 Beekman-st., and examine the styles and quality of Boots ready made or to order at the astonishing low prices. Dress, with patent shanks, $3 50; stout boots, $3 50; double soled water-proof, $4 50; patent leather, $5 50. 11f-2t W&S*

☞ **New-York Building Association.**—The next regular meeting of the association will be held as usual at Chatham Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, when the semi-annual report of the financial condition of the association will be laid before the meeting. The members are all requested to be present. Persons desirous of joining will do well to do so at this meeting, as the entrance fee, which is only $10, will be raised. 11f-3t*

☞ **Only Sixty-one Shares Remaining!**—The books of subscription of the CONSOLIDATED MANHATTAN BUILDING ASSOCIATION will positively close after the next meeting. The entrance fee is but four dollars, and, as there are only sixty one shares unsubscribed for, there is no question but that the Association will be filled up at that time. All who join now will share in the large profits already realized, so it is advisable for those desiring to become members to do so at once. The monthly meeting will be held at the Mercer House, corner of Mercer and Broome-sts., on MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Dues for the fifth month can now be paid at the office, and all who wish to avoid the trouble and confusion of the meeting, will find it more convenient to call there any time previous to Monday night. Avoid fines by prompt payments.
J. N. GENIN, President.
J W WESTON, Secretary, office No. 15 Spruce-st.
The Secretary's office will be open, on Saturday, from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 9 o'clock P. M., for the convenience of the members. 11f-5t

☞ **People's Building Association.**—Come again on THURSDAY EVENING and bring your friends with you, to the Assembly Room, corner of 25th-st. and 8th av. Great success has attended us thus far, and the prospect now is that the Association will be full at, or shortly after, the regular meeting on the 18th inst. The entrance fee is now but one dollar, and the monthly dues but three dollars, if you intend to join you had better do so at once, as delays may render it impossible. If you want information before making up your mind, come to the meeting, when pains will be taken to present the subject in as clear a light as possible, and any proper questions you may propose be satisfactorily answered.
T MARTINE, President.
W. S. HUNT, Vice-President.
J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
TRUSTEES.

T Martine,	A A. Denman,	Oliver H. Lee,
Wm H. Smith,	James Kearney,	George R. Jacques,
W. S. Hunt,	Joseph Rogers,	James Reeve,
E. C. Sanderson,	A R Trotter,	P H. Williams,
	J. P. Ostrom.	

J. B FITZGERALD, Attorney and Counselor
Office of the Association, No 199 West 28th-st. 11f-2t*

☞ **United States Building Association and EQUITABLE INVESTMENT AND SAVING FUND.**—The third monthly meeting of this Association will be held at No. 165 Bowery, third story, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, at 7 o'clock. The books of the Association are open for subscription at No. 178 Bowery, where by-laws and act of incorporation can be had gratis. Entrance fee 50 cents, dues $2 50. An opportunity is offered to males and females, by paying $2 50 a month for a few years, to obtain a home or capital sufficient to start a fair business. At the last meeting shares were redeemed at $200 each.
N. McGRAW, President.
JOHN RUSHBY, Vice-President.
THOS. VERNON, Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
Andw. Allenderph, James Grundy, Wm. Forrester,
John Crouch, Starkee Livesey, Jas. McDuff.
TRUSTEES
N. McGraw, C. W. Houghton, John Redley.
Attorney Chauncey Shaffer. 10f-1m*

☞ **A New Opportunity.**—THE GREENWICH BUILDING ASSOCIATION, having sold the whole number of its shares in the short space of six weeks, in order to accommodate the large number present at the last meeting, who wished to become members, the SECOND GREENWICH BUILDING ASSOCIATION was formed by the appointment of Ex-Alderman Crane as President pro tem. A large number of shares were immediately taken, and, to perfect the organization it was decided to hold a public meeting in the Bleecker Buildings, Bleecker-st., near Morton, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb 13, at 7½ o'clock. All who were disappointed in not entering the First Association, now have an opportunity of becoming members of the SECOND, which it is intended shall be equally successful. Interesting addresses will be delivered, and both ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend. The books are now open at the office of the Greenwich Building Association, No 48 8th-av.
11f-3t R. ROSS, Jr, Secretary.

☞ **The Citizens' Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Association.**—The Books of the Association are open for subscription, at their office, No 421 Broadway, next door above Canal-st, from 9½ A. M. until 1 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock. Entrance fee $2, monthly dues $3 per month. An opportunity is offered to all males and females, minors and adults, by joining this Association, by paying $3 a month for a few years, to obtain a home or a capital sufficient to start a fair business. Pamphlets with articles of Association, By-laws and full explanation of its objects and plan, can be had gratis at the office.
SIDNEY DRAPER, President
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Vice President.
TRUSTEES.

John J. Herrick,	Winchester P Moody,	Joel W. Mason,
Geo. Schwartz, Jr.,	John F. Clarke,	Wm H. Dietz,
Chas. L. Corbin,	Wm Thomson,	S Albertus, Jr.

j22-1m JOSIAH F. KENDALL, Secretary.

☞ **East River Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION**—A special meeting of this Association will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb 11, at 7½ P. M., at their rooms, No. 514 Grand-st., between Columbia and Sheriff-sts., at which an opportunity will be afforded to Ladies and others to become members. This is one of the best of those Associations by which the mechanic and others of small means can, by trifling monthly payments realize the fruits of their industry which have hitherto been monopolized by landlords and capitalists. The number of shares already taken speaks well for the management, and will enable the Association to close its operations as soon, if not sooner, than those of older standing. The Office, No. 514 Grand-st., is now open daily between 12 M. and 9 P. M., where articles of association and prospectus can be had gratis. Entrance fee $2, monthly dues, $3.
OBADIAH NEWCOMB, President,
JAMES WHITE, Vice-President.
SAMUEL F. JORDAN, Ass't Vice-President.
CHA's C. ANDERSON, Secretary. 10f-2t*

☞ **Mechanics' Building Association.**—A regular monthly meeting of the above Association will be held at Warren Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 7 o'clock, P.M., when the first semi-annual report of the condition of this Society will be laid before the members. So successful has been the operation, that each share on which only $15 has been paid is worth $57 30; and it will terminate in a little over 5 years. The present entrance fee is $5 per share, which will be materially increased after this meeting. As there are but a few shares yet to be disposed of, persons who wish to join this most successful Society had better avail themselves of this opportunity.
9f-3t J. PECARE, Secretary.

☞ **Workingmen's Building Association, No. 461 Broadway.**—The Rooms of the Association will be open EVERY EVENING this week, in order that all who desire to become Members may have an opportunity before the next monthly meeting, which will take place on the 16th of Feb. The entrance fee is now only $1—it will be advanced after Monday next. All who wish to own a home are invited to join at once. Ten shares were redeemed at the last meeting, and a number more will be redeemed at the next. ROBT McCLELLAN, President.
G. W. ANDERSON, Secretary. 10f-3t

☞ **Phonography.**—Professor WEBSTER'S PHONOGRAPHIC CLASS meets on MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, at 7 o'clock, in Class Room No. 2 Clinton Hall, corner of Beekman and Nassau-sts. Persons who wish to join the Class are invited to be present, or call during business hours, at the Office of the Phonographic Rooms, No. 129 Nassau-st., third floor. j29-1moed

☞ **Quartz Mining IN MARIPOSA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—BURNS'S RANCH GOLD MINING CO.—OFFICE No. 45 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, Wall-st., New-York.**
The Board of Directors of the Burns's Ranch Gold Mining Company, intending to prosecute this work with vigor, offer for sale the remaining stock appropriated for Working Capital. Orders for stock may be addressed to the Secretary of the Company. By order of the Board of Directors,
ALFRED D. SELLECK, Secretary.
N. B.—Specimens from the mine can be seen at the office. Also, Maps and Pamphlets containing an account of its location, title, mineral riches, &c., may be had by applying as above. 120-tf

☞ The town of Parkersville, Mo., has been thrown into a state of intense excitement by the arrival of a band of Delaware Indians from a hunting expedition, who bring with them a large quantity of gold dust, finer than California "dust." The Indian from whom it was purchased says he obtained it on this side the mountains, about 700 miles west of Parkersville.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I.....NO. 125. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to The New-York Times.

Gossip in Washington—Douglas and Gen Scott—Health of Mr. Clay, &c.
Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

Gossip runs to-day upon the degree of dissatisfaction excited among the Democrats by the declaration of the *Democratic Review* in favor of DOUGLAS, and a rumor that Gen. SCOTT will withdraw from the Presidential contest if the Democrats will vote him an increase of salary. This rumor probably originated in a dinner-table remark of Gen. Scott which I heard of long ago, and which really amounts to nothing. The remark was made in this form: That he would prefer to be President, but would consider an increase of pay better than nothing, as he is not in wealthy circumstances.

Mr. CLAY does not appear to have sustained any injury from his effort at speaking yesterday.

In the affray which occurred last night at Lola Monter's *debut*, a knife was drawn, and the parties have been before the Police Court to-day. o. w.

Declination of Gov. Foote for the U. S Senate.
Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

Governor Foote, of Mississippi, declines being a candidate for the U. S. Senate, and he will fill the vacancy, at once, in order that the Legislature may not postpone the election.

Dr. Dawes, an eminent physician of this city, died to-night.

Arrest of the Supposed Murderers of Anthony in Rochester.
ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

Sheriff Van Slyck arrived in this city this morning in search of the supposed murderers of Anthony, whose body was discovered on Monday in an old barrel. The facts leading to the arrest, as they have come to our knowledge, are as follows: A few days prior to the discovery of the murder, a man named Morris, and his family, who had been boarding with the deceased, left for this city and made application to the Emigration Agent for a passage to New-York, pleading destitution as a reason for soliciting aid. He sent them to the Alms-house where they were found by the Sheriff this morning. They were brought down to the office of the Chief of Police, and upon searching the man and woman, concealed in belts was found $63 in gold and silver, and two keys known to have belonged to the deceased. On the man was likewise found a large case knife, sharpened at the point, with an edge as keen as a razor, and it was supposed to have been the instrument of death.

Morris and his wife are about 45 years of age—they have two children, a little girl about 10 years, and an infant of six months. The father and mother cannot speak English, but the little girl converses fluently. The Sheriff left here in the 2 o'clock train for Rochester with the prisoners.

Sale of Massachusetts Free Negroes.
CHARLESTON, Monday, Feb. 9.

The four Massachusetts free negroes convicted of an attempt to abduct a slave, were sold at Galveston, in consequence of their inability to pay the fines. Samuel Quails, of Alabama, bought Anthony Hays for $325, Levance Smith for $370, William Brown for $505; he bought to re-sell at Mobile. John Fourtkey, of Galveston, bought Jacob Thompson for $365, on speculation.

The Ohio Legislature and Hungary.
CINCINNATI, Monday, Feb. 9.

A resolution is pending in the Ohio Legislature, to loan all the arms belonging to the State to Hungary, to be restored after her independence shall be achieved.

Cruise of the U. S. Ship Saratoga.
BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

The following is an extract from a letter dated U. S. ship *Saratoga*, at Morocco, November 27.

"We shall leave this place in a few days for the north, and shall visit other ports open to our commerce—among them the following: Shanghai, Ningpo, Fouchow, and Amoy.

There is very little trade with any of the ports, except Shanghai and Canton.

The *Susquehanna* has not yet arrived. Commodore Walker, of this ship, has had a correspondence with our Chargé here, relative to shipwrecks on this coast, and the necessity of having the coast and islands more correctly surveyed.

A rebellion is going on in some of the interior provinces, in which, it is said, some considerable battles have been fought, and in which the rebels proved victorious."

Failure of the Herring Fishery of Newfoundland—The Fire at Uxbridge, Mass.
BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

Accounts from St. John, N. F., to Jan. 29, state that owing to the extreme cold weather the herring fishery has proved a failure.

The loss by the burning of Seagrave's Woolen Factory at Uxbridge is estimated at $40,000.

Washington Items.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

Senator Whitcomb, who has been quite ill for several days, may now be considered convalescent.

Navigation on the Potomac is now open to Georgetown.

Sale of the Cunard Steamer Arabia.
BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

Letters from Europe announce the sale of the new Cunard steamer *Arabia* to the West India Mail Company, to supply the place of the ill-fated *Amazon*. It is likely the *Asia* will also be sold.

Wreck of the Propeller Pilot, of Charleston.
CHARLESTON, Monday, Feb. 9.

The Propeller *Pilot*, yesterday while proceeding to the assistance of the bark *Sarah*, got ashore herself, on some breakers and became a total wreck. She was insured for $13,000 in this city

Arrival of the Marion at Charleston.
CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

The steamship *Marion* arrived here early this morning.

Sale of the Walnut-Street Theatre
PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

The Walnut-Street Theatre property was sold at auction this evening, for the sum of $43,000.

Failure of the Southern Mail
BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 10

There is no mail south of Richmond to-night.

XXXIId CONGRESS... First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb 10.

The SENATE met at 12½ o'clock.

PETITIONS.

Mr. DOWNS presented a petition for the establishment of mail steamers between New-Orleans and Vera Cruz, via Tampico. A number of petitions were presented.

Mr. SHIELDS presented the petition of a man who lost his coat at the late fire in the Capital, asking to be remunerated for his loss. Referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

Mr. FISH presented the petition of the Bank in Albany, and of the members of the Legislature of New-York, in favor of a Mint in New-York City.

CALIFORNIA MONEYS.

Mr. PEARCE, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill directing the payment into the Treasury of all moneys collected in California, by military contribution or otherwise, prior to her admission into the Union, with admendments.

Mr. GWIN gave notice of his opposition to the bill, and of several amendments he intended to offer.

LAND WARRANTS.

The bill making land warrants assignable as intended by the House, was referred to the Committee on Public Land.

RESOLUTIONS ON NON-INTERVENTION.

The resolutions offered by Mr. CLARKE in relation to Non-Intervention, were taken up.

Mr. CASS took the floor, and spoke in substance as follows:

MR. CASS'S SPEECH.

Mr. CASS commenced his remarks by referring to the electrical influence produced through the land by the burning words of KOSSUTH. He recognized the present as a condition of things not contemplated by the founders of the Republic. The development of the age, and of international law and relations has evolved novel necessities and obligations. Upon the progress of that development the speaker did not propose to enlarge. It is the duty of every Christian people to recognize the binding force of this law, and to aid its operation, so far as they can do it properly. It began in the pious desire of assuaging the horrors of war. Wise and learned men expounded it by their labors and commentaries; it followed the march of civilization, until it has become a great engine for good, but powerless for evil; a barrier against injustice and oppression, asserting the empire of reason over that of force. The time has come when we have as much right and as much power to speak authoritatively on this subject, as any other nation on the face of the globe. And an American can hardly shut himself up in his own selfish egotism, thanking God in the spirit of the Pharisee, that his country is better off than any other, and be indifferent to the oppression, and degradation, and misery, which centuries of bad government have entailed upon so large a portion of the earth. May not we say, as an English Parliamentary orator said very recently for his country, "that the spirit of our people is for freedom everywhere!" And may we not echo his sentiment, and declare "they would not rest satisfied with seeing the *ultima ratio* of European policy lodged in the bayonet of the barbarian!" The wrongs of ages, and the capacity of endurance stretched to the utmost limit, now meet face to face. The sentence of the mother and sisters of KOSSUTH to a dungeon is an act of oppression that cries to heaven. The world can no longer remain quiet witnesses of such scenes. The great battle must be fought. The day of defeat may come and come again, but the day of victory will also come, and with it the bright day of freedom and happiness for the oppressed and down-trodden people of the old hemisphere. It has been well said, that the great battle of human freedom and progress, though "baffled oft, is always won."

Mr. CASS traced the principle of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of a nation to the era of the Romans; accounted for the error of Vattel, who pronounced in favor of the right of interference in case of civil war; introduced more recent authorities correcting that error. He urged that the case of Hungary is strengthened—if strength were needed—by the authoritative declaration of the Emperor Nicholas, as to this very principle of non-intervention in the manifesto he issued, when the Russian armies crossed the frontier. He there admits the right of "every State to arrange its own political constitution according to its own mind," and he admitted also the duty of other powers to "refrain from interfering with any alterations of the form of government, which such States may think proper to make." What new light the Russians had obtained, to justify an action so entirely conflicting with professions, Mr. CASS professed his ignorance; but of course some subterfuge is ready. He reviewed the ground assumed by the Czar in one of his proclamations prior to his participation in the Hungarian question; and that was opposition to the introduction of French republicanism and anarchy into Russia. No such ground could palliate that participation; for the anarchy, if there was any, and the republicanism, had never infringed upon the imperial boundaries and were not within the purview of the imperial principles. Mr. CASS referred to the cause of Hungary as one of the most righteous chronicled in history; spoke of the unswerving tyranny and treachery of Austria; introduced the decree of FRANCIS JOSEPH, dated December 31, abolishing the last vestiges of the Constitution of March 4, 1849. Punic faith, said Mr. CASS, was the by-word of antiquity for any political treachery standing prominently forward in the history of human deception. Austrian faith will hereafter be entitled to the same unenviable distinction. Mr. CASS adverted to the Russian intervention and its causes; showing the leading objects of that interference to have been the prevention of a circulation of free ideas among the bearded Muscovites. The flagrant usurpation, though boldly conceived and executed, was hypocritically defended by false representations. Never could there be a more palpable illustration of the remark of GROTIUS, that "Some wars are founded upon real motives, and others only upon colorable pretexts." Here was a gross infraction of the law of nations, striking not only on personal liberty, but at public independence, and especially offensive to the free States of the world, both by the violation of a great principle dear to them, and by the example of an armed intervention to put down all personal freedom in Hungary, and to threaten it wherever else its manifestations might be near enough to be unwelcome to the Russian Czar. Under these circumstances, what might the other powers of the earth say or do by which their opinions or intentions might be made known in this grave conjecture? Was it their duty to look on, not only the witnesses of injustice, without the means of redressing it, but acquiescing, by their silence, in this monstrous outrage, and in the pretensions which led to it, till the despotic sovereigns might interpolate this right of interference into the code of public law, and thus assume to exercise a surveillance over the other Governments of the world? The system of international law would not be worth the paper on which it is written, if such examples of contempt for the feelings and rights of mankind admitted neither resistance nor remonstrance.

Mr. CASS proceeded to investigate the right of independent powers to express their opinions upon grave questions of public law, when that law has been violated. That right has been so often and so openly exercised, that no doubt can exist of the duty no less than the right of thus acting, when the nature and the gravity of the circumstances require such a measure. Mr. CASS rebuked the doubts which have been cast upon this question of right, during recent discussions in this country, and cited with approval the language of Lord PALMERSTON in relation to the affairs of Hungary. Mr. CASS went on to discuss the policy of Intervention. He claimed that we have a direct interest, a material interest, if we disclaim every principle of action but the utilitarian principle, the benefits of commercial intercourse, in the prosperity and stability and independence of nations, by which the resources and commerce of countries are increased, and in the maintenance of the great principles which protect these rights.

If a protest, which is truly an act, and a solemn one, too, of national intervention, especially as it points to a particular power and a particular measure, carry with it no necessary obligation for armed action, certainly a declaration of general principles, common to all cannot impose a higher duty upon the party making it. When, however, a nation, as sometimes happens, distinctly announces in its protest that acquiescence in its demand, or war, is the only alternative, in such a case it anticipates its course, in the event of refusal, and most go on to its belligerent work. These hostile menaces are, however, rare

Mr. CASS cited several precedents, as the protest of France in 1788 against the invasion of Holland by the Prussians, the protest of Lord Castlereagh, in the name of his Government, in 1814, against the final extinction of all that then remained of Poland as a nation; the protest of England in 1820 against Austrian intervention in Naples, and the interference in 1822, between the French invading army and Spain. Upon that occasion England advanced, in the most explicit manner, the great doctrine of non-interference for which we are now contending. Mr. CASS adverted to the doctrine laid down by Mr. Monroe, denying to European powers the right to intermeddle with the new Governments of this hemisphere, and also the right to establish new colonies in any part of America. It is easy to see, that with or without such a national declaration, our own interest would dictate to us, to watch with jealous European ambitious designs upon the governments of the New World, and to meet them with firmness. Mr. C trusted that England would become sensible that she is making a dangerous experiment upon the intercourse of the two countries, and especially upon the forbearance of ours, when she pursues measures incompatible with her own conventional obligations, as well as with the principles laid down by Mr. Monroe, to which she yielded her assent. If the maintenance of national independence, on this side of the Atlantic, is dear to us, and the interest we feel in it allows us to express our opinion upon its just inviolability, he (Mr. C) saw no reason which forbids us to extend the same views elsewhere, as we have material interests as well as natural sympathies connected with this immunity of all nations, and the course we shall adopt is therefore a question of expediency and not of principle.

Who can say how often the designs of ambition and injustice have been stayed or abandoned by energetic representations and by the manifestations of public disapprobation? Mr. C. had referred to some cases where they failed, but the class of those where they have been successful is vastly more numerous—a tribute to the efficacy of amicable representations, and an encouragement to make them. There are conditions of the public mind, arising out of passing events, favorable to the consideration of particular questions, while others are cast into the shade, and command no attention. The former is the state of things in relation to Hungary, to her rights and to her wrongs, and the principles thus brought up are attracting the attention of the world, and are discussed in conversation, in legislative assemblies, in the public journals, and in diplomatic correspondence, and they thus commend themselves to general consideration.

The English House of Commons, have, in different ways, and upon many occasions, expressed their opinions upon questions of international law, by direct addresses to the crown, or by votes upon the conduct of ministers; and it will be a new doctrine there, that such proceedings give just cause of offense to other powers, or that they necessarily commit a nation to support them by war, when they fail as a remedy of peace. Mr. CASS would not turn over the pages of English parliamentary history to seek examples of this nature, for they are familiar to all who are conversant with the British political annals; but there was a declaration made by Lord PALMERSTON upon one of these occasions, so just in itself and so applicable to this country, that he (Mr. C.) was tempted to refer to it, and to commend it to the attention of all those who desire to inculcate the doctrine that we ought to live in a state of Chinese isolation from the political affairs of the world, indifferent to events and to their effects upon the welfare of mankind. The British Secretary of State measured the duty of his country by a far higher standard. He was not prepared, he said, to admit, that the independence of constitutional States, whether they were powerful like France or the United States, or of less relative political importance, such as the minor States of Germany, ever could be a matter of indifference to the British Parliament, or, he should hope, to the British public. Constitutional States he considered to be the natural allies of this country; and, whoever might be in office, conducting the affairs of Great Britain, he was persuaded that no English ministry would perform its duty, if it were inattentive to the interest of such states.

Mr. CASS condemned the attempts to misapply the just recommendations of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON in relation to the foreign policy of the United States. The sentiments of WASHINGTON speak for themselves, and are commended, no less by the authority that utters them, than by their own justice to the American people. Ingenuity itself cannot torture them into the service of the opposition to the present proposition, one which seeks no alliances and asks for no artificial ties. It limits itself to a simple declaration of opinion.

Mr. CASS considered, at some length, the causes which operated in determining the course pursued by WASHINGTON, and adverted to the principles involved in the revolutionary movements of the continent at that period.

The period of WASHINGTON was a period of difficulty, and the time of our weakness. Now has come, and still more is coming, the time of our strength, and with it a new position, and, if not new duties, more powerful motives for decisive action. Rumors have recently reached us which may well warn us to be ready to take our part in the assertion of great rights, intimately connected with the spirit of our own institutions. Europe is to become one vast prison-house, and the aspirations of freedom inexpiable crimes, which the hunters of men are to pursue eternally, and to punish inexorably. Mr. C. believed that England would meet such an insolent and barbarous demand in that sturdy spirit of resistance which her people have so often displayed. And recent advices inform us that the British Government is already up and doing, preparing to meet a grave conjuncture by fortifications, looking to the defense of London, and by other military, and by naval precautions. But who does not know that, if the pretension succeeds there, our time of trial would come next? The broad ocean is not broad enough to separate the victims of despotism from the jealous wrath of the oppressor, who might well fear that the gales of the Atlantic would bear to his dominions that loud note of sympathy, which marks the interest the American people take, and which WASHINGTON took, in the struggles of freedom.

Mr. CASS concluded in the following language:

I repeat emphatically what I said upon a former occasion, when this subject was before us, and what upon no occasion have I since contradicted or unsaid, and I may add, what I distinctly stated to the martyr of the struggles of his own country, now the honored guest of ours, in the first conversation I had with him upon the subject, that the people of the United States were not prepared to maintain the rights of Hungary by war; that the only influence we could exert was a moral and not a physical one. And certainly the considerations connected with this branch of the subject are so obvious that I must be allowed to express my surprise that any American could seriously contemplate an offensive war—I mean offensive in the nature of its operations, though not in its causes—against Russia and Austria, in the present condition of this country and of Europe, by fleets and armies sent to the Adriatic or the Baltic, or both. Such an undertaking can hardly be the subject of serious investigation, nor worthy of serious refutation. The very statement of the necessary preparations is rebuke enough for such a proposition. With a power of self-defense which, in a just cause, could resist the world, our capacity for distant foreign warfare is unequal to such gigantic undertakings. Our present duty and policy are to place our views upon record, thus avoiding conclusions against us, and reserving all our rights, and all our remedies, whatever these may be, for future consideration, when the proper exigency may arise; when the political vicissitudes of Europe may strengthen the force of opinion there, by increasing the number and power of the free States, which would be as much interested as we are in this great question, and whose views would be similar to our own. I have no doubt but that there are violations of the public law, and this in my opinion is one of them, which would justify the armed action of any nation; though it is no part of the task I have imposed upon myself to define, or even to enumerate them. I leave that duty to those who may come after us, and whose position may require decision. In all cases, therefore, of our action upon the subject, I think we should limit ourselves, for the present, to the declarations of our opinions of great questions, and there stop, leaving the future to disclose our proper obligations and our proper line of policy. But the present has its duties as well as the future, and among these is a just regard to the condition of the country, and to the prudent application of her resources to objects within our reach, so that while exercising her rights as a coequal power of the earth, she may be free to choose her remedy and the time for it. The day may come, will come, indeed, when we may act without hesitation, as we may act without apprehension. To that day let us dismiss the question of force.

When Mr. CASS had concluded, he said he would reply to Mr. CLARKE on another occasion.

Mr. CLEMENS, of Alabama, then got the floor, and the subject was postponed until Thursday, to enable Mr. BADGER to finish his speech on the Compromise Resolutions, which he will do to-morrow.

After a short Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

The House met at the usual hour. Mr. FAULKNER was appointed on the Committee on Military Affairs in place of Mr. BURT, excused.

EMIGRANTS TO OREGON.

The SPEAKER announced the first business to be on the motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution passed yesterday, requesting the President to communicate to the House what steps, if any, have been taken to insure the protection of emigrants *en route* to Oregon against the depredations of the Indians of that territory, and in case no such steps having been taken for that purpose, he be requested to cause the regiment of mounted rifles to be placed upon duty in the territory, and designating the points to be occupied.

Mr. GORMAN maintained that the mounted rifle-regiment was created especially for the Oregon service, and expresses his surprise that the Secretary of War had recommended infantry for mounted men in that country, and on that frontier, where the Indians travel on horseback, committing depredations at one place to-day and forty miles off to morrow. The recommendation was not only novel, but foreign to past military experience. He knew of no man, whose opinion he would rather defer to, for the protection of the frontier, than that of the gallant representative of Oregon, General LANE. The Government should order the mounted rifles back to Oregon. The Secretary of War had acted in violation of the law by withdrawing them from that service.

Mr. BROOKS said, that as it seemed to be the intention to force the House to a vote, it became necessary to reply to the remarks just delivered, and to show why the resolution, in its present form, should not pass. The resolution proposes to take from the Executive the control of the army.

Mr. GORMAN, interrupting, said he had no such intention, and would be willing to agree to the amendment to preclude the idea the gentleman apprehends

Mr. BROOKS was happy to hear it, and repeated, the resolution made the House Commander-in-Chief of the Army. This would be an assumption of power, and highly dangerous. The custody of the House is over the Treasury. He then discussed the necessity of the changes which had taken place, in distributing the Army of the United States, and said that the army was not large enough now to protect our enlarged frontiers. He would vote for the resolution, if properly amended

Mr. CARTTER said he would trouble the House with a protest against what was said, yesterday, by Mr. BAILY, and reechoed by Mr BROOKS today. The former gentlemen assumed, when the Mexican indemnity bill was under consideration, that the expenditure of the money was under the sole discretion of the Executive; and the same gentleman, yesterday, insisted that the disposition of the army is a subject solely intrusted to the Executive, and subject to his direction and discretion. Now, if these doctrines should prevail, the Executive would have in his hands the purse and the sword. He would not place the safety of the country in the hands of one man. If so, the legislative power of Congress is subsidized and subverted. The army is large enough, as to men, and, God knows, large enough as to expenditures. He alluded to the fact that, in a time of profound peace, the expenditures of the Quartermaster's department had gone up from one and a half to five millions of dollars.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Ky, said that he, during last session, voted to cut down the Quartermaster's estimates two million dollars, and he was one of those who would now vindicate that vote, by opposing the *avant couriers*, which have come to the House, asking appropriations for deficiencies. He spoke of the absence of economy in the Quartermaster's Department, and wished the Secretary of War and the Quartermaster to open their budget. It would be unusual to instruct the Executive, by resolution, as the stationing of the army, though Congress may pass laws establishing military posts, but what kind of force shall occupy them, should be left to the constitutional commander-in-chief.

Mr DUNHAM replied to Mr. BAILEY, whose arguments, he said, amounted to this, that the President has the right, under all circumstances, to control and dispose of the military and naval forces according to his own will. Now, if this be so, the result was that Congress have the right to declare war and raise troops, but that the Executive would have power to withhold troops and obstruct the object for which war was declared. The mounted rifle regiment was raised for the Oregon service, and the Executive is the officer to carry out the will of Congress.

Mr. BAYLY, of Va., explained, that when Congress have raised an army, the matter of posting it here or there, belongs to the Commander-in-Chief, and not to Congress, unless Congress be the Commander-in-Chief. He had never denied that Congress have not power to establish posts and determine the character of the troops.

Mr. DUNHAM resumed and insisted that Congress can raise troops for a particular service and direction, and that the Executive, so to speak, exercises the detail control of the troops, to carry out the will of Congress. He did not understand the resolution as directing the President, in any particular way, but Congress have the right to request. He apprehended the President was not above a request being made by the people or their representatives, and he trusted that time will never come.

Mr. EVANS said it had been taken for granted, by gentlemen, who have spoken, that the mounted-rifle regiment was raised especially to be stationed in Oregon; but he denied that the law contemplated the stationing this regiment in Oregon. Besides, the regiment was withdrawn from that territory at the request of the late delegate, (Mr. THURSTON,) who said the people there were able to defend themselves, and Congress paid Oregon one hundred thousand dollars to pay the expenses of the Cheysune war. He proceeded to account for the increased expenditures in the Quartermaster's Department, and defended the Executive Department of the Government.

Mr. STEWART asked Mr. LANE whether he designed to force a vote on the resolution.

Mr. LANE replied, that he had just had a conversation with the Secretary of War, who informed him that troops would be posted on the route to Oregon, this season, in sufficient time to protect emigrants. Therefore, he was willing to withdraw or lay the resolution on the table. He showed the necessity for troops on the route to Oregon; after which, the vote by which the resolution passed, was reconsidered, and on motion of Mr. LANE, the resolution was laid on the table. Adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

Mr. CONGER reported a bill in relation to school officers for the Twentieth Ward of New-York.

Mr. VANDERBILT reported a bill for the relief of the Roman Catholic half Orphan Asylum, of New-York. After an Executive session the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The New-York School Moneys bill, which failed yesterday for want of a quorum, was passed.

Mr. STRONG reported a bill appropriating $5,000 annually for two years, to aid colored persons to emigrate to Liberia, under direction of the Colonization Society. It constitutes the Governor, Lieut. Governor, Controller, and Attorney General a Board of Commissioners to have the general management of the fund thus created, to pay over the same to the Colonization Society at the rate of $50 for persons over 10 years, and $25 to those under 10, who may be sent out to Africa by the Society, &c.

Mr. SAYLES reported in favor of the passage of the resolution for paying the mileage and per diem of Job G. Elsmore, while contesting the seat of Jacob Westbrook, Jr., which was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON gave notice of a bill to increase the security of insurances in Marine Insurance Companies.

Mr. CUDDEBACK brought in a bill to prevent further appropriations of moneys by the State for the support of Normal Schools.

Mr. O'KEEFE gave notice of a bill for the abolishment of capital punishment.

Mr. HATCH laid on the table a concurrrent resolution, for Congress to improve Western harbors and rivers.

The Committee of the Whole took up the bill to authorize the Board of Supervisors to make the office of District Attorney

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 11, 1852.

☞ Congress seems determined to waste the session in doing nothing. The Senate was launched, at an early day, upon the sea of talk. Foote's compromise resolutions answered the purpose first; then came the resolutions concerning Ireland, and now the subject of intervention is on the carpet. No votes are taken, or likely to be taken, upon any of these questions, for some time to come. Every Senator feels bound to make a long speech upon each subject, as it comes before him, and that speech is regarded as the main part of the business, so far as he is concerned.

We are not disposed to complain of this, and it would do little good, if we were. Talking rather than voting, is the primary business of our legislative assemblies. Their sessions are not *business* sessions so much as meetings for discussion. And this, undoubtedly, has its advantages. Those legislative bodies which vote the most, and talk the least, generally do the most mischief. Legislation is the easiest matter in the world, if it is to be done off-hand, without discussion or reflection. Nothing is simpler than to say *aye* upon every vote, and to take a vote every hour. But the interests of the country would scarcely be promoted by such a process.

The House of Representatives seems to be sadly puzzled about printing the census returns. There is a violent struggle on all sides to secure the job for personal or partisan friends, because it is almost certain to make any man rich who gets it. It is a matter of very little interest to the country at large which one of any two men may receive it. But it is important to the country that the principle of *making* jobs for party favorites should not be sanctioned. And unless they are generally misrepresented, these census returns have been got up upon such a basis. Besides the statistics which it was the object of the census to collect, a great variety of irrelevant matter, essays, histories and disquisitions of all sorts, has been introduced. This is a very common practice in all such cases. It is taken for granted that anything and everything submitted with a legislative document, will be officially printed at the expense of the public; and many ambitious writers, anxious to see themselves in print, but unable to persuade any one to publish for them, foist their lucubrations through some facile friend, upon public notice in this way.

Whatever else may be done in the matter, we trust that Congress will *strike out* from these returns all irrelevant and unimportant matter—all matter not prepared in strict conformity with the objects for which the census was taken. There will still be left an immense amount of matter,—a good deal more than ever will be examined by one man in ten thousand of the people for whom it is prepared.

☞ Through accident, we have overlooked, until this moment, the comments of the *National Intelligencer* upon our remarks on its able and elaborate editorial article entitled "the Hungarian inroad." Its courtesy renders this apology not only proper but grateful.

We give full credit to the statement of the *National Intelligencer* that it is "as independent of the President as he is of it;"—that it has "no such confidential connection with the President as to make him responsible" for its opinions;" and that "it is not possible that any intercourse can be more disinterested than that between" the Editor and the President We desire simply to repel what we deemed an intimation on the part of the *Intelligencer*, that the connection of the *Times* with Governor KOSSUTH was less independent, or less disinterested, than this.

The *Times* stated that "KOSSUTH does not ask us to go to war for the sake of Hungary, and if he did, we should, most unquestionably, decline to do so." The *Intelligencer* quotes from his speech to the Bar the following paragraph, for the purpose of showing, "that if he does not in terms ask us to go to war, he confesses that what he asks us to do would, in certain circumstances, lead to war:"

"Yes, gentlemen, I confess, should Russia *not respect such a declaration of your country*, then you are *obliged*, LITERALLY OBLIGED, TO GO TO WAR, or else be prepared to be degraded before mankind from your dignity. [Applause.] Yes, I confess, *that would be the case.* But you are *powerful enough to defy any Power on earth* in a just cause, as your Washington's—and so may God help me, as it is true, that never was there yet a more just cause."

In justice to him, the *Intelligencer* ought to have added that he said, in the most explicit manner possible, that he did not believe it possible that war could result, because our declaration would be respected. But in any case, we should not be bound by his opinion. We do not believe that we should be "obliged to go to war," even if Russia should not conform her conduct to our expressed opinion:—and we find good ground for this belief, in the fact that, when Russia in 1823, did not comply with the request of our Government, made in a diplomatic note from Mr. CLAY, then Secretary of State, that she would dissuade Spain from prosecuting the war upon her revolted colonies, no man in this country felt "obliged to go to war." We consider it our duty to protest against Russian intervention in the affairs of Hungary;—if she declines to be governed by that protest, it will be *for the United States*, and not for Mr. KOSSUTH, to determine whether they would feel "obliged to go to war" or not. And in our opinion, whatever his views or wishes might be, we should unquestionably decline to do so.

Nor is the *Intelligencer* correct, (although this point is of little consequence,) in regarding this declaration as "evidence of a change of sentiment" on the part of the *Times*. We have never, it is true, had much respect for the bugbear cries of war by which the whole question has been so generally met; but we have never advocated, nor shall we ever advocate, except under circumstances not now to be foreseen, any armed and belligerent intervention on the part of the United States in the affairs of Europe.

The *Intelligencer* pays us the questionable compliment of discerning in the *Times* the "dawn of returning reason" upon this question. The discovery would not have been so late or so surprising perhaps, if the *Intelligencer's* fairness and candor had commenced a little sooner.

☞ We copied a statement yesterday from the *Dublin Mail*, that JOHN CRAMPTON, Esq., had been appointed by the British Government Minister to the United States. Although it is not so stated in that paper, we presume that Mr. C. is the same gentleman who has been attached for some years to the British legation at Washington, and who is well known here, as at home, for ability and diplomatic skill. His appointment is in conformity with the uniform policy of England, to select her diplomatic representatives from those who have received a diplomatic education, and are therefore qualified for the proper performance of the duties of the place. With us, as is well known, the practice is different. Our Ministers, Chargés and *Attachés* are very often selected from those who have rendered most efficient party service. Of course, in many cases we are represented abroad by men of the grossest ignorance and incapacity. It is a pity that our people could not fully understand the extent to which the reputation of the country and of republicanism suffers from such causes.

The Resources of Russia.

"We have lived too long, and read too much about Russia, her population, her resources, and her power, to believe all that we have heard and read within the last two months about her 'spectral, powerless, and exhausted condition.' We know that she is not only the bugbear, but the terror of all Europe; that all the Powers are afraid of her, and Great Britain not the least of any. The British Government would let the Czar trample upon the rights of every independent State in Europe, as he has trampled upon Hungary, before it would go to war with him, unless England's own interests were directly and seriously involved."—*Wash. Globe.*

It may be frankly admitted that the residents at the capital, enjoying as they do, the most exuberant sources of information at the Russian embassy, ought to be heard with respect upon whatever refers to Muscovy. And especially should those elder citizens, whose well-spent lives have been cheered and enlightened by the intimate association of years with the Bodiscos, Huskymen, and other agents of despotism, be listened to with deference, by those whose lot has been cast where such advantages are not had. The testimony of the *Globe* should, therefore, be venerated. There is but one Bodisco, and the *Globe* is his prophet!

To disciples of Cuvier we leave the question of the precise species of the ursine genius, with which the Russian Bear should be classified. The *Globe* says it is a bug-bear, and so it is to him, but to others it is NOT so; and to none is it the monster of terror which that paper fancies. The truth is, Russia *is* invincible in a defensive war. An invasion from the European side will always, perhaps, meet with the fate of Uncle Napoleon's. Her exchequer may be as dry as that of Austria; her armies reduced to the lowest imaginable estimate; her fleet no more efficient than it is; and still her frontiers, will remain for all practicable purposes, impregnable to European warfare. Upon this point we willingly coincide with the tremulous sentiments of the *Globe*, or even with the inflated rhodomontade of the *Courier and Enquirer*. But all their conclusions reach no further than this; and this is not the question. We have nothing to do with Russia in such an attitude. The wild beast, if encountered at all, is to be met, not couchant but rampant. Hungary proposes to resist offensive operations on the part of her giant neighbor. Austria, the élite of whose forces has always been drawn from Hungary, will be powerless to resist. The Magyars may bring into the field 200,000 men; one-half of whom have profited by the discipline and practice of the Imperial service; while the other half has been drilled and prepared for service in other ways. These men, contending for national existence, individual life and liberty, and vengeance for the cruelest wrongs a people ever suffered, will be invincible to thrice their number of spiritless mercenaries. And where are those mercenaries to spring from? From Russia, if anywhere. Passing the doubt, whether that power *will* ever again intervene in the domestic quarrels of her Austrian neighbor, let us see whether, without her frontiers, she be the formidable object we are invited to tremble at.

A recent number of the *Triester Zeitung* has a letter from St. Petersburg, more than confirming the views the *Times* has repeatedly uttered. Let it be borne in mind the letter is from a Russian at the Russian capital, to an Austrian journal devoted to ministerial interests. It will be seen that the nominal force on foot through that almost limitless empire—necessarily on foot to preserve internal tranquillity, and guard the frontiers—is enormously large; while the efficient force for offensive operations is disproportionately small. We translate:

"The effective force of the whole empire is known to no one, and only partially known to Government. The figures, however, of the reports are always much greater than the effective number of soldiers in the various corps. We give you, then, these data, premising that they must always be understood as indicating rather what the army ought to be than what it is. The truth would diminish them immensely.

"The total active force of infantry, including the *corps du guard*, the grenadiers, the Caucasian army, the reserve, the Cossack infantry of the Black Sea, and the Greek battalion, amounts to 640,388 men. The regular active cavalry, guards, grenadiers, reserve, and the troops in the Caucasus, 101,592 men; the artillery, 42,902 men; and, adding the engineers, staff, etc., the total numbers for the army will reach 810,000 men."

So much for the defensive armature. a deduction of from 30 to 50 per cent would be required, doubtless, to bring it near reality. And now for the offensive.

"An estimate," the author goes on, "made at the commencement of the Hungarian war, pretended to show that there were 230,000 men, of every description, who could be used beyond the boundaries of the empire. But, from this number, ten per cent should be deducted; while, on the other hand, additions should be made on account of the mobilization of the reserve, bringing the figures to 240,000—but always, be it remembered, on paper. And, at all events, it may be regarded as certain, that in case of an European war, there could be dispatched across the frontier between the Baltic and the Danubian principalities, (*i. e.* the whole extent of western frontier,) no more than 300,000 men, of whom one-fourth must necessarily remain in Poland."

Thus, it seems, 225,000 men are all the great "bugbear and terror" of the earth can bring actively into the field; and the War of Hungary proves that an extraordinary loan is required to maintain them there two months. We submit this picture to the *Globe*, by way of allaying its apprehensions. The witness is a Russian, and entitled to quite as much confidence as one whose residence has been out of St. Petersburg for a quarter of a century. His testimony, too, ought to be taken in conjunction with the fact, that the actual force of her military and naval establishments is studiously concealed by the Russian Government. They permit nothing but vague, unofficial statements to be circulated; statements which the eyes of any traveler contradict. If her military arm have the strength claimed for it by the ignorant, or interested, we should have the fact blazoned before the world in the most unmistakeable shape. Russia is wise enough not to lose the weight in the political system which such a state of things, if existing, would certainly afford her. And these presumptions are strengthened by the fact that no such military energy as that we hear indefinitely of, has ever been exhibited. No such force has ever been in active service, even in the most urgent exigencies of warfare, and when contending for matters of the utmost interest to the Empire. It is difficult, therefore, to believe that a miracle is to be wrought on behalf of Austria, that has never been wrought for herself. Arm and equip the Hungarians; count, for it is certain, upon a general and simultaneous uprising in Italy, dividing the exhausted attention and resources of the Austrians; and have no fear for the damage the Magyar may take from the Russians. Those fears are like the Muscovite armies, tremendous on paper, and utterly baseless in fact.

☞ General CASS made a long speech in the Senate yesterday, on the subject of non-intervention. We have received a full report of it, but the summary given in another column, is quite enough for all practical purposes. It is a very sensible and excellent speech, and puts the question in a much fairer light than the speech of Mr. CLARKE, which preceded it.

Foreign Intervention.

One Monsieur Lebray, now of this city and late of France, has favored Congress with a memorial, in opposition to American intervention for the benefit of European Republicanism. There is, of course, no objection to M. Lebray having his opinion upon the question. There is none to his publishing it. Advice adverse to popular freedom comes with immense sanction from Frenchmen of to-day. It is eminently proper for a countryman, and in all likelihood an admirer of Louis Napoleon, to talk his full of anti-republican sentiments. But for the life of us we cannot see why he should molest our dignified "legislative body" with his twaddle; suspend those devoted labors from which the country reaps and is to reap advantages so incalculable, and inflict upon them a re-hash of their own reiterated oratory.

Had Congress exhibited the remotest disposition to do what M. Lebray deprecates, there would seem to be an urgent call for all the wiseacres of the land, and not of the land, to intervene. Had there been a manifestation of the least youthful hot-headedness among Senators; or of silly enthusiasm in the House in view of European emancipation; had the President melted in the arms of KOSSUTH, and the Secretaries all made "Islington" speeches, we could appreciate M. Lebray's feelings and excuse his interference. But unhappily no such facts appear on the record. The most delicate thermometers have marked no warmth in the atmosphere of the metropolis. There is a vast deal of cackling among the geese, and it is believed the capital will be saved in consequence.

Besides, Congress cannot with any propriety listen to Mr. Lebray. It will hardly do to hear counsel against intervention, when the argument for it was so unanimously ruled out. Surely, M. Lebray remembers—it was only two months ago—how coyly our worthy representatives met the advance of KOSSUTH. No

"Maiden of a modest grace,
Blushing and blooming in her May of charms,"

could have displayed a more modest appreciation of her own virtue, than Congress did of its own judgment. There seemed to be momentarily a general regret that the visitor had not been met at New-York, by a French Consul Hodge, and a Yankee prefet, bearing orders from Secretary Stuart, that KOSSUTH could not be allowed to pass over the country. For not employing a discourtesy to the guest, equivalent, if possible, to the brutality at Marseilles, our unfortunate citizens had to submit to a choice selection of Billingsgate epithets, and listen patiently while the riot act was read to them. Congress, indeed, shrunk from the great man as if he were Mephistopheles, and every word might be a diabolical temptation, or an irresistible charm. So diffident were they of their ability to hear pleadings for liberty without becoming biased. Now, we do seriously submit to M. Lebray, whether it would be fair play to make them hear the other side. He may to be sure meet with less difficulty in obtaining audience, than the puny foreigner whose gauntlet it is trying to lift; but would not a point of honor require that the petitioner be heard first, and then the remonstrant? Under all circumstances, M. Lebray may be sure he has the Court with him. He could afford to wait.

The Popular Masses in France.

It is quite possible that the event will disappoint every prediction, and the French people remain passive beneath the rule of their nondescript Government. All political signs fail with a people so mercurial. Mr. Gaillardet, in his correspondence with the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*, takes a dispassionate and perhaps correct view of the subject. We are tempted to translate a passage or two.

"The Constitution of January 15," he says, "has met with a more favorable reception than I anticipated. It has certainly produced a trifling decline on the Bourse, where the share attracted to the executive department, is regarded as a little too great, and that left with the legislature as too feeble. But the mass of the population has shown itself less fastidious. Whatever tends to strengthen, to restore authority, as the phrase goes, is just now in high favor. It is admitted almost without contradiction, that the parliamentary system, the liberty of the tribune and of the press, its corollaries, have been the cause of all our evils. The sacrifice, therefore, of these social sins, on the altar of public security, is viewed with indifference if not with pleasure. Besides, the political education of the working, and especially of the rural classes, is so backward in France, ignorance is still so profound, that they know nothing about forming opinions for themselves. They have been used to getting their ideas ready made from the hands of their leaders or their journalists. And on the day when those leaders were arrested and those journals suspended, the workers and peasants were sorely at a loss which path to follow. Politics have become to them a shereless ocean, over which they drift without rudder or lead line. They have read the Constitution of January 15, as they read the appeal to the People of December 2, without comprehending a word of it, except the sounding phrases of equality in the eye of the law, and universal suffrage.

"The people are not sufficiently enlightened in France, to form a rational estimate of social and political questions. It is governed solely by instinct, and addicts itself to men rather than to things. To reach its perceptions, and to inspire it with antipathy, or sympathy, ideas must become incarnate. They must take the shape of a man. This popular instinct, especially in the provinces, is favorable to Louis Napoleon. It was the peasants who almost spontaneously pitched upon the project of nominating him for the Presidency, while he was still in London. They have seen in the name of Bonaparte assurances of order against the Reds, and of equality against the Whites. They consider Louis Napoleon, therefore, as a being of their own creation, their special work, and they repose a blind confidence in him accordingly. To sustain him in every emergency, they bring into action a perfectly heroic obstinacy, and a species of vanity of authorship."

☞ The Paris correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* finds the new order of things in France so much to his taste, that his judgment is affected upon every other subject. The monomania reaches everything. And so decidedly does he believe in the virtues of despotism and Louis Bonaparte, that he sees nothing in the future but what is quite millennial and *couleur de rose*. The English dread of war is the subject of infinite jest. So pacific are the intentions of the Prince President and his rapacious soldiery; so strong the assurances from that faith-keeping personage to Northern kingcraft, that he does not intend to keep on living by the sword; that the correspondent is overwhelmed with conviction, and the ridiculousness of the English in not being so lukewarm. How can they doubt, when the antecedents of the Bonaparte tell so exclusively of arch simplicity and single mindedness?

☞ We are glad to learn that the contributions in aid of the *Asylum for Friendless Boys*, at its anniversary meeting on Sunday evening last, amounted to over $1,100. We are confident that those who gave most to this charity would feel best satisfied with their donations, if they could fully know the excellent work which they will help accomplish. The institution is one of the most unpretending in the City; and yet no other is more direct and practical in its operations, or more successful in its results. Its object is simply to rescue from the suffering, ignorance, degradation and ruin which seem inevitably to await them, as many as possible of the friendless, homeless and utterly destitute boys with whom the lanes and corners of our City abound. Its means are equally simple. A house has been rented in Bank-street, where these boys may board, being fed, clothed, taught to work and to read, and prepared for usefulness in positions so far as possible provided for them. It is under the charge of a few ladies whose zealous and intelligent endeavors have thus far been eminently successful.

☞ Professor GUYOT, at the invitation of a large number of the most respectable and influential gentlemen of this City, will deliver two lectures before the Mercantile Library Association, at the Hope Chapel. The first will be *this* evening,—the second on Friday evening next. Prof. GUYOT is one of the most accomplished scientific men in this country. His subject—The Creation,—is one of special interest to a very large class of our citizens.

☞ The sum of $163 has been raised by contributions, under the direction of the Hungarian Committee, for the relief of destitute Hungarians in this city. The money was paid to Mrs. Howard on their behalf.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE FIRE ANNIHILATOR.—At the invitation of those interested in the Fire Annihilator, we witnessed on Monday some experiments made at a house located about half a mile from the Melrose depot on the Harlem Railroad. The building prepared was about twenty feet square and two stories high. It was closely sided up and had a tight floor. There were five windows and a door in the front, but no opening to make a draft on three sides of it, nor was there any chimney. Previous to making any experiments, Mr. Phillips briefly addressed those present, setting forth what he claimed for his invention, and stating that he did not expect to do without water, which he considered a very useful article in its way—and that his machines were to be considered as auxiliaries rather than as substitutes for the present methods of extinguishing fires. He did not contend either that his apparatus would put out embers—it extinguished the flame and thus gave those working at a fire an opportunity to finish with water, which could be obtained while the Annihilator was doing up the preliminaries. He also stated that he would make three experiments, and desired that they should be examined critically—asking those who were to witness them "to judge generously rather than severely."

A pile of pieces of boards stood in the centre of the room, and around these was strewed a quantity of shavings. The latter were set on fire, and then the door was closed. Through the window we could see the shavings burning somewhat rapidly, and in about fifteen seconds one of the machines (the largest on the ground, a No. 3) was fired and taken into the room, the door being closed after the man who took it in. In a short time, it was announced that the fire was extinguished, and an examination showed that but little damage had been done to the solid wood. Those interested pronounced the experiment satisfactory; but there were some who did not so consider it. When the Annihilator was applied, the flames had almost died out for want of air.

The second experiment was very similar to the first, except that two machines were ignited, and several pails of water and mops were used to put out the fire not reached by thesteam and gas from the Annihilator. After this experiment, the room was again examined, and on motion of Mr. Allen, of the Novelty Works, a resolution was passed that the Annihilator would extinguish flame in a tight room; and we believe it was contended the experiment clearly showed that it would extinguish one-half of the fires that occur in this city, if it could be introduced when they are first discovered.

For the third experiment, a new lot of boards was introduced, the dry, charred ones used for the two previous fires being taken outside the building. The new materials were placed in the corner of the room and fired. Previous to the kindling of the flames, one-half of the upper windows were taken out, the upper floor was torn up, and the lower door was opened. The fire had been kindled just ten seconds when the machines were ignited, and in twenty seconds after the match was lighted, they were taken in. We believe three or four were used at the last fire. The flames were put out, and when we obtained access to the room, the men were putting on the finishing strokes with the water and the mops. The heat was not sufficient in the upper story to crack the glass, nor was the wood much burned.

There were twenty or thirty of the machines at the building, and after the experiments two of them were fired, to exhibit the plan upon which they were made to operate. In a few seconds after being fired they emitted a large volume of gas and steam—in the ratio of eighty parts steam to twenty parts of carbonic acid gas. The force of the steam would of itself have extinguished the flames kindled in the building. When placed on their sides a quantity of water is also ejected.

A close examination of the experiments made yesterday satisfies us that, for practical purposes, the Annihilator is not of any importance. If you cage a fire in a close room and apply them, they will undoubtedly do the work, but unless you can so confine the flames, the Annihilator is powerless. Let the fire get fairly through the room and have free vent, and it could not be controlled by any apparatus exhibited on Monday.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—The German committee that visited Albany for the purpose of procuring a pardon for Otto Grunzig have published a statement that the woman, Margaretta Lohrenz, did not see the Governor during her visit to Albany, that she did not make an affidavit, either in this city or Albany, that she was not induced by them to make any confession whatever, and further, that no confession of any kind has been made by her. If this statement is correct the Govornor has certainly been imposed upon, and the respite for Grunzig wae obtained under false pretenses.

—Isaac Daly, an old farmer from Herkimer County, was "taken in and done for" at a mock auction shop in Chatham-street, on Tuesday. He suffered to the tune of $15, for which he expected to get a gold watch. Officer Hager interfered, and frightened the swindlers into "making restitution," and the old fellow appeared to feel better.

—On Tuesday morning, a child was badly scalded at the residence of her parents in Forty-Second-street, near the Eighth-Avenue. A kettle was upset and most of its boiling hot contents were thrown over the child. She died in a short time after the accident occurred.

—An old thief was overhauled on Monday, and a note made of the contents of his crib. Jewelry of all kinds, two silk mantillas, several silk and de laine dresses, and other articles of female wearing apparel were found, and those who have lately missed such things can have a sight of the recovered property by applying at Jefferson Market Police.

—While Mrs. McMann was standing at the corner of Chatham and Pearl-streets on Monday afternoon, some young thieves picked her pocket. John Gallagher and Samuel Muldoon were arrested by officer McMannus, and the lady thought they were the boys who had robbed her.

—To ascertain the momentum of a mad bull: Multiply his weight by his horns, and that by the number of people in the Park, and the answer will be—one Alderman Creed and several citizens floored.

—On Thursday officers S. J. Smith and Elder arrested Charles Boyle, on a charge of stealing a quantity of Oil Paintings from Messrs. Hooper & Brothers. A portion of the stolen property was found at his residence, and he was committed to answer.

—On Monday evening, Miss Canniff, a young lady residing at No. 168 West Eighteenth-street, was badly burned by her dress catching fire. She was alone in the room, and before assistance could be rendered her she was so severely burned that no hopes are entertained of her recovery.

—The degree of Rebecca was conferred on eight ladies, wives of members of Meridian Lodge No. 42, at their room, corner of Grove and Hudson-streets, on Saturday evening last.

—The Episcopal Church at Harlem was entered by some burglars, last week, and the Prayer Books were stolen. The rogues drank up all the communion wine, and it is supposed they burned the books, as large quantities of burnt paper were found.

—The Aldermen have resolved to separate the Police force of the First Ward. One squad will remain in Trinity-place and the other will take up its quarters at Franklin Market. "Divide and conquer," is hereafter to be the watchward of the First Ward detectors.

—Hannah Hays, a naughty servant girl in the employ of William Joyce, of the Nineteenth Ward was detected in stealing money and other valuables in the house, and handed over to Officer Ross, and by him to Justice McGrath, who committed her for trial. Twenty dollars of the money recovered.

—William Sheridan amused himself the other evening by "breaking things" at No. 212 Clifton-street, for which he was fined by Justice Mountfort, and in default was locked up.

—Timothy Sullivan was convicted and sentenced for two years and nine months, by the General Sessions yesday, for stealing $45 in bank notes from Isaac Moore.

—The same Court honorably acquitted William Moran on a charge of stealing ten gold watches on the 16th November last. The Jury did not leave their seats.

—Joseph Wagner, convicted in November for shooting, with intent to kill, Jacob Clouse, was sentenced to Sing Sing for three years and nine months.

—Policeman McFarland, of the Eighteenth Ward, found an unfortunate man, named William Pricher, who had escaped from his house in a state of lunacy, wandering through the streets, on Monday night, and locked him in the Station-house until he could be taken to the Asylum.

—Policemen Dulty and Holerick carried to the Thirteenth District station, where he received medical attendance, an unfortunate stranger named Walton, of Mystic, Connecticut, who had fallen in the dock at foot of Grand-street, East River, and was rescued nearly done for.

—The parties supposed to be concerned in the recent burglary and robbery at the grocery-store of Philip Hines, in Fifth-street, were arrested on Monday night, and committed to answer; their names are Andrew Welch and Robert Pine.

—An attempt, burglarious, to enter the store of James Scott, in South-street, on Monday night, was frustrated by the Police of the Fourth Patrol District. The rogues escaped.

—The City Fathers—the City Contractors—the Heads of Departments, and the innumerable host that have a local habitation at the City Hall are to have "a time of it" visiting the public institutions on Thursday next. Carriages will be in readiness at the Hall, at 10 A. M. Lunch at some half-way house at 12—a capital Dinner at the Penitentiary at 4—and a Supper and champagne at midnight, to the tune of

"We won't go home till morning,"

will constitute the day's entertainment. What will our Recorder say when the bill for all this is presented?

FIRE IN READE-ST.—Yesterday morning at 9 o'clock a fire broke out in the carpenter's shop of L. Stokesbury, at No. 180 Reade-street, but was speedily extinguished before any material damage was sustained. It is supposed to have caught from sparks scattering from the boiler-flues of a large steam-engine house adjoining.

☞ The Committee appointed to procure contributions to aid Otto Grunzig, will present to charitable citizens a paper, signed by the Committee, and bearing the seal of JONAS B. PHILLIPS, Esq. No paper not being thus endorsed will be genuine, and the subscriptions are to be handed over to Rev. Dr. VERREN, who will see that the money is properly applied.

☞ Both branches of the Common Council met to-night.

"The City Treasurer to tap it all
To eat and to drink, and reap it all,
And spend their session in words."

YORKVILLE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The regular lecture before the Yorkville Library Association, will be delivered this (Wednesday) evening, by Wm. Oland Bourne. Subject: "The Motives and Aims of Life."

☞ There will be no postponement of the Festival at the Tabernacle this evening on account of the weather.

☞ Dr. ANTISELL gives a Lecture on "The Nature and Origin of Coal," to-night at Clinton Hall.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—*Monday.*—RICHARD T. COMPTON, Esq., President, in the Chair, and a quorum present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Petitions referred—Of owners of property on Eighty-fifth-street, to be relieved from erroneous and illegal tax; of Frederick Phillips and others, for relief from assessment; of Hedges Simonson and other oyster dealers at the bulkhead at West-street, between Fulton and Dey-streets, for a lease of the new bulkhead now being made; of C. T. Platt, for pay for use of room by the Justice of the Sixth Judical District; of Hose Company No. 48 for a hydrant in front of their hose-house; of Hook and Ladder Company No. 8, for repairs to their house; of members of the Fire Department, for an alarm bell on the house occupied by Engine Company No. 23.

Resolutions adopted—To light Temple-street with gas, and to place a lamp in front of Engine-house No. 20, in said street; calling upon the counsel to the Corporation to give his legal opinion in relation to the powers of the Common Council in reapportioning the Police.

Reports adopted—In favor of fitting up the Franklin Market for the use of a portion of the Police of the First Ward. In favor of paying medical bills of Doctors Gilchrist, McNulty, and Douglas. To organize an engine company in the neighborhood of Twelfth-street and Avenue B. In favor of appointing Physicians to vaccinate the poor in the upper part of the city. In favor of memorializing the Legislature for a law to create 100 additional Commissioners of Deeds. On motion, the Board adjourned to Wednesday.

BOARD OF ASSISTANTS.—The President, J. TROTTER, Esq., in the Chair.—The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Petitions referred—Of Berry & Palmer, to erect an iron staircase on the outside of their premises, at the corner of Cedar and West-streets. Of James Walsh and others, for pave of Eighteenth street, E. R.

Reports adopted—In favor of regrading Thirty-fifth-street, from Second to Third-avenue. In favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in the resolution to pave Forty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth-avenues. In favor of granting permission to grade the Tenth-avenue to the owners of the property.

Resolutions Offered.—That the Croton Aqueduct Department lay main pipes in Thirty-seventh-street, between the Second and Third-avenues. That the protest in relation to the contested election of the Nineteenth ward be referred to a Special Committee. The following members were appointed said Committee: Messrs. Bouton, McConkey, and Mabon. To inquire into the propriety of imposing a small wharf tax on all goods landed on the public docks and slips. In favor of renumbering William, Division, Catherine, Stanton and West Eighteenth-streets.

Report Adopted—In favor of continuing the improvements at Mount Morris Square, and appropriating $5,000 therefor.

Papers Concurred in—In favor of giving the contract for 10,000 gals of oil to D. C. Kingsland and C. K. Sutton. [A resolution was adopted, directing the proper officer to have the quality of the oil tested before the bill was paid.] In favor of organizing a new Hook and Ladder Co. to be located in Seventh and Fourteenth-sts and Bowery and First-Avenue. In favor of contracting for the erection of two bell towers, one at Jefferson Market and the other on McDougal-street to Jas. L. Miller & Co. at $2,045 each tower. In favor of amending the ordinance organizing the Municipal Departments of this city, substituting in place of the Police Department, that Commissioner of Streets and Lamps. In favor of procuring an extra piece of ground in the rear of Engine Company No. 21, in Anthony-street—to enlarge the Engine House. That it shall be made obligatory on the Police to arouse all the Firemen to their duty in case of fires. On motion the Board adjourned to Wednesday.

BAIL REDUCED.—The General Sessions this morning reduced the bail from $7,000 to $4,200 in each case against Enoch Cook and Andrew J. Toms, for passing $5 counterfeit bills of the State Bank of Hartford, Conn.

SUPERIOR COURT—Before Chief Justice OAKLEY—*Joseph Vaucht vs. Peter Schaffer and wife*—This was an action of slander, which had its origin in certain offensive words said to have been spoken by the feme's defendant, which imputed a violation of that article of the decalogue which says, "Thou shalt not steal." The lady set up certain things in her defense by way of mitigation of damages, and the Jury amerced her only in six cents damages.

A. N. Vultee vs. Henry Schriffar—This was an action for assault and battery—pulling the plaintiff's hair out by the roots, and inflicting other personal injuries. The defense set up that it was a drunken brawl in a porter-house, and that the defendant was whipped as well as the plaintiff. The Jury gave the plaintiff six cents as his damages.

Before Judge CAMPBELL.—*Daniel McCauley vs. Thomas Cornley, Sheriff, &c*—This was an action of replevin against the Sheriff to test the legality of a levy made on five horses valued at $1,000. The horses in question had been taken by the Sheriff under an execution issued on a judgment by *Erastus S. Tracy vs. William Martin*, for $619 72, docketed February, 1851. The property fetched at auction $1,025. The defense set up that the horses were not the property of the plaintiff in this suit, but belonged to Martin, the judgment debtor of Tracy. The Court charged the defense, and the Jury found for the defendant, valuing the horses at $875 and allowing 5 per cent. on their value as damages and costs.

COMMON PLEAS—Before Judge DALY.—*Heinrich Depperman et als vs. John F. Browning*—This was an action of trespass and the unlawful taking of the plaintiff's property, consisting of a grocer's wagon, refrigerator, molasses cans, and a Yankee clock, valued at $100. To make out the allegation on the part of the plaintiff, it was shown that he held a bill of sale for the goods in question, executed by one Henry Rust. On the part of the defense, it was set up and proven in evidence that Browning was a creditor of Rust, and that the former obtained a judgment and an attachment against the goods and chattels of Rust, from Justice Meech; and that the taking of the wagon and other fixings was the act of that ancient functionary, 'yclept' *the* constable, who did it in due form of law; and that the bill of sale to the plaintiffs was a mere colorable affair, to defraud the creditors of Rust. The case stands adjourned.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Before Judge BETTS—*The United States vs. John L. O'Sullivan and others*—The defendants and a number of witnesses were in attendance yesterday, but the case was not called on, the Court being occupied with another case yet unfinished, and Mr. John Van Buren, who is one of the counsel for the defense, being absent from the City. The cause will be called up again on Thursday, when it is understood the defendants will be ready. Mr. Hall, U. S. District Attorney, was ready to proceed on the part of the Government.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—*Monday*—Before Recorder TALLMADGE, Aldermen COMPTON and CORNELL.—*A Colored Female convicted for Highway Robbery.*—At the opening of the Court this morning, a colored woman named Frances Wilson, was placed on trial upon an indictment charging her with committing a highway robbery some weeks ago, by knocking a German (named Henry H Keiser,) down on the Five Points, and stealing from his possession $35 worth of property. The evidence was conclusive against the prisoner, and the Jury rendered a verdict of guilty. The Court sentenced her to the Sing Sing State Prison for the term of ten years and two months.

Judgment Suspended.—The next case called on was that of Timothy Connell, who stood indicted for carrying and using a "slung-shot," and attempting to kill Jeremiah Brennan. The prisoner was allowed to plead guilty to assault and battery, and the Court suspended judgment.

A Burglar Convicted and Sentenced.—Mr. Foley was next placed on trial, charged with burglariously entering the grocery store of Richard W. Seaman, in Division-street, on the 28th ult., and stealing therefrom cheese and other property. The Jury convicted him, and the Court pronounced a sentence of two years and two months in the State Prison.

Recognizance Discharged.—Michael McNerney, indicted for attempting to kill C. W. Brower, James Cooley, indicted for burglary in the third degree, and N. O. Nichols, indicted for grand larceny, were all discharged from their recognizances, and the Court adjourned for the day.

COURT CALENDAR—*Wednesday*—SUPREME COURT—*General Term*—Nos. 109, 110, 16, 18, 19, 21, 26, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 2.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 11 to 20.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos 271, 27 247, 226.77, 173, 236, 209, 247, 46, 89, 13, 145, 29, 258, 260, 136, 284, 305, 306, 307, 309 to 312, 314 to 318, 323 to 331.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part* 1.—Nos. 247, 247½, 267, 285 to 305—all odd numbers. *Part* 2.—Nos. 134, 166, 170, 186, 190, 196, 212 to 216, 220 to 230, 232—all even numbers.

BROOKLYN.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—The market in Fulton-street was found broken open on Monday night by the First District Police. Nothing missing.

—The market of the Messrs. Oswalds, in Court-street, was broken open on the same night, but the rogues did not have an opportunity of carrying anything away.

—Counterfeit 3s on the Birmingham Bank, Conn., are circulating to some extent in Brooklyn.

—John Kelley and Francis Corse escaped from the Kings County jail some time since, and were yesterday arrested by officer Griffith, of the Fourth District, and returned to their old quarters. They were having a drunken frolic.

FIRES IN JANUARY.—During the month of January the city of Brooklyn was visited by only five fires. Loss, about $8,000, mostly covered by insurance. Of these fires, the largest was on the 23d, the Distillery of Messrs. Bates & Co., corner of Pacific and Oxford-streets. On the 21st, Mr. D. Reily, of No. 6 Sands-street, lost by fire, in dry goods, $1,500. In the other cases the loss was trifling.

FIRE.—House No. 46 Willow-street was discovered to be on fire yesterday morning, but was extinguished by officer Alburtis, of the First District, and the occupants, without any general alarm being given, or much loss. A watch was stolen from the house during the excitement at the fire.

THE BENEFIT FOR THE POOR.—The Concert given on Monday evening by the Hutchinson family, at Rev. Mr. Crawford's Church, Washington-street, for the benefit of the poor of this city, was well attended and passed off very pleasantly. The house was comfortably full—about 500 tickets at 50 cents each having been sold.

COMMON COUNCIL.—This body held a special meeting last evening, for the purpose of considering the Fire Law for this city, about to be acted upon by the Legislature, but up to a late hour nothing of importance had been accomplished.

COMMON COUNCIL SUMMARY.—*Smith-street.*—A resolution was adopted for the appointment of Commissioners to apportion and assess property for the regrading and repaving Smith street, setting new curb and gutter stones, from Fulton-avenue to Warren-street.

Court and Wyckoff-streets.—A resolution was adopted authorizing the appointment of Commissioners to assess and apportion the expense of a sewer in Court-street, from Bergen to Wyckoff-street, and in Wyckoff-street from Court to Smith-street.

Maps of the City.—Two hundred maps of the city were ordered, by resolution, showing the fire districts as they now exist.

City Hospital.—The sum of two thousand dollars, levied in the taxes of 1851, for this Hospital, was ordered to be paid by the Controller.

Fire Department.—Five hundred dollars, raised in the taxes of 1851, for this department were ordered to be paid.

City Hall Park.—A resolution was passed authorizing the Commissioners of Repairs and Supplies to have the iron gates around the City Hall Park, repaired, painted and hung.

Report of Deaths.—Ald. MORRIS offered the following resolution, which was adopted, "That the Health Officer be directed to specify in his weekly reports of deaths, the different ages in the following manner: those under under 1 year; 1 year and under 5; over 5 and under 10, &c., and that places of birth when known be mentio

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MEXICO.

California Travel—Shipping at Acapulco—A Mysterious Arrival—Summary treatment of Gamblers—Injustice to American Interests—Energetic Action of the U. S. Consul—Necessity of sending a U. S. Ship to Acapulco.

Correspondence of The New-York Daily Times.

ACAPULCO, Mex., Saturday, Jan. 10.

The great rush to California, at the present time, has given Acapulco a little busier appearance. The *Republic's* 300 passengers remained on shore here ten days; the *McKim*, with 200, was here ten days or more; a brig full of passengers was here at the same time; and then came the magnificent *Golden Gate*, with 1,000 souls on board. A good many dimes slipped through the fingers of the crowd during its sojourn with us.

Since the last steamer, we have had several arrivals,—the bark *Hebe*, from San Francisco, with assorted cargo; brig *Julia*, from San Francisco, with coals, and a Chileno brig from Valparaiso, with goods. But the most singular arrival was that of the brig *E. Randall*, of Cambridge, Mass. She was picked up at sea by the Chileno vessel above referred to, in about lat. 8, lon. 93, five hundred miles from land. When found, her sails were all furled, her chains run out without an anchor, and not a soul on board. There was part of a bag of flour in the cabin, and a little water in the casks. No paper or log-book were found, and no officers' or sailors' chests. The brig did not look as if she had been robbed at sea; and if we suppose that she got away from her anchorage at San Juan del Sur, Realejo, or any other place, and drifted with the winds and currents so far at sea, how can we account for the absence of the log-book, or the fact that she should be so completely deserted in a foreign port? The *E. Randall* is a well-known vessel on this coast, having been engaged in the passenger business between San Francisco and Panama for the past year or two. She once made the trip from San Francisco and back, with passengers both ways, in sixty-two days.

The United States Consul here still perseveres in the good work of ridding the town of American gamblers and thieves. Last week, two of the tribe arrived from San Juan del Sur, and he immediately ordered them to "leave." They did not obey the order, and consequently received a second order to the same effect, accompanied with the information that if they were found in the city at 12 o'clock the next day, they would be thrown into the prison of the castle. This they also laughed at—but at 12 o'clock precisely the Consul was seen to issue from the guard-house, with a sort of military look about him, followed by six soldiers, four of whom guarded the outlets of a gaming room, while the other two, without the least consideration for the fact that the two hombres were anxiously watching a heavy bet they had just made on a monte card, ordered them to march forthwith. They were kept in the castle till the steamer from Panama arrived, and were then accompanied by the same guard of honor to the water, and their canoe obligingly shoved off for them by the soldiers. But I have got a little ahead of my story. The two gamblers had about $1,800 in gold about them, which they had won or robbed here, and which they were taking off without paying export duty. Just as they were stepping into the boat, the money was seized by the officers of the Customs, and confiscated, but the Consul was enabled to recover enough of it to pay their passages of $200, each to San Francisco—besides $400 which they owed in town. One of the gentlemen remarked after this stripping, that "when a man gets a run of bad luck, all h—ll can't stop it!" to which remark most of the crowd who had collected, seemed to assent. Five more of these fancy men are under sailing orders by the next steamer, which will relieve the pressure upon the market considerably of this species of refuse goods.

American commerce still continues to be subject to the corruptions and caprices of the Courts here, notwithstanding the energetic action of the Consul. It is to be hoped that his representations to our Minister in Mexico and to the Government of the United States will have the effect of furnishing us with a war vessel to check the insolence and rascality of the officials. As things are now, every sailor who chooses may come on shore and sue a ship for wages, or on some trifling pretense, and the Courts tie her up and ruin her owners. A valuable steamer—the *Com. Stockton*—is precisely in this predicament at the present time.

We have had four days' heavy rain this week, which is a most remarkable circumstance for the dry season. The Mexicans lay it all to the coming of "los Yankees."

ACAPULCO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOST—A LAVA BRACELET, in going from Murray-st, up Broadway, to the Art-Union. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the Real Estate Office No. 49 Chambor-st. 10f-1t*

TO PRINTERS.—A RUGGLES' CARD PRESS FOR SALE—one of the quickest and best ever manufactured. To be sold cheap for want of room. Apply to I. BROOKS, No. 1 Chatham-square. 11f-3t*

EXTRA FINE BEEF—South Down and other choice breeds of Mutton, with fine Philadelphia Veal, for sale "daily." And on SATURDAY next (14th inst.) the subscriber "will cut" the beef of some extra fine Steers, that were exhibited at the last (January) state Fair in Albany. And also some choice Steers fattened by Joseph Carpenter, Esq., Rye, with "others" from good feeders in Connecticut.
THOS. F. DE VOE,
Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

WANTED—A good smart journeyman 11f 4t*

TO GROCERS AND CONSUMERS—ESSENCE OF COFFEE—This article is offered to the public as being four times its power, (one package at 12½ cents) will save four times of coffee, of better flavor, requires nothing to clarify it, is more wholesome, and in every respect is warranted superior to the best Java Coffee. Manufactured by D. C. BOHLER & CO., Philadelphia. For sale, wholesale and retail, by the sole agents, HALL, RUCKEL & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 220 Greenwich-st., one door below Barclay, and by all respectable grocers in the United States. 11f-1meod*

THE FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED FIVE YEARS, by the AMERICAN INSTITUTE, for the best specimens of OPEN-HAND PENMANSHIP exhibited at the great Fairs of that Institution,—OLIVER B GOLDSMITH'S WRITING ROOMS, No 289 Broadway, New-York, (first corner above the Irving House.)

TERMS REDUCED ONE-HALF, viz: $2 50 for ten lessons of one hour each, Stationery, 50 cents; or twenty lessons for $5, including Stationery. Private instruction reduced from $15 to $10 for the course. Terms, payable in advance.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE—Ladies' Classes at 11 A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.; Gentlemen's Classes at 9 A. M., and 3, 7 and 8 o'clock P. M., daily, excepting Saturdays.

"A few hints from a perfect master are often of more service in developing the capacities of a pupil than the most protracted lessons from an inferior teacher."—WILLIAM C. BRYANT. 11f-1t*

THE WONDERFUL YEAR.—Dr. C. W. ROBACK, Professor of Astrology, from Stockholm, Sweden, the acknowledged head of the School of Modern Astrology, would respectfully inform the public that the year 1853 being the Bissextile or Leap Year, affords peculiar facilities for the practice of Astrology and Geomancy. The Stars are always truth-tellers to the eye of the prophetic science; but this year the revelations will be more full, clear and perfect than at ordinary times. What says the great poet and astrologer, Agrippa, in his "Book of the Stars":

"'Tis on the Leap Year the planets tell our race
Not only facts, but circumstance and place,
All the wide future with their light unseal,
And unto him that studies reveal
Consult them then, in this their time of power,
And take, O, man, their knowledge as thy dower."

Now, therefore, is the propitious time. No matter how perplexed your affairs may be, or under what difficulties you labor, whether in business, love, law, or any circumstance, of bodily affliction, you can receive accurate information and consoling aid from DR C W. ROBACK, No. 6 White-st., either by addressing him by letter, with a fee from one dollar to five dollars, in proportion to the information required, or by calling upon him at his residence. 11f-1t

STATIONERY BLANK BOOKS, PAPER, &c.—COLLINS, BOWNE & CO, successors to DAVID FELT & Co., Stationer's Hall, sell at low prices every article of Foreign and Domestic Stationery. Blank books of all the various sizes and styles of binding, which for quality and low prices are unsurpassed. Paper of the best linen stock from the first manufactories of this country and Europe. Boxing, wafers, gold and steel pens, ink, ink-stands, memorandum books, notes, checks, bills of exchange, and every article of a superior quality required in the Counting-room or public office. They have greatly increased their facilities by the purchase of a new Bindery and a Printing Office, with entire new and complete fonts of type. 2f

CHELSEA MILLS, 27 st., between 9th and 10th-avs. The subscribers having completed their arrangements for carrying on the Milling business, are now prepared to furnish Fresh Ground Extra Flour, Graham Flour, Indian Meal, Hominy, Wheaten Grits, Farina and Buckwheat Flour. They will also prepare a superior article of Corn Farina, being one of the best preparations ever made for invalids or children. Grain sent to the Mill will be ground with despatch. Corn, Oats and Feed, for sale. Orders sent to the Mill, or to the Depot, No. 10 Beekman st., will meet with attention.
For sale, a Ten-horse Engine and Boiler.
j12-1m MUNSON & WILLIS

THE PRIZE MEDAL—With "Honorable Mention," has been awarded for the GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, at the Juror's of the Exhibition of all Nations, and is now used in the Royal Laundry. Being thus doubly noticed for its "general superiority," (a mark of distinction conferred on no other) by the Royal Commissioners Jury, from among thirty or forty exhibitors, sets it far above every other of its competitors. The ladies are therefore respectfully requested to make a trial of the Glenfield Patent Double-Refined Powder Starch, which, for domestic use, now stands unrivalled.
Sold by Grocers generally in the United States. Wholesale agent, GEO. WALKER, No. 254½ Washington-st. 7f 2m

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the late WILLIAM ALDERTON, Envelope manufacturer, of this city, are requested to present the same within six months from date hereof, to
HENRY PERCIVAL and WILLIAM EAVES, } Executors of late
No 235 Pearl-st, New-York. } Wm. Alderton.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1853 10f-3t*

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned until the 21st day of February instant, at 5 o'clock P. M., for PLASTERING and FURNISHING DESKS for the WARD SCHOOL-HOUSE NO. 30, in 24th-st., in the City of New-York. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of B. F. SMITH & CO., corner of 10th-av. and 19th-st, New-York.
O. P. WELLS,
J. E. CARY,
B. F. SMITH, } Committee of Ward officers.
7f-13t

BURGESS & CO.'S ROACH, RAT and MOUSE EXTERMINATOR—Retail price 25 cts. per box—The efficacy of this article for the destruction of all species of vermin, is most fully attested to by our customers throughout the country, to whom we have supplied it for some years. A liberal discount allowed to wholesale and retail dealers. GREENLEAF & KINSLEY,
j3-41tMWeS Wholesale Druggists, No 63 Vesey-st

AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS IN WATCHES AND JEWELRY FOR SALE—In one of the best locations in the city. Well fitted up, and with a good stock and active trade. Address, with real name and references, box No 1,584, Post-Office. 10f-6t*

TORTOISE SHELL FOR SALE.—One bbl. and one box African Turtle shell. Also, a small lot of Ivory.
M. & W. LIVINGSTON,
9f-3t* No 70 Broad st., cor Beaver.

FINE NEW TEAS, FAMILY GROCERIES, &c—A very large assortment constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest market prices, at J. O. FOWLER'S large stores Nos. 260 and 438 Greenwich and 78 Vesey-st. 7f-6t*

U. S. PASSPORTS FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, an indispensable protection to travelers against foreign aggression. Issued by J. B NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner, No 66 Broadway. 2f-1m

400 PANEL DOORS, in good order, for sale by
9f 3t* SWIFT, WALDRON & CO.,
No. 110 Front st.

DOREMUS & NIXON have removed for the present to Nos. 113 and 117 William-st., Washington Stores. 12f-3w

MILK KETTLES for sale at No. 133 Hudson-st. 11f-1m*

WANTED.

RULER WANTED.—Apply to KIGGINS & KELLOGG, No. 81 John-st., N.Y. 11f-1t*

WATCHMAKER WANTED—To go South. Apply to FELLOWS & CO.,
11f 6t* No 17 Maiden lane.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—A thorough Book-keeper, not over 30 years of age, and can act in the capacity of general clerk. Undoubted City references must be given as to capabilities and character. Apply to WILLIAM TILDEN & NEPHEW, No. 115 Norfolk-st, from 9 to 1 o'clock. 11f-3t*

PARTNER WANTED—With a cash capital of five thousand dollars, ($5,000) in a daily commercial paper now published in one of the principal Atlantic cities. For further information the advertiser refers to the *Merchants' Magazine* office, No. 142 Fulton-st. 11f-3teod*

APPRENTICE WANTED—To learn the silver-chasing. One who has some knowledge of drawing. None but an American Boy need apply.
16f-3t* J. C. MOORE & SON, No. 85 Leonard-st.

AGENTS WANTED.—500 agents to sell the Life and American SPEECHES of KOSSUTH, illustrated. Large percentage given, and high wages made. Call or address, post-paid, American Family Publication Establishment, No. 128 Nassau-st., N. Y. 10f-1m*

YOUNG LADIES WANTED—Two young ladies, to learn the Dress-Making. Apply at No. 52 White-st. 7f-6t*

CEMETERY OF THE EVERGREENS.—AN ASSISTANT ENGINEER WANTED—Apply at the office of the Cemetery, No 291 Fulton-st, Brooklyn, or at No. 300 Broadway N. Y. 11f-3t*

TEN MEN WANTED—To sell an article wanted in every family; agents are making $8 to $10 per day. Also a man with $100 to go to Ohio, to open a depot—the owner putting in the same amount—can make $2,000 to $3,000 per annum. Call or address, Post-paid, No. 317 Bowery. 10f-3t*

TO MERCHANT TAILORS.—Wanted, a situation in a custom or clothing establishment, by a PRACTICAL CUTTER, who has been employed in a first class Broadway estab ishment for several years. The most satisfactory reference given. A note addressed to L. M., office of the daily *Times*, will meet with attention. 10f-2t*

TO YOUNG MEN OF CAPITAL AND BUSINESS TALENT.—The advertiser having been appointed sole Agent for the United States and the Canadas, for the manufacture and sale of certain articles of daily and general use, in every family in America, and infinitely superior to and cheaper than anything of the kind in the market, wishes to dispose of the affair in State Rights, or otherwise. The Capital needed will be small, and the profits all that the most sanguine could wish. The monopoly to the purchaser indisputable. Address (post-paid,) with real name, to E. F. D., *Times* office. 10f-3t*

MUSIC TEACHER.—A Lady, whose experience and success as a teacher on the pianoforte gives her confidence to offer her services to the public, will receive pupils at her own residence, No. 62 Court-st., Brooklyn, or that of her patrons. For reference and particulars, inquire of Mr. WATERS, at the warerooms of T. GILBERT & CO., Nos. 333 and 447 Broadway. 6f-12t

IF MR. ARNOLD BUFFUM will call at No. 22 Albany-st he can hear something to his advantage. 9f-3t*

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with full or partial board, on reasonable terms, in a private family. One room neatly furnished on second floor; also, one on third do. References exchanged. Apply No. 122 Sullivan-st. Stages within one block. 10f-6t*

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A Gentleman and his Wife, also several single Gentlemen can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms, by applying at No. 67 Nassau, corner of Pearl-st. 10f-3t*

VALENTINES.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY is desecrated by parties who do not know the meaning of the ensuing anniversary, and the youthful god is lost sight of in endeavoring to produce a gingerbread piece of paper. My designs are all original, and have an eye to the real meaning of Cupid's vocation. BIGGAR, at the celebrated Valentine Emporium, No. 69 Canal-st., nearly opposite Mercer-st., near Broadway. 11f-1t

VALENTINES! VALENTINES!—A splendid assortment of Valentines, Envelopes, Lace Paper, Fancy Boxes, and Engagement Rings, sold very low, at GEIB & JACKSON'S Piano-forte and Music Store, No. 365 Broadway, New-York. 10f-6t*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IK MARVEL'S WORKS.

TENTH THOUSAND (in 6 weeks.)—DREAM LIFE—a Fable of the Seasons. By Ik Marvel—1 vol. 12mo.

SEVENTEENTH THOUSAND.

REVERIES OF A BACHELOR—or a Book of the Heart. By Ik Marvel—1 vol. 12mo.

SIXTH THOUSAND.

FRESH GLEANINGS—OR A NEW SHEAF FROM THE OLD FIELDS OF CONTINENTAL EUROPE. By Ik Marvel—1 vol. 12mo.

THIRD THOUSAND.

THE BATTLE SUMMER—Being Transcripts from Personal Observation in Paris during the year 1848. By Ik Marvel—1 vol. 12mo.

THE LORGNETTE—or Studies of the Town. By Ik Marvel—2 vols 12mo. Published by
10f-3t CHARLES SCRIBNER, No. 145 Nassau-st. N. Y

CHARACTERS IN THE GOSPELS.

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON FRIDAY, Feb. 13, CHARACTERS IN THE GOSPELS—Illustrating phases of character at the present day. By Rev. E. H. Chapin. In 1 vol 16mo. Price 50 cents.

Subjects.—I. John the Baptist—The Reformer. 2 Herod The Sensualist. 3. Thomas—The Skeptic. 4. Pilate—The Man of the World. 5. Nicodemus—the seeker after Religion. 6. The Sisters of Bethany.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

I. CLOVERNOOK, or Recollections of our home in the West. By Alice Carey. In 1 vol. 12mo. Price $1. Second edition.

II. DREAM LAND BY DAYLIGHT. A Panorama of Romance. By Caroline Chesebro. In 1 vol. 12mo. Price $1 25.

III. NARRATIVES OF SORCERY AND MAGIC—From the most authentic sources. By Thomas Wright, Esq. 1 vol. 12mo. Price $1 25.

IV. LADIES OF THE COVENANT. Memoirs of distinguished Scottish females, embracing the period of the Covenant and the Persecution. By Rev. James Anderson. In 1 vol. 12mo. Price $1 25.

V. EPISODES OF INSECT LIFE. By Acheta Domestica. In three series. Beautifully Illustrated. Price $3 each. Sold separately.

WILL BE READY IN A FEW DAYS

I. THE LAYS OF THE SCOTTISH CAVALIERS. By Wm E. Aytoun, Editor of *Blackwood's Magazine*, &c.

II. THE BOOK OF BALLADS. Edited by Bon Gualtier. With Illustrations. In 1 vol. 16mo.

III. MEN AND WOMEN OF THE XVIIIth CENTURY. By Maxime Houssaye. With splendidly engraved portraits of Madame Pompadour and Louis XV. In 2 vols, 12mo. Price $2 50. Published and for sale by
11f 3t J. S. REDFIELD, Clinton Hall.

THE MERCHANT'S AND BANKER'S ALMANAC FOR 1853—PRICE ONE DOLLAR—Containing new Bank Laws and Insurance Laws of New-York; new Bank Laws of Massachusetts; Synopsis of the Laws of each State in reference to—1. Usury and Penalties 2. Bills of Exchange and Damages. 3. Promissory Notes. List of all the Banks in the United States, Capital, President and Cashier of each; Forms of Bills of Exchange in the European languages; Tables of the Public Debt, &c., of the United States for 50 years; Revenue, Expenditure, Debt, &c., of each State. The trade supplied by G P. PUTNAM, New-York; A HART, Philadelphia. Copies forwarded by mail to order. J. SMITH HOMANS, No. 50 Wall-st., or No. 111 Washington-st., Boston. j28-sod&Wtf

ROCHEFOUCAULD'S MAXIMS.

A NEW AND ELEGANT EDITION, with a splendid Portrait. Price $1. Isaac Taylor's Elements of Thought, to match, 75 cents. Allyn's Ritual of Freemasonry, $5—just published. By remitting, the books will be sent by mail, or as directed, to any part of the United States or Canada.
6f-6t* W. GOWANS,
No: 178 Fulton-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT IN PARTITION—BOWERY, BLEECKER and ELIZABETH-ST. PROPERTY AT AUCTION—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at Auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 17, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchant's Exchange, under the direction of PHILO T. RUGGLES, Esq., Referee, the following valuable property belonging to the estate of JAMES AMORY, deceased:

BOWERY—The three-story house and lot of ground, situated on the westerly side of the Bowery, being 26 feet 7 inches in width in front, by about 100 feet in depth, and known as No. 314 Bowery. Also, the two-story house and lot adjoining the above on the southerly side, being 23 feet 6 inches in width in front, by 101 feet in depth, known as No. 312 Bowery.

BLEECKER-ST.—The two-story brick dwelling house and lot of ground situated on the south-east corner of Bleecker and Elizabeth-sts., known as No 10 Bleecker-st, being 21 feet in front, by 70 feet in depth. Also, the 2 two story brick dwelling-houses adjoining the last mentioned, on Bleecker-st., and known as Nos. 6 and 8, each 21 feet in front, by 70 in depth.

ELIZABETH-ST.—The two-story frame house and lot of ground adjoining the Bleecker-st. houses in the rear, being 19 feet 7 inches in front, by 60 feet in depth. Maps of the above property can be had on application to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Wall st 9,11,13,16,17f-*

R C KEMP, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at Sales room, No 85 Nassau-st, near Fulton. MORTGAGEE SALE OF FURNITURE, PIANO FORTES, &c, consisting of a large and valuable assortment of Rosewood and Mahogany Parlor, Dining-room, Chamber, and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, &c., removed for the convenience of sale, and must of which has been but little used, and is well worthy of the attention of purchasers, consisting of 1 suite of handsome Rosewood Parlor Furniture, in French brocatelle; 1 do. in hair cloth Mirrors, rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre and fancy Tables, Extension Dining Tables Library and Secretary Bookcases, painted Chamber Furniture, en suite, with marble tops; Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Chamber Furniture; best curled hair mattresses, Sofas, tete-a-tete Sofas, Couches, mahogany, hair, and spring seat Chairs, rocking and cane-seat Chairs, Hall Stands, Tables of various kinds; mahogany, French, and other Bedsteads; marble top and plain Bureaus and Washstands, Carpets, China and Glass Ware, Ivory-handle Table Cutlery, silver-plated Ware, Kitchen Furniture; also, a good second-hand Piano Forte; also, a superior rosewood 6½ octave Piano Forte of excellent tone and finish and fully warranted. Catalogues on the morning of sale. 11f-3t

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer

NO. 3 FRONT-ST., BROOKLYN—FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—JAMES COLE will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 17, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, N. Y., the following property, viz:—No 3 Front-st., Brooklyn; a 3 story and basement Brick House and lot on the north side of Front-st; and a joining the Long Island Insurance Company and Brooklyn Bank, distant 34 feet from Fulton-st. The lot is 96 feet 11 inches deep. The building is 27 feet 7 inches front, 28 feet rear; the front of the lot is the same size as the house; the rear part is 25 feet 10 inches wide. The house is well built, has 12 inch walls, built independent, tin roof, &c., is finished in the most convenient manner for families, and is too well known to need a description. TERMS.—Part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Maps now ready. 11f-6t

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of an execution to me directed and delivered, I will expose to sale, at Public Auction, on THURSDAY, Feb 12, 1853, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at No 310 Broadway, a stock of Dry Goods, Prints, Muslin Delaines, Shawls, Ginghams, Laces, Gloves Thread, Buttons, &c., &c.—Dated New-York, Feb 10, 1853
THOMAS CARNLEY, Sheriff
JAMES R. TERRY, Deputy. 11f-3t

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER—TUESDAY, Feb. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—HARTFORD & NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO. STOCK, 103 shares, in parcels of 10 shares each. 7f-6t

PURE ESSENTIAL OILS, &c.—Confectioners, Bakers, Perfumers, Restaurateurs and Distillers can procure their Drug articles "right" of
GREENLEAF & KINSLEY,
j3-41tMWeS Wholesale Druggists, No. 63 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

ARTISTS' STUDIOS TO LET.—In the building now erecting in Broadway, opposite 11th-st, near Grace Church, from the first of May, a number of rooms fitted up expressly for Studios, each room having a northern sky-light, with other conveniences on the same floor, making them as desirable as any in the city. Plans can be seen at A. DODWORTH'S, No. 448 Broome-st. 10f-6t*

OFFICES AND ROOMS TO LET.—A large room on the Second Story, and several rooms in the upper stories of the Building on the north-west corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st.; possession immediately. Inquire on the premises of [9-6t*] JOHN W. RITCH, Architect.

STORE TO LET.—A store, in building No. 117 Liberty-st., very desirable for a Liquor Merchant. Also, the basement, which is very spacious, and suitable for a cooper, or dealer in packing boxes, or for storage. They will be let together, or separately. Apply to F. HART, on the premises. N.B.—Possession of the basement can be had immediately. 9f-tf

SHOP TO LET.—TO JEWELERS—A Shop to let and Tools for sale. The shop is near Maiden-lane, and has an unexpired lease of five years from the 1st May, 1852. The tools are complete, and in perfect order. Apply to
4f-tf SEWALL, SIMMONS & CO. No. 3 Maiden-lane.

HOUSE TO LET.—A complete little two-story and attic House, with all the modern improvements, bath, range, &c., to any one who will purchase the parlor furniture, carpets, oil cloths, &c., but lately put down and as good as new; will be sold low for cash. The present occupant leaves town; for no other reason would he give up this desirable house. Apply on the premises, No. 127 Monroe-st., near Bleecker, from 11 A. M. until 3 P. M., or at No. 177 Fulton-st. 10f-6t*

HOUSE TO LET.—Part of the modern-built three-story house, No. 126 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs. Apply on the premises, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M., or 2 to 4 o'clock P. M., or at No. 81 Broad-st. 9f-3t*

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—Several fine large and well-lighted rooms, with from four to ten horse steam power. Also, a large room, with fine light, the corner of William and Frankfort-sts., on the second door. For particulars, inquire at No. 16 Spruce-st.
j9-eodtf S. W. BENEDICT.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two two-story and attic brick Houses Nos 4 and 6 1st avenue, well built and conveniently arranged. Price and terms moderate. Inquire at No. 33 1st av., or at No. 37 Water-st. 11f-4t*

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—Eight three-story brick houses and lots, on the westerly side of the 2d-av., between 20th and 21st-sts. Also house and lot No. 163 East 21st-st. The above property will be sold on reasonable terms. For particulars apply to
j30-12t* W. A. CAVANAGH, No. 161 3d-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—The two story brick House No. 91 Butler-st, near Hoyt, a very comfortable residence, for sale on favorable terms. Apply to MR. SAUNDERS COATES, on the premises, or to ABM. BELL & SON, No. 25 Park-Row, New-York. j31-2aw2w*

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—All the Furniture of a two-story attic and basement Dwelling-House, suitable for a person in moderate circumstances. Will be sold for Cash, or exchanged for an eligible Building-Lot in Brooklyn. Address FRANK, at this office. 11f-tf

LOTS FOR SALE.—125 Building Lots in the City of Brooklyn for sale to working men. No interest charged for the money for first year. Payments $1 per week only. This is a grand chance—and no easy of access—for the working man. No restrictions as to building. Possession almost immediately. Apply to WM. PARKER, No. 192 Canal-st., Real Estate Agent. 11f-1t*,

FARM FOR SALE, EXCHANGE OR LEASE.—The pleasantly situated and productive farm of the subscriber, consisting of a COTTAGE HOUSE, in fine order, (containing 13 rooms) and 48 acres of Land, situated half a mile north of the village of Hackensack, N. J. Inquire of P. P. WENDOVER on the premises, or of S. W. WENDOVER, No. 59 Wall-st., N. Y. 11f 6t*

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A very desirable Farm at Leedsville, near Red Bank, N. J., containing 35 acres of excellent land, on which is a new two-story House, Barn and other buildings; a large grape vinery, peach and apple orchards, &c., well worthy the attention of those wishing to combine an agreeable country residence with profitable investment.
3f-1m* H. DIBBE, No. 304 Spring-st., N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE, IN NEW-JERSEY, near the Blazing-Star Ferry, where Steamboats stop daily (fare one shilling) and 3½ miles from the Railroad depot at Rahway. The farm contains 100 acres of excellent land, divided into cultivated land, wood land, salt meadow, pasture land, and orchard—choice fruit trees of all kinds. House finely situated. Apply to the Administrator
9f-2w* JAMES R. LOTT, No. 56 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE, IN NEW JERSEY, CHEAP.—A farm situated within one mile of New Brunswick, containing ninety acres, six of which is wood and the balance good, tillable, and meadow land, well watered, with house and barn, and other improvements, and some fruit. Price $4,500; one half or more may remain on mortgage. Apply to W. B TOWNSEND, No. 3 Pine-st. 6f-6t

FOR SALE.—Odd Fellows' Hall, at Green Point, L. I., and the lot adjoining. This valuable property, situated in the most central part of Green Point, now occupied by the various associations of Odd Fellows and Sons of Temperance, will be sold low, and on liberal terms, together or separately. Apply to S. JESSURUN, No. 7 Clinton Court, Beekman-st., N. Y. j31-1m*

FOR SALE—The buildings on, and the unexpired term of 16 years lease of lot No. 645 Greenwich-st, subject to a renewal of 21 years from the expiration of the present term. Present ground rent $130 and taxes. Apply to
5f 6t* C. F. & G. L. OSBORN, No. 147 Mulberry-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A very desirable Country Seat at South Amboy, for further information apply to T. J. HALL, No. 203 Broadway, between 10 and 1 o'clock. To rent Nos 69 and 71 East 16th-st. A Farm 23 miles on the line of the New-Haven railroad. Apply to
11f-tf ANDREWS & LAMPHIER, No 203 Broadway.

COAL YARD FOR SALE.—The lease, fixtures and good will of a Coal Yard, in a desirable location and doing an extensive business, will be sold low for cash if application is made soon. The parties desirous of effecting a sale wish to change their business by the 1st of May next. For terms, which are favorable, address O. P. Q., care of T. H. SATE, Maiden-lane. 10f-3t*

COAL YARD FOR SALE.—An old established Coal Yard, and fixtures, with lease, known as Nos 34 and 36 Washington-street doing an extensive business. The owner is about changing his business, and this offers a good opportunity for commencing the coal business, or branch, from another yard, or suitable yard for storeage.
10f 3t* GEORGE MORROW.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Will be sold at Public Auction, on MONDAY, February 16, 1852, at 12 o'clock at noon, on the premises, the Farm of the late SAMUEL SEAMAN, dec'd, at Merrick, L. I., in the town of Hempstead, containing 100 acres of land, 30 of which are meadow, (principally sedge,) 3 acres of Woodland, the remainder tillable land. The soil is naturally good and in a high state of cultivation, with good chestnut fence, and commands a full view of the Atlantic Ocean. It has the privilege of fishing, fowling, and clamming, and is a most desirable place of residence for a gentleman of leisure, or for a farmer, and is of easy communication with Brooklyn and New-York by the Long Island Railroad. Said Farm is well watered by a beautiful brook on the west side, and has a good landing where manure can be landed from sloops. A considerable revenue can be realized annually from spreading and curing hay, which is brought from the public Marsh. On said Farm is a comfortable Dwelling House, Barn, and other necessary outbuildings. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as no one will be likely to purchase without first viewing the premises. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent., if desired. Application may be made to TREDWELL SEAMAN, near the Farm,
WILLIAM SEAMAN, Westbury, Executors, or to
SAMUEL C. SEAMAN, No. 52 Division-st., N. Y., or to
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, No. 119 Willow-st., Brooklyn.
MERRICK, Jan 2, 1853. j28-2aw3wW&S*

A CARD TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—W. H. SPENCER, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, in Real Estate, for letting Houses, collecting Rents, and superintending Repairs, Alterations and Improvements, No. 48 8th-av., near Abingdon Square. All moneys collected are deposited in a Bank to the credit of the Agency, and are not drawn again except for the owners. A Real Estate register is kept, with full and accurate descriptions of all property left in charge.

REFERENCES—F. A. Palmer, President Broadway Bank; J. Terbell, Esq., President People's Ins. Co.; J. L. Everett, Esq., Cashier Broadway Bank; Isaac Lewis, Esq., Builder; Philo V. Beebe, Esq., Builder; Messrs. Baker & Wells; Messrs. Simonson & Gallup; Messrs. Stewart & Smith, Builders; Messrs. Keyser & Berrian, Builders; George M. Tunison, Builder; Messrs. Joseph & Cummings; Jas. Watterspon, Esq.; Erastus D. Palmer, Esq.; Edwin Van Nest, Esq.; Charles E. Grant, Esq.; Wm. O Kell, Esq.; John Bodine, Esq.; Peter V. Voorhies, Esq.; J. H. Sprague, Esq.; George Elder, Esq.; Jas. Struthers, Esq.; Chas. Crane, Esq.; Silas C. Herring, Esq.; A. A. Denman, Esq.; David H. Dick, Esq.; Joseph Harrison, Esq.; George Harrison, Esq.; Wm. Tucker, Esq.; Hon. A. W. Bradford; Hon. W. R. Beebe; Hudson Kinley, M. D.; W. Van Hook, Esq.; Geo. P. Nelson, Esq.; Hon. H. J. Raymond; Messrs. Corne l & Curtis; D. Fairbairn, Esq.; Freeman Campbell, Esq.; A. B. Brinckerhoff, Esq.; John McLean, Esq. j28-tf

TO PROPRIETORS of STEAM TOW-BOATS.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, No 31 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, until Monday, 16th inst., for towing, by a daily tow, between the 1st day of May and the 1st of December next, the Canal Boats of said Company, with coal, from its shipping port on the Hudson River, near Kingston Point, to New-York and Williamsburg, and intermediate places; and also from said shipping port to Albany and Troy, and intermediate places. Contractors are requested to state the price per ton of coal for towing to New-York and Williamsburg; also, the price per ton for towing to Albany and Troy; and the price per ton for towing to the following intermediate places on the River, viz: Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Newburg and Piermont—in all cases including the return of the empty boats. Also, the charge for towing light Erie Canal Boats from New-York to said shipping port.

Persons desirous of estimating for the same are requested to call at the office of the Company, for further information, prior to offering their proposals.
6f-t17 JOHN EWEN, President.

SINGER'S PATENT STRAIGHT NEEDLE PERPENDICULAR ACTION SEWING MACHINE—Secured by letters Patent, Aug 12, 1851.—To this Machine was awarded a premium of the first class at the last New-York State Fair, and again at the last Fair of the American Institute it bore away the palm, receiving a gold medal. Though far in advance of all competition when these premiums were awarded, the machines are much more perfect as manufactured now, as several valuable improvements have just been completed and added by the inventor. The machines execute all kinds of Seaming and Stitching in a style of strength, durability and beauty far superior to all others. They run steadily, the finest shirt bosoms. The best kind of tailor's custom work may be done with them in the best manner, and the sewing on leather is peculiarly elegant. The price, with all apparatus complete, is $125. The machine will be constantly on exhibition and sale at the principal office, No 256 Broadway, New York, and at No. 16 Harvard place, Boston, where perfect demonstration of the utility and value of the invention will be furnished. Exclusive rights to use and vend the machine in any part of the territory of the United States, not disposed of, will be sold on reasonable terms. To competent business men, no other investment will insure such immense profits as the purchase and sale of these rights. For particulars address, post paid,
9f-1m* I. M. SINGER, No. 256 Broadway, N. Y.

SALAMANDER SAFES.—The reputation of WILDER'S Patent Salamander Fire Proof Safe, as manufactured by the subscriber, is so well established that I deem it unnecessary to publish at length the numerous certificates and testimonials. Some of the recent ones are from New-Orleans, Chicago, Syracuse, Brooklyn, and New-York; all of which can be seen at my old-established Iron Safe Depot, Green Block, Water-street, between Maiden-lane and Wall-street—where is now on hand, for sale, the largest assortment of Iron Safes in the world. I defy any one to prove that any man ever lost a dollar by fire, burglars or dampness, or mildew, in one of my chilled iron and damp proof composition, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks, when combined with WILDER'S Patent Salamander.

I am the proprietor of Hall's Patent Lock, which obtained a medal (in the name of Adams & Co., Boston,) at the World's Exhibition, and is considered the best lock, for the price, ever invented, being proof against powder, and the key no larger than a cent, and can be made changeable.

A medal at the World's Exhibition was awarded to me for my Iron Safe. The American Institute of 1851 also awarded me a gold medal for the best Fire Proof Safe. I invite all purchasers to a close and careful investigation, before purchasing, and decide for themselves, who makes the best fire, burglar and damp-proof saf

New-York Daily Times.

TURKEY.

Presence of the Sultan at a Wedding—Description of the Ceremony—Turkey and Austria—Mr. Marsh.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Saturday, Dec. 20, 1851.

You can have little idea of the agreeable surprise created in our minds by the intelligence, that the Sultan had been present last Sunday in the house of one of his Christian subjects, at the marriage of his daughter. It was a step of familiar condescension, for which there never was a precedent with his predecessors, and which accords little with all our previous ideas of what the Grand Turk might do with propriety or consistency. If I portray to your readers some of the scenes of the occasion, it is because that the event is not as remote from politics as a skirmish with mountaineers, or a change in a cabinet of Ministers. The bride on this occasion was daughter to a Greek Christian, formerly Prince of Samos, named STEPHEN VOGORIDES. The Sultan, personally, is evidently disposed to treat all his subjects, without regard to their religion, as alike worthy of his favor and of the favor of God. And, though he is aware that the ceremonies of a wedding are religious and sacramental, performed by priests, who, in the fancies of Islamism, give companions to the Deity, and that the rites are to be performed in the very room where he will be, he does not recoil from the pollution. He went five miles in a storm of rain, and descended at the portal of his humble subject—the highest in rank none the less in the Greek nation. From the gate to the house the pavement was spread with velvet. The patriarch of the Eastern Church, with all his bishops, who also honor the wedding with their presence, range themselves upon the line he is to pass. Their sovereign inclines his head to them, and asks of his attendants, who is that venerable man? (the spiritual head of 40,000,000 of his subjects,) the patriarch, who never before stood in the Sultan's presence.

After entering the mansion, he continued remaining in the room set apart for him, and entered the grand hall. When the clergy entered to exercise their functions, they approached him to kiss the hem of his garment. He protested, saying that they had come in to worship God, and that there was a greater present than he or they, and gently repelled them, by putting his hand upon their shoulders. From the commencement of the religious service, which with the ceremonies peculiar to the occasion, lasted two hours, this "king of kings," and "Sun of the world," remained standing, with one hand reverently folded on his breast, his left under his cloak, resting on his sword. Repeatedly he was urged to be seated, but he replied, sublimely, *"I will never be seated where any in my presence are calling upon God."* The gentlemen who waited upon him—relations of the family—then signified to the clergy that they should shorten the service. As they had now reached the lines where, according to custom, the chanting was more rapid, His Majesty suspecting that this was lest he should be weary with standing, ordered that the services should not be diminished in the least on his account. With the remarkable royal curiosity described in the poems of Peter Pindar, he inquired the meaning of each ceremony—the kissing of the Holy Gospel, the exchanging of rings, the crowning of the bride and bridegroom with white flowers in a garland, and the embraces that the bride received from her own kindred, and applauded much the significance of each. When the bride and bridegroom drank a glass of *wine* out of the same glass towards the conclusion of the ceremonies, and then solemnly broke it on the floor, though we may suppose that he had subtlety enough to trace the connections between the act, and the symbolizing by *wine* of the inseparableness of the marriage state, yet we must also suppose that his public conscience felt a slight twinge, when he echoed on this occasion as on the other occasions when his questions were answered, "Very well! very well!" At the end of the whole the new married couple come up before him and bow their face to the floor, when our affable and gentle monarch greets them with the wish, "May you be prospered!" In leaving the hall, he expressly desires that he may visit the other rooms of the house. He then descended to his own apartment, accepts of pipes and coffee, orders food, which of course is served with magical promptness, and did not hesitate, it is privately whispered, to quaff a beeker or two of champagne to the health of the new married pair. His visit continued four hours.

As all the guests on such occasions make an offering of good-will to the parties in some substantial form, our generous and too lavish Sultan bestowed $5,000 upon the bride and $3,000 upon the bridegroom, Mr. PHOTIADES. His own impulses would carry him much farther, and he would have *done* it too, but for his Secretary of the Treasury, who, though dependent upon the will of his absolute master, yet is a firm and uncompromising man, who will not hold his office unless he can withstand successfully the extravagant expenditure of the Sultan. He can be the more stern, as probably according to all accounts, he hardly has in these days any money to watch over. But I reserve, for another moment, speaking about the finances of the Empire.

There are no symptoms of any farther quarrel between Turkey and Austria. It was of the utmost importance for Turkey by one agonizing effort to set KOSSUTH free, and then on the score of contention removed, their words and fair speeches would accomplish wonders. The kind manner in which M. KOSSUTH has spoken of the hospitality of the Sultan, has been very agreeable to the Porte, though it has been very anxious lest no one in Europe should cause an excitement that would be turned against the present administration of Turkey. The Hungarians and Poles at Aleppo, who to save their lives had become Musselmen, have, by this time, nearly all of them left Turkey, much to the disappointment of the Sultan personally. Mr. MARSH, our Minister, at the Porte for the last two years, has been continually most active in their behalf in his endeavors to obtain either the liberation of the refugees in general, or ameliorations in their position. He has been self-denying and self-sacrificing in his efforts, for the declarations of our Government in favor of the Hungarians led the needy among them to seek from him pecuniary aid, so that during one year he spent a sixth of his salary upon them. One can hardly doubt that our Government will see the justice of refunding to him in these circumstances the whole amount. G. R. L.

☞ A man, name not given, was arrested in Philadelphia, Monday, on suspicion of being implicated in the recent murder of young Lehman. He was in company with another individual, and both of them were suspected, in consequence of offering for sale razors and jewelry, answering the description of that belonging to the deceased. Being followed, they separated, and the one arrested attempted to elude arrest by running, when he found he was watched. His companion escaped. The parties speak broken English, and are evidently Frenchmen.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 10.

$18,400	U. S. 6s, '67	116½	100	Nor. & Wor. R. R.	50½
1,000	N. Y. 6s, '64	110	50	do	51
1,000	U. S. 5s, '53	101½	200	Morris Canal	s60 17
1,000	Ills Income Stock	43	100	do	60 17½
4,000	do	42½	150	N. Jersey Min. Co	11½
1,500	Indiana Canal 7s	87	100	do	11
10,000	do	42	50	Sussex Mining Co	10½
600	Pennsylvania 6s	89	100	Nicaragua Canal	20
2,000	Erie Incomes	92½	25	Canton Co	69½
1,000	Erie Convert., new	88½	25	do	b60 70
10,000	do	b60 88½	25	do	70½
5,000	do	b30 88½	25	do	70
30	Del. & Hud. Canal	116	25	do	69½
50	do	s90 115½	200	do	69⅞
50	do	116½	200	Long Island Railroad	18½
50	Merchants' Ex. Bk	106	50	do	18
118	Erie Railroad	79	100	Reading Railroad	s60 65
50	do	s60 79	100	do	65
50	do	79½	200	do	b60 65½
25	do	b15 79½	30	do	65½
200	do	b60 79½	280	do	b10 65½
50	do	79	300	do	s60 65
50	do	79½	200	do	b60 65½
100	do	b30 78	400	do	65⅝
170	Harlem Railroad	67	400	do	s10 65
100	do	b15 67½	300	do	65
100	do	67½			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Erie Convert.,	71	88	150	Del. & Hud. Can. b10 117
200	Reading Railroad	s90 65		7	do 117½
300	do	s60 65		50	N. Jersey Zinc Co 11
50	Harlem Railroad	67½		100	Erie Railroad s60 78½
25	do	67½		100	do b60 79
250	Canton Co	b60 79½		50	do b3 79½

TUESDAY, Feb. 10—6 P. M.

The market for Stocks was rather sluggish to-day. The Railroad shares were lower, though no very marked disposition was shown to sell them short. Erie closed 78½ bid; Reading, 65½; Canton Co. somewhat better than yesterday. The mining Stocks lower and neglected. There was a demand for Indiana Canal fives, and a few sales of Government sixes of '67, at 116½. Delaware and Hudson again improved, selling at the close 3 ₱ cent. above yesterday's prices.

We have seen no evidence of a large amount of Federal loans returning from Europe for sale. The half million rumor came from *Washington*, where, it is probable, a contract in the new five per cent. Bonds issued to Texas, at a low rate, would not be unacceptable. Baring's circular by the *Europa* remarks of American Stocks:

"AMERICAN STOCKS are in moderate demand for investment, with no great quantity here for sale. Pennsylvania 5s have been done at 88¾, ex dividend. The United States 6 per cent. Bonds to-day have risen to 110½, and are scarce; Inscriptions of 1867 offering at 105¾@106. New-York State 6s, 92@94. Virginia 6s, 96@97. Tennessee 6s, 91@92. Kentucky 6s, 94@96. Boston 5s, 93. Massachusetts Sterling 5's, 107@108. Maryland Sterling 5s, 88½@89½. Canada 6s, 109, new Loan 2 ₱ cent."

There was an active inquiry for money, and lenders were enabled, in a majority of cases, to get 7 ₱ cent. though, a number of loans, to remain a few days, were made at 6. The supply of money was ample in the estimation of some of the leading brokers, while others reported signs of stringency.

The business in Exchange for the steamer to-morrow was quite large. The Bankers put up the rate at the close to 9½@⅝. In the forenoon, large sales were made at 110½ for standard city, and 110½ for Southern bank bills. Transactions were as high as 110½, though probably on short indulgence or for paper. France were easy at 5.17½@5.16¼. The amount of Gold by the *Asia* will be below all the first estimates, as the engagements reported this afternoon were considerably under a million. The operations in produce to-day, have been very heavy, chiefly for export, and some relief to the Exchange market may be looked for from this source. The Foreign news had a decidedly favorable influence on Cotton and Flour, and the movement of the day was full 5,000 bales and 12,000 bbls. We have not, for several weeks past, seen so confident a spirit on 'Change.

The Foreign rise in Flour and Grain will probably add largely to the February and March receipts of the Erie and other Railroads leading to and through Western New-York. A large amount of Wheat and Flour was held back last fall from low prices, a considerable part of which will come forward under a better market before the opening of navigation.

There was at the close a better feeling in freights, with more offering for Liverpool. About 600 @ 800 bales of Cotton were engaged at 5-32d. @ 3-16d., and 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s., with some Wheat on private terms.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $124,178 73; paid $18,420 08, and the balance at close was $2,139,142 69.

By the last mail returns from New-Orleans the excess of Cotton receipts at all the ports is 84,000; from Charleston, better posted of course, it is 100,000 bales. This on 56 ₱ cent. of last year's receipts would indicate a crop of 2,550,000 bales. But, as remarked the other day, this showing is probably deceptive. The Mobile receipts are 14,000 bales behind last year; yet Mobile, for the whole season, will be largely in advance. The upper tributaries to Mobile bay have all been too low for free shipments the whole fall and winter. We have a private letter from a planter in the interior of Mississippi, who states that he has not been able to ship a bale out of the Bigby river at Aberdeen. The tributaries of the Yazoo have also retarded the New-Orleans receipts, and so has the low stage of water in the Tennessee and Cumberland. The opinion of a crop of at least 2,725,000 bales is strengthened by these facts. Meanwhile, however, we look for stiffer prices at Liverpool, while the excess actually reported to that side, continues so moderate as at present.

The Philadelphia Stock market closed steady this afternoon. The sales of Reading were not large. About 1,000 shares at 65⅛@65½, closing 65½ bid. 1,500 shares U. S. Bank sold at 21@21@; $13,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 89@89@; closing 89 bid; 200 shares Morris, 17⅛; 100 Long Island, 9⅛.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT *of the condition of the* 17 *Incorporated Banks and* 23 *Banking Associations in the City of New-York, on the morning of Saturday, Dec.* 20, 1851, *as per reports on file in the Bank Department.*

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts except to directors and brokers		$58,108,930
Loans and discounts to directors		4,121,103
All other liabilities absolute or contingent of directors	$443,081	
All sums due from brokers		1,911,366
Real Estate		2,470,280
Bonds and Mortgages		241,327
Stocks		4,922,015
Promissory notes other than for loans and discounts		78,590
Loss and Expense Account		458,061
Overdrafts		†84,934
Specie		7,346,434
Cash Items		9,205,334
Bills of Solvent Banks on hand		981,982
Bills of Suspended Banks on hand		5,987
Estimated value of the same	$4,897*	
Due from solvent Banks on demand		4,143,491
Due from suspended Banks on demand		†12,951
Due from suspended Banks on credit		649
Estimated value of the same	$649*	
Add for Costs		162
Total Resources		$94,067,899

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$35,133,640
Profits	5,504,367
Notes in circulation not registered	271,919
Registered notes in circulation	6,801,426
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York	94,729
Due depositors on demand	34,631,459
Due individuals and corporations other than Banks and depositors	236,556
Due Banks on demand	10,917,886
Due Banks on credit	143,377
Due to others, not included in either of the above heads	322,469
Add for cash	71
Total liabilities	$94,067,899

* The whole of these items and part of those marked † do not go into the aggregate. The Grocers' Bank, capital $300,000, and Knickerbocker Bank of the City of New-York, capital 200,000, have gone into operation since Sept. report.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 9.

The sales of COTTON to-day we.e 4,000 bales, with a dull market. Strict Middling is at 7½c. Good Middling at 8c.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Feb. 9.

COTTON—Sales to-day of 1,800 bales, at 6¾c.@8c. Holders are free sellers, and in many instances a lower range of prices have been accepted.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, Feb. 10—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in slow request at languid prices. The sales are under 40 bbls. Pots at $5, and Pearls at $6 06@$6 12½ per 100 ℔s.

COTTON—Is in more demand, at very firm rates. Merchants' private advices represent the condition of the trade on the other side as more satisfactory than intimated by the published accounts. The transactions of the day reach 5,200 bales—including strict middling Upland at 8½c., and do. Orleans at 8¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are still on the advance, effected by a brisk consumptive and speculative demand and an increased shipping inquiry, which are largely in excess of the receipts, and rapidly diminishing the stock. The day's business amounts to nearly 12,000 bbls.—ordinary to extra State, mixed Indiana and Michigan, and good common Ohio at $4 75@$4 93¾, choice State, fair to fancy Indiana and Michigan and favorite round hoop Ohio at $4 93¾@$5 12½, with the fancy and extra descriptions at proportionate prices which show a very decided improvement in the rates of all kinds. Canadian is more sought after, and has advanced a trifle—800 bbls. superfine No. 1 realizing $4 68¾ per bbl—which rate would scarcely be accepted for more. Southern is actively inquired for, and remains very firm—the sales are 1,000 bbls.—mixed to favorite ordinary new at $4 75@$4 93¾, and fancy do. at $5@$5 50 per bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are unsettled and nominal. The light stock checks operations. The clearances of Wheat Flour from this port the past week have been 4,087 bbls. for Liverpool; 900 do for London, and 828 do for Bremen.

GRAIN.—Wheat is more in request, both for home use and shipment, and prices of desirable samples are a shade higher. There is yet, however, some check upon the movements, arising from the enhanced pretensions of owners. The transactions include 5,000 bushels choice Southern White at $1 15; 2,500 fair Genesee do. at $1 14; 15,000 prime Southern Red at $1 10; and 1,000 bags on a quantable lot, at 90 cents. Rye is in less abundant, and in better demand, at 75 cents. Barley is offered less freely at 76c @ 80c. Oats seem heavy and plenty at 37c @38c. for Western, and 43c@44c. for Northern. Corn continues active at uniform rates; sales having been made of 9,500 bushels Orleans Mixed at 61c., and Southern White at 64c. The clearances of Grain from this port the past week have been 9,700 bushels for Liverpool, and 968 do for Hamburg.

PROVISIONS—Pork is doing better. The heavy sales exhausting the supply, inspire factors with greater confidence, and they in some instances refuse to meet the demand at current rates. The transactions comprise 500 bbls. —old Prime at $12 50@$13 62½; new do. at $14@$14 12½; old Mess at $15 50, and new do. at $15 75. Dead Hogs are in light request at 7¼c @8c. ₱ ℔. Pickled Meats have not varied much. The sales embrace 240 tierces—Shoulders and Hams at 6¾c @7c., and 82c @9c. ₱ ℔. Lard is salable and uniform, 150 bbls. prime having been taken at 8½c @9c. ₱ ℔. Beef is more liberally dealt in, without eliciting a special change in value. The day's movements consist of 900 bbls. old Prime at $3; new do. at $4 50@$5 75; old Mess at private bargain, and new do. at $8 50@$11. Prime Mess and Beef Ham's remain the same. Butter is on the rise—Ohio for fives 12c @14c.; State 17c.@21c., and Goshen County at 22c @26c. Cheese is in better demand at 6½c @7½c.

WHISKY—Presents no interesting new feature. The supply and demand are about equal, and the sales add up 300 bbls. Prison at 26½c cash. ₱ gallon.

Passengers Arrived.

By ship Albert, from Bremen—H. A. Foster, Frederick and Auguste Wrampelmener, Carl Cross, Carl Sander.

MINIATURE ALMANAC....THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises.....7 02 | Sets.....5 28 MOON—Sets... 12 00m
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY

Sandy Hook 11 46m | Gov. Island..12 36m | Hell Gate.. 1 26m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....FEBRUARY 10, 1852.

Cleared.

Steamer Kennebec, Seymour, Philadelphia, M. Sandford.
Ship Hindostan, Lothrop, Boston, Gorham & Bassett.
Ship Columbus, Leshere, Antwerp, Funck & Meinicke.
Bark Montezuma, Downer, Demarara, Smith Tullte.
Bark W. O Alden, Bates, Belize, F Alexandre.
Bark Sir Isaac Newton, (Hamburg,) Nieman, Hamburg, Schmidt & Balchen.
Bark Piedmont Blisdell, Havana, Nesmith & Son.
Bark Ina Baras, Brimhall, Bermuda, Tuck & Lightbury.
Bark Mohange, Peterson, Cardenas, E. C. Read.
Bark Exact, Stevens, Savannah, Sturges, Clearman & Co.
Brig John Alfred, Moore, Franklin, Master
Brig Torcello, Atwood, New-Haven, Nesmith & Sons.
Schr. Wake, Briggs, Wilmington, (N. C.) E. S. Powell.
Schr. Isabella, Arbecas, Boston, Dayton & Sprague.
Schr. Susan, Tucker, Peace, P. R. M. M. Freeman & Co.
Schr. Honesty, Applebee, Philadelphia, J. W. McKerr
Sloop Fashion, Blydenburg, Providence.
Sloop Stiles Hall, Studwell, Bridgport.
Propeller Novelty, Briggs, Philadelphia J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

U. S. M Steamship Florida, Lyon 65 hs. fm. Savannah, to S. L. Mitchell.
Ship Albert, (Brem.) Reickl, Bremen 46 ds., mdse. and 135 pass., to order
Schr. Adrianna and William, (Dutch,) Schreve, Boston 24 ds, in ballast, to Funcke & Meincke. Was detained 10 days in Tarpaulin Cove, by stress of weather, and 12 ds. at Sand's Point. Was towed to the city by propeller Phœnix.
Schr. Mary, (new,) Collins, Leipsic, (Del.) 2 days, corn to R. N. Fox.
Sloop Copy, Davis, Sag Harbor 26 ds., oil to S. Judd. Was in New-London 19 ds., and Throgg's Point 3 ds., on account of ice.
Sloop Active, Kelsey, Mystic 22 ds., oil to J. Macey. Was detained in New-London and at Throgg's Point by the ice.
Propeller Ontario, Chase, Boston 42 hs., mdse. to Mailler & Lord.
Schr. Advance, McRae, Calais 30 ds., lumber to Simpson, Mayhews & Co. Remained at Newport, New-London and Hart's Island 19 ds. on account of ice; also received a great deal of damage therefrom, causing the vessel to leak very badly.
Schr. Nevis, Brown, Calais 29 ds., lumber to Simpson, Mayhews & Jo. Was in Portland 10 ds., frozen up; and was compelled to come to at Newport, New-London and Hart's Island, on account of the ice
Belshaw—1 herm brig
WIND—At sunrise, calm; meridian, do.

Spoken, &c.

Feb. 8, 10 P. M., 10 miles south of Hatteras Shoal, signalized steamship Alabama, hence for Savannah.
Feb. 9, 9 A. M., lat 39, lon. 74 50, signalized steamship Ohio.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 7th.—Arr. brigs Pamaleo, Palmer, Boston; Emily, New-York; bark Levant, New-York; schrs. D. B Warner, New-York; C. C. Stratton, Philadelphia

In the offing—ship Chase, New-York.
Cld. schr. Golden Rule, Philadelphia.

Memoranda.

The new Pilot-boat Enchantress is ashore inside of Sandy Hook, having dragged her anchor during Monday night.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE SURROGATE OF THE County of New-York, NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against FANNY RAYMOND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at his office, No. 12 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the Third day of August next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 27, 1852.

g26 law6mW JONA. MILLER, Administrator.

INSURANCE.

1852.

OFFICE OF THE ASTOR MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28 1852.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT of the affairs of this Company is published in conformity with the requirements of its Charter:

Amount of Premiums not marked off Dec. 31, 1850		$321,866 35
Amount of Premiums on Marine and Inland Navigation and Transportation Risks for the year ending Dec. 31, 1851		621,809 65
Total amount of Premiums		$943,675 40
Amount of Earned Premiums during the year as above	$892,895 20	
Less Return Premiums	89,681 14	
Net Earned Premiums, 1851		$803,294 06
Losses paid during same period	$389,997 14	
Re-Insurance, Commissions, Expenses, and Bad Debts	58,643 14	
		448,639 28
Net Earned Profits		$154,654 78

The Profits of the Company from April 2, 1849, to Dec. 31, 1850, for which certificates were issued, amount to $177,550 00
Additional Profits as above 154,654 78
Net Earnings to Dec. 31, 1851 $332,204 78

The Assets of the Company on Dec. 31, 1851, were as follows:

Bills Receivable	$424,137 72
Cash	34,984 15
Loans on Stocks	88,830 00
Premium Accounts to be closed by Notes or Cash, Scrip of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies and Salvages	62,973 33
Total	$610,925 20

This Company take no Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of TWENTY-FOUR per cent. on the Earned Premiums of the year ending December 31, 1851, for which Certificates will be issued on and after the 7th of April next. Also, an interest of six per cent. on the Scrip issued, payable in cash on and after February 3. By order of the Board.

EDWARD A STRONG, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Zebedee Cook,	Francis Skiddy,	P. A. H. Renauld,
Thos as Tileston,	Samuel E. Sproulls,	Chas. M. Connolly,
F. S. Lathrop,	Eben. C. Cocker,	Elisha Robbins,
Sidney Brooks,	John A McGaw,	Paul Alden,
G. Griswold, Jr.,	Wm. F. Bulsley,	Thomas Dunham,
Elias Ponvert,	Arthur Finnegan,	W. Kent, 85 Cedar-street,
E. J. Brown,	James S. Hyde,	
Fred. A. Lee,	William Bryce,	John Harper.
George Bird,	J. W. Culbert,	James Myers,
John B. Kitching,	R. T. Woodward,	James Stuart,
Alfred Barratt,	Theodore Crane,	Samuel L. Bush,
Chauncey D. Hurd,	Robert L. Taylor,	Francis L. Cook,
Edward Anthony,	S. B. Chittenden,	Benj. A. Mumford,
Wm. R. Lothrop,	Josiah O Low,	L. B. Wyman,
	Ulysses B. Brewster,	L. S. Pond.

ZEBEDEE COOK, President.
EDWARD ANTHONY, Vice-President.
EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary.
j30-3taw2w t2aw3m t1aw7m

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1852.

THE TRUSTEES, in conformity to the Charter, submit the following Statement of the Affairs of the Company, on the 31st Dec., 1851:—Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st Jan., 1851, to 31st Dec., 1851 $2,256,624 00
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st Jan., 1851 1,162,803 ₱

Total amount of Marine Premiums $4,118,827 ₱

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st Jan., 1851, to 31st Dec., 1851 $3,078,543 93

Losses paid during the same period	$1,561,171 42
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	430,683 90
	$1,991,855 32

The Company have the following Assets, viz:

United States Stock, State Stocks, New-York City Stocks, City Bank Stocks, and Loans on State and other Stocks, drawing Interest	$963,085 54
Bonds and Mortgages, and Real Estate	536,064 25
Dividends on Stock, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, re-insurance and other claims due to the Company, estimated at	83,901 70
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	1,791,238 19
Cash in Bank	41,360 41
Total amount of Assets	$3,424,650 09

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of six per cent. on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the Third day of Feb. next. The Trustees, after reserving one million of DOLLARS of profits, have further resolved that the outstanding certificates issued in 1846, and Ninety per cent of those issued in 1847, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the Third day of Feb. next, from which date all interest will cease thereon. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled. The 10 per cent paid. The Board have also declared a dividend of Thirty-Five per cent. on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st Dec., 1851, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the Third day of Feb. next. The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st July, 1842, to the 1st day of Jan., 1851, for which certificates were issued, amount to $2,961,639
Additional profits from 1st Jan., 1851, to 1st Jan., 1852 926,701 94

Total profits for 9½ years $3,920,331 94
Certificates of 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, and Sixty per cent of 1850 paid off 1,971,656
Nett earnings remaining with the Company on the 1st of Jan., 1852 $1,948,675 94

By order of the Board.

DANIEL DRAKE SMITH, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Walter R Jones,	Edward Lilliman,	Joshua J. Henry,
Josiah L. Hale,	Meyer Gans,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,
Thomas Tileston,	W. C. Pickersgill,	Henry K. Bogert,
Henry Coit,	Ramsay Crooks,	A A Low,
E D Herlbut,	Caleb Barstow,	Lewis Curtis,
Wm S. Wetmore,	A P Pillot,	Dan'el Parkins,
Elisha Riggs,	Lemuel G Sailard, Jr.,	Wm. H. Aspinwall,
Augustus Averill,	Ernest Malezieux,	William E Dodge,
John D. Jones,	Leroy M. Wiley,	Mort. Livingston,
Charles H. Russell,	Henry W. Hicks,	Robt C. Goodhue,
Samuel T Jones,	Daniel S Miller,	Hamilton McCall,
Lowell Holbrook,	S. T Nicoll,	William Wood,
Benj. F Marsh,	Theo. W Ripley,	J. Henry Burgy,
F. A. Hargous,	David Lane,	James Bryce.

WALTER R. JONES, President.
JOSIAH L HALE, Vice President.
JOHN D JONES, 2d Vice President.
THOMAS HALE, 3d Vice President.
DANIEL DRAKE SMITH, Secretary. 4f-lawW&F25

$1,381,008 64.—STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, on the first day of January, 1852—Office No 11 Wall-st.:

Balance per statement Jan. 1, 1851		$1,192,441 66
Deduct for losses then unpaid, paid since	37,500 00	
		$1,154,941 66
Net premiums received during the year 1851	$461,506 57	
Interest premiums received during the year 1851	65,173 83	
Total receipts, 1851	$526,679 50	
Paid losses of the year	$103,360 00	
Paid for purch'd policies	30,470 21	
Paid salaries, taxes, postage, &c	10,093 76	
Paid commissions	27,924 60	
Paid physicians' fees	2,188 12	
	$181,976 69	$344,700 81
Balance		$1,499,642 47
Paid on dividend of 1847, 1848 and 1849		118,633 83
Net balance January 1, 1852		$1,381,008 64

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President.
BENJN. C MILLER, Secretary.
J. F. BRADLEY, Mathematician.
L. C. GROVER, Counsel.
JOS. L. LORD, Agent, New-York.

Dividend declared Jan. 1, 1852, Thirty-five per cent. (35.) 4f-lawWtf

OFFICE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 418 Broadway, Jan. 13, 1852. At the Annual Election for Directors of this Company, held at the office this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

Schureman Halsted,	Charles Sandford,	John T. Fisher,
John Harper,	Chester Driggs,	Aaron Arnold,
Wm. V. Brady,	Sam'l B. Althause,	Wm Truslow,
Wm. B. Skidmore,	Bernard Smyth,	Crowell Hadden,
Wilson G Hunt,	Jno. W. Mercereau,	John McLean,
Leonard Kirby,	Helmus M. Wells,	Stephen V Albre,
George Cobb,	Matthew Bird,	James Foster,
Fran. W. Edmonds,	H. M. Forrester,	William Tale,
Lewis Doty,	Reuben W. Howes,	John W. Ramsey,
Benj. F. Camp,	John B. Dickinson,	Francis Godine.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, HIRAM M. FORRESTER, Esq., was unanimously elected President in place of Schureman Halsted, Esq., resigned. The following gentlemen were at the same time elected inspectors of the next election: Dr. Jacob Harsen, Charles Shields and Michael McGrath. On motion of M. Bird, Esq., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be and are hereby tendered to our late President, Schureman Halsted, Esq., for his faithful and efficient services as President of the Broadway Insurance Co. from its first organization to the present time.

Resolved, That in retiring from the responsible situation which he has so satisfactorily filled, he carries with him the warm personal regards of each member of the Board, and their regret that their official connection is brought to a close. j16-1m JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK BOWERY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 124 Bowery, corner of Grand-street—CAPITAL, $300,000—Continue to insure Dwelling Houses and Furniture, Store Houses and Merchandize, and every other description of personal property, against loss and damage by fire, upon terms as favorable as any similar institution. Having a large surplus fund, which, with their Capital being safely and profitably invested, enables them to afford "reliable security" on all policies they issue. Business hours from 8 A. M. till sun-setting. Orders through the Post-Office will receive immediate attention. All losses liberally adjusted, and promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

David Cotheal,	Anson G. Phelps,	Peter Gassner,
John Allan,	George Farmer,	Gideon Ostrander,
John Gray,	Enoch Dean,	Isaac Ward,
James Mills,	William Hibbard,	Joseph Britton.
Wm. H. Woodcock,	Jacob R. La Roy,	John McMenomy,
John Leveredge,	John D. Wendell,	Gerard Stuyvesant.
Jacob Aims,	M. M. Quackenbos,	

WM. HIBBARD, President.
G. G. TAYLOR, Secretary. a29-tf

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Offices, No. 43 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. Have their Capital (as also a handsome surplus) invested in the most undoubted securities, and continue to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, and other personal property, Vessels in port and their Cargos, upon as favorable terms as any other similar institution

DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth,	William Miles,	Alex H. Schultz,
Phinees T. Barnum,	Elijah F. Purdy,	John D. Fye,
Dani D. Howard,	Sam. P. Townsend,	Hen Quackenboss,
Caleb S. Woodhull,	John Eadie, Jr.,	Justice S. Redfield,
Chas T. Cromwell	Joel S. Ostman,	J W. Amerman,
Anastat's Dodworth,	Robert Carvill,	Fordyce Hitchcock,
Richard L. Allen,	John N Genin,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
ALFRED G STEVENS, Secretary. s23-tf

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 9th Month, 1851.—This Company, with CASH CAPITAL OF $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S Fox,	Cyrus Hitchcock,	Wm H. Falls,
John D. Wright,	John J. Walker,	Chas. H. Marshall,
T. C Chardavoyne,	Richard Field,	Irad Hawley,
Henry H. Barrow,	Rich'd A. Reading,	Josiah Macy,
Joseph W. Corlies,	Abraham Bell,	Peter S. Titus,
C. W. Lawrence,	Ralph Mead,	Elias Hicks, Jr.
Richard F. Carman,	Hull Clark,	Wm. C. White.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary. s27-12m

ALBANY INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated in 1811. Agency Office No. 67 Wall-st., New-York. This old established Company offers to insure against loss and damage by fire on buildings, merchandise, household furniture, vessels and cargoes and personal property in general, on terms as favorable as other responsible institutions.

TEUNIS VAN VECHTEN, President.
STEPHEN GROESBECK, Secretary.
All losses liberally adjusted and paid in New-York.
j15-1m R. W. BLEECKER, Agent, No. 67 Wall-st.

TRAVELING.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Captain West.
PACIFIC, Captain Nye.
ARCTIC, Captain Luce.
BALTIC, Captain Comstock.
ADRIATIC, Captain Grafton.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction—as in their engines—to insure strength and speed, and their accomodations for passengers are unequalled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $120; in second cabin, $70. Exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $300. From Liverpool to New-York, $90 and $50. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES FOR SAILING.

From New-York.	1852	From Liverpool.	1852
Saturday, Jan. 10		Wednesday, Jan. 7	
Saturday, Jan. 24		Wednesday, Jan. 28	
Saturday, Feb. 7		Wednesday, Feb. 11	
Saturday, Feb. 21		Wednesday, Feb. 25	
Saturday, March 6		Wednesday, March 10	
Saturday, March 20		Wednesday, March 24	
Saturday, April 3		Wednesday, April 7	
Saturday, April 17		Wednesday, April

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I.....NO. 126. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted,*) at the office, No. 118 NASSAU-STREET, *between Beekman and Ann*, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the *Daily Times*.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Ladies' Fair and Festival.**—The ladies of the Fourth Universalist Society (Rev. E. H. Chapin) will hold a Fair and Festival on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 456 Broadway, where they hope to see all their friends. DODWORTH'S BAND is engaged for the occasion. 10f-3t*

☞ **Painters, Attention.**—The Painters Society will hold a public meeting THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at National Hall, No. 79 Grand-st. All Painters of New-York, Brooklyn, and Williamsburg, are earnestly invited to attend. THOS BRADLY, President.

D. G WENDALL, Secretary 12f-1t*

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, Feb. 10 1852.

☞ **Notice to parties dealing in Gunpowder.**—Notice is hereby given to all parties retailing gunpowder that licenses must be taken out therefor; and all persons on whose premises gunpowder is found, unless they have a license, will be prosecuted to the extent of the law. By order of the Mayor, [10f-3t] CHARLES BURDETT, Clerk.

☞ **Many of the best citizens** of the city have enrolled themselves as members of the KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION, which, in a few weeks, has added almost the whole number of its shares. So successful has been this association that several shares were redeemed at a premium of four hundred dollars at the last meeting. The few remaing shares unsold, will prosably all be taken on or before the next public meeting, which will be held on Monday Evening, Feb. 16, at 7½ o'clock, in De La Ree's Assembly Rooms, corner 25th-st. and 8th-av. We respectfully invite both ladies and gentlemen to attend. The practical operation and perfect safety of the system will be freely explained.

WELCOME R. BEEBE, President.

JAMES R. DEL VECCHIO, Vice-Pres.dent.

E. T MADDEN, Secretary. Office No. 168 9th-av.] 12f-1t

☞ **Real Estate Wanted**—Owners of Real Estate, wishing to sell, are requested to send a minute description of such property, locality, terms, &c., to E J MADDEN, Secretary of the KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION, No 168 9th-av Notes addressed, containing the above information, must be prepaid. 12f-2t

☞ **Workingmen's Building Association,** No. 461 Broadway—The Rooms of the Association will be open EVERY EVENING this week, in order that all who desire to become Members may have an opportunity before the next monthly meeting, which will take place on the 18th of Feb. The entrance fee is now only $1—it will be advanced after Monday next. All who wish to own a home are invited to join at once. Ten shares were redeemed at the last meeting, and a number more will be redeemed at the next. ROBT MCCLELLAN, President

G. W. ANDERSON, Secretary 1nf-3t

☞ **Fifth Ward Temperance Alliance.**—GREAT MASS MEETING.—The first public meeting of the friends of Temperance belonging to this Ward will be held at the Broadway Tabernacle, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 13th inst., to commence precisely at 7½ o'clock. The following talented gentlemen will address the meeting: Mr. JOHN HAWKINS, from Baltimore, (particularly on the workings of the Maine Law,) Hon. DANIEL INGALLS, from California, and Mr. GEORGAN RHEES of Williamsburg. The latter gentleman had the honor of addressing the Sons of Temperance at Albany, during the Convention late y held there. The friends of Temperance, the moderate drinker, and the poor drunkard, are particularly invited to attend. Tickets 12½ cents each, to defray expenses, can be obtained at the Tabernacle. Those who purchase tickets will be entitled to the meeting, will have the privilege of securing the best seats. Miss Jeannie Reynoldson is engaged, and will sing some of her best songs. Tickets can be obtained of Mr. J Oliver, printer, Nassau st., Dr. S P Townsend, Nassau st., or any of the Committee of the Fifth Ward Temperance Alliance—JOSEPH L CALVIN, L S BECK, JAS H MATHEWS.

T. L HYATT,
THOS FARRIES,
JNO H DENNISTON,
Committee of Arrangements.

12f-2t*

☞ **Only Sixty-one Shares Remaining!**—The books of subscription of the SECOND MANHATTAN BUILDING ASSOCIATION will positively close after the next meeting. The entrance fee is but four dollars, and, as there are only sixty-one shares unsubscribed for, there is no question but that the Association will be filled up at that time. All who join now will share in the large profits already realized; so it is advisable for those desiring to become members to do so at once. The monthly meeting will be held at the Mercer House, corner of Mercer and Broomests, on MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Dues for the fifth month can now be paid at the office, and all who wish to avoid the trouble and confusion of the meeting, will find it more convenient to call there any time previous to Monday night. Avoid fines by prompt payments.

N. GENSIN, President.

J. W. WESTON, Secretary, office No. 15 Spruce st.

The Secretary's office will be open, on Saturday, from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 9 o'clock P. M., for the convenience of the members. 11f-3t

☞ **People's Building Association.**—Come again on THURSDAY EVENING and bring your friends with you, to the Assembly Room, corner of 25th-st. and 8th av. Great success has attended us thus far, and the prospect now is that the Association will be full at, or shortly after, the regular meeting on the 18th inst. The entrance fee is now but one dollar, and the monthly dues but three dollars. If you intend to join you had better do so at once, as delay may render it inconvenient if not impossible. If you want information before making up your mind, come to the meeting, when pains will be taken to present the subject in as clear a light as possible, and any proper questions you may propose be satisfactorily answered.

T MARTINE, President.
W S HUNT, Vice-President.
J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary

TRUSTEES.

T Martine,	A A Denman,	Oliver H Lee,
Wm H Smith,	James Kearney,	George R Jaques,
W S. Hunt,	Joseph Rogers,	James Reeve,
E. C. Sanderson,	A K Trotter,	P H. Williams,
	J. P. Ostrom.	

J B FITZGERALD, Attorney and Counselor.
Office of the Association, No 199 West 28th-st. 11f-2t*

☞ **United States Building Association and EQUITABLE INVESTMENT AND SAVING FUND**—The third monthly meeting of this Association will be held at No 163 Bowery, third story, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, at o'clock. The books of the Association are open for subscription at No 178 Bowery, where by-laws and act of incorporation can be had gratis Entrance fee 50 cents, dues $2 50; shares $660. An opportunity is offered to males and females, by paying $2 50 a month for a few years, to obtain a home or capital sufficient to start a fair business. At the last meeting shares were redeemed at $200 each.

JOHN BUSHBY, Vice-President
THOS. VERNON, Secretary, 178 Bowery.

DIRECTORS.

Andw. Allendorph,	James Grundy,	Wm Forrester,
John Crouch,	Starkee Livesey,	Jas. McDuff,

TRUSTEES

N. McGraw,	C. W Houghton,	John Redley.

Attorney, Chauncey Shaffer, 75 Nassau st. 10f-1m*

☞ **A New Opportunity.**—THE GREENWICH BUILDING ASSOCIATION, having sold the whole number of its shares in the short space of six weeks, in order to accommodate the large number present at the last meeting, who wished to become members, the SECOND GREENWICH BUILDING ASSOCIATION was formed by the appointment of Ex-Alderman Crane as President pro tem A large number of shares were immediately taken, and to perfect the organization it was decided that a public meeting in the Bleecker Buildings, Bleecker-st., near Morton, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb 13, at 7½ o'clock. All who were disappointed in not entering the First Association, now have an opportunity of becoming members of the SECOND, which it is intended shall be equally successful. Interesting addresses will be delivered, and both ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend. The books are now open at the office of the Greenwich Building Association, No 48 8th av. 11f-3t R ROSS, Jr., Secretary.

☞ **The Citizens' Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Association**—The Books of the Association are open for subscription, at their office, No 421 Broadway, next door above Canal-st, from 9½ A. M. until 3 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock. Entrance fee $2, monthly dues $3 per month. An opportunity is offered to all males and females, minors and adults, by joining this Association, by paying $3 a month for a few years to obtain a home or a capital sufficient to start a fair business. Pamphlets with articles of Association, by-laws and full explanation of its objects and plan, can be had gratis at the office.

SIMEON DRAPER, President
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Vice President.

TRUSTEES

John J. Herrick,	Winchester P. Moody,	Joel W. Mason,
Geo. Schwartz, Jr.,	John F. Clarke,	Wm. H. Dietz.
Chas. L. Cornish,	Wm. Thomson,	S Albertus, Jr.

J22-1m JOSIAH F. KENDALL, Secretary.

☞ **Second Mechanics' Building Mutual LOAN AND SAVINGS INSTITUTION**—A few months since the mechanics of this city formed an Association they can call their own, and so unrivaled has been its success, that it has already become necessary to form another, having the same philanthropic object in view—" To make each man his own landlord."

Prosperous as has been the above Society, the Second Mechanics' will, perhaps, be more so than any similar Society that has yet been started, for it offers advantages not offered by any other.

1st. It will loan money at 6 per cent. per annum on the amount advanced.

2d. It will allow interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum to all persons who prefer paying for six months or more in advance, thus securing a double interest—first, the above 6 per cent., second, their share of the profits Persons who wish to borrow money for the purpose of building, can here receive an advance on more favorable terms than is offered by any other Association.

3d. Persons desirous of withdrawing from the Society can do so at any time by giving one month's notice, and receive back all the dues paid by them, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

The above three clauses are entirely new in Building Associations, and must prove of great advantage to the shareholders.

A person who will save 14 cents a day, (and there is not a person who cannot,) can, in this Society, secure in a few years a small capital, ($1,000) with which he can establish himself in business, and thus achieve his own independence.

The Association is being formed by a number of persons who are members of other Building Associations, and who have observed its advantages to numbers.

The entrance fee will be 50 cents per share. Monthly payments, $3. Value of each share, $500.

Ladies and gentlemen desirous of joining, can leave their names with

THOS. MORTON, Pres't, cor. of Pearl and Fletcher.
G. V. POMEROY, Vice Pres't, No 16 Platt-st.
JACOB PECARE, Sec'y, cor. Centre and Hester-sts.
BARNARD & PARSONS, Att'ys, No. 16 Wall-st.

TRUSTEES.

R. G. Nellis, 297½ Broadway,	E. J. Porter, 6 City Hall-place
F. W Gilley, 126 Bowery,	G.H. Walker, 61 Elizabeth-st.
Dr. Jas. Allen, 355 Broome st.	C.N. Porter, Wall-st.

A public meeting will be held, for the admission of new members, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, at seven o'clock, P. M., at No. 5 Chatham-square, where the objects and workings of these Associations will be explained.

j17-1mTuThaS

☞ **Quartz Mining** IN MARIPOSA COUNY, CALIFORNIA.—BURNS'S RANCH GOLD MINING CO.—OFFICE No. 45 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, Wall-st., New-York.

The Board of Directors of the Burns's Ranch Gold Mining Company, intending to prosecute this work with vigor, offer for sale the remaining stock appropriated for Working Capital. Orders for stock may be addressed to the Secretary of the Company. By order of the Board of Directors

ALFRED D. SELLECK, Secretary.

N. B.—Specimens from the mine can be seen at the office. Also, Maps and Pamphlets containing an account of its location, title, mineral riches, &c., may be had by applying as above. j30-tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Prof Guyot's Lectures.**—Prof. ARNOLD GUYOT, of Cambridge, will deliver two lectures on the literal concordance of the Mosaic account of the Creation with modern science, before the Mercantile Library Association, at Hope Chapel, on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, (Feb. 11 and 13) at 7½ o'clock Subject.—First lecture, "The First Three Days of Genesis:" Second lecture, "The Last Three Days of Genesis and Conclusion."

TERMS:—Single Ticket to the Course, 75 cts; Gentleman and Lady, $1; Single Lecture, 50 cts.; Members half-price. For sale at the Desk of the Library, and at the principal bookstores. WILLARD L. FELT,

11f-3t Chairman Lecture Committee.

☞ **Dr. Holton's Lecture on Ph siology.**—The Second and Third Lectures of the course in Brooklyn Institute, Washington-st., will be on THURSDAYS, Feb. 12 and 19, at 3½ P. M.; and in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bushwick Cross Roads, on FRIDAYS, Feb 13 and 20, at 7 P M. All will be illustrated by plates, manikins, skeletons, &c. Admittance to each Lecture 25 cents. Children half-price. 12f-3t*

☞ **Rev. E. Leahey, D. D.**, will appear in Monastic Dress and deliver his last Lecture on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb 12, at 8 o'clock, in Convention Hall, Wooster-st., near Bleecker Subject—Popish Nunneries and Auricular Confession, according to Bishops Kenrick's and Hughes's Theology. Ladies and youths are positively prohibited from coming to this Lecture, as some awful disclosures will be made. Gentlemen admitted at 25 cents The proceeds of this Lecture will go to propagate the Gospel among Catholics. 12f-1t*

☞ **Catholic Institute of New-York.**—The Fifth Lecture of the Course will be delivered at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, at 8 o'clock by CHARLES JAMES CANNON, Esq., New York. Subject—'The Irish in America.' Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door on the evening of the lecture. The proceeds to be given to the Hospital of St. Vincent. 13th st., under the charge of the Sisters of Charity. 12f-1t* DANIEL SULLIVAN, Secretary.

☞ **O of U. A**—CHANCELLOR MUNN will deliver an Address before New York Chapter No 41, at their Hall, corner of Hudson and Grove sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 13. The members of New York Chapters are requested to be punctual in their attendance, as business of importance will be submitted for their decision.

☞ **O. U. A. Empire Chapter No 55.**—The members of this Chapter, and of the order generally, are requested to be punctual at the Chapter room, on FRIDAY EVENING, 13th inst., 7½ o'clock, No. 127 Bowery, to hear an address from Brother GEORGE COPWAY of New-York Chapter. By order: J. C. DONNELL, Sachem.

12f-1t* T. P. HEALEY, C. of the C.

☞ **I. O. of O. F**—The GOLDEN RULE of this week contains an elegant portrait of Judge MOUNTFORT, Grand Patriarch of the Grand Encampment of Southern New-York. Single copies 5 cents.

CHAMPION & CLARK, No. 41 Ann-st., Publishers.

☞ **The Great Banquet in Metropolitan Hall,** Feb 18—At the earnest solicitation of great numbers, who wish to enjoy the exercises after dinner the NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY have concluded to issue a limited number of Tickets for both Galleries, at Fifty Cents each. These Tickets will admit the holder, after dinner, to hear all the Addresses and Music, and witness the presentation of the Gold Medal to Hon. Neal Dow. Apply for Tickets at the Office, No 85 Nassau-street. 12f-1t*

☞ **Protestant Association**—The Ball Committee of New-York Lodge No 3, of the above Association, whose first annual Ball took place on last Tuesday evening, 10th inst., at the City Assembly Rooms, No 156 Broadway, return their sincere thanks to their friends, and the Order in general, for their warm support and numerous attendance on that occasion. Also to Mr Miller, the able proprietor of the above commodious establishment, and his aids, for favors shown—particularly in throwing open, for our accommodation, his splendid, cool, and commodious exterior building, opening and extending from the east end of the ball room. And also to Mr Adkins, and his able performers, for the superb and stirring music discoursed from the orchestra, which was appreciated and enjoyed by all present on that occasion. Also to Professor W Waddle, for the very active, efficient, and satisfactory manner in which he managed the floor, on the above evening—all of which will be borne in respectful remembrance by the Committee. We would here state, that the malicious notice which appeared in Tuesday's daily paper, to the effect that our ball was postponed, evidently intending to injure it, was immediately detected, and its effects counteracted by our united exertions in personally notifying our patrons to the contrary. Yours, on behalf of the Committee JAMES MCCLUNE, Chairman

THOMAS MIKNIS, Secretary 12f-1t*

☞ **New-York Building Association.**—The next regular meeting of the association will be held as usual at Chatham Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb 12, when the first semi-annual report of the financial condition of the association will be laid before the meeting. The members are all requested to be present. Persons desirous of joining will do well to do so at this meeting, as the entrance fee, which is only $10, will be raised 11f-2t*

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Arrival of Hon Jas Buchanan—The Steamers

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

Hon. JAS. BUCHANAN has arrived in Washington.

The Chief Clerk in the Navy Department has found, on examination, that all the information relating to steamers called for by resolution of Congress, except the last contract, had previously been published by order of Congress. O. W.

The Ice Railroad over the Susquehannah—The Murderers of young Lehman—Suicide.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

The Havre de Grace and Baltimore Railroad Company have commenced taking up the Railroad track across the ice on the Susquehannah, anticipating a break-up of the ice. The river 200 yards below the bridge is completely clear, and passengers will to-morrow be conveyed via Wilmington, whence the boats will run to New-Castle, and thence over the Frenchtown route.

Some of young Lehman's jewelry was found in the cellar of the house at Southwark, occupied by the two men alluded to in a former dispatch, as arrested to-day. One of the prisoners has also been identified as having pawned some rings the day after the murder, and Lehman's father has identified the rings. The names of the prisoners are Mathias S. Kupinsky and Blaes S. Kupinsky. A third man named John Kaeser, is still at large.

At Boylestown, Pa., a man calling himself Francis Scavints, from Turnbull County, Ohio, shot himself this afternoon. He had arrived there from Fhehersville, by the stage, having left at that place a horse and wagon. He said he had been robbed of $600.

The Murder of Young Lehman—Escape of Two Counterfeiters from Jail.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

Two men have been arrested and identified as being concerned in the murder of Lehman, the pedler boy. They were living in a house near the Southwark canal, for which they had paid a month's rent in advance, but were in the act of moving away when arrested by the officers.

John Evans and Wm. Thompson, two counterfeiters, escaped last night from the Philadelphia County Jail—they were committed on the 14th December for passing counterfeit twenties of the State Bank of Ohio—about a dozen indictments were pending against them. Some files, saws, a rope ladder, and other implements had been mysteriously conveyed into the prison. They broke away the iron casing of the window of the cells—tore away masonry sufficient to admit of their exit, and afterwards scaled the wall by means of the rope-ladder.

Kossuth at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

KOSSUTH's address to the people, which was to have been delivered to-day, has been postponed till Thursday. He will remain ten or twelve days in Cincinnati, and intends making but one or two speeches during that time. He has declined several invitations to address Societies and Associations, but invites them to call upon him at his rooms any day between 11 and 2. The Typographical Association seem exceedingly disappointed at his refusing to address them publicly—forgetting his repeated refusals of the same nature while in New-York.

Death of Alderman Tiffany, of Buffalo, &c.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Feb 11.

L. T. Tiffany, President of the Pratt Bank, and Alderman of the city, died this morning from the effect of injuries sustained by falling on a slippery sidewalk. He was about 40 years of age and would have been the Whig candidate for Mayor at the coming election.

The weather here is mild as spring.

Rise in the Hudson at Albany—Canal Contracts.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

The water is still rising, and apprehensions are felt that it will cover the dock in the morning.

On Monday next, motions are to be argued at Fonda, before Judge Cady, for a mandamus to compel the Canal Board to award certain contracts to a person named Yates—he being the lowest responsible bidder therefor, and the contracts having been awarded by the Board to other parties. The arguments, on the part of the relator, are to be made by N. Hill, Jr., who will probably be assisted by J. C. Spencer, Esq.

The Southern Mail—Maryland Legislature, &c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

The Southern Mail brings nothing beyond Washington to-night.

The Lola Montez fever is declining in Washington.

The Maryland Senate to-day confirmed the appointment of Judge Le Grand as Chief Justice of the State.

The $19,000 forfeited bail of Gen. Chaplin has become the subject of inquiry by the Maryland Legislature. No one seems to know what has become of it.

Pardon and Release of Mr. Thrasher.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

Information has been received at the State Department of the pardon and release of Mr. Thrasher by the Spanish Government.

Fatal Affray.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb 11.

In Cumberland, Md., a fatal affray occurred to-day, between two citizens, named Swan and Sprigg, on account of some newspaper publication. Sprigg shot Swan dead.

Marine Disaster.

BRIDGEPORT, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

A vessel has bilged on Stratford Point, but we have been unable to learn her name and particulars to-night.

XXXIIId CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

The Senate met at 12½ o'clock.

THE MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

The Chair laid before the Senate a reply of the Secretary of State to the resolution of the Senate, calling for information concerning the late Board of Commissioners on Claims against Mexico. Also a report of the Secretary of the Interior, communicating the correspondence relating to Indian Claims.

A message was also received from the President of the United States, communicating the correspondence about the *Prometheus*.

PETITIONS.

Mr. BADGER presented numerous petitions for additional compensation for taking the Census.

Mr. CHASE and others presented similar petitions.

Mr. UNDERWOOD presented the petition of two adopted citizens of the United States, residing in New-York, representing that the brother of one of them is now, owing to the erroneous judgment of the Russian Courts, confined in Siberia, for a pretended crime. They represent further, that four hundred others are similarly confined in Siberia, owing to errors of the Russian Courts. Understanding that the Congress of these glorious States, intend taking active measures of sympathy and intercession, on behalf of persons imprisoned in the penal colonies of other countries, they ask that their friends in Siberia be not overlooked, because Russia would gladly release them, if the assurance were given that they will come to the United States. He moved the reference of the petition to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. BADGER said that as the memorialists had suggested that errors had occurred in the judgment of the Russian Courts, would it not be advisable to refer the petition to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for writs of error to the Supreme Court, to review the judgments of the Courts of Russia. (Laughter.)

Mr. UNDERWOOD changed his motion so as to refer the petition to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. BUTLER—I object to that. (Laughter.) You are not in earnest, are you?

Mr. UNDERWOOD said he was. (Laughter.)

Mr. MASON asked if the petitioners were known?

Mr. UNDERWOOD said he knew nothing of them, personally.

Mr. MASON—Then I move it lay on the table. Agreed to.

THE PROMETHEUS AFFAIR.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate, a message from the President of the United States, with copies of instructions sent to the American Minister, at London, and copies of the correspondence between Mr. LAWRENCE and the British Government concerning the *Prometheus* affair. The correspondence, &c, was not read, but was ordered to be printed.

[The message and its accompanying documents were immediately sent to the printer, and our reporter was unable to examine their contents.]

REPORTS.

The Chair laid before the Senate the report of the Architect of the Capitol, and the annual report of the Directors of the Mint. Also the report of the Secretary of State, relating to the Board of Claims against Mexico, which states that the Commissioners' award on claims was $2,208,314 97, and that the sum stipulated in the treaty, for the satisfaction of these claims, was three millions and a quarter, leaving a balance of over forty-one thousand dollars.

Mr. SEWARD reported a bill, granting a register to the ship *Ohed Mitchell*, of New-York, now called *Kate Napier*, and it was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. CASS offered a resolution, which was laid over, of inquiring into the expediency of increasing the salary of the District Judge of Maryland.

Mr. CLEMENS introduced a bill, changing the time for holding United States Courts in Alabama, and it was ordered to be engrossed.

THE IRISH EXILES.

The Resolution of Sympathy for the Irish exiles was then taken up, when

Mr. SEWARD proceeded to address the Senate, and said, this proceeding is neither inconsiderate nor unimportant. It is a resolution which requires the assent of both Houses of Congress, and the approval of the President of the United States. Thus it becomes a National act. It recommends clemency to the patriots imprisoned in Van Dieman's Land, and is designed for the information of Great Britain to influence her conduct. It is therefore a National appeal to the magnanimity of that power. I think the act defensible on grounds of abstract justice and upon due consideration of relations of all parties concerned. I submit, in the first place, that it is not altogether novel in principle and character. The patriots in the penal colony are suffering for an effort honestly made to restore their fatherland to freedom and independence. The sympathy of the United States for them, springs from the same source with the sympathy which this country has habitually manifested on similar occasions towards revolutionary France in 1793, 1830, and 1848 towards the South American republics, Greece, Poland, Italy, Germany, and Hungary. Even in form, this proceeding assimilates to intervention of the United States in behalf of LOUIS KOSSUTH and his companions, when in exile in ASIA MINOR.

The interest expressed by this resolution in SMITH O'BRIEN, is not merely personal. It is the reverential compassion of a free and generous people for a fallen nation. The cause depends on the character of the nation's entire life. So the Declaration of American Independence reviews our whole colonial experience in vindicating the abjuration of allegiance to the British throne.

Ten centuries ago, Ireland was a distinct sovereign power, with adequate national elements and forces. Ireland was guilty of one enduring crime, that crime was proximity to British shores. Ireland, moreover, had one great misfortune. She had remained many centuries unconquered, and unconquerable. Her crime provoked English cupidity; her misfortune produced endless divisions into sects and classes, and invited the invader. England, on the contrary, had been successfully subjugated by the Romans, Danes, Saxons, and Normans, and had acquired in that rough experience the consolidation and discipline, which, combined with the energy resulting from a mixture of races, and ambition, inspired by an insular position,—have enabled her almost to have the world in empire at the very moment when, as chronicles relate, the Norman King of England, Henry the Second, was casting in his mind to conquer the adjacent Island, because it was commodious for him, and its inhabitants seemed savage and rude. He was solicited by a deposed Irish Prince to reinstate him on his throne.

Of course the invasion did not result in the restoration of the fugitive, nor did it in the conquest of Ireland; but only in the planting of a small, aristocratic, armed colony on the coast, inclosed by palisades, and therefore called the pale within the pale, where Englishmen resided with their language, customs and laws. Without, there was the Irish nation, under its hereditary prince, with its ancient manners and customs. Each race regarded the other as its natural enemy, and of course unsparing and unrelenting wars ensued. The Reformation hurled a new and fearful element into this strife. The Catholic Church had given place in England to one that suited her kings and people better. England, moved by policy and proselytism, resolved that Ireland must become Protestant also. She sent the sword for a missionary, and a ferocious soldiery for apostles of the new faith. The Irish preferred their paternal religion to one so rudely commended by their enemies. The pale, although backed by England, was too feeble to subjugate Ireland, and Ireland, often distracted by internal feuds, was too weak to crush the pale. Each, during a period of four hundred years, consumed in destructive wars, retained its position, and thus all that long portion of a nation's life was lost, and worse than lost, by reason of the imperfect conquest. At length the pale enlarged with the growing greatness of England, and the advancing exhaustion of Ireland by confiscation and massacre. The twelve hundred millions of tillable acres in the Island were seized and parceled out among invaders and the few apostolizing natives, and just five hundred and twenty years after the first invasion, and at the close of a desperate and memorable battle on the banks of the Boyne, Ireland capitulated to the Government of the pale, stipulating nevertheless for liberty of conscience, which was solemnly guaranteed by the treaty of Limerick, and confirmed by WILLIAM and MARY, the common sovereigns of the now united realms. But England persevered in her policy, and changed the only means employed, perfidiously breaking the covenant of peace. She substituted a disfranchising penal code for her armies, and the sword was withdrawn to be replaced by the scaffold. BURKE described the atrocities of that system in the following prophetic language: "It is a system well digested and well disposed in all its parts; a machine of wise and elaborate contrivance, well fitted for the impoverishment and degradation of the people, and the debasement of human nature itself." The after history of Ireland is a record of the frequent but unavailing struggles to cast off that code, and redeem the country from its desolating effects. In '78, GRATTAN, BURKE, and FLOOD, catching inspiration from the American Revolution, and availing themselves of the embarrassment of England, resulting from it, obtained some relaxation of the severity of that religious despotism, and in '82, when the exigencies of the Empire were alarming, the British Parliament, in the most solemn manner, renounced its usurped supremacy, and declared with the consent of the King, that the rights claimed by the people of Ireland to be bound only by laws enacted by his Majesty and Parliament of that kingdom, shall be, and are established, and shall at no time hereafter be questioned or questionable. Ireland exulted for one delirious moment, in National independence regained, but the Nation needed and therefore demanded abrogation of the penal code and new Constitution. The Parliament of the Pale in the interest of England refused both. Discontent spread deeply; EMMETT, FITZGERALD, and their associates in '98, conspired to raise the standard of rebellion, but were betrayed, and revolution was crushed in the germ. The British Government now assumed that the Irish people had tried the experiment of self-government, and proved themselves incompetent. They sent down to Parliament of the Pale, the so-called Act of the Union. That mock Legislature in 1800, confirmed the Act and gave up its depraved and pernicious existence, and so the British Empire, with a meagre representation of only ferring from the said failure of the men of '98, that the possibility of a martial revolution had passed away, at least for a time. O'CONNELL, a jurist and advocate of surpassing sagacity and eloquence, conceived and put in execution a scheme of agitation, within the restraints of the law, to effect, by Parliamentary consent, a change in the Constitution. He achieved a signal triumph, in 1829, in the fact of Catholic Emancipation. There remained one step more—the repeal of the Act of Union. But the ruin of the Irish people pressed too fearfully on to await the slow and doubtful success of civic agitation, encountering new and more stringent laws. The nation divided itself between the party of Old Ireland, under O'CONNELL's lead, and that which, under the banner of Young Ireland, and under the guidance of WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN, demanded a resort to the strategy of arms. Perhaps neither system would have proved effective, even had union and harmony continued. Certain it is, that when the people divided, both systems signally failed. O'CONNELL died of a broken heart, at Genoa, on a pilgrimage to Rome; and O'BRIEN is a prisoner on Van Diemen's Land. Simultaneously with their failure, poverty and pestilence went forth throughout Ireland—depopulation advanced with frightful rapidity, and thus established beyond denial or doubt, that never on earth was resolution more necessary or more just than it would have been in that most unhappy land. It is not my purpose, by this review, to kindle resentments against England, or against the Protestants of Great Britain. I disclaim and disdain the partisanship in regard to history. The ruin of Ireland has justly filled England with not only sadness but a fearful apprehension of the decline of the British Empire itself. O'CONNELL was a Catholic, O'BRIEN is a Protestant Rage of sects has long since died away in the agony of a catastrophe which has brought on all alike promiscuous and indiscriminating distress. The policy of England was the error of the age, and the fault of systems. This is her sufficient apology, but on an occasion like this, Ireland is entitled to a dispassionate vindication, is entitled to our respect and our sympathy. That sympathy derives intenseness from conceded genius and proverbial virtues of Irish people.

The plains of Waterloo and heights of Quebec, bear witness that they are brave and skilful in war—like the Greeks, they have, in their decline, enchanted the world with wit, and song and eloquence. Confiding and generous to a fault, while in their whole history does not occur one instance of the ingenuence of unlawful ambition.

Is not then the tribute proposed by this resolution due from the United States on such an occasion to such people? I shall be answered, that question of clemency is not for us, but for Great Britain This is true, but Men and Nations are swayed by perseverance.

It may be said that while individuals, we may lawfully sympathize, we cannot express these sympathies as a nation. This seems equivalent to saying that we may indulge in unavailing sentiment, but Montesquieu tells us that the law of nations founded on the principle that nations in peace ought to do for each other the most good, and in wars the least harm possible, without injuring their own real interests.

Again, it is said that this will become a precedent for mischievous intervention against us hereafter. Certainly, we do not mistrust our own wisdom in the future. Let us believe, then, as we ought, that our successors in their days and generations, will be as wise, at least, as we now are. If a foreign power shall claim to exercise a privilege which we are now asserting, and confine itself within the same limits, we shall have nothing to complain of. If it shall claim a greater privileke, we shall be at liberty to refuse it altogether.

But, Mr. President, this question involves the positions of the respective parties concerned. The people of Ireland are affiliated to us by consanguinity, as we are to the people of Great Britain. Without any danger of the younger may, without offense, offer its mediation upon a point of difference between the elder branches of a common family. And what if Great Britain should take offense? We no longer stand in awe of her power, and she knows that right well. If she should repulse a benevolent and lawful suggestion, why, then, she would be in the wrong and we should be justified. But Great Britain will not take offense. Her dignity and glory are too well assured to need to be sustained by any affectation of wounded sensibility Nor will Great Britain refuse the boon we propose to ask—she knows that all needless law is as unwise as it is unjust.

She knows that Ireland's sedition profoundly sleeps, if it be not, as the Senator from Illinois supposed, dead She knows that clemency will prolong its slumbers,—she knows the virtue of magnanimity, and the benefits that its practice brings,—she will thank us for the suggestion to do in such a case on her own merit principle, *"parcere subjectis, debellare superbos."*

Sir, while it is thus certain that we may with confidence appeal to Great Britain the claim of Ireland upon us for intervention is unanswerable But for our own instruction and example during a period of near seventy years, Smith O'Brien and his associates would never have attempted to lift up from degradation their fatherland.

We have maintained that Ireland has lost by her exhaustion. Her poverty has added to our wealth—her growing weakness to our own increasing strength. Could Ireland have returned, or taken back in the hour of need, the political forces which she has given up to us, that attempted revolution would have been successful

These reflections persuade me my vote I have prepared some documents and submitted them to the mover, thinking that they might fall in with the more general desire to perfect the resolution, so that it will not show us imperfectly bold nor hesitatingly timorous. I will not press them without his assent.

I could have voted for the original resolution instructing the President to address the British Government, or cheerfully concur in adopting the indirect mode which seem to have won the favor of the Senators. Sir, when this resolution has passed in any form, there can be for me but one wish relating to it that Congress could have the powers to gratify—it is a scene in one of the most innocent and most beautiful of English poems which suggests that wish—would be that he who is justly entitled to be regarded as the mover of the resolution (the Senator from Illinois) might be honored with the duty of presenting it to the virtuous and exemplary Sovereign, whose clemency was invoked.

It would be a goodly and a gracious sight to see him once more on his native shores, after his long and chivalrous sojourn with us, the bearer of a proclamation of amnesty to the patriot defenders of his country, thus obtained—to see his impulsive and grateful countrymen greeting him, shouting and clapping all their hands on high,

"That all the air it fills,
An' flies to heaven bright."

Mr. BADGER opposed the resolution.

Mr SHIELDS and Mr. MASON followed.

Mr. SHIELDS hoped that action would now be had on the resolution.

Mr. UNDERWOOD agreed with Mr. Mason, and desiring to speak upon the subject, the Senate adjourned

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at half-past one.

NEW JERSEY RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. STRATTON presented the resolutions of the New-Jersey Legislature, sustaining the Compromise measures, and against any change, alteration, or repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, and promising to sustain the Executive in the stand which he has taken upon this subject. Mr. S. moved to lay the resolutions on the table, and that they be printed.

Mr. GIDDINGS wished to debate the motion to print.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn, and Mr. ORR, both rose to questions of order, that the motion was joint, and could not be debated. The SPEAKER overruled the point, and the resolution was laid on the table. On the motion to print, an exciting debate arose between Messrs. GIDDINGS and STANLY, involving gross personalities.

Mr. GIDDINGS, in the course of his remarks, said it was far from him to object to the printing of the resolutions. That Legislature was entitled to this mark of respect; but what he objected to was this insidious mode of arguing the Compromise measures in the State Legislatures and in the Senate, while the lips of gentlemen here are closed. He was as much in favor of maintaining the Constitution, as the Legislature of New-Jersey, and would be the last man to act to the contrary, but this Congress has nothing to do with Slavery in the States. Every attempt of the Government to involve us in it, is now, ever has been, and ever will be a violation of our rights. Hands off—non-intervention' Keep your

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 12, 1852.

☞ GORRICHT, THORN & Co., Baltimore, are our Agents, and of whom the Daily and Weekly *Times* may be obtained, or, by leaving their names, have them served at their residences or places of business

☞ The *Second Edition* of the EVENING TIMES will contain regularly the arrivals at the principal Hotels.

Our City Government.

Our readers are aware that the *Alms-House* department, and the department of *Public Schools*, in this City, are not under the control of the City Government. They have both been placed under the direction of separate bodies, elected by the people for the express purpose of taking charge of them. The Alms-House department is managed by a board of *ten* Governors, elected in such a manner that both political parties must always be equally represented in it, and composed generally of most respectable and public-spirited citizens. The Public Schools are in the hands of a Board of Education, composed of two members annually elected from each ward, —chosen not from their party affinities, but on account of their general intelligence and character. Neither of these organizations receives any pay for its services;—and everything relating to the interests of the City, in their respective departments, is intrusted, within the limitations of the City Charter, to their jurisdiction.

The City Government has never been satisfied with this arrangement. From the time it was first made, efforts have not been wanting to break it up, and to bring the Alms-House and Public Schools under the sole direction of the Mayor and Common Council. Sometimes these efforts are made secretly, and without any knowledge of them on the part of the public. Now, however, the Common Council acts more openly, and is taking steps to procure from the Legislature an amendment of the City Charter, which will answer its purposes, and give it unlimited control over all these interests.

We trust that they will not succeed. The best interests of the City would be seriously injured by such a step as they propose. The best feature of the existing Charter is that which *separates* these institutions from the ordinary Government of the City, and enables the people to elect new governments, for the express purpose of attending to them.

It is quite natural that the Common Council should seek an *increase* of power. Power always involves patronage, and the exercise of patronage is always pleasant. Political corporations and political office-holders are always desirous of augmenting their power as much as possible. Their natural tendency is always to absorb and secure into their own hands the greatest possible amount of control and patronage. And this disposition is just as manifest on the part of our Common Council, as it is on that of Louis Napoleon. But the public interest requires a *diminution* of power, rather than an increase.

This, as a general principle, is true, and may be safely applied to all Governments. But in the case of our Common Council, there are special reasons which would render an increase of powers unwise and dangerous. It is not composed of the best men for the exercise of such power. Our new charter has operated badly in this respect. It has lowered the character of our Aldermen and Assistants. Under the old charter, these officers were not paid for their services, and held office only one year. Now they receive four dollars a day, are elected for two years, and prolong their sessions *ad libitum*. The consequence is, that needy politicians now seek these offices for the sake of a living. The best class of our citizens, those best known for integrity and business capacity, cannot afford, for the salary, to give their time to the duties of the place; while the active, necessitous, and utterly unqualified politicians of the several Wards, are stimulated alike by the pay, and the long tenure of office, to labor for the nominations. We intend no reference, of course, to the character of individual members of the present Common Council; but simply to indicate the natural tendency of our City organization.

The plea urged in favor of the change desired is that of *economy*. It is said that the expenses in these departments ought to be restricted and checked, by having one Board of Supervisors for them all. There is no reason in this plea, however plausible it may sound. The Common Council cannot understand the wants and proper expenditures of any department, so accurately as the officers in charge of it. Besides, as a simple matter of fact, experience shows that the management of both the Alms-House and the School departments, in separate hands, is more economical and less expensive than that of those branches of the City service which are in the hands of the Common Council. We shall take occasion hereafter to make this apparent by detailed comparisons.

The truth is that both these departments are *much better managed* than the other branches of the Government,—whether efficiency or economy be considered. And instead of subjecting them to the Common Council, we trust the *Police Department* will be separated from the control of that body and placed in the hands of a separate organization. A Board of Governors, chosen like those of the Alms-House, and made up of our best citizens of both parties, would organize and control the Police of the City much more acceptably than the Common Council can.

☞ We have already expressed our satisfaction at the election of Senator FOOTE, Governor of Mississippi. That feeling is rendered doubly strong by the announcement that he will be content with that office, and will not be a candidate for reelection to the Senate of the United States. Great as may have been his public services as a member of that body, they are overbalanced by the demoralization which he, more than any other man, caused in it. He first introduced into the Senate the diatribes and Billingsgate of the Mississippi stump;—and unfortunately he succeeded in naturalizing that style of oratory in what had always previously been an uncongenial clime. It may be hoped that, since he is not to return, old influences may regain their accustomed sway, and that the United States Senate may again become what it was for many years, the most dignified deliberative body in the world.

☞ An exceedingly irate correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce*, in a hysterical talk about intervention, says:

"If we are to run a match for European Liberty, I go for the miller's rule—"first come, first served;" and would by that rule *stop at Ireland, and put things to right there*, by a slight sparring match with Great Britain. Thence, take Italy in our way to Vienna and Moscow, and after flogging the Russian Bear, take a stampede to the plains of Hindostan, and finish our crusade by a grand round with the British East India Company."

That's the way the champions of Austrian despotism in general expect to humbug the public. They are all at once exceedingly anxious about *Ireland*. They are fierce for "putting things right *there*"—although while there was an opportunity to do something for Irish freedom, they were just as hostile to that, as they are now to Hungarian independence. Some of the newspapers which are now most violent for Irish freedom, in order to injure freedom elsewhere, during the Irish rising were equally vehement in denouncing it and sustaining the English Government.

The fact is, these men who oppose freedom in one country, are opposed to it *in all*. The same principle which leads men to wish the Hungarians to be free and independent, prompts the same wish in regard to Ireland. And whenever Ireland shall again make a struggle for her rights, she will be sustained by those who are now most earnest in favor of Hungary, and will encounter the bitterest hostility of those who are now the champions of Austria. The old legal maxim, *falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus*, applies to the principle of freedom. Those who oppose democracy in one country, hate, detest, and will oppose it in all. If Ireland, when her time shall come, gets aid from none in America except from the opponents of Hungary, now so loud on her behalf, she will be badly off.

☞ A new mode of settling theological doctrine has been introduced in Tennessee. The *Tennessee Baptist*, of Jan. 17, says that

"a bond of a thousand dollars, indorsed by several wealthy members of the Baptist Church, was placed in the hands of impartial men, to be given to any person who 'would find in the Word of God authority for infant sprinkling.' It is added that this reward 'has four times been offered, and as many times forced the acknowledgment that God's Word contains no precept for the practice.'"

What a pity it is that the old divines and schoolmen had not hit upon this mode of deciding their controversies! How many ponderous folios would the world have been spared, and what grievous heart-burnings would have been avoided by resort to a *bet*. Servetus might have escaped burning,—Cranmer and Ridley might have died in their beds, John Rogers might have been spared to take care of his nine (or ten) children, and Fox's Book of Martyrs need not have been written, if the sportsmanlike habits of the Baptist Church in Tennessee had been adopted in the early history of the Christian Church.

The *Tennessee Baptist* does not say anything about the ulterior purposes of the Church in question;—but it is fair to presume that if the decision *by betting* should not prove satisfactory, one or more "members" will volunteer to settle it by a fist-fight—"impartial men" to be selected as bottle-holders, and the usual rules of the ring to be observed.

☞ It is stated that the Board of Regents of the Michigan University, at Detroit, has passed the following resolution.

Whereas, Rev. D. D. Whedon, (a Methodist Minister) has not only publicly preached, but openly advocated the *doctrine called the higher law*—a doctrine unauthorized by the Bible, at war with the principles and precepts of Christ, subversive of civil Government and society, and the legal rights of individuals; therefore, *Resolved*, that Rev. D. D. Whedon be and is hereby removed."

We cannot believe, in the first place, that any College in this country is in the control of men so ignorant of English as to suppose that "openly advocating" any doctrine seriously aggravates the offense of "publicly preaching" it. And in the next place, it strikes us that no body of College trustees made up of sensible men would remove a Professor without a more specific definition of his crime than is contained in the above resolution. What is the "higher law doctrine" which Mr. Whedon "*not only* publicly preached but "openly advocated"? What does it assert? If the Board simply adopted the slang of partisan politics as a guide for their action, without any more distinct inquiry into the matter than that, they may be qualified for political Committee men, but they are not fit to have charge of the interests of a College.

The Elect of Seven Millions.

We are frequently met, in our criticisms upon the late extraordinary course of Louis Napoleon with those who regard the election of December 20 as sanctioning the wretched business. The imposture has never perhaps been so thoroughly exposed as it should be. The American press was inclined to regard the imposition as so transparent as to render demonstration superfluous. It was pronounced a farce, and its vanity taken for granted. The French press was wrapped in compulsory silence. Of the scenes and circumstances of the day of election, we have, therefore, had nothing but a birds-eye view. Conclusions perfectly sound have had to be grounded on the narrowest possible information. We rejoice, therefore, to find in the *Courrier des Etats-Unis* a reprint of an article in the Brussels *Bulletin Francais*, from the able pen of M. Alexandre Thomas, well known to the literary world as formerly the leading contributor to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. M. Thomas was pressingly permitted to leave France some time ago, in consequence of his keen, shrewd analysis of the Presidential schemings. The destined Emperor wanted as few such inquisitive eyes as possible, fixed upon his proceedings. Since his domiciliation at Brussels, M. Thomas has been busy, and as observant as ever, and his lucubrations—for in Belgium the Press is still free, although there is no telling how long it will remain so—find vent in the *Bulletin*, of which he and M. Haussonville, a writer of much force and experience, are editors.

The paper reproduced in the *Courrier* its author terms "A Few words of True History." It proposes to show the entire emptiness of the *yea* and *nay* election, as an exposition of popular ideas. The Government of December 2, he says, has sown falsehood broadcast, in the hope of reaping security. Every step taken, it has been obliged to take, in order to avoid the consequences of its mendacity. And this mediocre result is all it has gained; of being regarded in the estimate of all Europe, as the Government, *par excellence*, of falsehood. Notes of congratulation from the Pope and the northern Powers were forged; and when obliged to confess their unauthenticity, the falsehood was ready, that the elect of the people regarded it as due to his dignity not to make any such advances. The list of names placed by De Morny upon the Consultative Commission was a forgery; a flagrant attempt to strengthen the usurpation by marshaling great names to back it. It will be perhaps the blackest page in our annals when the various arts of falsification are brought to light by which a great nation was struck with terror, by mistaking a bold attempt at robbery for a very giant of peril and dread. The vote of Dec. 20 surprised all Europe. It was apparently a voluntary abdication of power, by a people, who had only gained it by struggles and convulsions without parallel in history. It seemed hopeless at first sight, that from degradation so utter there should ever be a recovery. But examined closely, the vote loses all significance. It is obviously the result of deliberate preparation and the most blameworthy management. For the vote to express really the will of the people, it should have been the genuine product of liberty and sincerity. And that it possessed neither of those attributes, may be proved by a multitude of considerations:

1. The artful statement of the question upon which the people were called to pass. The President had violated his oath by suppressing the Constituent Assembly. Were the people invited to decide whether they would be governed hereafter by a similar body? Was any alternative left but to vote as they did? And the history of all preceding attempts of the same character shows that upon every such question the French people have uniformly voted in the same way, but with much larger majorities. Upon the *Senatus-Consulta*, raising Napoleon to the purple, there were only 2,569 nays to 3,572,329 yeas in the whole country. Besides, it was well understood that the President had the means and the design to retain the power if the vote had been a universal negative; and the ballots were consequently cast with entire indifference.

2. The prohibition of all information, discussion or conversation upon the subject previous to election. From the 5th of December, when the first confused rumors of the coup reached the extremities of the Republic, to the 20th, when the voting was done, there was not permitted to appear one line adverse to the wishes of the Government. There was no means of ascertaining the facts about the transaction. The papers dare not suggest a single reflection to guide the decision of the voter; but, by a refinement of tyranny unequaled before, were obliged to become the vehicle of all manner of notorious falsehoods, originated in the office of the Interior at Paris, and forwarded to the civil and military officers in the provinces. Twenty journals were suppressed for refusing to comply with the requirement so infamous. And not only was the press silenced, but all conference or interchange of ideas between individuals, publicly or privately, was forbidden, and as far as possible prevented. The direst penalties were proclaimed against the utterer of an opinion adverse to Government.

The relative position, therefore, of the Government and the nation on the 20th December was pretty nearly this. On the side of Government there was a perfect avalanche of journals, writings, proclamations, circulars, sent gratuitously into every commune, placarded on every wall, and flung into the houses by agents of public authority; on the side of the nation, there were no journals, no writings, no placards, to contradict the placards, the writings, the journals of Government. On the side of Government, there was an army of officials, great and small, traveling through the villages, haranguing the people, glorifying the act of December 2, extolling Louis Napoleon to the clouds, declaring that civil war, anarchy and terror, would be the inevitable consequences of a negative vote, denouncing the severest penalties against those who should dare to vote *nay*; on behalf of the nation there was not one voice to confute or advise. On the part of Government, there was an imperative order to the Mayors, police, and every subordinate officer, to distribute a profusion of affirmative ballots; on the part of the nation, it amounted to an impossibility to get a negative ballot. True, De Morny announced, *un*-officially, that printers might print them; but the announcement was only made at Paris, *on the morning of the election*; and the penalties of using the unattested permit were too well known to make it available. To impress the voters with the impropriety of debating before voting, numerous arrests were made for no more aggravated offense than the expression of opinions unfavorable to Government.

M. THOMAS, also, raises the strongest presumptions that the returns were most grossly dealt with, and molded to suit the purposes of the President. He analyses the votes of several Departments, known to be thoroughly under Socialist influences, and exhibits the improbability that the published vote was ever actually given. He ascribes a large share of the unanimous vote, about which so much noise is made, to the operation of two different fears. Some voted *yes* for fear of the Socialists; others voted the same way for fear of the gendarmes.

This then is the vaunted triumph of December 20. We do not pretend to attribute all the affirmative ballots to the causes we have enumerated. The spectre of 1852, weighed on the spirits of a great many honest folks, giving them a sort of vertigo. In giving their suffrages to perjury and violence, they have viewed it as a sacrifice required by the exigencies of society to save France from a sanguinary catastrophe. But we maintain, that if the votes had been freely and sincerely given, the number of *nays* would at least have equalled the *yeas*; and that it is a mockery of the common sense of France and Europe, when it is pretended that the national will is embodied in the 7,500,000 suffrages thus extorted. The actual Government has the power *de facto*, let it rest satisfied with it—assured that between such possession and *right*, there is as wide a gulf as separates crime from justice.

☞ We have received a very long letter from Mr. G. TOCHMAN, of Washington, complaining of injustice which has been done his wife, by publishing that part of his correspondence with Gov. KOSSUTH which was in the *Times* some days since. We are utterly unable to see the justice of his complaints, and decline, therefore, to publish his communication. We have only to add that we published that correspondence just as we found it in one of our exchanges. Mr. Tochman's remarks about our having "garbled" it are out of place.

"The *Galway Mercury* states that a gentleman in New-York has written to a relative in Ireland to state that he was on board Mr. Wagstaff's vessel, the *United States*, on the day previous to his writing the letter, and that all the arrangements for her sailing were nearly completed at that time. He added, that the day fixed for her starting for that port was Thursday, the 15th inst."

☞ On this side the water very little inquiry is made about the time of sailing; but a good many professional dealers in curiosities ask, "Who is Mr. Wagstaff." We believe his autograph may be had at low rates. He is probably a relative of the editor of the "*Bunkum Flag-Staff*," a paper with which the *Galway Mercury* ought to be acquainted.

TRANS-ATLANTIC COMMUNICATION.—Hon. ABBOTT LAWRENCE writes, in answer to an invitation of the Mayor and Chamber of Commerce of Limerick, that he has received various Charts and Maps of the Harbors of Ireland, which have been transmitted to the Chamber of Commerce of New-York; and observes that the people of the United States are fully impressed with the benefits of secure and rapid trans-Atlantic communications. Mr. Lawrence compliments Ireland in enthusiastic terms, treats of the beauty of its scenery, the fertility of its soil, and the great resources of the country yet undeveloped, and tenders his acknowledgments for the generous hospitality with which he was greeted on his recent visit thither; and promises a continuance of his efforts in his official position to strengthen the bonds of friendly feeling now existing between that country and this.

☞ A letter from Hon. THOS. J. RUSH, U. S. Senator from Texas, avows his preference for Gen. HOUSTON for President, and expresses the belief that no man would be more popular throughout the Union.

☞ It is said that advices have been received at Washington announcing the release of JOHN S. THRASHER, by the Queen of Spain.

NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, whose exertions for the spiritual welfare of young men in great cities, are deserving of the warmest praise, has just put out a second edition of his excellent series of Lectures, entitled "YOUNG MEN ADMONISHED." They were originally delivered at the Broadway Tabernacle, attracting an unusual crowd of listeners; and when collected in a first edition, met with a rapid sale. After an interval of a year after they were out of print, they again appear, not without ameliorations and additions. PHINNEY & Co., Buffalo.

Prof. PERKIN'S SERIES OF MATHEMATICAL TEXT BOOKS has met with much acceptance among teachers. The latest of the series is "PLANE TRIGONOMETRY, and its application to Mensuration and Land Surveying," in which the writer has endeavored to make everything as clear and simple as the subjects will permit; and has added some novel and useful problems, relative to the division of land. The Logarithmic, Traverse, and other tables, are, we observe, printed in old-fashioned figures, which are less fatiguing to the eye than the modern. APPLETON & Co.

ARVINE'S CYCLOPEDIA OF ANECDOTES OF LITERATURE AND THE FINE ARTS.—Messrs. STRINGER & TOWNSEND have sent us several numbers of this publication. It is a magazine of curious and striking incidents, drawn together from the widest range of reading and observation. A more comprehensive supply of material for conversation and thought can hardly be found by those who need such stores.

THE WHIG ALMANAC, for 1852, reaches us late, in order to give us the latest information. It has an explanation of Mr. GREELEY'S Whiggery, regarded, it seems by some, as quite an abstruse subject of investigation; a complete resumé of the Census results; the usual full Election figures, and a variety of other matters, not forgetting Mr. Webster's correspondence with Chev. Hulsemann. GREELEY & MCELRATH, Tribune Buildings.

"THE SPANISH TEACHER, and COLLOQUIAL PHRASE BOOK," by FRANCIS BUTLER, attains the fourth edition. It has a very complete vocabulary, and assortment of phrases, necessary to the student of the *Langue Castellana*. D. APPLETON & Co.

NEW-YORK CITY.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—The Police of the First Ward complain that the street lamps are not lighted as they should be. Do not the Police expect "rayther" too much? Who ever expected street lamps to be burning when they should be? On Friday night it was very dark and rainy, and the streets were perfect mud-holes; yet not a lamp was lighted throughout the entire city, because the stupid Almanac makers had put the moon down for an illuminator on that evening. Our City Authorities hold the moon to her contract.

—JONAS B. PHILLIPS, Esq. having declined to certify the signatures of the committee appointed to collect subscriptions for Otto Grunzig—therefore the subscription lists have been certified by JAMES MCKEEN, Esq.

—On Wednesday morning, while Henry S. McCombs, of Wilmington, Delaware, was standing in the depot of the New-Jersey Railroad, at Jersey City, some expert rogue picked his pocket, which contained $2,000 in Delaware Bank notes. He immediately sought the aid of Chief Matsell, but no arrest had been made at a late hour last night.

—On Tuesday evening, a bold thief pushed his hand through the window of the Jewelry store at No. 417 Pearl-street, and took away a valuable gold hunting watch.

—The Trustees of Columbia College intend applying to the Legislature, during its present session, for such alteration in their charter as will enable them to dispose of their real estate in fee, free from the restrictions contained therein.

—Michael Kane, who for some months past has been employed as a watchman at the Astor House, was committed to the Tombs on Wednesday afternoon, on a charge of stealing silver ware, cutlery, china and napkins, to the value of $200, from Messrs. Coleman & Stetson. A portion of the property was recovered at his residence.

—Michael Cockran went on a spree on Tuesday night in the Sixth Ward, and came to his senses only to find that he was out of pocket $50. Tim Sweeney and Dan Donovan, two hopeful looking youths, were committed to the Tombs, they being suspected of having relieved Michael of his superfluous gold.

—The First Baptist Church in this City is about to eject from its premises the American and Foreign Bible Society. The hostility on the part of the Church grows out of the refusal of the Society to take any part in the proposed new version of the Scriptures, to which we alluded in an editorial article some months ago.

—On Wednesday afternoon Coroner Ives held an inquest upon the body of Miss Julia Drew, who died yesterday morning at her residence in Twenty-fourth-street. Her death was caused by a dose of laudanum which she took on Monday night, for the purpose of killing herself. She had been depressed in spirits for some days past.

—Theodore Arents, who is well known to our citizens, as a musician, was arrested on Wednesday for stealing four Clarionets from the store of the manufacturer, No. 191 Mott-street. The Clarionets were valued at $200. The prisoner confessed that he was guilty of the charge, and was committed.

—The Fourth Ward Police arrested Christopher Kane for stealing $35 in money from Thomas Ready, who was not ready to lose it. The accused appeared to be a willing captive, and marched off to the Tombs with a light step.

—J. S. Gardener, *alias* Gorden, bought a silk scarf at a tailor's store, in Cherry-street, and offered a check for $15, on the Tradesman's Bank. The book-keeper took the check and gave his customer $9 in money. It was afterwards ascertained that the drawer of the check did not keep any funds at the Bank, and so he was arrested on a charge of obtaining goods on false pretenses. He was searched, and another check for $15, on the Merchants' Exchange Bank, was found in his possession. He was committed, with a fair prospect of making drafts on the dirt banks, at Blackwell's Island, where a large deposit is waiting for him.

—Joe Eldridge was arrested by Captain Carpenter and Officer Patterson, on Wednesday, and held to bail in the sum of $1,000, to answer a charge of being concerned in robbing Henry Williams (a colored man from Philadelphia) of $155 a short time since. The accused is said to be one of a gang of bocket-book droppers and watch-stuffers, who infest the west side of the city from the Battery to Canal-street.

—The Sixth-avenue Railroad Company has contracted for twenty cars to be used on the road. They are to have all the modern improvements, and to be as commodious as the size of the track will permit. It is rumored that no more persons will be admitted into the cars than can be comfortably seated. The individual that ascertained their capacity has taken out a patent for his discovery.

—The following is the tonnage of the fifteen largest steamships running from this port

Atlantic	2,800	Humboldt	2,197
Arctic	2,800	Franklin	2,180
Baltic	2,800	Winfield Scott	2,100
Pacific	2,800	Illinois	2,100
Georgia	2,727	Golden Gate	2,100
Ohio	2,432	Pioneer	2,000
Hermann	2,300	City of Pittsburg	2,000
Washington	2,200		
Total			35,536

The tunnage of the fifteen largest steamships in the Commercial Steam Marine of Great Britain is 30,536.

—The Royal Mail steamer *Niagara*, was detained until some time after her regular hour of sailing, by order of the British Minister at Washington, who was anxious to forward dispatches by her.

—The steamer *State of Maine* went ashore on Wednesday morning at Greenwich Point. A thick fog prevailed at the time. She lies in the sand, broadside on, and as she is heavily laden with freight, it will be somewhat difficult to extricate her, though no fears are entertained of her safety.

—The office of the Chief of Police is to be overhauled in a few days, the Common Council having appropriated $600 for the purpose. We know no place that needs more thorough renovation than the department under the City Hall.

—A train of fifty-four freight cars passed over the Hudson River Railroad one day last week. They were all heavily loaded with produce from the West.

—Detachments of recruits, 51 in number, commanded by Lieut. A. MERCHANT, of the Second Artillery, embarked (on Tuesday last) on the bark *Exact*, at Fort Wood. They are for Companies L and F, Second Artillery, stationed at Forts Marion and Capron, Florida.

—The Pilot-boat *Nettle*, (No. 2) arrived this morning, reports that, Feb. 7, 70 miles E. S. E. of Sandy Hook, fell in with the middle buoy of Gedney Channel, and took in tow; but in consequence of a very heavy sea, was obliged to let it go. On the 9th, 40 miles E. by S. of Sandy Hook, fell in with the mizen-mast, topmast and topgallant-mast of a ship, with nothing attached but the standing rigging. The mast-heads were painted black.

—The new steamer *City of Hartford* will be launched from the yard of Mr. Samuel Sneeden, at Green Point, this day, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

—The unfavorable state of the weather has induced the Common Council & Co., to postpone their visit to the Institutions until next week.

—The nomination of Dr. RICHARD L. MORRIS, to be Health Officer of the port of New-York, *vice* Dr. DOANE, deceased, and Dr. VACHE, temporarily appointed, has been confirmed by the Senate, and it is understood that he will immediately commence the discharge of the duties of the station. Well may Dr. Vache quote the epitaph on the tomb of the infant:

"Since so quickly I am done for,
I wonder what I was begun for."

HEAVY ROBBERY AT A RAILROAD DEPOT.—Yesterday morning, while a Western gentleman was awaiting the departure of the Philadelphia train of cars in the depôt at Jersey City, his wallet, containing upwards of $2,000 in Delaware Bank notes, was adroitly abstracted from his pants' pocket by some expert pickpocket, who made his escape, and as yet no clue to him has been obtained. The stranger immediately came to the office of the Chief of Police, gave information of the daring robbery to officers Bowyer and Keefe, and they have started in pursuit of the thief, whom, we are informed, is known by the description given of a person that was seen lurking around the depot a few moments prior to the robbery.

FIRE IN THE ELEVENTH WARD.—Tuesday night about 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in a grocery store situated on the north-east corner of Stanton and Willet-streets; it was discovered by policeman Brush, of the Eleventh Patrol District, who instantly broke open the front door, and with a few buckets of water extinguished the flames before any material damage was sustained to the premises or contents.

FIRE.—On Tuesday evening, about 7½ o'clock, a fire broke out in the upper story of the carpenter's shop, corner of Gouverneur-lane and Water-street. It was soon extinguished with but trifling damage.

☞ The second and third stories of a Sawmill at No. 2 Gouverneur-lane was considerably damaged by fire Tuesday night. It is occupied by Messrs. Cutler & Walsh, whose loss is covered by insurance. The first floor is occupied by Charles Wheeler, a liquor dealer, and the only damage done to this part of the building was by water.

☞ The Festival at the Tabernacle last evening, under the direction of the Messrs. Bradbury, was unexceptionable, and everything went off satisfactory to the immense audience. It will be repeated at the same place this evening, but with an entire change of performers.

☞ CHARLES JAMES CANNON, Esq., delivers a lecture this evening, at the Stuyvesant Institute, before the Catholic Institute. Subject—"The Irish in America."

☞ We are requested to say Dr. Baird gives his next lecture at Brooklyn, on Tuesday night of next week, and not on Thursday night of this week. Subject—"*France*."

BOARD OF ALDERMEN—*Wednesday*.—RICHARD S. COMPTON, Esq., President, in the Chair, and a quorum present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Petitions Referred.—Of several, to have Ninety-first-street regulated and graded, and curb and gutter stones set therein, between Fourth and Fifth-avenues. Of members of Engine company No 25, for alteration of their house. Of the German Evangelical Church, in Forty-first-street, near Seventh-avenue, to be relieved from tax for improvement in street. Of citizens of the Eleventh Ward, for the organization of another Hose company. Of Henry Tenney and others, for a sewer in Thirty-eighth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. Of property owners in One Hundred and Twentieth-street, to have said street regulated and graded, from Second-avenue to Harlem River. Of John Foss and others, for a sewer in Thompson-street, from Amity to Bleecker-street. Of John Roach and others, to have the grade of Forty-first street, between Seventh and Eighth-avenues, altered, and gutter-stones set therein.

Resolutions Adopted—That it be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices, to fix the salary of the Chief of Police, in accordance with Art III, Section 1 of the Police Law, passed April 10, 1850; to procure a safe for the office of the Superintendant of Streets; that it be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices to fix the salary of the Clerk of the Chief of Police; that the Committee on Ordinances prepare an ordinance regulating the compensation of Assessors of the Street Department; that the Committee on Lands and Places report a plan for the protection of bodies in Potter's Field, now threatened to be disturbed by the regulation of Forty-ninth-street; directing the Committee on Ordinances to report upon the necessity of amending the ordinance relative to the compensation of Deputy Collectors of Assessments, making their pay one per cent. instead of five per cent.; directing the Committee on Law to report on the propriety of applying to the Legislature to have the law relating to selling property for assessments on it modified.

Reports Adopted.—To rebuild the truck of Hook and Ladder Company No 4. In favor of continuing the regulating of Mount Morris-square. To organize an engine company, to be located in the vicinity of Fifty-ninth-street and Broadway. To purchase house and lot No, 223 Twelfth-street, for the use of the Fire Department. To organize an engine company, to be numbered 24, and located in Chrystie-street. In favor of expelling Elias B. Herring from the Fire Department, and also to suspend the members of Engine Company No, 3 for three months, for disorderly conduct in interfering with another Company. To purchase a lot for the use of Hose Company No. 33. To construct a new carriage for Hose Company No 1. To pay Jno. McDermott the amount of his contract for repairing in Madison-street. The Board adjourned to Friday.

BOARD OF ASSISTANTS—The President J. TROTTER, Esq., in the Chair.—The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Petitions referred.—To have One hundred and Twentieth-street, between the Third-avenue and East River, graded; of Philip Mabie to have extra compensation for work on Pier No. 12, East River; to have One hundred and Twenty-second street flagged forthwith.

Reports adopted.—In favor of amending the Report of the other Board, in relation to consolidating the laws and ordinances of the city, by giving it to James R. Whiting, W. S Waterbury, and E. S. Van Winkle to perform the object, and by making the appropriation of $1,500, instead of $1,000, as made by the other Board; in favor of laying pipes in Thirty-seventh-street, between the Second and Third-avenues; in favor of placing an iron railing round the Distributing Reservoir, and that $5,000 be appropriated for that object.

Papers concurred in.—In favor of constructing a new Engine for Engine Company No. 16; to inquire into the condition of the station-house of the Eighteenth Ward, and to report a suitable location for a new station-house; to pave Thirty-first-street from Ninth-avenue to North River; that Montgomery-street, from Madison-street to East River, be lighted with gas; that Temple-street be lighted with gas.

Resolutions Adopted.—To have all the corners of streets hereafter regulated to be rounded on a radius of 12 feet. That Sixth-street from the Bowery to avenue-A be lighted with gas. That Sixth-avenue from Forty-second-street to Fifty-seventh-street be regulated and graded. To request the Representatives of this City and the Senators from this State, in Congress, to take measures for the release of Wm. Smith O'Brien, and other Irishmen, now in Van Dieman's Land. To have the Fire Alarm Bell on the Post-Office property arranged, so as to be of some utility at fires.

Reports Adopted.—In favor of concurring in the report to fence lots in Twenty fourth-street between Fifth and Sixth-avenues. In favor of concurring in the resolution to round off corner of Catherine-street at East Broadway and Division-street. Adjourned to Friday.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—Before Mr. Commissioner MORTON—*Arrest under the Fugitive Slave Law*.—James Thomas, *alias* James Tascar, a tall, stalwart negro who has lately been living in Chrystie-street, and working for Messrs. Battell & Renwick, druggists, Front-street, was brought up for examination, the negro being charged as a fugitive owing service to the heirs of Jonathan Pinkney, of Annapolis, Md. Walter Phelps, the overseer of the estate, identified James, and the latter identified his old master, saying he was quite ready to go back as his new wife here did not treat him well, and he should like to see the color of woman again. James, however, wanted to take his child with him—that he claims to be his by the second wife. James also said that he had about $240 somewhere in a Savings Bank, having saved up that sum and given it to some colored gentleman to put away for him. It would also appear from his conversation that the second wife knew of his being a slave, and probably gave the information on which led to the arrest. As it was clear that the Commissioner had no alternative but to sign the certificate, and last evening James was taken by the evening train to Philadelphia *en route* to the State of Maryland, in the custody of the claimant and a Deputy Marshal. He appeared to be a very amiable, orderly, well-behaved negro; told his own story with the most artless *naiveté*—said he was persuaded to run away with his two children and a negro named Charles Davis but they all left on Whit Sunday in 1844, and that he had never heard of his companions after he had arrived in New-York, where he has lived ever since. As the proceedings were kept quite *dark*, there was no excitement nor any interference by lawyers with habeas corpus.

COMMON PLEAS.—Before Judge DALY.—In the case of *Depperman, et als*, vs. *Brenning*, the Jury found for the plaintiffs—damages $65.

Thomas Lunning, et als, Adam Prest, Levy, et als.—This was an old litigation, which has been tried once, and the verdict reversed, and a new trial granted. The plaintiffs claim a balance of a bill for 250 suppers, said to have been furnished for the revelers at a Ball, given on the 13th of March, 1844, by the members of the Morgan and Webb Association, of the Seventh Ward, politicians and their ladies, in view of an approaching contest for the offices of Alderman and Assistant of that Ward. The defendants deny that they were the getters up of the Ball in question, and say that their names were borrowed without their consent. The plaintiffs, however, who are celebrated caterers, and evidently knew a move or two upon the board, say that some of the gentlemen for whom are charged, came in person and ordered the supper, and said if the attendance was not full at the supper table, or if the visitors did not pay for their suppers at the price of 75 cents a head, they, the Committee, would pay out of their own pockets. In answer to this allegation, the Committee say that those who partook of the supper paid Dunning, or his attaches, at the time the frolic was going on. The trial has excited quite a commotion among the Seventh Ward and their ladies, and no little sensation among caterers for Balls, and the admirers of that very popular amusement. The trial will probably last the week out.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—*Wednesday*—Before Hon Recorder TILLOU, Ald. TWEED and COMPTON.—*Criminals not Ready for Trial.*—Three men, by the names of Owen Funkett, John Griffen, and James Colgan, were arraigned this morning and pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging them with committing a rape upon the person of Miss Bridget Henry, at the Centre Market Drill-Room, but the prisoners were not ready for trial, and they were remanded to prison. Several other criminals were also arraigned, but not being ready to be tried, were remanded.

Pleas of Guilty and Judgment Suspended.—Charles Williams pleaded guilty to petit larceny, which was accepted and judgment suspended. Another individual, named Richard Thompson, pleaded guilty to the same charge, and was set at liberty with judgment also being suspended.

It being announced there were no other causes ready for trial, the Court adjourned until this (Thursday) morning at 11 o'clock.

COURT CALENDAR—*Thursday*—SUPREME COURT—*General Term*—Nos. 110, 16, 18, 19, 21, 26, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 1, 2, 35.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos 11 to 20.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part 1*—Nos 247, 267, 285, 287, 289, 293 to 309, all numbers. *Part 2*—Nos. 134, 166, 170, 186, 190, 196, 2 2 to 216, 220 to 230, 232—all even numbers.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 27, 287, 226, 77, 239, 209, 247, 46, 29, 305, 327, 296, 278, 230, 332 to 342, 344 to 348, 351 to 362.

BROOKLYN.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—We learn from a gentleman, belonging to Far Rockaway, Long Island, that a most inhuman and unnatural murder was committed at that place, last Sunday night, by a father upon his own child. It appears that a man by the name of Thorne, who has kept a store in that village for some months back, on Sunday, while under the influence of ardent spirits, commenced breaking up the furniture, crockery, &c., of his store and house, to which his wife objected, at which he attacked her, and in the melee a young child, less than one year old, was struck by the father, with his clenched first, which broke the nose of the child; by this time the infuriated ruffian had removed all the clothing from his person, when he rushed into the street and violently assaulted several persons who were returning from church; he continued in this enraged way until nightfall, when he made a second attack upon his wife and child, which resulted in the death of the child. This monster it seems had sense enough to make good his escape, and has not since been found.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—John Sullivan, a member of the Pearson Light Guard, under the command of Capt. Clark, was convicted yesterday in the City Court of committing an assault in June last, with a bayonet, upon a *horse* which Dr. Otto Rotten was driving at the time. It appears the Doctor attempted to ride past the company when they were marching through Main-street, on the 16th of June last, and the defendant stopped his horse by using his bayonet.

—Two hog thieves, hailing from New-York; were brought before the Police Court yesterday, when they gave their names as John Edwards and Wm. Jenkinson. These are the men who have been about the city with a horse and wagon stealing hogs, chests of tea, &c., from store doors. They were lemanded for examidation, and taken to jail in their own conveyance.

—The Police of Brooklyn have been furnished with "staves" about eight feet in length, to be used on special occasions when deputies are needed.

—On Monday, Mrs. Wilkinson, aged 43 years, wife of Mr. S. Wilkinson, blacksmith, residing at No. 200 Second-street, Williamsburg, committed suicide by taking laudanum.

—Officer Murphy of the First District Police, was examined yesterday before Justice King, on a charge of assaulting Mrs. Phillips, No. 40 State-street, while attempting to serve a warrant. Decision reserved.

—On Monday a riot occurred at Bushwick, L. I., among a lot of Germans; there was no one, however, seriously injured. *Cause—bad rum.*

—A man named Mooney fell into the Fulton Ferry dock yesterday, but was rescued from his perilous position by the persons attached to the ferry.

—A son of Mr. Townsend Hendrickson, at Newtown, Long Island, about 13 years of age, cut his foot off with an axe while splitting wood, last Friday.

—Some New-York burglars visited Flushing on Tuesday night, and entered a house, and were collecting together a large lot of silver ware, when they were discovered, and took a sudden departure.

—Judge Haviland, of Queens County, L. I., boasts of being the owner of a yoke of eight years old oxen, which weigh 4,363 pounds. Who can beat that?

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

Dr. A. H. Wilder, of Springfield, Mass., failed some time since and went to California, leaving his wife and family to earn their daily bread for the time. A few days since

☞ Mr. CHAS. L. BRACE in a recent lecture on Hungary, thus closes in allusion to CASIMIR BATTHYANYI's recently published letter:

"Batthyanyi's opinion of KOSSUTH's lack of modesty, in 'setting himself up to be the dictator of the country,' in not 'appearing before the world in the simple character of a private citizen,' and 'not receiving the useful advice and assistance they would have offered him,' may be taken for what it is worth.

However, I will say—and possibly the opinion of a recent traveler in Hungary is quite as valuable, in regard to the sentiments of the people, as that of one of her banished nobles—that in all the real senses of the word, *Kossuth is Dictator—Governor—Leader of the Hungarian nation.*

It is his words and thoughts which still thrill through the people, and which still inspire *Bauer* and *Burger*, peasant and citizen, with the hope and the deathless resolve to be free. He is looked upon as the embodiment —the representative of Hungary and her principles. It is his voice alone which could arouse the land into a struggle for freedom.

Every Hungarian of any observation knows that the only hope of his country, for years to come, rests in KOSSUTH.

There are few, I think, even in this country, aware of the immense, wide-spread organization which KOSSUTH, almost by himself, effected in a year, to cope with the power of AUSTRIA. He has, it is true, the genius and ideality of a master-orator, the enthusiasm and heroism of a noble mind, but perhaps still longer than these traits are remembered, it will be recorded of him in history, that, almost in a day, with practical, thorough talent, against many difficulties, he organized, equipped and armed a whole nation for a gigantic struggle."

Supreme Court of the United States.

FRIDAY, Feb. 6, 1852.—James D. Stevenson, Esq., of New-York, was admitted at attorney and councilor of this Court. No. 64.—Andrew Erwin *vs* W. S. Parham, et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for East Louisiana. Mr. Justice Catron delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of the said Circuit Court, with costs, and remanding this cause for further proceedings in conformity to the opinion of this Court No 136.—W. W. Humphries et al., *vs* Miller, Furness & Co.—Error to the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Mississippi. By agreement of parties this writ of error was dismissed with costs. No. 166.—The United States, plaintiffs, *vs* Thomas Read and Edward Clemente.—Certificates of division from the Circuit Court of the United States for East Virginia. Mr. Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the Court in this cause, directing it to be certified to the said Circuit Court—first, that the said Circuit Court ought not to have received the evidence of Clements in behalf of the prisoner, and that the refusal of the Court to admit this testimony does not entitle the prisoner to a new trial. No. 220.—William Beech et al. *vs.* The City Bank, of Columbus.—Error to the Circuit Court of the United States for Massachusetts. On motion of Mr. Woodbury, this writ of error was docketed and dismissed, with costs.

Ex-Governor Steele, of New-Hampshire, has published a long letter on the subject of the Maine Liquor Law. He takes a decided stand against any such enactment in New-Hampshire. Among other things he says, "the Maine law will not only work an injury to the temperance cause, but create particularly in the towns nearly politically divided, a bitterness of feeling which will be seriously felt for years."

The *Worcester Spy* says that the Western Bank, at Springfield, sued JOHN MILLS for notes to the amount of $18,000, endorsed by him for DEAN, PACKARD & MILLS, who are now insolvent. The payment was resisted on the ground of illegal proceedings in discounting the notes and also on account of usury. The Supreme Court have sustained the objections.

A fire at Southboro, Mass., on Monday night, entirely destroyed the dwelling house belonging to Ebenezer Brigham and his two sons, with all their furniture. No insurance.

Governor Hunt offers a reward of $250 for the arrest of a colored man, named Jonah Seman, charged with the murder of a child, near Poughkeepsie, on the 30th ult.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOST—Last evening, A BUNDLE OF LAW PAPERS, containing from No. 1 Wall-st. to the corner of 3d-avenue and Fifth-street—supposed to be left in a 3d-avenue stage. A suitable reward will be given on their return to ADAM MELVILLE, No. 14 Wall-st 12f-1t*

HAIR DYE AND WIGS.—The best in the world can be found at BATCHELOR'S celebrated factory, No. 4 Wall-st. 12f-1m*

TO PHYSICIANS.—For sale, a House and Gig, with or without the business, by a Physician about to leave the city. May be seen at No 245 Spring st., between 1 and 3 o'clock.

STEAMSHIP BROTHER JONATHAN, which sails for CHAGRES and SAN JUAN, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, will land passengers at Kingston, Jam., on her outward trip. A limited number of through tickets to California for sale For passage apply only to E. MILLS, Agent, No 51 Cortlandt-st. 12f-26

FRANK'S AROMATIC SODA—4,392 tumblers of the finest soda ever offered to the public, can be had at No 67 Chatham-st. for $24, neatly packed, and delivered to any part of the city free of charge.—Can also be had of any of the principal druggists. A call is respectfully solicited. Sign of the Aromatic Soda Company 12f-3t* J. H BEARDSLEY, Agent

THE FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED FIVE YEARS, by the AMERICAN INSTITUTE, for the best specimens of OFF-HAND PENMANSHIP exhibited at the great Fairs of that Institution.—OLIVER B GOLDSMITH'S WRITING ROOMS, No 289 Broadway, New-York, (first corner above the Irving House.) TERMS REDUCED.—Single Ms. $2 50 for ten lessons of one hour each, Stationery, 50 cents; or twenty lessons for $5, including Stationery. Private instruction reduced from $15 to $10 for the course Terms, payable in advance

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE—Ladies' Classes at 11 A. M and 4 o'clock P. M.; Gentlemen's Classes at 9 A. M., and 3, 7 and 8 o'clock P. M., daily, excepting Saturdays.

"A few hints from a perfect master are worth of more service in developing the capacities of a pupil than the most protracted lessons from an inferior teacher."—WILLIAM C. BRYANT. 12f-1t*

PRIVATE SURGICAL CLINIQUE, at No. 112 Grand-st, two doors west of Broadway under the care of Dr DIXON, Editor of the *Scalpel*. This charity is designed to protect the feelings of the virtuous poor from unnecessary exposure before a medical class. The attendance on Wednesday and Saturday is gratuitous Private office hours from 10 to 3, daily, and 7 to 9 evenings. The office of the *Scalpel*, and *Quarterly Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, is at No. 2 Astor House, where all business communications must be left, and where may also be had Dr. Dixon's works, WOMAN AND HER DISEASES, and his PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM. Price $1.

The *London Lancet*, and New-York and Boston Medical Journals, remark: "Dr Dixon has placed the Profession under great obligations by these admirable works" "By his great practical experience he has secured attention to every page in the volume." "Few medical men have done more for the cause of practical science." The next number of the *Scalpel* will appear on the 1st of Feb 13t-sod2w

THE PRIZE MEDAL—With "Honorable Mention" has been awarded for the GLENFIKLD PATENT STARCH, by the Jurors of the Exhibition of all Nations, and is now used in the Royal Laundry. Being thus doubly noticed for its "general superiority," (a mark of distinction conferred on no other) by the Royal Commissioners Jury, from among thirty or forty exhibitors, sets it far above every other of its competitors. The ladies are therefore respectfully requested to make a trial of the Glenfield Patent Double-Refined Powder Starch, which, for domestic use, now stands unrivalled.

Sold by Grocers generally in the United States. Wholesale agent, GEO. WALKER, No. 258½ Washington-st. 7f-2m

STATIONERY BLANK BOOKS, PAPER, &c.—COLLINS, BOWNE & CO, successors to DAVID ZELT & Co., Stationer's Hall, sell at low prices every article of Foreign and Domestic Stationery. Blank books of all the various sizes and styles of binding, which for quality and low prices are unsurpassed. Paper of the best linen stock from the first manufactories of the country and Europe. Sealing wax, wafers, gold and steel pens, ink, ink-stands, memorandum books, notes, checks, bills of exchange, and every article of a superior quality required in the Counting-room or public office. They have greatly increased their facilities by the purchase of a new Bindery and a Printing Office, with entire new and complete fonts of type. 2f

THE GREATEST AND MOST USEFUL INVENTION OF THE AGE.—CRANE'S Patent, 1850, recently IMPROVED SOAP. All those with whom the saving of time, labor, expense, and the wear and tear of clothes is a desideratum, should use this article. We appeal to the Ladies and all those who wash to try it—try it once and satisfy yourselves, there is no severer drudgery than washing, and as this article will save over one half the labor and time, it is invaluable Manufactured by LORD & CO., No. 171 Christie st.

For sale by Grocers generally. 4f 6tsod

EXTRA FINE BEEF.—South Down and other choice breeds of Mutton, with fine Philadelphia Veal, for sale "daily." And on SATURDAY next (14th inst.) the subscriber "will cut" the beef of some extra fine Steers, that were exhibited at the last (January) state Fair in Albany. And also some choice Steers fattened by Joseph Carpenter, Esq., Rye, with "others" from good feeders in Connecticut. THOS. F. DE VOE.

Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

WANTED—A good smart journeyman 11f 4t*

RICH AND USEFUL GIFTS.—A Gold PEN and Pencil Case has just been issued from the manufactory of the subscribers, the most complete and convenient pocket companion ever offered to the public, and which for beauty of workmanship defies competition. Six sizes, patented and warranted. Also, a large and varied assortment of gold and silver pencil and pen cases, together with our superior gold pens, which need no proof of their superiority except the increased demand and the numerous attempts at imitation. d13-tf A. G BAGLEY & CO., Nos 189 and 277 Broadway

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the late WILLIAM ALDERTON, Envelope manufacturer, of this city, are requested to present the same within six months from date hereof, to

HENRY PERCIVAL and WILLIAM EAVES, } Executors of late No 285 Pearl-st., New-York } Wm. Alderton.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1852. 10f-3t*

MANUFACTORY OF SILVER WARE.—(For the Trade only.)—Articles of every description manufactured for the Trade, with promptness and dispatch. Store keepers, out of the city, are invited to call and examine specimens, which, for workmanship and quality of silver, will compare favorably with any other establishment. Tea Sets. Urns, Pitchers, Cups, Trumpets, &c.; also, Spoons and Forks of a variety of patterns.

j13-2meod* G. PECK, Jr. & CO.. No. 85 Duane-st.

CLAUSSEN'S IMPROVED MODE OF TREATING FLAX.—The subscriber is prepared to make arrangements with parties in the several States of the Union for the use of Claussen's Patent for the preparation of Flax Cotton, Flax, Hemp, and other vegetable fibres for spinning and felting. The right for the following States has been disposed of, viz.: Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York Illinois and Rhode Island.

j31-3m E G ROBERTS, 68 Pine-st.

AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS IN WATCHES AND JEWELRY FOR SALE—In one of the best locations in the city. Well fitted up, and with a good stock and active trade Address, with real name and references, box No. 1,504, Post-Office. 10f-6t*

VALENTINES! VALENTINES!—A splendid assortment of Valentines, Envelopes, Lace Paper, Fancy Seals, and Engagement Rings, sold very low, at GEIB & JACKSON'S Piano-forte and Music Store, No. 361 Broadway, New-York. 10f-6t*

TO PRINTERS.—A RUGGLES' CARD PRESS FOR SALE—one of the quickest and best ever manufactured. To be sold cheap for want of room. Apply to I. BROOKS, No. 1 Chatham-square. 11f-3t*

FINE NEW TEAS, FAMILY GROCERIES, &c.—A very large assortment constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest market prices, at J O FOWLER'S large stores Nos. 260 and 438 Greenwich and 76 Vesey-st. 7f-6t*

U. S. PASSPORTS FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, as indispensable protection to travelers against foreign aggression. Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner, No. 66 Broadway. 2f-1m

DOREMUS & NIXON have removed for the present to Nos. 115 and 117 William-st., Washington Stores. 12f-6w

CHAS. R. DISOSWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW and COMMISSIONER of DEEDS, 76 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts., N. Y. c25-tf

WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A Partner with $1,500 capital, to join the subscriber with the same amount in business which promises to pay three times the amount invested the first year. The nature, &c., will be shown Address D. D., at the office of the *Times*. 12f-1t*

WATCHMAKER WANTED—To go South. Apply to FELLOWS & CO., 11f-6t* No. 17 Maiden lane.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—A thorough Book-keeper, not over 30 years of age, and can act in the capacity of general clerk Undoubted City references must be given as to capabilities and character. Apply to WILLIAM TILDEN & NEPHEW, No. 115 Norfolk-st, from 9 to 1 o'clock. 11f-2t*

APPRENTICE WANTED—To learn the silver-chasing. One who has some knowledge of drawing. None but an American Boy need apply. 10f-3t* J. C. MOORE & SON, No. 85 Leonard-st.

A YOUNG MAN of about 20 years of age, of good address, who is well acquainted with the Grocery business, and can produce unexceptionable City references may find a situation by applying between the hours of 2 and 5 P. M., at the Grocery store of D. T. STANIFORD, No 64 3d-av. 12f 2t*

AGENT WANTED.—An enterprising Agent to solicit advertisements for a weekly paper published in one of the most thriving towns in New-Jersey. The paper has a fair circulation. A good commission will be paid Address, with references and postpaid, GAZETTE, Plainfield, N. J. 10f-3tTuThaS*

AGENTS WANTED—To solicit Applications for Membership of the Connecticut Health Association of Waterbury, Conn Good encouragement given to active men. Branch Office, No 100 Maiden-lane, New-York, where information can be obtained. 12f-2w* WM. H. BASSETT, Actuary.

AGENTS WANTED—500 agents to sell the Life and American SPEECHES of KOSSUTH, illustrated. Large percentage given, and high wages made. Call or address, post-paid, American Family Publication Establishment, No. 128 Nassau-st., N. Y. 10f-1m*

HUNGARIAN FUND NOTES.—Wanted, Agents to canvass the city. Apply to the Agent of the Hungarian Committee. W. P. LIBBY, 12f-2t* No. 214 Broadway.

YOUNG LADIES WANTED—Two young ladies, to learn the Dress-Making. Apply at No. 52 White-st. 7f-6t*

CEMETERY OF THE EVERGREENS.—AN ASSISTANT ENGINEER WANTED—Apply at the office of the Cemetery, No 291 Fulton-st, Brooklyn, or at No. 306 Broadway N Y. 11f-3t*

TEN MEN WANTED—To sell an article wanted in every family; agents are making $8 to $10 per day. Also a man with $300 to go to Ohio, to open a depot—the owner putting in the same amount—can make $2,000 to $3,000 per annum. Call or address, Post-paid, No 317 Bowery. 10f-3t*

TO YOUNG MEN OF CAPITAL AND BUSINESS TALENT.—The advertiser having been appointed sole Agent for the United States and the Canadas, for the manufacture and sale of certain articles of daily and general use, in every family in America, and infinitely superior to and cheaper than anything of the kind in the market, wishes to dispose of the affair in State Right's, or otherwise The Capital needed will be small, and the profits all that the most sanguine could wish. The monopoly to the purchaser, indisputable. Address (post-paid,) with real name, to E. F. D., *Times* office. 10f-3t*

MUSIC TEACHER.—A Lady, whose experience and success as a teacher on the pianoforte gives her confidence to offer her services to the public, will receive pupils at her own residence, No. 62 Court-st, Brooklyn, or that of her patrons. For reference and particulars, inquire of Mr. WATERS, at the warerooms of T. GILBERT & CO., Nos. 333 and 447 Broadway. 6f-12t

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—A Lady, who has had some experience in Teaching, desirous of receiving into her family circle a few young children, between the ages of four and ten, to educate along with her own. The location of the house is very airy and pleasant, being situated near Clinton-av., East Brooklyn. Every attention will be paid to the health and comfort of the children intrusted to her care. Good references given and required. Address E. W., at the office of this paper, or to the Post-office, Brooklyn. 7f 3teod*

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with full or partial board, on reasonable terms, in a pleasant, sunny, front room neatly furnished on second floor; also, one on third do References exchanged. Apply No 122 Sullivan-st Stages within one block 10f-6t*

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A Gentleman and his Wife, also several single Gentlemen can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms, by applying at No. 67 Nassau, corner of Pearl-st. 10f-3t*

MANSION HOUSE, CAMDEN, SOUTH CAROLINA.—The most pleasantly situated Hotel in the town, for comfort, cleanliness and attentions are all combined. My New-York and Baltimore friends can test fy to the above. Call and judge for yourselves

2f-2aw5w E. G. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FIFTY-SIX DESIRABLE CITY BUILDING LOTS, AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J BLEECKER will sell at Auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 17th, 1852, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants Exchange, in the city of New-York, the following Lots of Ground, viz:

11 lots of Ground—8 of the same on 91st-st., and 3 on 90th-st., between 5th and 6th avs

4 lots on and near the southwest corner of 7th-av and 96th-st., all on the avenue.

1 lot on 6th-av., between 98th and 99th-sts

4 lots on the south side of 99th-st., between 6th and 7th avs

2 lots on 7th-av., between 99th and 100th sts,

4 lots on 100th-st., south side, between 6th and 7th-avs

6 lots on and next the northwest corner of 6th-av and 100th-st.—4 on the avenue and 2 on the street

4 lots on and next the southwest corner of 6th-av and 96th-st., all fronting on the avenue

2 lots on 7th-av., east side, between 96th and 97th sts.

4 lots on 91st-st, north side, between 6th and 5th-avs.

8 lots—4 on 93d-st., and 4 on 93d-st., between 4th and 5th-avs

1 lot on the southeast corner of 5th-av. and 93d-st.

1 lot on east side of 6th-av., between 98th and 99th-sts.

4 lots on the south side of 99th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

The above lots are all of full size and very desirable, and the sale offers great inducements for the investment of capital. Terms of sale—10 per cent, and the Auctioneer's fees to be paid to the Auctioneer on the day of sale; 20 per cent. on the 16th day of March next, at the office of REYNOLD'S & VAN SCHAICK, No 11 Nassau st., when the deeds will be delivered; 70 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 6 per cent Title perfect, and full warrant deeds will be given. Every lot put up will be actually sold to the highest bidder Maps describing the above property can be obtained of the Auctioneer, No 7 Broad-st., or of P REYNOLDS, Esq, No 11 Nassau-st.

2f-4, 7, 10, 12, 14ts [1,761]

R C KEMP, Auctioneer

MORTGAGE'S SALE OF FURNITURE, PIANOS, &c., TO-MORROW, Friday, at 10½ o'clock, at sales-room, No. 85 Nassau-st, near Fulton R. C. KEMP will sell at auction as above, by order of mortgagee as above, a large and valuable assortment of Rosewood and Mahogany Parlor, Dining-room, Chamber, and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, &c., removed for the convenience of sale, and most of which has been but little used, and is well worthy the attention of purchasers. Also, a couple of suits of handsome Rosewood Parlor Furniture, in French brocatelle; 1 do in hair cloth Mirrors, rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre and fancy Tables, Extension Dining Tables, Library and Secretary Bookcases, painted Chamber Furniture, en suite, with marble tops, Rosewood, Mahogany and Wire Chamber Furniture, best carved hair mattresses, Sofas, tete-a tete Sofas, Couches, mahogany, hair, and spring-seat Chairs, rocking and cane-seat Chairs, Hall Stands, Tables of various kinds; mahogany, French and other Bedsteads; marble top and plain Bureaus and Washstands, Carpets, China and Glass Ware, Ivory-handle Table Cutlery, silver-plated Ware, Kitchen Furniture, also, a good second-hand Piano Forte. Also, a superior rosewood 6½ octave Piano Forte of excellent tone and finish and fully warranted Catalogues on the morning of sale. 12f-1t

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer

NO 3 FRONT-ST., BROOKLYN—FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—JAMES COLE will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb 17, at 12 M., at the Merchants Exchange, N Y, the following property, viz:—No 3 Front-st, Brooklyn; a 3 story and basement Brick House and lot on the north side of Front-st, and adjoining the Long Island Insurance Company and Brooklyn Bank, distant 34 feet from Fulton-st. The lot is 96 feet 11 inches deep The building is 27 feet 7 inches front, 28 feet rear; the front of the lot is the same size as the house; the rear part is 25 feet 10 inches wide. The house is well built, has 12 inch walls, built independent, tin roof, &c., is finished in the most convenient manner for offices, and is too well known to need a description TERMS.—Part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Maps now ready. 11f-6t

D. D NASH, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of an execution to me directed and delivered, I will expose to sale at Public Auction, on THURSDAY, Feb 12, 1852, at 10 o'clock, A.M., at No 310 Broadway, a stock of Dry Goods, Prints, Muslin Delaines, Shawls, Ginghams, Laces, Gloves, Thread, Buttons, &c., &c.—Dated New-York, Feb 10, 1852

THOMAS CARNLEY, Sheriff

JAMES R. TERRY, Deputy. 11f-2t

TO PROPRIETORS of STEAM TOW-BOATS.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, No 31 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, until Monday, 16th inst., for towing, by a daily tow, between the 1st day of May and the 1st of December next, the Canal Boats of said Company, with coal, from its shipping port on the Hudson River, near Kingston Point, to New-York and Williamsburg, and intermediate places; and also from said shipping port to Albany and Troy, and intermediate places. Contractors are requested to state the price per ton of coal for towing to New-York and Williamsburg; also, the price per ton for towing to Albany and Troy; and the price per ton for towing to the following intermediate places on the River, viz: Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Newburg and Piermont—in all cases including the return of the empty boats. Also, the charge for towing light Erie Canal Boats from New-York to said shipping port.

Persons desirous of estimating for the same are requested to call at the office of the Company, for further information, prior to offering their proposals

6f-t12 JOHN EWEN, President.

SINGER'S PATENT STRAIGHT NEEDLE PERPENDICULAR ACTION SEWING MACHINE—Secured by letters Patent, Aug. 12, 1851.—To this Machine was awarded a premium of the first class at the last New-York State Fair, and again at the last Fair of the American Institute it bore away the palm, receiving a gold medal. Though far in advance of all competition when these premiums were awarded, the machines are much more perfect as manufactured now as several valuable improvements have just been completed and added by the inventor. The machines execute all kinds of Seaming and Stitching in a style of strength, durability and beauty never before attained. They stitch, elegantly, the finest shirt bosoms. The best kind of tailors' custom work may be done with them in the best manner, and the sewing on leather is peculiarly elegant. The price, with all apparatus complete, is $125. The machine will be constantly on exhibition and sale at the principal office, No. 256 Broadway, New York, and at No. 19 Harvard place, Boston, where perfect demonstration of the utility and value of the invention will be furnished Exclusive rights to use and vend the machine in any part of the territory of the United States, not disposed of, will be sold on reasonable terms. To competent business men, no other investment will insure such immense profits as the purchase and sale of these rights. For particulars address, post paid, 9f-1m* I. M. SINGER, No. 256 Broadway, N. Y.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned until the 21st day of February instant, at 5 o'clock P. M., for SEATING and FURNISHING DESKS for the WARD SCHOOL-HOUSE NO. 30. in 24th-st., in the City of New-York. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of B. F. SMITH & CO., corner of 10th-av. and 19th-st, New-York.

O. P. WELLS, J. E. CARY, B. F. SMITH, } Committee of Ward officers.

7f-13t

ASTROLOGY.—DR. THOMAS WILSON may be consulted at his former residence, No. 90 Broome-st., New-York, where no pains will be wanting on his part to furnish the most correct information on all subjects connected with this life. Fee—Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1. Time of birth required. j16-1msod*

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

ARTISTS' STUDIOS TO LET.—In the building now erecting in Broadway, opposite 11th-st., near Grace Church, from the first of May, a number of rooms fitted up expressly for Studios, each room having a northern sky-light, with other conveniences on the same floor, making them as desirable as any in the city. Plans can be seen at A. DODWORTH'S, No. 449 Broome-st. 10f-4t*

BASEMENT TO LET.—The large basement Nos. 155, 157 and 159 Broadway. Inquire at No 18 Maiden-lane. Also, for sale, as above, a large quantity of looking-glass frames, at very low prices, to which the attention of dealers is invited. [12f-2t*] HENRY SPERRY & CO.

OFFICES AND ROOMS TO LET.—A large room on the Second Story, and several rooms in the upper stories of the Building on the north-west corner of Broadway and Bleecker st.; possession immediately. Inquire on the premises of [9f-6t*] JOHN W. RITCH, Architect.

STORE TO LET.—A store, in building No. 117 Liberty-st., very desirable for a Liquor Merchant. Also, the basement, which is very spacious, and suitable for a cooper, or dealer in packing boxes, or for storage. They will be let together, or separately. Apply to F. HART, on the premises. N.B.—Possession of the basement can be had immediately. 9f-tf

SHOP TO LET.—TO JEWELLERS.—A Shop to let and Tools for sale. The shop is near Maiden-lane, and has an unexpired lease of five years from the 1st May, 1852. The tools are complete, and in perfect order. Apply to 4f-tf SEWALL, SIMMONS & CO. No. 3 Maiden-lane.

WORK-SHOPS TO LET—Several first-rate work-shops to let, in good situations, with or without steam power. For particulars apply at No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, room No. 14. 12f-1t*

ROOMS TO LET, WITH STEAM-POWER—Two Rooms, 46 feet by 26, with Steam Power, to rent:—suitable for a Grist Mill or a Printer. Inquire at the Vermont Soap Stone Steam Works, No 420 10th-st., or of 12f-6t* S W GOODRIDGE & CO., No 84 Broad-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—From the 1st of May. The second story and front basement of a two-story brick house, in Henry-st, near Clinton, to a small, genteel family. Apply at No. 250 Pearl-st. 12f-1t*

FACTORY TO LET OR LEASE.—The two-story brick Factory, known as the Chelsea Dye Works, No. 111 24th-st, between 6th and 7th-avs., with Steam Power Hydraulic Press, Cylinders, and a lot of other machinery complete. Also suitable for an extensive Washing and Ironing establishment Apply to M. WILSON, No 83 William-st, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, A. M. 12-4t*

HOUSE TO LET.—A complete little two-story and attic House, with all the modern improvements, bath, range, &c., to any one who will purchase the parlor furniture, carpets, oil cloths, &c., but lately put down and as good as new; will be sold low for cash. The present occupant leaves town; for no other reason would he give up this desirable house. Apply on the premises, No. 127 Amos-st., near Bleecker, from 11 A. M. until 3 P. M., or at No. 127 Fulton-st. 10f-3t*

HOUSES TO LET.—Two Brown Stone Front 3 story Houses in Pacific st, South Brooklyn. The 5th and 6th Houses in the handsome Row, commencing on the corner of Bond-st Bath-room, gas-fixtures and kitchen range. Finished in modern style. Possession immediately. Apply to JAMES COCKEN & CO, No 84 John-st., N. Y. 3f-6teod*

HOUSE TO LET.—Part of the modern-built three-story house, No. 126 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs. Apply on the premises, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M., or 2 to 4 o'clock P. M., or at No. 81 Broad-st. 12f-4t*

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two two-story and attic brick Houses Nos 4 and 6 1st avenue, well built and conveniently arranged. Price and terms moderate. Inquire at No 23 1st av., or at No. 37 Water-st. 11f-4t*

HOUSES IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—The three-story Dwelling-houses, Nos 89 and 91 Columbia-st., near Pineapple-st, and No. 108 Clinton-st., Brooklyn Terms easy. Apply to S. S WOOD, 12f 3t* No 261 Pearl-st, N Y.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—Eight three-story brick houses and lots, on the westerly side of the 2d-av., between 20th and 21st-sts. Also house and lot No. 163 East 21st-st. The above property will be sold on reasonable terms. For particulars apply to 10f-12t* W. A. CAVANAGH, No 161 3d-av.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—The furniture of a 3 story attic and basement Dwelling-House, suitable for a person in moderate circumstances Will be sold for Cash, or exchanged for an eligible Building-Lot in Brooklyn Address FRANK, at this office. 11f-tf

TO MECHANICS AND MANUFACTURERS—To lease, two lots of ground on Grand st, near the Bowery, on which buildings will be erected by the owner to suit the business of the tenant No parties need apply who are not prepared to furnish the best references as to responsibility, &c. Address C. F. & G. L OSBORN, 12f-6t* No. 147 Mulberry-st.

EAST BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The four story Brick House, No. 227, with lease of ground 10 years from the 1st of May next, at $200 per year, with a renewal of 21 years at 5 per cent, being less than it at present rents for Brick Houses four stories high, with marble gate doors on the first floor, marble mantles throughout, with brown stone recess and stoop; front and back basement with counter cellars, and all the modern improvements Price, $4,800; $3,000 can remain on bond and mortgage, at 7 per cent Apply to GARRETT FERANCE, No 276 Grand, corner of Forsyth st., N. Y 12f-3t*

FARM FOR SALE, EXCHANGE OR LEASE.—The pleasantly situated and productive farm of the subscriber consisting of a COTTAGE HOUSE, in fine order, (containing 13 rooms) and 46 acres of Land, situated half a mile north of the village of Harkensack, N. J Inquire of PETER VENDOVER, on the premises, or of S W. VANDOVER No 59 Wall-st N Y 11f 6t*

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A very desirable Farm at Leedsville, near Red Bank, N. J., containing 35 acres of excellent land, on which is a new two-story House, Barn and other buildings, a large grape vinery, peach and apple orchards, &c., well worthy the attention of those wishing to combine an agreeable country residence with profitable investment 3f-1m* H DIBBE, No 304 Spring st., N Y.

FARM FOR SALE, IN NEW-JERSEY, near the Blazing-Star Ferry, where Steamboats stop daily (fare one shilling) and 3½ miles from the Railroad depot at Rahway. The farm contains 100 acres of excellent land, divided into cultivated land, wood land, salt meadow, pasture land, and orchard—choice fruit trees of all kinds. House finely situated. Apply to the Administrator 9f-2w* JAMES R LOTT, No 56 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE, IN NEW JERSEY, CHEAP.—A farm situated within one mile of New Brunswick, containing ninety acres, six of which is wood and the balance good, tillable, and meadow land, well watered, with house and barn, and other improvements, and some fruit Price $4,500; one half or more may remain on mortgage. Apply to W. B TOWNSEND No. 2 Pine-st. 6f-6t

FOR SALE.—Odd Fellows' Hall, at Green Point, L. I., and the lot adjoining. This valuable property, situated in the most central part of Green Point, now occupied by the Masonic and Odd Fellows' Lodges, and Temperance, will be sold low, and on liberal terms, together or separately. Apply to S. JESSURUN, No. 7 Clinton Court, Beekman-st., N. Y. j21-1m*

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A very desirable Country Seat at South Amboy, for further information apply to T. J. HALL, No 203 Broadway, between 10 and 1 o'clock To rent Nos 69 and 71 East 16th st. A Farm 23 miles on the line of the New-Haven railroad. Apply to 11f-tf ANDREWS & LAMPHIER, No 203 Broadway.

COAL YARD FOR SALE.—The lease, fixtures and good will of a Coal Yard, in a desirable location and doing an extensive business, will be sold low for cash if application is made soon The parties desirous of effecting a sale wish to change their business by the 1st of May next. For terms, which are favorable, address O. P. Q., care of T. H BATE, Maiden-lane 10f-3t*

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—The stock, fixtures and lease of a Lumber-Yard for sale. The Yard is long established, and has a good set of customers, and is doing a good business. To one having a moderate capital and desiring to engage in the business, this is a rare opportunity. For further particulars, inquire at No 533 West-st d31-eodtf W. DUNNING

A CARD TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—W. DUNNING, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, in Real Estate, for letting Houses, collecting Rents, and superintending Repairs, Alterations and Improvements, No. 42 8th-av., near Abingdon Square. All moneys collected are deposited in a Bank to the credit of the Agency, and are not drawn again except for the owners. A Real Estate register is kept, with full and accurate descriptions of all property left in charge.

REFERENCES.—F. A. Palmer, President Broadway Bank; J. Terbell, Esq., President People's Ins. Co.; J. L. Everett, Esq., Cashier Broadway Bank; Isaac Lewis, Esq., Builder; Philo V. Beebe, Esq., Builder; Messrs. Baker & Wells; Messrs. Simonson & Gallup; Messrs. Stewart & Smith, Builders; Messrs. Keyser & Berrian, Builders; George M. Dunison, Builder Messrs. Josselyn & Cummings; Jas. Witherspoon, Esq.; Erastus C. Benedict, Esq.; Wm. Nest, Esq.; Charles E. Grant, Esq.; Wm. O Kell, Esq.; John Bodine, Esq.; Peter V Voorhies, Esq; J. H. Sprague, Esq.; George Elder, Esq; Jas. Struthers, Esq; Chas. Crane, Esq; Silas C Herring, Esq; A. A. Denman, Esq; David H. Dick, Esq; Joseph Harrison, Esq; George Harrison, Esq.; Wm. Tucker, Esq; Hon. A. Bradford, Hon. W. L. Marcy, Hon. Hudson Kinley, M. D.; W. Van Hook, Esq; Geo. P. Nelson, Esq; Hon. H. J. Raymond; Messrs. Corne l & Curtis; D. Fairbanks, Esq; Freeman Campbell, Esq.; A. B. Brinckerhoff, Esq; John McLean, Esq. j28-tf

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE.—A seven octave Rosewood Piano Forte, nearly new, and in first rate order, and made by one of the best makers, will be sold cheap. A note addressed to F. M., this office, will meet with attention 11-6t*

GRAND PIANO FORTES.—Two Grand Piano Fortes, one with and the other without the Æolian accompaniment, for sale cheap or to rent, at the warerooms of T. Gilbert & Co., No. 333 and 447 Broadway 6f 1m HORACE WATERS.

SECOND HAND ORGAN, suitable for Parlor or small Church—cost $200—will be sold for $100; and may be seen at the Ware-rooms of F. GILBERT & CO., No. 447 Broadway. [3f-1m] HORACE WATERS.

MELODEONS.—CARHART & NEEDHAM, manufacturers of Carhart's Patent Melodeons. Warerooms No. 293 Broadway; manufactory No. 75 East Thirteenth street, New-York Price from $50 to $200 d17-3m

THE ACCORDEON TAUGHT on a new and improved System, by Professor GAMBLE, on moderate terms, No. 375 Hudson-st. N. B. Accordeons tuned and repaired. 12f-1m*

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

GREAT BATTLE—THOUSANDS SLAIN.—

Have you heard of the battle,
Long, fierce and terrific,
In which myriads were slain
By E. Lyon's specific!
By his powder the bedbugs
Are utterly routed;
Try a flask, under a guaranty,
Friend, if you doubt it;
The rats and the mice too,
Those pestilent vermin,
His pills in the death-fit
Set suddenly squirming.

Depot of LYON'S Magnetic Powder and Pills, 434 Broadway. [3f-4tW] 7f-6t*

DOREMUS & NIXON.

SINCE THE DESTRUCTION OF OUR WARE-HOUSE BY FIRE, we are at No. 115 William-st We shall, within ten days, move to the spacious new store, No. 21 Park place, running through to Murray-st. In the meantime we are supplying ourselves with a fresh stock of goods. We have already opened several cases, such as plain and figured Plush Brocatelles, Worsted Damask, Linen Sheetings, Damasks, Diapers, Blanke's, Quilts, &c., &c., so that we can supply hotels, steamers and housekeepers. We trust our friends will not pass us by.

10f-1w DOREMUS & NIXON.

N.B PASSENGERS to CALIFORNIA SUPPLIED with BLANKETS

HASTINGS, LIBBEY & FORBY,

WILL REMOVE ON THE 1st MARCH to their NEW STORE, No. 55 Dey-st., first door above Greenwich st., adjoining Merchants' Exchange Bank. They can be found for the present at No. 33 Liberty-st, up-stairs

LOFTS TO LET.—Spacious and elegantly lighted Lofts in our new premises, No. 55 Dey-st., will be rented to a good tenant on reasonable terms. [6f-tf] H. L. & F.

NE

New-York Daily Times.

KOSSUTH'S

Speech before the Legislature of Ohio.

By Express for the New-York Daily Times.

COLUMBUS, Friday, Feb. 7.

MR. PRESIDENT: The General Assembly of Ohio having magnanimously bestowed upon me the high honor of this national welcome, it is with profound veneration that I beg leave to express my fervent gratitude for it.

Were there even no principles for the future connected with the honor which I now enjoy, still the fact would be memorable in history, and could not fail to have a beneficial influence to develop the spirit of the age, which, however contradicted, however opposed, still has always proved to rule, and will prove to rule the destinies of humanity.

Applying the touchstone of philosophical scrutiny to that instruction which history affords, we cannot fail to remark that almost every century has had one predominant idea, which all-absorbingly prevailed, and impressed one direction to the activity of nations. This predominant idea is altogether the spirit of the age—invisible, yet omnipotent—impregnable, yet all-pervading—deserted, abused, opposed, and yet omnipotent.

The spirit of our age is democracy—all for the people, and all by the people. Nothing about the people without the people—that is democracy, that is the ruling tendency of the spirit of our age. [Applause.] To this spirit is opposed the principle of despotism, claiming sovereignty over mankind, and degrading nations from the position of a self-conscious, self-consistent aim to the condition of tools, subservient to the authority of ambition. One of these principles will and must prevail. So far as one prevails, civilization prevails, the destiny of mankind is linked to a common source of principles, and within the bounds of a common civilization unity of destiny exists; hence the warm interest which the condition of distant nations awakens nowadays, in a manner even not yet recorded in history, because humanity never was yet thus aware of the common tie as it is now. With this consciousness thus developed, two opposite principles cannot rule within the same boundaries. Democracy of despotism!—there is no transaction between heaven and hell. [Applause.]

In the conflict with these two hostile principles, till now, it was not the right, not justice, but only success, which met approbation and applause. Unsuccessful patriotism was stigmatized with the name of crime. Resolution now crowned by success was styled anarchy and revolt; and the vanquished, after being dragged to the gallows by victorious despotism, it was not the consideration *why* a man died on the gallows, but the fact itself—that *there* he died—which imparted a stain to his name. And, though impartial history now and then casts the halo of a martyr over an unsuccessful patriot's grave, yet even that was not always sure. Tyrants often perverted history, unfairly by adulation or by fear. But whatever that late verdict may have been for him who dared to struggle against despotism, when he struggled in vain, there was no honor on earth. Victorious tyranny marked the point of virtue with the brand of a criminal. To have opposed existing authority, though that authority was that of violence worse than the authority of the pirate is—this opposition, when unsuccessful, was sufficient to exclude from every place where authority resided. The people never failed to console the outcast by its sympathy, but authority shared not the people's sympathy—regarded rather this very sympathy as a dangerous sign of the people's propensity to anarchy.

The idea of justice thus perverted, of virtue thus deprived of its fair renown, and honor but attached to success, though criminal, like Louis Napoleon's—all this became an obstacle of immeasurable influence to the freedom of nations, never yet achieved but by a struggle which success raised to the honor of a glorious revolution, but failure lowered to the reputation of a criminal revolt.

Mr. President—I feel proud that my humble self became an opportunity for the restoration of public honors to where they only should be bestowed—to righteousness, and to a just cause, whereas, till now, honors were lavished upon success. I consider this as a highly important fact, which cannot fail to encourage the resolution of devoted patriots, who, though not afraid of death, may be excused for recoiling before humiliation.

Senators and Representatives of Ohio—I thank you for it, in the name of all who may yet suffer for having done the duties of a patriot. You may yet see many a man, who, out of the solace of your approbation, will draw encouragement to noble deeds, because there are many on earth who are ready to meet misfortune for a noble aim, but not so many ready to meet even humiliation and indignity. Besides in honoring me, you have approved what my nation has done. You have honored my nation by it; and I pledge my word to you that it will yet do what you approve. [Applause.] The approbation of our conscience—my nation and myself—we had. The sympathy of your generous people we met, and it is no idle thing—that sympathy of the people of Ohio. It weighs heavily, like the sovereign will of two millions of freemen—powerfully, like a giant in his stoutest youth. You have added to it the sanction of your authority. Your people's sympathy you have framed into a law, sacred and pure, in all its consequences, upon which humanity may rely, because you have registered it.

There is also a triumph of the Republican principle in this your act. It is as it you had said—"Ye despots, who call yourselves Sovereigns, and proclaim arbitrary whim to be the law of humanity, we, in our legislature authority, not derived from sacrilegious violence like yours, but from the only legitimate source of all authority—the sovereign people's will—we declare, before God and the world, that justice and right are not where you have alleged it to be. We approve what ye blame. We honor what ye calumniate, and defy your ambitious arrogance to dictate what shall be law and right for humanity." [Applause.]

The view has changed. A bright lustre is spreading over the dark sky of humanity. The glorious galaxy of the United States rises in imposing brightness over the horizon of oppressed nations, and the bloody star of despotism, by your very declaration, fading in its flame, will soon vanish from the sky like a meteor.

But, Sir, I know the value of the approbation I am honored with—it becomes an invaluable benefit to all humanity. Those resolutions by which the General Assembly of Ohio acknowledge the justice of the principles which it is my mission to complete in my downtrodden country's name, declare the mighty and flourishing commonwealth of Ohio resolved to restore the eternal laws of nations to their own sway, so long contemned by arbitrary violence.

It was indeed a sorrowful sight to see how nations bled, and how Freedom withered in the iron grasp of Despotism, leagued for the universal oppression of all humanity. It was a sorrowful sight to see that there was no power on earth ready to maintain those eternal laws without which there is no security for whatever nation on earth. It was a sorrowful sight to see all nations enrolling themselves in defense, while despots were leagued in offense.

Legislators of Ohio—It may be flattering to ambitious vanity to act the part of an execrated conqueror, but it is a glory unparalleled in history to take the part of right and freedom on earth. The time draws near when, by the virtue of such a declaration as yours, shared by your sister States, Europe's liberated nations will unite in a mighty choir of hallelujah and thanks to God, that his paternal cares have raised the United States to the glorious position of the first-born son of freedom on earth. [Applause.] Washington prophesied that within twenty years the Republic of the United States would be strong enough to defy any power on earth in a just cause. The State of Ohio was yet unborn when the wisest of men and the purest of patriots uttered that prophecy, and God the Almighty made that prophecy true by annexing, in a prodigiously short period, more stars to the proud constellation of your Republic, and increasing the lustre of every star more powerfully than Washington could have anticipated in the brightest moments of his patriotic hopes. [Applause.] There is a destiny in this, and you are conscious of this destiny. My soul, though depressed by sickness, is beating with resolution and with hope. Rejoice, O, my nation! in thy very woes. Wipe off thy tears, and smile amid thy tortures, like the Dutch hero, De Wyt. There is a Providence that rules. Thou wast, O my nation, often the martyr who, by thy blood, didst redeem the Christian nations on earth. Even thy present nameless woes are providential. They were necessary, that the star-spangled banner of America might arise over a new Sinai—a mountain of law for the nations. Thy sufferings were necessary that the people of the United States, powerful by their freedom, and free by the principles of national independence—that common right of all humanity—might stand up a new Moses upon the new Sinai, and shout out, with the thundering voice of its twenty-five millions: "Hear, ye despots of the world—henceforward this shall be law, in the name of the Lord, your God and our God: Ye shall not kill nations. Ye shall not steal their freedom. Ye shall not covet what is your neighbor's." [Applause.] Hungary is the Golgotha, where the people are nailed to the cross, that America may proclaim that law to the benefit of all humanity. But the cross is not the emblem of death. It is a sign of resurrection and bliss. [Applause.] My nation will rise, called to resurrection by the eternal principles of the law of nature, and of nature's God, which you thus proclaim. It will not lie in its grave longer than the Holy Three, and will requite your magnanimity by becoming the corner-stone of national independence on the European Continent. [Applause.]

Sir, there are two remarkable coincidences in these facts. The State of Ohio and myself have the same age. The very year when your Constitution was framed, I was born. [Applause.] My breast has always heaved with intense interest at the name of Ohio. It was as if something of supreme importance lay hidden for me in that name, to which my future was bound, by the very year of my nativity. This day my anticipations are realized. The second coincidence is, that the tidings of the present day will just reach Washington City when the Senators of the United States sit down in judgment upon the question of international law, and pronounce upon your country's foreign policy. Ohio has given its vote, by the resolutions I had the honor to hear, and Ohio is one of the brightest stars of the Union. Ohio's vote is the vote of two millions. It will have its Constitutional weight in the councils where the delegates of the people's sovereignty find their glory in doing the people's will. [Applause.]

Sir, it will be a day of consolation and joy in Hungary, when my bleeding nation reads these resolutions, which I will send to her. [Applause.] They will spread like the lightning over the gloomy land; and my nation, unbroken in courage, steady in resolution, firm in confidence, will draw from them still more courage, more resolution, more confidence; because it is already aware that the Legislature of Ohio would never pledge a word when it were not sure that the people of Ohio would be, in case of need, as good as that word. [Applause.]

Sir, I regret that my sickness has disabled me from expressing my fervent thanks in a manner more becoming to this Assembly's dignity; but humbly beg you to believe that my nation forever, and I for all my life, will cherish the memory of this benefit with everlasting gratitude. [Applause.]

A letter from Hiram Powers, the sculptor, announces the discovery by himself of another important improvement in modeling for sculpture. It is also stated that he has made a discovery which will prove of *universal* mechanical importance, having been for ages an undiscovered *desideratum*. On being secured by letters patent here, as is being done in England, it will be made public.

Donation from Layard to Williams College.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, Friday, Feb. 6, 1852.

A short time ago, the Museum in this College was enriched by a present from LAYARD, the celebrated Oriental traveler, and explorer of the ruins of ancient Nineveh. They were obtained through the influence of Mr. MARSH, a Missionary in that section of the Old World, who is a graduate of this institution, and consist of two sculptured slabs, weighing about 1,800 pounds each. Each slab was sawn into three pieces, in order to be more easily transported, and securely boxed. One of the slabs is the figure of a winged man with the head of an eagle. The other is a human figure. The figures are about seven feet long, and well proportioned. Each has on a necklace, ear-rings, and bracelet, and carries in one hand a small pail or basket, and in the other the cane of some cane-bearing tree. Each figure has on a cloak, fastened about the waist by a cord and tassels which reach nearly down to the feet. On the feet are sandals, fastened by straps across the instep. The human figure has long hair and beard, both curled. Across the middle of each figure there is a space of about a foot wide, and the whole width of the slab is covered with hieroglyphics of the cuneiform character.

The figures are raised about a quarter of an inch above the surface of the slab, and are very finely sculptured. Every part is perfectly, distinctly marked; the whole presenting a fine specimen of the art of sculpture in ancient times. The slabs were not injured at all in their journey from Nineveh; and, with the exception of being slightly discolored by being so long buried under the accumulations of ages, are in a perfect state of preservation.

P. C. W.

The Census returns show that the number of Indians inhabiting all parts of the country amounts to about 418,000. Of this number 30,000 is the estimated number of those inhabiting the unexplored territories; 24,100 are the Indians of Texas; 92,130 belong to the tribes living in New-Mexico; 32,231 are in California; 22,733 are in Oregon; 11,500 in Utah. Many of the New-Mexican Indians are civilized, and have fixed habitations and towns.

DIED.

On Wednesday morning, 11th inst, GABRIEL LUDLOW LEWIS in the 66th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday afternoon, 13 h inst., at 3½ o'clock, at the residence of his son-in-law, U. A. Murdock, Esq., No. 67 East 13th st, without further notice.

Feb 11, MARIA, daughter of Dr. Garret Haulenbeek, deceased, at Pompton, N. J. in the 41st year of her age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Friday, 13th inst, from her late residence, No. 137 Madison-st, at 10 A. M. 11if 2t*

Wednesday, Feb. 11th, GILBERT C, only son of Robert N and Sarah C. Hebberd, aged six years, four months and twenty-two days

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Ocean Lodge, No 321, I. O of O. F, are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his father, No. 126 South 9th st, Williamsburg Friday 13th inst., at 2 P. M.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 11

$2 000	U. S. 6s, '67	116½	50	Del. & Hud. Canal	117
2 000	do, '56	106	50	do	117
31,000	Vir. 6s, Coupon	106	50	do	117
5,000	do	105½	100	do	060 118
114 000	U. S. 5s, '53	101	14	do	118
500	Pennsylvania 5s	89	25	do	117
2 000	U. S. 6s, '68	116½	10	do	117½
2,000	do	116½	100	do	118
16,000	N. Y. 6s, '60	110	50	do	b30 118
10,000	Erie Convert	b60 88½	100	do	b60 118½
9,000	do	88	150	Reading Railroad	65½
5,000	do	b60 84½	100	do	060 64½
2,000	do	b30 84½	200	do	060 64½
9,000	Hudson 1st Mort.	102	100	do	64½
2,000	Ohio 6s, '65	104½	100	do	64
12	Bank of N America	104	100	do	64½
20	Irving Bank	96½	200	do	b30 65
3,000	Hudson, 2d mort.	91	100	Nor. & Wor. R R.	50½
1,000	Harlem Extension,	70	150	Erie Railroad	37½
75	Panama Railroad	95	100	do	37½
50	N. Y. & N. H. R. R.	112½	100	do	b30 37½
7	do	112½	50	do	b30 37½
649	Bank of Commerce	103½	100	do	b30 37½
5	Bk State of N York	106½	150	do	b30 37½
24	do	107	50	do	b30 37½
150	N Jersey Min Co	11	50	do	b10 37½
250	Portsmouth Dry Dock	63½	150	Canton Co	b30 70
8	Rochester Railroad	106½	100	Harlem Railroad	9½
70	do	b30 106½	50	Edgeworth Co	b10
70	do	93	150	Morris Canal	17½
200	Long Island Railroad	18½			

SECOND BOARD

$6,000	Erie Incomes	93½	500	Reading Railroad	65½
4,000	Hud. R. R. R. 1st m	b30 102	300	do	65½
50	Canton Co	69½	250	do	060 65
50	do	70	500	do	65½
10	Long Island R. R.	b60 18½	500	do	b60 65
100	do	18½	500	do	65½
15	Brevoort Bank	105	200	do	65½
5	Del. & Hud. Canal	118	50	do	b30 65½
150	do	b30 118½	100	Morris Canal	17½

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11—6 P. M.

The establishment of a new and wealthy private Banking House, by Mr. Alexander T. Stewart, the well-known silk jobber of this city, and Mr. Corcoran, of Washington, is the current talk of the street to-day. The concern will wield a large capital, as well as an extensive domestic and European influence.

The steamer took out $958,000 in Gold today. As this is the last direct opportunity for shipping for ten days or more, demand loans are more steady, and at the close of business money was offered pretty freely at 6@7 ₱ cent. The inquiry, however, is active, and most of the regular bankers, as well as the incorporated banks, have their means well employed. We hear of no particular changes in paper. The out-door rates range from 7 to 8 ₱ for prime names, and 9@12 for fair but less known signatures.

There was a good general business in both shares and bonds, at the early Board, and this afternoon the market closed at higher prices than yesterday, and its tone more confident. Reading, which is again taking the lead, advanced 1½ per cent., selling as high as 66¼. The immediate friends of this, and the other great coal stock, Delaware and Hudson, are firm in the faith of much higher prices, and they impart this confidence, more or less, to other parties seeking objects of temporary investment or speculation. They are strengthened too by the consideration that the coal trade is not only likely to be large the current year, but more remunerative than the past season, to all parties, and especially so, by a reasonable concert of action, to the carriers. Delaware reached 118½, on short buyers' option, and 118 cash. The advance has been rapid, but not more so, perhaps, than the sudden and accidental decline of last fall would seem to call for. The stock has not ranged below 135@150 for several years, and formerly stood at 160@180. The true condition and prospects of the coal trade once generally understood, the friends of the stock look to see it in demand again at similar figures. In reply to one or more of our city contemporaries, who seem unable to account for the rapid, though as yet only partial recovery of this standard security, it may not be out of place to say that the capital is $7,200,000. The Company are free of debt, own an estate, real, productive and inexhaustable, worth double the capital, as a 6 ₱ cent investment, and which until last year, (when the dividends were reduced to 8 ₱ cent,) paid from 12 to 20 ₱ cent. They are full-handed as to means, with a Canal amply stocked for the business of transportation, and with a vast body of coal lands and coal mines to work upon, which are not likely to be exhausted for ages nor alienated nor sold under mortgage deeds. The charter is perpetual, and the only reservation in that portion of it derived from Pennsylvania, (to wit: the right of the State to buy part of the Canal on certain conditions,) is about to be waived and the whole improvement confirmed to the Company.

The trade in Loans was quite large, extending to United States fives, Virginia coupons, New-York State sixes, and Erie and Hudson Bonds. The prices show a good investment demand. The Virginia's are current for banking purposes in Vermont and Illinois, and soon will be in New-Jersey. Erie shares were also largely dealt in, and at the close sold as high as 79¼ Not much done in the other Railroads. Harlem steady at 67½. A small sale of the extension Bonds of the Company was made at 70. The Bonds are convertible into common stock. City Bank shares were steady.

The sales of Cotton were again large, say 4,600 bales. Prices were barely steady. Holders are pretty free sellers. The calculations for the crop are generally larger on this side than in Liverpool at the latest advices. Breadstuffs continue in quick demand. The transactions yesterday were much larger than regularly reported. Some 10,000 or 12,000 bbls. Flour were sold to arrive. The stocks in the city are light, and the Railroads as yet bring comparatively small additions, not equal to the daily city consumption.

We learn from a private letter, that the Virginia Legislature have instructed their Senators and requested their Representatives in Congress to vote for a Branch Mint in this city.

The Pacific Mail Steamer Company are said to disburse $150,000 monthly on the Isthmus. The *Hartford Courant*, reporting the transfer of one of the Agents, Mr. Oliver Ellsworth, from Panama to Europe, states that Mr. E. passed through his Agency seventeen mill ons of dollars during the last five years. Mr. E. was an excellent Agent, and popular, we believe. We hope as much may be said, on the score of popularity, for the present Agent after he shall have been on the Isthmus five years.

The gross income of the Western Railroad, Albany to Boston, for the past year, was

From Passengers	$563 207	Miscellaneous	$36,324
From Freight	714,362		
Total			$1,351,893

The items of expenditure were as follows:

Repairs of roads	$122,719	Buildings	$11,318
Repairs of engines	36,950	Transportation exp's	328 815
Passenger and freight cars	70,070	General expenses	27,884
Total			$597,756

Applicable to interest, dividend, &c $756,137

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $120,030; paid $10,770, and held at close $3,248,394. The duties continue large, and the imports of the week will foot up heavy.

Freights are stiff. For Flour 15d. per bbl. is paid to Liverpool. Cotton 3-16ths of a penny. Some of the packets ask 18d. on Flour.

The sales of Reading in Philadelphia to-day were about 1,700 shares, opening at $33 75 and closing $33 19½. Large sales of U. S. Bank Stock were made at $3.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

Business in Breadstuffs is almost suspended here, and our merchants are awaiting with much anxiety the advices of the *Pacific*.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

MESS PORK has advanced to $14—and LARD to 8c. for bbls. and 8½c for kers. FREIGHTS to New-Orleans are plentiful at 55c. for FLOUR and 75c. for PORK.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

FLOUR has advanced to $3 30 and is in active demand, but sellers are holding off for the news by the *Pacific*. Heavy sales of PROVISIONS have been made at full prices. EXCHANGE is more plentiful and is grooming. FREIGHTS are tending upward. FLOUR to New-Orleans is 60c. The river is rising, and there is an ample quantity of water.

ALEXANDRIA, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

Sales were made here to-day of 150 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR, at $4 45; and New-Orleans MOLASSES at 27c.@28c.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, Feb 11—6 P. M.

COTTON—Continued in fair request, but at easier rates. The sales to-day reached 4,600 bales—within the following range:

	Atlantic Ports.	*Florida.*	*Oth. Gulf ports*
Low to good ordinary	7 @7¼	7 @7¼	7 @7¼
Low to good middling	7¾@8¼	7¾@8¼	7¾@8¾
Middling fair to fair	8¾@8¾	8¼@8¾	8¼@9

FLOUR AND MEAL—We notice less animation in the market for, without any material change in the value of State and Western brands to-day. The inclement weather impedes out-door operations. Exporters are making few inquiries, but their limits being under holders' views, few sales have been made for this purpose. The Eastern and local demand, however, is good, and there is considerable doing for investment. The movements embrace 10,000 bbls. ordinary to strait State and good common Ohio at $4 75@$4 87½; mixed to fair Indiana and Michigan, choice State and favorite round-hoop Ohio at $4 87½@$5, fancy Genesee at $4 93¾@$5 06; fancy Michigan and Ohio at $5@$5 12½, extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 18¾@$5 37½, and extra Genesee at $5 18¾@$5 93¾ ₱ bbl. Canadian is scarce and wanted at $4 75 ₱ bbl. in bond. Southern is about the same, the supply being small and demand limited. Sales are made of 900 bbls mixed to favorite ordinary Alexandria, Baltimore, Columbia, Fredericksburg, Petersburg and Richmond Country at $4 81@$5, and fancy do. do at $5@$5 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $3 50@$3 62½ ₱ bbl. Corn Meal comes forward sparingly and is in fair request at $3 37½ for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine.

GRAIN—Wheat favors factors—affected by light receipts and an active inquiry, both for home use and export. The day's business amounts to 4,700 bushels Southern White, at $1 15, which rate was afterwards refused; and 9,000 do Genesee red at 93c ₱ bushel. Rye is extremely scarce and inanimate, at 76c@77c; the distilling demand is limited. Barley is dull and heavy, at 77c@80c; a small parcel of coming two rowed sold at the outside figures. Oats are plenty and quiet at 37c@38c for Western, and 43c. @44c for Northern. Corn presents no interesting variation, the light stock and unpleasant weather retard transactions; about 11,000 bushels were disposed of to-day at 69c. for Orleans mixed, and 70c for common Southern white.

MINIATURE ALMANAC....THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises..... 7 01|Sets..... 5 29 MOON—Sets... 12 41m

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY

Sandy Hook 12 31m|Gov. Island... 1 24m|Hell Gate... 2 11m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....FEBRUARY 11, 1852

Cleared.

Steamer Niagara, Stone, Liverpool, E. Cunard, Jr.
Steamer Gen. Concha, (Spanish, new) Havana, P. Harmony's Nephews & Co.
Ship Panola, (Br.) White, New-Orleans, T. Richardson.
Ship Ann, Hopkins, Petersburg, Jas. Hunter & Co.
Bark Phoenix, Mason, Port Walthall, Mason & Thompson.
Bark Commodore, Williams, Cadiz, J. B. Sardy.
Brig Emeline, Watts, Valencia, W. E. Ewell & Co.
Brig Eliza Ann, Chase, Cardenas, Nesmith & Co.
Brig Lothair, Bent, Cardenas, J. W. Ewell & Co.
Brig Clara Windsor, Burton, Port-au-Prince, H. Becker & Grace.
Schr. Seguine, Swain, Baltimore, Johnson & Lowden.
Schr. Dolphin, Lord, Georgetown, R. P. Buck & Co.
Schr. Rio Hendrick, Jacksonville, Thompson & Hunter.
Schr. Argus, Baldwin, Branford, J. H. Havens.
Schr. Sterling, Parsons, Poore, P. R., Pitsbury & Sanford

Arrived.

Bark Greyhound, of Kingston, Windsor, Rhode Janeiro Dec. 24 [illegible] to W. S. Wetmore. Sid in co. with barks J. H. Taylor, for St. Thomas; William Chase, Downey, New-Orleans; ship Lowell, for Calcutta (Feb. 9 lat 39.09, lon 73.55, was boarded by the Relief Schr. M. S. Freeman, Ware, to ascertain if we needed assistance, but none being wanted, he left us. The Greyhound has experienced heavy weather during the passage. She comes consigned to the master.

Schr. Geo Shattuck, Merrill, Va. 2 dys, oysters.
Schr. Geo S. Craig, Smith, Milford, (Del.) 2 dys., corn to B. N. Fox.
Schr. Rough and Ready, Gates, Eastport, via Newport, 14 dys, lath and lish to Pratt, Vose & Co.
Below—One bark—name unknown.

Sailed.

R. M. Steamship Niagara, Stone, for Liverpool.
WIND—At sunrise, S. E., moderate, S. S. W. and fresh.

Memoranda.

The ship Mary Ward, Moody, hence for New Orleans, has anchored at the S. W. Spit, detained by headwinds.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro, Dec. 24th, brig Camargo, Gordon, for California, was towed, ships Realm, Stevens, fm. Cardiff, wtg; orders; St. Lawrence, Brown, fm. Montevideo, wtg. freight; U. S. ship Congress, C. McKever, fm. do. Barks S. & P. Woodward, Woodward fm. Cardiff, for New-Orleans, Arctic, Scales, fm. Baltimore, wtg. frt. Sarah Chase, Degroff, Richmond, Maryland, Klein do. Mary Elizabeth, Gorsell, Boston. E. Corning, Corning, New-York. May Queen, Watson, Boston. Victory, Brown, Baltimore. Guiford, Lester, San Francisco. Duchess, Lane, Montevideo, Sublet, Drinkwater, San Francisco. Barks S. James, Little, fm. Philadelphia. Lady Suffolk, Palleys, Valparaiso. Panama, Greaves, New-Orleans. Baltimore, Cooper, for Baltimore. Orrell, Stuart, do; R. Saxon, Lentz, fm. Callao, do. El Dorado, Etcheverz, fm. Newfoundland, do. Yankee Blade, Wallace, fm. Liverpool. Brigs Wm. Wirt, Wood, for Baltimore. Demmond and Sand, for Baltimore. Bathurst, Dutton from Pernambuco do. Schrs. Grand Turk, Cooper, fm. California.

INSURANCE.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORM AN INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital $500,000, divided into 10,000 shares, of $50 each.—The undersigned hereby give notice of their intention to form an Insurance Company, to be located in the City of New-York, and to be called "THE BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY," for the purpose of making insurance on dwelling houses, stores, warehouses, churches, colleges, and upon household furniture, merchandise, and other property against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, as expressed in the 2d subdivision of the 1st section of the act to provide for the incorporation of Insurance Companies, passed April 10, 1849. Dated New-York February 5, 1852.

Caleb S. Woodhull,	Simeon Draper,	Morgan Morgans,
Abiah Wakeman,	Wm. H. Burton,	John Hassell,
John Bruce,	Solomon Jessurun,	George Hall,
Calvin Condit,	Caspar C. Childs,	Chas. W. Hull,
H. J. Raymond,	John J. Yellott,	Thos. F. Leslie,
Alfred Jones,	John P. Wake,	Jas. A. Donaldson,
Dan'l P. Barnard,	Chas. Jenkins,	Henry A. Carhart,
Joseph Giles,	Robt. McClellan,	John Buxton, Jr.,
Henry Hart,	Jabez Vanderbilt,	F. W. Waller,
Samuel Hassell,	John I. Sheppard,	Rich'd J. Richards,
Wm. M. Dodge,	Oliver Hull,	Jos. Sammis,
Daniel Kabeld,	Charles Hooper,	Timothy Bergen.
John C. Hull,	Walter Keeler,	

JOHN BRUCE, President.
SOLOMON JESSURUN, Secretary. 6f 19t Tu Th & S

OFFICE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 412 Broadway, Jan 13, 1852. At the Annual Election for Directors of this Company, held at the office this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

Schureman Halsted,	Charles Sandford,	John T. Fisher,
John Harper,	Chester Suggs,	Aaron Arnold,
Wm. V. Brady,	Sam'l B. Althause,	Wm. Truslow,
Wm. B. Skidmore,	Bernard Smyth,	Crowell Hadden.
Wilson G. Hunt,	Jno. W. Mercereau,	John McLean.
Leonard Kirby,	Helmus M. Wells,	Stephen V. Albro,
George I. Cobb,	Matthew Bird,	James Foster,
Fran. W. Edmonds,	H. Forrester,	Washington Vale,
Lewis Dody,	Reuben H. Rowen,	John W. Rumsey,
Benj. F. Camp,	John B. Dickinson,	Francis Godine.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, HIRAM M. FORRESTER, Esq., was unanimously elected President in place of Schureman Halsted, Esq., resigned. The following gentlemen were at the same time elected inspectors of the next election: Dr. Jacob Harvey, Wm. Shield and Michael Mesdag. On motion of M. Bird, Esq., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be and are hereby tendered to our late President, Schureman Halsted, Esq. for his faithful and efficient services as President of the Broadway Insurance Co. from its first organization to the present time.

Resolved, That in returning from the responsible situation which he has so satisfactorily filled, he carries with him the warm personal regards of each member of the Board, and their regret that their official connection is brought to a close

j16 1m JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK BOWERY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 124 Bowery, corner of Grand-street—CAPITAL, $300,000—Continues to insure Dwelling Houses and Furniture, Store Houses and Merchandize, and every other description of personal property, against loss and damage by fire, upon terms as favorable as any similar institution. Having a large surplus fund, which, with their Capital being safely and profitably invested, enables them to afford the assured "undoubted security" on all policies they issue. Business hours from 8 A. M. till sun-setting. Orders through the Post-Office will receive immediate attention. All losses liberally adjusted, and promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

David Cotheal,	Anson G. Phelps,	Peter Gassner,
John Allan,	George Farmer,	Gideon Ostrander,
John Gray,	Enoch Dean,	Isaac Ward,
James Mills,	William Hibbard,	Joseph Britton.
Wm. P. Woodcock,	Jacob R. Le Roy,	John McMenomy,
John Leveredge,	John D. Wendell,	Gerard Stuyvesant,
Jacob Aims,	M. M. Quackenbos,	

WM. HIBBARD, President.
G. G. TAYLOR, Secretary. n20-tf

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Offices, No. 43 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, No 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st. New-York. Have their Capital (as also a handsome surplus invested in the most undoubted securities, and continue to insure Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, and other personal property, Vessels in port and their Cargos, upon as favorable terms as any other similar institution

DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth,	William Miles,	Alex H. Schultz,
Phineas L. Barnum,	Elijah F. Purdy,	John D. Pye,
Danl D. Howard,	Sam. P. Townsend,	Hon. Quackenboss,
Caleb S. Woodhull,	John Eadie, Jr.,	Justice S. Redfield,
Chas. T. Cromwell	Joel S. Oatman,	J. W. Amerman,
Anastat's Nicholas,	Robert C. Bell,	Fordyce Hitchcock,
Richard L. Allen,	John N. Genin,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
ALFRED G. STEVENS, Secretary. n23-tf

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 9th Month, 1851.—This Company, with CASH CAPITAL OF $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS

George S. Fox,	Cyrus Hitchcock,	Wm. H. Falls,
John D. Wright,	John J. Walker,	Chas. H. Marshall,
T. C. Chardavoyne,	Richard Field,	Irad Hawley,
Henry H. Barrow,	Rich'd A. Reading,	Josiah Macy,
Joseph W. Corlies,	Abraham Bell,	Peter S. Titus,
C. W. Lawrence,	Ralph Mead,	Elias Hicks, Jr.
Richard F. Carman,	Hull Clark,	Wm. C. White.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary. n27-12m

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| *From New-York.* | | *From Liverpool.* | |
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New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday* excepted,) at the office, No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, between *Beekman* and *Ann*, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies; THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays* excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 5 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the *Daily Times*.

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A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Two copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

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RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I.....NO. 127. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

FRANCE.

Political Decrees—Confiscations—General News, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 26, 1852.

The important decrees, reforming the Ministry, and confiscating or forcing the sale of the property of the Orleans family, to which I hastily referred in my last letter, appeared in the *Moniteur* of Friday morning. Sent over to London by the Electric Telegraph—that irresistible encroacher on the functions of legitimate correspondents—their purport has probably already been laid before the readers of the *Times*. The change of Ministry and the confiscation were intimately connected—the last being partially a cause of the first,—for certain of the Ministers, irresponsible as they are declared to be, were unwilling to connect their names with a measure of such severity against the Orleans family. Now, it is to be supposed that the Prince-President has a set of officers whom he can rely upon in all emergencies. There may, however, be other changes soon—for ST. ARNAUD, of the War Department, and DUCOS, of the Marine, offered their resignations at the same time with the rest, though they are not yet accepted. That of MAGNE was accepted yesterday, and his place filled by the late Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, whose Department is united to that of the Interior. Two new Ministries are formed,—the one of Police, the other of State. The latter is held by CASIBIANCA, whom the Prince, in right royal style, calls "*our*" Minister—as in another decree, he speaks of "*our*" Colonies—and why not? What with the power he has taken, and the sanction which the nation has blindly given, he may say, with LOUIS XIV., "The State! I am the State!"—for the present. PERSIGNY, who occupies the important post of Minister of the Interior, has been devotedly attached to LOUIS NAPOLEON throughout his career. Astute, energetic, daring, fertile in resource, always self-possessed, he has been, from the time of the affair of Strasbourg up to the present date, the most trusted and heeded of LOUIS NAPOLEON'S very limited circle of confidants.

CONFISCATIONS.

The decrees of confiscation—ingeniously qualified to the people and the *army*, by an appropriation of a part of the proceeds to benevolent and quasi-benevolent purposes, and by a generous resignation of all claim to large estates of the NAPOLEON family, which the NAPOLEON family never equitably owned—have caused serious disaffection. Apart from the Orleanist faction, who naturally make wry faces as they read—your monied men, property-holders, who voted for LOUIS NAPOLEON under the pleasant illusion that he was one of them, that he was *par-eminence* defender of property, chief of the party of order, and defender of things as they are, make great eyes over this revolution. Those fearful "Socialists" of the Provinces, who went in columns (of the *Patrie*) with sacks on their backs, to pillage the houses of the rich, could hardly have crammed into their little sacks such "estates, real and personal," Palais-Royals, broad acres of meadow and forest, and long lists of stocks. Nor does the fact that an over-grown *private property is to be turned to public account, and to the aid of the needy*—a point insisted on by the Government journalists, in praise and defense of the confiscation—at all mend the matter for those in whose excited fancies "Socialism" is the abomination of desolation. So trifulation in the Bourse, and acrid remark in the *Salons*, spring from the new element of discontent. Irritation and censorious criticism is by no means a monopoly of the "*Salons*," however, though it is under that head that Court editors write long leaders full of monition or exhortation, to chasten or to mollify free speakers. It is difficult to keep a Frenchman still for a great length of time. To prohibit discussion of certain topics is only to challenge the ingenuity of wit to evade the order. If one cannot speak directly, he deals an allusive hit that tells as well. A keen *mot* supplies the place of a Republican journalist's paragraph; a speaker's gesture, or grimace, suggests the laugh or reflection that would be raised by a political caricature in *Charivari*. Still the substitutes do not satisfy the want of a free speech and press. It is an elastic want that will either weary out suppression, or *break* through it—and then?

RESIGNATIONS.

MONTALEMBERT and seven others resigned their places as members of the Consultative Commission, on occasion of the decrees of Friday. He is an "illustration," both as a chief in the Legitimist party, and as a man of literature whose loss will be felt by the President.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

To-day the *Moniteur* publishes the "Formation and Composition of the Council of State." Its attributes are given at length. I quote the definition of but one: "Finally, it will give its opinion on all questions submitted to it by the President of the Republic, or his ministers." Its members are appointed and removed by him. There are few names in the list of Councillors known on your side of the water—many of them little distinguished in France. It includes fourteen ex-Ministers and ex-members of the Legislative Assembly, CARLIER, Prefect of Police for Paris under LEON FAUCHER, and MICHEL CAVALIER, also figure in it.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

The same number of the *Moniteur* contains a communicated note, i. e., directly from the Government, which betrays its uneasiness, in view of the growing reaction against its severe measures. The purport of the note is, to give a general denial to all the rumors which malevolence is constantly disseminating "and to calm anxiety, by assuring the public that past rigor has been necessary rigor," and that the "normal action of the political bodies, whose organization is rapidly advancing, will supersede the necessity of such rigor in future. Among the malevolent rumors must, doubtless, be ranked one that had great vogue two weeks since, to the effect that a decree was to be issued against the wearing of beards. Its originator intended it, in jest, as a commentary on arbitrary decrees. The extent to which it was circulated was a surprising comment on the freedom of speech. The gravity with which it was occasionally spoken of and even believed in, was a severe comment, in earnest, on the despotism of the time.

BALL AT THE TUILERIES.

Invitations to the President's house-warming at the Tuileries on Saturday evening, were freely distributed, and accepted by about four thousand guests. I more fitly name the first great public entertainment at the Tuileries since 1848, a house-warming—for the President slept there for the first time last Sunday morning—was the inaugural fete of his regal-domestic economy. The crowd was too great to have room for many dances—and too great to classify easily. So, without being nice in ranking its members, I say there were there "reporters for the New-York Press," and a few others in plain raiment; then there were diplomatists, ambassadors and attaches, with gold embroidered coats; British military officers in long-tailed red coats—Austrian officers in white freck-coats—French cavalry in little bob-tailed coats. There were old captains, who had won a fame under the "Uncle,"—younger ones who earned their's in Africa, others who hoped for it under the Nephew; there was LE VERRIER, who sought for and found his in a higher, purer sphere; there were notabilities of the studio, notabilities of the bench and bank, and a large "floating population," not notables. Then there were the ladies in tasteful toilette, generally of finer forms than faces, many of them highly jewelled and ranked.

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

LOUIS NAPOLEON, having previously received Foreign Ambassadors, entered among his guests in the Hall of the Marshals about 10 o'clock. He was dressed in the uniform of a general officer, with a single decoration of the Legion of Honor on his breast. He does not appear as well near at hand, on foot and uncovered, as most of the prints of him would represent. By help of a horse, on which I had formerly seen him, he clears the disadvantage of a somewhat brief pair of legs; sits well in his saddle, becomes his chapeau, and has a dignified air. His eye is small and dull, and only gets expression from the lines about it. The part he acts in history gives an interest to the study of his features, but they tell nothing of the man within—except that by this very silence they reveal a chief characteristic of their owner. His manner, entirely free from assumption, was easy, almost careless, rather than polished. Knowing that he is Head of the State, one might judge that his mind was occupied with graver matters than social pleasures. Not knowing his position, one would say that he came to the Ball from courtesy to the host more than from inclination, and felt himself a little bored. In passing through the rooms, place was made for him and a small suite of distinguished personages who attended him. Beyond this, there was no ceremony observed, no restraint upon the entire freedom of the guests, other than what ordinary good-breeding imposes. It may be interesting to your country readers to know from an eye-witness, that the Prince-President drinks weak punch in nearly the same manner as do reporters for the press.

LOUIS NAPOLEON retired about midnight; the last of the guests about 3 o'clock in the morning. When the the company was at its largest number, passage through the hall was extremely difficult. I worked it two or three times—not for the sake of having sword-hilts, stiff epaulettes and military orders jammed into my pacific ribs—though that was a necessary result—but to admire the unfailing spirit of French courtesy manifested in this urgent throng.

AN AMERICAN CLUB.

At 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon a meeting of Americans was held to take measures for the formation of an American Club in Paris. The object of the Club is to furnish an agreeable place of reunion for Americans passing through or resident in the French Capital. Fifty-eight signatures to a subscription of one hundred francs each were immediately obtained. A Committee was appointed to organize the Society, which promises to become an additional attraction to a winter in Paris.

"*Tout*" is tranquil, of course. The police force people and the members of the Republican Guard are to be increased. By decree of Saturday last, "The decree of the Provisional, dated 29th February, 1848, concerning titles of nobility, is abrogated." And therein some see the forecast shadow of the returning imperial title.

BUNCLE.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

Alarm of an Invasion in England.

FURTHER DECREES OF LOUIS BONAPARTE.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

TITLES OF NOBILITY RESTORED.

Dates from Paris Jan. 26; London, Jan. 27; Liverpool Jan. 28.

The United States mail steamer *Pacific*, Capt. NYE arrived at her wharf at Canal-street, at 5 o'clock last evening. She sailed from Liverpool at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the 28th ult., and had to encounter throughout the passage a constant succession of westerly gales. On the evening of the 28th she spoke the propeller *Sarah Sands*, from Rio, 45 days, to Liverpool.

The R. M. steamship *Africa*, Capt. Harrison, arrived at Liverpool, from New-York, at 10 o'clock on the 25th.

The steamer *Glasgow*, bound to New-York, had put back in distress.

We are indebted to the obliging Purser, Mr. WM. S. HOSFORD, and to the Surgeon, for ample files of the latest papers.

The alarm of a foreign invasion has infected the whole population. Rumors of every character were afloat at the sailing of the steamer; among the rest, that 25,000 troops had been ordered to concentrate at London. There is little reason to confide in these exaggerations. It is true that the Board of Ordnance has ordered 23,000 Minié muskets from Birmingham, and that all the different armories are busily employed in the manufacture of locks and bayonets. The papers likewise teem with editorials and communications expatiating upon the national danger. The Tagus squadron has been ordered home, and a commission is engaged in inspecting and recommending improvements in the defenses of the Channel Islands. But there appears to be no well-grounded basis for the excitement. No *casus belli* has been made out, and the chances are that matters will very shortly resume their ordinary placidity. The *United Service Journal*, indeed, has the information that it is believed by those who ought to know, that in the budget to be presented to the French Legislature upon its assembling, a proposal will be made, emanating from the highest authority in the Republic, for the reduction of the French army. This, taken in connection with the pacific tone of the circular to the European powers, ought to disarm apprehension.

In IRELAND, increased activity on the part of the military authorities, is observable. Arrangements for recruiting the army are in progress, and measures are about to be taken to provide enlarged barrack accommodation. The Board of Ordnance, some months since, had issued an order for the sale of extensive barracks in the town of Drogheda, but that order has just been cancelled, and the buildings are to be placed in a state of thorough repair, for the reception of troops.

The Foreign-office has taken up the case of the Englishman who was half killed the other day, at Florence, by an Austrian officer; and there is good reason for believing that ample amends have been demanded.

The West-India Royal Mail Steam Packet Company have purchased, from the British and North American Royal Mail Company, the magnificent steamer *Arabia*, to make up so far the void created by the calamitous losses of the *Demerara* and the *Amazon*. The *Arabia* was launched, at Greenock, on the 24th ult., and is in the course of rapid completion in the dockyard of Mr. Napier, of Glasgow. She is considered the finest of all the North American steam liners. The engines are side levers, of the largest size, we believe, ever put on board a vessel, the cylinder being 103 inches in diameter, with a nine feet stroke. The collective power of the two engines will be upwards of 1,000 horse-power, working at a low pressure. The wheels are 37 feet diameter; the tunnage 2,402 tuns. The owners have been the more readily enabled to part with the *Arabia*, from the fact that the *Persia*, another of their liners, is so far advanced that she will be launched in April next.

The *Daily News* says orders have been sent out recalling to England three of the principal ships in the Tagus, and others from the Mediterranean squadron.

FRANCE.

Affairs in France are diversified by no greater novelty than the steady evolution of the President's plans. A decree appeared in the *Moniteur* of the 25th, canceling that of the Provisional Government which abolished titles of nobility. This measure was anticipated and excited little surprise.

The act of confiscation of the Orleans estates has created a very painful sensation in France, and by no means helped the cause of the President throughout Europe. Some of the stanchest adherents of the Bonaparte family have been staggered. M. Dupin, the President of the late Assembly, resigned the other day an office which he has held for forty years, of Procureur-General of the Court of Cassation, and inclosed his resignation in a highly indignant letter to the President of the Republic. He speaks of the measure adopted by the President against the Orleans family as "the greatest iniquity," and declares that, as he cannot believe that any court of law will sanction so gross a violation of justice, he is ready to defend the Princes of the House of Orleans before the tribunals. The feeling among the working-classes is in favor of the Orleans family. It is asserted, however, by some of the most zealous partisans of the President, that the decrees were founded on the discovery of an Orleanist conspiracy, and that M. de Maupas, the Prefect of Police, laid before Louis Napoleon the most positive proofs that the Orleans family had got up the conspiracy with M. Duvergier de Hauranne and other ardent Orleanists, and had declared its readiness to sacrifice half its fortune to overthrow the President.

The following persons have withdrawn their names from the Consultative Commission: MM. de Merode, de Mortemart, de Montalembert, de Moustier Andre, Augustin Giraud, Mathieu Bodet, Dessobert, and Hallez Claparede.

The President found much difficulty in making up his lists of Councilors of State and Senators. One-half of those nominated absolutely declined. The Council, however, was completed on the 26th with the following names: General Allard, Messrs. Barbaroux, Ferdinand Barrot, Bauchart, Boinvilliers, Bonjean, Boudet, Boulatquier, Boulay, (de la Meurthe,) Carlier, (ex-Prefect of Police,) Charlemagne, Michel Chevalier, Conti, Cornudet, Cuvier, Dariste, Denjoy, Flandin, Fremy, Chas. Gerard, Gudelle, Hermann, Janvier, Lecaze, Lefevre, Saint Arnaud, (avocat,) Marchand, Stourm, Suin, Thorigny Villemain (not the celebrated Villemain,) Vuilleffroy, Vintry, and Waisse. Several of these are said to have declined next day.

The organic decree, issued the same day, appoints M. Baroche Vice-President, to preside in the absence of the President of the Republic; M. Maillard President of Committees of Debate; M. Rouher of Legislation, Justice and Foreign Affairs; M. Delangle, of the Interior, Public Instruction and Public Worship; M. Parien, Finances; M. Magne, Public Works, &c.; Admiral Leblanc, Military and Admiralty.

There are to be 20 Masters of Requests of the first-class, 20 of the second; 16 Auditors of first-class, and 15 of the second.

The nominations for Senators appeared on the 27th. The following is the roll: Prince de Beauveau, Wagram de Moskowa, Murat, General Achard, Count d'Argout, Marquis Daudiffret, General de Bar, General Baraguay d'Hilliers, de Beaumont (Somme,) Marquis de Belbœuf, Boulay (de la Meurthe), Count de Breteuil, de Cambacères, General Count de Castellane, Admiral Casy, Count de Caumont, La Force, Clary Mariniis, de Cros, Baron de Cronseilles, Count Curial, Drouyn de Lhuys, Dumas, Dupin, Charles Elie de Beaumont, Achille Fould, Fourgueirs, de Derout, Baron de Froment, Goutier, Regent of the Bank; Count Ernest de Girardin, Goulhaut, de F. St. Germain, Marquis de la Grange, General Count d'Hautpoul, Admiral Hugon, General Husson, Lacrosse, de la Doucette, General Lahitte, Count de la Riboisiere, General Count Lawoestine, Lebœuf, Lemaroy, Count Lemercier, General de St. Arnaud, Leverrier, Maineza, General Magnan, H. Manuel, Marchant (du Nord), Menard, Mimerel, General Ordener, General Count d'Ornano, General Duke of Padoue, Admiral Parseval Deschenes, General Palet, Duke of Plaisance, Poinsett, Marquis of Pouty, General Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely, General Duke of St. Simon, Count de Portalès, General Count of Prebat Sapey, General Count de Schramm, de Segur d'Agueseeau, Count Simeon Amedée, Thayer, Thibeaudeau, Troplong, Duke of Vicenee, Viellard.

Many of these were formerly Peers of France or Members of the Legislative Assembly.

Unfounded rumors of attempts to assassinate the President continue to circulate.

We learn from the published statements, that not less than 1,000 of the insurgents transported to Cayenne are from the department of the Nievre.

The state of trade in the manufacturing towns during the past week was exceedingly good, but the retail business was in a very depressed condition.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following notice:

"The Government cannot refute all the rumors which malevolence does not cease to circulate. The rigorous measures which have been imposed by necessity have naturally made an impression on public opinion, which every day supposes that the Government will be obliged to take new and more severe measures. The state of the country is far from justifying such fears. Without in any way abandoning the necessary firmness against the enemies of order, the Government will have no occasion for the future for exceptional measures, and the normal action of the political bodies, of which the organization is now rapidly swelling, suffices to consolidate the work of the 14th of January."

The money market was in an unsettled state, and the funds declined, the Five per Cents. closing at 101f. 85c., and the Three per Cents. at 64f.

The Ministry is definitively constituted as follows: MM. Abattucci, Justice; De Persigny, Interior, Agriculture, and Commerce; Bineau, Finances; De Saint Arnaud, War; Ducos, Marine; Turgot, Foreign Affairs; Fortoul, Public Instruction and Worship; De Maupas, Police; Cassabianca, State; Lefebvre Duruflé, Public Works.

It was rumored on the 26th, that M. de Morny will return almost immediately to the Ministry of the Interior, and that there will be some modification of the decrees respecting the Orleans family.

The Government, finding that the publication of lists of proscription shocks public opinion, is now endeavoring to get rid of the ex-representatives singly. Every day adds to the number of persons sent away.

The secret deed, naming the person whom the President recommends to the people to choose for his successor, in case of his own demise, is already drawn out and signed, ready to be deposited in the archives of the Senate. The person named is Lucien, the younger brother of the Prince of Canino, and member of the Assembly.

Costumes and *fêtes* are occupying serious attention. It is said the costume of the senators will be magnificently embroidered either in cloth or velvet. The dress is to be more elegant than ever. An effort will be made to give an impulse to embroidery. The *fêtes*, it is supposed, will last eight days, with fresh programmes each day.

The President of the Republic has published a decree abrogating that of the provisional government of Feb. 29, 1848, which abolished titles of nobility.

The first ball at the Tuileries was most brilliant. Between 4,000 and 5,000 persons were present.

The customs returns for December exhibit a trifling decline upon the corresponding period of the previous year.

The influx of strangers continues; 12,000 arrived on the 23d inst.

The *Debats* cites a letter from Marseilles, according to which the Emperor of Morocco was about to march against Algiers to avenge the bombardment of Salle.

The question of war or peace, which agitates the English side of the channel, excites little attention in Paris. The *London Standard* learns from what it considers good authority, that

"Far from entertaining any warlike intentions, the French President's intention is to reduce the army, by abolishing the system of conscription, and consequently, we understand the 70,000 conscripts who would be liable to be called out this spring, will be allowed to pursue their peaceful avocations."

On the other hand, the Paris correspondent of the *Chronicle*, writes on the 25th:

"The impression is becoming daily stronger here that we are on the eve of war. Those who are acquainted with the sentiments of Louis Napoleon on the subject, all admit that he will not only do nothing to prevent war, but that he will be glad of the opportunity of waging it. His firm and decided opinion is that martial success is necessary to the consolidation of his power, and that his surest means of retaining a hold of the French people, and more especially of the French army, is to give employment to the troops. The idea of war is not new to Louis Napoleon. It was his first thought after his election in 1848. It was the first suggestion he made to M. Thiers, when that statesman went to the Elysee; and if, in deference to the opinion of his ministers, and in face of the opposition of the Assembly, he then postponed the fulfilment of his ideas, it must not be supposed that he has abandoned it. It is well known that it is one of the characteristics of Louis Napoleon, that he never abandons a wish or an idea which he has once formed to his own satisfaction. Since his election as President, we have had many instances of that fact; but the latest and most notorious is the confiscation of the Orleans possessions. There is hardly a tradition connected with the Empire that he does not wish to resuscitate, even the Continental blockade and the Rhine frontier, to the invasion of England, I am credibly informed that at the present moment the President's whole idea is with respect to the invasion of England; that he has consulted many of the ablest generals, studied the plans of the celebrated Boulogne expedition, received reports on the feasibility of the passage of the Channel, &c. There is not a man I expect to see with the Elysee that does not affect to speak of the invasion as an affair that is not only practicable, but which will be attempted. Let it not be supposed that a pretext is necessary. There are, unhappily, too many points on all of which it would be easy to rouse the feelings of the French nation, and any one of which would be an excuse for war. The friends of Louis Napoleon imagine—and I fear imagine truly—that the French people want to have revenge for the defeat at Waterloo, and for the imprisonment of the Emperor, at St Helena. Success in war they would be popular; and in such circumstances, why should they not undertake it? I know nothing of the feelings of other countries, but here, the belief is, that Russia would join in any attack which France might be disposed to make on England. Certain it is that since the 2d of December the representative of Russia at the Elysee, and the most honored of the diplomatic corps; that Russian nobles are more plentiful in Paris at the present moment than they have ever been since 1848; and that both amongst the French and the Russians it is currently stated that an arrangement between France and Russia could easily be managed, for that Russia would not interfere with the extension of the French frontier to the Rhine, if France would permit Russia to seize on Constantinople. What I now write is the conversation which I hear around me, and I have reason to think that the opinion of the most clear-sighted politicians is, that it is unavoidable."

The first grand ball of the season was given at the palace of the Tuileries on the 22d. The number of guests was exceedingly great. The first arrivals were as early as 9 o'clock, and from that hour until nearly 12 the carriages were without intermission engaged in setting down guests. The President entered the rooms about 9½ o'clock, accompanied by the new ministers in their grand habits of ceremony, and accompanied by about forty or fifty personages of distinction, such as members of the Consultative Commission, Generals, and others. He gave his arm to the Marchioness of Douglas, and appeared in excellent spirits. He was dressed in the uniform of a General of Division of the French army, and wore the grand order of the Legion of Honor, with a magnificent *cracha*t in diamonds.

It was remarked that the principal men of the former Chambers were all absent. No Legitimist was present, nor in general were the ladies of the French aristocratic circles; so much so that when the Princess de Beauveau and the Marchioness des Portes appeared, their presence was a subject of remark. On the other hand, foreign ladies of rank were in great numbers, and particularly those from Russia. The Princess Worontzef, the Countess Narischkin, and several pretty Polish ladies were frequently spoken to during the evening by the President.

The number of military men present was exceedingly great, and scarcely a rank in the army can be named, but might have been seen there. A number of foreign uniforms were also to be perceived, but I did not observe a single Russian one, only one Austrian, and only two Bavarian. There were, however, several Prussian and Swedish uniforms, and a considerable sprinkling of English ones. There was also one representative of Scottish attire there, in the person of the Marquis of Douglas, who wore the kilt. The English Embassy was represented by Hon. George Stafford Jerningham, and the number of English present was greater than of any other foreign nation. M. de Kisselef, the Russian Minister, wore the *plaque* of a grand cross of the Legion of Honor.

It is said that a large number of cards of invitation are returned, in consequence of the Orleanist confiscations.

Count Joseph Szembeck, chamberlain to the King of Prussia, has just arrived from Berlin upon a special mission.

The *Courrier du Bas Rhin* says that M. Hochstuhl, ex-representative, who is included in the decree of banishment, has received a passport for America, to which country he will proceed *via* Hamburg.

The *Moniteur* of the 24th contains a series of decrees of the President of the Republic, dated the day previously. One directs that certain laws in force in France shall henceforth be applied in the colonies. Another repeals the ordinance of the 15th November, 1842, which authorizes the fixing of a minimum price for gum exchanged for *guinée*, (a peculiar description of cloth.) Two other decrees open an extraordinary credit of 38,798f. 20c. for paying the balance due by the budget of the Legion of Honor for nominations and promotions made in the Legion in 1849 and 1850; and a supplementary credit of 23,632f. 50c. to the budget of 1851, for the purchasing of decorations for members of the Order. Another decree appoints M. Pelletier chef du cabinet of the Minister of Finance, referendaire of the 2d class of the Cour des Comptes, in the room of M. Hamot, deceased. By another the *société anonyme* called the "Compagnie des Services Maritimes des Messageries Nationales," is authorized. And by another M. Pauize d'Ivoy, prefect of the Orne, is nominated prefect of the Manche, in the room of M. Jourdain.

The *Patrie* states that in consequence of the Engineers strike in England, the French have received important orders for machinery from various countries.

The *Moniteur* promulgates the "Literary Property Treaty," lately concluded between England and France.

The General Council of the Saoul and Loire has been dissolved on account of its hostility to the Government.

A leading article in the *Patrie*, headed "The Drawing-rooms of Paris," contains a sentence which has caused considerable sensation. After stigmatising in severe language the disposition to carp at the Government manifested in the higher orders of Parisian society, it says that the President having put down Socialism, they have no longer any fears from it, and concludes with these words: "These men are incorrigible. They will not believe in the reign of terror till they shall have one foot upon the scaffold." The expressing is ambiguous enough, but it has certainly excited an uneasy feeling.

Several arrests have been made at the Bourse of people who were accused of *spreading false news*. They were conducted to the perfecture of police.

It is reported that the companies of insurance will be absorbed into the State.

The *Moniteur* publishes the returns of the principle articles imported into France, and the duties levied thereon in 1851. The duties produced 117,121,485f., or 7,575,000f. less than in 1850, and 10,735,000f. less than in 1849. The salt-tax, reduced by two-thirds since 1848, gave, in 1851, 26,616,000f., or about 1,000,000f. more than last year. The number of vessels, French and foreign, which entered the ports of France in 1851, amounted to 17,406, measuring 2,188,556 tuns, and those which cleared out to 17,035, measuring 1,870,094 tuns.

Forty-six persons arrested in the Lot-et-Garonne have been transferred to the Chateau of Blaye, whence they are to be transported, some to Cayenne and others to Lambessa, in Algeria.

A letter from Cayenne, dated the 7th Dec., states that the colony of French Guyana has reached the last period of a total decline. It was believed that nothing could be worse than the commercial prospects at the close of the year 1850, when the exports of the colony had decreased to an enormous extent. The present condition is still more disastrous. The quantity of sugar exported during the first eleven months of the year 1851 amounted to 203,039 kilogrammes, being a diminution of 144,299 kilogrammes as compared with the corresponding period of the year 1850. M. de Roche, a lieutenant in the Navy, and aide-de-camp to M. de Chabannes, the Governor, died at Cayenne on the 27th of Nov., of the effect of the climate.

The following are the salaries of the members of the Council of State:—The Vice-President receives a sum of 80,000f.; Presidents of Sections, each 25,000f.; the Councillors of State, 25,000f.; Masters of Requests, of the first class, 16,000f.; Masters of Requests, of the second class, 6,000f.; Auditors of the first class, 2,000f.; the Secretary-General of the Council, 15,000f.; the Auditors of second class receive no salary.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* writes:

"According to some foreign papers, the request made by Louis Napoleon, that the remains of the Duke of Reichstadt might be transferred to France, has not been unfavorably received here. This I doubt, for the following reason: the Emperor Francis, who always considered the Duke of Reichstadt a member of the Austrian House, if living, would certainly reject the demand of the French President, and I am inclined to fancy that the present Emperor would consider it something very much like sacrilege to act contrary to the well-known and (if my memory does not deceive me) expressed will of his almost superstitiously revered grandfather."

The *Times* defends the act of confiscation, so far as to show that the Provisional Government adopted a measure substantially identical.

M. Pietry, Prefect of the Haute-Garonne, is appointed Prefect of Police of the Seine.

The French fleet has returned to Toulon.

The Belgian Loan has all been taken.

SPAIN.

Our accounts from Madrid are of the 21st inst.

The King was still at Rio Frio. His Majesty was to return at the close of the month, to accompany the Queen on her pilgrimage to the Church of Atocha, on the 2d Feb. The national festivities, which are to last three days, will commence on that day.

The Duke of Valencia arrived at Loja on the 16th, accompanied by his two aides-de-camp, Col. Enriquez and Villate, and was received at the gates of the town by a deputation of the Ayuntamiento and the population, who saluted him with loud acclamations. The Duke was afterwards waited upon, and congratulated by all the authorities.

It appears from an official document, in the *Madrid Gazette*, that during the year 1851 the amount of gold coinage at the mint of Madrid was 11 millions of reals, in pieces of 100 reals, (25f.,) and 21 millions in silver pieces, of 20 reals, (5f.) At the mints of Seville and Barcelona the amount of coinage was about 5 millions of reals.

GERMANY.

We have advices from Berlin of the 21st. On that day the French Ambassador had an extraordinary audience of the King of Prussia. The proceedings of the Chambers were without interest. The Ministry had not completed its scheme for the Constitutional re-organization of the First Chamber, but it had decided that all the members should be nominated by the King.

The commercial treaty of the 7th September, between Prussia and Hanover, has been ratified by a considerable majority by both the Hanoverian Chambers.

The Duke and Duchess of Bordeaux arrived at Vienna on the 16th, from Frohsdorf, *en route* for Venice.

The Berlin journals report an interview between the Prince of Prussia and the deputies of Pomerania, of which province his royal highness is Statthalter. The Prince, it is said, spoke with energy against any abandonment of the principle of the Zollverein, and declared that the conclusion of a treaty between that union and Austria should be the utmost limit of Prussian concession.

His Royal Highness, the Grand Duke of Baden, is seriously ill.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* states that the answer of Lord Granville to the representations of Russia, Austria, France, and the German Confederation, with reference to the political exiles, has been received; it is dated the 13th inst. No communication has been addressed to Prussia, as on receiving intelligence of the retirement of Lord Palmerston, M. von Manteuffel withheld the dispatch that would have been sent had he continued in office, on the same question.

AUSTRIA.

Now that the Napoleon scheme for ruling France, as laid down by the new Constitution, has been fully revealed in a German text, the opinions of the Vienna press are far more reserved and less favorable than at first, when all that was known on the subject was brought by telegraph.

"It appears certain, according to intelligence received from Vienna, that Prince de Schwartzenberg was really indisposed, though not to the extent mentioned by the *New Prussian Gazette*.

The Prince of Windischgratz has accepted the post of Governor of Bohemia.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

A letter, dated Copenhagen, Jan. 18, is given in the semi-official *Prussian Gazette*, stating that the Danish ministry had resigned in a body, and that its resignation had been accepted by the King. Councillor Bluhme, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Counte Charles Moltke, are charged with the task of forming a new cabinet.

SARDINIA.

A letter from Milan of the 20th, says

"The Sardinian Government has signified its intention not to permit the Austrian steamers on Lake Maggiore to touch the Piedmontese bank. In consequence, the law of reciprocity will oblige the Austrian Government to at once put a stop to the favor accorded to the Sardinian steamers to touch the Lombard bank."

The *Piedmontese Gazette*, of the 22d, alluding to this subject, states that if any difficulties have arisen on this subject, it is only with respect to war-steamers that the objection has been made by the Sardinian Government, and that in all cases that Government is ready to adopt such measures as will conciliate the interests of both parties concerned. The *Opinione* confirms the fact that differences have arisen relative to the steamers of the two nations.

SWITZERLAND.

Upon the disquieting state of parties in the canton of Berne, the *Bund* says:

"It is evident that the existing state of things in the canton of Berne cannot be of much longer duration without entailing deplorable consequences. The situation has become intolerable, since the elections to the Grand Council on the 26th of Oct. proved that the legal minority might safely count on the majority of the citizens. Under such circumstances there is only one course for a republican government. An appeal to the electors is necessary in order that governors and governed may know where they stand."

ITALY.

The *Bulletin de Paris* of Jan. 24 says that the rumor which has been so often denied that the Grand Duke of Tuscany intends to abdicate in favor of Austria, again circulates in the drawing-rooms of Vienna.

The *Parma Gazette* of the 18th publishes a decree, suppressing the general direction of the police on the Parmese territories, and vesting all political, judicial, administrative and military powers in the military inspector of the gendarmerie, and in the commandants of the towns and fortresses of the Duchy.

MOROCCO AND ALGIERS.

The *Debats* cites a letter from Marseilles, according to which the Emperor of Morocco was about to march against Algiers to avenge the bombardment of Salé. An official note in the *Moniteur*, however, states that the difficulty has been settled, and that the French envoy is about returning to Tangier.

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

FRANCE.

From the Third Edition of the Morning Herald.

PARIS BOURSE.—The depression which weighed on the market yesterday is somewhat dissipated to-day, in consequence of the report that the President intended to submit the consideration of the decree relative to the Orleans family property to the Senate and the Legislature. It is reported that the newly made Senators only accepted the honors on that condition.

The *Morning Chronicle* states that the King of the Belgians, as the husband of the daughter of Louis Philippe, has protested against the decree concerning the Orleans property. It is thought that similar protests will be made by Spain, Naples, the Brazils, and Saxe Coburg.

Miscellaneous Items.

—The costume of the French senators will be magnificently embroidered, at least if we may believe the designs which an artist has been ordered to draw. It is not yet known whether the coat will be in cloth or in velvet; the cut of it will be quite French, but more elegant than any that has yet been seen. In bringing embroidery into use for functionaries, it is wished to give a fresh impulse to that branch of industry, which has long been suffering severely both in Paris and at Nancy.

—A poor old cooper, of Ollerton, Notts, says the *Derby Mercury*, who for several years has earned his bread by the sweat of his brow, has, we are informed, by a late decision of the Court of Chancery, been declared entitled to property to the extent of £30,000.

—Mr. Algernon Massingberd, who is now in the suite of KOSSUTH, resigned his commission in the British army, in consequence of an intimation that his hospitality to the Magyar was not agreeable to his superiors.

—Another vocalist in the person of a Miss Leahy, is about to make her public appearance. She is a native of Limerick, and said to possess powers equal, at least, to Catherine Hayes.

—The *Independance* of Brussels states that Mme. George Sand has just been arrested in the department of the Indre-et-Loire, where she had taken up her residence.

—Messrs. Cunard, Burns, and M'Iver, for the British and North American Royal Mail steamers, have contributed £100 to the fund for the sufferers by the *Amazon*.

—Sir Stratford Canning, late Ambassador to the Porte, has been nominated by the protectionists of Liverpool as their candidate for the House of Commons.

—The land rental of England, as determined by the assessment under the property and income tax acts, in 1842-3, was £37,795,905.

—The Glasgow iron founders have commenced paying their men on Wednesday, instead of Saturday, and find it has a beneficial effect upon them.

—Louis Napoleon, according to the *John Bull*, passed two days in London lately, incog.

—Lord Palmerston, it is understood, will stand for the representation of Glasgow.

—Mr. Clements, proprietor of the *London Observer* was found dead in his bed-room on the 24th.

—The consumption of tea for the year 1851 was 53,551,215 lbs., valued at £5,853,965.

—In the sales of opium during the past year, there has been a falling off of nearly a quarter of a million sterling.

—The Dowager Lady Byron, the widow of the poet, is at present residing at Southampton.

The steamer *Glasgow*, from Glasgow for this port, put back to Greenock on the evening of the 27th ult., in distress. The following telegraphic dispatch is furnished to us by Capt. Nye:

GLASGOW Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1852.

The steamer *Glasgow* put back to Greenock, last night. She had proceeded half-way across the Atlantic, when she was struck by a heavy sea, on the 20th, which swept overboard Mr. Robertson, second officer, who was lost; also, after-companion, wheel-house, boats, bulwarks &c. The ship is making a little water from the upper decks, but none below.

NEW-YORK CITY.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—We believe the Trustees of Columbia College have no intention to remove that Institution to a new building up town. The object of the application to the Legislature for a modification of the charter, is to enable them to give titles for the lots on Murray-street, upon which buildings are already erected.

—A rowdy named Edward McGavrick, was shot at three times on Thursday, by a German who has a grocery at the corner of Eighth-street and Avenue B. McGavrick obtained liquor and something to eat, which he declined paying for, and the Dutchman threw in some lead to balance the account. One of the shots slightly wounded him, and going to the Police Court to prefer a complaint, he was himself committed for being grossly intoxicated.

—Speaking of the probable removal of Columbia College, the *Commercial* says: "We have so few antiquities of this sort that it is painful to lose them." We shall not lack for *antiquities* while our cotemporary exists.

—The steamship *Sierra Nevada* sailed for Chagres on Thursday afternoon with 367 passengers.

—Matilda Owens, having imbibed somewhat too much alcohol, bethought her of an old grudge she had laid up against one William Kelly, and meeting him in the street, she caught him by the hair, and had him "in chancery," as the pugilists say, when the Second Ward Stars interfered, and took the frail Matilda to the Tombs.

—Robert Krate was found drunk in a lumber yard on Wednesday morning, by officer Archer, and taken to the Fifth Ward Station House. He was

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 13, 1852.

The Pacific's News.

The intelligence by the Collins steamer, is of quite secondary moment, a mere diary of the doings of that pattern republican, Louis Bonaparte.

England is sadly perturbed by dread of an invasion. The fear is not so much stimulated by any immediate hostile demonstration on the part of France; but the President follows the wake of *mon oncle* so closely as to forbode an imitation of the Anglican antipathies of that deceased gentleman, among the necessary consequences. The Boulogne expedition, may, in every other feature but failure, be parodied as well as every thing else. Britain, therefore, burnishes up her arms, and peeps cautiously over the White Cliffs, and but for the Jesuit's bark, which Wiseman has recently administered, would doubtless experience the shaking as well as the symptoms of a lively ague.

Meanwhile, the President of the Republic, through his organs, speaks comfortably to John Bull, and bids his nerves be quiet. Affairs at Paris are embarrassing. The honors of Councillorship and Senatorship are less acceptable, than had been presupposed. The high-handed confiscation of the estates of the Orleans family, seems to have dissatisfied all classes. Several of the more important members of the Consultative Committee, Montalembert among them, very promptly resigned. They had never been consulted, it seems, about anything; and wounded vanity allied itself with sympathy for the Orleanists, to seduce them from presidential servitude. M. Dupin, too, has sent in a violent letter denouncing the act; and sedition is rife everywhere. So alarming are the indications, that it has been thought best by the Bonaparte to promise a reference of the whole subject to the Senate, since a Senate could not be had without such an engagement. In one instance at least, therefore, the usurper has to hear public opinion patiently. It is rumored that the execution of the decree of sequestration would evoke protests from all the European powers.

The festivities at Paris embroider the cares of Government, and disguise its perils with the display of splendor and *insouciance*. Balls at the Tuileries are at all events less mortal than those which the President gave in the streets early in December; and all the world should be grateful accordingly.

☞ The *Auburn Daily Advertiser*, in quoting our synopsis of the amendments proposed to the existing postage law, thinks it evident that a majority of the City papers desire such changes as would give them a decided advantage over country journals. So far as we are concerned, the *Advertiser* is mistaken. Whatever other changes are made—and some we think very desirable—we hope that provision of the existing law, which allows newspapers to go through the mails *free of postage within thirty miles* from their place of publication, will remain untouched; and it is from this provision of the present law only, that the country press derives any benefit whatever. The city papers have comparatively no interest in it. The *Times* is not sent by mail to any considerable number of persons within that limit. It is either served by carriers, sold by agents, or sent by express. But this section is very important to country journals, and gives them no more than the degree of advantage to which they are justly entitled, over their city cotemporaries.

Influential as the City press may be, and wide as its influence may reach, the true power of the press over the great mass of the people is exerted by the local journals. The circulation of a city paper, however great it may be in the aggregate, is always widely scattered, out of the immediate locality in which it is published. In any one county of any single State, for example, no paper from any one of the principal cities of the Union, has a circulation to be compared with that of the local county papers. This must always be so. And the real influence of the press, therefore, for every locality, depends upon the local press.

The postage law ought therefore to give all possible encouragements and advantages to the local press. And the provision which allows each paper to circulate free of postage in its own immediate locality, is just the thing which the case requires. We trust, therefore, that it will not be changed.

But the existing provisions of the law which vary the postage on newspapers according to the distance they are sent, and which require prepayment under penalty of double price, are as unjust and as onerous for the Country as for the City Press. For example, some one in Auburn removes to Iowa, or the farther West, and his friends desire now and then to send him a paper, or he may desire to receive it regularly. He ought not to be charged more for it than if he lived in Ohio, and it is especially unjust that he should be made to pay double postage, because his friends may not pay it in advance. An unwise and unnecessary restriction is imposed upon this casual sending of newspapers to distant friends, and it falls upon precisely those persons who ought to be aided rather than hindered, in obtaining intelligence from their old localities. An amendment of the law in this respect, would be quite as beneficial to the Country Press as to that of the City.

☞ We published yesterday what the public must have considered a profoundly interesting and important debate between Mr. STANLY and Mr. GIDDINGS in the House of Representatives. These gentlemen are supposed to be in Congress on public business. The general understanding is that they are paid each *eight dollars* a day, out of the National Treasury, for attending to the National interests. It was, moreover, the original presumption of the fathers of the Republic, that they, like all their colleagues, would demean themselves like gentlemen, and not mistake themselves for denizens of the fish-market, or fall into the habits and manners of stable-boys. It is quite possible that a portion of the community still labors under this delusive presumption.

In the course of debate, Mr. GIDDINGS talked very loud about the duty of the South to catch their own fugitive slaves, and said that great delays had occurred in the public business because the South was determined to make the North do it for them. Mr. STANLY, who felt called upon to take part in the debate, resorted to the *argumentum ad hominem*, and openly charged Mr. GIDDINGS with the atrocious crime of going to dinner whenever his appetite required. Mr. GIDDINGS did not meet this with the directness and strength of one conscious of the justice of his cause; but evaded it by saying that his going to dinner was a matter of small importance. Mr. Stanly acquiesced in this; but not satisfied with that, he pronounced it a much smaller business to have anything to do with Mr. Giddings—"the business of a *scavenger*" in fact; and he did n't know how he could "descend any lower than to take hold" of him. Mr. Giddings, he said, had delayed public business more than any other ten men; which Mr. Giddings quite ferociously pronounced false. Mr. Stanly rejoined by expressing the opinion, that if Mr. Giddings were in the South "nobody would own him as a black man with a white skin;" at which amusing remark the reporter states there was "laughter;" but "he would probably there be suffered to run wild, as a *free negro*; and in the course of three weeks he would be brought up to the whipping-post, and lashed for stealing or slandering his neighbors," at which there was *more* "laughter." Mr. Giddings, in reply, said that during his absence, Mr. Stanly and other members of the House were "drinking their *grog*;" to which exceedingly tasteful remark, Mr. Stanly rejoined by saying that Mr. Giddings was "in Philadelphia drinking beer and eating oysters with negroes." And after indulging himself in these highly humorous sallies for a while longer, Mr. Stanly informed the House that he would "quit the subject in disgust; that he found he had been in a dissecting-room cutting up a dead dog."

And so ended that day's high debate in the halls of the American Congress.

We hope that the compiler of the next specimens of American Eloquence will not lose sight of this passage. Mr. Stanly and Mr. Giddings both deserve to have its memory perpetuated to the latest generation. Their children, and their children's children, ought to be able to point to it as a memento of ancestral glory. Such exhibitions of good sense and gentlemanly propriety ought not to perish with the events which call them forth. They are indications of personal character; and this single scene will throw more light, in future ages, upon the men engaged in it, than the most elaborate eulogies which biographers can write. The House of Representatives is equally interested in establishing its own reputation, by inserting this discussion among its permanent archives. The Senate, judging from Mr. BORLAND's demonstrations in conversation, is as yet a little ahead of its coördinate branch. But Wednesday's debate shows clearly enough that this deficiency on the part of the House, is more apparent than real,—that it indicates only lack of opportunity, and not of ability.

Congressional blackguardism deserves a historian. The material is becoming ample.

☞ The *Washington Republic* finds much of consolation in whatever tends to defeat the Hungarian aspirations for freedom. In the first instance, the opposition to KOSSUTH was based exclusively on his prayer for national intervention. With a thousand protestations of its devotion to liberty in the universal, and of Magyar liberty in particular, it could see no way of aiding the cause by any national or collective agency. Individual aid and sympathy might be solicited without impropriety. But Government must not be involved. Now, in the progress of events, it has happened that KOSSUTH, half forsaking the hope of obtaining the American protest against Russian intrusion, has taken precisely the course indicated by the *Republic*. He is appealing to individual liberality; the plea is for material aid; and it might be supposed that the *Republic* would be amazingly gratified at having its councils adopted, and the appalling contingency of a war with Russia avoided. It might be expected to turn in with its God-speed, indulge its sympathy for the oppressed, and lend its voice of encouragement to the liberators. But not a bit of it. The *Republic* is hard to please. The Hungarian is as offensive as ever. He is as much in the way with his humble invocation of personal aid, as he was in his appeal for national support. Nothing will answer but the departure of the patriot from our disquieted shores. The land will then have rest. Public sentiment, excited as it has been this winter, by the matchless and inexhaustible oratory of the Hungarian, will then settle down into that unruffled stagnation, which forms the elysium of the organ's dreams.

The immediate source of discomfort to the *Republic* is a reply, addressed by Mr. Pulzsky, to citizens of Cincinnati who had applied for information as to the best plan of advancing the Hungarian cause. Mr. Pulzsky recommends the organization of Hungarian societies, upon the plan already suggested by KOSSUTH in New-York, and adds a few details as to the best method of rendering them efficient. Hearken to the organ's commentary:

"KOSSUTH, we think, does not add to his reputation as a man of candor and discernment when he descends to particulars which, as in the above instance, are somewhat at variance with his magnificent generalities.

"His argument in favor of committing this country to a policy which would compel Russia to keep within her own dominions, has been based on the assumption that though able to cope with Austria single-handed, Hungary was and is unequal to a war with Austria and Russia combined. His plea has derived its whole significance from the representation that the odds against Hungary were overwhelming so long as Russia were permitted to enter the field on the side of Austria. 'With fair play,' he has always said, 'we can win the game: but if Russia take part against us our fate is inevitable.'

"Finding that notwithstanding the Buncombe speeches of his most active friends, and the Buncombe promises with which those speeches were felicitously interlarded, the Government and people of the United States remain firm in their determination to resist all 'entangling alliances'—finding that mere eloquence, however grand, is impotent in the presence of strong common sense, and that neither flattery nor rhetoric can prevail against the 'sober second thought' of a nation blessed with a just conception of its proper mission—KOSSUTH has taken to another tack, and now devotes himself to pushing round the contribution-box with the zeal of a man who feels that no other hope remains to him. But his petition for 'material aid' involves the necessity of showing that aid, when rendered, will be effectual, and the document presented to 'heroes and patriots' at Cincinnati may be taken as having been prepared with this view."

Now we do not think this does full justice to the case. It might be stated much more broadly. It might be said that KOSSUTH, at Staten Island, talked, or listened complacently to talk about armed assistance from America—that he subsequently diminished his expectations to the decided expression of American sentiment, through the Executive, of opposition to Russian interference in the domestic concerns of Hungary: an expression so decided as to involve the remote possibility of war. Further exchange of ideas with our people lead to an abatement of this anticipation. He proposed that there should be a declaration in general terms of American aversion to intervention, so couched as to shun any possibility of a conflict. The visit to Washington, and the skittish temper of a portion of Congress, have qualified his hopes of even this barren formulary: and at last he devotes himself to the only alternative, *material aid*. Such is the indictment in its most criminal aspect. It means, that KOSSUTH has mingled with the people; found the masses prepared to go the whole length of his wishes; but, discovering an indisposition among the representatives and the minority of the people to support him, withholds his principal subject, and confines himself to a line of proceeding that cannot subject him to a reasonable charge of stirring up popular dissension. That is the worst that can be said.

The discrepancy which the prodigious acumen of the *Republic* has arrived at after two months' study, between an application for a national protest against intervention and a desire to equip an army, is too absurd to be treated seriously. It would be about as sensible to hail an intimation that KOSSUTH intended to devote a share of the fund to the purchase of artillery as a gross deviation from the original intention of buying muskets. Whatever tends to strengthen the cause he labors for, he will seek. The armament of the people will be a great and perhaps a sufficient measure. But the non-intervention of Russia would be an infinitely greater security; and even supposing the Hungarian army to double that of the Czar in number, it is none the less desirable to save a collision. Of a contrary opinion, the *Republic* may enjoy a monopoly if it choose.

It is amusing, by the bye, to observe the refined taste that rules the preferences of the organ. Of the two passengers brought by the *Humboldt*, one a man world-renowned for extraordinary intellect and persuasive power, the other a woman notorious for suspected if not perpetrated offences against propriety, the *Republic* devotes itself to the apotheosis of the latter. A column almost adjoining the one which contains the silly detraction of the patriot, is filled with fulsome laudation of the danseuse. Of course, no one has a right to complain. The rule about tastes is absolute. The Arab admires a dancing Dervish more than Mahomet, and doubtless does well. The *Republic* is only peculiar, not deficient, in taste.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Clay—The Prometheus Case—Shall we ever have another War?—Lola Montez—Mr. Cass on Intervention.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 10, 1852.

Mr. CLAY's voice appears already to have come to us from beyond that barrier which he is about to pass. Already he seems to have passed beyond the jurisdiction of his cotemporaries, and history has taken charge of his acts. The account in this morning's *Intelligencer* of the ceremony of the presentation of the gold medal to the departing statesman by the deputation of citizens of New-York, is of deep interest.

The papers in regard to the settlement of the *Prometheus* case have not yet been communicated to Congress. They will, perhaps, be sent in to-morrow. It is reported that Mr. WEBSTER lately said that we would never have another war; and it is, in fact, very doubtful whether we could get one if we were to try. We could hardly provoke Great Britain into a war with us, and she will take good care, no doubt, to avoid giving us any just cause for a hostile disposition.

LOLA MONGEZ had a very good house last night, and a better one to-night. She is likely to meet with some success in this country, but it is due, perhaps, less to her dancing then to her mental capacity. However, she does what she undertakes, as a *danseuse*, very well. The public seem to be somewhat mystified by the contradictory accounts relative to her private character. She has vindicated her character and history in conversation here, with considerable success—her statements being very plausible. She is certainly a well-bred and a very clever woman. She has been called upon here by a number of our public men, and they have found her conversation agreeable and sensible.

Mr. CASS followed Mr. CLARKE in a written speech on the subject of Intervention. Mr. CASS's speech is said by some of his friends to be the most able that he ever delivered. I don't know how that may be, but he has at least made a very ingenious argument in favor of moral intervention, by the expression of an opinion, on the part of the Government, against any alliances that may be formed abroad, in opposition to popular rights. He opposes intervention by offensive war, and demands merely a public declaration of the voice of this country on the subject of the intervention of foreign powers against popular movements. Mr. CLEMENTS will reply to Mr. CASS.

Release of Mr. Thrasher.

Correspondence of The New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

The release of JOHN S. THRASHER is a subject of congratulation. He may have been at heart a sympathizer in the revolutionary movement—and, if he was not, he will be now. The time is not, perhaps, long distant when circumstances may occur that may divest Spain of this possession. It is not in the nature of things that, with such laws and manners as those of the Cubans, a community can long exist, whether as independent or as a colony.

Mr. HUBBARD HALL has informed the President that he will consent to remain in California as Local Commissioner.

Col. Wm. CHRISTY is confirmed as Surveyor of the Port of New-Orleans.

Mon. Hurlebert is recalled as Consul at Lyons, and George Rogers, of New-Orleans, appointed. X. Y.

Correspondence in the Prometheus Affair.

The correspondence between our Government and that of Great Britain, respecting the affair of the *Prometheus*, was transmitted to the Senate on Wednesday, and was received by the House yesterday.

The first dispatch is from Mr. Webster to Mr. Lawrence, dated Dec. 3, instructing the American Minister to inquire whether the conduct of the captain of the brig *Express*, was in consequence of instructions from his Government, and protesting against the outrage.

Several dispatches follow, in which the British Secretary requests a delay until he receives a report from the Admiral of the station.

On the 10th of January Lord Granville addressed the following letter to Mr. Lawrence, viz.:

LORD GRANVILLE TO MR. LAWRENCE.

The undersigned, her Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has the honor to acquaint Mr. Abbott Lawrence, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, that her Majesty's Government have just received from the Vice Admiral commanding her Majesty's naval forces in the West Indies, a report upon the subject of the *Prometheus*, which is to the following effect: That on arriving at St. Thomas, the Admiral received a dispatch from the commander of her Majesty's sloop *Express*, stating that on the requisition of Mr. James Green, her Majesty's Consul at Greytown, who is also a principal officer of the Mosquito government at that place, he had, by force, compelled the American steamer *Prometheus* to pay the port dues demanded of her by the authorities of Greytown.

To this dispatch Vice Admiral George Seymour had immediately replied by saying that neither he, nor, to his knowledge her Majesty's consul had received any orders to allow her Majesty's ships to be employed in such service, or in enforcing the fiscal regulations of Mosquito, the sole object of the presence of a British ship of war at Greytown being to defend the town and inhabitants from aggressive attempts to deprive the Mosquito Government of possession, pending a settlement by negotiation of the question relative to its future position. Sir George Seymour had further expressly forbidden the commander of the *Express* from again employing force to compel the levy of duties for the Mosquito Government.

The undersigned has now to state to Mr. Abbott Lawrence, for the information of his government, that her Majesty's government fully approve of the vice Admiral's conduct in this matter, and that they entirely disavow the act of violence committed by the commander of the *Express*, and also the requisition from her Majesty's Consul, under which the commander acted, so far as he acted by any authority derived from the British crown. Under these circumstances, her Majesty's government have no hesitation in offering an ample apology for that which they consider to have been an infraction of treaty engagements; and her Majesty's government do so without any loss of time, and immediately upon the receipt of the official intelligence above alluded to, inasmuch as in their opinion it would be unworthy of the government of a great nation to hesitate about making due reparation when the acts of their subordinate authorities have been such as not to admit of jurisdiction.

As her Majesty's Government have full confidence that the Government of the United States is actuated by a similar feeling, they hope that this mutual confidence will induce each other, in all cases of such disputes, and until due time has elapsed for the necessary explanations to be received, to defer taking any steps which might lead to collisions, and thus much aggravate the original difficulty. The undersigned requests, &c., GRANVILLE.

Foreign-office, Jan. 10, 1852.

Mr. Lawrence replied, expressing his gratification, and trusts that the question out of which the difficulty grew, will be speedily settled.

☞ The *National Era* states that the fictitious reply of Hulsemann to Webster, originally published in the *Boston Commonwealth*, was written by Hildreth, author of the new History of the United States. It was a very successful hoax, and was as creditable a performance as such hoaxes can ever be.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.—We learn from Capt. LANGTON, of the ship *Parana*, from Buenos Ayres, that three days previous to his sailing, Gen. Rosas had issued a decree allowing vessels that had entered at Montevideo, to proceed to Buenos Ayres to load, a privilege which has not been allowed for several years.

☞ In reply to one of the many addresses he has received since his return to Ireland, Father MATHEW made the following remarks:

"After a residence of thirty years in Cork, I did not believe that I could anywhere find more harrowing illustrations of the ruin and calamity which drunkenness produces, until I had visited America. There the condition of the drunken emigrant is forlorn—bereft of care and pity, he falls a prey to the cupidity of the harpies who trade upon the unfortunate victims of this fatal propensity. With full knowledge of the poverty of the majority of my unfortunate countrymen, *I would earnestly recommend them to struggle in their native land*, rather than expose themselves to the dangers that await them among strangers."

To the Public.

To the Editor of the New York Daily Times:

NEW-YORK, No. 37 CHAMBERS-ST. Feb. 11.

I perceive in your paper of this morning a statement that a committee will call upon the charitable of this city in a few days for contributions in aid of Otto Grunzig, and that no one will be authorized to receive such contributions unless they produce a paper with my name and seal. I beg to say, that this use of my name was entirely unauthorized and without my knowledge, and that I neither have, nor shall I, permit it to be used for any such purpose.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JONAS B. PHILLIPS,

The number of seamen admitted to the Marine Hospitals of the United States during the past year, was 8'600, and the number relieved, 9,399. The amount paid for board and nursing was $136,913, and for medical service $12,445. The total Hospital money collected, was $139,727. The total expenditure was $160,790. In California, the number of seamen admitted was 284, and the total expenditures were $29,025. In New-York, there were 1,607 admissions, and 1,779 seamen relieved; the total expenses being $20,038.

Gov. HUNT has appointed the following gentlemen as Managers of the Western House of Refuge: Messrs. Isaac Hills, William Pitkin, Aristarchus Champion and Aaron Bronson, of Rochester; Heman Blodgett, of Alexander, Genesee County.

Hon. Jonas L. Sibley died at Sutton, Mass., on Sunday, the 1st inst., aged 61 years. He was formerly a member of the Legislature, and was appointed United States Marshal for the Massachusetts District under General Jackson, which office he filled acceptably.

The Postmaster General has discontinued the Post-office at Mosquef, Sullivan Co., in this State, and established one at Marshland, Richmond Co.; James G. Odell is appointed Postmaster.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Case of Mr. Thrasher—Mr. Barringer Defended.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 12.

Some papers have been inclined to censure Mr. BARRINGER, our Minister at Madrid, for his lack of zeal on behalf of Mr. Thrasher and the Cuban prisoners. Now the fact is, and I state it on authority that cannot be gainsayed, that Mr. Barringer, by his earnest application, obtained the release of the prisoners before any instructions from our Government relating to them reached him. So, also, the pardon and release of Mr. Thrasher were obtained by Mr. Barringer before he received a line from Mr. Webster on the subject, and before the arrival of the special bearer of dispatches relating to it from the United States.

Mr. Thrasher may be soon expected in this country.

O. W.

President Fillmore and Louis Napoleon,—Trial and Acquittal of Capt. Naglee.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times:

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 12.

President Fillmore has received an autograph letter from Louis Napoleon, expressing a desire to cultivate friendly relations with the United States.

Captain Henry A. Naglee, charged with attempting to defraud the Government by presenting false vouchers for claims, has been tried and acquitted.

Swann, who shot Sprigg, at Cumberland, killing him instantly, has been arrested, and has confessed that it was his intention to deliberately murder the deceased.

The Southern Mail—The Released Cuban Prisoners—Governor Foote and the Presidential Election—For California.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 12.

The Southern Mail is received as late as due from New Orleans.

The *Picayune* publishes letters from three discharged Cuban prisoners, who were at Gibraltar in great destitution and no means of getting home.

Governor Foote has published a letter defining his position on the Presidential question. He denies having entered into a coalition in favor of Webster, and says Cass is his favorite.

The steamer *Isabel*, from Charleston for Havana, took out over 300 passengers, with 55 slaves, for California.

The Released Cuban Prisoners en route for Home—Powder-Mill Explosion.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 12.

A private letter from Spain states that the American prisoners, recently pardoned, by the Queen of Spain, were to sail from Vigo on the 10th January, in the ship *Prentis*, Capt. WOODBURY, of Boston, bound to New-York. They are 80 in number, and their imprisonment lasted only a fortnight after their arrival in Spain.

A powder-mill in Spencer, Massachusetts, blew up yesterday, killing one workman and injuring another. The explosion shook the houses in the vicinity.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Thursday Feb. 12.

Mr. Russell, a member of the House of Representatives, from New-York, has been absent from his seat for two weeks on account of sickness and he is still confined to his lodgings.

The Postmaster General's reception's have been deferred on account of the dangerous illness of his daughter.

The *Republic* in noticing the release of Mr. Thrasher, says that the other outstanding questions between this country and Spain remain in the same state as before the Cuban difficulty arose, and must form subjects for future negotiation.

From Texas—U. S Senator, &c.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

Advices from Texas, state that the Senate had rejected the resolution providing for the election of a U. S. Senator, in place of Gen. Houston.

Capt. Henry Austin, an old pioneer, is dead.

General Scott for President.

ROCHESTER, Thursday, Feb. 12.

The Whig Convention of Genesee County met at Batavia yesterday to appoint eight Delegates to the District Convention. A strong resolution in favor of General Scott for President, was adopted.

Chief Justice for Mississippi.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Feb. 12.

Wm. Yerger has been appointed Chief Justice for Mississippi, *vice* Sharkey, consul to Havana.

Murderous Affray at Pottsville.

POTTSVILLE, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

A man named James Cavannah, living near Minersville, attempted to murder his wife last evening, by stabbing her. He then threw his child in the fire, burning it to death. Cavannah has been arrested, and is in jail.

Riot and Murder at Steubenville.

PITTSBURG, Thursday, Feb. 12.

The Railroad Riots at Steubenville, have been renewed, and James Casey, an Irishman, killed. A number of the rioters have been arrested.

The Murder of Lehman.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 12.

The brothers S. Kupinsky had a hearing today, and were fully committed to answer the charge of the murder of young Lehman.

Destructive Fire at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Feb 12.

The large houses on the corner of Fourth and Jefferson-streets, known as Jefferson-street Hotel, were destroyed by fire this morning. The property was principally owned by Messrs. Guthrie and Tyler. Loss $10,000, partially insured.

The River at Albany.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 12.

The water in the river is still rising, and our docks are submerged 18 inches. The ice has been moving by Troy since three o'clock, but is still firm here. Weather quite cold with indications of a snow storm.

Sale of the Steamship S. S. Lewis.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 12.

The Ocean steamship *S. S. Lewis*, was sold at public auction to-day, by Ferdinand E. White, by order of the U. S. Marshal, for $150,000, cash.

The Alabama at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

The steamship *Alabama*, Captain LUDLOW, arrived here in 59 hours from New-York.

XXXIId CONGRESS ..... First Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 12.

PETITIONS.

Mr. FISH presented petitions for a new Board of Commissioners for the settlement of claims against Mexico rejected by the late Board.

NEW-JERSEY RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. MILLER presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature of New-Jersey, sustaining the Compromise measures, and instructing their Senators to oppose any change, alteration or repeal of them. Mr. MILLER said that it was well remarked by one of his predecessors that if the Senators from New-Jersey were not the wisest they were certainly the best instructed Senators north of MASON and DIXON's Line. He could not admit the right of the Legislature to instruct him. If he disobeyed their instructions in this case or hereafter, it would not be for want of respect to the Legislature, but because no opinion coming from any authority could take the place of his sense of duty or control his convictions. He defined his position on the Compromise acts. He was opposed to further agitation, and was for acquiescing in the laws which had been passed. Read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. DICKTON, of N. J., said he concurred entirely with the sentiments of the resolution. He had already expressed his opinions on the subject. He was sorry if the North was displeased with the action of New-Jersey; and if the South was not satisfied, then the South was hard to please.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Numerous petitions were presented.

Mr. CASS introduced a resolution of inquiry into the expediency of increasing the salary of the District Judge of Michigan, which was taken up and amended so as to direct same inquiry as to the salary of the Judge of the Northern District of New-York, and District Judge of Georgia, which was passed.

The Irish sympathy resolution was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. SEWARD, of N. Y., offered the following resolution, which was laid over.

Resolved, That the expenses incurred in the reception and entertainment of LOUIS KOSSUTH and suite, during their late visit to the Capital, by invitation of Congress, be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, when approved by the committee of reception, to an amount not exceeding five thousand dollars

RESOLUTIONS ON NON-INTERVENTION.

Mr. CLEMENS said there was much in Mr. CASS's speech which he could not indorse, and much that met his approbation. That Senator only asked, however, for a declaration of our deep concern at the violation of the Law of Nations by Russia. He did not intend to discuss that matter, but he proposed to speak on the subject of rendering material aid to Hungary. A foreigner landed on our shores sometime since, preaching a crusade against all governments in the Old World, and asking that this Government should adopt a new feature into its foreign policy. This foreigner was an orator. To call him a hero was to make the term ridiculous. A man who shrank at the very first moment of personal danger; who, with an army of one hundred and thirty-five thousand men to sustain him, surrendered his authority to another, who for months had been regarded as a traitor, would never be considered as belonging to the same rank as Washington, Sumpter, Marion, and Greene. He had seen lately a letter, written by a public man, in which the writer confessed himself in want of words to express his reverence for KOSSUTH. How humiliating was it to behold an American revering so highly any being save his God. How much should be the reverence of an American for a man who was so vacillating in the hour of danger, and so reckless before it. He could hardly believe KOSSUTH understood the system of republicanism. An apostle of Freedom should illustrate, by his own example, its beauty and simplicity. Raised in other lands, amid the pomp and show of courts, and the displays of power, he must have conceived that by such displays was the doctrine to be shadowed forth. For some such reason was the quiet hotel of this city turned into what appeared the head-quarters of commanding officers, during his sojourn here. From some such feeling must have originated the taste of bringing to these halls a military guard, making these walls echo to the sound of sabres. He hoped the presence in the Senate—the innermost temple of American Liberty—of foreign soldiers, and its walls resounding to the jingle of foreign arms, was no presage of what was to follow the adoption of this new policy. Nor could he admire the taste which forbade his visiting Mount Vernon. No Summer's heat or Winter's snow should have deterred a republican from a pilgrimage to that spot. No monarch in Europe would have acted with such indifference. But the name of Washington seemed to have caused different emotions in the heart of this man.

Mr. CLEMENS then turned from KOSSUTH to Hungary. He denied that Hungary was an independent nation. She was under the sovereignty of Austria as much as New-York is under the sovereignty of this Government. If New-York should undertake to manage her own affairs—to seize upon the revenue collected in her ports,—to tax the citizens of Pennsylvania, &c., it would require no strong imagination to suppose that an army would soon be on her borders, and her right would depend on her power to enforce it. So it is with Hungary. She undertook to manage her own affairs, and could not maintain herself. Was she therefore independent? Difference of language, of place of birth, did not make a people independent. Suppose that all the Irish in this country were gathered together in one section, all the Germans in another, and all the Americans in another—would each become an independant nation, because they spoke different languages? Hungary was as much under the power and dominion of Austria as ever. She has gained no right to independence, by her failure to maintain it. The right, without the power to maintain it, was a solemn mockery. He declared that the United States had no cause, nor interest, nor object, to induce them to engage in a war with Russia. He addressed himself to Senators, not to dinner orators, brimfull of patriotism and champagne, nor to militia Colonels, who were anxious to march to Hungary to-morrow, but who could not be induced to go to Mexico when their own country required their services. The United States had no wrongs committed by Hungary to redress—no rights in Russia or Austria to assert and maintain—no territory there to conquer—no commercial benefits to acquire by a war with Russia. This was so apparent, that their orators now fall back on the manifest destiny of the United States requiring this war. Whither would this manifest destiny lead us? It was said our manifest destiny required us to fight the battles of freedom everywhere. He considered that this destiny, if it called for an American war with Russia, would have to defend itself. He mentioned KOSSUTH's estimate of the Russian forces, and said, the result of such a war would be to rivet the chains of those whom we designed to liberate, and would draw upon us the jibes and jeers of our enemies, and the curses of our allies; and, more than all, the self-abasement that we had engaged voluntarily in a war we were not called upon to notice, and had suffered defeat and disgrace. He dreaded that word "destiny," if it was to embark this nation upon those dark waters of war upon which no sunshine gleamed, no star shone out. If the freedom of one continent, and hopes of four, should sink beneath that inky flood, the fault will be ours, and ours the deep damnation it deserves. He alluded to the evils and dangers of having armies and generals abroad, who might be weaned from country, or return for its destruction. He drew a picture of the consequences of the war upon all our own interests, manufacturing, agricultural and commercial He read several extracts from WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address, and said he hoped the United States were not prepared to reject this wise counsel of the patriotic and sagacious statesman, because of the noisy babbling of political "sprouts," or of a foreigner, who had for his object the accomplishment of his own selfish ends. He read also from the writings of JEFFERSON against Intervention. As to an alliance with England in this cause of Hungary, he considered the people of the United States wholly opposed to it. No warlike alliance with England could be of any benefit to the United States. The people yet remembered the British soldiers here; the deeds of TARLETON, RAWDON and COCKBURN, were still remembered. That great portion of our population of Irish blood well remembered the hand which spread desolation over their native soil. They well remembered a British soldiery, headed by a paid informer, and the violence, ruin and terror which followed their footsteps. Such a people were not (if true to nature) much disposed to clasp with warm affection the hand stained with their best blood. These were souvenirs by which England was kept in memory. He was not disposed to speak disparagingly of England, but if by any act of hers the deep and slumbering memories of the people of this country should be aroused, the boast that the tap of her morning's drum is heard from the rising to the setting sun, may become a tale of the past. Mr. C paid a glowing tribute to Mr. CLAY, and said he was willing to follow advice of one whom all parties and all Americans now delighted in styling patriot, statesman, sage. He concluded, our duty was first to ourselves, and closed with the words of the poet

"To this, above all—to thine own self be true,—
And then thou canst be false to none."

Mr. MILLER moved that the subject be postponed to next Thursday.

Mr. ATCHISON said much practical business would be disposed of now; several Land bills were ready for action, and he moved that the subject be postponed till the first Monday in April.

Mr. SEWARD said postponement till April, would be equal to indefinite postponement.

The question was taken on postponement till April, and decided in the negative—Yeas 15, Nays 24.

After a variety of propositions, the subject was postponed till Monday week.

RAILROAD LANDS IN IOWA.

The bill granting land to Iowa for Railroad purposes, was then taken up.

Mr. BELL commenced a speech, but there being much noise and confusion in the Senate, he said he supposed it did not desire to hear him. Several Senators assured him no such objection existed, and after some conversation, the subject was postponed.

Several motions to take up bills were made, but all rejected.

The Senate then proceeded to Executive business and shortly after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thurday, Feb. 12.

RAILROADS IN MISSOURI

Mr. HALL, from the committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting to Missouri the right of way and a portion of the public domain for Railroad purposes. He said the last Session of the Missouri Legislature voted a million and half dollars for the St. Joseph road, and two millions for the St. Louis and Western Railway. The former is 200 miles long, and the latter 350—it was not a fancy project for the benefit of speculators, and he offered an amendment that Missouri should sell the lands to actual settlers only—he did not want the bill to go to a Committee of the Whole or the State of the Union, he would prefer to see it voted down.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., thought the House was not prepared to examine into the bill. He asked how much the bill appropriated?

Mr. HALL replied one million and a half acres.

Mr. JONES asked how many bills of this kind were now before the Committee of Public Lands?

Mr. HALL said ten or twelve, appropriating five or six millions of acres.

Mr. JONES had never before seen a bill involving so much put on passage without being considered in Committee.

Mr. HALL said that the Illinois Railroad bill voted twice as much as this, and it was not referred to Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and that if this bill should be referred it will never be reached.

Mr. JONES replied, that if the bill was just, a majority of honest representatives can be secured for its passage. It should take the usual course.

Mr. PHELPS was against committing the bill, as in that case it would never be reached; and showed how the Government would be benefited by its passage.

Before the question was taken the morning hour expired.

THE PROMETHEUS AFFAIR.

The SPEAKER laid before the House several Executive communications, among them, a Message from the President, transmitting a copy of instructions from the State Department to the Minister of the United States in London, and dispatches of Mr. LAWRENCE to that Department, and his correspondence with Her Britannic Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, relative to the attack on the steamer *Prometheus*, in the harbor of San Juan de Nicaragua, by the British brig-of-war *Express*. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EXPENSES OF DEPARTMENTS.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the Post Office Department, in response to the resolution of the 26th January, calling for a list of claims allowed and paid by that and other Departments, or Bureaus, since the 4th of March, 1849, and which had been previously presented and disallowed. This, like the response of the Navy Department to the same resolution, was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The SPEAKER presented the proceedings of a meeting at Albany, in favor of the KOSSUTH doctrines. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Senate Bill for the relief of Lieut. Col. MITCHELL was debated but not passed.

A variety of Senate Bills were referred to Standing Committees.

PUBLICATION OF LAWS.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill providing for the publication of the laws of the United States in two newspapers in each Congressional District having the largest circulation.

Mr. SMART advocated its passage, it having been introduced by him; saying it would employ about 480 papers, and the whole expense would only be $76,000. The present system is absurd; and, considering the small expense, and the general benefit to be conferred, it should meet with approval, especially considering that the House spends $100,000 annually for books, to be distributed among the members, and as $209,000 were spent per year in this district, exclusive of the publication of the laws and advertisements.

Mr. CARTTER favored the bill, for the reason that the history of this Republic, and the history of the States within the Republic, in their own municipal Legislatures, is, that in proportion as you have brought the law-making agents into intelligent connection with the constituents of those agents, you elevate the tone of legislation, and increase the responsibility of the Representative.

Without disposing of the subject, the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 12.

Mr. MORGAN presented the memorial of the Common Council of New-York, for additional Coroners. Also the statement of unclaimed dividends of the Williamsburg Savings Bank. Also, the report of the Commissioners relative to the draining of Cayuga Marshes.

Mr. BEACH moved that 1,000 copies be printed for the use of the Legislature, and 500 for the use of the Commissioners.

Mr. PLATT moved to amend by printing the extra copies without the accompanying map.

After an explanation by Mr. WILLIAMS, the motion to amend was withdrawn.

Mr. BARTLETT moved to reconsider the vote to consider the motion to print—and the report was referred to the Printing Committee.

NOTICES, &c.

Mr. VANDERBILT brought in a Bill to facilitate the proof of payment of debts—also a Bill in relation to the Collector of Williamsburg.

Mr. MORGAN gave notice of a Bill to amend the Charter of the Broadway Savings

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BROOKLYN CITY.

News Gatherings.—The City Court, Judge Greenwood, has adjourned over to Tuesday next. The following were found guilty in that Court yesterday. Patrick Burke for keeping a disorderly house. Thomas Black, for selling liquor without a license. James Taylor, for the same offence; also, for the same offence, Frederick Negsler and Richard Gordon. Sentences deferred.

—Thos. B. Grey and Jas. Thompson were brought before Justice King yesterday morning by Officer Hyde, of the First District, who charged them with disorderly conduct, in kicking ash-barrels, &c. over in the public streets. They were fined $10 each, and to stand committed until paid.

—Patrick Brennan was brought before Justice King by Capt. Kinney, of the Third District, for assaulting Robert Brennan, and threatening to take his life—when the accused was required to give bail to keep the peace for six months, in the sum of $200.

—Wm. Nugent was brought before Justice King, by officer Fox, of the Third District, on a warrant in which he was charged with beating, kicking, and otherwise abusing his wife. He was committed in default of $500 bail to appear for examination.

—Delia Little was sent to the Penitentiary by Justice Truman Smith, for the term of six months, for gross intoxication.

—These were twenty-six cases before Justice John C. Smith, yesterday morning, for violating the city ordinances, which requires the snow to be cleared from the sidewalks within four hours after it falls.

—A child about four years of age was found wandering in the vicinity of Fort Green on Wednesday, by an officer of the Fourth District Police, who took it the residence of Mrs Parsons, in Myrtle-avenue, where the parents can obtain possession by proving property.

—Mr. A. B. Underhill, of Huntington, L. I., has a cow which weighs 1,650 pounds.

—An individual giving his name as Dr. Spaulding, was brought before Justice King yesterday morning by Officer Wolven, of the First District, on a charge of drunkenness.

—Thomas Joseph Stringham, a young man about 25 years of age, was found nearly dead in front of his own residence, at Jamaica, Long Island, last Sunday. Cause, rum.

—The new lessees of the Catharine and Hudson-avenue Ferries have in contemplation the removal of the Hudson-avenue Ferry to the slip at the foot of Bridge-street; the boats to land on the New-York side at the same place they do at the present time—foot of Governeur street.

—Yesterday, a rogue entered the house of Mrs. E. Newlin, No. 6 Amity-street, near Court, and stole therefrom 5 silver table spoons marked M. A. M., 5 do. tea spoons, same mark, and one silver butter knife.

—Coroner Boyd held an inquest, last week, at Newtown, L. I., on the body of a German, who was found dead in a chair. He died from disease of the heart. His name could not be ascertained.

—There are, at the present time, about 1,200 paupers in the Kings County Alms-house.

—A Long Islander, by the name of Daniel Weeks, died, in Nova Scotia, lately, at the advanced age of 117 years, having been born in Suffolk County, in the year 1735.

—Mr Willet Secor of Glen Cove, L. I., is taking the preparatory steps to establish a ferry across Long Island Sound, from Glen cove, in Queens County, to New Rochelle, Westchester County.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mrs. Mary Joseph, who was engaged in the attack upon Constables Mundell and Bradley, when they were attempting to arrest her husband some days since, at Brooklyn, was taken to the Poor-House after the arrest was made, where she died yesterday from injuries inflicted upon herself by overexertion—she being enciente. Michael Joseph, the husband, is still in prison, awaiting his trial for stabbing Constable Mundell in the right shoulder while in the discharge of his duties.

NEW MAIL ARRANGEMENT.—Hereafter there will be two separate mails, each, way between the cities of Williamsburg and Brooklyn, every day, Saturday and Sunday excepted. By this arrangement, all documents from Williamsburg to Brooklyn will leave at 9½, P. M., daily except Saturdays—will leave Brooklyn at 12, P. M., except Sundays, and at 7½, P. M., except Saturday. A letter mailed in Brooklyn at 11, P. M., will consequently reach Williamsburg within an hours' time.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—This Board met yesterday afternoon at the old Court Room, in Kings County Jail. Present—presiding, His Honor Mayor Berry, of Williamsburg, and Supervisors Kent, Read, Morris, Stillwell, Booth, Meachmore, Ryder, Brush Williams, Brooks, Spinola, of Brooklyn; Bergen, of New-Utrecht; Ryder, of Gravesend; Schoonmaker, of Flatbush; DeBevoise, of Bushwick; Voorhies, of Flatlands; Van Zandt and Ralphs of Williamsburg. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The regular order of business was suspended for the purpose of considering the subject of erecting a new town in Flatbush to be called "New-Lotts," being the Second Elective District.

A New Town.—The Board by a unanimous vote of the members present adopted a Preamble and Resolution offered by Supervisor Bergen, of New-Utrecht, setting off a portion of the town of Flatbush for a new town, to be called "New-Lotts." The first town meeting to be held at John I. Snediker's, on the first Tuesday in April.

Free School Fund.—The Clerk of the Board presented the following, which had been received from Henry S. Randall, State Superintendent or Common Schools: "Albany, Jan'y 31, 1853.—In pursuance of the fourth and fifth sections of the act entitled "An act to establish Free Schools throughout the State," passed April 12, 1851, I have apportioned and divided in the manner therein directed, among the several counties, cities, towns, school districts and separate neighborhoods of the State, the moneys assessed and collected pursuant to the provisions of that Act, and all other moneys appropriated to the support of Common Schools, being in all the sum of eleven hundred thousand dollars. I do certify that the sum of thirty-three thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight dollars and sixty-three cents is appropriated to the County of Kings, and that each town and city in said County, will receive thereof the sum set opposite the name of said towns and cities in the schedule hereunto annexed; the third column of figures representing the amount to be apportioned among the several schools, districts and parts of districts, according to the number of children residing therein between the ages of four and twenty-one years, and the fourth column of figures representing the amount to be divided equally among the school districts of each town or city. The said sum of $33,898 63, will be payable to the Treasurer of said County, on and after the third day of February next."

	No. of Dist.	Population.			Total.
Brooklyn	15	96,838	$22,926 02	$477 72	$23,403 74
Bushwick	3	3,739	885 70	95 54	988 74
Flatbush	3	3,176	751 91	95 55	847 46
Flatlands	3	1,155	273 44	95 54	368 98
Gravesend	2	1,064	251 89	63 70	315 59
New-Utrecht	3	2,129	504 03	95 55	599 58
Williamsburg	3	30,780	7,287 99	95 54	7,383 53
Total	32	138,881	$32,879 49	$1,019 14	$33,898 63

In connection with this, Supervisor Bergen, (from New-Utrecht,) offered a resolution to the effect that the Committee on Laws and Applications be instructed to memorialize an act to be presented to the Legislature, requiring that the amount of money to be raised in the State for common school purposes, be disbursed in the districts where it is raised. This was adopted by the Board. Considerable feeling was manifested in opposition to the present manner of distributing and appropriating the school fund.

Assistant District Attorney.—Application was made to the Board for the appointment of an Assistant District Attorney, which was referred to the Committee of Laws and Applications.

Lunatic Asylum Site.—A communication was presented from Mr. Langley, by Supervisor Bergen, requesting the Board to comply with the terms of the purchase of land made of him, located in the Eighth Ward, for an Asylum site, or leave the matter to referees, for damages. This was purchased in accordance with a resolution of the Board, which resolution was subsequently annuled, for the site of a new Lunatic Asylum. The matter was referred to a Committee. After presenting a number of bills for payment, the Board adjourned to meet on Friday, the 28th inst

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Conduct of Life.**—A course of four Lectures on the "Conduct of Life" will be delivered by RALPH WALDO EMERSON, Esq., at Hope Chapel, Broadway. The first Lecture of the course will be delivered on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, Feb. 18, at 7½ o'clock, subject—"Fate." Tickets 25 cents each. For sale at EVANS & BRITTAN'S Book and Stationery Store, No. 439 Broadway, next to the corner of 4th-st, and at Messrs. C. S. FRANCIS & CO.'S, No. 252 Broadway. 13f-FMTuS W

☞ **Prof. Guyot's Lectures.**—Prof. ARNOLD GUYOT, of Cambridge, will deliver two lectures on the literal concordance of the Mosaic account of the Creation with modern science, before the Mercantile Library Association, at Hope Chapel, on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, (Feb. 11 and 13,) at 7½ o'clock. Subject.—First lecture, "The First Three Days of Genesis:" Second lecture, "The Last Three Days of Genesis and Conclusion."

TERMS:—Single Ticket to the Course, 75 cts; Gentleman and Lady, $1; Single Lecture, 50 cts.; Members half-price. For sale at the Desk of the Library, and at the principal bookstores.

WILLARD L. FELT,
11f-It Chairman Lecture Committee.

☞ **Dr. Nelson's Lectures on Physiology.**—The Second and Third Lectures of the course in Brooklyn Institute, Washington-st., will be on THURSDAYS, Feb. 12 and 19, at 3½ P. M.; and in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bushwick Cross Roads, on FRIDAYS, Feb 13 and 20, at 7 P. M. All will be illustrated by plates, manikins, skeletons &c. Admittance to each Lecture 25 cents. Children half-price. 13f-It*

☞ **O. of U. A.**—CHANCELLOR MUNN will deliver an Address before New York Chapter No 41, at their Hall, corner of Hudson and Grove sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb 13. The members of this Chapter are requested to be punctual in their attendance, as business of importance will be submitted for their decision.

G. W. STROUD, Sachem.
JOHN POLHEMUS, C. of the C. 13f It*

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, Feb. 10, 1853.

☞ **Notice to parties dealing in Gunpowder.**—Notice is hereby given to all parties retailing gunpowder that licenses must be taken out therefor; and all persons on premises where gunpowder is found, unless they have a license, will be prosecuted to the extent of the law. By order of the Mayor, [11f-It] CHARLES BURDETT, Clerk.

☞ **The New-York Land and BUILDING ASSOCIATION** was organized for the purpose of getting Houses and Lots for 500 Workingmen, and thereby making them their own landlords. It is in the full tide of its success. Its regular meetings are held on the fourth MONDAY in each month, at No. 163 Bowery.

MILES CHAMBERS, President.
H. S. SMITH, Secretary. 13f-2w

☞ **Building Associations' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**—Capital $500,000 divided into 10,000 shares of $50 each; 20 per cent. cash paid up, 70 per cent. in notes to remain in the hands of the Company. Subscriptions for the capital stock of this Company will be received by the following persons, appointed Commissioners: John Bruce, No. 34 Platt-st; Wakeman & Latting, No. 20 Fulton-st; Daniel P. Barnard, No 16 Wall st; John Baxter, No 16 North William-st.; Solomon Jessurun, No 8 Clinton-court, Beekman-st; Thomas F. Leslie, corner of Fulton and Tillary-sts., Brooklyn; also by all the Directors.

JOHN BRUCE, President.
S. JESSURUN, Secretary. 13f-It

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Save your Families and Secure a Home.**—The WORKINGMAN'S BUILDING ASSOCIATION is operating successfully; ten shares were redeemed at the last monthly meeting; a similar meeting will be held at the next, which takes place on MONDAY EVENING, the 16th inst., at No. 461 Broadway. Between four and five hundred shares have been subscribed for and those paid up: there are still a few more left. Entrance fee for the present $1: it will be considerably advanced after Monday night. Workingmen are requested to join at once—in a week or two from this time we expect to be full.

R. MCLELLAN, President.
G. W. ANDERSON, Secretary. 13f-It

☞ **Many of the best citizens of the city have enrolled themselves as members of the KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION,** which, in a few weeks, has paid almost the whole number of its shares. So successful has been this novel project, that shares were redeemed at a premium of four hundred dollars at the last meeting. The few remaining shares unsold, will probably all be taken on or before the next public meeting, which will be held on Monday Evening, Feb. 14, at 7½ o'clock, in De La Roe's Assembly Rooms, corner 29th-st. and 8th-av. We respectfully invite both ladies and gentlemen to attend. The practical operation and perfect safety of the system will be freely explained.

WELCOME R. BEEBE, President.
JAMES R. DEL VECCHIO, Vice-President.
R. T. MADDEN, Secretary. Office No 168 9th-av.] 12f-4t

☞ **Real Estate Wanted.**—Owners of Real Estate, wishing to sell, are requested to send a minute description of such property, locality, terms, &c., to E. J. MADDEN, Secretary of the KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION, No 168 9th-av. Notes addressed, containing the above information, must be prepaid. 12f-3t

☞ **Fifth Ward Temperance Alliance.**—GREAT MASS MEETING.—The first public meeting of the friends of Temperance belonging to this Ward will be held at the Broadway Tabernacle, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 13th inst., to commence precisely at 7½ o'clock. The following talented gentlemen will address the meeting: Mr. JOHN HAWKINS, from Baltimore, (particularly on the working of the Maine Law;) Hon. JNO. H. COLLINS, from California, and Rev. MORGAN J. RHEES, of Williamsburg. The latter gentleman had the honor of addressing the Sons of Temperance at Albany, during the Convention lately held there. The friends of Temperance, the moderate drinker, and the poor drunkard, are particularly invited to attend. Tickets 12½ cents each, to defray expenses, can be obtained at the Tabernacle. Those who purchase tickets prior to the meeting, will have the privilege of securing the best seats. Miss Jennie Reynolds is engaged, and will sing some of her best songs. Tickets can be obtained of Mr. J. Oliver, pr. ator, Nassau-st.; Dr. S. P. Townsend, Nassau-st., or any of the Committee of the Fifth Ward Temperance Alliance—JOSEPH L. CALVIN, L. S. BECK, and JAS. H. MATHEWS.

T. L. HYATT,
THOS. FARRIES,
JNO. H. DENNISTON,
Committee of Arrangements.
12f-3t*

☞ **Only Sixty-one Shares Remaining!**—The books of subscription of the SECOND MANHATTAN BUILDING ASSOCIATION will positively close after the next meeting. The entrance fee is but four dollars, and, as there are only sixty-one shares unsubscribed for, there is no question but that the Association will be filled up at that time. All who join now will share in the large profits already realized; so it is advisable for those desiring to become members to do so at once. The monthly meeting will be held at the Mercer House, corner of Mercer and Broome-sts., on MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Dues for the 5th month can now be paid at the office, and all who wish to avoid the trouble and confusion of the meeting, will find it more convenient to call there any time previous to Monday night. Avoid fines by prompt payments.

J. N. GENIN, President.
J. W. WESTON, Secretary, office No. 15 Spruce-st.

The Secretary's office will be open, on Saturday, from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 9 o'clock P. M., for the convenience of the members. 11f-5t

☞ **United States Building Association and EQUITABLE INVESTMENT AND SAVING FUND.**—The third monthly meeting of this Association will be held at No. 1 Nassau-st, third story, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, at 7 o'clock. The books of the Association are open for subscription at No. 178 Bowery, where by-laws and act of incorporation can be had gratis. Entrance fee 50 cents: dues $1 50: shares $400. An opportunity is offered to males and females, by paying $2 a month for a few years, to obtain a home or capital sufficient to start a fair business. At the last meeting shares were redeemed at $300 each. N. McGRAW, President, No. 4 Crosby-st.

JOHN RUSHBY, Vice-President.
THOS. VERNON, Secretary, 178 Bowery.

DIRECTORS.

Andw. Allenderph, James Grandy, Wm. Forrester,
John Crouch, Starkee Livesey, Jas. McDuff.

TRUSTEES.

N. McGraw, C. W. Houghton, John Rodley.
Attorney, Chauncey Shaffer, 75 Nassau-st. 10f-1m*

☞ **A New Opportunity.**—THE GREENWICH BUILDING ASSOCIATION, having sold the whole number of its shares in the short space of six weeks, in order to accommodate the large number present at the last meeting, who wished to become members, the SECOND GREENWICH BUILDING ASSOCIATION was formed by the appointment of Ex Alderman Crane as President pro tem. A large number of shares were immediately taken, and, to perfect the organization it was decided to hold a public meeting in the Bleecker Building, Bleecker-st., near Morton, this FRIDAY EVENING, Feb 13, at 7½ o'clock. All who were disappointed in not entering the First Association, now have an opportunity of becoming members of the SECOND, which it is intended shall be equally successful. Interesting addresses will be delivered, and both ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend. The books are now open at the office of the Greenwich Building Association, No. 48 8th-av.

R. ROSS, Jr., Secretary.
11f-3t

☞ **The Citizens' Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Association.**—The Books of the Association are open for subscription, at their office, No. 421 Broadway, next door above Canal-st., (room 2,) A. M. until 5 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock. Entrance fee $2, monthly dues $2 per month. An opportunity is offered to all males and females, minors and adults, by joining this Association, by paying $2 a month for a few years, to obtain a home or a capital sufficient to start a fair business. Pamphlets with articles of Association, By-laws and full explanation of its objects and plan, can be had gratis at the office.

SIMEON DRAPER, President.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Vice President.

TRUSTEES.

John J. Herrick, Winchester P. Moody, Joel W. Mason,
Geo. Schwartz, Jr., John F. Clarke, Wm. H. Dietz.
Dan'l L. Corriah, Wm. Thomson, S. Albertus, Jr.
12f-1m JOSIAH F. KENDALL, Secretary.

☞ **Phonography.**—Professor WEBSTER'S PHONOGRAPHIC CLASS meets on MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, at 7 o'clock, in Class Room No. 2 Clinton Hall, corner of Beekman and Nassau-sts. Persons who wish to join the Class are invited to be present, or call, during business hours, at the Office of the Phonographic Rooms, No. 113 Nassau-st., third floor. 12f-1mood

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHICORY—Superior fresh ground, in barrels, warranted pure. GEO. WALKER, No. 234½ Washington-st. 13f-1m*

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, SAGGING, CANVAS, BALE ROPE, CUTTINGS, GRASS and TARRED ROPE, and all other kinds of paper makers' stock, by 13f-1m CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 94 Beekman-st.

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GENIN SPRING STYLE OF HATS will be introduced on SATURDAY, the 14th inst. Gentlemen in want of a Hat superior in style and quality, are invited to call. [13f-2t] GENIN, No. 214 Broadway.

SPRING OF 1852—TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS' GOODS.—WHITE, BRAMHALL & LOCKWOOD, No. 191 Broadway, corner Dey st., are now opening a complete assortment of British, French, and American goods, expressly adapted to men's wear, to which they invite the attention of their friends and buyers, generally. 13f-6t*

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A Printing Office in Fulton-st., containing two double medium cylinder machines, steam engine, standing-press, and all the usual appurtenances of a press-room, with a fair run of work. Apply, between 12 and 1 o'clock, to R. J. RICHARDS, No. 107 Fulton-st., New-York. 13f-3t*

NEW INVENTION.—The subscriber hereby gives notice that he has invented an apparatus for raising locomotives and cars, and running them on the track. The invention consists of moveable inclined planes, with switches, which can be so turned as to throw the cars in any several direction. The said apparatus can be attached to either side of the rail, and held firmly in its place by means of wedges or set screws. Arrangements have been made to obtain a patent, and in a short time it will be introduced to the attention of the public. Dated, New-York, Jan 3, 1853. [13f-1t*] WILLIAM WEBSTER.

EXTRA FINE BEEF.—South Down and other choice breeds of Mutton, with fine Philadelphia Veal, for sale "daily." And on SATURDAY next (14th inst.) the subscriber will "kill cut" the beef of some extra fine Steers, that were exhibited at the last (January) State Fair in Albany. And also some choice Steers fattened by Joseph Carpenter, Esq., Rye, with "others" from good feeders in Connecticut. THOS. F. DE VOE,

Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.
WANTED—A good smart journeyman 11f-4t*

RICH AND USEFUL GIFTS.—A Gold PEN and Pencil Case has just been issued from the manufactory of the subscribers, the most complete and convenient pocket companion ever offered to the public, and which for beauty of workmanship defies competition. Six sizes, patented and warranted. Also, a large and varied assortment of gold and silver pencil and pen cases, together with our superior gold pens, which need no proof of their superiority except the increased demand and the numerous attempts at imitation. 41f-tf A. G BAGLEY & CO., Nos 189 and 377 Broadway

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned until the 21st day of February instant, at 5 o'clock P. M., for SEATING and FURNISHING DESKS for the WARD SCHOOL-HOUSE NO. 30, in 34th-st., in the City of New-York. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of B. F. SMITH & CO., corner of 10th-av. and 19th-st, New-York.

O. P. WELLS,
J. E. CARY,
B. F. SMITH,
} Committee of Wardofficers.
7f-13t

CLAUSSEN'S IMPROVED MODE OF TREATING FLAX.—The subscriber is prepared to make arrangements with parties in the several States of the Union for the use of Claussen's Patent for the preparation of Flax Cotton, Flax, Hemp, and other vegetable fibres for spinning and felting. The right for the following States has been disposed of, viz.: Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York, Illinois and Rhode Island.

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J. H. BEARDSLEY, Agent. 12f-3t*

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COE R. DISOSWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW and COMMISSIONER of DEEDS, 75 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts., N. Y. 42f-6t*

WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED.—With a cash capital of five thousand dollars, ($5,000) in a daily commercial paper now published in one of the principal Atlantic cities. For further information, address, by letter, Publisher of the *Merchants' Magazine* office, No. 142 Fulton-st. 11f-Stood*

COUNTING ROOM DESK WANTED.—A double or single Counting Room Desk. Address Box 2,831. 13f-2t*

WATCHMAKER WANTED.—To go South. Apply to FELLOWS & CO., 11f-2t No. 17 Maiden-lane.

A YOUNG MAN of about 20 years of age, of good address, who is well acquainted with the Grocery business, and can produce unexceptionable City references, may find a situation by applying between the hours of 9 and 5 P. M., at the Grocery store of D. T. STANIFORD, No. 64 3d-av. 12f-2t*

AGENTS WANTED.—To solicit Applications for Membership of the Connecticut Health Association of Waterbury, Conn. Good encouragement given to active men. Branch Office, No 100 Maiden-lane, New-York, where information can be obtained. 12f-2w*

WM. H. BASSETT, Actuary.

AGENTS WANTED.—500 agents to sell the Life and American SPEECHES of KOSSUTH, illustrated. Large percentage given, and high wages made. Call or address, post-paid, American Family Publication Establishment, No. 129 Nassau-st., N. Y. 10f-1m*

HUNGARIAN FUND NOTES.—Wanted, Agents to canvass the city. Apply to the Agent of the Hungarian Committee. W. P. LIBBY,
12f-2t* No. 214 Broadway.

YOUNG LADIES WANTED—To young ladies, to learn the Dress-Making. Apply at No. 38 White-st. 7f-6t*

CEMETERY OF THE EVERGREENS.—AN ASSISTANT ENGINEER WANTED—Apply at the office of the Cemetery, No 291 Fulton-st, Brooklyn, or at No. 300 Broadway N Y. 11f-3t*

MUSIC TEACHER.—A Lady, whose experience and success as a teacher on the piano-forte gives her confidence to offer her services to the public, will receive pupils at her own residence, No. 63 Court-st., Brooklyn, or that of her patrons. For reference and particulars, inquire of Mr. WATERS, at the warerooms of T. GILBERT & CO., Nos. 333 and 447 Broadway. 6f-13t

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with full or partial board, on reasonable terms, in a private family. One room neatly furnished on second floor; also, one on third do. References exchanged. Apply No. 122 Sullivan-st. Stages within one block. 10f-6t*

BOARDING.—To let, two large rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives; also, four single rooms. The house has been newly furnished and all the latest improvements have been introduced. Apply at No. 45 Walker-street, a few doors from Broadway. 13f-2t*

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* The copyright of this has been violated by Gould, Banks & Co., and an injunction has been issued against them. The copyright of Beck's Medical Jurisprudence has also been violated by them, under the name of "Dean's Medical Jurisprudence," for which legal proceedings are preparing.

† John Townshend, publisher of the "Code of Procedure Reports," has copied entire 23 cases from "Sandford, Vol. 3," for which himself and Gould and Banks will be sued strictly liable for legal damages.

Public notice is hereby given, that trespassers, by either publishing or selling illegal editions, will be held strictly liable to the penalties of the law.

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13f-3t13,14&21* No. 53 State-st, Albany.

NEW VOLUME OF

PUTNAM'S SEMI-MONTHLY LIBRARY.—G. P. PUTNAM WILL PUBLISH ON SATURDAY, the 14th inst, the third volume of PUTNAM'S SEMI-MONTHLY LIBRARY, comprising the first of the original and copyright series, entitled, WALKS AND TALKS OF AN AMERICAN FARMER IN ENGLAND. By Fred Olmsted. With illustrations. 18mo. Price 38 cents. We trust that all who try to read the book, will be willing to come into a warm, good-natured, broad country kitchen fireside relation with me, and permit me to speak my mind freely, and in such language as I can readily command on all sorts of subjects that come in my way, forming their own views from the facts that I give them, and taking my opinions for only just so much as they may be worth. Not writhe-fashion, the pleasures of the field, I may presume to think, that there will be a great many who will yet enjoy to follow me over it, and this, although my gait and carriage should not be very elegant, but so only as one farmer's lee and one sailors leg, with the help of a short, crooked, half-grown academic sapling, for a walking-stick, might be expected to carry a man along with a good deal of his own. The wages and the cost and manner of living of the laboring men, and the customs in regard to labor of these countries and districts from which foreign writers on economical subjects are in the habit of deriving their data, had been made a subject of more than ordinary and other than mere philanthropical interest to me, by the experience of the difficulty of applying their calculations to the different circumstances under which the work must be executed in the United States.—*Extract from the Preface.* 13f

CHARACTERS IN THE GOSPELS.

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON FRIDAY, Feb. 13, CHARACTERS IN THE GOSPELS—Illustrating phases of character at the present day. By Rev. E. H. Chapin. In 1 vol 16mo. Price 50 cents.

Subjects.—1. John the Baptist—The Reformer. 2. Herod—The Sensualist. 3. Thomas—The Skeptic. 4. Pilate—The Man of the World. 5. Nicodemus—The seeker after Religion. 6. The Sisters of Bethany.

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VOL. 2 CLINTON'S DIGEST OF NEW-YORK REPORTS, from the beginning to the present time, being a complete Law and Chancery Digest. These 2 volumes make over 1,500 pages, large octavo, double columns, A. to W. The Third, being the concluding volume, will shortly be ready. It will contain an Addenda, including all the Vice Chancery Reports and New-York Superior Court Reports, and a list of the Cases which have been reversed, affirmed, modified, overruled, explained and qualified, and a table of the Cases digested in the work, together with a copious index to the subjects of the Digest. Just published and for sale by LITTLE & CO. Albany.

12f 2t13,14&21*

MISCELLANEOUS.

SINGER'S PATENT STRAIGHT NEEDLE FEED FAMILY SEWING MACHINE—Secured by letters Patent, Aug 12, 1851.—To this Machine was awarded a premium of the first class at the last New-York State Fair, and again at the last Fair of the American Institute it bore away the palm, receiving a gold medal. Though far in advance of all competition when these premiums were awarded, the machines are much more perfect as manufactured now, as several valuable improvements have just been completed and added by the inventor. The machines execute all kinds of Seaming and Stitching in a style of strength, durability and beauty never before attained. Every stitch, elegantly, the finest shirt bosoms. The best kind of tailor custom work may be done with them in the best manner, and the sewing on leather is peculiarly elegant. The price, with all apparatus complete, is $125. The machine will be constantly on exhibition and sale at the principal office, No. 256 Broadway, New York, and at No. 19 Harvard place, Boston, where perfect demonstration of the utility and value of the invention will be furnished. Exclusive rights to use and vend the machines in any part of the territory of the United States, not disposed of, will be sold on reasonable terms To competent business men, no other investment will insure such immense profits as the purchase and sale of these rights. For particulars address, post paid,

9f-1m* I. M. SINGER, No. 256 Broadway, N. Y.

SALAMANDER SAFES.—The undersigned holder of Parker's Patent Salamander Fire Proof Safe, as manufactured by the subscriber, is so well established that I deem it unnecessary to publish at length the numerous certificates and testimonials. Some of the recent ones are from New-Orleans, Chicago, Syracuse, Brooklyn, and New-York; all of which can be seen at my old-established Iron Safe Depôt, Green Block, Water-street, between Maiden-lane and Wall-street—where I now have on hand, for sale, the largest assortment of Iron Safes in the world. I defy any one to prove that any man ever lost a dollar by fire, burglars or dampness, or mildew, in one of my chilled iron and damp proof composition, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks, when combined with WILDER'S Patent Salamander.

I am the proprietor of Hall's Patent Lock, which obtained a medal (in the name of Adams & Co., Boston,) at the World's Exhibition, and is considered the best lock, for the price, ever invented, being proof against powder, and the key is no larger than a cent, and can be made changeable.

A medal at the World's Exhibition was awarded to me for my Iron Safe. The American Institute of 1851 also awarded me a gold medal for the best Fire Proof Safe. I invite all purchasers to a close and careful investigation, before purchasing, and decide for themselves, who makes the best fire, burglar and damp-proof safes combined.

11f-StawMW&Fly SILAS C. HERRING

STATIONERY BLANK BOOKS, PAPER, &c.—COLLINS, BOWNE & CO., successors to DAVID FELT & Co., Stationer's Hall, sell at low prices every article of Foreign and Domestic Stationery. Blank books of all the various sizes and styles of binding, which for quality and low prices are unsurpassed. Paper of the best linen stock from the first manufactories of this country and Europe. Sealing wax, wafers, gold and steel pens, ink-stands, memorandum books, notes, checks, bills of exchange, and every article of a superior quality required in the Counting-room or public office. They have greatly increased their facilities by the purchase of a new Bindery and a Printing Office, with entire new and complete fonts of type. 3f

TO GROCERS AND CONSUMERS.—ESSENCE OF COFFEE.—This article is offered to the public as being four times cheaper, (one package at 12½ cents will save four pounds of Coffee,) of better flavor, requires nothing to clarify it, is more wholesome, and in every respect is warranted superior to the best Java Coffee. Manufactured by D. C. BOELLER & CO., Philadelphia. For sale, wholesale and retail, by the sole agents, HALL, BUCKEL & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 220 Greenwich-st., one door below Barclay, and by all respectable grocers in the United States. 8f-1mood*

VALENTINES.

VALENTINES! VALENTINES!!—To suit any any degree of affection, at any price, from 6 cents to $10. A choice variety, rich, rare, and elegant, unequaled for beauty and taste of designs. Some are perfect bijous in the way of art. All votaries of St. Valentine should call and procure the necessary documents if they wish to succeed in their suits before the merry God Cupid Call and examine our stock. BUNCE & BROTHER,

13f-3t No. 134 Nassau-st, opposite Clinton Hall.

LEAP YEAR.—VALENTINES.—HUESTIS & COZANS, Nos 104 and 106 Nassau st., corner of Ann, offer for sale a splendid stock of Valentines, Envelopes, Floral and Lace Papers, Motto Seals, Fancy Boxes, &c., of their own manufacture, at reduced prices. They respectfully invite all who are desirous of purchasing a chaste and artistical Valentine, to give them a call; and they feel confident that they manufacture the best Valentines in this City, far superior in neatness and elegance to those imported from Kaanatschka, Hindostan, Paris, &c. Booksellers and Stationers will find it to their advantage to purchase their stock of us, as we allow a very liberal discount to dealers. For the convenience of up-town customers, our store will be kept open until 8 P. M., during Valentine season. Valentines purchased of us will be returned to the purchaser, if not received by the person to whom the Valentine is sent [13f 2t] HUESTIS & COZANS.

VALENTINES!—VALENT

New-York Daily Times.

KOSSUTH.

The following is Kossuth's letter in reply to the invitation of the Governor of Massachusetts to visit that State:

PITTSBURG, Jan. 20, 1852.

Excellency—The Honorable Erastus Hopkins has delivered me your kind letter and the resolution adopted by the Government of Massachusetts, inviting me, in the name and behalf of this Commonwealth, to visit Boston during the present session of the Legislature.

Be pleased, Excellency, to receive and to express to the Legislature, my most hearty thanks for the honor the Commonwealth of Massachusetts—which I always have admired for her steadfast adherence to the principles of civil and religious liberty, and for her successful endeavor to extend the benefits of education to all her citizens—has conferred upon me.

I have the firm intention to avail myself of this generous invitation before I leave the United States. Allow me also to express my high regards which I entertain for your Excellency, and my gratitude for the sentiments of justice and of enlightened statesmanship expounded by your Excellency's message, ever dear to the heart of my Exile.

Those principles which you advocated, adopted by the different States of the Union, will give the weight to the United States in the councils of nations, which is due to their power, and would free my country and the old continent.

I am, with high personal regard, Excellency, your obedient servant, L. KOSSUTH.

To His Excellency, GEO. S. BOUTWELL.

MR. HOPKINS, in his letter communicating to Gov. BOUTWELL the result of his missi n in behalf of the Legislature, inclosed the report of his own remarks made on the presentation of the invitation to KOSSUTH and the Governor's reply, as they were reported in the New-York *Daily Times*.

THE RICHMOND MURDER.—The names of the two men arrested in Philadelphia on Wednesday on suspicion of the murder of Lehman; are Matthias Skupinski and Blase Skupinski. They are the men who moved from the house in Richmond in which were found indications of the former presence of deceased, and from whence his departure could not be traced. The finding of the blood-stains about the house in Richmond, the blood on the things sold by them to the second-hand dealer, in Kensington, the finding of Lehman's bloody shirt on the premises, the brass mountings of his jewelry box, and his suspender buckle, together with the fact of the men acknowledging having lived in that blood-stained house in Richmond, present a chain of circumstances strongly against the prisoners.

They are Poles by birth. Matthias is aged about 28 years, and Blasee is 24 years of age. They are brothers. Their companion—not yet arrested—was a Hungarian, named John Kaeser.

The two Skupinskis were originally banished from Poland to France, for having participated in the insurrection at Cracow, about 1848. They subsequently took part in the German Republican movement at Baden, and were shortly after sent to Switzerland. Here the Liberals furnished them, with several others, money to return to France, which they did. They did not remain long in France, but proceeded to London, and finally embarked for the United States, landing at New-York about nineteen months since.

After the arrest of the prisoners, the premises in Front-street were searched by officers Glassmire and Albright. In the sink, a spectacle-case, battered up, was found, and identified by Mr. Lehman. A number of rings and other articles, were also discovered in the cellar, under ground, and two pair of ear-rings and one plain gold ring were found in possession of a colored woman, to whom these articles had been given by the prisoners for some work performed. *All of these articles have been identified by the father of the murdered lad, as well as the person who made them!*

We learn that the officers, in addition to the above items, took from the place a new razor with the handle broken off, containing spots of blood, and hair, evidently human.—*Philadelphia Sun.*

A letter in the *Richmond Times* states that a few days ago, while several men were engaged in blasting out limestone, near Buchanan, Botetourt County, they discovered a cave, with a entrance of some six or eight feet in hight, and upwards of one hundred long, with two apartments. In the first they found some earthenware, and a large stone cross; on the cross there was some carving, but it was so much defaced by the hand of time, that it was scarcely discernible. A number of citizens, with a lantern, subsequently entered the second apartment, where they found a skeleton seated on a large iron chest, with its back resting against the wall. On opening this chest they found it to contain *gold coin*, perfectly smooth on one side, and a cross with some characters on it on the other. The gold in the chest by weight is worth seven hundred and eighty-three dollars.

During the past year, the Library of Harvard University has received the addition of 1,616 volumes and 1,539 pamphlets. Nearly one-half of these were donations from individuals. The purchase of Professor Jacobi's Mathematical Library, of Berlin, by Mr. George Bond, for the College, is mentioned as a very important acquisition, as this library was considered one of the most complete private collections in Europe.

A free colored woman was committed to jail at Richmond, Va., and condemned to receive 39 lashes, on the 5th inst. The crime alleged was that of being found without papers, and while under recognizance to appear and answer a charge of assaulting Elizabeth King, she undertook to make her escape from the city, attired as a man.

DIED.

Feb. 11, MARIA, daughter of Dr. Garret Haulenbeek, deceased, of Pompton, N. J., in the 41st year of her age

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Friday, 13th inst., from her late residence, No. 137 Madison-st., at 10 A. M.

On Thursday, 12th inst., CATHARINE M. SCHNYDER, in the 18th year of her age

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Henry Duchardt, in 54th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., on Sunday, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

On Tuesday evening, after a lingering illness, of Chronic Diarrhea, SAMUEL SYMS, one of the first 31 Temperance men of New-York.

His relatives, Washingtonians, and Sons of Temperance, are invited to attend his funeral, at the McDougal-street Church, on Friday, at 1 o'clock, at No. 39½ Carmine st

At Louisville, Ky., 13th inst., of Consumption, RICHARD K. WALLACE, in the 23d year of his age.

The funeral services of GABRIEL LUDLOW LEWIS will take place at the residence of his son-in-law, U.A. Murdock, Esq., No. 67 East 15th st., this (Friday) afternoon, at ½ o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 12.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, '56	106½	100 Morris Canal	17½
1,500 do. '67	106½	75 Sussex Mining Co	11
7,000 do. '62, coupon	111½	90 Nicaragua Railroad	2⅜
500 Indiana 5s	87	50 Pennsylvania Coal Co	95
1,000 Erie 7s, '68	109	20 Roch. & Syr. R.R	109
10,000 Erie Incomes	92½	50 N. J. Mining Co	11½
50,000 City 6s, '50	101	75 Canton Company	70
4,000 Erie Converts. new	83½	25 do	70½
1,000 do.	84	250 Erie Railroad	79½
20,000 do. b60	83½	100 do. b30	79½
1,000 Ohio 6s, '50	105½	150 L. Island Railroad	18
25 Del. & Hudson Can	117½	100 Harlem Railroad	61
25 do	117	50 Reading Railroad	66
250 do	116	200 do. s30	66½
25 do. b30	116	100 do. b30	67
150 Broadway Bank	105½	500 do	67
50 do	105	300 do. b30	67
10 Bank of N. America	104	300 do	67
20 Hanover Bank	99½	300 do. b10	67
20 Hudson River R.R	64½	50 do. s60	66½
10 Metropolitan Bank	103	50 do	67

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Erie Bonds, '71 .b3	82½	200 Reading Railroad	67½
15,000 do. b60	83	100 do. s10	67½
7,000 do	82½	50 do. c60	67½
5,000 do. b60	83	100 do	67
20,000 do. '59	104½	75 Erie Railroad	78
9,280 Ill int. stock	42½	50 do. s90	78
20 shs. Chatham Bank	98	25 do	78½
50 Broadway Bank	105½	50 do. b10	78½
25 Bank of Commerce	106	50 do. s10	78½
50 Del. & Hud Can b30	114½	100 Long Island Railroad	18½
30 do	114	12 Mich. Southern & R.R	100
25 do. b60	114½	100 Harlem Railroad	67½

THURSDAY, Feb. 12—6 P. M.

The Stock market was inactive at the early Board, and closed in the afternoon quite dull. Reading advanced to 67¼, and receded, and closed at 67. Erie fell off 1 ₩ cent., and rallied a little, at close, to 79, cash, after selling as low as 78½. Delaware fell 2 ₩ cent. in the morning, and 2 ₩ cent. additional at Second Board—closing sales, 114, cash, the price last Monday. The demand was fair for the Erie Convertibles, chiefly on short buyers' option.

The day has been one of quiet in Exchange and ease in money, at least among the Brokers. Demand loans were made at 6 ₩ cent., on best collaterals, and 6@7 for fancy shares and Railroad Bonds. The Bank note and Domestic Exchange Brokers complain of dullness. A failure in the Dry Goods jobbing business was spoken of, a house in Cedar-street, Moulton, Heffner & Barker, who have been in the California trade. The establishment is not an old one, but their liabilities, we hear, are quite considerable. The business with California has proved unfortunate with a good many young houses, and several years must ensue before it is placed on anything like a reliable basis.

"We are authorized to say, by competent authority, that the rumors mentioned in one of the morning papers that a new banking house is about to be established in this city, of which Mr. A. T. Stewart is to be a partner, are entirely without foundation."—*Commercial Advertiser.*

The rumors referred to have been mentioned in more than one morning paper, and have been pretty current in Wall-street for several days.

There was more activity in freights for Liverpool, and rates closed firm. About 2,500 bales of Cotton were engaged at 7 29-32@16d. 4,000 barrels flour at 15s 6d., and 600 bushels wheat were taken at 3½d. in bulk, and at 4d. bagged; the vessel at 4d. To London 400 barrels naval stores were engaged on private terms. Rates to Havre were steady at ⅛c. for cotton. There was no other alteration to notice in rates.

The operations in Cotton and Flour were suspended this afternoon, by the announcement that the *Pacific*, with three days later news was in the bay. She reached her wharf, foot of Canal-street, about five o'clock. The commercial news continues favorable, quite so for cotton, the sales of which, at Liverpool, were large, at an advance of *an eighth* of a penny. The annexed circular of Messrs. WRIGHT, GANDY & Co., presents a summary view of the market. It will be seen that they quote a further small advance in Flour, but this is not fully borne out by some of the other circulars, though they all speak of full prices. Mr. James McHenry says, that the Corn market generally, maintains the full prices advised last steamer, but with less buoyancy; consumers appear to want confidence in the rapid advance being sustained, and buy sparingly.

WRIGHT, GANDY CO.'S CIRCULAR.

Per Steamship Pacific.]

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 24, No. 34 Chapel-street.

COTTON—Since the sailing of the Europa on the 24th, our market for this article has been quite animated, and the sales have been on a much more extensive scale than for some time past. On Saturday the week estimated at 8,000 bales, Monday 10,000, yesterday 15,000, and to-day they will probably reach 14,000 bales; at least the inquiry which continues brisk, seems to warrant that opinion. Of the above speculators and exporters have taken about 14,000 bales. The above sales embrace about 30,000 bales of American, and some large parcels of Egypt Cotton, amounting probably to 10,000 bales, the supply of which description coming forward being small, has attracted the attention of speculators. Import for same time is about 30,000 bales, principally American. Holders although meeting the demand freely have been firm in demanding outside rates, and prices may be considered ¼th higher than last Friday's circular. Quotations for current qualities of American ranging from good ordinary to middling Fair.

PRICES TO-DAY.

New-Orleans Fair, ₩ lb.	5¼	Middling	4¾
Mobile Fair, ₩ lb.	5	Middling	4¾
Atlantic, Fair, ₩ lb.	5	Middling	4¾
Ordinary	4¾	Ordinary	4

The improvement may be attributed to the accounts per *Africa*, (arrived on Sunday morning,) which show moderate receipts with a tendency to reduce the large estimates of crop, and an advance in price at American ports, which caused exporters here to enlarge their purchases, and induced the trade also to supply themselves more freely.

In Manchester, yesterday, business was a little more active but not to a corresponding extent as with us. YARNS, particularly the higher counts, ruled higher, and where orders were held, an advance was freely paid. CLOTH was also firmer, but no great amount of business doing, owing to the aspect of French political matters. A report is in circulation that the army in France is to be forthwith reduced, which has somewhat allayed the fears of most people, but it requires confirmation.

GRAIN MARKET—Continues very firm, with a hardening tendency. WHEAT is in fair request at very full prices. FLOUR has advanced 6d. ₩ bushel, and it would be difficult to meet with any quantity of really superior Ohio or Virginia under 24s. a barrel. INDIAN CORN is neglected, except fair White, which commands full rates of last week.

Considerable activity, marked by speculation, obtained in all the Continental Corn markets. The *Mark Lane Express*, the London organ of the trade, reports that in France, holders of Wheat and Flour have again raised their pretensions, and shipments of Wheat and Fleur from thence to England could no longer be made with advantage. Extravagantly high prices were current in the Baltic ports after the receipt of the advice of a rise in England. The Irish markets are overstocked with Indian Corn; the quantity amounted to 400,000 quarters, against 169,000 quarters same time last year.

The money news by this arrival is not very encouraging. Political influences were more or less felt in London, as well as Paris. The Stock Exchange in both cities was quite sensitive. Consols, since the last steamer, ranged 96¼@¾, highest, 95¼@¾ lowest, and 96¼ @¾ closing. French 5s in Paris were at one time below 101. They closed 102.50 by the last direct accounts; and the very latest by Telegraph to Liverpool states that the French funds had recovered on the announcement of the resolution of the President to submit the Orleans question to the Council and Senate. The Bank of France had gained a million of dollars in gold, and there was a slight check to loans on Government securities.

The sales of Reading in Philadelphia were 4,301 shares, opening at $33 25, and closing at $33 12.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW BEDFORD, Thursday, Feb. 12.

Sales were made here, on Tuesday, of 3,660 bbls. Whale Oil, at 57@58c., which is an advance on previous rates. The market is firm.

Markets—Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.

THURSDAY, Feb. 12—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in good demand at former rates; the sales exceed 50 bbls.—Pots at $5, and Pearls at $6@$6 12½ ₩ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is without essential change—3 500 bales having found buyers, despite the *Pacific's* absence, at full quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in moderate request, at upward tending prices. The home trade buy freely of the medium and finer descriptions, and speculators are inclined to purchase more freely at current figures. The continued detention of the *Pacific*, however, restricts the export business. The arrivals by railway are limited and the stock is very light. The operations reach 12,000 bbls.—Ordinary to straight State and good common Ohio at $4 75@$4 87½; Mixed to fair Indiana and Michigan at $4 87½@$4 93¾; Straight to fancy Ohio at $4 81¼@$5; Fancy Genesee at $4 93¾@$5 06¼; Fancy Michigan and Ohio at $5@$5 12½; Extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 18¾@$5 37½, and Extra Genesee at $5 ¾@$5 93¾ ₩ bbl. Canadian has almost disappeared from the market; when last sold, Superfine No 1 brought $4 75 ₩ bbl. in bond. Southern is on the advance—the demand continuing brisk and the supply light; there were 1,500 bbls. mixed at $4 81¼, ordinary new disposed of to day at $4 81¼@$5. Rye Flour is in limited stock and active request at $3 62½ ₩ bbl Corn Meal remains scarce at $3 37½@$3 50 ₩ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is moderately dealt in at $5 25@$5 50 for papered barrels, and $3 12½@$3 37½ for 180 lb. bags

GRAIN—Wheat held very firmly at the recent advance, which is generally above buyers' views, and therefore checks the sales; 7,500 bushels white Canadian found purchasers on terms not ascertained, and 4,000 bushels inferior Ohio, at 162c. Rye is more abundant, and freely offered at 74c.@75c. —the rates obtained for 2,000 bushels today—a visible decline. Barley in some request for malting, at 77c.@ 80c. Oats are without variation in value or demand; Western fetching 37c @38c., and Northern 43c @44c ₩ bushel. Corn rules quiet, but steady; the only transaction we heard of was 2,400 bushels New Orleans yellow, at 68c @69c.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in moderate demand at unaltered figures—the sales sold up 400 bbls. Clear Mess at $16 25@ $16 37½; new River do. at $15 75; old Western do at $15 50 @$15 62½; new Rivers Prime at $14@$14 12½, and old Western do. at $13 62½@$13 75 ₩ bbl. There is little or nothing doing in Dead Hogs. Pickled Meats are in slow request at 6@6¾c for Shoulders, and 8½@9c for Hams. Lard is more inquired for and we hear of sales of 300 bbls. Prime at 9@ 9¼c., and to arrive, 9c. Beef is irregular, and saleable, 100 bbls country and city bringing $4 50@$6 for Prime, and $8 50@$11 50 for Mess. Prime Mess and Beef Hams rule quiet at former figures. Butter is in very active demand at yesterday's improvement. There is less inquiry for Cheese. It is quoted at 6@7½c ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Exhibits less animation, without any positive change in value. The sales do not exceed 200 bbls. Prices at 20½c., cash, ₩ gallon.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Pacific, from Liverpool.—Mr. Conkling and lady, Mrs. Russell and child, Mrs. Tyapson and infant, Mr. Smith, Miss Smith, lady, 2 children and servant, Mr. Comte and lady, Mr. Kleinvort and lady and servant, Mrs Peard, Col. S. Colt, J. S Ramson, S. S. Abbott, S. H. Whitewell, Thos. Medley, J. Glean, W. R. T. Jones, D Wells, J. A. Machado, W. D. Turner, A. D. Smoot, D. Tullock, G. Webster, W. Collings, H. Dennis, Thomas Wren, Geo Dawson, Messrs. Boardman, Miller, Davis, Weiss, Hutchings, Wright, Macdaniel, Ward, Dunning, Smith and Heath. 94 in the steerage.

In brig Winthrop, from Buenos Ayres.—W. H. Wellington, M. Fisher, D. Tapley, M. Herrera.

MINIATURE ALMANAC....THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises.....7 00 | Sets.....5 30 | MOON—Sets... 1 50m

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 24m | Gov. Island.. 1 48m | Hell Gate.. 3 55m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....FEBRUARY 12, 1852.

Cleared.

Steamer Sierra Nevada, (new) Wilson, Chagres, J. Boward & Co

Ship Columbus, Letson, Charleston, Thos Wardle.

Ship Isaac Walton, Bursley, East Indies, Siff kin & Ironsides.

Ship RipVanWinkle, Lowber, Liverpool, J. B. Ketching.

Ship Eastern States, Kilburn, San Francisco, Brott, Voss & Co.

Bark Ironsides, Adams, Mobile, Eagle & Hazzard.

Brig Captain John, Bronscomb, Sagua le Grande, Nesmith & Son.

Brig Martha Kinsman, Thayer, Philadelphia, J. B. Gager.

Schr. Galego, Nelson, Richmond, C. H. Pierson.

Schr W H Smith, Hermen, Wilmington, Dolner & Roller

Sloop Eliza Hall, Beebe, New-Haven.

Arrived

U. S. M. Steamship Pacific, Nye, Liverpool Jan 28, mdse. and pass to E. K. Collins. The Pacific left Liverpool at 2 minutes past 2 P. M. Jan 28. The Propeller Glasgow returned to Glasgow, Jan. 27, somewhat crippled, having been struck by a sea, which swept her decks, carrying away her bulwarks, cabin, gangway, wheelhouse and her boats. The 2d officer was washed overboard and lost. Feb. 5, 10 20 A.M. lat. 47 39, lon. 33 39, saw one of Grinnell & Minturn's Liverpool packets, bound E. Twenty miles east of Fire Island, passed ship North Star, bound in. 20 miles east of the Hook, saw a bark, bound in, showing a signal with P C.C. Feb. 12, 9 o'clock, A. M., took a pilot, and arrived at her dock at 5 o'clock, P. M.

Steamship Roanoke, Parrish, Richmond and Norfolk, 38 hs, mdse. and pass Dean & Thornton.

Steamship Penobscot, Clark, Philadelphia, mdse. to E. Sanford.

Ship Ino, Little, Singapore—passed Java Head Nov. 27—Sikes, Tens, &c., to Siff ken & Ironsides. Has had heavy weather; sprung mainmast, bowsprit, &c.

Ship Erie, Lewis, Apalacnicola 20 ds, cotton to Ralph Post.

Ship Panama, Langthorn, Buenos Ayres, Dec. 20, mdse. to W. W DeForrest & Co. The bark O. J. Hayes left 3 days before for New-York.

Bark Dudley, Morrison, Charleston 5 ds., cotton, &c., to Dunham & Dimon.

Bark Harriet Spalding, Rockland, Spalding, New-Orleans 16 ds., mdse. to H. W. Trundy.

Brig Lodebar, of Waldeboro, Skinner, Rochelle 54 days, brandy to J. Monlen

Brig Winthrop, Crowell, Carthagenas and Savanilla, Jan. 23, mdse. to Everett & Brown.

Schr Samuel A Ward, Edwards, Charleston 3ds, bound to N-York.

Schr. M. M. Ward, Walsh, from a cruise on the coast, relieving vessels.

Schr. Mary B Knapp, of Portland, Fitts. Jacmel 18 days, mdse to Beck & Kanhardt. Sld in co. with brig Moulton. Left no Am. vessels in port.

Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Brewster, Wilmington, (N.C.) naval stores to DeRosset & Co.

Schr. Jonas Smith, Nichol, Wilmington, (N.C.) 4 ds., mdse. to Dolner & Potter.

Schr. Onatavia, Simonton, Meysaluly 16 ds., mdse. to J. Onatavia.

Schr. Halsem, (Hol.) Uil, fm. Amsterdam 73 ds., mdse. to Poppe & Co.

Light sloops Hickory, Pacific, and Oyster Bay; schrs. Four Sisters, and Mary S., from the wreck of bark Thetis, ashore at New Inlet.

Below.

Ship Mount Vernon; new ship North Star, from the Eastward; also a ship fm New Orleans, with Wm Nelson & Sons signal; Brem bark Jason, fm. Bremen Dec. 21, mdse. and pass. Also, 3 ships, 1 bark, and 4 brigs.

Sailed.

Steamer Sierra Nevada, Wilson, Chagres.

Ship Grinnell, Fletcher, London.

Ship Eastern States, Kilborn, San Francisco.

WIND—Sunrise, W.; meridian, N. S. W.; sunset, W. and fresh.

Spoken, &c.

Feb. 6, lat. 33, lon. 76 30, sloop Charlemagne, fm. Charleston, for Liverpool.

Feb. 6, brig Wm. H Spear, fm Havana, for Portland.

Jan. 23, lat. 4 N., lon. 30, ship Robert C. Winthrop, Young, fm Calcutta, for Boston

Jan. 26, Propeller Sarah Sands, for Liverpool, 43 days fm. Rio

Feb 8, lat. 40 12, lon. 66 20, ship Siddons, of New-York, for Liverpool.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 12—Arr. bark Emma Post, Mobile; brig Russia Gambia, Africa Jan. 5.

Cld bark Charles Williams, Savannah; brig Catharine Nichols, Cardenas; schrs. New-York and S. A. Appleton, New-York.

Memoranda.

The brig A. Field, Philbrook, from Cardenas, for New-York, is ashore at the Tavern Houses. Part of her cargo has been landed, but the vessel is full of water.

Foreign Ports.

Jan. 22, at Savanilla, bark Sussex Patten, Jr., for Carthagenas to Load for New-York.

Dec. 20, at Buenos Ayres, bark Mangola, Haskell, Somerville; brig Cronstadt, Hurd, fm. Boston; U. S. sloop-of-war Jamestown, Capt. J. Downing.

INSURANCE.

ATLANTIC, MERCANTILE, SUN, UNION, and ASTOR MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP wanted by W. C. GILMAN, No 11 Merchants' Exchange. 13f-3t*

$62,000 TO LOAN—On mortgage in sums to suit applicants, in New York and Brooklyn. Apply to J. S. HOMES, No. 66 Broadway, Room No. 8. 13f-6t

IN HEALTH PROVIDE FOR SICKNESS.—EXCELSIOR—NEW-YORK MUTUAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION—CASH CAPITAL $37,000—Office No. 313 Broadway, up stairs. CHAS A. WHEATON, President; F. S. STODDARD, Secretary; GEO. BARNES, Treasurer; DR. M. M. WHITE, Examining Physician; W. L. PALMER, Actuary. 13f-6t*

1852.

OFFICE OF THE ASTOR MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1852.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT of the affairs of this Company is published in conformity with the requirements of its Charter:

Amount of Premiums not marked off Dec. 31, 1850		$331,886 35
Amount of Premiums on Marine and Inland Navigation and Transportation Risks for the year ending Dec. 31, 1851		631,999 65
Total amount of Premiums		$963,675 40
Amount of Earned Premiums during the year as above	$802,895 26	
Less Return Premiums	89,601 14	
Net Earned Premiums, 1851		$603,294 06
Losses paid during same period	$389,997 14	
Re-Insurance, Commissions, Expenses, and Bad Debts	58,643 14	
		448,639 28
Net Earned Profits		$154,654 78

The Profits of the Company from April 2, 1849, to Dec. 31, 1850, for which certificates were issued; amount to $177,550 00

Additional Profits as above 154,654 78

Net Earnings to Dec. 31, 1851 $332,304 78

The Assets of the Company on Dec. 31, 1851, were as follows:

Bills Receivable	$434,137 72
Cash	34,884 15
Loans on Stocks	86,830 00
Premium Accounts to be closed by Notes or Cash, Scrip of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies and Salvages	43,973 33
Total	$510,825 20

This Company take no Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of TWENTY-FOUR per cent. on the Earned Premiums of the year ending December 31, 1851, for which Certificates will be issued on and after the 7th of April next. Also, an interest of six per cent. on the Scrip heretofore issued, payable in cash on and after February 2. By order of the Board.

EDWARD A STRONG, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Zebedee Cook,	Francis Skiddy,	P. A. H. Renauld,
Thomas Tileston,	Samuel E. Sproulls,	Chas. M. Connolly.
F. S. Lathrop,	Eben. B Crocker,	Elisha Robbins,
Sidney Brooks,	John A. McGaw,	Paul Alden,
G Griswold, Jr.,	Wm. F. Bulsley,	Thomas Dunham,
Elias Ponvert,	Arthur Finnegan,	W. Kent, 85 Cedar-street.
E. J. Brown,	James S Hyde,	
Fred. A. Lee,	Wm. H. Noyes,	John Harper.
George Bird,	J. W. Calhoun,	James Myers,
John B Kitching,	R. T. Woodward,	James Stuart,
Alfred Barratt,	Theodore Crane,	Samuel L. Bush,
Chauncey D. Hurd,	Robert L. Taylor,	Francis L. Cook,
Edward Anthony,	S. B. Chittenden,	Benj. A. Mumford,
Wm. R. Lothrop,	Josiah O Low,	L. B. Wyman,
	Ulysses B. Brewster,	L. J. Bond.

ZEBEDEE COOK, President.

EDWARD ANTHONY, Vice-President.

EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary.

j30-ltaw2w tlaw3m t1aw7m

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1852.

THE TRUSTEES, in conformity to the Charter, submit the following Statement of the Affairs of the Company, on the 31st Dec, 1851:—Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st Jan., 1851, to 31st Dec, 1851 $3,956,024 86

Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st Jan., 1851 1,162,803 38

Total amount of Marine Premiums $4,118,827 28

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st Jan., 1851, to 31st Dec., 1851 $3,670,543 93

Losses paid during the same period	$1,561,171 42
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	430,683 90
	$1,991,855 32

The Company have the following Assets, viz:

United States Stock, State Stocks, New-York City Stocks, City Bank Stocks, and Loans on State and other Stocks, drawing Interest	$962,085 54
Bonds and Mortgages, and Real Estate	336,064 35
Dividends on Stock, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other claims due to the Company, estimated at	83,981 76
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	1,791,238 19
Cash in Bank	41,366 41
Total amount of Assets	$3,424,650 69

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of six per cent. on the certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the Third day of Feb. next. The Trustees, after reserving ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS of profits, have further resolved that the outstanding certificates issued in 1850, and Ninety per cent of those issued in 1851, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the Third day of Feb. next, from which date all interest will cease thereon. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled to the extent paid. The Board have also declared a dividend of Thirty-Five per cent. on the nett earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st Dec, 1851, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 7th day of Feb. next. The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st July, 1842, to the 1st day of Jan., 1851, for which certificates were issued, amount to $2,991,630

Additional profits from 1st Jan., 1851, to 1st Jan., 1852 998,701 94

Total profits for 9½ years $3,990,331 94

Certificates of 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, and Sixty per cent. of 1850 paid off 1,971,656

Nett earnings remaining with the Company on the 1st of Jan., 1852 $1,948,675 94

By order of the Board,

DANIEL DRAKE SMITH, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Walter R. Jones,	Edw'd H. Gillilan,	Joshua J. Henry,
Josiah L. Hale,	Meyer Gans,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,
Thomas Tileston,	W. C. Pickersgill,	Henry K. Bogert,
Henry Colt,	Ramsay Crooks,	A. A. Low,
E. D. Huribut,	Caleb Barstow,	Lewis Curtis,
Wm S Wetmore,	A. P. Pillot,	Dennis Perkins,
Elisha Riggs,	Leonar. S Suares,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
Augustus Averill,	Ernest Malenieux,	William E Dodge,
John D. Jones,	Leroy M. Wiley,	Mort. Livingston,
Charles H Russell,	Henry N. Hicks,	Robt C. Goodhue,
Samuel Jones,	Daniel S Miller,	Hamilton McCall,
Lowell Holbrook,	R. T. Nicoll,	William Wood,
Benj. F. Marsh,	Theo. W. Siley,	J. Henry Burgy,
P. A. Hargous,	David Lane,	James Bryce.

WALTER R. JONES, President.

JOSIAH L. HALE, Vice President.

JOHN D. JONES, 2d Vice President.

THOMAS H. HALL, 3d Vice President.

DANIEL DRAKE SMITH, Secretary. 4f-1awWtF25

OFFICE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 418 Broadway, Jan. 13, 1852. At the Annual Election for Directors of this Company, held at the office this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

Schuremna Halsted,	Charles Sandford,	John T. Fisher,
John Harper,	Chester Driggs,	Aaron Arnold,
Wm. V. Brady,	Sam'l B. Althause,	Wm Treslow,
Wm. B. Skidmore,	Bernard Smyth,	Crowell Hadden,
Wilson G Hunt,	Jno. W. Mercereau,	John McLean,
Leonard Kelly,	Hebbard Wells,	Stephen Halsted,
George T. Cobb,	Matthew Bird,	James Foster,
Fran. W. Edmonds,	H. M. Forrester,	Washington Yale,
Lewis Doty,	Reuben W. Hewes,	John W. Rumsey,
Benj. F. Camp,	John B. Dickinson,	Francis Godine,

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, HIRAM M. FORRESTER, Esq., was unanimously elected President in place of Schuremna Halsted, resigned. The following gentlemen were at the same time elected inspectors of the said election: Dr. Jacob Harsen, Charles Shields and Michael McGrath. On motion of M. Bird, Esq., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be and are hereby tendered to the President, Schuremna Halsted, Esq., for his faithful and efficient services as President of the Broadway Insurance Co. from its first organization to the present time.

Resolved, That in retiring from the responsible situation which he has so satisfactorily filled, he carries with him the warm personal regards of each member of the Board, and their regret that their official connection is brought to a close. jl6-1m JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK BOWERY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 124 Bowery, corner of Grand-street—CAPITAL, $300,000—Continue to insure Dwelling Houses and Furniture, Store Houses and Merchandize, and every other description of personal property, against loss and damage by fire, upon terms as favorable as any similar institution. Having a large surplus fund, which, with their Capital being safely and profitably invested, enables them to afford "reliable security" on all policies they issue. Business hours from 8 A. M. till sun-setting. Orders through the Post-office will receive immediate attention. All losses liberally adjusted, and promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

David Cotheal,	Anson G. Phelps,	Peter Gassner,
John Allan,	George Farmer,	Gideon Ostrander,
John Gray,	Enoch Dean,	Isaac Ward,
James Mills,	Samuel Hibbard,	Joseph Britton,
Wm. P. Woodcock,	Jacob R. Le Roy,	John McMenomy,
John Leveredge,	John D. Wendell,	Gerard Stuyvesant,
Jacob Aims,	M. M. Quackenbos,	

WM. HIBBARD, President.

G. G. TAYLOR, Secretary. s30-tf

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Offices, No. 43 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. Have their Capital (as also a handsome surplus) invested in the most undoubted securities, and continue to insure Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, and other personal property, Vessels in port and their Cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any other similar institution

DIRECTORS:

William Miles,	William Miles,	Alex H. Schultz,
Phineas T. Barnum,	Elijah F. Purdy,	John D. Pye,
Danl. D. Howard,	Sam. P. Townsend,	Hon Quackenbos,
Caleb S. Woodhull,	John Thie, Jr.,	Justice S. Redfield,
Chas T. Cromwell	S. Oatman,	J. W. Amerman
Anastat's Nicholas,	Robert C. Bell,	Fordyce Hitchcock,
Richard L. Allen,	John N Genin,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

ALFRED G. STEVENS, Secretary. s23-tf

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 9th Month, 1851.—This Company, with CASH CAPITAL OF $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S Fox,	Cyrus Hitchcock,	Wm H. Falls,
John D. Wright,	John J. Walker,	Chas. H. Marshall,
T. C. Chardavoyne,	Richard Field,	Irad Hawley,
Henry H. Barrow,	Rich'd A. Reading,	Josiah Macy,
Joseph W. Corlies,	Abraham Bell,	Peter S. Titus,
C. W. Lawrence,	Ralph Mead,	Elias Hicks, Jr.
Richard F. Carman,	Hull Clark,	Wm. C. White.

GEO. S. FOX, President.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary. s27-1ms

ALBANY INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated in 1811; Agency Office No. 67 Wall-st., New-York. This old established Company offers to insure against loss and damage by fire on buildings, merchandize, household furniture, vessels and cargoes and personal property in general, on terms as favorable as other responsible institutions.

TUNIS VECHTEN, President.

STEPHEN GROESBECK, Secretary.

All losses liberally adjusted and paid in New-York.

j15-1m R. W. BLEECKER, Agent, No. 67 Wall-st.

THE PRIZE MEDAL—With "Honorable Mention," has been awarded for the GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, by the Jurors of the Exhibition of all Nations, and is

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted,*) at the office, No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, *between* Beekman and Ann, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies; THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the *Daily Times*.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.
Payment in all cases must be made in advance.
RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **The First Associate Presbyterian Church**, corner of South 1st and 4th-sts., Williamsburg, will be dedicated TO-MORROW, the 15th inst., when the following ministers, from New-York city, will officiate—Rev D FORBES in the morning at 10½ o'clock—Rev T THOMPSON in the afternoon at 3, and Rev H H BLAIR in the evening at 7½. 14f-1t*

☞ **Fifth Universalist Society**, meet every SABBATH, at University Medical College, Four-teenth st., near Third-av. Rev W. G ANDERSON will preach to-morrow, (Sunday,) MORNING and AFTERNOON, at the usual hours. The public are respectfully invited. Seats free. N. B.—Sabbath School at ½ P. M., every Sunday 14f-1t*

☞ **By Divine permission**, Discourses on the Prophecies and Signs of the Times, will be delivered in the Chapel in 7th av near 11th st., on the SABBATH, Feb 15, and on the evenings of the following week. Services will commence on the Sabbath at 3 o'clock P. M., and 7 in the evening. The public are respectfully invited to attend. Seats free 1t*

☞ **Rev. C. H. Fay** will preach at the Universalist Mission Church, (Chatham Hall, TO MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited. Seats free. 14f-1t*

☞ **Rev. James L. Scott**, from Mountain Cove Fayette County, Virginia, will preach in defence of the Spiritual Manifestations, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, in the 11th st Church near 4th-av 14f-1t

☞ **Freewill Baptist Church**, Sullivan-st, between Prince and Houston-sts, Rev D M Graham, Pastor. Services TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock A Discourse by the Pastor on the Subject of Temperance 14f-1t*

☞ **Discourses to Young People**—The Seventh of the series will be delivered by Rev L F WALDO, of Poughkeepsie, in the Fourth Congregational Church 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., (Rev Mr Scheuerhorn's) TO-MORROW EVENING. Service at 7½ P M 14f-1t*

☞ **Tabernacle**—Rev Dr. CHEEVER will preach on SABBATH (To-morrow) AFTERNOON; Rev Dr. PATTON will preach in the MORNING and Rev Mr. THOMPSON in the EVENING. Services commence at 10½ A M., 3 P M., and 7½ P M 14f-1t*

☞ **The Day of Judgment**—Elder L. D. MANSFIELD, Pastor of the Advent Church cor. Hester st. and Bowery, will preach on this subject SUNDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock Preaching also at 10½ A M and 3 P. M. Free seats. The public are invited to attend 14f-1t*

☞ **Most Important to Christians!**—SAMUEL SHEFFIELD SNOW, the Messenger and Herald of the Coming of the Son of Man, will preach TO-MORROW at No. 163 Bowery. Go and hear the pure Truth of God. 14f-1t*

☞ **Notice.**—By request, Rev. WM ADAMS, D D will repeat his sermon on the Life and Services of the late Prof. Stuart, of Andover TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7 o'clock, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square 14f

☞ **Rev. Dr Wainwright** will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No 130 Stanton-st, on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb 15th Service to commence at 7½ o'clock

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company**—Office No 8 Wall st, New-York, room No 4, second floor—Capital Stock $200,000, shares $100 each.—The Books of Subscription for Stock in this Company are now opened, at their Office, where parties desirous of becoming Stockholders may obtain Certificates of Stock, and pamphlets, with laws and by-laws, besides all necessary information relative to the objects and prospects of the Company.

Having, nearly complete, a steam engine of eighty horse-power, with stamp work of the best class, and possessing a mine, which has proved to be one of the most valuable in the State of California, located in the immediate vicinity of the city of Sonora, on Wood's Creek, it is the purpose of the Trustees to prosecute the work with vigor and without delay, with a view to profit from the business of mining. The enterprise commends itself to the particular attention and confidence of Capitalists. It is deemed unnecessary to enter into a calculation as to probable profits, it having been satisfactorily demonstrated that vein mining is to be the great business of California, and that companies already in operation, with good machinery, have been eminently successful.

The Trustees have determined that the employees of the Company, in all respects pertaining to its positions, shall be shareholders, selected with special regard to fitness and required to give bonds, with sureties, and in such sums as may be deemed sufficient to guard the interests of the Company. And, further, that none but well tried and approved machinery, for crushing and amalgamating, shall be used; and that experiments, of a costly nature, which heretofore have proved so disastrous to the interests of companies, shall be carefully avoided and provided against.

Persons residing out of the city may obtain Stock, pamphlets, or any other information, by addressing the Treasurer, post paid by mail. E. W. INGERSOLL, President.
THOS. E. HASTINGS, Treasurer. 14f-1f

☞ **Lectures for 1852.**—The Second Lecture, (of the course of Five,) will be delivered in the Ninth-st M E Church corner of 9th-st and Avenue B, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, precisely, by Professor D C VAN NORMAN, Principal of the Rutgers Institute. Subject—Language Five tickets for $1, single Lectures 25 cents. Tickets may be had at the door of the Church.
DANIEL F MAFARLAN,
14f-2t* Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

☞ **Maine Law.**—Another Mass Meeting of Norfolk-st. M E Church, ON MONDAY EVENING next 16, at 7½ o'clock, JOHN HAWKINS will address the people on Temperance. Seats free. Come out and help your friends
C C LEIGH,
ISAAC F OLIVER,
14f-2t* W. W STRICKLAND.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association Lectures.**—The seventh and last lecture of the course will be delivered in Hope Chapel, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, commencing at 7½ o'clock, by RALPH WALDO EMERSON Subject—"Wealth." Tickets 25 cents
WILLARD L FELT,
14f-2t Chairman Lecture Committee.

☞ **Notice**—Steamship PACIFIC, from Liverpool commences discharging cargo THIS MORNING, (Saturday) Feb 14. Consignees will please send their permits on board EDWARD K. COLLINS & CO.

☞ **The New York Land and BUILDING ASSOCIATION** was organized for the purpose of getting Houses and Lots for Sub Workingmen, and thereby making them their own landlords. It is now in full tide of its success. Its regular meetings are held on the fourth MONDAY in each month, at No 163 Bowery
MILES CHAMBERS, President.
H. S. SMITH, Secretary 13f 2w

☞ **Fair Warning.**—We feel it our duty to call the attention of every person who is not the owner of a Home, that now is the time to obtain a share in Lakeland Village lots and farms. 50 shares, 50 acre farms, containing from 4 to 20 acres; every other share contains 8 village lots; only $25 secures one of these farms or 8 lots. We say to our friends, purchase a share before they are all sold and have a pleasant home and residence of your own. But few shares are left. Apply to C. WILSON, 208 Broadway, corner of Fulton st. Lots adjoining these have this week been sold for $50 cash. See advertisement 14f-1t*

☞ **Save your Pennies and procure a Home.**—The WORKINGMAN'S BUILDING ASSOCIATION is operating successfully; ten shares were redeemed at the last monthly meeting and a number more will be offered at the next, which takes place on MONDAY EVENING, the 16th inst. at No 461 Broadway. Between four and five hundred shares have been subscribed for and dues paid up; there are still a few more left. Entrance fee for the present $1 it will be considerably advanced after Monday night. Workingmen are requested to join at once—in a week or two from this time we expect to be full
R McCLELLAN, President.
G. W. ANDERSON, Secretary 13f-3t

☞ **Many of the best citizens** of the city have enrolled themselves as members of the KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION, which, in a few weeks, has paid almost the whole number of its shares. So successful has been this association that several shares were redeemed at a premium of four hundred dollars at the last meeting. The few remaining shares unsold, will probably all be taken up on or before the next public meeting, which will be held on Monday Evening, Feb 16, at 7½ o'clock, in De la Ree's Assembly Rooms, corner 25th-st and 8th-av. We respectfully invite both ladies and gentlemen to attend. The practical operation and perfect safety of the system will be freely explained
EUGENE H BEEBE President
JAMES R DEL VECCHIO, Vice-President.
E. T. MADDEN, Secretary Office No 168 9th-av. 12f-4t

☞ **Only Sixty-one Shares Remaining!**—The books of subscription of the SECOND MANHATTAN BUILDING ASSOCIATION will positively close after the next meeting. The entrance fee is but four dollars, and, as there are only sixty-one shares unsubscribed for, there is no question but that the Association will be filled up at that time. All who join now will share in the large profits already realized; so it is advisable for those desiring to become members to do so at once. The monthly meeting will be held at the Mercer House, corner of Mercer and Broome sts, on MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Dues for the 5th month can now be paid at the office, and all who wish to avoid the trouble and confusion of the meeting, will find it more convenient to call there any time previous to Monday night. Avoid fines by prompt payments
J N GENIN, President.
J W. WESTON, Secretary, office No. 15 Spruce st.
The Secretary's office will be open, on Saturday, from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 9 o'clock P. M., for the convenience of the members. 11f-5t

☞ **United States Building Association and EQUITABLE INVESTMENT AND SAVING FUND**—The third monthly meeting of this Association will be held at No 163 Bowery, third story, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, at 7 o'clock. The books of the Association are open for subscription at No 178 Bowery, where by-laws and act of incorporation can be had gratis. Entrance fee 50 cents; dues $2 50; shares $500. An opportunity is offered to males and females, by paying $2 50 a month for a few years to obtain a home or capital sufficient to start a fair business. Although these shares were redeemed at $200 each.
N. McGRAW, President, No. 4 Crosby-st.
JOHN ROSHBY, Vice-President.
THOS. VERRON, Secretary, 178 Bowery.

DIRECTORS.

Andw. Allendorph,	James Grundy,	Wm Forrester,
John Crouch,	Starkee Livesay,	Jas McDuff,

TRUSTEES

N. McGraw,	C W Houghton,	John Redley.

Attorney Chauncey Shaffer 75 Nassau st 10f-1m*

☞ **Building Associations' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**—Capital $500,000 divided into 10 000 shares of $50 each; 20 per cent cash paid up, 70 per cent in notes to remain in the hands of the Company. Subscriptions for the capital stock of the Company will be received by the following persons, appointed Commissioners: John Bruce, No. 34 Platt-st; Wakeman & Latting, No 20 Felton-st; Daniel P Barnard, No 16 Wall st; John Burton, No 16 North William-st; Solomon Jessuran, No 8 Pintes-court, Beekman-st. Thomas F. Leslie, corner of Fulton and Tillary-sts., Brooklyn; also by all the Directors
JOHN BRUCE, President.
S. JESSURUN, Secretary. 13f-6t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **The Members of the NEW YORK JOURNYMEN SHIP-JOINER'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY** are requested to meet at their Hall, No. 101 Houston st, on SUNDAY, Feb. 15 at 11 o'clock, A. M., to attend the funeral of THOMAS FURNELL, late a member of the Society. By order CHAS W MOORES, Secretary.

☞ **The Citizens' Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Association.**—The Books of the Association are open for subscription, at their office, No 421 Broadway, next door above Canal-st, from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock. Entrance fee $2, monthly dues $3 per month. An opportunity is offered to all males and females, minors and adults, by joining this Association, by paying $3 a month for a few years, to obtain a home or a capital sufficient to start a fair business. Pamphlets with articles of Association, By-laws and full explanation of its objects and plan, can be had gratis at the Office.
SIMEON DRAPER, President
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Vice President.
TRUSTEES.

John J. Herrick,	Winchester P Moody,	Joel W Mason,
Geo. Schwartz, Jr.,	John F Clarke,	Wm H. Diets,
Chas L. Cornish,	Wm Thomson,	S Albertus, Jr

JOSIAH F KENDALL, Secretary.
13-7m

☞ **Second Mechanics' Building Mutual LOAN AND SAVINGS INSTITUTION**—A few months since the mechanics of this city formed an association they can call their own; and so much has been accomplished, that it has already become necessary to form another, having the same philanthropic object in view—"To make each man his own landlord."

Prosperous as has been the above Society, the Second Mechanics will, perhaps, be more so than any similar Society that has yet been started, for it offers advantages not offered by any other.

1st It will loan money at 6 per cent. per annum on the amount advanced

2d It will allow interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum to all persons who prefer paying for six months or more in advance, thus securing a double interest—first, the above 6 per cent. second, their share of the profits. Persons who wish to borrow money for the purpose of building, can here receive an advance on more favorable terms than is offered by any other Association

3d. Persons desirous of withdrawing from the Society can do so at any time by giving one month's notice, and receive back all the dues paid by them, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

The above three clauses are entirely new in Building Associations and must prove of great advantage to the shareholders

A person who will save 14 cents a day, (and there is not a person who cannot,) can, in this Society, secure in a few years a small capital, ($1,000) with which he can establish himself in business, and thus achieve his own independence.

The Association is being formed by a number of persons who are members of other Building Associations, and who have observed its advantages to members

The entrance fee will be 50 cents per share. Monthly payments $2. Value of each share, $500

Ladies and gentlemen desirous of joining, can leave their names with

THOS. MORTON, Pres't, cor of Pearl and Fletcher.
G. V POMEROY, Vice Pres't, No 16 Platt-st
JACOB PECARE, Sec'y, cor. Centre and Hester-sts.
BARNARD & PARSONS, Att'ys, No 16 Wall-st.

TRUSTEES.

S. G Nellis, 297½ Broadway,	E. J. Porter, 6 City Hall-place
F. W Gilley, 126 Bowery,	G.H Walker, 6 Elizabeth-st.
Dr. Jas Allen 355 Broome st.	C. N Porter Wall-st

A public meeting will be held, for the admission of new members, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb 13, at seven o'clock, P. M., at No. 5 Chatham-square, where the objects and workings of these Associations will be explained.
11f-1m TuThsS

☞ **Citizens and Strangers** will do well to call at A. BAKER'S, No 30 Beekman-st, and examine the styles and quality of Boots ready made or to order at the astonishing low prices. Dress, with patent shanks, $3 50; stout boots, $3 50; double soled water-proof, $4 50; patent leather, $5 50 11f-2w*S*

New-York Daily Times.

FIFTEEN DAYS
LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE DANIEL WEBSTER.

Through in twenty-six days nineteen hours from San Francisco,

GREAT FIRE AT SAN JUAN.

Mining Intelligence—The Indian War—Marriages, Deaths, &c.

The steamer *Daniel Webster*, Lieut. C. H. BALDWIN, Commander, arrived at 11 o'clock, yesterday morning, from San Juan, in 7 days and 21 hours, having left that port on the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., with 121 passengers and $70,000 Gold Dust on freight. She experienced very heavy weather from Charleston north.

The *Webster* made her outward passage in 8 days 16 hours, arriving at San Juan on the 30th ult.

The steamship *United States* arrived at San Juan, Jan. 30th, at 12 o'clock, M., and left for Chagres the next day.

The steamship *Independence*, left San Francisco, Jan. 17, at 4 o'clock, P. M., 36 hours after the U. S. Mail steamer *California*. The passengers by the steamers *Daniel Webster* and *Independence* are 26 days and 19 hours from San Francisco to New-York.

We are indebted to the attentions of R. LORD, Purser of the *Webster*, for memoranda and late California papers. Our acknowledgments are also due to ADAMS & Co.'s. Express for papers promptly furnished.

NICARAGUA.

San Juan is healthy. Business dull—market overstocked with all kinds of goods. The transit route from ocean to ocean is in excellent condition. No passengers are at San Juan waiting passage to San Francisco.

On the night of the 4th inst., occurred the most destructive conflagration that the city of San Juan de Nicaragua has ever witnessed. At least one-third of the most populous section of the city has been destroyed by the devouring element, including the large and valuable property known as the United States Hotel, owned by P. F MANCEROS. The dwelling house and counting-room of Mr. S. Shephard, agent R M Steam Packet Co.; the dwelling house and store of Don Francisco Granias; dwelling house and store of Don Pedro Pons; dwelling house and store of Don Domingues. In addition to these, a large number of other houses occupied by natives, and stores owned by merchants in Granada, were destroyed. The city was not provided with fire engines.

Capt. PLATT, of the *Albany*, sent Lieut. ARMSTRONG, with a crew and engine, to their assistance. Capt. FADE, of the Br. brig *Express*, also rendered service with his crew, ropes, &c. Through the exertions of those gentlemen and their men, at length the flames were arrested. The large warehouses of Mr. DEFOREST, MANCHO, SEGOULD, and others, had a narrow escape from the flames. In this heavy calamity, it is a satisfaction to state that no loss of life has occurred

Some disturbances occurred at Leon on the 29th ult. between the "Pinchenginos" and the Government party, in which several persons were shot. This is looked upon as the opening ball of another revolution, and much fighting is anticipated. The Pinchenginos have coalesced with what remains of the Muñoz party, and are known to have considerable numbers of arms concealed. Muñoz is said to have gone to Peru to recruit his health; but the statement is looked upon as a ruse to divert the attention of the Government from himself, and it seems to be expected that he will soon be found at the head of the revolutionary movement.

When Muñoz surrendered to the Honduras chieftain, he made terms by which himself, soldiers and allies—particularly his American allies—were to be exempted from imprisonment; notwithstanding which, as soon as they had lain down their arms they were all declared prisoners of war. Hon. John B Kerr, the U. S. Chargé, immediately demanded and secured the release of the Americans upon the ground that although they had forfeited their American citizenship, it had been restored to them by the treaty made for their exemption from imprisonment—or, in other words, their pardon—upon condition of their surrender.

The schooner *Leygochit*, Capt. Jas. Watts, bound from Navy Bay to Pensacola, in ballast, was cast away on the 9th ult. a few miles north of San Juan del Norte. All hands were saved. The captain and mate are ill.

The steamer *Alabama*, Capt. Auld, sprung a leak during a severe gale on her last trip from New-Orleans to San Juan, and was taken into port only by the great exertions of the passengers and crew. A survey being had upon her, she was condemned.

The following vessels were in port at San Juan when the *Daniel Webster* left:

U. S. sloop-of-war Albany, Capt Platt, all well. H B. M. brig Express, Capt Ford, still in port. American barks Republic, Jemison, 17 days from New-York, discharging cargo, and Quintage, detained for salvage. Am. schr P M Sears, Nelson, New-Orleans; Pocahontas, Sorsham, crew deserted. Brig Rowen French, for Havre, to sail in 10 days; brig Creole, Bremen. Steamer Alabama, condemned; Paloose, Rogers waiting for passengers.

U. S. steamer Saranac, Com. Parker, sailed for Chagres on 27th January.

H B. M Frigate Calypso, sailed Jan 31, for a cruise to the Island of St Andrews. The Mosquito King's schr. Jesse, sailed on the 29th Jan for Bluefields. Her Majesty's screw-propelier Arrogant, sailed on the 31st, for Kingston. Last not least, sloop Fox, Hooker, sailed 5th inst. Cuba Island.

CALIFORNIA.

By this arrival we have received San Francisco papers of the 16th to 17th of January, but have none as yet to supply the hiatus between the 3d ult. (our last preceding dates) and the 15th.

The Legislature of California is in session. On the 15th January the body adjourned to meet at Sacramento City the next day, the accommodations at Vallejo being found inadequate. The Legislature, at the commencement of the present session, met at Vallejo; went from there to San José, the former seat of Government; from San José back to Vallejo, and now from the latter place it has removed to Sacramento city.

J. D. HOPPE and other residents at San José have obtained an injunction against the removal of the State Archives from that place, on the ground of illegality of the act changing the seat of Government.

The votes for the candidates for the office of Governor of California were counted at Vallejo on the 8th of January. They stood thus:

For Bigler.....15,614 | For Reading.....15,944

giving Bigler, the Democratic candidate, a majority of 270. If the votes of the disputed Counties had been counted, the majority would have been 451. The majority for Purdy, the Democratic candidate for Lieut. Governor, was 2,733.

Gov. McDougal, in his annual Message, recommends a Convention to amend the Constitution, urging especially as a reason for the step the inequality of taxation under which portions of the State labor. He complains also of the arrival of foreign convicts, sent out from Europe; animadverts upon the heavy postage paid on communications between California and the Atlantic States, and the neglect of the Federal Government to provide light-houses, buoys, &c., for the coast. He thinks the mineral lands should always remain free as at present, and that any successful proposition to sell or lease them by the Government would be calculated to rear up monopolies. He is apprehensive that the Indians of California, estimated at two hundred thousand in number—will always be troublesome, and suggests their removal beyond the limits of the State as the best policy.

The inauguration of Gov. Bigler took place on the 8th ult. His inaugural address is brief in quantity and still less in matter. Its main staple is adulation of the Compromise measures.

A table of the Members of the Legislature, which is published, foots up—

In *Senate*, Democrats, 24; Whigs, 2. One vacancy and one doubtful election. In the *Assembly*, Democrats, 37; Whigs, 20, and 6 doubtful

A new Democratic paper, called the *Western American*, has just made its appearance in San Francisco, under the Editorial management of C. E. PICKET, Esq.

The most important political news is the caucussing for United States Senator. Col. WELLER, Gov. SMITH, DAVID C. BRODERICK, THOS. J. HENLEY, Judge RALSON, and Gen. ANDERSON, of Toulumne, are named as the most prominent among the Democrats. We have no indication of how the Whigs propose to use their balance of power in the election.

Ex-Gov. McDougal fought a duel the day after the expiration of his term, with Mr. A. C. Russell, one of the editors of the San Francisco *Picayune*, on account of an article reflecting on the official conduct of the Ex. It will be remembered that a somewhat similar difficulty occurred some months since, between the editor and a brother of the Governor, growing out of the same circumstances. The duel was fought in Santa Clara Co. with pistols, at ten paces. Russell received a flesh wound in the breast.

A man named J. Q. Adams, was shot at Sacramento City, on the 12th January, by a Mrs. Bond, whose daughter had been seduced by him. He had been arrested by the police for abducting the girl from her home, when the mother, a woman of unusual intellect and strength of purpose, proceeded to the Station-house, and having obtained an entrance, on the request to speak a few words with the prisoner, found him sitting in the ante-room in company with an officer. Approaching him, she asked if he intended to marry her daughter, and receiving an unsatisfactory response, drew a pistol and discharged it, the ball entering his right side near the tenth rib, and lodging probably in the abdomen. Adams died on the following day, having in the meantime married his victim, whom he acknowled to have seduced under a promise of marriage.

Some of the papers indulge in considerable merriment over the formation of large joint stock Companies in England to work FREMONT'S California "Claims."

A member of a well-known firm in San Francisco (name not given) was supposed to have eloped, on the 16th Jan., in the steamer *California*, with a draft of ten thousand dollars belonging to the firm, and which he was to have sent to the Atlantic in payment of accounts due by the house. His partner is after him in the *Golden Gate*, and hopes to overtake him before he reaches New-York, as that steamer was expected to overhaul the *California* at Panama.

The Indian disturbances in Lower California seem to be entirely at an end, and the volunteer force employed against the savages has been disbanded. The Indian Chief, ANTONIO GARRA, who was arrested for being the principal in the disturbances, has been tried, found guilty and shot. Francisco Mocate, Chief of San Ysidro; Louis, Alcalde of Agua Caliente; Jacobo, or Oui-sil; Juan Bautista, or Coton; who participated in the disturbances, have also been condemned by Court-martial, and shot.

Previous to the 10th of January, but the date not mentioned, Major Heintzleman had a successful engagement with the Indians. The loss of the latter amounts to eight. No American was injured. Several Indians afterwards came in and gave themselves up.

An engagement took place on the 4th of January between the government forces of Lower California and the insurgents. The fight occurred at Sante Tomas. The loss on either side was slight.

An attempt was made on the first of January to take the Salt Lake mail across the Sierra Nevada to the Salt Lake. The snow was so deep on the mountains that it was impossible to proceed. This is the second unsuccessful attempt made this winter. The mails will now go by the southern route.

The clipper-ship *Comet* made her passage from New-York to San Francisco in 104 days.

The steamer *H. T. Clay* was sold at Sacramento January 15, under an order of the District Court, for $8,250.

James Douglass, the mate of the *Challenge*, has been convicted on two indictments for maliciously beating two of the crew, and Capt. WATERMAN has been convicted of a similar offense. They have also been tried jointly on other indictments for cruelly punishing others of the crew; but the Jury failed to agree upon a verdict.

The trial of Frederick Hickershaw and Alexander Cogill, two seamen belonging to the *Challenge*, for mutiny, commenced on the 16th Jan.

The jewelry store of Charles Beers, on Pacific-street, San Francisco, was robbed of about two thousand dollars worth of property on the night of Jan. 13.

A Settlers and Miners Convention was in session at Sacramento city.

The advance guard of the Boundary Survey Commission, consisting of Mr. Grey, U. S. Surveyor, and others, with Brevet Lieut. Col. Craig, 3d Infantry, in command of the escort, arrived at San Diego on the 7th ult. All well. Mr. Bartlett, the Commissioner, was at Guyamas, at latest dates, to leave for San Diego, by first steamer.

A fatal encounter had occurred at Perry's camp, on the Calaveras, thirty miles from Stockton. The difficulty originated in a Mexican house, where a fandango was in progress, when two Americans, named Alexander McDowell and James Plymail, went to the bar in order to take a drink. Finding some of the Mexicans in their way, the two Americans requested them to stand aside, that they might get their liquor. One of the Mexicans took offense, and leaving the house soon returned with a sword or *machete*, with which he commenced a most desperate attack upon the Americans, neither of whom was armed, and who he forced to retreat to the door. The moment McDowell and Plymail reached the open air, the lights were blown out, followed immediately by the report of a pistol, the contents of which took effect in the back of McDowell, on the left side, and glancing upwards, lodged in the left breast. He lived until 9 o'clock next morning, when he expired. Plymail was also severely wounded.

On the next day the Americans becoming thoroughly aroused to vengeance, made search for the Mexicans, and after a severe encounter succeeded in capturing the two who were supposed to be guilty of the assault made the night before. During the latter fight, one of the Americans was slightly cut with a knife, but immediately drawing a revolver, discharged it with such precision, that the contents were lodged in the thigh of one of the Mexicans, severely wounding him. Immediately the Mexicans were tried by "the people," convicted, and hung.

The San Francisco gardens are already filled with almost every description of growing vegetables, which, ripening during every month in the year, will soon furnish the market abundantly and continuously with supplies. Pea vines are already four feet high, and in full bloom.

The mining news appears favorable. There is said to have been great excitement at Dewaleville, in consequence of new veins of auriferous quartz in that vicinity. Six different veins were discovered within ten days, and found to yield from sixty cents to a dollar and twenty-five cents per pound of rock. Other discoveries of gold are also mentioned.

The weather was clear and fine at last accounts, promising abundant success to the miner and agriculturist. The Winter had been very pleasant, with plenty of rain, and the thermometer down to freezing point, twice, only.

In the vicinity of Auburn, the greatest activity prevails in the mining operations, the late rains having been the means of affording employment to hundreds who have been impatiently awaiting rain for the last three months. The yield by the long-tome averages $7 per day.

Mr. Charles Herald, who has been on a prospecting expedition beyond the Mohave, states that he found gold throughout the whole range of country which he had visited. Even in the Union Pass, he found placers which he believes may be worked profitably. The quartz mine at the Salt Springs, he says, is the richest he has seen in the country, and he has seen most of the quartz mines, North and South.

A specimen of gold-bearing quartz was shown at Sacramento, which had been taken from Kentucky Ridge, near Newtown, of the richest kind. It weighs some six pounds, and is supposed to contain about $2,000 worth of gold.

The *Stockton Journal* says that Dr. Trask has recently found silver in three or four locations in the Southern mines; mostly, however, in connection with gold in small quantities. He thinks it probable that some of these gold mines may run into silver, and prove very rich. Dr. T. says that in journeying to California, the company with which he traveled found several valuable silver mines on the western boundary of Chihuahua, and on the eastern boundary of Sonora, which had been abandoned by the Mexicans, in consequence of the depredating incursions of the Apache Indians. In one or two places the ground was literally covered with ore, which had been left by the miners when surprised by Indians.

Some gentlemen connected with the tunnel at Deer Creek, immediately below the celebrated Gold tunnel, exhibit some specimens of their lead, which indicate a rich deposit in that portion of the vein, as in that which has obtained such wide reputation. The quartz is greatly decomposed, strongly impregnated with and discolored by iron, and the specimens exhibited were full of gold.

The late rains and high waters have caused a cessation of mining on the rivers, but increased operations in the high, dry land diggings, from which immense amounts of gold are being washed, much of the dirt having been dug and piled up during the past summer and fall.

Quartz workings are progressing, notwithstanding the lack of sufficient capital among those engaging in it, unstable tenure of titles to their claims, and difficulty in obtaining the best kind of machinery.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The latest dates from Honolulu are to the 13th Dec. There is no news of interest. There were but few whalers in port, and business was excessively dull, with no prospect of improvement.

The United States sloops-of-war *Vandalia* and *Vincennes* were still at Honolulu. H. B. M.'s ship *Dedalus*, Capt. Wellesley, sailed for Valparaiso on the 5th ult., via Tahiti and Pitcairn's Island.

Most of the persons who sailed from San Francisco two months since, with an expectation of "revolution" in the Hawaiian Islands, have returned.

The King had issued his proclamation, appointing the 16th December as a day of Thanksgiving.

PASSENGERS BY THE DANIEL WEBSTER.

G. Waters, Capt W. W. Smiley, Wm Dingley, S. Saris, Capt. John McAllister, Captain F. H. Weston, W. Boone, Mrs. Mary L. Hall, Joseph W. Huggins, H. Thayer, W. H. Williams, J Mills, Capt. C. N. Dougherty, W. W. Ringo, Z. Rhoads, Rev M. L. Wesner, Alonzo Slosser, Sid ey K. Smith, D. Mitchell, W. H. Ruffin, Mr. Bervard, R. Baker, Geo Baker, J. D. Dennett, P. Alexander, Louis Meincke, H. B Cattin, A F Catlin, S. Davis, A. L. Trowbridge, E. A Sawyer, Robt. Platt, A. Cornel, J. Gerdiol, F. F. Kinz, E Kielhahn, R. Pyeatte, P Dibney, J. A. Pitt, G W. Bell, Chas Phillips, Z. Anchiete, G. W. Cockton, Wm. McCoy, A. C. Junkin, James W. Gibson, Gilbert Evans, O. S Carroll, J G Beter, W. P. Frazer, Wm. Tenney, I. winslow, A. D. Whitmore, F. C. Willeston, George W. Bronson, Perry Bronson, W H. Calkins, John Cox, Wm Pollard, J. Smith, J. Andrews, G. H. Fowle, Phillip Hillard, H S Clark, Daniel Hamlin, H. Catlin, Samuel Farren, Joseph Farren, John M Force, James Borden, George F. Deibert, J. P. Sawyer, H. Allen, N. Lamb, W. L Dorsey, John Gibson, Samuel Varney, S. M. Ely, I Comstock, T. Doyle, W. N Tracy, Thos. J Hutchinson, I W Williams, George Webster, J Insley, L. D. Perkins, J Ingham, H Greenman, S S Parker, Amos Reede, F. Atkinson, Mr. Browning and lady, B. Tibbits, Joseph Burke, John Burke, Joseph McCartney, Henry Patten, A Grover, J E Bennett, James Hexon, F B. Tuttle, R Anderson, L Fish, J Blakeney, R Gordon, S Jay, A. Robbins, Wm. Dunkin, William Kelsey, J. Nye, J. Hatch, C A Berlin, J. A Berlin, F. Wescott, H. Souther, Mr. Leadbeater.

MARRIED.

At the Synagogue, at San Francisco, on Tuesday, Dec. 30, by the Rabbi Rebis, Mr Emanuel Lincher, of Sonora, to Miss Pauline Breyer, of the former place.

On the evening of Dec 25th, at Quartzville, by Hon T. H. Caswell, Charles Beaudeirk, Esq., to Mrs. N. Crawford, both of Quartzville.

In Sacramento City, on the 31st December, by the Rev. Mr. Ingoldsby, Mr John Watson, son of R. D. Watson, of St. Louis, Mo., to Miss Ina ora Ritter, eldest daughter of Dr. B. B. Brown, of San Francisco.

In San Jose, on Thursday evening, Dec 25th, by Rev L. O. Grenel, Mr. Z. M. P. Clough, of Columbia, to Miss Lucinda E. Lee, of San Jose.

January 1, on the Stockton Ranch, by Rev. C. Maclay, Mr I. A Gould to Miss A. R Watkins

January 4, at Mr Hamilton's, four miles west of San Jose, by Rev C. Maclay, Mr Shannon to Miss A. Blackford

DIED.

At Monterey, Dec. 15, Mrs Catharine Coyan, wife of Frederick Coyan, after a severe illness.

In stock on on the 20 Jan., Mr David Siemon.

Dec. 31 1851, at Saucelito, on board the U. S. Sloop of War *Warren* John Carroll, Assistant Engineer U. S. Navy, aged 27 years.

In Diamond Springs, on the 12th Jan., E. B. Fox formerly of Adams Jefferson County, N. Y., aged 35 years.

At San Francisco Dec 31, Mr Burtis Brown, aged 42 years and 6 months. Mr. Brown was a native of Tarrytown, New-York, and well known as a popular hotel keeper in New-York City, Mobile, New-Orleans, and late of the City of San Francisco

In San Jose, on the 31st Dec., 1851, Mr. Abijah Gregory, of Burton, Mass. aged 29 years.

At Nevada, on the 29th Dec., John E. Porter, late of New London, Conn., aged 30 years

At Shasta, Shasta County, on the 24th Nov., of erysipelas, E. H. Leonard, of Elyria, Lorraine Co., Ohio

At Shasta, Shasta County on the 20th Dec., of inflammation and effusion on the brain, Joseph W. Huggins, formerly of North Wassaborough, Kennebec Co., Me

At Mormon Island, Jan 5, Jonathan B Town, aged 55 years, formerly of Massachusetts, but recently of Missouri.

At Rich Bar, North Fork of Feather River, on Dec 1, Mr. P. G Davidson formerly of Davidsonville, Mich.

Of Panama fever, in San Francisco, Jan 2 Mordecai Ogden, aged 31 years, formerly of Genoa, Cayuga, Co., N Y.

In San Francisco, Dec 31 Mr James McGregor, Jr., formerly of Utica, N. Y., in the 24th year of his age, of typhoid fever.

On board steamer *Isthmus*, 6th Jan., Wm. Collins, Irishman, aged 23 years, of fever, late from Mauch Chunk, Pa.

On board of same, Jan 8, of typhoid fever, Jacob Free, aged 25, from Hall's Co., Ga.

On board of same, same day, of typhoid fever, Jos M. Asbarst, aged 54 years from Union Co., Ga.

On board of same, Jan. 9, P. Kelley, aged 28 years, from New-York

On board of same, Jan. 10, John Orr, aged 20 years, from Illinois

On board the brig *Triumph*, on the passage from Realejo to San Francisco, of Panama fever, Jan 2, Herman M Tobin, seaman.

On board the brig *Triumph*, Jan. 13, of Panama fever, Henry Holland passenger.

In Los Angelos, on the evening of the 7th Jan., Dr. T. A. Hereford, of coon campaign.

At San Francisco, Dec. 27, Abram Taylor, aged 23, from Maine. Richard S. Post, aged 53 New Bedford. Catharine Nicholson, aged 41, New York. Wm. Hanon, aged 21, Me. Dec. 30, James Smyth, aged 26, Boston. A. B. Barthalf, aged 27, New York. Henry O'Neil, aged 27, Ireland. Jan. 1, John Carroll aged 27, Philadelphia. Jan. 2, Zacharish Thompson aged 33, New-York. Leonard Landers, aged 28, Me. John B Henning, aged 28, New-York. Mary Berry, aged 28, Chicago. Philo Parson aged 40, Me. John F. Gove, aged 36, N. H. Jan 3, Daniel French, aged 35, N. H. Wm Chase Libbey, aged 14. Calvin P. Pepin, aged 32, Me. Jan. 4, George Elliot, aged 27, San Francisco. Jas. Carky, aged 29. Jane Doran, aged 24, New-York. Hugh Kelly, aged 35 Ireland. Jan 5, Jas. Henderson, aged 30, Mass. Lewis Gale, aged 46, Mass. Page Howe, aged 38, New York. Jan. 6, Levi Howe, a

KOSSUTH IN THE WEST.

Meeting of the State Hungarian Association.

GOV. WOOD'S ADDRESS.

KOSSUTH'S SPEECH.

The first regular meeting of the Ohio Association of the Friends of Hungary was held at the City Hall, in Columbus, on Saturday evening, Feb. 7. The Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity.

KOSSUTH was conducted to the stand by Gov. Wood and Dr. Thompson. Dr. T. called the meeting to order, and introduced the President, Gov. Wood, to the auditory.

The Governor said: I thank you, gentlemen—I return you my great acknowledgements for the position you have assigned me. I assure you it is not my purpose to make a set speech—I could not, if I would, on account of ill health. It is due to others to say that you could have selected one to preside over your meetings, who would have served you with more ability, but it is due to myself to say that you could not find one who would serve you with more integrity to the purposes of your Association. [Applause.]

This is a cause in which the people of the United States felt much interest, much has been said on the doctrine of intervention and non-intervention. There was a time, when, if I ventured to speak a word on any question, in this State, it was received with authority. The opinions I now express have been formed with the same deliberation of those I expressed with authority in another capacity. There seemed to be a combined effort on the part of despots, in Europe, to put down free institutions. It was the duty of freemen to oppose this effort—to resist the principles that every Civil Government has not a right to regulate its own affairs. Whenever one nation interferes with the internal concerns of another it is a direct insult to all other nations

Louis Napoleon never would have taken the step he has taken, if he did not believe that he would be backed by the powers of Russia, Austria, Prussia, and other monarchies. Thus, it appears that there is a combined effort in continental Europe to overthrow all free and liberal institutions. This accomplished, what next? The efforts of tyrants will be directed to our institutions. It will be their aim to break us down. Must we not prevent this event—peacefully if we can—forcibly if we must. [Applause.] No power will prevail with tyrants and usurpers, but the power of gunpowder or steel. [Applause.]

I will detain you no longer, gentlemen—I know you are all waiting anxiously to hear Gov. KOSSUTH. I take great pleasure in introducing him to you. [Applause.]

Gov. KOSSUTH arose and turning to Gov. Wood said:

Before addressing the assembly, I humbly entreat your excellency to permit me to express out of the very heart of my heart my gratitude and fervent thanks for those lofty, generous principles which you have been pleased now to pronounce. I know those principles would have immense value, even if they were only an individual opinion—but when they are expressed by the elect of the people of Ohio, they doubly, manifoldly increase in weight. I have met the sympathy of the people of Ohio. I have been honored with a public welcome by the Legislature—now have met the principles of that man whom the people of Ohio have selected to be the executive of its sovereign will, and I express my most fervent gratitude for it.

Gentlemen, I feel very happy to have met, at last, in the present meeting, that organization which I, on mature reflection, consider the only means to come to a practical result for the benefit of that course which the people of the United States, and more particularly the people of Ohio, honor by a sympathy and an interest so warm, and so universal, as to be almost unparalleled in history.

Gentlemen, I have such a faith in the ultimate triumph of the cause which I represent, and that very sympathy which I meet in America,—I, an unpretending stranger, the son of a far distant land, the very name of which is a hard task to pronounce for an American tongue—that very fact is to me a motive more firmly to believe, that Divine Providence has the intention to make use of my humble self as an instrumentality for a great aim. That conviction imparts a power to my soul by which I almost believe I can control the fragilities of my worn-out frame, and command death itself to keep hands off from me so long as I have not done my task—and that task is to have liberated my country, and established, by its national independence, the corner-stone of national freedom on the European continent, or at least to have laid the foundation for it. Don't laugh at me when I say, that often I experience that wonderful power of the mind over the debilities of the body. My friends and family know that there were several moments in my life, when I appeared nailed to my sick bed, surrounded by friends with the tear of compassion in their eyes, despairing of my recovery, and the tidings come of an important event, claiming all the freshness of my activity, and I arose with full strength, and shook off from me the fetters of sickness, and exclaiming, "I have no time to be sick,"—commanded my body to have strength, and it obeyed. [Applause.] So it will be, I know, and I will not die before my task be done. I will not die in a foreign land; and if I die on the battle-field, it will not be sooner, but in the moment of my people's victory. [Applause.]

But it is curious I never found this power of mind but for a task that was absolutely necessary—never for a task which is not, or no more, in the order of the day. Now I have the profound conviction that the task of speaking is gone, and the task of action has come. Hence the curious accident, that I can absolutely not command my physical strength for the task of a speech, though I feel I have all necessary strength for business activity. My Secretaries could tell you something about how I harrassed them on my sick bed, when I lay exhausted last night and to-day.

Be pleased, gentlemen, to value this for an excuse that on the present occasion you will feel entirely disappointed if you expect something like eloquence. For oratory I leave in consequence of a severe sickness,—not an idea in my burning brains. But I am among friends. You have generously avowed yourself to be such. [Applause.] I consider myself, therefore, to be in a familiar circle, and, thus trusting to your kind indulgence, I say confidently

Friends of my dearly beloved Hungary, let us talk business familiarly, if you please. Talking,—no speech-making, if you please.

The restoration of Hungary to its National independence, is my aim, to which I the more cheerfully devote my life, because I know that my Nation once master of its own destiny, can make no other choice in the regulation of its institutions and of its Government, than that of a Republic,—founded upon Democracy and the great principle of municipal self-government, without which, as opposite to centralization, there is no practical freedom possible. My Nation has experienced and experiences still, a cruel oppression from monarchy, and there is no power on earth to induce it to whatever transaction with monarchy. [Applause.]

Public opinion in connection with the principles of Christendom being developed as it is now-a-days in Europe, (that the poorest men are conscious of the truth, that it is the people, which constitutes the aim of human society, and not one man or one family, or some families;—there can be no doubt whatever,)—for the future, if a people will be in the condition to regulate its institutions and the form of its Government—it will nowhere more be such a fool as to make another starting point in its own regulations than its own freedom, its own happiness; and certainly no nation will abandon its re-conquered sovereignty to be framed into a tool of oppression against itself.

This very consideration would in itself be sufficient to give you certainty, gentlemen, that in seconding the principle of national independence, you are promoting the spreading principles of those institutions which make your glory and your happiness. [Applause.]

But as to Hungary, there is not only the palpable superiority of this sound doctrine above all speculative fallacies of sophistry, degrading science itself to an instrumentality of blindness, and by blindness, of oppression, there is not even only the attractive view of your prodigious happiness which insures the principle of your institutions in my native land; there is besides all this, that all outweighing circumstances, that the people of Hungary has been too cruelly burnt and tortured by kings and aristocrats, as that they should not hate with inexorable hatred, monarchy and aristocracy, and feel not revolted at their very name. [Applause.]

Other nations, enjoying a comparatively tolerable condition under their existing Governments, though aware of their imperfections, may shrink from the idea of a change by making a Revolution, of which they cannot anticipate the issue, but know that in every case, it is attended with great sacrifices and great sufferings for that generation which undertakes the hazard of that change; and indeed, it is no child's play to risk the blow of a nation. There may be, therefore, who enjoying a constitutional Government, though imperfect in its institutions, and enjoying freedom of the word, and freedom of the press, and freedom of associations may trust to the vital powers of these elements for their peaceful progress in freedom, justice and public welfare.

But that is not the condition of Hungary. My poor native land is in such a condition that all the horrors of a revolution, even without the considerations of the happiness to be gained by it, already in themselves are highly preferable to what it has to endure now. The very life on a bloody battle-field, where every whistling musket-ball may bring death, that very life affords them more security, more easiness and is less alarming, than that life which the people of Hungary has to suffer now. We have seen many a sorrowful day in our own past. We have been, by our geographical position, destined to be the breakwater against the flood of every great misfortune which in former centuries washed on in threatening immensity over Europe from the nations of the Orient. It is not only the Turks, when they were yet a dangerous, conquering race, which my nation had to stay by wading to the very tips in its own noble, heroic blood No!—the still more terrible invasion of Batukhous' raging millions, poured down over Europe from the Steppes of Tartary, who came not to conquer but to destroy, and therefore spared not nature, and not men, and not the child in its mother's womb. It was Hungary which had to suffer it, and stay its all-destroying flood from overflowing the rest of Europe; and when the plague stretched out its terrible fingers toward Europe, and the strong winds of Asia blew endless, boundless, clouds of locusts to the occident—it was always Hungary which was to meet the doom in its first terrible outbreak and tiré it out and stifle its rage—inexpressible suffering—but all which Hungary has ever suffered is a child's play, compared with which it lives to suffer now from the merciless bloody tyrant of Austria, himself in his turn, nothing but the slave of ambitious Russia. Oh, it is a fair beautiful land, my beloved country, rich in nature's blessings; there is, perhaps, no land so rich on earth. When the spring has strewn its bloom over it, it looks as the garden of Eden may have looked, and when the summer ripens the ocean of nature's manifold fruits over its hills and plains, it looks like a table dressed for mankind by the Lord himself; and still it was here in Columbus that I read the news that a terrible dearth—that famine is spreading over the rich fertile land. How should it not? where life draining oppression weighs so heavy—even the physical life—that the land owner offers the use of all his lands to the Government, only to be freed from the insupportable taxation laid upon it, because its revenue, with all possible industry, cannot be raised so high as to cover the tax to be paid from it whence the vintager cuts down his vineyard, the gardner his orchard, and the farmer burns his tobacco seed to be rid of the duties laid upon, and the vexations attending them. There, of course, must dearth prevail and famine raise its hideous head; and when we see that the bloody tyrant adds calumny to oppression, and offends the honor of my people before the world, by attributing the dearth to a want of industry, after having created it by oppression. When we consider that there exists no personal security of property—that not even the "not guilty" pronounced by the tyrant's own national Court, is sufficient to insure a single rodman's security against prison—nay, against the death by the hangman's hand. Poor Louis Batthyanyi was in that case, but that did not rescue him from being shot—by a new trial, ordered to find him guilty at every price. Even now persecution is going on—thus hundreds are arrested secretly, and sent to prison, and their property confiscated, though they were already acquitted by the very Hograns, from every imputation, from every charge. When we consider that even to whisper that a man or woman was arrested in the night is considered a crime, punished by prison, or if the whisperer be a young man, by sending him to the army, there to taste, when he dares to fro vn, the corporal's stick;—when we consider that no man knows what *is* forbidden, what *not*, because there exists no law but the arbitrary will of martial courts—no protecting institution—no public life—the word forbidden—the Press fettered—the complaint a crime;—when we consider all this, and are conscious that all this the nation has to endure from a tyrant whom it has beaten down to the very dust, though we were entirely unprepared to meet his disciplined armies; and whom, now we know *his* weakness and *our* strength, we would blow away like vain chaff the very moment he cannot rely on his protection, the Czar—[applause]—from whom he derives all his momentary power, which he employs to oppress nations, and make them rage;—indeed, it is impossible not to come to the conviction, that come what come may, that condition is not to be endured, and a new revolution in Hungary is not a matter of choice, but a matter of unavoidable necessity, because all that may come is by far not so terrible as that which is.

But I am often asked, "What hope has Hungary, should she rise again?" Pardon me, gentlemen, for saying that I cannot forbear to be surprised as often as I hear this question in America,—just so surprised as when I hear an American doubt that your nation's protest against the violation of international law will be respected by Russia. [Applause.] If I were an American, I never would permit whomsoever to doubt that the word of America must be respected, [applause] when spoken for justice and right; and if I were an American, I never could doubt the success of such a nation as the Hungarian is, in shaking off such an unnatural oppression as the Austrian is. Why, the Emperor of Austria, fresh with his bloody victories over Italy, Vienna, Lemberg, and Prague, attacked us, in the fullness of his power, when my nation had no anticipation of any attack, and was least in the world prepared to meet it. The invader had already advanced within five miles of our metropolis, and besides, we were attacked on several sides, and our fortresses were in the hands of traitors, and we had yet no army at all,—secluded from all the world—forsaken by all the world—without money, without arms, without ammunition, and without friends,—leaving nothing for us but the justice of our cause, and the people burning with patriotism—men who went to the battle-field almost without knowing how to cock their guns; but still, you know, they fought like demi-gods—[applause]—and in this condition, within less than six months, we beat all the powers of Austria—we crushed it to the dust,—and, in despair, the proud tyrant fled to the feet of the Czar, mendicating his assistance for his sacrilegious purpose, and paying him for his assistance, honor, independence, and all his future. In contemplating these facts who can doubt that we are a match for Austria. Then we had no army—now we have 120,000 brave Magyars, who fought for freedom and father-land—enlisted in the ranks of Austria, forming its weakness and our strength. (Applause.) Then hostile nations were opposed to us. Now they are friendly, and are with us. Then no combinations existed between the oppressed nations. Now the combination exists. Then our oppressor took his time and struck the blow when he was best, and we were worst prepared. Now we will take our time, and strike the blow when it is best for us and worst for him. (Applause.) In a word, then every chance was against us, and we almost in a condition that the stoutest hearts faltered, and we only took up the gauntlet because our very soul revolted against the boundless treachery. Now every chance is for us, and it is the Nation which throws the gauntlet to the tyrant's face. Our very misfortune insures our success, because then we had yet something to lose. Now we have nothing to lose. We can only go on, because I defy every imaginable sophistry of despotism, to find out now anything of public and private oppression which are not already inflicted upon us.

Indeed, the condition in which my nation as suffering, is such, that excuse me for my frankness, what I expected to meet from Americans, was not to see scrupulously inquired what security of success we have, but rather the word,

"Well, boys of Hungary, you are in an execrably bad situation. Nothing worse can happen to you; just try one blow more, you may perhaps succeed; try, try—here is our hand, and God be with you."

Now, ladies and gentlemen, it is no easy matter for me to address the public in a foreign tongue, and when it is possible for me, I like to prepare something, so as not to disappoint entirely my audience. But I was so sick yesterday, and indeed to-day, that so far only I went, and for the rest I am not prepared. I must therefore doubly entreat your indulgence, because now there's a sick man who speaks in a foreign tongue to you, without any preparation at all. [Applause.]

Let me see. I was upon the question of success. When I meet that question—upon what reposes the success of Hungary, it always occurs to my mind that the last Administration of the United States sent a gentleman over to Europe during the Hungarian struggle, not with orders to recognize the independence of Hungary, but just to look to what chances of success we had. Now suppose that the United States, taking into consideration the right of every nation to dispose of itself, and true also, to that policy, which it has always followed, to take established facts as they are—not to investigate what chances there might or might not be for the future, but always recognizing every new government every where—suppose that that gentlemen had come with such an instruction to Hungary, what would have been the consequence? The Government of Hungary which existed, and indeed existed very actively—for it has created armies—has beaten Austria, and driven her last soldier from Hungarian territory,—that Government recognized by the United States, of course, commerce with the United States, in whatever respect, would have been lawful according to your existing international laws. The Emperor of Austria, the, Czar of Russia, because they are recognized powers, have full liberty to buy your cannons, gunpowder, muskets—everything. That would have been the case with Hungary. That legitimate commerce with the people of the United States of course would have been protected by the Navy of the United States in the Mediterranean. Now, men we had enough,—but arms we had none. That would have given us arms, and having beaten Austria already, we would have beaten Russia, and I, instead of having now the honor of addressing you here, would perhaps have dictated a transaction of peace in Moscow. [Applause.] But the gentleman was sent to investigate the chances of success. During this investigation Hungary perished.

Let me entreat you, friends of Hungary, do not much hesitate about success. Believe me, there is no man fool enough to hazard the blood of nations without having full motives of belief in his success. Hesitation may have the same consequences. While Rome deliberated, Saguntum fell—that might be the consequence. I fear that by too long investigating what chances we have, the chances of success will be compromised, which, by speedy help could have been insured.

Well, I am answered, "there is no doubt about it. Hungary is a match for Austria. You have beaten Austria, it is true, but Russia—there is the rub. Precisely, because there is the rub, I come to the United States, relying upon the fundamental principles of your great Republic, to claim the protection and maintenance of the law of nations against the armed interference of Russia. That is precisely what I claim. That accorded, no intervention of Russia can take place; because the word of America will be respected, not out of consideration for your dignity, (Europe's despots have never a consideration for the people, but only for their own interest,) but because the Czar and the Cabinet of Russia, sacrilegious as they are, are no fools, and will not risk their existence. Therefore, your word will be respected.

Upon that principle, pronounced by the great Republic of America, Russia would have to meet, not your Continental armies—of course, America cannot go to Europe with a hundred thousand men—but every nation from Sweden down to Italy, Turkey, Circassia, Hungary, Poland. All these nations will avail themselves of the opportunity, when they see their cause is approved. They stand upon the basis of international law, pronounced and proclaimed for the future of all humanity by your great Republic, and backed by the resolute attitude of your people.

But I am entirely sure that such resolutions as I met here, in Columbus, from the Legislature of Ohio, if soon passed in Congress, would entirely relieve Hungary from any Russian intervention. [Applause.]

But I am told: "Suppose the word of America shall not be respected—then America has to go to war!" I have very often answered that question; but now I will give another answer to it. Well, if the people of America fear war, let them pronounce in such a way for the maintenance of the great principle of international law, and let them add such a sanction to it as will in itself insure to America that it will have no war. [Applause.]

You have an Act of Congress, passed in 1818, by which the people of the United States are forbidden by law to take any hostile steps against a power with which the United States are in amity. Well, suppose that Congress pronounces such a resolution—that in respect to any power which violates the laws of nations, we recall the neutrality law, and give full liberty to the people to follow its own will. [Applause.] Now, by declaring thus, Congress has prevented a war; because it has pointed out to the people in what way that pronunciation of the law of nations is to be supported, and the enterprising spirit of the people of the United States is too well known—its sympathy for the cause of Hungary is too highly pronounced not to impart a conviction to the Czar of Russia that the United States want not to go to war, but still the law of nations will be enforced, peaceably if possible, [turning to Gov. Wood,] forcibly if necessary. [Applause]

But again and again meeting the doubt that your protest, even with such a sanction, will not be respected, I again answer, in respect to the doubt of success, let me intreat you to try. It costs nothing. You are not bound to go further than you will—*try*. Perhaps it will be respected, and if it be, humanity is rescued, and freedom on earth reigns where now despotism rules. It is worth the trial.

My humble prayer in that respect is often answered by the traditional policy of the Father of your Country—the great WASHINGTON. I have already had the opportunity to explain what I have found in the documents of America—that that was never a *principle* of Washington. If it was anything, it was a recommendation of policy for twenty years. Here I that consideration particularly repeat. Why? Because Ohio did not yet exist when Washington pronounced that policy; [laughter and great applause;] and I am sure Washington was too wise a man to frame laws for those who did not yet exist. [Great laughter.] This country is now in quite a different condition. A world of power rises up States which did not exist among the old thirteen, who achieved your republican existence, are now added

But, Sir, certain newspapers charge me with impertinence in having come to this country, a stranger, with the arrogant intention to teach here the true sense of the Farewell Address of Washington. Now, indeed, if ever a man came unpretendingly to America, I may say I came so. But I believe the people of America has not written its history for being shut up in a trunk, but for giving and imparting instruction by it to humanity. I have not written the documents—I have read them—and perhaps it is no arrogance to take that construction out of your history which I found there ready expressed. And so, taking that ground, I to-day say, that very soon—(and I believe this not upon my own authority, but upon the authority of one of your very distinguished fellow-citizens, an American in a high position)—very soon you will have to read a historical work from a classical American author, where you will find the truth stated, that that principle of not entangling America in European alliances, even so as I have interpreted out of American documents, was not the will of Washington; it was forced upon him by peculiar circumstances—by peculiar considerations. It was a principle of Gen. Hamilton. Washington resisted all suggestions for a very long time, and only when he saw that the French nation had executed those who sent help to America, in your war of independence, and banished that Lafayette who fought for your independence—only then did Washington, by that impulse congenial to such a man as he, declare that with a nation which had so acted towards the benefactors of his country, he would not mix in entangling alliances. That is an historical fact. You will see it proved very soon by an American historian.

Now, in respect to the declarations of those principles which are registered in the resolutions of the State of Ohio, and which were so manly and resolutely pronounced by his Excellency, the Governor of this State, to-night, I say that the Associations of friends of Hungary can do very much. Congress is about to discuss the matter. Of course, the Senators and Representatives of the people of the United States lay their highest glory in the idea to follow the direction of the public opinion of the people whom they recognize, and take it for their glory to recognize, to be their Sovereign. Now, if Associations of friends of Hungary should now spread rapidly through the land, while discussion is going on in Congress, that, to be sure, would be a very, very important manifestation of the will of the people; and then I have not the least doubt that Congress would take into consideration the will of the people. Should that proposition there fail, it would only fail because the will of the people is not yet sufficiently known in that respect. Cheers cannot be registered; hospitality is no political principle; but Associations of friends of Hungary—there is a principle in them; and if these Associations would now spread throughout the United States, I believe, very soon—in some few days, in a fortnight perhaps—the Congress of the United States will have enacted a law which will liberate the world from despotism, insure the triumph of republican principles on earth, and conquer a glory to the United States unparalleled in all history. [Applause.]

But there is yet another consideration which I humbly beg leave to recall to your memory. Besides the principle that every nation has the sovereign right to dispose of its own domestic affairs, and that foreign intervention is a violation of the law of nations, in which every nation is equally interested—besides that principle, which I discussed in my first municipal address, which I had the honor to deliver in New-York, there was yet another principle highly important for the success of the next struggles for freedom in Europe, which principle, I am sorry to say, out of the circumstance that all the attention was concentrated around the first great principle, was not so much taken into consideration, and was almost quite forgotten in Public opinion. It was the principle of Commercial Intercourse—the right of that Commercial Intercourse. Now in what condition is that commercial right? If Venice, taking a start from its classical remembrances, rises to-day to shake off the yoke of Austria, and Austria sends its armies against it, by this very fact the commerce of the United States, and of whatever other nation, is excluded from Venice. Well, I say that is not right; there is no principle of nature or of nature's God in it. If Lord Palmerston will have war against Greece, why let them quarrel at their own expense, and not at the expense of those who carry on commerce with that nation. Therefore, I say, that though the United States have not the right to open by force a market wherever in the world, yet where a market is offered to them, and they are willing to send to that market what nature and their industry afford, there they have a right to send it. How could the fact of Hungary being in a revolution be a sufficent reason to damage America in its own commercial right? Therefore, my second principle, which I claim and which I consider highly important for the future of Europe for the next struggle, is, that the United States may declare that the people considers the right of commercial intercourse with every nation which is ready to accept that intercourse, as a right which no revolution and no oppression can prevent. Therefore, they will carry on their commerce with Austria, and whoever will sell arms to Austria is at liberty—it is a consequence of that principle of national intercourse. But with the nation of Hungary the case is quite different. Austria—though it is not on a legitimate basis—has a right to carry on commerce with America; but poor Hungary has not the right. That is not a right principle—it is a violation of the laws of nature and of nature's God; and, therefore, I claim the principle of commercial intercourse in all time, for every nation that is ready to accept it. [Applause.]

And this consideration I beg leave particularly to recommend to the wonderful West. I have looked at the exportation registers of Cleveland, and from that single port more than 3,000,000 bushels of wheat have been shipped during the last year to Europe; and more than 18,000,000 bushels from the West to Europe. Gentlemen, I am so poor, that I can give no other pledge to you than my head, but this I offer very readily, if what I say does not prove true—that if absolutism on the European continent prevails, the very year after its accomplished triumph the West of America will send not a single bushel of wheat to the markets of Europe—not a single bushel; it will be excluded by a continenal degree. Why? Firstly, because it is natural that the tyrants and despots, and absolutistical powers cannot sleep tranquilly so long as the Republic of America has free intercourse with Europe. And, secondly, because your wheat is a mighty, powerful rival against the wheat and corn of Russia. Russia is a very fertile land. Now, it can send very little to the markets of Europe because it is not in a condition to be your competitor; but after Russia becomes master of Europe it will exclude your wheat, and you will export to Europe not a single bushel. I pledge my head for it—that must be, will be, done. It is a necessity of Russia out of political and out of commercial considerations. And therefore I again and again recommend to the wise consideration of the statesmen of the United States, of the friends of Hungary, that second principle of free commercial intercourse, not dependent upon a revolution, but only on finding a market and having something to sell. [Applause.]

There was yet a third political point in my prayers. That was the recognition of the legitimate character of the declaration of independence of Hungary. This, my humble prayer, was taken up by my enemies, as if I claimed the recognition that I am *de facto* the Governor of Hungary. Believe me, ladies and gentlemen, I care about all this in the world not so much as that, [snapping his fingers] nor about any public office at all. [Applause.] My countrymen can say that I took the high position of the chief of a nation of fifteen millions with sorrow and with painful feelings. I took it as a painful duty, and not as a happiness; and I told my nation, the very moment when I took oath before God to do everything as long as I lived to sustain that independence of Hungary—and that oath I am fulfilling even now—I told them that the very moment when my nation should be free, there was no power on earth that could hold me in office, high or low, for a single moment. That is the only thing in which I submit not even to the will of my people. [Applause.] It is no affectation, but I would like to till my ground; and, therefore, it is not the question, am I Governor, or not Governor? That is nothing. The question is, was the declaration of Independence of Hungary, in the judgment of the people of the United States, a legitimate one, to which my nation had a right, or was it not? I believe America cannot answer no, because your very existence rests upon a similar fact. And if that declaration is made, what will be the consequence of it? what will be the partial result? The practical result is, that whenever I, or whoever else, upon the basis of this declaration, recognized to be legitimate by your Republic, shall take a step upon Hungarian soil, and issue a proclamation declaring that a national Government exists, that very moment the existence of the Government will be recognized; and the gentleman who will be sent to Europe will not be sent to investigate what chances we have of success, [laughter] but into what diplomatic relation we shall come. [Applause.] And what will be the consequence of it? A legitimate commercial intercourse with America. Then I can fit out men-of-war, steamers and everything, and your laws will not prevent me. The Government of Hungary will then be a friendly power, and, therefore, according to your laws, everything might be done for the benefit of my country—and who knows what a benefit it might secure to yourselves!

These three points are made the political considerations which I humbly recommend to the Associations of the friends of Hungary. It is not only out of respect to the material aid that I entreat again and again the formation of Associations of friends of Hungary. It is also because the formation of Associations, being registered, I, by this very form, can tell in those quarters where the constitutional authority and foreign policy is divided, that so many—a hundred thousand or a million of citizens of the United States—have declared themselves to be friends of Hungary, after having known what my principles are, and what I humbly pray and claim. Therefore, this declaration of the people being thus registered will be taken into consideration, and it will have great political weight.

But then, there is the consideration of material aid. Now, I declare, that I will respect the laws of every nation where I have the honor, even temporarily, to be. Therefore, I will employ that material aid which the friends of the cause of Hungary may afford to my disposition, for the benefit of my country, to be sure, but only in such a way as is not forbidden by or contrary to your laws. Now, to make an armed expedition against a friendly power—that is forbidden. But if Hungary rises upon the basis of a recognized, legitimate independence, then, what is necessary for it to prepare for coming into that position, is lawful. I have taken the advice of the highest authorities in that respect. I was not so bold as to become the interpreter of your laws, but I have asked—is that lawful, or is it not? And I was answered by the highest authorities in law matters of the United States, that is lawful, and that is not lawful. So, I will proceed.

Now, take Hungary. In what condition is it? In the beginning of my talking, I mentioned the invasion of Tartarian hordes. Then was there such a condition in Hungary, that the wild beasts spread over the land, and caused the few remnants of the people to take refuge some in castles, and fortresses, and fortified places, and in the most remote and sterile ground the wild beasts fed on human blood. Now, the wild beasts in Hungary spread again in a terrible manner,—and why? Because, to have a single pistol, to have a sword, or a musket, is a crime which is punished by several years' imprisonment. Such is now the condition of Hungary. Therefore, you may now see that Hungary is disarmed. It has no arms; and you may see of what importance it is for that success, about which I hear, now and then, doubts, to have arms prepared in a convenient, lawful manner, for Hungary, should Hungary rise,—which it will, most certainly.

I have often explained this, and still you may excuse me, because this very assembly proves that you are quite in a contrary direction. I am sorry to say that, till now in that respect, I have not had great success. Why? Because the people are not willing to contribute? Oh, my God! can it be possible? I have seen working men who have contributed two weeks' wages—two per cent. of their yearly earnings—to the cause of Hungary. No; but there is some fatality about it, that I am always honored by invitations, and that to give material aid is postponed till I come. Then, when I come, there is, indeed, material aid; but I cannot accept every invitation. If I had yet for two years to stay in the United States, still I could not be everywhere; and therefore, if the generosity to give material aid is attached to the condition that I should be personally present, of course I will fail, because I can only see a small portion of the United States. But here is the great importance of Associations of friends of Hungary. That is the only means to give a practical direction to that sympathy which exists, and which is willing to sacrifice for the purpose of affording aid.

But when now and then I become a little sad in view of the want of success in my labors, then I am told in consolation—"Give us time. The people want some time to act in a true direction—they will give you aid." I answer, let the friends of Hungary give substantial aid—in a word, give money to Hungary—and then I will give time, [laughter.] otherwise I cannot. [Applause.] My people honor me with its confidence. It knows that I never have betrayed it—never have flattered it—never have promised anything which the people was not able to fulfill—never have pointed out a condition or direction, which, when taken, would not have had the result which I predicted; and therefore my people honors me with its confidence, and will follow my advice without money—without anything. But the combined action of all the nations of Europe is necessary to insure success. Now to have my due influence in the affairs of Hungary is such a way as I consider necessary to insure success, of course the other nations will bestow their confidence upon myself only when they see that I have something to contribute to that success. And when I can tell them, "this I have, and that I expect; here is the basis of my expectations; it is not even hope—it is certainty; this and this I will carry, and if you will follow my direction you will find it is the only one which will lead to success,"—when I can say this, of course they will listen to my advice and follow my direction. But when they say to me—"Now you have spoken 300 speeches and what is the result of it,"—and I show them the balance of my cash book, they will not follow me, of course. Therefore it is an earnest matter when I say—"Give material aid to Hungary and I will give time to the people of America to bestow all its energy and develop all its activity. But without material aid I have no time. Circumstances will grow over my head and men may take the destinies of nations into their hands, who, perhaps, even as faithful as I—as for instance, Mazzini, with whom I am on very friendly terms, but who is, perhaps, not so skilled in the school of practical misfortune as I am—will spoil it all. Give me money for Hungary and I will give time.

Now in respect to that money, the Associations of friends of Hungary are founded on the basis of one dollar subscription. Why? To afford an opportunity to the generous people which takes the very bread from its lips to bestow to the cause of freedom, but who cannot give much, to become members. But there is a substantial class of citizens of the United States, whom I should be very sorry to consider that one dollar as a maximum which it is not possible to exceed. I have the confidence to believe that there will be generous men willing to bestow more out of the abundance which God has allotted to them. Therefore, I have prepared shares of a Hungarian loan. If Hungary does not succeed—which cannot be—the storms of ten centuries have passed over the head of my nation, and it was in a mere desperate condition than now, and still it stands unshaken in courage, firm in its courage, and it will have its future. But even should it not succeed, you will only have given out of the richness which nature and industry have afforded you so much as you give almost every year to the cause of freedom on earth. I know very well that if I came begging for myself, a poor Belizarius, from door to door, perhaps no door would be shut, and my wants would be abundantly supplied. But I claim aid not for myself. I claim it for the great cause of freedom on earth. [Applause.] And should I meet not so much consideration as the private misfortune of the man who goes begging at every door, that would be sorrowful indeed.

Everything depends on energy. The organization of friends of Hungary is connected with the loan fund. There are fives and tens, and other higher sums, which will perhaps be prepared. I have met some generous men who have given a thousand dollars. One from Cincinnati sent this large sum, at New-York, without inviting me to any meeting, and without expecting to hear me speak. Perhaps I may find other generous men who will take five, ten, fifty, or a hundred dollars each. But these two influences together—organizations of friends of Hungary and loan matters—can carry my cause, which is the cause of freedom in Europe, in three weeks to a very practical result. Because by that organization, in three weeks every homestead in Ohio can be reached. Perhaps even that time would not be necessary. The State Association in Columbus has, I am informed, appointed a gentleman from every county. If each of these gentlemen forms a County Association, and that County Association appoints gentlemen for every city, town, and village in that county, then in less than three weeks every homestead is reached. And how many homesteads are there in Ohio? Calculating five persons in a family, for two million of inhabitants, there are are four hundred thousand homesteads. At an average of one dollar for each homestead, I will receive enough to buy 200,000 muskets. [Applause.] It only wants energy to accomplish what I wish. Till now matters went on so that only where my presence was had, there was anything done. I can go on no longer. I must have rest—not what is generally understood by rest, but rest of working and not speaking. It is my intention to remain some ten or twelve days at Cincinnati. Now I can remain in the United States may be five, six, or seven weeks longer. Of course, I cannot reach all of the United States. But by this arrangement every homestead can be reached in three weeks. If you go on in that direction, you will bestow an immense benefit to the cause of freedom, and the resurrection of my poor country. O, let me entreat you to take the lead. The efficacy of your example will do more in a week for other States, than all my speeches could do in a year.

Ladies and gentlemen—I can speak no more. You will kindly excuse me; I am entirely exhausted—so much so that every word I speak is like a dagger into my wounded breast. I humbly recommend—not to your sympathy, that you have—but to your energy, the cause which I plead; and I take leave of you by humbly entreating you—think not less favorably of me because you have seen to-day a sick man and have heard a very bad speech. [Applause.]

At the conclusion of Gov. KOSSUTH's remarks, Mr. SMITH, of the *Statesman*, moved that the sentiments and doctrines of his speech be embodied in a series of resolutions, and adopted as the position of the Association. This was carried.

Judge SPALDING moved that the thanks of the Association be tendered to Gov. KOSSUTH for his address, with the assurance that the members would not falter in their efforts to raise material aid when he had left them. Carried.

Mr. CARRINGTON moved that a Committee be appointed to prepare an address to the people, expressing the object and explaining the plans of the Association. Carried.

Judge R. P. SPALDING was loudly called upon for a speech. He said, though flattered by the expression in his favor, he could not be induced to follow Governor KOSSUTH in a speech, but one thing he would say, and he hoped it would be put in a form of a resolution, that we were entirely too backward in reference to this matter—that the people ought to feel, while there was a combined effort in Europe to maintain despotism, there ought to be a combined effort in America to extend freedom. He wanted an expression from Congress on this question. He would offer a resolution that Congress be called upon to declare to the European powers that when one nation interfered with another in a manner perling its liberties, America would hold that the law of nations had been violated. Adopted.

Hon. Samuel Galloway was called for but was not in the hall.

Governor KOSSUTH spoke a few minutes in German, when he begged the privilege of saying that, not as a member, but rather as an object of the sympathy of the Association, he would humbly entreat the Association to unite with him in the expression of his warmest thanks to the President, whose partaking in the cause was to be considered of the highest benefit.

Dr. THOMPSON moved that the thanks of the Association be tendered to the officers of those railroads on which courtesies had been extended, and were to be extended to Governor KOSSUTH and suite.

On motion, the Association adjourned. As KOSSUTH and Governor Wood, arm-in-arm, left the Hall, they were given three hearty cheers.

Loss of the Amazon—Use of Iron Life Boats.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The circumstances developed, so far as yet known, that attended or caused the loss, by fire, of the "British Mail Steamer *Amazon*," appear to be unusual in the history of British steam ships.

In the first place it *was* the practice to test the engines of every new vessel, by a thorough trial, on a run of from 100 to 200 miles, frequently more, and this is still believed to be the practice, in the new Cunard steamers. By this preliminary test, the true position of every joint, and the equal strain of every part connected with each joint, is fully and practically attained, so that there is not any cause for unequal operation in the bearings, in which any principal part revolves, provided these are truly lined in place. It follows, mechanically, that if these two points are properly attended to, the last in placing the engine frames and bearings of the principal shafts, and the proper adjusting the first, on the trial trip, that the engines should work, from that time forward, without heating any of the bearings that would cause danger to the machinery, or the risk of heating any post, so as to endanger the ship. Many cases have occurred, among the first class English steamers, where these adjustments have been so made at first, that the engines have gone to work without a jerk or jar, and without heating anywhere, and the engines have "*pursued the even tenor of their way*," without so much noise as is made by a clock pendulum. The engines made for the coast of Cuba, in this city, about ten years since, were of the same character, and went to work at once. If the engineers or owners of the *Amazon* permitted her to commence a voyage, without similar precautions, they committed a culpable error. And even if this should prove otherwise, there are some other points to notice.

The first report was, that the disaster arose from "*spontaneous combustion*." If this applies to *bituminous* coal fuel in the hold, the fact that masses of such fuel, in contact with warmth and moisture will fire by fermentation is too well known to be insisted on here; and the fact, that *anthracite* coal is not liable to this fatal risk, ought to encourage the use of it in steamships; and it cannot be too widely known, that in addition to safety; it is the cheapest fuel, if employed with a proper boiler, though many will, no doubt, see cause to dispute this point. But the proof may be given. The old United States steamer *Fulton*, that could only make six miles an hour, with sixty *hours* supply of *bituminous* coal, has lately been resuscitated by the present Chief Engineer of the U. S. Navy with such effect that she now goes over twelve miles an hour, with *twenty days* supply of *anthracite* coal on board; and it appears that with the present boiler, the *anthracite* coal, weight for weight, does more than twice the duty of the *bituminous* coal, thus saving expense, and increasing the capacity of the vessel by either enabling her to take more cargo, or to perform a longer voyage. Such an achievement as this is a new step in ocean steam navigation, that deserves immediate attention on both sides of the Atlantic, as it combines security and economy to an unprecedented extent.

The *swamping* of the *Amazon's* boats seems to have been accelerated by the hurry and confusion attendant on the disaster; and though they are, some of them, termed "life-boats," no one who has seen wooden boats of any class, will admit them to be "*life-boats*," in the American sense of the term. It is not too much to assert that no wooden boat yet built, whatever her other capacities may be, can do *all* the duties required from a "*life-boat*." If made apparently strong enough to bear concussions alongside a vessel in danger, the boat will be too heavy for such duties; and if one concussion does not disable her, two or three in succession will do it. It is not known that any British steamer is supplied with metal boats; it may, therefore, be assumed that the *Amazon* had only wooden boats, and these would certainly be stove and disabled alongside by the sea then running. The "Collins line" hence, and the *Humboldt* have great advantages over their competitors in the supply of safe boats. Each has four of Francis's Patent Metallic Life Quarter Boats, capable, collectively, of holding two hundred persons. These boats will not burn, will not

HUNGARY.

THE CHARACTER AND MERITS OF THE HUNGARIAN WAR.

Letters from Members of Gov. Kossuth's Cabinet.

Letter from Bartholomew Szemere.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: In the *Times* of the 1st of December appeared a letter of Prince Esterhazy, as a member of the Hungarian Ministry of 1848, which I, as a member of the same Ministry, have deemed it my duty to answer. I sincerely regret that the Hungarian cause should not have been viewed in a favorable light by such a distinguished journal as the *Times*. Relying, however, on your sense of justice and impartiality, I hope that, as you have found space in your columns for a letter in which a whole nation and its Government are accused before the tribunal of public opinion, you will not refuse to insert another letter written for the purpose of defending this nation and Government, and refuting the charges so malevolently brought against them. Hitherto, the leading principle of the *Times* has been to give free room to discussion, especially to discussion of questions relating more to facts and events than to individuals.

Trusting that this may still be the case, I have the honor to be your most obedient humble servant,

BARTHOLOMEW SZEMERE,
Late Minister of the Interior of the Kingdom of Hungary.
PARIS.

TO PRINCE PAUL ESTERHAZY.

I have read your letter, dated Vienna, Nov. 13, and printed in the *Times* of December 1, with the greatest attention, but also with the greatest astonishment. It might be supposed at first that you intended to give a conscientious account of the course of events in Hungary; but the want of historical truth, of an intimate knowledge of facts, of dates as to time and place, and of everything else that an impartial reader might expect to find in such a document, entirely precludes this supposition. If you had merely exposed the policy of KOSSUTH I should have remained silent, for I also regard this policy—though from a different point of view than that which you have taken—as an irrational, temporizing, vacillating policy, such as no one claiming the character of a statesman would under any circumstances have pursued. I should also have remained silent if you had only apologized for your own proceedings, for, although you are well known in European diplomacy, your political influence in your own country is far too trifling to lay claim to criticism. You do not, however, confine yourself within these limits. You accuse the Ministry, of which you were a member—accuse the Legislative Assembly and the nation; you trample on the honorable feelings, on the sense of duty, on the *bona fides* of all, and then strive on these melancholy ruins to raise a monument to your own political sagacity. My soul is harrowed to find that you do not even know how to be just towards a country of which the most ample domains are in your possession. Far be it from me to reproach you for not acquiring, if not in Hungary, at least in England, where patriotism has its cherished home, that primary duty of a citizen—fidelity to the legal constitution of his country—a duty which would have taught you to oppose the power of Royalty itself when that power was used for the subversion of our chartered rights and liberties. Among our higher aristocracy there are many individuals who have conducted themselves like you, and as you can never repair the damage caused by your neglect of duty, abstain at least from insulting your country while it lies entombed.

I am willing to admit that parties in Hungary may have committed political faults, but only ignorance or a corrupt mind could deny that the sanctity of the laws and the guarantees afforded by the Constitution were first infringed by the dynasty. You, Prince Esterhazy, as late Hungarian Minister, maintain the contrary; and this is the question at issue between us. Who shall be the arbitrators? Count Louis Batthyany rests in his grave; Count Stephen Széchényi, that puissant genius, is the inmate of a lunatic asylum. They cannot speak. Three members of the same Ministry are suffering in exile; but three others are now living in Hungary, and I have not the least hesitation to declare that no power on earth could induce them to share your opinions or corroborate your assertions. Yet these three gentlemen belong to that Ministry that you are pleased to designate as "still honest in its intentions."

You must pardon me if I do not enter into a detailed examination of your assertions. Apologies for your own conduct are so mixed up with the gravest accusations against the nation, and facts relating to different times and places so entangled, that I should most assuredly lose myself were I to follow you through such a labyrinth. Instead of placing your assertions in order and entering into a refutation of them, I will give a succinct account of the political situation of Hungary. If I should not succeed in making you acquainted with the true principles of the Hungarian *Jus Publicum*, which you had probably no time to learn during your long diplomatic career, I shall at all events have the satisfaction of placing Hungarian affairs before the readers of the *Times* in a point of view from which you had never an opportunity of observing them.

The question of the greatest interest for the British public is simply this—which party first infringed the Constitution—the nation or the dynasty? For that party that first infringed it obviously began the revolution. In order that any impartial person may satisfactorily answer this question, I shall merely have to cite some of our Dietal acts, and give a short account of events as they actually occurred.

In the year 1526 Ferdinand of Hapsburg was *elected* King of Hungary by the representatives of the nation in Diet assembled. His successors, from Maximilian to Leopold I., were elected in the same manner; but in 1687 an act was passed rendering the Crown hereditary in the house of Hapsburg. Another Dietal act, passed in 1723, extended the succession to women. By this act, called The Pragmatic Sanction, the rights and independence of Hungary were again solemnly guaranteed by the Sovereign. Several other Dietal acts, and numerous Royal decrees and rescripts, might be cited to show that Hungary was always regarded as an independent kingdom by the Sovereigns of the house of Hapsburg. The 10th act of the Diet of 1790, sanctioned by Leopold II., will however suffice, as it is therein emphatically made known that "*Hungary in her entire system of legislation and government is a free and independent kingdom, that is to say, is not subject to any other kingdom or people, but possessing her own peculiar consistency and constitution, and is therefore to be ruled and governed by her legally crowned hereditary Kings according to her national laws and customs.*" Other acts, passed at the same Diet, and duly sanctioned by the Sovereign, further declare that the power of enacting, altering, and abrogating laws belongs exclusively to the Legislature—that is to say, to the King and the representatives of the nation in Diet assembled; and this power shall never be exercised in any other way; that Hungary shall never be governed by Royal edicts and ordinances; that the King shall never issue decrees respecting the administration of justice; and that if he should, notwithstanding, issue decrees, the courts of justice shall take no notice of them; that a King is to be crowned within six months after his accession to the throne, and that all donations, rights, privileges, &c., granted by an uncrowned King are invalid.

Since the year 1622, a King of Hungary, previous to his coronation, is obliged to sign a document called the "Inaugural Diploma," which is inserted in the acts of the Diet, and is, in fact, a compact between the nation and the Sovereign, by which the latter binds himself "to maintain, and cause to be maintained, all the rights, liberties, privileges, immunities, laws, customs, and usages of the kingdom of Hungary, which have been instituted during the reigns of his predecessors, or which may be instituted during his own reign," and finally acknowledges that *each of his successors will have to sign a similar inaugural diploma, and to take the customary oaths previous to the ceremony of coronation.* It is needless for me to add that Ferdinand V. signed such an inaugural diploma, and took the customary oaths, by which, *inter alia*, he pledged himself in the most solemn manner "not to alienate or dismember any part or portion of the kingdom of Hungary, but to employ all the means at his disposal for the welfare and advantage of the said kingdom."

These are our Constitutional guarantees; besides which we have the treaties of peace concluded between the Hungarian Nation aud the Hapsburg dynasty. Hungary, as it is well known, was frequently obliged, during the rule of this dynasty, to have recourse to arms in defense of her Constitutional rights and independence, and the dynasty never succeeded in reestablishing peace otherwise than by negotiations. And it must be borne in mind that these negotiations of the two belligerents—the Hungarian nation and the Hapsburg dynasty—were conducted precisely in the same manner as negotiations between two independent States, and frequently through the mediation of foreign Cabinets. In this manner were concluded the treaties of Vienna, 1606; of Nikolsburg, 1622; of Presburg, 1628; of Linz, 1645; and of Szathmá, 1711; each of which was a fresh guarantee for the constitutional independence of Hungary.

This slight sketch of our political institutions will suffice to show the legal relations that subsisted between Hungary and Austria. In 1848 these relations were intact. Hungary was, both *de jure* and *de facto*, independent of Austria. Hungary and the Austrian hereditary States had nothing in common except one and the same Sovereign. But although Hungary had, generally speaking, maintained its independence, several fundamental articles of its constitution were not observed by the dynasty. The Diets continually insisted on their strict observance, but the dynasty, although they die not venture to call them in question, refused to fulfil them. The task of the Hungarian Diets for this last century has been—first, to maintain the old constitution; and second, to introduce such reforms as the course of time had rendered necessary.

In 1841, the Diet was sitting at Presburg, when the French revolution broke out, but this unexpected event exercised no further influence on it than that of increasing its activity and rendering the Sovereign more inclined to accede to the legitimate wishes of the nation. The acts passed by this Diet were strictly legal. 1st. In respect to their principle. For the *political* acts were a simple renovation of the old laws and rights, the observance of which had been neglected by the dynasty, and the other acts related to subjects which the Diets had been accustomed to discuss for half a century. For the rest *the relations between Austria and Hungary remained unchanged.* 2d. In respect to their form. For all these acts were drawn up and went through both Houses in the usual manner, and received the royal sanction with the usual formalities. There was no revolutionary movement. The people throughout the country hailed with joy the reforms effected by the Diet and sanctioned by the Sovereign.

That the dynasty may have acceded to the legitimate demands of the nation through fear is possible; but it is, on the other hand, an undeniable fact, that the Diet did not demand anything that it had not previously sought to obtain, or that was contrary to the principles of the constitution. I defy you to point out any political act passed by this Diet that is at variance with our old laws. Make as many objections as you please, and I will answer each objection by citing the text of a legislative enactment. Paramount in importance was the act binding the King to exercise the executive power by means of a special Hungarian Ministry, and investing the Palatine, in the king's absence, with royal plenipotentiary authority. But this was simply a literal renovation of our old fundamental rights. There was nothing new in the Ministerial forms of Government but the *name;* the principle of a responsible government being essentially rooted in our old constitution.

I shall now proceed to give a succinct account of what took place from April 14, when the new acts received the Royal sanction, to December, 1848. You may be assured that I shall conceal nothing that tended to change the relations between Hungary and Austria.

The Prime Minister was already nominated when Jellachich was raised to the dignity of Ban of Croatia by a Royal decree which the Premier was not even asked to countersign. The Hungarian Ministers, nevertheless, for the sake of peace, overlooked this irregular proceeding.

By a decree, dated June 10, 1848, the King made known to all whom it might concern, that all the troops stationed within the kingdom of Hungary, whether Hungarians or Austrians, were placed under the orders of the Hungarian Minister of War, and that all the Hungarian fortresses were under the jurisdiction of the said Minister. Yet, at this very time, officers of the Imperial and Royal army were taking an active part in the rebellion of the Serbs and Valachs, while Gen. Mayerhofer was enlisting recruits in the principality of Servia, and sending them to assist the rebels. The people thus beheld with astonishment civil war break out, and saw with still greater astonishment that Imperial officers were fighting on both sides.

Jellachich, as a functionary of the Hungarian Crown, refused to obey the Hungarian Ministry, and illegally summoned a Croatian Diet to meet at Agram, on June 5. In consequence of these proceedings, Ferdinand V., by a decree dated June 10, 1848, deprived him, as a rebel, of all his civil and military offices and dignities, but at the same time sent him, through his Minister of War, Latour, field officers, artillery and ammunition.

The troubles increased daily. The Hungarian Ministry requested the Archduke John to act as mediator. He accepted the office, but did nothing.

The Diet met on July 2. The Palatine, as the representative of the Sovereign, in the speech from the Throne, said that, as several districts were in a state of open rebellion, the principal object to which, in the name of His Majesty, he should direct the attention of the Diet were the finances and the defenses of the country, and that bills relating to these objects would be brought in by the Ministers. He then proceeded as follows: "His Majesty has learned with painful feelings that, although he followed the dictates of his own gracious inclination, when, at the request of the Hungarian people, he gave his Sovereign sanction to the laws enacted by the last Diet—laws which the common weal, according to the exigencies of the present age, rendered imperatively necessary—there are, nevertheless, a number of seditious agitators, especially in the annexed territories and the Hungarian districts of the Lower Danube, who, by false reports and terrorism, have excited the different religious sects and races speaking different languages against each other, and by mendaciously affirming that the above-mentioned laws are not the free expressions of His Majesty's royal will, have stirred up the people to offer an armed opposition to the execution of the law and to the legally constituted authorities. And moreover, that some of these agitators have even proceeded so far in their iniquitous course as to spread the report that this armed opposition has been made in the interests of the dynasty and with the knowledge and connivance of His Majesty or of the members of His Majesty's Royal house. I therefore, in order that all the inhabitants of the kingdom, without distinction as to creed or language, may have their minds set at rest, hereby declare, in conformity with the sovereign behest of His Majesty, our most gracious King, and in his sovereign name and person, that it is His Majesty's firm and steadfast determination to defend with all his Royal power and authority the unity and integrity of his Royal Hungarian Crown against every attack from without, and every attempt at disruption and separation that may be made within the kingdom, and at the same time inviolably to maintain the laws which have received the Royal sanction. And, while His Majesty will not suffer any one to curtail the liberty assured to all classes by the law, His Majesty, as well as all the members of his Royal dynasty, strongly condemns the audacity of those who venture to affirm that any illegal act whatsoever, or any disrespect of the constituted authorities can be reconcilable with His Majesty's sovereign will, or at all compatible with the interests of the Royal dynasty."

It thus clearly appears that the King acknowledged the validity and the inviolability of the acts passed by the Diet of 1847-48 three months after they had been sanctioned.

Relying on the sincerity of the Royal asseverations, the Diet humbly requested that His Majesty would be graciously pleased to render the country happy by his presence. It was, in fact, the general wish that the King should come to Hungary; even the most Radical journals loudly declared that if he came he would be received with enthusiasm bordering on madness.

Meanwhile the rebellion of the Croats, Serbs, and Valachs was spreading daily, and that, too, *in the name of the Sovereign.* Generals, colonels, and other field officers of the Imperial army were at the head of it, without any one of them being summoned by the King to answer for his conduct. The eyes of the too credulous natives were now opened, and still more when the King refused to sanction the acts for the levying of troops and raising of funds for the suppression of the rebellion, although the Diet had been convened chiefly for this purpose.

I must here observe that at this period nothing whatever had occurred that could serve as a pretext for the dynasty to support the rebellion. The Diet, it is true, would not consent that the troops that were to be levied should be draughted into the old regiments; but it was obviously impossible for the Diet to consent to any such measure at a period when the rebels were everywhere led by Imperial officers, when the Austrian troops stationed in Hungary, although they had been placed under the orders of the Hungarian Ministry, refused to fight against those rebels, and the commanders of fortresses to receive orders from the Hungarian War-office.

On the 8th of September a deputation from the Hungarian Diet earnestly entreated His Majesty to sanction two acts relating to the levying of troops and taxes. The King refused; but in his answer to the address of the deputation said, "I trust that no one will hereby suppose that I have the intention to set aside or infringe the existing laws. This, I repeat, is far from my intention. On the contrary, it is my firm and determined will to maintain, in conformity with my coronation oath, the laws, the integrity, and the rights of the kingdom, under my Hungarian crown."

The King made this solemn declaration on the 8th of September, and on the 9th of September Jellachich crossed the Drave with 48,000 men to wage war in the King's name on the Hungarian Diet and Ministry. The King had, moreover, on *the 4th of September* affixed his sign manual to a letter or Royal mandate addressed to Jellachich, and revoking the decree by which he had been deprived of his civil and military offices and dignities. His Majesty, in this letter, also expressed his high approbation of the Ban's conduct. By a Royal decree, dated October 3, the Constitution was suspended, martial law proclaimed, and Jellachich, the rebel, appointed His Majesty's Plenipotentiary Commissary for the kingdom of Hungary, and invested with unlimited authority to act, in the name of His Majesty, within the said kingdom.

Hungary, so far from commencing the revolution, was not even prepared to meet the invasion of the Croatian Ban. He was defeated near the Stuhlweissenburg by the Landstrum. The Hungarian Government only began to organize regular troops in October.

That the Diet did not recognise a degree that suspended the Constitution and invested Jellachich with the dictatorship will be found quite natural, if not by you, at least by every Englishman who cherishes Constitutional freedom, the more so as its proceedings on this occasion were founded on legal right, viz: on act 4, sect. 6, of the Diet of 1847-8, which expressly ordains that "the annual session of the Diet shall not be closed, nor the Diet itself dissolved before the budget for the ensuing year has been voted."

From this short but faithful account of what actually occurred, it clearly appears that the Hungarian nation had not recourse to arms until the Ban of Croatia entered the Hungarian territory with an Austro-Croatian army. It is also an undeniable fact that until the promulgation of the Austrian Charter in March, 1849—by which, with a stroke of the pen, the independence of Hungary was destroyed, its constitution abolished, and its territories dismembered—the Hungarian nation never demanded anything else than the maintenance of the laws and institutions which its sovereign had sanctioned and sworn to maintain inviolate. It was, however, precisely for the purpose of destroying these laws and institutions that the dynasty began the war. This, of course, they did not venture to avow. It was necessary to conceal the real motives of their perfidious conduct from the civilized world. Hence in their public proclamations they always alleged some pretext or other—all of them equally groundless. At the commencement they said it was only an insignificant faction they had to deal with; but when they saw that the whole nation was arrayed in arms against them, they declared it was for the suppression of demagogueism, propogated by foreigners, and those chiefly Poles, that their armies had entered Hungary; and to give a color to this pretext they industriously spread the report that there were 20,000 Poles in the ranks of the Hungarians. When, however, it became notorious that not more than 1,000 Poles were fighting under our national standard, the Austrian dynasty appeared as the *soi-disant* champion and judge of the various nationalities or races. This answered well enough until the system of centralization showed too clearly that an attempt would be made to Germanize these nationalities, when the dynasty again veered about, and, leaving "nationalities" in the lurch, took up the peasantry. We consequently find the Austrian Government assuring the Washington Cabinet (in the note of July 4, 1851) that they had waged war on Hungary in order to crush a turbulent aristocracy that "preach Democracy with their tongues, while their whole lives consist in the daily exercise over their fellow-men of arbitrary power in the most repugnant form." This last pretext, so ostentatiously put forth, loses, however, even its plausibility, when contrasted with the policy of the dynasty in 1848, for it is an undoubted fact that, although the reforms effected in our political institutions at that period were consented to by the dynasty without much hesitation, it required the most energetic remonstrances, on the part of the Diet, to obtain the Royal sanction to the act for the liberation of the peasants from feudal bondage.

Although the dynasty has most shamefully misused its high mission, I grant that it has never acknowledged having broken its oaths, but it has also never had the boldness to assert that it was the nation that first swerved from the path of constitutional legality. To you belong exclusively both the audacity and the honor of this assertion.

It is precisely to the fact of all classes, without distinction, being equally aware of the cabals of the dynasty that may be ascribed the success of the Hungarian insurrection. It was not *one* man, nor a party, nor a conspiracy, nor terrorism that awakened that spontaneous enthusiasm with which the people rushed to arms. KOSSUTH may have been the rallying cry; but he was not the cause of the war. For several months the people had witnessed the equivocal conduct of the dynasty; had seen that its words were belied by its deeds; had seen that the rebels were everywhere led by Imperial officers; and finally beheld Jellachich, a high functionary of the Hungarian Crown, invade the country at the head of an Austro-Croatian army. It was then, and not till then, that the nation cried, as with one voice—*the King is a traitor.* From that day began the Hungarian revolution. On that day the monarchical feeling was extinguished. What no one had thought it possible to accomplish was accomplished by the dynasty itself. In the beginning of September I candidly told the Archduke Stephen, our Palatine, that such was my opinion—an opinion that subsequent events have fully confirmed. Before September there was no one in Hungary who would have been able to get up an agitation against the King. At the end of September the sentiments of loyalty that had so long animated the nation were replaced by an intense feeling of disgust. With the *nimbus* of Majesty every other prestige had fled. The old Hungarian people had ceased to exist. It might be supposed, in fact, to judge from their actions, that Kings waited impatiently for the maturity of the people, in order that all who are not Republicans by principle, should be forced to embrace Republicanism through the hatred and aversion which such actions must necessarily inspire.

I must omit noticing several of your assertions, groundless though they be, because it is not my intention either to defend or to censure the conduct of any one. I shall also refrain from expressing any opinion on the question, whether, although *honorable* and *loyal*, it was also *prudent* and *politic* for the nation to cling so long to legitimacy. Facts, however, cannot be denied. The nation fell a sacrifice to its own policy. The heroism of remaining so long in the path of constitutional legality redounds to its glory; the shortsightedness of entering so late on the path of revolution is its shame. But "heroism," to use the words of an American writer, "is a self-trust which slights the restraints of prudence in the plenitude of its energy and power to repair the harms it may suffer." That the harms which Hungary now suffers will one day be repaired is the trust and firm conviction of every Hungarian who is proudly conscious of having performed the duty which he owed to his country. How far you may share this conviction I will not pretend to decide, but have the honor to be, with the usual courtesies, your very obedient

BARTHOLOMEW SZEMERE,
Late Minister of the Interior of the Kingdom of Hungary.
PARIS, Dec. 9.

Count Casimir Batthyanyi and the Hungarian Revolution.

LETTER FROM S. VUKOVICS.

To the Editor of the Daily News:

SIR: In the *Times* of Dec. 30, 1851, appeared a letter from Count Casimir Batthyanyi, which met, I do not doubt, with the unanimous approbation of our countrymen in that part of it which vindicates the first Hungarian Ministry, and more particularly that immortal patriot Count Louis Batthyanyi, against the unpatriotic and groundless aspersions of Prince Esterhazy. The noble Count, however, in the latter part of his letter, turns suddenly to another subject, and undertakes to discuss some principles and events of our revolution in a manner which has placed him in direct antagonism to the advocates of the cause of Hungary. I must confess that it is with great regret that I feel myself compelled to combat the assertions of a man who, by his patriotism, his intelligence, and his great sacrifices on the altar of his native country, has taken so distinguished a place in our ranks.

It is true that after the close of the Diet of 1847-8, and after the royal sanction given to the reforms carried by it, the whole country, with scarcely the exception of a small faction, was sincerely attached to the maintenance of the union with the House of Austria. This circumstance is of paramount importance, because Hungary, with its Constitutional and independent ministries of war and finance, was then thoroughly in a condition in a short time to have created a power sufficient to cope with, and even to overturn, the House of Austria, shackled, as it then was, by the critical state of Vienna and Italy. The nation, however, held to the unhappy delusion that the lately sworn oath of the King was taken in good faith. The more therefore I agree with the noble Count, as to the prevailing sentiment and opinion of the country at the close of the Diet on the 11th of April, 1848, the more decidedly must I combat his assertions, that the nation, after so many clandestine and open attacks of the Court on the ancient Constitution, and even after the imposition of the Austrian Constitution of 4th March, 1849, which annihilated the autonomy and independence of Hungary, felt compelled to have an ultimate recourse to the force of arms, but nevertheless remained permanently averse to a deposition of the dynasty, and that it accepted the resolution of the Diet to that effect—stated to have been carried by a minority—merely as a *fait accompli.*

I shall disprove this assersion by a simple narrative of those events, which widened the chasm between the people and the dynasty.

So early as the commencement of the Siberian insurrection, the popular suspicion gained ground that the insurrection had been stirred up by the secret intrigues of the Court, and confidence, in the truth and good faith of the King disappeared accordingly. The nation, however, still indulged the hope that a weak King, though betrayed into ambiguous proceedings, would not permit himself to be carried away into a flagrant breach of the Constitution. This was the time when the King, in the opinion of the people, was kept distinct from the Camarilla. But when the Austrian Ministry openly attempted to deprive Hungary of its ministries of war and finance, when the base game of the degradation and restoration of Jellachich was played, and when the Hungarian army, fighting in the name of the King, against the insurrections of the Siberians and Croats, became aware that the balls of that same King thinned their ranks from the hostile camp, the nation arrived at the universal conviction that the Hapsburg dynasty were only pursuing their old absolute tendencies, and that they wanted to force Hungary into self-defense in order, under the pretext of rebellion, to deprive it of all its constitutional rights and guarantees. It needs no proof that a loud indignation and even hatred of the dynasty spread far and wide in the country in consequence of these intrigues and proceedings. In spite of this natural excitement, and of the war itself carried on by the nation with an increasing enthusiasm of hatred of the House of Austria, no party in the country urged a declaration of a *déchéance* or forfeiture against the dynasty. Even all the faithless acts recorded in the letter of Count Casimir Batthyanyi, and the cruelties committed in the name of that court in Lower Hungary and Transylvania, did not turn the scales in this direction. The Pragmatic Sanction was still considered as good in law; and the many precedents of our history, when the nation and its kings went to war with each other, and ultimately settled their disputes by solemn pacts confirming the Constitution of the land, conveyed the notion that a reconciliation was even then not impossible.

Without these precedents and reminiscences of history, and only guided by the universal feeling of the country against the dynasty, the Hungarian Parliament would have pronounced the forfeiture of the House of Austria, so far back as October, 1848, when Jellachich was appointed absolute Plenipotentiary of the King in Hungary, with discretionary power of life and death; or in December, 1848, when in Olmütz the succession to the Hungarian throne was changed and determined, without the concurrence of the nation, through the Diet. To force the nation and its Parliament to the last step in this momentous crisis, the Court itself broke the dynastic tie.

This was done by the imposition of the Constitution of the 4th of March, 1849, by which the house of Austria itself annihilated the Pragmatic Sanction, treating free and independent Hungary with the arrogance of a conqueror. The nation, more irritated by this act than by any preceding event, saw that the hour was come, beyond which further to defer the dethronement of the dynasty would be alike incompatible with the laws and the honor of Hungary. All the channels of public opinion, the public press, the popular meetings, and even the head-quarters of the army resounded with emphatic declarations of the impossibility of reconciliation with the dynasty. The garrison of Komorn—the most important fortress of the country—petitioned the Government for the declaration of forfeiture. Most assuredly no party maneuvers were wanted in this universal excitement, caused by the Constitution of the 4th of March, to carry a Parliamentary resolution of forfeiture.

When the proposition of forfeiture was made on the 14th of April, 1849, in the House of Representatives, only eight members voted against it, in a house never attended by less than from 220 to 240 members. The House of Magnates adopted this resolution without opposition. The press, of all shades of opinion, though enjoying the most unlimited freedom, also declared for the resolution of the Diet. It was moreover received throughout the whole country with patriotic assent and determination. If there was a party opposed to the forfeiture, how came it that it did not hold it to be a duty to declare its opposition in the Diet or through the press?

What are the views of that party? What measures would they have desired to be taken in consequence of the Constitution of the 4th of March? I find nothing to meet these questions in the letter of Count Casimir Batthyanyi.

Still less can the act of forfeiture be considered as the work of a party, because the so-called Madarassr party, to which, perhaps, the noble count alludes, was at that very moment vanquished, and the elected Governor, in consequence, chose his Ministry from the ranks of its opponents.

I must also differ from the noble Count with regard to the actual legality of the act of forfeiture and declaration of independence of the 14th of April, 1849. I consider this act completely valid in every respect. The noble Count supports his view by remarking on the subsequent transfer of power to Görgey. It is necessary, therefore, that I should narrate the whole circumstances of that event.

When the intelligence of the unfortunate battle of Temeswar reached the Governor KOSSUTH, who was then in the fortress of Arad, he immediately summoned a council of the Ministry to deliberate on measures of public safety, still possible. At this council, in which all the ministers took part, it was resolved to invest Görgey, who stood alone at the head of an unconquered army, with full powers for negotiating a peace. It was moreover, resolved to dissolve the Government, which could not be carried on in any fixed place of safety, under the existing circumstances. We did not, however, insert in the instrument investing Gorgey with full power (and dispatched to him immediately) the abdication of the Government. On the same day—it was the 11th of August, 1849—Gorgey declared in the presence of some of the Ministers who had assembled at Csanyi's (who was one of them) that he could not accept the commission because the resignation of the Government was not contained in it, while he was sure that the enemy would enter into no negotiations with him, so long as KOSSUTH and his Ministry were thought to be behind him. The Ministers who were present, after a short deliberation, considering it to be their duty not to stand in the way of the negotiation which had been resolved on as necessary, accordingly sent their resignation to the Governor, whom they requested to resign as well. The Governor soon after, sent his abdication for counter-signature by these members of the Ministry, and accordingly the Government formally dissolved itself, after having done so *de facto* in the previous council of Ministers. I must mention the circumstance that, in the Governor's instrument of abdication conditions were prescribed by Gorgey, which were not inserted in the original instrument of authorization issued by the full council. These conditions were, the preservation of the nationality and the autonomy of Hungary. Four Ministers took part in this resignation of the Governor, as above stated, Aulich, Csanyi, Horvath, and I. Two of the Ministers, Szemere and Batthyanyi, were absent when the formal declaration of the abdication was discussed at Csanyi's residence. I have not mentioned among the ministers our late colleague, the finance Minister Dushek, because his treachery, which was afterwards brought to light, excludes him from our ranks. From all these circumstances, it will be manifest how unjust the reproaches of Count Casimir Batthyani are, that no new Cabinet council was held.

It is notorious that Gorgey abused the full powers with which he was intrusted, instead of procuring the preservation of Hungary by a negotiation for peace, by an ignominous treachery to his native country. From that very moment the power conferred on him by the above-mentioned instrument, and the conditional abdication of the Government consequently and legally reverted to him who had invested him with it. To deny this would be to recognize in the foreign rule which crushed Hungary in consequence of that treachery, legitimate right and lawful power.

The noble Count himself answers the question why KOSSUTH, before crossing the Turkish frontier, did not resume power again. He states that KOSSUTH could not know, before crossing the frontier, the catastrophe of Villagos, and therefore left the country, in the belief that Gorgey would faithfully fulfill his commission; a belief which was the more natural, because Gorgey had an unconquered army under him, and almost all the fortresses at his disposition, a power more than sufficient to carry on the negotiations, and even to menace the enemy with a continuation of the war. The noble Count did not take his present view of this question when, after the treachery of Gorgey became known, he countersigned the order written at Viddin by KOSSUTH, as Governor of Hungary, to the fortress of Komorn.

I, however, perfectly agree with the noble Count, that that nation, once more restored to its constitutional existence and free from foreign yoke, will have the unlimited right to dispose of all the affairs of the country, and consequently of the executive power. To assert a contrary opinion would be a crime against the nation. Not of a liberated nation, which, of course, would have the right to choose whom it will, but of a nation crushed by an usurping power, the claims of KOSSUTH as elected Governor of Hungary, are, I submit, lawful.

I also concur with the noble Count, that KOSSUTH is not the exclusive representative of our native country, and of our war of liberty and independence. Hungary is historically represented by all those who took part in the constitutional and military vindication of its rights, and more especially and side by side with the Governor, by the constitutionally chosen members of the House of Representatives. I consider, however, KOSSUTH to be the chief representative of the interests of our native country on account of his deeds as well as his position; but I am far indeed from seeing in him a dictator. A dictatorship would find in all those who, like me, hold firmly to the republican principles pronounced by him, the most determined opposition.

Republican principles have not been proclaimed at KOSSUTH's dictation as the aim of our national exertions. They were, during our struggle, the well-ascertained and deep-rooted sentiment of the country, and KOSSUTH could only faithfully represent the proclaimed will and feeling of the nation, by inscribing them on his banner. Immediately after the declaration of independence, all the manifestations of the national will were unanimous in the desire for a republic. The Ministry, which was nominated by the Governor as a consequence of the legislative act, declared in both houses of the Diet, that its efforts would be directed to the establishment of a republic. Both houses joined in this declaration, and in the Government no opposition whatever was manifested against it. One of the first acts of the new Government was to remove the crown from all national escutcheons, and from the great seal of Hungary. The press in all its shades developed Republican principles. The new semi-official paper bore the name of the *Republic.* It is true that the Government was only provisional, for the war continued, and the definitive decision of this question depended on unforseen circumstances. We should have preferred almost any settlement to the necessity of a subjection to the Austrian dynasty; and at the price of emancipation from that detested power, the nation would ever have been prepared, for the sake of aid, to choose a King from another race; but certainly if it had been unaided victor in the struggle, never. Monarchical Government would have been for us the mere resort of expediency. And the Government of our wishes and principles was the republic.

I do not feel at all convinced, as the noble Count asserts, that the institutions and habits of Hungary are incompatible with a democratic republic. I find, on the contrary, traits in them which lead me to an opposite conclusion. The aggregate character of the numerous nobility which resigned its privileges in the Diet of 1847-48 of its own accord, and which was in its nature more a democratic than an aristocratic body, because neither territorial wealth nor rank interfered with or disturbed the equality of its rights—the national antipathy to the system of an upper house, which was considered as a foreign institution, because it had been introduced under the Austrian dynasty—the immemorial custom of periodically electing all officials, and even the judges—the detestation in which bureaucracy and all the instruments of centralization were held in all ages, while the attachment to the municipal self-government was irradicable—the fact that, in consequence of the laws which had been sanctioned in April, 1848, the County authorities formerly only elected from the nobility were democratically reconstituted, and exercised their functions in this form till the catastrophe of Villagos without the slightest collision between the different classes of society,—the peaceful election of the representatives of the last Diet conducted almost on the principle of universal suffrage,—all these facts unmistakeably prove that the germ of democracy lay in our institutions, and that these could receive a democratic development without any concussion. Those characteristic *traits* of our nation which have been so often misrepresented, as signs of an aversion to a republic, and which may be more properly called civic virtues—as, for example, our respect for law, our antipathy to untried political theories, our attachment to traditional customs, and our pride in the history of our country—are no obstacles to, but rather guarantees, and even conditions of, a republic, which is to be national and enduring. It would be indeed an unprecedented event in history if staunch royalism could be the characteristic of a country which, like Hungary, has found in its kings for three hundred years the inexorable foes of its liberties, and which in that time for their defense had to wage six bloody wars against its dynasty.

As to the criticisms by the noble count of the personal character of KOSSUTH, I take leave to assert that a great majority of the Hungarian nation do not share his opinion. It is not my task to appear as a personal advocate, and I wish, therefore, to advert only to one point of this attack, which may seem to be based on facts. The noble Count asserts that KOSSUTH has attained to power by doubtful means. I am amazed at this assertion, knowing, as I do, that KOSSUTH was proposed by Count Louis Batthyanyi, and nominated by the King with the universal applause of the nation, to the Ministry of Finance. After the resignation of the first Hungarian Ministry, he was freely and unanimously elected by the Diet to the Presidency of the Committee of Defense, and after the declared forfeiture of the dynasty to the governorship of the country. I know no more honorable means by which a man can be raised to power.

I am unable to guess at the motives of the patriotic Count, which have prevailed on him to publish the letter part of his letter; and I must believe that its consequences will be pernicious to our common cause if an irreconcileable division between our countrymen should be the unhappy result.

I trust, sir, that your friendly sentiments for the welfare of Hungary will prevail on you to give these lines a place in your esteemed journal, and I remain, sir,

Your obedient servant, S. VUKOVICS.
Late Minister of Justice of Hungary.
LONDON, Jan. 17, 1852.

SPEECH OF MR. SEWARD.

Sympathy with the Irish Exiles.

IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE, FEB. 11.

The Senate having resumed the consideration of the resolution of sympathy with the Irish exiles, to which Mr. SHIELDS had moved an amendment—the pending question being upon verbal amendment moved by Mr. SEWARD to the amendment.

Mr. SEWARD said: Mr. President, this proceeding seems to me neither inconsiderate nor unimportant. It is a resolution which must have the assent of both Houses of Congress and the approbation of the President of the United States, and so become a national act. It recommends—I might perhaps say solicits—clemency towards the patriots of Ireland who are suffering imprisonment in a penal colony. It is designed for the information of the British Government, and therefore may and ought to be regarded as an appeal by the United States to the Government of Great Britain. I think this proceeding is defensible upon the grounds of abstract justice and propriety, as well as upon a due consideration of our relations to all the parties concerned.

I beg leave to say, in the first place, that it is not altogether novel in its character and principle. The patriots of Ireland who are the subject of this resolution are suffering imprisonment by England on account of an effort, honestly made, to restore their fatherland to liberty and independence. The sympathy which is expressed by this resolution springs from the same source from which that sympathy has sprung which has always been exhibited by the people of the United States toward nations asserting the same rights; the same sympathy which was shown by the people of the United States toward France in 1793, in 1830, and in 1848—toward Greece, toward the rising South American Republics, toward Poland, toward Germany, and toward Hungary. Even in form it approximates to the action of the Congress of the United States in regard to LOUIS KOSSUTH, who has been, through their interposition, released from imprisonment in Asia Minor, and brought hither, and received and welcomed as the guest of the United States. The interest that is expressed in this resolution for Mr. Smith O'Brien, like that which was expressed toward LOUIS KOSSUTH, is not merely personal, but it is the reverential compassion which the people of the United States indulge for a fallen

"Nation in a man comprised."

It is, then, the case, not of Mr. Smith O'Brien and his associates, but it is the case of Ireland.

A nation's cause requires a review not merely of the particular accidents and incidents which bring it up before us, but of the whole life of the nation. So our forefathers, in adopting the Declaration of Independence, reviewed our entire colonial experience in vindicating the act of abjuration of the allegiance to the British throne.

Ten centuries ago Ireland was an independent nation, possessing the elements and the forces of national stability. Ireland was guilty of one enduring crime: it was the crime of proximity to England. Ireland labored under one enduring misfortune: it was the misfortune that for many centuries she remained unconquered and unconquerable. The crime provoked the cupidity of England: the misfortune, begetting divisions into sects and clans, favored the invader. At the very moment when the Norman King of England, Henry, the second of that name, I think, was (as the chronicle) "casting in his mind the conquest of the adjacent island," because it seemed commodious for him, and its inhabitants seemed savage and rude, he was appealed to by a deposed Irish prince to reinstate him upon the throne. The invader enjoyed one vast advantage. England had been successively subjugated by the Romans, the Danes, the Saxons, and the Normans, and in that rough experience she had acquired a discipline which, combined with the energy resulting from a commingling of races and the ambition springing from an insular position, has enabled her almost to "have the world in empire." The invasion, of course, did not result in reinstating the Irish King, nor did it result in the conquest of Ireland; it resulted in only the establishment of a small armed aristocratic colony upon the coast, inclosed with palisades, and therefore called "the Pale." Within the Pale, were Englishmen, English laws, English manners, and English rule. Without the Pale were the entire nation of Irishmen, with their hereditary prince, and native language, customs, and manners.

Acting upon the law of nations as it was then understood to be, these races regarded each other as natural enemies: and hence ensued war; unsparing and unrelenting. The Reformation hurls a new element into this national strife. The Catholic Church in England had given place to one which united its kings and people both. Consideration and prudence, cooperationg with proselytism, determined the Government of England to subvert the Catholic Church in Ireland. The sword was the missive sent, and a ferocious soldiery were the apostles of the new faith. The Irish preferred their paternal

lution will have my vote. If they shall not be adopted, the resolution will still have my vote—the resolution as originally introduced. The resolution instructing the Executive of the United States to make this appeal to the Government of Great Britain directly, would have received my vote. It shall equally have my support in the more moderate form which it has assumed, out of deference to the wishes of other Senators.

And when this resolution in any shape shall have been passed, there can be but one wish of mine in regard to the subject which the Congress of the United States would have the power to gratify. That wish would be, that he who is now entitled to be considered the mover of the resolution—the honorable Senator from Illinois (Mr SHIELDS)—should be made the bearer of this application to the "Soveraine Queene," in whose will and pleasure it would rest to grant it. It is the remembrance of a scene in one of the oldest and best of the English poems that suggests this wish. Sir, it would be a goodly and a gracious sight to see that honorable Senator returning to his native land, after his chivalrous but yet modest career here among us, the bearer of a proclamation of amnesty from the sovereign of his native country to its defenders, thus obtained; and I should rejoice to see his greeting by his countrymen, and to hear them

"Shouting and clapping all their hands on hight,
That all the ayre it fils, and flyes to Heavene bright."

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 14, 1852.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Neither the Publication Office, Editorial Rooms, nor Printing Establishment of the DAILY TIMES are opened on Sunday. Advertisers who desire their notices to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 11 o'clock on Saturday evening.

☞ We learn by telegraph from Cincinatti, that an answer to SZEMERE's letter is being prepared. In the meantime, it is stated that SZEMERE's wife has been allowed to retain her property in Hungary, and to travel freely between Paris and Vienna.

☞ Senator SEWARD's speech upon asking England to release the Irish patriots from further exile, will be found in full in our columns this morning. It is brief, logical and beautifully eloquent. In what it says of Irish history and Irish character, as well as upon the question directly involved, it is exceedingly graphic and forcible.

It is scarcely necessary to say that this question of soliciting from Great Britain the release of the Irish exiles meets the distinct and explicit hostility of those who resisted intervention for Hungary, on the ground that our friendly efforts were rather due to Ireland. Our Washington reports have shown that Senators Badger, Underwood, Clemens and the rest, cannot give their support to any such improper proceeding as that of taking a national interest in the fate of the Irish patriots. This is only one of the many instances which prove that those who resist the principles of freedom in one instance will do it in all. The men who cannot sympathize with Hungary in her struggle for freedom will always be found on the side of oppression. They will resist Ireland if she should ever again strive to be free, as they now resist every endeavor to restore to their freedom her gifted and patriotic sons.

France and England—Chances of War.

Our readers may remember two letters which we published, a fortnight since, from the *London Times*, signed "An Englishman," and commenting upon the recent Usurpation and the Election in France. Another letter, from the same powerful pen, upon the dangers to England and the world from these two events, will be found in our columns, this morning. The writer thinks it quite possible, and indeed, all things considered, quite probable, that LOUIS NAPOLEON may think it his interest to commence a war with England; and he discusses, at considerable length, the extent to which England is prepared for such a possible contingency.

We are aware that all this has been settled by high authority here. Some of our city newspapers have decided that there is not the slightest chance of any such contingency. The *Commercial*, with the *esprit du corps* characteristic of its columns, pronounces it a mere "newspaper" absurdity, and other journals equally astute, declare that Louis Napoleon has assured all the Cabinets of Europe that he has towards them none but the most pacific intentions; and that there cannot, therefore, be the slightest danger of a war. The reliance of these gentlemen upon this man's word, savors somewhat of the ridiculous. They seem to think that he means what he says; and that vague assurances of a desire to remain at peace, are to be taken as absolute securities against the possibility of war.

The world, however, cannot forget the events which have somewhat impaired the value of Louis Napoleon's assurances. They recollect the solemn oath which he swore to observe and maintain the Constitution; and they know, too, that he took an opportunity in the night, when honest men were asleep, to destroy it. They remember his repeated and emphatic declarations that he would never, in any contingency, violate the provisions of that instrument, but would always respect the popular will and the laws enacted by its authority. And they remember, also, the manner in which he has kept these promises. They have seen him, directly in the teeth of his most solemn oaths, scatter the Legislative Assembly with the bayonet,—seize two or three hundred of the most distinguished men in France, and send them to prison and into exile; transport two thousand more to the pestilential coast of Africa; destroy the press; abolish free speech; butcher unoffending citizens in the streets; usurp all power; rob private property and make *his own will*, regardless of his own most solemn oaths and promises, the only *law* for thirty-five millions of people in France. And having seen all this,—knowing just what weight this man himself attaches to his word, they are not disposed to regard the diplomatic assurances with which he seeks to amuse other nations, as precluding all possibility of a different issue.

And yet some of our American writers are greatly shocked at these hard sayings about the French President. The Paris correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce*, who is *not* the American Consul at present, thinks it shows a great lack of good breeding to use such language. He has taken dinner with Baron this, and General that, and been most solemnly assured that the Prince means well, and he is himself inclined to think that his despotism is better than Republicanism. And a correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* is quite disposed to regard his movements as judicious and just. It is not easy to imagine any depth of villainy which somebody will not be found base enough to apologize for; but it certainly puts invention to the rack to understand how public writers, professing to be *Republicans*, can bring themselves into the attitude of apologists for Louis Napoleon. If his conduct can be justified or excused on any known principles of honesty, the Decalogue had better be abolished.

But whatever else he may do, *he will not go to war with England*, say his defenders. Perhaps not; but what is to hinder? Not his promises, surely, for he regards them no more than he does the wind. Not the rights of nations, for he cares no more for them than he does for his promises. Not fear of defeat, for his usurpation of the Government shows that he has audacity enough for anything. Not the lack of money, for he has shown a willingness to turn highwayman, and rob anybody he may meet. He robbed the Orleans family, and, if occasion requires, will doubtless rob the Bank of France. *He will do whatever he thinks it for his interest to do.* And it certainly is not impossible that war with England, brought about in some indirect way, may seem to him necessary to the consolidation of his power, and the repression of discontent at home.

"An Englishman's" letter will be found interesting on all these points.

The Search for Sir John Franklin.

A petition was recently presented in Congress on behalf of Commodore WILKES, asking that body to appropriate half a million of dollars and to send part of the Navy to prosecute the search for Sir John Franklin. Congress, of course, will never sanction any such preposterous scheme. The country would never approve any such expenditure for such a purpose. The recovery of Sir John Franklin and his companions, or the solution of their fate, is a matter of deep interest, not only to their families and countrymen, but to the world at large. But our Government never will expend $500,000 for the *chance* of saving a hundred lives—as its indifference to the safety of domestic travel sufficiently shows. The honor of England is directly concerned in using every possible effort to rescue those of her own officers whom she sent abroad upon this perilous service. And yet, even England shows no disposition to expend any such sum of money as this upon that errand.

But the proposition of Commodore WILKES will do serious mischief to the cause. It will discourage other efforts, less pretentious in their shape, but more intelligent in their means. Mr. Grinnell has again offered his two vessels for the service, and the leading agents in the recent expedition are ready to renew their labors. It needs very little reflection to show that far more can be accomplished by them than by all the fleets in the world. The search among the Arctic seas is not to be made *on ship board*, but by land journeys on foot. A ship is needed simply to convey the explorers to the scene of their labors,—to carry provisions for their support, and when one spot has been examined, to take them to another. Large ships are utterly out of place in those regions of perpetual ice, and could accomplish comparatively nothing, simply because they could not make their way through the ice half as well as smaller vessels. The little *Rescue* and *Advance* could go twice as far and three times as easily, on such a journey, as any ships in the American Navy. It is the unanimous decision of all who have been concerned in the recent search,—English and American, and especially of Captain DE HAVEN and Surgeon KANE, that small vessels only can be efficient in this work, because they alone combine the essential qualifications of great strength and great facility of navigation.

Equally absurd is the proposition to make this exploration a *naval* expedition. Epaulettes and buttons will avail little on such a service. There is no chance to awe admiring nations by brilliant displays of the stars and stripes. The main things wanted for such a service are zeal, intelligence, and perseverance; and these are the very qualities in which the Yankees have the advantage over other people. The men connected with the last expedition were equal to any in the world, in toughness and capacity of endurance,—in energy and willingness to endure fatigue and all kinds of privations for the sake of accomplishing their purpose.

The officers of that Expedition are anxious to renew the search. They have declared their belief, after very thorough study, that Sir John Franklin may be yet alive, and that the problem of his fate is, at all events, one of great interest for the whole civilized world. They are entirely willing to renew their labors. Mr. GRINNELL has most generously offered the use of his two vessels again, and all that is needed more is a propeller to convey them to the scene of search, and the means of living while engaged in it. We trust so feasible and so modest a request will not be prejudiced by any absurd schemes like that which now awaits the decision of Congress.

The Hungarian Contest.

The people of the United States are deeply interested in understanding the true character and history of the recent Hungarian contest. One of the most eloquent and gifted of living men—the man honored by the Hungarian nation with its confidence, and elevated to its highest seat of Executive power during the struggle for independence, is now in our midst, at the invitation of our Government, pleading the cause of his country, and striving to convince the American people that they have something at stake in every contest between despotism and freedom, wherever it may be waged. While he has met the full and fervid sympathy of the American people, his endeavors to awaken an interest among Republicans for the principles upon which their own Government is based, have been resisted with a malignant hostility which no Austrian minion could possibly expel.

It has been asserted by American newspapers over and over again, and has recently been repeated in the United States Senate, by Mr. CLEMENS, of Alabama, that Hungary had no claim to independence; that she was never anything but an Austrian province; that her recent struggle was an unjust rebellion, and that she deserves no sympathy or aid at the hands of the American people. These assertions have been coupled with the most violent assaults upon the character of KOSSUTH himself—assaults which Mr. CLEMENS so far lost his self-respect as to repeat and indorse, and which have for their sole object the injury and destruction of the cause of freedom in which he is engaged.

So far as KOSSUTH himself is concerned, the question is of comparatively little consequence. He is among us as a distinguished champion of popular freedom and national independence. He was explicitly recognized as the great leader of the Hungarian contest, by our Government when he was invited hither, as our national guest, and the voice of the nation has fully confirmed that judgment. His enemies in this country have seized upon every possible weapon for the injuring of his character and the destruction of his influence. And the strongest support they have found, has been in the letters of those who were associated with him in the provisional Government, of which he was elected chief.

The first assault of this series was contained in a letter of Prince ESTERHAZY, a Hungarian of large possessions, and at the outset enlisted in the effort to secure the rights of his country. Since its subjection to Austria he has deserted its standard, vilified its defenders, and indorsed the character of its tyrants. He has recently written a letter declaring Hungary to have been in the wrong, and Austria in the right throughout. Count CASIMIR BATTHYANYI followed with a reply to that portion of the Prince's letter which assailed the justice of the Hungarian cause; but he reechoed the aspersions upon the character and conduct of KOSSUTH, with whose democratic and republican tendencies he was not content. And this was followed by another letter from Mr. SZEMERE, who was also a member of KOSSUTH'S Cabinet, and who complains of his policy, not on the ground that it was democratic, but that it was weak.

The Austrian organs in this country have, of course, made diligent use of these productions. It matters to them but little through what means they can fasten discredit upon the cause of Hungarian freedom; and they think something of their general object is accomplished by exciting distrust of KOSSUTH.

We publish some documents upon this subject this morning, which will be found interesting and important. The first is a letter from M. SZEMERE, to Prince ESTERHAZY in reply to his attacks upon the justice of the Hungarian cause. Notwithstanding their professed respect for this gentleman, and their eagerness to echo his attacks upon KOSSUTH, the Austrian organs have not found it convenient to copy this letter, in which he demonstrates, with masterly skill and power the essential justice of the contest which Hungary waged for her constitutional rights and independence. The same thing is true of another letter, which we also publish, from M. VUKOVICS, who was another member of KOSSUTH's Cabinet, and who vindicates his character and his conduct from the attack made upon them.

We invite the attention of those who are interested in the *rightfulness* of the cause for which our sympathies are invoked, and in the character of the distinguished Hungarian who represents it here, to these interesting and important documents. They put the whole question in a clear and intelligible light.

The Orleans Sequestration.

It is a little singular that the first action of the Prince-President Bonaparte approximating to agrarianism, is the first to excite a proper indignation among the people. It would seem to redeem the French from their established repute for all sorts of socialism and anti-rights-of-property ideas. In spite of their astounding servility to the new order of things, they have clearly a few compensating traits, for which they deserve whatever credit we can spare them. All classes unite in discontent. Legitimists, Orleanists, Socialists, and Bonapartists, without a wish, find they have many aversions in common; and this sacrilege upon inviolable rights drives together a heterogeneous mass of opponents, secretly resolute to crush the usurper, and punish his perfidy. It was nothing when he knocked them down on the 2d of December, and robbed them of liberty. It was exceedingly tolerable on the 20th December, when they were transported in droves to the polls, and compelled to drop free and enthusiastic *oui*s into the box. The suppression of the press was apparently just the most agreeable accommodation with which they could be favored. But when the marauder ceases to "steal trash," and thrusts his hand into private pockets, in order to scatter the contents among his myrmidons, the French spirit rouses slightly, and they feel unpleasant about it. It is clear that the national repose is only molested, after all, by a proceeding vastly less obnoxious than any one of its forerunners. Honor and all was lost, except the inviolability of property: and the loss of that is found to be disagreeable.

Now the wealth of the Orleans Princes, upon which the President has laid hands, is really a respectable little fortune; burdened, however, with certain debts on the civil list. Here is a short inventory:

Real Estate transferred to his children by Louis Philippe, Aug. 7, 1830, reserving the use	41,807,954f.
Real Estate belonging to the late King individually	9,837,000f.
Real Estate, the use of which was bequeathed to the King by his sister, Mad. Adelaide	27,602,013f.
Total	72,946,967f.

The rest of the royal property was swept into the national coffers in 1848, as property forming a portion of the national domain, as it was by universal consent. What remained was adjudicated at that time to be the private property of the family. The committee, to whom the business was referred, reported in the strongest terms against any interference with these private rights. Their language was:

"In our times, more than at any other, any encroachment on property, any forgetfulness of rights, or any breach of contract, are precedents of infinite peril to the security of all ranks of society; for every Government ought to be convinced that its dignity, its force, and its influence over the interests of all, will be judged and measured in the estimation of the country by the respect it has shown for rights, for justice, and for public honesty."

The sentiment is at once a prophecy of the punishment, impending over the head of the usurper, and an eloquent tribute to the superior justice of republicanism. What the people of France, when sovereign, refused to do, the usurper has done with hasty rascality; and the people of France enslaved, find no voice for the disgust they really feel for the actor and the deed. The fact that the plunder is cast about as bribes to the complacency of the various classes, does little to ameliorate the dissatisfaction. The intrinsic injustice of the thing; the peril in which it places all individual rights, are the only considerations listened to, and they must have a damning weight in the event.

The decree of Confiscation has a preamble longer than the main portion of the document, spinning a tedious tissue of special pleading for the act. To these, the fallacy of which is obvious to every one acquainted with the history of the precedents cited, another has been added since the unpopularity of the measure has transpired. A report of an Orleanist conspiracy is evoked from the same inventive fancy that produced the report of the Assembly complot, upon which the coup of December 2, was based; and this improbability is made to go a great ways with confiding ultraists, whose antipathies to the Bourbons knows no exceptions, and indeed nothing else. That such a conspiracy exists, or has been even conceived of, is of course, discredited in political circles.

And while the popular masses look so forbidding, and the best men of France, who temporarily adhered to Government, forsake it with indignation, and the army appears so malcontent as to require the rebuke of the General-in-Chief to repress its grumbling and silence its threats, the external relations fail to console the Prince for the brooding troubles within. The Bourbons of the elder and younger branches are alike offended at this unfortunate decree. One of them, infamous wretch that he is, wears the Crown of Naples; another sits upon the Spanish throne; the Duke of Montpensier is married to the Infanta; and Leopold of Belgium is a son-in-law of Louis Philippe. All these are reported as having protested against the sequestration. And should the report prove correct, and the President inflexible, there will be a pretty kettle of fish. The countenance from without which he has enjoyed, or claimed to enjoy, since the advent of the new *régime*, has been one of his chief pillars. Let it be struck away, and there will be a few more *coups* needed forthwith to hold him up. All his present supports are shakey and threatening.

But there is always one alternative—war. It is much talked of now. The days of the Emperor never saw the national foundries, shops, arsenals and dock-yards more busily at work. There is a manifest resolution to be ready for war, if not to make it; though their talk in the *cafés*, and in other unofficial quarters, all runs upon an actual determination of the Prince to have a set-to with *perfide Albion*. Certainly, the aspect of affairs is miraculously like that which preceded the rupture of the Treaty of Amiens. The preparations, the festivities, the need of employing the troops and cajoling the people while the imperial crown was won, were the same in 1802 as in 1852; and the pretenses upon which hostilities were commenced can be matched in hollowness and vanity at the shortest notice. There is nothing wanting to bring about the conflict on either side. The old national enmity must be fought out, sooner or later; and the sooner the better for Prince Louis. It is the only horn left to his lemma. It may gore him; but he grows used to sitting on bayonets.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.

"The severe scorching and lashing, Mr. Stanly, of N. C., gave that arch-demagogue, Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, *delighted the House, and men of all parties.* It was terribly severe, and its terrible truth made it seem unmerciful as Stanly laid on the blows; and Gidding winced, pity was mingled even with the sense of justice, that Giddings deserved it all."—*Express.*

☞ Of course such Billingsgate as that by which Mr. STANLY disgraced himself "delighted the House." The taste of that dignified body has been for a long time established; and when Mr. Stanly went on to call Mr. Giddings a *dead dog*, and to talk about his having eaten oysters with *negroes*, and to boast of having cut him up in a *dissecting room*, &c., &c., he knew perfectly how to hit the sense of the House, and "delight men of all parties." If he had used such language in a respectable bar-room he would have been set down as a voluble blackguard. If he had used it in a gentlemen's parlor, he would have been kicked out. But as he was only talking *in Congress*, as a matter of course, he "delighted the House."

Mr. Giddings may have "deserved it all," though upon such points we should not select the *Express* as high authority. But it is not usual for respectable men to convert a hall of legislation into a *stew*, for the sake of giving unpleasant men their "deserts." Mr. Stanly once had a high reputation for qualities which such performances as that which the *Express* extols, will speedily render traditional.

About the Canal Contracts.

It is easy to use terms of denunciation, and it seems the chief delight of some journalists to charge fraud and corruption upon the acts of those public men whom their party affinities or personal animosities lead them to assail. For near a month now this class of politicians have been clamoring in relation to the recent letting of work on the Canals. A Legislative investigation has been demanded and is now in progress, but without waiting for its result, the complaints are continually increasing, and indefinite but opprobrious charges are more boldly and flippantly made. The malcontents are of two classes—the one opposed to the policy of the State in completing the Canals, and striving to defeat it—the other, disappointed competitors for work for themselves or their friends.

How do the public interests require this subject to be treated? Investigation certainly should not be denied, but with what object should it be prosecuted?

If public officers have been guilty of frauds, they should be convicted and punished, and inquiry by the Legislature, or rather by the Assembly, is the proper initiative and impeachment.

But if the State seeks to be discharged from the obligation of improvident contracts, the Legislature can render no assistance in the matter. Judicial action is requisite to declare the contracts invalid by reason of fraud, or want of authority to enter into them. It might be appropriate to examine the authority under which the contracts have been made, in order to arrive at the proper remedy for any wrong that exists. The law provides,

§ 12. "The Board of Canal Commissioners, together with the State Engineer and Surveyor, the Division Engineer having charge of that portion of the canals where the work is to be let, and in case of the inability, neglect, or refusal of the Canal Commissioners to act, then any one of them, together with the State Engineer and Division Engineer aforesaid, shall contract for the completion of the Erie Canal Enlargement, and the Genesee Valley and Black River Canals, upon such terms, and in such manner, as the Canal Board shall *direct* and APPROVE; first causing public notice to be given by the aforesaid officers, or such one of them as the Canal Board shall direct, for the time and in the manner now specified by law. The contracts for the work shall require the jobs to be completed on or before the first day of May, eighteen hundred and fifty four; contracts shall be awarded to such parties as propose to perform the work on terms most safe and advantageous to the State, having due regard to price, the ability of the parties, and security offered for the performance thereof.

Under this provision, notice was given by the officers specified to execute the contracts, by the direction of the Canal Board. The Board, after a month's examination of the propositions submitted, passed the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the Canal Commissioners, together with the State Engineer and Surveyor, and the Division Engineer having charge of that portion of the canal where the work is to be let, be and are hereby directed to contract for the completion of the Erie canal enlargement, and the Genesee Valley and Black River canals, and the enlargement of the locks of the Oswego canal, in the manner heretofore directed and approved by the Canal Board, and upon the terms hereinafter directed.

The contracts for said work shall be awarded to such parties as shall propose to perform the work on terms most safe and advantageous to the State, having due regard to price, the ability of the parties, and the security offered for the performance thereof.

And the said Board is hereby directed to contract with the lowest bidder, whom in the judgment of said Board, said bidder has the ability to perform his contract, and give satisfactory security for the performance of the same, and will, in the judgment of said Board, perform his contract within the time specified in chapter 483 Laws of 1851.

But in case the lowest bidder shall not, in the opinion of said Board be entitled to a contract on the terms herein expressed, in that case the next lowest bidder shall be preferred, who in the judgment of said Board, shall be entitled to it on the terms before expressed.

And the said Board is hereby directed to execute said contracts before the first day of January next. And in no case shall the said Board award to any person or persons, more than $200,000 worth of work when bids are made for the same work by any other person or persons equally responsible; except in cases where work exceeding that amount cannot be advantageously divided.

In pursuance of this resolution, the Canal Commissioners, one Whig and two Hunker Democrats, the State Engineer and Surveyor, a Whig, and three Division Engineers, Whigs, proceeded to allot the work and execute the contracts.

It is claimed by some that they exceeded their authority—that they should not have executed the contracts until their allotment had been reported to and approved by the Canal Board. It is insisted that the contracts are unfavorable to the State, because not given to the lowest bidders; that they are fraudulent because it is claimed they were awarded to friends of the respective officers who had the matter in charge, and that they ought to be annuled. Let us see what can be done.

No human being supposes that any fraud was committed in the making of the contracts; and if the terms of the contracts, or any of them, are unfavorable, there is only the chance that it may be adjudged that the Commissioners and Engineers who executed them exceeded their powers, to afford the State any means of escape. If the Legislature should assume to decide the matter, and annul the contracts, the State will not thereby be discharged from liability, but a fruitful harvest of special legislation to satisfy claims for damages may be anticipated for many years. If the outcry that is now so vociferous has the effect in any way to arrest the commencement or progress of the work, the object of the enemies of the Canals will be gained.

The complaints that the contracts were not given to the lowest bidders are not made in good faith. The Legislature gave the Canal Board discretion to exceed the Engineer's estimate for the whole work by 10 per cent., or, in the aggregate, more than $1,000,000. The work has been let below the estimates. The talk about responsibility and security is not intended in seriousness. No contractor on the canals goes on with his work at a loss, and the State has never once, in the expenditure of $40,000,000 on her canals, enforced the provisions of a bail bond in case of failure to perform a contract. On the contrary, unfortunate or improvident contractors are almost uniformly indemnified by extra allowances and special grants by the Legislature. The true policy is conceded by men of experience to be to let work at remunerative, but not extravagant, prices. None more unreservedly assent to this than the politicians whose followers are now complaining of the course of the State officers in carrying out this policy.

These new efforts of faction to impede the progress of our public works to completion ought to be frustrated. Inquire, investigate and publish everything in relation to the contracts—if wrong has been done, expose and punish it—but let no interference, incited by party hostility or individual disaffection, hinder or delay their immediate performance.

☞ Mr. HOBBS lately lectured before the Society of Arts in London, on the Art of *Picking Locks*. He gave the following statement of the manner in which he picked the Bramah lock:

"He said that his first step had been to take an impression of the hole in wax. He had originally supposed that each slide had its spring, but he found himself mistaken in that surmise. Having contrived the necessary implements, he pressed down the disc, which left him at liberty to work on the slides; introduced a lever into the key-hole, and applied pressure to the cylinder; felt the slides successively, pressing them in the false notches, and succeeded in loosening the cylinder, and the lock was picked. He had never seen the inside of a Bramah lock before his experiments—had never tried to pick one; and he entertains no doubt that, with his present experience, he could repeat the process in an hour's time. Mr. Hobbs alluded also to the "powerful reflector," he is said to have used, and showed it to be a three-penny mirror, and he similarly refuted the exaggerations relative to excessive filing of the lock."

In conclusion Mr. HOBBS said he had never made a lock, and never practised picking much; and he astonished his English auditors by saying that he knew many more expert lock-pickers than himself.

☞ Gov. KOSSUTH's speech in reply to the welcome from the Governor of Ohio—which will be found in our columns this morning—is an exceedingly interesting and touching address.

The Prometheus Affair.

The following is the letter of instructions from the Secretary of State, to ABBOTT LAWRENCE, Esq., relative to the firing into the *Prometheus*:

Mr. Webster to Mr. Lawrence.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Dec. 3, 1851.

SIR: I transmit a copy of a letter of yesterday and of the papers therein referred to, addressed to this Department by Mr. JOSEPH L. WHITE, as counsel of the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, from which it appears that when the steamship *Prometheus*, belonging to that company, was under weigh at San Juan del Norte for the purpose of making her last voyage from thence to New-York, the city authorities of San Juan boarded her with a police force, and served a process of attachment on the ship and captain for one hundred and twenty-three dollars, claimed by those authorities as port dues, which the captain refused to pay. Thereupon, the English brig-of-war *Express*, lying in the harbor, immediately got under way, made sail for the steamer, and, when within a quarter of a mile of her, fired a round shot over her forecastle, and a few minutes afterwards, another shot over her stern, which passed so near that the force of the ball was distinctly felt by several persons on board. The captain of the steamer then sent a boat on board the brig to inquire the cause of the firing. The captain of the brig replied that it was to protect the authorities of Greytown in their demands; that if the steamer did not immediately anchor he would fire a bomb-shell into her; and he ordered his guns to be loaded with grape and canister-shot. The steamer then proceeded to the anchorage and anchored. The brig anchored very near the steamer, sent a boat on board the latter with orders that the fires should be extinguished, and to say that an officer would be sent to see that this was done. The authorities then came on board, the amount demanded was paid under protest, and the steamer was permitted to proceed to sea. It further appears that the captain of the *Express* acted under the authority and by orders of a Mr. Greene, who claims to be the British Consul at San Juan.

The President directs that you will lose no time in addressing a note upon this subject to Lord Palmerston. You will inquire if the captain of the *Express* acted pursuant to orders from his Government, and whether his course is approved. You will state that if these questions should be answered in the affirmative, the President would consider the proceeding as a violation of the treaty of the 19th of April, 1850, by which Great Britain has stipulated that she would not make use of any protection which she might afford Nicaragua, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America, for the purpose of assuming or exercising any dominion over the same.

If, as Mr. White says, Lord Palmerston instructed Mr. Greene, in October, 1850, not to interfere with the vessels of the company, and in November of that year again instructed him to make Greytown a free port, it is difficult to believe that these instructions could have been countermanded, as no cause therefor is known to exist.

Perhaps it may be said that, although San Juan be regarded as a free port, that only means that no duties of impost shall be levied or collected on goods, and does not imply that port charges are not to be paid by masters of vessels as in other ports. This Government, however, cannot consent to the collection of port charges at San Juan by English ships-of-war, or that their collection should be enforced by them.

The occurrence above referred to has created equal surprise and regret, and has caused the President to give immediate orders for the dispatch of an armed vessel to San Juan. I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant. DANIEL WEBSTER.

ABBOTT LAWRENCE, Esq., &c.

Mr. LAWRENCE's letter, acknowledging the receipt of the foregoing, expresses the hope that the energetic action of the President in this matter, will bring about a speedy adjustment of the affairs in Central America—an adjustment which is growing every day more and more important.

The first published letter from Mr. LAWRENCE to Viscount PALMERSTON is simply a re-statement of the facts presented in Mr. WEBSTER's communication.

Lord PALMERSTON's withdrawal from the Cabinet made necessary another letter from Mr. LAWRENCE to Mr. WEBSTER, in which the former expresses the opinion that the cause of PALMERSTON's resignation was a difference of opinion with the Cabinet, respecting the policy to be pursued toward the French Government, since the *coup d'etat* of LOUIS NAPOLEON.

Lord GRANVILLE having been installed as Minister for Foreign Affairs, indited the following letter:

Lord Granville to Mr. Lawrence.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Dec. 30, 1851.

The undersigned, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note which Mr. Lawrence, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, addressed to Viscount Palmerston on the 19th inst., complaining of the proceedings of the captain of her Majesty's brig of war *Express* on the occasion of the captain of the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company's vessel *Prometheus* refusing to pay certain harbor dues at the port of Greytown, Mosquito.

The undersigned begs, in reply, to state that, in conformity with the advice which her Majesty's Government gave to the Government of Mosquito, when the treaty of Washington of the 19th of April, 1850, was concluded between Great Britain and the United States, the Mosquito Government decided that the vessels and goods of all nations should, without distinction, be from the first of January, 1851, exempt from the payment of all duties whatever, at the port of Greytown. But the town council of the place, in order to raise a small revenue to provide for some few unavoidable expenses, resolved at one of their meetings that certain taxes and dues should be levied to supply, in some measure, the place of the revenue which would have been obtained if the customs' tariff had not been abolished.

This Council, which is composed of two Englishmen, two citizens of the United States, a Frenchman, and a native of Greytown, a highly intelligent merchant, accordingly passed a resolution by which certain small harbor dues, amounting in the whole to about eleven dollars on each vessel, were imposed on shipping frequenting the port of Greytown.

Mr. Lawrence will see, therefore, that the above mentioned harbor dues were not imposed by the advice of her Majesty's Government. With regard to the enforcement of these duties, the undersigned begs to assure Mr Lawrence that the captain of the *Express* did not act on the occasion in question in consequence of any orders from her Majesty's Government; and, as far as her Majesty's Government are at present informed, no report upon the subject having yet been received from Greytown, the captain of the *Express* appears to have exceeded his proper authority. Her Majesty's Government, however, may expect very shortly to receive direct from the officer concerned accounts of the transaction which forms the subject of Mr. Lawrence's note; and Mr. Lawrence shall thereupon receive a further communication. Mr. Lawrence may, in the meanwhile, rest assured that it is far from the intention of her Majesty's Government to authorize any proceeding at variance with the stipulations of the treaty of Washington of the 19th of April, 1850; and that they most deeply regret any transaction which can be considered as an affront offered by any British officer or authority to the United States flag.

The undersigned has the honor to assure Mr. Lawrence of his highest consideration. GRANVILLE.

TO ABBOTT LAWRENCE, Esq.

After a delay of thirteen days, during which time several letters passed between Lord GRANVILLE and Mr. LAWRENCE, expressive of regret because of the necessity for temporarily postponing the conclusion of the correspondence. Lord G. addressed the letter of ample apology published in our columns yesterday.

Kossuth's Health.

To the Hungarian Emigrants in America, and the friends of Gov. Kossuth:

BROTHERS: You have doubtless been alarmed by the reports in the newspapers of the repeated illness of Gov. KOSSUTH. I consider it, therefore, my duty as his physician, to give you particular information upon this subject. Continual physical and mental exertion, fatiguing journeys, uninterrupted public speaking, and private conferences, irritating his lungs, incessant excitement in respect of his great end—the freedom of nations—must at last, if no rest is allowed, exhaust even the most vigorous frame.

But I am happy to say that his health, lately shaken, has visibly improved after a few days of repose, and the application of remedies. I have had the honor of medically attending the Governor and his beloved family during the most critical days of his Asian exile, and I promise you that, as long as I live, I will faithfully watch over his precious health, and will do my best to restore him safely to you after his exhausting and difficult pilgrimage. I confidently trust to be able so to do, because I am convinced that the honored Public will support my honest endeavors, by granting all the necessary rest to the Governor in future, and by avoiding all superfluous calls upon his health and time.

LOUIS SZPACZEK,
Late Chief Surgeon of the Polish Legion in Hungary; Physician to Gov. Kossuth in exile.

Submarine Operations on the Rocks at the Gate.

For the New-York Daily Times.

The long-continued and severe cold weather compelled M. Malliefert to suspend operations on the rocks at the Gate until Monday, the 2d inst., when he re-commenced firing on Pot Rock, and since that time has continued his submarine operations every day that the weather was favorable for blasting. The severity of the cold may best be illustrated by the brief statement of the fact, that Long Island Sound was frozen over, the icy bridge extending from the Island to the mainland, and reaching to within less than a mile of Pot Rock.

Of fourteen hundred and eighty-eight hours, comprising the entire months of December and January, there were eleven hundred and fifty-five hours during which the temperature was below the freezing point; and of the remainining three hundred and thirty-three hours, the greater portion of the time, storms or high-wind prevailed to such an extent as to wholly suspend submarine operations.

The firing on Pot Rock can only be effected during the continuance of slack water, which, in the commencement of operations, lasted only from eight to sixteen minutes. Between the 7th of November and the 12th of December, most of the charges fired on Pot Rock was in water of greater depth than twenty feet, with a view to the removal of the rock to the depth of twenty-four feet. At present the charges are being fired on isolated points of the rock between nineteen and twenty feet; the soundings for which, during the short period allowed by slack water, necessarily makes the operations slow.

The difficulties with which the operations at the Gate are surrounded are far from abating the energy and good courage of M. Maillefert. He *re-commenced* operations on the first favorable day, and trusts that ere long he will be able to complete this great and useful work, which has become an object of general interest, and in the execution of which so far he has been eminently and most wonderfully successful.

When M. Maillefert commenced operations at the Gate in August last, (late in the season,) but few persons had confidence in his success. The plan of blasting under water, by placing the charge on the surface of the rock, (without any drilling,) using the water as a fulcrum or resisting medium, was by most persons considered unphilosophical; but complete success has attended this great experiment which he has been enabled to make, and the efficiency of this new method of submarine blasting has been so thoroughly demonstrated as to convince the most sceptical.

The discovery of this new mode of blasting rocks under water without drilling, the value of which has been demonstrated by the removal of one of the most dangerous rocks in the world, from the very borders of a whirlpool, is worth millions to Commerce.

During the period we have been making efforts for the removal of the rocks at the Gate, five lives have been sacrificed on Pot Rock; four persons by the upsetting of a boat while passing over it, and one man by a blow on the breast from the tiller of a vessel, in consequence of the rudder striking the top of the rock while the vessel was passing over it.

Pot Rock is no longer a terror to navigators, no longer an obstruction to the navigation of the Gate by any vessel that has used that great thoroughfare for the last twenty years—the whirlpool has ceased its roar, for it no longer exists, and the great chasm in which it has had its home for centuries of time has been filled up by the *debris* of the submarine explosions on the rock which created it.

We are preparing a detailed report of the operations at the Gate for publication; it will be addressed to WALTER R. JONES, Esq., President of the New-York Life Saving Benevolent Association.

Feb. 12, 1852. E. MERIAM.

"L'HISTOIRE DE CHARLES XII." is the only book of VOLTAIRE's that promises to be immortal; and for that he has to thank the schoolmasters, who regard it as the most purely classical reading book of the language. D. APPLETON & Co. issue a new and neat edition.

The trial of Rev. O. S. Prescott, for heresy, in admitting Roman Catholic usages into the Episcopal form of worship, was commenced at Boston on Tuesday, at Trinity Church, in Sumner-street. Mr. Richard H. Dana appeared on behalf of the respondent, Mr. Prescott. The Court consisted of Rev. Dr. Wayland, who presides; Rev. Messrs. G. H. Clinch, E. T. Slafters, Isaac W. Hallam, and Geo. Packard. Rev. Justin Field was chosen Secretary.

The Inspectors in Montreal appear to be active officers. The Revenue Inspectors made a seizure of the extensive premises occupied by Messrs. Pigeon, Savageau & Co., as a distillery. The seizure was made in consequence of infractions of the Revenue, and will amount to $400.

The Society of Friends separated in New-York, in 1828. The Hicksites, at their last meeting, agreed to pay over to the other division $25,000, or one-half the estimated value of the property at the time of the separation.

Rev. Mr. Kirk has declined the call of "The American and Foreign Christian Union," to represent that Society in Paris.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A CARD.—Dr. DAVID L. ROGERS having returned to New-York, has resumed the Surgical practice of his profession at No. 16 Waverly-place. 14f-6w*

EXCELSIOR!

☞ BEEBE & Co., Fashionable Hatters, No. 156 Broadway, respectfully solicit the attention of their patrons and the public generally, to the Spring Fashion for gent'emen's HATS, which they will introduce on Saturday, the 14th day of February. B. & Co. feel assured that this style will commend itself to the hat-wearing community, and will insure the same liberal patronage which they have heretofore received. N. B. Hats of any style, to suit the most fastidious, will be furnished at the shortest notice. 16f-10t*

GENTLEMEN'S HATS—SPRING FASHION.—WARNOCKS, No. 275 Broadway, (Irving House,) will introduce their Spring style Hats on Saturday, 14th February. The beauty and suitableness of this forthcoming pattern, warrant us anticipating for it universal acceptance. 11f-4t*

☞ Ladies Rubber Gloves, for chapped or rough hands, salt rheum, and for protection to the hands while engaged in domestic affairs, are for sale at HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER'S, No. 347 Broadway. Price, from 4s. to 6s. Also, Rubber Mitts at 4s. 9f-6t*

☞ Advice to invalids in disease or Consumption, convince yourselves of the mighty truths the Div

Gilfillan on Kossuth.

The public is doubtless familiar with the brilliant literary sketches of Rev. GEORGE GILFILLAN. At a meeting lately held in Dundee, sympathizing with KOSSUTH, he made a speech, from which we cut the following eloquent passage:

"I have followed KOSSUTH'S brilliant progress in this country with a joy and pride amounting to downright enthusiasm. The high heroic sentiments he expresses—the statesman-like calm, blended with the patriotic fervor of his tone and spirit—the gorgeous Orientalism of his style and imagery—his broad and liberal views,—all unite in proclaiming him every inch a man, nay, every inch a king—one of the born kings of men—not the less great or illustrious that no coronet binds his brow, and that no purple flows around his loins. From prison he has come to reign; and lo! the spurned exile of the Bosphorus is welcomed like a new and brilliant planet in the metropolis of Britain, and still richer honors are awaiting him in the United States of America. I call this worth living for—nay, worth dying for. No nobler night has, for many ages, been reached by mortal man than that on which, careless of the calumnies of his foes, strong in the consciousness of his own worth, honor, integrity, and commanding power, stands Louis KOSSUTH. Ah! would that all Louises who hold the reins of Government in Europe were like him. Yes, "look upon this picture and on that;" the one Louis, namely, Napoleon, a tool of the Austrian and Russian powers—the other their determined, formidable, and incorruptible foe. The one the slave of a religious faction, which in his heart he hates, the Jesuits; the other, a sound, liberal, true-hearted Protestant; the one—but I will not be guilty of the meanness, which I leave to such journals as the London *Times*, of alluding to the private character, however vulnerable in the one case, or amiable and exemplary in the other—the one Louis, a disgrace to that wondrous name which, flashing forth like a midnight meteor, from the obscure island of Corsica, grew in splendor till it became a great strange blood-red star, with fear of change perplexing monarchs, and leading millions after its beams; the other a man who is building up a name of his own, which is destined to shed a clearer, steadier, and more benignant lustre than aught that ever streamed from the brow or the banner of Napoleon, the Emperor of the French:—

"Every doth merit like its shade pursue."

Apart from KOSSUTH entirely, the cause of Hungary has numerous claims upon the British public. Hungary it was which broke the tide of Turkish invasion when it threatened to overwhelm Europe. There the crescent of Mahomet for the first time grew pale before the Cross. Hungary yet stands in the way of that slow, silent, but more dangerous deluge of Sclavonian invasion, which, like a dull, determined glacier, creeping down an Alpine valley, is gaining upon us, both while we sleep and while we wake—both while we, like fools, dream of peace and safety—or while, like wise men, we are up and standing to our arms. Hungary is the abode of a people, noble, primitive, brave, and who are strongly attached to Britain, admire its Constitution, and love its inhabitants. Hungary possesses a Protestant clergy, who, some years ago, magnanimously refused an endowment from the State—chose rather to be free and poor than to wear the gilded collar, and take at times the buffet with the bits. Hungary was, need I say, two years ago, the scene of a struggle for liberty, reminding you of "Old Plataea's Day"—of Marathon among the mountains—and of Thermopylæ by the sea. I remember being in Glasgow when the news arrived of the disastrous issue of that struggle. It came like a shock to the city. I saw a gloom upon the very countenances in the streets. I saw philosophic brows pale with grief, and lovely eyes streaming with tears at the tidings. Hungary has fallen! Since the fall of Warsaw—a disaster which nearly killed poor Thomas Campbell, the poet—no event had happened that had struck so deep a note of woe in all the true and warm hearts, in England and Scotland too—

"But the dark hours of night and of slumbers are past,
And the morn on the mountains is dawning at last."

And I hail KOSSUTH'S visit, and I hail his reception, and I hail even the brutal onset of the London *Times*, as omens that the morning to Hungary cannot be far off. Meanwhile, he is biding his time and working his work. At every step of his progress he is shaking down another and another pillar of the despot's empire. He is spreading knowledge on the subject. He is doing more—he is circulating a wide light and generous enthusiasm. His path is a current of light and fire. And with regard to the calumnies which have assailed him—and which are no more that what every noble and honest man in every age has had to encounter—may I not apply the magnificent language of Robert Hall: 'The vapors and mists which gathers around the early sun, and seek in vain to check his course and strangle his beams, seldom fail at evening to form a magnificent theatre for his reception, and to invest, with variegated tints, and softened effulgence, the luminary they cannot hide.' I was greatly struck on reading that next year was the anniversary of the first thousand years of the Russian Empire, and is to be celebrated, I suppose, by festivities, at the command of the Emperor, through the whole of his dominions. This announcement seemed to be pregnant with important reflection. It led me to think of the extent of that marvelous empire—of its past history—of its savage and blood-stained annals—of the tyrants, libertines, and fools (the Pauls, Catherines, Elizabeths, and Nicholases) who have worn its crown—of the resistance it has long presented to popular progress—of the secrets of its diplomacy, yet darker than those of its Siberian deserts—of its complicated and colossal slaveries—and of the threatening attitude it has long borne to the free countries of Europe. I thought, with some regret, of the vain attempt made by Napoleon to beard and strangle the Northern Bear in his den. I thought of Poland, and its matchless sorrows—of Hungary, and its yet raw and reeking wounds. I thought, too, of next year! Who knows, ere that time, wha may interrupt the festivities of Russia—if they be no broken by the voice of cannonades in the Milanese—by the march of armies in the plains of Hungary—if not by the roar of *emeutes* in the streets of St. Petersburg itself. Celebrate the anniversary of a thousand years of barbarism, treachery, and blood! Or, if he must celebrate it, let it be in a very different style from what he proposes. Let him celebrate a fast—let him call a solemn assembly—let him, like the King of Nineveh of old, sit in sackcloth and ashes for his own and his father's crimes. Or better still, let him proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prisons to them that are bound—let him open his Siberian dungeons—let him tell the oppressed, whether it be in Poland or Hungary, or in his own enslaved dominions, to go free. This were a celebration worthy of a great Governor, and of a great empire—which would heal the woes of ages, save the world oceans of blood, and bring down, when it was not too late, the blessings of Almighty God upon himself, and his vast dominions." [The Rev. Gentleman resumed his seat amid loud applause.]

In 1790 the population of the State of Maryland was 319,728; and in 1840, it was 583,035. The census of 1790, however, included that portion of the District of Columbia which Maryland ceded to the General Government, so that in calculating the increase, about 10,000 are to be deducted from the return for 1790. The population of the city of Baltimore by the last census, is 169,054.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOST—On Wednesday Evening, the 11th inst., at Hope Chapel, or in Broadway, near it, a dark Morocco PORT-MONNAIE, containing a little money, and some papers, of no use but to the owner. Under any hope the money if he will return the Port-Monnaie and the other contents to the *Courier and Enquirer* Office, No 70 Wall st.

FOUND—A sum of money. Apply to W. H WAIT, No. 74 Beaver st. 1lf 1t*

TO GROCERS—Three or four Platform Scales, together with three sets of Tea Canisters, some Counter Scales—all new and warranted, now at the manufactory—for sale low, and the payment taken in groceries at fair cash prices. Inquire immediately at the Factory, No 46 Eldridge-st 14f-2t

FAMILY EDUCATION FOR YOUNG DEAF MUTE CHILDREN.—Parents of deaf mute children wishing them early instruction, and a course of education, adapted to their tender years and their peculiar condition may obtain the opportunity they wish by applying to the undersigned, 50th-st, New York, four doors west of the New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb

14f-1meod D. E BARTLETT.

A MANUFACTORY FOR SALE.—The advertiser, in disposing of his business, would invite those desirous of investing a sum of money at a good advantage, to call and obtain particulars. The business is quite profitable, and a ready sale is made of all the goods manufactured. The stock is now light, and can be bought at a fair valuation. Inquire of N. P. LABARTE, No 156 Bowery, up-stairs.

14f-6t

WM. H. HORSTMANN has removed to No. 177 Broadway, up stairs, where he continues to import English, French and German Fancy Goods, and offers, at present, for sale—Buttons for ladies' dresses and boys' clothing fine Buffalo Brushes and Combs: Gen lemen's Walking Canes Mirrors and Cost Links; Fancy Clocks and Berlin iron Castings, Fancy Boxes and Beads, Daguerreotype Frames and Cases; French Gilt Jewelry, Fans, etc. etc. Also, an invoice of Ladies' superior Kid Gloves, and of Parasol and Umbrella Sticks. 14f 3teod*

$500 REWARD.—The subscriber was robbed on Wednesday morning, 11th inst., at the ferry, Jersey City, as he was getting into the 9 o'clock train for Philadelphia, of his pocket book, containing sundry papers, and about $1,200 in money, all in new $20 bank bills of the Farmers' Bank of the State of Delaware, letter A, dated June 2, 1851, payable at Wilmington, to D. C Wilson, and signed P. Wild, Cashier, H. Ridgely, President. Payment of the said bills having been stopped at the Bank, brokers and all other persons are cautioned against receiving them. The above reward will be paid for the return of the above, or in proportion for any part thereof, by THORNE, WATSON & CO., No. 18 Ferry st., New-York, or to the subscriber at his residence H. S. MCCOMBS.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb 13, 1852. 14f-3t*

PAPER HANGINGS, BORDERS AND WINDOW-SHADES—A large assortment, embracing more than five hundred different patterns and styles, from the finest gold and velvet to common blanks, including Decorations, Oak, Marble, Maple Fire Board Prints, &c. Orders solicited from the country and city trade. The subscribers would also inform the citizens of New York and Brooklyn that they are prepared to receive and execute all orders in furnishing and putting up Decorations and Hangings in saloons, public halls, drawing rooms, parlors, &c Please call and examine at the manufactory, Nos. 66 and 68 Schermerhorn-st., near City Hall, Brooklyn.

14f 1meod* EAMES, HOOGLAND & Co.

NOTICE TO BOATMEN.—THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY are prepared to enter into contract with, and sell Canal Boats to temperate and industrious men on favorable terms, to be employed in freighting Coal from Honesdale to Rondout and New-York. The large boats are expected to average for the season 116 tons, and the scows 9 tons more

The rates of freight for 1852 will be as follows: From Honesdale to Rondout, by large boats and scows, making the trip in 11 days, 85 cents per gross ton for 12-day trips, 82 cents per gross tons; for trips over 12 days, 80 cents per gross tons. $20 per trip will be reserved from the freight towards the payment of the boats. There will also be reserved $5 and the fractions of a dollar, out of each cargo, until the close of the season

The River Freight from Rondout to New-York will be 21 cents per ton, reserving therefrom $6 per trip towards the payment of the boat. Towage and wharfage free

Boatmen can also be supplied with small boats to be towed with one horse, and carrying from 70 to 75 tons. Rates of freight the same as for large boats Installment in payment for boat, $6 per trip. Price of boat, from $100 to $200. $3 and the fractions of a dollar, will be reserved out of each cargo until the close of the season.

The charge of unloading, on all coal delivered, will be 5 cents per ton, which will be retained out of the freight of each trip

Application to be made personally or by letter, at the office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 31 Wall-st., New-York, or to the undersigned, at the office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, Rondout, Ulster County, N. Y.

14f-1m CHARLES M. DUPUY, Jr., Agent.

WANTED.

A MAN WITH $75 is wanted as a Partner in a profitable business. Inquire of JENKINS, No 83 Bowery, second floor, front room, for two days. Also, for sale, a Drug Store, with a good practice, for $3,000. 14f-1t*

TEACHING.—The advertiser having leisure during the evening, is anxious to obtain employment at Teaching children to write, in a family where his teaching would be considered an equivalent for his board. He writes an excellent hand, and can give unexceptionable references. Address WRITER, office of the *Daily Times*. 14f-3t

COUNTING ROOM DESK WANTED—A double and single Counting-Room Desk. Address Box 2,631. 13f-3t*

WATCHMAKER WANTED—To go South. Apply to FELLOWS & CO., 11f-6t* No 17 Maiden lane.

AGENTS WANTED—To circulate their works in every State in the Union, and in every county in each State. Discount large Terms invariably cash Apply to 14f A. S. BARNES & CO, No. 51 John-st., N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED—To solicit Applications for Membership of the Connecticut Health Association of Waterbury, Conn Good encouragement given to active men. Branch Office, No 100 Maiden-lane, New-York, where information can be obtained.

12f-2w* WM. H. BASSETT, Actuary.

AGENT WANTED.—An enterprising Agent to solicit advertisements for a weekly paper published in one of the most thriving towns in New-Jersey. The paper has a fair circulation. A good commission will be paid Address, with references and postpage paid, GAZETTE, Plainfield, N. J. 10f-3t TuThsS*

AGENTS WANTED—500 agents to sell the Life and American SPEECHES of KOSSUTH, illustrated. Large percentage given, and high wages made. Call or address, post-paid, American Family Publication Establishment, No. 128 Nassau-st., N. Y. 10f-1m*

MUSIC TEACHER.—A Lady, whose experience and success as a teacher on the pianoforte gives her confidence to offer her services to the public, will receive pupils at her own residence, No. 62 Court-st., Brooklyn, or that of her patrons. For reference and particulars, inquire of Mr. WATERS, at the warerooms of T. GILBERT & CO., Nos. 333 and 447 Broadway. 6f-12t

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with full or partial board, on reasonable terms, in a private family. One room neatly furnished on second floor; also, one on third do. References exchanged. Apply No 122 Sullivan-st Stages within one block 18f-6t*

BOARDING.—To let, two large rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives; also, four single rooms. The house has been newly furnished and all the late improvements have been introduced. Apply at No. 45 Walker-street, a few doors from Broadway. 13f-3t*

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES—Our attention has been drawn to an advertisement over the signature, Silas C. Herring stating that he guarantees all Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes made by him—none others being genuine.

Previous advertisements, during the time of his crusade against other Safe makers, insinuated almost as much; but, being more cautiously worded, were left unnoticed by us. The above sentence, "none other being genuine," is, however, so gross a violation of the truth, that we cannot remain longer silent, lest our neighbor should next believe himself to be the only maker of Safes in the United States. To put such an hallucination, we call his attention to the following facts:

On the 6th January, 1844, B. G Wilder sold to Silas C. Herring the patent right for the State of New-York only. To a house in Boston he sold the right for the six New-England States; and to Rich, Roff & Stearns he sold the right for all the remaining States in the Union On the 5th February, 1851, Roff & Stearns, successors to Rich & Co. granted to S. C. Herring the patent right of Wilder's Safes for the States of Pennsylvania Delaware, Virginia, Mississippi, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, receiving from him the right to make and sell Safes in the State and State of New-York.

It will thus be seen that until the 5th February, 1851, the whole of S. C. Herring's interest in Wilder's patent was limited to one State only; and that, with the additional eleven States granted to him by our Mr. Stearns, he yet holds less than one-half the patent

The false attempt to throw discredit upon our Safes by the above assertion, is a parallel case to one which brought the following letter to our Mr MARVIN, from Messrs. Potter, of Providence, R. I.:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug 16, 1851

MR. A. S MARVIN—Dear Sir. In reply to your letter of yesterday, inclosing one of Mr. Herring's handbills, in which he claims the Salamander Safe that saved the most valuable of our stock of Jewelry, on the 16th July last, one of his manufacture, we are surprised that he can make such a statement, when he knows, or ought to know, we never bought a Safe of him of any kind; and we authorize you to inform the public that the Safe was the one we paid you $220 for, and was made by C. Rich & Co., and that it was subjected to a fall from the third story, and yet the contents, $1,000 worth of watches and jewelry, were not injured to the amount of five dollars Everything in our store, except the contents of the Safe, was consumed. Yours,

(Signed.) J O & J R POTTER

With these facts, we leave the public to judge how much truth is contained in the assertion, "none others are genuine."

SEARNS & MARVIN,

Successors to Rich & Co., No 146 Water st., N Y

N. B.—Any one in want of my Patent Salamander Safe, can obtain it of S C HERRING, No 135 Water st., or of Messrs ROFF, STEARNS & CO., No 146 Water st., who have the exclusive right to make and sell said Safes; and if so bought, the buyer is not liable as a party to infringements, and liable to a suit for damages—a fact to be understand. B G WILDER.

CHARLESTON EXPRESS.—HOEY & CO'S SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER EXPRESS TO CHARLESTON, S. C.—We shall dispatch a semi-weekly Express for freight, packages, parcels, specie, jewelry, and valuables of every description, from our office, No 19 Wall st, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M, in charge of a special messenger, by the United States Mail Steamers for Charleston. Having a connection with the extensive inland Express of Coombs & Co, all freight for Columbia, Augusta, Greensboro', Madison, Covington, Decatur, Atlanta, Macon, Newnan, West Point, Montgomery, Chattanooga and other places in the interior of Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, will be promptly forwarded on arrival of the steamers at Charleston. HOEY & CO, No 19 Wall st

A. W. SWETT, Agent, office No. 85 East Bay, Charleston, S. C. 1lf 6t

WHOLESALE DRUG ESTABLISHMENT.—DRUGS, DYES, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c—We would invite the attention of those desiring to purchase fresh, reliable, and standard goods. Our stock has been selected with great care by ourselves individually, thus enabling us to offer "the best" that the market affords at but a moderate advance upon cost Purchasers from us can depend upon having their interests equally regarded in all respects, whether their orders are entrusted to us personally or by letter. Druggists, Country Merchants, Grocers, Manufacturers in general, Artisans, &c., will find with us every variety of drug or merchandise required by them on reasonable terms. GREENLEAF & KINSLEY,

No 62 Vesey-st., five doors above Greenwich.

SAML. F. GREENLEAF, [13-41tMW&S] WM. H. KINSLEY.

STATIONERY BLANK BOOKS, PAPER, &c.—COLLINS, BOWNE & CO., successors to DAVIS, FELT & Co., Stationer's Hall, sell at low prices every article of Foreign and Domestic Stationery. Blank books of all the various sizes and styles of binding, which for quality and low prices are unsurpassed. Paper of the best linen stock from the manufactories of this country and Europe. Sealing wax, wafers, gold and steel pens, ink, ink-stands, memorandum books, notes, checks, bills of exchange, and every article of a superior quality required in the Counting-room or public office. They have greatly increased their facilities by the purchase of a new Bindery and a Printing Office, with entire new and complete fonts of type. 2f

REFOLDING AND PACKING WAREHOUSE—CLEVELAND & CO, No. 65 Beaver st, and No 29 Exchange-place, New-York, are fully prepared to examine and pack Auction purchases; Refold and Refinish every description of Dry Goods; make up water proof mule packs, for land carriage, for California and other distant ports; and Compress Blankets and other bulky goods to reduce the measurement. Having six powerful Presses and competent workmen in all the different departments, they are enabled to transact any amount of business in their line with promptness. All goods on the premises are covered by insurance. j12-tfTuThsS

MANUFACTORY OF SILVER WARE.—(For the Trade only.)—Articles of every description manufactured for the Trade, with promptness and dispatch. Store keepers, out of the city, are invited to call and examine specimens, which, for workmanship and quality of silver, will compare favorably with any other establishment Tea Sets, Urns, Pitchers, Cups, Trumpets, &c.; also, Spoons and Forks of a variety of patterns.

j13-2meod* G PECK, Jr & CO., No 85 Duane-st.

CLAUSSEN'S IMPROVED MODE OF TREATING FLAX.—The subscriber is prepared to make arrangements with parties in the several States of the Union for the use of Claussen's Patent for the preparation of Flax Cotton, Flax, Hemp, and other vegetable fibres for spinning and felting. The right for the following States has been disposed of, viz.; Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York Illinois and Rhode Island

j31-1m E. G ROBERTS, 68 Pine-st.

FRANK'S AROMATIC SODA—2,592 tumblers of the finest soda ever offered to the public, can be had at No 87 Nassau-st., for $24, neatly packed and delivered to any part of the city free of charge.—Can also be had of any of the principal druggists. A call is respectfully solicited. Sum of the Aromatic Soda Company

12f-3t* J. H BEARDSLEY, Agent.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A Printing Office in Fulton-st., containing two double medium cylinder machines, steam engine, standing press, and all the usual appurtenances of a press-room, with a fair run of work. Apply, between 12 and 1 o'clock, to R. J. RICHARDS, No. 107 Fulton st, New-York. 13f-3t*

CLAIRVOYANT EXAMINATIONS—Arrival of Dr SWAN, the celebrated Mesmeric and Botanic Physician, of Boston, who can be consulted daily, on the examinations of disease, and prescribe medicine for the same, and will be assisted by Mr. Johnson, the independent clairvoyant, who will give a correct account of absent friends, lawsuits, stolen property, marriage, &c., &c. Office, No. 157½ Bowery, New-York. 12f-ThS&Tu9*

ASTROLOGY.—DR. THOMAS WILSON may be consulted at his former residence, No. 90 Broome-st., New-York, where no pains will be wanting on his part to furnish the most correct information on all subjects connected with this life. Fee—Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1. Time of birth required. 11f-1meod*

AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS IN WATCHES AND JEWELRY FOR SALE—In one of the best locations in the city Well fitted up, and with a good stock and active trade Address, with real name and references, box No 1,584, Post-Office. 10f-6t*

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER constantly on hand and made to order by 13f-1m CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st

PURE ESSENTIAL OILS, &c—Confectioners, Bakers, Perfumers, Restaurateurs and Distillers can procure their Drug articles "right" of GREENLEAF & KINSLEY, j3-41tMW&S Wholesale Druggists, No. 62 Vesey-st.

TO PHYSICIANS.—For sale, a Horse and Gig, with or without the business, by a Physician about to leave the city. May be seen at No 275 Spring st., between Hudson and Varick, between 1 and 3 o'clock. 12f-3t*

U. S. PASSPORTS FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, an indispensable protection to travelers against foreign aggression. Issued by J. B NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner, No. 66 Broadway. 2f-1m

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, SAGGING, CANVAS, BALE ROPE CUTTINGS, GRASS and TARRED ROPE, and all other kinds of paper makers' stock, by 13f-1m CYRUS W FIELD & CO., No 91 Beekman st.

CHICORY—Superior fresh ground, in barrels, warranted pure. GEO. WALKER, No. 258½ Washington-st. 13f-1m*

WRITING PAPERS BY THE CASE ONLY.—The largest and most desirable assortment in the United States for sale by 13f-1m CYRUS W FIELD & CO, No 11 Cliff-st.

GENIN SPRING STYLE OF HATS will be introduced on SATURDAY, the 14th inst Gentlemen in want of a Hat superior in style and quality, are invited to call. [13f 2t] GENIN, No. 214 Broadway.

HAIR DYE AND WIGS.—The best in the world can be found at BATCHELOR'S celebrated factory, No. 4 Wall-st. 12f-1m*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PHINNEY & CO., BUFFALO,

WILL PUBLISH SPEEDILY.—I KOSSUTH AND HIS GENERALS—with a brief History of Hungary, the Revolution, and of the Followers and Family of the Illustrious Magyar; with his secret Speeches in 1 vol. 12mo with steel portrait of KOSSUTH, and other illustrations By H. W. De Puy. Introduction by Hon Henry J. Raymond. No time nor expense has been spared to make this an authentic and interesting original Biography and History, access having been had to the highest authorities. A few Traveling Agents will be supplied with the work

II. BOTTA'S AMERICAN REVOLUTION—New edition, 2 vols. in 1, with new illustrations, fac similes, &c.

IN PREPARATION.

III. LOUIS NAPOLEON; HIS LIFE AND TIMES—1 vol. 12mo., with portraits, &c

IV. ETHAN ALLEN AND HIS TIMES—1 vol. 12mo, illustrated.

V. RUSSIA, NICHOLAS, AND HIS PEOPLE—1 vol. 12mo., illustrated

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ENGLAND.

Political and Literary Matters in England.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 23, 1852.

The warlike tendencies of the public mind—if, indeed, the public has a mind—has received a prodigious stimulus since my dispatch of last week, and bid fair to be improved into "a panic." John Bull is manifestly seized with one of those periodical fits of apprehension to which he is now and then subject, and which lead to the strangest antics and absurdities. This time there is rather stronger reason than usual for his alarm, for nothing is more certain than that he is to no small extent at the mercy of "hereditary enemies," should they be pleased to honor him with an invasion. True it is there are the means of effectual resistance, but these are scattered far and wide, while our coasts are left invitingly open to the common foe.

NATIONAL DEFENSES.

As you may imagine, there is a marvelous diversity of opinion on the subject, and yet, withal, a singularly general conviction that something ought to be done to strengthen our "national defenses." A host of suggestions directed to this vital point daily figure in the papers, greatly to the astonishment and perplexity of the public, who begin naturally to wonder what sort of Government we have got to allow us to remain in this helpless condition. The Duke of Wellington's famous letter in 1847 is quoted to show that there has been warning enough. The question of fire-arms, too, is discussed with infinite zest and vigor; and our military authorities stand convicted of the sin of supplying our troops with muskets that will not kill half so far as those in use by foreign armies. In future battles, we are told, our troops will be shot down before they can get into actual battle by French sharp-shooters, all trained marksmen, and diabolically sure of hitting their man at a thousand yards distance; and no doubt if skill in firing at a mark were the chief characteristic of hard fighting, the prospect of our men, with the ordinary musket, would be rather dismal. It is, nevertheless, not the custom of John Bull to allow himself to be distanced by foreign invention, and so in due time, I suppose, all our troops will be furnished with the best possible machines for killing their enemies; and when once they are on a level in this respect, our coasts better guarded, and most of our ships somewhere about the chops of the Channel, the public will again feel quite serene and comfortable.

It is somewhat odd that all this panic—albeit the word is a little too strong for the occasion—has been produced by no overt act or demonstration at home or abroad. The French President professes peace, whatever he desires; there is no symptom of hostility elsewhere; yet it is undeniable that there is a general belief that on the Continent all is hollow and uncertain. If there is peace now, it will not long continue; the dogs of war are ready to be slipped at a moment's notice, and when a rupture takes place, short would be the time for preparation or defense. On every account, therefore, it is felt to be best to be ready beforehand. Military and naval men look quite brisk and cheerful in anticipation of being called into requisition, and in fact the general excitement touching these stirring matters is rather pleasing than otherwise—a deuced deal more so, I suspect, than an actual invasion would be. The only folks who pull long faces are members of the Peace Congress and Parliamentary economists, who have long preached the non-necessity of maintaining an army or navy, with less chance of nowbeing listened to than ever. They very naturally dread an increase in the estimates next session, especially as there is a talk of 10,000 additional troops, and very suspicious activity in our dock-yards. Meanwhile, as supplementary to these important facts, there are several cockney rifle corps in contemplation, all eager to render themselves accomplished marksmen, against the time when London is besieged and in danger of being sacked and pillaged. All honor to them! May they live till that event happens.

LOUIS NAPOLEON.

The press continues to favor LOUIS NAPOLEON with a large share of attention, and the "new Constitution" is pulled to pieces and denounced with great energy and unanimity. He may put down the press in France, but he cannot escape the cross-fire kept up on this side the channel. It is not to be expected that the bitter truths told in the English journals will enhance his amiable feelings towards this country; and if a war does ultimately take place, the perpetual denunciations of the British press will no doubt have their share in provoking it. Yet what earthly power can stop the expression of our free sentiments at the spectacle of a great people suddenly robbed of their liberties, kept down by brute military force, and delivered over to the horrors of proscription and the tyranny of the bayonet? The principles of the French Constitution, as *Punch* has it, are "universal suffering and vote by bullet;" and if LOUIS NAPOLEON can found a stable Government thereon, he will be a cleverer fellow even than his renowned uncle!

ATTORNEYS.

The tribe of attorneys, I am sorry to observe, is on the increase. More than four hundred applications to be admitted to the Court of Queen's Bench have been entered, and there is no prospect of diminution—much to the disappointment of those who calculated that the institution of County Courts would cut up the legal race, root and branch. Like other descriptions of the fungus tribe, attorneys, however, seem to flourish under the most noxious circumstances, and are positively incapable of extirpation. If discouraged in one direction, they break ground in another, and have already found out that the County Courts may be made to yield some good pickings, if assiduously attended to. Certainly, great advances have been made of late towards "cheap law," but the fact remains unaltered, that we are the most lawyer-ridden people in the world. There is now a project for establishing a new "Law University," which would be really too much of a good thing, considering that the Inns of Court are so many colleges for training the youthful mind in legal ways, albeit the "craft" of the profession is usually acquired in after life.

A NEW PROJECT.

Some ingenious Frenchman has found leisure to concoct a project which is to beat the submarine telegraph hollow. He proposes to submerge a railway in the bed of the channel between England and France, which railway is to be no other than a hollow tube, more than twenty miles long, constructed on the principle of that placed across the Menai Straits. He asks only fourteen millions sterling to complete this little job, which he affirms to be quite practicable, and not very hard of accomplishment. It is not believed by our scientific wise men that the project will "hold water" for a moment; or rather it would perhaps hold too much; and the disasters of the Thames tunnel—a trifle in comparison—are not yet out of date.

LORD BROUGHAM.

LORE BROUGHAM has gone to Paris—some say, to give the benefit of his advise to the President at the present crisis. Should the new Constitution not suit the the taste of the French people, his lordship, I feel assured, would get up another at the smallest possible notice. If the President would only "call him in," he would be but too glad to make himself generally useful, and from the extreme versatility of his talents, it would be hard, indeed, if he could not be turned to some good purpose. His health and energy are not quite what they were, but there is still plenty of work in him if the opportunity for action were only presented. A pamphlet is the least that can be expected from his Gallic trip.

THE STRIKE OF THE ENGINEERS.

The quarrel of the master engineers and their men remains nearly *in statu quo*. Neither masters nor men are disposed to yield, and not a symptom of reconciliation has yet been manifested. On the contrary, other elements and personages are now imported into the quarrel. One of our highest judges, Lord CRAWFORTH, (ex-Baron ROLFE,) has penned a letter on the subject, which he doubtless intended to be decisive of the whole questions in dispute. The whole of the demands of the working engineers are condemned and rejected *in toto*, very much, of course, to the dissatisfaction of the latter, who, through their Secretary, have plainly given his lordship to understand that he does not understand the subject. This is quite probable, for though his lordship is a very good Judge, his opinion may not be worth much on a question of this kind. It must be admitted, however, that his lordship has given the men some very good advice, which is received as good advice usually is, viz., unceremoniously rejected. Meanwhile the men are thinking seriously of setting up for themselves, and executing work on their own account. They have been making curious calculations into the profits of their employers, which they are beginning to see might as well come into their own pockets. One firm, HIMBERT & PLATT, with whom the quarrel originated, gave a return of £45,000 profit to the income tax last year, employing a capital of £150,000, and the labor of 1,500 men, to each of whom it would have produced £30. It would, however, be a rather rash conclusion to assert that the men could have done the same. At all events, they boast of having got large orders to execute, and should this prove to be correct, there is evidently a full determination to try the effect of another cooperative experiment.

LITERARY MATTERS.

DISRAELI'S "Life of Lord GEORGE BENTINCK," has reached its third edition, not because Lord GEORGE was a great man, but because DISRAELI is a clever fellow. The next generation will care to know nothing about Lord GEORGE, but the fierce battles he fought against PEEL are still fresh in the recollection of public men, and being dressed up artistically by his biographer, afford materials for an interesting book, in which, by the way, PEEL figures full as prominently, though not in such flattering colors as the hero himself. Another clever writer, of the softer sex, but otherwise being nothing soft about her, LADY BULWER LYTTON, to wit, has just come out with a new novel, entitled "The School for Husbands," the title of which attracted no small curiosity, from the supposition that her ladyship intended to administer another sharp castigation to her unloving spouse, from whom she has been long separated. Sir. EDWARD is not unimpeachable as a husband, but if his wife be half as bitter as her literary works indicate, he has ample excuse for not wishing for a very close association. She has already given a full length character sketch of him in more than one novel, besides drawing satirical portraits of all his family. Introductory to her present work, is a very savage preface, in which her husband, the critics, and the Press in general come in for some hearty abuse. She has apparently played the literary virago so long that she is careless what construction is put on her outbursts of vindictiveness, well knowing that the element of cleverness of detail, if not of plot, is never missing in her works. Her temper is doubtless embittered by her pecuniary embarrassments, from which, having a natural turn for extravagance, she is never likely to be free. Although LADY BULVER LYTTON, if not the best abused, is the most abusive woman the republic of letters can boast of. However, her piquant position helps the sale of her works, and her vitriolized prefaces are very likely penned with this special intention, and, of course, entitle her to extra pay over and above the merits of her book.

The looked-for third and fourth volumes of MACAULAY'S History are postponed, with a view to interweaving fresh materials which have come to light about WILLIAM III. It is of course the business of every fresh historian to show that his predecessors were deficient in information, and their works consequently not half so perfect as his own. In the lapse of years the best History gets condemned or superseded, the public all the while imagining that they have got at the truth of the matter as respects the facts of the history of their own country. When the new light comes, a large proportion of the old "facts" must be thrown overboard, or at any rate the conclusions modified. Mr. MACAULAY will unsettle the notions of a great many, without getting himself accepted as *the* historian *par excellence* of England. Another historical gentleman, Lord MAHON, has, I see, got plenty of work cut out for him, besides the portion of English history on which he is now engaged. The PEEL papers, and those connected with the career of the DUKE OF WELLINGTON, are said to be both handed over to his Lordship, to be duly prepared for publication; and on the score of political sympathies and talent, he may be expected to do justice to the last.

KOSSUTH AND AMERICA.

The enemies of KOSSUTH in this country—a small but malignant section among the so-called "superior classes"—are quite delighted to learn from some of your contemporaries, that his mission in America is a failure. The story of the insults offered by the Hungarian and his suite to the officers of the *Mississippi*, is likewise highly acceptable to this party. The question of the failure of KOSSUTH'S mission depends obviously on what his expectations were. Direct intervention for Hungary he has all along disclaimed; though it follows not that he will refuse all the aid he can get when the time for action arrives—which is clearly not at present. I am not one of those who think such oratory as his, employed in the cause of liberty and humanity, can ever be a failure. The fruit may not be immediate, but words like his ripen into acts, and what those acts will be was nobly shown during the Hungarian struggle. With respect to the alleged insults, LOUIS KOSSUTH must be strangely altered if the charge be just, for, with a dash of natural reserve, he was all gentleness and courtesy to those around him; for the behavior of his suite he ought not to be made responsible. The story is probably only "a weak invention of the enemy." The noble tribute paid by KOSSUTH to American kindness and sympathy at the Congressional banquet is the best answer to the lying misrepresentations of his enemies.

THE "NATIONAL DEFENSE" QUESTION.

The hold which the "National Defense" question has on the public, is further illustrated this morning, in the *Times*, by a long review devoted to analyzing a plan put forth by Baron MAURICE, a Swiss Captain of Engineers, who has done us the honor of showing how the French might successfully invade us. The Baron has calculated all the forces necessary, almost to a ship and a man, together with the separate chances of each invading corps, with the coolness of a chess-player, and the *sang froid* of a geometrician. Moreover, the *Times* indorses most of his positions, and yet sums up with the conclusion that LOUIS NAPOLEON has too much employment for the army at home to think of invading us. For the present this may be true enough, but sorry should I be to think that our security from invasion rested on so frail a foundation. Should the President succeed in consolidating his power—which Heaven forbid—he might be strong enough, and willing enough, to avenge the almost universal denunciation of the British Press; and then what is to prevent the calamity, which even the *Times* regards as inevitable, in the event of a war, viz: an invasion? At all events, it is well we should know all the moves on the board, and so far the Swiss Baron, despite the confounded coolness with which he calculates our possible disasters, has done us no disservice. Colonel CHESNEY, too, has come out with a clever *brochure* "on improved fire-arms," from which we may learn the most effective methods of warfare, and be enabled to make as murderous a use of our weapons as our Continental neighbors. All this must needs be very consoling, especially to old women and the softer sex in general, who have been dreadfully alarmed ever since the discovery of our liability to invasion has been talked of.

By-the-way, the rumor which arrived fresh from Paris, on Thursday, of an attempt, by a female, to assassinate the President, is not substantiated, however probable in itself. LOUIS PHILIPPE, lucky fellow! was shot at about a score of times. What shall exempt LOUIS NAPOLEON from similar perils? Verily, the man at the head of *such* a Republic must lie on no bed of roses!

The *New-York Baptist Register* laments that while a splendid present was lately made to Mrs. Clarke for the Concordance of Shakspere, no notice should have been bestowed upon the memory of Alexander Cruden, whose Concordance of the Bible was a work of vast labor and research.

Mr. Henry Winslow has been appointed Clerk of the Third District Court of the Territory of New-Mexico.

TURKEY.

Official Statement of the Condition of the Empire.

Correspondence of The New-York Daily Times.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, Jan. 5, 1852.

The contents of the official Almanac of the Turkish Government are well deserving of notice, as a means of illustrating, in some aspects, the present condition of the Turkish Empire. This Almanac for 1268 of the Mohammed era, or A. D. 1852, has been published for but six years. Of course, nine-tenths of its contents are but a list of the employees of the Government at the Capital, and of some few in the interior or abroad. This official publication displays one cumbersome invention of a sham degree of importance, and which is connected with all the principal departments of the Government. It is an organized Council, before which it is pretended that all affairs of importance are brought, and there decided,—the Pasha, or chief of the department, being supposed to be guided by the Council of his department. Thus we have marine, commercial and police Councils, and Councils of education, agriculture, and of public utility, and several others. There is no definite number of persons to constitute a Board, but members are added by the Sultan *ab libitum*, the places serving to pension off any Effendi or Bey, out of employment and out of money,—for all the members receive salaries. The Police Council has thirty-three members from among the Mussulmans alone, yet rarely are there more than six or seven present in any one session. Nor at the time the individual received the appointment was it supposed he would attend; but some favorite begged the appointment for his favorite, of his friend high in office.

There are some striking things that are not to be found in this Almanac. For instance, where there are Christians who are members of these Councils, their names are not printed in a single case. Indeed, among the authorities of the Empire at the Capital, there is not a single Christian mentioned. I know several Christians, for example, who are members of the Police Council, and who have received the diamond decoration, indicating their rank, but none the less, their names are not entered in the same list with the Mussulmans, the chosen people. In some of these Councils, Christians, either subjects or foreigners, are the life and spring of the wisdom called into exercise, yet you can see from the fact that their names are not announced—that they are regarded rather as servants. The master of the Mint is not mentioned, because he is a Christian. The Quarantine Council is not alluded to at all, because a large part of the members are Christians and foreigners. The honorary Director of the Medical School, a Mussulman, who knows not as much about medicine as an American editor, is duly recorded in the official list, but not the European real director, nor any of the Professors, who are chiefly Christians. Captain SLADE, who, since 1848, has been received into the navy with the rank of Admiral, and has the diamond decoration of the rank, with the title of Mushaver Pasha, and who is also a member of the Marine Council, is ignored in this list, while many of inferior rank are mentioned.

Doubtless the editors of the Almanac, if questioned, would deprecate that any one should understand the absence of the names of Christians from the official red-book, as being any evidence of his illiberalism; but he would at the same time insinuate, that on account of the bigotry of Mussulmans in general, they could not yet manifest too openly that equality that exists between all classes in the Empire, at least, in the paper Charter of Rights, as given by Sultan ABDEL MEJID. But I will leave you to infer what must be the civil condition of the Christian subjects of his Majesty, when they are officially treated with such neglect and contempt.

The Almanac contains also a list of the members of the Academy of Science, whose organization was inaugurated last year. Here also the names of the Christian corresponding members are omitted.

It is with some astonishment that I see, that while the Government includes the names of the agents in Constantinople—of the Pashas of Egypt and Tunis among those of the Governors of its provinces, that it does not include either the names of similar agents for the Governors of the provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia, who, of course, are Christians, of the Greek Church.

According to a list given, there are thirty-one periodicals published in the length and breadth of the Ottoman Empire. Of these, eleven are published in Constantinople, five in Smyrna, three in Egypt, eight in Servia, and in Moldavia and Wallachia four. The number of languages in which these periodicals are published is remarkable, viz: Turkish, Arabic, Greek, Greco-Turkish, Armenian, Armeno-Turkish, Hebrew-Spanish, Bulgarian, Wallachian, Servian, German, French and Italian—in all, twelve languages. The only periodicals in Turkish, for more than half the population of the Ottoman Empire, are a small official gazette at Constantinople, a similar one in Egypt—a weekly sheet of news, edited by Mr. CHURCHILL, an Englishman, and lastly, a new Record of medical intelligence. The price of these, generally weekly sheets, in whatever language, and however small, is about six dollars a year.

Last of all, I find the list of Foreign Ministers, of whom Turkey has six only—namely, at Teheran, Athens, London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. Her Ministers at all other places, except Teheran and Vienna, are but resident Ministers. Those of London and Paris are Greek Christians. In the last pages of the Almanac are the Ministers to Turkey from abroad, of whom there are eighteen. The name of America, with her MARSH as its representative, comes last but one, because of the late date of our treaty. Greece alone follows. I must close, only observing that at present there is little of a political nature for any of these foreign legations to occupy themselves with. The centres of interest are far West of us at the present moment. G. L. R.

Yorkville Lyceum.

A very instructive lecture was recently delivered before the Yorkville Library Association, upon the "Physical Structure of Man," by Dr. C. D GRISWOLD. The lecturer commenced with some general remarks upon the progress of physical science in the present age, and especially in all that pertains to "speed," while Health, the great element of individual, and, in the aggregate, of national prosperity, is greatly neglected.

As an example to show how necessary it is to know the functions of the various organs, in order to be able to take a rational care of health, the structure and function of the lungs was treated of at some length, in connection with the digestive and vascular systems. The lungs, said the lecturer, are two organs situated in the lateral cavities of the chest, with the heart between them; they are a minute net-work of blood vessels ann air passages. Their capacity for air is thirteen pints—the termination of each air-tube being a minute cell. The impure blood from the system is conveyed through them by vessels directly from the heart, which divide up until they are too small to be seen without a microscope; and, after passing around the air cells where the blood gives off its carbon and receives in place of it oxygen from the air in the cells it returns to the heart, and from thence is forced through the the system in this purified or re-oxygenated state. To carry on this function 57 hogsheads of blood pass in and out of the lungs in 24 hours, and 24 hogsheads of blood pass through them in the same time; and consequently as there are but 24 pounds of blood in the system it was all subjected to this process of reoxygenation 540 times in 24 hours. These facts were made to show the great necessity for the rapid generation of animal heat. The body must be maintained at a temperature of 98°, and in an atmosphere of 32°, 57 hogsheads of air must receive 66° of heat from the lungs in 24 hours, besides a much larger quantity given off from the surface of the body. The generation of animal heat was ascribed to the combustion taking place between the carbon of the blood, and oxygen of the air, in the lungs; and also between the oxygen of the blood, and carbon of the decomposing tissues in every part of the system; the body being constantly in a state of decomposition and regeneration, and the lungs the medium through which the carbon is thrown off, and oxygen taken in, this last being an important element in the process of nutrition.

The liver was alluded to as an accessory organ to the lungs, and as performing the entire function of respiration previous to birth, and nearly so with many of the lower animals, such as fishes and reptiles; the bile being an impurity taken up by the blood and secreted from it in the liver, and afterwards made to perform an important office in the process of digestion which had been previously described.

The organs of the digestive, respiratory and vascular systems were exhibited in a beautiful model of *papier maché* made by the Messrs. Hyatts of this city, and the first ever manufactured in this country.

EUROPE.

LECTURES BY DR. BAIRD.

NUMBER THREE.

DENMARK, NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

Rev. Dr. BAIRD delivered the Third Lecture of his course on Europe, before a very large assemblage at the Female Academy Tuesday evening. He prefaced his remarks, by alluding to some errors that appeared in a report of his last Lecture on Russia, which was published in some of the New-York papers, and in which he had been misunderstood. Russia, he said, though considered a part of Europe, is still an Asiatic country with Asiatic people and manners. If you visit Moscow you are farther East than the cities of Jerusalem or Mecca, which are on the older continent, and you perceive a difference of manners from those who inhabit the more Western portion of Europe. The people do not bow or salute each other as we do, but almost describe a semicircle, and in their churches the manner in which they bring their body down to the floor, or wave them about is rather amusing to a stranger. If you have done anything to please them, they will kiss your hand, and in certain circumstances, will even kneel down before you and clasp your legs, to the great danger of tripping you up. These are all indications of Asiatic manners. Their marriage and funeral ceremonies are also peculiar. They have a custom of visiting the tombs of their deceased friends at certain periods after interment, round which they hold a feast, which is concluded by their laying salt and bread upon them, for the purpose of propitiating the evil spirit not to disturb their passage through purgatory. The Poles are quite different, and the only remnant of Asiatic manners among them, is to be found in the Jewish part of the population, who still retain the dress and tendencies derived from their Oriental ancesters. He considered that the greater part of the American people were totally ignorant of Polish and Russian history and though he sympathized with those who feel horror at the barbarous dismemberment of Poland, yet he saw in it a principle of retribution. The Russians had greater provocations than the Poles had; for the latter, in their day, had oppressed the former, and laid the city of Moscow in ashes. He mentioned this merely as a simple fact, and not for the purpose of advocating either the one or the other. With regard to another case in which he was misunderstood, he would state that the debt of Russia is six hundred millions of dollars, enough in all conscience for such a poor country, that had a very great quantity of land, but no commerce and very little money. The revenue is about one hundred and thirty millions of dollars. These statistics he believed to be correct, as he derived them from head-quarters. With regard to the other Scandinavian countries—Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Finland—they are not Asiatic, for they are too far away from that Continent; but there has been a great migration into Finland, and the lower classes of this nation still speak the Asiatic language, or rather one which is not like the Teutonic, but bears a great resemblance to the Turkish, while the educated classes speak the Swedish language.

As to Denmark, the country consists of two unequal proportions, the larger being Jutland, which is neither very populous or well cultivated; the smaller, Sleswick. The south part of the latter begins to border on Germany, and it is inhabited by a number of persons of that nation. From this you come into Holstein, one of the finest countries in Europe; and afterwards to Luneburgh, a province which belongs to Denmark since the year 1814. The best portions of Denmark, are, however the islands Zealand and Funen, and several others, all well cultivated and extremely populous. The Lecturer then preceded to give an account of the geographical features of Norway and Sweden, the rocky nature of the country, unsusceptible to cultivation, with rivers obstructed by cataracts, some of which were the grandest in Europe, and far surpassing that of Schaffhausen, in Germany, so much visited by travelers.

Norway and Sweden have risen out of the sea, and navigators have calculated that the coast and islands, still continue to rise at the rate of a few feet in a year. The houses in this country are built principally of timber, though not in the form of log cabins, as with us, while in Denmark the material used is generally brick. With regard to the history of these countries in ancient times, we are very much in the dark, as the Grecian authors say nothing about them, while Tacitus is the only Roman historian who alludes to them. One hundred years before Christ, the ancestors of this race were defeated by Marius in a dreadful battle, and even to this day, traces of a remnant, that remained in the neighborhood of Trent, still are found. The next time we hear of them is their emigrating under the guardianship Odin, a celebrated prophet, warrior and statesman, who descending from Scythia, founded the Danish, Swede and Norwegian nations, and who afterwards was honored in their mythology as the Jupiter of their gods. About five hundred years after Christ they began to quit these Northern countries, and under the name of Ostrogothe, Visigoths and Vandals swept over the Southern parts of Europe, conquered Spain, France, Italy and a portion of Africa, while a branch under the two chiefs, Hengist and Horsa, also descendants of Odin, penetrated into England. These migratory swarms are, however, considered to have been more numerous than they really were. This is a wrong idea, because it is impossible for a poor country to sustain a large population without commerce, and it is supposed that these Northmen entirely abandoned their homes when they went on those piratical expeditions.

The lecturer traced the history and progress of these barbarians, down to the time of Charlemagne, in the year 800 A. D., who undertook to civilize them. These Scandinavians became afterwards very much enlightened, and though they had been converted to Christianity, which was at that time Catholicity, yet they always were of a very independent nature, and at the time of the Reformation, quickly embraced the new doctrine. Now, in Norway there is not a single Roman Catholic Church; in Finland there are about a few priests; while Protestantism in those countries and Denmark, is stricter even than with us. Their doctrine is principally Lutheran. The law ordains that every one who joins the Church must be able to read and write; and such is the state of society, that he must belong to the Church, and partake of the Sacrament at least once a year, which no clergyman under pain of prosecution, can refuse, unless in grievous cases. The consequence of this is, that nearly every one is educated, and Denmark has now one of the most perfect School systems in the world. They are also an elegant and accomplished people; and even the laboring classes of the Swedes are considered more calm, polite and graceful in their manners than the same class in France. A person must, however, come down to about the year 1390, before the history of these countries becomes interesting, when Queen Margaret, the Semiramis of the North, held the sceptre over a united people. It is a curious coincidence that the names of the monarchs who subsequently ruled over Denmark are Christians or Fredericks, some of whom possessed a good deal of energy, but who were generally very unfortunate. The lecturer next referred to the intervention of the British fleet under Nelson, at Copenhagen, and by the aid of a large map of that city was able to afford his hearers an explanation of the bombardment in a very graphic manner, pointing out the places where the British landed—the portion that suffered the most damage, and all those interesting, yet melancholy features which one who has traveled over the scene and mused upon the events that occurred there, can alone describe. Since then the Danish have hated the English most cordially, and at the present time very few travelers from that nation are found in the country. He saw in this sad event the dispensation of a Divine Providence, who allows one nation to punish another in retribution for the wrongs and tyranny of a former period.

Reverting next to the history of Sweden, he spoke of the character of one of her greatest monarchs, Gustavus Adolphus, who called together the four branches of the Legislature, the nobles, peasants, clergy and bourgeoise, and made them swear allegiance to his little daughter, while he went off with a small band of 15,000 men, half of whom were Scotch, to battle for the cause of Protestantism, which he subsequently did, until he fell at the battle of Lutzen, fighting against Wallenstein. But he had already turned the scale, so that his Generals, though one of them, Oxenstiern, was not a soldier, were able to carry on the war for sixteen years. We talk about *intervention*, but there was an intervention with a grand purpose, which saved Protestantism from being annihilated in Germany, and preserved religious freedom.

Dr. Baird next spoke of the extraordinary Charles XIIth, whose history from its likeness to romance is so well known, and closed this part of his subject with some anecdotes of King Bernadotte, one of the Marshals of Napoleon, with whom he was well acquainted. One remark that this great soldier, who had survived nearly all the soldiers he had ever led to battle, to die in a green old age, is worthy of being preserved as it relates to this country. He said to him, "The history of your country is the grandest I have ever read in my life, but you must keep united. Do not let anything divide you, however great may be the evils you suffer. Let me tell you that the evils you would suffer from division would be greater than all others put together. You would have civil war, and then, perhaps another Napoleon would be raised up to be another curse to humanity." [Great applause.]

In speaking of the late sanguinary contest between Schleswig Holstein and Denmark, he characterized it as a waste of blood. The war was carried on with vigor on both sides, but the Russians as well as the Swedes interfered, and Germany had to back out. Germany at the commencement wanted to take Holstein away from Denmark, but Sweden, thinking that if this was done, Denmark would be rendered too weak, was opposed to the measure, and proposed to march 20,000 men down to the scene of conflict. England and France were frightened, but at last, it having become certain that Russia and Sweden would interfere, Germany had to go over to the others, and the war was ceased.

The reverend lecturer concluded his interesting address by calling the attention of his audience to the pictures on the walls, representing the dress and appearance of the inhabitants of the North of Europe.

[No. IV. of this series of Lectures was upon AUSTRIA and HUNGARY, and was published in the *Daily Times* of Thursday last.]

NUMBER FIVE.

SWITZERLAND AND THE NETHERLANDS.

The fifth course, embracing Switzerland and the Netherlands—Holland and Belgium—was given at the Female Academy, in Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening.

The lecturer spoke first of Switzerland, which, though but a small country now, was larger than it was at the commencement of the Swiss Republic at the beginning of the thirteenth century, then consisting of only three or four Cantons, which commenced the struggle with the House of Hapsburg, a little after the beginning of the thirteenth century. The struggle lasted a hundred years, and ended in the independence of the Swiss Cantons. In process of time the Cantons increased, and, at the time of the Reformation they numbered eleven. At the present time there are twenty-two.

Respecting the early inhabitants of Switzerland, we know as little as we do of the early inhabitants of France; but, in the process of time the Teutonic came to overrun the Celtic race. They overrun them completely in Germany, and began to overrun France at a very early period, and began to cross the Rhine at the time of Julius Cæsar. The Celtic tribes went to the very westward of Europe. The Teutonic tribes overrun France and Spain and nearly all Europe. The Goths finally took possession of Spain. But the Sclavonic race could not go so far, and have not done so yet. You can tell how far they have gone in Germany by the language. The Teutonics penetrated the Valley of the Danube: some penetrated into Holstein, and that is as far as they went.

In the early history of Switzerland, the Celtic race began to be conquered by the Sclavonian races. When Julius Cæsar was there, he tells us that the North part of Switzerland had already been conquered by them.

Switzerland has a population of two millions and a quarter, one million of whom are of Germanic origin. All the Northern Cantons are Germanic—four Cantons in the South-western part whose inhabitants speak French. Three hundred thousand of the people of Switzerland speak French. Those of German origin speak very poor German, although the scholars speak it tolerably well. One hundred and thirty thousand people speak Italian, and twenty-eight thousand speak the Latin language.

After Julius Cæsar, the Romans went on and conquered all that part of the country, and brought it to a better state of civilization than before. Previous to this the inhabitants were far from being civilized, and were unaccustomed to cultivate the ground, &c.

The scenery in the south part of Switzerland is very beautiful because in that part are the Alps. The Glaciers and the tops of the mountains covered with snow, make the scenery delightful. The southern part of this country has not one-fourth the population. The Romans ultimately withdrew their forces and gave up the country, with some reluctance, but nothing like that exhibited in regard to France and Germany. After the Romans there arose in Switzerland whole tribes—chieftains, who established their own Government. There was no general Government at all then in Switzerland.

After the time of Charlemagne, Switzerland was under the influence of Germany, and shared her fortunes. Many a war took place between the Swiss and the Dukes of Bergen. In the course of time you will find that two or three families exerted great control over Switzerland, and one of them was the house of Hapsburg. That house became connected with Austria, which brought on the revolution of this country, under the auspices of Albert. The reigning prince placed his hat on a pole and ordered the people to pay their respects to it. But one man would not submit—WILLIAM TELL—for which presumption (?) he was sentenced to shoot an apple from the head of his son, which he did. There is a temple erected to this man on the spot where he jumped ashore after rowing Gesler safely over the water. The Swiss at length triumphed, but it was their mountains that saved them; and when peace came their Confederation extended. Their greatest battle was at Basle, in 1444, against the King of France, Charles the Seventh. The French had twenty thousand men, and the Swiss but twelve or fifteen hundred. Very few of the latter escaped. They defeated the French, however, or killed so many that they did not dare to venture into the country. At a later time the French have given them some trouble; and, when the French Revolution came she took possession of Geneva, although it was not a part of Switzerland until 1814. There has been a revolution in every one of those Cantons since 1830.

The Swiss people are not harmonious, as some have supposed, but are often at war among themselves. They were always quarreling with themselves in the middle ages, and had no general Government until 1814, when the Congress at Vienna did something to help the Swiss to put the Confederation on a far better footing. They used to have the meeting of the Diet, but it was not the regular thing. When the liberties of Switzerland were menaced, the delegates from the Cantons met, but nothing more. But in 1814 they began to have a general Diet, each Canton having two delegates. They have no Governor and no President of their country. Each Canton has its own Government, like our States—had its own coin till lately, so that the variety of coin in Switzerland was very great. Recently the democratic portion took possession and reformed things.

Switzerland is so feeble that Austria shakes her finger at her. But one thing makes their enemies afraid to touch them, and that is their mountains. Were it not for these, they would not have been what they are. They are brave men, accustomed to handle the rifle. France had several thousand Swiss troops during the last hundred years, and the amount of money paid was enormous. At this moment there are several thousand Swiss troops in the service of the Pope. The Protestants have remonstrated against them, but the Catholic Cantons have the majority. Of the six thousand troops, two thousand were Catholics. The Swiss made brave soldiers, and the young men, after being seven years in France, would return to their mountains with their morals ruined, many having contracted habits of excessive drinking.

After the Revolution of 1847, they set about reorganizing their Government, and last year they got through with it, and made a Constitution like our own. They have a Diet consisting of two houses, corresponding to our Senate and House of Representatives. Their House of Representatives consists of one man for every thirty thousand inhabitants. They have three persons who have general direction of affairs, but no such office as President. There is more solidity in the Government than there was. It has almost as much power as our Government has. They were quite reluctant, but they felt the necessity of being united, because the nations around are in such a position that they are afraid of them.

There are no large cities in Switzerland. Geneva, a place of about thirty thousand inhabitants, lies in a valley, only five miles from the residence of Voltaire, in France.

The lecturer then spoke of Belgium and Holland, stating that they were small countries, though both together not so small as Switzerland. The latter contains seventeen or eighteen thousand square miles, while Belgium and Holland contain twenty-five thousand. Their population is seven millions—Belgium four millions and a quarter, and Holland three millions. They are very populous. There is a wonderful contrast between these two countries, called Netherlands, and Switzerland. They are very level. There is hardly a hill to be seen. Belgium is a little higher on the south side, as you approach France, yet still it is very low.

Belgium has not much country that was once submerged; but Holland has a vast deal that has been submerged and reclaimed. Holland is dyked. Had they not done it, the waters would have overflowed the country. There are [illegible] that are also dyked. Holland is now so [illegible] that they do not experience great [illegible] they used to. The time has been when [illegible] perished in a year. They understood [illegible] to perfection, and they would do well [illegible] and dig where the Mississippi overflows. They dig away back from the bank a quarter of a mile and more.

These countries, in their earlier periods, had a Celtic population. Julius Cæsar conquered what is now called Belgium; but what he called Belgium, included the north part of France. It was then very large. The Belgians, says Cæsar, were the most difficult of all the Gauls to conquer. But the Romans conquered them, together with what is called Holland. It was after the Romans had subdued them, that they commenced to make their dykes.

After the downfall of the Roman empire, Holland shared the fate of the German empire. The Reformation penetrated into those countries in the time of Charles the Fifth. He was very bigoted, and persecuted the Protestants terribly. Philip the Second was King of the Netherlands, as well as King of Spain, and in his day, there was a bloody Revolution, and Protestants took up arms. Many men joined them, because they united to throw off the yoke of Spain. The Prince of Orange retired into his own country, and for many years the Dutch kept up the fight. It lasted more than a hundred years.

When they were free to choose exemption from taxation, or have a University, they said, Give us a University. The Dutch achieved their independence and became a wonderful people, having a vast deal of commerce. They became Protestant, and opened their gates to persecuted Protestants of all countries, and that country became remarkable as a place of refuge. It is wonderful to see what learning there was in that country. There were three Universities, and Holland produced many scholars. At the present time they have the best system of education in Europe.

Politics run very high; and the question of religion being brought into politics, the House of Orange took side with the orthodox, and many leading men took the other side. The Prince of Orange and his two sons were tried and executed.

The lecturer spoke of the character of William the Third, saying that he was one of the best kings England ever had. His efforts, and those of Cromwell, were salutary. They were not going to allow Protestantism to be trampled under foot, for Rome was making her greatest efforts to regain what she had lost.

Both these countries are prosperous, having Constitutional monarchies. Belgium has four Universities and Holland three, though the Dutch have produced ten distinguished men to Belgium one.

THE LOST CHILD.—We learn from a friend from Bull Prairie, that there is a good deal of excitement in that vicinity, in regard to the lost child of Mr. Patridge, lost two years ago, so singularly, and which caused so much excitement at the time. The story comes to us thus:

"An Indian man and woman, living near Weyauweya, Waupaca County, were observed to have three children, two of which they frequently sent among the whites begging for provisions. One of them talked English, and was pronounced by all who saw it, a white child. Some one observed the pretended mother take bread that it had begged, away from it and give it to the other children. This aroused suspicion, and remembering the loss of Mr. Patridge's child, two years ago, they began to inquire if it might not be his. Some one asked the child if it knew Mr. Patridge. It said "Yes;" that it had lived with him two years ago, but had lived with the Indians since. The family were taken prisoners by the people of Weyauweya—that is, retained there, and an express sent down to Mr. Patridge. A week ago last Saturday, he went up and brought it home. The pretended father and mother, and the other children, came with it. Nothing could be got out of the child—it refused to talk English. The pretended mother continued by it while it was examined, and kept talking to it in Indian. The child had been rubbed over with something to give its skin the Indian color; its hair greased and blackened, and made to hang strait. The child lost was a bright, handsome, curly-headed boy, four years old. The child found was a lank, poor, cadaverous, miserable looking child, as if it had been shamefully abused and starved. It looked so awfully and homely, the Indian woman insisting all the while that it was her child, that Mr. and Mrs. Patridge refused to own it. It was washed a little, and marks that were said to be on the missing child, were found. Its head was washed and combed, and its hair began to curl. A neighboring child said that if it was Mr. Patridge's boy he would know it by a certain curl on the forehead. The curl as described was found. And neighbors said it looked like the family—there was a strong family resemblance. But it looked so awfully that Mr. and Mrs. Patridge refused to own it. Yet they, and every body, were convinced that it was a pure white child; and the neighbors were satisfied that it was their child. In the face of all this, Mr. P. took the child and the Indians back, after keeping it only two days. It refused to speak English—yet when its name was called it involuntarily looked up. A good deal of excitement prevails in the neighborhood. Mr. and Mrs. Patridge are censured very severely. It is believed to be their child. Two of its brothers have gone again for it. We have not yet learned of their success."—*Oshkosh Democrat*.

Our State Prisons.

At the last session of the Legislature, Messrs. Underwood, Ba

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

PROSPECTS OF WAR.

Defensive Condition of Great Britain.

To the Editor of the London Times:

Sir,—It is generally admitted now that the chances of aggression from the Government of France—for her people have no longer a voice in the matter—have fearfully increased since the 2d of December. Some think the danger more imminent than others—few dispute it.

Louis Napoleon won and holds despotic power by the army. The *coup d'état* was as much a prætorian one as when Julian bought the empire of Rome at public auction, and was raised on the shields of the legions who sold it him. Louis Napoleon's election was a sham—his Constitution is a farce; he reigns so long as the army pleases, and not one instant longer. His uncle was the army's master—he is the army's slave. He bought it with money, he holds it by bribes, and he can only continue to retain it by pandering to its wants, its instincts, and its passions. Those wants are promotion—those passions are war.

Each day augments his insulation, and he withdraws more and more within the narrowing circle of a desperate *entourage*. The servile who salaam to him "adhere" not to his fortunes, but their own. He knows that, and while he uses he distrusts them. Those who give the tone to society recede, and the dread of the spy and the gendarme closes even the *salons*. Legitimate sentiment and Republican principle seek the covert of the strictest privacy, and the suspension even of ordinary intercourse tells unmistakably on trade. The nation crouches beneath the sabre, and the gagging of the press completes its slavery because it insures its ignorance. The air is thick with delation, each man shuns his neighbor, and the stillness of suspicion and of terror is appalling. It is like that suffocating atmosphere which precedes in the tropics the fury of the hurricane. War has its perils for such a Government, but peace is more perilous still.

The bait to the army, the sop to the people, would be the frontier of the Rhine, and Louis Napoleon has intimated more than once that *that* is a portion of his mission. Next to the Rhine, the most flattering bribe to military vanity would be the humiliation of perfidious Albion. Vengeance, ambition, safety and cupidity would be all satisfied by that.

Despotism and Constitutional Government are face to face. The outworks of our Parliamentary system were in Republican France. We would not see that. They have been stormed; the breaching battery is now pointed against us.

The resources of France are wielded unconditionally by one man. His will is law—his resolves are secret—his operations are hidden by the silence of the press—his duplicity is consummate—his perfidy is history—his patience of contrivance vast—his audacity of execution infinite. His ports and arsenals are in efficient keeping—his navy is the best appointed France has ever had—his army is the finest in the world—and the sea that separates all from us is *abridged*, if it is not "bridged," by steam. Straws in the air show the currents in it. Orders have been sent to Brest and Toulon to quicken the armament of vessels; soldiers on furlough are commanded to rejoin their regiments instantly, and the organization of their hospitals, clothing and provisions has been placed on the war footing. In Belgium, the Jesuits are plotting and preaching annexation to France. Their journals, edited by Frenchmen, are displaying an effrontery of treason paralleled only by that of the *Constitutionnel* and *Patrie* before the *coup d'é at*, and priests and acolytes are chanting in full choir the old Claudian litany of despotism:

"Nonquam libertas gratior exstat
"Quam sub rege pio."

Now turn to England.

The Cabinet is an infirmary, a ward for decayed statesmen and valetudinary Whigs. The designation of the "happy family," by which they are popularly known, is most unhappy. The real "happy family" consists of the most incongruous creatures—of the cat and the rat, the owl and the mouse, the hawk and the linnet, of animals that prey, and that are preyed upon. The Ministers resemble them in one point only—their excessive tameness. A more fortunate comparison would have been to one of those brass bands which form the glory of Vauxnall and the minor theatres. Some six or eight gentlemen, of various ages, hights, and sizes, with the same name, the same features, and the same cut, play upon the same wind instrument. The effect, though singular, is certainly monotonous. The family "tie" is too conspicuous. In the Cabinet the "virtues" of the Greys and Elliots are relieved only by those of the Elliots and the Greys, and on the casual introduction of a new member, curiosity is busy, and is sure to be rewarded by the ultimate discovery of a relationship. The Ministry has been breeding in and in, with the natural and inevitable result of political cretinism—scrotula and ricketts.

The Premier, the Cadmus of the crew, its inventor of letters, Brobdignag in words and Lilliput in acts, has scrupulously followed Fox's advice, "never to do to-day what, by any possibility, can be put off till to-morrow." By this admirable method of conducting business, the political capital transferred to his account by Sir Robert Peel is dwindling to an algebraic quantity, and now, *in articulo mortis*, he is setting to work in earnest. His nightly and his weekly organs affect a pride in his weakly state, and boast that if the Ministry is small in men it will be great in measures. The surprise will give a zest to the performance, but that experience which makes fools wise is not calculated to render us sanguine. A batch of tailors, whose professional life has consisted in sitting cross-legged upon a board, *may*, at a short notice, do the work of "navvies." The exploit, however, is too improbable to tempt any rational contractor to apply to them. Lord John Russell's merit has hitherto been to do exceedingly little himself, but to leave a very great deal to be done by those who happen to follow him.

The Colonial-office has succeeded to a miracle in giving dissatisfaction to the colonies. Pillage and murder in New Zealand, discontent in Australia, a *quasi* rebellion at the Cape, and the *piece de résistance* of a Caffre war, are seductive items in its bill of fare. The Administration has disabused the mother country of the mischievous delusion that colonies should be a source of pride and strength to her; and she finds that their real object and utility are to offer a prize to thieves and burglars, an infinity of snug berths to the *enfans perdus* of the Ministry and aristocracy, a means of employing fleets and armies, which might otherwise be disbanded, or turned to some advantage, and to demonstrate to ourselves and Europe, that soldiers, who cost more than any others in the world, are excellent targets but miserable shots. Ministerial agents, emigration societies, and even Australian diggings themselves, struggle in vain to allure the emigrants who flock like autumnal birds of passage from the shores of Ireland and England. They shun the colonial coasts, and fly to the United States. Journalists and legislators, aghast at the phenomenon, affect not to comprehend it. The truth, which is in the breasts of all, rises to the lips of none. A man in America is really a man, and even though he carry a hod upon his shoulders, is the political equal of the President; in the colonies he is the associate of felons, and has been little better than a slave.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has never yet reached to the hight of a budget. The one that is annually consummated is invariably a sort of epic, with beginning, middle, and end—the work of different hands and ages. That it should still be called the Chancellor's displays the credulity that assigns the *Odyssey* to Homer, without the excuse of tradition and obscurity. The embarrassment of the Minister in the disposal of a surplus which his own genius would never have procured, is now happily relieved. The Colonial Secretary has effec ually disbursed it in the charming divertisement of Caffre triumphs.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is a riddle. The most popular and efficient member of the Cabinet—the bugbear of Continental despotisms, the *enfant terrible* of the Peace Society, the trust and mistrust of advanced Liberals, the Coryphæus of diplomacy, and the Prince of Protocols—was suddenly seized with a fit of vertigo, and, forgetting the professions, acts, and convictions of his last ten years, avowed, or is said to have avowed, his admiration of the perjury, treason, and liberticide of Bonaparte. The Gods surely smote him with judicial blindness, for all attempts to enlist for him the public sympathy have proved abortive in presence of the damning fact that he applauded an execrable tyranny. He has given the lie to his latter life, and the individual Palmerston is cut in two. He has crucified his reputation on the horns of this dilemma—either he mistook the real nature of the *coup d'état*, and in that case he was a dupe; or, knowing it, he sanctioned it, and then he was clearly an apostate. Of his successor I can yet say little. He is a young nobleman of great promise, an industrious Vice-President of the Board of Trade, an affable manager of the Exhibition, the guest of the Hotel de Ville, the speaker of a neat French speech with a neat French accent. His peculiar qualification for Foreign Affairs he has yet to develope.

The Admiralty, whose independent Lords are presided by an independent layman, have shown that they can neither build a ship nor victual her. It remains to be seen if they can fight or man* her. They constructed a fleet of iron steamers, and then ascertained, by practice at a target, that iron was unfit to sustain a cannon shot. This remarkable application of the analytical philosophy was succeeded by as remarkable an application of the synthetical. Builders and engine makers were kept in happy ignorance of each other's operations, and the engine and the hull, which they severally produced, though excellent apart, would not work together. The idea was ingenious, but not original. It was borrowed from the Laputan tailors, who cut their coats upon abstract principles, but never succeeded in a fit.

The "Horse Guards" has been asleep since 1815, and has only awoke once every June, to assist at the Waterloo banquet. It has outdone Alexander, for only

"Thrice *he* routed all his foes,
And thrice *he* slew the slain;"

while *it* has performed that capital operation six-and-thirty times. It is but justice to admit that during this protracted somnolency of the authorities the contractors and jobbers have been wide-awake.

When we quit the Ministry, and regard the nation, we find it oscillating from presumptuous confidence to absurd or affected panic.

The temerity that invites danger is often the first to run away from it. Arrogance is neither courage nor safety. The master of France is not likely to be cowed by chorusses of "Rule Britannia," or gasconades about the "British Lion." The British Lion! His seedy representative may be seen in the van of some itinerant menagerie, with hog mane, rat-tail, bandy-legs and clawless paws, the strenuous result of official doctoring and cribbing. England is to be protected by deeds not words, by arms and not opinions. Her security does not consist in boasting that she is secure, but in the force that makes her so.

Her real defense is in the waters that surround her, not in camps or bastions. Let her assert her "regality of the narrow seas," and defy the world. The mode of opposing a French army landed is a second consideration—the dominant one is to prevent the landing. Our present condition has been compared to what it obtained in the days of Harold. But where was Harold's fleet? The Normans had the vessels, not the Saxons. And where is our fleet? If we look for it in the Downs, we must reply with Tilburina:

"The Channel fleet we cannot see,
Because it's not in sight."

It is everywhere but where it ought to be; rotting in the Tagus, sustaining Dona Maria da Gloria, and making insolent "demonstrations" against the people of Portugal, protecting Malta and Gibraltar, collecting dues and jeopardizing the American alliance for a savage whose title is a joke—blockading, against our own commerce, some hundred leagues of the Bight of Benin—prosecuting an evangelical crusade in favor of the black man, and callously consigning to the graves and the sharks of Sierra Leone innumerable corpses of our countrymen—affronting Brazil, frittering our strength, and squandering our resources everywhere.

We pay for this navy more than £6,000,000 yearly. The least we can ask is to have it when we want it. I suggested in the first letter that I wrote "an imposing maritime force in the Channel;" the common sense of the people of England demands that imperatively now. Let the Ministry look to it. If there *is* danger, that is the step to be taken; and if it be not taken, the Ministry deserves impeachment. If there is no danger, why talk of armaments?

The right disposition of the naval force is the true defense of the coast. The grass-grown fortifications of Boulogne and our own crumbling martello towers demonstrate the lunacy of providing for a passing object by a permanent and frightful outlay. Even were we fools enough to sink our millions in towers and entrenchments, camps and batteries, we have not the troops to man them now, still less to garrison them afterwards. The railway and electric telegraph explode these costly imbecilities. What we require is a moderate force, so organized that it can be quickly thrown upon a given point, or upon several. We are ignorant where a descent would be effected—assuredly it would *not* be on our camp; and the idea of fortifying the whole seaboard would be insanity.

The panic of the country is either unmanly, or it is admirably acted. The morning papers teem with imminent invasions and invaders. Like Falstaff's men in buckram, they grow upon us in the counting. A short time ago there appeared an intimation that 5,000 troops must be raised immediately; a few days afterwards they had swelled to 10,000; the last news expanded the gathering host to 10,000 militia and 25,000 regulars; by this time the numbers may be 50,000. Projects for repelling midnight assaults start like mushrooms out of rotten dung. "Naval officers" modestly began with nocturnal razzias of 5,000 Frenchmen. As they were far too easily disposed of, the next hypothesis involved a descent of 40,000, all lying *perdus* upon the coast of France, and embarked, transported, and deposited in England under the cover of one dark night. That was alarming, but I perceive, with a new horror, that the very last estimate of what we shall need is founded on the calculation of 150,000 invaders. If we proceed at this rate we shall soon have to provide against the whole army of France.

Our troops should be efficient, supplied with the best arms, and taught to use them. Rifles and revolvers will play a great part in future war. Our men have neither, and might as well engage with slings and arquebuses as with their Brunnwagen muskets. Our method of drill makes lay figures of them—our army tailors decorate them with bull's eyes, cripple their limbs, and give them the livery of Byzantine mercenaries or of Royal footmen; and our system of purchase may furnish us with men of fortune, if it has not previously provided blacklegs—may make the officer a gentleman, but cannot render him a soldier.

Before we are saddled with fresh levies, we have a right to insist that the millions we expend and the force we possess should be made the most of. They come with a bad grace to the nation for more money who lavish what the nation gives. Patronage and nepotism suck up the navy and the army estimates; our administrative boards are exhibiting on all sides the disgraceful spectacle of incapacity above, jobbery below, extravagance everywhere; and we are bitterly reminded of Chancellor Oxenstiern's admonition to his son—"Go forth into the world and see with how little wisdom it is governed."

We copy, in our own small way, the capital mistake of Constantine, which proved the ruin of the Eastern Empire. Our Guards and Line represent closely his Palatines and Borderers. The hateful distinction of duties, equipments, privileges, and pay, are the same in either case—the dissatisfaction is alike—and only the subordination of the military element in England renders the result different. But Guards or Line should be available at once to meet an enemy, and the police and pensioners might be drilled to perform their routine duties.

Volunteer troops are a part of our system—in the last war they were a large one. The actual yeomanry is rather a set-off to the lord-lieutenant of the county, and electioneering influence, and a means of attending drawing-rooms in regimentals, than a genuine force. The rifle companies, which are proposed would, under judicious regulations, be most valuable. The history of America shows what can be done by men who step forward to defend their country, with a stout heart, a keen eye, and a good rifle.

Jobbers, patronage mongers, and promotion hunters, cry out for money and troops. The Ministry lived on the Exhibition last year—do they purpose this year to exist on panic? Let the nation beware. There is an Iliad of expenditure before it. What is beggaring Austria, hampering Prussia, and enslaving and destroying France, but an overgrown military force? The anile organ of Protectionists and Tories informs us that they are prepared for all contingencies. Their *quondam* leader, the Sidonian author of *Coningsby*, develops in that Caucasian work his conception of a model Government—an absolute Monarchy controlled by a free press. How the press is to assert its freedom he does not think it necessary to explain, and probably he intends to preserve the secret until he can put the idea in practice. However profound the theory may be, the spectacle of France is not calculated to enchant us with the working of it. The "Six Acts" and Peterloo are not so remote as 1804. Our musketry, however contemptible to Caffres, may be formidable to Liberals and Free-traders. A large increase of the standing army has its perils, even for us. The sea is our natural field of battle—our ships are our fortresses—our sailors are our hosts—and our good broadsides, if rightly served, will consign to the lowest depths of the ocean the fleets and the troops, the hopes and the boasts, of any insolent invader.

Let our ships be at once disposed where they should be, and I more than doubt if those invaders will appear. But there is another question: Is England to look on with folded arms at a new partition of Europe? Is Savoy to be annexed, or is Belgium to become a province of France, and the Rhine her boundary? Men whom I respect say, or seem to say, that *that* is no concern of ours. The Treaty of 1815 is waste paper; each party has broken it in turn, and Cracow, Hungary, Italy, and Germany have found it an insulting mockery. Granted. What then? There is a law antecedent to all treaties, and above them—the law of self-preservation. It is England's right and duty to maintain her independence, her high place among the nations, the legacy our fathers left, the heritage we owe our sons. I am yet to be convinced that policy and prudence, or even mere economy, counsel us to remain passive, and wait till despotism has closed its ranks, mustered its forces, intrenched its camp, and organised its blockade against our commerce and our principles, its razzias against our coasts. This is not, I apprehend, so self-evident a proposition as to warrant dogmatism and to silence doubt. However that may be, war, if it unhappily comes, must not be conducted like the last. No subsidies to nations to fight their own battles—to Princes to cajole and betray their subjects—to "peoples" to accept our money and our blood, and to spit in our faces afterwards. No deadly and disastrous expeditions to the Scheldt; no Peninsular campaigns; no new hundred millions added to the debt. For us the war must be a naval war. Nor are we merely to patrol our own coasts, but to scour our enemy's—to shut up his ports, to sweep every vessel from the waters, to starve Algeria, and to hermetically seal his foreign trade. How long would Louis Napoleon reign in such disaster and disgrace? He promises France peace—and he would give her war; plenty—and her cornucopia would teem only with taxation; trade—and her finance would be insolvency; commerce—and Marseilles and Havre would be starved; glory—and her shores would be insulted; the boundary of the Rhine—and Algeria would be lost. How long would it be until there arose that sinister cry which has reached him once already—"*à bas le tyran?*" For the contest would not be what the former in its outset was—despotism and England against liberty, but England and self-government against despotism. The faction and the arms of Bonaparte would be opposed to us, but with us would be the intelligence of Frenchmen, their constitutional sympathies, their Republican convictions. Liberty would be our flag—Tyranny his—and who can doubt the issue?

And when the fiends who ride the whirlwind for the tell purpose of selfish aggrandisement and of human butchery are driven to the hell of conscience and of infamy out of which such passions come—when the clouds are scattered and the heavens are clear, and the sun of justice, peace and freedom lights the earth again—it will disclose the *people* of England and France exchanging, as before, the grasp of mutual friendship and esteem, and battling only in the generous contest for preëminence in arts, intelligence and progress. AN ENGLISHMAN.

Ocean Steam Navigation—British Steamships in the Pacific.

The *London Times*, in a recent article on British trans-Atlantic steamships, gives the following account of the steam-fleet in the Pacific Ocean:

"A monthly communication is at present kept up by the ships of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company between Panama and Valparaiso, touching at the intermediate Chilian, Bolivian, Peruvian, and New-Grenadian ports. According to the new contract entered into with the Lords of the Admiralty, a semi-monthly mail service, in conjunction with the West India mail packets between Chagres and Southampton, will commence on the 1st of April next. By that time three new ships sent out by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company will have arrived, in addition to the three ships already there. The latter are named respectively the *New-Grenada*, *Bolivia*, and *Ecuador*. The new steamers are the *Santiago*, 1,000 tuns, 400 horse power; and the *Lima*, 1,100 tuns, and of similar power; the former sailed from Liverpool for Valparaiso on the 2d of October, and the latter on the 25th of November last. The *Quito* and *Bogota*, each of the same tunnage as the *Lima*, will leave Liverpool respectively about the 25th of February next. The great speed of these new and powerful vessels will enable the Pacific Company to reduce very considerably the time between Valparaiso and Panama—say one-third, or from about 24 days, as at present, to 16 days. On their trial trips, when light, these vessels, we are informed, accomplished 14 knots an hour, and, with 500 tuns of coals on board, 12 knots. The *Lima* made the run from the Mersey to Madeira in 6 days 1½ hours against a good deal of strong head winds and heavy sea.

According to the table of sailings approved by the Admiralty, the Pacific Company's steamers will leave Panama on the 15th and 30th of every month, touching at Buenaventura, Payta, Callao, Pisco, Islay, Arica, Cobija, Calders, and Coquimbo; they will arrive at Valparaiso on the 1st and 16th of each month. The steamers will stay at Valparaiso about six days, and then return by the same route to Panama, leaving Valparaiso on the 7th and 22d of every month, and reaching Panama on the 23d and 7th. The stoppages of the packets at Callao will be about 3½ days both out and home, but at the other ports the stoppages will be only from one to six hours, just sufficient to allow of the embarking and disembarking of mails and passengers. The average speed of these packets, as required by the Admiralty is 10½ knots an hour.

INSURANCE.

ATLANTIC, MERCANTILE, SUN, UNION, and ASTOR MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP wanted by W. C. GILMAN, No 18 Merchants' Exchange. 13f-3t*

$62,000 TO LOAN—On mor'gage in sums to suit applicants, in New York and Brooklyn. Apply to J B NONES, No 66 Broadway, Room No. 48.

IN HEALTH PROVIDE FOR SICKNESS.—EXCELSIOR!—NEW-YORK MUTUAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION—CASH CAPITAL $27,000.—Office No 312 Broadway, up stairs. CHAS A. WHEATON, President; P. S. STODDARD, Secretary; GEO. BARNES, Treasurer; Dr. M M. WHITE, Examining Physician; W. L PALMER, Actuary. 13t-6t*

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORM AN INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital $500,000, divided into 10,000 shares, of $50 each.—The undersigned hereby give notice of their intention to form an Insurance Company, to be located in the City of New-York, and to be called "THE LIVING ASSOCIATIONS FOR MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY," for the purpose of making insurance on dwelling-houses, stores, rents, and all kinds of buildings, and upon household furniture, merchandise, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, as expressed in the 2d subdivision of the 11th section of the Act to provide for the incorporation of Insurance Companies, passed April 10, 1849. Dated New-York, February 5, 1852.

DIRECTORS.

Caleb S Woodhull,	Simeon Draper,	Morgan Morgans,
H J Raymond,	Alpheus Banning,	John C. Hull,
Abram Wakeman,	Caspar C. Childs,	F. W Edmonds,
John Bruce,	Solomon Jessurun,	Warren Brady,
Calvin Condit,	Wm. E. Burton,	John Hassell,
Dan'l P. Barnard,	John J. Astor,	George Hall,
Alfred Jones,	John T. Sheppard,	Chas. W. Hull,
Joseph Giles,	Walter Keeler,	John Burton, Jr.,
Henry Major,	Charles Hooper,	Thos. F Leslie,
Samuel Hassell,	John P. Wake,	Jas A Donaldson,
Wm M Price,	Chas Jenkins,	Henry A. Barhart,
Daniel Rabold,	Robt McClellan,	F W Waller,
Joe: Sammis,	Julius A. Candee,	Rich'd J. Richards,
Timothy Berger.	JOHN BRUCE, President.	

SOLOMON JESSURUN, Secretary 6f-19t Tu Th&S

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 Wall st.—The funds of this Company on the First of August, 1851, amounted to over $1,300,000—and the annual income is now about $550,000—Charter perpetual. This Company commenced business in May, 1845, and the success attending its operations is unprecedented. The plan is liberal, all policies from the whole term of life participating in the profits, after the payment of the second premium. Dividends of profits are declared on the first of January annually, and all dividends over the sum of $200,000, (which must always remain with the Company as a contingent fund, in addition to the reserve fund,) are paid to the insured in three years from date. Parties insuring for the whole term of life are allowed to give their notes bearing interest at 6 per cent for one-half of the annual premium, when the amount is $50 or over. Persons who desire may pay quarterly or semi-annually. No risk is taken exceeding the amount of $10,000. All who have paid their full premiums may receive the scrip of the Company, upon which they can obtain two-thirds at any time, the balance to be paid when the dividend of the year for which the scrip was issued is redeemed. The affairs of this Company, prior to every dividend, are subjected to a rigid mathematical examination; and the greatest care is taken to secure the safe investment of its effects. Prospectus and annual statements furnished upon application to the office. The Medical Examiner attends at the office daily from 1½ to 2½ o'clock. Dr. James Stewart, M. D., Medical Examiner; residence No 3 Abingdon-square.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W CONDIT, Vice President.
JOHN WARD, Agent.
B C MILLER, Secretary.
L. C. GROVER, Counsel. 4f-1awStf

OFFICE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 418 Broadway, Jan. 13, 1852. At the Annual Election for Directors of this Company, held at the office this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

Schureman Halsted,	Charles Sandford,	John T. Fisher,
John Harper,	Chester Driggs,	Aaron Arnold,
Wm. V. Brady,	Sam'l B. Althause,	Wm Truslow,
Wm. B Skidmore,	Bernard Smyth,	Crowell Hadden,
Wilson G Hunt,	Wm. W. Herriman,	John McLean,
Leonard Kirby,	Helmus M. Wells,	Stephen V. Albro,
George T Cobb,	Matthew Bird,	James Foster,
Fran W. Edmonds,	H. M. Forrester,	Washington Yale,
Lewis Doty,	Reuben W. Howes,	John W Rumsey,
Benj. F. Camp,	John B. Dickinson,	Francis Sodine,

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, HIRAM M. FORRESTER, Esq., was unanimously elected President in place of Schureman Halsted, Esq., resigned. The following gentlemen were at the same time elected inspectors of the next election: Dr. Jacob Harsen, Charles Shields and Michael McGrath. On motion of M. Bird, Esq., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be and are hereby tendered to our late President, Schureman Halsted, Esq., for his faithful and efficient services as President of the Broadway Insurance Co. from its first organization to the present time.

Resolved, That in retiring from the responsible situation which he has so satisfactorily filled, he carries with him the warm personal regards of each member of the Board, and their regret that their official connection is brought to a close. j16-1m JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office, No. 43 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, No 8 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. Have their Capital (as also a handsome surplus) invested in the most undoubted securities, and continue to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, and other General property, Vessels in port and their Cargos, upon as favorable terms as any other similar institution

DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth,	William Miles,	Alex H Schultz,
Phineas I. Barnum,	Elijah F. Purdy,	John D. Pye,
Dan'l D Howard,	Sam. P. Townsend,	Hen Quackenboss,
Caleb S. Woodhull,	John Eadie, Jr.,	Justice S. Redfield,
Chas T Cromwell	Joel S. Oatman,	J. W. Amerman,
Anastat's Nicholas,	Robert C. Bell,	Fordyce Hitchcock,
Richard L. Allen,	John N Genin,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
ALFRED G STEVENS, Secretary. s23-tf

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 9th Month, 1851.—This Company, with CASH CAPITAL OF $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	Cyrus Hitchcock,	Wm H. Falls,
John D. Wright,	John J. Walker,	Chas. H. Marshall,
T. C Chardavoyne,	Richard Field,	Irad Hawley,
Henry H. Barrow,	Rich'd A. Reading,	Josiah Macy,
Joseph W. Corlies.	Abraham Bell,	Peter S. Titus,
C. W. Lawrence,	Ralph Mead,	Elias Hicks, Jr.
Richard F. Carman,	Hull Clark,	Wm C. White.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
D. F CURRY, Secretary. s27-12m

ALBANY INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated in 1811: Agency Office No. 67 Wall-st., New-York. This old established Company offers to insure against loss and damage by fire on buildings, merchandise, household furniture, vessels and cargoes and personal property in general, on terms as favorable as other responsible institutions.

TEUNIS VAN VECHTEN, President.
STEPHEN GROESBECK, Secretary.
All losses liberally adjusted and paid in New-York.
115-1m R. W. BLEECKER, Agent, No. 67 Wall-st.

THE PRIZE MEDAL.—With "Honorable Mention," has been awarded for the GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, by the Jurors of the Exhibition of all Nations, and is now used in the Royal Laundry. Being thus doubly noticed for its "general superiority," (a mark of distinction conferred on no other) by the Royal Commissioners Jury, from among thirty or forty exhibitors, sets it far above every other of its competitors. The ladies are therefore respectfully requested to make a trial of the Glenfield Patent Double-Refined Powder Starch, which, for domestic use, now stands unrivalled.

Sold by Grocers generally in the United States. Wholesale agent, GEO. WALKER, No. 85½ Washington-st. 7f-2m

COR. R. DISOSWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW and COMMISSIONER of DEEDS, 75 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts., N. Y. 625-tf

FINANCIAL.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Feb. 7, 1852.—Notice having been filed in this office, pursuant to law, by JAMES L. LEONARD, President and Proprietor of the VALLEY BANK OF LOWVILLE, that said Banker has changed his residence, public information is hereby given, that the said Banker resides in the town of Boonville, Oneida county, at which place the business of the VALLEY BANK OF LOWVILLE will hereafter be conducted.

12f-6t D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

OFFICE BROADWAY INSURANCE CO.—Jan. 30, 1852. DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after the fifth day of February next, until which time the Transfer Books are closed.

2f-3w JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

FOR SALE, BY SIMEON DRAPER, No. 46 Pine st., $25,000 BONDS of the TROY AND BOSTON RAILROAD CO. Interest payable semi-annually at Bank of Commerce. TRUSTEES.—Edwin D. Morgan, New-York; J. M. Warren, Thomas Vail, Troy. 2f-tf

MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ROCHESTER, LOCKPORT AND NIAGARA FALLS RAILROAD CO., bearing 7 per cent. interest; the principal and interest warrants both ps, able in this city. Trustees for bondholders, Joseph B. Varnum, Watts Sherman, and Edward Whitehouse. The road is seventy-four miles in length, and built in the best manner. The total debt of the Company is $600,000. The amount of capital stock paid in cash is $1,055,000. The above named bonds, part of which are convertible into stock at par, for sale by

5f-1m CAMMANN, WHITEHOUSE & CO.

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travellers in Europe, &c.—Circular notes (of the value of £10 and upwards,) and Letters of Credit payable at all the principal cities of Europe, &c., are issued on application, by MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

Payable at		Bankers, New-York.	
Alexandria,	Cadiz,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Dusseldorf,	London,	St. Petersburg
Baden-Baden,	Florence,	Madrid.	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Frankfort,	Malta,	Sienna,
Bordeaux,	Genoa,	Marseilles,	Turin,
Boulogne,	Geneva,	Milan,	Toulon,
Bremen,	Gibraltar,	Moscow,	Venice,
Brussels,	Hamburgh,	Munich,	Vevey,
Berlin,	Havre,	Naples,	Vienna,
Cairo,	Hague,	Oporto,	Wiesbaden,
Coblentz,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Warsaw,
Cologne,	Leipsic,	Pau.	Zurich.

10-tf

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following certificates of Ohio six per cent. stock, redeemable after 1850—

No. 3,068.....	$4,000	dated 4th February, 1832,
No. 3,069.....	4,000	
No. 3,119.....	2,000	dated 7th March, 1832,
No 3,120.....	2,000	

in all $15,000, say Fifteen Thousand Dollars, issued to John Ingraiden and Edward Wright, with benefit of survivorship, having been lost, application for the renewal of the same will be made by [9-6w] JAMES G. KING & SONS.

BOOKS OF TRANSFER—In the Buffalo and Rochester Railroad Company have been opened with DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., William-st., who will be authorized to pay future dividends on stock registered in this city. d23-tf

EXPRESSES.

LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO.'S CHARLESTON EXPRESS, connecting with COOMBS & CO.'S GREAT SOUTHERN EXPRESS, for Savannah, Columbia, Macon, Augusta, Atlanta, Chatenooga, Montgomery, &c. Our next Express leaves on SATURDAY per Steamer UNION. Merchandise and valuables of every description taken and forwarded with promptness and dispatch. Specie, jewelry, &c., go in charge of a messenger.

LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., No. 6 Wall-st., N. Y.
10f-5t COOMBS & CO., Hayn-st., Charleston, S. C.

A. H. PRIDE & CO.'S GREAT CALIFORNIA EXPRESS by every steamer. Through in charge of special Messengers. We respectfully announce that we are prepared to transport Packages, Parcels and Letters between New-York and San Francisco, at the most reasonable rates, and with as great dispatch as any other Express Company. We send a mail to all ports of South America on the Pacific; also, to the Sandwich Islands, China, Oregon and all parts of California, Chagres and Panama. Drafts, debts notes, &c. collected in California. All goods must be put up water-proof.

A. H. PRIDE & CO.,
j31 1m No. 3 Broad-st., near Wall.

TRAVELING.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Captain West.
PACIFIC, Captain Nye.
ARCTIC, Captain Luce.
BALTIC, Captain Comstock.
ADRIATIC, Captain Crafton.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction—as in their engines—to insure strength and speed, and their accomodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $120; in second cabin, $70. Exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $300. From Liverpool to New-York, $30 and $20. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES FOR SAILING.

From New-York.		From Liverpool.	
Saturday, Jan. 10	1852	Wednesday, Jan. 7	1852
Saturday, Jan. 24	1852	Wednesday, Jan. 28	1852
Saturday, Feb. 7	1852	Wednesday, Feb. 11	1852
Saturday, Feb. 21	1852	Wednesday, Feb. 25	1852
Saturday, March 6	1852	Wednesday, March 10	1852
Saturday, March 20	1852	Wednesday, March 24	1852
Saturday, April 3	1852	Wednesday, April 7	1852
Saturday, April 17	1852	Wednesday, April 21	1852
Saturday, May 1	1852	Wednesday, May 5	1852
Saturday, May 15	1852	Wednesday, May 19	1852
Saturday, May 29	1852	Wednesday, June 2	1852
Saturday, June 12	1852	Wednesday, June 16	1852
Saturday, June 26	1852	Wednesday, June 30	1852
Saturday, July 10	1852	Wednesday, July 14	1852
Saturday, July 24	1852	Wednesday, July 28	1852
Saturday, Aug. 7	1852	Wednesday, Aug. 11	1852
Saturday, Aug. 21	1852	Wednesday, Aug. 25	1852
Saturday, Sept. 4	1852	Wednesday, Sept. 8	1852
Saturday, Sept. 18	1852	Wednesday, Sept. 22	1852
Saturday, Oct. 2	1852	Wednesday, Oct. 6	1852
Saturday, Oct. 16	1852	Wednesday, Oct. 20	1852
Saturday, Oct. 30	1852	Wednesday, Nov. 3	1852
Saturday, Nov. 13	1852	Wednesday, Nov. 17	1852
Saturday, Nov. 27	1852	Wednesday, Dec. 1	1852
Saturday, Dec. 11	1852	Wednesday, Dec. 15	1852
Saturday, Dec 25	1852	Wednesday, Dec. 29	1852

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., N. Y.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
E. G. ROBERTS & CO., 13 King's Arms Yard, London.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., No. 26 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris; or,
GEO. H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. 15-tf

FOR LIVERPOOL, United States Mail steamship PACIFIC, Captain EZRA NYE.—This steamer will depart from the foot of Canal-st., for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 12 o'clock P. M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. No berth secured till paid for. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance or comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

The steamship ATLANTIC, will succeed the PACIFIC and sail March 6th, 1852. 9f

UNITED STATES AND PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO—ONLY THROUGH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, via CHAGRES. Days of SAILING DAY.—On FRIDAY, Feb. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., the splendid new double engine steamship EL DORADO, unequaled in her accommodations and speed, 1,800 tuns. H. J. HARTSTEIN, U. S. N., Commander, will sail on FRIDAY, Feb. 20, at precisely 2 o'clock, P. M., from her Pier at the foot of Warren-st., N. R., with the Government Mails for CHAGRES, direct, connecting with the fine steamer of March from PANAMA to SAN FRANCISCO. For freight or passage, apply at the office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., N. R.

N. B.—Bills of Lading signed at the office, on the morning of sailing. 10f-t

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Kossuth in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Feb. 13.

The people of Cincinnati assembled to-day at Canal Market Square, at 2 o'clock, to hear KOSSUTH. It was the largest assemblage he has addressed in America.

He was welcomed on behalf of the people by Hon. Caleb B. Smith.

KOSSUTH, in reply, spoke of the people of Cincinnati as a child in a cradle, which, awakening in an unwatched moment, had liberated its tender hands from under the swaddling bands, swept away by its left arm the primitive forest planted by the Lord on Creation's dawn, and raised by its right hand this mighty metropolis. Had the founders of this country followed the direction which lead the rest of America astray, Cincinnati would have been an appendage of the Eastern States, not yet explored, and marked on the map only by latitude and longitude. He said the result of the French revolution discouraged the nations from shaking off the yoke of oppression, while this country's prosperity has encouraged them,—and having started a new doctrine, the United States were responsible for it—and as a teacher, bound not to forsake it.

A delegation of the Clergy waited on KOSSUTH this morning. Rev. Mr. Fisher presented an address and received an appropriate reply.

Legislative—The Case of Lopez.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 13.

In the House this P. M., Mr. ROSE gave notice of a bill, which he should introduce, to exempt the New-York Branch Mint from taxation.

Mr. Butler gave notice of a bill for the relief of the survivors of the First Regiment of New-York Volunteers who served in the war with Mexico.

It is very doubtful whether Gov. Hunt grants a *full pardon* to Lopez, the Spanish sailor, now under sentence of death, though it is quite certain that his sentence will be changed to a term of imprisonment. JACK.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 12.

Captain Naglee who had been charged with fraud on the Government, has been acquitted.

The *Intelligencer* publishes a list of confirmations by the Senate, among them, David A. Bokee, Naval Officer, New-York. Oliver D. Peabody, Collector Champlain District, and James R. Thompson, Genesee.

Collectors of Customs.

ALEXANDER D. MOORE, District of Wilmington, North Carolina, *vice* Robert G. Rankin, resigned.

ROBERT HARE, District of Teche, Louisiana, in place of Daniel Wright, deceased.

PETER G. BOWDIN, District of Cherrystone, Virginia.

Surveyors of the Customs.

WM. CHRISTY, Port of New-Orleans, *vice* Robert B. Sill, removed.

JAMES T. BOURNE, Port of Memphis, Tennessee, *vice* Tobias Wolf, resigned.

P. P. LABARRE, Port of Bayou, St. John, Louisiana, *vice* Charles B. Lanes, deceased.

THOMAS J. KIRBY, Port of Suffolk, Virginia, *vice* Thos. W. G. Allen, deceased.

THOMAS J. DREER, Port of Portland, Oregon Territory, *vice* William M. King, removed.

HENRY D. NORTON, Port of Copano, Texas.

WILLIAM S. SIMPSON, Jr., Port of City Point, Virginia, *vice* William P. Porter.

FRANKLIN SLAUGHTER, Port of Fredericksburg, Virginia, *vice* Alexander H. Phillips

NATHANIEL F. WILLIAMS, Appraiser of Merchandise for the Port of Baltimore, Md., *vice* Michael McBlair, removed.

General Appraisers.

LEWIS SUTTON, *vice* Hugh W. Evans, declined.

ROBERT BENSON, *vice* Mathias B. Edgar, declined.

Later from Buenos Ayres.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb 13.

Letters received here from Buenos Ayres to the 26th December, give further details of news. They state that matters were fast approaching a crisis. Urquiza had crossed the Parana, and with a well appointed army—20,000 strong—was on his march to Buenos Ayres, his force was expected to be vastly increased as he passed through the provinces

The army of Rosas was encamped in and about Buenos Ayres, and he was busily engaged in drilling them. There was great disaffection among them. Rosas had laid waste the country through which Urquiza would pass. One town of 10,000 inhabitants was leveled by his orders. The women and children were obliged to take refuge in Buenos Ayres, while the men were all impressed into the army.

The Chamber of Representatives of Buenos Ayres have passed two laws, introduced by Dr. Lorenzo Torres.

The first declares General Rosas as Governor of this Province and Supreme Chief of the Confederation.

The second prescribes some stringent restraints on the parties disposed to speculate in money transactions to the prejudice of the community at large. The practice of depositing gold, as a guarantee for paper money, is proscribed, under the penalty of forfeiting the sum or sums so deposited; and a summary banishment from the Province for those convicted of said crimes and misdemeanors.

From Bahama.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

The Bahama Legislature met on the 3rd inst. All the salt on the island of Exuma had been sold, mostly at 8 cents.

The ship *Ohio*, from New-York, bound for Apalachicola, got ashore on the 14th Jan. off Key Gorda, but arrived at Nassau Jan. 18. Salvage had been awarded

A lad named Alonzo Chaseny, belonging to the brig *Pedrahea* was drowned at Nassau on the 11th January.

The brig *John French*, of and from New-York, bound Cienfuegos, got ashore on Hog-sty reef, on 17th January. Vessel a total loss. Part of the cargo saved in a damaged state.

Whig State Convention of Rhode Island

JOURNAL OFFICE, PROVIDENCE, Friday, Feb. 13.

The Whig State Convention met last evening, and made the following nominations:

For Governor—Amos D. Smith.

For Lieutenant-Governor—Rouse Babcock.

For Secretary of State—Christopher E. Robbins.

For Attorney-General—Silvester G. Sherman.

For General Treasurer—Samuel B Vernon.

Delegates to the National Convention—Robert H Ives, George B Cross, Byron Diman, Robert B Cranston.

Substitutes—E isha Dyer, Jr., James B. M. Potter, Cyrus Harris, and Edward King.

Southern News Items.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 13.

Hon. James Buchanan arrived at Richmond on Wednesday last, on a visit to Judge Mason, his late colleague in Mr Polk's Cabinet.

The Virginia Legislature proposes increasing the tax on licenses to agents of Insurance Companies incorporated by other States.

The House of Delegates have adopted a resolution declaring it expedient to enter a suit against the Pitsburg Wire Suspension Bridge Company for obstructing the navigation of the river.

Great Fire in Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Friday, Feb. 13.

Last night a fire broke out in the American Hotel, which, with the stables, outbuildings, and 30 horses were consumed. The hotel was kept by Mark B Jose, whose furniture was insured for $5,000. The building was owned by the heirs of Whittier and Deering, and insured for $9,000, partly in Boston. The fire also consumed a wooden dwelling on the corner of Elm and Congress-streets, and several small tenements on the corner of Preble-street. The total loss is between $40,000 and $50,000.

The City Hall caught fire, but was fortunately extinguished. The American House with a large brick structure on the next block was entirely destroyed. The walls of the latter fell upon and crushed the adjoining house of O. Barnham, on Congress-street.

Fires in Troy.

TROY, Friday, Feb. 13.

A fire occurred in West Troy, yesterday afternoon, destroying the building known as the "Old India Rubber Factory," which was occupied by ten families. Loss not known Insured for $5,000 Another fire broke out at 1 o'clock, this morning, destroying some wooden buildings, owned and occupied by James Donnelly—loss $1,500. Partly insured.

Fire at Smithfield, R. I

PROVIDENCE, Friday, Feb. 13.

Fale's factory at Smithfield was totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday night; insured for $4,000

Great Destruction of Property by the Ice, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Feb. 13.

The destruction and loss of property by the breaking up of the ice at Louisville is estimated at $250,000.

Chevalier Hulsemann at Mobile.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Feb. 13.

Much indignation was manifested at Mobile while Chevalier Hulsemann, the Austrian Minister, was there. He was charavaried at his hotel, by a large crowd, consisting mostly of Germans.

Another Refusal of the Aldermen of Louisville to invite Kossuth to the City.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Feb. 13.

The Board of Aldermen at a meeting last night, rejected, for the fourth time, a resolution inviting KOSSUTH to visit Louisville. The vote was unanimous.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 13.

An elderly man, named Christain Super, living near Whitehall, while walking on the Columbia Railroad track this afternoon, heard the whistle of an approaching train, and stepped upon the other track, not observing a train coming in the opposite direction, by which he was instantly killed; he leaves a large family.

Southern Mail—Heavy Damages for Seduction.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb 13.

The Southern Mail to-night brings nothing beyond Richmond.

In the Superior Court to-day in the case of Mary Ann Donnelly vs. William P. Keller, for seduction, the Jury returned a verdict for complainant—damages, $2,500.

Thaddeus Stevens.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 13.

Thaddeus Stevens was in his seat to-day, nearly recovered from his late sickness.

XXXIId CONGRESS.... First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 13.

The SENATE met at 12½ o'clock. The private calendar was postponed till 1 o'clock.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Several petitions were received and referred.

Mr ATCHISON reported a bill for the relief of Charles A. Grignon, which was considered and ordered to be engrossed.

NAVY YARD IN CALIFORNIA.

The bill to establish a Navy Yard and Depot on the Bay of San Francisco was brought up.

Mr. BRODHEAD, said it was a bill of great importance, involving an expenditure of from three to seven millions of dollars He would like to know the necessity for the construction of marine barracks in California. He would like to know what necessity could exist for a basin and railway connected with the dry dock in California. This basin and railway would cost more than a million of dollars, and it would take ten years to build them.

Mr GWIN read the report of the Committee on the subject The bill provides for an examination of the Bay of San Francisco, by a Board of officers, for the purpose of selecting a site for a Navy yard and depôt as near San Francisco as possible; the value of which site is to be determined by a Jury, and paid for by the United States. When such site has been selected, the President is to appoint officers and make arrangements to establish a Navy Yard and depôt on such site, for the construction, equipment, and repair of steamships, and other vessels of war; to cause the necessary buildings, machinery and fixtures, including marine barracks and an hospital for sick and disabled seamen and marines, to be erected, etc. The Committee on Naval Affairs move to amend it, by requiring, in the selection of a site, that regard shall be had for its adaptation to the construction of a railway and basin, and the location of a floating sectional dry dock; and when the basin and railway now in course of construction at Philadelphia or Kittery, shall be in successful operation, then the President shall cause said basin and railway to be constructed in connection with said Navy Yard and depot.

Mr. BADGER moved to amend by directing the Secretary of State to contract for the construction of said basin and railway, and appropriating $500,000 for the purpose.

Mr. BRODHEAD said he was satisfied with the arguments contained in the Report. The Secretary of the Navy had never recommended this Navy Yard and Basin. In a communication made by that officer at the last Session, he opposed it as unnecessary Congress, also, at its last session, repealed a former act for building a Basin and Railway in California. He was opposed to the system of giving this work out to contractors One-half of the wants of the Government would never be known, were it not for contractors, who bring these wants before Congress Previous to 1848, Congress had appropriated a little over three millions and a half dollars for the construction of docks Since the obtaining of a patent by certain parties, there has been expended an equal sum. He pointed out the utter inutility of a Navy Yard or Marine barracks at San Francisco.

Mr GWIN said he would on Monday take occasion to shew the utter want of substance in the arguments advanced by the gentleman from Pennsylvania. The bill was then postponed till Monday.

PRIVATE BILL.

The private calendar was then taken up. The bill for the relief of JOHN W. SIMONTON, for damages sustained by the occupation of Key West, in 1821, by the United States, was taken up, and debated by Mr. MALLORY in support, and Mr. BAYARD in opposition. No vote was obtained

The Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 13.

The House met at one o'clock

INVESTIGATION

Mr. VENABLE, from the Committee on the Judiciary, said a memorial of WILLIAMS ALEXANDER had been received by them, preferring charges against Hon J. D. WATROUS, United States Judge, for the District of Texas On examination, the Committee are satisfied that the matter should be further investigated, and he therefore asked for the adoption of a resolution, authorizing them to send for persons and papers, and power to examine witnesses under oath

Mr. STEPHENS of Ga., asked the nature of the charge.

Mr. VENABLE said the memorial charged Judge WATROUS with sundry misdemeanors, among them the practising law and receiving fees in Texas, touching matters similar to those which had come into and been decided in his own Court, and also with having adjudicated questions in which he was personally interested

Mr HOUSTON—Do I understand that this investigation is preliminary to an impeachment?

Mr VENABLE replied, that if the Committe shall find the charges to be true, they will recommend that the matter be further prosecuted.

Mr FULLER, of New-York, asked whether witnesses are to be brought from Texas?

Mr VENABLE said the Committee would not occasion unnecessary expense. The Judiciary should be preserved in its purity, and it was important to the country to know whether a Judge has soiled the ermine

The resolution to send for persons and papers was adopted

PRIVATE CALENDAR

The House then went into Committee on private bills Two bills were considered and laid aside to be reported to the House, but were not acted on, and the House adjourned till Monday.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 13

A Memorial for aid to the New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary was presented

Mr. VANDERBILT reported a bill to make the office of Notary permanent,—also favorably on the bill to authorize the Supervisors to fix the salary of the District Attorney.

Mr. MORGAN reported favorably on the bill to increase the number of Coroners in New-York

Mr Beekman introduced a bill to incorporate the Savings Bank Life Insurance Company.

M. BEEKMAN gave notice of a bill to abolish licenses for the sale of liquor, and allowing the Board of Supervisors to regulate the same.

Mr. VAN SCHOONHOVEN introduced a bill to enable Savings' Banks to invest their capital in Canal Revenue Certificates. Also, a bill to enable the Mayor of New-York to take certain lands in the Nineteenth Ward

Mr BABCOCK called for the consideration of the resolution by the Committee of Commerce, that special charters to steamship companies are constitutional.

The resolution was debated by Messrs BABCOCK, COOLEY, TABER, MORGAN, and others, and adopted in an amended form. The Senate then adjourned

ASSEMBLY

Mr. J. ROSE reported favorably on the bill making permanent the grades of streets in New-York

Mr. HUTCHINS brought in a bill in relation to Rural Cemeteries in the Counties of Kings and Queens.

Mr J. ROSE brought in a bill to exempt a Mint or Branch Mint in the city of New-York from taxes or assessment.

Mr. RILEY gave notice of a bill relative to furnishing Academies with the Natural History of the State.

Mr BUTLER brought in a bill for the relief of the New-York Volunteers

The Committee of the Whole passed the bill to change the name of Geneva College to Hobart Free College.

[Adjourned.]

BROOKLYN CITY.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—Jas. Clancy was brought before King yesterday morning by the First District Police, charged with committing an assault and battery upon Terlance Brady. Committed.

—Hinton Spaulding was presented from the same District for being grossly intoxicated. Sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

—Lennis Graves, Edward Fry and Ferdinand Raynor, were arrested in the First District for Petit Larceny, in stealing brushes from Mr. Lawrence, No 86 Fulton-street. They were sent to the Penitentiary for 6 months each.

—Mary Dinnell and Ann Money were arrested and brought before Justice King by Officer Creighton, of the Fourth District Police, on a charge of Petit Larceny. They were found in the street with a quantity of Dry Goods in their possession, which they had stolen from Mr. J. T. John, corner of Classon and Dekalb avenue. They were sentenced to the Penitentiary for the term of 6 months each.

—James Byrnes was brought before Justice King, from the Fourth District, by Officer Leonard, and fined $5 for violating a city ordinance, by throwing stones at passers-by.

—Ellen Daily was arrested by Officer Shaw, of the Fourth District Police, for robbing the money-drawer, in the store of Mr. James Hayse, corner of Navy-street and DeKalb-Avenue, to the amount of $31 70—committed for examination.

—Hugh Boyd was brought up by the First District Police, charged with stealing money from the store of Mr Quarteroff, No. 146 York-street,—he was sent to the Penitentiary for 6 months.

—P. Schenmel was arrested on Thursday and committed by Deputy Sheriff Friend, for stealing a watch valued at $50, on the 19th day of January, from a house in New-Brooklyn.

ACCIDENT.—A boy by the name of James Byram, 13 years of age, fell into the East River yesterday morning, near Thorn's Dock. He was rescued in a very exhausted state by some labering men who were standing near by at the time, and carried to his mother's residence in Furman-street.

RUN OVER.—A poor woman was run over in Court-street yesterday morning by a horse and cart driven by a reckless fellow, who did not even stop to see whatmischief he had done. The woman gave her name as McKowan, and was taken to a dwelling in the vicinity, severely injured about the head and body.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.—Mr. John Gallagher, who was arrested some time since on a charge of having stolen goods in his possession, at his residence in Kelsey-a ley, was yesterday morning honorably discharged by Justice King. It appears that the watch was in the habit of buying goods with all the spare money she could obtain, to prevent her husband from spending the money for rum

CONTEMPT OF COURT.—John Quincy Adams Sutherland mate of the bark *Soirée*, was committed to the cells yesterday morning by Justice J. B. King, for contempt of Court.

The members of the Richmond, Va., Typographical Society have resolved not to work on the Sabbath, from and after the 8th instant, under any circumstances. The vote stood—ayes 42, noes 13 Sunday work is accordingly abolished by the Richmond *Whig*, *Enquirer*, and *Republican*; the remaining journals not having yet decided.

The Old Constitution of Ohio was completed at Chillicothe, Nov. 29, 1802. The venerable stone building in which it was framed still stands on an eligible situation in that beautiful city. It is used for a Court House.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

The Western Bank, at Springfield, lately sued John Mills for notes to the amount of $18,00. The payment was resisted on the ground of illegal proceedings in discounting the notes, and also on account of usury. The Supreme Court have sustained the objections. The Bank will lose about $13,000 out of the $18,000.

Dr. Gideon B. Smith, of Baltimore, states that the seventeen year locusts will appear this year in Connecticut, east of the river, and most probably in a portion of Massachusetts, They will also appear in Franklin, Bristol, and Hampshire counties, Mass., and especially about Fall River.

The young astronomer, Mr. Langdon, has delivered three Lectures before the Maryland Institute, and ended the last one with a few appropriate remarks, in acknowledgment of the flattering reception awarded to his scientific debut.

A house at White Hills, Conn., 100 years old, was burnt on Friday night, and the occupants, Samuel Hurd, aged 92 years, his wife 93, and Mrs. Ebenezer Johnson 70, escaped only a moment before the roof fell in.

The whole amount of mackerel inspected in Massachusetts in 1851, was 329,242 bbls. Of which amount were caught at Bay Chaleur, or in British waters, 140,906 Caught on shores of United States, or in American waters, 188,336.

Joseph Overy, alias "Ready," has been committed at Philadelphia, to answer the charge of murdering George Burden by stabbing him. The prisoner and deceased were runners attached to rival fire companies.

On Monday last, Mr. Hiram Whittemore, who was gunning near New-Bedford, Mass., was accidentally shot in the back by Mr. Norton, whose gun exploded by the striking of the lock against a limb.

Judge Sherwood, of the District Court, Philadelphia, has decided that a witness is bound to attend court, after he has been subpenaed, without being paid in advance for his services.

The Jackson Association of New-Orleans has addressed a Manifesto to the Democracy of Louisiana, in support of the claims of Mr Douglas for the Presidency.

Gov KOSSUTH declines visiting the city of Chicago, owing to the pressure of his engagements. There are now in Chicago thirty-five Hungarian exiles, without employment and without means

The Historical Society of Minnesota has been addressed by Lieut. J H. SIMPSON, U. S. A., upon the subject of the Santa Fé expedition, lately undertaken by that officer.

It is stated in relation to the educational condition of Santa Fé, that neither Mexicans nor Pueblas desire any other than Spanish schools for elementary education.

The meteorological tables of Georgetown College, D. C., indicate a lower temperature during the present winter than in any year since 1840.

Moses Kimball, of Boston, has been chosen President of the New-England Society for the Improvement of Domestic Poultry for the ensuing year.

Ten men who were at work on the Great Western Railroad at Hamilton, C. W., were killed a few days since by the falling in of a bank.

Partridges in great numbers have been cooped up in Maryland, for the sake of letting them loose in the spring, thereby preserving the game.

Some gentlemen of Boston and Cape Cod have started a project for a line of communication by propellers between those points.

Two hundred tons of freight and merchandise were received at Hartford, in one day last week, for the merchants of that city

Orestes A. Brownson has been edifying the community of St. Louis in a discourse on Socialism.

Supreme Court of the United States.

MONDAY Feb 9—No 82 James C Acheson *vs* Jonathan Hutchison—Error to the Court of Appeals of Maryland Mr Justice Curtis delivered the opinion of the Court reversing the judgment of the said Court of Appeals in this cause with costs, and remanding the cause for further proceedings in conformity to the opinion of this Court. No 60 The Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company, *vs* The Louisa Railroad Company—Error to the Court of Appeals of Virginia. Mr Justice Grier delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of said Court of Appeals in this cause, with costs. No. 102 The Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, *vs* The Louisa Railroad Company—Error to the Circuit Court of Chancery for the county of Henrico, State of Virginia. This writ of error was dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. No 29 Truman Clark, et al., claimants, &c *vs* Barnwell & Ravenal—Appeal from Circuit Court of the United States for South Carolina Mr Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of said Circuit Court with costs, and remanding the cause for further proceedings, in conformity to the opinion of this Court. No 53 Andrew Seebrunge's administrator *vs* Neil McCoull's administrator, et al—A peal from the Circuit Court of the United States for East Virginia Mr Justice Daniel delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of said Circuit Court in this cause with costs. No 221 William Livingston, et al., *vs* William W Woodward, et al.—Appeal from Circuit Court of the United States for Massachusetts On motion of Mr Hall, this cause was dismissed with costs. Nos 99 and 100 Aaron B Cooley, plaintiff in error, *vs* Wardens of the Port of Philadelphia, use, &c. The argument of these cases was continued by Messrs. St. G. T. Campbell and Dallas, for the defendants in error.

DIED.

On Thursday, 12th inst., CATHARINE M. SCHNYDER, in the 15th year of her age

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother in-law, Henry Duchardt, in 54th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., on Sunday, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M. 2t*

On Friday, 13th inst., WILLIAM EDWIN, second son of Albert and Harriet Lyon, aged 2 years, 8 months and 22 days.

The relations and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, on Saturday, Feb 14, at 9 A.M., from the residence of his father, No. 3 Christopher-st.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 13.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '67	116	50 Canton Co	70½
4,000 Erie 7s, '68	109	do	b30 70½
2,000 do '59	104½	100 L. Island Railroad	b60 10½
1,000 do	104½	200 do	10½
2,000 Erie Incomes	97½	100 Reading Railroad	67½
10,000 Erie Convertibles	88½	50 do	s60 66½
8,000 do new	88½	100 do	s30 67
12,000 Hud R R 1st mort	102	50 do	s10 67½
2,000 do 2d mort	94	300 do	67½
4,000 Read R R 6s, '70	94	100 do	s10 67½
5 Del. & Hud Canal	114	100 do	s60 67½
10 do	113	100 do	67½
100 do	2d 113	200 do	67½
50 do	10	100 Harlem Railroad	67
14 Bank of Commerce	79	50 Erie Railroad	79
75 Hudson River R R	25	200 do	78½
250 N. Y. Central R R	3	100 do	b60 78½
110 N. J. Mining Co	11½	50 do	s60 78½
200 do	b30 11½	100 do	s6mos 78
50 Nicaragua Canal	15½	100 do	b30 78½
5 Alb & Schenec R R	96		

SECOND BOARD

$200 Hudson River	94	50 Canton Company	s10 69½
1200 Reading Railroad	67	30 Bank of Commerce	79½
150 do	66½	50 Erie Railroad	s10 78½
500 do	b30 67	100 do	78½
200 do	66½	200 do	s60 78
500 do	b30 67	100 do	b30 78½
50 Metropolitan Bank	102½	25 Phœnix Bank	105
25 Hudson River Railroad	84	50 Girard Bank	117
20 Irving Bank	59½	100 Morris Canal	17½

FRIDAY, Feb 13—6 P. M.

The Stock market showed very light strength to-day. In the forenoon there was a large demand for Reading at about yesterday's rates, and Erie and Erie Bonds were fairly supported soon after the California arrival a rumor obtained that the steamer reported no Gold on the way by the mail packet; a mistake growing out of the fact that after the regular packet of 15th of January left San Francisco, the *Golden Gate* was announced to follow her, without gold for Adams & Co., but with a special messenger for that house. The amount really brought down to the 1st inst., was $966,000 for New-York, is little enough, and to cut this off altogether was a piece of news well calculated to startle Wall street. The shipment was expected to be greatly diminished from the November and December returns. The fact that it falls below a single million, however, will create some disappointment. The amount brought by passengers may bring up the same total of February, at the mint, including the last packet, to three millions. The outward movement for the month, will be all of this.

The private letters by the *Pacific* are quite satisfactory. We cannot hear that any of them express serious fears of trouble between England and France. The rumors of this sort were felt in a slight degree on the London Stock Exchange, and there is no doubt that some timid money lenders were disposed to keep close in. The *London News* remarks that "Exchanges have given way slightly, and affairs certainly bear an aspect of greater anxiety." No feeling of the sort was manifested at Liverpool. Capt. Nye informed us to-day that the markets exhibited much confidence, and the general belief was that a very considerable draft would be made on the United States for Breadstuffs. The Emperor of Russia, it was understood, had interdicted the further export of Wheat from his dominions. In American Stocks, there is nothing new reported. Neither these nor other Foreign Stocks, according to the London papers, attracted much attention, for the moment.

Money was active to-day. The Banks are not ever rich, but such is not the complaint with private capitalists. The leading brokers are offered money at 6@7 ₩ cent., on any respectable Stock collaterals. The note brokers, too, are borrowing on call at 6 ₩ cent. on paper collaterals. The market is helped in this way, though we do not hear of paper, having over Bank time to run, passing at the low interest quoted by some of our neighbors; 8@9 ₩ cent. is paid on prime names, and 10 and over for single name bills, is considered very safe. There is little real confidence displayed in long risks.

Freights to Liverpool continued firm, though with less doing than was done the day previous. About 5@6,000 bales Cotton were engaged at 3-16d.@1d., closing at the latter figure Some Flour was engaged at 16d., and 12,000 bush. Wheat, on private terms. To Glasgow, 500 bales Cotton were engaged, at 3-16d. There was nothing new to London or to the Continent. There continued to be a fair amount offering for California, at 45c.@75c. ₩ foot, according to the probable period of sailing.

The import of Dry Goods the current week are quite large, as we had reason to expect from the fact that two steamers discharged cargo since the report of last week. The import is $2,104,621. The amount taken for consumption, is $2,303,278, viz.:

Import coming direct into Consumption	$1,994,109
Import passing into United States Warehouse	110,512
Total import	$2,104,621
Import for direct Consumption as above	$1,994,109
Goods withdrawn from United States Warehouse	309,169
Total consumption	$2,303,278

The following are the amounts and descriptions of Dry Goods:

	DIRECT FOR CONSUMPTION. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSE. Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens	1,088	$382,284	76	$21,717	207	$49,569
Cotton	1,785	340,009	179	30,211	666	105,790
Silk	1,181	960,913	118	41,106	313	101,527
Flax	980	225,629	14	1,356	275	39,767
Miscellaneous	676	145,283	1,521	16,122	774	12,126
Total	5,710	$1,994,109	1,908	$110,512	2,255	$309,169

Adding to this table the Dry Goods import of last week, 859,000, and an estimate of full two millions for General Merchandize, for the fortnight, and the total for the half of February, is about FIVE MILLIONS. The export of the month, both from this port and the South will also be large. The sales of Cotton, here, for the last three days, embrace probably ten thousand bales for Europe. The last news on reaching New-Orleans, will no doubt add to the movement. As before remarked, sellers on this side are disposed to meet the market freely.

The Dry Good's house whose failure we noticed yesterday, propose a composition of 75 cents on the dollar, on short time. Offers were made to-day of 50 cents cash for their paper.

The *Daniel Webster* of the Nicaragua route is in with California news to the 17th Jan. She brings $70,000 gold on freight. The mail packet of the 15th December, left San Francisco with the following sums:

To New-York	$986,556 68	To London	$233,387 63
To New Orleans	30,499 00		
Total			$1,250,443 31

The following are the amounts sent by the principal shippers:

Page, Bacon & Co	$354,000	Robert Rogers	20,000
Macondray & Co	23,000	Tall at & Wide	15,000
Adams & Co	289 000	Goddefroy, Silem & Co	20,000
Argenti	18,000	D. D. Wills & Co	11,900
Case Heiser & Co	16,500	Drexel, Sather & Church	17,000
De Witt & Harrison	27,000		
Burgoyne & Co	100 000		
Davidson	112,000		

The mining news looks fair; the weather was favorable for the diggers and washers, but not so for bringing the dust to market. The private accounts continue to predict a large spring yield. The markets for produce and goods are without special interest. Flour was lower.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of this City make their ninth annual exhibit by advertisement in our paper this morning. No institution in the country so prominently exhibits the rapid and successful increase of Life Insurance in the United States. It commenced, we remember, in 1843, under the presidency of the late Morris Robinson, and Samuel Hannay, the old bookseller, (also since deceased,) as Secretary. The writer of this took a seven years' policy when the accumulations of the Company were only $25,000. Now they are sixteen hundred thousand dollars. The premiums, though mutual, are on the cash system. Every five years the profits are added as accumulations to the policies.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $79,050; paid $44,180, and held at the close of business $3,231,374.

There is an increased demand for money at Boston, but this is met by private capitalists, though at higher rates. The banks are cautious in regard to new discounts; their loans are generally pretty well up.

It will be seen by the latest advices by telegraph, that the foreign demand is having an active influence on the Cotton market at New-Orleans, and the Flour market at Cincinnati

The Sonora Quartz Mining Company, advertised this morning, is under the direction of a party of gentlemen, some of whom are known to us personally as reliable in business judgment, and not likely to mislead those who are disposed to venture part of their means in gold-mining in California.

We hear from Philadelphia that the Reading stock market was very active to-day, opening with large sales at 67¼@67½, but closing in the afternoon at 66½.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Feb. 10

COTTON, to-day, 5,500 bales, at firm prices. Middling fair at 8¼c. Wednesday, Feb 11.

COTTON sales, to day, 1,200 bales, at 7 @ 8¼c. The market is unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

There is a steady demand for COTTON. Sales, Wednesday, 5,000 bales Strict Middling, 7¾c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Feb 12

COTTON is in good demand. The sales, to-day, were 4,100 bales, at firm prices. The purchases were mostly for England and France. SUGAR has advanced ¼c. Fair sells at 4@4¼c MOLASSES has advanced from 22 to 23c. Rio COFFEE has improved Prime 8@8¾c. COTTON FREIGHTS to Liverpool, ¼d STERLING EXCHANGE is at 8@9c premium.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Feb. 12

COTTON sales 2,900 bales to-day—for the week, 9,700 The market closes weak, and sales quiet. Fair are ¼th lower Fair sold fully fair at 9@9½c Receipts of the week, 14,197 bales, the stock on hand is 46,441 bales.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Feb 13.

Sales were made, to-day, deliverable at Chillicothe, of 1,000 bbls. MESS PORK, at $13 75; 22,000 pieces SHOULDERS, in bulk, at 5½c and 3,000 sides, at 6½c. FLOUR is firm at $3 35.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, Feb 13—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are inactive, but firm; the sales being under 66 bbls Pots at $5 and Pearls at 5½@5¾ ₩ 100 ℔s

COTTON—Is doing better; the steamer's news stimulating export purchases, and creating more firmness among factors. The day's operations comprise 2,600 bales, at prices ⅛c higher than we last quoted.

FLOUR AND MEAL—An improved feeling pervades the market for State and Western brands, to-day, arising from the more favorable advices per *Pacific*, which has given rise to an extended export inquiry, and caused home dealers to operate with greater freedom, in anticipation of such a reduction in stocks as to render their future wants difficult to supply before the resumption of internal navigation The business consists of 10,000 bbls., ordinary to strait State and good common Ohio at $4 87½@$5, mixed to fair Indiana, Michigan, choice State and favorite round hoop Ohio at $5 @$5 12½ ₩ bbl., and other grades at proportionable figures. Canadian is almost out of market Buckwheat is quoted at $3, but we have heard of no operations at such a rate. Southern strongly inclines upwards, and is in good demand, both for shipment and consumption, with sales of 1,500 bbls., mixed to fine city ordinary new at $4 93½@$5 12½, and fancy do. at $5 12½@$5 62½ ₩ bbl Rye Flour is very spuringly offered at $3 62½, about 100 bbls were purchased on private terms. Corn Meal is unusually scarce, and tending to advance Jersey fetches $3 47½, and Brandywine $3 50@$3 56½.

GRAIN—Wheat is held a shade higher, with a moderate demand, though numerous buyers could be found, making a slight improvement There were 4,000 bushels strait prime white Southern disposed of, for future delivery, at 120. A sale also of improvement Rye is dull and heavy, at 74@75c Oats are at under and languid, at 37@38c for Western, and 40@41c for Northern Barley is scarce and wanted for distilling at 78@80c ₩ bushel Barley Malt is selling by retail at $1 ₩ bushel Corn is without essential variation. There is on sale up 15,000 bushels mixed Orleans at 68c., and white Southern at 70@70½c ₩ bushel

PROVISIONS—Pork is steadily advancing, influenced by a diminished stock, and active local inquiry; some 500 bbls were sold to-day at $15 75@$15 87½ for new Mess; $13 62½@$13 75 for old do Dead Hogs slowly bring 7c@8c ₩ lb Pickled Meats rule dull, the sales reach only 300 pces. extra Shoulders and Hams at 7c@9c ₩ lb. Lard is more plentiful and much cheaper; 150 bbls Prime having been obtained at 9c@9½ ₩ lb Beef remains the same, the business reaching 170 bbls Prime at $4 75@$6, and Mess a $8 50@$10 50 ₩ bbl Prime Mess is in demand at $12@$13; and Beef Hams at $14 25@$14 50 ₩ bbl There is nothing new to notice in relation to Butter or Cheese

WHISKY—Slightly favors factors, and is in fair request for local use The sales foot up 400 bbls; Prison at 20½c. cash, ₩ gallon.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises..... 6 58 | Sets..... 5 31 | MOON—Sets... 2 55m

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 2 31m | Gov Island 2 21m | Hell Gate..4 61m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....FEBRUARY 13, 1852.

Cleared.

Steamer Penobscot, Whitecan. Philadelphia, M. Sanford & Co.

Ship Ashburton, McMillen, Liverpool, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Brandywine, Merryman, New-Orleans, Frost & Hicks

Ship Russell Glover, Tucker, New-Orleans, Ladd & Church

Ship De Witt Clinton Frink, Liverpool, Taylor & Ritch.

Ship Fanny, (Belgian) Schotty, Antwerp, E. D. Hurlbutt & Co

Ship Westminster, Shapter, New-Orleans, Stanton & Thompson

Bark Peter Demill, Hoey, Savannah, Demill & Co.

Brig Lady of the Lake, (Br) Hill, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.

Bark Ida, (Rom.) ——, Montevideo, Leland, Zimmerman & Davidson

Bark Alma, (Lubec), Branstedt, Montevideo, Aymar & Co

Brig Ann Eliza, (Br)

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted,*) at the office, No. 118 NASSAU-STREET, between Beekman and Ann, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the Daily Times

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.
Payment in all cases must be made in advance.
RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I.....NO. 129. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company**—Office No. 8 Wall st., New-York, room No 4, second floor—Capital Stock $200,000; shares $100 each.—The Books of Subscription for stock in this Company are now opened, at their Office, where parties desirous of becoming Stockholders may obtain Certificates of Stock, and pamphlets, with laws and by-laws, besides all necessary information relative to the objects and prospects of the Company.

Having, nearly complete, a steam engine of eighty horse-power, with stamp work of the largest class, and possessing a mine, which has proved to be one of the most valuable in the State of California, located in the immediate vicinity of the city of Sonora, on Wood's Creek, it is the purpose of the Trustees to prosecute the work with vigor and without delay, with a view to profit from the business of mining. The enterprise commends itself to the particular attention and confidence of Capitalists. It is deemed unnecessary to enter into a calculation as to probable profits, it having been satisfactorily demonstrated that vein mining is to be the great business of California, and that companies already in operation, with good machinery, have been eminently successful.

The Trustees have determined that the employees of the Company, in all responsible positions, shall be shareholders, selected with special regard to fitness, and required to give bonds, with sureties, and in such sums as may be deemed sufficient to guard the interests of the Company. And, further, that none but well tried and approved machinery, for crushing and amalgamating, shall be used; and that experiments, of a costly nature, which heretofore have proved so disastrous to the interests of companies, shall be carefully avoided and provided against.

Persons residing out of the city may obtain Stock, pamphlets, or any other information, by addressing the Treasurer, post paid, by mail. D. W. INGERSOLL, President.
THOS. E. HASTINGS, Treasurer. 16f-tf

☞ **People's Lectures.**—The sixth Lecture of this course will be given by Hon. HORACE MANN, at the Tabernacle, TUESDAY EVENING, 17th inst. Subject—"A Few Thoughts for a Young Woman." Tickets 12½c. Two tickets will admit a gentleman and two ladies. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; lecture will commence at 7. 16f-2t*

☞ **Conduct of Life.**—A course of four Lectures on the "Conduct of Life" will be delivered by RALPH WALDO EMERSON, Esq., at Hope Chapel, Broadway. The first Lecture of the course will be delivered on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, Feb 18, at 7½ o'clock, subject—"Fate." Tickets 25 cents each. For sale at EVANS & BRITTAN'S Book and Stationery Store, No. 697 Broadway, next to the corner of 4th-st, and at Messrs C. S. FRANCIS & CO.'S, No. 252 Broadway. 13f-FMTuThW

☞ **Lectures for 1852.**—The Second Lecture, (of the course of Five,) will be delivered in the Ninth-st M. E. Church, corner of 9th-st. and Avenue B, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb 16, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., by Professor D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal of the Rutgers Institute. Subject—Laughter. For sale for $1, single Lectures 25 cents. Tickets may be had at the door of the Church.
DANIEL T. MACFARLAN,
16f-2t* Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

☞ **Socialism.**—The YOUNG MEN'S DEBATING SOCIETY, will discuss the merits and demerits of Socialism, at their Rooms in Tammany Hall, No. 149 Bowery, at 8 o'clock, THIS (Monday) EVENING, Feb 16. As this Society was organized to promote the mental culture of young men, they are particularly invited to attend. By order of the Society. [16f-1t*] D. G. CROLY.

☞ **The Banquet.**—About 100 tickets for the Banquet of the NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, remain unsold. To be had at the office, No 85 Nassau-st., where the Diagram may be seen. Gallery tickets also, without dinner, for sale at 50 cents each. 16f-1t*

☞ **Maine Law.**—Another Mass Meeting at Norfolk-st. M. E. Church. On MONDAY EVENING, Feb 16, at 7½ o'clock, JOHN HAWKINS will address the people on Temperance. Seats free. Come out, and bring your friends.
C. C. LEIGH,
ISAAC J. OLIVER,
16f-2t* W. W. STRICKLAND.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association Lectures.**—The seventh and last lecture of the course, will be delivered in Hope Chapel, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb 16 commencing at 7½ o'clock, by RALPH WALDO EMERSON. Subject—"Wealth." Tickets 25 cents.
WILLARD L. FELT,
14f-2t Chairman Lecture Committee.

☞ **Sattler's Cosmoramas.**—FIRST SERIES—Exhibited corner of 13th-st and Broadway—Open from 8 A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. These Works of Art consist of a collection of views of Europe, Asia Minor, Syria, the Holy Land, Egypt, Nubia, and Arabia. They are sketched and painted in oil by Prof SATTLER. Admission 25 cts. 16f-6t*

☞ **Union Cemetery Notice.**—TO ALL CONCERNED—In accordance with a resolution passed at a public meeting held in Attorney-st. Methodist Protestant Church, Friday evening, Jan 30, 1852 the Trustees of Union Cemetery, in Williamsburg, L. I., will remove the dead now lying in said Cemetery to the new burying ground at Bushwick, and hereby give notice to the friends, that the re-interments will commence on TUESDAY, the 17th Feb, inst., beginning at the gate, including rows Nos 1 to 5.
JOHN C. SMITH,
16f-2t* Chairman Joint Board of Trustees.

☞ **To the Cutters of New-York.**—A Special Meeting of the Cutters will be held at their usual place of meeting, corner of Broadway and Lispenard-st, THIS (Monday) EVENING Feb 16, at 7½ o'clock Every practical Tailor in the Cutting Department of the trade is especially invited to attend. The Committee on the Constitution and By-Laws have that to offer which will meet the views of all. Let the Cutters of this City come up, to a man, and see what we can do, that our trade may have as good a representation as others. By order of the Committee,
16f-1t* THOS. McCONNELL.

☞ **A Card.**—JOHN McCAULEY begs to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he intends opening the house No. 26 North William-st, near Chatham, as a Porter House, on MONDAY, Feb 16 As great care has been taken to secure the very best liquors in the market, he confidently hopes that his friends and the public will really remember him; and he begs to say that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give his customers satisfaction. 16f 1.*

☞ **Industrial Home Association, No. 1.**—The members of the Association are hereby invited to be present with their families at National Hall, Canal-st, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb 18, at 7½ o'clock, to witness the presentation of heliotype portraits to the officers.
16f 3t CORN'S A. COOPER, R. S.

☞ **Another Chance**—Those who were disappointed in not entering the first, will have an opportunity of securing shares in the SECOND GREENWICH BUILDING ASSOCIATION, at the Public Meeting, to be held in the Bleecker Buildings, Bleecker-st, near Morton, THIS (Monday) EVENING, Feb 16, 1852, at 7½ o'clock. The officers are now all chosen and the books opened. From the number of shares already taken, it is certain that this Association will fill up quite as rapidly as the original The entrance fee is only $4; monthly dues, $3; value of shares, $200. The attendance of all interested is respectfully invited.
JOHN KEYSER President.
GEORGE STARR, Vice-President.
R. ROSS, jun, Secretary
TRUSTEES.

Charles Crane,	James L. Post,	Samuel Sinclair,
John Thornton,	Robert Perdon,	James W. Farr,
David Millikin,	D. C. Weeks,	W. E. Smith,

Remember the office is at No 48 8-h-avenue, where shares may be taken at any time 16f-1t

☞ **The Bloomingdale Building Association** (just organized) will hold a public meeting at Temperance Hall, 8th-av, between 40th and 41st st, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb 17 at 7½ o'clock, when the books of the Association will be open for the subscription of shares. Entrance fee, $1; monthly dues $2.50 each share; shares, $600. A large number are already taken. All interested in the prosperity and improvement of Bloomingdale, and especially those who are desirous of becoming their own landlords, are invited to attend. Addresses will be delivered explanatory of the principles and objects of the Association.
FRANCIS B. GUEST, President.
WILLIAM MENCK, Vice-President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN Secretary. 16f-2t*

☞ **The Peoples' Building Association.**—Although not one month has elapsed since the first meeting of this Association, the shares are more than half taken, and from present prospects the balance will be subscribed, at, or shortly after the monthly meeting of Wednesday evening, at which time several shares will be offered for competition among the members. A meeting for the disposal of shares will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, at De la Rees' Assembly Rooms, cor. Twenty-fifth-st. and Eighth-ave., and it is expected the meeting will be a busy one; the members are urged to call any afternoon or evening previously, at the office, No. 199 West 28th-st., and pay their dues.
J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary. T. MARTINE, President.
16f 3t

☞ **Home, sweet Home!**—The IRVING BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, which has been organized pursuant to an act of Legislature of the State of New-York, will hold its first public meeting at Masonic Hall, No. 274 Grand-st., near Forsyth-st, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, at 7½ o'clock Shares $200. Admission fee $2, monthly dues $3 Six per cent allowed on all money paid in advance. Ladies as well as gentlemen are particularly invited to attend. All who desire to procure a home by means of small contributions are invited to attend the meeting. Subscription books will be open during the evening. Subscriptions will also be received at the office of the Association every evening from 6 to 9 o'clock, and on Wednesdays from 3 to 9 P. M. for ladies. The objects of the Association will be explained fully at the above meeting. Come one!—come all!
MORRIS FRANKLIN, President, No. 106 Broadway.
GEO. H. BELL, Vice-President, No. 158 Nassau-st.
TRUSTEES.
Geo. H. Franklin, No. 173 West-st; Silas C. Herring, Nos 137 and 139 Water-st; Geo W. Riblet, County Clerk's office; Royal G Millard, No 89 Barclay-st; Elias Combs, No. 244 Grand st.; Nelson Puff, No. 215 Duane-st; James Jackson, Jr., No 364 Broadway; Geo. T. Maxwell, office of Clerk of the Superior Court; F. G. Richardson, No. 107 John st.
ALBERT H NICOLAY, Secretary. Office No. 244 Grand-st. 16f-3t Thos LAWRENCE, Attorney, No. 15 Beekman-st.

☞ **The New-York Land and BUILDING ASSOCIATION** was organized for the purpose of getting Houses and Lots for 500 Workingmen, and thereby making them their own landlords. It is in the full tide of its success. Its regular meetings are held on the fourth MONDAY in each month, at No. 163 Bowery
MILES CHAMBERS, President.
H. S. SMITH, Secretary. 13f-2w

☞ **Phonography.**—Professor WEBSTER'S PHONOGRAPHIC CLASS meets on MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, at 7 o'clock, in Class Room No 3 Clinton Hall, corner of Beekman and Nassau-sts. Persons who wish to join the Class are invited to be present, or call during business hours, at the office of the Phonographic Rooms, No. 113 Nassau-st., third floor 129-1meod

☞ **In Health provide for Sickness.**—NEW-YORK MUTUAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION—CASH CAPITAL $27 000—Office No 312 Broadway, up stairs. CHAS. A. WHEATON, President; P. S. STODDARD, Secretary; GEO. BARNES, Treasurer; Dr. M. M. WHITE, Examining Physician; W. L. PALMER, Actuary. 13 men wanted. 13f-6t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Second Mechanics' Building Mutual LOAN AND SAVINGS INSTITUTION.**—A few months since the mechanics of this city formed an Association they can call their own, and so unrivaled has been its success, that it has already become necessary to form another, having the same philanthropic object in view—"To make each man his own landlord"

Prosperous as has been the above Society, the Second Mechanics will, perhaps, be more so than any similar Society that has yet been started, for it offers advantages not offered by any other.

1st. It will loan money at 6 per cent. per annum on the amount advanced.

2d. It will allow interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum to all persons who prefer paying for six months or more in advance, thus securing a double interest—first, the above 6 per cent., second, their share of the profits Persons who wish to borrow money for the purpose of building, can here receive an advance on more favorable terms than is offered by any other Association

3d. Persons desirous of withdrawing from the Society can do so at any time by giving one month's notice, and receive back all the dues paid by them, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum

The above three clauses are entirely new in Building Associations, and must prove of great advantage to the shareholders

A person who will save 14 cents a day, (and there is not a person who cannot,) can, in this Society, secure in a few years a small capital, ($1,000) with which he can establish himself in business, and thus achieve his own independence.

The Association is being formed by a number of persons who are members of other Building Associations, and who have observed its advantages to numbers

The entrance fee will be 50 cents per share. Monthly payments $2 Value of each share, $500.

Ladies and gentlemen desirous of joining, can leave their names with

THOS. MORTON, Pres't, cor. of Pearl and Fletcher.
G. W. POMEROY, Vice Pres't, No. 16 Platt-st.
JACOB PECARE, Sec'y, cor. Centre and Hester-sts.
BARNARD & PARSONS, Att'ys, No. 16 Wall-st.
TRUSTEES.

R. G. Nellis, 297½ Broadway,	E. J. Porter, 6 City Hall-place
F. W. Gilley, 126 Bowery,	G. H. Walker, 61 Elizabeth-st.
Dr. Jas. Allen, 355 Broome st,	C. N. Porter, Wall-st.

A public meeting will be held, for the admission of new members, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb 19, at seven o'clock, P. M., at No. 5 Chatham-square, where the objects and workings of these Associations will be explained.
17-1mTuThS

☞ **Profitable Investment.**—The EMPIRE BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION will hold a public meeting at the Mercer House, corner of Mercer and Broome sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, at 7½ o'clock The principles of the Association will be fully explained, and the certainty of a great advance upon the money invested by members clearly demonstrated. The shares are filling up rapidly, 250 having been subscribed for within two weeks; and persons wishing to become members are advised to do so without delay, as the admission fee must be soon advanced. The books of the Association are open for subscription at their office, No 173 Spring st. JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, President.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, Vice President.
TRUSTEES

Joseph Hoxie,	Js R. Del Vecchio,	Wyllie Blackstone,
John B. Acker,	Geo H Purser,	Wm Sinclair,
M. B. Van Dyke,	Sylvanus Gedney,	C. H. Merritt,
Georgs Boyd,	Wm H Riblet,	C. H. DeLamater,
Wm. H. Grenelle,	Joseph Britton.	

J. W FELL, Secretary, No. 173 Spring st.
16f 2t STEVENS & HOXIE, Attorneys.

☞ **Only Sixty-one Shares Remaining!**—The books of subscription of the SECOND MANHATTAN BUILDING ASSOCIATION will positively close after the next meeting The entrance fee is but four dollars, and, as there are only sixty-one shares unsubscribed for, there is no question but that the Association will be filled up at that time All who join now will share in the large profits already realized; so it is advisable for those desiring to become members to do so at once The monthly meeting will be held at the Mercer House, corner of Mercer and Broome sts, on MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Dues for the fifth month can now be paid at the office, and all who wish to avoid the trouble and confusion of the meeting, will find it more convenient to call there any time previous to Monday night. Avoid fines by prompt payments
J. N GENIN, President.
J. W WESTON, Secretary, office No. 15 Nassau-st.
The Secretary's office will be open, on Saturday, from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 9 o'clock P. M., for the convenience of the members. 11f-5t

☞ **United States Building Association and EQUITABLE INVESTMENT AND SAVING FUND.**—The third monthly meeting of this Association will be held at No 163 Bowery, third story, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, at 7 o'clock. The books of the Association are open for subscription at No 178 Bowery, where by-laws and act of incorporation can be had gratis. Entrance fee 50 cents, shares $2 50; shares $600 An opportunity is offered to males and females, by paying $2 50 a month for a few years, to obtain a home or capital sufficient to start a fair business At the last meeting shares were redeemed at $200 each. N. McGRAW President, No. 4 Crosby-st.
JOHN RUSHBY, Vice-President.
THOS. VERNON, Secretary, 178 Bowery.
DIRECTORS.

Andw. Allendorph,	James Grundy,	Wm Forrester,
John Crouch,	Starkee Livesey,	Jas McDuff.

TRUSTEES
N. McGraw, C. W. Houghton, John Redley.
Attorney Chauncey Shaffer 75 Nassau st. 16f-1m*

☞ **The Citizens' Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Association.**—The Books of the Association are open for subscription, at their office, No 423 Broadway, next door above Canal-st, from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock. Entrance fee $2, monthly dues $3 per month. An opportunity is offered to all males and females, minors and adults, by joining this Association, by paying $3 a month for a few years, to obtain a home or a capital sufficient to start a fair business. Pamphlets with articles of Association, By-laws and full explanation of its objects and plan, can be had gratis at the office
SIMEON DRAPER, President.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Vice President.
TRUSTEES

John J. Herrick,	Winchester P Moody,	Joel W. Mason,
Geo. Schwartz, Jr.,	John F. Clarke,	Wm. H. Dietz,
Chas. L. Cornish,	Wm Thomson,	S Albertus, Jr

13-1m JOSIAH F. KENDALL, Secretary.

☞ **Many of the best citizens** of the city have enrolled themselves as members of the KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION, which, in a few weeks, has sold almost the whole number of its shares. So successful has been this association that several shares were redeemed at a premium of four hundred dollars at the last meeting The few remaing shares unsold, will probably all be taken on or before the next public meeting, which will be held on Monday Evening, Feb. 16, at 7½ o'clock, in De La Ree's Assembly Rooms, corner 25th-st. and 8th-av. We respectfully invite both ladies and gentlemen to attend. The practical operation and perfect safety of the system will be freely explained. WELCOME R. BEEBE, President.
JAMES R. DEL VECCHIO, Vice-President.
E. T. MADDEN, Secretary Office No 168 9th-av. 12f-4t

☞ **Save your Pennies and procure a Home.**—The WORKINGMAN'S BUILDING ASSOCIATION is operating successfully; ten shares were redeemed at the last monthly meeting and a number more will be offered at the next, which takes place on MONDAY EVENING, the 16th inst., at No. 461 Broadway. Between four and five hundred shares have been subscribed for and sum paid up; there are still a few more left Entrance fee for the present $1 it will be considerably advanced after Monday night Workingmen are requested to join at once—in a week or two from this time we expect to be full
R. McCLELLAN, President.
G. W. ANDERSON, Secretary. 13f-3t

☞ **Building Associations!** FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital $500,000, divided into 10,000 shares of $50 each, 10 per cent cash paid up, 70 per cent notes to remain in the hands of the Company. Subscriptions for the capital stock of this Company will be received by the following persons, appointed Commissioners: John Bruce, No. 34 Platt-st; Wakeman & Latting, No 59 Fulton-st; Daniel P Barnard, No 16 Wall st; John Buxton, No 16 North William-st; Solomon Jessurun, No 8 Clinton-court, Beekman-st; Thomas F Leslie, corner of Fulton and Tillary-sts., Brooklyn; also by all the Directors
JOHN BRUCE, President.
S. JESSURUN, Secretary. 13f-6t

The License Law.

On Friday last Mr. BERKMAN gave notice in the Senate of a bill to abolish licenses, and to confer on Boards of Supervisors in each county the power of regulating therein the traffic in spirituous liquors. The report of the Select Committee in the Senate upon this subject has been published.

The Committee remark that the laws which regulate the traffic in stimulating drinks were framed at a time when the traffic was, by all parties, deemed essential to the health and comfort of society. Hospitality, domestic economy, and social intercourse, required the use of them in numerous forms and ways. A very great demand for them was thus created and the business of supplying that demand was regarded as morally unexceptionable. It cast no stain, in that condition of the public mind, upon even the purest reputation to minister to wants so universal and so legitimate; though as the traffic was felt to be liable to many abuses, it was deemed important to surround the vender with the numerous restrictions which constitute, at present, our system of excise.

Now, however, the current of public opinion sets with its whole force in the contrary direction. The customary use of such beverages is, on all sides, renounced and censured. Medical authorities declare them generally pernicious; and this view has received the sanction of the great body of intelligent physicians. The clerical profession is united in stigmatizing the indulgence as fraught universally with danger—as productive, in numerous instances, of ruin to those priceless moral interests on which the prosperity of society rests. Our police authorities trace to this source, without any hesitation, the mass of those minor offenses which habitually disturb the peace of society. Pauperism and disease are conceded to be among the most common results of intemperance; and our judges attribute a frightful agency in multiplying crime to the use of intoxicating liquors.

In every class of our community the conviction has long been growing, that social interests of the highest value are habitually prejudiced by this traffic; and the public conscience has become so thoroughly roused, that no conscientious and benevolent man can any longer have anything to do with the arrangements by which so unnatural and unprofitable an appetite is to be gratified. Multitudes of all ages and of both sexes have formally and forever renounced the indulgence; and the beverages once so universally esteemed, have, by common consent, been banished from the hospitable board, from the social circle, and even from the workshop, and the harvest field. No class of men to-day puts in any argument to show the usefulness or desirableness of the consumption which we are now asked to suppress.

This general and radical change of sentiment, the Committee considers as calling for notice. It is a change not confined to our own borders, but has pervaded our land very extensively, and in several States all sanction of the traffic is withheld. Considering the question of Constitutionality, the Committee cite as decisive, the following language from a decision delivered by Chief Justice TANEY:

"If any State deems the retail and internal traffic in ardent spirits injurious to its citizens, and calculated to produce idleness, vice and debauchery, I see nothing in the Constitution of the United States to prevent it from regulating and restraining the traffic, or from prohibiting it altogether, if it thinks proper."

Referring to the numerous violations of the present laws restricting the liquor traffic, and the consequent argument that a new and more stringent law cannot be enforced, the Committee entertain little doubt that it *can*. The report concludes with an exordium upon the Maine Law, some suggestions upon the importance of the subject under consideration, and a recommendation that the prayer of the petitioners (asking the enactment of the law above mentioned) be granted.

New-York Daily Times.

Kossuth and Captain Long.

From the National Intelligencer.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Feb. 13, 1852.

GENTLEMEN: I herewith send you a copy of a letter which I have received from Capt. Long, of the United States Navy, in reference to his supposed difficulty with KOSSUTH, off Marseilles.

The President of the United States not having yet sent in the correspondence heretofore called for, and seeing a continued effort on the part of the KOSSUTH press to refer to Capt. Long in terms of censure, I deem it due to that accomplished officer to have this letter published. It contains his vindication, expressed in terms at once modest and distinct, with a careful effort to avoid throwing the least censure upon KOSSUTH.

The country should rejoice in possessing an officer who looks with sagacious intuition into the consequences of threatened events, and determines to avert the danger in advance. Most respectfully, &c.
W. R. SMITH.

Captain Long to Mr. Smith.

EXETER, (N. H.) Feb. 1, 1852.

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the 27th of January, informing me "that you had called for the correspondence relative to the supposed difficulties which occurred on board the *Mississippi*, under my command, with KOSSUTH, off Marseilles, for the purpose of vindicating the dignity of the navy, and to sustain me as commander," &c.

While the circumstances which gave occasion to the honorable intentions mentioned in your letter are to me matter of deep regret, allow me to express to you my thanks for your readiness to vindicate the dignity of the navy, as well as to sustain the character of an officer whose ablest efforts, in the discharge of his duty, have met with unmerited reproach.

It should be remembered by the American people that, in the discharge of the delicate duty of removing KOSSUTH and his companions from this country, I could have been actuated by no motive but to do it in such a manner as would make them happy and myself respectable. To be treated any of them with rudeness or neglect would have been inhospitable, as they were then on board ship under my immediate command. It would have been inhuman, for they were dejected and sorrowful at the failure of their exertions to give freedom to their nation. They were exiles, without a country, without a home, and had claims upon the compassion as well as the respect of mankind.

The prominent charge against me is rudeness to KOSSUTH at the time we were off Marseilles. From the first moment I saw him to the hour of our separation, I spared no pains to render him and his associates happy. When he first came on board, he and his companions were received by me and the officers and men under my command with every expression of welcome which language and cheers could afford. On my part, their welcome was sincere; my own apartments were resigned to promote their comfort, and I employed all the means in my power to divert their attention from the gloom which seemed to have settled on their prospects.

My position at Marseilles was peculiarly perplexing and responsible; but I did not intend to be and was not disrespectful to KOSSUTH, either in my language or manners. My conduct was such that on a review of it I cannot regret and would not alter it.

In order to form a just opinion of the propriety of my conduct as an officer at Marseilles, it is important to consider the strictness of my orders with reference to a compromise of the American flag: that I had been cautioned again and again by Commodore Morgan and others, whose opinions were entitled to the highest respect, of the imminent danger of compromising the flag; and that the French authorities had refused to allow KOSSUTH to pass through France to England; that he had once landed at Marseilles, and that orders had been issued by the same authorities that he should not land again, together with the excitement which his presence personally among the people had occasioned at Marseilles

In the first place, please to observe the strictness of the general orders of Commodore Morgan against all interference with the political affairs of other nations, dated April 9, 1851, from which the following is an extract:

"To the careful preservation of the good faith of our country, as plighted in treaty stipulations and the delicate subject of strict neutrality, I claim your particular attention. You will remember, therefore, that the ship under your command, when lying in the port, or sailing within the jurisdiction of another friendly nation, is a mere guest, and, for the time, more or less under its protection Assured that it is the wish of the Government of the United States, it is my order that the utmost circumspection be observed, particularly by the officers and crews of the vessels composing the squadron under my command, at all times when in company or conversation with the people of the nations of Europe, that they enter into no political discussions with them, or with each other about them, or the state of their respective countries; and that they carefully avoid the expression of any opinion which may justify a surmise that their sympathies are enlisted in behalf of, or inclined towards, any particular party or nation It is the determination of the Government to preserve our neutrality strictly, and thereby to secure the friendship and continued confidence of all Any deviation from the foregoing order in relation to this subject, will hardly, under any circumstances, admit of an excuse."

In addition to the above general orders, please to observe the specific orders from Commodore Morgan to me of the 24th September, 1851. In these orders you will find that many doubts are entertained by him whether KOSSUTH would be allowed to land in France; an expression of regret that KOSSUTH had determined to land at Marseilles, an apprehension lest I should encounter many vexations and inconveniences; and then enjoins on me "the most exact observance in every particular" of the instructions already given me in general orders with reference to the careful preservation of strict neutrality, without which the most serious compromise of the character of our country is almost inevitable.

I next received a letter from the American Consul at Marseilles, John L. Hodge, Esq., Sept. 3, 1851. In this letter he says that he received an official letter from the Prefect, requesting him to call on him on business of importance. In compliance with this request, he called. The Prefect told him that the letter addressed to him as the representative of the United States was published in a paper called *La Peuple*, a violent partizan paper, and asked by whom it had been done, as he considered it a breach of confidence. Mr. Hodge stated he let KOSSUTH have the letter, and that it was published by him. The Prefect then gave orders that no one but the officers and men of the *Mississippi* should land, and Mr. Hodge wrote to me as follows: "You will, in the most positive manner, carry out the views of the Prefect; prohibit every individual except your men landing from the United States steamer *Mississippi*, no matter who may be the person."

The consequence of the publication of that letter, and the comments upon it in the paper *La Peuple*, was the imprisonment of the editor of the paper, and the suspension of all issues from that press. A further consequence was great and very unusual excitement among the people.

Had I no reason, sir, to apprehend in view of the circumstances, a compromise of our flag? The populace of Marseilles manifested so much excitement while KOSSUTH and his associates were on shore, that the Prefect, through our Consul, informed me that such demonstrations must cease. He also withdrew the permission he had granted, through the intercession of Consul Hodge, for KOSSUTH and his associates to land at pleasure. He further ordered that no one of them should in future be allowed to land who had not passports signed by a French Minister, or "*visé*" by a French Consul.

On the afternoon of the same day the ship was surrounded by a multitude of boats, filled with people intensely excited, calling for KOSSUTH, singing the Marseilles Hymn and other revolutionary songs, accompanied by that well-known clap of the hands which is employed by the French people in times of great excitement; at the same time multitudes had collected, and were still gathering, on the shores and mole-heads, and drums in the city were beating. It was in this state of agitation among the people that I remarked to KOSSUTH that, if he would retire from the poop-deck, perhaps the people would disperse, for I feared a compromise of the flag. He complied with this request, but soon returned and said, "I hope I will meet a generous welcome from your people also and I am sure you would not have me repulse it; I am in the same position here." I replied, of course I would not; but this was a different case. He made a short address to the people, and then he and his associates left the deck; and in about a half hour after this period the boats moved off slowly in the dusk of the evening. If I was rude to him, my rudeness consisted in the above expressions. It is for this that I have been censured. How justly, you will judge.

There was strong ground for apprehension on my part, for I had been repeatedly warned of the danger of a compromise of the flag. I had received express orders in no way to interfere with the politics of foreign nations, nor suffer it to be done by the officers or men under my command. KOSSUTH, though a foreigner, was under the protection of the American flag, by virtue of a resolve of Congress. He had had permission, through the intercession of Mr. Hodge, the American Consul, to go on shore, with his companions. Events had transpired of such a character that the people of Marseilles had become intensely excited. I had received orders not to allow any person, whoever that person might be, to leave the ship, but the officers and men of the *Mississippi*. Should these circumstances and warnings have been disregarded by me, would they be overlooked by any man having the least degree of prudence, when the peace of two nations was in jeopardy? I had no right to suppose that the French Government would prohibit KOSSUTH from landing at Marseilles, on account of the excitement his presence caused among the people, and that at the same time they would be tame enough to allow him to address them in their own port, under the protection of the American flag, and from the deck of an American frigate.

Suppose there had been in reality no danger of compromising the flag—if I had reason to apprehend danger of a compromise, it was my duty to speak. The lip of an officer should not be sealed in silence till the flag is compromised. It is his duty to anticipate and prevent the evil, rather than pause till mischief is complete; then attempt a remedy. Regarding it as my duty to interfere, I knew of no language more subdued and gentle.

At the time I employed the above language, KOSSUTH mentioned that I had charged him with having compromised the flag. I told him at once that he had misunderstood me—that I did not say he had compromised the flag, but that there was danger of it. Here, I supposed, was an end of all dissatisfaction on his part, until I was informed, some days afterwards, while on our passage to Gibraltar, that KOSSUTH was dissatisfied with the remarks I have referred to. I immediately sailed on him, with a view to put a period to all dissatisfaction. He appeared to be excited, still entertaining the impression that I had ordered him from the deck and charged him with compromising the flag I disavowed it most explicitly, and, after some conversation, read to him from my general cruising instructions that part of them which more particularly related to my position when in the ports of foreign nations, and with regard to observing strict neutrality, &c., to enter into no political discussions, &c.—carefully to avoid any expression of opinion indicating sympathy with any particular party. He expressed his entire satisfaction with my explanation. He then requested a copy of a part of Consul Hodge's letter, which I had read to him some days before, and mentioned that he should like to have me annex my assurance that he had not compromised the flag while on board the ship, to which I cheerfully assented.

From this period friendly relations existed between us. We visited the Governor of Gibralter and American Consul and partook of their hospitalities together.

I respectfully refer you to KOSSUTH'S last letter at Gibralter, dated 13th October last, in which he sets forth his reasons for leaving the ship, and expresses in strong language his personal regard for myself and the officers and crew of the ship.

Claiming little skill sir, in the arrangement and combination of facts, this is the first time I have attempted a defense of myself, though I have been censured when I have not deserved it, and condemned before I have been called to answer to charges against me.

You are the only person who, though personally a stranger to me, has addressed to me a word of encouragement, or who has taught me to hope that my name and character would be defended in Congress. For this encouragement please to accept my warmest thanks. Justice may linger for a time but to one who has no ambition but to do his duty, it will ultimately be awarded by a discriminating public.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. C. LONG, Captain U. S. Navy.

Hon. W. R. SMITH, M. C., Washington.

NEW-YORK CITY.

EXTRAORDINARY FINANCIAL OPERATIONS—FLIGHT OF THE PRINCIPAL DEFAULTER—*Excitement among Brokers and Merchants.*—For the last ten days the authorities at the Lower Police Court have been busily engaged in devising means to ferret out the whereabouts of an artful and adroit band of persons who have acted in concert for months past, with the view of defrauding various merchants and money-brokers of this city. The plan of operations pursued by these parties is almost unparalleled for shrewdness and audacity. We have gathered from reliable sources the subjoined particulars of the affair. Some time since, it appears, a number of respectable persons associated themselves into a secret co-partnership as street brokers and speculators in stocks, securities, and the purchasing of gold-dust and ore from the returned Californians as they arrived at this port in the steamers from Chagres. Some of the gang had an office in Fulton-street, while their confederates had offices in Broadway, Wall, Pine, and John-streets, where the infamous financial operations were concocted, and carried into effect successfully. The first movement to carry out their design was to establish an unbounded credit among numerous responsible mercantile houses and exchange brokers, by seeking introductions from irreproachable sources, and then loaning at times large sums of money, varying from $2,000, $5,000, $10,000, $15,000, and $20,000, to carry out their assumed speculations in gold-dust, &c. The loans were generally for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours, at which time the funds would be promptly returned with a heavy bonus for the use of them. In this way the parties secured an unlimited credit, and the most implicit confidence was placed in their honesty and integrity, by those with whom they transacted these moneyed operations. Last week, the sum of nearly $100,000 was borrowed, in the manner, above described, from ten or fifteen merchants and brokers, doing business in Wall, Fulton, Ann and Cedar-streets, and other parts of the town. Thus securing a heavy haul, the principal operator absconded, having in his possession, the lion's share of the ready cash, and his accomplices refused to pay back a single dollar. Intense excitement prevailed among the victims of the fraudulent operations, and many of them have since been compelled to suspend business, in consequence of their utter inability to meet their notes. Hence their ruin, if the rogues are not all captured, and made to disgorge their illgotten treasure. Among the sufferers are J. W. Barker, of Cedar-street, who loses to the tune of $13,000; Mr. French, boot Maker, in Ann-street, $18-000; Mr. Scott, in Fulton-street, $9,000, and Cyrus Scofield, of Pike-street, $3,500. We are reliably informed that the principal defaulter, in this extraordinary swindle is named Pliz White, who for a long time has been living in a gay and fashionable style in a costly mansion in one of the fashionable avenues. The police officers are on the *qui vive* to find the missing individual, and have scoured the city for his whereabouts, but up to last evening they had not succeeded in obtaining any clue to him. Yesterday morning one of the victimized persons, Mr. Scofield, appeared before Justice Orborn and made a complaint against two of the parties, named Isaac N. Winn and Willet N. Hawkins, who obtained near $4,000 from him. Upon this complaint the Magistrate issued his warrant for the arrest of these individuals, and they were taken into custody by officers Wm. H. Stephens and Crosett, in whose keeping they were placed with directions to appear at the Police Court at 11 o'clock this morning for examination. We annex a copy of the affidavit of Mr. Scofield, viz:

City and County of New-York, ss.—Cyrus Scofield, of said city and county, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that he resides at No. 36 Pike-street in the said city; that deponent is engaged in business with one Willet N. Hawkins, late co-partners in business in Broadway, corner of John-street; that on or about the 21st day of December last the said Winn and Hawkins applied to this deponent for the loan of the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars; that previous to deponent loaning the sum as hereinafter mentioned, the said Winn represented to deponent that he was worth several dollars, fifty thousand, and that it was invested in gold dust; and further, that Mr Hawkins had just become a member of the firm, and that he was worth the sum of $20,000, that he owned a store in Catherine-street, the stock of goods in which was worth $6,000 or $7,000, and that he owned a house in Madison-street, in this City, which was free and clear of all incumbrances, and also in the future contained in said Winn's statement, further, that they were engaged in buying "gold dust," as it arrived from California, in the hands of passengers, and that they were buying it "in such a way" that it was impossible for them to lose, as there was a man by the name of Scott, who had agreed to pay them for all they bought at the rate of $1 60 per ounce, and they would buy none unless at as low price, and that they were, by this means making large gains and profits; and deponent further says, that at the same time the said Hawkins represented to the deponent that he had been loaning money to the said concern; that he

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 16, 1852.

The French Constitution.

That any one man should *make* laws for a nation, and execute them himself, is generally regarded, in this country at least, as a monstrous wrong. Even in England, two hundred years ago, Charles I. lost his head and James II. lost his throne, for attempting to do so. In every country where freedom passes for anything at all,—in all countries, except the barbarous despotisms of the East,—whether monarchy or republic, the people have been supposed to have a right, to some share at least, of the law-making power. They are to be governed by the laws;—it is their interests—their lives, their property, their labor which are to be affected by them. In this country they are regarded as the only rightful source of law.

The spectacle which France presents to the world now is an anomaly. One man holds in his hands all that there is of government in France. His *will* is the only law for thirty-five millions of people. What he permits, they may do:—what he forbids, they may not do. If he chooses to do so, he can seize any one of them, and imprison, banish, or butcher him,—just as he sees fit. He has done all this in repeated instances. He shot two thousand men in the street, without a shadow of law except his own will. He has banished hundreds of the ablest and best men in France,—not for any offense, but because he saw fit to do so. He forbids men to print, or write or talk about politics, and he imprisons or banishes them if they do not obey.

But, say his defenders, he has given France a Constitutional Government:—and *that* is a security against tyranny. We have seen in American papers, within a few days, very elaborate attempts to show that this Constitution is a very good one, and that it offers quite as good securities against oppression as our own. This is, certainly, a singular task for republican journals. A Constitution is good for nothing unless it secures to the people certain rights and certain guaranties. Our Constitution provides that the people shall elect the members of Congress,—that the States shall elect the Senate,—that each shall be a check upon the other, and that both shall check the Executive. The French Constitution provides for the election of an Assembly, but that body is checked by the Senate and Council of State:—and both these bodies are *appointed* by the President, who has, moreover the exclusive *initiative* of all laws,—in other words, no law can be passed which *he* does not first prepare. He has absolute command of the army and navy:—can give to any Senator he likes 30,000 francs a year:—and convokes and prorogues the Legislative body at his discretion. It is not easy to see how such an instrument as this restricts in any particular, or upon any point, the absolute power of the President. He can do just what he pleases. He makes all the laws that govern France; and he holds in his hands, the power of enforcing it.

Can the people of France, or of any other civilized nation, long be content under the absolute domination of any one man! The world must have gone backward rapidly within the last two hundred years, if such a result be possible. They may for a time submit to it,—they may not fully understand upon the instant the real character of the Government imposed upon them. But absolute monarchy can never again be permanently established in the West of Europe. Either Louis Napoleon must change his Constitution, and impose limits upon the power of the Executive, or time will inevitably bring a speedy termination to his reign.

Sir Francis Head upon the Press.

Sir Francis Head writes to the *London Times* a letter, and the letter to the *Times* of Sir Francis endeavors to show that Louis Napoleon is the prince of good fellows, and that a war, if one happen, must be ascribed to the editorials of the London press. He reiterates, Sir Francis does, one of his "faggots," as follows, to wit:

"I am firmly of opinion that, under a mild exterior, with gentle manners and a benevolent heart, Louis Napoleon is an honest, bold, highminded statesman, whose object is to maintain the peace of Europe and the real glory and honor of France,"—

and, while he admits that the rule of this pure patriot has smacked slightly of despotism, asserts that despotism is what the French people want. Their will is to have no will; that a refusal to enslave them, on the part of the Bonaparte, would have been taken in ill part, and perhaps resented violently; and therefore, reasons Sir Francis, the British press does viciously in interfering between such wedded lovers, and will only earn the proverbial fate of fools who interpose in connubial quarrels.

Poor old Sir Francis Head! This all comes from the well-spent compliments the Prince paid him at Paris. They have turned his head—contorted his eyesight. A short time ago he was the veriest alarmist in England. His letters to the *Times* rent half the national night-caps; aggravated the national spleen; peopled the Thames with suicides; set all the grannies agog with the apparition of old "Boney" revived, and coming once more, as he tried to come before, to murder and plunder, burn and violate. Sir Francis proved the kingdom to be without means of resistance; showed that the French had only to sail over in pleasure-boats from Cherbourg to Cowes, and have everything their own way. And all this did Sir Francis less than a year ago; and here he is, scolding at the press for listening at last to his absurdities. He is doing his individual utmost to impose the same restrictions upon speech in England that exists in France; and the penalty of refusal is to be war. Can it be that the few pats which the Prince bestowed upon the head of the knight, or rather the Knight of the Head, have made him so thorough a devotee! The press of Belgium is silenced by terror; is the same agent expected to control the English! So says Sir Francis; but so, in spite of his fancies, and faggots, and fears, it is hardly likely to be.

Government is certainly alive to the necessity of arming for the possibility of difficulty. Many of the measures of preparation are, of course, concealed. But it seems to be pretty well understood that the "home squadron" is to be reinforced instantly; a vast number of men, exceeding 25,000, are drafted as recruits for the navy; the various regiments of the army are filling up their numbers to the full war complement, and the manufacture of arms is urged with unusual vigor. The following, by the bye, is the latest official statement of the land services, omitting the troops of the East India Company:

"*Cavalry*: 1st and 2d regiments of Life Guards, and 1st regiment of Royal Horse Guards Blue, Cuirassiers, forming the Cavalry of the Household Brigade; 7th regiment of Dragoon Guards, (5th Carabiniers); 1st regiment of Royal Horse Artillery; 16 regiments of Dragoons, viz., 3 regiments of Heavy Dragoons, 1st, 2d, and 6th; 4 regiments of Light Dragoons, 3d, 4th, 13th, and 14th; 5 regiments of Hussars, 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, and 15th; 4 regiments of Lancers, 9th, 12th, 16th, and 17th; and 1 regiment of Cape Mounted Riflemen. *Infantry*: 3 regiments of Foot Guards, 1st Grenadiers (3 battalions), 2d Coldstream (2 battalions), 3d Scots Fusileers, (2 battalions), forming the Intantry of the Household Brigade; 1 regiment of Royal Artillery, (12 battalions); 99 regiments of the Line, (60th King's Royal Rifle Corps); 1 Rifle Brigade, (2 battalions); 3 West India regiments; 1 Ceylon Rifle regiment, (2 battalions); 1 Royal Malta Fencible regiment; 1 Royal Canadian Rifle regiment; 1 St. Helena regiment, and Royal Newfoundland companies; 1 corps of Royal Engineers; forming an effective military force of 120,000 men. Besides the above, there are 140 regiments of militia in England, Wales, the Channel Islands, Ireland, and Scotland, the staff of which only is kept up in time of peace; and 50 regiments of country Yeomanry Cavalry, and the Out-pensioner's battalion."

But in case of an invasion, the army will be only a secondary means of defense. The main reliance will be the navy, crowding the channel and preventing approach to the shores. The wooden walls will but be the outmost, and principal bulwarks; and in maritime warfare, of course, there is no equality between the two nations. Unless the naval skill of the British has degenerated immensely since Trafalgar and Navarino, no Gallic fleet will ever anchor in their waters.

☞ A petition is in circulation for signature, asking the Common Council to "stop all lines of stages from running below Vesey and Ann streets, allowing each line of stages two extra stages to ply between the starting-point and the lower part of the city." The object of this movement, of course, is to relieve the lower part of Broadway from the crowd of vehicles by which it is now encumbered.

The object is a good one, and demands the immediate attention of the public authorities. Any one who has occasion to cross Broadway, or to drive a vehicle through it, knows that it is almost impossible to do either with safety. The street is blockaded constantly, and serious inconvenience to the public and injury to the parties directly concerned are the inevitable result. The evil grows greater and greater every day, and it has now reached a point at which some relief from the municipal authorities is indispensable.

We do not, however, think the plan proposed in the petition referred to, feasible or effectual. It would create more evils than it would remedy. The "starting-point"—at the lower part of the Park—would become still more densely filled with vehicles than Broadway is now, and an equally serious interruption would occur to business. The delay to passengers, the trouble of changing, and the absolute inability of two extra stages to carry the passengers who seek the ferries, would render such a plan utterly im practicable.

We cannot see any feasible remedy for this overcrowding of Broadway, than the *opening of other routes*. If part of the travel that now goes through Broadway could be diverted to Greenwich, Nassau and William-streets, Broadway would be relieved to just that extent. And why this cannot be done, we do not understand. A large part of the omnibuses might be required to go *one way* through those streets. And still further relief could be obtained by continuing the two railroads to the Battery. Let the Harlem road go down William-street, and the Sixth-avenue road go down Greenwich, and many of the omnibuses would be superseded.

Something must be done in regard to this matter before long, for the lower part of Broadway is rapidly becoming absolutely impassable.

☞ The *American Art-Union* will distribute its pictures among their owners, the subscribers for 1851, on the 30th of March. The distribution ought to have taken place three months earlier:—but we do not see how it could possibly have been done with justice to the parties concerned.

It is the duty of the managers to keep open a *free gallery* during the season:—of course, pictures for it must be bought before the season opens,—to be paid for when the subscriptions come in. In buying these pictures, the Committee, of course, judge of the number by the number of subscribers they have a right to expect. This year they counted on 15,000 subscribers, and bought pictures accordingly. These pictures were placed on the walls, and promised in the catalogue to subscribers. But when the day for distribution came, the list of subscribers was only about 12,000; and $9,000, therefore, over and above the receipts remained due for pictures bought and promised. If the distribution were to take place, one of two things must be done:—a *debt* of $9,000 for pictures received by the subscribers of 1851, must be carried over and charged upon those of 1852;—or pictures to that amount must be withdrawn,—which would be a virtual violation of the contract with those who had subscribed. Neither of these two courses seemed open to the Committee, and they accordingly decided to do the only thing left,—postpone the distribution.

We are not sure that in this they judged wisely, though we know they judged honestly, and according to their best judgment. The postponement has undoubtedly affected the subscription injuriously; and it is to be hoped that a similar necessity will be avoided hereafter by a less confident estimate, and by keeping the free gallery open for a shorter time. The subscriptions now, however, are coming in at a rate which will enable the distribution to take place at the time specified; and the Committee state that it will not be further postponed in any emergency. Meantime the inducements to subscribers are more various and greater than ever before. There is a very large collection of very excellent pictures, and six engravings will be given to each subscriber.

More Slaves for California.—James Gadsden, of South Carolina, writes to the Shreveport (La.) *Gazette* that a colony of planters is organizing in South Carolina to emigrate to California, with from five to eight hundred slaves. They have sent a memorial to the California Legislature, asking leave to settle there with their slaves.

☞ It is not easy to see how the Legislature of California can grant any such request. The Constitution of that State forbids Slavery within its borders. Until that instrument is changed, of course no new enactment or resolution of the Legislature would be of any validity.

Such a movement as this will inevitably renew the agitation which the Compromise measures were intended to allay. We trust it will not be persisted in, and we are sure it cannot be successful.

☞ In speaking of the *Aztec Children*, and of their having been "from a race of priests in Central America," the *Herald* says that "the story has been vouched for in the *Tribune* and *Times* at so many cents per line." So far as the *Times* is concerned, its readers understand, of course, that this is false. So far from "vouching" for any such story, we have distinctly expressed our belief that it was humbug, and we believe so yet. We have said, however, editorially, that these children are in every respect the greatest curiosities ever exhibited in this City;—and we are quite willing that all who go to see them should decide the point for themselves.

The *Herald's* assertion that anything published in the *Times* as editoral upon this subject has been *paid for*, is equally false. The advertisements have been paid for, as also the extracts from other papers copied into this and marked "Advertisement."

The *Herald's* abuse of this exhibition, it is scarcely needful to state, is prompted by the fact that the proprietors do not have their job printing done at its office. They were distinctly told that if they *would* have it done there, they would have no reason to complain of the notices. It is so generally understood that this is the habitual practice of that paper, in all such cases, that further reference to it here can scarcely be necessary.

☞ Prof. Sattler's very excellent *Cosmoramas* are again on exhibition in this city. They are well worth seeing.

WASHINGTON.

The Presidency—Position of Candidates.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

Well, who do you think will be the Whig Candidate for the Presidency? is a question which is pretty frequently asked at this time.

Gen. Scott certainly stands figuratively, as he does physically, head and shoulders above all his competitors for the nomination. I mean, of course, speaking with reference to the chances of success. But it is not all plain sailing to get General Scott nominated. The winds are contrary; and it is extremely difficult to set one's sails, so as to catch them all.

A portion of the Northern Whigs want to run Scott as a sort of "Union" Candidate; without any direct committal to the Compromise measures. But the Southern Whigs say, no; and they are very determined and obstinate. My own individual opinion on the subject is that his Southern friends will persevere until they obtain something from the General satisfactory to them. How that will affect his position in the North others can judge as well as I. He has already publicly expressed himself in favor of the Compromise measures; but the South want him to "keep doing so."

It is said that Webster and Fillmore both disclaim any unfriendly feeling towards each other; but to persons who see them together, and to those who have occasion to confer with them in regard to executive appointments, the existence of a strong jealousy seems very apparent. Webster's friends complain most bitterly of the President for not withdrawing from the field.

Gen. Cass has added at least fifty per cent. to his available Presidential capital by his Kossuth stock. Douglass, unfortunately for himself, at the Kossuth Festival in this city descended from the statesman to the demagogue, and by a twaddling, dodging, meaningless speech, let himself down greatly in the estimation of many who delighted to do him honor. He had been losing ground for months before, and that seemed to finish him. Nevertheless he has some warm and earnest friends here, who think him the most available candidate of the Democrats yet.

Mr. Buchanan's chance is past; his day has gone by. Many of his former friends think that he might have been the candidate in place of Mr. Polk, if he had not then got frightened and fled the field. They have since regarded him as a timid man, unqualified for a leader. Then, too, his old federalism, his violent opposition to the war of 1812, would diminish the vote for him greatly, if he were a candidate, in some of the Western States. He is getting old, and this is his last chance; but it is no chance at all. o. w.

Renewals of Patent Rights—The Woodworth Planing-Machine &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1852.

Among the subjects before Congress at this session, are applications for renewals of patent rights. The subject of patent rights has involved, of late years, much controversy in the Courts of Justice, as well as in the Halls of Legislation. The contest has been generally between the rich monopolists of rights and their poor competitors, who have exercised their capacity in the improvement of the various subjects of invention and discovery. The contest is between the merit of mind and the obstacles to its progress. If a patent is good for anything to its possessor, it excites the ingenuity of an improving age to rival and surpass it. Free competition, in such a country as this, is the best source of reward to really meritorious enterprise. The patent laws are considered by many as an obstacle instead of an encouragement to invention and discovery: and they are especially so, in cases where Congress sees fit to extend and renew patents, in defiance of public interests, and of general competition.

Among the Patents now to be renewed, is that very valuable one for the Woodworth planing-machine, and which was sold by the inventor, or his family, to Mr. Wilson. It still goes under the name of the Woodworth Patent. It has been worth, it is said, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year to its owner, and has probably been a saving of many millions to the country. But there are now several persons who have planing-machines quite as good; and, besides, the public may think that they have paid enough for one, and, perhaps, for all of them, to entitle them hereafter to do their planing free from any taxes or dues to any patentees. The Woodworth Patent has run, I believe, twenty-eight years, and the application is for a renewal for fourteen years more. For the next fourteen years it will be worth at least half a dozen millions to the proprietors. Congress had, perhaps, better buy out all the patentees, and make the invention public property. To extinguish the Woodworth Patent, and leave the rest as entire monopolies, would not be of much benefit to the country.

The question as to the expediency of the renewal of the Woodworth patent, is now discussed before the Committee of Patents, and will be decided very soon. I do not know whether the parties to the counter claims have been apprized of the movement.

There are also several other useful patents, for an extension of which the owners have now asked

Inventions and discoveries ought to be well paid, but it should be done in a manner least burdensome to the public, and least embarrassing to the progress of improvement.

Movements of Congress—Woodworth's Patent—The Census Printing—McCormick's Reaper.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 12, 1852.

The two Houses make but slow progress with public business. Some private bills have passed this session, but the public measures recommended by the Executive are lost sight of. We cannot expect that the Democratic Committees of a thorough Democratic Congress, will make much haste to carry into execution all Mr. Corwin's suggestions. I do not believe that the name of the Secretary of the Treasury has been yet mentioned in any debate in Congress, though we are within three weeks of the limit of a short session.

Kossuth has furnished the texts for some of the Congress speeches, and the chief subject for Senatorial oratory. He has saved politicians the trouble of devising new issues.

The Committee on Patents have deferred their decision on the application for the extension on the Woodworth patent, for a planing machine, until Mr. Beardsley, who opposes the extention, shall arrive here. The present owners of the Woodworth patent have attempted to obtain an injunction against Beardsley's use of his imachine, and the case was to be tried, in Albany, to day. Of course, it would be ungracious to get a snap judgment on him here, while under the monopoly screw there.

I have heard nothing of the Census Printing or the Life Statistics since Mr. Borland's comments on them, with words and blows, last Thursday. As Mr. Kennedy, the Superintendent, is not in trim to offer any more explanations to Committees at present, it is to be presumed that the subject will lie over for a while.

Lola Montes has received calls from many distinguished public men. They are rather favorably impressed with her, as a person of high breeding and superior attainments. She does not draw crowded houses nor fascinate the million. There is no danger that she will excite any furor here or at the South.

Mr. McCormick, the inventor of the American Reaping Machine, that reaped such a harvest of favor in England, expects to get a renewal of his patent for fourteen years. x. y.

Mail Steamer Projects in the Senate—The Galway Line.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 14—5 P. M.

The Committee on Naval Affairs of the Senate held a meeting to-day on the subject of the various projects for the encouragement of the establishment of lines of mail steamers.

The object of the present meeting was to discuss the principle on which the Committee should act. I know the sentiments of two of the Committee, and I have little doubt that the majority will agree upon the principle that no advances shall be made by the Government to aid in the establishment or the support of lines of mail steamers; but that a proper and rewardable sum may be contracted to be paid for mail steamer services, where they may be wanted. They will also agree that the contracts hereafter to be made shall be for short terms, so as to allow of competition, and enable the Government to keep pace with the progress of improvement in steam navigation and commercial enterprise. In authorizing future contracts on the above principles, they will give their preferences, of course, to lines which promise incidental advantages—such as fitness for war purposes and the development of new commercial resources, and the prohibition of immigration into this country.

The Post-Office Committee of the House held a meeting yesterday; one of the members was deputed to draw up a report and bill for a contract with the New-York and Galway line of steamers to carry the United States Mail. The report is to be made to the Committee on Wednesday. If the Committee assent to it, they will insist that the report be made to the House.

Mr. Crampton, who is clothed with full powers as Minister to this country, under a recent commission from the Queen, had his audience to-day with the President, in his new capacity. At 12 o'clock Mr. Crampton, in full costume, called upon the Secretary of State, who accompanied him to the President's, where the usual official courtesies were exchanged. x. y.

☞ A disastrous flood occurred at Burlington, Vt., on the 11th inst., at the North Village, in consequence of the breaking away of the great dam above the Railroad. The business portion of the village is in ruins. So sudden was the flood, that the people had only time to run out of their houses. The principal sufferers are Hiram Richardson, H. McIntire, Mr. Ball, Mrs. Christy, Messrs. Estes, Cameron, Hawks & Co., Bang, Richardson & Jones, and Wm. R. Dutcher. A child of the latter was drowned. Mrs. Cain, who lived in the same house with Mr. D., had a narrow escape, and was saved only by clinging to floating timbers. Many of the houses are laid prostrate. Richardson & Jones's large batting factory was totally destroyed with its contents, and their wooden factory is so shattered as to be worthless. Every dam and bridge in the vicinity is gone.

☞ The packet ship *Ashburton*, ashore on Hog Island, was got off early yesterday morning, with the help of the schooner *Excelsior*. She had only touched the outer edge of the bar, and, the weather being favorable, received no damage. After getting clear she proceeded immediately on her voyage.

☞ The Hurlgate pilots report that the sloop *Rhode Island*, ashore at Stratford Point, has been secured, and will soon be got off with partial damage. They also report that the sloop *Racer*, Captain Williams, ashore on Fisher's Island, has entirely broken up.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Kossuth and Capt. Long.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb 14.

The *Intelligencer* publishes a long letter from Capt. Long to Hon. W. R. Smith, of Alabama. Capt. Long says that from the first moment he saw Kossuth to the hour of their separation, he spared no pains to make him and his associates happy.

He throws the responsibility of his conduct at Marseilles on the instructions which he had received from Morgan and Hodge. He says, "I remarked to Kossuth that if he could retire from the poop deck, perhaps the people would disperse, for I feared a compromise of the flag." When all the facts come out, it may appear that Long, at times, took a very strange way to make Kossuth and his companions happy.

Official Appointments and Confirmation of Consuls.—Wm. Duer, New-York, Valparaiso; Joseph Graham, Ohio, Buenos Ayres; Nicholas J. Keefe, N. J., Laguayra; Valentine Holmes, Pennsylvania, Belfast; Sharkey, Mississippi, Havana. o. w.

Confirmations by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 14.

The *Intelligencer* publishes the following list of confirmations by the Senate:

Horace H. Miller, as Chargé to Bolivar.
Nathan Sargeant, as Register of the Treasury.
William Duery..... Consul at Port of Valparaiso.
Joseph Graham..... Consul at Buenos Ayres.
Nicholas J. Keefe....Consul at Venezuela.
Timothy Darling.....Consul at Nassau.
Valentine Holmes....Consul at Belfast.
Judge Sharkey.....Consul at Havana.
Samuel J. Oakford....Consul at Peru.
George King Rogers..Consul at Lyons.
William R. Glover...Consul at Vera Cruz.
Alfred Wheeler, Attorney Southern District of California.
Jas. W. Furbers, Marshal of Minnesota.

From the South—Tennessee Whig Convention—Land for the Indians in Texas—Constitution of Louisiana—Sailor Drowned, &c.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb. 14.

The Tennessee Whig State Convention has adjourned *sine die*, after a harmonious session. The delegates appointed to the National Convention were instructed to vote for Fillmore for President, and J. C. Jones for Vice-President.

A bill has been introduced in the Texas Legislature setting apart ten leagues of land for some of the tribes of Indians, who have for a long period been located in the State.

The House of Representatives of Louisiana have passed to a second reading the bill calling a Convention to amend the Constitution.

The Virginia House of Delegates have passed a bill to prevent seine-hauling in the river Accomac between the 15th of May and the 15th day of August.

A severe thunder storm occurred at Annapolis on Wednesday last.

Arrival of the Southern Mail—Burning of Railroad Cars and Contents—Arrest of Philadelphia Sportsmen—Ground broken on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Feb. 15.

The Southern Mail is in, but brings us nothing beyond Savannah.

A train of six cars on the Georgia and Central Railroad took fire on the 12th inst., and were destroyed with all their contents, consisting of two hundred and fifty bales of cotton.

Two sportsmen from Philadelphia, who were gunning on the Potomac, were arrested yesterday for violating the ducking law. They were fined, and their guns and boat condemned.

The ceremony of breaking ground on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad took place at Illinoistown on the 7th inst. There was a large attendance, and the ceremony was very impesing.

Southern Mail—Mr. Thrasher—Senator Foote—Marine Disasters, &c.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Feb. 15.

The Southern Mail arrived here this morning, with dates as late as due.

The *New-Orleans Picayune* publishes a letter from John S. Thrasher, written immediately after his arrival in Spain. He had not then been set at liberty, but says he had received a letter from the American Minister, Mr. Barringer, who was waiting for dispatches from Mr Webster, before applying to the Spanish Government in behalf of the prisoners. Mr. T. writes that he had been kindly treated himself, and been enabled to do much for the comfort of the other prisoners.

The report of the withdrawal of Governor Foote as a candidate for the United States Senate, is confirmed. In a letter he says that, being unwilling to participate in the responsibility of defeating an election, and thus permitting a vacancy to arise in the Senatorial representation in Congress, which would continue for nearly twelve months, it is his decided wish that his name should be no longer used in connection with the place in question, if it is thought by his friends and the friends of the Union that his withdrawal would in the least degree tend to expedite the election of a Senator.

The *Picayune* says that an official order was received in New-Orleans, concerning the reception of Senor Laborde, the Spanish Consul, directing a salute to be given to whatever vessel he arrived in, "as a proof," writes Secretary Conrad to Gen. Twiggs, "of the respect the United States entertains for himself and for his Government, and in return for the grave injustice done to him, and for the insult and offense given to his country by an ungovernable mob."

The ship *Rome*, which has arrived at New-Orleans from London, reports that on the 1st of January she fell in with the British bark *Medium*, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, in a sinking condition, and took off the officers and crew and brought them in. The *Medium* was from Newport, Wales, and bound to City Point, Virginia, with a cargo of railroad iron.

Kossuth at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Feb. 14.

Kossuth addressed the Hungarian Fund Association this evening, at Smith & Nixon's Hall. One thousand persons were present, and many offered high prices for admission, but the number was limited. He made no set speech, but promised to do so next week, when it is expected he will address all the friends of Hungary, at the Hamilton Railroad dépot.

It is understood that the banquet is to come off, and that Kossuth will be present to make a few remarks at least.

Loss of the Ship Shanunga, of Philadelphia

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb 14.

A telegraphic dispatch, dated "New-Bedford, 14th inst.," says that the ship *Shanunga*, of Philadelphia, 21 days from New-Orleans, for Boston, with 1,823 bales of Cotton, went ashore on the south side of Nantucket on the morning of the 11th inst. The weather was very thick at the time, and the wind strong from the south. About 200 bales of cotton had been saved, and the balance will probably be recovered damaged. The ship will be lost. The crew and passengers have been saved. The following are the insurances on her here: The Boylestown Office, $23,000; American, $25,000; and Alliance, $16,000 on the cotton. The Neptune $11,000, and Washington $11,000 on the vessel. The Merchants' $4,000 on freight.

The *Constantine*, ashore on Fire Island, is also insured here for $29,000.

P S.—When the steamer left Nantucket, three hundred bales of cotton had been saved from the *Shanunga*, and there was six feet of water in her hold.

The steamtug *R. B. Forbes* has been sent by the Insurance Offices to the assistance of the ship *Shanunga* at Nantucket.

There have been no arrivals here to-day except a few eastern coasters.

Marine Disasters, &c.

JOURNAL OFFICE, PROVIDENCE, Feb 13.

The brig *Ellen Maria*, of and for Boston, from Wilmington, N. C., came ashore on Charleston, Rhode Island, beach, on Wednesday night, and is a complete wreck. Her cargo, consisting chiefly of naval stores, is scattered a mile along the beach. The captain states the vessel was insured for about $5,000, and he supposed the cargo to be also, in Boston. One young man, a passenger, named Reed, was drowned, and his body is supposed to be in the cabin, which is broken up and full of water. The men have lost everything except the clothes they have on.

The *Roger Williams*, loaded with domestic goods, from this port, for New-York, is totally lost, on Fisher's Island. Her cargo is insured, at the Protection Office, Hartford, for $6,300; at the Merchants', in this city, for $3,340; at the Roger Williams' Office, for $2,350; at the American, for $3,200, and at the Fire and Marine, of Springfield, for $570.

The sloop *Rhode Island*, which belongs to the same line, also from Providence, for New-York, and with a similar cargo, is ashore on Stratford Point. She has bilged and is full of water. The cargo will be saved in a damaged state; it is insured for $1,000 in the Sun Mutual, New-York; 3,200 at the American in this city; $3,600 at the Merchants, and $500 at the Fire and Marine, Springfield. There is no insurance on either of the sloops. The Cargo of each is worth from $50,000 to $75,000.

The Ice in the Susquehannah, &c.,

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 14.

The ice is dammed within five feet of the level of Columbia bridge, and there is a considerable freshet. Some fears are entertained at Port Deposit, as the water is running to the depth of six feet over the ice.

The ice in the Susquehanna has formed a gorge at Washington, four miles below Columbia, and backed up to within ten feet of the floor of the bridge, which is thirty feet above low water. The tide-water land is covered with ice and water from Columbia to Washington, where a break of fifty yards in the canal bank affords an outlet for the water from the river, which rushes through with great impetuosity, with a fall of ten feet. Should there be a sudden thaw, great damage must ensue. The turnpike bridge on the East side of the river, a short distance below Columbia, is carried away. At Harrisburg the river is clear of ice to Middletown. There has been a considerable freshet, but it is subsiding. The Juniata is clear of ice.

The recent freshet in the Susquehanna does not seem to have affected the ice at Havre de Grace, and the water has now fallen so low that the ice bridge is as available as ever.

From Reading we learn that the Schuylkill exhibits as yet no indications of a freshet.

Later from Columbia—River Falling.

COLUMBIA, Pa., Sunday, Feb. 15.

The water at the bridge has fallen ten inches, and all fear of damage to the bridge has subsided.

Suspected Murder.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 14.

Thomas McGaun, rope-maker, of Plymouth, was arrested yesterday, together with a young woman of Boston named Ann Minton, charged with murdering McGaun's wife on Sunday night last. The deceased was hastily buried, this, coupled with McGaun's intimacy with Minton, aroused suspicion. The body has consequently been exhumed and examined, and marks of violence discovered upon it.

The Southern Mail—The Irish Riots at Steubenville.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb. 14.

We have no mail from the South this morning. The riots between the Corkonians and Fardowners still continue at Steubenville. The military are all under arms. An armed party of Corkonians had prepared to leave Pittsburg for the seat of war, but were prevented, a number had, however, left by steamboats for Steubenville.

Negro Murderer Arrested.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sunday, Feb. 15—4½ P. M.

Jonas Seamont, a negro, who committed a gross outrage on the person of his step-daughter, a girl ten years of age, a short time ago, which caused her death, was arrested yesterday, near Goshen, Orange county. He was brought to this place, and lodged in jail this afternoon.

Mail Arrangement, &c.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 15.

Arrangements for expediting the great mail between New-York and New-Orleans, were closed at the Department yesterday; will go into operation on the first of March next.

A large number of persons were baptized in the Potomac to-day.

From Boston—The Robbery of the Wreck of the Bark Missouri.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 14.

The case of Capt. Dixey, of the bark *Missouri*, and mate, charged with stealing $20.000 from the wreck of that vessel, has commenced before Commissioner Halett. The defense offered is, that the natives overpowered the crew and carried off the specie.

Navigation of the Ohio River.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Feb. 14.

The weather at this place is fine, and business brisk. There is sufficient water on the Falls for boats of the largest class.

Consolidation of the City of New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 13.

The Legislature has passed a bill consolidating the three Municipalities of the city into one; also annexing the city of La Fayette to New-Orleans, by a large majority.

Capital Punishment in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Feb. 14.

Governor Allen has signed the bill abolishing capital punishment, and it has now become a law.

Loss of Life at the Portland Fire.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Feb. 14.

This morning the dead body of Joseph Linscott, of Brunswick, was found among the ruins of the American Hotel. It is feared another man was also killed.

Sailor Drowned.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb. 14.

James Hall, mate of the brig *Brookline*, of Eastport, pushed John Moore, a sailor overboard, yesterday, and he was drowned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 14.

Mr. Beekman presented the memorial of the officers the Ladies' Depository, New-York, for an act of incorporation.

Mr. McMurray presented a memorial for the confirmation of the grant to C. Vanderbilt.

Mr. Cooley presented a remonstrance against the confirmation.

Nothing further of interest transpired prior to the adjournment.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Underwood reported favorably on the Bill relative to the North American Fire Insurance Company.

Mr. Milliner reported favorably on the Bill to cede to the United States jurisdiction over lands in Sackett's Harbor.

Mr. J. Rose reported favorably on the Bill to exempt a Mint in New-York from taxation or assessments.

Also on the Bill to elect Commissioners of Emigration in New-York by the people.

Mr. Berry reported favorably on the bill relative to cemeteries in Kings and Queen's Counties.

Mr Hatch called for the report of the Committee on the Canal frauds.

Mr. Moss said it was impossible to say when the Committee would be ready. As at present advised, they might report next week. The witnesses were beyond their jurisdiction. One was Mr. Abell, of Genesee.

Mr. Hatch of Erie, called for information from the joint Committee on Canal frauds, as to when they would report, as the last of this week was the extreme time they had act for making the report.

Mr Moss of Niagara, said, that in answer to a resolution of the House, the Committee had reported that they should probably be able to report finally during the latter part of this week. But there was testimony in progress of being taken of State officers, and others, which was not completed. There were other witnesses, whose testimony had been represented as important, and such persons had been summoned. It was impossible for the Committee to say when they would be able to report.

Mr. Hatch wished to know if the testimony already taken could not be reported to the House.

Mr. Moss said it could be, if both Houses should order the committee so to do; but he regarded it as improper, from the fact that the testimony of one day might implicate State officers and others, which might be cleared away by the testimony of the next. In this way, if portions of the testimony were made public, great injustice might be done. The committee, however, would cheerfully respond to the wishes of both Houses.

Mr. Hatch wished to know if the committee could say when they could report.

Mr. Moss said, as at present advised, he thought they should be able to report next week. The committee labored under some difficulty in procuring testimony. Two individuals who were deemed important witnesses, had been summoned to appear, but had not appeared. A marshal had been sent after them, but one was understood to be without the jurisdiction of the State.

Mr. Hatch asked the gentleman's name who had gone out of the State.

Mr Moss replied that it was Mr. Abell, of Geneseo. It would be seen, therefore, that the committee labored under considerable difficulty in procuring testimony, which materially delayed their action.

A bill to change the name of Geneva College to Hobart Free College. Passed.

A bill in relation to the grades of Streets, &c., in the City of New-York. Passed.

Mr. Gale, of New-York, called up the resolution instructing the Committee on Railroads, to report a bill preventing the employment of those using intoxicating drinks in running railroad cars, fending switches, &c.

Mr. Snow, of New-York, said he was glad his colleague had called up the resolution. There were abundant reasons for its adoption. Accidents were continually occurring on railroads, many of them caused by the employment of men who are rendered incompetent for the discharge of their duties by the use of intoxicating drinks. It required at least, men of temperate habits to run the cars and tend the switches, in order to secure the safety of passengers.

Mr. Gale thought there was no reason for this kind of legislation. He read some statistics from railroad reports in relations to accidents, coming to the conclusion that any special legislation on this subject was not called for.

Mr. Cushing, of Tompkins, as one of the Railroad Committee, would say that he had been shown a bill by the Chairman, in which was a section such as called for by this resolution. It would be reported to the House whether this resolution was passed or not.

Mr. Snow, with this explanation, moved that the resolution be laid upon the table. Carried.

Mr. Clark, of Montgomery, brought in a bill to compel the New-York and Erie Railroad Company to pay tolls.

Mr. Berry, of Kings, brought in a bill to alter the Commissioners' map of the city of Brooklyn.

THE SHAKERS.

Mr. Swift, of Albany, called up the resolution offered yesterday, in relation to the Shakers.

Mr. Van Santvoord, of Columbia, offered a substitute, providing for the appointment of a committee of three, to inquire whether the annual value of the real property acquired and held by the Society of Shakers, under the act of 1839, incorporating the said Society, exceeds $5,000, as limited by said act!

Mr. Monroe, of New-York, wished for some reasons why these long and unmeaning resolutions should be passed? He could not see any object in thus wronging and frigtening these poor deluded people.

The resolutions were laid on the table.

Mr. Clark offered the following resolution, which was laid over:

That the Canal Commissioners report to this House, within three days, the names of all persons forming the firm of J. B. Rice & Co., as named in their proposals for work on the recent canal lettings; also, what work was awarded to said firm of J. B. Rice & Co.; and the names of the parties in the contract so awarded to them; also, whether it is within the knowledge of said Commissioners, or either of them, that the parties to the original contracts have sold any portion of the same, and if so to whom, if in the knowledge of said Canal Commissioners, or either of them, and who are now the parties to said contracts.

Mr. Richards, of Warren, brought in a bill to amend the Revised Statutes, excepting ministers of the Gospel from taxation.

Mr. Webb, of Madison, offered the following resolution, which was laid over:

Resolved, That the Controller be hereby requested to prepare and report to this House—first, a digest of the laws which place the action of this Assembly under his supervision and control; second, a statement as far as it can be expressed by words, on the extent of his power over this body.

The Assembly then adjourned.

From South America.

Letters received in Boston, dated Buenos Ayres, Dec. 20, state that Rosas, in view of the approach of Urquiza and his army towards that city, has laid waste the country for a considerable distance, his object being to cut off the means of furnishing supplies to his opponent. In one instance, it is stated, he ordered a town of ten thousand inhabitants to be leveled. The women and children took refuge in Buenos Ayres; the men were not so fortunate, as Rosas, who is short of able-bodied soldiers, immediately impressed them. His army is encamped in and about Buenos Ayres, and is estimated to be from twenty to thirty thousand strong, of all ages and conditions. It is thought that he will not, at first, hazard the chances of a battle in the open field, but that he will await an attack under the defenses of the city. Further issues of paper money had been made by him.

The most authentic advices from Urquiza were that he had crossed the Parana river, and was actually on his march to Buenos Ayres. Of the strength of his army nothing was positively known at Buenos Ayres. All the writers concur in the opinion that a collision must soon take place.

Business was very dull at Buen

A mechanic of Worcester, Mass., visited Alexandria, Va., to spend the winter, his wife being in poor health. The mechanic had a chance to do work enough to support him. The wife being unable to do her work, procured the help of two free colored girls, agreeing, in return, to teach them to read and write. The slaveholders interfered, set fire to and burned his shop and threatened to burn his house if he and his invalid wife did not leave town in 48 hours. The poor man is, the rigor of winter, was obliged to return North.

Dr. A. L. Hawes, of Worcester, has invented a calico printing machine, which will print twelve colors at once, the cloth running through at the rate of a mile an hour.

DIED.

At sea, Jan. 5, on board bark Olivia, CHAS. JOHNSON, of New-York.

At White Plains, Feb. 13, Mr. ISAAC SMITH, aged 42 years.

The relations and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, at the Railroad station, White Plains, on Tuesday, 17th inst., at 11 o'clock, without further notice

On Friday evening, Feb. 13, JOHN A KIERSTED, M.D. His remains will be removed to Rhinebeck for interment.

At Nyack, Rockland co., on Wednesday evening, Feb. 11, Mrs. ANN HICKLES, daughter of the late Simon Van Antwerp, of this city, in the 68th year of her age.

WANTED.

BOY WANTED.—In a stationery store. A boy about fifteen years of age, one who writes a fair hand and can come well recommended, will find a good situation by applying at No. 45 Wall-st , (basement), between four and five o'clock. 16f-1t*

YOUNG MEN WANTED.—Two or three active young men to canvass the City for several new and highly popular illustrated works. Liberal inducements offered. Apply to BARTLETT & MUYGRIDGE, No. 157 Broadway, from 9 A. M., to 3 P. M. 16f-1t*

PARTNER WANTED.—A partner, with $2,000 cash capital, to join the subscriber in a business which promises to pay very handsomely. Address THOMAS, at this office. 16f-3t*

PARTNER WANTED—With a cash capital of five thousand dollars, ($5,000) in a daily commercial paper now published in one of the principal Atlantic cities. For further information the advertiser refers to the *Merchants' Magazine* office, No. 142 Fulton-st. 11f-3t+eod*

AGENTS WANTED—To solicit Applications for a Membership of the Connecticut Health Association of Waterbury, Conn. Good encouragement given to active men. Branch Office, No 100 Maiden lane, New-York, where information can be obtained.
12f-2w* WM. H. BASSETT, Actuary.

AGENTS WANTED.—$50 agents to sell the Life and American SPEECHES of ROSSUTH, illustrated. Large percentage given, and high wages made Call or address, post-paid, American Family Publication Establishment No. 108 Nassau-st., N. Y. 16f-1m*

WATCHMAKER WANTED—To go South. Apply to FELLOWS & CO.
11f 6t* No 17 Maiden lane.

COUNTING ROOM DESK WANTED—A double and single Counting Room Desk. Address Box 3,631. 13f-3t*

MUSIC TEACHER.—A Lady, whose experience and success as a teacher on the piano forte gives her confidence to offer her services to the public, will receive pupils at her own residence, No. 36 Court-st., Brooklyn, or that of her patrons. Any reference and particulars, inquire of Mr. WATERS, at the warerooms of T. GILBERT & CO., Nos. 333 and 447 Broadway. 6f-12t

TEACHING.—The advertiser having leisure during the evening, is anxious to obtain employment at Teaching children to write, in a family where his teaching would be considered an equivalent for his board. He writes an excellent hand, and can give unexceptionable references. Address WRITER, office of the *Daily Times*. 14f-3t

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with full or partial board, on reasonable terms, in a private family. One room neatly furnished on second floor; also, one on third do. References exchanged. Apply No. 123 Sullivan-st Stages within one block. 16f-6t*

BOARDING.—To let, two large rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives; also, four single rooms. The house has been newly furnished and all the latest improvements have been introduced. Apply at No. 45 Walker-street, a few doors from Broadway. 13f-3t*

MANSION HOUSE, CAMDEN, SOUTH CAROLINA.—The most pleasant ly situated Hotel in the town—where comfort, civilities and attention are all combined. My New-York and Baltimore friends can test fy to the above. Call and judge for yourselves.
2f-2w5w E. G. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE.—A seven octave Rosewood Piano Forte, nearly new, and in first rate order, and made by one of the best makers, will be sold cheap. A note addressed to F. M., this office, will meet with attention. 11-6t*

GRAND PIANO FORTES.—Two Grand Piano Fortes, one with and the other without the Æolian accompaniment, for sale cheap or to rent, at the warerooms of T. Gilbert & Co., No. 333 and 447 Broadway.
6f-1m HORACE WATERS.

SECOND HAND ORGAN, suitable for Parlor or small Church—cost $200—will be sold for $100, and may be seen at the Ware-rooms of F. GILBERT & CO., No. 447 Broadway. [3f-1m] HORACE WATERS.

MELODEONS.—CARHART & NEEDHAM, manufacturers of Carhart's Patent Melodeons. Warerooms No. 280 Broadway; manufactory No. 75 East Thirteenth street, New-York Prices from $60 to $200 4f7 3m

THE ACCORDEON TAUGHT on a new and improved System, by Professor GAMBLE, on moderate terms, No. 375 Hudson-st. N. B. Accordeons tuned and repaired. 12f-1m*

VALENTINES.

VALENTINES!—VALENTINES!!—The largest, cheapest and most beautiful assortment of Valentines in the upper part of the city is at DUNN'S Book and Music Store, No. 135 8th-av. Come Valentines in great variety. Also, a splendid assortment of Lace Papers, Lace and Embossed Envelopes, Valentine Cards, Mottoe Wafers, &c. &c. N. B.—Valentines safely delivered to any part of the city. 13f-3t*

VALENTINES! VALENTINES!—A splendid assortment of Valentines, Envelopes, Lace Papers, Cards, and Ornamental Shapes, sold very low, at GEO. P. SCHMIDT'S Piano-forte and Music Store, No. 391 Broadway, New-York. 16f-6t*

MISCELLANEOUS.

OATS! OATS!! OATS!!!—5,000 bushels prime Columbia county, for sale by
16f-6t* BISHOP & KING, Nos. 170 and 172 Centre st.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A Printing Office in Fulton-st. containing two double medium cylinder machines, steam engine, standing press, and all the usual appurtenances of a press-room, with a fair run of work. Apply, between 12 and 1 o'clock, to R. J. RICHARDS, No. 127 Fulton-st., New-York. 13f-3t*

TO GROCERS.—Three or four Platform Scales, together with three sets of Tea Canisters, some Counter Scales—all new and warranted, now at the manufactory—for sale low, and the payment taken in groceries at fair cash prices. Inquire immediately at the *Factory*, No. 46 Eldridge-st. 14f-2t

AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS IN WATCHES AND JEWELRY FOR SALE—In one of the best locations in the city. Well fitted up, and with a good stock and active trade. Address, with real name and reference, box No. 1,564, Post-Office. 10f-6t*

U. S. PASSPORTS FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, an indispensable protection to travelers against foreign aggression. Issued by E. B. NUNES, Notary Public and Commissioner, No. 46 Broadway. 2f-1m

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER constantly on hand and made to order by
13f-1m CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st

HAIR DYE AND WIGS.—The best in the world can be found at BATCHELOR'S celebrated factory, No. 4 Wall-st.
13f-1m*

CHICORY—Superior fresh ground, in barrels, warranted pure. GEO. WALKER, No. 2584 Washington-st. 13f-1m*

COR. R. BISOWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW and COMMISSIONER of DEEDS, 75 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts., N. Y. 025-tf

RICH AND USEFUL GIFTS.—A Gold PEN and Pencil Case has just been issued from the manufactory of the subscribers, the most complete and convenient pocket companion ever offered to the public, and which for beauty of workmanship defies competition. Six sizes, patented and warranted. Also, a large and varied assortment of gold and silver pencil and pen cases, together with our superior gold pens, which need no proof of their superior ty except the increased demand and the numerous attempts at imitation.
413-tf A. G BAGLEY & CO., Nos. 189 and 277 Broadway.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned until the 1st day of February, instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. for SEATING and FURNISHING DESKS for the WARD SCHOOL-HOUSE NO. 30. in 24th-st., in the City of New-York. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of B. F. SMITH & CO., corner of 10th-av. and 19th-st., New-York.

O. P. WELLS,
J. E. CARY,
B. F. SMITH, } Committee of Ward officers.
7f-19t

CLAUSSEN'S IMPROVED MODE OF TREATING FLAX.—The subscriber is prepared to make arrangements with parties in the several States of the Union for the use of Claussen's Patent for the preparation of Flax Cotton, Fiber, Hemp, and other vegetable fibres for spinning and felting. The right for the following States has been disposed of, viz.: Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York, Illinois and Rhode Island
131-1m E. G. ROBERTS, 68 Pine-st.

BURGESS & CO.'S ROACH, RAT and MOUSE EXTERMINATOR—Retail price 25 cts. per box.—The efficacy of this article for the destruction of all species of vermin, is most fully attested to by our customers throughout the country, to whom we have supplied it for several years. A liberal discount allowed to wholesale and retail dealers. GREENLEAF & KINSLEY,
13-41tMWs& Wholesale Druggists. No 63 Vesey-st

A MANUFACTORY FOR SALE.—The advertiser, desirous of his business, would invite those desirous of investing a sum of money at a good advantage, to call and obtain particulars. The business is quite profitable, and a ready sale is made of all the goods manufactured. The stock is now light, and can be bought at a fair valuation. Inquire of N. F. LABARTE, No. 156 Bowery, up-stairs. 14f-2t

D. GRIFFIN & CO.'S PATENT FUEL SAVING IMPROVEMENT, for setting boilers and hot-air furnaces, for drying wool, cloths, prints, white lead, &c., &c., with hot wind, are now coming into very general use throughout the country, after a trial of about three years. They have lately adapted this great improvement for saving fuel to annealing, mufflers, retorts, and furnaces, &c., of every description, which will reduce the amount of fuel over one-half from any other plan now in use, besides a great saving in time. It is also entirely safe from fire.

There are hundreds of these boilers now in operation, and several hot-wind furnaces have lately been put up, all of which can be seen if desired,

All who wish to know the importance of this invention, will please call at the office of the Proprietors, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st., where they have ample proof of all that has been said. 027-1awMtf

$500 REWARD.—The subscriber was robbed on Wednesday morning, 11th inst., at the ferry, Jersey City, as he was getting into the 9 o'clock train for Philadelphia, of his pocket-book, containing sundry papers, and about $1,200 in money, all in new $20 bank bills of the Farmers' Bank of the State of Delaware, letter A, dated June 2, 1851, payable at Wilmington, to D. C. Wilson, and signed J. P. Wild, Cashier, H. Ridgely, President. Payment of the said bills having been stopped at the Bank, brokers and all other persons are cautioned against receiving them. The above reward will be paid for the return of the above, or in proportion for any part thereof, by THORNE, WATSON & CO., No. 18 Ferry st., New-York, or to the subscriber at his residence. H. S. MCCOMBS.
WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 13, 1853. 14f-3t*

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The above, in twelve volumes, uniform Cloth or Sheep, for Libraries or District Schools. Published by CHARLES SCRIBNER, New-York. 16f-3t

ADLER'S ABRIDGED

GERMAN DICTIONARY.—D. APPLETON & CO. will publish on MONDAY, a DICTIONARY of the GERMAN and ENGLISH LANGUAGES, abridged from the Author's larger works, for the use of learners, by G. P. ADLER, A. M. Professor of German Language and Literature in the University of the City of New-York—in two parts. I. German and English; II. English and German. 1 vol., 12mo., of 844 pages—half-Russia. Price, $1 75.

The preparation of this work was undertaken by the Author with a view of offering to the student of the German such a portion of his larger work, as would embody the most general and important lexicographical elements of the language in the smallest possible compass. In the process of reduction, (and this was attended with long continued labor and minutest care,) the Author has gone over the entire ground of the larger work, revising, condensing, eliminating, or adding, as the case might require

D. A. & CO. ALSO PUBLISH Prof. ADLER'S larger GERMAN and ENGLISH and ENGLISH and GERMAN DICTIONARY. 1 vol., imperial 8vo, of 1,400 pages. Price $3 00, strongly bound. Prof. ADLER'S PROGRESSIVE GERMAN READER. 12mo., $1. OLLENDORF'S METHOD OF LEARNING GERMAN, Edited by Prof. ADLER 12mo, $1. OLLENDORF'S METHOD FOR GERMANS TO LEARN ENGLISH, Edited by GANDS. 12mo, $1. OEHLSCHLAGER'S PRONOUNCING GERMAN READER. 12mo., $1 EICHORN'S PRACTICAL GERMAN GRAMMAR. 12mo., $1 14f-2t

LIFE AND SERVICES OF

GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT. By EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, author of History of the Mexican War. Illustrated with numerous engravings, exhibiting scenes of many stirring incidents in the life of this eminent soldier The work is written in the most attractive style, and the facts drawn from authentic sources, including the Siege of Vera Cruz, the Battle of Cerro Gordo, and the battles in the Valley of Mexico, to the conclusion of Peace, and his return to the United States. Price of the work $1 25. Also Pamphlet edition of the Life of General Scott, with forty illustrations—being selection of incidents from Mr. Mansfield's larger work. Price 30 cents. Published by
14f A. S. BARNES & CO., No. 51 John-st., N. Y.

SALAMANDER SAFES.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.—Our attention has been drawn to an advertisement over the signature, Silas C. Herring stating that he guarantees all Wilder's pat ent Salamander Safes made by him—none others being genuine.

Previous advertisements, during the time of his crusade against other Safe makers, insinuated almost as much; but, being more cautiously worded, were left unnoticed by us. The above sentence, "none other being genuine," is, however, so gross a violation of the truth, that we cannot remain longer silent, lest our neighbor should next believe himself to be the only maker of Safes in the United States To prevent such an hallucination, we call his attention to the following facts:

On the 6th January, 1844, B. G Wilder sold to Silas C. Herring the patent right for the State of New-York only To this right he sold the right for the New-England States; and to Rich, Roff & Stearns he sold the right for all the remaining States in the Union On the 5th February, 1851, Roff & Stearns, successors to Rich & Co., granted to S. C. Herring the patent right of Wilder's Safes for the States of Pennsylvania Delaware, Virginia, Mississippi, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, and covering from him the right to make and sell Safes in the City and State of New-York

It will thus be seen that until the 5th February, 1851, the whole of S. C. Herring's interest in Wilder's patent was limited to one State only; and that, with the additional eleven States granted to him by our Mr. Stearns, he yet holds less than one-half the patent.

The bold attempt to throw discredit upon our Safes by the above assertion, is a parallel case to one which brought the following letter to our Mr. Marvin, from Messrs. Potter, of Providence, R. I.:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 16 1848

MR. A. S. MARVIN—Dear Sir: In reply to your letter of yesterday, inclosing one of Mr. Herring's handbills, in which he claims the Salamander Safe that saved the most valuable of our stock of Jewelry, on the 16th July as one of his manufacture, we are surprised that he can make such a statement, when he knows, or ought to know, we never bought a Safe of him of any kind; and we authorize you to inform the public that the Safe was the one we paid you $220 for, and was made by C Rich & Co; and that it was subjected to a fall from the third story, and yet the contents, $10,000 worth of watches and jewelry, were not injured to the amount of five dollars Everything in our store, except the contents of the Safe, was consumed Yours,

(Signed,) J. O & J. R. POTTER.

With these facts, we leave the public to judge how much truth is contained in the assertion, "none others are genuine." STEARNS & MARVIN, late ROFF, STEARNS & Co. Successors to Rich & Co., No. 146 Water-st., N. Y

N. B.—Any one in want of my Patent Salamander Safe, can obtain it of S. C. HERRING, No. 135 Water st., or of Messrs ROFF, STEARNS & CO., No. 146 Water st., who have the exclusive right to make and sell said Safes; and if so bought, the buyer is not made a party to lawsuits, ments. and liable to a suit for damages—a fact but few understand. [16f-3t*] B. G WILDER.

$100,000 SAVED—DEEDS before WORDS!—SILCH'S SAFES AGAIN!—No. 2 second to one fire over than another brooks out, and Silch's Safe plunges boldly into the sea of fire, carrying its cargo safely through the ocean of flame. On the last fiery voyage eleven Safes, of a different build, sailed in company with Rich's. The gale was too hot for some of them, and they were reported wrecked a few days afterwards. One hull was picked up on Fletcher-st with its cargo burnt. Rich's Safe, with Rich on board, was found stranded on No. 214 Pearl-st; the ribs of another were picked up on No. 216 Pearl, and the battered hulls of several more, with their cargoes burnt, were to be seen stranded near the same spot One safe only out of the whole fleet rode out the gale. Rich "was at her fore—" Wilder "at her main—" Stearns & Marvin "at her mizen. On the fourth day after the gale she came safely into port, with her cargo of books in good condition. The particulars of her fiery voyage can be seen by perusing the following letter from the owner, Mr. J. G. Gilbert:

THE FIRE IN FLETCHER AND PEARL-STS., NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1851.

Messrs. Stearns & Marvin, successors to C. RICH & Co., *No. 146 Water-st., New-York.*

SIRS:—When the fire was consuming my place of business No. 216 Pearl-st., I was absent in Rensselaer county, testing a new cleaning apparatus in connection with my Excelsior Threshers, and did not read the account until I was fearful it was too late to save my books, which were placed in one of your Safes, purchased from Mr. Marvin some years ago. My fears were not allayed when I found it necessary upon my return to apply the Croton water 40 hours before I was enabled to commence operations; after which it required 54 hours of labor and application to get into the Safe. To prevent such an hallucination, we call his attention to the following facts:

On the 5th January, 1844, B. G Wilder sold to Silas C. Herring the patent right for the State of New-York only To this right he sold the right for the New-England States; and to Rich, Roff & Stearns he sold the right for all the remaining States in the Union On the 5th February, 1851, Roff & Stearns, successors to Rich & Co., granted to S. C. Herring the patent right of Wilder's Safes for the States of Pennsylvania Delaware, Virginia, Mississippi, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, and covering from him the right to make and sell Safes in the City and State of New-York

It will thus be seen that until the 5th February, 1851, the whole of S. C. Herring's interest in Wilder's patent was limited to one State only; and that, with the additional eleven States granted to him by our Mr. Stearns, he yet holds less than one-half the patent.

The bold attempt to throw discredit upon our Safes by the above assertion, is a parallel case to one which brought the following letter to our Mr. Marvin, from Messrs. Potter, of Providence, R. I.:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 16 1848

MR. A. S. MARVIN—Dear Sir: In reply to your letter of yesterday, inclosing one of Mr. Herring's handbills, in which he claims the Salamander Safe that saved the most valuable of our stock of Jewelry, on the 16th July as one of his manufacture, we are surprised that he can make such a statement, when he knows, or ought to know, we never bought a Safe of him of any kind; and we authorize you to inform the public that the Safe was the one we paid you $220 for, and was made by C Rich & Co; and that it was subjected to a fall from the third story, and yet the contents, $10,000 worth of watches and jewelry, were not injured to the amount of five dollars Everything in our store, except the contents of the Safe, was consumed Yours,

(Signed,) J. O & J. R. POTTER.

With these facts, we leave the public to judge how much truth is contained in the assertion, "none others are genuine." STEARNS & MARVIN, late ROFF, STEARNS & Co. Successors to Rich & Co., No. 146 Water-st., N. Y

N. B.—Any one in want of my Patent Salamander Safe, can obtain it of S. C. HERRING, No. 135 Water st., or of Messrs ROFF, STEARNS & CO., No. 146 Water st., who have the exclusive right to make and sell said Safes; and if so bought, the buyer is not made a party to lawsuits, ments. and liable to a suit for damages—a fact but few understand. [16f-3t*] B. G WILDER.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

ARTISTS' STUDIOS TO LET.—In the building a new erecting in Broadway, opposite 11th-st., near Grace Church, from the first of May, a number of rooms fitted up expressly for Studios, each room having a northern sky-light, with other conveniences on the same floor, making them as desirable as any in the city. Plans can be seen at A. DODWORTH'S, No. 448 Broome-st. 19f-6t*

STORE TO LET.—A store, in building No. 117 Liberty-st, very desirable for a Liquor Merchant. Also, the basement, which is very spacious, and suitable for a cooper, or dealer in packing boxes, or for storage. They will be let together, or separately. Apply to P. HART, on the premises. N.B.—Possession of the basement can be had immediately. 9f-tf

SHOP TO LET.—TO JEWELERS.—A Shop to let and Tools for sale. The shop in near Maiden-lane, and has an unexpired lease of five years from the 1st May, 1853. The tools are complete, and in perfect order. Apply to
4f-tf SEWALL, SIMMONS & CO. No. 3 Maiden-lane.

OFFICES AND ROOMS TO LET.—A large room on the Second Story and several rooms in the upper stories of the Building on the north-west corner of Broadway and Bleecker st.; possession immediately. Inquire on the premises of [f16-6t*] JOHN W. RITCH, Architect.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH STEAM-POWER—Two Rooms, 46 feet by 26, with Steam Power, to rent—suitable for a Grist Mill or a Printer. Inquire at the Vermont Soap Stone Steam Works, No. 420 10th-st., or of
12f-6t* S. W GOODRIDGE & CO., No. 84 Broad-st.

FACTORY TO LET OR LEASE.—The two-story brick Factory, known as the Chelsea Dye Works, No. 111 24th-st, between 6th and 7th-avs, with Steam Power, Hydraulic Press, Cylinders, and a lot of other machinery complete. Also suitable for an extensive Washing and Ironing establishment Apply to M. WILSON, No. 82 William-st., between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, A. M.
12 -4t*

HOUSE TO LET.—Part of the modern-built three-story house, No. 126 West 32d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs. Apply on the premises, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M., or 2 to 4 o'clock P. M., or at No 81 Broad-st. 12f-4t*

LOFTS TO LET IN THE BUILDING Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st.—Three floors 33 feet by 90, well lighted by four windows front and rear The first floor, with the third and fourth floors. Inquire on the premises. 16f-1t*

LOTS TO LEASE.—Several vacant Lots to lease situate in West-st. near Canal-st. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No 22 Vesey-st., from 1 to 2 P. M. 13f-6t*

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—Several fine large and well lighted rooms, with from four to ten horse steam power Also, a large room, with fine light, at the corner of William and Frankfort sts., on the second floor. For particulars, inquire at No. 16 Spruce-st.
j9-eodtf S. W. BENEDICT.

TO MECHANICS AND MANUFACTURERS—To lease, two lots of ground on Grand st., near the Bowery, on which buildings will be erected by the owner to suit the business of the tenant. No parties need apply who are not prepared to furnish the best references as to responsibility, &c. Address C. F. & G. L OSBORN,
12f-6t* No. 147 Mulberry-st.

WHARF PROPERTY TO LEASE—The whole of one side of one of the best Piers on the North River, below Cortlandt-street, about 350 feet long, suitable for a Propeller or Steamboat line. Apply to No. 2 Pine-street, corner of Broadway. 16f 3t

HOUSES TO LET—Three 3-story brick basement dwellings, just finishing with brown stone fronts to balcony, on the North side of 30th-st., between 8th and 9th-av's. Said Houses are replete with all the modern improvements, ranges hot and cold water on each floor, wash-tubs, water-closets, bath room, gas, best air and springing tubes, &c., 19 feet in front and 50 deep Rent $360. A fourth house in a carriage house and stable Rent $700. Apply at No. 227 Grand-st., 4 doors West of Bowery. 13f-2w*

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—The modern three story and attic brick house, adjoining the residence of the owner, No. 15 Bleecker-place, containing 9 rooms, 2 pantries, 2 large clothes-presses, with closets, drawers, &c.; the whole finished in good style, with Croton water and gas, and painted throughout Rent, to a private family, $300. Also, the three story brick house, No. 121 Hammond-st., near Greenwich-st. Rent $250 LAMBERT SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverly-place, near 6th av. 16f 1t*

HOUSES TO LET.—The four-story store No. 112 Pearl-st.; the three story dwellings Nos. 79, 100 and 101 West Twenty-first-st., and the three-story dwelling No. 75 West Twentieth-st., near the 6th-ave. The above houses are elegantly and substantially finished, with modern improvements—the rents ranging from $300 to $900 per annum Apply to HENDRICKS & BROTHERS,
16f-3t* No. 77 Broad-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The two-story basement and attic house and lot No. 36 Sands, between Washington and Adams sts., Brooklyn Also, the two-story basement and attic house and lot No 140 High, between Bridge and Gold-sts., Brooklyn. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, if not paid within a fortnight they will be rented for the ensuing year Inquire of JOSEPH HEGEMAN,
16f 1t* No 13 Fillery st

HORSE FOR SALE, VERY LOW—A fast trotting Abdallah Mare six years old, perfectly sound and kind—can trot a mile in less than three minutes—of great endurance Also, a very light trotting Wagon, of superior build, and a light Top Wagon. Apply at the Stable of GILMORE & JARVIS, Hicks-st., near Atlantic, Brooklyn, where they may be seen. 13f 3t*

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two of the first class brown stone houses for sale, on 18th-st., near the 5th av. Twenty five feet front by sixty-five deep, four stories, basement and under flat and finished in the best manner But a small payment will be required Inquire of
13f-6t* H C. ADAMS, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—All the Furniture of a two-story attic and basement Dwelling-House, suitable for a person in moderate circumstances, will be sold for Cash, or exchanged for an eligible Building-Lot in Brooklyn. Address FRANK, at this office. 11f-tf

FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURG, No. 113 2½-st., a brick house, finished with sliding doors, marble mantles and grates Will let for $450 $200 to be paid down. Inquire on the premises, or No. 31 Gold st., of F. & DUDD. 11f 4t*

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE.—The frame House No. 175 Schermerhorn st., between Bond and Hoyt-sts., containing 12 rooms neatly finished, with sliding doors, marble mantels &c., has been built nearly two years, and is in a pleasant location. Price $2,750 Also, the two-story and attic frame House, No. 28 Bond-st., corner of Livingston st., is very neatly finished, containing 12 rooms, with counter cellar, coal sides, hot air furnace, pump to cistern &c. Price $2,250 Also, the Cottage No. 118 32d-st, containing 10 rooms and counter cellar. Price $2,800 Also, the three story brick house, No. 115 Dunfield-st., with two-story tea-room, well built, and nearly new Price $4 500. Also, the three-story brick house, No. 329 Hudson-avenue, with two lots running through to Navy-st with stable on rear lot; is in excellent order, walls painted throughout, with bath, kitchen range, &c. Price, with one lot, $3,500; with two lots, $4,000. These houses are about one mile from the ferry, and more desirable than any in New York, at anything near the same price. Apply to BAGE & SOTHER, No 77 Fulton-st. Brooklyn, and No. 10 Wall st., New York or in writing, to CHARLES JENKINS, No 142 Nassau-st. 16f-10teod*

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE—Nine lots of ground, beautifully situated on Prospect Hill, commanding the magnificent view of Brooklyn, New-York, New-York Bay and the surrounding country for miles in extent. Will be sold cheap for cash. Apply personally or by letter, Post-paid, to I. S. MACKAY, Portchester, Westchester Co., N. Y. 13f-4t*

BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITE FOR SALE—Containing about five acres, situated on the New Haven Railroad, near the Port Chester Depot This property commands a fine view of Long Island Sound, and has many advantages which make it desirable as a site for a country residence It is only about ten minutes' walk from the depot. For further particulars apply to SEWELL V DODGE, Blecker st., corner of Leroy. 13f-6t*

FARM FOR SALE, EXCHANGE OR LEASE.—The pleasantly situated and productive farm of the subscriber, consisting of a COTTAGE HOUSE, in fine order, (containing 13 rooms) and 48 acres of Land, situated half a mile North of the village of Hackensack, N. J. Inquire of P. P. WENDOVER on the premises, or of S. W. WENDOVER, No. 59 Wall st., N. Y. 11f 6t*

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A very desirable Farm at Leesville, near Red Bank, N. J., containing 35 acres of excellent land, on which is a new two-story House, Barn and other buildings; a large grape vinery, peach and apple orchards, &c., well worthy the attention of those wishing to combine an agreeable country residence with profitable investment.
3f-1m* H. DIBBE, No 304 Spring st., N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE, IN NEW-JERSEY, near the Blazing-Star Ferry, where Steamboats stop daily (fare one shilling) and 34 miles from the Railroad depot at Rahway. The farm contains 100 acres of excellent land, divided into cultivated land, wood land, salt meadow, pasture land, and orchard—choice fruit trees of all kinds. House finely situated. Apply to the Administrator
9f-2w* JAMES R. LOTT, No. 56 Wall-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A very desirable Country Seat at South Amboy; for further information apply to T. J. HALL, No 203 Broadway, between 10 and 1 o'clock. To rent Nos. 69 and 71 East 16th st. A Farm 23 miles on the line of the New-Haven railroad Apply to
11f-tf ANDREWS & LAMPHIER, No 203 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—Odd Fellows' Hall, at Green Point, L. I., and the lot adjoining. This valuable property, situated in the most central part of Green Point, now occupied by the various associations of Odd Fellows and Sons of Temperance, will be sold low, and on liberal terms, together or separately. Apply to S. JESSURUN, No. 7 Clinton Court, Beekman-st., N. Y.

WANTED TO SELL OR LEASE—A fine situation for manufacturing business, in the growing village, within three quarters of a mile of ferry every half-hour from New-York city, for six cents; there is a two-story brick building, 30 by 40, with a water-wheel, shafts and pulley, with water half the year, and a twenty-horse power engine and boilers, set on D Griffin & Co.'s patent plan, all complete for use; also on the premises, a beautiful dwelling-house and garden, and all two years old. Inquire of D GRIFFIN & CO., No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st., up stairs.

A good LOCOMOTIVE BOILER FOR SALE, with 120 Copper Flues, 14 inch in diameter, with iron sleeves, is fifteen-horse power, sold cheap. New and second-hand ENGINES FOR SALE. 027-1awMtf

A CARD TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—W. DUNNING, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, in Real Estate, for letting Houses, collecting Rents, and superintending Repairs, Alterations and Improvements, No. 48 8th-av., near Abingdon Square. All moneys collected are deposited in a Bank to the credit of the Agency, and are not drawn again except for the owners. A Real Estate register is kept, with full and accurate descriptions of all property left in charge.

REFERENCES.—F. A. Palmer, President Broadway Bank; J. Terbell, Esq., President People's Ins. Co.; J. L. Everett, Esq., Cashier Broadway Bank; Isaac Lewis, Esq., Builder; Philo V. Beebe, Esq., Builder; Joseph Smith, Esq., Builder; Messrs. Simmons & Gallup; Messrs Stewart & Smith, Builders; Messrs Keyser & Berrian, Builders; George M. Tunison, Builder; Messrs. Joseph & Cummings; Jas. Witherspoon, Esq.; Erastus C Benedict, Esq.; Ab'm Van Nest, Esq.; Charles E. Grant, Esq.; Wm. O Kell, Esq.; John Bodine, Esq.; Peter V Voorhies, Esq.; J. H. Sprague, Esq.; George Elder, Esq.; Jas. Struthers, Esq. Chas. Crane, Esq.; Silas C Herring, Esq.; A. A. Denman, Esq.; David Hall, Esq.; Joseph Harrison, Esq.; George Harrison, Esq.; Wm. Tucker, Esq.; Hon. A. W. Bradford; Hon. W. R. Beebe; Hudson Kinsley, M. D.; W. Van Hook, Esq.; Geo. P. Nelson, Esq.; Hon. H. J. Raymond; Messrs Corne l & Curtis; D. Fairbanks, Esq.; Freeman Campbell, Esq.; A. B. Brinckerhoff, Esq.; John McLean, Esq. 12f-y

HENDERSON'S REAL ESTATE, HOUSE-LETTING AND RENT-COLLECTING AGENCY, OFFICE, No 551 Broadway, above Spring-st., west side Parties having farms lots or houses for sale or to lease, or persons wanting to purchase property, rent houses or rooms, &c, by calling at this office will be punctually attended to. To let, an excellent new house, with all the modern improvements, up-town. Wanted to lease, a farm of 50 or 60 acres, with house, on Long Island. Apply or address as above. 16f 1t*

STATIONERY BLANK BOOKS, PAPER, &c.—COLLINS, BOWNE & CO., successors to DAVID FELT & Co., Stationer's Hall, sell at low prices every article of

New-York Daily Times.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 14

$2,000	Erie Railroad, '62	100	
4,000	do. '59	104½	
1,000	Erie Incomes	93½	
2,000	do.	93½	
3,000	do. '71	93½	
7,000	do.	93½	
5,000	do. '62	93	
1,000	Pennsylvania 5s	89	
1,000	Indiana 5s	8	
1,000	Illinois 6s, '67	76	
1,000	do.	71	
1,000	Virginia 6 W cents	106	
25	do.	106½	
4,000	City 5s, '70	101½	
1,000	Hudson, 1st mort.	101½	
2,000	do. 2d mort.	93½	
11	Hud River Railroad	83½	
5	Bank of Commerce	114½	
100	Merchants' Bank	125	
30	Merch. Ex Bank	106	
200	Del & Hud Canal	119	
5	do.	119½	
10	do.	119½	
50	do.	b½m 113½	
25	do.	b30 110½	
51	N. J. Railroad	126½	

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '68	116	
5,000	Mich Cent Bds.	106	
7,000	Erie Incomes	92½	
100	Harlem Railroad	55½	
100	do.	b60 57½	
100	do	58½	
300	Reading Railroad	s58 56	
200	do	s10 56½	
50	Hart. & N. H. & R.	123	
10	Alb. & Susq. R. R.	96	
25	do	95½	
200	Morris Canal	17	
100	do.	17½	
100	do.	b10 17½	
250	Harlem Railroad	b90 67½	
100	Portsmouth Dry Dock	6	
650	Erie Railroad	79½	
200	do	s60 79½	
300	do	s60 79½	
100	do	s60 78	
100	do	s60 78	
100	do	b10 78½	
300	Reading Railroad	s60 66½	
500	do	s60 66	
200	do	s60 66	
200	do	b30 66½	
200	do	66½	
100	do	66½	
100	do	b30 66½	
100	do	66½	
100	Del & Hud. Canal	110	
5	Utica &Sch. Railroad	127	
110	Metropolitan Bank	103	

SATURDAY, Feb. 14.—6 P. M.

The want of spirit in the stock market, noticed yesterday, continued to-day. The sellers for a decline were a little bolder, and fifteen hundred or two thousand shares Erie and Reading were sold at their option, 60 days. The decline was general in the Railways. Reading was not supported in Philadelphia, where most of the floating stock now rests, and this reduced sales here as low as 66, seller 60 days. Erie has no particular support, to all appearances, and its peculiar friends, who, some months since, were so sensitive to newspaper criticism, seem now disposed to keep it down. A rumor obtains that a hundred miles of second track is soon to be built and paid for in a new issue of shares. Ten thousand tons of Rails for this purpose have been contracted for, the consideration being 4,500 shares new stock. The road-bed will probably require 5,000 or 6,000 shares additional, and thus the dilution increased to some ten thousand new shares. This, we repeat is the amount of the *rumor*, by way of set off to which we hear that no further issues of Bonds are to be tolerated, and the new stock is not to be put in the market for a year or two to come. The shares sold as low as 78 on sellers option, but closed at 78¼ bid, for cash delivery. Harlem, has been weakened by the through travel and through expenses to Albany, and the stock broke down to-day to 66¼. The Canals were also lower. Morris went down to 17, and Delaware declined 2 ₱ cent. Erie Bonds were fairly supported. Federal sixes lower, selling at Second Board at 116 for the loan of '68.

Money was very easy again on call. There seems to be a good supply of private capital, offered in this way at 6@7 ₱ cent., while the banks, for the most part, are not disposed to increase their lines. Exchange was quiet. The next packet goes from Boston; not a very favorite opportunity for remittances. The rates are nominally 110¼@¾. The heavy sales of Cotton and Flour ought to create some ease in the market, as it is undoubtedly so that most of the sales are to European orders, but the sudden absorption of these as well as the Southern supplies of Exchange, is quite mysterious to those who do not study closely the Custom-House returns of silks, woolens, and other foreign goods coming in.

The business at the Custom-House was large to-day. The *Pacific* is discharging a valuable cargo. The Sub-Treasury received $144,988; paid out $37,693; and held at close of business $3,338,469.

The sales of Cotton were about 2,000 bales, and of Flour 10,000 bbls., part to arrive. Prices are very stiff. For Flour, State Brands are $4 68@$4 93. Freights have gone up on the Foreign goods about one to 1½d. on Flour and 4d. on Grain.

The sales of Reading, in Philadelphia, to-day, were 2,000 shares, opening 66½, selling up to 67, and closing 66¼ bid; 500 shares Morris 17⅛@17⅜; $9,000 Reading 6's, 70, at 77@77¼. The Reading Road brought down, this week, 22,605 tons Coal, making the receipts, since the 30th Nov., 195,454 tons, against 284,522, same period last year. This falling off is from design rather than inability on the part of the Road Co. It is their policy to open the spring trade with light stocks, at tide water, and the suspended navigation of the Delaware would have defeated this purpose, had an accumulation at Port Richmond been permitted.

The Granite Bank of Boston, has made H. W. Holbrook, Esq., of Holbrook, Carter & Co., its President.

By the last mail reports from New-Orleans, the stock of Breadstuffs as sold in that market was extremely limited. Ohio flour, $4@$4 12½, light sales. The receipts of some of the leading articles of produce for the season, as compared with last year, were as follows:

	1852.	1851.
Cotton, bales	726,026	582,788
Beef, barrels	24,786	20,057
Corn, sacks	358,733	238,916
Flour, barrels	343 132	568,623
Lard, kegs and barrels	78,878	103,248
Molasses, barrels	119,142	117,006
Sugar, hogsheads	55,926	61,198
Pork, barrels	74,074	121,872

Markets by Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Feb. 14.

COTTON.—Since the arrival of the *Pacific*, holders are more firm, and prices held an eighth higher. The sales have been moderate, to meet the demand for consumption. We quote New-Orleans and Mobile fair, at 10@10¼c.; middling fair, 10c.; upland fair, 9½@10c.; middling fair, 9½c. WOOL.—There is a steady inquiry, and prices are fully up to last week's rates. The following are the sales for the week. Fleece, 55,700 lbs., at prices ranging from 34½ to 45c.,—mostly at 37½ and 45c.; pulled, 32,100 lbs, at prices ranging from 35 to 42c.; foreign, 2,000 lbs. at 31c. Total sales of the week, 89,800 lbs. PRINTING CLOTHS.—There has been considerable activity in the market this week, and prices are firm, with an upward tendency. The sales a e 61,200 pieces.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Feb. 13.

COTTON sales to day 3,700 bales at 6½@8¼c.; the sales, except 300 or 400 bales, we e made prior to the publication of the *Pacific's* news. The market exhibits no change.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Feb. 14.

COTTON, of good quality, has advanced an eighth under the *Pacific's* advices. The sales were 1,000 bales, at 7½@7¾c. Sales brisk at the latter price.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, Feb 14—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are dull and heavy, the business including only 6 bbls., Pots at $5, and Pearls at $5@5 12½ ₱ 100 lbs

COTTON—Still favors factors, and is not freely offered The day's transactions embrace 2,000 bales. Upland middling at 9¾@9¾, and Orleans do at 9¾.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The main feat for State and Western brands presents no decidedly new features of interest today. The prevalence of a snow storm during the forenoon somewhat interfered with operations, but did not, in any other respect, affect the trade Since then the Eastern and local inquiry has been fair for the medium and low qualities, while that for extra has continued moderate, on account of the pretensions of holders and the scarcity of vessels. The sales add up 7,000 bbls., ordinary to strait State and good common Ohio at $4 87½@$5; mixed to fancy Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, choice State and fancy Genesee at $5@ $5 18¾; extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 18¾@5 50, and extra Genesee at $5 25@5 50. Canadian is entirely nominal at $5 ₱ bbl., the asking rate for superfine. Southern is pretty active, and if anything rather dearer—the movements consisting of 1,100 bbls., mixed to favorite ordinary new at $4 93¾@5 12½, and fancy do. at $5 12½@5 62½. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are scarce and quiet at former rates. There is no change to notice for Buckwheat Flour at $2 12½@ $2 37½ per bag of 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat exhibits no special variation The active foreign and domestic inquiry continues, but at prices below owners' views and hence there is little doing A parcel of 10,000 bushels Red Southern was purchased this afternoon at $1 13. Rye is more in request, and not so freely offered—76c. is the present value of River. There is nothing of moment going on in Barley, though it is held pretty firmly at 70@80c. ₱ bushel Corn is in better supply and less demand, especially for shipment, buyers for which purpose find it difficult to procure freightage vessels, and are therefore restricting their purchases; Orleans Mixed is worth 68 @69c.; Western do., 69@69½c; and Southern Yellow, 70c. ₱ bushel

PROVISIONS—Pork remains in good request, both for the home trade and for export, and with a steady market. We have to record sales of 400 bbls. new mixer Mess at $15 75@15 87½; old Western do. at $15 50; new River Prime at $14 12½@14 75, and old Western do. at 13 62½@13 75 Dead Hogs are very dull, and saleable only by retail at 7@8c. ₱ bbl. Pickled Meats show increased animation, the sales comprising 250 pkgs. extra Shoulders and Hams at 5½@6 and 8c., with 140 bbls. old plain Hams at 7½c. Lard is somewhat heavy, the sales being under 150 bbls Prime at 9@9¼c ₱ lb. Beef is selling to a fair extent at $4 75@6 for Prime, and $8 75@11 50 for Mess—the former figures Prime Mess is in slow request at $16@17 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams have not varied much, though the transactions do not exceed 100 bbls good at $14 50 ₱ 220 lbs. Butter and Cheese continue unchanged.

WHISKEY—Is more plentiful and held generally at 20½c. for Drudge, and 21c. for Prison, but we have heard of important operations.

FINANCIAL.

KNICKERBOCKER SAVINGS BANK—Eighth Avenue, cor. of Twenty-third-st.—Open every MONDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, from 4 to 8 P. M. This institution pays 6 Pct. interest on all deposits not exceeding $500.

The Charter of this institution secures to minor and females, married or unmarried, the entire control of all moneys deposited in their names.

223-6m ANSON WILLIS, Secretary.

MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ROCHESTER, LOCKPORT AND NIAGARA FALLS RAILROAD CO., bearing 7 per cent. interest; the principal and interest warrants both payable in this city. Trustees for bondholders, Joseph B Varnum, Watts Sherman, and Edward Whitehouse The road is seventy-four miles in length, and built in the best manner. The total debt of the Company is fixed at $600,000. The amount of capital stock paid in cash, is $1,500,000. These bonds, a part of which are convertible into stock at par, for sale by

56-1m CAMMANN, WHITEHOUSE & CO.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following certificates of Ohio six per cent. stock, redeemable after 1856—

No. 3,008	$4,000	dated 4th February, 1832,
No. 3,009	4,000	
No. 3,119	2,000	dated 7th March, 1832,
No. 3,120	5,000	

In all $15,000, say Fifteen Thousand Dollars, issued to John Izgulden and Edward Wright, with benefit of survivorship having been lost, application for the renewal of the same will be made by [19-6w] JAMES G KING & SONS.

BOOKS OF TRANSFER—In the Buffalo and Rock ster Railroad Company have been opened with DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. William-st., who will be authorized to pay future dividends on stock registered in this city

238-tf

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship City of Richmond, from Norfolk—H. Allen, G. Young, R. S. Furman, W. Wallstaffer, P. T. Campbell, Kelly, Nay, Livingston, G. Williams, S. D. Zabriske, C. Leyden, J. Hartman, R. Denton, Cornell, Mrs. Barrett, W. Clock and lady, 98. Gunby, Henderson, O Riley, Mrs. Jenkins, J. M. Burns, Mrs. Haley, Mr. Garthess and lady, and 14 in the St cabin.

In brig Gaza, from Gaza.—Frederico Valdes, Martinez; Andrew Aballeno, Medina.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Florida, for Savannah.—John Allen and lady, J. H Stevens and lady, Miss M. L. Hall, J. Fechner and lady Oliver Frost, L. Leadbeater, D. C. W. Chandler, C.C. Saunders, B. Kruescher, Andrew Weber, R. H. Thomas, J. Evans' 58 John, C. C. Cole N.R. Barnum, Wm. Sinclair, Wm Shugard and lady, Thomas F. Potter, lady, 2 children and nurse, W. H. Meaher, J. R. Hamilton, John T. Ward, W. Beenken, John Dean, Frederick S. Mosely, A. S Kellogg, J. Greenbeck, W. Cook, Samuel S. Wilder, C. A Southworth, A. J. Aiken and lady, John S. Mills, W. A. Harrington, T. W Pierce, J Sanchez, J. Macias, Wm. Hansen and lady, Master Hansen, A.R. Douglass and lady, Mrs J. Hale, Mrs. March, Sas. Hale, Miss Hale, Mrs Perouey, Miss Florence, Miss LeGuel, Miss Levitt, Miss Shaney, Chas Epping.

MINIATURE ALMANAC....THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises..... 6 56|Sets..... 5 34|MOON—Sets... 4 51m

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 12m|Gov. Island.. 6 03m|Hell Gate.. 7 56m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....FEBRUARY 14, 1852.

Cleared.

Steamer Roanoke, Parrish, Richmond and Petersburg, to Dean & Thornton

U. S. M. Steamship Florida, Lyon, Savannah, S. L. Mitchell.

Steamer Delaware, Sanford, Philadelphia. M. Sanford.

Ship Emblem, Slater. Apalachicola, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Ship Marion, Adams, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ship Waterloo, Harvey, Liverpool. Kermet & Carow.

Ship Brewster, Googins, Punta Arenas, B. Blanco.

Ship Humboldt, Mason, Acapulco, Crosby, Crocker & Co.

Bark Rouble, Chase, Pernambuco, W. A. Sale.

Bark Cynes, Souza, Oporto, P. N Searle.

Bark Vermont, Dinsmore, Havana, Dunham & Dimon.

Bark Hannah Thornton, Davis, New-Orleans, Eagle & Hazzard

Bark Adaline, Reinwert, Havana, Moses Taylor & Co.

Bark Paul Boggs, Dixon, Matanzas, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Telegraph, Conant, Kingston, Ja., J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark John Colby, Hatch, Ponce, P. R., H. Southmayd & Son.

Brig Stephen Young, Gray, Cienfuegos, Chastelain, Ponvert & Co.

Br g Paragon, McNeil by, Vienna, Md., D & J Donald.

Schr. John W. Rowland, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.

Schr. Blooming South. Collins, Baltimore, J. W. McKee.

Schr. Eurotas, Trefethen, St. Johns, P.R., Ravers & Baldwin.

Schr. Charles Pitman, Lockwood, Philadelphia, Jas Hand.

Schr. Messenger Edeides, Fredricksburg, C. H. Pierson.

Schr. Bonita, Pettingill, Frankfort, Brett, Ward & Co.

Schr. H. W. Wellington, Wells, Jacksonville, Thompson & Hunter.

Schr. Kensington, Foster, Philadelphia, James Hand.

Schr. Hope, (Br.) Westaway, Halifax. H. G. Donovan.

Propeller Ontario, Chase Boston, Mailler & Lord

Propeller Anthracite, Morley, S. Amboy, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

Steamer City of Richmond, Foster, Richmond City and Norfolk, Mailler & Lord.

Ship Josiah Quincy, of Boston, Endicott, Shanghae 138 ds. Passed Java Head Oct 4, and St. Helena Dec. 28. Silks and Teas to J. Moses & Brother. Feb 10, off the capes of the Delaware, saw a steamship standing south ward. Jan. 14, lat 0 35 N., lon 30, passed an Am brig standing S W, showing a white signal with the letters O. R. or O R F

Ship North Star (new) Mitcherden, Eastport 10 ds., ballast to master. She is 700 tuns burthen.

Ship Liverpool, Gardiner, Liverpool 46 ds., mdse and 242 pass to Grinnell, Minturn & Co Jan 18, John Leverick, (seaman,) of Glasgow, was lost overboard from the foreyard. Jan. 19, lat 39 35, lon 41, saw a large bark, with mainmast gone close to her deck, was water logged and abandoned. Same time, saw a large ship with loss of foretopsail-yard.

Ship Statira Morse, Lanten, Glasgow Dec. 5. mdse and 118 pass. to Dunham & Dimon The S M experienced heavy weather, and was 6 days in lat 60, lon 12, during many days; has had a great deal of sickness, several have died of Small Pox and Consumption.

Ship Mt. Vernon, of Bath, Giving, New-Orleans 20 days, mdse to master.

Ship T E Bishop, Derickson, New-Orleans 14 ds., mdse to D Ogden

Bark Louisa Bliss, (of Beaufort, N C) Fa es, Newport, Wales.

Bark James Smith, (of Ballston, Me.) Lovett, New-Orleans

Bark Oliver J Hayes, Scott, Buenos Ayres, Dec. 17th, Point Indio the 19th, with hides, &c., to W W De Forrest & Co. Feb 12; in lat. 38 35, N., in 28 fathoms water, fell in with the Independence of New-York, from New-York, from Norfolk to Boston, with a cargo of coal. The Independence was leaking badly, and in a sinking condition. Took from her the crew consisting of captain, mate, cook, and three seamen, and brought them to New-York.

Bark Attica, McLellan, New-Orleans 13 ds, mdse. to Sturgis & Co to master.

Bark Franklin, Cook, Cienfuegos 20 days, mdse. to order. Experienced heavy weather.

Brem bark Jason, Weake, Bremen 56 days, mdse. and 5 pass. to Poppe & Co. Experienced heavy weather—has been 14 ds north of Hatteras Pilot on board 7 ds

Fr. brig Valerie, Rochelle, Rochelle 32 days, Brandies to Herckenrath & VanDamme. Jan 12, off Sandy Hook, during a heavy sea, rolled away foretop-gallant-mast and jibboom

Brig Telos of Searsport, Mason, Matanzas 16 ds, mdse. to E. D Morgan.

Brig Gipsey, of Bridgport, Sturgis, Ponce, P. R., 17 days, mdse., bound to Bridgeport

Brig Nelson, Durfee, Nassau, N P, 9 ds, mdse to A. G Benson Feb. 7, saw bark Chas E. Beech, in the Gulf-stream, standing E N E. Left ship Ohio repairing—she had been ashore at Key Gotha. The P brings home the mate, second mate and crew of the bark John French, wrecked on the Hogatee about Jan. 27

Brig Matson, Allei, Wilmington, N.C., naval stores to R. M. Backwell

Br. brig Venus, Campbell, Gonaives 9 ds, mdse. to N. C. Roniere & Co

Brig A H Wass, Crabtree, Tobasco 18 ds mdse. to Howland & Aspinwall. Sld in co. with schr Maria, Fop, for New-York

Brig Madison, Clark, Apalachicola 13 ds, cotton to Sturgis, Clearman & Co Sld in co. with bark Rebone for Providence.

Brig Lucy Atwood, of Arrington, Atwood, Wilmington, N. C. 4 ds, naval stores to R M Blackwell Sailed in co with brigs Mary Pearce, Nickerson schrs. Harriet, Small, all for New-York.

Brig Xenophon, of North Yarmouth, Wooster, Sisal 20 ds, mdse to A Patrulio The X. was blown off from Sisal in a Norther Jan. 18, with the loss of an anchor; after the gale, beat back and secured it. The bark W. Hodges, ldg for N Y., was blown off in the same gale, but had beat back on the 22d; the Br brig Lavinia Robinson, ldg. for N.Y., had also gone to sea in a Norther, with loss of both anchors and chains, two weeks previous, and had not returned when the X. left; the bark Nacooche had gone to Cashunel to load for Boston

Brig Empire, of Sommerville, Sampson, Wilmington 6 ds., naval stores to Brown, DeRosset & Co

Bark Vernon, Faye, Savannah 7 days, cotton and rice to Sturgis, Clearman & Co

Brig Maria Bartlett, Curacoa 23 ds., mdse. to J. Foulke & Son Left brig Sarah, for N.Y., Jan 22.

Brig Mexico (Br.) Morris, Porto Cabello 13 ds., coffee, &c. to G. Wetmore Left brig Mosseratte, Johnson, for New-York in 10 ds No other Am vessels

Dan. bark Forzen Beih, List. Messina 64 days, with fruit to Chamberlain, Robinson & Co

Brig Gaza, Bradbury, Gaza 19 days, mdse. to Yeznarra & Fitzhiene. Left brig Susan Small, for New-York about the 10th inst.

Schr Arcola, Moore, Virginia, oysters.

Schr Ceylon, Grasbury, Norfolk, 2 ds., with corn, bound to Plymouth, Mass Was run into on the night of the 11th inst., off Smith Island by a schooner (before reported as the Wilmington', who sprang ou bowsprit, stove larboard bow, carried away bobstay, and done other damage. Put into this port for repairs.

Schr Hornet, Small, Wilmington, (N. C.) naval stores to order

Schr. Twilight, Wicks, Va 2 ds., oysters

Schr Advance, of Portland, Lord, Black River, Ja., mdse. to W S Babbitt & Co

Schr. Louisa Gray, Sharpe, Alexandria, coal, bound to Providence.

Schr Bounty, Hithon, Alexandria wheat to Mott Beddll.

Schr Lucy Ann Guest, Foster, Alexandria 4 ds, bound to Boston.

Schr. Virginia, Hobart, Fosten, Alexandria 4 ds, bound to Demill & Co.

Brig Gem gold, Lewis, fm Newfoundland, with hides, chains, anchors and spars fm the bark Thetis, to Jones & Johnson. Reports her as having worked over out of the way of the sea, and now in such a situation as to be safe from further damage till got off Also reports the ship Ashburton ashore at Hogg Island, lying stern on, with all sail set. Capt Tilbre, Agt. of Underwriters, arrived 2 P M. yesterday, and from her situation it was probable she would be got off this morning at the serving of the t de.

Schr New Regulus, Walters, Norfolk 36 hs., corn to the master

Schr Gen. Franklin, Powell, Va 2 days, corn to master.

Schr St Mary, Lamkin, Va 2 ds., Wood.

Schr. North State, (new, 350 tuns.) Horton, New Suffolk L. I., 4 ds, mdse to N. L McCready. She is intended for the coasting trade, and is 115 ft keel, 17 ft hold, 29 ft. beam; length over all 125 ft Her masts are 88 and 90 ft., todmasts 56 and 51 ft.

Schr. C G Scull, Scull, Matagorda, Texas, to N. L. McCready & Co

Schr Klouise Robinson, Wilmington, N. C., to N. L. McCready.

Schr Moses Waring, Stone, Frontera, Jan. 18, mdse. to Lobach & Schepler

WIND—At sunrise, N; meridian, N.N.E.; with snow during the morning.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 13.—Arr. ships Alliance, Havre; John Henry, New-York.

Cld. bark Jasper, for New-York.

Feb. 14—Cld schrs. Lone Star, for Boston; Day Spring, for Philadelphia, Sld. schr. Pinta, for Philadelphia.

Spoken, &c.

Feb 5, lat. 29 44, lon. 74 58, brig Arcadian, of Baltimore, for Apalachicola.

Feb 10, lat. 35 45, lon. 74 13, schr. Panthea, for the West Indies.

Feb 3, lat 24 28, lon 83 30, brig Soutker, fm Boston.

Feb 7, lat 30 18, lon 78 12, signalized bark Olivia.

Feb 5, lat. 27, lon 79 30, ship Bell, Rock, 6 dff. from New-Orleans, for Liverpool.

Feb 5, lat. 25 29, lon. 79 30, bark Lucy Ann, Keller, from New-Orleans, for Philadelphia, 7 ds. out.

Jan. 27, lat. 37 30, lon 51 24, brig Squam, of Quebec, 63 ds. fm. New-Castle, for Philadelphia.

Feb 10, lat 38 40, lon. 73 18, signalized a Propeller str. S.

Feb 7 lat 33, lon. 70 30, bark Zone, fm. Apalachicola, for Providence

Jan. 30, lat. 24 31, lon. 78 04, ship Costrilla, from New-Orleans, for Liverpool

No date, off Matanzas, brig Keoka, fm. Boston, for Matanzas.

Sailed.

Steamer Geo. Concha, for Havana.

Ship Waterloo, Harvey, for Liverpool.

WIND—During the day. S. S. E. At sunset, N., clear.

Below.

Brem. bark Jason is at anchor on the bar; barks Attica, McLelland, and Franklin, fm. New-Orleans; ship Statira; Morse, Lawton, from Glasgow and Greenock, Dec. 3. mdse and pass to Dunham & Dimon; also a herm. brig south of the Highlands.

Ship A. Z. Chandler, 57 days from Glasgow, captain and others sick with the Small Pox

Ship Robert A. Lewis, (Br.) fm Cardiff, with iron.

Bark Elliot, of Warren, fm. New-Orleans.

Memoranda.

Up to the time of going to press, this morning, no further information was received concerning the ship Constantine, asnore at Fire Island, no vessels of any kind having arrived from there.

The ship Erie, from Apalachicola, reports off Matacorda passed a clipper ship steering N. Saw her again, Feb 10, off Hatteras.

The bark Attica, in coming up the bay, was caught by a field of ice and driven ashore on Jersey flats, between Bedlow's Island and Robbins Reef, where she now lies.

Foreign Ports.

At Tobasco, Jan. 27, brigs Frederic, Crosby, from and for New-York; Harriet, do; bark Geo D Smouth, Vinkmbosh, do.; schrs. Florence, Bowden, do; Anter, fm. and for Vera Cruz.

At Gonaives, Feb 4, Br brig Geo. Washington, for New-York on the 22d; schr. Aglentina, for Boston.

At Matanzas, Feb 1, bark J. W. Andrew, French, for N. Y; brigs Colcut, Parks, disc; Eliza Merithew, Griffin, for Philadelphia; California, for Boston; Caroline E. Kelly, Wiunt, for Portland; Sea Belle, Grant, disc; schrs. Henry Atkins, Hickman, for Boston; Principee, for N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

BANK OF FREDERILL, FREDRILL VILLAGE, New-York, Dec. 13, 1851.

THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE DIRECTORS of this Association, of date September 19, to increase the capital stock $30,000, having been duly made and published, and the assent of the Shareholders obtained thereto in writing, agreeably to the Articles of Association of said Bank, notice is therefore hereby given that the additional Stock so created is divided into three hundred shares, of $100 each, and Shareholders existing at the date of this notice are entitled to receive, at their par value, one share of said additional stock for every four shares then held by them. The Board of Directors, under the Articles of Association, are now prepared to receive subscriptions from Shareholders for such increase at the Banking House, in Fishkill Village. By order of the Board.

d22-1aw10w* J. E. VAN STEENBERGH, Cashier.

DRAFTS FOR SALE—Payable at any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland. Parcels for warded to all parts of the world, by EDWARDS, SANDFORD & CO., Foreign Express, at Adams & Co's, Nos. 16 and 18 Wall st.

Goods purchased, shipped, cleared on arrival, and forwarded with the utmost dispatch. Bills collected, &c. Bank of England Notes and Sovereigns wanted. 14f-1m*

DRAFTS ON IRELAND, &c.—The Subscribers draw Sight Drafts on various banks and bankers in England, Ireland, and Scotland, in sums to suit.

WILLIAMS & GUION, 40 Fulton-st.

Passage can be secured by the old Black Star Line of Liverpool packets, sailing 1st, 6th, 11th, 16th, 21st, and 26th, of every month. 11f-1yr8 M&T

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Feb. 12, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided that all the circulating notes issued by the MERCHANTS' BANK, late of Canandaigua, now of Naples, Ontario County, (an Individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the same will be returned to the owner of said Bank.

16f-law2y D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Sept. 17, 1851.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the "HENRY KEEP'S BANK," of Watertown, Jefferson county, (an Individual Bank) must be presented at the office of the superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the same will be returned to the owner of said bank. [o13-104t1awM] D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Feb. 7, 1852.—Notice having been filed in this office, pursuant to law, by JAMES LEONARD, President and Proprietor of the VALLEY BANK OF LOWVILLE, that said Banker has changed his residence, public information is hereby given, that the said Banker resides in the town of Boonville, Oneida county, at which place the business of the VALLEY BANK OF LOWVILLE will hereafter be conducted

13f 6t D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travellers in Europe, &c.—Circular notes (of the value of £10 and upwards) and Credits and Letters of Credit, at all the principal cities of Europe, &c., are issued on application, by Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

Payable at			Bankers, New-York.
Alexandria,	Cadiz,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Dusseldorf,	London,	St Petersburg
Baden-Baden,	Florence,	Madrid.	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Frankfort,	Malta,	Sienna,
Bordeaux,	Genoa,	Marseilles,	Turin,
Boulogne,	Geneva,	Milan,	Toulon,
Bremen,	Gibraltar,	Moscow,	Venice,
Brussels,	Hamburgh,	Naples,	Verey,
Berlin,	Havre,	Naples,	Vienna,
Cairo,	Hague,	Oporto,	Wiesbaden,
Coblentz,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Warsaw,
Cologne,	Leipsic,	Pau,	Zurich.

10-tf

FOR SALE, BY SIMEON DRAPER No. 46 Pine st. $25,000 BONDS of the TROY AND BOSTON RAILROAD CO. Interest payable semi annually at Bank of Commerce. TRUSTEES.—Edwin D. Morgan, New-York; J M Warren, Thomas Vail, Troy. 2f-tf

TRAVELING.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Captain West.
PACIFIC, Captain Nye.
ARCTIC, Captain Luce.
BALTIC, Captain Comstock.
ADRIATIC, Captain Grafton.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction—as in their engines—to insure strength and speed and their accomodations for passengers are unequalled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $120; in second cabin, $70 Exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $300. From Liverpool to New-York, £30 and £20 An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES FOR SAILING.

From New-York.		*From Liverpool.*	
Saturday, Jan. 10	1852	Wednesday, Jan. 7	1852
Saturday, Jan. 24	1852	Wednesday, Jan. 28	1852
Saturday, Feb. 7	1852	Wednesday, Feb. 11	1852
Saturday, Feb. 21	1852	Wednesday, Feb. 25	1852
Saturday, March 6	1852	Wednesday, March 10	1852
Saturday, March 20	1852	Wednesday, March 24	1852
Saturday, April 3	1852	Wednesday, April 7	1852
Saturday, April 17	1852	Wednesday, April 21	1852
Saturday, May 1	1852	Wednesday, May 5	1852
Saturday, May 15	1852	Wednesday, May 19	1852
Saturday, May 29	1852	Wednesday, June 2	1852
Saturday, June 12	1852	Wednesday, June 16	1852
Saturday, June 26	1852	Wednesday, June 30	1852
Saturday, July 10	1852	Wednesday, July 14	1852
Saturday, July 24	1852	Wednesday, July 28	1852
Saturday, Aug. 7	1852	Wednesday, Aug. 11	1852
Saturday, Aug. 21	1852	Wednesday, Aug. 25	1852
Saturday, Sept. 4	1852	Wednesday, Sept. 8	1852
Saturday, Sept. 18	1852	Wednesday, Sept. 22	1852
Saturday, Oct. 2	1852	Wednesday, Oct. 6	1852
Saturday, Oct. 16	1852	Wednesday, Oct. 20	1852
Saturday, Oct. 30	1852	Wednesday, Nov. 3	1852
Saturday, Nov 13	1852	Wednesday, Nov. 17	1852
Saturday, Nov. 27	1852	Wednesday, Dec. 1	1852
Saturday, Dec. 11	1852	Wednesday, Dec 15	1852
Saturday, Dec 25	1852	Wednesday, Dec. 29	1852

For freight or passage apply to

EDWARD K COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., N. Y
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
E. G ROBERTS & CO., No. 13 King's Arms Yard, London.
JOHN GRAND & CO., No. 36 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris; or,
GEO. H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. 15-tf

FOR LIVERPOOL. United States Mail steamship PACIFIC, Captain EZRA NYE.—This steamer will depart with the U. S. mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Feb 21, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st No berth secured till paid for. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance or comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

The steamship ATLANTIC, will succeed the PACIFIC and sail March 6th, 1852. 9f

UNITED STATES AND PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO—ONLY THROUGH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, via CHAGRES, Direct.—CHANGE OF SAILING DAY—On FRIDAY, Feb. 20, at 2 o'clock, P M., the splendid new double engine steamship EL DORADO, unequaled in her accommodations and speed, 1,000 tons, H. HAVEN, U. S. N. Commander, will sail on FRIDAY, Feb 20, at precisely 2 o'clock, P.M., from her Pier at the foot of Warren st., N. R., with the Government Mails for CHAGRES, direct, connecting with the extra steamer of March from PANAMA to SAN FRANCISCO For freight or passage apply at the office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., N R.

N B—Bills of Lading signed at the office, on the morning of sailing. 10f-12p

UNITED STATES AND PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPAY—ONLY THROUGH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, via HAVANA and CHAGRES —On TUESDAY, Feb 24, at 2 o'clock P. M., the splendid new double engine Steamship GEORGIA, unequaled in her accommodations and speed, 3,000 tons, D. D. PORTER, U S. Navy, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Feb. 24, at 2 P. M., precisely, from her Pier, at foot of Warren-st., North River, with the Government Mails for CHAGRES, connecting with the favorite U S M Steamship NORTHERNER, to sail via Kingston, for San Francisco, on arrival of the passengers and mails at Panama For freight or passage, apply at the Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., N R—Bills of lading signed at this office, on the morning of sail ng. 10f-124f

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPAN:—FOR NEW-ORLEANS, via HAVANA.—CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.—The splendid steamship GEORGIA, 3

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted,*) at the office, No. 116 NASSAU-STREET, between Beekman and Ann, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Jersey City, for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies. THREE copies for SEVEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted,*) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 5 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every Saturday Morning, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.
Payment in all cases must be made in advance.
RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company**—Office No. 8 Wall st, New-York, room No. 4, second floor—Capital Stock $200,000; shares $100 each.—The Books of Subscription for Stock in this Company are now opened, at their Office, where parties desirous of becoming Stockholders may obtain Certificates of Stock, and pamphlets, with laws and by-laws, besides all necessary information relative to the objects and prospects of the Company.

Having, nearly complete, a steam engine of eighty horse power, with stamp work of the largest class, and possessing a mine, which has proved to be one of the most valuable in the State of California, located in the immediate vicinity of the city of Sonora, on Wood's Creek, it is the purpose of the Trustees to prosecute the work with vigor and without delay, with a view to profit from the business of mining. The enterprise commends itself to the particular attention and confidence of Capitalists. It is deemed unnecessary to enter into a calculation as to probable profits, it having been satisfactorily demonstrated that vein mining is to be the great business of California, and that companies already in operation, with good machinery, have been eminently successful.

The Trustees have determined that the employees of the Company, in all responsible positions, shall be shareholders, selected with special regard to fitness, and required to give bonds, with sureties, and in such sums as may be deemed sufficient to guard the interests of the Company. And, further, that none but well tried and approved machinery, for crushing and amalgamating, shall be used; and that experiments, of a costly nature, which heretofore have proved so disastrous to the interests of companies, shall be carefully avoided and provided against.

Persons residing out of the city may obtain Stock, pamphlets, or any other information, by addressing the Treasurer, post paid, to
D. W. INGERSOLL, President.
THOS. E. HASTINGS, Treasurer. 14f-tf

☞ **People's Lectures.**—The sixth Lecture of this course will be given by Hon. HORACE MANN, at the Tabernacle, TUESDAY EVENING, 17th inst. Subject—"A Few Thoughts for a Young Woman." Tickets 12½c. Two tickets will admit a gentleman and two ladies. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; lecture will commence at 7. 16f-2t*

☞ **Dr. Baird** gives his Fifth Lecture TO-NIGHT, at the Brooklyn Female Academy, on the History of France, in which he will speak of the four revolutions of that country, those of 1789, 1830, '48, and '51, and of some of the characters who figured in them. Admission 25 cents. 17f-1t*

☞ **To the Bar**—A Lecture will be delivered before the New-York Law Institute, at the Circuit Court Room, new City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, Feb 18, at 7½ o'clock, P M, by R B KIMBALL, Esq., on "The Profession and Practice of the Law." A common free to the gentlemen of the Bar, and such friends as they may introduce.
17f-2t* JOHN ANTHON, Vice Pres't Law Inst.

☞ **Ladies' Free Lectures.**—THE SECOND COURSE—By Dr VAN DOREN, in the Dwight Congregational Church, in 6th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs., on THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, Feb. 19 and 20, at 2½ o'clock. These lectures have been received with great acceptance by large and crowded houses in nearly fifty of the principal towns and cities of New-England. All ladies who are interested in the Truth, Medical Reform and the sufferings of humanity, are invited to attend. 17f-4t*

☞ **Conduct of Life.**—A course of four Lectures on the "Conduct of Life" will be delivered by RALPH WALDO EMERSON, Esq., at Hope Chapel, Broadway. The first Lecture of the course will be delivered on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, Feb. 18, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"Fate." Tickets 25 cents each. For sale at EVANS & BHITTAN'S Book and Stationery Store, No. 697 Broadway, next to the corner of 4th-st, and at Messrs C. S FRANCIS & CO.'S, No. 252 Broadway. 13f-FMTuhW

☞ **Sattler's Cosmoramas.**—FIRST SERIES—Exhibited corner of 13th st and Broadway—Open from 8 A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. These Works of Art consist of a collection of views of Europe, Asia Minor, Syria, the Holy Land, Egypt, Nubia, and Arabia. They are sketched and painted in oil by Prof SATTLER. Admission 25 cts. 16f-6t*

☞ **I. O. of O. F.**—The members of HARMONY LODGE, No. 44, I O of O. F., are requested to meet at No. 17 Grand-st., Williamsburg, on TUESDAY, 17th inst., at 1 o'clock, P M, to attend the funeral of our late brother George F Grey. [17f-1t*] JAMES SOPER, Secretary.

☞ **The Tenth Anniversary of EMPIRE LODGE**, No. 64, I O of O F, will be celebrated on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Feb 17, in the Grand Lodge Room at Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Grand and Centre-sts. An oration will be delivered by C. EDWARDS LESTER, Esq Singing by the Allegharians, and other appropriate exercises.

☞ **Industrial Home Association, No. 1.**—The members of the Association are hereby invited to be present with their families at National Hall, Canal-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb 18, at 7½ o'clock, to witness the presentation of the testimonials of respect to the officers.
16f 3t CORN'S. A. COOPER, R. S.

☞ **In Health provide for Sickness.**—NEW-YORK MUTUAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION—CASH CAPITAL $27 000—Office No. 312 Broadway, up stairs. CHAS. A. WHEATON, President; P. S. STODDARD, Secretary; GEO. BARNES, Treasurer; Dr. M M WHITE, Examining Physician; W. L. PALMER, Actuary. 12 men wanted. 13f-6t*

☞ **The Bloomingdale Building Association** (just organized) will hold a public meeting at Temperance Hall, 8th-av., between 40th and 41st-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 17 at 7½ o'clock, when the books of the Association will be open for the subscription of shares. Entrance fee, $1; monthly dues, $2.50 each share; shares, $400. A large number are already taken. All interested in the prosperity and improvement of Bloomingdale, and especially those who are desirous of becoming their own landlords, are invited to attend. Addresses will be delivered explanatory of the principles and objects of the Association.
FRANCIS B. GUEST, President.
WILLIAM MENCK, Vice-President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary. 16f-2t*

☞ **The Peoples' Building Association.**—Although not one month has elapsed since the first meeting of this Association, the shares are more than half taken, and from present prospects the balance will be subscribed, at, or shortly after the monthly meeting, of Wednesday evening, at which time several shares will be offered for competition among the members. A meeting for the disposal of shares will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, at De la Rees' Assembly Rooms, cor. Twenty fifth-st. and Eighth-ave., and it is expected the meeting will be a busy one; the members are urged to call any afternoon or evening previously, at the office, No. 199 West 28th-st., and pay their dues. T. MARTINE, President.
J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary. 16f 3t

☞ **Home, sweet Home!**—The IRVING BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, which has been organized pursuant to an act of Legislature of the State of New-York, will hold its first public meeting at Masonic Hall, No. 774 Grand-st., from 7½ P. M. on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, at 7½ o'clock Shares $800. Admission fee $2, monthly dues $3 Six per cent allowed on all money paid in advance. Ladies as well as gentlemen are particularly invited to attend. All who desire to procure a home by means of small contributions are invited to attend the meeting. Subscription books will be open during the evening. Subscriptions will also be received at the office of the Association every evening from 6 to 9 o'clock, and on Wednesdays from 3 to 9 P. M. for ladies. The objects of the Association will be explained fully at the above meeting. Come one!—come all!
MORRIS FRANKLIN, President, No. 106 Broadway.
GEO. H. BELL, Vice-President, No. 158 Nassau-st.
TRUSTEES.
Geo. H. Franklin, No. 173 West-st.; Silas C. Herring, Nos. 137 and 139 Water-st.; Geo W. Riblet, County Clerk's office; Royal G Millard, No 69 Barclay-st.; Elias Combs, No. 244 Grand st.; Nelson Peff, No. 215 Doane-st. James Beckman, Jr., No. 161 Broadway. Geo. T. Maxwell, office of Clerk of the Superior Court; F. G. Richardson, No. 107 John st.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Secretary, Office No. 244 Grand-st.
16f-3t THOS LAWRENCE, Attorney, No. 15 Beekman-st.

☞ **Profitable Investment.**—The EMPIRE BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION will hold a public meeting at the Mercer House, corner of Mercer and Broome-sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb 17, at 7½ o'clock. The principles of the Association will be fully explained, and the certainty of a great advance upon the money invested by members clearly demonstrated. The shares are filling up rapidly, 250 having been subscribed for within two weeks; and persons wishing to become members are advised to do so without delay, as the admission fee must be soon advanced. The books of the Association are open for subscription at their office, No. 173 Spring-st. JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, President.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, Vice-President.
TRUSTEES.
Joseph Hoxie, Jr. R Del Vecchio, Wyllis Blackstone,
John B. Acker, Geo H Purser, Wm. Sinclair,
M. M. Van Dyke, Sylvanus Gedney, C. S. Merritt,
George Boyd, Wm H Riblet, C. H. DeLamater,
Wm. H. Grenelle, Joseph Britton.
J. W. FELL, Secretary, No 173 Spring st.
16f-2t STEVENS & HOXIE, Attorneys.

☞ **United States Building Association and EQUITABLE INVESTMENT AND SAVING FUND.**—The third monthly meeting of this Association will be held at No 163 Bowery, third story, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, at 7 o'clock. The books of the Association are open for subscription at No. 178 Bowery, where by-laws and act of incorporation can be had gratis. Entrance fee 50 cents; dues $2 50; shares $400. An opportunity is offered to males and females by paying $2 50 a month for a few years, to obtain a home or capital sufficient to start a fair business. At the last meeting shares were redeemed at $300 each. N. McGRAW, President, No. 4 Crosby-st.
JOHN ROAMBY, Vice-President.
THOS. VERNON, Secretary, 178 Bowery.
DIRECTORS.
Andw. Allendorph, James Grundy, Wm. Forrester,
John Crouch, Starkee Livesey, Jas. McDuff,
TRUSTEES.
N McGraw, C. W. Houghton, John Redley.
Attorney, Chauncey Shaffer, 75 Nassau st. 10f-1m*

☞ **The Citizens' Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Association.**—The Books of the Association are open for subscription, at their office, No. 431 Broadway, next door above Canal-st., from 9 A. M. until 9 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock. Entrance fee $2, monthly dues $3 per month. An opportunity is offered to all males and females, minors and adults, by joining this Association, by paying $3 a month for a few years, to obtain a home or a capital sufficient to start a fair business. Pamphlets with articles of Association, By-laws and full explanation of its objects and plan, can be had gratis at the office.
SIMEON DRAPER, President.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Vice President.
TRUSTEES.
John J. Herrick, Winchester P. Moody, Joel W. Mason,
Geo. Schwartz, Jr., John F. Clarke, Wm. H. Dietz,
Chas. L. Cornish, Wm. Thomson, S. Albertus, Jr.
JOSIAH F. KENDALL, Secretary.
28f-1m

☞ **Building Associations' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**—Capital $500,000, divided into 10,000 shares of $50 each; 30 per cent cash paid up, 70 per cent. in notes to remain in the hands of the Company. Subscriptions for the capital stock of this Company will be received by the following persons, appointed Commissioners: John Bruce, No. 84 Platt-st; Wakeman & Latting, No. 50 Fulton-st.; Daniel P. Barnard, No. 16 Wall st.; John Barten, No. 16 North William-st.; Solomon Jessurun, No 8 Clinton-court, Beekman-st.; Thomas F. Leslie, corner of Fulton and Tillary-sts., Brooklyn; also by all the Directors.
JOHN BRUCE, President.
S. JESSURUN, Secretary. 13f-6t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Salamander Safes.**—It appears that the verdict, as rendered by the jurors at the World's Fair, endorsed by the late American Institute, backed up by the public generally, in favor of my Safe, over others, has excited jealousy with some of the other manufacturers of Iron Safes. Stearns & Marvin say, in their advertisment, that I am guilty of a gross violation of the truth when I say (after giving certificates of Messrs. Stilwell & Montross, No. 113 Fulton-st., John L. Watkins, No. 114 Fulton-st., and a statement of the facts) that the books, papers and money of John Lockwood and Messrs. Fisher & Robinson was preserved in my safes, at the late great fire, corner of Liberty and Nassau-sts.

"Having made improvements within the last few years upon Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes, by which I obtained the medal at the World's Fair, I now guarantee all Safes made by me, having my name on as maker, (no other being genuine,) to be as fire-proof as either described above."

Now, where the violation of truth exists, I must confess I cannot see. As I sell Safes of other makers, taken in exchange for my genuine Salamander, (Marvin's, among others, who has no right to make a Wilder's Patent Salamander,) and not willing to take the responsibility, or risk my reputation as maker, I take the precaution to protect myself, and guard the public against imposition, by putting upon every genuine Salamander Safe, in metal letters, "SILAS C. HERRING, Maker." If any one prefers other makers' Safe, they are at liberty to so select, and cannot accuse me of deception, as every Safe I sell bears the name of the maker. In regard to the letter addressed to "our Mr. Marvin," (as they say,) from Providence, in 1848, saying that the Safe claimed by me, was one purchased of A. S. Marvin, I will state in reply, that a paragraph appeared in a Providence paper, in July, 1848, saying that the jewelry of Messrs. Patten was preserved at the late fire in one of Herring's Salamander Safes. Supposing it was one of my make, as stated, I published it as it appeared in the Providence paper, but subsequently ascertained that it was one of Rich & Co.'s Salamander Safes, illegally made and unlawfully sold by A. S. Marvin, and used in violation of the patent laws by Patten—it being an infringement upon Wilder's Patent, of which the exclusive right had been secured to me for the making and selling of said Safes in the State of New-York—none being genuine except made or authorized to be made and sold by me. Now, brother Marvin, patronize the press by giving the public another amiable and interesting production.
17f-1t SILAS C. HERRING.

☞ **Union Cemetery Notice.**—TO ALL CONCERNED.—In accordance with a resolution passed at a public meeting held in Attorney-st. Methodist Protestant Church, Friday evening, Jan. 30, 1852, the Trustees of Union Cemetery, in Williamsburg, L. I., will remove the dead now lying in said Cemetery to the new burying ground at Bushwick, and hereby give notice to the friends, that the re interments will commence on TUESDAY, the 17th Feb, inst., beginning at the gate, including rows Nos 1 to 5.
JOHN C SMITH,
16f-2t* Chairman Joint Board of Trustees.

☞ **The New-York Land and BUILDING ASSOCIATION** was organized for the purpose of getting Houses and Lots for 500 Workingmen, and thereby making them their own landlords. It is in the full tide of its success. Its regular meetings are held on the fourth MONDAY in each month, at No. 163 Bowery
MILES CHAMBERS, President.
H. S. SMITH, Secretary. 13f-2w

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I.....NO. 130. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

FURTHER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE EL DORADO.

$1,000,000 IN GOLD DUST.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALIFORNIA MAILS.

Through from San Francisco in 25 days, 18 hours—Shortest Trip on Record.

The U. S. Mail steamer *El Dorado*, Lieut. H. J. HARTSTEIN, U. S. Navy, Commander, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, from Chagres the 5th inst., *via* Jamaica the 9th, with the U. S. mails from the Pacific, 245 passengers, and over $1,000,000 in gold dust.

The *El Dorado* brings the passengers who left San Francisco on the 14th Jan. in the *California*, and a few of those by the *Golden Gate*, which left at 11 o'clock on the night of the 21st ult. The latter vessel made the run from San Francisco to Panama in twelve days and eighteen hours, including sixteen hours detention at Acapulco. Her passengers have made the trip through to New-York in twenty-five days and eighteen hours, or twenty-three and a half days' running time, including the trip across the Isthmus. This, we believe, is the shortest trip on record, by any route. The following named gentlemen started from Panama immediately on the arrival of the *Golden Gate*, and boarded the *El Dorado*, off Chagres, in exactly fourteen days, including all stoppages: Louis McLane, Jr. and H. S. Austin, of Baltimore; Capt. Victor Constant, and Capt. George Constant, Boston; Chas. L. Case, New-York; J. Howland, New-Bedford; F. C. Sandford, Nantucket.

The *El Dorado* experienced very heavy weather in crossing the Caribbean Sea and coming on the coast.

The rains on the Isthmus have ceased, and the Gorgona road is in first-rate order. Fare up the river in small boats, $4 or $5. The Isthmus is remarkably healthy. The passengers at Panama were leaving rapidly, in sailing vessels, being obliged to pay full prices. All persons holding tickets in the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's ships were sent forward without any delay. Steamer tickets were selling at quite an advance, the Company having steamers sufficient to forward all holding through tickets from them.

Salt provisions were selling at very high rates, for ships' stores, 10 barrels of beef having been sold at $1,000, by Garrison & Fritz.

The propeller *Pioneer* had arrived at Chagres, and many of her passengers were crossing, with the expectation of meeting the *Monumental City*; but she had left nearly a month before, and they would be obliged to wait for her or go in sailing vessels.

The steamship *United States* arrived at Chagres about the 3d, and at Kingston on the 9th—expected to sail same night for New-York.

At Kingston, steamship *Independence*, Capt Stoddart, is repairing her machinery. Would probably sail in three or four weeks. Destination uncertain. All well.

The following is the *El Dorado's*

Specie List

Adams & Co	$259,561	A Van Valkenburgh	4 200
Am Exchange Bank	272,000	Peter Naylor	4,062
Burgoyne & Plume	100 000	Schloss Bros & Co	3,736
Drew, Robinson & Co	60 000	Bingham & Reynolds	3,310
Chambers & Heiser	20,500	Ruckley & Druel	3 000
Brown Bros & Co	18,459	Amos R Eno	3 000
Drexel & Co	14 400	Ebbetts & Brown	3,000
Bucklin & Crane	14,000	Dall, Austin & Co	3,552
Spofford, Tileston & Co	12,602	F Victor & Achillis	2,047
Weeks, Kellly & Co	11,960	C. W. & A. Thomas	2,000
F. A. Delano	10,625	Jones & Wise	2,000
B. C. Horn	10,000	C. G. & H. Coffin	1,958
Cose & Freeman	10,200	T. W. Bayaud & Co	1,925
Corning & Co	9,000	Louis Neghaur	1,079
John M Forbes	9 000	Robt Bage	1,600
H. N. Freeman & Co	8,510	A W. Canfield	1,600
Reed, Wade & Co	7,300	Wm. C. Taylor	1,500
Peale, Mellick & DeWitt	7,440	Wm F. Burgess	1,200
Chambers & Heiser	6,400	C. H. Cummings	1,193
John Cunningham	6 400	W. H. Talmadge & Co	1,011
H Joseph & Co	6,258	Thompson & Hunter	1,000
Dexter Fay & Sons	6,000	F Probe	758
Collins, Cushman & Co	5 600	Williams & Potter	250
N Reggio	5,600	To order	23,209
DeBham & Moore	5,180		
Hewitt, Lees & Co	7,643	Total	$592,718
E. D. Kimbie	5,000	Among passengers	100,000
Twombly & Lamson	5,000		
N. Rogers & Co	4,312	Total	$1,092,718

CALIFORNIA.

By this arrival we have San Francisco papers to the 21st ult., four days later than by the *Daniel Webster*. They contain nothing in addition of much interest in the way of general news.

An attempt was made in the Legislature to appoint a Committee of Inquiry, to examine into the returns of the State Gubernatorial election, as a strong suspicion of stupendous fraud prevailed; but the attempt was quashed by the overpowering Democratic majority.

It was expected that the Legislature would go into an election for a United States Senator, during the last week in January.

The weather had been extremely mild and beautiful during the fortnight preceding the sailing of the steamer, and there was little prospect of a further fall of rain.

The Settlers' and Miners' Convention in session at Sacramento, have passed resolutions in favor of the donation of the public domain to actual settlers in 160 acre lots; that, in the settlement of private land claims, "it is the duty of Government to give no more vitality to any concession or grant than it already possesses," under the Mexican law, and that no latitude should be given in the confirmation of such grants; that the Board of Land Commissioners should not receive the former customs of California as evidence in the settlement of titles; that the swamp and tule lands should, in no instance, be granted in large quantities, that, in regard to city and town lots, actual occupants should have the right to purchase at nominal rates.

Alexandria McDowell was killed about the middle of January, at Perry's Camp on the Calaveras river, in a row at a fandango.

The general health of San Francisco has been good, though among the juvenile portion of the population the measles have prevailed to a considerable extent.

The late Whig City officers of San Francisco, whose seats were contested by the Democratic candidates, feeling little confidence that they would receive justice at the hands of the majority of the Supreme Court, which was to decide upon their title, have vacated their places, and the following are the Democratic successors: Dr. S. R. Harris, Mayor; Geo. W. Baker, Recorder; D. W. Thompson, Marshal; Jas. W. Stillman, Controller; Smyth Clarke, Treasurer; D. S. Linnell, Tax Collector; C. M. Mcdelany, City Attorney; Theo. Payne, Street Commissioner; Jas. O'Callahan, David Hoag and Arthur Mathews, County Assessors; A. Gorham, County Justice; John J. Coombs, Constable; Wm. G. Wood, J. H. Blood, John Cetter, Caleb Hyatt, James Grant, N. S. Pettit and Wm. Moore, Aldermen; Henry Meigs, Joseph Galloway, Wm. H. Crocknell, Nathaniel Holland, D. W. Lockwood, James Graves, John Pierce and J. W. Kessling, Assistant Aldermen. Alderman E. L. Morgan, of the First Ward, who was a member of both the old and new Boards, has resigned.

The Police force has been reorganized. It now consists of 32 men, each receiving $150 per month, and a Captain and Assistant Captain, who each receive $200 per month; so that the expenses of this department will scarcely exceed $5,000 per month. George W. Casserly is Captain, and Hampton North assistant. Special policemen are employed by several of the heavy property holders.

Judge THORNTON and Secretary CARE, of the California Land Commission, arrived out on the 2d ult., to the great joy of the land litigants.

The charge of perjury laid against Mr. F. Argenti has again been dismissed by the Grand Jury.

On the 4th inst., two men, one named Samuel Colbath and the other a very young man, name unknown, attempted to get ashore from the sloop *Elephant*, lying in the harbor, when the boat was capsized, and both were drowned. Colbath was formerly of Gardiner, Me. Neither of the bodies had been recovered.

On the morning of Jan. 5, 15 convicts, mostly Mexicans, escaped from the prison brig, which is stationed off Angel Island, about four miles from the city. They overcome the guard of three men, took possession of a boat, and made their escape to Contra Costa. Although most of them were ironed, they succeeded in secreting themselves in the hills, and notwithstanding strong parties have since been in pursuit of them, we have not yet heard of their capture.

The work of lighting the streets of San Francisco is being rapidly performed by Messrs Perry & Dexter.

The Grand Jury have indicted Alfred A. Green, of San Francisco, for the murder of Ad. Bartholf.

Judge Geo. W. Barton, late of Philadelphia, who disappeared on Christmas morning, while laboring under temporary derangement, had not yet been found, on the 20th ult. It is feared he has committed suicide.

Gov. McDougal had been fined $1,000 for contempt of Court, in refusing to issue a commission as Public Printer to Eugene Casserly, (formerly of this city,) a peremptory mandamus, directing him to issue such commission, having been granted. The Controller was empowered to reserve the amount of the fine from the Governor's salary; but as the offender was *not* a creditor of the State at the time, the fine was not collected.

Birkenshaw and Cogill, the two seamen of the clipper ship *Challenge*, have been acquitted of the charge of mutiny. The extreme penalty attached to the offenses of which the captain and mate have been found guilty, is five years imprisonment, and $1,000 fine—either, or both of which, or less, may be imposed at the discretion of the Court.

The *California Christian Advocate* is out warmly in favor of KOSSUTH and the liberal cause.

Col. R. McKee, Indian Commissioner, has been quite successful in his treaties with the Indians of the North Coast country. He has made treaties with four large tribes, and it is the belief of the people of that section, that they will be respected, and that Indian difficulties in that quarter are at an end for the present.

A letter from R. C. Wyllie, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Hawaiian Government, relative to the rumored armed expeditions to the Sandwich Islands, warns all persons from approaching them with arms and munitions for purposes of invasion.

Gov. Bigler has appointed the old incumbent, W. Van Voorhies, to the chair of Secretary of State, and the choice has been confirmed.

Letters had been received in San Francisco from Mr. Secretary Corwin, directing the suspension of proceedings against merchants on the Custom Bonds, in relation to which so much excitement existed a month or two since, and authorizing the cancelation of them in cases where such proceeding shall seem to be equitable.

Mr. Philip Crasthwaite, of San Diego, is supposed to have been mortally wounded in a duel with Lieut. Watkins, of the San Francisco Rangers.

Jas. Brodie and Wm. Bryson were drowned at Syracuse Bar, Yuba River, on the 4th December.

A California lion, six feet and two inches in length, was killed near Marysville.

Messrs. Wass, Molitor & Co., assayers, at San Francisco, were about to issue gold coin of the denomination of $5. Messrs. Moffat & Co., were also about to issue small gold coin, in compliance with the wishes of many merchants. The necessity for these issues of private coin is found in the scarcity of legal coin.

The citizens of Calaveras County have organized a Vigilance Committee, in consequence of the impunity of crime in that region.

Mr. J. F. A. MARE, the Treasurer of Mariposa Co., was murdered, late in December, by some person unknown, near the junction of the Mariposa and Agua Frio Rivers.

Some 5,000 or 6,000 letters, directed principally to New-York, and mailed for the Steamer of Nov. 15, were unaccountably returned to the Post-Office at San Francisco from Panama.

The pilot boat *Fanny*, Captains Oliver and Alney, was wrecked a short distance outside of the Golden Gate, by going ashore in a gale.

There were quite a number of deaths on board the steamer *Northerner*, on her last trip up the Pacific coast. Neither the cause of the unusual mortality, nor the names of the deceased are stated.

Mr. George Caldwell, of New-York, was drowned by the upsetting of his canoe, while attempting to cross the Mockelumne river. His body was not recovered.

Messrs. David and Wm. Fitch, from Clinton Co., Iowa, are supposed to have been drowned while on a hunting expedition in the Northern country.

Mining.

Accounts from every section of the State represent that heavy rains have fallen, deluging many places and doing great damage to the canals and flumes constructed by mining companies. The rains had ceased, however, and in some districts the miners were complaining again of scarcity of water.

The roads to the mining districts were nearly or quite impassable in consequence of the heavy rains.

The mining news is very encouraging. In the Southern mines, especially, great rejoicing is heard over the bright prospects created by the abundant supply of water. The winter's harvest there had fairly commenced, with great success.

The Dragoon Gulch Mining Company, consisting of ten men, have sunk a well thirty feet square, at the head of Dragoon Gulch, from which they throw up water by horse-power to supply their toms. In the first afternoon after water was furnished, five men obtained $58, by simply washing the tailings which had been left by previous miners. They obtained one piece worth $38.

A party of four, who had dirt which they had taken out of one of the coyote holes, on Stockton Hill, realized from one day's washing fifty ounces. There are a great many piles of this rich coyote dirt along the banks of Chilean Gulch, which are paying the miners well for the patience they have had in waiting for the rains.

A Mr. Conn exhibits a pretty specimen of gold, which he had picked out of his claim in Rich gulch, weighing $90. This gentleman also took out of the same claim previously, a piece weighing thirteen ounces. He has since sold his claim for $440.

The Gold Hill Quartz Company at Grass Valley took out on Monday last, for 24 hours' work, with eighteen stamps, from the troughs alone, 205 ounces of amalgam, worth about nine dollars to the ounce. There were probably about fifty ounces more in the tables. The company crushed, to obtain this result, about twenty-five tons of quartz. The average for the previous week's work had been about the same amount as for the day mentioned.

In the vicinity of Auburn the greatest activity prevails in the mining operations, the late rains having been the means of affording employment to hundreds who have been impatiently awaiting rain for the last three months. The yield by the long-toms averages $7 per day.

Mr. Street, from Sonora, exhibits lumps of gold picked up near Sonora since the rains, of which one weighed $1,160, another $900, and one of pure gold worth between $80 and $90.

A lump of gold, weighing 91 ounces, and valued at $1,500, another worth $800, and another worth $200, were found recently on the hill which overhangs Holden's Garden in Sonora.

Native quicksilver has been discovered about a quarter of a mile from Sonora. It is found oozing through the red clay, and already several pounds have been dipped up. Of course there is a mine not far off, and the discovers are taking measures to trace up the lead. Frequently during the past two years, gold has been found in this immediate vicinity, and below it, completely amalgamated with quicksilver, which led the knowing ones to conjecture the existence of what has now been discovered.

The Nevada *Journal* states that an auriferous vein, lately discovered by Dr. Weaver, in that vicinity, yields, in some parts, $200 to the pan of earth.

A rich vein of quartz has been discovered by Geo. A Gierson, at Ramshorn Creek, about three miles from Goodyear's Bar. It is said to yield twenty-five cents to the pound.

The *Stockton Journal* says that able-bodied men can obtain employment anywhere in the Southern mines at one hundred dollars per month and board.

OREGON.

We have Oregon dates to the 5th of January, but the papers contain little or nothing of interest. The pilot-boat *California* went ashore on the 9th Dec., at Point Adams.

The Legislative Assembly continues a stormy session at Salem. Considerable excitement exists on account of its nullification of the decision of the Supreme Court, in appointing Salem the Seat of Government. The papers are filled with long addresses and communications on the subject. Public opinion runs high opposing the course pursued by the Assembly.

THE ISTHMUS.

Our Panama papers are to the 2d inst.

A Mr. Mayhew, residing on the Cruces road, about eight miles from Panama, was accidentally shot by his son, whose pistol went off in his hands while conversing with his father.

The French sloop-of-war *Prudence*, Capt. Lemoto, arrived at Panama on the 31st ult.

Mr. B. F. Corning, an exchange broker in Panama, is said to have absconded from that place for Oregon, leaving unliquidated considerable liabilities for borrowed money, &c.

The two California passengers who were drowned not long since in Chagres bay, were Dr. Haight, of St. Louis, and Mr. Manuel Sharp, a German.

A man named Simons, who has been engaged for a year or two past in transporting passengers and baggage from Gorgona and Cruces to Panama, has been arrested on the charge of murdering a traveler, for the purpose of securing certain valuables he had ascertained to be in his possession. The Panama *Echo* suggests the propriety of examining an immense amount of baggage he has stowed away in his offices, with a view of seeking its restoration to the rightful owners.

In the monthly report of the American Hospital at Panama, we find the names of the following New-Yorkers, all of whom have been discharged, except as otherwise stated, viz: Isaac Robinson, Edward White, Philip Clarke, Wm. Smith, Chas. Duryee, Wm. Hatton, Daniel Fetherston. Wm. Hurter (remittent fever,) still in Hospital.

A rumor was current in Panama, that the trunks of the Quartermaster of U. S. troops crossing the Isthmus to take steamer for California, had been rifled of Government funds to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars.

Our city is rammed, crammed, and jammed full of passengers for California, our hotels are full, our streets are full, and in fact we are full all over, with only one steamer in port to take them away. The *Oregon* leaves this afternoon with over 400 passengers. The *Christiana*, *Margaret*, *Amphytrite* and *Philena* are all full, and will be off to-day or to-morrow. These four sailing vessels carry about 600 passengers, leaving a balance of 800 or 1,000 on the Isthmus to wait for the next steamer. Other sailing vessels would be put up for San Francisco were it not for the scarcity of provisions. We have vessels and passengers in abundance, but are wonderfully short of pork. In ten days, however, if the steamers which are expected make their appearance, we shall have abundance of steam conveyance for all passengers.—*Panama Herald*, 26th ult.

Arrival of the United States.

The steamship *United States*, Capt. BERRY, arrived at her wharf at 11 o'clock last evening, from Chagres the 5th inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M., and 6 days and 10 hours from Kingston, Jamaica, with a large number of passengers.

Left at Chagres steamship *Pioneer*, for New-York, and brig *Lucy*, Brewer, for New-Orleans. The steamship *Georgia*, from New-York *via* Havana, arrived just as the *United States* left, with 1,300 passengers; 11th inst. 10 A. M., off east end of Cuba, saw a steamer bound southwest, supposed to be the *Crescent City* from New-York, for Chagres.

Left at Kingston, steamer *Independence*, Capt. STODDARD, repairing, expected to be completed in 10 or 12 days.

February 13, at 4 P. M., in lat. 28° 15' N., lon. 74° 18' W., exchanged signals with a ship of the Union Line New-Orleans packets, bound to New-Orleans.

February 15, at 4 P. M., 30 miles north of Cape Hatteras, saw two steamers bound south.

The *United States* left Kingston, Tuesday, 10th inst., at 10½ A. M.

We are indebted to G. F. BARNEY, the obliging Purser of the *United States*, and to Gregory's California Express, for memoranda and papers.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's ship, the *Golden Gate*, left San Francisco for Panama at 11 o'clock, P. M., 21st Jan. Her hour for sailing had been fixed for 12 o'clock of that day, but, on casting off from the wharf, the strong ebb tide swept her afoul of two vessels. Very little damage, however, was sustained by the *Golden Gate*. This steamer was put on the route out of her regular time in order to afford the earliest practicable conveyance to California of the great number of passengers who, it was understood, were waiting at Panama for passage up. A few of the *Golden Gate's* passengers, by reason of pushing on by night and day, reached Chagres in time to get on board the *El Dorado*. The remainder, not being able to obtain conveyance across the Isthmus immediately, arrived at Chagres soon after the *El Dorado* sailed, and embarked on board the steamer *United States*.

The *Golden Gate* met the P. M. S. S. Company's steamer *Republic* about one hundred miles above Acapulco bound to San Francisco, and also the steamer *Pacific* of Vanderbilt's Line for the same port, going out of the harbor of Acapulco as the *Golden Gate* was going in.

The propeller *Com. Stockton* was at Acapulco in charge of the authorities of the place, waiting instructions expected by the United States Consul from the American Minister at Mexico, in respect to the future disposition to be made of her.

At Panama there were beside the *Golden Gate* the steamers *California* and *New-Orleans*.

The *California* was taken up entirely for the conveyance of Government troops that went forward by the *Falcon* from New-York.

The *New-Orleans* had secured nearly her full complement before the arrival of the passengers by the *United States*, *El Dorado*, *Pioneer*, and *Georgia*.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Controller of the City of New-York, made to the Common Council Feb. 16, 1852.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1852.

To the Honorable, the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with the Charter of the City of New-York, and the ordinance organizing the Municipal Departments of the same, I herewith submit the Annual Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Corporation of said City for the year ending December 31, 1851, and the condition of its funds at the close of said year.

It may not be improper here to state, that there are at present two principal funds or accounts opened in this Department with the Chamberlain of the City, viz.: "Treasury" and "Sinking Fund." The account known as "Interest on Fire Loan" has been closed, in consequence of the redemption of the Fire Loan Stock, and the balance remaining in said fund paid into the Sinking Fund.

The treasury account includes all moneys paid into the treasury, and drawn out on warrants of the Controller, whether raised by tax, obtained on loans, or collected as assessments and paid to contractors.

The Sinking Fund was established to provide for the redemption of the City Debt as it became due, and is under the control of the Mayor, Recorder, Controller, City Treasurer, the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, and the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, who constitute "the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York."

All moneys deposited with the Chamberlain on account of this fund, are placed to the credit of "the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund," on the books of the bank. Moneys are drawn from this fund by warr

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 17, 1852.

The Letter of Capt. Long.

"We are glad to see that the *Daily Times*, which procured (from M. KOSSUTH, we presume,) a copy of the Hungarian's letter, has done Capt. Long the justice to publish his letter also. Our cotemporary, however, has not yet retracted the reflections it cast upon that officer, which this letter proves were unmerited. Probably our cotemporary will yet do justice to an officer of the United States Navy, who is at least as much entitled to generous appreciation as M. KOSSUTH"—*Commercial Advertiser.*

We have been anxious all along to do Capt. Long whatever justice he would bear without flinching; and the *Commercial* shall not now be disappointed in its aspirations. And to say sooth, in vindicating himself from the odium of the facts published in the *Times*, the Captain evinces a better command of temper than of argument. It is not often that men on the wrong side of an issue discuss it coolly, and without bluster. The letter, we admit, adds to the evidence that the writer is a very good sort of a man, too pliable, and, in this instance, too much controlled by the suspicions of Commodore Morgan, and the wrong-headedness of Hodge; and that if he had been left to himself, he might have treated his guest as became a gentleman. That he is unconscious of having done otherwise is quite possible. The want of delicacy that produces uncivility or rudeness, makes the actor blind to his own defects.

And the Captain denies that KOSSUTH experienced any objectionable treatment from him. Here we have an issue of veracity. The officers of the *Mississippi* allege the fact in the most distinct language. There is no escape from the allegation of falsehood on one hand or the other. If Long is right, he has been grossly slandered by officers of the Navy; and we have no hesitation in saying that no officer of the Navy is capable of such a slander. If he is wrong, it is because of inability to reconcile the requirements of duty with the requirements of courtesy; or a want of fine sense to govern and tone his behavior. We have no doubt that every charge applied to Long is true, and that he is, nevertheless, no worse than any one else entirely lacking the *savoir faire* of life

It is impossible to note the spirit of Commodore Morgan in his general and special orders, without mortification. Thus:

"Assured that it is the wish of the Government of the United States, it is my order that the utmost circumspection be observed, particularly by the officers and crews of the vessels composing the squadron under my command, at all times when in company or conversation with the people of the nations of Europe, that they enter into no political discussions with them, or with each other about them, or the state of their respective countries; and that they carefully avoid the expression of any opinion which may justify a surmise that their sympathies are enlisted in behalf of, or inclined towards, any particular party or nation. It is the determination of the Government to preserve our neutrality strictly, and thereby to secure the friendship and continued confidence of all. Any deviation from the foregoing order in relation to this subject, will hardly, under any circumstances, admit of an excuse."

An honest avowal of opinion in favor of the institutions of which he is the servant, or of sympathy with Republicanism, or with those who suffer for it, is then a fault on the part of a naval officer that will "hardly admit of an excuse." The unpardonable sin, in the code of navy instructions, is the bearing of any testimony to the excellences and advantages of free institutions, and of the government of one's native land. It is, sure enough, the only way of securing the good will of despots, the "friendship" of crowned monsters like the Neapolitan Bourbon, or the "confidence" of uncrowned pretenders like the French Bonaparte. A manly, frank exaltation of his home, of its constitutional liberties, of its advantages over the pestilential stagnation of absolutism, characterizes the Briton wherever you find him. There are no orders given by the English Admiralty to make adulation of tyranny, the only adulation it ever really gets, that of complacent silence, a part of the duty of an English officer. But the rule is different with us. Candor might imperil our neutrality. Our officers are not "to enter into political discussions with them," or before them in reference to the state of their respective countries. They are to keep as quiet as possible about that glorious example we are told to flash in the eyes of the world; the national light must be put under a bushel. They are under, no circumstances, to express sympathy with the crushed inmates of political dungeons, lest they should convey the idea that we are republican in feeling, and so offend the sensibilities of monarchism. If they can impress the potentates of other lands with the notion that the Americans are ashamed of their institutions, and care to say little about them, well: we should have the best possible claim to the friendship and confidence of despotism. It is a pity, all our citizens abroad, as well as our Consuls and sailors, could not be brought to see the value of the lesson. They do not wear swords, however, and are otherwise unarmed.

In reference to KOSSUTH, the Commodore expressed to the Captain, says the latter,

"an apprehension lest I should encounter many vexations and inconveniences; and then enjoins on me the most exact observance in every particular of the instructions already given me in general orders with reference to the careful preservation of strict neutrality, without which the most serious compromise of the character of our country is almost inevitable."

Has it come to this, that our ships, when fulfilling the national will, are to sneak about the world, as if committing felony on the high seas! The Commodore and his subordinate appear to have regarded the transportation of KOSSUTH from Constantinople to New-York, as much the same, though rather more hazardous, than running a slave from Guinea to Brazil. It was dealing in contraband. He was carried as gingerly as if he might at any moment explode and set the world on fire. He was refused liberty of speech at Marseilles, though on an American quarter-deck, lest the "friendship" and "confidence" of Louis Bonaparte might be endangered. He was baited from day to day by little discourtesies, of which the perpetrators plead unconsciousness. At Gibraltar he was dropped like a hot shot. And to these events we may doubtless ascribe the continuance of peaceful relations with France and Austria. To guard the national neutrality, the ship traversed the Mediterranean with a white flag. We are indebted to the craven temper of our defenders for peace. Imagine Paul Jones or Decatur fulfilling such a mission. The task would have been a triumph. The motto, "evil to him who evil thinks," would have served for the password. Despotism might have been chagrined, but its chagrin would have been unavailing, and presently suppressed. And the American navy would not have suffered the insult of witnessing an officer so tremulous at the thought of war, as to disgrace the national honor, in order to avoid the remotest possibility of it.

Capt. Long has, perhaps, lightened much of the burden of censure, by throwing the responsibility upon his superior. In obeying orders, he may have done well; but the American people have always especially displayed their kindness and admiration for those who are true rather to the national honor, than to stupid formalism, in cases of unusual emergency.

FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE.—By the arrival of the brig *Hoyt*, Capt. CHEESEMAN, from Port-au-Prince, we have Haytien dates to Jan. 22. Nothing of importance had occurred since our last advices. Everything was quiet, and coffee scarce, at good prices—the new crop coming in but slowly.

The Reign of Mediocrity.

In the first year, let it be chronicled, of Napoleon the Less, the decree went forth that mediocrity of talent alone should exist in France. Her military men, the only ones who had brought themselves to the sight of mankind by skill and gallantry, were banished the empire. Of her statesmen, some were exiled and others driven into privacy and watched like felons. Her literary genius, her De Lammenais', Hugos, Thomas', Sues, Dumas', Sands, were all bidden abroad. Her political enthusiasts fertilized with their bones the jungles of Cayenne. Lamartine sought the congenial climes of the orient, where the Turks welcomed him to a home in exile, almost within sight of the spot where Ovid wasted his sighs. The autocratic ban is laid upon literature and science. They are not recognized in the new, but old-fashioned, order of things. Thought is their basis, and thought is the enemy of despotism, an incompatible condition in the problem which Louis Napoleon offers to solve. Thought is power; and the usurper demands a monopoly of power. For this cause were the people deprived of a deliberative Assembly; for this the press was throttled; for this arrests are daily made of talkative thinkers on the street or in the market-place; and for this the best of France is out of France. The later Tarquin has cropped the heads of the taller poppies that the stunted ones may grow rankly, and without mortifying comparisons of size. The rights of the people, and the plunder of their wealth, and the relics of the dead Emperor, have all been put in requisition to make him great, and he remains little still. The uncle left no monument tall enough for the nephew standing upon it, to attain his colossal hight.

Here, as everywhere else, the attempted plagiarism results in a contrast. The Corsican attracted to his side the greatest soldiers of the world; the nephew repels them and fills their places with the miserable Arnaud, known only for his atrocities, and the fellow Mignan, utterly unknown. The Emperor enlisted the services of Talleyrand, Cambacères, Marat, to illustrate his reign; the nephew has about him a tribe of minions, resembling the ministerial barbers and valets of Louis XI; courtiers, not statesmen; dupes and dependents instead of diplomatists. The uncle gathered together, and encouraged and rewarded, the genius, art and talent of Frenchmen; created the Institute; assigned liberal endowments, and invited exotic excellence to reside at his capital, and add to the glory of the empire, by accepting of its patronage. The nephew, like another Jack Cade, declares war on the arts; proscribes learning, and obliges its votaries to expatriate themselves. The Emperor revoked the absurd legislation of the Republic excluding the old nobility from France; the President seizes their estates, and insults their fallen fortunes. And the parallel is thus lame throughout. The army was never in a more flourishing condition; but it has no officers to confide in. The navy has never been so well appointed; but where are the commanders? Affairs of State never needed sound counsels more imperatively; but where are the advisers? An *ennuyée* people never more required the stimulus of literary fare, of mental beguilement, of objects to dissuade them from the contemplation of a tyranny so absolute, and a position of the country so deplorable; and their men of letters wander about the earth, like the Greeks after the sack of Constantinople.

These are the good gifts the coupist lavishes on France. Where the uncle bought their liberties, and contented the people with the comparatively substantial gold of glory, the nephew has nothing to give but paltry paper promises to pay, from an exchequer he has already emptied of whatever civic, military or intellectual glory it may have contained. They are the worthless I O U's of a gamester, a perjured gamester, bound neither by oath nor honor; and they are the only equivalents for violated rights of liberty, conscience, property; a national deprivation of learning and literature; the absence of all things tending to exalt a people, or save them from the dreariest of barbarism.

It is edifying to know that religion, at least, is left intact: and that it refuses sympathy with so unnatural a state of things. With the venerable Archbishop of Paris in a position of antagonism on the one side, and the short-robed Jesuits, with Montalembert, declining an alliance with the Government, on the other, the Prince faces his most formidable enemy, and one that can't be banished. If the Orleans confiscations stand, it is extremely doubtful whether the sop thrown to the *curés* by that measure, will seduce them into opposition to the most respectable authorities of the Church. But as it is hardly likely to stand before the universal sentiment against it, we may regard the Catholic Church as preserving its unity upon this as upon all other points. And possibly the Archbishop craves an opportunity of rivaling Athanasius or Ambrose, by boldly drawing the terrors of the Church across the path of the usurper. True, his Holiness Pio Nono may be scared into interference by French bayonets bristling about the Vatican; but the Gallican Church has always been more independent of Rome than the Gallican princes; and it is most unlikely to succumb in such a quarrel. It is well, therefore, that there is one (since there is now no other) intelligent body of men to withstand the extravagances of despotism. Let the President's skin be broken in the contest; let one drop of blood appear: and in blood will the very recollection of him be washed out. The imperial purple requires a suit of impenetrable armor beneath it.

From the Louisville Journal.

COL. WEBB'S STOCK MARKET.—The *Courier and Enquirer* of New-York sneers at the value of the Hungarian promissory notes about to be issued in New-York. Will the *Courier and Enquirer* publish the stock prices of American continental money, even after independence was achieved? The American who remembers the early misfortunes of his own country should not sneer at Hungary. B.

☞ Very true; but singularly enough this memory of the early fortunes of one's own country is the prevalent plea for selfishness towards all others. We count the cost of our own liberties, forgetting how much of that cost was shared by European liberality; and determine to peril them for no one, even though Europe demands aid as a debt. The ear of interest is alone open to the past; principle is deaf.

The Hungarian stocks probably will never class so high, as objects of investment, as Erie or Harlem. If the buyer of the scrip be not half compensated for the purchase by a sense of good done, and the buoyant hope of seeing, one day or another, the result exhibited in the emancipation of Hungary and Europe, he may doubtless obtain more immediate and satisfactory returns for his moneys. But the day will come, and the event is set down in no remote chapter of the book of fate, when the possession of a Hungarian bond will be the proudest boast of the purchaser. No ghost is needed to tell us of the catastrophe which despotism blindly precipitates. And the eventual triumph of republicanism is as certain as the catastrophe. In that day men will felicitate themselves upon the well-spent dollars that have helped the cause and elevated humanity, and brought hundreds of thousands of men and women, whose crime has been a too ardent admiration of America, up from the frigid wilds of Siberia, the torrid marshes of Cayenne, the dungeons of Austria, Rome and Naples, to re-people desolate firesides.

Mercantile Library Lectures.

The last of the winter course of Lectures before the Mercantile Library Association was delivered last evening by Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson. The subject—"Wealth, or the Subjection of Nature to Human Wants." It is superfluous to say that the text was handled in the style of a master. Mr. Emerson abhors common-place. To shun it he occasionally sinks into obscurity of sense. But the perpetual novelty of definition; abruptness of inference from startling premises; quaintness of allusion; unexpectedness of illustration, retain the mind in a state resembling that produced by a narcotic stimulus. Every vibration of the instrument evolves new phases and combinations of beauty, formal and chromatic; and when the exhibition is ended, it is hard to extract the moral, so completely have the perceptions been absorbed in purely sensual enjoyment. Mr. Emerson, we take it, will always gain more admirers than adherents; and his admirers are so numberless in New-York that the series of Lectures he proposes to open on Wednesday evening, upon the "Conduct of Life," will, of course, bring together crowded and intellectual houses.

—It was announced last evening that for the gratification of the very many who were unable to listen to the previous delivery, Mr. Donald G. Mitchell will, at an early day, repeat the Lecture recently delivered before the Association. Due notice will be found in the *Times*.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Illness of Secretary Graham and Senator Cooper—The Gardiner Frauds.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 16.

Secretary Graham has so far recovered as to be at the Navy Department to-day. Senator Cooper has been confined to his bed since Saturday.

The truth respecting the indictments for the Gardiner fraud, about which there are so many rumors, is that they were continued to the next term of the Court on motion of the U. S. Attorney, on account of the non-arrival from Mexico of important witnesses for the prosecution. The Government received information respecting this evidence, through its diplomatic agents. The propriety of the present secrecy regarding its exact character will be apparent to all, when, at a proper time, it shall be divulged. O. W.

Murder of a Returned Californian—From Tampico—Marine Disasters.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 14.

Milton Prands, of Lancaster, Pa., a returned Californian, was found murdered, two days since, and four men, supposed to be implicated have to-day been arrested.

The schooner *Oregon* has arrived here from Tampico. Her news is unimportant. Snow fell at Tampico on the 14th January, and ice was made one-third of an inch thick.

The American brigs *Union* and *Susan Sheppard* were lost in a gale, near Vera Cruz, on the 14th January. All hands were saved. The vessels were owned in this city.

Destructive Fire at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Feb. 16.

The brick block at the corner of Main and Wisconsin-streets, (the finest building in the city,) was entirely destroyed by fire last night. The block, which was unfinished, contained the Musical Hall, the Young Men's Association room, and other public halls. It had already cost $23 000. The library of the Association was partially lost, also a quantity of musical instruments of great value. The total loss is about $40,000, wholly insured. Several other buildings were injured.

The Southern Mail—Ship Queen Victoria in Distress.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 16.

There is no mail south of Washington to-night.

The ship *Queen Victoria*, from Leghorn for New-York, arrived here to-day in distress. She encountered a severe gale on the 11th inst., sprung a leak, and both pumps had to be kept going in order to keep her afloat.

Meeting of the Stockholders of the U. S Bank.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 16.

At the meeting of the Stockholders of the United States Bank, this morning, the Committee report that it is inexpedient to make a general assignment. The meeting approved the report, and appointed another Committee to consider the various projects submitted, and to make an application to the State Legislature.

Marine Disasters.

NORFOLK, Saturday, Feb. 14.

The schooner *Joseph Turner*, of Baltimore, bound for Providence, and the bark *Union*, for Charleston, have put into this port in distress, leaky.

The Mutineers of the Ship Compromise.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Feb. 15.

The five seamen belonging to the ship *Compromise*, who were arrested on a charge of mutiny, have been sentenced to imprisonment for ten days.

Arms for Kossuth.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Feb. 16.

The deputation from Brown County, Ohio, have presented KOSSUTH with two hundred muskets, to aid him in achieving the independence of Hungary.

The Maine Liquor Law in Indiana.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Feb. 15.

The bill before the Senate of Indiana in favor of the adoption of the Maine liquor law, has been rejected.

Professor Kinkel at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Feb. 16.

Professor Kinkel has arrived here and is to speak to-night at the Court House.

For California.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 16.

The ship *Victory*, which cleared to-day for San Francisco, takes out 82 passengers, a number of whom are females.

XXXIId CONGRESS... First Session.

SENATE.. WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 16.

The SENATE met at 12½ o'clock.

PENSIONS.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a report of the Secretary of the Interior, communicating the names of all the applicants for pensions under the several pension acts. Ordered to be printed. Also, a report from the Secretary of the Navy, communicating copies of the Naval Register.

PETITIONS.

Mr. CLARKE presented petitions of 100 citizens of Rhode Island, stating that as Congress was about to interpose its kind offices in behalf of suffering convicts in other countries, they hoped something would be done for those in prison in the United States. There were now in prison at Washington BOYNTON and SEARS, convicted of aiding slaves to escape, and asking Congress to interfere and effect their release. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. FISH presented petitions for the establishment of a new tribunal on claims against Mexico.

Mr. FISH presented the petition of JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON and others, of New-York, for the establishment of a line of steamers from New-York to Genoa.

Mr. FISH presented a memorial from a great number of merchants of New-York, praying that no more lines of mail steamers be established. All referred.

ASSIGNABILITY OF LAND WARRANTS.

Mr. UNDERWOOD reported a bill making Land Warrants assignable, and recommending that the Senate do not agree with the House amendments.

CALIFORNIA AND THE CENSUS.

A message was received from the President, inclosing a Report of the Secretary of the Interior, stating the great difficulties he has in fixing the apportionment of Representatives in Congress, owing to the want of proper returns from California.

Mr. GWIN said that the report disclosed the extraordinary state of affairs that the census of one of the States of the Union has not been taken at all, and would thereby lose one member of the next Congress. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. FISH presented a petition from the proprietors of the New-York and Havre Mail Steamship Company, asking increase of compensation.

The bill relinquishing to the city of Burlington, Iowa, the lands lying between that city and the Mississippi River, was taken up and passed.

PASSENGERS IN MERCHANT VESSELS.

Mr. FISH introduced a bill amending the act of February, 1847, to regulate the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels, and for other purposes. Referred.

LANDS TO IOWA.

A bill granting land to Iowa, in aid of the construction of certain railroads therein, was taken up.

Mr. BELL resumed his remarks, commenced on Thursday last, and spoke till near 4 o'clock. He examined the whole system and history of public lands, from the adoption of the Constitution to the present day.

He opposed this bill, though he had voted for others of like character. He supported Mr. UNDERWOOD'S amendment, which grants land to those States who have none in their limits for purposes of internal improvement, a quantity equal in number of acres to their federal population. He discussed incidentally the policy of the United States with regard to Indian tribes, and their removal west of the Mississippi; River and Harbor improvements; the subject of Internal Improvements, by General and State Governments; the doctrine of States' Rights; the Tariffs of 1846 and 1842; the distribution of proceeds of public lands; non-intervention; the character of the present French Government, &c. He urged rigid husbandry of all our resources, for within three years it would be likely we would be engaged in war. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at twenty minutes past one.

MINT IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. BRIGGS presented two memorials from the New-York Assembly, asking for the immediate establishment of a Mint in New-York City.

TERRITORIAL BILLS.

A resolution was adopted setting apart the third week in April, for the consideration of the Territorial Bills.

ACCOUNTS OF JOSEPH M. WETMORE.

Mr. OLIN introduced a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to inform the House whether the accounts of JOSEPH M. WETMORE, late Navy Agent, have been adjusted; if not, whether steps have been taken for that purpose, and calling for other information relating to the alleged defalcation.

MILEAGE.

Mr. HENDRICKS, from the Committee on Mileage, introduced a bill regulating the mileage of the delegate from Oregon. The bill proposes to repeal the proviso on a law which allows him twenty-five hundred dollars for mileage, as no restriction is placed on that of other delegates or members. Several gentleman having spoken in favor of the passage of that bill,

Mr. CARTTER said there should be equality in mileage, looking to steamboat and railroad facilities, and that it is time the distinction between the pay of one member and that of another, should cease.

Mr. TOOMBS remarked that the House heretofore, with great unanimity, had moved in the mileage reform, but has been defeated by the Senate. He thought that this bill proposed reform at the wrong end, and instead of the mileage of the Delegate being computed as that of others, the mileage of others should be reduced, on the principle which now regulates the mileage of the Oregon Delegates.

Mr. EVANS moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to the Committee on Mileage to add together the mileage of all the Members and divide the same by the numbers of Members, and that the Sergeant-at-Arms pay to each member his equal share thereof. He showed the inequality and injustice of the present system.

Mr. RICHARDSON moved to amend Mr. EVANS'S amendment by adding—"and that the Capitol be removed within fifty miles of the residence of each Member of the House as soon as convenient."

Mr. ROBINSON contended that the reform ought not to be commenced on this bill. The only way to produce equality now, is to pass the measure now before the House; but was it generous, he asked, while the Members from California are allowed to draw long mileage, that the Delegate from Oregon, who passes several hundred miles beyond California, should get but one-half the amount which the California Members draw?

Mr. STUART said he would join at any time for the purpose of enacting a law which will, if possible, operate equally on members as to mileage; but he thought that it was impossible to equalize all the advantages of members, for some of them go to their homes and make money by law-suits, in addition to their per diem and mileage, while other members are here attending to the business.

Mr. ALLISON proposed an amendment and advocated it, that mileage shall be computed by the shortest mail route or traveled route.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Cal., was in favor of the original bill, and it seemed to him that this was the only thing that points at equality and justice, for which gentlemen pretended to contend. He said that his mileage did not bring him even to the expenditures of the gold dust incurred in the canvass which secured him his seat here. Mule feed costs fifty cents per pound, and four or five dollars worth is thus consumed per day, in California, besides, twenty-five cents is the price of a drink, and in the mountain, fifty cents. He had often paid for fifty or a hundred drinks. Gentlemen should reflect that circumstances here and in California are different. He expressed the opinion that this question was got up for Buncombe, but if got up for Buncombe, he would propose that they introduce a bill, cutting off the mileage entirely. Thanks to Providence and the gold mines, he could afford to give up the mileage, for no man cared less about money than he did.

Mr. SWEETZER had long since despaired of getting reform. He was in favor of going not beyond one thousand dollars, nor below five hundred dollars, in compensation for mileage.

Mr. WOODWARD opposed cutting down the mileage of members, and spoke of members always assailing their own compensation, without attempting to reduce that given to other branches of the Government.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Ga., contended that it was unjust for one member to receive forty dollars mileage, while others got five thousand; and protested against recognizing the principle that expenses of a campaign, including grog bills, are to be borne by the country.

Mr. MARSHALL explained, to the effect that his remarks were an offset to what was said by Mr. EVANS, who has spoken about loss in his lawyer profession, while running for Congress.

Mr. STEPHENS moved to lay the bill on the table. Refused—Yeas 80, Nays 101. The House then refused to send the bill to the Committe of the Whole on the state of the Union, with the instructions moved by Mr. EVANS. Yeas 79, Nays 74. Pending a motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Mileage, the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 16.

A remonstrance from 640 citizens of Richmond County, against the grant to Cornelius Vanderbilt, was presented.

The Committee of the Whole took up the bill granting additional powers of investment to the Greenwich Savings Bank. It authorizes a loan of its surplus funds on the bonds of any City, Railroad, Bank or State stock, in amount not exceeding one-tenth of its deposits.

The bill was so amended as to include all the Savings Banks in the State.

The debate took a wide latitude, involving the duties of Trustees of Saving Institutions, the investments on various securities, and a comparison of the safety of the different stocks proposed to be used in the bill. The entire session was consumed in the consideration of the bill; but without arriving at any conclusion, the Committee rose and reported progress.

Mr. TABER moved that the bill be re-committed to the Banks and Insurance Committee, with instructions to report a general bill, pending which, for want of a quorum, the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. MALONY moved the reconsideration of the vote on the bill regulating the grade of certain streets of New-York, with a view of including Sixty-second-street, but for want of a quorum, the motion was laid on the table.

The use of the Assembly Chamber was granted to the Twenty-Fifth Regiment, to celebrate WASHINGTON'S birth-day in.

Mr. WEBB'S resolution of Saturday, relative to the Controller's power over the Contingent Fund, was called up and adopted in a modified form.

The resolution to raise a Select Committee to investigate whether the Shakers' Society of New-Lebanon has a greater income than the law allows, with power to sit during the recess, is under debate.

The debate on the Shaker resolution was continued at length, when Mr. CUSHING offered a substitute, "that the Committee on Charitable and Religious Societies, inquire what action, if any, is necessary on the subject, and also in reference to binding orphan children to these Societies by the Superintendents of the Poor." Adopted.

Mr. VAN SANTVOORD gave notice of a bill to amend the act incorporating Shaker Societies so as to make it necessary for them to report their annual income.

Mr. HURLBUT introduced a joint resolution instructing the Committee on the Canal frauds to report on Tuesday next. Laid over.

Bills passed in Committee of the Whole: To amend the act incorporating the Manhattan Savings Institution; in relation to Hopkinson and Macon-streets, in the city of Brooklyn. The House adjourned.

☞ We are indebted to the polite attentions of L. C. PAINE, Purser of the steamer *El Dorado*, and to ADAMS & Co.'s California Express for memoranda and late California and Panama papers.

☞ We are indebted to Senators SUMNER and FISH, for valuable Congressional documents.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE GREAT FINANCIAL OPERATION.—The extraordinary case of swindling and defalcation, that was developed at the Lower Police-Office on Sunday, and published at length in the *Daily Times* of yesterday, has created quite a sensation among the merchants and brokers of this City.

Every effort has been made by the Police officers of our City, to get hold of Plin White, the financial operator and defaulter in the affair, but as yet without success. Information giving a description of the individual, has been transmitted by lightning to the North, South, East and West; but no tidings of the absconding gentleman had been received up to last evening, and we are reliably informed, that the persons now under arrest as accomplices in the operation, have offered a reward of $500 for White's apprehension. This may be done in good faith, inasmuch as it is generally supposed he had the greater portion of the funds in his possession when he decamped. Yesterday afternoon, the prisoners, Willet N. Hawkins and Isaac N. Winn, were brought before Justice Osborn, at the Tombs, by officer Crossett, who has them in charge, and at 3 o'clock an investigation was commenced—ex-District Attorney James R. Whiting appearing for the defendants, and Henry L. Clinton, Esq., for the prosecutors. The first witness called, was Mr. Scofield, who underwent a rigid cross-examination by the defendants' counsel, which elicited the following facts:

City and County of New-York, ss.—Cyrus Scofield sworn and examined, says, upon his cross-examination—I am engaged in no particular business at present; I have been a merchant in California, dealing in all kinds of goods; was in the country about seventeen months; I was in Sacramento City most of the time; arrived here a year ago the 7th of January last; I became acquainted with Mr. Winn last September or the first part of October last, at No. 6 Pine-street, in this city; he said he was engaged in business there with a man by the name of White; I don't know White's first name; I have seen him there; I loaned Winn some money there; I did not see White at the time.

Question—Did you not loan money to Winn & White at that place.

Answer—I did not know Mr. White; his name was mentioned; I loaned the money to the firm of Winn & White, the same as I would to a firm, by handing the loan to one of the members of the firm; they gave me their check for it; I loaned them $1,000; they gave me their check, dated ten days ahead.

Q.—Did you agree upon the rate of interest when you borrowed the $1,000?

A.—No; that $1,000 was not re-paid to me at the end of ten days; I think the loan was made about the 4th of October; there were no other transactions between us during the intervening ten days; that $1,000 has never been paid; it is still due to me.

Q.—Did you ever receive any money for the use of it?

[Objected to by Mr. Clinton, counsel for the prosecution, and the magistrate ordered the question and answer to be reserved until a future period of the investigation.]

A.—I have recovered money at different times for the use of the money; that was the understanding.

Q.—When I loaned them the money, the understanding was, that they should pay what they could afford for the use of it.

Q.—How much did they pay you for the use of it? [This question was reserved, by direction of the Judge.]

Q.—When was the last payment made to you for the use of that money? [The magistrate ruled as before, on objections made by counsellor Clinton.]

Q.—Between the first loan of $1,000 and the last payment for the use of it, did you lend them any more money?

A.—When I said I had been paid at different times for the use of the money, I did not allude to the $1,000 alone, but to that in connection with other moneys.

Q.—Did you lend them any other money, besides the $1,000?

A.—I have loaned them other money.

Q.—How much?

A.—In all some $9,000 to Winn & White.

Q.—When was the last loan made to them?

A.—Some time in December. I believe they gave me some memoranda on a blank check for it.

Q.—Will you produce them?

A.—I have not got any of Winn & White's checks or memorandums.

Q.—Have you any person's notes, checks, or memorandums for these loans, and if so, whose?

A.—I held a memoranda, or check, against Winn & Hawkins, a check on the Chatham Bank, for $9,000. It is under my control.

Q.—Who gave you that memoranda check?

A.—Mr. Winn.

Q.—When did you get the check?

A.—On the 9th of February, the present month, in an office at the corner of John-street and Broadway; I had not then loaned them $9,500.

Q.—What was its date, and when was it payable?

A.—It was payable on the 9th of this month, and dated on the 6th of February, inst.

Q.—Did you lend any part of that $9,000 on the day you received the check?

A.—I did not.

Q.—Between the 6th and 9th of February did you lend any money to either of them?

A.—No, Sir.

Q.—On the 6th of February did you and Mr. Winn make up the account of borrowed money between you, for which the check was given?

(Objected to by Mr. Clinton, and sustained by the magistrate.)

Q.—Of what items was the check of $9,000 composed and to whom did you lend the money intended to be covered by that check of the 6th February?

A.—I lent $3,400 of it to Winn & Hawkins, previous to Hawkins coming into the firm; I held different checks against Winn & White: one of these checks was for $3,400, which was paid to me by Winn & White in cash, which I took, and went away with, and afterwards loaned it to Winn & Hawkins, and received their check for the same. That money, with other checks which I held against Winn & White, was added together, and made $9,000, for which Winn & Hawkins gave me a check for $9,000. This transaction occurred in December; it was in the neighborhood of Christmas; that was given to me, dated also, and payable in two weeks; at the end of that time it was renewed again two weeks longer for the same amount. It was renewed for two weeks longer, which brought it to the 2d of Feb.; then they said they should not want it any longer, and they wished to pay me on that day; I called there on the 2d instant, and they said I would oblige them by leaving it over until the 6th, as they had a very "big operation on hand," which would require $100,000, to carry it through, and having such a large quantity of gold dust on hand at the time; I asked them how much gold dust they had on hand at the time; they stated they had over $250,000 on hand in gold dust and money; that the steamers *Ohio* and *Empire City* had just arrived with a large quantity of gold dust in the hands of the passengers the day previous; that they had opportunities to buy such a large quantity, that they required all the money they had and all they could get to carry out their operations, as they could not dispose of the gold dust to good advantage before Monday, on which day they stated they would pay me; I think that check was changed from $9,000. When Monday came, similar representations were made to me about the steamships *Prometheus* and others; I mean Monday, 2d inst.; the representations were much the same, except the difference in the names of the vessels; Friday, 6th inst., was the day on which they represented that they would pay me; they gave me a check on the 2d of February for $9,500; it was not mentioned what the $500 was for.

Upon the conclusion of the cross-examination of Mr. S., the magistrate adjourned the further proceedings until 3 o'clock this afternoon, at which time additional developments will probably be made that may throw more light on the subject. It was intimated in various quarters yesterday that there are men of high standing in the city who have been indirectly connected with these heavy operations, whose names have not yet been made known.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—During the past week there were 424 deaths in this City, viz.: Men, 104; Women, 86; Boys, 132, Girls, 102. There were 64 died of consumption, 23 of inflammation of the lungs, 30 of convulsions, 25 of croup, 24 of scarlet fever, 28 of typhus fever, and 11 of small-pox.

—The trial of the case of Willis *vs.* Forrest is to be commenced next Monday.

—The venerable *Commercial* is horrified at the idea of moving the Post-Office up town. What a dread old people do have of innovations!

—A petition from Johnston Livingston, and his associates, for the establishment of a line of steamers from this City to Genoa, has been presented to the Senate of the United States.

—There were 36,000 Valentines passed through the City Post-Office, on Saturday last. What a time the postmen must have had, lugging around so many bleeding hearts.

—The society of Hicksite Quakers of this city, have resolved to give $25,000 to the Orthodox Quakers;—that being one-half of the funds on hand when the society of Friends separated in 1828.

—The Board of Aldermen have moved to appropriate the ground comprised between the Fifth and Seventh Avenues and Eighty-sixth and Eighty-ninth-streets, for a new Reservoir.

—The President of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, reports that during the month of January the Society expended $6,370 15 in relieving 4,655 poor families, comprising 21,947 persons.

—Empire Lodge No. 64, I. O of O. F., celebrate their tenth anniversary this evening, in the Grand Lodge Room at Odd Fellows' Hall. An Oration and Addresses will be delivered, and the Alleghanians will sing several songs—among them an Ode written for the occasion, by F. J. Ottarson, Esq.

—Henry Grinnell, of this city, has presented a memorial to Congress, requesting that the Government will be pleased to accept, without compensation, his two vessels, the *Advance* and *Rescue*, for the service in which they have been dedicated by him, and that Congress may authorize a propeller and store ship, each of from 300 to 500 tons burden, to be purchased, which may be done at small cost, and that the whole may be put in complete condition for the purpose, and manned with not exceeding one hundred officers and men, all told, of the ordinary naval force, and sent in the ensuing spring upon a new expedition in search of Sir John Franklin.

—Mr. John W. Schmidt, Prussian Consul in this city, has been decorated by King Frederick William IV. with the Cross of the Red Eagle, second class.

—The rush of passengers for California is so great that the steamers cannot take them all, and the tedious voyage round the Horn in sailing vessels is again quite fashionable. Several fast vessels are up for passengers.

—About thirty women were baptised on Sunday afternoon in the North river, at the foot of Twenty-ninth-street. There were several hundred persons present to witness the ceremony. The baptised were led into the water up to their waists, although the ice was floating on every side of them.

—C. C. Griffin, it is said, will be appointed Inspector of Weights and Measures.

—A number of the merchants of this City have memorialized Congress *not* to grant any more "aid and comfort" to ocean steamers. We should like to know the "wheel within a wheel" that drives such machinery.

—HON. HORACE MANN delivers a Lecture this evening at the Broadway Tabernacle. Subject—"Some Thoughts for a Young Woman."

—It is said that Genin, the hatter, has been nominated for the office of Street Commissioner. This is stealing the fruit and saying "by your leave" afterwards; for he long ago usurped the authority and duties of the Commissioner, and keeps a guard to uphold him.

—The "Jones's Park" question is again before the Legislature.

—We doubt the rumor that the Sachems are about to sell Tammany Hall to the highest bidder. Indeed, we think they have no right to do so, and the day that witnesses such a sacrilege will see the Tammany Society "going, going—gone." Old Tammany has been the beacon towards which many a tempest-tost mariner on the sea of politics has steered his bark. Break up "the light-house and the light," and "the party" will soon be all afloat.

—Assistant Captain Reynolds, of the Fifth Ward Police, died yesterday of Ship Fever.

—Edward Strahan, Esq., for many years a prominent member of the Democratic Party, died at his residence in the Ninth Ward yesterday. At the election last fall he was chosen Police Magistrate, in place of Judge Meech.

—Joseph Keeler and Thomas Hart, both prominent men in this city, died yesterday, the former at his residence opposite the Park, and the latter at the Carlton House.

—Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER delivers a Lecture this evening, at the Brooklyn Institute, before Washington Council, No. 1, O. U. A. M. The proceeds of the Lecture are to be devoted to the erection of a monument.

CITY CRIME.—On Monday, Michael Lennon was committed to the Jefferson Market Prison for assault and battery committed on James Hamilton, who resides at No. 238 Henry-street. Hamilton was quietly walking through the street, when Michael pitched into him, and a policeman pitched into Michael, and the Justice pitched him into the lockup.

—John Wilson, a destitute looking individual stole a case of shoes from a dealer in Fulton Market. Policeman Donnelly arrested him, when he confessed that he stole the shoes for the purpose of being committed to prison, where he could get something to eat. This is a hard case.

—Charles Ferguson was arrested on Monday, by Officer Van Court, on a charge of breaking into the store of Mr. Rhett, No. 126 Church-street. Charles was committed.

—Hannah Hawkins desired to become "food for fishes," and so on Sunday night she jumped from one of the Williamsburg ferry boats into the muddy waters of the East River. Some people who were watching her, fished her out, and she was taken home, where she promised "to bide her time" patiently.

—John Morris and William White, were arrested by Officer McPherson, of the Ninth Ward, on Sunday evening, while they were breaking into the house of Mr. Charles Edwards, No. 70 Jane-street. They made a desperate effort to escape from the officer, but he was one of the hold-on kind, and stuck to them until they were locked up.

—On Sunday night, Bridget Boulin committed suicide by jumping into the river from pier No. 11 North River. She was seen to jump from the dock by a sailor, but he was unable to rescue her before life was extinct

From Jamaica.

By the *United States* we have received full files of the *Kingston Journal* to the 6th inst.

The principal item of news relates to the distressing ravages of the small-pox in various parts of the Island. At Trelawny, St. James, St. Anns, and Falmouth, especially, it prevails extensively and fatally. Sanatory measures, and measures for the relief of the destitute, were being matured. Considerable cholera also exists at Trelawny. The small-pox was on the increase at the latter place. It was increasing also to a fearful extent in the town of Falmouth, and in consequence of the number of persons applying to be admitted to the hospital, the authorities have been compelled to hire another at Martha Brae, which was expected soon to be crowded.

A serious disturbance occurred in Kingston on the 24th ult., between some of the U S. Volunteers ashore from the *Falcon*, (the new recruits for California and Oregon,) and some town's loafers. These men are represented as a dissolute set, entirely undisciplined and uncontrollable by their officers. Having "imbibed" rather freely, they perambulated the streets, committed some serious assaults, and were finally taken in custody by the police and caged, but not until they had inflicted some dangerous wounds upon these guardians of the peace. The *Falcon* sailed the next day for Chagres, leaving behind (according to the *Journal*) a large number of the volunteers.

BROOKLYN CITY.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—A seaman named Charles Raynor, of Good Ground, Long Island, fell from the masthead of the schooner *Maria L. Davis* overboard, and was lost, while on a passage from St. Michaels to New-York, the latter part of January.

—Mr. Joseph Onderdonk, a respectable citizen of Manhasset, Long Island, departed this life last week at the advanced age of 86 years.

—The Methodist Episcopal Church lately erected in Carlton-avenue, near Myrtle, was dedicated to the worship of God on Sunday, by appropriate exercises. Rev. Dr. Dublin delivered an able sermon at 10½ A. M., and was followed in the afternoon by a discourse by Rev. Dr. Scott, and in the evening by Rev. M. L. Scudder.

—Mr. Thos. Carman, of the firm of Carman, Valentine & Co., Fulton-street, bought at auction on Saturday, the tavern stand of the late Samuel Carman, No. 22 Fulton street, Brooklyn, for the sum of $4,500.

—Last Tuesday the wife of a respectable citizen of Glen Cove, Long Island, eloped with a man hailing from Louisiana. The parties had their plans well laid and they are supposed to be in New-York.

—An application has been made to the Legislature by Mr. Secor, to establish a ferry between Glen Cove and New Rochelle. It is the intention of Mr. S. to run these boats hourly.

—Another communication with New-York is about to be established by steamboat from Roslyn, touching at Glen Cove. This line is to make two trips a day to New-York and back.

—The wife of Mr. John Daniel Jeffers, residing on the corner of John and Gold-streets, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning by taking a dose of laudanum. Officer Dougherty, of the Second District Police, was called to the house, when he obtained the assistance necessary, and her life was saved. No cause is assigned for the attempt.

—Mr. Robert B. Parsons, of Flushing, fell on the ice one day last week, thereby breaking one of his legs.

—A new Company is about to be organized to connect Flushing, Long Island, with New-York City, by Railroad. A large number of persons have already taken hold of the matter.

—The friends of Temperance are making rapid strides in all parts of Long Island, in preparing the minds of the people for a "Maine" law.

—A Dutchman, with an unpronounceable name, fell into the South Ferry dock yesterday afternoon, in attempting to jump upon a boat after it had started from the wharf. Officer Larkin, of the First District Police, assisted by several men attached to the Ferry, succeeded, with great difficulty, in rescuing the poor man from his perilous condition, in a very exhausted state, when the usual restoratives were applied, and he was resuscitated.

—A Committee of citizens of Brooklyn have invited Mr. Mitchell (Ik Marvel) to deliver before them a lecture, sometime during the coming week.

—Mr. Constable Areson one night last week was traveling from Flushing to Astoria on horseback, when he was stopped on his way by an Irishman, who seized his horse by the head, having a big club in his hand which he evidently intended to use, but, by giving the villain a hard rap over the head and putting spurs to his horse, Mr. Areson succeeded in making good his retreat.

—Captain King, of the Second District, who always has an eye to windward, late on Saturday night discovered two suspicious looking men approaching the wharf near the foot of Jay-street in a boat, but upon arriving near enough to espy the Captain, they jumped ashore and made a hasty departure, leaving the boat to the guardianship of the officer.

—Three of the b'hoys from New-York visited the Penny Bridge in Brooklyn on Sunday, where they hired a boat to take a sail. After being absent some time they attempted to return, but got blocked up in the ice, where they were discovered by the owner of the boat late in the evening, nearly frozen

—About 7 o'clock last evening officer Larkin, of the First District, rescued from drowning, at the South Ferry, Brooklyn, a man by the name of Scramble, of Dean-street. This was the second person rescued by officer Larkin yesterday.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS and interments in the city of Brooklyn, for the week ending Feb 14, 1852.

Diseases.		*Diseases.*		*Diseases.*	
Conges. of Brain	1	Dropsy of Chest	2	Inflam of Bowels	2
" Lungs	3	" Head	4	" Lungs	4
Consumption	3	Dysentery	1	Malformation	1
Convulsions	4	Fever, congest've	1	Premature B'th	1
Croup	1	" Puerperal	1	Small Pox	4
Debility	2	" Scarlet	1	Stillborn	4
Diarrhœa	1	" Typhus	1		
Dropsy	1	Hooping Cough	1	Total	51
" Abdomen	1	Indi'n of Brain	1		

Males, 29; Females, 22. Adults, 12; Children, 39.

M. WENDELL, Health Officer.

COMMON COUNCIL SUMMARY.—This Board met on Monday evening. Present, presiding, His Honor Mayor BERRIEN, and eighteen members. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

A Pound.—Alderman Hawkhurst offered a resolution, which was adopted by the Board, that the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies be authorized to erect a Pound on two lots belonging to the City in the Eleventh Ward, on block bounded by Para and Flushing-avenue, Park and Hampton-street.

Firemen's Hall.—A resolution was offered by Alderman Hawkhurst, which was referred to the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, to report, that the Committee on Lands and Places be authorized to advertise and sell at public auction the City property known as Fire man's Hall, in Poplar-s reet and so much of the pr operds thereof as may be necessary, be appropriated to purchase a site and erect a building for Rescue Company No 4—the balance to be credited to the Fire Department account

Cleansing Streets.—By resolution it was directed that the contracts for cleaning the streets of the City, recently entered into, commence on the 10th of February, 1852, and expire on the 10th of February, 1853

Fencing.—By resolution, the Street Commissioner was directed to publish the notice, required by law, of the intention of the Common Council to pass an ordinance requiring the owners of the vacant lots on the southerly corner of Charles and Prospect streets, to have the same fenced.

Engine Company No 9.—By resolution, the report of the Fire Department Committee, of Feb 9, was so amended as to allow Engine Company No. 9 75 cts. instead of 60.

Fencing Lots.—Alderman Hartman offered a resolution, which was refered to the Street Committee, that the Street Commissioner be directed to publish the notice of the intention of the Common Council to pass an ordinance to fence the following vacant lots, as follows: Commencing on the southerly side of Myrtle-avenue, from the corner of Cumberland-street, running easterly to Carlton-avenue, thence on the easterly side of Carlton avenue, running southerly to Willoughby-street, thence on the northerly side of Willoughby street running westerly to Cumberland-street, thence on the westerly side of Cumberland-street, running to place of beginning; and the like resolution.

Tax Contractors.—Ald. Hartman offers a preamble and resolutions, which was refered to the Law Committee, one of which we give which explains the subject.

Resolved That the amounts to be hereafter assessed by authority of the Common Council for local improvements and assessments levied for the same, agree ably to the provisions contained in the City Charter, that the contractor or contractors shall hereafter be entitled to legal interest on such amount as may be due them from time to time after the expiration of sixty days from the confirmation of such assessment rolls.

A correspondence, highly complimentary to ex-Gov. Wm F Johnston, of Pennsylvania, has passed between the Whig members of the Legislature and Gov. J. The former acknowledges his indebtedness to the Representatives of his party for their support of the measures of his administration.

Moved by the deteriorated quality of some of the last emanations from departed poets, as communicated through the "rappers," the *Providence Journal* advises their authors, if they regard their reputations in this world as worth preserving, to let them rest on their earthly productions.

MARRIED.

At Hudson, on the 11th inst., by Rev. Mr. Darling, HENRY C. BARTLEIT to MARY S PARKMAN.

DIED.

On Sunday, after a severe illness, in the 21st year of her age, GRACE JOSEPHINE, second daughter of Samuel B. Romaine.

The relations and friends of the family, her friends and those of her brothers, are requested, without further invitation, to attend her funeral, from No 12 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., on (this) Tuesday afternoon, at half past four o'clock.

At Surinam, Dec 18, GEORGE THOMPSON, of New-York, aged 34, second mate of the bark Nautilus

At Surinam, Jan. 2, JOHN SIVOKDALE, of New-York, seaman—also the mate and one other seaman—of the bark Nautilus.

On Monday, Feb 16, ANN ELIZA, wife of Peter See, and daughter of John Shepherd.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday morning, at half past 10 o'clock, at No 124 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment

On Monday, 16th inst., Captain SAMUEL REYNOLDS, aged 37 years, 1 month and 21 days

The friends of the family, and the friends of his son-in-law, Thomas S Nevins also the members of the Police department of the 7th district, Tompkins Blues, State Feucibles, Independence Guard, Washington Greys, Olive Branch No. 31, I O of O F, Eureka Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 1½ P M, from his late residence, No 3 North Moore st, without further notice 2t

On Monday afternoon, Feb 16 DUNCAN DOUGLASS, aged 81 years, 1 month and 5 days

The friends of the family, and those of his sons John and Alexander and of his son in law, Joseph C Forbes, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 3 o'clock this afternoon (Feb 17,) at the residence of his son, John Douglass, No. 374 Spring-st, without further invitation.

WANTED.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER WANTED. Apply at 119 West 13th-st. 17f-1t

PARTNER WANTED.—A partner, with $2,000 cash capital, to join the subscriber in a business which promises to pay very handsomely. Address THOMAS, at this office. 16f-3t*

A YOUNG MAN WANTED.—Who can loan his employer $200 or $250 for a few weeks, and who would have five times amount of security in his hands. None need apply only those who can give the best of reference as to honesty and sobriety, and of a general good, moral character, as the situation is one of responsibility and highest respectability. Address COSTAR, at the *Times* office, this day, with name and where an interview can be had. 17f-1t*

AGENTS WANTED—To solicit Applications for Membership of the Connecticut Health Association of Waterbury, Conn. Good encouragement given to active men. Branch Office, No 100 Maiden-lane, New-York, where information can be obtained.
12f-2w* WM. H. BASSETT, Actuary.

AGENTS WANTED—500 agents to sell the Life and American SPEECHES of KOSSUTH, illustrated. Large percentage given, and high wages made. Call or address, post-paid, American Family Publication Establishment No. 138 Nassau-st., N. Y. 19f-1m*

WATCHMAKER WANTED—To go South. Apply to FELLOWS & CO., 11f 6t* No 17 Maiden-lane.

MUSIC TEACHER.—A Lady, whose experience and success as a teacher on the pianoforte gives her confidence to offer her services to the public, will receive pupils at her own residence, No. 62 Court-st, Brooklyn, or that of her patrons. For reference and particulars, inquire of Mr. WATERS, at the warerooms of T. GILBERT & CO., Nos. 333 and 447 Broadway. 6f-13t

TEACHING.—The advertiser having leisure during the evening, is anxious to obtain employment at Teaching children to write, in a family where his teaching would be considered an equivalent for his board. He writes an excellent hand, and can give unexceptionable references. address WRITER, office of the *Daily Times*. 14f-3t

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS.—An excellent second hand piano for $100, one do. for $85; a 6½ octave rosewood piano, of fine tone, with iron frame, and fully warranted, for sale cheap; one of 6¾ and one of 6 octaves, each, do.; one melodeon, 15 gold watches, 500 quare blank books, 30,000 cigars, a double barreled gun, 2 rifles, a six barreled revolver, &c., &c. Cash advances on dry goods, groceries, hardware, furniture, pianos, books, watches, and merchandise and personal property generally. I. JONES,
17f-3t* No. 52 Ann-st., second floor.

PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE.—A seven octave piano, rosewood Piano Forte, nearly new, and in first rate order, and made by one of the best makers, will be sold cheap. A note addressed to F. M., this office, will meet with attention. 11-6t*

GRAND PIANO FORTES.—Two Grand Piano Fortes, one with and the other without the Roman accompaniment, for sale cheap or to rent, at the warerooms of T. Gilbert & Co., No. 333 and 447 Broadway.
6f-1m HORACE WATERS.

SECOND HAND ORGAN, suitable for Parlor or small Church—cost $200—will be sold for $100; and may be seen at the Ware-rooms of F. GILBERT & CO., No. 447 Broadway. [3f-1m] HORACE WATERS.

MELODEONS.—CARHART & NEEDHAM, manufacturers of Carhart's Patent Melodeons. Warerooms No. 280 Broadway; manufactory No. 71 East Thirteenth-street, New-York Price from $60 to $200 d17-1m

THE ACCORDEON TAUGHT on a new and improved System, by Professor GAMBLE, on moderate terms, No. 175 Hudson-st. N.B. Accordeons tuned and repaired j26-1m*

MISCELLANEOUS.

CANADA PEAS—For sale by J. W. VAIL & CO., No 32 Pearl st. 17f-3t*

OATS! OATS!! OATS!!!—5,000 bushels prime Columbia county, for sale by
16f 6t* BISHOP & KING, Nos. 170 and 172 Centre st.

HAIR DYE AND WIGS.—The best in the world can be found at BATCHELOR'S celebrated factory, No 4 Wall-st. 12f-1m*

CHICORY—Superior fresh ground, in barrels, warranted pure. GEO. WALKER, No. 258½ Washington-st. 13f-1m*

TO PUBLISHERS.—The subscriber has four of the latest improvement Adams Power Presses, and will do work as low as any other printer in the city.
17f-3t* W. L. BURROUGHS, No. 113 Fulton-st.

U. S. PASSPORTS FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, an indispensable protection to travelers against foreign aggression. Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner, No. 68 Broadway 2f-1m

CLAIRVOYANT EXAMINATIONS.—Arrival of Dr. SWAN, the celebrated Mesmeric and Botanic Physician, of Boston, who can be consulted daily, on the examinations of disease, and prescribe medicine for the same, and will be assisted by Mr Johnson, the independent clairvoyant, who will give a correct account of absent friends, lawsuits, stolen property, marriage, &c., &c. Office, No 157½ Bowery, New-York. 12f-TuS& Fr3t*

MANUFACTORY OF SILVER WARE.—(For the Trade only.)—Articles of every description manufactured for the Trade, with promptness and dispatch. Store keepers, out of the city, are invited to call and examine specimens, which, for workmanship and quality of silver, will compare favorably with any other establishment Tea Sets, Urns, Pitchers, Cups, Trumpets, &c.; also, Spoons and Forks of a variety of patterns.
j13-2meod* G. PECK, Jr. & CO., No. 85 Duane-st.

CLAUSSEN'S IMPROVED MODE OF TREATING FLAX.—The subscriber is prepared to make arrangements with parties in the several States of the Union for the use of Claussen's Patent for the preparation of Flax Cotton, Flax, Hemp, and other vegetable fibres for spinning and weaving. The right for the following States has been disposed of, viz.; Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York, Illinois and Rhode Island
j31-1m E. G ROBERTS, 68 Pine-st.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned until the 21st day of February instant, at 5 o'clock P. M. for SEATING and FURNISHING DESKS for the WARD SCHOOL-HOUSE NO 13, in 41th-st, in the City of New-York. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of B. F SMITH & CO., corner of 10th-av. and 19th-st, New-York.

O. P. WELLS, J. E. CARY, B. F. SMITH, } Committee of Wardofficers.
7f-13t

WM. H. HORSTMANN has removed to No 177 Broadway, up stairs, where he continues to import English, French and German Fancy Goods, and offers, at present, for sale—Buttons for ladies' dresses and boys' clothing Fine Buffalo Brushes and Combs; Gentlemen's Walking Canes, Mirrors and Coat Links; Fancy Stocks and Bering; Iron Castings; Fancy Boxes and Beads, Daguerreotype Frames and Cases, French Gilt Jewelry, Fans, etc. etc. Also, an invoice of Ladies' superior Kid Gloves, and of Parasol and Umbrella Sticks. 14f 3teod*

RICH AND USEFUL GIFTS.—A Gold PEN and Pencil Case has just been issued from the manufactory of the subscribers, the most complete and convenient pocket companion ever offered to the public, and which for beauty of workmanship defies competition Six sizes, patented and warranted Also, a large and varied assortment of gold and silver pencil and pen cases, together with our superior gold pens, which need no proof of their superiority except the increased demand and the numerous attempts at imitation
113-tf A. G BAGLEY & CO., Nos 189 and 277 Broadway

THE GREATEST AND MOST USEFUL INVENTION OF THE AGE.—CRANE'S Patent, 1850, recently IMPROVED SOAP. All those with whom the saving of time, labor, expense, and the wear and tear of clothes is a desideratum, should use this article. We appeal to the Ladies and all those who wash to try it—try it once and satisfy yourselves, there is no severer drudgery than washing, and as this article will save one half the labor and time, it is invaluable Manufactured by LORD & CO., No 171 Christie st
For sale by Grocers gene.ally. 4f 6teod

REFOLDING AND PACKING WAREHOUSE—CLEVELAND & CO., No. 65 Beaver st, and No 28 Exchange-place, New-York, are fully prepared to examine and pack Auction purchases; Refold and Refinish every description of Dry Goods; make up water proof muslin packs for land carriage; Bale Goods for California and other distant ports; and Compress Blankets and other bulky goods to reduce the measurement Having an experienced and competent workmen in all the different departments, they are enabled to transact any amount of business in their line with promptness. All goods on the premises are covered by insurance 112-tf FuTh&S

THE PRIZE MEDAL—With "Honorable Mention," has been awarded for the GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, by the Jurors of the Exhibition of all Nations, and is now used in the Royal Laundry. Being thus doubly noticed for its "general superiority," (a mark of distinction conferred on no other) by the Royal Commissioners Jurors, from among thirty or forty exhibitors, is a severe every other of its competitors The ladies are therefore respectfully requested to make a trial of the Glenfield Patent Double-Refined Powder Starch, which, for domestic use, now stands unrivalled.

Sold by Grocers generally in the United States. Wholesale agent, GEO. WALKER, No. 258½ Washington-st 7f-2m

PAPER HANGINGS, BORDERS AND WINDOW SHADES—A large assortment, embracing more than five hundred different patterns and styles, from the finest gilt and velvet to common blanks, including Decorative, Oak, Marble, Maple Fire-Board Prints, &c. Orders solicited from the country and city trade. The subscribers would also inform the citizens of New York and Brooklyn that they are prepared to receive and execute all orders in furnishing and putting up Decorations and Hangings in saloons, public halls, drawing rooms, parlors, &c. Please call and examine at the manufactory, Nos. 66 and 68 Schermerhorn-st., near City Hall, Brooklyn.
14f 1meod* EAMES, HOOGLAND & Co.

STATIONERY BLANK BOOKS, PAPER, &c.—COLLINS, BOWNE & CO., successors to DAVID FELT & Co., Stationer's Hall, sell at low prices every article of Foreign and Domestic Stationery. Blank books of all the various sizes and styles of binding, which for quality and low prices are unsurpassed. Paper of the best linen stock from the first manufactories of this country and Europe. Sealing wax, wafers, gold and steel pens, ink, ink stands, memorandum books, notes, checks, bills of exchange, and every article of a superior quality required in the Counting-room or public office. They have greatly increased their facilities by the purchase of a new Bindery and a Printing Office, with entire new and complete fonts of type 2f

$500 REWARD.—The subscriber was robbed on Wednesday morning, 11th inst., at the ferry, Jersey City, as he was getting into the 9 o'clock train for Philadelphia, of his pocket-book, containing sundry papers, and about $1,200 in money, all in new $20 bank bills of the Farmers' Bank of the State of Delaware, letter A, dated June 2, 1851, payable at Wilmington, to D C Wilson, and signed J. P. Wild, Cashier, H. Ridgely, President. Payment of the said bills having been stopped at the Bank, brokers and all others persons are cautioned against receiving them. The above reward will be paid for the return of the above, or in proportion for any part thereof, by THORNE, WATSON & CO., No. 18 Ferry st., New-York, or to the subscriber at his residence. H. S. McCOMBS.
WILMINGTON, Del., Feb 13, 1852. 14f-3t*

NOTICE TO BOATMEN.—THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY are prepared to enter into contract with, and sell Canal Boats to temperate and industrious men on favorable terms, to be employed in freighting Coal from Honesdale to Rondout and New-York. The large boats are expected to average for the season 116 tons, and the scows 9 tons more.

The rates of Freight for 1852 will be as follows: From Honesdale to Rondout, by large boats and scows, making the trip in 11 days, 85 cents per gross ton; for 12-day trips, 83 cents per gross tons; for trips over 12 days, 80 cents per gross ton. $20 per trip will be reserved from the freight towards the payment of the boats. There will also be reserved $5 and the fractions of a dollar, out of each cargo, until the close of the season.

The River Freight from Rondout to New-York will be 21 cents per ton, reserving therefrom $6 per trip towards the payment of the boat. Towage and wharfage free.

Boatmen can also be supplied with small boats to be towed with one horse, and carrying from 70 to 75 tons. Rates of freight the same as for large boats Instalment in payment for boat, $5 per trip. Price of boat, from $100 to $200. $3 and the fractions of a dollar, will be reserved out of each cargo until the close of the season.

The charge of unloading, on all coal delivered, will be 5 cents per ton, which will be retained out of the freight of each trip.

Application to be made personally or by letter, at the office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 31 Wall-st., New-York, or to the undersigned, at the office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, Rondout, Ulster County, N. Y.
14f-1m CHARLES M. DUPUY, Jr., Agent.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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THE OLD GUARD OF NAPOLEON—from Marengo to Waterloo. 1 vol. 12mo, with eleven Engravings.

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FRUITS OF LEISURE. Essays written in the intervals of business By the Author of "Friends in Council." 1 vol. 12mo, 50 cents From the Fifth London Edition

We are glad to see a new edition of this little book. It should be in the hands of every young man who seeks to progress in the practical wisdom of life—*Courier*.

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Any one who looks for a mine of wisdom on the topics it discusses, will find it here to his hand—*Protestant Churchman*. Published by ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 669 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.
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LIFE AND SERVICES OF GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT. By EDWARD D. G. MANSFIELD, author of History of the Mexican War. Illustrated with numerous engravings, exhibiting scenes of many stirring incidents in the life of this eminent soldier The work is written in the most attractive style, and the facts drawn from authentic sources, including the Siege of Vera Cruz, the Battle of Cerro Gordo, and the battles in the Valley of Mexico, to the conclusion of Peace, and his return to the United States. Price of the work $1 25. Also Pamphlet edition of the Life of General Scott, with forty illustrations—being selection of incidents from Mr. Mansfield's larger work Price 50 cents Published by
14f A. S. BARNES & CO., No. 51 John-st., N. Y.

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THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE FOR FEBUARY contains a Synopsis of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, upon Banks, Banking, Bills of Exchange, Usury, &c. Also, Suggestions for a new system of Bank Exchanges, Bank Correspondence, Liabilities of Banks, Notary Forms, Bank Exchanges in Philadelphia, Table of Exchange on London for each month since January, 1822 Table of Stock Fluctuations each month of 1851. Monthly, $5 per annum

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THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE FOR FEBRUARY contains copious Tables of the prices of Stocks in the New-York and London markets, each month in 1851; highest and lowest prices of public funds in England each month, 1847 to 1851; Table showing the rate of Exchange on London at New-York for each month, from January, 1822, to January, 1852; recent operations of the Bank of France—new laws—new issues of notes for 100 francs Monthly, $5 per annum. J SMITH HOMANS, No 50 Wall-st., New-York, No 111 Washington-st, Boston j1-eodD&Wtf

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12f-3teod Booksellers and Stationers, No. 697 Broadway.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—C SHEPARD & CO., wholesale and retail Booksellers and Stationers, No 152 Fulton-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st., New-York, offer to Country Merchants and dealers generally, a complete assortment of SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS AND STATIONERY, at wholesale, remarkably low for cash. They think they sell Blank Books cheaper than any other store in the city. They also sell Cap and Letter Paper astonishingly low We trust dealers will give us a call, and see how cheap they can buy.
17f-3t-TuW&S*

SALAMANDER SAFES.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.—Our attention has been drawn to an advertisement over the signature, Silas C Herring stating that he guarantees all Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes made by him—none others being genuine.

Previous advertisements, during the time of his crusade against other Safe makers, insinuated almost as much; but, being more cautiously worded, were left unnoticed by us. The above sentence, "none other being genuine," is, however, so gross a violation of the truth, that we cannot remain longer silent, lest our neighbor should next believe himself to be the only maker of Safes in the United States. To prevent such an hallucination, we call his attention to the following facts:

On the 5th January, 1841, B. G Wilder sold to Silas C. Herring the patent right for the State of New-York. To a house in Boston he sold the right for the six New-England States, and to Rich, Rolf & Stearns he sold the right for all the remaining States in the Union On the 5th February, 1851, Rolf & Stearns, successors to Rich & Co., granted to S C Herring the patent right of Wilder's Safes for the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, receiving from him the right to make and sell Safes in the City and State of New-York.

It will thus be seen that until the 5th February, 1851, the whole of S C Herring's interest in Wilder's patent was limited to one State only, and that, with the additional eleven States granted to him by our Mr Stearns, he yet holds less than one-half the patent.

The bold attempt to throw discredit upon our Safes by the above assertion, is a parallel case to one which brought the following letter to our Mr Marvin, from Messrs. Potter, of Providence, R. I.:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 16, 1848

Mr. A. S. MARVIN—Dear Sir: In reply to your letter of yesterday, inclosing one of Mr. Herring's handbills, in which he claims the Salamander Safe that saved the most valuable of our stock of Jewelry, on the 16th July as one of his manufacture, we are surprised that he can make such a statement, when he knows, or ought to know, we never bought a Safe of him of any kind, and we authorize you to inform the public that the Safe was the one we paid you $220 for, and was made by C Rich & Co; and that it was subjected to a fall from the third story, and yet the contents, $10,000 worth of watches and jewelry, were not injured to the amount of five dollars Everything in our Store, except the contents of the Safe, was consumed

(Signed,) J O & J R POTTER

With these facts, we leave the public to judge how much truth is contained in the assertion, "none others are genuine" STEARNS & MARVIN, late ROFF, STEARNS & Co. Successors to Rich & Co, No 116 Water-st, N Y

N B—Any one in want of my Patent Salamander Safe, can obtaining it of S C HERRING, No 155 Water st, or of Messrs ROFF & STEARNS & CO., No 116 Water st which have the exclusive right to make and sell said Safes, and if so bought, the buyer is not made a party to infringements, and liable to a suit for damages—a fact but few understand. 16f-2t* B G WILDER.

C. J. GAYLER'S SALAMANDER SAFES—Are made of GAYLER'S SAFES have been fully tested in accidental fires as any others, and but one instance of failure to afford perfect security has occurred Since last July, ten have passed through fire unscathed," and saved half a million of money Books, papers, &c Thousands are in use of merchants, jewelers, lawyers, &c., and there are no Safes in the market, of equal merit, that are for sale, to examine his assortment for sale at No 90 Johnson, corner of Gold. Orders received for safes of any size, with locks of any description desired
17f-4t* C J GAYLER Patentee, No. 90 John-st

EXPRESSES.

LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO.'S SEMI-WEEKLY EXPRESS, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., per steamers SOUTHERNER, MARION, UNION, and JAMES ADGER, connecting with COOMBS & CO.'S GREAT SOUTHERN EXPRESS, for Savannah, Macon, Columbus, Augusta, Atlanta, Milledgeville, Newnan, West Point, Montgomery, &c., &c. Our arrangements being now completed, we are prepared to forward from New-York, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, Specie, Jewelry, Merchandise and valuables of every description, to Charleston and towns in the interior of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee. Merchants and others can rely on our prompt delivery of all articles Our goods go in charge of a messenger

LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., No 6 Wall-st, N Y
COOMBS & CO., dayne-st, Charleston, S C. 15f 2w

CHARLESTON EXPRESS.—HOEY & CO.'S SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER EXPRESS TO CHARLESTON, S. C.—We shall dispatch a semi-weekly Express for freight, packages, parcels, specie, jewelry, and valuables of every description, from our office, No 19 Wall st, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in charge of a special messenger, by the United States Mail Steamers for Charleston. Having a connection with the extensive inland Express of Coombs & Co., all freight for Columbia, Augusta, Greensboro', Madison, Covington, Penfield, Athens, Macon, Newnan, West Point, Montgomery, Chattanooga, and other places in the interior of Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, will be promptly forwarded on arrival of the steamers at Charleston. HOEY & CO., No. 19 Wall-st.
A. W. SWETT, Agent, office No. 85 East Bay, Charleston, S. C. 14f 6t

A. H. PRIDE & CO.'S GREAT CALIFORNIA EXPRESS by every steamer. Through in charge of special Messengers We respectfully announce that we are prepared to transport Packages, Parcels and Letters between New-York and San Francisco, at the most reasonable rates, and with as great dispatch as any other Express Company. We send a mail to all ports of South America on the Pacific; also, to the Sandwich Islands, China, Oregon and all parts of California, Chagres and Panama Drafts, debts, notes, &c. collected in California. All goods must be put up water-proof. A. H. PRIDE & CO.,
j31 1m No. 3 Broad-st., near Wall.

SINGER'S PATENT STRAIGHT NEEDLE PERPENDICULAR ACTION SEWING MACHINE—Secured by letters Patent, Aug. 12, 1851.—To this Machine was awarded a premium of the first class at the last New-York State Fair, and again at the last Fair of the American Institute it bore away the palm, receiving a gold medal. Though far in advance of all competition when these premiums were awarded, the machines are much more perfect as manufactured now, as several valuable improvements have just been completed and added by the inventor. The machines execute all kinds of Seaming and Stitching in a style of strength, durability and beauty never before attained. They stitch, elegantly, the finest shirt bosoms. The best kind of tailors' custom work may be done with them in the best manner, and the sewing on leather is peculiarly elegant. The price, with all apparatus complete, is $125. The machine will be constantly on exhibition and sale at the principal office, No 256 Broadway, New York, and at No. 19 Harvard place, Boston, where perfect demonstration of the utility and value of the invention will be furnished Exclusive rights to use and vend the machine in any part of the territory of the United States, not disposed of, will be sold on reasonable terms To competent business men, no other investment will insure such immense profits as the purchase and sale of these rights For particulars address, post paid,
9f-1m* I. M. SINGER, No. 256 Broadway, N. Y.

COR. R. DISOSWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW and COMMISSIONER of DEEDS, 75 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts., N. Y. 985-tf

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.—The four-story store No. 113 Fulton-st., the three-story dwellings Nos. 79, 109 and 101 West Twenty-first-st., and the three-story dwelling No. 75 West Twentieth-st., near the Sixth-ave The above houses are elegantly and substantially finished, with modern improvements—the rents ranging from $260 to $900 per annum. Apply to HENDRICKS & BROTHERS,
16f-3t* No. 77 Broad-st.

STORE TO LET.—A store, in building No. 177 Liberty-st., very desirable for a Liquor Merchant. Also, the basement, which is very spacious, and suitable for a cooper, or dealer in packing boxes, or for storage. They will be let together, or separately Apply to F. HART, on the premises. N.B.—Possession of the basement can be had immediately. 9f-tf

SHOP TO LET.—TO JEWELERS.—A Shop to let and Tools for sale. The shop is near Maiden-lane, and has an unexpired lease of five years from the 1st May, 1852. The tools are complete, and in perfect order. Apply to
4f-tf SEWALL, SIMMONS & CO. No 3 Maiden-lane.

OFFICES AND ROOMS TO LET.—A large room on the Second Story, and several rooms in the upper stories of the Building on the north-west corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st.; possession immediately. Inquire on the premises of [f16-6t*] JOHN W. RITCH, Architect.

ROOMS TO LET.—Convenient, well-lighted Rooms in the Ocean Bank building, corner of Fulton and Greenwich-sts, suitable for Artists, Lawyers, Daguerreotypists, &c. Apply to J. HOPPER, on the premises.
17f-3taw2w*

ROOMS TO LET, WITH STEAM-POWER—Two Rooms, 46 feet by 26, with Steam Power, to rent—suitable for a Grist Mill or a Printer. Inquire at the Vermont Soap Stone Steam Works, No. 420 10th-st., or of
12f-6t* S W. GOODRIDGE & CO., No. 84 Broad-st.

BASEMENT TO LET.—The basement of building No. 117 Liberty-st.; very spacious, and desirable for storage, for a box maker or a cooper, or an iron store. Can be had immediately 17f-tf

LOTS TO LEASE.—Several vacant Lots to lease situate in West-st. near Canal-st. Apply to J. H GIFFING, No. 22 Vesey-st., from 1 to 2 P. M. 13f-6t*

WHARF PROPERTY TO LEASE—The whole of one side of one of the best Piers on the North River, below Cortlandt-street, about 350 feet long, suitable for a Propeller or Steamboat line. Apply to No. 2 Pine-street, corner of Broadway. 16f 3t

TO OWNERS OF LOTS—WANTED TO LEASE—A small lot of ground between 1st and 4th-ave., and not higher up than 48th-

New-York Daily Times.

By a Board of Army Surgeons, which recently convened for the examination of Assistant Surgeons for promotion, and of candidates for appointment, in the Medical Staff of the Army, the following named gentlemen were examined and approved:

Assistant Surgeons—Levi H. Holden, Richard F. Simpson, Robert Murray, Lewis A. Edwards. *Candidates for appointment*—Basil Norris, Maryland; T. Charlton Henry, Pennsylvania; Andrew J. Foard, Georgia; Edward P. Pennsylvania; Andrew J. Foard, Georgia; Edward P. Vollum, New-York; John Moore, Indiana; Andrew K. Smith, Connecticut; Edward H. Watson, Pennsylvania; Richard Pettis, Maryland; Richard H. Alexander, Kentucky; George Suckley, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 16.

$1,000	Hudson 1st Mort	102	500	Reading R.R	b10 66¼
1,000	Virginia Coupons	104	300	do	66
2,000	do	104	2450	do	66
6,000	Erie Convertibles	88	200	do	b60 66¼
5,000	do	b60 88	100	do	b10 66
5,000	do	b40 88	50	do	s60 65½
12,000	Pennsylvania 5s	89	50	do	65½
20	Bank of N. America	103	600	Harlem Railroad	b90 66
35	Irving Bank	95	100	do	65½
14	Hud. River Railroad	63	200	do	65½
6	N. Y. & N. H. R. R	107	800	Erie Railroad	b60 78½
300	Morris Canal	17	100	do	78½
100	do	b60 17½	700	do	78
200	N. J. Mining Co	11	100	do	77½
25	Mich Southern R.R	101	100	do	77½
25	Canton Co	69½	100	do	77½
	do	69½	200	do	b10 77½
75	do	69½	100	do	s5mos 78
200	Long Island R R	18½	100	do	b60 78

SECOND BOARD

$5,000	Erie Converts	71. 88	50	Erie Railroad	77½
5,000	do	88	100	do	s10 77½
6,000	do	b60 88½	100	do	77½
1,000	Hud. R. R R 1st m	112	500	Reading Railroad	s60 65½
25	Bank of North Am	103	100	do	65½
300	Harlem Railroad	b30 65½	100	do	s10 65½
50	Long Island	18	100	do	65½
20	Merch Ins. Co	101	50	do	65½
200	Canton Co	s60 69			

MONDAY, Feb. 16—6 P. M.

We notice a further depression in Railroad Stocks, while the remainder of the market was fairly sustained. The three prominent fancies, Erie, Reading and Harlem, are without that sort of support which usually attends a speculative movement. The Bear interest, consequently obtains for the moment, and the decline has been steady for several days, without the slightest change in the supply of money, and against an improved feeling in trade generally. United States sixes, Erie bonds, Delaware and Hudson and City Bank Stocks, were moderately firm. Pennsylvania fives sold at 89, which is ½@¾ below last sales. To-morrow, Mr. S. Draper offers, at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following Federal and State Stocks, which will probably test the strength of the market for these favorite securities, as the lot is an attractive one:

$100,000	United States...6s of 1868.
13,000	New-York State 6s of 1862.
15,000	New-York City 6s of 1852.
20,000	Kentucky.....6s of 1871.
5,000	Tennessee.....6s of 1868.

$153,000

And 3,000 Central Ohio Railroad 7s,
100 Shares Paterson and Hudson and Ramapo Railroad.

The supply of Money on call is again ample. There is a marked indisposition to make time negotiations, and paper over 90 days must be very prime to go better than 9 ₩ cent. To-morrow is packet day for the Boston steamer, and there is an active preparatory inquiry for Exchange, but no great deal yet done. The best bankers are nearly all willing sellers at 110¢. Some of the remitters engaged all they wanted, probably in Southern bills, at 110. The bankers are getting more bills, both here and at the South, on shipments, since the late news in favor of Cotton and Flour. Francs are easier; we quote 5 18¾@5 16¢. The English and French sailing packets to-day carried out about $200,000 in specie, mostly silver. The amount to go by the *Pacific* on Saturday will probably depend on the movement of the Sub-Treasury this week. Should any part of the Mexican Indemnity be paid out, the money goes to England, and will go in Coin unless Exchange is to be had at or below the specie point. The accumulations at the New-York office are now three and a quarter millions. At the Philadelphia mint, the Government usually holds about five millions.

The Shipping interest is looking bright from the recent turn in Breadstuffs. Freights are advancing, and all the packets rapidly filling up. Flour is 18d, and to-day the freights on Cotton were put up to a farthing. The sales in both staples continue active, though the reduced stock of Flour in the market is against free and large operations. State brands are held at $5, and Wheat is selling at $1.10 for red. The sales of Cotton were 2,500 bales.

Another failure in the Dry Goods Jobbing trade was spoken of this evening—Messrs. Carleton & Co., Broadway, extensive dealers in Silks, with liabilities estimated at over half a million of dollars.

The *El Dorado* this afternoon brought the Gold of the mail packet which left San Francisco on the 15th January. The freight list is $992,000, agreeing with the previous report *via* Nicaragua. The passengers by the *El Dorado* are said to have brought $100,000 additional. She also brings four days' later news from the Pacific region. It is not very important, though we notice in the mining items additional encouragement as to the spring yield. A gentleman who has lived in California, and who understands the various influences of the weather, roads, &c., on the different mining districts, and the marketing of dust on the seaboard, expresses to us, after reading the papers by this packet, much confidence that the returns will be very large. The steamer leaving San Francisco the 15th March, or 1st April, will probably bring more than double the Gold freight of the current arrivals.

The *Golden Gate*, which brought the last accounts from San Francisco to the Isthmus, had no treasure aboard, and a limited amount of Exchange. The rates on New-York, 4 ₩ cent. premium for short sight, and 3 ₩ cent. for 20 days. The San Francisco *Picayune* states that, of 1,000 Mint deposits reported to the Bankers in that city, and taken irrespectively for comparison, the average yield of the dust was $18 27@$18 39 to the ounce. The extremes varied essentially, and go to show the variation in the fineness of the dust. One parcel yielded $18 55; another, the lowest, $16 73. The discrepancy, according to the *Picayune*, is owing in part to the greater loss in the latter parcel in melting, caused by the presence of large quantities of black sand, which is blown out by the Brokers and Bankers when purchased at $17 25 ₩ ounce, but permitted to remain by the merchants, because they have no remedy, but must buy as they best can when ordered to remit only Gold Dust. The Banker, purchasing and forwarding Gold Dust dug in every portion of the country, can calculate nearly to a certainty on the average yield, as mentioned above; the transient shipper, on receiving his returns, may find himself at one or the other extreme. In view of these facts, the early passage of the Branch Mint bill for San Francisco is warmly urged. Some new private coins had appeared from the mint of Wass, Molitor & Co., and it was understood Moffat & Co would soon resume operations. These had reduced American Mint coins, which had previously been very scarce at a premium, to par. A speculation of $100,000 of mint Gold was made from this city a week or two ago. The shipment, according to the above, will pay poorly.

The prospecting for Quartz Mining has not been followed by large returns, as yet, owing to the absence of machinery. Only one Company—the Gold Hill, of Grass Valley—had declared a dividend. On this the *Picayune* remarks:

"This Company have been in operation about four months; and, although they have been thus successful, yet their works are rude, and they consider quartz mining to be yet in its infancy—in a measure an experiment, and one, too, which has proved very costly to many, as witness the almost entire failure of several prominent Companies in the Southern Mines. The present quartz operators are experimenting for their successors' benefit. No doubt remains now in the minds of those acquainted with the subject, that the gold-bearing quartz will average from two to three cents value of gold to the pound of natural quartz, and, when the proper machinery and mode of working it are hit upon, it will prove a great and flourishing interest in California."

In regard to the markets, prices were steady, and the amount of business rather under the average. The cessation of the rains had given somewhat increased intercourse with the interior. Several heavy arrivals from the Atlantic side, and reports of further large shipments on the way, had made it difficult to sustain the prices for leading goods. We compile a few of the items from the review of the market of Jan. 20: Sales of common Boots and Shoes confined to the auction houses. Eastern Bricks, $32@$35, in demand; Adamantine Candles paying well; Sperm lower, and Mold not inquired for. A cargo of Chinese goods, comprising the costliest styles of Shawls, Silks, Satins, &c., is noticed as the richest ever put on the market. Common Clothing not realizing home cost; fine Clothing paying fairly; Coal in demand; Flour, $11 for Eastern, $9½@$10 for Oregon, with larger importations than expected; Liquors overstocked and more on the way; Lumber growing scarce and good prices realized; Boards, $60@$70 ₩ M; Laths command high prices.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $85,061; paid out $163,575; and held at close $3,259,953. There has been some delay or cross-firing between the Departments at Washington and the old contractors for the payment of the Mexican Indemnity. One of the Assistant Secretaries has been here, we believe, and the contractors are now at Washington. We are led to believe, however, the money (about $3,206,000) will be paid out in a few days.

The Canal matters at Albany are yet unsettled. This will probably delay the further issue of the Certificate Loan. The question of the legality of the lettings is to go before the Courts on petition for a mandamus. Mr. Yates, an old contractor, has moved to test the question in two ways: first, he desires that a mandamus may compel the Canal Board to confirm a contract awarded to him; secondly, to compel them to give him other contracts, for which he was a lower bidder than the parties to whom they were awarded. The Canal Board have employed Hon. Greene C. Bronson as counsel to assist Mr. Attorney General Chatfield, and the Board have refused to suffer Mr. Chatfield to meet the petition on the plea of the unconstitutionality of the Enlargement Law. The vote, with the exception of the Attorney General, (ex-officio a member of the Board,) was unanimous. This Mr. Chatfield has the will, it would seem, to defeat the Enlargement "at all hazards," although some of his friends had the modesty last fall to tell the people he was a Canal man. Fortunately, however, his colleagues in the Board, of both parties, a majority being of his own party, have the good sense to restrain his opposition. Much angry recrimination, we learn from the *Albany Express*, ensued on the vote, particularly on the part of Mr. C., who complained of desertion and abuse! The Committee from the House of Assembly are rapidly prosecuting the investigation of the recent lettings. They open the evidence to all the members of the Legislature, although the results are not yet made up for public inspection.

The city of Chicago is now within 12 miles of the Western and of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad. Cars run through from Toledo to Ainsworth and thence the travel, 12 miles to Chicago, is over a good plank road. We notice that the people of Huron County, Ohio, are moving in the matter of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland link of the Lake Erie shore road. This work, and the 35 or 40 miles yet unfinished on the Ashtabula road, completed, and a continuous line from New-York to Chicago and New-York to Cincinnati will be fairly in competition with steamboats, canal boats, and all other water craft.

The Philadelphia Stock market closed firm this afternoon; 2,000 shares Reading were sold in the course of the day at 66¼, 1@66@65⅞; closing 65⅞ bid. Pennsylvania fives offered at 88¾. 300 shares U. S. Bank sold at 2¼. Of the meeting of the stockholders of the Bank this morning, the *Bulletin* says:

"The report of the Committee previously appointed was submitted, and finally adopted by the meeting. The resolutions deem it expedient, at the present time, to make a general assignment of the remaining assets of the institution; and also asked the Legislature to relieve the Corporation from the liability of the payment of the bonus money due the State. The report was amended so as to contemplate a final winding up, as soon as possible, of the affairs of the institution. Several attempts were made to prevent a direct vote on the resolutions. The meeting appointed a Committe of seven to carry the resolutions into effect, after which an adjournment took place, to meet at the Board of Trade Room some evening in the first week in March, ensuing, due notice of which is to be advertised in the papers of Philadelphia, New-York, Baltimore, Boston, and perhaps other places.

This proceeding, if carried out, will probably defeat the Dutch speculation in the stock which has been going on for several months.

There is considerable interest, we believe, in Wall-street, in the shares of the old State Bank of Illinois. They are a fair sort of Fancy in speculative times, but not worth much according to the latest from Sangamon. The Receivers of the Bank have filed a report in the United States Court to the effect that the assets will fall considerably short of the liabilities, leaving the stock a total loss.

The formal commencement of the St. Louis and Cincinnati Railroad, was celebrated, with pomp and éclat, at Illinoistown, opposite the former city, a few days since. This is the work which Messrs. George Law, of this city, and H. C. Seymour, of Albany, have contracted to build in five years for $9,000,000 to be paid in cash, shares and bonds.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb 14.

COTTON is quoted to-day at 7¼ @7¾ for Middling, and 8¾ for fair.

New-York Cattle Market....Feb. 16.

Carefully Reported for The New-York Daily Times.

[For Beeves, at the Washington Drove Yard, corner of Fourth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, and at Chamberlain's Hudson River Bull's Head, foot of Robinson-street. For Cows and Calves, Sheep and Lambs, at Browning's, in Sixth street, near Third-avenue.

AT WASHINGTON DROVE YARD—Offered, 1,000 Beeves, (600 Southern, and remainder from the State.) Demand fair and prices firm. Sales good retailing qualities at from 7 to 9c. About 100 head left over unsold.

AT BROWNING'S—Offered, 60 Cows and Calves, at from $25 to $32 58@$46. All sold. 4,000 Sheep and Lambs, on sale. Prices at from $2 ₩ $3.50 to $5, for the former, and $1 87½@$2 50@$3 50 for the latter.

AT CHAMBERLAIN'S—HUDSON RIVER BULL'S HEAD—Offered, 300 Beef Cattle, at 7 to 9c; 50 Cows and Calves, at $22 50, $30@$45; 2,000 Sheep and Lambs—all sold. Prices of Sheep, $2 50@$3 75@$5 50; Lambs, $2 50@$3, to $4.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

MONDAY, Feb 16—6 P. M.

ASHES—Present no new feature of interest. The supply is light and the demand moderate. The sales include 60 bbls. Pots at $5, and Pearls at $6 12½ ₩ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Seems less buoyant, though not lower. The day's movements reach 2,400 bales, at former prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in very fair request at strongly improving rates, though the increased receipts of flowers and the comparative scarcity of vessels somewhat check transactions. Local and Eastern buyers are making free inquiries for the better qualities, and there exists a good export demand for the low grades at our inside figures. The stock of all kinds is greatly reduced, and there is apparent anxiety to realize. The business embraces 9,000 bbls., ordinary to strait State and good common Ohio at $5@$5 12½, mixed to fair Indiana, Michigan, choice State and favorite round hoop Ohio at $5 06½@$5 12½; fancy Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Genesee at $5 18¾@$5 37½; Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 37½@$5 56¼, and extra Genesee at $5 87½@$6. Canadian continues scarce and perfectly nominal, at $5 ₩ bbl. Southern is still inclined to advance, favored by an active inquiry and limited receipts. The sales end up 1,800 bbls., mixed to favorite ordinary new at $5 06¼@$5 18¾, fancy do. at $5 19¾@$5 75. Brewers' Grain Meal in poor supply at $3 43¾. Fine Rye Flour at $3 62½ ₩ bbl. Buckwheat is moderately dealt in at $2 12½@$2 37½ ₩ bag of 100 lbs., the former value.

GRAIN—Wheat is firm but quiet—the high views of factors and small nature of the stock, preventing an active trade. We have but to notice a sale of 2,500 bushels choice southern White at $1 26 from there direct. Rye is more abundant and rather cheaper—800 bushels River having been obtained at 75c. Barley remains scarce and in steady request at 75@80c. Oats appear depressed—Southern fetching but 37@37c; Western at 37@38, and Northern 43@44c. from the retail trade. Corn comes forward slowly, and is without activity in the sale trade. The receipts for the week at large was 2,760 bush els mixed Western, which found a buyer at 69c per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork is without further variation, though of anything, there is more offering and rather less doing. The business comprises near 300 bbls. Clear Mess at $16 25 @$16 37½; new do. at $15 75; Prime at $13 75@$14, and old Western do at $13 50; new River Prime $ 4 12½, and old Western do at $13 62½@$13 75. Dead Hogs are unsalable to packers at 7¼@8c ₩ lb, though at this price a large number have been disposed of to the jobbers within the last two or three days. Pickled Meats exhibit no positive change. The sales consist of 150 pkgs. extra shoulders and Hams at 7@8c. Lard is in active demand at the late decline—200 bbls. and tcs Prime bring 9@9¼c ₩ lb. Beef is in good request at steady figures. The operations exceed 350 bbls. Prime at $4 50@$5 and Mess at $8 50@$11 50 ₩ bbl. Prime Mess is sparingly purchased at $ 6@$17 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams are less plentiful and generally held at $11 75 ₩ 200 lbs.—an advance. Butter is very firm and salable at 15c@17c for Ohio; 18@22c for Western New-York, and 22@25c for Orange County. Cheese is more inquired for at 6¼@7c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Has slightly improved and still tends upward—during the prevalence of a fair trade demand and absence of heavy arrivals—some 175 bbls Prime changed hands at 21c. cash, ₩ gallon. Drudge is worth 20½c, time, &c.

Passengers Arrived.

In Steamship El Dorado, from Chagres, Feb. 5—Louis McLane Jr., Chas L. Case and tiger, Capt Sigerson, U S A, Mr Kerr, Mr Crawford, Mrs. Hungerford, child and servt, H J Ostrander, J How and N Taylor and servt, G Seymour, (U S M Agt) T R Leavitt, (Adams & Co) Mrs Ornsbee, C W Cahoone McCann, J Lemous, W H Howland, S H Holman, E D Kennedy, J Dillon, W H Hunter, J Cummings, Jack Jansen, J A Gilbert, Col F Autry, Capt V Constant, Capt Geo Pousland, Capt Haskell, Capt S B Manchester, M C Wright, G L Howell, Esq, and servt, Miss Lucy Neal, P Hudson, G Boze, A R Caldwell, I B Caldwell, A B Stone, Thomas A Mills, K Bidwell, C S Marshall, Joshua Thomas, J Richards and lady J Carnell and lady, Quincy, Amero, J Stenhaer, P Miller, Tousel, J Dellon H J Mitchell, Met of B J Burrell, Bullens, A Cheesebro, H J Ostrander, M Short, W Stephenson, W H Holmes, J C Leggett, M Capt Aunetta, Botto, Dr Goodell, Wisehetsemer, C B Spaulding, L Stern, W F Osborne, J Wolf, S Abrahams, B McCormick, W Canfield, H G Ward, A H Richards, Chas Fox, M Most, J H Keeler, W Murdock, J M McGruder, J McDermott, J Mitchell, Wm Brooks, G W Grudley, J Landsdon, M McGraw, A M Addington, W Abrahams, P Peck, P Peck, Jr, G Hosaler, C Steward, H Gumbert, B Warder, T Melbourn, Wm Bell J A Bell, J Moxley P Brandon Dr Houghman, J Houghman, Schlosinger, H Cook, C Gillis, W Sasser, J Leadbeater, J Wilson, F M Reasy, J H Young, H P Sievers, M P Bateman, M Paul H Robbins, A H Guessman, S Mitchell, N B Horton, J Ward, J M Bar, J Holbrook, Jos Brown, W Collins, C Collins, J Haines, A LeCroix, G Huse, J Murphy, John Murphy, J Wilson, C H Steele, W Dunne, J C Pierce, E Sherman, J Delon Frank Lee, L Griffin and friend, and 62 in the steerage. Chagres to Kingston, 30. Kingston to New-York, Mr. Waleman.

In Steamship United States from Chagres—O. B. Talton E P. Mole, F Argenti, P. A. Brinsmade Capt N H. Hyde, R S. Ogden, Hon Allen A. Hall, C V S Gibbs and lady, Col. J. D Munford, Capt Geo Peck, E. Hall, J W Rodgers and 2 boys, J G. Sweet and 2 boys, W. Eaton and son, B W. Edmonds, B Base, R K Harris, N H Seaborn, Hy G. Gordon, G W Briggs B. Rice D W. Perley, H. Lewis, F Stern, A Stall, A. Morris, P. Craig, M. Mott, Mr Fairchilds, Mr. Downing, Mr Potter, D. W. Bowman, Joseph Cram, S. D. Moore, H Merritt, D Mitchell, L. S. Perkins, Jno. G Snow, B. B. Perdy. W. M. Hgan, John Ashley, Chas. Rice F. Davis Mr Joseph, Mr Joseph, Mr. Jarvis, Mr Edmonds, Mr. Crozer, R W. Van Beuel, Mr. Nosh, Mr Adler, Mr Noah, Mr Burns, Mr Smith, Mr. Sinclair, P. C. Agel J S. Myers, A. W. Browning, W. Surber, C L. Surber, A Lane, F. C Birns, L. Maupin W B. Brown, B H. Rankin, Hugh Dennison, J. B. Boulman, S. McClure, William Wells, J M Hoyte, J W. Byon, W. S. Ryon, N Dagus, R. B Hawkins, G Whitney, F Joseph, J. Robinson, Jas C. Bartlett, J B. Wiley, H. Johnson, W. Tibbitts, Isaac Tallman, H. J. Lee, W. B Atterbury, Levi James, N. Mackey, J Lane, J E Fuller, S. E. Fox, C. Woolf, F. H. Goodford, M. Smidt, F. Cady, J. Cavanac, Mark Walton, P. Downing, H. M. Jones, M Lloyd, Geo. Horton, Jas Gibson, C. Haden, Geo Mardpm, S F. Mapin, Mr. Brown, M. Fishburn, J H Young, Thos. Marshall, Jno. C Gleason, A Williams, J Standish, S A Booth, J. Riley, W. N Thompson, Wm. Fisher, C F Campbell, N. Sampson, F. W Mills, Jos A. Smith, O. Scott, P N Gates, L. A. Nichols, J. Tifton, S Kennedy, Jno. W. Cady, Jas. Bell, C H Pearl, A Roberts W. P Cummings, L A Carter, M Sheldon, T. W. Williams, W. S A Fraser, C. Bertine, W Sweeney, H. Carver

In ship Robert C. Wentrop, from Calcutta—Captain Asa Higgins, late of the ship George Brown, of Baltimore.

MINIATURE ALMANAC	THIS DAY.
SUN—Rises..... 6 54 Sets.....5 35	MOON—Sets.... 5 39m
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.	
Sandy Hook. 6 25m Gov Island.. 7 15m	Hell Gate.. 8 56m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....FEBRUARY 16, 1852.

Cleared.

Ship Champlain, Woodward, New-Orleans, J. W. Elwell & Co.
Ship Sarah W Cushing, Wade, Mobile, J.W Elwell & Co.
Ship Zurich, Rich, Havre, M. Livingston.
Ship Pacific, Nelson New-Orleans, Wm Nelson & Son.
Ship Cornelius Grinnell, Fletcher, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.
Ship Beachcomb, Copeland, San Francisco, Adam Smith.
Ship Catharine, Edwards, New-Orleans, Isbrandt & Gebhard.
Ship New-York, Hull Charleston, Geo. Bulkley.
Ship Iloquis, McKenzie, Shanghae, A. A. Low & Son.
Ship Manlius, Baker, Acapulco, R. W. Tundy.
Bark Van Dyck, (Belg.) Dessair, Havana and Antwerp, Funcke & Meincke.
Bark Ottawa, Brooks, Port Walthell, Wm Tyson.
Bark Caroline, Sherwood, Charleston, Dunham & Dimon.
Brig Philenia, Thaulow, Savannah, Dunham & Dimon.
Brig Sarah, Sprague, Cadiz, J. B. Sandy.
Brig Delaware, Harding, Baltimore, Jas. Hand.
Brig Maria, (Swe) Asander, for Rotterdam, Funcke & Meincke.
Brig Victoria, (Br) Burnet, Halifax, A. Leary.
Schr. M. E. Wells, Griffin, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.
Schr. Forest King, Barker, St. Jago, (Cuba,) M. M. Freeman & Co.
Schr Gipsey, Bunnell, Richmond, J. W. McKee.
Schr. Excelsior Golden, Savannah, N. L. McCready & Co.
Schr. Mar a L. Davis, Davis, St. Michaels J. B. Sardy.
Schr. E. J. Munsell, Baldwin, New Haven.
Schr. Ben Brown, Rogers, Baltimore, Johnson & Lowden
Schr. Richmond, Telby, Richmond, C. H. Person.
Schr. Columbia, Winslow, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.
Sloop Blackstone, Smith, Providence.

Arrived.

U. S. M. Steamship ElDorado, Hartstein, Chagres Feb. 5, via. Kingston 9th, pass. and mdse. to M. O. Roberts. The steamer United States arrived at Kingston from Chagres on the 8th, reported the steamer Ohio arrived at Chagres on the 6th, with 1,300 pass.

Ship Atlantic, North, New Orleans 14 days, mdse. and 26 pass. to Frost & Hicks

Ship Robert A. Lewis, (Br.) Vaughan, Cardiff 49 days, railroad iron to Wallace.

Bark Georgia, Allen, Providence, in ballast to master. Was towed to the city by steamer Hector.

Bark Elliot, of Warren, McIntyre, New-Orleans 25 days, mdse. to Haven & Co.

Ship A. Z. Chandler, Liverpool Dec 24, mdse. and 289 pas. to Ziegra & Co. Has had heavy weather—5 deaths among her passengers. Anchored at Quarantine.

Ship California Packet, of San Francisco, Baltimore 2 ds., flour to J. M. Fenley and others, vessel to T P Cooper.

Bark S. W Blodget, Wait, Sisal de Yucatan Jan. 30, mdse. to Edward Thebaud & Son.

Bark Clarissa, of Boston, Cook, New-Orleans 15 days, mdse. to master.

Bark Harvest, Nichols, Savannah 5 days, mdse. to Sturges, Clearman & Co. The ship Hartford left the day previous for New-York.

Brig Hayti, Cheeseman, Port-au-Prince Jan. 22, coffee to O. L & A. Ferris. Left schr. Hanover for Boston, and others before reported. Has been 16 ds. north of Hatteras. Brought home Capt. Weesman, mate and one seaman of the Brem. brig Emilie and Lucy, lost at Jeremie.

Brig Edgar, Meyers, Havana 10 days, mdse. to Trujillo & Barreiras.

Brig Mary Pierce, of Bangor, Nickerson, Wilmington, naval stores to master.

Brig Burmah, Fly, Darien 8 ds, pine to J J. Rokenbaugh. Yesterday, coming up the bay, came in contact with bark John Colby, which carried away her topsail-yard, bulwarks, davits, &c.

Brig Olive, Savin, Manzanilla 15 ds, mdse to Thomson & Hunter Left no Am vessels.

Brig Lucy Ellen, of Bath, Smith, New-Haven, in ballast to master.

Schr. W. H Hazard, Saunders, Matagorda, (Texas,) 18ds., mdse to Stanton & Thompson.

Schr A. Flannerfelt, String, Boston, Pepper to order.

Schr. James and Susannah, Walters, Philadelphia 2 days, coal.

Schr. Mayflower, of Warren, Allen, Jacksonville 8 days, yellow pine to Peck & Church, Sld. in co. with brigs Rufus Soule, for St Thomas; Sazinaw, Brown, for Demarara; Jas. Wallace, 8r all, for Navy Bay.

Schr. D. Porter, Hall, Dennis, fish.

Schr. Mary Miles, Poole, Gloucester, fish.

Schr. American Belle, Crowell, Boston 3 ds., mdse. to J. Atkins.

Schr. Rio Grande, Moreton, Wareham, nails.

Schr. R. W. Brown, Hulse, Smithville, N.C., naval stores to Brown & DeRosset

Schr. Louisine, Smith, Charleston 3 ds, cotton to N L. McCready.

Schr. H. R. Smith, Townsend, New-Haven, bound to Va.

Schr. Monte Christo, Wright, of New Haven.

Schr. Lucy Robinson, Robinson, of New-Haven.

Schr Lavinia Jane, Ketchum, of New Haven

Schr. New-Haven, Kelsey, New Haven, for Va.

Schr Dwight Davidson, Ferry, New-Haven, bound to N. Carolina.

Schr. Geo. Hotchkiss, Kelsey, New-Haven, for Va.

Schr Artist, of New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr Samuel R. Paynter, Neal, Smyrna, Del., corn to A. Barrett

Schr Caroline Baker, Post, Va., oysters.

Schr. Ann M. Still, Still, Va., oysters.

Sloop Thomas Hull, Miller, fm Providence.

Sailed.

Ships Independence Glover, Tucker, New-Orleans.
Ship Pacific, New-Orleans
Ship Waterlo, Harvey, for Liverpool.
Ship C. Grannell, Fletcher, for London, (not 12th).
Ship Brewster, Googins, for Peunta Arenas.
WIND—During the day, N.W. At sunset, W.

Below.

Bark Maine, of Wells, Perkins. Newport, (Eng.) via. St. Thomas, Jan. 25.

A clipper bark from the southward.

Spoken, &c.

Feb. 7, lat. 28 00, lon. 79 30, bark J. W. Blodget, for New-York.

Feb 5, off Cape Florida, ship Hungarian, from Mobile, for Havre.

Feb. 5, lat. 29 28, lon. 79 55, brig Grand Turk, of and for Providence, fm Matanzas.

Feb. 3, off Cape Florida, brig Caroline E. Kelly, fm. Matanzas, for Portland.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 16—Arr. Ships Robert C. Winthrop, Calcutta Oct 25, Isaac Newton, New Orleans; bark Nautilus, Surinam,—12th inst., South Shoal, north 10 miles, saw a large steamer steering E., no doubt the Niagara, fm. New-York, for Liverpool. Cld. brig Phoenix, Messina.

Feb. 16, P. M.—Cld. ships Josephine, Havana; Victory, San Francisco; barks Savannah, Savannah; Hadley, Baltimore; brigs Billow, Mobile; Narraguayu, Baltimore; J. C. Fremont, do; schr. Eureka, St. Jago.

Memoranda.

Some of the passengers of the ship Constantine, of Boston, ashore at Fire Is'and, came up to the city yesterday afternoon, by the Long Island Railroad. We could not ascertain anything from them as to the state of the vessel. Three lighters had been loaded from her, and a fourth was along side. We shall probably hear something from her to-day.

Disasters, &c.

The Pilot Boat W. J. Romer came up to the city on Sunday evening, having in tow the schr Independence, of and for Boston, Smith, from Norfolk, before reported as having been fallen in with, and the captain and crew taken off, by the bark C. I. Hayes. Scott, and brought into this port on the 12th. The W. J. K fell in with her on Friday morning last, the Highlands bearing N. distant about 30 miles, and finding her abandoned, took her in tow. She was corn loaded and her pumps were choked. After several attempts, succeeded in reducing the water in her to 2½ feet, when sail was made on her, and a hawser a tacked to her to tow her into port. She now lays at the foot of Beach-st., N R.

Foreign Ports.

At Cienfuegos, Jan 27, barks Lisander, Snow, for Boston; Louisa Eaton, Shields; brigs Sarah Williams, Gott, for Boston; Leander, Pixley; Leonice, Bradbury, for N. Y., Rio Grande; Belfast.

At Frontera, Jan. 18, Span. brig Four Brothers, for Havana, schr. Florence, Bowden, for Boston, and others before reported. The bar affording but 8 or 9 ft. of water, some of the vessels loaded were obliged to discharge part of their cargos in order to get out, and no lighters were to be obtained.

INSURANCE.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORM AN INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital $500,000, divided into 10,000 shares, of $50 each.—Thirty per cent cash paid up, seventy per cent in notes to remain in the hands of the company. The undersigned hereby give notice of their intention to form an Insurance Company, to be located in the City of New-York, and to be called "THE BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY," for the purpose of making insurance on dwelling-houses, stores, rents, and all kinds of buildings, and upon household furniture, merchandise, and other properties, against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, as expressed in the 2d subdivision of the 1st section of the act to provide for the incorporation of Insurance Companies, passed April 10, 1849. Dated New-York, February 5, 1852.

DIRECTORS.

Caleb S. Woodhull, Simeon Draper, Morgan Morgans,
H. J. Raymond, Alpheus Benning, John C Hull,
Abram Wakeman, Caspar C. Childs, F W Edmonds,
John Bruce, Solomon Jessurun, Warren Brady,
Calvin Condit, Wm E. Burton, John Hassell,
Dan'l P. Barnard, John J. Yellott, George Hall,
Alfred Jones, John T. Sheppard, Chas. W Hull,
Joseph Giles, Walter Keeler, John Buxton, Jr.,
Henry Magor, Charles Hooper, Thos H Leslie,
Samuel Hassell, John P. Wate, Jas A Donaldson,
Wm. M Dodge, Chas Jenkins, Henry A Carhart,
Daniel Rabold, Robt McClellan, F W Waller,
Joel Sammis, Julius A. Candee, Rich'd J. Richards,
Timothy Berger. JOHN BRUCE, President.
SOLOMON JESSURUN, Secretary. 6f-19tTu Th&S

THE NEW-YORK BOWERY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 124 Bowery, corner of Grand-street—CAPITAL, $300,000—Continue to insure Dwelling Houses and Furniture Store Houses and Merchandize, and every other description of personal property, against loss and damage by fire, upon terms as favorable as any similar institution. Having a large surplus fund, which with their Capital being safely and profitably invested, enables them to afford "reliable security" on all policies they issue. Business hours from 9 A. M. till sun-setting. Orders through the Post Office will receive immediate attention. All losses liberally adjusted, and promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

David Cotheal, Anson G. Phelps Peter Gassner,
John Allan, George Farmer, Gideon Ostrander,
John Gray, Enoch Dean, Isaac Ward,
James Mills, William Hibbard, Joseph Britton,
Wm. P Woodcock, Jacob R. Le Roy, John McMenomy,
Jon'n G. F.set, John D. Wendel, Gerard Stuyvesant
Jacob Aims, M. M. Quackenbos, F. W. Giessenhainer, Jr.
WM. HIBBARD, President.
G. G. TAYLOR, Secretary. u30-tf

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Offices, No. 43 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, No 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st New-York. Have their Capital (as also a handsome surplus) invested in the most undoubted securities, and continue to insure Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, and other personal property, Vessels in port and their Cargos, upon as favorable terms as any other similar institution

DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth, William Miles, Alex H Schultz,
Phineas I. Barnum, Elijah F. Purdy, John D. Pye,
Danl D Howard, Sam. P. Townsend, Hen Quackenboss,
Caleb S. Woodhull, John Eadie. Jr., Justice S. Redfield,
Chas T. Cromwell Joel S. Oatman, J. W. Amerman,
Anan'a Nicholas, Robert C. Bell, Fordyce Hutchison,
Richard L. Allen, John N Genin, John C. Smith
WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
ALFRED G. STEVENS, Secretary. s23-tf

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 9th Month, 1851.—This Company, with CASH CAPITAL OF $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox, Cyrus Hitchcock, Wm. H. Falls,
John D. Wright, John J. Walker, Chas. H. Marshall,
T. C. Cardavoyne, Edward Field, Brad Sewley,
Henry H. Barrow, Rich'd A. Hasbrouck, Isaiah Macy,
Joseph W. Corlies. Abraham Bell, Peter S. Titus,
C. W. Lawrence, Ralph Mead, Elias Hicks, Jr.
Richard F. Carman, Hull Clark, Wm C. White.
GEO. S. FOX, President.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary. s27-12m

HARTFORD LIFE AND HEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY.—Premium due on Policies issued prior to August, 1851, received at the Office of David S. Dodge, Agent, No. 25 Cliff-st. 124-3mood

TRAVELING.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Captain West.
PACIFIC, Captain Nye.
ARCTIC, Captain Luce.
BALTIC, Captain Comstock.
ADRIATIC, Captain Grafton.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction—as in their engines—to insure strength and speed, and their accomodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in fine cabin, $120; in second cabin, $70. Exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $300. From Liverpool to New-York, £30 and £20. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES FOR SAILING.

From New-York.	From Liverpool.
Saturday, Jan. 10.....1852	Wednesday, Jan 7.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I.....NO. 131. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted.*) at the office, No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, between Beekman and Ann, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies; THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the *Daily Times*.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published *every Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company**—Office No. 8 Wall-st, New-York, room No. 4, second floor—Capital Stock $200,000; shares $100 each.—The Books of Subscription for Stock in this Company are now opened, at their Office, where parties desirous of becoming Stockholders may obtain Certificates of Stock, and pamphlets, with laws and by-laws, besides all necessary information relative to the objects and prospects of the Company.

Having, nearly complete, a steam engine of eighty horse power, with stamp work of the largest class, and possessing a mine, which has proved to be one of the most valuable in the State of California, located in the immediate vicinity of the city of Sonora, on Wood's Creek, it is the purpose of the Trustees to prosecute the work with vigor and without delay, with a view to profit from the business of mining. The enterprise commends itself to the particular attention and confidence of Capitalists. It is deemed unnecessary to enter into a calculation as to probable profits, it having been satisfactorily demonstrated that vein mining is to be the great business of California, and that companies already in operation, with good machinery, have been eminently successful.

The Trustees have determined that the employees of the Company, in all responsible positions, shall be shareholders, selected with special regard to fitness, and required to give bonds, with sureties, and in such sums as may be deemed sufficient to guard the interests of the Company. And, further, that none but well tried and approved machinery, for crushing and amalgamating, shall be used; and that experiments, of a costly nature, which heretofore have proved so disastrous to the interests of companies, shall be carefully avoided and provided against.

Persons residing out of the city may obtain Stock, pamphlets, or any other information, by addressing the Treasurer, post paid, by mail. D. W. INGERSOLL, President.

THOS. E. HASTINGS, Treasurer. 14f-tf

☞ **Special Notice.**—The Special Committee appointed by the Common Council to invite General Houston, United States Senator, to meet his friends in the Governor's Room in the City Hall, take pleasure in announcing to their fellow-citizens that the General has accepted the invitation, and will be happy to see them there between the hours of 12 and 2 THIS DAY.

JACOB F. OAKLEY, Ch'n. of Com. Board of Ald'n.
JOSIAH W. BROWN, Ch'n of Com. Board of Ass't's.

☞ **Catholic Institute of New-York.**—The Sixth and last Lecture of the Course will be delivered at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, THURSDAY EVENING, Feb 19, at 8 o'clock, by Rev. T. S. PRESTON, of Yonkers. Subject—The Church a Peacemaker. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door on the evening of the lecture. The proceeds to be given to the Hospital of St. Vincent, in 13th-st., under the charge of the Sisters of Charity. [18f-2t*] DANIEL SULLIVAN, Secretary.

☞ **To the Bar.**—A Lecture will be delivered before the New-York Law Institute, at the Circuit Court Room, new City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, Feb 18, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., by R. S. HASKALL, Esq., on "The Profession and Practice of the Law." Tickets free to the gentlemen of the Bar, and such friends as they may introduce.

17f 2t* JOHN ANTHON, Vice Pres't Law Inst.

☞ **Ladies' Free Lectures.**—THE SECOND COURSE—By Dr VAN DOREN, in the Dwight Congregational Church, in 6th-st, between 2d and 3d-ave., on THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, Feb. 19 and 20, at 2½ o'clock. These lectures have been received with great acceptance by large and crowded houses in nearly fifty of the principal towns and cities of New-England. All ladies who are interested in the Truth, Medical Reform and the sufferings of humanity, are invited to attend. 17f 4t*

☞ **Conduct of Life.**—A course of four Lectures on the "Conduct of Life" will be delivered by RALPH WALDO EMERSON, Esq., at Hope Chapel, Broadway. The first Lecture of the course will be delivered on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, Feb 18, at 7½ o'clock subject—"Fate." Tickets 25 cents each. For sale at EVANS & BRITTAN'S Book and Stationery Store, No. 697 Broadway, next to the corner of 4th-st, and at Messrs C. S. FRANCIS & CO.'S, No. 252 Broadway. 13f-FMTuhW

☞ **Sattler's Cosmoramas.**—FIRST SERIES—Exhibited corner of 13th-st and Broadway—Open from 8 A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. These Works of Art consist of a collection of views of Europe, Asia Minor, Syria, the Holy Land, Egypt, Nubia, and Arabia. They are sketched and painted in oil by Prof SATTLER. Admission 25 cts. 15f-6t*

☞ **I. O. of O. F.**—The members of OLIVE BRANCH LODGE No. 31, I. O of O. F., are requested to meet at the Lodge-room, No 411 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., to attend the funeral of our deceased Brother, P. G. SAML. REYNOLDS

18f-1t* E. J. HAMILTON, N. G.

☞ **House Carpenters Attend**—A meeting of the Trade will be held at Convention Hall, Wooster-st, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb 20, at 7½ o'clock. 18f-1t*

☞ **Commercial Bank, New-Jersey**—E EVANS, Nos 70 and 72 Fulton-st, redeems notes on this Bank at 25 per cent discount, in payment for ready-made clothing. 1t*

☞ **Facts Worth Knowing.**—A. BAKER, No. 39 Beekman-st., manufactures to order boots of the best quality, at the astonishing low prices: Dress boots, with patent shanks, $3 50; stout boots, $3 50; double-soled water proof, $4 50; French patent leather boots, $5 50. A good assortment constantly on hand. 18f-2t WeS*

☞ **Maine Law.**—The ladies of Williamsburgh and all who are in favor of the passage of a Law by the Legislature of this State that shall prohibit and put a stop to the traffic in intoxicating liquors, are requested to attend a meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 18th inst; at 7½ o'clock, at the First Baptist Church, corner of South 3d and 5th sts. Rev. M. J. RHEES, and Hon. E. D CULVER, will address the audience. Singing by Miss ODELL AND BROTHERS. 18f-1t*

☞ **Presentation of Banner to WAYNE CHAPTER, O. U. A.**, on THURSDAY EVENING, 19th inst, at Knickerbocker Hall, cor. 23d-st. and 8th av. Entertainments to consist of Music by Shelton's Brass Band, Vocal Music by Mr. BROWER, Mr. HAYWARD, a Quartette Club, &c. Addresses by JOS. C. MORION, Bro. GEO. COPWAY, the Indian Chief, and other distinguished brethren. Exercises to commence at 7½ P. M. Tickets, admitting a gentleman and lady, 25 cents each, which can be obtained at the door in the evening. 18f-2t*

☞ **Industrial Home Association, No. 1.**—The members of the Association are hereby invited to be present with their families at National Hall, Canal st, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, at 7½ o'clock, to witness the presentation of the testimonials of respect to the officers.

18f 2t CORN'S. A. COOPER, R. S.

☞ **In Health provide for Sickness.**—NEW-YORK MUTUAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION—CASH CAPITAL $27 000—Office No. 212 Broadway, up stairs. CHAS. A. WHEATON, President. P. S. STODDARD, Secretary; GEO. BARNES, Treasurer; Dr. M. M. WHITE, Examining Physician; W. L. PALMER, Actuary. 12 men wanted. 12f-6t*

☞ **Second Mechanics' Building Mutual LOAN AND SAVINGS INSTITUTION.**—But a few months since the Mechanics of this city formed an Association they can call their own, and so unrivaled has been its success, that it has already become necessary to form another, having the same philanthropic object in view—"To make each man his own landlord." Prosperous as has been the above Society, the Second Mechanics' will, perhaps, be more so than any similar society that has yet been started, for it offers advantages not offered by any other.

1. It will loan money at 6 per cent. per annum on the amount advanced.

2. It will allow interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum to all persons who prefer paying for six months, or more, in advance, thus securing a double interest—first, the above six per cent.; secondly, their share of the profits. Persons who wish to borrow money for the purpose of building, can here receive an advance on more favorable terms than is offered by any other Association.

3. Persons desirous of withdrawing from the Society can do so at any time by giving one month's notice, and receive back all the dues paid by them, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

The above three clauses are entirely new in Building Associations, and must prove of great advantage to the shareholders. A person who will save 14c a day (and there is not one person who cannot) can, in this Society, secure in a few years a small capital, ($1,000,) with which he can establish himself in business, and thus achieve his own independence. The Association is being formed by a number of persons who are members of other Building Associations, and who have observed its advantages to numbers. The entrance fee will be 50c. per share. Monthly payments, $2. Value of each share, $500. Already near 800 shares are subscribed for, and persons who desire shares had better apply early as the books will soon be closed, being limited to 1,000. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of joining can do so at the office of the Secretary, 194 Hester-st., who is in attendance each day from 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.

THOMAS MORTON, President.

JACOB PEGARE, Secretary

A public meeting will be held for the admission of new members on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb 19 at 7½ o'clock P.M., at No. 5 Chatham-square, when the object and workings of this Association will be explained. 16f-3t

☞ **The Citizens' Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Association.**—The Books of the Association are open for subscription, at their office, No. 431 Broadway, next door above Canal-st, from 9 A. M. until 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock. Entrance fee $2, monthly dues $3 per month. An opportunity is offered to all males and females, minors and adults, by joining this Association, by paying $3 a month for a few years, to obtain a home or a capital sufficient to start a fair business. Pamphlets with articles of Association, By-laws and full explanation of its objects and plan, can be had gratis at the office.

SIMEON DRAPER, President.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Vice President.
TRUSTEES.

John J. Herrick, Wmchester P. Moody, Joel W. Mason, Geo. Schwartz, Jr., John F. Clarke, Wm. H. Dietz, Chas. L. Cornah, Wm. Thomson, S. Albertus, Jr.

20f-tu JOSIAH F. KENDALL, Secretary.

☞ **United States Building Association and EQUITABLE INVESTMENT AND SAVING FUND**—The third monthly meeting of this Association will be held at No 145 Bowery, third story, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, at 7 o'clock. The books of the Association are open for subscription at No. 178 Bowery, where by-laws and act of incorporation can be had gratis. Entrance fee 50 cents; dues $2 50; shares $600. An opportunity is offered to males and females, by paying $2 50 a month for a few years, to obtain a home or capital sufficient to start a fair business. At the last meeting shares were redeemed at $200 each. N. McGRAW, President, No. 4 Crosby-st.

JOHN ROSBEY, Vice-President.
THOS. VERNON, Secretary, 178 Bowery.
DIRECTORS.

Andw. Allendorph, James Grundy, Wm. Forrester, John Crouch, Starkes Livesey, Jas. McDuff,
TRUSTEES.

N McGraw, C. W. Houghton, John Redley.

Attorney, Chauncey Shaffer, 75 Nassau-st. 14f-1m*

☞ **Building Associations' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**—Capital $500,000, divided into 10,000 shares of $50 each; 30 per cent. cash paid up, 70 per cent. in notes to remain in the hands of the Company. Subscriptions for the capital stock of this Company will be received by the following persons, appointed Commissioners: John Bruce, No. 24 Platt-st; Wakeman & Lasting, No. 59 Fulton-st; Daniel P. Barnard, No. 16 Wall-st; John Barnes, No. 16 North William-st.; Solomon Jamerson, No 8 Clinton-court, Bedford-st; Thomas F. Leslie, corner of Fulton and Tillary-sts, Brooklyn; also by all the Directors.

JOHN BRUCE, President.
S. JAMESON, Secretary. 11f-6t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **The Third Manhattan BUILDING ASSOCIATION—BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION NOW OPEN—JOIN AT ONCE.**—The unparalleled success attending the First and Second Manhattan Building Associations—the latter having disposed of its entire number of shares in the short space of five months from the period of its organization, has led to the establishment of the Third, to which the attention of the public is invited. The Entrance Fee is $2; Monthly Dues $3; Shares $800. It costs now but $2 to become a member, and the monthly installment of $3, in the course of a few years—probably six or seven—will positively yield the sum of $800. A moment's consideration will convince any one of the superiority of these Associations over Savings Banks, and all persons of small means are invited to avail themselves of the advantages here offered. To those who wish to escape the tyranny of landlords by becoming the owner of a house and lot, if they are without capital to accomplish it they can obtain sufficient from this Association for that purpose, and by appropriating no more than the house now yields for rent, can pay for it in a very few years. Persons desirous of becoming members of the Third Manhattan Building Association can do so by calling at the office of the Secretary, No. 15 Spruce-st., 2d floor.

JAMES S. LISBY, President.
DAVIS COLLAMORE, Vice-President.
J. W. WESTON, Secretary. 18f

☞ **Home, sweet Home!**—The IRVING BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, which has been organized pursuant to an act of Legislature of the State of New-York, will hold its first public meeting at Masonic Hall, No. 274 Grand-st., near Forsyth-st, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb 18, at 7½ o'clock. Shares $800. Admission fee $2, monthly dues $3. Six per cent allowed on all money paid in advance. Ladies as well as gentlemen are particularly invited to attend. All who desire to procure a home by means of small contributions are invited to attend the meeting. Subscription books will be open during the evening. Subscriptions will also be received at the office of the Association every evening from 6 to 9 o'clock, and on Wednesdays from 3 to 9 P. M. for ladies. The objects of the Association will be explained fully at the above meeting. Come one!—come all!!

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President, No. 106 Broadway.
GEO. H. BELL, Vice-President, No. 158 Nassau-st.
TRUSTEES.

Geo. H. Franklin, No. 173 West-st.; Silas C. Herring, Nos. 137 and 139 Water-st; Geo W. Riblet, County Clerk's office; Royal G. Millard, No 89 Barclay-st; Elias Combs, No. 244 Grand st.; Nelson Puff, No. 215 Duane-st; James Jackson, Jr., No. 161 Broadway; Geo. T. Maxwell, office of Clerk of the Superior Court; F. G. Richardson, No. 107 John st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Secretary, Office No. 244 Grand-st. 16f-3t THOS. LAWRENCE, Attorney, No. 15 Beekman-st.

☞ **The Peoples' Building Association.**—Although not one month has elapsed since the first meeting of this Association, the shares are more than half taken, and from present prospects the balance will be subscribed, at or shortly after the monthly meeting, of Wednesday evening, at which time several shares will be offered for competition among the members. A meeting for the disposal of shares will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, at De la Ress' Assembly Rooms, cor. Twenty-fifth-st. and Eighth-ave., and it is expected the meeting will be a busy one; the members are urged to call any afternoon or evening previously, at the office, No. 199 West 28th-st., and pay their dues. T. MARTINE, President.

J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary. 16f 3t

☞ **The New-York Land and BUILDING ASSOCIATION** was organized for the purpose of getting Houses and Lots for 500 Workingmen, and thereby making them their own landlords. It is in the full tide of its success. Its regular meetings are held on the fourth MONDAY in each month, at No. 163 Bowery.

MILES CHAMBERS, President.
H. S. SMITH, No. 1 Murray-st., Secretary. 13f-2w

☞ **Phonography.**—Professor WEBSTER'S PHONOGRAPHIC CLASS meets on MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, at 7 o'clock, in Class Room No 2 Clinton Hall, corner of Beekman and Nassau-sts. Persons who wish to join the Class are invited to be present, or call, during business hours, at the Office of the Phonographic Rooms, No. 113 Nassau-st., third floor. 129-1mood

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-ORLEANS.

The Special Consul—His expected arrival at New-Orleans—The difference between his reception and that of our Consul at Havana—Intervention in the South—Southern Politics—Chances for the Presidency—New Mail Arrangement—Amusements in New-Orleans.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 7, 1852.

Don Juan Ignacio Laborde, the Spanish Consul for this port, was expected to leave Havana for this city on the 4th inst., and he is consequently daily looked for. Secretary Conrad has ordered that the flag of the Spanish steamer which is to bring him to our shores shall receive a National salute. He has long since been recognized by the President, and I suppose his exequatur is awaiting him here. How different the case of our own Consul at Havana. He received no salute on his arrival—is not recognized as Consul, and will have to remain there in an equivocal position for many months longer before he receives his exequatur. This is not right. It is an indignity that should not have been submitted to, and to say the least bears a semblance of discourtesy and disrespect. If it was so arranged that Don Juan should be recognized by the President *before* his arrival in the United States, and orders issued for saluting his flag, most certainly the same courtesy should have been provided for and extended to our Consul. Notwithstanding the grand flourishes which the Government may think proper to make over Señor Laborde, his reception here among our citizens will be freezingly distant. The gross misrepresentations which he made in regard to the conduct of our citizens towards himself during the riot, and which tended to mislead the national judgment, were fully contradicted afterwards by the Mayor of our city. He comes back among us with no friendly feelings on the part of our people for him, but, on the contrary, they are deeply stung and mortified that a man, in every way so unpalatable to them, should receive a National salute, according to Mr. Secretary Conrad, "as a proof of the respect the United States has for himself and for his Government, and in return for the great injustice that has been done him, and for the insult and offense that was given to his country by an ungovernable mob." It would have been far better policy on the part of the Queen of Spain, and more acceptable to our citizens, if Her Catholic Majesty had sent us some one else in the place of Don Juan. There is no denying the fact that a very bitter feeling still exists here on the part of the Spanish residents against our people, and in their private circles they severely denounce their own Government for the clemency it has exhibited in pardoning the American Filibusters.

Intervention in the South meets with but few advocates among the press, and although KOSSUTH is greatly admired, and his gigantic intellect admitted, yet his sympathizers are not many. His doctrine, which is construed into that sense which demands of us to go to war to maintain the declaration, is denounced as heresy. From his late qualifications, I do not think the construction a fair one. It will be erroneous to conclude that there are but few who think it proper and becoming in our Government to make such a declaration of international law, as will give the moral force of our great country to the cause of human liberty, which crowned puppets have united to trample on. There are not a few only, who think that Providence has watched over us, guarding us from the consequences of our own passions and follies, as well as from the open hostilities of other nations whose Governments are at war with the principle of freedom on which ours has been built,—for some other and higher motive than its mere subservience to the physical wants of the few millions of its inhabitants—for some higher moral and more useful lesson to the family of nations, than may be inferred from witnessing that prosperity; and there are not a few who think the hour and the day a proper one for the assumption, on the part of our Government, of that high moral tone—that support of abstract right to whatever it may lead, which is in itself a stronger power than the marshaled forces of millions. Among the latter I confess myself one who would feel grieved that our Government should forego this glorious opportunity of reading to the world a lesson of wisdom, of peace, and good will, which must be the cement of national law, and the shield of protection hereafter, against the intervention of third powers, to all oppressed nations struggling for liberty. This would certainly not be abandoning the policy of WASHINGTON, as contained in his farewell address, (insolently claimed as HAMILTON'S,) for we were not made and created a free and glorious republic to hoard up the liberty of our institutions, and exhibit a selfish, sordid and miserly spirit towards down-trodden nations struggling for freedom, for fear of disturbing our relations with tyrants.

There never was, perhaps, an era in the history of the commerce of New-Orleans when our Levee looked so deserted, and was so perfectly destitute of Western produce. Instead of the immense piles of produce of all kinds which used to cover it from one end to the other, it is now almost barren. We have not had an arrival out of the Ohio for weeks. The rivers have now broken up, however, and it is estimated that a fleet of more sixty steamers are now on their way down to this city. We have had it as dull here as midsummer, but next week will make up for it, and our wharves and Levee will be a sight to look at indeed. There will be more steamers in port than ever before known at one time.

The political horizon in the South is very calm, and the barometer does not show the slightest change from the continuous "fair weather." The *Crescent* this morning, a Whig paper, under the head of "Presidential prospects and Presidential candidates," says:

"Another thing which tends largely to cool down party zeal, and to render the political future somewhat uncertain, is the fact that the great leaders have passed or are passing away from struggles, and there are, as yet, none of their strength or stature to lead in political battle. JACKSON and CALHOUN are dead: CLAY contends faintly for the last remnant of a long and glorious life; and WEBSTER is said to be rapidly passing into the feebleness of old age."

Both parties here seem to be settling down on Fillmore and Douglass, and I think the chances are now greatly in favor of their being the regular nominees.

A new arrangement is about to be made in the transportation of the mail between this and your City, so as to gain one day in time. It is to go into effect on the 1st of next month, and will be a God-send if it be accomplished. It has taken more than one week longer to get letters from your City here, than news by telegraph from Europe; that is, our dates from Europe have been later than from New-York by mail!

The principal attraction here in the way of amusements is the new opera of "Los Montenegrins," by Limmander, in three acts, which has been put on the stage at the French Opera with great effect, and is having a considerable run. It is a romance made up from incidents that occurred in Italy, when under the dominion of Napoleon and invested by his army.

The weather continues warm and delightful. A.

NEW-YORK CITY.

MORE DEATH FROM SHIP FEVER.—The public are becoming alarmed respecting the increase of this malady in the City, and the authorities should not delay a moment in taking some active measures in the matter, whereby the evil can at once be remedied. The emigrant lodging buildings in Canal, Centre, and Duane-streets, (the Church,) are a source of great complaint by the citizens, as they have of late been turned into hospitals for the sick emigrants, who often get into the streets, and are then conveyed to the Station Houses, thus carrying the disease with them. In addition to the number of victims to this contagious disease, noticed in the *Times* of yesterday morning, we are called upon to record the death of another policeman, Mr. Carlock, of the Fifth Ward, who died at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, after a brief illness, of the same disease, which he contracted while in the discharge of his duty. This is the third death in this District within four days, and it has cast a gloom over the men attached to Captain Carpenter's force. The following members of the Police department (Fifth Ward) are now very sick with the ship fever, viz: Read, No. 24 Jay-street; Martin, No. 103 West Broadway; King, No. 148 Varick-street; Savidge, No. 81 Watts-street; and Girvan, No. 114 Church-streeet. An emigrant woman was found lying in the street yesterday morning in a dying condition, with the horrible disease, and conveyed to the Tombs by the First Ward Police.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—The Democracy are evidently hungry for the spoils. In the Board of Aldermen, on Monday evening, resolutions were introduced to take from the Mayor the power to grant and revoke licenses, and vest the power in the Common Council. Also, to divide the Wards into small Election Districts, for the purpose of multiplying the loaves and fishes. Some are disposed to grumble at this, but we can see no good reason for so doing. What is the use of being in the ascendency if you have none of the spoils! We like the go-ahead way the present divers have, and shall not complain if they keep up the strain for the next twelve months.

—Mortimer Livingston, F. W. Edmonds, Auguste Belmont, Watts Sherman, and Alfred Pell, have been appointed trustees to obtain subscriptions to the amount of $200,000 for the purpose of erecting a building for the World's Fair, to be held in this City. Two classes of subscribers are provided for; one, those who subscribe solely with a view to promote the enterprise, seeking no other profit; these are to have their money refunded from the first receipts of the exhibition. The other class are subscribers for personal profit, being entitled, in proportion to their subscriptions to one-half the profits of the exhibition. The subscriptions are to be called in by installments. The first, half in one, two three and four months, and the second, half in eight months. Upon the completion of the subscription, a meeting of the subscribers will be called, and the funds placed under their direction.

—We are to have a public celebration on the anniversary of Washington's Birthday—the Board of Aldermen having appropriated $1,000, slap-dab, for that purpose.

—Mr. Strahan, who died on Monday, was elected last fall to the office of Civil Magistrate, now filled by Judge Meech. His term would have commenced in May next, when Judge Meech's term expires. Gov. Hunt will be called upon to fill the vacancy.

—The fare to Albany on the boats of the People's Line, during the coming summer, is to be only fifty cents.

—There are eight German papers published in this City—four dailies, the *New-York Allgemeine Zeitung*, the *New-York Demokrat*, the *New-York Staats Zeitung*, and the *New-York Abenda Zeitung*. The four weeklies are *Jamis*, the *Schweizerbote*, the *Atlantische Blatter*, and the *Volkerbond*.

—R. B. Kimball, Esq., will deliver a lecture this evening, in the Supreme Court Room, before the New-York Law Institute. Subject—"The Profession and Practice of the Law."

—The French residents of this city intend to hold a meeting, to put on record a protestation against the usurpation of Louis Napoleon.

—**The Dodsworth's have been sent** for to furnish music for the Citizen's Ball to be given at Baltimore on the 3d of March.

—The following simple remedy for scarlet fever is published: "Take of good clean fat bacon a sufficient quantity, and rub with it the skin of the patient." It is worth trying.

—There will be three steamers each way daily, on the Albany route this summer.

—The ladies intend presenting a silver pitcher to Mr. O'Conor, as a token of respect for his efforts in the cause of Mrs. Forrest.

—The old project to remove the municipal officers to new quarters up-town, and to use the City Hall for a Custom-House and Post-Office, and the present Custom-House for a Mint, has again been brought forward.

—We learn that negotiations have been commenced for the leasing of Dr. Spring's Church to the United States Government for a term of years, to be used by the Pos-Office Department. We have no doubt the negotiations will be successful, if the Government is really desirous of obtaining the property.

—Dr. Joel Parker, of Philadelphia, has accepted a call to the Bleecker-street Church in this City. He will immediately enter upon the discharge of his duties in this City.

—A movement is making in the State Legislature to exempt *unproductive* property from taxation.

—Mr. Morris publishes an affidavit in which he says that one of the persons connected with the *Herald*, (Mr. Hudson) assured him that, "*if he would advertise in the Herald, and get all the bills and pamphlets printed in its job office, he should have no cause to complain of its editorial notices.*" This proposition was declined, and the *Herald* in a few days published an attack on the exhibition.

—It is proposed to organize a special Criminal Court, or Commission, to investigate the origin of fires. Those who make the proposition assert that the Chief of Police and the Chief Engineer express their belief that most of the fires in this city are the work of incendiaries. It is said that four or five Insurance Companies have been literally *burnt up*.

—Dr. Antisell will lecture on "Volcanoes and their forces," at Clinton Hall, this evening. The Lecture will commence at 7½ o'clock.

—Gen. HOUSTON arrived in this City yesterday, and was waited upon at the Irving House by a Committee of the Common Council, and has accepted the invitation to meet his friends in the Governor's Room, in the City Hall. Gen. H. will be on hand to go through the pump movement between the hours of 12 and 2 this day. Where is Gen. Case, Douglas, Butler and the rest? Houston makes two visits to their one, and is in a fair way to shake the hands of half New-York.

CRIMES, INQUESTS, ETC.—On Monday night, as the audience was passing out of the Broadway Theatre, a lad named Francis H. Backman, stole a purse, containing $23 from the pocket of a lady. While attempting to steal a watch and chain from a gentleman, he was arrested by Officer William H. Stephens. Backman was locked up.

—On Monday afternoon, Coroner Ives held an inquest upon the body of Martha A. Caniff, who died from the effects of burns received on the 8th inst. The Jury found a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

—Michael Glister, a servant at Delmonico's, was arrested yesterday, on a charge of having found and secreted a breast-pin valued at $50. He was locked up.

—Two young thieves, John Anderson and William Cavanah, were arrested on Tuesday, by Officer Hamblin, on a charge of stealing patent leather boots and shoes from a show case on the corner of Broadway and Barclay-street. They were committed by Justice Lathrop.

—The extensive false pretense case pending against Daniel W. Townsend, ex President of the Bowery Bank, at the Lower Police Court, having recently been argued before Justice Osborne on points of law, "as to whether there was sufficient grounds to hold the accused for examination," and yesterday the magistrate decided he should require the defendant to answer on the complaint of Mr. Chester Driggs, one of the parties, who alleges to have been swindled in the manner as described in the report of the affair in this journal several weeks ago.

—In the Court of General Sessions on Tuesday, John Campbell was tried for having assaulted and robbed a young Spaniard named José Santa Anna Lorens Sands, while he was seeing sights at the junction of Cross, Anthony and Orange-streets. The testimony was very conflicting, and the Jury acquitted Campbell.

—Emily Burke was acquitted in the Court of Sessions on Tuesday, of a charge of stealing a gold watch from Henry Bernard.

MURDER OR MANSLAUGHTER—CORONER'S INVESTIGATION AND THE VERDICT.—Since Saturday last, Coroner Ives and his deputy, Dr. Budd, have been actively engaged in the investigation of a murderous outrage that was perpetrated upon the person of a young man by the name of Thomas Cannon, on the evening of the 20th of last January, at a German porter house or grocery, situated on the south west corner of Vestry and Washington-streets, which resulted in the death of the unfortunate man on the 14th inst. It appears from the evidence, that deceased was employed in the Steam Sugar Refinery of Mr. Swift, in Laight-street, and on the night in question, he accompanied two of his associate workmen to get a drink, and while standing peaceably at the bar, a gang of rowdies jostled against them, when one of the friends of deceased remonstrated with them for the insult, and they were instantly knocked down and kicked and stamped upon, in the most brutal manner, by the assailants. They finally crawled into the street and cried for help, but before assistance reached the frightful scene, poor Cannon received a powerful blow upon the head, with a heavy club or a champagne bottle, which felled him to the pavement, and even then the villains followed up the attack and continued to inflict additional blows, until they became satisfied their victim was almost a corpse, and then they fled. The injured man was covered with blood, and by the assistance of citizens he was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where the wounds were examined, by Surgeon LeRoy, and the skull found to be crushed in several places. Everything within the knowledge of medical skill was done for the poor fellow to restore him, but, after lingering for over three weeks, he expired, and owing to the murderers being at large, the proceedings were kept silent, in order to effect their arrest, if possible. The Coroner made every exertion in the matter, and finally one of the parties implicated in the outrage, named William Crabtree, was taken into custody, by officers McCord and Gasque, of the Fifth Patrol District. The prisoner was employed as third assistant engineer on board of the steamship *Brother Jonathan*, and has, since his arrest, been identified as one of the principal actors in the affair. A most rigid inquiry was instituted, by Coroner Ives, which was concluded yesterday, in the Oyer and Terminer Court-room. Annexed we give a full report of the medical and other testimony taken during the investigation.

John McCaughan, George Keys, John Smith, John Campbell, Thomas Gibson, James McAllister and Jacob King, testified in relation to the affray, and gave the names of those engaged in it. Dr. Le Roy, who made a post-mortem examination of the body of the deceased, was also sworn. The Coroner submitted the testimony to the Jury, and the following verdict was returned:

"It is the opinion of this Jury that John Cannon came to his death from injuries, on the evening of the 20th of January, 1852, by blows inflicted upon him by one of the three men, viz: William Crabtree, George Crabtree, or Thomas Brown—at the porter house corner of Vestry and Washington streets." (Signed) EDWARD SHEPPARD, Foreman of the Jury

Upon the rendition of the above verdict, Coroner Ives committed William Crabtree to the City Prison to await his examination, and also ordered the officers to retain Jacob King in their custody until such time as he could furnish security for his appearance when called upon as a witness on the trial. In the meantime, warrants were issued by the Coroner for the arrest of Thomas Brown and George Crabtree, and the police are in search of them.

THE SWINDLING OPERATION.—The investigation of the swindling and defalcation case was continued yesterday. The following testimony was taken:

Cyrus Scofield, continued.—Q.—How came you to receive a check for $9,500, when $9,000 was due? [Objected by Mr. Clinton as being irrelevant, and answer suspended.]

Q.—Was there any other money loaned by you to Winn & White, or Winn & Hawkins, besides the $9,000, and for which the check for $9,500 was given at the time you made the complaint? [Objected, and objection overruled.]

A.—I never loaned Winn & White, or Winn & Hawkins more than $9,000.

Q.—Did you lend Winn & White $9,000? [Objected to and sustained.]

Q.—Did the check of $9,500 given you by Winn & Hawkins, include the $3,400 complained for in this case?

A.—It did.

Q.—On what day was that $3,400 loaned?

A.—I can't state the exact day; it was between the 20th and 25th of December, I think.

Q.—Had you loaned Winn & Hawkins any more money before that?

A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was not Plin White still a member of the firm of Winn & Hawkins when you loaned the $3,400?

A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Who was in the office when you loaned the $3,400?

A.—Mr. Winn, Mr. Hawkins and Dr. Littlefield. I do not recollect of any others being there.

Q.—Did you at that time hold any memoranda of your previous loans to Winn & Hawkins or Winn & White?

A.—I had, of Winn & White.

Q.—For what amount?

A.—$5,500.

Q.—To whom did you lend that $3,400?

A.—To Mr Winn.

Q.—Now state how you obtained the check of Winn & White for $9,500, which check you say included the $3,400 loaned by you to Winn & Hawkins?

A.—Winn & White's check amounted to $5,500, $3,400 is the money that I loaned at that time; I received a check from Winn & Hawkins for the $3,400, and two or three days afterwards I let them have $1,000. A day or two after that, the whole checks were added together. Winn & White's, Winn & Hawkins's, with this $1,000, made the $9,500 for which they gave me the check for $9,000. It was dated a head payable in two weeks. I think Mr. Hawkins wrote and gave me the check for the $9,500, and said that was what they owed me. They said they intended paying me on that day, but could not until Friday.

Q.—How much money did you receive at each renewal of those checks?

Objected to, and answer suspended by order of the Justice.

Q.—When the first check of $9,000 was given you, did you say anything to Mr. Winn or Mr Hawkins about the money for which that check was given? If you did, state what you said and to whom it was you said it.

A.—I do not recollect anything particular on that occasion.

Q.—Did they, or either of them, and which of them, say anything to you at that time? If so, state what.

A.—I don't remember anything about it.

Q.—Were they both present then?

A.—They were.

Q.—Was anything said as to how or in what manner you were to be benefited by the loan?

Objected to, and answer suspended.

Q.—Who gave you the check to repay the $3,400 loaned to Winn & White?

A.—I received that money in cash from Winn.

Q.—Did you reloan that money on the same day?

A.—I think I did—I am not positive.

Q.—What did you say when you reloaned it?

A.—I don't recollect saying anything particular at that time, nothing more than if everything was as safe as they represented. I was satisfied; I said it at the time and at different times.

Q.—What was said to you at that time, and by whom?

A.—Mr. Winn said that they were buying gold dust; that Mr Hawkins had just come into the concern, and had put in $20,000 in cash; was worth a house and furniture in Madison-street, free and clear; owned a stock of goods in Cathrine-street worth $7,000; was a perfectly responsible party in every respect to the amount; was willing to become responsible in connection with him for any moneys that was loaned to the concern; he said he himself was worth over $50,000, which he had just figured up; "the figures were still on the desk." Mr Hawkins said that he was worth $20,000; had it invested in that concern, which he would have never done had he not known to a certainty that things were all right, to his knowledge; that, previous to that time he had been loaning money to the concern, and had made a proffer to become a partner with Mr. Winn, and had been accepted; that he had been out that morning to be made acquainted with the affairs connected with the concern, and he knew them to be all right, as he had before stated; he would tell any of his friends they could invest their money in there, as there was no possibility of loss, for they either had the money or gold dust in their hands all the time; that he (Hawkins) thought he had an opportunity to become *as rich a man as any of the brokers in Wall-street*, or as any man might wish to be. I don't recollect particularly anything else that was said on that day.

Q.—Had you loaned the $3,400 when they said this to you?

A.—I had not.

Q.—Did they say what your advantages would be by making the loan to them?

Answer not admitted for the present.

The further cross-examination of the witness was postponed, and the case adjourned over until 3 o'clock this afternoon. In the meantime, we learn, that the prisoners were allowed to go upon their parole of honor, instead of being in the custody of the police officers, as heretofore.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—RICHARD T. COMPTON, Esq., President, in the chair, and a quorum present.—The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Petitions referred.—Of owners of property in Mercer-street, between Bleeker and Amity-streets, against building a sewer in Mercer street. Of J. S. Parsons and others to have an Engine Co. located in the Fourth Ward. Of L. W. Brainard, to have a part of Pier No. 4, East River, widened. Of J. M. Redfield & Co., to have the slip, foot of Broad st., cleared. Of John Ritter to be compensated for damages done to his house, No. 139 Pike-street by Hook and Ladder Co. No. 4. Of J. Cammeyer, to have the old grading restored in Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh-avenues, from Forty-First to Fifty-First-streets.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 18, 1852.

Postal Reforms.

The pursuit of one idea has its ill as well as good results. It is unfortunate two hobbies can't be ridden at once. The one side of a question is all that can be seen, though it be as many-sided as Thebes. Thus in the matter of Postal reform. The great desiderata are cheapness and convenience. To otain the former our reformers have labored diligently, and with success. Postage is as cheap, though not quite so systematically proportioned, as it need be. It is time now to secure the other improvements included in the word convenience.

In these days, when the Telegraph toils for us, and wires are communicative, and silent words run obscurely about the country, it is time the Mails should wake up, or count on speedily losing their patronage. There is no reason why the letter-bag should not pass over all the great lines of rail communication at the utmost rapidity of steam. The Department should exact the average rate of thirty miles an hour from every contracting company. The present dilatory transportation is as unnecessary as it is inconvenient. We receive, daily, packages of papers from Express Agents, hours in advance of the mail. The mail closes at Philadelphia at 3½ o'clock P. M. on one day, and the merchant receives his letters next morning at 9. The Deputy Postmasters at both points certainly do all they can to facilitate transmission. They open a letter-bag at either end of the route, so that letters may be received until the very hour the train starts. But what with tardy boats and engines, and the inadequate number of assorting clerks furnished the respective offices, the letters cannot be delivered until next day. When a letter of value, which the depositor is unwilling to trust to the way-pouch, is deposited in the office at either end, it may, upon an average, be regarded as sure not to reach the other in less than eight hours, which makes the average time of transit for all practical purposes, *eleven miles an hour*—the pace of superannuated stage-coaches. We take this road as an instance, without any invidious design. The story is equally true of almost every railway line. Nor do we pretend to know where the fault lies. It may be with the postal system, in the nonpayment of such rates for mail transportation as might warrant the endeavor for additional speed. It may be with the Companies in not fulfilling their engagements. But we do know that no contract ought to be signed that does not exact a minimum rate of transit of thirty miles an hour; and that a further reduction of postage should be withheld until the improvement can be afforded.

And not only should the mails be more rapid. They ought to be more frequent. Business men desire to exchange information, in one day, between points not perhaps a hundred miles distant. They can only do so by resort to the telegraph; and thus the national treasury suffers, and another argument offers for depriving Government of the postal monopoly. The facility and frequency of intercourse between the various towns, ocean or inland, of the country, ought to be increased infinitely beyond their present status, before a further diminution of postage is thought of. The amount of inconvenience submitted to, because the world has never experienced anything better, is amazing. Thus with regard to communication with Philadelphia, taken as a random instance. A letter written in the morning, might, with proper arrangements, be answered ere noon, and the response acknowledged before night. But at present, the answer to no letter can be received the same day.

Most decidedly are we for reform; but it must consist in facilitating and augmenting intercourse, and not in a perpetual cheapening at the expense of convenience.

French Invasion.

"'WILL FRANCE INVADE ENGLAND"—a very idle question, we consider, in the present position of European politics,—is one nevertheless, which we find is getting to be as fashionable to put on this side of the Atlantic as on the other,—but we may add, it is laughed at as heartily in New-York as in London. There are some people among us who shake their heads, and look as wise as owls, to be sure,—but on inquiry, it will be generally found that these augurs belong to the KOSSUTH-Intervention-Party—that is, persons who have so committed themselves to the policy of the great Magyar, that they gladly seize upon these idle rumors of an invasion of England, to bolster up the crazy idea of an Anglo-American Alliance against the Absolutists of the Continent. This is the darling dream of the "Governor," and the favorite hobby of his worshippers, in this country."—*Express.*

How invariably the *Express* sacrifices truth and sense in order to forge an argument against an adversary. The leading antagonist of KOSSUTH, the one which furnishes all the ammunition to the pop-guns of the American press, is the *London Times*; and the *Times* is responsible for all the earlier stages of the warfare in England. Its daily columns are big with exhortations to prepare for the conflict; and no one doubts for a moment, that, were it to turn around and scoff at the idea of hostilities, and ridicule preparation for them, the effect would be surprisingly anti-phlegistic. The popular apprehensions would subside instantly.

On the cis-Atlantic side, the head and front of opposition, the would-be evil genius to Hungarian liberty, is the *Courier and Enquirer*. This "owl," the *Express* will perhaps admit, does *not* belong to the "KOSSUTH-Intervention-Party." Now hear what the *Courier* has to-day:

"Times change, and Englishmen change with them. The Crystal Palace, where the Queen and all her liege subjects inaugurated the advent of the great millennium of peace and universal brotherhood, has but just closed its doors, and all England is agog with apprehensions of invasion from its nearest neighbor. The anxious ferment is confined to no particular party or class; it stirs the Ministry, the Admiralty, the Press, and the whole People. For the first time during the present generation, Englishmen are turning their thoughts upon the defensive strength of their island home. They are earnestly discussing the capacity and speed of French transports, the power and place of accomplishing a hostile landing, the direction and the reach of the aggressive operations, the comparative efficiency of regulars and volunteers in repelling the attack, and in short are as intently examining every aspect of the subject as if the invasion were quite an absolute certainty,

"The dangers of a French aggression upon England are, doubtless, greatly exaggerated, but we do not share the opinion of some of our cotemporaries, that they are altogether fanciful. It is true that France has a vast interest in keeping the peace. The exports of France are nearly as large as our own, and three-fourths as large as those of England, and war would necessarily extinguish this vast amount of trade, and most calamitously check the internal industry of the country. It is also true that France is, and for the present, under any form of Government, must be, beset with domestic perils that ought to preclude her from all thought of foreign adventure. But it must be remembered that France is now less than ever the mistress of her own destiny. Louis Napoleon has virtually the supreme power of war or peace, and the question must be decided with almost an exclusive reference to his personal ambition and interests. It is true again, that the newspaper organs of the usurper abound in the most emphatic assurances that not the slightest idea is entertained of a hostile movement against England or any other European nation; but the previous stupendous falsehoods of these same journals in regard to the intentions of their master have utterly destroyed their reliability."

Here is a conflict of opinion. The *Express* assures us that the notion of a French war is "laughed at" in London as well as in New-York; and that it is a chimera of the "Kossuth party." But the *London Times* does not laugh at it, nor does any other London paper. The *Courier* does not laugh at it, but informs us, in the teeth of the *Express*, that "all *England* is agog with apprehensions of invasion;" that "the anxious ferment is confined to *no particular party or class*;" that "it stirs the Ministry, the Press, and the whole People;" that the subject is one of "*earnest* discussion" everywhere; that invasion is treated "as if it were an absolute certainty."

Would it not be well for the *Express* to test its facts and ideas, once in a while, by the standard of truth, on the principle that leads shopkeepers to have their measures inspected periodically? It might then happen to be right, once in a year or so.

A Reward Wanted.

"Dr. Fosgate, recent physician to Auburn State Prison, has made some disclosures of the system of punishment at Auburn, which can hardly be believed, for their atrocity. The 'shower-bath' is one of the modes of punishment there, which in the hands of a cruel keeper, must inevitably be attended with insanity or death. The prisoner is seated, as if in the stocks, with his hands and feet fast, and his head fixed in a sort of a hopper. In this immovable position, the water falls upon his head at a distance of about four feet, and from thence it flows continuously over the body. Incapable of movement, the fall of water upon the head often produces unconsciousness, sometimes continued ill-health, and not unfrequently insanity. One pardoned convict was known to have died from its protracted and inhuman infliction.

"Another process of punishment, of frequency and dreadful torture, is the 'yoke.' This is an iron bar about five feet long, with a staple in the centre to inclose the neck, and others at the ends to secure the hands, not unlike the ancient form of crucifixion. This huge iron bar, with the arms painfully extended against it, rests upon the back of the neck, and when moving about often produces great torture. By the turning of a screw, it is fastened at the neck, and the arms and hands become purple from the excessive pressure."—*Exchange.*

About a hundred years ago, Bashford, the keeper of Newgate Prison, was examined before a Committee of the English Commons upon a charge of inflicting atrocious cruelties upon his prisoners. We remember that, among the infernal apparatus his diabolical malice had contrived, was a yoke precisely similar to the one described in the above paragraph. Hogarth immortalized the Parliamentary investigation by one of his masterly pictures, in the foreground of which may be seen an instrument of the very kind. Bashford departed this life, in consequence, at the end of a rope, on Tyburn Hill.

Now we do not pretend to believe all we hear, simply because the papers say it; but there *is* much reason to believe that Dr. Fosgate is in this case correctly reported. There is too much evidence that such proceedings are tolerably well known to our Penitentiaries. It is high time the subject should be investigated. A legislative commission would do no harm. If the facts are faithfully represented, there are prison officers in the State more thoroughly felonious and meritorious of the utmost legal penalties than any culprit they inhumanly torment.

For reflect a moment.

The English Petition of Right furnishes the original of a certain clause in the American Constitution, which tells us that "cruel and unusual punishments shall not be inflicted." The judiciary were not to be allowed discretion in this matter. Men whose cool, impartial judgments, and tenderness for convicts were pre-supposed, were nevertheless restricted in the use of the weapons with which the law was obliged to entrust them. The rods of the licter were tied up. Far less was it the intention to leave the discretion of punishments to the hirelings, whose inhumanity might be utterly concealed from sight, and uninquired of by any one. If a Judge, in the open forum, with the censure of mankind to review him, had to be restrained; how infinitely greater the necessity of restraining the jailor, whose deeds are in secret, and unreviewed. The sentence of the Court is the all of suffering the law deems the culprit as deserving. The jailor may not add to the term of years; but under the present system he may condense within the term a sum of suffering, to which death would be a thousand-fold preferable. The most lenient sentence may be the prologue to five acts of tragedy. The so-called vengeance of the law is beatitude when compared with the days of petty annoyance or unauthorized torture to which the prisoner is unlawfully exposed. And we therefore condemn these recondite inflictions as unconstitutional as well as inhuman; brutally inhuman, inasmuch as they depend upon the caprice or malevolence of irresponsible persons.

And the punishments themselves—we refer particularly to those indicated above—are excessively, intensely cruel. Beyond the facts Dr. Fosgate alludes to, we think common sense will serve to show that they are really so. The shower-bath, for instance—a scheme of applying hydropathy to moral objects, uncontemplated probably by Priessnitz. This, we are told, is applied commonly to extort confessions. So were the rack, the wheel, the boot, the thumbscrews of the Inquisition. The Dominican could only justify their use by alleging that the salvation of a soul depended upon it. The shower-bath, however, is administered for some paltry reason of prison police; and let us see in what it has the advantage of the terrible engines of other times.

The application of torture, to extract the truth from an incommunicative possessor, must rest upon the theory that a certain amount of anguish is required to elicit the disclosure. It must be assumed that human nature can bear torment to a certain fixed degree upon the scale of suffering before a confession will be extorted. The mode by which that suffering is arrived at is of no consequence to the victim. It may be by the rack, the wheel, or the shower-bath. It is all the same to the sufferer. He has no thought for the method while every nervous fibre is quivering with pain. If he confess, under the bath, he will have experienced the same amount of anguish as if the bath had been the veriest instrument ever devised by Inquisitorial ingenuity. The business, then, stands substantially thus: That which has handed the Inquisition down to posterity as a byword of inhumanity and fiendishness, is daily done in American prisons, without trial, by irresponsible officers, upon any, the most futile pretenses, and in flagrant violation of right. If, upon every point, save that specifically indicated as the penalty, by a competent Court of law, a prisoner lose no rights incident to the person, does not the official who transcends his authority, deserve the weightiest of vengeance? If any beings demand a jealous watchfulness on the part of the public, it is those unfortunates who are, by their seclusion, placed beyond the protection of public opinion.

We make these hasty observations in the hope that some movement may thereby be prompted to ascertain the precise condition of prison discipline in the two State Penitentiaries. If the facts quoted be confirmed, the reform should be immediate. It might be well to learn whether corporeal inflictions of any kind are requisite; and whether rigid solitary confinement, with diminished diet, might not answer in cases where persuasion and gentleness prove abortive. But above all things let there be no delay. To avoid one application of the bath or the yoke, is worth all the activity benevolence may suggest.

☞ The *Commercial*, in its arguments against the removal of the Post-Office to the vicinity of the Park, only repeats the special pleading of Philadelphians against a Mint in this city. If the latter are sound, the *Commercial* is right; and not otherwise.

THE MARION, FROM CHARLESTON.—The steamship *Marion*, Capt. BERRY, arrived yesterday morning from Charleston, in 62 hours. She brings 20 cabin and 44 steerage passengers, with 623 bales of cotton. We are indebted to our friends of the *Standard*, and to the courtesy of Mr. J. C. Mather, Clerk of the *Marion*, for files of Charleston papers.

WASHINGTON.

The Public Lands—Mr. Douglas—Presidential Prospects—The Collins Ocean Mail Steamers.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 16, 1852.

The great land questions before Congress are of sufficient importance to interest vast numbers of people in the West, and of politicians and speculators in the East. The railroad speculations, and the land speculations, connected with them, throughout the West, are of great importance, and will furnish a considerable element in the next Presidential election. Mr. BELL, as you will see, discoursed on the subject of the Iowa land bill to-day. I presume it will pass. Now, to all persons east of the mountains, who are in one way or another interested in the bill granting lands for the St. Louis and Cincinnati Railroad, I may say that there is a fair prospect of the passage of that bill also.

The Democrats here, and especially among the members, seem to have the idea that Mr. DOUGLAS is, after all, to be the Democratic nominee at Baltimore. There will be a struggle in the Convention between the number ones and the number twos; and I would rather be a number three or four, for success, than a number one or two.

DOUGLAS has a very good chance as the ultimate choice of the Baltimore Convention, for it is more than probable that several gentlemen will be strong enough at first to break down each other. Though Gen. CASS and Mr. BUCHANAN and Gen. BUTLER and Gov. MARCY may, among them, divide three-fourths of the States on the first ballot, yet it is now thought that neither of these gentlemen will be nominated. However, there are three months, or more, yet to elapse before the meeting of the Convention; and something may yet arise that may give a new direction to the choice of the Convention.

Congress seems to be well disposed towards the COLLINS Line, though it may be some time before a report be made on the subject. It is certain that Congress will listen to no projects for the advance of Government funds to aid the establishment of lines of steamers.

Commodore STOCKTON took occasion to make a dash at the lines of steamers on the California route, and, indeed, generally, for the purpose of showing that they are wholly unfitted for the purposes of *war*. We might as well separate mail steamers from war steamers—the mercantile service from the military service. However, as to that, we will see. We want more experience on the subject before we decide. X. Y.

Mekanna.

Let us wait a little until "the silver veil which conceals this great MOKANNA shall be torn away," says General WOOL in his letter which we publish this morning, referring to KOSSUTH, Who is MOKANNA?—perhaps some of our readers may inquire; and what his mission and character that he is found fit type of the illustrious Magyar. MOKANNA is one of the heroes of LALLA ROOKH. When the fortress of the Imposter was beleaguered by the Mohammedan hosts, and his followers were in despair, as related in the last Canto of "the veiled prophet of Khorassan," he bade them to a feast. The invitation was accepted; his votaries assembled around the festive board, and were plied with poisonous draughts, when the Prophet MOKANNA "lifts his veil," and his dying dupes look—

"Upon that mocking fiend, whose veil now raised,
Showed them, as in death's agony they gazed,
Not the long-promised light, the brow whose beaming
Was to come forth, all-conquering, all-redeeming,
But features horrider than Hell e'er traced
On its own brood;—no Demon of the Waste,
No churchard Ghoul, caught lingering in the light
Of the blest sun, e'er blasted human sight
With lineaments so foul, so fierce as those
Th' Imposter now, in grinning mockery, shows"

Do the friends of the Magyar recognize the portrait, or appreciate the spirit which prompted the General's complimentary implication?

HON. HORACE MANN'S LECTURE.—The lecture last evening, at the Tabernacle, was delivered by Hon. Horace Mann, upon that fertile topic, Woman. The orator disclaimed all association with the "Rights" faction; denied to the sexes equality of intellectual strength, but clearly showed that her false position in the social scale was attributable to a mistaken estimate of her sphere, or hemisphere, in the system. Every one knows that Mr. Mann talks epigrams, eschews comparisons, discharges antitheses like champagne corks, and sharpens each paragraph at the end, sonnet-like, with a point. He thinks, as he speaks, emphatically. Each sentence seemed to reverse the trite simile of the rocket, and, going up like a stick, come down gleaming and sparkling like a meteor. If there be anything to weary of in the lecturer, it must be the ever-varying brilliancy of the style.

Mr. Mann is to deliver a second lecture, on Friday evening, at the Tabernacle, continuing and completing the present subject. The audience can hardly be larger than it was last night.

Mr. GOULD BROWN has done as much as any body else to make the youth of the Republic talkers of pure English. His various elementary Grammars have had their years of popularity. Their fault has been a too faithful adherence to the stupidities and errors of Murray; but the fault has been common to the whole craft of Grammar builders, and Mr. Brown has exhibited more restlessness than others under a system which, bad as it is, it has seemed hopeless to attempt escape from. And whatever his past may have been, Mr. Brown's recent elaborate treatise upon "ENGLISH GRAMMAR" is meritorious enough to cover a multitude of earlier transgressions. It is a monument of constant industry and profound study; philological, perhaps, rather than philosophical; but embracing a complete summary and shrewd analysis of the works of previous Grammarians. That it establishes any new and valuable principles, or furnishes an outline of that better system which the learned almost despair of, we cannot say; but it certainly exhibits the errors of those now prevailing in a vivid light, and thus makes an advance towards the great desideratum. It would have been in better taste, we think, if Mr. Kirkham had suffered less in the way of censure and criticism; but there is clearly an inveterate, insurmountable aversion at the bottom of the author's animosity, which it is hardly worth while to quarrel with. SAMUEL WOOD & SON, Pearl-street.

The PLOW, LOOM AND ANVIL, edited by Messrs. F. G. SKINNER and MYRON FINCH, is prolific in good matters in the February number. Several of the finest contributions are from the pens of our most distinguished economical writers. Tariff disputants will find the leading article upon the "*Prospect for* 1852," full of material for sober reflection. We are glad to perceive so many evidences of prosperity in the Plow, Loom and Anvil.

☞ The opening of the new BRAINARD HOUSE, at Elmira, under the auspices of our young neighbors, W. B. Coleman and Pike, late of the Astor House, was celebrated in handsome style on Wednesday last. The Hotel is a complete one in arrangement, and will be most elegantly kept by the present proprietors. They are from the very best school for Hotel management in this country, and are personally worthy to claim and do credit to its first honors as graduates. Our cotemporary of the *Elmira Republican* is delighted to have such neighbors at so responsible a post as the BRAINARD. The President of the United States, Mr. Secretary Webster, and Senator Seward, sent their regrets in reply to invitations to attend the house-warming.

OHIO FREE SOIL CONVENTION.—The Ohio Free Soil State Convention assembled at Columbus on the 12th inst. F. D. PARISH, of Erie, was Chairman, and J. F. ASPER, of Geauga, Secretary. A series of resolutions were adopted embodying the sense of the meeting. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS and SAMUEL LEWIS were appointed delegates to a National Convention to be held some time in June next; Judge KING, of Trumbull, and Mr. GUTHRIE, of Muskingum, were nominated for Senatorial Electors; EDWARD WADE, of Cuyahoga, for Supreme Judge; and G. W. ELLS for Member of the Board of Public Works. The Convention also expresses a preference for JOHN P. HALE for President, and SAMUEL LEWIS for Vice-President.

☞ The Secretary of the Interior has issued a Circular directing all persons who appeal from a decision of the Pension Office to address the application to his office, stating the precise grounds on which the appeal is based; whether the error alleged be in the construction of the law or in that of the evidence; and if the latter, the portion relied on must be specially stated. The object sought is, to avoid the difficulties arising from the multiplicity of indiscriminate and vague appeals.

☞ The announcement in some of yesterday's papers, of the arrival of the *Canada*, on the previous night, resulted from the steamer *S. S. Lewis*, from Boston, which came up and anchored in the river about midnight, being mistaken for the *Canada*. She anchored some distance out in the stream, and all efforts to board her failing, in consequence of the darkness and the flood of ice, she was supposed to be the *Canada*, until morning exposed the error.

☞ The mail steamship *Alabama*, Capt. LUDLOW, arrived yesterday morning from Savannah, which port she left on Saturday afternoon. Five miles south of the Shoal, the *Alabama* passed two steamships, supposed to be the *Florida* and *Union*, bound south. The *Alabama* brings 49 passengers, with 30 in the steerage. Our Savannah cotemporaries have our thanks for late favors.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to The New-York Times.

Great Excitement at Cleveland—Resurrectionists—Homeopathic College mobbed—Military called out, &c.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Monday, Feb. 16.

At noon, to-day, the remains of several dead human bodies were found on or near the premises of the Homeopathic College in this city, among which, it is said, a gentleman from Ohio City recognized the body of his daughter, who died a short time since. The people in the neighborhood became greatly excited, and the firebells were rung four or five times, until the College buildings were surrounded by an infuriated multitude, who commenced destroying the windows and everything contained in the buildings. The work of destruction is now going on. The military have been called out, and are marching to the scene.

LATER.] CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

The riot yesterday commenced through the discovery of portions of a human body, in a cesspool of the Homeopathic College, and which were identified by friends of the deceased. To satisfy the public mind, a committee, of five citizens, were appointed to go through the building and examine every part. At dark the crowd around the College increased largely, and hundreds of people, with lanterns, bludgeons, &c., were congregated Every door, from the first to the fourth story, was burst in by the Committee; the mob, occupying the stairs, passages, &c., anxiously awaiting the report of the Committee. In the dissecting room, situated in the cock-loft of the building, the Committee found the bodies of a man and woman, partly dissected, and in one corner, a dry goods box, filled with heads, feet, trunks and other portions of bodies. One of the Committee recognized the hand of his own daughter, by unmistakable marks. The crowd now burst in, ransacked the rooms, and cast their contents from the windows. A full-length skeleton was lashed to a barbers' pole and carried about the streets. The building was twice fired, but the flames extinguished. The Light Artillery and several Companies have been called out and are on guard, as well as the City Authorities. The mob has continued throughout the day, and fears are entertained of an attack tonight. The Sheriff has issued a proclamation, calling on all good citizens to aid in putting down the rioters.

Destruction of the Lexington (Ky.) Lunatic Asylum by Fire—Loss of Life—Fire at Louisville—Kossuth and Szemere.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

The Lunatic Asylum at Lexington was destroyed by fire yesterday. One lunatic was burned to death, and several severely injured.

A fire occurred here last night, on the corner of Sixth and Water streets, destroying three buildings and injuring three others.

The publication of Szemere's letter relative to KOSSUTH has created a great revulsion of public feeling, and further development is anxiously awaited.

The Southern Mail—Further from Mexico.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

The Southern mail as late as due is received. The New-Orleans papers contain further details of the news received from the City of Mexico to the 28th ult.

The propeller *Commodore Stockton* was sold at Acapulco by order of the American Consul, for lack of funds to prosecute her voyage. The Mexican authorities pronounced the sale null, but the Consul insisted on his jurisdiction over the vessel, and the judge decided the sale to be valid. The vessel still remains in the hands of the authorities.

[The facts in the case of the *Stockton* were given in our Mexican correspondence a week ago.—*Eds.*]

The President's Message to the Mexican Congress, refers to the United States in terms of respect, and declares with regard to the adventurers of that nation on the Rio Grande, that Mexico is entitled to and will claim indemnity for the injury sustained. He further complains that the United States have failed to comply with the treaty of Guadaloupe, which guarantees the protection of the Mexican frontiers from incursions by savage hordes. Of the Tehuantepec question, he merely states that negotiations are pending with Mr. Letcher, which will probably settle it for the honor and interest of both countries.

Movements of Professor Kinkel.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

Professor Kinkel's Address last night was delivered before a large audience. He spoke in German, and the speech has not yet been translated. He defers making collections till after KOSSUTH's visit. The Professor left to-day for Cincinnati.

Letter from Hon. James Buchanan.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

Hon. James Buchanan has addressed a letter to the citizens of Richmond, declining a public dinner. Mr. B., in his letter, considers that the Compromise measures should be a final settlement of the Slavery question.

Extensive Swindling.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb 17.

A man named A. H. McDonald, of Halifax, has been swindling our merchants here to the amount of $30,000, by using the name of a respectable firm in India-street as a reference, buying goods on credit and then turning them into cash. When his roguery was discovered he was pursued, but managed to escape into Canada.

The Railroad Ice Bridge—Suicide.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

We learn, from Havre de Grace, that at 6 o'clock last evening the Railroad Ice Bridge was as firm as ever. The rise in the river passed off without affecting it, and passengers can cross with perfect safety.

A young married woman, named Charlotte Gallagher, committed suicide to-day, in consequence of a family quarrel.

usiness at Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

The news agents, Messrs. Abbott & Winans, announce in their telegraphic despatch to some of the morning papers, that the steamship *Canada* arrived below New-York, last night, but that the ice ran so strong as to prevent their news-boat from boarding her. There is a general inquiry among our merchants, for her news, and business is generally suspended.

The Irish Riots at Steubenville.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

The citizens residing along the Steubenville Railroad held a meeting a day or two since, and resolved hereafter not to allow laborers to carry arms or persons to sell them liquor. The riot is apparently suppressed.

The Europa's Specie—Stock Market.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

Two hundred thousand dollars in specie have been engaged for the *Europa*, which sails to-morrow, on Boston account.

Stocks are heavy and low, money unchanged.

Completion of the Buffalo and State Railroad.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

The first locomotive on the Buffalo and State line of Railroad, came through to Buffalo, to-day. This completes the line along the Lake shore to Erie.

The weather is again severe, and some snow has fallen.

Marine Disasters.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

The schooner *Joseph Turner* which put into this port disabled, has sailed for Providence. The *Union* has been compelled to discharge her cargo. A brig is ashore at Sand Shoals, loaded with lumber—supposed to be the *Charles Henry*, of Richmond.

The Ship Shanunga.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

Later accounts from the ship *Shanunga*, ashore at Nantucket, state that about half her cargo of cotton has been saved, and the rest probably will be. The fate of the vessel is doubtful; there are six feet of water in her hold.

Louisiana Legislature.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Feb. 15.

The Legislature of this State have passed a bill abolishing the tax heretofore levied on capital.

Another Failure of the Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

There is no mail south of Washington this morning.

XXXIId CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

UNITED STATES STOCK.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, inclosing a statement of the Stock held by the United States in the Louisville and Portland Canal.

LETTER FROM KOSSUTH.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a letter from KOSSUTH, dated, Cincinnati, Feb. 14, 1852, addressed to him, which states that, not being initiated in the diplomatic forms of the United States, he respectfully directed his farewell to the President, with a request that it might be laid before Congress. Since then he has been informed, by the Secretary of State, that such could not be done; and the Secretary of State suggested that copies of the letter might be sent to each House of Congress. Acting upon this, he addressed to the Senate the following copy of his letter to the President of the United States:

WASHINGTON CITY, Monday, Jan. 12.

PRESIDENT:—The most generous invitation contained in an Act of the Congress of the United States, approved and officially transmitted to me by your Excellency, having afforded me the distinguished honor of being acceptantly presented, by the illustrious Secretary of State to the Chief Magistrate of the Republic—having been, upon subsequent resolutions of Congress, received with almost unprecedented honors by the Senate and by the House of Representatives;—having been entertained with unsurpassed kindness by the Senators and Representatives of the United States—obliged with courtesies, far exceeding my aspirations, by the Heads of the various Departments of the Executive Government, and favored by marks of kind attention and sympathy of the honorable Members of Congress, in numbers which almost equalled the aggregate of the two illustrious Legislative bodies of this great Republic—the time has come when the exigencies of my country's affairs require me to depart from the City of Washington, and fulfill the agreeable duty of acknowledging, personally, that protestive sympathy which many towns, cities and States of this glorious confederation continue to manifest in favor of the just cause of my country's down-trodden independence, and the freedom of the European Continent, so intimately connected with it. This, my departure, becomes more urgent as, according to the present condition of Europe, every moment's accident may call on me to answer those duties which, in obedient compliance with my nation's sovereign will, I assumed when, as unanimously elected Governor of the State of Hungary, I took oath to God and the people to maintain that national independence which my nation had asserted as inviolably sacred, as declared as legitimately. It is a matter of deep regret to me not to be able, individually, to express my gratitude, my grand gratitude. But though my mind has gratefully impressed with inexpressible grief, at the painfully thrilling intelligence connected with the last moments of my dying hero, that the heart of my beloved and venerable mother has broken under the renewed cruel persecution inflicted upon my family by the House of Austria, still I cannot take my departure from the Capital, without leaving a formal, but sincere acknowledgment of all those memorable favors so generously bestowed upon me, conscious as I am that these honors were neither deserved by nor intended to me personally who am a humble exile. Never could I consent to see myself surrandered while my country lies in ruins, and in chains. I have, all the more thankfully received them as manifestations of the respect for everlasting principles of National Law, and of the lively sympathy which this great and generous country entertains for my beloved, and never for a moment to be forgotten, Fatherland, now a temporary victim of the violation of those principles

The oppressed nations of the European Continent, so highly interested in those principles, will look with consolation at those memorable favors I was honored with, as to a practical proof that the Chief Magistrate of this great Republic was indeed a true interpreter of its people's sentiment, and met with the cordial concurrence of the enlightened Legislature of this country, when he declared, officially, that the United States cannot remain indifferent in a case in which the strong arm of a foreign power is invoked to stifle public sentiment, and oppress the spirit of free om in any country.

The magnanimous declaration, followed by such generous manifestations, will be recorded in History as a protestation on behalf of the everlasting principles of the Law of Nations, against their infraction by violence; and the millions of my people will revive with hope and confidence when they shall come to know what favors were bestowed upon their exiled chief, by the great Republic of the West, in acknowledging the justice of Hungary's cause. In her name and as her representative, I have received them; and they have sunk into the very heart of my heart.

In her name, and as her representative, I feel the duty of expressing my thanks for them, and desire your Excellency, as well as the Executive Officers, the Senate, and the House of Representatives, collectively and individually, to receive the assurances of mine, and my country's eternal gratitude.

Sad and solemn is the hour of parting from a presence so consoling, and so august; but I carry away with me, in my future wandering, the hope that the United States will continue kindly to remember always, my unhappy but most well deserving country. Neither the pangs of exile, nor the egotism of my patriotic feelings, or the interests of all those nations whose common rights and wrongs I plead before the mighty tribunal of publicity, will ever induce me to desire that the United States should, for our sakes, put in jeopardy their own welfare and the prosperity of this glorious home of liberty; but as the present condition of Europe, and the coming events on that Continent, which cast, already, their shadows before them, cannot fail to attract the attention and invite the consideration of such a power on earth as the United states are, I cannot forbear to hope that the very circumstances of that security which the United States enjoy, while the greatest part of Europe quakes, will but more impress upon them true republican generosity, the sentiments of supreme urgency to pronounce, in respect to the law of nations and international duties and rights, as, also, in respect to the undisturbed safety of commercial intercourse in favor of such principles, which, founded upon the law of nature and of nature's God, are equally consistent with the fundamental principles of this great Republic, and indispensable to peace and contentment. Humanity would hail such a pronunciation, from such a place, with inexpressible joy; and as it was a violation of those principles, by armed foreign interference in Hungary, which opened the door to a system of overwhelming despotism on the European Continent, the very fact that Hungary, forced by the most treacherous oppression ever seen in the history of mankind, has, in declaring its independence, but exercised that right and followed that principle upon which stands, so gloriously, the very political existence of the United States; and the fact that the legitimate independence was overthrown by the most cruel violation of international law, makes me confidently hope that the deep interest which the people of the United States feel in the spread of liberal principles and the establishment of her government, the warm sympathy with which it witnesses every struggle, as well as its profound sentiments of justice and its congenial generosity, will become a source of such consolation to my native land as the supreme constitutional authorities of this glorious Republic will in their wisdom deem consistent with its paramount duties towards their own country's welfare and prosperity. It is with these sentiments of hope and thanks that I beg leave to reiterate the assurance of my everlasting respect and gratitude, and to humbly entreat your Excellency to be pleased to communicate this my respectful farewell, to the Senate and House of Representatives

MY PRESIDENT, your Excellency's most humble and obedient servant, L. KOSSUTH.

Mr. BADGER said, that, as these documents had been read, and had been listened to with such remarkable attention, he would move that they lie on the table, unless the Senator from Michigan or New-York desired to have them referred.

Mr. CASS—Let them be printed.

Mr. CHASE also moved that they be printed.

Mr. BADGER—That motion, according to the rules, goes to the Printing Committee.

The CHAIR—It does.

Numerous petitions of Assistant Marshals for additional compensation for taking the census, were presented.

LIBERIA.

Mr. UNDERWOOD presented a petition from Ohio, praying the recognition of the Republic of Liberia, and for the establishment of a line of mail steamers to Liberia. Referred.

Several private petitions were presented, and reports made.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The bill for granting land to Iowa for railroad purposes was then taken up.

Mr HUNTER said his few remarks on this bill, on a former occasion, had called forth such unexpected assaults, that he was compelled to defend his position by further remarks. He had suggested to his Democratic friends that, as a party, they had taken ground against a general system of internal improvement, and that there was danger in embarking in this partial system; that the party had taken ground against the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States, and that there was danger in this partial distribution of lands themselves to particular States. He was sorry that some of his Democratic friends thought proper to differ with him on these points. He then repeated several arguments used in support of this bill, and replied to them. He could not perceive the propriety or justice of this mode of disposing of a great public land fund. He would be in favor of a law granting to the State of Iowa all the land lying upon the route of this proposed railroad, at prices even below that which the Government could get for it if no road was there. In such a case the United States would receive a certain sum. No complaint could be made of unequal grants. The State, in such case, would derive all the benefit resulting from any enhanced value of the lands caused by the construction of the road. On former occasions he had said that the public lands had been squandered by Congress. This remark had roused the sensibilities of the Hon. Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. SUMNER,) who, in his speech, under the title of Wrongs of the Land States, had dealt largely in figures, both of arithmetic and rhetoric, to show that the United States were largely indebted to the Land States. The Hon. Senator had given to this subject all the power of his eloquent fancy. He knew not whether to style the Hon. Senator's speech poetical arithmetic or arithmetical poetry. If his figures of speech were not more correct than those of his arithmetic, the Hon. Senator would not now enjoy the reputation he does. His arithmetic was metaphorical.

Mr. HUNTER then examined estimates and calculations of Mr. SUMNER, on which was based the argument that the United States was indebted to the Land States in $120,000,000 on account of immunity from taxation of the public lands. He maintained that the Hon. Senator's calculations all rested upon incorrect grounds. The result of the Hon. Senator's argument would be, that if the United States owned three times as much land as they do, they would be three times as irretrievably in debt to the Land States. He contended that the Senator's estimating a taxation of one, two or three per cent. was too extravagant and wild. He maintained that the Government has been generous to new States. They were given one-sixteenth of every township of land; thus receiving 6¼ per cent on the capital itself. Besides this, there were numerous other grants for various purposes, and there were also over eleven millions of acres for internal improvements. He repelled the charge that the General Government had been unjust to the Land States. He then replied to several matters alluded to by Mr. BELL and others. He denied the constitutionality of the distribution of the Public Lands or of the proceeds of their sale. He was in favor of a graduation of the price of the Public Lands, according to the length of the time in the market.

The honorable gentleman then referred to and denounced the rapidly increasing applications and schemes set on foot by individuals, to carry out which grants of public land was demanded. He opposed the system of granting bounties of public land to emigrants. He looked upon emigration as healthful and beneficial to our people if received in quantity not too large for assimilation, but if let in quantity so great as to destroy in any section the identity of American people, its effect was injurious. He would do nothing to retard or give undue excitement to emigration. He thought the too rapid immigration to particular sections caused by bounties of public land, was prejudicial to States where these bodies of immigrants settled.

Mr BELL replied to some portions of Mr. HUNTER's remarks.

Mr. SUMNER replied to him also contending, that his argument had not been touched a hair's breadth by the honorable Senator.

Mr. UNDERWOOD got the floor, when the further consideration of the subject was postponed.

After an Executive Session; the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

OREGON MILEAGE.

The House refused to recommit to the Committee on Mileage the bill reported by them yesterday, removing the limit of $2,500 as the amount of mileage for the delegate from Oregon, and refused to order it to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. FITCH moved to reconsider the vote just taken, and addressed the House in favor of the bill, which he regarded as calculated to render strict justice to the Oregon delegate, and put him on an equal footing with other delegates and members. He alluded to certain gentlemen, who, before their reelection, asked the Committee of Mileage to report them only for a limited number of miles, and after the Committee had consented to make them an exception to the general rule, they subsequently came forward and demanded to be put on an equality with other members, and their mileage was therefore computed by the usually traveled route, though then the amount paid them was nearly double that of the previous session.

Mr. SWEETZER explained his views on the mileage question, and asked Mr. FITCH to exculpate him from that charge.

Mr. FITCH did so, and having concluded, Mr. MCMULLEN remarked that it was a pity Congress had been annoyed for the last ten days with this subject. If the Committee on Mileage would mature a bill to equ

Pardon of Lopez.

It will be seen from the following letters that the Governor has granted a pardon to Antonio Lopez, the Spaniard, on condition that he shall immediately leave the United States and never return. In view of all the considerations bearing upon this case, we cannot doubt that public opinion will fully sustain the action of the Executive. We learn that Lopez was recommended to mercy by the presiding Judge (Edmonds) and by the Jury. It will be observed that the exercise of clemency was recommended by Mr. Crittenden, Mr. Webster, and the District-Attorney of New-York:

From Gov. Hunt to the Spanish Minister at Washington.

[Copy.]

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, } ALBANY, February 12, 1852. }

SIR: In our recent interview, I explained some of the considerations which caused me to hesitate in granting your application for the pardon of Antonio Lopez, who is now under sentence of death for the murder of George Foster.

The alarming increase of capital felonies in this State, has imposed upon me the duty of enforcing the law with firmness for the protection of public order and personal security. The pendency of several similar applications at the same moment, which my sense of public duty required me to resist, has been a source of serious embarrassment in my deliberations upon the fate of Lopez; but I am now prepared, upon mature consideration, to dispose of the question. His friends assume that the proofs adduced on the trial were not sufficient to justify his conviction, and it is strongly urged by those who confide in his protestations, that he is innocent of the offense. I am unable to concur in this conclusion. The evidence leaves no doubt upon my mind that he was guilty of the killing of Foster, nor do I find in the circumstances of the case any sufficient justification of the offense. The most that can be claimed for Lopez in extenuation of his guilt is that he acted under the influence of excited passions, and there was the absence of that deliberate malice and premeditation which frequently attend the crime of murder. Waiving all further discussion of the character of the offense, and the justice of the conviction, I proceed to contemplate the case in another aspect.

You appeal to me in the name of your country, and as its official representative, to grant a pardon to this unhappy Spaniard in consideration of the clemency exercised by your Government in favor of the American prisoners who so recently invaded the territory of Spain, in violation of the laws of both countries.

The noble generosity of your Queen, displayed in the release of those misguided men, excites my profound gratitude. It is an example of enlightened magnanimity and Christian benevolence, which has touched the American heart. I should do injustice to my countrymen if I resisted the sentiments which the exalted conduct of your Sovereign has so universally inspired. Nor can I forget how deeply we are indebted to your prompt and humane interposition for the liberal policy which has signalized the recent action of the Spanish Government in behalf of some of our citizens. My knowledge of your endeavors to strengthen the ties of friendship which have uniformly existed between the two Governments, and my grateful appreciation of the forbearance by which the late difficulties have been so happily terminated, make it impossible for me to resist your earnest appeal.

It is not for us to disregard those principles of justice and mutual comity which ought always to govern the intercourse of friendly and civilized nations.

Yielding to these considerations, I have decided, after full reflection, to release Antonio Lopez from the sentence of death, and to restore him to his native country. It affords me sincere satisfaction to place in your hands a full pardon of his offense, subject to the single condition that he shall immediately leave the United States and never return.

I remain, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

WASHINGTON HUNT.

To His Excellency, Don. A. CALDERON DE LA BARCA, &c.

From the Attorney General of the United States to Gov. Hunt.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL U. STATES, } WASHINGTON, Jan 14, 1852. }

To His Excellency WASHINGTON HUNT, *Governor of the State of New-York:*

SIR: I have carefully perused all the foregoing evidence given upon the trial for murder of A. Lopez, a young Spaniard, and it appears to me to warrant the verdict of guilty which was rendered by the Jury.

But it appears that the homicide was committed in the night, on the street, and in the presence of another violent and intoxicated person, who had been arrested with Lopez for disorderly conduct, and was then in custody of the same police officer (the individual killed.) These circumstances make it quite *possible* that the witnesses, in the confusion and darkness of the scene, may have been mistaken as to the person who gave the mortal stab. To this must be added that great confidence is entertained by Mr. CALDERON himself, as I am well informed, by many other respectable and intelligent persons, that Lopez is not guilty, and that inquiries and investigations are now in progress which, they sincerely believe, will result, in a short time, in establishing his innocence, and in showing that another individual is the real perpetrator of the crime.

All these circumstances taken together, seem to me to form a sufficient ground for at least respiting me and delaying the execution of the sentence so long as to afford a reasonable time for the completion of the inquiries and investigations above stated.

But there is another ground, on which, if I could presume to advise and petition the Governor of New-York, I would recommend most earnestly the pardon of Lopez. It is this: Mr. Calderon, the Minister and representative of Spain, solicits that pardon. He was humanely instrumental in promoting that recent and most noble act of mercy by his Government, in granting life, liberty and pardon to more than one hundred of our countrymen who had flagrantly violated the laws of Spain. This minister of mercy should not now petition in vain for the pardon of one of his countrymen. I would not see our country so far outdone, and placed in such contrast with the generous conduct of Spain.

As an American, I do hope that Governor Hunt will find it compatible with his duty to grant the petition of the Spanish Minister, by pardoning Lopez; and I cannot but feel confident that the act will be in accordance with the national feelings. I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. CRITTENDEN.

From the United States Secretary of State to Gov. Hunt.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, } WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1852 }

To His Excellency WASHINGTON HUNT, *Governor of the State of New-York:*

SIR: I cordially concur in what is written above and signed by the Attorney General, and wish most fervently that young Lopez may be pardoned.

I think the aspect of the case presented by Mr. Crittenden, viz: the public good, will be better promoted by pardoning him than by executing him. I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

From the District-Attorney of New-York to Gov. Hunt.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE. } NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan 26, 1852. }

MY DEAR SIR: I have read, and maturely considered the various petitions and letters which have been presented to you, in behalf of Antonio Lopez, and more especially those emanating from the Spanish Minister, and consequent thereon from the President Secretary of State and U. S. Attorney-General. The frank, and under existing circumstances, the very proper manner in which these distinguished gentlemen have expressed their desire for Executive clemency, entitled them to the highest consideration; and while, as a general principle, I cannot recognize the propriety of interference, on the part of foreign functionaries or federal officers, with matters purely affecting the police regulations and exclusively within the control of the State authorities, I am free to say that the grounds upon which the present application is based, forms a clear and just exception to this general rule.

Discarding all those considerations resting upon the supposition, by the highly respectable and charitable individuals who have addressed you, of the innocence of the prisoner—more certainly upon the evidences of any unfavorable impression received by me since the trial, an *unfounded* supposition—I place this case upon the sole ground upon which, if at all, Executive interposition must be placed. That ground is the recent noble act of *mercy*, on the part of the Queen of Spain, towards the unfortunate citizens of our own country, who had incurred the penalties of the violated laws of Spain.

Fully appreciating this high act of royal clemency, so rarely exhibited by the crowned heads of Europe towards political offenders; recognizing in it those pure and holy feelings of humanity and Christian benevolence, which, as a part of the female character, in this case, adorn the Sovereign, and reciprocating the kind feelings it has evinced towards our common country, I cannot but advise a compliance with the wishes so fairly expressed of her accomplished representative, as a FAVOR personal to himself, well deserved by his efficient endeavors in behalf of our unfortunate countrymen, and through him as evincing, on the part of one of the States of the Union, the sense of gratitude we entertain towards his exalted Sovereign. I recommend a pardon for the convict, Antonio Lopez.

With high respect, yours, truly,

N. BOWDITCH BLUNT.

His Excellency, WASHINGTON HUNT.

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ALVAN E. PARKER,
CURTIS C. GARDINER,
SYLVANUS LYON,
HENRY A. PARKER.

17f-6t*

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FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT,
FRED C. GEBHARD,
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New-York, Jan. 2, 1852 j8-6w

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NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1852. R. G. BERFORD,
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MEDICAL.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

DR. HASTING'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA—The wonder and doubt felt by the Medical Faculty when Dr. Hastings proclaimed the curability of Pulmonary Consumption, by the use of Naphtha as a remedial agent, has now, after eight years of trial, settled down into a deep conviction that there are few or no cases in which Consumption cannot be cured by Dr. HASTINGS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA. In every case in which it has been tried in England or the United States, it has been followed by immediate relief and ultimate cure. In the Blenheim Free Dispensary, under the charge of Dr. Hastings, during five years that the Naphtha has been in use, there has not been a single death from disease of the lungs, while previously patients had died almost every week. An incipient case of Consumption, the effect of the Naphtha Syrup is almost miraculous, and a cure effected in an incredibly short space of time. In the more advanced stages, and even in the third or last dreadful division of this hitherto incurable disease, its effect is equally wonderful. This period is marked by the expectoration of the tubercles in cheese-like particles, mixed with pus mucous, blood, and most generally accompanied with severe diarrhœa. On administering the Naphtha Syrup, the formation of the tubercles is almost instantly arrested, the foreign matter thrown off, the tubercles already formed are destroyed, and the breathing immediately becomes easier, and the patient, on the third night after first taking the Syrup, is often able to enjoy a quiet night's rest—a thing unknown for weeks previously.

THE TRIAL OF A SINGLE BOTTLE.

is all that is asked by the proprietor to prove this medicine to be all that has been stated.

BRONCHITIS.

Bronchitis has in this remedy a sure and speedy cure, and is acknowledged by all the medical faculty to be without a rival in the speedy cure of bronchitis, both acute and chronic.

COUGHS, COLDS AND CATARRHS

yield to the influence of the Naphtha Syrup, often in the short space of forty-eight hours.

NIGHT SWEATS.

This distressing and weakening accompaniment to consumption and other diseases is instantly stopped by the use of the Naphtha Syrup.

SPITTING OF BLOOD.

The most severe attacks of spitting of blood have invariably been stopped within the short space of thirty minutes, and all disposition to recurrence of the same prevented. In conclusion, the proprietor warrants the Naphtha Syrup to be not only the best but the only certain cure for Pulmonary Consumption, and all other diseases of the lungs.

The short space of a newspaper advertisement will not admit of the publication of the many hundred certificates received by the agents in this city, and also from every part of the United States; but every person interested is requested to call and peruse them at the office, No. 154 Greenwich-st., where pamphlets and every information will be freely furnished. None genuine without the written signature of M. A. F. HARRISON, on the wrapper of each bottle. $1 per bottle—6 bottles for $5.

Principal Office, No. 154 Greenwich-st., New-York. Also for sale at the following places: E. M. Guion, No 127 Bowery; John B. Dodd, No. 771 Broadway; J. & I. Codding ton, No. 393 Hudson-st.

Beware of counterfeits. j28-1mMW&S*

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.—Many years of trial, instead of impairing the public confidence in this medicine, has won for it an appreciation and notoriety by far exceeding the most sanguine expectations of its friends. Nothing but the intrinsic virtues and the unmistakable benefit conferred on thousands of sufferers, could originate and maintain the reputation it enjoys. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community, have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and remarkable to be forgotten. While it is a fraud on the public to pretend that any one medicine will infallibly cure—still there is abundant proof that the CHERRY PECTORAL does, not only as a general thing, but almost invariably, cure the maladies for which it is employed.

As time makes these facts wider and better known, this medicine has gradually become the best reliance of the afflicted, from the log-cabin of the American peasant, to the palaces of European Kings. Throughout this entire country, in every State, city, and indeed almost every hamlet it contains, CHERRY PECTORAL is known as the best remedy extant for diseases of the Throat and Lungs, and in many foreign countries, it is coming to be used by the best and most intelligent Physicians. In Great Britain, France and Germany, where the medical sciences have reached their highest perfection, CHERRY PECTORAL is introduced, and in constant use in the Armies, Hospitals, Alms Houses, Public Institutions, and in domestic practice, as the surest remedy their attending Physicians can employ for the more dangerous affections of the lungs. Also in milder cases, and for children it is safe, pleasant, and effectual to cure. In fact, some of the most flattering testimonials we receive have been from parents who have found it efficacious in cases particularly incident to childhood. The CHERRY PECTORAL is manufactured by a practical Chemist, and every ounce of it under his own eye, with invariable accuracy and care. It is sealed and protected by law from counterfeits, consequently can be relied on as genuine without adulteration.

We have endeavored here to furnish the community with a medicine of surpassing intrinsic worth and merits as should commend itself to their confidence—a remedy at once safe, speedy and effectual, which this has by repeated and countless trials proved itself to be; and trust by great care in preparing it with chemical accuracy, of uniform strength, to afford Physicians a new agent on which they can rely for the best results, and the afflicted with a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can do. Prepared and sold by

JAMES C. AYER,

Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold by RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., C. H. KING, T. T. GREEN, and all the Druggists in New-York; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by all dealers in medicine everywhere. j5-eodtf*

MORSE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF YELLOW DOCK ROOT.—This Syrup is purely vegetable, and being prepared by one of the ablest of Chemists, having gained the approbation of many Druggists and Physicians, being extensively approved by all who know its superior virtue, and compounded of the best and most salutary medicinal roots and plants, it has gained an unrivaled reputation for performing the following results, viz:

PURIFYING THE BLOOD.—If by any means this important fluid, which pervades and affords sustenance to every part, becomes corrupt, the whole system feels the effects of the shock, and must sink under it unless relieved by the proper remedies. When the virulent matter of the blood is thrown to the skin, it produces Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Cancer, Scald-head, White Swellings, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Ulcers, Boils, Carbuncles, Eruptions, Blotches, Itching and Burning Sores, and all cutaneous diseases—all these this Syrup will cure.

REGULATING AND CLEANSING THE STOMACH AND BOWELS.—Thus it will cure Inflammation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Vomiting, Loss of Appetite, Fainting, Costiveness or Constipation, Looseness, Piles, &c.

STRENGTHENING THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.—Thus the food is properly digested, and affords nourishment and support, and strength to every part.

REGULATING THE SECRETORY ORGANS.—Thus it cures all bilious diseases, as Bilious and Intermittant Fevers, or Chills and Fevers, Heartburn, &c, and Diabetis or Strangury, and other painful disorders of the kidneys.

STRENGTHENING AND QUIETING THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Thus it cures Neuralgia, Chorea, Hysterics, Palsy, Epilepsy, and all nervous diseases. This Syrup is unrivaled in the cure of all Female Diseases, as weakness, irregularity, obstructions, and many others. Prepared by C. MORSE & CO., at No 24 Maiden-lane, New-York, and sold by Druggists and others throughout this and other countries.

16f-MW&S1m*

WHOLESALE DRUG ESTABLISHMENT.—DRUGS, DYES, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c.—We would invite the attention of those wishing to purchase fresh, reliable, and standard goods. Our stock has been selected with great care by ourselves individually, thus enabling us to offer "the best" that the market affords at but a moderate advance upon cost. Purchasers from us can depend upon having their interests equally regarded in all respects, whether their orders are entrusted to us personally or by letter. Druggists, Country Merchants, Grocers, Manufacturers in general, Artizans, &c., will find with us every variety of drug merchandise required by them on reasonable terms. GREENLEAF & KINSLEY,

No. 63 Vesey-st., five doors above Greenwich.

SAML. F. GREENLEAF, [j3-41tMW&S] WM. H. KINSLEY.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.—Three 3-story brick basement dwellings, just finishing, with brown stone fronts to balcony, on the North side of 36th-st., between 8th and 9th-av's. Said Houses are replete with all the modern improvements, ranges, hot and cold water on each floor, wash-tubs, water, bathtubs, bath rooms, gas, hot air and speaking tubes, &c., three rooms deep. Rent $500. A fourth house has a carriage house and stable. Rent $700. Apply at No. 227 Grand-st., 4 doors West of Bowery. 13f-2w*eod*

HOUSES TO LET.—The four-story store No. 112 Pearl-st.; the three-story dwellings Nos. 78, 100 and 104 West Twenty-first-st., and the three-story dwelling No. 75 West Twentieth-st., near the Sixth-ave. The above houses are elegantly and substantially finished, with modern improvements—the rents ranging from $500 to $900 per annum. Apply to HENDRICKS & BROTHERS,
16f-3t* No. 77 Broad-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The dwelling-house on the south-east corner of Mercer and Howard-sts., now occupied as a mechanics' boarding-house; it has seventeen rooms and a well. It will be let in whole or each floor separate, if wanted. Also, a store on the corner, occupied by a butcher. The situation is very desirable for any mechanical business—plumbers, tinmen, painters, &c. Apply to
18f-3t* GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway.

HOUSE WANTED.—A man with a small family, (consisting of himself, wife, and one child,) wishes to rent three or four rooms, on 2d floor, either in Brooklyn or Williamsburg, with privileges in yard, &c. Possession wanted 1st March. Rent not to exceed $

New-York Daily Times.

THURSDAY, Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1851.

The Visit of Kossuth—Gen. John E. Wool.

MY DEAR SIR: Ere this reaches you the old year will have passed away and the new will have commenced its onward course. With the compliments of the season to you and your kind family, I would tender my best farewell wishes that all may enjoy, for all time to come, whatever may most contribute to their pleasure and happiness.

I perceive that the great Magyar has been with you. He takes captive all heads and hearts. The witty, the wise and the foolish, are equally swayed by his powers. There appears to be no limit to his influence over the human mind. In the seeming honesty of his purpose, and by his zeal and eloquence, he carries all with him; even he who, in his moments of reflection, would shudder at the idea of thought of war and bloodshed, enters fully into all his plans, and declares himself ready to shoulder the musket, and commence a crusade against all crowned heads or oppressors of the human family. The senator and statesman, the philosopher and the politician, the doctor and the lawyer, the enterprising merchant, the industrious manufacturer, the ingenious mechanic, and even the clergy, the messengers of God, whose every breath invokes the peace of the world, are prepared for war, not only against Russia, but against all Europe, until Hungary shall be proclaimed free and independent. In all this, we see a surprising power over intellect, and surpassing even that exercised by Demosthenes or Cicero. Let us however, wait a little, and until the veil, "the silver veil which conceals this great Mokanna, shall be torn away," and deep will be our wonder, that we should have knelt at his altar, and that we should have taken his devices of non-intervention, for peace instead of war.

It ought not to be thought strange that the people of the United States should sympathize with KOSSUTH and his companions on account of their gallant struggle, and the sufferings of their "down-trodden" countrymen; nor that they should deprecate oppression whenever and in whatever form it may be presented; nor that they should desire to disseminate throughout the world our free and liberal institutions. Such feelings and such desires are implanted in their breasts by nature and by an enlightened education. But, having a due reverence for their own institutions, and a just regard for their own progress, preservation and prosperity, should they, ought they, or can they do more than proffer their cordial sympathy to the oppressed and "down-trodden" of the world, and tender them a home and an asylum, free from oppression and beyond the reach of despotism? It is not possible that they are prepared to commence a crusade—not to rescue the Holy Sepulchre from the possession of infidels—but against all the crowned heads in the world, to contest their right to govern according to the forms in which their Governments are organized. Such must inevitably be the result, if we adopt the principles and plans of KOSSUTH to the extent of his wishes; and yet we see those among us, to whom we have looked for sound views and safe counsels upon all subjects relating to the interest and welfare of the country, advocating and encouraging his impracticable scheme. Perhaps these gentlemen would say they do not intend to go beyond a declaration of what they consider should be the law of nations. Experience teaches us that such a declaration would not be regarded by the crowned heads of Europe any more than the passing wind, unless backed by a force adequate to enforce it.

The lessons derived from experience are more valuable than plausible theories. The future is shrouded in darkness—the past is our own. To the future we may look for possible blessings; to the past we must look, if we would guard ourselves against probable evils. In recurring, then, to the past, I need not tell you that war is a great evil, and the greatest that can befal any people or country. It has ever been the curse of nations, whether caused by fanaticism, intervention,* revenge, ambition or the acquisition of territory. Civil wars have been, in most cases, promoted, first by ambition, and then by oppression, necessarily resulting from the expenses of the first. Oppression is the concomitant of war. The oppression induced by high taxes in England, as well as on the continent of Europe, is the bitter fruit of war. France has been struggling for liberty for more than sixty years, and we feel and deplore that our ancient ally is, at this moment, in a worse condition than when she first unfurled the standard of rebellion against Louis XVI. In the meantime, millions of lives have been sacrificed, and a debt imposed on the industry of the country, that no effort can cancel. The people of Ireland, Italy and Hungary have each, in turn, struggled for liberty and independence; and what has they gained, but they been overpowered and trodden under foot by despotism, and left without the power of resistance. If you would guard your free, happy and prosperous country against oppression, or oppressive taxes, beware how you encourage war. Heed not the demagogue, who, to gratify his ambition, would drench his country in blood. Remember, the loss of liberty commences with oppression, and oppression follows war.

Your friend, JOHN E. WOOL.

* The Intervention of England in the affairs of the Continent, in the present century, cost the Government £1,700,000,000 sterling.

The town of Elyria, Ohio, was visited by an extensive conflagration on the 13th. It broke out at about midnight in the rear of A. Scott's hat-store in the centre of Commercial Block. Among the sufferers were F. J. Ingersoll, jeweler; M. R. Keith, —— Ryder, Parsons & Co., Wm. Hayle, Geo. W. Washburn, Geo. F. Smith, the *Courier* printing establishment, H. Brush & Co., T. Patten, Drs. Manter and Ross, Mechanics' Library Association, and A. S. Park. A considerable proportion of the loss was covered by insurance.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 17

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '67	116	200 Canton Company..b70 68¾
1,000	do. '68 coupons	113	50 Long Island Railroad	18
2,000	Erie Incomes	92¾	250 Reading Railroad..b60 66
3,000	Hud. R. R. R. 2d mt	93¼	150 do s10 65¾
1,000	N. J. Central 6s	85	200 do 65¾
1,000	Erie Convrts new	88	100 do 65¾
5,000	do	87¾	500 do s60 65¾
30	Del. & Hud. Canal	111	200 do 65¾
25	Bank of Commerce	106	50 do 65¾
10	State Bank	105¼	230 do 65¾
15	do	105¾	100 do 65¾
6	N. Y. & N. H. R.R.	107¼	50 Erie Railroad	77
10	do	107	50 do s10 77
8	Hudson River R.R.	62¼	183 do 77
50	do b60	62¾	50 do s10 77
75	do	63¼	75 do 77
115	do	63	15 do 77¼
100	do s6mos	62¾	50 do b10 77¾
50	Harlem Railroad	65¾	50 do b60 78
20	do ....sd	65¾	5 Ohio Trust Co. 103¾
50	do b60	66	125 Portsmouth Div Dock 6¾
9	Roch. & Syr. R. R.	109	

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Panama R.R. bds	100	10 Ætna Insurance Co. 95
5	Nor. & Wor. R.R.	56¼	50 Hud. River R.R. 63
20	Metropolitan Bank	102	50 Harlem Railroad..b30 66
10	do	102¾	100 do 65¾
25	Reading Railroad	65¾	200 do s60 65¾
200	do b60	66	100 Erie Railroad 77¾
200	do s60	65¾	200 Morris Canal s60 12¾
50	do s60	65¾	

TUESDAY, Feb. 17—6 P. M.

There was a light traffic in Stocks to-day. Prices were not well kept up, and the sellers for a decline manifested an increased disposition to make contracts. The cash shares of Reading and Erie are not pressed on the market, yet they are in sufficient supply to make the deliveries easy. The former look weak in Philadelphia, and several prominent brokers in that market are reported free sellers by the telegraph. The business in Government and Railroad Loans, and City Bank and Delaware shares, was only moderate, but prices showed more firmness than the Fancies. The "small fry" among the latter are much neglected, and when pressed, as in the case of Morris Canal, the rates give way. Altogether, the appearances to-day favored the Bear interest.

Money was active. Some loans were called for to-morrow, possibly in preparation for the large cash auction sale of Mr. Draper, of $150,000 Government and State Stocks, which takes place at noon at the Merchants' Exchange. The strong brokers readily find money on call at 6@7 ₱ cent. Very choice auction paper was done at 8 ₱ cent. Exchange closed dull for the Boston steamer. One or more of the New-Orleans bankers sold sterling at 110, and city standard drawers supplied their customers at 110¼. Remitters were not very flush in cash, which made the demand for bills moderate: French Exchange 5 17½@5 16¼; for sixty days; 5 11¼@5 08¾ for sight and short sight. Bremen, 79¼. Amsterdam, 41¼. Hamburg, 36¼.

The Gold movements of the month do not look well, while the Foreign import prospects for February are, to our view extremely threatening. The month will show an adverse balance on the specie column, and with the new activity in breadstuffs, the Custom-House returns will also be on the wrong side. The total imports for the first two weeks is nearer six than five millions, as stated the other day, with several valuable steamer cargoes to come into the current and ensuing weeks. The whole may not go ahead of the extravagant import of last February, but we receive less gold, and will send abroad, in value, less produce to pay with. The Mexican Indemnity will increase the export of gold. Only part of the disbursement is yet in due form, and it is possible that but $400 or $500,000 will immediately be paid out. Considering the moderate business of to-day in exchange, there ought to be bills enough to cover this; but somehow, or for some cause, unexplained, the bill-drawers themselves continue to be large shippers; not willing, we suppose, to trust the future for bills to cover their Foreign engagements.

The receipts at the Sub-Treasury to-day were $63,145; payments, $65,405; balance at the close of business, $3,257,693.

Freights continue active and on the advance. The packets for the present month are all full, and transient ships are asking 5-16 @ ½d. on Cotton, and 21d. @24d. on Flour. A vessel to load with Flour in James River, Va., was engaged to-day at 33d. To the Continent, 1c. was paid on Cotton. The sales of the ship *Empire* at $70,000, and of the bark *Arabella Pratt*, of Boston, at $25,000, were reported to-day. It is certainly a matter of surprise, in the present prosperous freighting business of ship-owners, that any respectable portion of their number should petition Congress against Government aid to the U. S. Mail steam packet lines. The chief cabin passenger business is lost to the sailing packets. The loss was the result, nearly or quite ten years ago, of the Cunard and other British steamer competition, under strong British Government patronage. It cannot be recovered, and a number of the old and experienced packet Captains have been transferred to the noble steamers of Collins, Livingston, Aspinwall and others. These lines—two of them at least—have entered the list against the Cunard line. The Government has already bid them good speed in the enterprise, and is now called upon to grant such further aid as will sustain its existence and insure its success. If withheld in any degree from the influence of our shipping interest, the result will ensure not to their profit, but to the increased success of an increased number of British steamers. Government patronage on that quarter will not be denied nor dealt out charily. The British Admiralty would ask no better chance to regain the lost supremacy of the Cunard line, and to render it hereafter impregnable—might it not be as freighters as well as passenger packets?—than the withdrawal of the noble Yankee packets, which, within the past eighteen months, have thrown their fastest and best steamers in the shade. To the nation will be the chief mortification of such a result—not to Mr. Collins or Mr. Livingston, who, in sixty days, could transfer one-half their lines to the Pacific, the other to Chagres, and make this property at least pecuniarily remunerative to themselves, however wounding to that just pride which our countrymen have indulged in their triumphs over a great commercial rival in the old world.

We have heard it suggested that the liabilities of California to the Atlantic seaboard are growing less, by reason of the reduced value and unprofitable returns of many of the shipments round Cape Horn. To this is ascribed, in part, the falling off in remittances. We do not think this is so yet. If it is to be, it becomes doubly important that a Branch Mint should at once be established at San Francisco. The commercial interests on the Atlantic should at least know, by Mint report, how much gold is produced and minted, however they may be cut off from part of the profits. A Branch Mint in New-York would not be the less important. If we are to receive less, it behooves the owners of gold dust to save all the commissions and delays possible in its conversion. They nearly all belong to or land at New-York, and it would take a nice microscope to discover any good reason why they should continue to enrich the bullion Brokers in Wall-street, or to encourage bogus men out of the street, by being forced to sell here or travel to Philadelphia.

The transfers of Federal Stocks at Washington into foreign names since 1st January, show that $70,000 more have gone to than returned from Europe, so far as the operation is known at the Register's office.

The dry goods failure announced yesterday was the topic of conversation to-day. It is said to have grown out of bad collections from the interior. An evening paper undertakes to *sectionalize* these losses and delays, congratulating other houses that they are not as other men in their politics. This a nice distinction, certainly, but founded, we apprehend, in mistake. The Northwest, it is generally understood, has complained of hard times of late, and it would certainly be as fair to attribute the Broadway failures to that quarter as to another. The Pandora's box, we warn our evening friend, will ultimately be found nearer home. He is for free trade, and he has it. The New-York foreign interest is for free trade; they have it, and have shared it with the Broadway and other jobbers, selling them low duties British and Continental fabrics by the million or half million, to be marketed to both North and South on any sort of credit, and at all sorts of expenses for store rent, clerk hire, &c., to correspond with the general magnificence and free-and-easy nature of the operation.

The Rochester and Syracuse Railroad Company make an admirable report of their business for the past six months. Their [receipts were $480,420; their net income, 5 ₱ cent. on a capital of $4,017,700—say $200,885, and $55,051 added to their clear surplus fund —together, $254,936. The surplus undivided profits are now $144,758.

The business in Cotton, to-day, was to the extent of 2,500 bales. The rise in freights rather softened prices. Mr. W. P. Wright, cotton broker, in his circular to-day, for the Boston steamer, still adheres to the estimate of 2,800,000 bales for the crop, although the excess of receipts at the ports is only 108,000 bales. He gives as reason, that the receipts at Memphis, Nashville, and other ports on the upper rivers, show that a large portion of the Cotton grown is not yet to market. "Yet, after all," (he adds,) "the mere extent of the growth may be matter of little moment. The quantity unsold in Southern ports is unusually small; the export to England is moderate; the purchases for other countries continue to be large; our home consumption is extensive, and prices seem unlikely to decline." The following are the comparative receipts, stocks, &c., to date:

	1852.	1851.	1850.	1849.
Receipts at the ports	1,504,000	1,416,000	1,369,000	1,568,000
Exports to Great Britain	530,000	442,000	386,000	604,000
do. to France	194,000	188,000	116,000	142,000
other For. Ports	105,000	104,000	78,000	126,000
Total Export	829,000	734,000	600,000	870,000
Stock on hand	540,000	658,000	600,000	570,000

Our Philadelphia correspondent advises the sales to-day of 2,000 shares Reading at 65¼, and 300 at 66, closing 65¼ bid; 600 shares U. S. Bank at 2¼.

Among the remarkable gold specimens noticed in the last California papers are two lumps from Sonora, at or near the locations of the Sonora Mining Co., picked up by a Mr. Street, of that vicinity, since the late rains, one of the value of $1,100, and the other $900. Another lump, weighing 91 ounces, valued at $1,500, were found at Holden's Garden, Sonora.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb 14.

COTTON continues in brisk demand, the sales today reached 4,000 bales, and the advance of yesterday has been fully sustained. The receipts to-day have been 25,000 bales, by far the largest ever known.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 16

This week has opened with a poor assortment, and high rates have been demanded—sales were consequently checked—the days transactions reach 6,000 bales, a irregular, but very full prices. Good middling sells at 8¾@8¾c; middling fair, 8¼@8½c. COFFEE, 4 000 bags new Rio changed hands at 9¾@9¾c. Mess PORK is at $14 90, and Ohio FLOUR at $4 18@$4 25.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Feb 16.

COTTON is in good demand; sales to-day, 2,169 bales at 8¼@8¾c. Prices have advanced ⅛c. since the reception of the *Pacific's* advices.

NORFOLK, Monday, Feb 16.

CORN has improved—yellow sells at 58c. and white at 56c @57½c; mixed 55c. COTTON is active at 7½c. STAVES are unchanged

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, Feb 17—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are buoyant and uniform, the transactions including 80 bbls—Pots at $5, and Pearls at $6 12½ @ 6 00 lb.

COTTON—Keen and the same, the demand in the *Canada's* absence, being mainly domestic, and at languid prices. The business embraces 2,500 bales—Upland Middling at 8¼@8½c, and Orleans do. at 8¼@8½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—We notice the continuance of an active local and fair Eastern inquiry for State and Western brands, with a decided improved tendency in prices of the ordinary and medium grades. There is no great shipping demand however, owing in part to the high views of owners, the rates in freights, and in consequence of protracted detention. The sales consist of 6,500 bbls, ordinary to fancy State, and good common Ohio, at $5 @ $5 25; mixed to fair Indiana and Michigan, choice State and favorite round hoop Ohio, $5 06@$5 18; fancy Michigan, Ohio and Genesee at $5 12½@$5 37½; extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, $5 37½@$5 62½; and extra Genesee at $5 31½@$6 06¼ ₱ bbl. Canadian is in low request at $4 75. The rate generally asked for superfine in bond; and at which the supply is reasonably small, 3,000 barrels on the advance. The home and foreign inquiry is brisk; while the stocks and receipts are limited. The transactions amount to 1,200 bbls mixed to favorite ordinary now at $5 @ $5 18; and fancy do. at $5 18½@$5 75. Rye Flour is very firm at $3 62½, the price obtained for about 100 bbls, the railroad arrivals are extremely small. Meal is up to demand at a slight improvement, the sales comprising near 600 bbls, (yesterday and to-day) at $3 56½. The clearances of Wheat Flour from this port the past week have been 7,697 bbls for Liverpool, and 1 879 do. for London.

GRAIN—Wheat is more sought after, and seems to favor factors. The supply in store is greatly reduced, and the railroad arrivals are extremely small. We heard of 3,000 bush. white Genesee being taken at $1 20; with a few parcels red Long Island at $1 10 ₱ bush. Rye is scarce and wanted. About 6,000 bush. were disposed of, mainly for future delivery, on private terms, with some on the spot at 75 @76c. Barley is sparingly offered. The last sale of two rowed was made at 78c, which with 81c, are the extreme rates current at present. Oats strongly favor purchasers—Western selling at 37@38c; River at 40@42c; and Canal at 45@46c. Corn remains quiet but steady, the widely parted view of both parties checking operations. Some 3,400 bush Southern yellow found a market at 76c. The clearance of Grain from this port the past week have been 2,623 bush. Wheat, and 4,830 do. Corn for Liverpool, with 5,000 bush. Corn for Glasgow.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less inquired for, but is nothing cheaper, the day's transactions reaching 300 bbls; old clear and new River Mess at $15 75; old Western do at $15 50; new River Prime at $14 12½, and old Western do at $13 62½ per bbl. Dead Hogs are saleable, in retail parcels, at 7@8c. ₱ lb., but not otherwise. Pickled Meats are in moderate demand at 7c. for extra Shoulders, and 9c for do Hams. Lards are more active at the late reduction, the business exceeding 650 bbls prime, part, if not all, at 9@9¼c ₱ lb. Beef rules firm, and is wanted for consumption, at $4 75 @ $5 for Prime, and $8 50 @ $11 50 for Mess, the prices at which 230 bbls were taken off to-day. There is nothing doing in Prime Mess, which is held at $16 @ $17 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams continue to improve; 60 bbls choice River found buyers this afternoon at 22½ @ 22½c. Butter and Cheese are without essential variation.

WHISKY—Is in very good demand, at still better prices. The sales comprise 50 hhds Drudge, at 21c; 200 bbls. Rectified, at 21½c; 200 do. at 21½c; 150 do at 21½c; and 200 Ohio at 22c cash, the outside, being the closing figures.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Alabama, from Savannah.—E. L. Fancher and lady, Miss Wetmore, Mrs. A. Campbell, Mrs Holby, D. B. Camp, Valloton, R. Richard, A. Conway, A. Keech, C. Demartin, C. J. Wallace, W. Eaton, J. Porter, R. Sarnam, Mrs P. Pierce, C. D. Cockerill, J. Winship, R. A. Rair, E. Kuhn, M. Rose, M. Louissen, J. Russell, Geo Russell, F. Russell, Dr Brette, S. Pulston, J. J. Bued, Geo H. McGinnes, W. T. Beltner, C. Nagil, G. F. Merrill, A. P. Houston, J. J. Broome, A. M. McKinney, G. Root, J. J. Granberry, H. Whipple, S. W. Trench, R. Smithe, D. C. Spaulding, C. Heritage, P. Chase. Capt. J. Cunningham, C. King, and 20 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises..... 6 53 | Sets..... 5 36 | MOON—Sets.... 6 21m

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 15m | Gov Island.. 8 05m | Hell Gate.. 9 46m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....FEBRUARY 17, 1852.

Cleared.

Ship Yorkshire, Young, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.
Bark Minerva Sherman, Baltimore, Montgomery Bros & Co.
Bark Massachusetts, Pritchard, Matamoras, J. Atkins & Co.
Bark Isabella Reed, Rice Port-au-Prince, O. L. & A. Ferris.
Brig Harriet Newell, Warren, Jeffersonton, (Ga.,) Peck & Church.
Brig Neptune, Scheichel, Bremen, Poppe & Co.
Brig Denmark, Roney Matanzas, J. W. Elwell & Co.
Brig Lauretta, Bramhall, Belize, Head, J. Fox.
Schr. C. C. Zabriska, Barker, Providence, master.
Sch. Sarah McDonald, Ellis, Philadelphia.
Schr. Cornelia, Faulkin, Boston, Dayton & Sprague.
Schr. Fashion, Kelly, Easton, S. W. Lewis.
Schr. Harriet Hallock, Mandull, Wilmington, N. L. Mc-Cready & Co.
Schr. Chas. Colgate, Seaman, Baltimore, Maillar & Lord.
Schr. Tioga, Crowell, Gonaives, J. W. Weldon.

Arrived.

U. S. M. Steamer Falcon Rogers, fm. San Juan, Chagres and Havana, to M. O Roberts.
Steamship Alabama, Ludlow, Savannah 60 hs., cotton and Rice to S. L. Mitchell & Co.
U. S. M Steamship Marion, Berry, 63 hs. fm. Charleston inds. and pass. to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Monday, 4 P. M., lat. 38 05, passed a large steamer bound south.
Ship Alpha, Foran, College Oct 16, guano to Chesebrough & Power. Bound to Hampton Roads for orders; put in here with loss of sails and spars, to refit, having experienced very heavy gales; has been 10 days north of Hatteras, with heavy westerly gales.
Ship Europe, of Philadelphia, Shanklin, New-Orleans 15 ds., mdse to J. B. Kitching.
Bark Maine, of Wells, Perkins, Newport, (Wales) 107 ds., via St Thomas Feb. 1, where she put in in distress, with railroad iron to Peck & Church.
Bark Parodi, Rich, Havana 7 days, sugar and tobacco to J. J. Taylor.
Bria Orlando, of Sullivan, Chase, Attakapas 20 days, mdse. to master Feb. 11, lat 35 11, lon. 74 30 in a heavy gale fm. the west, shipped a sea, and lost part of her deck load of molasses.
Schr. Senator, Meyer, Georgetown, flour to Sturgis, Clearman & Co.
Schr. Martha Post, Post, Mobile 15 ds., cotton, &c. to Eagle & Hazard.
Schr Coquette, Bennett, Richmond 7 ds., flour and wheat to E. V. Vanburkle.
Schr Samuel B. Davis, Stephens, Norfolk 4 ds., corn &c. to order.
Schr Gil Blas, Beckwith, New-Haven, bound to Va.
Propeller S. S Lewis, Cole, Boston 33 hs., in ballast to Osgood & Allen.

Sailed.

Ship Hougua, McKenzie, for Shanghai.
Ship Yorkshire, Briggs, for Liverpool.
Bark Hannah Thornton, Davis, New Orleans.
Brig Sarah W. Cushing, Wade, Mobile.
Bria Victoria, (Br.) Bunnell, Jr., Halifax.
WIND—At sunrise, and meridian, N. Sunset N. W., and light.

By Telegraph.

NORFOLK, Feb. 16.—The schr. James Turner put in on Saturday, leaking; sld to day for Providence The Union, bound to Charleston, will probably have to discharge part of her cargo

Arr, schr. Citizen, Portland
CHARLESTON, Feb. 16.—Arr. Br. barks Huron, fm. St. Thomas; John S DeWolf, Liverpool.
In the Offing—Bark Nimrod
Sld ship Susan G Owens, Liverpool; brig Adelina, New-York; schr. Lone Star, Boston
Cld. schr. D. B. Warner, New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Dec. 30, lat 23 11 S, lon 29 12 E. Br. ship Amazon, Colts, fm London, for Port Adelaide, with emigrants, 23 days out, all well.
Feb. 1, lat. 28 21 N, lon. 72 25 W, Am. schr. President, Brindley, of and fm. Fall River, for Havana, 6 ds. out.

Memoranda.

The Semaphore at the Highlands reports no inward bound vessels in sight at sunset.

Monday, 7 P. M., the bark Parodi, while coming up the lower bay, came in contact with the ship Pacific, hence for New Orleans, in tow of a steamer—carried away her mizzenmast and everything attached, also doing considerable other damage. To all appearances, there was no lookout on board of the ship

Monday afternoon, off the Woodlands, the schr. W. H. Havard was run into by a fore and-aft schooner, which came down before the wind, and broke our mainboom in two, store quarter, breaking 10 or 12 stanchions, lifting channels and starboard main rigging, and taking off deck 2 bales cotton and 1 bbl molasses. The other schr lost bowsprit at the knight-heads, and jib-boom; she hove too shortly after the collision, and will probably put into the nearest port. A fishing smack went to her assistance.

Schr Ringgold, Lewis, from the wreck of bark Arion, fm. New Orleans, ashore at Cranberry Inlet, reports the bark as being full of water, and dismasted. She had commenced discharging her cargo yesterday, which will be brought up by the Lighter schrs. Some 500 bbls. had already been taken out

Foreign Ports.

At St. Thomas, Feb. 1, ships Frances, Ellis, fm. Newport, for New-York, repairing: Blanchard, Davis, fm Liverpool, for New-York; Silas Holmes, Coffin, fm. New-Orleans, for New-York, arrived in distress; schr. Tionesta, Eaton, from Steuben, for Wilmington, repairing

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1852.

THE TRUSTEES, in conformity to the Charter, submit the following Statement of the Affairs of the Company, on the 31st Dec., 1851:—Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st Jan., 1851, to 31st Dec., 1851.....$2,956,624 60
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st Jan., 1851.....1,162,803 28
Total amount of Marine Premiums.....$4,118,847 28

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks
Premiums marked off from 1st Jan., 1851, to 31st Dec., 1851.....$3,070,543 93
Losses paid during the same period.....$1,561,171 42
Returns of Premiums and Expenses.....430,683 90
$1,991,855 32

The Company has the following Assets, viz:
United States Stock, State Stocks, New-York City Stocks, City Bank Stocks, and Loans on State and other Stocks, drawing Interest..$962,085 54
Bonds and Mortgages, and Real Estate.....536,064 25
Dividends on Stock, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, and on Premiums, re-insurance and other claims due to the Company, estimated at.....$3,901 70
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable.....1,791,228 19
Cash in Bank.....41,360 41
Total amount of Assets.....$3,424,650 09

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of six per cent. on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the third day of Feb. next. The Trustees, after reserving one million of profits, have further resolved to cut the outstanding certificates issued in 1850, and Ninety per cent of those issued in 1851, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the Third day of Feb. next, from which date all interest will cease thereon. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled to the extent paid. The Board have also declared a dividend of Thirty-Five per cent. on the nett earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st Dec., 1851, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the Third day of Feb. next. The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st July, 1842, to the 1st of Jan., 1851, for which certificates have been issued to.....$2,991,630
Additional profits from 1st Jan., 1851, to 1st Jan., 1852.....928,701 94
Total profits for 9½ years.....$3,920,331 94
Certificates of 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, and Sixty per cent of 1850 paid off.....1,971,656
Nett earnings remaining with the Company on the 1st of Jan., 1852.....$1,948,675 94

By order of the Board
DANIEL DRAKE SMITH, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

Walter R Jones,	Edw'd H. Gillian,	Joshua J. Henry,
Josiah C. Hale,	Thomas Tileston,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,
Thomas Tileston,	W. C. Pickersgill,	Henry K. Bogert,
Henry Coit,	Ramsay Crooks,	A. A. Low,
E. D Harthut,	Caleb Barstow,	Lewis Curtis,
Wm S. Wetmore,	A. P. Pillot,	Denais Perkins,
Elisha Riggs,	Leonar S Suarez,	Jos Gaillard, Jr.,
Augustus A Averill,	Erastus Lawrence,	William E Dodge,
John D. Jones,	Leroy M. Wiley,	Mort. Livingston,
Charles H Russell,	Henry W. Hicks,	Robt C. Goodhue,
Samuel T. Jones,	David S Miller,	Hamilton McCall,
Lowell Holbrook,	S. T Nicoll,	William Wood,
Benj. F. Marsh,	Theo W. Ailey,	J. Henry Burgy,
P. A Hargous,	David Lane,	James Bryce.

WALTER R. JONES, President.
JOSIAH L. HALE, Vice President.
JOHN D JONES, 2d Vice President.
THOMAS HALE, 3d Vice President.
DANIEL DRAKE SMITH, Secretary. 4f-1awW&F25

$1,381,008 64 —STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, on the first day of January, 1852—Office No 11 Wall-st.:

Balance per statement Jan. 1, 1851.....$1,192,441 66
Deduct for losses then unpaid, paid since.....37,500 00
$1,154,941 66
Net premiums received during the year 1851.....$461,506 37
Interest premiums received during the year 1851.....65 172 83
Total receipts, 1851.....$346,679 20
Paid losses of the year.....$163,300 00
Paid for purch'd policies.....30,470 21
Paid salaries, taxes, postage, &c.....18 095 76
Paid commissions.....27,924 60
Paid physicians' fees.....2,189 12
$181,978 69 $344,700 81
Balance.....$1,499,642 47
Paid on dividend of 1847, 1848 and 1849.....118,633 83
Net balance January 1, 1852.....$1,381,008 64

ROBERT L PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W CONDIT, Vice-President.
BENJN. C. MILLER, Secretary.
J. P BRADLEY Mathematician.
L. C GROVER, Counsel.
4f-1awW1tJ JOS. L. LORD, Agent, New-York.

Dividend declared Jan 1, 1852, Thirty-five per cent (35.)

KNICKERBOCKER SAVINGS BANK—8 Avenue, corner of 23d-st.—Open every MONDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, from 4 to 8 P. M. This institution pays 6 per cent interest on all deposits not exceeding $500. The Charter of this institution secures to minors, and to females married or unmarried, the entire control of all moneys deposited in their names

TRUSTEES:

Wm W Campbell,	Loraine Freeman,	John Waite,
John Ives, M D,	Albert Gilbert,	Wm Winslow,
Joseph W Savage,	Erastus Lyman,	W. Deffendorf,
Anson Willis,	John W Howe,	M. C Edwards,
Henry B Hubster,	Wm. Wheeler,	Andrew Rust,
Geo. H Williams,	J. McClelland, M D	John A. Van Riper,
John Denham,	Henry Dubois,	Elijah Ward,
Leonard Hazeltine,	William A. Dooly,	Daniel Crane.

WILLIAM W. CAMPBELL, President.
JOSEPH W SAVAGE, } Vice-Presidents.
JOHN W HOWE, }
ANSON WILLIS, Secretary. 19f 1w&TuTh&S3w

THE NEW-YORK BOWERY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 124 Bowery, corner of Grand-street—CAPITAL, $300,000—Continue to insure Dwelling Houses and Furniture, Store Houses and Merchandize, and every other description of personal property against loss and damage by fire, upon terms as favorable as any similar institution. Having a large surplus fund, which with their Capital being safely and profitably invested, enables them to afford "reliable security" on all policies they insure. Office hours from 9 A. M. till sunset. Orders through the Post-Office will receive immediate attention. All losses liberally adjusted, and promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

David Cothenal,	Anson G. Phelps,	Peter Gassner,
John Allan,	George Furmer,	Gideon Ostrander,
John Gray,	Enoch Hubbard,	Isaac Ward,
James Mills,	William Hibbard,	Joseph Britton.
Wm. P Woodcock,	Jacob R. Le Roy,	John McMenomy,
Jon'n G. Fiest,	John D. Wendel,	Gerard Stuyvesant.
Jacob Arms,	M. M. Quackenbos,	F. W. Giessenhainer, Jr.

WM. HIBBARD, Treasurer.
G. G. TAYLOR, Secretary. 13f-tf

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Offices, No. 43 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. No 4 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st. Have a fully paid in Capital and ample surplus) invested in the most undoubted securities, and continue to insure Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, and other personal property, Vessels in port and their Cargos, upon as favorable terms as any other similar institution

DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth,	William Miller,	Alex H. Schultz,
Phineas I. Barnum,	Elijah F. Purdy,	John D. Pye,
Dan'l D Howard,	Sam. P. Townsend,	Hen Quackenbosh,
Caleb S. Woodhull,	John Eadie, Jr.,	Justice S Redfield,
Chas T Cromwell,	Josi S Oatman,	J. W. Amerman,
Annatat's Nicholas,	Robert C. Bell,	Fordyce Hitchcock,
Richard L. Allen,	John N Genin,	John C. Smith

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
ALFRED G STEVENS, Secretary. 8f3-tf

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 9th Month, 1851.—This Company, with CASH CAPITAL OF $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S Fox,	Cyrus Hitchcock,	Wm H. Falls,	
John D. Wright,	John Walker,	Chas H. Marshall,	
T. C Chardavoyne,	Richard Field,	Fred Hawley,	
Henry H. Barrow,	Rich'd A Keating,	Josiah Macy,	
Joseph W Corlies	Abraham Bell,	Peter S. Titus,	
C. W. Lawrence,	Ralph Mead,	Silas Hicks, Jr.	
Richard E. Carman,	Hull Clark,	Wm C. White.	

D. F. CURRY, Secretary. GEO. S. FOX, President. 30f-1ms

TRAVELING.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Captain West.
PACIFIC, Captain Nye.
ARCTIC, Captain Luce.
BALTIC, Captain Comstock.
ATLANTIC, Captain Grafton.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction—as in their engines—to insure strength and speed, and their accomodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $150; in second cabin, $70. Exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $300. From Liverpool to New-York, $30 and $20. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES FOR SAILING.

From New-York.		From Liverpool.	
Saturday, Jan. 10	1852	Wednesday, Jan. 7	1852
Saturday, Jan. 24	1852	Wednesday, Jan. 28	1852
Saturday, Feb. 7	1852	Wednesday, Feb. 11	1852
Saturday, Feb. 21	1852	Wednesday, Feb. 25	1852
Saturday, March 6	1852	Wednesday, March 10	1852
Saturday, March 20	1852	Wednesday, March 24	1852
Saturday, April 3	1852	Wednesday, April 7	1852
Saturday, April 17	1852	Wednesday, April 21	1852
Saturday, May 1	1852	Wednesday, May 5	1852
Saturday, May 15	1852	Wednesday, May 19	1852
Saturday, May 29	1852	Wednesday, June 2	1852
Saturday, June 12	1852	Wednesday, June 16	1852
Saturday, June 26	1852	Wedn

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted,*) at the office, No. 116 NASSAU-STREET, between Beekman and Ann, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies: THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the *Daily Times*.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.
Payment in all cases must be made in advance.
RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Seneca Gold Mining Company**—Office No 4 Wall-st., New-York, room No. 4, second floor—Capital Stock $200,000; shares $100 each.—The Books of Subscription for Stock in this Company are now opened, at their Office, where parties desirous of becoming Stockholders may obtain Certificates of Stock, and pamphlets, with laws and by-laws, besides all necessary information relative to the objects and prospects of the Company.

Having, nearly complete, a steam engine of eighty horse power, with stamp work of the largest class, and possessing a mine, which has proved to be one of the most valuable in the State of California, located in the immediate vicinity of the city of Sonora, on Wood's Creek, it is the purpose of the Trustees to prosecute the work with vigor and without delay, with a view to profit from the business of mining. The enterprise commends itself to the particular attention and confidence of Capitalists. It is deemed unnecessary to enter into a calculation as to probable profits, it having been satisfactorily demonstrated that vein mining is to be the great business of California, and that companies already in operation, with good machinery, have been eminently successful.

The Trustees have determined that the employees of the Company, in all responsible positions, shall be shareholders, selected with special regard to fitness, and required to give bonds, with sureties, and in such sums as may be deemed sufficient to guard the interests of the Company. And, further, that none but well tried and approved machinery, for crushing and amalgamating, shall be used; and that experiments, of a costly nature, which heretofore have proved so disastrous to the interests of companies, shall be carefully avoided and provided against.

Persons residing out of the city may obtain Stock, pamphlets, or any other information, by addressing the Treasurer, post paid, by mail, D. W. INGERSOLL, President.
THOS. E. HASTINGS, Treasurer. 14f-tf

☞ **The Third Manhattan BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION NOW OPEN—JOIN AT ONCE**—The unparalleled success attending the First and Second Manhattan Building Associations—the latter having disposed of its entire number of shares in the short space of five months from the period of its organization, has led to the organization of the Third, to which the attention of the public is invited. The Entrance Fee is $2; Monthly Dues $3; Shares $300. It costs now but $2 to become a member, and the monthly installment of $3, in the course of a few years—probably six or seven—will positively yield the sum of $300. A moment's consideration will convince any one of the superiority of these Associations over Savings Banks, and all persons of small means are invited to avail themselves of the advantages here offered. To those who wish to escape the tyranny of landlords by becoming the owner of a house and lot, if they are without capital to accomplish it they can obtain sufficient from this Association for that purpose, and in appropriating no more than the house now yields for rent. One pay for it in a very few years. Persons desirous of becoming members of the Third Manhattan Building Association can do so by calling at the office of the Secretary, No. 15 Spruce-st., 2d floor.
JAMES S. LIBBY, President.
DAVIS COLLAMORE, Vice-President.
J. W. WESTON, Secretary. 18f-1t

☞ **Building Associations' Fire Insurance COMPANY**—Capital $500,000, divided into 10,000 shares of $50 each; 30 per cent cash paid up, 70 per cent. in notes, to remain in the hands of the Company. Subscriptions for the capital stock of this Company will be received by the following persons, appointed Commissioners: John Bruce, No. 24 Platt-st; Wakeman & Latting, No. 59 Fulton-st; Daniel P. Barnard, No. 16 Wall st., John Buxton, No 16 North William-st; Solomon Jessurun, No 8 Clinton-court, Beekman-st.: Thomas F. Leslie, corner of Fulton and Tillary-sts., Brooklyn; also by all the Directors. A prospectus explaining the great advantages to be derived from the Company to mechanics and small property holders, as well as to those who wish to invest their money and get 10 per cent. profit, can be had of any of the Directors—all the Secretaries of the different Building Associations, or at the office of Mr. Jessurun, No 8 Clinton court Beekman-st.
JOHN BRUCE, President.
S. JESSURUN, Secretary. 19f 2w

☞ **Empire Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION**—The Books of this Association are open for subscribers at their office, No 173 Spring-st, daily, from 2 to 9 o'clock, P M. Entrance fee, $2; monthly dues, $1; shares, $300. An opportunity is now offered to all—males, females, minors and adults—by paying $3 per month, to secure a home or a capital to start a fair business. Books explaining the plan and objects of the Association can be had gratis at the office. Over three hundred shares have been subscribed during the past two weeks.
JOSEPH R. TAYLOR President.
JONATHAN W ALLEN, Vice-President.
TRUSTEES.

Joseph Hoxie,	Wyllis Blackstone,	Sylvanus Gedney,
Joseph Britton,	Wm H Noble,	Wm Sinclair,
George Boyd,	J. R. DelVecchio,	C. A. Delamater,
Caleb S. Merritt,	John B Aspell,	M M. Van Dyke,
Wm H Grenelle,	George H Purser.	

J. W. FELL, Secretary, No 173 Spring-st. 19f-tf

☞ **Only a Few more Left.**—So great has been the demand for shares in the KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION, that only a few remain. Persons desirous of becoming members of this flourishing institution, will be afforded one more opportunity at the public meeting to be held on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, at Knickerbocker Hall, corner of 23d-st and 8th-av. At this meeting, the principles and profits will be plainly set forth, and the fullest information given of every particular connected with the operation of the Association. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend. Interesting addresses will be delivered.
F. WORTMAN, President. BEEBE, President.
JAMES R DEL VECCHIO, Vice-President.
EDWARD T. MADDEN, Secretary.
N. B—Persons unable to attend the public meeting can subscribe for shares at the office, No. 162 9th-av, any time during the day or evening. 19f-4t

☞ **Industrial Home Association, No. 1.**—The members of the Association are hereby notified that next FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, will be the last weekly meeting, and that a fine of 10 per cent. will be charged on all money unpaid at that time.
19f-It* CORNELIUS A COOPER, Rec. Sec.

☞ **Second Mechanics' Building Mutual LOAN AND SAVINGS INSTITUTION.**—But a few more nine since the Mechanics of this city formed an association they can call their own, and so unrivaled has been its success, that it has already become necessary to form another, having the same philanthropic object in view—"to make each man his own landlord." Prosperous as has been the above Society, the Second Mechanics' will, perhaps, be more so than any similar society that has yet been started for it offers advantages not offered by any other

1. It will loan money at 6 per cent per annum on the amount advanced.

2. It will allow interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum to all persons who prefer paying for six months, or more, in advance, thus securing a double interest—first, the above six per cent; secondly, their share of the profits. Persons who wish to borrow money for the purpose of building, can here receive an advance on more favorable terms than is offered by any other Association.

3. Persons desirous of withdrawing from the Society can do so at any time by giving one month's notice, and receive back all the dues paid by them, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

The above three clauses are entirely new in Building Associations, and must prove of great advantage to the shareholders. A person who will save 14c a day (and there is not one person who cannot) can, in this Society, secure in a few years a small capital, ($1,000) with which he can establish himself in business, and thus achieve his own independence. The Association is being formed by a number of persons who are members of other Building Associations, and who have obtained its advantages to the full. The entrance fee will be 50c. per share. Monthly payments $2 Value of each share, $500. Already near 800 shares are subscribed for, and persons who desire shares had better apply early as the books will soon be closed, being limited to 1,000. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of joining can do so at the office of the Secretary, No. 163 Hester st., who is in attendance each day from 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.
THOMAS MORTON, President.
JACOB PECARE, Secretary.
A public meeting will be held for the admission of new members on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb 19 at 7½ o'clock P M, at No 5 Chatham-square, when the object and workings of this Association will be explained. 19f-2t

☞ **The Citizens' Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Association.**—The Books of the Association are open for subscription, at their office, No. 42 Broadway, next door above Canal-st, from 9½ A. M. until 6 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock. Entrance fee $2, monthly dues $3 per month. An opportunity is offered to all males and females, minors and adults, by joining this Association, by paying $3 a month for a few years, to obtain a home or a capital sufficient to start a fair business. Pamphlets with articles of Association By-laws and full explanation of its objects and plan, can be had gratis at the office.
SIMEON DRAPER, President.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Vice President.
TRUSTEES.

John J. Harrock,	Winchester P. Moody,	Joel W. Mason,
Geo. Schwartz, Jr.,	John F Clarke,	Wm H. Dietz,
Chas. L. Cornish,	Wm Thomson,	S Albertus, Jr.

JOSIAH F KENDALL, Secretary. 19f-1w

☞ **United States Building Association and EQUITABLE INVESTMENT AND SAVING FUND**—The third monthly meeting of this Association will be held at No 163 Bowery, third story, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, at 7 o'clock. The books of the Association are open for subscription at No. 178 Bowery, where by-laws and act of incorporation can be had gratis. Entrance fee 50 cents; dues $2 50, shares $500. An opportunity is offered to males and females, by paying $2 50 a month for a few years, to obtain a home or capital sufficient to start a fair business. At the last meeting shares were redeemed at $200 each.
N McGRAW, President, No. 4 Crosby-st.
JOHN RUSHBY, Vice-President.
THOS VERNON, Secretary, 178 Bowery.
DIRECTORS

Andw. Allendorph,	James Grundy,	Wm Forrester,
John Crouch,	Starkee Livesey,	Jas McDuff,

TRUSTEES.
N McGraw, C. W. Houghton, John Redley.
Attorney, Chauncey Shaffer, 75 Nassau st. 10f-1m*

☞ **Building Associations' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**—Capital $500,000, divided into 10,000 shares of $50 each; 30 per cent. cash paid up, 70 per cent. in notes to remain in the hands of the Company. Subscriptions for the capital stock of this Company will be received by the following persons, appointed Commissioners: John Bruce, No. 24 Platt-st; Wakeman & Latting, No. 59 Fulton-st; Daniel P. Barnard, No. 16 Wall st.; John Buxton, No 16 North William-st; Solomon Jessurun, No 8 Clinton-court, Beekman-st.; Thomas F. Leslie, corner of Fulton and Tillary-sts., Brooklyn; also by all the Directors.
JOHN BRUCE, President.
S. JESSURUN, Secretary. 13f-6t

☞ **The New-York Land and BUILDING ASSOCIATION** was organized for the purpose of getting Houses and lots for 500 Workingmen, and thereby making them their own landlords. It is in the full tide of its success. Its regular meetings are held on the fourth MONDAY in each month, at No. 163 Bowery.
MILES CHAMBERS, President.
H. S SMITH, No. 1 Murray-st, Secretary. 13f-2w

☞ **In Health provide for Sickness.**—NEW-YORK MUTUAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION—CASH CAPITAL $27,000.—Office No 218 Broadway, up stairs. CHAS A. WHEATON, President. P. S STODDARD, Secretary. Geo. BARNES, Treasurer. Dr. M M WHITE, Examining Physician; W. L. PALMER, Actuary. 12 men wanted. 13f-6t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **The Memory of Cooper.**—On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb 25, at Tripler Hall, WILLIAM C. BRYANT will pronounce a Discourse on the Life and Genius of James Fenimore Cooper. Hon. Daniel Webster will preside, and among the persons who have accepted the Committee's invitations to be present on the occasion are many of the most eminent men of letters and statesmen of the Union.

COMMITTEE.
WASHINGTON IRVING, President.
JOHN A. STEVENS, Pres't Bank of Com., Treasurer.
FITZ-GREENE HALLECK, } Secretaries.
RUFUS W. GRISWOLD, }

GULIAN C VERPLANCK,	JOHN A. DIX,
JOHN DUER,	GEORGE P. MORRIS,
JAMES K. PAULDING,	SAMUEL OSGOOD,
JOHN W. FRANCIS,	CHARLES ANTHON,
RICHARD B. KIMBALL,	J. G COGSWELL,
FRANCIS L. HAWKS,	MAUNSELL B. FIELD,
WILLIAM C. BRYANT,	PARKE GODWIN,
WILLIAM W. CAMPBELL,	JONA M WAINWRIGHT.
CHARLES KING,	DONALD G. MITCHELL,
GEORGE BANCROFT,	N. P. WILLIS.

LEWIS GAYLORD CLARK.
Tickets (to be obtained at the principal Bookstores and Music stores and of the members of the Committee), 50 cents; the proceeds to be applied to the erection of a colossal Statue of Mr. Cooper in one of the Public Squares of the City. 19f-t25

☞ **To the New-York Public.**—A General Assembly of the friends of Temperance will take place at the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, corner of 4th-st. and Avenue D, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb 20, at 7½ o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by talented and eloquent speakers; Prof. S K. SWEETMAN, Rev Dr. DOWLING, Rev. STEPHEN PUTNEY, and A. NASH, Esq., of this City. A collection will be taken up.
J. T. BROOKS, President.
W. H. HUTCHMAN, Secretary.
Rev. M F Lyons, L. Bradley, Esq.,
J. W. Sparks, M. D., [19f 2t*] Committee.

☞ **Notice.**—Passengers per steamship PACIFIC, for LIVERPOOL, will please be on board at the foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 11 A. M., and send all luggage not wanted on the passage on board Friday, Feb. 20, marked "Below," with the number of their berths.
19f-2t EDWARDS K COLLINS & CO.

☞ **Notice**—The members of EMPIRE LODGE, No. 1, PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION, are hereby notified to attend a regular meeting to be held at their Lodge Room, corner of Broome st. and the Bowery, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 20th inst., at 7½ o'clock, as there is business of importance to be transacted. By order of
THOMAS HAYS, W. M.
ALEXANDER HALLIGAN, Recording Secretary. 19f-1t*

☞ **Williamsburg Lyceum.**—RALPH WALDO EMERSON, Esq., will deliver the next lecture of the course at Central Hall, 7½ o'clock. 19f-1t*

☞ **The Public** are cautioned against transacting business with JAMES McDONALD, on account of the WILLIAMSBURG DAILY GAZETTE. G. N. BROWN is our authorized agent. 19f-1t*
Feb. 18, 1852. L. DARBEE & SON, Proprietors.

☞ **St David's Benefit Society**—The members of this Society are hereby notified that the Election of Officers for the ensuing year will be held at St. David's Hall, on the 1st of March next, at 3 o'clock P M.
WILLIAM MILES, President.
W. J. WILLIAMS, Secretary 19f-1t*

☞ **O. U. A.—1732—February 22d.—1852**—The Order of United Americans will (according to their usual custom) celebrate the approaching Anniversary of the birthday of the Immortal Washington, on MONDAY, the 23d inst. by a Public Procession, under the direction of Gen. Henry Stearns as Grand Marshal the route of which will be as follow: form at Washington-square, at 9½ o'clock, A. M., and proceed out of the west gate down West Washington-place to 6th av, and to Greenwich av, thence through Hammond Hudson, Canal-sts, and Broadway, and Parkrow, to Chatham st and the Bowery, to Astor-place, through Astor-place to Broadway, and thence to Metropolitan Hall (Tripler,) where the procession will enter, and at 2 o'clock precisely an Oration will be delivered by Hon. WILLIAM W. CAMPBELL, and other appropriate exercises will take place. By order of the Committee of Arrangements
WILLIAM B. WEISS, Chairman.
JOHN G PACKARD Secretary. 19f-3t*

☞ **The New-York Harmonic Society** will give their First Grand Concert of the present year at the Tabernacle, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23. The Programme will be varied, consisting of gems from Hayden's Seasons, together with a choice selection of Glees, Madrigals, &c. Should any stockholders or subscribers fail to receive their tickets previous to this (Thursday) evening, they can obtain them at the office of the undersigned Committee, who will be present at the last Grand Rehearsal, Constitution Hall, No. 650 Broadway, where new subscriptions will also be received and programmes can be obtained.

A. M. BURT,	ROBT ANDREWS,
JOHN A. EMMONS,	HENRY CAMP,

19f-1t* A. W HOFFMAN.

☞ **Card**—GRINNELL & SON would return their sincere thanks to the Fire Department of Jersey City, for their strenuous and unceasing exertions to preserve their buildings and property, during the fire this morning. They would also acknowledge the presence of Engine Company No 5, of New York, who, though in time to render efficient service, showed by their presence, their willingness to lend their assistance.
JERSEY CITY, Feb. 18 1852 19f-1t*

☞ **New-York Historical Society.**—48th ANNIVERSARY.—Mr WEBSTER'S ADDRESS.—Members of the society are requested to call for their tickets at the Library on THURSDAY and FRIDAY of this week, between the hours of 9 and 2 in the morning, and 6 and 9 in the evening beyond which time they cannot be reserved. The Committee of Arrangements:
FREDERIC DE PEYSTER, AUGUSTUS SCHELL,
ANDREW WARNER, GEORGE H. MOORE,
19f 3t MAUNSELL B FIELD.

☞ **Dividend**—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the RAMAPO RAILROAD COMPANY, held this 17th day of February 1852, a dividend of 3 per cent was declared upon the capital stock of the Company for the past six months, payable at the office of the Ohio Life and Trust Co., in New-York, on the 25th instant. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 21st to the 26th inst., inclusive.
19f-1t* P. H. STEVENS, Register.

☞ **Mr. Emerson's Lectures**—The second Lecture in the course will be delivered on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb 20, at Hope Chapel, Broadway. Subject—"Economy." To commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents. For sale at EVANS & BRITTAN'S, No 697 Broadway. 19f 2t

☞ **Decatur Chapter No. 16, O. U. A.**—The members of the above Chapter are particularly requested to attend the next regular meeting, on THURSDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock, to make arrangements to celebrate the Birthday of the immortal Washington. By order,
19f-1t* ANTHONY YEOMAN, C. C.

☞ **Bedford and Philomathean Lectures** at the BROOKLYN FEMALE ACADEMY.—The next of this series will be delivered THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"The attempts of the Learned to disprove the Christian Religion." As this subject is to be treated historically, an unusually interesting lecture may be expected. 19f-1t*

☞ **To-Night**, THURSDAY, Feb 19, 1852, Hon. HORACE MANN, of Massachusetts, and Rev JOHN CHAMBERS, of Philadelphia, will address the people on the subject of Temperance and the MAINE LAW, at Metropolitan Hall—being the sixth quarterly meeting of the National Temperance Society. Vocal Music by the ALEEGHANIANS. Admission Free. Exercises will commence at 7½ o'clock. 19f-1t*

☞ **Catholic Institute of New-York.**—The Sixth and last Lecture of the Course, will be delivered at the Stuyvesant Institute, No 659 Broadway, THURSDAY EVENING, Feb 19 at 8 o'clock by Rev T. S. PRESTON, of Yonkers. Subject—The Church a Peacemaker. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door on the evening of the lecture. The proceeds to be given to the Hospital of St. Vincent, in 13th-st, under the charge of the Sisters of Charity. [18f-2t*] DANIEL SULLIVAN, Secretary.

☞ **Ladies' Free Lectures.—THE SECOND COURSE**—By Dr VAN DOREN, in the Dwight Congregational Church, in 6th-st, between 2d and 3d avs., on THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, Feb. 19 and 20, at 3½ o'clock. These lectures have been delivered with great acceptance by large and crowded houses in nearly fifty of the principal towns and cities of New England. All ladies who are interested in the Truth, Medical Reform and the sufferings of humanity, are invited to attend. 17f 4t*

☞ **Sattler's Cosmoramas.—FIRST SERIES**—Exhibited corner of Leonard and Broadway—Open from 8 A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. These Works of Art consist of a collection of views of Europe Asia Minor, Syria, the Holy Land Egypt, Nubia, and Arabia. They are sketched and painted in oil by Prof SATTLER. Admission 25 cts. 16f-6t*

☞ **Presentation of Banner to WAYNE CHAPTER, O U A**, on THURSDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at Knickerbocker Hall, cor 23d st and 8th av. Entertainments to consist of Music by Shelton's Brass Band, Vocal Music by Mr BROWER, Mr HAYWARD, a Quartette Club, &c. Address by Bro. JOS C. MORTON. Bro. GEO. COPWAY, the Indian Chief, and other distinguished brethren. Exercises to commence at 7½ P M. Tickets, admitting a gentleman and lady, 25 cents each, which can be obtained at the door in the evening. 19f-2t*

ACCIDENT ON THE ERIE RAILROAD.—A dreadful accident occurred about five o'clock, on Tuesday morning, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, a few miles west of Equinunk. The road there makes a curve, and is twenty or thirty feet above the Delaware. The train, which was coming toward New-York, consisted of an engine with one baggage-car and four passenger cars. In turning the curve a rail broke, and the hindmost car was thrown off into the river, where it fell about fifteen feet from the shore. The river was not sufficiently deep to submerge the passengers. The water was full of broken ice, so that several persons were badly frozen, before they could be rescued from their perilous position. A log was thrown from the shore to form a bridge, and the roof of the car was cut open, so that those within could pass out. All were taken out alive, except a man by the name of Hyatt, who was unable to keep his head above water, and a German peddler from Buffalo. A number were slightly injured. The conductor of the train and a passenger got upon a cake of ice in the river, and were drifting downward, when they were drawn ashore by ropes.

COL. FREMONT'S "MARIPOSAS ESTATE."—G. Harris Heap, Esq., of this city, sailed on Monday, for California, in the *Empire City*, from New York, for the purpose of receiving possession of this property for the purchaser, Mr. Thomas Denny Sargent. Mr. Heap was formerly agent for Col. Fremont, at the Mariposas, and in addition to his well known ability the knowledge he already possesses of the property will be of great value to the present owner. This sale was made on the 7th July, 1851, by Mr. Eugène Flandin to Mr. Sargent, subject to ratification by Col Fremont; and ratified on the 29th January, 1852, in Washington, by Col. Benton, the attorney of Col Fremont, appointed for that purpose. The price, one million of dollars; one hundred thousand in cash, a large yearly installment, and the balance on confirmation of the title by the U. S. Courts, of which there can be no doubt. Mr Sargent sailed this day, in the *Niagara*, for England, and he and his friends engaged in this enterprise, having command of large means, intend to prosecute their operations on a very extensive scale. There, therefore, can be no doubt, *now*, about Col. Fremont being a millionaire.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

The town of Portsmouth, Va., will celebrate its hundredth birthday on the 22d of the present month.

THREE DAYS

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

CONTINUED WAR AGITATION IN ENGLAND.

Dates from Paris and London, Jan. 30; Liverpool, Jan. 31.

The Royal Mail steamer *Canada* reached her wharf at Jersey City, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. She left Liverpool at 3½ P. M., on the 31st ult., and experienced throughout the voyage strong head gales. On the 6th, in lat. 40 50, lon. 22 58, exchanged signals with ship *White Squall*; 11th, lat. 46 45, lon. 41 55, signalized ship *Falcon*, bound East.

The following are the passengers by the *Canada:*

Messrs. G. W. Usborne, Crehange, Kane, S. M. Aitken, R. Wightman, T. W. Stansfield, R. Church, A Schefer, Brooke, Kirkchoff, Manuel Clementi, Gunn, Kesshaw, W. G. Nicholas, Eyre, R. M. Wallis, Waller, Lieut. Wyndham, W. Hope, Pigot, Sabrustegui, Wm Meiklehem, G. Marsha l, Hallwood, W. Warner, H. Johnston, P. Fitzgibbon, Timothy Donovan, Master T Sullivan, Mesdames Rankin, Kane, Hughes, Colvert, Schwab, Josiah Houghton, James Houghton, W. S. Wilder, Butler, Butler, Miss Butler.

She brings no important news.

ENGLAND.

Lord Normanby has resigned the French Embassy, and is succeeded by Lord Cowley. The appointment gives great satisfaction. The *Daily News* says:

"Lord Cowley has been out of the turmoil of English and French politics. Though come of a tory stock, he took a decidedly liberal view of the German politics. Those opinions were fearlessly professed, though not carried out in any way that was intermeddling or offensive. We are glad to see a politician so liberal, at least so little bound by tory and aristocratic tradition, appointed to watch over British interests in a country so anomalous and new as France has become since the accession of Louis Napoleon to unlimited power."

The telegraphic news from India, by way of Bombay, under date of Jan. 3, is that Dost Mohammed's health is re-established. Some fighting in several skirmishes had taken place on the north-western frontier. The Nizam had only paid £90,000 on account of the £400,000 due; his dominions, as well as those of the Oude, were in a state of anarchy. No further intelligence had transpired respecting the naval force which by our last accounts had been collected at Rangoon.

Intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope is unusually barren and uninteresting. There is no later account of military movements, and the only operations mentioned are some slight affairs between small detached parties of the Burgher levies and the Kaffirs, in which the latter are stated to have been severely punished in one or two instances.

FRANCE.

The testamentary executors of Louis Philippe have issued an opinion, signed by the most eminent of the Bar of Paris, in which they declare that the decree against the property of the family of Orleans is illegal. In the event of the Government persisting in the decree, they declare their intention of referring to the tribunals. Among those who sign the opinion are MM Berryer and Marie. Special memoirs have been sent to the foreign ministers of the several Sovereigns who are allied by marriage to the Orleans family. In them it is argued that all the contracts of marriage of the members of the Orleans family were duly ratified by the two Chambers of France; that the dowries of the Princesses married to the sons of Louis Philippe have been secured on the property left by the late King; and that, in consequence, the measure affects minors, whom it robs of their rights, without there being any possibility of even bringing forward a State reason to excuse it.

A decree appears in the *Moniteur*, giving a supplementary list of the Councilors of State. The following gentlemen are to be named Councilors of State on ordinary service, unattached to any of the sections:—M. Brenier, Minister Plenipotentiary, Director of the Account-office in the Department of Foreign Affairs; M. Daricau, Military Intendant, Director of the Administration of War in the War Department; General Daumas, Director of the Affairs of Algeria in the War Department; M. Gréterin, Director-General of Customs and Indirect Taxes in the Finance Department; M. Heurtier, Director of Agriculture and Commerce in the Department of the Interior; M. Mestro, Director of the Colonies in the Department of the Marine and Colonies; General Niel, Member of the Committee of Engineers; M. Petitet, Director of the Account office in the War Department; M. de Royer, formerly Keeper of the Seals, Procureur-General at the Court of Appeal of Paris; M. de Sibert-Cornillon, Secretary-General in the Department of Justice; M. Edouard Thayer, Postmaster-General.

Jerome Bonaparte, Field-Marshal of France, is nominated President of the Senate; Muniard, Senator, first Vice-President. Vice-Presidents: Drouyer De L'Huys, Troplong and General Baraguay; General D'Hautpoul, Grand Referendary; Lacrosse, Secretary; Maillard, Rouher, De Langue, Magne, Admiral Le Blanc and De Parieu are appointed Presidents of the six sections of the Council. The Council will immediately begin its functions. The Consultative Commission is dissolved. The question of the domain of the house of Orleans will not be laid before the Senate and legislative body.

M. Boulay is named Secretary-General of the Council of State, in place of M. Chevalier, who declined two appointment.

MM. Maillard, Rouher, Delangle, Magne, Admiral Leblanc, M. De Parieu, are appointed Presidents of the six sections of the Council.

M. Baroche, Vice-President of the Council of State, has appointed his son Ernest, who is clerk in the Foreign-office, his *chef du cabinet.*

A credit of 20,000fr. is opened to the Minister of Finance to defray the expenses of the Court of Accounts. The Consultative commission is dissolved.

The elevated salary of the members of the Council of State will necessitate, it is said, a proportional augmentation of the salaries of the various high functionaries. The Ministers are, it is affirmed, to have 100,000f. each; the Minister of State, 150,000f.; and the ex-king Jerome, as President of the Senate, from 200,000 to 250,000f.

The *Patrie* of the 28th, declares from authority, that the statement in the *Constitutionnel*, of the President of the Republic having resolved to submit the decrees against the Orleans family to the Senate and the Legislative Assembly, was utterly destitute of foundation; and the same paragraph was sent by the Government to the other evening journals; but strange enough, it is not published in the *Moniteur*, and some persons who go to the Elysée say that the President, although he will not revoke or modify the decrees, has promised an indemnity to the Orleans family. Looking at the unequivocal dissatisfaction expressed by all classes at these decrees, I feel convinced, says the correspondent of the *Daily News*, that they will never be carried into execution to the threatened extent.

The *Constitutionnel* has been placed under censorship for its article.

The financial *exposé* drawn up by M. Fould on the 20th inst., and published in the *Moniteur*, is not very cheering. At the Bourse, however, it was considered satisfactory that the estimated deficit for the year is only twenty millions.

The return of M. Fould to the Ministry of Finance is again talked of, but as he stipulates for the revocation or modification of the decrees against the Orleans family, his return will not be very speedy. M. de Morny refuses to take any office unless there be a change of policy.

It is considered strange that the resignation of M. Dupin is not yet announced in the *Moniteur*. It appears that the President expressed no anger when he read it, and even said that, considering the position of M. Dupin, it was very creditable to him. None of the Paris journals, however, have been permitted to publish it.

The Court of Cassation has given a highly important decision. It has decided that when a department is declared in a state of siege citizens may be tried by court-martial for offenses anterior to the declaration of the state of siege.

M. Léon Vidal, long known as a zealous Bonapartist writer in the *Bulletin de Paris*, has been appointed by M. de Persigny chef du-bureau of the Department of Prisons at the Ministry of the Interior. M. Vidal formerly held an office in that Ministry, from which he was dismissed by the Provisional Government.

The *Bulletin de Paris* says that manuscript journals from abroad are sent into France by post, and spread false reports and hostile sentiments. It feels certain that the Government will not permit the circulation of these hidden calumnies, fabricated on the other side of the Rhine and the British Channel.

M. Vivien, ex-member of the Council of State, has taken up his residence at St. Germain, where he intends to devote himself exclusively to the education of his children.

The Court-Martial in Paris has condemned a soldier named Raoult, of the 56th Fusileers, to death, for having stabbed a comrade, and robbed him of 168f., in the Champs Elysées, while they were taking a walk together.

M. Muret de Bord, an influential member of the conservative party in the time of Louis Philippe, has written to decline the requisition of some of his friends to stand for the Indre.

The new Prefect of Police, Mr. Pietri, has arrived in Paris. He had a long conference with M. de Maupas, before assuming the duties of his office.

The *Moniteur* makes known the resignation of M. Emile Pepin-Lehalleur of his seat in the Consultative Commission on the 23d of January, the same day on which the confiscation decree appeared.

The steam frigate *Mogador*, of 650 horse power, lying at Brest, has been prepared for the reception of three or four hundred captive insurgents of the Lot-et-Garonne, who are to be transported to Cayenne.

An erratum in the *Moniteur* states that in the list of Senators, instead of "the Marquis de Pontis" must be read "the Marquis de Portes, former peer of France"; and instead of the "Marquis de Croi" must be read "the Marquis de Croix."

The internal Police of the Republic is as rigid as ever. The news received from the Departments is sad. Every day adds to the number of persons arrested in the South of France. The prisons are crowded to excess. M. Lepellétier d'Aulnay, the President of the Court of Appeal, stated yesterday that at the present moment there were upwards of 30,000 persons in prison in France for political offenses. It is to be feared that Cayenne will not do its work with sufficient rapidity. Hints begin to be given that the law which abolished death has fallen with the Constitution.

Letters from Marseilles state that the number of the arrested is so great that the culture of the fields is left neglected. The greater part of the insurgents were field laborers, who were generally employed in the heaviest work, and whom it is difficult to replace. In many places the olives rot on the trees for want of hands to collect them.

The church of Nezignan l'Evêque, near Pezenas, was surrounded on the the 17th ult., while mass was going on, by a detachment of the 36th Regiment, supported by gendarmes and hussars. On coming out of church, each individual was stopped and asked for his or her name. This unexpected proceeding led to the arrest upon the spot of eighteen persons charged with having taken a part in the rising of the 2d and 4th December. Many other arrests have been made since. Several have surrendered themselves. The number of prisoners now in Pezenas is 315. Many have been transferred to Beziers, where, at this moment, 700 are in custody. It is said that every fresh arrest produces confessions which lead to the issue of more warrants. A letter from Sisteron (Basses-Alpes,) of the 23d, says: "Numerous arrests continue to be made in this neighborhood. Not less than 250 persons are now in custody, and almost the whole of them have been furnished by the three cantons of Lamoute, Valorine, and Sisteron. Fifty-three political prisoners were, two days ago, lodged in the jail of Orleans; three are women, and it is said they took an active part in the insurrection at Bonny."

The *Pays* says that about 2,000 persons, selected from those considered to be the least deserving of severe punishment, will be sent to Algeria, and employed in the agricultural colonies there.

Any free expression of opinion with regard to the President of the public that may reach the ears of authority is invariably punished with severity. Both in Paris and the provinces, prosecutions daily take place for mere loose expressions let fall in convivial moments and reported by professional or amateur spies. Prosecutions and condemnations are synonymous terms. Fine and imprisonment always follow. A basket-maker had with more truth than politeness, said within the hearing of some soldiers in a wine-shop, that they were fighting machines for a man who did not deserve any respect. The soldiers reported the expression, and the man was sentenced to two months' imprisonment and £5 fine.

M. de Gallina has been superseded by Chev. Provana de Collegno, as Sardinian Ambassador.

The President of the Republic was present the other night at the representation of *Guillaume Tell* at the Grand Opera. He was accompanied by Marshal Excelmans, General Roguet, his aid-de-camp, M. de Persigny, the Minister of the Interior, and Col. Ney de la Moskowa.

It is announced, says the *Patrie*, that the grand public *fetes* will take place in Paris on the 22d, 23d and 24th of February.

Baron d'Arsen, Chamberlain of the King of Holland, has just arrived in Paris on a special mission.

M. C. E. David has just left Paris for Austria and Italy, on a special mission.

The anticipation that France will issue decrees for the prohibition of the exportation of corn, as the Emperor of Russia has done by an imperial ukase, is causing considerable excitement in the commercial cities of Europe.

The family of the President himself is said to be as much dissatisfied with the confiscation as anybody else. They think that if the Chambers should restore the property to the Orleans family, they would probably be disposed to accord to the Bonaparte family some indemnity for the losses which the Restoration caused its members to sustain. They ask, too, by what right has the President without their concurrence enacted the *homme genereux*, in disposing so unceremoniously of their claims on the State without even once consulting them.

The squadron of evolutions under the command of Admiral de la Susse, consisting of the *Ville de Paris*, the *Valmy*, *Henri IV.*, *Bayard*, *Jena*, and *Jupiter*, ships of the line, *Gomer* and *Sané*, steam frigates, and *Caton* steam corvette, sailed from Toulon on the 21st. After passing the night and next day at sea, the squadron anchored in the night of the 22d off the Iles d'Hyeres, where they were to remain a few days, in order to exercise the men at the guns.

GERMANY.

The *Post Amptz Gazette*, of Frankfort, resumed on the 26th January the republication of the reports of the Central Diet, commencing with the sitting of the 25th, in which the principle of non-conservation of the flotilla of the North Sea as the property of the Confederation, was decided. This publication has no other interest than as showing that the difference which had arisen between Austria and Prussia respecting the mode in which the reports were to be drawn up and published, has been arranged. Prussia, it will be remembered, charged her neighbor with making those partial reports a political instrument. The positive destination of the flotilla, says the *New Prussian Gazette*, is as uncertain as ever: the only point settled is, that Prussia will not contribute another groschen to its maintenance.

The resolution affirming the Commercial Treaty with Prussia and the Zollverein was read a second time, in the Upper Chamber of Hanover, on the 26th, by a majority of 34 votes to 19. In the Second Chamber, the copy of a treaty with the French Republic, for the protection of literary property, was laid on the table.

In a late sitting of the Second Chamber at Munich, M. Von Lassaulx, in giving his vote for the military estimates, stated he did so the more readily, as the States of Germany must be prepared for all eventualities, since the political power in France had been seized by a "buccaneer." (*Filibustier.*) The French Minister made a formal remonstrance to the President of the Ministry, M. Von der Pfordten, against the use of such an expression by a Deputy of the Chambers, in reference to the Chief of the French Government.

A bill is to be introduced into Bavarian

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 19, 1852.

The News by the Canada.

The three days between the sailing of the *Pacific* and of the *Canada* produced nothing thrilling. The intelligence informs us of no further *coups-d'état* of the Frenchman, and the English are unchangeably frightened about invasions.

Parisian gossip would seem to convey the idea that war is as currently talked of at the Elysée as in Downing-street. The intimates of the President—at least those who pretend to that grace—all insist that an invasion is the likeliest thing in the world. The press of Paris, on the other hand, cry peace, and ridicules the thought of an English war; but the press of Paris is not to be trusted. Under its present control, it has to lie, or lie silent. An announcement of belligerent purposes on the part of Government, would be equivalent to inviting the intended antagonist to arm himself and be ready. There is nothing in the feeling of either party to prevent collision—certainly, nothing on the side of France; the only want is a decent pretext. But the Bonaparte has managed to make his way with indecent ones, or none at all, thus far, and he may do so again.

The Orleans confiscation has turned out to be a sad mistake for the Prince. M.M. Dupin and Barrot, the executors of the late Louis Phillippe, threaten to carry the matter before the higher Courts of the Republic, and have the legality of the act tested. Few acts, however, of the President would stand that test. The Courts, if honest, would have to decide against the defendant; so that it is not probable the defendant will permit them to entertain the suit. M M. Odillon Barrot and Dupin may wake upon some fine morning and find it pressingly necessary to set out on a foreign tour.

Prince Louis, it seems, has already shown that his Constitution was not made to bind himself. In the nomination of Senators, his appointments exceed the Constitutional limit, eighty for the first year, by a sizeable number, and it is amusing to observe the ingenious servility of the *Patrie* in interpreting the provision—that the number of Senators for the first year should be no more than eighty—as not including those who were to hold that honor *ex-officio*. The infringement is slight this time; but it proves the vanity of the instrument as a guarantee of any popular right, and confirms our view that it was in fact an extended oath of allegiance to be taken by the people alone. But one party to the contract is bound.

The Customs conferences were terminated at Vienna in the last week of January. It is impossible to learn what result was reached. The Austrian organs assert roundly, that the propositions of Schwarzenberg were accepted, and that the Verein will be extended over the Empire. The Prussian papers as stoutly deny that any conclusions favorable to their big neighbor were arrived at. Perhaps the truth, will be squeezed out between them one of these days, and we may seize it. It is probable, however, that Austria has triumphed. The *London Times* gives the following summary of Prince Schwarzenbreg's address to the delegates:

"Prince Schwarzenberg opened the meeting by an address, in which he stated that the object of the conference is to prepare the terms and conditions on which a treaty of union may be hereafter concluded between the trade and Customs' duties at Austria and the other German States. He disclaimed any ulterior objects in the negotiation, but he pointed out without difficulty the enormous reciprocal advantages to be expected from a system which should open through Central Europe and the Austrian empire a free line of communication, facilitated by railroads, navigable rivers, and canals, from Trieste and the mouths of the Danube to Hamburg and the Rhine. He even announced that the Imperial Government is prepared to conclude a commercial treaty between Austria and the several groups of German States now united under common Customs regulations, and that this treaty would be almost identical in its terms with the convention concluded in 1829 between Prussia, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and the two Hesses, as a precursor of the Zollverein. Such a treaty would secure the greatest amount of union compatible with the present circumstances of the country, and would serve as a means of gradual transition to bring the whole Confederation under one uniform system of trade and Customs. There can be no question that the adoption of similar arrangements, though on a less complete footing, was contemplated by the 19th article of the Federal Act of 1815; and the extension of railroad communication and internal traffic which has taken place in Germany within the last few years renders the subject one of increasing interest."

Emigration Commissioners.

A bill has been introduced into the State Legislature, providing for the election of the Commissioners of Emigration by the people, and paying them salaries. Before any such bill is passed, we trust it will undergo such modification as may be necessary to prevent the Commission from being made the creature and tool of political partisanship. When the tens of thousands of destitute foreigners who arrive yearly at this port shall be turned over to the tender mercies of political demagogues, they will have reason to curse the day when they turned their sad faces westward.

The business of this Commission is to provide for and take care of sick and destitute emigrants, until they can do something for themselves. It is essentially a charitable institution, and the discharge of its duties has hitherto been consigned to men who would perform them for the sake of doing good, and not for pay. The Commissioners of Emigration have hitherto been from among the most respectable men in this city. They have been and still are appointed by the Governor, and special care has always been taken to prevent either political party from obtaining an ascendancy, and to exclude all partisan influences from its management.

The effort now is to destroy this feature of the institution. The Commissioners are compelled to have a good many persons in their employment; and political partisanship looks with a greedy eye upon this patronage, and craves control of it. If the Commissioners are to be elected by the people, as other office-holders are, one party or the other must prevail, and the office with its patronage goes to swell the "spoils," for which party wars are mainly waged. The disbursement of three or four hundred thousand dollars a year is a matter which political partisans are always willing to undertake.

It should be remembered that the fund out of which the necessities of this commission are met, is not strictly a public fund. It is not raised by tax—it is not paid by the people of this City or State. It is raised by a tax upon the emigrants themselves—each one who enters the port being compelled to contribute something to it. It would seem, therefore, not to be subject to popular control. There is no reason why the people of this City should dispose of it, or regulate its management, rather than the people of the whole State. But certainly it ought not, in justice to the emigrants, to become a foot-ball for political parties. It ought to be kept out of that maelstrom, at all events.

We hope, therefore, if these Commissioners are to be elected, that provision will be made to have *both* parties equally represented, as is now the case with the Alms-House Governors. Let the *two* highest candidates in each district be elected, so that it cannot be made the tool of parties. We deem such a provision essential to the efficiency and integrity of the institution We doubt, moreover, the policy of giving these Commissioners pay for their services. Justice certainly would seem to require that they should be paid. The service is a very hard one, and deserves requital. But *the best* men for such service cannot be had for money: and the offer of money will only stimulate unworthy men to obtain the places. But whatever may be done in this respect, we trust the election of Commissioners, if it shall be decided on, will first be divested of all partisan relations.

The Movement toward California.

When the first febrile symptoms, resulting from the discovery of gold in California, disclosed themselves, and emigration set thitherward so strongly, everybody was disposed to regard the event as a phenomenon; an accident that a few years of experience would terminate. The few years of experience have passed away, and the expectation is unrealized. The phenomenon proves to be a permanent fact; a thing to be received as a truth in the scheme of earthly affairs, and respected accordingly. The movement of emigration was never more rapid and general than it is at present. The Isthmus steamers are engaged to the last berth and the sorriest standee for months to come. Tickets are at a premium. It is evident that popular confidence in the acquisition of California fortunes, is as unbounded as it was two years age.

Few, however, of those who migrate, do so with definite views of the ways and means of achieving their aim. They are content to leave the solution of all troublesome doubts to the wonder-working, mystery-solving region to which they go. But even from this distance it is easy to see that occupations there must in the nature of things divide themselves into certain classes, which may be indicated, perhaps, as follows:

1. Those universally required by the every-day events of society. The influx of consumers and of producers is identical. Every man carries his want with him, and his neighbor is ready to fill it. The demand for labor increases *pari passu* with the advance of population. Whatever mechanical skill devises, or manual exertion embodies; whatever goes to shelter, enwrap, feed, comfort the bodies of men; all the various subsidiary machinery which revolves for these ends, are as urgently demanded in California as elsewhere; and no hard-handed workman, possessed of ordinary ingenuity, industry and enterprise, need hesitate about emigration to the new State, through apprehension of involuntary idleness and starvation. The flood of life tending thither now, calls for an army of helps from the ranks of labor. Each steamer-load outward-bound is an advertisement for honest, laborious mechanics; merchants; agriculturists. There is no reason to apprehend a dearth of employment, where the crop of life is so thrifty. We do not counsel any one to change another than an intolerable condition of existence, without careful consideration; but we certainly see golden opportunities for labor in the land of gold. So much for the means of subsistence common to all countries.

2. But California has peculiar attractions in its inexhaustible metallic wealth. Vast bodies of men have realized the means of life-long competence, in seeking the precious deposits, and still the business has been in its helpless infancy. They have been picking up the fruit lying about the root of the tree. The branches are undisturbed. The gold-washings have yielded abundantly, but no longer offer the most certain return for labor. The rock of the hill-side and mountain-top is the home of the auriferous particles found below. The diluvial action of untold ages has carried away what the washer picks up tediously in the valleys or river beds. The great depository remains untouched. The real treasure-house of California has been sealed, for the want of the opening talisman, which the mechanic must furnish. When proper machinery is set to work, and the mountains are crushed piece-meal beneath the almighty steam-engine, the prodigious wealth of the land will begin to appear. Its fountain-head will be reached; and, to exhaust the supply, every elevation in which quarts may be found must be replaced by a hollow. English capitalists, more shrewd than Yankees, have long foreseen this conclusion, as we may judge from the fact, that, of the half-dozen California quartz-crushing companies established in London, the stock is all at a handsome premium. Here, then, is a limitless opening for industry and talent. Let those who propose to emigrate, join their means, if they have them, for the purchase of mines and machinery. If they have no means, they may readily find employment among the various companies now preparing to operate in California, or forming at the Eastward, and insure a competent livelihood.

We see no reason, therefore, to warn the luckless workman, whom a defective tariff system, or other ill-fortune, has deprived of occupation here, against trying his fate on the Pacific shore. If he be disposed to work, he can find work, pay, comfort, and safety there; if otherwise, he will there, as here, have to encounter temptation, want, and danger, and may possibly be seduced into crime. The advantages of the country are entirely at the command of the industrious and thrifty; while its evils are the lot of the idle, profligate and reckless. Change, for the love of it, we do not counsel: it is seldom for the better. But to the unfortunate, who struggles here for his daily bread with daily anxiety, and inability to use his hands, and arms, and muscles, we say, get thee hence to the gold land, and put money in thy purse!

"The *Crusader*, a Catholic paper published at Summitville, Cambria Co., Pa., winds up three columns of abuse of KOSSUTH and his suite by denouncing him and his suite as "vagabond adventurers, traitor poltroons, lawless brigands, lying impostors, traditionary aristocrats, proscriptive tyrants," &c., and adds to its infamy by calling the Hungarian leader a "thief!"

☞ The Editor of the *Crusader* met KOSSUTH at the Mountain House in Hollidaysburg, and attempted to argue the liberal question with him in the presence of a considerable number of bystanders. His mortification at the discomfiture he met at the hands of the Magyar was much enjoyed by the crowd, of whom the writer was one; but it seems to have had quite a different effect upon the reverend Editor, who appears to be better skilled in the use of vile epithets than in debate, judging by the foregoing specimen of his abilities.

☞ It will be seen by the letter of our New-Orleans correspondent, that great dissatisfaction exists there on account of the return of the Spanish Consul, and that he has again been subjected to popular indignities. It is alleged that he greatly magnified and misrepresented the riotous proceedings which formerly occurred there, and thus did great injustice to the city. It is to be regretted that they should have resented such an offense by unmistakable wrongs. There is evidently a great deal of ill blood in New-Orleans growing out of the proceedings in Cuba; and we fear our difficulties on this subject with Spain are not yet ended.

☞ Unusual interest is felt in the result of the annual election in New-Hampshire, which takes place next month, as the Legislature, then to be chosen, elect a U. S. Senator to succeed Hon. JOHN P. HALE, whose term expires the 4th of March, 1853. There are three candidates in the field for Governor—THOMAS E. SAWYER, Whig; Dr. NOAH MARTIN, Democrat; and JOHN ATWOOD, Free Soil.

FROM MEXICO.—The New-Orleans papers before us contain the details of Mexican news to the 26th inst.; but we give little of interest which the telegraph has not anticipated. In the severe gale which occurred at Vera Cruz on the 13th ult., the American barks *Racina* and *E. Wilson*, and American schooners *Robert Spedden*, *John S.* and *Helen Mar* were lost. The loss by the Insurance is estimated at a million dollars.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

From Washington—Charges Against John W. Ashmead of Pa.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

Grave and serious charges against John W. Ashmead, Esq., of Philadelphia, U. S. District Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, were yesterday laid before the Secretary of the Interior. The parties preferring them were informed that the Department of State had exclusive jurisdiction in the premises, and thither the charges will probably be carried to-day.

Mr. Ashmead's numerous friends will look with undoubting confidence to him for a prompt and conclusive refutation of these accusations, which, if maintained, would utterly blast his reputation. O. W.

The Canal Cases.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times:

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

It is said that the Governor, pursuant to law, appointed Judge BRONSON to be associated with the Attorney General, in defending the State against the suit of Mr. Yates, who applies for a mandamus to compel the Canal Board to give him a contract, as he was one of the lowest bidders. It is furthermore stated that Mr. CHATFIELD has taken a position which induced Judge BRONSON to decline the appointment. Z.

Governor Foote and Colonel Jefferson Davis—Alabama Legislature.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

Governor Foote, of Miss., has issued a reply to the publication of Mr. Jefferson Davis.

The Alabama Legislature adjourned on the 10th inst., after passing the bill to district the State.

Appointments by the Governor and Senate.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

The following appointments have been made by the Governor and Senate:

Loan Commissioners.—William Thomas and Joseph D. Hunt of Dutchess, and Edgar Ketchum, of New-York.

Notaries Public for New-York City.—Alex. A. Watson, E. Delafield Smith, Charles L. Benedict, John Fowler, Jr., James Gridley, and David E. Jaques.

For Poughkeepsie.—Reuben North and S. C. D. Raymond.

Health-Officer of New-York.—R. L. Morris.

The Pennsylvania Legislature—Issue of Small Bills.

HARRISBURG, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

The Committee on Banks in the Senate have reported a bill to allow banks to issue one, two and three dollar bills.

The Maryland Legislature and Small Notes.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

The Maryland Legislature has ordered to be engrossed the bill to prevent the circulation of foreign small notes in the State.

Departure of the Europa.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

The R. M. steamship *Europa*, Capt. LOTT, sailed at noon to-day, for Liverpool *via* Halifax, with 13 passengers for the former port, and 7 for the latter. She takes out $205,000 American gold.

Passengers for Liverpool—Miss Snell; Messrs Fanshawe and Shiel, New-York; Mrs Graydon, Miss Graydon, C. Grosgrove, England; Mr. Newnahl, New-Orleans, Messrs McGlusche and Adams, St. Johns, N. B.; P Leslie, St. Jago; Messrs Gould and McNicol, Canada; H. Jegar, Philadelphia; and 7 for Halifax

Anti-Kossuth Lecture by Orestes A. Brownson, of Boston, at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

Orestes A. Brownson, of Boston, delivered a Lecture last night before the Young Men's Library Association, on the subject of Intervention. He said that no nation has the right to intervene in the affairs of another. Speaking of traitors, he said we had none in this country, but we imported traitors and made heroes of them. [This allusion to KOSSUTH was received with a storm of hisses.] The lecturer considered monarchial the best form of government for many nations. Austria was right in the war with Hungary; Russia was right in assisting Austria; the cause of Hungary was not right, and deserved no sympathy. He considers Russia, Austria, and her United States, as the three great nations of the earth—England, a mere dependency of the latter. The above are the principal points of the lecture, which was delivered to a very large audience.

The Southern Mail—Interesting from Texas.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb 18.

The Southern Mail has arrived. The New-Orleans papers contain Texas dates to the 6th inst.

The bill confirming the action of the Auditor and Controller in regard to the public debt of Texas was vetoed by the Governor because it made no distinction between parties who gave the Government full value for their paper, and those who obtained obligations at a depreciated value. The bill was taken up in the Senate on the 31st and passed over the Governor's objections by a vote of 19 to 4. It was supposed the veto would also be overruled in the House and the bill become a law by Legislative action.

Indian depredations were continued, and Col. Reeves had been dispatched in pursuit of some of the marauders.

Parker H. French was still in prison at Durango.

There is no further intelligence as to the movements of Carvajal.

The Riot at Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

About fifty armed men kept possession of the Homœopathic College last night. Two military companies were garrisoned at the Court-House, and the artillery made the jail their head-quarters, where the rioters arrested yesterday were confined. To-day the military have been discharged, everything being perfectly quiet. The ringleaders in the riot are under examination.

Movements of Professor Kinkel.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Feb 18.

Professor Kinkel goes from Cincinnati to Dayton, to speak on Wednesday in favor of the German revolutionary loan, and will arrive in New-York on Friday or Saturday.

Western Navigation.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

The Cumberland river is in good boating order, with 10 feet of water on the bars, from Nashville to the mouth.

Marine Disasters

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

A telegraphic dispatch from New-Bedford, says that the bark *Sunny-Eye*, of North Yarmouth, Maine, from Matanzas, with a cargo of 450 hogsheads of molasses, for Boston, went ashore on Pesqus Elizabeth Island, in Vineyard Sound, yesterday morning. She lies in a very dangerous situation, and has bilged. Five or six wreckers went from Homles's Hole to her assistance, and about sixty hogsheads have been landed

The ship *Shanunga* had ten feet of water in her hold, on Tuesday night, at which time 1,000 bales of cotton had been saved. A steam pump is on the way, to pump the vessel out.

Fratricide.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

A man named Jackson Shiddell shot his brother Robert at Lexington to-day, killing him on the spot. The particulars are not yet known.

XXXIId CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

Mr FISH, of N. Y., presented a memorial from HENRY GRINNELL, of New-York asking the United States to accept, free of charge, his two vessels—the *Advance* and *Rescue*—and praying that they and a small steam-propeller, be fitted out for another search for Sir JOHN FRANKLIN. Also, the petition of three hundred citizens of New-York, in favor of the same object.

Numerous petitions of United States Marshals, for additional compensation for taking the Census, and also a variety of other petitions were presented.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Me, reported a bill for making Washington City a port of entry.

KOSSUTH'S LETTER.

Mr. H., also, from the Committee of Printing, reported in favor of printing the communication addressed by KOSSUTH to the Senate, and read yesterday.

Mr. BORLAND, of Ark, opposed the printing, because it was unnecessary. It was useless to print papers for the information of the Senate on a subject of which the Senate had already had enough. So much talking and printing had already taken place on this subject, that it was time to put a stop to it.

Mr. BADGER said that he had hoped that the Senate had got rid of this person altogether. After his military introduction to the Senate, it was hardly to have been anticipated that he would make his appearance here again in a literary capacity.

Mr HAMLIN said this was a letter from at least a very distinguished man, and it was desired by many Senators that it should go on the records of the Senate. For this reason he would favor its printing.

Mr. BADGER moved that the report of the Committee be laid on the table. Lost—Yeas 16, Nays 24.

The question being taken on adopting the report, the Ayes were 16, Nays 13—no quorum voting.

Mr. BORLAND said the Senate had already printed these letters. They were published this morning in the papers paid by the Senate for publishing its proceedings. He could see no necessity for printing it again

Mr. BADGER said that publicity was not the object sought. It was to put this manifesto from the Governor, Chief Magistrate, or Ruler of the Kingdom of Hungary, on the free principles of Governments, among the official records of the Senate, and thus go down to posterity with the sanction of the Senate of the United States.

Mr. CASS said that he regarded the letter only as a modest mode of returning thanks for the hospitalities bestowed. It would be discourteous to refuse to print it.

Mr. BUTLER said that when the resolution of invitation and welcome to KOSSUTH was pending, gentlemen were particular enough to guard against allowing him the opportunity of addressing the Senate. This letter addressed to the Senate was an indirect mode of getting before this body the views of this person, and thus sending them forth, under the sanction of the Senate, as one of its official documents. It was not a simple letter of thanks, but a political document.

Mr. CASS said it was a new idea, that the Senate sanctioned and indorsed all that was contained in the documents it ordered to be printed.

Mr. BUTLER—I did not say so.

Mr. CASS said it would be disrespectful to KOSSUTH not to print this letter of thanks, for attention and respect paid to him by the Government. The people of Ohio had shown him the most distinguished honors, and they had for it the profoundest sentiments of any Congress.

Mr. BADGER said, if there was any implied disrespect in the Senate's refusing to print these letters, that disrespect arose from the action of the Senator of Ohio. The paper was received and read here yesterday, and every formal respect was shown it. Then the matter would have rested, had not the Senator moved that it be printed. It was matter not of a kind usually printed by the Senate. The Senator, reflecting the enthusiasm of the people of Ohio, moved, as an additional mark of respect, that it be printed; and the Committee on Printing, also governed by the same enthusiasm, reported in favor of printing. Was it disrespectful for those not under the influence of enthusiasm for KOSSUTH and his doctrines, to oppose the printing of matter not necessary to be printed for any purpose whatever? For one, he did not desire the records of the Senate to be covered by anything further relating to this gentleman.

Mr. SEWARD said that, as Congress had sent a national vessel to Asia for KOSSUTH; had invited him to Washington; had received him as their guest, it was due to the self-respect of the Senate to receive and treat those thanks with all proper courtesy.

Mr. BUTLER said that in the letter of KOSSUTH he assumes that we received him as the representative of his country. Now this was not the case. He was never received here in any such light; the honorable Senator from Ohio says that the refusal to print will be discourteous. Gentlemen make motions and cause issues themselves, and because others do not agree with them, and vote for everything they propose, they say it is want of courtesy.

Mr. DOWNS said that after all, the circumstances of KOSSUTH'S invitation and reception by the Senate, the expression of his thanks ought to be received, and placed upon record. The Senator from North Carolina seemed to act under the influence of a species of hydrophobia whenever the name of KOSSUTH was mentioned; it would appear as if there was something poisonous in that name, for that Hon. Senator always becomes agitated and excited thereby. We have, continued Mr. D., received him with all show of hospitality, and now when he proposes to make his bow and take his leave, gentlemen are for kicking him out of doors.

Mr. BADGER said that the Senator from Louisiana would have some difficulty in making good the position, that those who who opposed the printing were for kicking KOSSUTH out of doors. KOSSUTH was invited—he came—and the Senate received him in this Chamber. He made his bow here, and when he left the hall, it was not because he was kicked out. Here the Senate stopped. He, however, sent this paper here. It was read; and, because it is unusual to print any such matter, it was not disrespectful to refuse to print this. The Senate had not done yet that which it would have to do, and that which he was ready to do at any moment; and that was to pay the expenses of entertaining KOSSUTH and his suite in this city. Instead of entertaining any desire to prevent KOSSUTH from making his bow and taking his leave of us, he would willingly withdraw his objections to the printing, if he thought, by so doing, KOSSUTH would make his bow and leave the country altogether. [Laughter.]

Mr. BORLAND said that when the propositions relating to KOSSUTH were first introduced to the Senate, he submitted one which embraced in his invitation his reception, and made provision for defraying all expenses. He had made his motion so comprehensive as to prevent this man being continually the subject of discussion here. He wished to get rid of him in one measure.

Mr. CLEMENS said that he was one of those who had said much and had much more yet to say, here, of KOSSUTH. There was a resolution on the table which appeared very innocent upon its face, upon which he had much to say. It was a resolution to pay the expenses of KOSSUTH'S entertainment in this City. When that resolution came up, he would draw a parallel between the action of the Senate to American citizens and to KOSSUTH. He would show that, in a few days before the KOSSUTH resolution was adopted there came to the Senate an old, infirm survivor of one of the heroes of the Revolution, asking for a small pittance to preserve her life for a few remaining days of her existence, and she was turned off. She asked for bread, and the Senate gave her a stone. He would show that more was expended for champagne and Burgundy for KOSSUTH and suite in one day than would have sufficed for the wants of that old lady for twice the probable period of her existence. Why should this letter be printed? It was not required for the information of Senators. Every one who intended to read that letter had read it already. It could give no new information to the public, for every word contained in it had been published frequently before. Nothing was to be obtained by it. No man would now swallow his doctrines who had not already done so. What object then could there be for publishing it? Was it for the purpose of showing respect for KOSSUTH? We have shown him more respect than a hundred of such men deserved. He could see no object to be accomplished in printing these letters other than to give to him and his doctrines the sanction of the Senate. He would say to the friends of KOSSUTH, or to those who desire to make capital out of KOSSUTH, that the humbug was now a dead one, and cannot be galvanized, and any man who attaches himself to that humbug must and will go down as the morrow's sun shall rise.

Mr. DOWNS defended the printing of these documents.

Mr CHASE said that he had charged no Senator with intentional discourtesy, but any one who heard the Senator from North Carolina, yesterday, speaking of this letter, must admit that nothing less than a motion to print was required. The course of the United States, in inviting and entertaining KOSSUTH, was already on record, and these letters should be printed to complete that record.

Mr Rusk said that this man was something like Falstaff wit. He not only talked a great deal himself but gave cause for a great deal of talk in others. He would vote against the printing. At one time he was disposed to vote for the printing—he being then influenced by the remark of the Hon. Senator from Michigan, (CASS,) who said that this was an instance of KOSSUTH'S modesty. As that was a very scarce article, and this a very rare specimen of it, he had thought it better to preserve it. [Laughter.]

Mr. BADGER said that his remark, yesterday, was understood, perfectly, by every one present. Although the Senate went through the formality of having the papers read, yet not a half dozen Senators paid the least attention to the reading, or heard a word of the paper. It was nothing but an idle ceremony. It had been remarked by the Senator from Louisiana, that KOSSUTH had not been allowed to return thanks to the Senate in person, and that he had properly resorted to this mode. When LAFAYETTE was introduced to the Senate, he was not allowed to address the body, and why should KOSSUTH? But LAFAYETTE sent no letter here.

Mr. DOWNS—If he had, would you have voted against printing it?

Mr. BADGER—I will not admit that "if he had," for that would imply that LAFAYETTE was deficient in that quality for which he was eminently distinguished—*modesty*. [Laughter.] He would never have sent a lecture to the Senate upon free principles, &c. His was a real, and not an affected modesty; and it would not permit him to obtrude himself, or his doctrines, where they were not called for or required. He never would have sent a lecture to the Senate upon his mission, &c.

Mr DOWNS said that if he thought KOSSUTH'S letter contained any such lecture, perhaps he would think differently of it.

Mr. BADGER said that in the letter it was said that the United States sent a vessel to restore him to liberty and activity. All knew what was meant by activity.

Mr. DOWNS said it was never supposed that he was to be confined after he reached here.

Mr BADGER said that still it must be well understood that by activity he meant action in behalf of Hungary—action, agitation, such as he is now engaged in.

Mr. SOULE said that KOSSUTH came here by invitation. Hospitalities were tendered, and accepted. He was introduced into the Senate Chamber by a committee of the body; from that moment he stood among us no longer a stranger, but a guest. He would not stop to inquire what was the precise nature of the document. He would not cavil about words, and hoped the Senate would not. It was a letter of grateful thanks to those who granted him hospitality, which he so highly prized. When that letter was received and read, it was no longer in the power of that body, without discourtesy, to refuse it a place on the records. He was at a loss to understand the object in opposing the printing. KOSSUTH had been called a humbug, a dead humbug; it had been said that all influence for good, or evil of his writing, or speeches, had been exhausted, then why oppose the printing? It is with us now an act of courtesy. If it was feared to let the thoughts of this man go forth because they might make an undue impression upon the minds of the people, that fear was unfounded. People would hear him, and reflect upon what they heard, and should it make a deep impression upon their minds, all the efforts of politicians to isolate the policy of the Government from the wishes of the people would be in vain.

Mr. CLEMENS said that he had no apprehension that anything that KOSSUTH could say, now, would make an improper impression upon the minds of the people. He was as willing to trust the people as the Senator. He was willing to abide by their first impressions, or their matured convictions. If the people of the United States were now collected and a vote taken, not one-twentieth part of them would vote to sustain the doctrines of KOSSUTH.

The question was taken on adopting the report and ordering the printing, and resulted in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs Bright, Brodhead, Cass, Chase, Davis, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Dodge, of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Gwin, Hamlin, Jones of Iowa, McRae, Norris, Seward, Smith, Soule, Stockton, Sumner, Wade—21.

NAYS—Messrs Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Butler, Clarke, Clemens, Dawson, Fish, Grier, Hunter, Jones, of Tenn., King, Mixler, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Spruance, Underwood, Upham—20

Mr. SEWARD gave notice of a bill to incorporate a Catholic Convent of Sisters of Visitation in Washington City.

REPORT.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a Report from the Postmaster General, showing the amount of receipts and expenditures for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1851. Also, a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, of the contracts by that department during the year 1851. Both referred to the Finance Committee

TREATY WITH BRAZIL.

A Message was received from the United States Commission under convention with Brazil, setting forth the causes which have impeded the conclusion of that Commission

Mr. DAVIS reported with sundry amendments the bill amending the act providing for the better security of the lives of passengers of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam. Five hundred extra copies ordered to be printed.

DRAWBACKS.

The bill allowing drawback upon foreign merchandise exported in the original package from Texas to Mexico was taken up, and ordered to a third reading.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The bill granting land to Iowa, to aid in the construction of certain railroads, was taken up.

Mr. UNDERWOOD commenced a speech, and after demonstrating that there was no equity resulting to the Land States because the United States lands there were not taxed, yielded the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the motion to reconsider the vote by which the House yesterday refused to order to a third reading the bill to repeal the proviso in the Oregon Territory Law, which limits the mileage of the delegate from Oregon to $2,500.

Mr. BENDRICKS spoke in favor of the bill, and said no such limitation is imposed on any other gentleman.

Mr. WILLIAMS explained the reasons which induced him to support the bill.

It was moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, but not agreed to.

The bill was subsequently passed, and the House resumed the consideration of the bill granting the right of way and a donation of public lands to Missouri, to aid in the construction of a railroad from St. Josephs to Hannibal, and one from St. Louis to the southern line of that State.

Mr. PHELPS continued his remarks heretofore commenced, showing how much land had been hitherto given to other States for internal improvements, and claiming the grant asked in the bill as a matter of strict justice to Missouri. He spoke of the importance of these roads, and demonstrated how Government would be benefited by creating a demand for the unoccupied domain along the lines.

Mr. WATKINS advocated a fair distribution of the lands among the States for internal improvement and educational purposes, and of giving homesteads to the landless. He said if it was constitutional to dispose of a chart of the public domain which

[The wires here gave out, and we are without the conclusion of the House proceedings.]

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.....ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

Mr. BRISTOL introduced a bill to authorize the Trustees of Binghamton to take stock in the Albany and Susquehanna, and Syracuse and Binghamton Railways.

Mr. BERRMAN reported a bill to incorporate the Ladies' Depository of New-York.

BILL PASSED IN COMMITTEE.

The bill authorizing the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company to increase their capital stock.

Progress was reported on the bill to amend the act for the relief of the survivors of the first regiment of New-York volunteers.

Mr. BABCOCK moved to amend the instructions to the Military Committee so as to include the survivors of the war of 1812. After a debate the motion was carried, and the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

THE CONTROLLER AND POSTAGES.

A report from the Controller, in answer to a resolution of the House, reported that he has not refused to refund to the Clerk moneys advanced by him for postage stamps, but declares that he would do so. First, because postage-stamps are currency. Second, that he cannot increase the pay of members. Third, that their pay is limited to $3 per day. He proceeds to say that he has not paid the private postage of the State officers, and their clerks; nor has he refused to pay the official postage of members, because he has not been requested to do so; but adds that if he were so requested, he would have to refuse, until some law authorizing him to do so should be pointed out to him. He denies, also, that there is any contingent fund of the House, and goes at length into the discussion of the fund so designated. He also refers to the various uses made of the fund, and the gradual increase of expenditures within the last ten years.

Mr. MOSS remarked that a kindred subject had been referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and moved the reference of this report to that Committee.

Mr. MONROE would prefer to have this report, or digest, or whatever it is, laid on the table; he deemed it a very improper document. In this he may do the Controller injustice, but he deemed it proper that something more than an ordinary notice should be taken of this document. He would take an early occasion to read it, so that if it was not what he supposed it to be, (an insult to the House,) he should retract the charge. To enable him to examine it, he hoped it would be permitted to lie on the table. He conceded that the reference would be exceedingly proper, but he wished, before expressing a decided opinion, to see whether this was, or was not, an insult to the House.

Mr. JOHNSON referred to the laws of last session, to show that $20,000 had been appropriated as a fund for this Legislature. This the Controller must have overlooked, and in his opinion the subject was of sufficient importance to justify a formal report of the Committee of Ways and Means. Afterwards this report, or as much of it as necessary, may be printed.

Mr. CUSHING believed something was due to the dignity of the House. He did not believe the Controller intended any disrespect to the House, but there was something in his communication which needed elucidation. He had been told out of doors that this was rather a "green" Assembly; this was possible, but it was proper to say that the Assembly thus far had done nothing unusual. He agreed with the sentiments of the Report, but that is not the question. The question is what shall we do with the Report? He disliked to be snubbed as much as any man, and disliked to be called green, but the Controller is also green,—he has never been in the office of Controller before, and I hope he may never be again, for I want to vote for him for some more responsible office.

Mr. MILLINER had offered the resolution about postage, and that resolution had passed, notwithstanding the doubts of the Controller. He deemed the interference of the Controller quite unnecessary; the House could take care of themselves without his lectures.

Mr. KEYS could not concur in the opinion that the Controller had insulted the House; the Controller had only replied to the resolutions sent him.

Mr. BRADLEY—Did the House ask the Controller to tell them what they had been doing?

Mr KEYS—The House asked the Controller why he did not pay for postage stamps, and he replies.

Mr. WALSH deemed the reply perfectly proper. If there was any insult in the matter, the House had first insulted the Controller. The House had assumed that he paid his own private postage out of the treasury. This he denies, and at the same time gives his reasons for refusing to pay unconstitutional bills. In this he did what it was his duty to do, and he moves that the report be laid on the table and printed.

Mr. CUSHING said the question was not whether the House had been guilty of petit larceny, under the excuse of greenness, but whether the Controller was justified in reading the House a lecture upon subjects which were not referred to him. He would, however, persist in inquiring why the Controller's postage, and not the postage of the members of the Assembly, was paid. His salary was as distinctly fixed as that of the members, and he (Mr. CUSHING) should present his postage bill. If it was not paid by the Controller, he could pay it himself In regard to printing the document, he was opposed to it until after it was examined.

Mr. VANSANTVOORD was in favor of laying the report on the table, but he was not so clear about printing it. He would reserve his opinion upon it. If there was anything in it which was insulting, he would not go for printing it; and he had, on hearing it read, thought it contained improper expressions. Possibly the Controller was irritated by the resolution sent him, but a high public officer should, if possible, keep himself elevated above ordinary passions, and be careful not to exhibit any littleness in his communications to the Legislature. Much that was in the report was correct. Postage stamps are the equivalent of money; and he did not deem it proper for members to vote books for themselves. For much that was in the report he thanked the Controller. It contained a good deal of useful information; nevertheless, if there was one disrespectful expression in the report he would oppose its printing. If the motion was proper, he would move to lay the report on the table.

The motion was carried—ayes 54, nays 10. The majority vote embraces members of both political parties.

BILLS PASSED.

In relation to Macon and Hopkinson-streets, Brooklyn.

In relation to common lands in Oyster Bay, Queens County.

To alter the Commissioner's map of Brooklyn.

The bill in relation to the grades of certain streets in New York was recommitted to the New-York delegation. Adjourned.

LOUISIANA.

Arrival of the Spanish Consul at New-Orleans—The destruction of the Spanish Flag by a Mob—Legislature of Louisiana—The present System of Laws—Suppression of a German Crowd to Charivari Huisemann.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 10, 1852.

The arrival of Senor Laborde, Her Catholic Majesty's Consul, in the Spanish war steamer *Christoval Colon* yesterday, from HAVANA, was announced by a national salute from some ordnance placed on the wharf at the foot of Louisiana-street, Third Municipality. The officers in the army commanding the fortresses in our harbor were thus saved the mortification and unpleasant duty of saluting a flag and a nation, which they know with the people of New-Orleans, are associated feelings of the most grievous character, to say nothing of their distaste for the individual representative. The steamer passed up the river, and fired a salute, which was returned by the cannon on the wharf. The firing attracted a number of persons to the spot, and several of the Foreign Consuls went down in their carriages to receive the Spanish dignitary.

A party of Spaniards had also assembled on the wharf and hoisted the Spanish flag. I am credibly informed that, when Laborde was approaching the shore in the captain's gig or the steamer, the crowd commenced hooting and groaning; and the excitement becoming very great the boat returned to the steamer. The Spanish flag which had been so triumphantly unfurled at the wharf was then seized on and torn into shreds. The steamer then proceeded up to the foot of Canal-street, Second Municipality, anchored in the stream, and the Consul was landed at Algiers, opposite the city. The only flag that appeared on any public building, happened to be that of the United States Mint, which was at *half-mast*, on account of the death of its late assayer, Dr. W

NEW-YORK CITY.

RECEPTION OF GENERAL HOUSTON.—Yesterday, in accordance with an invitation from the Common Council, Gen. HOUSTON visited the Governor's Room at the City Hall, where he was met by a large number of people. He was accompanied by Mayor KINGSLAND, who welcomed him to the City, in behalf of the authorities and citizens of New-York. The General made a brief reply, thanking the Mayor for the kindness extended to him by the Corporation. At the conclusion of his address he was warmly applauded, and he was then introduced to about four hundred persons, who had called to pay their respects. The General looks much better than he did when he visited this City about a year ago. He is much more fleshy, and for the buff vest and military coat which he wore on that occasion, he had yesterday a plain vest, and a coat cut after the fashion of those worn by the Quakers.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—The building at the corner of Green and York-streets, Jersey City, took fire yesterday morning and was much damaged. Several adjoining houses were also injured, and the office and printing materials of the *Jersey City Sentinel* destroyed.

—To-morrow evening, Hon. HORACE MANN will deliver his second Lecture on Woman, at the Broadway Tabernacle.

—Edgar Ketchum, Esq., has been appointed Loan Commissioner for this City and County.

—The ship *Michael Angelo*, moored at the foot of pier No. 3, caught fire yesterday, but the flames were extinguished before much damage had been done.

—A correspondent complains of a nuisance at the junction of the Bowery and Division-street. Every Saturday ten or a dozen wagons loaded with hams, butter, etc., are stationed there, and the articles peddled out. He says that the things offered for sale are none of the best, and that the stench from them is frequently very disagreeable. The police should attend to this.

—Alexander A. Watson, E. Delafield Smith, Charles L. Benedict, John Fowler, Jr., James Gridley, and David R. Gagues, all of this City, have been appointed Notaries Public, by the Governor and Senate.

—A statement from the President and Manager of the Fire Annihilator Company will be found in another column.

—The Quarter Continental Anniversary of the Sigma Phi fraternity, will be celebrated at the hall of the New-York Alpha, in this city, on the 4th of March next.

—The American Bible Society have advertised their valuable property in Nassau-street, for sale, preparatory to erecting a large structure on the vacant lot of ground near the Bowery and Ninth-street.

—The steamer *S. S. Lewis*, which was sold at Boston last week, was purchased by Commodore Vanderbilt, of this city, who will place it on the route from San Juan del Sur to San Francisco. She will sail for the Pacific in a few days.

—There were at this port on Wednesday last, 20 steamers, 108 ships, 88 barks, 105 brigs, and 179 schooners. Total, 500 sea-going vessels.

—The late Michael Allen, Esq., of Pittsburg, has bequeathed $4,000 to the American Tract Society, of this city.

—In one week there were imported into this city from Havana, 2,144,000 segars.

—The building No. 6 Wall-street is to be torn down, and a free-stone structure for stores and law offices is to be erected in its place. No. 14 is also to be rebuilt

—The proceeds of the benefit given by Mr. Anderson to the widow of Foster, the policeman who was murdered in August last, amounted to $1,945 50. The policemen of the Fourth Ward subscribed $113 50—making a total of $2,059, which sum, after deducting $333 for expenses, has been put out on bond and mortgage for the benefit of the family of the deceased.

—A train of ninty-five cars, drawn by two locomotives, passed over the Hudson River Railroad on Monday last. It was over a mile long.

—There is to be a Temperance meeting at Metropolitan Hall this evening. Hon. HORACE MANN and Rev. JOHN CHAMBERS will deliver addresses.

—This evening, at Knickerbocker Hall, a banner will be presented to Wayne Chapter, No 52, O. U. A.

—The remains of the late Assistant Captain Reynolds, of the Fifth Ward, were taken to Morristown, N. J., for interment. The members of the Fifth Ward Whig Committee, several military companies, and the members of the Masonic and Odd Fellows Lodges to which he belonged, followed the remains to the Jersey City Ferry.

CRIME, ETC.—Yesterday, during the trial of Downing *vs.* Levy, Judge Daly committed Peter W. Downing and Michael McCormick, for swearing falsely, and Thomas Downing, sen., for subornation of perjury. Their Counsel applied to Justice Lathrop to bail them, but was refused, and he then obtained a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Paine. Before it was served, Mr. Levy made an affidavit, in which he directly charged the parties with having committed perjury, and they were then admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000 each. A colored preacher, named Cornish, became their security.

—On Wednesday, E. Winton was arrested on a charge of swindling a countryman, named Joseph S. Woodhull, out of $250. Woodhull arrived in this City about two weeks ago, and advertised that he had funds to loan to anybody who would give him a situation and security for the loan. Winton picked him up and proposed to employ him on a desk, at a salary of $7, per week, and thereupon Woodhull loaned him $250 taking as security a certificate for 60 shares in the "New-York Bay Cemetery Company," which he told him was worth $1,000. Woodhull waited for several days for the clerkship, and not being called for he concluded that he had been taken in and done for, and thereupon applied for a writ against Winton, who was arrested and committed

—A returned Californian, named A. D. DIBBLE, was decoyed into a house in Duane-street, on Tuesday evening by some frail woman, and was fleeced of his gold watch and chain, and other articles, and knocked down in the bargain. The facts becoming known to the Sixth Ward Police, they yesterday ferreted out and arrested the gang, finding them at No. 41 Anthony-street. Several articles belonging to Dibble were found on the premises; also a bundle of jimmies, skeleton keys, picks, and other burglars tools. The prisoners gave their names as Wm. Phillips, Richard Clapp, Charles Waverly, Catherine Tillou, Hannah Jones and Hannah Koore, all of whom were committed.

—In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, the trial of Davenport, on a charge of constructive larceny, took place on a second indictment. This time he was found guilty, and sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

—William Bergen was detected, yesterday, in the act of entering the dwelling-house No. 25 Market-street, with a false key. He was committed to prison. Peter Fox was committed upon a charge of robbing the boarding-house of Joseph Veppo, No. 31 Hamilton-street.

—Patrick Corcoran was arrested yesterday by officer Dunn, for having disposed of a gold watch and some jewelry which Mrs. Ross had placed in his hands for safe keeping. He was committed.

—John Campbell and James Miller were arrested yesterday and locked up, until they can satisfactory explain some matters respecting their manner of obtaining a livelihood.

—Charles Banker, a nice young man, went to the house No. 20 Reade-street, where he smashed things, and was so ungallant as to strike two young females, leaving them blacker eyes than nature had originally allotted to them. He was taken to the station-house.

—Jack Ely was arrested yesterday, for robbing a lady in Broadway on Thursday last. He was committed.

—John Meyer was locked up for having passed several counterfeit bills.

—On Tuesday evening a fireman on board of the steamship Marion, lying at pier No. 4, N. R., named Thomas Bailey, was drowned by falling into the water while getting ashore; yesterday his body was recovered and Coroner Ives held an inquest upon it. Verdict in accordance with the above facts.

THE FINANCIAL INVESTIGATION.—The investigation respecting the charge of swindling and fraud pending against Willet N. Hawkins and Isaac N. Winn, before Justice Osborne, at the Lower Police Court, was to have been resumed yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and at the appointed hour, the prisoners were brought up, and a large number of spectators were present. Owing to the absence of some witness, the matter was adjourned over until Monday next at 3 o'clock, P. M.

ANTOINE LOPEZ.—The pardon for this man has been received by the Spanish Consul, in this City, but he will not be released until the Consul can make arrangements for sending him out of the country. He was yesterday permitted to leave the cell, in which he has been confined since he was sentenced, and allowed to walk in the yard attached to the prison.

FALSE ALARM.—The alarm of fire, sounded yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, by the City Hall bell-for the Seventh District, proved to be false, and the firemen had a long chase down town for nothing.

☞ There was much excitement in Fourteenth-street, at a late hour last evening. It was said that a girl had entered a place where there were several medical students, for the purpose of begging, and that she could not be found. A search of the premises was demanded, and the police were endeavoring to solve the mystery.

☞ THE EASTERN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Madison and Gouverneur-streets, which has been closed several weeks for repairs, will be reopened for Divine Worship on next Sabbath. Rev Mr. Love, of New-Haven, we believe, has recently accepted a call to the Pastorship of this Congregation. The ladies of the Church and Congregation hold a Tea Fair this and to-morrow evening, in the lecture-room, for the sale of useful and fancy articles—the proceeds to be appropriated toward the liquidation of the Church debt.

☞ The Frazer Family give a Concert this evening at Hope Chapel. Their last Concert was attended by a large audience, and their singing of the ballads of their native land was warmly applauded.

COURT CALENDAR—*Thursday*—U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 23, 25, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 39, 34, 35.

SUPREME COURT.—Nos. 16, 18, 19, 21, 26, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 1, 2, 36.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 65, 15, 260, 46, 106, 200, 12, 136, 222, 124, 324; 327, 336, 339, 256, 127, 391, 393, 394, 396, 398, 401, 403 to 407, 409, 410, 411.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part* 1.—Nos. 267, 285, 287, 289, 293, 295; 297, to 305, 61, 111½. *Part* 2.—Nos. 134, 224, 226, 236, 154, 164, 174, 238 to 252—even numbers.

INJURED ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—About 7 o'clock yesterday morning a man by the name of Nathan Thompson, aged 78 years, residing in Williamsburg, had his left leg badly crushed, by being struck with a locomotive, while standing near the Hudson River Railroad track at One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street. He was conveyed to the Twentieth Ward Station-House, where his wounds where dressed, and Capt. Hannigan sent him to his residence.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—At an early hour yesterday morning, while an old sailor named Charles Thompson was adjusting some rigging on the yard-arm of the packet ship *Hindostan*, he was suddenly precipitated to the deck of the vessel, and both his legs were crushed in a most shocking manner. The unfortunate man was taken to the New-York Hospital, in great pain.

LOSS OF AN EYE BY FALLING.—Late on Tuesday night, while a citizen by the name of Thomas Wilson was passing through the Sixth-avenue, on his way home, he fell upon the sidewalk striking on a sharp-edged curbstone, and causing a frightful cut over his left eye. He was conveyed to the Twentieth Ward Station House, and his wound dressed by a physician.

The Michigan block for the Washington Monument is now nearly ready. It is of native copper, 21½ inches by 35. The following is the inscription, done in Lake Superior Silver:

"MICHIGAN."
[*Coat of Arms*]
"AN EMBLEM OF HER TRUST IN THE UNION."

Laura Burroughs, aged 6 years, an interesting daughter of Rev. Benjamin Burroughs, of Savannah, Ga., was killed a few days since by the caving in of a bank of earth.

A shock of an earthquake is stated to have been felt in Cecil County, Md., on Monday last.

WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.—500 agents wanted, to place in every family one of the best books issued from the New-York press for years. Men of spirit and address, with from $25 to $50, can quadruple it every month. Apply in person or by mail, post-paid, at No 8 Park-place.
18f-3t* DAVID W. H. S. SAMUELS & CO., Publishers.

AGENTS WANTED—To solicit Applications for Membership of the Connecticut Health Association of Waterbury, Conn. Good encouragement given to active men. Branch Office, No. 100 Maiden-lane, New-York, where information can be obtained.
12f-2w* WM. H. BASSETT, Actuary.

AGENTS WANTED.—500 agents to sell the Life and American SPEECHES of KOSSUTH, illustrated. Large percentage given, and high wages made. Call or address, post-paid, American Family Publication Establishment No. 128 Nassau-st., N. Y. 19f-1m*

TO PARENTS.—A young gentleman enraged in professional studies, and accustomed to private tuition, would devote a portion of his time to giving instruction in either English or classical studies, in a genteel family, as an equivalent in whole or in part for board. Good reference will be given. Address L, at this office 18f-2t*

MUSIC TEACHER.—A Lady, whose experience and success as a teacher on the pianoforte gives her confidence to offer her services to the public, will receive pupils at her own residence, No. 62 Court-st., Brooklyn, or that of her pupils. For references and particulars, inquire of Mr. WAFER, at the warerooms of T. GILBERT & CO., Nos 333 and 447 Broadway. 6f-12t.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY,

QUINTAN MATSEYS, or the BLACKSMITH OF ANTWERP By Pierce Egan, Esq Author of "Life in London," "Tom and Jerry," "Robin Hood," etc. Beautifully illustrated Price, 50 cents

This is an uncommonly beautiful edition of one of the most absorbingly interesting romances that the world has seen for many years. The noble and fiery-hearted hero, Quintan, is one of the finest characters that the pen of the novelist has ever described.

Numerous engravings, of great spirit and elegance, illustrate the many startling incidents which are depicted with burning force and elegance by the accomplished author.—*Morning Star.*

Published and for sale by
19f-3t GARRETT & CO., No. 22 Ann st

ALL THE PHILADELPHIA MAGAZINES

READY THIS DAY.—GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE—A splendid number. 112 pages original matter. Embellishments most elegant. Subscription, $3. 25 cents per No.

Also received—GODEY'S MAGAZINE—Very beautiful Subscription, $3; 25 cents per No

CARTAIN'S MAGAZINE—Embellishments elegant. Subscription $3; 25 cents per No.

THE LADIES' NATIONAL—Very beautiful and cheap. Subscription, $2; 12½ cents per No.

DEWITT & DAVENPORT,
Tribune Buildings, Nassau-st.
Agents for all the Philadelphia Magazines. 19f-1t

REPUBLICA DE COSTA RICA.

D. APPLETON & CO have for sale—ESQUEJO DE LA REPUBLICA DE COSTA RICA—Segunde de Apuntamientos Para su Historia, con varios Mapas, Vistas y Retratos por Felipe Molina 8 vo. $2.

D. APPLETON & CO will publish next week—THE 18TH MONTH OF TEHUANTEPEC, showing the result of a survey for a Railroad to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, obtained by the Scientific Commission under the direction of Maj. J. G Barnard, U. S Engineer, with a review of the climate, botany, animals, inhabitants, &c., of that region, arranged and prepared from the original Report for the Tehuantepec Railroad Company of New-Orleans, by J. J. Williams, principal Assistant Engineer.

JUST PUBLISHED:

NICARAGUA; its People, Scenery, Monuments, and the proposed Inter-Oceanic Canal, with numerous original Maps and Illustrations, by J. G Squier, late Charge d'Affaires of the United States to the Republic of Central America, &c. 2 vols., 8vo. $5. 19f-1t

THE COUNTERPART OF THE

CELEBRATED "MONTE-CRISTO"——THIS DAY PUBLISHED, COUNT MONTE-LEONE; or, THE SPY OF SOCIETY. A romance of the Carbonari of France and Italy. Translated from the French by H De Saint Georges. With Illustrations. Price—50 cents.

COUNT MONTE-LEONE is one of the most graphic and piquant romances in any language. Its scene is laid in the exciting events which followed the second Restoration, and in that awful cabal which came so near repr sioning another French Revolution, and which, at one time, so possessed the popular mind then was, could not but have been bloody as the first. The various secret societies, especially that of the Carbonari, legitimate descendants of the Illuminati, the schemes of their *wealé*, or lodges, the vast purposes they meditated, are unfolded with an ability which places M de St Georges in the rank of the first novelists of the day. It is not difficult to foretell for this book a popularity as great as that of the "Count of Monte Cristo," with the headlong exciting interest of which its story may be compared to no disadvantage

19f-3t STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No 222 Broadway.

SECOND EDITION.

FRUITS OF LEISURE. Essays written in the intervals of business By the Author of "Friends in Council." 1 vol. 12mo, 50 cents From the Fifth London Edition

We are glad to see a new edition of this little book. It should be in the hands of every young man who seeks to profess a practical wisdom of life.—*Courier*

A book of practical wisdom, sincere, earnest, suggestive, well fitted for companionship with those who have little time for reading or reflection, and therefore have the greater need of both.—*Independent*

Any one who looks for a mine of wisdom on the topics it discusses, will find it here to his hand.—*Protestant Churchman.* Published by ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH,
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NEW-HAMPSHIRE SUPREME COURT.

THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE FOR FEBUARY contains a Synopsis of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, upon Banks, Banking, Bills of Exchange, Usury, &c. Also, Suggestions for a new system of Bank Exchanges, Bank Correspondence Liabilities of Banks, Notary Forms, Bank Exchanges in Philadelphia, Table of Exchanges on London for each month since January, 1822, Table of Stock Fluctuations each month of 1851. Monthly, $5 per annum.

J. SMITH HOMANS, No. 50 Wall-st, N Y.,
j1-eodD&Wtf or No 111 Washington-st, Boston.

LIFE AND SERVICES OF

GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT. By EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, author of History of the Mexican War. Illustrated with numerous engravings, exhibiting scenes of many stirring incidents in the life of this eminent soldier The work is written in the most attractive style, and the facts drawn from authentic sources, including the Siege of Vera Cruz, the Battle of Cerro Gordo, and the battles in the Valley of Mexico, to the conclusion of Peace, and his return to the United States. Price of the work $1 25. Also Pamphlet edition of the Life of General Scott, with forty illustrations—being selection of incidents from Mr. Mansfield's larger work. Price 50 cents. Published by
14f A. S. BARNES & CO., No 5 John-st., N Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHURCH FAIR.—The Ladies of the Eastern Congregational Church, corner of Madison and Gouverneur-sts., will hold a FAIR for the sale of useful and fancy articles, in the basement of the Church building, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS Admission free The proceeds to be devoted to the payment of the Church debt. 19f

NEWSPAPER ROUTE FOR SALE.—A Route on a daily morning paper, paying over $3 per day. Apply at No 221 Division-st 19f-1t*

CANARIES FOR SALE.—Twenty pair fine long-breed Canaries, bred from celebrated stock Color green, yellow, mottled and filbert. Apply No 45 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th ave. 19f-1t*

NOTICE.—My wife, SARAH, having left my bed and board, without any just cause or provocation, I hereby warn all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as no debts of her contracting will be paid by me NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1852. [19f-3t*] J. G. SCOTT.

OATS! OATS!! OATS!!!—5,000 bushels prime Columbia county for sale by
16f 6t* BISHOP & KING, Nos. 170 and 172 Centre-st.

HAIR DYE AND WIGS.—The best in the world can be found at BATCHELOR'S celebrated factory, No 4 Wall-st 12f-1m*

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! OYSTERS!!!—Fried, Roasted Stewed, or in Shells, for 10 cents a large plate. At VINCENT'S DINING SALOON, No. 11 Cranberry-st. 18f 4*

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BAGGING, CANVAS, BALE ROPE CUTTINGS, GRASS and TARRED ROPE, and all other kinds of paper makers' stock, by
13f-1m CYRUS W FIELD & CO., No. 94 Beekman-st

FINE NEW-CROP TEAS.—Refined and other Sugars and Groceries J O FOWLER, No. 360 and 438 Greenwich and 76 Vesey sts., has in store and is daily receiving from the cargo sales, choice new-crop Green and Black Teas, White and brown Sugars, Family Groceries, Foreign Fruits, &c, which he is offering at a small advance on wholesale prices. Dealers from the country and Families would do well to call before purchasing. 12f-1m*

DRY GOODS.

TWEEDY, MOULTON & PLIMPTON, No. 6 Broadway, invite the attention of purchasers to their large and varied assortment of goods, which they offer by piece or package, at NET CASH PRICES. They have made the following division of their stock, namely:

PRINT AND GINGHAM DEPARTMENT.

Under this head will be found a complete assortment of domestic and foreign Prints, together with a long line of Lancaster and other styles of Domestic, Scotch and French Ginghams.

WOMEN'S DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

"Portsmouth," and other styles of American, English and French Lawns, Barege and Mouslin de Laines. Also, a full and complete display of English Stuffs, and Scotch Printed Goods, Shawls, &c., &c.

WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

White Linens, Cambrics, Jaconets, Mulls, Lawns, &c.; Laces, Edging and Insertings; Linen Sheetings, Towels, Napkins, Diapers, &c.; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

A complete assortment of all grades German and English Cotton, Lisle Thread and Silk Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, Shirts, Drawers, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Cravats, &c., &c.

MEN'S WEAR DEPARTMENT.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tweeds, Satinets, Jeans, Cotton, Linen and Worsted Goods, for Summer wear, including Blaye Linens, Linen Drillings, Cotton Pantaloonery &c., together with Trimmings and Linings therefor.

DOMESTIC GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Drills, Bed Ticks, Colored Cambrics, Cotton and Woolen Flannels, Apron Checks, Bagging, Cotton Yarn, Batts, Wick, &c., &c.

FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Buttons, Combs, Brushes, Pins, Needles, Hooks and Eyes Spool Cotton, Cotton and Patent pound Threads, &c., comprising a full assortment of what is generally termed "Notions," or small wares.

CARPET AND OIL-CLOTH DEPARTMENT.

A general assortment of Domestic Carpetings and Oil-Cloths, Druggets, Rugs, Floor Mats, &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

The second story of our Store is entirely devoted to this Department; it is under the direction and management of Mr. William Gardner, who is practical in all departments of his business. The assortment of Clothing and Shirts is very extensive. We shall continue, as heretofore, to sell our Clothing on a Credit. The heads of our different Departments are those who have had long experience in their respective grades of goods, as buyers and sellers; and they will be happy to aid purchasers in gaining a correct knowledge of the cash value of goods in this market. 7f-1m

WET GOODS! WET GOODS! WET GOODS! The subscriber will open this morning 25 cases and bales Wet Goods, consisting of 3 yards wide Linen Sheeting, worth 8s., for 5s.; 8-4 white Linen Damask, worth 7s., only 3s. 6d.; 8-4 brown do., worth 5s., for 2s 6d.; fine Damask Napkin, worth 2s., only 1s; superfine do, worth 2s 6d, for 1s. 6d.; fine Huckaback and French Toweling, 1s.; Linen do. 6d., worth 1s; superfine Linen Shirting, 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s. and 5s., worth double the money; fine Shirting, yard wide, 6d; superfine do, 9d.; 6-4 Sheeting, 10d; superfine brown Sheeting, 6d.; 5 cases Prints, fast colors, 6d., worth 1s; 100 pieces Delaines, 1s. worth 2s; fine French pattern do, 1s 6d., equal to any at 3s. The above goods are all entirely new, and will be sold at greater bargains than ever before offered in this city. An early call will prove to your advantage.

A. G. COLBY, No 43 3d-av., between 9th and 10th-sts.
19f-3t*

SPRING OF 1852—TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS' GOODS—WHITE, BRAMHALL & LOCKWOOD, No. 191 Broadway, corner Dey st. are now opening a complete assortment of British, French, and American goods, expressly adapted to men's wear, to which they invite the attention of their friends and buyers, generally. 13f-6t*

CLOTHING.—Ladies or Gentlemen having any Clothing or Furniture to dispose of, can receive the utmost value in cash, by sending to S. COHEN, at his store, No 433 Hudson-st. Ladies attended by Mrs. COHEN. 12f-1m*

SALAMANDER SAFES.

$100,000 SAVED—DEEDS before WORDS!—RICH'S SAFES AGAIN!—No sooner is one fire over than another breaks out, and Rich's Safe plunges boldly into the sea of fire, carrying its cargo safely through the ocean of flame. On the last fiery voyage eleven Safes, of a different build, sailed in company with Rich's. The gale was too hot for some of them, and they were reported wrecked a few days after by warm parties. One built by Fletcher & Co. was picked up on Fletcher-st with its cargo burnt out; some, with decks burst up, were found stranded on No 214 Pearl-st; the ribs of another were picked up on No. 216 Pearl, and the battered hulls of several more, with their carroes burnt, were to be seen stranded near the same spot. One safe only out of the whole fleet rode out the gale. "Rich" at the fore—"Wilder" at her main—"Stearns & Marvin" at her mizen. On the fourth day after the gale she came safely into port, with her cargo of books in good condition. The particulars of her fiery voyage can be seen by perusing the following letter from the owner, Mr J. G. Gilbert:

THE FIRE IN FLETCHER AND PEARL-STS., NEW-YORK
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1851.

Messrs. Stearns & Marvin, successors to C. RICH & Co., *No. 146 Water-st., New-York.*

Sirs:—When the fire was consuming my place of business No. 216 Pearl-st., I was absent in Rensselaer county, testing a new cleaning apparatus in connection with my Excelsior Thresher, and did not return until your safe was cool—it was too late to save my books, which were placed in one of your Safes, purchased from Mr. Marvin some years ago. My fears were not allayed when I found it necessary upon my return to apply the Croton water 40 hours before I was enabled to commence operations; after which it required 54 hours of labor and application of water to raise the bolts sunder from the ashy bed. You may judge of my anxiety during this delay, and my agreeable surprise upon opening the Safe in the presence of a number of gentlemen, to find my books and papers saved, and as legible as they were previous to the fire. The intense heat to which the Safe was subjected can be comprehended on condition of another Safe, (not a Salamander) of which an Iron skeleton frame only remained and not a vestige of a book. They were companions in the same office, on the second floor, from which, they fell upon grates of earthenware in the cellar, the ruined Safe upon the Sa amander. If their position had been reversed not even the skeleton would have remained. My loss current is $1,900, yet the salvation of my books in your Salamander, with the representatives of upwards of $100,000, and important documents could not be duplicated, has fully compensated me.

It will afford me great pleasure to exhibit the new Safe purchased of you, and explain its merits at my present office, No 251 Pearl-st, where I shall remain until the new building, No. 216, is erected. Yours, respectfully,

JOSEPH G. GILBERT.

An assortment of Safes, made in the same manner as the above, always on hand at the Depot, No 146 Water-st., New-York. Burglar-Proof Money Chests, Bank Vaults, and Vault Doors, made to order. STEARNS & MARVIN,
Successors to RICH & Co.,
The only manufacturers of Wilder's patent Salamander Safes with Rich's improvement, in the United States.
d22-MeThSm

C. J. GAYLER'S SALAMANDER SAFES.—As many of GAYLER'S SAFES have been fully tested in accidental fires as any others, and not one instance of failure to afford perfect security has occurred. Since last July ten have passed through fire unscathed, and saved half a million of money, books, paper, &c. Thousands are in use by merchants, jewelers, lawyers &c., and the subscriber invites all in want of a really fire proof safe, to examine his assortment for sale at No 90 John-st., corner of Gold. Orders received for sales of any size, with locks of any description desired.
17f 4t* C. J GAYLER Patentee, No 90 John-st.

CAUTION! CAUTION!! CAUTION!!!—My "Patent Salamander Safe" has for a long time been infringed by CHARLES J GAYLER; even up to this date he is advertising to induce the public to purchase of him in violation of said patent. On June, 1847, Gayler applied, in the sum of $1,800, against said Gayler, and on the 9th January, 1851, said judgment was affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States. All this time said Gayler has been endeavoring to make the public believe that his Safe was no violation of my patent, and that persons could purchase the same without becoming a party to the infringement. Such is not the fact, but the reverse. I would once more caution all persons against purchasing Safes of said Gayler in violation of said patent. Suits are now pending against the said Gayler for further damages, and if persons will, after repeated caution not to, so violate the patent laws and my rights, they will not, I trust, think it hard to pay damages in the case, as the law provided, which they may have to do if they continue this violation.

E G WILDER, Patentee.
N B Any one in want of my Patent Salamander Safe, can obtain it of S C HERRING, No. 135 Water-st, or of Messrs. STEARNS & MARVIN, No 146 Water-st, who have the exclusive right to make and sell said Safes; and if so bought, the buyer is not made a party to infringements, and liable to a suit for damages—a fact but few understand. [18f tf] E. G. WILDER.

FAMILY EDUCATION FOR YOUNG DEAF MUTE CHILDREN.—Parents of deaf mute children wishing them early instructed in a course of education, adapted to their tender years and their peculiar condition may obtain the opportunity by applying to the undersigned, 50th-st., New-York, four doors west of the New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.
14f-1mosd D. E. BARTLETT.

MANSION HOUSE, CAMDEN, SOUTH CAROLINA.—The most pleasantly situated Hotel in the town—where comfort, cleanliness and attention are all combined. My New-York and Baltimore friends can test it to the above Call and judge for yourselves.
2f-2aw5w E. G. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned until the 31st day of February instant, at 5 o'clock P. M., for SEATING and FURNISHING DESKS for the WARD SCHOOL-HOUSE NO 30, in 24th-st., in the City of New-York. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of B. F SMITH & CO., corner of 19th-av. and 19th-st., New-York.

O. P. WELLS,
J. E. CARY,
B. F. SMITH. } Committee of Warden officers.
7f-13t

RICH AND USEFUL GIFTS.—A Gold PEN and Pencil Case has just been issued from the manufactory of the subscribers, the most complete and convenient pocket companion ever offered to the public, and which for beauty of workmanship defies competition. Six sizes, patented and warranted Also, a large and varied assortment of gold and silver pencil and pen cases, together with our superior gold pens, which need no proof of their superiority except the increased demand and the numerous attempts at imitation.
d12-tf A. G BAGLEY & CO. Nos 189 and 377 Broadway

CLAIRVOYANT EXAMINATIONS.—Arrival of Dr SWAN, the celebrated Mesmeric and Botanic Physician, of Boston, who can be consulted daily, on the examinations of disease, and prescribe medicine for the same, and will be assisted by Mr Johnson, the independent clairvoyant, who will give a correct account of absent friends, law suits, stolen property, marriage, &c., &c. Office, No. 1574 Bowery, New-York. 12f-TuS&Tu9t*

MANUFACTORY OF SILVER WARE.—(For the Trade only.)—Articles of every description manufactured for the Trade, with promptness and dispatch Store keepers, call at the city are invited to call and examine specimens, which, for workmanship and quality of silver, will compare favorably with any other establishment Tea Sets, Urns, Pitchers, Cups, Trumpets, &c.; also, Spoons and Forks of a variety of patterns.
j13-2meod* G PECK, Jr & CO., No 45 Duane-st

WM. H. HORSTMANN has removed to No 177 Broadway, up stairs, where he continues to import English, French and German Fancy Goods, and offers, at present, for sale—Buttons for ladies' dresses and boys' clothing fine Buffalo Brushes and Combs; Gentlemen's Walking Canes Mirrors and Coat Links, Fancy Cloaks and Berlin iron Castings; Fancy Boxes and Beads, Daguerreotype Frames and Cases; French Gilt Jewelry, Fans, etc, etc. Also, an invoice of Ladies' superior Kid Gloves, and of Parasol and Umbrella Sticks. 11f 3tsod*

COUNTRY MERCHANTS, ATTENTION!—CALL ON SUTTON, THIS SPRING.—He has some thing rich to show you, in the way of designs for store-bills, something that surpasses all former efforts, and cannot fail to please you, be you grave or gay. His office is at No 143 Fulton-st between Nassau and Broadway, where all kinds of Job and Card Printing is done neat, quick, and cheap
THOMAS E. SUTTON, Printer.

CLAISSEN'S IMPROVED MODE OF TREATING FLAX.—The subscriber is prepared to make arrangements with parties in the several States of the Union for the use of Claussen's Patent for the preparation of Flax Cotton, Flax, Hemp, and other vegetable fibres for spinning and felting. The right for the following States has been disposed of, viz: Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York, Illinois and Rhode Island
E. G. ROBERTS, 6 Pine-st.
j31-1m

AUCTION SALES.

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO FORTE, &c.—TOMORROW, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 85 Nassau-st., near Fulton. R C. KEMP will sell at Auction as above, a large assortment of valuable new and second hand parlor, dining Room and chamber Furniture, Mirrors, and a general assortment House-furnishing articles, which is particularly worthy of the attention of housekeepers. Also, a first rate Rosewood Piano-Forte, fully warranted. Catalogues on the morning of sale. 19f-1t

WM. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY AND GLASS AUCTION SALE—THIS DAY, (Thursday) Feb. 19, at 11 o'clock, at No 34 Platt-st., positive cash sale of 200 lots of White Granite, Blue, Mulberry, and Fancy Ware, Pressed Glass Tumblers, &c., in lots to suit retailers and Grocers. 19f-1t*

AUCTION SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT.—The assignees of the estate of J. R. Young & Co., will sell at public sale, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of March, 1852, at 1 o'clock, P. M., all the interest of the said J. R. Young & Co., in the Foundary and Machine Buildings, with about 80 rods of ground, together with the machinery, tools, stock, and all the apparatus belonging, situated in the city of Bridgeport, on the line of the Housatonic Railroad, and within about 40 rods of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot. To those who are desirous of engaging in the Foundry and Machine business, this is a rare opportunity, as the location is a very desirable one and cannot be excelled in the State of Connecticut. Persons wishing to examine the establishment previous to the time of sale, may have an opportunity by calling on either of the assignees, residing near the premises. Sale to take place on the premises.

DAVID MEEKER,
IRA NICHOLS, } Assignees.
BRIDGEPORT, Feb. 16, 1852. 19f-6tM3*

COPARTNERSHIP.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP—ALVAN E. PARKER, of Phillipsville, in the County of Allegany, and State of New-York. CURTIS C. GARDINER and SYLVANUS LYON, both of Williamsburg, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, and HENRY A. PARKER of said Phillipsville, in the County of Allegany, and state of New-York, have formed a limited partnership in pursuance of the laws of the State of New-York under the name and firm of "GARDINER, LYON & PARKER," for the general purpose of importing and jobbing in fancy goods, and dealing in fancy goods generally, in the city of New York, in the County and State of New-York. The said ALVAN E PARKER is the only special partner, and has actually, and in good faith, contributed and paid in cash as capital to the common stock of the said partnership, the sum of twelve thousand dollars. The said CURTIS C. GARDINER, SYLVANUS LYON, and HENRY A. PARKER, are the general partners, and are alone authorized to transact business and sign for the partnership, and bind the same. The said partnership is to commence on the first day of January next, 1852, and continue until and to terminate on the first day of January, which will be in the year 1855.—Dated, New-York city, December 19, 1851.

ALVAN E. PARKER,
CURTIS C. GARDINER.
SYLVANUS LYON.
HENRY A. PARKER.
17f-6t*

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of BERFORD & CO., between R. G. BERFORD, WM. CHASE BARNEY, and LORING L. LOMBARD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1852.

R. G. BERFORD,
WM C BARNEY,
L. L. LOMBARD.

The Express business will be continued by the undersigned under the name of A. H. PRIDE & CO, No. 3 Broad st., near Wall.

R. G. BERFORD,
WM. C. BARNEY,
A. H. PRIDE.
j31 1m

FINANCIAL.

STOCKS AND EXCHANGES.

THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE FOR FEBRUARY, contains copious Tables of the prices of Stocks in the New-York and London markets, each month in 1851; highest and lowest prices of public funds in England each month, 1847 to 1851; Table showing the rate of Exchange on London at New-York for each month, from January, 1822, to January, 1852; recent operations of the Bank of France—new laws—new issues of notes for 100 francs Monthly. $5 per annum. J SMITH HOMANS, No 50 Wall-st New-York, No 111 Washington-st, Boston j1-eodD&Wtf

$25,000. TROY AND BOSTON RAILROAD BONDS.—These Bonds are issued by the Troy and Boston Railroad Company, on their Road, which extends from Troy to Vermont State Line, at Pownal, a distance of 25½ miles, and is the main trunk of the Troy, Rutland, Washington and Rutland, and the Western Vermont Railroads—the two first of which are now completed, and form, in connection with said Troy and Boston Railroad and the Hudson River Railroad, the most direct and shortest line from New-York to Montreal The Capital Stock of said Troy and Boston Railroad Company is $350,000 $250,000 has already been expended on said Road, which is now ready to run to Eagle Bridge, where it connects with the afore-mentioned Road. The amount of issue of Mortgage Bonds $300,000, more than one-half of which have been taken by capitalists and citizens of Troy, at 90 cents on the dollar net, at which price these Bonds are for sale by
18f 1w SIMEON DRAPER, No 46 Pine-st.

DRAFTS FOR SALE—Payable at any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland Parcels forwarded to all parts of the world, by EDWARDS SANDFORD & CO.,
Foreign Express, at Adams & Co's, Nos 16 and 18 Wall st.
Gold purchased on liberal terms on arrival, and for warded with the utmost dispatch Bills collected, &c. Bank of England Notes and Sovereigns wanted. 14f-1m*

MORTGAGE BON

New-York Daily Times.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

Some facts developed by the census seem to show New-Mexico to be one of the healthiest countries on the globe. Out of a population of 61,632, no less than 40 persons are over 100 years of age, 60 are over 90 years, and 310 are over 80 years of age. In Valencia County, Candelario Aguilar, a farmer, was 130 years old when the census was taken; José Ortado was 110; Rosa Montaño, 106; Maria J. Pacheco, 103. The males attain a greater age than the females; for the 314 over 80, 117 are males and 197 females.

The officers of the U. S. Coast Survey held a meeting in Washington on the 12th inst., and adopted resolutions of respect to the memory of their late esteemed associate, Mr. John B. Gluck, who died in that city on the 9th. Prof. Bache, who presided, previous to the adoption of the resolutions, bore testimony to the zeal and ability of Mr. Gluck as an officer, and to his many excellent qualities as a gentleman.

Mr. James G. Birney, in a long letter in reply to some strictures of Horace Greeley on his course in the Presidential campaign of 1844, attributes Mr. Clay's defeat to his indecision about the admission of Texas. He also fortifies the position lately taken by him in favor of the emigration of free negroes to Liberia, which he thinks much the best course for them to pursue.

The U. S. Capitol, Washington, was once saved from burning, through the exertions of Governor Edward Everett. He was a member of Congress at the time, (some six years ago,) and in returning from a party at midnight, he discovered a fire in the Library-room. The fire in that case arose from a reader having left a lighted candle on one of the shelves in the gallery.

At South Danvers, about 12 o'clock on Thursday night, the morocco factory belonging to Samuel D. Pindar and Benj. Goodridge, with its contents, were entirely consumed by fire. Loss estimated at $10,000, exclusive of a lot of vats—the damage to which cannot at present be estimated. Each of the owners will probably loose some $3,000 above the insurance.

Dr. Ninian Pinkney, of the U. S. Navy, delivered an interesting Lecture at Easton, Md., on the 10th inst., on the subject of intervention. The cause of Hungary was eloquently defended, and the interference of Russia boldly denounced by the speaker, while an armed intervention on our part was earnestly deprecated, as calculated to endanger our own liberties.

A Board of Naval Surgeons convened on the 16th, at the U. S. Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, for the examination of Assistant Surgeons for promotion. The Board consists of Surgeon Thomas Dollard, President, and Drs. Horner, Mosely, Blacknall and Hunter, members.

At South Framingham, on Saturday afternoon, the large straw hat and bonnet manufactory of George W. Richardson, north of the railroad station, was entirely destroyed by fire. About sixty hands, mostly girls, were employed in the establishment.

A bill has been introduced into the Senate of Louisiana, which proposes to place habitual drunkards in the same position, in regard to the management of their property and their family affairs, as that which the law assigns to lunatics and minors.

The *Rochester American* says: the cost of trying the Michigan railroad conspirators amounted to $31,861 36. This is all legally chargeable to the county of Wayne, but the company voluntarily assume to pay $27,424 51.

Mr. Drayton, of Philadelphia, who went abroad several years since to cultivate his musical powers, has appeared in Meyerbeer's opera of Robert le Diable, at Drury Lane, and obtained great praise from all the critics for his performance of Bertram.

Mr. Isaac Smith, keeper of the Orawampen House at White Plains, died on Sunday last from erysipelas, induced by the irritation which followed a slight wound on his leg, occasioned by a fall.

Mr. Schnebly, who was supposed to have been mortally wounded in a recent encounter with a Mr. Van Lear at the polls in Sharpsburg, Md., is rapidly recovering.

Dr. E. K. Kane, late of the Arctic Expedition, is lecturing in Philadelphia on "Sir John Franklin, and the Arctic Regions."

The first Annual Commencement of the Eclectic Medical College at Philadelphia, was held on Monday afternoon.

The water will be let into the Chesepeake and Ohio Canal on or before 1st March.

DIED.

Yesterday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, HENRY S. WYCKOFF, in the 48th year of his age.

His friends and relatives are requested to attend his funeral without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 17 East 22d-st., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

On Wednesday, Feb 18, STEPHEN FRANKLIN, son of Stephen and Catharine Holden, aged 5 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock, P M., at the residence of his father, No. 278 Rivington-st., without further invitation. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

On Tuesday evening, Feb. 17, after a short illness, Miss JANE E. GRIFFITH, aged 15 years, 9 months an 17 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, 19th inst., without further notice, from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Jane Griffith, 17th-st. corner 9th-avenue.

On the 18th inst., CHARLES WESLY, infant son of Rev. D. C. Van Norman aged 1 month

The friends of the family are invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral services, at No 158 Henry-st, this afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 18.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '56	106	400	Long Island R R.	18
25,000	do '68	115¾	425	Nor & Wor Railroad	50
1,000	City 5s, '70	101	300	Reading Railroad	63¾
1,000	Illinois int 6s	78¾	550	do	63¾
15,000	Erie Con's old	b60 88¾	100	do	63¾
10	Del & Hud. Canal	112	350	do	s60 63
18	do	112	200	do	b60 63¾
20	do	112	100	do	b30 63¾
10	do	112	300	do	s60 63¾
32	Hud River Railroad	63	25	Erie Railroad	77
50	do	s60 62¾	50	do	b30 78
100	N. A. Trust Co	b30 101	200	do	77
50	Canton Company	40	200	do	77
100	Harlem Railroad	b60 66	100	do	s20 77¾
30	do	65¾	50	do	b30 77¾
200	do	65¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '68	116	100	Erie Railroad	77¾
4,538	State 5s, '58	103	60	do	s10 77¾
14	Mich Cent Railroad	95	111	do	77
100	N. J Zinc Co	b60 1¾	50	do	b30 77¾
50	Reading Railroad	63¾	50	do	s60 77¾
200	do	s10 63¾	50	do	b60 77¾
200	do	63¾			

Auction Sales, by Simeon Draper.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '68, to Cammann		115¾
90,000	do. to same		115¾
13,000	N. Y 5s, '62 to Little		100¾
15,000	City 7s '52, to Neilson		10[illegible]
5,000	Kentucky 6s, to Simonside		99
25,000	do to Little		100¾
1,000	Ohio Central 6s, to Cornell		87
54	shares Paterson R ilroad, to T S Draper		96
47	do. Hamapo Railroad, to Remsen		78
47	do. New-Haven and Hartford R R, to Jerome		124¾

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18—6 P.M.

The Stock Board was dull throughout the day; the variations in prices were slight. At the close this afternoon one or two brokers bid up on Erie and Reading, and a little more confidence, generally, was manifested. The auction sale of Government and State Stocks of Mr. Draper was well attended, and although United States 6s were sold down at the early Board to 115¾, the bulk of this lot, say $90,000, brought 115¾. The first parcel of $10,000 sold without the privilege of the whole, and went off at 115¾. The second, with the privilege, was taken by Mr. Whitehouse at ¼. The other loans sold above last Board quotations. The whole were for account of the Atlantic Insurance Company. At the Afternoon Board $5,000 Governments brought 116. It is possible the Treasury Department is in the market as a buyer; all such movements being quietly managed through third parties to prevent the putting up of prices.

The Sub-Treasury transferred $600,000 to the New-Orleans office to-day. We do not hear that the coin has left, or is likely to leave the city, at least for the South. It is not unlikely the operation has something to do with the Mexican Indemnity, and if so the money will be remitted to Europe. The duties and other receipts to-day were $49,151. Balance, after the foregoing transfer, $2,678,506.

We hear of no change in money rates or in the supply. Call loans are generally done at 7 ₱ cent. Short paper 7@8; best Auctioneer bills, beyond Bank time, 8@9 ₱ cent. Neither Grocers nor Jobbers' paper is very abundant.

Exchange is quiet. A good many produce bills are being created by the movements in Cotton and Flour. They go into the hands of the Bankers, in some cases with shipping documents as collateral. The Bankers' drawing rates are 110@110¼. The supply will not prevent another considerable shipment of Gold by the *Pacific* on Saturday. The *Europa* carried out $205,000 from Boston to-day.

Mr. Jacob Little, after an absence, growing out of his temporary difficulties last year, of four months, resumed his seat, by vote of the Board, at the Stock Exchange to-day. Several changes are soon to take place in several of the old and leading Stock firms in the Street Messrs. Daniel Drew and Kelly, retire in March from Drew, Robinson & Co. Mr. E. Weston retires from Hopkins, Weston & Co, also in March; and Mr. E. B. Little will probably retire from Jacob Little & Co. in May.

The news by the *Canada* from Europe is very favorable. In regard to Cotton and Flour, Messrs. Wright, Gandy & Co., of Liverpool, say:

At the date of our last Circular advices, (23d instant, per *Europa*,) our COTTON market closed with an improved feeling and symptoms of increasing business, but without variation in prices from the previous week The *Africa* arrived on Sunday morning, and on the following day a brisk and animated inquiry sprung up amongst all classes, which has been steadily maintained as the week progressed, as indicated by the following report of daily sales viz: Saturday, 8,000 bales; Monday, 10,000; Tuesday, 15,000; Wednesday, 10,000; Thursday, 10,000; and to-day the estimates are 10,000. (——to speculators and exporters,) the market closing firm, but with less animation.

The *Franklin* arrived at Southampton yesterday; her accounts advise the arrival of the *Asia* at New-York on the 13th, and repost the Cotton market both there and in the South as active, with prices tending upwards; these imparted additional impulse to the demand, which was not so brisk in the morning, and which, since receipt of her letters, is continued, though with less spirit.

The total sales of the week (as per details in annexed statement) amount to 68,430 bales, which include 16,940 to speculators and 9,510 to exporters, and embrace 51,760 bales American, of which speculators have taken 10,730, and exporters 8,120 bales. Import for same time amounts to 59,360 bales, of which 48,411 are American. Prices for the current qualities of good American (good ordinary to middling fair) have advanced ¼d. ₱ lb.

Although many holders have withdrawn part of their stock from offer, there is still abundant choice on the market, and the demand continues to be freely met at full rates.

In Manchester and other manufacturing districts trade continues very healthy, although the increased business here in the raw material does not seem to have produced a corresponding influence in CLOTH and YARNS; prices, however, are very firm for both; indeed, for the latter, especially the lower counts, a slight advance has been established.

The strike amongst the operatives, who have lately added considerable numbers to their body, still continues without any immediate chance of an arrangement between them and their employers, which must result in distress (already beginning to be felt) and finally have some effect on the inland commerce of the country Our Continental neighbors, profiting by the circumstance, in soliciting the orders they would otherwise have had the execution of.

We have again to report a spirited trade in our GRAIN market.

WHEAT—Has been in extensive demand, and prices are very firm, with an upward tendency

FLOUR—Also participates in the improvement, and must be quoted at 6d. to 9d ₱ bbl., and sack higher; indeed it would be difficult to meet with any quantity of first quality even at present quotations. Large orders, on French account, have been received in London, and a decree of the President prohibits the export of CORN until further orders. The Emperor of Russia has also issued an ukase of like prohibition from his territory. With supplies thus curtailed, prices here are likely still further to advance.

INDIAN CORN—Has not improved in demand, but, sympathising with other articles, must be quoted 6d. ₱ quarter higher.

The sales of near 70,000 bales Cotton for the week, at advancing prices, are thus noticed by *Wilmer & Smith's Times*:

"Within the last week considerable activity has prevailed in the market for Cotton, and an advance of ¼d. to 5-16ths ₱ lb. has been obtained, while the operations in our market reached positively to a pitch of excitement under which, even upon a Tuesday—when ordinarily only 3,000 or 4,000 bales, at the utmost, change hands, in consequence of that day being peculiarly devoted to the Manchester market—upwards of 15,000 bales were disposed of, at the improvement we have named. The sales of the week are 70,000 bales; and though experience shews that speculative movements founded upon the data of American reports seldom prove correct, it is undeniable that for a time past the price of Cotton, as well as other produce, has been kept down by artificial influences."

The same paper remarks on Grain prospects:

"In the Grain market there can be no doubt whatever that the rise which has taken place is founded upon substantial grounds, although some parties wonder how high prices can co-exist for both Cotton and Corn; but it should be borne in mind that in both cases the losses which speculators have sustained *preceded* instead of, as on some occasions, *follow*ing improved prices. It is now generally admitted that the stocks of foreign Corn in this country are extremely small, and that the importations through the autumn were so scanty as to cause an unusually heavy drain upon home-grown crops; and the continually rising markets on the continent, in the absence of any demand from this country, leave no room to doubt that the Baltic and Black Sea will be a different tone, and that instead of Germany, Belgium, Holland, and the north of France contributing to supply us, we shall be called upon to contribute, either directly or indirectly, towards supplying them. Under these circumstances it is the opinion of many well informed merchants that, unless a large amount of capital not at present in the Corn trade is brought into the market, we shall see prices of Corn gradually advance until next June."

These comments are parts of an argument in support of the hypothesis of the *Times* that 1852 is to be a better year for merchants and producers, and consequently for trade and commerce in general, than 1851. Money remains cheap and abundant, prime bills selling at 2¼@2¼ ₱ cent. Consols 96¼@96¾, closing ¼d.

In regard to American Stocks on the other side, the accounts differ. Barings' Circular quotes less demand. Messrs. D. Bell & Sons advise their correspondents here that the business of the week was larger, particularly in Boston City and Pennsylvania Bonds, both of which are wanted. The *London Chronicle* copies the last Reading Railroad statement as a matter of "importance not only to the English shareholders, but to the public, as showing the working of the largest mineral traffic in the United States, leading, as the road does, into the largest and most productive coal fields in that country, the trade of which, especially in anthracite, has been increased to an enormous extent." The *London Times*' city article has a long comment on Texas repudiation, as the action of the Legislature of that State on the public debt is treated, introducing a letter from "Mercator," a London correspondent, on the subject. Both the editor and his correspondent handle the young State without gloves, but the former dissents from the inference that all American credits are to suffer from the misdeeds of a single State. He says:

"This list of repudiating States now includes, therefore, Mississippi, Michigan, Florida, Arkansas, and Texas. Illinois is a defaulting one, and Indiana has made a discreditable compromise. But it must be remembered, that the lesson of their conduct is simply to show the folly, or something worse of sending money across the Atlantic without discrimination. When the loans in question were made, little inquiry was instituted as to the relative integrity of the people of each State and, although this does not mitigate the blame which is transferred to the shoulders of the lenders, it points the penalty of their own neglect. It is not just liable for them, under such circumstances to denounce American investments in general, any more than for a man who has lent money to an insolvent or worthless railway undertaking to censure railways in general. All kinds from the London and North Western downwards. The distinction between the American States is precisely as well-defined, as it is between these various Companies, and it is one serious reproach against those who have advanced their means improvidently, that they have helped to bring into general discredit a field for investment which with honesty on one side and prudence on the other, would have been found illimitable in its effects upon the happiness of the world."

Our own produce markets at once feel the influence of the news from abroad. Freights share the largest advantage. The rates to-day were again advanced, and 24d. on Flour, and 5-16ths of a penny on Cotton were paid to transient vessels. The sales of Cotton were 2,500 bales at full prices. For State Flour $5 (6@$5 12 were paid.

In regard to affairs in France, the commercial letters express a little uneasiness, growing out of the decree of confiscation. "To day, (says a Paris letter of 28th January,) the Government gives some signs of retracing its steps: let us hope it will be done, else all prospect of well regulated Government is disappointed." The same writer, by a previous steamer, expressed the most sanguine opinions that Louis Napoleon would keep French affairs all right and make them stable. The Orleans confiscation had not then been determined.

The Railroad connection between Erie, Pennsylvania, and Buffalo and Dunkirk, is now complete At Dunkirk the Erie Railroad Company and other parties are actively engaged in extending depots, warehouses, &c., for the Spring trade, and the constantly increasing population of the town. One of the papers states that:

"The arrangements for the different lines of boats will vary son ewhat from those of last season There will be a daily line from this place to Cleveland and Detroit, the same as last season, while the Toledo and Michigan Railroad line will run daily, starting from Buffalo, and connecting with the express trains here both ways. This line will consist of new and main first rate boats, built at Buffalo the present winter, expressly for the line."

The Stock sales at Philadelphia to-day, with the exception of U. S Bank, were light. Reading sold and closed at 65¼@65¾; 900 shares U. S. Bank sold at $2¼ in the forenoon, and 1,900 shares in the afternoon at $3.

Markets by Telegraph.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Feb 18

An active business is doing here in COTTON, and prices are buoyant The receipts are small and the stock less than 5,000 bales. Middling is quoted at 8½@8¾c

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

COTTON has been in steady demand at steady prices 3,500 bales sold at 6¾c.@8¾c MOLASSES—Large sales of Trinidad and Cardenas have been made at 18c.@19c., and Cuba at 17¾c @18½.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Feb 18.

FLOUR—The sales to-day have been 3,000 bbls., at $3 37½@$4 56 LARD—1,400 obls., at 7¾c. 300,000 lbs. of bulk MEAT sold at 3¾c.@3¾c. Mess PORK—1,000 bbls changed hands at $14.

MINIATURE ALMANAC....THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises. 6 52 Sets ...5 37 | MOON—Sets.. 6 21m
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 7 59m Gov Island 8 49m Hell Gate.. 9 39m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....FEBRUARY 18. 1852

Cleared.

Steamer City of Richmond, Foster, Richmond City and Norfolk, Mailler, & Lord
Steamer Pembscot, Whitecan, Philadelphia, M. Sanford & Co.
Steamship Southerner, Berry, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.
Propeller Novelty, Briggs, Philadelphia J. & N. Briggs.
Ship Cora Linn, Lamber, Glasgow, Dunham & Dimon
Bark Jesse Mitchell, Gepoy, Glasgow, Edmondston Bros.
Bark Tivoli, Stetson, Ponce, P. K. R. P. Buck & Co.
Bark Edward Patterson, Apalachicola, R. Post
Brig Favorita, (new,) White, St Jago, M. M. Freeman & Co.
Brig Lucy Spear Hanson, Navy Bay, R. W Trundy.
Schr. A. R Wetmore, Dearborn, Richmond, C. H. Pierson.
Schr Chas Carroll, Raynor, Philadelphia, J. W. McKerr.
Schr. Bergen, (Col.) Petersburg, Jas Hunter & Co.
Schr. Mary Davis, Newbern, Medad, Pratt & Co.
Schr. Rose in Bloom, Herman, New Haven, J. H. Havens.
Sloop Styles Hall, Studwell, Bridgeport.

Arrived.

Bark F. Churchill, Kilborn Matanzas 11 days, sugar and molasses to R P Buck & Co
Bark Maryland, of Boston, Davis, Baltimore 3 ds., mdse. to A. Barrett
Bark A. H. Kimball, Sleeper, New-Orleans 14 ds., mdse. to master
Brig Leontine, Merryman, Cardenas 9th inst., mdse. to J. J. Taylor
Brig Leonice, Bradbury, Cienfuegos 16 days, mdse to Thomson & Hunter. Had strong adverse winds, accompanied with heavy snow squalls
Schr Maria Foss, Mulder, Tobasco 21 days, logwood to Theband & Son, vessel to Nesmith & Sons
Schr. J. M. Taylor Lawrence, Newbern, N. C., 6 ds., naval stores to R M. Blackwell & Co.
Schr. M. Platt, Curtis, Newbern, N.C., 4 ds., naval stores to R. M. Blackwell & Co.
Schr. Alonzo, Gordon, Newbern, N.C., cotton, &c to R M Blackwell & Co.
Schr. Elizabeth, Moore, Jarmel 30 ds., mdse to Beach & Kunhardt. Has experienced very heavy weather, lost sails and bulwarks, and was blown off the coast twice
Schr Mechanic, Kane, Philadelphia, coal
Schr John Wesley, Lord, Virginia, oysters.
Schr Mary Emma, Walter Philadelphia, coal
Schr. Rodman M Price, Chambers, Fredericksburg, Va., mdse to order.
Schr Dispatch, Blizzard, Brandywine 4 ds., mdse. to Allen & Paxson
Schr Edward Bement, Decker, Virginia, oysters.
Schr Eliza Jane Robinson, Virginia, oysters
Schr Bee, Cheeseman, Lespeie, Del., corn.
Schr. Ellicott, Knuck sen, Baltimore 3 ds., flour and wheat to Johnson & Lowden,
Schr. Michigan, Blissett, Baltimore 3 ds., flour and wheat to Johnson & Lowden.
Schr Saree Ann Rue, Gillett, Baltimore 3 ds., mdse. to Mailler & Lord
Schr. Emily B. Louder, Crane, Fredericksburg, via Newport, flour and wheat to master
Schr. Empire, Ryder, Alexandria, mdse. to Sturges, Cleaman & Co.
Schr Independence, Knight, Baltimore, flour and wheat to master.
Schr. F. B Guilderman, Jump, Milford, Del., corn.
Schr. Frances A. Godwin, Sipple, Milford, Del., corn.
Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Hotchkiss, Attakapas 19 days, molasses to Peck & Lyman.
Lighter schr Paramount, fm. the wreck of ship Constantine, with passengers.
Schr. Christopher Post, Johnson, Virginia, oysters.
Sloop Mary Helen, Carson, Virginia, oysters.

Sailed.

Steamships Southerner, Foster, Charleston; City of Richmond, Foster, Richmond. Ship Cora Linn, Lambert, Glasgow. 16th—ship Rose Hound, Copeland, San Francisco
WIND—At sunrise, W.N.W; meridian, do.; sunset, do.

Below.

Bark Helen Maria, of Bath, Silsby, Bristol Dec. 24.
Bark J. W. Andrews, of Boston, French, Matanzas.
Also 2 brigs, and a lumber loaded schr.

Spoken, &c.

Feb. 4, off Cape Antonio, brig Olive, Severn, fm. Manasanilla, for New-York.
Feb. 12 lat. 33 43, lon 76 50, brig Caroline E. Kelly, from Matanzas, for Washington, N. C.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb 18—Arr. brig Lucy Ann, Cape Haytien; Steamer Ontario, New-York
Cld bark Como, Charleston; schrs. Juliet, Richmond; Nancy Bishop, Norfolk; Phœbe Baxter, Alexandria; Charter Oak, Philadelphia; Gazette and Globe, do.; Mary Ann, New-York.
CHARLESTON, Feb. 17.—Arr. Steamships Union, New-York; Pampero, Jacksonville.
Cld. ship E. Bulkley, New-York
Sld. schr Dayspring, Philadelphia; steamer South Carolina, New-York.

Foreign Ports.

At Cienfuegos, Jan. 27, barks, Emily Banning, Cline, from Philadelphia; Louisa Eaton, Shields, fm and for Portland; Appoline, (Br.) Stanford, from and for London. Brizs, Russian, Vesey, St. Jago, wtg. cargo; Sarah Williams, Gott, fm. and for Boston; Brazilian, Bray Philadelphia; S. Emperor, 2 yrrell, from Port-au Spain, for Baltimore; Royalist, Pugh, fm Port-au-Spain, for Halifax, N S; Rio Grande, Wilson, Fort Marie, (Jam.) for New-York; Sebim, Doane, Savannah, for Halifax; Ranger, Paynter, Kingston, (Jam.) for Halifax; Velocity, Burk, do. for do; Voyager, Wood, St Jago, for do; Urania, (Fr.) Beurrat, Martinica, for Havana Schrs. R. Patterson, Kelly, Portland, unc. hove down for repairs, to sail about the 25th; Sprite, (Br.) Henderson, St John, N.F., for Newfoundland

At Cardenas, Feb. 9, barks, Wm Henry Watts, wtg.; St. Jago, Bean, do; Homer, ldg. for Boston; C. C. Bell, d sc; Louisa, ldg. for Philadelphia; Gov. Parris, York, for Portland 3 ds. Brigs, H. C. Lowell, Booker, for Frankfort 9 ds.; Greyhound, Perry, Portland, York 4 ds.; Barbara, ldg for Norfolk; Argo, Morton, wtg. Schrs Petrel, Loring, New-York; Milwaukee, Stowers, just arrived.

Tobasco, Jan 28. Br. brig Mountaineer, Hall, for New-York; Fr. brig El Durado, Morse, for Havre.

INSURANCE.

1852.

OFFICE OF THE ASTOR MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28 1852.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT of the affairs of this Company is published in conformity with the requirements of its Charter:

Amount of Premiums not marked off Dec. 31, 1850	$321,866 35
Amount of Premiums on Marine and Inland Navigation and Transportation Risks for the year ending Dec. 31, 1851	621,809 65
Total amount of Premiums	$943 675 40
Amount of Earned Premiums during the year as above	$492,895 20
Less Return Premiums	89 601 14
Net Earned Premiums, 1851	$603,294 06
Losses paid during same period	$389,997 14
Re-Insurance Commissions, Expenses, and Bad Debts	58,642 14
	448,639 28
Net Earned Profits	$154,654 78
The Profits of the Company from April 2, 1849, to Dec. 31, 1850, for which certificates were issued, amount to	$177,550 00
Additional Profits as above	154,654 78
Net Earnings to Dec. 31, 1851	$332,204 78

The Assets of the Company on Dec. 31, 1851, were as follows:

Bills Receivable	$424,137 72
Cash	34,884 15
Loans on Stocks	88,830 00
Premium Accounts to be closed by Notes or Cash, Scrip of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies and Salvages	62,973 33
Total	$610,825 20

This Company take no Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of TWENTY-FOUR per cent on the Earned Premiums of the year ending December 31, 1851, for which Certificates will be issued on and after the 7th of April next Also, an interest of six per cent on the Scrip to etofore issued, payable in cash on and after February 3. By order of the Board,

EDWARD A STRONG, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Zebedee Cook,	Francis Skiddy,	P. A H. Renauld,
Thos as Tileston,	Samuel E. Sproulls,	Chas M Connolly,
F S Lathrop,	Eben. B Crocker,	Elisha Robbins,
Sidney Mason,	John A. Morgan,	Paul Alden,
Joseph W Savage,	Wm. F. Bulkley,	Thomas Dunham,
Anson Willis,	Artaur Pinneman,	W. Kent, 45 Cedar-street,
Henry B Bulster,	James S Hyde,	John Harper,
Geo H. Williams,	William Bryce,	James Myers,
John Denham	Henry Dubois,	James Silvers,
Leonard Hazeltine,	William G. Dooly	Daniel Crane,

WILLIAM W. CAMPBELL, President.
JOSEPH W. SAVAGE, JOHN W. HOWE, } Vice-Presidents.
ANSON WILLIS, Secretary. 18f 1w&tTuTh&S3w

THE NEW-YORK BOWERY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 124 Bowery, corner of Grand-street—CAPITAL, $300,000—Continue to insure Dwelling Houses and Furniture Store Houses and Merchandize, and every other description of personal property, against loss and damage by fire, upon terms as favorable as any similar institution Having a large surplus fund, which, with their Capital being safely and profitably invested, enables them to afford "reliable security" on all policies they issue. Business hours from 9 A. M. till sun-setting. Orders through the Post-Office will receive immediate attention. All losses liberally adjusted, and promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

David Colnaal,	Anson G. Phelps,	Peter Gassner,
John Allan,	George Farmer,	Gideon Ostrander,
John Gray,	Enoch Dean,	Isaac Ward,
James Mills,	William Hibbard,	Joseph Britton,
Wm P. Woodcock,	Jacob B. Le Roy,	John McMenomy,
John G. Foot,	John D. Wendel,	Gerard Stuyvesant,
Jacob Aims,	M. M. Quackenbos,	F. W. Giessenhainer, Jr.

WM. HIBBARD, President.
G. G. TAYLOR, Secretary. n28-tf

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Offices, No. 43 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. Have their Capital (as also a handsome surplus) invested in the most unobjected securities, and continue to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, and other personal property, Vessels in port and their Cargos, upon as favorable terms as any other similar institution

DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth,	William Miles,	Alex H. Schultz,
Phineas T. Barnum,	Elijah F. Purdy,	John D. Fye,
Danl. D Howard,	Sam P Townsend,	Hon Quackenbos,
Caleb S. Woodhull,	John Eadie Jr.,	Justus S Redfield.
Chas T Cromwell	Joel S. Oatman,	J. W American,
Anastat's Nicholas,	Robert C. Bell,	Fordyce Hitchcock,
Richard L. Allen,	John N Genin,	John C Smith

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
ALFRED G STEVENS, Secretary. n23-tf

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 9th Month, 1851.—This Company, with CASH CAPITAL OF $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS

George S Fox,	Cyrus Hitchcock,	Wm H Falls,
John D Wright,	John J. Walker,	Chas H. Marshall,
T C Chardavoyne,	Richard Field,	Brad Hawley,
Henry H Barrows,	Richard A Reading,	Josiah Macy,
Joseph W Corbet,	Abraham Bell,	Peter S. Titus,
C. W. Lawrence,	Kah a Mead,	Elias Hicks, Jr.
Richard F Carman,	Hull Clark.	Wm C White.

GEO S. FOX, President.
D. F CURRY, Secretary. n27-14m

HARTFORD LIFE AND HEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY—Premium due on Policies issued prior to August, 1851 received at the Office of David S. Dodge, Agent, No. 25 Cliff-st. 134-3meod

TRAVELING.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS—The subscribers ship this line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Captain West.
PACIFIC, Captain Nye.
ARCTIC, Captain Luce.
ATLANTIC, Captain Comstock.
ADRIATIC, Captain Grafton.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction—as in their engines—to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequalled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $120; in second cabin, $70. Exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $200. From Liverpool to New-York, £30 and £20. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES FOR 52. viz.

From New-York.	From Liverpool.
Saturday, Jan. 10.....1852	Wednesday, Jan. 7.....1852
Saturday, Jan. 24.....1852	Wednesday, Feb. 4.....1852
Saturday, Feb. 7.....1852	Wednesday, Feb. 11.....1852
Saturday, Feb. 21.....1852	Wednesday, Feb. 25.....1852
Saturday, March 6.....1852	Wednesday, March 10.....1852
Saturday, March 20.....1852	Wednesday, March 24.....1852
Saturday, April 3.....1852	Wednesday, April 7.....1852
Saturday, April 17.....1852	Wednesday, April 21.....1852
Saturday, May 1.....1852	Wednesday, May 5.....1852
Saturday, May 15.....1852	Wednesday, May 19.....1852
Saturday, May 29.....1852	Wednesday, June 2.....1852
Saturday, June 12.....1852	Wednesday, June 16.....1852
Saturday, June 26.....1852	Wednesday, June 30.....1852
Saturday, July 10.....1852	Wednesday, July 14.....1852
Saturday, July 24.....1852	Wednesday, July 28.....1852
Saturday, Aug. 7.....1852	Wednesday, Aug. 11.....1852
Saturday, Aug. 21.....1852	Wednesday, Aug. 25.....1852
Saturday, Sept. 4.....1852	Wednesday, Sept. 8.....1852
Saturday, Sept. 18.....1852	Wednesday, Sept. 22.....1852
Saturday, Oct. 2.....1852	Wednesday, Oct. 6.....1852
Saturday, Oct. 16.....1852	Wednesday, Oct. 20.....1852
Saturday, Oct. 30.....1852	Wednesday, Nov. 3.....1852
Saturday, Nov. 13.....1852	Wednesday, Nov. 17,.....1852
Saturday, Nov. 27.....1852	Wednesday, Dec. 1.....1852
Saturday, Dec. 11.....1852	Wednesday, Dec. 15.....1852
Saturday, Dec. 25.....1852	Wednesday, Dec. 29.....1852

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., N. Y.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
E. G ROBERTS & CO., No. 13 King's Arms Yard, London.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., No. 26 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris; or,
GEO. H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. 15-tf

FOR LIVERPOOL. United States Mail steamship PACIFIC, Captain EZRA NYE.—This steamer will depart with the U. S. mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. No berth secured till paid for. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance or comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

Also the steamship ATLANTIC, will succeed the PACIFIC and sail March 6th, 1852. 9f

UNITED STATES AND PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO—ONLY THROUGH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, via CHAGRES, Direct.—CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.—On FRIDAY, Feb. 20, at 2 o'clock, P M., the splendid new double engine steamship EL DORADO, unequaled in her accommodations and speed, 1,800 tons, H. J. HARTSTEIN, U. S. N., Commander, will sail on FRIDAY, Feb. 20, at precisely 2 o'clock P. M., from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., N. R., with the Government Mails for CHAGRES, direct, connecting with the extra steamer of March from PANAMA to SAN FRANCISCO. For freight or passage, apply at the office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., N. R.

N.B.—Bills of Lading signed at the office, on the morning of sailing. 10f-t30

UNITED STATES AND PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—ONLY THROUGH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, via HAVANA and CHAGRES.—On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, at 10 o'clock A. M., the splendid new double engine Steamship GEORGIA, unequaled in her accommodations and speed, 3,000 tons, D. D. PORTER, U. S. Navy, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Feb. 24, at 2 P. M., precisely, from her Pier, at foot of Warren-st., North River, with the Government Mails for CHAGRES, connecting with the favorite U. S M Steamship NORTHERNER, to sail without any delay, for San Francisco, on arrival of the passengers and mails at Panama For freight or passage, apply at the Office. No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., N. R.—Bills of lading signed at this office, on the morning of sailing 10f-t24f

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—FOR NEW-ORLEANS, via HAVANA.—CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.—The splendid steamship GEORGIA, 3,000 tons, D.D. PORTER, U.S.N, Commander, will sail from the Pier at foot of Warren-st., N. R., on TUESDAY, February 24, at 2 o'clock, P. M. precisely.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.

New Arrangement.

Ladies' Saloon Berths	$70	After Saloon Berths	$70
Forward Salo

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted,*) at the office, No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, *between Beekman and Ann*, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies; THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the *Daily Times*.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

VOL. I.....NO. 133. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company**—Office No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, room No. 4, second floor—Capital Stock $200,000; shares $100 each.—The Books of Subscription for Stock in this Company are now opened, at their Office, where parties desirous of becoming Stockholders may obtain Certificates of Stock, and pamphlets, with laws and by-laws, besides all necessary information relative to the objects and prospects of the Company.

Having, nearly complete, a steam engine of eighty horse power, with stamp work of the largest class, and possessing a mine, which has proved to be one of the most valuable in the State of California, located in the immediate vicinity of the city of Sonora, on Wood's Creek, it is the purpose of the Trustees to prosecute the work with vigor and without delay, with a view to profit from the business of mining. The enterprise commends itself to the particular attention and confidence of Capitalists. It is deemed unnecessary to enter into a calculation as to probable profits, it having been satisfactorily demonstrated that vein mining is to be the great business of California, and that companies already in operation, with good machinery, have been eminently successful.

The Trustees have determined that the employees of the Company, in all responsible positions, shall be shareholders, selected with special regard to fitness, and required to give bonds, with sureties, and in such sums as may be deemed sufficient to guard the interests of the Company. And, further, that none but well tried and approved machinery, for crushing and amalgamating, shall be used; and that experiments, of a costly nature, which heretofore have proved so disastrous to the interests of companies, shall be carefully avoided and provided against.

Persons residing out of the city may obtain Stock, pamphlets, or any other information, by addressing the Treasurer, post paid, by mail. D. W. INGERSOLL, President.

THOS. E. HASTINGS, Treasurer. 14f-tf

☞ **The Mercantile Mutual Loan AND ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION**, will hold its meeting on SATURDAY EVENING, 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the Lecture Room, Clinton Hall, corner Nassau and Beekman-sts, on which occasion a lecture, explanatory of the objects and benefits of the Association, will be delivered by W. T. B MILLIKEN, Esq. Ladies and gentlemen who feel interested are invited to attend

20f 2t* W. V. GROSER, Secretary.

☞ **Building Associations' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**—Capital $500,000, divided into 10,000 shares of $50 each; 30 per cent cash paid up, 70 per cent. in notes to remain in the hands of the Company. Subscriptions for the capital stock of this Company will be received by the following persons, appointed Commissioners: John Bruce, No. 24 Platt-st; Wakeman & Latting, No. 59 Fulton-st; Daniel P Barnard, No. 16 Wall st; John Buxton, No 16 North William-st; Solomon Jessurun, No 8 Clinton-court, Beekman-st; Thomas F Leslie, corner of Fulton and Tillary-sts., Brooklyn; also by all the Directors of the Associations explaining the great advantages to be derived from the Company to mechanics and small property holders, as well as to those who wish to invest their money and get the largest amount of profits, can be had of any of the Directors—all the Secretaries of the different Building Associations, or at the office of Mr. Jessurun, No 8 Clinton court, Beekman-st.

JOHN BRUCE, President.
S. JESSURUN, Secretary. 19f 2w

☞ **Industrial Home Association, No. 1.**—The members of the Association are hereby notified that next FRIDAY EVENING, Feb 20, will be the last weekly meeting, and that a fine of 10 per cent. will be charged on all money unpaid at that time

19f-2t* CORNELIUS A COOPER, Rec. Sec.

☞ **The Citizens' Mutual Loan and Accumulating FUND ASSOCIATION.**—The Books of the Association are open for subscription, at their office, No. 421 Broadway, next door above Canal-st., from 9½ A. M. until 6 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock. Entrance fee $2, monthly dues $3 per month. An opportunity is offered to all males and females, minors and adults, by paying $3 a month for a few years, to obtain a home or a capital sufficient to start a fair business. Pamphlets with articles of Association, By-laws and full explanation of its objects and plan, can be had gratis at the office

SIMEON DRAPER, President
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Vice President.

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Chas. L. Cornish, Wm Thomson, S Albertus, Jr.

12-1m JOSIAH F. KENDALL, Secretary.

☞ **United States Building Association and EQUITABLE INVESTMENT AND SAVING FUND**—The third monthly meeting of this Association will be held at No 163 Bowery, third story, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, at 7 o'clock. The books of the Association are open for subscription at No. 178 Bowery, where by-laws and act of incorporation can be had gratis. Entrance fee 50 cents; dues $2 50; shares $500. An opportunity is offered to males and females, by paying $2 50 a month for a few years, to obtain a home or capital sufficient to start a fair business. At the last meeting shares were redeemed at $200 each.

N. McGRAW President, No. 4 Crosby-st.
JOHN RUSHTON, Vice-President.
THOS. VERNON, Secretary, 178 Bowery.

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N McGraw, C. W. Houghton, John Redley
Attorney Chancery Stauffer 75 Nassau st. 10f-1m*

☞ **The New-York Land and BUILDING ASSOCIATION** was organized for the purpose of getting Houses and Lots for 500 Workingmen, and thereby making them their own landlords. It is in the full tide of its success. Its regular meetings are held on the fourth MONDAY in each month, at No. 163 Bowery.

MILES CHAMBERS, President.
H. S. SMITH, No. 1 Murray-st., Secretary. 13f-2w

☞ **Notice.**—Passengers per steamship PACIFIC, for LIVERPOOL, will please be on board at the foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, Feb 21, at 11 A. M., and send all baggage to wharf on the passage on board Friday, Feb. 20, marked "Below," with the number of their berths

19f-2t EDWA D K COLLINS & CO.

☞ **The Marvel in Brooklyn.**—D. G. MITCHELL, Esq., known as "Ike Marvel," will lecture at the Female Academy, Joralemon-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, the 24th inst., commencing at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents to be had at the door. 20f-1t*

☞ **O. U. A.—1732.—February 22d—1852.**—The Order of United Americans will (according to their usual custom) celebrate the approaching Anniversary of the birthday of the Immortal Washington, on MONDAY, the 23d inst., by a Public Procession, under the direction of Gen. Henry B. Asman as Grand Marshal the route of which will be as follows: form at Washington-square, at 9½ o'clock, A. M., and proceed out of the west gate down West Washington-place to 6th av., and to Greenwich av., thence through Hammond, Canal-sts., and Broadway, and Park-row, to Chatham-st. and the Bowery, to Astor-place, the Astor-place to Broadway, and thence to Metropolitan Hall, (in a frigate,) where the procession will enter, and at 2 o'clock precisely an Oration will be delivered by Hon. WILLIAM W. CAMPBELL, and other appropriate exercises will take place by order of the Committee of Arrangements

JOHN G. PACKARD, Secretary. WILLIAM B. WEISS, Chairman. 19f 3t*

☞ **New-York Historical Society.**—48th ANNIVERSARY.—Mr WEBSTER'S ADDRESS.—Members of the Society are requested to call for their tickets at the Library on THURSDAY and FRIDAY of this week, between the hours of 9 and 2 in the morning, and 6 and 9 in the evening, beyond which times they cannot be reserved. The Committee of Arrangements:

FREDERIC DE PEYSTER, AUGUSTUS SCHELL,
ANDREW WARNER, GEORGE H. MOORE,
MAUNSELL B FIELD.

☞ **Ladies' Free Lectures.**—THE SECOND COURSE—By Dr VAN DOREN, in the Dwight Congregational Church, in 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, Feb. 19 and 20, at 3½ o'clock. These lectures have been received with great acceptance by large and crowded rooms in nearly fifty of the principal towns and cities of New England. All ladies who are interested in the Truth, Medical Reform and the sufferings of humanity, are invited to attend. 17f 4t*

☞ **Mr. Emerson's Lectures.**—The second Lecture in the course will be delivered THIS EVENING, Feb. 20, at Hope Chapel, Broadway. Subject—"Economy." To commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. For sale at EVANS & BRITTAN'S No 697 Broadway. 19f 2t

☞ **Sattler's Cosmoramas.**—FIRST SERIES—Exhibited corner of 14th st and Broadway—Open from 9 A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. These Works of Art consist of a series of views of the Holy Land, Switzerland, the Nile, Lower Egypt, Nubia, and Arabia. They are stereoed and published by Prof. SATTLER Admission 25 cts. 16f-6t*

☞ **Phonography.**—Professor WEBSTER'S PHONOGRAPHIC CLASS meets on MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, at 7 o'clock, in Chase Room No 2 Clinton Hall, corner of Beekman and Nassau-sts. Persons who wish to join the Class are invited to be present, or call, during business hours, at the office of the Phonographic Rooms, No. 113 Nassau-st., third floor. 29-1mood

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Home for the Mechanic, Tradesman and LABORING MAN.**—The IRVING BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION will hold its second public meeting at Masonic Hall, No 274 Grand-st, near Forsyth-st., on SATURDAY EVENING, the 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock

The extraordinary success of this Association, and the large number of shares subscribed for at the first meeting, should induce all who wish to take shares to attend before the entrance fee shall be raised. At present, members are received at $2 entrance fee, and $3 per month each share. Subscriptions received at the office, No. 244 Grand-st. Articles of Association can be obtained gratis.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
GEO H. BELL, Vice-President.

TRUSURES:

Geo. H. Franklin, Geo. W. Riblet, Silas C. Herring,
James Jackson, Jr. Elias Combs, Royal G. Millard,
Nelson Puff, F. G Richardson, Geo. T. Maxwell.

THOMAS LAWRENCE, Attorney.
ALBERT ST. NICOLAY, Secretary. 20f-2t

☞ **The Memory of Cooper.**—On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb 25, at Tripler Hall, WILLIAM C. BRYANT will pronounce a Discourse on the Life and Genius of James Fenimore Cooper Hon. Daniel Webster will preside, and among the persons who have accepted the Committee's invitations to be present on the occasion are many of the most eminent men of letters and statesmen of the Union.

COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON IRVING, President.
JOHN A. STEVENS, Pres't Bank of Com., Treasurer.
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LEWIS GAYLORD CLARK.

Tickets (to be obtained at the principal Bookstores and Music stores and of the members of the Committee), 50 cents; the proceeds to be applied to the erection of a colossal Statue of Mr. Cooper in one of the Public Squares of the City. 19f-12t

☞ **To the New-York Public.**—A General Assembly of the friends of Temperance will take place at the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, corner of 4th-st. and Avenue C, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb 20, at 7½ o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by talented and eloquent speakers: Prof S K SWEETMAN, Rev Dr. DOWLING, Rev. STEPHEN PUTNEY, and A. NASH, Esq., of this City. A collection will be taken up.

J. T. BROOKS, President.
W. H HUTCHMAN, Secretary.
Rev. M F Lyons, L. Bradley, Esq.,
J. W. Sparks, M D, [19f 2t*] Committee.

New-York Daily Times.

ENGLAND.

Politics—French Affairs—The Ministry—Resignation of the English Minister at Paris, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 30, 1852.

That important preliminary to the political season, the opening of Parliament, takes place on Monday next, when we shall be enabled to give a tolerable guess as to what the Whigs intend to do to preserve their places throughout the session. Not having been favored with an invitation to attend the late Cabinet meetings, I do not profess to be able to give you the Queen's speech, in anticipation, nor would you, I dare say, be much edified were I able to communicate that important document. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, however, must now be in the agonizing throes of preparation, and the curiosity of the world will soon be satisfied. Being constructed on a principle precisely the reverse of your President's Message, it will be wonderful if any one is much the wiser for the royal speech. All the traditional commonplaces will, of course, be faithfully adhered to; but it is understood that the *puce de resistance* will be Parliamentary reform, followed up by a recommendation to consider the venerable abuses of the Court of Chancery, with a view to certain beneficial changes, together with one or two subsidiary measures, tending to amend the social condition of the people. This, or something like it, will, in all likelihood, be promised. Heaven knows how much will be ultimately fulfilled, since a general suspicion prevails that the tenure of office of our respectable Premier will be remarkably brief. With the injured PALMERSTON in front, the Protectionists and the Reformers and Radicals on either flank, it will almost be a miracle if the Ministry survives the first month of the session. Let them only do that, and there may be some hope of a longer existance; and it is just possible that the Whigs may be saved for the want of a well-sustained opposition, as they have been on so many former occasions.

OPINIONS UPON FRENCH AFFAIRS.

John Bull, however, is not so occupied with the political boons in store for him, but that he can afford to bestow a good deal of attention on the affairs of his neighbors. Apprehensive though he may be of a Gallic invasion, he is not afraid to denounce the despotic doings of the President with his accustomed heartiness and rigor. The recent decrees for the confiscation of the Orleans property have especially moved his indignation—and very deservedly so, for a more impudent robbery was never perpetrated. The sophistry by which the decrees are now attempted to be justified only adds insult to injury, and shows the President to be a political swindler of the first magnitude. The act by which Louis Philippe gave his private property to his children has been repeatedly sanctioned by the French Legislature, and cannot now be annulled, except by the same legal authority. Of all the President's decrees, this, though not essentially the worst, has excited most indignation, not because the people feel any particular love for the Orleans family, but because the principle of property is thereby attacked. No despot was ever so bad, however, but that he found defenders, and there is one journal at least, the fashionable *Morning Post*, which takes an especial pleasure in constituting itself the thick and thin advocate of the worst measures of the President. Its conductor, Mr. PETER BORTHWICK, once had a *quasi* intimacy with LOUIS NAPOLEON, a fact which, coupled with other cogent "considerations," may help to account for his figuring alone among the daily press as the "organ" of the French dictator.

THE INVASION.

The perils and possibilities of an invasion are still employing the pens of all who are blest with the leisure to write letters to the newspapers, and verily the text is both exciting and fruitful. Besides being a godsend at this dull season of the year, the discussion of so interesting a topic will not be without its benefit. We have been forced, as it were, to take stock of our means of national defense, against foreign aggression, and the result is that we find ourselves not half so strong as we imagined. With vast capabilities, we have astonishingly little force at our ready disposal. We have the finest fleet in the world on paper, but such of our vessels of war as are not "in ordinary," are scattered abroad far and wide, for anybody's benefit rather than our own. Our army, five times less in strength than the French, is also beautifully distributed at home and abroad, and is besides much worse armed than the soldiery of the continent. Such discoveries are not over consoling, but they may prove of infinite value. In acquiring a knowledge of our weakness, we also learn what is the remedy; and it will go hard if the Government is not made sensible of the bearing of public opinion on this vital question in the progress of the session. The real danger consists in the obstinate adherence of old official boards to the routine doings of former days. Favoritism at the Horse Guards and dockyard corruption are things to mar the efficiency of army and navy; and depend on it, we have a full share of both. On the whole, however, these rumors of problematical wars and possible invasions, by thoroughly rousing John Bull, have done him a deal of good. His patriotism and pluck are proved to be in the finest possible condition, and a little prudence will soon put him in efficient "fighting order."

GOLD MINING.

The "yellow fever" is still raging in the City, the prominent symptoms being an eruption of prospectuses and advertisements of fresh gold companies, for developing the auriferous resources of Australia and California. So many civic jobbers and speculators are going into the "railway director line," that it requires skill and experience to select the really good companies out of the got-up schemes now afloat. As a general rule, those which are most rich in golden promises may be fairly suspected of intending to swindle on a larger scale than their rivals. But the truth is, the late news from the gold mines in Australia has excited the *auri sacra fames* to so great an extent, that any plausibly devised speculation has a capital chance of success; in proof thereof, the shares of almost all the new companies are at a premium. Judge, therefrom, what fine prospects these are for gentlemen of the Montague Tigg genius, for the acquisition of gold without encountering the hardships of the "diggins."

THE FRENCH EMBASSY.

The resignation by the Marquis of NORMANBY of his post as Ambassador at Paris, announced in the *Globe* of Wednesday, took the public by surprise, though not altogether an unexpected event in certain quarters. That the noble Marquis, though personally a friend of the President, should detest the political course he is pursuing, is perfectly natural; but superadded thereto is the known fact, the Marquis is rather less fond of Paris than he once was; and now that his functions were likely to be more onerous and responsible than ever, his indisposition to remain there is pretty reasonably accounted for. The Marquis is an easy-going personage, who loves not to fish in troubled waters, and perhaps sees a more inviting chance of distinction in coming political changes at home. He was a good average Ambassador for the meridian of Paris; understood the Parisians very well, and not being very sensitive on the score of the lax morality and naughty doings of the French capital, was decidedly a popular functionary. Whether Lord COWLEY, who succeeds him, possesses these graces and qualifications, is yet to be seen; but from all I have heard I imagine his lordship to be made of less malleable materials than the noble Marquis. Yet a vast deal may depend, at this juncture, on the character of the British representative at Paris—no less, under certain circumstances, than war or peace; for if the last-named blessing is to be preserved between the two countries, it will be owing in no small degree to the suavity and tact displayed in carrying out the instructions of the Government he represents.

THE MINISTRY.

However, whether the Whigs are happy or not in their choice of COWLEY as Ambassador, they can hardly be said to be so in their late selection of GRANVILLE, in the place of PALMERSTON. Lord CLARENDON'S official weight and experience entitled him to be Foreign Secretary far more than any qualities yet displayed by Lord GRANVILLE, who has yet to win his spurs in the higher paths of political war. The former, I presume, could not easily be spared from the post of Viceroy of Ireland, though it is well known he would gladly exchange the pompous dullness of the Viceroyal Court for the higher honors to be acquired, as well as the perils to be confronted, in the Foreign Department. For him, too, as well as others of the Whig Cabinet, a change is nearer at hand than they may anticipate, though possibly not of the kind they most covet.

The Whig hive is in commotion, and Cabinet councils are of daily occurrence, and frequently, too, of long duration. Rather ominous conclusions are drawn from these *réunions* and deliberations, which are believed to bode no good to the "future" of the Government. There is no real principle of cohesion in the Cabinet, save an attachment to place and power; and assuredly no love is lost between Lord John and his colleagues. Several vital questions, personal and political, must come on as soon as Parliament is sitting, any one of which may cause a "break down" in debate, and a "break up" very speedily afterwards. It is enough, however, to indicate the threatening symptoms of a stormy session, without indulging the dangerous gift of prophecy, especially as it is apt to be so egregiously falsified by plain facts. A few days will reveal a good many things which must remain mysteries at present, for the sufficient reason that the Premier in all human likelihood is not less puzzled—perhaps much more so—than anybody else.

FRANCE.

Correspondence of The New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 29, 1852.

THE SENATE.

Two days ago a decree appeared, nominating seventy-two members of the Senate—a far more important member in the body politic, which LOUIS NAPOLEON is manufacturing after a sort of Nuremberg fashion, than is the Council of State. By the terms of the Constitution it settles the amount of the Prince-President's salary; he, on the other hand, can grant large salaries to such of its members as he chooses. In case of the President's death, it makes the arrangements of a new election, and meantime—as also in the case of a dissolution of that mockery of a "Legislative Body,"—conducts the Government. It is the interpreter of the Constitution; has the initiative of alterations in that instrument, (subject to the approval of the *Chef de l'Etat*). Not depending on the people (constitutionally,) not representing them, nor being of them, it alone is to hear and answer the petitions of the people. Its members are presided over for the first year by JEROME BONAPARTE. They are appointed for life, swearing obedience to the Constitution, and *fidelity* to the President of the Republic. This oath, which was a stumbling-block to many, was obstinately retained by the President; though why a man of *his* ethics should attach so much value to it, is difficult to explain. Among the present Senators there are many tough-conscienced political campaigners, who bolt an oath as they do a breakfast, and within three years will very probably have as thoroughly digested and forgotten this last formula as their master did the preceding one in less than that length of time. But the President has met some of the difficulties of young housekeepers in search of help. The scruples of MONTALEMBERT, who is less politician than churchman, less Legitimist than Jesuit, were so far overcome that he was ready to take the oath, when the Orleans decrees finally broke up the inchoate partnership. Others refused, before the publication of those decrees, to swear what they did not feel.

THE ORLEANS DECREES.

The disaffection caused by the confiscation does not diminish. The *Constitutionelle* even presumed to mildly affect disapproval of that measure, and yesterday ventured to hint that it would be submitted for reconsideration to the Senate and Legislature body. Three of the evening papers received official note, denying that any purpose of revising the decrees was entertained. More curious, as one among the evidences of the gravity of the disaffection on their account, is the leading article of last evening's *Patrie*, which aims to prove that Louis NAPOLEON does not practice a governmental socialism, as is maliciously said by his enemies. But despite the *Patrie*, and quite apart from depriving the ORLEANS family of part of an enormous estate, which, in strict law, belong to its members, LOUIS NAPOLEON has within the past three years, and especially within the past two months, uttered sentiments, and proposed or decreed measures of policy, which are as strictly socialistic as anything that can be found in LOUIS BLANC or FOURIER. Let those who doubt, read the *Moniteur*. I say nothing of the writings of his youth. I say nothing of the honesty with which he holds these sentiments. I wish they were the worst that could be said of him.

THE PRESIDENT'S PIETY.

Glancing rapidly over the last numbers of the *New-York Times*, which I found yesterday at Livingston & Wells's, my eye fell upon certain editorial remarks which seemed to be in answer to a charge of piety brought against the Prince-President by the *Commercial Advertiser*. How utterly devoid of foundation that charge is you sufficiently proved. No one here, except the veriest old women, believe it—none but those who had a very evident purpose to serve, pretend to believe it. The priests of the Catholic Church are quite too keen-sighted to believe it; and this I know, not only by reasoning from the nature of the case or from report, but from the mouth of priests themselves. In seriousness, *such* a defense of the temporary Chief of the State, put forth in an American journal, is painful for an American to read in Paris. Whatever other virtues he may have, it is well understood that his *religious* creed is, NAPOLEON is God and I am his prophet by stars and destiny.

BUNDAGE OF SPEECH.

The following instance is more amusing than most of the illustrations of police ubiquity and vigilance. A German family of rank, residing in the neighborhood of Paris, entertained a small company of friends a few evenings since. The next morning a police agent called at the house, and not finding the master, demanded to speak with the mistress. He informed her that political topics had been discussed by the guests the preceding evening, in a manner that could not be permitted again. After the lady had, with some difficulty, excused herself and her husband from any personal blame in the matter, the agent of official eavesdropping remarked, that however guiltless they might be, a repetition of the offense in their house would be immediately followed by a presentation of their passports. And now, over the doors of the lady's saloon one reads "Politics are not talked here." Inscriptions of like significance are to be seen in Cafes and other places of resort in the city. Need I say that *tout est tranquil?* Yet within the week I have heard enough seditious talk at a little *creamerie*, where I sometimes take my meals, to have transported the courtiers to Cayenne. Two thousand political convicts are to be sent to Algeria. The *Pay* takes the occasion to laud the Executive clemency that distributes these persons among the agricultural colonies, instead of sending them, in company, to the most distant penitentiary establishment of the province.

AMUSEMENTS.

The gaieties of the Carnival season are at their hight at the Grand Opera. Every Saturday night, or rather Sunday morning, from midnight to sunrise, unwearied MUSARD wields the baton, while the stage and boarded pit offer a lively scene of fancy costume and fancy dancing, rather grotesque than graceful—pleasant enough to look upon from the safe elevation of the boxes. Inquisitive travelers from the other side of the Channel or the Atlantic, venturing among the motley crowd when the music ceases, find themselves suddenly whirled from their position and proprieties as a new tune puts exhuberant life and litheness into every fibre of some hundreds of swiftly gyrating French bodies. Presumptuous travelers who venture to join in the dance, make a worse mistake. The evidence of effort, the comparative stiffness of movement, betray the origin of Anglo-Saxon members. Still more perilous is it to enter too freely into conversation with the black masks and dominos assembled in the *foyer*—although most of their wearers are Countesses, or something of that sort, and oddly enough, on the evening you chance to meet them, are there for the first time in their lives. The masked balls of the Opera are vitiated by the presence of curious foreigners. Nevertheless other balls in the city offer a more characteristic, purely French spectacle.

We and the English dine and make speeches where the French dance. The blind walls are covered with placards announcing balls of all kinds and prices, under all sorts of pretexts—Masonic Balls, Beneficent Balls, Napoleonic Balls, Artists' Balls, &c. &c.—Not to omit mention of Gen. St. AMAND's ball. This latter, not announced, indeed, by placards, is declared by the public prints to be in preparation on a great scale for the 11th of February. Now, this is not a trifling matter, beneath the dignity of history or correspondence; for it proves that the present Minister of War, who has tried once to resign, will preserve his portfolio at least till the 11th of February. Such an indication of permanence in the present Government is extremely reassuring to all friends of order.

LUMLEY has in the last few weeks put a satisfactory stop to complaints of want of successive novelty, which was brought against the Italian Opera in the early part of the season. He has added many celebrities to his company. Of most note among the new comers is GUASCO. He was preceded by great puffing. He has a well-earned fame, but the voice with which he earned it, is past its prime. With what of it is left, however and a good method, he made his *débût*, in the *rôle* of Ernani, before an appreciating audience. But that part has been better sung on your side of the water, both by FERTI and SALVI, to say nothing of PERELLI's impersonation of the character in the winter of '47-'48. Operagoers of New-York will not have forgotten it. The bright, particular star is of course, always the CHAUVET. Norma was followed by La Figlia de Reggimente, in which she suffered by comparison only with herself. Except RACHEL, there is probably no one on the European stage that personates characters moved by strong passion with such faithful mimicry of reality. Such personations had already filled the minds of most of her auditors with images all at variance with the lighter character. Since then, she has gone through a round of parts requiring a diversity of talents rarely witnessed in one person—and *fitted* them all. Saturday she appears in BEETHOVEN's Fidelio. Last week she gained a new triumph as Abigail in VERDI's Nebucodonosor. How, by the way, LUMLEY can justify his outlay, is something of a mystery. He does receive that aid from government, that has lately been liberally increased for other theatres. The President goes occasionally to the Italian, as he does to other theatres, for he is fond of that kind of entertainment, but there his favor stops.

The last novelty at the French Opera, is the re-production of William Tell. GUEYMARD as Arnold, merited the bravos that were given, but earns them at too dear a price. The *rôle* in ROSSINI's masterpiece is difficult and long enough to wear out any artist who *fills* it. The finale of the second act is sung with fine effect by a chorus of two hundred. At the National Opera, FELICIEN DAVID's Pearl of Brazil is performed to-night for the thirtieth time. At the theatres on the Boulevards, dramas astounding for length, incident and disunity, are the order of the day. At the Francaise, on MOLIERE's birth-day, the Bourgeois Gentilhomme was acted and sung by the continued troupes of that theatre, and the Opera, with LULLI's music. Excepting the superiority of the acting and the scenery, the representation was intended to be an accurate re-production of the play as acted before LOUIS XIV. Mlle. MARIA MARTINEZ, from Havana, has been singing Creole airs in a piece written for her, entitled the Negress and the Pacha. She sang well enough, and some of the papers chose to style her the Black MALIBRAN. She has indubitable right to the first part of the *soubriquet*. The vaudeville writers leave no part of the world unsearched in their quest of themes of entertainment; and so we have now on the Parisian Stage *our* "Bloomeristes, ou la Reforme des Jupons." A much more sensible way of treating the innovation, than to snub it or write long leaders upon it, after the fashion of the English.

DUMAS.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS has just sent from Belgium the first volume of a new romance, with the taking title of "*Dieu et Diable.*" It will soon appear in the feuilleton of the *Pays*. BUNCLE.

NEW-YORK CITY.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—Judge BETTS, the U. S. Marshal, the U. S. District Attorney, and all the officers, clerks, etc. of the U. S. District Court, have signed a memorial to the Mayor, asking him to cause the sickly emigrants to be removed from the building in the Park, to prevent the spread of Ship Fever. This matter should be attended to. Our city is not in a proper condition to be visited by an epidemic. Dirty, damp cellars and streets in which the filth is piled above the curb-stones, would afford fit channels for the rapid spread of Ship Fever should it once get a good start among us. ■

—The second season of the exhibition of LEUTZE's picture of Washington Crossing the Delaware, will commence to-day. It has already been visited by over 50,000 persons in this city.

—Mr. A. T. Stewart says he does not know anything about the sale of his establishment, except what he reads in the papers.

—The order of United Americans will celebrate the anniversary of Washington's Birthday by a procession, after which Hon. W. W. Campbell will deliver an oration before the members at Metropolitan Hall. Gen. HENRY STORMS is to act as Grand Marshal on the occasion.

—There is to be a mass Temperance meeting this evening at the Church on the corner of Fourth-street and avenue C.

—Mr. Coster proposes to exterminate all the rats, mice, and kindred vermin, from the public buildings. He will take the job for one year, and if he does not perform his work satisfactorily to the Common Council, he will not ask any compensation.

—The Sachems of Old Tammany have resolved to light up the Wigwam for a dance, on the anniversary of the birth-day of Washington. The proceeds are to be given to the soldiers, and widows of soldiers, belonging to the corps of 1812-'13-'14.

—The propeller *Reindeer* is to be launched from the yard of Mitchell & Hoover, Gloucester, N. J., on Thursday. The *Reindeer* was built for Capt. R. F. Loper, of Philadelphia, but has been purchased by a firm in this City, and will be placed on the route to Chagres. She will be ready to sail in about two months.

—Hon. HORACE MANN will give his second lecture, "A few Thoughts for a Young Woman," this evening, at the Broadway Tabernacle, and RALPH WALDO EMERSON will give a lecture at Hope Chapel. Subject—"Economy."

—A new Bank is to be started in this City, to be located in the vicinity of Trinity Church.

—Hereafter the mails for California, from this City, will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M., on the 9th and 24th of each month.

—The Industrial Home Association No. 1 had a pleasant gathering at National Hall on Wednesday evening. Silver cups were presented to the past officers of the Society, and then several good speeches made by the recipients of the tokens of esteem.

—The agent of the Washington Monument Association has been engaged for the past nine months in soliciting subscriptions for that work in this City, and he has obtained only $3,320. In the city of Mobile, *in ten days*, the agent obtained over $3,000. This statement does not place us in a very enviable position.

—The members of the Common Council were on a spree yesterday. The ostensible object was, to find a place for a new Potter's Field.

—The Chamber of Commerce has issued a memorial to Congress, asking the establishment of a Mint in this city. During the year 1851, $52,000,000 in gold was coined in Philadelphia, and $10,000,000 at New-Orleans, most of which was from California; and no doubt is entertained that of the amount coined at Philadelphia, $50,000,000 arrived at New-York. In view of these facts, the removal of the principal Mint to New-York is strongly urged, instead of the formation of a Branch Mint, on the ground that the maintenance of two Mints, one at Philadelphia and one at New-York, would be superfluous and uselessly expensive. The delay of sending bullion to the present Mint is equivalent to a charge of one quarter per cent. If so, assuming that $50,000,000 of the gold coined in Philadelphia in the year 1851, came from New-York, it follows that the owners of bullion suffered a loss to the extent of at least $125,000.

—At a meeting of the officers of the Fire Department held at Firemen's Hall, on Wednesday evening, a resolution was adopted urging the Common Council to separate the Fire Department from their control.

—The bark *Edward Patterson*, hence for Apalachicola, in going down the bay yesterday, went ashore on the S. W. Spit, where she remained for two hours, thumping very heavily. The *E. P.* had no pilot on board. She afterwards got off and proceeded to see.

—The steamship *Roanoke*, Capt. PARRISH, arrived at this port yesterday, in 25 hours from Norfolk. She brought thirty-two cabin and seventeen steerage passengers.

—The Temperance people had another meeting at Metropolitan Hall, last evening. Several excellent addresses were delivered.

—The steamship *United States* sailed for Chagres on Thursday, with a large number of passengers.

—A fore-and-aft schooner is ashore inside of the Narrows. A steam tug went to her assistance yesterday, and she will probably be got off.

—The "Pioneer Eighth Ward Henry Clay Club" gave their seventeenth annual ball on Tuesday evening. The company comprised many of our best citizens, and everything was agreeable and pleasant. The room was beautifully decorated, and a new banner, inscribed "The Ladies of New-York to the Sage of Ashland," attracted much attention.

CRIMES.—William Rineworld made a complaint yesterday against Charles P. Fassett, whom he charged with having swindled him out of $225 by making false representations to him. The accused kept a store at No. 263 Houston-street, and in September last mortgaged his stock to a man named Echard for $300. He then sold out to Rineworld, who paid him $225 for his stock. The complainant took possession, supposing all to be right, but last week he received a letter from a lawyer, who requested him to call and pay off the mortgage. The accused was arrested by officer Green, and was committed.

—Edward Dilworth, a colored waiter at the Irving House, was arrested on Wednesday by Officer Devoe, of the Chief's office, charged by the proprietor of that hotel with stealing table cutlery, glass-ware and napkins, belonging to him. The officers, on visiting the premises of the accused, found a portion of the stolen property concealed there. He also ascertained that Dilworth had a good looking white woman for his wife, and that several other colored gentlemen, occupants of the same house, were blessed with white wives. Dilworth confessed his guilt, and was locked up for trial.

—Since the arrest of Ebenezer Winter, by Officer Elder, upon a charge of swindling Joseph S. Woodhull out of $250, as noticed in the *Times* of yesterday, another victim, named Timothy Madden, residing at No. 268 Thirteenth-street, called at the Lower Police Office, and informed the magistrate that the prisoner had also obtained a loan of $200 from him in August last, by falsely representing that a certain lot of casks contained genuine cognac brandy, which he gave him a lien upon as security for the funds, and ultimately they were found to contain nothing but Croton water. The statement of William Madden was endorsed on the affidavit of Woodhull, and the matter will be submitted to the Grand Jury for further action.

—On Wednesday night, a female lodger in the Nineteenth Ward Station-House, named Mary Ann Brown, exhibited her ingratitude, by unlocking one of the cells, and enabling a prisoner to escape, for which she was locked up, and subsequently committed to prison.

—At a late hour on Wednesday night, the front doors of a store at No. 97 Beekman-street, were found open by the Second Ward Police, who procured a lantern, entered the premises, and there found the clerk lying upon the floor in a beastly state of intoxication. The store was fastened, and the inebriate conveyed to the Station-House.

—A pickpocket, named Peter McKenzie, was arrested yesterday, in the Tenth Ward, by Officer Miner, charged with relieving H. Henderson, residing at No. 297 Division-street, of his watch. Justice Timpson committed him to prison.

—The investigation respecting the late conspiracy case, to take the life of a man with oil of vitriol, was to have been commenced before Justice Osborne, yesterday; but, in consequence of the complainant's counsel being absent at Albany, it was postponed until to-morrow afternoon.

—There was no Court of General Sessions yesterday, as the Recorder accompanied the City Fathers on their annual visit to Blackwell's Island, Potter's Field, and other public institutions.

TRIAL OF A BANK ROBBER.—The notorious Levi Cole, who was recently arrested in this City by officer Bowyer, upon a charge of being concerned with Tom Kanouse in robbing the Phœnix Bank, of Westerly, R. I., of several thousand dollars, is to be placed upon trial this morning. He was indicted several months ago

MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—The DODWORTH's give their annual musical festival at Metropolitan Hall, this evening, on which occasion the entire Band, (consisting of fifty performers,) will appear. Mrs. LAURA A. JONES and HENRY SQ

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 20, 1852.

☞ CORNBURY, THOAS & Co., Baltimore, are our Agents, of whom the Daily and Weekly *Times* may be obtained, or, by leaving their names, have them served at their residences or places of business.

☞ LOUIS NAPOLEON has himself positively assured a company of Englishmen, who dined with him, that he has not the slightest intention of invading England. It is comfortable to have all apprehension on this subject so thoroughly quieted. Louis Napoleon knows, of course, if anybody does; and to suspect him for a moment of any design which he does not avow, is out of the question. Besides, he was talking to Englishmen, and he would not for the world so far compromise his reputation for veracity as to tell them that he d d *not* mean to make war upon them, when he did. The frankness with which he always declares his intentions, and the scrupulousness with which he has guarded his character against all imputations of insincerity, must convince all England that they have nothing to fear from him.

It may be a little awkward to remember that he denied, systematically and energetically, with oaths and protestations, every intimation that he intended to violate the Constitution, or to do anything inconsistent with its provisions. He used to make journeys into the provinces for the express purpose of volunteering oaths on this subject. He said repeatedly that the charge against him that he meditated a *coup d'état* was "simply absurd," and denounced those who suspected him of any such purpose as enemies of the country. And it is not now generally supposed that these promises were very well kept. His piratical attack upon the Constitution was not considered to be in fulfilment of these pledges; and inferences unfavorable to his sincerity and veracity have been drawn from his conduct in reference to that matter.

But it must be remembered that the two cases are not identical. *Those* promises were made to Frenchmen, and it is a favorite doctrine now-a-days that Frenchmen are very singular people—that they were made to be humbugged, and that they rather like it. It is supposed that he simply consulted this constitutional preference of the French people when he lied to them so abominably, and that he especially delighted them when he robbed them of all civil and political rights, and put his booted heel upon their subservient necks. In deceiving *them*, therefore, he was only ministering to a national appetite. They were anxious to be gulled and robbed, and as a special favor, he accommodated them. But with John Bull the case is different. John does not want to be invaded; and Louis Napoleon, therefore, would not feel at liberty to mislead him. If he designed to land a force some fine morning on the coast of England, he would not hesitate to tell him so. In fact he would consider it due to his character and reputation to inform his neighbor of the fact at once. He did not, it is true, say anything to Thiers, or Changarnier, or Cavaignac, about his purpose to sieze them and shut them up—but that was obviously because they would have defeated his intention if he had thus announced it. It is not to be supposed that England would take any such advantage of his frankness. If he intended to pick a quarrel with her, and to send an army to London, he would mention it. But as he pronounced the report "simply absurd," the thing is settled. If he *should* do anything of the kind, it will be very widely suspected that he is not a man of his word.

Railroad Accidents.

Accidents multiply on the Erie Railroad. The breaking of an axle, which proper care would have prevented, threw a train down a precipice, fifty or sixty feet, a few days since; and on Wednesday a freight train was run directly into a passenger train standing on the track. It would be contrary to all American precedent to blame anybody for the first mishap; and the authors of the last will probably escape with equal impunity. It is, to be sure, announced with a show of authority that "the officers of the Company have ordered a rigid investigation, and will spare no pains to bring to justice the engineer and conductor of the freight train." Such assurances, however, have been often made, under similar circumstances, but they have never amounted to anything. We cannot recall to mind, out of the multitude of railway and steamboat disasters that have occurred in this country, a single instance in which any punishment has been inflicted upon the persons by whom they have been caused. The show of an investigation is generally intended to divert public attention, and induce the press to keep silent upon the subject, lest the public mind should be prejudiced; and as soon as the first excitement has blown over, the matter is quietly dropped.

Equally fruitless are the coroners' inquests generally held on such occasions. They are rarely prosecuted with any intelligent and resolute purpose of discovering the real cause of the disaster, but seem to aim at getting up some plausible excuse for it. It seems to be assumed, in the first place, that nobody is to blame for a railroad accident; and the inquest is generally conducted upon that assumption. This exactly reverses the true method. The presumption, in case of disaster, always is that *somebody* is responsible for it,—that it was the result of somebody's neglect or misconduct. And in nine cases out of ten this is true. Such a thing as an *accident*, is exceedingly rare. Very few events *happen* in this world; they are all caused by something and somebody. When an axle breaks, it is fair to presume, and in most cases it is true, that it was not fit for its place, and that proper care and scrutiny would have discovered the defect, and of course prevented the accident. That degree of scrutiny necessary to discover such defect it is the duty of the company to provide. And whenever an axle breaks, the presumption is that it broke in consequence of neglect of duty on the part of somebody. The business of an inquest, therefore, in all such cases, is not so much to inquire whether there was any neglect or not, as to fix the malfeasance upon the right person. Our laws are undoubtedly defective upon this subject. Proper penalties are not provided for misconduct in railway management. The most effectual preventives, under existing circumstances, are found in the loss which such accidents throw upon the Company, and the heavy damages, which the Courts of law sometimes award. And as things stand now, it is to be hoped that the rigor of such awards will be increased rather than relaxed.

But the laws upon this subject ought to be reinforced; and we hope the bills now before the Legislature will receive prompt and efficient action. The lives of a very large portion of the community are constantly at the mercy of the managers and conductors of railways. Carelessness, under such awful responsibilities, is a crime; and should always be punished with the utmost severity. It is quite possible that the authors of the late Erie Railroad accident will be discharged from the employ of the Company; but they will probably suffer no other punishment, and will unquestionably be in the employ of some other road within a year.

The German Customs Union.

A friend, whose writings are final authority upon questions relative to commercial polity, censures our estimate of the Zollverein. He urges that what is needed to bring peace, prosperity, and freedom, to Germany, is to have "all Germany incorporated into a great Customs Union, with free trade from end to end of it." He proceeds:

"Austria desires this for political as well as commercial objects, and so does Prussia. Let it be formed, and one will neutralize the other, and then all Germany will have at least a chance of making progress; and I feel as anxious for the Austrian as the Hungarian.

"We allow ourselves to be greatly misled, as I think, by English writers, who are as little honest in treating of European affairs as in treating of ours. They desire to control the trade of Europe, as they do control ours; and they would maintain discord in Germany, if it would aid them in selling their cotton goods. Let us watch the course of Austria, and denounce her when she is really doing wrong; but let us give her credit if she does what is right. She desires a Union, and to accomplish it, there must be, precisely as there has been with us, *a compromise between the North and the South*; and if such a compromise can be effected, it will be, as I hope and believe, the commencement of a new era for Europe."

Now we wish to be understood and understand other people upon this point. Austria, by admission, does desire the extension of the Verein over her Empire for political reasons. Those reasons are precisely the same as those which governed the Dresden conferences a year ago. And they were, a desire of the German race in Austria to ally themselves, by every possible tie, with their brethren in the minor States, in order to prevent a recurrence of the events of 1848-9. They do not care to see their Emperor driven again from Vienna to the Tyrol, by the invincible strength of the Magyars and Sclaves. Of all things they covet such an arrangement of the national affairs as may enable them to employ German troops in Hungary and Lombardy Hungarian troops on the Rhine, Italian troops in Sleavig; and have the military expenses, of which a bankrupt treasury now forbids the payment, paid by the flourishing States of the Zöllverein. In none of these "political objects" do we detect the seeds of political "harmony, peace and freedom." The only perceptible harmony is that of interest; the only peace, that of relentless despotism; the only freedom, that of trade. There is no recognition of a popular interest in the whole business. Austria proposes to enhance her own security by enhancing her revenue, and by distributing a burdensome military establishment in free-quarters and at safe distances. The project may incidentally involve a certain amount of good to domestic industry; but the direct object is the surer prostration of popular rights, the more hopeless repression of the non-German races. Our correspondent will therefore see, that it is not from an unwillingness to "give credit to Austria when in the right" that we thus decline to commend her when in the wrong. Did we agree with him in not perceiving the evil drift of her politics, we might join in his satisfaction. With our present light we must persevere in our present convictions.

As to the imputation that we allow ourselves to be misled by English writers, we beg to enter an emphatic disclaimer. Whatever influence the London Press may exert, is, in fact, favorable to the extension of the Union. The "*Times*, (London,)" is eminently friendly to the Austrian propositions. Mr. Macculloch, the coryphæus of free-trade, has the most flattering words for the Verein; and is precluded from all objection to its enlargement by his notorious economical doctrines. Protectionists, on both sides of the water, join in the admiration of the system; and we should be at a loss to find other than political influences to bear against it. And those influences, certainly, are not to be found among English writers.

The truth is, the German Customs League is a nondescript creature, which cunningly manages to captivate all manner of conflicting opinions. It is free-trade in one phase, and the protectionists—Sergeant Byles in England, and Mr. Henry Carey in America,—glory in it. In another, or its external aspect, it is prohibitively protective; and we hear all the free-traders in the world bepraising it with much fair speech. In the outset it was unquestionably a free-trade institution. It was designed to do away with the countless custom-houses and officers that lined the frontiers of the various petty States. It had in view more facile intercourse and improved highways, equality of manufacturing skill, and more rapid exchange of products. Duties were to be collected only upon the national frontier, and were apportioned to the different States according to population. In the nature of things, a more elevated tariff became necessary in order to retain the revenues of the constituents at their previous level; for, otherwise, disruption would have been the early fate of the league. This tariff for revenue, as its workings were marked and approved of, slowly grew into a tariff for protection, the most stringent in the world. Thus Germany, like the States of the American Union, offers the spectacle of internal free-trade and external restriction; and while we can understand why the protectionist should desire that the Austrians might put his theories in practice, we do not see why they should not make them as good against the Verein as against any other commercial power. If protection is beneficial at all, it would be beneficial as against Germany: otherwise, it is universal free-trade that should be prescribed. It is very evident, therefore, that none but political reasons, and they of the most sinister description, are at the basis of the movement; and therefore it is that we refuse it any sort of sympathy.

The Post upon Prof. A. D. Bache.

"The Bache family have nearly made the General Government bankrupt by their trigonometry on the Atlantic seaboard. We trust it is not proposed to concentrate their ravages upon the State of New-York. We would rather have another canal enlargement."—*Evening Post.*

This ungenerous assault upon the Superintendent of the Coast Survey will hardly add to the *Post's* reputation. Among the scientific men of the country no one is more distinguished than Prof. Bache for energy, talent, disinterested zeal in the promotion of science, and engaging gentleness of character. When chosen, some nine years since, to the office vacated by the death of Mr. Frederick Hassler, who had spent forty years in the service, Mr. Bache found the work proceeding, at a pace and in a mode that promised to take a century to complete it, inaccurately. The plan of operations was at once essentially modified, so as to shorten the time of execution and attain a much greater correctness. The condensation of the labor within a shorter period required that the outlay per annum should be correspondingly increased; and yet the average cost of operations, embracing nearly every section of the Atlantic and Gulf and much of the Pacific coast, hardly exceeds $300 000, or about one-third of the cost of collecting the revenue under the *Post's* favorite tariff. That labors so important and extended can be executed at an expense thus inconsiderable, is a matter of surprise to every one who has any correct ideas about the subject.

But let this be as it may, there is no justification for a personal attack in the circumstance to which the attack is appended. Gov. Hunt, on Wednesday, communicated to the Senate a memorial from the American Association for the Advancement of Science, recommending a trigonometrical survey of New-York, as preliminary to a general survey of the other States, with a view to framing a complete and reliable map of the Union. The name of Alexander Dallas Bache occurred among those of the Committee to whom the preparation of the memorial was entrusted at the last August meeting of the Association. And this is all the *Post* has to justify its unaccountable onslaught. The suggestion is well known to have originated with Lieut. E. B. Hunt, of the Topographical Engineers. Its warmest friends are, Professor Mitchel, of Albany; Professor Gillespie, of Union College; and Professors Loomis and Hackley, and Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, of this City. There is no probability, or even possibility, that Mr. Bache will have anything to do with the execution of the enterprize, should it be determined upon. His present engagements are already excessive. Any addition is out of the question. The assumption, consequently, that the business is one of Prof. Bache's prompting, and for his individual profit, is purely gratuitous, and decidedly suggestive of personal malice.

We shall probably take occasion to-morrow to give our ideas of the project. In the meantime, we reprint the recommendation of Gov. Hunt:

"The considerations presented in favor of such a survey are entitled, not less by their intrinsic force than by a just regard for the distinguished source from which they emanate, to your enlightened and favorable attention. It is believed that means may be adopted for the gradual accomplishment of the object, at an expense which will appear inconsiderable, when compared with the importance of the work and the advantages to result from it. The example of other governments in furnishing to the world an accurate delineation of the topographical features of their territory, ought not to be disregarded in a country like ours, presenting so many inducements in favor of similar contributions to the cause of liberal knowledge and scientific advancement. I submit the subject to your consideration, believing that an early commencement and judicious prosecution of the proposed undertaking, would redound to the honor of the State and promote its highest interests."

☞ Mr. Andrew Stevens, whose name is familiar to the public, as for many years the confidential friend of Mr. Forrest, has published a letter in regard to the serious charges not long since brought against him. As we published the charges, we of course publish the letter also.

Mr. STEVENS, it will be noticed, promises to make a public statement concerning the Astor-place riot;—and he designs evidently to convey the impression that he has it in his power to implicate Mr. Forrest very seriously in connection with that affair. This letter looks very much like an attempt to *force* Mr. Forrest into the payment of money. That there is room for further public enlightenment concerning the Astor-place riot, however, we have no doubt, and we know no one to whom we should sooner look for information on that subject than Mr. Stevens. We believe he was not examined upon the Coroner's inquest held upon the bodies of the seventeen who were killed in that affair. Indeed that inquest, like most others in similar cases, was a mere formality, and a very empty one besides. It did nothing whatever towards determining who were the *authors* of that riot, and yet no man in his senses ever doubted that it *had* authors. The inquest settled the fact that there was a riot, and that seventeen persons were killed. Beyond that, the revelations were of very little consequence, though we believe one person was sent to Blackwell's Island for a year, in consequence of his participation in the affair. This, however, was very small satisfaction to the public, and a very inadequate penalty upon the guilty parties, for so serious and dreadful an affair.

Whether Mr. Stevens will throw any light upon this matter or not, remains to be seen. His object may possibly be attained by having promulgated the threat contained in his letter. And even if this be not so, his own complicity in the riot may be such as will prevent his telling the whole truth in regard to it. Indeed if he had any such connection with it as his letter would seem to imply, he will be very careful not to tell of it. And this consideration strengthens the suspicion that his letter has some other purpose than enlightening the public or serving the ends of justice.

☞ We trust our readers have digested Wednesday's debate in the United States Senate, on the proposition to print KOSSUTH'S letter thanking Congress for having received him with kindness and civility. It was an interesting debate, chiefly as indicative of character. The motion to print prevailed; we hope the country will survive it. If the proposition had been to declare war against Russia, it could not have excited more apparent consternation. The awful consequences of leaving upon record such an incendiary document as this letter of thanks, were depicted in forcible terms. There was just one vote against the proposition to print, which we did not expect to see there. We live, however, in a remarkable age; and since Louis Napoleon's *coup-d'état*, it is not easy to say what will happen anywhere, or upon any subject. *That*, however, has already ceased to be *the* wonder of the times. Mr. Badger, it will be observed, has extinguished KOSSUTH by calling him "this person." Whether he will *stay* extinguished or not, may be more doubtful. But we doubt whether his name can be kept from "going down to posterity" by Mr. Badger's scheme of keeping it off the records of the United States Senate. There are a good many names on that record already, which will stand small chance with "posterity" for all that.

The *New-Orleans Delta* makes the following statement:

"One of our correspondents, a few days ago, referred to a fact, of which we have been cognizant for some time, and which we are a little surprised has never before transpired. We allude to the offer made to General Scott, when in the city of Mexico, after the capture of the city, by several of the wealthiest persons in the Republic,—*to maintain him as President of that Republic*, with as much of his army as would be willing to remain in the country, until the Government could be organized, and the country restored to prosperity, peace and order. As an inducement to accept this offer, these gentlemen bound themselves to settle upon Gen. Scott the sum of one million of dollars. This splendid offer was declined by the General, with scarcely a moment's consideration. The brave old soldier could not be tempted by such inducements to abandon the flag under which he had achieved so much renown and honor."

That such an offer should have been declined by Gen. SCOTT, was a matter of course. Still it would unquestionably have been accepted by many men placed in similar circumstances. It would have tempted high ambition, not merely by the prospect of personal elevation and emolument which it held out, but also by the opportunity to enforce new vigor into the Government of Mexico, and save that beautiful country from the decay and ruin to which it seems doomed. How long would such men as *Aaron Burr* have hesitated at such an offer? Suppose it had been made to Gen. Quitman: how often would he have put it aside?

L'Eco d'Italia.

We are gratified to see that the patronage of the *Eco d'Italia* justifies a transformation from a weekly to a semi-weekly issue. Mr. Secchi de Casali is a spirited editor, and deserves prosperity for the sake of his liberal sentiments.

In his last number, by-the-bye, Mr. Cassali, we observe, felicitates himself upon the comparative benignity of the Sardinian Monarchy. In the whole peninsula, he claims, it is the only spot where a Constitutional Government, entire liberty of the press, and free ingress and protection to political fugitives are afforded. The claim is entirely just; and it might be added that it is the only State on the whole *continent* where these advantages are enjoyed. The outside pressure has been applied steadily since 1848 to destroy such an anomalous state of things; and it is creditable to King Victor Emanuel that it has been so steadily resisted. The only concession has consisted in a prohibition of all revolutionary intrigues. England in that particular is still more liberal.

Asylums for the Insane.

Congress is devoting much time just now to the discussion of land appropriations for various works of Internal Improvement. While the giving mood is upon the National Legislature, it is sincerely to be hoped they will not overlook the long-pending proposition to set apart a portion of public land for the endowment of Asylums for the Indigent Insane, in the several States. The praiseworthy efforts of Miss D. L. DIX, in behalf of this class of unfortunates, have made her name familiar in every part of the Union. In Tennessee, one of the noblest institutions ever erected by philanthropic effort, stands a monument of her perseverence in behalf of suffering humanity. Several other States, urged by her appeals, are moving in the same direction; but a little encouragement from our General Government is needed for the effectual carrying out of a general system. A bill passed the Senate during the last session of Congress, setting apart a portion of lands to this end, but failed in the House, for want of well-directed effort, at the right time. Few deny the propriety of the measure; and nothing is required for its success but proper effort. Unfortunately for this cause, there seems to have been no one in Congress, since the retirement of Senator DIX, who would make it his own, and give it the time and earnest, persevering support necessary to secure a proper consideration. Will not some one or two influential members supply this necessity? One-half the energy and faithfulness displayed by Miss DIX will attain the desired object. Surely no class have stronger claims upon their fellowmen than those who are bereft of heaven's best gift—Reason. Who will take hold of this work, while there is time, and, by pushing it forward to completion, establish his claim to the approbation of every lover of his race?

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Another accident occurred at the New-York and Erie Railroad, on Wednesday, and was attended with fatal consequences. The passenger train bound East was at Deposit between 12 and 1 o'clock, where the passengers were taking dinner, when a freight train, coming down the grade from the mountains, ran into the rear car, smashing it to pieces, and killing a Miss WISNER, of Goshen, a man whose name we have not learned, and an Indian girl, and severely, if not fatally, injuring a man by the name of Mooney. The Indian girl was shockingly mangled. It was fortunate that the passengers were at dinner at the time of the collision, or a much greater loss of life would have been unavoidable. The persons who were injured had entered the car at Deposit, from which place they were proceeding West. The conductor of the passenger train, Mr. MASTERTON, and the station watchman, saw the freight train approaching; and fearing that it could not be stopped in time to prevent a collision, the conductor jumped on the engine and set it in motion. Thus the train was moving slowly when the collision occurred, and the force was much less than it would have been had the cars remained stationary.

It is charged that the accident was occasioned by the gross disobedience of orders, and carelessness of the engineer and conductor of the freight train, who knew that the Express train would stop for dinner at Deposit, and whose duty it was to occupy forty minutes in running from Summit to Deposit—a distance of eight miles, and thus arrive at the latter place some time after the departure of the passenger train. The *Evening Post* says the officers of the Company have ordered a strict investigation into all the circumstances. The engineer and conductor of the freight train jumped off before the collision.

☞ We are requested to state that the steamer *Reindeer* has not been sold to the proprietors of the People's Line, but that she remains in the hands of her original owners, and will be put upon the river as a day boat—it is to be hoped under her old and popular commander Capt. DEGROOT—at the opening of navigation.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Important Decision by the Supreme Court—Mr. Webster.

Special Dispatch to the New York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 19, 1852.

The Supreme Court, to-morrow, will decide the Admiralty cause of Henry Fitzhugh against the steamboat *Cayuga Chief*, in favor of Fitzhugh. The case arose out of a collision on Lake Ontario. In this case the Court decide the very important principle, that Congress possesses the power to extend Admiralty law and jurisdiction over all inland navigable rivers and lakes in the United States. Senator SEWARD argued the cause for the plaintiffs.

Mr. WEBSTER left for New-York this evening, to be absent a week or ten days. There is much talk about his relations with Mr. FILLMORE. o. w.

The Revolution in Northern Mexico—Great Excitement at Matamoras—Rumored Approach of Caravajal—Inhabitants Leaving the City—Preparations for the Defense.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

The steamer *Fanny* has arrived from the Brazils, with dates to the 13th. She brings $50,000 in specie.

The *Fanny* reports that the families residing at Matamoras were hastily fleeing across the river to Brownsville, under the apprehension that another attack will be made by Caravajal.

The Mexican general, Avalos, was rapidly fortifying his post on outside of the city, where he intends to concentrate his troops.

A Mexican war steamer arrived at Brazos on the 10th, with a large quantity of ammunition and arms for Avalos, but could not get them up the river. She was obliged to put to sea without discharging her cargo.

The Matamoras merchants were in a great state of excitement, and the alarm was increased by the report that Caravajel was approaching with 700 men.

The Southern Mail—The Spanish Consul at New-Orleans—Mr. Thrasher's Release, &c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 19.

The Southern mail is through from New-Orleans.

The reception of Mr. Laborde, the Spanish Consul at New-Orleans, was marked by considerable manifestations of displeasure by the Filibusters. A large crowd gathered on the wharf, hissing and threatening violence.

The news of Thrasher's release occasioned great rejoicing.

Judge Heath, U. S. District Judge, is reported to be dying.

Kossuth in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Feb 19.

The "Ladies' Hungarian Association," to the number of 600, assembled to-day in the saloon of the Burnet House, and were presented to KOSSUTH. Mrs. Teller addressed KOSSUTH, on the part of the Association, and presented him with $800. He made an appropriate reply.

To-morrow KOSSUTH is to be presented with $1,400, by an Associationn of Germans.

The Susquehanna River.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Thursday, Feb. 19.

The ice in the Susquehanna still remains firm. The Railroad Company have finished their new track on the ice. The baggage-car of the express train passed over it at noon to-day. It proved to be perfectly secure.

The thermometer this morning at sunrise stood at 14, which is the coldest since the 28th of January.

The river has fallen several feet since Monday morning.

The Treaty with Brazil.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 19.

The Commissioner under the treaty with Brazil, 1849, has presented a communication to the Secretary of State, which has been forwarded to the President, wherein the Commissioner sets forth the obstacles which have impeded the settlement of claims. The delay has arisen chiefly from difficulty of obtaining testimony.

He acted upon twenty-one claims, awarded for claimants in five cases, rejecting seven, and awaiting further evidence in nine.

The time of the Commissioner having nearly expired, and only half of the indemnity allowed by Brazil being yet distributed, he asks for an extension of time.

Mr. Webster recommends an extension to nine months from the 1st of March next. The communication has been referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Cleveland Riot.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Feb. 19—8 P. M.

The Court House was filled this morning to witness the examination of the rioters. Samuel E. Adams, Esq., prosecuting attorney, conducted the prosecution before Justice Hessenmueller.

The following are the names of those implicated: James Dernar, Francis Deabolt, Victor Felix, James Depee, Robert Wild, James Nelson, George Cooper, Martin Gerwan, William Gustovas, Edward Millard, and John Kelly.

They were defended by A. G. Riddle, Esq., Mr. Coe, Mr. Davidson, S. J. Noble, L. Prentiss, and Counselor Ahbrey.

William Slade was first examined—He was owner of the College, and leased it to Messrs. Williams and Smith. He swore that the damage to the building was $300. Had made a contract to repair it for the same. The building was fired and considerably burned.

W. H. Drake—Medical Student—*Examined.*—He gave a full history of the riot, and identified several of the prisoners.

H. B Smith—Professor of Chemistry—*Examined.*—He said the amount of his property destroyed could not be less than $400. There were $60 worth of chemical materials. Also belonging to the College, two specimens of Anatomy valued at $100—Minerals, &c. $500—say about $1,000 in all.

W. W. Gray testified to the whole affair and identified several of the prisoners.

The Court then adjourned and the prisoners were remanded.

Most of those arrested declare they were not within a mile of the scene of action.

The Maine Liquor Law in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL OFFICE, Thursday, Feb. 19.

The Maine Liquor Law was lost in the Senate to-day, on a motion to concur in the amendments of the House. The vote was yeas, 11; nays, 20.

The Spirit Rappers.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Feb 19.

The final termination of the meeting of mediums of spirit rappers proved a sad failure—the rappings were scarce, and the practical demonstrations very unsatisfactory.

Catherine Hayes at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 16.

Miss Catherine Hayes gives her first concert here to-night; all the tickets have been sold.

Fatal Accident at the U. S. Naval School.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 19.

Mr. Corbit, gunner's mate, was accidentally killed yesterday, at the Naval School at Annapolis, by the premature discharge of a cannon.

☞ *For Congressional and Legislative news, see Third Page.*

WASHINGTON.

California, her Resources and Influence—Kossuth and the Senate—The Webster Movement—Mr. Fillmore and the Presidency.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

One can hardly read the report of the California Convention lately assembled here, without believing it to be a romance, or else wishing that his birth into this world had been deferred for half a century, so that he might see what this country is coming to. Although it is common to say that this is a great country, yet we have seen but the foreshadowing of the glory and magnificence which is to result from the development of the resources of California, and the acquisition of the commerce of Asia. But those who prepared this report say that so far from exaggerating any statement or estimate, they have purposely abstained from stating the whole truth, either as to the mineral or agricultural resources of California, lest their representations should be doubted.

The Senate is greatly troubled by the movements and doctrines of KOSSUTH. The day was consumed in a spicy discussion of his letter to the Senate, a very modest and harmless production, as it would seem to be. But some of the Senators saw in the motion to print, a recognition of all KOSSUTH'S doctrines, and an endorsement of all his measures and propositions. Mr. CLEMENS not only resisted this motion, but he gave us to understand that when the resolution comes up, for the payment of the expenses of KOSSUTH and his party while in this city, he will be prepared to resist, with might and main. The motion to print was finally carried by the very lean majority of one.

The friends of Mr. WEBSTER, as a candidate for the next Presidency, are now concentrating their efforts in this city. They have established a Central Committee of intelligent and working men, and are preparing to promote his nomination and his election by every proper means.

The efforts in this city in behalf of General SCOTT were confined chiefly to some friends of Gov. JONES of Tennessee, and some of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Whigs. Their efforts appear, of late, to have been slackened. At the same time there can be no doubt that Gen. SCOTT is the favored candidate for the nomination on the part of a great number of the Whigs. It is not known that the Whigs of Ohio and of Pennsylvania, who made such devoted demonstrations in his favor last summer, have shown any disposition to abandon him.

Where Mr. FILLMORE'S friends are,—I mean those who are to form the phalanx for his support as a candidate at the next election—I do not see. Friends of his administration you find everywhere. I know of no one scarcely, unless it be MARTIN VAN BUREN, who has avowed himself an out and out opponent of his administration. In Congress there has been no manifestation of hostility to his policy or his official acts. But this is a very different thing from a disposition to press him as a candidate for reelection to the office he now so respectably fills. There are, it is true, a few members of Congress from the North who express their preference for Mr. FILLMORE, and some few members from the South, avow their indifference to the question.

If the Whigs are to have a regular Convention, it is quite uncertain who is to be their nominee. But the friends of Gen. SCOTT have claimed the nomination. I do not think Mr. FILLMORE will obtain it, even should he stand the hazard of a defeat as a candidate for the nomination. But it is still thought by most of his friends that he will, when the day comes for the meeting of the Convention, throw up his hand. x. y.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

Mr. John Jones, of Clyde, Wayne County, New-York, claims to have invented a machine by which any person can print, with expedition and accuracy, any kind of communication. The paper on which the matter is to be printed is placed upon a cylinder, which moves so as to bring each letter to its proper position as it descends upon the paper. It is operated by means of levers, and the machine is said to be very simple in its construction and operation. The description of this machine answers to that of one for writing letters, about which considerable stir was made in this city, a few years since. We have not heard, however, of its successful application.

A letter dated Jan. 22, at Naquabo, Porto Rico, states that the schooner *Silas E. Hand* was engaged in assisting the U. S. sloop of war *Cyane*, which ran ashore on the 19th, on a sand bar which puts out from Crab Island some 5 or 6 miles. The *Cyane* got off on the morning of the 21st without damage, or very little. She threw over five of her guns, and put several tons of shot on board the schooner. The schooner will weigh her guns: three are buoyed and two are not. The second mate of the schooner had gone to the ship to dive for the two guns sunk.

The late Michael Allen, of Pittsburg, Pa., has left the following bequests

Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions	$10,000
Presbyterian Board of Domestic Missions	5,000
Presbyterian Board of Education	3,000
Presbyterian Board of Publication	2,000
Presbyterian Church Extension Fund	4,000
Total	$25,000

Subscriptions, of fifty dollars each, have been made to the Washington National Monument, by the following named gentlemen and firms, in San Francisco: Thomas O. Larkin, F. Argenti, Palmer, Cook & Co., D. H Haskell, B. Davidson, Maffat & Co., Timothy Murphy, Joseph Belden, J. J. Warner, M. J. Vallejo, F. W. Page, Horace Hawes, Samuel Brannen, J. L. Folsom, De Witt & Harrison, John B. R. Cooper.

The emigration to California is having a disastrous effect upon the Western farmers, in the prices of labor. In Jackson County, Michigan, five hundred young men, it is stated, are going to the gold country. The excitement is similar in the surrounding counties, and farmers have to pay $26 a month and board, for working hands.

Rev. Sebastian Streeter, of Boston, has joined in marriage, during the past year, 254 couples. The number will appear the larger, if we remember that he was absent from the city for the space of five weeks, and, of course, lost the weddings he would otherwise have received in that time. During his pastorship of twenty-seven years, he has married 2,176 couples.

The Maryland Legislature has under consideration, with a probability of enacting a law prohibiting the circulation of notes of a less denomination than $5, other than those of the banks of that State. The experience of Pennsylvania is certainly against the policy of any such restriction.

The value of all the milk sold in Massachusetts for the year ending June 1, 1850, is stated at $426,667. Dedham is the largest town in the "milky way," having sold $45,000 worth. The above does not include the milk made into butter and cheese.

The people of the United States eat, every year, thirty-two millions of pounds of maple sugar. So the census says. Not quite a pound and a half apiece.

A Catholic Church commenced in Salem, N. J., three years since and abandoned for want of funds, has been recommenced. A Catholic Church is also to be erected at Swedesboro', Gloucester Co.

Senator Gwinn, of California, gave a magnificent entertainment, at Washington, on Tuesday evening last, in compliment to Californians sojourning in that city.

A lad named Augustus Ridgeway, residing in Washington, was struck on the head by a stone thrown at him by another boy, and so badly injured that his life is despaired of.

Capt. Erastus Perkins, of Norwich, reached his one hundredth year on Tuesday, the 17th. He is in perfect bodily health, and with his faculties wonderfully preserved.

We understand that Max Maretzek will be in our city shortly, and will give operas at one of the principal theatres, with Salvi, the King of "terrors," says the *Boston Times*. The editor wrote "tenors."

Eighteen thousand five hundred dollars of the bail forfeited by Wm. L. Chaplin, indicted for aiding slaves to escape from Maryland, has been paid into the treasury of that State.

The Postmaster General expects to commence declaring his awards of contracts to the accepted bidders, at the mail lettings for the middle section of the United States, on the 24th inst.

A New-York Co. are about establishing a brick-yard at Washington, to manufacture brick for the Capitol enlargement.

Henry C. Mosely has retired from the editorship of the *Westfield* (Mass.) *Standard*, and sailed for California.

The *New-Orleans Delta* denies that the condemned steamer *Pampero* was purchased by L. J. Sigur, as stated in the northern papers.

Judge McArthur, a very respectable citizen of Circleville, Ohio, was killed last week by the kick of a horse.

Gen. Hinton, a notorious operator among mail-bags, who eloped from Ohio some time since, was at Sacramento City in December last.

The citizens of Wheeling are circulating a memorial praying the Virginia Legislature to pass the Maine Law.

Joseph Prosser, of Hopkinton, Mass., was found frozen to death on Sunday last, with a jug of rum at his side.

The Lake Shore Tragedy—Strange Developments.

From the New-Orleans True Delta of Feb. 11.

In the early part of August last, two hatters, one named Ronson and the other Charles Duree, occupied an establishment at No. 136 Exchange-alley, where the business of their trade was carried on in partnership. Ronson was married and Duree was a single man. On the 19th of August, Ronson, his wife and Duree went together to the lake, and on the evening of the same day Duree and the woman returned without Ronson. The next day it was reported by Duree that Ronson had absconded with all the funds of the establishment, and as he never returned the report was generally believed. About ten days after Ronson was last sight of, Mrs. Ronson took publicly upon herself the name of Mrs. Duree, since which time she has been recognized as the wife of the former husband's partner.

For some months things passed off quietly enough, till one day Coroner Spedden was called upon to hold an inquest on the skeleton remains of a body found partially covered in the sand on the lake shore, some distance from the terminus on the Ponchartrain railroad. After holding the inquest, the coroner had the bones interred with the exception of the skull, which he took away as an official trophy to grimly ornament his desk. In this skull were found three separate fractures or cuts as from the blow of a hatchet, and as suggestive of the means by which the cuts were given, a hatchet was found near the spot, as was also a sword cane. "Died from fractures of the skull inflicted by some person or persons unknown," was the verdict returned by the coroner's jury.

Now pass we back again to the hatter's establishment on Exchange-alley. Business appears to be going on as usual, and industry is affording thrift. Duree and his wife—the wife and her new husband—have become used to each other. They laugh, and chat, and smile occasionally; though seldom are they heard to refer to the former husband of the one, the former partner of the other, or the funds which were by him abstracted, according to the accredited rumor to which they gave currence.

Latterly, however, little bickerings have arisen between the two, for the anticipated happiness of neither has been realized, and thoughts of the past would break in contrast with the present. These bickerings, a short time since, broke out into open violence, and, after being beaten, the wife made some incautious allusions to the former husband, observing that the *tableaux* of his murder was continually before her eyes. Some of the neighbors heard the remark, and rumor began to busy herself with it, and to connect it with the sudden disappearance of Ronson and to the events which followed.

A strange tale of blood was woven, but when it came to the ears of Duree and his wife, they protested their innocence in the most unqualified terms. Some of Duree's friends advised him to have the matter investigated before the Recorder in order that his innocence might be made manifest; they even promised to furnish a fee for the lawyer who might act in the premises. The next day Duree was found to have forsaken his establishment on Exchange-alley, and on the day following his wife left also. As yet neither has returned. These facts coming to the notice of Coroner Wilkinson, he sent to where the body on the lake shore had been buried, in order to see whether anything by which it could be identified might be obtained. The messenger returned with some hair, a rib and a hat, which the hatters in the neighborhood declare to have been the one worn by Ronson previous to his disappearance.

Since writing the above, an affidavit has been made by Oscar de Niescemi, who asked the arrest of Duree and his wife, whom he charged with the murder of Ronson. The woman was arrested last evening by one of the officers of the First Municipality Police. Duree was, in all probability, arrested during the night.

A Grand Juror at Cambridge, last week, asked to be excused on the ground that he was deaf of one ear. Judge Hoar argued against the sufficiency of the plea that a Grand Juror was only *expected to hear one side.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.—A THOROUGH CURE.—FREEHOLD, N. J., Aug. 30, 1851—GENTLEMEN: I little thought, three months since, that I should now be in the land of the living. Consumption, that disease so fatal to my sex, seemed to have marked me for its own. It all proceeded from a neglected Cold. My family nursed me with the most assiduous care; but in spite of nursing and of kindness, the Cough grew worse, and I became wasted almost to a skeleton. I was on the point of giving up and taking to my bed, when I was advised to make a trial of Dr. ROGERS' Syrup of Liverwort, Tar and Canchalagua. was a fortunate circumstance for me, for by its use I have speedily recovered my ordinary health. The Cough left me in three weeks, and in less than six weeks I was comparatively hearty. I am at present in better health than for two years previously, which I attribute to the invigorating effects of your extraordinary preparation.

Respectfully yours, ANNA J. NOYES.

A. L. SCOVILL & Co.

☞ For sale by A. L. SCOVILL & CO, at the Depot, No. 319 Broadway, and by all retail Druggists. Price, in large bottles, $1; or three bottles for $2 50. 20f-1t*

☞ THE CITIZENS' MUTUAL LOAN AND ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION will hold a special meeting, on THIS (Friday) EVENING, Feb 20, at 7½ o'clock, at their rooms, No. 421 Broadway. An address

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to The New-York Times.

XXXIId CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 19.

Public business in the Senate was commenced at 12 o'clock and 40 minutes this day.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a report of the Secretary of the Interior, relative to certain land claims.

PETITIONS.

Messrs. MANGUM, BADGER, BELL and JONES presented over sixty Petitions, of Assistant Marshals, asking for additional compensation for taking the Census.

Mr. BADGER presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature of North-Carolina, against any increase of the tariff duties and on other subjects

Mr. MASON presented the petition of Margaret Shields and Mary McDermott, of New-York, sitting forth, to the effect, that the Secretary of State was about to intercede for the release of certain Irishmen, in exile, at Van Dieman's land, and praying, that in such intercession the names of their husbands, who are also exiles, may not be omitted. Laid on the table.

MILEAGE.

A bill was received from the House of Representatives regulating the amount of mileage money to be allowed the delegate from Oregon.

Mr. BADGER hoped the bill would be passed at once.

Mr. CHASE moved a reference of the bill to the Committee on Territories, and was followed by Messrs. BRIGHT, BADGER and CHASE. Motion to refer lost.

Mr. MANGUM moved that it lie on the table for the present, on which motion the vote stood—ayes 15, noes 16. No quorum voting, on motion it was withdrawn.

The subject was, however, continued, and debated by Messrs. SEWARD, BRIGHT and MANGUM, and the bill was then, by consent, laid on the table.

NAVAL DRY DOCKS.

Mr. BRODHEAD submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to communicate to the Senate copies of all contracts under which the dry docks, basins, and railways have been built, or are building, at Kittery, Philadelphia, and Pensacola, also a copy of the contract for the construction of a dry dock, without a basin, and railway, at San Francisco; and a copy of all bids and proposals made for that contract: also, to inform the Senate whether a board of officers had been appointed to select a site for a navy yard and depôt, or to locate the said dock in California, and if said board has reported, to send a copy of the said report.

Mr. GWIN objected to the resolution and it was laid over.

Mr. FELCH introduced a bill granting to Michigan lands, in trust, to aid in constructing a plank road from Ziliwaukie to Mackinaw, affording an uninterrupted communication with the mineral lands of Lake Superior, during the whole year, and promoting the settlement of unoccupied lands.

DISCHARGE OF STEAMERS' CARGOES.

Mr. SEWARD reported a bill to prevent unnecessary delay in the discharge of the cargoes of steamers from foreign ports. The bill enacts that in all cases of arrival from any foreign port, of any ship or vessel, propelled by steam, with goods, wares and merchandize on board, it shall be lawful for the Collector of the Port, with the consent of the master, owner, or consignee, to receive into his possession all goods, &c., so imported, subject to the duties thereon, and without impairing the lien for freight, provided such delivery to the Collector shall not be made within twenty-four hours from the entry of such steamer, nor if the consignee of such goods shall present a permit to the master or owner of the said ship, before their delivery, in which last case the delivery shall be to such consignee, and that the Act of 1799 regulating the collection of duties, imports and tonnage be amended to conform to this Act. Ordered to be printed.

WAREHOUSE LAWS.

Mr. HUNTER presented a petition of many merchants of New-York, setting forth numerous errors which harass and oppress them in their commerce, in the practice, and administration of the Warehouse Laws.

Mr. H. recommended earnestly the subject to the attention of the Committee of Commerce, and it was referred to that Committee.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The Iowa Railroad bill was then taken up.

Mr. UNDERWOOD resumed his remarks in opposition to the bill. He examined and analyzed the several speeches of Messrs. SUMNER and FITCH, and the tables, estimates, calculations, &c, contained in those speeches. His general view was, that the Public Lands were the property of all the people of the United States, and all were equally entitled to their respective share in the same. The States in which the lands lie have no legal or equitable claim to the Public Lands more than the other States. In conclusion, he returned his thanks to the few Senators present for their kind attention. Bill postponed.

Mr. MASON, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a joint resolution, extending the time for closing the Commission under the Convention with Brazil.

Whereupon the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 19.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Mr. ORR introduced a bill to facilitate the attendance of counsel residing at a distance from Washington, by classifying the docket of the United States Supreme Court. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

RAILROADS IN MISSOURI.

The HOUSE resumed the consideration of the motion to refer to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, the bill granting the right of way and a portion of the public lands to Missouri, to aid in the construction of certain railroads therein.

Mr. MILLER insisted on the justice of making the grant, and of meting out to Missouri justice similar to other members of the confederacy.

One of these roads commences at Hannibal on the Mississippi River, 130 miles above St Louis, and near Quincy, Illinois. From this point the road has been surveyed to St. Joseph's on the Missouri, about 550 miles above St. Louis. This would form one of the connecting links with the great City of New York. The other road commences at St Louis, the beginning point 130 miles south of the beginning point of the Hannibal Road.

The beginning point is in the latitude of other important cities and towns, and in the latitudes of other roads, which have been completed, or are in progress. It will also connect with Cincinnati. Already a company has been incorporated for the construction of this road, which will be finished, it is supposed, in five years. It will terminate at the western boundary of Missouri. There is now an available capital of four millions of dollars, or two-thirds of the necessary amount, for these roads, and now Missouri asks for a portion of the thirty millions of acres of the public lands in that State, to aid her in the construction of these works.

He argued that the grant asked would extend the facilities of transporting produce to market, and consequently increase the commerce of the country—and consequently expatiated on the wholesome influences, both socially and politically, of internal improvement on the American people.

Mr. RANTOUL, of Mass., said, the original thirteen States have certainly as great an interest in determining what shall be done with the public lands as the new States. He spoke of the importance of facilitating the intercouse between the Atlantic and the Mississippi Valley, which must be the effect of keeping alive the commercial and navigating interests He said, cotton, woolen, and iron must, at some future day, be manufactured hundreds of miles West of where they are now manufactured; and this will be done just as soon as the people of the West can make more at manufacturing than they can in cultivating the earth. The policy of the manufacturing States, therefore, should be to encourage Western agriculture, to assist in opening roads connecting the Atlantic slope with the Valley of the Mississippi, in the cheapest and most practicable way. So sure as a course shall be taken to depress Western agriculture, just so sure will manufactures depart to the West, which he thought would be bad for the West, for it can do better than by engaging in the manufacture of iron, woolen and cotton.

Mr. MOORE, of La., showed that, from the very commencement of our Government, large donations have been made for public purposes. Therefore, gentlemen should not connect such grants with the system of internal improvements by the General Government. He then spoke in favor of the bill, presupposing donations of land to aid in the construction of a railroad from the banks of the Mississippi, opposite New-Orleans, to Texas, a distance of about 260 miles and showed the advantages which would result—among them, the transportation of the mails. Fifty years ago, he said, he descended the Mississippi; at that time there was scarcely white inhabitant on the banks; the great Mississippi Valley contained but a few thousand souls Flatboats were then used to transport the whole produce to market. In 1812 he saw the first steamboat touch at New-Orleans. Now only look at the change! a thousand palaces float on that mighty stream, de-scending and ascending, as if by magic! now that Valley contains ten millions of souls. In 1851 its products and commerce were valued at $220,000,000. The exports from New-Orleans—domestic produce alone—$67,000,000 He was proud of being a pioneer and citizen of this glorious Union, and hoped to see the day—perhaps not more than ten years distant—when the Railroad will go to the western limit of Texas; and the time will come when the journey from the Atlantic to the Pacific will be accomplished in forty-eight hours. Only consider such effects upon the well-being of this country.

Mr. PICKLIN said that the more he considered upon the subject, the more he was strengthened in the conviction that the Government should be more liberal in future than it has been in the past. Instead of—like a miser—grasping in its hand fourteen hundred millions of acres of land, it should, whenever cases are presented, make donations to subserve the public interests. These views he enforced, and insisted upon justice being done to the new States, and favored the bill under consideration and others of a similar character.

Without taking a vote upon the question, the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 19.

Mr. VANDERBILT presented a memorial to close certain streets and avenues in Brooklyn.

The following bills were passed in Committee:

To authorize the Supervisors of New-York to raise $1,596,650 by a tax, to defray certain contingent expenses.

To authorize a Convention to revise the Charter of the City of Buffalo

BUFFALO AND CONOCTON RAILROAD.

The bill to change the name of the Buffalo and Conocton Valley Railroad Company was taken up in Committee, and a debate sprung up which took a wide range.

Mr. CLARK offered an amendment that any stockholder who desired it, might withdraw from the Company and have his money refunded

This proposition was voted down, as also were the sections reported by the Standing Committee, allowing stockholders who were at the time of subscription residents of the town of Erwin, to withdraw their stock therefrom.

Several other amendments were offered and lost.

Mr. COWDEN moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill Lost—ayes 5, nays 11.

The Committee then reported the bill to the Senate, and the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. A. SMITH reported that the unexpended Contingent Fund of the House was $2,327. This is called out by the report of the Controller.

Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH reported on the charges against the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company—laid on the table for the present.

Mr. BERRY reported on the bill relative to taxes in Williamsburgh.

Mr. J. ROSS reported, with amendments, on the bill relative to the grade of streets in New-York.

Mr. SHELDON presented the majority report of the Committee on Elections, against the petition of Russell Smith, claiming the seat of E. L. Snow, one of the members from New-York.

Mr. KEYS submitted the minority report in favor of the petition of Mr. Smith.

Both the reports were laid on the table, ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Wednesday.

The bill relative to the disposition of funds in Chancery was taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. VAN SANTVOORD moved to amend by allowing the Commissioners $6 per day, instead of $2,000 per year.

Mr. MONROE regarded the salary as not too large for the services of such men as should be appointed on this Commission. He regarded it as a sacred trust, and it should be placed in such hands only as are capable of executing it as it should be executed.

Mr. A. SMITH was opposed to the change. The business has got to be done in two years, and he thought that all this time would be consumed on a per diem allowance, so that the expenses of the Commission would not be diminished by the adoption of the amendment. We pay our Justices of the Supreme Court $3,500 a year, and men of equal capacity should be appointed on this Commission.

Mr. WALSH advocated the adoption of the amendment. We know that Committees and Commissioners of this kind never apply for an extension of time but what it is granted. It is not expected that these Commissioners will abandon any business of their own. We paid the codifiers of these laws $2,000 a year, and they scarcely spent a day a month on the business of the State.

Mr. CUSHING was also in favor of the amendment; he thought $6 per day for all the time actually employed, amply sufficient. The Commissioners might get through with the business in less time than two years, therefore they should not be paid the full salary of $2,000 for the whole time. He was in favor of giving them ample pay for all the time they are actually engaged in the service of the State.

Mr. VAN SANTVOORD would modify his amendment so as to allow the Commissioners, in addition to $6 per diem, the mileage provided by the Constitution for Members of the Assembly. The State has had considerable experience in Commissioners. Those for codifying the laws had been referred to. These, in some cases, had found a perfect sinecure. He was willing to make a full and liberal allowance, and he thought his amendments provided for all this.

Mr. CUSHING was opposed to the allowance of mileage, as liable to abuse, according to the elasticity of the conscience of the Commissioner.

Mr. VAN SANTVOORD did not contemplate any such thing, but he would suggest that the amount of mileage might be limited to $300 or $500, as the House might see proper.

Mr. UNDERWOOD moved an amendment by inserting after "two years," the words "unless the business is sooner finished, and the payment of the actual expenses incurred by the Commissioners."

Mr. CUSHING thought that this did not obviate the difficulty.

Mr. WALSH thought, as compared with other things involved in this bill, the amount of compensation to the Commissioners was but of little consequence. There were millions of dollars to be disposed of, and these Commissioners were invested with power to adjudge finally to whom these funds belonged. There was no Court that had the supervision of their actions. He moved that the Committee rise and report progress. Agreed to

The bill was made the special order for Tuesday next, immediately after the reading of the minutes.

CANAL CONTRACTS.

Mr. VAN SANTVOORD called up the resolution calling for information in relation to the contracting firm of "Rice & Co.," from the Canal Commissioners.

Mr SANDFORD moved to amend by asking for information whether the firm of WILLIAM CLARK & Co. had bid for work, who composed that firm, &c.

Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH moved the following:

And that said Commissioners also report to this House the reasons for the hard pan and quicksand clause in the specifications, and the names of the members of the Canal Board voting for and against the same; and that they also be requested to report, whether the charge made by Mr. HATCH, in his speech reported in the Albany *Atlas* of the 14th inst., said to have been delivered in this House, on the 27th ult., in relation to the HEALY contract, is true.

Mr. CLARKE would state, if the gentleman would take his word for it, that the firm of T CLARK & Co. did bid for the very contract given to J. B. RICE & Co., at 10 per cent, below the price at which the contract was given It seemed that every resolution he offered here was to be loaded with amendments of this kind. Those which he had heretofore offered had been voted down *viva voce*, and nobody was responsible for the vote. Hereafter he should call for the ayes and nays, that it may be known who are, and who are not, in favor of covering up these frauds

Mr. MONROE said that as a committee had been appointed to investigate this whole matter, he should move that the subject be laid upon the table. It was wrong, all wrong, to introduce so many resolutions while the subject was pending before a committee; it would only lead to confusion and embarrassment, and tend to defeat the very end professed to be desired by those most earnest in favor of investigation. The facts would be reached by a straightforward and systematical course. He had voted, he believed, for every motion that had been made for raising committees—for the Joint Committee and Committee of Eight. He wanted to secure a thorough investigation, and because he did not approve of the manner in which the gentlemen from Montgomery (Mr. CLARK) went to work, he did not wish to be set down as among those who desire to cover up fraud, but he would tell the gentleman that isolated movements—a resolution of inquiry upon this and that, and every other important detail—would never result in an investigation, that would amount to anything. He moved to lay the whole matter upon the table, but as other gentlemen wished to be heard he would not do it at present.

Mr VAN SANTVOORD renewed his point of order, that the amendment of Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH was not in order—it was an imputation on a member of this House; he held it was not in order.

The CHAIR said it was for the House to decide whether the amendment was disrespectful.

Mr. CUSHING would say a few words in regard to this matter. He had had some conflict with an officer outside of this House, and he was not for getting up any more such issues with members of this House We first have a resolution from the gentlemen from Montgomery calling for certain information. Then follows an amendment from the gentleman from Oneida, (Mr. SANDFORD,) which had a look towards the gentleman from Montgomery. Then follows another from the gentleman from Steuben, apparently aimed at the gentleman from Erie. Now, he wished to avoid anything like collision growing out of this matter. He would inform the House that on the first day of the session next week, the Investigating Committee would report, for good or evil. In that report would be contained the information called for in relation to the firm of RICE & Co., and also in relation to the bids of W. CLARKE & Co. He moved to lay the whole subject on the table. He withdrew it, however, to enable others to speak if they desired.

Mr. HATCH asked the gentleman from Steuben if he wished to be understood as saying that he did not make his remarks as published in the matter of the bids for wall, &c. He had said in his place that it was reported that when the distributors of the contracts had got the thing all fixed out, and came to figure up, they found the amount was invading the legal limit fixed by law for this work. What next? They had to strike off, and the result was they had to take some of the lower bidders. Mr. H. mentioned one case where a Mr HEALY bid two shillings for a wall six miles long, which was worth a dollar, (probably from a clerical error,) and his bid was taken. When they came to close up that, it would seem, even where they appeared to be honest and to follow the law, it was only to justify a larger robbery by the higher bidders. He challenged gentlemen to prove that he had not spoken this in the House.

Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH disclaimed all disrespect to the gentleman from Erie in the amendment he had offered. He desired the information he had called for in relation to the hard pan, &c. He wanted to know who had introduced this clause with the contracts, who voted for it in the Canal Board, &c. He did not understand the gentleman from Erie to make the remarks in relation to the wall, &c, as published. If, however, he said that he did so make them, he was satisfied. He would again say that he disclaimed all disrespect to the gentleman from Erie It had been an unusual thing until recently to place the clauses in the contracts in relation to hard pan, &c, and he wished to ascertain, if practicable, at whose instance it was done.

Mr. CLARK said he had a conversation with the gentleman from Steuben on the subject of his amendment, and he was satisfied he intended no disrespect to the gentleman from Erie. With this understanding of the character of the amendment, he had expressed a willingness to accept it. He would again say, if it would be any satisfaction to the gentleman from Oneida, (Mr. SANDFORD,) that the firm with which he was connected did bid for the work embraced in the contract of RICE & Co. Their bids were 10 per cent. below the contract as let. Those engaged with him were responsible men, and they had proffered ample and undoubted security. They were able to complete the work before calling on the State for a dollar, and yet it had been given to others at a price much above their bid. They had also bid for other work which had been let in the same manner. If the firm of J. B. RICE & Co. is composed of the individuals generally supposed, the information called for in the resolution he offered was important, as showing the influences which controlled the recent lettings. He wished to offer another amendment—it was in relation to the contract of E. CORNING & Co, for the bridges. That contract did not appear to have any limit—it might amount to $200,000, and it may reach as high as $1 000,000. He moved that the Commissioners be requested to report the amount of the contract of E CORNING & Co. for bridges, and the names of the members of the said firm.

Mr. CUSHING renewed his motion to lay the matter upon the table, after repeating what he had said in relation to the Committee reporting on Tuesday the facts the resolution called for.

Mr. CLARK called for the ayes and nays, which being taken were ayes 56, nays 30; so the subject was laid on the table MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. WALSH moved that the counsel of the corporation of New-York be directed to report to this Legislature within two weeks the receipts of fees, &c. Laid over

Mr HUTCHINS brought in a bill to incorporate the Mariners' Savings Institution, New-York.

Mr BLACKSTONE gave notice of a bill in relation to sight drafts.

Mr BRADFORD, of a bill to complete the Natural History of the State.

Mr HARRIS, a bill to preserve the purity of elections.

Mr. MONROE offered a resolution disapproving the action and report of the Controller in regard to Postage Laid over. The House then adjourned.

Letter from Mr. Stevens.

To the Editor of the National Police Gazette.

NORFOLK, Va, Sunday, Feb. 15, 1852.

SIR: I have just heard that the New-York *Sunday Times* of the 9th instant, contains an article headed "unmask the scoundrel" or to that effect, which it would be affectation in me to deny was not intended to refer to me, yet there is scarcely a word of truth in the whole article, as I will prove on my return to New-York some time next week. Not knowing but you might be furnished with the same story, which may seem very plausible until you and the public hear both sides, I write this (should you have published or intend to do so, anything about the matter) to ask you as a favor, to insert this in your next paper. In the meantime I will prepare a true and *faithful* statement for *yourself* and the *public* without *any philosophy*, (*yours* is pretty good as far as it goes,) of the Astor Place Riot, Divorce Case, &c &c. Since I am to be sacrificed to avoid the payment of a sum of money by charging me with forgery, why let the truth come out, though "Rome should howl." It will then be *proved* there has been no *forgery*, nor any lumps of gold stolen. All there is true about the article is, that I owe Wm. E. Burton, Esq., $1,500, which I regret to say from my own folly in several particulars, I am not now able to pay him; but if I live and have my health, he *will* be paid to the last cent, at any and every sacrifice, and I will also assist him to collect an indorsed note for $1,500, pronounced a forgery, I understand, by a man for whom, if five times such an amount were paid for me, would not be an equivalent for the suffering and torture I have endured on his account, and by his advice and concurrence for the last two or three years, as I will show to the satisfaction of every unprejudiced reasonable human being.

Yours very respectfully, ANDREW STEVENS.

The Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia Railroad Company have examined the ice in the Susquehannah River, and found it so sound, and evidently undiminished in thickness, that they have come to the determination to lay down a new track across the river, as the ice will, in all probability, remain in its present condition for some weeks to come. The City Council of Baltimore has passed a resolution in favor of permitting the Company to construct a bridge across the river to connect the railroad.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—Situations for Irish, English, Scotch, German, American and colored Servants, females and males, of every domestic station, at the SELECT PROTESTANT AGENCY, No 7 Carmine-st., and SOCIETY AGENCY, No 106 Chambers-st. None but servants of good character admitted. Terms reduced, 20f-31*

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS WANTED.—A Protestant nurse and seamstress, one that understands fine washing and ironing, and that brings the very best recommendations. Apply at No. 113 Hick-st., Brooklyn 1t*

GIRL WANTED—In a small private family, to do general housework. She must bring good city references. Apply, from 10 to 11 o'clock, at the store No. 39 Beekman-st 20f-1t*

TO PRINTERS—Wanted, an active, intelligent, and steady man, to act as Foreman in an old established Book and Job Printing Office. Address, with reference, Box No 45 Post Office. 20f 1t*

BOY WANTED.—An active intelligent Boy in a wholesale commission house. Must reside with his parents, and have good recommendations for honesty and capacity. Address, in the handwriting of the applicant, No. 1550, Post-Office. 20f-1t*

BOY WANTED.—A smart, active lad, about fourteen years of age. Apply, with reference, at No. 131 Fulton-st., 4th story. 20f-1t*

TO PRINTERS—HAND PRESSMAN WANTED.—One who understands his business can hear of a permanent situation by calling at No. 11 Spruce-st., up stairs

AGENTS WANTED—To solicit Applications for Membership of the Connecticut Health Association of Waterbury, Conn Good encouragement given to active men. Branch Office, No 109 Maiden-lane, New-York, where information can be obtained. 12f-2w* WM. H. BASSETT, Actuary.

AGENTS WANTED—500 agents to sell the Life and American SPEECHES of KOSSUTH, illustrated. Large percentage given, and high wages made. Call or address, post-paid, American Family Publication Establishment No. 128 Nassau-st., N Y. 16f-1m*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY,

QUINTAN MATSEYS, or the BLACKSMITH OF ANTWERP. By Pierce Egan, Esq. Author of "Life in London" "Tom and Jerry," "Robin Hood" etc. Beautifully illustrated Price, 50 cents

This is an uncommonly beautiful edition of one of the most absorbingly interesting romances that the world has seen for many years. The noble and fiery-hearted hero, Quintan, is one of the finest characters that the pen of the novelist has ever described.

Numerous engravings, of great spirit and elegance, illustrate the many startling incidents which are depicted with burning force and elegance by the accomplished author.—*Morning Star.* Published and for sale by

19f-3t GARRETT & CO., No 29 Ann-st

NEW-YORK CONSUELO;

OR, THE FANCIES OF FASHIONABLE LIFE, by a Literary Actor—This rich and racy work on the fashionable usages of Upper-Tendom; portraying the customs, manners, morals and social lineage of a "Republican Aristocracy;" principally bearing on the revelations of a late piquant trial; written by a member of the privileged order, (a man not unknown to fashion and fame) will be published forthwith, in THE SUNDAY MORNING NEWS. The first chapters of this spicy Nouvelette of the French-American School will appear on SUNDAY MORNING NEXT, the 22d February inst Agents and Newsmen will please give their orders at the Office of the Paper, on or before Saturday evening as there must be a tremendous rush for it on Sunday morning. Office No. 102 Nassau-st. Price 3 cents.

THE COUNTERPART OF THE CELEBRATED "MONTE-CRISTO"—THIS DAY PUBLISHED, COUNT MONTE-LEONE; or, THE SPY IN SOCIETY. A romance of the Carbonari of France and Italy. Translated from the French of H. De Saint Georges. With illustrations Price—50 cents

COUNT MONTE-LEONE is one of the most graphic and piquant romances in any language Its scene is laid in the exciting events which followed the second Revolution, and in that wild cabal which came so near reproducing another French Revolution, and which, ere read as the popular mind then was, could not but have been bloody as the first The various secret societies, especially that of the Carbonari, legitimate descendants of the Illuminati, the schemes of their *emis*, or lodges, the first purposes they professed, are unfolded with an ability which places Mr. St Georges among the greatest of the romance writers of the day It is not difficult to foretell for this book a popularity as great as that of the "Count of Monte Cristo," with the heading exciting interest of which its story may be compared to no d advantage

19f 2t STEINGER & TOWNSEND, No 222 Broadway.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

NEWMAN & IVISON, No. 199 Broadway are constantly supplied with a complete assortment of BOOKS and STATIONERY, adapted to the Wholesale Country Trade, and to which they invite the attention of Country Merchants. They have just received a large stock of splendid WRITING PAPERS, consisting of blue and white Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper which is offered to buyers at very low prices Country Merchants and others, buying Miscellaneous, School Books and Stationery, are invited to call and examine our goods and prices, before purchasing elsewhere

20f-3t*eod NEWMAN & IVISON, No. 199 Broadway.

LIFE AND SERVICES OF

GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT. By EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, author of History of the Mexican War. Illustrated with numerous engravings, exhibiting scenes of many interesting events in the life of this great soldier. The work is written in the most attractive style, and the facts drawn from authentic sources, including the Siege of Vera Cruz, the Battle of Cerro Gordo, and the battles in the Valley of Mexico, to the conclusion of Peace, and his return to the United States Price of the work $1 25 Also Pamphlet edition of the Life of General Scott, with fine illustrations—being selection of incidents from Mr. Mansfield's larger work. Price 30 cents. Published by

14f A. S. BARNES & CO., No 51 John-st., N Y.

DRY GOODS.

TWEEDY, MOULTON & PLIMPTON, No. 6 Broadway, invite the attention of purchasers to their large and varied assortment of goods, which they offer by piece or package, at NET CASH PRICES. They have made the following division of their stock, namely:

PRINT AND GINGHAM DEPARTMENT.

Under this head will be found a complete assortment of domestic and foreign Prints, together with a long line of Lancaster and other styles of Domestic, Scotch and French Ginghams

WOMEN'S DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

"Portsmouth," and other styles of American, English and French Lawns Barege and Mouslin de Laines. Also, a full and complete display of English Stuffs, and Scotch Printed Goods Shawls, &c, &c.

WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

White Linen, Cambrics, Jaconets, Mulls, Lawns, &c.; Laces, Edging and Insertings; Linen Sheetings, Towels, Napkins, Diapers, &c.; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

A complete assortment of all grades German and English Cotton, Lisle Thread and Silk Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, Shirts, Drawers, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Cravats, &c., &c.

MEN'S WEAR DEPARTMENT.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tweeds, Satinets, Jeans Cotton, Linen and Worsted Goods, for Summer wear, including Blaye Linens, Linen Drillings, Cotton Pantaloonery &c., together with Trimmings and Linings therefor.

DOMESTIC GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Drills, Bed Ticks, Colored Cambrics, Cotton and Woolen Flannels. Apron Checks, Bagging. Cotton Yarn, Batts, Wick, &c., &c.

FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Buttons, Combs, Brushes, Pins, Needles, Hooks and Eyes Spool Cotton, Cotton and Patent pound Threads, &c., comprising a full assortment of what is generally termed "Notions," or small wares.

CARPET AND OIL-CLOTH DEPARTMENT.

A general assortment of Domestic Carpetings and Oil-Cloths, Druggets Rugs, Floor Mats, &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

The second story of our Store is entirely devoted to this Department; it is under the direction and management of Mr. William Gardner, who is practical in all departments of his business. The assortment of Clothing and Shirts is very extensive. We shall continue, as heretofore, to sell our Clothing on a Credit. The heads of our different Departments are those who have had long experience in their respective grades of goods, as buyers and sellers; and they will be happy to aid purchasers in gaining a correct knowledge of the cash value of goods in this market. 7f-1m

WET GOODS! WET GOODS! WET GOODS! The subscriber will open this morning 25 cases and bales Wet Goods, consisting of 3 yards wide Linen Sheeting, worth 8s., for 5s.; 8-4 white Linen Damask, worth 7s., only 3s. 6d; 8-4 brown do., worth 5s., for 3s 6d; fine Damask Napkin, worth 2s., only 1s; superfine do, worth 2s 6d, for 1s 6d.; fine Huckaback and French Toweling, 1s; Linen do. 6d., worth 1s; superfine Linen Shirting, 2s. 6d. 3s., 4s and 5s., worth double the money; fine Shirting, yard wide, 6d.; superfine do., 8d.; 6-4 Sheeting, 10d; superfine brown Sheeting, 6d.; 3 cases Prints, fast colors, 6d., worth 1s; 100 pieces Delaines, 1s worth 2s; fine French pattern do, 1s 6d., equal to any at 3s The above goods are damaged by water only, and will be sold at greater bargains than ever before offered in this city. An early call will prove to your advantage

A. G. COLBY, No. 43 3d-av., 19f 3t* between 9th and 10th-sts.

CLOTHING.—Ladies or Gentlemen having any Clothing or Furniture to dispose of can receive the utmost value in cash, by sending to S COHEN, at his store, No 452 Hudson-st. Ladies attended by Mrs. COHEN 132-1m*

CUTTS'S LOCOMOTIVE BABY-TENDER, OR PATENT PARLOR COACHEE—Child's Locomotive, Anti-head-bumper, &c, for the safe keeping and conveyance of infant children, in and about house and out of doors—the relief and delight of children, mothers and babies. For sale, wholesale and retail, at No, 287 Broadway, New-York Rights for sale by the agent, who will sell rights for any of the Southern or Western States, and of whom only they can be bought. [20f] JOSEPH RAE.

LADIES, DO YOU WRITE A PRETTY HAND!—If not, lose no time in acquiring that most useful and often much neglected accomplishment, a neat epistolary hand. Mr. GOLDSMITH has two classes daily, at 11 A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M. Terms, only $1 50 for 10 lessons. Private instruction may be given. 20f-1t*

TO ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS—For sale, a good second-hand Leveling Instrument, by

Mathematical Instrument Makery, No 138 Water-st. Transits, Compasses, Levelling and Drawing Instruments, always on hand or made to order. 16f-3m*

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER WILL SELL AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange, about 16 houses and lots, on Varick, Carmine, Bleecker, Pike, Mercer, 7th, 23d and 33d-sts, and a number of building lots on 3d-av. and 30th-st. Maps of most of the above property can be had at the Auction rooms, No. 7 Broad-st.

AUCTION SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT.—The assignees of the estate of J. R. Young & Co., will sell at public sale, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of March, 1852, at 1 o'clock, P. M., all the interest of the said J. R. Young & Co., in the Foundary and Machine Buildings, with about 80 rods of ground, together with the machinery, tools, stock, and all the apparatus belonging, situated in the city of Bridgeport, on the line of the Housatonic Railroad, and within about 40 rods of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot. To those who are desirous of engaging in the Foundry and Machine business, this is a rare opportunity, as the location is a very desirable one and cannot be excelled in the State of Connecticut. Persons wishing to examine the establishment previous to the time of sale, may have an opportunity by calling on either of the assignees, residing near the premises. Sale to take place on the premises.

DAVID MEEKER, } Assignees.
IRA NICHOLS, }
BRIDGEPORT, Feb. 16, 1852. 19f-tM3*

SALAMANDER SAFES.

SALAMANDER SAFES.—Our neighbor HERRING, in reply to our advertisement, charging him with violating the truth, repeats the whole of the paragraphs, slightly altering the sentence objected to, by substituting the words "no other to be genuine," in place of those comprised of, "none other being genuine." and then says: Now wherein does the violation of truth exist? The answer is, that a violation of the truth is in the assertion, "none other being genuine," which is about as ingenious a method of conveying the idea to the public that he only is the maker of the genuine Wilder's Paten Salamander Safe, as the following which appeared in the New-York *Weekly Herald*, of December last: "Purchasers should see that the Safes have upon them, in metal letters 'Wilder's Patent, Silas C. Herring, maker,' as there are many worthless articles in market, bearing the name of Wilder's Salamander Safe" He next says "that he takes other Safes in exchange for his genuine Salamander, (Marvin's among others, who has no right to make a Wilder's Patent Salamander,) and he is not willing to take the responsibility, or risk his reputation as a maker of other Safes." Yet, when the fire took place on Messrs Potter's premises in Rhode Island, he was remarkably quick in "taking the responsibility," by appropriating the credit of Marvin's Safe, made by Rich & Co., although he knew he never sold them a Safe. Our neighbor insinuates that we are jealous of the reputation his Safe acquired at the World's Fair. On the contrary, we rejoiced at his success, for being equally interested in Wilder's Patent, a triumph to him, was a triumph for us. We only wish to prevent him running away with the idea that he is the only maker of Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes, and therefore beg leave respectfully to remind him again, "that until the 5th February, 1851, the whole of S. C Herring's interest in Wilder's Patent was limited to one State only; and that, with the additional eleven States granted to him by our Mr. Stearns, he yet holds less than one half the patent" Such facts are stubborn things; they are proof against assertions, insinuations quibbles, and altercations. Now, brother Herring, it is your purse," as to "patriotism" in this matter. It certainly has helped many fish into your net, and by its aid we ourselves have had more than one "glorious nibble."

STEARNS & MARVIN late Roff, Stearns, & Co.,
Successors to Rich & Co., No. 146 Water-st., N. Y.

N. B.—Anyone in want of my Patent Salamander Safe, can obtain it of S. C Herring, No. 145 Water st., or of Stearns & Marvin, No. 146 Water-st, who have exclusive right to make and sell said Safes, and if so bought, the buyer is not made a party to infringement, and liable to a suit for damages—a fact but few understand

20f-1t* B. G. WILDER

STILL THEY COME!—MORE PROOFS of the superiority of HERRING'S SAFES.—I am almost in the daily receipt of letters similar to the following, from various parts of the country; a few only of which do I deem it necessary to publish, but as this comes from a neighboring city, where fires have seldom been destructive, I have thought proper to make public the following for the benefit of those into entering into matters, and in particular, in the City where the fire occurred

S. C HERRING, Nos. 135, 137, and 139 Water-st.

JERSEY CITY, Feb 19, 1852.

SILAS C. HERRING:—*Sir*—It gives us great pleasure to confer it to the superiority of your Salamander safe, containing our books, papers, money, and watch movements, which has just been recovered from the ruins of the fire, caused by the burning of Mr. Motey's store, on the night of 17th inst, which it was exposed to at intense heat for twelve hours Every one of the books and papers are perfectly legible, and the watch movements contained in the tin cases perfect and uninjured. PROUD & BOWMAN,
Gold Watch Case Manufacturers, cor. of York and Green-sts., Jersey City, N. J. 20f-3t

C. J. GAYLER'S SALAMANDER SAFES—As many of GAYLER'S SAFES have been fully tested in accidental fires, as any others, and not one instance of failure to afford perfect security has occurred Since last July ten have passed through fire unscathed, and saved half a million of money, books, paper, &c. Thousands are in use by merchants, jewelers lawyers &c, and the subscriber invites all in want of a really fire-proof safe, to examine his assortment for sale at No 90 John-st., corner of Gold. Orders received for sales of any size, with locks of any description desired

17f 4t* C J GAYLER Patentee, No 90 John-st.

SALAMANDER SAFES.—The reputation of WILDER'S Patent Salamander Fire Proof Safe, as manufactured by the subscriber, is so well established that I deem it unnecessary to publish at length the numerous certificates and testimonials Some of the recent ones are from New-Orleans, Chicago, Syracuse, Brooklyn, and New-York; all of which can be seen at my old-established Iron Safe Depôt, Green Block, Water-lane, between Pearl-st and Wall street—where is now on hand, for sale, the largest assortment of Iron Safes in the world I defy any one to prove that any man ever lost a dollar by fire, burglars or dampness, or mildew, in one of my chilled iron and damp proof composition, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks, when combined with WILDER'S Patent Salamander.

I am the proprietor of Hall's Patent Lock, which obtained a medal (in the name of Adams & Co., Boston,) at the World's Exhibition, and is considered the best lock, for the price, ever invented, being proof against powder, and the key is no larger than a cent, and can be made changeable

A medal at the World's Exhibition was awarded to me for my Iron Safe. The American Institute of 1851 also awarded me a gold medal for the best Fire Proof Safe To purchasers to a close and careful investigation, before purchasing, and decide for themselves, who make the best fire, burglar and damp-proof safes combined.

19f-3awMWF3m SILAS C. HERRING

FINANCIAL.

$25,000. TROY AND BOSTON RAILROAD BONDS.—These Bonds are issued by the Troy and Boston Railroad Company, on their Road, which extends from Troy to Vermont State Line, at Pownal, a distance of 33½ miles, and is the main track of the Troy and Rutland, Washington and Rensselaer, and the Western Vermont Railroads—the two first of which are now completed, and form, in connection with said Troy and Boston Railroad and the Hudson River Railroad, the most direct and shortest line from New-York to Montreal The Capital Stock of said Troy and Boston Railroad Company is about $500,000 $750,000 has already been expended on said Road, which is now completed to the Bennington, where it connects with the afore-mentioned Road. The amount of issue of Mortgage Bonds $300,000, more than one-half of which have been taken by capitalists and citizens of Troy, at 90 cents on the dollar net, at which price these Bonds are for sale by

18f 1w SIMEON DRAPER, No. 45 Pine-st.

New-York Daily Times.

Arrival of the Georgia.

The U. S. mail steamship *Georgia*, Lieut. D. D. PORTER, Commander, arrived from Havana in four days and twenty hours with 86 passengers, transferring 166 passengers to the *Philadelphia*, which vessel arrived at Havana on the 14th, and was to sail immediately on the arrival of the *Ohio* from New-York. The *Georgia* sailed from Chagres on the evening of the 7th. The *Pioneer*, propeller, sailed the day previous with 40 passengers for New-York.

The Panama Railroad will be open as high up as Mile's Station by the return of the next steamer for Chagres which will cut off thirty miles of river navigation, and avoid the bar at the mouth of Chagres River. Sixteen hundred men are at work on the road, including one hundred and sixty mechanics taken out on the last trip of the *Georgia*.

There were many passengers at Panama waiting to go to California. The *Golden Gate*, the *Tennessee*, and the *Republic*, it was supposed, would carry off those who had through tickets; those who had none would have to take their chances of getting up the best way they could. Owing to the number of passengers waiting at Panama, provisions were scarce, particularly beef and pork, which were selling at high prices. Chagres and the Isthmus continue healthy, and the roads are in fine order.

The inhabitants of Chagres are making preparations to move up to Navy Bay, in anticipation of the steamers running to that place.

The *Georgia* passed the *Ohio* on the 14th, going into Havana, and also the *Empire City*, on the 15th, thirty miles north of Cape Florida.

Her Britannic Majesty's ship, the *Cumberland*, bearing the Admiral's flag, with two British steamers-of-war, were lying at Havana, and were to sail for Bermuda in two or three days.

Very cold weather has been experienced at Havana for the last month, which causes some sickness on the island. The *Georgia* encountered head winds and fresh gales throughout her passage home.

We are indebted to the officers of the *Georgia* for late papers.

[Advertisement.]

The Aztec Children.

The true position to which these children are entitled in the scale of humanity, can be determined only by the phrenological ethnologist. The classification of the four great departments of the animal kingdom by naturalists, viz: the Vertebrata, Articulata, Mollusca, and Radiata, is [based upon the peculiar structure and location of their nervous systems, and the position of any individual animal, in its genus or class, corresponds to its nervous organization.

In man, the brain and nervous system being vastly more preponderant and important in their functions, the classification of individuals and nations should manifestly rest upon the same foundation of nervous development which determines the boundaries and correlations of other portions of the animal kingdom, and which exercises an influence so much more marked and decisive in the human race.

Strangely, however, it has happened, that while naturalists and physiologists have examined with great care the interior form of nervous development, which are connected with very limited manifestations, the ample development of the brain in man, and the vast extent of its functions, have rather deterred them from its examination. Hence, when such beings as the Aztec Children are brought forward, we find among our readers scarcely one man in a thousand prepared to pronounce an opinion upon them, based upon a knowledge of their most important developments and characteristics as human beings.

They are spoken of by those who have pronounced opinions as deficient in cerebral development; and no notice has commonly been taken of the principle that, while a large brain, by an improper form of development, may indicate idiocy, a small brain, by a more favorable form, may indicate intelligence and moral worth. No minute account of the phrenological characteristics of these children has yet been given, and the cursory opinions based upon a comparison of their heads with those of idiots and dwarfs, are quite unscientific and inaccurate.

It is not true that these children are deficient in cerebral development. On the contrary, they have a remarkably fair and full proportion of nervous matter, their brains being developed fully up to the Caucasian standard as regards comparative *size*, though remarkably peculiar and characteristic as regards *form*, in which they differ widely from the white races.

The boy, Maximo, (according to the measurement of Dr. Warren,) is 33½ inches in height, being half the height which is very common among Caucasians, (five feet seven and a half inches,) in connection with which stature, according to geometrical proportion, his weight should be just the eighth of that of a full-sized man. His weight is reported at twenty and three-eighths pounds, corresponding to a weight of 163 pounds in the full grown adult. His weight and stature being thus in good proportion to each other, and correspondent to the European standards, how does his cerebral development hold out in this comparison? To maintain the adult proportions, his head should be 3¼ inches in length, and 2.9 inches in its greatest breadth. This would give him fully as large an amount of brain proportionally as the average of well developed adult heads of the white races. But in reality his head excels these proportions in all its dimensions, as will be seen by the following comparisons:

Antero-posterior diameter, (by measurement,) 4¼ inches.
Antero-posterior diameter, (in adult proportion should be) 3¼ inches.
Bi temporal diameter, (by measurement,) nearly 4 inches.
Bi tempora, diameter (in adult proportion should be) 2.9 inches.
Distance from ear to ear over top of head, (by measurement,) 8 inches.
Distance from ear to ear over top of head (in adult proportion should be) 6½ inches.

These measurements, if correctly taken by Dr. Warren, indicate that the boy has a brain fully twice as large in proportion to the size of his body as is common among adult Americans. In other words, while the brain among intellectual men seldom exceeds one-fortieth of the weight of the whole body, we are authorized by these measurements, to aver that in the boy Maximo, it would amount to a little more than the twentieth.

But it may be remarked on the other hand, that the brain and abdominal organs are larger proportionally in children than in adults, and hence the large development of brain in Maximo is not in excess, but is merely in fair proportion to his age, as the brain at the ages of from 7 to 10, weighs but six ounces less than its average adult development. This brings us back to the proposition that the whole cerebral development of the boy is very nearly normal and symmetrical as to *size*, but very remarkable as to *form*.

The perceptive organs are quite prominent, and the forehead sufficiently broad, while the whole head exhibits an extraordinary predominance in front of the ears, and a deficiency of the occipital regions, greater than I have ever before seen in a human head. Heads are usually balanced upon the neck, and have as much brain behind the ears as before, but in this boy the forehead predominates over the occiput in the ratio of five to three. Hence we might expect, if the form of his forehead were favorable, a remarkable degree of activity of intellect; but as the forehead is deformed by a great depression of the reasoning organs, we can expect only great vivacity and readiness of the perceptive faculties, which are indeed very plainly manifested.

The hight of the head of Maximo indicates an amiable disposition, the moral organs being very well developed, except in the regions of conscientiousness, industry, temperance, and self-control or restraint. For want of these organs he cannot be expected to exhibit any strict moral principle, or to acquire any useful steady habits, unless under the most vigilant and earnest training. His tendencies will be toward the vices of a heedless, indolent, sensual, but rather good-natured character. It is obvious, therefore, that he has descended from an ancestry of ignorant, indolent, and reckless character, but not of any ferocious, or blood-thirsty habits. Such characteristics would scarcely be found, except among the savages of tropical climates, where the abundance of nature relieves them from care.

The form of his head is strictly of the Indian character, except that it is much more deficient than usual in reason, tranquility and self-control, and far more deficient in the lower occiput than the heads of North American Indians, or indeed of any living race that I have ever seen.

This singular occipital deficiency gives to the heads of the boy and girl great interest, in a phrenological point of view. (Their general style of development is so remarkably similar that it is unnecessary at present to speak of their minute differences.) The practical phrenologist, who looks upon their heads, for the so-called organ of Philoprogenitiveness, would be compelled to report "*non est inventus*." If ever an organ was fairly deficient, by measurement, here is an example—a deficiency which deforms the symmetry of the head. But are they deficient in that affectionate sentiment? Far from it; they exhibit all the affections in the most complete and natural manner, and the girl caresses her doll as other girls do of her age. In the new system of phrenology, taught in the *Journal of Man*, this error has been rejected and the true functions of the occiput demonstrated by experiment. Another striking error of the prevalent phrenology is demonstrated in these children. Dr Spurzheim located an organ of Inhabitiveness just below Self esteem. Mr. Combe denominated it Concentrativeness. Both of these gentlemen deviated from Gall, the founder of the science, and in this respect they deviated into error, of which these children furnish an additional proof. The so-called Concentrativeness, or Inhabitiveness, is largely developed in these children, and yet it would be difficult to find out two human beings more deficient in Concentrativeness and Inhabitiveness, as traits of character. Their heads are too narrow at the frontal protuberance to exhibit any tranquil stability or concentration—hence their continual restlessness, like the fluttering of butterflies. This does not come from any large development of the animal organs or muscular energies, for they are not largely developed, but from the want of the controlling power.

Altogether, I have never seen a more striking and satisfactory illustration of a true system of phrenology than is presented by these children, nor a more decided correction of the errors of the founders of the science. The children are evidently beings of a humble grade, of a nervous and sanguine temperament, of very little energy or stability of character, of little moral stability, of weak and superficial minds, and of rather pleasant social dispositions, with passions quick and impulsive, but not profound or enduring. However long they may live, they will always have something of the childish character in their hasty and heedless impulses and unsteady minds. This, however, but increases their interest at present, as we are pleased to see in children this thoughtless vivacity.

JAS. R. BUCHANAN.

The *Cincinnati Gazette* states that J. Davis, of Ross County, Ohio, cultivates 1,800 acres of Indian corn, and that he has, this winter, "a corn crib filled which is three miles long, ten feet high and six feet wide." H. L. Ellsworth, of Ia., cultivates 12,000 acres in corn, which would require a crib twenty miles long, six feet in width and ten feet in hight. He is desirous of selling thirty *small* farms of 1,000 acres each. So says the *Lafayette* (Ia.) *Journal*.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday evening, Feb. 18, at St. George's Chapel, Beekman-st., by Rev. Benjamin Evans, CLARK W. CARY to MARY B. DOYLE, both of this City.

On Tuesday evening, Feb. 17, by Rev. B. Evans, Mr. GEORGE W. WALKER, of Brooklyn, to Miss ROSA D. PLAIN, of New-York.

DIED.

In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Feb. 18, of consumption, aged 38, Mrs. LAURA F., wife of Freeman Hunt, Esq.

Her funeral will take place on Friday, 20th inst., at 1 P. M., from her late residence, Court st., corner of Warren, Brooklyn. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—Feb 19.

$2,100 U. S. 6s, '67	115¾	34 Hoch & Syr. R.R	108¾
10 000 do 6s, '56	103¾	2 do	109
2,000 Ohio 6s, '60	100½	50 Hud. Riv. R.R. stock	62
2,000 do 6s, '75	114¾	25 do	63
1 000 Illinois Int. Inc	76¼	40 N. Y. & N. H. R.R	107
5,000 Kentucky 6s	106¾	25 Mich. Southern R.R.	101
3,700 Indiana 2½s	43¾	100 Reading Railroad	66
700 Pennsylvania 5s	85¼	500 do	66⅛
500 do	88¾	300 do	s60 66
6 660 Erie Incomes	92¾	100 do	s60 66⅛
15,000 Erie Convert.	88¾	200 do	66⅛
10 000 do	b60 88¾	100 do	b10 66⅜
50 Nicaragua Co	19¾	100 do	b60 66⅝
100 Canton Co	68¾	200 Erie Railroad	77¼
50 Morris Canal	16¼	200 do	77⅜
100 do	16¼	100 do	s60 77⅜
450 do	16¾	125 do	78
100 do	60ds 17	100 do	s60 77⅞
100 N. J. Mining Co	60ds 11¾	250 do	77⅞
100 do	11	100 do	77⅞
10 do	10¾	11 Farmers' Trust Co	78
84 Utica & Sch. R.R	108	41 do	79
10 Syracuse & Utica R.R	127		

SECOND BOARD

$3 000 Hudson 1st Mort	102	100 Erie Railroad	b10 78
1 000 Erie Bonds, '68	104¾	100 do	s90 77⅞
2,000 do, '59	104¼	250 do	78
4,000 Ill. Int. Stock	43	100 do	s90 77⅞
1,000 U. S. 6s, '62, coup	113¾	50 do	s30 78
200 Reading Railroad	66⅛	50 do	b60 78⅜
300 do	66⅜	14 Roch. & Syr Railroad	109
100 do	b10 66⅝	300 L. Island Railroad	18¾
100 Canton Co	b60 99¼	150 N. Jersey Mining Co	11
100 do	69	50 do	b60 11¾

THURSDAY, Feb 19—6 P. M.

The leading Railroad Stocks improved to-day full ¾ cent., and closed steady. Erie sold at 78⅛, and Reading 66¾, in the afternoon. Large sales of Erie Convertible bonds were made during the day. Government Stocks were lower. Several of the leading marine Insurance Companies have been paying off their own scrip of late, and for this purpose sell part of their Federal investments, because paying the least interest if held and paying a large premium if sold at current prices. The foreign demand for American Stocks does not run at present so much on Government 6s as to absorb this increased supply on the market. The Treasury Department will soon be, if not already, a purchaser. The '67s, dropped back to 115¾ and the '56s, to 105¾ to-day. The whole business in Stocks was only moderate. The feeling in the market is somewhat unsettled. The good news from Europe, opening, as it does, a fair prospect for the large accumulations of Flour and Grain in the interior, imparts a degree of confidence to operators for a rise, which is only qualified by the rumored heavy movement of Gold by the next steamer. The "bear" interest, aside from other considerations, regard the leading fancies as too high, and their old friends too indifferent, for a movement upward.

Business in money was generally active. There was a brisk inquiry all round, arising, no doubt, in considerable part from the movements of the great staples. The demand was readily met, though lenders employed their means pretty closely. The Banks are somewhat offish, while the gold export of the week is impending. They are $850,000 stronger to-day than yesterday morning, as this amount, from the Sub-Treasury, has gone into their vaults for account of parties controlling transfer drafts in favor of New-Orleans and St. Louis.

The amount of Gold to go out by the *Pacific*, on Saturday, is conjectural. No engagements have been entered at the agent's office. Some notifications have been left at Bank to put up gold. The bankers differ as to the extent of supply of Exchange. There is certainly, however, a better variety of bills, both transient and home made, the best of which are offered at 110, and others, with bills lading attached, as low as 109¾@109¾.

The Sub-Treasury received $89,320, paid $292,996, and held at close $2,474,860. The chief transfer went into the Bank of New-York.

There was something of a pause in Cotton and Breadstuffs, as to prices; but a fair amount of traffic in both was reported. State-brand Flour closed $4 94@$5 06. The Cotton sales amounted to 2,500 bales. Freights operate against European orders. Nearly 4,000 bales were engaged at a farthing freight to Liverpool, which is a slight concession. Flour, 2s.; Grain, 6d. The very latest manuscript reports of the Liverpool market, to the hour of the sailing of the *Canada*, are not quite so bright, we are told, as the printed accounts; and it is possible the excitement in the Continental Corn markets may be exaggerated. Flour speculators on this side will look out for those things. If prices continue to go up, it will be borne in mind that the supplies in the interior will come to market in the Spring as rapidly as railroads and canals can furnish the means of transportation. It would be idle to undertake an estimate of the amount in the granaries of the country.

It is stated that A. R. Frothingham is to succeed to the business of Carleton & Co., assuming, by arrangement and extension of creditors, the liabilities of the suspended house.

The great Southern Mail, after 1st March, is to leave New-York at 5½ o'clock, P. M., instead of 5 o'clock, and to be expedited 24 hours to and 40 hours from New Orleans. The train leaving here in the afternoon, will leave Philadelphia at 10½ P. M., at night, Baltimore 4¼ A. M., and Washington 7 A. M. The morning train leaves at 9 A. M., and reaches Washington at or before 9 P. M.

A Committee of the Legislature of New-York have investigated the Fund in Chancery, which, since the Chancery Courts were superceded by the revised Constitution, has been "at loose ends." The total deposits made, or undetermined, in this City alone, is $533,816, invested in various ways. The Clerk of the Court of Appeals was made the custodian of the funds not permanently placed in 1847. He now holds $128,500 without security. The Committee recommend a board of Chancery Fund Commissioners, to administer on the whole subject, with plenary powers to receive, investigate, and have transferred to them, by compulsory process if necessary, and afterwards distribute the balance of the Funds and Securities in Chancery on the 4th of July, 1847.

An Albany paper says that certain of the managers of one of the leading railroad companies are the getters up of the bill to change, or add to, the securities upon which the Savings Banks do business. We know nothing of this; but the press here is against the measure, without an exception, so far as it has been noticed at all. The bill is an ugly one for Savings Bank depositors.

The Boston money market appears to be in a similar condition to our own: capital in fair supply on call, but an indisposition to make time engagements.

At Philadelphia, to-day, the chief Stock sales were 1,600 shares Reading at 66¼@66⅜; 1,000 shares U. S. Bank at $3; 950 shares Morris at 16¼@16¾@17; $10,000 Navigation 6s. at 37½; $3,000 Pennsylvania 5s. at 88¼.

The value of railroad improvements to real estate in the West, is forcibly illustrated by the results in Cleveland, Ohio. Since Alfred Kelly, Esq., took out the first earth from the track of the Cleveland and Columbus road, in 1847, according to the *Herald*, the value of real estate has been at least doubled, if not tripled. Various individual instances are referred to in support of this. It is said of a prominent real estate owner, Mr. Leonard Case, that his $60,000 extended to railroad building, is proving the best investment he ever made. We like such facts as these. They look to a new policy in the further prosecution of railroads in the West. What Mr. Case has done, other property holders may do, ought to do, and will have to do, if they want roads brought to their towns and counties. Foreign—at least European—support will then cease to be solicited; but foreign investment in enterprizes known and proved to be successful, may follow in time. We are pleased to hear, to-day, that the managers of the Great Illinois Central, are about to make a vigorous domestic movement, based on the estimated results to their own property on the line. Mr. Neal and Mr. Schuyler take a prominent part. They are both practical men. Mr. Neal working on his own resources and railroad experience, will be very unlike Mr. Neal groping his way in London, with Robert J. Walker as a colleague, on Illinois credit.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 16

COTTON sales to-day have been 3,000 bales at 7¼c.@7¾c. for middling

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times*

THURSDAY, Feb 19—6 P. M

ASHES—Seem firm and salable, the transactions embracing 87 bbls.: Pots at $5, and Pearls at $6 12½@6 06 ½.

COFFEE—Presents no material new feature. The high claims of ship owners check shipping operations but there exists a full and moderate speculative inquiry. The sales comprise 2,700 bales, at yesterday's quotations

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are more sought after, but nothing nearer to day. The enumerated descriptions of factors, with the rise and firmness in freights keep the prices down. The shipping demand is limited, while that for the Eastern and city trade is good. The receipts, present and prospective, are light and the supply on hand is equally so. The business to-day embraces 3,500 bbls., ordinary to straight State and good common Ohio at $4 87½@5 12½, mixed to fair Indiana and Western do. at $5 12½@5 18¾, mixed to fair Ohio and Western do. do. at $5 18¾@5 25, fancy Genesee, Michigan and Ohio at $5 18¾@5 31¼, extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 31¼@5 37½ and extra Genesee at $5 31½@5 50 bbl. Canadian is scarce and held at $5 56@5 12½ bbl., in bond. Southern is more abused at any kind in request. There were about 1,500 bbls. exited to Europe early in the day disposed of to-day at $4 62½ bbl. Rye Flour is moderately inquired for, and limited stock, at $3 62½ @ bbl. Corn Meal is more active and quite firm. The sales reaching 700 bbls. Jersey at $3 37½@3 43¾; 200 do. Brandywine at $3 50@3 56¼, and 70 puncheons do. at $16 25.

GRAIN—Wheat is less buoyant though not lower. The scarcity of vessels and high demands of owners deter buyers from dealing. A parcel of 500 bush. choice Genesee white, found market at $1 87, more in request for immediate use at 76c ₩ bush. There is little doing in Barley, for which 72@73c. are the nominal quotations. Oats come in more freely and are a shade dearer. Southern bring 37@38c.; Western 38@39c.; River 42@44c., and Canada 44@46c. Corn is dull and heavy, with a better supply and diminished inquiry. The sales add up 4,000 bush. yellow Southern at 70c. ₩ bush

PROVISIONS—Pork is freely offered at lessmid prices. This day's operations have been confined to 330 bbls. Clear Mess at $16 37½@$16 50; new River do. at $15 62½@$15 75; old Western do at $15 50; new River Prime at $14@$14 12½, and old Western do. at $13 62½. Dead Hogs are nominally worth 7@8c ₩ lb. Pickled Meats rule steady—with sales of 250 pkgs extra Shoulders and Hams at 6¼@7 and 9c. ₩ lb. Lard is in fair request for consumption, and we learn of 70 bbls Prime being taken at 9@9½c. Beef continues in active demand and has improved a trifle. The transactions exceed 1,000 bbls. Prime at $4 75@$6, and Mess at $9@$11 50. Prime Mess is more inquired for and there have been 100 tierces purchased at $16@$16 50. Beef Hams remain firm, with sales of 50 bbls. good Western at $15 ₩ 220 lbs. Butter is liberally dealt in at 15@17c. for Ohio; 18@22c. for Western and New York, and 22@26c. for Orange County. Cheese is less plentiful, and more salable at 6¼@7½c ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Is still higher and in brisk request for local use—with sales of 250 bbls. Prison at 22¼@21½c, and 80 hhds. Drudge at 21½@21¾c., closing at the outside figures.

Passengers Arrived.

In Steamship Georgia, from Chagres and Havana—Joseph Aikins, Geo. W. Dennis, Jesse Walker, Mr. McDermott, Mrs Hacker and child, R. G Berford, Mrs. Pierce, Mrs. Merrell, Mrs. Friend, W. H Shephard, N. S. Morton, E.G. Wallace, J. Bellows, S. Rodman, S. Lingsby, Mrs. Reed, Master Reed, A. Elliott, J. Johnson, J Cochran, A Watkinson and two friends, B. C. Horn, M. Willard, Geo McKinzee, B. F. Rankine, G. H. Cocke, James D. Plunkett, C. S. Ferguson, J. B. Jemaseo, F. Schlechter, O Rice C. B. Atwood, S. A Fox, J. H. Park J. Ensider, S. Meacham, L. Robinson, Thomas Stetson, Rosebet, Marrino, Arustias, L. Sempre, J. M. Wiley, J Kane, Jno. Smith, Vanderbeck and Sparks. *From Havana*—N. E Boria, J. D. Trott, L. Leroy, lady and child, I. Ruiz, C. Lewis, J. Brady, D. Lad'narde, L. H Cutler, J. Fitzgerald, J. Tall, M Miranda, Mr Hude and lady, D Winslow. From New-Orleans.—H. S. Barton, P. Dubois and lady, E. Turk, L. H. Drake, I Scribner, J E. Putnam, L. Tarlton, C.W. Bender T. J Jeffers, J. Poinsand, J. Bachelor, D Owens, W G Routh, Wm Lane, T Malloy, J. McGaugh, W. H. Hams, J Kelly, W. Palmer, T. Rollins, M. Kerr.

MINIATURE ALMANAC...THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises..... 6 50 | Sets..... 5 38 | MOON—Sets..... 6 19m

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..8 34m | Gov Island..9 24m | Hell Gate..11 04m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....FEBRUARY 18, 1852.

Cleared.

Steamer United States, Berry, Chagres. Jones & Johnson.
Ship Isca, (Br.) Price, James River. Thos Winslow.
Ship Sullivan, Edwards, Charleston, Thos Wardle.
Ship Marion, Davis, Savannah, Dunham & Dimon
Bark Clementine, Dannerman, Bremen, L & W Burchard
Bark John Swasey, Hill, Cape Fal ase D. Read.
Brig Venus, Gardner, Camden s. Nesmith & Son.
Brig Samson Wheeler, Mobile, Eagle & Hazard.
Brig British Queen, Bunn, St John, P. R., P. I. Nevins & Son.
Schr A. G. DeRosett, Brewster, Wilmington, Dilner & Potter.
Sch Arcade, McIlhen, Jacksonville Nesmith & Sons.
Schr. Euphemia, Guide, Porto Cabello, S. W. Lewis.

Arrived.

U. S. M. Steamship Georgia, Porter, Chagres Feb 7, via Havana 14th, mdse and passengers to M. O Roberts. Propeller Pioneer, Eldridge, left Chagres for New-York on the 6th, via Kingston

Steamer Delaware, (new) Sanford, Philadelphia, mdse.

Bark John W. Andrews, (of Boston) French, Matanzas, 10 ds. molasses to J. J. Taylor & Co., vessel to master. Has experienced very heavy W and N W gales

Bark Hindoo, Marig, of Baltimore, Silsby, Bristol 50 days, mdse and 2 pass to master. 17th inst., in the Gulf stream, saw the hull of a ship, no mast's standing; blowing a gale at the time, could not get near enough to ascertain her name.

Br bark Everthorpe, Gleadon, Galway, 70 ds., passengers to Lorau & Collins

Sicilian brig Jeguerzio, Rigeo, Palermo 90 ds., wine, &c., to Chamberlain, Robins & Co.

Br brig Margaret, Beeman, St Domingo City, 25 ds., logwood vits and mahogany to A. C. Rossire & Co. Vessels left before reported.

Schr. Rough and Ready, Gates, Eastport 21 ds., laths, &c., to master.

Schr. Elmira, Gandy Philadelph a, 4 ds., coal. On Tuesday, at 4 M., put in here in Squam Inlet, and on the next morning, after throwing over part of her cargo, succeeded in getting her off, though not without considerable damage, as she is in a very leaky condition

Schr Farmer, Green, Squam, N. J., 26 bales cotton and 100 bbls flour part of a cargo of bark Arion to the underwriters. Capt. reports the water flowing in and out of her on its level, that under favorable circumstances it will require ten days or a fortnight to discharge the cargo; that a heavy blow from seaward will break her up; but if it should not occur, she will be got off in a condition to be rendered serviceable

Schr J. Truman Tuttle, Greenport, 2 ds, in ballast.

Schr Margaret Ann, Havens, Greenport, oil.

Schr John Wells Packet, Greenport, oil

Schr. James Mitchell, Norfolk 10 ds., lumber to master.

Schr Mary Jones, Egg Harbor

Schr Martin W Bates, Davis Virginia, oysters.

Schr May Clark Provincetown

Sloop Swallow, Wells, Jacksonville, wheat.

Sloop Sulpa, Dewey, Greenport, wheat

Sloop Leeds, Goldsmith, Greenport, mdse.

Sloop Point Judith, Gavet, Newport.

Below—One bark in the offing. Also, a herm brig from Nova Scotia.

Sailed.

Bark Edward, Patterson, for Apalachicola.
WIND—At sunset, W.

Memoranda.

The Steamship Herman went down the bay this morning on a trial trip, after being at the Dry-Dock for a few days to repair.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 19—Art barks Oak, and Selah, Philadelphia, Evelyn, Cardenas.

Cld ships Peterhoff, Havana; Flavia, San Francisco; Viola, New Orleans; barks Juniata, Smyrna. Cuba, Surinam; Lucinda, and Matanzas, Havana; Trinity, Galveston; Willow, Philadelphia; Maria, and Plymouth Rock, New-York.

Further accounts from the bark Sunny Eye, ashore near Holmes's Hole, states that she is full of water, and will probably be a total loss, with most of her cargo.

Spoken, &c.

Feb 9 lat 30, lon. 64, ship Brewer, fm. Callao, for Hampton Roads.

Lat. 60, lon. 71, no date, Br. bark Ann, fm. Savannah, for Liverpool.

Foreign Ports.

At Matanzas, 9th inst., barks Empress, Church, for Bristol, R I., 4 ds.; B. Colcord, Park, fm. Searsport for New-York, ldg.; brigs Maine fm. and for Providence, 4 ds.

INSURANCE.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office, No. 61 Chambers-st., adjoining Stewart's store. Capital, $250,000. This Company having their capital all paid in, are now prepared to take applications for insurance on warehouses, dwellings, merchandise, household furniture, vessels in port, etc., etc., against loss or damage by fire.

DIRECTORS.

C. V. Anderson,	David Morrison,	John A. Harriot,
Nathaniel P. Bailey	Adam P. Peutz,	Eli Kelley,
Samuel Bell	John J. Lowe,	Morgan Morgans,
Jas. M. Beebee,	Nicholas Seaman,	Sam'l Wetmore,
William B. Duke,	William Adams,	Amedee C. Farris,
Simeon Draper,	Thomas M. Bears,	Washington Smith,
Theobald C. Jung,	Willis Blackstone,	John A. Thomas,
Zopnar Mills,	Ezra P. Davis,	John B. Durbrow,
	Thomas Thomas	

CORNELIUS V. ANDERSON, President.
WASHINGTON SMITH, Vice-President,
CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.
JOHN COOLE, Jr., Surveyor

☞ Applications for Insurance in this Company will also be received at the office of A. G. NORWOOD, 19-1m No 40 Wilmam-st.

KNICKERBOCKER SAVINGS BANK—83 av., corner of 24th-st.—Open every MONDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, from 4 to 8 P. M. This institution pays 4 per ct. interest on all deposits not exceeding $500. The charter of this institution confines its minority accounts, married or unmarried, the entire control of all moneys deposited in their names

TRUSTEES

Wm W. Campbell,	Loraine Freeman,	John Waite,
John Lee, M. D.,	Albert Gilbert,	Wm. Winslow,
Joseph C. Savage,	Ernstus Luman,	M. Deffemont,
Alpson Wajus,	John W. How,	M. C. Edwards,
Henry B. Bolster,	Wm. A. Wheeler,	Andrew Knot,
Geo. H. Williams,	J. McClelland, M. D	John A. Van Riper,
John Denham,	Henry Dubois,	Elijah Ward,
Leonard Hazeltine,	William A. Dooly,	Daniel Crane,

WILLIAM W. CAMPBELL, President.
JOSEPH C. SAVAGE } Vice Presidents.
JOHN W. HOWE }
ANSON WILLIS, Secretary. 19f 1w&TuThS&Sw

THE NEW-YORK HOWARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 124 Bowery, corner of Grand-street—CAPITAL, $300,000—Continue to insure Dwelling Houses and Furniture Store Houses and Merchandize, and every other description of personal property against loss and damage by fire, upon terms as favorable as any similar institution. Having a large surplus fund, which with their Capital being safely and profitably invested, enables them to afford "reliable security" on all policies they issue. Office hours from 9 A. M. till sun-setting. Orders through the Post-Office will receive immediate attention. All losses liberally adjusted, and promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

David Cotheal,	Anson G. Phelps,	Peter Gassner,
John Gray,	George Farmer,	Gideon Ostrander,
James Mills,	Enoch Pratt,	Isaac Ward,
Wm. P. Woodcock,	William Hibbard,	Joseph Britten.
John G. Fest,	Jacob R. Le Roy,	John McMenomy,
Jacob Ams,	John D. Wendel,	Gerard Stuyvesant,
	M. M. Quackenbos,	F. W. Giessenhainer, Jr.

WM. HIBBARD, President.
G. G. TAYLOR, Secretary. n28-tf

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Offices, No. 43 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, No 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st New-York Have their Capital (as also a handsome surplus) invested in the most undoubted securities, and continue to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture and other personal property, Vessels in port and their Cargos, upon as favorable terms as any other similar institution

DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth,	William Miles,	Alex H Schults,
Phineas T. Barnum,	Elijah F. Purdy,	John D. Pye,
Daniel Howard,	Sam. P. Townsend,	Hon. Quackenboss,
Caleb S. Woodhull,	John Eadie,	Justice S. Reidfield.
Chas T. Cromwell	Joel S Ostman,	J. W. Ames an,
Anastat's Nicholas,	Robert C. Bell,	Fordyce Hitchcock,
Richard L. Allen,	John N Genin,	John C. Smith

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
ALFRED G STEVENS, Secretary s23-tf

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 9th Month, 1851.—This Company, with CASH CAPITAL OF $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S Fox,	Cyrus Hendricks,	Wm H. Falls,
John D. Wright,	John J. Walker,	Chas. H. Marshall,
T C Chardavoyne,	Richard Field,	Irad Hawley,
Henry H. Barrow,	Rich'd A Reading,	Josiah Macy,
Joseph W Corlies	Abraham Bell,	Peter S Titus,
C. M Lawrence,	Ralph Mead,	Elias Hicks, Jr.
Richard F Carman,	Hull Clark,	Wm G. Wickham.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
D. F CURRY, Secretary s27-12m

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! OYSTERS!!!—Fried Rock and Stewed, or in Shells, for 12½ cents a large plate. At VINCENT'S DINING SALOON, No. 17 Chatham-st. 18f 4*

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BAGGING, CANVAS, BALE ROPE CUTTINGS, GRASS and TARRED ROPE, and all other kinds of paper makers' stock, by 13f-1m CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 94 Beekman-st.

TO GROCERS AND CONSUMERS—ESSENCE OF COFFEE.—This article is offered to the public as being four times cheaper, (one package at 12½ cents will save four pounds of Coffee,) of better flavor, requires nothing to clarify it, is more wholesome, and in every respect is warranted superior to the best Java Coffee. Manufactured by D. C. BOHLER & CO., Philadelphia. For sale, whole sale and retail, by the sole agents, HALL, ROCKEL & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 230 Greenwich-st., and also by Dow Barclay, and by all respectable grocers in the United States. 13f-1mood

COPARTNERSHIP.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—ALVAN E. PARKER, of Phillipsville, in the County of Allegany, and State of New-York, CURTIS C. GARDINER and SYLVANUS LYON, both of Williamsburg, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, and HENRY A. PARKER, of said Phillipsville, in the County of Allegany, and State of New-York, have formed a limited partnership in pursuance of the laws of the State of New-York under the name and firm of "GARDINER, LYON & PARKER," for the general purpose of importing and jobbing in fancy goods, and dealing in fancy goods generally, in the city of New York, in the County and State of New-York. The said ALVAN E. PARKER is the only special partner, and has actually, and in good faith contributed and paid in cash as capital to the common stock of the said partnership, the sum of twelve thousand Dollars. The said CURTIS C. GARDINER, SYLVANUS LYON, and HENRY A. PARKER are the general partners, and are also authorized to transact business and sign for the partnership, and bind the same. The said partnership is to commence on the first day of January next, 1852 and continue until and to terminate on the first day of January, which will be in the year 1855.—Dated, New-York city, December 19, 1851.

ALVAN E. PARKER,
CURTIS C. GARDINER.
SYLVANUS LYON.
HENRY A. PARKER.

17f-6t*

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of BERFORD & CO., between R. G. BERFORD, WM. CHASE BARNEY, and LORING L. LOMBARD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1852.

R. G. BERFORD,
WM. C. BARNEY,
L. L. LOMBARD.

The Express business will be continued by the undersigned under the name of A. H. PRIDE & CO., No. 2 Broad st., near Wall. WM. C. BARNEY,
j31 1m A. H. PRIDE.

NEWTON CARPENTER is associated with us as a Partner since the 1st of January last.
2f-12t* RICHARDS, CRONKHITE & CO.

THE PRIZE MEDAL.—WILL "HOWARDS MEDAL" has been awarded for the GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, by the Jurors of the Exhibition of all Nations, and is now used in the Royal Laundry. Being thus doubly noticed for its "general superiority," (a mark of distinction conferred on no other) by the Royal Commissioners Jury, from among thirty or forty exhibitors, sets it far above every other of its competitors. The ladies are therefore respectfully requested to make a trial of the Glenfield Patent Double-Refined Powder Starch, which, for domestic use, is now unrivalled.

Sold by Grocers generally in the United States. Wholesale agent, GEO. WALKER, No. 258½ Washington-st. 7f 2m

CHICORY—Superior fresh ground, in barrels, warranted pure. GEO. WALKER, No. 258½ Washington-st. 13f-1m

CARLTON HOUSE, BROADWAY, ASTORIA.—The subscriber, late of the Carlton House, London, begs to announce to the nobility, gentry, and the public generally, that he has taken the above extensive premises, which have been fitted up in the most elegant manner, and replete with every convenience for the reception of families and gentlemen. The situation is unrivalled for its salubrity, and the beautiful and picturesque views of the Bay and Hudson River. The Carlton House is within a few minutes' walk of the Battery, and is supplied with the Croton water. The Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the season can afford, and the Wines and Liquors are of the first quality. Dinner from 5 to 7 o'clock. Private apartments for families. Terms moderate. JOHN

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted.*) at the office, No. 118 NASSAU-STREET, *between Beekman and Ann*, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the *Daily Times*.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I.....NO. 134. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1852.

☞ **At a Meeting of the General and Finance COMMITTEE**, held THIS DAY, the following Preamble and Resolutions, adopted on the 16th inst., were directed to be published in the daily papers of this city; and those of Albany and of Troy, and of the towns on the line of Roads in this State connecting with Albany and Troy, are requested to give the same an insertion. By order of the Committee.

OLIVER H. LEE, Secretary.

The Secretary submitted a communication from GEORGE BARNES, Secretary of the Convention of Officers of the Central Line of Railroads, inviting the Directors of this Company to be represented at a meeting of the Representatives of the various Roads from New-York to Buffalo, to be held at Albany, on TUESDAY, Feb. 17th: Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That Messrs. Morgan, Boorman and Corning, be a Committee to attend the proposed meeting, with power to make all suitable arrangements for the convenient and advantageous connection of the travel and business of this Road with those connecting with it through Albany in any direction, and in no case to demand more than the pro rata rates of fare and freight, which may be collectively established by such connecting Roads, for an equal distance, to the length of this Road,—and that ferriage for such business during open navigation, be offered without charge by this Company, to and from Albany and East-Albany.

Resolved, That the like authority be given to said Committee, in respect to any Roads connecting with this, through the city of Troy.

Resolved, That this Company, in pursuance of the policy they have adopted, of extending the impartial use of this work to all, desire no exclusive privileges in their favor from the managers of other Roads, or of other means of travel, and the Committee are restricted from asking or granting any such exclusive privileges in any shape. 21f 1t

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company**—Office No 2 Wall st, New-York, room No 4, second floor—Capital Stock $200,000; shares $100 each.—The Books of Subscription for Stock in this Company are now opened, at their Office, where parties desirous of becoming Stockholders may obtain Certificates of Stock, and pamphlets, with laws and by-laws, besides all necessary information relative to the objects and prospects of the Company.

Having, nearly complete, a steam engine of eighty horse power, with stamp work of the largest class, and possessing a mine, which has proved to be one of the most valuable in the State of California, located in the immediate vicinity of the city of Sonora, on Wood's Creek, it is the purpose of the Trustees to prosecute the work with vigor and without delay, with a view to profit from the business of mining. The enterprise commends itself to the particular attention and confidence of Capitalists. It is deemed unnecessary to enter into a calculation as to probable profits, it having been satisfactorily demonstrated that vein mining is to be the great business of California, and that companies already in operation, with good machinery, have been eminently successful.

The Trustees have determined that the employees of the Company, in all responsible positions, shall be shareholders, selected with special regard to fitness, and required to give bonds, with sureties, and in such sums as may be deemed sufficient to guard the interests of the Company. And, further that none but well tried and approved machinery, for crushing and amalgamating, shall be used; and that experiments, of a costly nature, which heretofore have proved so disastrous to the interests of companies, shall be carefully avoided and provided against.

Persons residing out of the city may obtain Stock, pamphlets, or any other information, by addressing the Treasurer, post paid, by mail. D. W. INGERSOLL, President.

THOS. E. HASTINGS, Treasurer. 14f-tf

☞ **Notice**—Passengers per Steamship PACIFIC, for Liverpool, will please be on board at the foot of Canal-st, THIS DAY, Saturday, Feb 21, at 11, A M

E K COLLINS & CO.

☞ **Ik Marvel in Brooklyn**—D G. MITCHELL, Esq. (known as IK MARVEL) will lecture at the Female Academy, Joralemon-st, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb 24, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. For sale at SCRIBNER'S, Brick Church Chapel, N Y; at the Bookstores of A M WILDEY, and T. D. SMITH, Fulton-st; and WM ROSE, Atlantic-st, Brooklyn; also at the door. A limite dnumber of tickets issued. 21f-3t*

☞ **Keep up the Fire**—XIIth Ward MASS MEETING MONDAY EVENING, Feb 23, at 7½ o'clock, in the Willet-st M. E. Church, (near Grand-st) Rev. S. A. COREY, Rev. JOHN MARSH, and WM. E. DODGE, Esq., will address the people on the glorious effects of the MAINE LAW. By order of the City Alliance

C. C. LEIGH
ISAAC J. OLIVER.
W. W. STICKLAND.

21f-2t*

☞ **O. U. A**—**Washington Chapter No 2**—The members of this Chapter will please be punctual in attendance at their HALL, corner of Grand and Ludlow streets, MONDAY MORNING, 8 o'clock, to unite with the Order in celebrating the glorious anniversary of the Birthday of the immortal Washington. Members of the Order whose Chapters do not parade are respectfully invited to unite with us.

JAMES GRIFFITHS, }
ABRAHAM BAKER, } Committee.
STEPHEN R. THORNE. }

21f-2t*

☞ **Ironside Chapter No. 47, O. U. A.**—WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—Members are notified to meet at the Chapter Room, in full Regalia, on MONDAY MORNING, 23d inst, at eight o'clock, punctually, to unite with the Order in celebrating the day.

GEO. W. CHESEBROUGH, S.

EDWARD J. KNIGHT, C of the C. 21f-1t*

☞ **S. of T**—The members of HANCOCK DIVISION No. 23, S. of T., are requested to be present at their next meeting, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, at their room, Colman Hall, No. 281 Grand-st, as business of importance to every member will be brought before the Division. By order. [21f 3t*] J C QUACKENBUSH, R S.

☞ **Protestant Association**—The members of Empire Lodge No 1, P. A, are hereby notified to appear in full regalia, at their Lodge Room, corner of Broome-st and the Bowery, at 8 o'clock precisely, in order to join the general celebration of the Birth day of the illustrious Washington. By order of THOMAS HAYS, Worthy Master.

ALEX. HALLIDAY, R S 21f 2t*

☞ **Protestant Association**—All the officers and members of New-York Lodge, No 3 P A, are hereby notified to appear, in full regalia, at their Lodge Room, Convention Hall, Wooster-st, on MONDAY MORNING, 23d inst, at 8 o'clock precisely, in order to join the general celebration of the Birth day of the illustrious Washington. By order, JAMES KEDEY, Worthy Master.

THOMAS MINNIS, Recording Secretary. 21f-2t*

☞ **Excelsior Chapter, No. 28, O U A**—The members of this Chapter will meet on MONDAY next, at 8½ o'clock, A.M., at the Chapter room for the purpose of uniting with the Order in commemorating the Birth day of Washington. Brothers whose Chapters do not parade, are respectfully invited to unite with us.

J. A. LUCAS, C. of the C. J. B. VELSOR, Sachem 21f-1t*

☞ **Hermitage Lodge, No. 165, I. O of O. F**—The members of this Lodge are requested to attend a regular meeting, to be held on TUESDAY, the 24th inst, at 7½ P. M. Business of importance will be transacted.

21f-2t* CHAS. H L DEWENTHAL, Secretary.

☞ **Facts Worth Knowing**—A. BAKER, No 30 Beekman-st., manufactures to order boots of the best quality, at the annexed prices: Dress boots, with patent shanks, $4 50; stout boots, $3 50; double-soled water proof, $4 50; French patent leather boots, $5 50. A good assortment constantly on hand. 18f-2t W&S*

☞ **Sattler's Cosmoramas.**—FIRST SERIES—Exhibited corner of 13 h st and Broadway—Open from 8 A M. till 10 o'clock P M. These Works of Art consist of a collection of views of Europe, Asia Minor, Syria, the Holy Land, Egypt, Nubia, and Arabia. They are sketched and painted in oil by Prof. SATTLER. Admission 25 cts. 16f-6t*

☞ **The New-York Land and BUILDING ASSOCIATION** will hold its second regular meeting on MONDAY EVENING, Feb 23, at No. 165 Bowery. The first month's dues are payable on that evening. The entrance fee is yet but 50 cents on each share. The association will locate their land, and a very interesting meeting may be expected. Let all who wish to join be present on this occasion.

MILES CHAMBERS, President.

H. S. SMITH, Secretary, office No. 1 Murray st. 21f 2t

☞ **Bloomingdale Building Association.**—Second public meeting at Temperance Hall, 8th-av., between 41st and 42d-sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 24th, at 7½ o'clock. More than one hundred shares were taken the first week. Come and learn how to secure yourself a home.

WILLIAM MENCK, Vice-President.

JAMES F CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary. 21f-3t*

☞ **Workingman's Accumulating Fund and BUILDING ASSOCIATION**—Rooms, No 461 Broadway, over the Pacific Bank. A special meeting will be held, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb 23, at 7½ o'clock. Explanations of the workings of this Association, will be given. Nearly 600 shares are already subscribed for. Entrance fee $2. All who wish to join, are requested to do so at once. On or before the next monthly meeting, the entrance fee will be greatly advanced. Workingmen, see that you embrace this opportunity to secure yourselves a home. Monthly dues $3. Shares $300. Seven per cent. allowed on all dues paid in advance.

ROBERT McCLELLAN, President.

G. W. ANDERSON, Secretary. 21f-2t

☞ **Chelsea Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.**—The second regular meeting will be held at the Assembly Rooms, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb 23, at 8 o'clock. Shares will be redeemed at this meeting. It is but a few weeks since this Association was organized, and most of the shares are already taken. Ladies and gentlemen wishing to avail themselves of the many advantages to be derived by taking shares in this flourishing institution, should do so without delay. The entrance fee, at present, is but 50 cents—monthly dues, $2; which can be paid in $1 installments, and at any time, day or evening, at the office. The ultimate value of each share is $500. There are but few persons who cannot lay aside the small sum of 7 cents per day. This trifling sum, if invested in this Association, will, in a very few years amount to the large sum of $500. And if you wish to become your own landlord, and let the rent pay for your house, you can easily accomplish it; and the Homestead Exemption Law carefully secures to you full ownership of the same against execution for debt. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on dues paid six months or more in advance. DANIEL BARNES President.

GEORGE R. HOWELL, Vice-President.

TRUSTEES

Abm Brown, Francis A Smiffin, James Moore,
John R Doremus. James P Decker, Daniel Wilson.

WM. H HOYT, Secretary. Office No. 239 Ninth-av.

For the accommodation of down-town residents, a Subscription Book for names and entrance fees (50 cents) is placed at the office of G. R. HOWELL, No. 32 Park-row, (Lovejoy's Hotel.)

N B—Members are requested to call at the office of the Secretary and get their books, subscribe to the articles of association, and pay the February dues. 21f-2t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **The Third Manhattan BUILDING ASSOCIATION**—Books of Subscription now open.—Join at once—The unparalleled success attending the First and Second Manhattan Building Associations—the latter having disposed of its entire number of shares in the short space of five months from the period of its organization—has led to the establishment of the Third, to which the attention of the public is invited. The entrance fee is $2; monthly dues, $3; shares $800. It costs now but $2 to become a member, and the monthly instalment of $3, in the course of a few years—probably six or seven—will positively yield the sum of Eight Hundred Dollars. A moment's consideration will convince any one of the superiority of these Associations over Savings Banks, and all persons of small means are invited to avail themselves of the advantages here offered. To those who wish to escape the tyranny of landlords, by becoming the owner of a house and lot, if they are without capital to accomplish it, they can obtain sufficient from the Association, for that purpose, and by appropriating no more than the house now yields for rent, can pay for it in a very few years. Members paying their dues not less than six months in advance, will be entitled to interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. Persons desirous of becoming members of the Third Manhattan Building Association can do so by calling at the office of the Secretary, No 16 Spruce-st., 2d floor, where bye-laws can be had free of charge. JAMES S. LIBBY, President, Lovejoy's Hotel.

DAVIS COLLAMORE, Vice President, No. 447 B'way.

J. W. WESTON, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

James Y. Watkins, 16 Catherine-st	Albert Miller, 143 Nassau st
James Neeves, cor. Houston and Bowery.	Wm. H Carnell, 59 Fulton-Market.
Seymour Whiting, 50 East Broadway	John A Currin, 191 Greenwich-st.
Wm. A. Conant, 12 Bowery	Joseph Hough, 220 Broadway.
	James L. Worth, 24 do

JACOB L. FENN, Surveyor, No 15 Spruce-st.

FLORENCE & JENKS, Attorneys, No 54 Wall-st. 21f-1t

☞ **The Memory of Cooper.**—On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, at Tripler Hall, WILLIAM C. BRYANT will pronounce a Discourse on the Life and Genius of James Fennimore Cooper. Hon. Daniel Webster will preside, and among the persons who have accepted the Committee's invitations to be present on the occasion are many of the most eminent men of letters and statesmen of the Union.

COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON IRVING, President.
JOHN A. STEVENS, Pres't Bank of Com., Treasurer.
FITZ-GREENE HALLECK, } Secretaries.
RUFUS W. GRISWOLD, }

GULIAN C VERPLANCK,	JOHN A. DIX,
JOHN DUER,	GEORGE P. MORRIS,
JAMES K. PAULDING,	SAMUEL OSGOOD,
JOHN W. FRANCIS,	CHARLES ANTHON,
RICHARD B. KIMBALL,	J G COGSWELL,
FRANCI L. HAWKS,	MAUNSELL B FIELD,
WILLIAM C. BRYANT,	PARKE GODWIN,
WILLIAM W CAMPBELL,	JONA M. WAINWRIGHT.
CHARLES KING,	DONALD G. MITCHELL,
GEORGE BANCROFT.	N. P. WILLIS.

LEWIS GAYLORD CLARK.

Tickets (to be obtained at the principal Bookstores and Music stores and of the members of the Committee), 50 cents. The proceeds to be applied to the erection of a colossal Statue of Mr. Cooper in one of the Public Squares of the City. 19f-12S

☞ **O. U. A**—1732.—**February 22d**—1852—The Order of United Americans will (according to their usual custom) celebrate the approaching Anniversary of the birthday of the Immortal Washington, on MONDAY, the 23d inst., by a Public Procession, under the direction of Gen. Henry Storms as Grand Marshal, the route of which will be as follows: form at Washington-square, at 9½ o'clock, A. M., and proceed out of the west gate down West Washington-place to 6th-av, and to Greenwich av, thence through Hammond, Hudson, Canal-sts, and Broadway, and Parkrow, to Chatham-st. and the Bowery, to Astor-place, through Astor-place to Broadway, and thence to Metropolitan Hall, (Tripler,) where the procession will be dismissed at 2 o'clock precisely an Oration will be delivered by Hon. WILLIAM W. CAMPBELL, and other appropriate exercises will take place. By order of the Committee of Arrangements. WILLIAM S. WEISS, Chairman.

JOHN G. PACKARD, *Secretary*. 19f-3t*

☞ **Meeting at Military Hall.**—A special meeting of the FRANKLIN BUILDING ASSOCIATION, will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, at 7½ o'clock, at Military Hall, No 193 Bowery. Explanatory Addresses, giving the history, rise and progress of Building Associations, will be made by John Fowler, jr, Jacob L. Fenn and Dr. Johnson. As the Association is rapidly filling, and the profits on each share having amounted to over twenty dollars, it is the determination of the Board of Trustees to increase the entrance fee after the next regular meeting, so, all who desire to participate in the advantages and benefits of this Association, should join at once. All who would like to learn how, in a few years, they may receive a handsome property by paying into the Association $3 a month, are invited to attend. The present entrance fee is only $2. The ultimate value of shares, $800. Lose no time. All the shares will soon be taken.

JOHN KEYSER, President.

GEORGE STARR, Vice-President.

TRUSTEES.

Charles Crane,	James L Post,	Samuel Sinclair,
John Thomas,	Robt Peterson,	James W Farr,
David Mitchen,	D C Weeks,	W. E Smith, Jr.
R Ross, Jr, Secretary, Office, No 48 Sth-ave.		21f-4t

☞ **Another Opportunity Offered**—A Special Meeting of the EAST RIVER BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION will be held at Thalian Hall, No. 440 Grand street, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb 24, at half-past seven o'clock, to give those who were not able to join their Association at its former meetings an opportunity to do so before the entrance fee is raised. Ladies and gentlemen are particularly invited to attend. Eminent speakers will address the meeting, giving thorough explanations of the advantages to be derived from associations of this kind. By order of OBADIAH NEWCOMB, President.

JAMES WHITE, Vice President. SAMUEL H TOPHAM, Asst Vice President. CHAS E. ANDERSON Secretary. The office, No 5 4 Grand-street, is now open daily, between eleven A M and nine P M, where the Prospectus can be had gratis, and all necessary information given. Entrance Fee, $2, Monthly Dues, $3 21f 3t*

☞ **The Citizens' Mutual Loan and Accumulating FUND ASSOCIATION**—The Books of the Association are open for subscription, at their office, No. 421 Broadway, next door above Canal-st, from 9½ A M. until 5 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock. Entrance fee $2, monthly dues $3 per month. An opportunity is offered to all males and females, minors and adults, by joining this Association, by paying $3 a month for a few years, to obtain a home or a capital sufficient to start a fair business. Pamphlets with articles of Association, By-laws and full explanation of its objects and plan, can be had gratis at the office.

SIMEON DRAPER, President.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Vice President.

TRUSTEES.

John J. Herrick,	Winchester P Moody,	Joel W. Mason,
Geo. Schwartz, Jr.,	John F. Clarke,	Wm H. Dietz.
Chas. L. Cornish,	Wm Thomson,	S Alburtus, Jr.

JOSIAH F. KENDALL, Secretary.
22-1m

☞ **United States Building Association and EQUITABLE INVESTMENT AND SAVING FUND**—The third monthly meeting of this Association will be held at No 165 Bowery, third story, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, at 7 o'clock. The books of the Association are open for subscription at No 178 Bowery, where by-laws and act of incorporation can be had gratis. Entrance fee 50 cents; shares $2 50 each. An opportunity is offered to males and females, by paying $2 50 a month for a few years, to obtain a home or capital sufficient to start a fair business. At the last meeting shares were redeemed at $260 each. N McGRAW, President, No. 4 Crosby-st.

JOHN ROSHBY, Vice-President.

THOS. VERNON, Secretary, 178 Bowery.

DIRECTORS

Andw. Allendorph,	James Grundy,	Wm Forrester,
John Cronch,	Starkee Livesey,	Jas McDuff,

TRUSTEES

N McGraw,	C W Houghton,	John Redley
Attorney, Chauncey Shaffer, 75 Nassau st.		10f-1m*

☞ **Home for the Mechanic, Tradesman and LABORING MAN**—The IRVING BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION will hold its second public meeting at Masonic Hall, No. 274 Grand-st, near Forsyth-st., on SATURDAY EVENING, the 21st inst, at 7½ o'clock.

The extraordinary success of this Association, and the large number of shares subscribed for at the first meeting, should induce all who wish to take shares to attend before the entrance fee shall be raised. At present, members are received at $2 entrance fee, and $3 per month each share. Subscriptions received at the office, No 241 Grand-st. Articles of Association can be obtained gratis

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

GEO. H. BELL, Vice-President

TRUSTEES.

Geo H. Franklin,	Geo W. Riblet,	Silas C. Herring,
James Jackson, Jr	Elias Combs,	Royal C. Millard,
Nelson Puff,	F. G Richardson,	Geo. T. Maxwell.

THOMAS LAWRENCE, Attorney.

ALBERT H NICOLAY, Secretary. 20f-2t

☞ **Empire Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION**—The Books of this Association are open for subscribers at their office, No 173 Spring-st, daily, from 2 to 9 o'clock, P. M. Entrance fee, $2; monthly dues, $3; shares, $800. An opportunity is now offered to all—males, females, minors and adults—by paying $3 per month, to secure a home or a capital to start a fair business. Books explaining the plan and objects of the Association can be had gratis at the office. Over three hundred shares have been subscribed during the past two weeks.

JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, President.

JONATHAN W ALLEN, Vice-President.

TRUSTEES.

Joseph Hoxie,	Wyllis Blackstone,	Sylvanus Gedney,
Joseph Britton,	Wm H. Riblet,	Wm Sinclair,
George Boyd,	J. R. DelVecchio,	C. A. Delamater,
Caleb S. Merritt,	John B Acker,	M. M. Van Dyke,
Wm H Grenelle,	George H. Purser.	

J. W. FELL, Secretary. No. 173 Spring-st. 19f-tf

☞ **Only a Few more Left.**—So great has been the demand for shares in the KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION, that only a few remain. Persons desirous of becoming members of this flourishing institution, will be afforded one more opportunity, at the public meeting to be be held on MONDAY EVENING, Feb 23, at Knickerbocker Hall, corner of 23d st and 8th-av. At this meeting, the principles and profits will be plainly set forth, and the fullest information given of every particular connected with the operation of the Association. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend. Interesting addresses will be delivered

WELCOME R. BEEBE, President.

JAMES R. DEL VECCHIO, Vice-President.

EDWARD F. MADDEN, Secretary

N. B—Persons unable to attend the public meeting can subscribe for shares at the office, No. 168 9th-av., any time during the day or evening 19f-4t

☞ **Building Associations' Fire Insurance COMPANY**—Capital $500,000, divided into 10,000 shares of $50 each; 30 per cent cash paid up, 70 per cent. in notes, to remain in the hands of the Company. Subscriptions for the capital stock of this Company will be received by the following persons, as pointed Commissioners: John Bruce, No. 24 Platt-st; Wakeman & Letting, No 59 Fulton-st; Daniel P Barnard, No. 16 Wall-st.; John Burton No 16 North William-st; Solomon Jessurun No 8 Clinton court, Beekman-st.; Thomas F Leslie, corner of Fulton and Tillary-sts., Brooklyn; also, by all the Directors. A prospectus explaining the great advantages to be derived from the Company to mechanics and small property holders, as well as to those who wish to invest their money and get the largest amount of profits, can be had of any of the Directors—all the Secretaries of the different Building Associations, or at the office of Mr. Jessurun, No 8 Clinton court, Beekman-st.

JOHN BRUCE, President.

S. JESSURUN, Secretary. 19f 2w

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **The Mercantile Mutual Loan AND ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION**, will hold a meeting on SATURDAY EVENING, 21st inst, at 7½ o'clock, in the Lecture Room, Clinton Hall, corner Nassau and Beekman-sts, on which occasion a lecture, explanatory of the objects and benefits of the Association, will be delivered by W. T. B MILLIKEN, Esq. Ladies and gentlemen who feel interested are invited to attend

20f-2t* W. V. GROSER, Secretary.

☞ **The New-York Land and BUILDING ASSOCIATION** was organized for the purpose of getting Houses and Lots for 500 Workingmen, and thereby making them their own landlords. It is in the full tide of its success. Its regular meetings are held on the fourth MONDAY in each month, at No. 163 Bowery.

MILES CHAMBERS, President.

H. S. SMITH, No. 1 Murray st, Secretary. 13f-2w

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **The Funeral Discourses** of the late JOHN RADIE and BENJAMIN T. DEAN, will be preached on SABBATH MORNING, (22,) and those of ALEXANDER BOGARDUS, late of the Custom-House, and JOHN HENRY and WILLIAM BROWN, (who were killed by falling from the steeple of said Church,) in the afternoon, at the Dwight Congregational Church, in 45th st, between 2d and 3d-avs. By the Pastor. N. WELTON.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend without any further notice. 21f

☞ **The Annual Public Meeting** to aid the American Sunday School Union in sending Sunday School Libraries and Missionaries to the West, will be held TO-MORROW, at 7½ P. M., at Rev. Dr. Hutton's Church, Washington-square. Addresses by Rev. Mr. BARNARD, of the City, Rev. Mr. REESE, of Williamsburg, and Rev. Mr. WILLETS, of Philadelphia. 21f-1t*

☞ **The Twelfth Discourse** in the series to Young Men will be preached by Rev. Dr. ADAMS in the Mercer-st Church, next SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. This Discourse will have special reference to the day—22d Feb, Washington's birth-day. The entire Church, will be appropriated, exclusively, to young men. 21f-1t*

☞ **The Eastern Congregational Church** will be reopened for public worship on SUNDAY, 22d inst, (tomorrow) Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will preach in the morning, Rev. W. H. EGGLESTON in the afternoon, and Rev. WM. PATTON, D.D., in the evening. Services at the usual hours. 21f-1t*

☞ **The only place** where pure Bible truth is preached is at Mount Zion Chapel, No 163 Bowery. Preaching by the Prophet of the Judgment TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7 P. M. Evening subject: "The Mystical Babylon." Seats free. 21f-1t*

☞ **Right Rev. Dr. Whitehouse**, Assistant Bishop of Illinois, will preach in St. Jude's Church, 6th-av opposite Amity-st, on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock, when a collection will be taken up for the Sunday School of the said Church. 21f 1t*

☞ **Rev. Day K. Lee, of Williamsburg**, will preach at Chatham Hall, No. 5 Chatham-square, TO MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Seats free. The public are cordially invited to attend. 21f-1t*

☞ **Washington's Birthday.**—A discourse appropriate to this occasion, will be delivered by Rev. Dr. KENNADAY, in the Pacific-st. M. E. Church, corner of Clinton st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY next, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., subject, "War, and the Universal Diffusion of Peace." 21f-1t*

☞ **Rev. Dr. Cheever** will repeat his Temperance Sermon in the Methodist Church on West Thirtieth street, near Eighth-avenue, on SABBATH EVENING next, the 22d inst, at seven o'clock. 21f

☞ **New Jerusalem Church**, 8th st, near Broadway. Prof. BUSH will deliver a Lecture in this house TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—The Psychology of the New Church. 21f-1t*

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to The New-York Times.

INTERESTING DOCUMENTS.

THE KOSSUTH AND LONG CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from Commodore Morgan, &c.

The KOSSUTH correspondence called for by the House of Representatives, some time since, was laid before that body yesterday. We have received by telegraph copies of several of the most important letters which will be found below. The first letter is from

Commodore Morgan to Consul Hodge.

SPEZZIA, Tuesday, Sept. 23, 1851.

MY DEAR CONSUL—Such are the necessities and frailties of human events, that, after all, the *Mississippi* will be at Marseilles within a week, with KOSSUTH.

The devil seems to possess this gentleman. He contemplates leaving the ship at that place, with his wife and children, for England, and to join her again in twenty days thereafter, at Gibraltar. His determined wilfulness is unconquerable, and the ship will speed to your City within a few days. He is utterly ungovernable, and I am compelled to hasten him out of the country. He is like a firebrand. The whole bay around was illuminated last night, on Tuesday evening, and the music surrounded the steamer, and he always ready for applause.

The public authorities are thus alarmed to utter confusion, and they ran about the streets, having all the appearance of somnambulists. Good morning.

In great haste,

(Signed) CHARLES W. MORGAN

JOHN HODGE, Esq., U. S. Consul, Marseilles.

Letter from Consul Hodge to Capt. Long, dated

MARSEILLES, Monday, Sept. 29, 1851.

DEAR SIR: I have a letter from M. de Saulean, Prefet des Bouches des Rhone, dated 28th inst. Knowing that the Prefet is a liberal high-minded gentleman, I feel persuaded he would not have withdrawn the order he gave, on my responsibility, for the conduct of affairs, to prevent M. KOSSUTH and his suite to go shore, if it could be continued without danger of an *emeute*, or some disturbance. He had shown a kind feeling, and immediately, at my request, telegraphed the Government at Paris, to permit KOSSUTH, and his immediate family, to pass through France, on their way to England. The answer was very decided, refusing the request; however, no charge was made by the Prefet, until the demonstrations of yesterday.

Consul Hodge to Capt. Long.

MARSEILLES, Tuesday, Sept. 30, 1851.

DEAR SIR: Last evening I received an official letter from M. de Saulean, Prefet des Bouches des Rhone, requesting me to call on him, on business of importance. Judge my surprise, when he told me that his letter to the Representative of the United States, was published in a paper called *Le Peuple*. This is a violent partizan, I emeutaire, *rouge* paper. He asked by whom it had been done, as he avowed it was a breach of confidence. I was mortified and chagrined at seeing it in this Socialist paper. I stated to him, frankly, that on the morning after its reception, I called on M. KOSSUTH, to communicate to him the refusal of this Government to let him pass through France, on his intended journey to England, and handed to him the letter, which I had not withdrawn. The Prefet expressed himself disappointed in the conduct of M. KOSSUTH, as he had permitted him to land without the authority of his Government—taking on himself the responsibility, in consequence of my request, and the publication of the letter to me by M. KOSSUTH, was a breach of confidence, &c. I regret this transaction, inasmuch as it places me in an unpleasant position with the Governor of this Department—a gentleman of great moral worth, and in every way of high standing. He has always treated me, and our country, with marked attention, and has been frank and courteous in all his proceedings; and he justly feels irritated at the proceeding, as it appears to have been done in the hope of exciting a disturbance in the city. This paper, *Le Peuple*, has had several excessively violent and scurrilous articles on these affairs, and the above publication, and what follows, have compromised me, and our flag, with the Government. Please request M. KOSSUTH not to send articles to *Le Peuple*, while he is under the banner of the United States, as it would appear that we encourage an attempt to produce an *emeute*, or a serious disturbance. You will, in the most positive manner, carry out the order of the Prefet, and prohibit every individual, except from your own crew, landing from the steamer *Mississippi*, no matter who may be the person.

I am dear Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN L. HODGE, U. S. Consul.

MARSEILLES, Capt. J. C. LONG, United States steamer *Mississippi*.

Captain Long to Consul Hodge.

U. S. SHIP MISSISSIPPI, Sept. 30, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR: I am exceedingly mortified that a man, who should hold a position so high in the world, and one whom the United States have done so much to exalt, has so far forgotten himself as to take such a course to revenge his imaginary injured feelings on the nation that is setting him free. Would to God he was safe out of this ship; and I trust he will never return. In my opinion, the party to which he has attached himself will be his ruin. The first step he has taken was his unfortunate speech in Spezzia, which he can never recall; and I think if the Government knew as much of his course as you and myself, they would drop him where he is, or when he arrives on English ground. Oh, that I could get away from this port! I have advanced further in my coming than I expected yesterday, and if it continues pleasant, I hope to have it all in to-morrow forenoon, and may possibly leave in the afternoon.

I do not want the Prefet to have an opportunity to request me to leave, for that would be unpleasant, and therefore I requested you, yesterday, to say to him that I would not remain one moment longer in port than was absolutely necessary, to obtain the supplies that were indispensable. I could only find enough coal in Constantinople and Smyrna to take me to Spezzia—calculating to replenish there—but such was the apprehension of the Sardinians, for fear of the landing of this party, that I was obliged to leave, the Commodore thinking he might land here, which would enable him to procure what was wanted.

I do assure you that it is the most unpleasant duty I was ever on, and God grant I may soon be delivered from it, and never more be caught in such a net again. I think you had better write KOSSUTH, and request him not to compromise the flag by allowing such communications to appear in the paper *Le Peuple*, which has a bearing on his affairs. Yesterday, thinking he was tired of hearing such a reiteration of trash as the people were singing, and cheering, by his retiring from the side of the ship, I politely said, "I think if you would withdraw, the people would leave, and we shall be quiet." He did for a few moments, and then returned and made them an address in French, and afterwards retired; after some more noise they dropped off, and all was quiet.

If he would have taken my advice he never would have said a word in public, but kept quiet, until he got on other ground, and then crowed like a cock on his own hill.

The weather is so unpleasant I shall not dare venture out to-day, for I must be prepared for the weather. The Gulf of Lyons is not pleasant at this season of the year.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. C. LONG.

Consul HODGE, Marseilles.

Captain Long to Consul Hodge.

STEAMER MISSISSIPPI, Sept. 30, 1851.

After I had written you this noon, I called on KOSSUTH, and read to him the part of your note commencing "Articles on this affair, and the above publication, and what has followed, he compromised me and our flag with the Government." He replied that he had sent a letter to a friend, and did not object to its being published. It was thanking the people of Marseilles for their sympathy; but if he had received your request before he had heard of your letter, he would not have done so. He said he would reply to the speech of the people, and would write you on the subject, as his having compromised the flag was a heavy charge; I told him it referred solely to the publication of the letter, and what followed. He said he would settle that point with our Government, either in England or the United States. This evening there was quite a large congregation around the ship, and KOSSUTH did (as he said he would) run to thank them, which he insisted on doing, but as I did not notice it, he may have soon returned to his room; so I presume my remarks to him have had some good effect, and I presume to-morrow the collection will be of no account. He said to me, he could not account for our course. Being an independent nation, he should have thought I would have thanked them ye-terday for the compliments to our flag; I told him, that all I asked of him, was what our Government required of me, to conform to the laws of the country in whose ports we were visiting; that while there, we were the guests of this nation, and therefore, should do nothing to offend their laws; that, in doing this, I did not wish to injure his feelings, and would not; but I hoped he would see, that if in Gibraltar he was suffered to land, that I would do all in my power to forward his views; but that under this Government, when they had denied him the privilege he asked, I could but second the restrictions to the landing, excepting when they had a French or regular passport. These are the views I fully expressed to him, and I think they have had, and will have a good effect. If my Government censure me on this point, I cannot see what advantage there is in giving instructions to that effect to officers commanding. You would be astonished, if you could see the people and hear their remarks—saying that they have escaped from one prison, and are now prisoners under what they thought was a free flag. Why, my dear Sir, they know not what freedom is. They will see that we shall respect the laws of the port in which we are, and we will treat them with the courtesy due to their position, and carry out the views of our Government. If the weather is good to-morrow, I hope to leave this port, and will endeavor to call with you on the Prefet; but, as it is not possible to call in undress, pray let me know early in the morning, for I suppose you will call by 1 o'clock. I am, &c.,

J. C. LONG.

To Consul HODGE.

Consul Hodge to Mr. Webster.

SIR: Owing to the unexpected visit at this port of Mr. KOSSUTH, the Governor of Hungary, an unpleasant duty devolves on me to place before the Government—which I may do in a frank manner—the details of this affair. He being the nation's guest, he is under the flag of the people of the United States. You will naturally inquire why he did not proceed directly to our country, in lieu of giving the preference to England, which he admits was always his intention. In his appeal to the people, he pretends that, after remaining a few days in London, it was his intention to rejoin the ship at Gibraltar, if it had not been that Capt. Long and myself had asserted he was compromising us and the flag of the United States.

On the arrival of the *Mississippi*, Mr. KOSSUTH sent to me two letters—one to the Prefet of this department, dated 27th September. It was intended, no doubt, to be the 26th, as the steamer arrived on Friday afternoon, and the Hungarians were on shore that evening. The other to myself—both requesting permission to proceed through France to England. I wanted on the Prefet, and as he would not grant the request, I asked him to telegraph to the Government soliciting this favor, also to Mr. RIVES, United States Minister at Paris, informing him that Mr. KOSSUTH was here. Both were granted. I went on board of the steamer to take leave of him. Captain Long met me at the gangway and handed me Mr. KOSSUTH'S letter of the 27th Sept. I glanced rapidly over it and clearly saw the object. It was a miserable subterfuge to put the frigate in order to go to England, and remain longer there than the steamer, with any propriety, could be detained at Gibraltar. I remained some time in the cabin before he made his entrance. In a theatrical manner he asked me to walk into his state-room

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 21, 1852.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Neither the Publication Office, Editorial Rooms, nor Printing Establishment of the DAILY TIMES are opened on Sunday. Advertisers who desire their notices to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 11 o'clock on Saturday evening.

☞ We have at last the *Long correspondence*, in which we suppose will be found a full *official* account of the usurpations of Governor KOSSUTH on board the steamer *Mississippi*. We have received and published this morning a portion of these documents, which will be read of course with general interest. The *Mississippi* was sent for KOSSUTH, in accordance with the directions of Congress, to bring him and his companions, if they wished to come, to the United States. Special instructions were issued to the Commander to treat him with courtesy, and in all respects as the guest of the nation. Bearing this in mind, it will be comparatively easy to estimate correctly the propriety of the language used in regard to him by Commodore MORGAN. The sensitiveness of Consul Hodge to the complaints of the French authorities, and his voluntary assumption of the duties of guardian over the *Mississippi* and KOSSUTH, stand in no need of comment.

Mr. Webster on Washington.

To-morrow will be the birthday of WASHINGTON—the anniversary of the birth of the noblest man the world has ever seen. Greater intellects than his have frequently appeared among men, and history affords instances of equal moral worth. But no man ever lived who combined in larger measure the elements of *all* excellence, or has done the world so great a service. Half a century has elapsed since he died, but his name gathers fresh glory with each revolving year; his character commands a higher and profounder veneration now, throughout the world, than it ever did before. There is no land where his name is not known as the type of a greatness seldom reached by imperfect humanity, and as shaming the proudest achievements of ambition by its unsullied and unsuspected purity.

WASHINGTON was truly the "FATHER of his Country," and, so far as human wisdom can see, without him the Republic never would have existed in its present form. Individuals are seldom more than the exponents and the products of their age; yet they are sometimes born expressly to lift it up and carry it forward faster than it could move by the ordinary revolutions of time. This continent could not long have been kept in subjection to England, whether Washington had lived or not; but the date of its independence would have been postponed, and it might have come at last in a far different shape, without his guiding and controlling power. The student of American history can easily recal points of time when the Revolution would have been lost, but for that steady and unfaltering faith which possessed his soul and infused strength into the public heart, and that calm but unerring wisdom which inspired universal confidence and controlled dissension. And not less marked was his influence upon the organization of the Government after the independence of the country had been secured. But for him the present Constitution would not have been adopted, nor could any Constitution equally good have been framed. It was during his administration that the novel government received its direction and began its development; and although differences of political opinion existed then, as they have existed ever since, very few men now live who do not regard that direction as precisely that which the condition of the country required. The half century that divides our age from his, has wrought and witnessed changes without a parallel. The America of to-day would scarcely be recognized as that of Washington's time. New powers, new necessities, new contingencies, have sprung up with a rapidity which defies all calculation. Yet the leading principles upon which Washington based his policy, still give shape to the growth and government of the country.

It is announced that Mr. WEBSTER is to deliver an address upon WASHINGTON'S Administration, in this City, on Monday. We cannot conceive of any more appropriate manner in which this anniversary of his birth could be commemorated. It will be an occasion of profound and universal interest. No living man is so competent to do justice to such a theme. It is generally known that Mr WEBSTER has for many years been collecting materials for a full and complete history of Washington's Administration, and it is known to his friends that the whole plan of this great work has been prepared and that parts of it are written. Great as his services to the country have been, we almost regret that constant employment in public affairs, which has prevented its completion. We trust that nothing will deprive the country and posterity of such a contribution to its historical literature as this work would constitute. High as he stands among the statesmen of the land, and glad as the country must always be to secure his active services in public concerns, we should consider even his election to the Presidency a public misfortune, if it should prevent the completion of this projected work.

We rejoice that a discourse, at least, upon that subject will so soon be given to the country by Mr. Webster.

State Expenses.

The State Assembly and the State Controller are at loggerheads. They have been exchanging belligerent bulletins somewhat actively, but with no essential damage on either side, and we hope with some degree of profit to the public.

The meeting of Legislative bodies is always attended with expense. Various articles of necessity must be provided and paid for; and as it would be inconvenient to enact a new law for every new item, the Revised Statutes have provided that "such moneys as shall be necessary to pay the *contingent expenses*" of each House, shall be paid out of the Treasury, and that the Controller shall *advance* to the clerks such sums, from time to time, "as they shall show to his satisfaction, to be necessary for these purposes." Hence the money set apart for such expenses has come to be known as the Contingent Fund; and out of it are paid the expenses for stationery, fuel, lights, penknives, wafers, chairs, and such other articles as are deemed necessary for the performance of public business. In the course of time, moreover, various other articles have been included in the list. Thus, as members are to enact new laws and amend old ones, it has been thought essential to the proper discharge of their duties, that they should have each a copy of the *Revised Statutes;* and other books, of a similarly useful character, have from time to time been voted, and charged upon the "Contingent Fund."

Not long since the Assembly, zealous for its privileges, and unsuspicious of snares, voted 100 postage stamps to each member, to enable him to carry on, without personal expense, his official correspondence. The Clerk, as in duty bound, attempted to "show, to the Controller's satisfaction," that these expenses were necessary. But that functionary refused to be "satisfied," and declined to make the "advance" called for. Hereupon the Assembly passed a resolution, asking his "reasons," which he incontinently gives them, plenty as blackberries. The Controller enters into the niceties of language with a most unofficial zest. He lavishes indecorous sarcasm upon the popular branch of the State Legislature, with a copiousness which indicates strong self-confidence in the abundance of his resources. His "reason" for refusing to pay for the postage stamps is conveyed in the following form:

1. "Postage stamps," although not "coin" or "bank bills," are "currency;" each stamp has a fixed determinate value of "three cents;" passes from hand to hand in payment for any demand for that sum; is received daily at the *Treasury* as change; and they are usually regarded as money for all practical uses.

2. One hundred "postage stamps" for each member, which, by their resolution, the Assembly directed the Clerk to procure, are equivalent to three dollars in money taken from the Treasury for each member of the honorable the Assembly, over and above their *per diem* allowance and travel fees.

3. Section VI, article 3, of the Constitution of the State provides that "the members of the Legislature shall receive for their services a sum not exceeding three dollars a day."

The Controller dilutes his "reasons" considerately, as this specimen will show. He puts the grain of wheat into his three bushels of chaff, with great skill though not with unimpeachable grammar. He proceeds at great length to set forth the delinquencies and offenses of the Legislature in these matters for a long time past, and his own determination to introduce a new order of things. The law, he says, makes it incumbent on the clerks to "satisfy him" that the expenses are proper; and he gives them formal notice that he *will not* be satisfied.

The Controller's somewhat ostentatious splurge will do good, inasmuch as it will save the State some money. There is constant temptation besetting the members of the Legislature to procure, at the public expense, various articles of which they feel the need. They go much too far oftentimes in the exercise of their discretion over this contingent fund. The Controller's demonstration will render them more circumspect; and without doing them any injury of any sort, will benefit the State. We are glad to see, by the report of the Committee to which the subject was referred, that the unbecoming pertness and assumed superiority, which seemed to characterize the Controller's communication, have not blinded the Assembly to the essential justice of the ground he takes.

☞ There is the best of argument presented daily why the present system of patent laws should be consigned bodily to the past. The contest over the Woodworth planing-machine is a meagre representative of the yearly lobbying and legislating at Washington about multitudinous disputed patents; and of the busy litigation which constantly crowds and hurries the national Courts. The fighting is seldom for the benefit of the inventor. If you seek that personage, there are ten chances to one you will find him inventing new projects of releasing himself from pressing poverty, notwithstanding the owners of his machine have acquired opulence by means of it. The combatants, in nearly every instance, are the wealthy assignees of a right; capitalists "who have taken hold of the thing," upon a speculative venture of making what they could out of it. The laws promote discord, litigation, fraud, and expense; and in the aggregate of their operation do nothing promotive of any other ingenuity than that of shrewd attorneys.

In the fullness of years, the era will come when there wards to ingenuity shall take a different and better form. The inventor of a useful machine—and only such, were the laws worth a groat, would receive a patent—will sell it to the people, through Government; and it will at once become the property of every mechanic, poor and rich. The reward will go into the contriver's pocket and not into that of the speculator, who may have advanced him the means of obtaining the patent right; a right to be plundered, infringed upon; cheated, to sue, and prosecute, and spend life, and fortune in court-rooms if not in jail-rooms. If the theory of bounties work well in the case of ocean steamers, it must work well in other matters involving public benefit. We hope, at least, to see it so thoroughly and successfully tried, as to furnish a substitute for the present worthless plan of remunerating inventive talent.

The patent laws, to be sure, have one peculiarity they deserve all credit for—they legislate for future generations at the expense of the present. That our successors may enjoy the benefit of any improvement in the arts, we agree, by the prevailing system, to pay an enormous annuity to the owner, not often to the inventor, through fourteen years, and frequently for a longer period. Through the whole of that term, the mechanic of limited means, whose protection and encouragement should be preeminently the object of legal care, suffers ruinously, because wealthy competitors possess advantages he can not obtain. And this cost, this injustice, not to repeat the details of fraud and vexation to which the laws give rise, we willingly embrace for the good of another generation. May we not at least claim that the system is unselfish, since no other merit can be predicated of it? Would it be wiser to buy inventions outright, that we, as well as our children, may enjoy whatever benefits they yield?

☞ We hinted the opinion yesterday that Gen. QUITMAN would not have declined the offer of the Presidency of Mexico so promptly as Gen. SCOTT is said to have done. We have received from a gentleman for whom we have a high respect, who was one of Gen. Quitman's military family during the war with Mexico, a communication expressing the opinion that he *would*. As the difference is simply one of opinion, we see no room for useful controversy about it. "It is very possible that we are mistaken in our estimate of Gen. Quitman's character. We formed it partly from his alleged connection with the invasion of Cuba. It is generally supposed that under certain circumstances Gen. Quitman would not have been unwilling to put himself at the head of a force of revolutionary invaders. Setting aside entirely the right or wrong of such an invasion, we still think that the same ambitious, and perhaps patriotic views, which would have inclined him to take part in it, would also dispose him to accept the Presidency of Mexico, if it had been offered to him under the circumstances supposed.

☞ The members of the Common Council made an expedition day before yesterday into the country, for the ostensible purpose of selecting a site for a new Potter's Field. They took carriages at the City Hall, and visited Randall's, and Blackwell's Islands, where they had a splendid dinner at which some *sixty* persons sat down. Champagne was abundant, and was very liberally administered. And towards night the Aldermen and Assistants returned to the City, some of them a little the worse for the expedition. *Nothing whatever was done in regard to the selection of a Potter's Field.* We understand that another voyage of discovery is meditated for the purpose of attending to this matter.

Yet the City Treasury will pay the expense of this frolic. It will be charged in the bill as among the expenses of the City Government, and as such will be paid out of the pockets of our tax-paying citizens. And this is a fair specimen of the manner in which the legislators of our City discharge their duties, and rob the treasury. This is only one of the many devices by which our City Government is made at once the most costly, the most inefficient and the most corrupt Government on this side the Atlantic. The charges for refreshments, for carriages, for hack-hire, and for numberless incidentals of City Government, are all fraudulent and unjust. Yet they are made, and paid, just as regularly as the Mayor's salary, or the Alderman's four dollars a day.

The Controller of the State has lately refused to pay bills incurred by the Assembly for perquisites to members. The propriety of his action is perhaps questionable; but he errs, if he errs at all, on the right side. We wish our City could be blessed, for a little while at least, with a guardian of the Treasury who would not pay any bills not authorized by law.

Lay Controversy.

Mr. Orestes A. Brownson has been trying to persuade the people of St. Louis that Protestantism is incompatible with civilization and good government. Whether he has obtained any proselytes to so paradoxical a doctrine does not yet appear. Some of the good folk are obviously staggered. They turn about helplessly in search of tonics for their Protestant faith, and, odd enough, pitch upon Mr. Hugh A. Garland, of multifarious reputation, to stand forth as their Luther against this new Eckins. Mr. Garland is supposed to have acquired the requisite facility in debating, while Clerk of the House of Representatives. Doubtless his divinity is of the same school. At all events, he distrusts himself, his Protestantism, and his polemical skill, too seriously to admit of entering the lists with a sophist so thoroughly practised as Mr. Brownson; and accordingly he declines the forensic discussion in toto. He offers, however, to deliver a course of four lectures upon the Relation of Spiritual to Temporal Power in Past Times, by way of demonstrating the superiority of Protestantism over Catholicity, as non-interfering with the temporalities. The course of his reflections, he says, will oblige him to review some of Mr Brownson's positions, but he can hear of no controversy. If he escape it, he will be a prodigy. It will be because his reviewee has too mean an estimate of his intellectual calibre to descend to a contest: rather a disagreeable fact. We hope he may have a good time of it.

☞ The *National Intelligencer* publishes the following extract of a letter from an *American officer* in Paris:

"The re-election of Napoleon by near seven million votes, is a '*fait accompli*,' a sufficient testimony that most Frenchmen appreciate *the deliverance he has effected for them*, and that by none of his acts he *forfeited the confidence* of those who, in 1848, committed to him the destinies of the nation."

This is probably all right. An "American officer" certainly ought to understand the character of a proceeding which he so highly commends. In this country we have, it is true, been brought up to entertain some odd notions about liberty and human rights,—the supremacy of Constitutions and sacredness of an oath,—which do not seem to have governed Louis Napoleon in his act of "deliverance." But these notions are probably all moonshine. American "officers," representing their country abroad, give the sanction of their praise to an act, which annihilated at a blow the civil and political liberties of a whole nation. People who think differently and venture to speak accordingly, are denounced as radicals. Republicanism is sadly out of fashion; it is very well to sail under that flag; we get along very well under a Republican form of Government; but anybody who *believes* in it, is set down as a fanatic at once. It is probably all right, but we don't exactly understand it.

This "American officer" in Paris is quite sure that Louis Napoleon has done nothing to forfeit public confidence. It is not easy to see what would forfeit that confidence in the eyes of this writer. He is probably aware that when he became President, Louis Napoleon took this oath:

"In the presence of God and of the French people here represented by the National Assembly, I swear to remain faithful to the one indivisible and democratic republic, and to fulfil all the duties imposed upon me by the Constitution."

Perhaps he also knows that the Constitution which he thus swore to support, contains the following provision:

"Any measure by which the President of the Republic should *dissolve the Assembly*, or prorogue it, or *interpose any obstacle to the exercise of its functions*, is a *crime of* HIGH TREASON. By this mere act the President is *deprived of all his functions*, the country is *bound to refuse him obedience*; the *executive power passes at once and by right* into the hands of the National Assembly. THE JUDGES of the HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE are bound to assemble immediately, to summon a jury, and proceed immediately to the *trial of the President and his accomplices*."

According to the ordinary meaning of words, Louis Napoleon has committed the crime of high treason, very distinctly; and if he has not committed perjury, the current definitions of that word ought to be revised. Treason and perjury, however, it may be, ought not to forfeit the confidence of the public. So, at least, thinks the "American officer" who writes from Paris One thing is pretty clear. Whatever others may do or say, Louis Napoleon will not lack defenders so long as there are "American officers" in France. Some of them seem to consider it their special mission to defame republicanism and defend despotism; and they generally find active employment at the present time.

☞ The ice bridge upon the Susquehanna, we are happy to learn twice daily, continues to behave agreeably to the season, and bear over its burden of men and boxes in safety. The Common Council of Baltimore, too, has recovered its senses so far as to grant a permit for a permanent bridge, suitable for summer wear, to be erected. If the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad Company avail themselves of the license, very well; but nothing is more doubtful. With full permission to have good cars, they have nothing but coarse cribs, which New-England good sense condemns as unfit for emigrant travel. Nobody objected to their having rapid and powerful locomotives; and their rickety cars have always been towed by engines of more power, perhaps, but less speed than one horse. The road is a noted nuisance. It is responsible for more impatience, disappointment, broken necks, and blasphemy, than the persecutor of Job himself. Under proper management, and with necessary improvements of the communication, the political capital of the country might be almost a day's journey nearer the capital of commerce. The mails ought to come through in half the time; and the fare suffer a reduction of fifty per cent. The Common Council of Baltimore should have made the privilege of building a bridge dependent upon a better conduct of the whole concern. Some good might have been effected. And most certainly, what is to be done, should be done promptly, or else the Pennsylvania and Erie roads will absorb all Western travel and traffic, to the sore detriment of the Baltimore and Ohio, and the Baltimore and Philadelphia routes, and of the thriving village of Baltimore itself.

☞ We learn that the statement made by our Washington correspondent a few days since, that a new suit had been commenced against Mr. Beardsley, by the patentees of Woodworth's Planing Machine, is incorrect. The original application for an injunction, moreover, was withdrawn.

"The constitution provides that 'each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress?' In *what* Congress? In the *next* Congress—the *preceding* Congress—or the *present* Congress? Most clearly, *in the Congress in being at the time which such electors are so appointed*. The present Congress continues in existence until the 4th of March, 1853; and on the House of Representatives of the present Congress will devolve the choice of President and Vice President, in case the people fail to elect."—*Augusta Age.*

☞ The *Age* is clearly in the wrong. Each State is now entitled to the number of Representatives indicated by its population in 1850. Consequently the electors will be chosen upon the basis of the number to which the State is actually entitled, and not upon that to which it may have had claims at the time the present Congress was chosen. The question was so determined in 1832, and the electors were appointed according to the census of 1830.

TRAVELERS IN MEXICO.—An impression having got abroad that Americans cannot now pass through Mexico without a *carta de seguridad*,—which requires a month or two of time to obtain, Mr. FRANCIS W. RICE, U. S. Consul at Acapulco, has published a letter explaining that all persons having certificates of their American citizenship, from the U. S. Consulate at the port of debarkation, are perfectly secure from any annoyance by Mexican officials while traveling through Mexico. The *cartas de seguridad* apply only to those foreigners who are residents or intend to become residents in Mexico, and are furnished upon application and the payment of certain fees. Mr. RICE adds:

"It is also provided that 'the Supreme Government, as well as its agents abroad, shall demand two dollars for a passport, either to enter or to depart from the Republic.' But so far as these contributions for *cartas de seguridad* and passports to *leave* the country are concerned here, I have contested the right of the Republic of Mexico to demand them, and the custom has been abandoned, at least for the present, on the ground that they conflict with the ninth article of the treaty of 1831, which is guaranteed by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and which is in these words:

"Art. IX. The citizens of both countries, respectively, shall be exempt from compulsory service in the army and navy; nor shall they be subjected to any charges, or contributions, or taxes, *than such as are paid by the citizens of the States in which they reside.*"

"A powerful and frank speech of Commodore Stockton, of New Jersey, in the United States Senate last Tuesday, has produced a sudden and electric effect throughout the country. It was on the subject of flogging in the navy, which had been abolished by law, the Commodore's speech being on a petition to restore the practice. It was sent by telegraph (two columns) to all the leading dailies, and almost in a day a party seems to have sprung up in favor of pressing his name on the country as a Democratic candidate for the approaching election. In my next I will give you a sketch of Commodore Stockton's life, and speak of his political prospects. It would by no means surprise me to see him brought forward very prominently, or, in fact, to see him elected."—*N. Y. Correspondence of the London Times.*

☞ There's a sanguine temperament for you! The writer obviously counts on a large measure of support for his candidate in England. Wasn't it Rev. John Atwood who the other day canvassed for the Governorship of New-Hampshire in the suburbs of Quebec?

NEW YORK CITY.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—Almost a duel took place at the Northern Hotel, in Cortlandt-street, a few days since. Among the guests at the dinner table, was a lady "fair and forty," who had lately returned from the golden shores of the Pacific, and the conversation turning upon the late "Woman's Rights" movement, the lady took an active part in the discussion. She did not think it was woman's only duty "to love her lord with all her heart, and the baby as herself, and to bake good bread," and after dilating at some length on the wrongs of the sex, she made various statements concerning the state of the question in California. A gentleman on the opposite side of the table questioned the correctness of some of these statements,—the lady reiterated her previous assertions, and her opponent retorted by intimating in plain terms that she was telling falsehoods. "The blood of all the McGregors" was in the lady's face as she left the room in a great hurry, and to return with a brace of pistols, one of which she offered to the man, with a demand that he should give her immediate satisfaction—"distance five paces to wheel and fire at the word." The masculine declined the contest, and again the feminine darted from the room. Understanding her opponent to say that he did not like pistols, and having the bump of accommodation largely developed, she made a rapid passage to her room, and returned with "broadswords for two," and he was again invited to a trial of skill, without shield or buckler. The gentleman cast one look to Heaven and another at the door. A quick calculation showed him that he might not reach the upper regions, and so he made for the door, which he passed through in time to have it closed on the avenging sword, and the almost frantic woman that was close behind him. He has not been heard of since, and the lady is now on her way to her home in the Western part of this State.

—At the lower Police Court, on Thursday, Justice Lothrop made flesh of one flesh the two loving hearts of George Daugeit and Lavinia Lindeno, and thanking the Justice, they left the room as happy as if there were no such things as crying babies in the world.

—On Friday morning, near 1 o'clock, while officer McPherson was patroling his beat in the Ninth Ward, he found the front doors of Farren & Wheeler's wholesale store, at No. 402 West-street, standing wide open, thus offering a fine opportunity for thieves to plunder the premises. The diligent star entered the store, and to his utter astonishment, found the iron safe also open, with $1,500 bankable money in the drawer. One of the firm was immediately sent for, and the property secured.

—The steamship *El Dorado* sailed for Chagres, yesterday, with nearly five hundred passengers.

—Right Rev. Dr. Whitehouse, Assistant Bishop of Illinois, will preach, to-morrow evening, at St. Jude's Church, Sixth-Avenue.

—At the urgent entreaties of a large number of persons who could not hear Mr. Mitchell, on the 9th inst., he has consented to repeat his lecture on the "Use of Beauty," on Monday evening, March 1, before the Mercantile Library Association.

—Young Johnson, who lost his life yesterday, by falling through a hatchway, had been married but two months.

"Oh, it is sad, when one thus linked departs;
When Death, that mighty sev'rer of true hearts,
Sweeps through the halls so lately loud in mirth,
And leaves pale sorrow weeping by the hearth."

—WILLIAM NIBLO sails for Europe, to-day, in the steamship *Pacific*. He has gone out to engage a few stars to shine in this firmament.

—The editor of a fashionable journal, writing of the city, says: "The sidewalks are dirty beyond description,' for either sex, but, for the sex who walk abroad, each with her stenographer behind her, carrying home a faithful imprint of the state of the streets, written by a reporting petticoat upon the white pages of her heels, the last week's walking, has been even, for this persevering record, too horrible."

—The U. S. Mail steamer *Pacific*, Capt. NYE, sails for Liverpool, at 12 o'clock, to-day. Among her passengers will be Hon. DAVID GRAHAM, who visits Europe with the hope that a milder climate may arrest the ravages of a pulmonary affection, from which he suffers severely.

—Maj. Gen. SANFORD has issued orders for the usual observance of the anniversary of the birthday of Washington, by the Division under his command. The National Standard will be displayed from the Battery, from sunrise until sunset, and a national salute will be fired, at noon, from the Battery, by the veteran Artillery, Capt. RAYNOR. A salute will be fired at Hamilton-square, by a detachment of the Fourth Regiment, and a volunteer detachment from the Division will parade in honor of the occasion, and will pay the honors of a marching salute to His Honor, the Mayor, at half-past eleven o'clock, in front of the City Hall.

—The steamship *Hermann* has been undergoing some necessary repairs, which were completed this week, and on Thursday she made a trial trip down the Bay, which was very satisfactory.

—The Convention of Irish Societies in this City have resolved to celebrate St. Patrick's day in the usual manner of the Sons of Erin.

—The Fire Department of Jersey City return their thanks to William Colgate & Co., for a donation of $500, which those gentlemen have made to the Fire Department Fund.

—During the month of January last, 1,843 persons received medical aid from the Eastern Dispensary. Of this number 465 were attended at their respective dwellings, and 1,829 at the office of the institution; 765 were males, and 1,029 females; and 49 children were vaccinated. Fifteen patients died. The whole number of prescriptions put up during the month was 3,787. The largest number in one day was 190; smallest number in one day 66; average per day 145.

—It is said that Strakosch, the pianist, and Patti, the warbler, have been married.

—The Clergy of the Reformed Dutch Church of this City and vicinity, announce the annual concert of prayer for colleges for the 26th inst. Meeting will be held in the afternoon of that day in the Broome-street, Market-street, Washington-square and Twenty-First-street churches.

—The City Fathers visited the Islands on Thursday, to *search* out a place to bury the deceased paupers. They *found* champagne and fixins, and brought home bricks enough to build the receiving vault for the new cemetery.

—The steamship *Daniel Webster*, Capt. BALDWIN sailed for San Juan on Friday afternoon, with as many passengers as she could accommodate.

—The Eighth Regiment of Washington Greys, Col. Thomas F. De Val, will attend Divine Service at the Tabernacle to-morrow afternoon, instead of parading on Monday.

—Prof. WILLIAMS gives a lecture to-night at Tripler Hall, on Mental Alchemy. He also gives some interesting experiments.

—It is maintained that the portion of the Society of Friends who adhered to the ancient doctrines, and known as Orthodox, never brought their claim on the property here to a decision in law, but recently accepted in settlement of their just rights, a sum not equal to the accumulated interest on the property in question, since the separation, which would be theirs even by the proportion of numbers.

—There was a brilliant display of the Aurora Borealis on Thursday evening. The flashes extended to the zenith and covered about one-quarter of the heavens. At first they were pale white, but afterwards changed to a delicate pink color, that we do not remember to have observed before.

—The police authorities of Brooklyn have been directed to clear the streets of pigs, etc. We recollect when Charley Riddle undertook a similar job in this city. Passing along, you would hear a shrill squeal, and looking up would find the deputy and his assistants rolling a porker down from the upper regions of a three story house—again a low grunt would come up from beneath the pavements, and a fat old fellow would be hoisted out of the vault. Young shoats would be in the bed-room, and motherly sows in the yards—in short in every hole and corner where their owners could stow them, the swine were found, and before he had finished the job Charley arrived at the conclusion that the city was one vast pig sty—for all the public yards were filled with the herds he gathered.

—For some time, the stories that Mr. Stewart intended to open a banking-house in this city, and that the marble palace would be sold to the Government, have been quite prevalent. Mr. THEY SAY—who is a meddling old fogy—has always been quoted as authority. Mr. WE LEARN contradicted the rumors; and meeting T. S. in the street yesterday, we insisted upon an explanation, which, after much hemming, he gave us. A relative of his, down at Washington, was the source of his information, and he says that he heard that a broker there wanted the dry-goods dealer to join him in starting a new banking house in New-York; and that the latter agreed to do so, if he could get "shed" of his building. The Washington man undertook to manage the latter operation with Uncle Sam, but it was "no go." The Government was not ready for the marble, and the failure of that negotiation led to the abandonment of the banking project.

CRIME, ACCIDENTS, &c.—On Thursday evening between 7 and 8 o'clock, Officer Skidmore, of the Tenth Patrol District, got on the track of two passers of counterfeit bank-notes, whom he followed from block to block, until they finally entered the liquor-store of Anthony Zimmands, at No. 109 Division-street, where they obtained drinks, and offered the clerk a counterfeit $3 bill on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, of Rochester, N. Y., which was detected; and the individuals were immediately arrested by the above officer, and conducted to the station-house at Essex Market, where they were searched, and upward of $100 in gold and silver coin found in their possession, which is no doubt the proceeds of the same kind of bills, palmed off at other stores in the City. They are both of genteel appearance, and recently arrived from the West. Yesterday the prisoners were brought before Justice Timpson, gave their names as Henry Cook and Godlip Prinanger, and were committed to prison to await further action in the matter.

—On Friday morning, while the Albany train of cars was rapidly proceeding up the track of the Hudson River Railroad, near Eighty-fourth-street, a passenger, named Drago Smith, who carelessly stood on the platform, fell from the car. He had a miraculous escape from death. His head was dreadfully cut, and other portions of his body severely injured, which rendered him insensible for some fifteen minutes—at which time policeman Jackson, of the Nineteenth Ward, came to his assistance, and conveyed him in a carriage to the residence of his family, No. 305 Bleecker-street.

—On Thursday evening, about 7 o'clock, a gentleman named Henry Argill was run down by a span of horses attached to a private carriage, while crossing the junction of Bowery and Third-avenue. The wheels of the vehicle passed over the lower portion of his body and caused serious internal injuries. He was conveyed to a drug-store in the vicinity, thence to his residence, No. 55 St. Mark's-place, by policeman Jackson, of the Nineteenth Ward.... An aged colored woman named Mary Prince, residing at the corner of Eighty-fourth-street and Seventh-avenue, was run over by an omnibus on Thursday night while crossing the upper end of Broadway, and severely injured. She was assisted home by Assistant Captain Miller, of the Nineteenth Patrol District.

—Yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, while a young man named Wm M. Johnson, who was at work in the fifth story of a large warehouse, at No 48 Ferry-street, became somewhat excited, missed his footing, and was precipitated through the hatchway to the ground floor and instantly killed. The deceased belonged to the firm of Messrs. R. R. Johnson & Son, at No. 38 Catherine-street, and for several years has been Assistant Foreman of Engine Company, No. 2 His sad fate will be deeply deplored by his family and a large circle of friends. In the afternoon Coroner Ives held an inquest upon the body of the deceased, and the Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the foregoing facts.

—Two men Henry Calso and Charles Jenkins, were arrested in the Twentieth Ward on Friday, upon suspicion of being thieves, and when searching them, several skeleton keys, two costly white crape shawls, and about $150 worth of jewelry were found in their possession, all of which are, no doubt, the proceeds of various robberies. Justice McGrath committed them to prison, and the property was given in charge of Mr. Murray, Clerk of the Police Court at Jefferson Market.

—John Davison was detected in the act of attempting to rob the premises of S. Leoffler, at No. 25 Amos-street. Officer De Bozee, of the Ninth Ward, conveyed him before Justice McGrath, and had him committed.

—Four boys, Joseph B. Franklin, Anthony Smaltz, Charles Smaltz and Timothy Toole, were arrested on Thursday night, by the Police of the Thirteenth Ward, upon a charge of stealing goods from George W. Davis, at the foot of Corlear's Hook A man named Bernard Rogers was also taken into custody, charged with receiving the above property from the rogues, who obtained from him a nominal sum for the plunder. Justice Timpson committed the whole batch to prison.

—The Police of the Eleventh Ward arrested two men on Friday, named Andrew Johnson and Andrew McGarrick, on suspicion of burglary and grand larceny. Charles Hampton appeared as complainant; but owing to the insufficiency of the evidence, the Magistrate could not detain them.

—Robert Mills, John Colen, and Thomas Lent, who are old acquaintances of the Police, were arrested yesterday, by officers Rowland, Allason and Marshall, in the First Ward, and committed to the City Prison as Vagrants, they having no means of gaining a livelihood except by the game of "watch stuffing" and swindling the verdant visitors of the great metropolis.

—A fugitive from the authorities at Albany, named James Laughlin, was arrested in the First Ward, on Friday, by officer Anderson, and sent back to answer an indictment for bigamy.

—On Friday morning near 1 o'clock, two desperadoes named Charles Brown and Patrick Dolan, entered Coddington's oyster saloon, under the Fowler buildings, and maliciously demolished the decanters and other articles *a la* Maine Law. The police of the Second Ward were called in and took the disorderlies into custody.

—The dwelling house of L. W. Ryckman, No. 88 White-street, was forcibly entered by burglars on Thursday night, and a large quantity of wearing apparel stolen therefrom, with which the thieves escaped.

—On the complaint of Mr. Wm. Kleon, an extensive ship owner, at No. 85 South-street, the chief mate of the merchant ship *Galena*, named Edward Narperry, was arrested yesterday by the police of the First Ward, charged with stealing five barrels of Southern lard, valued at $75, from the deck of the vessel, and selling the same, for about one half its value, to a grocer in the lower part of the City. The accused was brought before Justice Lothrop, and committed in full for the crime.

—Yesterday forenoon, Captain Solomon Merchant, belonging to the brig *Rescue*, of Bangor, Me., was decoyed into a mock auction shop, kept by Charley Tappan, in Chatham-street, where, by shrewd management of the "Peters," he was fleeced out of $25 for a *block tin* watch, which was represented to have sterling silver cases. The duped individual sought the aid of officer Johns, who went to the den, but the auctioneer declined paying over, and the matter was placed in the hands of the Chief of Police.

—A Philadelphian of considerable wealth, named E. E. Barclay, was robbed on Thursday night of $510 in bank bills and his gold watch, by a gang of notorious thieves whom he met at the Bowery Theatre, while under the influence of liquor. As yet, no arrest has been effected or any clue of the robbers or property obtained.

—In the Court of Sessions on Friday, James K. Polk was tried on a charge of burglary and acquitted.... William Newell, Alfred Hartwell and William Hartwell were convicted on a charge of burglary in the third degree, for breaking into the store of John Benson in Charleston. They were ordered into State prison for two years and three months each.... John Griffin, Jacob Evans and Owen Punkett pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery on Bridget Henry, and the Court suspended sentence, with the understanding that the prisoners would leave the United States. The Court then adjourned for the term.

—The Grand Jury have indicted Martin Bloomer for the murder of his wife, in Bridge-street, some seven weeks ago.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY JOHN FLORENCE, JR.—Yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, a scene of confusion and excitement was witnessed at the City Hotel, corner of Broadway and Howard-street, in consequence of the announcement that Mr. John Florence, Jr., the senior partner of the establishment, had taken his own life while in his private room, on the second floor of the building. The intelligence soon spreading, the premises were besieged by a police force from the Eighth Ward, and hundreds of citizens. Mr. Harpel, the junior partner, went to the apartment of Mr. Florence, and found him on a sofa, alive, but with a frightful gash in his throat, between the jugular veins, literally covered with blood that flowed from the wound. A sharp razor was lying on the hearth, fronting the coal-grate, in a pool of blood. The attendance of Dr. Dixon and other surgeons was immediately procured by Mr Harkel; and the former physician sewed up the gash. The only cause assigned for the rash attempt to destroy himself, is that Mr. Florence has for several months been in a feeble state of health, and was probably laboring under a temporary derangement of the mind, at the time he inflicted the wound. But a few hours previous to his attempting the act, the unfortunate man had been to the office of the Southern steamers and engaged passages to Charleston, South Carolina, for himself and lady, and was to have sailed to-day in the steamship *Marion*, for a tour through the Southern climate, for the benefit of his health.

The Physicians and several intimate friends of Mr. Florence, remained in attendance, and up to a late hour last night, his recovery was considered extremely doubtful, as upon the medical examination, the wind-pipe was found to be nearly severed.

THE PHENIX BANK ROBBER SENTENCED.—Levi Cole who was recently arrested in this City by Officer Bowyer, for robbing the Phenix Bank of Westerly, R. I., of some $50,000, in connection with Tom Kanouse, was yesterday arraigned before the Supreme Court bench, at Kingston, R. I., pleaded guilty, and the Court took into consideration the amount of money the county had been saved by the plea of guilty, and as the prisoner had been imprisoned over a year, sentenced him to the State Prison for only four years, which is six years less than Kanouse received, after being tried and convicted in November last.

☞ The children on Randall's Island intend to celebrate Washington's birth-day in grand style. There will be banners, and speeches, and odes, and lots of good things.

☞ The Frazer family give another Concert, at Hope Chapel, this evening.

[Advertisement.]

THE STORY OF HARRIET JEFFERSON, the poor Cotton Spinner, will appear in the *Sunday Dispatch* of Feb 22d. It will let the reader into some of the secrets of Factory Life, and the manners and morals of those connected with these great houses. Americans should read and ponder on these revelations.

[Advertisement.]

INDUSTRIAL HOME ASSOCIATION No. 1.—The *Sunday Dispatch* for to-morrow will contain a full report of the proceedings at the recent Presentation, with the Speeches in full, giving a full history of the rise and progress of this great Workingmen's Organization.

[Advertisement.]

REALLY ASTONISHING.—Mr. McCORMICK, who performs the astonishing feat of walking a polished slab of marble, feet upwards and head downwards, is engaged, we hear, to appear at Barnum's Museum on Monday. Curious sight it must be, to see him.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S Spring Style of Hats are now ready, at No. 128 Fulton street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ HATS.—WARNOCKS, No. 275 Broadway, (Irving House,) have now ready their Spring Fashion for Gentlemen's Hats The gratifying approval of the character and style of Hats emanating from our establishment, as manifested in an extensive and rapidly increasing popularity, is unmistakable evidence of their merit. 19f-Steod*

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.—BIRD, corner Pine and Nassau sts, will introduce the Spring Style of Hats this day. Fearing no rival in the department of taste or manufacture, he is willing to submit his fabrics to the inspection of the critical and discriminating purchaser.—Feb 19. 19f-12ThS&Tu* BIRD, corner Pine and Nassau sts.

WET LINEN AND MUSLIN.—All the remaining stock of Wet Linen and Muslin now on hand at Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st., will be offered this day at a still greater reduction, for the purpose of closing them out entire. Pure Irish Linen Shirting, Damask Table Cloths, Birdseye Diaper and Toweling, warranted perfect in every respect, may be obtained at less than one-half their cost.

MARSEILLES COUNTERPANES AND QUILTS.—Just received at Columbian Hall, No 281 Grand st., 1,000 Marseilles Counterpanes and Quilts, of the most beautiful pattern, slightly wet, but warranted perfect. Invoice at $6 to $8, and offered at $2 50 to $3. 2f-1t

TEMPERANCE GROCERY.—Coffees, Teas, and Sugars, at reduced prices—Best crushed and powdered Sugar, only 4s. 6d. 7 lbs.; New-Orleans Sugar, 2s. 6d. and

Szemere—Letters from Pulasky and Bethlen.

The success which accompanies Governor KOSSUTH, in spite of the efforts of the Austro-Russian Press trumpeting every day his complete failure, and the hopes of the people for civil and religious freedom, which are attached to his person, have aroused the enemies of the Governor to the most violent attacks. The *Courier and Enquirer* represents him as the champion of aristocratic oppression, and the Catholic Bishop of Pittsburg denounces him as a Socialist; Count C. Batthyanyi and M. Szemere tell us that he is vacillating and unprincipled, and the *New-York Herald* attacks him as self-willed and ungovernable! When the Governor praises the institution of self-government in England, then Bishop O'Conner charges him with praising the present Administration of England and indorsing the English Ecclesiastical Title bill; and when he says that the Hungarian nation has lost its confidence in princes and has become republican, then an English paper denies that he has the right to state such a fact. But the violence of the enemies itself is an evidence that they are losing ground, though there are papers enough in the Union delighted to fill their columns with all these inconsistent charges and contradictory attacks.

Why should they care for consistency? Their aim is to destroy the principles advocated by Governor KOSSUTH, and unable successfully to make war against them, they assail his person. Whatever calumny is uttered against him, it is welcome to them, they practice the notorious principles of the Jesuits: "Calumniate but boldly, something always will stick."

Until now all these tricks have been frustrated, but the great card of our enemies remain always to deny the Governor's right to the title of Governor. They attach an immense importance to it; it seems as if they thought that the cause of Hungary could be demolished with this title, and the principle given up, that the time has come when the United States ought to throw their weight into the scales where the destinies of Europe are weighed. But let us see what his enemies say against his title:—Mr. Bartholomew Szemere whom not I, but Count Cassimir Batthyanyi has called his highly cultivated friend, expounds the doctrine in his letter to the *New-York Courier and Enquirer*. "That the nation had the sovereign right to designate the executive power, but that the person to whom the same was delegated, could never transfer his right to a third person." And again Szemere says: "KOSSUTH transferred his power to another, which he had no right to do."

The actual consequence of this principle is, logically, that an act which I have no right to do is null and void; Governor KOSSUTH had no right to transfer his powers, therefore he retained them. But the logic of M. Szemere is different; by some new process of the mind, he draws a different conclusion from the premises. He admits that Governor KOSSUTH had no right to abdicate: therefore he has no right to call as called Governor. In Hungary they do not understand this kind of reasoning, and the people say. "The Governor's resignation was an act not in obedience to law or to the will of the Nation. It was elicited by Gorgey under false pretences, and morally goes for nothing. The Governor must disown an act which his country did not ask of him, and with which she might justly now reproach him if he did not disown it. No successor to his post is or can lawfully be made: he therefore is necessitated to resume it."

But the letter of Mr. Szemere is not only illegal, but it contains also several false statements. It says that on the 11th of August, 1849, the Governor did not consult with his Ministry—whilst it was just on the urgent request of the Ministers, in council assembled, that he yielded to Görgey, who had surrounded the fortress of Arad—then the seat of Government—with his army; and if the Government had not consulted Mr. Szemere, it was only because Mr. Szemere had already fled when the council was summoned to assemble. He says that the Governor was not compelled to the abdication by any moral or physical power whatever;—whilst Count C. Batthyanyi's says just the contrary. Such are the accusations against the Governor! But the means of enforcing such charges are still worse; the Austro-Russian organ in Wall-street, is bold enough to quote against me a letter of mine from Widden, in Turkey, whilst I never in my life have been in Widden, or in Turkey. It was a letter written by an Englishman, and it contained the statement that Count C Batthyani acted in Widden in accordance with Governor KOSSUTH.

Now, this was just the ground which I had taken in refuting Count C. Batthyanyi's attaks. I said that the opinions of the Count had but lately changed, but the paper of Wall-street quoted this very passage as an evidence of my inconsistency. The Austrian papers have always pursued this line of polemics; they have always falsified history; they have always attacked what has not been said, and quoted what has not been written; but it is strange to see that there is such a portion of the public, even in America, which allows itself to be deluded in such a manner. FRANCIS PULSKY.

CINNINNATI, Feb 16, 1852.

WHO IS BARTHOLOMEW SZEMERE?

Bartholomew Szemere, late Minister of the Interior in the Administration of Count Louis Batthyanyi, and Prime Minister of Gov. KOSSUTH, has the singular fate to be the most unpopular man in Hungary, only second to L. Field Marshal Haynau. It is true, that among all the revolutionary leaders, he was the only one who had the good fortune to rescue the property of his wife, not sequestrated by the Austrians—and it was considerable,—but, strange as it is, it has not increased his popularity in Hungary. The aristocrats who sided with the Austrians hate him, because he proclaimed himself a Red Republican; the Republicans, because his unmeasured vanity and ambition prompted him always to carry on intrigues against everybody who came in his way; and all the people, because he was the known enemy of Gov. KOSSUTH.

He leagued himself with everybody to overthrow the Governor, and the once ardent Red-Republican hides himself now under the cloak of the aristocratic Count Batthyanyi. Since the end of 1849, he lives retired and forsaken by his countrymen in Paris, and the first time he appears before the public, it is to disclaim Gov. KOSSUTH, and he addresses his letter, professing such a great love of our country in the most ridiculous way to the *Courier and Enquirer*, of New-York, the notorious organ of the Austrians.

Having remained for seven months longer in Hungary than Mr. Szemore, and having had occasion during my flight to come into contact with men of all classes in my country, and by the Knowledge I acquired since that time, I know their sentiments towards Mr. Szemore, of which everybody is fully aware who knows Hungary.

COLONEL COUNT GREGORY BETHLEN.

☞ On and after the 1st March the express mail trains between this city and Philadelphia will be run under the new schedule recently arranged by the Postmaster General. The departures from New-York will be at 9 o'clock, A.M., and 5½ P.M.; from Philadelphia, this way at 2 o'clock and 12½ o'clock, P.M. The latter train will bring the great Southern mail, and arrive about 5 o'clock in the morning. The new schedule is to extend the entire distance from New-York and New-Orleans, and the time between these two points is to be shortened about forty hours.

☞ The persons injured by the accident on the Erie Railroad, near Equinunk, on the 17th, were Mr. Buckport, the conductor, Patrick Flynn, the brakeman, Mrs. Julia Clareville and daughter, of Louisville, Ky., and Mrs. James Gillnian and daughter, of Boston. The pedlar killed was R. S. Mildrum, of Buffalo.

We understand that young Hyatt, who lost his life on the same occasion, had in his possession at the time about $600 in cash. When his body was recovered, two men brought the pocket-book of the deceased to the conductor, but it contained only about $40 when received by him.

☞ The Gibraltar *Chronicle*, of Jan. 17, contains a narrative of the capture of the British vessel *Violet*, on the Riff Coast by four boats loaded with pirates, numbering about 150 men, who killed the master and one of the men, took possession of the vessel and sent the crew on shore. The survivors of the crew reached Tangiers after several weeks of suffering, and were thence taken to Gibraltar.

They have had sixty successive days of sleighing this winter at Worcester, Massachusetts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$3 REWARD.—LOST, in going from Exchange-place through Broad-st., to Wall, THIRTY DOLLARS, in three Bank bills. If the finder will leave it at No. 46 Exchange-place, or with J. B. BRADBURN, Bookseller, cor. Nassau and Fulton-sts., he shall receive the above reward, and the thanks of one to whom the loss is a serious misfortune. [11f-1t*] H. B. F.

NOTICE—A Note signed by TIMOTHY STILLMAN, and endorsed by EDWARD RICHARDSON, for three hundred dollars, dated on or about the 8th day of January last, and payable at the Bank of New-York, either at three or four months from date, has been lost or miscarried in the mail. Payment has been stopped, and all persons are hereby forbid negotiating the same. 21f-2t

CAR BUILDERS AND RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The subscriber is now part owner of "FULLER'S PATENT INDIA RUBBER CAR SPRINGS," and cautions all persons interested of his determination to maintain his right under this patent. Fuller's patent is the original, first, and only genuine patent. Extensive arrangements are made to supply the springs to car builders, railroad companies, and all who require to use this patent. The price is fixed at 50c. per pound, including the privilege to use the patent. The American Institute have just awarded the advertiser the first premium for best India rubber car springs. Orders from any part of the United States, giving the exact size of the pieces of rubber required, will be promptly executed. No other person has authority to make or vend the India rubber car springs, which operate the same as steel springs. HORACE H. DAY,
Oldest manufacturer of India rubber now in the business in the United States, and owner of nineteen India rubber patents. Warehouse, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., N.Y.

Public attention is called to the advertisement of Mr. Day. He is now the only person authorized to manufacture and vend my patent in the United States.
W. C FULLER.
21f-1mood By his Attorney, G. M. KNEVITT.

PHILLIPS'S PATENT FIRE ANNIHILATOR.—THE AMERICAN FIRE ANNIHILATOR COMPANY are now prepared to dispose of Territorial Rights for States and Countries, and to receive orders for Machines and Charges. The Annihilators now made by the Company are equal in every respect to the English, being made under the direction of Mr. Phillips himself. The Machines vary in size, and are numbered from 1 to 5. The price varying from $10 to $35. Orders received, and any further information given, at the Office of the Company, No. 4 Warren-st., New-York.
21f-1f P. T. BARNUM, General Manager.

TINMEN'S TOOLS FOR SALE.—A complete set, with machines, etc. Have been but little used, and will be disposed of low. Apply to
21f-3t* BARTLETT BENT, Jr., No. 238 Water-st.

FOR SALE.—The Good Will and Fixtures of an established Merchandise Brokerage Business. Terms cash. Address, post-paid, Box 1,774 Post Office, New-York. 21f-1w

COR. R. DISOSWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW and COMMISSIONER of DEEDS, 75 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts., N. Y. 425-tf

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER constantly on hand and made to order by
12f-1m CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st.

OATS! OATS!! OATS!!!—5,000 bushels prime Columbia county, for sale by
18f-6t* BISHOP & KING, Nos. 170 and 172 Centre st.

HAIR DYE AND WIGS.—The best in the world can be found at BATCHELOR'S celebrated factory, No. 4 Wall-st. 12f-1m*

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—Situations for Irish, English, Scotch, German, American and colored Servants, females and males, of every domestic station, at the SELECT PROTESTANT AGENCY, No. 7 Carmine-st., and SOCIETY AGENCY, No. 106 Chambers-st. None but servants of good character admitted. Terms reduced. 20f-3t*

BOY WANTED—One who has some knowledge of the Dry Goods Business. Also, one or two Girls may find employment at the Salisbury Refinishing Establishment, No 53 Liberty-st. References required. 21f-1t*

A YOUNG MAN, WITH $75, can hear of a business which will yield a profit of $1,500 per year, by calling on JENKINS, No. 83 Bowery, to-day and Monday. 21f-1t*

AGENTS WANTED—To solicit Applications for Membership of the Connecticut Health Association of Waterbury, Conn. Good encouragement given to active men. Branch Office, No 100 Maiden-lane, New-York, where information can be obtained.
12f-2w* WM. H. BASSETT, Actuary.

AGENTS WANTED.—500 agents to sell the Life and American SPEECHES of KOSSUTH, illustrated. Large percentage given, and high wares made. Call or address, post-paid, American Family Publication Establishment No. 128 Nassau-st., N. Y. 16f-1m*

AGENTS WANTED.—Genteel American Agents to canvass in the most profitable business extant. Call at No. 114 Grand-st., up stairs, first door left. 21f-1t*

TO PRINTERS.—Wanted a good Jobber. Apply to ANGELL, ENGEL & HEWITT, No. 1 Spruce st. 21f-3t*

TO LADIES.—Genteel and profitable employment will be given to a few Ladies, who would like to engage in the work of soliciting applications for membership in the NEW-YORK MUTUAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION. 312 Broadway. All necessary information freely given by calling at the office. [21f-6t*] WM. L. PALMER, Actuary.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Board wanted in the country, within 20 miles of the city, and near a Railroad Depot, for a family of seven, from the 1st of May for six months. Address Box 1,109 Post-office, stating terms, which must be moderate. 21f-1t*

PLEASANT ROOMS.—Two rooms to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, at No. 166 Canal-st. References exchanged. 21f-1t

MISCELLANEOUS.

CUTTS'S LOCOMOTIVE BABY-TENDER, OR PATENT PARLOR COACHEE—Child's Locomotive, Anti-head-bumper, &c, for the safe keeping and conveyance of infant children, in and about house and out of doors—the relief and delight of children, mothers and babies. For sale, wholesale and retail, at No. 367 Broadway, New-York. Rights for sale by the agent, who will sell rights for any of the Southern or Western States, and of whom only they can be bought. [20f 6t] JOSEPH ROWE.

TO THE CURIOUS—"LEAP YEAR IS THE PROPITIOUS TIME."—*Agrippa.*

Would you understand and know
All your destiny below;
What of evil to avoid;
What of good to be enjoyed;
How to crown your love with bliss;
How disease to cure or miss;
When a bargain to conclude;
When a debtor should be sued;
Whom to doubt and whom to trust,
Who is false and who is just;
By what process money lost
Is retrieved at little cost;
How, when robbed, to find the wealth
Taken from you thus by stealth;
How to tell our foeman's thought,
And his schemings bring to nought;
How to get a glorious wife,
And achieve success in life;
How to cluster round your path
All of good unmixed with wrath;
And your life, e'en to its close,
Make a series of sweet repose
Would you all these items know,
Then to Dr ROBACK go.
He the story will unfold,
Taught by yonder orbs of gold.
All you ask shall answered be,
By your own nativity.
Go—his skull the truth shall fix;
ROBACK, White-street, number six.

All letters to C. W ROBACK, No. 6 White-st., will be religiously attended to, if prepaid. For more particulars, call and get an Astrological Almanac gratis, where certificates can be seen. 21f-1t

NOTICE TO BOATMEN.—THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY are prepared to enter into contract with, and sell Canal Boats to temperate and industrious men on favorable terms, to be employed in freighting Coal from Honesdale to Rondout and New-York. The large boats are expected to average for the season 116 tons, and the scows 9 tons more.

The rates of Freight for 1852 will be as follows: From Honesdale to Rondout, by large boats and scows, making the trip in 11 days, 85 cents per gross ton; for 12-day trips, 83 cents per gross tons; for trips over 12 days, 80 cents per gross tons. $20 per trip will be reserved from the freight towards the payment of the boats. There will also be reserved $5 and the fractions of a dollar, out of each cargo, until the close of the season.

The River Freight from Rondout to New-York will be 21 cents per ton, reserving therefrom $6 per trip towards the payment of the boat. Towage and wharfage free.

Boatmen can also be supplied with small boats to be towed with one horse, and carrying from 70 to 75 tons. Rates of freight the same as for large boats. Installment in payment for boat, $6 per trip. Price of boat, from $100 to $200. $3 and the fractions of a dollar, will be reserved out of each cargo until the close of the season.

The charge of unloading, on all coal delivered, will be 5 cents per ton, which will be retained out of the freight of each trip.

Application to be made personally or by letter, at the office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 31 Wall-st., New-York, or to the undersigned, at the office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, Rondout, Ulster County, N. Y.
14f-1m CHARLES M. DUPUY, Jr., Agent.

SINGER'S PATENT STRAIGHT NEEDLE PERPENDICULAR ACTION SEWING MACHINE—Secured by letters Patent, Aug 12, 1851.—To the Machine was awarded a premium of the first class at the last New-York State Fair, and again at the last Fair of the American Institute it bore away the palm, receiving a gold medal. Though in advance of all competitors, when the premiums were awarded, the machines are much more perfect as manufactured now, as several valuable improvements have just been completed and added by the inventor. The machines execute all kinds of Seaming and Stitching in a style of strength, durability and beauty never before attained. They stitch, elegantly, the finest shirt bosoms. The best kind of tailors' work may be done with them in the best manner, and the sewing on leather is peculiarly elegant. The price, with all apparatus complete, is $125. The machine will be constantly on exhibition and sale at the principal office, No. 256 Broadway, New York, and at No. 19 Harvard-place, Boston, where perfect demonstration of the utility and value of the invention will be furnished. Exclusive rights to use and vend the machine in the several territory of the United States, not disposed of, will be sold on reasonable terms. To competent business men, no other investment will insure such immense profits as the purchase and sale of these rights. For particulars address, post paid,
9f-1m* I. M. SINGER, No. 256 Broadway, N. Y.

STATIONERY BLANK BOOKS, PAPER, &c.—COLLINS, BOWNE & CO., successors to DAVID FELT & Co., Stationer's Hall, sell at low prices every article of Foreign and Domestic Stationery. Blank books of all the various sizes and styles of binding, which for quality and low prices are unsurpassed. Paper in the newest kinds from the first manufactories of this country and Europe. Sealing wax, wafers, gold and steel pens, ink, ink-stands, memorandum books, notes, checks, bills of exchange, and every article of a superior quality required in the Counting-room or public office. They have greatly increased their facilities by the purchase of a new Rudesty and a Printing Office, with entire new and complete fonts of type. 1f

PAPER HANGINGS. BORDERS AND WINDOW-SHADES.—A large assortment, embracing more than five hundred different patterns and styles, from the finest gold and velvet to common blanks, including Decorations, Oak, Marble, Maple Fire-Board Prints, &c. Orders solicited from the country and city trade. The subscribers would also inform the citizens of New York and Brooklyn that they are prepared to receive and execute all orders in furnishing and putting up Decorations and Hangings in saloons, public halls, drawing-rooms, parlors, &c. Please call and examine at the manufactory, Nos 66 and 68 Schermerhorn-st., near City Hall, Brooklyn
14f-1mood* EAMES, HOOGLAND & Co.

RICH AND USEFUL GIFTS.—A Gold PEN and Pencil Case has just been issued from the manufactory of the subscribers, the most complete and convenient pocket companion ever offered to the public, and which for beauty of workmanship defies competition. Six sizes, patented and warranted. Also, a large and varied assortment of gold and silver pencil and pen cases, together with our superior gold pens, which need no proof of their superiority except the increased demand and the numerous attempts at imitation.
d13-tf A. G BAGLEY & CO., Nos 189 and 277 Broadway.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned until the 21st day of February instant, at 5 o'clock P. M., for SEATING and FURNISHING DESKS for the WARD SCHOOL-HOUSE NO. 30, in 24th-st., in the City of New-York. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of B. F. SMITH & CO., corner of 10th-av. and 19th-st., New-York.
O. P. WELLS, J. E. CARY, B. F. SMITH, } Committee of Ward officers.
7f-13t

CLAUSSEN'S IMPROVED MODE OF TREATING FLAX.—The subscriber is prepared to make arrangements with parties in the several States of the Union for the use of Claussen's Patent for the preparation of Flax Cotton, Flax, Hemp, and other vegetable fibres for spinning and felting. The right for the following States has been disposed of, viz.: Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York, Illinois and Rhode Island.
j31-1m E. G ROBERTS, 68 Pine-st.

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NOTICE.—My wife, SARAH, having left my bed and board, without any just cause or provocation, I hereby warn all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as no debts of her contracting will be paid by me.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1852. [19f-3t*] J. G. SCOTT.

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MELODEONS.—CARHART & NEEDHAM, manufacturers of Carhart's Patent Melodeons. Warerooms No. 293 Broadway; manufactory No. 75 East Thirteenth-street, New-York. Price from $50 to $200. d17-3m

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.—This property is advertised for sale on the 16th of March, under a decree of Court. The amount due, under the decree, with interest to the middle of March, comprising the land mortgage, the first and second class bonds, arrears of interest on the third class bonds, with accumulations and costs, after deducting the accumulations of rents in the hands of the mortgagee in possession, is..... $842,000
Expenses incurred in the suits, not included above. 8,000
Making a total indebtedness of..... $850,000
Besides the third class bonds for $168,000, bearing 4 per cent interest, having seven years to run.
The gross rental for the past year is..... $75,000
Giving a net rental, after deducting all expenses except interest..... 63,000
With a certainty that the ensuing year will be at least..... 65,000
The interest at 6 per cent. on the above debt of $850,000, and at 4 per cent. on the third class bonds of $168,000, is nearly..... 58,000
Leaving a present surplus of..... 7,000
By the act of the Legislature of 10th April last, the Company is authorized to borrow a million of dollars, and issue its bonds therefor, provided the written consent of persons representing two-thirds of the stock be first obtained. It is accordingly now proposed to borrow the above amount of $850 000, and issue the Company's bonds therefor, having twenty years to run, and bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable half yearly, with the avails of which to pay off the debts. The bonds to be secured by a mortgage on the land and building in the name of three Trustees, on whom shall be paid, half yearly, the interest on this loan, together with the surplus revenue that shall remain after paying interest on the other bonds of the Company, taxes, repairs and alterations, and necessary expenses; such surplus to constitute a sinking fund in the hands of said Trustees. But whenever and as fast as this sinking fund shall amount to 10 per cent. on the sum now proposed to be borrowed, the same shall be applied in part payment of the bonds issued for this loan, until their final discharge or maturity. And as regards the third class bonds for $168,000, due in 1859, it is thought either that the holders will be willing to exchange them at maturity for 6 per cent bonds, or that money can then be borrowed at 6 per cent. to discharge them. It is confidently believed, that, after the judgments shall have been paid off by a combination of interest and of effort, not only could the annual expenses of the Exchange be diminished, but its revenues greatly augmented; an increased rate of subscription could then readily be obtained for the large room, to which so much valuable space has been appropriated, and the whole surplus for the coming year, from May next, might reasonably be estimated at from $12,000 to $15,000. If, however, the property should be permitted to be sold under the judgment, what would become of the rights and interests of the stockholders, and of the third-class bondholders? Nor is the mercantile community at large without an interest in this result. It may be natural enough for the second-class bondholders to combine in aid of their private interests, and make a good speculation by purchasing the Exchange, leaving the third-class bondholders and the stockholders to their fate, but where would be the assurance in such case, that the building would be much longer used as a "Merchant's Exchange," in case the interest of the new possessors should indicate some other more profitable appropriation of the building? In order, therefore, to accomplish the important objects of discharging all the debts of the Merchants' Exchange, of preserving the present act of incorporation, of continuing the building for the object for which it was designed and of rescuing from total loss the stock of the Company, the Directors submit this proposition to the consideration of the public. By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, President.
B. C. MCCORMICK, Secretary. 8f-1w*&S2f-1t

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TWEEDY, MOULTON & PLIMPTON, No. 67 Broadway, invite the attention of purchasers to their large and varied assortment of goods, which they offer by piece or package, at NET CASH PRICES. They have made the following division of their stock, namely:

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Under this head will be found a complete assortment of domestic and foreign Prints, together with a long line of Lancaster and other styles of Domestic, Scotch and French Ginghams.

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A complete assortment of all grades German and English Cotton, Lisle Thread and Silk Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, Shirts, Drawers, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Cravats, &c., &c.

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A general assortment of Domestic Carpetings and Oil-Cloths, Druggets, Rugs, Floor Mats, &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

The second story of our Store is entirely devoted to this Department; it is under the direction and management of Mr. William Gardner, who is practical in all departments of his business. The assortment of Clothing and Shirts is very extensive. We shall continue, as heretofore, to sell our Clothing on a Credit. The heads of our different Departments are those who have had long experience in their respective grades of goods, as buyers and sellers; and they will be happy to aid purchasers in gaining a correct knowledge of the cash value of goods in this market. 7f-1m

**WET SILK

New-York Daily Times.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

A meeting of scientific gentlemen, interested in the foundation of the Albany University, was held at Albany on Thursday. Gov. Hunt presided, and addresses were made by Professors Bache and Pierce, Judge Parker, Rev. Dr. Potter, Lieut. E. B. Hunt, Senator Conger, and others. The names of Professors who are understood to engage in the enterprise are Messrs. Pierce, Agassis, Mitchell, Dana, Gould, Whitney, Norton, Porter, Wyman, Beck, Guyot, Davis, and Hall.

The *Louisville Courier* tells of a likely colored boy who was lodged in the jail in that city to prevent his being sold into slavery. His statement is that he is free and belongs to the State of New-York, but was traveling in the capacity of servant to two men who bought him to Louisville and attempted to sell him to a negro trader.

The bill which recently passed the Indiana Senate does not prevent negroes from going into the State, but levels all its penalties against the white man who employs or feeds a negro whom he does not know to have been a citizen of the State. Another bill is pending, which proposes to colonize all the negroes now in the State, or may be born therein.

The *Boston Post* announces the decease of a citizen of New-Hampshire, occasioned, as it avers, by a newspaper which the gentleman had *borrowed*, and was carrying home, when the wind took it away. He chased it through the drifted snow, and died of fatigue soon after recovering it.

At Tallahassee, Fla., lately, ice formed to the depth of three-eighths of an inch, and the fish were so chilled as to be unable to navigate. The vegetables were all frozen.

The dry-goods merchants of Baltimore state that one-third of their business operations, during the past year, has been conducted by means of the Telegraph.

There is a general strike at the Phœnixville, Pa., Iron Rolling Mills, owing to a recent reduction of wages. The strikers demaud a return to the former rate of wages before they will go to work.

On Monday evening, Mr. E. C. Reeve, while passing the Homeopathic College in Cleveland, had his collar-bone broken, by a junk bottle thrown from one of the windows.

A man named Samuel Knight, a wagon maker by trade, was found frozen to death in the canal, near Schenectady on Friday morning last.

Hiram Whittemore died at New-Bedford last Tuesday, in consequence of wounds received by the accidental discharge of his gun.

Five-dollar counterfeit bills on the Hatters' Bank, Connecticut, are in circulation, altered from the two-dollar plate.

The railroad from Buffalo to Dunkirk will be open on the 22d.

MARRIED.

On the 19th inst., by Rev Mr. Thompson, Mr ROBERT WILSON to Miss MARGARET CHRYSTAL, both of Scotland.

DIED.

On Wednesday, Feb 19, after a short illness, CLARENCE GEROLD, only child of Frederick S and Cordilia C Thompson, aged 6 months and 21 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 33 Cliff-st.

On the 3d inst, JOHN W, junior son of John W. and Ann Eliza Patterson, aged 11 years and 10 months

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from he residence of his father, No. 64 Lexington-avenue, on Sunday the 22d inst, at 10 o'clock, A M, to proceed to Yonkers by the Harlem railroad.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB 20

$15,000	U. S. 6s, '67	115½	100	Nor & Wor R.R	49½
4,000	do 5s, '56	101½	25	do	b10 49½
1,000	Ohio 6s, '60	105	150	do	49½
700	City 5s, '60	101	150	do	b30 49½
1,000	Indiana 2½s	43½	100	do	b30 49½
3,000	Erie Converts. '71	83½	100	Reading Railroad	66½
3,000	do '62	87½	200	do	s10 66½
3,000	Hud Riv. R.R s3	104	100	do	66½
300	Erie Railroad	b60 78½	100	do	66½
100	do	s60 78½	50	Alb & Schenec. R.R	97
250	do	78½	300	Farmers' Trust Co	s99 80
50	do	s3 76½	10	City Fire Ins Co	145
50	do	s3 78½	450	Morris Canal	b60 17
50	do	s60 78½	100	do	s3 18½
50	do	78½	300	N. Jersey Mining Co	11
50	do	b30 78½	50	do	b30 11
150	do	78½	100	do	b30 11½
24	Harlem Railroad	b60 66½	50	Ports Dry Dock	6½
100	do	67	100	do	b3 6½
200	do	b60 66½	10	Bank North Am	s3 103
40	Roch. & Syr. R.R	108	40	Ocean Bank	102½
250	Hud Riv. R.R	63	80	Union Bank	135
300	Long Island R.R.	s10 18½	50	Del & Hud. Canal	112½
100	do	18½			

SECOND BOARD

$14,000	Ill. Int. Imp. '47	s15 71½	100	N J Zinc Co	11
6,000	Erie 2d mort 6	104½	100	do	b30 11½
50	Bank North Am	103½	200	Erie Railroad	78½
1300	Reading Railroad	67	700	do	b10 78½
100	do	s4 67	100	do	b10 78½
200	do	s60 66½	50	do	b60 78½
100	do	s15 67	40	Del. & Hud. Canal	112½
100	do	66½	100	do	b60 113
25	Nor. & Wor. R.R	104½			

FRIDAY, Feb. 20.—6 P. M.

The Stock market has an upward tendency

The afternoon Board exhibited a decided speculative feeling. The "bull" interest, though constituting a minority of the Board in the active Railroads, feel increased confidence from the improvement in the produce markets and the diminished estimate of gold to go by the steamer to-morrow. There is said to be a large short account in Erie and Reading. The cash shares of the last are freely borrowed without interest, that is, the market price advanced for the use of the stock without interest on the money. Governments were again sold at the decline of yesterday. Erie Convertibles were done to a fair extent. The old Erie clique are pushing up the new Convertibles, and the impression is given out that as the second track of the new Road is to be prosecuted and paid for in stock alone, the Bonds are more valuable.

Money was less active than yesterday. Private capital was had at 7 ₱ cent. on call. In some cases money was offered at 6 ₱ cent by the Insurance companies, on select State and Government stocks. The Banks have their lines pretty full, and they do not extend, even on call, with much freedom. The Gold to go by the *Pacific* will not be much over half a million, though a much larger estimate obtained in a partial degree, until late this afternoon, when the actual engagements footed up only $450,000. It is possible the total will reach $600,000 before the ship clears. Exchange closed dull—very generally so, we believe. The South. ern mails, at noon, brought some bills. There was a variety of transient Exchange on the market, though the aggregate amount was not very large. Francs were weak at 5.17½@16¼. Remitters were not flush in means, and the sales of Exchange by the bankers for cash were light. The importers are not offering jobbers' paper to any extent. Auctioneers' acceptances, of the best class, are done at 8@9 ₱ cent.

The movements of Foreign Dry Goods for the week is as follows:

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.		WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.		ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.	
	Pkgs.	*Value.*	*Pkgs.*	*Value.*	*Pkgs.*	*Value.*
Woolens	652	$224,899	196	$55,915	175	$43,689
Cotton	1,224	236,329	1,490	64,061	43	9,711
Silk	535	400,578	214	90,284	156	32,403
Flax	280	70,381	337	56,316	7	970
Miscellaneous	440	74,955	2,432	21,450	3,588	23,817
Total	3,101	$1,007,333	3,538	$267,826	3,868	$110,573

The actual imports, the first and third totals above, are $1,117,910. The amount thrown on the market, the first and second totals, $1,275,159. This is a considerable falling off from last week. The value of General Foreign Merchandise is not yet made up. The import of Teas, Sugars, Molasses, Iron and Spirits have been large. The whole month's report will not be as favorable to a diminished import as January.

The Direction of the Merchants' Exchange, by advertisement this evening, place the value of the proposed new 6 ₱ cent. first mortgage on their property beyond question. This handsome estate, free of the building, is worth a million and a quarter of dollars, as property now goes in Wall-street. The present rental will pay the mortgage interest on the new loan, and $12,000 in excess for the non-judgment creditors and contingencies. And this rental, from the neglect which usually attends property in law, is much below what it ought to be. The revenue from the merchants who use the great rotunda is not half what it should be, and would be, if under proper auspices.

The general markets, to-day, were not very active. Several causes operate against the free movement of Breadstuffs, the chief of which is the limited supply from the interior;—the weather is against the early opening of navigation; the foreign orders are checked by the high freights, and freights are not likely to give way while vessels are scarce and the prospect of a large spring export so flattering. Southern Flour is in fair supply, which, with ordinary State brands, sells at $4 94@5 12½. Corn is easier; sales at 69c. for Southern yellow, and 68@69c. for mixed. Cotton meets a steady demand, and the daily sales from 2,000 to 2,500 bales. The prices to-day were quite full. Freights were 1d. on Cotton, and 21@24d. on Flour; on Tobacco, to Antwerp, 27s. 6d. was paid. The Havre packets are getting 1c. on Cotton.

In regard to Cotton, the mail returns from the South rather reduce than increase the excess over last cases. Mr. T. J. Stewart, cotton broker, in his circular by the Pacific to-morrow, says:

"The light stocks at all the principal interior depots is not to be accounted for bad roads, as the roads never were so good during the winter; we must therefore suppose that the fact that they can control them for the balance of the year, as the weaker ones have made their deliveries and retired to prepare for another planting season. Many small tributarians of the upper cotton section of the Mississippi river have not sent forward their products, and they are seen here fluctuate between 2,500,000 and 2,600,000 bales for the crop of the past season, the larger of which, it is computed, cannot supply the consumption."

In Stock parlance, Mr. Stewart would be called a "bull" in Cotton,—his neighbor, Mr. Wright, a "bear." Both are probably on extremes in their crop estimates. We feel quite sure Mr. S. is much below the mark, as it will be seen as soon as all the tributaries to the Mississippi River and Mobile Bay are fully opened. There never was known a season of more general backwardness in the navigation of the minor rivers of the Southwest than the present. It extends over a large portion of the Cotton-growing region. In regard to planters holding back their crops, the opinion is well fortified that anything over 7½c. will bring to market nearly the whole growth of the past year.

The State of Illinois pays a small fractional interest on her general debt, which is raised by a special tax, to the amount of $150,000 a year. This sum is disbursed through an agency in this City. The *Chicago Democrat* says that, as high as $5,000 has been offered for the Agency, owing to the fact that the pro rata on each bond being small the money is not called for promptly, and its use without interest is exceedingly profitable. The intimation is thrown out that the money is remitted from Illinois in produce, upon which a speculation is made by some body.

The *Philadelphia Ledger* is exceedingly averse to all croaking in reference to gold movements. Our own feeling, sincerely is, there may be no cause for "croaking." But there is no use in magnifying balances in favor of the country, which have not been, nor will not, in all likelihood, be realized. If our neighbor over the Delaware can make out "twelve and three-quarters millions" nett gain to the country, last year, it is considerably more than the mint, custom house, and bank figures will show. The banks on the Atlantic seaboard exhibited on the 1st January, 1852, at least four millions dollars *less* than 1851. The Mint's receipts, in the *Ledger's* own City, for 1851, from California were $46,656,000. The exports from this City, Philadelphia, and Boston, were $46,943,000. The estimate of $13,928,476 to be saved this year, we hope the *Ledger* will have a good time in figuring out next January.

The chief Stock sales in Philadelphia to-day, as advised by our correspondent, were as follows: $15,000 U. S. 6's, '68, at 115½; $9,000 Pennsylvania 5's, at 86½; 2,000 shares Reading, 66¼@66½, closing 66½ bid; 400 shares Long Island, 18½; $3,000 Reading 6's, '70, at 76½; and 400 shares U. S. Bank, $3.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

COTTON has been in brisk demand. Sales 11,000 bales; the outside price for strict Middling is 7½c Prime MOLASSES sells at 24c WHISKY, 16c COTTON FREIGHTS to Liverpool ½d EXCHANGE on New-York, sight ¼@¾ ₱ ct. discount. RIO COFFEE—Sales have been made at 9c.

NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

COTTON still active; 10,000 bales sold to-day at very full prices Strict Middling 7¾c; good Middling 8@8¼c The Canada's news was received this evening after business hours.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 16.

The total sales of COTTON to-day, have been 6,000 bales, at very full prices.

NORFOLK, Thursday, Feb 19.

COTTON has advanced to 7¾c.@7¾c. CORN is active, but prices are unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Feb 18.

COTTON to-day was in good demand, and upwards of 2,000 bales were sold at 6¾c @8¼c

MEMPHIS, Friday, Feb. 20.

COTTON advanced ½c. here, after the advices per *Canada*.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times*

FRIDAY, Feb 20—6 P M

ASHES—Continue in demand at uniform rates The day's business includes 60 bbls. Pots at $5 and Pearls at $6 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is less active, though not lower The scarcity of foreign freights limits purchases for export, without serious affecting quotations The sales of the day consist of 2 000 bales, at full figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—An easier feeling is observable in the market for State and Western brands to-day—arising chiefly from the general disposition to the forbearance (caused by the limited number of vessels here, and the high views of ship-owners) with the moderate character of the domestic inquiry, which have induced no dera to offer their stocks more freely, to the detriment of the trade generally The transactions have exceed 8 000 bbls, unsuspected Ohio (of which 400 bbls were obtained in one lot) at $4 62½, ordinary Indiana and Michigan, choice State and favorite round hoop Ohio, at $4 68¾@5 18¾, fancy Genesee Michigan and Ohio at $5 18¾@5 31½, extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $5 31½@5 56¼ and extra Genesee at $5 31½@5 87½ bbl. Canadian is dull and nominal at $5 ₱ bbl, which is the asking rate for superfine There is little here Southern shippers are intensely disappointed, though there prevails a fair local and moderate shipping demand. Some 900 bbls mixed to favorite ord nary new Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine Georgetown and Petersburg County, have been sold at $4 93¾@5 12½ ₱ bbl Rye Flour arrives slowly and is held firmly at $3 87½. Corn Meal has no varied materially, Jersey fetching $3 37½, and Brandywine $3 50 @ $3 56¼ ₱ bbl

GRAIN—Wheat presents decidedly no new feature The high exams of factors and great lack of English vessels continuing to retard operations We have none of sufficient magnitude to report Rye is scarce and inactive at 75@76c Barley is nominally quote at 72@73c without inquiry A few small sales of Barley Malt at 90c Corn is in better request for the local and Eastern trade, and with limited receipts and a steady market We hear of notice sales of 17,500 bushels Orleans and Western Mixed at 66@67c, with southern Yellow and White, at 69@70c Oats are steady and uniform at 37@39c for Western, 42@43c for Jersey, and 44@45c for Northern

PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair demand at unchanged prices The day's transactions embraced 400 bbls—old mess at $13 62½; new do at $14@14 12½; old mess at $15 50 and new do at $15 68½@15 75 ₱ bbl Dead Hogs and middle bacon remain quite nominal being only saleable by retail at irregular figures Pickled meats are without any important alterations The sales include 150 pkgs extra shoulders and hams 7@9c ₱ lb Lard is steady, with a small inquiry at previous rates, there were 200 bbls prime bought in various lots, at 9¾@9¾c ₱ lb. Beef has not varied much, the business comprising 400 bbls—prime at $4 75@$6, and mess at $8@11 50. There is no hog doing in Prime Mess or Beef Hams deserving special notice Butter is quiet and unchanged at 14@17c. for Ohio, 18@22 for Western New-York, and 22@25c. for Orange County. Cheese sells quickly, at 6¾@7½c ₱ lb.

WHISKY—With a diminished supply and very active inquiry, we have to notice a further increase in the value of this commodity, the sales of which reached 600 bbls Ohio and Penn, to-day, at 24½@23c, cash, ₱ gallon.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Intrepid, from Glasgow—A. Russell, Wm Dunn, John Kinnes, David Hutchinson, D. Donald, J. Wrigiee, J. McKenney, Peter Smith

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun-Rises.... 6 49 Sets.... 5 40 Moon—Sets.... 7 17m

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY

Sandy Hook 9 06m Gov Island 9 56m Hell Gate 11 37m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....FEBRUARY 20, 1852.

Cleared.

Steamer Pacific, Nye, Liverpool, E K Collins.
Steamer Delaware, sanford, Philadelphia, M Sanford.
Steamer El Dorado, Hartstein, Chagres, M. O. Roberts.
Steamer Daniel Webster, Baldwin, San Juan, D S Allen
Ship Iowa, of New-Orleans, Blake, Glasgow 52 ds, mdse and 8 passengers to J O Baker & Co Has experienced heavy gales from the westward, spit sails, stave bulwarks, &c Jan 3, at 3 A M, the ship under close reefed top sails John Watts, a seaman, fell overboard and was drowned. 22d, lat 40, lo. 30 30 saw a large ship, steering east, showing a signal with a blue ball in the ground; she had her main mast blown away, the rags hanging to the yard Feb 3, at 42 40, lon 43 10, sprung our fore and main mast and sprung-topmast yard, since which time has had no main-topgallant-mast aloft. From Jan 18 to 28, made but one observation, in mid-ocean.
Ship Tornado, Mumford, San Francisco B Mumford.
Ship Maria Little, Rio Janeiro, Ellis & Irons des.
Ship J W Fenim, Norris Galveston, J H Brower & Co.
Ship Australia, Clough, Robert Town, J H Williams
Ship Camden Sherwood, Charleston Dunham & Dimon.
Ship M. Howes, Patten Portland Oregon Foster & Nickerson.
Ship Indiana, Burnett, New-Orleans, Frost & Hick
Bark Madonna, Woodside, Charleston, Nesmith & Son.
Brig Pilgrim, Sawyer, Mobile, L. D. Hurlbut & Co.
Brig Ellen Maria, Treat, Cardenas, R B Buck & Co
Brig Harriet Spaulding, Spaulding, Sagua la Grand, R W Trundy
Brig Abeona, Stevens, Curacoa, Vose, Perkins & Co.
Brig Times, Hinckley, Ponce P R, M M Freeman & Co.
Brig Carlin, Hauschelat, St Thomas, Russell & Norton
Brig Richmond, Higgins, Maleira, J B Sardy.
Brig Nora, Jordon, Ponce, P R, M M Freeman & Co.
Schr Jane New-York, Goodsell, Boston 4 ds, rides to Dayton & Sprague
Schr Ellen Rodman, Sherman, New Bedford 3 ds, oil.
Schr Thos B Smith, Kelley, New-Bedford, oil.
Schr Sarah Elizabeth, Hoffman, Fredericksburg, Va, corn and wheat
Schr Sarah E Cranmer Faulkenberg, Va, wood
Schr Advance, Rece, Jacksonville, Brett, Vose & Co
Schr Elizabeth, Sawyer, St Marks, &c, E D Harlbut
Schr Pilot Boy, Rumrill, Baltimore, Mather & Lord
Schr Eliza and William, Fish, Norwich, Ct, J.H Havens
Sch J Conley & Co, Young, Boston
Schr Emma, Buford, Philadelphia, Jas Hand.
Schr I S Pond, Portland, Me, Edwards, master.
Schr Warrington, Abbott, Jacksonville, Thompson & Hunter.
Schr Mary Wise, Crockett, St Johns, P. R., R.W. Trundy
Schr Forester, Benson, Saco, J Quackenbos.
Sloop Thomas Hull, Miller, Providence.
Sloop Sea-Witch Wells, Providence
Propeller Cayuga, Wilson, South Amboy, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

Bark Warner (new) of Portland, Craig, Portland 5 days, in ballast to master
Schr Hibernia, McHerring, Halifax, N. S, 12 ds, mackerel to James Hunter & Co.
Schr Alexander, M Fish, Norfolk 4 ds., bound to Allen's Point.
Schr Maria, Webber, Norfolk 4 ds, corn to Jones & Johnson.
Sloop James Gorham, Nichols, Fall River.
Sloop New-London, Latham, New London.

Sailed.

Ships Marion, Johnson, Savannah; Sullivan, Edwards, Charleston. Bark Clementine (Bre) Dannemann, Bremen Schr. Euphemia Guide, Porto Cabello. Also Sr. ship Isca, Price, James River; and others
Steamers James Adams, Webster, Baldwin, San Juan; El Dorado, Hartstein, Chagres.
WIND—Sunrise, N. W; meridian, do.; sunset, Chagres

Below.

(Reported by Capt. Thomas, of the steam tug Ajax)
Bark Edward, of Alexandria, from Mobile 20 ds., cotton to Crater & Co.
Brig Sarah, of Scituate, fm. Venezuela 20 ds., mdse. to J. Foulke & Son.
Brig Tyler, fm. Charleston 5 ds.

Memoranda.

Feb. 19, 2 A M., the schr. Maria, Webber, came to anchor off sand Hook, and was soon afterward struck by a mass of ice, which caused her to part hawser, loosing the best bower and about 10 fathoms of cable; was then driven on the beach near the Narrows, where she sustained considerable damage Her starboard bulwarks were cut to pieces by the ice, and she was otherwise so strained as to leak badly. 20th, at 9 A M, was taken in tow by the steamtug Nahanticut and brought to the city

The bark Everthorpe, Gleadon, from Galway, (arr. 19th,) has 132 passengers, and has lost 11 by sickness during the voyage. She has experienced very severe weather on the passage.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Feb 18.—Arr. brigs Foster and Empire, fm Baltimore; schrs Samue', Bolton, and Gen. Taylor, fm Baltimore Cld ship Chase, for New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 12.—Arr. barks Fanny, R H. Gambrell; Oscilla and Herald, New-York.

Feb 14.—Std brig Oriole. New-York.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—Arr. bark Echo, fm. Philadelphia. Below—One ship.

Cld. ships Sterling, Gibraltar; Isaiah Crowell, San Francisco. Bark Sophia, Port Spain. Brigs, Choctaw, Gore, Africa; Cranna, Savannah; Marshall, (Dutch) Trinidad; Gen Marial, Cardenas.

SALEM, Feb. 19.—Arr. Brig William M. Rogers, Trinidad, via New York.

PORTLAND, Feb. 19.—Arr. schr. Pawtucket, New-York

INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 Wall st.—The funds of this Company on the First of August, 1851, amounted to over $1,300,000—and the annual income is now about $350,000 —Charter perpetual This Company commenced business in May, 1845, and the success attending its operations is unprecedented The plan is Mutual, all policies for the whole term of life participating in the profits after the payment of the second premium Dividends of profits are declared on the first of January annually, and all dividends over the sum of $200,000, (which must always remain with the Company as a contingent fund, in addition to the reserve fund,) are paid to the insured in their regular order Parties insuring for the whole term of life are allowed to give their notes bearing interest at 6 per cent, for one-half of the annual premium, when the amount is $50 or over Persons who desire may pay quarterly or semi-annually. No risk is taken exceeding the amount of $10,000. All who have paid their full premiums in cash may receive the scrip of the Company, upon which they can obtain two-thirds at any time, the balance to be paid when the dividend of the year for which the scrip was issued is redeemed. The affairs of this Company, prior to every dividend, are subjected to a rigid mathematical examination; and the greatest care is taken to secure the safe investment of its effects. Prospectus and annual statements furnished upon application to the office. The Medical Examiner attends at the office daily from 1½ to 2½ o'clock. Dr James Stewart, M D., Medical Examiner; residence No 3 Kingdon-square

ROBERT L PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice President.
JOS. L. LORD, Agent.
B. C. MILLER, Secretary.
L. C. GROVER, Counsel. 4f-1aw8tf

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORM AN INSURANCE COMPANY—Capital $500,000, divided into 10,000 shares, of $50 each—Thirty per cent cash paid up, seventy per cent in notes to remain in the hands of the company. The undersigned hereby give notice of their intention to form an Insurance Company, to be located in the City of New-York, and to be called "THE BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY," for the purpose of making insurance on dwelling-houses, stores, rents, and all kinds of buildings, and upon household furniture, merchandise, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, as expressed in the 2d subdivision of the 1st section of the act to provide for the incorporation of Insurance Companies, passed April 10, 1849. Dated New-York, February 5, 1852

DIRECTORS.

Caleb S Woodhull, H J. Raymond, Abram Wakeman, John Wetmore, Calvin Condit, Dan'l P Barnard, Alfred Jones, Joseph Giles, Henry Major, Samuel Hassell, Wm M Dodge, Daniel Ruhold, Joel Sammis, Timothy Berger
Simeon Draper, Alpheus Basning, Caspar F Chilus, Solomon Jessup, Wm. E. Burton, John J. Yellott, John T. Sheppard, Walter Keeler, Charles Hooper, John P Wade, Chas Jenkins, Robt McClellan, Julius A. Candee, JOHN BRUCE, President.
Morgan Morgans, John C Hull, Edmonds, Warren Bailey, John Hassell, George Hall, Chas. W. Hull, John Buxton, Jr., Thos. B. Leslie, Jas A Donaldson, Henry A. Carhart, F W Walter, Rich'd J. Richards,
SOLOMON JESSURUN, Secretary 6f-19tTu'ths8

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office, No 61 Chambers-st, adjoining Stewart's store Capital, $200,000. This Company having their capital all paid in, are now prepared to receive applications for insurance, on warehouses, dwellings, merchandise, household furniture, vessels in port, etc., etc, against loss or damage by fire

DIRECTORS.

C V Anderson, Nathaniel P Bailey, Samuel Bell, Jas M Benedict, William Burke, Simeon Draper, Theobald C Jung, Zophar Mills,
David Morrison, Adam P Pentz, John J Sewe l, Num Sul-van, William Adams, Thomas M. Bears, Wyllis Blackstone, Ezra P Davis, Thomas Thomas.
John A. Harriot, Eli Kelley, Morgan Morgans, Andrew G Norwood, Amede o C Fargis, Washington Smith, John A. Thomas, John B. Durbrow,

CORNELIUS V ANDERSON, President.
WASHINGTON SMITH, V Pr President,
CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.
JOHN COGER, Jr, Surveyor

☞ Applications for Insurance in this Company will also be received at the office of A. G NORWOOD,
19f-1m No. 40 William-st.

KNICKERBOCKER SAVINGS BANK—8-h av, corner of 23d-st.—Open every MONDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, from 4 to 8 P M This institution pays 6 perct interest on all deposits not exceeding $500. The Charter of this Institution secures the minors and females, married or unmarried, the entire control of all moneys deposited in their names

TRUSTEES:

Wm W Campbell, John L. Graham, Joseph W. Savage, Anson Willis, Henry B Bolster, Geo H Williams, John Denham, Leonard Hazeltine,
Loraine Freeman, Albert Gilbert, Joseph Walker, Erastus Willman, John W Howe, W. Edmonds, Wm A Wheeler, J.McClelland, M D William A. Dooly, WILLIAM W CAMPBELL, President.
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JOSEPH W SAVAGE, } Vice-Presidents.
JOHN W HOWE, }
ANSON WILLIS, Secretary 18f 1w&tTuThsS3w

THE NEW-YORK BOWERY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 124 Bowery, corner of Grand-street—CAPITAL, $300,000—Continue to insure Dwelling Houses and Furniture Store Houses and Merchandize, and every other description of personal property against loss and damage by fire, upon terms as favorable as any similar institution Having a large surplus fund, which with their Capital being safely and profitably invested, enables them to afford "reliable security" on all policies they issue Business hours from 8 A M till sun-setting. Orders through the Post-Office will receive immediate attention. All losses liberally adjusted, and promptly paid.

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Peter Gassner, Gideon Ostrander, Isaac Ward, Joseph Britton, John McMenomy, Gerrard Stuyvesant,

WM HIBBARD, President.
S. S. TAYLOR, Secretary. n20-1f

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CHARTERED IN 1824—Office, No. 43 Fulton-st, Brooklyn. Insure merchants Exchange, Wall-st, New-York Have their Capital (as also a handsome surplus) invested in the most undoubted securities, and continue to insure Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, and other personal property. Vessels in port and their Cargos, upon as favorable terms as any other similar institution

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JOHN H. WILLAMS, President.
ALFRED G STEVENS, Secretary. n23-1f

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 9th Nassau-st, 1851.—This Company, with CASH CAPITAL OF $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire on favorable terms

DIRECTORS

George S. Fox, John F Wright, T C Chardavoine, Henry H. Barrow, Joseph W Corlies, C. W. Lawrence, Richard F Carman,
Cyrus Hitchcock, John A Walker, Richard Faulkner, Jr. Richard Reading, Abraham Bell, Isaiah Mead, Hull Clark,
Wm. H. Falls, Chas H. Marshall, Isaac Hawley, Josiah Marcy, Peter S Titus, Elias Hicks, Jr. Wm C. White.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
D. F CURRY, Secretary. n27-12m

HARTFORD LIFE AND HEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY.—Premium due on Policies issued prior to August, 1851, received at the Office of David S. Dodge, Agent No. 25 Cliff-st 24-3mos

SALAMANDER SAFES.

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WILLIAM W CAMPBELL, President.
JOSEPH W SAVAGE, } Vice-Presidents.
JOHN W HOWE, }
ANSON WILLIS, Secretary 18f 1w&tTuThsS3w

TRAVELING.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Captain West.
PACIFIC, Captain Nye.
ARCTIC, Captain Luce.
BALTIC, Captain Comstock.
ADRIATIC, Captain Grafton.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction—as in their engines—to insure strength and speed, and their accomodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $120; in second cabin, $70. Exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $300. From Liverpool to New-York, £30 and £20. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES FOR SAILING.

From New-York.		*From Liverpool.*	
Saturday, Jan. 10	1852	Wednesday, Jan. 7	1852
Saturday

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted.*) at the office, No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, between Beekman and Ann, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) The edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the *Daily Times*.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.
Payment in all cases must be made in advance.
RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

VOL. I....NO. 135. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Senora Gold Mining Company**—Office No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, room No. 4, second floor—Capital Stock $300,000; shares $100 each.—The Books of Subscription for Stock in this Company are now opened, at their Office, where parties desirous of becoming Stockholders may obtain Certificates of Stock, and pamphlets, with laws and by-laws, besides all necessary information relative to the objects and prospects of the Company.

Having, nearly complete, a steam engine of eighty horse power, with stamp work of the largest class, and possessing a mine, which has proved to be one of the most valuable in the State of California, located in the immediate vicinity of the city of Sonora, on Wood's Creek, it is the purpose of the Trustees to prosecute the work with vigor and without delay, with a view to profit from the business of mining. The enterprise commends itself to the particular attention and confidence of Capitalists. It is deemed unnecessary to enter into a calculation as to probable profits, it having been satisfactorily demonstrated that vein mining is to be the great business of California, and that companies already in operation, with good machinery, have been eminently successful.

The Trustees have determined that the employees of the Company, in all responsible positions, shall be shareholders, selected with special regard to fitness, and required to give bonds, with sureties, and in such sums as may be deemed sufficient to guard the interests of the Company. And, further, that none but well tried and approved machinery, for crushing and amalgamating, shall be used; and that experiments, of a costly nature, which heretofore have proved so disastrous to the interests of companies, shall be carefully avoided and provided against.

Persons residing out of the city may obtain Stock, pamphlets, or any other information, by addressing the Treasurer, post paid, by mail, D. W. INGERSOLL, President.
THOS. E. HASTINGS, Treasurer. 14f-tf

☞ **Ik Marvel in Brooklyn**—D. G. MITCHELL, Esq. (known as IK MARVEL) will lecture at the Female Academy, Joralemon-st, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, commencing at 7½ o'clock Tickets 50 cents. For sale at SCRIBNER'S, Park Church Chapel, N. Y.; at the Bookstores of A. M. WILDER, and T. D. SMITH, Fulton-st, and WM. ROSE, Atlantic-st, Brooklyn; also at the door. A limite dnumber of tickets issued. 21f 2t

☞ **Keep up the Fire**—XIIIth Ward MASS MEETING MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, at 7½ o'clock, in the Willet st M. E. Church, (near Grand-st.) Rev. S. A. COREY, Rev. JOHN MARSH, and WM E. DODGE, Esq., will address the people on the glorious effects of the MAINE LAW. By order of the City Alliance

C. C. LEIGH,
ISAAC J. OLIVER,
W. W. STICKLAND.
21f-2t*

☞ **O. U. A.—Washington Chapter No 2.**—The members of this Chapter will please be punctual in attendance at their HALL, corner of Grand and Ludlow-streets, MONDAY MORNING, 8 o'clock, to unite with the Order in celebrating the glorious anniversary of the Birthday of the immortal Washington. Members of the Order whose Chapters do not parade are respectfully invited to unite with us.

JAMES GRIFFITH,
ABRAHAM BAKER,
STEPHEN R. THORNE. } Committee.
21f-2t*

☞ **S. of T**—The members of HANCOCK DIVISION No. 23, S. of T., are requested to be present at their next meeting, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, at their room, Colins Brad Hall, No. 281 Grand-st., as business of importance to every member will be brought before the Division. By order. [21f-2t*] J. C. QUACKENBUSH, R. S.

☞ **Protestant Association**—The members of Empire Lodge No. 1, P. A., are hereby notified to appear in full dress, at their Lodge Room, corner of Broome-st. and the Bowery, at 8 o'clock precisely, in order to join the general celebration of the Birth day of the illustrious Washington.
By order of THOMAS HAYS, Worthy Master.
ALEX. HALLIGAN, R. S. 21f 2t*

☞ **Protestant Association**—All the officers and members of New-York Lodge, No. 3, P. A., are hereby notified to appear, in full regalia, at their Lodge Room, Convention Hall, Wooster-st. on MONDAY MORNING, 23d inst., at 8 o'clock precisely, in order to join the general celebration of the Birth day of the illustrious Washington. By order,
JAMES KEDEY, Worthy Mas er.
THOMAS MINNIS, Recording Secretary. 21f-2t*

☞ **Building Associations' Fire Insurance** COMPANY—Capital $150,000 divided into 10,000 saares, of $15 each cash paid up, with the privilege of increasing the capital stock to $500 000 Subscriptions for the capital stock of this company will be received by the following persons, appointed Commissioners: John Bruce, No. 24 Platt-st.; Wakeman & Latting, No 59 Fulton-st.; Daniel P Barnard, No 16 Wall-st.; John Buxton, No 16 North William-st.; Solomon Jessurun, No 8 Clinton Court, Beekman-st.; Thomas F. Leslie, cor of Fulton and Tillary-sts, Brooklyn; also by all the Directors. A Prospectus explaining the great advantages to be derived from the Company to mechanics and small property holders, as well as to those who wish to invest their money and get the largest amount of profits, can be had of any of the Directors, all the Secretaries of the different Building Associations, or at the office of Mr. Jessurun, No. 8 Clinton Court, Beekman-st.
JOHN BRUCE, President.
S. JESSURUN, Secretary. 23f-1w

☞ **Second People's Building Association.**—In consequence of the unexampled success of the People's Building Association, and the rapidity with which the shares have been taken, it is thought necessary, in order to meet the numerous applications which are coming in to form another Association, on the same safe and popular plan, to be called the "SECOND PEOPLE'S BUILDING ASSOCIATION" A number of shares are already subscribed, and there is no doubt that the whole number will soon be taken. Entrance fee, $1; monthly dues, $1.

A public meeting of this Association, for receiving subscriptions for shares, and for explaining the objects and workings of this plan of accumulating money, will be held at the Assembly Rooms, corner 28th-st. and 8th-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, the 26th inst

Those who cannot conveniently attend, may hand their subscriptions for shares to the Secretary or any of the Trustees. Office of the Association at No 199 West 28th-st
OLIVER H LEE, President.
A McBRIDE Vice-President.
J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary
TRUSTEES.
OLIVER H. LEE, J. ROGERS,
P. H. WILLIAMS, W. S. HUNT,
A. R. TROTTER, WM. H. SMITH,
W. J. PECK, J. R. FLANAGAN.
C. R. JAQUES, J. P. OSTROM,
JAS. KEARNEY, A. McBRIDE,
T. MARTINE.
J. R. FLANAGAN, Attorney.
G. R. JAQUES, Surveyor. 23f-4t

☞ **Second Mechanics' Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION**—Members of the above Association are informed that the first regular meeting for the payment of dues will be held at No 5 Chatham-square, on WEDNESDAY, March 3, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Persons paying for one or more months in advance, will be allowed interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum. To save confusion and themselves trouble, members are invited to call on the Secretary before the meeting pay their dues, and get book and certificate of membership. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. J. FEARE, Secretary,
23f-3teod Office, No 153 Hester-st

☞ **The Citizens' Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Association** will hold a public meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb 25th, and also on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb 28th, at their room, No. 42, Broadway, next door above Canal street, at half-past seven o'clock. Interesting speakers have been engaged, who will illustrate the practical workings of this Association. 400 shares have been taken in less than one month. The subscription book is open daily from nine A. M till five P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS till nine o'clock. Five shares were sold at the last regular meeting, at a premium of $310, giving a profit of more than $3 on each share subscribed for. The next regular meeting occurs on the first Thursday in March. Shares, $500. Entrance Fee, $2. Monthly Dues, $3
SIMEON DRAPER, President
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Vice Pres.
J. F. KENDALL, Secretary. 23f-1w

☞ **The New-York Land and BUILDING ASSOCIATION** will hold its second regular meeting on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, at No. 163 Bowery. The first month's dues are payable on that evening. The entrance fee is yet but 50 cents on each share. The association will locate their land, and a very interesting meeting may be expected. Let all who wish to join be present on this occasion.
MILES CHAMBERS, President.
H. S. SMITH, Secretary, office No. 1 Murray st. 21f 2t

☞ **Bloomingdale Building Association.**—Second public meeting at Temperance Hall, 8th-av., between 41st and 42d-sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 24th, at 7½ o'clock. More than one hundred shares were taken the first week. Come and learn how to secure yourself a home.
WILLIAM MENCK, Vice-President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary. 21f-3:*

☞ **Workingman's Accumulating Fund and BUILDING ASSOCIATION.**—Rooms, No. 461 Broadway, over the Pacific Bank. A special meeting will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Feb 23, at 7½ o'clock. Explanations of the workings of the Association, will be given. Nearly 500 shares are already subscribed for. Entrance fee $2. All who wish to join, are requested to do so at once. On or before the next monthly meeting, the entrance fee will be greatly advanced. Workingmen, see that you embrace this opportunity to secure yourselves a home. Monthly dues $3. Shares $300. Seven per cent. allowed on all dues paid in advance.
ROBERT McCLELLAN, President.
G. W. ANDERSON, Secretary. 21f-2t

☞ **Chelsea Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.**—The second regular meeting will be held at the Assembly Rooms, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb 23, at 8 o'clock. Shares will be redeemed at this meeting. It is but a few weeks since this Association was organized, and most of the shares are already taken. Ladies and gentlemen wishing to avail themselves of the many advantages to be derived by taking shares in this flourishing institution, should do so without delay. The entrance fee, at present, is but 50 cents—monthly dues, $2; which can be paid in $1 instalments, and at any time, day or evening, at the office The ultimate value of each share is $500. There are but few persons who cannot lay aside the small sum of 7 cents per day. This trifling sum, if invested in this Association, will, in a very few years, amount to the large sum of $500. And if you wish to become your own landlord, and let the rent pay for your house, you can easily accomplish it; and the Homestead Exemption Law carefully secures to you full ownership of the same against exeution for debt. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on dues paid six months or more in advance. DANIEL BARNES, President.
GEORGE R. HOWELL, Vice-President.
TRUSTEES.
Abm Brown, Francis A. Smith, James Moore,
John R. Doremus. James P. Decker, Daniel Wilson.
WM. H. HOYT, Secretary. Office No. 236 Ninth-av.

For the accommodation of down-town residents, a Subscription Book for names and entrance fees (50 cents) is placed at the office of G. R. HOWELL, No. 32 Park-row, (Lovejoy's Hotel.)

N B—Members are requested to call at the office of the Secretary and get their books, subscribe to the articles of association, and pay the February dues. 21f-2t

☞ **Phonography.**—Professor WEBSTER'S PHONOGRAPHIC CLASS meets on MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, at 7 o'clock, in Class Room No. 2 Clinton Hall, corner of Beekman and Nassau-sts. Persons who wish to join the Class are invited to be present, or call during business hours, at the Office of the Phonographic Rooms, No. 113 Nassau-st., third floor. 21f-1mood

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Hon. Daniel Webster.**—In pursuance of an invitation extended to him by the Common Council of the City, Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER will be present at the Governor's Rooms, in the City Hall, on TUESDAY, the 24th inst., between 12 and 2 o'clock, to receive the citizens of New-York who may wish to call upon him
DANIEL F TIEMAN,
Ch'n of Com. of Invitation, Board of Aldermen,
HELMUS M. WELLS,
Ch'n of Com. Board of Assistants.
23f-2t

☞ **New-York Historical Society.**—FORTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY.—Mr. WEBSTER will deliver his Address before this Society, at Niblo's Garden, THIS (Monday) EVENING, Feb. 23, at 7½ o'clock, precisely. The doors will be open at 6½, and the Society will meet in the Saloon at 7

No person will be admitted without a ticket. Members presenting their (yellow) tickets will be admitted to the Saloon.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
FRED DE PEYSTER, MAUNSELL B. FIELD,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, ANDREW WARNER,
GEO. H. MOORE. 23f-1t

☞ **People's Lectures.**—THE EIGHTH LECTURE of the Course will be given by Dr. E. K. KANE, of the United States Navy, at the Tabernacle, TUESDAY EVENING, 24th inst. Subject—"The Arctic Regions, considered in connection with the Search for Sir John Franklin." Tickets 12½ cents—to be had at No. 131 Nassau-st., and at the door. Two tickets will admit a gentleman and two ladies. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Lecture will commence at 7½. 23f-2t*

☞ **Decatur Chapter No. 16 O. U. A.**—The members of this Chapter are requested to meet at the rooms corner Broadway and Grand-sts., on MONDAY MORNING, at 8½ o'clock in full regalia, to unite with the Order in celebrating the glorious anniversary of the Birthday of the Immortal Washington. By order
ANTHONY YEOMAN, C.C.
23f-1t*

☞ **Clothing Clerks and Cutters EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.**—A meeting of this Association will be held at No 103 Bowery THIS (Monday) EVENING, Feb. 23, at 8½ o'clock. All the Clerks and Cutters of this city are earnestly requested to attend.
CHAS. YOUNG, Secretary. N. W. DOLSON, President. 23f-1t*

☞ **Hermitage Lodge, No. 165, I. O. of O. F.**—The members of this Lodge are requested to attend a regular meeting, to be held on TUESDAY, the 24th inst., at 7½ P. M. Business of importance will be transacted.
CHAS. H LOEWENTHAL, Secretary.
21f-2t*

☞ **The Memory of Cooper.**—On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, at Tripler Hall, WILLIAM C. BRYANT will pronounce a Discourse on the Life and Genius of James Fennimore Cooper Hon. Daniel Webster will preside, and among the persons who have accepted the Committee's invitations to be present on the occasion are many of the most eminent men of letters and statesmen of the Union.
COMMITTEE.
WASHINGTON IRVING, President.
JOHN A. STEVENS, Pres't Bank of Com., Treasurer.
FITZ-GREENE HALLECK, } Secretaries.
RUFUS W GRISWOLD, }

GULIAN C VERPLANCK,	JOHN A. DIX,
JOHN DUER,	GEORGE P. MORRIS,
JAMES K. PAULDING,	SAMUEL ORGOOD,
JOHN W. FRANCIS,	CHARLES ANTHON,
RICHARD B. KIMBALL,	J. G. COGSWELL,
FRANCIS L. HAWKS,	MAUNSELL B FIELD,
WILLIAM C. BRYANT,	PARKE GODWIN,
WILLIAM W CAMPBELL,	JONA. M. WAINWRIGHT.
CHARLES KING,	DONALD G. MITCHELL,
GEORGE BANCROFT,	N. P. WILLIS.
LEWIS GAYLORD CLARK.	

Tickets (to be obtained at the principal Bookstores and Music stores and of the members of the Committee), 50 cents, the proceeds to be applied to the erection of a colossal Statue of Mr. Cooper in one of the Public Squares of the City.
19f-12d

Home!—There is no place like Home!—Now is the time to procure a Home.—The IRVING BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION will hold another Public Meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb 24, at Masonic Hall, No 274 Grand-st, near Forsyth-st, at 7½ o'clock All those that were disappointed in not being able to subscribe at the last meeting, have now a chance of doing so Entrance fee, $2. Monthly dues, $3 Shares, $300. This Association is filling up so rapidly that the entrance fee will shortly have to be raised The principles of this Association will be fully explained Ladies and gentlemen are particularly invited to attend Articles of the Association may be had gratis at the office, where subscriptions will also be received
MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
GEORGE H BELL, Vice President.
TRUSTEES.
Geo H Franklin, Geo W Schiet, Silas C Herring,
James Jackson, Jr Elias Combs, Royal G Millard,
Nelson Puff, F. G Richardson, Geo T Maxwell.
THOMAS LAWRENCE, Attorney.
ALBERT H NICOLAY, Secretary, No. 214 Grand-st
Office hours from 6 to 9 o'clock every evening, and on Wednesday, from 3 to 9 o'clock, P M., for ladies. 23f-2t

☞ **Meeting at Military Hall.**—A special meeting of the FRANKLIN BUILDING ASSOCIATION, will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb 26, at 7½ o'clock, at Military Hall, No 193 Bowery. Explanatory Addresses, giving the history, rise and progress of Building Associations, will be made by John Fowler, jr, Jacob L Bunn and Dr. Johnson, and the success of the Franklin Building Fund, profits on each share having amounted to over twenty dollars, it is the determination of the Board of Trustees to increase the entrance fee after the next regular meeting; so, all who desire to participate in the advantages and benefits of this Association, should join at once. All who would like to own their own home in a few years, they may by laying some property by paying into the Association $2 a month, are invited to attend. The present entrance fee is only $2. The ultimate value of shares, $300. Lose no time. All the shares will soon be made.
SAMUEL F. RARTOL, President,
WINCHESTER P. MOODY, Vice President.
C. Z. POND, Secretary Office, No. 15 Spruce-st. 21f-1f

☞ **The Books are Now Open.**—The SECOND GREENWICH BUILDING ASSOCIATION is now thoroughly organized. Its By-laws contain, it is believed, several important improvements, and render it unusually attractive to all who contemplate uniting with such an Association For the purpose of explaining the principles and affording an opportunity for persons to subscribe, a PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the BLEECKER BUILDINGS, Bleecker st near Morton, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb 25, at 7½ o'clock. All who would like to learn how, in a few years, they may realize a loan on property attaching into the Association $3 a month, are invited to attend. The present entrance fee is only $2 The ultimate value of shares, $800. Lose no time. All the shares will soon be taken.
JOHN KEYSER, President.
GEORGE STARR, Vice-President.
TRUSTEES.

Charles Crane,	James L Post,	Samuel Sinclair,
John Thomas,	Robt Peterson,	James W Farr,
David Mickeu,	D C Weeks,	W E Smith, Jr.
R Ross, Jr, Secretary, Office, No 48 8th-ave.		21f-1t

☞ **Another Opportunity Offered**—A Special Meeting of the KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION will be held at Thalian Hall, No. 460 Grand street, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, at half-past seven o'clock, to give those who were not able to join their Association at its former meetings an opportunity to do so before the entrance fee is raised. Ladies and gentlemen are particularly invited to attend. Eminent speakers will address the meeting, giving thorough explanations of the advantages to be derived from associations of this kind. By order of OBADIAH NEWCOMB, President; JAMES WHITE, Vice President; SAMUEL H. JORDAN, Asst Vice President; CHAS E. ANDERSON Secretary The office, No 544 Grand-street, is now open daily, between eleven A. M and nine P. M., where the Prospectus can be had gratis, and all necessary information given. Entrance Fee, $2, Monthly Dues, $3. 21f 3t*

☞ **United States Building Association and EQUITABLE INVESTMENT AND SAVING FUND**—The third monthly meeting of this Association will be held at No. 178 Bowery, third story, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb 16, at 7 o'clock The books of the Association are open for subscription at No. 178 Bowery, where by-laws and act of incorporation can be had gratis. Entrance fee 50 cents; dues $2 50, shares $600. An opportunity is offered to males and females by paying $2 50 a month for a few years, to obtain a home or capital sufficient to start a fair business. At the last meeting shares were redeemed at $200 each. N. McGRAW, President, No. 4 Crosby-st.
JOHN KUSHBY, Vice-President.
THOS. VERNON, Secretary, 176 Bowery.
DIRECTORS.
Andw. Allendorph, James Grundy, Wm Forrester,
John Crouch, Starkee Livesey, Jas. McDuff,
TRUSTEES.
N McGraw, C. W. Houghton, John Redley.
Attorney, Chauncey Shaffer, 75 Nassau st, 10f-1m*

☞ **Empire Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION**—The Books of this Association are open for subscribers at their office, No. 173 Spring-st, daily, from 2 to 9 o'clock, P. M. Entrance fee, $2, monthly dues, $3; shares, $300 An opportunity is now offered to all—males, females, minors and adults—by paying $3 per month, to secure a home or a capital to start a fair business Books explaining the plan and objects of the Association can be had gratis at the office. Over three hundred shares have been subscribed during the past two weeks
JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, President.
JONATHAN W ALLEN, Vice-President.
TRUSTEES.

Joseph Hoxie,	Wynn Blackstone,	Sylvanus Gedney,
Joseph Britton,	Wm H Riblet,	Wm. Sinclair.
George Boyd,	J. R. DelVecchio,	C. A. Delamater,
Caleb S Merritt,	John B Acker,	M. M. Van Dyke,
Wm. H Grenelle,	George H Furser	

J. W. FELL, Secretary, No. 173 Spring-st. 19f-tf

☞ **Only a Few more Left.**—So great has been the demand for shares in the KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION, that only a few remain Persons desirous of becoming members of this flourishing institution, will be afforded one more opportunity, at the public meeting to be held on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, at Knickerbocker Hall, corner of 23d st and 8th-av. At this meeting, the principles and profits will be plainly set forth, and the fullest information given of every particular connected with the operation of the Association. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend. Interesting addresses will be delivered.
WELCOME R. BEEBE, President.
JAMES R. DEL VECCHIO, Vice-President.
EDWARD T. MADDEN, Secretary.
N B—Persons unable to attend the public meeting can subscribe for shares at the office, No. 168 9th-av., any time during the day or evening 19f-4t

☞ **The New-York Land and BUILDING ASSOCIATION** was organized for the purpose of getting Houses and Lots for 500 Workingmen, and thereby making them their own landlords. It is in the full tide of its success. Its regular meetings are held on the fourth MONDAY in each month, at No. 163 Bowery.
MILES CHAMBERS, President.
H. S. SMITH, No. 1 Murray-st., Secretary. 13f-2w

U. S. SUPREME COURT.—The Washington correspondent of the *Baltimore Patriot* says: An interesting case was argued on Thursday last in the Supreme Court, by two past Attorney Generals—both from Maryland, and both among the most accomplished advocates of this or any other Bar. I mean Mr. Johnson and Mr. Nelson. Capt. Montgomery, of the Navy, is plaintiff. The case is interesting to lawyers, as involving a constitutional question, and to spectators on account of the able advocates.

Capt. Montgomery, in command of one of our cruisers in the Mexican war, captured a Mexican vessel, which was condemned as a good prize by a provisional court at Vera Cruz, after the city was taken by our army. The question was, whether such court, constituted by the authority of the President of the United States, without any special act of Congress, was competent to have jurisdiction over admiralty cases. Mr. Johnson, for the plaintiff, argued on general principle, and from the necessity of the case, that the court had jurisdiction in the matter.

☞ The Gymnasium attached to Williams College was destroyed by fire on Friday last. The origin of the fire is not stated.

New-York Daily Times.

THE GRUNZIG MURDER.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS.

DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED TO GOV. HUNT.

Margaretta Lohrenz charged with the Murder!

Our readers are aware that OTTO GRUNZIG is awaiting sentence of death, for the murder of his wife, and that he was respited not long since by Governor HUNT, in consequence of representations made to him tending to fix the crime upon Grunzig's mistress, one Margaretta Lohrenz. An inquiry was directed into the case, and has been prosecuted secretly, under the supervision of the District Attorney. We publish below the letter addressed to the Governor by the prisoner's Counsel, setting forth the grounds of the application for the remission of the sentence, together with sundry affidavits taken in connection with it.

The day fixed for Grunzig's execution is Friday next. These papers were sent to the Governor on Saturday last.

IN THE MATTER OF OTTO GRUNZIG, UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH.

TO WASHINGTON HUNT, Governor of the State of New-York:

OTTO GRUNZIG, as your Excellency is aware, was tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the city of New-York, in November last, for the murder of Victorine Grunzig, his wife. On the third day of the trial the case was submitted to the Jury, who, after being out two days (as I am informed) rendered a verdict of guilty. He was sentenced to be executed on the 23d day of January last. About two weeks before the time appointed for his execution, I was applied to on behalf of the unfortunate man to act as his counsel. Upon the earnest solicitation of numerous friends who from considerations of humanity, no less than public justice, had espoused his cause, I consented to act in his behalf. Upon examining the minutes of the evidence on the trial, I was astonished to find that a conviction had been obtained in a capital case upon evidence so weak and inconclusive I am fully aware that in criminal cases the Courts have no power to grant new trials upon the ground that the verdict is against the weight of evidence. It was useless to move before the Courts for relief upon this ground, even though it were as palpable as the sun at noonday, that the Jury had wholly set at naught the evidence and turned a deaf ear to the rules of law in criminal cases, which are the safeguard of the community.

I found, however, that during the progress of the trial the counsel for the prisoner had taken various exceptions to the rulings of the Court upon questions of law. It was the prisoner's right to move for a writ of error, with a stay of proceedings, for the purpose of having those points reviewed by an appellate Court. I applied to your Excellency for a respite for one week to enable me to make this motion, which you granted. The points embraced in the bill of exceptions were argued by myself on behalf of the defendant, and N. B. Blunt on behalf of the People, on the 30th day of January last, before the Hon Ira Harris, one of the most able and distinguished Judges upon the Bench of this State. On the following Monday, the Judge, after a careful and thorough examination of the authorities cited, denied the motion. Although he was of opinion that some of the evidence taken on the trial was inadmissible, yet, as it was not embraced in the exceptions taken, he held there was nothing before him on which he could allow the writ.

At this point, a delegation, sent by a large number of our German citizens, arrived in Albany, bringing with them a number of affidavits tending to show that Margaretta Lorenz, unknown to Grunzig, had administered poison to the deceased. After consulting with the Attorney General of the State, I laid these affidavits before you, and, in conjunction with the German committee, earnestly solicited you to grant a further respite, in order that the extraordinary and startling facts disclosed in these affidavits might be fully investigated. Late on Thursday—the day previous to that then fixed for the execution—I received a telegraphic despatch from New-York, stating that this woman was on her way to Albany. This despatch was soon after laid before you. On the next morning a respite of four weeks was signed and the Sheriff advised of its contents by telegraph. Immediately after the return of Margaretta to the city of New-York, she was arrested.

You will recollect that, after the respite was signed, you requested me to go on with the investigation respecting Margaretta, in conjunction with the District Attorney, or at all events you expressed a desire that Mr. Blunt and myself should both be present at the investigation. Actuated by this request on your part, having been informed of the time fixed for the commencement of this proceeding, I attended, in company with one of the counsel associated with me in this case, before the magistrate, when I was informed by him that the investigation was private, and that he could not permit the counsel of Grunzig to attend it—at all events not at that time. Since then I have several times spoken to the magistrate upon the subject, and have been told that the investigation was still private. Whether it is yet finished I am not informed. Your Excellency will recollect that when I saw you last you requested me not to delay any application I might subsequently make to you, as the previous applications had been delayed I promised to comply with your request in this particular. I accordingly submit this application, with the accompanying affidavits, at the earliest day practicable consistent with a proper regard to the thoroughness of the investigation intended to be made. I regret exceedingly that I have not been permitted to attend the investigation commenced by Mr. Blunt, so that that investigation, and the one instituted by the friends of Grunzig might be blended into one, and conducted in that public manner best calculated to elicit the truth and promote the ends of justice. Yet I am bound to presume that the learned District Attorney, in prescribing a different course, was governed by high considerations of public duty. I am sure the intelligent, distinguished and very able Magistrate (Justice Osborn) before whom the proceeding has been pending, has not intended to embarrass the case of Grunzig.

Still I cannot resist the conviction that such is the effect, to a greater or less extent, of making an investigation private, if that proceeding is to have any influence in determining whether Grunzig shall die upon the gallows, especially when you consider the shortness of the respite granted by your Excellency His case must therefore necessarily be presented to you upon *exparte* affidavits. This course has been forced upon his friends. They desired *publicity*, the other side coveted *privacy*. Before calling your attention to the facts disclosed in the affidavits now submitted, I take the liberty of calling your attention to some of the leading features of the case presented by the evidence upon the trial of the cause. The prisoner had been in this country about two years, when his wife, a French woman, arrived upon our shores. She found him living with Margaretta Lohrenz. From this time, to the decease of his wife, I believe Grunzig was desirous of extricating himself from the entangling connection he had formed with Margaretta, and by constancy and devotion to his lawful wife atone for his previous faults. The illness of Mrs Grunzig commenced on the 31st day of July last and terminated fatally on the 10th day of August.

It is unnecessary for me to quote to your Excellency the familiar rule of law, which lies at the very foundation of our criminal jurisprudence—that the *corpus delicti*, the body of the offense, must be first proven before the law will sanction any conviction. I shall not encumber this communication with a citation of authorities to establish that proposition—no one can dispute it.

The prisoner was indicted for causing the death of his wife by poison—and yet, as I read the evidence, *there was no proof before the Jury that the deceased died from poison.*

The cause of death in this case was purely a *medical* question. From necessity, it could only be proven by *medical* men. To prove the cause of death the prosecution introduced four medical witnesses—Drs. Londerman, Legrand, Cornichon, and Professor Reid. Dr. L. was called to attend the deceased on the first day of her sickness, and continued his visits until the fifth day, when Dr. Legrand was substituted, who visited the patient down to the hour of her death. Dr. Londerman thought her symptoms suspicious. Dr L., when asked whether poison was the cause of death, stated: "The symptoms were highly *suspicious of poisoning, but could not say with any certainty.*" Dr. Legrand stated that, during the time he attended her, he never *suspected* she was poisoned; that her complaint, as he supposed, was inflammation of the stomach and bowels; that he treated her for that complaint; that he gave a certificate that *such was the cause of Death.* Dr. Cornichen, who performed the *post mortem* examination, stated, in substance, that inflammation caused the death—but distinctly stated that he could not tell whether that *inflammation was produced by poison or not.*

Professor Reid says that he analyzed parts of the body of the deceased, consisting of the stomach with some fluid, said to be part of the contents, the heart, a portion of the liver and part of the lungs—*that in these he found no arsenic.* He states, however, that he subsequently subjected to a chemical analysis other portions of the body, consisting of the whole of the liver, all of the intestines, the spleen, the other kidney, and the other portions of the lungs. He stated that he heated these parts with sulphuric acid for the purpose of destroying the organic matter, then burnt the substance, which generated hydrogen gas; the gas was inflamed, and upon intercepting the flame with a clean porcelain vessel, a slight indication was given to the porcelain, which he supposed was given by arsenic, but the quantity was so small he could not say whether it was arsenic or not. The Professor afterwards, when asked how much arsenic was here discovered, if any, answered perhaps *the millionth part of a grain.*

This is the evidence given by the prosecution to *prove the cause of death.* This evidence, taken in its worst possible aspect for the prisoner, even though subject to no qualification, establishes nothing more than a *suspicion* that poison was the cause of death. All the medical witnesses agreed in the opinion that the symptoms of the patient shown were common to diseases other than those occasioned by poison. Not one of these witnesses would hazard his professional reputation in expressing even the belief that *Victorine Grunzig came to her death by poison.*

To call this *proof*, in the legal acceptation of the term, would be a desecration of the word. You would search the annals of the criminal courts of our State in vain for another instance of a conviction for murder by means of poison *where there was no proof that the death of the deceased was produced by poison.*

The next point to which I invoke your attention, is the insufficiency of the proof of the defendant's agency in administering the poison, even supposing the death to have resulted from that cause.

The main circumstances adduced on the trial were—

1. That about two grains of arsenic were detected in a paper of sugar found upon the mantel piece, several days (eight, I believe,) after the death of Mrs. Grunzig.

2. That upon the floor being scraped after her death, about half a grain of arsenic was found in the scrapings.

3. It was stated by two of the witnesses that Mrs. Grunzig expressed a *suspicion* during her sickness that she had been poisoned by her husband. These circumstances unexplained, at the worst make out nothing more than a case of *suspicion*. A full explanation, however, is found in the fact that the prisoner himself was attacked with the same kind of sickness as his wife, and at the same time. His symptoms were the same as hers. Here, then, is not even a preponderance of *probabilities* in favor of the theory of the guilt of the accused. The rule of evidence applicable is thus stated by one of the best elementary writers: "The distinction between *full proof* and *mere preponderance* of evidence is in its application very important. In all criminal cases whatsoever it is essential that the guilt of the accused should be *fully proved*; neither a mere preponderance of evidence, nor any weight of preponderant evidence is sufficient for the purpose, unless it generate full belief of the fact to the *exclusion of all reasonable doubt.*" 6 Starkie Ev. 45.

I will call your attention to two other rules of evidence laid down by the same writer, either of which shows, beyond all controversy, that the conviction in this case was contrary to the well-settled law of the land. The first is, "It is essential that the circumstances should be of a *conclusive* nature and tendency."—*Ibid*, 506. The second is, "It is essential that the circumstances should to a moral certainty *actually exclude every other hypothesis than the one proposed to be proved.*"—*Ibid*, 510.

In reference to the last rule, all the physicians stated that the symptoms of the deceased were consistent with the theory that her death was the result of inflammation, *not caused by poison.* While one of the physicians who attended her through her illness, thought it might be caused by poison, the other never even *suspected* anything of the kind, and certified that the cause of death was inflammation of the bowels and stomach. The *post mortem* examination showed no poison—the first analyzation of the parts of the body, detected no poison; and it was not until after the body had been disinterred and subject to a second analyzation, that the *possibility* of there being a millionth part of a grain of arsenic was shown; and Prof. Reid would not hazard an opinion as to this *millionth part.* If we were to concede that the death was the result of poison, the circumstances proven do not show within any of the rules above quoted, that it was administered by Grunzig.

There is no preponderance of circumstances even, pointing to such a conclusion. I cannot understand how any sane mind can believe that the circumstances proved, "*to a moral certainty exclude every other hypothesis,*" than that of the guilt of the prisoner. At the worst, they are quite as consistent with his innocence, and I think infinitely more so.

That the learned District Attorney differs with me in regard to the merits of the case, I am fully aware. The Attorney-General, however, the first officer of the State, who is by the Statute, the official adviser of your Excellency in these cases, after a careful examination of the evidence, has officially advised you that in his judgment the conviction of Grunzig was a *weak and dangerous one*, and that the case is a proper one for the interposition of Executive clemency.

The opinion of the Judges of the Court of Appeals upon the points embraced in the bill of exceptions cannot be cited to show that the verdict was in accordance with the weight of evidence That opinion was directed solely to the questions of law arising in the case. I allude to this here to prevent all misconstruction.

The weakness of the case proved on the trial of Grunzig, taken in connection with the overwhelming proof against Margaretta contained in the affidavits now submitted, leaves no doubt in my mind of the entire innocence of Grunzig.

No sooner had Mrs. Grunzig arrived in this country, than Margaretta was seized with desperation almost amounting to frenzy at the idea that the lawful wife of her paramour was about to supplant her and put an end to the guilty connection previously subsisting between them. She first threatened to poison herself and Grunzig, proclaiming in her wild fury that the society of the man to which was lost to her should not be enjoyed by another. (See affidavit of Maria Beck.) As early as June last, it would seem that she first attempted to poison Grunzig and in the recklessness of desperation—the offspring of crime—acknowledged the fact to Mr. and Mrs. Renner, but upon their remonstrances, relented and threw away the balance of the poison with which she had designed to murder her lover. (See affidavits of Mr. and Mrs. Renner.)

Thus much Margaretta evinced of her murderous design, before Grunzig commenced living with his wife for the last time. When he found that Grunzig was resolved, at all hazards, to sever his connection with herself, and, for the future, concentrate all his affections and attentions upon his lawful wife, her desperation knew no bounds; she resolved to vent her malice alike upon Grunzig and his wife. Grunzig had hired a portion of the premises No 105 Eldridge-street, for himself and wife. In two weeks after, his wife, who had been living in the country most of the summer, joined him. The day or the day after the commencement of Mrs. Grunzig's illness, Margaretta was seen to enter his dwelling clandestinely, through the window, (see affidavit of Joseph Hoffman.) On the 31st of July, Mrs. Grunzig had a viol

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 23, 1852.

Mr. Webster's Address.

We regret to learn that a very general misapprehension exists as to the subject of Mr. WEBSTER's address before the Historical Society to-night. It is not to be upon Washington's Administration, or any such subject. It will be an essay upon the study and uses of History,—not partaking at all of the nature of a speech or oration, but a written paper which Mr. WEBSTER will simply read. That it will be able and interesting, is a matter of course. It will have no connection, however, with the birth-day of Washington, which was supposed to have furnished the special occasion for its delivery. We shall present such a report of it in the *Times* of to-morrow morning as its general interest may seem to require.

☞ We publish this morning sundry very important documents, on the strength of which Governor HUNT is solicited to pardon Otto Grunzig, who is otherwise to be hung on Friday next for the murder of his wife. The affidavits have been taken under direction of Grunzig's Counsel. Those on the otherside, taken under direction of the District Attorney, have been sent to Albany. The effort of Grunzig's Counsel, it will be seen, is to prove his mistress guilty of the murder.

☞ The *Cambria's* news is interesting. The British Parliament was opened by the Queen in person on the 3d inst, and the course of Lord PALMERSTON was afterward denounced by the Premier. An attempt had been made upon the life of the Queen of Spain. In France, the Prince-President holds good his sway. Indian affairs are still disquieted.

The commercial advices are not favorable, a slight decline in cotton and breadstuffs having taken place since the sailing of the last steamer.

The Long Letters.

We publish this morning another instalment of the *Long correspondence*. It is *very* long, but it is also very good. We have n't got the whole of it yet, being compelled for the present to content ourselves with the selections of a Washington cotemporary. In the absence of the Forrest trial, it will pass for light reading of a most entertaining character. Those who can lay aside all sensitiveness about the dignity and honor of their country and its officers, will enjoy it greatly.

We have no intention of commenting upon these epistles at present. The Austrian organs, big and little, have the first right to them. They have been awaiting their appearance with hungry impatience. They have looked to them for material wherewith to extinguish such small sparks of regard for liberty and respect for its champions, as their past efforts may have left alive. They have predicted the utter annihilation, by these missiles, of what little reputation Governor KOSSUTH might have rescued from their clamorous and persevering defamation. They have got their documents. It would be cruel to interfere with their disposal of them. They are quite at liberty to make the most of them. If they will excuse a word of caution from so suspicious a quarter as these columns, we would hint the propriety of not getting too near the touch-hole of this great gun. The charge may come out where they have not expected it.

While they are studying upon the safest method of conducting the explosion, the public is laughing (rather dolefully,) at the figure which the Great Republic is made to cut in this eventful history This is not wholly just. Full allowance, we fear, is not made for the circumstances of the case. People who read these letters by their firesides, and with their families about them, do not consider, we fear, the perils to which our naval and diplomatic agents were exposed. They do not realise what it is to have on board a national frigate, a man whom all Europe considers as the champion of liberty. They may, in their haste, be inclined to think that an American frigate, with the stars and stripes at her mast head, and sailing under the special commission of the great Republic of the West, is the proper place for such a man:—but they do not remember the exceeding *danger* which follows in her wake. They forget that the cause of "order" is menaced by the approach of American principles, in a visible shape, to the shores of Europe. They do not reflect that cheers to the American flag,—or any recognition of the republican character of our country, by the people of Europe, "compromises" our flag and is a deadly offense to the powers that be. A proper recollection of these things will convince the public, we do not doubt, that the consternation of the American Commodore, Captains, Chargés and Consuls, who were implicated in KOSSUTH's enormities, was very natural and proper.

The public must recollect moreover the atrocities of which "this person," as Mr. Badger delights to call him, was guilty. They must bear in mind that he had the insufferable insolence to wish to leave his children in England before visiting the United States. They must remember that he had the audacity to thank the people who had cheered him,—to remain on the deck of an American vessel while the people were cheering her flag,—and to address a few words to them in French, which Captain Long could not understand. This is a complication of offenses which American functionaries could not be expected to overlook. It was quite natural that a Consul's hair should stand on end,—that the Captain should grow heartily sick of the duty assigned him, and that a Commodore should stand petrified in his uniform, at the "ungovernable willfulness" of such an outlaw.

We trust the lapse of time will show all these things in their true light, and relieve our functionaries from the somewhat excessive ridicule which their letters have drawn upon them. The public, however, is apt to be perverse in such matters, and we may find it necessary to recur to this matter again.

☞ A dispatch, yesterday, announced that a revolution had occurred in Chili, resulting in the overthrow of the existing Government. To most folk, a statement that an iceberg had melted at the tropics, or a new patch of guano been found off Lima, would have proved as stirringly momentous. What manner of Government was revolutionized? Who composed it? How long has it existed? What principles are involved in the change? Indeed, what have we to do with Chili, after all, that we should care for her revolutions, and changes, and South American throat-cuttings?

Chili, dear sir, is a very important State in the commercial eye of America. At one or other of her ports, our Pacific and East Indian voyagers are wont to rest, refresh, and revictual. We have dealings with Chili. And if we had not, it will ever be profitable to know what every sort of humanity is driving at; what ideas govern; and what progress or retrogradation is made.

Chili, it must be confessed, is but a brief and slender ribbon of earth, crowded in uncomfortably between the Andes and the ocean. But it has its commerce, literature, itsmen of action and its men of thought. Forty years ago, it walked out, along with the rest of its South American neighbors from the authority of Spain, into an experiment of self-government; an experiment that had a fate quite common to revolution, fighting, bloodshed, decimation and temporary triumph of liberal ideas. A score of years ago however, the conservatives got the upper hand, and by dint of sharing the rule with a few of the least obnoxious liberals, and keeping within hail of the spirit of the age, have contributed to sustain themselves until this newly reported revulsion.

About the time of the February revolution in Paris, the socialistic doctrines of Blanc, Michelet, and their fellows, began to be circulated actively among the people by certain young Chilians, who had been caught by the careless novelty of the views while visiting the French capital. The press worked for them diligently. The *débris* of the old liberal factions gathered to the new war-cry. The war of words, in the fall of 1850, became a war of swords. But government was still too strong in the hands of Gen. Bulnes, the President, and the movement was summarily crushed. Last year, however, the spread of their sentiments, and a less energetic administration, encouraged the insurgents to another argument *ad hominem*, the upshot of which we are now supposed to have.

We wait to learn whether the new order of things is to be founded on the ultra radicalisms of Blanc & Co., or upon theories less objectionable. It is by no means sure that all who fight under a given motto will care to see it reduced to practice. But while we should regret to see the experiment tried upon even the Chilians—*experimentum in corpore Chili*, as a physiologist might say—the experiment will *have* to be tried before wild speculation, violence and discontent are repressed; and it may be well to see it done there and speedily.

Railroad Smashing—'Crowner's Quest.'

We published on Saturday the verdict of the Coroner's inquest into the late accident on the Erie Railroad. Our readers will remember that a freight train left the station *fifteen minutes* after a passenger train; and that while the latter had stopped, and was standing upon the track, it was run into by the freight train, one or two cars smashed, and two or three persons killed. The Coroner's jury, under this state of facts, find the following verdict:

> By the evidence before us, it appears that the freight train followed the passenger train, leaving the summit 15 minutes after the passenger train That the freight train after running about a mile *became unmanageable*, after all the brakes being applied, the engines reversed, and back steam being applied,—but by reason of the snow and frost on the rails, *the speed of the train could not be checked*. That the engineer of the freight train by the usual signal of the whistle, in time called the station man at Deposit to turn the track off the main track and avoid the collision, but the switch man, who is under the control of the station agent, *was not at the switch*. In conclusion, the jury find great cause of censure against the railroad company, by reason of allowing freight trains to immediately follow passenger trains up or down grades, *knowing that freight trains have, at several times, previously become unmanageable on this grade, and run by this station at the highest speed.*

This is delightful. It inspires new confidence in railway travel. There has always been a lurking suspicion, in many minds, that running thirty or forty miles an hour, even with trains perfectly manageable and under good supervision, was somewhat dangerous. But this verdict reveals a new and exhilarating state of facts. These trains, it seems, are *entirely unmanageable*. Engineers, conductors, and brakemen, have no control whatever over them. You may be sitting quietly in the car, reflecting upon the chances of war, or the speed of the train known to be just behind you; but the ecstacy of your situation cannot be fully understood until you learn that this train in the rear, is "*unmanageable*;"—that it can't be stopped, nor its speed be checked;—that it very often runs past "at its highest speed;"—and that you must take your chance of being one of the survivors of such a collision. The rates of life insurance will probably be revised in consequence of this inquest.

The Coroner's jury censure the switch-man for not turning the freight train off the track. One cannot help thinking where it would have gone to if he had done so. As he didn't, however, this is of no consequence.

Several of the papers announced apparently on authority, a day or two since, that the Company would take steps to bring the engineer and conductor of the freight train "to justice." How far this Coroner's inquest will aid the matter, the public can judge for themselves. The jury seems to have performed its duty with about the average degree of fidelity. It evidently supposed its duty to be to screen everybody from blame, except some intangible party—and this attempt, all will confess, has been abundantly successful. The freight train is evidently to blame for "becoming unmanageable." It ought to be severely punished for that offense.

The Congressional Library.

A French journal, quoted by the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*, suggests that the loss of public archives and documents, caused by the fire of December 21th, is not so entirely irreparable as we have been induced to suppose. During the reign of Louis Philippe, the best understanding existed between the Chamber of Deputies and the American Congress; and every year the curators of the respective national libraries exchanged duplicates of all important publications and documents of either country. The National Library of Paris, consequently, embraces two copies of every notable American book and pamphlet, appearing during that interval; and whatever others of earlier date, devoted to the illustration of the reign and development of the republic. The paper referred to suggests that the French government ought to tender to that of the United States one set of these duplicates. And so it ought.

But notwithstanding the *ought*, it is scarcely credible that the present *régime* will be guilty of any such generosity. The current public opinion of America has been anything but complimentary to the President. The few editorial exponents of the Baltimore *Patriot's* order have certainly displayed much ingenuity in detecting the good traits of the arch-usurper. But this leaven is insufficient to qualify the lump: and notwithstanding the recent autograph letter from President B. to President F., professing the most amicable feelings, there is no chance of our general expression of republican contempt being so readily forgiven and forgotten. There is nothing to hope, we think, from the liberality of a man, whose warmest friends admit his selfishness and deplore his obstinacy.

But there is always a handle to the character of the Prince; and as knaves and sharpers have played upon it to their heart's content, there is no harm in turning it to virtuous account. The man wants money. It is a burning thirst, the product of native extravagance, which all the confiscations in the world cannot quench. Offer, therefore, to the French Government a fair price for the duplicate American papers, preserved in the Paris library. Let the proceedings be strictly mercantile; in trade there is said to be no friendship; and there certainly need be none in the trade we propose. Our resident minister at Paris, might be instructed to correspond with the French Government upon the subject, and learn its disposition. Should it prove at all friendly to the proposition, the bargain may be consummated, and a material basis laid for another and more valuable library.

—But, in all casts, let not one volume be purchased before an incombustible depository be prepared for its reception. We have urged the necessity of this before, and shall continue to urge it, until the thing be executed in the proper way.

☞ Mr. R. W. HASKINS, of Buffalo, publishes a long communication in the *Buffalo Express*, to prove himself the original discoverer of the property of producing explosions in steam-boilers by opening the safety-valve. A paper in *Silliman's Journal* lately gave a full explanation of the fact, from the pen of Prof. BACHE, but Mr. Haskins now claims that the theory was explained by himself some twenty years ago. He does not, however, found thereon any inference that Prof. Bache is at all indebted for his opinions; only, that the principles involved are by no means new. We give the party the benefit of his statement.

☞ A very spicy correspondence has passed between Bishop DOANE, of New-Jersey, and Bishops MEADE, BURGESS, and MCILVAINE, of the Dioceses of Virginia, Maine and Ohio, respectively, regarding sundry charges against the good fame of the Bishop of the Diocese of New-Jersey. These charges—which are not made public, except in a pamphlet issued by Bishop Doane, where they are said to be reviewed—are preferred by four citizens of New-Jersey. The three Bishops demand a Special Diocesan Convention, in accordance with the usages of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to investigate the charges. Bishop Doane declines to call the Convention, denies the validity of the charges, and, in reply to the communication of the Bishops, denounces their interference in the matter as an uncanonical, unchristian and inhuman procedure. The *Trenton Gazette* publishes these two documents, and warns the secular press from any expression of opinion on either side. The quarrel is a very pretty one as it stands.

THE CHILIAN REVOLUTION.—The *Philadelphia Ledger* gives extracts of a private letter, describing the late Revolution in Chili, of which we have already received accounts by telegraph. It appears from this statement that a party of Americans, forty-five in number, was attacked by the revolutionary forces, to the number of 300, while engaged in the construction of the Copiapo Railroad. The rebels killed and wounded several of the Americans, took possession of the road, and advanced upon the city of Copiapo, which they seized and held, killing many of the citizens. The Americans at Calderia, becoming alarmed for their own safety, fled for protection on board the *Bolivia* steamer, and the writer of the letter was among the number. A Philadelphian named Goodell was impressed by the rebels to run the locomotive upon the Copiapo road, nor did he again appear, although the steamer waited to take him on board. The affair created much excitement, and quiet was not restored when the steamer sailed.

THE RIO GRANDE.—A Brownsville letter gives a very sorry account of the condition of affairs at Matamoros A *coup d' état* was confidently expected, in consequence of the favorable accounts of Col. Ford's success in raising men and means in the interior, and upon the reported change of opinion on the part of a number of the principal supporters of the Mexican Government in Matamoros, Monterey, &c The refusal of the Central Government to ratify the reduced tariff of Gen Avalos has embittered and alarmed many of those who were most prominent in offering their services to resist Carvajal's attack on Matamoros. A report of a serious outbreak at Puebla, the Manchester of Mexico, was clearly traced to the alteration in the Mexican tariff, by which the manufacturing interests would be gravely affected. Some persons, however, who claimed to possess a knowledge of the people of that section, assert that the movement is one got up by the partisans of Santa Anna, and that the alteration in the tariff has been seized upon by the leading men as a pretext.

The Indians are carrying matters with a high hand between the Rio Grande and the Nueces. Stampedes, assaults and murders continue to be affairs of frequent occurrence.

The Legislature of Texas have passed an act repealing the charter of the city of Brownsville, to take effect on the 1st of March next. This was in consequence of a petition signed by a majority of the property-holders, complaining of the excessive and unequal taxation. It has caused some excitement in this city.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Celebration of Washington's Birthday at Washington—Congressional Banquet.

The Congressional Banquet in honor of Washington's Birthday, took place at Washington on Saturday evening. The Banquet was served at Willard's Hotel. Com. STOCKTON presided, assisted by Messrs. VENABLE and TAYLOR, of the House of Representatives, as Vice-Presidents.

The speakers were Commodore STOCKTON, Secretary CRITTENDEN, Gen. BAYLY, Judge WAYNE, Gen. SCOTT, Mr. TOOMBS, Father RITCHIE, Mr. DAWSON, and Mr. CURTIS.

Com. STOCKTON made the opening speech of the evening. He eulogized the public and private character of WASHINGTON, and enforced the duty of adhering to the principles of his country.

The speech was loudly applauded.

The first toast was proposed as follows:

"*The Day we Celebrate*—Auspicious to the cause of rational freedom—it gave to Liberty its noblest defender, and to Republican institutions their truest expounder."

Attorney General CRITTENDEN was called for, and responded in a long speech, in which he eloquently depicted the character of WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON was the agent of Providence to accomplish the great blessings we now enjoy.

The succeeding toasts were

"*The President of the United States*." ... "*The Signers of the Declaration of Independence, and the Framers of the Constitution of the United States*—They had the resolution to assert the true principles of Government, and the valor and wisdom to establish them." ... "*The Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States*—A faithful discharge of the obligations of the former is essential to the preservation of the latter." "*The Mission of the United States*—To secure peace, prosperity and happiness at home, and, by the influence of example, to establish the great truth abroad, that man is capable of self Government."

Mr BAYLY, of Va, claimed that there are but two modes by which republican principles have ever been diffused the one by the concession of rights by rulers, the type of which we find in the charter of a king, extorted from him by the barons at Runnymede; and the other, the rights achieved by arms, the type of which we have in the success of our Revolution.

The next toast:—"*The Judiciary*—The surest safeguard of constitutional liberty," was responded to by Judge WAYNE, of the Supreme Court, in a speech against intervention, as equivalent to war.

The next toast was announced. "*The Army of the United States*—May it ever be actuated by the principles of him who was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

Major General SCOTT was vociferously called for, and when he arose, dressed in full uniform, the shouts were deafening. He commenced speaking in a low tone, and the purport of his remarks was, that he had ever been proud as a soldier to walk at a humble distance in the way of that most glorious Man, who led and fought in the army of the Revolution. In the war of 1812, and more recently in the war with Mexico, and on all occasions, the army has marched and fought with lively recollections of the services of the Father of his Country. By the army, he did not mean the regular troops, to which branch he regularly belonged. He meant volunteers in the same field. He believed he could truly say, no officers or soldiers have ever thought that they ever approached to Washington, but followed him at a very great distance. The army is remarkably devoted to law and honor. The policy has been to an early peace by conquering the enemy. All human merit is to be judged by sacrifices and sufferings; and in this respect the revolutionary stands far above our soldiers. This is a great and sacred day in the estimation of every soldier. He had never been at a military post on the 22d day of February—that the day was not properly honored by appropriate ceremonies. He had participated in celebrating it in the principal capital of Europe, and it fell to his lot to be with the army to celebrate it in the capital of Mexico. After the celebration, more than half of the officers met in his room on that day, one hundred and sixteen years before which, a man-child was born into the world, whose virtues and deeds will never be forgotten by anybody.

General Scott was frequently applauded, and concluded with the following toast:

The Memory of Washington—Do we ask for his monument?—behold this Capitol, and the thirty-one sovereign states which this Capitol represents.

The remaining speakers were Commodore STOCKTON, in response to "The Navy;" Hon. ROBERT TOOMBS, who spoke to a toast on "Intervention," and against entangling alliances: and THOMAS RITCHIE, Esq., for the Press. Senator DAWSON followed in a few remarks, and Mr. G. W. P. CURTIS made a patriotic address in response to the last toast, viz: "The Memory of WASHINGTON—May it moderate the fury of party spirit, and guard against the spirit of foreign intrigue."

The Empire City—Specie and Passengers.

The *Empire City* brings fifty-two thousand dollars in gold dust on freight, and a large quantity in the hands of passengers. She has also two hundred and twenty passengers. She confirms the report that the steamship *Alabama* had been condemned at San Juan as unseaworthy.

The Robbery of $20,000 from the bark Missouri.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 21.

William R. Pitman, seaman, brother to Capt. PITMAN, of the bark *Missouri*, was arrested last evening at the New-Bedford Railroad dépôt. He had been to Holmes's Hole, thence to Falmouth in an open boat, and is supposed to have removed the $20,000 robbed from the *Missouri* and alleged to have been buried at Holmes's Hole. His hands and feet were badly frozen. Captains Pitman and DIXEY are under bail of $8,800 each to answer for stealing the specie. It is thought the money will be recovered.

Adjournment of the Rhode Island Legislature—The Maine Liquor Law Defeated.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Feb. 21.

The Rhode Island Legislature adjourned *sine die*, at 9½ o'clock last evening. About the last act of the House was to concur with the vote of the Senate placing $1,000 in the hands of a select committee appointed to receive Kossuth, should he visit this State, for defraying the expenses of the reception. The Maine liquor law was finally killed in the House, which insisted on its amendments to the Senate bill. The bill, as it passed the Senate, provided for submitting the question to the people for ratification. The House also refused to concur in the Senate bill providing for a permanent school fund, in compliance with a provision of the Constitution.

Mississippi—Election of U. S. Senators.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb. 21.

Judge Stephen Adams, (Union Democrat,) has been elected United States Senator for Mississippi, in place of Jefferson Davis, resigned.

The Whigs and Union Democrats in the Legislature have a majority of about 20 on joint ballot.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 20.

The election of Walter Brook, Whig, as U. S. Senator in place of Mr. Foote, took place on the fourth ballot by a majority of two.

Chevalier Hulsemann—Protection against the Indians.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Feb. 20.

Chevalier Hulsemann has arrived in this city. He says he was absent from his hotel when serenaded at New Orleans.

The Governor of Florida has ordered Capt. Jerrigan to raise a company of fifty mounted men, to protect the settlements from the incursions of the Indians about Fort Gatlin.

Hungarian Liberty Association at Albany.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 21.

The young men of this city held a meeting at the City Hall, last evening, and formed a Hungarian Liberty Association. A Constitution was adopted, resolutions passed, and permanent officers chosen.

The Kossuth Banquet at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Feb. 21.

The grand KOSSUTH Banquet takes place this evening at the Burnett House. All the tickets are sold. KOSSUTH is receiving from $1,000 to $1,500 daily, in material aid, from societies and individuals. He makes a set speech on Monday at the Hamilton Railroad Depot, and leaves on Wednesday for Indianapolis.

Large Fire at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Saturday, Feb. 21.

A fire broke out last night at 10½ o'clock in the iron and nail warehouse of Campbell, Chess & Co., on Water-street, which in a short time entirely destroyed that building as well as the warehouses of Jacob Forsyth, Jr., J. Cowen & Sons, and Edwards, Morris & Co. The extensive stock of Cowen & Sons, consisting of hemp, cordage, etc., was entirely destroyed. The contents of the other stores, as well as of the adjoining ones, were all more or less damaged. The loss is estimated at $75,000. The warehouses of T. Wood & Son, Armstrong, Crozier & Co., and Lorenzo & Whitman, were partially injured.

The warehouses destroyed, extended from Water to Front-street, and were owned by Cowen & Sons. The Lyon Sheet-iron Factory, and Grey's building and contents, were partially insured in the Western and North American offices. The cause of the fire is as yet unknown. It originated in the centre building, which runs through from Water to Front-streets. The proprietors left everything apparently safe in the evening; yet circumstances forbid the idea of incendiarism. The loss of Campbell & Chase is about $15,000, their policy of insurance run out a few days since; Irwin & Sons had $15,000 insurance on their building and $10,000 on stock; their loss on stock is $10,000. These are the principal sufferers. The adjoining warehouses and their contents were injured by water, probably to the amount of $3,000 each. The merchandize in the Custom House was not much injured.

Fire at Middlebury, Vt.—The Brattleboro Fire.

MIDDLEBURY, Saturday, Feb. 21.

This morning, a fire broke out in the building occupied by James M. Slade & Co., dry goods dealers, and in the upper stories by Barber & Bushnell and Lindsay & Beckwith, lawyers, and also by the Register of Deeds and Probate The stock of Messrs. Slade, and the books and papers of the other tenants, were all destroyed. Loss not known. Building insured for $3,500.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Saturday, Feb. 21.

The fire at the Vermont House could not be stopped for the want of water. That building, together with the dwelling house of Asa Hall Clapp and the store of Townsley & Son was destroyed. The Congregational Church was badly scorched. The Brattleboro Bank was saved by covering it with carpets. The Vermont House and outbuildings cost $25,000. The store of Townsley & Son was worth $5,000, and the dwelling-house $2,000. The Vermont House and the store were insured.

Death of Judge Heath.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb. 21.

Judge Heath, United States District Judge, died this morning.

The Courts met this morning, and after passing eulogies upon the character of the deceased, adjourned. It is supposed that Z. Collins Lee will be appointed in his place.

The snow here is two inches deep.

Marine Disasters.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Feb. 19.

The *Palmetto*, with disabled machinery, is now off the Bar.

The ship *William Penn*, from New-York, is ashore on the North Breaker. It is expected she will be got off by the aid of a steamer.

The brig *Clinton* reports that on the 10th inst., off New-York, she passed a wreck, apparently of a pilot-boat, on which were the words *Sarah Galt*; a portion of her stern only was above water.

Fatal Accident.

ALBANY, Sunday, Feb. 22.

A man named Mark Smith, a mason, while at work on a building in the southern part of this city, yesterday afternoon, fell from it, and was instantly killed. He was intoxicated.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE. ... ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 21.

Mr. BEEKMAN reported a bill to authorize the Seaman's Fund and Retreat to make a loan.

Mr. TABOR introduced a bill relative to the writs of error in criminal cases

Mr TABOR offered a resolution that the Railway Committee report what Legislation is necessary to protect Railway passengers.

Mr. WARD offered a resolution that a committee be appointed to investigate the affairs of Union College and report immediately how many are employed in the investigation,—how long they have been employed,—the progress they are making,—when they expect to close their duties,—and what compensation they are receiving or expect to receive. The resolution was adopted and the Senate adjourned.

Later from Chagres and San Juan.

The steamship *Pioneer*, Capt. KITLERIDGE, arrived at this port on Saturday morning, from Chagres, Feb. 6, and San Juan Feb. 10.

The *Pioneer* brings a large number of passengers. She left at San Juan the U. S. sloop-of-war *Albany*, which was to sail in a few days for provisions, all well on board.

Also, the following vessels: British sloop of war *Calypso*, British brig of war *Express*, steamer *Alabama*, from New-Orleans, condemned, barks *Republic*, Quinebaug, condemned, French bark *Georges*; Italian brig *Prudente*, Bremen brig *Creole*; schooner *Pacahonte*, British schooner *Jaspar*—a brig arrived as the *Pioneer* sailed.

The *Pioneer* brings a small mail-bag left at San Juan del Norte by the mail steamer.

On the 17th inst, John Parks, a native of Pike Co., Illinois, died on board the *Pioneer*, at sea, at the age of 18 years.

The *Pioneer* brings no later news.

COURT CALENDAR.—*Monday.*—U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos 22, 25, 27, 28, 30 32, 33, 20, 34, 35.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Motions will be heard.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Judge Edmonds will sit again next Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos 86, 15, 13, 124, 344, 386, 336, 258, 27, 406, 407, 409, 137, 412, 415, 417, 418, 145, 342, 347, 50, 288, 364, 22, 274, 63, 136, 423, 424, 425

COMMON PLEAS.—Wednesday is the last day for filing notes of issue for the General Argument Term to be held in March.

COMMON PLEAS—Before Judge DALY.—*Joseph J. Cook vs. The President &c, of the New-York Floating Dry Dock Company.*—This was an action to recover damages sustained by the plaintiff arising from the negligence of the agents of the defendants It appeared that in January, 1851, the proprietors of the steamship *Ohio* arranged to have that vessel placed upon the dock to be re-coppered and that the plaintiff was employed upon the work. Unfortunately, a portion of the machinery called "the standards" gave way, and the plaintiff, who was upon the staging, was thrown down, dislocated his arm and fractured his leg, and suffered other injuries. On the part of the defense, it was contended that the Company were not liable to the plaintiff, as they had not employed or made any kind of contract with him, but on the contrary, he was employed by the owners of the steamship who were liable, if any one could be made so. On this ground, a motion for a dismissal of the complaint was argued at great length, but denied by the Court. The case stands adjourned. No other cause will be tried in this Court this term

BEFORE Judge WOODRUFF.—In the case of *John Colby vs. Campbell & Campbell*, the Jury had not agreed at the rising of the Court, and a sealed verdict was ordered.

COMMON PLEAS—Before Judge WOODRUFF.—*James McGuire vs. Colin Carpenter*—This was an action of slander, to recover damages for asserting that the plaintiff was a thief, in consequence of which aspersion on his character the plaintiff lost his situation. It appeared that the parties were carmen, and had a quarrel on the wharf in the month of May last, and that a good deal of harsh language was used in both sides. The Jury awarded the plaintiff $16 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—Before Judge CAMPBELL.—*Henrietta C. Steers, by her guardian, Celia Steers, vs. Ann Steers, et als.*—This was an action of ejectment to test right of the plaintiff to the sole possession in fee, of certain lots of real estate, and the buildings thereon, situate in the 14th ward, between Seventh and Eighth streets It appeared that the father of the plaintiff, the late Henry T Steers, Jr., died intestate, in March, 1850, leaving a widow then pregnant, and that the plaintiff was his posthumous child and heiress at law. The property in question was claimed by the defendant, Ann Steers, and her children as the widow of the late Henry Steers, the grand father of the infant plaintiff in this suit, and it was set up on behalf of the defense that the Mr. Steers purchased the property in dispute of the Traders' Insurance Company of this city, but that the deed had been lost On the other hand it was shown that Henry T. Steers, Jr., in his life time, mortgaged the property to the Traders' Insurance Company, and that he was in possession up to his death. The Court directed the Jury to find for the plaintiff and that she was entitled to the possession of the property in fee.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA AT HALIFAX.

Opening of Parliament.

Lord Palmerston Denounced by the Premier.

AWFUL DISASTER IN YORKSHIRE.

FRANCE STILL QUIET.

Attempted Assassination of the Queen of Spain.

SLIGHT DECLINE IN COTTON.

By Telegraph over the Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick and Maine Lines to Portland, AND THENCE BY THE *BAIN MERCHANTS' LINE TO NEW-YORK.*

HALIFAX TELEGRAPH OFFICE, SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 21.

The R. M. steamship *Cambria*, from Liverpool, 7th instant, arrived at her wharf, in this city, at about 3½ o'clock, this afternoon. She has 32 passengers, including three for Halifax.

The *Cambria* brings intelligence of her own arrival home, having reached Liverpool at 10 o'clock, P. M., on Sunday, the 1st instant.

The steamship *Atlantic* arrived at Liverpool at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday, the 4th instant.

The news by the *Cambria* possesses some features of more than ordinary interest.

ENGLAND.

The British Parliament was formally opened by the Queen in person, on the 3d inst., when she delivered the following speech:

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN:—The period has arrived when, according to usage, I can avail myself of your advice and assistance in the preparation and adoption of measures which the welfare of the country may require. I continue to maintain the most friendly relations with foreign powers. The complicated affairs of the Duchies of Holstein and Schleswig have continued to engage my attention. I have every reason to expect that the treaty between Germany and Denmark, which was cancelled at Berlin in the year before last, within a short time will be fully and completely executed. I regret that the war which broke out on the eastern frontier of the Cape of Good Hope, more than a year ago, still continues. I observe, with sincere satisfaction, the tranquility which has prevailed throughout the greater part of Ireland, and much regret that I have to inform you that certain parts of the counties of Armagh, Donegan, and Louth, have been marked by the commission of outrages of the most serious description. The powers of the existing laws have been promptly executed for the detection of the offenders, and for the repression of a system of crime and violence fatal to the best interests of the country. My attention will be directed to that important object.

Turning to the gentlemen of the House of Commons, her Majesty said

"I have ordered the estimate of the expenses of the current year to be laid before you. I rely with confidence on your loyalty and zeal to make adequate provisions for the public service."

Again addressing the Lords, her Majesty referred to the improvements contemplated to be made in the administration of justice in the various departments, bills in relation thereto having been directed to be prepared. The act of 1846, for suspending the operation of a previous act, conferring representative institutions on New-Zealand, will expire early in the next year. Her Majesty expresses herself happy to believe that there is no necessity for its renewal, and that no obstacle any longer exists to the enjoyment of representative institutions by New-Zealand.

"It gives me great satisfaction," she said, "to be able to state to you that the large reductions of taxes, which have taken place of late years, have not been attended with a proportionate diminution of the national income. The revenue of the past year has been fully adequate to the demands of the public service, while the reduction of taxation has tended greatly to the relief and comfort of my subjects."

Her Majesty concludes: I acknowledge, with thankfulness to Almighty God, that tranquility, good order and willing obedience continue to prevail generally throughout the country. It appears to me that this is a fitting time for calmly considering whatever may be advisable, and to make such amendments in the act of the late reign, relating to the representation of the Commons in Parliament, as may be deemed calculated to carry into more complete effect the principles upon which the law was founded. I have the fullest confidence that, in such consideration, you will firmly adhere to the acknowledged principles of the Constitution, by which the prerogatives of the Crown, the authority of both Houses of Parliament, and the rights and liberties of the people are equally secured.

No amendment was proposed in the address in reply to the speech in either House. In the Commons, Sir Benjamin Hall asked for an explanation of the causes of Lord Palmerston's resignation, which the PREMIER immediately gave, asserting that Lord PALMERSTON *was refractory—treated the Queen's interrogations with contemptuous silence—acted independently of his colleagues—and unreservedly approved the recent illegal coup d'état of Louis Napoleon.* To this PALMERSTON replied at some length, and, though damaging his late colleagues, he did not improve his position. In the course of his speech he paid a willing and merited eulogium on the character of the American Minister at London.

Nothing of moment had taken place in the House of Lords.

The Earl of Derby, in his speech on the address, implied his approbation of Louis Napoleon, condemned ministers for not putting the Ecclesiastical bill in force, and once more demanded protection for the agricultural portion of the community, and the abolition of the income tax. On the 6th, the Solicitor General moved for leave to bring in a bill for chancery reform.

A most awful disaster had taken place at a quarry at Holmsforth, in Yorkshire, by the bursting of a reservoir, by which from sixty to one hundred persons lost their lives, and damage to a great extent had been done to the factories in the neighborhood. The late heavy floods is the cause assigned for the disaster.

The Special Commission at Donaghan had proved an abortion, no capital conviction having taken place, the juries being unable to agree.

Father Mathew had been seriously indisposed, but the last advices left him convalescent.

Mr. Birch, the proprietor of the *World* newspaper, had been arrested and held to bail to answer to charges on a criminal information for a libel on a daughter of Mr. Brewster.

A movement in favor of the liberation of the Irish exiles, was going forward in the chief cities and towns in the South and West.

FRANCE.

Affairs in France continued quiet. The confiscation of the Orleans property had called forth an energetic protest from the executors of Louis Philippe. The Abbe le Cordiere and M. Laersdiere, two of the most popular French preachers, had received orders to leave France. Paris letters state that spies are present at all social festivals. The second Court Martial, sitting at Lyons, had condemned a commercial traveler, named Guillet, to two years' imprisonment, and a fine of ten thousand francs, for using abusive language towards the President.

The electoral law had been published. The suffrage is direct and universal. Frenchmen aged twenty-one, possessed of political rights, are electors. All electors twenty five years old are eligible. The number of deputies is to be two hundred and fifty. Algiers and the colonies are not to have deputies. Each department is to have a deputy for every thirty-five thousand electors.

Fresh arrests have been made in the Department the Mayenne, of persons connected with secret societies. Among them was an ex-commissary under the Provisional Government.

M Dupin, ex-President of the National Assembly, had inscribed his name on the list of advocates at the Court of Appeals. M. Leon Faucher intends to stand for the representation of Payes A mixed commission, in the place of the late military one, had been formed, to investigate the cases of the prisoners in custody for the events of December, with a view of enabling the President to exercise clemency in deserving cases Prince Jerome Bonaparte, as President of the Senate, is to have two hundred and fifty thousand francs a year.

ITALY.

The trial of the Neapolitans for the revolt of May, 1848, drags slowly on. The proceedings are said very much to resemble a burlesque under the name of justice.

SPAIN.

Accounts from Spain state that an attempt had been made on the life of the Queen. On the 2d of Feb. she took her first airing since her confinement, and was on her way to the church of De Allocha, to be churched, when an assassin fired a pistol at her, the ball from which struck the Queen's shoulder. He was arrested. The last accounts state that the Queen was progressing favorably.

BELGIUM.

From Brussels we learn that the *Bulletin Francais* had been seized, and that legal proceedings had been instituted against its proprietors.

INDIA.

The overland mail, with later Bombay dates, had reached London. Warlike rumors still prevailed on the northwest frontier, and a force was on its march from Kunachee towards the Upper Scinde, intending to attack Meer-Ali Mouran, should he prove refractory, and refuse to surrender the territory he has so long held by fraudulent pretensions.

Accounts from Kabul state that Mahomed Khan had been seized and sent into the Ameer district by Ahem Khan. A money crisis had taken place in the capital of the Nigaur, and credit had fallen to a very low ebb.

The affairs in Dude were very unsatisfactory. The King had given himself up to debauchery, and his ministers to corrupt practices.

Trade at Bombay was quiet, but rates for piece goods unfavorable. The money market, however, was easy, and discounts low.

Market Intelligence.

The COTONN market was without animation, and holders were evincing considerable anxiety to realize, the supply being constantly in excess of the demand The commercial circulars vary as to the actual decline, but generally quote prices at from one-sixteenth to one eighth-penny per pound below the current prices at the sailing of the *Canada* The week's transactions foot up 42 550 bales of which exporters took about 6,500, and speculators 6,000. The most current quotations are as follows: Fair Orleans, 5½d. Middling, 4 13 16d; Fair Uplands and Mobile, 5d; Middling, 4¾d.

The HAVRE COTTON market, on the 5th, was steady, with sales of Orleans *tres ordinaire* at 7.f

Importers of WHEAT and FLOUR were firm at the late advanced prices; but some re-sales of late purchases had taken place at prices below the quotations current, at the sailing of the *Canada*

BARING & SONS, in their circular of the 6th instant, quote sweet Western Canal FLOUR at 22s. @24s 9d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore at 22s. 9d. @23s.; New-Orleans at 23s. 3d. @24s.; Canadian, 24s. 9d. to 25s. United States white WHEAT at 8s. 6d. to 9s.; mixed and red, at 8s. 2d. @8s. 6d. INDIAN CORN sells slowly, and former rates have been barely supported. Yellow is

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS.

KOSSUTH ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Correspondence of Captain Long, Consul Hodge, Commodore Morgan, &c.

The *National Intelligencer* makes a selection of the letters recently sent to Congress by the President, in regard to KOSSUTH and Capt. LONG. Part of them we have already published; the rest are as follows:

Captain Long to Commodore Morgan.

U. S. STEAMER MISSISSIPPI,
BAY OF SPEZZIA, Sept. 22, 1851.

SIR: Yesterday afternoon several boats filled with men surrounded the ship and called for KOSSUTH, whom they wished to congratulate on his liberation. He, ever ready to receive public applause, and make known his principles, seized the opportunity to address them, and actually requested his secretary or agent to call a boat alongside, (during our quarantine) to say to them that he would meet them on shore. Mr. Kinney, the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States at Turin, Sardinia, says to me, in a confidential note, that he hopes the Hungarians will not land, and that I will avoid as much as possible any demonstration being made by those people who choose to surround the ship and receive his views publicly expressed, thereby compromising the friendly relations existing between our nation and this Government. I do therefore respectfully suggest that I may, as soon as the present, which appears to be the equinoctial, storm is over, depart hence; and if it is, as is now reported, that you are to allow this ship to remain in Gibraltar for KOSSUTH to visit England, that she should direct touch at Marseilles and land KOSSUTH, and then proceed to Gibraltar, where he can rejoin the ship if he pleases and embark for the United States. I make this statement because it appears to me to forward expedition in our movements. The coal which has been purchased in Genoa may not be here in time for us to receive it on board (which will take four days at least) before our quarantine is out, and no doubt when the quarantine is out all hands will wish to land, and no one can foresee the result. When I wrote you on the subject of having coal brought here, under date of September 2d, I did not then regard the objection of the Sardinian Government to the landing of the whole party; but now I see it might interrupt the amicable feelings existing between our Government and that of Sardinia, and perhaps place her in an unenviable situation with Austria, with whom she now apparently holds a delicate position.

As to the coal purchased, it can probably be sold at a very little, if any, loss, or placed here on depot for any other steamer.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. LONG, Captain.

Commodore CHARLES W. MORGAN,
Commanding U. S. naval forces in the Mediterranean.

Commodore Morgan to Secretary of the Navy.

FLAG SHIP INDEPENDENCE,
BAY OF SPEZZIA, Sept. 25, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor to inform the Department that the steamer *Mississippi* arrived in this bay on the morning of Sunday, the 21st instant, having on board Gen. LOUIS KOSSUTH, with his family and companions and their respective suites and servants, numbering in all fifty-eight, and that the vessel was thereupon placed in quarantine for a period of eight days.

Immediately after the arrival of the *Mississippi* I received a letter from Gen. KOSSUTH, begging that I would give him a speedy interview, to which I at once assented, and, in the course of an hour's conversation that ensued, found that he had resolved to leave the *Mississippi* at Gibraltar, for the purpose of proceeding from thence to England, and that he wished the ship, unless she could convey him to Southampton, to remain in the bay of Gibraltar until his return. But, without authority to agree to the first proposition, and hesitating in view of the lateness of the season to consent to so long and uncertain a detention as must inevitably result under the second, I endeavored to induce him to change his plans, and proceed first to the United States, and we separated. On the following morning, however, he sent me a second letter, containing a fuller exposition of his views and wishes, renewing more formally the request of the day previous, and pledging himself to return and reembark at Gibraltar within a period from fifteen to twenty days from the date of his arrival. And while engaged in the consideration of this letter, I received a third, in which he proposed, for the purpose of saving time, to leave the ship for England at Marseilles, and rejoin her within the period named at Gibraltar.

Convinced by the fixed determination manifested first in our conversation, and subsequently in the tenor of his letters, that there was no possibility of inducing him to make any change in his plans, I unwillingly assented to the latter proposition as the lesser evil of the two, and accordingly instructed Capt. Long to proceed with the least practicable delay from this place to Marseilles, and there, should no objection on the part of the authorities interpose, to afford every facility to Gen. KOSSUTH to land, with his family and such of his companions as he might desire to accompany him; thereafter proceeding to Gibraltar, in good season to reach and complete his preparations for sea at that port within the period specified; directing him, however, in the event of the appearance of any obstacle to the disembarkation of Gen. KOSSUTH at Marseilles, to proceed forthwith to Gibraltar, and *there* land and await him for twenty-one days, or longer, should it be necessary; requesting, before parting with him, in any case, that he would advise him, after his arrival in England, at what date he might be expected back. Under these instructions the *Mississippi* sailed this morning, notwithstanding the fact, that, in accordance with a request dated at Constantinople and received from Capt. Long some three days before his arrival, I had, to facilitate his movements, dispatched the naval storekeeper to Genoa for 300 tuns of coals, to be forwarded to this place; for which, although it had entered the harbor at the hour of her departure, I did not deem it prudent to detain her, inasmuch as the presence of Gen. KOSSUTH had caused a considerable degree of excitement among the people of this neighborhood, and was a subject of very great concern to the Sardinian Government, with whose fears in reference thereto I had been made acquainted by the Hon. Wm. B. Kinney, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States at Turin, to whom they were very earnestly expressed by the Ministry, and I have accordingly returned the coals to the vender with a small loss to the Government.

Under all the circumstances, the honorable Secretary will perceive that it has been impossible to transmit to the Department at an earlier moment any satisfactory report respecting either the certainty of the liberation of Gen. KOSSUTH, or the course he would thereupon pursue, should it be accomplished; and, in view of his determination to visit England before going to America, I regret to admit that even now I deem the consummation of the plans and wishes of our Government exceedingly doubtful. Should Gen. KOSSUTH return to the steamer, however, he will certainly not reach the United States before the middle of November next.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES W. MORGAN,
Commanding U. S. Naval Forces in Mediterranean.

To the Hon. WM. A. GRAHAM, Secretary of the Navy.

P. S.—I have the honor to add to the aforementioned enclosures copies of two letters from the Hon. Wm. B. Kinney, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States at Turin, which I have just received.

Mr. Kinney, Chargé d'Affaires, to Com. Morgan.

TURIN, September 25, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR: After dispatching my note of yesterday, I had a confidential interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Minister of War, at the Foreign Office, and verbally communicated your considerate and decisive orders concerning the *Mississippi* and her passengers. They expressed the liveliest satisfaction, and begged me to assure you that your forecast and decision are fully appreciated.

It is true beyond all peradventure, as you have intimated, that if your "sympathy had at all equalled the enthusiasm" of the Hungarian leader, the peace of this country would have been put in jeopardy and our flag dishonored.

His presence in Genoa would undoubtedly produce a manifestation of popular feeling, which, in the present state of certain political relations, might lead to most disastrous consequences.

The exiles will not, I trust, be constrained to go to the United States against their will, since it would be scarcely gracious to *compel* men to accept our hospitality.

The Government has surely made a sufficiently conspicuous manifestation of its good feeling in the remarkable offer of one of its finest vessels of war, to satisfy even American sympathy for the oppressed. These champions of freedom are assuredly entitled to the liberty of choice between American and British favor, whatever may be said of their courtesy in the case. Their treatment of your considerate counsels is truly surprising; but KOSSUTH's intimation that he "is still a prisoner," and, above all, the suggestion of an appeal from the Government "to the people," if the indulgence asked for should not be granted, astonishes me beyond the power of expression.

It quite reverses all our preconceived notions of the man whom a great nation has sought to honor by making him its guest. I pray you keep me advised of whatever may transpire in relation to the mortifying subject.

I have the honor to be, very truly, your friend,

Com. MORGAN. W. B. KINNEY.

Commodore Morgan to Consul Hodge.

SPEZZIA, Tuesday, Sept. 23, 1851.

MY DEAR CONSUL:—Such are the necessities and frailties of human events, that, after all, the *Mississippi* will be at Marseilles within a week, with KOSSUTH.

The devil seems to possess this gentleman. He contemplates leaving the ship at that place, with his wife and children, for England, and to join her again in twenty days thereafter, at Gibraltar. His determined willfulness is unconquerable, and the ship will speed to your City within a few days. He is utterly ungovernable, and I am compelled to hasten him out of the country. He is like a firebrand. The whole bay around was illuminated last night. Bands of music surrounded the steamer, and he always ready for applause.

The public authorities are alarmed to utter confusion, and they ran about the streets, having all the appearance of somnambulists. Good morning.

In great haste,

(Signed) CHARLES W. MORGAN.

JOHN HODGE, Esq., U. S. Consul, Marseilles.

MARSEILLES, Sept. 28, 1851.

MR. CONSUL: I have been informed that in the course of the morning a collection of curious and evil-minded persons followed Mr. KOSSUTH as he was returning on board the American frigate *Mississippi*, uttering various unsuitable cries. Other demonstrations of the same kind, and equally improper, were renewed in the evening, in the neighborhood of Café Bodoul, in consequence of the presence of three Hungarian refugees, who were there in uniform. These demonstrations, the occasion for which I must put an end to, only prove, to my very great regret, that the permission which I had given to some foreigners, unprovided with passports for France, to land in the town, might perhaps be productive of danger to the public tranquility.

I believe it then my duty, Mr Consul, to beg you to make known, through the agency of the commander of the American frigate *Mississippi*, to all the Hungarian refugees who are on board, that I find myself compelled to withdraw the conditional and provisional permission which had been granted them, and thus to secure the execution of the French laws respecting passports.

Please to accept, Mr. Consul, the assurance of my high consideration.

DE SULEAU,
Prefet des Bouches du Rhone.

To the CONSUL of the United States, Marseilles.

P. S. The Central Commissioner of Police will have the honor to deliver to you the passports of the Hungarian refugees which had been deposited in his hands.

NOTE BY THE CONSUL.—My letter of 29th September to Capt. Long, of the *Mississippi*, was in consequence of this letter; I think it is mild, full in its details, &c., in no way calculated to give offence, &c.

MARSEILLES, Monday, Sept. 29, 1851.

The Consul of the United States of America will please to do me the honor of coming to my office this evening, as I have a great desire to converse with him on an important affair.

I beg leave to express the assurance of my high consideration.

SULEAU,
Le Prefet des Bouches du Rhone.

To the CONSUL of the United States of America, Marseilles.

In my letter of 30th September, written in consequence of my interview with the Prefet, I did not mention it; but he told me if any person landed from the steamer not belonging to her, he would order an immediate arrest of such person or persons, as he viewed the conduct of Mr. KOSSUTH and his followers as a breach of all faith, &c. My letter was to Capt. Long; it is positive as regards the orders of the Prefet, and a request to Mr. KOSSUTH not to send articles to the paper, "*Le Peuple*," while under the banner of the United States. He had no right to take offense; but he sought the pretext which he commenced with Capt. Long on the 28th September, two days before.

NOTES BY THE CONSUL.—The reply to a telegraph dispatch [to M. Suleau,] of last Friday afternoon, 26th September, was received in less than thirty hours, but which Mr. KOSSUTH calls the third day. There was no intention on the part of the Prefect to request any of th m to return to the ship. The letter was merely intended to inform me of the refusal. I asked permission of the Prefect to present Mr. KOSSUTH to him in the evening at a small party at his house; he said he should be glad to see him. I mentioned it to Mr. KOSSUTH, and he promised to accompany me, and I called on him at 9 o'clock, but he had changed his mind and declined going. The Prefect, when I arrived at his house, told me he had sent the official refusal to me, which I did not get until my return home at midnight.

Captain Long to Commodore Morgan.

U. S. STEAMER MISSISSIPPI,
Marseilles, (France), Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1851.

SIR—I regret to be under the necessity to report to you some few of the many disagreeable, and, I may say, unfortunate circumstances that have occurred since I came into this port on Friday evening last, the 26th ultimo. As usual, on my arrival, an officer was sent to the health office to obtain pratique, if possible; after receiving it he was to call on the Consul with two letters from Mr. KOSSUTH, one for the Prefect, the other for Mr. Hodge, United State Consul, enclosed with one from myself for the Consul. After some delay the officer returned, having in the boat with him the Consul, Mr. Hodge. Mr. Hodge had seen the Prefect, and had obtained from him permission for Mr. KOSSUTH and his associates to visit the shore on the same footing with the officers of the *Mississippi*; he having promised the Prefect that he would be answerable for their passports being lodged in the police office. While KOSSUTH and his family were making preparations to land with the Consul, another portion of the passengers having understood we had pratique and they could land, became outrageous in their denunciations of my restricting them until KOSSUTH and his family with the Consul should land and deposit the passports, and as soon as KOSSUTH had left the ship, I gave the order to land such as desired, and all became quiet again.

A rain storm commencing that night and continuing through the next day, I was informed by the Consul that, on account of the weather, an answer could not be expected to the telegraphic communication sent to Paris by the Prefect at his (the Consul's) request for some days yet, and also he had no doubt but what a consent would be granted. I immediately ordered coal to be purchased; and as it was necessary to have supplies for the large number of persons on board, they had been ordered. The contract for the coal was made as soon after the weather cleared up, so that coal could be examined to be delivered on the evening of the 30th. On Sunday a heavy mistral had cleared off the thick weather, and the Prefect had received an answer; and had informed the Consul that the Government at Paris had refused most positively to permit KOSSUTH to pass through France to England, and in the evening of the same day KOSSUTH returned on board. On his arrival at the boat with Mr. Hodge, our Consul, a large concourse of people collected and cried, "*Vive Kossuth*," "*Vive les Etats Unis*."

The next morning I received a note from the Consul, saying that in consequence of the demonstration made when KOSSUTH embarked for the ship, and the same "demonstrations" were renewed in the evening in presence of three Hungarian refugees in uniform, "as such demonstrations must cease, *to his*," (the Prefect's) great regret, he withdrew the authority which he had granted to permit the strangers, not furnished with regular passports for France, *to land*." He requests me to inform you of this decision, that the laws of France relative to passports must be executed. No one is allowed to leave the frigate who has not his passport in regular order, which is to be *signed* or bear the *vise* of a French minister or consul.

"Please announce the above to Mr. KOSSUTH, and all others on board, and request an observance."

The extract of Mr. Hodge's letter, as above, I read to Mr. KOSSUTH, who gave orders to his party to that effect, notwithstanding which, not a half hour after, one Pole, Mr. KOSSUTH, left the ship, in violation of this request, and I called him back to the ship, after he had gone some rods. The whole party continued excited, and declared that I had imprisoned them worse than they were at Kutayhia.

A short time before sunset, a large collection of boats filled with men surrounded the ship, called for KOSSUTH, and commenced singing the Marseillaise Hymn. Governor KOSSUTH rushed on deck and received their applause, remaining for nearly an hour, when he retired from the side of the poop to amidships, and as I supposed he was quite tired of a continual repetition of the same thing. The boats were all the time increasing, and I, fearing a compromise of our flag, very politely said to Mr. KOSSUTH, "Perhaps, sir, if you should retire, the people will depart from alongside the ship." After a few moments he left the deck, and as the crowd did not leave, but the people began to collect on the mole, he again went on the poop, and said he could not resist the congratulations of the people of this country when they were showing a dislike to the action of the Government in not permitting him to pass through their country; and, with some other remarks, passed rapidly to the starboard side, and addressed the crowd in French, which I did not understand, and soon after dusk they all departed in different directions.

On Tuesday evening the same convention of boats, but less in number, assembled, and Governor KOSSUTH made a short address to the people from the poop, and then retired, the crowd dispersed in the same manner, and at near the same time as on the evening previous.

Yesterday I received a note from Consul Hodge, a copy of which is enclosed; the latter part of which, from where the affair of the publication in the papers is spoken of, and what has followed, have compromised me and our flag with this Government, and what follows, I read to Mr. KOSSUTH, and he said he had not been requested *not* to publish the letter, and he had sent it with some remarks of his to a person on shore, and had no objection to its being published. He also said that had he received the information from Mr Hodge which I then communicated at an earlier hour in the day, he would not have sent another letter he had written for the same purpose.

Now, sir, after all these circumstances have occurred, it becomes my duty to inform you, and to say that if the coal had not been purchased and the most of it in lighters, as well as the necessity for remaining for supplies for the subsistence of these people, I should immediately have left the port. I sent word to the Prefect by the Consul that it was my intention to leave this port at the earliest practicable moment, and to enforce the restriction of the landing of the Hungarians.

Such, sir, are many of the circumstances that have transpired since my arrival here, and I must leave you to form your own opinion from them.

I shall leave this evening for Gibraltar.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. LONG, Captain.

Com. CHAS. W. MORGAN,
Com'g U. S. Naval Forces in the Mediterranean.

TAMPICO.—By an arrival at New-Orleans, we have Tampico dates to Feb. 2. A duel was fought on the 16th ult, between D. Francisco Melgarejo de Guzman, the Spanish Consul, and Jose Maria Peña, a lieutenant of artillery. At the second fire the former fell, having received a severe wound. Several shipwrecks are mentioned in the Tampico papers, but the crews of the vessels were all saved. Great discontent has been created by the new regulations for the collection of the *Derecho de consumo*. The papers say that they are oppressive and illegal, and oppose most annoying restraints on commercial intercourse. The invoiced values of cargoes arriving at the port of Tampico, during the year 1851, was $1,551,035; of cargoes departing, $3,532,423.

WANTED.

STRAW SEWERS WANTED.—100 good Sewers can find steady employment, at good prices, by applying to the subscriber, No. 217 Forsyth-street, near Houston.
j23-1t* WM. M. SIMONS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—Situations for Irish, English, Scotch, German, American and colored Servants, females and males, of every domestic station, at the SELECT PROTESTANT AGENCY, No 7 Carmine-st and SOCIETY AGENCY, No. 106 Chambers-st. None but servants of good character admitted. Terms reduced.
20f-3t*

AGENTS WANTED—To solicit Applications for Membership of the Connecticut Health Association of Waterbury, Conn. Good encouragement given to active men Branch Office, No 100 Maiden-lane, New-York, where information can be obtained.
12f-2w* WM. H. BASSETT, Actuary.

AGENTS WANTED—500 agents to sell the Life and American SPEECHES of KOSSUTH, illustrated. Large percentage given, and high wages made. Call or address, post-paid, American Family Publication Establishment No. 128 Nassau-st., N Y.
10f-1m*

TO PRINTERS—Wanted a good Jobber. Apply to ANGELL, ENGEL & HEWITT, No. 1 Spruce st.
21f-3t*

TO LADIES.—Genteel and profitable employment will be given to a few Ladies, who would like to engage in the work of soliciting applications for membership in the NEW-YORK MUTUAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION 312 Broadway. All necessary information freely given by call ing at the office. [21f-6t*] WM. L. PALMER, Actuary.

BOARDING.

BOARD.—Pleasant rooms, with or without Board, can be obtained at No 83 Murray-st.
23f-2t*

MANSION HOUSE, CAMDEN, SOUTH CAROLINA.—The most pleasantly situated Hotel in the town—where comfort, cleanliness and attention are all combined. My New-York and Baltimore friends can test fy to the above. Call and judge for yourselves.
2f-2w5w E. G. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

CUTTS's LOCOMOTIVE BABY-TENDER, OR PATENT PARLOR COACHEE—Child's Locomotive, Anti-head-bumper, &c, for the safe keeping and conveyance of infant children, in and about house and out of doors—the relief and delight of children, mothers and babies. For sale, wholesale and retail, at No, 267 Broadway, New-York. Rights for sale by the agent, who will sell rights for any of the Southern or Western States, and of whom only they can be bought. [20f 6t] JOSEPH ROWE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GEO P. PUTNAM

PUBLISHES THIS DAY.—New volumes of SMITHSONIAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO KNOWLEDGE.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE FRESH WATER FISHES OF NORTH AMERICA—By Charles Girard.

A MONOGRAPH OF THE COTTOIDS—With engravings on steel. 4to., paper covers.

NERREIS BOREALI AMERICANA; or Contributions to a History of the Marine Algæ of North America—By William H. Harvey, M. D., &c.

Part I. MELANOSPERMEÆ.—With engravings on steel. 4to., cloth.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED

WALKS AND TALKS OF AN AMERICAN FARMER IN ENGLAND—By Frederick Olmstead. Forming the third volume of Putnam's Semi-Monthly Library. 12mo., with wood-cuts price 25 cents.

"Quite an original volume, with views of John Bull at home, with clever sketches of character, scenes and places, and with excellent practical suggestions in the department of agriculture. It is from the pen of a competent observer and a ready and graceful writer."—*Independent*.

"The book is plain, unaffected and direct in its style. These 'walks' have been in out-of-the-way places, and his 'talks' are replete with keen perception and sagacious observation, which he spices with humor of the raciest. That these beautifully-printed books are sold for 25 cents, is the marvel of modern literature."—*Courier*.
23f-2t

THE ISTHMUS OF TEHUANTEPEC.

D. APPLETON & CO. will publish on TUESDAY, THE ISTHMUS OF TEHUANTEPEC, being the result of a survey for a railroad to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, made by the scientific commission, under the direction of Major J. G. Barnard, U. S. Engineers, with a resumé of the Geology, Climate, Local Geography, Production, Industry, Fauna and Flora of that region. Illustrated with numerous maps and engravings, by J. J. Williams, principal Assistant Engineer. 2 vols, 8vo. Price $3 50. This very comprehensive work is a narrative of the survey across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and a correct account of the results obtained without any gratuitous opinions with regard to the project of a railroad across it, or its relations to other routes. It abounds in interes ing details of the geology, climate and production of the Isthmus, with graphic and lively sketches of the character, customs and habitations of the people. Illustrated with numerous and faithful representations of the natural scenery of the country.

D. A. & Co. have recently published NICARAGUA, ITS PEOPLE, SCENERY, ANTIQUITIES, MONUMENTS, AND THE PROPOSED INTEROCEANIC CANAL, with numerous original maps and illustrations by E. G. Squire, late charge d'Affaires of the United States to the Republics of Central America; 2 vols. 8vo. Cloth $5.
23f-2t

CHARLES SCRIBNER, NEW-YORK,

WILL PUBLISH NEXT WEEK, A REEL IN A BOTTLE—for Jack in the doldrums—being the adventures of two of the King's seamen in a voyage to the Celestial Country. Edited from the Manuscripts of an Old Salt, by Rev Henry T Cheever. 1 vol. 12mo.

NEW WORKS IN PRESS.

BRACE'S HUNGARY IN 1851, with an Experience of the Austrian Police.

THE ENGLISH FAMILY ROBINSON, or the Desert Home By Capt Mayne Reid. With Illustrations.

THE HOUSEHOLD OF SIR THOMAS MORE. By Margaretta Mole

PIONEER WOMEN OF THE WEST. By Mrs. E. F. Ellet

CAPTAINS OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC. By Henry W Herbert

VOICES FROM NATURE to her Foster-Child, Man. By Rev. Geo B Cheever, D D.
23f

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

AT WHOLESALE—A. S. BARNES & CO., No. 51 John st, are constantly supplied with a large assortment of School Classical and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Paper, and every article in the Book and Stationery line suited to the wants of country merchants, and furnished at the lowest prices. They are also the publishers of the NATIONAL SERIES OF STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS, consisting of Davies' Arithmetics, Smith's Grammar, Willard's Histories, Parker's School Readers, Parker's School Philosophy, Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping and Copy Books, &c, &c., &c.
23f-eod&W

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

NEWMAN & IVISON, No. 199 Broadway are constantly supplied with a complete assortment of BOOKS and STATIONERY, adapted to the Wholesale Country Trade, and to which they invite the attention of Country Merchants. They have just received a large stock of splendid WRITING PAPERS, consisting of blue and white Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper, which they offer to buyers at very low prices. Country Merchants and others, buying Miscellaneous, School Books and Stationery, are invited to call and examine our goods and prices, before purchasing elsewhere
20f 3t*eod NEWMAN & IVISON, No. 199 Broadway.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GRAND PIANO FORTES.—Two Grand Piano Fortes, one with and the other without the Æolina accompaniment, for sale cheap or to rent, at the warerooms of T Gilbert & Co, No. 333 and 447 Broadway.
6f 1m HORACE WATERS.

SECOND HAND ORGAN, suitable for Parlor or small Church—cost $200—will be sold for $100; and may be seen at the Ware-rooms of F. GILBERT & CO., No. 447 Broadway [3f-1m] HORACE WATERS.

MELODEONS.—CARHART & NEEDHAM, manufacturers of Carhart's Patent Melodeons. Warerooms No 293 Broadway; manufactory No. 75 East Thirteenth-street New-York Price from $50 to $200
d17-4m

COPARTNERSHIP.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP—ALVAN E. PARKER of Phillipsville, in the County of Allegany, and State of New York CURTIS C. GARDINER and SYLVANUS LYON, both of Williamsburg, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, and HENRY A. PARKER of said Phillipsville, in the County of Allegany, and State of New-York, have formed a limited partnership in pursuance of the laws of the State of New-York, under the name and firm of "GARDINER, LYON & PARKER," for the general purpose of importing and jobbing in fancy goods, and dealing in fancy goods generally, in the city of New York, in the County and State of New-York. The said ALVAN E. PARKER is the only special partner, and has actually, and in good faith contributed and paid in cash as capital to the common stock of the said partnership, the sum of twelve thousand dollars. The said CURTIS C. GARDINER, SYLVANUS LYON, and HENRY A. PARKER are the general partners, and are also authorized to transact business and sign for the partnership, and bind the same. The said partnership is to commence on the first day of January next, 1852 and continue until and to terminate on the first day of January, which will be in the year 1855.—Dated, New-York city, December 19, 1851.

ALVAN E. PARKER.
CURTIS C. GARDINER.
SYLVANUS LYON,
HENRY A. PARKER.
17f-6t*

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of BERFORD & CO., between R. G. BERFORD, WM. CHASE BARNEY, and LORING L. LOMBARD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

NEW-YORK, Jan 27, 1852.

R. G. BERFORD,
WM. C. BARNEY,
L. L. LOMBARD.

The Express business will be continued by the undersigned under the name of A. H. PRIDE & CO., No. 5 Broad st., near Wall.
j31 1m WM. C. BARNEY,
A. H. PRIDE.

NEWTON CARPENTER is associated with us as a Partner since the 1st of January last.
26f-12t* RICHARDS, CRONKHITE & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEWELL'S PATENT.—THE CHAMPION LOCK OF THE WORLD—Its claims to superiority.—The only Lock sent from the United States that received the prize medal at the World's Fair was the above-named one. The only Lock at the World's Fair that honorable inducements were offered to have it picked. The only Lock that successfully resisted every attempt of the most skillful machinists in England to pick, during an uninterrupted trial of thirty days, for the reward of $1,000 offered by the subscribers. The only Lock sent from the United States that can claim the proud preference of being adopted above all other Locks for its intrinsic merits as the only reliable security to place upon the bullion vaults of the Bank of England. The subscribers challenge England and the United States to disprove one syllable of the above statement, or any individual on this side of the Atlantic to contradict the unqualified statement of the subscribers and prove that the Champion is not the world's best for safety and now being adopted by all the new banking institutions in the United States. Bankers, brokers and jewelers requiring perfect security are invited to call and examine this invaluable security at the store of the subscribers No. 589 Broadway where every variety of Locks, suitable for dwellings, stores, prisons, &c., are constantly on hand.
23f 2t* DAY & NEWELL.

PHILLIPS'S PATENT FIRE ANNIHILATOR—THE AMERICAN FIRE ANNIHILATOR COMPANY are now prepared to dispose of Territorial Rights for States and Counties, and to receive orders for Machines and Charges. The Annihilators now made by the Company are equal in every respect to the English, being made under the direction of Mr. Phillips himself. The Machines vary in size, and are numbered from 1 to 5. The price varying from $10 to $35. Orders received, and any further information given, at the Office of the Company, No. 4 Warren-st., New-York.
21f-tf P. T. BARNUM, General Manager.

TO GROCERS AND CONSUMERS—ESSENCE OF COFFEE—This article is offered to the public as being four times cheaper, (one package at 12½ cents will save four pounds of Coffee,) of better flavor, requires nothing to clarify it, is more wholesome, and in every respect is warranted superior to the best Java Coffee. Manufactured by D. C. BOHLER & CO., Philadelphia. For sale, wholesale and retail, by the sole agents, HALL, RUCKEL & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 220 Greenwich-st., one door below Barclay, and by all respectable grocers in the United States.
11f-1meod*

RICH AND USEFUL GIFTS.—A Gold PEN and Pencil Case has just been issued from the manufactory of the subscribers, the most complete and convenient pocket companion ever offered to the public, and which for beauty of workmanship and combination. Six sizes, patented and warranted. Also, a large and varied assortment of gold and silver pencil and pen cases, together with our superior gold pens, which need no proof of their superiority except the increased demand and the numerous attempts at imitation.
d13-tf A. G BAGLEY & CO., Nos 189 and 377 Broadway

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY.—Ladies, if you wish gaiter boots, or quilted boots and buskins, for promenade on this glorious occasion; if you wish white linen gaiters, white satin and kid slippers, for evening, or India rubber boots and shoes, should the weather prove stormy, take our advice and go to
23f-1t* J. B. MILLER'S, No. 134 Canal-st.

EXCELSIOR—Parents wishing to find an Institution in which good order is maintained by real kindness and rapid improvement secured by thorough instruction, will be pleased and served at the Commercial and Classical School, No. 75 Henry-st.
23f 1m SOLOMON JENNER, Principal.

FINE NEW-CROP TEAS.—Refined and other Sugars and Groceries. J O FOWLER, No. 260 and 438 Greenwich and 76 Vesey st., has in store and is daily receiving from the cargo sales, choice new-crop Green and Black Teas, White and Brown Sugars. Family Groceries, Foreign Fruits, &c, which he is offering at a small advance on wholesale prices. Dealers from the country and Families would do well to call before purchasing.
19f-1w*

PURE ESSENTIAL OILS, &c.—Confectioners, Bakers, Perfumers, Restaurateurs and Distillers can procure their Drug articles "right" of
GREENLEAF & KINSLEY,
j3-4ltMW&S Wholesale Druggists, No. 62 Vesey-st.

TINMEN'S TOOLS FOR SALE.—A complete set, with machines, etc. Have been but little used, and will be disposed of low Apply to
21f-3t* BARTLETT BENT, Jr., No. 238 Water-st.

FOR SALE—The Good Will and Fixtures of an established Merchandise Brokerage Business. Terms cash. Address, post paid, Box 1,774 Post Office, New-York.
21f-1w

WRITING PAPERS BY THE CASE ONLY. The largest and most desirable assortment in the United States, for sale by
13f-1m CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BAGGING, CANVAS, BALE ROPE CUTTINGS, GRASS and TARRED ROPE, and all other kinds of paper makers' stock, by
13f-1m CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 94 Beekman-st

CHICORY.—Prime English, warranted pure, constantly for sale in barrels by G. WALKER, No. 258½ Washington-st.
23f 1m

COR. R. DISOSWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW and COMMISSIONER of DEEDS, 16 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts., N. Y.
e25-tf

DRY GOODS.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!! WET GOODS!!!—The subscriber will open this morning, in addition to his former large stock of Wet Goods, 100 packages wet Silks, damaged by water only, at great bargains; 500 packages English Prints, new style, fast colored, 6d.; 300 packages Irish Linens, 12c. cost, cheap Linens, from 2c up, worth double the money; 100 packages Pillow Case Linen, 5c., 8c, 6-4 and 8c. wide; 50 packages 10-4 and 12-4 Linen Sheeting, 4c. 9d., and 5c. 6d., the best goods ever offered for the money; 150 packages Linen Damask, 2c. 6d; 3c. 6d, 4c. 6d., 5c. 6d. and 6c., well worth the attention of the public; 150 dozen Napkins, 4c. per dozen, double Damask, do. 12c. and 18c.; 500 dozen Towels, all Linen, 6d., 10d., and 1s.; 25 cases and bales Shirting and Sheeting, worthy the attention of dealers.

The above goods are warranted sound, (being wet only), and as every article is marked in plain figures, no second price will be asked. Goods sent to any part of the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, or Jersey City.

A. G. COLBY, No. 43 3d-av., between 9th and 10th-sts.
23f-3t*

TWEEDY, MOULTON & PLIMPTON, No. 47 Broadway, invite the attention of purchasers to their large and varied assortment of goods, which they offer by piece or package, at NET CASH PRICES. They have made the following division of their stock, namely:

PRINT AND GINGHAM DEPARTMENT.

Under this head will be found a complete assortment of domestic and foreign Prints, together with a long line of Lancaster and other styles of Domestic, Scotch and French Ginghams.

WOMEN'S DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

"Portsmouth," and other styles of American, English and French Lawns, Barege and Mouslin de Laines. Also, a full and complete display of English Stuffs, and Scotch Printed Goods, Shawls, &c., &c.

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White Linen, Cambrics, Jaconets, Mulls, Lawns, &c.; Laces, Edging and Insertings; Linen Sheetings, Towels, Napkins, Diapers, &c.; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

A complete assortment of all grades German and English Cotton, Lisle Thread and Silk Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, Shirts, Drawers, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Cravats, &c., &c.

MEN'S WEAR DEPARTMENT.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tweeds, Satinets, Jeans, Cotton, Linen and Worsted Goods, for Summer wear, including Blaye Linens, Linen Drillings, Cotton Pantaloonery &c., together with Trimmings and Linings therefor.

DOMESTIC GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Drills, Bed Ticks, Colored Cambrics, Cotton and Woolen Flannels, Apron Checks, Bagging, Cotton Yarn, Batts, Wick, &c., &c.

FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Buttons, Combs, Brushes, Pins, Needles, Hooks and Eyes Spool Cotton, Cotton and Patent pound Threads, &c., comprising a full assortment of what is generally termed "Notions," or small wares.

CARPET AND OIL-CLOTH DEPARTMENT.

A general assortment of Domestic Carpetings and Oil-Cloths, Druggets, Rugs, Floor Mats, &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

The second story of our Store is entirely devoted to this Department; it is under the direction and management of Mr. William Gardner, who is practical in all departments of his business. The assortment of Clothing and Shirts is very extensive. We shall continue, as heretofore, to sell our Clothing on a Credit. The heads of our different Departments are those who have had long experience in their respective grades of goods, as buyers and sellers; and they will be happy to aid purchasers in gaining a correct knowledge of the cash value of goods in this market.
7f-1m

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS STORE, Nos. 45 and 47 Third-avenue, corner of 10th st.—All kinds of Dry Goods from Auction, dry and perfect for the same prices as the same goods are selling for wet and damaged. Ladies who will please call and examine will be convinced that this statement is correct, and will find some of the greatest bargains that have ever been offered in this city.

J. R. SAUNDERS, cor of 10th-st.,
Nos 45 and 47 Third-avenue.
Also, Carpets, Oil Cloth, Matting, and Shades.
23f-3t*

CLOTHING.—Ladies or Gentlemen having any Clothing or Furniture to dispose of, can receive the utmost value in cash, by sending to S. COHEN, at his store, No 452 Hudson-st. Ladies attended by Mrs. COHEN.
j23-1m*

TO LET.

TO LET.—At No 421 Hudson-av., near Fulton-av., the upper part of a brick house, consisting of four rooms. Rent $10 per month. Possession given immediately. Apply on the premises.
23f-3t*

HOUSES TO LET—Three 3-story brick basement dwellings, just finishing with brown stone fronts to balcony, on the North side of 36th-st, between 8th and 9th-avs. Said Houses are replete with all the modern improvements, ranges hot and cold water on each floor, wash-tubs, water-closets, bath room, gas, hot air and speaking tubes, &c., three rooms deep. Rent $500. A fourth house has a carriage house and stable. Rent $700. Apply at No. 227 Grand-st., 4 doors West of Bowery.
13f-2weod*

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—Several fine large and well-lighted rooms, with from four to ten horse steam power. Also, a large room, with fine light, at the corner of William and Frankfort sts., on the second floor. For particulars, inquire at No. 16 Spruce-st.
j9-eodtf S. W. BENEDICT.

HOUSES TO LET.—The two three-story buildings, Nos. 667 and 669 Hudson-st., arranged for stores on the first floor—suitable for Plumbers or Painters, or for mechanical business with small steam power. Inquire at Factory next door, or of S. C. HERRING,
20f 6t No 135 Water-st.

HOUSE TO LET—In Broadway, second and part of the third floor—together or separate—of a good house, just above Union-square, with bath. Address BROADWAY, at this office. Possession 1st March.
21f-6t*

SHOP TO LET.—TO JEWELERS.—A

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

PROCEEDINGS TO-DAY.—In another column will be found a full programme of the proceedings to-day for the celebration of Washington's Birth-Day.

☞ HON DANIEL WEBSTER arrived in town on Saturday, and will deliver an address before the Historical Society, this evening, at Niblo's Garden. To-morrow he will receive the public in the Governor's Room at the City Hall.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—About 1 o'clock Saturday morning, a man named John Kerwin, residing at No 36 Cherry-street, while asleep, walked to the front window, and leaped out upon the pavement. He was instantly killed.

—Coroner Ives was called Saturday morning to hold an inquest at No. 193 East Broadway, on the body of a colored servant named Mary Williams, who died very suddenly during the night. The death was caused by apoplexy.

—A man named James Little was arrested, Saturday morning, in the Twentieth Ward, by officer Moorley, on a charge of threatening to fire a dwelling-house in the Tenth-avenue.

—Saturday morning, while a number of laborers were excavating the ground at the corner of Eighth-street and First-avenue, for building a cellar, they discovered a wooden box, containing the body of a child. Coroner Ives was notified.

—About daylight, Saturday morning, a burglar, named John Mitchell was detected in the act of breaking his way into the dwelling-house of Mr. Benjamin Patterson, No. 121 Forsyth-street.

—Leutze's picture of Washington Crossing the Delaware, has been sold, and the exhibition will close on Saturday next. The owner receives $10,000 for the painting.

—Our readers will be pleased to learn that an opportunity is to be presented for them to listen to those interesting lectures, by Dr. Kane, on the Arctic regions, which have received so much approval from the citizens of Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore. Dr. Kane was attached to the expedition sent out in search of Sir John Franklin, and can consequently speak from experience. His first Lecture will be given at the Tabernacle on Tuesday evening, 24th inst., and will be fully illustrated by diagrams, &c.

—The Firemen will hold a meeting at Firemen's Hall, Mercer-street, this evening, for the purpose of considering the present condition of the Department.

—There were at this port on Saturday morning 16 steamers, 102 ships, 89 barks, 105 brigs, 197 schooners. Total, 510.

—The mechanics of this City have memorialized the State Legislature for relief against convict labor.

—A bill has passed the State Senate authorizing the Supervisors of New-York to raise the usual amount by tax.

—The contracts for the building of the Sixth-avenue Railroad have been given out, and the Road will be commenced as soon as the weather will permit.

—The Pilot Commissioners have suspended from duty for six months, the Pilot who was on board of the bark *Theatus*, when she went ashore on New Inlet Beach.

—Yesterday afternoon, a disturbance took place between Thomas Morham and Thomas Ryle, in Christie-street, when the former bit the latter's nose off, and otherwise disfigured him. The offender was arrested and brought to the Essex Market Police Court, where the injured man appeared, and with much mortification and chagrin produced his nose to the Judge, carefully wrapped in a piece of paper.

—The steamship *Pacific* left this port at noon on Saturday, with 68 passengers, and $503,300 in American gold, and £5,170 in English gold.

—The trial of the case of Willis *vs.* Forrest, will probably be resumed to-day.

—JUDGE BETTS, of the U. S. Court, is quite unwell.

—The steamship *Alabama* sailed for Savannah on Saturday, with fifty-one cabin and ten steerage passengers.

The pilot-boat *Enchantress*, before reported ashore at the Hook, was towed up yesterday, by the steamer *Hercules*.

—At a late hour on Saturday night, the Seventh Ward patrolmen found a destitute emigrant, named Catherine Bowen, prostrated upon the pavement in Cherry-street, with an infant in her arms, and nearly dead with ship fever, contracted during her passage across the ocean, in a vessel crowded to excess.

—We are again called upon to record the death of another police officer named Wm. P. Schofield, who was attached to the Essex Market Police Court. He died yesterday at his residence in the Thirteenth Ward, after a brief illness with the ship fever, contracted while in the discharge of his duty.

—A little girl, named Margaret M. Morris, residing at No. 100 Madison-st., was burned to death yesterday, by her clothes taking fire from a coal furnace in the kitchen. Coroner Ives held an inquest on the body, and the Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

—The Police of the Third Ward arrested four more thieves yesterday, by the names of James Foster, Moses D. Potts, William Henderson, Philip O'Brien, charged with stealing two anchors and tackling from the canal boat *Erie*, lying near Washington Market. Justice Lothrop committed them to answer.

—A prisoner by the name of John Coney, who recently escaped from Essex Market Prison, was captured yesterday, by the Police of the Eleventh Ward, and was committed by Justice Timpson.

—John Masterton was arrested in the Eleventh Ward yesterday, by Officer Luther, while in the act of burglariously entering the dwelling-house at No. 202 Rivington-street. Justice Timpson committed the rogue to prison.

—A greenhorn from the West was decoyed into a den at No. 27 Elm-street, on Friday night, by a yellow woman, and during his brief sojourn in the premises, a wallet containing $300 in bank bills was abstracted by a pal of the female, named Charley Quinn, who is a shrewd thief, and has served out several years in the State Prison for a similar offense. He is under arrest.

—B. W. Osborne, Esq., and Jeremiah Lothrop, police magistrates at the Halls of Justice, are both confined to their residences by indisposition. Aldermen Tweed and Barr are acting alternately as Justices.

FIRES.—Last evening about 8 o'clock, the chimney of a large building at No. 256 Broad way, caught fire, and owing to some defect, the flue burst out and set fire to the interior of the premises. The flames were speedily extinguished before any material damage was sustained, except by water. The stock of goods in the store of Mr. Sheppard on the first floor were inundated and greatly damaged.

—At 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in a new dwelling house at the corner of Third-avenue and Thirty-Seventh-street, but was soon put out by Hose Company No. 45, and others of the Fire Department, who were promptly on the ground.

—Yesterday morning, about 8½ o'clock, a fire broke out in the grocery and meat shop of S. Leckman, at No. 151 Leonard-street, but was speedily extinguished with trifling damage.

—On Saturday morning, about half past 6 o'clock, a fire broke out in the Oyster Saloon of Mr. Chase, at No. 190 Third-avenue, and before the firemen could get fairly at work, the flames connected with the second, third and fourth stories, and also to the roofs of the adjoining dwelling houses. The loss will exceed $2,000.

ASTOR PLACE.—The Impresario, MARETZEK, comes before the Opera-going public to-night as a special benificiary. Rossini's beautiful comic opera of *GazzaLadra*, (founded on the story of the "Maid and Magpie,") is presented, for the first time in many years in New-York, after long and thorough rehearsal. The Manager deserves and will no doubt be complimented by a very full house.

SOCIETY FOR THE REFORMATION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.—From the 27th Annual Report of the Managers of this institution, it appears that—

The number of children in the House of Refuge on the 1st January, 1851, was	411
Number received during the year	397
Making a total, for 1851, of	808
Remaining in the House Jan. 1, 1852	407
Leaving the number disposed of during the year	401

The Report of the Treasurer shows the receipts and disbursements of the past year:

Balance due to the Treasurer Jan. 1, 1851	$1,247 06
Receipts to Jan. 1, 1852	27,586 75
	$26,339 69
Disbursements to Jan. 1, 1852	23,736 41
Leaving balance due from the Treasurer	$2,603 28

In pursuance of an act of the Legislature, appropriating $50,000 towards buildings for the House of Refuge, $25,000 of which has been received, the Managers have adopted a plan for the new house, which has been approved by the Governor and Controller. The new building will accommodate 1,000 inmates.

[Advertisement.]

The continued rush for Wet Goods at C. W. SANDERS & Co., successors to S. Baker, No. 301 Grand-street, is unparralled. They will offer greater inducements this day than have ever been offered in this city. Among the goods are fine Linens worth 5s. 6d. and 6s. per yard, which will be sold at 3s. 6d. to 4s. 4-4 Shirting, such as had been sold for 8d., for only 5d. per yard. Black Silks, Napkins, Towels, Table Cloths, Linens, Damask Linen Handkerchiefs, &c., all of which will be sold very cheap. Also, Counterpanes and Toilet Quilts very low. N. B.—This is the last week for damaged goods.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Before Judge SANDFORD.—*M. Barber* vs. *James G. Bennett*.—Motion to strike out reply granted, the costs of the defendant, $10, to abide the event; the plaintiff may, in two days, put in a new reply or demurrer, or both. If a reply to traverse the facts specifically, the defendant to have twenty days to amend or demur after service of reply.

COMMON PLEAS.—Before Judge WOODRUFF.—Case of *John Colby* vs. *Campbell & Campbell*, tried on Tuesday, the jury could not agree on a verdict, and were discharged by order of the Court.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB 21

$5,000 Ohio 6s, '60	107	250 Nor. & Wor. R.R. 10d.	49
2,000 City 5s, 70	101½	75 do 60ds	49
2,000 Illinois int. 6s	71	100 Harlem Railroad	66
700 State 5s	89	100 do s30ds	66
3,000 Erie Convert. new.	87½	100 do	66
1,000 do	87½	100 do 60ds	66
10,000 do 60ds	88	18 Nicaragua Canal	20
2,000 Hudson 2d mort.	93½	300 Erie Railroad	78
100 Phenix Bank	106	50 do	78
60 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	112½	50 do 30ds	78
3 Bank North America	103½	50 do 60ds	78
10 Metropolitan Bank	102½	200 L. I. Railroad	18½
100 Morris Canal	16½	100 do s60	18½
100 N. J. Mining Co. 30d	11	50 do s30	18½
100 do 60d	11	100 Reading Railroad	67
50 do	10½	450 do	66½
10 Hud. River Railroad	62½	200 do	66½
50 Canton Company s60	69½	100 do s60	66½
175 do	69½		
50 Dauphin Coal Co. b60	38		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Erie Con's. '62	87½	400 Erie Railroad	78½
10,000 Indiana 2½ 10 cents.	44½	50 do	78½
5,000 do	44	350 do s30	78½
1,000 N. Y. & N. H. bds	100	50 do b60	78½
2,000 do	100½	200 Reading Railroad. s60	66½
300 shs. Harlem Railroad.	66½	100 do b30	67
200 do b60	66½	150 do	65½
50 Canton Company. b60	69½	100 do	66½
50 do	69½	100 Long Island Railroad.	18½
10 Ocean Bank	102½	100 do	18½
25 Ohio Life & Trust Co.	103	50 Nor. & Wor. R.R. b60	50

SUNDAY NIGHT, Feb. 22.

Stock prices were fairly supported on Saturday, but a more dull and stupid market has not been known for many weeks. Both "bull" and "bear" stood off at the early Board. In the afternoon, there was a little more activity, prices leaving off firm, but no one stock showing particular strength.

On the other hand, in the Street, there was quite a plethora of money, on call, and more confidence was felt in continued ease, arising from the consideration that the steamer took less than half of the gold, some of the financial authorities had for several days given out, and that the Southern mails are bringing forward more Exchange. We do not undertake to say how long this "better time" will last. The specie by the *Pacific* was $525,000; making for the month, $2,808,000, and since the first January, $5,656,000. The Sub-Treasury received $114,526; paid out, 94,604, and had, at close, $2,626,630. The office is now well supplied with *three cent* pieces.

The trade in Cotton and Breadstuffs yesterday was to a fair extent. Flour is lower, owing to further Southern arrivals. Prices have been in advance of most of the foreign limits for a week past, in anticipation of further good news. On this point some disappointment will be felt to-morrow. The *Cambria's* advices are favorable. A check has already been given to the Flour and Grain movement at Liverpool, as we were somewhat apprehensive would be the case. The English crops were good last harvest, and the home supplies of Wheat, notwithstanding the general light supplies reported on the Continent, will go far to keep down very extravagant prices. Yet it is not unreasonable to look for a continued demand for American Flour and Grain, at rates authorizing an important draft on our very abundant stocks, on the renewal of navigation. The operations in Flour the past week at Baltimore have been quite large. We look for a similar report from New-Orleans, as soon as the effect of outpouring from the Ohio River is felt on the supply.

In regard to Cotton, the foreign accounts are not yet full enough by telegraph to determine what influences have checked prices. We notice, however, that the Manchester manufacturers are disposed to accept lower prices for goods, looking no doubt to moderate, if not cheaper prices for the raw material. At New-Orleans, rates have already yielded, in anticipation of lower limits from the other side. The business yesterday, was only 3,500 bales, at ⅛ cent. decline.

Freights look up. Yesterday 2 shillings was demanded for flour; 1d. on cotton, 6d. on grain.

P. S.—We received at a late hour this evening a telegraphic copy of Hollingshed, Tetley & Co.'s Circular by the *Cambria*. The trade in Cotton for the week amounted to 42,550 bales; a good deal taken for export. The advices from this side, though reducing the estimates of the crop, had no favorable influence. The excess of shipments to Great Britain was considered as pointing to a free supply, and the offerings to sell on arrival had consequently depressed the market. The decline was slight. Orleans Fair 5¼d.@5½d. Middlings a sixteenth less than 4¾d. Mobile middling 4¾d.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Feb 19—12 M.

COTTON has been still more buoyant this morning. The sales already reaching 4,000 bales at an advance of ⅛ since the receipt of the *Canada's* news. Ohio FLOUR has advanced 15@20c. CORN—20,000 bushels sold at 51@52c. MESS PORK is steady at $14 87½@15. BACON—Sides are scarce and have advanced to 8¼@8¾c. Prime Mess Beef is at $13. RIO COFFEE 9¾@9¾c

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Feb 19

COTTON—Sales to-day, 11,700 bales; for the week, 14,500 bales. The market closed at fully ⅛c. higher than it was previous to the arrival of the *Pacific*. Extreme rates are 6¼@8½; Good Middling is quoted at 7¾c; Middling Fair 8@8¼c; Fair 8¼c. The receipts of the week have been 12,700 bales, and the stock, exclusive of that on ship board, is 41,554 bales

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 20.

The COTTON Market, to-day, has been completely unsettled, in consequence of buyers holding back for lower prices. The receipts at this port for the week have been 42,600 bales; at all the Southern ports, for the season, 120,000 ahead of last year's. There is no general news.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 21.

The sales, to-day, of COTTON reached 3,500 bales, at an eighth to a quarter decline Strict middling, 7¼.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Feb 21.

There are no boats in port here for New-Orleans, which checks transactions in produce. FLOUR is firm, and provisions are tending upwards. CLOVER SEED is active, and has advanced to $6 25 ₰ bushel. FLOUR, $3 45 LARD in kegs, 8½c.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Feb 20

The sales of COTTON to-day were 2,300 bales, at 7¼@7¾c. Former prices fully sustained.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Feb. 21.

The sales of COTTON to-day reached 3,300 bales, at 6¾@8¼c. Firm market and very full prices

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Cambria from Liverpool—Capt Phillips, lady child and 2 serv; Mr Hampton, child, Mr. Ulrich, wife and child; Messrs. Goncerie, Arana, Cook, Cabana, Cayeux, Mersch, Meikarte, Long, Romans, Blackburn, Cabbou, Uhlrick, Jr, Echrer, Hutchinson, Alams, Thomas, Gallegover

In steamship Pioneer, from Chagres, via San Juan—Messrs C H. Mohnaser, L. Stall, W G Green, H Wilson, J Wilson, and wife, Mr Hampton, child, Mr Bailey, Mr Wallace, Tully, D. Love, S. V. Prentiss, E. Shumacher, W. Magness, E. Gruther, J. P. Springer, J. Jones, C. F. Parmer, J. Parks, P. C. Brenson, M. Lans, C. Stedman, W. Potter, W. Patterson, G. W. Richards, S. F. Liken, N. J Hulsey, W. H Hunt, J. S. Preston, W. Cunningham, Cunningham, Bishop, W. Chamberlid, J. Ward, L. W. Osborne, J. Greenwald, S. Matocks, J. Stocks, F. J. Gray, W. Black, P. Smith, J. B Smith P. Haven, J. Stutler, S. Briggs, D. W. Hambley, C. Peterews, J. Didovit, J. Robinson, D. Taylor, A. Smoot, W. H. Adams, E. Shurtivant, H. Birlow, A. S. Swords, B. Simmons, H. Camburn, J. Mitchell, J. King, M. Hicketson, D. C. Downing, J. Justerson, G. Humphries, H. L. Benn, J. Eggleston, W. Vantall, J. S. Brown, R. Barber, W. Smoot, M. McCortney, A. Adams, J. G. Wallace, B. Barber, B. L. Turpen, W. Anderson, A. Martin, A. W. Clark, J. R. Clark, Mrs. Simmons, J. R. Dorrence, L. Grovill, J. Matthias, T. C. Holberton, P. McClain, W. H. Carew, J. Doyle, H. O'Neel, T. Brown, J. Parmley, S. Lasky, D. Raff, G. W. Shipell, J. R. Blalock, A. W. Dolsen, T. Serish, J. Morgan, P. Thompson—95.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.... THIS DAY.			
SUN—Rises.....	6 49	Sets.....	5 40
MOON—Sets....	7 17m		
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.			
Sandy Hook.	9 06m	Gov. Island..	9 56m
Hell Gate..	11 37m		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....FEBRUARY 21, 1852.

Cleared.

Steamers Alabama, Ludlow, Savannah, S. L. Mitchell.
Steamer Roanoke, Parrish, Norfolk and Petersburg, Dean & Thornton
Steamer Marion, Berry, Charleston, Spafford & Tileston.
Steamer Falcon, Rogers, New-Orleans, M. O. Roberts.
Steamer Kennebec, Seymour, Philadelphia, M. Sandford.
Ship Fairfield, Loveland, New-Orleans, T. P. Stanton,
Ship Lady Franklin, Yeaton, Liverpool, S. Thompson.
Ship Victoria, Champion, London, John Griswold.
Ship New-World, Knight, Liverpool, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.
Bark Franklin, (Hamb.) Kundson, Hamburg, Schmidt & Baichen.
Bark Ann Logan, Logan, Kingston, Ja, Wm. Logan.
Bark Home, Hopner, Havana, Crosby, Crocker & Co.
Bark Candace, Arquit, Canton, Buckley & Crane.
Bark Thales, Gardner, Newvitas, Nesmith & Sons.
Brig Bremen, (Bren.) Roope, Matanzas, D. Curtis & Co.
Brig George Leslie, Sleeper, Apalachicola, Eagle & Hazard.
Brig Julia Ann, Comery, Cardenas, Nesmith & Sons.
Brig Umpire Simpson, Portland, Thompson & Hunter.
Schr. Surf, Mahlman, Mayaguez E W Dunham & Son.
Schr. J. B Brown, Sagua la Grande, Simpson, Mayhews & Co.
Schr. J. M Baylis, Baylis, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaight.
Schr. Onctavia, Simonton, Mayaguez, J. W. Onotavia & Co.
Schr. Ambassador, Dodge, St. Mary's, Nesmith & Son.
Schr. Sarah Elizabeth Smith, New-Haven, master.
Schr. Joseph Brown, Snow, Charleston, R. P. Buck & Co.
Schr. Saratoga, Thompson, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand.
Schr. Reindeer, Cathcart, Matagorda, N. L. McCready.
Schr. Roscius, French, Taunton, master.
Schr. Kaloolah, Glazier, Navy Bay, J. W Elwell & Co.
Schr. W. W. Wyer, Steddard, Baltimore, J. Hand & Co.
Schr. Prince of Wales, Lockis, Turk's Island, W. Lockis.
Schr. Flores, Vernum, Frankfort, Me., R. P. Buck & Co.
Schr. John G. White, Green, Barnoon, M. M. Freeman & Co.
Schr. Maria, Wyckoff, Baltimore, Johnson & Lowden.
Schr. Elizabeth, Lee, Chagres, Beals, Melnik & Dewitt.
Sloop W. H. Bowen, Kenny, Providence.
Sloop Excel, Lewis, Fall River.
Propeller Josephine, Morrison, South Amboy, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

Bark Edward, (of Alexandria) Dearborn, Mobile, 21 ds., cotton to Center & Co. Has been 11 days N. of Hatteras.
Brig Hilda Charlotte, (Sw.) Sjoberg, Canton, 185 ds., and Saurabage, Java, 90 ds., mdse. to I. Moses & Brother.
Brig Sarah, (of Scituate,) Coleman, La Nula de Cary, Venezuela, Jan 31, hide and coffee to Vose & Perkins & Co. Left no Am. vessels. Has had 10 ds. of Westerly winds on the coast.
Brig Tybee, Ferguson, Charleston, 7 ds., cotton and rice to Tr Rollkley. Sld. in company with ship Catharine for New-York. Feb. 17, at 6 A.M., lat. 33 22, lon. 74, was struck with lightning, which made a hole about two inches in diameter; struck the head of mainmast, passed the cabin on fire which was soon extinguished by hauling water up in the top. The crew were all forward at the time coming down the fore topsail. No one was injured. The T. has experienced very heavy weather.
Schr. Alexander M., Fish, Norfolk, 4 ds., bound to Allen's Point with corn. 19th inst., when off Rodman's Neck Light, was driven by the ice down near the Narrows, after which with great difficulty she succeeded in reaching Quarantine Dock.
Schr. Z. A. Paine, Wooster, Eastport, via Portsmouth and Holmes's Hole, 15 ds., lath and fish to Sturges & Co. Reports a herm. brig and two or three fore and aft schrs. fast in the ice yesterday, near Old Field Point. Was not near enough to learn their names. The wind soon afterward sprung up from the Southward, which would probably drive away the ice and enable them to go clear.
Schr. David Babson, Babson, Rockfort, 3 ds., mackerel, to master.
Schr. Victory, Nickerson, Boston, 3 ds, mdse., to Foster & Nickerson.
Schr. Alfred Barrett, Baker, Smyrna, Del., 3 ds., corn to A. Barrett.
Schr. Frances, (of New-Bedford) Dudley, Wareham, nails.
Schr. Ashland, McFadden, Eastport, 15 ds, lath, &c., to Smith & Boynton.
Schr. Rockaway, Brewer, Virginia, 2 ds., oysters.
Sloop Harvest, French, Providence.
Sloop Frederick Brown, Gardiner, Providence.

Arrived....SUNDAY, Feb. 23.

Ship Harriet, Hoxie, (new) half clipper, 670 tuns, Rowland, Mystic, in ballast in sow of steam tug Hector. She is intended for a free trader.
Ship Hartford, Sanneman, Savannah, 9 ds, cotton and rice to Dunham & Dimon.
Ship Catherine, Wilson, Charleston, 7 ds., cotton and rice to T. Werdle.
Bark D. Corning, Corning, Rio Janeiro, 50 ds., coffee to H K. Corning The E C has had severe gales from W. to N.S. for the last two weeks
Bark Excelsior, (of New-Haven) Whittlesey, Trinidad, Port au Spain. 17 ds., cocoa, copper, &c., to H. Frowbridge's Sons, New-Haven.
Bark Copernicus, (Hamb.) Roluffs, Hamburgh, 52 ds., mdse. and pass. to W. F. Schmidt. Has experienced very severe weather, stove bulwarks, &c
Brig Juverna, (Br.) St. Johns, N. B., 20 ds., lime to P. I. Nevius & Sons. Was detained by the ice three days at Old Field Point.
Schr. S. A. Appleton, Kinney, Boston, 3 ds, mdse., to E. H. Herrick.
Schr. Charles A. Haanum, (of Provincetown) Thatcher, Port au Prince, 25 ds, logwood, &c., to Vose, Perkins & Co. Left brig Louis Walsh, Parsons, for New-York in 6 or 8 ds; schr. Sarah Maria, Parsons, for do.
Schr. Julia M. Hallock, Ackley, Providence, 5 ds., in ballast.
Schr. Austin, Gibbs, Portland, 8 ds., mdse. to S. W. Lewis. Was detained by ice two days.
Schr. O. H. Perry, Verrell, Rockland, 9 ds. Was detained by ice.
Schr. Telegraph, Vesey, Brookhaven, 2 ds., in ballast.
Schr. Ophir, Spear, Rockland, 9 ds.
Schr. Mary Lansdon, Simonton.
Schr. Perry, ——, Rockland.
Schr. Telegraph, Vesey, Brookhaven, 2 ds., in ballast.
Schr. Vendovi, Hatch, Rockland, lime.
WIND—Sunrise, N.E.; meridian, do., thick.

Sailed.

Steamships Pacific, Nye, Liverpool; Falcon, Rogers, for New Orleans; Alabama, Ludlow, for Savannah; Marion, Berry, for Charleston; Roanoke, Parrish, for Norfolk and Richmond. Ships Maria, Little, for Rio Janeiro; Tornado, (new clipper) Mumford, for San Francisco; Australia, Clough, for Hobart Town; M. Howe, Patten, for Portland, Oregon.

Memoranda.

The pilot boat Yankee, on the 18th inst, 90 miles S.E. of the Highlands, spoke brig Wm Edward, (of Belfast) 10 ds. fm. Cardenas for Boston.
Schr. Excelsior, (wrecker) from ship Constantine, ashore at Fire Island, 12 hours, with 179 pkgs 8 casks brandy and 247 baskets champagne to the Board of Underwriters. Capt. C. reports that the steam pump had been rigged and set at work on Friday night, 20th inst, and, that it would very soon free her. The vessel, he adds, though leaking considerably, is not broken, and should the weather be favorable will be easily got off; as the lies on the edge of the shoal, and within less than half a cable's length of five fathoms water.

Spoken, &c.

No date, lat. 24 24 S., lon. 63 E., ship Pemberton, (Br.) 3 ds. fm. Maulmain for Genoa.

Foreign Ports.

Sld from Rio Janeiro, barks Active, Foxwell and Victory, for Baltimore.
Left at Rio Janeiro, ship Realm, Stevens, from and for Cadiz, 1st inst.; barks F. Deming, Churchill, from and for New-York, soon; El Dorado, Eichburger, from and for Baltimore next day; St James, Little, from and for Philadelphia, do.; Dutchess, Lane, River la Platte, unc., wtg; Mary Ellen, Goodrich, from Boston, wtg; Mary Land, Kline, hence for New-Orleans, few ds; Baltimore, Cooper, from and for Baltimore, do; May Queen, Wasson, from Boston, unc
The U. S. frigate Congress was at Rio to sail for the river La Platte on the 10th Jan. All well.

TRAVELING.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Captain West.
PACIFIC, Captain Nye.
ARCTIC, Captain Luce.
BALTIC, Captain Comstock.
ADRIATIC, Captain Grafton.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction—as is their engines—to insure strength and speed, and their accomodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $120; in second cabin, $70. Exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $300. From Liverpool to New-York, £30 and £20. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES FOR SAILING.

From New-York.	From Liverpool.
Saturday, Jan. 10	Wednesday, Jan. 7
Saturday, Jan. 24	Wednesday, Jan. 28
Saturday, Feb. 7	Wednesday, Feb. 11
Saturday, Feb. 21	Wednesday, Feb. 25
Saturday, March 6	Wednesday, March 10
Saturday, March 20	Wednesday, March 24
Saturday, April 3	Wednesday, April 7
Saturday, April 17	Wednesday, April 21
Saturday, May 1	Wednesday, May 5
Saturday, May 15	Wednesday, May 19
Saturday, May 29	Wednesday, June 2
Saturday, June 12	Wednesday, June 16
Saturday, June 26	Wednesday, June 30
Saturday, July 10	Wednesday, July 14
Saturday, July 24	Wednesday, July 28
Saturday, Aug. 7	Wednesday, Aug. 11
Saturday, Aug. 21	Wednesday, Aug. 25
Saturday, Sept. 4	Wednesday, Sept. 8
Saturday, Sept. 18	Wednesday, Sept. 22
Saturday, Oct. 2	Wednesday, Oct. 6
Saturday, Oct. 16	Wednesday, Oct. 20
Saturday, Oct. 30	Wednesday, Nov. 3
Saturday, Nov. 13	Wednesday, Nov. 17
Saturday, Nov. 27	Wednesday, Dec. 1
Saturday, Dec. 11	Wednesday, Dec. 15
Saturday, Dec. 25	Wednesday, Dec. 29

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., N. Y.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
E. G. ROBERTS & CO., No. 13 King's Arms Yard, London.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., No. 26 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris; or,
GEO. H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. j5-tf

FOR LIVERPOOL.—United States Mail steamship ATLANTIC, Captain JAS. WEST.—This steamer will depart with the U. S. mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. No berth secured till paid for. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance or comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.
The steamship ARCTIC will succeed the ATLANTIC, and sail March 20th, 1852.

EMPIRE CITY LINE.—THROUGH TICKETS for SAN FRANCISCO, *via* CHAGRES, direct.—The new and splendid Steamship SIERRA NEVADA, 1,860 tons burden, J. D. WILSON, Commander, (formerly of the Steamship *Empire City*,) will leave for CHAGRES direct on WEDNESDAY, 17th March, at 3 o'clock, from her dock, pier No. 3 North River, connecting at Panama with the favorite steamship NEW-ORLEANS. For freight or passage, apply to
20f-tMh17 J. W. RAYMOND, Agent, No. 34 Broadway.

UNITED STATES AND PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPAY—ONLY THROUGH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, *via* HAVANA and CHAGRES.—ON TUESDAY, Feb. 24, at 2 o'clock P. M., will sail the splendid new double-engine Steamship GEORGIA, unequaled in her accommodations and speed, 3,000 tons, D. D. PORTER, U. S. Navy, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Feb. 24, at 2 P. M., precisely, from her Pier, at foot of Warren-st., North River, with the Government Mails for CHAGRES, connecting with the favorite U. S. M. Steamship NORTHERNER, to sail without any delay, for San Francisco, on arrival of the passengers and mails. For freight or passage, apply at the Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st. N. B.—Bills of lading signed at this office, on the morning of sailing. 10f 124f

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—FOR NEW-ORLEANS, *via* HAVANA.—CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.—The splendid steamship GEORGIA, 3,000 tons, D. D. PORTER, U. S. N., Commander, will sail from the Pier at foot of Warren-st., N. R., on TUESDAY, February 24, at 2 o'clock, P. M. precisely.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.

New Arrangement.

Ladies' Saloon Berths	$70
After Saloon Berths	$70
Forward Saloon Berths	50
Steerage Berths	25

Specie ONLY taken on freight to Havana. Passengers for New-Orleans will be transferred to another steamship of the line at Havana. For freight or passage, apply to
M. O. ROBERTS, No. 177 West-st.,
11f-124f Corner of Warren-st.

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.—NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE.—The new steamship UNITED STATES, 1,500 tuns burden, CHARLES BERRY, Commander, will take her departure for CHAGRES on FRIDAY, 26th March next, at 3 P. M., connecting at Panama with the new double-engine steamship WINFIELD SCOTT, 2,100 tuns burden, KENNEY COUILLARD, Commander, expected to depart from Panama to San Francisco on the 10th of April ensuing. These vessels, in speed, comfort and safety, are not surpassed by any on this route, and an experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel. Apply to
DAVIS, BROOKS & CO., General Agents,
No 28 Beaver-st., New-York.
7f-126M JONES & JOHNSTON, No. 90 Wall-st.

NEW LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, *via* CHAGRES AND PANAMA.—Vanderbilt's new and splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, of 2,500 tons burden, will make her first trip to Chagres direct, leaving New-York on Saturday, the 10th day of April, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 3, N. R. Passengers by the NORTHERN LIGHT will be taken from Panama to San Francisco by the new and splendid double-engine steamship S. S. LEWIS, of 2,000 tons burden. These steamers are unrivaled in the quality and extent of their accommodations, and expressly fitted to meet the requirements of the trade.
The books are now open. For passage apply only to
14f-tf D. B. ALLEN, No. 9 Battery-place, up-stairs.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—NEW-YORK and PHILADELPHIA DIRECT.—U. S. MAIL EXPRESS LINES.—Through in 4½ hours.—New-Jersey Railroad, *via* Jersey City.—Leaving New-York at 6 A. M., foot of Cortlandt-st.—9 A. M. and 5 P. M., Liberty-st. Leaves Philadelphia, same hours, foot of Walnut-st. Fare reduced to $3 for first class, and $2 50 for second class.
Baltimore, Washington and Charleston. Through Tickets sold in the above lines, and through baggage carried on the 5 P. M. line from New-York, with through Conductor.
dtf

EXPRESSES.

LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO.'S SEMI-WEEKLY EXPRESS FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., per steamers SOUTHERNER, MARION, UNION, and JAMES ADGER, connecting with COOMBS & CO.'S GREAT SOUTHERN EXPRESS, for Savannah, Macon, Columbia, Augusta, Atlanta, Chatanooga, Newnan, West Point, Montgomery, &c., &c. Our arrangements being now completed, we are prepared to forward from New-York, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, Specie, Jewelry, Merchandise and valuables of every description, to Charleston and towns in the interior of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee. Merchants and others can rely rely upon the prompt delivery of all articles. Our goods go in charge of a messenger.
LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., No 6 Wall-st., N. Y.
COOMBS & CO., Hayne-st., Charleston, S. C. 16f2w

BERFORD & CO.'S CALIFORNIA FREIGHT, PACKAGE AND PARCEL EXPRESS.—Our next regular shipment will be dispatched per steamer of the 1st of MARCH, 24th inst., in charge of our own special messenger. Shippers will please send in their goods early in order to have them properly corded and sea ed at the Custom-House. Small parcels received till 1 P. M., day of sailing No charge for Custom House or Consular fees
BERFORD & CO., No 2 Vesey-st.,
23f-2t* Astor House.

A. H. PRIDE & CO.'S GREAT CALIFORNIA EXPRESS by every steamer Through in charge of special Messengers. We respectfully announce that we are prepared to transport Packages, Parcels and Letters between New-York and San Francisco, at the most reasonable rates, and with as great dispatch as any other Express Company. We send a mail to all ports of South America on the Pacific; also, to the Sandwich Islands, China, Oregon and all parts of California, Chagres and Panama. Drafts, debts notes, &c. collected in California. All goods must be put up water-proof. A. H. PRIDE & CO.,
j31 1m No 3 Broad-st., near Wall.

COAL.

CANNEL COAL AFLOAT.—Now landing from ship *John Steadet*, at Pier No 11, N. R., Cannel Coal of superior quality and large size, delivered to families, and for sale in lots to suit purchasers by RANDOLPH & CO., Nos 74 Wall-st., 287 East Broadway, corner 4th-av and 13th-st, and 309 Madison-st. 23f

COAL, $5 50.—Egg and Stove best Red Ash, No 180 11th-st, between Avenue A and B, owing to an alteration of said lots. [18f-6t*] H DEWEY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION to me directed and delivered, I will expose to sale on MONDAY, March 29, one thousand eight hundred and

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (Sunday excepted,) at the office, No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, between Beekman and Ann, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies. THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.
Payment in all cases must be made in advance.
RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

HISTORY.

MR. WEBSTER'S DISCOURSE
BEFORE THE
NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Celebration of its Forty-Eighth Anniversary.

The New-York Historical Society celebrated its Forty-Eighth Anniversary last evening at Niblo's Garden. Hon. LUTHER BRADISH presided, and on the platform with him were George Bancroft, Washing Irving, Drs. Hawks and De Witt, and a number of other distinguished gentlemen. Prayer was offered by Dr. De Witt, after which Mr. WEBSTER came forward, and being received with the loud applause of the audience, read the following Discourse:

The object of your Association, gentlemen, like that of others of similar character, is highly important. Historical Societies are auxiliary to Historical compositions. They collect the materials from which the great narrative of events is, in due time, to be framed. The transactions of public bodies, local histories, memoirs of all kinds, statistics, laws, ordinances, public debates and discussions, works of periodical literature, and the public journals, whether of political events, of commerce, literature, or the arts, all find their places in the collections of Historical Societies. But these collections are not history; they are only elements for history. History is a higher name, and imports literary productions of the highest order.

It is presumptuous in me, whose labors and studies have been so long devoted to other objects, to speak in the presence of those whom I see before me, of the *dignity* and *importance* of *History*, in its just sense; and yet I find pleasure in breaking in upon the course of daily pursuits, and indulging, for a time, in reflections upon topics of literature, and in the remembrance of the great examples of Historic art. Well written History must always be the result of genius and taste, as well as of attainment. It stands next to Epic poetry, in the productions of the human mind. If it requires less of invention than that, it is not behind it in dignity and importance. The power of the Epic consists in the narrative of real or supposed events, and the representation of real, or at least natural, characters; and History, in its noblest examples, is an account of occurrences, in which great events are commemorated, and distinguished men appear, as agents and actors. Epic poetry and the Drama are but narratives, the former partly, and the latter wholly, in the form of dialogue; but their characters and personages are usually the creations of the imagination.

Severe History sometimes assumes the dialogue or dramatic form, and, without departing from truth, is embellished by supposed colloquies or speeches, as in the production of that great master, Titus Livius, or that greater master still, Thucydides.

The drawing of characters, consistent with general truth and fidelity, is no violation of historical accuracy; it is only an illustration or an ornament.

When Livy ascribes an appropriate speech to one of his historical personages, it is only as if he had portrayed the same character in language professedly his own. Lord Clarendon's presentation, in his own words, of the character of Lord Falkland, one of the highest and most successful efforts of personal description, is hardly different from what it would have been, if he had put into the mouth of Lord Falkland a speech exhibiting the same qualities of the mind and the heart, the same opinions, and the same attachments. Homer describes the actions of personages, which, if not real, are so imagined as to be conformable to the general characteristics of men in the heroic ages. If his relation be not historically true, it is such, nevertheless, as, making due allowance for poetical embellishment, might have been true. And in Milton's great Epic, which is so almost entirely made up of narratives and speeches, there is nothing repugnant to the general conceptions which we form of the characters of those, whose sentiments and conduct he portrays.

But History, while it illustrates and adorns, confines itself to facts, and to the narrative of actual events. It is not far from the truth to say, that well written and classic History is the Epic of real life. It places the actions of men in an attractive and interesting light, rejecting what is improper and superfluous, it fills its picture with real, just, and well drawn images.

And the dignity of History consists in relating events with truth and accuracy, and in presenting human agents and their actions, in a clear and impartial light. The first element in History, therefore, is truthfulness; and this truthfulness must be presented in correct form. Classical History is not a memoir. It is not a rude collection of acts, occurrences and dates. It adopts nothing that is not true, but then it does not embrace all minor truths, and all minor transactions. It is a composition, a production, which has unity of design, like a work of statuary or of painting, and keeps constantly in view one great end or result. Its parts, therefore, are to be properly adjusted, and well proportioned. The historian is an artist as true to fact, as other artists are to nature, and though he may embellish, he never misrepresents; he may occasionally, perhaps, color too highly, but the truth is still visible through the lights and shades. This unity of design seems essential to all great productions. With all the variety of the Iliad, Homer kept the wrath of Achilles, and its consequences, always in view; when he sang of the exploits of other heroes, they were silently subordinated to the son of Thetis. Still more remarkable is the unity, in variety, of the Odyssey, the character of which is much more complicated, but all the parts are artfully adapted to each other, and they have a common centre of interest and action—the great end being the restoration of Ulysses to his native Ithaca. Virgil, in the Æneid, sang of nothing but the man and his acts, who brought the Trojan gods to Italy, and laid the foundation of the imperial walls of Rome; and Milton of nothing but

> "Man's first disobedience, and the fruit
> Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste
> Brought death into the world."

And the best historical productions of ancient and of modern times have been written with equal fidelity to one leading thought or purpose.

It has been said by Lord Bolingbroke that "History is Philosophy teaching by example;" and before Bolingbroke, Shakspere has said:

> "There is a history in all men's lives,
> Figuring the nature of the times deceased;
> The which observed, a man may prophesy,
> With a near aim, of the main chance of things
> As yet not come to life; which in their seeds
> And weak beginnings, lie entrusted.
> Such things become the hatch and brood of time;
> And, by the necessary form of this,
> King Richard might create a perfect guess,
> That great Northumberland, then false to him,
> Would of that seed grow to a greater falseness,
> Which should not find a ground to rest upon,
> Unless on you
> Are these things then necessities?
> Then let us meet them like necessities."

And a wiser man than either Bolingbroke or Shakspere has declared:

"The thing that hath been, it is that which shall be; and that which is done, is that which shall be done; and there is no new thing under the sun."

These sayings are all just, and they proceed upon the idea that the essential characteristics of human nature are the same everywhere and in all ages.

This, doubtless, is true; and so far as History presents the qualities and propensities of human nature, it does teach by example. Bolingbroke adds, with remarkable power of expression, "that the school of example is the world, and its great masters or teachers are History and Experience."

But the character of man so much varies, from age to age, both in his individual and collective capacity; there comes such a change of circumstances, so many new objects of desire and aversion, and so many new and powerful motives spring up in his mind, that the conduct of men, in one age, or under one state of circumstances, is no sure and precise indication of what will be their conduct, when times and circumstances alter; so that the example of the past, before it can become a useful instructor to the present, must be reduced to elementary principles in human nature, freed from the influence of conditions which were temporary and have changed, and applied to the same principles under new relations, with a different degree of knowledge, and the impulses arising from the altered state of things. A savage has the passions of ambition, revenge, love and glory; and ambition and love, revenge and the hope of renown, are also elements in the character of civilized life; but the development of these passions, in a state of barbarism, hardly instructs us as to the manner in which they will exhibit themselves in a cultivated period of society.

And so it is of religious sentiment and feeling. I believe man is everywhere, more or less, a religious being; that is to say in all countries, and at all times, he feels the tie which connects him with an invisible power.

It is true, indeed, and it is a remarkable fact in the history of mankind, that in the very lowest stage of human existence, and in the opposite extreme of high civilization, surrounded with everything luxurious in life, and with all the means of human knowledge, the idea of an unseen and superior Governor of the Universe is most likely to be equally doubted or disregarded.

The lowest of human, savage existence, and the intellectual and refined atheism, such as we have seen exhibited in our day, seem to be strangely coincident in this respect; though it is from opposite causes and influences that these classes are led to doubt or deny the existence of a Supreme Power. But both these are exceptions to the general current of human thought, and the general conviction of our nature.

Man is naturally religious; but then his religion takes its character from his condition, his degree of knowledge, and his associations; and therefore, it is true that the religious feeling which operates in one state of society, and under one degree of light and knowledge, is not a safe example, to prove its probable influence and operation under circumstances essentially different. So, that when we regard history as our instructor, in the development of the perceptions and character of men, and in the motives which actuate them, there comes a concomitant rush of altered circumstances, which are all to be considered and regarded.

History, therefore, is an example which may teach us the general principles of human nature, but does not instruct us greatly in its various possible developments.

What Dr. Johnson said, in his comparison of Dryden and Pope, is not inapplicable to this topic. "Dryden," said he, "knew more of man in his general nature, and Pope in his local manners." Dryden's sentiments, therefore, are the exemplar of human nature in general, Pope's of human nature as modified in particular relations and circumstances; and what is true of individual man, is true, also, of society and Government.

The love of Liberty, for instance, is a passion and sentiment which existed in intense force in the Grecian Republics, and in the early history of Rome. It exists now, chiefly, and first of all, on that portion of the Western Continent in which we live. Here it burns with heat and with splendor beyond all Grecian and all Roman example. It is not a light in the temple of Minerva, it is not a vestal flame in Rome; it is the light of the sun, it is the illumination of all the constellations. Earth, air and ocean, and all the heavens above us, are filled with its glorious illumination; and, therefore, though the passion and the sentiment are the same, yet he who would reason from Grecian liberty, or from Roman freedom, to our intelligent American liberty, would be holding a farthing candle to the orb of day.

The magnificent funeral oration of Pericles over those who fell in the Peloponnesian war, is one of the grandest oratorical productions of antiquity. It contains sentiments and excites emotions, congenial to the minds of all lovers of liberty, in all regions and at all times. It exhibits a strong and ardent attachment to country, which true patriots always feel; an undaunted courage in its defense, and a resolution and a willingness to pledge and hazard all for the maintenance of liberty. I cannot deny myself the pleasure of quoting a few passages from that celebrated address:

"'I shall therefore begin first," said Pericles, "with our forefathers, since both justice and decency require, we should on this occasion bestow on them an honorable remembrance. In this our country they kept themselves always firmly settled, and through their valor handed it down free to every since-succeeding generation. Worthy indeed of praise are they, and yet more worthy are our immediate fathers; since, enlarging their own inheritance into the extensive empire which we now possess, they bequeathed that, their work of toil, to us their sons. Yet, even these successes, we ourselves here present, we who are yet in the strength and vigor of our days, have nobly improved, and have made such provisions for this our Athens, that now it is all-sufficient in itself to answer every exigence of war and of peace.

"'But by what methods we have risen to this hight of glory and power, by what polity and by what conduct we are thus aggrandized, I shall first endeavor to show; and then proceed to the praise of the deceased. These, in my opinion, can be no impertinent topics on this occasion; the discussion of them must be beneficial to this numerous company of Athenians and of strangers.

"'We are happy in a form of government which cannot envy the laws of our neighbors; for it hath served as a model to others, but is original at Athens. And this our form, as committed not to the few, but to the whole body of the people, is called a democracy. How different soever in a private capacity, we all enjoy the same general equality which our laws are fitted to preserve, and superior honors just as we excel. The public administration is not confined to a particular family, but is attainable only by merit. Poverty is not a hindrance, since whoever is able to serve his country, meets with no obstacle to preferment from his first obscurity. The offices of the State we go through without obstruction from one another, and live together in the mutual endearments of private life without suspicion; not angry with a neighbor for following the bent of his own humor, nor putting on that countenance of discontent which pains though it cannot punish; so that in private life we converse without diffidence or damage, while we dare not, on any account, offend against the public, through the reverence we bear to the magistrates and the laws; chiefly to those enacted for the redress of the injured, and to those unwritten laws, a breach of which is regarded as disgrace.

"'We want no Homer to be the herald of our praise; no poet to deck off a history with the charms of verse, where the opinion of exploits must suffer by a strict relation. Every sea has been opened by our fleets, and every land hath been penetrated by our armies, which have everywhere left behind them eternal monuments both of our enmity and our friendship.

"'As for you who now survive them, you may well pray for a better fortune, but you must nevertheless consider it your duty to preserve the same spirit and warmth of courage against your enemies; not judging of the expediency of this from a mere harangue, where any man, indulging in a flow of words, may tell you, what you yourself know as well as he, how many advantages there are in fighting valiantly against your enemies, but rather making the daily increasing grandeur of this community the object of your thoughts, and growing quite enamoured of it. And when it really appears great in your apprehensions, think again, that this grandeur was acquired by brave and valiant men; by men who knew their duty, and in the moments of action were sensible of shame and feared reproach; who, whenever their attempts were unsuccessful, thought it dishonor that their country should stand in need of anything their valor could do for it, and so made it the most glorious present. Bestowing their lives on the public, they have every one received a praise that will never decay, a sepulchre that will always be most illustrious, not that in which their bones lie moldering, but that in which their fame is preserved, to be on every occasion when honor is the theme of every word or act, eternally remembered. This whole earth is the sepulchre of illustrious men, nor is it the inscription on the columns of their native soil alone that show their merit, but the memorial of them better than all inscriptions, in every foreign nation, reposited more durably in universal remembrance than on their own tomb. From this very moment, emulating these noble patterns, placing your happiness in liberty, and liberty in valor, be prepared to encounter all the dangers of war.'"

Gentlemen, does not every page, paragraph, and sentence of what I have read go home to all our hearts, carrying a most gratified consciousness of its resemblance to what is near and dear to us in our native land? Is it Athens or America? Is Athens or America the theme of these immortal strains? Was Pericles speaking of his own country, as he saw it or knew it; or, was he gazing upon a bright vision then two thousand years before him, which we see in reality, and as he saw in prospect?

But the contests of Sparta and Athens, what were they in lasting importance, and in their bearing on the destinies of the world in comparison with that ever memorable struggle which separated the colonies from the dominion of Europe?

How different the result which befell Athens, from that which crowned the glorious efforts of our ancestors; and, therefore, this renowned oration of Pericles what is it in comparison with an effort of historical eloquence which should justly set forth the merits of the heroes, and the martyrs of the American revolution! And the Liberty of Athens, and of the other Grecian Republics, being founded in pure democracies, without any principle of representation, was fitted only for small States. The exercise of popular power in a purely Democratic form, cannot be extended over countries of large extent; because, in such countries, all cannot assemble in the same place, to vote directly upon laws and ordinances, and other public questions. But the principle of representation is expansive; it may be enlarged, if not infinitely, yet indefinitely, to meet new occasions, and embrace new regions. While, therefore, the love of liberty was the same, and its general principle the same, in the Grecian Republic as with us, yet not only were forms essentially different, but that also was wanting, which we have been taught to consider as indispensable to its security; that is, a fixed, settled, definite, fundamental law, or constitution, imposing limitations and restraints, equally on Governors and governed. We may, therefore, inhale all the fullness and greatness of the Grecian spirits, but we necessarily give its development a different form, and subject it to new modifications.

But history is not only philosophy, teaching by example; its true purpose is, also, to illustrate the general *progress* of society in knowledge and the arts, and the *changes* of manners and pursuits of men.

There is an imperfection, both in ancient and modern histories, and those of the best masters in this respect. While they recite public transactions, they omit, in a great degree, what belongs to the civil, social, and domestic progress of men and nations. There is not, so far as I know, a good civil history of Rome, nor is there an account of the manners and habits in social and domestic life, such as may inform us of the progress of her citizens, from the foundation of the city to the time of Livy and Sallust, in individual exhibitions of character.

We know, indeed, something of the private pursuits and private vices of the Roman people at the commencement of the Empire, but we obtain our knowledge of these chiefly from the severe and indignant rebukes of Sallust, and the inimitable satires of Juvenal. Wars, foreign and domestic, the achievements of arms and national alliances, fill up the recorded greatness of the Roman Empire.

It is very remarkable that, in this respect, Roman Literature is far more deficient than that of Greece. Aristophanes, and other Grecian comic writers, have scenes richly filled with the delineation of the lives and manners of their own people. But the Roman imitators of the Grecian stage gave themselves up to the reproduction of foreign characters on their own stage, and presented in their dramas, Grecian manners also, instead of Roman manners. How much wiser was Shakspere, who enchained the attention of his audiences, and still enchains the attention of the whole Teutonic race, by the presentation of English manners and English History.

Falstaff, Justice Shallow and Dogberry are not shrubs of foreign growth, transplanted into the pages of Shakspere, but genuine productions of the soil, the creations of his own home-bred fancy.

Mr. Banks has written a civil History of Rome, but it seems not to have answered the great end which it proposed.

The labors of Niebuhr, Arnold and Merivale have accomplished much towards furnishing the materials of such history, and Becker, in his Gallus, has drawn a picture, not uninteresting, of the private life of the Romans at the commencement of the Empire.

I know nothing of the fact, but I once had an intimation, that one of the most distinguished writers of our time and of our country, has had his thoughts turned to this subject for several years. If this be so, and the work, said to be in contemplation, be perfected, it will be true, as I have no doubt, that the civil History of the great Republic of antiquity will have been written, not only with thorough research, but also with elegance of style, and chaste, classical illustration, by a citizen of the great Republic of modern times. I trust, that when this work shall appear, if it shall appear, we shall not only see the Roman Consul and the Roman General, the Comitia and the Forum, but that we shall, also, see Roman hearths and altars, the Roman matron at the head of her household, Roman children in their schools of instruction, and the whole of Roman life fully presented to our view, so far as the materials, now existing in separate and special works, afford the means.

It is in our day only that the history and progress of the civil and social institutions and manners of England have become the subjects of particular attention.

Sharon Turner, Lingard, and, more than all, Mr. Hallam, have laid this age, and all following ages, under the heaviest obligations by their labors in this field of literary composition; nor would I separate from them the writings of a most learned and eloquent person, whose work on English History is now in progress, nor the author of the Pictorial History of England. But there is still wanting a full, thorough and domestic, social account of our English ancestors, that is, a History which shall trace the progress of social life in the intercourse of man with man; the advance of arts, the various changes in the habits and occupations of individuals; and those improvements in domestic life which have attended the condition and meliorated the circumstances of men in the lapse of ages. We still have not the means of learning, to any great extent, how our English ancestors, at their homes, and in their houses, were fed, and lodged, and clothed, and what were their daily employments. We want a history of fire-sides, we want to know when kings and queens exchanged beds of straw for beds of down, and ceased to breakfast on beef and beer. We wish to see more and to know more of the changes which took place, from age to age, in the homes of England, from the castle and the palace down to the humblest cottage. Mr. Henry's book, so far as it goes, is not without its utility, but it stops too soon, and, even in regard to the period which it embraces, it is not sufficiently full and satisfactory in its particulars.

The feudal ages were military and agricultural, but the splendor of arms, in the history of the times, monopolised the genius of writers; and perhaps materials are not now abundant for forming a knowledge of the essential industry of the country. He would be a public benefactor, who should instruct us in the modes of cultivation and tillage prevailing in England from the conquest down, and in the advancement of manufactures from their inception to the time of Henry IV., to the period of their considerable development two centuries afterwards.

There are two sources of information on these subjects which have never yet been fully explored, and which, nevertheless, are overflowing fountains of knowledge. I mean the Statutes, and the proceedings of the Courts of Law. At an early period of life, I recurred, with some degree of attention, to both these sources of information, not so much for professional purposes as for the elucidation of the progress of society. I acquainted myself with the object, and purposes, and substance of every published Statute in British Legislation. These showed me what the Legislature of the country was concerned in, from time to time, and from year to year. And I learned from the reports of controversies in the Courts of Law, what were the pursuits and occupations of individuals, and what the objects which most earnestly engaged attention. I hardly know anything which more repays research than studies of this kind. We learn from them what pursuits occupied men during the feudal ages. We see the efforts of society to throw off the chains of this feudal domicion. We see, too, in a most inter-esting manner, the ingenious devices resorted to, to break the thraldom of personal slavery. We see the beginning of manufacturing interest, and at length bursts upon us the full splendor of the commercial age.

Littleton, Coke, Plowden, *what are they?* How their learning fades away and becomes obsolete when Holt, and Somers and Mansfield arise, catching themselves, and infusing all around them, the influences, the knowledge which commerce has shed upon the world!

Our great Teachers and examples in the historical art are, doubtless, the eminent Historians of the Greek and Roman ages. In their several ways, they are the masters to whom all succeeding times have looked for instruction and improvement. They are the models which have stood the test of time, and, like the glorious creations of marble, of Grecian genius, have been always admired and never surpassed.

We have our favorites in Literature, as well as other things, and, I confess that, among the Grecian writers, my estimate of Herodotus is great. His evident truthfulness, his singular simplicity of style, and his constant respect and veneration for sacred and divine things, win my regard. It is true that he sometimes appears credulous, which caused Aristotle to say of him, that he was a story-teller. But, in respect to this, two things are to be remarked; the one is, that he never avers as a fact that which rests on the accounts of others, the other is, that all subsequent travels and discoveries have tended to confirm his fidelity. From his great qualities as a writer, as well as from the age in which he lived, he is justly denominated the "Father of History." Herodotus was a conscientious narrator of what he saw and heard. In his manner there is much of the old Epic style, indeed, his work may be considered as the connecting link between the Epic legend and political history; truthful, on the one hand, since it was a genuine history; but, on the other, conceived and executed in the spirit of poetry, and not the profounder spirit of political philosophy. It breathes a reverential submission to the Divine Will, and recognizes distinctly the governing hand of Providence in the affairs of men. But, upon the whole, I am compelled to regard Thucydides as the greater writer. Thucydides was equally truthful, but more conversant with the motives and character of men in their political relations. He took infinite pains to make himself thoroughly acquainted with transactions that occurred in his own day, and which became the subject of his own narrative.

It is said, even, that persons were employed by him to obtain information from both the belligerent powers, for his use, while writing the History of the Peloponnesian war.

He was one of the most eminent citizens of the Athenian republic, educated under the institutions of Solon, and trained in all the political wisdom, these institutions had developed, in the two centuries since their establishment. A more profound intellect never applied itself to historical investigation, a more clear sighted and impartial judge of human conduct, never dealt with the formines and acts of political communities.

The work of Herodotus is graphic, fluent, dramatic, and ethical in the highest degree: but it is not the work of a free citizen of a free republic, personally experienced in the conduct of its affairs. The History of the Peloponnesian war, on the other hand, could only have been produced by a man who added to vast genius, deep personal insight into the workings of various public institutions.

As Thucydides himself says, his History was written not for the entertainment of the moment, but to be "a possession forever."

There can, it seems to me, be no reasonable doubt, that the first works, by which man expressed his thoughts and feelings in an orderly composition, were essentially poetical. In the earliest writings, of which we know anything with distinctness, we have an union, or mingling, of poetry and fact, embodying the traditions and history of the people among which they arose.

Like other intellectual culture, this form of History appeared first in the East, and, from the days of Moses and Joshua, down to our own times, it has there retained substantially the same character. I mean, it has been a remarkable mixture of the spirit of History and of Epic poetry. In Greece, we may observe originally the same state of things; but the two forms of composition soon became separated, though the Greek Historical Art, when highest, never loses all its relations to the Epic. The earliest Greek poets were religious and historical poets, dealing in the traditions and mythology of their country, and so continued down through Homer. Herodotus was by birth an Asiatic Greek, and was quite imbued with the Oriental spirit. In his time, of public records there were none, or at the most, there were only local registers of public events, and their dates, such, for instance, as those kept by the priesthood in the Temples at Delphi and Argos, or the registers of particular families. He traveled, therefore, to collect the materials for his History. But he made of them one whole, and laid one idea at the bottom, with as much Epic simplicity as Homer did in the Iliad. His subject was the contest of Greece with the Persians and the triumph of Grecian liberty, or, more strictly, the great Grecian victory over the barbarians who had conquered the world, as then known. The relations between Herodotus and Homer are not to be mistaken; he not only has episodes, like the long one about Egypt, and formal speeches, which were common in historical works, till the Sixteenth century of our era, and have not been unknown since, but he has dialogues. One of his series of speeches, which partakes of the character of a dialogue, shows a remarkable advancement in political knowledge for the age of Pericles; I mean that in which the conspirators against the Magi of Persia, previously to the elevation of Darius, discuss the different forms of government, much in the spirit of Montesquieu. But all these things are kept in their proper places by Herodotus. He feels the connection of his subject all the way through, how one event proceeds from another, and how all tends to the principal result, or contributes to it directly.

In Thucydides, the art of History is further advanced, though he lived very little later than Herodotus, and probably had read or heard his history, though that is doubted.

Thucydides did not, indeed, make one whole of his work, for he did not survive the war whose history he undertook to relate; but he is less credulous than Herodotus; he has no proper dialogue; he is more compact; he indulges very little in episodes; he draws characters, and his speeches are more like formal, stately discussions; and I essays of them, they are such as he either heard himself, or received from those who did hear them, and he states that he gives them in their true substance.

There is nothing to create a doubt that personally he heard the oration of Pericles; and it is remarkable that, throughout the most flourishing period of Greek literature, both poetical and historical, productions were composed to be heard, rather than to be read; and the practice of listening to their rehearsals led the Greek people to attain great accuracy, as well as retentiveness of memory.

In short, Herodotus's work seems a natural, fresh production of the soil; that of Thucydides belongs to a more advanced state of culture. Quinctilian says of the former, *In Herodoto omnia leniter fluunt*, of the latter, *Densus et brevis et semper instans sibi*. Xenophon, in his Hellenica, continues Thucydides. He was a military leader and familiar with the affairs of State, and though not so deep a thinker, was a more graceful and easy writer. Polybius, living in a much later period, is defective in style, but is a wise and sensible author. His object is not merely to show what *has* been, but to attempt the instruction of the *future*; making his work, what he calls a *demonstrative* history, fitted for the use of statesmen. He is the last of the really good Greek historians.

[Mr. Webster here introduced a critical examination of the most distinguished Latin historians, giving the preference to Sallust, and quoting from him the speech of Adherbal—"who was born in Numidia *and not in Hungary*," and whom Jugurtha had expelled from his rightful throne,—to the Roman Senate when he came to invoke their *intervention*. Mr. Webster remarked that "this supplication to the Senate is founded on the broad and general idea that the Roman people were just themselves, and, as they had the power, *so it was their duty to prevent or punish high-handed injustice threatened or inflicted by others*." Mr. Webster read the original, giving a free translation of the most significant passages, which were received with loud applause. We shall give these passages in our evening edition.]

But, gentlemen, I must not dwell longer on these general topics. We are Americans. We have a country all our own; we are all linked to its fates and its fortunes; it is already not without renown; it has been the theatre of some of the most important of human transactions, and it may well become us to reflect on the topics and the means furnished for historical composition in our own land. I have abstained, on this occasion, gentlemen, from much comment on the histories composed by European writers of modern times, and, for obvious reasons, I abstain altogether from remarks upon the writers of our own country.

Works have been written upon the History of the United States, other works upon the same subject are in progress, and, no doubt, new works are contemplated, and will be accomplished.

It need not be doubted that what has been achieved by the great men who have preceded our generation, will be properly recorded by their successors. A country in which highly interesting events occur, is not likely to be destitute of scholars and authors, fit to transmit those events to posterity. For the present, I content myself with a few general remarks on the subject.

In the History of the United States there are three epochs. The first extends from the origin and settlement of the Colonies, respectively, to the year 1774. During this, much the longest period, the history of the country is the history of separate communities and governments, with different laws, and institutions, though all were of a common origin; not identical indeed, though having a strong family resemblance, and having more or less reference to the Constitution, and common law of the parent country.

In all these Governments the principle of popular representation more or less prevailed. It existed in the State Governments, in counties, in large districts, and in townships and parishes. And it is not irrelevant to remark, that, by the exercise of the rights enjoyed under these popular principles, the whole people came to be prepared, beyond the example of all others, for the observance of the same principles in the establishment of national institutions and the administration of sovereign powers.

The second period extends from 1774, when these colonies first acted efficiently together, for great political ends as a confederacy of States, to the year 1789, when the present constitution of Government was established. The third embraces the period from 1789 to the present time.

To avoid dealing with events too recent, it might be well to consider the third era or epoch as terminating with the close of President Washington's administration, and going back into the second so far as to trace the events and occurrences which showed the necessity of a general Government, different from that framed by the articles of confederation, which prepared the minds of the people for the adoption of the present Constitution. No doubt the Assembly of the first Continental Congress may be regarded as the era at which the Union of these States commenced. This event took place in Philadelphia, the city distinguished by the great civil events of our early history, on the 5th of September, 1774, on which day the first Continental Congress assembled. Delegates were present from New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina South Carolina and Georgia.

Let this day be ever remembered! It saw assembled from the several Colonies those great men whose names have come down to us and will descend to all posterity. Their proceedings are remarkable for simplicity, dignity and unequaled ability. At that day, probably, there could have been convened on no part of this globe, an equal number of men possessing greater talents and ability, or animated by a higher and more patriotic motive. They were men full of the spirit of the occasion, imbued deeply with the general sentiment of the country, of large comprehension, of long foresight, and of few words. They made no speeches for ostentation, they sat with closed doors, and their great maxim was "*faire sans dire*." It is true, they only wrote; but the issuing of such writings, on such authority, and at such a crisis, was action—high, decisive, National action. They knew the history of the past, they were alive to all the difficulties and all the duties of the present, and they acted from the first, as if the future were all open before them. Peyton Randolph was unanimously chosen President, Charles Thompson was appointed Secretary. In such a constellation, it would be invidious to point out the bright particular stars. Let me only say, what none can consider injustice to others, that George Washington was one of the number.

The proceedings of the assembly were introduced by religious observances, and devout supplications to the Throne of Grace for the inspiration of wisdom and the spirit of good counsels.

On the second day of the session it was ordered, that a committee should be appointed to state the rights of the Colonies, the instances in which those rights had been violated, and the means proper to be pursued for their restoration, and another committee to examine and report upon the several statutes of the English Parliament, which had been passed affecting the trade and manufactures of the Colonies. The members of these committees were chosen on the following day. Immediately afterwards Congress took up, at the foundation of their proceedings, certain resolutions adopted, just before the time of their assembling, by delegates from towns in the county of Suffolk, and especially the town of Boston.

Boston, the early victim of the infliction of wrong by the mother country, the early champion of American liberty, Boston, though, in this vast country, she may be now surpassed by other cities, in numbers, in commerce and wealth, yet, she cannot be surpassed in the renown of her early revolutionary history. She will stand acknowledged, while the world doth stand, as the origin and ornament, promoter and defender of the rights of the colonies. The English crown frowned upon her with severity and indignation, it only made her stand more erect, and put on a face of greater boldness and defiance. The parliament poured upon her all its indignation. It only held her up with greater illumination, and drew towards her the greater attachment and veneration of the country. Boston as she was in heart, in principle and feeling in 1774, so may she remain till her three hills shall sink into the sea and be no more remembered among men.

Gentlemen, these early proceedings of the citizens of Boston, and other inhabitants of the County of Suffolk, deserve to be written where all posterity may read them. They were carried to the Representative of Royalty, by the first distinguished martyr in the cause of liberty, Joseph Warren. How fit that he who was not long afterwards to fall in the defense of the liberty of his country, and to seal his love of that country with his blood, full of its spirit and its principles, should be the bearer of its remonstrances to the representative of the throne of England. No encomium, no eulogy upon the State of which I have the honor to be a citizen, can exceed that which is expressed in the unanimous resolution of the first American Congress of the 8th of October, 1774, in these words:

Resolved, "That this Congress approve the opposition of the Massachusetts Bay to the execution of the late acts of Parliament; and if the same shall be attempted to be carried into execution by force, in such case all America ought to support them in the opposition."

Gentlemen, I will not believe that the ancient Commonwealth of Massachusetts can ever depart from her true character. Such a thing is impossible. But should she be left to forgetfulness of herself, and all that belongs to her; should she temporarily or permanently stray away from the paths of her ancient patriotism; should she, which heaven avert, be willing to throw off her original and all-American mantle—to disrobe herself, in the presence of the world, of all her nationality of character, there are others, who would eagerly seize that mantle, and who would show themselves capable of wearing it with grace, dignity, and power. I need not say here, where those others are to be found. I am in the city in which WASHINGTON first took upon himself the administration of the Government, I am near the spot on which all hearts and all hopes were concentrated in 1789. I bring the whole scene, with all its deep interests, before me. I see the crowds that fill and throng the streets, I see the ten thousand anxious faces, anxious to look on him to whose wisdom, prudence, and patriotism the destinies of the country are committed. I see the august form, I behold the serene face of WASHINGTON: I observe his reverent manner, when he rises in the presence of a countless multitude, and looking up with religious awe to Heaven, solemnly swear, before that multitudinous assembly, and before Him that sitteth on the circle of the Heavens that he will support the Constitution of his country—so help him God!

And I hear the shouts and acclamations that fill the air, I see outpouring tears of joy and hope, I see men clasping each other's hands, and I hear them exclaim, "We have at last a country; we have a Union; and in that Union is strength. We have a Government, able to keep us together; and we have a Chief Magistrate, an object of confidence, attachment and love to us all."

Citizens of New-York, men of this generation, is there anything which warms your heart more than these recollections? Or can you contemplate the unparalleled growth of your city in population, and all human blessings, without feeling that the spot is hallowed, and the hour consecrated, where and when your career of prosperity and happiness began?

But, gentlemen, my heart would sink within me, and voice and speech would depart from me, if I were compelled to believe that your fidelity to the Constitution of the country, signal and unquestioned as it is, could ever exceed that of the State whose soil was moistened by the blood of the first martyrs in the cause of liberty, and whose history has been characterized from the beginning by their zealous and uniform support of the principles of WASHINGTON.

The first Congress sat from the fifth day of September, until the twenty-sixth day of October, and it then dissolved. Its whole proceedings are embraced in forty-nine pages, but these few pages contain the substance and the original form and pressure of our American Liberty. Its principal papers are: an address to the people of Great Britain, written by John Jay; a memorial to the inhabitants of the British colonies, written by William Livingston; an address to the King, written by John Adams, corrected by John Dickinson, and an address to the inhabitants of Quebec, written by John Dickinson.*

There is one resolution of the Old Congress, adopted on the 14th of March, 1776, which has never received so much attention as it deserves.

It is in these words:

"IN CONGRESS, March 14, 1776.

Resolved That it be recommended to the several Assemblies, Conventions, Councils, or Committees of Safety, immediately to cause all persons to be disarmed within their respective Colonies, who are notoriously disaffected to the cause of America, or who have not associated and refuse to associate to defend by arms the United Colonies against the hostile attempts of the British fleets and armies."

Extract from the minutes.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

Several of the Governors of the States, Conventions, Councils, or Committees of Safety, took immediate measures for carrying this resolution into effect. The proceedings, in consequence of it, have been preserved, however, only in a few States. The fullest returns which can be found are believed to be from New-Hampshire and New-York. The form was a recital of the Resolution of Congress, and then the promise, or pledge, in the following words:

"In consequence of the above Resolution of the Continental Congress, and to show our determination in joining our American brethren in defending the lives, liberties, and properties of the inhabitants of the United Colonies, we, the subscribers, do hereby solemnly engage and promise that we will, to the utmost of our power, at the risk of our lives and fortunes, with arms, oppose the hostile proceedings of the British fleets and armies against the United American Colonies."

In the mountainous State of New Hampshire, and among the highest of its mountains, then containing only a few scattered settlements, was the township of Salisbury. The Merrimac River, now so pleasant in scenery, and with so much richness and industry on its banks, was then a roaring and foaming stream, seeking its way, amidst immense forests on either side, from the White Mountains to the sea. The settlers were collected, and the promise or pledge, proposed by the Continental Congress, of life and fortune presented to them.

"All," as the record says, "freely signed except two."

In looking to this record, thus connected with the men of my own birthplace, I confess I was gratified to find who were the signers, and who were the dissentients. Among the former was he from whom I am immediately descended, with all his brothers and his whole kith and kin. This is sufficient emblazonry for my arms, enough of heraldry for me.

In one of the townships of New-York, we find a long list of those who are called True Whigs, and then comes what is called the list of Tories, and on that list there was—one name.

Are there young men before me who wish to learn and to imitate the spirit of their ancestors; who wish to live and breathe in that spirit; who desire that every pulsation of their hearts, and every aspiration of their ambition shall be American, and nothing but American? Let them master the contents of the immortal papers of the first Congress, and fully imbue themselves with their sentiments.

The great Lord Chatham spoke of this assembly in terms which have caused my heart to thrill, and my eyes to be moistened, whenever I recollect them, from my first reading of them to the present hour.

"When your lordships look at the papers transmitted us from America; when you consider their decency, firmness, and wisdom, you cannot but respect their cause, and wish to make it your own. For myself I must declare and avow, that in all my reading and observation—and it has been my favorite study—I have read Thucydides, and have studied and admired the master states of the world—for solidity of reasoning, force of sagacity and wisdom of conclusion, under such a complication of difficult circumstances, no nation or body of men can stand in preference to the General Congress at Philadelphia. I trust it is obvious to your lordships, all attempts to impose servitude upon such men, to establish despotism over such a mighty continental nation, must be vain, must be fatal. We shall be *forced ultimately to retract*: let us retract while we can, not when we must."

This first Congress, for the ability which it manifested, the principles which it proclaimed, and the characters of those who composed it, makes an illustrious chapter in our American History. Its members should be regarded not only individually, but as in a group, they should be viewed as living Pictures exhibiting young America, as it then was, and when the seeds of its public destiny were beginning to start into life, well described by our early motto as being full of energy and prospered by heaven.

"Non sine Dis, animosus infans."

Some of the members of this Congress have lived to my time, and I have had the honor of seeing and knowing them, and there are those in this assembly, doubtless, who have beheld the stately form of Washington, and looked upon the mild and intelligent face, and heard the voice of John Jay.

For myself, I love to travel back in imagination, to place myself in the midst of this assembly, this Union of greatness and Patriotism, and to contemplate, as if I had witnessed, its profound deliberations and its masterly exhibitions, both of the rights and of the wrongs of the country.

I may not dwell longer on this animating and enchanting pic

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 24, 1852.

☞ The Second Edition of the *Evening Times*, published every day at 3 o'clock P. M., and served to subscribers for *One Cent*, contains a full and complete list of the *Arrivals at all the Hotels*, up to the latest hour.

Mr. Webster's Discourse.

Mr. WEBSTER's address before the Historical Society, last evening, was listened to by as many ladies and gentlemen as could possibly be crowded into Niblo's large theatre. Fully an hour before the time appointed, every seat was filled, and the lobbies and halls were densely crowded. Mr. WEBSTER occupied two hours and a quarter in reading his discourse. It was different, in many respects, from any paper he has hitherto given to the public. He commenced by some general remarks upon the dignity and characteristics of history and then passed to a detailed criticism of the great historians of Greece and Rome. He quoted copiously from several of them, and applied their sentiments to the present condition of our own public affairs. One passage, which he quoted from a Latin author, contained a passage pertinent to the question of intervention; and Mr. Webster's citation of it, and his pointed application of its sentiments to this case, strongly urging the right and the duty of a great nation to prevent injustice on the part of others, was received with great applause.

Mr. WEBSTER then gave a graphic sketch of the first Congress of the United States, and closed his discourse by some strong remarks on the value of the Constitution and the Union, and the duty of all good men to rally in their defense. Menaced as they are from diverse quarters, he declared his purpose to coöperate with all who would combine and stand in their support. Every man, at such a crisis as the present, he thought, ought to proclaim openly and wear upon his forehead, what he is for and what he is against.

The address will be found in our columns this morning.

National Dangers.

WASHINGTON, in his Farewell Address, impressively warns his countrymen against the "*insidious wiles of foreign influence*,"—the intrigues and under-ground agencies by which the despotic powers of the Old World, will incessantly seek to guide the policy and control the destiny of this great Republic. Like all the counsels of that great man, this advice has a permanent and undecaying worth; and there never was a time when it better deserved attention than the present. The despotisms of Europe have an abiding hatred of the United States. The influence of Republicanism, as it is presented to the world in the Constitution and character of the American Union, must always be hostile to the very existence of those Governments in which the people have no voice and no rights. There is not one such Government in Europe, which is not growing weaker every year, in consequence of our example. Thousands and hundreds of thousands of their subjects are annually quitting their shores, and becoming citizens of this free Republic. Their people are constantly taught by our institutions and our career, the essential falsehood of the systems of Government, under which they are living; and the real strength of those Governments, the loyalty of their subjects, is gradually wasting away.

That this process will be suffered to go on without resistance by the dominant despots of Europe, is not to be supposed. They will do everything in their power to counteract and nullify the natural influence of the United States upon their people and their policy. They will seek, by all possible means, to enlist our *national representation abroad* upon their side, and where this cannot be done, to deprive it of all Republican activity. They will infuse into the minds of American agents their own views of order and their own dread of liberal movements. They will seek to instil into them the same dread of the people,—the same fears of democratic tendencies,—the same feverish terror at republican aspirations on the part of the people of Europe which they themselves feel or feign.

That these "insidious wiles of foreign influence," against which WASHINGTON so emphatically warned his people, are steadily practised, passing events afford abundant proof. They can be traced in the diplomatic correspondence of our Government, and in the movements of American agents and officers abroad. They can be felt in the adroit manœuvres of foreign agents among us, and in the steady and incessant endeavors to resist all sympathy with the liberal movements in Europe. When diplomatic agents of this Republic make themselves willing tools of foreign despotism,—when the whims of a French *prefet* outweigh all the duties of hospitality,—when American officers in naval uniform are afraid to listen to cheers to the American flag from *the people* in a foreign port,—and when an illustrious victim of despotic hatred meets in Americans, sent to release him, a jealous jailorship, more intolerant than that of the Turk, we may well bethink us of WASHINGTON's warnings, and beware of the "insidious wiles" against which he exhorted us to be on our guard.

Japan and the United States.

We have heard but little of late of the expedition to Japan, which is to be dispatched early in the Spring. Commodore PERRY has been ordered to command it, and it will be a large squadron, composed principally of steamers. Of the true object of the expedition nothing of an official character has transpired, but we presume the rumors in regard to it, which have recently been circulating, are in the main correct. If we succeed in establishing a trade between that country and our own, it will prove mutually beneficial; and we are of the opinion that such a step might be consummated peacefully and with much less belligerent display, were a good diplomatic agent employed for the purpose.

We understand that Commodore Perry is now in Washington, completing the preliminary arrangements for the expedition, and receiving at various times, from the Navy and State Departments, verbal instructions in relation to the course he is to pursue. If we are to judge from "the pomp and circumstance" with which rumor is clothing the preparations for this expedition, it is easy to perceive what the nature of these instructions is. A fleet composed of several steamers, backed by a frigate and one or two corvettes, is by no means a peaceful demonstration; and we fear that the effect of the arrival of these ships in the waters of Japan will be to frighten the poor Japanese out of their seaport towns, and out of their wits at the same time, so that it will be impossible to bring them to terms in good faith. They may be driven by their alarm into a treaty of some sort, which they will feel at perfect liberty to violate so soon as the vessels of war shall have been removed.

In treating with a barbarous people, some attempts should be made, we think, to obtain their confidence and good will, before resorting to force. If they be treacherous, their treachery will appear after a compulsory compact, when there is no ever visible power to hold them to their bargain, sooner than after a pacific contract

But we do not know that as a nation Japan is treacherous, although she might have found good instructors in the art in the Portuguese, who were once allowed to trade with her.

For the purpose of establishing intercourse with Japan, a squadron might assemble in the eastern seas, to be governed in their movements by the good or ill success of a commissioner or agent of some kind, or the good or bad faith of the people. Should it become necessary, they might easily be satisfied of our power to enforce a treaty in a much milder way than we understand is at present contemplated. They should be made thoroughly to comprehend our geographical position, our extent, our power; the great demand in our country for their productions and manufactures, and what we can give in return. And lastly, they should be made to feel that as a nation we are magnanimous. To make them feel this, we should so act; and although it might take longer thus to treat with them,—for all this would probably occupy years—yet our relations would be more likely to remain undisturbed. We detest the spirit which urges a powerful nation to adopt compulsory measures with a weaker.

As to the treatment received from the Japanese by some American shipwrecked sailors, they could be made to atone for that, we apprehend, without much difficulty. Great destruction of life and property is not necessary for effecting it. An indemnity of some kind would probably be made as soon as demanded, and satisfaction to the utmost extent would be yielded, were negociations properly conducted.

The Japanese have long had advisers—and very bad advisers, too—from a Christian country, and if we cannot peacefully accomplish what we desire with these people, it is equivalent to acknowledging ourselves inferior in diplomacy to that nation who is alone allowed to trade upon their shores. In our opinion, a civilian, of well-known ability, with full diplomatic powers, is the proper person to be entrusted with important commercial negociations. With the exception, perhaps, of a single ship, the actual presence of a squadron, to be held *in terrorem*, for compulsory purposes, is not requisite, but merely an evidence of its vicinity, to give dignity and moral weight to the transaction.

Demonology.

Mr. Layard, in his accounts of Nineveh, gives some particulars of a tribe of Devil-worshippers, inhabiting the Assyrian mountains. They appear to be an inoffensive, peace-loving sort of people; making it a part of their creed to believe that the principle of evil is almighty in the universe, and doing homage and rendering divine honors accordingly. Commodore Morgan, pursuing researches perhaps a shade less valuable than those of the famed Englishman, has found that the great body of the American people are also Devil-worshippers; yea, he is enabled to signalize the mighty spirit who rules the National faith, and elicits the general adoration. It is KOSSUTH. In him is the arch-fiend, to whom the "Apage Sathanas," the get-thee-behind-me of our naval guardians are addressed. And never was a demon so troublesome. Our gallant seamen have been as sore beset with the wiles of the adversary as the holiest Saint from the days of Anthony, downwards. They resisted until he fled from them at Gibraltar, but it was through special grace. Thanks be said (!) the *Mississippi* was exorcised and enabled to reach the "Atlantic coast before winter set in." KOSSUTH sped with diabolical swiftness to England, where he spoke, and he reasoned, and played upon the popular heart as on a cunning instrument, and swayed the mightiest intellects, as a tempest bends forest trees, and, in fact, behaved like the very paridisical orator himself. His influence was clearly super or sub-natural; and that shrewd witchfinder, Capt. Morgan, tells us which.

It may assist the investigations of those who addict themselves to diablerie, whether in the way of rappings, wrestlings or other intercourse with the fell demon, to know the tests by which the Commodore succeeded in unmasking the terrible monster. They may furnish a precedent for future inquries of the sort, supposing so foul a fiend should ever again before millennium be let loose upon mankind.

The world thought KOSSUTH a great man. The last days of his country's national existence were as monuments of his patriotism and self-devotion. Austria and Russia recognized in him the champion *par excellence* of republican sentiments in Europe. The Batthyanyis and Esterhazy's and Szemeres were allowed to go whither they would, as too insignificant for despotic vengeance. Whatever opinions may be, now that his undivided fame has evoked the utmost malice of forgotten and envious mediocrity, *then* the world at a distance, and the Austrians and Hungarians who stood near at hand, joined in confessing his amazing power, and admitting his claim to represent the cause he had unsuccessfully advocated. To this public testimonial of greatness were added the amplest guarantees of private worth. Every prestige was in his favor. When he set foot on the deck of the *Mississippi*, he did so with a measure of fame and favor few individuals—two or three only in a century—attain during lifetime. But he had fallen into bad hands. Imposition could not withstand the searching acumen of Commodore Morgan; and the falsity of the world's estimates was at once exposed. He was not a patriot, not a gentleman, not a man; he was a devil. He was "ungovernable," and could not therefore be human; he was a "fire-brand," and smelt of brimstone; he would carry his imps to England, which confirmed the worst doubts of his exorcists. The populace would surround the vessel to pay their tribute to the supposed great man, showing conclusively that he was not a man at all. These are the elements of Commodore Morgan's shrewd calculation, resulting in the disclosure of the swindle. The case was transparent. The two days, of September 22d and 23d, were all that was needed to prove mankind wrong, and set the officer right. We are all informed more correctly now. To learn the true claims of KOSSUTH to greatness, or, indeed, to humanity, we are no longer obliged to read the history of Hungary, or the wearisome tissue of speeches he has uttered; they are all summed up in the letter of the marine demonologist, who has found him to be a carnivorous biped, a Beelzebub, a Lucifer.

We have seen a letter from Acapulco, Mexico, making serious charges against the American Consul at that port, particularly in relation to his conduct in regard to the seizure and sale of American vessels, some of which are said to have been unlawfully taken possession of and sold at a ruinous sacrifice.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

The above paragraph is extensively copied by the press, to the serious injury of a gentleman who, because of his distance from home, can know nothing of the circumstance for weeks, or make any defense of his official course until after the publication shall have accomplished the malicious purpose, for which probably, it was originated.

We believe the only American vessel which has been "sold" by the present U. S. Consul at Acapulco,—Mr. RICE—is the steamer *Commodore Stockton*; and the circumstances of her sale were fully explained in our Mexican correspondence, published the 10th inst. The facts are briefly as follows. The *Stockton* put in Acapulco in distress. Her owners had no agents there to make advances for the payment of liabilities already incurred, and others in addition which were necessary to put the vessel in condition for sea. The Consul, as Commercial agent, sold her according to law. He had no other course open to him. The vessel was purchased for her sailors, who expected to borrow $3,000 upon her at Acapulco to pay down, and to offset the balance of the purchase money by their claims for wages. Failing to obtain the anticipated loan, they could not fulfil the conditions of the purchase, and the vessel was sold again, much to the disappointment of the sailors, who put in extravagant claims for wages, and called upon the Mexican Courts to sustain their demands. The Consul refused to recognize the interference of the Courts, under the circumstances, and the sailors were again defeated in their efforts to get the vessel. If any "charges" have been preferred, they have for their basis, probably, the facts tous related. They surely will not prejudice the Consul in the opinion of the commercial public. Our cotemporary, we fear, has been imposed upon. If his informant has no interest to subserve other than justice, there are friends of the Consul who would like to meet the "charges" at once, if the parties holding the "letter" is at liberty to exhibit its contents and the name of its author to them, as well as to a stranger,

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FROM HAVANA.—The steamship *Philadelphia*, Capt. McGowan, arrived at this port yesterday, from New-Orleans on the 10th and Havana on the 17th inst. The *Philadelphia* brings forty boxes of specie, consigned to Bebee & Co., G. S. Robbins & Co. and others.

Nothing of importance had occurred at Havana since the sailing of the *Georgia*.

The steamship *Empire City* arrived at Havana on the 17th, having experienced rough weather on the passage out.

Died, of Chagres fever, on board the *Philadelphia*, while lying in the harbor of Havana, Christopher Arnent, aged 20 years, of Nashville, Tenn.

At 7½ o'clock yesterday morning, ten miles south of Barnegat, the *Philadelphia* passed the U. S. revenue cutter *Taney*, bound to the North.

The Purser of the *Philadelphia*, Mr. E. H. Mitchell, has our thanks for memoranda furnished us.

FROM THE SOUTH.—The U. S. Mail Steamer *Florida*, Capt. Lyon, arrived at this port last evening, in sixty-two hours from Savannah. She brought a large cargo of cotton and shad, and a considerable number of passengers. We are indebted to the Purser for late papers.

FROM CHARLESTON.—The steamer *Charleston*. Capt. TUCKER, arrived yesterday morning, in 60 hours from Charleston, S. C.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Butler's Letter—The Maryland Judges.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 23.

Mr. Breckenridge expects to read in the House of Representatives, to morrow, the letter of Gen. William O. Butler to Francis V. Blair, in favor of the Compromise.

Among the competitors for the Judgeship of Maryland District, are Messrs. Glenn, Martin, and Z. Collins Lee, of Baltimore, and Chambers, of the Eastern Shore. No appointment has yet been made. O. W.

Washington's Birth Day at Albany.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 23.

A fine turn out of the Military and Fire Department paraded the streets this morning. Washington's Farewell Address is now being read in the Capitol.

Capture of Anti-Renters.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 23.

On Sunday night, about 8 o'clock, a posse of 21 policemen left this city for Berne, among the Heidelberg Mountains, with warrants against certain parties charged with felony, in resisting the execution of the law, and tarring and feathering E M. Fish on the 23d of April last. The police were armed to the teeth, and were instructed to arrest the accused at all hazards. They arrived at the residence of the principal persons, named Turner, about 4 o'clock this morning, and surrounding the house, demanded an entrance. This sudden surprise was totally unexpected, and a refusal to comply with the demand followed. After waiting half an hour, the police broke in the door, and after a thorough search, found the two Turners secreted in the garret, when they were arrested and handcuffed; and it being daybreak, and the horns being sounded, thereby warning others of danger, the police started for Albany.

For eighteen miles the Anti-rent Indian signals were heard, and a large force followed after the posse for several miles, when suddenly it was discovered a barricade had been erected across the road, of sleighs, waggons, &c, and a demand for the delivery up of the prisoners was made. The answer returned was to take them at their peril, each policemen drawing a loaded revolver as evidence of what might be expected. The Anti-Renters not liking this sort of argument, dispersed after swearing vengeance against the officers. The barricade was removed, and at half past 3 this afternoon, the police arrived in this City with their prisoners, who are now safely lodged in jail. Our citizens are rejoiced at this well-conceived and executed plan, and great praise is due to all concerned. The law has been vindicated thus far and the penalty imposed by the law against these prisoners is several years' imprisonment and a heavy fine.

The Southern Mail—Later from Texas, Mexico, &c, &c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 23.

The Southern mail is through from New-Orleans. The papers contain Galveston dates to the 10th inst, received by the steamer *Meteor*, at New-Orleans.

The Bill to confirm the action of the Auditor relative to the State debt which had been vetoed by the Governor, has passed both Houses of the Legislature by the majority required by the Constitution to nullify a veto.

Indian marauding expeditions still continued. Specimens of gold had been found on the Gila river.

Dates from the city of Mexico to the 31st ultimo had been received at New-Orleans. All the disturbances in the provinces were suppressed. Robberies of the most alarming character, and extensive Indian depredations were occurring.

The Chamber of Deputies had adopted a resolution calling upon Government for information in relation to inter-oceanic communication across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

Nomination for Mayor of Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Monday, Feb. 23.

The Democratic City Convention met to-day, and nominated William Williams, of the firm of White & Williams, for Mayor. The Whigs have nominated Hiram Barton for the office.

New-Bedford Mayoralty.

NEW-BEDFORD, Monday, Feb. 23.

Mr. Tucker has declined the Whig Nomination for Mayor, and W. G. Rotch has accepted the nomination.

Suicide—Hon A. H. Stephens's Address before the Maryland Institute

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 23.

B. F. Gould, a printer, committed suicide today by blowing out his brains with a pistol.

The Maryland Institute is densely thronged to-night to hear the address of Hon. Alexander Stephens.

Funeral of Judge Heath.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 23.

The funeral of Judge Heath took place this afternoon. An immense concourse of people attended.

Death of Hon. Joseph Sprague.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 23.

Hon. Joseph E. Sprague, late Sheriff of Essex County, died in Salem last evening, aged 70. The deceased has held many offices of trust in the Commonwealth.

Arrival of three of the Cuban Prisoners at Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 23.

The brig *Oak* arrived this morning from Malaga, with three of the released Cuban invaders. Their names are, Martin Converse, of Worcester; J. D. Hughes, of New-Orleans, and F. B. Hough, of Indiana.

The $20,000 Robbery from the Bark Missouri.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 23.

Two more arrests have been made in the case of the plundering of the bark *Missouri*—one a brother of Capt. Dixon, of the *Missouri*, and the other a boatman named Dunham, of Holmes's Hole, who was paid $400 to hurry Pitman across to Falmouth, on the night of the 20th inst.

Fire at Baltimore—Letter from Mr. Stephens, of Georgia.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 23.

Five small dwellings in the western part of the city were consumed by fire yesterday morning.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, has written a letter home in favor of maintaining the Union party against sending delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

Arrests for Kidnapping—The Mobile and Ohio Railroad

RICHMOND, Monday, Feb. 23.

James Gallagher has been convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary at Richmond, Georgia, on a charge of kidnapping, for the term of six years.

D. H. Blake has been arrested at Wilmington, for kidnapping a slave from Augusta.

The citizens of Mobile have voted in favor of laying a tax to aid the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Movements of Steamers.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Feb. 21.

The steamship *Southerner* arrived here early this morning.

The steamship *Union* did not leave Charleston until 10 o'clock, Sunday morning, 22d inst.

Marine Disasters—Domestic and Foreign.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 23.

The Brig *Bloomer*, from New-York, arrived at this port at 4 A. M., yesterday, in a thick snow storm during which she struck on the Outer Graves, where she remained four hours, but got off without much assistance, leaking badly.

The Bark *Lilias Pendleton*, from Liverpool, Dec. 25, for Boston, put into Gibraltar, Jan. 31st., with the vessel badly damaged,—the Master sick and two men washed overboard.

The ship *Somerset*, from Manilla for Boston, put into Mauritius, Dec. 2, with loss of bowsprit, masts, sails, &c., having experienced a severe hurricane.

DENIA, Jan. 24.—The ship *Scotia*, HOPKINS, from Marseilles for Gibraltar and Sumatra, got ashore about four miles to the westward of this port, Jan. 20. She has been assisted off, apparently without damage, and proceeds to Gibraltar to-day.

The Ship Shanunga.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 23.

A telegraphic dispatch from New-Bedford says that the cargo of the ship *Shanunga* (ashore at Nantucket) has all been got out, and that the steam-pump keeps her free from water. An attempt will now be made to get her off.

Arrest of Gamblers.

SALEM, Monday, Feb. 23.

The City Marshal made a descent on a gambling saloon on Saturday night last, and captured nine gamblers. Four of them belonged in Salem; three in Danvers; one in Middletown, and one in Haverhill. They were all locked up.

XXXIId CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 23.

The Senate met at 12½ o'clock.

Mr. SEWARD presented a petition from Pennsylvania, praying Congress to protest against the violation of the law of nations by armed interventions.

Mr. SOULE, of Louisiana, presented joint resolutions of the Legislature of Louisiana, urging the establishment of a Navy Yard and dépôt near New-Orleans.

Mr. BRODHEAD presented petitions for and against the renewal of Woodworth's patent. Also others, against the Sunday mails—for the modification of the tariff of 1846—and numerous petitions of assistant marshals for additional compensation for taking the census.

Mr. FISH presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, asking for the removal of the Mint from Philadelphia to New-York. Referred, and the motion to print the memorial referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. CLEMENS, (Ala.) moved that the Senate adjourn. Many Senators asked that the motion be withdrawn till after the morning hour. Mr. CLEMENS declined. Motion lost—Ayes, 16; Noes, 16. Numerous reports on private Bills were made.

Mr. JAMES offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing inquiry as to the propriety of increasing the salary of the U. S. Judge of Rhode Island.

Mr. SHIELDS offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling for information as to the amount paid for extra rations to the Army officers during 1851.

Mr. MALLORY offered a resolution of inquiry into the expediency of increasing the salary of the United States Judge of the Northern District of Florida. Adopted.

The private bills ordered to be engrossed on Friday were taken up and passed.

Mr. GEYER from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the petition from Rhode Island, asking for the liberation of Drayton and Sears, now confined in Washington in jail for aiding slaves to escape from their master, reported the same back and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. MILLER, the Senate adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE..ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 23.

Mr. VANDERBILT reported a bill for the relief of Columbia College.

Mr. BEEKMAN offered a resolution directing the Committee appointed in relation to the affairs of Union College, to report.

Mr. MORGAN said that as this subject had occupied much of the time of the Senate, he moved to lay the resolution upon the table until the Senate was full. Carried—ayes 12, noes 9.

Mr. TABER offered a resolution giving the select committee to investigate railroad accidents, power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. PIERCE, from the committee on Canals, reported a bill for the improvement of the navigation of the Cayuga Inlet, with amendments.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

An act to authorize the town of Shelter Island to hold a special town meeting for the election of Justice of the Peace. Passed.

An act in relation to indictments for libels and the trials. [Makes it necessary that the trial shall be had in the county where the libel is published.] Passed.

The Senate then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. SNOW in the Chair.

Mr. BABCOCK, by consent, introduced a resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives to use their exertions to procure an appropriation for a ship canal around the Falls of St. Marie. Laid over.

On motion of Mr. BEEKMAN, his bill in relation to Excise was taken from the Select Committee, and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

On motion of Mr PIERCE, the bill to repeal the law in relation to births, marriages, &c., took the same course.

The Senate went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. COOLEY in the Chair, on the bill to confirm the organization of the Buffalo and State Line Railroad.

Also, an act to facilitate the collection of debts against corporations.

The bills were reported to the Senate, and the reports agreed to.

In committee, Mr. VANDERBILT in the chair, the Senate considered the bill vesting jurisdiction in the United States over certain land in Gardiner's Island. The Bill was reported to the House.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

No quorum appearing, on motion of Mr. WALSH, the House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

NEW-YORK CITY.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—The anniversary of the birthday of Washington was celebrated by our citizens yesterday with much enthusiasm. At sunrise the National and City standards were raised on the flagstaffs at the City Hall, and the stars and stripes were displayed from all the hotels and public buildings. At noon national salutes were fired from the Battery and from Hamilton Square. The Veterans of 1812, the Seventh Regiment, composed of the National Guards, and the five Continental Companies were the only military companies that paraded. They made a brilliant display as they passed in review before the Mayor, Gen. Hall, Gen. Sandford and some of the members of the Common Council, in front of the City Hall. The Order of United Americans turned out in great force, marching through the principal streets, to Metropolitan Hall, where an oration was delivered by WILLIAM W. CAMPBELL, Esq. In the evening the City Hall and many of the public buildings were brilliantly illuminated, and there was an excellent display of fireworks in front of the Hall. One piece representing Washington, with the words "WASHINGTON," and "LIBERTY," was very pretty, and was greatly applauded by the crowd that had gathered to witness the display. The Veteran Corps had a Ball at Tammany Hall, which was illuminated for the occasion.

—A citizen named John Barlow, residing at No. 136 Division-street, was attacked on Sunday night in Anthony-street by a gang of rowdies, who felled him to the pavement and beat him in the most inhuman manner He was shortly after found by officer Nealis in a state of insensibility and taken to the Sixth Ward Station-house, where he received medical attendance, and was then conveyed home.

—A large dwelling-house at No. 65 Broadway, was slightly damaged by fire on Sunday. It originated from a defect in the chimney-flue, and was speedily extinguished by the inmates and police of the First Ward, before any alarm was given.

—Mr. WEBSTER will receive his friends in the Governor's Room at the City Hall, between the hours of 12 and 2. In the evening, he will be the guest of His Honor Mayor KINGSLAND, at the residence of the latter in Fifth-avenue.

—The Ferry-boats and the shipping in the harbor donned their holiday dress yesterday in honor of the anniversary of the Birthday of Washington. The Cunard steamer had the American flag flying at the peak.

—The steamship *Pampero* is now on her voyage to this port, and will probably arrive here to-morrow.

—In consequence of the number of important meetings which take place this week, Mr. EMERSON has suspended the conclusion of his Course of Lectures until next week.

—There were 391 deaths in this city during the past week, of which there were 90 men, 66 women, 149 Boys, 86 girls. Of these, 39 died of Consumption, 33 of Convulsions, 26 of Scarlet Fever, 21 of Typhus Fever, and 39 of Inflammation of the Lungs.

—The Ball given lately in aid of the Jew's Hospital in this City, yielded $1,034 16, which has been paid to the Treasurer, H. Hendricks, Esq.

—The Stonington, Newport and Providence, the Newport and Fall River, and the Camden and Amboy (freight) steamboats will hereafter leave at 5 o'clock.

—Mr. J. Phillips Phœnix, of this City, but a native of Morristown, has presented the Presbyterian Church of that place with a town clock, valued at $400.

—The two new locomotives lately put on the Hudson River Railroad have made two extraordinary trips during the past week. The first run the distance from this City to Albany (144 miles) in three hours and twelve minutes, and the second made the same distance in *three hours and eight minutes*.

—The AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY have already broken ground on the property recently purchased by them, corner of Eighth-street and Second-avenue, for the purpose of commencing the erection of their building as soon as practicable.

—Mr. Owen will give a Lecture on Psychology and Spiritual Rappings at the Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. He will make experiments that will be surprising.

—The illumination of the City Hall was accomplished in twenty-five seconds after the first candle was lighted.

—The Alleghanians will sing in Trenton on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings; at Princeton, on Thursday evening, and at Patterson on Friday evening. They will give Concerts in this city on Monday and Wednesday evenings, and in a short time they will sail for California.

—The City Council and the hangers-on had a grand jollification in the Tea-Room at the City Hall yesterday. Chicken, Turkey, Ham, Beef-a-la-mode, Tongue, Punch, Champagne and Cigars, were served up in great profusion, under the direction of the Sergeant-at-Arms. The boys appeared greatly to enjoy the feast.

—Dr. KANE will deliver a Lecture this evening, at the Broadway Tabernacle, on the Arctic region, in connection with the search for Sir John Franklin. It will be recollected that Dr. K. was the Surgeon of the expedition sent from this port in search of Sir John. The lecture will be illustrated by diagrams.

CAPTURE OF A FUGITIVE FROM NEW-ORLEANS.—Several weeks ago, a young man, named Theodore Ezekiel, committed an extensive fraud upon a large mercantile house in the city of New-Orleans, whereby he obtained several thousand dollars and absconded for the North. The accused became acquainted with the firm of Solomon & Brothers in that city, and, by shrewd management, finally succeeded in securing their entire confidence, and obtaining a heavy loan, by false representations as to his responsibility, and also in inducing the firm to believe he was going to enter into a profitable transaction in New-Orleans for himself and those who assisted him. Theodore got the cash in his possession, and instead of appropriating it as agreed upon, he concealed it about his person, and made his exit for New-York. Subsequently he was indicted for the offence, and last week a requisition was dispatched to Governor Hunt, from the Governor of Louisiana, for the delivery of Ezekiel to their authorities, and yesterday the individual was arrested by Officer Devoe, of the Chief's Office, while promenading down Broadway, and taken to the Office of the Chief of Police, where he was placed in a cell, and would have been sent back to New-Orleans last evening, but for the interference of a *habeas corpus*, obtained from Chief Justice Edmonds, by Jonas B. Phillips, and returnable at 11 o'clock this morning.

THE FINANCIAL SWINDLING.—The further examination respecting the late extensive swindling financial operation perpetrated by Winn, Hawkins and Plin White, was postponed yesterday, for one week, in consequence of Counsellor Clinton being busily engaged in the Grunsig murder case.

[Advertisement.]

THE AZTEC CHILDREN.—The Wall-street journal says:—"We know no greater pleasure than in undoing what might be deemed a wrong, occasioned by a slip of the pen. In this, we allude to the Aztec Children, who (not ourselves, but reporter,) called a humbug. We saw them on Wednesday evening last, and pronounce them the greatest *novelty* or *curiosity* of the age. Without going into the philosophical mysteries how or what they are, or where they came from, we most sincerely and candidly advise all to see them, and we pledge ourselves that any person not being convinced, as we are, of these ideas, to pay the amount of the fee for admission. We write this unsolicited; and having done a slight injustice, wish to repair it as far as lies in our power, and had we more room we should devote it to them. We have seen the world and all that is curious in it, but never anything like them."

COURT CALENDAR.—*Tuesday.*—U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 25, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 20, 34, 35.

SUPREME COURT—Motions continued.—Nos. 16, 18, 19, 21, 26, 28, 30, 39, 32, 33, 34, 1, 2, 35 and 11.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 86, 15, 124, 258, 409, 137, 412, 417, 342, 50, 423, 337, 338, 33, 334, 426 to 433, 435, 436, 437, 439, 440, 441, 443 to 453

COMMON PLEAS.—Wednesday is the last day for filing notes of issue for the General Argument Term to be held in March.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Before Chief Justice OAKLEY.—The case of *N. P. Willis* vs. *Edwin Forrest*, was called this morning, but John Van Buren not having returned from Lawrence County, the Chief Justice permitted the case to stand over until this, (Tuesday) morning. Several inquests were taken and the Court adjourned, there being no cause on the Calendar in which both parties were ready for trial.

THE NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

THE CAMBRIA'S MAILS.

We were placed in receipt of our foreign files at an early hour this morning, thanks to the Express of Messrs. Nichol & Co., in advance of the mail. We add to what we gave yesterday whatever is of importance.

The debate upon the retirement of Lord Palmerston was introduced in the House of Commons, upon the motion for an address to the Queen. Sir Benjamin Hall seized the first opportunity to require of Ministers a justification of the charges busily circulated against the character of the late Foreign Secretary.

Lord John Russell replied, alluding to his long and well-known admiration of the eminent abilities and services of his late colleague, and the fact of his having procured his admission into the Melbourne Cabinet. But circumstances had occurred which made it impossible for Lord Palmerston to continue in the Ministry. The Queen had, in a note to Lord John, intimated objections to certain disrespectful practices of the Secretary, and requested that the note should be shown to that official. She had likewise expressed a desire that Lord John should be consulted upon foreign affairs. At a Cabinet meeting on the 3d November, it had been agreed that the state of Europe was extremely critical, and that England must guard a strict neutrality. And notwithstanding, the Secretary had received deputations and addresses, and in his responses used language most disrespectful of foreign Sovereigns. These matters, however, were passed over as inadvertencels. It was expected that Lord Palmerston would not make any further communications with foreign powers without consulting the Premier. The next incident occurred on the 3d December, when a Cabinet Council was held with reference to affairs in Paris. Lord Normanby had applied for instructions as to the proper treatment of the new French Government; and the opinion of the Council was that the relations should be maintained with that Government, but that there should be no interference in the internal affairs of the republic. Lord Palmerston correctly reported this decision to the French Ambassador in the following dispatch:

FOREIGN OFFICE, Dec. 6, 1851.

MY LORD—I have received and laid before the Queen your Excellency's dispatch, No. 365, of the 3d inst, requesting to be furnished with instructions for guidance in the present state of affairs in France. I am commanded by her Majesty to instruct your Excellency to make no change in your relations with the French Government. It is her Majesty's desire that nothing should be done by her ambassador at Paris which would wear the appearance of an interference of any kind in the internal affairs of France. I am, &c.,

PALMERSTON.

But it seems, while this dispatch was awaiting the formalities of reference to the Queen, etc., etc., Lord P. had sent another dispatch to Paris, a fact that Lord John ascertained on the 8th, from a dispatch of Lord Normanby, in which the ambassador stated that M. Turgot had informed him that M. Walewski, the ambassador at London, had had an interview with Lord Palmerston, and had been assured that the English Government approved entirely of the act of the President, and was convinced he could not have acted otherwise. Lord John at once wrote to Lord Palmerston requesting an explanation. A few days after, Lord John was applied to by the Queen for an explanation of the transaction, and again addressed a note to Lord P., stating by whom the information was required. To neither application did the Secretary think proper to reply; and on the 16th another note was sent from Lord John insisting that the minister's silence was disdainful to her Majesty. No notice was taken of any of these communications. But on the 17th a couple of despatches were received at the Foreign office, the one from Lord Normanby to Lord Palmerston, and the other the reply. Lord Normanby's was a protest against the use of more favorable language in Downing-street towards the French Government, than he was allowed to use in Paris. He urged that it tended to disgrace and discredit the mission. Lord Palmerston replied in terms of explanation, adding:

"As to approving or condemning the step taken by the President in dissolving the Assembly, I conceive it is for the French nation, and not for the British Secretary of State, or for the British Ambassador, to pronounce judgment upon that event; but, if your Excellency wishes to know my own opinion on the change which has taken place in France, it is, that such a state of antagonism had arisen between the President and the Assembly, that it was becoming every day more clear that their coexistence could not be of long duration; and it seemed to me better for the interests of France, and through them for the interests of the rest of Europe, that the Power of the President should prevail, inasmuch as the continuance of his authority might afford a prospect of the maintenance of social order in France, whereas the divisions of opinions and parties in the Assembly appeared to betoken that their victory over the President would be the starting point for disastrous civil strife. Whether my opinion was right or wrong, it seems to be shared by persons interested in property in France, as far at least, as the great and sudden rise in the funds, and in other investments, may be assumed to be indications of increasing confidence in the improved prospect of internal tranquility in France."

All this the Premier regards as not only unconstitutional, derogatory to the Crown, and offensive to the whole current of British sentiment upon the suppression of the Constitution and the liberty of the press. He could not continue to act with Lord Palmerston, and after receiving a long explanatory letter from that nobleman on the 20th, he had to advise her Majesty to request Lord P. to resign. His action in the business had met with the approval of the whole Cabinet.

Lord John then proceeded to state the ministerial views of Continental politics; condemned the bitter language of the press towards Louis Napoleon; warned them that similar language had provoked the hostile designs of the First Consul; but had no personal apprehensions on that account, as the "President of France well understands that the press of England did not necessarily convey the feelings of the Government or of the nation. He was opposed to alarmist doctrines, and did not believe that two of the greatest nations of the earth were going to butcher one another. Alluding to the hospitality we had for so many years shown to refugees of every nation, he trusted we should never forget this obligation, but he hoped we should remember it without incensing other nations, or increasing our own armaments. His lordship concluded with a eulogy on peace, and the expression of a belief that out of all the troublous events of the day political liberty would be at least established."

Lord PALMERSTON felt that, after what had fallen, some observations from him were necessary. He would not have it go out of the country that he had abandoned the principles of a life in favor of military despotism. He concurred in the definitions of the duties of a Secretary of State as they were laid down by Lord John Russell, but believed he had in no way departed from their spirit. The practice of the Foreign-office, as sought to be defined by Lord John Russell, was no new one, for dispatches and notes had never been sent without the Prime Minister's sanction. Referring to the incident of the deputation, he said that he had thought it his duty to receive it, but had scarcely thought his answer would have been made a matter of public importance; but there was nothing in that answer which he had not said in his place in that House; and though he regretted expressions in the addresses in question, he did not think there was anything in that affair to impair our foreign relations. Adverting to the incidents of the *coup d'état*, he said that he had, in conversation with the French Ambassador, uttered precisely the sentiments which appeared in the despatch Lord J. Russell had read. But when Lord Normanby applied for instructions, there could be, of course, but one answer, consistently with our habitual policy. Lord Normanby thought it necessary to communicate this to the French Minister. The latter said that two days before he had received a communication, which he described however in highly colored words. Lord J. Russell had written for explanation, and he (Lord Palmerston) had, being much pressed by business, delayed his reply until he could write fully. He then did write, and said that his opinion was, that the antagonism which had arisen between the President and the

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company**—Office No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, room No. 4, second floor—Capital Stock $300,000; shares $100 each.—The Books of Subscription for Stock in this Company are now opened, at their Office, where parties desirous of becoming Stockholders may obtain Certificates of Stock, and pamphlets, with laws and by-laws, besides all necessary information relative to the objects and prospects of the Company.

Having, nearly complete, a steam engine of eighty horse power, with stamp work of the largest class, and possessing a mine, which has proved to be one of the most valuable in the State of California, located in the immediate vicinity of the city of Sonora, on Wood's Creek, it is the purpose of the Trustees to prosecute the work with vigor and without delay, with a view to profit from the business of mining. The enterprise commends itself to the particular attention and confidence of Capitalists. It is deemed unnecessary to enter into a calculation as to probable profits, it having been satisfactorily demonstrated that vein mining is to be the great business of California, and that companies already in operation, with good machinery, have been eminently successful.

The Trustees have determined that the employees of the Company, in all responsible positions, shall be shareholders, selected with special regard to fitness, and required to give bonds, with sureties, and in such sums as may be deemed sufficient to guard the interests of the Company. And, further, that none but well tried and approved machinery, for crushing and amalgamating, shall be used; and that experiments, of a costly nature, which heretofore have proved so disastrous to the interests of companies, shall be carefully avoided and provided against.

Persons residing out of the city may obtain Stock, pamphlets, or any other information, by addressing the Treasurer, post paid, by mail. D. W. INGERSOLL, President,
THOS. E. HASTINGS, Treasurer. 14f-tf

☞ **Lecture.**—HOPE CHAPEL—IK. MARVEL (Donald G. Mitchell, Esq.,) will repeat his lecture on the "Use of Beauty" on MONDAY EVENING, March 1, at Hope Chapel, commencing at 7½ o'clock P. M. Tickets 50 cents, for sale at all the principal bookstores in Broadway. As but a limited number of tickets can be sold, early application for them is necessary. Those persons who purchased single tickets for Mr. Mitchell's lecture Feb 9, and were unable to obtain admittance, can have them exchanged on application at the desk of the Library, Clinton Hall.

H. N. CAMP
H. A. OAKLEY,
L. B HENRY,
J. FESSENDEN, Jr., } Committee.
24f-3t

☞ **Spiritual Manifestations.**—Rev. J. L. SCOTT recently of Brooklyn, now at Mount Jackson Cove, Va., and Rev. T. L. Harris, of New-York, will deliver, by invitation of citizens of Brooklyn, a course of Lectures in explanation, history and defense of Spiritual Manifestations, at Montague Hall, Brooklyn, (nearly opposite City Hall,) commencing THIS EVENING, Feb 24, and continuing every evening this week. Commence at 7½ o'clock. Admission free 24f-1t*

☞ **American Bible Society.**—A special meeting of the American Bible Society, will be held at the Society's House, Nassau-st., THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, Feb. 24, at 4½ o'clock. JOSEPH HYDE, General Agent.

☞ **A Card.**—Prof. WILLIAMS would hereby notify the public that on account of the prec gagement of Metropolitan Hall, THIS EVENING, his Lectures and Experiments will be delivered for this week on THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS at the above named place, instead of on Tuesday and Saturday as heretofore 24f-1t

☞ **Psychology and Spirit Rappings.**—Professor OWEN will deliver a series of Lectures on Psychology and Spirit Rappings, at Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery on TUESDAY, (to-day,) THURSDAY, and SATURDAY. Experiments in the waking state made upon persons taken from the audience. 24f-1t*

☞ **Ik Marvel in Brooklyn**—D. G. MITCHELL, Esq., (known as IK MARVEL) will lecture at the Female Academy, Jerusalem-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. For sale at SCRIBNER'S Book Store, Broadway, N. Y.; at the Bookstores of A. M. WILDER, and T. D. SMITH, Fulton-st., and WM. ROSE, Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; also at the door. A limited number of tickets issued. 21f-3t*

The above lecture has been postponed, agreeably to Mr. MITCHELL's request, till FRIDAY EVENING, 27th inst.

☞ **S. of T**—The members of HANCOCK DIVISION No. 23, S. of T., are requested to be present at their next meeting, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, at their room, Columbian Hall, No 731 Grand-st., as business of importance to every member will be brought before the Division. By order. [31f-3t*] J. C. QUACKENBUSH, R. S.

☞ **Hon. Daniel Webster.**—In pursuance of an invitation extended to him by the Common Council of the City, Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER will be present at the Governor's Rooms, in the City Hall on TUESDAY, the 24th inst., between 12 and 2 o'clock, to receive the citizens of New-York who may wish to call upon him

DANIEL F. TIEMAN,
Ch'n of Com. of Invitation, Board of Aldermen,
HELMUS M. WELLS,
Ch'n of Com. Board of Assistants.
22f-2t

☞ **People's Lectures.**—THE EIGHTH LECTURE of the Course will be given by Dr. E. K. KANE, of the United States Navy, at the Tabernacle, TUESDAY EVENING, 24th inst. Subject—"The Arctic Regions, considered in connection with the Search for Sir John Franklin." Tickets 12½ cents—to be had at No. 131 Nassau-st., and at the door. Two tickets will admit a gentleman and two ladies. Doors open at 6½ o'clock Lecture will commence at 7½. 23f-2t*

☞ **The Memory of Cooper.**—On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, at Tripler Hall, WILLIAM C. BRYANT will pronounce a Discourse on the Life and Genius of James Fenimore Cooper Hon. Daniel Webster will preside, and among the persons who have accepted the Committee's invitations to be present on the occasion are many of the most eminent men of letters and statesmen of the Union. COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON IRVING, President.
JOHN A. STEVENS, Pres't Bank of Com., Treasurer,
FITZ-GREENE HALLECK, } Secretaries.
RUFUS W. GRISWOLD, }
GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, JOHN A. DIX,
JOHN DUER, GEORGE P. MORRIS,
JAMES K. PAULDING, SAMUEL OSGOOD,
JOHN W. FRANCIS, CHARLES ANTHON,
RICHARD B. KIMBALL, J. G. COGSWELL,
FRANCIS L. HAWKS, MAUNSELL B FIELD,
WILLIAM C. BRYANT, PARKE GODWIN,
WILLIAM W. CAMPBELL, JONA. M. WAINWRIGHT.
CHARLES KING, DONALD G. MITCHELL,
GEORGE BANCROFT, N. P. WILLIS.
LEWIS GAYLORD CLARK.

Tickets (to be obtained at the principal Bookstores and Music stores and o the members of the Committee), 50 cents; the proceeds to be applied to the erection of a colossal Statue of Mr. Cooper in one of the Public Squares of the City. 19f-12t

☞ **North American Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION**—The books of the Association are opened for subscriptions, at their office No. 256 Broadway, second floor, southeast corner of Grand st., from 9 A. M. until 5 o'clock P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, until 9 o'clock Entrance fee, $1; monthly dues, $3. per month. An opportunity is now offered to all males, females, and adults by paying $3 per month, to secure a home, and a capital to start a fair business. Books explaining the plan of the Association may be had gratis at the office, No. 458 Broadway

RICHARD F. CARMAN, President,
THOMAS S CUMMINGS, Vice-President
MORTIMER SMITH, Secretary 24f-1w

☞ **Excelsior No. Two.**—This Association, now fully organized, and fast acquiring their limited number of subscribers, will hold a meeting at Union Buildings, No 163 Bowery, (third floor,) for the purpose of filling up their Subscription List, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb 25 h at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of filling up their Subscription List. Entrance fee. $1; monthly dues, $3. There are many favorable considerations in this Association, not incorporated in most of those now organizing. The meeting will be addressed by a number of gentlemen, fully conversant with the operation and advantages of Building and Loan Associations, which they will explain and exemplify. Office of the Association, No 156 Bowery, up stairs, where subscription will be received and information can be obtained.

W. L. MILLER, President
ROBT PROTHEROE, Vice President
J. A. SCHENCK, Assist. Vice-President.
N. P. LABARTE, Secretary 24f-2t

☞ **Building Associations' Fire Insurance COMPANY**—Capital $150,000 divided into 10,000 snares, of $15 each cash paid up, with the privilege of increasing the capital stock to $500 000. Subscriptions for the capital stock of this company will be received by the following persons, appointed commissioners: John Bruce No 24 Platt-st; Wakeman & Latting, No 59 Fulton-st.; Daniel P Barnard, No. 16 Wall-st.; John Buxton, No. 16 North William-st.; Solomon Jessurun, No. 8 Pine-st.; Seekman-st.; Thomas F. Leslie, cor of Fulton and Tillary sts, Brooklyn; also by all the Directors. A Prospectus explaining the great advantages to be derived from the Company to mechanics and small property holders, as well as to those who wish to invest their money and get the largest amount of profits, can be had of any of the Directors, all the Secretaries of the different Building Associations, or at the office of Mr. Jessurun, No. 8 Clinton Corner, Seekman-st.

JOHN BRUCE, President.
S. JESSURUN, Secretary. 23f-1w

☞ **Second People's Building Association.**—In consequence of the unexampled success of the People's Building Association, and the rapidity with which the shares have been taken, it is found necessary, in order to meet the numerous applications which are coming in to form another Association, on the same safe and popular plan, to be called the "SECOND PEOPLE'S BUILDING ASSOCIATION" A number of shares are already subscribed, and there is no doubt that the whole number will soon be taken. Entrance fee $1; monthly dues $3

A public meeting of this Association, for receiving subscriptions for shares, and for explaining the objects and workings of this plan of accumulating money, will be held at the Assembly Rooms corner 25th-st and 8th-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, the 26th inst.

Those who cannot conveniently attend, may hand their subscriptions for shares, to the Secretary or any of the Trustees. Office of the Association at No. 199 West 28th-st.

OLIVER H LEE, President.
A McBRIDE Vice-President.
J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
TRUSTEES.

OLIVER H. LEE,	J. ROGERS,
P. H. WILLIAMS,	W. S. HUNT,
A. R. TROTTER,	WM. H SMITH,
W. J. PECK,	J R FLANAGAN,
C. B. JAQUES,	J P OSBORN,
JAS. KEARNEY,	A McBRIDE,
	T. MARTINE.

J. R. FLANAGAN, Attorney.
C. B. JAQUES, Surveyor. 23f-4t

☞ **The Citizens' Mutual Loan and Accumulating FUND ASSOCIATION** will hold a public meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb 25th, and also on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb 28th, at their rooms, No. 421 Broadway next door above Canal street, at half-past seven o'clock. Interesting speakers have been engaged, who will illustrate the practical workings of this Association. 400 shares have been taken in less than one month. The subscription book is open daily from nine A. M till five P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS till nine o'clock. Five share were sold at the last regular meeting, for a premium of $310, giving a profit of more than $3 on each share subscribed for. The next regular meeting occurs on the first Thursday in March. Shares, $400. Entrance Fee, $2 Monthly Dues, $3

SIMEON DRAPE, President
E DELAFIELD SMITH, Vice Pres.
J. F. KENDALL, Secretary 23f-1w

☞ **Bloomingdale Building Association.**—Second public meeting at Temperance Hall, 8th-av., between 43d and 44th, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb 24th, at 7½ o'clock. More than one hundred shares were taken the first week. Come and learn how to secure yourself a home.

FRANCIS B GUEST, President
WILLIAM MENCK, Vice-President
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary. 21f-3t*

☞ **Another Opportunity Offered**—A Special Meeting of the EAST RIVER BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION will be held at Thalian Hall, No. 460 Grand street, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb 24, at half-past seven o'clock, to give those who were not able to join their Association at its former meetings an opportunity to do so before the entrance fee is raised. Ladies and gentlemen are particularly invited to attend. Eminent speakers will address the meeting, giving thorough explanations of the advantages to be derived from associations of this kind. By order of OBADIAH NEWCOMB, President; JAMES WHITE, Vice President; SAMUEL H. JORDAN, Asst. Vice President; CHAS E. ANDERSON, Secretary. The office, No. 514 Grand-street, is now open daily between eleven A. M. and nine P. M., where the Prospectus can be had gratis, and all necessary information given. Entrance Fee, $2; Monthly Dues, $3. 21f-3t*

**Home!—There is no place like Home!—Now is the time to procure a Home.—The SAVING BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION will hold another Public Meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, at Mercantile Hall, No. 374 Grand-street, near Forsyth-st., at 7½ o'clock. All those that were disappointed in not being able to subscribe at the last meeting, have now a chance of doing so. Entrance fee, $2. Monthly dues, $1. Shares, $200. This Association is filling up so rapidly that the entrance fee will shortly have to be raised. The principles of this Association will be fully explained. Ladies and gentlemen are particularly invited to attend. Articles of the Association may be had gratis at the office, where subscriptions will also be received.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
GEORGE H. BELL, Vice-President.
TRUSTEES:

Geo. H. Franklin,	Geo. W. Rublet,
James Jackson, Jr.	Elias Combs,
Nelson Puff,	F. G. Richardson,
Silas C. Herring,	Royal G. Millard,
Geo. T. Maxwell.	

THOMAS LAWRENCE, Attorney.

ALBERT H NICOLAY, Secretary, No 244 Grand-st.
Office hours from 6 to 9 o'clock every evening, and on Wednesday, from 3 to 9 o'clock, P. M., for ladies. 23f-3t

☞ **Meeting at Military Hall.**—A special meeting of the FRANKLIN BUILDING ASSOCIATION, will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, at 7½ o'clock, at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery. Explanatory Addresses, giving the history, rise and progress of Building Associations, will be made by John Fowler, jr., Jacob L. Fenn and Dr. Johnson. As the Association is rapidly filling up, and the profits on each share having amounted to over twenty dollars, it is the determination of the Board of Trustees to increase the entrance fee after the next regular meeting; so, all who desire to participate in the advantages and benefits of this Association, should join at once. All who would like to learn how, in a few years, they may realize a handsome property by paying into the Association $3 a month, are invited to attend. The present entrance fee is only $2. The ultimate values of snares, $800. Lose no time. All the shares will soon be made.

SAMUEL F. RARTOL, President,
WINCHESTER P. MOODY, Vice President
C Z POND, Secretary. Office, No. 15 Spruce-st. 21f-tf

☞ **The Books are Now Open.**—The SECOND GREENWICH BUILDING ASSOCIATION is now thoroughly organized. Its By-laws contain, it is believed, several important improvements, and render it unusually attractive to all who contemplate uniting with such an Association. For the purpose of explaining the principles and affording an opportunity for persons to subscribe, a PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the BLEECKER BUILDINGS, Bleecker st. near Morton, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, at 7½ o'clock. All who would like to learn how, in a few years, they may realize a handsome property by paying into the Association $3 a month, are invited to attend. The present entrance fee is only $2. The ultimate value of shares, $800. Lose no time. All the shares will soon be taken.

JOHN KEYSER, President.
GEORGE STARR, Vice-President.
TRUSTEES.

Charles Crane,	James L. Post,	Samuel Sinclair,
John Thomas,	Robt Peterson,	James W Farr,
David Milliken,	D. C. Weeks,	W. E. Smith, Jr.
R. Ross, Jr,	Secretary, Office, No 43 8th-ave.	21f-4t

☞ **A Home for All.**—The COLUMBIA BUILDING ASSOCIATION, of Brooklyn, will hold a public meeting on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, 7½ o'clock, at Remsen's Hall, Union-st. near Hamilton-av. Entrance fee, 50 cents; Monthly dues, $2; Shares, $500. This will afford a fine opportunity for the inhabitants in the vicinity of Hamilton Ferry, Atlantic Dock and Red Hook Point, to avail themselves of the advantages offered by Building Associations. DANIEL P BARNARD, President.

WM. H. GRIFFITH, Vice-President.
CHAS. O. RICHARDSON, Secretary.
Dr. J. B. BENNETT, Surveyor. 24f-3t Tu&Th*

☞ **United States Building Association and EQUITABLE INVESTMENT AND SAVING FUND.**—The third monthly meeting of this Association will be held at No. 163 Bowery, third story, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, at 7 o'clock. The books of the Association are open for subscription at No. 178 Bowery, where by-laws and act of incorporation can be had gratis. Entrance fee 50 cents; dues $2 50 per share. An opportunity is offered to males and females, by paying $2 50 a month for a few years, to obtain a home or capital sufficient to start a fair business. At the last meeting shares were redeemed at $300 each. N. McGRAW, President, No. 4 Crosby-st.

JOHN RUSHBY, Vice-President.
THOS. VERNON, Secretary, 178 Bowery.
DIRECTORS.

Andw. Allendorph,	James Grundy,	Wm. Forrester,
John Crouch,	Starkee Livesey,	Jas. McDuff,
	TRUSTEES.	
N McGraw,	C. W. Houghton,	John Redley.
Attorney, Chauncey Shaffer, 75 Nassau-st.		16f-1m*

☞ **Empire Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.**—The Books of this Association are open for subscribers at their office, No. 173 Spring-st, daily, from 2 to 9 o'clock, P. M. Entrance fee, $2; monthly dues, $3; shares, $300. An opportunity is now offered to all—males, females, minors and adults—by paying $3 per month, to secure a home or capital to start a fair business. Books explaining the plan and objects of the Association can be had gratis at the office. Over three hundred shares have been subscribed during the past two weeks.

JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, President.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, Vice-President.
TRUSTEES.

Joseph Hoxie,	Wyllis Blackstone,	Sylvanus Gedney,
Joseph Britton,	Wm. H. Riblet,	Wm. Sinclair,
George Boyd,	J. R. DelVecchio,	C. A. Delamater,
Caleb S. Merritt,	John B Acker,	M. M. Van Dyke,
Wm H Grenelle,	George H. Purser.	

J. W. FELL, Secretary, No. 173 Spring-st. 19f-tf

☞ **The New-York Land and BUILDING ASSOCIATION** was organized for the purpose of getting Houses and Lots for 500 Workingmen, and thereby making them their own landlords. It is in the full tide of its success. Its regular meetings are held on the fourth MONDAY in each month, at No. 163 Bowery.

MILES CHAMBERS, President.
H. S. SMITH, No. 1 Murray st., Secretary. 13f-3w

WANTED.

COOK WANTED.—An experienced Cook, a colored woman, who can refer to her last place. Call at No. 3 Bowling Green, from 10 to 2 o'clock. 25f-1t*

BOY WANTED.—A smart, honest boy, in a Hardware store; one who resides with his parents Salary, $50 first year. Address, W. W, in handwriting of the applicant, office of the *Times*. 24f-2t*

TOTINSMITHS.—Wanted—an experienced man to go West, capable of taking charge of a shop, accustomed to Tin, Sheet Iron, and Zinc Work, in all its branches, to such a one, good wages and constant employment will be given. Address M. P, *Times'* Office. 24f 1t*

A CALIFORNIA TICKET WANTED.—A first or second cabin or steerage ticket wanted for the steamer *Georgia*, for the 24th of February. Apply to T COUGSHALL, No 87 Nassau-st. 24f-1t*

RARE CHANCE.—A valuable PERIODICAL, well established, has been published 10 years, and has a good circulation, is offered for sale at a bargain. Satisfactory reasons will be given for selling. For particulars call on J. C BURDICK, No 143 Nassau-st. 24f 3t*

AGENTS WANTED—To solicit Applications for Membership of the Connecticut Health Association of Waterbury, Conn Good encouragement given to active men. Branch Office, No 100 Maiden-lane, New-York, where information can be obtained.
12f-2w* WM. H. BASSETT, Actuary.

AGENTS WANTED—500 agents to sell the Life and American SPEECHES of KOSSUTH, illustrated. Large percentage given, and high wages made. Call or address, post-paid, American Family Publication Establishment No. 128 Nassau-st., N Y. 10f-1m*

TOPRINTERS—Wanted a good Jobber. Apply to ANGELL, ENGEL & HEWITT, No, 1 Spruce-st. 21f-3t*

TO LADIES—Genteel and profitable employment will be given to a few Ladies, who would like to engage in the work of soliciting applications for membership in the NEW-YORK MUTUAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION. 318 Broadway. All necessary information freely given by calling at the office. [21f-6t*] WM. L. PALMER, Actuary.

BOARDING.

BOARD—Wanted, by a gentleman and his wife, in a quiet, respectable family, where there are but few or no boarders. Unexceptionable references. Address JOHN M ELLISON, office of the *Daily Times* 24f-2t*

BOARD—Pleasant rooms, with or without Board, can be obtained at No. 83 Murray-st. 23f-2t*

CUTTS'S LOCOMOTIVE BABY-TENDER OR PATENT PARLOR COACHEE—Child's Locomotive, Anti-head-bumper, &c, for the safe keeping and conveyance of infant children, in and about house and out of doors—the relief and delight of children, mothers and babies. For sale, wholesale and retail, at No. 267 Broadway, New-York. Rights for sale by the agent, who will sell rights for any of the Southern or Western States, and of whom only they can be bought. [20f 6t] JOSEPH ROWE.

BAKER'S PREMIUM

CHOCOLATE, COCOA, BROMA, &c.—W. BAKER'S Plain, Sweet, Eagle, Homeopathic, French Canelle and Vanilla CHOCOLATES, Prepared Cocoa, Broma, Cocoa Paste, and Cocoa Sticks. The French Chocolates are manufactured according to the Paris recipes, and sold at one half the Paris prices. To all these articles have been awarded, the present year, the first PREMIUMS for excellence by the Maryland Institute at Baltimore, and the Franklin Institute at Philadelphia—the only exhibitions at which they have been offered. Always for sale by the Agents, HUSSEY & MURRAY, No. 62, South-st., New-York.

WALTER BAKER, Manufacturer
d20-3meod Dorchester, Massachusetts

CAR BUILDERS AND RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The subscriber is now part owner of "FULLER'S PATENT INDIA RUBBER CAR SPRINGS," and cautions all persons interested of his determination to maintain his rights under this patent. Fuller's patent is the only true, and only genuine patent. Extensive arrangements are made to supply the springs to car builders, railroad companies, and all who require to use this patent The price is fixed at 50c. per pound, including the privilege to use the patent The American Institute have just awarded the advertiser the first premium for India rubber car springs, after examining from any part of the United States, giving the exact size of the pieces of rubber required, will be promptly executed. No other person has authority to make or vend the India rubber car springs, which operate by compression of the rubber. HORACE H DAY,

Oldest manufacturer of India rubber now in the business in the United States, and owner of nineteen India rubber patents. Warehouse, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., N Y.

Public attention is called to the advertisement of Mr. Day. He is now the only person authorized to manufacture and vend my patent in the United States

W. C. FULLER,
21f-1meod By his Attorney, G. M. KNEVITT.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PROFESSOR DEAN'S reply to Little & Co.'s Caution concerning the Copyright of Beck's Medical Jurisprudence:

MESSRS. EDITORS: My attention has been directed to an advertisement of "Little & Co" in your paper, in which they say that "the copyright of Beck's Medical Jurisprudence has been violated by Gould, Banks & Co, under the name of Dean's Medical Jurisprudence, for which legal proceedings are in progress." Upon inquiry, I find that no such proceedings have been instituted, and as the insinuation in the advertisement is made in such a way that I cannot meet it in a Court of Justice, I deem it due to myself not to let it pass altogether unnoticed. In order to disabuse the public mind of the false impression thus attempted to be made upon it, it is only necessary for me to say that when my work was published, the last edition of Dr. Beck's was fifteen years old; that since the publication of that edition the works of Taylor Guy, Ray, Richard Watson, Montgomery, Christison and others, or new editions of their former works, have been issued, greatly enlarging the boundaries of the science, and that in the preparation of my work I consulted these more recent publications, rather than a work which, though conceded to be one of high authority, had nevertheless, from the lapse of time, and the new facts contained in the more recent publications, become, in a great measure superseded. The fact that it was so, and that the science had, in the meantime, made great progress, is abundantly proved by the recent publication of a new edition of Dr. Beck's work, nearly one-third larger than any previous one, and which appeared about six months after mine. It would have evinced a degree of fatuity to which I am not prepared to plead guilty, had I, in the preparation of my work, copied an old book, a new edition of which was required to bring it up to the times, when I could, with equal ease, consult the more recent publications above referred to. Messrs. Little & Co. may possibly effect, by such unfair and unjust insinuations, an increase in the sale of their publication, but can scarcely expect to receive the commendation of a fair-minded community.—Albany, Feb. 10, 1852. [24f-1w] AMOS DEAN.

GEO. P. PUTNAM

PUBLISHES THIS DAY—New volumes of SMITHSONIAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO KNOWLEDGE. CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE FRESH WATER FISHES OF NORTH AMERICA—By Charles Girard.

A MONOGRAPH OF THE COTTOIDS—With engravings on steel. 4to., paper covers

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RECENTLY PUBLISHED

WALKS AND TALKS OF AN AMERICAN FARMER IN ENGLAND—By Frederick Olmstead. Forming the third volume of Putnam's Semi-Monthly Library. 12mo, with wood-cuts price 25 cents.

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THE ISTHMUS OF TEHUANTEPEC.

D. APPLETON & CO. will publish on TUESDAY, THE ISTHMUS OF TEHUANTEPEC, being the result of a survey for a railroad to connect the At antic and Pacific oceans, made by the scientific commission, under the direction of Major J. G. Barnard, U. S Engineers, with a resume of the Geology, Climate, Local Geography, Production, Industry, Fauna and Flora of that region. Illustrated with numerous maps and engravings, by J. J. Williams, principal Assistant Engineer. 2 vols, 8vo. Price $3 50

This very comprehensive work is a narrative of the survey across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and a correct account of the information obtained without any gratuitous opinions with regard to the project of a railroad across it, or its relation to other routes. It abounds in interesting details of the geology, climate and production of the Isthmus, with graphic and lively sketches of the character, customs and habitations of the people. Illustrated with numerous and faithful representations of the natural scenery of the country,

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WILL PUBLISH NEXT WEEK, A REEL IN A BOTTLE—for Jack in the doldrums—being the adventures of two of the King's seamen in a voyage to the Celestial Country. Edited from the Manuscripts of an Old Salt, by Rev Henry T Cheever. 1 vol. 12mo.

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THE PRIZE MEDAL—With "Honorable Mention," has been awarded for the GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, by the Jurors of the Exhibition of all Nations, and is now used in the Royal Laundry. Being thus doubly noticed for its "general superiority," (a mark of distinction conferred on no other) by the Royal Commissioners Jury, from among thirty or forty exhibitors, sets it far above every other of its competitors. The ladies are therefore respectfully requested to make a trial of the Glenfield Patent Double-Refined Powder Starch, which, for domestic use, now stands unrivalled.

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CLAIRVOYANT EXAMINATIONS.—Arrival of Dr. SWAN, the celebrated Mesmeric and Botanic Physician, of Boston, who can be consulted daily, on the examinations of disease, and prescribe medicine for the same, and will be assisted by Mr. Johnson, the independent

New-York Daily Times.

BROOKLYN CITY.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—Alexander Dolan was arraigned for trial in the City Court on Saturday, on an indictment for Mayhem, in biting off the ear of Isaac Quinn, sometime since in a fight.

—In 1840, the population of Long Island was only 110,316; in 1850 it had reached to the number of 211,557 and in all probability in 1860 the population will exceed 400,000. At the present time Long Island has a larger population than any one of the seven smaller States which have two Senators each in Congress.

—There is a pear-tree on the farm of Mr. John L. Riker, at Bowerie Bay, Newtown, Long Island, which was planted nearly two hundred years ago, by Mrs. Margaret Duane, when but nine years of age—the slip was taken from a tree planted in 1630 by Geysbert Riker, the original patentee, and grandfather of Mrs. Duane. This tree was last season in a flourishing condition and bore some excellent fruit. The farm of Mr. Riker has been in possession of the family about two hundred and twenty-five years.

—As two drunken rowdies from New-York were riding through Court-street with a horse and buggy, at a rapid rate, on Sunday afternoon, they attempted to change their direction and pass down one of the cross streets, when their carriage was upset and they were thrown with great violence upon the pavement—one of them receiving a severe contusion on the head, from which the blood flowed freely, completely blinding him for the time; and the other received a few unenviable scratches and bruises. The shock seemed to sober them immediately. It is a pity they could not have been arrested and brought before Justice King as disturbers of the public peace.

—Miss Julia Dean—not the actress—was tried for grand larceny, in the City Court, on Saturday, and acquitted.

—Charles [Birdsall was tried in the City Court, on Saturday, on an indictment, which charged him with committing an assault and battery upon Assistant-Captain R. W. Call, of the Fourth District Police, in November last, at a fire in Hudson-avenue, and convicted.

—Mr. T. Hulse, who has for some time held the position of Special Aid to Chief of Police, Folks, has resigned his place, which he has so honorably filled, for a more lucrative business. May success attend him, as he is deserving of it.

MYSTERIOUS SUICIDE.—Last evening, at about 6½ o'clock, a man whose name could not be ascertained, jumped from the Fulton ferry-boat *Gowanus*, when about half way across the East River, into the river and was drowned. Every exertion was made by the officers of the boat to rescue the unfortunate man but it was of no avail. Just previous to the fatal leap he was noticed to pass to and fro smoking a cigar, when suddenly he placed both hands upon the railway on the stern of the boat and made the fearful plunge.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS and interments in the city of Brooklyn, for the week ending Feb 21, 1852.

Diseases.		Diseases.		Diseases.	
Apoplexy	2	Dropsy	1	Inflamm'n Lungs	3
Aspluxy	1	Head	3	Stom'h.	1
Bronchitis	1	Heart	1	Influenza	1
Casualty	1	Dysentery	1	Malformation	1
Conges. of Brain	1	Erysipe'as	1	Marasmus	3
" Lungs	2	Fever Scarlet	2	Palsy	1
Consumption	17	" Typhoid	1	Parturition	1
Convulsions	4	" Typhus	1	Small Pox	2
Puerperal	1	Inflammation	1	Stillborn	4
Croup	2	Ind. m. of Brain	1		
Debility	1	Infam. of Bowels	1	Total	62
Diarrhœa	1	Liver	1		

Males, 29; Females, 33; Adults, 22; Children, 40.
M. A. WENDELL, Health Officer.

☞ Mr. MITCHELL will not deliver his Lecture at the Female Academy this evening, as previously announced. He will deliver it on Friday evening, the 27th inst.

SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS.—Rev. J. L. Scott and Rev. T. L. Harris will give a course of lectures, in explanation, history and defence of Spiritual Manifestations. They will be commenced this evening, at Montague Hall.

Marine Affairs at Key-West.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

KEY-WEST, Sunday, Feb. 15.

On the 4th ult., the bark *Franklin*, Mitchell, master, with a cargo of cotton, bound from Apalachicola to New-York, struck on the North Key flats, distant from Tortugas light 71 miles. She has been got off by the wrecking with but little damage, and will proceed to sea immediately. Appraisement of vessel and cargo, $31,007 24. Consigned to James Filor.

The dry part of the cargo saved from wrecked ship *Talamon* reaches $23,695.

The bark *Fanny*, which arrived on the 12th inst, has on board some sixty five U. S. soldiers, destined to join the 1st Regiment of Artillery, stationed at Fort Meade, Florida. The bark will proceed to Tampa Bay and land the troops.

Bark *White Cloud* has been repaired, finished loading, and will sail for New-York in a few days.

Arrived, Feb 9—Bark Franklin, Mitchell, Apalachicola. Feb 12—Schooners Resolute, from Harbor Island, and Foliant. Saunders, G. Turtle Key; bark Fanny, Spicer, New-York; brig Oriole, Brandt St Marks; Feb. 13—Bark R H Gamble, Horner, New-York; brig Herald, Lurce, New-York; bark Ocelen, Stark, New-York; schooner St. Deavs. Bickney, T. Bay.

Supreme Court of the United States.

FRIDAY, Feb. 20, 1852.—Mr. Chief Justice Taney announced to the bar that the Court would hear arguments until next Thursday, 26th inst., and that it would adjourn next Tuesday week, 2d proximo to the first Monday in April; and that it would then commence the adjourned term and hold sessions for two months.....No. 62. *Wm. W. Teal* vs *M. C. Fetzon*—In error to the Supreme Court of New-York. Mr Justice Wayne delivered the opinion of this Court, affirming the judgment of the Court of Appeals in this cause, with costs.....No. 56. *W. L. Pierce* et. al., appelants, vs. *H Pitzhugh*, et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for New-York. Mr. Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of this Court, affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs and damages, at the rate of six per centum per annum.....Nos. 87, 88. *Abrahams* & *Co.* et. al., respondents, vs. *Lambert Brothers*, et al., libelants—The arguments of these causes was continued by Mr. Coxe, for the libelants, and by Mr. Hunt for the respondents.

The Passaic river is still obstructed by firm ice, and the commencement of navigation on this river is expected to be later than it has been known for years.

MARRIED.

On the 5th inst., by Rev. John Dowling, Mr WILLIAM H. SHEPHERD to Miss MARY C. WITTER, both of New-York.

In this City, on the 23d inst, by Rev. Dr Wainwright, HENRIETTA, daughter of Theodore Nims, Esq., and HIRAM W. MEAD, all of this city.

On Wednesday, 18th inst., in the Reformed Dutch Church, on the Hights by Rev. Dr Bethune, JOHN P. FARLEE to ROSE ZUNIYS, both of New-York.

DIED.

This morning, HEMAN AUGUSTINE, infant son of Augustin Averill aged three years.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 23d, GRACE, youngest daughter of Rev. Francis Vinton, aged 3 years and 4 months.

The funeral will be solemnized in Grace Church, Brooklyn Hights, on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Feb. 23, IONE, daughter of Charles Oakley, aged 4 years and 7 months.

Funeral this day, at 4 o'clock, from No 4 12th-st., near 7th-avenue.

On Sunday, 22d inst, after a long and painful illness, ELEANOR R., third daughter of the late Charles Porter

Her friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the house of her brother in-law, Geo. W. Sumner, No 183 East 21st-st, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, precisely.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 23.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '67	115½	20 Madison & Ind. R. R.	93
13,000 Erie Conv. (new)	87½	40 Harlem R. R. pref'd	108
5,000 do	87½	100 L. I. Railroad	18½
5,000 do b60	88	100 do	s90 18½
1,000 do	87½	5 Albany & Schen R R.	97
1,000 do (old)	88½	250 Reading Railroad	66½
5,000 Erie 7s, '59	104½	150 do	s60 66½
1,000 do	104½	200 do	s20 66½
1,000 Erie Incomes	92½	100 Stonington R. R.	b68 51½
5,000 Hudson 1st Mort	101½	100 Nor. & Wor R R	b10 49½
6 Bank of America	113½	200 do	b10 49½
10 Pacific Bank	102	50 do	b60 49½
50 Bank North Am	103½	50 Harlem Railroad	66½
94 Metropolitan Bank	102½	250 Erie Railroad	78½
29 State Bank	103½	250 do	b10 78½
10 Bank of Republic	101	250 do	b60 78½
50 Morris Canal	16½	100 do	s58 78½
50 do	b20 17	100 do	78½
50 N. J. Mining Co	b30 11	50 do	b60 79½
200 do	10½	100 do	b60 78½
200 do	b60 11½	15 Saratoga & Wash. R R	43
100 do	b30 11	300 Sussex Mining Co	10½
400 do	11	60 N. Hav. & Hart. R. R.	125

SECOND BOARD

$5,000 Erie Conv. 6s	b60 88	50 Edgeworth	7½
50 Grocers' Ins Co	100½	50 Erie Railroad	s60 78
100 Sussex Mining	10½	50 do	b60 78½
150 New-Jersey Mining	11½	200 Reading Railroad	66½
100 do	b60 11½	200 Long Island	s60 8½
150 do	b3 11½	5 Roch & Syr. R. R.	109
50 do	b15 11½	100 Nor. & Wor. R. R.	49½

MONDAY; Feb. 23—6 P. M.

There was very little interest in the Stock market to-day. Prices opened rather weak at the early Board, but closed in the afternoon at almost the rates of Saturday. Reading and Erie a fraction down. The bull interest are not disposed to push the market up, for the moment, while the opposition, though talking and feeling bearish, are cautious in extending their line of shorts. Money exhibits the same abundance as on Saturday. The wants on demand are freely supplied at 6@7 ₩ cent, while very prime paper finds favor at at 8@9 when over Bank time, and at 7 ₩ cent. if within 90 days.

The Foreign accounts create disappointment on 'Change. Flour and Cotton are both a fraction down, and Freights are weaker. The stock of Flour is, and has been, too light to authorize any sudden or serious decline. The effect of the news will be more seriously felt, if similar accounts from the other side continue, in the supplies from the interior on the opening of navigation.

The Philadelphia Mint, last week, received $1,282,000 Gold Dust on deposit, being the receipts by the California packets of 15th, 17th and 21st of January.

The general returns of the Banks of New-York, now complete to 20th December, present the following leading features:

1. CAPITAL $58,621,000, and profits undivided $8,983,000..... $67,604,000
2. CIRCULATION $26,385,000, and Deposits $46,837,000..... 72,066,000
3. DUE BANKS $16,056,000, and State Treasurer, &c. $5,176,000..... 21,232,000

Total debits to 230 banks..... $161,902,000

4. INVESTMENTS, all sorts, equal to 22½ ₩ cent. on capital, viz:

Loans and Discounts	$103,591 000	
Loaned to brokers	2,518,000	
In Real Estate	3,917,000	
Stocks with Controller	25,004,000	
Promissory Notes	175,000	
		$129,592,000
5. SPECIE, being equal to 11½ cents to dollar of Circulation and Deposits		8,307.000
6. DUE FROM BANKS $10,428,000, Bank-notes $2,887,000, and other cash items $10,273.000, together		23,598,000
Over-drafts, and other unavailable items		405,000
Total credits to 230 banks		$161,902,000

Of the above items, the

DEMAND LIABILITIES, Nos. 2 and 3, amt. to		$93,298,000
IMMEDIATE MEANS, Nos. 5 and 6	$31,905,000	
And stocks with Controller	15,094,000	
		$46,999.000
Balance to be made good from investment column		$46,299,000

The 40 City Banks are debtor banks $6,916.000, and the 190 Country Banks are creditor banks $1,398,000, leaving due to banks out of the State $5,518,000.

The 40 City Banks hold $7,385,000 of the specie, the 190 Country Banks hold $922,000 The proportion of specie in the City is 17¼ cents to the dollar to circulation and deposits; while the proportion of the whole is 11½ cents to the dollar. It will be seen that the proportion of immediate means, including stocks with the Controller, to demand liabilities, is a small faction over 50 ₩ cent.

The full Bank returns for the last quarter come to us complete *sixty days* after they are reported. The City returns were complete in *twenty days*. The delay in both cases very much impairs the usefulness of the tables. The drawback is inseparable from the voluminous nature and difficulties of obtaining the information. But a summary and more frequent, prompt and altogether more satisfactory report of the main features of the City Banks might be had. And we are pleased to hear that measures are likely to be taken at Albany to effect this purpose. At the present time when so much importance attaches to the specie and other bank resources of the New-York City Banks, throughout the whole country, at least a weekly report of their position should be published. Last year, an unofficial statement of specie was given. But of late, it has been withheld from the reluctance of certain banks to give the press the information. Three lines on each side their balance sheets, would give all the information the public would care to have more than once a quarter. And to give these promptly and officially once a week, would be a most salutary check upon the excesses to which, in their eagerness to make fat dividends, some of the Banks *will go*. It is an imposition on the more prudent institutions, as well as tempting to frequent and unnecessary fluctuations and panic in the money market, that part of the banks, while the public are ignorant of their real strength, should stretch their discounts, and demand loans to the utmost tension, not only of their own means, but their credit with stronger and more cautious neighbors. Not only so. The danger of suspension becomes imminent in such cases in times of gold export. It is either this, or support from the other banks, that is made the alternative when the specie line runs low. We trust the Bank Committees at Albany will look to the subject, and know whether it would not be well to have weekly returns from the City Banks—1. Of their specie. 2. Of bills of other solvent banks. 3. Of dues on demand from other banks. And then on the other side: 1. Of circulation. 2. Of deposits and other sums of every kind due on demand. 3. Balance due other banks. The line which figures so largely of late in the quarterly reports, as "Cash Items," would only serve to mislead in a summary weekly statement. Under this head is sometimes embraced a mass of indebtedness to the banks, of the availability of "cash" nature of which the public are left ignorant. We do not see that any fair-dealing City bank could or would object to such statements. The Country banks, though not included, are certainly interested to know the resources of Wall-street, frequently.

We briefly referred the other day to the fact that Mr. Neal and his New-York associates, were about to make a domestic move, practical and financial, in the commencement and prosecution of the great Illinois Central Railroad. We now learn that full four millions of the 7 ₩ cent. Construction Bonds, of the Company, have been placed so as to give Mr. Neal, who does not return to Europe, but enters at once upon the work in Illinois; and Mr. R. B. Mason, the Engineer-in-Chief, the means of proceeding in the location of the entire line, and in making such contracts for the work as may be deemed most important to begin with. The project for this immense undertaking is somewhat novel in its features, yet looking to the prospective increase of the population and agriculturaland commercial greatness of Illinois, it seems to be the most practical that could have been devised. The road and branches are to embrace seven hundred miles. The main stem to be from the Southern terminus of the Michigan Canal to Cairo, at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi. A branch northwest is to connect Galena, and one northeast Chicago. The Federal Government donate to Illinois two millions six hundred and eighty thousand acres of land, on either side of the road, privileged location within fifteen miles. The State make over this donation to the Company. The Company raise a capital stock of a million; have paid 20 ₩ cent. on the same, which is lodged with the rate as an earnest, and to remain until 50 miles of the Road is open. An association of wealthy, working, and, in road building, especially, eminently practical men, with a capital of a million, thus come in possession of a landed estate on the line of the road, the prospective value of which, by reason of the road through them, they believe will secure and pay in 23 years, (1875) seventeen millions Construction Bonds, with which they propose to build and equip this grand work Here is the main feature differing from other projects. The Bonds are a first mortgage on the road, like other railroad mortgage bonds, but in addition to this, they are a first and only mortgage on two millions of the 2,680,000 acres of lands on and in the vicinity of the road. Then 250,000 acres choice lands are appropriated for more immediate sale, for the payment of the interest until the road is made: and the remainder of the lands and capital stock, are for contingent purposes.

We have questioned the ability of Southern Illinois to make such a grand scheme profitable, if indeed practicable. But under the determination of the managers in New-York to abandon Foreign negotiation, and take the work into their own hands and pay for it as they go, willing at the same time to absorb and hold a large share of the construction bonds themselves, we have confidence that the road will not be built where it is not wanted, or where it cannot be made to elevate the lands on its border to a value that shall realize the estimate of the Co. This is the first guarantee. The Galena and Chicago branches can undoubtedly be made to pay. The doubt in regard to the trunk terminating at Cairo, arises from the comparative sparseness of population in the Southern counties, and the questionable dependence of sending heavy produce *via* Cairo and the Mobile and Ohio Road overland to tide-water at Mobile. But all this may be overcome by the magical influence which Railroads, wherever built, have had upon population, and the agricultural population once secured, the local carrying trade in the near counties, will make the Cairo end profitable, whether the Mississippi River to New-Orleans or the overland route to Mobile, be used from that point.

Last consideration of all is the value of the lands. The two millions acres are valued at $18,150,000. The road is to cost $17,060,000. What the year 1875 will bring around in the great North-West, and what influences the building of such a road through the whole length of the State of Illinois, in populating the lands of the Company, and in building up towns and villages around their depôts and prominent points, the public will judge for themselves. The lands, as in 1852, are extravagantly valued, leaving the road out of view. They are too high, possibly, were the road to be finished *this* year. But the Company do not propose to sell for twenty years, except where their own estimate of value is tendered in cash or construction bonds. They have confidence in their estimates, and Mr. Robert Schuyler, the President, or Mr. Morris Ketchum, the Treasurer, in this city, will verbally or by documentary evidence, afford such information to applicants for the construction bonds as will at least be full, if not in all cases conclusive.

In Freights, transactions were unimportant. Shippers were waiting the receipt of private letters before doing much. Cotton to Liverpool was at ⅛, and Flour at 2s., and Grain at 5d @6d. To Havre, Cotton was at ⅛, Ashes at $6@$7, with Rice at $8.

There was nothing new for London. To California rates were steady at about 65c. ₩ foot measurement by clippers.

At the Sub-Treasury to-day the receipts were $83,127 80; disbursements, $74,617 28; balance, $2,629,140 54.

The chief sales of Stocks at Philadelphia today, were 650 shares Reading at 33⅛@33⅜; $6,400 Schuylkill Navigation Co. 37½; $3,000 Susquehanna Canal, 57½.

Markets by Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, Feb. 23.

COTTON—There has been no material variation to notice in the price of COTTON during the week. The sales have been to a fair extent. We quote New-Orleans and Mobile Fair at 10@10¢. Middling Fair 9¼c, Wool.—The market has been dull during the past week, but prices remain firm. The large stock of WOOL to be offered at auction on the 25th inst., by Messrs. Graves & Steere, at Uxbridge, (200,000 lbs.,) will attract the attention of manufacturers and dealers

The following are the sales of the past week: Fleece, 14,700 lbs. from 33@40c., the largest sales at 39@40c. Pulled 23,600 lbs from 33@40c., the largest sales at 35@42½c. Foreign 300 lbs at 30c. Total sales of the week, 37,000 lbs.

PRINTING CLOTHS—There is a brisk demand for good 60 by 64, and higher grades, and the market is quite bare of CLOTHS of this description. Some styles of the goods are sold; there has been a slight improvement in prices and the tendency is upward. The sales have been 55,000 pieces.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

MONDAY, Feb. 23—6 P. M.

ASHES—Continue in request with a firm market. The sales comprise 20 bbls. Pots, at $5, and Pearls at $6 12½ ₩ 100 lb

COTTON—Is more abundant, and less valuable. The *Canada's* news affects the trade unfavorably. The day's movements include 2,100 bales Uplands, middlings, at 8½, and Orleans do. at 9½c. ₩ lb., which indicate ⅛c. of a reduction

FLOUR AND MEAL—There is increased languor in the market, without any essential change in the value of State and Western brands to day The steamer's intelligence and high freight exert a depressive influence upon prices. The Eastern inquiry is moderate, and the local demand fair The foreign trade is, however limited, as few shippers are inclined to pay present rates, anticipating an early abatement. The stock of the ordinary qualities is reduced, and that of the finer grades light The transactions do not exceed 4,500 bbls. ordinary to straight State and good common Ohio, at $4 93½@$5 06¼ mixed to fair Indiana and Michigan, choice State and favorite round hoop Ohio, at $5@$5 12½; fancy Genesee Michigan and Ohio, at $5 18¾@$5 37½; extra Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio, at $5 37½@$5 62½; and extra Genesee, at $5 37½@$6; Canadian is more freely offered, and has slightly declined—the business embracing 500 bbls. superfine, at $4 87½ ₩ bbl. in bond. Southern is not so active nor is it firm, yet in the absence of any heavy supplies we observe no positive variation. 250 bbls. mixed to favorite ordinary new were purchased at $4 93¾@$5 12½, chiefly for future delivery, at $5@$5 06¼. Rye Flour is becoming very rare in market. Fine quantities are now worth $3 62½@$3 75 ₩ bbl. A sale of 50 bbls. was effected at the lower quotation Corn Meal is nominally the same: Jersey fetching by retail $3 37½, and Brandywine, $3 50@$3 56½.

GRAIN.—Wheat is more inquired for, but at rather easier prices The sales consisting of 3,500 bush-ls White Southern at $1 16; 3,700 do. Red do., at $1 09@$1 10; and 2,000 do. do. Jersey, at $1 08. Rye is in poor supply and light demand at 75@76c. ₩ bush Barley is without any material change; sou e 1,200 bush fair two rowed having found buyers at 86c Oats are in moderate request, and ample stock at 37@38c for Western; 43@45c for Northern Corn has not varied much; the sales, with a good home and foreign trade inquiry amounting to 12,580 bush; Western Mixed at 68c.; and Southern White at 70c.

PROVISIONS—Pork is moderately dealt in at unaltered quotations—the business embracing 250 bbls. New Mess at $15 68¾@$15 75; old do at $15 50; new Prime at $14@14 12½, and old do at $13 62½ ₩ bbl Dead Hogs are unsalable and nominal at 7c @8c ₩ lb Pickled meats continue active and uniform, with sales of 150 tcs. Shoulders and Hams at 6½c @6¾c. and 9c. with 50 000 lbs. old Hams at 7½c. Lard is also in good request at firm rates—the sales reaching 300 bbls. and 200 kegs prime at 9c @9½c and 10c @10½c ₩ lb Beef is apparently unchanged—though the business transpired to 250 bbls prime at $5 87½, and Mess at $9@$12. Prime Mess is held at $16@$17 ₩ tierce, without inquiry. Beef Hams sell slowly at $15 ₩ 200 lbs. Butter and Cheese are actively sought after at previous figures.

WHISKY—Is somewhat unsettled and slightly favors purchasers. The sales embrace 350 bbls Prison at 22½ cash, to 23c. time, and 80 hhds. Drudge at 22c. 4 months adding interest.

New-York Cattle Market....FEB. 23.

Carefully Reported for The New-York Daily Times.

[For Beeves, at the Washington Drove Yard, corner of Fourth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, and at Chamberlain's Hudson River Bull's Head, foot of Robinson-street. For Cows and Calves, Sheep and Lambs, at Browning's, 1st Sold-street, near Third-avenue.

AT WASHINGTON DROVE YARD.—Offered, 1,400 Beeves, (600 Southern, and remainder from this State.) Demand fair and prices firm. Sales good retailing qualities at from 7 to 9c. A few extra sold at a higher figure. About 200 head left over unsold

AT BROWNING'S—Offered, 80 Cows and Calves, at from $20 to $32 @$45. All sold. 3,500 Sheep and Lambs, on sale Prices 4c from $2 75@$4 to $7; the latter figure an advance. 100 extra Sheep sold at from $10 to $25 per head. Market cleared.

AT CHAMBERLAIN'S—HUDSON RIVER BULL'S HEAD—Offered, 250 Beef Cattle, at 7 to 9c.; 75 Cows and Calves, at $22 50, $30@$40; 2,000 Sheep and Lambs—all sold. Prices of Sheep, $2 50@$3 50@$6 50; Lambs, $2 50@$3 50 to $4 50.

Passengers Arrived.

Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. H. Jackson, W. R. Symons, and lady, Mrs. Yates and two children, A. Woodham, Thomas Little, J. R. Habersham, Joseph Palmer, S. B. Palmer, D. A. Inman, Uriah Baker, W. Cooper, W. L. Haupt, A. J. White, C. Hungerford, J. B. Key, John Treanor, B. H. Moultrie B. F. McKenna, L. McKenna, J. H. Sheahan, J. F. Bennis, H. Price, J. T. Carson, Charles Long, Rev. E. G. Amy, M. Kinney, Mrs. Brocas, Mrs. S. Johnson, O. F. Tommy, Geo T. Howard, Wm. Palmer, J. W. Smith, Mr Mensfu, Mr Desau G A Norris, J Danforth, G R Barker, E R Pease, W H. Bell, B M. Savory, T. A. Williams, B F Pease, J. Jacobstein, Lewis Cohen, H Silvestar, J. C Ferris, D C Warren, S. Mayer and son, M. Hutchings, J. H Mulford, and 36 in the steerage.

In steamship Philadelphia, from New-Orleans and Havana—Gustavus Ruge, Jules Poinsard, John Loveland.

In Steamship Southerner, from Charleston—Capt. Turner, Capt Dixon, Mr. Lovett, Mr. Brickwedd, W. Wadfield, Miss Burke—14 in the steerage.

In brig Halcyon, from San Juan—Mr Joshman, Fleet.

In Ship Germania, from Havre—Charles Giesbric, of Milwaukie, Lewis Legail, New-Orleans, Charles Jaubert, of Paris.

MINIATURE ALMANAC....THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises..... 6 46 Sets..... 5 42 MOON—Sets..... 9 13m

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY

Sandy Hook 10 08m Gov Island 10 36m Hell Gate. 12 39m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....FEBRUARY 23, 1852.

Cleared.

Ship Erie, Curtis, Matanzas, P. P. Buck & Co.
Ship Comoro, Scudder, New-Orleans, Ladd & Church.
Ship Ariel, Brewster, Shanghai, N. L. & G Griswold
Ship Isaac Allerton, Sears, New-Orleans, W Nelson & Co.
Brig Georgiana, Gilchrist, Jacksonville, J. Grice.
Brig Melazza, Nichols, Cardenas. Nesmith & Sns
Schr Abbott Lawrence, Allen, Boston, Taylor & Sprague.
Schr New-York, Nelson, Richmond, C H Pierson
Schr. Arctic, Wilson, Alexandria, Va, Sturges, Clearman & Co.
Schr. Mary B. Knapp, Wilson, Cape Haytien, S W. Lewis

Arrived.

U. S. M Steamship Florida, Lyon, 62 hours fm. Savannah. S L. Mitchell.

Steamship South Carolina, Tucker, Charleston 66 hours. mdse to R. Caldwell & Co

Steamship Philadelphia, McGowan, New-Orleans and Havana Feb 17, passengers to M. O. Roberts The P came to this port for repairs Feb 23, 20 miles south of Barnegat, saw U S. Revenue Cutter, Taney, bound north

Ship May Flower, Crabtree, Antwerp 56 days, mdse. and 217 passengers, to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Ship Germania, packet, Wood, Havre Dec 30th, mdse and 115 passengers, to W Whitlock, Jr. Had 1 birth and 1 death Experienced very heavy weather 18th inst, off St George's Shoal, was struck with a whirlwind, which carried away the head of main-topmast, topsail yard, main-topsail-mast and yard, mizzen topgallant-mast, and sails attached, lost; split sails and received during the passage

Ship W H Wharton, Gates, Galveston 19 days, cotton, to J H Brower, & Co.

Ship Pharsalia, of Boston, Ryer, Leghorn 64 ds, marble to M. Pascadilla

Bel bark Laurence, Hornez, Antwerp 83 ds, mdse. and 143 passengers, to Funcke & Mali

Bark Jasper, Hasty, Charleston 7 days, cotton to Dunham & Dimon

Brig Halcyon, of Boston, Eldridge, San Juan de los Remedios 12 ds more, to Sturges & Co 15th inst, off Hatteras, in a severe gale, lost main staysail, split foresail, &c

Brig Augusta, Stone, Savannah 9 days, cotton and rice to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Brig Dice, McDonald, Eastport 10 ds, laths to master.

Br. 3 masted schr. Joan Clement, Martin, Antigua 20 ds, mdse. to A. Eldridge

Schr Gazelle, Witcher, Rockland 10 ds., lime.

Schr Avenger, Cobb, Rockland, lime

Schr. Lucy White, Torrey, Rockland lime.

Schr E. F Lewis, Berry, Portland 4 days, mdse. to S W. Lewis

Schr. St. Stephen, Knight, Calais 5 days, laths to S. L De Wolfe

Br. schr. Coleraine, Moore, Cornwallis, N S., 30 days, potatoes to — Walker. Was detained at Provincetown 3 ds. by ice.

Schr. Arawam, Bessey, Wareham 3 days, nails to S T. Tisdale & Co.

Schr Hyena, Fountain, Lubec 20 ds, laths, &c. to Smith & Boynton

Schr. Sarah Maria, Rogers, Port au-Prince 13 ds., logwood to M M Freeman & Co

Sloop Archer, Excelsior, Clock, fm. the wreck of ship Constantine ashore near Fire Island

Lighter sloops Paragon, Hawkins, and A. L. Whitman, Whitman, from Fire Island.

Below.

Ship Jenny Lind, Jewell, fm. Liverpool Nov. 25, mdse and passengers.

Sailed.

Ships New-World, Knight, for Liverpool, Lady Franklin, Yeaton, for do.; Victoria, Champion, for London; Indiana, Bennett, for New Orleans; J.W. Fannin. Norris, for Galveston

P. M.—Ships Isaac Allerton, Sears, New-Orleans; Fairfield, Loveland, New Orleans; Ariel, (clipper,) ——; barks Jas Smith, ——; Pilgrim, Sawyer, for Mobile; Franklin, (Hum.) Kundren, for Hamburg; Adeline, (Russ.) ——.

WIND—At sunrise, W.; meridian, W. N. W.; sunset, S W.

Spoken, &c.

Feb. 20, 2 P. M., lat 36 84, lon. 73 38, Steamship United States, hence for Chagres.

Feb. 8, lat 27, lon 53 44, Br. ship Persian, fm Amsterdam, for Baltimore, 3 days out.

No date, signalized ship Jenny Lind, bound west.

Feb. 8, lat 30 30, lon. 27, schr. Eliza Jane, for St. Domingo.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 20—Arr. barks Caroline and Ortona, fm New-York; brigs, Emblem, fm Boston; Naiad, fm. Baltimore; schr. Col. Latter, fm Philadelphia.

The ship William Penn has been got off, and towed inside the bar all right.

21st—Arr Steamship Southerner, fm. New-York; ships New-York, and William Penn, do.; schr. M. E Wells, do

BOSTON, Feb 22—Arr barks, Human, Mobile; General Taylor New-Orleans; Lysander, Cienfuegos. Brigs, Macan, Savannah, via Holmes' Hole, where she put in for repairs; Alpine, Philadelphia; Albert Fearing, do. Schrs. Cabot, Philadelphia Bloomer, New-York; Western, Richmond

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 20—Arr Steamship EmpireCity, fm. San Juan. ships Trumbull, fm. New-York; Clifton, do.; Empire, fm. New-York, via Savannah.

21st—Arr. ships, Silas Greenman, Shannon, Medallion, Laura, and N. H. Wolfe, from New-York.

Foreign Ports.

At San Juan, Feb. 11, brig Caroline, of and for Boston. Schr. Maria, Yates, do. do. The bark Regatta sld. for Matanzas two days before, to load for Boston.

At Anigua, Feb. 3, brig Cuba, of Cherryfield, from Machias, with lumber; schr Globe left for St. Thomas Jan 26.

At Port au-Prince, Feb 10, brigs Loch Chase, for New-York soon; Emporium, (Br) Cotter, do.; Lewis Walsh, do; Ledbanah, do. Schr. Amanda Powers, for New-York. The brig Aconite left 2 days before

GRATES AND FENDERS.

H. KELLY'S GRATE AND FENDER MANUFACTORY, No 346 Broome-st., three doors west of the Bowery, adjoining Dr. Cone's Church, New-York. Builders and others who are about purchasing would do well to call, as he feels confident that his patterns for variety and cheapness are unsurpassed. 4f-1m

D. GRIFFIN & CO.'S PATENT FUEL SAVING IMPROVEMENT, for setting boilers and hot-air furnaces, for drying wool, cloths, prints, white lead, &c., &c., with hot wind, are now coming into very general use throughout the country, after a trial of about three years.

They have lately adapted this great improvement for saving fuel to annealing, muffiers, retorts, and furnaces, &c., of every description, which will reduce the amount of fuel over one-half from any other plan now in use, besides a great saving in time. It is also entirely safe from fire.

There are hundreds of these boilers now in operation, and several hot-wind furnaces have lately been put up, all of which can be seen if desired.

All who wish to know the importance of this invention, will please call at the office of the Proprietors, No. 193 Broadway, corner of John-st., where they have ample proof of all that has been said. m27-1awM&W

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BAGGING, CANVAS, BALE ROPE CUTTINGS, GRASS and TARRED ROPE, and all other kinds of paper makers' stock, by 13f-1m CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 91 Beekman-st.

FINANCIAL.

$4.000.—BUSINESS WANTED.—Any person to dispose of, of about the value of $4,000, may hear of a purchaser by addressing C H. L., at the *Times* office, stating business, location, &c., or a partnership would be formed in a business which would warrant a sufficient income. f23 2t*

$79.000. TO LOAN—On mortgage, in sums to suit applicants, in New-York and Brooklyn. Apply to J. B. NONES, No. 68 Broadway, 2 231-6t Room No. 44.

$25.000. TROY AND BOSTON RAILROAD BONDS.—These Bonds are issued by the Troy and Boston Railroad Company, on their Road, which extends from Troy to Vermont State Line, at Pownal, a distance of 25½ miles, and is the main track of the Troy and Rutland, Washington and Rutland, and the Western Vermont Railroads—the two first of which are now completed, and form, in connection with said Troy and Boston Railroad and the Hudson River Railroad, the most direct and shortest line from New-York to Montreal. The Capital Stock of said Troy and Boston Railroad Company is about $600,000. $750,000 has already been expended on said Road, which is now ready to run to Eagle Bridge, where it connects with the afore-mentioned Road. The amount of issue of Mortgage Bonds $300,000, more than one-half of which have been taken by capitalists and citizens of Troy, at 90 cents on the dollar net, at which price these Bonds are for sale by SIMEON DRAPER, No. 46 Pine-st. 18f-1w

DIVIDEND.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the HAMAPO RAILROAD COMPANY, held this 17th day of February, 1852, a dividend of 3 per cent. was declared upon the capital stock of the Company, for the past six months, payable at the office of the Union Land Trust Co. in New York on the 25th instant The Transfer Books will be closed from the 21st to the 26th inst. inclusive.
20f-6t P. H. STEVENS, Register.

DRAFTS FOR SALE—Payable at any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland. Parcels forwarded to all parts of the world, by EDWARDS, SANDFORD & CO., Foreign Express, at Adams & Co's, Nos. 16 and 18 Wall-st.

Goods purchased, shipped, cleared on arrival, and forwarded with the utmost dispatch. Bills collected, &c. Bank of England Notes and Sovereigns wanted. 14f-1m*

MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ROCHESTER, LOCKPORT AND NIAGARA FALLS RAILROAD CO., bearing 7 per cent. interest; the principal and interest warrants both payable in this city. Trustees for bondholders, Joseph B Varnum, Watts Sherman, and Edward Whitehouse The road is seventy-four miles in length and built in the best manner The total debt of the Company is $600,000. The amount of capital stock paid in cash, is $1,055,000. The above named bonds, part of which are convertible into stock at par, for sale by
5f-1m CAMMANN, WHITEHOUSE & CO.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK ALBANY, Feb. 20, 1852—The MERCHANTS BANK OF WASHINGTON COUNTY, has this day filed in this office, a notice of the appointment of PHELPS & SCOVEL, of the City of Albany, as agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of C. TANNER, as such agent, pursuant to the act entitled, "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
22f-6t DANIEL B. ST JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Feb. 20, 1852.—The NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY,

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (Sunday excepted,) at the office, No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, between Beekman and Ann, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies; THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted,) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every Saturday Morning, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.
Payment in all cases must be made in advance.
RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

VOL. I....NO. 137. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company**—Office No. 8 Wall-st, New-York, Room No. 4, second floor—Capital Stock $200,000; shares $100 each.—The Books of Subscription for Stock in this Company are now opened, at their Office, where parties desirous of becoming Stockholders may obtain Certificates of Stock, and pamphlets, with laws and by-laws, besides all necessary information relative to the objects and prospects of the Company,

Having, nearly complete, a steam engine of eighty horse power, with stamp work of the largest class, and possessing a mine, which has proved to be one of the most valuable in the State of California, located in the immediate vicinity of the city of Sonora, on Wood's Creek, it is the purpose of the Trustees to prosecute the work with vigor and without delay, with a view to profit from the business of mining. The enterprise commends itself to the particular attention and confidence of Capitalists. It is deemed unnecessary to enter into a calculation as to probable profits, it having been satisfactorily demonstrated that vein mining is to be the great business of California, and that companies already in operation, with good machinery, have been eminently successful.

The Trustees have determined that the employees of the Company, in all responsible positions, shall be shareholders, selected with special regard to fitness, and required to give bonds, with sureties, and in such sums as may be deemed sufficient to guard the interests of the Company. And, further, that none but well tried and approved machinery, for crushing and amalgamating, shall be used; and that experiments, of a costly nature, which heretofore have proved so disastrous to the interests of companies, shall be carefully avoided and provided against.

Persons residing out of the city may obtain Stock, pamphlets, or any other information, by addressing the Treasurer, post paid, by mail. D. W. INGERSOLL, President.
THOS. E. HASTINGS, Treasurer. 14f-tf

☞ **Ik Marvel in Brooklyn**—D. G. MITCHELL, Esq., (known as IK MARVEL,) will lecture at the Female Academy, Joralemon-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, commencing at 7½ o'clock Tickets 50 cents. For sale at SCRIBNER'S, Brick Church Chapel, N. Y.; at the Bookstores of A. M. WILDER, and T. D. SMITH, Fulton-st, and WM. ROSE, Atlantic-st, Brooklyn; also at the door. A limited number of tickets issued. 25f-3t*

☞ **The Memory of Cooper.**—On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, at Tripler Hall, WILLIAM C. BRYANT will pronounce a Discourse on the Life and Genius of James Fenimore Cooper. Hon. Daniel Webster will preside, and among the persons who have accepted the Committee's invitations to be present on the occasion are many of the most eminent men of letters and statesmen of the Union.
COMMITTEE.
WASHINGTON IRVING, President.
JOHN A. STEVENS, Pres't. Bank of Com., Treasurer.
FITZ-GREENE HALLECK, } Secretaries.
RUFUS W. GRISWOLD, }

GULIAN C VERPLANCK,	JOHN A. DIX,
JOHN DUER,	GEORGE P. MORRIS,
JAMES K. PAULDING,	SAMUEL OSGOOD,
JOHN W. FRANCIS,	CHARLES ANTHON,
RICHARD B. KIMBALL,	J. G. COGSWELL,
FRANCIS L. HAWKS,	MATTHEW L. FIELD,
WILLIAM C. BRYANT,	PARKE GODWIN,
WILLIAM W CAMPBELL,	JONA. M WAINWRIGHT.
CHARLES KING,	DONALD G MITCHELL,
GEORGE BANCROFT,	N. P. WILLIS.

LEWIS GAYLORD CLARK.
Tickets (to be obtained at the principal Bookstores and Music stores and of the members of the Committee), 50 cents; the proceeds to be applied to the erection of a colossal Statue of Mr. Cooper in one of the Public Squares of the City.
19f-t25

☞ **To the Bar.**—Lectures of the New-York Law Institute. On WEDNESDAY, at 7½ P. M. the First of a Series of Lectures on the "Law of Libel," will be delivered in the Circuit Court Room (Oyer and Terminer) New City Hall, by JAMES T BRADY, Esq. Gentlemen of the Bar, and such friends as they may introduce, are invited to attend Admission free. JOHN ANTHON,
25f-1t* Vice-President Law Institute.

☞ **House Carpenters, Attention!**—A Public Meeting of the Journeymen House Carpenters will be held at Convention Hall, Wooster-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. 25f-1t*

☞ **Building Associations,** CLUBS, MANUFACTURERS and others, have an opportunity to supply themselves with choice Building Locations in a position and at a price hitherto unheard of as regards proximity, soil and terms. Apply to. [25f-2t*] EUREKA, No. 239 Water-st.

☞ **Home! Home!! Home!!!**—The PHOENIX BUILDING ASSOCIATION will hold a public meeting in Temperance Hall, Sing-st., between 41st and 42d-sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. The principles of the Association will be explained by competent speakers, D. D. NASH, President; M. C. EDWARDS, Vice-President; A. P. SMITH, Secretary; J. A. FERGUSON, Surveyor; J. G. MCADAM, Attorney.

TRUSTEES

Jno A. Van Riper,	B. Rogers,	A Herrick,
A T Serrell,	L. Hart,	James Patter,
P. Valentine,	John Wait,	J. L Brown,
J L Dayton,	M. W Fox,	D Morrison,
B. P Fairchild,	W Dealing,	George B. Maller.
T. Myers,	Dr. R. Wiecarck,	25f-1t*

☞ **Join at Once.**—The regular monthly meeting of the FRANKLIN BUILDING ASSOCIATION, on WEDNESDAY EVENING last, was very numerously attended, and over fifty shares were disposed of. The Association is most filled up, and it is the determination of the Board of Trustees, in consideration of the fact that the profits already realized by the Association have amounted to $6,181 75, to shortly increase the entrance fee to $5. By joining immediately every new member will become a participant in the profits already made, and at the same time save the amount of the proposed increase. Three dollars paid monthly, will accumulate in a very few years to $800, an advantage over the Saving Banks of nearly 600 per cent. If you can purchase a house advantageously and have not the money to accomplish your wishes, remember that you can procure it of the FRANKLIN BUILDING ASSOCIATION on fairer terms than from any capitalist in the city. The entrance fee is now $2; dues $3 per month; shares $800. To accomodate those who cannot spare the time to visit the office to become members, a special Meeting will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb 26, at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery. Doors open at 7, meeting to commence at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by JOHN FOWLER, Jr., JACOB L. FENN and Dr. JOHNSON, explaining the principles, objects, how the profits are obtained, how real estate can be secured, and other particulars relative to the Building Associations. The public are free to a l, and gentlemen and ladies are urged to attend
SAMUEL F. BARTOL, President.
WINCHESTER P. MOODY, Vice President.
C. Z. POND, Secretary, office No. 15 Spruce-st. 25f-2t*

☞ **Phœnix Building AND ACCUMULATING LOAN ASSOCIATION.**—This Association, recently organized, is now in full operation, and offers superior inducements to persons wishing to secure a homestead and escape the tyranny of landlords As a savings institution, it affords a handsome return for small investments. Entrance fee per share, $2, monthly dues, $3. Ultimate value of shares, $800. Books for subscription will be open daily at the Secretary's office, No. 65 Chatham st.
WILSON SMALL, President, No. 94 Ludlow-st.
AMOS WILLETS, Vice President, No. 276 Pearl-st.
ALFRED B. HETFIELD, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Warren Chapman,	Andrew Hume,	Geo A. Barney,
Robert M. Dewitt,	Geo W Dawson,	Peter J Pawles,
Joseph Nesbitt,	James Cuthsll,	Edward J. Small.

Surveyor—Jacob L. Finn. *Attorney*—Quintam McAdam.
All necessary information will be given at the Secretary's office. 25f 1t

☞ **North American Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION.**—The books of the Association are opened for subscriptions, at their office No. 458 Broadway, second floor, southeast corner of Grand st., from 9 A. M. until 5 o'clock, P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, until 9 o'clock. Entrance fee, $1; monthly dues, $3, per month. An opportunity is now offered to all males, females, and adults, by paying $3 per month, to secure a home, and a capital to start a fair business. Books explaining the plan of the Association may be had gratis at the office, No. 458 Broadway.
RICHARD F. CARMAN, President,
THOMAS S. CUMMINGS, Vice-President.
MORTIMER SMITH, Secretary. 24f-1w

☞ **Excelsior No. Two.**—This Association, now fully organized, and fast acquiring their limited number of subscribers, will hold a meeting at Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, (third floor) near Broome-street, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25th, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of filling up their Subscription List. Entrance fee, $1; monthly dues, $3. There are many favorable considerations in this Association, not incorporated in most of those now organizing. The meeting will be addressed by a number of gentlemen, fully conversant with the operations and advantages of Building and Loan Associations, which they will explain and exemplify. Office of the Association, No. 156 Bowery, up stairs, where subscription will be received and information can be obtained.
W. L. MILLER, President
ROBT PROTHEROE, Vice President.
J. A. SCHENCK, Assist. Vice-President.
N. P. LABARTE, Secretary. 24f 2t

☞ **Building Associations' Fire Insurance COMPANY**—Capital $150,000, divided into 10,000 shares, of $15 each cash paid up, with the privilege of increasing the capital stock to $500 000. Subscriptions for the capital stock of this company will be received by the following persons, appointed commissioners: John Bruce, No. 24 Platt-st.; Wakeman & Lasting, No. 59 Fulton-st.; Daniel P. Barnard, No. 16 Wall-st.; John Buxton, No. 16 North William-st.; Solomon Jessurun, No. 8 Clinton Court, Beekman-st.; Thomas F. Leslie, cor of Fulton and Tillary-sts, Brooklyn; also by all the Directors. A Prospectus explaining the great advantages to be derived from the Company to merchants and small property holders, as well as to those who wish to invest their money and get the largest amount of profits, can be had of any of the Directors, all the Secretaries of the different Building Associations, or at the office of Mr. Jessurun, No. 8 Clinton Court, Beekman-st.
JOHN BRUCE, President.
S. JESSURUN, Secretary. 23f-1w

☞ **Second People's Building Association.**—In consequence of the unexampled success of the People's Building Association, and the rapidity with which the shares have been taken, it is found necessary, in order to meet the numerous applications which are coming in to form another Association, on the same safe and popular plan, to be called the "SECOND PEOPLE'S BUILDING ASSOCIATION." A number of shares are already subscribed, and there is no doubt that the whole number will soon be taken. Entrance fee, $1; monthly dues, $3.
A public meeting of this Association, for receiving subscriptions for shares, and for explaining the objects and workings of this plan of accumulating money, will be held at the Assembly Rooms, corner 25th-st. and 8th-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, the 26th inst.
Those who cannot conveniently attend, may hand their subscriptions for shares, to the Secretary or any of the Trustees. Office of the Association at No. 199 West 23th-st.
OLIVER H. LEE, President.
A MCBRIDE Vice-President.
J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

TRUSTEES

OLIVER H. LEE,	J. ROGERS,	
P. H. WILLIAMS,	W. S. HUNT,	
A. B. TROTTER,	WM. H. SMITH,	
W. J. PECK,	J. R. FLANAGAN.	
C. H. JAQUES,	J. P. OSTROM,	
JAS. KEARNEY,	A. MCBRIDE,	
	T. MARTINE.	

J. R. FLANAGAN, Attorney.
C. H. JAQUES, Surveyor. 23f-1t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Now is the Time—Be your own Landlord.**—The EMPIRE BUILDING and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION will hold a meeting at the Broadway House, corner of Broadway and Grand-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, at 7½ o'clock. A lecture will be delivered by W. T. B. MILLIKEN, Esq., explaining the rise, progress, and operations of Building Associations. Those who wish to escape the tyranny of landlords, by becoming the owners of their own homes, are invited to attend—ladies as well as gentlemen. Subscribe before the entrance fee is raised. Shares, $800; monthly dues, $3; entrance fee, (at present,) $2.
JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, President.
(Controller, Park.)
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, Vice-President.
STEVENS & HOXIE, Attornies.
JOHN BOYD, Surveyor.

TRUSTEES.

Joseph Hoxie.	M. M. Van Dyke,	Wm. H. Riblet,
J. R Del Vecchio,	Sylvanus Gedney,	C. H. De Lamater,
John B. Acker,	W. Blackstone,	Wm H. Grenelle,
Geo. H. Purser,	C. S. Merritt,	Joseph Britton.
Wm. Sinclair,	George Boyd,	

J. W. FELL, Secretary, No. 173 Spring-st.,
25f-3t Office open from 2 to 9. P. M.

☞ **The Third Manhattan BUILDING ASSOCIATION.**—BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION NOW OPEN. JOIN AT ONCE.—The unparaleled success attending the Second Manhattan Building Association—it having disposed of its entire number of shares, in the short space of five months from the period of its organization—has led to the establishment of a Third, to which the attention of the public is invited. The entrance fee is $2; Monthly Dues, $3; Shares $800. It costs now but Two Dollars to become a member, and the monthly instalment of Three Dollars, in the course of a few years—probably six or seven—will positively yield the sum of Eight Hundred Dollars. A moment's consideration will convince any one of the superiority of these Associations over Savings Banks, and all persons of small means are invited to avail themselves of the advantages here offered. To those who wish to escape the tyranny of landlords, by becoming the owner of a house and lot, if they are without capital to accomplish it, they can obtain sufficient from this Association for that purpose, and by appropriating no more than the house now yields for rent, can pay for it in a very few years. Members paying not less than six months in advance, will be entitled to interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Persons desirous of becoming members of the Third Manhattan Building Association, can do so by calling at the office of the Secretary, No. 15 Spruce-st, (second floor,) where bylaws can be had, free of charge. A special meeting will be held on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, at 7½ o'clock, at VAUXHALL GARDEN, on which occasion several eminent gentlemen will deliver addresses, explanatory of the objects, benefits and advantages of Building Associations. Admittance free. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend JAMES S LIBBY, Pres dent, Lovejoy's Hotel.
DAVIS COLLAMORE, Vice-President,
J. W. WESTON, Secretary. No. 447 Broadway.

TRUSTEES.

James Y. Watkins, No. 16 Catherine-st; James Neeves, cor Houston and Bowery; Seymour Whiting, No. 50 East Broadway; Wm. A. Conant, No. 12 Bowery; Albert Miller, No. 143 Nassau st.; Wm. H. Cornell, No. 59 Fulton-Market; John A Currier, No. 191 Greenwich-st.; Joseph Hough, No. 220 Broadway; James L. Worth, No. 24 Broadway.
JACOB L. FENN, Surveyor, No. 15 Spruce st.
POMEROY & JENKS, Attorneys, No. 34 Wall-st.

☞ **The Columbian Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION**—The first public meeting of this Association will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, 24th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at No. 163 Bowery, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for shares, and explaining the workings and objects of these Associations. Several gentlemen will address the meeting, showing the advantages of Associations of this kind, and the prospectus will also be ready, explaining the advantages to be derived from them—to all persons of small means, as well as those who wish to invest money in the best manner. The principle upon which this Association is based, is considered the most advantageous, as shareholders are allowed to withdraw at any time, and 6 per cent. per annum is allowed for their money. Also, those who pay in advance are allowed 6 per cent. per annum. The entrance fee will remain at 50 cents, until the first of March; monthly dues, $2; shares, $500. FRANCIS A. PALMER, President.
ROBERT A. SANDS, Vice-President.
DR. J. K. BIGELOW, Assistant Vice-President.
CHARLES L. NOE, Secretary, No 25 Delancey-st.

TRUSTEES.

S. R. Trenbley,	Thomas Brown,	Wm. G Chave,
Wm. H Riblet,	Aaron Adams,	John C. Smith,
Jas. Osborn,	Ebenezer Wilson,	George H. Ross,
Andrew V. Stout,	Elias E. Aaron,	Benj. M. Thompson.

AMZI HILL, Surveyor
MORTIMER DE MOTTE, Esq, Counsellor and Attorney.
The Secretary will receive subscriptions at his office, No. 25 Delancey-st., from 7 till 10 A. M., from 2 till 5 P. M. 25f 3t

☞ **Meeting at Military Hall.**—A special meeting of the FRANKLIN BUILDING ASSOCIATION, will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb 26, at 7½ o'clock, at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery. Explanatory Addresses, giving the history, rise and progress of Building Associations, will be made by John Fowler, jr., Jacob L. Fenn and Dr. Johnson. As the Association is rapidly filling up, and the profits on each share having amounted to over twenty dollars, it is the determination of the Board of Trustees to increase the entrance fee after the next regular meeting, so, as I who desire to participate in the advantages and benefits of this Association, should join at once. All who would like to have a home in a few years, they may realize a handsome property by paying into the Association $3 a month, are invited to attend The present entrance fee is only $2. The ultimate value of shares, $800. Lose no time. All the shares will soon be made
SAMUEL F. BARTOL, President,
WINCHESTER P. MOODY, Vice President.
C Z POND, Secretary. Office, No. 15 Spruce-st. 21f-1f

☞ **The Books are Now Open.**—The SECOND GREENWICH BUILDING ASSOCIATION is now thoroughly organized. Its By-laws contain, it is believed, several important improvements, and render it unusually attractive to all who contemplate uniting with such an institution. For the purpose of explaining the principles and affording an opportunity for persons to subscribe, a PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the BLEECKER BUILDINGS, Bleecker st. near Morton, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb 25, at 7½ o'clock. All who would like to learn how, in a few years, they may realize a handsome property by paying into the Association $3 a month, are invited to attend. The present entrance fee is only $2. The ultimate value of shares, $800. Lose no time. All the shares will soon be taken.
JOHN KEYSER, President.
GEORGE STARR, Vice-President.

TRUSTEES.

Charles Crane,	James L. Post,	Samuel Sinclair,
John Thomas,	Robt Peterson,	James W Farr,
David Milliken,	D. C Weeks,	W. E. Smith, Jr.

R. Ross, Jr, Secretary, Office, No 48 8th-ave. 21f 4t

☞ **United States Building Association and EQUITABLE INVESTMENT AND SAVING FUND**—The third monthly meeting of this Association will be held at No 163 Bowery, third story, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, at 7 o clock. The books of the Association are open for subscription at No. 178 Bowery, where by-laws and act of incorporation can be had gratis. Entrance fee 50 cents; dues $2 50, shares $600. An opportunity is offered to males and females, by paying $2 50 a month for a few years, to obtain a home or capital sufficient to start a fair business. At the last meeting shares were redeemed at $200 each.
N. MCGRAW, President, No. 4 Crosby-st.
JOHN RUSHBY, Vice-President.
THOS. VERNON, Secretary, 178 Bowery.

DIRECTORS.

Andw. Allendorph,	James Grundy,	Wm. Forrester,
John Crouch,	Starkee Livesey,	Jas. McDuff,

TRUSTEES.

N McGraw,	C. W. Houghton,	John Redley.

Attorney, Chauncey Shaffer, 75 Nassau st. 16f-1m*

☞ **Empire Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION**—The Books of this Association are open for subscribers at their office, No 173 Spring-st, daily, from 2 to 9 o'clock, P. M. Entrance fee, $2, monthly dues, $3; shares, $800 An opportunity is now offered to all—males, females, minors and adults—by paying $3 per month, to secure a home or a capital to start a fair business. Books explaining the plan and objects of the Association can be had gratis at the office. Over three hundred shares have been subscribed during the past two weeks
JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, President.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, Vice-President.
TRUSTEES.

Joseph Hoxie,	Wyllis Blackstone,	Sylvanus Gedney,
Joseph Britton,	Wm. H. Riblet,	Wm. Sinclair,
George Boyd,	J. R. DelVecchio,	C. A. Delamater,
Caleb S. Merritt,	John B Acker,	M. M. Van Dyke,
Wm. H Grenelle,	George H. Purser.	

J. W. FELL, Secretary, No. 173 Spring-st. 19f-tf

☞ **The Citizens' Mutual Loan and Accumulating FUND ASSOCIATION** will hold a public meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb 25th, and also on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 28th, at their rooms, No. 421 Broadway, next door above Canal street, at half-past seven o'clock. Interesting speakers have been engaged, who will illustrate the practical workings of this Association. 460 shares have been taken in less than one month. The subscription book is open daily from nine A. M. till five P. M, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS till nine o'clock. Five shares were sold at the last regular meeting, at a premium of $310, giving a profit of more than $3 on each share subscribed for. The next regular meeting occurs on the first Thursday in March. Shares, $800. Entrance Fee, $2. Monthly Dues, $3.
SIMEON DRAPER, President.
E DELAFIELD SMITH, Vice Pres.
J. F. KENDALL, Secretary. 23f-1w

☞ **Second Mechanics' Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.**—Members of the above Association are informed that the first regular meeting for the payment of dues will be held at No. 5 Chatham-square, on WEDNESDAY, March 3, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Persons paying for one or more months in advance, will be allowed interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum. To save confusion and themselves trouble, members are invited to call on the Secretary before the meeting pay their dues, and get book and certificate of membership. Office hours from 9 A. M to 1 P. M.
J. PECARE, Secretary,
23f-5teod Office, No. 163 Hester-st.

☞ **The New-York Land and BUILDING ASSOCIATION** was organized for the purpose of getting Houses and Lots for 500 Workingmen, and thereby making them their own landlords. It is in the full tide of its success. Its regular meetings are held on the fourth MONDAY in each month, at No. 163 Bowery.
MILES CHAMBERS, President.
H. S. SMITH, No. 1 Murray-st., Secretary. 13f-2w

☞ **Phonography.**—Professor WEBSTER'S PHONOGRAPHIC CLASS meets on MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, at 7 o'clock, in Class Room No. 3 Clinton Hall, corner of Beekman and Nassau-sts. Persons who wish to join the Class are invited to be present, or call, during business hours, at the Office of the Phonographic Rooms, No 113 Nassau-st., third floor. 129-1meod

On Friday evening last some scoundrel entered the house of Mr. Harvey Seymour, in Rochester, during his absence, by breaking a light in the window of the kitchen, unfastening the sash, throwing it up and jumping in Mrs. Seymour, who was ironing at the table, turned round and saw a man, in light brown clothes, of about five feet ten inches in hight, standing before her. He drew from under his coat a large dirk knife and said to her: "Tell me where Seymour's money is. If you make the least noise, or stir, I'll drive this knife through you"—producing the knife. She told him to wait till she could rock her babe, which the noise had awakened. The cradle stood beside a lounge, and as she got to the lounge she drew a pistol, and told him to leave or she would shoot him. He cried out "don't shoot," and jumped out of the window. Mrs. Seymour, on his departure, went into the next house, where her courage failed and she fainted. The beauty of the joke is that the pistol was not loaded.

A recent letter addressed to the Mayor of Cincinnati by Charles Lanman, Esq., of the State Department, by direction of Hon. Daniel Webster, states that "Measures have already been taken, which, it is to be hoped, will result in the release of the 'Irish Patriots' in Australia.

New-York Daily Times.

THE GRUNZIG MURDER.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS.

Opinion of the Judges of the Court of Appeals.

Affidavits taken upon the Inquiry ordered by the Governor.

We publish the following important documents in connection with this important and interesting case. Our readers will recollect that Grunzig was convicted of the murder of his wife by poisoning her,—that he was respited by the Governor in consequence of confessions said to have been made by his mistress, and that the affidavits on which this respite was granted have already been published in the *Times*. The following testimony relates to the same facts:

ALBANY, 21st January, 1852.

To His Excellency Washington Hunt:

SIR: Your letter of yesterday, with the minutes of trial and other papers in the case of Otto Grunzig, have been received and considered.

After a careful examination of the minutes of the trial, we are unable to say that the evidence objected to was improperly admitted, or that the prisoner was improperly convicted by reason of any error committed by the Judge or the Jury. On the contrary, although we think the declarations of the deceased, to which exception was taken, were entitled to no great weight with the Jury, we are of the opinion that the Judge would have erred in excluding them from their consideration.

We have the honor to be with great respect, Sir, your obedient servants,

A. GARDINER, F. G. JEWETT,
ALEXANDER S. JOHNSON, J. W. EDMONDS,
P. GRIDLEY, M. WATSON.
CHARLES H. RUGGLES.

AFFIDAVIT OF CATHARINE ENKA.

City and County of New-York, ss.:—Catharine Enka, being duly sworn, says: I lived No. 105 Eldridge-street, in the rear, last August, and I live there now; I knew Otto Grunzig and his wife by sight; they lived in the same house, in different apartments from mine; he first came there in July last, after the fourth of July—about the middle; he lived there alone eleven or twelve days, before his wife came; the first night he came was Saturday night; he brought a few old things: there was a young woman named Margaretta Lohrenz there, with a baby; she had a load of nice furniture out by the doors, which went away; when these things went away, he went with them, and we asked him if he had all his things in; he said, yes, and now he must go and help these folks with their things: afterwards, Margaretta Lohrenz informed me that these nice things had gone to No. 40 Elm-street; I was up this Saturday night to about 10 o'clock, P.M.; I did not see him come back that night; I did not see him the next day, Sunday; I saw him on Monday morning; from this time until the time his wife came, he was there very little in the day-time and hardly ever at night; I did not hold any conversation with him until his wife came. About eight or nine days after he moved there, the woman Margaretta Lohrenz came there with the baby; she then said that she was the wife of Grunzig—that she didn't know he was a married man when she married him; he was not there then; she came to see where he was and why he didn't come home to her; she said she thought, by his not coming home, that the French lady was come; she said that the French woman was coming about the 1st of August, as she had seen the letter about it; she said she had asked Grunzig what for he wanted to get his French wife back, and Grunzig told her he had his reasons; after saying this Margaretta went away. About the 28th or 29th of July, I think, Grunzig came at 6½ P. M., in a carriage, with his wife, the French lady, she looked very healthy and well, and was very pleasant; I saw her myself; she went into a grocery store near by and bought a furnace, and got something to eat; went into the yard and got water; they stayed together that night; I had nothing to say to them then; the next morning they went out together about 7½ o'clock; while they were out, about 8 o'clock, Margaretta came; she didn't have her baby; she asked me if the woman was come, she said she had a dream that night that she was come, and besides he hadn't been home. She says, if they are gone out, I'll go and get my baby and come back, and stay until they come home. She did so. She was there when they came back. But as their door was locked, she had to stay with Mrs. Eicke. They came back about 6 o'clock in the evening. She had been waiting nearly all day. When they got in, she went in after them. While they were in there I heard a noise of quarreling. I heard Margaretta say, "This is my husband—you have nothing to do here." The French lady said, "it is my husband; you can go home, and I'll support your baby." Mr. Grunzig talked a little to Margaretta, but I couldn't distinguish what they said. They all talked German; the French woman could speak a little German. Grunzig went away and left the two ladies together. Right away after he left, Margaretta came to Mrs. Eicke's room for her hat and shawl—got them, and went back into Grunzig's room. Before she went in, I asked her where Grunzig had gone, and she said "I guess to get something to eat." Said she, he didn't say much; that he had told her she ought to stay away, and not come near the house, and it would all be done. I say, "He means something by that—what is it?" She answered, "He only means to get her money, and then clear off into the country." She went into the room and remained until Grunzig came back. The French woman was lying on the bed; she was so frightened. When Grunzig came back, he had something to eat under his arm, and a root beer bottle. He went in and shut the door. A little after, Margaretta went away.

The next morning I saw that the French lady, Mrs. Grunzig, went out into the yard, and walked and looked as if she was sick. She could hardly come up stairs. In the course of the day, being very sick, she went off, and came back with Mrs. Zeuder, the nurse, who put her to bed. Grunzig came home late in the day.

I never heard from or saw Margaretta Lohrenz after the conversation above referred to. I never saw her come to the place afterwards.

For some days after she went out and got Mrs. Zeuder, I would pass the door, and hear her puking inside; but I didn't see her for four or five days, except once or twice I saw her go out into the yard, when she could scarcely walk about. He was very little there every day. He came there very little, and staid only a short time when he came, in the day-time.

About five days after the French lady came she hallooed out and cried, so that she could be heard for a corner off. She hallooed out, "Oh, I have such pains in my stomach, my throat is so hot." Then I went in to see her. I found her lying on the bed looking very sick. She was then all alone. I asked, what is the matter. I said, if you want anything, call to some of us. She said, "I don't want nothing more. I must die, for I am poisoned." She threw her hands and feet about very much. She showed me her tongue. It was all colors. Her stomach was swelled up. In a few minutes Mrs. Zeuder came back. I said to her, who do you think has poisoned you. She says, "sometimes I think it is the woman, and sometimes I think it is my husband—he is a very bad husband for me—he only wants money, that is all he wants." Then the little French doctor come. He said he would'nt give her anything more, she must be brought into a hospital or to another house, for he could'nt treat her in that house. Mr. Zeuder went off and got a Doctor from the Hospital. He was a young Doctor. Mr. Zeuder was going for a carriage, and she says; "I can't go to the Hospital until my husband comes. I can't leave my things here. I will be glad to go the Hospital," she says. "I will pay $12 a week very gladly, for I will not be in this house any longer." I asked her where her husband was. She says, "to his other wife." At her request I went to Margaretta's room, which I found locked. I was informed by the landlord that the woman and her husband had gone out early that morning. I left word for him to come to No. 105 Eldridge-street, that his wife was sick. I then went home. He came back that evening. That night I says to him, "Mr. Grunzig, its a shame for you to leave your wife that way and be gone all day." He answered, "it is none of your business." I scolded him. He sat on the window in the room, and would'nt look at his wife. I passed by through the hall while his door was open and saw him. This same night he told me "I must take care of my own health. I have been poisoned, too—I have been to Hoboken to-day and got some fresh milk from the cows to cure me." I told him his wife was poisoned too—he should cure her with it." But he answered nothing. *When he came in that night he had a young girl with him* who was not Margaretta; it was a friend of hers; I asked her what she was doing here? she was named Catherine Faber; she said I only came here to see what the woman was doing; I liked her, she says," she was standing around the lemonade which was on the table; I said to her "don't be standing round the medicine, clear right out;" then I says "why does he go out all day without his wife?" she says, "he had to go to Heboken to drink fresh milk—he must take care of himself, for he had been sick too," then she went away; I went in pretty much every day to see how Mrs. Grunzig was; some days she was better and some days worse until she died; I never was there while Grunzig was there; the night she died, I heard her first about 2 o'clock in the night, crying out like anything; he got up and called to Mrs. Eicke to stay with his wife, he was going for Mrs. Zeuder; Mrs. Eicke says "your wife is so ill—you had better stay and I will go;" she did go, and Mrs. Zeuder soon came; when I went in I found the floor swept away where the puke had been; Mrs. Eicke said he had swept it away; Mrs. Zeuder came and Mrs. Grunzig talked something to her, with all her pains, in French, which I could not understand; half an hour after she died in the greatest pain; the next day I saw him, from the door, putting jewelry in a box—oh, such a nice lot of things! I saw the ear-rings was gone from her ears; he gave the box of jewelry to Mrs. Eicke to keep for him; I talked with him that same day in Mrs. Eicke's room; I said, now, Mr. Grunzig, your wife was poisoned, if you did not do it, Margaretta Lohrenz did; "no," said he, "I am poisoned myself, and if I had not drinked the milk I would have died myself;" he said "the fortune-teller had told him he was poisoned and that his wife must die, her time was come—that two months ago she had took a tumbler of ice-water up in Rockaway;" I said, "this is all nonsense;" some five or six days before she died, and about eight days after she "come," I heard Mrs. Grunzig tell me that her husband had said last night "you will get no better," and that the next morning she was worse, when he says, "I told you so—the time was come for her to die—the fortune-teller had said so three months ago;" she said she had told him "you believe in the fortune-teller, but I believe in God;" some German gentlemen came to my house to see me and Mrs. Eicke since the trial; they come pretty much every day; they say to me, you must'nt be so hard-hearted against Grunzig; they wanted me "to sign a testimony;" they wrote down something Mrs. Eicke said, but she would'nt sign it—*the paper lays in her room yet.*
CATHARINA ENKA.

AFFIDAVIT OF CAROLINE TICE.

City and County of New-York, ss:—CAROLINE TICE being sworn says, she lives in 27-th st.; between Lexington and 3d-av.; that she knows Otto Grunzig and Margaretta Lohrenz that they occupied apartments in the same house with defendant and her husband Nelson Tice, a cartman, shortly after the 1st of May last and continued to reside there for about three months, that shortly before the expiration of three months the previous tenant of the house, who was a French woman, told defendant that Grunzig was a married man and had a wife in France; defendant communicated this to her husband and he directed her to inform Grunzig and Margaretta that they must look out for other apartments, as he (deponent's husband) was unwilling to have them in the house. I spoke to Grunzig about the matter and he admitted he had a wife in France and described her to me; he said she was a lady; he refused to move from the house and I had to go to the Ward court to get him removed from the house; they were removed; I neither saw nor did I hear from either of them after that until I read in the paper of his arrest. In a few days after the arrest of Grunzig, I came to the city prison to see him out of friendship; when I saw him he professed to be innocent and said he did not kill his wife; he told me to go and see Margaretta; he told me where she lived; it was in Elm-st. No 40; he told me that a French woman named Victorine Sanderson was the only witness who would prove against him, and he said if I wanted to do him any good, that I might go and get some poison and find some person who could swear that she was a bad woman, and that that would save him: that she, Victorine was the only one against him, and but for her he could be living out of prison. I refused to do it and told him I would not do it; I then left him and went to see Margaretta at her house, number 40, Elm street, I found her at home; I told her I had been to see Grunzig; I asked her what there was about the case; then I asked her what kind of a woman the wife of Grunzig was; she said she was a bad woman; that she was so poor when she came here, that Grunzig had to pay considerable money to get away her things from the ship; it was about 2½ P.M.; she said she must take him something to eat, as she could not see him after 3 o'clock; she started to go to the prison, and I waited until she returned; when she returned, she told me that Grunzig wanted me to go with him to the French clergyman, in Franklin-street, just below Broadway; I don't know the name of the clergyman; I went with Margaretta to the house of the clergymen; we found him at home; I asked him what he thought of the case of Grunzig; he said he thought it was pretty bad; I asked him if he could not do something for him (Grunzig) with the French Society; he, the clergyman, said, "All we want is money; if we had had that, he (Grunzig) would have been out long ago," and "without money we can do nothing," he advised me to go and see Mr. Joachimsson (Grunzig's lawyer); he said he would go to-next day; I and Margaretta and I then left; I went home with her; shortly after, we went to see Mr. Joachimsson; I asked him what he could do in the case; he said he could do nothing without money; he said if I could get him fifty dollars, he could get him a new trial; I told him if he could put the case on paper, I would try and get the money for him; he wrote me a paper, which my husband tore up; Joachimsson said he would come to my house the next night for the money; the next evening he came to my house; he talked with me and my husband an hour; my husband told him he wanted to know if Grunzig was innocent or guilty; that if he was guilty, he would not allow me to do anything for him; but if he was innocent he could get the money himself, even to the amount of one hundred dollars. Joachimsson said, "I can never speak of that." From what he said my husband replied that he was satisfied that he was guilty, and could have nothing to do with it: then he went away. In a few days afterwards, say six or seven days, Margaretta called at my house and requested me to go to the house of a Mr. Hoffman with her in Wall-street. She said Mr. Hoffman was a counsel and Mr. Joachimsson wanted him (Hoffman) to

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, (WEDNESDAY, FEB. 25, 1852.

☞ The Second Edition of the *Evening Times*, published every day at 3 o'clock P. M., and served to subscribers for *One Cent*, contains a full and complete list of the *Arrivals at all the Hotels*, up to he latest hour.

The Case of Otto Grunzig.

Day after to-morrow is the day fixed for the execution of Grunzig, for the murder of his wife, by poison. The case excites very general interest, especially on account of the extraordinary efforts made to secure the commutation of his sentence. Grunzig is a German, who leaving a wife at home, came to this country some years since, and married, or lived with, a German woman, named Margaretta Lohrenz. A year or two after, his wife came over, and claimed him as her husband. The woman Lohrenz, of course, was enraged at being thus superseded, and freely expressed her feelings on the subject to others, as well as to Grunzig himself. In August, Grunzig's wife died—evidently and unmistakeably from the effects of poison. Grunzig was tried for her murder, and was proved to have known, some days before her death that she had been poisoned, and to have concealed that knowledge from her physician. Upon the evidence submitted, he was convicted and sentenced to be hung, on the 23d of January. On the day before the one thus fixed, representations were made to the Governor, that his second wife, Margaretta Lohrenz, had confessed that she had committed the murder, and that Grunzig was innocent. The affidavits presented to the Governor, together with the letter of Mr. CLINTON, Grunzig's Counsel, in support of this statement, were published in the *Times* of Monday last.

Upon the strength of these documents, and in order to afford time for further inquiry, the Governor postponed the execution of Grunzig, and directed the District Attorney to institute such an investigation as would disclose the facts of the case. This inquiry has accordingly been had, and we publish this morning the most important part of the testimony which has been thus elicited. Accompanying the affidavits is the opinion given by the Judge of the Court of Appeals, to whom the minutes of the trial and other documents were submitted.

We have thus laid before the public all the materials necessary for judging of the propriety of the course pursued by the Governor, the District Attorney, and the counsel for the prisoner. Further efforts are of course made to procure the pardon of Grunzig. These rest mainly on the doubts thrown upon the question of his guilt by the statements of Margaretta Lohrenz. It is urged that *she* is the person guilty of the crime; that she procured the poison and administered it. The only proof of this position is found in statements she is said to have made to others; and their testimony, as the affidavits show, leads to the belief that she made these statements, not as confessions, nor with any distinct assertion of their truth, but merely for the purpose of saving Grunzig's life. Besides, conceding their truth, it still seems certain that Grunzig was privy to the whole transaction and was equally guilty with her.

We do not believe the Governor will interpose any further against the execution of the sentence of the law. We do not think it right to delude the prisoner or his friends with unfounded hopes; we deem it best, therefore, to express distinctly the belief that he will be hung on the day appointed.

General Scott.

The statement made by the *New-Orleans Delta*, that General SCOTT was offered the Presidency of Mexico, does not meet universal credit. We observe that doubts are expressed in regard to it, in various quarters.

The statement is nevertheless strictly true, and the incident is one of the most remarkable in American history. It occurred just after General Scott had been recalled by his Government, and peace had been concluded with Mexico. The offer came from the Government of Mexico, and was made in consequence of the remarkable administrative ability which General Scott had displayed, and the perfect security and success which had attended his executive action in that country. Every department of the Government had been carried on with firmness and energy,—private property had remained perfectly secure in the presence of a conquering army,—and the nation enjoyed, what it had not known for many years before, a strong, just, and successful Government.

Clearly seeing this, and anxious for its continuance, the Mexican Government distinctly offered to General SCOTT the Presidency of the Republic and an annual salary of $250,000 for five years,—making in all a million and a quarter,—provided he would retain under his command such of his soldiers as should, *after their regular discharge from the service of the United States*, volunteer to remain with him in Mexico. The representative of the British Government in Mexico, moreover, agreed to guarantee to General Scott, if he would accept the offer, the regular payment of the money promised.

General SCOTT, as is known, declined the proposition at once, not giving to it probably as much attention as he would have done, but for the fact of his having been re-called in disgrace to the United States. His troops would, unquestionably, have remained, with very few exceptions. He had their confidence, as he would would have had that of the great body of the Mexicans themselves. His position would have been one of great and delicate responsibilities, but it would also have been one of great power, and could have been made exceedingly useful to the Republic of Mexico.

We find in the appendix to the Life of Gen. SCOTT, by E. D. MANSFIELD, Esq., recently published by Barnes & Co., a letter, which has never before been published, upon a subject which was one of great interest a few years since. The letter was in reply to one from W. E. Robinson, Esq., and is as follows:

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1848.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your kind letter of the 8th inst., I take pleasure in saying that, grateful for the too partial estimate you place on my public services, you do me no more than justice in assuming that I entertain "kind and liberal views towards our naturalized citizens." Certainly it would be impossible for me to recommend or support any measure intended to exclude them from a just and full participation in all civil and political rights now secured to them by our Republican laws and institutions.

It is true, that in a season of unusual excitement, years ago, when both parties complained of fraudulent practices in the naturalization of foreigners, and when there seemed to be danger that native and adopted citizens would be permanently arrayed against each other in hostile factions, I was inclined to concur in the opinion, then avowed by leading statesmen, that some modification of the naturalization laws might be necessary in order to prevent abuses, allay strife, and restore harmony between the different classes of our people. But later experience and reflection have entirely removed this impression, and dissipated my apprehensions.

In my recent campaign in Mexico, a very large proportion of the men under my command were your countrymen—Irish, Germans, &c.—I witnessed with admiration their zeal, fidelity and valor in maintaining our flag in the face of every danger, vieing with each other and our native-born soldiers in the same ranks in patriotism, constancy, and heroic daring. I was happy to call them brothers in the field, as I shall always be to salute them as countrymen at home.

I remain, dear Sir, with great esteem,
Yours truly, WINFIELD SCOTT.

WM. E. ROBINSON, Esq.

☞ Mr. GLADSTONE'S first two letters upon the atrocious tyrannies of the King of Naples, produced one, if no other good effect, in bringing out an official reply from that Government. The responsibility of the monster to the common sense of mankind, was admitted. The jurisdiction of the Court of Public Opinion was conceded, and the accused came forward, as the kings of antiquity were wont to answer a summons to Republican Rome, to stand a trial at the bar. The pamphlet of Mr. McFarlane was authorized and made their own special plea by the Court of Naples. They circulated it through Europe. The Minister at London quarreled with the foreign Ex-Secretary for not sending it about everywhere, under his official stamp. By every imaginable token, the plea has been sanctioned by the accused, and the prosecutor has thought proper to treat it as a regular stage in the proceedings.

Another pamphlet of Mr. Gladstone has consequently appeared in London. It may be regarded as the final and pretty thorough answer to the Neapolitan defense, employing facts, their own admissions, the shrewdest logic and the most undeniable candor, in stating the actual criminality of the culprit. Nine-tenths of his original charges, Mr. Gladstone says, are not even alluded to in the defense, and must therefore be taken *pro confesso*. For the rest, and the writer does not think it worth while to add to the damning sum of evidence already heaped up, he admits a few immaterial points to have been erroneously stated. Thus torture was not among the sufferings of Settembrini; nor was he condemned to double irons for life: they were no part of the commuted sentence. Six Judges were not dismissed for undue clemency, at Reggio; three were dismissed, and three removed to less honorable positions. The seventeen persons massacred at Procida were not invalids, but prisoners as yet uninvalided. And these, the only statements susceptible of amendment, are substantially correct. The gentle Settembrini is not double-ironed, but he is shut up in a small room at St. Stefano, with eight others, one of whom is a hideous murderer; and so on through the long, revolting catalogue of crime.

Mr. Gladstone subsequently discusses some of the representations, as to the number and treatment of prisoners, which had been denied without being disproved. Thus, with respect to the admirable Porrio and his companions, whose condition, says the defense, has been much ameliorated at Ischia. Mr. Gladstone proves that at the latest advices, Porrio was chained to a ring in the middle of his cell; the sentries who guarded the prisoners preserved order by the use of hand-grenades, flung among the unfortunates; the prisoners had to sleep on the naked stones; at their meals they had neither seat, table nor cup,; and were constantly subjected to every species of indignity and ill-treatment. Some are still chained in dungeons; some are ill and dying,—others are dead.

Through all its errors, perversions, falsehoods and sophistries, Mr. Gladstone follows the defense, without leaving it the slightest apology or a possibility of veracity; and concludes with the following eloquent passage, to which the addition of any remarks of our own could not but be ill-timed and superfluous:

"And now, I have done—have uttered, as I hope, my closing word. These pages have been written without any of those opportunities of personal communication with Neapolitans, which, twelve months ago, I might have enjoyed. They have been written, in the hope that by thus making, through the press, rather than in another mode, that rejoinder to the Neapolitan reply which was doubtless due from me, I might still, as far as depended on me, keep the question on its true ground, as one not of politics, but of morality, and not of England, but of Christendom and of mankind. Again I express the hope that this may be my closing word. I express the hope that it may not become a hard necessity to keep this controversy alive until it reaches its one only possible issue, which no power of man can permanently intercept: I express the hope, that while there is time, while there is quiet, while dignity may yet be saved in showing mercy, and in the blessed work of restoring Justice to her seat, the Government of Naples may set its hand in earnest to the work of real and searching, however quiet and unostentatious, reform; that it may not become unavoidable to reiterate these appeals from the hand of power to the one common heart of mankind; to produce those painful documents, those harrowing descriptions, which might be supplied in rank abundance, of which I have scarcely given the faintest idea or sketch, and which, if they were laid from time to time before the world, would bear down, like a deluge, every effort at apology or palliation, and would cause all that has recently been made known to be forgotten and eclipsed in deeper horrors yet; lest the strength of offended and indignant humanity should rise up as a giant refreshed with wine, and while sweeping away these abominations from the eye of Heaven, should sweep away along with them things pure and honest, ancient, venerable, salutary to mankind, crowned with the glories of the past, and still capable of bearing future fruit."

☞ Mr. O. A. BROWNSON startled the devout and honest slaveholding community of St. Louis, the other day, by avowing his belief in a law higher than that of President, Congress or Constitution, to wit, the law of the Bible, as interpreted by the church. At Cincinnati, too, his heresies were of the most astounding character, if we may trust the report of the *Nonpareil*, saying:

"The first proposition which the gentleman started out with, was '*that one nation has not the right to interfere in the internal affairs of another independent nation.*' This is the fundamental doctrine of the laws of nations, and no one can take exception to it; for if a nation cannot be individually sovereign, the worst of anarchy must prevail. No international relations could exist upon a sure basis, aside from this. The second proposition was, that '*one nation has no right of overthrowing legitimate authority.*' The third was, '*no State ever had, or ever can have, the right of revolution.*' This last proposition was qualified by, 'except the authority be usurped, or a tyrant betrays the trust reposed in his hands;' a qualification the most ultra can claim as *the* exception to the principle."

Hence it appears that Mr. Brownson is the only consistent opponent of intervention the country has yet put forth. There is a strong flavor—something unmistakeable and decided about these views, contrasting prodigiously with the milk-and-watery, half-and-half ideas of people whose talk is ever of the inexpediency of right, and the dangers of duty. Mr. Brownson walks up to the mark manfully, and speaks in a downright fashion all his over-sea notions of absolutism and legitimacy. He is a sound man, and an honest, worth scores of those who go blushing about the world at the mere name of Republicanism and America. We cannot, of course, agree with Mr. Brownson's many-colored quiddities, but we are quite willing to agree that *he* is the best specimen of a man, who is not afraid to follow his principles out to their very remotest logical consequences. And Brownson is not. Who else deserves the same compliment?

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—By the arrival of the brig *Exporter*, of Baltimore, at this port last evening, we have dates from the Rio Grande to the 26th December. The *Exporter* put in at St. Marks for water, and left that island on the 10th ult. When the vessel left the Rio Grande, all kinds of American produce were abundant, and selling at very low rates. Hides were high and scarce.

There were many troops under arms in the vicinity of Rio Grande, presenting a very warlike appearance.

A new cast-iron light-house has been erected on Rio Grande Bar, and would be lighted about the middle of January.

On the 24th ult., the *Exporter* passed a ship ashore on Barnegat, with a fore and main-mast gone; had painted ports and a poop cabin.

FROM BERMUDA.—By the arrival of the brig *Swan*, Capt. PIERCE, we have dates from Bermuda to the 15th inst. There is no news of importance.

We learn from Turks Island, by this arrival, that there is a strong probability that the Salt season, will commence very early this year. The weather has been good, and the different cultivations are in an excellent condition.

☞ The steamship *Union*, Captain Adams, arrived at this port last evening, in fifty-one days from Charleston. We are indebted to the Purser, and to our Charleston Contemporaries, for late papers;

Reception of Mr. Webster—Address to the Citizens.

At noon yesterday, the City Hall was crowded by a dense concourse of the friends of Mr. WEBSTER, awaiting the opportunity of paying their respects to the distinguished statesman. The special committee of the Common Council appointed for the purpose, waited upon Mr. WEBSTER at the Astor House, and conducted him to the Governor's Room, where he was received by Mayor KINGSLAND in a brief address of welcome. The Mayor adverted in warm terms to the public services of Mr. WEBSTER, and gave him a hearty greeting in behalf of the citizens of New York.

Mr. WEBSTER, in reply, spoke as follows:

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen: The very kind and favorable terms in which you have been pleased to speak of my efforts to be useful to my country leaves little more for me, on this occasion, than to express my thanks to the Common Council of the City of New-York, for the polite and friendly invitation extended to me, and to you, Mr. Mayor, for the undeserved terms of respect with reference to me, which you have used in your address.

I have been a good while in the public service, longer by a great deal than would be useful to myself, and I fear longer than my true usefulness to the State, and I have only to say that from first to last, my motives have not in the slightest degree been selfish, but it has been the constant end and aim of my life, to render all the service in my power to my native land, in my day and generation, and to secure from my fellow-citizens of every country the same degree of approbation and regard; and if I have attained to this I have accomplished the object I have had always in view, and feel that my highest aspirations have been wanted.

I have endeavored, through life to cherish one idea, that there was but one America on earth, one free American Government on earth, and that there never was another, and if we should ever disregard the blessings of which we are in the enjoyment, we will never, as long as the sun shines under the heavens, establish another of equal goodness. Experiments can be tried, but no other experiment or system, while we consider the union of the several States—a union by which no more power is granted to the General Government than is necessary to enable that Government to carry on the work to the interest of all the people and all the States concerned, could ever be adopted. All beyond that is left to the States themselves, Legislature, Government, and the management of their own concerns, while the General Government at Washington provides for the general good of the whole. That is the system. It is a peculiar system, of which the world hitherto never knew anything like it, and, since the Constitution, has been revolving for the good of all.

The peace of the home of every citizen has been protected, and the honor of the country maintained abroad. By it we have been elevated to such a consideration and dignity among the nations of the earth, that we have nothing now to fear from any. He felt the deepest concern when he thought that our domestic relations could by any means be weakened, and that brotherhood could be dissolved, to which the Mayor had referred in his address—arraying region against region,—North against South, East against West, and giving discord and distrust in the field to which they should all look to reap a golden harvest of common affection and common regard. (Great applause.)

My walk in life has been amongst the masses of my fellow-citizens. From my birth I have seen and known the people of this country, and I think I am sure that if they were not misled, and not acting according to temporary prejudices, there is not, on the face of the earth, there are none who entertain a deeper or more sensible love of liberty than they. (Applause.)

The great end of all government is to secure prosperity, to secure the reputation of its citizens, and to give every man a chance to rise according to his talent: not from the ground of his birth, nor from any borrowed consequence of his ancestors; not from any artificial circumstances around him—but standing on his own feet, and rising to that position to which his merits entitle him [Applause]

We have cause to respect a Constitution which has ensured us so many blessings. Here are thirty-two States wound around one common centre, and all steady under the pressure of an equal gravitation.

Each was in the perfect enjoyment of its own domestic institutions, and over all the flag of the Union was spread. There are, Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, other countries in the world in which independence and the enjoyment of happiness under one's own roof, cannot be enjoyed—and what is under his own roof he is not sure will be protected.

Here, every man lives in happiness, and in the enjoyment of his own. Let me say, Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, there belongs to the people of this country a common treasure, a fount from which every man may drink—the honor and glory of the nation.

I am afraid I have detained you, and have only to repeat my thanks to the Mayor and Common Council for the handsome manner in which they have spoken of my public career.

And to you fellow-citizens, I can never be sufficiently grateful. I return you the best wishes of a warm American heart. [Applause.]

The ceremonies of introduction occupied a considerable time, and the assemblage then dispersed.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to The New-York Times.

Navy Department—Resignation of Mr. Skinner—Appointment of Com. Shubrick, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

Mr. Skinner, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Supplies, in the Navy Department, resigned on Saturday, and the President to-day appointed Commodore Shubrick, as his successor.

The Butler Correspondence has not yet been read.

No appointment of Judge for Maryland, has been made. O. W.

The Cuban Prisoners—U. S Frigate Susquehanna—From Malaga.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

The released Cuban prisoners, Hughes and Hough, who arrived here yesterday from Malaga, in the brig *Oak*, express the warmest thanks to Mr. Sprague, the American Consul at Gibraltar, and to M. A Bouton, at Cadiz, for exertions made in their behalf. Hughes was engaged in the first Cuban expedition, which fact was known to the Spanish authorities, but still the Queen included him in the pardon granted to others. Both of them speak well of their usage while in custody of the Spanish Government.

The United States steam frigate *Susquehanna*, Com. AULICK, arrived at Zanzibar Dec. 2, last from Johanna. She would sail about the 10th for Ceylon and China.

A letter dated Malaga, Jan. 27, says:

"Another recent Treasury order imposes a tax on provisions consumed by foreign vessels while in port. The effect of such an order would be harrassing in the extreme, and consequently foreign consuls had entered into an agreement with the officers here to pay about one per cent per man per diem, while vessels remained in port."

Examination of the Anti-Renters

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

The Anti-Rent ringleaders were examined before Justice Cole, to-day. Mr. Fish swears positively to their being present at the time he was tarred and feathered, and also as to their being engaged in the act. The counsel for the prisoners then demanded that they should be admitted to bail, which was granted, and accordingly Hugh J. Hastings, editor of the *Knickerbocker*, Orville H. Chittenden, County Surrogate, and two others, entered their recognizances, in the sum of $1,500 for the appearance of the prisoners before the next Grand Jury.

Kentucky—Whig State Convention—Calvin Fairbanks.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

The Kentucky Whig State Convention met this afternoon at Frankfort, but owing to the wires being down across the river, we shall be unable to send the proceedings before to morrow.

The trial of Calvin Fairbanks, for negro stealing, is progressing.

Indiana Democratic Convention.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

The following are the nominations of the Indiana Democratic Convention:

Joseph A. Wright, for Governor. Mr. Wellard, for Lieut. Governor. *For Supreme Judges*—Messrs. Stewart, 1st District; Perkins, 2d; Davidson, 3d; Roach, 4th *Auditor*—J. P. Dunn *Treasure*—Elijah Newland *Secretary*—Mr. Hayden. *Clerk of the Supreme Court*—Wm B Beach. *Superintendent of Public Instruction*—Mr. Larrobee.

Elections of Supervisors.

BUFFALO, Monday, Feb. 23.

The following Whig Supervisors were elected in Chatauque County to-day: Alvan Plumb, of Westfield; A. H. Walker, Fredonia. A Whig Supervisor was also elected in Ripley.

Pardon of Ald. Silk—Large Export of Cotton.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

Governor Walker, of Louisiana, has granted a pardon to Alderman Silk, convicted of the murder of Alderman Laughlin.

Dr. Hines has also been pardoned by the Governor after an imprisonment of 12 years.

Over 25,000 bales of cotton were cleared from New Orleans on the 16th inst.

Arrival of the City of Glasgow.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

The *City of Glasgow* arrived at her dock this afternoon. She brings 49 passengers, and over 2,400 packages of merchandise.

On the 13th inst., she spoke Packet Ship *Marmion*, from New-York for Liverpool.

From Porto Cabello.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

The bark *Paez*, from Porto Cabello the 9th inst., has arrived at this port. The country was quiet when she left, and mercantile affairs active.

The U. S. ship *Cyane* had arrived from San Juan.

Washington's Birthday in Norfolk—Lola Montez.

NORFOLK, Monday, Feb. 23.

A grand parade of military, &c., took place here to-day, in honor of Washington's birthday.

Lola Montez is here, but draws poor houses.

New-York Branch Mint.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

The Committee of Ways and Means have resolved to report a New-York Branch Mint bill.

Movements of Kossuth.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday Feb. 24.

KOSSUTH spoke at Covington. Ky., to-day, his health is improving, and he is to address a Union meeting here to-morrow. He leaves next Tuesday.

Sinking of a Steamer—Loss of Life.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

The Southern Mail as late as due has arrived. The steamer Caddo struck a snag and sunk, 50 miles above New-Orleans, on the 14th inst. Five persons were drowned and the boat and cargo proved a total loss.

Marine Disaster.

HARTFORD, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

The ship *Mary Anne*, bound from Liverpool for a port in Maine, has put in here, having encountered a severe storm.

XXXIId CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

PETITIONS.

Mr. COOPER presented four remonstrances against the extension of Woodworth's Patent. Also, four petitions for a modification of the tariff; seven petitions against Sunday mails; and five petitions for the improvement of the Delaware River.

CLAIMS AGAINST MEXICO.

Mr. MASON, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of petitions, asking an investigation into the decisions of the late Board of Commissioners against Mexico, and suggested that they may be referred to a Select Committee. Laid on the table.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. GWIN, of California, reported a bill for increasing the pay of the army and navy engaged in California and Oregon.

Mr. BORLAND reported adversely upon the motion to print the memorial of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, asking for the removal of the Mint to New-York. Agreed to.

Mr. HUNTER gave notice of a bill amendatory of several acts of Congress relating to the warehousing system.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

Mr. BORLAND introduced a joint resolution, declaring that each State at the next Presidential election, shall be entitled to electoral votes equal to what she is entitled to under the enumeration of 1840. He said he had no doubt that such a course was proper and just, and was in accordance with the Constitution. But to settle the matter authoritatively, he hoped this joint resolution would be passed. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

TREATY WITH BRAZIL.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, called up the joint resolution, extending the time for closing the Commission under the treaty with Brazil, and the line of extension was fixed at four months, and the resolution passed.

RAILROADS IN IOWA.

The bill granting land to Iowa to aid in the construction of certain railroads, was taken up, and Mr. GEYER commenced a speech in support of it. He referred to and read all the legislation relative to public lands, from the time of the Continental Congress to the present day. He maintained that the new States had not the same sovereignty over the Territory within their limits as the old States. The old States taxed every foot of land within their limits, while the new States had power to tax but a small portion. He examined and read statistics, showing the immense value to the United States of this immunity from taxation, and held that the States had an equitable right to this tax. In estimating the amount of the fund arising from the equitable right to receive taxes from the United States, he adopted Mr. SUMNER'S calculation, and extended it so as to make an estimate of what was due to each State. He said there were 29,000,000 of acres in Missouri yet undisposed of, from which the State, of course, derived no taxes.

Without concluding, Mr. GEYER gave way to a motion to adjourn, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

MINT IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. BRIGGS presented the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, asking for the removal of the Mint from Philadelphia to that city. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

RAILROADS IN MISSOURI.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill granting the right of way and a donation of public land to Missouri, to aid in the construction of a railroad from St. Louis to the western line of that State.

Mr. ORR said he had examined the bill, and had come to the conclusion to vote for it. He argued that Congress has the constitutional power to make the donation asked for, and quoted CALHOUN, CASS and others in support of his position. This bill is not to be scouted, first, either on the plea of unconstitutionality, or secondly, on the plea, that it is anti-republican or anti-democratic. He did not think either of these pretexts was sufficient to drive the bill from the house. Many advantages will result to the Government from this policy; first, in bringing into market lands which have been exposed for sale thirty years, and which will remain unsold for fifty years to come, unless you open railroads, or other means of conveyance for the products of the interior. He gave an illustration, namely, a railroad was constructed from Charleston to Hamburg, in South Carolina, and, as a consequence, lands before worth only ten cents an acre, on the lines of the road, increased to from two and a half to five dollars an acre. A bill will be introduced to give lands to Florida for railroad purposes. Her lands will be unentered for a hundred years unless this be done. Nothing is to be taken out of the treasury by granting those lands for such purposes. On the contrary, money will be brought into it, for the demand for lands, as well as their price, will increase, just in proportion as you assist in opening up the means of transportation. He showed the propriety of granting lands, as asked for by the bill, under consideration, saying that the road was in the direction of Utah, Oregon, and California, and spoke of the importance of having a speedy communication with our Indian frontiers. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that not only this, but other similar bills will be passed, and that Congress will deal liberally with the fair daughters of the West.

Mr. WELCH, of Ohio, gave notice of an amendment, which he explained by saying, that it proposes to take the road named in the bill, which commences at St. Louis, and then goes to the Western line of Missouri, and continues this road through the State of Illinois, Indiana, and a part of Ohio to Cincinnati, and thence through Ohio to some point on the line of Washington County, on the Ohio river, at or near Marietta, or a town in Virginia, on the opposite shore, and then to three forks on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad in Virginia—thus connecting the two roads at the extremes. The amendment, he said, proposes to carry out the principle of the bill, so far as may be practicable.

Before he concluded, the morning hour had expired, and the House went into Committee on the bill explanatory of the Bounty Land Warrants of 1848, and for other purposes. Amendments were offered and debated in five minute speeches, but no conclusion was arrived at when the Committee rose.

REPRESENTATIVE FROM MISSOURI.

Mr. J. F. DARBY, of Mo., who was stricken with paralysis on the day before the meeting of Congress, was this afternoon brought into the Hall, for the first time, in a chair. The Speaker left his chair, went down to him, and there administered the oath. A good deal of sympathy was expressed.

The House then adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

Mr. MCMURRAY presented a remonstrance against the proposed new Park at Jones's Woods, New-York.

Mr. WARD reported favorably on the bill to increase the power of the Board of Supervisors

Mr. CONGER reported favorably on the bill to change the name of Geneva College.

Mr. BARTLETT gave notice of a bill to promote agriculture.

Mr. MCMURRAY offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the Controller for information as to the general fund.

BILLS PASSED.

Vesting in the United States title to certain lands on Gardner's Island.

To change the name of the Buffalo and Conhocton Railroad.

The Senate then went into Executive Session.

ASSEMBLY.

The special order being the bill relative to Chancery Funds, was taken up in Committee, the question being on paying the Commissioners $6 per day while employed, instead of $2,000 a year.

An amendment was moved and accepted, that the per diem and traveling expenses of the Commissioners should not exceed $2,000 per annum.

☞ A letter was received, a few days ago, at the Hartford (Conn.,) Post-Office, that had been a long journey to reach its destination. It was mailed at Portage City, Wisconsin, Nov. 5, 1851, and was directed to "Easthartford, Conn., Scotland." It was sent to the British Empire, and there received the following postmarks: "Liverpool, Dec. 4; C. A., Dec. 5; A. E., Dec. 7; S. E., Dec. 9; Glasgow, Scotland, Dec. 10; do, do., Dec. 22; W. E., Dec. 26: Hertford, Dec. 28." It was then marked "not found," and returned to New-York, marked, "supposed United States." It was forwarded from New-York to Hartford, and sent to *Scotland Society, East Hartford*, where it belonged, and which it reached, with *thirteen* different post-marks.

A little boy named Lloyd Jeffries, aged about seven years, and only son of Mrs. Ann Eliza Jeffries, residing in Monument-street, Baltimore, was killed on the railroad, on Thursday. He was riding on the train with some boys, and fell off.

A Mrs. Cooper, of Pomfret, Conn., who has hitherto sustained a good reputation, eloped last week with a "gentleman of color," taking her only child with her.

At Buffalo, Lake Erie is a solid mass of ice, and it will take a pretty warm season to thaw it out.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.—The eighth annual meeting of this Society was held on Monday evening, at the lecture room of the Institute, Washington-street, for the distribution of prizes to the youths who have availed themselves of the means offered them by the Society to cultivate their minds, &c. The meeting was largely attended, and able addresses were made by Mr. Charles Congdon, Principal of School No. 5; Dr. Macphail, Dr. Oliver Howland, and Mr. Davis, a young lawyer of Brooklyn, who stated that he had received his first impulses in study at a similar meeting of that Society, when presented with a book (which he held in his hand) at the first meeting for the awarding of prizes, eight years ago, for an essay. The Chairman of the Prize Committee then proceeded to announce the successful competitors, and presented the prizes to each in their turn, as follows:

Essays.—William H. Crawford was awarded the first prize, a silver medal, for the best essay—subject, Natural History. James S. Farley received a book for the second best essay—subject, Anatomy and Physiology.

Drawings.—Edgar Lounsberry was awarded the first prize, a silver medal, for the best drawing.

Figure Drawing.—John B. Whittaker, 15 years of age, was awarded the first prize, silver medal, for the best figure drawing, crayon; second prize, silver medal, awarded to Henry Watkins, figure drawing, crayon; third prize, a book, awarded to Robert Dalton, 15 years of age; fourth prize, a book, awarded to Thomas Patridge, 16 years of age—a group of flowers. Masters Thomas Cumming, C. E. Congdon, and Miss Gove received commendations for drawings, but not awarded with prizes; and M. L. Bromly, Charles O'Riely and Peter W. O'Riely received encouragement for drawings, but not awarded with prizes.

Colored Drawing—Miss Hooper was awarded the first prize, a silver medal, for the best colored drawing. Second prize, a silver medal, awarded to Miss Walker. Third prize, book, Greenwood's Leaves, to Miss Hall. Miss Sarah A. Shaw, 16 years of age, was highly commended. Josiah M. Grummer, a young man, 20 years of age, was awarded a book for a map of Brooklyn and a part of Williamsburg. This was a perfect drawing.

Mechanical—Master Augustus Coleman, for a fancy box, was awarded a book. Washington B. Davis, 15 years of age, was awarded a book, for an anvil and hammer, very well done.

Oil Painting—Master William Holman, 14 years of age, was awarded a book, for an oil painting—very good.

NEW-YORK CITY.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—On Monday morning Officer Keats arrested Mathew Brasley, upon a charge of being connected with the gang of thieves that plundered the silver warehouse in Dunne-street, on Saturday night. The prisoner was in the employ of the firm, and it is supposed that he admitted the robbers into the house.

—Joseph A. Scoville was arrested on Monday by Officer Elder, and was held to bail to answer a charge of libel, made by Messrs. Hutchings & Woodward.

—On Monday afternoon a lad was looking at the procession from the roof of a building in Bleecker-street. He became dizzy and fell to the pavement beneath, a distance of thirty feet. He was taken to the residence of his parents in Perry-street, but he lived only fifteen minutes after the accident happened. Coroner Ives held an inquest.

—Catharine Flynn was arrested on Monday, and locked up, for having attempted to kill Mary McKeon, by throwing hot water on her during an altercation.

—Officer Westlake arrived in this city on Monday, from Otsego, County, having in custody Zachariah Emery, who is charged with having obtained goods in this city in October last, by fraudulent representations.

—Wm. Allen was arrested on Monday, in the Eleventh Ward, on a charge of grand larceny, and at the same time Edward McGarrick was arrested on a charge of burglary. They were both committed.

—Thomas Stapleton was arrested on Monday, on a charge of having purloined goods from the store of Mr. Sheppard, during the fire on Sunday night.

—The colored woman named Elizabeth Martin who aided Charley Quinn in robbing a countryman of $300 in Elm-street, was captured on Monday by officers Crossett and S. J Smith, and committed to the City Prison by Justice Osborn. Prior to her committal, she made a full exposition of the robbery, and as the authorities have made her a witness, it is quite probable the negro Quinn will eventually be convicted of the crime and consigned to his old quarters at the State Prison.

—The R. M. S. *Asia*, which left this port on the 28th ult., was passed by the steamship *Cambria*, thirty miles from Liverpool, on the 7th inst.

—JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., will deliver a lecture this evening, on the "Law of Libel," in the Supreme Court Room, New City Hall.

—The packet-ship *Washington*, Capt. PAGE, for Liverpool, which left this port at 7 o'clock on the evening of the 20th of January, took a pilot off Port Lynas, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 3d of February, making a passage of 13 days and 14 hours.

—The steamer *Georgia*, Capt. SCHENCK, sailed for Chagres on Tuesday, carrying out the U. S. Mail, and as many passengers as could be accommodated.

—The friends of W. W. & L. A. Pratt, whose printing office was destroyed by the late fire in Jersey City, are requested to meet at the Lyceum, this evening, for the purpose of making arrangements for a substantial expression of their sympathy.

—On Monday next there will be the semi-annual exercises of Declamation in the Chapel of Columbia College, and the public distributions of the testimonials of merit to the deserving scholars of the different classes, will take place. This is always an interesting ceremonial, and being public, the Chapel is usually crowded. The hour of commencing will be 11 o'clock A. M.

—Mr. AUGUSTUS BRAHAM will give a grand vocal concert at the Broadway Tabernacle, on Monday evening, March 1, on which occasion he will be assisted by several eminent artists.

—By some strange oversight we omitted from our list of the Societies, who participated in the procession on the Birthday, three Lodges of the Protestant Association, of this City—The Empire, No. 1; Washington, No. 2; the New-York Lodge, No. 3. They were out in full force and deserved favorable mention. The Washington Lodge, No. 1, of Paterson, N. J., was also in the ranks, numbering some 83 members.

—The charge of conspiracy to take the life of Charles Fox, was further investigated on Thursday, but no new facts were elicited.

—John McDonald, the captain of a canal boat, fell asleep in a porter-house, in Albany-street, on Monday, and when he awoke he found that he had been robbed of his watch, (worth $150,) and $50 in money.

—Eugene Barrow and Mott Lay, two notorious "crackesmen," were hauled yesterday, by Officers Crossett and Hamblin, on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery of the silver warehouse of the Messrs. Coopers.

—John Wilson, alias Billings, was arrested on Tuesday, by the Third Ward Police, on a charge of stealing clothing from the houses No. 48 Robinson and No. 16 Catherine-streets. He was committed.

—Alexander Alcock made a complaint on Tuesday, against Joseph A. Scoville, for having published a libel against him.

—A basket containing a male infant was found on the steps of a house in State-street, on Tuesday morning. He was taken to the Station-house and christened Stephen State.

—To-day is the commencement of Lent.

—We learn from good authority, in way of correcting a statement made yesterday, that no punch, wine, or intoxicating liquor was offered at the City Hall on Monday. Coffee was the strongest liquid to be had.

—At an early hour on Tuesday morning, a man calling himself Charles Manley, effected an entrance into the cabin of the steamer Highlander, lying at the foot of Warren-street, N. R., and succeeded in stealing a large lot of new wearing apparel belonging to the captain and crew, with which he was about to make his exit, when officer Armstrong came up, and took him into custody.

—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, while two sailors were engaged aloft on board of the packet-ship *Lady Franklin*, lying off the Battery, they lost their balance, and were precipitated into the water. With great difficulty one of them was saved, but the other poor fellow was drowned before assistance could reach him.

—On Tuesday night, about 9 o'clock, while F. Seybold was returning from his daily labor, and passing through Pearl-street, near Centre-street, he was accosted by a gang of lawless rowdies, who knocked him down, and with their heavy boots, kicked and stamped him in the face, until it was horribly cut, and his lower jaw crushed. One of the wretches, named John Williams, was secured by Officer Blake, of the Sixth Ward, and lodged in the Station-House, but quickly set at liberty, by the immediate interference of the Alderman of the Fourth Ward. In the meantime, Capt. Garrett had the wounded man conveyed to the New-York Hospital, and placed under medical treatment.

☞ Miss JEANNIE REYNOLDSON, the Scottish vocalist, will give a Concert at the Broadway Tabernacle this evening. She will be assisted by several other artists. Those who are fond of the sweet songs of old Scotland, and have heard her sing them, will not need to be urged to attend this evening.

SINGULAR MOVEMENTS.—Yesterday morning, Coroner Ives was called to hold an inquest on the body of a man named Carmee Finnigan, aged 85 years, who had died at the boarding-house of James Duffy, No. 231 Bowery, and a certificate given by Dr. John Duffy of No. 16 Spring street, without viewing the deceased until after he was a corpse, at the Coroner's inquest. It appeared that the old man received severe injuries in December last, by a fall on the ice, and the certificate of the physician only stated the cause of death "old age." The Jury rendered a verdict that the injuries received by the fall were the principal cause of death. The deceased had accumulated some $250 in gold, which was secreted, and all knowledge was denied of it, but after strenuous efforts were made by Deputy Coroner Budd, the cash was forked over, and placed in the hands of the public administrator

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ **Resistance to Oppression and Fanaticism.**—A grand **LAST MEETING**, in favor of the natural and inalienable rights of the Citizen, the rights of Property, and the protection of the Commercial and Manufacturing Interests of our City.—The people of the City of New York, irrespective of party, who are *opposed* to the contemplated movement to **DISFRANCHISE** the **FREEMEN** of this **STATE**, *destroy* their **BUSINESS**, *ruin* the **COMMERCIAL** and **MANUFACTURING INTERESTS** of our City, *drive our trade* to other States, by the passage of what is called the "**MAINE LIQUOR LAW**," or one equally *ruinous* to *Commercial* and *Manufacturing Freedom*, will hold a **MASS MEETING**, at **METROPOLITAN HALL**, on the **27th Instant**, at 7 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of taking action, and expressing our opinion respecting the **OUTRAGEOUS ATTEMPT** to *destroy* the *interests* of this City, rob many of their **CAPITAL**, and **DISFRANCHISE** them of these **INHERENT RIGHTS** guaranteed to all by the Constitution of our Country. If the **RIGHTS** of our people are worth preserving, it is incumbent on every good Citizen to attend this Meeting. We call upon **ALL CLASSES** of the **COMMUNITY**, as **ALL** are interested, to aid us in putting down this **FANATICAL MOVEMENT**, that will not only produce all the wrongs above alluded to, but will surely retard the **MORAL MOVEMENT** of **TEMPERANCE** itself, and thus increase the very evils it is intended to remedy:

Asa F. Miller,	A. S Curtis,
Halstead Shear,	Wm. H. Hanshe,
James L. Hyde,	Benjamin Barlow,
William Boardman,	James H. Cafferty,
J. W. Miller,	Isaac Seward
G. Smith,	William C. Sherby,
Ebenezer Simms,	James R. Taylor,
John Carpenter,	Henry E. Bramson,
Peter Young,	John Lang,
John Houghtalin,	Robt. Harper,
Chas. Scudder,	Thos. J. Miller,
S. Waterbury,	Walter Hunt,
H. Moses,	John S. Van Ryper,
Wm. Van Horn,	C. C. Nevers,
Alexander D. Smith,	John Lewis,
Wm. B. Baker,	John H. Pithany,
William Taylor,	John M. Reilly & Co.,
John Martin,	Davis & Henriques.
Peter Buton,	J. G. & W. J. Mills,
Wm. B. Cozhson,	T. Wickes Blatchford,
C. Cuttis,	Draper & Devlin,
Wm. Gaynor,	Charles A. Bouton,
William McKinney,	Samuel Gilman,
Thomas G. Sutier,	Loyal G. Pond,
Abm. Miller,	Lewis F. Mack,
Royal G. Millard,	B. N. Leonard & Co.,
W. Colwell,	Coman. Lathrop & Co.,
Daniel W. Devoe,	S. Scniffer & Brothers,
Culbert & Finlay,	J. M. Browning.
S. B. Potter,	Edward D. Sprague,
Morgan & Parker,	David Blair,
Francis Gomez & Co.,	T. P. Nicols,
Daniel St. Arnaut,	William Ward,
George Childs,	William Bates,
W. T. Bayard & Co.,	George W. Betts,
C. A. Hubbard,	Frank Rhoades,
J. G. Leal,	Eddy & Lathrop,
A. Soltu,	D. V. Freeman,
J. C. Dayton,	W. W. Van Boskuck,
W. C. Wolly,	Benjamin Clark,
Simeon Ward,	H. N Sherwood,
C. A. Abel,	Peter Dolan,
M. Fairchild,	James Graham,
W. H. Florence,	John Little,
Lewis Brewster,	Hamilton A. Boone,
John Waldron,	Henry Berry,
William Hatfield,	B. Miller,
T. Constantine Sobeiski,	H. Kimball,
T. Benson,	H. Swayey,
George Walter,	R. Lovejoy,
U. B. Wilkins,	Peter H. Marshall,
Enoch P. Upham,	N. T. Jennings, Jr.
James Winslow,	H. Geer
George Green,	G. Pitt Stevenson,
Mos. Henriques,	H. P. Randolph,
Chas Geldin,	Ostrander, Jr.,
Harry Fanning,	H. Clay Kilburn,
Theo. Weed,	W. H. King,
D. Macarthur,	Edwd. A. Bibby,
T. Waldro, Jr.,	P. G. Sharp,
J. B. Van Vechten,	J. W. Hunter,
F. F. Thomas,	S. C. Hunter, Jr.,
Chas C. Walden,	F. W. Bixby,
H. S Blatchford,	Wm. P. Lawrence,
Miles E. Ballie,	W. H. Hunt,
James Linen.	James Alerson,
Benj. W. Richard,	J. Russell,
F. Bostwick,	E. C. Watson,
Joseph White,	Ritter & Clark,
John L. Hasbrouck,	Shreve & Brunges,
Wainwright & Barron,	Geo. Walker,
Henry Lefman & Co.,	M. Sonza,
Wm. S Adris,	Elmore & Zalriskie,
Fred. W. Cammang,	Qu ckenbuch & Hamilton,
Kattenhorn & Romaine,	Eckers an & Dimmick,
Sagehorn & Kornahrew,	Chas. Luce, Jr.,
Read, Brothers,	C. V. Kliceaner & Co.,
Wright & Butler,	T. Baily,
C. H. Leiienthal,	B Van schnick,
D. Samson,	W. & T. V. Gendar,
Shotwell & Doscher,	Wallan & Von Hinenber
E. B. Kellogg,	Samuel Brevoort,
Morgan & Andrews,	Welchik Payne,
Powers & Dederick,	Hall & Chamberlin,
C. Belknap,	Russell & Baker,
John Niles,	James Barber,
H. V. Bush,	John Boyd,
Phillip J Ronk,	Hood & Hayward.
C. C. Sullivan,	Elijah F. Purdy,
John Neill,	J. R. & E. Hyde,
Chas. P. Cooper,	Wm. A Archer,
Chas. C. Tupper,	J J Mogenier,
James S. Beares & Co.	E Titus.
Geo. W. White,	John Besson,
John H Corwin & Co.,	Thos. Andrews,
Freeman Loomis,	John Hustace,
Charles G. Corley,	S S Wyckoff & Co.,
G. Hencken & Son,	Damarest & Joralemon,
H. B. Wessel.	Jacob Tillon,
Van Voorhis & Brooking,	John Waldron,
Herman H. Linnermann,	Samuel H. Tooper,
Duckworth & Haviland,	Peter Burger,
John F. & H. Finck,	Daniel R Underhill,
J. H. Can & Co.,	W. K. Van Amburgh,
David Graham,	John Steel,
J. S. Carpentier,	Joseph T. Sweet,
Thomas J. Henry,	Valentine Mott Jr., M.D.
Henry P. Townsend,	Charles K. Garnham,
John B. Brady,	Samuel L. Hyde,
Charles Weltye, M. D.,	R. A. Cunningham,
F. A. Tallmadge,	George Claben,
Anson Merrick,	Thomas Bell,
John F Repes,	Wright Hawkes,
Wm Okell,	D E Sickles,
Barnard Rice,	Henry Arcularius,
Solom a Kipp	Isaac B Smita,
O. A. Conover,	George M. Munson,
C. S. Bogardus,	Edward Sanford,
William S. Duke,	Henry L. Clinton,
Jno. J. Storm.	J. C. Albertson,
Stirling & Walton	Manly & Embury,
J. Bininger & Co.,	Lillie & Reynes,
Thomas Barber,	Earle & Porter,
John Hart,	G. Stuyvesant,
D M Hughes,	N. C. Ely,
John H. Corwin & Co.,	Cogswell, Crane & Co ,
A. Remel,	A. S. Lymans,
P. Dunn,	Davis & Co.,
Wm. M. Tosson & Sons,	M. R. Brewer,
Scribner & Coolidge,	Jas R Keeler & Co.
Henrick & Vanbuskirk,	Conklin & Smith,
Schenck & Rutherford,	James L. Dunham,
J. & D Hustace,	Samuel B evoort
Culbert & Finlay,	C. L. Nichols,
J. L. Knapp & Son,	Bass, Clark & Dibble,
Shilliwell, Brown & Co.,	J. & H. Brower, Nostrand,
Charles F Park & Co.,	Haggerty, Greene & Co.,
David Demaray,	E Coolidge.
Benson & Brower,	T. W. & A Marsh,
Conclkin & More,	Platt, Brush & Son,
Williamson & Vail,	Stephen Wray,
Geo. M. Brunerd & Co.	Qu ckenbush & Hamilton,
Fenson, Olcott & Co ,	J. M. GREENLEAF & KINSLEY,
R. McMurray,	Greenly & Squire,
Marten Y. Bunn,	C. Knapp & Co.,
Alger & Brother,	Elder & Painter,
A. Bininger & Co.,	T Hamton,
Hoat & Averill,	N. T. Hubbard & Son
Geo. H. Shultz.	T. T. Ireimus,
O. L. & A. Ferris,	Calvin Stevens,
Nathan Harper,	Agure & Galway,
Bertrand Clover,	James E Maxwell,
F. Shuchardt,	H Hocthansen,
H. Schoonmaker.	Emden, Walfers & Co.,
E. B. Strange & Bro ,	Grossman Brother,
J. F. C. Thiebeuraeu,	Wm Price,
H. C. Westervelt.	Atwater, Knapp & Woodruff,
L. Hayward.	J. & J Fairchild,
W. C. Langley and Co ,	E. Muldener,
Thos H. Lane,	T. Habicht,
Daniel Aug. Delnze,	M. S. Henriques,
L. W. Schmidt,	A. D Bianches,
S. N. Henriques,	V. Durand & Co.,
D. H. Henriques,	Barclay & Livingston,
F. McFarlan,	Patrick J. Burke, M.D.,
J. B. Munn,	Scott & Wisner,
Wisners & Phillips,	O. & A. Wetmore & Co.
Gat. D Smith,	Buckley & Jennings,
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The above names are but a small part of the whole number that are attached to the call. Already over 30,000 signatures have gone to Albany, remonstrating against the passage of the Maine Law, or any similar one. Some 20,000 others are ready to send—making between 50,000 and 60,000 remonstrants, in all. Among these, are thousands of our most respectable citizens, engaged in all avocations and professions of life—merchants, mechanics, manufacturers, physicians, lawyers, and those employed in the various other industrial pursuits. If so respectable and numerous portion of our people, a l remonstrating against the passage of an odious and oppressive law, do not admonish our Leg.slature to beware how they trifle with the business interests of this mighty city, then the voice of the people will be entirely disregarded. Between *fifty thousand* and *sixty thousand Remonstrants*, constituting nearly our entire voting population, should have some little weight at Albany. These remonstrants are not *children*, but men who support families, and who have a deep interest in the prosperity of our City. Thousands of them are among the strongest advocates of *temperance*, and neither use ner abuse the accustomed beverages of social life. Thousands of them use these beverages in moderation, and will not consent to the passage of a law that would declare them *felons*. The gentlemen who sign this call will compare well, in point of respectability, influence and temperance—in all things—with an equal number of those who have signed the petition asking for the passage of an odious law. 25f

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d18-3taw&WF3m SILAS C. HERRING

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PROFESSOR DEAN'S reply to Little & Co.'s Caution concerning the Copyright of Beck's Medical Jurisprudence:

Messrs. Editors: My attention has been directed to an advertisement of "Little & Co." in your paper, in which they say that "the copyright of Beck's Medical Jurisprudence has been violated by Gould, Banks & Co., under the name of Dean's Medical Jurisprudence, for which, legal proceedings are in progress." Upon inquiry, I find that no such proceedings have been instituted, and as the insinuation in the advertisement is made in such a way that I cannot meet it in a Court of Justice, I deem it due to myself not to let it pass altogether unnoticed. In order to disabuse the public mind of the false impression thus attempted to be made upon it, it is only necessary for me to say that when my work was published, the last edition of Dr. Beck's was fifteen years old; that since the publication of that edition the works of Taylor, Guy, Ray, Richard Watson, Montgomery, Christison and others, or new editions of their former works, have been issued, greatly enlarging the boundaries of the science, and that in the preparation of my work I consulted these more recent publications, rather than a work which, though conceded to be one of nigh authority, had nevertheless, from the lapse of time, and the new facts contained in the more recent publications, become, in a great measure superseded. The fact that it was so, and that science had, in the meantime, made great progress, is abundantly proved by the recent publication of a new edition of Dr. Beck's work, nearly one-third larger that the previous one, and which appeared about six months after mine. It would have evinced a degree of fatuity to which I am not prepared to plead guilty, had I, in the preparation of my work, copied an old book, a new edition of which was required to bring it up to the times, when I could, with equal ease, consult the more recent publications above referred to. Messrs. Little & Co. may, by effect, by such unfair and unjust insinuations, an increase in the sale of their publication, but can scarcely expect to receive the commendation of a fair-minded community.—Albany, Feb. 10, 1852. [24f-1w] AMOS DEAN.

JUST PUBLISHED.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A POLICEMAN—By Thomas Waters, an Inspector of the London Detective Corps. 12mo., muslin; price 75 cents.

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Five organs, with eight stops and pedals.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE TRIUMPHS OF ASTROLOGY.—Dr. C. W ROBACK, the first of living Astrologers, desires to call attention to the striking fulfilment of his prophetic warnings, in late and important instances He foretold early in 1851 that a great revolution would occur in France in December of that year, and predicted the temporary success of Napoleon. Also the death of the King of Hanover, and the great earthquake which took place in Italy some time ago. The fact of his having made these predictions is well known to thousands in Philadelphia and elsewhere Dr. Roback is now residing at No 6 White-street, where he may be consulted personally or by letter, on the fortunate days for the transaction of important business, love affairs, difficulties in families, losses of all kinds, the collection of debts, the safety of wages, the recovery of lost property, the means of reforming bad habits, the state of the lungs, the purchase of real estate, speculations of all kinds, &c Hundreds upon hundreds have realized fortunes, and thousands have recovered health when all hope seemed gone, through Dr Roback's aid. This his testimonial's will show. His family have been renowned in Sweden for 175 years for supernatural gifts and their skill in Astrology, and his uncle is now Professor of Astrology under the patronage of the Czar Nicholas of Russia. There is scarcely a crowned head in Europe with whom Dr. Roback has not been at some time or other in communication, and he is now applying the occult powers received by inheritance and improved by 25 years study, to the benefit of man—healing the sick, giving happiness to the miserable, and pointing the way to successful love and general good fortune to multitudes of people: Terms—Ladies, 50 cents; Gentlemen, $1. Nativities calculated and read in full according to the oracles and masculine signs—Ladies, $1; Gentlemen, $1.50 Nativities calculated according to the feminine, for Ladies, $2, in full, $3; Gentlemen, $3; in full, $5 Persons at a distance can have their nativities drawn by sending the date of the day of their birth. All letters containing the above fee will receive immediate attention; and nativities will be sent to any part of the United States within on durable paper All letters to Dr. W. ROBACK, No 6 White-st., will be religiously attended to pre paid For more particulars call and get an Astronomical Almanac gratis, where certificates can be seen 25f-1t

NOTICE TO BOATMEN.—THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY are prepared to enter into contract with, and sell Can

New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON.

Apportionment of Representatives—The Census.
Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 21.

The Committee of the Judiciary of the Senate have as yet made no report upon the President's message suggesting the propriety of remedial legislation on the subject of the census and the apportionment of Representatives required by the Census Act. The following are the three propositions of the Secretary of the Interior, the adoption of either of which will remove the difficulty caused by the incompleteness of the returns from California, viz.:

1st. For Congress to decide for itself upon the best evidence which it can obtain what was the probable population of California on the 1st of June, 1850, and to direct the apportionment on that basis.

2d. To authorize the Department of the Interior to resort to secondary testimony to prove the contents as nearly as may be practicable of the schedules which have been destroyed; or

3d. To assume the returns which have been received, as final.

If Congress should assume to decide what was the population of California on the 1st January 1850, they would probably decide that, according to the best testimony, there were not over 170,900 inhabitants in California, and that she is, therefore, entitled to but one Representative.

If the Department should be authorized to assume the number, it is well known that it would not give her a number authorizing two representatives.

To assume the returns which have been received as final, will give California but one Representative. The California Senator and Members will resist either of these modes of decision Let Congress adopt either, or let the matter rest, or they at once give California two Representatives, without regard to the returns.

If the Northern States wish to make a sectional quarrel of this, they will insist upon the adoption of such a course as will enable the Secretary of the Interior to make the apportionment forthwith; for it will give the non-slave-holding States an advantage of eight electoral votes in the next Presidential election in comparison with the last election. X. Y.

The Washington Celebration Banquet—General Scott's Speech—An Ambuscade—Mr. Crittenden—Mrs. Gaines; Her Suit, and the Result.
Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 22—9 P. M.

I write to call your attention to a marked feature that presented itself at the Congress Banquet last night—I mean a general and manifest shyness of allusions to the Compromise measures. When Gen. SCOTT rose to respond to the sentiment given in compliment to the Army, every one of the three hundred politicians present, held his breath, in anxious expectation of some declaration or intimation from him in regard to the Compromise measures, as to which every body says he is soon to show his hand. General SCOTT knew that it was expected—but he evaded the ambuscade. While talking as all patriots do over their service, about the glory and greatness of this country, it was thought that he might, at least, allude to the recent adjustment of those questions that agitated it, and to the reunion of parties, and of sections, under the shelter of a common Government. But the cautious General reserved his fire, at least on this occasion. But Gen. SCOTT is not a man to go into a campaign unprepared. I suppose he will look well to his resources before he takes any step forward in the direction of the Presidential contest.

You will notice Mr. CRITTENDEN's able speech on the subject of WASHINGTON's policy and against intervention in European affairs. It is common to say that this and that speech was made in view of the Presidency. So, some say that Mr. CRITTENDEN was, on this occasion, speaking for that high object.

I am sorry to say that Mrs. MYRA CLARKE GAINES is now laboring under a deep depression of spirits; and almost for the first time in her life, appears to lose confidence in her star. In prosperity this distinguished lady has been always cheerful, affable, benevolent, and with herself content. She has borne flattery as well as most persons. She has, I should hope, philosophy enough to bear up under adversity. But I learn that, since her counsel yesterday informed her that she has nothing to hope for, and must prepare for the worst, she has been overwhelmed with distress.

Every one who approached her, has conspired to befool her with false hopes. Even EVERDY JOHNSON, at first, and for a few days after the argument, gave her hopes, but that was from his own enthusiasm in her cause. When the New-York *Herald* absurdly announced that the decision of the Court was in her favor, they say that she greedily caught at it, as true.

Well, the Court has decided adverse to her title and claim, and Justice COTRAN, always thought to be her friend, is writing out the opinion of the Court,

So, it appears that Mrs. GAINES has spent two fortunes and nineteen years of her life for the purpose of establishing what?—her illegitimacy. X. Y.

LOUISIANA.

The Gay Season at New-Orleans—Soiree at the Verandah—Gen. Uraga and Staff—Almost a Duel—Interesting News from Texas and El Paso—Miss Davenport.
Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1852.

Since the return of the southerly winds, that charming weather, so characteristic of the South, has come back to us, imparting life, activity, and animation to everything and everybody. Our streets are once more daily thronged with fashion and beauty; the drygoods-men, milliners, and *modistes* are all doing a thriving business; trade is looking up everywhere; the effects of the late failures are passing away, and the bankrupts are becoming convalescent; parties and balls are in full blast; and in fact the gay season has opened upon us, with a brilliancy seldom before equaled. At a *soirée* at the magnificent Verandah Hotel, given by those world-renowned caterers, D. R. Hough & Co., on Monday last, there was a dazzling assemblage of beauty and intellect. The ladies of the States of New-York, Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, and Louisiana, were represented by degrees of surpassing loveliness. Among the lions of the evening were General Uraga, of Mexico; Capt. Marguaritta; a son of Peña y Peña, ex-President of Mexico, and Don Carlos Robelo. Peña served in the late Mexican War, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Chapultepec. He facetiously observed to the belle of the evening, the delegate from Virginia, that this was the second time he had been captured by the Americans, but he hoped that the *exchange* on this occasion would take place under different circumstances than the former. Gen. Uraga is a very fine looking man, about 40 years of age, five feet and some eight inches in hight, and very prepossessing and intelligent. He leaves to-morrow for Washington City, and will spend some time in New-York.

A duel was to have come off here to-day between two Creoles of our city. The affair had been told to everybody as a great secret, and in such a confidential manner, that it has become publicly known, at least among all the chivalrous "knights of the glove" in the Crescent. The to-have-been-combatants, were John Dubuys and Edward Borligny, two of our most celebrated duelists. The cause of quarrel occurred at the "White Hall," a *café* of popular resort on St. Louis-street. I am happy to state, however, that the affair has been honorably adjusted, to the disappointment of many who expected to have seen a masterly *coup d'epée*, as they are both excellent swordsmen. It is an undeniable fact that, with a rare exception, all the duels fought here within the last ten years have emanated from quarrels in bar-rooms, or at card tables, and "John Barleycorn" has been the main cause of the difficulties.

By the steamship *Louisiana*, which arrived here yesterday, from Galveston, we have dates to the 30th ult. The bill which passed the Texas Senate, providing for the liquidation and payment of the debt of the late Republic, has been engrossed in the House and ordered to a third reading, with some slight amendments.

The failure of McDowell & Mills of this city had caused a suspension in the House of R. & D. G. Mills, of Galveston, who had a large amount of paper money in circulation in Texas. Their suspension created quite a panic. The Galveston papers express their fullest confidence in the ability of Messrs. Mills to meet their liabilities, and several houses have offered to take their paper, in change for goods, at par.

An unusual rise is expected in the Trinity and Brazos Rivers, on account of the late heavy rains.

A party of Indians, who had encamped at the head of Mission Bay, on the night of the 26th ult. killed some beeves, and carried off five horses belonging to Mr. Wood.

A late meeting, at Dallas, passed resolutions for the improvement of the navigation of the Trinity, praying the State to appropriate $10,000, and invoking the aid of the General Government.

The supreme Court of Texas, at Austin, lately decided in the case of Hancock *vs.* McKinney, in reference to the Eleven League, and other Mexican grants, that the conditions attached to the grant are subsequent conditions, and that no one but the State can take advantage of their non-performance. Hence no location on such grant can avail anything to the locators. Also, that a grant to a party by his attorney is no evidence of fraud, and that every act of the officer authorized to make the grant is presumed to be correct.

By this arrival we have also late news from El Paso, and dates from San Elizario to the 21st of December, brought by Lieut. Washington, who had arrived at San Antonio on the 21st ult. Col. Graham and C. W. Odgen, of the Boundary Commission, came on with the train as far as Leona Station, where it left them, and proceeded on to Eagle Pass. They are *en route* for Washington city. Col. Emory replaces Col. Graham in the Boundary Commission. It is stated that Col. Sumner is extremely unpopular with all classes, being regarded as vindictive and tyrannical.

There is nothing later from Carvajal's camp. Several contradictory rumors have reached here; one that his troops had disbandoned, and another that he was preparing to attack Matamoros. The latter the most probable.

Miss Davenport has closed her engagement here, and is on her way North to complete her theatrical engagements. She will leave in the spring for Europe, and be gone two years. A.

MARRIED.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 18th inst., in the Reformed Dutch Church, on the Hights by Rev. Dr. Bethune, JOHN P. FARLEE to ROSE ZUNTZS, both of New-York.

DIED.

On the 23d inst., SAMUEL DIXON, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his son John D. Dixon, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, the 25th inst., from his late residence, No. 5 Beach st., without further invitation.

This morning, at 3 o'clock, HUGH MILLER, Jr., in the 19th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No 69 Adelphi-st, Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock

On Sunday, 22d inst., EDWARD STANHOPE, son of William and Sarah Pembroke, aged 5 years, 3 months and 19 days.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 24.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '67	115	100 Nor. & Wor. R. R.	s3 49½
8,000 do.	s3 115½	50 do.	b60 49
10,000 Ohio 6s, '75	114	125 do.	b10 49
1,000 Tennessee 6s	102	100 Reading Railroad	s60 68
5,000 Erie Convert., '71,	88½	300 do.	68
5,000 do.	b30 88¾	100 do.	s30 68
5,000 do.	88	50 do.	s10 68
10,000 do.	b20 88	15 N. Y. & N. H. R. R.	198
5,000 do.	b15 88	50 Hud. Riv R. R.	b3 63
4,000 do.	87½	400 Long Island R. R.	18
8,000 Erie 7s, '59	105	50 Canton Company	b3 69
1,000 do.	b3 105	50 Morris Canal	16
11,000 Indiana Bonds	s3 92½	200 do.	16
6,000 Hud Riv Railroad	102	25 Nicaragua Canal	19
150 Erie Railroad	78½	550 N. J. Mining Co.	s3 11
150 do.	b10 78½	150 do.	b3 11
50 do.	s3 78½	300 Sussex Mining Co.	11½
400 Harlem Railroad	66	100 St. Law. Mining Co.	2
400 do.	b60 66	17 Bank of Com. (full)	106
32 Roch. & Syr. R. R.	109	10 Knickerbocker Bank	95

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Panama Bonds	100	100 Morris Canal	16½
5,000 Erie Con., '62	b30 88	100 N. J. Zinc Co	11½
3,000 do.	88	21 Bank of Commerce	107
5,000 U. S 6s, '68 btw	115½	300 Erie Railroad	b60 79
200 Reading Railroad	66½	100 do.	b3 78½
200 do.	s60 66½	100 do.	78½
300 do.	66½	200 Harlem Railroad	66½
100 do.	b60 67	100 do.	b60 66½
300 do.	s10 65½		

TUESDAY, Feb. 24—6 P. M.

The Stock market opened with more buoyancy this forenoon and with more activity. At the First Board United States 6s, of '67, advanced ¼; Rochester and Syracuse ½; New-York and New-Haven ½; Erie ½; Erie Convertibles, '71, ½; and Erie Bonds '59, ½; New-Jersey Zinc Co. ½; Sussex do. ½.

Prices at the Second Board continued firm, and the market closed with an upward tendency. Harlem advanced ½; Reading ½; Morris ½; Erie '62 bonds ½; Jersey Zinc Company declined ½. Among the sales at the Second Board were 5,000 Panama Railroad Bonds, at 100. These Bonds, if we recollect aright, were taken by bidders last autumn at about 90.

From late English journals we learn that the subject of the transit routes to unite the Pacific with the Atlantic, was attracting greater attention, and it was expected that ere long a line of powerful steamers would be put on the Pacific to ply between Australia and Panama, to run in conjunction with the present line established between Southampton and Chagres. This will form the speediest, safest and quickest communication between England and New South Wales.

The advices by the *Cambria* are better for American stocks. Both Baring Brothers and Bell & Son quote an improved demand. Pennsylvanias were held at 83; U. S. 6s, '67–8 at 106½; Boston City 5s 93@94; Massachusetts Sterling fives 108; Virginia Coupons 97. To these advices may be ascribed the increased activity and improved prices, to-day, of Government and Pennsylvania Loans.

Money continues easy on demand negotiations. Exchange is held more firmly since the foreign news, but there was marked activity in the demand today. Some gold will go by the *Canada* to-morrow, mostly to cover Bankers' credits on the other side. The importers are not using gold to any considerable extent.

Freights have yielded 3d. on Flour. Cotton engagements are still made at a farthing.

There was an active stock movement in Philadelphia to-day: the chief sales were $20,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 85; $9 59; $15,000 in one line at 89; $6,000 Reading 6s, '60 at 79½; $8,000 Reading 6s, '70, 76@77; 800 Morris 17@17½; 2,000 shares Reading 66@67.

The business of the day at the Sub-Treasury was as follows: Received, $56,160 93; Paid, $25,417 08; Balance, $2,659,883 49.

The *Union* steamer, from Charleston, brought $58,000 in specie.

Mr. Simeon Draper advertises in our columns to-day a public sale, at an early date, of $300,000 7 per cent. Mortgage Bonds of a Railroad Company which now makes its first appearance in our market, viz., the Western Vermont. This Company have nearly completed a line of 52½ miles in length, extending from Rutland to the New-York State line in Bennington. The Road then unites with the Troy and Bennington Railroad, a branch of the Troy and Boston Line; and over these Railroads the cars will run from Troy in nearly a straight line to Rutland, making the distance between these two points only 80 miles.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb 23—P M

The total COTTON sales to-day were 9,000 bales at a decline of ⅛ since the reception of the *Cambria's* news Low to strict middling is quoted at 7c @ 7⅞c, being a decline from the highest point last week of ⅛ @ ¼c

CINCINNATI, Tuesday Feb 24

FLOUR is selling here at $3 10. CLOVER SEED has advanced to $6 50 per bushel.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, Feb 24—6 P M

ASHES—Seem inactive though unchanged We have heard of only 56 bbls being sold, at $5 for Pots, and $6 12½ for Pearls, ₩ 100 lb

COTTON—Is in more request at the decline quoted in our last; the day's sales sum up 3,000 bales, at 8½c for middling Uplands, and 9c for New-Orleans.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands appear abundant and depressed Speculators are more eager to realize, and regular dealers evince a desire to sell. The Eastern and local demand is contracted, and that for shipment nearly suspended. The railroad deliveries and the receipts via New-Orleans moderate. The operations include 5,000 bbls Superfine Western and State, 62½@$5 for ordinary to straight State and good common Ohio, at $4 87½@$5, mixed to fair Indiana and Michigan, choice State and favorite round hoop Ohio, at $4 93¾@$5 12½; fancy Genesee, Michigan and Ohio, at $5 12½@$5 37½; extra Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio, at $5 37½@$5 62½; and extra Genesee, at $5 37½@$6 ₩ bbl Canadian is plenty and heavy, though without sales to note Some 500 bbls. No 1 Superfine were obtained, at $4 87½ ₩ bbl Southern favors purchasers, though with a good supply and equall good demand, it has undergone no material variation The business embraces 1,400 bbls. mixed to favorite ordinary Alexandria, Baltimore, Columbia, and Fredericksburg Country, at $4 87½@$5 12½; fancy do. do., at $5 12½@$5 75; and Richmond City Mills, at $5 87½@$6. Rye Flour is salable and uniform at $3 68¾@$3 75 ₩ bbl. Jersey meal is scarce and dearer; the sales comprising 150 bbls. fine, at $3 37½@$3 43¾ ₩ bbl

GRAIN—Wheat is in better supply, and less request at languid rates. Home consumers are doing little, and exporters remain from dealing The only reported transactions was 3,000 bush. white Genesee, on the spot, at 115c Sales public Rye is nominally worth 75@76c. There is not much here Barley continues firm but quiet, at 70@80c ₩ bush for all kinds. Barley malt is in retail demand, at 97½c@$1 ₩ bush. Corn is more plentiful and less valuable The home inquiry is fair, but that for shipments light The sales amount to 11,000 bush Mixed Western from store at 62c, and Southern Yellow delivered at 63@69c, ₩ bush. Oats are freely offered at 37@38c. for Western, and 43@45c. for Northern.

PROVISIONS—Pork is steady but quiet, the transactions of the day not exceeding 250 bbls. clear mess at $16 37½@$16 50; new River do at $15 62½@$15 75, old Western do at $13 62½ bbl. River prime at $14@$14 12½; and old Western do at $13 62½ bbl. Beef continues heavy, and affords little room at 4½@5c for plain and sugar cured Hams at 6½c @7c for do and do shoulders Lard is in good demand at full quotations. Sales having been made of 300 bbls prime at 9c@9½c ₩ lb. Beef remains in fair request at steady prices We noticed sales of 150 bbls. prime at $5@$6, and mess at $6@$12 Prime mess is scarce and wanted at $15 @220 ₩ bbl. There is considerable inquiry for Butter and Cheese at previous figures.

WHISKY—Is unsettled and nominal—holders of Prime asking 23c. and buyers offering 22½c. cash, ₩ gallon None sold There is more steadiness in Drudge, of which 19 hhds. were purchased at 22c, time, &c.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig Linden from Mobile—H C. Lodge, Henry A. Rae, M T Lowery, Henry Shelter, Alex. McIntosh.

In bark Fanny Major from New-Orleans—Mrs. West and son, Francis and son

In brig Swan from Bermuda—James Taylor.

MINIATURE ALMANAC....THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises..... 6 43 | Sets..... 5 44 | MOON—Sets.... 11 09m

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY

Sandy Hook 11 08m | Gov. Island..11 38m | Hell Gate.... 1 39m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....FEBRUARY 24, 1852.

Cleared.

Steamship Ohio, Porter, Chagres, M. O. Roberts.
Steamer Canada, (Br.) Lang, Liverpool, E. Cunard, Jr.
Steamer Penobscot, Whitecan, Philadelphia, M. Sanford & Co.
Propeller Anthracite, Morley, S. Amboy, J. & N. Briggs.
Ship Andover, Delano, Havana, Nesmith & Sons.
Ship Albert, (Bremen.) Reichl, Baltimore, Oelrich & Co.
Ship Mary Merrill, Kellum, Boston, Patterson & Walsh.
Ship Bavaria, Anthony, Havre, D. Whitlock, jr.
Bark Geronima, (Brazil) Bustilo, Montevideo, Leland, Zimmerman & Davidson.
Bark Kezia, Kendall, Lisbon, J. B. Sardy.
Bark Stanislaus, (Belg.) Gombeer, Antwerp, E. D. Hurlburt & Co.
Brig Roleraon, Crowell, Mobile, Eagle & Hazard.
Brig Vernon, Faye, Savannah, Sturges, Clearman & Co.
Brig Reindeer, Arey, Malaura, E. Richardson & Co
Brig Eola, Castellano, Cadiz, J. B. Sardy.
Schr. Eloise, Robinson, Wilmington, N L. Macready & Co.
Schr. Homer, Parker, Boston, A. & W. Herrick.
Schr. E. S. Powell, Watts, Wilmington, E. S. Powell.
Schr. R. Genn. Nye, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand.
Schr. Cinderella G. Scull, Scull, Washington, J. G. Williams.
Schr. Hornet, Small, Jacksonville, Brett, Vose & Co.
Schr. Mary Jane, Bentley, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Union, Adams, 51 hours fm. Charleston, cotton &c., to Spofford, Tileston & Co. The Uniyn crossed the bar at Charleston at 11 A M. on Sunday, and arrived at Sandy Hook at 2 P, M. on Tuesday.

Ship Shelter, (of Bath) Hall, Bordeaux, 50 ds., brandies to T. Bayaud. Feb. 4, lat. 36 30, lon. 56 passed the wreck of a vessel apparently of about 200 tons, full of water, bulwarks painted green, masts gone. Had not been long in that situation.

Ship Jenny Lind, of Boston, Lovell from Liverpool Nov 26th, and Fayal Jan 27, with mdse. and 196 passengers to Daniel Pilkington & Co Experienced heavy westerly gales, shifted cargo, and was obliged to put back to Fayal to repair. Left no Am. vesse's at Fayal. The ship Senator, Coffin, fm. London, for New-York, sailed from Fayal Jan. 25.

Ship E. Bulkley, Brown, Charleston, 5 da., cotton, &c., to G. Bulkley.

Bark Ann Harley, (Br) McDonald, Glasgow, 70 ds., mdse. to A. Woodhull. Has experienced heavy weather on the passage. 1 burth and one death.

Bark Peerless, Littlefield, Para 14 ds., india rubber to J. Bishop & Co Left no Am. vessels. Had severe gales from N. W to N. E. the last 10 days. F. H Antland, passenger.

Bark Istria, (Aus.) Lettich, Odessa 85 days, via Constantinople 72 days, lead, &c. to order. Yesterday, 3 A. M., was run into by a schr., who stove bulwarks, boat, &c.

Bark Fanny Major, Macy, New-Orleans, 17 ds., mdse. to master.

Bark Wabash, (of Boston) Sherman, New-Orleans, 28 ds., mdse. to master.

Bark Geo. D. Smouse, (of Boston) Winchenbaugh, Tobacco, 23 ds., logwood to E Thebaud & Son.

Brig Exporter, (of Baltimore) McDonough, Rio Grande, 60 ds. hides, &c. to B. Richards. Put into St. Thomas 16th inst., for water.

Brig May Flower, (of New-Haven.) Hartman, Trinidad, (Port Spain) 23 ds, in ballast to Henry Trowbridges Sons. of New-Haven; 6th inst. Cape Roxo, bearing N. W. 10 miles, spoke bark Gen Jessup, from St. Thomas, for Mobile.

Brig Rainbow, ——, New-Haven, 12 hours, in ballast to master. Had been ashore on Point Judith, and will go on the sectional dock for repairs. Was towed to the city by the steamer Hector, Yates

Brig Linden, Rome, Mobile, 13 ds., cotton to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Brig Swan, Pierce, Bermuda, Feb. 15, in ballast to Nesmith & Sons. Left bark N W. Bridge, af and for Boston, Underwood, from Malaga, 64 ds. out, had put in in distress, having lost spars, sails, &c The cargo was being put on board Br. brig Tuskar, Stowe, for Boston

Brig Monserrate, Johnson, Porto Pabalio 34 ds., coffee and wood to S. W Lewis. Left bark Thomas Dallett, of Philadelphia, ldg. for Philadelphia in 10 ds. The only Am. vessel in port.

Brig Wm L. Jones, Tyler, Savannah 8 ds., cotton to N. L. McCready.

Brig Harriet, of North Yarmouth, Kelly, Madeira 32 days, mdse to H & T. W. Meyer.

Brig E O Holt, of Blue Hill, Conary, Aux Cayes 23 days, mdse to master.

Brig Swan, of Boston, Bray, San Juan de los Remedios 13 ds. mdse to A. C. Rossiu & Co.

Brig Marine, of Boston, Brown, Rio Grande 76 ds mdse. to Brown Brothers & Co.

Brig Benecia, of Darien, Jones, Savannah, rice, &c. to J. H. Robertson. On inst., in a gale, sprung a leak, shipped a sea which stove bulwarks, lost galley, and is still leaking

Brig Acoxite, of Eastport, Winchester, Port-au Prince 15 ds., mdse to O. L & A Ferris

Brig Elizabeth, Pitts, Para 24 ds., mdse. to H. K. Corning.

Anconio De C. Bastus, passenger.

Schr. Eliza B Manning, Surbank, Va., 2 ds, oysters.

Schr. Chief Van Nesine, Va., 2 ds., oysters. 22d instant, 12 M., saw a large full rigged brig ashore on Hog Island, Va. Did not learn her name; appeared to have got on the night previous; saw the crew engaged in sending down spars, &c. Also, saw, on the 23d inst., a schr. wood-laden ashore on Phœnix's Island.

Schr Athalia, Welton, Apalachicola, 13 ds. with 525 bales Cotton, 4 do Rope Cutting, 107 Hides, 2 casks. mdse to R. Post 18th instant, Cape Hatteras, W 20 miles distant, spoke schr. Col. Satterley, Elwood, hence for Charleston—wished to be reported Left barks Triton and Mary Barney for Providence ldg.; schrs Allington, J. Vail, and Norfolk Packet for New-York few ds.; Bark Glen, Waite, sld. same day

Schr. Sylphide, (Br) Walters, Halifax 10 ds., mackerel to J. H. Hunter.

Schr James McNab, (Br.) Cunningham, Cape Haytien 15 ds., mdse to S. S Lewis & Co, Boston.

Schr. Susan Camman, Dashiel, Wilmington 12 ds., Rice to master.

Schr. Jacob and William, Staples, Cape Haytien Feb 6, logwood to master.

Schr. Granite State, Hallett, Boston, 4 ds., mdse. to S W. Lewis

Schr. James Sturgess, Hill, Berlin, Md., 2 ds, corn to B. N. Fox.

Schr. Plymouth Rock, Lacey, Boston, 4 ds, mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Mail, Cropper, Berlin, Md 2 ds, corn to B. N. Fox.

Schr. Joseph Baker, ——, Rockland, lime.

Schr. Adeline, Turner, Berlin, Md, corn.

Sloop America, Sturgess, Providence.

Sloop Thos. B. Hawkins, Wells, Providence.

WIND—At sunrise, S.E.; midnight, do.

Below.

A ship supposed the Chace, White, Charleston, 4 ds., cotton and rice to T. Wardle

Brig Frederick, (of Boston) Crosby, fm. Tobasco, dismasted.

Also, brig Squaw, (Br.) Berry, Newcastle, 54 ds. Has on board the crew of schr. Vesper, fm Chagres, abandoned at sea. Also, 1 brig and 1 bark.

Spoken, &c.

Feb. 23, lat. 39 30, lon. 74 20, Br. brig Squaw, Berry, from Newcastle for New-York. Had on board the captain and crew of schr. Vesper, of and for New-York from Chagres. Had taken them off on the 19th inst., in lat. 36 52, lon, 70 00. The Vesper had lost rudder and had sprung aleak.

Feb 22, inside Charleston Bar, passed ship Emma Watts, going in.

Feb 23, lat. 36 10, lon. 75, passed brig H. C. Lowell, bound North.

Feb 9 lat. 36 20, lon. 69 50, exchanged signals with ship Hope Goodwin.

Feb. 10, lat. 36 15, lon. 67 20, ship Hermann of Portsmouth, fm. Rotterdam, for Baltimore, 46 ds. out.

Feb. 21, lat. 31, lon. 71 17, brig Mary, of and from Baltimore, for Kingston, Ja.

Feb. 19, lat. 34, lon 72 45, brig Capt. John, standing south.

By Telegraph.

PHIDELPHIA, Feb 24—Steamer Wm. Penn, for New-York, left the Breakwater this evening.

NORFOLK, Feb. 23.—The ship Bremen will discharge her cargo here

CHARLESTON, Feb. 23.—Arr schr. Dart, Philadelphia; V. Griffeth, Baltimore; Arrota, Dumas, Camden.

Sld brig Palm, and schr. Alice E. Goldsborough, for Baltimore.

Foreign Ports.

Schr Alcyona, (of New-Haven) Whittaker, Ponce, P R., 18 d., sugar to Hotchkiss & Co., New-Haven

Sld. fm. Ponce, P.R., Feb. 5, schr. Tomah, Principle, Philadelphia.

At do Feb 6, bark J Forbes, Francis, loading for New-Haven, brigs Druid, Deming, ldg. for Baltimore, Getting, do do, Keziah, do do; Laritskiing, for New-York; Fremont, do do.

At Cape Haytien, Feb. 6, brig Emeline, Perry, from Wilmington, for Boston; schrs Champion, Bartlett, fm. and for Boston; Chas. Allstrum, Lavender, do; Exoress, Howes, do; Fr. ship Les Pleiades, fm Martinique, for Marseilles.

At Aux Cayes, Feb 1, brig Sarah Peters, of Ellsworth, for New-York Brig Ionian, and schr. Louisiana, of Provincetown sld on the 1st., for New-York and Boston

At Madeira, Jan 23, schr. General Foster, Newbegin, for New-York.

At Rio Grande, Dec 4, brig Exporter, of Baltimore, McDonough for New-York 10th; bark John H. Malay, of Boston, Hutchinson, for Boston, 12th.

Memoranda.

Capt Staples, of schr Jacob and William, from Cape Haytien reports but little Coffee coming in, in consequence of the holydays and rainy weather. Market price 8c per 100 lbs. Logwood abundant at $22 per 100 lbs.

INSURANCE.

THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., of the City of New-York.—Office, (Ocean Bank Building,) corner Fulton and Greenwich-sts.—CASH CAPITAL TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.—Insurance against Loss or Damage by fire.

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Nathaniel Weed, 63 Amity-st [ami S. Bowne, 17 John-st.
David Marks, 86 Cedar-st. W. D Morgan, 2 William-st.
Valentine Kirby, 47 Cedar-st Wm. Hustace, 145 Franklin.
M A Hoppock, 230 Fulton-st Joseph M. Brown, 72 Cortlandt-st
B. H. Van Auken, 156 Washington-st Eben'r Beadleston, 59 Dey-st.
C. V. B Ostrander, 26 Laight Harrison Jones, 233 Fulton-st.
D. Randolph Martin, Ocean Jeremiah Robins, 536 Washington-st.

AARON CLARK, President.
GEORGE W SAVAGE, Secretary. 25f-1meod

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan 29, 1852

THE TRUSTEES, in conformity to the Charter, submit the following Statement of the Affairs of the Company, on the 31st Dec, 1851:—Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st Jan, 1851, to 31st Dec, 1851.. $2,956,024 ₩ Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st Jan., 1851..... 1,162,803 28

Total amount of Marine Premiums $4,118,827 28

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks

Premiums marked off from 1st Jan, 1851, to 31st Dec., 1851..... $3,676,543 93

Losses paid during the same period..... $1,561,171 42
Returns of Premiums and Expenses..... 430,683 90
$1,991,855 32

The Company have the following Assets, viz
United States Stock, State Stocks, New-York City Stocks, City Bank Stocks, and Loans on State and other Stocks, drawing Interest. $962,085 54
Bonds and Mortgages, and Real Estate.... 536,064 25
Dividends on Stock, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, re-insurance and other claims due to the Company, estimated at 83,901 70
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable 1,791,238 19
Cash in Bank..... 41,360 41

Total amount of Assets $3,424,650 09

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of six per cent on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, for the period ending 31st Dec., and after Tuesday, the Third day of Feb. next. The Trustees, after reserving ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS of profits, have further resolved that the outstanding certificates issued in 1850, and Ninety per cent of those issued in 1851, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the Third day of Feb. next, from which date all interest will cease thereon. The certificates to be produced for the time of payment, and cancelled on the extent paid. The Board have also declared a dividend of Thirty-Five per cent. on the nett earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st Dec., 1851, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the Third day of Feb. next. The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st July, 1842, to the 1st day of Jan., 1851, for which certificates were issued, amount to $2,991,630
Additional profits from 1st Jan., 1851, to 1st Jan., 1852..... 928,701 94

Total profits for 9½ years $3,920,331 94
Certificates of 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, and Sixty per cent. of 1850 paid off..... 1,971,656

Nett earnings remaining with the Company on the 1st of Jan., 1852 ..... $1,948,675 94

By order of the Board
DANIEL DRAKE SMITH, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

Walter R Jones,	Edw'd. H. Gillilan,	Joshua J. Henry,
Josiah L. Hale,	Meyer Gray,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,
Thomas Tileston,	W. C. Pickersgill,	Henry K. Bogert,
Henry Coit,	Ramsay Crooks,	A. A Low,
E. D. Hurlbut,	Caleb Barstow,	Lewis Curtis,
Wm S. Wetmore,	A. P. Pillot,	Dennis Perkins,
Elisha Riggs,	Leonar. S. Suarez,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
Augustus Averill,	Ernest Malezieux,	William E Dodge,
John D. Jones,	Leroy M. Wiley,	Mort. Livingston,
Charles H Russell,	Henry W. Hicks,	Robt. C Goodhue,
Samuel T Jones,	Daniel S Miller,	Hamilton McCall,
Lowell Holbrook,	S. T Nicoll,	William Wood,
Benj. F. Marsh,	Theo W. Riley,	J. Henry Burgy,
P. A. Hargous,	David Lane,	James Bryce.

WALTER R. JONES, President.
JOSIAH L. HALE, Vice President.
JOHN D JONES, 2d Vice President.
THOMAS HALE, 3d Vice President.
DANIEL DRAKE SMITH, Secretary. 4f-1awWt26f

$1,381.008 64.—STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, on the first day of January, 1852—Office No 11 Wall-st.:

Balance per statement Jan. 1, 1851..$1,192,441 66
Deduct for losses then unpaid, paid since 37,500 00 $1,154,941 66

Net premiums received during the year 1851..... $461,506 57
Interest premiums received during the year 1851..... 65,172 83
Total receipts, 1851..... $526,679 58
Paid losses of the year..$103,300 00
Paid for purch'd policies. 30,470 21
Paid salaries, taxes, postage, &c..... 18,995 76
Paid commissions..... 27,924 60
Paid physicians' fees..... 2,188 12 $181,978 69 $344,700 81

Balance..... $1,499,642 47
Paid on dividend of 1847, 1848 and 1849..... 118,533 83

Net balance January 1, 1852..... $1 381,008 64
ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President.
BENJN. C. MILLER, Secretary.
J. P. BRADLEY, Mathematician.
L. C. GROVER, Counsel.
4f-lawWtf JOS. L. LORD, Agent, New-York.
Dividend declared Jan. 1, 1852, Thirty-five per cent. (35.)

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Offices, No. 43 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. Have their Capital (as also a handsome surplus) invested in the most undoubted securities, and continue to insure Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, and other personal property, Vessels in port and their Cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any other similar institution

DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth,	William Miles,	Alex H. Schultz,
Phineas T. Barnum,	Elijah F. Purdy,	John D. Pye,
Dan'l. D. Howard,	Sam. P. Townsend,	Hen Quackenbos,
Caleb S. Woodhull,	John Eadie, Jr.,	Justice S. Redfield,
Chas T. Cromwell	Joel S. Cairns,	J. W. Ansterman,
Anastat's Nicholas,	Robert C. Bell,	Fordyce Hitchcock,
Richard L. Allen,	John N Genin,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
ALFRED G. STEVENS, Secretary. s23-tf

MEDICAL.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

DR. HASTING'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA.—The wonder and doubt felt by the Medical Faculty when Dr. Hastings proclaimed the curability of Pulmonary Consumption, by the use of Naphtha as a remedial agent, has now, after eight years of trial, settled down into a deep conviction that there are few or no cases in which Consumption cannot be cured by Dr. HASTING'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA. In every case in which it has been tried in England or the United States, it has been followed by immediate relief and ultimate cure. In the Blenheim Free Dispensary, under the charge of Dr. Hast

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted,*) at the office, No. 116 NASSAU-STREET, between Beekman and Ann, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the *Daily Times*.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

VOL. I.....NO. 138. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company**—Office No. 8 Wall st, New-York, room No. 4, second floor—Capital Stock $200,000; shares $100 each.—The Books of Subscription for Stock in this Company are now opened, at their Office, where parties desirous of becoming Stockholders may obtain Certificates of Stock, and pamphlets, with laws and by-laws, besides all necessary information relative to the objects and prospects of the Company.

Having, nearly complete, a steam engine of eighty horse power, with stamp work of the largest class, and possessing a mine, which has proved to be one of the most valuable in the State of California, located in the immediate vicinity of the city of Sonora, on Wood's Creek, it is the purpose of the Trustees to prosecute the work with vigor and without delay, with a view to profit from the business of mining. The enterprise commends itself to the particular attention and confidence of Capitalists. It is deemed unnecessary to enter into a calculation as to probable profits, it having been satisfactorily demonstrated that vein mining is to be the great business of California, and that companies already in operation, with good machinery, have been eminently successful.

The Trustees have determined that the employees of the Company, in all responsible positions, shall be shareholders, selected with special regard to fitness, and required to give bonds, with sureties, and in such sums as may be deemed sufficient to guard the interests of the Company. And, further, that none but well tried and approved machinery, for crushing and amalgamating, shall be used; and that experiments, of a costly nature, which heretofore have proved so disastrous to the interests of companies, shall be carefully avoided and provided against.

Persons residing out of the city may obtain Stock, pamphlets, or any other information, by addressing the Treasurer, post paid, by mail. D. W. INGERSOLL, President.

THOS. E. HASTINGS, Treasurer. 14f-tf

☞ **Families in want** of a good and pure article of OLD FAMILY SOAP would find it to their advantage to call at the subscribers' manufactory and examine this article, which is made and dried expressly for their use. It is free from fish oil, and other deleterious articles so much used to cheapen. Also, always on hand, a large assortment of Fancy Soaps, more particularly the old Palm Soap, for the Toilet and Bath, which is justly celebrated as the best remedy for Chapped Hands; being made of a vegetable oil, it is very softening and emollient in its properties. It is put up in small packages and sold by the dozen. Goods delivered free of charge in New-York and Brooklyn.

W. HULL'S SON,

26f-1m Nos 108 and 112 Cliff-st., north end.

☞ **The Model Building Association**—In one month from the starting of the CHELSEA BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, it redeemed seventeen shares, thus placing on the profit side of the account about $6,800, thereby showing conclusively that for the very short time of its operation it has succeeded most admirably. The entrance fee will be $5 after the March meeting, and persons wishing to avail themselves of the low entrance fee of 26c., should do so immediately, as only a few more shares can be taken by new members. For the accommodation of down-town residents, GEORGE R. HOWELL will receive their names at his office, No 32 Park Row. Members are requested to call at the office, No. 230 9th av., and get their books and subscribe to the articles of association.

DANIEL BARNES, President.

GEO. R. HOWELL, Vice-President.

W. H. HOYT, Secretary. 26f-3teod

☞ **Waverley Building Association.**—A public meeting will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, at 7 o'clock, in the large Hall, corner of 7th av. and 22d-st.; Admittance free. An Address will be delivered by W. T. B. MILLIKEN, Esq., in which will be fully developed the plans of the Association; and others will probably speak on the occasion.

The following are the Officers of the Association:

JUDGE N. B. MOUNTFORT, President.
JOHN GREGORY, Vice-President.
JAS. W. HALE, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Abraham Lent	John B. Dingledein,	Jas. P. Robinson,
Joseph F. Pierce,	Thos F. Devoe,	John T. Boyd,
Daniel Underhill,	John M. Tilford,	Lewis W. Phillips.
Augustine Eaton.		

Attorneys, STEVENS & HOXIE. GEO. R. JAQUES, Surveyor.

Office of the Association, No. 143 6th-av., where Articles, By-Laws and all other information may be obtained at all hours. 20f-2t*

☞ **Hamilton Building Association.**—The regular monthly meeting will be held THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the large room corner Tillary and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, when persons desirous of becoming members can do so, on payment of $1, entrance fee. Those anxious to secure a home of their own, by means of small savings, should bear in mind that they can generally obtain a larger amount in redemption of shares in this Association than in similar societies in New-York. The entrance fee, which is very low in proportion to the profits already made, must be a considerable advantage to persons desirous of becoming members, and it has been deemed prudent not to increase it till after the next meeting, in consequence of the severity of the winter, which has been so pressing on the industrious and saving classes. Those who cannot attend the meeting may subscribe for shares at any time, by paying the entrance fee to the Secretary, at the office of the Association, north cor. Tillary and Fulton-sts., Brooklyn, or to Barnard & Parsons, Attorneys, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

THOMAS F. LESLIE, Secretary.

26f-1t*

☞ **Phœnix Building and Mutual Loan** ASSOCIATION.—To live or not to live!—This Association is now thoroughly organized and INCORPORATED, and offers superior advantages to those desiring a HOMESTEAD, which they should at once embrace. "Live at home, live at home," is an old adage but a true one; the force of which was never more fully felt than at the present day, when rents are so enormously high that it is almost impossible for a mechanic to pay them. Besides, they grow higher and higher from year to year. These facts are sufficiently important to induce every rent-payer to come up and sustain the good work, and, through it, themselves. As a SAVINGS INSTITUTION, also, the benefits of this Association are peculiarly attractive. The Prospectus and By-Laws can be had gratuitously at the Secretary's office, (Chambers's Hall,) to which the attention of the public is especially invited.

WILSON SMALL, President.

AMOS WILLETS, Vice President.

A. H. HATFIELD, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Warren Chapman,	Geo. W. Dawson,	Edward J. Small,
Andrew Hume,	Robt. M. Dewitt	James Cuthell,
Peter J. Fowles,	Joseph Nesbitt,	George A. Barney.

N. B.—Information and explanation will be given at the Secretary's office, Chambers's Hall, No. 65 Chatham-st. 26f-3t

☞ **Join at Once.**—The regular monthly meeting of the FRANKLIN BUILDING ASSOCIATION, on WEDNESDAY EVENING last, was very numerously attended, and over fifty shares were disposed of. The Association is now filled up, and it is the determination of the Board of Trustees, in consideration of the fact that the profits already realized by the Association have amounted to $6,181 75, to shortly increase the entrance fee to $5. By joining immediately every new member will become a participant in the profits already made, and at the same time save the amount of the proposed increase. Three dollars paid monthly, will accumulate in a very few years to $800, an advantage over the Saving Banks of nearly 600 per cent. If you can purchase a house advantageously and have not the money to accomplish your wishes, remember that you can procure it of the FRANKLIN BUILDING ASSOCIATION on fairer terms than from any capitalist in the city. The entrance fee is now but $2; shares monthly, shares $300. To accomodate those who cannot spare the time to visit the office to become members, a Special Meeting will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb 26, at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery. Doors open at 7, meeting to commence at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by JOHN FOWLER, Jr., JACOB L. FENN and DR. JOHNSON, explaining the principles, objects, how the profits are obtained, how real estate can be secured, and other particulars relative to the Building Associations. The meetings are free to all, and gentlemen and ladies are urged to attend.

SAMUEL F. BARTOL, President.

WINCHESTER P. MOODY, Vice President.

C. Z. POND, Secretary, office No. 15 Spruce-st. 25f-3t*

☞ **North American Mutual Loan and** ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION.—A public meeting of the Association will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, at 7½ o'clock, at the Mercer-st. House, cor. of Broome and Mercer-sts., Interesting addresses may be expected. Office of the Association, No 458 Broadway, cor. of Grand-st. RICHARD F. CARMAN, President.

THOMAS S CUMMINGS, Vice-President.

MORTIMER SMITH, Secretary. 26f-2t

☞ **North American Mutual Loan and** ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION.—The books of the Association are opened for subscriptions, at their office No. 458 Broadway, second floor, southeast corner of Grand st., from 9 A. M. until 5 o'clock, P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, until 9 o'clock. Entrance fee, $1; monthly dues, $3, per month. An opportunity is now offered to all males, females and adults, by paying $3 per month, to secure a home, and a capital to start a fair business. Books explaining the plan of the Association may be had gratis at the office, No. 458 Broadway.

RICHARD F. CARMAN, President,

THOMAS S. CUMMINGS, Vice-President.

MORTIMER SMITH, Secretary. 24f-1w

☞ **Building Associations' Fire Insurance** COMPANY.—Capital $150,000 divided into 10,000 shares, of $15 each cash paid up, with the privilege of increasing the capital stock to $500 000. Subscriptions for the capital stock of this company will be received by the following persons, appointed commissioners: John Bruce, No. 24 Platt-st.; Waterman & Latting, No. 59 Fulton-st.; Daniel P. Barnard, No. 16 Wall-st.; John Burton, No. 16 North William-st.; Solomon Jessurun, No. 8 Clinton Court, Beekman-st.; Thomas F. Leslie, cor. of Fulton and Tillary-sts. Brooklyn; also by all the Directors. A Prospectus explaining the great advantages to be derived from the Company to mechanics and small property holders, as well as to those who wish to invest their money and get the largest amount of profits, can be had of any of the Directors, all the Secretaries of the different Building Associations, or at the office of Mr. Jessurun, No. 8 Clinton Court, Beekman-st.

JOHN BRUCE, President.

S. JESSURUN, Secretary. 23f-1w

☞ **Second People's Building Association.**—In consequence of the unexampled success of the People's Building Association, and the rapidity with which the shares have been taken, it is found necessary, in order to meet the numerous applications which are coming in to form another Association, on the same safe and popular plan, to be called the "SECOND PEOPLE'S BUILDING ASSOCIATION." A number of shares are already subscribed, and there is no doubt that the whole number will soon be taken. Entrance fee, $1; monthly dues, $3.

A public meeting of this Association, for receiving subscriptions for shares, and for explaining the objects and workings of this plan of accumulating money, will be held at the Assembly Rooms, corner 25th-st. and 8th-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, the 26th inst.

Those who cannot conveniently attend, may hand their subscriptions for shares, to the Secretary or any of the Trustees. Office of the Association, No. 190 West 28th-st.

OLIVER H. LEE, President.

A. MCBRIDE Vice-President.

J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

OLIVER H. LEE,	J. ROGERS,
P. R. WILLIAMS,	W. S. HUNT,
A. F. TROTTER,	WM. H. SMITH,
W. J. PECK,	J. R. FLANAGAN.
C. B. JAQUES,	J. P. OSTROM,
JAS. KEARNEY,	A. MCBRIDE,
T. MARTINE.	

J. R. FLANAGAN, Attorney.

C. B. JAQUES, Surveyor. 23f-tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Now is the Time—Be your own Landlord.**—The EMPIRE BUILDING and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION will hold a meeting at the Broadway House, corner of Broadway and Grand-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, at 7½ o'clock. A lecture will be delivered by W. T. B. MILLIKEN, Esq., explaining the rise, progress, and operations of Building Associations. Those who wish to escape the tyranny of landlords, by becoming the owners of their own homes, are invited to attend—ladies as well as gentlemen. Subscribe before the entrance fee is raised. Shares, $300; monthly dues, $3; entrance fee, (at present,) $2.

JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, President.

(Controller, Park.)

JONATHAN W. ALLEN, Vice-President.

STEVENS & HOXIE, Attornies.

JOHN BOYD, Surveyor.

TRUSTEES.

Joseph Hoxie.	M. M. Van Dyke,	Wm. H. Riblet,
J. R. Del Vecchio,	Sylvanus Gedney,	C. H. De Lamater,
John B Acker,	W. Blackstone,	Wm H. Grenelle,
Geo. H. Purser,	C. S. Merritt,	Joseph Britton.
Wm. Sinclair,	George Boyd,	

J. W. FELL, Secretary, No. 173 Spring-st.,

25f-3t Office open from 2 to 9. P. M.

☞ **The Brooklyn Mechanics' Building and** MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION possesses peculiar advantages. It will loan money at six per cent. per annum on the amount advanced, thus enabling the shareholders to obtain money by paying six per cent. on the sum received. The Association will allow interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, to all persons who prefer paying their monthly dues six months or more in advance; and any shareholder desirous of withdrawing from the Society can do so at any time, by giving one month's notice, and receive back all the dues paid by him, with interest thereon, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

The entrance fee is fixed at fifty cents a share, the monthly dues at two dollars, and the ultimate value of each unredeemed share at five hundred dollars.

Ladies and gentlemen desirous of joining this Association can do so by leaving their names with the President, ROBERT P. PERRIN, Cashier of the City Bank, Brooklyn; the Vice-Presidents, JAMES ROBINSON, Bank of New-York, Wall-st.; Jacob Secretary, J. S. DENMAN, No. 136 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; the Attorneys, Barnard & Parsons, No. 16 Wall-st. New York, or with J. H. Shepard, Wm. A. Cott, Robert Buchanan, James Bennett, J. C. McBirney, or John Dimon, Directors.

A public meeting for the admission of new members, at which the objects and peculiar advantages of this Association will be explained, will be held in the room of the College Grammar School, over the drug store, on the northwest corner of Atlantic and Clinton-sts., (entrance in Clinton-st.,) on MONDAY EVENING, March 1, 1852, at 7½ o'clock.

Ladies and gentlemen who desire to invest money to advantage, in large sums or small ones, and all who wish to make money, or obtain the loan of money to their own advantage, should attend this meeting. At the rate at which subscriptions have been obtained, the number of shares to which this Association is limited will soon be taken, and consequently those who wish to avail themselves of the striking advantages, should be prompt in securing the number of shares they desire. 26f 3tTh&S&M

☞ **Join Now and Escape the Tyranny of** LANDLORDS.—The IRVING BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION will hold another public meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb 27, at the Masonic Hall, No. 274 Grand-st., (near Forsyth-st.,) at 7½ o'clock. Entrance fee $2; monthly dues $3; shares $800. This Association is filling up so rapidly that the entrance fee will shortly have to be raised. The principles of this Association will be fully explained by W. T. B. Milliken, Esq. Ladies and gentlemen are particularly invited to attend. Articles of the Association may be had gratis at the office, where subscriptions will also be received.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

GEORGE H. BELL, Vice-President.

TRUSTEES.

Geo. H Franklin,	Geo. W. Riblet,	Nelson Puff
Silas C. Herring	Jas Jackson, Jr.,	F. G. Richardson,
Elias Combs,	royal G. Millard,	Geo. T. Maxwell.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Secretary, No. 244 Grand-st.

THOMAS LAWRENCE, Attorney.

Office hours from 6 to 9 o'clock, every evening, and on Wednesday from 3 to 9 P. M. for ladies. 26f-2t

☞ **The Columbian Mutual Loan and** ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION.—The first public meeting of this Association will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, 27th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at No. 163 Bowery, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for shares, and explaining the workings and objects of these Associations. Several gentlemen will address the meeting, showing the advantages of Associations of this kind, and the prospectus will also be ready, explaining the advantages to be derived from them—to all persons of small means, as well as those who wish to invest their money to the best advantage. The principle upon which this Association is based, is considered the most advantageous, as shareholders are allowed to withdraw at any time, and 6 per cent. per annum is allowed for their money. Also, those who pay in advance are allowed 6 per cent. per annum. The entrance fee will remain at 50 cents, until the first of March, monthly dues, $2; shares, $500.

FRANCIS A. PALMER, President.

ROBERT A. SANDS, Vice-President.

DR J. K. BIGELOW, Assistant Vice-President.

CHARLES L. NOE, Secretary, No. 25 Delancey-st.

TRUSTEES.

S. R Trembley,	Thomas Brown,	Wm. G Chave,
Wm H. Riblet,	Aaron Adams,	John C. Smith,
Lewis K. Osborn,	Ebenezer Wilson,	George H. Ross,
Andrew V. Stout,	Elias E. Aaron,	Benj. M. Thompson.

AMZI HILL, Surveyor

MORTIMER DE MOTTE, Esq., Counsellor and Attorney.

The Secretary will receive subscriptions at his office, No. 25 Delancey-st., from 7 till 10 A. M., from 2 till 5 P. M. 25f-3t

☞ **Meeting at Military Hall.**—A special meeting of the FRANKLIN BUILDING ASSOCIATION, will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb 26, at 7½ o'clock, at Military Hall, No 193 Bowery. Explanatory Addresses, giving the history, rise and progress of Building Associations, will be made by John Fowler, jr., Jacob L. Fenn and Dr. Johnson. As the Association is rapidly filling up, and the profits on each share having amounted to over twenty dollars, it is the determination of the Board of Trustees to increase the entrance fee after the next regular meeting, so, as I who desire to participate in the advantages and benefits of this Association, should join at once. All who would like to learn how, in a few years, they may realize a handsome property by paying under $3 a month, are invited to attend. The present entrance fee is only $2. The ultimate value of shares, $800. Lose no time. All the shares will soon be made

SAMUEL F. BARTOL, President,

WINCHESTER P. MOODY, Vice President.

C. Z. POND, Secretary. Office, No. 15 Spruce-st. 21f-tf

☞ **The Third Manhattan** BUILDING ASSOCIATION—BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION NOW OPEN. JOIN AT ONCE—the unparalelled success attending the Second Manhattan Building Association—it having disposed of its entire number of shares, in the short space of five months from the period of its organization—has led to the establishment of a Third, to which the attention of the public is invited. The entrance fee is $2; Monthly Dues, $3, Shares $800. It costs now but Two Dollars to become a member, and the monthly instalment of Three Dollars, in the course of a few years—probably six or seven—will positively yield the sum of Eight Hundred Dollars. A moment's consideration will convince any one of the superiority of these Associations over Savings Banks, and all persons of small means are invited to avail themselves of the advantages here offered. To those who wish to escape the tyranny of landlords, by becoming the owner of a house and lot, if they are without capital to accomplish it, they can obtain sufficient from this Association for that purpose, and by appropriating no more than the house now yields for rent, can pay for it in a very few years. Members paying not less than six months in advance, will be entitled to interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Persons desirous of becoming members of the Third Manhattan Building Association, can do so by calling at the office of the Secretary, No 15 Spruce-st, (second floor,) where bylaws can be had, free of charge. A special meeting will be held on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, at 7½ o'clock, at VAUXHALL GARDEN, on which occasion several eminent gentlemen will deliver addresses, explanatory of the objects, benefits and advantages of Building Associations. Admittance free. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend. JAMES LEARY, President, Lovejoy's Hotel.

DAVIS COLLAMORE, Vice-President, pro tem.

J. W. WESTON, Secretary. No. 447 Broadway.

TRUSTEES.

James Y. Watkins, No. 16 Catherine-st.; James Neeves, cor Houston and Bowery; Seymour Whiting, No. 50 East Broadway; Wm. A. Conant, No. 12 Bowery; Albert Miller, No. 143 Nassau-st.; Wm. H. Cornell, No. 59 Fulton-Market; John A Currier, No 191 Greenwich-st.; Joseph Hough, No. 220 Broadway; James L. Worth, No. 24 Broadway.

JACOB L. FENN, Surveyor, No. 15 Spruce st.

26f-3t POMEROY & JENKS, Attorneys, No. 54 Wall-st.

☞ **Empire Building and** MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.—The Books of this Association are open for subscribers at their office, No 173 Spring-st., daily, from 2 to 9 o'clock, P. M. Entrance fee, $2; monthly dues, $3; shares, $800. An opportunity is now offered to all—males, females, minors and adults—by paying $3 per month, to secure a home or a capital to start a fair business. Books explaining the plan and objects of the Association can be had gratis at the office. Over three hundred shares have been subscribed during the past two weeks.

JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, President.

JONATHAN W. ALLEN, Vice-President.

TRUSTEES.

Joseph Hoxie,	Wyllis Blackstone,	Sylvanus Gedney,
Joseph Britton,	Wm H. Riblet,	Wm. Sinclair,
George Boyd,	J. R. DelVecchio,	C. A. Delamater,
Caleb S. Merritt,	John B Acker,	M. M. Van Dyke,
Wm. H Grenelle,	George H. Purser.	

J. W. FELL, Secretary, No. 173 Spring-st. 19f-tf

☞ **United States Building Association and** EQUITABLE INVESTMENT AND SAVING FUND.—The fourth monthly meeting of this Association will be held at No. 163 Bowery, third story, on MONDAY EVENING, March 15, at 7 o'clock. The books of the Association are open for subscription at No. 178 Bowery, where by-laws and act of incorporation can be had gratis. Entrance fee 50 cents; dues $2 50; shares $600. An opportunity is offered to males and females, by paying $2 50 a month for a few years, to obtain a home or capital sufficient to start a fair business. At the last meeting shares were redeemed at $200 each.

N. MCGRAW, President, No. 4 Crosby-st.

JOHN RUSHEY, Vice-President.

THOS. VERNON, Secretary, 178 Bowery.

DIRECTORS.

Andw. Allendorph,	James Grundy,	Wm. Forrester,
John Crouch,	Starkee Livesey,	Jas. McDuff,

TRUSTEES.

N. McGraw, C. W. Houghton, John Ridley.

Attorney, Chauncey Shaffer, 75 Nassau-st. 10f-1m*

☞ **The Citizens' Mutual Loan and Accumulating** FUND ASSOCIATION will hold a public meeting on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, at their rooms, No. 42, Broadway next door above Canal-street, at half-past seven o'clock. Interesting speakers have been engaged, who will illustrate the practical workings of this Association. 400 shares have been taken in less than one month. The subscription book is open daily from nine A. M till five P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS till nine o'clock. Five shares were sold at the last regular meeting, at a premium of $310, giving a profit of more than $3 on each share subscribed for. The next regular meeting occurs on the first Thursday in March. Shares, $800. Entrance Fee, $2. Monthly Dues, $3.

SIMEON DRAPER, President.

E DELAFIELD SMITH, Vice Pres.

J. F. KENDALL, Secretary 23f-1w

☞ **A Home for All.**—The COLUMBIA BUILDING ASSOCIATION, of Brooklyn, will hold a public meeting on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, 7½ o'clock, at Remsen's Hall, Union-st. entrance in Hamilton-av. Entrance fee, 50 cents; Monthly dues, $2; Shares, $500. This will afford a fine opportunity for the inhabitants in the vicinity of Hamilton Ferry, Atlantic Dock and Red Hook Point, to avail themselves of the advantages offered by Building Associations.

DANIEL P BARNARD, President.

WM. H. GRIFFITH, Vice-President.

CHAS. O. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

Dr. J. B. BENNETT, Surveyor. 24f-2t*&Th*

☞ **The New-York Land and BUILDING ASSOCIATION** was organized for the purpose of getting Houses and Lots for 500 Workingmen, and thereby making them their own landlords. It is in the full tide of its success. Its regular meetings are held on the fourth MONDAY in each month, at No. 163 Bowery.

MILES CHAMBERS, President.

H. S. SMITH, No. 1 Murray-st., Secretary. 13f-2w

☞ **Many persons being desirous of seeing** the Hon DANIEL WEBSTER, who have not yet had an opportunity, we are authorized to say that he will see any friends who may do him the honor of calling at the Astor House, from 1 to 3 o'clock, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY. 25f 2t

☞ **The Rev. Dr. Skinner** will preach in the Broome-st. Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Adams's) at 3 o'clock, THIS AFTERNOON—it being the day of prayer for Colleges. Subject, "Preaching, still the means of Christianizing mankind." 26f-1t*

☞ **St. David's Day.**—The Annual Festival of the ST. DAVID'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY will take place on MONDAY, March 1, at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 450 Broadway. Dinner on the table, 7½ o'clock, precisely. Tickets may be had of the Committee of Arrangements, or any of the officers of the Society. The following gentlemen compose the

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

John Evans,	Griffith W. Griffith,	Thos. Lewis,
John Griffith,	Thos R Jones,	John Jones.
James Jones,	Wyndham Lloyd,	H. N. Morgan,
Thomas Thomas,	Isaac N. Davies,	Owen Jones,
George Morgan,	Edward Dolson,	Thos. Williams.

ROBT. EVANS, Secretary.

N. B.—Ladies are admitted 26f-3t

☞ **O. U. A.**—EMPIRE CHAPTER, No. 55.—The members of this Chapter are hereby notified to attend the regular meeting of the Chapter, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 27th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The members will please be punctual in their attendance, as important business will be brought before the Chapter.

JOHN C. POWNELL, Sachem.

THOS. J. HEALY, C. of the C. 26f-1t*

☞ **Citizen Volunteers.**—BATTLE OF LEXINGTON.—The Citizen Volunteers will celebrate the Anniversary of the Battle of Lexington, by a grand parade on the 19th of April next, the anniversary of a day on which the first blood of the Revolution was shed. All citizen companies are invited to join us in celebrating the above day. Companies who have not reported themselves, and who wish to participate with us on the above occasion, are requested to report without delay with their address (so that they may be posted in line) to HENRY WILSON, Major General C. V., 76 Carmine-st. 26f-3t*

☞ **Dr. Baird gives the Sixth Lecture** of his course TO-NIGHT, at the Brooklyn Female Academy, on the History of Great Britain and Ireland. Price 25c. 26f-1t*

☞ **Stuyvesant Institute**—Broadway, near Bond-st.—MR. COFWAY, the Indian Chief, delivers a Lecture on the Religious Belief, Poetry and Eloquence of the North American Indians. Tickets 25 cents. Members of the O. U. A. will get theirs at Mr. VANDERBEEK'S Music Store, No. 479 Broadway. 26f-1t*

☞ **Preaching in the Norfolk-st., Baptist** CHURCH, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Elder S. Wilkins. Also, on FRIDAY EVENING, at the same hour. Avail yourselves of the opportunity of hearing the Gospel, and be led thereby to the obedience of the faith. 26f-1t*

☞ **Ik Marvel in Brooklyn**—D. G. MITCHELL, Esq., (known as IK MARVEL) will lecture at the Female Academy, Joralemon-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 24 commencing at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. For sale at SCRIBNER'S, Brick Church Chapel, N. Y.; at the Bookstores of A. M. WILDER, and T. D. SMITH, Fulton-st., and WM. ROSE, Atlantic st., Brooklyn; also at the door. A limited number of tickets issued. 25f 3t*

☞ **Spiritualism and Psychological** EXPERIMENTS—Professor OWEN lectures THIS EVENING at Union Buildings, Bowery. The experiments on Tuesday were very successful, and the audience delighted with them. Admission One shilling. Commence at 7½ o'clock 26f-1t*

☞ **Williamsburg Lyceum**—Rev. E. S. PORTER will deliver the next lecture of the course at Central Hall, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject, "Perversions of Science." 26f-1t*

☞ **The Mercantile Mutual** LOAN AND ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION will hold a meeting on SATURDAY EVENING, 28th inst. in the Lecture room, Clinton Court, corner of Nassau and Beekman streets, at half-past 7 o'clock, P. M., when addresses will be made on the occasion. The Stock of this Association being eagerly sought for early application is necessary. The room will be open at half past 4 o'clock for the accommodation of those who desire to join.

W. O. GROSER, Secretary.

☞ **Building Associations,** CLUBS, MANUFACTURERS and others, have an opportunity to supply themselves with choice Building Locations in a position and at a price hitherto unheard of as regards proximity, soil and terms. Apply to. [25f-2t*] EUREKA, No 239 Water-st.

New-York Daily Times.

THE COOPER TESTIMONIAL.

SPEECH OF HON. DANIEL WEBSTER.

ADDRESS OF WM. C. BRYANT.

Speeches of Dr. Bethune, Hon. Mr. Bancroft, G. P. R. James, and others.

The great meeting called for the purpose of testifying the public regard for the late J. FENIMORE COOPER, and to aid in providing for the erection of a statue to his memory, was held last evening at Metropolitan Hall. A large and brilliant assemblage graced the Hall upon this occasion.

The Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER presided, assisted by His Honor Mayor Kingsland, and WASHINGTON IRVING, Esq. A number of American authors and newspaper writers, with several well known clergymen and public men of our city also occupied seats upon the stage.

At ¼ before 8 o'clock, Mr. IRVING came forward, expressed his regrets because of the erroneous statement in some of the newspapers, that he was to deliver an address, and introduced to the audience the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER.

Mr. WEBSTER came forward and was received with three cheers and long-continued applause. Order having been restored, Mr. W. said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I deem it a very high distinction to be called upon to occupy the Chair at this meeting. The object of this assemblage is to contribute to the erection of an appropriate statue to the memory of a distinguished citizen of New-York, who has honored not only the State to which he belonged, but the country of which he is a citizen, by his large and distinguished and eminent contributions to American Literature.

There are, ladies and gentlemen, roads to fame of various character. Arms lead to distinction; military achievements hand down the name of the distinguished in arms to the knowledge of posterity. Political life also, presents to the contemplation and history of the country, those who have rendered civil service to their country, in their day and generation. [Applause.] He in whose honor we are met to-night, was not distinguished in arms. Nor was it his lot to command the applause of listening Senators; although by his literary productions, taste, talent, and genius, he had become so much an honor of national regard, that we are able to say with truth, that we may read the nation's history in his life.

Ladies and gentlemen, was there anything more to be desired than the reputation of having done that which recommends itself to good taste, morals and religion? Is there any one more to be envied than he who contributes thus to the literature—the moral culture of the age in which he lives? I should not be here to raise my feeble voice in praise of the memory of Fenimore Cooper, however distinguished the genius and beauty of his writings, if there were anything in their general character undermining the principles of religious faith or morality. Nothing could atone for the infliction of such an injury upon the rising generation. As far as I have become acquainted with the writings of him we have assembled to honor, they maintain all good sentiment, sustain all good morals, maintain good taste; and after them, the next thing I have to say, all his writings were patriotic—American throughout. [Applause.] Therefore, I deem it an honor to be here to perform my humble part towards raising a monument to J. Fenimore Cooper.

Ladies and gentlemen, I consider him to have contributed largely to our national literature. His writings have been read not only in our own country, but throughout the world, wherever our language is read; and wherever read they have inspired good morals and taste, and religious sentiment. He combined the power of amusing and instructing to a great extent—enlightening and amusing without pandering to depraved taste and passion. This is his great praise. And what is more honorable and more likely to endure than fame secured by writings for amusement and information, founded on our American habits, and transmitting the original American habits of the generation who preceded him to the generations that shall succeed him? I suppose there is no author, living or dead, who imbued his own mind with stronger impressions of the habits and character of the generations before us than he, or infused more of their spirit in his delineations.

He has gone! He has left behind him a name which is ours to cherish: and as far as marble and bronze can commemorate him, let them be employed. But it is to show our sense of respect and gratitude for his services that we propose by these material mementos to perpetuate his name. The monuments of Fenimore Cooper are in his works. [Applause.] Brass may be melted; columns may be thrown down; Earth itself may be shaken and convulsed: but, living in an age of Literature, Science, History, and Poetry,—the monument of Fenimore Cooper exists in the minds of men, and is transmitted by that agency; and while mind and memory and taste and morals and religion exist and sway us, his monument is in the hearts of the people. [Applause.]

A large number of letters were received from invited guests, all expressive of great sympathy with the objects of the meeting. Among them were replies from WM. H. PRESCOTT, HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, HERMAN MELVILLE, RICHARD H. DANA, R. W. EMERSON, ALFRED B. STREET, and JOHN R. THOMPSON, Esqs.; Hon. CHAS. SUMNER, Hon. LEWIS CASS, and Hon. RICHARD RUSH; Profs. JAMES HALL, HENRY REED, FRANCIS LEIBER, and the late JAS. E. DE KAY.

Mr. Webster introduced the orator of the evening.

MR. BRYANT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. BRYANT said it was now somewhat more than a year since the friends of JAMES FENIMORE COOPER in this City were planning to give a public dinner in his honor. It was intended as an expression both of the regard they bore him personally, and of the pride they took in the glory his writings had reflected on the American name. To-day we assemble for a sadder purpose; to pay to the dead some part of the honors then intended for the living. We bring our offering, but he is not here who should receive it; in his stead are vacancy and silence; there is no eye to brighten at our words, and no voice to answer.

The circumstances of Cooper's early life were remarkably suited to confirm the natural hardihood and manliness of his character, and to call forth and exercise that extraordinary power of observation which accumulated the materials afterward wielded and shaped by his genius. His father, while an inhabitant of Burlington, in New-Jersey, on the pleasant banks of the Delaware, was the owner of large possessions on the borders of the Otsego Lake, in our own State; and here, in the newly-cleared fields, he built, in 1786, the first house in Cooperstown. To this home Cooper, who was born in Burlington in the year 1789, was conveyed in his infancy; and here, as he informs us in his Preface to the "Pioneers," his first impressions of the external world were obtained. At the age of thirteen, he was sent to Yale College, where, notwithstanding his extreme youth —for, with the exception of the poet Hillhouse, he was the youngest in his class, and Hillhouse was afterwards withdrawn—his progress in his studies is said to have been honorable to his talents. He left the College, after a residence of three years, and became a midshipman in the United States Navy. Six years he followed the sea, and there yet wanders, among those who are fond of literary anecdote, a story of the young sailor who, in the streets of one of the English ports, attracted the curiosity of the crowd by explaining to his companions a Latin motto in some public place. From the discipline of a seaman's life, Mr. Cooper may have derived much of his readiness and fertility of invention, much of his skill in surrounding the personages of his novels with imaginary perils, and rescuing them by probable expedients. In 1811, having resigned his post as midshipman, Cooper began the year by marrying Miss Delancey, sister of the present Bishop of the Diocese of Western New-York, and entered upon a domestic life happily passed to its close. He went to live at Mamaroneck, in Westchester County, and while here he wrote and published the first of his novels, entitled *Precaution*.

Concerning the occasion of writing this work, it is related that once as he was reading an English novel to Mrs. Cooper, who has, within a short time past, been laid in the grave beside her illustrious husband, and of whom we may now say, that her goodness was no less eminent than his genius, he suddenly laid down the book, and said, "I believe I could write a better myself." Almost immediately he composed a chapter on a projected work of fiction, and read it to the same friendly judge, who encouraged him to finish it, and when it was completed, suggested its publication. Of this he had, at the time, no intention; but he was at length induced to submit the manuscript to the examination of the late Charles Wilkes, of this City, in whose literary opinions he had great confidence. Mr. Wilkes advised that it should be published; and to these circumstances we owe it that Cooper became an author.

Thirty years ago, in the year 1821, and in the thirty-second of his life, Cooper published the first of the works by which he will be known to posterity, the *Spy*. It took the reading world by a kind of surprise its merit was acknowledged by a rapid sale, the public read with eagerness, and the critics wondered. "Are you not delighted," wrote a literary friend to me, who has since risen to a high distinction as a writer, both in verse and in prose, "are you not deligh

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 26, 1852.

☞ The Second Edition of the *Evening Times*, published every day at 3 o'clock P. M., and served to subscribers for *One Cent*, contains a full and complete list of the *Arrivals at all the Hotels*, up to the latest hour.

The Non-Intervention Platform for the Times.

Gen. WASHINGTON in a letter to Gen. LAFAYETTE.

"I think every nation has a right to establish that form of government under which it conceives it may live most happily, provided it infracts no right, or is not dangerous to others; and that *no government ought to interfere with the internal concerns of another*, except for the security of what is due to themselves."

Daniel WEBSTER in his Speech on the Greek Revolution.

"There cannot, as I think, be conceived a more flagrant violation of public law, or national independence, than is contained in this short declaration" of the right of *forcible interference* in the affairs of other States.——"This asserted right of forcible intervention in the affairs of other nations is in open violation of the public law of the world."——"Does it not become us, then,—is it not a DUTY *imposed on us*, to give our weight to the side of liberty and justice—to let mankind know that we are not tired of our institutions—*and to* PROTEST *against the asserted power of altering, at pleasure, the law of the civilized world.*"

From President FILLMORE's last Annual Message to Congress.

"The deep interest which we feel in the spread of liberal principles, and the establishment of free governments, and the sympathy with which we witness every struggle against oppression, *forbid that we should be indifferent to a case in which the strong arm of a foreign power is invoked to stifle public sentiment, and repress the spirit of freedom in any country.*"

☞ The Whig State Convention in Kentucky, has adopted a series of resolutions, in which they recommend a Whig National Convention to be held at Louisville, on the 17th of June, and they present Mr. FILLMORE to that Convention, as their choice for the Presidency.

There are thousands of hearts throughout the land upon whom the recommendation by Kentucky, of anybody for the Presidency, but her greatest Son, will fall with the weight of sadness and surprise. No stronger evidence could be given, than is found in the silence of his gallant and devoted State, of the fact that Time in its relentless revolutions, has removed the name of HENRY CLAY from that list, out of which the Whigs of the Nation will make their choice for President. In selecting Mr. FILLMORE, Kentucky has followed the example of Tennessee, and will be in turn followed, we do not doubt, by the Whigs of every Southern State.

The recommendation of a new place for holding the National Convention, strikes us favorably. The centre of national power is moving Westward: and the political conventions in which that power is represented, and by the action of which it is guided, should follow in its track. Hitherto, Harrisburg is the furthest point Westward at which a National Convention has been held. This year, it seems to us, the Whigs may with great justice and propriety, select Louisville or Cincinnati for their gathering.

☞ The rupture in the British Cabinet seems to have been a mere matter of etiquette, after all. Lord PALMERSTON did express, in very strong terms, approbation of Louis Napoleon's usurpation; but his offense against the Queen did not consist in the sentiment, but in the fact that he expressed it in conversation to the French Ambassador, instead of a formal dispatch. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, moreover, thought him lacking in respect to the Queen, inasmuch as he did not make, with sufficient alacrity, certain explanations of this matter which had been called for. And Lord Palmerston excuses this, by saying that he was so much engaged that he could not write so full an explanation as he did, at an earlier day. Lord John advised the Queen to ask Lord P. to resign, which was done, and he resigned accordingly.

The apparent indifference with which the late Foreign Secretary allowed himself to be bowed out, savors slightly of disaffection. It looks as if he was not anxious to stay in the Cabinet longer. Perhaps the duties likely to devolve upon the Palinurus of the English State, in her coming voyage upon the sea of foreign affairs, were not exactly to his taste. In spite of his indorsement of Louis Napoleon, Lord Palmerston is not a friend of absolutism. He has been a liberal all his life, and he very properly ridiculed the intimation that he intends, at this late day, to desert the principles and policy of his whole career. England must either concede very much to the encroaching requisitions of the dominant despotisms of Europe, or she must stand against them, as the sole surviving champion of representative government and of popular rights on that hemisphere. In either case, the task is likely to be full of difficulty and embarrassment.

Trigonometrical Survey of the State.

We noticed a day or two since a memorial to the Governor and Legislature from the "Scientific Association" in regard to a trigonometrical survey of this State. Accurate knowledge, such as can only be obtained by a survey of this kind, may be very desirable, to speculative astronomy; but we beg leave to differ with the learned men of the Association in their estimate of its practical importance, or its usefulness in producing any valuable results, except as making a contribution to a certain kind of knowledge which is ever as a sealed book to the great mass of mankind. We can readily conceive—nay experience has shown—that a geological survey may assist largely in developing the resources of a State, by bringing to light its hidden treasures. The science of geodosy—the measurement of the earth by triangulation—is one of those sciences, which it may be desirable to promote and cultivate, when there is wealth in the State more than is required for the promotion of those branches in which the people of the State have an interest. When there is an accumulation beyond this, it may be advisable to make appropriations for the speculative sciences.—*Albany Register.*

The Association for the Advancement of Science are entitled to some deference, even upon questions of a practical character. The members are generally men who look at the working side of all matters; and at least have enough common sense not to attempt the seduction of a State into a purely scientific investigation under the deceptive plea of furnishing immediate practical benefits. Their mere recommendation, therefore, has claims to attraction; and, if arguments are superadded, they are entitled to all the respect customarily yielded to the testimony of experts.

The Committee, who presented the memorial, referred, with much propriety, to the regard usually paid by legislative bodies to the suggestions of the Association, as so many obligations to singular care and discretion in volunteering its views; and profess themselves studious "not to utter sentiments or opinions, whether speaking through committees or otherwise, which cannot bear the most rigid scrutiny."

It is a well-known want among all classes, scientific and otherwise—the want of a correct and minute map of the United States and Territories. What we have make no pretense to accuracy or minuteness. Their topography is mainly the result of conjecture. The distances are purely traditional; seldom the product of actual admeasurement. The course of rivers and streams is only correct in the aggregate; the general direction is ascertained, and the windings and curvatures put down *ad libitum*. Neither rivers or lakes are sounded; nor the profile of the surface, the elevations of hills and mountain ranges, attempted to be obtained or recorded. If it be asked what is the practical use of the greater accuracy proposed, the inquirer might be referred to the engineer, who would tell him of immense benefits in the difficult task of laying out the paths of public improvement; the saving of long, tedious surveys for every embryo railroad; the economy of capital, in the prevention of ill-advised enterprises forbidden by a consultation of the map. He would urge the growing magnitude of such works in the unimaginable future of our country; and prove how slight the cost of a trigonometrical survey and portraiture of the surface, in comparison with the enormous economy of subsequent outlay.

Those engaged in inland navigation and transportation would, if questioned, enumerate a multitude of profitable results in the examination of river beds, the determination of currents, the fathoming of lakes, and the geographical certainty about bearings and distances between commercial points.

All branches of society would agree in recognizing the value of having Town, County and State lines settled unerringly, so as to prevent conflict of jurisdiction or litigation as to the boundaries of private property. Land-owners, and those interested in the development of the resources of the country, must see at once the value of having the country spread before them with all its superficial features of elevation, depression, wood, streams, towns, villages, distances, minutely and immediately presented to the eye. Of the worth of the work as a contribution to science—science, the parent of modern utility—we say nothing. It could but add to the unworthy suspicions of the motives of the proposition.

The results of such a survey are not to be, as the *Register* asserts, the property of a few, and they the few who addict themselves to scientific research. They will display themselves in maps suitable for every study or counting-room. They will render the school atlas a faithful mirror of the surface it now only by approximation represents. They will enter into all our school books, and shower their advantages indirectly upon every department of practical science. And all this, in addition to the one consideration, sufficient in itself to justify the cost, the possession of a correct delineation of the natural traits of our country. It is mortifying to reflect that the enterprize we boggle and doubt about, because of the expense, has been already accomplished in nearly every European State, from Great Britain and Russia down to Switzerland, Wirtemburg and Sardinia.

The Kossuth Cabinet.

The *Boston Atlas*, examining the controversy between the members of the last Hungarian ministry, as to the merits of KOSSUTH, comes to an unhesitating judgment in favor of the Governor. A paragraph is quoted from a private letter from "an American in Paris, whose opportunities for information on Hungarian affairs are of the highest kind."

"Casimer Batthyanyi has addressed a letter to the *Times*, in which he refutes all the positions of Prince Esterhazy, and then proceeds to attack KOSSUTH on his own account.

"Casimer Batthyanyi, however, is personally unfriendly to KOSSUTH, and his conduct at the present time is very short-sighted and reprehensible; for whatever his private feelings may be, he ought to see that KOSSUTH is the only man who can do anything for Hungary, and for this reason alone, ought to give him a thorough support, instead of weakening the Hungarian cause to the extent of his influence by selfish resentments. *He is an aristocrat as much as a patriot, and is unwilling to own a superior in a man of the people.* I believe, however, he is an honorable man, in the common sense of the word."

In allusion to Szemere, the *Atlas* remarks that the Cabinet was not entirely composed of friends of KOSSUTH, three of them being to some extent hostile to him. Those three were Szemere, Batthyanyi, and Duschek, the latter of whom now lives undisturbed in Austria. Schlesinger, the most reliable of the historians of the war, in his work published two years since, says:

"It seems that a personal mistrust of KOSSUTH, even at that time, with respect to the foreign relations of the country, induced him (Szemere) to this unfortunate policy. KOSSUTH erred in neglecting to come to an understanding with his ministers as to their views, before presenting the ministerial list to the House; *but Kossuth was deceived in Szemere, as he was in Gorgey. Szemere had never been a friend of the Governor; indeed, people were so convinced of his hostility to Kossuth in Debreczin, that some even talked of a secret understanding between Szemere and Gorgey. Perczel, in particular, is said to have repeatedly alluded to this.*"

With unabated industry, the *Atlas* adduces the same author to testify the high character of Vukovich, the defender of KOSSUTH against Batthyanyi:

"Sabbas Vukovich, Minister of Justice, one of the most honorable of men, far removed from personal ambition and petty jealousy, working indefatigably towards the grand final object in view, resolute in principle, a mediator amongst his colleagues, with a character formed in the mould of antiquity, to whom it would have been the greatest delight to sacrifice life and limb for the good of his country."

Here we have a fair and unquestionably impartial valuation of the three witnesses: the two former admitted to be violent political opponents, with every presumption of previous and subsequent life and circumstances against them: the latter "far removed from personal ambition and petty jealousy; a mediator among his colleagues." Of the accusations against the Governor of Hungary, the *Atlas* may well ask, where are the proofs? and add:

"Such vague charges can be brought against any man. Nothing is easier than to bring them—but it is not so easy to refute them. In their very nature they are so intangible, that silent contempt is almost the only answer they admit of. When Messrs. Batthyanyi and Szemere bring forward one definite instance of "weakness," or "vacillation," or "laxity of principle," in the conduct of KOSSUTH, their opinions of him will be entitled to some consideration. At present, we can only attribute their attacks upon him to envy, jealousy, or a desire to conciliate the Austrian Government, by striking a blow at the distant back of its most formidable enemy."

A volume just published in Germany by Capt. Hutter, one of the refugees who accompanied KOSSUTH into Turkey, has fallen into the hands of the *Atlas*. Capt. Hutter thus speaks of the hero:

"What KOSSUTH was to the emigration that no other man could be. He shared with his needy countrymen the stipend which he received from the Turkish Government. He inspired the faltering with courage, he consoled the dejected. He clasped in his arms with brotherly love and warm sympathy, all who came to him. A simple word from him could recall the erring, could strengthen the weak, ward off despair from the feeble, and keep the hearts of the homeless from being corroded by hatred and revenge. He is the man whom no one can hate, to whom all must bow who have the opportunity to hear only a few words from his lips. Assuredly his greatest enemies have a very different opinion of him in their hearts, from that which they profess with their lips. KOSSUTH's heart beats singly and alone for the welfare of humanity, beats loyal, undismayed, noble. This his deeds attest."

Of his parting with the emigration, Capt. Hutter gives an affecting account. KOSSUTH was ill. He had little hope of living through the season. His farewell words to his comrades as much as intimated that fear; and he implored them not to leave his ashes on a foreign soil, but to bear them back to rest in his beloved Hungary. Col. Vay, on behalf of the officers, replied in terms, as the *Atlas* truly says, "which in spite of the Esterhazys, Batthyanyis, Szemeres, and Gorgeys, we are confident from abundant testimony, express the general sentiment of the Hungarian people:"

"Great man! Thou that standest pure and spotless before the world, thou whom the Hungarian nation honors on this day as on that on which it chose thee for its ruler, thou will, thou shalt, thou must live! Not thy dead bones, but thee, *living*, will we bear back to the Fatherland! This we swear!"

To our mind, the testimony of any one is worth more than that of an ardent political opponent; and, singularly enough, beside the three samples we have had of such one-sided malevolence, the whole weight of evidence of the Hungarian ministry, army and people, is enthusiastically in favor of the great chief. The judicious and honest will hardly fail to measure the proofs pro and con, and find the balance in favor of the great laborer in the cause of his country.

☞ We have received a letter admitting that the "charges" against the U. S. Consul at Acapulco originated with one of the disappointed bidders for the steamer *Commodore Stockton*, as suggested by us a day or two since.

Mr. John Black, engineer of the steamer *Col. Dickinson*, on the Ohio river, was instantly killed, last week, opposite Fulton, by a fender striking him and breaking his skull.

☞ The *Courrier des Etats-Unis* issues an "Appeal to the French Republican Democrats in the United States," on behalf of the patriots proscribed in consequence of the late act of usurpation. The appeal is earnest and forcible. We translate:

"We who are covered by the shadow of the glorious flag of the American Union, are exempted from the calamities which now afflict our unhappy country. But however remote we may be from France, our hearts are ever there. If we hailed the revolution of February with the most ardent enthusiasm, the news of the audacious and infamous usurpation, recently achieved, has excited a thrill of indignation, from the shores of the Atlantic to the Banks of the Missouri."

"The enemies of the people triumph, and its defenders, obliged to flee in order to escape deportation, turn toward America, the last refuge of liberty. For England, even now threatened, will soon, perhaps, be forced to expel those whom she received in the first instance, or run the hazard of war, which must fatally injure her commerce and prosperity. Switzerland and Belgium have already been compelled to drive them forth. Frenchmen, it is for us to receive them, and prevent them from suffering the double misfortune of exiles re-banished! Can we abandon those who have so generously sacrificed their fortune and their freedom in defence of human rights against the encroachments of despotism?"

The members of the Committee upon Subscriptions are provided with books, of which any person interested may obtain exemplars, upon satisfying the Committee of their good faith and fitness. Compatriots in all parts of the country are invited to aid in the movement. The President of the Association is P. A. GERDY; Vice-Presidents, P. ARPIN and H. RAVENEAU; Treasurer, G. GUYNET.

☞ Hon. A. H. STEPHENS, Member of Congress from Georgia, has written a letter advising the Union party in that State to abide by their present position, and hold themselves aloof from both the old political organizations. He says they "should unite with no party that fails as a condition precedent to incorporate in its creed those principles which we consider as essential to the maintenance of our rights and the preservation of the Union of the States." In Georgia, the Union agitation has probably been more thorough, and other party arrangements heve bean more broken by it, than in any other State.

☞ Mr. Gwin, of California, has reported a bill in the Senate for increasing the pay of the army and navy officers, engaged in California and Oregon. If such a bill pass, we hope it will be made to include all the officers who have been engaged in those countries since the first discovery of the gold mines; if it should not, it will be unjust, for the expense of living, &c., was much greater for the first eighteen months after that period than it ever has been since, and those who remained faithful in the midst of the first great excitement, deserve, we think, some reward for their fidelity.

ASTOR PLACE.—We heard *Gazza Ladra* for the first time at this house, last evening. The opera is strongly cast, and has evidently been carefully and faithfully rehearsed. It is a delightful composition, abounding not so much in startling music, as in the touching and exquisitely-finished gems, which have given Rossini a lasting popularity among modern composers. It is new to this City, and while giving additional variety to the selection of the Season, will draw repeated good houses from the freshness of and growing interest in its music, and the very talented manner in which all the *rôles*, from the highest to the most subordinate, are distributed, Sig'a STEFFANONE, as *Ninetta*, won repeated rounds of applause, and is seldom heard to more eminent advantage, altogether, than in this beautiful *rôle*. Nor did she lack support: Marini, Beneventano, Rosi, Vietti, Pico, Patti, and Costini, all took part in the piece, and nothing was wanting to give it eclat, though, possibly, several passages ought to have been rendered with additional spirit. The Orchestra, if not entirely faultless, was in fine condition, and no one point in the performance is more deserving of remark and praise than the well-known, never-tiring, and perfectly executed Overture to *La Gazza Ladra*. The house was a good one, quite crowded in the parquette and lower dress circle, and at full price, for the benefit of the deserving prima donna, Signorina STEFFANONE.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to The New-York Times.

Kentucky Whig State Convention—Fillmore recommended for the Presidency.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Wednesday, Feb. 25.

The Whig State Convention met here yesterday. Hon. CHILTON ALLAN presided, assisted by numerous Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

General COMBS presented the following series of resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That we regard the series of measures generally called the Compromise Laws, as a settlement in principle and substance, finally, of the dangerous and exciting subjects they embrace,—and as an adjustment by which we were rescued from the wild and boundless agitation which surrounded us and by which we obtained a firm, distinct, and regal ground to stand upon. The Whigs of Kentucky will support and maintain that ground as the best, if not the only measure preserving peace and quiet, and maintaining inviolate the integrity of the Union.

The Whigs of Kentucky, therefore, cordially approve of the firm and patriotic conduct of the President of the United States, in taking care that the laws everywhere within the limits of his power are faithfully executed:

That the Constitution of the United States vests in Congress the power to appropriate money to open and repair harbors and remove obstructions from the navigable rivers, in all cases where such improvements are necessary for the protection and facility of commerce with foreign nations or commerce among the States.

That the public lands, having been acquired by the common blood and treasure of the people of the United States, are held in trust by Congress for the common benefit of all the States, and we earnestly protest against the policy to which the Federal Government seems to be fast tending, of granting them away exclusively to the several States in which they lie, for any purpose whatever:

That in reference to our Foreign relations, in the language of General Washington, it is equally our true policy and our duty not to waive our destiny with that of any part of Europe, or entangle our peace and prosperity with the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humor or caprice; to cultivate harmony and a liberal intercourse with all nations, but never to quit our own to stand on Foreign ground.

That MILLARD FILLMORE, treading as he has done, in the footsteps of WASHINGTON both in his strict observance of good faith towards foreign nations, in the same time that he has promptly asserted and maintained our own rights in taking care that the laws should be all faithfully executed at home, has entitled himself to the gratitude and confidence of the people of the United States as a wise statesman, a true patriot and an honest man. And while the Whigs of Kentucky will cheerfully unite and do their utmost for any nominee of the National Whig Convention, we present him to the consideration of that body as a statesman of such approved prudence, experience, firmness and wisdom as to invite the entire Whig vote of Kentucky.

That, in approving the entire official conduct of President Fillmore, we deem this a fit occasion to express our satisfaction at the manner in which our distinguished fellow-citizen, John J. Crittenden, has discharged his responsible duties as the legal adviser of the President.—in all things pertaining to his official reputation—an able lawyer—eloquent advocate,—firm patriot and enlightened statesman. Kentucky delights to honor him and to see him honored, as one possessing the entire confidence and love of the people of his native State.

That our deepest solicitude is excited by the present precarious state of health of our illustrious citizen, Henry Clay, whose wise counsels and patriotic self-devotion have heretofore saved his country from so many imminent terrors,—and we earnestly pray that he may yet be long spared to receive and enjoy the outpouring gratitude of a grateful people.

The resolutions having been read and briefly advocated by Gen. COOMBS, were unanimously adopted.

The Committee submitted the following nominations, which were unanimously confirmed:

Electors for the State at large—James T. Robinson, of Scott, and William Preston, of Louisville.

Delegates to the National Convention—Gen. Leslie Combs, of Fayette; Hon. Joseph F. Bell, of Boyle; Col. John S. Williams, of Clarke; Hon. Philip Triplett, of Davies.

The Convention also passed a resolution recommending a National Convention to be held at Louisville on the 17th June.

Maryland—Removal of Office-Holders.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

Governor Lowe has removed all the office-holders in the state. The list of appointments comprises over 2,000 names.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

At a Cabinet meeting to-day, the vacant district Judgeship, of Maryland, was under consideration. John Glenn will receive the nomination.

The Russian Ministers entertainment last night was exceedingly brilliant, and attended by foreign ambassadors, senators, representatives, and crowds of fashionables.

Indiana—Democratic Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

The Indiana Democratic State Convention last evening adopted resolutions endorsing the Compromise Measures and the Intervention Doctrines,—but deem it contrary to sound policy for the Government to pledge our people to interfere or not to interfere.

Adjournment of the Texas Legislature—Heavy Defalcation—Mississippi Banking.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 22.

Advices from Texas state that the Legislature was to adjourn about the 16th inst.

The late cashier of the Thibodaux Branch of the Union Bank, Louisiana, is said to be a defaulter to the tune of $50,000. He is now in Paris.

Efforts are making in Mississippi for the adoption of a free system of banking.

Late and Interesting from the Cape of Good Hope.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

The bark *Ocean Wave* arrived here from Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, this morning, bringing intelligence to the 1st January, a few days later than that received *viâ* England. The bark *Rebecca*, from Baltimore, arrived at Table Bay Jan. 1; spoke, Dec. 30, lat. 14° 08', lon. 45° 40', bark *Delaware*, from Baltimore, for Pernambuco.

The war at the Cape still progresses. The latest accounts from the interior bring but little news, but what there is is discouraging. The English force on the Kei amounts to 4,000 men, but they had made no progress and had suffered much. The enemy, in the meantime, were acting with increased audacity near the border forts.

The whole country is flooded, owing to excessive rains, and much property has been destroyed. The troops were without tents, wagons, or any shelter whatever. The Cape Town paper says: "It seems as if Heaven was fighting against them, for when success was almost within their grasp, the clouds opened their deluge upon them, preventing all military operations."

There were rumors of treaties of peace being made with the Kaffirs, but the colonists protest against any such treaties, until they are more effectually beaten and humbled. A rumor had been rife at the Cape, that the whole Hottentot population intended to rise and massacre the whites. It as first caused great consternation, but a Commission was appointed, which ascertained the falseness of the report. Umbala, a powerful native chief, heretofore neutral, would, it was thought, give the English trouble.

The steamer *Vulcan* had arrived from England with the 43rd regiment, 600 strong. The total British force in the field was 6,246 troops, and 7,996 blank levies. During the year 1851 there were about twenty engagements of more or less magnitude between the English and the Kaffirs, the loss of the former being less than 500, while the latter have been killed by thousands, still they do not appear to be any the less numerous.

Accounts have been received from an expedition sent to explore the interior of Southern Africa. Large rivers, fertile valleys, and powerful black tribes are described.

BREADSTUFFS at the Cape had rather a down ward tendency. Nearly 6,000 barrels of Flour had been received from America. TOBACCO was firm, with small receipts.

Ohio State Temperance Convention.

COLUMBUS, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

The Ohio State Temperance Convention met this morning, in the State House yard—the City Hall being too small. Eight hundred Delegates were present, almost every County being represented. Hon. C. V. OLDS, presided, supported by Hon. M. Bartley, Judge Service, E. D. Wade, Judge Orr, James Packer, and Isaac Dalton, Vice-President.

The President, in the course of an able and impressive address, said: "We are here asking for an efficient law for protection against the giant evil Intemperance; and we pledge ourselves that if such a law were passed, it would be respected and enforced. The responsibility was more with the people than with the Legislature; and if the present Legislature will not pass an efficient law, one will be found that will."

A series of resolutions were adopted, with great unanimity, setting forth the evils of intemperance, and substantially in favor of the Maine Liquor law. Various speakers addressed the Convention, which adjourned at 5 o'clock.

Addresses are to be delivered to-night in the City Hall and the Baptist Church.

The Maine Liquor Law in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

In the House of Representatives to-day a remonstrance from 4,900 voters of Montgomery county was presented against the Maine Liquor law. An immense number of petitions are pouring in, in favor of the said law.

The Southern Mail—Fire at Baltimore—Conviction for Murder.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

We have no mail south of Savannah to-night.

The steamship *Isabel* sailed from Charleston for Havana, with 90 more Southerners, bound to California.

William H. Blass's cabinet manufactory, North Gay, near Baltimore-street, was destroyed by fire this evening. Loss $4,000—insured for $2,000.

Joshua Morgan was convicted to-day of murder in the first degree, for stabbing James McGovern in November last. The deceased was attempting to make peace between the prisoner and others, who were fighting, when he received the fatal stab.

Appointments by the Governor and Senate.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

Notaries Public.—New-York, Joseph S. York, George W. McLean, John S. Hanberger, John D. Campbell. *Kingston*, Jacob R. Trumpborn, James S. Evans. *Newburg*, Nathaniel R. Belknap.

South Carolina—Washington's Birth-Day.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

Washington's birth-day was celebrated with much spirit in this city yesterday. The military paraded in large numbers, and a grand dinner wound up the festivities.

From Porto Rico.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

The schooner *Tomah* arrived this morning, with dates from Ponce, P. R., to the 7th instant, she brings no news of importance. Left in port brigs *Narataska* and *Tremont*, for New-York, schooners *Charles H. Rogers*, *Alayona* and *Nashua*, for New-York.

The Philadelphia Mint

HARRISBURG, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

The joint resolution of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, against the removal of the mint at Philadelphia, passed the Senate this morning.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

An Irishman, name unknown, employed as a firemen, on the locomotive Planet, on the Hudson River Railroad, running to Stony Point with a gravel train, was killed this morning at the gravel pit, by the sudden starting of the locomotive while he was oiling it.

Sudden Death of Hon. Ethan Allen Brown.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

Hon. Ethan Allen Brown, who had acted during yesterday as one of the Vice-Presidents of the Indiana Democratic Convention, died last night, a few moments after reaching his hotel, without a struggle.

The Steamer Glasgow at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Wednesday, Feb. 25.

The iron screw steamer *Glasgow*, Captain STEWART, from the Clyde Feb. 7, for New-York, put in here this morning, at 9 o'clock, short of coal. She has a general cargo, and 20 passengers, all well. She sailed the same day as the *Cambria*, and consequently brings no later news.

Later from Mexico, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

We have received dates from the City of Mexico to the 10th inst.

The Mexican papers express much alarm at the new movement on the Rio Grande, and the opposition papers strongly censure the Government.

There is no other news items worth telegraphing.

The steamer *Empire City* sails for New-York via Havana to-morrow morning. Catharine Hayes gave her fourth concert here last night; she has met with triumphant success throughout.

The Alabama at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

The steamship *Alabama*, Capt. Ludlow, arrived here from New-York, in 70 hours, having been detained by fog.

The Canal Law.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

The Constitutionality of the Canal Law is to be argued next week, at Orange County Circuit, before Justice John W. Brown.

XXXIId CONGRESS.... First Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

The Senate met at 12½ o'clock.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Mr. COOPER presented petitions against the extension of WOODWORTH's patent; for a modification of the Tariff; for the establishment of a Navy Yard, Dépôt, and Dry Dock at Erie City, Pennsylvania.

Mr HAMLIN presented a remonstrance of the Millers of Maine, against the extension of HARKER's patent for Water-wheels.

Messrs. FISH and MILLER presented petitions against any change of law regulating the costs of proceedings in Admiralty.

Numerous other petitions were presented.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. HUNTER reported a bill to establish a Mint in New-York, with amendments.

Numerous reports on private bills were also received.

CLAIMS AGAINST MEXICO.

Mr. DOWNS moved that all memorials, asking for the investigation and examination of the proceedings of the late Board of Commissioners on Claims against Mexico, be referred to a Select Committee of five, with power to send for persons and papers. Agreed to.

Mr. MANGUM moved that the Chair appoint the Committee.

The CHAIR said it required an unanimous consent.

Mr. PRATT objected.

WAREHOUSING IMPORTED GOODS.

Mr. HUNTER introduced a bill, amending several acts of Congress, relating to warehousing of imported goods. The leading features of the bill are as follows;

Section 1—Provides that whenever existing leases of stores now used by the United States as bonded warehouses, shall have expired, or been disposed of, as hereinafter authorised, and required, all imported merchandize, duly entered and bonded, under the provisions of the Warehousing Act of August, 1846, shall be deposited, and kept in such stores, only, as are in the possession and occupancy of the owner, consignee, importer, or agent of the imports so entered and bonded; or in stores in the possession of those engaged in the business of warehousing: there to remain until duly withdrawn, in pursuance of the law under the charge and custody of an officer of the customs, and at the expense and risk of the owner, importer, &c., as the case may be, under such regulations and conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. Provided that such stores to be used for storage of imported merchandize, shall be previously approved and duly constituted warehouses by the Secretary of the Treasury; and he is hereby authorised and required to dispose, on or before the 1st day of January next, of all bonded warehouses now leased by the Government, on the best practicable terms.

Section 2—Authorizes and requires the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever, in his opinion, it may be expedient, to cause unclaimed or seized merchandise to be stored, and kept in the Warehouses authorized by this act. Nothing in this act, shall be construed as repealing, or modifying the provisions of the twenty-first Section of the act of March 2d, 1799, authorizing the procurement of storehouses, for the safe keeping of goods, and such scales, weights and measures may be necessary; nor shall this act be construed as prohibiting the Secretary of the Treasury from providing such stores as may be necessary to enable Appraisers to discharge the duty of examining and estimating the dutiable value of imports.

Section 3—Provides that foreign merchandise, imported after the passage of this act, and duly entered and deposited in Warehouses, under bond, may be withdrawn for consumption, at any time within two years after the date of the importation.

Section 4—Enacts that no more shall be charged to importers, or others, warehousing in private bonded warehouses, or in their own stores, than they actually agree to pay for the same, by contract, between owners of warehouse, and persons using the same, charge for storage for unclaimed goods to be fixed, also, by contract; and the whole to be under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Section 5—Enacts that hereafter no fees for Inspectors' salaries shall be charged to persons using the private bonded warehouses, or their own stores; but that one-half per cent. upon all goods thus warehoused shall be required from their agents or owners, and that a sum not exceeding [blank] dollars be and the same is hereby annually appropriated for the employment of so many inspectors as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem necessary for this service.

Referred to the Finance Committee.

MINT IN NEW-YORK.

The bill reported by Mr. HUNTER, relating to a Mint in New-York City, is the one introduced by Senator FISH. The amendments make it a Branch Mint, strike out all the appropriations for purchasing a site, and add to the bill the following proviso:

Resolved, however, That this act shall not take effect until the Legislature of New-York shall have passed such a law as may protect all the property, real and personal, connected with the Mint from all taxation, without the consent of the United States; nor shall this act be in force unless the Government of the City of New-York shall tender such a site for the Mint as may be satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury, and make to the United States a clear title to the same by proper conveyance; but nothing in this act shall be taken to be an admission that there is such a right of taxation, without the consent of the United States.

SALARY.

Mr. CHERRY's resolution, directing an inquiry into the expediency of increasing the salary of the District Judge of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Adopted.

RAILROADS IN IOWA.

The Iowa Railroad bill was again taken up.

Mr. GEYER concluded his speech in favor of the bill. He defended the system of Government granting away portions of the public lands, and thereby enhancing the value of the remainder, to an amount equal to, if not greater than the value of that given away. He opposed Mr. UNDERWOOD's amendment.

Mr. UNDERWOOD followed, in support and defense of his amendment, which distributes among the seventeen States, in which no public lands lie, fifteen millions of acres of land.

Mr. GEYER briefly responded.

Mr. CLARK said he would, to-morrow, call up the nomination resolutions, to enable Mr. MILLER to speak upon them. The bill was postponed.

The Executive Session was then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

RAILROADS IN MISSOURI.

The HOUSE resumed the consideration of the bill giving the right of way and donations of public lands to aid in the construction of the St. Louis and St. Josephs railroads in Missouri.

Mr. WELCH, of Ohio, confined his remarks, not to the particular amendment he offered yesterday, looking to the union of the extremes of the St. Louis and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, but to the principle of it. He held that we should grant a portion of the public lands to aid in the construction of railroads, whenever it can be done without drawing from the aggregate value of the public lands. We have fourteen hundred millions of acres of public lands. The bill proposes to give one and a half millions for the construction of these roads in Missouri. His amendment proposes a grant of three and a half millions of acres. He had no doubt that five millions thus appropriated would make the great aggregate of lands remaining more valuable than they now are.

Mr. BENNETT did not believe grants for the purposes of railroads and canals are unconstitutional. It might not be generally known that over eighty-four millions of acres have been granted to twelve of the new States and Territories, which is within sixteen millions of as much as has been sold everywhere for the common benefit. New-York, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, ceded their lands for the common benefit of all the States. It is not just to claim so much for the new States, to the exclusion of the old. He was in favor of the principle of this bill, but wished it to have a general application. We have but one Constitution, and all the States are equal, and these lands are the common property of all the States.

Mr. B. was proceeding to answer the argument advanced in favor of grants to new States, when the morning hour expired.

KOSSUTH'S LETTER OF THANKS.

The HOUSE then took up the business on the SPEAKER's table, namely, the communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a letter of thanks from LOUIS KOSSUTH to the Government and Congress of the United States; on which Mr. EVANS had the floor. This gentleman gave way to Mr. ANDREWS, who said a few words in favor of the KOSSUTH resolutions of the Legislature of Maine.

Mr. EVANS said if it was the desire of the House to go into Committee, he would not now speak on the KOSSUTH letter of thanks.

BOUNTY LAND LAW.

The House accordingly went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and took up the bill explanatory of the Bounty Land act, of September, 1850. The proceedings which followed, were remarkably dull.

After having debated the bill of some length, and voted on an amendment, the Committee rose, and the bill was reported to the House.

Mr. GOODENOW moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. CLINGMAN, to enable the House to understand the bill, moved an adjournment, which prevailed.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

Mr. COOLEY presented a report upon the subject of Savings' Banks and Trust Companies.

Mr. CONGER gave notice of a bill for the better security of railway passengers.

Mr. VANDERBILT gave notice of a bill to alter the map of the City of Brooklyn, and relative to closing certain streets.

The following bills were read a third time and passed.

To facilitate the payment of debts due from corporations.

In relation to the Buffalo and State Line R. R. Co.

The Senate, in Committee of the whole, reported progress relative to Bedford Road, Kings County, and adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. MINER, of New-York, appeared and took his seat.

Mr. SAYLES asked unanimous consent that the bill extending the time for the collection of taxes in the county of Albany, be read a third time. Agreed to.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the special order, being the New-York City contested election case.

The majority and minority reports from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and the evidence taken in the case was read.

The reports having been read, Mr. SMITH, in pursuance of a resolution of the House, was heard in his own behalf. He gave a history of the proceedings in the case before the County Canvassers in New-York, before whom both contestants appeared with counsel. He next proceeded to examine the testimony, and the cases bearing upon the proceedings of the Inspectors at much length—before he had concluded he gave way at two o'clock, for a motion to take a recess.

Mr. SMITH resumed his argument, and having concluded,

Mr. SHELDON, Chairman of the Committee on privileges and elections, obtained the floor, but gave way to

Mr. WALSH, who moved that the House take a recess till 4 o'clock. Lost.

Mr. CUSHING stated when up before, if Col. SNOW wished to address the House, he was willing to hear him; but he was opposed to going into a general discussion of this question as unnecessary. The reports and testimony had laid upon the tables for a week, and he supposed that the mind of every member was made up. Yet he was willing to sit here until doomsday rather than resort to anything that might seem unfair or discourteous, or that would work injustice to either party.

Mr. CORSER moved that the House adjourn.

Mr. WALSH, in his seat—"The gentleman can now have the opportunity to stay here until doomsday; he had better have laid his bones in Troy.

Mr. CUSHING—The gentleman can't scare me, nor can any one else. I am for meeting this question fairly, honorably—meeting it like a man. I am opposed to resorting to anything discourteous or underhanded in this matter. What I do, shall be straightforward and above board.

The question was then taken on the motion to adjourn and carried—yeas 60, nays 58.

The House then adjourned.

NEW-YORK CITY.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—The Collins steamship *Baltic*, sailed for Washington yesterday, with about two hundred invited guests on board, among whom we noticed several members of the Common Council, ex-Mayor Mickle, Charles King, President of Columbia College, Hon. Morgan Morgan, many of the Heads

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In Resistance to Oppression and Fanaticism.—Grand MASS MEETING, in favor of the natural and inalienable rights of the Citizen, the rights of Property, and the protection of the Commercial and Manufacturing Interests of our City.—The people of the City of New York, irrespective of, party, who are opposed to the contemplated movement to DISFRANCHISE the FREEMEN of this STATE, destroy their BUSINESS, ruin the COMMERCIAL and MANUFACTURING INTERESTS of our City, drive our trade to other States, by the passage of what is called the "MAINE LIQUOR LAW," or one equally ruinous to Commercial and Manufacturing Freedom, will hold a MASS MEETING, at METROPOLITAN HALL, on the 27th Instant, at 7 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of taking action, and expressing our opinion respecting the OUTRAGEOUS ATTEMPT to destroy the interests of this City, rob many of their CAPITAL, and DISFRANCHISE them of those INHERENT RIGHTS guaranteed to all by the Constitution of our Country. If the RIGHTS of our people are worth preserving, it is incumbent on every good Citizen to attend this Meeting. We call upon ALL CLASSES of the COMMUNITY, as ALL are interested, to aid us in putting down this FANATICAL MOVEMENT, that will not only produce all the wrongs above alluded to, but will surely retard the MORAL MOVEMENT of TEMPERANCE itself, and thus increase the very evils it is intended to remedy:

Asa F. Miller,
Haldron Shear,
James L. Hyde,
William Boardman,
J. W. Miller,
G. Smith,
Ebenezer Simms,
John Carpenter,
Peter Young,
John Houghtalin,
Chas. Scudder,
S. Waterbury,
H. Moses,
Wm. Van Horn,
Alexander D. Smith,
Wm. B. Baker,
William Taylor,
John Martin,
Peter Reiss,
Wm. B. Cozkson,
C. Cuttle,
Wm. Gaynor,
William McKinney,
Thomas G. Butler,
Jim. Miller,
Royal G. Millard,
W. Colwell,
Daniel W. Bevoe,
Culbert & Finlay,
S. B. Potter.
Moreau & Parker,
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Hood & Hayward,
Wm. B. & A. Miles,
Alex. McLachean,
A. M. Alling,
R. French,

The above names are but a small part of the whole number that are attached to the call. Already over 30,000 signatures have gone to Albany, remonstrating against the passage of the Maine Law, or any similar one. Some 20,000 others are ready to send—making between 50,000 and 60,000 remonstrants, in all. Among these, are thousands of our most respectable citizens, engaged in all avocations and professions of life—merchants, mechanics, manufacturers, physicians, lawyers, and those employed in the various other industrial pursuits. If so respectable and numerous portion of our people, all remonstrating against the passage of an odious and oppressive law, do not admonish our Legislature to beware how they trifle with the business interests of this mighty city, then the voice of the people will be entirely disregarded. Between *fifty thousand* and *sixty thousand Remonstrants*, constituting nearly our entire voting population, should have some little weight at Albany. These remonstrants are not *children*, but men who support families, and who have a deep interest in the prosperity of our City. Thousands of them are among the strongest advocates of *temperance*, and neither use nor abuse the accustomed beverages of social life. Thousands of them use these beverages in moderation, and will not consent to the passage of a law that would declare them *felons*. The gentlemen who sign this call will compare well, in point of respectability, influence and temperance—in all things—with an equal number of those who have signed the petition asking for the passage of an odious law. 25f-3t

WANTED.

ENTRY CLERK—Wanted, a youth who is acquainted with the Dry Goods Jobbing business; must write a full and rapid hand, quick and correct in figures. Address JOHN W. HAMMOND, at *Journal of Commerce*. 26f-3t*

RARE CHANCE.—A valuable PERIODICAL, well established, has been published 10 years, and has a good circulation, is offered for sale at a bargain. Satisfactory reason will be given for selling. For particulars call on J. C. BURDICK, No 143 Nassau-st. 24j 3t*

AGENTS WANTED—500 agents to sell the Life and American SPEECHES of KOSSUTH, illustrated. Large percentage given, and high wages made. Call or address, post-paid, American Family Publication Establishment No. 128 Nassau-st., N. Y. 10f-1m*

TO LADIES.—Genteel and profitable employment will be given to a few Ladies, who would like to engage in the work of soliciting applications for membership in the NEW-YORK MUTUAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION, 312 Broadway. All necessary information freely given by calling at the office. (21f-6t*) WM. L. PALMER, Actuary.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Wanted, by a young man, in a private family, or a respectable boarding house, within a few minutes' walk of the Bleecker buildings. Address I G S., at the office, stating terms, which must be not more than $3, per week. 26f 1t*

BOARDING—A commodious front room, with board, in Bleecker-st., No 10 Carroll-place, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. References exchanged. 26f-1t

BOARDING—To let, two large rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives; also four single rooms. The house has been newly furnished, and all the latest improvements have been introduced. Apply at No. 43 Walker-street, a few doors from Broadway. 25f-6t*

MANSION HOUSE, CAMDEN, SOUTH CAROLINA—The most pleasantly situated Hotel in the town—where comfort, cleanliness and attention are all combined. By New-York and Baltimore friends can test its to the above Call and judge for yourselves.
2f-2aw5w E. G. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

SCHOOLS.

RIDING SCHOOL—W. H DISBROW, No. 20 4th-av., will open on MONDAY EVENING, March 1st, a new class for Gentlemen, in the noble and manly art of horsemanship, to continue each evening, during the months of March and April. Those wishing to avail themselves of the opportunity of becoming safe and graceful equestrians, competent to ride on the road the coming season, should improve the opportunity by subscribing at their earliest convenience Terms for a course of ten lessons, $10. Hours from 7 to 9 o'clock. 25f-6t

FAMILY EDUCATION FOR YOUNG DEAF MUTE CHILDREN.—Parents of deaf mute children wishing them early instructed in a course of education, adapted to their tender years and their peculiar condition may obtain the opportunity they wish by applying to the undersigned, 50th-st., New-York, four doors west of the New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.
14f-1mesod D. E. BARTLETT.

EXCELSIOR—Parents wishing to find an Institution in which good order is maintained by real kindness and rapid improvement secured by thorough instruction, will be pleased and served at the Commercial and Classical School, No. 75 Henry-st
23f-1m SOLOMON JENNER, Principal.

BAKER'S PREMIUM

CHOCOLATE, COCOA, BROMA, &c.—W. BAKER'S Plain, Sweet, Eagle, Homeopathic, French Canelle and Vanilla CHOCOLATES, Prepared Cocoa, Broma, Cocoa Paste, and Cocoa Sticks The French Chocolates are manufactured according to the Paris recipes, and sold at one half the Paris prices To all these articles have been awarded, the present year, the first PREMIUMS for excellence by the Maryland Institute at Baltimore, and the Franklin Institute at Philadelphia—the only exhibitions at which they have been offered. Always for sale by the Agents, HUSSEY & MURRAY, No. 62, South-st., New-York.
WALTER BAKER, Manufacturer
d20-3meod Dorchester, Massachusetts.

CUTTS'S LOCOMOTIVE BABY-TENDER, OR PATENT PARLOR COACHEE—Child's Locomotive, Anti-head-bumper, &c, for the safe keeping and conveyance of infant children, in and about house and out of doors—the relief and delight of children, mothers and babies. For sale, wholesale and retail, at No, 267 Broadway, New-York Rights for sale by the agent, who will sell rights for any of the Southern or Western States, and of whom only they can be bought. [20f 6t] JOSEPH ROWE.

NOTICE TO BOATMEN.—THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY are prepared to enter into contract with, and sell Canal Boats to temperate and industrious men on favorable terms, to be employed in freighting Coal from Honesdale to Rondout and New-York. The large boats are expected to average for the season 116 tons, and the scows 9 tons more

The rates of freight for 1852 will be as follows: From Honesdale to Rondout, by large boats and scows, making the trip in 11 days, 85 cents per gross ton; for 12-day trips, 83 cents per gross tons; for trips over 12 days, 80 cents per gross ton; and $20 per trip will be reserved from the freight towards the payment of the boats. There will also be reserved $5 and the fractions of a dollar, out of each cargo, until the close of the season

The River Freight from Rondout to New-York will be 21 cents per ton, reserving therefrom $6 per trip towards the payment of the boat. Towage and wharfage free

Boatmen can also be supplied with small boats to be towed with one horse, and carrying from 70 to 75 tons Rates of freight the same as for large boats Installment in payment for boat, $5 per trip Price of boat, fro a $100 to $200. $3 and the fractions of a dollar, will be reserved out of each cargo until the close of the season

The charge of unloading, on all coal delivered, will be 5 cents per ton, which will be retained out of the freight of each trip.

Application to be made personally or by letter, at the office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 31 Wall-st., New-York, or to the undersigned, at the office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, Rondout, Ulster County, N. Y
14f-1m CHARLES M DUPUY, Jr., Agent.

THE PRIZE MEDAL—With "Honorable Mention," has been awarded for the GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, by the Jurors of the Exhibition of all Nations, and is now used in the Royal Laundry Being thus doubly noticed for its "general superiority," (a mark of distinction conferred on no other) by the Royal Commissioners Jury, from among thirty or forty exhibitors, sets it far above every other of its competitors The ladies are therefore respectfully requested to make a trial of the Glenfield Patent Double-Refined Powder Starch, which, for domestic use now stands unrivalled.

Sold by Grocers generally in the United States. Wholesale agent, GEO. WALKER, No. 258½ Washington-st 7f-2m

PAPER HANGINGS, BORDERS AND WINDOW-SHADES—A large assortment, embracing more than five hundred different patterns and styles, from the finest gold and velvet to common blanks, including Decorations, Oak, Marble, Maple Fire-Board Prints, &c. Orders solicited from the country and city trade The subscribers would also inform the citizens of New-York and Brooklyn that they are prepared to receive and execute all orders in furnishing and putting up Decorations and Hangings in saloons, public halls, drawing-rooms, parlors, &c. Please call and examine at the manufactory, Nos. 66 and 68 Schermerhorn-st., near City Hall, Brooklyn
14f 1meod* EAMES, HOOGLAND & Co.

CLAUSSEN'S IMPROVED MODE OF TREATING FLAX.—The subscriber is prepared to make arrangements with parties in the several States of the Union for the use of Claussen's Patent for the preparation of Flax Cotton. Flax, Hemp, and other vegetable fibres for spinning and felting The right for the following States has been disposed of, viz.; Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York Illinois and Rhode Island
j31-1m E. G ROBERTS, 68 Pine-st.

MANUFACTORY OF SILVER WARE.—(For the Trade only.)—Articles of every description manufactured for the Trade, with promptness and dispatch. Store keepers, out of the city, are invited to call and examine specimens, which, for workmanship and quality of silver, will compare favorably with any other est. blishment Tea Sets, Urns, Pitchers, Cups, Trumpets, &c.; also, Spoons and Forks of a variety of patterns
j13-2meod* G. PECK, Jr & CO., No. 25 Duane-st.

CLAIRVOYANT EXAMINATIONS—Arrival of DR SWAN, the celebrated Mesmeric and Botanic Physician, of Boston, who can be consulted daily, on the examinations of disease, and prescribe medicine for the same, and will be assisted by Mr. Johnson, the independent clairvoyant, who will give a correct account of absent friends, lawsuits, stolen property, marriage, &c., &c Office, No. 137½ Bowery, New-York. 12f-Th&Tu&*

CANNEL COAL AFLOAT.—Now landing from ships *Guy Mannering* and *John Stewart*, best large Liverpool Cannel Coal carefully prepared for family use, and for sale in lots to suit purchasers by HANDOLPH & CO, No. 74 Wall-st., No. 287 East Broadway, cor. 4th-av. and 15th-st., and No 309 Madison-st. 26f

U. S. PASSPORTS FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, an indispensable protection to travelers against foreign aggression. Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner, No 66 Broadway 9f-1m

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26f-3t J. S. REDFIELD, Clinton Hall.

PROFESSOR DEAN'S reply to Little & Co.'s Caution concerning the Copyright of Beck's Medical Jurisprudence:

MESSRS EDITORS: My attention has been directed to an advertisement of "Little & Co" in your paper, in which they say that "the copyright of Beck's Medical Jurisprudence has been violated by Gould, Banks & Co, under the name of Dean's Medical Jurisprudence, for which legal proceedings are in progress." Upon inquiry, I find that no such proceedings have been instituted, and as the insinuation in the advertisement is made in such a way that I cannot meet it in a Court of Justice, I deem it due to myself not to let it pass altogether unnoticed. In order to disabuse the public mind of the false impression thus attempted to be made upon it, it is only necessary for me to say that when my work was published, the last edition of Dr. Beck's was fifteen years old; that since the publication of that edition the works of Taylor Guy, Ray, Richard Watson, Montgomery, Christison and others, or new editions of their former works, have been issued, greatly enlarging the boundaries of the science, and that in the preparation of my work I consulted these more recent publications, rather than a work which, though conceded to be one of high authority, had nevertheless, from the lapse of time, and the new facts contained in the more recent publications, become, in a great measure superseded. The fact that it was so, and that the science had, in the meantime, made great progress, is abundantly proved by the recent production of a new edition of Dr. Beck's work, nearly one-third larger than the previous one, and which appeared about six months after mine. It would have required a degree of falsity to which I am not prepared to plead guilty, and I, in the preparation of my work, copied an old book, a new edition of which was required to bring it up to the times, when I could, with equal ease, consult the more recent publications above referred to Messrs Little & Co may, poss bly effect, by such unfair and unjust insinuations, an increase in the sale of their publications, but can scarcely expect to receive the commendation of a fair-minded community.—Albany, Feb. 10, 1852. [24f-1w] AMOS DEAN.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

CHRONICLES AND CHARACTERS OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.—Dedicated by permission to Samuel Gurney, Esq.—Comprising Sketches of Loans, Lotteries, Life Assurance, Temperance, Bribery, Corruption, Contractors, Railways, Sampson Gideon, Abraham Goldsmid, Mark Sprot, Sir Francis Baring, David Ricardo, Francis Bailey, Nathan Meyer Rothschild, Greek Loan and Joseph Hume, Poyais Loan and Gregor McGregor, Frauds, Forgeries, Anecdotes and Legends.

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FINANCIAL.

$70,000. TO LOAN—On mortgage, in sums to suit applicants, in New-York and Brooklyn. Apply to J. B. NONES, No. 66 Broadway,
25f-6t Room No. 48.

DIVIDEND.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the MARYSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, held this 17th day of February, 1852, a dividend of 3 per cent. was declared upon the capital stock of the Company for the past six months, payable at the office of the Ohio Life and Trust Co in New York on the 25th instant. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 21st to the 26th inst. inclusive.
20f-6t P. H. STEVENS, Register.

MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ROCHESTER, LOCKPORT AND NIAGARA FALLS RAILROAD CO, bearing 7 per cent. interest; the principal and interest warrants both payable in this city. Trustees for bondholders, Joseph B Varnum, Watts Sherman, and Edward Whitehouse The road is seventy-four miles in length, and built in the best manner. The total debt of the Company is $600,000. The amount of capital stock paid in cash, is $1 655,000. The above named bonds, part of which are convertible into stock at par, for sale by
5f-1m CAMMANN, WHITEHOUSE & CO.

DRAFTS ON IRELAND, &c.—The Subscribers draw Sight Drafts on various banks and bankers in England, Ireland and Scotland, in sums to suit.
WILLIAMS & GUION, 56 Clinton-st.

Passage can be secured by the old Black Star Line of Liverpool packets, sailing 1st, 6th, 11th, 16th, 21st, and 26th, of every month. 11f-13t&M&Th

BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, Dec. 1, 1851.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the CORTLAND COUNTY BANK, of Ashford, Cattaraugus Co., (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from he date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.
d4-law7h2y D. B ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY Nov. 4, 1851.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to the Statute in such case made and provided, that all these circulating notes issued by the WARREN COUNTY BANK, Johnsburgh, Warren County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the same will be returned to the owner of said bank. D. B ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
n6-law104tTh

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK ALBANY, Feb 20, 1852—The MERCHANTS BANK OF WASHINGTON COUNTY, has this day filed in this office, a notice of the appointment of PHELPS & SCOVEL, of the City of Albany, as agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of A. C TANNER of New-York, as such Agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
22f-6t DANIEL B ST JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Feb. 20, 1852.—The NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of PHELPS & SCOVEL, of the City of Albany, as agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with the revocation of the appointment of P. Jones, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled, "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851
23f 6t DANIEL B ST JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Feb 19, 1852—The BANK OF WATERTOWN has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of BRUCE & YOUNG, of the City of Albany, as Agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of ROBERT, JOBB & JOHNSON, of New-York, as such Agents, agreeable to the Act entitled "An Act to Amend the several Acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851
21f 6t D B ST JOHN, Superintendent.

DRAFTS FOR SALE—Payable at any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland. Parcels forwarded to all parts of the world, by EDWARDS, SANFORD & CO.,
Foreign Express, at Adams & Co's, Nos 16 and 18 Wall st
Goods purchased, shipped, cleared on arrival, and forwarded with the utmost dispatch. Bills collected, &c Bank of England Notes and Sovereigns bought and sold.

MIGRANT PASSAGE TICKETS—E S & CO have been appointed by Messrs. GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO, sole agents in the country for the sale of Passage Tickets by the Old Swallow-Tail Line of Packets All letters in relation to agencies for the sale of these must be addressed to EDWARDS, SANFORD & CO.,
Foreign Express, at ADAMS & Co's,
25f-1m Nos. 16 and 18 Wall st

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travellers in Europe, &c—Circular notes (of the value of £10 and upwards,) and Letters of Credit payable at all the principal cities of Europe, &c., are issued on application, by MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

Payable at			Bankers, New-York
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Cairo,	Hague,	Oporto,	Warsaw.
Coblentz	Leghora,	Paris,	Zurich. j10-tf
Cologne	Leipsic	Pau	

BOOKS OF TRANSFER—In the Buffalo and Rochester Railroad Company have been opened with DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., William-st., who will be authorized to pay future dividends on stock registered in this city
d23-tf

EXPRESSES.

LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO.'S

SEMI-WEEKLY EXPRESS, FOR CHARLESTON, S C., per steamers SOUTHERNER, MARION, UNION and JAMES ADGER, connecting with COOMBS & CO.'S GREAT SOUTHERN EXPRESS, for Savannah, Macon, Columbia, Augusta, Atlanta, Chattanooga, Newnan, West Point, Montgomery, &c., &c. Our arrangements being now completed, we are prepared to forward from New-York every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, Specie, Jewelry, Merchandise and valuables of every description, to Charleston and towns in the interior of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee. Merchants and others can rely upon the prompt delivery of all articles. Our goods are in charge of a messenger
LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., No. 6 Wall-st, N Y
COOMBS & CO., Hayne-st., Charleston, S C. 16f-2w

A. H. PRIDE & CO.'S GREAT CALIFORNIA EXPRESS by every steamer Through in charge of special Messengers We respectfully announce that we are prepared to transport Packages, Parcels and Letters between New-York and San Francisco, at the most reasonable rates, and with as great dispatch as any other Express Company. We send a mail to all ports of South America on the Pacific; also to the Sandwich Islands, China, Oregon and all parts of California, Chagres and Panama Drafts, debts notes, &c collected in California. All goods must be put up water-proof
j31 1m A. H. PRIDE & CO.,
No. 3 Broad-st near Wall

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

KOSSUTH AND LYON.—
KOSSUTH says "material aid"
Two-legged vermin to destroy.
Lyon's Powder "hob" has played
With the insect race annoyed.
Human comfort to destroy
Though of legs they may have many—
Though for human blood their thirst,
Quickest of all living men he
Stays roach, ant and bed-bug, when he
Treats them with Magnetic dict.

Depot for LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS, for the destruction of insects and vermin, No 434 Broadway 21f 6t*

RICH AND USEFUL GIFTS.—A Gold PEN and Pencil Case has just been issued from the manufactory of the subscribers, the most complete and convenient pocket companion ever offered to the public, and which for beauty of workmanship defies competition Six sizes, patented and warranted Also, a large and varied assortment of gold and silver pencil and pen cases, together with our superior gold pens, which need no proof of their superiority except the increased demand and the numerous attempts at imitation
d13-tf A. G BAGLEY & CO., Nos 189 and 377 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET.—The upper part of a House in Orchard-st. Apply at No. 454 Pearl-st. 26f-2teod*

HOUSE TO LET IN UPPER MORRISANIA.—A new two-story house, with wing, handsomely finished, and containing all the modern improvements, together with eight lots, situated opposite the Depot and adjoining the marble school-house. For particulars, inquire of JAMES CHARTERS, No. 145 Laurens-st., or GRAY & FAKTRIDGE, Builders, Upper Morrisania. 21f-1mesod*

ROOMS TO LET.—Convenient, well-lighted Rooms, in the Ocean Bank building, corner of Fulton and Greenwich-sts, suitable for Artists, Lawyers, Daguerreotypists, &c. Apply to J. HOPPER, on the premises. 17f-3taw2w*

HOUSE TO LET—and FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The modern built three story house, No 134 East 19th-st., between 2d and 3d-av, built with all the modern improvements Is agreeable the present occupants would like to board with the family Possession given before the 1st of May, if desired. Apply No. 27 Cortlandt-st. 24f 6t*

HOUSES TO LET.—The two three-story buildings, Nos. 667 and 669 Hudson-st., arranged for stores on the first floor—suitable for Plumbers or Painters, or for mechanical business with small steam power. Inquire at Factory next door, or of S. C. HERRING,
20f 6t No. 135 Water-st.

HOUSE TO LET—In Broadway, second and part of the third floor—together or separate—of a good house, just above Union-square, with bath. Address BROADWAY, at this office. Possession 1st March. 21f-6t*

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A COTTAGE IN BROOKLYN, about two miles from the South Ferry, or in Hoboken; worth about $1,200 Terms—$200 cash; balance, $100 every three months, till paid for. Address "H K F." at this office. 25f-2t*

TO LEASE—For a term of years—2 blocks of ground, bounded by 107th-street north, and 103th-street on the south, and between 9th and 11th avenues, containing about 10 acres of good land, suitable for a gardener. For terms, apply to W. DUNNING,
24f-3teod* No. 48 8th ave.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Several well-lighted rooms, with constant and steady power, in building corner Elizabeth and Hester-sts Apply to MORTON & BREMNER,
24f-6t* No. 212 Pearl-st cor. Fletcher-st.

ROOMS, WITH STEAM POWER, TO LET—In the buildings bounded by the 9th-av., Hudson, 13th and 14th sts. Inquire on the premises, or of
20f-2w S. C. HERRING, No. 135 Water-st.

BASEMENT TO LET—The basement of building No. 117 Liberty-st; very spacious, and desirable for storage, for a box maker or a cooper, or an iron store Can be had immediately 17f-tf

FOR SALE.

BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITE FOR SALE—Containing about five acres, situated on the New-Haven Railroad, near the New-Rochelle Depot. This property commands a fine view of Long Island Sound, and has many advantages which make it desirable as a site for a country residence. It is only about ten minutes walk from the depot. For further particulars, apply to SEWELL V. DODGE, Bleecker-st., corner of Leroy. 25f-6t

GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE.—An old established first class family Grocery and Liquor Store, now doing a good business The location is one of the best in the city for family or transient business. The reason of selling off will be made satisfactory. Address, post paid, GROCER, *Times* office. f26-3t*

BAKERY FOR SALE.—Eight years lease, good will and fixtures of the well known baking establishment, No. 62 Warren-st., corner of College place. For particulars apply on the premises. 26f 3t*

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The house is No. 162 West 21st-st, between the 7th and 8th avs. It is of brick, three stories, with high basement—finished in modern style, with Croton water bath, etc. Price $6,000. Inquire on the premises. 26f-1t*

A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR SALE.—For sale, on reasonable terms, a manufacturing business of a well established patented article, consisting of the tools, patent, and unfinished stock The present owners retiring from business. For one or more enterprising men, this is a chance for a fortune.

Apply, either by letter or personally, to J. PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st., from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., where every information will be given 24f 4teod

HOUSE FOR SALE—A two-story frame House and two lots, on the north side of 117th-st, Harlem Apply to A G THORP, Jr., No. 192 Broadway. 24f 3t*

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—No 201 West 18th-st, the first house west of the Methodist Church Terms reasonable. Also for Sale or to Let, a House and ten acres, and Farm of twenty acres, one hour's ride from the City on railroad. Village Lots for Sale and Tenements to let. Apply at No. 8 Horatio-st. 25f 3t*

HOUSE AND STORE FOR SALE.—A large Dwelling House and Store, a good barn, Waggon House and Horse Shed, about an acre of excellent land The place is beautifully situated in the village of Babylon, L. I., contiguous to the South Bay about 2½ hours ride from New York. Persons wishing to purchase a good situation for a Hotel, public or private boarding House, or Store, will find this an opportunity rarely to be found. For particulars inquire of E C STADGE, No 14 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, near the South Ferry Terms reasonable Part of the money may remain on bond and mortgage. 25f-3t*

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—All the Furniture of a two-story attic and basement Dwelling-House, suitable for a person in moderate circumstances Will be sold for Cash, or exchanged for an eligible Building-Lot in Brooklyn. Address FRANK, at this office. 11f-tf

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautiful country seat, 50 miles from New York, and half-a mile from Brewster's Station, Harlem Railroad. The house is commodious and new, 26 by 41, twelve rooms, good barn, stabling and out-houses, well, and stream of pure water; containing one acre, choicest fruits of all kinds, and in the vicinity of church, post office, stores, schools &c. &c Possession give immediately. Apply to D. TREDWELL, Builder Yonkville—86th-st. between 3d and 4th-avenues.—or to WM. B. TOWNSEND, No. 2 Pine-st. 25f

New-York Daily Times.

THE GRUNZIG CASE.

INTERESTING LETTERS.

Reply to the District Attorney, &c.

LETTER FROM MR. CLINTON.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have read, with some surprise, the peculiar and extraordinary letter of N. Bowdich Blunt, Esq., in relation to the case of Otto Grunzig, published in your paper of yesterday. I feel too deep an interest in the case to permit any comunication emanating from the learned District Attorney to pass unnoticed, when my silence might be exposed to misrepresentation, perhaps to the prejudice of my client, as in this instance. In my communication to the Governor, published in your columns on Monday, in alluding to the District Attorney, my language was guarded, courteous and respectful—not an unkind remark or an ungenerous allusion to him was contained in that communication. Under these circumstances he has seen fit to arraign the counsel of Grunzig, together with his spiritual adviser, and whatever friends in his affliction, under the full belief of his innocence, have seen fit to rally around him.

I shall allude to only a few of the grievances of the District Attorney, set forth in his communication with great minuteness of detail, the bearing of which upon "public interest and public justice" I am unable to perceive.

Mr. Blunt says: "On my arrival at Congress Hall, I was surprised to find there H. L. Clinton, Esq., acting as counsel for Grunzig," &c. I do not know that I am answerable for this surprise, nor can I perceive the propriety of visiting its consequences upon my client. I have yet to learn that, when employed as counsel for this man, I was under any obligations arising from professional courtesy or any other cause, to leave my business and hunt for the District Attorney in order to apprise him of the interesting fact that I had been retained in a criminal cause. At one hearing before the Governor, when Mr. Blunt complained to me that until his arrival in Albany he had never heard of any proceeding or contemplated application to the Governor, I then explained to him that happening to meet the able and gentlemanly Assistant District Attorney, (A. Oakey Hall, Esq.) a few days before, I stated to him that I had been retained in the case, and I told him that in the event of the bill of exceptions not being settled that week, I should apply for a respite. I told Mr. Blunt that if it were of any importance that he should know the fact, I suppose it would be communicated to him by his assistant. Mr. Blunt replied, as near as I recollect, "*Sir! I wish you to understand I am District Attorney*—Mr. Hall is *Assistant District Attorney.*" I saw the legal accuracy of the distinction, and at once gave up all hope of explanation.

The remarks of the learned District Attorney as to my persisting in the right of the prisoner to move for a writ of error, I pass by

Another source of grievance specified is, that from the arrival of the German Committee, on Sunday evening, down to Wednesday morning, he "was not advised of the character or nature of the grounds upon which further interference was asked." I would suggest to Mr. Blunt the propriety of tasking his recollection a little upon this point, for the purpose of satisfying himself whether he is altogether accurate in this statement. But, why this sensitiveness? Why this desire to take charge of both sides of the case? By what right does the District Attorney expect the friends of the prisoner to surrender to the prosecution—to hold their consultations with him, and confide to his tender mercies the interests of the defense? I am free to say that I did not feel under particular and special obligations to the learned District Attorney for his kindly disposition to take charge of my part of the case. Had he been associated with me for the defense, I should have felt differently; but after the enthusiastic manner in which he opposed my application for the first respite, in order to enable me to move for a writ of error, I was quite willing to excuse Mr. Blunt from taking charge of the interests of my client.

The next cause of grievance is, that "a voluntary certificate of the Attorney General" was laid before the Governor. The District Attorney says this was obtained at my solicitation. Finding, upon an interview with the Attorney General, that he was of opinion that the interests of public justice would be best promoted by a respite, I did suggest to him the propriety of communicating that fact, which was accordingly done. If the District Attorney feels aggrieved at the highminded, fearless, and conscientious course pursued by the Attorney General, his superior officer, who stands in the same relative position to him which he sustains to his own assistant, I can only regret it. I presume the Attorney General of the State understands the duties of his office quite as well as the District Attorney of the City and County of New-York.

Mr. Blunt complains that Mr. Verren, after his arrival in Albany, did not speak to him upon the subject of Grunzig's case until the next day. Well—what of that? Suppose the kind-hearted man saw fit to consult with the prisoner's Counsel, instead of the District Attorney, by what right does the latter take the former to task? I am tired and sick of hearing our very worthy District Attorney abuse everybody who happens to differ with him in regard to cases in which he, from his position as District Attorney, has been obliged to prosecute.

Mr Blunt complains that on one occasion, when the German Committee and myself were before the Governor, my remarks were so offensive towards him, that he withdrew from the executive chamber. If that be so, it is no reason why my client should suffer. This matter should have been disposed of between ourselves. Human life should not be made to turn upon questions of etiquette between opposing Counsel. But as this matter has been dragged before the public, and an importance given it which it did not deserve, I will state what I suppose Mr. Blunt alludes to. Mr. Blunt, on the previous evening, asked me a question in a very imperious, and, as it seemed to me, an offensive tone. I at once, on the impulse of the moment, resented what I supposed he intended as offensiveness of manner. The next day, when before the Governor, Mr Blunt alluded to this scene, upon which I, under this provocation, commented with considerable severity upon what I thought the vehement and relentless manner which he had pursued before the Governor to secure the execution of my client. I also commented upon what I thought the impropriety of the District Attorney seeking to overreach the Attorney-General. This I suppose to be the offensive part of my remarks, to which the District Attorney alludes. It may be that I was needlessly severe; perhaps the provocation was insufficient. It is not impossible that on the previous evening I mistook the *earnestness* of the District Attorney for *offensiveness*.

I am so constituted, that when attacked myself, I am too apt not to calculate with sufficient nicety, how far I ought to go in repelling that attack. Here, as I supposed, the first attack came from Mr Blunt; I resented it with severity; I was goaded with the idea that justice would probably not be done my client. I found that through (what I considered) the intemperate and unceasing zeal of the District-Attorney, an innocent man was about to be hung. I forgot myself in my zeal for my client. If this were culpable, I say to the District-Attorney make the most of it. But visit not upon my client, *my* faults.

I regret that this part of personal difference between Mr. Blunt and myself, has been paraded before the public. It was unworthy the great interests involved in the application before the Governor now. I have explained my *provocation*. Mr. Blunt knows whether he intended it. I am determined however, that this case shall not suffer by any personal controversy of mine. While I am able to agree with almost every other counsel, it is my singular misfortune to disagree with the District-Attorney in almost everything. I disagree with him in regard to the law, and the facts of the case, also, in regard to the taste exhibited in bringing all the details, before the public, specified in his letter, most of which relate to himself, and possess no public interest whatever.

Mr Blunt's *oracular* opinion of the merits of my communication to the Governor, I pass by for what it is worth. I have only to say, that in this matter I have done my duty, thus far, to the extent of my humble abilities, and that I shall not shrink from the performance of it hereafter. Yours, respectfully,

HENRY L. CLINTON.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1852.

LETTER FROM MR. JOACHIMSSEN.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The appearance of my name in connection with the case of Otto Grunzig, at the present time, requires me to state, that it is wholly untrue that I directed or suggested to *Heidt* not to say anything about Grunzig being sick, nor anything of poison. On the trial I asked him whether Grunzig, during his wife's illness, was sick himself, to which he answered, "Yes," and went on to make such statements as the Court deemed admissible. It is equally untrue that he ever informed me of the visit to Hoboken, *as now* given by him. All that is said about Margaretta Lohrenz, has been started since Grunzig's conviction. Mr. Beck was sent for by me several times during the trial by Officer Nevin, but he did not attend on account of illness. His wife, who was in Court, told me that neither she nor her husband had ever seen Grunzig sick. I strained every nerve to prove that Grunzig had himself been ill; but no one could prove it, except to the extent testified on the trial. Such failure of proof and on other points, is Grunzig's misfortune. Renner said to me in Court, if I recollect right, but it might have been Grunzig himself that he could prove nothing but a bit of scandal, and he was not called. Tne points argued by me to the Jury, were, first, the absence of all proof or the insufficiency of the proof, that Victorine's death was occasioned by poison; and, secondly, that if she died of poison the circumstances, if not directly against, certainly were not conclusive as to Grunzig's agency, and that he ought to be acquitted. *The defense was conducted throughout upon written instructions as to the facts sent to me by the defendant and I did not travel out of that document.*

Shortly after the trial Margaretta and Mrs. Tice called upon me, and I advised them that if they desired other counsel with me, it would be necessary for them to raise funds. I having borne all the expenses, and being unable to spend any more money—told Mrs Tice that if she took any interest for Grunzig, as a philanthropist, (and that was all I believed her to be,) she had better make a collection, and I drew up for her a subscription paper—as I also did for several other persons, neither of which, but one, resulted in anything; that collection ($20) was paid by me to a gentleman of the press for his full minutes of the trial.

About the 4th of December, Mrs. Tice again called upon me—she was not accompanied by Margaretta, and desired to make a private communication of what she said Margaretta had confessed to her. After hearing her very patiently, I told her that I would call at her house when her husband would be in, and give her my advice. I so called, and stated to her that if Dr. Milnor's clerk could prove the sale of poison to Margaretta, and the two women in the house could prove that they had stopped her; then there would be reason to believe her statement, but not otherwise. Mr. Tice himself was not then present; he came in afterwards, and I abstained from expressing any encouragement in the matter, which might lead Mrs. Tice into trouble. I cannot account for her version of the story, except on the supposition that she was influenced by a source whose enmity endeavors to prejudice me.

On the 9th or 10th of January I ceased to act as counsel for Grunzig; Mr. Clinton taking the case into his own hands. Since which time I have had no connection with the case. *I have declined to act in connection with those having charge of it.*

After every effort on the part of his present advisers to obtain a respite for Grunzig had failed, I, whom they have in a most dastardly manner villified, telegraphed to Gov. Hunt. *Upon that dispatch only he was respited,* and for the purpose of submitting other views to Gov. Hunt, I shall this day proceed to Albany. I believe that my associate counsel on this trial (Mr. Blankman) will accompany me. PHILIP J. JOACHIMSSEN.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 25

$5 000 U. S. 6s, '68	116	100 Reading Railroad	s60 67½
5,000 Erie Incomes	92¾	100 do	s10 67
10,000 Erie Convertibles	88	200 do	16ds 67
5,000 do	b60 88¾	400 do	67
1,000 Mad. River 6s	81	100 do	60ds 67
10 Del. & Hud. Canal	112½	200 do	10ds 67½
10 Bank of Com. scrip	107	50 do	b10 67½
20 North Am. Bank	103½	200 do	s90 66¾
26 Irving Bank	99	100 do	b60 67
50 Metropolitan Bank	102½	50 Erie Railroad	78
25 Ohio Trust Co	101½	50 do	78¼
50 L. I. Railroad	s60 19	100 do	10ds 78¾
300 do	19	725 do	79
150 do	30ds 19½	50 do	78¾
50 do	19½	100 do	60ds 79
100 Harlem Railroad	67	100 do	30ds 79¼
250 do	67½	100 do	79
100 do	30ds 67½	400 Nor. & Wor. R.R.	79¾
50 Stonington Railroad	51½	50 do	60ds 50
50 do	52		

SECOND BOARD

$10 000 U. S. 6s, '62	s10 113¾	50 Edgeworth Co	7½
100 Erie Railroad	79½	250 Reading Railroad	67½
100 do	b10 79¾	50 Morris Canal	b60 17½
100 do	b60 80	3 Madison & Ind. R.R.	92
50 do	s30 79¾	10 Hudson River R.R	64
100 do	b10 79¾	180 Sussex Co	11½
350 do	b30 80	200 N. J. Zinc Co	b3 11½

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26—6 P. M.

Although the British steamer to-day took the large sums of $681,000 in gold, the money market manifested no uneasiness, and demand loans were as abundantly offered at 6@7 ₱ cent., as for several days previous Stocks, too, were not only firm in feeling, but higher in prices. The last news from London is regarded, financially, as favorable, money being superabundant and seeking in some degree, good American stocks as an investment. The Massachusetts and Boston City loans, in which the great house of Baring take, perhaps, a more immediate interest than in most other state and city loans, were quite active, and so, from the fact that there is a fair margin for a rise, were Pennsylvania loans. There were actual sales of the latter at 82½. Federal 6's were also a fraction better in price, and in more demand. But the high premium they already bear is against much speculation for a rise beyond the accumulation of interest.

In Railroad Stocks, to-day, Erie was the leading favorite, under an improvement of 1 @ 1½ ₱ cent. The demand was also good for Reading, which sold up to 67½, but closed in the afternoon at 67¼. It reached 67½ in Philadelphia. The smaller fancies were better. Sales of New Jersey Zinc at 11¼, and of Morris Canal at 17½ @ ¾. The few Federal Stocks offered were taken at 116, and for Pennsylvania 89¾ was bid, and no sellers. There was a fair trade in Railroad Bonds, with an upward appearance in the Erie Convertibles, old and new. The following are the rates at which some of the most prominent State, Federal and Railroad Bonds are now held:

U. S. 6s, '67-8	116¼	New-York City 5s	101¾
U. S. 6s, '56	106	Philadelphia	102
N. Y. 6s, '65	116	Cincinnati	95
N. Y. 5s, '60	103	Erie Incomes	92¾
Ohio 6s, '70	104	Erie Convertibles	88
Pennsylvania 5s	89¾	Hudson 2 Mort.	90½
Kentucky 6s	107	Hudson 1 do	102
Virginia Coupon	107	Reading 6s, '70	77
Indiana 5s	83	Reading 6s, '50	80
Canal Certificates	104	Mich. Southern	102

The recent active movements in Flour and Wheat, have put up the aggregate exports of the season to a point nearer the movement of last year than they stood for some months previous:

	From 1st Sept 1851.	From 1st Sept 1850.
Flour	568,165	675,999
Wheat	970,104	621,140
Corn	917,879	197,348

The prices are on the "back track." The supplies from the South, which came in pretty freely, affect the market most. Baltimore Flour could have been had at the close of business to-day at $4 81@4 87. Wheat is 2 or 3 cents down from the top price. Although the private accounts from the other side are not so bad as the telegraph represented, a check is evidently given to speculation, and something more reliable must be known as to the extent of the European *actual* demand to change the tone of business.

Cotton prospects do not look bright for high prices. But there is a healthy state of things in the trade. There has been no large accumulations since the opening of the season last fall, in Foreign ports; no withholding of stocks for better prices. The shipments going forward have generally been realized on arrival, and there is, consequently fewer artificial causes for a rapid decline in prices than usual, even if, as we have all along believed, the crop should prove a very full one. At this time last year 65 ₱ cent. of the crop was in the Southern ports, the total being, according to the circulars of this date, 1,534,000 bales. This year the receipts are 1,664,608 bales. The same ratio of excess would give a crop of 2,554,000 bales, but the excess will be proportionately greater for the next two months. Navigation will be more general, and as the prospect for anything over than moderate prices diminishes, so will be the disposition of all parties to a free business.

We have been permitted to take the following extract from a private letter from France, by the last steamer, in regard to the state of things politically and commercially, in that country. The distinction which the writer, who is evidently a gentleman of sense and experience, draws between political freedom and commercial prosperity, will probably arrest the attention of the reader. We dislike to believe such distinctions true: they imply a want of patriotism in the business classes. Which, for the honor of commerce, ought to be confined to the miserable shop-keepers and obsequious moneychangers of the most despotic States.

PARIS, Thursday, Feb. 5, 1852.

In my last official letter to your firm, I alluded to the effect produced by the decree of confiscation of the Orleans property. This decree brought palpably home to every body's feelings the fact that absolute power exists, which dare anything it wills. From that moment all hope of political liberty vanished. But political liberty is one thing; commercial prosperity is another. And we have undoubted evidence of the revival of commerce and industry since the assumption of power by Napoleon. Society feels that the day of revolution and Socialism is past, and tranquility pursues its course of occupation, no longer checked by that daily dread of violence and disturbance which paralyzed its energies ever since 1848. This new feeling of society gives to the Government a hold on the nation, and imparts to it strength and stability.

In Freights there was but a moderate business doing, as shippers were waiting the receipt of the *Atlantic's* news. Some few hundred bales Cotton were engaged at ½d.; 500 bbls. Flour at 2s., with some other lots at 1s. 9d., 10,000 bushels Corn were engaged on private terms, but supposed to be at about 5d. To Havre rates were steady at 1c. for Cotton. There was no alteration to notice in rates for London. To Antwerp, 200 bales Cotton were taken at 2c., and some Oil at 3c. ₱ lb. To California, clippers advanced in loading were getting 65 cts. ₱ foot measurement.

The Australian gold developments are contributing no unimportant influence to the supply and price of money in London. An arrival from Sydney, reported by the *Cambria*, brought $400,000, and from the 29th May last the shipments were equal to a million and a quarter dollars. This goes ahead of the first six months of California. The excitement in the new gold region is rapidly extending, and it seems to rest on the most flattering prospects of an immense yield.

The sales of Reading to-day at Philadelphia were 1,850 shares, at 67@67¼; $13,000 Reading 6's, '70, at 77¾; 960 shares U. S. Bank, $3; 500 shares Morris, 17¼@17⅝; $7,000 Pennsylvania 5's, 89½.

The Sub-Treasury disbursed to-day $295,280; received $58,046, and held at close $2,422,649.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

COTTON.—Sales to-day, 2,249 bales, at 7½@8¾c. The market is an eighth easier on middling fair. Other descriptions are firm and unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb 24.

COTTON is animated. The sales to day already reaching 7,000 bales at yesterday's decline. Strict middling 7½c. FREIGHTS are dull. COTTON is taken for Liverpool at 5-16d.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb 25.

COTTON has advanced ⅛c. Strict middling being at 7¼@7½c. The sales of Tuesday and Wednesday have been 21,000 bales. The receipts at all the Southern ports are 140,000 bales ahead of the same time last year.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

Sales were made to-day of 1,800 obls. Howard-street FLOUR at $4 25@$4 31, and 4,000 bbls. City Mills at $4 31. WHEAT sells at 96@96c for red, and 95c @$1 00 for white. Prime white CORN 51@56c, and yellow 55@57c.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises..... 6 42|Sets..... 6 16|MOON—Sets.....12 00m
HIGH WATER—This Day.
Sandy Hook 11 18m|Gov Island. 12 30m|Hell Gate... 1 56m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....FEBRUARY 25, 1852.

Cleared.

Steamer Canada, (Br) Lang, Liverpool, E. Cunard, Jr.
Steamer Georgia, Porter, Charres, M. O. Roberts.
Propeller Novelty, Briggs, S. Amboy, J. & N. Briggs.
Ship Bavaria, Anthony, Havre, W. Whitlock, Jr.
Brig Geronimo, (Brax) Bustilo, Montevideo, Leland, Zimmerman & Davidson.
Bark Kezia, Kendall, Lisbon, J. Beardy.
Bark Stanislaus, (Belg.) Gombeer, Antwerp, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.
Bark Greyhound, Winser Port Walthell, Va., Foster & Nickerson.
Bark Martha Clark, Miller, Constantinop'e, Foster & Nickerson.
Brig Roberson, Crowell, Mobile, Eagle & Hazzard
Brig Reindeer, Avery, Matanzas, E. Richardson & Co.
Brig Koia, Castelland, Cadiz, J. B. Sardy.
Schr. Eloise, Robinson, Wilmington, W. L. McCready & Co.
Schr. Homer, Parker, Boston, E. & W. Herrick.
Schr. E. S. Powell, Watts, Wilmington, E. S. Powell.
Schr. Cinderella G. Scull, Scull, Washington, J. G. Williams.
Schr. Wm. R. Gemm, Nye, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand.
Schr. Brooksville, Limeburner, Jacksonville, R. P. Buck & Co.
Schr. Alonzo, Gordon, Newbern, Medad Platt.
Schr. Mott Bedell, Osborn, Alexandria, M. Bedell.
Schr. Jonas Smith, Nickels, Wilmington, Dolner & Potter.
Schr. Virginia, Rose, Savannah, Demill & Co.
Schr. J. Truman, Tuttle, Baltimore, Jas. Hand.
Schr. Telegraph, Seane, Warehan, Syracuse & Robinson.
Schr. W. H. Mailler, Price, Baltimore, Mailler & Lord.
Sloop W. W. Sanford, Parker, Providence.

Arrived.

Propeller Wm. Penn, (new,) Marks, Philadelphia 20 hs., mdse to Palmer & Co. She is intended to ply between New-York and Chagres.

Ship Memphis, Coffin, New-Orleans 14 ds., mdse. to Wm. Nelson. Feb 20 lat. 35, lon 67, the Capt (Bunker) died—his body was preserved, and brought to this city.

Ship Kalamazoo, Taylor, New-Orleans 16 ds., mdse. and passengers to Richardson & Watson.

Ship Clora Ann, of Bath, Apalachicola 20 ds, cotton, &c. Guion & Collins

Ship Burlington, of Bath, Winchell, New-Orleans 19 ds., cotton to E. K. & R. R. Graves, vessel to master.

Ship Clara Wheeler, of Boston, Nelson, Liverpool 52 days, mdse. and passengers to master. Jan. 21, experienced a heavy gale fm. the westward, carried away mainyard, jibboom, split sails, and other damage.

Bark Laura Adele, Swartz, 56 ds. fm. Rotterdam, mdse. and passengers to R. W. Burlage. Heavy weather during the passage.

Bark Georges, of Thomastown, Fales, St. Marks 13 days, cotton to Coe, Anderson & Co.

Bark Jenny Lind, Punce, Mobile 14 days, cotton to Eagle & Hazzard

Bark Llewellyn, Sherman, St. Marks 13 ds., cotton to Coe Anderson & Co.

Bark Joseph, of Baltimore, Havey, Callao 91 ds, mdse. to Meyer & Stucken

Brig Good Hope, Ogier, St. Domingo City 24 ds., mdse. to Underwood & Wiley

Brig Truxillo, Mulligan, Jermie 18 ds., mdse. to Halstead & Chamberlain.

Brig Frederic, of Boston, Crosby, Tobasco River, Feb 4, logwood to Underwood & Wiley. Lat. 35, lon 71, while lying too in a gale, came in contact with a hemphrodite brig, name unknown, which carried away bowsprit, foretopmast, starboard cathead, loosing l anchor staving bulwarks.

Brig Orion, Upton, Port-au-Prince 20 days, mdse to H. & W. Delafield

Brig J. G. Anderson, Paine, St. Marks 13 days, cotton to Coe Anderson & Co.

Brig Rio Grande, (Br.) Wilson, Cienfuegos 22 ds, mdse to Pond, Gilman & Mack. On the night of 19th inst., off Cape Hatteras lat. 34, lon 74 20, was run into by a topsail-schr., name unknown, which stove in our larboard quarter, and injured us so badly that we were forced to throw overboard part of the cargo, (molasses) to keep from sinking. Saw the schr. the next morning, with bowsprit and foretopmast gone, no sail set; she was otherwise badly injured about the bows.

Brig Alma, Ereeman, Charleston 8 days, with lumber to master.

Brig Oriole, Brandt, St. Marks, 17 ds. via Key West, 10 ds. with cotton, &c., to Ladd & Church.

Brig Daniel Duffell, Bodge, Wilmington, 8 ds., N. Stone to F. S. Powell.

Brig Ellen Maria, Pierce, Savannah, 8 ds., cotton, &c., to master.

Brig Margietta, of Eastport, Shackford, Baltimore, 7 ds., with corn and wheat, to master.

Schr Meridian, ——, Norfolk, 6 ds., with corn, &c., to master.

Schr. Greenway, Smith, Alexandria, 5 ds., mdse. to Hitchcock & Marshall.

Schr. Jamestown, Cook, Petersburg, 5 ds., with Flour and Tobacco, to Allen & Paxen.

Schr. Oriano, Dodge, Richmond, 5 days, Flour and Tobacco, to C. H. Pierson.

Schr. Ann Curtis, Curtis, from the wreck of ship Orion, at Squam, N. J., with cot on and flour to the underwriters The Ann Curtis left on the 24th inst, at 2 P M., and reports that from the 20th up to that time the sea had been breaking in shore so heavily as to render it impossible to proceed in the operations of discharging. Only a part of the cargo between decks had been taken out, and all that portion that was in the hold was untouched. Schrs Banner and Hamilton were lying by, waiting for an opportunity to work upon her. She is considerably hogged, and the seas are washing over her decks

Schr. Excel, Berry, Portland, via N. Haven, 8 ds., mdz., to S. W. Lewis

Schr. Chas. William, Boyd, Savannah 6 days, cotton to the master

Schr. John G. Wright, Pierce, Va., 3 ds., wood.

Schr. John G. Ferris, Bush, Va., 2 ds., oysters.

Schr. Florida, Moore, Va., oysters

Schr. Commerce, Corson, Va., oysters.

Schr. Edward E. Thorne, Hickman, Va., oysters.

Schr. Lavinah Hopkins, Hatfield, Va., oysters.

Schr. Brave, Hatfield, Va., oysters

Schr. T. R. Skinner, Kellum, Va., oysters

Schr. Mary Nowell, Nowell, Smyrna, Del., 2 ds. corn to A. Barrett

Schr. A. Heston, Thomas, Baltimore 5 ds., wheat.

Schr. Moses G. Leonard, Pierce, Norfolk 3 ds, corn to E. Cachard.

Schr. Charity, Birdsall, Norfolk 3 ds., mdse. to P. Kane.

Schr. Iram Smith, Davis, Baltimore 4 ds, coal.

Schr. Lawrence Waterbury, Canner, Baltimore, coal.

Schr. Cornelia A. Crooke, Gram, Baltimore, coal.

Schr. Red Jacket, Conklin, Baltimore, coal.

Schr. John Willetts, Willetts, Baltimore, coal.

Schr. Squire & Brothers, Winchester, Baltimore, coal.

Schr. Ida Mailler, Liscomb, Baltimore, coal.

Schr. Ship Carpenters, Burrett, Smyrna, Del. 2 ds., corn to A. Barrett

Schr. Asa Eldridge, Lowden, Baltimore 5 days, flour and wheat to Ford & Sullivan

Schr. Frank, McMath, Norfolk 3 days, corn to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Schr. Henrico, Tuttle, Richmond 4 days, mdse to C. H. Pierson.

Schr. Ashland, Walpole, Norfolk 3 days, corn to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Schr. Rebecca, Waglam, Richmond 4 ds., mdse. to J. Hunter & Co

Schr. D. B. Warner, Mills, 5 ds. fm. Charleston, mdse. to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Haxall, Layfield, Richmond 3 days.

Schr. Petrel, Young, Cardenas, 14 days, molasses to J. J. Taylor & Co. Sailed in company with brig Gov. Paris York, for Portland. Left some 40 sail of American vessels, most of them loading. There was a large stock of molasses and sugar coming in, but freights were very dull.

Schr. C. H. Rodgers, Stoelman, Ponce, P. R., Feb 10, with mdze to Maitland, Phelps & Co.; vessel to master

Below.

Bark St Joseph, of Baltimore; brig David Duffie, fm. Wilmington

Ship Tropic, 12 ds. fm. New-Orleans; ship Hugenot, 15 ds. fm Mobile; bark Globe, fm. Apalachicola; brig Yankee.

One ship and three barks in the offing.

WIND—At sunrise, S., meridian, N.E.W.; at sunset W. N. W.

Sailed.

Br Steamship Canada, Lang, for Liverpool.
Steamer Baltic, Comstock, for Washington, D. C.
Ship Mary Merrill, Kellum, for Boston.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 24.—Arr. Steamer Marion, New-York; ship Pauline, (Fre.) St Thomas; bark Undine, Wilmington, (bound to Buenos Ayres) in distress, leaking.

In the Offing—Ship Medora, Callao,
Sid Palmetto, Baltimore; ship Senostris, Liverpool; barks Providence, Palmas and 2 unknown; bark Lepants, Mediterranean; brig Leonora, Marseilles.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 21.—Arrived ships George Evan and Charles Cooper, of New-York; Ashburton, Nathaniel Kendall, and bark Georgia, of Boston.

Spoken, &c.

Feb. 22, lat. 34 12, lon. 70 22, signalized schr. Bowdich, of Bangor, steering N. E.

Feb 21, off Cape Hatteras, ship Peter Hattrich, fm. Apalachicola, for Amsterdam

Dec. 16th, lat. 35 41, lon. 89, ship Comet, hence for San Francisco, 69 ds out.

Dec. 23, off staten Island, whale ship Magnolia, Cox, of New Bedford, for Arctic Ocean, 91 ds. out.

Feb. 19, lat. 33 20, lon. 74, exchanged signals with a ship showing a signal with red ground and white ball, with a letter L, steering S.; supposed to be a New-Orleans trader.

Foreign Ports.

At Frederic, Feb 4, brig Harriet, Percy, for New-York, waiting water to get over the bar

At St. Domingo City, Jan. 11, brig Arthur Leary, McNill, for New-York in 15 days.

INSURANCE.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office, No 61 Chambers-st., adjoining Stewart's store. Capital, $200,000. This Company having their capital all paid in, are now prepared to receive applications for insurance on warehouses, dwellings, merchandize, household furniture, vessels in part, etc., etc., against loss or damage by fire.

DIRECTORS.

C. Anderson,	David Morrison,	John A. Harriot,
Nathaniel P. Bailey,	Adam F. Pentz,	Eli Kelley,
Samuel Ball,	John J. Sowle,	Morgan Morgans,
Jas. M. Benedict,	Nahum Sullivan,	And'w G. Norwood,
William S. Duke,	William Adams,	Angelo C. Fargis,
Simeon Draper,	Thomas S. Bears,	Washington Smith,
Theobald C. Jung,	Wyllis Blackstone,	John A. Thomas,
Zophar Mills,	Extra P. Davis,	John B. Dursrow,
	Thomas Thomas.	

CORNELIUS V. ANDERSON, President.
WASHINGTON SMITH, Vice-President.
CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.
JOHN COGER, Jr., Surveyor
☞ Applications for Insurance in this Company will also be received at the office of A. G. NORWOOD,
19f-1m No. 49 William-st.

KNICKERBOCKER SAVINGS BANK—5th st., corner of 23d-st.—Open every MONDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. This institution pays 6 per ct. interest on all deposits not exceeding $500. The Charter of this institution secures to minors and females, married or unmarried, the entire control of all moneys deposited in their names

TRUSTEES:

Wm. W. Campbell,	Loraine Freeman,	John Waite,
John Ives, M. D.,	Albert Gilbert,	Wm. Winslow,
Joseph W. Savage,	Erastus Lyman,	W. Deffendorf,
Anson Willis,	John W. Howe,	M. C. Edwards,
Henry B. Bolster,	Wm A. Wheeler,	Andrew Rust,
Geo. H. Williams,	J. McClelland, M. D	John A. Van Riper,
John Denham,	Henry Dubois,	Elijah Ward,
Leonard Hazeltine,	William A. Dooly,	Daniel Crane,

WILLIAM W. CAMPBELL, President.
JOSEPH W. SAVAGE, JOHN W. HOWE, } Vice-Presidents.
ANSON WILLIS, Secretary. 16f-1w&TuTh&S3w

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORM AN INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital $150,000, divided into 10,000 shares, of $15 each, cash paid up, with the privilege of increasing the capital stock to $500,000. The undersigned hereby give notice of their intention to form an Insurance Company, to be located in the City of New-York, and to be called "THE BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY," for the purpose of making insurance on dwelling-houses, stores, rents, all kinds of buildings, and on household furniture, merchandise and other property, against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, as expressed in the 2d subdivision of the 1st section of the act to provide for the incorporation of Insurance Companies, passed April 10, 1849. Dated New-York, February 5, 1852.

DIRECTORS.

Caleb S. Woodhull,	Simeon Draper,	Morgan Morgans,
H. J. Raymond,	Alpheus Banning,	John C. Hull,
Abram Wakeman,	Caspar C. Childs,	F. W. Edmonds,
John Bruce,	Solomon Jessurun,	Warren Brady,
Calvin Condit,	Wm. E. Burton,	John Mail,
Dan'l F. Barnard,	John J. Yellott,	George Hall,
Alfred Jones,	John T. Sheppard,	Chas. W. Hull,
Joseph Giles,	Walter Keeler,	John Buxton, Jr.,
Henry Major,	Charles Hooper,	Thos. F. Leslie,
Samuel Hassell,	John P. Wake,	Jas A. Donaldson,
Wm. M. Dodge,	Chas Jenkins,	Henry A. Carhart,
Daniel Rabold,	Robt McClellan,	F. W. Waller,
Joel Sammis,	Julius A. Candee,	Rich'd J. Richards,
Timothy Berger.		JOHN BRUCE, President

SOLOMON JESSURUN, Secretary. 6f-19tTu Th&S

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Offices, No. 43 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, No 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. Have their Capital (all in cash) and surplus invested in the most undoubted securities, and continue to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, and other personal property, Vessels in port and their Cargos, upon as favorable terms as any other similar institution

DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth,	William Miles,	Alex. H. Schults,
Phineas T. Barnum,	Elijah F. Purdy,	John D. Pye,
Dan'l D. Howard,	Sam. P. Townsend,	Hen Quackenbos,
Caleb S. Woodhull,	John Eadie, Jr.,	Justice S. Redfield,
Chas T. Cromwell	Joel S. Oatman,	J. W. Amerman,
Anastat's Nicholas,	Robert C. Bell,	Fordyce Hitchcock,
Richard L. Allen,	John N. Genin,	John C. Smith

WILLIAM MILLS, President.
ALFRED G. STEVENS, Secretary. s23-tf

HARTFORD LIFE AND HEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY.—Premium due on Policies issued prior to August, 1851, received at the Office of David S. Dodge, Agent, No. 25 Cliff-st 12s-3mseod

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the WIDENING and OPENING of the BLOOMINGDALE ROAD, in pursuance of an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to lay out a new street from 10th avenue and to keep open a part of the Bloomingdale Road for that purpose," passed April 16th, 1851.—The subscribers, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, duly appointed by a rule of the Supreme Court, give notice, pursuant to the requirements of an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to reduce several laws relating particularly to the City of New-York into one Act, passed April 9, 1813," passed April 20, 1830, that the abstract of the Estimate and Assessment of the Commissioners in the above matter, containing the names of the owners of the lots assessed, the numbers of such lots as they appear on the maps of the Commissioners, together with such maps, and the amount of assessment, whether for damage or benefit; and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by the Commissioners in making their report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern, there to remain for at least sixty days before the Commissioners make their report to the said Supreme Court, at the time and place hereinafter mentioned. And the said Commissioners further give notice, pursuant to the requirements of the Act entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act in relation to the collection of Assessments and Taxes in the City and County of New-York, and for other purposes, passed May 14, 1840," passed May 7, 1841, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that they have completed their Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, are requested to present their objections in writing to JOSEPH JAMISON, Jr., at the Chamberlain's Office of the City and County of New-York, at the office of J. MANSFIELD DAVIES, Esq., No. 70 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within thirty days from the date of the notice. And that the limits embraced by this assessment are as follows, that is to say: All the lots, pieces or parcels of land, fronting or lying on both sides of Liberty-street, between the easterly sides of West-street, and to and including lot No. 84 Liberty-street, opposite Gold-street, together with all the lots, pieces or parcels of land lying or fronting on the easterly side of West street, between the northerly side of Cedar-street and the southerly side of Cortlandt-street; and all the lots fronting or lying on the easterly and westerly sides of Washington street, and the easterly and westerly sides of Greenwich street, respectively, between the northerly

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (Sunday excepted,) at the office, No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, (corner Beekman-st.,) and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and Jersey City, for SIX CENTS a week. Sold at retail, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies; THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted.) The editions will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, will be published every Saturday Morning, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.
Payment in all cases must be made in advance.
RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

VOL. I.....NO. 139. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27. 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **People's Lectures.**—Dr. E. K. KANE delivers his Second and last Lecture on the Arctic Regions, at 7½ o'clock, THIS EVENING. Tickets only 12½ cents—to be had at No. 121 Nassau-st., and at the door. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. 27f-1t

☞ **Lectures on Education**—Dr. ELIZABETH BLACKWELL will deliver a course of Lectures to ladies, on the Laws of Life, with special reference to the Physical Education of Girls. The lectures will commence on Monday, March 1st., at 2 o'clock P. M. Tickets to the course, $2. For sale at EVANS & BRITTAIN'S Bookstore only, No. 697 Broadway. 27f-3t*

☞ **Ik Marvel in Brooklyn**—D. G. MITCHELL, Esq., (known as IK MARVEL) will lecture at the Female Academy, Joralemon-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. For sale at SCRIBNER'S, Brick Church Chapel, N. Y.; at the Bookstores of A. M. WILDER, and T. D. SMITH, Fulton-st., and WM. ROSE, Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; also at the door. A limited number of tickets issued. 25f-3t*

☞ **Lecture.**—HOPE CHAPEL.—IK. MARVEL, (Donald G. Mitchell, Esq.,) will repeat his lecture on the "Use of Beauty" on MONDAY EVENING, March 1, at Hope Chapel, commencing at 7½ o'clock P. M. Tickets 50 cents, for sale at all the principal bookstores in Broadway. As but a limited number of tickets can be sold, early application for them is necessary. Those persons who purchased single tickets for Mr. Mitchell's lecture Feb. 9, and were unable to obtain admittance, can have them exchanged on application to EVANS & BRITTAIN, 697 Broadway.

H. N. CAMP
H. A. OAKLEY,
L. B. HENRY,
J. FESSENDEN, Jr., } Committee.

24f, 27&Mh1

☞ **Citizen Volunteers.**—BATTLE OF LEXINGTON.—The Citizen Volunteers will celebrate the Anniversary of the Battle of Lexington, by a grand parade on the 19th of April next, the anniversary of a day on which the first blood of the Revolution was shed. All citizen companies are invited to join us in celebrating the above day. Companies who have not reported themselves, and who wish to participate with us on the above occasion, are requested to report without delay with their address (so that they may be posted in time) to HENRY WILSON, Major General C. V., 76 Carmine-st. 26f-3t*

☞ **Families in want** of a good and pure article of OLD FAMILY SOAP would find it to their advantage to call at the subscribers' manufactory and examine this article, which is made and dried expressly for their use. It is free from fish oil, and other deleterious articles so much used to cheapen. Also, always on hand, a large assortment of Fancy Soaps, more particularly the old Palm Soap, for the Toilet and Bath use, and which is justly celebrated as the best remedy for Chapped Hands; being made of a vegetable oil, it is very softening and emollient in its properties. It is put up in small packages and sold by the dozen. Goods delivered free of charge in New-York and Brooklyn.
W. HULL'S SON,
36f-1m Nos 108 and 112 Cliff-st., north end.

☞ **Phonography.**—Professor WEBSTER'S PHONOGRAPHIC CLASS meets on MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, at 7 o'clock, in Class Room No 2 Clinton Hall, corner of Beekman and Nassau-sts. Persons who wish to join the Class are invited to be present, or call, during business hours, at the Office of the Phonographic Rooms, No. 113 Nassau-st., third floor 139-1mood

☞ **The Third Manhattan BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION NOW OPEN. JOIN AT ONCE**—The unparalelled success attending the Second Manhattan Building Association—it having disposed of its entire number of shares, in the short space of five months from the period of its organization—has led to the establishment of a Third, to which the attention of the public is invited. The entrance fee is $1; monthly dues, $3; shares $200. It costs now but Two Dollars to become a member, and the monthly instalment of Three Dollars, in the course of a few years—probably six or seven—will positively yield the sum of Eight Hundred Dollars. A moment's consideration will convince any one of the superiority of these Associations over Savings Banks, and all persons of small means are invited to avail themselves of the advantages here offered. To those who wish to escape the tyranny of landlords, by becoming the owner of a house and lot, if they are without capital to accomplish it, they can obtain sufficient from this Association for that purpose, and by appropriating no more than the house now yields for rent, can pay for it in a very few years. Members paying but less than six months' dues will be entitled to interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Persons desirous of becoming members of the Third Manhattan Building Association, can do so by calling at the office of the Secretary, No 15 Spruce-st, (second floor) where by-laws can be had, free of charge. A special meeting will be held on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, at 7½ o'clock, at VAUXHALL GARDEN, on which occasion several eminent gentlemen will deliver addresses, explanatory of the objects, benefits and advantages of Building Associations. Admittance free. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend. JAMES S. LIBBY President, Lovejoy's Hotel.
DAVIS COLLAMORE, Vice-President.
J. W. WESTON, Secretary. No. 447 Broadway.

TRUSTEES.

James Y Watkins, No 16 Catherine-st; James Neeves, cor Houston and Bowery; Seymour Whiting, No 50 East Broadway; Wm. A. Conant, No. 12 Bowery; Albert Miller, No 143 Nassau st; Wm. H. Cornell, No. 59 Fulton-Market; John A. Currier, No. 191 Greenwich-st.; Joseph Hough, No 220 Broadway; James L. Wells, No. 24 Broadway. JACOB LEFEVRE, Surveyor, No. 15 Spruce st.
26f-3t POMEROY & JENKS, Attorneys, No. 54 Wall-st.

☞ **The Columbian Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION**—The first public meeting of this Association will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, 27th inst, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 193 Bowery, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for shares, and explaining the working and objects of these Associations. Several gentlemen will address the meeting, showing the advantages of Associations of this kind, and the prospectus will also be ready, explaining the advantages to be derived from them—to all persons of small means, as well as those who wish to invest their money to the best advantage. The principle upon which this Association is based, is considered the most advantageous, as shareholders are allowed to withdraw at any time, and 6 per cent. per annum is allowed for their money. Also, those who pay in advance are allowed 6 per cent. per annum. The entrance fee will remain at 50 cents, until the first of March; monthly dues, $2; shares, $200.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, President.
ROBERT A. SANDS, Vice-President.
By J. K. BIGELOW, Assistant Vice-President.
CHARLES L. NOE, Secretary, No 25 Delancey-st.

TRUSTEES.

S. R. Trembley,	Thomas Brown,	Wm. G. Chave,
Wm. H Riblet,	Aaron Adams,	John C. Smith,
Lewis K. Osborn,	Ebenezer Wilson,	George H. Rose,
Andrew V. Stout,	Elias E. Aaron,	Benj. M. Thompson.

AMZI HILL, Surveyor.
MORTIMER DE MOTTE, Esq, Counsellor and Attorney.
The Secretary will receive subscriptions at his office, No. 25 Delancey-st., from 7 till 10 A M., from 2 till 5 P. M. 25f-3t

☞ **Waverley Building Association.**—A public meeting will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, at 7 o'clock, in the large Hall, corner of 7th-av. and 22d-st. Admittance free. An Address will be delivered by W. T. B. MILLIKEN, Esq., in which will be fully developed the plans of the Association; and others will probably speak on the occasion
The following are the Officers of the Association:
JUDGE N. B. MOUNTFORT, President.
JOHN GREGORY, Vice-President.
JAS. W. HALE, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Abraham Lent	John B Disrieledien,	Jas. P. Robinson,
Joseph F. Pierce,	Thos F Dayce,	John T. Boyd,
Daniel Underhill,	John M. Tilford,	Lewis W. Phillips.
Augustine Eaton,		

Attorneys, STEVENS & HOXIE. Geo R. JAQUES, Surveyor.
Office of the Association, No 143 6th-av., where Articles, By-Laws and all other information may be obtained at all hours. 26f-2t*

☞ **Empire Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.**—The Books of this Association are open for subscribers at their office, No 173 Spring-st, daily, from 2 to 9 o'clock, P. M. Entrance fee, $2; monthly dues, $3; shares, $200. An opportunity is now offered to all—males, females, minors and adults—by paying $3 per month, to secure a home or a capital to start a fair business. Books explaining the plan and objects of the Association can be had gratis at the office. Over three hundred shares have been subscribed during the last two weeks.
JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, President.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, Vice-President.

TRUSTEES.

Joseph Hoxie,	Wyllis Blackstone,	Sylvanus Gedney,
Joseph Britton,	Wm. H. Riblet,	Wm. Sinclair,
George Burd,	J. R. DelVecchio,	C. A. Delamater,
Caleb S. Merritt,	John B Acker,	M. M. Van Dyke,
Wm. H Grenelle,	George H. Purser.	

J. W. FELL, Secretary, No. 173 Spring-st. 19f-tf

☞ **The United States Building Association and EQUITABLE INVESTMENT AND LOANING FUND.**—The fourth monthly meeting of this Association will be held at No. 455 Bowery, third story, on MONDAY EVENING, March 15, at 7 o'clock. The books of the Association are open for subscription at No. 178 Bowery, where by-laws and act of incorporation can be had gratis. Entrance fee 50 cents; dues $2 50; shares $600. An opportunity is offered to males and females, by paying $2 50 a month for a few years, to obtain a home or capital sufficient to start a fair business. At the last meeting shares were redeemed at $200 each. M. McGRAW, President, No. 4 Crosby-st.
JOHN RUSSELL, Vice-President.
THOS. VERNON, Secretary, 178 Bowery.

DIRECTORS.

Andw. Allenderph,	James Grundy,	Wm. Forrester,
John Crouch,	Starkes Lemoney,	Jas. McDuff,

TRUSTEES.

M McGraw,	C. W. Houghton,	John Ridley.

Attorney, Chauncey Shaffer, 75 Nassau st. 10f-1m*

☞ **Phœnix Building and Mutual Loan ASSOCIATION.**—To live or not to live!—This Association is now thoroughly organized and INCORPORATED, and offers superior advantages to those desiring a HOMESTEAD, which they should at once embrace. "There is no place like home," is an old adage but a true one; the force of which was never more fully felt than at the present day, when rents are so enormously high that it is almost impossible for a mechanic to pay them. Besides, they grow higher and higher from year to year. These facts are sufficiently important to induce every rent-payer to come up and sustain the good work, and, through it, themselves. As a SAVINGS INSTITUTION, also, the benefits of this Association are peculiarly attractive. The Prospectus and By-Laws can be had gratuitously at the Secretary's office, (Chambers's Hall,) to which the attention of the public is especially invited.
WILSON SMALL, President.
AMOS WILLETS, Vice President.
A. B. HATFIELD, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Warren Chapman,	Geo. W. Dawson,	Edward J. Small,
Andrew Rose,	Robt. M. Dewitt,	James Cothell,
Peter J. Fowler,	Joseph Nesbitt,	George A. Barney.

N. B.—Information and explanation will be given at the Secretary's office, Chambers's Hall, No. 65 Chatham-st. 26f-3t

☞ **Meeting at Military Hall.**—A special meeting of the FRANKLIN BUILDING ASSOCIATION, will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, at 7½ o'clock, at Military Hall, No. 120 Bowery. Explanatory Addresses, giving the history, rise and progress of Building Associations, will be delivered by Messrs. H. Jacob, L. Fenn and Dr. Johnson. As the Association is rapidly filling up, and the profits on each share having amounted to over twenty dollars, it is the determination of the Board of Trustees to increase the entrance fee after the next regular meeting; so, all who desire to participate in the advantages and benefits of this Association, should join at once. All who would like to learn how, in a few years, they can purchase a home, are respectfully invited to join the Association $3 a month, are invited to attend. The present entrance fee is only $2. The ultimate value of shares, $600. Loans no time. All the shares will soon be made.
SAMUEL P. BARTOL, President.
WINCHESTER P. MOODY, Vice President.
C. E. PEET, Secretary. Office, No. 13 Spruce-st. 22f-tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company**—Office No. 8 Wall st., room No. 4.—CAPITAL STOCK $200,000—8HARES $100 EACH.—The Books of Subscription for Stock in this Company are now opened at their Office, where parties desirous of becoming interested, may procure Stock, Pamphlets of Organization, and By-Laws, and any information relative to the objects and prospects of the Company. This enterprise commends itself to the confidence of capitalists, the Company having in possession one of the most valuable mines in California, located on Wood's Creek, near the city of Sonora, Tuolumne County, and having nearly complete an engine and stamp work of the largest class, which will be shipped by a clipper vessel, at an early day. It is the purpose of the Trustees to prosecute the work with vigor, and a view to profit from the *business* of mining. It is deemed unnecessary to enter into a calculation of probable profits, it having been satisfactorily ascertained that Companies already in operation with good machinery have been eminently successful.
The machinery now being made for this Company, is under the unmediate supervision of R. S. KING Esq., the builder of the "Gold Hill Quartz Mining Company's—(known as Peck's)—Mill," which has produced such astonishing results, and will be twice the size of that establishment. The employees in all responsible positions will be shareholders, and selected with special regard to ability and integrity and required to give bonds with sureties in such sums as will be deemed sufficient to guard the interests of Shareholders. Persons residing out of the city may obtain Stocks, Pamphlets, or any information, by addressing the Treasurer, post-paid, by mail. D. W. INGERSOLL, President.
THOS. E. HASTINGS, Treasurer. 27f-tf

☞ **Now is the Time—Be your own Landlord.**—The EMPIRE BUILDING and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION will hold a meeting at the Broadway House, corner of Broadway and Grand-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, at 7½ o'clock. A lecture will be delivered by W. T. B. MILLIKEN, Esq., explaining the rise, progress, and operations of Building Associations. Those who wish to escape the tyranny of landlords, by becoming the owners of their own homes, are invited to attend—ladies as well as gentlemen. Subscribs before the entrance fee is raised. Shares, $200; monthly dues, $3; entrance fee, (at present,) $2.
JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, President.
(Controller, Park.)
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, Vice-President.
STEVENS & HOXIE, Attornies.
JOHN BOYD, Surveyor.

TRUSTEES.

Joseph Hoxie,	M. M. Van Dyke,	Wm. H. Riblet,
J. R. Del Vecchio,	Sylvanus Gedney,	C. H. De Lamater,
John B Acker,	W. Blackstone,	Wm. H. Grenelle,
Geo. H. Purser,	C. S. Merritt,	Joseph Britton.
Wm. Sinclair,	George Boyd,	

J. W. FELL, Secretary, No. 173 Spring-st., Office open from 2 to 9. P. M. 25f-3t

☞ **Join Now and Escape the Tyranny of LANDLORDS.**—The IRVING BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION will hold another public meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, at Masonic Hall, No. 274 Grand-st., (near Forsyth-st.,) at 7½ o'clock. Entrance fee $2; monthly dues $3; shares $200. This Association is filling up so rapidly that the entrance fee will shortly have to be raised. The principles of this Association will be fully explained by W T B Milliken, Esq. Ladies and gentlemen are particularly invited to attend. Articles of the Association may be had gratis at the office, where subscriptions will also be received.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
GEORGE H BELL, Vice-President.

TRUSTEES.

Geo H. Franklin,	Geo W Riblet,	Nelson Puff
Silas C. Herring,	Jas Jackson, Jr.,	F. G. Richardson,
Elias Combs,	Royal G Millard,	Geo. T. Maxwell.

ALBERT H NICOLAY, Secretary, No. 244 Grand st.
THOMAS LAWRENCE, Attorney
Office hours from 6 to 9 o'clock, every evening, and on Wednesday from 3 to 9 P M for ladies. 26f 2t

☞ **Second Mechanics Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.**—Members of the above Association are informed that the first regular meeting for the payment of dues will be held at No. 54 Chatham-square, on WEDNESDAY March 3, at 7 o'clock, P M. Persons paying for one or more months in advance, will be allowed interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum. To save confusion and themselves trouble, members are invited to call on the Secretary before the meeting, pay their dues, and get book and certificate of membership. Office hours from 9 A M to 1 P M. J. PECARE. Secretary.
Office, No. 163 Hester-st. 25f-5tood

☞ **St. David's Day.**—The Annual Festival of the ST. DAVID'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY will take place on MONDAY, March 1, at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 450 Broadway. Dinner on the table, 7½ o'clock, precisely. Tickets may be had of the Committee of Arrangements, or any of the officers of the Society. The following gentlemen compose the

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS

John Evans,	Griffith W. Griffith,	Thos Lewis,
John Griffith,	Thos R. Jones,	John Jones
James Jones,	Wyndham Lloyd,	H. N. Morgan,
Thomas Thomas,	Isaac N. Davies,	Owen Jones.
George Morgan,	Edward Dolson,	Thos. Williams.

ROBT. EVANS, Secretary.
N. B.—Ladies are admitted 26f-2t

☞ **Building Associations' Fire Insurance COMPANY**—Capital $150,000 divided into 10,000 shares, of $15 each cash paid up, with the privilege of increasing the capital stock to $500 000. Subscriptions for the capital stock of this company will be received by the following persons, appointed commissioners: John Bruce, No. 24 Platt-st. Wakeman & Lafting, No. 59 Fulton-st.; Daniel P Barnard, No. 16 Wall-st.; John Buxton, No. 16 North William-st.; Solomon Jessurun, No. 8 Clinton Court, Beekman-st.; Thomas F. Leslie, cor of Fulton and Tillary sts. Brooklyn; also by all the Directors. A Prospectus explaining the great advantages to be derived from the Company to mechanics and small property holders, as well as to those who wish to invest their money and get the largest amount of profits, can be had of any of the Directors, all the Secretaries of the different Building Associations, or at the office of Mr. Jessurun, No. 8 Clinton Court, Beekman-st.
JOHN BRUCE, President.
S. JESSURUN, Secretary. 23f-1w

☞ **The Citizens' Mutual Loan and Accumulating FUND ASSOCIATION** will hold a public meeting on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, at their rooms, No. 421 Broadway next door above Canal street, at half-past seven o'clock. Interesting speakers have been engaged, who will illustrate the practical workings of this Association. 400 shares have been taken in less than a month. The subscription book is open daily from nine A. M. till five P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS till nine o'clock. Five shares were sold at the last regular meeting, at a premium of $310, giving a profit of more than $3 on each share subscribed for. The next regular meeting occurs on the first Thursday in March. Shares, $200. Entrance Fee, $2. Monthly Dues, $3.
SIMEON DRAPER, President.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Vice Pres.
J. F. KENDALL, Secretary 23f-1w

☞ **North American Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION**—The books of the Association are opened for subscriptions, at their office No. 458 Broadway, second floor, southeast corner of Grand st., from 9 A. M. until 5 o'clock, P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, until 9 o'clock. Entrance fee, $1; monthly dues, $3, per month. An opportunity is now offered to all males, females, and adults, by paying $3 per month, to secure a home, and a capital to start a fair business. Books explaining the plan of the Association may be had gratis at the office, No. 458 Broadway.
RICHARD F. CARMAN, President.
THOMAS S CUMMINGS, Vice-President
MORTIMER SMITH, Secretary. 24f-1w

☞ **The Mercantile Mutual LOAN AND ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION** will hold a meeting on SATURDAY EVENING, 28th inst., in the Lecture room, Clinton Court, corner of Nassau and Beekman streets, at half-past 7 o'clock, P. M., when addresses will be made on the occasion. The Stock of this Association being exceedingly sought for, early application is necessary. The room will be open at half past 4 o'clock for the accommodation of those who desire to join.
W. O. GROSER, Secretary.
f26 3t*

☞ **North American Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION**—A public meeting of the Association will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, at 7½ o'clock, at the Mercer-st. House, cor of Broome and Mercer-sts. Interesting addresses may be expected. Office of the Association, No 458 Broadway cor. of Grand-st. RICHARD F CARMAN, President.
THOMAS S CUMMINGS, Vice-President.
MORTIMER SMITH, Secretary. 26f-2t

☞ **The New-York Land and BUILDING ASSOCIATION** was organized for the purpose of getting Houses and Lots for 500 Workingmen, and thereby making them their own landlords. It is in the full tide of its success. Its regular meetings are held on the fourth MONDAY in each month, at No. 163 Bowery.
MILES CHAMBERS, President.
H. S. SMITH, No 1 Murray-st., Secretary. 13f-2w

The Erie Railroad Disaster.

PIERMONT, Monday, Feb. 23, 1852.

To the Editor of the Daily Times:

SIR—In an article in your paper of this morning, you make some statements that convince me that you misunderstand the verdict of the Jury in the recent collision case at Deposit, on the New-York and Erie Railroad. The Jury state that had the switchman been at his post and turned the switch off the main track it would have prevented the accident. The switch at Deposit leads from the main track to a side track, or turnout. By turning the switch off the main track, "the one on which the passenger train was standing," it would have turned the freight train on the side track, not thereby necessarily injuring either train or causing any loss of life. Both ends of side track connect with the main track, and trains pass daily in and out at each end. The curve at the switch would in all probability have checked the speed of the train, so that it would have stopped on the turnout, and in that case it would not have caused damage, even had the other, or east end of the turnout been off the main track. Certain it is, that had the switch been turned off the track it would have prevented loss of life.

The conductor or engine-man could not be blamed for what they could not prevent. The situation of the track was such that when the train struck the straight track and descending grade, the brakes would not hold the train.
Yours, &c. R. M.

The Montreal Board of Trade have sent an urgent Memorial to the Governor-General in opposition to the scheme of American reciprocity. A Commercial Union is recommended, to obtain complete and entire free trade with the United States, by the adoption of the American Tariff of duties. Among the details of this arrangement would be included the complete extinction of all custom-houses on both sides of the frontier.

The wheat crop of Ohio for the last year, according to the returns of the assessors, amounted to 34,179,490 bushels. The number of acres planted was 1,937,108; average per acre, 17½ bushels. The surplus for export is estimated at 21,876,490 bushels. The crop of 1850 was nearly or quite as good, whilst that of 1849 only 15,000,000 bushels, in consequence of the prevalence of the cholera.

The Lunatic Asylum of Dr. Mead, near Chicago, was set on fire last week, by a female patient, who afterward seated herself at the piano, and began to play and sing. The building was saved.

New-York Daily Times.

FOUR DAYS
LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

THE NEW REFORM BILL IN PARLIAMENT.

Dates from Paris and London, Feb. 10; Liverpool, Feb. 11.

The U. S. steamship *Atlantic*, Capt. WEST, arrived at her dock in this city at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. She left Liverpool at 3 P. M. on the 11th inst. The following is a list of her passengers:

W. H. Babbitt, special bearer of dispatches from Paris; Mons. Blanc, Mons. A. Blanc, B. F. Young, F. C. Withers, A. Y. Perrie, W. N. C. Swift, Mr. Dinsmore, Mr. Glaisnes, F. Harrison, E. W. Harrison & Co., L. H. Thomas, Mr. Brodie, R. Foster, J. Davis, G. Samson, lady and children, Mr. Selden and lady, Mr. Selden, Jr., Mr. Parsons, J. W. Bryant, J. Dounie, W. Dounie, R. Fraser, H. Toppins, W. R. Palmer, D. W. Watts, H. McFarlane, R. McCerren, W. E. Case, Mr. Ferris, G. Lorrillard.

The *Atlantic* has experienced heavy westerly gales, and was detained some days by ice, near the Bank.

We are indebted to Mr. W. B. Dinsmore, of Adams's Express, and bearer of dispatches from London, for full English files.

On the 9th instant, Lord John Russell gave notice in the House of Commons of his new Reform Bill; stating the general provisions of the Reform. The history of the various reform movements, from that of Pitt and Fox to that of 1832, were reviewed, and whatever errors the noble Lord fancied or saw in the different measures was clearly stated, as indicating what further was to be done in extending and equalizing the franchise. The principal features of the new proposition are:

1. Reduction of the householder's qualification from £10 to £5, thereby increasing the number of qualified voters 60 per cent.

2. That boroughs shall have at least 500 electors, and that two or more of those now including a smaller number shall be joined together. This provision is expected to throw a larger share of representation into the hands of the agricultural interests.

3. An alteration in the form of oaths.

4. Members are not to be required to have a property qualification.

5. The transfer of a crown-officer from one post to another is not to vacate his seat in Parliament.

These are the leading provisions of the new bill which the Premier gave notice would be introduced on the following Thursday, and moved to the second reading within two weeks after. The first signals of opposition were run up instantly by all the conservative and protectionist leaders, so that a spirited debate may be reckoned on.

The circular letter of Lord Granville, in reference to the refugees in England, has been dispatched to the courts of St. Petersburg, Vienna, and the Ministry at Frankfort. Lord Granville takes strong ground in defense of the British system, of sheltering the persecuted of whatever party, and shows that a contrary policy would in the long run bear as hardly upon advocates of monarchical institutions, as upon republicans. Besides, the action of Government would become so fluctuating at the prompting of conflicting partisans, as to render the effects sadly injurious upon all interests. The Secretary, however, inserts a saving clause at the end, that would apparently destroy the whole magnanimous purport of his previous declarations. He says:

"While, however, Her Majesty's Government cannot consent, at the request of foreign Governments, to propose a change in the laws of England, they would not only regret, but would highly condemn, any attempts on the part of foreign refugees, in England, to excite insurrection against the Governments of their respective countries. Such conduct would be considered by Her Majesty's Government as a flagrant breach of the hospitality which those persons enjoy.

"The attention of Her Majesty's Government will continue to be directed to the proceedings of suspected foreign refugees in this country, and they will endeavor by every legal means to prevent them from abusing the hospitality so liberally accorded to them by the British laws, to the prejudice of countries and Governments in amity and alliance with Great Britain."

Archbishop Murray, of Dublin, has just received an autograph letter from the Pope, couched in the kindest language, expressing the approval of His Holiness, of the consistent moderation of that Prelate, and of the prudence and wisdom which have characterised his conduct during the long period he has had the ecclesiastical superintendence of the diocese of Dublin. This correspondence, when it transpires, will no doubt, create considerable sensation, and a very salutary impression.

FRANCE.

On the 9th inst. the President paid a visit to Versailles. He went into a close chariot, attended by Edgar Ney, and with an escort of cuirassiers. The object of his visit was, I am told, to address the officers of the garrison, who were reported to be extremely disaffected. Rumors have been circulated that it was intended to place 200 officers on half-pay in consequence of their Orleanist leaning. Generally the confiscation decree has proved highly offensive to the army, from the coarse manner in which they are invited to partake of the spoil.

Madame Pauline Roland, a disciple of M. Pierre Leroux, and author of pamphlets on working associations, is arrested. It is also reported that sixty journeymen printers were arrested at the same time.

A fresh list of Senators is said to be on the eve of appearing. About half the Senators will receive pensions. 240,000f. a year is talked of as the civil list which the Senate is asked to vote for the President. This, considering that he has not the *domaine privé* to keep up, would be about equivalent to the 480,000f. which was allowed to Louis Philippe.

Another batch of 280 of the Lingot Lottery emigrants for California, left Paris on Feb. 7, for Havre, by railway, to embark on board the *Lormond*, which will sail almost immediately. A third will soon follow. The Government receive many more applications than the funds of the lottery will allow them to attend to.

It is stated, upon what appears to be good authority, that a modification is about to take place in the French Cabinet. M. Turgot, the present Minister of Foreign Affairs, is about to retire, and to be succeeded by M. de Persigny, the present Minister of the Interior. The change is not calculated to add to the confidence of Europe in the maintenance of peace. The name of M. de Persigny's successor as Minister of the Interior is not yet known.

Since the dismissal of Lord Palmerston, a great coolness has existed between the Austrian and French Governments. As one indication, it is said that the decorations of the Legion of Honor conferred by Louis Napoleon upon Austrian subjects, will have to be declined, as the Viennese Cabinet refuses to grant permits for their reception. Whatever the fact may be, it is currently stated that a reinforcement of 10,000 men has been dispatched to the army of Italy; and that Gen. Barsguay d'Hilliers is to replace Gen. Gemeau. All this, however, may have reference to the King of Naples, who has openly expressed his indignation at the vindictive and unjust measures of the President. His Majesty is said to have declared that he cannot have any further confidence in the French Government, and to have made immediate overtures for a reconciliation with England. In consequence of the turn that matters have taken in France, the King begins to feel that it will be necessary for him to endeavor to prop up his throne with something more substantial than coercive measures, and it is hoped that he will make some concessions of a liberal character to his subjects.

Difficulties spring up thickly, almost instantaneously, about the President. One after another the great men of the nation evince their lack of confidence in the Government by declining to accept its offices and honors. Very few of those who were relied upon to support the new order of things have met the expectation. The Senate, notwithstanding the list was supposed to be completed a month ago, is already reduced one-half by resignations, and a new list will have to be compiled. It seems to be very generally understood that the Orleans business will have to be reviewed, or the Government die of weakness.

SPAIN.

The attempted assassination and injury to the Queen employs every tongue about the Escurial, from the staid Bravo Murillo, down to the lowest lacquey. The event occurred on the 7th instant. The Queen was passing through the long gallery, leading from the Chapel to the royal apartments, when an old man in the garb of a monk pressed forward and knelt before her. Supposing the person desired to present a petition, her majesty stretched out one hand—the other arm held the Infanta to her breast—and as she did so the assassin drew a knife rapidly from underneath his cloak and plunged it into the side of the Queen. He, of course, was at once seized. Her majesty instantly handed the babe to the King, exclaiming, "Mi niño! mi hijo!" (my child! my daughter!) and supported herself against the wall. The wound, upon examination, proved to be trifling; though the demonstrations made by the populace on the spot would have been more impolitic if her majesty had lost the heart of Don Carlos. The assassin's name is Martin Merino, and it appears he was formerly a money dealer and broker, much resorted to by the people of Madrid for "pecuniary accommodations." When arrested he declared that he had fifty accomplices sworn to repeat his attempt.

Martin Merino has been sentenced to death in the Inferior Court, and the cause was immediately sent to the First Hall of Audience. There appears an inclination on the part of the authorities to get the wretch sentenced and put to death as soon as possible, and the common forms of law have been eluded.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss journals announce that on the proposition of a citizen of Geneva, Colonel Rilliet, a subscription is to be got up in all the Cantons to pay the sum of 2,300,000f., still remaining due by the Cantons of the Sonderbund for the military operations of 1846-47.

AUSTRIA.

The Minister of the Interior has just issued some very stringent orders providing for the periodical inundation of the Danube which usually takes place at the melting and descent of the ice blocks, and turns the suburbs of Vienna into a navigable lake. Last year the descent of the waters was so impetuous as to sweep away everything before it, and the damage caused to property was estimated at thousands of florins.

The *Austrian Lloyd* states that Patocki, the Hungarian, who was arrested at Rendsburg on a charge of attempting to seduce some Hungarian regiments from their allegiance to the Emperor, and of being an agent of KOSSUTH and Mazzini, and who, upon these charges, had been sentenced to death by an Austrian court-martial on the 30th ult., was executed on the 5th inst.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Vienna says, that though the Austrian papers have nothing to say on the subject, the National party is agitating actively in Hungary and Transylvania. A very general impression exists that a great change will take place in the political condition of Hungary within a year of the present time. At Vienna, however, such notions are scouted as absurd and impracticable.

GERMANY.

The number of Holsteiners who have emigrated to America, and who are on their way hither, is very large—some thousands. Most of these have taken this step, not from political, but social reasons. The poorer cottier and laborer class in that Duchy is subject to the most revolting half feudal tyranny, without the benefits of slavery—bread and care when worn down by age and sickness. During the war, the landholders pretended to wish to improve their condition; for they wanted food for powder in their contest against the liberties and free constitution of Denmark. Since then, they have thrown all their pretenses overboard, and left the miserable peasantry in the lurch. Hence the large emigration.

Letters from Frankfort state that that the Grand Duke of Baden, Leopold I., is dangerously ill, while the heir presumptive, his eldest son, is suffering an enfeeblement of his mental faculties. The question of the succession to the throne is thus raised at a troubled time, as the Plenipotentiary of Baden has just had occasion to memorialize the Frankfort Diet upon the dangers apprehended from the great number of refugees who have gathered upon the frontier since December 2.

The Wirtemburg *Moniteur* of Feb. 3 contains a royal ordinance dissolving all popular associations throughout the kingdom.

PRUSSIA.

A letter from Berlin, of the 1st, in the *Breslau Gazette*, states that news had arrived there of the conclusion of a treaty between the Austrian Government and the President of the French Republic, fixing the eventualities which shall cause the occupation of Switzerland by France and Austria. This news, says the letter, has occasioned great sensation in Berlin, as it is considered that such a treaty ought not to have been made without the consent of Prussia.

SWEDEN.

The powder magazine at Loudden, near Lidingobro, exploded on the 24th. The shock shattered several thousand panes of glass in the city of Stockholm, particularly in the Palace. The magazine contained 2,800 cwt. of gunpowder, and the loss is estimated at 115,000 thalers. Two bodies only have been found among the ruins.

Dr. H. O. Holmstrom, Bishop of Strengnäs, has been chosen to the Primacy of Sweden. He is described as a man of fine tact and great parliamentary experience, but has never pretended to any distinction as a Christian priest. His nomination is altogether political, as his merits are altogether reactionary and secular. He will be a useful tool for intrigues in the Diet and developments of anti-national legislation, but he will take no steps towards emancipating the Church or clergy of Sweden from the bondage they are under.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

In the House of Commons Mr. Anstey referred to the circumstances under which certain missionaries of the Free Church of Scotland, had been forcibly expelled from Perth by the Austrian Council of State, and inquired from the Government whether any or what measure had been taken by the noble lord to procure satisfaction for that gross violation of international right. Lord J. Russell said he was not aware that this question would be put to him to-day, and consequently he was not prepared to answer it. Mr. Anstey said he had given notice to the noble lord that he would ask it to-day. Lord J. Russell replied that such was not his understanding. Mr. Anstey then gave notice that he would ask for this information on Thursday.

Mr. Crawford gave notice of a bill to protect Tenants' Rights, which evoked much discussion.

Mr. Webster's Letter to the Committee of Congressional Banquet.

The following letter was sent by Mr. WEBSTER, in reply to an invitation to attend the Congressional Banquet in Washington on Saturday last:

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 19.

GENTLEMEN: I have received the invitation which you have done me the honor of addressing to me, "to be a guest of the Congressional Banquet in this city, on Saturday, the 21st instant, for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of Washington, and evincing a becoming respect to his high character and illustrious services, and affirming and reasserting the principles set forth by him in his Farewell Address to the American people."

I regret that an engagement entered into some time since, to be in New-York on the day of your celebration, will deprive me of the satisfaction of being with you on this occasion. I sympathize deeply in the purposes and objects of your meeting, and I think there is a peculiar appropriateness in this celebration at the present time, when Washington's *opinions* in respect to our national policy with foreign nations appear to me to be somewhat misunderstood.

As his public career was drawing to a close, he left to his country, as his last best gift, that Farewell Address to which you refer, which contains a summary of his political principles

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 27, 1852.

☞ The *New-York Daily Times* can be obtained of WILLARD PORTER, Waterbury, Conn.

☞ The Second Edition of the *Evening Times*, published every day at 3 o'clock P. M., and served to subscribers for *One Cent*, contains a full and complete list of the *Arrivals at all the Hotels*, up to the latest hour.

From Abroad.

The European news by the *Atlantic* is precisely of that desirable order that "hoarsens" the voice, and inflames the sight to read. The trite old story once more of retrograde steps towards a despotism worse than anarchy, an order worse than chaos, is the burden of the budget. Thus Austria is piling up the weight upon her conquered provinces of Hungary and Transylvania, at the imminent hazard of bringing down the empire in a thousand fragments about her ears. Sardinia debates upon the propriety of repressing the press, with an evident determination to bind it over to keep the peace of absolutism, at the very least. Belgium hastens with tremulous activity to comply with the will of her parvenu neighbor for the suppression of free criticism upon *coups-d'-etat*, suffrage, and the election of December 21st. Wirtemburg forbids the assemblage of clubs, or the public or private discussion of political subjects. The Diet of Frankfort proposes to silence the press; and Germany, France, and Austria are in treaty for the partition of that most unmasticable morsel Switzerland, stony, repulsive and indivisible as nature seems to have made it. So much for retrogression.

France, in the meantime, has nothing to offer very novel, very monstrous, or very startling. Affairs stand still. The Orleans doings have mesmerized the population, and the Press laws appear to have rocked opinion to sleep. The only offices in demand are in the army. Civic dignities go begging. The conscription usually required to keep the military up to the war standard, had better be transferred to the Parisian blue-book. By that means alone does it seem possible to gather from the highways and hedges those who shall wear embroidered garments, and run a chance of getting 30,000f. a year from the mere grace of the President. One fact thrusts its front above the still stagnation of the political waters, and that is that Prince Louis will have to give up the Bourbon plunder, or give up the hope of a coronation. A possibility, it is true, remains in his favor, in the circumstance of the Neapolitan butcher having avowed his dissatisfaction with the seizure, and shown his teeth in a becomingly ferocious style. If anything *can* consolidate the French people, it is the revival of their chronic hankering after Italian war and Italian conquest. If Louis understands his interests—and he is seldom further astray than in the act of confiscation—he will indulge the war feeling, and overrun the two Sicilies. A war with England would, of course, be the corollary; but that event is already set down in the book of fate.

A score of years has gone by since England had one Reform bill, and now she has another. It is a measure of State—a peaceful *coup d' état* of Lord John Russell's—to maintain his hold upon the Premiership and the power, sadly imperilled by the dismissal of Palmerston, and its incidents. There was no popular call for it. There is no single principle established or carried out by it. In the concessions it makes to the agricultural interest, it may remind us, at the first blush, of the last great measure of Sir Robert Peel, in appropriating the results of Corn-Law Agitation, by an agile demi-volte upon that hobby. But the real difference is prodigious. No urgent and inveterate want of the masses demands this as it demanded that stroke of policy. And while the final, the fifth act of the Peel Ministerial drama, was avowedly designed to furnish the cloud—the glowing *nimbus*—under which the actor was to be borne away from the cares and toils of statesmanship, this measure of Lord John is dictated by an avarice of power—a reluctance to let go the reins of patronage and pay—and therefore loses every advantage in the comparison. While the fact, that suffrage, under the terms of the new bill, will fall into the hands of hundreds of thousands inalienably entitled to it, is a matter for profound thankfulness; yet, like benevolent funds raised by lottery, we ought to look suspiciously upon the means and the motives of such benefactions.

☞ We recorded not long ago, Louis Napoleon's highly gratifying assurance, given directly to sundry Englishmen, that he did *not* intend to invade their country. So explicit and satisfactory a refutation of prevalent rumors cannot stand in need of any special corroboration. If Louis Napoleon said so, we must either put our faith in it as a *fact*, or entertain suspicions of his candor and veracity. After his declarations upon this subject, any remaining suspicion that he might entertain hostile designs against England, would seem to imply a belief that Louis Napoleon would be guilty of the insincerity of entertaining purposes which he would not proclaim. Men have lived who were not specially scrupulous on such subjects,—who would protest, with oaths, one day, that they would support the Constitution, and destroy it the next; who would disclaim loudly and widely all desire for violent changes, and the next night seize every member of Assembly whom they feared, shoot everybody whom they hated, and make all France a solitary and silent dungeon, and themselves its jailors. But no one who reads attentively and with faith, letters from American officers in Paris, and from some other Americans who are *not* now Consuls there, would attribute such unworthy acts to Louis Napoleon. What *he* says, can be relied on. And he said that he did not intend to pick a quarrel with Great Britain.

But we find fresh confirmation of this assurance. The Paris correspondent of the *London Chronicle* gives an account of another dinner which Louis Napoleon has given to some Englishmen in Paris: and this correspondent closes his narrative by the consoling statement that "the whole of the party were delighted with "Louis Napoleon's splendid hospitalities, as "well as his affability, and they left the Elysee "*convinced that there was not the slightest danger* "*of war* from the quarter, which showed such "a *just appreciation of the good things of this* "*life*, and so liberal a disposition in *sharing* "them with others."

Anybody who suspects hereafter that Louis Napoleon has hostile intentions towards England, cannot have the fear of God or the love of good liquor before his eyes. Let him get as drunk as Louis Napoleon's guests probably were, and he will be able to understand the excellencies of his wine and of his character. But without such a preliminary eye-opener, he would do well to hold his peace. We are glad, however, that the thing is settled, and that there is not "the slightest danger of war," so long as Louis Napoleon loves the "good things of this life," and is so willing to have his toadies and tools share in his feasts. Upon these conditions England's immunity will be perpetual.

Railroad Accidents.

We hear a great deal about railway *accidents*. Every few days a smash-up takes place on some road—cars are demolished, property destroyed, limbs broken and lives lost. The affair is always gazetted as a railroad *accident*. The managers procure apologetic publications. An outcry is made about the necessity of being more careful. The newspapers talk strongly, for a day or two, about the necessity of having somebody hung. The buzz in the public ear grows fainter. Accidents, it is whispered *will* happen on the best regulated roads. Perfection cannot be expected in anything human. Perhaps, after all, it is useless to blame men for what can't be helped. If men will ride forty miles an hour, they must take the risk. And then a Coroner's Jury steps in and whitewashes the affair according to law. And the public is ready for another "accident."

We have no faith in these *accidents*. Accident has very little to do in this world's affairs. Everything that happens has an adequate cause: and that cause can be foreseen. When a train of cars goes off the track, something throws it off. It was made expressly to *stay on*—and it will stay on, unless something interferes with it. Railroad companies enjoy a monopoly of the business of transporting persons from one place to another. They contract, with the public, to make it safe; and if it is not safe, the presumption always is, that it is their fault. The theory is, that railways are to be so managed, that everything relating to them is to be so accurately understood and so carefully guarded, that a mishap will be impossible. It is the special business of railroad managers to know all about every *possible* danger, and to take effectual precautions against it.

Every railway disaster occurs because this duty is not performed. It may be shifted from one to another;—the conductor may blame the engineer;—the engineer may charge it upon the brakeman or the switch-tender;—and a coroner's jury may divide it, in homeopathic doses, among mankind in general, so that no one in particular shall be affected; but the fact remains that somebody is guilty of it, and that the Company was bound to prevent it.

Examine the series of railway "accidents," as they are called, which every one can call to mind, and see how few of them cannot be accounted for. We started one morning, in 1848, from Jersey City for Philadelphia: and all at once we found the locomotive in the bed of the Passaic, two or three cars in fragments, baggage of all kinds floating in the stream, and one or two dead passengers being fished out. A glance showed that the draw-bridge at Newark had been *left open*. And this was called an "accident." Not long after, we were riding from Troy to Saratoga,—when the cars ran off the track, the engineer and fireman were horribly crushed under the demolished engine, and one of them died soon after. Inquiry showed that somebody had wedged in stones between the rail and the timber, for the express purpose of throwing off the train. Not quite a year ago, we were riding near Batavia, when one train met another on the same track—both going very fast:—a collision of course ensued, both locomotives were crushed, baggage-cars were smashed up, one man was killed, and ten or a dozen others were very shockingly bruised. Inquiry showed that both trains were out of time,—that neither had paid the slightest regard to the other, and that nothing like regulations for such contingencies had been observed. Yet this was styled an "accident." So on the New-Haven road, not long ago, a freight-train ran into a passenger-train, because the conductor paid no attention to his rules.

On the Erie road, a few days since, a train leaped down an embankment fifty or sixty feet,—because the rail at a curve broke; and this rail, it is said, was laid down upon that curve by the Company, when they *knew* that the quality of the iron was not good, and that the rail would not be safe. The very next day, a freight-train, very heavily laden, moving on a descending grade, became "*utterly unmanageable*," as the Coroner's inquest ascertained,—ran into a passenger-train, and killed persons *ad libitum*.

In every one of these cases, and in many others that might be mentioned—in fact, in *every* case of Railroad disaster, so far as we know—the catastrophe has not been an "*accident*" in any just sense of the word. It has been produced by distinct, adequate, and easily foreseen causes—such causes as it is the duty of Railroad Companies to foresee and remove. And the Companies are directly *to blame* for all these disasters. They are guilty, morally and actually, for all loss of life and property that may occur. And while, under existing circumstances and laws, it is impossible to hold them properly accountable, damages may be, and ought to be, recovered.

—It is clear that the only remedy for such disasters—the only way in which they can be effectually prevented—is *by employing a higher, more intelligent, and more responsible class of men, in all departments of Railroad management, from the highest to the lowest*. This should be rigidly exacted by law. It will involve additional expense, but that expense is necessary to make traveling by Railroad *safe*, and it should therefore be incurred. We doubt, however,—in justice to the Companies we must add,—whether such expense *can* be incurred by them, while the law compels them to keep their fares at the low rate now prescribed. By a law of this State, *two cents* a mile is the *maximum* of Railway charge. We doubt whether that sum is sufficient to bear the expenses necessary to make Railway traveling perfectly safe. This is a point which close inquiry only can decide. But that inquiry should be made. And then the law upon both points—Railway charges, and Railway security—should be framed to meet it.

"The Austrian *Lloyd* states that Patocki, the Hungarian, who was arrested at Rendsburg, on a charge of attempting to seduce some Hungarian regiments from their allegiance to the Emperor, and of being an agent of KOSSUTH and Mazzini; and who, upon these charges, had been sentenced to death by an Austrian court-martial on the 30th ult., was executed on the 6th instant."

☞ We have reason to believe that this new victim of Austrian power was not sent upon any such errand, nor engaged in any such mission, as that here ascribed to him. On the contrary, he went to Rendsburg for the express purpose of *preventing* the desertion of Hungarian troops in the Austrian service. On hearing that KOSSUTH was in England, some scores of Hungarian soldiers deserted and went to join him. Of course, he had no means of supporting them, and nothing for them to do. It was natural, therefore, that he should wish to prevent others from placing themselves in positions so embarrassing to him as well as to them. If Patocki, therefore, had any mission from KOSSUTH to the Hungarian regiments, it was to urge them *not* to desert. Anything, however, that KOSSUTH might do or advise, would be accounted a crime by the Austrians, as it is by their agents here.

☞ The steamship *Roanoke* arrived at this port yesterday, from Norfolk. On Wednesday, at 3 A. M., she passed the steamer *City of Richmond* ashore at the mouth of Poggies' Creek, James River.

Lieut. S. P. Griffin, U. S. N., has been lecturing at Savannah upon the Grinnell Arctic Expedition.

GRUNZIG—THE MURDER.

Affecting Interview between the Culprit and his Mistress.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH FROM THE GOVERNOR.

Yesterday afternoon information was sent to Sheriff Carnley, that Otto Grunzig had drawn up a paper, purporting to be his last will and testament, in which he distributed portions of his furniture and articles of treasure from childhood, to his mistress, Margaretta Lohrenz and her children, of whom he acknowledges himself the father. The Sheriff proceeded to the City Prison and found Grunzig in his cell, closely scrutinizing the document. The prisoner was conducted to a room in the female department of the Prison, where his articles of agreement and will were read over in the language (German) in which they were written, and interpreted to the Sheriff, his deputies, and others who were present. Some portions of it lightly touched upon the implication of Margaretta Lohrenz in the crime, and seemed intended to leave a strong doubt of his guilt in any connection with the poisoning of Victorine Grunzig. After the paper was carefully read over it was conveyed to the cell of Margaretta, and there read and interpreted to her very distinctly, but she spurned it, and refused to sign it with Grunzig. He was then informed that she withheld her signature from the will, and by request he was permitted to see her, and made every appeal to induce her to sign the paper, but she positively refused, and apparently felt as if there was something in the document that would eventually bring her into trouble. GRUNZIG finding she was determined to persist in her refusal, said, "Well, I will write another to-night, that is different." The culprit was then informed, that this was the last opportunity he would have to see Margaretta or his child, as there was no hopes of his execution being further postponed. The doomed man then braced up his nerves, and expressed a desire to take the child in his arms, which was granted, and the little creature was handed over to its father, who prayed for it fervently in the German language, and trusted in God no sin of his would hereafter be brought up against his offspring. The child was embraced again and again by the wretched father, and finally placed in the arms of its mother, who then passed her left hand through the iron gratings of the cell door, when they took a farewell leave of each other. As the clasp of the hands was loosened, Margaretta wept bitterly, and the murderer was taken back by Keeper Jackson to his cell, which had previously been searched. We are informed some instruments of death were found, with which he no doubt intended to commit self destruction, or kill the watchman, and effect his escape.

During the interview between Sheriff Carnley and the culprit, Mr. District Attorney Blunt came into the room, and before he crossed the threshold of the door, Grunzig exclaimed: "Dear Mr. Blunt, I am glad to see you!" and with these words, he extended his hand, which was shaken by Mr. Blunt, and the doomed man then took a seat beside the District Attorney, who intimated to him there was no hope of escaping the gallows, as the Executive of the State would probably not interpose any further in the matter. The prosecuting officer implored Grunzig to prepare himself for the fate that awaits him. The prisoner said he was prepared to die, for he knew he would be hung innocent, but he would not give up his hopes until the rope was around his neck. In the meantime a telegraphic dispatch was received from the Governor by Sheriff Carnley, but the contents were not made known to the culprit until about eight o'clock last night, when the Rev. Mr. Camp, his spiritual adviser, communicated the intelligence, and prayed with him till after midnight. Annexed is a copy of the dispatch:

ALBANY, Feb. 26, 1852.

TO THOMAS CARNLEY, *Sheriff of the City and County of New-York*:

I have refused to grant another respite You will receive my letter by this evening's mail. WASHINGTON HUNT.

Deputy Sheriffs SELL and CHASE were placed in charge of Grunzig's cell, with instructions to remain in close watch all night. The execution will probably take place between the hours of 11 and 12 this morning, and we are informed but a limited number will be admitted to witness it.

☞ Noticing the fact that Mr. Andrew Stevens has not yet made his promised revelations concerning the Astor Place riot, the *Mirror* remarks:

"We hope that Mr. Stevens's silence is unpurchasable; justice demands that he should tell all he knows; and if he now declines to do so, *his motives may well be open to great suspicion.*"

The *Mirror* is probably correct. Mr. Stevens intimates that he was the tool of other parties in getting up that bloody tragedy—that he hired the actors in it, and that he could disclose a great many facts which would show up Mr. Forrest in a very unenviable light. He threatened to tell all about it, and to inform the public of the extent of his own misdeeds for the sake of exposing his employer. If he *don't* do it, his motives will be "open to great suspicion." If he does, perhaps there will be no room for further suspicion about them. When Mr. Stevens writes any such letter as he has promised, we will let the public know it.

☞ Dr. KANE delivers his second and concluding lecture on the Arctic Searching Expedition this evening, at the Tabernacle. When his lectures were delivered before the Smithsonian Institute, at Washington, very full sketches of them were given in the *Times*. All who read them will eagerly avail themselves of the opportunity offered to hear the lectures.

We are glad to learn that the directors of the Smithsonian Institute have decided to publish Dr. KANE's scientific observations during his voyage of exploration, and that the general narrative will be published by the Harpers.

Italian Opera.

The taste for opera which has developed itself this winter with unaccountable thrift, is not to flag it seems, for lack of provender. A correspondent of the *Eco d'Italia* writes from Havana, that the Chevalier Martz y Torres has decided to reopen the Tacon of that city, with an Italian company, made up of the finest talent to be found in Europe or America; and the unbounded means of the Chevalier are assurances that whatever money will procure, shall be found in his *corps operatique*. Upon his list he has *all* the vocal and instrumental talent of either continent. The company, too, is to be *triplice*; possessing three *prima donnas*, three first-rate tenors, three baritones, three *basse*. M. Federico Badiali, agent of the impresario, has just left Havana, for the purpose of enlisting the troop. His first visit will be to America, where the gems of the Maretzek and Bostio and Bettini companies, will be secured; and then he is to search the European capitals for the best the world has heard of in the way of musical excellence. As the people of New-York are to enjoy half the services of this giant menagerie of artistic lions, we may look forward, says the writer, to the most brilliant opera season, next winter, we have ever had.

☞ A letter in the *Cleveland Plaindealer*, which is extensively copied, in accounting for the extravagance of the bills charged against KOSSUTH and suite at Pittsburg, and before arriving at that point, intimates that the "reporters and letter-writers" for the Press, were in the habit of having their bills charged to the suite, and were frankly told at Pittsburg that they must settle their own accounts thenceforth. The only persons who traveled with the Hungarian party in the capacity mentioned, were the reporters for the New-York Associated Press. It is but justice to them to state that they settled their own bills in every instance except at Hollidaysburg, where the Committee *insisted* on entertaining them as guests. If their bills were charged to account of the suite, they were twice paid. Of course they received no such notification as that related in the letter referred to.

Hon. Isaac E. Holmes, lately a member of Congress from South Carolina, but now residing in San Francisco, is said to be in the receipt of an annual income of $19,900 from real estate in that city, which he purchased while in litigation, the suit having since been decided in his favor.

The election of a President of Dickinson College, Pa., to supply the place of Dr. Peck, who resigned, has been postponed till July. The vacancy will be filled, meantime, by Rev. Dr. Collins, of Va. The sale of scholarships is proposed.

It is stated that the only foundation for the alleged stampede of ninety negroes from Kanawha, was the removal of about that number of slaves from Kanawha, under the care of their masters, to New-Orleans.

The number of convicts in the Ohio Penitentiary on the 27th of December last, was 465, showing an increase of 45 during the past year. The receipts during the year were $45,591 12. Expenses, $33,307 67.

The large woolen factory of Willard & Lewis, at Bridgewater, Vt., was consumed by fire a few days since. Nothing saved except the manufactured cloths; partly insured.

Messrs. Alfred and Jackson Seward, of Galena, have struck a cave of Lead containing, it is believed, not less than 500,000 lbs. of mineral.

Mr. John G. Doon, a worthy citizen of Savannah, died in that city on the 19th inst. He formerly held the office of Spanish and Portuguese Consul at the port.

The Freemasons of Cincinnati have made M. KOSSUTH a member of their Order.

Rev. Stephen Asbury Roszell, an esteemed Methodist clergyman, died at Alexandria, Va., last week.

Cassius M. Clay was to speak on Hungarian Independence, at Frankfort, Ky., on the 24th inst.

The State Agricultural Convention of Virginia met at Richmond on Thursday, 19th inst.

The *Norwich Tribune* is the title of a new Whig paper, just started in the village of Norwich, Ct.

Washington's Birthday was duly celebrated at Dickinson College, Pa.

NEW-YORK CITY.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—The First Ward Police just now repose upon anything but a bed of roses. The resident detectives are Walling while the New Aldermen is a Democrat. His friends want the spoils, but as he can only remove "*for cause*," he is unable to accommodate the applicants. The demands upon him being so strong and incessant, he has adopted the following expedient: He tells an applicant that if he can catch a star napping, he will forthwith remove the delinquent and give the vigilant applicant his place. It is almost needless to say that there are ten watchers to one watched, and many are the anecdotes told of the movements of the two parties. Not long since one fellow undertook to decoy a star from his sphere, by making a demonstration on a spot he thought was over the line. He abused the star until "forbearance ceased to be a virtue," and he was taken hold of. When he arrived at the Station he ascertained that he had been wrongly posted up on the boundary question, and the authorities gave a ten day situation in the lock-up, where he had abundant opportunity to study the geography of the First Ward, and to ruminate upon the uncertainties of life.

—Mary Smith was arrested on Thursday, on suspicion that she was connected with a gang of robbers. About $200 worth of fine broadcloths were found on the premises occupied by Mary. She was committed.

—A young man named George Tate, was arrested on Thursday, by officer Garrett, of the Sixth Ward, on a charge of having robbed two of his former employers, Louis R. Muyn of $60, and O. L. Taylor of $100. He was committed.

—Daniel G. Mitchell (Ik Marvel) will deliver a lecture at the Brooklyn Female Academy, this evening. Those intending to hear him will act wisely if they procure their tickets during the day.

—F. C. Woodworth, editor of the *Youth's Cabinet*, sailed for a six months' tour of Europe, last week.

—About 12 o'clock on Wednesday night, Casserly Schell, was arrested in the First Ward, by officers Klider and Hill, charged with attempting to take the life of Levi Karman, while at a porter house in Washington-street. This morning the prisoner was conveyed to the Tombs, and committed to prison by Justice Osborn.

—On Wednesday morning, while Mrs. Rachael Crane, was preparing breakfast in the basement of her residence, at No. 52 Hamersly-street, she was seized with a fit of apoplexy, and fell to the floor a corpse. Deceased was a native of New-York, and 41 years of age. The Coroner held an inquest, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts.

—On Wednesday afternoon, while a grocer, corner Perry and Washington-streets, was absent, his clerk, Charles Schrouder, mysteriously disappeared; and from the fact of the money drawer being broken and $6 in silver taken, it is feared the missing young man pursued the thieves and was murdered. He was in his shirt sleeves, and it is presumed he was at work at the coal-box outside when the robbers perpetrated the theft. One might suppose that Schrouder had committed the robbery himself and fled; but his employer states he owed him six times the amount stolen. The authorities have made a thorough search, but as yet no tidings of him have been received.

—On Wednesday evening about five o'clock, an emigrant by the name of James Sheehan, residing at No. 40 West-street, was severely wounded, by falling from the second-story window and striking his head upon a pile of sharp-edged building-stones lying in front of the premises. The poor man was taken up insensible, and immediately conveyed to the City Hospital.

—A correspondent suggests that if Fulton and Washington Markets were removed up town, it would effectually relieve the pressure on Broadway, Greenwich, Nassau and William-sts.

—The rules for the observance of Lent contain the following exemptions:—1st, the infirm; 2nd, those whose duties are of an exhausting or laborious character; 3rd, persons who are only attaining their growth; 4th, women in pregnancy or nursing infants; 5th, those who are enfeebled by old age. The loopholes here are large enough for the entire congregation to pass through.

—Hereafter the night express passenger trains on the N. Y. and Erie Railroad will run both ways, every day, (Sundays included,) between Dunkirk and Elmira, and between New-York and Elmira they will run as usual.

—As soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, the running time of the Express trains on the Hudson River Railroad is to be reduced thirty minutes from the present standard.

—The Ladies' Home Missionary Society make an earnest appeal to the friends of the Five Point Mission, for funds, to enable them to purchase the "Old Brewery," as a mission house. This place is now occupied by over three hundred wretched beings, and if it can be obtained by the Society, one of the most depraved dens in the City will be broken up. After stating that the committee have the refusal of the property until the 10th of March, Miss Mercein, the Corresponding Secretary, says: "What is done, must be done *quickly*. The enemies of this great reform are on the alert. The present mission now is crowded with attentive listeners—we cannot labor where we are with any advantage; but two weeks, and the present opportunity is closed, which, if through the liberality of all interested in this place, is now seized, will lay deep and firm the foundation of this great missionary enterprize." Contributions will be received by D. L. Kirby, No. 47 Cedar-street, Dr. Francis Hall, Pine-street, and Daniel Drew, Wall-street.

—An Italian, named Lewis Leon, was arrested, on Wednesday, in the Third Ward, by officer Wright, charged with attempting to pass counterfeits of United States gold coin, at various stores in that section of the city.

—On Wednesday morning, a young man by the name of William Kavanah was arrested by the Police of the Seventeenth Ward, charged with committing a burglary upon the premises of Philip Hines, at No. 16 Fifth-st. The accused was held to answer.

—On the complaint and affidavit of Mr. George W. Elliott, residing at No. 81 Murray-st., a woman named Julia Wheeler was arrested and committed to prison, on Wednesday, by Justice Osborne, for keeping a notorious house of ill repute at No 6 Thomas-st. Two of the inmates, named Majesté Franklin and Mary Austin, were also taken into custody by officers King and Gasque, of the Fifth Ward, and subsequently sent to the Penitentiary at Blackwell's Island, under the vagrant act.

—The noted pugilist Awful Gardner was arrested again on Wednesday, by Officer Patterson, upon two warrants issued by Justice Osborn, wherein he stands charged with violently assaulting and beating two citizens without provocation. He was committed to the City Prison.

—On Wednesday, officer Archer, of the Fifth Patrol District, arrested Joseph Irving and Henry Johnson, upon a charge of grand larceny, in stealing a lot of Orange County butter from the Erie Railroad Depôt, at the foot of Duane-street, N. R. The property was recovered, and the prisoners were committed for trial by Justice Osborne.

—An old soldier, named Joseph McCabe, who deserted the U. S. Army, about two weeks ago, was captured in Broadway on Wednesday, by officer Hamblin, of the Third Ward, and delivered over to the military officers at the U. S. Barracks, in Brooklyn.

—On Monday last a petition was presented to the Judges of the Supreme Court sitting at the General Term, by Mr. G. W. Blunt, and signed by a large number of members of the legal profession of the city. The petitioners desire to have a rule adopted limiting the duration of a legal gentleman's argument, or, in other words, that speeches shall not be in lengthened dullness long drawn out. The petitioners state, that in the Supreme Court of the United States arguments are limited to two hours, and that Judge Betts has, within the past year, adopted the one hour rule in all cases that come before him in Admiralty in the U. S. District Court; and they ask that a similar rule may be adopted by the Supreme Court, when sitting at Special or General Term. If there is any reason, and we believe there is, in limiting the speeches of learned gentlemen before the Courts in Banco there is much more reason and necessity for limiting the eloquence and gas evaporated before Jurors often, as we daily find it not measured by hours but by days. On this point our learned gentlemen might take a lesson from their English brethren, where it is very rare to find an address to a Jury occupying more than one hour. Sir James Scarlett, one of the most successful advocates that ever perhaps addressed a Jury, and whose practice, when he left the bar for the bench, was the largest of his learned brethren, has left this word of advice to his successors: "Whenever I found myself exceeding twenty minutes in my address to a Jury, I began to think that I was endangering the cause of my client." We should like to see some of our wordy philosophers trying the brevity system one term, by way of experiment, and making a note of the result.

—The Germans of this city, friendly to the German Loan, held a meeting at No. 123 Bowery, on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of welcoming Prof. KINKEL to this city, and to hear his statements relative to the loan. When Prof. K. appeared he was loudly cheered, and cordially welcomed by the President of the meeting, Dr. GEORGE STRUVE. In reply, he returned his thanks for the reception given to him, and made some remarks as to the policy of the loan, and the uses to which it was to be applied. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for obtaining subscriptions to the loan.

—Company D, (*Washington Greys*,) Eighth Regiment, Captain Lemon Little, celebrated the Birthday of Washington by a parade and visiting our sister City of Brooklyn, where they were hospitably entertained. On their return they were taken up by the Fifth National Guard, Captain Creighton, who escorted them to their armory, Mercer House, where a supper was got up by the Fifth, and honored by the presence of General Sandford and Staff, Col. Tompkins, Major Crawley, Captains McGrath and Rayner, with officers of various corps. Altogether it was a most happy affair. The union of the two corps gave birth to many sentiments of wit and humor. Dodworth's Band served in no small degree to give tone to the enjoyment of the evening.

—Between 8 and 9 o'clock, Tuesday night, the sleeping room of Mr. John Hoag, at a boarding-house No. 252 William-street, was burglariously entered, and a large traveling trunk broken open, from which was abstracted about $1,200 worth of jewelry, consisting of gold bracelets, breast-pins, rings, and other valuable articles.

—On Wednesday morning, a rogue, calling himself John Towle, was detected in extracting a purse and $7 from the pocket of Mrs. Catharine Tice, while she was passing through Grand-street. He was committed to prison by Justice Timpson.

—A North River boatman, by the name of Nicholas Burr, belonging on board the sloop *Ann Van Cortlandt*, of Peekskill, N. Y., fell from the rigging of the vessel yesterday morning, and slightly injured his head near the temple.

—A committee of the Whigs resident in the Fifteenth Ward, on Wednesday evening, presented a service of plate to ex-Alderman Joseph Britton as a testimony of their regard, and their appreciation of his services. Mr. Chester Driggs, on behalf of the committee, delivered an appropriate address, which was responded to by Mr. Britton.

—The ALLEGHANIANS will give a Concert on Monday evening, at Metropolitan Hall, when they will sing some sweet Home Ballads.

—Dr. KANE, of the U. S. Navy, will deliver his concluding Lecture on the Arctic Regions, at 7½ o'clock, in the Broadway Tabernacle this evening. DANIEL WEBSTER is expected to be present.

—On Wednesday, some fellow started the story that Capt. J. L. Waugh and Lieut. Jeremiah Besson, of the Tompkins Blues, intended to fight a duel, Charles Wright and Pell Brady having been chosen as seconds; a circumstantial account of the preliminary proceedings was given, even to the distance and the time. The principals being well known, a great excitement was raised among the military men of the City, and many heroes were sold. Among those who were filled to overflowing was D. W. Anderson, a member of the Blues, who had no idea that two of the heads of the Company should be standing only ten paces from the muzzles of loaded pistols. In hot haste he posted down to Justice Osborn, and made his "davie" that something terrible was going to happen unless the police made desperate haste to stop it. Officer Stephens was sent for the belligerents, and soon returned with Lieut. Besson, when the whole affair was explained to the satisfaction of everybody but Anderson, who left the Court with a lengthened visage, caused, probably, by a vision of the oysters and fixins with which he will have to purchase forgetfulness of the past.

—Coroner Ives held an inquest yesterday at 40 Hamersly-street, on the body of a young lad named Charles Roach, who met with a horrible death on Wednesday afternoon. It appears the unfortunate boy was in company with another little fellow named Thomas Brennan, on the roof of a house at No. 55 King-street, flying their kites, and in consequence of his slipping, he was precipitated down the gutter and landed upon the pavement beneath, causing a fatal fracture of the skull, and producing almost instant death. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts. Young lads should be cautioned from running into danger by ascending the tops of buildings to fly their kites. The above sad and fatal accident is the second one of the kind since Monday last.

[Advertisement.]

THE AZTEC CHILDREN.—The *Philadelphia Bulletin* thinks these dear little creatures are monstrosities, (though they have never seen them,) to which the *N. Y Day Book* replies:

"We would like to ask the editor of the *Bulletin* what *he* knows about these children. He talks what is most probably mere twaddle, and until he has seen them, he has no more right to say they are monstrosities than we have to say his children are monstrosities. We have taken our wife and children to see them, and mean to do so again, and we mean to persuade our friends to go and see them. And we shall do this, not because we believe them the descendants of any race, or tribe, or class, or caste, that have never been seen or heard of by civilized man, but simply because they are the most beautiful, gentle, playful, and happy little curious creatures that ever bore the human form. To talk about their being a "monstrosities," with "wilted, pitiable forms and faces," is to those who have seen them, the sorriest nonsense imaginable. Why, the editor of the *Evening Bulletin* may congratulate himself if all his own offspring are as good looking as those two little Aztec children.

It is easy to cry humbug about anything, but where's the humbug about these children? Here they are—you can see them, take them in your arms, handle them, pet them, and play with them as you can with any other children; they are well formed and well proportioned, only they are about half as large as an ordinary child a year old. We cannot, for the life of us, see where the humbug is. As for the puffing, we have never known an exhibition in this city where there has been so little as in this. Mr. Morris, the proprietor, has frequently been in our office, but he has never asked us to say, or write, or publish, a word about them. He simply asked us to come and see them as wonderful specimens of diminutive human beings. What we saw we described, and what we thought we published, and if there be any humbug or deception in this we cannot discover it. Perhaps the *Bulletin* can.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Before Chief Justice OAKLEY.—*Nathaniel Parker Willis* vs. *Edwin Forrest*.—There was a full attendance of outsiders, in the hope and expectation that this action for the assault and battery in Washington-square, would come up for trial, but owing to the continued absence of John Van Buren, a further delay was asked for by Mr. Sedgwick, Jr., and after considerable talk with the other side, it was finally agreed that the trial should go off for this term, but, stand for the first day of next—on Monday.

Before Judge SANDFORD.—*Robert E. Launitz* vs. *Hamilton J. Combe*.—This was an action to recover a balance of $266.62 alleged to have been received by the defendant, for the use of the plaintiff, under the following circumstances: In the year 1850, the plaintiff, who is a sculptor, had a commission to execute for the First Principality of New Orleans, for a group of figures to ornament the New Hall in the Crescent City. The sum agreed on for the group was payable by instalments, and the last, amounting to $1,166 64, was due in the fall of that year. The plaintiff being in want of a portion of the money, agreed with the defendant that he should advance $900, and take an assignment of the claim, and receive $1 per diem for the interest for the $900, and, after deducting that sum, pay the balance to the plaintiff. The defendant advanced the $900, and took the assignment of the claim, but the New-Orleans treasury being short when the draft was presented, a delay of several weeks occurred before the payment, but in January, 1851, the sum due the plaintiff was paid to the defendant's agent, and remitted here about the end of that month. The plaintiff then applied for his balance, minus the interest of $1 per diem, and was told that he had lost his claim in consequence of the failure of the New-Orleans treasury to pay the instalment when due. A similar defense was set up in bar of the plaintiff's recovery, but the Court did not sustain it, and the Jury found for the plaintiff—damages $238 11, and costs.

Slander—*Charles H. Meyer* vs. *Charles Schulz*.—This was an action for words spoken, in saying that the plaintiff was a red headed Dutch thief. It appeared that the offensive words were spoken, and no attempt made to justify or excuse them, except that the color of the hair of the plaintiff was of a similar hue to that of King Rufus. The defendant's counsel, James M Smith, Esq., addressed the Jury, and very ingeniously made it appear that no damage could result from the words which were spoken by his client in the heat of passion, and without imputing to the Dutchman any violation of the decalogue. The Jury, however, appear to have taken a different view of the little ebullition of passion, for they mulcted the defendant in $100, with liberty to pay the costs.

COURT CALENDAR.—*Friday*.—U. S. DISTICT COURT.—Nos. 30, 32, 33, 20, 34 to 39

SUPREME COURT.—Judge Edmonds will sit at Special Term to-day and to-morrow.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 86, 50, 426 452, 151, 152, 38, 446, 447, 448, 461, 465 to 459, 471 to 474, 476 to 478, 359, 396, 411, 347, 364, 63, 466, 478, 480, 481, 395, 385, 288, 274, 136, 537, 338, 430, 454, 358, 459, 464, 58.

BROOKLYN CITY.

NEW FIRE ENGINES.—Engine Companies Nos. 3 and 5, are each having made at Pautucket, Rhode Island, new engines of an entire different plan from any at present in this city, something similar, perhaps, to the Piano Engine. The boxes will be of Mahogany and Rosewood, and finished in the most thorough and beautiful manner. Each Engine will throw three streams of water, with power enough to raise the water over any building in Brooklyn. They will cost about $1,300 each and are expected to be brought home about the first of April.

—Eliza Cavanagh was brought before Justice Truman Smith, on Thursday morning, by officer Frost, on a warrant, in which she was charged with making a violent assault upon Rosa Dorsey. She was fined $5, and ordered to give bail in the sum of $200 to keep the peace for six months.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—John Kane and Michael McCarm were brought up by officer Brown of the Second District Police, for being drunk and disorderly, when they were fined in the sum of $5 each.

—Ellen Anthony was found by the Police of the First District at the South Ferry, last night, in a state of stupefaction, from having taken a dose of laudanum. The proper remedies were resorted to, and she was restored.

—John Gallagher was taken to the Hospital yesterday, very seriously burnt about the head and hands. It appears that he was blasting rocks, in the Eighth Ward, when a quantity of powder took fire accidentally.

—John Boyle was fined $5, yesterday, by the Mayor, for selling charcoal without a license.

—Robert Walsh, a boy who was committed as a vagrant to the Penitentiary a few months since, was this morning taken out on a writ of *habeas corpus*.

—Three lost children were taken up by the Police of the First District yesterday.

A Western paper speaks of the projected plank-road from Milwaukee to Mackinaw, upon which a delightful drive may be had of two hundred miles, through an unbroken wilderness.

Seventy-five buxom lasses for the Mills, arrived at Cabot, Mass., on Tuesday last, in one train of the Connecticut River Railroad. They came from Vermont and New-Hampshire to seek their fortunes.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

Bishop Doane has finally concluded to call a Diocesan Convention in New-Jersey; not, as the claim Bishops desired, to pass upon his own actions, but to consider the "rights of the Bishop," as trenched upon by Bishops Meade, McIlvaine and Burgess. The Convention is to meet at Burlington on the 17th of March.

The New School Presbytery of Newark have finally received to admit to fellowship Rev. Robt. Aikman, of the Fourth Presbytery of New-York. Mr. Aikman accepted a call to Elizabethtown, but the Presbytery refused to receive him on account of differences of theological opinion.

The Methodists at the West are moving in favor of a Branch of the Book Concern in Chicago. There is now but one branch establishment in the West, at Cincinnati. The Methodist Churches in the North-West are increasing rapidly.

Brookmire, the California emigrant, who crossed the Plains on foot, carrying his provender and traps in a wheelbarrow, has returned home with $15,000 in dust, the fruits of his own digging. His wife received legacies during his absence to the amount of $10,000, falling to her upon the death of some relatives in Scotland.

The Canal Board of

SPECIAL NOTICE.

To Resistance to Oppression and Fanaticism.—A grand MASS MEETING, in favor of the tested and inalienable rights of the Citizens, the rights of Property, and the protection of the Commercial and Manufacturing Interests of our City.—The people of the City of New York, irrespective of party, who are opposed to the contemplated movement to DISFRANCHISE the FREEMEN of this STATE, destroy their BUSINESS, ruin the COMMERCIAL and MANUFACTURING INTERESTS of our City, drive our trade to other States, by the passage of what is called the "MAINE LIQUOR LAW," or one equally ruinous to Commercial and Manufacturing Freedom, will hold a MASS MEETING, at METROPOLITAN HALL, on the 27th Instant, at 7 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of taking action, and expressing our opinion respecting the OUTRAGEOUS ATTEMPT to destroy the interests of this City, roll many of their CAPITAL, and DISFRANCHISE them of those INHERENT RIGHTS guaranteed to all by the Constitution of our Country. If the RIGHTS of our people are worth preserving, it is incumbent on every good Citizen to attend this Meeting. We call upon ALL CLASSES of the COMMUNITY, as ALL are interested, to aid us in putting down this FANATICAL MOVEMENT, that will not only produce all the wrongs above alluded to, but will surely retard the MORAL MOVEMENT of TEMPERANCE itself, and thus increase the very evils it is intended to remedy:

David Graham,	A. S. Curtis,
Asa F. Miller,	Wm. H. Hanshe,
Baldwin Shear,	Benjamin Barlow,
James L. Hyde,	James H. Cafferty,
William Boardman,	Isaac Seward,
J. W. Miller,	William C. Sherby,
G. Smith,	James E. Taylor,
Ebenezer Simms,	Henry E. Brameon,
John Carpenter,	John Lang,
Peter Young,	Robt. Harper,
John Houghtalin,	Thos J. Miller,
Chas. Scudder,	Walter Hunt,
S. Waterbury,	John S. Van Ryper,
H. Moses,	C. C. Nevers,
Wm. Van Horn,	John Lewis,
Alexander D. Smith,	John H. Pithany,
Wm. B. Baker,	John M. Reilly & Co.,
William Taylor,	Davis & Henriques.
John Martin,	J. G. & W. J. Mills,
Peter Ruton,	T. Wickes Blatchford,
Wm. B. Coulson,	W. H. Thomas,
C. Cuttle,	Draper & Devlin,
Wm. Gerner,	Charles A. Bouton,
William McKinney,	Samuel Gilman,
Thomas G. Butler,	Loyal G. Pond,
Abm Miller,	Lewis F. Meek,
Royal G Millard,	B. N. Leonard & Co.,
W. Colwell,	Coman, Lathrop & Co.,
Daniel W Devoe,	S. Schiffer & Brothers,
Calbert & Finlay,	J. M. Browning,
S. B. Potter,	Edward D. Sprague,
Merean & Parker,	David Blair,
Francis Gomez & Co.,	T. P. Nichols,
Daniel St. Arnaut,	William Weed,
George Childs,	William Bates,
W. T. Bayaud & Co.,	George W. Betts,
C. A. Hubbard,	Frank Rhodes,
J. G. Leal,	Eddy & Lathrop,
A. Saltz,	D. Y. Freeman,
C. C. Dayton,	W. W. Van Boskuck,
W. C. Welly,	Benjamin Clark,
Simeon Ward,	H. N Sherwood,
C. A. Abel,	Peter Dolan,
M. Fairchild,	James Graham,
W. H. Florence,	John Little,
Lewis Brewster,	Hamilton A. Beone,
John Waldron,	Henry Berry,
William Hatfield,	B. Miller,
T. Constantine Sobeiski,	H. Kimball,
T. Ransom,	S. Swayey,
George Walter,	R. Lovezy,
V. R. Wilkins,	Peter H. Marshall,
Enoch P. Upham,	N. T. Jennings, Jr.
James Winslow,	H. Geer
George Green,	G. Pitt Stevenson,
Mos. Henriquez,	H. P. Randolph,
Chas Goldin,	G. Ostrander, Jr.,
Henry Fanning,	H. Clay Kilburn,
Theo. Weed,	W. H. King,
D. Macarthur,	Edwd. A. Bibby,
T. Waldro, Jr.,	P. G. Sharp,
J. R. Van Vechten,	J. W. Hunter,
T. F. Thomas,	S. G. Ogden, Jr.,
Chas. C. Walden,	F. W. Bixby,
E. S. Hatchford,	Wm. P. Lawrence,
Miles E. Ballie,	W. H. Hunt,
James Linen,	James Alexson,
Benj. W. Richard,	J Russell,
F. Bostwick,	E. H. Walton,
Joseph Watts,	Rutter & Clark,
John L. Hasbrouck,	Shreve & Brungos,
Wainwright & Barron,	Geo Walker,
Henry Lefman & Co.,	M. Sonza,
Wm. B Adrie,	Elmore & Zalriskie,
Fred. W. Cammang,	Qu ckenbush & Hamilton,
Kattenhorn & Romaine,	Andrew D. & D minick,
Sagehorn & Kornahrew,	Chas. Place, Jr.,
Read, Brothers,	C. V. Kluckener & Co.,
Wright & Butler,	T. Baily,
C. H. Leilenthal,	B. Van schnick,
D. Samson,	W & T. V. Gendar,
Shotwell & Doscher,	Nathan & Von Rinesaber
E. B. Kellogg,	Samuel Seavort,
Morgan & Andrews,	Welch & Payne,
Powers & Dederick,	Hall & Chamberlin,
C. Eelknap,	Russell & Baker,
John Niles,	James Barber,
H. V. Bush,	John Boyd,
Phillip J Renk,	Hood & Hayward,
C. C. Sullivan,	Elijah F Purdy,
John Neill,	J. R & E. N. Hyde,
Chas. P. Cooper,	Wm. A. Archer,
Chas. C. Tupper,	J J Mogemer,
James B. Bearrs & Co.	E. Titus,
Geo. W. White,	John Benson,
John H Corwin & Co.,	Thos. Andrews,
Freeman Loomis,	John Hustace,
Charles G. Corley,	S S Wyckoff & Co.,
G. Hencken & Son,	Demarest & Joralemon,
R. R. Wessel,	Jacob Tillon,
Van Voorhis & Brooking,	John Waldron,
Herman H Linnermann,	Barkley & Tooper,
Duckworth & Haviland,	Peter Burger,
John F. & H. Finck,	Daniel R Underhill,
J. H. Cain & Co.,	W. K. Van Amburgh,
J. S. Carpentier,	John Steel.
Thomas J. Henry,	Joseph T. Sweet,
Henry P. Townsend,	Valentine Mott Jr., M.D.
John R. Brady,	Charles C. Graham,
Charles Weltye, M. D.,	Samuel L. Hyde.
F. A. Tallmadge,	R. A. Cunningham,
Anson Herrick,	George Clabon,
John F. Ropes,	Thomas Bell,
Wm Grail,	Wright Hawkes,
Barnard Rice,	Neil Gallagher,
Solom a Kipp,	Henry Arcularius,
O. A. Conover,	Isaac B. Smith,
C. S. Bogardus,	George M. Munson,
William S. Duke,	Edward Sanford,
Jno. J. Scorson,	Henry L. Clinton,
Stirling & Walton	Manly & Embury,
J. Bininger & Co.,	Lillie & Rasines,
Thomas Barber,	Earle & Porter,
John Hart,	G. Stuyvesant,
D. M. Hughes,	N. C. Ely,
John H. Corwin & Co.,	Cogswell, Crane & Co.,
A. Rensel,	A. S. Lyncans,
P. Dunn,	Davis & Co.,
Wm M. Tosson & Sons,	M. R. Brewer,
Scribner & Coolidge,	Jas R Keeler & Co.
Henrick & Vanbuskirk,	Conklin & Smith,
Schenck & Rutherford,	James L. Dunham,
J. D Hustace,	Samuel Devoort
Calbert & Finlay,	C. L. Nicholls,
J. L. Knapp & Son,	Bass, Clark & Dibble,
Stillwell, Brown & Co.,	J. & H. Van Nostrand,
Charles F. Park & Co.,	Haggerty, Greene & Co.,
David Demaray,	E. Coolidge.
Bosson & Brower,	T. W. & A. Marsh,
Conchlin & Moore	Platt, Brush & Son,
Williamson & Veil,	Stephen Wray,
Geo. M. Brainerd & Co.	Qu ckenbush & Hamilton,
Pepoon, Olcott & Co.,	J. & M Oolwell,
R. McMurray,	Greenly & Squire,
Alexander D. Smith,	C. Knapp & Co.,
Hunt & Averill,	Elder & Painter,
Geo. H. Shultz,	T. Hubbard & Son
O. L. & A. Ferris,	T. L. Doremus,
Nathan Harper,	Calvin Stevens,
Bertrand Clover,	Aguire & Galway,
F. Shuchardt,	James E. Maxwell,
H. Schoonmaker,	H Hoothansen,
E. B. Strange & Bro.,	Grossman Brother,
J. F. C. Thiebeuraeu,	Wm Price,
H. C. Westervelt,	Atwater, Knapp & Woodruff,
L. Hayward,	J. & J. Fairchild,
W. C. Langley and Co,	E. Muldener,
Thos. H. Lane,	T. Hubbard,
Daniel Aug. Delize,	M. S. Henriques,
L. W. Schmidt,	A. D Bianches,
S. N. Henriques,	V. Durand & Co,
D. M. Henriques,	Barclay & Livingston
F. McFarlan,	Patrick J. Burke, M.D.,
B. B Wisner,	Scott & Co.,
Wissers & Phillips,	O. & A. Wetmore & Co.
Gat. D Smith,	Buckley & Jennings,
Hotchkiss, Fenner & Co.,	Overman & Baxter,
Eddy & Lathrop,	Kent Lowbers & Co
Fuller & Kellogg,	McBride, Sheldon & Co.,
Deaton, Smith & Co.,	John T Daly,
H. Swift,	Thomas B. Jewett,
Yelverton & Fellows,	Wm. W. Clay,
A. S. Hone & Co.,	R. B. Greenwood,
Shotwell & Doscher,	Levi, Apgar & Co.
G. B. Baldwin,	Wm. S. Wright,
J. F. Leaman,	Robt. Munson,
Levi Pawling,	Wm. Pegew,
Mercer & Stephenson,	Geo. H. Smith,
Smith, Wade and Co.,	Moller, Sand & Riera,
Foster & Nickerson,	Lewis & Brown,
John C. Gillis,	Litchfield, Jervis & Co.
John S. Gilbert,	Chamberlain, Lee & Co.
Beckett, Syms & Co,	Howes & Co.,
Dominguez & Avezzana,	James S. Francis,
M. P Hazard,	Thos. T. Edgerton & Co.,
Jno. R. Warren & Co.,	Thompson & Wilkins,
P. Marie,	E. P. Talman,
Arthur Leary,	David Austin, Jr.,
Simon Bernheimer,	H. Guttman,
P. A. Hirsch,	Michael Ferguson,
Geo. & W. Gallespie,	Chas. W. Wolfe,
Wade, Morrison & Co.,	E. G. Mather,
S. H. Wilcox,	E. Flagg, Jr.,
Robins & Devoe,	Henry Robins,
Turnbland Hughes,	Andrews & Randell,
R. C. Burlage,	Corn's Oakley, Jr.
H. T. Tiers,	Edward Oakley,
How & March,	A. Atkins,
F. B. Courres,	F. S. Schlessinger,
Ketchum & Perry,	John A. Moore,
Edw. Thebaud & Son,	T. E. G. Hand.
A. E. Allen,	McLaughlin & Wiley,
Sernmister, Johnston & Co.	Thicklemann & Arthurs,
Geo. Abbott,	D. Heard's,
C. S. Martin,	R. O. Edwards,
J. Ogen Smith,	Dayton & Sprague,
S. T Nicoll & Co.,	S. P. Evans,
W. W. V. Cott,	F. W. Pleasants,
Edw. W. Tiers & Co.,	John Caswell & Co.,
Gill, Gillets & Noyes,	John, G. & E. Boker,
M. H. Caldwell,	Edw. J. Morris,
Robert F. Floyd,	J. & H. Van Nostrand,
W. H. Harrower,	Haggerty, Greene & Co.,
James Mayhew,	James Kellogg.
Charles S. Bellam,	Cogswell, Crane & Co.,
F. Rhodes,	S. C. Dartie, jr. & Co.,
A. L. Pfeiffer,	Bouche, fils & Drouet,
Chas. H. D. Blossom,	Thomas Gilmartin,
Samuel Newby,	Charles Maguire,
F. Morin,	Philip Dater & Co.,
Battelle & Renwick,	John S. Lounsbury,
Henry S. Leverich,	Corwin & Co.,
Henry P. Beake,	Bateman and Rudderow,
Wm. H. Bird,	Thos. H. Silkman,
Sherman, Sanford & Co.,	George D. Davis,
Thos. M. Sheeard,	S. Whitehouse,
Henry Schantz,	Isaac H. Ahrens,
Chas. S. Sarcol,	Nathan Starr.
Augustus Crane,	John Whitlock,
James Christopher,	M. J. & M. A King & Co.,
Forrest S. Laverty,	Percy B. Pope,
John J. Taylor & Co.,	Adam Ellingwood,
W. H. D. McRae,	Wm. de Teysled,
Adolphe Wolfe,	Renauld & Francois,
John E. Hardy,	Philetus H. Anthony
William A. Thomson,	Herckenrath & Van Damme,
Frisbie Brothers,	John Henry Thom,
John B. Mayer,	Robinson & Shipman,
T. Zundorff,	J. Wolfe.
C. Mallitz,	M. N. Croft.
J. H. Genese,	Levi Beardsley,
Martin & Mills,	M. H. & G. Cashman,
Bowry & Locke,	Schell & Co.,
F. W. Whittemore,	A. M. Demaid,
Jefferson Smith,	Richard Barlow,
Patrick Collins,	Charles L. Church,
Robert Boyle,	Joseph Alden,
Thos. Mayerose,	B. T. Potts,
Thos. Kinsella,	R. C. Taber & Co.,
George Clabon,	William Kinton,
Henry Shaw,	W. F. Brush,
John Johnson,	J. C. Appleton,
J. J. Judson,	J. E. Calbert, M. D.,

The above names are but a small part of the whole number that are attached to the call. Already over 30,000 signatures have gone to Albany, remonstrating against the passage of the Maine Law, or any similar one. Some 20,000 others are ready to send—making between 50,000 and 60,000 remonstrants, in all. Among these, are thousands of our most respectable citizens, engaged in all avocations and professions of life—merchants, mechanics, manufacturers, physicians, lawyers, and those employed in the various other industrial pursuits. If so respectable and numerous portion of our people, a l remonstrating against the passage of an odious and oppressive law, do not admonish our Legislature to beware how they trifle with the business interests of this mighty city, then the voice of the people will be entirely disregarded. Between *fifty thousand* and *sixty thousand Remonstrants*, constituting nearly our entire voting population, should have some little weight at Albany. These remonstrants are not *children*, but men who support families, and who have a deep interest in the prosperity of our City. Thousands of them are among the strongest advocates of *temperance*, and neither use nor abuse the accustomed beverages of social life. Thousands of them use these beverages in moderation, and will not consent to the passage of a law that would declare them *felons*. The gentlemen who sign this call will compare well, in point of respectability, influence and temperance—in all things—with an equal number of those who have signed the petition asking for the passage of an odious law. 25f-3t

WANTED.

BOY WANTED—A genteel American Boy, from 14 to 16 years of age, in a Music store. Must board with his parents, and be able to be at the store at 7 o'clock in the morning. GOULD & BERRY,
27f-2t* No. 297 Broadway.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND UNIVERSITY desires a situation in connection with the public Press, or as a Teacher in a private family or school. The most satisfactory City references will be given. Address P. at this office, or at the office of Kent & Davies, No. 66 Wall-st. 27f-6t*

SITUATION WANTED, AS SEAMSTRESS, by a respectable young American woman, in a genteel family, in Brooklyn or New-York; can make dresses, and so on. A note left at the office of the *Times*, addressed "B.," within a day or so, will be attended to promptly. 27f-2t*

ENTRY CLERK—Wanted, a youth who is acquainted with the Dry Goods Jobbing business; must write a plain and rapid hand, quick and correct in figures. Address JOHN W. HAMMOND, at *Journal of Commerce*. 26f-3t*

AGENTS WANTED.—300 agents to sell the Life and American SPEECHES of KOSSUTH, illustrated. Large percentage given, and high wages made. Call or address, post-paid, American Family Publication Establishment No. 129 Nassau-st., N Y. 16f-1m*

TO LADIES.—Genteel and profitable employment will be given to a few Ladies, who would like to engage in the work of soliciting applications for membership in the NEW YORK MUTUAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION, 312 Broadway. All necessary information freely given by calling at the office [21f-6t*] WM. L. PALMER, Actuary.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Board Wanted, in New-York or Brooklyn, from the first of May next, or if required, from first of April, for a gentleman and wife, child, and servant, with parlor and bedroom attached. Good references given. Address P O. box No. 2,150. 27f 3t*

BOARDING—To let, two large rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives; also four single rooms. The house has been newly furnished, and all the latest improvements have been introduced. Apply at No. 45 Walker-street, a few doors from Broadway. 26f-6t*

SCHOOLS.

RIDING SCHOOL.—W. H. DISBROW, No. 20 4th-av., will open on MONDAY EVENING, March 1st., a new class for Gentlemen, in the noble and manly art of horsemanship, to continue each evening, during the months of March and April. Those wishing to avail themselves of the opportunity of becoming safe and graceful equestrians, competent to ride on the road the coming season, should improve the opportun y, by subscribing at their earliest convenience. Terms for a course of ten lessons, $10. Hours from 7 to 9 o'clock. 26f-6t

EXCELSIOR.—Parents wishing to find an Institution in which good order is maintained by real kindness and rapid improvement secured by thorough instruction, will be pleased and served at the Commercial and Classical School, No. 75 Henry-st. 23f-1m SOLOMON JENNER, Principal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A SMALL SUM OF MONEY was dropped in the store of the undersigned on Wednesday evening, Feb. 25. EVANS & BRITTAN,
27f-1t* Booksellers and Stationers, No. 697 Broadway.

NOTICE.—Steamship ATLANTIC, from Liverpool, will commence discharging under general order, at her berth, foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, Feb. 28, at 7 A M. Consignees will please send their permits on board immediately, and attend to receipt of their goods. 27f 1t

MR. M. J. SIMONTON, formerly of No. 1 New-st., New-York, will please call on the subscribers HOOPER & BROTHERS, Looking Glass Dealers,
27f-1t* No 106 Fulton-st

EXTRA FINE BEEF.—South Down and other choice breeds of "Mutton," and fine Philadelphia Veal, for sale daily, for dinner parties, &c., &c., with very "fine meats," at various prices to suit customers
27f-1m* THOS. F. DEVOE, No. 7 Jefferson Market.

INDIA RUBBER FINGER COTS.—An excellent covering for sore fingers. Self adhering and impervious to air or water. Price per half gross 6s., 10s and 14s., in nice boxes. Druggists, and the trade generally, supplied by
27f-1m* D. HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden Lane.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE—$50 REWARD.—Left Boarding School at Albany, on Monday evening, the 26th ult., GEORGE VALENTINE, about 14 years of age; was seen the same evening in and about Mr. Frisby's Livery Stable, in South Pearl-st.; also, about 8 o'clock, in a grocery store nearly opposite there, purchasing some articles, in company with a young man employed in Mr. Frisb 's stable, calling his name Henry Smith. The next morning this youns man was also missing, and neither have since been seen or heard from. During the week previous George had been once or twice to the Museum with Smith, and was frequently seen both day and night in and about Mr. Frisby's stable, hired a horse and sleigh three several times, was seen to exhibit a $50 bill, supposed to have been on the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, besides several $5 bills, also a new porte monnaie. He was of ordinary size, light complexion, blue eyes, and light strait hair; is quick and active, as well as prepossessing in his general appearance and address. Had on when he left, a dark brown or gold-mixed overcoat, with large wooden buttons of a similar color, black cloth cap or KOSSUTH hat, dark green cloth roundabout, black cassimere pantaloons, and a pair of shoes. Any person who will give information where he may be found will receive the above reward, with the sincere thanks of his parents. Address WM. VALENTINE, Albany, N. Y. 27f 2t*

NOTICE TO BOATMEN.—THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY are prepared to enter into contract with, and sell Canal Boats to temperate and industrious men on favorable terms, to be employed in freighting Coal from Honesdale to Rondout and New-York. The large boats are expected to average for the season 116 tons, and the scows 9 tons more.

The rates of Freight for 1852 will be as follows: From Honesdale to Rondout, by large boats and scows, making the trip in 11 days, 85 cents per gross ton; for 12-day trips, 83 cents per gross tons; for trips over 12 days, 80 cents per gross tons. $20 per trip will be reserved from the freight towards the payment of the boats. There will also be reserved $5 and the fractions of a dollar, out of each cargo, until the close of the season.

The River Freight from Rondout to New-York will be 21 cents per ton, reserving therefrom $6 per trip towards the payment of the boats. Towage and wharfage free.

Boatmen can also be supplied with small boats to be towed with one horse, and carrying from 70 to 75 tons. Rates of freight the same as for large boats. Installment in payment for boat, $6 per trip. Price of boat, from $100 to $200. $3 and the fractions of a dollar, will be reserved out of each cargo until the close of the season.

The charge of unloading, on all coal delivered, will be 5 cents per ton, which will be retained out of the freight of each trip.

Application to be made personally or by letter, at the office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 31 Wall-st., New-York, or to the undersigned, at the office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, Rondout, Ulster County, N. Y.

14f-1m CHARLES M. DUPUY, Jr., Agent.

PHILLIPS'S PATENT FIRE ANNIHILATOR—THE AMERICAN FIRE ANNIHILATOR COMPANY are now prepared to dispose of Territorial Rights for States and Counties, and to receive orders for Machines and Charges. The Annihilators now made by the Company are equal in every respect to the English, being made under the direction of Mr. Phillips himself. The Machines vary in size, and are numbered from 1 to 5. The price varying from $10 to $35. Orders received, and any further information given, at the Office of the Company, No. 4 Warren-st., New-York.
21f-tf P. T. BARNUM, General Manager.

RICH AND USEFUL GIFTS.—A Gold PEN and Pencil Case has just been issued from the manufactory of the subscribers, the most complete and convenient pocket companion ever offered to the public, and which for beauty of workmanship defies competition. Six sizes, patented and warranted. Also, a large and varied assortment of gold and silver pencil and pen cases, together with our superior gold pens, which need no proof of their superiority except the increased demand and the numerous attempts at imitation.
413-tf A. G BAGLEY & CO., Nos 189 and 377 Broadway.

CLAUSSEN'S IMPROVED MODE OF TREATING FLAX. The subscriber is prepared to make arrangements with parties in the several States of the Union for the use of Claussen's Patent for the preparation of Flax Cotton, Flax, Hemp, and other vegetable fibres for spinning and felting. The right for the following States has been disposed of, viz.: Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York, Illinois and Rhode Island.
191-1m E. G. BORERTS, 68 Pine-st.

U. S. PASSPORTS FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, an indispensable protection to travelers against foreign aggression. Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner. No. 66 Broadway. 2f-1m

HAIR DYE AND WIGS.—The best in the world can be found at BATCHELOR'S celebrated factory, No. 4 Wall-st. 18f-1m*

CHICORY.—Prime Ragina, warranted pure, constantly for sale in barrels by G. WALKER, No. 208 Washington-st. 1f 1m

COL. L. DISOSWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW and COMMISSIONER of DEEDS, 88 Nassau-st., between Johnand Fulton-sts., N. Y. 26f-6t*

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A new three story brown stone front House, No. 76 First-place. Rent $700. Possession immediately. Address box, No. 2,233. 27f

HOUSE TO LET.—The two-story house, with two-room No. 145 Franklin-st., 10 rooms in all; rent $462. Inquire of W. HURTACE, No. 129 Pearl-st., up stairs, between 11 and 2 o'clock. 27f-1t*

HOUSE TO LET—and FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The modern built three story house, No. 134 East 19th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs., built with all the modern improvements. If agreeable the present occupants would like to board with the family. Possession given before the 1st of May, if desired. Apply No. 27 Cortlandt-st. 24f 6t*

HOUSE TO LET—In Broadway, second and part of the third floor—together or separate—of a good house, just above Union-square, with bath. Address BROADWAY, at this office. Possession 1st March. 21f-6t*

HOUSE AND STORE WANTED.—A convenient arranged house, for a small family, within three or four blocks of Broadway, between Union-square and Grand-st. Also, a store, suitable for a book and paper warehouse, within the area of Broadway, John, Pearl, and Beekman-sts. If localities, conveniences and rent suit, they will both probably be wanted for a term of years. Address, until Wednesday next, A. M. R., care of Messrs. MASON & LAW, No. 33 Park Row. 27f-1t*

HOUSES WANTED.—100 good dwelling houses, for which first class tenants will be furnished. Apply to
27f 1t W. DUNNING, No 48 8th-av.

TO MANUFACTURERS—TO LET—The Third and Fourth Lofts, No. 38 Fulton-st., Brooklyn—21 by 120 feet—windows on three sides and two entrances. Rent low to a permanent tenant. Also, three smaller rooms in No 44. Apply to J. B. GARDINER, No. 46 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M. 27f-4teod*

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—Several fine large and well-lighted rooms, with from four to ten horse steam power. Also, a large room, with fine light, at the corner of William and Frankfort-sts., on the second floor. For particulars, inquire at No. 16 Spruce-st.
j9-eodtf S. W. BENEDICT.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Several well-lighted rooms, with constant and steady power, in building corner Elizabeth and Hester-sts. Apply to
MORTON & BREMNER,
24f-6t* No. 212 Pearl-st. cor. Fletcher-st.

ROOMS, WITH STEAM POWER, TO LET—In the buildings bounded by the 9th-av., Hudson, 13th and 14th-sts. Inquire on the premises, or of
20f-3w S. C. HERRING, No. 135 Water-st.

BAKERY TO LET.—A Bakery with dwelling attached, nearly new, and in a genteel neighborhood, with all the modern improvements, and doing a good business. Apply to [27f-3t] W. DUNNING, No. 48 8th-av.

BASEMENT TO LET.—The basement of building No. 117 Liberty-st.; very spacious, and desirable for storage, for a boz maker or a cooper, or an iron store. Can be had immediately. 17f-tf

FOR SALE.

RARE CHANCE.—A large lumber-yard, new gothic dwelling and out buildings, and five valuable lots for sale cheap, at Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y., on the Sound and one-quarter mile from New-York and New-Haven Railroad depot. It is an excellent location for business—amount of sales per year, $30,000. The house is new, finished in the best style, and cannot be surpassed for beauty of location and general advantages. Inquire of S. LYON, No 17 Dey-st., or M. LYON, on the premises. 25f 4teod

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The following very desirable and well located property is offered for sale low, to close an interest: Houses and Lo's Nos. 15 and 17 Douglass-st., and 16 and 18 Degraw-st.; Lo's 25x100 Houses 25x36; brick fronts, subcellars, &c., all in good order. Price for each House and Lot, $3,000. Also, the neatly finished House, with two Lots, in Dean-st., near Powers-st. The House has a back piazza, glazed in vaults, and fine garden. Price $4,000, under lease for two years at $300 per annum. The houses are all of two stories, with basement and attic. Also, ten Lots of ground, viz., six Lots on Powers-st., three on Dean, and one on Bergen-st.—all adjacent. Expenses for paving, pumps, lamps, &c., all paid for each lot, $750. Of any or all of the above, two thirds of the amount may remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 6 per cent. The property is worthy of the attention of mechanics, or any one desiring a profitable investment. For further particulars, apply to
CAMMANN, WHITEHOUSE & CO.,
27f-1t* No. 56 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN'S HOUSES FOR SALE.—The frame House No. 175 Schermerhorn-st., between Bond and Hoyt-sts., containing 12 rooms neatly finished, with sliding doors, marble mantels, &c.; has been built nearly two years, and is in a pleasant location. Price $3,750. Also, the two-story and attic frame House, No. 20 Bond-st., corner of Livingston-st.; is very neatly finished, containing 12 rooms, with counter cellar, coal slides, hot air furnace, pump to cistern, &c. Price $3,250. Also, the Cottage No. 18 Bond-st., containing 10 rooms and counter cellar. Price $2,800. Also, the three story brick house, No 115 Duffield-st., with two-story tea-room, well built, and nearly new. Price $4,500. Also, the three-story brick house, No. 389 Hudson-avenue, with two lots running through to Navy-st. with stable on rear lot; is in excellent order, walls painted throughout, with bath, kitchen range, &c. Price, with one lot, $3,500; with two lots, $4,300. These houses are about one mile from the ferry, and more desirable than any in New York, at anything near the same price. Apply to BAGE & SOTHER, No 77 Fulton-st Brooklyn, and No. 11 Wall-st, New-York, or in writing, to CHARLES JENKINS, No. 142 Nassau-st. 16f-10teod*

NINTH WARD BROOKLYN LOTS FOR SALE—A few more yet left, at $1 per week; no interest charged the first year. The subscriber has also a choice number of lots in Pelham, Westchester County, on the Railroad, near the depot, on very liberal terms. Also, a House and Lot, Stock, &c., Store and fixtures. Apply No 192 Canal-st., to WM PARKER 27f 2t*

HOUSE AND STORE FOR SALE—A large Dwelling House and Store, a good Barn, Waggon House and Horse Shed, about an acre of excellent land. The place is beautifully situated in the village of Babylon, L. I., contiguous to the South Bay about 2½ hours ride from New York, by cars and stage. Persons wanting a good situation for a Hotel, public or private Boarding House, or Store, will find this an opportunity rarely to be found. For particulars inquire of E C STADGE, No 14 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, near the South Ferry. Terms reasonable. Part of the money may remain on bond and mortgage. 25f-3t*

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautiful country seat, 50 miles from New York, and half-a mile from Brewster's Station, Harlem Railroad. The house is commodious and new, 26 by 41, twelve rooms, good barn, stabling and out-houses complete, and stream of pure water containing one acre, choicest fruits of all kinds, and in the vicinity of a church, post-office, stores, schools, &c., &c. Possession give immediately. Apply to D. TREDWELL, Builder Yorkville—86th-st. between 3d and 4th-avenues,—or to WM. B. TOWNSEND, No. 2 Pine-st. 25f-3t

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A very desirable Country Seat at South Amboy; for further information apply to T. J. HALL, No. 203 Broadway, between 10 and 1 o'clock. To rent Nos. 69 and 71 East 16th-st. A Farm 25 miles on the line of the new-Haven railroad. Apply to
11f-tf ANDREWS & LAMPHIER, No. 203 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A very desirable Farm at Lowdsville, near Red Bank, N. J., containing 35 acres of excellent land, on which is a new two-story House, Barn and other buildings; a large grape vinery, peach and apple orchards, &c., well worthy the attention of those wishing to combine an agreeable country residence with profitable investment.
3f-1m* H. DIBBE, No. 304 Spring-st., N. Y.

MACHINE BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The subscribers being about to retire from business, will sell on reasonable terms their entire establishment, consisting of a good stock of Machinery, Lathe Press, and other Patterns, together with the well established business and a good set of customers. If not sold together in ten days, Planers, Lathes, &c., will be sold separately, at reasonable prices and on reasonable terms. Apply to
PECARE & SMITH,
23f-4teod Corner Centre and Hester-sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A Dock, Lumber Yard, Lumber Building and Store, with Tin Shop attached, in the centre of the village of Port Chester; an established business stand. Apply on the premises, or to
27f-4teod* J. DAGGETT,
or to F. SHERWOOD, No. 23 Fourth-st.

FOR SALE—The Good Will and Fixtures of an established Merchandise Brokerage Business. Terms cash. Address, post-paid, Box 1,774 Post Office, New-York. 21f-1w

THE PRIZE MEDAL—With "Honorable Mention," has been awarded for the GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, by the Jurors of the Exhibition of all Nations, and is now used in the Royal Laundry. Being thus doubly noticed for its "general superiority," (a mark of distinction conferred on no other) by the Royal Commissioners Jury, from among thirty or forty exhibitors, sets it far above every other of its competitors. The ladies are therefore respectfully requested to make a trial of the Glenfield Patent Double-Refined Powder Starch, which, for domestic use, now stands unrivalled.

Sold by Grocers generally in the United States. Wholesale agent. GEO. WALKER, No. 254½ Washington-st. 7f-1m

TO GROCERS AND CONSUMERS.—ESSENCE OF COFFEE.—This article is offered to the public as being four times cheaper, (one package at 12½ cents will save four pounds of Coffee,) of better flavor, requires nothing to clarify it, is more wholesome, and in every respect is warranted superior to the best Java Coffee. Manufactured by D. C. BOELER & CO., Philadelphia. For sale wholesale and retail, by the sole agents, HALLE BUCKLEY & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 220 Greenwich-st., one door below Barclay, and by all respectable grocers in the United States. 11f-10teod*

WRITING PAPERS BY THE CASE ONLY.—The largest and most desirable assortment in the United States, for sale by
18f-1m CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FENIMORE COOPER'S CHOICE WORKS, COMPRISING SEA TALES AND LEATHER-STOCKING SERIES.—In 12 volumes, duodecimo, cloth, extra. The author's revised edition.

The Water-Witch,	The Last of the Mohicans,
Two Admirals,	The Pioneers,
Wing and Wing,	The Pathfinder,
Red Rover,	The Prairie,
The Pilot,	The Ways of the Hour,
The Deerslayer,	The Spy.

"These tales have done more to make his reputation both at home and abroad than any other productions of his pen; their fame is cosmopolitan. Putnam's elegant edition should tempt any one to their repeated perusal."—*Southern Literary Gazette*.

"As a novelist, there is no question that many of his earliest works are not only an honor to himself and to his country, but that they never will be surpassed, in many respects, by any who attempt the savage and the sea."—*Boston Post*.

"Cooper first gave us the poetry of a seaman's life, extracted a dramatic interest from the log book and suspended the hopes and fears of his plot upon the manœuvring of a vessel. He showed us also what rich materials for the delineation of character, far beyond the province of mere burlesque, are to be found in naval life, and in this novel of the Pilot created a character which will live as long—perhaps we are speaking a little irreverently—as any of those of Shakspere. He became the master and founder of a numerous school of writers of sea romances, who learned their art from reading the Pilot, and his other tales of the sea, as the Italian painters who came after Raphael, learned of that great master."—*New-York Evening Post*.
27f-3t GEO. P. PUTNAM, Publisher, New-York.

D. APPLETON & CO.

PUBLISH THIS DAY, A HAND BOOK OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, for the use of students of the Universities and higher classes of schools; by R. G. Latham, M. D., F. R. S., late Professor of the English language and literature, University College, London. 1 vol. 12mo. Price $1 25.

The author of this work takes rank among the ablest Philologists of the age, and few have been more successful in unravelling the difficulties that involve the origin and formation of the English tongue in connection with our early history as a people. It is believed there is no book before the American public so well calculated as this to ground the students of our Colleges and schools in the higher criticisms of our language.

ON SATURDAY,

MISS SEWELL'S NEW WORK. A Journal kept during a Summer Tour; for the children of a Village school; by the Author of "Amy Herbert," "Gertrude," &c., &c.; in three parts. Part I., From Ostend to the Lake of Constance, now ready. Price 25 cents—paper cover.

This new work by the popular author of "Amy Herbert," was written, as its title purports, for the children of a Village school, in which the writer was personally interested. It is written in a simple yet beautiful style, and with the object of bringing it within the comprehension of children, whose knowledge of history and geography is too slight to enable

The New-York Daily Times.

☞ The mail line via Jersey City, in the afternoon, will leave half an hour later, both from New-York and Philadelphia, on and after the 1st of March, viz., at 4½ P. M. A new passenger line between Trenton and New-York commences also on the 1st of March, leaving Trenton at 7 A. M., and New-York at 4½ P. M. The Trenton line will pass through New-Brunswick for New-York at 6½ A. M., Rahway at 9, Elizabethtown at 9½, and Newark at 9½. This line resuming will take the Philadelphia passengers from the way stations on the route.—*Newark Adv.*

The Nashville papers publish the strongly-worded Memorial of the Legislature of Tennessee, addressed to Congress, in relation to the condition of the Navy Yard at Memphis. Much remains to be done to complete the work.

DIED.

At Somerville, N. J., on the 25th inst., ALLAN NESBITT WELDON, editor of the *Somerset Whig*, in the 47th year of his age.

Suddenly, on Thursday morning, 26th inst., RACHAEL, wife of David L. Crane, aged 41 years, 3 months and 13 days.

Her friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, No —St Hammersley st., on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Elizabethtown for interment. 2t*

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 26.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '67	116¾	50 Canton Company	69¾
15,000 do	116¾	25 do	69¾
15,000 Ohio 6s	114	25 do	69¾
2,000 Kentucky 6s	90	30 Albany & Sch. R. R.	98¾
5,000 Indiana 5s	82½	50 L. Island Railroad	19
14,000 do	83	200 Reading Railroad	67
6,000 Erie Incomes	90½	200 do	60d 67¼
5,000 Erie Convertibles	88½	100 Nor. & Wor. R. R.	49¾
5,000 do	89½	50 do	60d 50
13,000 do	89½	50 do	30d 49¾
1,000 Readings 6s, '70	90	50 do	30d 50
20 Del. & Hud. Canal	112½	150 Erie Railroad	79¾
25 do	10d. 113	125 do	79¾
200 Morris Canal	17	100 do	60d 79¾
250 Portsmouth Div Dock	7	650 do	79¾
200 N. J. Mining Co	11½	50 do	79¾
10 N. Y. & N. H. R. R.	100	50 Harlem Railroad	57

RECORD BOARD.

$12,500 Reading 6s '70	76¾	25 Nor. & Wor R R	49¾
2,000 S. Mich R R bds	90	100 Erie Railroad	79¾
1,000 Reading 6s '70	76¾	100 do	b10 79¾
2,000 Hud. R. R. 2d mort.	93	10 do	79¾
10 Nor. & Wor. R. R.	47	100 Sussex Mining Co	11½
400 do	47¼	400 N. J. Mining Co	11½
200 do	s30 60¾	25 Canton Company	s30 69¾

THURSDAY, Feb. 26—6 P. M.

The tone of the early Stock Board was somewhat bearish. The fancies were all weak, and the business in the Railroads limited. The European news was not deemed encouraging for the speculatives. In Federal and other good loans, however, the demand was good at improved prices. A large parcel of Ohio sixes and Government '68, sold at a fraction above last rates, and about $25,000 Indiana fives brought 82½@83. There are orders in town, for European account, for a number of the best loans, and the preference is to the cheaper State stocks. Pennsylvanias are wanted at 89½, but there is no supply offering here. The Indianas pay only 4 ₱ cent. until 1853, and yet they find favor in anticipation of full interest. The English lenders are fond of substantial Stocks below par, at a lower interest, in preference to paying extravagant premiums on 6 ₱ cents. Hence, as soon as Maryland and Pennsylvania recovered from their default in interest some years ago, they were again taken hold of for English investment. The same demand would have followed the adjustment of the Indiana debt, at once, but for the questionable credit of part of the compromise of the different loans of the State. As it is, there is every probability that the fives and two and a-half ₱ cents will gradually appreciate. The latter, so far as they rest on the Wabash and Erie Canal, will prove a good security. The Canal is destined to a large business.

At the Second Board, Erie and Reading recovered to yesterday's advance, and left off firm. The trade in the latter was to the extent of 1,500 shares, at 67@67½, and a private sale of the Bonds of 1870 was made at 76½. Both Stock and Bonds tend to a further advance. The temper and changes of the general market may operate against their rapid appreciation, but on their own credit with the friends of the Company, and all who have looked carefully, with a view to purchase, into the condition of the road and the increase of the coal trade, the prospect was never so reliable. We say this in the face of the crude, though imposing array of figures, which one of our neighbors has of late delighted so frequently to present.

The prospect of a very large and early spring traffic on the Erie, Hudson, and other New-York roads, is somewhat injured by the back set to the Grain markets abroad, but there is little doubt the receipts will rapidly appreciate. And without knowing any other than this cause, we remark an increased disposition to deal in Erie shares within the past few days. The new bonds are also in speculative favor.

The market reports of the *Atlantic* are not good. Flour and Grain were weak in Liverpool and London. The organ of the trade, the *Mark-Lane Express*, does not encourage the opinion of high prices for Wheat. The English crop was a full average one, and for any minor deficiency, the American and other foreign supplies would soon be ample at moderate prices. This is borne out, in a measure, by the French accounts, which represent a decline in prices on a large stock in Paris, and a general indisposition to speculate for a rise. The falling-off in Liverpool is 6d. @1s. on Flour, 1d.@2d. on Wheat, and 6d. on Indian Corn; the last neglected, and all dull. The Cotton trade was fully supplied, the sales large, prices rather easier, and buyers having a good selection. In Manchester, business looks well. The conviction that dear bread is not likely to interfere, has its influence on confidence among the manufacturers. Money exhibits great ease in London; Consols up to 96¾@¾. French Fives, in Paris, 103.10. The Silk merchants, in the interior, were awaiting further orders from this country and England. The trade was dull. The figures for Cotton in Liverpool are as follows:

New-Orleans, Fair	5½	Middling	4¾@4¾
Mobile, Fair	5	Middling	4
Atlantic, Fair	5	Middling	4
		Ordinary	4@4¼
		Ordinary	4
		Ordinary	3

The quotations for Flour, as we make them up from various circulars and private letters—some of which are conflicting—are: for Canal, 22s.@22s. 3d.; for Baltimore and Philadelphia, 22s. 9d.@23s. Wheat, mixed and red, 6s. 10@6s. 5d.; white, 6s. 6d.@7s. Indian Corn, white, 32s.; yellow and mixed, 28s. 6d.@29s. 6d. The Provision market was better. Extreme prices paid for beef, 5s. the tierce, advance on ordinary qualities. Lard 46s. @47s. Mess Pork and Cheese in demand. Prime mess much wanted.

The authority upon which we state that all speculation in French Bread-stuffs had ceased, adds that the very choicest Flour can be purchased in Paris at 56 francs the sack of 157 kilogrames, very fair at 54@55, and good ordinary at 51 francs. The French sack is equal to about 345 pounds, and 54 francs are equal to a fraction less than $10 50, say $10 43—equal to $5 92 the bbl. of 196 lbs.

The circulation of the Private and Joint Stock Banks in England and Wales is £6,237,901, a decrease of £64,259 from the average of January, 1851, and £1,670,161 below the issue authorized or fixed by law. This reduction is owing either to the greater infusion of goldcoin in the ordinary channels of country circulation, or the absence of speculation; probably to the last, as, during the severe pressure for money in 1847, growing out of the famine importation of Grain, the Bank note circulation of the Kingdom was unusually full.

The effect of the foreign news on this market, to-day, was to reduce the figures of Flour, State brands and Southern, to $4 81@4 87½, and a further concession would probably have been made on large purchases, if wanted. There was not much movement in Wheat. Indian Corn fell to 66@67 cents. Cotton was not particularly affected; there is a fair spinning demand, but the foreign orders require a concession to be freely executed. Provisions firm. Mess Pork $15½@¢; Prime, $14@14½ ₱ bbl.; Lard in bbls., 9@9½.

Freights were not so stiff; 21d. was the best rate offered on Flour at the close. A few engagements to London at 2 shillings.

The opposition to the Erie Canal Enlargement is rather spitefully directed by the *Albany Atlas* and its co-laborer in this City using its figures, the *Journal of Commerce*. The amount of Canal Certificates used for banking purposes—about $900,000 to the present time—they throw upon to likely to be affected in credit by the regulation of the tolls. Cheap tolls, it is merely contended, may impair the value of the security, and render even the Bank issues based upon it questionable! Now, both these prints know, or ought to know, *this* to be unfounded. The Canal revenues last year, without the enlargement, and after a very considerable reduction of tolls, and with the competition of the Erie Railroad, run up to $3,700,000. The Canal Board made liberal repairs, and yet the net revenues were not less than *three-fold* the interest on the public debt, they are first pledged to pay. If, therefore, the Enlargement should prove a dead loss—in other words, fail to bring a cent additional revenue to the treasury, the certificates would be taken care of out of the Canal fund, or in any probable event, be as amply protected as any other portion of the public debt of this great State.

Money matters move on quietly. Demand loans were had at 7 ₱ cent., and exchequers' paper at 9 ₱ cent. The Bremen steamer goes on Saturday. The demand for Continental Exchange is not at rather easier rates. The Bankers ask the full figure for Sterling. The Bank of England has reduced the terms upon which American Gold is received on deposit, equal to a penny on the ounce. This makes a difference of 1 ₱ cent against Gold shipments. The shipments of Cotton at the South are telegraphed as large. Freights are easier at that port. Exchange is not likely to be seriously affected, at present, by the check to Breadstuffs. The increased receipts for months, provided limits can be met, will counterbalance the falling off in bills from the reduced rates of Flour and Grain. There is an extraordinary state of things in the English Money market. The stock of Gold in the Bank is enormous, and daily increasing, from every transatlantic quarter—California, South America, Mexico, and the United States, and from the new, and unexpected, and wonderful source of Australia. Interest is down to 1½@2 ₱ cent. Railway shares, and Mexican and Spanish bonds, and some other foreign stocks, are moving up, but not with the rapidity to indicate much speculation. Colonial produce is still neglected by speculators, and our own Cotton, from the yet questionable extent of the crop, attracts only moderate attention. Under these circumstances, the question reasonably arises, how far our stocks are likely to attract increased attention, when speculation is fairly moved by the pressure of Gold supply.

The Vermont Central Stock has been an unusually active foot-ball on the Boston Exchange for some weeks past. The decline to yesterday was from 25½ down to 22½. Last night the dépôts of the Company, at Northfield, Vermont, were burnt down, and a further decline to 21½ in the shares took place to-day. The fall is so rapid of late that the Boston brokers scarcely stop to haggle on the fractions of *sixteenths* and *thirty seconds* in striking a bargain—an example of recklessness in speculation not usual in State-st.

The Philadelphia Stock sales to-day were $5000 Reading 6s, '70, at 77½; $5,000 6s of '60 (Cryder) at 81; 8,000 Pennsylvania fives, 89½; 200 shares Reading, 67; 650 shares Morris, 17½; 500 shares Long Island, 19½@¾; $7,000 U. S. 6s, '67, 116@¾; $1,000 5s at 106.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Feb. 26.

800,000 bbls. BULK MEAT sold to-day at 6c. for Shoulders, and 7c. for Sides. 250 hhds. Smoked Sides realized 8c—being an advance of ½c. on all. FLOUR has been very dull since the reception of the *Atlantic*'s news this morning, and we have no sales to report.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Feb. 25.

Sales of COTTON to-day upwards of 1,500 bales at 6@8½c. The market is unchanged.

Passengers Arrived.

In Steamer Roanoke, from Richmond and Norfolk.—W. H. H Gardner, Chas J. Sinton, J. M Jackson, W. H. Wales, J. L. Allen, Miss G Kenner, L. Meyers, Miss Hopkins, M. A. Picot, lady, child and servant, Thos. Farnam, Henry Morton, H. J. Minor, P. Royall and lady, Wm. Keniston, Miss Chisholme, Allen, Mrs. Zabriski, S. W. Latimer, Mr. Doyle, Scott, J. McCausland, J. Clarke, J. P. Boyce, Henry Bemar, J. H. Miller, John Fry, Jas Fry, Peter H. Moore, P. Beeres, Com Gregory and Lieut. G. W. Harrison, U.S.N. 31 in the steerage

In ship Senator, from London.—Mrs. Pears, 6 children and servant, Mr. Wilson and lady, Mrs Lingham, Mr Phillip, G. C. Shreve, E. V. Hathaway, W. J. Cantelo—300 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC....THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises..... 6 40 | Sets..... 5 47 | MOON—Sets..... 1 09m

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 12 51m | Gov Island.. 1 32m | Hell Gate.. 3 22m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....FEBRUARY 26, 1852.

Cleared.

Steamer Delaware, Sanford, Philadelphia, M. Sanford.
Propeller Cayuga, Wilson, South Amboy, J. & N. Briggs.
Ship Julia Howard, Bulkley, Charleston, Thos Waddle.
Ship B. B. Milam, Allen, Galveston, J H Brower & Co.
Ship Abby Pratt, Winsor, Norfolk, Mailler & Lord.
Bark Maria Antoinette, (Ham) Rockman, Callao, Funcke & Meincke.
Bark Dudley, Morrison, Charleston, Dunham & Dimon.
Brig Watson, Allen, Wilmington, Nesmith & Son
Brig Deseo, (Mex) Pratz, Campeachy, E. Thebaud & Son.
Brig Zara Bradbury, Zara, Inagua & Etterlain.
Brig Pedrazza, Dorite, Nassau, N. B., A. G. Benson.
Brig Emily, Shaw, Norfolk, J. McKee.
Brig Wadsworth, Jordar, Cardenas, H. D. Brookman.
Schr. Merchant Couch, Richmond, C. H. Pierson
Schr Uncle John, Baldwin, Philadelphia, James Hand.
Schr Emily Johnson, Cole, Baltimore, Johnson & Louden.
Schr Gassabus, Fuller, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.

Arrived.

Steamship Roanoke, Parrish, Richmond and Norfolk, 30 hs, mdse, and pass Dunn & Thornton.
Steamer Kennebeck, Seymour, Philadelphia, mdse.
Propeller City of Norfolk, (new, 600 tuns,) Post, Baltimore 38 hs., mdse, to Mailler & Lord Built to run in Mailler & Lord's line of propellers, between this City and Richmond, via Norfolk.
Ship Tropic, of New-Bedford, Smith, New-Orleans 12 days, cotton to Ladd & Church
Ship Huguenot, of Providence, Gardner, Mobile 14th inst., mdse to Eagle & Hazzard
Bark Globe, of Richmond, Me., Whitmore, Apalachicola 11 ds, cotton to master
Bark Rose Standish, Magna, Mobile 11 ds., cotton to E. D. Hibbut & Co
Bark Gem, of New-Haven, Waite, Apalachicola 14 days, cotton to Ralph Post.
Brig Orion, of Franklin, Uran, Attakapas 20 days, mdse. to master.
Brig Achille, (Ital) Starace, Messina 44 ds., mdse, to Draper & Devlin.
Brig Empire Washington, (Br) of Windsor, N. S., McKenzie, Gonaives 15 days, mdse, to A. C Rossin & Co.
Brig Sarah, of Prospect, Griffin, Cardenas 9 ds., mdse to R. F Buck & Co
Brig Yankee, of Cherryfield, Wallace, Cardenas (before reported) 9 ds., molasses to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Sld. in co'y with schr Philadelphia, Home for Boston, and brig H. C. Lowell, for Frankfort, Me
Brig Wm Crawford, of Gardner, Moores, Wilmington, N. C., ds., naval stores to Brown & DeRosset
Brig Omygum, (Port) Avellar, Lisbon 52 days, mdse to Grinnell, Minturn & Co
Brig Excelsior, Talman, Savannah 10 ds, cotton to Dunham & Dimon
Schr. Amanda Powers Tibbits, Port au-Prince 15 ds, logwood to C & H. Messenger
Schr. M. C. Durfee, James, Fall River, 2 days, nails to W. Borden.
Schr. Augusta, Springer, New Bedford, oil.
Schr Meridian, Wood, Norfolk, corn to C. H. Reid.
Schr. Memento, Smith, Wilmington, N. C., naval stores to Hussey & Murray.
Schr Louisa Birdsall, Sopher, Virginia, wood.
Schr Eagle M Smith, Hawkins, Brookhaven, in ballast.
Schr Patmos, Sandford, Richmond, coal
Schr. Wm Burke, Bainer, Richmond, coal.
Schr. James H. Deputy, Winsmore, Philadelphia, coal.
Schr John Conklin, Sharpe, Philadelphia, coal.
Schr Minerva Wright, Rodgers, Philadelphia, coal.
Schr B. Frink, Frink, Philadelphia, coal.
Schr Noble, Ireland, Philadelphia, coal.
Schr Golden Rule Chamberlain, Philadelphia, coal.
Schr. Sarah E. Parker, Seattie, Philadelphia, coal.
Schr Joseph Guest, Roath, Philadelphia, coal.
Schr Anna Somers, Philadelphia, coal
Schr. White Cloud, Philadelphia, coal
Schr Helena, Bogart, Rappahannock, Va, corn to C M. Fye
Schr Harrison Jones, Armick, Virginia, wood.
Schr. Gen Scott, Carum, Virginia, wood.
Samuel R. Paynter, Neal, Smyrna, Del., 3 days, corn to A. Barrett
Schr. R. L & A. Stuart, Philadelphia, coal.
Schr. Banvard, Ireland, Virginia, wood
Schr. Independence, Farrow, Washington, D.C., mdse to B. Blossom.
Schr. Rebecca Clyde, Williams, New-Haven 2 ds., bound to Va.
Schr Delaware, New-Haven, bound to Va
Schr Louisa Levy, Shirpe, Providence, bound to Va.
Schr. Leonora, Williams, Brandywine 3 ds., flour to R P. Buck & Co.
Schr Mary Clarke, Allen, Fredericksburg, Va., mdse. to Sherman
Schr. Maryland, North, Baltimore 6 ds., wheat to master.
Schr. Orion, Urna, Attakapas 20 ds, mdse. to Thompson & Hunter
Schr John S. Shriver, (new,) Kane, Wilmington, Del., 2 ds., mdse. to Allen & Paxson.
Schr Hannah Havens, Evans, Chincoteague 2 days, corn to L. Shalwell
Schr. Alaric, Prosser, Wilmington, N. C 6 days, mdse to Dollner and Potter
Schr. Mary Powell, Wilmington, N. C, 6 days, mdse to E. S. Powell.
Schr. Sally M. Pitts, Hickman, Virginia, oysters.
Schr. Anna Cole, White, Virginia, oysters.
Schr. Warner, Mills, Charleston 4 days, cotton to N. L. McCready & Co.
Schr Louisa, Stephens, Plymouth, Mass., fish.
Schr. Fairfax Wicks, Alexandria 4 days, mdse. to Sturges, Clearman & Co.
Schr. Norma, Mott, Cold Spring, corn to master.
Schr. Gen Taylor, Adams, Virginia, oysters.
Schr. Virginia, Brewer, Little Egg Harbor, glass and iron.
Schr. T. Frelinghuysen, Crowley, Little Egg Harbor, glass and iron.
Schr Bora, Bartlett, Little Egg Harbor, glass and iron.
Schr Alaric, Prosser, Wilmington 6 days, naval stores to Dolner & Potter.

Sailed.

Ships, Andover, Delano, Havana, Comera, Scudder, New Orleans; Albert, (Bremen) Richl. Baltimore. Barks, Geo. Jeslie, Sleeper, Apalachicola; Militades, Robinson, Havana, and others.

Below

No inward bound vessels were in sight at sunset.
WIND—At sunrise, N.W.; meridian, W.; sunset, N. W., and light.

Spoken, &c.

Feb. 19, lat. 27 30, lon 79 80, bark Volant, of Plymouth, Mass, fm. New-Orleans, for Bristol, Eng.
Feb 6, lat. 19 50, lon 73 30, Br schr Eiteide, for Hamburg, from Aux Cayes
Feb 22, off Cape Charles, bark Itaska, fm. Alexandria, for Boston.
Feb. 21, lat 35 15, lon. 75 30, bark Active, fm. Rio Janeiro, for Baltimore.
Feb 19, lat. 33 20, lon. 74, signalized a ship showing a signal with red ground and white ball with a letter L, steering S., supposed to be a New-Orleans trader.

Memoranda.

Ship Senator, Coffin, London Nov. 5, via Fayal Jan. 22 mdse. and passengers to Slate Gardner & Co., was towed up to the city yesterday afternoon.
Ship Medora, Callao, reports, in lat. 5 46 N., lon 110 W., she passed the wreck of the Ann Alexandria, of Nantucket, stove by a whale. Also, Jan 15, lat. 21 S, lon 43 W., she passed a clipper ship, painted black, steering south.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—No arrivals of importance to-day.
Below—Ship Harriet Irving, fm. Coquimbo
Cld., Bark Ubi n, Bal imore; brigs, Echo, and J M Clayton, Trinidad; schrs Alfred Devereux, for Port au-Prince; Thomas Fenner Philadelphia
CHARLESTON, Feb 25—Arr. Br. bark John, Liverpool; ship Medora, Cadiz
Sld. ship Chase, Harrisburgh, New-York; bark Edisto, Boston; brig Emblem, a northern port; schr. J. C. Stratton, Philadelphia.

Foreign Ports.

At Genaives, Feb. 11, brig Egyptian, Rodgers, for Boston; schr Grey Eagle, for do.; schr. Eglantine, of Castine, sld. for Boston on the 9th
At Attakapas, Feb. 6, schrs Jacob Longfellow, Young, for Baltimore; Martha, —, for Philadelphia; Active Branch, Pettingill, for New-York; John Clarke, Clarke, for Baltimore; Castello, fm Mobile; Lamarzine, Barrett, fm. Charleston; Zelief, (of Machias,) Cates, fm. New York; schr. Forrest, from Pensacola, 25 ds. out, has not arrived, and supposed to be lost.
At Ponce, P. R., Feb. 10, bark I. Forbes, fm. and for New Haven; brigs, Vancouver, from Wilmington; Arctura, do; Navatiska, from and for New-York; Fremont, do; Deseo, Deming, from St. Thomas, for Baltimore; Charles Thomas, Pinkham, do for Charleston. Schrs. P. Fannet, from Wilmington, N. C., for New-York; Saxon, Paine, fm. Mayagues, for do; Kossuth, Payne, do; Hiram E. Bishop, fm. Barbadoes; Nassau, fm. New-York; bruz, Susan, fm New York for Baltimore; J. R. Chase, do do
At Carthagena, Feb. 17, barks, Wm Henry, for New-York; St. Jago, wtg. fr.; Mary Lovedon, (Br); Duke of Wellington, (Br); D. Mickels, sld for Boston; W. Lanzabee, wtg. fr. Brig, Marion, sld for Boston; Argo, Morton, for Boston; A. Taylor, Barnes, for New-York; Christens, for Philadelphia; Rebecca and Francis, S. R Palmer; Mercy S. Cousens, for do; Nassau, do; Eagle, Smith, for Boston; R. L. Walker, for Providence; Mayflower, Gibbs, for Portland; Brothers, sld for Norfolk; Pennsylvania, sld; Edward, do; Napoleon, do; Wyoe, Royal Baker, A. G Washburn, for Philadelphia; Home, for Boston; Jane, Portland; Allston, P. R Richborn. Schrs. Leshlei, Iris, Anders, New Warren, and Milwaukie.

AMUSEMENTS.

TABERNACLE.—Mr. AUGUSTUS BRAHAM respectfully announces to the Musical Public that he will give a GRAND VOCAL CONCERT on MONDAY EVENING, March 1, (being his first Concert in America,) on which occasion Mr. AUGUSTUS BRAHAM, tenor, will be assisted by Madame WALLACE BOUCHELLE, soprano; Mrs. HENRY C. WATSON, mezzo soprano; Miss MARIA LEACH, contralto; Mr. H. W. GREATOREX, basso; Mr. BUSCH, flute. Mr. GEORGE F. BRISTOW, Conductor. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock, precisely. Tickets 50 cents each. To be had at the usual places. 25f-4t*

GRAND FAREWELL CONCERTS BY THE GALLECHANIANS prior to their DEPARTURE FOR CALIFORNIA, at METROPOLITAN HALL, on MONDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, March 1 and 3.

THE ALLEGHANIANS grateful to their friends and the public for the very liberal patronage which has been extended to them in past years, and being about to embark for California, would most respectfully announce, that they will give their FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENTS at Metropolitan Hall, on the above even ngs These being positively the last opportunities they will have of appearing in New-York, prior to their final departure to the Pacific shores, they will offer to their friends a rich and varied programme, embracing many of their most POPULAR SONGS, both old and new. Among them the following will be sung: New Song for our Dear Native Land.
Going to California.
The Good Old Folks at Home.
Song of Labor.
The Old Farmer's Elegy.
Uncle Sam's Farm.
My Mountain Home.
The Old Church Bell.
Ship on Fire
The Robin's Carol; or Bird's Temperance Song.
The Old-fashioned Bible.
Rest for the Soul.
Kathleen Mavourneen.
Welcome to Kossuth
Good Time Coming, Brothers.
—And many others.

Miss GOODENOW will also sing a FAREWELL SONG, written to the tune of "Home, sweet Home." and prepared expressly for her; also, several other popular songs, both new and old. The Evening's entertainment to conclude with an ORIGINAL GRAND FAREWELL SONG in the ever-memorable and endearing "AULD LANG SYNE," and in the great Chorus of which the audience are cordially invited to join. Doors open at 6½ o'clock, entertainment to commence at 7½. Tickets 25 cents, reserved seats 50 cents, to be had at the principal Music Stores, and at the door on Monday evening. 27f-3t

ASTOR PLACE ITALIAN OPERA.—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICE.—Secured Seats, Sofa, Boxes, and Parquette, $1; Amphitheatre, 25 cents On FRIDAY, Feb. 27, will be produced Rossini's semi serious Opera of LA GAZZA LADRA,
Ninetta.... Signa. Steffanone | Mayor..... Sig Marini
Fifilo..... Signa. R. Pico | Fabrizio Vingradito..Sig Rosi
Giselda..... Signa. De Vries | Lucia..... Signa. Cestini
Fernando..Sig. Beneventano | Isaac..... Sig. Patti
To conclude with the last scene of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee, THOMAS BARRY, Stage Manager. FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, will be performed, by express desire, the Play entitled the
LADY OF LYONS.
Claude Melnotte..... Mr. Forrest
Colonel Dumas..... Davidge | Landlord..... Henry
Beauseant..... Fenno | Pauline..... Mme. Ponisi
M. Deschappelles Reynolds | Widow Melnotte Mrs. Henry
To conclude with the Comedy of
A LADY AND GENTLEMAN IN A PERPLEXING PREDICAMENT.
The Gentleman, Mr. Davidge | The Lady..Mrs. Broughan
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, and the performance will commence precisely at 7. Dress Circle and Parquet 50; Family Circle and Upper Tier 25 cents, Gallery 12½ cents. Private Boxes $3 and $6.

BROUGHAM'S LYCEUM.—FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, the comedietta of CAPTAIN CHARLOTTE.
Charlotte Capier..... Miss Annie Lonsdale
After which the CHASE SALADE.
Thibeaut..... Mr. Chippendale
To be followed by the farce of GOOD FOR NOTHING
Nan..... Miss Annie Lonsdale
To conclude with the Irish drama of the OMNIBUS
Pat Rooney..... Mr. Brougham

THE POPULAR SCOTTISH CONCERTS of the Messrs. & Misses FRAZER will be given this week at Hope Chapel, (Broadway, above 4th-st.,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, and at Knickerbocker Hall on FRIDAY EVENING.
Tickets 25c. Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock. 23f-3t*

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—P. T. BARNUM, Manager and Proprietor—JOHN GREENWOOD, Jr., Assistant Manager. Admission to the entire Museum and performance 25 cents; children under ten years, 12½ cents; Parquet 12½ cents extra. FRIDAY, Feb 27. Afternoon at 3 o'clock, the diverting piece called A DAY WELL SPENT, followed by Dancing, Singing, and the great ANTIPODEAN PEDESTRIANISM of Professor McCORMICK, and to conclude with RAISING THE WIND. In the evening, at 7 o'clock will be performed, for THE LAST TIME but three, the drama of TEMPTATION, or THE BOTTLE, followed by the great ANTIPODEAN FEAT by Professor McCORMICK; to conclude with THE ALPINE MAID AND THE BUCK-EYE STRIPLING, Henry Page, a youthful Giant, 16 years old, and 7 feet high, may now be seen here. He is a great curiosity.

METROPOLITAN HALL.—The Great Hungarian Wizard, L. KOOMENDI, will give his first Grand Entertainment in America on THURSDAY EVENING, March 4, 1852. A variety of astounding deceptions never before produced in this country. Tickets, 50 cents, to be had at Messrs. Schubert & Co., 257 Broadway; G & B Wesserman Brothers, 290 Broadway, cor Reade-st; Astor House, Irving, American, French's and other principal hotels and music stores. 23f 1w*

THE AZTECS.—CORNER OF BROADWAY AND LEONARD-ST.—These curious little people from Central America, scarce two feet in hight, both weighing only 17 pounds—one 10, the other 17 years of age—heretofore deemed fabulous or extinct—unseen by civilized nations, and unequaled as living curiosities of a pygmy race, for size, form and character, can be seen daily, from 11 to 1, and from 7 until 9 o'clock, at the Society Library. Tickets, 25 cts; Children half price. 9f-tuth12*

LAST WEEK.—Will positively close on SATURDAY, Feb. 28, the exhibition of Leutze's great national picture of WASHINGTON CROSSING THE DELAWARE, at Stuyvesant Institute, No 659 Broadway. 23f-6t

SATTLER'S COSMORAMAS.—FIRST SERIES.—Cor 13th-st and Broadway. Admission 25 cts. 23f-6t*

INSURANCE.

NOTICE.—An election for ten Directors, constituting the second class of the United States Life Insurance Company in the city of New-York, and for Inspectors of the succeeding year, will be held at the office of said Company, No 27 Wall-street, on MONDAY, the 8th day of March, proximo, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. By order,
J EADIE, Jr., Secretary.
New-York, Feb. 21, 1852 26f-tMh8

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office, No 61 Chambers-st, adjoining Stewart's store Capital, $200,000. This Company having their capital all paid in, are now prepared to receive applications for insurance, on warehouses, dwellings, merchandise, household furniture, vessels in port, etc., etc., against loss or damage by fire.

C. V Anderson,	David Morrison,	John A Harriot,
Nathaniel P. Bailey,	Adam P. Pentz,	Eli Kelley,
Samuel Bell	John J Sewe l,	Morgan Morgans,
Jas. M. Benedict,	Nahum Sullivan,	Andw G Norwood,
William S Duke,	William Adams,	Amelie C. Fargis,
Simeon Draper,	Thomas M. Bears,	Washington Smith,
Theobald C Jung,	Wyllis Blackstone,	John A. Thomas,
Zophar Mills,	Ezra P Davis,	John B. Durbrow,
	Thomas Thomas	

CORNELIUS V. ANDERSON, President.
WASHINGTON SMITH, Vice-President.
CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.
JOHN COGER, Jr., Surveyor
☞ Applications for Insurance in this Company will also be received at the office of A. G NORWOOD, 19f-1m No. 40 William-st.

THE NEW-YORK BOWERY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No 134 Bowery, corner of Grand-street—CAPITAL, $300,000—Continue to insure Dwelling Houses and Furniture. Store Houses and Merchandize, and every other description of personal property against loss and damage by fire, upon terms as favorable as any similar institution Having a large surplus fund, which with their Capital, being safely and profitably invested, enables them to afford "reliable security" on all policies they issue. Business hours from 8 A. M. till sun-setting. Orders through the Post-Office will receive immediate attention. All losses liberally adjusted, and promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

David Cotheal,	Anson G. Phelps,	Peter Gassner,
John Allan,	George Farmer,	Gideon Ostrander,
John Gray,	Enoch Dean,	Isaac Ward,
James Mills,	William Hibbard,	Joseph Britton
Wm P Woodcock,	Jacob R. La Roy,	John McMenomy,
Jon'n G. Fiest,	John D. Wandel,	Gerry M Stevenson,
Jacob Aims,	M. M. Quackenbos,	F. W. Giessenhanner, Jr.

WM. HIBBARD, President.
G. G. TAYLOR, Secretary. n29-tf

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 9th Month, 1851.—This Company with CASH CAPITAL OF $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS

George J Fox,	Cyrus Hitchcock,	Wm H. Falls,
John D Wright,	John W. Walker,	Chas. H. Marshall,
T. C Chardavoyne,	Richard Field,	Irad Hawley,
Henry H. Barrow,	Rich'd A Reading,	Josiah Macy,
Joseph W. Corlies	Abraham Bell,	Peter S Titus,
C. W. Lawrence,	Ralph Mead,	Elias Hicks, Jr.
Richard F. Carman,	Hull Clark,	Wm C. White.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
D. F CURRY, Secretary. n27-12m

THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., of the City of New York.—Office, (Ocean Bank Building,) corner Fulton and Greenwich-sts.—CASH CAPITAL TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.—Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire.

DIRECTORS

Aaron Clark,	Howard Hotel.	Ely Hoppock, 119 Pearl st.
Crowel Adam,	244 Fulton-st	G W Burnham, 43 Cedar-st.
Levi Apgar,	73 Dey st.	Ward A. Work, 31 Water-st.
Nathaniel Weed,	Amity-st	Semi S. Brown, 17 John-st.
David Marie,	86 Cedar-st.	W. H. Detz, 134 William-st.
Valentine Kirby,	47 Cedar-st	Wm. Hustace, 145 Franklin.
M A Hoppock,	230 Fulton-st	Joseph M. Brown, 72 Cortlandt-st
B. H Van Auken,	186 Washington-st	Eben'r Beadleston 59 Dey-st.
C. V. B. Ostrander,	26 Laight	Harrison Jones, 233 Fulton-st.
D. Randolph Martin,	Ocean Bank.	Jeremiah Johnson, 536 Washington-st.

AARON CLARK, President.
GEORGE W. SAVAGE, Secretary. 25f-1meod

FINANCIAL.

$79,000 TO LOAN—On mortgage, in sums to suit applicants, in New-York and Brooklyn. Apply to J. B. NONES, No. 66 Broadway. 23f-6t Room No. 48.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK ALBANY, Feb. 20, 1852.—The MERCHANTS BANK OF WASHINGTON COUNTY, has this day filed in this office, a notice of the appointment of PHELPS & SCOVEL, of the City of Albany, as agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of A. C. TANNER of New-York, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled, "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
DANIEL B. ST JOHN, Superintendent. 23f-6t

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Feb. 20, 1852.—The NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of PHELPS & SCOVEL, of the City of Albany, as agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with the revocation of the appointment of F. P. James, of New York, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled, "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
DANIEL B. ST JOHN, Superintendent. 23f 6t

BANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Feb. 19, 1852.—The BANK OF WATERTOWN has this day filed in the office a notice of the appointment of HEECH & YOUNG, of the City of Albany, as Agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of GILBERT CODD & JOHNSON, of New-York, as such Agents, agreeable to the Act entitled "An Act to Amend the several Acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent. 21f 6t

BOOKS OF TRANSFER.—In the Buffalo and Rochester

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted.*) at the office, No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, between Beekman and Ann, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies; THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the *Daily Times*.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.
Payment in all cases must be made in advance.
RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

VOL. I.....NO. 140. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **New Dry Goods Store**—277 HUDSON-ST., next door to Newhouse's extensive furniture warehouse. The subscribers beg respectfully to inform their friends and the public that, having leased the above eligible premises, they will open on MONDAY, March 1, with an entire NEW STOCK OF DRY GOODS. The system of doing business will be that of charging every article the lowest price, so that no abatement will be made. The undersigned having had ample experience, and possessing facilities which they deem highly advantageous purpose establishing a good and permanent FAMILY TRADE. No pains will be spared to secure the confidence of those who may favor them with their patronage. The best kind of goods will always be kept, and sold for the smallest possible profits, the business being conducted strictly for cash. In the DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT will be found the best makes of goods required for housekeepers' use, such as Shirting Muslins, Shirting Linens Sheetings, Table Linens, Diapers, Towellings, Napkins, Counterpanes, Quilts, Blankets, Flannels, Bedticks, &c., Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, and Fancy Linen goods for Men and Boys' wear. The DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT will embrace the best and newest styles in Mousseline de Laines, Barege de Laines, French Lawns, Cambrics, French and Scotch Ginghams, Merrimack and English Calicoes, &c. &c. &c. The HOSIERY AND GLOVE DEPARTMENT will receive especial attention, and ladies may always depend upon procuring a general assortment of the most approved makes at the lowest possible prices. Canton Crape Shawls, Black Silk do., Broche, Printed Cashmere and various other styles. Black Silks of the best make, boiled in oil. Bombazines, Alpacas, Black and Colored Velvets, Living Silks, &c. Lace Goods, Smallwares, Trimmings, &c. Ladies may always rely upon truthful representations and polite attention.
LYONS & JONES, Proprietors,
No. 277 Hudson-st., between Canal and Spring sts.
N.B.—Kipp & Brown and O'Keefe & Durrea's stages pass the door every five minutes. Remember—No deviation from first prices. 23f-1t*

☞ **Lectures on Education**—Dr. ELIZABETH BLACKWELL will deliver a course of Lectures to ladies, on the Laws of Life, with special reference to the Physical Education of Girls. The lectures will commence on Monday, March 1st., at 2 o'clock P. M. Tickets to the course, $3. For sale at EVANS & BRITTAN'S Bookstore only, No. 697 Broadway. 27f-3t*

☞ **Citizen Volunteers.**—BATTLE OF LEXINGTON.—The Citizen Volunteers will celebrate the Anniversary of the Battle of Lexington, by a grand parade on the 19th of April next, the anniversary of a day on which the firm blood of the Revolution was shed. All citizen companies are invited to join us in celebrating the above day. Companies who have not reported themselves, and who wish to participate with us on the above occasion, are requested to report without delay with their address (so that they may be posted in line) to HENRY WILSON, Major General C. V., 76 Carmine-st. 26f-3t*

☞ **Families in want** of a good and pure article of OLD FAMILY SOAP would find it to their advantage to call at the subscribers' manufactory and examine this article, which is made and dried expressly for their use. It is free from fish oil, and other deleterious articles so much used to cheapen. Also, always on hand, a large assortment of Fancy Soaps, more particularly the old Palm Soap, for the Toilet and Bath use, and which is justly celebrated as the best remedy for Chapped Hands; being made of a vegetable oil, it is very softening and emollient in its properties. It is put up in small packages and sold by the dozen. Goods delivered free of charge in New-York and Brooklyn.
W. HULL'S SON,
24f-1m Nos. 168 and 112 Cliff-st., north end.

☞ **The Third Manhattan BUILDING ASSOCIATION**—BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION NOW OPEN. JOIN AT ONCE—The unparalleled success attending the Second Manhattan Building Association—it having disposed of its entire number of shares, in the short space of five months from the period of its organization—has led to the establishment of a Third, to which the attention of the public is invited. The entrance fee is $2; Monthly Dues, $3; Shares $300. It costs now but Two Dollars to become a member, and the monthly instalment of Three Dollars, in the course of a few years—probably six or seven—will positively yield the sum of Eight Hundred Dollars. A moment's consideration will convince any one of the superiority of these Associations over Savings Banks, and all persons of small means are invited to avail themselves of the advantages here offered. To those who wish to escape the tyranny of land lords, by becoming the owner of a house and lot, if they are without capital to accomplish it, they can obtain sufficient for this laudable object for that purpose, and by appropriating no more than the house now yields for rent, can pay for it in a very few years. Members paying not less than six months in advance, will be entitled to interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Persons desirous of becoming members of the Third Manhattan Building Association, can obtain a Circular at the office of the Secretary, No. 15 Spruce-st., (second floor) where bylaws can be had, free of charge. A special meeting will be held on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, at 7½ o'clock, at VAUXHALL GARDEN, on which occasion several eminent gentlemen will deliver addresses explanatory of the objects, benefits and advantages of Building Associations. Admittance free. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend. JAMES S LIBBY, President, Lovejoy's Hotel.
DAVIS COLLAMORE, Vice-President,
J. W. WESTON, Secretary. No. 447 Broadway.

TRUSTEES.
James Y. Watkins, No. 164 Catherine-st.; James Neeves, cor Houston and Bowery; Seymour Whiting, No. 50 East Broadway; Wm A. Conant, No. 12 Bowery; Albert Miller, No. 143 Nassau-st.; Wm. H. Cornell, No. 59 Fulton-st.; John A. Currier, No. 191 Greenwich-st.; Joseph Hough, No. 220 Broadway; James L. Worth, No. 24 Broadway.
JACOB L. FENN, Surveyor, No. 15 Spruce-st.
26f-3t POMEROY & JENKS, Attorneys, No. 54 Wall-st.

☞ **Empire Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.**—The Books of this Association are open for subscribers at their office, No. 173 Spring-st. daily, from 2 to 9 o'clock, P. M. Entrance fee, $2; monthly dues, $3; shares, $300. An opportunity is now offered to all—males, females, minors and adults—by paying $3 per month, to secure a home or a capital to start a fair business. Books explaining the plan and objects of the Association can be had gratis at the office. Over three hundred shares have been subscribed during the past two weeks.
JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, President.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, Vice-President.

TRUSTEES.

Joseph Horie,	Wyllie Blackstone,	Sylvanus Godney,
Joseph Britton,	Wm H. Ribiet,	Wm. Sinclair,
George Boyd,	J. R. Hyde Hallo,	C. A. Delamater,
Chas S. Merritt,	John B Acker,	M. M. Van Dyke,
Wm H Grenelle,	George H. Purser	

J. W. FELL, Secretary, No. 173 Spring-st. 19f-tf

☞ **The Brooklyn Mechanics' Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION** possesses peculiar advantages. It will loan money at six per cent. per annum on the amount advanced, thus enabling the shareholders to obtain money by paying six per cent. on the sum received. The Association will allow interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, to all persons who prefer paying their monthly dues six months or more in advance; and any shareholder desir ous of withdrawing from the Society can do so at any time, by giving one month's notice, and receive back all the dues paid by him, with interest thereon, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.
The entrance fee is fixed at fifty cents a share, the monthly dues at two dollars, and the ultimate value of each unredeemed share at five hundred dollars.
Ladies and gentlemen desirous of joining this Association can do so by leaving their names with the President, ROBERT P. PERRIN, Cashier of the City Bank, Brooklyn; the Vice-President, JAMES ROBINSON, Bank of New-York, Wall st; the Secretary, J. S. DENMAN, No. 136 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; the Attorneys, Barna d & Parsons, No. 16 Wall-st. New York, or with J. H. Shepherd, A. Colt, Robert Buchanan, James Bennett, J. C. McBirney, or John Dimon, Directors.
A public meeting for the admission of new members, at which the objects and peculiar advantages of this Association will be explained, will be held in the room of the College Grammar school, over the drug store, on the northwest corner of Atlantic and Clinton-sts. (entrance in Clinton-st.), on MONDAY EVENING, March 1, 1852, at 7½ o'clock.
Ladies and gentlemen who desire to invest money to advantage, in large sums or small ones, and all who wish to make money, or obtain the loan of money to their own advantage, should attend at the time and place at which subscriptions have been obtained, the number of shares to which this Association is limited will soon be taken, and consequently, those who wish to avail themselves of its striking advantages, should be prompt in securing the number of shares they desire. 26f 3tThS&M

☞ **The Citizens' Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Association** will hold a public meeting on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb 28, at their rooms, No 42½ Broadway next door above Canal street, at half-past seven o'clock precisely, when an interesting address will be will illustrate the practical workings of this Association. 400 shares have been taken in less than one month. The subscription book is open daily from nine A. M till five P. M, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS till nine o'clock. Five shares were sold at the last regular meeting, at a premium of $310, giving a profit of more than $3 on each share subscribed for. The next regular meeting occurs on the first Thursday in March. Shares, $300. Entrance Fee, $2. Monthly Dues, $3.
SIMEON DRAPER, President.
E DELAFIELD SMITH, Vice Pres.
J. F. KENDALL, Secretary. 23f-1w

☞ **North American Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION.**—The books of the Association are opened for subscriptions, at their office No. 458 Broadway, second floor, southeast corner of Grand st., from 9 A M until 5 o'clock, P M, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, until 9 o'clock. Entrance fee, $1; monthly dues, $3, per month. An opportunity is now offered to all males, females, and adults, by paying $3 per month, to secure a home, and a capital to start a fair business. Books explaining the plan of the Association may be had gratis at the office, No. 458 Broadway.
RICHARD F CARMAN, President,
THOMAS S CUMMINGS, Vice-President.
MORTIMER SMITH, Secretary 24f-1w

☞ **The Model Building Association.**—In one month from the starting of the CHELSEA BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, it redeemed seventeen shares, thus placing on the profit side of its account about $6,000, thereby showing conclusively that for the very short time of its operation it has succeeded most admirably. The entrance fee will be $5 after the March meeting, and persons wishing to join at the low entrance fee of $2, should do so immediately, as only a few more shares can be taken by new members. For the accommodation of down-town residents, GEORGE R HOWELL will receive their names at his office, No. 32 Park Row. Members are requested to call at the office, No. 230 9th av., and get their books and subscribe to the articles of association.
DANIEL BARNES, President.
GEO R. HOWELL, Vice-President.
W. H HOYT, Secretary. 26f-3teod

☞ **Phœnix Building and Mutual Loan ASSOCIATION.**—To live or not to live!—This Association is now thoroughly organized and INCORPORATED, and offers superior advantages to those desiring a HOMESTEAD, which they should at once embrace. "There is no place like home," is a valid adage but a true one; the force of which was never more fully felt than at the present day, when rents are so enormously high that it is almost impossible for a mechanic to pay them. Besides, they grow higher and higher from year to year. These facts are sufficiently important to induce every prudent payer to come up and sustain the good work, and, the wish themselves. As a SAVINGS INSTITUTION, also, the benefits of this Association are peculiarly attractive. The Prospectus and By-Laws can be had gratuitously at the Secretary's office, (Chambers's Hall,) for which the attention of the public is especially invited.
WILLIS SMALL, President.
JAMES WILLETT, Vice President.
A. B. HATFIELD, Secretary

TRUSTEES.

Morton Chapman,	Geo. W. Dawson,	Edward J. Small,
Andrew Hume,	Robt. M. Davis,	James Outhell,
Peter J Pontier,	Joseph Verbist,	George A Barney.

N. B.—Information and explanation will be given at the Secretary's office, Chambers's Hall, No. 63 Chambers-st. 26f-3t

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Peter J Pontier,	Joseph Verbist,	George A Barney.

N. B.—Information and explanation will be given at the Secretary's office, Chambers's Hall, No. 63 Chambers-st. 26f-3t

☞ **Senora Gold Mining Company**—Office No 8 Wall st., room No. 4.—CAPITAL STOCK $200,000—SHARES $100 EACH.—The Books of Subscription for Stock in this Company are now opened at their Office, where parties desirous of becoming interested, may procure Stock, Pamphlets of Organization, and By-Laws, and any information relative to the objects and prospects of the Company. This enterprise commends itself to the confidence of capitalists, the Company having in possession one of the most valuable mines in California, located on Wood's Creek, near the city of Sonora, Tuolumne County, and having nearly complete an engine and stamp work of the largest class, which will be shipped by a clipper vessel, at an early day. It is the purpose of the Trustees to prosecute the work with vigor, and a view to profit from the *business* of mining. It is deemed unnecessary to enter into a calculation o probable profits, it having been satisfactorily ascertained that Companies already in operation with good machinery have been eminently successful.
The machinery now being made for this Company, is under the immediate supervision of R. S. KING Esq., the builder of the "Gold Hill Quartz Mining Company's—(known as Peck's)—Mill," which has produced such astonishing results, and will be twice the size of that establishment. The employees in all responsable positions will be shareholders, and selected with special regard to ability and integrity and required to give bonds with sureties in such sums as will be deemed sufficient to guard the interests of Shareholders. Persons residing out of the city may obtain Stocks, Pamphlets, or any information, by addressing the Treasurer, post-paid, by mail. D. W. INGERSOLL, President.
THOS. E. HASTINGS, Treasurer. 27f-tf

☞ **Removal.**—BENEDICT, HALL & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Boots, Shoes and Findings, have Removed to No. 21 Park Row, on the site of the old Park Theatre, opposite the Astor House, New-York. 23f-1m

☞ **Post Office New-York.**—NOTICE—The European Mails, per U. S. Mail Steamer HERMANN, will close at this Office on SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 10½ o'clock, A. M. Letters for France must be prepaid.
WM. V. BRADY, Postmaster.

☞ **Spring Trade Commenced**—Quick returns and small profits at A. BAKERS, No. 30 Beekman st., where you can get fashionable Dress Boo's ready made, or to order, of the best French Calf Skin, with patent shanks, for $3 50; Stout Boots, $3 50; French Patent Leather Boots, $5 50. Call and satisfy yourself. 26f-2t*

☞ **Mount Vernon Building Association No. 2.**—The members of the Association and all interested in procuring Homes for themselves, are requested to meet at No. 119 Wooster-st., near Prince-st., on MONDAY EVENING, March 1, at 7 o'clock. ABM. J. POST, President.
CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Secretary. 28f-2t*

☞ **Empire Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.**—The first regular meeting for the payment of dues and sale of shares will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, March 2d, at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer sts., at 7½ o'clock. Members will notice that the first month's dues of $3 per share, are due and payable at or before this meeting.
To prevent confusion, members are invited to call on the Secretary before that time, pay their dues, and get their Book and Certificate of Membership. Office 173 Spring st. Open from 2 to 9 P.M. JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, Pres't.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, Vice-Pres't. (Controller, Park.
J. W. FELL, Sec'y, No 173 Spring-st
N. B.—Shares will be sold at this meeting. 26f-3t

☞ **The Long Island Farm** ASSOCIATION having their Land all surveyed in ten acre lots are now prepared to receive subscriptions at their office, 208 Broadway, cor of Fulton st., where a map of the land can be seen. Each person who takes a share and pays $10, can select his lot at once and the balance in monthly instalments of $2 50. This is a good opportunity for every industrious person to secure a farm and a home for future life. Young men who have but small means, by purchasing a share and applying the small monthly instalments instead of spending it as many do without reflection, will, during future life when their youth shall have passed away, be enabled to enjoy a home of their own, where no one can molest or make them afraid.
28f-1 * J. R HUNTTING, Secretary.

☞ **It will soon be Full.**—From the rapid manner in which persons are subscribing for shares, the SECOND GREENWICH BUILDING ASSOCIATION will soon be enabled to close its books. A very large and enthusiastic meeting was held on Wednesday evening, and a great number of shares were taken. To afford another opportunity to those who wish to become members of this flourishing Association, a public meeting will be held at the Sheltering Building, Bleecker-st., near Morton, on MONDAY EVENING, March 1, at 7½ o'clock. The limits of an advertisement will not permit an explanation of the great advantages offered, but all who are desirous of improving their pecuniary condition are invited to come and hear the principle explained. Come early to secure seats.
JOHN KEYSER, President.
GEORGE STARR, Vice President.
R. ROSS, Jr., Secretary

TRUSTEES.

Charles Crane,	Samuel Sinclair,	James W. Farr,
John Thomas,	James M Post,	W E Smith, Jr.,
David Milliken,	D C Weeks,	Robert Peterson.

Office, No 48 8th av., where the books are now open. 28f-2t

☞ **Hudson River Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION** having been duly organized, persons desirous of becoming members may do so by subscribing at the office of the Secretary, 89 Leonard st., near Broadway. Shares $300. Entrance fee, $2. Dues $3 monthly. A public meeting will be held at Bradbury's Music Room, 413 Broadway corner of Lispenard-st., third floor, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 2, at 7½ o'clock. The objects of the Association will be explained by able speakers
SYLVANUS S WARD, President.
ALFRED W. WHITE, Vice President.
GEO W. MORTON, Secretary. 28f-1t

☞ **Rally to Vauxhall Garden.**—SUSTAIN ONE ANOTHER.—The THIRD MANHATTAN BUILDING ASSOCIATION will hold a public meeting THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Feb. 28, at Vauxhall Garden, Bowery, opposite 6th-st. Doors open at 7; meeting to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Workingmen attend and learn how you may acquire property by small monthly payments. Addresses explanatory of Building Associations will be delivered by Jacob L. Fenn and W T B Milliken. The meeting is free to all. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend.
JAMES S. LIBBY, President, Lovejoy's Hotel.
DAVIS COLLAMORE, Vice Pres't, No. 447 Broadway.
JAMES W. WESTON, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.
James Y. Watkins, No. 164 Catherine-st.; James Neeves, corner of Houston and Bowery; Seymour Whiting, No. 50 East Broadway; William A Conant, No. 12 Bowery; Albert Miller, No. 143 Nassau-st.; William H. Cornell, No. 59 Fulton-st.; John A. Currier, No. 191 Greenwich st.; Joseph Hough, No. 220 Broadway; James L. Worth, No. 24 Broadway.
JACOB L. FENN, No. 15 Spruce-st., Surveyor.
POMEROY & JENKS, No. 54 Wall-st., Attorneys.
Secretary's Office, No. 15 Spruce st., 2d floor, where copies of the By-Laws can be had free. 28f-1t

☞ **To those who wish to be their own Landlords.**—The FELION BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION contains the advantages of a Savings Bank with those of a Building Association.
A public meeting will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, March 5, at Chatham Hall, at 7½ o'clock, for the admission of new members, when the rules of act and peculiar advantages of the Association will be explained.
To those who desire to invest money profitably, and to all persons of small means who labor for a living, this Association presents unequaled advantages.
Interest at the rate of 7 per cent is allowed on six months dues or over, when paid in advance, or in case of withdrawal from the Association. This is an entire new feature in Building Associations. Entrance fee, 50 cents; monthly dues, $2 50; par value of shares, $600. Number of original shares limited to 300. Subscriptions will be received by the following officers.
SAMUEL SOUTHERDEN, President.
WILLIAM WEED, Vice President, No 86 Bowery.
ISAAC AMERMAN, Jr., Secretary No 63 2d-av.

TRUSTEES.
George H Walker, No 61 Elizabeth st., corner of Hester-st; Isaac L Devoe No 40 Eldridge st; Henry Hicks Collom, No 40 Eldridge-st; D W Whitney, No 27 College-place; Foster B Williams, No 143 Hester st; Tobias V Mumford, No 29 Norfolk-st.; Nathaniel Terpenny, No. 185 5th av.
Ladies can subscribe to any number of shares by leaving their names with any of the above-named officers. 26f-6t

☞ **Second Monthly Meeting of the EDEN VALE HOMESTEAD BUILDING ASSOCIATION, MONDAY EVENING, March 1, at 7½ o'clock, corner Tillary and Fulton sts., Brooklyn.**—Those desirous of taking the shares are requested to attend. Prospectus and Articles of Association map be obtained at the office, No. 273 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, No. 290 Broadway, Grand Scribe's office, up stairs, and No 244 Grand-st., N. Y.
THOMAS LESLIE, Secretary.

☞ **Notice to all**—KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—So great has been the success of this Association, and the management of its affairs so satisfactory to the members, (1,100 shares having been taken in six weeks,) at the request of many persons in the upper part of the city, we have opened the books of the second, and have already one hundred shares subscribed for. To those who were unable to procure shares in the first, this will be a favorable opportunity; and for their accommodation, a public meeting will be held in Knickerbocker Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, March 1, at 7½ o'clock. The public, both ladies and gentlemen, are invited to attend at the opening meeting there will be able and thorough explanations given. Come soon. Entrance fee only $2 on each share of $300.
JAMES R DEL VECCHIO, President.
ANSON WILLIS, Vice President.

TRUSTEES.

W. T. B. Milliken,	Henry Johnson,	J. W Orden,
Henry Dean,	Mark Cornell,	A A Valentine,
Harrison Jones,	George Ross,	John A. Gun.

EDWARD J. MADDEN, Secretary.
CUMMINGS H TUCKER, Surveyor.
POMEROY & JENKS, Attorney and Counseller.
Office No. 168 9th-av 24f-2t

☞ **United States Building Association and EQUITABLE INVESTMENT AND SAVING FUND.**—The fourth monthly meeting of this Association will be held at No 186 Bowery, third story, on MONDAY EVENING, March 1st, at 7 o'clock. The books of the Association are open for subscription at No 178 Bowery, where by-laws and act of incorporation can be had gratis. Entrance fee 50 cents; dues $2 50; shares $600. An opportunity is offered to males and females, by paying $2 50 a month for a few years, to obtain a home or capital sufficient to start a fair business. At the last meeting shares were redeemed at $290 each.
JOHN RUSSELL, Vice-President.
THOS. VERNON, Secretary, 178 Bowery.

DIRECTORS.

Andw. Allenderph,	James Grundy,	Wm. Forrester.
John Crouch,	Starkes Livesey,	Jas. McDuff,

TRUSTEES.
N McGraw, C. W. Houghton, John Ridley
Attorney, Chauncey Shaffer 75 Nassau st. 16f-1m*

☞ **Building Associations' Fire Insurance COMPANY**—Capital $150,000 divided into 10,000 shares, of $15 each cash paid up, with the privilege of increasing the capital stock to $500 000. Subscriptions for the capital stock of this company will be received by the following persons, appointed commissioners: John Bruce No. 24 Platt st; Wakeman & Lathe, No 50 Fulton-st.; Daniel P. Barnard, No. 15 Wall-st; John Saxton, No. 16 North William-st; Solomon Jessurun, No. 2 Clinton Court, Beekman-st; Thomas F. Leslie, cor of Fulton and Tillary sts. Brooklyn; also by all the Directors. A Prospectus explaining the great advantages to be derived from the Company to mechanics and small property holders, as well as to those who wish to invest their money and get the largest amount of profit, can be had of any of the Directors, all the Secretaries of the different Building Associations, or at the office of Mr. Jessurun, No. 2 Clinton Court, Beekman-st.
JOHN BRUCE, President.
S. JESSURUN, Secretary. 28f-1w

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **At an adjourned meeting of the JOURNEYMEN HOUSE CARPENTERS**, held at Convening Hall, Wooster-st., on —— evening, it was unanimously resolved, "that the sum of two dollars per day be solicited of all Boss Carpenters in this city—to commence on the tenth of March next, and remain in full force and effect, without any deviation, till the tenth of Nov. next." The adjourned meeting will be held on MONDAY next at half-past seven o'clock. 28f-1t*

☞ **The Mercantile Mutual LOAN AND ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION** will hold a meeting on SATURDAY EVENING, 28th inst., in the Lecture room, Clinton Court, corner of Nassau and Beekman streets, at half-past 7 o'clock, P. M., when addresses will be made on the occasion. The Stock of this Association being eagerly sought for, early application is necessary. The room will be open at half-past 4 o'clock for the accommodation of those who desire to join.
W. O. GROSER, Secretary.
f26 3t*

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Religious Notice.**—ASSOCIATE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN BROOKLYN.—Preaching every SABBATH MORNING, AFTERNOON and EVENING, in the "Navy Mission House," Front-st., cor. of Green-lane. Those who prefer the order of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland and Ireland are particularly invited to attend. 28f-1t*

☞ **Sabbath Evening Services in Brooklyn.**—The fourth of the course of Sermons in the Presbyterian Church, corner Clinton and Remsen sts., will be delivered on SABBATH EVENING next, by Rev. M. D HOGE, of Richmond, Va. Seats free. Services to commence at 7 o'clock. The public are invited to attend. 28f

☞ **The Rt. Rev. Dr Whitehouse,** Assistant Bishop of Illinois, will preach in the Free Church of St. Jude, 6th-av., opposite Amity-st., TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, when a collection will be taken up in aid of the Church. 28f-1t

☞ **"That Blessed Hope."**—ELD L. D. MANSFIELD will preach on this subject SABBATH P. M., at 3, and 7 o'clock, P. M., at the "Church of the Second Advent," corner Hester st. and Bowery. Preaching also at 10½, A. M. Seats free. The public are invited to attend. 28f-1t*

☞ **Dwight Congregational Church,** in 6th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs. Rev. W. W. WALLACE will preach on the SABBATH, Feb. 29, at 10½ A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend. 28f-1t*

☞ **Rev. R. S Storrs, Jr.** Pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, will preach at the Broadway Tabernacle on SABBATH (to-morrow) EVENING. Rev. Dr. PATTON will preach in the AFTERNOON, and Rev. Mr. THOMPSON in the MORNING. Services commence at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ P. M., precisely. 28f-1t*

☞ **Notice**—Rev. J. B. Grinnell is now delivering a course of Lectures in the Union Congregational Church, 4th st. Subject for next Sabbath evening, "Life and its Relations." Seats free. 28f-1t*

☞ **Discourses to Young People.**—The ninth of the series will be delivered by Rev. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D. D., in the Fourth Congregational Church, (Rev. Mr. Schermerhorn's,) 16th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., TO-MORROW EVENING. Service at 7½ P.M. 28f-1t*

☞ **New Jernsalem Church, EIGHTH-STREET,** NEAR BROADWAY.—Professor GEO. BUSH, will deliver a lecture at this house TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"The Errors and Falsities involved in the prevailing Doctrine of the Atonement." 28f-1t*

☞ **Psychology and Spiritual Manifestations.**—Prof S S SNOW, Bishop of Mount Zion, will preach on this subject TO-MORROW, at 7½ P. M., at No. 163 Bowery. He will also preach at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M. Seats free.

☞ **The Funeral Sermon** of Mr. WILLIAM M. JOHNSTON, late Assistant Foreman of Engine Company No. 2, will be delivered by Rev. George Thatcher, in the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, (Allen-st. near Grand,) TO-MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. The members of the Fire Department are invited to attend.

New-York Daily Times.

EXECUTION OF OTTO GRUNZIG.

Appearance of the Prisoner—Letter from Gov. Hunt—Scenes before the Execution—Fortitude of Grunzig—The Execution.

The unfortunate Grunzig was restless all Thursday night, and could not sleep,—at times he would sit at his little table in the gloomy cell and write line after line in the German language, which he did in a bold and legible hand, and without (apparently) being the least excited. His nerves were firm, and often he would walk up and down the cell with his hands clenched, exclaiming, "I cannot be hung! There is hope yet!" What he has reduced to writing covers several pages of letter paper, and may, probably, be a confession of the murder.

About day-light, the spiritual adviser of the culprit visited him, and he seemed to realize more sensibly the awful fate that awaited him, than at any previous period since his conviction.

The Sheriff's office was besieged, during all the forenoon, by hundreds of individuals who devised all sorts of means to obtain a card of admission into the City Prison yard, to witness the revolting spectacle, but the Sheriff determined to admit only a limited number, (about fifty,) and not allow a rabble within the walls of the prison, as was the case in the hanging of Stookey; therefore he refused his own officers, and even his nearest friends, who seemed sadly disappointed, but knowing that it was just and right, they could find no fault.

At an early hour the gallows was erected in the rear yard of the City Prison, and with a view of giving the wretched man an opportunity to live as long as possible, the Sheriff postponed the execution from 11 o'clock until 3 o'clock, P. M., in order to give the clergy an opportunity to pray with the condemned man and implore him to seek his Maker.

At 9 o'clock on Friday morning Sheriff Carnley received the following official document from Gov. Washington Hunt:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Feb 26, 1852.

SIR: I have fully considered all the evidence, including the recent disclosures in the case of Otto Grunzig. After carefully weighing the testimony, and comparing the contradictory statements that have been presented, I am firmly convinced that he is guilty of the deliberate murder of his wife by poison, and that his conviction is just. Entertaining this belief, I am compelled to refuse the applications so powerfully urged for a further exercise of clemency. It remains for you—(painful and solemn is the duty)—to execute the sentence of the law.

Very respectfully, WASHINGTON HUNT.

To THOMAS CARNLEY, Esq., Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 28, 1852.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Neither the Publication Office, Editorial Rooms, nor Printing Establishment of the DAILY TIMES are opened on Sunday. Advertisers who desire their notices to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 11 o'clock on Saturday evening.

☞ The Second Edition of the *Evening Times*, published every day at 3 o'clock P. M., and served to subscribers for *One Cent*, contains a full and complete list of the *Arrivals at all the Hotels*, up to the latest hour.

Popular Rights.

At this moment, of all the governments on earth, only two exist in which the principle of *popular representation* is recognized and carried out. Out of the four hundred millions who inhabit Europe and America, less than sixty millions have any voice in making the laws under which they live. In Great Britain and the United States alone—in that country where rank, birth, and wealth, have the greatest power, and in that where they have the least—are the people permitted to take any part in creating the statutes which control their pursuits, their property and their lives. Three hundred millions of people, upon these two continents, act, speak, and exist, under the direction of individuals—holding all they have at their mercy, and by their grace—having no liberty but what is granted as a boon—enjoying the products of their labor only as they are permitted—pursuing happiness only in paths and by ways devised and dictated to them by others. They are taxed, imprisoned, plundered, executed—their families are scattered, their estates confiscated, their children banished, at the pleasure of men to whom they have delegated no power, and whom they have not chosen to be either their governors or their guides.

We, in the United States, do not, and cannot, fully understand this kind of existence. We have had no experience of it. Except that portion of our people who have come hither from Europe, expressly to escape from it, we know nothing of such a deprivation of rights, and such a restriction of active energies. Our Government rests upon the principle that *the people* are the only source of rightful sovereignty; that their will is the only just law; and that beyond and aside from that will, there can be no rightful civil authority. All our notions of Government, all our experiences of authority, rest upon this foundation. We know nothing of any other; and we cannot, therefore, adequately appreciate that state of society where this principle finds no place. It is only the naturalized portion of our people,—those who have lived under Absolutism, who have felt its paralyzing oppression, and who have come hither expressly to escape it,—who can sympathise fully with the oppressed of Europe.

Popular participation in civil sovereignty has been crushed everywhere but in England and the United States. The progress it seemed to be making in various European countries, has been suddenly checked; the power of the people has been seriously impaired, partly by their own dissensions and by the infusion of social radicalisms into their political creeds; the strength of dominant families has been increased; and, by a sudden exercise of stratagem and force, Absolutism has been reestablished in every great nation upon the Continent. Popular representation has been destroyed, or made the tool of power. Personal rights, Jury trial, freedom of speech, have been annihilated. And everywhere, except in Great Britain and the United States, all the *forms* as well as the essentials, of free Government have been destroyed.

Widely as they disagree in many most important respects, this isolation among the nations of the earth will form a new bond of union between England and this country. It will not blind us to the faults of the English Government. It will not command admiration from us of her distinctions of rank, her monarchical forms, or her illustrious crimes against other nations. It will not incline us to excuse or to palliate her oppression of Ireland, her religious persecutions, her Indian aggressions, or her manifold faults and crimes of administration. But it may well incline us to a more considerate estimate of her relations to freedom and to popular rights, and of the community of *principle* between her Government and our own. POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY,—the principle of the supremacy of the people, and of the responsibility to them of their rulers,—lies at the basis alike of her Constitution and of ours. The House of Commons is the real ruling power in England, and the House of Commons is chosen, substantially, by the English people. Many are excluded from sharing in this choice; property qualifications are required as a condition of suffrage, and corruption controls, to a very large degree, its exercise. But these are incidental faults, and prevail in the United States as well, though to a less degree. The revolutions of time, and the inevitable progress of free principles, when once they are allowed fair play, will remedy or remove them. The property qualification in England is growing less. The tendency of the English Government is towards the people. Power is gradually and slowly, but with inevitable certainty, ascending to this its rightful source. And if the moral influence of this Republic is exercised aright,—if we maintain that steady devotion to the fundamental principles of our institutions which their inherent justice deserves,—if we continue to show to all the world, that in *freedom alone*, can national strength be reconciled with national safety and growth,—England will inevitably become thoroughly *Republican* in principle and in the practical operation of its Government, even though its present forms should be preserved. And *local self control* will be established also, as an essential feature in all just and free Governments. Ireland, as well as her distant Colonies, will have her own Parliament for purposes of local legislation, even though she should maintain a close connection with the Republicanized British empire.

☞ It is announced that Mr. GEORGE GRISWOLD, one of the oldest and most respected merchants of this city, is to preside at the meeting to be held on the 4th proximo, "to nominate Mr. WEBSTER for the Presidency, subject to the approval of a Whig National Convention." The meeting will unquestionably be one of the most imposing and influential demonstrations of the kind ever made in this city. Mr. WEBSTER is still here, receiving the visits and friendly greetings of his numerous admirers and friends. His health is better than it has been at any time for the last six years.

☞ The *Alexandria Gazette* pronounces an item copied by us from a Massachusetts paper, concerning the alleged expulsion from Alexandria of a mechanic for teaching two colored girls to read and write, to be "without the least foundation in fact;" and we have received an anonymous communication from Alexandria to the same effect. We regret that the paragraph should have carelessly found a place in our columns, without at least a mention of the authority on which the statement rested. Neither the *Gazette* nor our correspondent can appreciate more highly than ourselves the duty of being cautious in publishing such statements.

Newspapers—Their Mission and Importance.

Newspapers are becoming more and more the medium of intellectual culture—the avenues for recorded thought. What will not be found in their crowded columns? History, speeches, political, forensic and theological, geography, maps, discoveries, anecdotes, biography, statistics, all the sciences, the doings of all nations and the wants of all men, commercial interests, adventures and prospects, and all the events and thoughts that illustrate the age, are here arranged under their appropriate heads, and stamped on the ephemeral, yet it may be, immortal page. Each paper is a volume—each issue a library. Perhaps there is nothing more characteristic of the time, marking its progress, its energy, and shadowing forth its future, than the intellectual wealth which is poured into the public mind, through the channel of the daily and weekly press.

If wealth be measured by the true standard of how much labor it will command, then is every man in this country rich; for, in the single newspaper, how much labor can his penny buy! More than the most opulent could have afforded at a former day. Important events are transpiring in Russia, Austria, Turkey, France, England, on the La Plata and San Joaquim—indeed, over all the world, which countless men, at the places of their occurrence, are laboring to ascertain with particularity, arrange and record. They come to this focal point through various sources; by railroad, by stage, steamships, sails and lightning, till they reach the sanctum of the Editor. A thousand rills are pouring into the general stream. At home, a hundred men are diligently at work, through night and day, gathering knowledge and collating it for use. The mills are turning out their spotless reams; and, when all is ready, the massive engine, as if inspired by the living genius of the age, speeds its myriad copies through the world. This is one day's work. *One cent* represents it all.

It were a curious history to trace the art of communicating knowledge, from the ancient manuscript duplicated only by the pen through tedious hours, to the ponderous printed tome, and thence, through various degrees, to the nimble paper of the present day. Thousands peruse the daily issues, and are thus acquainted with the current events of the globe, who would rarely open the lids of a book. Dust is allowed to gather on the huge volume. Men prefer the newspaper, easily taken up and easily laid down, ever at hand, ever fresh, and containing all that is known; for into its columns is pressed the essence of books, and much that books do not contain. They are the world's ledgers, and post their readers up each day. Men do not feel prepared to plunge into the tide of business till they have seen what has taken place during the previous day and night in their city and country, and what the last steamer has brought from California, England, or the Continent. Instances of valor, great and good deeds, new ideas, are collected from different countries, and reach the general mind. When roguery shows its head, it is branded, and the people warned. If an earthquake rumbles, if a star is discovered, a ship launched or lost, a mine uncovered, a murder perpetrated, a battle fought, a monarch dethroned, a light house erected, a railway opened, or an election concluded, the mails are immediately freighted with the intelligence, and the tables of reading-rooms groan under its weight.

Do men reflect how many fervent brains are necessary to forge a daily paper! Look at one or two instances: An ardent scholar pursues his studies through years of assiduous toil. He pours out his ripened thought and rich experience into the compact and well-ordered lecture. His best and richest suggestions are here condensed. He reads them to a few hundred admiring people, and, ere the words have left his mouth, the press catches the substance of his effort, and wind and tide and steam are carrying it to the earth's ends. Thus, when Silliman opens the valves of his philosophy, Antisell unravels the earth's history of itself, Mitchell soars amidst the stars, Kane tells us of the "pulse of the ice" beyond the "recorded frontier," or Emerson, from his quiet home on the Concord, reveals to us the depths of our own souls, the press seizes the revelations, and spreads them under the eye of the world. So, Webster, the colossus of the New World, addresses an audience, and the next morning his majestic sentences inform the gladdened page. So, Kossuth, the lofty intellect of the Old World, summons the spirit of liberty to the aid of the oppressed, and, without delay, his burning words and glorious thoughts traverse the nations.

Then, the deliberations of Legislatures, State and Federal, the lucubrations of distant correspondents, the letters of travelers, the speculations of laborious Editors, the experience of far-sighted men of trade and commerce, the legal essays of the Bench, the debates of conventions, the statistical compilations, and a vast variety of miscellaneous intelligence, throng the laden columns.

But the advertising compartment shows, perhaps, most faithfully, the "very age and body of the time, his form and pressure." Here, new inventions clamor for attention; the individual wants of a whole community demand gratification. What every man has to sell, what every man wants to buy, when steamers start, and locomotives tramp, what sights are to be seen, plays enacted, books published, goods imported, dividends declared, diseases cured, partnerships formed and dissolved, estates settled, vessels telegraphed, desires supplied, and a host of notices refusing to be classified, contribute to make the columns of advertisements a daguerreotype of the social life of the people.

We have referred to this subject, for the present seems to call, more than any former period, upon the capabilities of the newspaper. Its influence, its sphere, the circle of its duties, topic and responsibilities are constantly increasing. To what pitch of labor and perfection, a few years more may bring this mighty instrumentality, one may strive in vain to conjecture.

☞ We have heard inquiries made as to the distinguished American referred to by Mr. WEBSTER in his discourse before the Historical Society, as being engaged upon a History of Greece. We have no direct knowledge upon the subject, but we think it altogether likely that RUFUS CHOATE is the gentleman alluded to. He is known to be one of the ripest and most thorough Greek scholars in the United States, and in spite of his very extensive law practice and his other multifarious and exacting engagements, he is a constant and severe student of Greek literature and history. We have heard it stated on good authority that he has made, within a few years past, a new translation of Thucydides,—not with any intention of publishing it, but as a means of making himself more familiar with the structure of that great writer's style, as well as with the spirit and character of the events narrated. We hope we are not mistaken in supposing Mr. WEBSTER's remark to indicate, that we may look at no distant day for a Grecian history from his pen.

Another rich vein of Lead has been discovered at Galena, yielding 30,000 to 40,000 lbs. of mineral.

☞ It is curious to what a pitch of depravity certain partizan newspapers carry their animosities. Mr. WEBSTER, in his learned discourse before the Historical Society, expressed high admiration of the first three stanzas of GRAY's "Elegy in a Country Churchyard"—as, indeed, other men of good literary taste have done before him. We do not know whether future generations will credit the fact or not, but it is nevertheless true, that the *Evening Post*—a bitter Free Soil paper—has carried its enmity to the Union and Constitution so far as to consider this opinion of Mr. WEBSTER incorrect. It is true that Wordsworth and Coleridge, and some other writers of considerable ability, have taken the same position, and have vindicated it with a very respectable degree of skill. But when they wrote we were not in a crisis. *Their* incendiary criticisms were not thrown out in the midst of popular agitation, and when they could only tend to exasperate sectional feelings, and rend asunder this great and glorious confederacy. The *Post* drags them in, to sustain its views, against Mr. Webster—apparently not considering that Mr. Webster's opinion had not been expressed when "these persons" wrote, and that they would probably have changed, or suppressed their views, if they had anticipated his discourse.

It is unnecessary, however, in the midst of so enlightened a community as this, to expose the malignity—not to say the mendacity—of the *Post's* attack. We are glad to see that our literary and patriotic cotemporary, the *Express*, has treated the subject with the critical ability for which it is distinguished, and with all that warmth of feeling which so ferocious an assault is calculated to awaken in the breast of every man who loves the Union and the Constitution.

—If any reader of ours should chance ever to be traveling in England—whether he shares Mr. Webster's admiration for Gray, or the *Post's* more fastidious opinions—let him not pass by unvisited the country Churchyard where Gray wrote his Elegy, and where his honored remains repose. Hundreds of Americans ride to Windsor Castle, and rattle to Virginia Water, and perchance cross the Thames to Eton school, and then turn back to London without seeing that sweet spot—full of beauty, and redolent of touching associations. An American gentleman in London, familiar with all the best places of English literature, as well as of English scenery—Mr. D. C. Pell—has laid several of his countrymen, to our certain knowledge, under lasting obligation, by whispering in their ear, as they left for Windsor, not to come back until they had driven through the beautiful avenue that passes the old home of WILLIAM PENN, to the Stoke Pogis Churchyard, which Gray has made immortal. Heretical, fanatical, and hostile to the Constitution as his opinions upon the Elegy may be, no editor of the *Evening Post* would, without pleasurable emotion, visit that

"sweeter sod
Than Fancy's feet have ever trod."

☞ One of our exchanges mentioned having "seen a letter," containing charges against an American Consul abroad. Upon this we suggested the injustice of condemning an officer who could know nothing of the charges, and who could not, therefore, answer them. The *Commercial*, copying our paragraph, adds:

"The remarks of the *Times* are worthy of a frank and honorable journalist. But why could not the *Times* act upon such principles in its earlier career, when, in the absence of Commodore Morgan, Capt. Long, and Consul Hodge, it not only copied but originated accusations against them *under exactly the circumstances described above*."

The *Commercial* forgets the facts which it professes to rehearse. The *Times* has neither copied nor originated any "accusations" against any of these gentlemen. It simply repelled gross and unworthy attacks which they made upon a distinguished nation's guest, and appealed to *their own letters* for proof of every thing asserted. That proof has been furnished; and we are quite willing that the course pursued by the *Times*, and all the statements or 'accusations' made by it, should be tested by them. We will consider it a special favor if the *Commercial* will copy any specific assertion made by the *Times* upon this subject, which is not sustained by those documents.

☞ In our article upon Railway Accidents yesterday, we mentioned the running of a train into the draw-bridge at Newark a few years since. As we were not aiming particularly at minuteness of detail in that article, we supposed the statement to be accurate enough for all practical purposes. A correspondent, however, has furnished us with the following more detailed memorandum of the disaster, which, at his request, we willingly publish:

"The accident did not cause the death of any passenger, or the breaking of any (except baggage) cars. The only person who was drowned was a fireman of the *New-Brunswick* steamboat, burnt the day previous. He was catching a ride home on the engine, contrary to the rules of the Company, and went down in the river with the engine. The draw was not improperly *left open*, but had just been removed to allow a vessel to pass, and the signal, a conspicuous flag, was not seen by the engineer, in consequence, as was supposed, of the wind being in the exact direction of the approaching train. The engineer was a man of long experience, careful and sober, and the Coroner's Jury acquitted him of all neglect or intentional blame, regarding the mistake as arising from an optical deception.

"The Company did not feel that any just precautions had been omitted, but as the signal of the flag was thus, for the first time, shown to have failed, a large globe was at once substituted. These facts we give more in detail, as we understand this Company have been so remarkably favored, that notwithstanding the great number of trips and passengers passing over their road, no person within the cars has ever sustained any material injury."

☞ The Buffalo and State line Railroad has been opened, and the last stage-coach has left the route from Buffalo to Erie. Multitudes of commercial travelers from this City have long been accustomed to make an annual trip by Railroad through the "Cattaraugus Woods;" but then they carried the rails on their backs to pry the coaches out of the mud.

☞ Hon. HENRY CLAY took a short ride, on Wednesday last, with his physician. The fresh air is said to have revived him considerably.

FROM RIO JANEIRO.—By the arrival of the bark *Frederick Deming*, from Rio Janeiro, we have advices to the 12th ult. A few days previous to the sailing of the *Deming*, news of a battle between the forces of Rosas and Urquiza had reached Rio. The report was that the troops of Rosas were victorious, and that five thousand of Urquiza's men had deserted to the standard of the enemy. It was also reported that the German portion of the army engaged in fighting against the Argentine Republic, had become greatly disaffected toward the Brazilian Government, and that Gen. Rosas was endeavoring to prevail upon them to become his allies.

Hon. Malcolm Cameron announces his intention of resigning his seat in the Provincial Parliament, to give the electors of Huron, Canada, an opportunity of expressing their opinion upon his course on Agricultural questions.

Delegates from the Methodist Church in Burlington, N. J., have been chosen to petition the General Conference of May next, at Boston, for the sanction of a Lay representation.

The Boston journals tell a story of the explosion of a burning-fluid can, while tightly plugged, and remote from fire or flame. Spontaneous combustion, in camphene and its like, is something new.

The State Department has received information of the decease of an American citizen named David Desendorf, at Panama.

The first train on the Southern Michigan Railroad reached Chicago on the 20th inst., and occasioned great rejoicings.

The Hon. Emile La Sere, formerly M. C. from Louisiana, has become editor and proprietor of the *New-Orleans Courier*.

Edwin Baldwin was tried at Salem, N.Y., last week, and acquitted of the murder of Patrick McCarthy. The defense was an *alibi*, distinctly proven.

The *Ledger* gives the assessed value of property in Philadelphia City and County. The aggregate of real and personal property is $143,726,372.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Mr. Rhett and Clemens—The Baltic—Judge Allen, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 27.

In Senate, to-day, Mr. Clemens called Mr. Rhett a knave and coward, charged him with retailing a lie, and said the retailer was as bad as the author. The city is rife with speculations and surmises as to what will grow out of it. Many of Mr. Clemens's friends are anxious for a duel. The general belief is that Rhett will not fight. Some say that he belongs to the Church, others assign different reasons why he will not fight.

It is certain that no intelligence has been received at the State Department here of important advices from Mr. Rives. The report in New-York papers is not credited. Mr. Webster is not expected back before Tuesday.

The *Baltic* arrived this afternoon. The President and many members of Congress will visit her.

Judge Allen, of Massachusetts had a bad night, and his friends are anxious about him. O. W.

The Steamer Baltic at Washington—The Case of Mrs. Gaines.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 27.

The steamship *Baltic* arrived at the mouth of the Potomac last night, making the run from New-York in 31 hours. She anchored there till this morning, when she came up and took her position about 12 o'clock, opposite Alexandria, the water being too shallow for her to approach nearer to the city. Her passengers are delighted with the trip, and the *Baltic* is the admiration of all beholders. She will be visited by thousands who never saw a steamship.

The Supreme Court will announce their decision in the Gaines case at noon on Monday.

Political Movements in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 27.

The Baltimore Whig City Convention held a meeting this afternoon, preliminary to urging on the President the removal of Col. Kane, the Collector, on the ground that he has refused to remove Democratic officers and appoint Whigs.

To-day, William Bosley, Captain of the Watch, at the Custom-House, and Isaac Morris, salt-measurer, were removed by the Collector, for expressing opinions favorable to the Democrats.

Destruction of the Indiana Penitentiary—Kossuth.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Feb. 27.

The Indiana Penitentiary, at Jeffersonville, opposite this city, was entirely destroyed by fire this evening. No particulars have been received.

It is impossible to obtain full particulars of the fire to-night. It is supposed to have originated in the workshops of the Penitentiary. The cells of the prisoners are uninjured.

The Board of Aldermen again, last evening, repudiated the KOSSUTH resolutions of invitation to visit Louisville, as the guest of the city.

Ohio—Adjournment of the State Temperance Convention, &c.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Feb. 27.

The Ohio State Temperance Convention adjourned last night. The proceedings subsequent to the dispatch of the previous report were wholly unimportant. The proceedings of the Convention were laid before the Legislature to-day. A bill was introduced which embraces the principal features of the Maine Liquor Law. It was read a second time in the House of Representatives.

KOSSUTH has received $14,000 in this city, including $5,000 realized from the sale of Hungarian bonds.

Fatal Railroad Accident—Decision in the Case of Rev O. S. Prescott.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 27.

This morning, Enos Ormsby and Sylus W. Bumpus, carpenters, residing in Charlestown, were run over and killed while walking on the track of the Boston and Maine Railroad, over the Mystic River Bridge. They both leave families.

The decision in the Ecclesiastical Court, in the case of Rev. Mr. Prescott, who has been tried for heresy, was made known this morning. The charges are all declared not to be sustained, except that where he claimed the right to pronounce absolution generally to persons who came to him voluntarily. The Court pronounce this not heretical, but irregular, and sentenced him to be suspended until he signs a certificate disclaiming such claim and right. The defendant claims this as a virtual acquittal throughout, denying the right of the Court to require the certificate.

United States Bank, vs. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, Friday Feb. 27.

Supreme Court—Bank of the United States vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. These are two cases in which the Commonwealth obtained judgment against the Bank in the District Court for $900,000, with interest amounting in the aggregate to about $1,300,000. From these judgments the Bank appealed, but the Supreme Court has affirmed the Bank's liability to pay the bonus.

Sudden Death of a Cashier.

PITTSBURG, Friday, Feb. 27.

J. J. Carpenter, Esq., Cashier of the Farmers' Deposit Bank, fell dead this morning of disease of the heart.

Death of a Clergyman—Lieut. Steele.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Feb. 26.

Rev. Philip Courtney, a much esteemed Clergyman of this place, died yesterday.

Lieut. Steele arrived at New-Orleans on the 18th, in the United States steamer *Fashion*, from Indianola.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

HARTFORD, Friday, Feb. 27.

Mr. Linus Coe, late Sheriff of Middlesex County, was killed this noon by the upward train of cars at the Newington crossing, a few miles south of Hartford.

The Robbery of Bark Missouri.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 27.

The examination of Pittman, for being concerned in the plunder of the bark *Missouri*, has resulted in his being held to bail in the sum of $5,000.

Collision between two Steamers.

NORFOLK, Friday, Feb. 27.

The steamer *Angus*, from Port Walthall, and the *City of Richmond*, for New-York, came in collision in our harbor yesterday. The latter was badly damaged, and will take several days to repair.

Steamer Sunk.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Feb. 27.

The steamer *Trustee* sunk about fifteen miles below Van Buren, Arkansas, to-day. No particulars received.

XXXIId CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE.. WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 27.

The SENATE met at the usual hour.

MR. RHETT'S EXPLANATION.

Mr. GWIN, of California, moved for the postponement of the private Calendar for one hour, to enable Mr. RHETT to make his reply to Messrs. CLEMENS and CASS.

Mr. RHETT, of S. C., read a long speech, for the latter half of which he was compelled to go to his hotel—having accidentally left the manuscript there. It consisted wholly of an attempt to prove Mr. CLEMENS inconsistent in the course he had pursued at different times in regard to the Compromise bills, and was made up of copious extracts from his speeches and of comments upon them.

Mr. CLEMENS rejoined, and pronounced the personal attacks upon him by Mr. RHETT to be made up of false and unauthorised statements. Without concluding, he gave the floor to Mr. JONES, on whose motion the Senate adjourned.

During the whole day the Senate was densely crowded: the ladies occupied all the standing places, and most of the seats in the Reporters' Gallery.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 27.

THE BOUNTY LAND BILL.

Mr. BOWIE moved that the special order, the bill explanatory of the bounty land law of September, 1850, be postponed until Monday, with a view of going into Committee of the Whole on private bills. Points of order were raised and discussed, when the motion was negatived—yeas 77; nays 90.

The question now stands on the passage of the bill as already published, when Mr. Fowler moved to lay it on the table.

The question was decided in the affirmative; Yeas 100; nays, 84—namely:

YEAS.—Messrs. Aiken, Andrews, Appleton, (Me.) Appleton, (Mass.) Ashe, Averett, Bartlett, Beale, Bowie, Boyd, (N. Y.) Briggs, Brooks, Buell, Burrows, Campbell, (Ohio) Cartter, Caskie, Chandler, Chapman, Clark, Conger, Curtis, Daniel, Davis, (Mass.) Dean, Doty, Duncan, Durkee, Eastman, Evans, Fitch, Fowler, Fuller, (Me.) Giddings, Goodenow, Grow, Hall, Harper, Hart, Hawe, Hascall, Haver, Hebard, Henn, Hibbard, Horsford, J. W. Howe, Hunter, Ingersoll, Ives, Jackson, (Ga.) Jones, (N. Y.) Jones, (Tenn.) Jones, (Pa.) Kurtz, (R. I.) Preston King, Kuhns, McCorkle, McDonald, McQueen, Meade, Moore, (Pa.) Murray, Newton, Orr, Outlaw, Peaslee, Penniman, Perkins, Phelps, Price, Ranteul, Robie, Sackett, Schermerhorn, Schoolcraft, Schoolmaker, Scurry, Seymour, (N. Y.) Seymour, (Conn.) Skelton, Smart, Smith, Snow, Stanton, (Ohio) Stevens, (N. Y.) Stevens, (Pa.) Stratton, Stuart, Sutherland, Thomason, (Miss.) Thompson, (Va.) Thurston, Toombs, Townshend, Walbridge, Wallace, Washburn, Wells, Wildrick.

NAYS—Messrs. Abercrombie, Allen of Ill., Allison, Babcock, Bayley of Va., Barrere, Bell Bennett, Bissell, Bowie, Breckenridge, Brenton, Browne of Miss., Busby, Cabell of Fla., Cable of Ohio, Caldwell, Campbell of Ill., Chastain, Churchwell, Cleveland, Clingman, Cobb, Cutherland, Davis of Ia., Disney, Dockery, Dunham of Ia., Edgerton, Edmundson, Ewing, Ficklin, Florence, Fuller of Pa., Gamble, Gaylord, Gentry, Gilmore, Gorman, Grier, Hamilton, Hendricks, Houston, How of N. Y., Johnson of Tenn., Johnson of Ga., Johnson of Ohio, Kurtz, Landry, Lockhart, Mace, Marshall of Ky., Mason, McClanahan, McMullen, McNair, Maloney, Moore of La., Morrison, Murphy, Nabers, Olds, Parker of Pa., Parker of Ia., Penn, Polk, Powell, Richardson, Robbins, Savage, Stanly, Stanton of Tenn., Stanton of Ky., St. Martin, Strother, Taylor, Walsh, Ward, Watkins, Welch, White of Ky., White of Ala., Williams, Yates.

So the bill was killed.

BRAZILIAN CLAIMS.

Mr. BAYLEY, of Va., said that under our Convention with Brazil, the Board for adjudicating American claims against that Empire, will expire this week; but in consequence of the difficulty of collecting testimony over the wide extent of Brazil, some of the claimants have not been able to perfect their testimony, the whole fund is not distributed, the Commissioner's salary is provided for four months to come, and no additional expense will be incurred; therefore, he asked the House to take up the Senate's resolution to extend the time four months longer, after the first of March.

No objection being made, the bill was passed.

Several private bills were taken up from the table, and passed.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. CHURCHILL introduced a bill, granting Public Lands to the several States, for a permanent and efficient system of common schools.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill, granting Public Lands to Pennsylvania, to aid in the construction of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad. Both were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on private bills. Several were reported without action, when the House adjourned till Monday.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 27.

Mr McMURRAY presented the petition of Simeon Draper and others, for an Act authorizing the erection of a crystal palace in New-York. Also, a petition with 18,000 signatures, against the Maine Liquor Law.

Mr. MORGAN reported against the Act in relation to Fires in New-York.

Mr. MORGAN reported a bill to establish a permanent exterior street along the shore of the Harlem River, from the East to the North River.

Also, to close part of the Bedford Road, Brooklyn.

Mr. BARTLETT reported favorably on the bill to incorporate the Albany Tunnel Company.

The report of the Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of Union College, was laid on the table.

Mr. McMURRAY introduced a bill for the construction of a bridge across the Hudson, at Albany.

Mr. UPHAM moved that the Senate go into Executive session.

Mr. BRISTOL added—"And with open doors."

Mr. CORNELL moved to adjourn. Carried—ayes, 15; nays, 15. The CHAIR giving the casting vote affirmatively.

ASSEMBLY.

By consent, the bill to exempt a mint in New-York from taxation, was introduced.

Mr. WALSH presented the memorial of DAVID A. ABEEY, for a Committee to investigate the charges against NATHAN B. MORSE, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court.

Mr. HATFIELD sent up a resolution declaring Mr. SNOW's seat vacant.

The SPEAKER said it was out of order, as that class of business had not been reached and that the whole matter had been disposed of yesterday.

Mr. HATFIELD appealed, but withdrew the appeal for the present.

Mr. HUTCHINS reported a bill relative to the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas, of New-York.

Also in relation to the Justices' and Police Courts in New-York.

Mr. ST. JOHN reported a bill to incorporate the Mechanics and Traders' Savings Bank, of New-York.

Mr. CUSHING reported a bill for the relief of the United German, Evangelical Church, New-York,—and adverse to the petition of the same society to sell real estate.

Mr. CUSHING, from the judiciary committee, to which was referred the petitions asking the passage of a concurrent resolution, requesting our Senators Representatives in Congress, to oppose the extensions of the patent of Woodworth Planing Machine, submitted the following in favor of the prayer of the petitioners.

Mr. VAN SANTVOORD submitted a report from the minority of the committee adverse thereto.

Mr. JOHNSON, at twenty minutes to 2 o'clock, moved to lay the order of the third reading of bills upon the table for the purpose of enabling Mr. HATFIELD to offer his resolution declaring the seat of Mr. SNOW vacant.

Mr. UNDERWOOD called for the ayes and noes upon this question, which being taken, resulted ayes 52, nays 51—(a party vote, except Mr. VAN ETTEN, voting with the Democrats.)

Mr. HUMPHREY moved that the KOSSUTH resolution be taken up.

Mr. HETFIELD rose and offered his resolution, declaring the seat of Mr. SNOW vacant, and claimed that it should be considered as a prior legal question.

The CHAIR decided that Mr. HUMPHREY had the floor.

Mr. HATFIELD proposed to appeal from the decission, but it was decided that this was a matter upon which an appeal could not be taken.

Mr. GRAY moved to lay the KOSSUTH resolutions upon the table.

Mr. HUNTER, upon this motion, called for the ayes and noes, which were, ayes 53, noes 47—a party division, except Mr. MUNROE and Mr. VAN ETTEN, voting in the affirmative.

Mr. COLE, at 2½ o'clock moved that the House adjourn.

Mr HATFILD insisted that he had the floor. (Considerable noise and confusion prevailed.)

Mr. CUSHING suggested that his friend from Westchester was so small that he could not probably be seen. (Mr. H. is the largest member of the House.)

The CHAIR recognized Mr. COLE as having the floor, and announced the question as being on the motion to adjourn.

Upon this question the ayes and nays were called, and being taken, were, ayes 48, nays 52.

Mr. HUTCHINS called up the resolution offered some time since for the appointment of Usher. The motion to take up the resolution was lost by ayes 46, nays 56.

Several gentlemen attempted to get the floor; it was awarded to Mr. WALSH.

Mr. WALSH moved the resolution offered by Mr. HATFIELD, declaring the seat of the member from the XVIth Assembly District of New-York city vacant.

The SPEAKER decided the motion out of order on the ground that the question had been decided by a vote of the House yesterday.

Mr. WALSH appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The SPEAKER did not entertain the appeal, because the same matter had been appealed from the Chair, sustained, and a motion to reconsider the vote on the appeal had been lost, which, under the rules and in accordance with universal parliamentary rules, settled the matter.

Mr. CUSHING hoped the Chair would consider well before he promulgated such a decision. He thought it a strange doctrine that the House could not decide upon questions of order, and it was an arbitrary proceeding for the Speaker to refuse to entertain an appeal. If the minority—if minority they were—were to be rode over, he wanted the majority to be assured that they were well shod.

The SPEAKER remarked that it was necessary that all business coming before the House should have a termination. If there could be an appeal upon an appeal, there would be no end to any motion. The House sustained the decision of the Chair yesterday, and refused to reconsider its vote.

Mr. VAN SANTVOORD said, that as this subject interested every member of the House, there should be a free and frank expression of opinions upon it. He concluded a very earnest protest against the decision of the Chair, by saying that it might become necessary to resort to the *ultima ratio*.

Mr. HUMPHREY replied, contending that cases cited in relation to former decisions of the Chair were not parallel with the present case.

Mr. VAN SANTVOORD rejoined.

Mr. WALSH made some remarks in regard to the former course of Messrs. CUSHING and VAN SANTVOORD, in common with the Democratic leadership of the House.

Mr. COLE, at 2½ o'clock, moved to adjourn. Lost—ayes 37, nays 47.

Mr. UNDERWOOD wished to say a few words upon the question, in order to set the House right. He was willing to vote upon all questions coming before the House. He would vote to sustain the decisions of the Chair, when he was right, but if wrong, he would vote against his decision, even if he were a political friend. In this matter he thought the Speaker was right. He took the same view with the Speaker as to the position of the question, that the subject matter before the House had been voted upon yesterday, and a reconsideration voted down. He was willing to vote directly upon the resolution of Mr. HATFIELD, and for that purpose he took an appeal from the decision of the Chair ruling the appeal out of order. He held that such a motion was legitimate.

The CHAIR stated that he had deliberately formed his decision, and had as deliberately uttered it. He should discharge what he conscientiously deemed to be his duty, regardless of the threats of the gentleman from Columbia or any other member.

Mr. VAN SANTVOORD disclaimed having made any threats.

Mr. WALSH said that the motion made by the gentleman from Cayuga (Mr. UNDERWOOD) was the one he had made some time since, but which was not recognized.

Mr. UNDERWOOD—I will withdraw my motion to allow the motion of the gentleman from New-York to be put.

The CHAIR announced the question to be upon the appeal, upon which the ayes and nays were called for and ordered.

Mr. MONROE rose to address the House, but gave way, and

Mr. WALSH moved a call of the House, as it was apparent there was no quorum present. The call was ordered, and sixty-seven members answered to their names.

Mr. HATCH said that for once in his life he must agree with the Speaker. He argued that all things must have an end. He did not often occupy this floor—only upon certain great questions. A question of this kind arose upon Monday and Tuesday, some weeks ago, and the Whigs, Speaker and all, ran for the cloak room.

Mr. MONROE called the gentlemen from Erie to order. He was arraigning the past action of the Chair, which he had no right to do, and to which the Speaker, from his position, had no chance to reply.

The SPEAKER said he hoped the gentleman from Erie would be permitted to proceed. He thought he could make an explanation which would be satisfactory to the gentleman and to the House.

Mr. HATCH proceeded, threatening, in effect, that the Democrats of the House would attempt to dispossess the Speaker of the Chair.

Mr. MONROE said that the remarks of the gentleman from Erie had nearly driven him from his purpose; had he continued much longer, it would have done so entirely; but as he was assured that the remarks of the gentleman did not meet the approval of any considerable portion of his friends he would proceed.

Mr. HATCH rose to an explanation. He alluded to the unwarrantable assumption of power by the CHAIR.

The debate was continued by Messrs. WALSH, MONROE, VALKENBURGH, HATCH, and CUSHING.

Mr. WALSH moved the previous question on the appeal, and upon ordering,

The yeas and nays were called, and being taken, resulted: Yeas 43, Nays 4. No quorum voting.

The Clerk called the absentees; but no quorum voted.

Mr. CUSHING asked if the rules in the Red Book were yet the rules of the House.

The Chair replied that he supposed they were.

Mr. CUSHING said he had heard gentlemen on this floor take an oath, at the commencement of the session, to support the Constitution and the laws. He charged it directly upon gentlemen upon this floor, that they were here for no other purpose than to endanger the action of the House. He called upon the Speaker to compel them to do what their own sense of duty, and their own honor should have induced them to do.

Mr. BRADLEY—That is the very thing that I am doing. I am doing what my sense of duty and honor impels me to do.

After some further discussion, noise and confusion, the absentees were again called.

On reading Mr. Bradley's name,

Mr. HUMPHREY moved that he be excused, and upon this called for the ayes and nays, which were ordered.

The call was commenced, and had proceeded as far as the name of Mr. MONROE, when he declined voting, on the ground that the proceedings were irregular.

A motion was made that he be excused, and upon this the ayes and nays were called for.

Mr. CUSHING warned the majority to pause in what they were doing. If this game was continued, he was prepared for a revolution if necessary. If those who are usually in the majority here do not do what is right, we will make them.

A VOICE—You are not big enough.

Noise and confusion again prevailed, and Mr. CUSHING continued:

Mr. MONROE said he had withdrawn his motion to be excused, and should take the responsibility of declining to vote.

Mr. BRADLEY replied to Mr. CUSHING, and characterized the action of the accidental majority, to-day, as trickery and dishonest, and was proceeding, when

Mr. JOHNSON called to order, as not speaking to the question before the House. Mr. BRADLEY, however, sat down.

The call was then proceeded with, but no quorum was found voting. The absentees were called, but still there was no quorum voting: ayes, 7; Noes, 48.

Mr VAN SANFOORD moved a call of the House.

The Clerk proceeded to count the members, and ascertained that there were 85 present.

Mr. HUMPHREY, when his name was called, asked to be excused, and upon this proceeded to address the House. He referred to the action of Mr. HATCH and others on the Canal question.

Mr. WALSH called to order.

The CHA

WANTED.

TO SIGN PAINTERS.—One steady and capable man, for sign and ornamental work. Permanent employ, fair wages, and prompt pay. Also, a young, sterdy man, under instruction, in sign and house work. Steady employment. N. B. Only New-York style will do. Apply at No. 88 Nassau-st., Paint Store, basement. 28f-3t*

AGENTS WANTED.—Men of good address, and integrity. One or two, understanding French and German, may find a good opportunity to make money by inquiring at the *Lock Lose* Office No 412, up stairs, Broadway, of 24f-3t* J. B. SCOTT.

BOY WANTED—A genteel American Boy, from 14 to 16 years of age, in a Music store. Must board with his parents, and be able to be at the store at 7 o'clock in the morning. GOULD & BERRY,
27f-2t* No. 257 Broadway.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND UNIVERSITY desires a situation in connection with the public Press, or as a Teacher in a private family or school. The most satisfactory City references will be given. Address "P" at this office, or at the office of Kent & Davies, No. 66 Wall-st. 27f-6t*

SITUATION WANTED, AS SEAMSTRESS, by a respectable young American woman, in a genteel family, in Brooklyn or New-York; can make dresses, and so on. A note left at the office of the *Times*, addressed "B," within a day or so, will be attended to promptly. 27f-2t*

ENTRY CLERK—Wanted, a youth who is acquainted with the Dry Goods Jobbing business; must write a plain and rapid hand, quick and correct in figures. Address JOHN W. HAMMOND, at *Journal of Commerce*. 26f-3t*

WANTED—To purchase, from three to five thousand dollars worth of cigars, or other good goods, for jewelry, such as gold pencils, chains, &c.; and part cash. Address "R," *Times* office. 28f-3t*

AGENTS WANTED—500 agents to sell the Life and American SPEECHES of KOSSUTH, illustrated. Large percentage given, and high wages made. Call or address, post-paid, American Family Publication Establishment No. 128 Nassau-st., N. Y. 16f-1m*

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Board Wanted, in New-York or Brooklyn, from the first of May next, or, if required, from first of April, for a gentleman and wife, child, and servant, with parlor and bedroom attached. Good references given. Address P. O. box No. 2,150. 27f 3t*

BOARDING—To let, two large rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives; also four single rooms. The house has been newly furnished, and all the latest improvements have been introduced. Apply at No. 45 Walker-street, a few doors from Broadway. 26f-6t*

AUCTION SALES.

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, CARPETINGS, &c., on 4 month's credit, for satisfactory endorsed notes for all sums over $200—on THURSDAY and FRIDAY next, at 10½ o'clock, each day, at the large Hall, No. 519 Broadway, (formerly the Chinese Museum) between Spring and Prince-sts.

This sale will embrace the entire manufactured stock of two of our old and well established cabinet makers, of the best reputation, all of which has been made in the best and most substantial manner for city custom trade, and consists of a very large and splendid assortment of richly carved rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor, dining room, library and chamber furniture, comprising every article of elegance and utility usually found in the large and fashionable furniture warerooms, and is a much larger and more varied assortment than can be found in any one establishment in this city.

No goods will be admitted into this sale but such as can be relied upon and warranted, and no limited goods will be received, as it is the intention of the owners that the whole shall be sold without reserve.

CARPETINGS.—Also, 50 pieces Brussels and Velvet Carpetings, small figures, suitable for stairs, chambers, and halls.

PIANO-FORTES.—At 2 o'clock, precisely, on the first day's sale, six superior 6½ and 7 octave Piano-fortes, from city makers of good reputation and standing. These Piano-fortes are particularly worthy of the attention of buyers, and can be examined the day before the sale

Arrangements will be made to store goods until May, or to have them packed for shipping at a reasonable charge. 28f-2t

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, will sell at the Merchant's Exchange on SATURDAY, Feb 28th, eight valuable Building Lots on the south side of 57th st., which is 100 feet wide between Sixth-av. Railroad and Broadway, and in the vicinity of several improvements. Terms and title good. 25f-4t*

JNO. L. VANDERBILT & Co., Auctioneers.

MONDAY, MARCH 1st.—At No. 115 Grand-st., near Broadway, at 10 o'clock—Household Furniture, consisting of Mahogany Parlor Furniture, viz: Sofas, Tables, Chairs, Carpets, Voltaires, &c., &c

Also, an assortment of Bedroom Furniture, viz Bedsteads, Mattrasses, Feather Beds, Pillows &c. Catalogues morning of sale. 28f-3t*

THE WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD COMPANY now offer for sale, through SIMEON DRAPER, their Bonds for $300 000, maturing in 1860, 1865 and 1870, in the sums of $1,000 each, bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent., per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st of January and 1st of July, at the Mechanics' Bank, in the City of New-York.

These Bonds are part of an issue of $1'0,000, secured by the first and only mortgage on their road, to Shepard Knapp and George Briggs, of New-York, Trustees, the balances of which issue has been taken in the country at par.

The Western Vermont Railroad extends south from Rutland 53 miles, wholly within the State of Vermont, to the north-west corner of Bennington, where it unites with the Troy and Bennington Railroad, under a favorable arrangement for mutual traffic. At Rutland, it branches off from the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, at a point where the latter road, after connecting with the Rutland and Whitehall, Saratoga and Schenectady Roads, diverges from the north and south course, curving to the eastward to cross the Green Mountains.

Taken in connection with the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, from Burlington south through Otter Creek Valley to Rutland, the Western Vermont Railroad—continuing on through the southern part of the valley of the same stream, and through the valley of the Battenkill to the Troy and Bennington and other southern roads—will not only open up the traffic of the rich in marble, iron, lumber, and agricultural produce, but it will complete the railroad communication between Lower Canada and New-York, by a route considerably shorter and of far more favorable grades than any now in existence.

From North Bennington it sends off a branch 5 miles in length south to Bennington, from which the railroad now under survey via Lebanon Springs to the Harlem Railroad at Chatham Four Corners, will, when completed, as expected, early in 1853, perfect, with the Western Vermont Railroad and its branches, the very best and shortest route that can be made between New-York City and Canada.

The work on the Western Vermont Railroad has been done in the best manner, and in the most favorable character. Under the eyes of the stockholders and directors, it has been prosecuted with speed—but more particularly with regard to economy—and it is now confidently believed that the whole will be completed by the 1st of May next, at a cost of not exceeding $17,000 per mile, including furniture

Forty two miles of the road are now opened for traffic from Rutland South to Arlington, Vermont—the iron and materials are all ready for the rest of the road—and the whole main line would have been completed ere this, but for the delay in getting the iron down, consequent upon the unprecedented severity and early closing in of winter. The work has been done by the farmers and manufacturers along the line of the road, who have subscribed $400,000 to the stock, and have paid up their subscriptions with commendable promptness; and the Company now come forward for the first time before the public, to raise by a sale of their Bonds, the sum necessary to complete the payments for their purchases of iron and furniture

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY S. DRAPER.—A peremptory sale of the above Bonds will take place at the Merchants' Exchange, at ten minutes past twelve o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of March. For full particulars apply to KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, No 45 William st. and to SIMEON DRAPER, No. 46 Pine cor William-st. 24f-tMh10

AUCTION SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT.—The assignees of the estate of J. R. Young & Co., will sell at public sale, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of March, 1852, at 10 o'clock, P. M., all the interest of the said J. R. Young & Co., in the Foundary and Machine Buildings, with about 80 rods of ground, together with the machinery, tools, stock, and all the apparatus belonging, situated in the city of Bridgeport, on the line of the Housatonic Railroad, and within about 40 rods of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot. To those who are desirous of engaging in the Foundry and Machine business, this is a rare opportunity, as the location is very desirable one and cannot be excelled in the State of Connecticut. Persons wishing to examine the establishment previous to the time of sale, may have an opportunity by calling on either of the assignees, residing near the premises. Sale to take place on the premises.

ADAM MEEKER, } Assignees
IRA NICHOLS, }
BRIDGEPORT, Feb. 16, 1852 19f-tM3*

$5 REWARD.—Stolen from the house of ANDREW LEARY, on the evening of the 27th inst., between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock, a Clock, three large Silver Table-spoons, half dozen large Tea-spoons, one Gold Bracelet, one Silver Mustard-spoon, two Gold Broaches, one Gold Breastpin, and one dollar in change—for the apprehension of the thief or the recovery of the goods. Pawn brokers take notice. Corner of 8th-av. and 25th-st 28f 1t*

J. HENDERSON, REAL ESTATE AGENT.—Houses let, rents collected, &c.—Office No. 551 Broadway, (up stairs,) between Spring and Prince-sts., west side. Parties having farms or houses for sale or to let, by calling or addressing as above, will be punctually attended to. Persons wanting to purchase or rent farms, houses, or parts of houses, will do well to apply at this office at once To let, several houses in different parts of the city; also, several required. 28f-1t*

STEAM PRINTING—Some printers are continually making a noise about steam, as though it was something strange in these days. Now, if you want all kinds of job, card, and country store bill printing handsomely done, cheap for cash, and at short notice, call on THOMAS E. SUTTON, No. 142 Fulton-st., where everything is arranged like clock work, and printing is done as it should be, at prices to suit all. (26f-1t*) SUTTON, Printer.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC CO. will supply their pure Zinc Paints, at the following prices:—No 1, white ground in oil, 9c ₩ lb; No 2 do, 8c. ₩ lb. No 3 do, 7c ₩ lb.; brown and black, 5½c. ₩ lb. dry white of zinc, 6c. ₩ lb White zinc paint, after several years use in Europe and the United States, has been found to retain its protective properties longer than any other paint, and for whiteness and brilliancy it is unrivaled; is free from poisons; and while the same weight covers 40 to 100 ₩ cent. more surface than the same weight of lead paint, their brown and black zinc paints form a hard metallic coating upon wood, brick, iron &c., which defies the corroding action of salt water. Dealers supplied on liberal terms by MANNING & SQUIER,
28-1m Agents, No 45 Dey-st., New-York

EXTRA FINE BEEF.—South Down and other choice breeds of "Mutton," and fine Philadelphia Veal, for sale daily, for dinner parties, &c., &c., with very "fine meats," at various prices to suit customers

THOS. F DEVOE,
27f-1m* Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

INDIA RUBBER FINGER COTS—An excellent covering for sore fingers. Self-adhering and impervious to air or water. Price per half gross 6s., 10s and 14s., in nice boxes. Druggists, and the trade generally, supplied by D. HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden Lane.

CLAIRVOYANT EXAMINATIONS—Arrival of Dr SWAN, the celebrated Mesmeric and Business Physician, of Boston, who can be consulted daily, on the examinations of disease, and prescribe medicine for the sick, and will be assisted by Miss Robinson, the independent clairvoyant, who will give a correct account of absent friends, lawsuits, stolen property, marriage, &c., &c. Office, No. 157½ Bowery, New-York City. 12f-ThS&Tu9*

LIVERPOOL COAL AFLOAT—Will be landing in a few days, a superior lot of the above coal, selected and landed expressly for family use Also in yard, the various kinds and sizes of anthracite and bituminous coal, all under cover, for sale at the lowest market prices, by PHILLIPS & OAKLEY,
Yard No 62 West 12th st., near 6th-av. Down-town office, No 51 William st., second story 27f-1m

COE, R. BIDDLE, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW and COMMISSIONER of DEEDS, 75 Nassau st., between John and Fulton-sts., N. Y. 23f-tf

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER constantly on hand and made to order by
13f-1m CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st.

CHICORY.—Prime English, warranted pure, constantly for sale in barrels by G. WALKER No. 358½ Washington-st. 12f 1m

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—A three-story and basement modern built Brick House containing twelve rooms, thirteen pantries and closets, marble mantels, sliding doors and under-cellar in Powers-st, east side, between Dean and Bergen sts, South Brooklyn. Rent, $350. Also, HOUSE AND STORE.—A three-story House and Store, back-room, attic, basement and cellar, in Powers-st, east side, between Dean and Bergen-sts, South Brooklyn. The store is now an established stand for dry goods, and is suitable for any other business. Rent, $250. Inquire of E. AUERBACH, No. 84 John-st, from 12 to 2, or No. 122 Norfolk-st., New-York, mornings and evenings. 28f-4teod*

HOUSE TO LET.—A 2 story Brick House in South Brooklyn, about 15 minutes walk from the Ferry, in a very desirable situation. Rent, $300. Apply to
28f-2t WM. POOLE, No 39 Burling Slip.

TO LET—Part of the three-story brick building in West 22d-st., South side, first house West of 10th-av. Front parlor on first floor, back basement and three rooms in 3d story, with bathing room and Croton water. Possession given immediately. 28f-2t*

HOUSE TO LET—3rd FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The modern built three story house, No 134 East 19th-st., between 2d and 3d-av, built with all the modern improvements If agreeable the present occupants would like to board with the family. Possession given before the 1st of May, if desired. Apply No. 27 Cortlandt-st. 24f 6t*

TO LEASE—For a term of years—2 blocks of ground, bounded by 107th-street north, and 105th-street on the south, and between 9th and 11th avenues, containing about 10 acres of good land, suitable for a gardener. For terms, apply to W. DUNNING,
124-3teod* No. 48 8th ave.

HOUSE TO LET IN UPPER MORRISANIA.—A new two story house, with wing, handsomely finished, and containing all the modern improvements, together with eight lots, situated opposite the Depot and adjoining the marble school-house. For particulars, inquire of JAMES CHARTERS, No. 145 Laurens-st., or GRAY & PARTRIDGE, Builders, Upper Morrisania. 21f-1mosd*

ROOMS TO LET.—Convenient, well-lighted Rooms, in the Ocean Bank building, corner of Fulton and Greenwich-sts, suitable for Artists, Lawyers, Daguerreotypists, &c. Apply to J. HOPPER, on the premises.
17f-3taw2w*

TO LET.—The upper part of a House in Orchard-st. Apply at No 454 Pearl-st. 26f-3teod*

HOUSES WANTED.—100 good dwelling houses, for which first class tenants will be furnished. Apply to
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24f-6t* MORTON & BREMNER, No. 212 Pearl-st. cor. Fletcher-st.

ROOMS, WITH STEAM POWER, TO LET—In the buildings bounded by the 9th-av., Hudson, 13th and 14th-sts. Inquire on the premises, or of
20f-2w S. C. HERRING, No. 135 Water-st.

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BASEMENT TO LET.—The basement of building No. 117 Liberty-st.; very spacious, and desirable for storage, for a box maker or a cooper, or an iron store. Can be had immediately. 17f-tf

FOR SALE.

NINTH WARD BROOKLYN LOTS FOR SALE—A few more yet left, at $1 per week; no interest charged the first year. The subscriber has also a choice number of lots in Pelham, Westchester County, on the Railroad, near the depot, on very liberal terms. Also, a House and Lot, Stock, &c., Store and fixtures. Apply No. 192 Canal-st., to WM. PARKER 27f-3t*

MOUNT VERNON LOTS FOR SALE—On the 1st, 2d & 3d-avs., within a few hundredfeet of the railroad depot. One hundred houses are now in progress of erection, and many others will be commenced as soon as possible, offering great inducements to carpenters and masons. An agent will go out to show this property, on SATURDAY MORNING, in the New-Haven cars which leave Canal-st. depot at 10 minutes before 9 o'clock, and stop at the place. Apply for particulars in the 4th story at No 42 William-st. 27f-2t*

BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITE FOR SALE—Containing about five acres, situated on the New-Haven Railroad, near the New-Rochelle Depôt. This property commands a fine view of Long Island Sound, and has many advantages which make it desirable as a site for a country residence. It is only about ten minutes walk from the depôt. For further particulars, apply to SEWELL V. DODGE, Bleecker-st., corner of Leroy. 25f-6t

GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE.—An old established first class family Grocery and Liquor Store, now doing a good business. The location is one of the best in the city for family or transient business. The fixtures and stock will be made satisfactory. Address, post paid, GROCER, *Times* office. 26-3t*

A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR SALE. For sale, on reasonable terms, a manufacturing business of a well-established patented article, consisting of the tools, patent, and unfinished stock. The present owners retiring from business. For one or more enterprising men, this is a chance for a fortune.

Apply, either by letter or personally, to J. PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st., from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., where every information will be given 24f 4teod

STEAMER FOR SALE.—The small steamer E. S. WILLET, now lying in the Basin at Albany. Her length is 104 feet, width of beam 14 feet, and draws 23 inches of water. She is furnished with double engine of 60 horse power, and is locomotive boiler weighing six tons—all new, and in excellent order. Apply to
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BAKERY FOR SALE—Eight years lease, good will and fixtures of the well known baking establishment No 62 Warren-st., corner of College place. For particulars apply on the premises. 26f 3t*

BROADWAY LEASE FOR SALE.—The unexpired term of the lease of the eligible store, No. 155 Broadway. Possession may be had on the 1st of May. Apply to G. P. PUTNAM, on the premises. 27f-3t

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—All the Furniture of a two-story attic and basement Dwelling-House, suitable for a person in moderate circumstances Will be sold for Cash, or exchanged for an eligible Building-Lot in Brooklyn. Address FRANK, at this office. 11f-tf

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A very desirable Country Seat at South Amboy; for further information apply to T. J. HALL, No 203 Broadway, between 10 and 1 o'clock. To rent Nos. 69 and 71 East 16th st. A Farm 23 miles on the line of the New-Haven railroad Apply to
11f-tf ANDREWS & LAMPHIER, No 203 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A very desirable Farm at Leedsville, near Red Bank, N. J., containing 35 acres of excellent land, on which is a new two-story House, Barn and other buildings; a large grape vinery, peach and apple orchards, &c., well worthy the attention of those wishing to combine an agreeable country residence with profitable investment.
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LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO.'S SEMI-WEEKLY EXPRESS, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., per steamers SOUTHERNER, MARION, UNION, and JAMES ADGER, connecting with COOMBS & CO.'S GREAT SOUTHERN EXPRESS, for Savannah, Macon, Columbus, Augusta, Atlanta, Chatanooga, Newnan, West Point, Montgomery, &c., &c. Our arrangements being now completed, we are prepared to forward from New-York, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, Specie, Jewelry, Merchandise and valuables of every description, to Charleston and towns in the interior of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee. Merchants and others can rely upon the prompt delivery of all articles. Our goods go in charge of a messenger.

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A. H. PRIDE & CO.'S GREAT CALIFORNIA EXPRESS by every steamer. Through in charge of special Messengers. We respectfully announce that we are prepared to transport Packages, Parcels and Letters between New-York and San Francisco, at the most reasonable rates, and with as great dispatch as any other Express Company. We send a mail to all ports of South America on the Pacific; also, to the Sandwich Islands, China, Oregon and all parts of California, Chagres and Panama. Drafts, debts, notes, &c. collected in California. All goods must be put up water-proof. A. H. PRIDE & CO.,
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THE SWEDISH ASTROLOGER—Astrology and Geomancy, by a lady. Addressed to Dr. C. W. ROBACK, No. 6 White-st., New-York:

Prince of Astrologers! for thee
I fain open the book of destiny.
Kingdoms and States to thy keen eye
Their future history supply;
And all the stars that at our birth
Are set to rule our fate on earth
Thou canst interpret, and aright
Translate the language of their light.
Descended from a line of seers,
Prophets for near two hundred years,
Rare are thy gifts the sick to cure.
This do I know, for it was mine
To call upon the art divine—
To own its use, its influence feel,
And prove that it indeed was real.
From a sick bed raised up, I cry
To others, "Wherefore will ye die?"
Though useless other treatment be,
Try, ere it's late, Astrology.
To Dr. ROBACK tell your pains,
And, while the auspicious planet reigns.
He will relieve, revive, restore,
And you shall bless him evermore.

Dr. ROBACK, the great Swedish Astrologer, formerly of Philadelphia, may be consulted at all hours of the day, at his residence, No. 6 White-st, or by letter, post-paid, inclosing the necessary fee, stating nativities and giving advice on Geomancy, $1, $2, $3 and $5, according to the fullness of the information required. 28f-1t

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE—$50 REWARD.—Left Boarding School at Albany, on Monday evening, the 26th ult., GEORGE VALENTINE, about 14 years of age; was seen the same evening in and about Mr Frisby's Livery Stable, in South Pearl-st.; also, about 8 o'clock, in a grocery store nearly opposite there, purchasing some articles, in company with a young man employed in Mr. Frisby's stable, calling his name Henry Smith The next morning this youth man was also missing, and neither have since been seen or heard from. During the week previous George had been once or twice to the Museum with Smith, and was frequently seen both day and night in and about Mr. Frisby's stable, hired a horse and sleigh there several times, and was seen to exhibit a $50 bill, supposed to have been on the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, besides several $5 bills, also a new porte monnaie. He was of ordinary size, light complexion, blue eyes, and light short hair; is quick and active, as well as prepossessing in his general appearance and address. Had on when he left, a dark brown or gold-mixed overcoat, with large wooden buttons of a similar color, black cloth cap or KOSSUTH hat, dark green cloth roundabout, black cassimere pantaloons, and a pair of shoes. Any person who will give information where he may be found will receive the above reward, with the sincere thanks of his parents. Address WM. VALENTINE, Albany, N. Y. 27f 2t*

SINGER'S PATENT STRAIGHT NEEDLE PERPENDICULAR ACTION SEWING MACHINE—Secured by letters Patent, Aug 12, 1851.—To this Machine was awarded a premium of the first class at the last New-York State Fairs and again at the last Fair of the American Institute it bore away the palm, receiving a gold medal. Though far in advance of all competition when these premiums were awarded, the machines are much more perfect as manufactured now, as several valuable improvements have just been completed and added by the inventor. The machines execute all kinds of sewing and Stitching in a style of strength, durability and beauty never before attained. They stitch, elegantly, the finest shirt bosoms. The best kind of tailors' custom work may be done with them in the best manner, and the sewing on leather is peculiarly elegant. The price, with all apparatus complete, is $125. The machine will be constantly on exhibition and sale at the principal office, No. 256 Broadway, New York, and at No. 19 Harvard-place, Boston, where perfect demonstration of the utility and value of the invention will be furnished. Exclusive rights to use and vend the machine in any part of the territory of the United States, not disposed of, will be sold on reasonable terms To competent business men, no other investment will insure such immense profits as the purchase and sale of these rights. For particulars address, post-paid,
9f-1m* I. M. SINGER, No. 256 Broadway, N. Y.

PURE ESSENTIAL OILS, &c.—Confectioners, Bakers, Perfumers, Restaurateurs and Distillers can procure their Drug articles "right" of
GREENLEAF & KINSLEY,
j3-41:MW&S Wholesale Druggists, No 62 Vesey-st.

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The Water-Witch,	The Last of the Mohicans,
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27f-3t GEO. P. PUTNAM, Publisher, New-York.

D. APPLETON & CO.

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MESSRS. EDITORS: My attention has been directed to an advertisement of "Little & Co." in your paper, in which they say that "the copyright of Beck's Medical Jurisprudence has been violated by Gould, Banks & Co., under the name of Dean's Medical Jurisprudence, for which legal proceedings are in progress." Upon inquiry, I find that no such proceedings have been instituted, and as the insinuation in the advertisement is made in such a way that I cannot meet it in a Court of Justice, I deem it due to myself not to let it pass altogether unnoticed. In order to disabuse the public mind of the false impression that is attempted to be made upon it, it is only necessary for me to say that when my work was published, the last edition of Dr. Beck's was fifteen years old, that since the publication of that edition the works of Taylor, Guy, Ray, Richard Watson, Montgomery, Christison and others, or new editions of their former works, have been issued, greatly enlarging the boundaries of the science, and that in the preparation of my work I consulted these more recent publications, rather than a work which, though conceded to be one of high authority, had nevertheless, from the lapse of time, and the new facts contained in the more recent publications, become, in a great measure superseded. The fact that it was so, and that the science had, in the meantime, made great progress, is abundantly proved by the recent publication of a new edition of Dr. Beck's work, which is much larger that the previous one, and which appeared about six months after mine. It would have evinced a degree of fatuity to which I am not prepared to plead guilty, had I, in the preparation of my work, copied an old book, a new edition of which was required to bring it up to the times, when I could, with equal ease, consult the more recent publications above referred to. Messrs. Little & Co may, one sly effect, by such unfair and unjust insinuations, an increase in the sale of their publication, but can scarcely expect to receive the commendation of a fair-minded community.

Feb. 10, 1852. [24f-1w] AMOS DEAN.

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Extract from the Opinion and Decision of the Judge.

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Four parlor organs and four seraphines.
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New-York Daily Times.

FRANCE.

The President's Position—Confiscation of the Orleans Property—The Electoral Decree, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Feb. 5, 1852.

THE POSITION OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

A temporarily successful *coup d'état* does not prove statesmanship in its author. LOUIS NAPOLEON had three years preparation for the act of the 2d December. He performed it by help of the prestige of his name, of a treasury of promises, of the system of centralization—administrative machinery exactly fitted to the tyrannical purpose of whoever commands the main-spring—of the dissensions of his adversaries, and of his own will, fixedly aimed at one point. Having attained that point, the difficulty of holding his position daily increases. He used to assure the people that he knew their wants and willed the remedy, but that his efforts for their good were baffled, by a factious hostility of the Assembly. Now that they see his uncontrolled power, they begin to ask with some impatience, for the remedy. The name that associates the inglorious nephew to the glorious uncle, and has been of such sovereign virtue for his ambition, begins to provoke comparisons not to the advantage of the former. A suspicion grows that *this* NAPOLEON may be *vox et preterea nihil*. Now though he is no fool he is a fool to his uncle. It is now two months since he began his reign, but he has not illustrated it by any act of such wisdom or brilliancy as to satisfy the judgment or dazzle the imagination of the French. Worse than that, he cannot distract their attention from the error which he has committed. He shows himself unequal to the multiplied fractions of *bon vouloir*, popularity seeker, legislator, constitution-maker, democrat and autocrat. In the crowd of business he makes blunders.

THE DECREE OF CONFISCATION.

Of these faults, "worse than crimes," the most marked, is the confiscation of the Orleans property. Old Dupin, in a dry, disagreeable, lawyer-like way, writes to him, that the "Orleans decree" violate statute law, and equity and Christian principle, and "in its essence the principle of property itself." Furthermore, the decree states what is not true, in matter of fact, regarding the amount of the property of the Orleans family—representing it to be more than double what it is. And so M. Dupin resigns the post, which he has held through thick and thin for nearly twenty-two years, of Procureur-General, of the Court of Cassation. This letter was followed by a joint protest against the legality of the decrees signed by the executor of LOUIS PHILIPPE's will.

New no one supposes that M. DUPIN is a man to lie awake o'nights, simply because of a violation of equitable and Christian principles, for he enjoyed his ordinary night's rest while unjust President of the National Assembly. His virtuous indignation in the present case is to be looked on partly as a lawyer's indignation at the violation of Statutes, partly as a testamentary executor's indignation at the loss of handsome fees and perquisites. But his high position at the bar and in society—his entire *respectability* as a man of property and bourgeois virtues, give a very serious importance to his defection. It is an alarming sign to your quiet-loving, well-to-do citizens, who accepted LOUIS NAPOLEON, not for love of him, but for love of the property and order he was to protect against that horrible red-Socialism. And now, if that same monster Socialism, which we thought was advancing on us from the Faubourg St. Antoine, does really have its lair at the Elysee? *Sapristie!*

DEFECTION.

MONTALEMBERT and other leaders of the Church Party, whose brief adhesion ceased more than a week ago, are in themselves great losses to the party of the pious Prince. Very great indeed, if the defection of the leaders, indicates the defection of the herd. Neither does the entire rupture of a cabinet, less than two months old, give evidence of permanence and stability, which was promised as the consequence of the *coup d'etat*. Not only did all the members of that Cabinet resign two weeks ago, but tart words passed among them, and between them and their chief. DE MORNY is thought to be in disgrace, and ST. ARNAUD is said to have demanded and received an apology from his master, as the condition of withdrawing his resignation. And these are two of the three chosen confidants of 2d December! As I said in my last, the President is very much troubled with his "*help*." Even his ball at the Tuileries did not suit him. It was a kind of parvenu "Mrs Perkins's ball," after all. The army was sufficiently well represented, and there was enough perhaps of Church and Bourse; but the "cream of the cream" of the *haut ton* were not there. The old aristocracy of the Faubourg St. Germain, highly refined and rather stupid, refused their coveted presence to the Nephew as they formerly did to the Uncle. There was not a fair proportion of ladies, and the prettiest of them were not French. The great number of sub-Lieutenants, and small untitled strangers, and Parisians, produced an uncourtly, undignified, vulgar jam. The President feels that too many of his guests went to the Tuileries, as the Mulligan, of Barry Mulligan, went to "Mrs. Perkins's," rather for the fun of the thing, than out of honor to him.

THE ARRESTS.

Considering the first steps taken by LOUIS NAPOLEON on the 2d of December, one ought not to be surprised that they were followed by others, trampling on law and justice. It is not strange that some 50,000 arrests should be made in France in eight weeks. It would be very strange if the unlimited powers, and stringent orders given to the pro-Consuls of the Departments, were not applied extravagantly, and often even for the gratification of personal hatred. It is beyond all doubt that thousands have been imprisoned, who made no resistance to NAPOLEON's violence. They were imprisoned on suspicion—suspicion founded on the information of an enemy; on a chance-word misinterpreted; on sentiments expressed years ago; on the giving in of a *negative vote*. So extended have these arrests been, that there has been an actual want of laborers in parts of the country; as no one could tell when they were to cease, and as at each new arrest a circle of friends, or business connections were made co-partners in suffering, feelings of alarm and hatred were threatening to create a dangerous reaction against Government. Government at last saw its mistake and has made another in confessing it. This confession is what I find surprising. It is made not frankly, but by implication, in a circular from the Minister of the Interior to the Prefect of Department. The Minister admits that the agents have been over-zealous in executing the orders of the central power. The idea is, undoubtedly, to throw all the blame on the agents, although they were encouraged in every way to the cruel severity which NAPOLEON's "clemency" is to have the credit of softening. But the clemency—so much lauded by the poor semi-official journals—is as arbitrary as the cruelty. Men who have been sitting within prison walls these four weeks, for imaginary crimes, are to be dismissed without trial, at the discretion of the Prefect.

Another instance of "stability and perseverance" is furnished by a circular following, at an interval of a few days, the one just mentioned. Its provisions make a new set of regulations for the trials (whether already begun or yet to come in,) of political prisoners. The arbitrary nature of this whole matter of arrests and trials may be illustrated by hundreds of instances. Here are three of them:—Thirty-five prisoners were tried in one day at Toulon, and set at liberty. On the same day the Court sitting at Draguignan gets through with fifty cases, and releases that number of prisoners. Forty-two persons, already on ship-board and bound for Cayenne, were liberated last week.

THE ELECTORAL AND POLICE DECREES.

Among the important decrees of the week, is one organizing the new Ministry of Police. By its provisions the police are to watch everybody's in-comings and out-goings, take care of society in general, and, so far as possible, render people tired to take care of themselves; the censorship of the Press and of the theatres belongs to this Ministry. Another decree contains the Electoral Law. By its terms each department shall send a deputy for every 35,000 electors. Algeria and the Colonies will not send deputies to the legislative body. All French-men aged 21 years, and enjoying their civil and political rights, are electors. A six months' residence in the commune, but no property qualification is required. Soldiers, except they chance to be home at the time of election, cannot vote for members of the Legislature. [The army can vote for the President.] Any elector who has attained the age of 25 years, is eligible to the legislative body; but from this eligibility are excepted all paid public functionaries, and also an *important class* of public functionaries, who cannot be elected during the six months following their resignation or dismissal from office. This last provision will prevent the election of many persons whom the President has turned out of office within the past few months. On the whole, the Electoral Law is well enough, but as there is no guarantee that the Government will observe it, and little power in the legislative body, it is of small consequence for the present. There will be 261 deputies. The list of candidates *recommended by Government* is not yet published. LEON FAUCHER will, it is said, present himself for one of the districts of Paris.

THE PRESS.

By decree the declaration of the Legion of Honor, as fixed by the Emperor, is restored. It has been rumored that the forthcoming law of the press, would reduce the number of newspapers in Paris to four, the *Moniteur*, *Patrie*, *Constitutionnel*, and *Debats*. As far as politics are concerned it might as well suppress the three last. The editorials of the semi official journals are but dilutions of the decrees they copy from the *Moniteur*, or fulsome flatteries of the Chief of the State. The *Debats* has only once or twice, of late, ventured on a little, very weak, safe comment. But comment and news circulate without the Press. Dupin's letter referred to above, which could not be printed in French papers, was circulated in MS.

PERSONAL.

LAMARTINE is now in Paris. He is just starting a new periodical—"A Journal of Instruction for the People," intending to give, month by month, the history of all the great men who have personified and represented in themselves the humanity of their time and country. Each number of the *Civilizer* will contain the biography of some great man, his portrait, and a notice of his epoch and nation.

CAVAIGNAC is said to be writing his memoirs.

PIRACY.

In the last number of the *Bulletin de la Societe de Geographie*, edited by M. DE LA ROQUETTE, I find a long article on the Geography of the United States; a very brief acknowledgment, to the effect that the Editor is largely indebted for the elements of his article to the proofs of a work about to be published by Mr. GOODRICH, our Consul, increased my interest. On inquiry, I learn, with surprise, that M DE LA ROQUETTE is "indebted" for sixty out of seventy pages, filled by the article, to the proofs which he borrowed from Mr. G., and translated direct to the pages of the *Bulletin*. The *implied* compliment to Mr GOODRICH is a very handsome one, but the brevity of acknowledgment is wofully disproportioned to the *extent* of the obligation, and leaves the reader of the *Bulletin* quite in the dark as to the *nature* of it. The article is really our countryman's, with intercalations and foot-notes by the French Editor. BUNCLE.

The Sea-Serpent hoax *redivivus*, is put down by a writer in the *Boston Courier*.

DIED.

On the 27th inst., MARY THOMAS, wife of Rev. Josiah Hatt, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Hoboken, N. J.

The friends of the deceased are invited to attend her funeral, from the Methodist Church, Hoboken, at 10½ o'clock, on Sabbath morning, the 29th inst.

At Somerville, N.J., on the 26th inst., ALLAN NESBITT WILSON, editor of the *Somerset Whig*, in the 47th year of his age.

Suddenly, on Thursday morning, 26th inst., RACHAEL, wife of David L. Crane, aged 41 years, 3 months and 13 days.

Her friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, No 52 Hammersley st., on Saturday morning, at 9½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Elizabethtown for interment.

On the 26th inst., by injuries received by a fall, WM. M. JOHNSTON, aged 26 years.

The funeral sermon will be preached in the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P M Members of Excelsior Engine Company No. 3 are invited to attend, for whom seats will be reserved.

On Friday morning, 27th inst., Mr. WILLIAM K. SHAW, aged 45 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and those of his bro her James M. Shaw, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 93 Madison-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

At Burlington, N. J., on the 26th inst., in his 78th year, JOHN GRISCOM, L.L.D., late of New York, one of the Vice Presidents of the American Bible Society.

Of Bronchitis, CATHARINE, widow of the late William Hoyland, in the 67th year of her age.

Her friends and the friends of her son, Wm H. Hoyland, and son in law, Moses G Crawford, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Sunday, at 1 o'clock, P. M., from her residence, No 191 East 20th-st.

☞ Auburn and Utica papers please copy.

On Thursday, the 26th inst., MARGARET G., widow of the late William G Harrison, in the 51st year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Saturday) afternoon, 28 h inst., at 2½ o'clock, from her late residence, No 130 Bedford-st.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 27.

$9,000 U. S 6s, '67	116½	25 Syr. & Utica R.R.	127
1,000 do '62	112	6 do	126½
2,000 do '56	105½	40 Roch & Syr. R.R.	110
3,000 Virginia Coupons	106½	5 N Y & N H R R	108½
10,000 do	106¼	30 Albany & Schen. R R	98½
1 880 Pennsylvania 5s	90	20 Nicaragua Canal	20
2,000 do	89½	50 Reading Railroad	67
2 000 Hudson, 1st mort.	102	800 do	67½
2 000 do 2d mort	93½	200 do	60ds 67½
4,000 Erie 7s, '59	104½	100 do	67
5,000 Erie Convertibles	88½	100 do	67
46 Del & Hudson Canal	102½	200 do	b60 67
20 Broadway Bank	100	25 Erie Railroad	79
10 Bank N America	103½	300 do	79½
150 Farmers' Trust	10ds 78½	150 do	79
50 do	78½	100 do	60ds 79½
10 Niagara Ins. Co	93	250 do	79
100 Edgeworth Co	7½	50 do	b30 79½
23 N. J. Mining Co	11½		

SECOND BOARD.

$,000 Erie Convert. '62	85½	50 Erie Rail oad	b30 79½
4,000 do	88½	100 do	b60 79½
60 Roch & Syr. R R	110	100 do	79½
58 Sussex Mining Co	11½	50 do	b30 79½
200 Reading Railroad	s60 67	210 do	79½
260 do	67½	50 do	s10 79½
50 N. J. Zinc Co	s30 11½	50 Nor. & Wor. R R	49½

FRIDAY, Feb. 27—6 P. M.

The business in stocks to-day showed a large demand for Federal, State and favorite Railroad loans. Virginia coupon sizes were taken to the extent of nearly $30,000, at an advance on previous prices, and we have reason to believe that large private negotiations are pending for these and some other State loans, contingent, of course, on the disposition of holders to meet European negotiations, at fair rates The fancies were not active; but the afternoon board closed firm, with a disposition o deal in Reading and Erie.

Money was in fair request. Some parties, through the day, reported a larger demand than yesterday, but at the close we heard of various considerable balances which could not be loaned. Exchange did not move to any extent. A few Continental remittances go by the Bremen packet to-morrow.

The movement of Dry Goods the present week was as follows:

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION		ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING		WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens	616	$204,832	57	$19,677	138	$15,529
Cotton	1,026	198,717	52	9,291	260	44,714
Silk	357	409,283	28	12,570	195	62,786
Flax	484	130,964	28	4,744	348	53,734
Miscellaneous	174	71,194			2 589	17,153
Total	2,657	$994,990	165	$46,291	3,530	$213,916

The first and second columns indicate the import $931,281, the first and third the consumption, $1,208,906. These make the Dry Goods import for the month....$5,015,305
To which add the general merchandise, say... 5,800,000
And the total month's import is..... $10,815,305
And on February the import was..... 11,544,881
Decrease for the Winter..... $2,734,176

The continued scarcity of vessels caused rates to remain firm. For Cotton 9-32d.@5-16d. was demanded, and ls. 9d @2s. for Flour to Liverpool. The packet of the 16th proximo was nearly full, and that of the 21st do. engaged some 10,000@15,000 bushels Wheat in bulk, part to arrive, at about 5d.@5½d. The vessel, however, was not yet ready to take in cargo. Three transient vessels were engaged to load for Liverpool, and about 40,000@45,000 bushels of Grain were engaged to go by them at 5d @6d.—at the former figure in bulk and at the latter bagged, by the vessels. To Havre, the packet of the 1st March was nearly full with Cotton at 4c., Ashes at $6@$7, and at $8 for Bark and Rice.

To London and California, rates were steady, but unchanged.

The business of the day at the Sub-Treasury was as follows: Received, $126,000; paid, $139,739 62; balance: $2,426,437 84.

At Philadelphia, to-day, the business in Schuylkill Loans was large; $40,000 sold at 39¼@40; 600 shares Reading sold at 67½ The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania have confirmed a judgment of $900,000 and interest against the old Bank of the United Sates for bonus due to the State; notwithstanding which 1,500 shares sold to-day at $3.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

COTTON is very active. The sales of Tuesday were 13,000 bales, and to-day they reach 9,000 Prices for Middling have advanced 4th, being quoted at 7¼@7¾c MESS PORK remains at $15. PRIME LARD, in bbls, is at 8¢, and in kegs at 9¢ FREIGHTS are dull. Sight Exchange on New-York is at ¼ ₰ cent. discount.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Feb. 27.

FLOUR—The market is very dull, and sales are freely made at $3 35 ₰ bbl. Provisions are buoyant LARD—Sales of 1,500 kegs at 8¢, and 700 bbls at 8c Sales of 200,000 lbs BULK SHOULDERS and SIDES have been made at 7c. CLOVER SEED is selling at $6 35@$6 85.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Feb 26.

The advices per the *Atlantic* have slightly depressed COTTON—prices being more in favor of buyers, without, however, any marked decline. Good Middling is quoted at 7¾c.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Feb. 26.

COTTON sales to-day, 2,100 bales. The week's transactions have been 12, 00, at prices ranging from 6¾@7¾c. The market closes at the prices current last Friday Middling fair is at 8¼c.; Fair 8¾c Receipts of the week, 12,575 bales. The stock exclusive of that on shipboard is, 38,601 bales.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, Feb 27—6 P M

ASHES—Are firm but quiet, the sales consisting only of 35 bbls Pots, at $5, and Pearls at $6 12½ ₰ 100 lb. The supply is moderate

COTTON—Continues steady, though the demand which is good, is freely met by holders. The *Atlantic's* advices were considered healthful—the consumption abroad preventing any perceptible increase of prices, and placing the question of future prices entirely under the control of Southern planters. The day's business comprises about 2,000 bales

FLOUR AND MEAL—There is no further change to notice in the Market for State and Western brands Export transact ons continue very light, in anticipation of some abatement in pride, and increased facil ties for shipping on reasonable terms. The Eastern demand is moderate, and that for local use diminished. Speculators still court buyers, yet regular dealers are firm. The sales include 4,000 bbls ordinary to straight State and good common Ohio at $4 81@$4 93, mixed to fair Indiana and Michigan, choice state, and favorite round hoop Ohio, at $4 87½@$5 06½; fancy Genesee, Michigan, and Ohio, at $5 06¼@$5 37½; extra Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio, at $5 37½@$5 62½, and extra Genesee at $5 37½@$6 Canadian is scarce and held at $4 87½ ₰ bbl in bond, but is not much sought after at the quoted rate Southern still droops, as the demand decreases and the stock accumulates sales of 600 bbls mixed to fair ordinary were effected at $4 75@$4 93½ ₰ bbl, indicating a material fall. Rye Flour is hardly so dear, though the supply has not grown heavier 100 bbls fine were obtained at $3 75 ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is without variation—Jersey bringing $3 44, and Brandywine $3 56½ ₰ bbl, by retail.

GRAIN—Wheat is more firm, but not active; the wide disparity of factors and purchasers' views still checking speculators. Prices are almost nominal, though with limited receipts, they, if anything, evince an upward tenor Rye is worth only 76c ₰ bush, which figures were paid for 1,600 bush to-day; yet some parties ask 77@78c Barley is dull and heavy, at 80@82c. ₰ bush. Oats are abundant and depressed. Western slowly fetch 37c@38c; Rivers 42@42½c, and Canal 42@44½c Corn is more active but with an augmented stock, and an anxiety to realize, it has slightly receded The transactions of the day sum up 23,000 bushels Southern yellow and Western mixed, at 65½@65½c, and Jersey yellow, at 66c Western white, at 65½@67c; the latter rate for a very choice sample.

PROVISIONS.—Pork is becoming more saleable and daily increasing in value Since our last report, there have been 400 bbls disposed of, at $16 37½@$16 50 for clear Mess $15 68¾@$15 75 for new Mess, $15 50@$15 62½ for old, $14@$14 12½ for new Prime, and $13 62½@$13 75 for old Prime Pickled Meats are uniform and buoyant, with sales of 100 pkgs extra Shoulders and Hams at 7@9c, respectively. Lard is less plentiful and held very firmly at 9a9½c. ₰ lb—the prices procured for 200 bbls prime to-day Beef seems unaffected by the country and City Cured bringing $5@$6 for Prime and $9@$12 for Mess; Prime Mess is scarce and wanted at $16 50@$17 ₰ tierce. Beef Hams have slightly advanced, and with a fair inquiry; they close firmly at $15@$15 50 ₰ 220 lbs.; with sales of 180 bbls during the day. Butter is in good demand at 13@17c. for Ohio, 18@23c. for Western New-York, and 23@27 for Orange County. Cheese is steady but inanimate, at 6½@7c. ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Is in less request, at unchanged rates. We have only to record sales of 150 bbls Prison at 22½c., time; Drudge is dull at 22c., same terms

MINIATURE ALMANAC...THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises..... 6 39 | Sets..... 5 48 | MOON—Sets..... 1 09m
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 12 15m | Gov Island.. 1 02m | Hell Gate.. 2 46m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....FEBRUARY 27, 1852.

Cleared.

Steamer Kennebeck, Seymour, Philadelphia, M Sandford.
Steamship Herman, Higgins, Bremen. Moller, Saud & Rice
Ship Michael Angelo, Sears, San Francisco, E B Sutton.
Ship Hejaz, Jones, New Orleans, Earle & Hazzard.
Ship Roscius, Eldridge, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co
Ship S Patrick, Waterman, Liverpool, John Ogden.
Ship Sea Nymph, Hale, San Francisco, Isaac Oakford,
Ship Staghound, Behm, San Francisco, John Ogden.
Ship Mediator, Bowers, New-Orleans, Frost & Hicks.
Ship Jas H. Shepherd, Ainsworth, Antwerp, Zerega & Co
Ship Pumpsatuk, Webster, Havana, Neamith & Sons.
Brig Pilgrim, McCready, Martinique, via Norfolk, P. I. Nevius & Son.
Brig Huntress, Wilson, Jacksonville, N. Harper.
Brig Pedrazza, Dorritic, Nassau, N P., A G. Benson.
Brig William, Wass, Georgetown, J. W Badger.
Brig Hades, Malone, Carcenas, R. C Reid.
Schr. Susan and Mary, Sheiden, Providence, J.H. Havens.
Schr Charger, Blakeman, Franklin, Peck & Lyman
Schr. Daniel Webster, Folkerts, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.
Schr Louisa Gray, Shaw, Baltimore, master.
Schr. Louisa, Chase, Boston, S W Lewis.
Schr Nereus Brown, Philadelphia, J Hand.
Scar George H. Townsend, Hutchinson, Nuevitas, M. M. Freeman & Co.
Schr. New Regulus, Walters, Alexandria, Van Brunt & Slaght
Sloop M L. Compton, Rowland, Peterburg.
Sloop Essex, Cummings, Fall River.
Sloop Vigilant, Wells, Providence

Arrived.

Steamer City of Richmond, Foster, Richmond City and Norfolk 30 hrs, mdse. and passengers to Mailler & Lord.

Ship Vancouver Fuller, Shanghai, Nov. 8, teas, &c., to order. Dec. 8, lat 11 S, lon. 99 E, after a series of gales for three days, experienced a hurricane, which blew away topgallant mast and jib-boom short off, with no sails set: blew sails adrift from the gaskets, carew the ship on her beam ends, where she lay for 12 hours, washing away everything adrift over the rails; carried away head rails, bulwarks spanker gaff, with no sails set, and other damage to rigging and spars. Barometer standing at 28½ during the severest part of the gale. Eld. in company with ship Capitoriden, for New-York.

Bark Frederick Deming, Churchill, Rio de Janeiro, 46 ds., coffee, to H. K. Corning.

Bark P. Colcord, Pa ker, Ma anzas, 10 ds, mdze, to R. P. Buck.

Brig Harriet, Percy, Tobasco, 22 ds., logwood, to Lobach & Schiefeler.

Brig Emily, Skare, Charleston, 4 ds, cotton, to Dunham & Dimon

Brig Catharine Rogers, Burke, Attakapas, 15 ds, mdse. to master.

Schr. H. Remsen, Curtis, Virginia, wood.

Schr. Pauline, Parker, Virginia, wood

Schr. Mary Clarke, Allen, Fredericksville 5 days, mdse. to master

Schr. Fairweather, Jones, Flushing, L. I., bound to Philadelphia.

Schr Rainbow, Farrow, Swansborough, N. C., 3 ds, naval stores to Sanford & Sherman.

Schr. Rhode Island, Murray, Swansborough, N. C., 3 ds., naval stores to Sanford & Sherman.

Schr J. G King, Wainwright, Wilmington, N. C., 4 days, naval stores to Bunker & Van Buskirk.

Sloop Thomas Martin, Johnson, Virginia, wood.

Schr. Charles Parker, Smith, Virginia, wood.

Schr. J. Vail, Delano, Apalachicola, 12 ds., mdse to Anderson & Co.

Schr E. J. Herrick, Snow, Philadelphia, coal.

Schr. Diamond, Carter, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Sloop Fashion, Blydenburg, fm. Providence.

Sloop Helen, Ellis, New-Bedford, oil.

Sailed.

Ships Abby Pratt, Windsor, Norfolk; Mediator, Bowles, New-Orleans

Below.

Bark Isabella, of)Bath), Preble, 33 days from New-Orleans.

Bark John G Colley, from Matanzas.

Brig Elizabeth Watts, Watts, from Nuevitas, 16 ds., mahogany, &c. to Sowers & Son. Also, 1 ship, 2 barks and 3 brigs.

WIND—At sunset, N. W.; meridian, do.; sunset, S. E.

Spoken, &c.

Jan. 10, lat. 35 39 S., lon. 21 43 E., spoke Br ship Forth Star, from Canton for England.

Jan. 21, lat. 19 36 S., lon. 8 46 W., spoke ship Fenelon, from Shanghai for New-York.

In the Straits of Surao, saw ship Susquehanna, for New-York.

Memoranda.

Rev cutter Forward, Capt Nones, which arrived here a few days ago from her station off the Delaware, is expected to sail to-day, on her return. She has been supplied with a new square-sail yard, and having been cleaned and furnished in the usual nautical style, is now just the trim to suit the taste of her veteran commander, and to fit her for the service in which she is engaged.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Feb 26.—Arr. schr. Truth, Baltimore; ship Caroline, Liverpool.

Cld brig Pamalio, Philadelphia.

NORFOLK, Feb. 26.—Arr. schr. George Eggs, Boston, and Flying Cloud, Newburyport

Cld. bark Langrune, from Callao, for New-York

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro, Jan. 11, barks P. F. Woolward, reg's; Maryland, Chue, for New-Orleans ldg; Mary Elizabeth, Goodall, unc.; May Queen, Watson, ldg; Realm, Stevens, wtg. freight; Guilford, Leslie, unc; Dutchess Guire, do; Royal Saxon, Lentz, ready for sea; Baltimore Cooper, do; Yankee Blade, Whiting, wtg; Roanoke, Kelley, unc., K. Lincoln, Shaw, reg'g.; St. Lawrence, Brewer, unc; Harland, Barstow, do; Conrad, Smack, do; Sebois, Campbell, do George E Webster, Girder, do

FINANCIAL.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.—This property is advertised for sale on the 16th of March, under a decree of Court. The amount due, under the decree, with interest to the middle of March, comprising the land, mortgage, the first and second class bonds, arrears of interest on the third class bonds, with counsel fees and taxed costs, after deducting the accumulation of rents in the hands of the mortgagee in possession, is $842 000
Expenses incurred in the sale, not included above 6,000
Making a total indebtedness of $850,000
Besides the third class bonds for $168,000, bearing 4 per cent interest, having seven years to run.
The gross rental for the present year is $75,000
Giving a net rental, after deducting all expenses except interest 61,000
With a certainty that the ensuing year will be at least 65,000
The interest at 6 per cent. on the above debt of $850 000, and at 4 per cent. on the third class bonds of $168 000, is nearly 56,000
Leaving a present surplus of 7,000
By the act of the Legislature of 16th April last, the Company is authorized to borrow a million of dollars, and issue its bonds therefor, provided the written consent of persons representing two-thirds of the stock be first obtained. It is several times proposed to borrow one amount of $850 000, and issue the Company's bonds therefor, having twenty years to run, and bearing 6 per cent interest, payable half yearly, with the avails of which to pay off the debts The bonds to be secured by a mortgage on the land and build ng in the name of three Trustees, to whom shall be paid, half yearly, the interest on this loan, together with the surplus rents, which shall remain in the hands of the trustees, to pay the principal and interest on the other bonds of the Company, taxes, repairs and alterations, and necessary expenses; such surplus to constitute a sinking fund in the hands of said Trustees. But whenever and as fast as this sinking fund shall amount to 10 per cent. on the sum now proposed to be borrowed, the same shall be applied in part payment of the bonds, as they fall due, until their final discharge or maturity. And as regards the third class bonds or $168,000, due in 1859, it is thought either that the holders will be willing to exchange them at maturity for 6 per cent bonds, or that money can then be borrowed at 6 per cent. to discharge them. It is confidently believed, that, after the judgments shall have been paid off by a combination of creditors, the effort to reduce the unnecessary expenses of the Exchange be diminished, but its revenues greatly augmented; as increased rate of subscription could then readily be obtained for the large room, to which so much valuable space has been appropriated, and thus the surplus for the coming year, from May next, might reasonably be estimated at $100,000. Under the above view, the property should be permitted to be sold under the judgment, what would become of the rights and interests of the stockholders, and of the third-class bondholders! Nor is the mercantile community at large without an interest in this result It may be natural enough for the second class bondholders to combine in aid of their private interests, and make a good speculation by buying up the bonds at 50 per cent, the third-class bondholders and the stockholders to their fate, but where would be the assurance in such case, that the building would be much longer used as a "Merchant's Exchange," in case the interest of the new possessors should indicate some other more profitable appropriation of the building? In order therefore, to accomplish the important objects of discharging *all* the debts of the Merchants' Exchange, of preserving the present act of incorporation, of continuing the building for the object for which it was designed and of rescuing from total loss the stock of the Company, the Directors submit this proposition to the consideration of the public. By order of the Board of Directors.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, President.
R C MCCORMICK, Secretary. 21f-lawStM16

$79,000 TO LOAN—On mortgage, in sums to suit applicants in New-York and Brooklyn. Apply to J. B. NONES, No 66 Broadway, 23l-6t Room No. 48.

SIMEON DRAPER, No 46 Pine-st., corner William, near Wall-st., New-York. Negotiates Notes, Bills of Exchange, Railroad Bonds, &c., &c. Stocks bought and sold on commission, at private and public sale. j24-2aw6w

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK ALBANY, Feb 20, 1852.—The MERCHANTS BANK OF WASHINGTON COUNTY, has this day filed in this office, a notice of the appointment of PHELPS & SCOVEL, of the City of Albany, as agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of A. TANNER of New-York, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An Act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
DANIEL B. ST JOHN, Superintendent. 23l-6t

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Feb. 20, 1852.—The NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of PHELPS & SCOVEL, of the City of Albany, as agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with the revocation of the appointment of F. P. James, of New York, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An Act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
DANIEL B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent. 23l 6t

BOOKS OF TRANSFER—In the Buffalo and Rochester Railroad Company have been opened with DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., William-st., who will be authorized to pay future dividends on stock registered in this city d23-tf

MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ROCHESTER, LOCKPORT AND NIAGARA FALLS RAILROAD CO., bearing 7 per cent. interest; the principal and interest warrants both payable in this city. Trustees for bondholders, Joseph B. Varnum, Watts Sherman, and Edward Whitehouse The road is seventy-four miles in length, and built in the best manner. The total debt of the Company is $600,000. The amount of capital stock paid in cash, is $1 055,000 The above named bonds, part of which are convertible into stock at par, for sale by
5f-1m CAMMANN, WHITEHOUSE & CO.

DRAFTS ON IRELAND, &c.—The Subscribers draw Sight Drafts on various banks and bankers in England, Ireland, and Scotland, in sums to suit.
WILLIAMS & GUION, 40 Fulton-st.
Passage can be secured by the old Black Star Line of Liverpool packets, sailing 1st, 6th, 11th, 16th, 21st, and 26th, of every month. 11f-13tSM&Th

DRAFTS FOR SALE—Payable at any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland. Parcels forwarded to all parts of the world, by EDWARDS, SANFORD & CO.,
Foreign Express, at Adams & Co's, Nos. 16 and 18 Wall-st.
Goods purchased, shipped, cleared on arrival, and forwarded with the utmost dispatch. Bills collected, &c. Bank of England Notes and Sovereigns wanted.

EMIGRANT PASSAGE TICKETS.—E. S & CO have been appointed by Messrs. GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO., sole agents in the country for the sale of Passage Tickets by the Old Swallow-Tail Line of Packets. All letters in relation to agencies for the sale of these must be addressed to EDWARDS, SANFORD & CO.,
25f-1m Foreign Express, at ADAMS & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 Wall st.

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travellers in Europe, &c.—Circular notes (of the value of £10 and upwards,) and Letters of Credit payable at all the principal cities of Europe, &c., are issued on application, by MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

Payable at			Bankers, New-York.
Alexandria,	Cadiz,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Dusseldorf,	London,	St. Petersburg
Baden-Baden,	Florence,	Madrid,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Frankfort,	Malta,	Sienna,
Bordeaux,	Genoa,	Marseilles,	Turin,
Bologne,	Geneva,	Milan,	Toulon
Bremen,	Gibraltar,	Moscow,	Venice,
Brussels,	Hamburgh,	Munich,	Vevey,
Berlin,	Havre,	Naples,	Vienna,
Cairo,	Hague,	Oporto,	Wiesbaden,
Coblentz,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Warsaw,
Cologne,	Leipsic	Pau	Zurich. 11f-tf

FAMILY EDUCATION FOR YOUNG DEAF MUTE CHILDREN.—Parents of deaf mute children wishing them early instructed in a course of education, adapted to their tender years and their peculiar condition may obtain the opportunity they wish by applying to the undersigned, 56th-st., New-York, four doors west of the New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.
14f-1mood D. E BARTLETT.

INSURANCE.

NOTICE.—An election for ten Directors, constituting the second class of the United States Life Insurance Company in the city of New-York, and for Inspectors of the succeeding annual election, will be held at the office of said Company, No. 27 Wall-street, on MONDAY, the 8th day of March, proximo, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M By order,
J. EADIE, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1852. 26f-tMh8

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Offices, No. 43 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. Have their Capital (as also a handsome surplus) invested in the most undoubted securities, and continue to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, and other personal property, Vessels in port and their Cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any other similar institution

DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth,	William Miles,	Alex H. Schultz,
Phineas T. Barnum,	Elijah F. Purdy,	John D. Pye,
Danl D. Howard,	Sam. P. Townsend,	Hen Quackenbos,
Caleb S. Woodhull,	John Eadie, Jr.,	Justice S. Redfield,
Chas T. Cromwell	Joel S. Oatman,	J. W. Amerman,
Anastat's Nicholas,	Robert C. Bell,	Fordyce Hitchcock,
Richard L. Allen,	John N Genin,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
ALFRED G. STEVENS, Secretary. s23-tf

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORM AN INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital $150,000, divided into 10,000 shares, of $15 each, cash paid up, with the privilege of increasing the capital stock to $500,000 The undersigned hereby give notice of their intention to form an Insurance Company, to be located in

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I.....NO. 141. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1852 PRICE ONE CENT.

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (Sunday excepted,) at the office, No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, between Beekman and Ann, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies. THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted,) the edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, published every Saturday Morning, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company.**—Office No. 8 Wall-st., room No. 4.—CAPITAL STOCK $200,000—SHARES $100 EACH.—The Books of Subscription for Stock in this Company are now opened at their Office, where parties desirous of becoming interested, may procure Stock, Pamphlets of Organization, and By-Laws, and any information relative to the objects and prospects of the Company. This enterprise commends itself to the confidence of capitalists, the Company having in possession one of the most valuable mines in California, located on Wood's Creek, near the city of Sonora, Tuolumne County, and having nearly complete an engine and stamp work of the largest class, which will be shipped by a clipper vessel, at an early day. It is the purpose of the Trustees to prosecute the work with vigor, and a view to profit from the *business* of mining. It is deemed unnecessary to enter into a calculation o probable profits, it having been satisfactorily ascertained that Companies already in operation with good machinery have been eminently successful,

The machinery now being made for this Company, is under the immediate supervision of R. S. KING Esq., the builder of the "Gold Hill Quartz Mining Company's—(known as Pack's)—Mill," which has produced such astonishing results, and will be twice the size of that establishment. The employees in all responsible positions will be shareholders, and selected with special regard to ability and integrity, and required to give bonds with sureties in such sums as will be deemed sufficient to guard the interests of Shareholders. Persons residing out of the city may obtain Stocks, Pamphlets, or any information, by addressing the Treasurer, post-paid, by mail. D. W. INGERSOLL, President.

THOS. E. HASTINGS, Treasurer. 27f-tf

☞ **Removal.**—BENEDICT, HALL & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Boots, Shoes and Findings, have Removed to No. 21 Park Row, on the site of the old Park Theatre, opposite the Astor House, New-York. 28f-1m

☞ **People's Lectures**—AS ATTRACTIVE AS EVER.—The Tenth Lecture of this Course will be delivered, in the Tabernacle, on TUESDAY EVENING, 2d March, by Rev. HENRY W. BELLOWS. Subject—Fallacies respecting Liberty found among her Friends. Tickets 12½ cents, to be had at No 131 Nassau-st. and at the door. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; Lecture commences at 7½. m1-2t*

☞ **Spiritual Manifestations.**—Professor S. B. BRITTAN will give a course of Lectures upon this phenomena, sustained by numerous facts, in Hope Chapel, No. 718 Broadway, on MONDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, March 1 and 5, at 7½ o'clock. Subject of the first Lecture: "The relation of Mental to Vital Motion, and the power of Man to resist Cold, Contagion, and the various agents that generate Disease. Admission 12½ cents. m1-1t*

☞ **Lecture**—W. L. CHANDLER, Esq., will deliver a Lecture on "Thinking," before the Addisonian Society at Hope Chapel, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 3, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. For sale at Newman's bookstore, No. 199 Broadway; Hall & Son's music-store, No. 237 Broadway; and Evans & Brittan's, No. 697 Broadway. m1-3t*

☞ **Lectures on Education.**—Dr. ELIZABETH BLACKWELL will deliver a course of Lectures to ladies, on the Laws of Life, with special reference to the Physical Education of Girls. The lectures will commence on Monday, March 1st., at 2 o'clock P. M. Tickets to the course, $3. For sale at EVANS & BRITTAN'S Bookstore only, No. 697 Broadway. 27f-3t*

☞ **Lecture.**—HOPE CHAPEL—IK. MARVEL, (Donald G. Mitchell, Esq.,) will repeat his lecture on the "Use of Beauty" on MONDAY EVENING, March 1, at Hope Chapel, commencing at 7½ o'clock P. M. Tickets 50 cents, for sale at all the principal bookstores in Broadway. As but a limited number of tickets can be sold, early application for them is necessary. Those persons who purchased single tickets for Mr Mitchell's lecture Feb 9, and were unable to obtain admittance, can have them exchanged on application to EVANS & BRITTAIN, 697 Broadway.

H. N. CAMP,
H. A. OAKLEY,
L. S HENRY, } Committee.
J FESSENDEN, Jr.,)

21f, 27&Mh1

☞ **Notice.**—Steamship ATLANTIC, from Liverpool, is now discharging under general order, at her berth foot of Canal-st. Consignees will please send their permits on board and attend to the receipt of their goods

m1 3t EDWARD K. COLLINS & CO.

☞ **Spring Trade Commenced**—Quick returns and small profits at A. BAKER'S, No. 30 Beekman-st., where you can get fashionable Dress Boots ready made, or to order, of the best French Calf Skin, with patent shanks, for $3 50; Bront Boots, $3 50; French Patent Leather Boots, $5 50. Call and satisfy yourself. 28f-2t*

☞ **The Brooklyn Mechanics' Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION** possesses peculiar advantages. It will loan money at six per cent per annum on the amount advanced, thus enabling the shareholders to obtain money by paying six per cent. on the sum received. The association will allow interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, to all persons who prefer paying their monthly dues six months or more in advance; and any shareholder desirous of withdrawing from the Society can do so at any time, by giving one month's notice, and receive back all the dues paid by him, with interest thereon, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

The entrance fee is fixed at fifty cents a share, the monthly dues at two dollars, and the ultimate value of each unredeemed share at five hundred dollars.

Ladies and gentlemen desirous of joining this Association can do so by leaving their names with the President, ROBERT P PERRIN, Cashier of the City Bank, Brooklyn; the Vice-President, JAMES ROBINSON, Bank of New-York, Wall st; the Secretary, J S. DENMAN, No 156 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; the Attorneys, Burns d & Parsons, No 74 Wall-st. New-York, or with J. H. Shepard, Wm. A. Coit, Robert Buchanan, James Bennett, J. C. McBirney, or John Dimon, Directors.

A public meeting for the admission of new members, at which the objects and peculiar advantages of this Association will be explained, will be held in the room of the College Grammar School, over the drug store, on the northwest corner of Atlantic and Clinton-sts., (entrance in Clinton-st.,) on MONDAY EVENING, March 1, 1852, at 7½ o'clock.

Ladies and gentlemen who desire to invest money to advantage, in large sums or small ones, and all who wish to make money, or obtain the loan of money to their own advantage, should attend this meeting. At the rate at which subscriptions have been obtained, the number of shares to which this Association is limited will soon be taken; and consequently, those who wish to avail themselves of its striking advantages, should be prompt in securing the number of shares they desire. 26f 3tTh&S&M

☞ **To those who wish to be their own Landlords.**—The FULTON BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION contains the advantages of a Savings Bank with those of a Building Association.

A public meeting will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, March 5, at Chatham Hall, at 7½ o'clock, for the admission of new members, when the object and peculiar advantages of the Association will be explained.

To those who desire to invest money profitably, and to all persons of small means who labor for a living, this Association presents unequaled advantages.

Interest at the rate of 7 per cent. is allowed on six months dues or over, when paid in advance, or in case of withdrawal from the Association. This is an entire new feature in Building Associations. Entrance fee, 50 cents; monthly dues, $2 50; par value of shares, $600. Number of original shares limited to 800. Subscriptions will be received by the following officers:

SAMUEL SOUTHERDEN, President.
WILLIAM WEED, Vice-President, No 86 Bowery.
ISAAC AMERMAN, Jr., Secretary, No. 65 3d-av.

TRUSTEES

George H. Walker, No 61 Elizabeth-st, corner of Hester-st.; Isaac L. Devoe No. 40 Eldridge-st.; Henry McCollum, No. 40 Eldridge-st.; D. W. Whitney, No. 27 College-place; Foster B. Williams, No 143 Hester-st.; Tobias V. Mumford, No. 29 Norfolk-st.; Nathaniel Terpenoy, No. 185 5th av.

Ladies can subscribe to any number of shares by leaving their names with any of the above-named officers. 28f-6t

☞ **It will soon be Full.**—From the rapid manner in which persons are subscribing for shares, the SECOND GREENWICH BUILDING ASSOCIATION will soon be enabled to close its books. A very large and enthusiastic meeting was held on Wednesday evening, and a great number of shares were taken. To afford another opportunity to those who wish to become members of this flourishing Association, a public meeting will be held in the Bleecker Buildings, Bleecker-st., near Morton, on MONDAY EVENING, March 1, at 7½ o'clock. The limits of an advertisement will not permit an explanation of the great advantages offered, but all who are desirous of improving their pecuniary condition are invited to come and hear the principle explained. Come early to secure seats.

JOHN KEYSER, President.
GEORGE STARR, Vice President.
B. ROSS, Jr., Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Charles Crane,	Samuel Sinclair,	James W. Farr,
John Thomas,	James M. Post,	W E. Smith, Jr.,
David Milliken,	D. C. Weeks,	Robert Peterson.

Office, No. 48 9th-av., where the books are now open. 28f-2t

☞ **Notice to all**—KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—So great has been the success of this Association, and the management of its affairs so satisfactory to the members, (all the shares having been taken in six weeks,) at the request of many persons in the upper part of the city, we have opened the books of the second, and have already one hundred shares subscribed for. To those who were unable to procure shares in the first, this will be a favorable opportunity; and for their accommodation, a public meeting will be held in Knickerbocker Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, March 1, at 7½ o'clock. The public, both ladies and gentlemen, are invited to attend, as at the opening meeting there will be able and thorough explanations given. Come and join. Entrance fee only $2 on each share of $200.

JAMES R DEL VECCHIO, President.
ANSON WILLIS, Vice-President.

TRUSTEES.

W. T. B. Milliken,	Henry Johnson,	J. W. Ogden,
Henry Dean,	Mark Cornell,	A. A Valentine,
Harrison Jones,	George Ross,	John A. Gun.

EDWARD J. MADDEN, Secretary.
CUMMINGS H. TUCKER, Surveyor.
POMEROY & JENKS, Attorney and Counsellor.
Office No. 163 9th-av 28f-2t

☞ **East River Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.**—The second regular meeting of the above Association will be held at Thalian Hall, No 492 Grand-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 3, 1852, at 7½ P. M. Wm. T. B. Milliken, Esq., will address the meeting, explanatory of the advantages to be derived from such associations. The great success of this Association will enable the Trustees to offer two or three shares for redemption. Ladies and gentlemen are particularly invited to attend. Front seats reserved for ladies. The office No. 514 Grand-st., is open daily from 11 A. M to 9 P. M., where prospectuses and all necessary information will be given. Persons wishing to become members should do so at once before the entrance fee is raised. Entrance fee, $2; monthly dues, $3. OBADIAH NEWCOMB, President; James White, Vice President; Samuel H Jordan, Assistant Vice President; Chas. E. Anderson, Secretary; Marcus P. Ferris, Attorney and Counsellor, No. 35 Wall-st. m1-3t*m

☞ **Germans Attend.**—The WORKINGMAN'S BUILDING ASSOCIATION will hold a public meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, March 2, at 7½ o'clock, at the Henry Clay House, corner of 1st av. and Avenue-A. Addresses will be delivered in German and English, showing the advantages gained by becoming members, and explaining the workings, &c. Printed circulars in German and English, and articles of Association, will be distributed. All are invited to attend. R. MCCLELLAN, President.
G. W. ANDERSON, Secretary. m1-3t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Phœnix Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.**—A public meeting of this Association will be held at REILLY'S Fifth Ward Hotel, (Franklin-st) THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by several interesting speakers, who will explain the principles of the institution, and show how a man can purchase his own house with the same amount of money that he is now paying for rent. The Phœnix is now thoroughly organized and incorporated, and offers superior advantages to those desiring a homestead, which they should at once embrace. "There is no place like Home," is an old adage but a true one; the force of which was never more fully felt than at the present day, when rents are so enormously high that it is almost impossible for a mechanic to pay them. Besides they grow higher and higher from year to year. These facts are sufficiently important to induce every rent payer to come up and sustain the good work, and through it, themselves. As a savings institution, also, the benefits of this Association are peculiarly attractive. The Prospectus and By-laws can be had gratuitously at the Secretary's Office, (Chambers' Hall, No. 65 Chatham-st) or at the place of meeting, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at REILLY'S Hotel, Franklin-st.

WILSON SMALL, President, No. 94 Ludlow-st.
AMOS WILLETS, Vice-President, No. 276 Pearl st.
A. R. HETFIELD, Secretary, Office, (Chamber's Hall,) No. 65 Chatham-st.

TRUSTEES.

Warren Chapman,	Andrew Hume,	Peter J. Powles,
Geo. W. Dawson,	Robert M Dewitt,	Joseph Nesbitt,
Edward J. Small,	James Cuthell,	George A Barney.

Attorney—Q. MCADAM, No. 62 Wall-st.
Surveyor—JACOB L. FENN, No 65 Chatham-st. m1-1t

☞ **Home.—There is no Place like Home**—The IRVING BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION will hold another public meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, March 2, at Chatham Hall, Chatham-square, at 7½ o'clock. This Association is now in successful operation—having only been organized a few days—and over 262 shares have been subscribed for. Workingmen, attend, and learn how you may obtain a house for your family, which you can call your own, and which you can procure by small monthly payments. This Association is filling up so rapidly that the entrance fee will shortly have to be raised. Shares, $600. Monthly dues, $3. Entrance fee, $2.

Addresses will be delivered by Hon. Jacob L. Fenn and others, explaining the working of this beneficial Association.

Ladies and gentlemen are particularly invited to attend.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President, No. 106 Broadway.
GEORGE H. BELL, Vice-President, No. 158 Nassau-st.

TRUSTEES.

George H. Franklin, No 173 West-st.
George W Riblet, County Clerk's Office, City Hall.
Silas C. Herring, Nos 137 and 139 Water-st.
James Jackson, Jr., No. 361 Broadway.
Royal G Mallard, No. 89 Barclay-st.
Nelson Puff, No 215 Duane-st.
Elias Combs, No. 244 Grand-st
F. G. Richardson, No 42 Fulton st.
George T. Maxwell, No 18 City Hall.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Secretary, No. 244 Grand-st.
THOMAS LAWRENCE, Attorney, No. 15 Beekman-st.

Office, No 244 Grand-st. Open every evening from 6 to 9 o'clock, and on Wednesday from 3 to 9 o'clock P. M., for ladies. Articles of the Association may be had gratis. m1-2t

☞ **Hudson River Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION** having been duly organized, persons desirous of becoming members may do so by subscribing at the office of the Secretary, 89 Leonard st, near Broadway. Shares $800. Entrance fee, $2. Dues, $3 monthly. A public meeting will be held at Bradbury's Music Room, 413 Broadway, corner of Lispenard-st, third floor, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 2, at 7½ o'clock. The objects of the Association will be explained by able speakers

SYLVANUS S WARD, President, 411 Washington-st.
ALFRED W. WHITE, Vice Pres't, City Inspector's office.

TRUSTEES.

J. Boyce, 227 Greenwich-st.,	I. L. Wall, 66 N. Moore-st.,	
James Webb, 43 Charlton-st.,	P. Covle, 141 Chatham-st.,	
John D. Dixon, 105 West Broadway,	G. T. Warner, 314 Broadway,	
G. T. Rodman, 229 and 235 West-st.,	S. H. Romans, 72 Warren-st.,	
	J. P. Brinckerhoff, 23 Chambers-st.	

GEO. W. MORTON, Secretary, No. 89 Leonard st.
JOHN HOOPER Surveyor, No 48 Franklin-st.
EDGAR, YOUNG & RUTHVEN, Attorneys and Counsellors, No. 25 Nassau-st. m1-2t

☞ **United States Building Association and EQUITABLE INVESTMENT AND SAVING FUND.**—The fourth monthly meeting of this Association will be held at No 163 Bowery, third story, on MONDAY EVENING, March 15, at 7 o'clock. The books of the Association are open for subscription at No. 179 Bowery, where by-laws and act of incorporation can be had gratis. Entrance fee 50 cents; dues $2 50; shares $600. An opportunity is offered to males and females, by paying $2 50 a month for a few years, to obtain a home or realize sufficient to start a fair business. At the last meeting shares were rated med at $206 each. N. MCGRAW, President, No. 4 Crosby-st.

JOHN RUSHBY, Vice-President.
THOS. VERNON, Secretary, 178 Bowery.

DIRECTORS.

Andw. Allendorph,	James Grady,	Wm Forrester,
John Crouch,	Starkee Livesey,	Jas. McDuff,

TRUSTEES.

N McGraw,	C. W. Houghton,	John Ridley

Attorney, Chauncey Shaffer, 75 Nassau-st. 10f-1m*

☞ **Empire Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.**—The first regular meeting for the payment of dues and sale of shares will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, March 2d, at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer-sts., at 7½ o'clock. Members will notice that the first month's dues of $3 per share, are due and payable at or before this meeting.

To prevent confusion, members are invited to call on the Secretary before that time, pay their dues, and get their Book and Certificate of Membership. Office 173 Spring-st, Open from 2 to 9 P.M. JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, Pres't.

[Controller, Park.

JONATHAN W. ALLEN, Vice-Pres't.
J. W. FELL, Sec'., No 173 Spring-st.

N. B.—Shares will be sold at the meeting. 28f-3t

☞ **Excelsior Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION** will hold their regular monthly meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, March 2, at 7½ o'clock, at Masonic Hall, No 174 Grand, near Forsyth street. The attention of members is called to the amendment of Article 14, of the Articles of Association, as proposed at our last regular meeting, on which question the vote will be taken. Punctual attendance is requested. A number of shares will be offered for redemption. Present entrance fee, $10; monthly dues, $3; shares, $800. The dues and interest are payable at the office, No 156 Bowery, up stairs, on or before the Monday preceding the first Tuesday of each month, that being our regular monthly meeting day.

ROBERT T. HAWS, President.
N P LABARTE, Secretary m1 2t*

☞ **North American Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION.**—The books of the Association are opened for subscriptions, at their office, No. 458 Broadway, second floor, southeast corner of Grand st, from 9 A M until 5 o'clock, P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, until 9 o'clock. Entrance fee, $1; monthly dues, $3, per month. An opportunity is now offered to all males, females, and adults, by paying $3 per month, to secure a home, and a capital to start a fair business. Books explaining the plan of the Association may be had gratis at the office, No. 458 Broadway.

RICHARD F. CARMAN, President.
THOMAS S CUMMINGS, Vice-President.
MORTIMER SMITH, Secretary. 24f-1w

☞ **Second Mechanics' Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.**—Members of the above Association are informed that the first regular meeting for the payment of dues will be held at No. 5 Chatham-square, on WEDNESDAY, March 3, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Persons paying for one or more months in advance, will be allowed interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum. To avoid confusion at the meeting, members are invited to call on the Secretary before the meeting, pay their dues, and get book and certificate of membership. Office hours from 9 A. M to 1 P. M. J. PECARE, Secretary.

23f-3teod Office, No. 163 Hester-st.

☞ **A Card.**—THE BUILDING ASSOCIATION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—All persons who have subscribed, or are about to subscribe, to the stock of this company, will bear in mind that the first instalment of $2 50 per share is due and payable THIS DAY, March 1, at the Mercantile Bank, corner of Broadway and John st. The second instalment will be due and payable on the 15th, at the same place. It is anticipated from the resources which this Company have already at command, that they will pay the largest dividend ever paid by any Insurance Company in the city of New-York or the United States. P. BRUCE President.
S JESSURUN, Secretary. m1-1t

☞ **The Mount Vernon Building Association**, No. 1, will meet at the corner of Christopher and Hudson-streets, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock. A full attendance is particularly requested, as the annual election for Directors takes place. There is likewise an important amendment to the Articles of Association under consideration. Let all come.

B. H. BALDWIN, President.
GEO. W. COOPER, Secretary. m1 3t*

☞ **Mount Vernon Building Association No. 2.**—The members of the Association and all interested in procuring Homes for themselves, are requested to meet at No. 119 Wooster-st, near Prince-st, on MONDAY EVENING, March 1, at 7 o'clock. AB'M. J. POST, President.
CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Secretary. 28f 2t*

☞ **Mr. Editor**:—Believing liberality and patronism should always be noticed and reciprocated, I wish through your columns to thank JOHN MCCHESNEY, Esq., for the use of his splendid Charger, which he loaned me on the celebrating of Washington's Birthday, by the Order of O. U. A., to which I belong. Yours, J. B SCOTT.

Charles Montague, of Pittsfield, Mass., is said to have invented a cylinder printing press, costing from four to eight hundred dollars, only, printing both sides of a sheet at once, and striking from 1,000 to 1,500 impressions per hour.

The citizens of the Old Dominion express no remarkable degree of gratification at the advent of the "Spiritual Rappers" upon their new possessions in Fayette Co. The manifestations make few converts in Virginia.

Rosa Dallahon lately died at Vincennes, Ind., at the age of 83. She was remarkable for a peculiar antipathy to the opposite sex, so that her will had to be written, and is to be executed, by her female friends.

The *National Intelligencer* calls it a "huge throat" that is possessed by some letter-writer who writes that he stood in the Castle of St. Elmo at Naples, and drank in the whole sweep of the Bay."

The Bromfield House, at Boston, has prepared for the advent of the Maine Liquor Law, by turning its bar out doors. It will henceforth be a strictly Temperance Hotel.

The *Coshoetou Republican*, a spirited weekly at Coshocton, O., has passed into the hands of Mr. H. A. Guild, formerly of New-York. Mr. Guild is a man of enterprise, and will make a readable sheet.

Two hundred and four patients were admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, during the year 1851, of whom 107 were discharged cured.

A Catholic Church, commenced in Salem, N. J., three years since, and abandoned for want of funds, has been recommenced.

A second Norwegian paper, entitled the *Emigranten*, has been started in Wisconsin. It is published at Inmansville, and is to be Democratic.

The Buffalo papers say that the damage to the *Mgy Flower* is found to be less than was anticipated. She is nearly ready for a launch.

A Prize Concert was prevented by the police at Philadelphia, under the prohibition of the statutes against Lotteries.

One Robert Shiddell was shot dead at Lexington, Ky., a few days ago, by his brother, Jackson Shiddell. No cause assigned.

Small-pox prevails at Litchfield, Ct.

New-York Daily Times.

THREE DAYS

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

Ministerial Crisis in France.

THE ORLEANS CONFISCATIONS.

THE ATTACK UPON THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.

Withdrawal of Troops from Holstein.

Affairs in Hesse Cassel.

Cotton Stiffer—Large Sales. Breadstuffs Firm.

Dates from Paris and London, Feb. 13; Liverpool, Feb. 14.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Africa*, Capt. HARRISON, arrived at this port Saturday morning, from Liverpool on the 14th February. Her advices are three days later.

At 1.35 A. M. the *Africa* stopped off Sandy Hook, waiting for daylight. The following is a list of her passengers:

Mr. and Miss Lindenham, Mr. Harvey and lady, Mr. Bowen and lady, Mr. Meige, lady and child, Capt. Gawkin, lady and child, Madame Amore and child, Mr. Sandreaux and son, Capt. Bull, Capt. Dick, Messrs Ashley, Fisher, Bainbridge, Syndee, McLean, Mallius, Krodt, J. W. Cochran, bearer of dispatches, Renfrew, J. Frazer, Cameron, D. Filkington, bearer of dispatches, Hoenel, Ball, Draman, Johnston, Holland, Valenzuilla, J. N. Valenzuilla, Mc. Call, Herth, Robertson, Bursaher, Field, J. H. Caskie, Parry, Phineas, Bradley, Nisbett, Belsey, Hinton, Thornton, Germain, Mellow—Total 52.

On the 13th inst., Lord John Russell's new Reform Bill was read a first time, and the schedule of the boroughs to be affected by the measure were to be laid on the table the succeeding day.

Attention had been directed to the outrage upon the person of Mr. Mather, by the Austrians at Florence. Lord Granville stated that immediately upon receiving intelligence of the occurrence, he had given instructions to Mr. Scarlett, the English representative at the Tuscan Court, to demand ample reparation.

A Committee of Inquiry had been made to examine into the contracts for supplying preserved meats to the Navy in 1847, 1848 and 1849. Sir W. Jolliffe charged the Admiralty with gross neglect, and referred to Sir John Franklin's Expedition as an example of the evil consequence alikely to result from any degree of carelessness.

The offices of Paymaster-General and Vice-President of the Board of Trade have been offered to and accepted by Lord Stanley, of Alderley, who, in the year 1841, filled the office of Paymaster-General. Rumor says that Right Hon. Charles Villiers, M. P., has been offered one of the vacant posts now at the disposal of the Whigs.

Mr. Layard, who was a long time attached to the embassy at Constantinople, better known by his discoveries at Nineveh, has been appointed Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Further arrivals of the Nineveh sculptures are announced. Among them is one piece far exceeding in size any brought home upon a former occasion. It weighs 15 tons.

Intelligence has reached Southampton, that two casks of oil, one containing about 100 gallons, and the other about 50, have been brought into Portsmouth, picked up at sea, one off Weymouth, and the other off Shoreham, and which are supposed to have been washed up from the wreck of the *Amazon*. One head of each cask is much burnt, showing them to have been exposed to a strong fire.

Some anxiety was felt on account of the Brazilian Packet *Severn*, which was almost due at Southampton, with later news from Madeira, where it is imagined that some of the missing crew and passengers of the *Amazon* have been landed.

FRANCE.

Another Ministerial crisis is said to exist in France. The troubles grow out of the question of annexing Belgium.

General St. Arnaud is said to be the only minister in favour of this policy. The quarrel between Maupas and de Persigny still continues. The return of De Morny to favour inclines many to believe that he will re-enter the ministry. The President has pressed him to do so, but so long as the decree confiscating the Orleans property stands unrepealed, it is difficult to imagine how M. de Morny, who assigned this as the cause of his retirement, can accept power. The probable return of Fould to office, as Minister of Finance, is talked of in connection with the re-entrance of De Morny.

Gen. Cavaignac declines to come forward as a candidate for a seat in the *Corps Legislatif*.

The *Armorican* of Brest says: The *Belle Poule*, which was to have conveyed the political prisoners to Cayenne, has been designated to another service. She is to carry four hundred marines of the Brest division to Toulon, and proceed thence to the Ile de la Reunion, with troops.

It is said that a decree is on the point of appearing for the re-establishment of the fortress of Huningues, in Alsace, which was dismantled in consequence of the treaties of 1815.

Troubles have arisen in several parts of the south, in consequence of the decrees for the liberation of poor insurgents whom the prefects should judge to be misled, the populace having risen in some places, and marched to the prisons *en masse*, to set their fellow-citizens free.

Severe measures are said to have been resolved upon for suppressing the frequent attacks upon the military, whether on sentry or in the streets.

Bonjeau is appointed President of the section of the Interior in the Council of State; Tourangin, Councillor of State; Chegary and Raynal, Advocates-General of the Court of Cassation.

Persigny has addressed a circular to the Prefects, ordering them to proclaim by placards in every electoral circumscription, the candidates proposed by Louis Napoleon, and to warn the electors against those whose known tendencies are not in the spirit of the new institutions.

The sentence of deportation decreed against Marc Dufraisse and Greppo, ex-representatives, is commuted to perpetual banishment.

M Huber, the socialist ally of Blanqui, who proclaimed the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly, on the 15th of May, has, it is said, been restored to liberty. The useful talents of this apostle of red republicanism, as a secret agent of police, are said to have procured this indulgence for him.

The electioneering news is of the flattest, owing to the continued uncertainty as to the degree of liberty which will be allowed to independent candidates.

Among the notices of marriage published in the *Constitutionnel* is that of M. Bonaparte, of Hameau Boileau, Auteuil, with Mdlle. Bachelor, a lady styled *propriétaire*, who resides in Rue Notre Dame de Lorette. The Bonaparte referred to is Pierre, the son of Lucien, whose sudden return about two years back from the army in Algeria to Paris drew such sharp rebukes from Gen. d'Hautpoul, then Minister of War, in the Assembly.

The Paris correspondent of the *London News* says:

Last night, a Madame Pauline Roland, a disciple of M. Pierre Leroux, and author of pamphlets on working associations, was arrested. It is also reported that sixty journeymen printers were arrested at the same time.

A fresh list of Senators is said to be on the eve of appearing. About half the Senators will receive pensions.

SPAIN.

The precipitation with which the execution of the assassin of the Queen has been carried into effect is generally disapproved, as evincing a desire to hush up all inquiry. The wound is believed to be of a more serious nature than is acknowledged by the official bulletins. The poniard had been so vigorously and surely directed that it went through the thick velvet dress, the under-garments and the stays, and entered the body of the Queen just above the grein. Count Pino-Hermoso, who rushed up in time to parry a second blow, has, it is said, his fingers almost cut off.

The Chamber of Deputies has forwarded to the President of the Council an address of condolence for presentation to the Queen.

GERMANY.

It is said that the Orleans Princes are about to present a memorial to the Germanic Diet on the subject of their rights of property, violated by Louis Napoleon's recent decrees. Similar memorials were to be forwarded to all the European Courts.

The withdrawal of the Austrian troops from Holstein and Hamburg was commenced on the 10th.

Count Palorme has been appointed as Sardinian Ambassador at Berlin, in place of the Marquis of Ricci.

A scheme for the future government of the electorate of Hesse has just been jointly submitted to the Frankfort Diet by the representatives of Austria and Prussia.

Advices from Hanover state that a commission is about to undertake the revision of the organic laws. The communal law will first be dealt with, and afterwards the law regulating district representation.

On the 9th a proposition relative to the creation of a peerage was made in the first Prussian Chamber by members of the party of the Right. It is less ample than that which rumor ascribes to the government.

BELGIUM.

M. Quinette, late minister of France at the court of Belgium, took leave of the King on Sunday last. On the same day his successor, M. de Bassano, had an audience to deliver his credentials. He was conducted to the palace by one of the King's aides-de-camp, and in a royal carriage. The King has conferred upon M. Quinette the grand cordon of his order.

The Brussels journals state that General Lamoriciere has returned to that city in a very bad state of health. On his arrival at Verviers, where the railroad travelers change carriages, he was so unwell that it was necessary to carry him from one carriage to the other.

ITALY.

The discussion on the modifications in the law on the press was continued in the Piedmontese Chamber of Deputies on the 5th. After M. Lanza, who supported the counter project of the commission, Count Cavour, Minister of Finance, rose to defend the ministerial bill.

The reports of ministerial changes at Rome gain ground, and Cardinals Roberti and Bofondi were announced as successors to Antonelli. The English catholics, in common with other distinguished foreigners, bore tapers to be blessed by the Pope on Candlemas Day. One of the head *sbirri* was stabbed on the evening of the 2d.

TURKEY.

The *Constitutionnel* of Paris announces from Constantinople, that the solution of the question of the Holy Places was prevented by the fall of Reschid Pacha on the 26th Jan.

A later account states that Reschid Pacha has reentered the Turkish Cabinet, as President of the Council of Justice.

ELEVEN DAYS

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE PROMETHEUS.

$72,000 in Gold Dust.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-SIX DAYS.

JOHN B. WELLER ELECTED TO THE U. S. SENATE

The steamship *Prometheus*, Capt. H. CHURCHILL, arrived at her wharf Saturday morning, from San Juan, with 226 passengers, $32,000 gold dust on freight, and $40,000 in the hands of the passengers.

The steamer *North America*, left San Francisco on the 2d inst., bringing to San Juan del Sur, the passengers arrived in the *Prometheus*. The U. S. Mail steamer *Tennessee*, left the same day for Panama, with the mails, and $1,600,000 in gold dust on freight, and 330 passengers. Among the latter, we notice the names of Colonel J. C. FREMONT and family.

The *Prometheus* arrived at San Juan on her outward trip on the afternoon of the 14th. Sailed on her return the evening of the 19th.

The U. S. Sloop of War *Albany*, Capt. PLATT, sailed on the 9th, leaving no American Man of War in port.

Five miles outside the Harbour, the *Prometheus* spoke the English Sloop of War *Calypso*, bound in. At noon on the 23d when 33 miles N. W. of Havana, was boarded by the *Albany*, 14 days from San Juan bound to Havana, all well. The *Albany* spoke on the 19th, 200 miles from San Juan, the U. S. Sloop of War *Decatur*, bound to San Juan.

The Clipper ship *Trade Wind* arrived at San Francisco on the evening of the 21st, 121 days from New York.

Left at San Juan, Bark *Republic* of New York, Brig *Lucy*, of New Orleans, *Mary Parker*, of New Orleans, West India Mail Steamer *Conway*, Steamship *Alabama*, of New Orleans, condemned; Bark *Quinnibaug*, New York, condemned and sold; Schr. *Pocahontas*, sailed for New Orleans, on the 18th.

The following is a list of passengers per *Prometheus*:

V. Janot, T Short, E. Penman, N. McCroskee, A. C. Hunt, H. A. Fenwick, E. T Dunburg, John Baldwin, Mrs Shuner, J. W Bray, J. W Turner, A. C Stearns, C. L. Kitchell, E. R. Dudley, R. M Folger, A. M. Goodwin, M Errik, L. D. Springer, E. S Pinckney, P. A. Auther, R. J. Graham, A. Campbell, S Little, J. Morris, F. Manche, J. Hartnell, E. Minturn, J. W. Nicoll, H. Fitch, J. F. Porter, J. Van Name, J. Putnam, Mrs J. Putnam and child, J. Stearns, A. A. C Meserve, M. B. Vigue, I. W Blake, F. W. Levett, M. Blake, J. H Bukcell, A. Richards, J. Lewelling, B Hillard, J Stemmons, A. B. Jones, M. L Winn, Henry Potter, Samuel Furnald, Samuel L. Fuller, M. Ackerman, J. W. Geary, S Parrish, J. Paul, D. Cook, L. Park, Dr. Woodhand, J. H. Long, G. Long, W Long, H. C. Long, S. W. Long, W. B. Long, C. Meyer, S Edgarton, Capt. Baker, W. L. Northam, M. Palmer, W. R Bissell, D S Blair, H. McNally, W. H. Pearson, M. Lane, and 263 in steerage.

We are indebted to B. S. HOPKINS, Purser of the *Prometheus*, and to GREGORY & Co.'s Express for memorandas, packages, and late California papers.

Our San Francisco papers are to the 2d inst.,

Senatorial Election.

The news presents very little of interest or importance. The leading feature is the election of a U. S. Senator to succeed Col. Fremont. The Legislature went into Senatorial Convention on the 28th ult. The principal candidates for the Senatorship were Messrs. King, Weller, Broderick, McLane, Tingley, Smith, Anderson and Ralston. Mr. John B. Weller, Democrat, was chosen on the 30th, on the 6th ballot by a vote of 71 to 17 for Major P. B. Reading, after two days spent in fruitless efforts to elect. All the other prominent Democratic candidates declined running after the third caucus of the party, when thirty-seven votes were given for Mr. Weller. The Whigs being in a minority in the Legislature, did not deem it expedient to hold a caucus or make any nomination; but Hon. T. B. King, Major Reading, Hon. G. B. Tingley, Hon. Mr. Ellis, of Nevada, and other eminent gentlemen, continued to receive the complimentary votes of the party, during all the ballots. The *Alta* says the election of Mr. Weller has given more general satisfaction in the State than would have been caused by the choice of any other of the candidates. He was expected to start for Washington on the 15th instant, and may therefore be expected in the steamer to arrive about the 9th

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1852.

☞ The *New-York Daily Times* can be obtained of WILLIAM PARTON, Waterbury, Conn.

☞ The Second Edition of the *Evening Times*, published every day at 3 o'clock P. M., and served to subscribers for *One Cent*, contains a full and complete list of the *Arrivals at all the Hotels*, up to the latest hour.

Manners of the Senate.

Senators RHETT and CLEMENS have contributed largely, in their recent collision, to that unworthy spirit which has been infused into the United States Senate within the last ten years, and which threatens, unless checked, seriously to impair the character and influence of that distinguished body. They have indulged in personal accusations, and in the use of epithets of the most offensive and reprehensible character. Language, which no man having respect for the ordinary courtesies of life would permit himself to use in private intercourse, has been freely bandied from one to the other upon the floor of what has been styled oftentimes, and with justice, the most dignified deliberative body in the world. Charges of knavery, lying and cowardice have been hurled from one to the other, in open Senate, with all the volubility, and more than the vulgarity, of Billingsgate. Other Senators, so far from preventing these insults and outrages upon the character of that body, took special pains to encourage the actors in them, and to prompt to their repetition.

When the degradation in the *manners* of the Senate shall be complete, and that body shall have been converted into the prize-fight ring to which by such scenes it seems to approximate, the public temper will inevitably sink to a corresponding level. Much of the popular respect for law grows out of a feeling of confidence in those who make it; and nothing is more important to the preservation of a healthy and conservative spirit among the people, than a dignified, decorous and impressive demeanor, on the part of our highest legislative bodies. When the Senate becomes simply an arena for personal quarrels,—when attacks upon personal character take the place of deliberation and discussion on themes of national importance, the whole tone of popular feeling will be lowered and the public morality will suffer disastrous change.

What have personal controversies to do with the public interests? What right have Senators, met to consult for the common good, to bring their paltry personalities—their private differences, upon the high platform of national affairs, to be canvassed and adjusted in sight of the world? Mr. SEWARD never stated a more pertinent fact, than when he said a year or two since, that no man's personal affairs or opinions were worth *ten minutes* of the time that belongs to the nation.

Ten or fifteen years ago, when such men as CLAY and CALHOUN and WEBSTER gave tone and character to the deliberations of the Senate, such a thing as a low personal squabble was unknown upon that floor. Personal attacks were made and repelled,—but only upon grounds of important public principle, and in a tone and terms befitting that high position. With the advent of Senator FOOTE, of Mississippi, commenced a new era in the history of the American Senate. He had established a reputation at home as a voluble, unscrupulous, sharp and successful stump speaker; and he evidently regarded the Senate as only a higher field for the exercise of his peculiar gifts. He talked to the Senate just as he had talked to mass meetings at home. He teased and bullied members of the opposite party,—he hurled epithets and scattered accusations against all with whom he differed,—he bandied names and drew pistols upon his fellow members, as he found each species of argument most convenient and serviceable for the special occasion. His whole career in the Senate was a systematic crusade against the dignity and decorum of that body. His spirit has lingered behind his retiring steps. And the Senate now has half a dozen members equally lacking in self-respect and in regard for the reputation of the body to which they belong.

Neither House of Congress seems at all sensitive to the degradation which such practices are bringing upon both. From neither are any measures to be expected, which will correct the evil, or check the downward tendency of Congressional manners. The only remedy is in public sentiment, and in the Press as its chief organ. It is the duty of the Press never to allow any such outrage upon propriety, to pass unscathed. When Members of Congress, in either branch, shall come to feel that no breach of propriety can escape severe censure from the public press, and that neither party adhesion nor personal regard can procure immunity for such offenses, they will be more careful in their conduct, and pay a steadier regard to the requirements of decorum and of self-respect.

☞ Mr. WEBSTER intends, we understand, to leave this city for Washington to-morrow. He has received while here, interesting dispatches from France, as well as from other European capitals; but there is no reason to suppose that his return to Washington is at all hastened by this fact. Mr. WEBSTER is in the habit of dispatching public business wherever he may happen to be, when it comes before him. He has with him now, as usual when away from Washington, a sufficient corps of assistants from the Department to render its powers essentially locomotive. His celebrated letter to Chevalier Hulsemann was written during a short sojourn in New-Hampshire. If there is anything requiring immediate attention in the dispatches received since he left Washington, it is quite safe to assume that they have been already answered.

☞ Virtue is generally its own reward; but occasionally it pays better. The approval of our conscience was all we ever expected for showing up the atrocious malignity of the *Evening Post*, in its ferocious attack upon the opinion which the great defender of the Constitution saw fit to express about Gray's Elegy. But we are not thus unhappy. We have received a communication from some one, evidently alive to the character of the offense, and sensible of the merit of our castigation of it, thanking us most cordially for our "just and manly rebuke" of the "low depravity which characterized the attack of that meanly partizan print" upon Mr. Webster's critical judgment. We trust that between the *Express* and our anonymous but astute correspondent, the *Post* may be "disciplined into good manners." We fear, however, that "Leviathan is not so tamed."

A very desperate cause is very often defended by very questionable appeals to ignorance and prejudice. We are surprised, however, to find the following paragraph as editorial in the *National Intelligencer*:

"Paine's Age of Reason and KOSSUTH'S Appeal are *kindred* emanations of dangerous minds, and both are heresies fatal to established truths."

☞ We are indebted to Purser RODGERS, of the *Crescent City*, to ADAMS & Co.'s and BERFORD'S Expresses, and to MARCUS D. BORDEN, Esq., for memoranda and Pacific papers.

Showering and Yoking.

We made a few remarks the other day upon the tortures employed in our State Penitentiaries, but were unable to lay hands on the Report of the Legislative Committee respecting the general management of those places. Upon turning to that document we find ample evidence of the inhumanities in habitual practice. The visitors say, over cautiously we think, in view of the testimony they elicited:

"Occasional cases of cruelty still occur, and must so long as such *dangerous engines of torture* as the shower-bath and yoke are left in the hands of imprudent keepers. Many of the subordinate keepers were free in their opinions that the *shower bath* is a much more cruel punishment than the cat."

They argue, to be sure, that the effect upon the officer is less brutalizing; but the effect upon the officer has, of course, nothing to do with the question. According to the testimony of Judge Edmonds, formerly Inspector of the Sing Sing Prison—testimony the Committee cite with approbation—it seems that the statements of keepers and sub-keepers are not reliable. The prisoners must be referred to.

"We found that it was absolutely necessary that we should obtain their statements, because to the world at large all within the walls was darkness and secrecy, and from that source no testimony could be obtained, and *from the officers we could not easily procure the knowledge of their own misconduct*. How easy it is for the officers to conceal their own conduct, was exemplified to me when I was an Inspector at Sing Sing. I was astonished and worried by frequent complaints of the prisoners that they did not get enough to eat, and I gave peremptory orders that they should have enough. I directed the assistant keepers to send their men to the kitchen whenever they complained. One of them, who saw that one of his best workmen could not do a day's labor from weakness, sent him to the kitchen in vain. He went himself and could get no food for his man. He then complained to the principal keeper. That officer, when he found out who it was complained, beat him over the head with an iron rule until it broke in his hand, then beat him with the hardwood handle of a stone hammer, and when that flew out of his hands, from his own violence, attacked him with a stone axe, and would have struck him with it in his passion, if he had not been prevented. The poor convict was then tied up and whipped with some fifty lashes of the cat, and ended the incident by some two weeks confinement in the hospital, and all for having complained of being hungry."

We turn, therefore, to what *is* credible authority upon the subject—the evidence of prison physicians. The keepers, when interrogated as to the existence of ill consequences, after the use of the bath or yoke, in several instances denied that there were any. The medical officers report differently. Dr. Fosgate, of Auburn, thus refers to the bath:

"To the mechanic who calculates the influence of mere matter upon matter, the power of this column of water must possess considerable importance. But to the physiologist, who can alone judge with any degree of correctness of the influence of a stream, generally at 32° Fahrenheit, falling upon the head, and thence covering the whole body, the suffering induced, and danger incurred, must appear momentous in the extreme."

He further quotes the highest professional authorities for the prejudicial influences of the cold application; and illustrates them by numerous cases which occurred under his own observation. To make the infliction still more severe, ice is sometimes placed in the water. The opinion of a judicious prison officer is cited:

"The frequent repetition of the shower bath, I was informed by an officer who for several years had acquired more information in regard to its effects from personal observation than any other individual in the prison, renders the convict less able to resist its influence, and that after several applications it required greater caution in its use."

Dr. Fosgate subsequently remarks:

"It would scarcely be credited, should I state that a system of torture to obtain confessions, or information not otherwise to be had, is in full force in this institution. Yet such is the fact, and the shower bath is the ready instrument of its execution. This machine is a modification of the water punishments of the Spanish Inquisition, and will as certainly extort truth or falsehood from the sufferer, either to gratify the wishes or confirm the suspicions of a keeper of the Auburn prison, as its original did in the hands of the inquisitorial fathers.

"Upon the rehearsal of circumstances so revolting to every feeling of humanity, one is constrained to inquire whether the infliction of so much misery is necessary to maintain the discipline of this prison. The question is affirmatively answered in the fact, that the "Auburn system of prison discipline" is a system of absolute physical force, in which enters no idea of moral government at all."

And in the course of his examination before the Committee he declines to say whether or not death has resulted from punishment; but states that convicts were converted into madmen by them.

Dr. Darius Clark, Inspector of the Clinton Prison, says:

"I consider the keepers, as a general thing, very poor judges of the subjects for a shower bath. My own opinion is that some constitutions or temperaments will not admit of this treatment with impunity."

Dr. D. A. Raymond says:

"There are constitutions which will not admit of the shower bath, and upon those it is not inflicted."

This would do very well, if we were not elsewhere told most distinctly that it was administered by ignorant keepers, quite unlikely to appreciate constitutional differences, without consultation with physician or warden.

Dr. William N. Belcher, of the Sing Sing Prison, gives it as his opinion, that the shower-bath

"cannot be generally used with impunity, and that in many cases its use should be prohibited, although punishment should be inflicted in some way. *I believe it to be more dangerous than any mode now in use.*"

These professional dicta are supported by the testimony of all the more intelligent officers of the prisons. Thus Charles W. Pomeroy, agent of the Auburn Prison:

"The abuse of the shower-bath, in improper hands, is more injurious than an abuse of the cat. The bath is more likely to injure the health of a convict than the cat. Have no doubt but that the minds of convicts have been impaired, and in some cases ruined by the bath. I have no objection to a proper use of the bath."

William Sunderlin, Warden of the same Prison:

"In all cases where we intend to inflict severe punishment by the shower-bath, we have the physician present, for fear we shall shower him too much; and there are some convicts whose temperament is such that we think it not safe to punish them in this way."

Of what value the medical attendance is, we may infer from the evidence of Dr. Fosgate, the physician in question.

Barnabas King, a keeper:

"My objections to the shower-bath are that it is liable to injure the mind, as well as the health of certain convicts."

Francis C. Rich, another keeper:

"I think the cat is far preferable to the punishments used in the prison, both in regard to health and the discipline of the prison. My objection to the shower-bath is that it injures the health and mind of the convict; that it is not exemplary for the reason that is not administered in the presence of the convicts."

And Chauncey J. Smith, an agent at Sing Sing:

"I consider the shower-bath a very cruel punishment. I have seen several showered in the winter when the water was so cold it froze on the floor as it fell. There would be chunks of ice in the barrel at the time."

And of this character is all the testimony. Nothing was ever more distinctly manifested by legal inquiry, than that the shower-bath is a barbarous engine of torment; that it is destructive to the physical and mental health of the convict; and contributes to make those discharged from our prisons, imbecile inmates of lunatic asylums, or charges upon the county poor rates. And in order to judge of the grade of offenses to which it is applied, we may consult the punishment record of the Clinton Prison, the only one where such a roll is preserved. We find the following among the crimes so punished: "Not going to bed when ordered;" "leaving the ranks when coming from the mines;" "talking and laughing:" "insolent language," (we are not told how provoked;) "profane language;" "noise in cell;" "not coming from cell;" "attempting to stab;" "lying;" "stealing mittens of another convict;" "whistling;" "smoking," &c., &c. These punishments were always inflicted by the offended sub-jailer, without authority from a superior, and how judiciously may be judged from the fact, that an attempt to murder is nowhere more severely chastised, than smoking, whistling, laughing or talking. Indeed, few of the offenses deserve any notice whatever; and, nevertheless they subjected the convict to merciless torture, and the prospect of physical weakness and intellectual insanity for life.

The yoke has already been described to the readers of the *Times*. Dr. Fosgate says it is not only inefficient, but

"derogatory to the discipline of the prison, as well as injurious to the health of the convicts. While wearing the yoke the culprit is the butt through the sly jokes and unfeeling taunts of his fellow convicts, and on this account it is often injuriously and unnecessarily worn to show them of what *stuff* he is made. Their strained and inflamed muscles, and swelled and inflamed skin, of neck, breast and arms, often require medical treatment and rest from labor."

And other evidence goes to show that it is impossible for the yictim to stand beneath the intolerable weight: and that if strength gave way, he was punished with a cane, triced up with a rope, or turned into a dungeon. The time lost in the workshop, both by the use of the bath and the yoke, was usually three or four days, after each infliction—days spent by the convict in the hospital. The loss of revenue, however, is of little moment.

We earnestly hope the recommendations of the Committee will be listened to, and these infernal weapons removed from the hands of brutal, irresponsible, case-hardened underlings in our State prisons. The moral system will answer every end, in ordinary circumstances; and we cannot better conclude these extracts than by quoting from the report of Mr. Robinson, Warden of the Massachusetts State prison:

"I have long looked upon a man as a man, whether he be the occupant of a palace or a prison—and, in whatever situation he may be, entitled to human sympathy, kindness and respect. He is my brother, wherever he may be, whatever of wrong or of crime he may have been tempted to commit.

"The more he has erred and strayed from the path of right and virtue, the more he is to be pitied, and the louder is his call upon our commiseration, our sympathy for his sufferings, and our efforts for his reformation to rectitude, to usefulness and to happiness. We are all liable to fall into temptation: if it were not so, we should not have all been taught to beseech our Father in Heaven to 'lead us not into temptation.' I felt my own frailties and imperfections, and resolved to do by others as I should wish to be done by, if I were in their situation. It seemed to me, therefore, in entering upon the duties of this office, if I erred at all, I should prefer rather to err on the side of kindness, clemency and humanity, than on that of severity of punishments. I knew that the laws, rules, regulations and discipline of the prison must be enforced. But I wished, if possible, to enforce them without recourse to corporal punishment or physical suffering. And I have succeeded, thus far, as well as I could have expected. With the exception of three cases, and those soon after I took charge, the government of the prison has been administered without corporal punishment. The shower-bath has not been used. And yet I think I can safely say, that the convicts are as orderly, as industrious and obedient as heretofore, and more contented, docile and happy. A feeling of mutual respect, kindness and friendship seems to be growing up between us. I am sure I experience these affections towards the convicts, and every day gives evidence that the same affections are being excited in their breasts towards me."

☞ The HARPERS announce that they have purchased the proof-sheets of DICKENS's new novel, to be received in advance of its appearance in London, for the sum of *two thousand dollars*. It is to be called "BLEAK HOUSE, or the East Wind," and will be completed in twenty numbers. The first part will appear in the April number of Harper's Magazine. The sum mentioned above is certainly a very large remuneration—nearly as much as even Dickens could make upon any one of his novels in this country, if all the profits were secured by an international copyright.

☞ There was great excitement at Albany during the session of the Assembly on Friday night. The House sat until after 5 o'clock on Saturday morning, struggling over the resolution declaring vacant E. L. SNOW's seat, from the Sixteenth District. In the midst of the excitement, the gas lights were suddenly extinguished. A hat, belonging to one of the members, was subsequently found in the basement. Whether its owner was the individual who caused the sudden eclipse, or whether his hat had been stolen by the rogue, and placed where found, to mislead suspicion, does not appear. Candles were procured, and the chamber relit, the Sergeant-at-arms sent out for members who had "retired" to avoid voting, and the resolution was finally adopted. Further controversy on the question is expected to take place to-day.

☞ Gen. JEFFERSON DAVIS has published a letter refuting certain statements made in regard to him by Mr. FOOTE, before the latter left the Senate. He denies Foote's assertion that he was in favor of secession, and denounces as slanderous the statements that he had been designated by certain Southern secessionists as the military leader, in the expected civil war.

☞ The Whig Members of the Legislature of DELAWARE, at a meeting held on the 23d of February, adopted a series of resolutions, nominating Gen. SCOTT for the Presidency, and recommending a Whig National Convention, to be held at Philadelphia, on the 17th of June.

A Whig State Convention, in INDIANA, has instructed the Delegates from that State to vote for Gen. SCOTT for President, and Mr. CRITTENDEN for Vice-President.

ASTOR PLACE.—*Gazza Ladra* was repeated on Friday night to a very full house. Several gems were omitted from the indisposition of Madame PICCO, but these were made up by the last scena and aria from *Lucia* by Signor SALVI. This capital tenor presents Meyerbeer's *Robert le Diable* to-night for his benefit. He deserves a rich compliment. He has worked faithfully and with his best talents, for six weeks, to carry through the present season with eclat, and all gratuitously to aid Maretzek against the opposition at Niblo's. The selection for this evening will derive increased attraction from the very thorough style, in which, after repeated representations, it will be put upon the stage.

☞ A Washington correspondent suggests that the New-York Mint bill has gained some friends lately among the Virginia representatives, and for the reason that they are not unwilling to punish Pennsylvania for the selfish policy displayed by her in her opposition to the Wheeling bridge. If the New-York Mint is to be established, there will be no necessity for continuing that at Philadelphia, and it will be allowed to go down.

ARRIVAL OF THE GLASGOW.—The steam propeller *Glasgow*, Capt. CRAIG, arrived at this port yesterday, from Glasgow February 7th, *via* Halifax. During the passage she experienced a succession of severe westerly gales, and when two days out carried away her rudder-head. The voyage was so much protracted by bad weather as to render it necessary to put in at Halifax for coal. For names of passengers see appropriate column.

☞ The *Louisville Journal* devotes a long leading article to an eloquent vindication of KOSSUTH's cause against the various slanders put forth by its opponents. In speaking of the refusal of the city of Louisville to invite KOSSUTH there, the *Journal* says:

"It is a source of mortification to find any portion of Kentucky engaged in doing what despotism, and despotism alone will applaud. No more gratifying incense can burn upon the altars of despotism, than insults and contumely extended toward the champion of Hungarian freedom. The Emperors of Austria and of Russia, the King of Naples, and the wretch who guides the destinies of France, will rejoice with joy unspeakable, when they learn that, amidst what they consider the plague spot of freedom, one healthy pulse beats in unison with their iron hearts."

☞ In noticing the action of the Assembly, by which Mr. SNOW's seat was declared vacant, the *Albany Evening Journal* says:

"It was known, before the opening of the session in the morning, that a number of Whig Members were absent. Several of them had, as they supposed, taken the precaution to "pair off," and had left the city ignorant of what is alleged as a fact, that two of the Loco-Foco members of the House had deemed it consistent with their own sense of honor to each "pair off" with two or three Whigs!

Taking advantage of the absence of these members, the concerted movement for the expulsion of Col. SNOW, who had, the day previously, been legally established in his seat, was begun at half-past one o'clock. * * *

Six Loco Foco members, who had paired off with absent Whigs, were present and voted! Strangers will keep their hands on their pocket-books when they visit the Assembly Chamber hereafter!"

The steam ferry-boats *Mariner* and *Washington* came in collision in the canal opposite Philadelphia on Saturday afternoon. Both boats were damaged, and a freight crate was thrown overboard from the *Washington* by the collision, but it was afterward recovered. No one was injured.

It is stated that Senator James A. Pearce is an applicant for the vacant United States Judgeship in Maryland, and that the President will appoint him on condition that he resides in Baltimore. The office is worth only $2,000 per annum.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to The New-York Times.

Falling of a Church—Dwelling-House Crushed.

SYRACUSE, Sunday, Feb. 29.

About 4 o'clock this morning, the spire of the Unitarian Church, in this city, was thrown down by the force of the wind, and falling directly upon the roof of the church, crushed the whole building to the ground, a perfect mass of ruins. The rear wall of the church fell upon an adjoining dwelling-house, occupied by Mr. Joel G. Northup, which was almost entirely demolished. Two bed-rooms next to the church, were rendered a perfect wreck, and a couple of young ladies, a daughter and niece of Mr. Northup, who occupied one of the rooms, had a most miraculous escape from death. The floor above their room was dashed in upon them, and the bedstead upon which they lay was crushed into pieces. Even the floor of the room was dashed down into the cellar, but strange to say, the occupants of the room escaped uninjured. The other bed-room was occupied by a young man, who also escaped without injury. Mr. Northup, who occupied a room in another part of the house, was slightly injured. The church was worth about $6,000, and the dwelling house was injured to the amount of $500 to $800

Another Case of Poisoning—Horrible Outrage by a Woman—An Engineman Stabbed—A Man stabbed by a Thief.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Feb. 29.

Coroner Goldsmith is now investigating a case of poisoning which has caused some excitement in the neighborhood. On Friday last, Mr. Andrew Weaver ate rather freely of meat purchased by his wife the previous Wednesday, sickened soon afterwards, and died the same night. His wife and sister had previously eaten the meat and had been made sick by it, and consequently They cautioned him against it, but were unheeded.

Last night a young woman named Elizabeth Kellett threw a quantity of oil of vitriol in the face of Mr. Lewis Bechler, of the firm of Dyer & Bechler, by which his face was burnt in a shocking manner. His right eye was burnt out entirely, and his left eye, his nostrils, and mouth much injured. The reason given for this outrage is, that the woman was married to an apprentice to the above firm, and they had refused to cancel his indentures. She has been committed to prison.

During the alarm of fire at Kensington, last evening, a young man, named Morgan Beard, while running with the Carroll Hose Company, was stabbed in the left side by one of a crowd of rowdies calling themselves "Black Hawks." It is thought the wound will prove fatal.

An Irishman named Patrick McCabe was stabbed at his own door last night, in Moyamensing, under the following circumstances. Three men were stealing articles from his show-case, when he ran out and grasped one of them, who instantly turned upon and stabbed him, inflicting a mortal wound. Subsequently, two men, Francis McGingan and George Howell, were arrested and identified by McCabe.

An English Filibuster arrested at Jalapa—Mail Robbery—Whig Convention Movement against Collector Kane.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Feb. 29.

The Southern mail, as late as due, came in this evening. The *Picayune* says an Englishman has has been arrested at Jalapa, on a charge of being connected with the revolutionary movement on the Rio Grande.

The mail from Missouri to Iowa, on the 2d February, has been robbed of a large amount of money—supposed by the stage driver, who has been arrested, and is undergoing an examination.

The Baltimore City Whig Convention have appointed a Committee of Twenty to visit Washington, to demand the removal of Collector Kane. A great deal of feeling is manifested here about this matter.

Steamboat Collision—The Storm in Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Feb. 29.

A collision occurred this morning, at 6 o'clock, between the steamers *State of Maine* and *Bay State*, in Newport Harbor, by which both boats were disabled. The boiler of the latter boat had been previously disabled, and the gale drifted her from her moorings, when the *State of Maine*, from New-York, ran into her. The passengers on the latter boat were taken to Fall River by the steamer *Perry*, and reached here about 3 o'clock this afternoon. Both boats will be towed to Fall River for repairs.

The storm of wind and rain last night was more violent than any experienced here for many years. No marine disasters have yet been heard of, but the vessels on the coast must have been in great peril.

Destructive Fire at Lockport.

LOCKPORT, Saturday, Feb 28.

A fire broke out about 1½ o'clock this morning, in a wooden building on Canal-street, which communicated to a number of small shanties in the rear of Judd's block.

From thence the fire spread to the Commercial Hotel, Steel & Co.'s extensive Livery Stable, P. Murphy's Grocery Store, and Clark's carpenter shop, all of which were destroyed. Loss estimated at $10,000.

The Baltic at Washington.—Invitation to the President and Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 29.

Mr. COLLINS has issued invitations to the President and his Cabinet, to the Members of both Houses of Congress, the City authorities, and to a number of distinguished private citizens, to visit the steamship *Baltic*, on Tuesday, for the purpose of making a personal inspection of that beautiful vessel. A grand entertainment will be given on the occasion.

For California, &c.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 28.

The ship *Samuel Appleton* cleared to-day for San Francisco, with 200 passengers, consisting of men, women and children.

The British brig *George* applied for a clearance to the same destination, but it was refused on the ground of alleged unseaworthiness. She had sixty passengers engaged.

The California Representatives in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 28.

The Judiciary Committee in the Senate have agreed to report a bill declaring the population of California to be 165,000, which will secure to the State a representation of two members of Congress.

Thaw in the Susquehanna—The Ice Giving way.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Feb. 29.

The ice in the Susquehanna has commenced giving way, opposite Havre de Grace, and an opening is made in the centre of the river. A slight rise has been caused by the rain and thaw.

Naval Intelligence, &c.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb 28.

The brig *Planet*, which arrived at Holmes's Hole from the Cape De Verd's, reports the following naval news

Left U. S. brig *Bainbridge*, Com. R. Manning, arrived 21st Jan. from Rio Janeiro, 42 day, waiting for orders from the Commodore.

U. S. ship *Germantown*, Com. Lavalette, left Port Orange Jan. 21st for Cape Vincent and a short cruise along the Islands, was daily expected to return, and would leave for Madeira about Feb 1st.

U. S. ship *John Adams* left in the latter part of Dec. for Monrovia, having the Brazilian Charge on board as passenger.

U. S. ship *Dale* left, about Jan. 15, for a cruise down the west coast of Africa.

U. S. brig *Porpoise* was cruising between the river Gambia and Sierra Leone.

The brig *Salena*, from and for New-York, left, Jan'y 20, for the south coast of Africa.

Naval Intelligence

NORFOLK, Friday, Feb. 27.

Captain STRANAHAN has received orders to take charge of the Mediterranean squadron. Commodore SKINNER will succeed him at the Navy Yard

Midshipman GREGORY, died at the Naval Hospital last night.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 28.

The *Nantucket Enquirer* of the 27th inst., says that a large ship was discovered from the South Tower, on Thursday, at 4½ o'clock, aground on the little round shoal, with her colors down. She got off, however, at 4 P. M., and stood to the North East. She thumped and rolled very heavily while aground.

The Canal Tolls.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb 28.

It is understood that the only reduction of Canal Tolls will be in Railroad iron, and the eight miles toll on merchandise reduced to four miles.

XXXIId CONGRESS... First Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 28

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the Senate galleries were densely packed, at an early hour, with persons anxious to hear the conclusion of Mr. CLEMENS's speech in reply to Mr. RHETT.

PETITIONS FROM NEW-YORKERS.

Mr. SEWARD presented a resolution from the Legislature of New-York, in favor of a compendium of the Census. Also, a petition from 476 citizens of Niagara County, New-York, against granting an extension of the Woodworth Patent.

THE CONTROVERSY BETWEEN RHETT AND CLEMENS.

Mr. CLEMENS alluded to a statement in one of the papers of this city, this morning, that the Senate was disgraced by what took place yesterday. When the Senator from South Carolina announced his determination to make an assault, when he came prepared and armed for carrying that assault into execution, by reading all descriptions of accusations, could any one be so unreasonable as to suppose he should be allowed all the war on his side? Had the Senator confined himself to a review of his political course, he would have uttered no term of harshness; but the Senator had attempted to defame him personally—had sought out in a low and scurrilous newspaper in Alabama, a charge against his private character, and had attempted to give it dignity and importance here. When the Senator did this, he had treated him and his charge in the only manner they deserved. Nothing else that the Senator said against him was new. It had already been said over and over again, in Alabama, and had there been refuted. It was not because he had been charged with the abandonment of State rights principles that called fourth his remarks, but it was the remark upon his personal integrity which demanded the use of that language, which he never intended to recall. Mr. CLEMENS then proceeded to refute the attack made upon his political consistency, concerning the Compromise acts, before and since their adoption.

Mr. RHETT said that he was not disappointed. He expected, when he replied to the insults of the Senator, to be met with renewed insult. He had not brooded over the insult for months. He had not seen the Senator's speech till his return to the city. Since he had read it he had been waiting for an opportunity of replying to it. The Senator denied having made the charge of knavery. The Senate can judge of the matter. He then read an extract from Mr. CLEMENS's speech, about "sympathy in treason as well as in knavery," &c. Here was the charge that there was a sympathy in treason between him and other Senators, and that in treason there was a sympathy as in knavery. He would ask the Senator himself if he did not mean by his speech to impute knavery.

Mr. CLEMENS—No, sir. Every one who has read it understands it as I do. It no more charges you with knavery than it does the Senator from Ohio, or the Senator from Massachusetts, against whom I certainly never made the charge. I charge you with being a disunionist.

Mr. RHETT said if the language of the speech did not mean that he was guilty of knavery, then it was absurd nonsense, and the Senator could select "either horn of the dilemma." But it is a wanton insult; and it had been intimated that he ought to have resorted to another mode of redress—that instead of waiting for this mode of vindicating itself, he ought to have challenged the Senator right off. He would tell the Senate why he had not challenged him. There were two reasons. He had a great desire to accomplish the ends of the great cause with which he was identified—the maintenance of State rights. Another reason was, that he, for twenty years, had been a professor of the religion of Christ, and he could not, and would not, dishonor that religion by a resort to any such measures. The Senator was entirely mistaken if he supposed he had not challenged him through fear of him. He feared God more than he did man, and would rather encounter the opprobrium of the latter than dare the anger of the former. He was not afraid of any man; but there were many ways of displaying courage. In that body he stood alone—yet did he quail before any man there? He denied that he had ever admitted that he was a traitor. Under his view of the Constitution, there were no traitors but those who were consolidationists, like the Senator himself. He owed no allegiance to any power but to South Carolina, and to her he owed all his allegiance, and could not admit that he was a traitor. Treason must be against that power to whom allegiance is due. If there be any such thing as treason against the Constitution, it is by those who deny State Rights and attempt to build up a consolidation power here. He had introduced no private matter here as a charge against the Senator. He had found the charge sustained by two responsible and honorable men of Alabama, who declare the facts attendant upon the Senator's election to the Senate. It was a matter relating to the dignity of the Senate. If the facts stated by these gentlemen were true, and were known to the Senate, it is very doubtful whether the Senator would ever have been received here among his compeers; and now, if it should appear that he had been guilty of what these parties stated, a resolution to expel him would doubtless be adopted. There was a large majority of the Legislature Democrats. Fitzpatrick received the nomination in the caucus of the Democratic members. The Senator bargained with the Whigs, and defeated the caucus candidate. Was this not so?

Mr. CLEMENS said that a number of members of the Legislature met together for a particular purpose. FITZPATRICK's friends, finding themselves in a majority, declared it a caucus, and nominated him. The next day the resolution was rescinded, and there was no caucus nominee.

Mr. RHETT—FITZPATRICK considered himself the nominee, however

Mr. CLEMENS—Yes; but I did not.

Mr. RHETT—Be that as it may. FITZPATRICK received the support of the party, and the Senator sent into the Whig caucus a slip of paper which they took to be a pledge to support Gen. TAYLOR's administration. The Senator denies that it was such a pledge. The result—they having elected him—speaks best upon the nature of that pledge.

Mr. CLEMENS said that, as to the Senator's expecting renewed insults in answer to his defense, he would ask why he should expect any other course, after the means he had resorted to? As to his declining the usual mode of redressing insults, he would say that he was the equal of the Senator in position, learning and abilities. He was above him in the respect and confidence of the Senate and the country. He was not aware till after the adjournment, yesterday, that the Senator belonged to the Church; that knowledge had induced him to spare the Senator in many things to-day. He was not aware of it when he spoke yesterday. How could he suppose that man a Christian who went to bed every night with the prayer upon his lips of "Father, forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us," and yet, day after day, was engaged in preparing, with fiend-like malignity a cold-blooded murder upon the reputation of his fellow-men? He would take no further notice of the Senator's construction of his speech, relating to the charge of knavery. If the Senator was so blinded by his ignorance that he could not see, or, having ability, and yet would not see the only clear and obvious meaning of these words, he would take up no further time in enlightening him.

On motion of Mr. GWIN, the subject was postponed for two weeks, and the Senate adjourned.

[The crowd remained till the last moment—the majority evidently disappointed at the peaceful result of this controversy.]

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE... ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 28.

Mr. WRIGHT introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Franklin Insurance Co.

Mr. BRISTOL gave notice of a bill relative to the assessment of real estate and personal property.

Mr. COOLEY offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Commissioners of the Land Office report what action has been had in the removal of Quarantine from Staten Island.

Mr. BEEKMAN offered a resolution, that the Committee to investigate the charges against the Union College be directed to continue their investigations.

After some remarks by Messrs. BEEKMAN, TABOR, and VAN SCHOONHOVEN, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. MCMURRAY offered a resolution calling on the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, relative to loans to the Banking Fund. Adopted.

Mr. PEARCE, by consent, reported favorably on the bill requiring assessors to make returns of personal property under oath.

Mr. VAN SCHOONHOVEN presented a petition from the stockholders of the Sackett's Harbor Bank, for a change of place of business.

Mr. CONGER presented three petitions, to inquire whether the New-York and Erie Railroad Co. had not transcended their corporate powers.

A long debate sprang up on the reference of these petitions, a motion being made to refer them to a select committee.

Mr. COOLEY moved to amend by discharging the select committee, and referring them to the Railroad committee.

The question was debated till a quarter before three o'clock, when the vote was taken, and the question on Mr COOLEY's amendment was decided in the affirmative. Ayes 10; noes 8. The Senate then adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.... ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 28.

At half-past five o'clock, this morning, the resolution declaring Mr. SNOW's seat vacant, was adopted.

A motion was then made to reconsider this vote, and, of course, rejected. The House then adjourned to Monday.

NEW-YORK CITY.

A TOUCH OF MARCH—DISASTERS IN THE BAY.—The storm which took us by surprise on Saturday morning—dispelling with inconvenient rapidity any premature notions of the advance of Spring, which might have been reasonably anticipated under the influence of the clear blue sky and a sunny atmosphere,—underwent an equally inconvenient, not to say disagreeable metamorphosis, during the night. At about 11 o'clock P. M. the wind, which had been blowing from the Northeast, with rain, for nearly twenty-four hours, suddenly veered to the Southwest and West, from which points it continued to blow until next morning. The gale was particularly severe upon vessels in the Harbor. In the City, its effects were confined to a miscellaneous destruction of signs, awning-posts, and aspiring trees which had been deceived into putting forth their blossoms.

We learn of several serious disasters to vessels outward bound. Among others, the steamship *Hermann*, which sailed on Saturday for Southampton and Bremen, put back after proceeding as far as the outer bar. She struck bottom while crossing the bar, although in charge of an experienced pilot. The heavy weather that has lately prevailed along the coast, has probably produced a slight change in the soundings. The vessel was not injured. At 2, A. M., the brig *Water Witch*, hence for Cardenas, while lying at anchor in the lower Bay, was run into by the brig *Gaza*, and sustained much injury. The *Gaza* afterwards went ashore, inside of Sandy Hook. The bark *Union* and brig *Telva*, the latter of Searsport, while lying outside of the Atlantic Dock, and adjacent to the Hamilton-avenue Ferry-slip, were damaged in their hulls to a very considerable extent. All the planking on the sterh of the bark was torn off, and much other damage was sustained. A schooner and sloop lying inside the dock got adrift, one of them striking against a small steam-tug, but causing little damage. The bark *Empire*, of Providence, was driven ashore at Sandy Hook. A fore-and-aft schooner was also sunk in Coney Island channel. There may have been other disasters of which no intelligence has reached us.

LICENSES FOR THE MONTH.—The receipts of the First Marshal at the Mayor's Office, for Licenses, during the month of February, amounted to $814 75, including $136 25 for fines of hackmen, stage-drivers and cabmen. Fifty-nine public cart licenses were granted for the sum of $147 50; 228 dirt-carts licensed, and the licenses of 236 renewed, the first for $228, and the latter for $59.

STATISTICS OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—During the month of February there were admitted into the New-York Hospital 192 patients, which number, added to those remaining on the 31st January, makes an aggregate of 499 persons treated during the past thirty days. The number of patients discharged in February, was 240. Remaining, 259. This Hospital has afforded the means of relief to many thousands of indigent persons, and its excellent Superintendent, Mr. John L. Roome, with the skilful surgeons and assistants attached to the Institution, have received the hearty blessings of the suffering, for the consideration and kindness with which they have been treated. The number of Paupers who have received medical attendance has gradually increased with the influx of Immigration, until the aggregate of the past twelve years reaches the number of 12,713. To this number is to be added the list of paying patients, amounting to 10,246 persons—making a grand total of 22,959 patients treated in twelve years. We subjoin a statement of the numbers of each class in each year since 1840, viz.:

Year.	Paupers treated.	Pay patients treated.	Year.	Paupers treated.	Pay patients treated.
1840	444	449	1847	1,617	1,590
1841	597	513	1848	1,572	1,139
1842	619	419	1849	1,596	1,175
1843	687	408	1850	1,507	967
1844	587	572	1851	1,376	1,247
1845	869	864			
1846	1,152	718	Total	12,713	10,246
Excess of Paupers					2,467

THE BURIAL OF GRUNZIG.—It was anticipated yesterday, that some serious disturbance would ensue at the

NEW-YORK CITY.

☞ The Sons of St. David celebrate the Anniversary of their Patron Saint, at the City Assembly Rooms, to-night. All good Welshmen will of course be there to honor the occasion.

☞ The office of the New-York, Albany and Buffalo Telegraph Company has been removed to the basement underneath the new Bank of the Republic.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—Yesterday morning, Coroner Ives was called to hold an inquest at the Thirteenth Ward Station House, upon the body of an unknown infant, which is supposed to have been murdered.

—Officer Hager yesterday recovered a large quantity of silver plate, which is supposed to have been stolen. The property can be seen by applying to him at the Tombs.

—A man named Henry Munger was arrested yesterday by officer Linebuck, of the Twentieth Ward, charged with being a receiver of stolen goods. Several kegs of nails, marked O. K. No. 6, were found and recognized.

—Patrick Cameron was arrested upon a charge of robbing the premises of Henry Menders, No. 163 Av. A.

—Yesterday morning, a thief, or thieves, forcibly entered the shoe store of Sylvester Cahill, No. 377 Broadway, by springing the iron shutters and demolishing the window sashes in the rear of the building. They removed a small iron safe from the office, and carried it into an alley, where it was broken open, and $1,000 in money and drafts extracted therefrom; also, a bundle of valuable papers. A negro, named Jacob Zabriskie was arrested.

—The German Hussars, of this city, some time since, raised the sum of $2,300, which they were about to present to the KOSSUTH Fund, when the news of the usurpation of Louis Napoleon arrived: Whereupon the company resolved to retain the money for the present, and it now remains in the hands of a committee.

—The Astor Library is to be opened in September next.

—A bull-baiting took place up town on Saturday; nobody hurt, but many frightened.

—The Revenue cutter *Forward* sailed on Saturday for her old station off the Delaware. She has been thoroughly refitted.

—Messrs Van Zandt & Livingston, Custom-House brokers, have commenced a suit against Collector Maxwell for a part of the proceeds of the property of Mr. J. K. Herrick, confiscated for continued smuggling.

[Advertisement.]

THE AZTEC CHILDREN.—The public curiosity is now thoroughly excited with regard to these extraordinary little people, who bid fair to eclipse TOM THUMB entirely. There is reason that they should be regarded with greater interest, for he was but an astonishing y ittle monstrosity, while these strange creatures are, to say the least, *possibly* specimens of a race never till now seen by civilized man. Our belief in this *possibility* is based upon more than one careful examination of them and comparison of their personal peculiarities with those which belonged to the earliest inhabitants of Central America, as they are handed down to us in the remarkable monuments brought to light by the investigations of STEPHENS, and since by SQUIER, whose valuable and interesting work on Nicaragua is rich in descriptions and illustrations of the relics of past ages in that portion of Central America. We should say too that our conclusions as to the *possible* origin of these Aztec children, are altogether independent of the views and statements advanced in the pamphlet which professes to give an account of the manner in which they were discovered and brought to this country. The pamphlet contains one of the most exciting narratives we remember to have read. Extraordinary as are its professed revelations, they are embodied in language which fascinates, and the whole narrative is so deftly linked together that it is difficult to deny it the belief which sober reason shows plainly is not its due.

But the setting aside of this narrative increases the interest and the perplexity with regard to this subject; *for these are the children*: actual, visible fundeniable, living wonders if the story told of them be not true in all its parts, what *is* true? What are they? Whence *did* they come? The statement made by some, that they are idiotic dwarfs, is to us unreasonable, unsatisfactory, and on its face—not true. They are not idiots; and monstrously little as they are, we cannot believe them to be dwarfs. We are the more induced to admit the possibility that they are specimens of a degraded race, from the fact that a race, the Bushmen, somewhat similar, and almost equally dwarfish, inhabits the Southern portion of Central Africa. We have seen a specimen of this remarkable tribe, and found its peculiarities hardly less astonishing than those of the Aztecs.

There is this difference, however, between the Aztec and the Bushmen—the latter was disgusting in appearance, stolid and malicious, while the little creatures at the Society Library are interesting, sprightly, and remarkably good natured. Whatever their origin, the r existence in a pair—male and female—presents a question of profound interest to the consideration of the students of physiology and ethnology, and one to the solution of which the public at large cannot and will not be indifferent.

It is but justice for us to add, that the gentlemen who exhibit them forbore to press upon us their own belief with regard to them, or to attempt to convince us of the truth of the exciting story which is so ingeniously put forth in the pamplet to which we have alluded. They merely requested us to call and see the children, and express such an opinion as we should form of them upon examination. This we have done now and herstofore.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great sale of valuable dry goods commences to-day at the Bowery Saving Store, No. 126 Bowery. This is an opportunity rarely offered to purchase linens, cottons, shawls, silks, calicoes, &c., at less than cost prices. Read the advertisement in the advertising columns.

[Advertisement.]

AUGUSTUS BRAHAM'S CONCERT.—The first Concert of this excellent Tenor takes place this evening, at the Tabernacle. He is aided by the best resident talent of the City. We have no doubt of the success of this, his first, concert in the Empire City.

[Advertisement.]

BROADWAY.—Mr. Forrest appears to-night, as Gloster, in Richard the 3rd This popular tragedy will be placed upon the stage in the most costly manner. The scenery, costumes and decorations are singularly beautiful, and have all been prepared for the occasion. The liberality of the manager deserves, and will receive encouragement.

SUPREME COURT.—SPECIAL TERM.—Before Judge EDMONDS—*William Titus* vs. *Charles M. Hay, and others*—*Motion to set aside a Judgment*—The action was for the foreclosure of two mortgages, and was tried before Judge Roosevelt, at Special Term, on the 8th January last. The Judge decided the cause at the hearing, and ordered a judgment of foreclosure and sale. The decision of the Judge was entered in the minutes of the Court, by the Clerk, under the direction of the Judge, and was also indorsed on the back of the decree. The decree itself was settled by the Judge at the time of the hearing, and was filed with the Clerk, under his direction, and now forms part of the judgment r.ll. Judge Edmonds decided that the provisions of Section 267 of the Code, which directs that the "trial of a question of fact by the Court is decision shall be given in writing, and filed with the Clerk within twenty days after the Court at which the trial took place," require that such decision should either be in the handwriting of the Judge or signed by him; and the entry of the decision in the minutes, by the Clerk, or the filing of the decree in open Court, under the direction of the Judge, was not a compliance with the provisions of the Code. Judgment set aside, unless the plaintiff file such decision within ten days, in the handwriting of the Judge, or signed by him, with liberty to file such decision, *nunc pro tunc*, as of the 8th day of January last. The Judge remarked that this Section does not refer to judgments taken *ex parte*.

Olivera Z. Clark vs. *Thomas L. Clark.*—A decree of divorce granted.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Before Judge BETTS. —*The U. S.* vs. *Colin Buchanan.*—The prisoner having pleaded guilty to taking a letter out of the Post Office, was adjudged to be imprisoned at hard labor for two years.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE.—Emanuel Brazels was convicted for endeavoring to make a revolt on board the American ship *Thaddeus*.

BROOKLYN CITY.

☞ Alexander Dolan was sentenced to State Prison for seven years, for Mayhem.

☞ A gang of counterfeiters was arrested on Saturday, and $1,200 in bad money was found.

☞ Samuel W. Gerretson, a respectable citizen of Lakeville, Long Island, died last week at the ripe age of 75 years.

☞ The law of 1851, extending the duties of Assessors, has worked wonders in some counties. In the County of Queens, Long Island, by the annexed table giving the *increased* amount of taxable property in the several towns of the County for the year 1851 over that of 1850, the benificed results are seen:

Hempstead	$1,094,559	North Hempstead	$101,650
Newtown	783,875	Oyster Bay	21,100
Flushing	198,450		
Jamaica	107,550	Total inc	$2,227,175

By the operation of this law, it will be seen that the property in Hempstead has increased the most in valuation. In 1850, the taxes assessed amounted to 45 cents on the $100, whereas in 1851, under the new law, the tax was but 33 cents on the $100.

☞ Last April, a gentleman about sailing for Europe called at the establishment of Messrs. Tiffany, Young & Ellis, in New York, and purchased some articles, amounting to $150, which he directed to be sent to No. 165 Henry-street, Brooklyn, intending them as a birth-day present to a young lady, but by some mistake the articles were delivered at No. 65 Henry-street. A few days since the gentleman returned from Europe, and calling upon the family, the presenting of the articles was in some way alluded to, when, to his astonishment, he was told that the articles had never been received. Search has been made, thus far without success, to recover the lost property. The articles were, in part, a silver cup lined with gold, silver spoons, knives and forks, &c., all marked "Kate."

MARRIED.

On Saturday, Feb. 28, by Rev. Mr. Stephen H. Cone, Mr. MARTIN A. J. LYNCH to Miss ELLEN M. BLODGETT both of this city.

DIED.

At Glen Sing, Westchester Co., Feb. 28, SALLIE, only daughter of Maj. S. S. and Harriet T. Anderson, aged 2 years and 11 months.

Feb. 26, PETER FICKEN, native of the State of Hanover, in the 39th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock, from No. 26 Ann st., to Greenwood Cemetery.

At Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 29, SUSAN REMSEN, daughter of John Jr. and Georgina E. Dikeman, aged 4 years and 11 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend the funeral this day, at 2 P. M., from No. 181 Adams-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

☞ WRITING PAPERS BY THE CASE ONLY. —The largest and most desirable assortment in the United States, for sale by the case CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st.

WANTED.

TO SIGN PAINTERS.—One steady and capable man, for sign and ornamental work. Permanent employ, fair wages, and prompt pay. Also, a young, steady man, under instruction, in sign and house painting. Steady employment. N. B. Only New-York style will do. Apply at No. 32 Nassau-st., Paint Store, basement. 28f-3t*

AGENTS WANTED.—Men of good address, and integrity. One or two, understanding French and German, may find a good opportunity to make money by inquiring at the *Rock Rose* Office No. 412, up stairs, Broadway, of 22f-3t* J. B. SCOTT.

AGENTS WANTED.—500 agents to sell the Life and American SPEECHES of KOSSUTH, illustrated. Large percentage given, and high wages made. Call or address, post-paid, American Family Publication Establishment No. 128 Nassau-st., N. Y. 16f-1m*

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND UNIVERSITY desires a situation in connection with the public Press, or as a Teacher in a private family or school. The most satisfactory City references will be given. Address P. at this office, or at the office of Kent & Davies, No. 56 Wall-st. 27f-6t*

WANTED—To purchase, from three to five thousand dollars worth of cigars, or other good goods, for jewelry, such as gold pencils, chains, &c.; and part cash. Address "R.," *Times* office. 28f-3t*

TICKET FOR SAN FRANCISCO WANTED.—A first or second class through ticket on the mail steamer for San Francisco on the 9th day of April, for which a premium will be paid Inquire at this office. m1-1t*

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Board Wanted, in New-York or Brooklyn, from the first of May next, or, if required, from first of April, for a gentleman and wife, child, and servant, with parlor and bedroom attached. Good references given. Address P. O. box No. 2,150. 27f 3t*

BOARDING.—To let, two large rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives; also four single rooms. The house has been newly furnished, and all the latest improvements have been introduced. Apply at No. 45 Walker-street, a few doors from Broadway. 26f-5t*

PLEASANT ROOMS—With board—at No 85 Murray st. m1-2t*9

MANSION HOUSE, CAMDEN, SOUTH CAROLINA.—The most pleasantly situated Hotel in the town—where comfort, cleanliness and attention are all combined. My New-York and Baltimore friends can test it to the above. Call and judge for yourselves.

2f-2aw5w E. G. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

COAL.

LIVERPOOL COAL AFLOAT.—Will be landing in a few days, a superior lot of the above coal, selected and landed expressly for family use. Also in yard, the various kinds and sizes of anthracite and bituminous coal, all under cover, for sale at the lowest market prices, by

PHILLIPS & OAKLEY,

Yard No 62 West 13th st., near 6th av. Down-town office, No. 51 William st., second story. 27f-1m

COAL SELLING AT REDUCED PRICE.—$5 25 per ton fresh from the mines.—I am daily receiving best quality Peach Orchard, Red Ash of all sizes for family use; also White Ash Coal, if received from yard, at 25 cents additional charge. Nos. 34 and 36 Washington-st.

m1-4t* GEORGE MORROW.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUBBER CAR-SPRINGS.

F. M. RAY. FALSEHOOD EXPOSED.—However reluctant I may feel in raising a question of veracity with such a man as RAY, especially in this City, where our relative positions are so well known, my duty to the public alone, leaves me no alternative than to expose him, as I have those of him quoted for the last eight years. His published statement that I "*have offered to compromise*" anything with him, either as regards Springs or any other article of Rubber, *is false*, and without the semblance of a truth to justify it. Until last June I owned *no part* of Fuller's Patent for Springs, which is the original and only genuine Patent. I do not class Fuller and others who are using Ray for their dirty purposes, DARK *to try the title to the Car-Spring I am manufacturing*, or to my Patent Vulcanized India Rubber used therein, let them bring a suit against me and submit the question to a Jury of this State. I CHALLENGE THEM to bring such a suit, pledging myself to the public to go to trial upon the merits, whenever the combination *dare* to notice any such suit for trial. I drive all other springs from the market, that they may continue to extort exorbitant prices for springs from the Railroads and Car builders, *using and manufacturing misrepresentations* out of whole cloth, are freely employed as weapons. All railroads and car-builders, purchasing Ray's Springs, will understand that I will hold them harmless from all suits Ray or his brother monopolists may threaten to bring, and will defend such suits at my own cost and expense. If they *dare*, let them go to a jury upon the merits of our respective Springs and the Patents under which they are made. Every railroad or car builder, purchasing Ray's Springs, pays ONE THIRD more than I am selling a like article for, and warranting it to its purchaser

m1-6d2w HORACE H. DAY.

REMOVAL.—MORSE'S AMERICAN TELEGRAPH —The office of the NEW-YORK, ALBANY, and BUFFALO TELEGRAPH COMPANY, has removed from No. 16 Wall-st., to the basement of the Bank of the Republic, corner of Broad way and Wall-st, New York. Since the completion of recent thorough and extensive repairs, this line has worked in a manner hitherto unparalleled, for promptness and accuracy, in the history of Telegraphs. The arrangement with various connecting lines are such as to enable us to offer every possible facility for the prompt and correct transmission of messages destined for any part of the United States or Canada. Our New wires belonging to this Company, is appropriated exclusively to business destined for Buffalo, and places West and Southwest. New lines, working in immediate connection with this, have recently been completed, leading through all the Western and Southwestern States; we are therefore now prepared and ready to transmit messages with correctness and dispatch, to New Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukie, and all intermediate places

T. S FAXTON President,
S. W. MCGOWAN, Chief Operator

NEW-YORK, March 1, 852. m1-6t

LIGHTNING RODS.—A M QUIMBY & SON, No 133 East 27th-st, New-York are now ready to furnish their improved Lightning Rods, (to be sent to any part of the world,) and to personally superintend their erection, when the buildings for which they are desired are within a few days' travel from New-York city. These rods which have been placed on some of the most splendid buildings in the country, are erected with particular reference to neatness, and are perfect safeguards from lightning. m1-1meod*

NOTICE.—An election for ten Directors, constituting the second class of the United States Life Insurance Company in the city of New-York, and for Inspectors of the succeeding annual election, will be held at the office of said Company, No 37 Wall-street, on MONDAY, the 8th day of March, proximo, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M By order,

J. EADIE, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1852. 26f-1Mh8

NOTICE.—The Annual Election for Directors of the NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 56 Wall st., on THURSDAY, 4th March next. Poll open from 12 M. to 2 o'clock P. M.

m1-4t WM. L. YOULE, Secretary

WRITING PAPERS.—A large and very desirable assortment of all the various grades, for sale by

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NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER, constantly on hand, and made to order, by

BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL,

m1-1m No 115 Fulton st.

NOTICE TO BOATMEN.—THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY are prepared to enter into contract with, and sell Canal Boats to temperate and industrious men on favorable terms, to be employed in freighting Coal from Honesdale to Rondout and New-York. The large boats are expected to average for the season 116 tons, and the scows 9 tons more.

The rates of Freight for 1852 will be as follows: From Honesdale to Rondout, by large boats and scows, making the trip in 11 days, 85 cents per gross ton; for 12-day trips, 83 cents per gross tons; for trips over 12 days, 80 cents per gross tons. $20 per trip will be reserved from the freight towards the payment of the boats. There will also be reserved $5 and the fractions of a dollar, out of each cargo, until the close of the season.

The River Freight from Rondout to New-York will be 21 cents per ton, reserving therefrom $6 per trip towards the payment of the boat. Towage and wharfage free

Boatmen can also be supplied with small boats to be towed with one horse, and carrying from 70 to 75 tons. Rates of freight the same as for large boats Installment in payment for boat, $8 per trip. Price of boat, from $100 to $200. $3 and the fractions of a dollar, will be reserved out of each cargo until the close of the season.

The charge of unloading, on all coal delivered, will be 5 cents per ton, which will be retained out of the freight of each trip.

Application to be made personally or by letter, at the office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 31 Wall-st., New-York, or to the undersigned, at the office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, Rondout, Ulster County, N. Y.

14f-1m CHARLES M. DUPUY, Jr., Agent.

SINGER'S PATENT STRAIGHT NEEDLE PERPENDICULAR ACTION SEWING MACHINE —Secured by letters Patent, Aug 12, 1851.—To this Machine was awarded a premium of the first class at the last New-York State Fair, and again at the last Fair of the American Institute it bore away the palm, receiving a gold medal. Though far in advance of all competition when these premiums were awarded, the machines are much more perfect as manufactured now, as several valuable improvements have just been completed and added by the inventor. The machines execute all kinds of Seaming and Stitching in a style of strength, durability and beauty never before attained. They stitch, elegantly, the finest shirt bosoms. The best kind of tailors' custom work may be done with them in the best manner, and the sewing on leather is peculiarly elegant. The price, with all apparatus complete, is $125. The machine will be constantly on exhibition and sale at the principal office, No. 256 Broadway, New York, and at No. 19 Harvard-place, Boston, where perfect demonstration of the utility and value of the invention will be furnished. Exclusive rights to use and vend the machine in any part of the territory of the United States, not disposed of, will be sold on reasonable terms. To competent business men, no other investment will insure such immense profits as the purchase and sale of these rights. For particulars address, post-paid,

9f-1m* I. M. SINGER. No. 256 Broadway, N. Y.

FAMILIES IN WANT of a good and pure article of GOLD FAMILY SOAP would find it to their advantage to call at the subscribers' manufactory and examine this article, which is made and dried expressly for their use. It is free from fish oil, and other deleterious articles so much used to cheapen. Also, always on hand, a large assortment of Fancy Soaps, more particularly the old Palm Soap, for the Toilet and Bath use, and which is justly celebrated as the best remedy for Chapped Hands; being made of a vegetable oil, it is very softening and emollient in its properties. It is put up in small packages and sold by the dozen. Goods delivered free of charge in New-York and Brooklyn.

W. HULL'S SON,

26f-1m Nos. 108 and 112 Cliff-st., north end.

TO GROCERS AND CONSUMERS.—ESSENCE OF COFFEE.—This article is offered to the public as being four times cheaper, (one package at 12½ cents will save four pounds of Coffee,) of better flavor, requires nothing to clarify it is more wholesome, and in every respect is warranted superior to the best Java Coffee. Manufactured by D. C. BOHLER & CO., Philadelphia. For sale, wholesale and retail, by the sole agents, HALL, RUCKEL & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 220 Greenwich-st., one door below Barclay, and by all respectable grocers in the United States. 11f-1meod*

EXTRA FINE BEEF.—South Down and other choice breeds of "Mutton," and fine Philadelphia Veal, for sale daily, for dinner parties, &c., &c., with very "fine meats," at various prices to suit customers

THOS. F. DEVOE,

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GREENLEAF & KINSLEY,

j3-41tMWA8 Wholesale Druggists, No. 42 Vesey-st.

HAIR DYE AND WIGS.—The best in the world can be found at BATCHELOR'S celebrated factory, No. 4 Wall-st. 12f-1m*

CHICORY.—Prime English, warranted pure, constantly for sale in barrels by G. WALKER, No. 259½ Washington-st. 13f 1m

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THE FOURTH EDITION NOW READY.

AMY LAWRENCE; OR, THE FREEMASON'S DAUGHTER. By I. P. Smith, Author of "Stansfield Hall," "Minnie Gray," etc. Beautifully illustrated. Price fifty cents.

The interest of "Amy Lawrence" is kept up from the opening to the close of the exciting history. It is enough for us to say, that the author of "Stanfield Hall," a historical novel without its superior, cannot write an inferior story. Those who are fond of perusing the products of the master minds of this age, will be well repaid in the work under consideration. The scenes are deeply exciting, and are placed in England, Russia, &c. The sketch of the Emperor Nicholas is worth the money charged for the entire novel.

[*Dispatch.*

Published, and for sale by GARRETT & Co.

m1-2t No. 22 Ann-st.

HARPER'S

NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—CONTENTS OF THE MARCH NUMBER:

RODOLPHUS.—A Franconia Story. By Jacob Abbott. With Seven Illustrations.

RECOLLECTIONS OF ST. PETERSBURG. With Eight Illustrations.

A LOVE AFFAIR AT CRANFORD.
ANECDOTES OF MONKEYS.
THE MOUNTAIN TORRENT
A MASKED BALL AT VIENNA.
THE ORNITHOLOGIST.
A CHILD'S TOY.
RISING GENERATIONISM.
A TASTE OF AUSTRIAN JAILS.
WHO KNEW BEST?
MY FIRST PLACE.
THE POINT OF HONOR.
CHRISTMAS IN GERMANY.
THE MIRACLE OF LIFE.
PERSONAL SKETCHES AND REMINISCENCES.—Recollections of Childhood.—Married Poets; Elizabeth Barrett Browning; Robert Browning.—Incidents at the House of William Cobbett.—A Reminiscence of the French Revolution. By Mary Russell Mitford.
THE DREAM OF THE WEARY HEART.
NEW DISCOVERIES IN GHOSTS.
KEEP HIM OUT.
STORY OF REMBRANDT.
ESTHER HAMMOND'S WEDDING DAY.
MY NOVEL: or, VARIETIES IN ENGLISH LIFE. By Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton.
A BRACE OF BLUNDERS BY A ROVING ENGLISHMAN.
PUBLIC EXECUTIONS IN ENGLAND.
WHAT TO DO IN THE MEAN TIME!
THE LOST AGES.
BLIGHTED FLOWERS.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.—An abstract and Chronicle of Political, Social, Literary, Artistic, and Personal Affairs at Home and Abroad.

EDITOR'S TABLE.—The Seventh Census of the United States.—Immensity of the Universe; Nothingness of the Material Universe; Isolation of Worlds; Gloomy View of Science without Revelation.

EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.—The Hard Winter.—The Forrest Trial.—The French Usurpation.—President-making and Morals in the Metropolis.—A Bit of Paris Life.—Legacies to Litterateurs.

EDITOR'S DRAWER.—Eat and Owl Fight.—Moralizing on Climbing a Greased Pole.—Inquisitiveness, and an Instance thereof.—Street Thoughts by a Surgeon.—The Millionaire without a Son.—The Deaf and Dumb Boy.—Workers in Wonder.—Something Something.—Self-Spelling.—Leading Umbrellas.—Something about Music.—The Workhouse Clock.—Sweets in Paris.—Something about China, with a promise of more.

LITERARY NOTICES.—The Books of the Month, Original and Reprinted.—Literary Intelligence, at Home and Abroad.

A LEAF FROM PUNCH.—Signs of the Times.—France in Tranquil.—The Road to Ruin.—The New Parisian Street-sweeping Machine. With three Illustrations.

FASHIONS FOR MARCH. With Three Illustrations.

The Publishers of HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE are happy to announce, that they have completed an arrangement by which they will receive, regularly in advance of its publication in England, the sheets of the New Work of Mr. CHARLES DICKENS, to be entitled "BLEAK HOUSE, OR THE EAST WIND." The first number of this work will be published in the April number of this Magazine, in an attractive and popular form. For the privilege of thus having this new and important work of the greatest of living novelists before the readers of Harper's Monthly Magazine, in advance of its appearance in any other form in the United States, the Publishers have paid the sum of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS. They refer to this fact simply as indicating their purpose to spare no expense necessary to render their Magazine, in every respect, deserving of the unparalleled success it has achieved. Mr. DICKENS stands confessedly at the head of living authors, and his writings surpass those of all others, not more in the genius they display and the absorbing interest by which they are marked, than in their steady and consistent devotion to the interests of morality and of the great masses of the people of every country. They are, therefore, pre-eminently adapted to the special purpose for which this work was published, and the Publishers hope, by the expenditure they have incurred, and the pains they have taken to present it to their readers at the earliest possible day, to increase still further the popularity and usefulness of their Magazine

The Publishers now issue regularly SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND COPIES of the New Monthly Magazine, and it is still increasing, rapidly and steadily, from month to month

HARPER'S MAGAZINE is published on the first day of the month in which it is dated. Each Number will contain 144 octavo pages, in double columns; each year the whole comprising nearly two thousand pages of the choicest Miscellaneous Literature of the day. Every Number will contain numerous Pictorial Illustrations, accurate Plates of the Fashions, Tables of the Events of the Current Events, and impartial Notices of the important Books of the Month. The Volumes commence with the Numbers for June and December

TERMS.—The Magazine may be obtained from Booksellers, Periodical Agents or from the publishers, at THREE DOLLARS a year, or TWENTY FIVE CENTS a Number. The Semi-annual Volumes, as completed, neatly bound in Cloth, at Two Dollars for the Muslin Covers. Twenty five Cents each, are furnished by the Agents or Publishers

The Publishers will supply Specimen Numbers gratuitously to Agents and Postmasters, and will make liberal arrangements with them for aiding in circulating the Magazine. They will also supply Clubs at Seventy Cents, and Mail and City Subscribers, when payment is made to them in advance. Numbers to the commencement can be supplied at any time

m1-1t HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York.

KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE.

EDITED BY L. GAYLORD CLARK

CONTENTS OF MARCH NUMBER.

A Tale Upon Antiquity. By C. E. Kennedy.
The Little Sleeper. By J. C. Clement.
Stanzas: "Last Night I saw Thee in my Dream."
The Lunatic Asylum of Boreako. By A. B. Johnson.
Thoughts after a Storm. By a new "lone."
The Loyalist of the Vendée
Lost in the Hills. An Incident of California.
Lines: "The Dear Ones gone before us." By E. R. Campbell
The Poetry of Praed. By a new Contributor.
Hymn on laying the corner stone of a Church.
The Timidity of Affection: A Tribute
Sketch-book of Me, Meister Karl. By Charles G. Leland.
The Sapling's Apology
St. George's Knight. From the French of De La Motte Fouque.
Edith. An Authentic Narrative. By Francis Copcutt.
Ke Uka Revisited. By W. H. C. Hosmer
Notes from the Journal of a Student.
To my old Clock. By R. W. Wier.
Lines to A. M. By Paul Siegvolk.
A Reverie of Horsemanship
Stanzas: "Trust in God." By Thomas MacKellar.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

An Epistle to the Editor from the Author of "Alban."
A pair of missives from a "Grahamite" and a "Gourmet."
Gossip with Readers and Correspondents.
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PROFESSOR DEAN'S reply to Little & Co.'s Caution concerning the Copyright of Beck's Medical Jurisprudence:

MESSRS. EDITORS: My attention has been directed to an advertisement of "Little & Co." in your paper, in which they say that "the copyright of Beck's Medical Jurisprudence has been violated by Gould, Banks & Co., under the name of Dean's Medical Jurisprudence, for which legal proceedings are in progress." Upon inquiry, I find that no such proceedings have been instituted, and as the insinuation in the advertisement is made in such a way that I cannot meet it in a Court of Justice, I deem it due to myself not to let it pass altogether unnoticed. In order to disabuse the public mind of the false impression thus attempted to be made upon it, it is only necessary for me to say that when my work was published, the last edition of Dr. Beck's was fifteen years old; that since the publication of that edition the works of Taylor, Guy, Ray, Richard Watson, Montgomery, Christison and others, or new editions of their former works, have been issued, greatly enlarging the boundaries of the science, and that in the preparation of my work I consulted these more recent publications, rather than a work which, though conceded to be one of high authority, had nevertheless, from the lapse of time, and the new facts contained in the more recent publications, become, in a great measure superseded. The fact that it was so, and that the science had, in the meantime, made great progress, is abundantly proved by the recent publication of a new edition of Dr. Beck's work, nearly one-third larger than the previous one, and which appeared about six months after mine. It would have evinced a degree of fatuity to which I am not prepared to plead guilty, had I, in the preparation of my work, copied an old book, a new edition of which was required to bring it up to the times, when I could, with equal ease, consult the more recent publications above referred to. Messrs. Little & Co may, one by effect, by such unfair and unjust insinuations, an increase in the sale of their publication, but can scarcely expect to receive the commendation of a fair-minded community.—Albany, Feb. 19, 1852. [26f-1w] AMOS DEAN.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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CONTENTS.

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m1e

New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON.

Proceeds of the Public Lands—The Assignability of Land Warrants—The California Census—Apportionment of Representation.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1852.

Twelve years ago there was no more popular measure of Whig policy than the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States. It was submerged in the deluge of Tyler's treachery, and its consequent disasters—Polk's election, the Mexican war, and he slavery issues. But daily experience is demonstrating that it was a wise and necessary doctrine of party faith. If the General Government is to be divested of this great property, the States ought to have it. According to the system now entered upon, the public domain is to be parceled out like so much pillage, among adventurers who have no other claim to it than their dexterity in lobbying.

The present Congress has done hardly anything else than contrive and mature schemes for despoiling the nation of its ancient estate. The bill for making Land Warrants assignable, has been expanded into a vast omnibus, packed with plans of spoliation. By the amendments every man who has tasted Uncle Sam's provant, or drunken his whisky, whether they ever smelled gunpowder or witnessed the gleam of a sabre, or not, will walk off with his forty or eighty or one hundred and sixty acres. Then we have bills innumerable for grants to railroads and canals, in Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, &c., &c., which will sweep in the remnants, if there be any. If the old States would secure a relic of their alienated patrimony, now is the time to strike. They can put a veto upon this log-rolling, if they choose, and can force a provision into the bill, and secure to themselves a fair distributive share of the lands. That movement, I understand, will be made in the Senate next week.

I learn that the Senate Committee on the Judiciary have agreed to report a bill, in pursuance of evidence laid before them, declaring the population of California to be about that assumed in Mr. KENNEDY's report, namely, 165,000. This would leave a fraction of 72,006 over the number required for one member of the lower House, which would suffice to give the State a second member. It is due to Mr. BUTLER, of South Carolina, the Chairman of that Committee, to say that his course on this matter has been candid and generous. Had the strict letter of law been adhered to, California would lose one member, and South Carolina, being the next largest fraction, would gain one.

This decision, if concurred in by Congress, also settles another important point. It establishes the rat of apportionment, and provides the "remedial legislation" suggested by the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, rendered necessary by the loss of a part of the California returns. The Committee will report that there is no necessity for further legislation in regard to the basis on which Presidential Electors are to be chosen. Mr. BORLAND has introduced a Resolution of Inquiry on this subject, suggesting that the basis should be the Census of 1850, instead of that under which the members of the Congress now in being were chosen. But the Constitutional provision is plain, requires that the number of electors in each shall be "equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress." In what Congress! Why, clearly in no other Congress than the one in existence when the election for President takes place. In respect to the approaching election, the representation in the present Congress will determine the number and distribution of electors.

The party of W. W. CORCORAN, Esq., the millionaire banker, which took place on Monday night last, was the closing one, as it was the most magnificent one of the fashionable season, the carnival time of the Federal City. X. Y.

Matters at Washington, Political and Personal —Ice Bridge over the Susquehanna, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 26, 1851.

Gov. SEWARD, to-day, obtained the floor in the Senate on the Intervention question; but, for the accommodation of those interested in the Iowa Land Bill and some other matters, postponed his speech until a week from next Tuesday. A great effort is expected from him, and he is not in the habit of disappointing the expectations of his friends.

He will be followed by Gov. JONES, of Tennessee. It will be the first set speech of that gentleman on the floor of the Senate. This circumstance, together with the high reputation as an orator which he has elsewhere achieved, will impart unusual interest to the occasion.

The French Spoliation bill will probably be acted upon by the Senate next week. Its friends are confident that it will pass that body.

Mr. CLAY has really rode out, not merely in the telegraphic dispatches and letters from Washington, as he did some weeks ago, but in a carriage. He rode about an hour each time yesterday and to-day. He is not so much better as this circumstance might lead people to suppose. His cough continues quite troublesome, but he has gained a little strength.

Senator COOPER, who has been in delicate health several weeks past, left this morning for a short visit to Pennsylvania.

Hon. CHARLES ALLEN, of Massachusetts, has been quite sick, but is now recovering.

Much gratification is felt at the intelligence which reached the city this morning, that the ice bridge across the Susquehanna is broken up. Though better than nothing, it has been a great inconvenience and hindrance to travel. While passing over the route in the night, a few weeks since, I noticed three gentlemen carrying a sick woman in their arms the whole distance across the river, three-quarters of a mile. Many people in this city were either wishing to pass over the line themselves, or were expecting friends over it, and knowing the precarious state in which the ice must be after so much warm weather, a feeling of relief is experienced at the news that it is broken up. Will not some remedy for this obstruction on one of the most important lines of travel in the United States be devised before another winter?

Some farmers in the vicinity of Washington have commenced plowing. The buds on the trees show the influence of the warm spring days which we have been enjoying. O. W.

CALIFORNIA.

The Indian Outrages in California—Conspiracy to exterminate the Americans—Antonio Garra's Execution.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Friday, Jan. 16.

An Indian chief named Antonio Garra attempted to unite all the Southern Indians with the Californians to drive out the Americans. He failed in his combination, and another chief caught him, and turned him over to Gen. Bean, of the State Militia. He was brought to town, tried by a volunteer court, condemned, and shot.

You have probably seen by the papers that on the 11th November, on the Colorado, the Indians killed three or four Americans, who were driving sheep, and tried to surprise the military guard left there. They failed in the latter, and the next day, or the day after, a detachment of ten men with provisions, who were sent out to relieve them, arrived. They sent an express in, and Major Heintzelman sent Capt. Davidson, with 100 men, to take command, and send in the Indians. He got out, but was afraid to send any men in. Major Kendrick, in the meantime, arrived, with Capt. Sutgraves, having come from New-Mexico on an exploring expedition. On the plea of scarcity of provisions, they all came in and abandoned the post. This Antonio Garra was out in the river, and I presume had a hand in the murder of those men.

A few days later, four Americans were murdered at Ague Aviente, and the Hon. J. J. Warner's rancho was attacked and destroyed. This was the commencement of the grand outbreak. Almost every man that could be raised had been sent out to the river the day before we heard of this attack. I heard several rumors of an insurrection, but did not believe a word of it. It was too absurd to suppose the Californians would attempt at this late day to oust us. A few volunteers were raised, and went as far as Ague Aviente and returned. On their way back, they got two white men who were engaged in the murders at Ague Aviente, and hung them in town. All surplus arms belonging to the United States were loaned by Major H. to the citizens, for the protection of the town. The statement made by Major H. is a report of the true state of the case. The other accounts are much exaggerated.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

Enos Ormsby and Silas W. Bumps, of Charlestown, Mass, were both run over and instantly killed, on Friday, on the Mystic River bridge, by the cars of the Boston and Maine Railroad. Each leaves a wife three or four children.

Hon. Horace Clark, of Vermont, a prominent Democrat, died in West Poultney, on the 23d ult. He was a member of the National Democratic Committee, and delegate elect to the Baltimore Convention.

John Cuff, a brakeman on the Hudson River Railroad, fell off a gravel-train a day or two since, and was run over. One leg was entirely cut off and the other had to be amputated.

It is feared that hostilities with the Florida Indians have again commenced. Capt. Jerigan recently made an attack upon them near Fort Gatlin, killing four of their number.

A large meeting of the friends of the Maine Law was held at Philadelphia on Saturday evening, at the Museum. David Paul Brown was the principal speaker.

The Supreme Court of the United States will adjourn to-morrow, to the first Monday in April, when it will reassemble for a term of two months.

The Whigs of Rochester have nominated Thomas Kempshall for Mayor. Hamilton Stillwell is the Democratic nominee.

Ex-Governor THOMAS CARLIN, of Illinois, died at his residence, near Carlinville, in that State, on Saturday, the 14th ult., at a ripe old age.

The steamers *Florida* and *Planter* came into collision, near Savannah, a few days since, by which the latter was considerably damaged.

Edward Sheafer was drowned on the passage of the brig *Clament* from Boston to Savannah.

The Delaware Legislature adjourned on Saturday *sine die*, after a session of forty-five days.

Rev. Wm. Ware, a well known author, died at Cambridge, Mass., on Thursday last.

The small-note law in Virginia is vigorously pushed in the House of Delegates.

The *Maysville* (Ky.) *Eagle* says that the Augusta College was consumed by fire, on the 20th ult.

The dogs are killing off sheep in great numbers in Maryland.

Homestead exemption is favored in Baltimore.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 28.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '67	116	
1,500	Ohio 6s, '56	103	
10,000	Kentucky 6s	104	
14,000	Erie Convertible, new	8⅜	
3,000	do. old	8⅜	
16,000	Erie 7s, '59	105	
2,000	Erie Incomes	92	
1,000	do	92⅛	
5,000	Read. R. R. 6s, '70	77	
36	Bank of America	113½	
50	N. O. Canal	95	
100	Bank of Metropolis	10⅞	
100	Edgeworth Co	7⅛	
100	N. J. Mining Co	11⅛	
6	Utica & Shenec. R. R.	127	
50	Mich Southern R. R.	101	
100	Long Island R. R.	19½	
100	do	19⅝	
200	do	19⅜	
200	shs. Reading R. R.	b10	68
760	do		68½
2,000	do	s10	68½
300	do	s10	68⅝
200	do	b10	68⅝
100	do		68⅛
100	do	s60	68
800	do		68⅛
200	do		68⅛
300	do	b30	69
150	do	s90	68
200	do		68⅛
200	Canton Co		39½
300	Reading Railroad		67⅛
5150	do		67⅜
200	do		66⅝
300	do		67⅜
200	do		66⅝
100	do		67
75	Nor. & Wor. R. R.		49⅞
50	do	b60	50
50	Stonington Railroad		52⅛
200	Erie Railroad		79½
50	do		79⅝
125	do		79⅜
200	do	s60	79⅜
50	do	b15	79⅛
100	Harlem Railroad		66⅜

SECOND BOARD

200	Reading R. R.	b30	69½
100	Stonington Railroad		53
100	do	b10	53⅛
50	Portsmouth D. D.	b30	6⅛
200	N. J. Zinc Company		11⅛
50	do		12
70	Ohio Life & Trust Co		103⅛
50	Erie Railroad		79½
50	do	b10	80
100	do		79⅝
8	N. Y. & N. H. R. R.		108½
100	Long Island R. R.		19½

SATURDAY, Feb 28—6, P. M.

The dealings at the early Stock Board to-day were large, particularly in Loans and Bonds and in Reading shares. The latter closed in the afternoon with a very spirited demand, and at rates nearly two per cent. above those current yesterday. The sales during the day at the Board and in the Street, were full 11,000 shares. Erie Bonds were active, at full prices, and all the State and General Government loans offered were readily taken. Some considerable private sales United States 6's, '68, realized within a small fraction of 117. The negotiation alluded to yesterday in Virginia coupons turns out to be the old "million" story, for doubting the "entirety" of which some five weeks since, we were taken to task by more than one friend. A neighboring journal *then* announced the negotiation "closed," but the returning Steamer seems to have re opened it, and *now* the same authority says it was just "consummated" yesterday. Well, this is all right, and it is no great matter to the public, so the money is wormed out of John Bull, whether "negotiation" means the taking of a third or half interest in a million of Virginias by a London Banker, or the purchase out and out of the said million, or an advance by instalments on the said million to be sold in London if they can, and when they can to the right sort of profit, with the privilege of a few more of the same sort left. These are "private" matters—the terms, not the glory of the trade—and Monsieur Tonson may come again, and we shall not pry into particulars, only we beg the worthy negotiators not to "sell" the press too often with the *same* Bonds. It makes the printer feel and the Bonds look *cheap*, when they won't stay sold.

The large sales of Reading attracted much attention, to-day. One House took 2,500 shares, this forenoon, and another came in at the Second Board and took 3,500. The movement of the Stock, of late, is no part of a "corner," as the *Herald* intimates. That print is, we think, all wrong about the causes which move the Stock, and equally so in its figures touching the current position of the Company. We feel quite sure it were best for all parties, as the case really stands, to deal in it, on the general run of the market, not to "sell short" on the particular demerits of the stock, or to "buy long," merely to help carry up a corner. The Stock is making new friends every day. It has made some new and very wealthy friends of late, in at least two of the three markets in which it is dealt in. They bought at 57, are now buying at 67@68⅛, and will, without a general depression in the market, be found buying at 77, because the policy of the Road is fixed, its probable revenues for the year ascertained, and its cash and extra dividend in January next, substantially determined on. The Co. now hold $383,000 in the sinking fund, will add $125,000 during the year, and, as the extra result of four years' business, will distribute this fund in the shape of common shares, canceling a corresponding amount of debt, and giving to each stockholder about 12 per cent. or one-eighth additional Stock. Besides this, the tunnage of the coal season has been so arranged, with the leading coal operators using the Port Richmond wharves of the Co., as to ensure at least 6 per cent. cash dividend, provided no extraordinary back set to the trade is experienced. Under such prospects, it is not remarkable that parties knowing the facts and inclined to the hazards of the Stock Exchange, should regard Reading as a bargain at much higher prices. We desire to express no opinion on the subject, but, it may be well, by way of correcting the impressions of the *Herald*, to say, upon a pretty close observation of the movement, there really seems to be no "corner" to tumble, no "magazine" to explode, no "clique" to break faith.

Money was inactive. There was less demand on call, and the supply more than ample. Two leading Broker firms closed up old partnerships, to open under new auspices on Monday. These settlements impending for some weeks past, probably had their influence on the Stock market, the fancy shares of which have not, until to-day, exhibited very marked spirit.

The comparative import and export receipts of February are not particularly encouraging, for although the falling off in foreign merchandize is very considerable as compared with last year, the value of exports has decreased in a greater ratio. Owing to several typographical errors in our New-York import table in last paper we repeat—

Dry goods imports for the month were	$5,015,000
General merchandize about	3,800,000
Total for month	$8,815,000
Total for Feb. 1851	11,559,000
Comparative decrease, New-York	2,745,000
Add for decrease at other ports	1,830,000
Total decrease	$4,575,000

The comparative exports of Cotton were	
Feb. 1852, 208,100 bales at $37 50	$7,800,000
Feb. 1851, 244,000 bales at $60	14,640,000
Decrease in value of Cotton	$6,840,000
The comparative movements of gold were	
Feb. 1852, California deposits at the Mint	$3,008,000
Feb. 1851, same deposits were	2,860,000
Increase in Mint receipts	$148,000
For Feb. 1852, foreign export of gold	$3,181,000
Feb. 1851, same export	1,108,000
Increase of export	$2,373,000

Taking Cotton as constituting 4ths of the whole domestic produce exports, and the port of New-York as receiving 60 ⅌ cent. of the whole import of foreign goods, the balance against the country for the month is $3,847,000, viz: $14,792,000 foreign goods against $10,945,000 domestic produce.

The Sub-Treasury Office reports the business of February as follows:

Feb. 1. Balance on hand	$2,769,000
28. Customs for the month	2,295,020
" Miscellaneous	40,000
	$5,104,000
Feb. 28. Disbursed for month	$1,785,000
Transferred do	850,000
	$2,645,000
Balance to March 1	$2,459,000

The falling off of duties, as compared with February, 1851, is $367,318.

The news from Europe and California to-day is rather satisfactory. There is nothing very bright in the Breadstuff accounts by the *Africa*. On the contrary, the speculations on the Continent appear to have started from the impression that England would be short, while in England the presumption was the Continent would not only have nothing to spare, but would have to import largely. Both calculations look as though likely to prove erroneous. England, however, will no doubt be able to take a fair amount of cheap bread from this country, and if our dealers are content with moderate expectations, and freights do not rule too high, the spring business in Wheat, Flour and Corn will be a fair one. The Cotton trade looks remarkably well. The stock in Liverpool is moderate; the mills have full work, and importers for the most part are content to sell on arrival. In this way the crop will work off to advantage at remunerating prices to the planter, and possibly, as the season advances, at prices somewhat better than the present. We are pleased to hear too, that the home demand from spinners has much improved since moderate figures began to rule, and some of the Eastern mills are again working to fair profit. The Provision trade in Liverpool promises well. Mr. McHenry's Circular quotes Bacon, Beef, Pork, Cheese and Lard at full prices and wanted, Linseed Cakes, Sperm and Lard Oil, and Clover Seed, are also brisk. Tallow dull.

In London, money was seeking all good investments, and the home Railway shares were feeling its influence. Consols 97¼. American stocks in fair demand, and very few in the market. In Paris, the French fives were 103 25. The Havre Cotton market was crowded, and prices tending down, though this of course would be checked by the heavy sales in Liverpool, which were 10,000 bales the day the steamer sailed, at 5½d. for Orleans fair, 4¾ for middling. The stock of American 236,799 bales, against 257,540 same date last year.

The *Crescent City* brings the treasure of the San Francisco packet of the 1st February. The freight list is $1,350,000. The gold accounts are that dust is more freely sold at San Francisco, but not so rapidly gathered at the washings, owing to the partial giving out of the water. The rains had ceased too soon in some of the districts. Much inconvenience had been experienced from this failure, digging was less brisk and prospecting parties had made few rich discoveries within the past month. A light business for the fortnight was experienced in the San Francisco markets. The bills of Feb. 1, remarks:

"Since our last review, the amount of business transacted has been very light, which may be accounted for by the disappointment of the steady rains having ceased, thus hindering the miners from washing out the auriferous earth which they had been toiling to get together for a long time past, for washing, which has materially interfered with their ability to purchase more than actual necessity has required. This has also caused a stop to the speculative feeling which had begun to be manifested among our dealers, who now seem disposed to await an actual demand, believing the goods now on the way sufficient to meet the wants of the country.

Baring's Circular, by the *Africa*, notices the continued absence of speculation in Colonial and foreign produce, notwithstanding the great abundance of money. With the exception of sugar, almost every article had been dull in the London market. The bullion in the Bank amounted to £18,215,000.

In our own general market, to-day, the sales of Cotton were 1,700 bales at 8⅛@⅛ cents for Upland and Orleans Middlings. Flour was rather steadily held. The ordinary grades were in better supply from Southern receipts. The Erie and Hudson Roads are also bringing down larger lots. Ordinary shipping brands are selling at $4 81 @$4 93. Meal $3 43@$3 56. Rye 76@77. Wheat 110@113. Corn, 64@65. Provisions were steady; Mess $15¼; Prime, $14¼. Bacon sides sold at 8 cents. Prime Beef $5½; Mess, $9 to $12, Prime Mess firm at $16¼. Whisky, 22½ cents.

The Philadelphia traffic in stocks to-day was quite large; 4,500 shares Reading, 67⅛@68⅜@68⅛, closing 68⅛ bid. 2,200 shares U. S. Bank at $3; 1,000 shares Morris, 17⅛@⅛; 300 shares Long Island, 19⅛; $7,000 Pennsylvania Fives, 90; 17,000 Navigation Canal Sixes, 40⅛. A movement in the City Councils to foreclose the first mortgages on the Canal, of which the City is a large holder as the legatee of Stephen Girard, was defeated a few days since, which put up the ordinary loans.

Sloat's California circular by the *Crescent City*, notices that Agriculture is making rapid strides in the new State, and already many Foreign products are ruled out of the market. Lumber and bricks are still in good demand, and prices fair. Lackawana Coal $28@$30, the ton, Sydney $23@$25, and stock light. Fine clothing pays fair profit, and so do fine boots and shoes. The coarser descriptions, in excessive supply. Dry Goods, overstocked, and sales of prints as low as 5 cents for export to Chili. About two months supply of Flour and Meal on hand. Flour to arrive sold at $14. Fine liquors pay well. Iron overstocked and more to arrive. Choice Butter in request at 50 cents. Bacon scarce. Hams worth 15½ cents. Oysters in cans at 21 lbs. $12½. Keg Lard worth 23@24 cents. Fruits wanted. Tobacco, Teas, and Wines neglected. Money 3 ⅌ cent. a month. Real Estate slowly but steadily improving. Gold dust eagerly bought. Exchange on New-York 4 ⅌ cent. premium.

Markets by Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, Sunday, Feb 29

COTTON—The market has been well supplied. We quote Orleans and Mobile fair, nominal, Middling fair, 8½c @8⅝c. WOOL—The demand has been steady and prices are sustained. The sales of fleece at Uxbridge were upon the whole rather lower than was anticipated, and consequently the market is somewhat depressed. The effect will probably be only ten points, as but few stock on hand is quite small. The following are the sales for the week: Fleece, 58,500 lbs., at from 25c. to 45c.—mostly at 40 and 45; Pulled, 55,200 lbs. at from 31c. to 40c.—mostly at 34, 35 and 40c; Foreign, 1,400 lbs at 28c. The sale of Wool at Uxbridge comprises 15,000 lbs Ohio fleece, and sold in lots at from 21c to 44½c., according to quality; 70 bales cleansed and colored Wools, at from 37c. to 61c. Payments in cash or 6 months' time or in exchange for note, prices are firm. The sales are 38,650 pieces. 26,400 pieces, 60 by 64, damaged, from the wreck of the *Roger Williams*, were sold by auction on the 25th, and brought 9½c

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb 27.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 8,000 bales. Prices were not affected by the *Atlantic's* news. Middling, 7¾@7¾ Sales of the week, 53,000 bales. Stock on hand, 157,000.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Feb 27.

COTTON—Sales 1,000 bales at 6½ @8⅞c. Market unchanged.

Passengers Arrived.

In Steamer Crescent City, from Chagres.—Marcus D. Borack, bearer of dispatches, Frank Derkheim C. S. Johnson, Dr. M. B. Halstead, Mrs. Davidson, Miss Davidson, Mr. Davidson, child and servant, Mrs. Hilmelman and 2 children. Mrs. Duclous, F. B. Taylor and lady, L. Kendall, Berford's messenger, A. Love, G. Lambert, S. P. Griffin, U. S. M. A., G. H. Hamilton, J. P. Ruggles, D. Paredes and 4 brothers, Mrs. C. C. Henry, H. B. Sears, 2 ladies and servant, J. Campbell, S. Levy, 2 friends and 3 children, A. B. Frazier, F. W. Goodwin, C. Rassin, Thos. Dailey, H. Guinn, W. M. Kinney, K. Kenzie, E. W. Sylvester, Jas. Dailey, A. P. Fenniger, G. R. Swan, D. Hempseed, P. M. Carratt, Charles Ford, S. B. Keys, J. Ricard, A. A. Sargent, J. A. Hudson, J. Connell, Z. Adelsdoofer, R. Gardner, E. Wilson, S. L. Cowper, H. N. Burdick, and 84 in the steerage.

In steamship Glasgow, from Glasgow.—Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Buchanan, Miss Taylor, Mrs. Jacquet, Misses Mathews, R. Bates, McMurrin, Cornell, Bennet, Dreir, F. Geddes, Darling, Duncan, Darrymple, J. Bennett, D. Neveille, Jos Watson, James Watson, Robert Watson, R. Coi, W. R. Thomson, J. Nicholson, Zuns, Dailey, G. Caplin, S. Oxner, E. Oxner, J. Lord, S. Burns, C. G. Harrison.

In brig Elizabeth Watts, from Nuevitas.—Capt John Salmon, of schr. Stephen Colwell, foundered at sea Dec. 20, and two others.

MINIATURE ALMANAC....THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises..... 6 36 | Sets..... 5 50 | MOON—Sets.... 3 09m

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 2 06m | Gov. Island.. 2 36m | Hell Gate... 4 37m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....FEBRUARY 28, 1852.

Cleared.

Steamer Ontario, Chase, Boston, Mailler & Lord.
Steamer Florida, Lyon, Savannah, S. L. Mitchell
Steamer Union, Adams, Charleston, Spofford, Tueston & Co
Steamer Brother Jonathan, Brown, Chagres. E. Mills.
Propeller Ironsides, Gordon, South Amboy.
Steamer Roanoke, Parrish, Richmond and Petersburg, to Dean & Thornton.
Ship Henry Nesmith, Ulmer, Baltimore, Nesmith & Sons.
Ship John Spear, Spear, New-Orleans. Foster & Nickerson
Bark A. Hill, Curt s, Norfolk, Nesmith & Son.
Bark Georgia, Allen, Mobile, Sturges, Clearman & Co.
Bark Tenaro, Baiter, Havana, J. W. Elwell & Co.
Bark Lawrence, Harney, Port-au-Prince, A. Nottebohm.
Bark Geo. Thomas, Fisk, S.-Marks, Cos, Anderson & Co.
Bark Kremlin, Evans, San Francisco, Newbold & Craft.
Bark Ovanco, Higgins, Havana, Peck & Church
Bark Warren White, Winchester, Havana, Sturges & Co.
Brig Venus (Br.) Campbell, St. Domingo City, Master.
Brig Cohansey, St. Clair, Lisbon, E. S. Tunis & Co.
Brig Tally Ho, Smith, Mobile, J. B Gager
Brig Albatros Cochran, Matamoros, R. P. Buckley.
Brig Wm. M. Rogers, Skinner, Boston. Crosby, Crocker & Co
Schr. Susan Canon, Dashiel, Baltimore, J. & N. Briggs
Schr. M. M. Freeman, Glover, Mayaguez, M M Freeman
Schr. Martha Post, Post, Mobile, Eagle & Hazzard.
Schr. A. Flomeriel:, String, Matagorda, N. L. McCready & Co.
Sloop Frederic Brown, Gardner, Providence.
Sloop Jas. Gorham, Nichols, Fall River.

Arrived.

Steamer Africa, Harrison, Liverpool Feb 14, mdse. and passengers to K. Cunard, Jr.
Steamer Prometheus, Churchill, San Juan, mdse and passengers to D B Allen. She sa rd. off the Hook at 10 o'clock P M., on Friday, having left San Juan on the 19th.
Bark Isabella, of Bath, Preble, New-Orleans 23 ds., mdse. to Ladd & Church
Bark Express, Boss, Matanzas 8 days, mdse. to J. J. Taylor & Co.
Bark Manchester, Porter New-Haven 2 ds., in ballast to master
Brig Elizabeth Watts, Watts, Nuevitas 14 ds., mdse. to T. Owen & Sons
Brig American, Godfrey, Savannah 8 days, cotton to Dunham & Hunin. Sid in co. with ships Silas Leonard, Basset, Fides, Borland, for New-York
Schr. G. L. Lovell, Boston 4 days, mdse. to E. H. Herrick.
Schr Globe, Small, Salem 4 days, mdse. to R W Ropes & Co.
Schr Stewart Campbell, (Br) Bryan, Halifax 8 ds, fish to Jas Hunter & Co.
Schr Mary Howard, Marshall, Wilmington, N C., naval stores to Hussey & Murray.
Schr Maria, Webber, S-n Juan, via Norfolk 4 ds., in ballast rubber to Jones & Johnson
Schr James W. Pierce, (lighter,) Bailey, Squam, N J, with 36 cotton, 140 bbls flour from wreck of bark Arion to Board of Underwriters. Reports all the cargo taken out from between decks, and from off the beach, and that two lighter loads had been taken out of the hold. Schrs Fashion and Stranger lying by, ready to load
Schr Ringgold, (wrecker.) Lewis, Squam, N. J., mdse. fm bark Arion, to Jones & Johnson
Schr Banner, (lighter,) Green, from wreck of the Arion, mdse to Board of Underwriters
Schr. Mary H Mundin, Collins, Little Creek Landing, Del., corn to master.
Sloop Oregon, Sturgess, Providence 22 hs., mdse. to master
Reports a herm brig ashore on Hart's Island this morning. Weather so thick could not discern her name; lies in a bad position on the rocks, and will probably bilge if not taken off soon. Cannot be got off without assistance.

Arrived.

STEAMSHIP GLASGOW, (Propeller,) Crair, Glasgow Feb 7th, via Halifax, mdse and passengers to J. McSimond Burns the passage experienced a series of westerly gales. Second day out carried away rudder head; voyage so protracted by bad weather as to render it necessary to put into Halifax for coal.

U. S. M. Steamship Crescent City, Tanner, Chagres 11 ds, specie and passengers to M. O Roberts. The U. S. Corvette Cyane, Payne, sld. on the 17th Feb, for San Juan, (Nic.); Dutch frigate Prince of Orange sld. on the 18th for do: Propeller West Wind and steamer Cherokee sld. on the 18th for New-Orleans.

Ship Eades, Borland, Savannah 7 days cotton to E. Richardson. Sld in co. with ships Silas Leonard, Lizze Armand, and brig American, all for New-York.

Schr. Warrior, Henry, Rockland 5 days, lime.

Schr. Rio Grande, Hicks, Rockland, lime.

Sailed.

Steamship Hermann, Higgins, Southampton and Bremen; Union, Adams, Charleston; Florida, Lyon, Savannah; Roanoke, Parrish, Norfolk and Richmond; Brother Jonathan, Brown, Chagres and San Juan de Nicaragua.

Ship St. Patrick, Waterman, for Liverpool; U.S. Revenue Cutter Forward.

WIND—Sunrise, E.; meridian, E. N. E., with snow and rain; sunset do. Sunday, N. W., and fresh.

Memoranda.

The vessel reported (yesterday) ashore on Hart's Island is the brig Emily Allison, Bryan, bound to St. John's, N. B. The pilots who came through the Gate last evening confirm the first reports concerning her, and think she will not be got off without the aid of steam. She lies on the N. E. side of she island, and rests partly on the rocks.

The bark J. G. Colley, reported below, fm. Matanzas, was the B Colcord, arrived in the evening yesterday.

The Pilot of the Prometheus, arr. this morning at half past 10 o'clock, reports a large fore-and-aft schooner ashore outside of Governor's Island. Was not near enough to learn her name, or to make out anything in particular concerning her

Spoken, &c.

Feb. 25, lat. 38, lon. 69 32, ship Harriet, from California, bound to an eastern port.

Feb. 25, lat. 39, lon. 74, steamer Georgia, steering S S W.

Same day, lat. 39 12, lon. 74, ship Indiana, Bennet, he acts for New-Orleans.

No date, Cape Nicolo Mole south 15 miles, signalized brig Delmatia, bound south.

By Telegraph.

NORFOLK, Feb. 27.—Arr. schrs, Flying Cloud, New-Haven, and Empire, Alexandria—bound to Newburyport.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 27.—Arr. brig Vandalia, Camden, Me.; barks Chesapeake, Baltimore; Roman, Boston; ships Camden, Sullivan, N. Y. fld. bark Velocity, Boston.

Foreign Ports.

At Nuevitas, Feb. 16, bark Chieftain, Drinkwater, loading for New-York; brig Marshal Ney, Gillis, for New-York; the bark Regatta sailed sometime previous for a leeward port.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT BY THE ALLEGHANIANS prior to their DEPARTURE FOR CALIFORNIA, at METROPOLITAN HALL, on MONDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, March 1 and 3, when THE ALLEGHANIANS, grateful to their friends and the public for the very liberal patronage which has been extended to them in past years, and being about to embark for California, would most respectfully announce, that they will give their FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENTS at Metropolitan Hall, on the above evenings. These being positively the last opportunities they will have of appearing in New-York, prior to their final departure to the Pacific shores, they will offer to their friends a rich and varied programme, embracing many of their most POPULAR SONGS, both old and new. Among them the following will be sung:

New Song for our Dear Native Land.
Going to California.
The Good Old Folks at Home.
Song of Labor.
The Old Farmer's Elegy.
Uncle Sam's Farm
My Mountain Home.
The Old Church Bell.
Ship on Fire
The Robin's Carol; or Bird's Temperance Song.
The Old-fashioned Bible.
Rest for the Soul.
Kathleen Mavourneen.
Welcome to Kossuth.
Good Time Coming, Brothers.

—And many others.

Miss GOODENOW will also sing a FAREWELL SONG, written to the tune of "Home, sweet Home," and prepared expressly for her; also, several other popular songs, both new and old. The Evening's entertainment to conclude with an ORIGINAL GRAND FAREWELL SONG in the ever-memorable and endearing "AULD LANG SYNE," and in the great Chorus of which the audience are cordially invited to join. Doors open at 6½ o'clock, entertainment to commence at 7½. Tickets 25 cents, reserved seats 50 cents, to be had at the principal Music Stores, and at the door on Monday evening. 27f-3t

MR. AUGUSTUS BRAHAM will give his FIRST CONCERT at the Tabernacle, on MONDAY EVENING, March 1. He will be assisted by the following distinguished Artistes: Mme. WALLACE BOUCHELLE, Soprano, sister of the eminent composer, W. V. Wallace; Mrs. HENRY C. WATSON, Miss MARIA LEACH, Mr. H. W. GREATOREX, Mr. BUSCH, Flute; Mr. GEO. F. BRISTOW, Conductor.

PROGRAMME—PART FIRST.

Aria—"Non piu Andrai," Don Giovanni (Mozart)..Mr. Greatorex.

Song—"Lo, Here the Gentle Lark" (R H Bishop) ..Mme. Bouchelle, accompanied on the flute, by Mr. Busch.

Romanza—"Spirto Gentil," from La Favorita (Donizetti)..

First time, Mr. Augustus Braham.

Solo, Flute—"Nel cor Piu" .....Mr. Busch.

Song—"Many Years Ago" (composed by H. C Watson)..

Mrs Henry C. Watson.

Quartette—"Mild as the Moonbeams" (composed by Braham). Madame W. Pouchelle, Miss M. Leach, Mr. Greatorex, and Mr. Augustus Braham.

PART SECOND.

Song—"Oh Araby, dear Araby" (Pugnani Theron)..Miss M. Leach

Irish Ballad—"Oft in the Stilly Night" (Moore) ..Mr. Augustus Braham.

Irish Ballad (by request)—"Kathleen Mavourneen" (Crouch) ..Madame W. Bouchelle

Aria—"O, Wert thou but mine own love" (Kacken)..Mr. Greatorex

Ballad—"Old Friendship's smile" (Wallace)..Mrs. H. C. Watson.

Trio—"Dolce Tranquillita" (Pucitta.) first time in America, from the Opera of "I Villeggiatori Bizarri" Mme W. Bouchelle, Miss M. Leach, and Mr. Augustus Braham.

Scotch Ballad—"Annie Laurie..By request, Mme. W. Bouchelle.

Song—"Never Despair" (Braham—the last composition of the celebrated Veteran Tenor, composed in the old English ballad style) Mr Augustus Braham.

Tickets, 50c, to be had at the principal music stores. Doors open at 6½, to commence punctually at 8 o'clock ml-1t*

ASTOR PLACE ITALIAN OPERA.—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICE.—Secured Seats, Sofa, Boxes, and Parquette, $1: Amphitheatre, 25 cents. On MONDAY, March 1, will be produced Meyerbeer's Grand Opera, in 6 Acts, of

ROBERT LE DIABLE.

Robert	Sig. Salvi	Bertram	Sig. Marini
Raimbaut	Sig. Vietti	Isabella	Sigra. Bertucca
Alberto	Sig. Candi	Alice	Signa Stefanone
1st Chevalier	Sig. Patti	Helena	M'lle. Turnbull

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee. Mr. THOMAS BARRY, Stage Manager. MONDAY EVENING, March 1, will be performed, the historical tragedy of

RICHARD THE THIRD:
Or, the Battle of Bosworth Field.

Richard III.	Mr. Forrest
King Henry VI.	Barry
Prince of Wales	Miss Wallack
Duke of Buckingham	Fenno
Queen Elizabeth	Mc Ponisi
Lady Anne	Mrs. Abbot

To conclude with the Comedy of
POPPING THE QUESTION.

Helry Primrose	Davidge	Miss Winterbloom	Mrs Henry
Henry Thornton	Reynolds	Ellen Murray	Miss Crocker

Doors open at 6½ o'clock, and the performance will commence precisely at 7. Dress Circle and Parquette 50; Family Circle and Upper Tier 25 cents; Gallery 12½ cents. Private Boxes $5 and $6

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—P. T. BARNUM, Manager and Proprietor.—JOHN GREENWOOD, JR., Assistant Manager.—Admission to the entire Museum and Lecture Room, 50 cents; children and persons 12½ cents; Parquet 12½ cents extra. MONDAY, March 1. Afternoon at 3 o'clock, beside singing, dancing, and the great ANTIP

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted,*) at the office, No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, *between* Beekman and Ann, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies. THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the *Daily Times*.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.
Payment in all cases must be made in advance.
RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

VOL. I.....NO. 142. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company**—Office No. 3 Wall-st, room No. 4.—CAPITAL STOCK $200,000—SHARES $100 EACH.—The Books of Subscription for Stock in this Company are now opened at their Office, where parties desirous of becoming interested, may procure Stock, Pamphlets of Organization, and By-Laws, and any information relative to the objects and prospects of the Company. This enterprise commends itself to the confidence of capitalists, the Company having in possession one of the most valuable mines in California, located on Wood's Creek, near the city of Sonora, Tuolumne County, and having nearly complete an engine and stamp work of the largest class, which will be shipped by a clipper vessel, at an early day. It is the purpose of the Trustees to prosecute the work with vigor, and a view to profit from the *business* of mining. It is deemed unnecessary to enter into a calculation o probable profits, it having been satisfactorily ascertained that Companies already in operation with good machinery have been eminently successful.

The machinery now being made for this Company, is under the immediate supervision of R. S. KING Esq., the builder of the "Gold Hill Quartz Mining Company's—(known as Peck's)—Mill," which has produced such astonishing results, and will be twice the size of that establishment. The employees in all responsible positions will be shareholders, and selected with special regard to ability and integrity, and required to give bonds with sureties in such sums as will be deemed sufficient to guard the interests of Shareholders. Persons residing out of the city may obtain Stocks, Pamphlets, or any information, by addressing the Treasurer, post-paid, by mail. D. W. INGERSOLL, President.
THOS. E. HASTINGS, Treasurer. 2tf-tf

☞ **Removal.**—BENEDICT, HALL & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Boots, Shoes and Findings, have Removed to No. 21 Park Row, on the site of the old Park Theatre, opposite the Astor House, New-York. 28f-1m

☞ **The Undersigned**, believing that the course Lectures delivered by Professor BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, LL.D., of Yale College, before the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington, and the course by Professor ARNOLD GUYOT, of Harvard University, on the "Six Days' Work of Creation, as recorded by Moses," would be a source of much interest and instruction if repeated in this City, and, by showing the connection and harmony between Science and Revelation, would be eminently calculated to serve the highest interests of education and religion, cordially unite in an invitation to those gentlemen, to repeat the same, at their convenience, in our City.
NEW-YORK, March, 1852.
Benj. F. Butler, William Adams, Geo. B. Cheever,
James P. Wilson, Henry B. Smith, W. H. Bidwell,
R. H. McCurdy, W. C. Gilman, Asa D. Smith,
W. C. Gilman, L. Bradish, John L. Mason,
Willard Parker, Horace Webster, Horner Green,
Elias Loomis, J. W. Draper, Edmund Dwight,
Henry J. Raymond, Theodore Irving, G. D. Abbott. m2-1t*

☞ **People's Lectures**—AS ATTRACTIVE AS EVER.—The Tenth Lecture of this Course will be delivered, in the Tabernacle, on TUESDAY EVENING, 2d March, by Rev. HENRY W. BELLOWS. Subject—Fallacies respecting Liberty, found among her Friends. Tickets 12½ cents, to be had at No. 131 Nassau-st. and at the door. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; Lecture commences at 7½. m1-2t*

☞ **Lecture**—W. L. CHANDLER, Esq., will deliver a Lecture on "Think for Yourself," before the Addingtonian Society, at Hope Chapel, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 3, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. For sale at Newman's bookstore, No. 199 Broadway; Hall & Son's music-store, No. 237 Broadway; and Evans & Brittan's, No. 667 Broadway. m1-3t*

☞ **Union Cemetery Notice**—According to a resolution passed Jan. 30, 1852, the Attorney-at M. P. Church, the Trustees was authorized to remove the dead in Union Cemetery, Williamsburg, to Union Cemetery, Bushwick. Rows, from 6 to 12 will commence on Monday of this week.
JOHN C SMITH.
Chairman Joint Board of Trustees.
m3-2t* Chairman Joint Board of Trustees.

☞ **New-York Historical Society.**—The regular monthly meeting of this Society, will be held at the Rooms, in the University, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 2 at 7½ o'clock. Mr J G DUDLEY will read a paper on "The History of Cotton and Cotton Manufactures."
m2-1t* MAUNSELL B. FIELD, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Notice.**—Steamship ATLANTIC, from Liverpool, is now discharging under general order, at her berth foot of Canal-st. Consignees will please send their permits on board, and attend to the receipt of their goods
m1-3t EDWARD K. COLLINS & CO.

☞ **Removal.**—The DEAF will hereafter find Dr LUTENER permanently located at No. 80 Prince-st, two doors east of Broadway. Dr L's unprecedented success in curing deafness has excited the cupidity of several miserable impostors, both in this and other cities, who think by means of affidavits of cures, pretended to have been performed, puffs, advertisements, &c, to pass themselves off before an enlightened public as skillful Aurists, but who, in fact are nothing but quacks; and the in ury these pests of society are daily producing, (in cases submitted to their care by the unsuspecting, suffering victims of aural diseases of the ear,) by their ignorant and dangerous manipulations, pernicious oils, &c, is truly frightful, and the more to be lamented as the cases are generally left past recovery. This caution is not dictated by a spirit of selfishness, but as a duty he owes to his fellow beings, knowing, as he does, the injury and misery they are inflicting on the community. Dr L. will welcome into practice any gentleman fully competent as an Aurist, or would employ such a one as an assistant, as his daily increasing practice already excludes him from taking the necessary exercise so conducive to preserve health. The deaf are invited to call and examine testimonials of cures performed by Dr L, as his class of patients and their standing in society will be found sufficient to convince the most skeptical, without their affidavit. Dr L. publishes no cures unless requested to do so by the patient. All letters must contain one do lar, or they will not receive attention; unpaid letters refused. Office hours from 9 till 3, m2-1t*

☞ **The Third Manhattan** BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION NOW OPEN.—JOIN AT ONCE.—The unparalleled success attending the Second Manhattan Building Association—it having disposed of its entire number of shares in the short space of five months from the period of its organization, has led to the establishment of the Third, to which the attention of the public is invited. Par value of shares, $50; Monthly Dues, $2; Shares, $200. It costs now but two dollars to become a member, and the monthly installment of three dollars, in the course of a few years—probably six or seven—will positively yield the sum of eight hundred dollars. A moment's consideration will convince any one of the superiority of these Associations over Savings Banks, and all persons of small means are invited to avail themselves of the advantages here offered. To those who wish to escape the tyranny of landlords, by becoming the owner of a house and lot, if they are without capital to accomplish it, they can obtain sufficient from this Association for that purpose, and by appropriating no more than the house now yields for rent, can pay for it in a very few years. Members paying not less than six months in advance will be entitled to interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. Persons desirous of becoming members of the Third Manhattan Building Association can do so by calling at the office of the Secretary, No 13 Spruce-st., second floor, where by-laws can be had free of charge.
JAMES S LIBBY, President, Lovejoy's Hotel
DAVIS COLLAMORE, Vice-President, No 417 Broadway.
J. W. WESTON, Secretary
TRUSTEES.

James Y. Watkins, No 16 Catherine-st.,	Wm. H. Cornell, No 59 Fulton Market.
James Neeves, cor. Houston and Bowery,	John A. Herrier, No. 191 Greenwich st.,
Seymour Whiting, No 50 East Broadway,	Joseph Hough, No 220 Broadway,
Wm A. Conner, No 12 Bowery,	James L. Worth, No. 24
Albert Miller, No 143 Nassau-st.,	Broadway.

JACOB L. FENN, Surveyor, No 15 Spruce-st
POMEROY & JENKS, Attorneys, No. 54 Wall st. m2-2t

☞ **Home.—There is no Place like Home**—The IRVING BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION will hold another public meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, March 2, at Chatham Hall, Chatham-square, at 7½ o'clock. This Association is now in successful operation—having only been organized a few days—and over 262 shares have been subscribed for. Workingmen, attend, and learn how you may obtain a house for your family, which you can call your own, and which you can procure by small monthly payments. This Association is filling up so rapidly that the entrance fee will shortly have to be raised. Shares, $600. Monthly dues, $3. Entrance fee, $2.
Addresses will be delivered by Hon. Jacob L. Fenn and others, explaining the working of this beneficial Association.
Ladies and gentlemen are particularly invited to attend.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, President, No. 106 Broadway.
GEORGE H. BELL, Vice-President, No. 158 Nassau-st.
TRUSTEES.
George H. Franklin, No 173 West-st.
George W. Riblet, County Clerk's Office, City Hall.
Silas C. Herring, Nos. 137 and 139 Water-st.
James Jackson, Jr., No. 361 Broadway.
Royal G. Millard, No. 89 Barclay-st.
Nelson Puff, No 215 Duane-st.
Elias Combs, No. 244 Grand-st
F. G. Richardson, No 42 Fulton st.
George T. Maxwell, No 18 City Hall.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Secretary, No. 244 Grand-st.
THOMAS LAWRENCE, Attorney, No. 15 Beekman-st.
Office, No. 244 Grand-st Open every evening from 6 to 9 o'clock, and on Wednesday from 3 to 9 o'clock P. M., for ladies. Articles of the Association may be had gratis. m1-2t

☞ **The Fulton Building Association.**—To those who wish to be their own Landlords.—The FULTON BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION contains the advantages of a Savings Bank with those of a Building Association.
A public meeting will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, March 5, at Chatham Hall, at 7½ o'clock, for the admission of new members, when the object and peculiar advantages of the Association will be explained.
To those who desire to invest money profitably, and to all persons of small means who labor for a living, this Association presents unequaled advantages.
Interest at the rate of 7 per cent. is allowed on six months dues or over, when paid in advance, or in case of withdrawal from the Association. This is an entire new feature in Building Associations. Entrance fee, 50 cents; monthly dues, $2 50; par value of shares, $600. Number of original shares limited to 800. Subscriptions will be received by the following officers:
SAMUEL SOUTHERDEN, President.
WILLIAM WEED, Vice-President, No 86 Bowery.
ISAAC AMERMAN, Jr., Secretary, No. 65 3d-av.
TRUSTEES

G. H. Walker, 61 Elizabeth-st.,	D. W. Whitney, 27 College-place.
corner of Hester-st.	
J. L. Devoe, 40 Eldridge-st.	F. B. Williams, 143 Hester st.
Henry McCollum, 40 Eldridge-st.	Tobias V. Mumford, 29 Norfolk-st.
Nath'l Terpeney, 185 5th av.	

Ladies can subscribe to any number of shares by leaving their names with any of the above-named officers. 28f-6t

☞ **Make Money—Get a Home**—PHŒNIX BUILDING ASSOCIATION, holds a public meeting at the Temperance Hall, 8th-av., between 41st and 42d-streets, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 3d of March, at 8 o'clock, when it will be shown that by paying 50 cents, thereby becoming a member of this Association and $2 50 per month for about six years, (making $180) you come in possession of $600; also, how you can have your $600 advanced to you now, and by investing it in real estate, how you can repay the advance from the rents of the same.
D. D. NASH, President
A. P. SMITH, Secretary, No. 479 8th-av. m2-3t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Third Mechanics' Building and** MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.—The unprecedented success of the Second Mechanics' Building and Mutual Loan Association, (1,360 shares having been subscribed for before the first monthly meeting, and the subscription books consequently closed,) a very large number of persons having been disappointed in becoming members of the Second, have commenced a Third Mechanics' Building and Mutual Loan Association, having incorporated in their Constitution the same advantageous principles to shareholders which found such favor with the public, and which filled up the Second, its predecessor, so rapidly. Any person, male or female, desirous of making his or her an all earnings more than triple itself in the space of a few years, or any person desirous of borrowing money in order to purchase his own house on the most advantageous terms, who will but take the trouble to compare the advantages offered by this Association, both to lenders and borrowers, with those offered by other Associations, will at once find the key to the success of our plan: for instance
1. It will loan money at 6 per cent. per annum on the amount advanced.
2 It will allow interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, to all persons who prefer paying their subscription for two months or more in advance, thus securing a double interest—firstly, the above 7 per cent; secondly, their share of the profits. Persons who wish to borrow money for the purpose of buying or building their own house or farm can here secure an advance on far more liberal terms than is offered by any other Association.
3. Persons desirous of withdrawing from the Society, can do so at any time, by giving one month's notice; and receive back all dues paid by them, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum.
A person who will save but 14 cents a day, (and there is not one person who cannot, if so disposed,) can, in this Society, secure in a few years a small capital ($1,000) with which he can establish himself in business, and thus achieve his own independence. The entrance fee is 50 cents per share; monthly payments, $2 per share; value of each share, $500. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of joining, can leave their names with SAM'L SOUTHERDEN,
President. No 24 Vandewater st.
S. P. TOWNSEND, Vice-President, No 82 Nassau-st.
JACOB PECARE, Secretary, No. 163 Hester st.
JOHN HOOPER, Surveyor, No. 106 Fulton-st.
TRUSTEES
Cyrus H. Loutrel, No 77 Maiden-lane;
Josiah M. Smith, corner Centre and Hester-sts.;
Dr. Henry S. Downs, No 108 Grand-st.;
C. M. Wright, cor Columbia and Union-st., Brooklyn;
Henry Silberhorn, No. 94 Christye-st.;
R M. Selleck, No 90 Fulton st
EDMUND J. POTTER, No. 6 City Hall place, C. N. POTTER, No 2 Wall st., Attorneys
A public meeting for the admission of members will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, March 4, at 7½ o'clock, at Warren Hall, cor. of Oliver and Henry-sts, where the services of these Associations will be explained. The Secretary is daily, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., at his office, No. 163 Hester-st, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions.
2m 2t

☞ **Save the Increase!**—The regular monthly meeting of the FRANKLIN BUILDING ASSOCIATION will be held next WEDNESDAY EVENING, at Washington Hall, No. 132 Hester-st, corner of the Bowery. A transparency will direct the public to the room of meeting. The profits of this Association have already reached several thousand dollars, and an opportunity to participate in the profits is now offered to all who join at once. The Board of Trustees, in consideration of the prosperity of the Association, and in justice to the present members, have decided to increase the entrance fee after the 4th meeting, so all who would save the proposed increase should come up and enroll themselves as members. All who do so will have the privilege of borrowing money on this occasion. Three dollars paid monthly will accumulate in a very few years to $200, an advantage never the Saving Banks of nearly 600 per cent. If you can purchase a house advantageously, and have not the money to accomplish your wishes, remember that you can procure it of the FRANKLIN BUILDING ASSOCIATION on fairer terms than from any capitalist in the city. The entrance fee is now $2. Dues $1 per month. Shares $600. Addresses will be delivered by JOHN FOWLER, Jr., JACOB PENN and Dr. JOHNSON, explaining the principles, objects, how the profits are obtained, how real estate can be secured, and other particulars relative to the Building Associations. The meetings are free to all, and gentlemen and ladies are urged to attend.
SAMUEL P. BALDWIN, President.
WINCHESTER P. MOODY, Vice-President
C. Z. POND, Secretary. Office No. 15 Spruce-st. m2-1.*

☞ **Hudson River Building and** MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION having been duly organized, persons desirous of becoming members may do so by subscribing at the office of the Secretary, 93 Leonard st, near Broadway. Shares $200. Entrance fee, $2. Dues, $3 monthly. A public meeting will be held at Bradbury's Music Room, 413 Broadway, corner of Lispenard-st., third floor, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 2, at 7½ o'clock. The objects of the Association will be explained by able speakers
SYLVANUS S. WARD, President, 411 Washington-st
ALFRED W. WHITE, Vice Pres't, City Inspector's office.
TRUSTEES.

J. Boyce, 227 Greenwich-st.,	J. La Wall, 66 N. Moore-st.,
James Webb, 43 Charlton-st.,	P. Covle, 141 Chatham-st.,
John D. Dixon, 105 West Broadway,	G. T. Warner, 314½ Broadway,
G. T. Rodman, 229 and 230 West-st	B. H. Romans, 72 Warren-st.,
	J. P. Brinckerhoff, 23 Chambers st

GEO. MORTON, Secretary, No 411 Washington-st, corner of Laight-st
JOHN HOOPER, Surveyor, No 48 Franklin-st
EDGAR, YOUNG & RUTHVEN, Attorneys and Counsellors, No. 25 Nassau-st. m1-2t

☞ **Second People's Building Association.**—This Association, now fairly started under the most flattering auspices, will hold another meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 3, 1852, to afford the opportunity to all who may desire to join. The unprecedented success of the First People's Association, affords sufficient evidence of the confidence of the public in its management—the shares having been all taken in five weeks. It is believed the second will be equally successful. Already a number of shares are taken, and many who, from delay, were unable to procure shares in the first, are subscribing in this. If you desire information on the subject, you cannot do better than to come to the meeting on Wednesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the Assembly Rooms, corner of 25th-st and 8th-av
OLIVER H. LEE, President
ABM. MCBRIDE, Vice-President.
J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
TRUSTEES.

Oliver H. Lee,	W. J. Peck,	J. Rogers,
J. R. Flanagan,	P. H. Williams,	G. R. Jaques,
Jas. Kearney,	Wm. S. Hunt,	W. H. Smith,
J. P. Ostrom,	A. McBride,	T. Martine,
	A. R. Protter.	

J. R. FITZGERALD, Attorney.
G. B. JAQUES, Surveyor. m2-2t

☞ **United States Building Association and EQUITABLE INVESTMENT AND SAVING FUND**—The fourth monthly meeting of this Association will be held at No. 163 Bowery, third story, on MONDAY EVENING, March 15, at 7½ o'clock. The books of the Association are open for subscription, at No. 178 Bowery, where by-laws and act of incorporation can be had gratis. Entrance fee 50 cents; dues $2 50; shares $600. An opportunity is offered to males and females, by paying $2 50 a month for a few years, to obtain a home or capital sufficient to start a fair business. At the last meeting shares were redeemed at $200 each.
McGRAW, President, No. 4 Crosby-st.
JOHN RUSSELL, Vice-President.
THOS. VERNON, Secretary, 178 Bowery.
DIRECTORS.

Andw. Allendorph,	James Grundy,	Wm Forrester,
John Crouch,	Starkee Livesey,	Jas. McDuff,
	TRUSTEES.	
McGraw,	C. W. Houghton,	John Ridley

Attorney, Chauncey Shaffer, 75 Nassau st. 10f-1m*

☞ **Excelsior Building and** MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION No 2.—To workingmen, and all others interested, attend.—A public meeting of this Association will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 3, at Masonic Hall, No 274 Grand-st, near Forsyth-st, at 7½ o'clock. Here is an opportunity offered for the investment of small sums of money monthly, which will realize, in a few years, sufficient to procure you a home of your own—a safeguard against the necessities of old age. "Take care of the pence, pounds will take care of themselves," is an old and a true saying, and where is the person who does not expend, in one month, foolishly, more than sufficient to pay for one share. This is a new Association, so come with us on the start. Our shares are valued at $600 each. $1 initiation fee, and $3 a month, is all you have got to pay. Addresses will be delivered, so that you can understand how your money can accumulate so rapid.
WM L. MILLER, President.
ROBT PROTHEROE, Vice President
JNO. A. S. HENK, 2nd Vice-President.
N. P. LABARTE, Secretary. m2 2t

☞ **East River Building and** MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.—The second regular meeting of the above Association will be held at Thalian Hall, No 492 Grand-st, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 3, 1852, at 7½ P. M. Wm. T. B Milliken, Esq., will address the meeting, explanatory of the advantages to be derived from such associations. The great success of this Association will enable the Trustees to offer two or three shares for redemption. Ladies and gentlemen are particularly invited to attend. Front seats reserved for ladies. The office No. 514 Grand-st., is open daily from 11 A. M to 9 P. M., where prospectuses and all necessary information will be given. Persons wishing to become members should do so at once before the entrance fee is raised. Entrance fee, $2; monthly dues, $3. OBADIAH NEWCOMB, President; James White, Vice President; Samuel H Jordan, Assistant Vice President; Chas E. Anderson, Secretary; Marcus P. Ferris, Attorney and Counsellor, No. 35 Wall-st. m1-3t*m

☞ **The Model Building Association.**—In one month from the starting of the CHELSEA BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, it redeemed seventeen shares, thus placing on the profit side of the account about $6,000, thereby showing conclusively that for the very short time of its operation it has succeeded most admirably. The entrance fee will be $5 after the March meeting, and persons wishing to join at the low entrance fee of 50c. should do so immediately, as only a few more shares can be taken by new members. For the accommodation of down-town residents, GEORGE R. HOWELL will receive their names at his office, No 32 Park Row. Members are requested to call at the office, No. 230 9th av, and get their books and subscribe to the articles of association.
DANIEL BARNES, President.
GEO. R. HOWELL, Vice-President.
W. H. HOYT, Secretary. 26f-3teod

☞ **Empire Building and** MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.—The first regular meeting for the payment of dues and sale of shares will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, March 3d, at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer sts., at 7½ o'clock. Members will take notice that the first month's dues of $3 per share, are due and payable at or before this meeting.
To prevent confusion, members are invited to call on the Secretary before that time, pay their dues, and get their Book and Certificate of Membership. Office 173 Spring st, Open from 2 to 9 P.M. JOSEPH R TAYLOR, Pres't.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, Vice-Pres't. [Controller, Park.
J. W. FELL, Sec', No 173 Spring st.
N. B.—Shares will be sold at this meeting. 28f-3t

☞ **Excelsior Building and** MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION will hold their regular monthly meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, March 2, at 7½ o'clock, at Masonic Hall, No. 174 Grand, near Forsyth street. The attention of members is called to the amendment of Article 14, of the Articles of Association, as proposed at our last regular meeting, on which question the vote will be taken. Punctual attendance is requested. A number of shares will be offered for redemption. Present entrance fee, $10; monthly dues, $3; shares, $300. The dues and interest are payable at the office, No 156 Bowery, up stairs, on or before the Monday preceding the first Tuesday of each month, that being our regular monthly meeting day.
ROBERT T. HAWS, President.
N. P. LABARTE, Secretary m1-3t*

☞ **The Mount Vernon Building Association**, No. 1, will meet at the corner of Christopher and Hudson-streets, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock. A full attendance is particularly requested, as the annual election for Directors takes place. There is likewise an important amendment to the Articles of Association under consideration. Let all come.
B. H. BALDWIN, President.
GEO. W. COOPER, Secretary. m1-3t*

☞ **New-York Building Association, No. 1.**—Three shares for sale in the above, cheap, if applied for soon. One share redeemed at $178, cash, on hand.
m2-1t* G. DUNLOP, No. 117 Fulton st., 4th floor.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Germans Attend.**—The WORKINGMAN'S BUILDING ASSOCIATION will hold a public meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, March 2, at 7½ o'clock, at the Henry Clay House, corner of 1st-av. and Avenue-A. Addresses will be delivered in German and English, showing the advantages gained by becoming members, and explaining the workings, &c. Printed circulars in German and English, and articles of Association, will be distributed. All are invited to attend. R. McCLELLAN, President.
G. W. ANDERSON, Secretary. m1-2t

☞ **The Village Homestead Loan and** SAVINGS FUND ASSOCIATION will meet THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at No. 129 Washington Stores, Williamst. The public are invited to attend.
m2-1t* THOMAS M. HALPIN, Secretary.

New-York Daily Times.

ENGLAND.

Ministerial Affairs—Political Intelligence—Theatricals—General News, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 13, 1852.

MINISTERIAL PROSPECTS.

Ever since the political duello between PALMERSTON and the Premier, on the first night of the session, which resulted in showing that the ex-Foreign Secretary, though, in general, exceedingly "cunning of fence," had, substantially, no case, things have looked much brighter in Downing-street. The chances of the Whig dynasty being prolonged, are held to be wonderfully improved, and the placemen in the various public offices are therefore in high spirits. The star of Lord JOHN is thought to be once more in the ascendant, and though not given to display any outward sign of emotion, his lordship certainly looks more pleasant and comfortable. Verily, [there is much virtue in success, and the Ministry are now reaping the benefit of it.

THE REFORM BILL.

On Monday night Lord JOHN RUSSELL duly unfolded his scheme of representative reform to an attentive, if not admiring audience. It cannot be said to have exceeded, nor to have fallen much below anticipation. The truth is, that the people harbored very moderate expectations of any plan of reform emanating from the Whigs, and cannot, therefore, be said to be disappointed in what is offered them. Lord John's new bill is, in fact, a rather plausible affair, and most of the changes he proposes are in the right direction. The merit of the bill, in the eyes of its authors, is, that it will leave things pretty much as they are,—the balance of political power will not be disturbed,—and the interests of the various parties, together with the moral or immoral influences brought to bear upon the consciences of the electors, when they happen to have any, will, as far as can be judged, remain intact.

RETIREMENT OF A JUDGE.

Judge PATTESON retired from his judicial duties in the Court of Queen's Bench on Tuesday, on which occasion a neat complimentary speech was delivered by the Attorney-General. Deafness is not the most desirable attribute for a Judge, and unfortunately Mr. Justice PATTESON, though not quite as deaf as a post, has been very hard of hearing for many years past; and it is to this cause alone that his retirement is due. Justice may be blind, but it will never do for her to be deaf, and accordingly his lordship had no alternative between retiring and giving judgment without comprehending the arguments or evidence. All the bar joined very cordially in the tribute paid to the distinguished qualities of the retiring Judge; and inasmuch as his lamented deafness rendered him at times very disagreeable, I dare say most of them are glad they have got rid of him.

CHANCERY REFORM.

A reform of the Court of Chancery, a thing talked of for the last twenty years, and even now and then attempted by successive Chancellors, is at length to be undertaken by the Government. Of all conceivable kinds of law proceedings, those embodied in Chancery practice are beyond comparison the worst—not of course for the bar, but the suitors. It has been long held to be the perfection of legal iniquity, for by a complicated and ingeniously devised system of procedure, the unhappy individual who is dragged into Chancery may be, and generally is, made to endure the racking suspense of years, the "estate" meanwhile being sweated by a series of deleterious pleadings and processes which constitute the practice of the Court. It is this mystery of iniquity which her Majesty's Solicitor-General proposes to deal with, by lopping off a few of the more luxuriant abuses, but, as far as I can judge, leaving the mass of evil untouched. To meet the justice of the case, nothing less than an abolition of the Court would suffice, for what palliatives can remedy the monstrosity of a system by which £180,000 per annum are extracted from suitors in the shape of fees, and £112,000 in the shape of interest of the money in the hands of the Court? The pretended reforms are simply the abolition of a few obsolete offices, and the paying of the salaries of Chancery Judges, not out of the suitors' fund, as hitherto, but by the public. Substantially, the system will continue the same, but the suitors will, in certain respects, be mulcted rather more mercifully than before. Could it be supposed that such a Court existed in your great Republic, I fancy you would find a shorter and more effectual way of getting rid of the mischief than is proposed by the Solicitor-General. There is a way, and only one way of dealing with this vast fungus growth of abuses, which is by extirpation; but this would require a bolder and more skilful operator than the functionary in question.

THE CATASTROPHE AT HOLMFRITH.

The papers will furnish you with full details of the late terrible catastrophe at Holmfrith, near Hudderfield, by which a whole district will suffer from the suspension of its manufacturing industry. The calamity is of its kind almost unprecedented, for no one can call to mind the bursting of an immense reservoir, as in this case, carrying away with it houses, mills, machinery, and even a whole village, and inundating a tract of country for miles. The immense loss of life is a painful feature, and now when the evil has occurred, a formal inquiry is going on to discover who are the parties most to blame. It is but too evident that warnings of the probability of this distressing event had been given. The bad construction of the embankment was the subject of notoriety; but though professedly under the management of commissioners, it seems to have been nobody's business to apply the remedy. A fearful responsibility must rest somewhere; for though the proximate cause of the calamity was the late heavy rains, the defective embankment was capable of being repaired. It will turn out, I doubt not, that want of funds, or some shabby principle of economy, is at the bottom of the whole business.

THE PRESS AND THE PEERS.

The press is still sore on the subject of the recent reproof delivered by the Earl of Derby, and chorused by the other Peers in the upper House; and a running fire of replies and rejoinders is kept up in the morning papers. Doubtless the misdoings of the press are a very fit topic for comment, when its conductors commit themselves, but in this particular quarrel the papers have assuredly not the worst of it. I doubt whether anything has lately occurred to render some of our leading public men more contemptible than their ill-disguised patronage of LOUIS NAPOLEON. The real tendencies and sympathies of the aristocracy were here manifestly shown; and the real construction put on the late ebullition in the Lords is that a large proportion of our lordly legislators would not be sorry to gag the press much after the fashion of the French President. If a nice little censorship could only be established in England, the perjury, bloodshed, and tyrannical decrees which have characterized his sway since the famous *coup d'etat* would be discussed in a tone of delightful moderation, and should a mild disapprobation be now and then expressed, it would not shock the sensibilities of the usurper like the rough-spoken articles complained of by our Prime Minister. Unluckily the Derby homily on the excesses of the press has had exactly the opposite effect to that intended, and LOUIS NAPOLEON will certainly be no gainer from the protection thrown over him. His enormities, even though gilded by the halo of success, are not likely to be softened down to suit the tastes of lords and fine gentlemen, who in their souls detest the press almost as he does himself, though they dare not show it in the same way. To preach moderation, when the deeds of the perjured despot who robbed France of her liberties are in question, is an insult to the principles of liberty which form the basis of national greatness, and all that ought to be held dear to a noble people.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

One of the people's representatives, Mr. FEARGUS O'CONNOR to wit, has had the felicity of being committed to prison for seven days, for an assault on a police constable last Saturday, at the Lyceum theatre. This was a remarkable instance of magisterial equity, and certainly well deserved by the offender. A plea was put in by a brother legislator to the effect that the said FEARGUS O'CONNOR was crazed at the time, which is likely enough, judging from his strange antics while undergoing examination last week, before a Master in Chancery on the affairs of the National Land Company. That gigantic swindle, you must know, is in process of being wound up, and the object was to extract from FEARGUS O'CONNOR what has been done with the money. Bearing in mind that he managed to collect about £130,000 from a vast number of poor people, on pretense of locating them on small estates in the country, this is a point of no small importance. His mad fits, however, come on very methodically, and the general opinion is that Master FEARGUS is much less of a lunatic than an impudent humbug, and in this judgment I most fully coincide. Every dog has his day—that of FEARGUS O'CONNOR is certainly over.

EARL GREY AND SIR HARRY SMITH.

Earl GREY, the peppery Coryphœus of the Colonial Office, has published his dispatch recalling Sir HARRY SMITH from the Cape Governorship,—and a bitter pill it is, like most of the Earl's official lucubrations. Nobody better understands the art of making people *feel*, than himself; and in this instance, poor Sir HARRY is made fully sensible, through a long string of biting paragraphs, of all the blunders of his civil and military administration. With all its malevolence, a studied courtesy pervades the document, finely calculated to increase the smart of the wounds it inflicts. The noble lord lacerates Sir HARRY'S feelings quite logically, giving his reasons *re-riatim* for recalling him, and proving, in a very systematic sort of fashion, that he had played the fool in various ways, and was altogether incompetent to fulfill the duties of Governor. This is doubtless true enough, but Sir HARRY, I imagine, would a thousand times rather have been simply recalled, than crucified, as it were, with a formal array of official reasons for taking that step. Nevertheless, the dispatch is diabolically well written, as everybody admits, while sympathizing with the hard fate of Sir HARRY, who, after gaining a brilliant reputation in the Peninsula, and splendid victories in India, has at last been baffled by a parcel of half-naked savages. His only comfort is, that enemies quite as contemptible as the Caffres have often resisted the tactics of as good commanders as himself. His successor, Major General CATHCART, will probably manage things better, having the example of all his blunders as a beacon to avoid, and, at the same time, the benefit of the work he has actually performed.

THE STRIKE OF ENGINEERS.

The disputes between the engineering firms and their late workmen is farther off a settlement than ever. The offer of the masters to receive back the men on signing a disclaimer of the amalgamated society has hardly been responded to at all, and the combined workmen are still indomitably firm in their resolve not to concede a single point at issue. Despite the quasi-omnipotence of capital, it would not be surprising if after all the employers were compelled to give way, since it will only be by a ruinous sacrifice of time and money that they can hope to supply the sinews of strength they have lost in the discharged workmen. But the truth is, there is as much stubborn hostility on one side as the other, the same English tenacity being characteristic of the proceedings of both. In the end the substance of the quarrel, the great branch of engineering business and manufactures will slip through the fingers of the contending parties—a result equally deplorable, should it occur, to the capitalist and to those whom he employs.

DEBATE ON ROTTEN MEAT.

Last night the House of Commons amused itself with a discussion on rotten meat, about which, in the shape of "preserved provisions" supplied to the Navy, we have lately heard so much. Were I to forecast the future from the debates which have taken place, I should say this will be, with the exception of the Reform bill, a session of small things. One night we are treated to a discussion about the mysteries of ventilation, and the quarrels of Mr. BARRY and Dr. REID, in the course of which we are told that £200,000 have been already expended in the vain endeavor to supply Hon. members with pure air. The next night "meat canisters" constitute the mighty subject of debate, in which a host of Navy abuses are successively canvassed, defended and exposed; the grand result of which is the indisputable fact that the Admiralty authorities have been egregiously cheated in their contracts by a German Jew, named GOLDNER, who, while being paid for good meat, filled up his canisters with a large proportion of garbage, filthy enough to make even a sailor sick to think of. It is but poor consolation to learn these things after the canisters have been paid for, since it does not appear that there is any way of making GOLDNER disgorge his ill-gotten gains. This is the way they manage things at our dockyards, where, by-the-bye, it is grievously suspected not a few of the subordinate authorities are open to bribery and corruption, especially in relation to contracts for stores and provisions. It is quite fit such revelations should be made in Parliament, but for all that the pleasure of seeing the Admiralty exposed is dearly bought by the loss of so much of the public money, to say nothing of the outraged feelings of our brave tars for whom so much "preserved putridity" has been furnished.

THE NEW ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Sir EDWARD BELCHER is named as Commander-in-Chief of the new Arctic Expedition, which is now rapidly fitting out at Woolwich. It will include two steamers, and be unusually strong in vessels and crews. Sir EDWARD has a distinguished reputation, and cannot fail to be a vast improvement on Captain AUSTIN, who was in too much of a hurry to get back to do any good when he got to the Arctic regions. Officers who go to the North Pole ought to possess ardor of temperament enough to keep them warm while they are there, or there is not much chance of benefit from their researches. Captain AUSTIN has immortalized himself among Arctic Commanders by his longings for the warmth of an English fireside, which were powerful enough to prevent him going forward even when the path of fresh discovery lay straight before him. Let us hope that his successor is made of sterner stuff—one who is less covetous of caloric and more courageous in carrying out his purposes.

THE FORREST DIVORCE CASE.

I will just add, that the result of the great FORREST Divorce case has been received with general satisfaction—all the sympathy being on the side of the lady, and none on that of her lord. It seems that in divorce cases, as in reaping machines, revolvers, yachts and a few other things, you go ahead of the rest of the world; at any rate, we have had no trial of that sort for a long time lasting thirty-two days. It is only to be hoped that transatlantic morality has not suffered by such delicate and indelicate disclosures. Ours, I'm afraid, is of a more fragile description, which could not stand a series of private details for thirty-two days without suffering serious damage.

THE COPYRIGHT TREATY.

The International Copyright Tre

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1852.

☞ The Second Edition of the *Evening Times*, published every day at 3 o'clock P. M., and served to subscribers for *One Cent*, contains a full and complete list of the *Arrivals at all the Hotels*, up to the latest hour.

☞ Persons living on the line of the Hudson River Railroad, can now be served with the *Daily Times*, by an agent who will pass over the road, from New-York to Albany, daily, on the first morning train, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions and delivering the papers at the several Depôts, or throwing them off at stations where the cars pass without stopping. Station masters and ticket agents, who will receive subscriptions, will be served gratis.

The Penalty of Murder.

The funeral of Grunzig was attended on Sunday by two or three thousand Germans. That the body of one executed for murder should be attended to the grave by such public demonstrations of respect, is a novel and startling occurrence. In this case it indicates, in our judgment, a very strong conviction, on the part of great numbers of our fellow-citizens, that he was not guilty of the crime for which he suffered. That any man should be judicially put to death, while any considerable portion of the community believes him innocent of the only crime for which death can be the penalty, is an occurrence which every reflecting person must profoundly deprecate. It tends to destroy that feeling of reliance upon the infallible justice of the law, which alone gives it a permanent hold on the confidence and obedience of the community. That an innocent person should be hung, shocks the public sense as among the highest of all possible wrongs. It is not simply the death of the victim of this injustice, which arouses so profound a sense of horror;—for men innocent of crime die daily in our sight, and oftentimes by violence, without exciting special emotion. But society stands clothed with a sort of omnipotence: the lives of its members are in its hands; and when it is once seen, or believed, that this vast, resistless, irresponsible power is not infallible,—that it makes mistakes, and visits upon innocence the vengeance due to crime, it loses its hold upon public loyalty and love, and stands in each man's path as a gloomy, blind and remorseless tyrant.

Whether Grunzig was guilty or not, it is not for us to say. In strict accordance with all the forms of law,—by the verdict of a jury, he was so adjudged. Yet the fact remains that thousands of our citizens still believe him to have been innocent; and their regard for the law under which he died, must inevitably be weakened. It is to be regretted that so much reliance should have been placed upon the pardoning power vested in the Governor,—and that evidence should have been reserved for an appeal to that, which ought to have laid before the jury. The Governor is not made by the Constitution a new tribunal for the trial of persons accused of crime. He has no right to disregard the action of a jury, and punish or pardon at his own discretion. And still less has he any power to dispense with, or to modify, the execution of the law. The power of pardon is vested in him solely for such emergencies as human wisdom cannot foresee or guard against. And when the requirements of the law have been fully met,—when a legal trial has been had and a legal conviction pronounced, unless new evidence be discovered, or some fatal defect in past proceedings be revealed, the Governor has no right to interfere with the execution of the sentence which the law decrees.

We trust a law will be passed in this State *postponing* executions for murder until at least one year after sentence shall have been pronounced. Such a law would modify to a certain extent, the operation of the dreadful penalty of death, and would create additional safeguards against that greatest of all conceivable acts of injustice,—the execution of the innocent.

Our Minister at Paris.

It is a twelve-month since Mr. Webster's Hulsemann letter astounded the lookers on at Vienna. The rôle of the Secretary appears to be that of a gigantic spirit, more potent than a spectre, haunting the dreams of despotism. His part is that of an unfriendly genius, always ready to use his supernatural powers for the annihilation of tyranny when opportunities present, and creating them when they do not. Just now, for instance, the dry bones of the Bonapartists are sorely stirred by the recent letter to Mr. Rives, and Paris talks much of the spirit and tone of the American Cabinet. Witness what M. Gaillardet, in his correspondence with the *Courrier des Etats-Unis* has to say:

"Among all the misfortunes of progressive ideas European democrats have found no other consolation and comfort than the letter, addressed after the *coup d'état* of December 2, by Mr. Rives to Mr. Webster, and the reply in which the latter, while enjoining the American ambassador to recognize the Government adopted by France, declares none the less the unshaken trust of his country in the Republican institutions, which have insured its prosperity and greatness. These two documents, the republication of which in Parisian journals has not been hindered by the Censor, have produced a very marked sensation. They have placed their authors high in the esteem of republicans. In spite of this, or more correctly, in consequence of this, the recall of Mr. Rives is talked of. His position at the Elysée has become disagreeable; and it is supposed that the Cabinet of Washington will yield to his request for a recall in order to preserve an *entente cordiale*."

While it is pleasing to know that the compensation and comfort of these communications are not shared by the votaries of the usurpation, it is mortifying to note the extremely low estimate at which the dignity and importance of this Government are rated. For a good understanding with Louis Bonaparte, it is regarded very much as a matter of course, that a faithful servant, whose conduct has been greeted at home, at all times, with singular unanimity of approval, shall be sacrificed unhesitatingly. Mr. Rives has been one of the few agents of our country in Europe, who have not forsworn and disgraced its principles. In the earlier days of the present regime in France, a period of unparalleled perplexity to the diplomatist, his course was characterized by the soundest of judgment. There was then little doubt as to what the representatives of monarchies had to do; but there was no precedent for Republicans, and Mr. Rives had to create one. He did so; his act has been universally applauded abroad and at home—out-doors and at the Secretary's desk; and accordingly we are assured that his removal is the condition of a good understanding between the queller of one Republic and the President of another.

How far the poltroonery and conciliatory servility of our Captains, Consuls and Commodores at Marseilles are responsible for this insulting intimation, we do not propose to determine. It is quite clear that the Government of the *Elysée* have gathered the idea from some quarters that the Government of the White House are profoundly fearful of ruptured relations with France. Where the symptoms of national ague have been detected we can readily imagine. But it matters little. Mr. Rives is hardly likely to be offered up along with Kossuth in order to pacify the French marauder, and there is no need of agitation against so preposterous a project. If our Minister be insulted, let him return; but if he withdraw because too sanguine expectations of cordiality at the Court of a despot are disappointed, he may count on losing all the personal good-will obtained by previous manly behavior. Constancy as well as fidelity is what we want in our diplomatists.

The Astor Library.

One of the crowning features of our City will be the Library, now soon to be opened, bequeathed to her by her most affluent son. It was what she most needed. It will tend to pour an element of literature into our marts. The reputation of the City of New-York has suffered, in comparison with some of her sisters, in literature and learning. To be sure, stars of the first magnitude and brightness are here; at the Bar, in the Desk, in the Editor's Chair, in Medicine, at the Exchange—in Poetry, Eloquence, Commerce, Science, and Art—she catalogues illustrious men. Young men of talent, energy, and enterprise, flock to her from all parts of the Union; and thus there is concentrated here more of aspiration, of determination, and self-reliance, than in those cities whose inhabitants are living, to a greater degree, in the place of their nativity. But nevertheless, it is said, that in the more quiet cities of Boston and Philadelphia, greater erudition prevails. That leisure may have afforded opportunity, there, for making a more intimate acquaintance with books, is not improbable. With us, the rush and whirl of commerce has, to some extent, crowded out the cultivation of letters. The commercial strife that thunders along our streets—the masses of business which our most fortunate position has thrown upon us—have absorbed the time, the energy and the abilities of our citizens. What, for instance, in the department of literature, can be expected of our lawyers, when nearly a dozen Courts are in continuous session through all seasons of the year, with calendars numbering from one to twelve hundred casas! What leisure to study aught but their cases,—what to indulge in general literature, or glance even at the table of contents of the innumerous works that are dropping from the press! Consequently, there is, we think, a less elevated tone of literary excellence in the speeches of our advocates than in those of the cities we have mentioned; though, for clear-headed vision, dexterity, tact, seizing the strong points, and dispatch, they probably stand unsurpassed. So with our Editors. What can they do but arrange, and give such passing notice as their time permits, to the vast variety of most interesting and important news that is daily pressing upon them from all quarters of the globe! And yet, an Editor should be fed in part from the table of the past. It is not enough that he can deal glibly with the thronging events of the day—indispensable as this qualification is—but he should also have the ability and time to transmute, for the edification of his readers, the cumbrous bullion of books into current coin. So with our merchants, our artisans, our business men generally. Accuracy and quickness are the qualities most prized. At the same time, it is highly desirable, that in the intervals of business, a taste for literature should grow upon us; and nothing, certainly, can better tend to accomplish this, than the establishment of the great library which the munificence of its founder has given us.

To know that there is such a resource within easy reach—that while the rushing tides of noisy Broadway are heaving, there is one little islet in this busy sea,—one quiet nook for investigation,—one sheltered place consecrated to the refreshment of the mind, where one can sit undisturbed with those spirits who have illuminated the past, and who shed a splendor over the present, "must give us pause," and, in those pauses of business, induce greater devotion to intellectual instruction, embellishment, and garniture. Here may the scholar examine any and every question, explore all subjects, tracing them through all that has been heretofore written upon them. He may follow Genius wherever it has traced its thoughts; all great men, living or dead, whether they live in their own writings, or in the recorded recollections of others; the poet, wherever he has lifted his song; the mathematician, in his abstruse calculations; the philosopher, in his profound suggestions; and the astronomer, as he points his tube into the sky. Here will the intellectual treasures of all nations be laid at his feet.

This library leaps into existence in well developed proportions. If the National Library at Paris, beginning with *ten* volumes, has come to be regarded as the finest in Europe, we may draw the promise that ours, opening with *sixty thousand* volumes—a bibliographical anomaly—may, in future years, rival that magnificent collection. It already makes respectable approach to the great book-gatherings of Europe, which have been centuries in forming, and in a few years undoubtedly will take rank with those that have been formed by kings and maintained by royal treasuries. Every year will see some of the choicest volumes that are scattered over Europe and Asia, making their way to a permanent home on the shelves of the great Library of the Western World.

Thus extensive in its incipiency, most judiciously selected through the zeal, judgment and fidelity of Dr. Cogswell, its Librarian; admirable, as we understand it is to be, in its appointments—with a perpetual fund in reserve to keep it up with the times, and indefinitely increasing—the beneficiary, as it will doubtless become, of individual bounty—thoroughly republican in its management—open to all—it must become the resort of the learned from all portions of the country, and the head of American literary navigation. It is said that the number of visitors to the British Museum averages three thousand a day. We may expect that large numbers of our countrymen will daily drink at this "Pierian Spring." It will bring the scholars of our country together, make them better acquainted, and give a spur and impulse to their common pursuits. The ladies, we are glad to hear, are to be remembered, by having a reading-room devoted to them, with a librarian of their own sex, who will place the resources of the establishment at their command.

Though the sum bestowed on this institution has, by some, been thought to be small, compared with the great wealth of its giver, yet we think that the receipt of the bequest in such a spirit is unbecoming and ungenerous. For *absolutely*, the sum is large; and we should look rather at what the testator *has* done, than at what he *might* have done. The devise springs immediately into the highest consequence, and becomes eminently useful and conspicuous among the public institutions of our City and country; and when the memory of the vast opulence of its founder shall have been forgotten, and the wealth itself, under the dispersing influence of our laws, shall have outflowed from its present concentration, in a thousand channels, then will this monument he has raised still bear his name down the stream of time, associated with the learning and letters of his country.

☞ The *New-Jersey Standard* is the title of a new weekly newspaper, published at Middletown Point, by HENRY MORFORD. Mr. Morford has marked literary ability, and will, unquestionably, make an interesting and valuable weekly.

☞ Advices by the *Africa* do not inform us whether and how the conferences at Vienna had terminated. It was understood, however, that the latter weeks of February were to end them. Our readers are aware that we attach much importance to the result, as indicative of the future politics of mid-Europe. If Austria succeed, then adieu to Republican Germany, Republican Hungary, Republican Italy. The union will be a *rifaccimento* of the Holy Alliance—a political instrument for hopeless liberticide—a commercial agent only so far as national liberties are put up for sale. But *will* Austria succeed? The auguries are all the other way. The acts of the Conference are carried along with triumphant ease; the minor members have no negative to any proposition of the Austrian Ministry; the minutes read smoothly and well—only the troublesome proviso, "if Prussia consent," has to be intruded at the foot of each page—a death-warrant signature to all that goes before. Prussia has signified, with quite sufficient emphasis, that she will not consent. There is no appearance entered for Prussia at the consultation. There is every reason to believe that the deliberations will be long, before the Brandenburgs give up the cherished hope of ruling in the German Diet, through their presidency of the Customs Union. Austria asks too much; and the granting depends upon the ability of the secondary States to force Prussia into compliance. Apprehensive of coercion, it is rumored, says the *Weser Zeitung*, that entire secession from the Diet is favored at Berlin, by way of treating the troublesome little confederates to a taste of Austrian rule. There is certainly much ill-feeling existing between the two powers—a feeling that must effectually bar the shrewd purposes of Schwarzenburg. These troubles between rogues affect us lightly. May they be increased!

"The appointment of Mr. Layard, as under Secretary of State to Earl Granville, affords the topic for a good deal of favorable comment in the English liberal papers. It is an appointment as honorable to the Republic of Letters as to the Republic of Politics."

☞ Why so? If Mr. Layard's services in quarrying Nineveh were worth what they have been valued at, then is his appointment neither judicious nor honorable. Under Secretaries, unless they are under-ground secretaries, have nothing in common, unless it be a rhyme, with Antiquaries. The transit from digging to diplomacy is unnatural. If all the man-headed bulls and lions have been dug up from Assyrian sand; if there be no further Babylonish pottery to be excavated; if there are no other cuneiform inscriptions to be confounded at, then the appointment is all very wise and munificent, and whatever else its bepraisers claim. But if the researches are what they claim to be, and if Mr. Layard's merits credit the report of them, then is a useful laborer too soon pensioned off from active service. Literature, certainly, receives few enough favors from power to forbid a quarrel with almost any bone flung to it. But while there are well-used and superannuated scholars, antiquaries, historians, unrewarded and unemployed, it is no favor to learning or humanity, to select a man like Layard, just starting in life, with fame but half-earned and honors not earned at all, and give him what is due to real excellence or industry. We are supposing, let it be remembered, that Earl Granville is attempting to play Mæcenas in his appointment: to any other supposition our remarks do not apply.

What posterity will or we should think of Mr. Layard's labors, is a question by no means well settled. The exhumation of certain stones rudely shaped into the likeness of nothing heavenly, earthly, or hadean; slabs with relievos and inscriptions, both the food for endless and useless conjecture; and the composition of an agreeable book, wherein the most interesting chapters are those having the least reference to the sculptures—these are the bases of the explorer's reputation. They, of course, have no pretension to practical utility; they evolve no new ideas in morals or philosophy; throw little or no light upon history; that they will ever serve as aids to art, is the silliest of fancies; and the only imaginable use, if it may be styled so, to which they may be put, is the partial satisfaction of an idle curiosity.

With all deference, then, to those who find so much to felicitate themselves upon in this tribute to the republic of letters, we must beg to enter our non-content. If Mr. Layard, we repeat, deserved reward for his labors, it should have been of such a nature as not to suspend them. If he did not deserve it, all the glorification is, of course, misplaced and absurd. And there are many who will find no reason for irrepressible grief in the transfer of Mr. Layard from Nineveh to Downing-street.

☞ The Pennsylvania Railroad was constructed mainly, though not entirely, with capital furnished by Philadelphia. Pittsburg furnished its share of the capital; so did various towns and counties along the line. The inducement held out at the Eastern end was the restoration of the decaying trade of Philadelphia; at the West, the word was an increase of facilities for traffic with the Eastern cities. As the enterprise nears completion, the fact discloses itself; and we find in it another exhibition of the same ungenerous spirit which has prompted the long contest against a Mint in New-York. The managers of the Road have refused to carry freight from points to the eastward of Philadelphia. The merchants consequently detain the bulk of the Southwestern traders in that city, by representing the impossibility of shipping the goods seasonably from other markets. The system works well. That great bug-bear of Philadelphia repose, the prosperity of a rival, is quietly laid. The means may not be honorable. Other means than a generous, fair competition, based upon price, liberality of terms, and a good article, cannot be. But the present method has an advantage no other could probably enjoy to such an unlimited degree; and that is in the fact that no competition in the same particular line need be apprehended. A contest in selfishness and foul play is not an arena in which the New-York merchant chooses to meet his opponent.

A card will be found in a neighboring column, signed by several leading firms, engaged in the Southwestern trade, showing that the game of the Philadelphians has not been so perfectly played as had been imagined. The fault is owing less to deficient will than to poverty and carelessness. Not only does the New-York jobber set off diminished prices against the vaunted facilities of his antagonist, but proves that other routes than the Pennsylvania Central Railroad have their recommendations for speed and economy; and that in spite of the indirect dealing of the managers and merchants interested in that thoroughfare, advantages of every kind still balance in favor of this market. Attention is directed to the card.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—At the Brooklyn Navy-yard the *Perry*, brig, is ready for sea, and the *Hetzel*, steamer, and *Supply*, store-ship, are preparing for sea. The *Hetzel* is attached to the Coast Survey, and the *Supply*, it is said, is to accompany the Japan squadron. The destination of the *Perry* is as yet unknown. The corvette (razee) *Macedonian* is rapidly progressing in her repairs and alterations, and will soon be ready for her spars.

Wales and St David's Day.

An interesting banquet, marked by a very heartfelt, though unostentatious spirit, was given last evening by the sons and descendants of Wales, on the recurrence of St. David's Day, at the City Assembly Rooms. Many of the mothers and daughters and sisters of the members of the Association honored the occasion by their presence and smiles, and lent a charm to the entertainment, which, as Mr. YOUNG, of the St. George's Society remarked, made it peculiarly grateful to those who are in the practice of attending other Society anniversaries.

Mr. WILLIAM MILES, presided as the head of the Society, and after a brief reference to its benevolent usefulness and finances—the latter, he was proud to say, were on the increase.—He gave—

1. *The Day.* 2 *Wales.* 3. *United States.* 4. *Great Britain.* 5. *City of New-York.* 6. *The Sister Societies.* 7. *Woman.*

These toasts were severally accompanied by music from the orchestra,—not forgetting the harp,—and songs by a number of amateur singers. The venerable Chief Justice Jones spoke briefly, though feelingly and appropriately, to the fourth toast, connecting his own early reminiscences of ancient Cambria with his later attachments to this blessed Union. His summary reference to the annals of Wales, her successful resistance of invasion, her early compromise with Edward of England, and subsequent incorporation into the Government of Great Britain, under the Eighth Henry, was exceedingly appropriate, and received the undivided attention and warm applause of the company.

To the 6th sentiment several responses were made—first by Mr. YOUNG, of the St. George's, then by Mr. BELL, of St. Patrick's, succeeded by Mr. NORRIE, of St. Andrew's, and Mr. FESSENDEN, of the New-England Society. Mr. F. TALLMADGE responded for the City of New-York, though disclaiming all right, except by request of the honored head of the table, to speak in her behalf, since he had been shorn of his public honors.

To a volunteer compliment from the President, to English and American literature, Mr. C. EDWARDS LESTER was called up, and made a peculiar sort of speech, halting and disjointed at first, rich in historical and patriotic reminiscences as it proceeded, and exceedingly humorous and amusing in conclusion.—We regret that Mr. L. should have placed the ban on the reporters, else we might fill more space than we are likely this morning to have to spare, with his characteristic remarks and quotations.

The Isthmus.

We learn from our Chagres correspondent that the Panama Railroad has been opened to a point thirteen miles from Navy Bay. This road is no longer a child of doubt; and within two years we may expect to see the silks and other products of Asia, and the oils of the Pacific passing over this road for New-York and New-England ports.

Among the recent travelers across the Isthmus was Señor PAREDES, for some years Secretary of Foreign Affairs at Bogota. He was on his way to Washington as Minister from the Republic of Grenada.

The Americans at Chagres are nearly all at loggerheads with each other. The opening of the Railroad must sink American Chagres in the rising prosperity of Navy Bay. Each settler in anticipation of loss in consequence, seems to be endeavoring to save his own money by quartering his prospective loss on his neighbor. Bad fellowship, and general litigation is the result.

Mr. Miller, of this city, proprietor of the Irving House, at Chagres, had his doors closed the other day by the Alcalde, and was himself imprisoned in the old fort San Lorenzo; but was released upon the unconditional demand of the American Consul. No mercy is shown in the Chagres Courts to an American, or any other "pale-face," when in suit with a native.

It is estimated that about four thousand California-bound passengers were in Panama at last accounts awaiting passage up the coast. It is stated also that twelve to fourteen deaths occur per day in the American Hospital at that place. Every attention possible is bestowed upon the sick. The Masonic Order is doing much to relieve the distress of many of their order. Rev. Mr. ROWELL, a missionary, is also unremitting in his attentions to the sufferers.

Provisions continue scarce and bring exorbitant prices. Beef, pork and hams are most needed; but supplies were expected soon, although not in large quantities.

A large number of condemned vessels were loading with passengers at Panama, at high rates for San Francisco, the great majority of which, it is to be feared, will never reach their port of destination: while two-thirds of the balance will be likely to consume from four to six months in making the passage. As they are in nearly every instance badly provisioned and poorly watered, much suffering must be experienced amongst those who are so unfortunate as to take passage in them. We learn that $250 are being freely offered for deck passages on the steamers.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—The semi-annual exercises of this Institution were celebrated yesterday in the College Chapel, before a large and intelligent audience. They consisted of the distribution of testimonials of merit to those students who have most excelled in their studies during the present term, and in speeches, written and spoken—some of them with very good emphasis and discretion—by students. The ceremonial was an interesting one, and many hearts and hopes in that audience were earnestly engaged in it.

We have not room for detail, but will not withhold the names of the four students—one in each class, and thereby the head of his class—to whom were awarded the general testimonials: In the Senior Class, Henry A. Tailer; Junior Class, John A. Kernochan; Sophomore Class, Marvin R. Vincent; Freshman Class, Oscar Smedberg. From six to eight students in each class received special testimonials. The honorary degree of A M. was conferred on William B. Franklin, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Free Academy, and a distinguished graduate of West Point.

The studies of the second term of the College commence to-day.

The Baltic.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 28, 1852.

In consequence of the storm the President did not visit the *Baltic* to-day. She will remain until next Wednesday, and then return to New-York to take the place of the *Atlantic*, which has broken the shaft that was made for her in England; unless the Post-Office Department here will excuse the contractors from making one trip, in which case she may remain later than Wednesday. O. W.

☞ The steamship *Southerner*, Capt. FOSTER, arrived yesterday from Charleston. We are indebted to Hoey & Co.'s Express and our Charleston cotemporaries for late papers. There is no important news.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

The *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser* asserts, on the authority of a letter from a distinguished American, who has made a tour of New-Mexico, that certain accounts of Indian depredations last spring are false. There is a deep-laid scheme for plundering the treasury, which will result in a cloud of claims.

The Iron Companies at Lake Superior are said to be doing well. The Marquette Company have 200 tons ready for shipment, and will make 300 tons more by the 1st of May. A railroad, ten miles in length, is to be constructed next season from the iron hill to the mouth of Carp River.

The fourth annual commencement of the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania took place yesterday. The valedictory address was given by Professor Small. The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon 31 graduates. The success of the Institution is stated as very flattering.

Mr. Jackson, an overseer in one of the tobacco factories in Richmond, in attempting to correct a slave working in the factory, was assaulted with a poker by the slave, and so seriously injured as to cause his death last week. The murderer has been arrested.

The recent formation of ice, three miles out, in Lake Ontario, has never been known since the settlement of that region of the State. The Rochester papers account for it by the flow of a very cold current from the Genesee.

The workmen of Ruggles, Nourse, Mason & Co., Manufacturers of Agricultural implements, at Worcester, have presented to their employers an elegant rosewood clock, as a testimonial for their ready adoption of the Ten-Hour system.

The Boylston Medical Society of Harvard University has awarded its annual prizes—the first to Mr. John M. Brown, for an essay on Cancer, and the two second to Messrs. John E. Hathaway and Nathan P. Rice.

Michael Bramin, of Twentieth-street, in this City, was killed yesterday afternoon, in the cut of the New-Jersey Railroad, near the Passaic bridge, by being run over by the morning train from Philadelphia.

A woman named Flagg has been arrested at New-Bedford, on charge of cruelty to an infant in her care. She was sent before the Grand Jury.

A branch of the Rochester rappings has been established in Canada, at Oshawa. The concern is said to draw well.

$1,069 25 is the amount received by the Washington National Monument Office during the month of February.

The failure of Decreet, Boyington & Co. is announced in the *Springfield* (Mass.) *Republican*.

Governor Hempstead, of Iowa, has invited Gov. KOSSUTH to visit that State.

The Whig State Convention of Missouri is to be held at St. Louis, on the 9th April.

A monument in memory of Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn, of Roxbury, Mass., is in preparation.

President Fillmore has recognised H. E. Lascelles as Vice-Consul of Belgium, at Egastport, Me.

Rev. Orson Douglas died at Philadelphia yesterday.

Holyoke, Mass., is to be lighted with gas.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

The Compromise Again—Probable Adjournment of Congress—Judge Allen.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 1.

I have positive information of the intention of certain Members to introduce into the House of Representatives the Compromise resolutions at the earliest opportunity.

It is expected that Congress will to-morrow adjourn over to Wednesday, to afford an opportunity for the Members to attend a splendid banquet on board the *Baltic* on Tuesday.

Judge ALLEN, of Massachusetts, is very low. His family have been sent for, and his physicians have nearly despaired of his life. O. W.

The Gaines Case—The Baltic.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 1.

The opinion of the Supreme Court, adverse to Mrs. Gaines, was delivered this morning, one Judge dissenting therefrom.

The Senators and Representatives are all invited to the banquet on board the *Baltic* to-morrow. O. W.

From the Cape de Verdes, &c.

BOSTON, Monday, March 1.

Accounts from Cape de Verd Islands to Jan. 31, state that there has been a great deal of sickness there, especially at St. Antonio and St. Vincent. At the latter place nearly three-fourths of the population had died. At the former, large numbers had died and the mortality was increasing at the last accounts. The Islands had suffered greatly from gales and rains, which prostrated houses and destroyed crops. The inhabitants were obliged to live in mud hovels, and to this cause was ascribed the great mortality.

A letter from Messina of Feb. 2, says that for ten days previous, severe shocks of earthquake had been experienced. The houses had thus far withstood the shocks, but the inhabitants were in a continual state of terror.

The Southern Mail—Destruction of a Cotton Factory by Fire—The Mayor and Corporation of Baltimore invited to the Baltic Banquet, &c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, March 1.

The Southern Mail, from New-Orleans, as late as due, has arrived.

Saurel's cotton factory, at Columbus, S. C., was destroyed by fire on Wednesday last.

The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore have received and accepted an invitation from E. K. Collins to be present at the grand entertainment on board the steamer *Baltic* to-morrow.

The City Council to-day passed a resolution requesting the delegates in the Legislature to urge the passage of a law giving the Philadelphia Railroad Company the privilege of bridging the Susquehanna. The ice is disappearing at Havre de Grace, and a steamboat is endeavoring to force a passage through it. It will probably succeed, and travel by railroad be resumed in a day or two.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 1.

At a meeting of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company this morning, the Committee reported adversely to the proposed subscription to the Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad at the present time. A debate ensued in which General Robinson, President of the Ohio Road, made a speech and offered a substitute for the resolution of the Committee, proposing that a poll should be opened to enable the stockholders of the Central Road to decide whether the proposed subscription should be made. After further debate General Robinson withdrew his resolution, and that reported by the Committee being postponed—the following, submitted by Mr. Merrick, was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the question of subscription be referred to a Committee of five, to confer with the City Councils, and to report at an adjourned meeting to be held on the first Monday in April

Messrs. Merrick, Davis, Fallon, Hand, and Sharpless, were appointed such Committee.

Charter Election at Buffalo—Fatal Accident.

BUFFALO, Monday, March 1.

The Charter Election takes place to-morrow. Democratic and Whig mass meetings are announced for the evening, and an active canvass is taking place on both sides.

A ship carpenter at Messrs. Bidwell & Banta's boat-yard was instantly killed this morning, by a plank falling on his head and fracturing his skull.

Nova Scotia Politics.

HALIFAX, Monday, March, 1.

The Committee on Elections in the House of Assembly have decided in the contested election case of Hon. Mr. Howe (Secretary of the Province) and Mr. Fulton, his contestant for Cumberland County, that neither party was legally elected, and a new election has been ordered. Those two gentlemen are now actively canvassing the County, and the result is considered very doubtful.

The Wheeling Bridge Case—The decision in the case of Mrs Gaines.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 1.

In the Wheeling Bridge case, Justice McLean delivered the opinion of the Court this morning on the prayer of the counsel for the Bridge Company. The Court decides that the Company must elevate the Bridge to permit the passage of boats freely without lowering their chimneys. The other points relative to draws, &c., were referred to Chancellor Walworth, with instructions to report thereon to the Supreme Court on the second Monday in May next.

Justice Catron read the decision this morning against Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines.

Fire at Cambridgeport, Mass.

BOSTON, Monday, March 1.

During the gale which prevailed yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the bowling-alley of John Goodrich, in Brighton-street, Cambridgeport, and with the carpenter shop adjoining, was consumed. The large double dwelling of Captain John Lowell was also burnt. Samuel Locke, a fireman, died from over exertion.

An attempt was made to fire the Williams market on Saturday night.

The *Empire State* is to take the place of the *Bay State*, damaged yesterday by collision.

Troubles in the City Government of Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Monday, March 1.

A difficulty has existed for some time past between the Mayor of Pittsburg and the Police Committee, relative to the appointment of watchmen. The Mayor claims the power, in conjunction with the Committee, to appoint. On Saturday night the Counsel met and passed a resolution that the Mayor had only one vote, as a member of the Committee. The Mayor has, therefore, determined henceforth to receive no complaints from the night Police, who must bring their cases before some Alderman. The difficulty has arisen from party politics—the Mayor being a Democrat, and the Police Committee Whigs.

Riot at a Lecture in Baltimore

BALTIMORE, Monday, March 1.

Leahey, the converted monk, undertook to lecture this evening, at Temperance Hall, on the treatment of females at confessional. Awful disclosures were promised. Soon after he commenced speaking he was interrupted by some persons present, who finally rushed on the lecturer with sticks, dirks and knives. The police, however, were in attendance in strong force, and arrested the ringleaders while Leahey made his escape, and the audience dispersed. The rioters were principally Irish.

Riot at a Democratic Ward Meeting in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 1.

At the Democratic Ward election this evening, for the nomination of candidates for Ward Officers, a disturbance ensued after the closing of the polls in the First Ward of Moyamensing. A mob rushed into the house, seized the boxes, and destroyed the ballots. The quarrel was between the Old and Young Hunkers of the party. Several arrests were made.

The Gale of Saturday Night.

BOSTON, Monday, March 1.

At Gloucester, in the gale on Saturday night, the schooner *Moro*, from Portland for Boston, and two schooners, names unknown, loaded with hay, all dragged their anchors, and went ashore on Rocky Neck. The schooner *George Evans*, from Machias, bound South, went ashore in the gale at Straits Mouth Gap, Rockport, and went to pieces. Crew saved.

The Mormon Revolution.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 1.

The *Washington Telegraph* will publish a card this afternoon, from Hon. John M. Bernhisel, the Delegate in Congress from Oregon, pronouncing the news received by the *Prometheus*, of an opposition to the United States Government, a sheer fabrication. It is alleged to be an old affair, growing out of the difficulty existing last autumn.

Kossuth at Louisville—The Fire in the Indiana Penitentiary.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, March 1.

KOSSUTH will arrive here on Tuesday night, from Indianapolis.

Mr. Patterson, the lessee of the Indiana Penitentiary, lost over $30,000 by the fire in the machine shop, utensils, &c.

Ship Building on the Ohio.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, March 1.

The bark *Buckeye*, built above Cincinnati, for a Company in Salem, Mass., arrived here on Sunday, and will load here for New-York with produce, Flour, &c.

Ship Phelina Ashore.

NORFOLK, Monday, March 1

The ship *Phelina*, from Liverpool, bound to Baltimore, with a cargo of crockery, &c., is ashore at Cape Henry, full of water.

A little son of Zeba Snow, of Greenwich Village, Mass., four years old, was drowned in that place, on Monday, the 23d ult. He was upon the ice of Swift River, and fell through an air hole.

Mr. H. K. Morrill, one of the publishers of the *Cold Water Fountain*, at Gardiner, Me, was cowhided, last week, a Mr. Joshua Deane, in consequence of an article which appeared in said paper.

The Rochester Theological Seminary has put forth an official statement of the manner in which it became possessed of the library of Neander. The purchase has given rise to some degree of misapprehension.

David Kennison, said to be the last survivor of the "Boston Tea-Party," died at Chicago on the 24th ult., and was interred with military honors.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ Southern and Western merchants who would rather pay cash than fifteen or twenty per cent. for credit, are invited to examine my stock of Embroideries, Laces, White Goods, Hosiery, &c., before purchasing elsewhere. JAMES OSTROM, No. 36 Liberty st., next door to the Post-Office. [Late firm Myers, Suydam & Co.] 26f-1mos*

HOSIERY BY THE CASE OR DOZEN.—Believing that our stock of Hosiery consists of styles well adapted to give satisfaction to the retail trade, we are anxious that Dealers should know it. Call and examine; seeing is believing, and believing is near neighbor to purchasing RAY & ADAMS, No. 57 William, near Pine-st.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.—BIRD, corner Pine and Nassau-sts., will introduce the Spring Style of Hats this day. Fearing no rival in the department of taste or manufacture, he is willing to submit his fabrics to the inspection of the critical and discriminating purchaser.—Feb 19. 19f-12tThS&Tu* BIRD, corner Pine and Nassau-sts.

☞ PURE IRISH LINENS of the best quality warranted free from injury and but slightly wet with salt water, consisting of Damask Table Cloths, Birdseye Diaper Toweling, Sheeting and Shirting, will be offered this day, at Columbian Hall, No 281 Grand-st., at half their value. Also Pillow Cases, Linens 5-4 wide, (*super quals*) at twenty-five cents per yard. m2-1t

MARSEILLES QUILT AND COUNTERPANES.—Just received, at No. 281 Grand st., 2,000 Marseilles Quilts and Counterpanes, of the most beautiful patterns, slightly damaged, but warranted free from injury, invoiced at $6 and $8, and offered at $3 and $3 50. m2-1t

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!—1,000 pieces rich Black Silks *Gro de Rhin* of the best quality, will be offered this day at Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st., at 75c and $1 per yard. m2-1t

CRAPE SHAWLS.—Just received at Columbian Hall, No 281 Grand-st., 1,000 Rich Crape Shawls, *plain and embroidered*, and will be offered this day, at from $6 to $10 each. m2 1t

H. N. WILD'S CARD.—*To the Public.*—H. N WILD, No. 451 Broadway, would inform the public that he was the first manufacturer in America, of the delicious Banana, Strawberry, Pine-Apple, Raspberry and other fruit Candies, which within a few months, have obtained such a wide celebrity. He makes them now, as from the first, of a quality and flavor that set competition at defiance. It is in vain for sailors, tailors, pocket makers and others, who are utterly ignorant of the confectionary business, to contend with one who for twenty-six years has been practically familiar with all its details. H N. WILD laughs at such rivalry.

TO DEALERS.—MARK!—Notwithstanding the fabrications of hireling and puffers, I will continue to sell as I am now selling, the genuine, original fruit Candies, first manufactured by me in this country, at lower prices than any of the tasteless imitators now in the market. H. N. WILD.

MORE WET GOODS.—The extensive sale of Wet Goods at G. M. BODINE'S, still continues. G. M. BODINE purchased at auction on Saturday a large assortment of Wet Goods for about one-third of their value. These goods will be disposed of at a small advance from invoice prices. The goods consist of 300 pieces table damask, at 2s 6d, 3s, and 3s 6d per yard; worth 4s to 6s; 500 pcs. shirt linens at 2s, 2s 6d. and 3s. per yard; worth 5s. to 8s; 1,000 wadded quilts, only $2, worth $3 50. Five cases fine white shirting muslin, only 6d.; black and colored silks, very cheap. All descriptions of linen, towelling, napkins, handkerchiefs, &c., &c. Come early if you wish to purchase goods cheap. G. M. BODINE, m1-2t No. 323 Grand-st., cor. Orchard.

REMOVAL.—The MORAND Daguerreian Gallery, (established in 1846,) and for the last five years located at No. 13½ Chatham-st., has been removed to the splendid "New Five Stone Building," No. 66 CHATHAM-ST., next door to the "Chatham Bank," and directly opposite Chambers-st. The public are respectfully informed that this establishment has been constructed expressly for the Daguerreian Art, and is second to no other gallery in the United States for the artistic arrangement of light, also possessing other facilities, both in the chemical and mechanical departments, unequalled. The "Reception Room" has been fitted up expressly in view of rendering every convenience, both to ladies and children. 15-3mos AUGUSTUS MORAND, Principal Operator.

LADIES' SHOES FOR SIX SHILLINGS.—Ladies' slippers, ties, and toilet slippers at 6, and bushins at 7 shillings a pair; first quality slippers and ties at 9, and boots and bushins at 10 shillings per pair; linen gaiters at 12 and 14, first quality black and colored gaiters at 16 and 18 shillings per pair; with misses' and children's gaiter boots and shoes, of all the various styles, at moderate prices, at J. B. MILLER'S, No. 134 Canal st.

N. B.—Retail agent for the sale of India Rubber boots and sho

to be obtained, was not of such importance as to call for your adjournment over.

Mr. RUSK was opposed to the adjournment over. Any one who desired to see the *Baltic*, could go any other time. He, however, had examined the prayer for additional compensation to the owners of this vessel, and thought it just and reasonable. He would vote for it, cheerfully.

Mr. DOWNS opposed the motion.

Mr. MANGUM said, more would be spent from the treasury from useless debate on unimportant motions than would ever be lost by adjournment over. He would vote for this motion, and one great reason for so doing was, that to-morrow he knew there would be scarcely a quorum in attendance, and he knew that in one day's session, with barely a quorum in attendance, the most terrible executions upon the public treasury were perpetrated.

The question was then taken and carried, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Badger, Bell, Bayard, Bradbury, Clarke, Dawson, Fish, Foot, Gwin, Hamlin, Jones, Tenn., McRae, Mangum, Miller, Norris, Seward, Smith, Spruance, Sumner, Underwood, Upham—21.

Nays—Messrs. Atchison, Borland, Bright, Brodhead, Cass, Chase, Dodge, Wis., Dodge, Iowa, Downs, Felch, Hunter, Jones, Iowa, Mallory, Morton, Pratt, Rhett, Rusk, Wade, Walker—19.

Numerous private bills were reported upon.

Mr. UNDERWOOD moved to take up the land warrant bill—lost

THE IOWA LAND BILL.

The Iowa railroad bill was again considered.

Mr. DAWSON addressed the Senate at length, when Mr. DODGE, of Iowa, got the floor and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 1.

THE COMPROMISE.

Mr. FITCH, of Iowa, asked leave to offer the following Resolution, and, as he could not hope to secure universal consent, he moved a suspension of the rules:

Resolved, That we recognize the binding efficacy of the compromises of the Constitution of the United States, and believe it to be the intention of the people generally, as we here declare it to be ours individually, to abide by such compromises, and to sustain the laws necessary to carry them out—the provision for the delivery of fugitive slaves included. That we deprecate all further agitation of the questions growing out of the provisions embraced in the acts of the last Congress, known as the Compromise, and that of the questions generally connected with the institution of Slavery, as unnecessary, useless and dangerous.

Mr. GOODENOW moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The SPEAKER said the question was on a suspension of the rules.

Mr. GOODENOW asked for the yeas and nays.

A member wanted to know whether the Mormons were embraced in the Compromise Measures.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pa., asked whether it would be in order to modify it so as to deprecate all further agitation except this. [Laughter.]

Mr. STANLY moved a call of the House, which was ordered.

After the roll was called, the doors were closed to hear excuses from absentees. Several ineffectual motions were made to suspend all further proceedings in the call. When the name of Mr. HOUSTON was called, Mr. CONE moved that he be excused, on the ground that, being Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, he was doubtless at the Departments on business. That gentleman was always here when business did not call him hence.

Mr. LETCHER said that Mr. HOUSTON ought to be excused. He has had a child [excessive laughter] lying sick here. [It was a long time before the merriment ceased.]

The SPEAKER—It has been moved that the gentleman be excused.

A VOICE—For what reason?

SPEAKER—As already stated. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. POLK—I can't vote understandingly, unless I know. (Laughter.)

Mr. JONES, of Tenn.—Then vote ingenuously, and go it blind.

Mr. POLK—I waive the question.

Mr. HALE—We did not hear the reason on this side. [Laughter.]

A VOICE—We ought to have a chance to enjoy the laugh.

Mr. HOUSTON was excused, as were also the other absentees—some of whom are either sick or have sick families, and others have gone home to attend to private affairs. All further proceedings in the call were dispensed with, and the doors were ordered to be opened.

The question was then taken on suspending the rules for the introduction of Mr. FITCH's resolution, which was decided in the negative—by yeas 119, nays 74—not being two-thirds.

YEAS—Messrs. Abercrombie, Allen of Ill., Appleton of Me., Appleton of Mass., Ashe, Averett, Bailey of Ga., Bayly of Va., Beale, Bissell, Breckenridge, Briggs, Brooks, Brown of Miss., Burrows, Busby, Cabell of Fla., Caskie, Chastain, Churchwell, Clark, Cobb Curtis, Davis of Ia., Dawson, Disney, Dockery, Edmundson, Evans, Ewing, Faulkner, Ficklin, Fitch, Florence, Freeman, Fuller of Pa., Fuller of Me., Gamble, Gentry, Giddings, Gilmore, Gorman, Grey, Hall, Hamson, Harris of Tenn., Harris of Ala., Hart, Hawes, Haven, Hendricks, Henn, Hibbard, Howard, John W. Howe, Ingersoll, Jackson of Ga., Johnson of Tenn., Johnson of Ga., Johnson of Ark., Jones of Tenn., Jones of Pa., Kuhn, Kurtz Landry, Letcher, Lockhart, Mace, Marshall of Ky., Mason, McCorkle McDonald, McLanahan, McMullen, McWair, Mead, Miller, Moore of La., Morehead, Morrison, Murphy, Nabers, Olds, Outlaw, Parker of Pa., Parker of Ia., Peaslee, Phelps, Polk, Porter, Powell, Richardson, Robbins, Savage Schermerhorn, Scurry, Seymour of Conn., Shelton, Smith, Stanly, Stanton of Tenn., Stanton of Ky., Stephens of Ga., Stowe, St. Martin, Strother, Stuart, Sutherland, Taylor Thompson of Miss., Thompson of Va., Venable, Ward, Watkins, White of Ky., White of Ala., Wilcox, Williams.

NAYS—Messrs. Ahl en, Allison, Andrews, Babcock, Barrere, Bartlett, Bell, Bennett, Bowne, Boyd of N. Y., Breaton, Cable of Ohio, Campbell, Ohio, Campbell of Ill., Carter, Chandler, Chapman, Chipman, Couger, Daniels, Davis of Mass., Dean, Doty, Duncan, Durkee, Eastman, Edgerton, Fowler, Gaylord, Goodenow, Green, Grow, Harker, Hascall, Hebard, Horsford, Thomas L. Howe, Jenkins, Johnson of Ohio, Jones of N. Y., King of R. I., Preston King, Mc-Queen, Meacham, Molony, Moore of Pa., Murray, Newton, Orr, Pennaman, Perkins, Price Rantoul, Robie, Ross, Sackett, Schoolcraft, Schoonmaker, Seymour of N. Y., Smart, Snow, Stanton of Ohio, Stevens of Pa., Stratton, Thurston, Townshend, Waldridge, Wallace, Washburn, Welch, Wells, Wildrick, Woodward, Yates.

RELIEF OF COL. MITCHELL.

A bill for the relief of Col. MITCHELL, of Missouri, was debated, and subsequently postponed until next Monday.

On motion of Mr. STANTON, of Tenn., resolved, that when the House adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Wednesday next, to enable members to visit the steamer *Baltic*.

SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Ark., introduced the Senate bill for the appointment of Superintendent of Indian Affairs in California, with an amendment, which was agreed to, and the bill passed.

CAPITOL ENLARGEMENT.

On motion of Mr. STANTON, of Ky., the joint resolution of the Senate, authorizing a continuation of the work on the addition to the Capitol, and the Senate bill making appropriations for the repair of the Congressional Library room, were made the order of the day for Wednesday, the 10th inst.

GRANTS FOR RAILROAD PURPOSES.

Mr. DAVIS, of Ind., introduced a bill granting a right of way and lands to the States of Illinois and Indiana, in aid of a Railroad from Terre-Haute to Springfield. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Va., presented a memorial of certain members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, relative to the bridge across the Ohio River at Wheeling; also presented a paper containing the official consent of the Wheeling and Belmont Company that Congress may declare their bridges military roads; also the petition of 900 citizens of Ohio County, Va., praying that the said bridges be declared established post roads. Referred to the Committee on Post-Offices. The House then adjourned till Wednesday.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Monday, March 1.

Mr. BARTLETT reported favorably on the bill to allow Binghamton to take stock in the Syracuse and Binghamton and the Albany and Susquehanna Railways.

Mr. COOLEY reported favorably on the bill to regulate the wharfage of lighters in New-York and Brooklyn.

Mr MORGAN introduced a bill to incorporate the China Mutual Marine Insurance Company.

Mr. JONES offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Judiciary Committee report whether the public printer had violated and forfeited his contract by refusing or delaying to print certain bills.

ASSEMBLY.. ALBANY, Monday, March 1.

Mr. WARD rose to a question of privilege, arising out of an article in the *Tribune* about himself and Col. MONROE. He said he had studied law, but was not and never had been connected with a brewery.

Mr. LYON rose to a question of privilege, connected with an article in the *Daily Register*, about his having voted, notwithstanding he paired off with Mr. RICHARDS. He said he had paired off, and when compelled to vote, he voted as he supposed Mr. RICHARDS would have voted had he been present.

Mr. LUCKEY rose to a question of privilege, but objection was made on the ground that he was in contempt, having been absent when there was a call of the House.

The SPEAKER held the objection well taken.

Mr. LUCKEY appealed.

The SPEAKER said he was in contempt, and could not make any motion.

Mr. VAN SANTVOORD rose to a question of privilege, arising out of an article in Saturday's Journal, about pickpockets, in connection with the proceedings of Friday. The Journal was then read, after which a long debate ensued, whether business could be proceeded with until the call of the House, of Friday, had been gone through, and absent members cleared of contempt.

DIED.

On Monday, March 1, after a short and severe illness, ARCHIBALD M., son of the late Andrew P. and Mary A. Lynch, aged 10 years 6 months and 18 days

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock, from his residence, No. 134 Cherry st

MANUFACTORY OF SILVER WARE.—(For the Trade only.)—Articles of every description manufactured for the Trade, with promptness and dispatch. Store keepers, out of the city, are invited to call and examine specimens, which, for workmanship and quality of silver, will compare favorably with any other establishment. Tea Sets, Urns, Pitchers, Cups, Trumpets, &c.; also, Spoons and Forks of a variety of patterns

j13-2mend* G. PECK, Jr. & CO., No. 85 Duane-st.

EXTRA FINE BEEF.—South Down and other choice breeds of "Mutton." and fine Philadelphia Veal, for sale daily, for dinner parties, &c., with very "fine meats," at various prices to suit customers

THOS. F DEVOE,
27f-1m* Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER, constantly on hand, and made to order, by

BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL,
m1-1m No 115 Fulton st.

HAIR DYE AND WIGS.—The best in the world can be found at BATCHELOR'S celebrated factory, No. 4 Wall-st. 13f-1m*

CHICORY.—Prime English warranted pure, constantly for sale in barrels by G. WALKER, No. 258 Washington-st. 13f-1m

NEWTON CARPENTER is associated with us as a Partner since the 1st of January last.

26f-1R* RICHARDS, CRONKHITE & CO.

COR. R. DISOWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW and COMMISSIONER of DEEDS, 75 Wall-st., between John and Pearl-sts., N. Y. 26f-1*

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER constantly on hand and made to order by

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st.
13f-1m

Nathaniel Parker Willis vs. Edwin Forrest.

SUPERIOR COURT—Before Judge Bosworth.—This action, for assault and battery, which was partly tried in the May term of 1851, was called up in its order on the calendar, and the parties, with their counsel, being present and ready, the Court ordered the Clerk to call the Jury. On the part of the plaintiff there appeared Messrs. A. L. Jordan, Edward Sandford, James B. Cutting and Mr. Funshaw. On the part of the defense there appeared John Van Buren, Mr. Robinson and Mr. Sedgwick, Jr. Mr. Van Buren objected to the second juror and he was rejected.

The following Jurors were on the panel to try the cause:

Henry Barnard, Pawnbroker; Edward M. Newbould, Broker; Joseph T. Craig, Carpenter; Abm. M. Bininger, Grocer; C. W. Mabie, Trunkmaker; Ebenezer Coot, Druggist; Geo. H. Jackson, Jeweler; Andrew Kraser, Butcher; Peter Close, Bookmaker; George Andrews, Tailor; Patrick Crewe, Grocer; Wm. D. Comes, Musician.

There was a large audience in attendance, including several ladies, two of whom, Mrs. N. P. Willis and Mrs. Underwood, were witnesses in the Divorce case.

Mr. Edward Sandford opened the case to the Jury, stating the facts as he expected to prove them in evidence, and telling the Jurors that they had to try a case of assault and battery and nothing else. The learned gentleman, during other things, said, that if the law did not protect the weak in physique against the strong in physical strength, the weak would resort to their natural rights—defend themselves with deadly weapons, and having armed themselves against the strong, the wealthy and the influential, seek to protect themselves against assaults of this character by the only mode left to them if denied redress by law.

Ann Herrick called by Mr. Sanford—In the year 1850 I resided in Cornelia-street; on the 17th June I was in Washington-square, coming through the Parade ground, and saw some men in the square—three in number; the defendant, Mr. Forrest, was one of them; I came in from the corner of University-place, and was going to McDougal-street; I saw Mr. Willis coming into the square, at the corner of Fourth-street and McDougal-street; he appeared to be going toward University-place; I saw Forrest approach Willis and knock him down; he (Forrest) came up behind or at the side of Willis, walking past as he (Forrest) went past me, and then ran across the grass plat; Forrest struck Willis as soon as he came up to him; I heard nothing said by Forrest; I can't tell what effect the blow had on Willis, but Forrest knocked him down; Forrest took the cane from the hand of Willis, and then beat him with another whip, which Forrest took from his pocket, holding Willis down at the same time; I saw no persons interfere until the policeman came up; Willis was on the ground, and Forrest was striking him.

The cross-examination did not elicit anything remarkable, or shake the testimony in chief. The following questions and answers are specimens:

Q.—When did you return to the city?—you have been away?

A.—I can't tell exactly—perhaps two months.

Q.—Have you been to Willis's house at any time?

A.—Yes; once inside and once at the door; I saw him once and saw one of the gentlemen now in Court there; (pointing out one of the Counsel, Mr. Jordan.)

Q.—What is your occupation?

A.—Well, I can't tell exactly what my occupation is; I do anything I'm a mind to, I suppose.

Q.—Did you stand still or walk on when you saw this?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Why?

A.—Well, I stopped; I saw one knock the other down and hold him down and beat him.

Q.—How far were you off; what was the distance?

A.—Well, I don't know; I didn't measure it; you know if you have been there.

Q.—But I'm not a witness, and the Jury want to knew from you.

A.—Well, then, if I don't know I can't tell them.

Q.—What makes you say you think you saw him hold him down?

A.—I don't say I thought it; I know it; I saw it.

Q.—How many people were there?

A.—I couldn't tell; I did not count them; there were a good many men, women and children.

Q.—Did anybody interfere?

A.—Not until the Police came; I only heard Willis say, "Take him off."

Q.—What did Forrest say?

Objected and argued.

The Court said, it would be difficult to imagine by what rule of law proof of a declaration could be given, when proof of the truth of the declaration could not be given. If the rule of law precludes that proof, how is the Court to instruct the Jury. Any conversation that took place, in which a provocation could be given, would be competent to give in evidence. The Court has no doubt but that any charge made by one against the other, if it could be taken as a palliation on which the law would admit as a palliation or make allowance for him, if it had occurred so recently that his passion had not time to cool, the Court would admit it.

Exceptions taken.

Q.—What was said by Forrest?

A.—Forrest said, "Stand back, gentlemen, this is the seducer of my wife." He said this while he was whipping him. I did not hear Willis say anything, except, "Take him off."

Q.—How long was it before the Police interposed?

A.—A few minutes.

Q.—Did you go over to the walk where they were at all?

A.—No; I didn't go any nearer to the place than where I stopped. I stand until the Police took them them away. Willis walked with the Police. When the policeman came up and took hold of Mr. Forrest, he stopped. I didn't notice the size of the policeman, but saw his star.

Q.—What time of day was this?

A.—Well, it was 6 o'clock when I left Broadway, and it must have been directly after.

Q.—You passed home then I suppose?

A.—Yes, I did.

Mr. Van Buren—That's all.

By Mr. Sandford—I was below Thompson-street when I first saw Mr. Forrest; he was beside a tree, between the gravel walk and the fence.

[Diagram shown to the witness and the locality pointed out.]

By Mr. Van Buren—When Willis was on the ground he held his cane over his head, and Forrest took the cane from the hand of Willis and beat him; Forrest must have stood to the eastward of Willis

Q.—Was he ever at the westward of him?

A.—I don't know.

Q.—Well, what do you think about it?

A.—Well, about is not the thing, nor thinking would'at do; I suppose I am called here to say what I know. (Great laughter.)

Philip Gallager, by Mr. Sanford—In the year 1850 I lived in Thompson-street; on the 17th June I was in Washington-square, about 6 o'clock; I was sitting on a bench on Fourth-street side, near McDougal street; think the third bench on the south side: I saw Mr. Forrest standing behind a tree, near McDougal and Fourth-streets; I don't think the person coming in could see another standing where Mr. Forrest stood; I saw Mr. Willis in the Square that afternoon; he was entering the gate and took the path leading to University-place; he had got about twenty-five or thirty yards before he was molested; I saw Mr. Forrest leave the tree, quicken his pace to a run, go up to Mr. Willis and knock him down; he struck Mr. Willis with his fist at the back of the head or neck; the blow knocked Mr. Willis down, and he fell on his face; Forrest then took a cowhide and beat Willis with it; Willis had a light cane in his hand which Forrest took away, and with the cane and cowhide together struck Willis with them; Forrest took the cowhide from under his coat; Forrest struck the several blows after he was down; Willis made an effort to rise, but Forrest held him down; I think he had hold of the collar of Willis's coat; the beating continued for several minutes until the police interfered; when I saw Willis knocked down I ran right up; Forrest approached Willis from his back.

By Mr. Van Buren—I am about 17 years of age; I was passing the time in the park that afternoon with my friends; I had a watch in my hands that afternoon timing some other boys who were running round the square; I don't know if they ran the race out, but I know they ran to see the affair; when I first saw Forrest, Willis had passed him towards University-place; I don't know how large the tree is that Forrest stood behind; it may be half as large as Forrest—large enough to conceal him if he stood sideways toward it; he first moved toward Macdougal-street, then passed over so as to get behind Willis; I can't state how long Forrest stood behind the tree; I did not time him; I did not see Mrs Herrick, the witness, there; I was up there to see what was going on; there was considerable of a crowd; I waited until the policeman came, which was within an hour, but I could not say if it was within five minutes; the police took Forrest and Willis to the police office, and I followed on with the crowd; the police office was in Jefferson Market.

Andrew Allafello—This witness, a youth of fifteen, and a native of South America, but resident in the country three years, corroborated the evidence of the last witness. They were in company at the time, sitting on the same bench. He gave a very similar account of the transaction, in all the important features.

At 3½ o'clock, the Court rose and adjourned. At the request of Mr. Van Buren, Judge Bosworth cautioned the Jury against talking together on the subject of the trial, or of permitting any persons to talk to them, or in their presence, on this subject

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIRE DEFIED!—RICH'S SAFES AGAIN!!—WILDER'S PATENT.—The following letter respecting the fire in Ulster, N. Y., is ano her convincing proof of the necessity for every man being provided with one of Rich's Fire-proof Safes:

NEW-YORK, 28th Feb, 1852.

MESSRS STEARNS & MARVIN, Successors to Rich & Co.—*Gents*. We have the pleasure to inform you that the books of the Ulster White Lead Co., and $600 in bank bills were preserved in one of your Safes when their store at Ulster, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on the night of the 3d inst. The building, with its contents, was entirely consumed; nothing whatever remained but your Salamander Safe. Respectfully yours, BATTELLE & RENWICK.

No 1 Front-st., Agents for the Ulster White Lead Co.

An assortment of various sizes and patterns, with and without powder-proof locks, for sale at the depôt, No. 146 Water-st., New York.

STEARNS & MARVIN, Successors to RICH & Co., sole proprietors of RICH's Patent, and the only makers of Salamander Safes combining Wilder's and Rich's Patents. m3-1t

BERFORD & CO'S GREAT CALIFORNIA PACKAGE EXPRESS, in charge of our own Special Messenger, by the U. S. M. and P. M. Steamship Company's fast running steamers; the only sure line. Our next will be dispatched per the splendid double-engine steamship CRESCENT CITY, on FRIDAY, the 5th inst. All goods, with invoices, must be handed in on the day before sailing. Small parcels received till o'clock, P. M., on the day of sailing. Our arrangements are such that Freight is sure to connect with steamers on the Pacific No detention at Panama We make no charge for Custom House or Consular fees. Packages to be water-proof, and not over 125 lbs each

BERFORD & CO.,
m2-3t* No 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing by the Subscribers under the firm of JOHNSON & GROSER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent and the withdrawal of GEO. B. GROSER. W. R JOHNSON will continue the business in his own name and close all accounts of the late firm.

WALKER R JOHNSON,
GEO. B. GROSER.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1852. m3-3t*

CLAIRVOYANT EXAMINATIONS.—Arrival of Dr. SWAN, the celebrated Mesmeric and Botanic Physician, of Boe on, who can be consulted daily on the examinations of disease and prescribe medicine for the same, and will be assisted by Miss Johnson, the independent clairvoyant, who will give a correct account of absent friends, lawsuits, stolen property, marriage, &c., &c. Office No. 157½ Bowery, New-York City. 12f ThSt&Tu9*

NOTICE.—GRAPE PRUNING.—The subscriber respectfully calls the attention of those who have vines that this is the season of the year to prune; that if not pruned now, the grapes will bleed. Orders left at No. 148 Forsyth-st., in the cooper's shop, No. 163 Spring, corner of Varick-st., No 162 East Broadway, No 286 Greenwich-st., and No. 447 Hudson-st., will be promptly attended to, by

m2 1t* C. S. GARDINER.

PHILLIPS'S PATENT FIRE ANNIHILATOR—THE AMERICAN FIRE ANNIHILATOR COMPANY are now prepared to dispose of Territorial Rights for States and Counties, and to receive orders for Machines and Charges. The Annihilators now made by the Company are equal in every respect to the English, being made under the direction of Mr. Phillips himself. The Machines vary in size, and are numbered from 1 to 5. The price varying from $10 to $35. Orders received, and any further information given, at the Office of the Company, No. 4 Warren-st., New-York

21f-tf P. T. BARNUM, General Manager.

RICH AND USEFUL GIFTS.—A Gold PEN and Pencil Case has just been issued from the manufactory of the subscribers, the most complete and convenient pocket companion ever offered to the public, and which for beauty of workmanship defies competition. Six sizes, patented and warranted. Also, a large and varied assortment of gold and silver pencil and pen cases, together with our superior gold pens, which need no proof of their superiority except the increased demand and the numerous attempts at imitation.

419- M13 A. G RAGLEY & CO., 189 and 277 Broadway.

NOTICE.—The Annual Election for Directors of the NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, No 56 Wall st, on THURSDAY, 4th March next. Poll open from 12 M to 2 o'clock P.M.

m1-4t WM. L. YOUNG, Secretary.

WANTED.

MEN WANTED.—500 men, of good address, who can command a capital of one or two dollars, will find an opportunity of doubling the same daily, by a new invention, which they can obtain at No. 413 Broadway, up-stairs, front room. m3-3t*

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND UNIVERSITY desires a situation in connection with the public Press, or as a Teacher in a private family or school. The most satisfactory City references will be given. Address P. at this office, or at the office of Kent & Davies, No. 66 Wall-st. 27f-tf*

AGENTS WANTED.—500 agents to sell the Life and American SPEECHES of KOSSUTH, illustrated. Large percentage given, and high wages made. Call or address, post-paid, American Family Publication Establishment No. 129 Nassau-st., N. Y. 10f-1m*

TO SIGN PAINTERS.—One steady and capable man, for sign and ornamental work. Permanent employ, fair wages, and prompt pay. Also, a young, single man, under instruction, in sign and house work. Steady employment. N. B. Only New-York style will do. Apply at No. 83 Nassau-st., Paint Store, basement. 22f-tf*

WANTED—To purchase, from three to five thousand dollars worth of cigars, or other good goods, for jewelry, such as gold pencils, chains, &c.; and part cash. Address "R.," *Times* office. 28f-3t*

THE INDIAN CHIEF, GEORGE COPWAY, is requested to call at Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, to-day or to-morrow, or to send his address to the keeper of the house. m3-1t*

MR. GEO. JENKINS, Teacher of the French and English Languages, is requested to send his address immediately to H. P. A., at the office of this paper. 1t*

BOARDING.

BOARDING—To let, two large rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives; also four single rooms. The house has been newly furnished, and all the latest improvements have been introduced. Apply at No. 45 Walker-street, a few doors from Broadway. 26f-6t*

PLEASANT ROOMS—With board—at No. 85 Murray st. m1-2t*g

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

T. GILBERT & CO'S ÆOLIAN PIANO FORTES.—New-York Warerooms at Nos. 333 and 447 Broadway, where a large assortment of Pianos, with or without the much admired Æolian, may always be found at wholesale and retail prices, same as at the manufactory. By an experience of seven years, and several important improvements, we have brought the Æolian Piano to a degree of perfection attained by no others. Instead of the harsh tone of the Seraphene, it produces one equal in purity and richness to the Parlor Organ. The Æolian never gets out of tune, and is always a correct standard by which to tune the Piano. The Pianos are warranted to give satisfaction or the money refunded. Persons wishing for a Piano-forte will address or call upon HORACE WATERS, as above, who has the management of the New-York Warerooms.

25f-1m T. GILBERT & CO., Boston.

PIANOS.—A good second-hand piano for $75; one for $85; one for $95. New and superior pianos, of 6, 6½, 6¾, and 7 octaves, for sale cheap. Seven gold watches, fifteen thousand cigars, five hundred quires blank books, two rifles, one revolver, a double-barreled gun, &c. &c. Cash advances on dry goods, groceries, hardware, furniture, pianos books, watches, and merchandise, and personal property generally. Goods bought and sold on commission.

m2-1t* I. F. JONES, No. 53 Ann-st., 3d floor.

PIANOS.—A large assortment of Boston and New-York Pianos, with and without the celebrated Æolian Accompaniment, made by Hallet, Davis & Co., T. Gilbert & Co., L. Gilbert, &c., &c., comprising a fine selection. Also some fine second-hand Pianos, at low prices. Pianos to let. Music at wholesale and retail.

27f-1mD&W GOULD & BERRY, No. 297 Broadway.

GRAND PIANO FORTES.—Two Grand Piano Fortes, one with and the other without the Æolian accompaniment, for sale cheap or to rent, at the warerooms of T. Gilbert & Co., No. 333 and 447 Broadway.

6f-1m HORACE WATERS.

SECOND HAND ORGAN, suitable for Parlor or small Church—cost $300—will be sold for $100; and may be seen at the Ware-rooms of F. GILBERT & CO., No. 447 Broadway. [3f-1m] HORACE WATERS.

MELODEONS.—CARHART & NEEDHAM, manufacturers of Carhart's Patent Melodeons. Warerooms, No. 293 Broadway; manufactory No. 75 East Thirteenth-street, New-York. Price from $80 to $300 417-1m

COAL.

LIVERPOOL COAL AFLOAT.—Will be landing in a few days, a superior lot of the above coal, selected and landed expressly for family use. Also in yard, the various kinds and sizes of anthracite and bituminous coal, all under cover, for sale at the lowest market prices, by

PHILLIPS & OAKLEY,
Yard No 63 West 13th st., near 6th-av. Down-town office No. 51 William st, second story. 27f-1m

COAL SELLING AT REDUCED PRICE.—$5 25 per ton fresh from the mines—I am daily receiving best quality Peach Orchard, Red Ash of all sizes for family use; also White Ash Coal, if received from yard, at 25 cents additional charge. Nos. 34 and 36 Washington-st.

m1-4t* GEORGE MORROW.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO BOATMEN.—THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY are prepared to enter into contract with, and sell Canal Boats to temperate and industrious men on favorable terms, to be employed in freighting Coal from Honesdale to Rondout and New-York. The large boats are expected to average for the season 276 tons, and the scows 9 tons more.

The Rate of Freight will be as follows: From Honesdale to Rondout, by large boats and scows, making the trip in 11 days, 85 cents per gross ton; for 13-day trips, 83 cents per gross tons; for trips over 12 days, 80 cents per gross tons. $20 per trip will be reserved from the freight down on all canal boats. The rate of freight will be reserved $5 and the fractions of a dollar, out of each cargo, until the close of the season.

The River Freight from Rondout to New-York will be 21 cents per ton, reserving therefrom $6 per trip towards the payment of the boat. Towage and wharfage free

Boatmen can also be supplied with small boats to be towed with horses, and carrying from 70 to 75 tons. Rates of freight the same as for large boats. Installment in payment for boat, $6 per trip Price of boat, from $100 to $200. $3 and the fractions of a dollar, will be reserved out of each cargo until the close of the season.

The charge of unloading, on all coal delivered, will be 5 cents per ton, which will be retained out of the freight of each trip.

Application to be made personally or by letter, at the office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 21 Wall-st., New-York, or to the undersigned, at the office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, Rondout, Ulster County, N. Y.

14f-1m CHARLES M. DUPUY, Jr., Agent.

SINGER'S PATENT STRAIGHT NEEDLE PERPENDICULAR ACTION SEWING MACHINE—Secured by letters Patent, dated Dec. 12, 1851—To this machine was awarded a premium of the first class at the last New-York State Fair, and again at the last Fair of the American Institute it bore away the palm, receiving a gold medal Though far in advance of all competition when these premiums were awarded, the machines are much more perfect as manufactured now, as several valuable improvements have just been completed and secured by patent. The machine will execute all kinds of Seaming and Stitching in a style of strength, durability and beauty never before attained. They stitch, elegantly, the finest shirt bosoms. The best kind of tailors' coat work may be done with them in the best manner, and in sewing on lasts it is peculiarly elegant. The price, with all apparatus, complete, is $125. The machine will be constantly on exhibition and sale at the principal office, No. 256 Broadway, New-York, and at No. 19 Harvard-place, Boston, where perfect demonstration of the utility and value of the invention will be furnished. Exclusive rights to use and vend the mach ne in any part of the territory of the United States, not disposed of, will be sold on reasonable terms. To competent business men, no other investment will insure such immense profits as the purchase and sale of these rights. For particulars address, post-paid,

9f-1m* I. M. SINGER, No. 256 Broadway, N. Y.

REMOVAL.—MORSE'S AMERICAN TELEGRAPH—The office of the NEW-YORK, ALBANY, and BUFFALO TELEGRAPH COMPANY, has removed from No 16 Wall-st, to the basement of the Bank of the Republic, corner of Broadway and Wall-st, New York Since the completion of great though and extensive repairs, this line has worked in a manner hitherto unparalleled, for promptness and accuracy, in the history of Telegraphs. The arrangement with various connecting lines are such as to enable us to offer every possible facility for the prompt and correct transmission of messages destined for any part of the United States or Canada. One of the wires belonging to the Company is appropriated exclusively for business destined for Buffalo, and places West and Southwest New lines, working in immediate connection with this, have recently been completed, leading through all the Western and Southwestern States; we are therefore now prepared and ready to transmit messages with correctness and dispatch. to New Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukie, and all intermediate places

T. P. PAXTON, President.
S. W. McGOWAN, Chief Operator
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1852. m1-6t

NEPTUNE WORKS.—At Essex, Mouth of Connecticut River, Manufacturers of STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, and BRASS and IRON CASTINGS of every description. STATIONARY ENGINES of different power generally on hand, or made to order at short notice. ENGINES for STEAMERS made or repaired on as good terms as can be had elsewhere. Boats repairing or building have no hauling to pay along side of the Co's wharf. No charges made for transportation to any of our cities. Our workmen are men of experience, and we are confident that we can do equally as good work as can be done at any other establishment. Our work will be sent to any part of the country and put up ready for operation, if desired.

Boilers set on the improved plan of D. GRIFFIN & CO., approved and adopted by the American Institute, by which 25 per cent. is saved, above any other mode, in cost of fuel. Our Agent in New-York is D. GRIFFIN & CO., No. 192 Broadway, who is well known to the public.

HUNTER, THOMPSON & CO.
Essex, Ct., October 18, 1851 m27-1awM&F

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC CO will supply their pure Zinc Paints, at the following prices:—No 1, white ground in oil, No. 9 lb; No 2 do., 8c. ₩ lb; No 3 do., 7c. ₩ lb; brown and black, 5½c. ₩ lb; dry white of zinc, 6c. ₩ lb White zinc paint, after several years use in Europe and the United States, has been found to retain its protective properties longer than any other paint, and for whiteness and brilliancy is unrivaled; it is free from poisons; while the same weight covers 40 to 100 ₩ cent more surface than the same weight of lead paint. Keep Brown and Black Paints from the air, form a hard metallic coating upon wood, brick, iron &c., which defies the corroding action of salt water. Dealers supplied on liberal terms by MANNING & SQUIER,

Agents, No. 45 Dey-st., New York
28f-1m

FAMILIES IN WANT of a good and pure article of OLD FAMILY SOAP would find it to their advantage to call at the subscribers' manufactory and examine this article, which is made and dried expressly for their use. It is free from fish oil, and other deleterious articles so much used to cheapen Also, always on hand, a large assortment of Fancy Soaps, more particularly the old Palm Soap, for the Toilet and Bath use, and which is justly celebrated as the best remedy for Chapped Hands; being made of a vegetable oil, it is very softening and emollient in its properties. It is put up in small packages and sold by the dozen. Goods delivered free of charge in New-York and Brooklyn.

W. HULL'S SON,
26f-1m Nos 108 and 113 Cliff-st., north end.

PAPER HANGINGS, BORDERS AND WINDOW SHADES.—A large assortment, embracing more than five hundred different patterns and styles, from the finest gold and velvet to common blanks, including Decorations, Oak, Marble, Maple Fire-Board Prints, &c. Orders solicited from the country and city trade. The subscribers would also inform the citizens of New-York and Brooklyn that they are prepared to receive and execute all orders in furnishing and putting up Decorations and Hangings in saloons, public halls, drawing-rooms, parlors, &c. Please call and examine at the manufactory, Nos. 66 and 68 Schermerhorn-st., near City Hall, Brooklyn.

T. P. EAMES, HOOGLAND & Co.
14f-1mood*

THE PRIZE MEDAL—With "Honorable Mention," has been awarded for the GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, by the Jurors of the Exhibition of all Nations, and is now used in the Royal Laundry. Being thus doubly noticed for its "general superiority," (a mark of distinction conferred on no other) by the Royal Commissioners' Jury, from among thirty or forty exhibitors, sets it far above every other of its competitors. The ladies are therefore respectfully requested to make a trial of the Glenfield Patent Double-Refined Powder Starch, which, for domestic use now stands unrivalled.

Sold by grocers generally in the United States. Wholesale Agent, GEO. WALKER, No. 259½ Washington-st. 7f-1m

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE FOURTH EDITION NOW READY.

MY LAWRENCE; OR THE FREEMAN'S DAUGHTER. By I. P. Smith, Author of "Stanfield Hall," "Minnie Gray," etc. Beautifully illustrated. Price fifty cents.

The interest of "My Lawrence" is kept up from the opening to the close of the exciting history. It is enough for us to say, that the author of "Stanfield Hall" a historical novel without its superior, cannot write an inferior story. Those who are fond of perusing the products of the master minds of this age, will be well repaid in the work under consideration. The scenes are deeply exciting, and are placed in England, Russia, &c. The sketch of the Emperor Nicholas is worth the money charged for the entire novel.

Published, and for sale by [*Dispatch.*
m1-2t GARRETT & Co., No. 21 Ann-st.

FUTNAM'S

SEMI-MONTHLY LIBRARY, Vol. IV. THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, **THE WORLD HERE AND THERE; OR, NOTES OF TRAVELERS.** From "Household Words." Edited by CHARLES DICKENS. First Series, 12mo. Stiff paper covers. 25c Being the Fourth Volume of PUTNAM'S SEMI-MONTHLY LIBRARY OF STANDARD AND ATTRACTIVE WORKS, FOR TRAVELERS AND THE FIRESIDE.

CONTENTS:

Short Cuts Across the Globe. Old Cairo and its Mosques.
The Isthmus of Suez. The Mouth of China.
The Golden City. Lost in London.
Our Ph

New-York Daily Times.

The Mobile and Ohio Railroad.
Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.
MOBILE, Monday, Feb. 16, 1852.

The success of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad is no longer doubtful. For fifteen miles the rails are laid and the cars are running, and they soon will be running thirty-three miles. On Saturday last, by an act of the Legislature, the real estate owners of Mobile voted upon the proposition to tax their property two per cent. per annum, for five years, to be applied to the construction of the road and to receive the stock of the Company for the money on which it was carried by a tax of eight hundred and thirty-one to seven. This increase to the road more than one million of dollars. Soon, then, Chicago and Mobile, the North and the South, will be bound together with an iron band. Northern enterprise in canals and railroads, and the very risky and doubtful transportation on Southern rivers have drawn and frightened much trade from the Southern cities. In New-Orleans many of the stores this year are tenantless. These things and the low state of the water in the rivers, keeping back a great deal of produce from market, have waked up the South-Western States to the necessity and usefulness of railroads, and they have determined that they can and must be built.

The Rev. Dr. Stiles, agent for the Bible Society, has been stopping here for the last two weeks, preaching almost every night to crowded houses; he has been very successful in collecting money for the Bible cause, and many conversions have taken place.

Catherine Hayes and suite gave three concerts here last week, to very large and fashionable audiences; it was regretted very much she could not stay longer. She gives her first in New-Orleans to-night.

The Espinosa Ballet troupe are playing to full houses at the Theatre.

The rivers are reported navigable now, "all the way up," and large amounts of cotton are expected this week. It advanced an eighth on the last news.

Respectfully, E. C. J.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 1.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '56	105¾	
1,000	U. S. 5s, '53	101¾	
1,000	Virginia Coupons	107¾	
2,000	do	107¾	
21,000	Kentucky 6s	107	
1,000	Erie Incomes	93¾	
6,000	do	93	
2,000	Erie 7s, '68	110	
5,000	Erie Convertibles	85¾	
1,000	do	85¾	
5,000	do	90	
3,000	Erie 7s, '59, ex. div.	102½	
5,000	do	102¾	
20	State Bank	104½	
20	do	104	
20	N. America	103	
300	Farmers' Trust	78½	
20	Bank of Louisiana	163½	
200	Morris Canal	17¼	
450	N. J. Mining Co	12	
15	Roch. & Syracuse R.R	110	

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Erie Convert. '62	89	
12,000	do. '71	89¾	
1,000	Nor. & Wor. R.R.	50	
50	do.	49 50	
200	Reading R. Railroad	69¾	
200	do	69 69¾	
200	do	69¾	
1,700	do	70	
100	do	69 70	
200	do	69 69¾	
200	do	69 70	
200	do	69 70	
100	Erie Railroad	89¾	
50	do	89¾	
50	do	89 89¾	
100	do	89 89¾	
400	Erie Railroad	89¾	
100	do	89 89¾	
50	do	89 89¾	
50	do	89 89¾	
100	do	89 89¾	
400	do	89 89¾	
50	do	89 89¾	
100	do	89 89¾	
50	do	89 89¾	
100	Stonington Railroad	54	
50	do	54 54½	
6	Roch. & Syr Railroad	110	
50	N.Y.-Jersey Zinc	12½	
50	Edgworth Co	8	

MONDAY, March 1—6 P. M.

A further rise, with very active transactions, and attended at the close with some excitement, was realized at the Stock Exchange to-day. The dealings were more general than for several weeks past, and nearly all the Fancies participated, while there was an increased demand for loans and bonds. The following were the changes from the opening of the early Board on Saturday:

	Opened Sat.	Highest to-day.	Lowest to-day.
Reading	67¾	70	
Erie	79	81¾	
Long Island	19¾	23¾	
Canton	69	70¾	
Norwich	49	58¼	
New Jersey	11¾	12¾	

The transactions, in and out of the Board, in Erie were to the extent of 2,500 shares, and in Reading 6,000 or 7,000 shares. The Erie Convertibles were the favorite Bonds, and there is a strong upward movement in the new loan. At the close the holders of Reading were disposed to sell at 70. They have large contracts coming in at much lower figures, part of which they realized on this afternoon. The Erie buyers have fairly started the stock for an active rise, and the money market favors them. The Philadelphians have, for some time, been steady buyers of Long Island, and it is possible, from the low repute of the stock here, that Wall-street has oversold.

Money was more active, superinduced, no doubt, by the increased movement in Stocks. Demand loans were called in in some instances at 7 ₩ cent., and others were put out at 6. The general rate on call is 7 ₩ cent. On paper 9 ₩ cent. is paid on leading auctioneers' notes, and 12 ₩ cent. on very safe, but in classification, second-class names. These are the rates at four or six months. Short paper goes at 7@8. We think our neighbor of the *Tribune* out of the way in reporting a negotiation at 4 ₩ cent. on new Erie Bonds by a foreign house, for four months, as an evidence of the great cheapness of money. Were there no conditions to the loan, it would indeed be encouraging, and we should not hesitate to hope for 3 ₩ cent. on standard and Government Bonds. But in this, as in several other recent cases, it is understood there is a "wheel within a wheel," into the private mechanism of which it were needless to inquire.

We were pleased to see Messrs. E. W. CLARK, DODGE & Co., and GILBERT & JOHNSON in their new and commodious offices, in the basement of the Insurance Buildings, corner of Wall and William, to-day. They are very superb offices. The entire building, when fitted up, as it will be by the 1st of April, will reflect the highest credit on the Atlantic and Sun Company, who bought the ground and projected it. The brothers Hopkins continue the business of Hopkins, Weston & Co., in the Exchange, as HOPKINS & Co. We learn that NELSON ROBINSON, Esq. continues the business of Drew, Robinson & Co.

The amount of additional Foreign Capital going into American Stocks, is to a fair, but not extravagant extent. We believe that moderate orders come out by every packet, and have confidence that the aggregate in the course of the spring will be an essential relief to the Exchange market. The idea, however, that English or Continental money can be readily had on big parcels or long lines of Bonds, either by sale or by hypothecation, should be qualified a little to prevent disappointment to parties in the interior of the country, who have had large negotiations unsuccessfully pending with Bankers and Brokers in Wall-street for months past.

Exchange for the Boston steamer began to be inquired for to-day. The rates are not stiff, nor will the remittances be very large. The bankers are asking 110@¼. Cash at 110¼ would no doubt bring the very best bills. Very little specie is talked of for the Collins steamer. The receipts by the California packet will probably add up $1,600,000 or $1,700,000, freight and passengers. The latter do not bring as important amounts as from some of the San Francisco papers we were induced to expect. At least they have not sold much here.

The Erie Railroad derived from passengers and the U. S. Mail, in February.....$ 82,225
And from freight.....119,645
Total.....$201,870

This, we believe, is fully up to recent estimates. The bad weather experienced in January continued to interfere with business through the early weeks of February; so that the result, under the circumstances, may be considered every way gratifying to the friends of the Road.

The Superior Court, to-day, decided in the case of *Staples* vs. *Gould*, that a deposit with a Stock Broker, though made as security for a purchase out of legal time, cannot be recovered at law, if lost by the fall of the stock so purchased. Mr. Staples sued for $700 deposited with Mr. Gould to secure a time contract which Gould made for him for Canton Stock. The stock fell and Gould, to save himself, sold it out in default of a further deposit. The decision is important to Stock-Brokers.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $172,093; disbursed $174,085, and held at close $2,457,291.

Among our Stock quotations will be found a large and sudden advance in Erie First Mortgage Bonds. This grew out of a considerable order on the market, most of which was executed out of the Board, at 115.

At Philadelphia, to-day, 1,400 shares Reading sold at 69@70, closing 69¾ bid; 2,050 shares Long Island 20@20¼; 250 shares Morris 17¾; $14,000 Reading 6s, 70, 78, 78¼@79; $20,000 Navigation 6's, 40.

Markets by Telegraph.
BALTIMORE, Monday, March 1.

The sales of FLOUR to-day reached 4,500 bbls., at $4 for both Howard street and City Mills. GRAIN is dull, and we have no sales worth reporting. At our CATTLE market to-day, the offerings at the scales reached 650 head, and 70 head were driven to Philadelphia. Prices ranged from $4@5 on the hoof—equal to $8@$9 56 net. Hogs were at $7@$7 50.

CINCINNATI, Monday, March 1.

PORK is active—2,500 barrels mess have been sold at $14. LARD is quoted at 8c. for barrel, and 8½c. for keg. FLOUR is dull at $3 30. The river is in fine order, but boats are scarce.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Feb 28.

COTTON.—Sales, to-day, 2,000 bales, at 8 5-16c. The market is uncharged, but the prices of the better qualities are full and firm.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*
MONDAY, March 1—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are scarce and uniform, with sales of 60 bbls. Pots at $5, and Pearls at $6 12½ ₩ 100 lbs. The demand is pretty brisk.

COTTON—Appears rather unsettled, without any material change. The domestic and foreign inquiry is fair, and freely met by factors at Saturday's prices, which were realized for 2,800 bales to-day.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There is apparently more activity in the market for State and Western brands to-day, which, however, a greater degree of languor in prices, which have fallen in some cases 6@ 9 bbl. The local demand is good, and that of the trade moderate. The export trade seems restricted by the firmness of freights and owners, the quantity offering is small, and chiefly put forward by speculators. The transactions embrace 4,000 bbls. ordinary to strait State and good common Ohio at $4 75@$4 93½; mixed to fair Indiana and Michigan, choice State and favorite round-hoop Ohio, at $4 87½@$5 06¼; fancy Genesee, Michigan and Ohio, at $5 12½@$5 37½; extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $5 37½@$5 62½, and extra Genesee at $5 37½@$6. Canadian is dull and heavy. There is little arriving by railway, and the general stock is reduced accordingly. Superfine parcels sell, by retail, at $4 87½@$4 93¾ ₩ bbl. in bond Southern is more abundant, less valuable, and in better request for shipment and consumption. The sales comprise 1,600 bbls. mixed to favor to ordinary Alexandria, Baltimore, Columbia, Fredericksburg, Country, Georgetown, and Petersburg City, at $4 68@$4 93¾, chiefly at $4 75@$4 87½, the extremes being only pleasable for very trivial parcels. Rye Flour remains inanimate, with a poor stock and limited inquiry, at $3 81½. Corn Meal seems very quiet. Jersey is selling at $3 43½, and Brandywine at $3 56¼ ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is nominally as last represented—the high pretensions of factors, the deficiency of freightage vessels, and the scarcity of merchantable samples retarding operations—while there prevails a brisk domestic and fair foreign demand. We have no sales of any magnitude to record. Rye is slowly bought at 75c. from the dépôt; the receipts are very small. Barley is in limited stock, and firmly held at 75@86c., the latter rate having been procured for 300 bushels prime two-rowed, this afternoon. Oats are plenty and depressed; we quote Western at 37@38c., Rivers at 40@42c. and Canal at 43@44c., choice lots of the latter, which are out of market, would bring 45c. Corn is in more request, at unvaried rates—though, with large arrivals and accumulating supplies, buyers, if any, possess the advantage. The movement's add up 25,000 bushels Southern yellow and white, common to good, at 65@66c ₩ bushel; all other kinds are scarce and neglected.

PROVISIONS—Pork presents no new feature of special interest—the supply and demand being nearly equal, and prices generally firm. The day's business includes about 300 bbls.: clear Mess at $16 87½@$16 50; new Mess at $15 62½@$15 75; old Mess at $15 50; new prime Mess at $15 25; new Prime at $14@$14 12½, and old Prime at $13 62½@$13 75. Beef Hams are unnoticed except by retail jobbers, whose purchases afford no criterion of their value. Pickled Meats are doing better; there were 120 pkgs. extra Shoulders and Hams taken at 7@8½c. ₩ lb. Lard is without any essential variation—the day's sales including 150 bbls. Prime at 9@9½c ₩ lb. Beef is in good request, at uniform rates. We heard of 650 bbls. being sold at $5 50@6 for Prime and $9@12 for Mess; prime Mess is sparingly offered at $16 50@$17 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams are moderately inquired for at $15 25@15 50 ₩ 200 lbs. Butter and Cheese are selling pretty quickly on delivery, at previous quotations.

WHISKY—Is abundant and cheaper, with a limited trade inquiry and sales of 150 bbls. Prison at 23½c. ₩ gallon, on time.

New-York Cattle Market....MARCH 1.

Carefully Reported for The New-York Daily Times.

[From Reporter at the Washington Drove Yard, corner of Fourth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, and Chamberlain's Hudson River Bull's Head, foot of Robinson-street. For Cows and Calves, Sheep and Lambs, at Browning's, in Sixth-street, near Third-avenue.

AT WASHINGTON DROVE YARD.—Offered, 1,400 Beeves, (1,000 Southern, and remainder from this State.) Demand fair and prices firm. Sales good retailing qualities at from 7 to 9½c. The latter price is an improvement upon the highest mark of the week previous. About 100 head left over unsold.

AT BROWNING'S—Offered, 30 Cows and Calves, at from $27 50 to $35@$47 50. All sold. 3,000 Sheep and Lambs, on sale. Prices at from $2 50@$4 50 to $7 50; the latter figure an advance. A few extra sold at from $10 to $25 per head. Unsold, 250.

AT CHAMBERLAIN'S—HUDSON RIVER, BULL'S HEAD.—Offered, 250 Beef Cattle, at 7 to 9c.; 75 Cows and Calves, at $25, $32 50@$40; 2,500 Sheep and Lambs—all sold. Prices of Sheep, $2 50@$3 50@$5 50; Lambs, $2 25@$3 50 to $4.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Southerner, from Charleston—Miss Hancock, Mrs Slade, child and servant. Mr. Cooper, D. Easly, Mr. Nance, W. O. Dale, P. Ryan, A. Hull, O. B. Savage, H. A. Woods, A. Mallard, E. C. Richards, S. Hoolf, T. Walch, J. Welch, C. McCulley, Mr. Wescott, and 12 in the steerage.

In ship Matilda from Canton—J. T. Roundy, A. Wardsa, E. A. Spooner.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC.....THIS DAY.
SUN—Rises..... 6 36|Sets..... 5 56|MOON—Sets.... 3 09m
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 3 06m|Gov. Island.. 3 56m|Hell Gate.. 4 37m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....MARCH 1, 1852.

Cleared.

Steamer Penobscot, Whitecar, Philadelphia, M. Sanford.
Ship Deutchland, Moll, Hamburg, E. Beck & Kiskard.
Bark Harriet, Nichols, Savannah, Sturges, Clearman & Co.
Bark Miles, Arierson, Hamburg, Smith & Boynton.
Brig Heela, Lamper, Matanzas, C. Read & Co.
Brig Elvira, Peters, Barbadoes, I. B. Gager.
Brig Susannah, Peterson, Halifax, J. McDonnell.
Brig Suwannee, Perry, Cedar Keys, Hoe, Anderson & Co.
Schr. Victor, Chase, Boston, J. Atkins.
Schr. Ann, Mclain, Wyatt, Richmond, Chas. Pierson.
Schr. St. Stephens, Knight, Philadelphia.
Schr. Lamartine, Tyler, Wilmington, N. L. McCready & Co.
Schr. Susan, Graffan Portland, S. W. Lewis.
Schr. Howard, Kelsey, St. Vincent, M. & W. Livingston.
Schr. Wolcott, Wilson, Boston, Dayton & Sprague.
Schr. H. Gezard, Hammond, Baltimore, Mailler & Lord.
Schr. Senator, Myers, Alexandria, Sturges & Co.
Schr. J. B. Mather, Avery, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaight.
Sloop Warren, Stannard, New-Haven.
Sloop New-York, Chapman, New-Haven.

Arrived.

Steamship Southerner, Foster, Charleston, mdse. and passengers to Spofford & Tileston.

Ship Susquehanna, (of Philadelphia) Smith, Shanghai, Oct. 30; passed out of the river Nov. 4th. Passed Java Head Nov. 30, teas, silks, &c., to order. Has lost all her topgallant masts and all the yards on the foremast in a squall in the Indian Ocean, in lat 25 S., lon. 60 E. Passed Cape Good Jan 14. Touched at Pernambuco Feb. 5, and has been 15 days from the Equator to Cape Hatteras. Was off this port on Friday night last, lying to.

Ship Cohota, (of Boston,) Gerry, Batavia, Dec. 4, coffee, &c., to W. A. Gale. Has experienced very stormy weather the last 10 days; shifted the cargo during a heavy gale; also carried away fore and main topsail yards and split mainsail. Another ship, she has performed the voyage to Batavia and back in 6 months and 18 days. Dec 28, lat. 28 S., lon. 47 E., spoke bark Mary, of New-York, from Calcutta for London; she had experienced heavy weather in the bay of Bengal.

Ship Silas Leonard, Bassett, Savannah, 7 ds., cotton and rice to master.

Ship Vicksburg, Berry, New-Orleans, 15th Feb., mdse. to Wm. Nelson & Son. The V. anchored on the bar, Sunday night. Passengers, Mr Chas. H. Woolsey, Master Charles Switzer, and 18 in the steerage.

Ship Bayman, Carver, Buenos Ayres 12th Jan., mdse. to Nesmith & Sons. Dec. 25, lat. 17 S., lon. 36 W., spoke ship Hurricane, hence for California; left barks Magnolia, Washill, from Boston for New York; loading; Miguelam, Huse, from Rio Grande, not chartered; Oceanus, Bowers, from Boston, discharging; brig Cronstadt, Heard, from and for Boston in 10 or 12 days.

Ship Chace, White, Charleston, 5 days, cotton and rice to T. Wardle.

Ship Matilda, Keaney, Canton Nov. 5. Passed Java Head 29th, Cape Good Hope Jan. 11, and crossed the equator Feb. 5. Teas, silks, &c., to M. L. & G. Griswold.

Ship Nebraska, Toone, Shanghae, 111 ds., silks, teas, &c., Chamberlain & Robinson. Off Cape Good Hope spoke ship Audibon, from and for New-York. Lat 12 N., Long. 43 W., spoke ship Java, of New-Bedford, (whaler,) with 600 sperm and 600 whale oil; homeward bound.

Bark Texas, Livermore, Savannah 5 ds., cotton and rice to Dunham & Dimon.

Bark Apollo, Ingham, Palermo Dec. 15, and Gibraltar Jan. 5, fruit to Chamberlain Robinson & Co. The A. has been three weeks on the coast, with heavy westerly gales, has had a rough time of it.

Bark Edwin Johnston, (of Boston) Cann. Havana, 10 ds., sugar, &c. to Moses Taylor & Co.

Bark Maria Morton, Buckley, Savannah 5 days. Cotton and rice, R. M. Demill & Co.

Brig Mary Ursted; (of Gardiner) ——, Richmond, 7 ds., coal to Mr. Young.

Brig Arthur Leary, (Br., of Arichat,) McNiel, St. Domingo, 14 ds., mahogany, &c. to master. The brig Eliza, Whaley, sld. for Liverpool 10th.

Br. brig Pampero, of Liverpool, Johnson, Callao, 103 ds., 350 tons guano. W. Riley.

Brig H. Chase, of Robbinstown, Byard, Port au Prince, 14 ds., with logwood; to A. C. Rossire & Co., sailed in company with Br. brig Celesa, for New-York. Vessels left before reported. Adam Winchester, a seaman, died on the passage.

Schr. Splendid, (wrecker) Tunnell, fm. ship Constantine, ashore on Long Island, with mdz. (part of her cargo) to the Board of Underwriters. Capt. Funnell reports that on the night of Saturday, 28th ult., in the gale from the westward, the ship went to pieces, and was rendered worthless, and that the beach was strewed with fragments of the wreck and portions of the cargo, consisting of fruit trees, baskets of wine, &c. Nearly all the cargo had been got out; only about 40 tons of crockery left, with a few small parcels of mdz. remaining in her. These may be saved, but not without much trouble and expense. Schr. Martha Stuart was waiting to pick up what she could. The steam pump and boiler were on board and could not be seen.

Schr. Excelsior, (wrecker) Clock, from ship Constantine, ashore at Hog Island, with 36 baskets champagne wine, 40 casks crockery, 3 bags nuts and 8 bags mdse. to the Board of Underwriters.

Schr. Harriet, (Br.) Goldworthy, Pernambuco, 34 days, in ballast to G & I. Sauries.

Schr. Mary, (Br.) Day, Halifax, 15 days, fish to J. Hunter & Co.

Schr. Stag, Townsend, Fredericksburgh, Va., 5 ds., wheat and flour to C. H. Newman & Co.

Schr. Mary E. Laws, Walker, Accomack, Va., corn and oats to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Emily and Hannah, Davis, Milton, Del., corn to B. W. Fox.

Schr. Three Sisters, Huntley, Calais, 8 ds., laths to Simpson, Mayhews & Co.

Schr. Emily Hilliard of Provincetown, DeFrates, St. John, P. R., 11 days, mdse. to Riveria & Baldwin.

Schr. Alice, Wicks, Baltimore, 4 ds., mdse. to Mailler & Lord.

Schr. Solomon Andrews, Willetts, Pamlico, N.C., 7 days, shingles to E. M. Demill & Co.

Schr. Henrietta, Hallock, Georgetown, S.C., 6 ds., cotton to B. Post.

Schr. J. K. Shaw, Brennan, Millville, N. J., glass to master.

Schr. Alexander Cooper, Cooke, Virginia, 2 ds., oysters.
Schr. Isabella Ebbetts, Wichard, Virginia, 2 ds., oysters.
Schr. Benjamin Smith, Bodine Virginia, 2 ds., oysters.
Schr. Mary P. Turbell, Barnum, Philadelphia, 2 ds., coal.
Schr. Jane Henderson, Bursley, Philadelphia, 2 ds., coal.
Schr. Isaac Hickley, ——, Virginia.
Schr. Golden Rule, Chamberlain, Philadelphia, 2 ds., coal.
Schr. Sally Ann, Whitmore, Philadelphia, 2 ds., coal.
Schr. Mathew Bird, Watson, Philadelphia, 2 ds., coal.
Schr. Samuel Casmer, Collins, Philadelphia, 2 ds., coal.
Schr. Sallie E., Heddon, Virginia, wood.
Schr. Phœnix, Horton, Westerly, R. I., 2 ds., in ballast.
Schr. Ann Eliza Jones, Virginia, wood.
Schr. Nile, Lereson, Virginia, wood.
Schr. Fashion, Baker, Salem, N. J., wheat to B. N. Fox.
Schr J. J. Taylor, (new) Hooper, Newark.
Lighter sloop Amelia, from the wreck of ship Constantine.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 28—Cld. barks Caroline and Velocity, schr. Edwd. & S. Jones. Philadelphia.
Sld. schrs. G. J. M. Robertson, Col. Satterly, and M. E. Wells, New-York; Barcelona for a northern port.
29th—*Arr.* barks Como, and Thetis, Boston.

Spoken, &c.

Feb. 26, lat. 36, lon. 74, schr. New-York Packet, fm. New-York, for Nuevitas.
Feb. 26, 6 P.M., 45 miles N. E. Trymg-pan Shoals, ship Sullivan, fm. New-York, for Charleston.
Feb. 27, 7 A.M., off Hatteras, signalized schr. Manhasset, bound south.
Feb. 28, lat. 36 12, lon. 74 46, bark Robert Morris, of Philadelphia, bound south.
Feb. 28, 9 A.M., lat. 28 12, lon. 74 28, steamship Union, Adams, hence for Charleston.
Lat. 29, lon. 68 bark John Colby, of New-York.
Nov. 30, lat. 10 S., lon. 103 E., ship Audibon, of New-Bedford, bound home.
Jan. 5, lat. 35 S., lon. 31 E., Br. bark Sorena.
Feb. 2, lat. 30 S., lon. 31, 30 W., an American propeller was seen, under steam, standing S.

Foreign Ports.

At St. John P. R., Feb. 18, brig Sarah and Ellen, for Arecibo, to load. Schr. Ontario sld. day before for do. to load for New-York; schr. Richmond, (Br.) of Windsor, for New-York 19th.

Memoranda.

The brig Zara, before reported ashore on the Hook, was got off yesterday, and towed up to the city by the steam tug Hercules, Capt. Morrell.

The bark Empire yet remains ashore on Sandy Hook.

TRAVELING.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Captain West.
PACIFIC, Captain Nye.
ARCTIC, Captain Luce.
BALTIC, Captain Comstock.
ADRIATIC, Captain Grafton.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction—as in their engines—to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $120; in second cabin, $70. Exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $200. From Liverpool to New-York, £30 and £20. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES FOR 52d. UNO.

From New-York.	From Liverpool.
Saturday, Jan. 10.....1852	Wednesday, Jan. 7.....1852
Saturday, Jan. 24.....1852	Wednesday, Jan. 28.....1852
Saturday, Feb. 7.....1852	Wednesday, Feb. 11.....1852
Saturday, Feb. 21.....1852	Wednesday, Feb. 25.....1852
Saturday, March 6.....1852	Wednesday, March 10.....1852
Saturday, March 20.....1852	Wednesday, March 24.....1852
Saturday, April 3.....1852	Wednesday, April 7.....1852
Saturday, April 17.....1852	Wednesday, April 21.....1852
Saturday, May 1.....1852	Wednesday, May 5.....1852
Saturday, May 15.....1852	Wednesday, May 19.....1852
Saturday, May 29.....1852	Wednesday, June 2.....1852
Saturday, June 12.....1852	Wednesday, June 16.....1852
Saturday, June 26.....1852	Wednesday, June 30.....1852
Saturday, July 10.....1852	Wednesday, July 14.....1852
Saturday, July 24.....1852	Wednesday, July 28.....1852
Saturday, Aug. 7.....1852	Wednesday, Aug. 11.....1852
Saturday, Aug. 21.....1852	Wednesday, Aug. 25.....1852
Saturday, Sept. 4.....1852	Wednesday, Sept. 8.....1852
Saturday, Sept. 18.....1852	Wednesday, Sept. 22.....1852
Saturday, Oct. 2.....1852	Wednesday, Oct. 6.....1852
Saturday, Oct. 16.....1852	Wednesday, Oct. 20.....1852
Saturday, Oct. 30.....1852	Wednesday, Nov. 3.....1852
Saturday, Nov. 13.....1852	Wednesday, Nov. 17.....1852
Saturday, Nov. 27.....1852	Wednesday, Dec. 1.....1852
Saturday, Dec. 11.....1852	Wednesday, Dec. 15.....1852
Saturday, Dec. 25.....1852	Wednesday, Dec. 29.....1852

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., N. Y.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
E. G. ROBERTS & CO., No. 19 King's Arms Yard, London.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., No. 16 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris; or,
GEO. H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. 15-tf

FOR LIVERPOOL.—United States Mail steamship BALTIC, Capt. Jos. J. COMSTOCK.—This steamer will depart with the U. S. mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. No berth secured till paid for. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance or comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.
The steamship ARCTIC will succeed the BALTIC and sail March 20th, 1852. 23f-tMG

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY FOR NEW-ORLEANS, via HAVANA.—The splendid steamship EMPIRE CITY, 2,000 tons, JOHN LEEDS, Commander, will sail from the Pier at foot of Warren-st., N. R., on TUESDAY, March 9, at 3 o'clock, P. M. precisely.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
New Arrangement.
Ladies' Saloon Berths.....$70 | After Saloon Berths.....$70
Forward Saloon Berths.....50 | Steerage Berths.....25
Specie ONLY taken on freight to Havana. Freight taken to New-Orleans at 30 cents per cubic foot. Shippers of freight are requested to supply themselves with the Company's bills of lading which may be had on application at the office. No other form will be signed. No bills of lading signed after the ship has sailed. For freight or passage, apply to M. O. ROBERTS, No. 177 West-st.,
25f-tMD9 Corner of Warren-st.

UNITED STATES AND PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANIES—THE ONLY THROUGH LINE FOR CALIFORNIA and OREGON, via CHAGRES, direct, per Steamers CRESCENT CITY, on Friday, March 5, and the EMPIRE CITY, via Havana, on Tuesday, March 9.—The splendid Steamship CRESCENT CITY, 2,000 tons burthen, JOHN TANNER, Commander, will sail on FRIDAY, March 5, at o'clock, P. M., direct for Chagres, connecting at Panama with the Company's Steamer, and the Steamer EMPIRE CITY, 2,000 tons, J. LEEDS, Commander, will leave her Pier at the foot of Warren-st., on TUESDAY, March 9, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for Chagres via Havana. Passengers by the EMPIRE CITY will connect with the well known and favorite United States Mail Steamship, NORTHERNER, to sail for San Francisco, on the arrival of the passengers and mails. No detention at Panama.

RATES OF FARE TO SAN FRANCISCO.—1st Cabin, $315; 2d Cabin, $270; Steerage, $200.

RATES OF FARE TO CHAGRES.—1st Cabin, $65; 2d Cabin, $45; Steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply only at the office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren. 27f

PASSAGE FOR SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT.—The magnificent A 1 ship, QUEEN OF THE EAST, having her entire cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch, and offers a most desirable opportunity to passengers. She has elegant packet accommodation for a limited number of cabin passengers. The large and roomy between-decks will be fitted up for second class passengers, and will amply accommodate such as may require most comfortable quarters in a superior three-deck ship, with a splendid promenade deck, entirely unencumbered. From the beautiful model of this ship, it is confidently expected that she will make a remarkably short trip, and passengers proceeding in her will reach California without being subjected to the delays and annoyances incident to other modes of conveyance. Price of cabin passage, $225; saloon, $200; steerage, $160. Vessel lies at foot 18th-st., North River. For particulars apply to R. W. TRUNDY, No. 27 Counties ship; or to PECK & CHURCH, cor. Wall and South-sts. 27f-tMW

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.—NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE the new steamship UNITED STATES, 1,500 tons burden, CARLTON BERRY, Commander, will take her departure for CHAGRES on FRIDAY, 20th March next, at 3 P. M., connecting at Panama with the new double-engine steamship WINFIELD SCOTT, 2,100 tons burden, KENNEY COUILLARD, Commander, expected to depart from Panama to San Francisco on the 16th of April ensuing. These vessels, in speed, comfort and safety, are not surpassed by any on this route, and an experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel. Apply to
DAVIS, BROOKS & CO., General Agents,
No. 21 Beaver-st., New-York.
JONES & JOHNSTON, No. 90 Wall-st. 7f-tM

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—FIRST THROUGH STEAMER.—To sail on WEDNESDAY, March 3.—The superior double-engine Steamship S. S. LEWIS, 2,000 tons burthen, will leave pier No. 1, N. R., foot of WARREN-DAM next, March 3, at 10 o'clock, P. M., for San Francisco, touching at Valparaiso and Panama. This steamer is unrivalled in her cabin and steerage accommodations by any steamer in the trade. A limited number of cabin and steerage passengers will be taken. Apply only to
D. B. ALLEN, Agent, No. 9 Battery-place, m1-3t up stairs.

EMPIRE CITY LINE.—THROUGH TICKETS for SAN FRANCISCO, via CHAGRES, direct.—The new and splendid Steamship SIERRA NEVADA, 1,800 tons burden, D. WILSON, Commander, formerly of the Steamship *Empire City*, will leave Pier 3 North River, on WEDNESDAY, 17th March, at 3 o'clock, from her dock, pier No. 3 North River, connecting at Panama with the favorite steamship NEW-ORLEANS. For freight or passage, apply to
25f-tMh17 J. W. RAYMOND, Agent, No. 34 Broadway.

NEW LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, via CHAGRES AND PANAMA.—Vanderbilt's new and splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, of 2,500 tons burden, will make her first trip to Chagres direct, leaving New-York on Saturday, the 13th day of April, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 1, N. R. Passengers by the NORTHERN LIGHT will be taken from Panama to San Francisco by the new and splendid double-engine steamship S. S. LEWIS, of 2,000 tons burden. These steamers are unrivaled in the quality and extent of their accommodations, and expressly fitted to meet the requirements of the trade. The books are now open. For passage apply only to
14f-tf D. B. ALLEN, No. 9 Battery-place, up-stairs.

WINTER ROUTE TO CHICAGO.—Trains of Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Leave Monroe and Toledo at 3 P. M.; arrive at Elkhart at 10 P. M.; thence passengers go by stage on Plank Road 18 miles to Michigan City; thence by cars 40 miles to Ainsworth; and by stage 12 miles to Chicago. After Feb. 1, by cars through to Chicago. Returning to Laporte same way—cars leave Laporte at 7.30 A. M., and arrive at Monroe and Toledo at 5.45 P. M. Through stage with Fort Wayne to Chicago; with Logansport, La Fayette and Indianapolis, at South Bend; and at other places on the line, with the principal towns north and south. At Toledo this line connects at 5.45 P. M. or 7 A. M. with the Lake Erie South Shore route by stage and railroad to Cleveland; thence by railroad and stages to Buffalo; railroad via Dunkirk to New-York, or by stage from Dunkirk to Buffalo, and by cars after Feb. 1. The 5 P. M. train on the New-York and Erie Road, connects with the Lake Shore train. Passengers at Cleveland can take cars all the way to Pittsburgh—thence by railroad and 28 miles staging to Philadelphia and New-York, or Baltimore and Washington.
A. P. WILLIAMS, Superintendent.
ADRIAN, Jan. 14, 1852. 119-tf

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—NEW-YORK and PHILADELPHIA U. S. MAIL AND EXPRESS LINES.—Through in 4½ hours.—New-Jersey Railroad, via Jersey City.—Leaving New-York at 6 A. M., foot of Cortlandt-st.—9 A. M. and 5 P. M., Liberty-st. Leaves Philadelphia, same hours, foot of Walnut-st. Fare reduced to $3 for first class, and $2 50 for second class.

Baltimore, Washington and Charleston Through Tickets sold in the above lines, and through baggage carried in the 5 P. M. line from New-York, with through Conductor.

FINANCIAL.

DRAFTS FOR SALE—Payable at any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland. Parcels forwarded to all parts of the world, by
FOREIGN EXPRESS, SANFORD & CO.,
Foreign Express, at Adams & Co's., Nos. 16 and 18 Wall-st.
Goods purchased, shipped, cleared on arrival, and forwarded with the utmost dispatch. Bills collected, &c. Bank of England Notes and Sovereigns wanted.

EMIGRANT PASSAGE TICKETS.—E. S. & CO. have been appointed by Messrs. GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO., sole agents in the country for the sale of Passage Tickets by the Old Swallow-Tail Line of Packets. All letters in relation to agencies for the sale of these must be addressed to EDWARDS, SANFORD & CO.,
Foreign Express, at ADAMS & CO.,
25f-1m Nos. 16 and 18 Wall-st.

MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ROCHESTER, LOCKPORT AND NIAGARA FALLS RAILROAD CO., bearing 7 per cent. interest; the principal and interest warrants both payable in this city. Trustees for bondhol

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I.....NO. 143. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted.*) at the office, No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, between Beekman and Ann, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies; THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Semora Gold Mining Company.**—Office No. 8 Wall-st., room No. 4.—CAPITAL STOCK $200,000—SHARES $100 EACH.—The Books of Subscription for Stock in this Company are now opened at their Office, where parties desirous of becoming interested, may procure Stock, Pamphlets of Organization, and By-Laws, and any information relative to the objects and prospects of the Company. This enterprise commends itself to the confidence of capitalists, the Company having in possession one of the most valuable mines in California, located on Wood's Creek, near the city of Sonora, Tuolumne County, and having nearly complete an engine and stamp work of the largest class, which will be shipped by a clipper vessel, at an early day. It is the purpose of the Trustees to prosecute the work with vigor, and a view to profit from the *business* of mining. It is deemed unnecessary to enter into a calculation of probable profits, it having been satisfactorily ascertained that Companies already in operation with good machinery have been eminently successful.

The machinery now being made for this Company, is under the immediate supervision of R. S. KING Esq., the builder of the "Gold Hill Quartz Mining Company's—(known as Peck's)—Mill," which has produced such astonishing results, and will be twice the size of that establishment. The employees in all responsible positions will be shareholders, and selected with special regard to ability and integrity, and required to give bonds with sureties in such sums as will be deemed sufficient to guard the interests of Shareholders. Persons residing out of the city may obtain Stocks, Pamphlets, or any information, by addressing the Treasurer, post-paid, by mail. D. W. INGERSOLL, President.

THOS. E. HASTINGS, Treasurer. 27f-tf

☞ **Removal.**—BENEDICT, HALL & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Boots, Shoes and Findings, have Removed to No. 21 Park Row, on the site of the old Park Theatre, opposite the Astor House, New-York. 28f-1m

☞ **Lectures at Abbott's Collegiate Institution FOR YOUNG LADIES,** Spingler Institute Union Park.—Prof. ARNOLD GUYOT, of Harvard University, will deliver a course of four Lectures on the six days work of Creation, designed to show the harmony of Science and Revelation. Commencing on FRIDAY EVENING, March 5, at 7½ o'clock, and continued on MONDAY, the 8th; TUESDAY, the 9th; and FRIDAY, the 12th. Tickets for each lecture, 50 cents. Prof. BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, LL. D., of Yale College, will deliver a course of lectures on Geology, immediately following, on the 15th, 16th, 22d, 23d, 29th and 30th of March. m2.3,4,5,8,9,12,15,16,22,23,29 30

☞ **Lecture.**—W. L. CHANDLER, Esq., will deliver a Lecture on "Thinking," before the Addisonian Society at Hope Chapel, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 3, commencing at 7½ o'clock Tickets 25 cents. For sale at Newman's bookstore, No. 199 Broadway; Hall & Son's music-store, No. 237 Broadway; and Evans & Brittan's, No. 697 Broadway. m1-3t*

☞ **Psychology and Spirit Rappings.**—Professor OWEN will lecture THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, when, in addition to experiments upon persons taken from the audience, he will review the strictures of the *Herald* Go soon to secure seats. Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½. Admission one shilling. m3 1t*

☞ **Union Cemetery Notice**—According to a resolution passed Jan. 30, 1852, in Attorney-st. M P Church, the Trustees was authorized to remove the dead in Union Cemetery, Williamsburg, to Union Cemetery, Bushwick. Rows, from 6 to 12 will commence on Monday of this week.

JOHN C. SMITH.
m3-2t* Chairman Joint Board of Trustees.

☞ **Notice.**—Steamship ATLANTIC, from Liverpool, is now discharging under general order, at her berth foot of Canal-st. Consignees will please send their permits on board, and attend to the receipt of their goods.

m1-3t EDWARD K. COLLINS & CO.

☞ **The Third Manhattan** BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION NOW OPEN—JOIN AT ONCE.—The unparalleled success attending the Second Manhattan Building Association—it having disposed of its entire number of shares in the short space of five months from the period of its organization, has led to the establishment of the Third, to which the attention of the public is invited. The Entrance Fee is $2, Monthly Dues, $2; Shares, $300 It costs now but two dollars to become a member, and the monthly installment of three dollars in the course of a few years—probably six or seven—will positively yield the sum of eight hundred dollars. A moment's consideration will convince any one of the superiority of these Associations over Savings Banks, and all persons of small means are invited to avail themselves of the advantages here offered. To those who wish to escape the tyranny of landlords, by becoming the owner of a house and lot, if they are without capital, to accomplish it, they can obtain sufficient from this Association for that purpose, and by appropriating no more than the house now yields for rent, can pay for it in a very few years. Members paying not less than six months in advance will be entitled to interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. Persons desirous of becoming members of the Manhattan Building Association can do so by calling at the office of the Secretary, No. 15 Spruce-st., second floor, where by-laws can be had free of charge.

JAMES S LIBBY, President, Lovejoy's Hotel.
DAVIS COLLAMORE, Vice-President, No. 447 Broad way.
J. W. WESTON, Secretary

TRUSTEES.

James Y. Watkins, No. 16 Catherine-st.,	Wm. H. Cornell, No. 59 Fulton Market,
James Neeves, cor. Houston and Bowery,	John A Currier, No. 191 Greenwich st.,
Seymour Whiting, No. 50 East Broadway,	Joseph Hough, No. 220 Broadway,
Wm. A. Conant, No. 12 Bowery,	James L. Worth, No. 24 Broadway.
Albert Miller, No. 143 Nassau-st.,	

JACOB L. FENN, Surveyor, No. 15 Spruce-st.
POMEROY & JENKS, Attorneys, No. 54 Wall st. m2-2t

☞ **The Fulton Building Association.**—To those who wish to be their own Landlords.—The FULTON BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION contains the advantages of a Savings Bank with those of a Building Association.

A public meeting will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, March 5, at Chatham Hall, at 7½ o'clock, for the admission of new members, when the object and peculiar advantages of the Association will be explained.

To those who desire to invest money profitably, and to all persons of small means who labor for a living, this Association presents unequaled advantages

Interest at the rate of 7 per cent. is allowed on six months dues or over, when paid in advance, or in case of withdrawal from the Association. This is an entire new feature in Building Associations. Entrance fee, 50 cents; monthly dues, $2 50; par value of shares, $600. Number of original shares limited to 100. Subscriptions will be received by the following officers:

SAMUEL SOUTHERDEN, President.
WILLIAM WEED, Vice-President, No 96 Bowery.
ISAAC AMERMAN, Jr., Secretary, No. 65 3d-av.

TRUSTEES.

G. H. Walker, 61 Elizabeth-st., corner of Hester-st.	D. W. Whitney, 27 College-place.
L. L. Devoe, 40 Eldridge-st.	F B. Williams, 143 Hester st.
Henry McCollum, 40 Eldridge-st.	Tobias V. Mumford, 29 Norfolk-st.
Nath'l Terpenny, 185 5th av.	

Ladies can subscribe to any number of shares by leaving their names with any of the above-named officers. 28f-6t

☞ **North American Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION**—No 458 Broadway, south-east corner of Grand-st Office open from 10 o'clock, A. M. until 9 o'clock P M. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and subscribe. Entrance fee, $1; monthly dues, $3.

WORKINGMEN, ATTEND.—An opportunity is now offered you, by this Association, of investing your small savings in a manner far more profitable than depositing in our Savings Banks or other similar institutions Reflect—In eight years, or less, you can convert $288 into $800 Yes, $288 invested in small monthlysums of $3—so trifling in amount, that there are few who cannot afford it. Of all classes of the community, none are to be more benefited than the working class—men of small means. Who is there not desirous of a home to call his own? Who is there not proud of being called his own landlord? We appeal to you all to secure to yourse ves and to your children a home, and be relieved from the growing burden of high rents. Office, No. 458 Broadway.

RICHARD F. CARMAN, President.
THOMAS S. CUMMINGS, Vice-President.
MORTIMER SMITH, Secretary.
DANIEL HOWELL, Surveyor.
HENRY R. CUMMINGS, Attorney.

TRUSTEES.

Walter Keelar,	Augustus Barmore,	Alfred A. Arment,
Augustus Lasar,	James H. Dice,	R. H. Olssen, jr.,
m3-1w	H. W. Smith.	

☞ **Second People's Building Association.**—This Association, now fairly started under the most flattering auspices, will hold another meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 3, 1852, to afford the opportunity to all who may desire to join. The unprecedented success of the First People's Association, affords sufficient evidence of the confidence of the public in its management—the shares having been all taken in five weeks. It is believed the second will be equally successful. Already a number of shares are taken, and many who, from delay, were unable to procure shares in the first, are subscribing in this. If you desire information on the subject, you cannot do better than to come to the meeting on Wednesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the Assembly Rooms, corner of 25th-st. and 8th-av.

OLIVER H. LEE, President.
ARM. MCBRIDE, Vice-President.
J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Oliver H. Lee,	W. J. Peck,	J. Rogers,
J. R. Flanagan,	P. H. Williams,	G. R. Jaques,
Jas. Kearney,	Wm S. Hunt,	W. H Smith,
J. P. Ostrom,	A. McBride,	T. Martine,
	A. R Protter.	

J. R. FITZGERALD, Attorney.
G. R. JAQUES, Surveyor. m3-3t

☞ **The Second Monthly Meeting** of the CITIZENS MUTUAL LOAN AND ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION, will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, March 4, at their rooms No. 421 Broadway, next door above Canal-st., at 7½ o'clock. We cordially invite all who desire to learn how they may obtain a home by the small saving of $3 per month for a few years, to be present. Addresses will be delivered and shares redeemed. Present entrance fee $2; shares $800; monthly dues $3. Subscription books are open daily from 9½ A. M. to 5 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings till 9 o'clock, at the office as above. SIMEON DRAPER, President.

E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Vice President.
J. F. KENDALL, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. J. Herrick	Geo Schwartz, jr.	Joel W Mason
W. F. Moody	John F. Clarke	S. Alburtus, jr.
Wm H. Dietz	Wm. Thomson	Chas. L. Cornish.
m3-2t		

☞ **Waverly Building Association**—Office, No. 143 8th-av, open at all hours for the purpose of receiving subscriptions. Entrance fee, for the present, only $1. Monthly dues, $3. Subscribe early, as the entrance fee will soon be doubled. N. B. MOUNTFORT, President.

JOHN GREGORY, Vice-President.
JAMES W. HALE, Secretary.

A public meeting will be held early next week, at the new Chapel, junction of Greenwich and 7th-avs. m3-4t

☞ **Come To-Night.**—By joining the FRANKLIN BUILDING ASSOCIATION, either to day, at the office, No. 15 Spruce-st., or at the monthly meeting to be held to-night at Washington Hall, No. 132 Hester-st., one door from the corner of the Bowery, you can bid for money to buy a home, of which you can take possession on the 1st of May, save your rent, and bid defiance to landlords. m3-1t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Secure a Fortune and a Home.**—THE COLUMBIAN BUILDING ASSOCIATION of Brooklyn will hold a public meeting on THURSDAY EVENING, March 4, at 7½ o'clock, at Remsen's Mission Hall, No. 14 Hamilton-av., a few doors above Union-st., Brooklyn, L. I. Shares, $500; Monthly dues, $2; Entrance fee, 50 cents. This Association, though recently established, has already met with astonishing success. Its terms are more liberal than any similar institution. Members can withdraw their money at any time and receive 6 per cent. interest thereon. Those who pay their dues in advance are allowed 6 per cent. interest for time advanced, equal to what is allowed by Savings Banks, while they will receive in addition thereto a share of profits amounting to about 14 per cent, netting, in all, 20 per cent. yearly for their money. So rapid are shares taken, if you would secure one you will only be safe in availing yourself of the present opportunity. It is computed that $5 a month invested in Associations like this will amount to the astonishing sum of $16,000!!! in a period of about twenty-four years. Let none, young or old, fail to be present at the above meeting.

DANIEL P. BARNARD, President.
WM. H. GRIFFITHS, Vice-President.
CHAS. O. RICHARDSON, Secretary.
DR. J. B. BENNETT, Surveyor. m3-2t

☞ **Third Mechanics' Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.**—The unprecedented success of the Second Mechanics' Building and Mutual Loan Association, (1,200 shares having been subscribed for before the first monthly meeting, and the subscription books consequently closed,) a very large number of persons having been disappointed in becoming members of the Second, have commenced a Third Mechanics' Building and Mutual Loan Association, having incorporated in their Constitution the same advantageous principles to shareholders which found such favor with the public, and which filled up the Second, its predecessor, so rapidly. Any person, male or female, desirous of making his or her small earnings more than triple itself in the space of a few years, or any person desirous of borrowing money in order to purchase his own house on the most advantageous terms, who will but take the trouble to compare the advantages offered by this Association, both to lenders and borrowers, with those offered by other Associations, will at once find the key to the success of our plan; for instance:

1. It will loan money at 6 per cent. per annum on the amount advanced.

2 It will allow interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, to all persons who prefer paying their subscription for two months or more in advance, thus securing a double interest—first, the above 7 per cent.; secondly, their share of the profits. Persons who wish to borrow money for the purpose of buying or building their own house or farm can here secure an advance on far more liberal terms than is offered by any other Association.

3. Persons desirous of withdrawing from the Society, can do so at any time, by giving one month's notice; and receive back all dues paid by them, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum.

A person who will save but 14 cents a day, (and there is not one person who cannot, if so disposed,) can, in this Society, secure in a few years a small capital ($1,000) with which he can establish himself in business, and thus achieve his own independence. The entrance fee is 50 cents per share; monthly payments, $2 per share; value of each share, $500. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of joining, can leave their names with SAM'L SOUTHERDEN,

President, No 24 Vandewater st.

S. P. TOWNSEND, Vice-President, No. 32 Nassau-st.
JACOB PECARE, Secretary, No. 163 Hester st.
JOHN HOOPER, Surveyor, No. 106 Fulton-st.

TRUSTEES.

Cyrus H. Loutrel, No 77 Maiden-lane;
Josiah M. Smith, corner Centre and Hester-sts;
Dr. Henry S. Downs, No. 108 Grand-st.;
C M Wright, of Columbia and Union-st., Brooklyn;
Henry Silberhorn, No. 94 Christy-st.,
R M. Selleck, No 96 Fulton-st.

EDMUND J POTTER, No. 5 City Hall place, C. N. POTTER, No. 2 Wall st., Attorneys

A public meeting for the admission of members will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, March 4, at 7½ o'clock, at Warren Hall, cor. of Oliver and Henry-sts, where the workings of these Associations will be explained. The Secretary is daily, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., at his office, No. 163 Hester-st, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions. 2m-2t

☞ **Save the Increase!**—The regular monthly meeting of the FRANKLIN BUILDING ASSOCIATION will be held next WEDNESDAY EVENING, at Washington Hall, No. 132 Hester-st., corner of the Bowery. A transparency will direct the public to the room of meeting The profits of this Association have already reached several thousand dollars, and an opportunity to participate in the profits is now offered to all who join at once. The Board of Trustees, in consideration of the prosperity of the Association, and in justice to the present members, have decided to increase the entrance fee after this meeting, so all who would save the proposed increase should come up and enroll themselves as members. All who do so will have the privilege of borrowing money on this occasion. Three dollars paid monthly will accumulate in a very few years to $800, an advantage over the Saving Banks of nearly 600 per cent. If you can purchase a house advantageously, and have not the money to accomplish your wishes at present, be assured that you can procure it of the FRANKLIN BUILDING ASSOCIATION on fairer terms than from any capitalist in the city. The entrance fee is now $2. Dues $3 per month. Shares $600. Addresses will be delivered by JOHN FOWLER, Jr. JACOB L. FENN and Dr JOHNSON, explaining the principles, objects, how the profits are obtained, how real estate can be secured, and other particulars relative to the Building Associations. The meetings are free to all, and gentlemen and ladies are urged to attend.

SAMUEL F BARTOL, President.
WINCHESTER P MOSELY, Vice-President
C Z POND, Secretary Office No. 15 Spruce-st. m3 1.*

☞ **The Phœnix Building Association.**—A public meeting of this flourishing Association will be held at Military Hall, Bowery, on THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock Those who were unable to obtain seats at the meeting on Monday evening last are thus another favorable opportunity to hear the principles of a Building Association illustrated by the same distinguished speaker who addressed that meeting. This Association is incorporated, and is designed to be used either as a Building or Savings Institution. In either case the advantages are equally great and beneficial All that is required to become a member is $2. Par value of shares $300. By-laws, with the act of incorporation can be had, together with all required information, at the Secretary's office, No. 65 Chatham-st, opposite Chambers.

WILSON SMALL, President.
AMOS WILLETS, Vice-President.
A. R HATFIELD, Secretary. Chamber's Hall, No. 65 Chatham-st.

TRUSTEES

Warren Chapman, Geo. W. Dawson, James Cutnell,
Robert M Dewitt, Peter J. Powles, E. J. Small,
Andrew Hume, George A. Barney, Joseph Nesbitt.
Surveyor.... JACOB L. FENN. | Attorney ..... D. MCADAM.

N. B.—The first regular monthly meeting will be held at the Secretary's office on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 3. m3-3t

☞ **United States Building Association and EQUITABLE INVESTMENT AND SAVING FUND.**—The fourth monthly meeting of this Association will be held at No. 168 Bowery, third story, on MONDAY EVENING, March 15, at 7 o'clock. The books of the Association are open for subscription at No. 178 Bowery, where by-laws and act of incorporation can be had gratis. Entrance fee 50 cents; dues $2 50; shares $600. An opportunity is offered to males and females, by paying $2 50 a month for a few years, to obtain a home or capital sufficient to start a fair business. At the last meeting shares were redeemed at $300 each. N. McGRAW, President, No. 4 Crosby-st.

JOHN RUSHBY, Vice-President.
THOS. VERNON, Secretary, 178 Bowery.

DIRECTORS.

Andw. Allendorph,	James Grundy,	Wm. Forrester,
John Crouch,	Starkee Livesey,	Jas. McDuff,

TRUSTEES.

N McGraw, C. W. Houghton, John Ridley.
Attorney, Chauncey Shaffer, 75 Nassau st. 10f-1m*

☞ **Excelsior Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION No. 2.**—To workingmen, and all others interested, attend.—A public meeting of this Association will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 3, at Masonic Hall, No. 274 Grand-st., near Forsyth st., at 7½ o'clock. Here is an opportunity offered for the investment of small sums of money monthly, which will realize, in a few years, sufficient to procure you a home of your own—a safeguard against the necessities of old age "Take care of the pence, pounds will take care of themselves," is an old and a true saying; and where is the person who does not expend, in one month, foolishly, more than sufficient to pay for one share. This is a new Association, so come with us on the start. Our shares are valued at $600 each. $1 initiation fee, and $3 a month, is all you have got to pay. Addresses will be delivered, so that you all can understand how your money can accumulate so rapid

WM. L. MILLER, President.
ROBT. PROTHEROE, Vice President.
JNO. A. SCHENK, 2nd Vice-President.
N. P. LABARTE, Secretary. m2 2t

☞ **Notice to All.**—KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—So great has been the success of this Association and the management of its affairs so satisfactory to the members, (all of the shares having been taken in six weeks) at the request of many persons in the upper part of the city, we have opened the books of the second, and have already one hundred shares subscribed for. To those who were unable to procure shares in the first this will be a favorable opportunity; and for their accommodation a public meeting will be held in Knickerbocker Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 10, at 7½ o'clock. The public, both ladies and gentlemen, are invited to attend, as at this meeting there will be able and thorough explanations given. Come and join—entrance fee only $2, on each share of $800.

JAMES R. DEL VECCHIO, President.
ANSON WILLIS, Vice-President.
Books now open at the office, where articles of Association can be had. EDWARD J. MADDEN, Secretary.
OFFICE, No. 168 9th-av. m3-6t

☞ **East River Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.**—The second regular meeting of the above Association will be held at Thalian Hall, No. 492 Grand-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 3, 1852, at 7½ P. M. Wm. T. B. Mirliken, Esq., will address the meeting, explanatory of the advantages to be derived from such associations. The great success of this Association will enable the Trustees to offer two or three shares for redemption. Ladies and gentlemen are particularly invited to attend. Front seats reserved for ladies. The office No. 514 Grand-st., is open daily from 11 A. M to 9 P. M., where prospectuses and all necessary information will be given. Persons wishing to become members should do so at once before the entrance fee is raised. Entrance fee, $2; monthly dues, $3. OBADIAH NEWCOMB, President; James White, Vice President; Samuel H Jordan, Assistant Vice President; Chas. E. Anderson, Secretary; Marcus P. Ferris, Attorney and Counseller, No. 35 Wall-st. m1-3t*m

☞ **Second New-York Building Association.**—The second regular meeting of this Association, for the payment of dues and election of new members, will be held at Chatham Hall, No. 5 Chatham square, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 4, at 7 o'clock. This association is filling up rapidly, so that the entrance fee will soon be raised, probably at the next meeting. Members paying six months or more dues in advance, will receive interest at the rate of six per cent., in addition to the profits. Shares, $600; monthly dues, $2 50; entrance fee 50 cents Shares will be redeemed at this meeting. J. BUXTON, Jr., Secretary, m3-2t* No. 14 North William-st.

☞ **Second Mechanics' Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.**—Members of the above Association are informed that the first regular meeting for the payment of dues will be held at No. 5 Chatham-square, on WEDNESDAY, March 3, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Persons paying for one or more months in advance, will be allowed interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum. To save confusion and themselves trouble, members are invited to call on the Secretary before the meeting, pay their dues, and get book and certificate of membership. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M J. PECARE, Secretary,
28f-3tsod Office, No. 163 Hester-st.

☞ **The Mount Vernon Building Association,** No. 1, will meet at the corner of Christopher and Hudson-streets, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock. A full attendance is particularly requested, as the annual election for Directors takes place. There is likewise an important amendment to the Articles of Association under consideration. Let all come.

H. H. BALDWIN, President.
GEO. W. COOPER, Secretary. m1-3t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Building Associations—FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**—Capital $150,000, dividend into 10,000 shares, of $15 each, cash paid in, with the privilege of increasing the capital stock to $500,000. Subscription for the capital stock of this Company will be received by the following persons, appointed Commissioners: John Bruce, No. 24 Platt-st.; Wakeman & Lating, No. 59 Fulton-st.; Daniel P. Barnard, No. 16 Wall-st.; John Burton, No. 16 North William-st.; Solomon Jessurun, No. 8 Clinton court, Beekman-st.; John J. Yellot, No. 143 Sands-street, Brooklyn. Also, by all the Directors. A Prospectus explaining the great advantages to be derived from the Company to Mechanics and small property holders, as well as to those who wish to invest their money and get the largest amount of profits, can be had of any of the Directors, all the Secretaries of the different Building Associations, or at the office of Mr. Jessurun, No. 8 Clinton-court, Beekman-st.

JOHN BRUCE, President.
S. JESSURUN, Secretary. m2-2w

☞ **A Card.**—THE BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—To all persons who have subscribed, or are about to subscribe to the stock of this company. The Books to receive the first instalment of $2 50 per share to the capital stock of this company, will remain open a few days longer, at the Mercantile Bank, corner of Broadway and John-st. The second instalment will be due and payable on the 15th, at the same place. It is anticipated from the resources which this company have already at command, that they will pay the largest dividend ever paid by any Insurance Company in the city of New-York or the United States. As the stock is being taken up very fast it will be well for those persons who wish to subscribe for shares to do so immediately as they will never have such a chance again. J. BRUCE, President.
S. JESSURUN, Secretary. m3-4t

☞ **Make Money—Get a Home**—PHŒNIX BUILDING ASSOCIATION, holds a public meeting at the Temperance Hall, 8th-av., between 41st and 42d-streets, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 3d of March, at 8 o'clock, when it will be shown that by paying 50 cents, thereby becoming a member of this Association and $2 50 per month for about six years, (making $180) you come in possession of $600; also, how you can have your $600 advanced to you now, and by investing it in real estate, how you can repay the advance from the rents of the same.

D. D. NASH, President
A. P. SMITH, Secretary, No. 479 8th-av. m2-2t

☞ **Notice.**—The second regular Meeting of the KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION will be held in Knickerbocker Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, 8th inst., at 7½ o'clock The members will bear in mind the trouble and time that will be saved by paying their dues at the office of the Secretary, No. 168 9th-av., before that date.

m3-3t E. J MADDEN, Secretary.

☞ **New-York Mamaronec Association** will hold a special meeting at Masonic Hall, No. 276 Grand, near Forsyth-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, March 4. As business of importance will be laid before the meeting, prompt and punctual attendance is required.

J. B. ACKER, President
NELSON S. PRATT, Secretary. m3-2t

New-York Daily Times.

FOUR DAYS

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRANKLIN.

THE NATIONAL DEFENSES.

Advance in Cotton.

Dates from London and Paris to Feb. 18.

By the arrival of the United States Mail steamship *Franklin*, Capt. J. A. WOTTON, we are in possession of our usual correspondence, with files of London papers to the 18th Feb., inclusive. The news from all parts of Europe is four days later than that received by the *Africa*.

The *Franklin* sailed from Havre in the morning, and from Cowes Roads in the evening of the 18th inst., and reached her wharf in this city at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. She brings the following passengers:

Col. Kimmel (bearer of dispatches), Lieut. J. H. Adams, U.S.N.; F. L. Christmas, A. C. Guyot, J. H. Zumstien, Caspar T. Assler, V. Laury, Mrs. L. Smith, Charles Greenman, J. C. Kuhn and lady, Madame A. Harder, Dr. A Berger and lady, Auguste Noel, Marian Cone, John Sawin, Madame M Cutts, Miss M. Dunn, Miss J. Fornferaut, Benjamin A. Coruelle, Miss J. Helens, George Hobbs, Edward Martin, John Wilson, John Lock, S. Abbé Chaveton, A Frankenfield, Miss Clara Gautier, D Reithe, lady and child, C Pomelet and lady, J Pomelot, Miss Emma Percy, G M Manquinat, Octavie Boncourt, Clementine Ghibaudi, Stephanie Lidal, Marie Prost, Melanie Carriard, Abbe Boitel, Francisco de Arrietta, Marcos de Ugarte d'Adiago, Pedro A Rivegon, Manuel T Arango, Madame A Graham, Micquel Aleo and lady, A. Moor, Hypolite Bonche, L. Cordet, Auguste Wetzion, Mrs. J. Wetzion.

The United States Mail steamer *Washington* touched at Cowes on the 14th ult., on her way to Bremen. The *America*, from Boston, reached Liverpool on the 15th.

The British Mail steamship *Severn* arrived at Southampton on the 16th inst, after a rapid voyage from the Brazils. Her dates from Buenos Ayres were to Jan. 4, Montevideo Jan. 7, Rio Janeiro Jan. 14, Bahia Jan. 18, Pernambuco Jan. 24. The intelligence brought by this vessel seemed to point to the approaching downfall of Rosas. General Urquiza crossed the Parana on the 24th December, and occupied the right bank of the river with the whole of the army under his command, and was about to advance by rapid marches on Buenos Ayres. Rosas was acting on the defensive, and was concentrating the remnant of his forces at Santos Lugoyes. Rosas seemed indisposed to risk the result of a battle personally, and was said to be waiting its issue at his house in Palermo, and it was thought would take refuge on board the British steamer *Locust*, if the day went against him. A Brazilian division of 4,000 men had joined Urquiza, and events were rapidly approaching a crisis in the Oriental territory.

The town of Lagos, on the West Coast of Africa, was almost totally destroyed by the British squadron, on the 26th and 27th Dec. The English ships, however, sustained severe losses, having 30 men killed and 66 wounded. This great casualty was caused by one of the steamers having grounded within range of a battery of 13 guns. These hostilities were undertaken in consequence of the King having refused to ratify a treaty of peace for the suppression of the slave trade. An immense number of natives were killed during the two days fighting, and the King or Chief was deposed and another one substituted.

Dates from Lisbon *via* Southampton are to the 11th Feb. The political news is unimportant. Recruiting for the army was taking place all over the country, and the artillery was ordered to be placed in the forts, from which it had been withdrawn after the civil war of 1847.

An important feature of the news from Portugal is that the British Experimental Squadron, under Commodore Martin, had left the Tagus for the British Channel, having been recalled by the Home Government from its position of continual uselessness and inactivity on the coast of Portugal. The ships of this squadron will form a part of the powerful British fleet which is to cruise in the Channel, and which, it was said, would comprise 15 ships of the line, 10 large class frigates and 15 to 20 steam frigates, of various sizes, in all about 42 sail.

The overland East-India and China mail, with dates from Hong Kong, 30th December, Bombay 17th January, arrived in London on the 16th February. The Burmese are said to have shown the white feather, and had acceded to the demands of the British Government. All the English ships of war remained off Rangoon, as doubts were entertained of the good faith of the King. 100,000 troops having been mustered and great warlike preparations made. About 500 houses in Hong Kong had been destroyed by fire. The rich men of Canton had been called upon to subscribe large sums towards the expenses of the war, the reports from the seat of which are exceedingly vague.

The commercial advices received by the Overland Mail were considered more satisfactory than any received for several months. At Calcutta, a favorable change in the import market was perceptible, and at Bombay a considerable amount of business was transacted. The failure of Mackey & Co., at Calcutta, with liabilities for £200,000, is announced.

In the House of Commons on the 16th ult., Lord John Russell brought forward his second grand measure of the session, viz., to provide for the national defense. Lord John proposed to add to the regular army about as many men as have been sent to the Cape during the Kaffir war—that is to say, 4,000 troops of the line, and 1,000 artillerymen; and as regards the militia, to enrol by ballot one-fifth of all the men in Great Britain, between the ages of 20 and 23, in the first year of the system, and of those between the ages of 20 and 21 in all succeeding years. They are to be liable to serve only for 14 or 28 days in the first year, and for 14 days in each of the three succeeding years. Except in cases of invasion, or imminent danger of invasion, they cannot be called upon to serve beyond the limits of their respective counties. Two-thirds of the officers are to be appointed by the Lords Lieutenant, and the remainder by the Crown. It is intended that in places where there is a large police force, such force shall be organized and trained as militiamen, and these, as well as any volunteer companies whose services the Government may accept, are to be considered as forming part of the local militia. The proposed measure is not to be applied to Ireland. Lord Palmerston supported the motion, while Mr. Hume opposed, and Mr. Cobden ridiculed it. It is not likely to be carried without great opposition and stormy debating.

Accounts from the Australian gold diggings to the first of November state that the excitement had increased a hundred fold, and the colonists had nearly gone mad.

The Corn market at Mark Lane, on the 16th, was languid and it was only with difficulty that the finest samples of English Wheat could be sold at previous prices, while secondary sorts declined 1s. 9 quarter. Barley 1s. to 2s., a quarter lower. Oats and Beans fell from 6d. to 1s. Flour remained nominally the same, but the dull state of the Wheat trade caused prices to be very heavy for all descriptions. Floating cargoes of Wheat and Indian Corn unchanged. The demand in the English market for export to Belgium and Holland has fallen off. The prices of grain in the French market had rallied again.

In the Money market there was no change since last advices. The English funds and railway shares were rather flatter in consequence of realizations of profits by sellers. The number of Australian and California Gold Mining Companies was still on the increase.

The accounts of the state of trade in the provinces is favorable; at Manchester there was a steady business with a demand for both the home and foreign markets. At Nottingham the lace trade was more active, with a good business for hosiery. At Birmingham, the various branches of manufactures were in a satisfactory condition. Irish Linen trade dull.

The British Government has commenced prosecuting the Irish press, and the proprietors of the *Dundalk Democrat* had been arrested for publishing wicked and malicious libels on the English Government.

The Liverpool Cotton market was in a more healthy condition, with an upward tendency for prices. The sales amounted to 10,000 bales on the 16th ult., of which 1,000 were for export, and 1,500 on speculation at a rise of ¼d. Sales on the 17th, 14,000 to 15,000 bales, with a very firm and advancing market.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Arctic*, Capt. LUCE, arrived at Liverpool at 10, A. M., on the 17th ult., after a passage, unprecedented in the winter season, 9 days 18½ hours, mean steaming time.

FRANCE.

The Continental news by this steamer is destitute of matter of striking interest. It is still affirmed that Louis Napoleon has designs upon Belgium, and has made some peremptory demands on Switzerland, against which the Swiss Government has claimed the intervention of Great Britain. The *Daily News* hints that some great movement may be expected on the 22d Feb., and that orders has been given to the various Generals to be prepared. The trade of Paris is said to be in a most depressed condition, and discontent was rapidly spreading. In Italy, Belgium, Austria, and other Continental States, preparations against the eventualities of war continue to be made.

The alarm created by the threatening attitude assumed by the French Government towards Switzerland, was becoming very great. The French Ministers had demanded the suppression of all Clubs and political Associations, and a strict surveillance over the newspapers, and had requested the banishment of all refugees from the Swiss territory. The Federal Council had determined to stand upon the defensive.

The President has decreed that there shall be but one national *fete* day hereafter—the anniversary of the birth of the Emperor Napoleon, August 15.

The Marquis of Normanby presented his letters of recall to the President on the 16th Feb.

M. de Tocqueville publishes a card in the *Union*, repudiating a letter published in Parisian papers the day before over his signature.

The *Moniteur* contains an order of the Minister of the Interior, regulating the changes to be made in the costume of the prefects, sub-prefects, mayors, and other public functionaries.

A decree of the President of the Republic orders the creation of a special museum at the Louvre for the reception of all objects which can authentically be proved to have belonged to the sovereigns who have reigned in France, and which are now distributed among the different museums belonging to the State.

The baptism of the infant of Prince and Princess Murat took place at the Elysee. The infant was held at the baptismal font by the Prince-President and the Princess Mathilde.

The church of the Madeleine was crowded on the 16th to hear the celebration of a Te Deum in honor of the Queen of Spain. It was attended by all the high official notabilities, and among the persons present were Count Molé, M. Guizot, M. Odilon Barrot, M. Dupin, the Duke de Broglie, the Duke de Montebello, M. Baroche, Marshal Excelmans, Gen. Magnan and M. Fould.

One hundred and fifty of the pupils of the College Louis-le-Grand have just been expelled in consequence of a revolt which recently broke out among them on the subject of some punishment.

A letter from Paris in the *Independance* of Brussels says:—"General de St. Arnaud is about to leave for Africa, to put himself at the head of an expedition which is to take place in the spring against Kabylia. He will still retain his post as Minister of War, Marshal Vaillant acting for him *ad interim*.

GERMANY.

The *Cassel Gazette*, of the 14th, says that Dr. Kellner, who was imprisoned in the fortress of that place on a charge of sedition, has just made his escape with the aid of the sentinel on duty.

A letter from Vienna, of the 12th, states that the treaty respecting the indemnity due to Russia for the aid accorded by her to Austria in the war with Hungary in 1849 has been definitely concluded. Austria is to furnish Russia with salt to the amount of 1,051,133 florins, (rather more than 2,000,000fr.,) and to pay in money 4

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1852.

☞ The Second Edition of the *Evening Times*, published every day at 3 o'clock P. M., and served to subscribers for *One Cent*, contains a full and complete list of the *Arrivals at all the Hotels*, up to the latest hour.

☞ The *New-York Daily Times* may be obtained in NEW-HAVEN of MITCHELL & SON, E. DOWNS, and THOMAS H. PEASE.

The Peers and the Press.

The English press and the House of Lords are at loggerheads. The unreserved style in which the great journals of London have dissected and held up to execration, the brute violence which has supplanted government in France, has startled the placid soul of English statesmanship. At the very opening of the session, some of the leading Lords took occasion to apologize to the French usurper for the freedom with which his proceedings had been canvassed in England, and to read the English press a homily upon its duties and its rights. The freedom which the press enjoyed was urged as a sufficient reason why its strictures could not be prevented; but the French President was further assured that the English press did not reflect the sentiments or opinions of the English people. The power and position of the press at the present day were distinctly recognized; but the counsel was vouchsafed, that if journalists assumed the powers, they must also take the responsibilities, and act under the restrictions, of statesmen. If they will seek to control public affairs, and to make themselves the guides and leaders of public thought, they must also evince the dignity and discretion of public men.

The London *Times*, nothing loath, meets the issue thus invited by the First Estate in the British realm. It repels the attempt of Ministers to patronize the press,—to apologize for its mistakes, or to put restraints and limitations upon its activity. It asserts for the Press still higher functions than those of statesmen, and vindicates its full and entire freedom from the restrictions of form and of feeling, by which Governments, in their foreign relations, must always be more or less controlled. The Press, it urges, lives by disclosures. Its first great duty is to obtain the earliest and most accurate intelligence of the events of the time, and to disclose them instantly to the knowledge of the world. Its great aim is to inform the public,—to bring to its knowledge whatever is occurring in any part of the world, to guide the public judgment upon all public movements, and to arouse the people to such action as their interests and rights may require. The Statesman, on the contrary, lives by keeping secret everything he knows. He carefully guards from the public eye, the information on which he acts. Dispatches from his foreign agents are cautiously shrouded from the public knowledge. He reserves his judgment until the latest moment. He never acts until inaction is no longer possible. He speaks with guarded and cautious reserve, and never meddles with other topics than those especially entrusted to his official care. Ministers and Secretaries of State must often disguise their opinions, repress the throb of indignation at acts of violence and of wrong, and keep decorous silence while witnessing acts which violate every principle of justice, and outrage every sentiment of freedom in the human heart.

The Press has no such immunities, and is fettered by no such bonds. It speaks freely and boldly what it knows to be true. It defends the right, and denounces wrong, no matter by what power the one may be crushed, or by what plausible sophistry the other may be defended.

The war which the English Lords have thus commenced with the Press, is one in which they cannot prosper. When the discussions of Parliament were thrown open to the public, and when the great mass of the English people were admitted to a share of sovereignty, the sceptre passed away from nobility and mere placemen forever. The English people to-day would far sooner give up the Peerage than the Press. The power of the one rests upon inherited rank, unearned wealth, and undeserved position; the sway of the other springs from intellectual and moral worth, and from its close connection with the rights and the interests of the people at large. There is more intellect, more independence and greater power in the English Press to-day, than in the English Peerage.

Utah and the "Saints."

There is difficulty and mystery involved in the affairs of the Mormon Territory. Rumors of a formal separation of that community from the Government of the United States, have speedily followed the withdrawal or expulsion of the judicial and other officers sent there by the President in pursuance of law. The suspense of the public in relation to the return of the federal officers, and the action which Congress or the Executive would take in the matter, is interrupted by the suggestion of new and graver anxieties, aroused by reports of actual rebellion, and the setting up of an independent Republic in the great Western Valley. And although we have already expressed our belief that the recent advices upon this point are but exaggerations of old reports, it is undoubtedly true that the Mormons only tolerate for the present the federal authority which they are compelled to live.

Disaffection to the Government is always an evil, the dangers of which can never be ascertained till the discontent has been quelled, or resulted in civil strife. Like disease in the human system, its issue can only be determined by cure or death. Even in cases of local affection, amputation is not unattended with danger of further unhappy consequences. But how can our Government, like the wise and skillful physician, guard against the disease of Mormonism, which seems commissioned to scatter the seeds of mischief throughout the West?

Religious fanaticism is uncontrollable. No estimate can be formed, on rational principles, of its progress or duration, or the vagaries and crimes into which it will lead its victims. No new Religion has ever established itself in the world without being accompanied by, or drawing after it, civil revolutions, of greater or less extent. Such must necessarily be the result when Religion, as has almost always been the case in the history of man, is prescribed by law. Freedom in matters of faith and conscience is an experiment among men, now in the early stages of trial; and even in our country, where it is one of the most cherished principles of our political foundation, it is but imperfectly understood, and perhaps never contemplated in its ultimate and possible consequences. Sects arise among us professing any kind of attractive absurdities, and are little regarded, because the number of proselytes drawn together is too inconsiderable to affect the general sentiment of the community, and they pass away without leaving an impression on the history of the day in which they flourished. Our faith in popular education and in the thorough Christianity of the people has been so confident, that no apprehension has been ever felt that heresy or imposture, in any form, could combine a body of sufficient numbers, and of so strange and impracticable tenets, as to become dangerous to the general welfare. Even during all the years that Mormonism has been developing its absurdities and its crimes—while stirring up strife and insurrection in State after State—its progress has attracted but little attention from our statesmen or our people. It seems to have been considered a temporary and local distemper, which would soon pass and be forgotten. Such, no doubt, would have been its fate, but for the peculiar facility afforded by our unpeopled possessions for these people to withdraw from the influence of well-ordered society, and to draw together, from the ignorant, the easily duped, the fanatical, and the base, among mankind, a community of formidable numbers, whose professed notions and favorite practices are at war with all the principles of good order and safety in society.

We have ever regarded the formation of a State with a Mormon Constitution, and its admission into the Union, as a frightful contingency. Its effect would be, like the adoption of a crafty and seductive criminal into the social circle, general depravation.

However much the evils of insurrection and war are to be deprecated and deplored, it is questionable whether we may not rather prefer to be forced, by their insubordination, to punish these "latter-day Saints," into regard for the institutions of the country, than to let them stealthily introduce their organized demoralization into our sisterhood of States.

English Intervention.

Two or three weeks since we had intelligence of the forcible "intervention" of the English squadron in the domestic affairs of the town of Lagos, on the Coast of Africa. The English, as our readers know, keep cruisers on that coast to prevent the slave trade. Lagos is situated upon a river at some considerable distance from the sea. The English officers sent to the King a request that he would permit the whole armed force to come in boats to Lagos and consult with him about a suppression of the slave traffic, in which he was himself extensively engaged. He declined, but said he would cheerfully consult with them in the ordinary way—by a deputation. This did not suit their purposes, and they accordingly attempted to force their way into the royal presence. They embarked a very large force in their boats and started up the river, but were driven back by the multitude of armed natives who lined the banks and opposed their advance.

By the *Franklin* we have news of the further prosecution of this 'negotiation.' A dispatch from the Commodore of the squadron announces "the *expulsion* of the slave dealing chief Kosoko "*and his people*, the utter *destruction* of his town, "and the establishment of the friendly chief "Akitoye, with his followers in the seat of "power at Lagos."

The dispatch goes on to say

"Their lordships are aware that Kosoko very recently *rejected the proffered friendship* of England, and opposed, with fire and sword, the approach of a flag of truce proceeding to his seat of government with Mr Consul Beecroft who offered to negotiate and to advise with him."

As we have already stated above, the chief Kosoko did not refuse to negotiate with the English, but expressly agreed to receive a deputation for that purpose. He only declined to allow them to ascend the river with their fleet, and thus to place his town completely under their guns. It was for this offense that the Commodore, as he proceeds to state in his official dispatches, sent up a strong force to destroy this rebellious chief and set up another in his place. He first concerted measures with a rival chief named Akitoye, who was stationed with some 500 of his followers "near the scene of action, so that he could take advantage of a clean sweep when they should make it." The fight lasted two days, and the English lost 30 killed and 69 wounded. The English deposed the old chief, and set up another in his place.

English "protection" has thus been established at another point. Another 'Mosquito King' has been created as the stalking-horse for British designs. Of course that whole region will speedily be under the immediate control of the British Crown.

European Affairs.

The British Ministry are obviously bent on holding their positions, by one means or another. No theatrical purveyor was ever more ingenious in shifting the pieces to suit changing markets and varying appetites. One day a bill of parliamentary reforms—a specious tinkering, that only makes folks ask, why, if suffrage be wholesome for two millions, it should not be so for ten, or for all? This divertissement failing to draw as copiously as was anticipated, the next day brings a fresh piece on the boards, in the shape of an augmentation of the means of national defense. This time they have brought the house down. The Englishman has more stomach for fighting than for franchises. Battles are much more to the popular taste than ballots. The new comedy promises to have a long run. The only drawback is the fact that the applause is too general to leave the merit undivided in any hands. All the isms in the House, from the ribbonism of the Irish Brigade, down to the conservatism of D'Israeli, are enraptured with the baby dreams of war, thunder, and guns; and Lord John will fare well, if the capital he thought to make from the speculation, be not shared by too many stockholders. Ideas that are too common, resemble light and water in the feature of being held cheap for their abundance.

Earl Granville appears to have helped his party and himself very triflingly, by his replies to certain categories, in the House of Lords. It was by no manner of means flattering to the self-respect of John Bull, to be told, in one breath, that ample apologies had been made on his behalf for the *Prometheus* blunder, and that no apologies had been extracted from Austria for the ill treatment of Mr. Mather, at Florence. The account thus stated, has left an ugly balance against the national honor, which my Lord Granville seems anything but sanguine about collecting. For, while expressing that confiding trust, which none but foreign Secretaries ever entertain, that the ministry of Vienna will make all proper reparation, he gives several reasons why reparation should be withheld, and is obviously anxious to prepare the public mind for an eventual refusal. This extreme tameness hardly comports with the expectations raised by the advent of a young and brilliant statesman to power. It will afford a highly odoriferous comparison with the manly, though often mistaken, policy of Lord Palmerston.

On the Continent the temperature approaches war heat. There's a great furbishing up of oxidized muskets, swabbing out of old field-pieces, and whetting of swords. The alarm may be empty, but it is general. There are those who fancy they can penetrate the future far enough to foretel where the storm is to burst, and whom it will annihilate. France, by common consent, is set down for Belgium, and the banks of the Rhine; Russia, it is supposed, will cure itself of a chronic uneasiness by seizing Turkey; Austria will finish and round off her Italian domains by appropriating Piedmont; and Prussia is to give her straggling States another stretch, in order to rob Switzerland of Neufchatel. The programme may all be imaginary, save the first performance upon it; and while that is confessedly probable, there is nothing impossible in the rest. The *Times* has already avowed its fear lest the Czar should avail himself of the neutrality of France, and the powerlessness of England, to run his frontiers to the Ægean. The wonder will be if that ultimate object of Russian avarice will be foregone at an opportunity so preeminently favorable. Forbearance is not among the virtues of the Northern ursus major.

☞ We have already mentioned the rumor that Mr. RIVES is to be withdrawn from Paris, on the ground that his admiration of despotism is not sufficiently marked for a pleasant residence at the capital of the French 'Republic.' It is said that Louis Napoleon does not like to have anybody in official relations with himself, whose notions of Republicanism differ essentially from his own. He is disposed therefore, to request the American Government to fill the place of Mr. RIVES with some man who thinks better of the 'elect of seven millions,' and who is less troubled with liberal qualms, than the present minister.

Our Government will find no difficulty in filling this vacancy, if it occurs, to the entire satisfaction of the French President. There is an abundance of aspiring statesmen in this country just now, who sympathize very warmly with Louis Napoleon, and who have been sadly troubled to express with sufficient emphasis, their admiration of his recent performances. They are profoundly convinced that the French are a very 'singular people;' and they are thoroughly persuaded that the only way to govern them, is to shoot them in the streets, or shut them up in prison, or send them to Cayenne. Louis Napoleon, therefore, for the extraordinary alacrity he has evinced in governing France after this fashion, is regarded by them as decidedly the most gifted statesman of his age.

It is further said that the Emperor of Austria is treating the American Chargé at Vienna, Mr. MCCURDY, in a very disrespectful manner, and that he desires him to be recalled. Mr. McCurdy certainly has no excuse for misconduct of this sort; for he has had both precept and example, in great abundance, to show him how he may conduct himself in that post, so as to meet the full approbation of the Emperor and his Cabinet. If Mr. McCurdy does come home, our Government will have an opportunity to recognize the valuable services of some of the many Austrian agents in this country, who have recently proved so highly efficient in defending Washington's policy from irreverent assault.

☞ The *Express* made a remark, a few days since, to the effect that the pay of members of Congress is insufficient to keep them from mean actions. We tucked the information away in one corner of our memory, as deserving sincere respect, in consideration of the position held by one of the editors; and without supposing an occasion of using the knowledge would immediately occur. The fracas between Messrs. Clemens and Rhett, however, invites proposals for repairing the manners of the Senate Chamber. Will the *Express* now be good enough to tell us the exact minimum sum, that will enable members of that body to indulge in gentlemanly deportment and habits?

☞ The narrative of Chevalier WYCOFF's attempt to enforce an American lady, in Europe, to become his wife, which we publish this morning, will be read with general interest. WYCOFF is known in this country from having been Fanny Ellsler's *homme des affaires* during her tour in the United States. Mr. WEED says he received the narrative from the lady herself.

THE WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE AND THE PRESIDENCY.—Resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the Young Men's Whig General Committee, held last evening, and referred to a special Committee in the "Old Men's Committee." In the Young Whig Committee, a motion was made to strike out a resolution complimentary to Mr. FILLMORE's Administration, and advocated upon the ground that it was designed to forestall the WEBSTER movement. This was denied, and the motion to strike out was rejected by a vote of 22 to 32, it being understood that the resolution was not to be construed into a recommendation of Mr. FILLMORE for the Presidential nomination.

☞ An earnest effort is in progress to establish a large Female Seminary at Auburn, on the basis of the celebrated school in Massachusetts, originally started by Miss Lyon. The chief feature of the proposed institution consists in the provision made for instructing young ladies in household affairs, as well as in science and the arts. The arrangements for this very considerably diminish the expenses of the establishment—so that an education there will cost much less than at other schools. The plan has many excellent features which render it eminently worthy of public attention.

☞ Mr. Knight, who has been engaged in raising money to buy the freedom of the two children of his servant woman Nell, has succeeded in purchasing one of them; he needs $300 more for the girl. In a note to the *Journal of Commerce* he says:

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28, 1852.

DEAR SIR. I have the heartfelt gratification to inform you that Mrs. Knight (my wife) has paid down $500 for one of poor Nell's children, (the boy,) and through her brother got him his free papers.

My part I have had the pleasure of next performing, of bringing him on to the County of Philadelphia, and restoring him to his poor mother in freedom, when they embraced each other in great joy. My feelings gave way, and I felt repaid for all my exertions in her behalf. The boy said, "*Oh, mother, if we now only had father with us!* Sister is to come with Mrs. Knight." The boy and mother still embraced in each other's arms; I had to withdraw to another room.

☞ The *Mirror* disputes with the *Herald* the right to be exclusive admirer of Louis Bonaparte. Neither need be fidgetty, for either may be sure the other is not in earnest about it.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—The election in New-Hampshire takes place next Monday. There are three parties in the field—Whig, Democratic and Free-Soil. The Legislature to be elected is to choose a successor to JOHN P. HALE in the U. S. Senate, which gives the contest peculiar interest. It is stated that the Free-Soilers hope, by a coalition movement, to reelect Mr. HALE. It is doubtful whether he would accept the post another term, if he could get it. It will be remembered that his resignation, two years ago, was prevented only by the urgent remonstrances of his friends.

DOLPHIN ROCK.—Capt. ROPES, of bark *Fenelon*, from Shanghai, reports seeing Dolphin Rock in the Java Sea. He describes it as being a coral rock, about the size of a ship's beam, in diameter, being about one fathom below the surface of the water. It bears Knob Hill, (Sumatra,) West, the Brothers Islands one-half east, varying seven miles from the position given in Horsburg's Chart of the Java Sea.

LATER FROM BERMUDA.—The steamship *Merlin* arrived yesterday morning from Bermuda. She brings dates from St. Thomas to the 20th and Bermuda to the 26th February. The news is not important.

A letter in the *Commercial Advertiser* states that the *Eliza Barrs* and the *Lady of the Lake* had arrived at St. George's from New-York. The brigantine *Daphne* had arrived at Hamilton, in eight days from Baltimore. The brigantine *Sea Mew*, Capt. HOPER, from the River Gambia for New-York, put in at St. George's on the 26th January for repairs, which she had received, and was again ready for sea. The cook of the vessel had been arrested for having in his possession some virgin gold, which he could not satisfactorily account for; and a quantity of the metal was missing from the effects of the supercargo—Mr. WARD, brother of the owner—who died on the passage.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

The Grand Entertainment on board the Baltic to the President, Cabinet, Members of Congress, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 2.

According to appointment, the steamer *Selden*, with numerous flags flying, left the Washington wharf at 11 o'clock this morning, having on board the President of the United States, Messrs. Hall, Crittenden, Conrad and Graham, of the Cabinet; the Spanish, Russian, British, French and Brazilian Ministers; General Scott, (in citizen's dress,) Commodore Morris, the Mayors of Washington and Baltimore, and the Councils of the two cities, together with other distinguished personages and a large number of ladies. As the *Selden* left the wharf the Marine Band, which was on board, struck up "Hail Columbia." Several other steamers were lying at the wharves, decorated with flags, &c., and the streets leading thereto were thronged with private and public carriages freighted with visitors for the *Baltic*. The weather was delightful, with a bright sun and a balmy atmosphere, infusing genial spirits into all the gay throng.

The *Selden* was followed by the steamer *Baltimore*, having on board the members of the two Houses of Congress, their officers, the representatives of the press and a large number of invited guests, including a full quota of the gentler sex. The *Selden* having reached the *Baltic*, (a distance of about six miles from the city,) the President was received with a salute of 13 guns,—about half an hour after the passengers by the *Baltimore* were treading the decks of the *Baltic*; and steamer after steamer continued to arrive with invited guests until at about two o'clock there were over 2,000 persons on board who were enlivened from time to time with fine strains from the Marine Band.

The splendid saloons of the steamer were visited, inspected and received their due portion of praise from every beholder. But the most attractive part of the arrangements were the luxuriantly spread dinner tables, including solids and liquids of every variety—the latter, especially, in the most extravagant profusion. And many were the salutes fired by inoffensive corks, in all directions.

There not being accommodation for the immense multitude, the greater number had to look wistfully upon those fortunate enough to obtain seats at this rich repast.

The fumes of the viands and liquors attracted nearly all on board to the splendid saloons, and so dense was the crowd and hungry the guests, that dishes were robbed of their contents before the waiters reached their destined places. We never witnessed a throng more dense, and every artifice was resorted to, in a genteel way, to satisfy the cravings of ravenous appetites. Men, boys, and even ladies participated to the greatest indulgence in libations in honor of the *Baltic*, and some noisy parties were formed, drinking political toasts; but no regular speeches, or anything that could be dignified by the title of a speech, or reported, except by some yet uninvented phonographic instrument, were delivered.

The President returned to this city at an early hour, accompanied by the Foreign Ministers and other distinguished guests—and nearly all the other visitors returned before 5 o'clock.

We have no accidents to report beyond the blowing overboard of numerous hats, which were recovered in a damaged condition.

All speak in terms of the highest praise of the machinery and appointments of the noble vessel, and of the liberality of her proprietors.

Later from Rio Janeiro—The North-Eastern Railroad—Arrest of a Murderer—New Line of Steamers, &c.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 2.

The bark *Baltimore* arrived yesterday from Rio, with dates to January 15. The *Baltimore* sailed in company with the United States frigate *Congress*. Left at Rio, barks *Hazard*, for New-York, and *George Webster*, for Boston.

The City Councils of Charleston have subscribed $100,000 to secure the charter of the North-Eastern Railroad.

The citizens of New-Orleans are organizing a line of steamers to ply between that place and Pensacola.

General Childs has been ordered from Pensacola to East Florida.

Francis Murray has been arrested at New-Orleans, on the charge of murdering a returned Californian.

The report that the Governor of Florida had authorized troops to be raised against the Indians, is contradicted; some of the whites, it is stated, were anxious to provoke a war.

Elections for Mayor, &c.

DETROIT, Tuesday, March 2.

John Harrison, Democrat, was elected Mayor by from 500 to 600 majority. The Democrats also elected six of the eight aldermen.

We have fine sleighing here. The snow is deeper than at any time this winter.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, March 2.

Hamlin Stilwell, Dem., for Mayor, has 150 majority—6 Democratic Aldermen out of 9 are elected, also 6 Supervisors out of 9. The entire Democratic City ticket is successful. The Temperance question entered largely into the canvass.

The towns of Penfield and Brighton have elected Democratic Supervisors. They were Whig last year.

AUBURN, Tuesday, March 2.

Benjamin F. Hall, the Whig candidate for Mayor, has been elected by 460 majority. The balance of the Whig ticket is elected by an average majority of 300. Every Ward is Whig, making a clean sweep, and a gain of two Whig Supervisors in the city.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, March 2.

The Charter Election has resulted in the complete triumph of the Whigs. Hiram Barton, Whig, is elected Mayor by about 150 majority. 5 Whig Aldermen are elected out of 6—and a Whig Justice of the Peace.

UTICA, Tuesday, March 2.

John E. Hinman, Dem., elected Mayor by 200 majority. Aldermen, 4 Whigs and 2 Democrats. The city ticket is generally Democratic.

ROME, Tuesday, March 2.

The Democratic Supervisor has been elected by about 250 majority, and Democratic Town Clerk and Justice by about 200 majority.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, March 2.

Jason Woodruff, Dem., is elected Mayor over Sheldon, Whig, by at least 303 majority. The whole Democratic ticket is elected.

NEWBURG, Tuesday, March 2.

The People's ticket is elected in Newburg by several hundred majority.

TROY, Tuesday, March 2.

George Gould, the Whig candidate for Mayor, has been elected by 64 majority.

Adjournment of the Supreme Court—Hon. Charles Allen.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 2.

The Supreme Court adjourned to-day until April.

Hon. Charles Allen, of Massachusetts, continues dangerously ill, so much so that his physicians despair of his recovery.

The Rumored Indian Insurrection in Florida.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, March 2.

The rumors of an Indian insurrection in Florida are exaggerated. Captain Ternigan had raised only one company of militia, for the purpose of driving back some roving Indians, who had stolen some cattle in the vicinity. There had been no fight, and no Indians were killed, although two had been captured.

Arrest of a Murderer.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 2.

A man, supposed to be John Toole, has been imprisoned at Stradsbury, on the charge of murdering Daniel Jaggues, at Lyme Farms, Essex County, N. J., on the 26th of January last.

Suicide of Dr. Byrne.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, March 2.

Dr. Byrne, a well-known physician, committed suicide here to-day.

Lecture by Mr. Leahey—Another Disturbance.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 2.

Rev. Mr. Leahey delivered a Lecture to-night in spite of great interruptions. The excitement ran very high—stones were thrown, windows broken, &c., and many arrests were made.

Arrival of the Cherokee at New Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 27.

The steamship *Cherokee*, from Chagres, bound to New-York, arrived to-day with over 200 passengers, and San Francisco dates to Feb. 2.

Governor Cobb, of Georgia.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 2.

Governor Cobb, of Georgia, arrived here this morning, *en route* for New-York.

The Ship Tahmiroe.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 2.

The ship *Tahmiroe* of New-York, before reported ashore at Deer Island, got off last night with the assistance of a steamer, but in proceeding to the wharf at Point Shirley, she got ashore again; she will probably be got off without material damage.

The Ship Shanunga.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 2.

The ship *Shanunga*, of Philadelphia, ashore at Nantucket, was almost entirely demolished by the gale of Saturday night, and all attempts to get her off have been abandoned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

[The following is the conclusion of our report of Legislative proceedings on Monday, which failed to come to hand on that evening.]

SENATE. . ALBANY, Monday, March 1.

The bill to close a portion of the Bedford Road in Brooklyn was passed.

The bill for the relief of the Survivors of the 1st Regiment of New-York Volunteers serving in the war with Mexico, was considered in Committee of the Whole, and laid on the table.

The Assembly bill to exempt the Branch Mint of the U. S. in New-York from taxation, was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to increase the capital stock of the Manhattan Gas Light Co., was passed.

The bill to increase the number of State pupils in the New-York Deaf and Dumb Institution, [Provides for one more from each Senate District.] was passed.

The bill to continue the act incorporating the New-York State Agricultural Society, was passed.

ASSEMBLY . . ALBANY, Monday, March 1.

After a long debate had occurred relative to the necessity of adopting a resolution absolving all members of the House from contempt for absence on Saturday morning, a resolution of that character was offered by Mr. WALSH, and adopted.

The House subsequently went into Committee of the Whole on the State's Prison Appropriation bill.

Mr. MORGAN did not wish to embarrass this bill. But he would call the especial attention of the Chairman to the fact that the Clinton Prison was established with especial reference to relieving the complaints of the mechanics of the State, by employing the convicts in the manufacture of iron. It now appears that not a particle of iron has yet been produced, and that the prison has utterly failed to accomplish the object for which it was established. It had thus far been a dead expense to the State.

Mr. ROWE said he was aware of this, and he regretted the report of the Committee was not printed and upon the table of members. The bill proposes to purchase the iron mine now leased by the State, and the erection of furnaces, &c.

The bill was gone through, and reported to the House, read a third time and passed.

Mr. WALSH moved that the SPEAKER be requested to notify the Governor that the seat lately occupied by EPHRAIM L. SNOW was declared vacant by the House on the 28th, and that the Governor be requested to order a new election at the earliest possible day.

Mr. A. SMITH proposed to order an amendment to rescind said resolution. Laid over.

Mr. HATFIELD moved that the House adjourn, Carried.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, March 2.

Mr. BENNETT reported a bill relative to making a return of Assessment rolls in Kings County.

Mr. VANDERBILT reported favorably on the Assembly bill relative to the Chief of Police in New-York.

Mr. MORGAN reported favorably on the bill to authorize Williamsburg to audit accounts, &c.

Mr. BABCOCK gave notice of a bill to authorize certain Associations for building purposes.

Mr. COOLEY laid on the table the concurrent resolution providing for the destruction of the bank-note plates of broken Banks, now in the Bank Department.

Mr. MCMURRAY gave notice of a bill relative to the Recorder and City Judge of New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

To exempt a Mint in New-York from taxation.

To increase the number of State pupils in the Institution for Deaf and Dumb.

To increase the power of the Board of Supervisors of Kings County.

In relation to the School Officers in the XXth Ward of New-York.

To increase the capital Stock of the Manhattan Gas Light Co.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The bill to extend the Charter of the State Agricultural Society was granted.

The House bill to make permanent the grades of streets in New-York, was laid on the table.

Nothing further of interest was transacted before adjournment.

ASSEMBLY..ALBANY, Tuesday, March 2.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

By Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH—The bill to amend the law in relation to divorces, with amendments. The bill provides that the Supreme Court shall have the like jurisdiction and be vested with the same powers it possesses in cases of adultery, except as otherwise provided therein, namely, to grant divorces for the following causes:

First—The cruel and inhuman treatment of a wife by her husband, or a husband by his wife, as may render it unsafe for them to cohabit

Second—Willful desertion or voluntary abandonment for a period of three years, of one by the other, with refusal by either him or her of mutual duties and obligations.

Third. In other cases wherein the discretion of the Court there has been extreme hardship and peculiar inconvenience, and where justice can be substantially promoted, unless it appears that the party complaining is guilty. The complaint for divorce shall specify the nature and circumstances of the case.

Fourth. The husband or wife of a party sentenced to imprisonment for crime for a period of not less than three years may marry again

Mr. HUTCHINS reported a bill to amend the Usury laws. This bill provides that no Bond, Note, Bill of Exchange, or Loan, &c., shall be void by reason of any paying or agreement to pay, such rate of interest as the parties may agree upon; provided the time to run of such Bond, Note, Bill of Exchange, &c., shall not exceed twelve months; and, also, provided that the act shall not be construed to authorize the banks to make loans or discount at the rate of more than 7 per cent.—nor shall it be lawful to take more than that rate of interest on loan or mortgage of real estate. In all cases where no rate of interest is specified, 7 per cent. shall be paid.

By Mr. HUTCHINS—A bill to prevent parties pleading usury in certain cases.

By Mr. BLACKSTONE—Favorably on the bill in relation to the Harlem Railroad.

By Mr. CUSHING—Favorably on the bill to facilitate the collection of debts against Corporations.

By Mr. KEESE—Favorably on the bill in relation to Marine Insurance by Mutual Insurance Companies.

By Mr. WARD—A bill to incorporate the New-York Exploring and Mining Company.

By Mr HOLT—Favorably on the bill in relation to the Buffalo and State Line Railroad.

By Mr. BRADFORD—a bill appropriating $2,000 to the medical faculty of Geneva College.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

To change the name of the Buffalo and Conhocton Railroad Company, to the Buffalo, Corning and New-York City Railroad Company.

In relation to the Superior Court and Common Pleas of New-York city, and passed.

In relation to the Buffalo and State Line Railroad, (it confirms the organization of the said Company), passed. House adjourned.

Vessels of our Navy.

There are in the Navy of the United States seventy-five vessels; of these 11 are ships-of-the-line, 14 frigates, 22 corvettes and sloops, 4 brigs, 3 schooners, 16 steamers, and 5 store-ships. Besides these there are a number of vessels employed upon the survey of our coast, which belong to the Treasury Department, and are under the direction of the Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey.

Of the vessels composing our naval force proper, 6 are on the stocks, 18 in ordinary, 9 preparing for sea, and 42 in commission. They are of the class as given below:

On the Stocks.			
Ships-of-the-Line	4	Frigates	2
In Ordinary.			
Ships-of-the-line	4	Steamers (both unfit for service)	2
Frigates	7	Store-ship	1
Corvettes	3		
Schooner	1		
Preparing for Sea.			
Frigate	1	Brig	1
Corvettes	3	Store-ship	1
Steamers	3		
In Commission			
Ships-of-the-line (all receiving ships)	3	Schooners	2
Frigates	4	Steamers (all of which are tenders)	11
Corvettes and Sloops	16	Store-ships	3
Brigs	3	Total	75

☞ The U. S M. steamship *Marion* arrived yesterday, in fifty-six hours from Charleston. On Sunday, at 10½ P. M., the *Marion* exchanged signals, seventy miles north of Cape Hatteras, with steamship *Florida*, hence for Savannah. During Sunday, the *Marion* passed thirty-nine fore-and-aft schooners, all bound South. We are indebted to our friends of the Charleston *Courier*, *Mercury*, *Standard*, and *News*, for papers in advance of the mails.

☞ The U. S. Mail steamship *Alabama* arrived yesterday morning from Savannah. She brings 45 passengers, and 40 in the steerage. Our contemporaries in Savannah have our thanks for late papers.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

At Springfield, Mass., on Sunday morning, a portion of the roof was blown off the house of Col. Homer Foot. In its travels it carried away a chimney, which broke through into a room where two servants were sleeping, destroying the furniture and badly bruising one of the girls.

The late Captain Perez Walker, of Sturbridge, left the following bequests: American Board, $500; Home Missionary Society, $500; Tract Society, $250; Education Society, $250; American Bible Society, $250. Total $1,750.

At a special election in Trenton, N. J., held on the 1st inst., the proposition that the City should contract a loan for the erection of water-works, was rejected by a majority of 270.

In Worcester, a few nights since, a young Irish girl, aged 13, arose in her sleep, and leaped from a third story window into the street, yet she escaped almost unhurt.

A man was killed at Pittsburg, on Thursday, while walking on the railroad track of the Pennsylvania and Ohio road. His name was Adam Wentzell.

The Grand Jury at Philadelphia have found a true bill against the brothers Skupinski for the murder of young Lehman.

The *St. Louis Republican* advocates the establishment of a Custom-House at Frontera, near El Paso, in New-Mexico, and argues its necessity.

Gov. KOSSUTH is said to have contracted with a Cincinnati manufacturer for a thousand saddles, at $12 each.

The loss by fire in Boston during the month of February is estimated at $4,900; Insurance $3,800.

The Taunton Copper Works have rendered the oysters taken at Somerset unsaleable.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, March 2.

ASHES—Are moderately dealt in at unchanged quotations. The day's sales comprise 50 bbls. Pots at $5@5 06½. Pearls at $6 12½@ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is in good request at unvaried rates, which being readily paid, induces factors to put forward their supplies freely. The entire operations exceed 4,000 bales, Uplland Middling fetching 8½c. and Orleans do. 8¼@8½c., with other styles in proportion.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands seem depressed, though without further essential change. Speculators are still solicited to effect sales at current figures, while regular dealers appear reluctant to accept present prices for large lots. There is considerable more offering than requisite to meet the wants of the trade, which are, however, numerous among city buyers and moderate with Eastern operators. We have heard of no important shipping purchases. The day's transactions consist of 3,300 bbls. uninspected at $4 37½; superfine No. 2 at $4 50@4 56¼; ordinary to strait State and good common Ohio at $4 75@4 87½; mixed to fair Indiana and Michigan, choice State and favorite round hoop Ohio at $4 81¼@5 06¼; fancy Genesee, Michigan and Ohio at $5 06¼@5 37½; ex.ra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 37½@5 62½, and extra Genesee at $5 37½@6. Canadian is sparingly purchased at $4 87½, which rate with $5 is generally asked for common to good brands. Southern is abundant and unsettled, though with a pretty brisk domestic demand and fair export inquiry. Few parcels can be had at our outand fair export inquiry. Few parcels can be had at our outside figures. The sales of the day embrace 900 bbls., mixed to favorite and ordinary at $4 62½@4 87½, fancy do. at $5@5 50, and extra Richmond City at $5 75@6. Rye Flour is steady but quiet. The light stock restricts transactions. Small sales of fine were effected at $3 81½. Corn Meal is dull and wanted. We quote Jersey at $3 12½, and Brandywine at $3 56¼.

GRAIN—Wheat continues inanimate; the great disparity of holders' and buyers' views, the inadequate receipts and stocks of desirable qualities, and the Franklin's unfavorable two days' intelligence, interfering with business. Rye is in request at 70c. ₱ bush. Barley slowly brings 76c@80c. The supply of the two last mentioned articles is unusually contracted. Oats are plenty and quiet; Western selling only by retail at 37c 40lbs; River at 40c@41c., and Canal at 41c.@44c. A superior kind, of which there is little, if any here, is not sought after by jobbers, at 45c. ₱ bushel. Corn favors purchasers; the stock is ample, and demand less animated; the sales include 15,000 bushels Southern mixed at 66c@64½c.; do. white, at 69½@65c., and do. yellow, at 66c@65½c.

BROOKLYN CITY.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Board met last evening. Present, presiding CYRUS P. SMITH, Esq., President, and a full board of members.

Appropriations.—The Committee to whom was referred the duty of appropriating the money for general School purposes, for the year 1852, reported that the whole amount of money received from the City for general purposes is $25,000. From the State, $23,463 75. Total, $48,463 75.

The following appropriations were recommended by the Committee, from the fund:

Library money	$1,170 19	Taking Census of scholars	433 56
Cleaning School-houses and making fires	1,700 00	Law and traveling expenses	500 00
Clerk and Messenger	1,500 00	Printing	400 00
Fuel	2,200 00	General contingent fund	700 00
Music	1,000 00	Total	$12,463 74
Evening schools	3 000 00		

The Committee also recommend that $937 be reserved for the payment of any additional teachers that may be appointed during the year.

After deducting the above amounts there remains a balance of $35,063 which the Committee recommended to be appropriated as follows for the payment of teachers' salaries:

No. 1	$3,858	No. 10	$1,235
No. 2	875	No. 11	1 680
No. 3	1,500	No. 12	1,900
No. 4	3,146	No 13	4,590
No. 5	4,154	Colored Home No. 1	1,400
No. 6	2 852	" " 2	500
No 7	3,950		
No. 8	3,000	Total	$35,063
No. 9	1,200		

The report was adopted.

Evening Schools.—The Committee on Evening Schools made their monthly report, in which they speak in the highest terms of the success of the term which closed on 27th February, agreeably to arrangements.

The average attendance of scholars during the month of February was of males, 112; females, 99. Total, 241. The average attendance of scholars during the whole term from Oct 2, 1851 to Feb. 27, 1852, has been of males, 343; females, 141. Total average attendance during the term, 373. Visits during the term by City Superint

New-York Daily Times.

Nathaniel P. Willis vs. Edwin Forrest.

SUPERIOR COURT—Before Judge BOSWORTH.
Second Day.—The Court and Jury assembled at 10 o'clock, the parties and their respective counsel being present. There was a large attendance of spectators, as usual at all exciting trials.

The Court called upon Mr. Edward Sandford to proceed.

Mr. Sandford said he would read the deposition of John Colbaugh, a witness who was examined at the former trial, but had left the city to go to reside in Pennsylvania. The examination was taken *de bene esse*, before Judge Oakley.

Francis Aernaguren examined by Mr. Sandford—I am a native of this city, and reside here; was on Washington-square on the 10th June 1850. Saw the affray between Mr. Forrest and Willis; I was engaged running a race on the pole in nearest McDougal-street; saw a man on the ground on his hands and knees, and another one beating him; I think it was a cowhide the gentleman was beating the other with; I can't say how long the beating continued; there was no interruption in the beating until the Police came.

By Mr. Van Buren—The person who was down was facing University-place; the one who was striking the one down was facing Fourth-street; I heard Willis cry "take him off" twice or three times; I heard nothing else said; Phillip Gallagher was sitting on a bench about twenty yards from me; I went up to Willis and Forrest before the police came; I did not see Forrest have hold of Willis at all; I was about three yards off; Willis's hands were on the ground; I went to the police-office with them; I staid until they were gone from there, but did not see which way Willis went; I know Willis since this affair; he has been to our house to ascertain what I knew about this; it was about a week or two after that I saw him at our house; I saw him afterwards at his house; I went to ascertain when the trial would come off; I did not converse with hi n about it; the trial has been coming off so often that I can't reco lect when it was; I had no conversation about this case with Willis.

Mr. Van Buren—You don't mean that?

Witness—I do, though, for I say so; I know Willis the policeman; he has been to me two or th. e times about this suit; I am sixteen years of age.

By Mr. Sandford—I did not see any persons called Stevens and Dougherty at the Police; I have seen them here; I mean at the last trial.

Mr. Van Buren said: We should be very glad to see Mr. Stevens here at this time.

William Fullerton, by Mr. Sandford—I reside in Morton-street; I was in Washington-square in June, 1850; I was sitting on the third bench from Thompson-street near McDougal-street; the first thing I saw was one man behind another who struck and knocked him down with a blow on the back of the neck. The man then beat him with a cane or cowhide that he had in his hand; the cane, if it was one, was of a brown appearance; I did not leave the bench before I saw Willis as he was on the path towards the Fifth-avenue or University-place; I could not say how many blows I saw; it continued un'il the Police went down and they were standing by the hyd ant in Thompson-street.

By Mr. Van Buren—I was sitting there on ordinary that day; I was not doing any business just at the time this occurred; I just turned round and saw the affair; the man struck after I saw them; I saw the blow struck which knocked the man down he might have struck him once before I saw him, certainly; the man that was struck was nearest to me and I was South of him.

[Here Mr. Van Buren produced a map of the Parade Ground and pointed out the localities to the Jury.]

Witness—I saw no crowd until the police came up, only two or three, and I don't call them a crowd; the people gathered after the policemen came; I called the police and they came immediately; they saw the affair; I called the police twice; Forrest's face was toward the ground when he was beating Willis; I should say the top of his head was toward me when his face was toward the ground; Willis was facing the ground; one was up and one was down; I did not see Willis do anything; I did not hear either party say anything; I saw the boys who were sitting on the bench near Macdougal-street; I did not see the defendant in the row; I am not sure it was some something brown that I saw Forrest beating Willis with; they call it a cowhide; if I should see it I should be able to say what I called it; it was brown; Forrest had hold of Willis by the coat at the back of the neck; Willis was on his hands and knees after the blow.

Lewis P. Warner, M. D.—By Mr. Sandford—I am a physician and surgeon, residing at No. 9 Lafayette-place; my partner is Dr. John F. Gray; I have been the family ph sician of Willis for at least three years; I heard of the affray between Forrest and Willis.

Q.—What was the state of Willis's health at that time?

Objected to as irrelevant, but admitted.

Witness—Mr. Willis was in a delicate state of health from various causes, but at that time he was much debuitated from a severe attack of rheumatic fever, and was then in a state of convalescence; he must have been suffering under that disease for at least a year before that time; I had only been occasionally in the habit of prescribing for him; after the occurrence in the Square, I made an examination of Willis's person; I found bruises on his face across his shoulders and back; he had a large swelling just at the back of the neck, about three inches in diameter; it was rather on the rig tside, and a large swelling; his head was knotted with swellings; I can't say how many; the stripes were at right angles with the spine, and some on the right arm; I did not observe them on both sides; I could perceive no bruise or mark on the fore part of his person; there was a slight scratch on the forehead, like the scratch of a pin; the discolorations were on the back and shou'der-blades.

Q.—What has been the state of health of Willis since that time?

Objected to by Mr. Van Buren.

The Court said unless the plaintiff prepared to show it was the result of this assault it would be inadmissable.

Mr. Sandford excepted to this ruling of the Court.

Cross-examined by Mr. Van Buren—I remember the medicine I gave Willis in the month of June; I can't say if Willis was about his ordinary business, but I think he was at his ordinary business at irregular intervals; I don't know if he went to parties before and after this; I don't remember any particular instance of meeting him in the street; I don't think I saw him with his own hands about his person; I did not give any medicine to take internally; I advised external applications at that time; I advised "arnicher" to be rubbed on with the hand.

Q.—What is that?

A.—What is arnicher? Why, it is a vegetable; I did not advise anything else, except repose and quiet, on account of the effect this might have on his mental health; I examined once before; I think I remember being asked what I prescribed then; I was in conversation with Mrs. Willis when he entered the room, and I asked to see the wounds; he came in from another room; I suppose he had his dressing gown on; I can't say if I was sent for in reference to this matter; I was in the habit of visiting there without being sent for; I asked to see the wounds, and he said if I would walk to his room; he stripped himself to the waist for me to examine him; I suppose he was stripped about five minutes,—or it might have been ten; it was sufficient time for me to examine; I do not know if he had brought a suit, or if I was to be a witness; I felt some solicitude as to the effect it would have on his general health.

Mr. Van Buren—I did not ask you that.

Witness—The marks were cross-wise; I do not recollect as to number—there were more than one—there were several. I remember the right arm had a discoloration; the mark on the neck was a little below and a little back of the right ear; I don't remember passing my hand over the head of Willis before the affray; I have since to see if the swellings were gone; I don't know that Willis was dressing for a party, but should say he was not; I don't know that he went out that day; I am not able to say that I saw him out that day; I do not remember seeing him the next day, and I have no distinct recollection of when and where I saw him again.

Mr. Sandford said they had other witnesses to corroborate the evidence as to the circumstance of the assault, but until it was controverted it was unnecessary to call it.

Mr. Van Buren said he should require the plaintiff to exhaust his case, and he gave notice that it was his intention to controvert the evidence.

The Court said they did not understand there was any different rule in this Court than in any other. It was always in the discretion of the Court to allow witnesses to be recalled.

The plaintiff's case then rested, and Mr. Van Buren opened for the defense.

In the course of his address Mr. Van Buren proposed to read the pleadings, but that was objected to by Mr. Sandford, and the objection sustained by the Court.

EVIDENCE OF THE DEFENSE.

Christmas Underwood called by Mr. Van Buren—In the year 1844 and '45 I was engaged in the trading on Mrs. Forrest. I called there a few days before she left for England.

Mr. Sandford objected to what was done in 1844 and '45.

Mr. Van Buren said he proposed to prove criminal intercourse between the plaintiff and the wife of the defendant, and continued until May, 1850.

Mr. Sandford said if this course was followed he should require the charge to be fully proved or the defendant have notice to the consequences.

Mr. Van Buren said he should expect to prove it fully or take the consequences. On a former trial some of the evidence had been gone into before a Court and Jury in another place, where one of the parties was a Scotsman, he supposed; he was not sure; he thought it was a Scotsman he proposed to call by the name of Stevens, or to speak more properly, who was not a woman. [Much laughter.]

Mr. Sandford made a long address to the Court, and was followed by Mr. Van Buren, on the question of admitting this testimony.

Judge Sandford excluded the evidence, the transaction being too remote to be considered as a palliation of the assault.

Henry Dougherty examined by Mr. Van Buren.—I reside at No. 162 Franklin-street; I am acquainted with the defendant; I don't know the plaintiff except by sight; I was on the Washington Parade-ground when a difficulty occurred between them; Willis was on the south side of Fourth-street when I first observed, below McDougal-street; I was with Forrest; he then moved towards the gate opposite Thompson-street, on the south side of the square; he went by the road parallel with Fourth-street; Willis came up Fourth-street, and entered one of the gates on southwest end; I was very near the gate; at the moment he entered I was standing still; Willis took the road leading diagonally across the square to University-place; he passed me on the same path; I saw the collision between him and Willis; the latter past me as I saw Forrest coming diagonally across the grass, from the south side of the square; Willis was 10 or 15 feet from me at that time; Forrest came up behind Willis and in front of me; I saw him overtake Willis; Forrest put his hand on Willis's right shoulder and said something which I did not overhear; I did not hear the reply of Willis; he turned to the right, and they were then standing face to face; I saw Forrest strike Willis twice; the first blow was with the right hand on the face of Willis; then Willis was either turned round with the blow or turned round himself, and Forrest struck him behind the right ear with his left hand; the effect of both the blows was to knock Willis down; I was about ten feet off, or a little more, for I retreated a few steps as Willis turned; I saw Forrest whipping him with a whip; nobody interfered until the arrival of the police; Willis was in a sitting position on the ground, i. e. he was on his knees, on his haunches he somersited round; I did not notice that Forrest had hold of him; Willis put his hands on the top of his head, as if to protect it; Forrest first took a small cane, which Willis was carrying, and struck him several blows with it; he then took from beneath his vest a whip, and whipped him with it over the shoulders and back; I noticed Willis when Forrest first spoke to him; he said nothing that I heard; he raised his right hand to his breast about the same instant as Forrest struck him first; I heard Willis cry "police," and for help, and say "take him off."

Q.—What did Forrest say?

[Objected to and withdrawn.]

Q.—Did you remain until the Police came?

A.—Yes; they came in three or four minutes; Andrew Stevens was in the Square also; I do not know where he is or if absent from the city; I saw him last on the 5th of January I think; I went to the Police Office with Forrest and Willis; Willis was walking gaily and passed me more rapidly than I was walking; he carried his stick in his hand; he was not leaning on it; it was a light cane; I thought he looked pale after the flogging, and his clothes were soiled; he walked to the Police Office; there was a difference after in his walking; he appeared as if fatigued; I don't know when Police Office it was, but it is in market.

Mr. Van Buren offered to show what was done at the Police Office. Objected to and ruled out.

The witness—Willis left the Police Office before Forrest.

By Mr. Sandford—I am not a married man; Mr. Forrest does not reside at No. 163 Franklin-st.; he resides at the corner of Walker and Broadway; I am a native of New-York; my business is agent for a commercial house in New Orleans, Ferdinand Kent & Co; I have been so since 1845; I have been acquainted with Mr. Forrest two or three years; I went to Tarrytown to bring Anne Flowers to this city as a witness; I went to Tarrytown; I had seen her before in this city; I did not take a room at Mansion-street for her; I know who did; I never left a notice in relation to her at the *Herald* office; I attended the late trial almost every day; I went to take Anne Flowers away from Mercer-street; I was walking with Mr. Forrest and Mr. Stevens on the afternoon of the affray; we started about 5 o'clock; I don't know that anything led us there, except that it was a pleasant place; we had not been there a week or month before; I knew he had the whip; I bought it in Brooklyn; I had it made there; I think I ordered it to be made in May, but it might have been in April; it was made at the gutta-percha manufactory; I don't know who it was I got it of; I went to the agency in Broadway, and they told me I had better go to the factory in Brooklyn; Stevens requested me to get the whip; I don't know the names of the persons in Broadway that keep the store; I did not apply to have a shot, or piece of lead, put in the whip; I don't know what has become of the whip; I saw it in Mr. Forrest's room last, but I don't know when that was; I got it about a week after I gave the order; the agency is between Day and Cortlandt-streets, on the west side of Broadway; after I got the whip, I gave it to Mr. Stevens; the next time I saw it, it was about the 16th of June, in the possession of Mr. Forrest, at the Astor House; he had just returned from Philadelphia; we took a walk, I think, to Corporal Thompson's, on the corner of Madison-square; I suppose he took the whip with him, but I did not see it; I walked out with Forrest every day, from the 16th to the 17th of June; we used to go up to Burnham's to breakfast, and in the evenings anywhere we wanted to; he always took the whip with him; on the 17th June I dined with Forrest, and Stevens joined us; it was a matter of accident that we walked to the square; we entered at the south-east gate in company; we saw Willis near the corner of McDougal and Fourth-streets; I am near sighted; I can not distinguish the features of the counsel; I have glasses with me always I put my glasses on my nose to see what Forrest was looking intently at down the street; when I saw Willis I stopped to see which way he would go; when I next saw Forrest he was coming rapidly across the grass; I felt very confident that the first time they met Mr. Willis would be whipped; Forrest walked alongside of Willis, and touched him on the right shoulder; I don't know if it was a light touch, it was not a blow, and I don't think it was a grasp; Willis turned round and faced him; I had a profile view of both of them; Willis raised his hand to his breast, and Forrest struck him in the face with his hand; he had kid gloves on; the blow staggered Willis, and Forrest then struck him under the right ear with his left hand, and knocked him down; he was never flat on his face; he was in two or three different attitudes; at first he was on his knees, with his left hand on the ground; his cane was in his right hand; then he had it in both hands until it was wrested from him by Forrest; Willis was then in a sitting posture and Forrest jerked him up on his knees, with his body at an angle of 45 degrees; Forrest then beat him over the back and shoulders; no blows were struck on the head; I suppose Forrest bethought himself of his own private property when he left off the use of the cane. Forrest kept the cane until they got to the Police office. I did not prevent any person from interfering, but I repeated what Mr. Forrest said, when persons there inquired who the parties were; I did not see Mr. Stevens until we were going out at the gate; I did not tell people not to interfere; I said, "It serves him right," after the fight; during the fight I did not say a word; I threatened Willis with personal violence at the police-office; if he repeated the insult I told him I would hold him personally responsible, and prior to that I had made a remark to Willis; Willis said that I would swear to anything that Forrest said; I considered that not very complimentary; I know James Nesbitt; I think I saw him on the 17th of June; I did not tell him I was going up with Forrest to flog Willis that afternoon.

At this point of the case the Court rose and adjourned.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.... MARCH 2.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '67	117¼	
4,000	do. '56	105	
5,000	do	105	
1 000	Reading 6s, '70	78½	
2 000	State 4½ ₰ cents	97	
2 000	Ohio 6s, '56	105¾	
10,000	do. '60	109	
5,000	do	108¾	
3,000	do '75	114	
1,000	Hudson 2d mort	93¼	
2,000	Erie 7s, '59	113	
2,000	do. '68	114	
1,000	do	113¾	
1,000	do	113¾	
1,000	Erie Incomes	93¼	
15,000	Erie Conv. new	b30	93½
5 600	do		90
25	Rowery Bank		105
20	Hanover Bank		100
15	Metropolitan Bank		103
5	do		102½
24	Ohio Trust Company		103¾
50	do		103½
250	Morris Canal		17¾
100	do	b30	17¾
100	Edgeworth Company		8
150	N. J. Mining Co		1
100	do	b30	12½

SECOND BOARD

$2 000	Erie 1st mortgage	114	
1 000	do	114½	
1,000	do	115	
10,000	do	115¼	
2,000	Erie, 2d mortgage	103¾	
9 600	Kentucky 6s	107	
2,000	Pennsylvania 5s	90	
200	Erie Railroad	81¾	
275	do	82	
525	do	82½	
50	do	82½	
100	do	82½	
100	do	82½	
100	N. J Mining Co	b30	12½
20	Hud River Railroad		65
100	L. I. Railroad	b30	29½
100	do	s10	29
100	do		29½
100	Reading Railroad		70½
100	do	s60	70
100	do		70½
200	do	b60	70
50	do	s60	70
200	do		70½
225	Canton Company		72
100	Morris Canal		18
100	do		17½

MONDAY, Feb. 2—6 P.M.

Another animated day in Stocks. Several causes combine to give force to the present upward movement. The market, for a week or ten days past, "hung fire," in sportsman's phrase, on two or three of the leading Fancies, which induced the Bear interest, under the impression that the next change would be downward, to increase their line of shorts. They were the more emboldened to this from the consideration that one of the Railways had rapidly advanced 12 or 15 ₰ cent., and another had apparently been abandoned by the clique heretofore considered its most powerful friends, and a third—one of the small Stocks—was deemed not much account, at best. Thus, the opposing interest, holding the cash Stock, and looking for a rise, has the advantage of very large over-sales to work upon, as well as every reasonable facility from the abundance of money. They have also derived support from the sympathy of the Share Market, with the rise in good Railroad Bonds and State and Government Loans on foreign orders; and this has had no small influence in exciting the attention of speculators.

To-day, Erie continued a rapid rise; Long Island, Canton and Norwich, the last particularly, were buoyant and up 1@2 ₰ cent. The cash and time sales of Reading were also heavy, and notwithstanding the appearance of strong sellers yesterday, a further rise was obtained. Erie Bonds were in request, and all bid for at strong figures at the close. The First Mortgage fell off 1¼ cent at the early Board, selling at 113¾, but recovered in the afternoon, and $10,000 were taken at 115¼. The following are some of the prominent fluctuations, although nearly the entire list shows an improvement

	Closed yesterday.	Highest to-day.		Closed yesterday.	Highest to-day.
Reading	69½	70¼	Norwich	50¼	53
Erie	81	82¼	Erie Convert	89¾	90¾
Long Island	29	29½	Erie 7s, '59	104	103¾
Canton	71	72	Morris	17½	18

The day was a very quiet one in money. The supply seems so very ample on demand, that we hear of few changes in loans. Prime paper is not abundant. There is a good deal of safe paper, drawn by mercantile firms and manufacturers, not so generally known for wealth as the No. 1 names, which goes from 9 to 10 ₰ cent. The auctioneers, too, are now actively employed, and their accessions and notes for advances sell at 8@9 ₰ cent. as in time. The Dry Goods Jobbers are not much in the market: this trade suffered most in credit from the failures last fall and this winter, and for the present, they keep their names as far as practicable off negotiable street paper. Their business is improving, and some encouragement is derived from the late active movements in Produce.

Exchange closed for the Boston steamer at 110¾@110¾. The demand increased a little at the close. Continental bills were easy; on Paris, 5.18¾@5.16¼; Amsterdam, 41; Bremen, 78½; Hamburg, 36.

The transaction in Erie First Mortgage at 115, yesterday, was to the extent of $100,000—the Sun Insurance Co. sold to Messrs. De Coppet & Co. for a Foreign house. This mortgage, 7 ₰ cent., has the State indorsement, and for ultimate security is very little inferior to New-York State Bonds. The Second Mortgage, due in 1859, bearing the same interest, is selling at 103¾, March dividend off. The new Convertibles look quite speculative, and being within the control of the immediate officers and friends of the Road, the chances are they will gradually go into second hands at advancing prices. On close inquiry, it would probably be found that the European banker who is reported to have loaned $200,000 on these Bonds at the nominal interest of 4 ₰ cent., is a conditional purchaser of part of the amount at Friday's rate, which was nearly 2 ₰ cent. below to-day's price.

We continue to hear of a good many retail orders for the best description of Loans and Bonds. Foreign balances due from New-York for goods are retained to a certain extent for this purpose, in preference to a high rate of Exchange. The following are the rates at which some of the most prominent securities thus dealt in were held to-day:

United States 6s, '67, '67	117¾	New-York City 7s	107
United States 6s, '62	112	New-York City 5s	104
United States 6s, '56	105¾	Philadelphia 6s	102
New-York Long 6s	115¾	Cincinnati 6s	95¾
New-York Long 5s	104¾	Pittsburg 6s	96
New-York 4½ ₰ cents	97	Erie First Mortgage	115¾
New-York Canal 6s	105	Erie Second Mortgage	104
Ohio Long 6s	111	Erie Incomes	93
Ohio Short 6s	105¾	Erie Convertibles	90¾
Pennsylvania 5s	90	Hudson First Mortgage	102
Kentucky 6s	107	Hudson Second Mortgage	94¾
Illinois 6s, '47	74	Reading 6s, '70	78¾
Illinois Interest	67	Reading 6s, '88	80
Indiana 5s	84	Michigan Central 8s	105
Indiana 2½	45	Michigan Southern 7s	89
Indiana Canal 6s	90	Cleveland & Cincinnati 7s	103
Indiana Canal Preferred	41	Cleveland & Ashtabula 7s	88
Tennessee 5s	85	Roch. & Niag. Falls 7s	100
Tennessee 6s	104	Ohio & Pennsylvania 7s	94¾
Virginia	107¾	Ohio Central 7s	89¾

The *Franklin* brings four days later markets from France, and three (including Sunday's date) from Liverpool and London. The sales of Cotton, on Tuesday 17th Feb., were 15,000 bales, half on speculation and for export, and the holders of American descriptions were asking *an eighth* of a penny advance. Prices were generally very full. Manchester, Birmingham, and Nottingham were doing well in manufacturing. The ironmongers were actively employed, and so were the Silk and Hosiery dealers. In Breadstuffs there was marked tameness, both in London and Liverpool. Prices had nominally given way only 6d. the bbl. on Flour, and 1@2d. the bush. of 70 lbs. on Wheat; but the accounts intimate that holders were ready to make further concessions on large operations. Indian Corn was in more demand, and 6d. the quarter of 480 lbs. higher. The French manufacturers report a better trade, and in the Continental markets we notice evidences of stability and confidence.

The *Franklin* brings a lot of Spanish doubloons, on speculation to this market, for remittances to the West India trade. In London, money kept easy. Consols fell off a fraction, owing to a report of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in favor of continuing the old interest on certain Exchequer Bills, soon to be renewed. It was expected the Government would be able to renew at cheaper rate.

In the general markets here, there was a dull feeling to-day in Flour and Wheat. Cotton was better, with large sales, near 4,000 bales. Indian Corn, too, improved. The following Breadstuff circular, to go by the Boston steamer to-morrow, is made up by an experienced broker to the latest hour.

Per Cambria.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 2, 1851.

Since our circular of 25th ult., per *Canada*, we have the letters per *Atlantic* to 16th, and *Africa* to 16th, confirming the dull state of your market for Breadstuffs, and the downward tendency of these on the Continent, which produced a corresponding influence on ours. Flour has declined 12½ to 18¾c. on ordinary brands of Western Canal, and 25c. ₰ bbl. on Southern. The latter is in large supply, and held principally by those disposed to sell. Wheat being in limited supply, holders evince some firmness; we have, however, to report a decline of 3@c ₰ bush. Rye, the receipts and transactions are unimportant, without any alteration in value. Indian corn is in good demand, at a decline of 2½c. ₰ bush., and purchases for delivery twenty days hence cannot be made readily at quotations. The sales since 24th ult. are 33,650 bbls. Flour, 18,286 bush. Wheat, 2,500 bush. Rye, and 13,500 bush. Indian Corn, which about equal the receipts. We quote ordinary to good brands State Flour at $4 68¾@$4 75@$4 87½; Ohio and Michigan, $4 87½@$5; Philadelphia, Baltimore, Georgetown, Alexandria and other Southern, $4 62½@$4 67½@$4 75; Canadian, nominally, $4 68¾@$4 75, but held generally at $4 87½@$5; Wheat, 113c. @116c. for Southern white, and 100@107c. for red; Rye 76c; Indian Corn 63@64c. for New-Orleans mixed, 64c. for prime Southern yellow, and 65@66@67c. for fair to prime Southern white.

FREIGHTS—Are scarce and very firm, at 1s. 9d.@2s. for Flour; 5½d. for Grain, to Liverpool; 2s. for Flour to London, and 1s. 9d. for Flour and 5½@6d. for Grain, to Glasgow.

RECEIPTS—Of Flour and Grain at the port of New-Orleans, from 1st to 21st ult (which is up to the last date received here,) were 65,959 bbls. Flour, and 98,530 sacks (equal to about 246,326 bush.) Indian Corn.

EXPORTS—To Great Britain and Ireland, from Sep. 1, 1851, to 21st ult were 28,387 bbls Flour, and 43,660 sacks (equal to about 109,150 bush.) Indian Corn.

The *Franklin* has just arrived, with four days' later news from Europe. We will not have time, however, to report its effects upon our market, by this mail.

Respectfully Yours, &c., POWELL & CO.

The Sub-Treasury disbursed over half a million to-day, which adds to the abundance of money offering on demand. The receipts at the Sub-Treasury were $136,275, and the balance at the close $2,030,799.

Vessels continue scarce, and Freights keep up. Cotton ½d.; Flour 2s.; Grain 5½@6d.

The Auditor-General of Illinois, in a letter to a gentleman in this City, under date of Feb. 20, says: "There has been no circular issued concerning the Bank Law." This seems to discredit a document of the sort which we condensed, a few days since, from the *Bank Note Reporter*.

The receipts of Cotton at all the ports, to the latest mail dates, are 1,783,132 bales, against 1,622,673 same period last year; excess, 160,459 bales.

Yesterday, the Boston Stock Market moved rapidly for a rise. Vermont Central advanced $1 75@ 92 the Share, and other fancies followed. The papers all speak of a strong market.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 28.

The sales of COTTON on Friday were 8,000 bales. Strict Middling is quoted at 7½c. The week's transactions have been 53,000 bales, the largest ever known in our market. The receipts at all the Southern ports are 163,000 bales ahead of the same time last year.

CHARLESTON, Monday, March 1.

The sales to-day of COTTON were 800 bales, at 6¼@8½c. There is consequently an advancing tendency in prices.

Passengers Arrived.

In Steamship Marion, from Charleston—J. M. Wolf, E. Mendam, C. D. Carr, A. Fewstad, J. Bennett, G. W. Guilland, Miss Waddell, Mr. W. Sutherland, Lady and two children, Mrs. M. Atherton, Gen. Whiting and lady, H. E. Douglass and lady, G. W. Edgerton, Miss Leitz, Mr. Leitz, W. Post, H. W. Mannsgale, F. M. Iwanson, W. Marey, B. F. Green, Miss A. Santag, W. Burrows, E. King, A. Agasiz, T. Wakeman, M. Bradly, O. Bell, W. Brown, H. Waser, M. T. Blake, D. Goddenough, J. Rice, E. H. Day, J. King, and 50 in the steerage.

In Steamship Alabama, from Savannah—Mrs C S Branch, Mrs Hagadorn and 2 children, Miss D. A Gardner, Miss Conn, Mrs. Sieber, Mrs. A. Bragg, Miss Eudy, A. Leithenthall, R. Heyman, Thos O'Conner, T. McKenna, Z. D Rogers, E. J. Carhart, R. G Bostwick, S. B. Hitch, W. G Pooce, C. A Southworth, J Lipman and son, A. Einsteen, J. H Merry, W. C. Wadsworth, Wm. Belden, J. M. Burett, H. T. Mitchell, D Abrahams, H Rochehill, L. Wolfe, Wm Doony, D. McLean, A Deekle, J. L Robinson, O. R. Phelps, J. s. Stross, P. H Bosley, B T. Robinson, L. C. Harrison, G W. Colson, C. M Hall, 40 in the steerage.

In Steamship Merlin, from St. Thomas and Bermuda—F. Morris Upham, Moses Peza and servant, Capt J T. Taylor, Temple prince, T. C. Teie and lady, Miss Derbyshire, E R. Ware, Juan Clemente de las Casas.

In Packet ship Princeton, from Liverpool—Miss Agnes Corkey, and 310 in the steerage. Had 1 birth and 4 deaths on board.

In Bark White Cloud, from Key-West—E. P. Noyes, R. J. R. Smith.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.—THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises..... 6 34 | Sets..... 5 51 | MOON—Sets..... 4 65m

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 30m | Gov. Island.. 4 20m | Hell Gate.. 6 01m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....MARCH 2, 1851

Cleared.

Steamer Wm. Penn, Marks, Charges, Palmer & Co.
Propeller Josephine, Morris, n. Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs
Steamer Delaware, Sanford, Philadelphia, M. Sanford.
Ship Grecian, Isley, San Francisco, A. Smith.
Ship London, Hebbard, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.
Ship Mercury, Conn, Havre, Boyd & Hincken
Ship E. C. Scranton, Spencer, Liverpool, Everett & Brown
Ship Eric Lewis, Apalachicola, R. R. Cuyler.
Ship Galen, Lovett, New-Orleans, Wm. Nelson.
Bark Mary Morris, Protteau, Glasgow, Dunham & Dimon
Bark John Denham, Nay, Mobile, Ladd & Church.
Bark Star, Snow, Apalachicola, Ladd & Church.
Bark Zidon, Thurlow Chagres, Brett, Voss & Co.
Brig Olive, Savin, Manzanilla, Thompson & Hunter.
Brig Cara A. McDougall, Inagua, Middleton & Co.
Brig Milton, McNear, Port au-Prince, Beeker & Graver.
Brig Thetis, (Dutch,) Meppelder, Rotterdam, Boonen, Graves & Co
Brig Torno, Berry, San Juan, Nesmith & Sons
Brig Hayti, Cheesman, Port-au-Prince, S. & S Ferris
Brig Tybee, Ferguson, Charleston, Geo Buckley
Schr. North State, Horton, Savannah, N. L. McCready & Co.
Schr J. W Elwell, Minott, New-Orleans, J. W. Elwell & Co.
Schr Ringgold, Mott, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.
Schr Ellicott, Kingsland, Baltimore, Johnson & Louden.
Schr C & N Rogers, Rogers, Norfolk, C & N Rogers.
Schr Mayflower, Allen, Jacksonville, J. W Elwell & Co.
Schr Lorraine, Smith, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.
Schr Mary Ann Guest, Foster, Philadelphia, Jas Hand.
Schr Isaac W. Hughes, Johnson, Newbern, Bateman & Rudderow.

Arrived.

Steamship Alabama, Ludlow, Savannah 60 hs., mdse and passengers to S. L. Mitchell & Co. Passed Steamship Marion, Berry, hence, going up Savannah river.

U S M. Steamship Marion, Berry, 56 hours from Charleston, mdse and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co Came over the bar with schrs Col. Satterly, and Matilda E Wells for New-York. Sunday, passed 38 fore-and-aft schrs. bound south.

U. S M Steamship Franklin, Jas A. Wottos, fm Havre and Cowes, to Mortimer Livingston

Steamer Merlin, (Br) Cope, St. Thomas Feb. 20, and Bermuda 26th. mdse to E Cunard

Ship Henry Grinnell, (new,) from the Eastward, to Ladd & Church.

Ship Princeton, Russell, Liverpool Jan 13, mdse and passengers to Frost & Hicks. Experienced severe gales in Jan. Split sails, started cut-water, cat-head, &c. Had very heavy weather since passing the Banks.

Bark White Cloud, (Drinkwater, Key-West 12 ds., mdse. to Smith & Sands. Experienced very heavy weather.

Bark Susan W. Lind, of Portland, Lang, Palermo 80 days, via Gibraltar 6d ds fruit to Barclay & Livingston. Heavy weather during the passage; lost mainyard, topgallant yard, and main top gallant mast, split sails, &c.

Bark Lamartine, Hall, 80 ds, via Hampton Rhoades, guano to P. Harmony & Nephews.

Bark Elles, Hardwig, Matanzas 12 ds., molasses to Young Hawe & Co. Vessel to Nesmith & Sons

Bark Fenelon, of Boston, Ropes, Shanghai 147 days, teas Sampson & Tappan, of Boston.

Bark Empire, of Provincetown, Gray, Apalachicola 17 days, cotton to Nesmith & Sons. Has been ashore on Sandy Hook, but received no serious damage; was brought up to the city by steaming full power.

Brig George and Edward, (Neap) Gascona 53 days, fruit to Draper & Devlin.

Brig Nantiskie, Nelson, Ponce, P. R., 15 days, mdse. to master.

Brig Crescent, (Br) Nickerson, Port-au-Prince 16 days, logwood to master.

Brig Anderosina, (Swe.) Beekman, Rio de Janeiro 43 days, coffee to Mason & Thompson

Schr. Northern Light, Davis, Baltimore 3 ds, wheat and flour, to J Finley.

Schr. Bay State, Ryder, Boston 3 days, mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Renown, Baker, Philadelphia, bound to Boston.

Schr. Grey Eagle, of Boston, Brown, Gonaives 8 ds, mdse. to W. F. Weld, of Boston. Experienced very heavy weather, and washed away head rails, &c. She is bound to Boston.

Schr. Henrietta, Haynes, Savannah, bound to New-Bedford.

Schr. J. R. & F. L., Cranmer, Philadelphia, coal.

Schr. Mary Reany, Simpson, Alexandria 9 days, mdse. to master.

Schr. Saxon, Paine, Ponce, P. R. 12 days, sugar to Moller, Sands & Pierce.

Schr. Principe, Fuller, Matanzas 13 days, mdse. to Nelson Place

Schr. E. Arcularius, Pearce, Mayaguez 13 ds., sugar to J. V. Onativia & Co.

Schr. Malsins, Leavitt, Mayagues, P. R., 17 days, mdse. to J. V. Gunativia.

Schr. Thos P. Cooper, Carson, Philadelphia, coal.

Schr. Caroline Anderson, Anderson, Philadelphia, coal.

Schr. Thos. Ireland, Symers, Philadelphia, coal.

Schr. Presto, Ingalls, Machias 15 ds., lumber and lath to Brett, Voss & Co.

Schr. Samuel F. Lord, Smith, Baltimore, mdse. to Mailler & Lord.

Schr. Seguine, Swaine, Baltimore, mdse. to Johnson & Lowden.

Schr Mary Anna, Gibbs, Boston, mdse. to J. Hand.

Sloop Pointer, Fowler, Providence.

Sloop Blackstone, Appleby, Providence.

Below.

Ship Havre, (Br) Mulford, Havre Jan 16, mdse. and passengers to W. Whitlock.

Also 1 ship and 2 brigs.

WIND—At sunset, N. E.; meridian, N., sunset W. N. W., and fresh.

Sailed.

Propeller Wm. Penn, Marks, for Chagres, Ships, Grecian, for San Francisco; Erie, Lewis, for Apalachicola; Galena, Leavitt, New-Orleans; Sea Nymph, Hale, San Francisco. Barks, Mary Morris, Protteau, Glasgow; Nicles, Arlonson, Hamburg.

Memoranda.

We are requested, by the Captain, to state, that the report of the schr. Northern Light being ashore on Ship Island Shoal was incorrect.

The schr. Martha Post, Post, hence for Mobile, in going down the bay, yesterday, was run into by ship Henry Grinnell, (new,) which carried away her starboard main rigging. She was towed to the city by steaming Telegraph.

Barks Gem, Nickerson, from Philadelphia, bound to Boston—Lowell, Hammond, do., do —Shamrock, do, do.—and three herm. brig. do, do, are anchored in the lower bay, having put in for a harbor.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, March 1.—Arr. brig Zazara, from Eastport. In the Offing, brig Charles Thomas, Salem. Sld. schr E. S. Jones, for Philadelphia.

BOSTON, March 2.—Arr. ships, Holyoke, New-Orleans, with loss of spars; Phœnix, Alexandria; barks, Edisto, fm. Charleston; Forest, Prince, New-Orleans; brig Hope, Mesuna—11th ult., lat. 33 50, lon 61, schr. Harriet, fm. Pernambuco, for New-York; 22th, lat. 39, lon. 67, saw a vessel of about 200 tons capsized, apparently sometime since; 1st inst. Cape Cod west about 60 miles, saw several bales of cotton adrift.

Below—Ship Dublin, fm. Mobile; bark Aquila, from New Orleans.

Bid, ship Seaduck, for Matanzas; barks, Wagram, Rio Janeiro; Baring Brothers, Havana; brigs, Ava, Savannah; A. Fearing, Philadelphia; Myra, do.; schrs., Louisa, Aux Cayes; Westover, Richmond; Harriet, Norfolk; Cambridge, New-York.

Steamer Ontario, New-York, for Boston, passed Holmes' Hole yesterday.

Spoken, &c.

Nov. 17, off Java Head, ship Jamestown, from Canton, for London.

Feb 27, off Hatteras, signalized bark Dudley, and ship Julia

SINGULAR NARRATIVE.

AMERICANS ABROAD.

THE AFFAIR OF CHEVALIER WYCOFF.

"Bold Stroke for a Wife."

Editorial Correspondence of the Albany Evening Journal.

GENOA, Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1852.

This being the scene of Mr. HENRY WYCOFF'S attempt to enforce his marriage with a lady of large fortune, and the place of his imprisonment, I took occasion to inquire into the facts. They strike me as quite curious, so much so indeed as to be worth repeating, especially as the parties are of our own country. The history altogether is full of romance (the romance of truth), but I shall give only a simple narrative:

"Chevalier Wycoff," as he is called, is a Philadelphian, well educated, with a fine person and attractive manners, who has been figuring in politics and literature, fashion and frolic, for nearly twenty years, and is pretty well known in Europe and America. He accompanied Fanny Elssler to America as her friend and manager. He was, and some say is, wealthy, but extremely penurious. He sent for the American Consul after his arrest, and demanded to be exempted from the ordinary process of law, on the ground that he was employed by Lord Palmerston to promote, by correspondence, &c., friendly relations between England and America. But the Sardinian Authorities would not listen to this demand, and he was finally induced to employ Counsel. He was committed to Prison for a criminal offence, but an effort is making, with a probability of success, to get his case on to the Civil Calendar. This would greatly mitigate his punishment.

The lady is Miss MARY GAMBLE, daughter of JOHN GAMBLE, Esq., and niece of Col. GAMBLE, of Philadelphia. She came, when a child, to England, where she was adopted and educated by her uncle, Mr. DUNLOP, a gentleman of fortune. In person she is small and delicate; in mind and manners, cultivated and accomplished; in conversation, spirited and attractive; in temperament, excitable, but confiding and affectionate. How, it may be asked, do you know all this? It is the result of observation during an interview of four hours to-day, when Miss G., with the utmost frankness, gave me a free revelation of the origin, progress and results of her acquaintance with the "Chevalier." And as the whole matter is, in a few days, to become judicially public, I have her permission to give the facts to such as feel an interest in them.

Mr. WYCOFF came to London seventeen years ago with letters of introduction from Miss GAMBLE'S relatives, to her Uncle, who, together with her Aunt, received him very kindly. He was much at Mr. Dunlop's House, and the Family grew quite fond of him; so much so, that for three or four years, in Town and Country, and in traveling, he was frequently an inmate of the Family. During this time, being nearly of the same age, Mr. W. and Miss G. were much together and always friends—but only friends, no thought or dream of love entering the hearts or heads of either.

Mr. WYCOFF went for a year or more on the Continent, and from thence with Elssler to America. When he returned to England, though the acquaintance was removed, there was no renewal of former relations; and for six or eight years Miss G. saw nothing and heard little of Mr. W. In the interval her Uncle and Aunt had died, providing handsomely for her, but leaving the bulk of their fortune to an *only* child. This Cousin of Miss G. was of infirm health, and with this Cousin she lived in seclusion, soothing his sufferings and softening his pillow, until about a year since he died. From this Cousin Miss GAMBLE inherited a large fortune.

And four days after this death, Mr. WYCOFF, who was in Paris when it occurred, appeared in London. He announced his arrival to Miss G. in a very appropriate letter of condolence, asking permission, if her health and spirits would allow of it, to call. That permission was readily given. Mr. W. called, expressed warm sympathies and awakened affecting recollections of dear friends now no more. He called again, and again; but always as the friend of other days. He finally, expressing solicitude for Miss G.'s health, recommended change of air and scene. This accorded with the advice of other friends. Deciding to pass a few weeks at a watering place, Miss G. invited two female friends, the lady and daughter of Mr. LESLIE, the Artist, to accompany her. She left London without any suspicion that either her person or her purse had taken Mr. W. captive. But three days after they were established in their hotel, that gentleman arrived himself, as dinner was ordered, to Mrs. LESLIE, with whom he was acquainted. He was asked to dinner and passed the evening agreeably with the ladies. The next day he walked with them, expressing regret that his public duties would soon call him away. Again he dined with them, and afterwards, by invitation of Mrs. L., had a seat at their table. Ten days glided pleasantly away, when, for three or four days occupied much of his time in writing what he spoke of as an important letter. One evening, having spoken of his intended departure the next morning, he said, as the ladies were about to retire, "Miss Gamble, will you do me the favor to read this letter? It contains a history of my past life, of my present position, and has reference to my future hopes. I need advice, and ask it of the daughter of my best friends." Then, for the first time, a thought of Mr. W.'s intentions crossed her mind. She said, in reply, "Pray, excuse me. I am unfitted by habit and too little acquainted with business to give advice." But Mr. W. persisted, urging their early acquaintance, &c., and she took the letter.

This letter was addressed to Mrs. GROAT, of London, a lady of position whose acquaintance Miss G. had made through W., and of whom he was always speaking with high admiration. The letter, after giving a history of his pursuits, objects and aspirations, stated that having exhausted all enjoyments of travel, general society and fashionable life, his spirit required repose; and he had been long seeking and had finally found an object worthy of his affections; that this object, though sufficiently attractive in person, was most valued for her high intellectual qualities, the charms of conversation, the purity of heart, joined with all the domestic graces which make happy home circles; concluding with an avowal that he had determined to offer his hand and heart to Miss GAMBLE, and soliciting Mrs. GROAT'S good offices in his behalf.

Early the next morning Miss GAMBLE wrote a brief but explicit rejection of this offer, which she read to her friend, Mrs. LESLIE. That lady urged, first that Miss G. should reflect upon the subject for a day or two, and next, that she should at least gild the bitter pill she was administering. But Miss G. desired to blast the flower in the bud, and sent the reply as she had written it.

I forgot to say that in his letter Mr. W. urged that as Miss GAMBLE had been left quite alone in the world, he was constrained, both by duty and affection to become the protector of one so dear to his best friends.

Mr. WYCOFF'S seat at the breakfast table was vacant that morning. Mrs. LESLIE suggested that they ought to send a servant, saying that breakfast waited. The servant returned with Mr W.'s compliments, but that he was that moment departing and must deny himself the pleasure of breakfasting with the ladies. The servant brought also a letter to Miss G., in which Mr. W. complains of the severity of her note, saying that the manner of the rejection had superadded mortification to grief, and expressing the hope that if they could not be lovers they should at least remain friends. Thus they separated. But Mrs. LESLIE, aided by a much loved female domestic by whom Miss G. had been brought up, and who had been nearly half a century in the family, prevailed on Miss G. to reply to Mr. W.'s last letter, and while adhering to her determination, to soften the terms of her rejection.

In another week Miss G. returned to London, supposing that Mr. W. had gone, as he said he must, to the Continent, on official business. Immediately, however, came a note from Mr. W., asking permission to call, not to urge his suit, but to place their relations upon their former footing. He called, but carefully avoided the forbidden topic. He came again, and then again, finally proposing to call in the evening, but with no word of love. The evening visit was prohibited. During this time Miss G. saw much of Mrs. GROAT, who favored the views of Mr. W. And by this time he had won over the old Nurse entirely. Mr. W himself finally took occasion to press his suit. Miss G., less than ever inclined to listen, determined to leave London. Mr. W. followed her to Paris, where, through the intervention of a mutual friend, he reestablished friendly intercourse. Ere long, however, he became tender again, when Miss G. informed him that her purpose was unalterable, and that unless he spared her from further persecution, he must wholly discontinue his visit. Soon after this she left Paris far Switzerland, hoping to escape from the importunities of her enterprising lover. But a few weeks afterwards Mr. W. appeared to her, most unexpectedly, upon the Alps at the House of the Monks of St. Bernard! Here salutations were unavoidable. Their descent was by mules, but at a point two hours distant Mr. WYCOFF had a carriage waiting. He invited Miss G. to accept a seat in his carriage. This was declined. He then, insisting that the long ride on the mule would weary her, urged her to take his carriage and give him the mule. But she persisted in returning as she had ascended. At the foot of the mountain they necessarily occupied the same hotel, where Mr. W. embarrassed the lady by seeming, in the presence of other lodgers, to be her traveling companion. She left for Geneva, Mr. W. following. There she kept her traveling companion, Miss BENNETT, and her nurse, constantly with her. Mr. W. complained of this, and asked for a brief interview after which he said he would leave Geneva. She walked with him alone by the lake shore. He urged marriage vehemently. As a boat with a party of ladies and gentlemen approached, he took her hand, saying, "I will not release this hand until you say it is mine." The party approaching, with some of whom Miss G. was acquainted, as they passed they could not fail to see the position she was in. Her efforts were unavailing. "Release my hand," she demanded, as she observed that they were attracting notice. "Will you marry me?" he asked. "Yes," she replied, "if you will release my hand." Thus the first promise of marriage was obtained. Returning to the hotel, he informed the old nurse that her mistress had consented to marry him. Having secured a promise, Mr. W. was impatient to arrange time and place. Miss G. said she must first consult her friends at home, and especially Mr. BATES, of the house of Baring & Co.,) who is her trustee. It was then agreed that Miss G. should write to Mr. BATES; that Mr. W. should return to Paris, leaving the lady free until she should hear from Mr. B.

But time and reflection increased rather than diminished her aversion to this marriage. She had many reasons to doubt the sincerity of Mr. W.'s affection. She could not understand how, having known her well, in her best days, (I repeat her language,) with indifference, he should have fallen suddenly and vehemently in love with her.

No reply came from Mr. BATES; and finally, in reply to Mr. W.'s pressing letters, she wrote him a letter reviewing all that had passed, and concluding with a declaration that she did not and could not love him, and therefore would not marry him. She then hurried to London. Mr. Bates had written a letter which she had not received. He said that if her affections were interested, he would institute such inquiries in regard to Mr. W. as of the importance of the step demanded. She answered that neither her judgment nor her heart approved it, and that she had reiterated to Mr. W. her refusal to marry him. She communicated this determination to other friends, who had already heard from W. that all was settled.

A few days brought Mr. W. to London, insisting upon a fulfilment of her engagement. Miss G. refused either to marry or to see him, until some friends induced her to relax in the latter respect. But his visits soon became irksome, and she directed her servants to deny her as often as Mr. W. called. Suspecting that Mrs. GROAT, whom he had ever spoken of as a Vestal, had sanctioned Miss G.'s rejection of him, he wrote the former a letter, in which he said that Mrs. G. was in his power, and that he would blast her if he found that she had crossed his path. She left immediately for the Continent. Wycoff had bribed Louis, a Swiss courier, who had been a long time in her service, and had her fullest confidence.

At Turin, about two months since, the courier came into Miss GAMBLE'S parlor, saying that "Mrs. Austin, a lady from London, who had just arrived at the same hotel, had a message from her friend, Mrs. GROAT, and desired to see Miss. GAMBLE in her apartment." She immediately followed the courier, who mounted to the third story, and proceeded to the end of a long hall, where the door of a parlor stood open. Looking in, and seeing nobody, she inquired where Mrs. AUSTIN was. The courier replied that she will be up in a moment, and desired that you would sit. Miss G. said, "As Mrs. AUSTIN is not here to receive me, I will return. When she comes, let me know." Half an hour afterward, the courier came in and said that Mrs. AUSTIN was weary with travel, and had retired. In the morning the courier reported that "Mrs. AUSTIN" left in an early train. All this seemed strange, but excited no suspicions. But "Mrs. AUSTIN," in the person of Chevalier WYCKOFF, stood behind the door of the apartment to which Miss G. had, by false pretenses, been beguiled, ready to close and lock it the moment Miss G. had passed its threshold. Mr. W. kept himself incog.

During the day the courier told Miss GAMBLE that the hostess was endeavoring to cheat them, and that he had a quarrel with her. The motive for this will be apparent. WYCOFF'S movement had attracted the attention of the landlady, who saw that either Miss G. had an intrigue with W., or that she was betrayed by the courier, and took occasion to say so to that courier. On the following day the landlady asked Miss GAMBLE how long the courier had been in service, how well she knew him, and whether she approved of all his proceedings? She answered unhesitatingly that her courier had been long with her, and that she did not doubt that his conduct was entirely proper. Indeed, supposing the landlady was herself in fault, she was replied to rather tartly. This, while confiding in a perfidious servant, Miss G. wronged a person who desired to warn her of danger.

In the course of an hour or two, the landlady sent to inquire when Miss G.'s apartments would be vacant. Indignant at this insult, Miss G. replied, "to-morrow morning." She determined to go to Genoa and join some English friends who were staying there, and directed the Courier to be ready for the early train. In the evening he came and said it was quite unnecessary to leave so early, and as the nurse was ill, it would be better to take the second train. Miss G. said, "That will bring us into Genoa in the evening," and that she would rather start early than arrive late. He replied that the second train (which only went half way to Genoa) would bring them into Genoa before dark, and seemed so confident that Miss G. yielded.

At the railway terminus she resumed her carriage, (people take their carriages on the railroads,) but its progress was so slow that she several times endeavored to hurry the courier, who kept saying that they would be at Genoa in good time. Another carriage was observed behind them, keeping at a considerable distance. At the first post, the postillion was changed, the courier assigning as a reason, that the first boy was not the regular postillion. Still they lingered, and as the weather was cold, and threatened rain, Miss G. concluded to stop at the first post out of Genoa. But the courier objected, insisting that they should arrive quite early, that it would not storm, and finally that it was impossible to stop because there was no hotel in which she could be comfortable. She said that she would rather take the chances even in a bad hotel than go on, but the courier would not be lodged so miserably. Looking into Murray's Guide Book which lay on her seat, she found that there was a very good hotel at the place in question, and then she peremptorily directed him to stop. The courier then selected rooms which separated her from her companions, but she changed that arrangement.

The next morning they proceeded to Genoa, and on the following day, LOUIS, the courier, came to her greatly distressed, apparently, at having, as he said, lost their passports. This, he feared, as things were in an unsettled state, might subject her to inconvenience, if not danger. He had endeavored, he said, to obtain a passport, but was told that it could only be done by Mrs. G. herself, on application to the Intendant of Police. She directed him to call a carriage, and she, along with Miss BENNETT, would go immediately for the passport. He implored her not to inform Miss BENNETT of his misfortune, as she was always finding fault with him. Instead of Miss BENNETT, therefore, she took her old nurse with her. They were driven to a distant part of the city, and Miss G. was conducted up a long flight of stairs into a large apartment. Here the courier left them, saying he would see if the Intendant was ready to receive them. He soon returned, saying that Miss G. must go unattended into the Intendant's room. She followed the courier, who ushered her into a room where, instead of the Intendant of Police, she encountered Mr. WYCOFF! After locking the door he informed her that the house was occupied by himself and those only who were in his service; that as she had evaded her promise to marry him, he had taken steps with a view to its consummation; that her courier had long acted by his orders; that he personated Mrs. AUSTIN at Turin; that his carriage followed hers from that city; that he had intended to have asserted his rights before she arrived at Genoa, but was thwarted by her stopping before night; that she was now entirely in his power, but inasmuch as all he had done was prompted by affection, having her happiness as well as his own for its object, he trusted that she would save him from resorting to a painful alternative by cheerfully fulfilling her engagement.

Some hours passed in unsuccessful entreaties and threats on his part, and in unavailing efforts on hers, to escape. She then, finding an opportunity, seized the tongs, broke the windows and made an out-cry, but he immediately placed his hand upon her mouth and forced her back to a seat, soon after which he made an attempt to administer Chloroform, unsuccessfully; but he said if driven to make a second attempt she could not escape its effect. This alarmed her so much that she again promised to marry him. He said that where so much happiness depended upon a simple promise, so easily violated, she ought to assure him of her sincerity; that he must have some guaranty; and finally, that he would send for a Clergyman and be married instanter. To this she interposed positive objections, but as positively promised to marry him at a proper place and time. He asked if she would give him a *written* promise of marriage, to which she replied affirmatively. He then said that he desired to protect himself against the possibility of another disappointment, which, now that he seemed so near the possession of the only object for whom he lived, he feared would drive him to madness; and proposed that the written engagement should convey to him half her fortune in case of her refusal to marry him. To all this she assented, and at his request wrote the Promise of Marriage, and the Forfeiture, in the form and manner dictated by the *impressive* lover.

Things being thus arranged, Mr. W. said he would order a carriage. Leaving the apartment and passing through another, he was followed stealthily by Miss G., when hearing the voice of her old nurse in an outer room into which Mr. W. had passed, she rushed forward and fell into her arms. They conveyed her back to the apartment in which she had been confined, where she remained with Mr. W. and her nurse in a high state of nervous excitement. And finally, when restored, an hour or more was passed in efforts to tranquilize and reconcile her to what had passed; and then, at 3 o'clock at night, (or morning rather,) she was permitted to return to her hotel.

On the following day, after consulting with the British Consul, Miss GAMBLE went with him to the *real* Intendant of Police, and preferred a complaint, on which Mr. WYCOFF, with his confederates, her courier and valet, (a resident of Genoa,) were arrested and committed to prison, where they await a trial which comes on next week.

This is, briefly, Miss GAMBLE'S account of a strange story. She showed me letters corroborative of it. It is, I believe, a truthful relation.

Mr. Wycoff, of course, has his own version. He insists that Miss G. loved him quite devotedly, but had been influenced by others to wrong both herself and him. For the purpose of giving the affair the character of a civil offense, he drew up and swore to a statement in which, among other things, he says that their last week in London was one of such endearment and dalliance as their betrothal rendered proper and natural. This Miss G. utterly denies. She did not, she says, during that time see Mr. W. alone, and finally denied herself to him, leaving London, as she intended, without his knowledge, though the sequel proved that he had perfect knowledge of all her movements through a faithless courier.

WANTED.

CLERK WANTED.—By a Dry Goods Jobbing House, an active young man, who understands double entry book-keeping, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Application to be in applicant's own hand-writing, stating salary, which must be moderate. Address DRY GOODS, at the office of this paper, for two days. m3-3t*

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable young Woman who has lately arrived from Boston, to do Chamberwork and Waiting, and to assist in Washing and Ironing, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 32 Mulberry-st., or address a note stating where she may call. Can be seen for two days. m3-1t*

MEN WANTED.—200 men, of good address, who can command a capital of one or two dollars, will find an opportunity of doubling the same daily, by a new invention, which they can obtain at No. 413 Broadway, up stairs, first room. m3-3t*

AGENTS WANTED.—A RARE CHANCE.—Agents Wanted, Male and Female, for the Hudson River Health Association, Kingston, N. Y. A good chance is now offered to active men to make from $3 to $15 a day. This is the best Health Association ever started. Guaranteed capital, $75,000. Call at the General Agent's office, No. 156 Broadway, up stairs. [m3&6*] A. J. BEALS.

AGENTS WANTED.—500 agents to sell the Life and American SPEECHES of KOSSUTH, illustrated. Large percentage given, and high wages made. Call or address, post-paid, American Family Publication Establishment No. 128 Nassau-st., N. Y. 10f-1m*

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND UNIVERSITY desires a situation in connection with the public Press, or as a Teacher in a private family or school. The most satisfactory City references will be given. Address P. at this office, or at the office of Kent & Davies, No. 66 Wall-st. 27f-6*

SAFE WANTED.—Any person having a second-hand Safe to dispose of cheap, will find a purchaser by calling at No. 105 Liberty-st., or address through Box No. 2,367 Post-Office. m3-3t*

TO CHASERS.—Wanted, a first-rate Silver Chaser. Apply to J. C. MOORE & SON, No. 85 Leonard-st. m3-3t*

TO DRUGGISTS.—Wanted, a qualified young man to take the entire charge of a Drug Store. Address "DRUGGIST," *Times* office. m3-1t*

IF MRS. MARY H. ROGERS will send her address to Box No. 2,009 Post-Office, Nassau-st, she will hear from her friends. Any person knowing her residence will confer a great kindness on her and them, by directing her attention to this advertisement. m3-1t

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—To let, two large rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives; also four single rooms. The house has been newly furnished, and all the latest improvements have been introduced. Apply at No. 45 Walker-street, a few doors from Broadway. 26f-6t*

BOARDING.—Board wanted for a young lady, 17 years old, in a private family in Brooklyn, where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed. She will furnish her own room. Address J. D., at the office of this paper. m3-2t*

LOST.

LOST.—On Monday, March 1, in or near the American Exchange Bank, THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, in six fifty dollar notes of the Union Bank. The finder will be rewarded and receive the thanks of the owner, by returning the same to A. B. RODGERS, Esq., Attorney, &c., No. 49 William-st m3 3t*

LOST.—On Monday morning, a GOLD WATCH, with a small chain and hook, in University-place, or vicinity, between Amity and 16th-sts. The finder will receive a suitable reward by leaving it at No. 18 East 16th-st., third door west of Union-square, or at No. 149 Broadway, cor. Liberty-st. m3-2t

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO THE DEAF.—I hereby depose that Dr. HEATH, Aurist and Oculist, of No. 363 Broadway, New-York, cured of a long standing, which prevented my hearing loud conversation, almost instaneously, and that too, after I had been under treatment without any benefit, at one of the first Medical Colleges here as well as the Aurists, with no better success. PATRICK HENRY, No. 473 Pearl-st.

We, the undersigned, know the above affidavit to be true. Ann Henry, Sarah Henry Charles Sexton, John F. Froman, Thomas McNamara, Maurice Mahan Sworn before me Feb 19, 1852. M. W. DIVINE, Commissioner of Deeds.

A WORTHY EXAMPLE.—The following card, inclosing five dollars to aid in the purchase of the Old Brewery grounds at the Five Points, in behalf of the Ladies' Home Mission, is gratefully acknowledged. It will commend itself above our praise, and we commend it both in its spirit and practice as worthy of imitation.

To Mr. Leonard Kirby, Member of Committee, 47 Cedar st

SIR.—Will you have the kindness to acknowledge in the *New-York Daily Times* the inclosed trifle, ($5,) which I offer in the hope that when added to other widows' mites, it may enable the Ladies' Home Missionary Society to purchase the building which they design shall effect so much good for the outcasts of society. Would it not be well to suggest to the public that *general* contributions, be they ever so small, soon swell to large amounts. Persons are apt to think "What good can any quarter or half-dollar do?" They forget that life itself is made of particles of time. Respectfully yours, J. H. D

NORTH OYSTER BAY, Feb. 28, 1852. m3-1t

DAVIS'S RAHVENE.—A sovereign remedy for GRAY HAIR.—The Eighth Wonder of the World now stands ready to put the cap on all others of its class, whether ancient or modern. Mr. WILLIAM DAVIS, the inventor of the RAHVENE, whose virtues can be attested by thousands, in the course of his experiments, has made another even more important discovery. This is nothing less than that new and remarkable compound which is known as the RAHVENE. It is composed of certain substances which, being combined according to fixed proportions, form a substance which is an unfailing remedy for Gray Hair. It is compounded not a dye, for it is itself almost devoid of color, but it acts vitally by feeding the exhausted absorbents, and thus stimulating the activity of those organs which secrete the coloring matter of the hair By the use of a few bottles only of this valuable substance, the hair may be restored to its original color, freshness, softness and vigor. If any one should be doubtful of the entire truth of this assertion, let them call on the inventor and proprietor at his office, Ludlow-st., one door from Grand, New-York, where proofs are ready to be seen. Efforts will be made to supply the great and rapidly increasing demand for the RAHVENE. Price 50 cts per bottle. 1t*

DOCTOR C. W. ROBACK, the great Swedish Astrologer, No. 6 White-st., New-York.

He comes of an ancient race—
A race that long has read the stars.
Foretelling, by each planet's place,
Famine, plague, pestilence and war.
But he, although by many a king
With honors and with gifts endowed,
Prefers to help the suffering,
And for the humble leaves the proud.
His door stands wide for one and all;
Who needs his aid shall aid receive;
Vast are his gifts, and those who call,
His art shall certainly relieve.
In sickness, sorrow, or disgrace,
He points the way to hope once more.
Teaches the duped a fraud to trace,
And love estranged he can restore.
Yes, by his geomantic skill
And astrologic lore combined,
Wishes and hopes he can fulfil,
And fathom all the depths of mind.
Let those who doubt, go hear and see;
The sick in heart, or mind, or frame
Will find, whenever to him they flee,
His powers are equal to his fame.

Terms for consultations—Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1 Nativities calculated by the oracles and the masculine signs—Ladies, $1; gentlemen, $1 50. Nativities, by geomancy—Ladies, $1; in full $3; gentlemen, $3; in full $5. Persons at a distance can have their nativities calculated by sending the day of their birth. Letters, prepaid, containing the fee appropriate for the information required, may be addressed to Dr W C. ROBACK, No. 5 White-st., New-York. m3-1t

SINGER'S PATENT STRAIGHT NEEDLE PERPENDICULAR ACTION SEWING MACHINE—Secured by letters Patent, Aug 12, 1851.—To this Machine was awarded a premium of the first class at the last New-York State Fair, and again at the last Fair of the American Institute it is pronounced by the Judges a gold medal. Though far in advance of all competition when these premiums were awarded, the machines are much more perfect as manufactured now, as several valuable improvements have just been completed and added by the inventor. The machines execute all kinds of Seaming and Stitching in a style of strength, elasticity and beauty before not attained. They stitch, elegantly, the finest shirt bosoms. The best kind of tailors' custom work may be done with them in the best manner, and the sewing on leather is peculiarly elegant. The price, with all apparatus complete, is $125. The machine will be constantly on exhibition and sale at the principal office, No. 323 Broadway, New-York, and No. 19 Harvard-place, Boston, where perfect demonstration of the utility and value of the invention will be furnished. Exclusive rights to use and vend the machine in any par. of the territory of the United States, not disposed of, will be sold on reasonable terms. To competent business men, no other investment can insure such immense profits as the purchase and sale of these rights. For particulars address, post-paid, 9f-1m* I. M. SINGER, No. 256 Broadway, N. Y.

SALAMANDER SAFES.—The reputation of WILDER'S Patent Salamander Fire Proof Safe, as manufactured by the subscriber, is so well established that I deem it unnecessary to publish at length the numerous certificates and testimonials. Some of the recent ones are from New-Orleans, Chicago, Syracuse, Brooklyn, and New-York; all of which can be seen at my old-established Iron Safe Depot, Green Block, Water-street, between Maiden-lane and Wall-street—where is now on hand, for sale, the largest assortment of Iron Safes in the world. I defy any one to prove that any man ever lost a dollar by fire, burglars or dampness, or mildew, in one of my chilled iron and damp proof compositions, with Hall's patent tumbler-proof locks, when combined with WILDER'S Patent Salamander.

I am the proprietor of Hall's Patent Lock, which obtained a medal (in the name of Adams & Co., Boston,) at the World's Exhibition, and is considered the best lock, for the price, ever invented, being proof against powder, and the key is no larger than a cent, and can be made changeable.

A medal at the World's Exhibition was awarded to me for my Iron Safe. The American Institute of 1851 also awarded me a gold medal for the best Fire Proof Safe. I invite all purchasers to a close and careful investigation, before purchasing, and decide for themselves, who makes the best fire, burglar and damp-proof safes combined.

d13-3taw3MW&F3m SILAS C. HERRING

REMOVAL.—MORSE'S AMERICAN TELEGRAPH —The office of the NEW-YORK, ALBANY, and BUFFALO TELEGRAPH COMPANY has removed from No. 15 Wall-st. into the basement of the Bank of the Republic, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., New York Since the completion of recent thorough and extensive repairs, this line has worked in a manner hitherto unparalleled, for promptness and accuracy, in the history of Telegraphs. The arrangement with various connecting lines are such as to enable us to offer every possible facility for the prompt and speedy transmission of messages destined for any part of the United States or Canada. One of the wires belonging to this Company is appropriated exclusively for business destined for Buffalo, and places West and Southwest. New lines, working in immediate connection with this, have recently been completed, leading through all the Western and Southwestern States; we are therefore now prepared and ready to transmit messages with correctness and dispatch, to New Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukie, and all intermediate places

T. S FAXTON, President.
S. W. McGOWAN, Chief Operator.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 852. m1-6t

LIGHTNING RODS.—A. M. QUIMBY & SON, No 133 East 27th-st., New-York, are now ready to furnish their improved Lightning Rods, (to be sent to any part of the world,) and to personally superintend their erection, when the buildings for which they are desired are within a few days' travel from New-York city. These rods, which have been placed on some of the most splendid buildings in the country, are erected with particular reference to neatness, and are perfect safeguards from lightning. m1-1mood*

BURGESS & CO.'S ROACH, RAT and MOUSE EXTERMINATOR—Retail price 25 cts. per box.—The efficacy of this article for the destruction of all species of vermin, is most fully attested to by our customers throughout the country, to whom we have supplied it for some years. A liberal discount allowed to wholesale and retail dealers. GREENLEAF & KINSLEY,
13-41tMW&S Wholesale Druggists, No. 42 Vesey-st

NOTICE.—The Annual Election for Directors of the NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 29 Wall-st., on THURSDAY, 4th March next. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
m1-4t WM. L. YOUDS, Secretary.

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER, constantly on hand and made to order by
1m-1m GTEUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 44 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—A Dock, Lumber Yard, Lumber Building and Store, with Tin Shop attached, in the centre of the village of Port Chester; an established business stand. Apply on the premises, to
J. DAGGETT,
27f-6tsod* or to F. SHERWOOD, No. 22 South-st.

TO BOARDING HOUSES IN CITY OR COUNTRY.—A new building, just finished, is for sale or rent. It will accommodate 100 persons as boarders. If not sold by 1st of April and rented, and the occupant not succeeding, no rent required. Several other houses are offered for sale—all on a credit of 10 years. Apply to Rev. CHARLES HOOVER Nassau-st.; Dr. SILAS L. CONDICT, Jersey City; or to C. A. JOHNSON, Morristown, N. J.
m2-1aw8w*

PROSPECT HILL FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—Near Douglas Farm, commanding an extensive view of Little Neck Bay and Sound, Fort Schuyler palisades, &c. About 72 acres in a high state of cultivation; choice fruit-trees, a large new dwelling, out-buildings, ice-house, new farm-house, dock, store and bathing-house; fine springs of water for trout ponds. Flushing stages pass the door several times a day to steamboat. [m3-1t] B. H. CUTTER, Little Neck, L. I.

MOUNT VERNON LOTS FOR SALE, on easy terms of payment, without obligation to build. Most of them are very near the Railroad Station, on the 1st, 2d and 3d-avs. Also, for sale, several one acre plots, upon which are some large and beautiful forest trees. The property in this new and rapidly growing village has already advanced considerably since the improvements commenced, and will, doubtless, continue to rise until they progress. By contract or pledge, one thousand houses are to be built there within less than three years. Over one hundred are now under way, and scarce a day passes without one or more new frames being raised. For maps and particulars, apply in the 4th story of No. 45 William-st. m3-3t*

HOMESTEAD FOR SALE.—The building on the property of the New-York and Mamaroneck Homestead Association, situated at Mamaroneck Village near the Railroad Depot, now the residence of GEO. H. GUION, Esq., together with the acre plot connected thereto, and reserved for the House is offered for sale by the Association. The House is of modern construction and nearly new—it is in first-rate repair, high and eligibly situated, within full view of and about two minutes walk of the Railroad. The accommodation Trains stop some eight times a day at this depot, and the communication from this city is about 71 cents a trip, the adjacent property has nearly all changed hands within a short time, and is fast being improved. The new village is nearly graded, and the deeds will be ready early in April. The above offers a fine opportunity for a gentleman's country residence, and will be sold low at the present time. Apply to W. P. LABARRE,
m3-2w No. 156 Bowery, up stairs.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The following very desirable and well located property is offering for sale low, to close an interest: Houses and Lots Nos. 13 and 17 Douglass-st., and 16 Degraw-st.; Lots 25x100 Houses 25x36; brick fronts, sub-cellars, &c., all in good order. Price for each House and Lot, $3,000. Also, the neatly finished House, with two Lots, in Dean-st., near Powers st. The House has a back piazza, glazed in vaults, and fine garden. Price $4,000, under lease for two years at $300 per annum. The houses are all of two stories, with basement and attic. Also, ten Lots of ground, viz., six Lots on Powers-st., three on Dean, and one on Bergen-st.—all adjacent. Expenses for paving, pumps, lamps, &c., all paid. Price for each lot, $750. Of any or all of the above, two thirds of the amount may remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 6 per cent. The property is worthy of the attention of mechanics, or any one desiring a profitable investment. For further particulars, apply to CAMMANN, WHITEHOUSE & CO.,
27f-2weod No. 56 Wall-st.

RURAL DOMICILE AT RYE, Westchester County, 27 miles from New-York, and contiguous to the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Station. The subscriber offers for sale this valuable property. The premises comprise two acres of land, finely situated, and inclosed with superior walls; the dwelling, a recently-finished, handsome double house, in cottage style, and built in the most perfect manner; size 34 feet by 20, with wing, two stories, basement, attic, &c., of which there are four parlors, 19 feet by 15 each, marble mantels, walls of hard-finish; out-buildings in the process of erection; a well of pure water, stone cistern, gardens; a valuable wrought quarry of first quality building-stone. When fully completed this will be one of the prettiest places in Rye, and for a gentleman doing business in New-York, and wishing to avail himself of the rail car for travel, it offers advantages superior, perhaps, to those of any other place in the town. Terms easy. Apply to JAMES H PARSONS, No. 73 Liberty-st, New York, or to the subscriber, near the premises. [18f-1mM&W*] SAMUEL U. BERRIAN.

RARE CHANCE.—A large lumber-yard, new gothic dwelling and out buildings, and five valuable lots for sale cheap, at Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y., on the Sound and one-quarter mile from New-York and New Haven Railroad depot. It is an excellent location for business—amount of sales per year, $20,000. The house is new, finished in the best style, and cannot be surpassed for beauty of location and general advantages. Inquire of S. LYON, No. 17 Dey-st., or M. LYON, on the premises. 25f 4tend

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A very desirable Country Seat at South Amboy; for further information apply to T. J. HALL, No. 283 Broadway, between 10 and 11 o'clock. To rent Nos 69 and 71 East 16th st. A Farm 23 miles on the line of the New-Haven railroad. Apply to
11f-tf ANDREWS & LAMPHIER, No. 203 Broadway.

FOUNDRY FOR SALE.—The Minnesota Foundry, with lots, buildings, furnaces, ovens, steam engine, boiler, &c. The lots and buildings will be sold or let. For terms apply at the premises, or to WEEKS, KELLY & CO., No. 43 Wall-st m2-3t*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

D. APPLETON & CO.

PUBLISH ON WEDNESDAY—The NEW FRENCH MANUAL, and Travelers Companion, intended as a Guide to the Tourist and a Class-book to the Student, by Gabriel Surenne, author of the Standard Pronouncing French Dictionary. 1 vol 18mo Price 50 cents.

This little volume contains an introduction to French pronunciation; a copious vocabulary; a very complete series of dialogues on topics of every-day life; dialogues on the principal Continental tours, and on all the objects of interest in Paris, with models of epistolary correspondence; directions to travelers, and useful statistical information.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

A DICTIONARY OF THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES, in two parts. I. French—English. II. English—French, with Vocabulary of Proper Names, for the use of Schools and General Reference, by Gabriel Surenne. (Abridged from the larger Dictionary.) 1 vol. 18mo Price 90 cents.

The success of Mr. Surenne's Standard Pronouncing Dictionary of the French and English languages, has encouraged the belief that the public would receive favorably the abridgment of the same, at a cheaper price. In compiling the abridgment of the larger work, all the words have been retained, except those which have become obsolete, or whose technicality precluded their insertion in a popular Dictionary.

D. A & Co. publish SURENNE'S STANDARD PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY of the French and English and English and French Languages. 1 vol. large 12mo., of near 900 pages. Price $1 50. m3 3t

PUTNAM'S

SEMI-MONTHLY LIBRARY, Vol. IV. THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, THE WORLD HERE AND THERE; OR, NOTES OF TRAVELERS. From "Household Words." Edited by CHARLES DICKENS. First Series, 12mo. Stiff paper covers. 25c. Being the Fourth Volume of PUTNAM'S SEMI-MONTHLY LIBRARY OF STANDARD AND ATTRACTIVE WORKS, FOR TRAVELERS AND THE FIRESIDE

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My Pearl Fishing Expedition.	An Adventure with a Lizard.
Our Phantom Ship—Japan.	The Sierra de St. Catherina.
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VOLUMES ALREADY PUBLISHED.

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VOL. I....NO. 144. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (Sunday excepted,) at the office, No. 116 NASSAU-STREET, between Beekman and Fulton, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies. THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, [illegible] Saturday Morning, at the low price of [illegible] Five copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, [illegible] Ten copies for THIRTY DOLLARS, [illegible] Twenty copies for FORTY DOLLARS, [illegible] time for which subscriptions are made. Remittances to be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company.**—Office No. 2 Wall-st., room No. 4.—CAPITAL STOCK $200,000—SHARES $100 EACH.—The Books of Subscription for Stock in this Company are now opened at their Office, where parties desirous of becoming interested, may procure Stock, Pamphlets of Organization, and By-Laws, and any information relative to the objects and prospects of the Company. This enterprise commends itself to the confidence of capitalists, the Company having in possession one of the most valuable mines in California, located on Wood's Creek, near the city of Sonora, Tuolumne County, and having nearly complete an engine and stamp work of the largest class, which will be shipped by a clipper vessel, at an early day. It is the purpose of the Trustees to prosecute the work with vigor, and a view to profit from the *business* of mining. It is deemed unnecessary to enter into a calculation o probable profits, it having been satisfactorily ascertained that Companies already in operation with good machinery have been eminently successful.

The machinery now being made for this Company, is under the immediate supervision of R. S. KING Esq., the builder of the "Gold Hill Quartz Mining Company's—(known as Peck's)—Mill," which has produced such astonishing results, and will be twice the size of that establishment. The employees in all responsible positions will be shareholders, and selected with special regard to ability and integrity and required to give bonds with sureties in such sums as will be deemed sufficient to guard the interests of Shareholders. Persons residing out of the city may obtain Stocks, Pamphlets, or any information, by addressing the Treasurer, post-paid, by mail. D. W. INGERSOLL, President.
THOS. E. HASTINGS, Treasurer. 27f-tf

☞ **Removal.**—BENEDICT, HALL & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Boots, Shoes and Findings, have Removed to No. 21 Park Row, on the site of the old Park Theatre, opposite the Astor House, New-York. 28f-1m

☞ **Lectures at Abbott's Collegiate Institution FOR YOUNG LADIES.** Spingler Institute Union Park.—Prof. ARNOLD GUYOT, of Harvard University, will deliver a course of four Lectures on the six days' work of Creation, designed to show the harmony of Science and Revelation. Commencing on FRIDAY EVENING, March 5, at 7½ o'clock, and continued on MONDAY, the 8th; TUESDAY, the 9th, and FRIDAY, the 12th. Tickets for each lecture, 50 cents. Prof. BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, LL. D., of Yale College, will deliver a course of lectures on Geology, immediately following, on the 15th, 16th, 22d, 23d, 29th and 30th of March. m2,3,4,5,8,9,12,15,16,22,23,29,30

☞ **Consider your Situation**—All that are living under exorbitant rents, and resolve to procure a home, by joining the CITY BUILDING ASSOCIATION OF WILLIAMSBURG. The recent organization of this Association, and the success which it has met with since its books were opened for subscription of shares, enables its officers and members to say that it offers the great inducements to those that wish to make small monthly investments, as any of the Associations in New-York. Therefore the officers have resolved to call a public meeting at Central Hall, cor. of South 1st and 5th sts. on TUESDAY EVENING, March 9, 1852, at 7½ o'clock, to give such persons as have not subscribed, an opportunity of doing so, as books will be open for subscriptions. Addresses may be expected from efficient speakers. All!—gentlemen and ladies—are invited to attend. Articles of Association Prospectus can be had gratis at the Secretary's office, No. 146 South 6th-st.
WM. H BUTLER, President.
W. L. GILLROY, Vice-President.
P. C. BERRY, President. m4 3t ThMAT*

☞ **Money Auction.**—The third regular monthly meeting of the GREENWICH BUILDING ASSOCIATION, will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, March 5, at the Bleecker House, No 275 Bleecker-st., nearly opposite the Bleecker Buildings. At this meeting the officers will offer a ten or twelve shares for Sale, and it is hoped that all members will be present to compete for the money. The dues for March must positively be paid on or before this evening. Members are specially requested to call at the office, No 48 Eighth av., before Friday evening, as it may not be possible to receive all the dues on that evening.
CHARLES CRANE, President.
DAVID MILLIKEN, Vice-President.
R. ROSS, Jr., Secretary. m4-2:*

☞ **Industrial Home Association No 2**—Members are hereby notified that their meetings will continue to be held in the usual place, 127 Grand-st. every THURSDAY EVENING. THOS. KINCAID, Chairman Committee.

☞ **Come and Go with Us!**—The LAFAYETTE BUILDING AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION of Bushwick and Williamsburg will hold public meetings every MONDAY EVENING during the present month, at the Office of the Association, in Lafayette Hall, Bushwick, (Cross Roads,) commencing at 7 o'clock. The great gathering, and the readiness with which a very large number of the shares were taken up at the first regular monthly meeting which took place on Monday evening, March 1, shows that this Association is the one above all others. Those who intend to join had better do so at once, and start with us at the commencement.
The value of the shares is fixed at..... $500
Entrance fee..... 1 00
Monthly dues..... 2 00

MR. GEORGE THOMPSON, the Attorney of this Association, will for the convenience of those living further down in Williamsburg, receive the subscriptions of new members at his office, No. 139 Fourth-st., Williamsburg. Copies of the By-Laws may be had gratis of him or of the Secretary. All information desired will be given. Now is the time to secure a home, or the means of securing one. Bushwick, (Cross Roads,) March 4, 1852
JAMES HALL, President.
JOHN B CANAVELLO, Vice-President.
NORMAN ANDREWS, Secretary m4-1t*

☞ **The Fulton Building Association**—To those who wish to be their own Landlords.—The FULTON BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION contains the a vantages of a Savings Bank with those of a Building Association.

A public meeting will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, March 5, at Chatham Hall, at 7½ o'clock, for the admission of new members, when the object and peculiar advantages of the Association will be explained.

To those who desire to invest money profitably, and to all persons of small means who labor for a living, this Association presents unequaled advantages

Interest at the rate of 7 per cent. is allowed on six months dues or over, when paid in advance, or in case of withdrawal from the Association. This is an entire new feature in Building Associations. Entrance fee, 50 cents; monthly dues, $2 50; par value of shares, $500. Number of original shares limited to 300. Subscriptions will be received by the following officers:

SAMUEL SOUTHERDEN, President.
WILLIAM WEED, Vice President, No 56 Bowery.
ISAAC AMERMAN, JR., Secretary, No 65 3d-av.

TRUSTEES.

G. H. Walker, 61 Elizabeth-st., corner of Hester-st.	D. W. Whitney, 27 College-place
L. L. Devoe, 40 Eldridge-st.	F. B. Williams, 143 Hester-st.
Henry McCollum, 40 Eldridge-st.	Tobias V. Mumford, 29 Norfolk-st.
Nath'l Terpenoy, 185 5th-av.	

Ladies can subscribe to any number of shares by leaving their names with any of the above-named officers. 28f-3t

☞ **North American Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION**—No 458 Broadway, south-east corner of Grand-st Office open from 10 o'clock, A. M until 9 o'clock P M Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and subscribe. Entrance fee, $1; monthly dues, $2.

WORKINGMEN, ATTEND.—An opportunity is now offered you, by this Association, of investing your small savings in a manner far more profitable then depositing in our Savings Banks or other similar institutions Reflect—in eight years, or less you can convert $288 into $360. Yes, $288 invested in an all monthly income of $—and this amount that there are few who cannot afford it. Of a classes of the community, none are to be more benefited than the working class—men of small means Who is there not desirous of a home to call his own? Who is there not proud of being called his own landlord? We appeal to you all to secure to yourse ves and to your children a home, and be relieved from the growing burden of high rents. Office, No 458 Broadway
RICHARD F. CARMAN, President.
THOMAS S. CUMMINGS, Vice-President.
MORTIMER SMITH, Secretary.
DANIEL HOWELL, Surveyor.
HENRY B. CUMMINGS, Attorney.

TRUSTEES

Walter Keeler,	Augustus Barmore,	Alfred A. Arment,
Augustus Lasar,	James H. Dies,	R. H. Slissen, jr.,
m3-1w	H. W. Smith.	

☞ **United States Building Association and EQUITABLE INVESTMENT AND SAVING FUND.**—The fourth monthly meeting of this Association will be held at No. 162 Bowery, third story, on MONDAY EVENING, March 15, at 7 o'clock. The books of the Association are open for subscription at No. 178 Bowery, where by-laws and act of incorporation can be had gratis. Entrance fee 50 cents: dues $2 50; shares $600 An opportunity is offered to males and females, by paying $2 50 a month for a few years, to obtain a home or capital sufficient to start a fair business. At the last meeting shares were redeemed at $200 each.
N. McGRAW, President, No. 4 Crosby-st.
JOHN BUSHBY, Vice-President.
THOS. VERNON, Secretary, 178 Bowery.

DIRECTORS.

Andw. Allendorph,	James Grundy,	Wm. Forrester,
John Crouch,	Starkes Livesey,	Jas. McDuff,
	TRUSTEES.	
N McGraw,	C. W. Houghton,	John Ridley.

Attorney, Chauncey Shaffer, 75 Nassau st. 16f-1m*

☞ **Waverly Building Association**—Office, No. 148 6th-av open at all hours for the purpose of receiving subscriptions. Entrance fee, for the present, only $1. Monthly dues, $3. Subscribe early, as the entrance fee will soon be doubled.
N. B. MOUNTFORT, President.
JOHN GREGORY, Vice-President.
JAMES W HALE, Secretary
A public meeting will be held early next week, at the new Chapel, junction of Greenwich and 7th-avs. m3-4t

☞ **A Card**—THE BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—To all persons who have subscribed, or are about to subscribe to the stock of this company. The Books to receive the first instalment of $3 80 per share to the capital stock of this company, will remain open a few days longer, at the Mercantile Bank, corner of Broadway and John-st. The second instalment will be due and payable on the 15th inst. at the same place It is anticipated from the resources which this company have already accumulated, that they will pay the largest dividend ever paid by any Insurance Company in the city of New-York or the United States. As the stock is being taken up very fast it will be well for those persons who wish to subscribe for shares to do so immediately as they will never have such a chance again.
S. JESSURUN, Secretary. J. BRUCE, President.
m3-4t

☞ **Second New-York Building Association.**—The second regular meeting of this Association, for the payment of dues and election of new members, will be held at Chatham Hall, No. 5 Chatham square on THURSDAY EVENING, March 4, at 7 o'clock. This association is filling up rapidly, so that the entrance fee will soon be raised probably at the next meeting. Members having six months or more dues in advance will receive interest at the rate of six per cent., in addition to the profits. Shares, $600; monthly dues, $3 50; entrance fee 50 cents. Shares will be redeemed at this meeting. J BUXTON, Jr. Secretary.
m3-2t* No 14 North William-st.

☞ **New-York Mamaroneck Association** will hold a special meeting at Masonic Hall, No. 274 Grand, near Forsyth-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, March 4 As business of importance will be laid before the meeting, prompt and punctual attendance is required
J. B. ACKER, President.
NELSON S. PRATT, Secretary. m3-2t

☞ **At a Meeting of the Members of American Hose Co. No. 19** on MONDAY EVENING, the 1st inst., the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz

Whereas, Our much esteemed and worthy associate, HENRY W BANKS, has retired from the office of Foreman of this Company, a situation he has filled with so much credit to himself, and satisfaction to the men under his command, who view with feelings of pride and pleasure the success which has attended his perseverine efforts to elevate the Company both in respectability and usefulness, therefore,

Resolved, That we tender to him our unfeigned and heartfelt thanks for the uniform kindness he has ever shown to the members of this Company—for the lively interest he has always evinced for their welfare—and for his earnest exertions, under all circumstances and on all occasions, to raise the Company to the prosperous position it now enjoys—believing, as we do, that it is owing to his kindly influence that we are now placed in a position equaled by few and excelled by none of the numerous Companies that now compose the New-York Fire Department.

Resolved, that while we sincerely and deeply regret the circumstances that require him to separate himself from us, as our presiding officer, in consequence of his removal from the city, we trust that our loss will be to him a gain, and in his retirement from office, he carries with him our best and most ardent wishes for success in all his undertakings. We bid him God speed in all his doings, and desire earnestly that his journey through life may be prosperous and eminently happy. By order of the Company.
m4-1t* O. H SCHREINER, Secretary pro tem.

☞ **Attention, Californians!**—A grand mass meeting to be held EVERY DAY at No. 87 Nassau-st., in order to get supplied with FRANK'S AROMATIC SODA previous to arriving for the gold regions. This article is now considered indispensable, being a most pleasant beverage and a sure regulator of the system Let every man be in time, and secure their allowance. 216 tumblers, $2 Sign of Aromatic Soda Company, J. H. BEARDSLEY, Agent.
m4-1mod*

☞ **Home, Sweet Home!**—Every man ought to provide himself a home, and there is no better way to do this than by subscribing for shares in the IRVING BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, which has been started only a few days, and nearly half the shares have been subscribed for already. This Association will in this week be able to close its books in a very short time The entrance fee at present is only $2 per share; dues, $3 per month; value of shares $250 each.

The First Monthly meeting will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, March 5 at Masonic Hall, No 274 Grand-st., near Forsyth, at 8 o'clock, on which occasion several shares will be sold to the highest bidder. The meeting will be addressed by able speakers, who will explain the objects and workings of the Association. Prospectus and Articles of Association can be had at the office, No. 214 Grand-st., and subscriptions also received there

Mechanics, Laborers, Clerks, professional men, and all other classes, should examine the principles of these institutions, and avail themselves of the benefits of the Mutual Loan and accumulating plan of acquiring property by the payment of small monthly sums

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President, No. 106 Broadway.
GEO H BELL, Vice-President, No. 158 Nassau-st.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Secretary, No. 344 Grand-st.
THOMAS LAWRENCE, Attorney, No 15 Beekman-st.

TRUSTEES.

Geo H Franklin, No. 173 West st
Geo W. Riblet, County Clerk's Office, City Hall
Silas C Herring, Nos 127 and 129 Water st.
James Jackson, Jr., No 361 Broadway
Royal G Millard, No. 89 Barclay-st.
Nelson Pratt, No. 215 Duane-st
Elias Combe, No. 244 Grand-st.
F G Sicnardson, No 43 Fulton-st.
Geo T Maxwell, No. 18 City Hall.

Office of Association, No. 244 Grand-st. Open EVERY EVENING from 6 to 9 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY from 3 to 9 o'clock, P M., for Ladies. Articles of the Association may be had gratis m4-2A

☞ **Columbian Mutual Loan AND ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION.**

The second public meeting of this Association will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, March 4, 7½ o'clock, at Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats reserved for the ladies.

The 1,000 shares of this Association having been subscribed for in two days, the Trustees have increased them 1,000 more, of which about 500 have been subscribed

We will have $1,000 to loan the first monthly meeting in April.
ROBERT A. SANDS, Esq., Vice President.
Dr. J. R. BIGELOW, Assist. Vice President.

TRUSTEES.

Samuel R Trembley,	Thomas Brown,
Lewis Osborn,	Elias E Aaron
Andrew V. Stout,	William C. Chave,
Ebenezer Wilson,	John C. Smith,
William H Riblet,	George H Ross.
Aaron Adams,	Benjamin M. Thompson.

AMZI HILL, Surveyor.
MORTIMER DE MOTTE, Counsellor and Attorney.
CHARLES L NOE, Secretary No 25 Delancey-st. m4-1t

☞ **The Phœnix Building Association.**—A public meeting of this flourishing Association will be held at Military Hall, Bowery, on THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Those who were unable to obtain seats at the meeting on Monday evening last are thus afforded another opportunity to hear the principles of a Building Association illustrated by the same distinguished speaker who addressed that meeting. This Association is incorporated, and is designed to be used either as a Building or Savings Institution. In either case the advantages are equally great and beneficial. All that is required to become a member is $2. Par value of shares $200 By-laws with the act of incorporation can be had, together with all required information, at the Secretary's office, No. 65 Chatham-st, opposite Chambers.
WILSON SMALL, President.
AMOS WILLETS, Vice-President.
A. R HATFIELD, Secretary. Chamber's Hall, No. 65 Chatham-st.

TRUSTEES:

Warren Chapman,	Geo W Dawson,	James Cornell,
Robert M Dewitt,	Peter J. Powles,	E. J Small.
Andrew Hume.	George A. Barney,	Joseph Nesbitt.

Surveyor JACOB L. FENN | Attorney .....D McADAM

N B—The first regular monthly meeting will be held at the Secretary's office on WEDNESDAY EVENING March 3. m3-2t

☞ **The Second Monthly Meeting** of the CITIZENS MUTUAL LOAN AND ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION, will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, March 4, at their rooms, No. 244 Broadway, next door above Canal-st., at 7½ o'clock. We cordially invite all who desire to learn how they may obtain a home by the small saving of $1 per month for a few years, to be present. Addresses will be delivered and shares redeemed Present entrance fee $2; shares $500; monthly dues $3 Subscription books are open daily from 9 A M to 5 P M and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings till 9 o'clock, at the office as above SIMEON DRAPER, President.
E DELAFIELD SMITH, Vice President.
J F. KENDALL, Secretary

TRUSTEES

J J Herrick	Geo Schwartz jr.	Joel W. Mason
W P. Dewey	John F Clarke	S Albertis, jr
Wm H Dietz	Wm. Thomson	Chas. L. Cornish.

m3-3t

☞ **Notice to All.**—KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION—Success has been the success of this Association, and the management of its affairs so satisfactory to the members, (all of the shares having been taken in six weeks) at the request of many persons in the upper part of the city, we have opened the books of the second and have already one hundred shares subscribed for. To those who were unable to procure shares in the first this will be a favorable opportunity; and for their accommodation a public meeting will be held in Knickerbocker Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 10, at 7½ o'clock. The public, both ladies and gentlemen, are invited to attend, as at this meeting there will be able and thorough explanations given. Come and join—entrance fee only $2, on each share of $500
JAMES R DEL VECCHIO, President.
ANSON WILLIS, Vice President.
Books now open at the office, where articles of Association can be had. EDWARD J. MADDEN, Secretary.
OFFICE, No. 168 9th-av. m3-7t

☞ **Notice**—The second regular Meeting of the KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION will be held in Knickerbocker Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, 8th inst., at 7½ o'clock The members will bear in mind the trouble and time that will be saved by paying their dues at the office of the Secretary, No. 168 9th-av., before that date.
m3-3t E. J. MADDEN, Secretary.

☞ **Building Associations**—FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital $150,000, dividend into 10,000 shares, of $15 each cash paid in, with the privilege of increasing the capital stock to $500,000. Subscription for the capital stock of this Company will be received by the following persons, appointed Commissioners: John Bruce, No 21 Platt-street; Wakeman & Latting, No 59 Fulton-st.; Daniel P. Barnard, No. 16 Wall st; John Suxton No. 15 North Williams-st; Solom n Jessurun, No 8 Clinton court, Beekman-st; John J. Yellot, No. 143 Sands-street, Brooklyn Also, by all the Directors A Prospectus explaining the great advantages to be derived from the Company to Mechanics and small property holders, as well as to those who wish to invest their money and get the largest amount of profits, can be had of any of the Directors, all the Secretaries of the different Building Associations, or at the office of Mr. Jessurun, No 8 Clinton-court, Beekman-st.
JOHN BRUCE, President.
S JESSURUN, Secretary. m2 2w

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—*Monday, March 1*, 1852.—John Romeyn Brodhead, Daniel E Sickels, and Wm Warburton Scrugham, Esqs. of New-York, Albert Angelo Nunez Esq., of Florida, A. M Mitchell, Esq., of Ohio, and George S. Becke, Esq. of Minnesota, were admitted Attorneys and Counselors of this Court. No 192 Duncan Linton et al vs Frederick Stanton Error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana Mr Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing this case for the want of jurisdiction. No. 93. Myra Clare Gaines vs Richard Relf et al. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana. Mr Justice Catron delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court in this cause with costs

The sum of $1,033 71 was raised in New-England towards erecting the Jenner monument, of which a little over $500 was contributed in Boston.

New-York Daily Times.

NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

From the Messrs. HARPER we have the first of four volumes containing Mr. ROBERT CHAMBERS's edition of the "LIFE AND WORKS OF BURNS." Mr. Chambers, one of the well-known publishers of the *Edinburgh Journal*, would appear to have undertaken a supererogatory labor in adding another to the many biographies of the poet. Currie and Walker, Cunningham and Lockhart, are but few of a host of those who have felt called upon to illustrate the life of the Ayrshire Bard; and, one would suppose, the two latter names might deter any new adventurer from approaching it. Prof. Wilson, however, in his eloquent chapters on the Genius of Burns, proved that much was still left to be said and done in the premises. The biographers, one and all, had exhibited unpardonable carelessness in their reception of unauthentic statements prejudicial to the poet's reputation. Events of his life, and traits of his character, that might have been elucidated, were left in darkness, and that darkness remained as clouded spots upon his reputation. The path which Christopher North pointed out, Mr. Chambers has followed. He has traveled, as Scott did when in pursuit of ballads and legends, into every haunt and abiding-place of the poet; picked up all the traditional reminiscences afloat among the gentry and peasantry of Ayrshire; conversed with the youngest sister of Burns, who is still living; and in short, exhausted all possible sources of information. The results have been arranged and treated with creditable discrimination. One feature, in particular, is of the highest value; and that is the recognition of the poems as an essential part of the life of Burns, and the consequent interweaving of them, into the otherwise dry and unillumined text of biography. They do much to illustrate matters which have hitherto been unnecessarily obscure. For every reason, therefore, the present is likely to supersede other editions of the poet. Its completeness, mode of arrangement, and convenience of size, will be the best of recommendations.

The LIFE OF GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT, from the press of Messrs. A. S. BARNES & Co., is a handsomely printed and profusely illustrated volume, reflecting credit on the artisans and artists to whose labors the mechanical department is due. The authorship and authenticity are equally creditable to Mr. EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, the writer. He has evidently labored upon his subject with the very heartiest zeal. He sees, in the long career of the distinguished General, a host of heroic traits; evidences of unusual sagacity and intelligent prevision; and appreciates, at their par valuation, the merits of prolonged and brilliant public services. The military skill of the veteran is estimated properly as of the very highest order. Foreign and home authorities are lavishly cited in support of the author's opinion upon this head—a mass of evidence scarcely necessary to convince an American of ordinary information and sense. Mr. Mansfield set out with the design of making a veracious book; adding to the stores of reliable history, and doing justice to the character of an eminent fellow citizen. Resisting every temptation to exhibit his talents for fine writing, and the divers tricks of book-makers, he has fulfilled his undertaking in the best way and in the best of faith. We ought to be thankful for such labors at all times. And especially is this volume welcome at a moment when its subject is so prominently before the American public as a candidate for the Chief-magistracy.

"BUBBLES OF FICTION," is the odd name selected by Mr. GEORGE BARRELL, Jr., for a volume of stories. The stories evince considerable powers of description, with a fair share of imagination. Mr. BARRELL may, with practice, obtain decided merit as a writer. Messrs. DEWITT & DAVENPORT are his publishers.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Wm. O Butler and the Compromise.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times:

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 3.

Some papers having denied that General BUTLER had written a letter endorsing the Compromise, I made inquiries to-day upon the subject, of FRANCIS P. BLAIR, to whom the letter was addressed. He said that Gen. Butler did approve the Compromise, in so many words. He gave the letter to Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, to whom Gen. Butler also sent a copy. Mr. Breckenridge has the floor for to-morrow, and will probably read it. O. W.

Later from Havana and Key West—Arrival of the Isabel at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, March 3.

The steamship *Isabel* arrived here about 3 o'clock this morning, having left Havana on the 29th ultimo., and Key West the same evening. She brings no news of importance from Havana. Fears were still entertained of another invasion but they were not participated in generally.

The steamer *Empire City*, from New-Orleans, arrived at Havana on the 28th.

The United States sloop-of-war *Albany*, was at Havana.

MOLASSES continued firm at 1¼ real, until the 27th, when sales were made at 1¼ real. The price at the outports was 1 real.

KEY WEST, Sunday, Feb. 29.

The bark *Franklin* and cargo were valued at $33,000, and the salvers were awarded a quarter of the appraisement, less a quarter for wreckage, storage, labor and cost of suit. The bark *Talamon* was not valued, it was doubtful if she would be got off. The portion of her cargo saved had been attached for salvage, but redeemed by the captain for $6,000 and forwarded to New-Orleans by schooner *Gov. Anderson*.

Arrived—31st, bark *Charlotte*, New-York. *Sailed*—18th, bark *White Cloud*, Franklin. *In Port*—29th, brig *Maria*, loading for New-York, having been thoroughly repaired. Schooner *Gov. Anderson* loading with the cargo of the *Talamon*, for New Orleans. Transport ship *Col. Wilkins*, New-York.

From Havana.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, March 3

Arrived to-day, the Spanish brig *Phœnix* with the Captain and crew of the brig *Logan*, from Boston, wrecked on the island of Augusta, on the 21st of February.

Connecticut Democratic State Convention.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, March 3.

The Democratic State Convention assembled at the Temple at 10 o'clock to-day. After coming to order, Mr. Mason L. Cleveland, of Hampton, was appointed President, together with the necessary Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. The morning was chiefly occupied in appointing various committees. After some brief add esses, and the reading of the list of delegates, the Conven ion adjourned until 2½ o'clock this afternoon. The towns were nearly all represented.

Sam Houston for President.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, March 3.

The Lexington (Va.) *Star* has raised the Sam Houston flag for the Presidency.

Town Elections in Otsego County.

FORT PLAIN, Wednesday, March 3.

The following towns give large Democratic majorities, and are all we have yet heard from, viz.: Cooperstown, Otsego, Cherry Valley, Middlefield, Worcester, Westford, Milford, Burlington, Exeter, Edmeston and Hartwick.

Municipal Elections, &c.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, March 3.

Stilwell, (Dem.,) was elected Mayor, by 120 majority. The Board of Supervisors stands 14 Democrats and 12 Whigs.

In the town of Sweden, a Union Anti-Temperance ticket was elected by 100 majority.

Gov. Cobb—Mr. Webster—Mr. Allen's Health.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 3.

Governor Cobb, of Georgia, leaves for New-York to-day.

Mr. Webster is expected to arrive here to-night.

Mr. Allen's health is reported to be improving, but he is still very low.

The census printing question in Congress has engendered a good deal of bitterness here among the leaders of the divided Democracy.

From Surinam—Yellow Fever.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 3.

Late accounts from Surinam received here, state that the yellow fever, or black vomit, was still prevalent there, carrying off large numbers, particularly new comers.

Letters from Pernambuco to Feb. 4, state that yellow fever was quite prevalent among the shipping there. The bark *Suliote*, which had sailed for New-York, put back Feb. 2, with one man dead, and the captain and mate sick.

A letter from F. W. Cragin, the American Consul at Pernambuco, announces the death of his wife by yellow fever, on the 22d of January.

Methodist Episcopal Convention

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 3.

Pursuant to a call issued by a meeting of male members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held in December last, the Delegates elected by the various stationed circuits within the bounds of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, assembled this morning at the Nazarene Church. The attendance was quite large, nearly two hundred Churches being represented. At 10 o'clock, the Convention was called to order by George G. Hamilton, of Kensington Church, and, on motion, was temporarily organized by calling Colson Haskell, of Trinity Church, to the chair. John Huff, George S. Hamilton, and Dr. J. B. Cristman were appointed Secretaries.

The Chair appointed Dr. Cooper to conduct the religious exercises. Resolutions were offered, appointing a committee of one from each delegation, to nominate permanent officers. Also, a committee of one from each delegation to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention. Also, a committee of like number and chosen in like manner, to whom all resolutions offered should be referred. On motion, the Executive Committee of twenty, who issued the call for the Convention, were invited to take seats on the floor of the house, and participate in the deliberations.

The Secretary then called the roll of the delegates who had handed in credentials, when nearly two hundred answered. From Philadelphia, twelve churches were represented; New-York city, two; Seneca, two; Brooklyn, two; Buffalo, three; Pittsburg, two; Pottsville, one; Alleghany City, one; Manayunk, one; Monroe, Pa., one; Chester, one; Chelsea, Mass., one; Boston, one; Vermont, one; Washington City, one; Burlington, N. J., one.

On motion, the address of the Executive Committee to the Churches was read, after which the Convention determined to devote the remainder of the session to religious exercises. Adjourned, to meet at 3 o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

Mr. Wm. R. Hacker, of Trinity Church, Philadelphia, Chairman of the Committee to select officers, reported the following:

President—Prof. W. W. Allen, of Girard College.

Vice Presidents—Messrs. Colson Hieskill, Philadelphia; John Shea, Pittsburg; Samuel Walker, New-York; Jabez Pratt, Boston, Mass.; Wm. G. Lord, Newark, N. J.; Wm G. Deal, Washington City; Louis B Loder, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. H. Root, Buffalo; N. P. Tilden, Philadelphia; Prof. Blanchard, Carlisle, Pa.

Secretaries—J. B. Cristman, Philadelphia; H. S. Gilbert, New-York; Samuel Norment, Washington City.

The nominations were confirmed.

The Chairman thanked the Convention for the honor conferred, and he accepted the station with diffidence. His heart was in the movement, and he was willing to do what the Convention desired of him in furtherance of the object. Those who composed the Convention were not there to produce dissension or to disturb the harmony of the Church. We must expect controversy and must meet it calmly and in a Christian spirit of forbearance. Human judgment was liable to err, and we must not expect all to coincide with us. The object of the Convention was to consider the propriety of petitioning the General Conference for certain alterations in the organic laws of the Church by which the Laity will be represented in the Council of the Church. At present it was well known the Laity have no voice or vote, and it is perhaps a very strong argument in favor of our movement that the aged champion of Methodism, as it is, has stated that the only remedy the Laity possessed for abuses was to starve the preachers out. If, said the speaker, this indeed is all we have left, it is full time we had more.

John Whileman, of Philadelphia, Chairman of the Committee to prepare resolutions, submitted a preamble and the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Convention hereby declares, in its deliberate judgment, that the Constitution of the Methodist Episcopal Church ought to be so amended as to admit of the introduction of lay delegates into the General Annual Conferences—under such restrictions as shall not conflict with the rights of the clergy in their appropriate ministerial aid.

Resolved, That this Convention hereby respectfully petition the General Conference to give this subject the thought and attention which its importance requires, and in accordance with the spirit and aim of the first resolution, so to modify the discipline of the Church, as to provide for lay delegations in our General and Annual Conferences.

Resolved, That a desire, as well to save the time of the General Conference, as to facilitate the object we seek, we suggest the following general plan, as in our judgment fully meets the case: First, that every Circuit, or Station should be allowed annually, at the first quarterly Conference for the year or otherwise, to elect one lay delegate, (who by virtue of his election shall be a member of the annual Conference) for every effective minister in full connection, whom such Circuits, or Stations support That the delegates thus elected, join their clerical brethren in session, at such time and such manner as the Discipline may prescribe in electing delegates, clerical and lay, in equal numbers to the General Conference, the expense of all the delegates, lay as well as clerical, to be paid as such expenses are now paid, so that the poorest member of our Church may be as well qualified as the most opulent.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions and preamble, duly signed and certified by the officers of this Convention, be forwarded to one of the Bishops, respectfully requesting him to lay the same before the General Conference as soon after the session as he may judge proper.

The report was accepted and the resolutions were discussed.

A proposition was made to limit each speaker, which was objected to.

A member from a distance remarked that such a motion looked as if things here had been cut and dried, and those at a distance had been brought here to sanction the matter.

Mr. Seymour, of N. J., proposed to amend the first resolution so as to provide for Lay delegations to be admitted in the General Conference and not in the Annual Conference.

Mr. H. Gilbert, of New-York, contended it was all important that laymen should have a voice in the Annual Conferences. If a church was disbanded and the property sold, the discipline required that the money should go to the Annual Conference, to be disposed of whilst the members of the church had no voice in its disposal. Again, the laity had no voice in the selection of editors of Conference newspapers, while the ministers paid not a cent towards them.

Mr. Seymour agreed as to the grievances but contended that the General Conference was the body to look to for redress.

Pending debate the Convention adjourned.

The Southern Mail—Later from Texas—Movements of Caravajal—Another Lecture by Mr. Leahey the Converted Monk, &c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 3.

The Southern mail as late as due has arrived. The New-Orleans papers contain dates from Brazos to the 19th ultimo., received by the steamship *Yacht*.

No movement had been made by Carvajal. The Alcalde of Matamoros had issued a proclamation affirming that Carvajal was about to renew operations, and that the authorities were ready to receive him. The *Picayune* learns by private accounts that at the time the *Yacht* left, Carvajal had gone up the river with the intention of making an attack on Camargo—he had not received the re-inforcements he expected.

The Mexican steamer had left Bragos, without landing any cannon.

News from Mexico had been received up to the 12th ult. The *Siglo* says that Carvajal is preparing for a powerful movement, and that Gen. Avalos meets with little sympathy from the people of Matamoros. There was much excitement against the New Tariff law, and the Collector of Matamoros had resigned in consequence.

Judge Watrous came passenger on the steamship *Yacht*, from Brazos, Santiago, on his way to Washington. A large number of cannon balls had been stolen from the U. S. Garrison, at Brownsville.

The U. S. District Court for Texas had adjourned, a number of indictments had been found for violation of the neutrality laws, but the trials had all been postponed.

The Mississippi Senate has passed a bill to prevent the introduction of slaves into that State for sale.

The parties, arrested for riot at Rev. Mr. Leahey's lecture, have been held for trial. The Mayor appealed to him to stop his lectures, but he says it is not in his power, and he is delivering another to-night, at which, however, there is not much excitement manifested.

Homestead Exemption in New-Jersey.

TRENTON, Wednesday, March 3.

The Homestead Exemption bill has passed the Assembly, and having previously passed the Senate, requires but the signature of the Governor to become a law.

Appointments by the Governor and Senate.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 3.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—*Brooklyn*—Benjamin F. Brown, Herman Livingston, Richard J. Todd, Herman C. Westervelt, Jeremiah Voorhees, and Edmund Terry. *Williamsburg*—Samuel Godwin. *New-York*—William Van Hook, John Livingston, Francis H. Upton, C. A. Rapelo, Joseph Woodward, Elijah A. Riger, and Wm. G. Sterling. *Poughkeepsie*—James H. Fonda. *Pine Plains*—John T. Hall.

Kossuth at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, March 3.

KOSSUTH arrived here last night. He makes a speech to-morrow and leaves on Saturday for St. Louis.

The City Difficulties at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Wednesday, March 3.

Last night the Police Committee accompanied by the new night watch, and a large mob went in a body to the Mayor's office and demanded possession of the watch-house, which was refused. They then broke open the doors declaring their int

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1852.

☞ The Second Edition of the *Evening Times*, published every day at 3 o'clock P. M., and served to subscribers for *One Cent*, contains a full and complete list of the *Arrivals at all the Hotels*, up to the latest hour.

Mr. Webster's Nomination.

A meeting is to be held, to-morrow night, for the nomination of Mr. WEBSTER, to the Presidency, "subject to the decision of a Whig National Convention." It will, undoubtedly, be large and influential. Mr. WEBSTER has always had a strong hold upon the admiration and respect of the people of this City, and there are thousands among them who would regard his election to the Presidency as not less a fortunate occurrence for the country, than a just tribute to his transcendent abilities and his protracted public services.

From the terms of the call we are glad to infer, that his nomination by those who take part in this meeting, is not to be grounded upon any single act of his life, or any isolated measure which he may have supported. There is a tendency, on the part of the warm partizanship of the time, to fasten upon some one point of character or of history, and to make that the pivot for all political movements. Great names are thus often forced into the support of small schemes, and the heroes of history are made the mere backers of partizan purposes and selfish schemes. Thus was the birth-day of WASHINGTON desecrated at the capital of the Republic which he founded, by an attempt to enlist his character and the world's devotion to his fame in support of the despotisms of Europe, against the people who share his opinions and would imitate his example. Instead of honoring the illustrious Washington, as the champion of liberty, the author of National Independence, the Father of his Country, he was held up to the world simply for his policy of neutrality in the wars of Europe.

In like manner there are many who now see in DANIEL WEBSTER, only the defender of the Compromise Measures of 1850, and who seek, upon that basis alone, his elevation to the Presidency. The citizens of New-York who will take part in the meeting of Friday night, we may assume, have known Mr. WEBSTER too long and too well,—and are governed in their action by too profound a respect for his character and his fame, to take so partial a view of his public life. They will present him to the nation as the representative of all the principles of his public career, and on the ground of all his efforts in the public service. They will honor him, not only as the friend of the Compromise in 1850, but as the champion of the Union and the Constitution in 1832. They will recognize his eloquent defense of Northern sentiment, his lofty eulogy on the Ordinance of 1787, his argumentative protest earnestly made and often repeated against the annexation of Texas, and his noble championship of the liberties of Greece. They will remember the glowing scorn with which he treated the menaces of secession with which South Carolina made the Union ring in 1832, and the lofty indignation with which he then met and scouted unjust asperions and empty bravados.

If Mr. WEBSTER were a new man in public affairs, and had but just stepped upon the theatre of public life, one speech or one measure might perhaps cover the sphere of his claims. But for a quarter of a century he has been foremost among the public men of the United States. His voice has been heard, and his influence felt, upon every question of public policy that has divided the country, during the whole period within the memory of the great mass of its people. It is his whole history,—his whole career,—the principles, declarations and acts of all his life,—which his true friends will present ot the recognition and the gratitude of the nation. And while they signalize his constant devotion to the Constitution, they will not forget that he has claimed its equal and exact observance by all sections of the country;—that he has proclaimed the justice and the duty of giving to all new territory the efficient protection which the ordinance of 1787 secured to that vast region northwest of the Ohio river;—that he declared his opinion and his desire that fugitives from service, when claimed under the Constitution, should share the benefits of jury trial, which that Constitution secures;—that he proclaimed the sacredness of international law, and *our* right and duty to protest against its violation;—that he denounced the violent interference of despotic powers against struggles for freedom in other States, and asserted the duty of the United States to take a stand against it;—and that his brightest and most unfading laurels have been won in his championship of universal freedom, and of human rights.

It is only upon grounds so broad and national,—so just and liberal,—so true to history and to his own career, as these,—that Mr. WEBSTER's claims to the Presidency can be regarded and recognized by the great mass of the American people.

City Rents for Laboring Men.

The extortions to which the poorer classes of our City are subjected, in regard to *rents*, are unjust and oppressive. Those who have not examined the matter know little of the enormous prices they are made to pay, and of the inconveniences to which they are still exposed. No inconsiderable portion of the hard earnings of our laboring men, are absorbed in paying for the use of the walls which give them a scanty and precarious shelter.

Any one casually glancing at the immense number of dwellings added every year to our City, would scarcely suspect the difficulty with which proper houses are secured by persons of moderate means, and still more by the still poorer classes. Small dwellings in the extreme upper end of the City, cannot be hired for less than twelve or fifteen per cent. upon their value; and thousands of laboring men, Irish, Germans and others, are paying to rich landlords twenty, forty and even *fifty* per cent. upon the value of the comfortless rooms in which they are compelled to seek shelter for themselves and their families.

This has been the case now for some years past, and still the tendency to high rents continues. The hardships to which the poorer classes are thus exposed, have from time to time challenged the attention of public spirited men, and plans have been devised for furnishing a remedy. Four or five years ago, some of the most influential of our citizens proposed to form a Company, to erect, upon some eligible site, large, and well-appointed buildings, well built, each floor divided into rooms suitable for families, furnished with all ordinary comforts and conveniences, warmed by steam, and well ventilated, for the express purpose of enabling the poorer classes of our fellow-citizens to live in more comfort, in better health, and at a less crushing expense than are now their lot. These gentlemen collected some very interesting facts concerning the extortions now practised upon the poor, and showed very clearly that by such arrangements as they proposed, a good interest could be secured upon the money invested, and the rents of the laboring classes at the same time reduced some twenty to thirty per cent.

A bill to incorporate a company for the purpose of carrying out this plan was opposed by a State Senator from this city, on the avowed ground that it would *reduce* rents, and thus do injustice to landlords, of whom he was one.

The grievous rents which the laboring men of our city are now compelled to pay, have driven them to seek some measures of relief; and here is the real cause of the very rapid growth of the system of Building Associations, which have suddenly become so numerous in this city. The leading object of these associations is to accumulate a fund, to be *lent*. We cannot enter now into any very detailed exposition of their organization. For our present purpose it is enough to say that their members consist of two classes, *borrowers* and *lenders*; and the same relations between capital and necessity which prevail in Wall-street, obtain there. Those who lend make money; and those who borrow, of course, pay a large rate of interest. But as rents are now in this city, laboring men can well *afford* to pay large interest for money that will enable them to buy the houses in which they live. Experience shows that even under the most disadvantageous circumstances, they can save money by joining these associations.

The movement upon this subject must, we think, exert a decided influence upon rents. There are now about *forty* of these associations, with an average probably of 500 members. Their aggregate capital cannot be less than several millions of dollars; and their tendency is to withdraw this amount from the paymen of rent, and to invest it in the ownership of buildings.

A Perpetual Intervention.

It is a consoling reflection that the laws of nature and nations are not stayed, while foolish men debate about them. The inevitable laws, none the less inevitable because fixed by Providence rather than fate, still move, notwithstanding the inquisitorial antagonism of rack and question, the twaddling discussions of blind or purblind publicists, or the doubts and fears of painfully self-conscious placemen. We may handle theories as we do school-room globes, turning them or suspending them at will. But the globe we stand on is not affected by our speculative handlings; and great problems of world-life and world-policy proceed quietly from cause to corollary, though the keenest intelligences fail to trace the connecting principles. Intervention, and the right of national self-control, have been the topics of universal talk for the last year or two. As usual, the question was more the object of debate than of reflection at the outset, but the gradual exhaustion of words has led to the cultivation of ideas to replace them; and though as we go on we seem to approach nearer the truth as we remove farther from feeling and impulse, we shall find that the apparent extremes meet at last. But while the debate continues, and opinions of more or less soundness and stability are daily forming,—while enthusiasts see no Republican mission but war, and statesmen demand peace at all sacrifices, the question moves forward to its own solution. There is one great, immutable fact forever operative, and it is, that *the increase of tyranny and popular discontent, uniformly produces a corresponding increase of emigration.* Let the decision upon the propositions of KOSSUTH be what it will, there is a silent intervention, that sooner or later must leave the Governments of Europe the alternative of liberalism or depopulation.

Upon Austria, the fact begins to tell more pointedly than bayonets. The population is astir with preparations for departure. They flee from oppressive laws, unlimited taxes, a spurious currency, an impoverished soil. The German race were the earliest to move; Hungary has followed: and Lombardy, we now learn, has adopted the example, and its better population, its yeomanry and peasantry, are leaving in throngs. Government took the alarm some time ago, and placed what was regarded as a prohibitive poll-tax upon the out-goer. The privilege of leaving that political pest-house was much under-rated at some $225. The tax is ineffectual. The people are blind to the charms of a system, whose paternal care of their welfare, shapes itself into muskets, martial law and murder. A scheme of internal improvement, devised for the sake of retaining the *proletariat* within the empire, by furnishing them employment, was lately set on foot. We hear of bridges, theatres, public buildings, railways; but the cost of these seductions falls after all upon the private purse, and they fail to remedy the evil. No writ of *ne exeant* can bar those bent on departure. The ebb-tide flags not a whit. A correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* says the efflux from Austrian Italy is increasing to a *fearful extent*; and it becomes a matter of cyphering to determine in how many years each subjective reality of a bayonet will have its objective entity, a man.

Germany suffers immensely from this outward tendency of its people. The Customs-Union loses yearly a large mass of its best customers. To realize the full benefit of the protective system enforced there, an excise would have to be levied on human life.

In France, the Government crazily lends all its influence to promote the exodus. The most consistent Malthusian extant is Louis Bonaparte. The emigration is of three descriptions: the involuntary, including deportations to Cayenne, Algiers, and beyond the frontiers generally; the accidental, or that accomplished under the auspices of the *loteric des lingots d'or*; and the voluntary, or that in which large numbers of sensible Frenchmen are just now indulging themselves, turning irreverent backs upon empire and glory, and the ineffable future of *la belle France*. The *Patrie*, the official organ for the moment of the Prince President, urges, in a recent article, every imaginable reason but the true one, why the whole population of the Republic should emigrate. Colonization is insisted on as a main constituent of Greek and Roman power; and, by analogy, an indispensable element in the prosperity of France. The reasoning may not be heeded, but that is no fault of Government. They can, at all events, return to the argument *ad hominem*, which has already turned the Republic very nearly inside out; and banish enough to colonize continents.

The tedious and inveterate misgovernment of Ireland sends its daily wave of population upon our shores. The colonies, as misruled by Earl Grey, have no charms for settlers. They turn away, regardless of the golden attractions of Australia. The United States has imported or annexed Ireland; and it will annex similarly every nation similarly abused. The past points into the future, and indicates the lesson. Those who disregard it may live to amend their error.

The spectacle, therefore, presented by the comparatively free institutions of America, is the busiest foe of absolutism. We may decline all active intervention; we may refuse even to reassert the soundest doctrines of international law, for fear of offending delicate despots; our foreign agents may consult the tastes of foreign monarchists, by denying and repudiating the advantages of republicanism; and, nevertheless, every act of our national existence, is an act of intervention. The means are certainly tardier in their operation, than we have the power to make them; but they are reliable, and must eventually achieve the desirable end. They conquer through the principle of exhaustion. It may be a curious subject for speculation, to fancy the time and nature of the reaction, when the bulk of the population of the Eastern continent shall be transferred to the Western. The period will come; and it is, perhaps, necessary that the house of bondage shall be vacated before it be cleansed.

☞ In some great elements of character, after all, nations are very much alike. The saying of Sir Walter Scott, that "there's nothing like a *good dinner* for lubricating business," is one of those maxims of permanent wisdom which suit the case of English, French and Yankee. The *London Times* comments on the extraordinary effect of beef and sherry on Parliament, and dwells upon the consequences that may well be anticipated from a renewed attention in the House of Commons to mutton broth, cutlets and salmon with sauce. The effect of heavy feeding, as most legislators know, is to induce sleep: and Col SIBTHROP, in a recent debate, told Parliament and the world how greatly dispatch of business may be thereby promoted. "I myself," says this observant gentleman, "have seen *millions* of the public money voted in "this house, and on some occasions only 15 "members were present, 7 of whom were asleep." *Haud inexpertus loquitur.*

The gallant owners of our unrivaled ocean steamers, evidently have faith in Col. Sibthorp. They know that the road to Congressional sympathy lies up the Potomac and through the stomach. If broiled oysters and champagne, profusely administered, will not induce a liberal vote, the case is hopeless. These are the prescriptions of the "regular faculty," for extreme cases. Administered *in articulo mortis*, they have worked wonders. They are just the thing to "create a soul under the ribs of death."

The country was not wholly unprepared for the somewhat oratorical clamor raised against this method of laying siege to Congressional virtue, on the floor of the Senate. Distinguished members of that fastidious body have already shown that they are insensible to the ordinary impulses of humanity, by hardening their hearts against the Hungarian and his cause. What better should be expected of them, than that they should suspect bribery in wines, and scent corruption in untainted ham?

For all this, Mr. COLLINS will not be cast down, or at all disquieted. He knows that sudden anger induces hunger; and that the sharp cravings of appetite can chop logic better than any Senator in the Halls of Congress. Besieged garrisons are often starved and taken; but, for a siege of Congress, Heidsick is better than howitzers, and a rapid discharge of canvas-back duck will do more than the biggest bombs that ever burst.

We have correspondents at the seat of war. Our readers shall hear of the capitulation the instant it occurs.

☞ According to the Paris correspondence of the *London Times*, the Russian Emperor does not incline to receive the *parvenu* Czar too suddenly into his family. It is said that he has directed notes to be written to the Russian Ambassador in Paris, and to be read to the President, intimating that, although he is very well in his way, he does not belong to one of the reigning families to whom the destinies of Europe have been committed by divine right, and that he may as well not overdo the thing. It is furthermore said that Louis Napoleon did not greatly relish the lesson which his big brother seemed inclined to read him; and although he is "too 'umble" and too dependent to show any symptoms of dissatisfaction, it is added that he pouted over it considerably.

The *London Times* is the best source of intelligence on public affairs in Europe; experience shows conclusively that its enormous resources are used with success in securing the earliest and most authentic information upon matters of importance. It was the first to announce Lord Palmerston's retirement, and on the same morning gave quite as complete and satisfactory an explanation of the reasons for that step, as the Prime Minister gave a for night later. It is not at all improbable, therefore, that this may be the beginning of new complications and embarrassments for the French usurper.

☞ We continue to receive communications upon our denunciation of the latest *Evening Post* for criticizing Mr. Webster's opinion of Gray's Elegy. A respected friend in Massachusetts writes that he cannot concur with us, in thinking that any "crisis" now exists which would make the *Post's* criticism, as we pronounced it, dangerous to the harmony and stability of the Union. We know not of what stuff our correspondent may be made; but he cannot, we fear, be alive to all the horrors by which our beloved country is encompassed, if he thinks it safe to promulgate such literary heresies in the face and eyes of Mr. Webster's declared opinions. If the *Post* may rightfully and with impunity, differ from Mr. Webster in regard to Gray's Elegy, it may also hold in light esteem his sentiments, touching Thucydides, Tacitus and Apocalyptic Greek:—and can our correspondent contemplate such a state of things with cool indifference? He must love his country too well to be thus heedless of her fate. The point is not one for argument, and even if it were, it has been exhausted by our gifted neighbor the *Express*. We may safely leave it to the untutored, but not unterrified, instinct of the public heart.

☞ A pebble cast into the Atlantic makes itself felt on the opposite shore. So it is with pebbles cast into the vast sea of New-York Commerce; they make themselves felt to the remotest extremities of the country. Soon after Kossuth landed here, some hatter invented and issued the 'Kossuth hat.' We heard incidentally yesterday that Kossuth hats have been sold in this City, and sent throughout the Union, to the value of *half a million of dollars*. Manufacturers, moreover, were able to work up into this new shape, large quantities of material which they could not use in any other. Ribbon dealers furthermore found a ready sale for a great amount of ribbon which had gone out of fashion for other uses, and dealers in ostrich feathers also shared substantially in the new movement given to the waters of commerce by the incidental dropping of this small pebble. Very trifling causes sometimes make themselves felt to a great distance in very important results.

☞ It will be seen by a card from the Utah Delegate in Congress, that our conjecture concerning the alleged declaration of Independence in Deseret, was correct. It is undoubtedly only the repetition and exaggeration of an old rumor. The story came by way of California,—not the most direct route, certainly, for news from that quarter. There is still abundant reason for believing that the Federal Government is not very strongly entrenched in the affections of the Mormons of Utah.

Hon. Willie P. Mangum is talked of as a Whig candidate for Governor of North Carolina.

"The baptism of the infant of Prince and Princess Mathil took place at the Elysée. The infant was held at the baptismal font by the Prince-President and the Princess Mathilde."

☞ The prodigious contrasts of condition in the fortunes of the quondam haunter of German Spas and gambling hells, the actual President of the French Republic, are not without parallel in the lives of his followers. There are many of us who remember Mr. Lucien Murat, the rollicking, sporting, good-natured soul, who formerly dwelt at one corner of the late Joseph Bonaparte's estate at Bordentown, N. J. His wife taught a little village school, by way of feeding and fostering herself and lord. Lucien, prince as he was, lived little like a prince—save in the indulgence of his venatory tastes. From this ease, without dignity or means, the illustrious obscure has been summoned to the height of whatever fame the French President has to lend him. He wears the velvet uniform of a Senator. His finances are said to flourish, thanks to the thrift of Louis Philippe, of blessed and frugal memory. His offspring are greeted with every promise of having a position and making a noise in the world. Prince-Presidents, and Princesses not Presidents, superintend the christening, and give them a sort of congenital notoriety. And to crown all, there is every prospect of Lucien wearing a crown in good time, if the contents of the sealed nomination deposited in the archives of State be correctly reported; for has not his imperial highness Prince Louis named him as his successor to the imperial throne? And would any insurance company of ordinary prudence take a risk on his imperial highness's life at any calculable premium? What shall we say when we read in history of one Emperor Lucien, with whom in other days we have hob-nobbed familiarly over cold punch at Bordentown, or startled the woodcock along the low banks of the Delaware?

☞ The Jury in the case of *Willis* vs. *Forrest*, it will be seen, gave a verdict yesterday, in favor of the plaintiff, of $2,500 damages. Although not so large as the brutality of the assault deserved, this award will be quite sufficient to inspire greater respect for the usages and laws of civilized life, than Mr. Forrest seems hitherto to have entertained. So far as it goes, it is a just punishment for an aggravated offense.

☞ A Shakspere reading has been arranged for Saturday evening, at the Stuyvesant Institute, for the benefit of Miss Harriet Fanning Read,—a lady of worth and marked elocutionary ability. Recent domestic afflictions, and the destruction of all the property of herself and her mother, have given her a strong claim on the sympathies of the public.

☞ Lieut. MAURY gives an account of a dangerous reef, hitherto unknown, in the Java sea—lat. 6° 44′ S., lon. 121° 30′ E. The rocks lie S. E. from "Tiger Island." The ship *George Brown*, ASA HIGGINS master, from San Francisco, for Calcutta, struck, and became a perfect wreck, on the 15th of April last. The crew took to the boats, and landed on the island of Salayer, after a seven days' passage. The abstract log of the vessel is just received, and mariners are warned accordingly.

The Mormon Rebellion.

The following card from Dr. JOHN M. BERNHISEL, delegate in Congress from Utah, appears in the Washington papers;

U. S. HOTEL, WASHINGTON, March 1, 1852.

In the Washington and New-York papers there is news by telegraph that the Mormons at the Great Salt Lake City had published a declaration of independence, in which they assert their determination to set up a Republic for themselves; and that the United States authorities are put at defiance; all the United States officers had left; the people were preparing to resist all authority by fortifying their settlements; all which I have no hesitation in pronouncing a mistake. From my last advices, received from the authorities in Utah, I am certain that no such state of things was ever thought of or contemplated as that described in the newspapers alluded to. It is either a sheer fabrication or a misunderstanding growing out of the United States officers leaving the Territory last autumn.

JOHN M. BERNHISEL, *Delegate from Utah.*

The *National Intelligencer* says there can be little doubt that the report originated in the events which caused the Judges and Secretary of the Territory of Utah to relinquish their offices and return to the States.

☞ The Cincinnati *Commercial* has spread abroad reports that Gov. KOSSUTH quarrelled with the Committee in that City, before leaving, and treated them in the most insolent manner, because they had failed to secure as much "material aid," as he had been led to expect. The Committee, through their Chairman, brand the entire statement as false, and, after referring to their last interview with the Magyar, say, "that every individual member gathered from that last interview, a more implicit faith in the man, a greater sympathy in his cause, and new determination to do, and continue to do, all in his power to promote it."

NEW-YORK CITY.

☞ The *Evening Transcript* of Boston has the following paragraph in reference to Californians embarking from this port: "We have a letter from a passenger by the *Empire City*, which left New-York for Havana on the 9th of February, stating that during the passage, a very stormy one, *no less than three emigrating Californians were swept overboard* by the heavy seas received on deck, and lost. They were understood to be all from New-York—names not given. The sea-sickness on board was very general, and many of the subjects appeared as if the above fate was not to be resisted if not even desirable. The *Empire City* was eight days in reaching Havana, being from two to three days longer than the usual time.

MARGARETTA LOHRENZ.—This woman is fast recovering from her illness, and the child is doing well. As soon as she is sufficiently recovered to enable her to endure the fatigue, Justice Osborne will renew the investigation of the charges brought against her. The witnesses who have heretofore testified against her will then be subjected to a cross-examination by her counsel.

THE MOTT-STREET MYSTERY.—Coroner Ives has resolved to investigate the affair which occurred in Mott-street on Monday last. A number of witnesses have been summoned to give testimony.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—There were at this port on Wednesday morning, 24 steamships, 96 ships, 93 barks, 108 brigs, and 202 schooners. Total, 523 seagoing vessels.

—Prof KORMENDI gives a soiree this evening at Metropolitan Hall. As a magician, he is said to be equal to any that have ever appeared in this city.

—The indications are that the number of new building which will be erected in this city during the coming summer, will exceed that of any previous year.

—The property on Broadway, Canal and Lispenard-streets, has been purchased by Dr. BRANDRETH, who paid $120,000 for the lots. It is said that the purchaser will immediately commence the erection of a magnificent building, and that when completed it will be partially occupied by a new Bank which will shortly go into operation, and of which the Doctor, Author, Politician, and Manufacturer of "My Grandfathers Pills," is to be President.

—In another column will be found some resolutions highly complimentary to HENRY W. BANKS, Esq., passed by the members of Hose Co. No. 19, of which Company he was formerly Foreman.

—Dr. Baird gives his Seventh Lecture to-night, in the Brooklyn Female Academy, on the "History of Spain."

—In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Alexander Davies, *alias* Butts, was tried and convicted of bigamy. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

—Between 2 and 6 o'clock yesterday morning the dwelling-house of Mr. Frederick Post, at the corner of Thirty-ninth-street and Ninth-avenue, was entered by burglars and upwards of $100 worth of property stolen. The rogues made their escape and, as yet, no arrest has been made.

—Coroner Ives yesterday held an inquest on the body of Catherine Cummerford, who fell down dead at her late residence, No. 6 City Hall Place, where she had resided with her parents for several months. Dr. Lidell made a *post mortem* examination and the cause of death being thoroughly investigated, the Jury rendered a verdict "that the deceased came to her death by congestion of the lungs."

—Yesterday morning, between 5 and 6 o'clock, an attempt was made to enter the store No. 26 Bowery, by wrenching off the fastenings, and removing the rear window-shutters; but before entering, some noise was heard by the robbers, and they fled, leaving their tools behind them.

—The steamship *Baltic* will arrive at this port about noon to-day.

—Mayor Kingsland has offered a reward of $200 for the apprehension and arrest of Thomas Brown and George Crabtree, who are charged with being concerned with Wm. Crabtree, in causing the death of John Cannon, some weeks ago, at a porter-house corner of Washington and Vestry-street, in the Fifth Ward.

—Assistant Captain RICKS, of the Seventeenth Ward, yesterday arrested Andrew Welsh and Henry Wilson upon a warrant issued by Justice Timpson, wherein they stand charged with the crime of burglary, in forcibly entering the store of Phillip Hines, in Fifth-street, several nights ago, and stealing a large amount of property.

—On Tuesday night, Miss Jane Hancock, residing at No. 365 Houston-street, found an infant, about two months old, lying in the entry of the premises. The little fellow was forwarded to the Ten Governors and properly cared for.

—Philip Richards, who returned from San Francisco in the steamship *Crescent City*, was robbed of about $600 worth of gold dust on Tuesday. It was stolen from his lodging-room in Oliver-street. The police of the Fourth Ward have arrested Charles Smith, James Decker and Julius Nugent on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery, and Justice Osborne committed them to prison to await further action in the matter.

— Some days ago, the warehouse at Nos. 151 and 153 Broadway was robbed of a large amount of goods. Yesterday officer Kinner, of the Third Patrol District, followed an individual, named Peter Churchill, to the pawnshop of Jackson, in Reade-st., where he deposited a portion of the property taken from the above store. The same officer also arrested an accomplice of Churchill, named Paul Sono, and Justice Lothrop committed them both to the City Prison for a further hearing.

—The sum of $50,000 appropriated for the erection of a workhouse on Blackwell's Island, has been expended, and the Alms House Governors ask for a further sum of $25,000 to complete it.

— The following persons have been elected officers of the Lyceum of National History for the ensuing year:

President—JOSEPH DELAFIELD Esq.
First Vice-President—Wm C. Redfield, Esq.
Second Vice-President—B. W. Budd, M. D.
Corresponding Secretary—J H Redfield.
Recording Secretary—R H. Browne.
Treasurer—C M Wheatley.
Librarian—R. Dinwiddie.
Curators—J. C. Brevoort, B. W. Budd, G. N. Lawrence, W. Gibbs, R. Browne.
Committee of Nomination—J. Delafield, A. J. Cotheal, W. C. Redfield, B. W. Budd, W. A Haines.

The steamships *Albatross* and *Osprey* have been purchased by Mr. J. F. Delacroix, of this city, for the California trade. They have been running on the line between Philadelphia and Charleston, but they did not pay, and were sold at auction, to close the concern.

—The late Captain Perez Walker, of Stourbridge, has bequeathed to different Societies in this city the sum of $1,750, as follows: American Bible Society, $250; Education Society, $250; Tract Society, $250; American Board of Foreign Missions, $500; and the Home Missionary Society, $500.

—In distributing $40,000 of the income of the Literature Fund, for the last year, there was given to the Brooklyn Female Academy, $712; Deaf and Dumb Institution, $497; Grammar School of Columbia College, $368; Grammar School, University of City of New-York, $227; N. Y. Conference Seminary, $432; N. Y. Free Academy, $826; Rutgers Female Institute, $463. There has been appropriated to the Brooklyn Female Academy, for the purchase of books and apparatus, $250.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL.—The new Hotel on the old site of Niblo's Garden, will soon be completed, and when the windows are in, the scaffolding taken down, and the rubbish cleared away, it will present a front unsurpassed in Broadway. The interior is finished off in a style never before attempted in any public building in this city. The decorations, the result of Mr. JAMES STEVENS's skill, are the most exquisite and unique that we have ever seen, and will of themselves form a most attractive feature in the general appearance of the rooms. It is said that magnificent tapestry carpets, rosewood sofas and easy chairs, broad mirrors, rich curtains, through which the light will fall upon costly works of art, and all the appliances that science and experience can bring to gratify the taste and contribute to the comfort of the guests, will be found within the walls of the Metropolitan when its doors shall be opened to the public.

[Advertisement.]

CONTINUATION OF SALE.—The large sale of 250 vacant Lots, which was commenced March 3, will be continued this day, (March 4) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, New-York. Some of the best lots remain for sale. About 100 are already sold, and the balance will be sold this day, by James Cole, Auctioneer. Terms 6 per cent. on bond and mortgage for three years.

COURT CALENDAR.—*Thursday.*—SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nos. 37, 41, 44, 45, 47 to 57.
CIRCUIT COURT—Nos. 210, 224 to 236.
SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 86, 152, 456, 463, 472, 478, 411, 63, 466, 274, 136, 258, 429, 482, 483, 57, 486, 489, 491, 452, 493, 495 496, 500, 501, 502, 58, 503, 507, 508, 509, 511 to 515

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—*Wednesday.*—RICHARD T. COMPTON, Esq., President, in the Chair, and a quorum present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Petitions Referred—Of William J. Hart and others, for a sewer in Second-avenue, between Twenty seventh and Twenty eighth streets; of Hose Company No 4, for new running-gear; of citizens of the Fourteen h Ward, for the organization of another hog ne Company; of Engine Company No 41, to be restored to the old company; of Hose Company No 34, for repairs to their house; of A. Maze and others, against the proposed sewer in Bleecker-street, between Carmine and Cornelia-streets; of Hugh Bell and others, remonstrating against removal of the Ferry from Hudson-avenue to Bridge street, Brooklyn; of Draper & Devlin, for a Ferry from the foot of Montague-street, Brooklyn, to some point in New-York, between the Fulton and South Ferries; of Nicholas Seaaring, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board of Aldermen, to have his salary fixed; of property owners, to have Eighty fourth-street, from Third-avenue to Avenue A graded.

Resolutions adopted—Appointing Ald. Tweed, Sturtevant and Smith, a Committee to select a site for a Mint, with a Committee of the other Board—and that the same, after being approved by the Common Council, be tendered to the General Government; assigning the room in the new City Hall now occupied by the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps to the Fire Wardens, for their office; that the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies advertise for proposals for 10,000 feet of hose for the Fire Department.

Reports Adopted—For a sewer in Houston-street, from Bluberry-street to avenue A; in favor of appropriating $ 60 for each of the widows of Samuel Reynolds, James Bingham, and officer Carlock, who died from ship fever, contracted in the discharge of their duties; in favor of purchasing a lease of No. 153 Franklin-street, for the use of the Fire Department; requesting the Mayor to convene the Board of Heal h, for the purpose of more fully considering the sanitary condition of emigrants in the city.

Resolutions adopted.—That a special Committee of three from each Board be appointed to proceed to Albany, on behalf of the Common Council, to lay the facts of the present action pursued by Commissioners of Immigration before the Legislature, and to respectfully urge upon the members of that body the necessity of effecting an immediate reformation in the immigration department of this city, by which the officers having charge of that department be made elective, and stringent provisions enacted for the due performance of their duties, with a supervisory power in the Common Council to investigate their affairs and correct abuses. And be it

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereb directed to immediately draft a law, in accordance with the above resolution, and send the same to the Legislature. (250 copies of the resolution and a long preamble attached were ordered to be printed.) Ald. Oakley, Boyce and Barr were appointed a Committee.

The Board adjourned to Friday.

BOARD OF ASSISTANTS—The President, J. TROTTER, Esq., in the Chair.—The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Petitions and Bills Referred—From various newspapers, to be paid for advertising. From G. G. Sickles for a sewer in Nassau-street, from Beekman to Ann-street. Of Hose Company No. 32 for a new house.

Reports Adopted—In relation to the practice of not paying the Star Police for the time when they do not perform duty, unless it should be certified that they are incapable from sickness. The Committee reported an interview with the Mayor on the subject, and asked to be discharged. In favor of appointing as physicians to vaccinate the poor in the upper part of the city, Dr. Alexander and Dr. Harris. In favor of granting permission to erect outside stairway, at the corner of Cedar and West streets.

Laid on the Table—The report of the Committee on roads, relative to the New York and Harlem Railroad Company rendering accomodation to the inhabitants of Harlem. In relation to the pay of policemen during the time of sickness.

Resolutions adopted—To light with gas, 11th st., between the 2d and 3d avs. To repair the side walks opposite Nos. 179, 181 and 183 Chambers-street. To repair the cross walk at the corner of Gouverneur and Henry-streets. To repair the cross walk at the corner of Dey street and Broadway.

Papers from the other Board concurred in.—To have Avenue A lighted with gas, from Tenth to Twe fth street. Directing the Street Commissioner not to enter into any contracts until the assessment lists have been confirmed by the Common Council. That Engine Company No. 44 be allowed ten additional men. To cause lamp and telegraph posts to be removed where the streets have been rounded. To have Cliff street lighted with gas. In favor of paying $200 for refreshments to Philadelphia Firemen in 1851. In favor of placing two gas lamps in front of the church corner of Houston and Green streets. In favor of paying John C. Brower $482 22 for manure put upon Blackwell's Island in 1845.

Petitions referred to a Special Committee—Of Warren Chapman and others, for a Railroad through Second-avenue to Harlem. The Chair appointed Messrs. O'Brien, Cate and Valentine on the committee. The Board then adjourned until Thursday, at 5, P. M.

BROOKLYN CITY.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—At the meeting of this Board on Tuesday evening the following gentlemen were appointed on the committees for the ensuing year:

VISITING COMMITTEE.—*March*—Arnold, Halsey, and Greenwood. *April*—Dunham, Brinkerhoff, and Murdock. *May*—Thorne, Brevoort, and Howe. *June*—Morgan, Lambert, and Harris. *July*—Anthony, P. G. Bergen, and Hazlett. *September*—Smith, Dillingham, and Trow. *October*—Copeland, Seabury, and Taylor. *November*—Hunter, Cocks, and Mead. *December*—J. G. Bergen, Sperry, and J V Bergen. *January*—Redman, Polhemus, and Sullivan. *February*—Duryea, Hayes, and Bellingham.

SCHOOL COMMITTEES.—No 1—Morgan, Dillingham, and Duryea. 2—J. V. Bergen, J. G Bergen, and P G Bergen. 3—Brinkerhoff, Brevoort, and Thorne. 4—Taylor, Trow, and Brinkerhoff. 5—Haynes, Harris, and Haight. 6—Redman, Cocks, and Arnold. 7—Thorne, Howe, and Bellingham. 8—Anthony, Greenwood and Sperry. 9—Polhemus, Murdock, and Everett. 10—P. G Bergen, J. G Bergen, and Polhemus. 11—Hunter Seabury, and Mead. 12—Halsey, Copeland, and Trow. 13—Dunham, Lambert, and Sullivan.

COLORED SCHOOLS—Trow, Sperry Brinkerhoff, Taylor, and J V Bergen.

STANDING COMMITTEES.—*Schoolhouses*—Haynes, Harris, Sullivan, Hunter, Haight, Seabury and Anthony. *Finance*—P G Bergen, Morgan, and Dunham. *Books*—Dillingham, Howe, Trow, Halsey, Brevoort, P G Bergen, and Thorne. *Teaching*—Copland, J G Bergen, Hunter Anthony, Mead, Lambert, and Arnold. *Library*—Thorne, Halsey, and Polhemus. *Law*—Greenwood, J Bergen, and Redman. *Music*—Brinkerhoff, Greenwood, Durrees, Taylor, and Smith. *Surplies*—Harris, Murdock, and Bellingham. *Examination*—Redman, Cocks, and Seabury. *Colored Schools*—Trow, Sperry, Brinkerhoff, Taylor, and J V. Bergen.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—James Burns was arrested on Wednesday morning, by Officer Blakelee, for committing an assault and battery upon William Handly. He was sent to the County Jail for 30 days.

—Judy Hill was brought before Justice King, by Officer Andrew Drake, on a charge of petit larceny. He was fined $5.

—James Rogers was arrested on Wednesday morning, by Constable Bradley, and fined $10 for an assault and battery upon James McLoor on the 14th of February.

—James Hughes and Luke Dermott were brought from the third District, charged with making an assault and battery upon officer John McNamara. Committed for examination.

—John Assup and James Burns were arrested by officers Miller and Blakelee in the Fourth District for being drunk and disorderly. Committed.

—A bill has passed the State Senate, increasing the power of the Board of Supervisors of Kings County.

—The Flushing Railroad Company has been organized and the following directors elected for the ensuing year: Aaron C. Underhill, Isaac Peck, James Strong, John D. Locke, W. H. Schermerhorn, John Cryder, David S. Williams, Jacob B. Boerum, Samuel B. Parsons, Geo. W. Quimby, Thos. Leggett, Jr., Wm. Smart and Walter Brown.

—The Common Council of the City of Williamsburg have decided that there shall be nine Policeman in each Ward of their City.

—A new mail-route has been established between Jamaica and the City of Williamsburg, going each way once a day.

—The two Germans who were arrested last Saturday night, by Capt. Smith and other officers of the First District Police, upon whom was found $1,200, in counterfeit money, will be examined this day. Last night Mr. Anseater, of No. 67 Greenwich-street, New-York, recognized one of the men as being the person who had passed a counterfeit $10 bill on the Farmers Bank of Mina, to him in payment for some cloth, which has been found in the possession of a tailor at Red-Hook.

—A meeting of the friends of Temperance will be held at the Church of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in Orange-street, this evening.

—R. V. W. Thorne, Jr., has been elected Captain of the Brooklyn City Guard, *vice* James A. Olney, resigned.

—Father Bacon will deliver a sermon next Sabbath, at his Church, in York-street, in behalf of the Catholic Orphan Asylum.

—The Board of Excise for the City of Brooklyn, met on the 2d of March, and adjourned to meet again on the first Tuesday in April.

The reasons urged upon Lee by Alexander Hamilton.

The following private letter of General Hamilton, expressing his sentiments in regard to the sad fate of Major Andre, will doubtless be new and interesting to most of our readers, as it is to ourselves. We do not know that it has before appeared in print. [*Washington Union.*

Mr. Hamilton to Miss Schuyler.

TAPPAN, Oct. 2, 1780, headquarters of the Army.

* * * * * Poor Andre suffers to day. Everything that is amiable in virtue, in fortitude, in delicate sentiment and accomplished manners, plead for him; but hard-hearted policy calls for a sacrifice. He must die. I send you my account of Arnold's affair; and, to justify myself to your sentiments, I must inform you that I urged a compliance with Andre's request to be shot; and I do not think it would have had an ill effect. But some people are only sensible to motives of policy, and sometimes, from a narrow disposition, mistake it.

When Andre's tale comes to be told, and present resentment is over, the refusing him

BOSTON.

The Weather—Juvenile Crime—Webster's Address, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

BOSTON, Sunday, Feb. 29, 1852.

March promises to come in like a lion. Beranger says: *Mendit printemps reviendra tu toujours?* If he were now in Boston he would be apt to say: *Mendit hiver reviendra tu toujours?* For, I am beginning to think this Winter will never go away. A few days ago we had many appearances of Spring—thaw, sunshine, bland airs, and a budding of our ideas in general; but yesterday morning there was again the horrible old story of the last three months—snow in the night, snow with a high wind in the morning, a drenching rain towards evening, and, last night, a perfect hurricane, howling indescribably from the western points of the compass. A man in this place may complain of spleen, and damn the climate six days out of seven, with extenuating circumstances.

The Massachusetts Liquor Law is not passed yet. Our legislators are one-half afraid of it; "they talk about it, goddess, and about it," and long to get the many-headed monster to share the responsibility of ushering it into the world—

So, well-bred spaniels civilly delight
In mumbling of the game they dare not bite.

Sumptuary laws, certainly, look somewhat out of place in the Nineteenth century. But then, there is such a terrible admixture of foreign habits, instinct, and so-forth, in these states, that one wishes alcohol fairly at the devil—in a spirit of pure philanthopy. Not having a distillery, a liquor store, or anything of that sort, I am sincerely opposed to the system of strong drink, and hope it may be, if not done away with, at least kept as much as possible under proper restrictions.

There are many grog-blossoms on the aspect of this Boston—and one of the most deplorable is called "Juvenile Vagrancy;" for, I think, to habits of intemperance must be referred, in a great measure, the evil so termed—one which is now exciting earnest attention in this city. Several petitions have been sent to the Legislature for the regulation of the juvenile nomades who, to the number of nearly 4,000, infest the city—the Bedouin Arabs of the wharves and thoroughfares—not alone snappers-up of unconsidered trifles, but thieves on a notable scale and in regular business. It is said a great number of them are Irish, and seeing that this is not far from the truth, people most naturally stand astonished at the neglect of those who wield the strongest influence over the race—I mean the Catholic priests—who would be better employed in following these little wretches and snatching them from perdition, than in putting forth the bad, anti-republican politics of the old times and governments. From the age of 7 to 10, the young plunderers go about, mostly with the connivance of their poor half-employed parents, and exercise their pickers and stealers wherever and however they can. Those who do business on the wharves have pouches running down the legs of their trowsers, in which they stow away sugar, beans, and a variety of such things; and then, when caught or suspected, call indignantly for a search of their pockets. Parties of them make forays to those localities of the city most distant from their own; and during this winter between 200 and 300 coasting sleds were taken, by force or guile, from their owners by these small marauders. Two of them—a pair of Turpins in duodecimo—waylaid a lad, the other day, who came out of a store after a purchase, threw him down, rifled his pocket of a dollar in change and made off in the midst of a great hue and cry. These desperadoes were both under ten years of age. The day before yesterday, as a little boy named Lowden, 13 years old, moved up to the counter of the Merchants' Bank to deposit $1,471 for his father's establishment in Kilby-street, he was watched by another lad, about 3 years older, who pounced vigorously on the parcel and carried it off. The junior made great eyes and then gave chase with considerable outcry. Going down stairs the other tripped, and, stumbling into the street, was caught by an officer and the money recovered. The culprit had that keen, intelligent, *shocking* look of precocity which is beginning to distinguish the rising generation of this wonderful age. Amer can children are far more confident, irrespective and undutiful than any others of the English-speaking families—*haud inexpertus loquor*. I often think that the quiet, unenergetic ways and ideas of older societies, where children are kept dependent, dutiful, awkward and shy to the very close of their teens, furnish moral compensations which may be fairly set off against the precocity and vehement progress of more advanced and active communities.

But, as I was about to say, the Legislature is being petitioned to establish a retreat for the City vagrants, where they may be trained to a better course of life. It is also advised, that parents who will not take proper care of their children, shall be deprived of them by the State, and that these shall be properly educated. This, to be sure, would be an interference with the liberty of the citizen—as bad as that of the Maine Law. But such things must be. As the world goes, man must tinker his abstract principles with expedicncies, compromises, and so forth, as you awhile.

We are all delighted with the vigor and freshness of Webster's noble discourse at the Historic Society—so worthy of all British or Roman fame—so high-toned, and so contrasted with the generality of lectures and essays now going. In this, too, "the Secretary stands alone. Modern degeneracy has not reached him." Who would have thought the old man had so much poetry in him? With his Parnassian ideas, classical recollections, and so forth—not forgetting that apocalyptic bit of Greek, which tickled our telegraph wires so much—he shows like a regular old oak, graced in its venerable age with the mistletoe and the green garniture of leaves; and in this figurative connection, one is inclined to break out extravagantly, with;

Thou art the fairest spoken tree
From here to Lizard Point!
And still, while Kingdoms overset,
Or lapse from hand to hand,
May never fail thy leaf, nor yet,
Thine acorn in the land!

Somebody said Webster was superannuated. Long ago people said Sophocles was a dotard, who did not know how to manage his property. But the old stager went into Court, gave the judges a touch of—What play was it?—and let them see he was Sophocles still. In the same way, Webster vindicates the strength of his veteran intellect, proving that its motto is "*vestigia nulla retrorsum*," and that he is good, for the next four years, at least!

By-the-by, have you seen what a small fellow in the *Evening Post* said, in the way of criticising Webster, or Gray, (I don't know which,) anent the beginning of the Elegy in the Country Church-yard? That frontless rogue, Sir,—talking of his curfew, and moping owl, and what o'clock,—deserves to be tossed in a blanket; and I wonder Mr. Bryant let him print his nonsense. For, as you may be aware, the criticism was set forth, was plagiarism, almost word for word, from Kit North, in Blackwood! You need not mention this, lest Bryant—a man of strong feelings—should brain the villainous little Aristarchus, who, nathless, really deserves some such compensation for his article.

Rev. Mr. Prescott, of St. Butolph's Church, has been acquitted on a charge of heresy, by the Ecclesiastical Court. They only found that his giving *private* absolutions, to those who called upon him, was *irregular*. In future he must absolve people in *moderation*; "*sol-vuntur risu tabulæ.*" Yours, Ion.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

The *Oneida Chief*, printed at Clinton, Oneida County, says that a family in that place, the members of which have been persuaded by the rappings, has been completely broken up—a mother has left her young children sick and uncared for, and taken up her board, and report says her bed, with one of the masculine spirits. Report further says that this male rapper, in order to make room for his neighbor's wife, has discarded his own, giving her a written discharge, which he calls a bill of divorce, and that though she still remains in his family, it is in the character of a servant, and not as a wife.

One of three prisoners occupying a single cell in the Jail at Three Rivers, Canada, was employed a few days since in making axe-handles, obtained a small axe as a pattern, which another of the prisoners concealed under his head. After the three men had laid down for the night, he who had concealed the axe, (without any previous quarrel or notice of his intension,) struck the other two with the axe, cutting one of them open in the side, and wounding the other severely in the shoulder. The former died in a few minutes.

A letter from Mr. Fleischmann, U. S. Consul at Stuttgardt, states that the Government of Wurtemburg has awarded a gold medal to Prof. Morse, as a testimonial of their appreciation of his unrivalled system of telegraphing. Wurtemburg was the first German State to adopt Prof. Morse's great invention. The medal is to be sent to P. L. Brauns, Esq., of Baltimore, Consul-General of Wurtemburg, and be by him presented to Prof. Morse.

A fracas occurred at Nashville on the 26th ult., between Gen. Zollicoffer, editor of the *Banner*, and Mr. Branson, a Democratic member of the Legislature. Branson retorted, in the House, to some remarks which had appeared in the *Banner*. The parties met, had some words, the member struck the editor, and the latter fired his pistol; a by-stander knocked the muzzle upwards, and the bullet lodged in the door of a building opposite.

A man named Murphy, walking on the Railroad bridge, at Springfield, when the Albany train approached, he prostrated himself on the side of the track; but fearing he might be jarred off, unconsciously threw his left arm over the rail to secure his position, which was cut off by the wheel of the locomotive.

On Thursday of last week, a son of Mr. Peter Deal, of Amsterdam, N. Y., while engaged in putting a band on a drum in the saw mill, was caught by the same, and drawn round a number of times before he could be extricated, breaking both his legs and arms. One of his arms had to be amputated.

Gov. Brown of Florida has neither ordered out troops, nor given authority for the raising of volunteer companies, for the protection of the inhabitants residing near the Indian territory of that State. Billy Bowlegs, too, is not at all pugnacious. So says the *Savannah Republican*, on the strength of advices from Tallahassee.

On Monday, the closing interview of the delegation of Omaha Indians with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs took place at the office of the latter, in Washington. The Indians appear quite reconciled and satisfied, and to have been relieved from the anxiety which of late seems to have pressed upon them.

A company has been formed at San José, Central America, with a capital of $250,000, to construct a road to the river Sarrapique, and to navigate that river to San Juan by steam vessels. The company has commenced operations with 200 men.

In announcing the arrival of a flat boat, with a large load of grave stones, a Cincinnati paper remarks that they are doubtless the property of some speculating Yankee, who has heard of the numerous steamboat races on the Ohio river this season!

James H. West, of Bristol, R. I., has been for several years, and is still a political prisoner in Cuba, and the Legislature, at its late session, adopted a resolution to bring this case to the attention of the General Government.

The Post-Office Department has established a new office at Princestown, Schenectady Co., N. Y., Andrew Kelly, Postmaster. The name of the office at Pine, Oneida Co., N. Y., has been changed to Ellisville.

The *Pittsburg Gazette* states that forty-one hundred packages of merchandise were delivered in that city in one day. The town of Cumberland is crowded with wagons loading for Pittsburg and Wheeling.

Two journeymen printers are up as candidates for municipal offices in the city of Detroit—John H. Harmon for Mayor, and L. B. Willard for another office.

FROM PERNAMBUCO.—We have received advices from Pernambuco to the 21st of January which give a discouraging account of business. The lateness of the sugar crop, the low prices of cotton, and the unseasonable state of the weather, had combined to render trade generally inactive. The shopkeepers never closed a year with such large stocks on hand. The intelligence from the north was unfavorable; very little was doing at Cears, and the yellow fever had committed dreadful ravages at Ico. At Pernambuco the disorder had broken out with increased intensity, and was very fatal especially among the British seamen in port. It had been anticipated that the extension of credit by the merchants to the shopkeepers to twelve months would have been limited to the most responsible parties, but since the plan had become almost universal it has greatly interfered with the stability of business. Some disturbances which had occurred at Pau de Alho and its neighborhood had been suppressed, and as they were not connected with politics, but had arisen from local circumstances, it was not apprehended any fresh outbreak would take place. Insignificant as the movement had proved, it had been sufficient for some few days to cause distrust and to put a stop to the arrivals of produce and sales of goods.

THE MORMONS—A CARD.—In the Washington and New-York papers there is news by telegraph that the Mormons at Great Salt Lake City had published a Declaration of Independence, in which they assert their determination to set up a Republic for themselves; that the United States authorities are put at defiance, that all the United States officers had left, and that the people were prepared to resist all authority by fortifying their settlement—which I have no hesitation in pronouncing a mistake. From my last advices received from the authorities in Utah, I am certain that no such state of things was ever thought of or contemplated as that described in the paragraphs of the newspapers alluded to. It is either a sheer fabrication or a misunderstanding growing out of the United States officers leaving the Territory last autumn.

JOHN M. BERNHISEL, Delegate from Utah.
WASHINGTON CITY, March 1, 1852.

WANTED.

BOY WANTED—a boy in the publication office of a newspaper establishment. He must be active and intelligent, write a fair, quick hand, reside with his parents, and willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 18 Nassau-st. m4-1t

VISITING GOVERNESS.—A lady who is accustomed to teaching young children the rudiments of English education, would like engagements for a few leisure hours. For further information, inquire at Mrs. BROWN'S Confectionery, No 247 Sixth-av. m4-1t*

CLERK WANTED—By a Dry Goods Jobbing House, —an active young man, who understands double entry book-keeping, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Application to be in applicant's own hand-writing, stating salary, which must be moderate. Address DRY GOODS, at the office of this paper, for two days. m4-2t*

AGENTS WANTED.—500 agents to sell the Life and American SPEECHES of KOSSUTH, illustrated. Large percentage given, and high wages made. Call or address, post-paid, American Family Publication Establishment No. 128 Nassau-st., N Y. 10f-1m*

TO HOTEL KEEPERS—A capitalist, who has an extensive hotel at his disposal, is desirous of associating himself in the hotel business as silent partner, with an efficient landlord, possessing $2,000 or $3 000, whose character for standing is undoubted. Address, confidentially CAPITALIST, *Tribune* office, New-York. m4 3t*

A GRADUATE of a NEW-ENGLAND UNIVERSITY desires a situation in connection with the public Press, or as a Teacher in a pri ate family or school. The most satisfactory City references will be given. Address P. at this office, or at the office of Kent & Davies, No 66 Wall st. 27f 6*

SAFE WANTED.—Any person having a second hand Safe to dispose of cheap, will find a purchaser by calling at No. 103 Liberty st., or address through Box No. 1,867 Post-Office. m3-3t*

TO CHASERS.—Wanted, a first-rate Silver Chaser. Apply to J. C. MOORE & SON, No. 85 Leonard-st. m3-3t*

BOARDING.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A pleasant room, with full or partial board, furnished with gas light, would be let to a gentleman and wife without children. Location desirable, being within three minutes walk of South Ferry. Apply on the premises, No. 61 Joralemon-st, first house above Hicks-st m4

BOARDING WANTED—From May 1, in the upper part of the city, one or two unfurnished rooms with board, for a gentleman and lady. Address, stating locations &c., T. U. E, at this office. m4-1t*

ROOMS WANTED.—One or two well-lighted Rooms, in the upper part of the city, between Fourteenth and Twenty-third sts, unfurnished,—for which a fair compensation will be made. Address P. Q. R, at this office 1t*

BOARDING.—Board wanted for a young lady, 17 years old, in a private family in Brooklyn, where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed. She will furnish her own room. Address J. D, at the office of this paper. m3-2t*

MANSION HOUSE, CAMDEN, SOUTH CAROLINA—The most pleasantly situated Hotel in the town—where comfort, cleanliness and attention are all combined. Dly New-York and Baltimore friends can test fy to the above. Call and judge for yourselves.
2f-2aw5w E. G ROBINSON, Proprietor.

LOST.

LOST—On Monday, March 1, in or near the American Exchange Bank, THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, in six fifty dollar notes of the Union Bank. The finder will be rewarded and receive the thanks of the owner, by returning the same to A. H. RODGERS, Esq., Attorney, &c., No. 49 William st* m3 3t*

SCHOOLS.

WINANT'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—at Little Ferry, nine miles from Hoboken, N. J. under the direction of A. B. WINANT and Lady. The fifth year of this School (for young lads under 12 years of age) will commence on TUESDAY, the 27th of April. Pupils received at any time. TERMS—For board, tuition, washing and mending, $27 per quarter. For circulars please apply to Mr. E. P. ROBINSON, No. 54 Pine-st, or Mr. W. BURNHAM, corner Canal and Vestry-st, N. Y. m1-2mTuTh&S*

EXCELSIOR—Parents wishing to find an Institution in which good order is maintained by real kindness and rapid improvement secured by thorough instruction, will be pleased and served at the Commercial and Classical School, No. 75 Henry-st.
73t 1m SOLOMON JENNER, Principal.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

TOLL THE BELL.

The funeral knell,
Of insects that annoy.
For slaying these
Vile things that tease—
Bugs, roaches, fleas—
E. LYON is the boy.
Ere twice you've winked
Their life's extinct;
If once they taste his dust
Over they keel,
Dead at their meal.
They die because they must.

Depôt for the sale of LYON'S Magnetic Powder No. 424 Broadway 28f-6t*

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.—GRAPE PRUNING—The subscriber respectfully calls the attention of those who have vines, that this is the season of the year to prune; that if not pruned now, the grapes will bleed. Orders left at No 145 Forsyth-st, in the Cooper's shop; No 161 Spring, corner of Laurens st; No. 162 East Broadway, No. 26 Greenwich st, and No. 417 Hudson st., will be prompt y attended to, by m4-1t* C. S. GARDINER.

DEAFNESS, DEAFNESS, DEAFNESS—All who are suffering from this malady should avoid the many artful traps set for them by quacks. Dr. LUTENER, Astral, No 70 Prince st, 2d house east of Broadway, is the only recognized Aurist in the United States. His success is unprecedented. The deaf are invited to call and examine the numerous testimonials of cures, from one to fifty years standing, cured by him after all other advice has failed. Office hours, from 9 till 3. Unpaid letters refused. m4-2w*

CURE OF CORNS—The operateur of Coras, T. AMADEE BEAUTIGE, intends to put in practice the new method of curing corns in one day, without pain, discovered by himself, and practiced by him in Europe for a considerable period, with unvariable success.

He confidently expects that he will be employed by the citizens of this city with the same favor, and will have the same opportunities of curing the afflicted afforded to him, as he had in the principal cities of Europe.

Addresses and letters relating to this, may be left at the office of this paper, and will find immediate attendance. m4-2t*

PAPER HANGINGS, BORDERS AND WINDOW-SHADES—A large assortment, embracing more than five hundred different patterns and styles, from the finest gold and velvet to common blanks, including Decorations, Oak, Marble, Maple Fire-Board Prints, &c. Orders solicited from the country and city trade. The subscribers would also inform the citizens of New York and Brooklyn that they are prepared to receive and execute all orders in furnishing and putting up Decorations and Hangings in saloons, public halls, drawing-rooms, parlors, &c. Please call and examine at the manufactory, Nos. 66 and 68 Schermerhorn-st., near City Hall, Brooklyn.
14f imeod* EAMES, HOOGLAND & Co.

FAMILIES IN WANT of a good and pure article of OLD FAMILY SOAP would find it to their advantage to call at the subscribers' manufactory and examine this article, which is made and dried expressly for their use. It is free from fish oil, and other deleterious articles so much used to cheapen. Also, always on hand, a large assortment of Fancy Soaps more particularly the old Palm Soap, for the Toilet and Bath use, and which is justly celebrated as the best remedy for Chapped Hands; being made of a vegetable oil, it is very softening and emollient in its properties. It is put up in small packages and sold by the dozen. Goods delivered free of charge in New-York and Brooklyn.
W. HULL'S SON,
26f-1m Nos 108 and 112 Cliff-st, north end.

PHILLIPS'S PATENT FIRE ANNIHILATOR—THE AMERICAN FIRE ANNIHILATOR COMPANY are now prepared to dispose of Territorial Rights for States and Counties, and to receive orders for Machines and Charges. The Annihilators now made by the Company are equal in every respect to the English, being made under the direction of Mr Phillips himself. The Machines vary in size, and are numbered from 1 to 5. The price varying from $10 to $35. Orders received, and any further information given, at the Office of the Company, No 4 Warren-st., New-York.
21f-tf P. T. BARNUM, General Manager.

PRIME LOT COLUMBIA COUNTY OATS.—3 000 bushels.
m3-3t* BISHOP & KING, Nos 170 and 172 Centre st.

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER constantly on hand and made to order by
12f-1m CYRUS W FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st

PRIME LOT SUPERFINE RYE—WHEAT FLOUR—For grocers
m3-3t* BISHOP & KING, Nos. 170 and 172 Centre st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHEEVER'S NEW WORK.

CHARLES SCRIBNER, NEW-YORK, publishes this day A REEL IN THE BOTTLE: For Jack in the Doldrums. Being the adventures of two of the King's Seamen in a Voyage to the Celestial Country. Edited from the manuscripts of an Old Salt. By Rev. Henry T. Cheever. 1 vol 18mo.

On SATURDAY a new and cheap edition of YOUNG'S NIGHT THOUGHTS, with the Memoir of the Author; a Critical Estimate of his Writings; and copious Notes—Explanatory and Critical. By Prof. J. E. Boyd. 1 vol. 18mo. For Libraries, and prepared as a Text Book for Schools.

Just published, EXAMPLES OF LIFE AND DEATH. By Mrs. L. H. Sigourney. 1 vol. Price 75 cents.

HOMEOPATHY—An Examination of its Doctrines and Evidences. By Dr. W. Hooker, author of "Physician and Patient." m4-3t

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

CORNISH, LAMPORT & CO., at their new store, No. 8 Park-place, offer to the trade, in quantities to suit purchasers:

5,000 reams Letter Paper, assorted, price from $1 to $4.
3,000 reams Cap Paper, assorted, price from $1 to $4.
1,000 reams wove and laid Bill Papers, from $1 50 to $3.
1,000 reams Bath Post, plain and gilt edge.
1,000 reams Commercial Note, plain and ruled.
1,000 reams Sermon Paper.
1,000,000 Buff Envelopes, prices from 75 cents to $4.
10 000 quires Blank Books of all descriptions.
100 cases best Pennsylvania Slates, assorted sizes.

Together with a complete assortment of Books and Stationery, suited for the Country Trade, all of which will be sold on terms that will defy competition.

Particular attention paid to the Southern and Western Trade. m4&10-2t*

D. APPLETON & CO.

PUBLISH ON WEDNESDAY—The NEW FRENCH MANUAL, and Travelers Companion, intended as a Guide to the Tourist and a Class-book to the Student, by Gabriel Surenne, author of the Standard Pronouncing French Dictionary. 1 vol 18mo. Price 50 cents.

This little volume contains an introduction to French pronunciation; a copious vocabulary; a very complete series of dialogues on topics of every-day life; dialogues on the principal Continental tours, and on all the objects of interest in Paris, with models of epistolary correspondence; directions to travelers, and useful statistical information.

ON THURSDAY,

A DICTIONARY OF THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES, in two parts. I. French—English. II. English—French, with Vocabulary of Proper Names, for the use of Schools and General Reference, by Gabriel Surenne. (Abridged from the larger Dictionationary.) 1 vol. 18mo Price 90 cents.

The success of Mr. Surenne's Standard Pronouncing Dictionary of the French and English languages, has encouraged the belief that the public would receive favorably the abridgment of the same, at a cheaper price. In compiling the abridgment of the larger work, all the words have been retained, except those which have become obsolete, or whose technicality precluded their insertion in a popular Dictionary.

D. A. & Co. publish SURENNE'S STANDARD PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY of the French and English and English and French Languages. 1 vol. large 12mo., of near 800 pages. Price $1 50. m3-3t

FREEMASONRY.

JUST PUBLISHED, ALLYN'S RITUAL OF FREEMASONRY; thirty plates; $5. Duc De Rochefoucauld's Maxims; with an elegant Portrait; $1; Taylor's Elements of Thought, to match; 75 cents. By remitting the boo k will be sent by mail, or as directed, to any part of the United States or Canada. WM. GOWANS,
m3-6t* No. 178 Fulton-st

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

T. GILBERT & CO'S ÆOLIAN PIANO FORTES—New-York Warerooms at Nos. 333 and 447 Broadway, where a large assortment of Pianos, with or without the much admired Æolian, may always be found at whole sale and retail prices, same as at the manufactory. By an experience of seven years, and several important improvements, we have brought the Æolian Piano to a degree of perfection attained by no others. Instead of the harsh tone of; the Seraphene it produces one equal in purity and richness to the Parlor Organ. The Æolian never gets out of tune, and is always a correct standard by which to tune the Piano. The Pianos are warranted to give satisfaction or the money refunded. Persons wishing for a Piano forte will address or call upon HORACE WATERS as above, who has the management of the New-York Warerooms.
25f-1m T. GILBERT & CO, Boston.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.—Three Gilbert Pianos, $120, $160, one nearly new, $185; two do. Boston Pianos, $125, $150; one Myers Philadelphia, $160; six New York make, $90, $110, $130, $140, $150, $160, all of which are modern style and warranted, and are for sale at the Piano-Rooms of T. GILBERT & CO, Nos. 333 and 447 Broadway, by HORACE WATERS. 6f 1m

PIANOS.—A large assortment of Boston and New-York Pianos, with and without the celebrated Æolian Accompaniment, made by Hallet, Davis & Co., T. Gilbert & Co., E. Gilbert, &c., &c., comprising a fine selection. Also some fine second-hand Pianos, at low prices. Pianos to let. Music at wholesale and retail.
27f 1m D&W GOULD & BERRY, No. 297 Broadway.

MELODEONS.—CARHART & NEEDHAM, manufacturers of Carhart's Patent Melodeons. Warerooms No. 293 Broadway; manufactory No. 75 East Thirteenth street, New-York. Price from $60 to $200. 417-3m

SALAMANDER SAFES.

$100,000 SAVED—DEEDS before WORDS!—RICH'S SAFES AGAIN!—No sooner is one fire over than another breaks out, and Rich's Safe plunges boldly into the sea of fire, carrying its cargo safely through the ocean of flame. On the last fiery voyage eleven Safes, of a different build, sailed in company with Rich's. The gale was too hot for some of them, and they were reported wrecked a few days after wards. One hull was picked up on Fletcher-st with its cargo burnt out; some, with decks burst up, were found stranded on No. 214 Pearl-st; the ribs of another were picked up on No. 216 Pearl, and the battered hulls of several more, with their cargoes burnt, were to be seen stranded near the same spot. One safe only, out of the eleven, rode out the gale. "Rich" was at her fore—"Wilder" at her main—"Stearns & Marvin" at her mizen. On the fourth day after the gale she came safely into port, with her cargo of books in good condition. The particulars of her fiery voyage can be seen by perusing the following letter from the owner, Mr. D. D. Wilder:

THE FIRE IN FLETCHER AND PEARL-STS, NEW-YORK.
NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1851.

Messrs. Stearns & Marvin, successors to C. Rich & Co., No. 146 Water-st, New-York.

Sirs:—When the fire was consuming my place of business No. 216 Pearl-st, I was absent in Rensselaer county, testing a new cleaning apparatus in connection with my Excelsior Thresher, and did not read the account until I was fearful it was too late to save my books, which were placed in one of your Safes, purchased from Mr. Marvin some years ago. My fears were not allayed when I found it necessary upon my return to apply the Croton water 40 hours before I was enabled to commence operations; after which it required 54 hours of labor and application of water to raise the Salamander from its ashy bed. The many judge my anxiety during this delay, and my agreeable surprise upon opening the Safe in the presence of a number of gentlemen, to find my books and papers saved, and as legible as they were previous to the fire. The intense heat to which the Safe was subjected can be conjectured from the condition of another Safe, (not a Salamander) of which an Iron skeleton frame only remained and not a vestige of a book. They were companions in the same office, on the second floor. From which, they fell upon crates of earthenware in the cellar, the ruined Safe upon the Salamander. If their position had been reversed, not even the skeleton would have remained. My loss over the Insurance is $1,900, yet the salvation of my books in your Salamander, with the representatives of upwards of $100,000, and important documents could not be duplicated, has fully compensated me.

It will afford me great pleasure to exhibit the new Safe purchased of you, and explain its merits at my present office, No 251 Pearl-st, where I shall remain until the new building, No 216, is erected. Yours, respectfully,
JOSEPH G. GILBERT.

An assortment of Safes, made in the same manner as the above, always on hand at the Depot, No. 146 Water-st., New-York. Burglar-Proof Money Chests, Bank Vaults, and Vault Doors, made to order. STEARNS & MARVIN,
Successors to RICH & Co.,
The only manufacturers of Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes with Rich's improvement, in the United States.
d22-3t&Th3m

FIRE DEFIED!—RICH'S SAFES AGAIN!—WILDER'S PATENT.—The following letter respecting the fire in Ulster, N. Y., is also her convincing proof of the necessity of every man being provided with one of Rich's Fire-proof Safes:

NEW YORK, 28th Feb, 1852.

MESSRS STEARNS & MARVIN, Successors to Rich & Co.—*Gents*: We have the pleasure to inform you that the books of the Ulster White Lead Co., and $600 in bank bills were preserved in one of your Safes when their store at Ulster, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on the night of the 21st inst. The building, with its contents, was entirely consumed; nothing whatever remained but your Salamander. Respectfully yours, BATTELLE & KENWICK,
No. 164 Front-st., Agents for the Ulster White Lead Co.

An assortment of various sizes and patterns, with and without powder proof locks, for sale at the depôt, No. 146 Water-st, New-York.

STEARNS & MARVIN, Successors to Rich & Co. sole proprietors of RICH'S Patent, and the only makers of Salamander Safes combining Wilder's and Rich's Patents.
m3 12f-Tu Th& S*

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION—The copartnership heretofore existing between WILLIAM M. BAXTER and IRA A. ALLEN, comprising the firm of BAXTER & ALLEN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The accounts of the above firm will be closed at the office of WM. M. BAXTER, 23d-st., East River, N. Y. WM M. BAXTER,
m6-1t* IRA A. ALLEN.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP—The co partnership is this day dissolved by mutual consent. EDWIN R. HERRICK is alone authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation. Dated New-York, March 3 18..2
m4 3t* (Signed,) DAVID L. MOORE,
EDWIN R. HERRICK.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing by the Subscribers under the firm of JOHNSON & GROSER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent and the withdrawal of GEO. B GROSER. W. B JOHNSON will continue the business in his own name and close all accounts of the late firm.
WALKER R JOHNSON,
GEO. B. GROSER.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1852. m2-3t*

THE UNDERSIGNED FIRM heretofore existing, is this day dissolved. New-York, Feb 2, 1852
m3-2t* ROHMAN & FREEMAN.

NEWTON CARPENTER is associated with us as a Partner since the 1st of January last
20f-12t* RICHARDS, CRONKHITE & CO

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC CO will supply their pure Zinc Paints, at the following prices: No 1, white ground in oil, 9c. ₰ lb; No 2 do, 8c ₰ lb; No 3 do, 7c ₰ lb; brown and black, 5c. ₰ lb; dry white of zinc 6c. ₰ lb. White zinc paint, after several years use in Europe and the United States, has been found to retain its protective properties longer than any other paint, and for whiteness and brilliancy is unrivalled; it is free from poisons; while the same weight covers 40 to 100 ₰ cent more surface than the same weight of lead paint. Their Brown and Black zinc paints form a hard metallic coating upon wood, brick, iron &c., which denies the corroding action of salt water. Dealers supplied on liberal terms by MANNING & SQUIER,
28f-1m Agents, No 45 Dey-st New York

NOTICE.—The Annual Election for Directors of the NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U S. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, No 56 Wall st, on THURSDAY, 4th March next. Poll open from 12 M to 2 o'clock P M.
m1-4t WM. L. YOULE, Secretary.

EXTRA FINE BEEF.—South Down and other choice breeds of "Mutton," and fine Philadelphia Veal, for sale daily, for dinner parties, &c., &c., with very "fine meats," at various prices to suit customers
THOS. F DEVOE,
27f-1m* Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

WRITING PAPERS BY THE CASE ONLY.—The largest and most desirable assortment in the United States, for sale by CYRUS W FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st.
12f-1m

WRITING PAPERS.—A large and very desirable assortment of all the various grades, for sale by BABCOCK, BUBUISSON & HALL,
m1-1m No 115 Fulton-st.

HAIR DYE AND WIGS.—The best in the world can be found at BATCHELOR'S celebrated factory No 4 Wall-st 12f-1m*

CHICORY.—Prime Englisa, warranted pure, constantly for sale in barrels by G. WALKER, No. 258 Washington-st. 13f-1m

DRY GOODS.

GREAT CLOSING SALE OF WET GOODS!—The subscriber will offer this morning the balance of his stock of WET GOODS, at greater bargains than were ever before offered in this city. As the whole stock must be sold without reserve, the public will find it to their advantage to call early. The stock consists of 124 linen sheetings, pillow-case linen, linen damask, napkins, towelling, Irish linen, sheetings and shirtings; 10 cases English prints at 6d., worth 8c; 500 pieces de laines at 8c., worth 25c.; 500 doz. ladies' and gents' linen cambric handkerchiefs.
A. G. COLBY, No. 43 3d-av.,
m4-3t* Between 9th and 10th-sts.

DRY GOODS FOR HOTELS, STEAMERS, SHIPS, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, AND COACH AND CAR MAKERS—In consequence of the burning of their Warehouse in Nassau-st., the undersigned have removed to No. 21 Park-place and No. 13 Murray-st., where they are opening an entire new stock of

FURNISHING DRY GOODS,

to which branch of trade their attention will hereafter be exclusively directed. They will have constantly on hand, and will be receiving direct from the manufacturers, every description and quality of

4-4 Family Linens,
Linen and Cotton Sheetings
Linen and Cotton Pillow-Casings,
Table Damasks, Napkins, and Towelings,
Counterpanes and Quilts,
Satin De Laines and Brocatelles,
Damasks and Draperies,
Colored and White Blankets,
Carpetings, all the varieties,
Mattings and Druggets,
Curled Hair and Feathers.

Also, a full and complete assortment of Coach and Car Trimmings, received direct from French and German factories, comprising every variety of

Plushes, Cloths,
Cottolines, Marcolines,
Car Headings,
Oil Cloths,
Enameled and Patent Leather.
Coach Lace and Fringes.

Also, Damasks, Lastings, Moreens and Carpetings, for Church purposes.

The attention of CITY and COUNTRY DEALERS is particularly invited to our stock.
27f-1m DOREMUS & NIXON.

TWEEDY, MOULTON & PLIMPTON, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, No. 47 Broadway, invite the attention of purchasers to their large and varied assortment of goods, which they offer by piece or package, at NET CASH PRICES. They have made the following division of their stock, namely:

PRINT AND GINGHAM DEPARTMENT.

Under this head will be found a complete assortment of domestic and foreign Prints, together with a long line of Lancaster and other styles of Domestic, Scotch and French Ginghams.

WOMEN'S DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

"Portsmouth," and other styles of American, English and French Lawns, Barege and Mouslin de Laines. Also, a full and complete display of English Stuffs, and Scotch Printed Goods. Shawls, &c., &c.

WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

White Linen, Cambrics, Jaconets, Mulls, Lawns, &c.; Laces, Edging and Insertings; Linen Sheetings, Towels, Napkins, Diapers, &c.; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

A complete assortment of all grades German and English Cotton, Lisle Thread and Silk Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, Shirts Drawers, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Cravats, &c., &c.

MEN'S WEAR DEPARTMENT.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tweeds, Satinets, Jeans, Cotton, Linen and Worsted Goods, for Summer wear, including Blaye Linens, Linen Drillings, Cotton Pantaloonery &c., together with Trimmings and Linings therefor.

DOMESTIC GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Drills, Bed Ticks, Colored Cambrics, Cotton and Woolen Flannels, Apron Checks, Bagging, Cotton Yarn, Batts, Wick, &c., &c.

FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Buttons, Combs, Brushes, Pins, Needles, Hooks and Eyes Spool Cotton, Cotton and Patent pound Threads, &c., comprising a full assortment of what is generally termed "Notions," or small wares.

CARPET AND OIL-CLOTH DEPARTMENT.

A general assortment of Domestic Carpetings and Oil-Cloths, Druggets, Rugs, Floor Mats, &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

The second story of our Store is entirely devoted to this Department; it is under the direction and management of Mr. William Gardner, who is practical in all departments of his business. The assortment of Clothing and Shirts is very extensive. We shall continue, as heretofore, to sell our Clothing on a Credit. The heads of our different Departments are those who have had long experience in their respective grades of goods, as buyers and sellers: and they will be happy to aid purchasers in gaining a correct knowledge of the cash value of goods in this market. 7f-1m

NEW SPRING GOODS.—As there seems to have been a rumor put afloat among many of our customers, that we kept wet goods for sale we deem it but justice to them and ourselves, to state that we do not buy wet goods, nor do we ourselves, nor did we deal in them in any way. But having received our immense Spring importations of Silks, Shawls, &c., will so long as wet goods are harped on, sell our best new styles as follows:

30 cases white Crape Shawls, $3 50 each.
25 cases plain Crape shawls, $3 to $7 each
75 cases plain with deep fringe, $8 to $10 each
50 cases embroidered Shawls, from $5 to $6, very heavy.
The best embroidered Shawls, from $15 to $20 each.
Black and corn color, very cheap.
Cashmere long Shawls, all wool, $10 to $15; worth $25 to $20 each.
Plaid long Shawls, for more money
New and fashionable Silks
50 pieces very rich Brocade Silks, from 6s. to 8s. per yard.
Wide watered Silks, from 7s to 10s
Striped and changeable Silks, 4s 6d. to 6s. 6d. per yard.
Dark Satins, 4s 6d to 8s per yard.
4-4 Black Satins, for 4s 6d worth 8s per yard.
3-4 wide black Silks, 5s. and 5s 6d per yard.
4-4 wide black Silks,

New-York Daily Times.

Nathaniel P. Willis vs. Edwin Forrest.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Before Judge BOSWORTH.

Third Day.—His Honor took his seat at 10 o'clock precisely, but it was twenty minutes after the time before the Jurors and Counsel were in their seats. The room was densely crowded with spectators and friends of the parties.

The Court called on Mr. Van Buren to proceed with the defence.

The learned gentleman said he was reducing his offer made the previous day to writing. He now offered to prove the publication of the libel which was set out in the answer, the publication of the 6th of April, at a time when the defendant was absent from the city. He came to the city only a few days before the collision, and had not seen the plaintiff from the time of the publication until the time of the coll sion.

The Court said he had made a note of the offer.

Edward W. Burr called by Mr. Van Buren—I am a jeweler; I know Andrew Stevens; he is no. a partner of mine now; I published the notice of the dissolution of partnership 19th of January last; I last saw Stevens on the 10th of January; I have heard he was in the city a week or ten days ago, but I did not see him; I heard that attempts were made to find him.

The Judge said that what the witness had heard was no evidence.

Witness—Attempts were made to find Stevens for the divorce trial; I did not know of the intentions of Stevens to leave.

Q.—Do you know that the intimacy of Stevens and Forrest was interrupted?

The Judge said he did not know that it was material.

By Mr. Sandford—I have heard that Stevens is in Virginia.

Mr. Van Buren objected to this as irrelevant.

Mr. Sandford said it was well known to the other side that Stevens was in Virginia.

The Court said it was immaterial.

By Mr. Van Buren.—The family of Stevens reside now at No. 5 Westy-street; I have not been there to inquire for Stevens.

By Mr. Sandford—I heard yesterday afternoon that Stevens is in Connecticut.

By Mr. Van Buren—Stevens's son told me his father was at Mill Plains, Fairfield County, Connecticut.

The Court said he thought there was quite enough of this; the Jury would conclude that Stevens was of no particular place

By Mr. Sandford—Stevens is about five feet eight inches high.

Mr. Van Buren—That is of no consequence unless you mean to advertise him.

Mr. Jordan said the object was to prove that such a man had been here within forty-eight hours—quite time sufficient to serve a subpœna.

Mr. Sandford said perhaps Mr. Forrest might have a Daguerreotype of his friend, which might answer the purpose.

The Court said it would certainly be excluded if offered as evidence.

Gideon D. Chase, by Mr. Van Buren—I reside at Owego; Willis, the plaintiff in this suit, resided there some four or five years; I was acquainted with him

Q.—Do you know his general character for integrity and morality?

Objected to.

The Court—It is clearly inadmissible, Mr. Van Buren

It is no defense to an action for assault and battery to say that a man's character is not free from reproach.

Mr. Van Buren—I have known such evidence offered and received

The Court—Oh. very likely, Sir; a great many things are offered, but if it was an action for slander or libel it might be had on investigation, but not for violence.

Joseph D. Bender called by Mr. Van Buren—I reside at No. 151 First-avenue; I was in the Washington Parade ground at the time of affray between Willis and Forrest; I entered at the gate at West Washington Place; nothing particular arrested my attention: when I first saw them, they were standing together; I paid no particular attention; I knew neither of them; they were facing each other; I learnt afterwards who they were; near to where they were fighting, as I thought; I was walking in the centre walk, parallel to Fourth-street; I was north and west of them; I was about 30 yards off them; I did not observe what they were doing when I first saw them; there was nothing attractive; I did not hear them talk to each other; I don't suppose I walked four or five steps before I saw them fighting; it was not an intent; I was close to the parties fighting; Mr. Forrest had his hand on his coat fumbling for something; he then drew out a whip 3 or 4 feet long or more, and struck the man on the ground several blows; nobody interfered until the police came; I did not notice the position of Willis; I was there when they went off to the police office; I did not go; I was anxious to get home after working all day; I am a mason.

By Mr. Sandford—I saw no blow struck until after Forrest got the whip out; I did not know Dougherty then; I did not know any one there, not even the parties; I only knew Forrest by seeing him on the stage, performing; when I say I saw fighting I mean I saw one man partly down and the other holding him; I can't say if he was holding him down or not; they were in a position to proceed them standing together; one was down and the other partly holding him; I was inside the gate when I first saw them; Forrest said, "That is Mr. Willis."

An objection was made to what Mr. Forrest said being in evidence, and the Court ordered that remark to be struck out of the case.

Mr Van Buren said he rested his case

The Court asked if there was any evidence on the other side.

Mr. Sandford said they had sent for Mr. Bishop, to know what orders had been lef. for the gutta percha whip by Mr. Daugherty

The Court said this was a purely collateral matter, and hardly necessary to detain the the cause.

Mr. Van Buren said he should propose to submit the cause under the charge of the Court.

Mr Jordan, for the plaintiff, declined accepting the offer.

The Court then gave the Jurors a recess, to allow time for the absent witness to come in.

The Jury reassembled.

Mr Sandford called George W. McFadden, who did not answer and the testimony was said to be closed

Mr. Van Buren then wound up the case on the part of the defendant contending that 6¢ cents, with interest, was all that the plaintiff could be entitled to recover

Mr. Ambrose L. Jordan summed up for the plaintiff in a very able speech of near two hou s duration.

Judge Bosworth charged the Jury to render a verdict solely on the evidence in the cause as given in Court; to consider if the assault was premeditated, and if made under circumstances which showed malice, or with any intention to insult the plaintiff; and if so, to give higher damages than if it was inflicted without such intention, or premeditation The Jury were to be influenced by no partiality for one party or prejudice against the other, and not to be influenced by any statement made out of Court and not established by the evidence.

The Jury were absent about an hour, and found for the plaintiff—damages $2 500

The Court room was crowded with the parties and their friends, but their was neither applause nor disapprobation at the result.

The Jurors were polled and all answered in the affirmative.

DIED.

Tuesday morning, at 10½ o'clock, Mrs. MARY T. LIMBURGER, wife of Mr. J. F. Limburger, in the 34d year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, March 4, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from the residence of Mr. Limburger, No. 469 Broadway. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

On Wednesday morning, 3d inst. of Consumption, ALFRED A. McKENNY, aged 49 years.

The friends and relatives, and Exempt Firemen, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No 168 28th-st, near 2nd-avenue, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to the Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—March 3.

$2,000	Indiana State 5s	84	200	Canton Co	72½
12 000	do. 2½	45	150	do	30d 74
1,500	do. 5s	44½	50	do	60d 74
1,000	do. 5s deferred	46½	150	do	74
3,000	Illinois 6s, int. in	74	50	Alb & Schen R.R	99
12,000	Erie 7s, '59	103½	100	Long Island	20½
7,000	do 60d	104	250	do	21
15 000	do. Convertible	91	100	do	21½
24,000	do	90½	50	Niearazua Canal	20
15,000	do. 30d	91	10	Stonington Railroad	54
10.000	do. Incomes	94	50	Nor. & Wor. R. R	54½
50	shs. Broadway Bank	106	59	do	10d 51
20	Irving Bank	100	225	do	53½
10	do	99½	550	do	54
250	Morris Canal	17½	100	do	30d 54½
200	do	30ds 17½	300	Reading Railroad	71
150	do	17½	850	do	71½
75	N. J. Mining Co	30ds 12	550	do	71½
100	do	b30 12½	100	do	71½
100	Hud River Railroad	65½	300	Erie Railroad	83½
6	do	65½	800	do	83½
250	Harlem Railroad	67½	100	do	83½

SECOND BOARD

$5,000	Erie Convertibles	90	700	Reading Railroad	71½
20,000	do	b30 91	100	do	b30 71½
10,000	do	91	200	do	b10 71½
10,000	do	b60 92	200	do	71½
8,000	Erie 7s, '68	91½	100	do	b30 71½
50	Erie Rai road	s90 83	400	Harlem Railroad	68
1250	do	83	100	Canton Co	72½
300	do	b60 83½	200	Norwich Railroad	54½
150	do	b60 83½	100	do	b30 55
100	Long Island R.R.	s60 20½	20	N. Jersey Mining Co	12½

WEDNESDAY, March 3.—6 P. M.

The speculators for a rise still control the Stock market. Prices again went steadily up to-day, and although the rapid advance made sellers of some of the prominent holders of cash stock, the market was so strong that they made no impression upon it. At the close, there was more or less fluctuation in prices, but the general confidence was for a further rise. Erie new Convertibles were in large demand, and the opinion expressed yesterday is strengthened that the party controlling the late loan, mean to place the Bonds at higher figures. The traffic in the shares was also quite animated, and the advance 1@1 ₱ cent. Norwich and Worcester was bought up freely at 54½ at the close, an advance over yesterday's rise of 1½. Very considerable lots of Reading were turned out at 71¼@½ by parties who bought on Saturday last at 68¾. At the early Board, Indiana loans were taken hold of freely and the 2½'s advanced. These were some of the fluctuations:

	Closed yest.	Highest to-day.		Closed yest.	Highest to-day.
Erie Convertibles	90	91	Norwich	53	54½
Same on 30s 60 ds.	92		Long Island	20½	21
Erie Shares	82½	83¾	Canton	71¾	72½
Reading	70¾	71½	Harlem	67	68

Money was not so cheap as it was yesterday. Most of the call loans made were at 7 per cent. Notwithstanding the abundance outside, some of the Banks, and the large ones too, report a full line, and are not disposed to lend. The large transfers of Stocks from hand to hand create more appearance of activity, perhaps, than they can be said to indicate a diminished supply of means.

The Exchange remitted by the steamer to-day, from Boston, was to a considerable amount. We heard of two mercantile houses who send £125,900, in bills.

The money transferred from the Sub-Treasury yesterday, went temporarily into the Bank of America, where the leading Washington bankers keep their account.

The *Baltic* takes the place of the *Atlantic* on Saturday, and will take out gold, though probably not to an extent to excite much attention.

There was a very depressed feeling in Breadstuff on 'Change. Flour was down to $4¼@½. Wheat neglected, for export, and Corn receded to 63¼@64 Cotton sold to the extent of 1,500 or 2,000 bales at full prices.

The future of gold was discussed some three months since by the leading London journals. Some of their speculations we copied. *Then* they were more speculations. *Now* part of them are already fixed facts. The supplies of Coin in the two leading capitals of Europe have become plethoric. The holders are looking around for its profitable employment. To work the mines and placers which give forth these vast treasures, is one object; to speculate in the paper securities of the transatlantic States dealing with Great Britain and France, another. Our chief concern is with this last. The United States, though the producers of the Gold, have thus far retained little of it. Yet the expectation is indulged that, second hand, and as tributary to others, we shall feel and realize its influence. To get it back is, for the present, out of the question. But there are those who think both the retention and return undesirable and fraught with many mischiefs. It is gravely said that the heavy importation of Foreign Goods has proved a timely and positive blessing, in this that it has relieved New-York and transferred to London and Paris $100,000,000 California Gold, which retained would have produced the most disastrous consequences. We confess the argument does not strike us with any respectable degree of force. It seems to us that NEW-YORK had at least an equal if not better right to wield this treasure than London or Paris. We deem it a misfortune it was not so ordered by the course of trade. The right of conquest and discovery made California our own. The rapid population of this new State, and the revolution in the navigation of the Pacific, are the work of our people, and have made NEW-YORK the geographical centre of the trading world. Why she should not be the MONEY CENTRE, we confess our inability to understand. Those who deny her the use of a hundred instead of ten millions Gold, virtually question the prudence or sagacity or honesty of our people to manage it, and can, of course, see a world of reason why this central money-power should be far removed from them. But that the sceptre which conquest and colonization, discovery and development, emigration and enterprise placed in our rightful hands, has passed from us, for the present, if not for a generation, will scarcely be questioned. We deplore the loss, without stopping to fix the responsibility. And we much question the remaining comfort which is found in the prospect that our people, by inviting rates of interest, may hereafter seduce from the foreign purse-holders, to whose superior wisdom and honesty, we have transferred our own Gold, such liberal extension of CREDITS as may keep alive our prosperity and extend our improvements. The Gold itself is lost to us, and that is poor sophistry which would measure its export with the absorption of Cotton or Corn. It is to New-York a positive loss; to London, the common centre of a powerful commercial and manufacturing rival, a positive gain, in that alone it makes her the arbiter of American credit. The equivalent to this country, in the shape of DEBT, can never change this fact. Its increase and extension, which now seem more than probable, may work wonderful speculations on both sides, and we hope wonderful improvements on this. But to us the Debt remains, subject, from changes of trade and chances of war in Europe, to be called home on the shortest possible notice. In such case, there may be consolation in the thought, but surely little national pride, that the Creditor may call, but the Debtor, "like spirits from the vasty deep," will not or cannot come for calling.

A second and more immediate consideration is: Will the borrowing operation last long enough to accomplish all that the friends of our great railway improvements desire? The present prospect looks encouraging, if, in this light, the policy may be viewed. The ratio of increase absolutely required to carry out the gigantic system as projected and projecting, may startle Foreign capitalists, but British and Continental help may not, withimpunity, be withheld. The ball *must* roll on. Besides, there is no present motive to stop it. Gold has revolutionized the value of capital in Europe. Its mission may end in London and Paris, but its influence, reflected back in the shape of credits, will be felt here. Had it been vouchsafed to New-York to retain the California product of the past two years, she might have built our railways without transatlantic aid. The wonderful chain that connects the East and West, might have been the work of American capital, as well as American enterprise. Money might have been two per cent. in Wall as well as Threadneedle-street. But failing in this, the process must go on as it began. No probable state of things can now change it; for, if by chance, New-York should feel strong enough, in her own means, to come in competition with Europe as purchasers, at better rates and lower interest, of our own State and Railway Bonds, that moment will those who invest the proceeds of their goods, and iron, and occasionally their money, in these securities, demand their balances in gold. No important accumulations will be permitted in New-York. The power has passed from her. She is essentially tributary to London, and must remain so, as long as we are an indebted and, of course, in a pecuniary sense, a dependent nation;—a NATION OF BORROWERS.

We have received, anonymously, a "Cotton Broker's" reply to one of Willmer & Smith's *flings* at American honesty and estimates. The game is not worth the candle. True, the Liverpool *Times* lives on American patronage, and should display a little courtesy if not better manners. But this is their affair, and there is no disputing tastes. The paper was never remarkable for its American sympathies, and its Cotton aims are generally directed to the best bargains for Liverpool and Manchester.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day, $187,246, paid $47,569, and held at close $2,170,535.

The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company have put forth an able report from Prof. Mitchell, of Cincinnati, who made the recent contract with H. C. Seymour and George Law of New-York, to build the whole road. The work from Cincinnati to St. Louis, 345 miles, is to cost, complete in equipments, nine millions of dollars, the contract to be filled in five years Seymour & Co. are to receive $3,500,000 in cash, (derived from stock,) $2,750,000 in 7 ₱ cent. first mortgage bonds, and $2,750,000 in Stock. A provision is made for $1,000,000 second mortgage Bonds for other objects and contingencies—making the Debt $3,750,000, and the Stock $6,250,000 The gross income is reckoned at $2 377,000 from the opening of the Road. The Eastern line, Cincinnati to the Wabash, at Vincennes, is about 200 miles. The Western, from Vincennes to St. Louis, 145 miles, over a prairie country, and on a strait line from point to point. Of the three and a half millions Stock, other than that to the contractors, $2,055,000 has already been secured, and no effort, since the contract was closed, has yet been made on the line to fill it up. The project is a magnificent one for the West; and, though the figures seem large for a single firm of contractors, one at least of their number is known for his success in carrying through whatever he puts his hand and purse and enterprise to; and success thus far is understood to have given him the means for further large undertakings. Great country this, and greater age, when two modern Atlases like George Law and David A. Neal are found ready to take twenty-six millions dollars in Railways on their shoulders. We sincere y hope they will have a good time of it. They *will* have, if the "sinews" are furnished promptly and amply.

The new mail arrangements with Philadelphia will render the receipt of our daily Stock list somewhat irregular for a few days. We have no report this evening.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday evening, Feb. 28.

The market for COTTON is still active. The sales of the day foot up 9,000 bales. Prices are firm this evening, at 7¼th for Strict Middling.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, March 2.

COTTON—The sales to-day were 2,939 bales, at 6¼@8¢ The market is very firm, but the advancing tendency has been checked, in consequence of the advance in freights.

CAARLESTON, Wednesday, March 3.

The sales of COTTON to-day reach 1,558 bales, at 6¼ to 8¢. The market closed firm, and at previous prices

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday March 3

In consequence of the European advices brought by the Franklin, our Cotton market was active to-day 6,000 bales were sold at yesterday's advices. We quote strict middling at 7¢.

The weather here is very summerlike. The thermometer is at 80.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Kate Hunter, from Celle.—Charles Manly, Mrs. Zelia Marran, Miss Zelia Marran, Misses Ernestine and Hermina Marran, Horace Marran, Edward Coonsecure, Mrs. Combescure, Mary Augassse, Charles Bassini, the distinguished violinist; Mrs. Bassini, Lorenzo Bassini, Edward, Bernardo and Ludovico Bassini, Marianna Bassini, and 6 in the steerage.

In ship Havre, from Havre—J Buenoise.

In bark Mary Queen, from Rio Janeiro.—Capt. J. H. Poole, late of steamer W. A. Pease.

MINIATURE ALMANAC....THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises..... 6 31|Sets..... 5 54|MOON—Sets..... 5 42m

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY

Sandy Hook. 5 58m|Gov. Island.. 6 48m|Hell Gate.. 8 29m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....MARCH 3, 1853.

Cleared.

Propeller City of Norfolk, Post, Mailler & Lord

Steamship Southerner, Foster, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer Anthracite, Morley, Philadelphia, J & N Briggs.

Ship Great Western, Marshall, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.

Ship Kate Hunter, Hill, Celte 45 days, mdse. to T. W. Buyan 2nd inst., in lat. 39 12, lon 73, passed a ship's topsail with yards attached.

Ship Favorita, (Aust.) Gasina, Trieste 67 days, mdse. to O. W. Politz.

Bark Peerless, Littlefield, Maranham, J. Bishop & Co.

Bark Mary Broughton, Prior, for New-Orleans, Ladd & Church

Bark Roderick Dhu, McClintock, Guayama, P.R., Russell & Norton.

Bark Tedesco, Higgins, Havana, Perkins & Delano.

Bark Jasper, Hartz, Charleston, Dunham & Dimon.

Brig R. Russell, Mayo, Charres, Briggs & Co.

Brig Rainbow, Thompson, Mayaguez, J V. Onativia & Co.

Brig Merito, Chevetta, Genoa, E Fenner.

Brig Galena, Richards Georgetown, Pearson & Walsh.

Brig Hudson Monagle, Barbadoes, T. W. Hayward & Co.

Brig Liberty, Lentz, Marseilles, Francis Gomez & Co.

Schr. Thabeth, Moore, Port-au-Prince, R. N Goff.

Schr. Somerville, Chase Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.

Arrived.

Packet ship Havre, Mulford, Havre Jan 19, mdse. and passengers to M. Livingston & Co. Has experienced heavy westerly gales on the passage, and has been 17 days west of the Banks; had a pilot aboard three days.

Bark Mary Queen of Boston, Watson, Rio Janeiro 35 days, coffee to W. A. Sale, Jr. Sld. in co. with bark Guilford, for New-York.

Schr. Maria Baker, Boston 2 days, ballast to master.

Schr. Susan A. Anderson, Ellis, Norfolk 3 days, corn to J. G. Wilkins.

Schr. R. L. Say, Cain, Philadelphia, coal.

Schr. Empire State, Eldridge, Portsmouth 46 hrs., mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Scr. E. P. Mercer, Robinson, Philadelphia, coal.

Schr. J. B. Dickinson, Carson, Philadelphia, coal.

Schr. Lady Clinton, Taylor, Philadelphia coal.

Schr H. F Becker, McLaughlin, Philadelphia, coal.

Schr. Lear, Saunders, Philadelphia, coal.

Schr. Anna G. Cottrell, Gaw, Philadelphia, coal.

Schr James and Samuel, Walters, Philadelphia, coal.

Schr. George and Edward. May, Philadelphia, coal.

Schr Mechanic, Cain, Philadelphia, coal.

Schr. Lydia, (Br.) of Halifax, McDonald, 30 ds fm Kingston, mdse. to Nathan Hayes. Left no American vessels in port.

Below.

One ship, at anchor on the bar.

WIND—During the day, N.N.W. Sunset, N.W.

Sailed.

Steamer Southerner, Dickinson, Charleston; ships London, Hebard, London; Great Western, Marshall, Liverpool; Mercury, Conn, Havre; brig Hayti, Cheeseman, Port-au-Prince.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 3—Arr. ship Dublin, Mobile; bark Aquila, New-Orleans; brig Indian Queen, Wilmington Old ship Strabo, Cronin; bars Emma, Lincoln, New-Orleans; Chase, Atalachicola; Avola, Charleston; Brig George, (Br.) Valparaiso and San Francisco, with 60 passengers; brig Chicopee, Philadelphia; schrs. Edith, do.; Isabella and Cabot, New-York.

CHARLESTON March 2—Arr. schr. Helena, fm. New-York; brigs, Moses, do.; Charles Thomas, Ponce, P. R.; Florina, Camden; Swedish bark Cadiz

March 3—Arr. schr. Gazelle, from Philadelphia. The steamer Palmetto is in the offing, with several square-rigged vessels, names unknown

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro, Jan. 15, ships Reslm, for New-Orleans; Yankee Blade, for do.; St Lawrence, waiting ft; Agnes, for California; Earle, Royal Saxon, for New York; Orinoko, for Baltimore; Mary and Elizabeth, do.; Kate Lincoln, do; Dutchess, for Hampton Roads; T. C Woodward, for Havana; E G Webster, for California, from Boston. Brig Camargo, waiting freight.

INSURANCE.

$1.381.008 64.—STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, on the first day of January, 1852—Office No 11 Wall-st.:

Balance per statement Jan. 1, 1851		$1,192,441 66
Deduct for losses then unpaid, paid since	37,500 00	
		$1,154,941 66
Net premiums received during the year 1851	$461,506 57	
Interest premiums received during the year 1851	65.172 83	
Total receipts, 1851	$526,679 50	
Paid losses of the year	$103,300 00	
Paid for purch'd policies	30,470 21	
Paid salaries, taxes, postage, &c	18.095 76	
Paid commissions	27,924 60	
Paid physicians' fees	2,188 12	
	$181,978 69	$344,700 81
Balance		$1,499,642 47
Paid on dividend of 1847, 1848 and 1849		118,633 83
Net balance January 1, 1852		$1 381,008 64

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President.
BENJN. C. MILLER, Secretary.
J. P. BRADLEY, Mathematician.
L. C GROVER, Counsel.
4(f-lawWtf] JOS. L. LORD, Agent, New-York.

Dividend declared Jan. 1, 1852, Thirty-five per cent. (35.)

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORM AN INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital $150,000, divided into 10,000 shares, of $15 each, cash paid up, with the privilege of increasing the capital stock to $500,000 The undersigned hereby give notice of their intention to form an Insurance Company, to be located in the City of New-York, and to be called the "NEW-YORK COUNTIES AND STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY," for the purpose of making insurance on dwelling-houses, stores, rents, all kinds of buildings, and on household furniture, merchandise and other property, against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, as expressed in the 2d subdivision of the 1st section of the act to provide for the incorporation of Insurance Companies passed April 10, 1849. Dated New-York, February 7, 1852.

DIRECTORS.

Caleb S. Woodhull,	Simeon Draper,	Morgan Morgans,
H. J. Raymond,	Alpheus Banning,	John C. Hull,
Abram Wakeman,	Caspar C. Childs,	F. W. Edmonds,
John Bruce,	Solomon Jessurun,	Warren Brady,
Calvin Comfort,	Wm. E. Burton,	John Hassell,
Dan'l P. Barnard,	John P. Yelverton,	George Hall,
Alfred Jones,	John T. Sheppard,	Chas. W. Hull,
Joseph Giles,	Walter Keeler,	John Burton, Jr.,
Henry Major,	Charles Hooper,	Josiah M. Whitney,
Samuel Hassell,	John P. Wake,	Jas A Donaldson,
Wm. M Dodge,	Chas Jenkins,	Henry A. Carhart,
Daniel Rashid,	Robt McClellan,	F. W. Edmonds,
Joel Samuis,	Julius A. Candee,	Rich'd J. Richards,
Timothy Berger.	JOHN BRUCE, President.	
SOLOMON JESSURUN, Secretary.		6f-19t Tu Th&S

THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., of the City of New York.—Office, (Ocean Bank Building,) corner Fulton and Greenwich-sts.—CASH CAPITAL TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.—Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire.

DIRECTORS.

Aaron Clark, Howard Hotel.	Eli Hoppock, 119 Pearl st.	
Crowel Adam, 244 Fulton-st	J. W. Burnham, 43 Cedar-st.	
Levi Apgar, 73 Dey st.	Ward A. Work, 31 Water-st.	
Nathaniel Weed, 63 Amity-st	Jamil S. Bowman, 17 John-st.	
David Marie, 86 Cedar-st.	W. H. D etz, 134 William-st.	
Valentine Kirby, 47 Cedar-st	Wm. Hustace, 145 Franklin.	
M. A. Hoppock, 230 Fulton-st	Joseph M. Brown, 72 Cortlandt-st.	
B. H Van Anden, 186 Washington-st	Eben't Bendleston, 59 Dey-st.	
C. V. B Ostrander, 26	Laight	Harrison Jones, 233 Fulton-st.
D. Randolph Martin, Ocean		Jeremiah Robins, 536 Washington-st

AARON CLARK, President.
GEORGE W SAVAGE, Secretary. 25f-1meod

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office, No 49 Chambers-st., adjoining Stewart's store Capital, $200,000. This Company having their capital all paid in, are now prepared to receive applications for insurance, on warehouses, dwellings, merchandise, household furniture, vessels in port, etc., etc, against loss or damage by fire

DIRECTORS.

C. V Anderson,	David Morrison,	John A Harriot,
Nathaniel P Bailey,	Abdal P Smith,	Eli Kelley,
Samuel Bell,	John J. Sewell,	Morgan Morgans,
Jas M Benedict,	Nahum Sutphan,	And'w G Norwood,
William S Duke,	William Adams,	Amedee C. Farris,
Simeon Draper,	Thomas M. Bears,	Washington Smith,
Theobald C Jung,	Wylie Blackstone,	John A Thomas,
Zophar Mills,	Ezra F Davis,	John B. Durbrow,
	Thomas Thomas	

CORNELIUS V. ANDERSON, President.
WASHINGTON SMITH, Vice-President.
CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.
JOHN COOPER, Jr., Surveyor

☞ Applications for Insurance in this Company will also be received at the office of A. G. NORWOOD, 19f-1m No 40 William-st.

THE NEW-YORK BOWERY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 124 Bowery, corner of Grand-street—CAPITAL, $300,000—Continues to insure Dwelling Houses and Furniture, Store Houses and Merchandize, and every other description of personal property, against loss and damage by fire, upon terms as favorable as any similar institution. Having a large surplus fund, which, with their Capital being safely and profitably invested, enables them to afford "reliable security" on all policies they may issue. Losses from A. D. all ms-setting. Orders through the Post-Office will receive immediate attention. All losses liberally adjusted, and promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

David Cotheal,	Anson G. Phelps,	Peter Gardner,
John Allan,	George Farmer,	Gideon Ostrander,
John Gray,	Enoch Dean,	Isaac Ward,
James Mills,	William Hibbard,	Joseph Britton.
Wm. B Woodcock,	Jacob R. Le Roy,	John Mc Donough,
Jon'n G. Fleet,	John D. Wendel,	Gerard Stuyvesant,
Jacob Ams,	M. M. Quackenboe,	F. W. Giessenhainer, Jr.

WM. HIBBARD, President.
G. G. TAYLOR, Secretary. m20-1f

KNICKERBOCKER SAVINGS BANK—8th av, corner of 23d-st.—Open every MONDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, from 4 to 8 P. M. This institution pays 6 per ct. interest on all deposits not exceeding $500. The Charter of this institution secures to minors and females, married or unmarried, the entire control of all moneys deposited in their names

TRUSTEES:

Wm. W Campbell,	Loraine Freeman,	John Waite,
John Ives, M. D.,	Albert Gilbert,	Wm. Winslow,
Joseph W. Savage,	Erastus Lyman,	W. Deffendorf,
Anson Willis,	John W. Howe,	M. C. Edwards,
Henry B Bolster,	Wm. A. Wheeler,	Andrew Rust,
Geo. H Williams,	J. McClelland, M D	John A. Van Riper,
John Denham,	Henry Dubois,	Elijah Ward,
Leonard Hazeltine,	William A. Dooly,	Daniel Crane,

WILLIAM W. CAMPBELL, President.
JOSEPH W SAVAGE, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN W. HOWE,
ANSON WILLIS, Secretary. 18f-1w&TuTu&S3w

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Offices, No. 43 Fulton-st, Brooklyn, No 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st. New-York Have their Capital (as also a handsome surplus) invested in the most undoubted securities, and continue to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, and other personal property. Vessels in port and their Cargos, upon as favorable terms as any other similar institution

DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth,	William Miles,	Alex H. Schultz,
Phineas L. Barnum,	Elijah F. Purdy,	John D. Pye,
Danl. D Howard,	Sam. P. Townsend,	Hen Quackenboss,
Caleb S. Woodhull,	John Eadie, Jr.,	Justice S Redfield,
Chas T Cromwell,	Joel S. Oatman,	J. W. Amerman,
Anast'n Nicolas,	Robert C. Bell,	Fordyce Hitchcock,
Richard L. Allen,	John N Genin,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
ALFRED G STEVENS, Secretary. s23-tf

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 9th Month, 1851.—This Company, with CASH CAPITAL OF $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S Fox,	Cyrus Hitchcock,	Wm. H. Falls,
John D. Wright,	John J. Walker,	Chas. H. Marshall,
T. C Chardavoyne,	Richard Field,	Irad Hawley,
Henry H. Barrow,	Rich'd A. Reading,	Josiah Macy,
Joseph W. Corlies,	Abraham Bell,	Peter S. Titus,
C. W. Lawrence,	Ralph Mead,	Elias Hicks, Jr.
Richard F. Carman,	Hull Clark,	Wm C. White.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary. s27-12m

THE NEW-YORK MUTUAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION.—CAPITAL $30,000—Office No 312 Broadway, up stairs CHARLES A WHEATON, President; P S STODDARD, Secretary. Will insure the health of males or females, from the age of 15 to 50 years, in any sum from $2 to $8 per week, upon the most reasonable terms. This matter is worthy the attention of every intelligent person, and a duty they owe to themselves and families, to secure to themselves "material aid" at a time when they are most in want of it—at a time of sickness An investigation is invited and any information freely given.

WANTED—A few gentlemen and ladies to act as agents. A rare opportunity offered. Apply at the office.

m2 1m WM. L. PALMER, Actuary.

NOTICE.—An election for ten Directors, constituting the second class of the United States Life Insurance Company in the city of New-York, and for Inspectors of the succeeding annual election, will be held at the office of said Company, No 27 Wall-street, on MONDAY, the 8th day of March, proximo, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M By order,

J. EADIE, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1852. 26f-1Mh8

HARTFORD LIFE AND HEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY.—Premium due on Policies issued prior to August, 1851, received at the Office of David S. Dodge Agent, No. 25 Cliff-st 124-3mos

THE PRIZE MEDAL—With "Honorable Mention," has been awarded for the GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, by the Jurors of the Exhibition of all Nations, and is now used in the Royal Laundry Seeing this doubly noticed for its "general superiority," (a mark of distinction conferred on no other) by the Royal Commissioners Jury, from among thirty or forty exhibitors, sets it far above every other of its competitors The ladies are therefore respectfully requested to make a trial of the Glenfield Patent Double-Refined Powder Starch, which, for domestic use now stands unrivalled.

Sold by Grocers generally in the United States. Wholesale agent, GEO. WALKER, No. 258½ Washington-st. 7f-2m

TRAVELING.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Captain West.
PACIFIC, Captain Nye.
ARCTIC, Captain Lines.
BALTIC, Captain Comstock.
ADRIATIC, Captain Grafton.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction—as in their engines—to insure strength and speed, and their accomodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $120; in second cabin, $70. Exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $300. From Liverpool to New-York, £90 and £30. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES FOR SAILING.

From New-York.		From Liverpool.	
Saturday, Jan. 10	1852	Wednesday, Jan. 7	1852
Saturday, Jan. 24	1852	Wednesday, Jan. 28	1852
Saturday, Feb. 7	1852	Wednesday, Feb. 11	1852
Saturday, Feb. 21	1852	Wednesday, Feb. 25	1852
Saturday, March 6	1852	Wednesday, March 10	1852
Saturday, March 20	1852	Wednesday, March 24	1852
Saturday, April 3	1852	Wednesday, April 7	1852
Saturday, April 17	1852	Wednesday, April 21	1852
Saturday, May 1	1852	Wednesday, May 5	1852
Saturday, May 15	1852	Wednesday, May 19	1852
Saturday, May 29	1852	Wednesday, June 2	1852
Saturday, June 12	1852	Wednesday, June 16	1852
Saturday, June 26	1852	Wednesday, June 30	1852
Saturday, July 10	1852	Wednesday, July 14	1852
Saturday, July 24	1852	Wednesday, July 28	1852
Saturday, Aug. 7	1852	Wednesday, Aug. 11	1852
Saturday, Aug. 21	1852	Wednesday, Aug. 25	1852
Saturday, Sept. 4	1852	Wednesday, Sept. 8	1852
Saturday, Sept. 18	1852	Wednesday, Sept. 22	1852
Saturday, Oct. 2	1852	Wednesday, Oct. 6	1852
Saturday, Oct. 16	1852	W

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted.*) at the office, No. 116 NASSAU-STREET, between Beekman and Ann, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies; THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) This edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the *Daily Times*.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.
Payment in all cases must be made in advance.
RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company**.—Office No. 8 Wall-st., room No. 4.—CAPITAL STOCK $200,000—SHARES $100 EACH.—The Books of Subscription for Stock in this Company are now opened at their Office, where parties desirous of becoming interested, may procure Stock, Pamphlets of Organization, and By-Laws, and any information relative to the objects and prospects of the Company. This enterprise commends itself to the confidence of capitalists, the Company having in possession one of the most valuable mines in California, located on Wood's Creek, near the city of Sonora, Tuolumne County, and having nearly complete an engine and stamp work of the largest class, which will be shipped by a clipper vessel, at an early day. It is the purpose of the Trustees to prosecute the work with vigor, and a view to profit from the business of mining. It is deemed unnecessary to enter into a calculation of probable profits, it having been satisfactorily ascertained that Companies already in operation with good machinery have been eminently successful,

The machinery now being made for this Company, is under the immediate supervision of R. S. KING Esq., the builder of the "Gold Hill Quartz Mining Company's—(known as Peck's)—Mill," which has produced such astonishing results, and will be twice the size of that establishment. The employees in all responsible positions will be shareholders, and selected with special regard to ability and integrity, and required to give bonds with sureties in such sums as will be deemed sufficient to guard the interests of Shareholders. Persons residing out of the city may obtain Stocks, Pamphlets, or any information, by addressing the Treasurer, post-paid, by mail. D. W. INGERSOLL, President.
THOS. E. HASTINGS, Treasurer. 27f-tf

☞ **Removal.**—BENEDICT, HALL & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Boots, Shoes and Findings, have Removed to No. 21 Park Row, on the site of the old Park Theatre, opposite the Astor House, New-York. 23f-1m

☞ **Lectures at Abbott's Collegiate Institution FOR YOUNG LADIES**, Spingler Institute, Union Park.—Prof. ARNOLD GUYOT, of Harvard University, will deliver a course of four Lectures on the six days work of Creation, designed to show the harmony of Science and Revelation. Commencing on FRIDAY EVENING, March 5, at 7½ o'clock, and continued on MONDAY, the 8th; TUESDAY, the 9th, and FRIDAY, the 12th. Tickets for each lecture, 50 cents. Prof. BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, LL.D., of Yale College, will deliver a course of lectures on Geology, immediately following, on the 15th, 16th, 22d, 23d, 29th and 30th of March. m2,3,4,5,8,9,12,15,16,22,23,29,30

☞ **Catholic Institute of New-York**.—A Lecture will be delivered at Metropolitan (late Tripler) Hall, for the BENEFIT OF THE SISTERS OF MERCY, on MONDAY EVENING, the 8th of March, by the Most Rev. Archbishop HUGHES. Subject—"The Catholic Page in the History of the United States, with its meaning." Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats $1. Can be had at the Catholic Bookstore; of the Sexton of the Catholic Churches, and of the members of the Institute. Lecture at 8 o'clock; doors open at 7
m5-3t* DANIEL SULLIVAN, President

☞ **Notice**.—Passengers per steamship BALTIC, for Liverpool, will please be on board at the foot of Canal-st., TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) March 6, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and send all luggage not wanted on the passage on board this day, Friday, March 5, marked "Below," with the number of their berths. [m5-1t] EDW. K. COLLINS & CO.

☞ **New-York Post Office**.—The Afternoon Southern Mail now closes at 3 45 P.M.—March 4, 1852. m5

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **The Fulton Building Association**.—To those who wish to be their own Landlords.—The FULTON BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION contains the advantages of a Savings Bank with those of a Building Association.

A public meeting will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, March 5, at Chatham Hall, at 7½ o'clock, for the admission of new members, when the object and peculiar advantages of the Association will be explained.

To those who desire to invest money profitably, and to all persons of small means who labor for a living, this Association presents unequaled advantages

Interest at the rate of 7 per cent. is allowed on six months dues or over, when paid in advance, or in case of withdrawal from the Association. This is an entire new feature in Building Associations. Entrance fee, 50 cents, monthly dues, $2 50; par value of shares, $500. Number of original shares limited to 800. Subscriptions will be received by the following officers:

SAMUEL SOUTHERDEN, President.
WILLIAM WEED, Vice-President, No 86 Bowery.
ISAAC AMERMAN, Jr., Secretary, No. 65 3d-av.

TRUSTEES.

G. H. Walker, 61 Elizabeth-st., corner of Hester-st.	D. W. Whitney, 27 College-place
I. L. Devoe, 40 Eldridge-st	F. B. Williams, 143 Hester-st.
Henry McCollum, 40 Eldridge-st.	Tobias V. Mumford, 29 Norfolk-st.
Nath'l Terpenoy, 185 5th av	

Ladies can subscribe to any number of shares by leaving their names with any of the above-named officers. 28f-6t

☞ **North American Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION**—No 458 Broadway, south-east corner of Grand-st. Office open from 10 o'clock, A. M. until 9 o'clock P M. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and subscribe. Entrance fee, $1; monthly dues, $3.

WORKINGMEN, ATTEND.—An opportunity is now offered you, by this Association, of investing your small savings in a manner far more profitable than depositing in our Savings Banks or other similar institutions. Reflect—In eight years, or less you can convert $288 into $800. Yes, $288 invested in our all month lysums of $3—so trifling in amount, that there are few who cannot afford it. Of all classes of the community, none are to be more benefited than the working class—men of small means. Who is there not desirous of a home to call his own? Who is there not proud of being called his own landlord? We appeal to you all to secure to yourse ves and to your children a home, and be relieved from the growing burden of high rents. Office, No. 458 Broadway

RICHARD F. CARMAN, President.
THOMAS S. CUMMINGS, Vice-President.
MORTIMER SMITH, Secretary.
DANIEL HOWELL, Surveyor.
HENRY B. CUMMINGS, Attorney.

TRUSTEES.

Walter Keeler,	Augustus Barmore,	Alfred A. Arment,
Augustus Lasar,	James H. Dice,	B. H. Olssen, jr.,
m3-1w	H W. Smith.	

☞ **Home, Sweet Home!**—Every man ought to provide himself a home, and there is no better way to do this than by subscribing for shares in the EVERY G BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, which has been started only a few days, and nearly half the shares have been subscribed for already. This Association will at this rate be able to close its books in a very short time. The entrance fee at present is only $2 per share; dues, $3 per month; value of shares $800 each.

The First Monthly meeting will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, March 5, at Masonic Hall, No 274 Grand-st., near Forsyth, at 7½ o'clock, on which occasion several shares will be sold to the highest bidder. The meeting will be addressed by able speakers, who will explain the objects and workings of the Association. Prospectus and Articles of Association can be had at the office, No. 244 Grand-st., and subscriptions also received there. Mechanics, Laborers, Clerks, professional men, and all other classes, should examine the principles of these institutions, and avail themselves of the benefits of the Mutual Loan and accumulating plan of acquiring property by the payment of small monthly sums

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President, No. 106 Broadway.
GEO. H. BELL, Vice-President, No. 158 Nassau st.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Secretary, No. 244 Grand-st.
THOMAS LAWRENCE, Attorney, No 15 Beekman-st.

TRUSTEES.

Geo. H. Franklin, No. 173 West-st		
Geo. W. Bisbet, County Clerk's Office, City Hall		
Silas C. Herring, Nos. 137 and 139 Water st.		
James Jackson, Jr., No. 361 Broadway		
Royal G Millard, No. 89 Barclay-st.		
Nelson Puff, No 215 Duane-st.		
Elias Combs, No. 244 Grand-st.		
F. G Richardson, No. 43 Fulton-st		
Geo. T. Maxwell, No. 18 City Hall.		

Office of Association, No. 244 Grand-st. Open EVERY EVENING from 6 to 9 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY from 3 to 9 o'clock, P M., for Ladies. Articles of the Association may be had gratis m4-2t*

☞ **United States Building Association and EQUITABLE INVESTMENT AND SAVING FUND.**—The fourth monthly meeting of this Association will be held at No 163 Bowery, third story, on MONDAY EVENING, March 15, at 7 o'clock. The books of the Association are open for subscription at No. 179 Bowery, where by-laws and set of incorporation can be had gratis. Entrance fee 50 cents; dues $2 50; shares $500. An opportunity is offered to males and females, by paying $2 50 a month for a few years, to obtain a home or capital sufficient to start a fair business. At the last meeting shares were redeemed at $300 each. N. McGRAW, President, No. 4 Crosby-st.

JOHN ROGERS, Vice-President.
THOS. VERNON, Secretary, 178 Bowery.

DIRECTORS.

Andw. Allendorph,	James Grundy,	Wm. Forrester,
John Crouch,	Starkee Livesey,	Jas. McDuff,

TRUSTEES.

N McGraw,	C. W. Houghton,	John Ridley.

Attorney, Chauncey Shaffer, 75 Nassau-st. 16f-1m*

☞ **Building Associations**—FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital $150,000, dividend into 10,000 shares, of $15 each, cash paid in, with the privilege of increasing the capital stock to $500,000. Subscription for the capital stock of this Company will be received by the following persons, appointed Commissioners: John Bruce, No. 24 Platt-street; Wakeman & Latting, No 59 Fulton-st.; Daniel P. Barnard, No. 16 Wall st.; John Burton, No. 16 North William-st.; Solomon Jessurun, No. 8 Clinton court, Beekman-st.; John J. Vellot, No. 143 Sands-street, Brooklyn. Also, by all the Directors. A Prospectus explaining the great advantages to be derived from the Company to Mechanics and small property holders, as well as to those who wish to invest their money and get the largest amount of profits, can be had of any of the Directors, all the Secretaries of the different Building Associations, or at the office of Mr. Jessurun, No. 8 Clinton-court, Beekman-st

JOHN BRUCE, President.
S. JESSURUN, Secretary. m2 2w

☞ **Workingman's Building Association**—Office No. 461 Broadway.—The steady success of this Association recommends it strongly to the consideration of workingmen. We would invite all those who desire to join to do so at once—there are still a few shares to be subscribed for—the entrance fee is only $2. At the next monthly meeting, which takes place on the 15th instant we expect to be full. For the accommodation of those who find it inconvenient to call during the day, the office will be open on Monday and Friday evenings until 9 o'clock.

R. MCCLELLAN, President.
JOHN MORRISON, Treasurer.
G. W. ANDERSON, Secretary. m5-6eod

☞ **A Card.**—THE BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—To all persons who have subscribed, or are about to subscribe to the stock of this company. The Books to receive the first instalment of $3 50 per share to the capital stock of this company, will remain open a few days longer, at the Mercantile Bank, corner of Broadway and John-st. The second instalment will be due and payable on the 15th. at the same place. It is anticipated from the resources which this company have already at command, that they will pay the largest dividend ever paid by any Insurance Company in the city of New-York or the United States. As the stock is being taken up very fast it will be well for those persons who wish to subscribe for shares to do so immediately as they will never have such a chance again. J. BRUCE, President.
S. JESSURUN, Secretary m3-4t

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **The Third Manhattan** BUILDING ASSOCIATION—BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION NOW OPEN.—JOIN AT ONCE.—The unparalleled success attending the Second Manhattan Building Associations, it having disposed of its entire number of shares in the short space of five months from the period of its organization has led to the establishment of the Third, to which the attention of the public is invited. The Entrance Fee is $2; Monthly Dues, $3; Shares, $800. It costs now but Two Dollars to become a member, and the monthly installment of Three Dollars, in the course of a few years—probably six or seven—will positively yield the sum of Eight Hundred Dollars. Members paying not less than six months in advance will be entitled to interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. A public meeting will be held at No. 430 Broome st., corner of Crosby, one block from Broadway, (entrance in Crosby,) on MONDAY EVENING, March 8, at 7½ o'clock. W. G. S. MILLIKEN, and JACOB L. FENN, will address the meeting, explanatory of the working of Building Associations, a free discussion to all. This is the first public meeting ever held at this Hall; it is large, and will seat six hundred people, with new and comfortable seats. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend. Persons desirous of becoming members of the Third Manhattan Building Association can do so by calling at the office of the Secretary, No 15 Spruce-st., second floor, where by-laws can be had free of charge. JAMES S LIBBY President, Lovejoy's Hotel

DAVIS COLLAMORE, Vice President,
No. 447 Broadway.
J. W. WESTON, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

James Y. Watkins, 16 Cathedine-st.	Albert Miller 143 Nassau-st.
James Neeves, cor. Houston and Bowery,	Wm. H. Cornell, 59 Fulton Market,
Seymour Whiting, 50 East Broadway,	John A. Currier, 191 Greenwich-st.,
Wm A. Conant, 12 Bowery,	Joseph Hough, 220 Broadw'y,
	Jas. L. Worth, 34 Broadway

JACOB L. FENN, No. 15 Spruce st
PROMEROY & JENKS, No. 54 Wall-st. m5-3t

☞ **"Get Money"—Save—Invest**—AND INCREASE IT—HUDSON RIVER BUILDING, and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.—This Association will hold a Public Meeting at Bradbury's Music Room, No. 413 Broadway, cor. Lispenard-st., (third floor,) on TUESDAY EVENING, March 9, 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered, explanatory of the workings of Building Associations. Shares will be redeemed at the regular meeting in April. Persons desirous of procuring money to secure a home free from landlordism, will have an opportunity at that time. Office of the Secretary open daily at No. 411 Washington-st., cor of Laight, where all desired information will be furnished. Dues, $3 monthly. Shares, $800. Those wishing to join can do so by leaving their names and entrance fee ($2) with the Secretary, or either of the following officers. Now is your chance.

SYLVANUS S WARD, President, No. 411 Washington-st.
ALFRED W. WHITE, Vice-President, City Inspector, (Park.)

TRUSTEES.

John Boyce, No. 227 Greenwich-st.
James Webb, No. 43 Charlton-st.
John D Dixon, No 105 West Broadway.
George S. Rodman, Nos 229 and 230 West-st
Jacob L. Wall, No. 66 North Moore-st
Patrick Coyle, No. 141 Chatham-st.
Geo T. Warner, No 314½ Broadway.
B. H Romans, No. 72 Warren-st.
John F. Brinkerhoff No 23 Chambers st.

GEO. W. MORTON, Secretary, No 411 Washington-st.
JOHN HOOPER, Surveyor, No. 106 Fulton-st
Attorneys and Counsellors, EDGAR, YOUNG & RUTHVEN, No. 25 Nassau-st. m5-1t

☞ **Phœnix Building Association.**—This flourishing Association is thoroughly organized and incorporated, and offers superior advantages to those desiring a homestead, which they should at once embrace. "There is no place like home," is an old adage, but a true one—the force of which was never more fully felt than at the present day, when rents are so enormously high, that it is almost impossible for a mechanic to pay them. Besides, they grow higher from year to year. These facts are sufficiently important to induce every rent-payer to come up and sustain the good work, and through it, themselves. As a Savings Institution, also, the benefits of this Association are peculiarly attractive. The Prospectus and By Laws, with the Act of Incorporation, together with all required information, can be obtained at the Secretary's Office, Chambers Hall, No. 65 Chatham-st

WILSON SMALL, President, No. 94 Ludlow-st
AMOS WILLETS, Vice-President, No. 276 Pearl-st
ALFRED R HATFIELD, Sec'y, office No 65 Chatham-st.
Q. MCADAM, Attorney, No. 62 Wall-st.
JACOB L FENN, Surveyor

TRUSTEES.

Warren Chapman,	George W. Dawson,	E. J. Small,
Andrew Hume,	Robert M. Dewitt,	James Cuthell,
Peter J. Powles,	Joseph Nesbitt,	Geo. A. Barney,

N B.—Books for subscription, both for ladies and gentlemen, are open daily at the Secretary's Office, No. 65 Chatham st. m5 3t

☞ **The Second as Successful as the First!**—Although but a few public meetings have been held, yet so rapidly have our citizens enrolled themselves as members of the SECOND GREENWICH BUILDING ASSOCIATION, that the officers will be enabled to offer four or five shares for sale or redemption at the FIRST REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING, to be held in the BLEECKER BUILDINGS, Bleecker-st., near Morton, on MONDAY EVENING, March 8, at 7½ o'clock. Persons who have been favorably impressed with the principles of Building Associations, are invited to attend and become members. There are none more promising or more carefully conducted than this, and it will soon be filled up. Members are reminded that the first month's dues are now payable. The Secretary's office is at No 48 Eighth av

CHARLES CRANE, President
GEORGE STARR, Vice-President
R. ROSS, Jr, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Charles Crane,	James M Post,	Samuel Sinclair,
John Thomas,	Robert Peterson,	James W Farr,
David Milliken,	D. C. Weeks.	W. E. Smith, Jr
m3-3t		

☞ **Notice to All.**—KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—So great has been the success of this Association, and the management of its affairs so satisfactory to the members, that the shares having been taken in six weeks) at the request of many persons in the upper part of the city, we have opened the books of the second, and have already one hundred shares subscribed for. To those who were unable to procure shares in the first this will be a favorable opportunity; and for their accommodation a public meeting will be held in Knickerbocker Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 10, at 7½ o'clock. The public, both ladies and gentlemen, are invited to attend, as at this meeting there will be able and thorough explanations given. Come and join—entrance fee only $2, on each share of $800.

JAMES R DEL VECCHIO, President.
ARSON WILLIS, Vice-President.
Books now open at the office, where articles of Association can be had. EDWARD J. MADDEN, Secretary.
OFFICE, No. 168 9th-av. m3-7t

☞ **Money Auction.**—The third regular monthly meeting of the GREENWICH BUILDING ASSOCIATION will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, March 5, at the Bleecker House, No. 272 Bleecker-st., nearly opposite the Bleecker Buildings. At this meeting the officers will offer some ten or twelve shares for sale, and it is hoped that all members will be present to compete for the money. The dues for March must positively be paid on or before this evening. Members are specially requested to call at the office, No. 48 Eighth-av., before Friday evening, as it may not be possible to receive all the dues on that evening.

CHARLES CRANE, President.
DAVID MILLIKEN, Vice-President.
R ROSS, JR, Secretary. m4-2t*

☞ **Mercantile Mutual Loan and** ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION being now in successful operation, offers very favorable induce ments to Clerks and others who may wish to subscribe for shares before the first monthly meeting of the Association, March 12. A special meeting will be held at the rooms of the Association, corner of Broadway and Grand-st., over the Pacific Bank, on SATURDAY EVENING, the 6th inst., when addresses will be delivered in reference to the working of the Association. B J. HOWLAND, President.
WM. O. GROSER, Secretary m5-2t

☞ **Waverly Building Association**—Office, No. 143 6th-av, open at all hours for the purpose of receiving subscriptions. Entrance fee, for the present, only $1. Monthly dues, $3. Subscribe early, as the entrance fee will soon be doubled. N. B. MOUNTFORT, President.
JOHN GREGORY, Vice-President.
JAMES W HALE, Secretary.
A public meeting will be held early next week, at the new Chapel, junction of Greenwich and 7th-avs. m3-4t

☞ **Notice.**—The second regular Meeting of the KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION will be held in Knickerbocker Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, 8th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The members will bear in mind the trouble and time that will be saved by paying their dues at the office of the Secretary, No. 168 9th-av., before that date.
m3-5t E. J. MADDEN, Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Freaks of the Wind—Destruction of Property and narrow escape of Life—Town Meeting—City Government contemplated—Enlargement and Improvements in the United States Armory.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Monday, March 1.

We do not remember a more severe gale in this section than that which visited us Saturday night and continued with unabated violence till Sunday morning. Undoubtedly there is more or less damage done in other parts of the town and neighboring localities, but as we are yet uninformed as to the nature and extent of the same, we only notice one case which came under our own observation.

About 6 o'clock Sunday morning, and before any of the family were up, a violent gust of wind upturned the projecting roof on the north end of the beautiful Gothic residence of Homer Foot, Esq., carrying it with great force against a large chimney, situated over the kitchen part of the house, and precipitating the latter through the roof, attic and chamber floors, to the first floor, and in its descent completely demolishing a bedstead occupied by two Irish girls, servants in the house, and, strange to say, without seriously injuring either. The escape of these two girls from instant death seems remarkable, for had they left the bed as they contemplated when first aroused to their danger, for the purpose of lighting a lamp upon a bureau near by, they would have been buried beneath the descending chimney and its accompanying ruins.

Before laying down my pen let me notice the fact that we are making efforts to obtain a city charter and today a town meeting is to be held for that purpose. We have now the requisite number of inhabitants by count, nearly 13,000.

That branch of the National Armory at this place known as the "Water Shops," where the machinery is propelled by water-power, is to be materially enlarged during the coming summer, and in anticipation of the delay which will be caused by rebuilding and repairing, an unusual number of muskets are now being manufactured. Upwards of 75 muskets per day, or 2,000 per month, are now manufactured at this armory—about 1,200 per month being the usual number. G. H. L.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, tells of a little girl ten years of age, whose only substance since infancy has been sugar and milk—some obstruction or disease of her throat having led her always to refuse anything more substantial. She is stated to be as large as children usually of her age, and as healthy, bright, and active, as those whose food would be considered more invigorating.

Wm. Scarf, a seaman on board the American ship *Minerva*, while at Valdivia, in December last, stabbed and killed a fellow sailor, named Williams, with a jack-knife, was taken in custody by the authorities, tried and condemned to be shot.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I....NO. 145. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the America at Halifax.

RESIGNATION OF THE RUSSELL MINISTRY.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN ENGLAND.

ALL QUIET IN FRANCE.

COTTON ACTIVE.

By Telegraph over the Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick and Maine Lines to Portland, AND THENCE BY THE *BAIN MERCHANTS' LINE TO NEW-YORK.*

HALIFAX TELEGRAPH OFFICE, HALIFAX, Thursday, March 4.

The R. M. steamship *America*, from Liverpool, Saturday afternoon, Feb. 21, arrived here last night, but, owing to the state of the telegraph line, it was found impossible to communicate with Boston until a late hour this forenoon.

ENGLAND.

The great political event of the week has been the defeat and resignation of the Russell Ministry. In the local militia bill, Lord Palmerston moved that the word "local" should be stricken out of the bill, and that the proposed force should be perambulatory—not confined to England, Scotland or Ireland—but should be sent to any quarter of the United Kingdom where it might be required. On this proposition of Lord Palmerston the Ministry joined issue, and were defeated on the division by a vote of 136 against 125.

Subsequently to this expression of the Commons Lord John Russell intimated that, having lost the confidence of the House, he could no longer hold office. The event was wholly unexpected both in and out of Parliament, especially, as on the previous night Ministers had a decided majority on Lord Naas's motion of a want of confidence, arising out of the Clarendon and Birch (the Irish editor) affair. The number voting on that occasion being 137 for the motion, and 232 against it.

All sorts of rumors were afloat at Liverpool, prior to the sailing of the *America*, as to who would succeed Lord Russell as Premier, a coalition between Sir James Graham and Lord Palmerston was confidently expected by many.

In other respects the proceedings in Parliament during the week, have been quite unimportant. A dispatch, dated "House of Commons, Friday night," to the *Liverpool Journal*, says: "When the Premier announced his resignation, the greatest astonishment was felt. The members appeared to have been entirely in the dark, and no one was prepared for what had so suddenly taken place. All is bustle and wonder here. The talk in the House is, that the Queen will not have anything to do with Palmerston, and that the Earl of Derby will at once accept office. The same journal states that Lord Palmerston, in moving his amendment, said that the country was in a situation liable to war, and our armament, in time of peace was not sufficient, nor did it suit the feeling of the country. But it should be adequate to meet such an unfortunate emergency. What he wanted was a ready-trained force, prepared for action at the shortest notice. All the objections to the proposal of a regular militia were found in a distrust of the people, and implied that Englishmen were cheats, Scotchmen cowards, and Irishmen traitors. If we could not trust the nation to defend itself, we had better give up the idea of defense, [tremendous cheering] and send for Russian and Austrian soldiers. He was confident that the people would answer a proper appeal on the part of the Government, by proving to the world that we were prepared for defense, and thereby preserve to ourselves the blessings of peace."

The *Times* says: "Possibly the Minister stopped to avoid a fatal blow on the Cape question, and has made his fall with considerable judgment. If saved on the Kaffir question, he would have been wrecked on the Reform Bill. Lord Palmerston will, most likely, resign the task of forming a Government to the Protestionist chief, who has long since proclaimed that his arrangements are made, and that he has only to walk in and take possession; and that he had, really, no choice but to do what he could, whether for six weeks or six months. Lord Derby will, most likely, be our Minister next week. He has something in his favor. The new Reform Bill will not stand much in his way."

The *Morning Herald* declares that "Lord Derby will be prepared to take office. Though sudden, the event was not unexpected."

The *Morning Post* says "The victory was worthy of Palmerston. It was not a party, but a national question."

The opposition Peers had met at the Earl of Derby's and had agreed to offer the most determined resistance to the new Reform Bill, on its second reading in the House of Lords.

The Reform Bill, judging from the expression of popular sentiment, is not likely to meet with very general or cordial support.

The Dublin *Evening Post* mentions on what it considers unquestionable authority, that some of the Roman Catholic Clergy, who had become unpopular on account of their opposition to secret societies, have been served with notices to desist. Whilst the Catholic priests are preaching against their combinations, some of the ablest and most independent of the Presbyterian ministers have been distinguished by their loud and vehement objurations against the landed proprietors. In the north of Ireland, a formidable combination exists against the payment of rents, and such is the state of excitement against the landlords, that several of them have given up all notion of enforcing payment under the present circumstances. It was stated that the Presbyterian tenantry, in some localities, were offering a passive resistance to the payment of rents.

The *Tuam Herald* announces the death of Right Rev. Dr McNicholas, Bishop of Athinzy.

Mr John Isaac Herd had been elected for Kinsale, in place of Mr. Benj. Hawes, without opposition,

FRANCE.

The new British Ambassador, Lord Cowley, arrived in Paris on Wednesday, the 18th.

The Government, it is said, manifest great fear that General Cavaignac will be elected in several districts.

A decree has been published abolishing the fêtes of Feb 24th and May 4th, and substitutes, as the only anniversary worthy of commemoration, the birthday of Napoleon.

Various rumors prevailed of a new ministerial crisis

General St Arnaud is said to be in disgrace, because he will not sign a decree for the dismissal of a number of officers of known Orleans tendencies. The War Department is to be conducted by Admiral Lallaut during General St. Arnaud's absence in Algeria.

The *Gazette de France* states that the President of the Republic is about to form a body-guard from the *gendarmes mobile*.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The Queen's health has been completely restored. The happy event had been celebrated by public thanksgiving at Madrid, and in all the Catholic capitals in Europe, with great pomp and ceremony.

The body of the regicide had been burned, and the *Gazette* contains the royal orders for the destruction of his poignard, pistols, &c.; also, for the burning of his manuscripts, in the presence of his Judges.

There is nothing of political importance from Portugal. The shipments of wine from Oporto were improving.

ITALY.

It is said that some clue to the murder of Rossi had been found, whereby some new light would be thrown upon the horrid tragedy.

The celebration of the anniversary of the establishment of a Republic in Rome, came off on the 9th ultimo, notwithstanding the efforts of the Government to suppress it.

BELGIUM.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Chronicle* says:—"It will be remembered that French agents had been sent into Belgium, for the purpose, if possible, of seducing the army from its allegiance, and sowing the seeds of discord and disaffection amongst the people. If I am well informed, reports are daily submitted to Louis Napoleon of the proceedings of these agents. It will be remembered that it was the Catholic party, that, in 1831, was the principal means of separating Belgium from Holland. It is that same party which is now the most active in getting up a feeling in favor of the French alliance, and the clergy are almost all indefatigable agents of the Elysée. Belgium is adding 4,000 men to her army, and strengthening her defenses."

THE MARKETS.

COTTON had been in active demand throughout the week, and prices had advanced *one eighth* of a penny ₰ lb. At the sailing of the steamer on Saturday, Feb. 21, at noon, the market was steady and firm. The sales of the week foot up 74,300 bales, of which speculators took 22,810, and exporters 4,690. The Committee's quotations for COTTON are: Fair Uplands, 5¼d.; Fair Mobiles, 5¼d.; Fair Orleans, 5¼d.; Middling Uplands, 4¾d.; Middling Mobiles, 4¾d.; Middling Orleans, 5d.

The Havre market was dull in the early part of the week, and sales of COTTON were made at a decline of last week's rates. Subsequently on the receipt of the *Arctic's* later advices from the United States, an improved demand was experienced and prices rallied.

In the Commercial Circular of Messrs. Brown & Shipley, dated Liverpool, Feb. 20, it is stated that the CORN Market had been very flat during the week. They quote Western Canal Flour nominal, at 19s.@22s. ₰ bbl.; Philadelphia, Baltimore, Ohio and Canadian, at 22s.@23s. 3d.; sour at 18s.@20s. Mixed Indian Corn at 29s.; yellow, 29s. 6d., and white at 32s. ₰ quarter of 480 lbs.

Gardner's Provision Circular quots the market for Old BEEF very steady at the late advance. New BEEF is much wanted. PORK is in active request at full prices. Bacon meets a fair sale at the full prices of last week. Seventy tons of Lard have changed hands at an advance of 1s. ₰ cwt., leaving the stock unsold very low.

There is more doing in CHEESE, but no quotable change in prices.

BUTTER sells slowly at the current rates of last week.

TALLOW is flat, and prices have a downward tendency.

SUGAR is in better request, at an advance of 6d. ₰ cwt.

COFFEE and TEAS are dull of sale at nominal rates.

MOLASSES is in steady demand at last week's rates.

NAVAL STORES—Turpentine and Spirits, for want of stock, have been moderately dealt in, and the first arrivals will meet a ready sale. American Resin is in good demand, at 3s 1d. to 3s. 2d. per bbl. There have been no transactions in Tar.

ASHES are in better request, at an advance of 6d. ₰ bbl. in Pots and Pearls.

London Money Market

The English Stock Market has been active, at an improvement on last week's prices. The Bank of England's rate of discount is 2½ ₰ cent., but private banks are discounting at 2½. The quotations of Consols, on the evening of the 20th, was 97¼ to 97¾, for both money and account. The bullion in the Bank of England had increased to £18,596,167.

American Securities.

The condition of the English market has had a favorable influence on American Stocks, which have come into request, and for some days past a very active demand has been experienced. Canada scrip is at 4 ₰ cent. premium.

Hollingshead—Tetley & Co.'s Circular, Feb. 20

We have to again report upon an extensive business in Cotton, excelling that of the previous week, which amounted to 87,820 bales. On no one day were the sales much under 10,000 bales. The week's operations sum up to 71,300 bales, and show that a very large portion of the entire stock has been turned over during the fortnight. The accounts from the States, showing moderate receipts at the ports, the excess over this year scarcely reaches over 100,000 bales, together with the light shipments for this market. The demand being so great for other places, no doubt, has had some effect here; and then again the buoyant state of the Manchester market, with the extensive demand for goods and yarn, and the absence of stocks, must have encouragement given to buyers, and indeed we find that spinners have purchased very largely to cover the contracts they have entered into for future delivery. These things combined, have caused a considerable amount of animation in our market, and had it not been that importers continued to supply the demand so freely, some advance of importance must necessarily have taken place; as it is, however, we cannot call the improvement much more than one-eighth penny ₰ lb., and it is eatest upon the middling and better qualities of American 14 600 bales of American, 1,000 Pernams, 170 Bahia, and 7,040 Surat have been taken in speculation, with 3,080 American, 20 Pernam, 70 Egyptian, 10 Demerara, and 1,510 Bengal and Surat for export, leaving for the trade 46,800 bales. The sales to day amount to 8,000 bales or upwards.

Passengers

Per America—Messrs Hand, Kimmond, Titus, Crane, Davis, bearer of dispatches; Gratine, Hock, Thompson, Stillman, Beckwith, Stephenson, Robertson, Michael Aver, three Benly, two Jones, two Prernans, Pattison, Moozzreili.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

PARIS, Saturday, Feb. 21, 1852.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree, ratifying a Convention, concluded between the Minister of Public Works and the Directors of the Northern Railway Company, to construct four additional lines of railway. The deviation of the charter of the railway from Paris to the Belgian frontier, with a branch to Calais and Dunkirk, and the charter of the Creel, and St. Quentin, and Armiens, and Boulogne, are extended to 99 years, from the 10th September, 1848.

Fives, 103.90; threes, 67.75.

The Mediterranean.

The Bentinck steamer arrived at Southampton last night, with Alexandria dates of the 8th, Malta of the 9th, and Gibraltar of the 15th.

The stock of bullion in the Bank of England shows an increase of £314,524, as compared with the preceding returns.

A fire broke out yesterday morning at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, on the side of the College facing Trinity Lane. It was subdued before extending further.

Sailing of the America.

HALIFAX, Thursday, March 4.

The R. M. steamship *America*, after landing her mails and taking on board a large supply of coal, sailed for Boston at 1 o'clock this morning.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to The New-York Times.

Connecticut Whig Convention—Second Day.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, March 4.

The Convention reassembled this morning, in Brewster Hall, with crowded seats. Alexander M. Holley, of Salisbury, was appointed President. At 12½ o'clock an informal ballot for Governor was held, which resulted as follows: Of 289 votes cast, Thomas Williams, of Hartford, had 134; L. S. Foster, 50; Greene Kendrick, 51, and the remainder scattering.

Green Kendrick was subsequently nominated for Governor, by 238 votes out of 300, and Roger St. Mills for Lieutenant-Governor, by 157 out of 256 votes.

The Democratic Convention have nominated

For Governor.....Thos. H. Seymour.
For Lieut. Governor....Charles H. Pond.
For Treasurer.....Edwin Stearns.
For Secretary.....John P. C. Mather.
For Controller.....Rufus G. Pinney.

Delegate to the Whig National Convention from Oneida—Recommendation of Scott for the Presidency.

ROME, Thursday, March 4.

The Whig District Convention assembled at the American Hotel, in this village at noon to-day. Julius Candee presided. Palmer V. Kellogg was appointed Delegate to the National Convention, and Hon. George Brayton substitute. Ellis H. Roberts, of the *Oneida Herald*, reported a series of resolutions they pledge the Whigs of Oneida to the old Whig principles—recognise many Prominent Whigs who would fill the Presidential chair with honor to themselves, and advantage to the nation, and, as first among them, Winfield Scott. They eulogise Scott—declare his past life a proper substitute for paper professions, and express a hope of victory with him as leader. James C Jones is named in connection with the Vice-Presidency.

The Delegate is instructed to act in the Convention as shall seem for the best interests of the party, and of the entire Republic.

The Southern Mail—Later from Texas—Horrible Murder at Mobile.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 4.

The Southern mail as late as due is reecived. The steamship *Mexico*, with Texas dates to the 20th, had arrived at New-Orleans

The Texas Legislature had adjourned, having just passed a bill in both Houses appropriating $100,000 for the erection of a State House. Indian depredations continued. Lieut. Calhoun had pursued a party of

PUBLIC MEETING.

☞ The subscribers, citizens of New-York, earnestly desire the election of DANIEL WEBSTER to the office of President of the United States, for the ensuing Presidential term; and they respectfully invite all citizens who unite with them in this wish, to meet at METROPOLITAN HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING, 5th inst., at half past seven o'clock, to nominate Mr. WEBSTER for the Presidency, subject to the approval of a Whig National Convention:

Wm. H. Webb,
Jacob Little,
Chas'n H. Russel,
Walter R. Jones,
John Britton,
H. N. Vail,
Israel Corse,
Fred'k A. Tallmadge,
Hiram Ketcham,
Cornelius Vanderbilt,
Prentiss, Ingham & Beekwith,
Cornehill & Wetmore,
Benedict C. Benedict,
Randall H. Green,
E. S. Coggeshall,
Wm. J. Townsend,
Wm. P. Williams,
W. R. Seton,
E. Roberts,
R. Goodenough,
J. W. Shenston,
R. W. Little,
D. Matthews,
D. F. Seacord,
W. M. Clarke,
J. T. Brown,
J. Roshwell,
R. R. Gibbs,
J. S. Worth,
D. J. Tenney,
C. H. Boyd,
Thos. Hunt,
Ezra Sargent,
Hinrich Dorchar,
H. Riebers,
S. H. Hanson,
C. Myrick,
E. Burgess,
Jos. Steward,
Thomas Darby,
George Holland,
William Brown,
John Lenan,
George Duffy,
W. H. Blair,
James McKinlay,
Ambrose Murray,
Sandy Crapo,
James Frith,
Alex. Lang, Jr.,
Peter Spunk,
W. Peters,
John R. Jones,
H. Levey,
Horace Parmenter,
G. C. Benderson,
John Williamson,
E. Chapman,
M. A. Tenallinson,
R. S. Homan,
George Fieber,
Holger L. Olrik,
Samuel L. Williams,
H. B. Shaphaff,
Walter Smith,
A. Homer Wolcott,
Morris Heinhardt,
F. Boyle,
Z. A. Schmedar,
Patrick Wilson,
Richard Todd,
F. Charlesworth,
T. P. Moran,
John Merryfield,
R. Munson,
E. Butterworth,
John Jones,
Joseph Dale,
T. D. Rogers,
George White,
W. Tyle,
John Willis,
Sebastian Riche,
Samuel Barrett,
W. Wesselman,
George Wakelin,
Joseph Hoover,
James Leary,
Michael Bassett,
Godfrey Conrad,
G. Burns,
Thomas Gownes,
B. Bington,
Charles Ludlow,
B. Crouch,
J. De La Ree,
David Scudder,
L. Peet,
G. D. Welch,
John Duane,
John Venning,
Thos. Durham,
Francis Johnson,
John Brouwer,
Wm. Hussey,
Wm. Linn,
B. Liebenburg,
Jas. Matthews,
Charles Durand,
John Kennedy,
John Moore,
George Safford,
Charles Vandoisen,
Peter Crosby,
R. Kellan,
Isaac Myers,
R. Sierck,
Alfred Weeks,
C. P Smydam,
C. N. Fitzsimmons,
Smith Lane,
Henry Porter,
John Tag,
John R. Woodruff,
T. C. Hadden,
John Kirby,
D. C. Varnum,
A. W. Halsey,
Edmond Denison,
C. W. Roberts,
M. H. Chesterman,
W. R. Cary,
B. A. Downing,
Isaac Morris,
William Knight,
Charles Cliff,
Isaac Knee,
T. J. Migan,
Joseph Ealing,
M. J Lowe,
George Develin,
G. Wallis,
R. Carmer,
B. Buckingham,
Richard Van Wyck,
J. Morrison,
J. V Muchmore,
Jefferson Durando,
W. B. Higgins,
Arthur Connor,
N. C. Derpignon,
John P. Cuff,
Thomas Wells,
Patrick C. Compdly,
John Stevens,
A. C. Gestain,
N. C. Nalle,
J. M. Gillet,
S. Lambard,
G. T. Page,
H. Hills,
D. S. Fyne,
John C. Conner,
Henry Payaan,
Abraham Bickford,
Dennis McVail,
George Morgan,
Jesse Smith,
Henry T. Smyth,
Thomas N. Nygatt,
Paul Clark,
Peter Dooly,
Mike Nowell,
Geo. P. Lechauffe,
J. M. Cafforty,
Wm. Bowers,
James Lather,
John Miller,
Owin White,
Henry Heist,
John Richards,
Aaron Tice,
J. D. Norris,
Phillip Taft,
Jacob D. Wandell,
C. B. Dean,
John Hamilton,
Valentine Cox,
Minor H. Kirk,
James P. Whitson,
Wm. Armstrong,
O. M. Hall,
A. Kaseland,
H. Clane,
P. M. Rice,
Jas. Chamber,
John Barston,
Samuel West,
Hugh Warnock,
David Doremus,
Michael Murphy,
C. W. Simmons,
Wm. H. Smith,
Daniel G. Mason,
John C. Motley,
V. M Williams,
N. Gissing,
G. Bisque,
Ferris Jupp,
John J. Brace,
Henry Clay, Jr.,
Wm. Browning, Jr.,
W. B. Sweet,
H. Carter,
Edward B. Ketcham,
John Garret,
Chauncey Jerome, Jr.
B. Bradley,
N. S Pratt.
Joseph R. Comfort,
D. Woodburn,
A. B. Campfield,
Josh H. Hind,
D. Beach,
S. B. Smith,
J. M. Burt,
J. Hyatt,
W. B. Connery,
George Clark,
Floyd Smith, Jr.,

Ambrose C. Kingsland,
George Griswold,
Henry R. Dunham,
Luther Bradish,
Moses H. Grinnell.
Alexander H. Stevens,
William Chauncey,
George Wood,
Samuel L. Mitchell,
Jasper Groesenor,
Nelson Robinson,
T. & T. J. Beckwith,
A. G. Jaudon,
Oliver Slate, Jr.,
John C. Motley,
H. Worcester,
A. D. Porter,
A. Whitney,
H. F. Keith,
G. L. Goldsmith,
E. Bowdoin,
J. Fullerton,
L. Starms,
J. Cullen,
T. M. Lewis,
N. Streeter, Jr.,
N. Campbell,
George W. Jones,
C. H. Swords,
S. Callaghan,
A. D De Guerre,
Wm. G. Lewis,
Wilhelm Fisher,
Joseph Kitchin,
Alfred W. Beavan,
F. Franck,
D. Fuesler,
Frederick Meredith,
Francis Grant,
E. P. Cooley,
Wm. Butts,
W. H. Issos,
William Smith.
John J Myrick,
S. C. Kellogg,
Thomas Gould,
James Gould,
E Gould,
Thomas Browne,
Thomas Lear,
Jno. King,
George N. Dawson,
Edward Childs,
Thomas, H. Watson,
Walter Scott Livingston,
Richard Mitchell,
James Brown,
Thomas S. Sampson,
Wm. Eules,
Nicholas Clauson,
Frederick Clauson,
John Beidelmann,
Newton W. Chipperfield,
Joseph Gay,
Joseph Pascoe,
Henry F. Osborne, M, D.
Alex. Goodwan,
John Bickerston,
George Shaw,
P W. Palmer,
Robert Stephenson,
Theo. Sullivan,
J. L Swann,
Thomas Gibson,
P. McGoun,
William Kirkwood.
S. Duffield,
C. Eggleston,
J. Crosley.
Frederick Gubbs,
C. Teupel,
John Craplin,
Theo. Barnabas,
Carl. Nortman,
J. Van Dusenburg,
Alfred Hart,
J. Cohen,
J. Jackson,
James Smith,
Wm. Hunter,
James Thomson,
William McMahon,
Frederick Murphy,
Charles Ross,
J. Sharlock,
L. W. Berry,
T. K. Clark,
W. J. Atkinson,
E H. Atkinson,
Chas. M. Valentine,
Richard H. Bird,
F L. Hidenburg,
John Hanagan,
Gould S Hidenburg,
Peter Brisk,
H. Girdekin,
J E. O'Neill,
Thomas Davenport,
Simon Helm,
Charles McVay,
Alfred Parkhurst,
Amanuel R. Smith,
John Walling,
John Halsted,
Michael Lee,
P. Prior,
C. Terrance,
J. P. Crosby,
Patrick Delahaunty,
John Hoyt,
Alfred Macready,
Alfred Schmidt,
Henry Waldron,
John A. Booth,
C. D. H. Hoadley,
Stephen Dart,
S. S. Sandford,
W. E Johnson.
D. H. Hawley,
Geo. H. Macy,
C. Waugh,
James Ludlum,
W. A Dawson,
Grant Charles,
Joseph Carman,
John L. Klinger,
William Doty,
Barnett L. Nevius,
W. A. Littell,
Lewis Pearsall,
B. H. Horton,
Chas. D. Baldwin,
Jacob Collier,
M. W. Bair,
Jas. Wesley,
T. Burke,
John Manning,
M. L. White,
Joseph S. Connelly,
Wm. M. Muchmore,
John North,
J. E. Sheppard,
L. S. Baldwin,
Benj Cornell,
B. K Craig,
Samuel Denman,
Samuel B. Scott,
R. Cockroft,
D. Pearsall,
J. B. Sartwell,
J. P. Cooper,
Tony Fitzgerald,
Richard Brown.
M. Chichester,
Michael White,
Rufus Warriner,
M. R. Pinckney,
Andrew Hopkins,
Charles N. Flower,
H. Giroux,
W. F Smith,
J. T. Tise,
Jackson Hicks,
Robert Sattle,
A. S. Field,
Joseph Soper,
Michael Rush,
Wm. Rannie,
Thomas Smith,
Joseph Sement,
J. S. Ostrom,
Lemuel L. Cochrane.
Edward Taft,
Chas. Berry,
C. B. Des Valin,
Bernard Byrne,
Hiram Herrett,
A. T. Spencer,
Raymond S. Pereira,
Graham Pulley,
C. H. Henry,
Platt Gould,
John Miller,
George Rogers,
Patrick Dillon,
Samuel N. Stubbs,
A M. Hadden,
E. P. Needham,
James Burr,
John Roberts,
Francis Bibby,
Wm. Kent,
Jas. S. Smith,
E. Maynard,
Gordon Robinson, Jr.,
Robert W. Aborn,
J. B. Ward,
N. H Bisque,
A. Hall,
James Cumtelain,
James Wilson,
Henry P. Rennington,
Benjamin L Fotiger,
Wm. A. Martin,
C. Daniel Burnett,
E. N. Shun,
Dennis Faranker,
John Ford,
L. B. Sanford,
Albert Granger,
John H Hayden,
J. G Booren,
George W. Read,
W. H. Bean,
J. H. Doty,
E. Ingraham,
George Oscar Bartlett,
Charles E. Prescott,
C. S. Wemple,
George Hasting,

Joseph L. Bolton,
S. Grosvenor,
E. W. Tobein,
Chas. Smith,
Charles S. Bewley,
R. N. Jone,
H. Hamilton,
H. B. Chapman,
P. G. Arcularius,
H. D. Van Nostrand,
J. W. Graves,
B. M. Wering & Co.,
H. N. Ferris,
S. C McAllen,
S. W. Carpenter,
Samuel H. Cornell,
Chas. E. Crehan,
B. M. Heywood,
S. Shirk,
Theodore E. Allen,
Samuel J. Palmer,
Justus D. Earle,
Samuel Whitney,
O. A. P. Doure,
Wm. D. Lockwood,
Phineas Walker,
F. W. House,
John C. Riker,
Chas. A. Griffin,
James Reed,
Wm. H. Wilcox,
A. R. Thompson,
S. Moulton,
M. Robinson,
Geo. D. Carroll,
James Herald,
D. G. Taylor,
Leml. T. Bangs,
Augustus Cleveland,
T. D. Curtis,
N. R. Stimson,
Thos W. Atterbury,
John F. Watson,
W. Hollahan,
T. Clark,
T. Cunriff,
J. Winters,
Jereh. Heritz,
Peter Maloy,
C. T. Robertson,
John M Allen,
Jno. Kerr,
W. Buttering.
J. D. Von Kudenut,
J. Davis,
J. McMullen,
D. Balles,
R. Hastings,
John Lacey,
P Premiro,
Jno. Ditman,
Peter Cunningham,
Jno. Hopkins,
F. S. Quirk,
Wm. Peters,
Jno. Dunham,
Wm. R. Davis,
E. R. Phillips,
James Beatty,
J. Hurlbut,
J. McCormick,
G. M. Wall,
R. Furey,
J. G. Kippler,
Thos. Clyme,
Laurence Conrey,
Michael Bird,
James Carlisle,
David O'Neill,
Samuel McArdle,
L. V. Doyle,
Samuel S. Masterton
L. J. Buchanan,
John Murray,
Peter Reach,
Jas. Bishop,
B. Burns,
T. Prescott,
S. Havens,
Jno. R. S. Haven,
J. C. Wicks,
J. Donovan,
Samuel McRae,
James Welsh,
James Dorane,
M. N. Kerts,
John Adair,
W. H. Palmer,
Thomas Carney,
Dennis Kellog,
Charles Knowsley,
C. V. Clinkner,
J. Brown,
R. M. P. Hatfield,
Hale P. Johnson,
James S. Davenport,
Alfred C. Buttor,
H. R. Dayton,
Palmer S. Bolton,
S. Kelly,
G. W. White,
John T. Scofield,
Thos. Jones, Jr.,
N Squier Peet,
M. J. Taylor,
C. Hooke,
T. Dollmire,
I. P. D Bertine,
H. R. Gorwin,
A. Montfort,
George Leese,
Thos Deitch,
B. Wyley,
K. Wapperstrom.
Thos Hitchcock.
Ira B. Harris,
C. N. Fortescue,
John Saul,
W. H. Turner,
Jas. P. Graves,
Thos. S. King,
Thomas Jones,
Johann Bender,
P. McMillen,
J. P. McClure,
T. Hiscox,
G. T. Brown.
Jas. McIntyre,
J. R. Simons,
Samuel Ransom,
Mills B. Truman,
Henry Richards,
M. T. Tiernay,
James Sleehan,
Terence O'Grady,
Michael Watson,
Wm. R. Rand,
F. Dalier,
Denis Kehoe,
Carl De Neuville,
Peter Manahan,
Frank Young,
Samuel O'Brien,
E. Lough,
John Kilmain,
Grant Livingston,
W. B. Beatty,
Samuel R. Poynter,
C. K. Simons,
E. R. Underwood,
Michael Burke,
J. B. T. Dickson,
A. R. Bunce,
B. O'Neill,
Robert Smith,
W. A. Hillson,
Chas. Turner,
T. J. Clark,
H. W. Burger,
J. Jacques,
S. Rawdon,
Thos. Cassidy,
Thos. Finnegan,
William Geiston,
William R. Finney,
John T. Stokes,
R. Petit,
A. Abrens,
C. V. Young,
P. Hereeun,
C. B. Wilks,
C. Cheesebro',
G. M. Cuming,
Henry Wager,
Ebenezer Charles,
P. Curley,
Francis King,
S. J. Bell,
J. Wenzler,
Thos. Joyce,
Lawrence Conover,
Thos. Bayard King,
Wm. Richards,
John Dumbarton,
James Smithson,
Ira Douglass,
Antony Meyer,
Peter Mulligan,
P. T. Ruckmaster,
Hugh R. Neale,
W. J. Carnes,
R. W. Bostine,
John Wall,
L. T. Halsey,
S. M. Evans,
J. Doriarty,
John Hinton,
Daniel Carrell,
R. T. Hubbell,
Samuel Ryan,
J. R. Cook,
S. Kavanagh,
R. Jocelyn,
John Forbes,
R. Ricard,
John Simonson,
John Ward,
A. G. Wilson,
S. T. Hogan,
T. Walsh,
Wm Graydon,
H. T. Smith,
J. T. Rogan,
Peter Doian,
M. B. Kelly,
H. B. Thompson,
Lewis Blain,
John Leary,
Simon Peterson,
Edward Perley,
D P. Wright,
J. G. Girard,
J. N. Strickle,
J. Hicks, jr,
Alfred E. Dice,
S E. Jennings,
T. L. Blackwell,
E. W. Blackwell,
N. Kerr,
P. O'Brien,
W. H. Palmoner,
G. B. Lucas.
W. H. Douglas,
B. Stephens,
E. P. Winsams,
T. W. Wells,
G. O. Heyt,

Joseph W. Stratford,
Alex. W. Mann,
E. H. Baldwin,
Lewis H. Miner,
G. W. Simmons,
James B. Burgess,
James A. Betts,
Philip P. Rooms,
Joseph M. Laren,
J. C. Runkle,
Timothy Tredwell,
Edward Giraud, Jr.,
Z. D. Rendsall,
S. W. Carpenter,
D. W. C. Carpenter,
C. Adams,
S. C. Brush,
J P. Main,
Jas. G. Chambers,
Caleb Howell,
George W. Todd,
Henry V. Schench,
Henry W. Stevens,
Chas. Lewis,
S. Russell,
H. F. Wood,
A. T. Russell,
Wm. Thorne,
Christopher C. Williams,
Henry R. McVea,
J. S. McAlister,
Jno. P. Scott,
C. J. Brown,
Samuel P. Smith.
E. D. H. Neal,
H. H. Jones,
N. Bangs, Jr.,
Henry W. Deitter,
J. A. Pease,
C. C. Pease,
S. W. Bullock,
John Bullock,
Klem'te. E. Hopkins,
D. Hane,
J. Curtis,
B. Sell,
John Neary,
Michael Foley,
John Bellingham,
W. Young,
John Payne,
T. H. Bing,
H. Post,
J. K. Raymond,
Daniel Sirey,
Patk. Fitzgerald,
Thos. Cane,
Thos. Walker,
John Meath,
Chas. F. Smith,
G. O'Hara,
W. J. Babbage,
J. E. Sands,
Jno. O'Brien,
Jno. Mills,
Michael Murphy,
Wm. Dougherty,
Thos. Hary,
C. Beatty,
C. Van Dean,
W. J. Coles,
J. Hyer,
S. Collins,
Wm. H. Morey,
Jno. Butler,
James Conover,
Edward Flanagan.
Oscar Murray,
Joseph Scott,
Michael Brady,
Jno. Crommelin,
Matthew Dickson.
Geo J. Baker,
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Wm Damon,
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New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1852.

☞ The Second Edition of the *Evening Times*, published every day at 3 o'clock P. M., and served to subscribers for *One Cent*, contains a full and complete list of the *Arrivals at all the Hotels*, up to the latest hour.

The Webster Meeting.

In our advertising columns this morning will be found the call for the meeting to-night, for the nomination of Mr. WEBSTER to the Presidency, together with the names by which it is signed. Getting signatures to any call for a public meeting is generally understood to be mainly a matter of form, and can undoubtedly be done in almost any cause by the exercise of due diligence. Among the names appended to this call, however, will be found those of many of our most respectable, intelligent and influential citizens.

Strength of the Constitution.

Temporary panics are best cured by consulting history. One who had lived all his life in the torrid zone, would naturally feel alarmed by his first experience of falling snow; and a lifelong inhabitant of Arctic ice, under the operation of the same principle, would feel equally disquieted, at first seeing the solid walls around him dissolving under a fervent sun. Each would judge simply from his own experience; and both would find their fears assuaged, on learning from authentic history, that snow had fallen, and that ice had melted, often before, without serious injury to the course of nature.

So it is in politics, and in all the world's affairs. Events which alarm one man, only instruct another. What one deems a crisis in national history, another recognizes as only the faint echo of some past peril. And as nothing can be more injurious to a steady progress in national development, than exciting panics which damage business and unsettle the public mind, so no duty is more imperative than that of calming useless terror by showing its hollowness, and of quieting groundless apprehensions which history should effectually stifle.

There are many worthy men who believe the Union and the Constitution to be yearly losing strength,—who consider the whole tendency of public sentiment in regard to them to be downward, and who live, therefore, in a constant ague of terror lest our great national edifice should tumble in ruins upon our heads. These fears have their root in worthy sentiments, for they spring from an honorable and a sensitive devotion to the Union and the Constitution. But when a loving jealousy is groundless, its very excess becomes dangerous. We should love "wisely" even where we cannot love "too well."

The real strength of the Constitution, and of the Union which it creates and sustains, is in the attachment of the people. Other stable foundation it cannot have; and when this is destroyed, though arms might possibly preserve for some time longer a semblance of stability, its end would be at hand. The celebrated NATHAN DANE divided American history into three periods: 1, the Revolutionary; 2, the Confederate; 3, the Constitutional; and Mr. WEBSTER, in his late historical address, gave to this division the sanction of his authority and adoption. Each of these forms of Government originated with the people, and reposed for its authority and strength upon their attachment and support. Two of them have passed away; the history of the other has but just commenced.

The Confederation of 1781 was formed with great difficulty and under a sense of necessity; and it was not until three years after their first promulgation, that its provisions received the assent of the United States. Thus feeble in its beginnings, it failed to increase in strength with added years. Indispensable as it seemed to their national good, it did not grow stronger in the affections of the people; and it had not existed five years before steps were taken to supercede it by new and better forms. It grew weaker, and weaker, in the popular attachment, from the day of its birth.

Precisely opposite to this has been the history of our present Constitution. *It never was weaker than on the day it was made: it never was stronger than it is to-day.* Only *ten* States would ratify it in 1788; and of those ten in only *three* was the vote in its favor unanimous. Thirty-one States to-day would, as one man, indorse it as the palladium of all our rights and all our liberties. When it was submitted to the people in 1787, it was resisted and denounced with a bitterness far surpassing the most envenomed party contests of the present day. HANCOCK and SAMUEL ADAMS would not support it without amendments. PATRICK HENRY denounced it with the thunders of his eloquence. And GEORGE CLINTON, Governor of New-York, threw into the scale against it the weight of his great influence. What public man to-day, in any part of the Union, dare express open censure of any of its provisions! In Massachusetts, Virginia and New-York, it obtained only a conditional sanction,—certain amendments being required for the better security of personal rights, and for preventing the abuse of the powers it conferred. And in all the States, and by all the public men who urged its ratification, the strongest argument used in its favor rested upon the provision it contained for its own amendment. WASHINGTON himself scouted the notion that the Constitution was free from imperfections;—but he insisted upon the balance of advantages which it affords, and relied for the correction of its evils, upon the power of the people at any time to amend it as they might desire. So weak in the affections of the people was the Constitution then, that its adoption was secured with great difficulty by a partial vote, and only under the expectation of its steady amendment and improvement. So strong is it now, that no party and no man dare even suggest the propriety of amending it in any respect.

The history of the Constitution, and of the sentiments of the American people concerning it, thus afford the best antidote to the fears that forbode its decay. Instead of growing feeble, it has acquired strength with every year of its existence. The revolutions of time do but increase its power. Instead of sharing the decay which belongs to material nature, and which has hitherto affected forms of Government and social institutions also, it grows more vigorous with increasing years, and generates new strength by every exertion of its powers. *Vires acquirit eundo.* It is folly, therefore, to evacuate the Constitution of any of the rights or the powers which it confers,—it is wrong to add new compromises to those which it already contains, or to surrender any of the rights and guarantees of freedom which it has provided, under groundless apprehensions of its growing decrepitude and decay. Those apprehensions may be fostered and goaded into terror, by partisan schemes and for selfish purposes; but no baser trick can be devised by political gamblers, than to drive out the dwellers of a house, by making them believe it is tumbling in ruin upon their heads—for the sake of securing as lawful plunder for themselves, the goods it may contain.

Freedom and its Foes.

It is mournful to see the ingenuity with which the minions of Austria, here and elsewhere, labor to undermine the reputation of the Hungarian Governor, and to interrupt the favor with which he has been and is received by the American people. A variety of motives may contribute to this. As to those of his countrymen who have been enlisted in this service, personal hostility, political disagreement, jealousy, or a desire to court Austrian favor—some or all of these, undoubtedly, have been the impulse behind their pens, which has caused them to color every act of KOSSUTH, and to undertake to impeach, sometimes the prudence of his policy, sometimes his intellectual powers, sometimes his honesty, and at others his courage and patriotism, and which has, at last, pushed them so far as to attempt the justification of the treason of Görgey himself. The *London Times*, of course, has a different, and quite transparent object, and the Austrian emissaries here. But the Esterhazys, the Batthyanyis, the Szemeres, it is easy to see that the glorious reputation which KOSSUTH has won, not only amid his own people, but in England and America, has so overshadowed their names and deeds, and pushed them so far into the perspective, that they can only reemerge into the public view by assaulting KOSSUTH himself; and so, too indolent, too feeble, or too unpatriotic to follow his bright example, they employ their valuable leisure, in defaming the character of their country's champion. One fact, however, stands conspicuous above all others, and that is, that the exiled Governor has devoted every moment of his liberty, scarcely allowing time for sleep or refreshment, with the most gigantic efforts and peerless eloquence, to the cause of his prostrate country. Can his detractors furnish the same evidence of sincerity?

But we have seen the man, heard him, know him, and feel able to judge somewhat of his character and powers, his motives and earnestness, without the assistance of envious enemies. We prefer to judge for ourselves from the history of the Hungarian struggle, from the events that transpired during its progress, from the unbiassed testimony of travelers, from our knowledge of the man himself; and so, it seems, do the American people. His course is still a triumph. The shutting of the gates of a single city against him will not impede his career. The glowing hearts of the West are his; and his touching eloquence, his inspiring presence and noble bearing, his integrity, love of Fatherland and republicanism, commend him to the earnest and manly people beyond the Alleghanies. His mission is not yet ended.

His advent to our shores, we are persuaded, will be fraught with consequences of more probable momentousness than have attended the coming of any stranger, except La Fayette, since Columbus raised the veil that hid the Western World. Its ultimate results lie in the distant future, screened from the eye of man. But that it may ultimately invoke an energy which shall bear forward and upward the liberty, the development and the destiny of man, we have such faith in Him who rides upon the circuit of the Heavens as fully to believe.

The sentiment which the Magyar exile represents, illustrates, embodies, is interwoven in the fabric of American character, and meets response from the American heart. He has inspired the tongues of the good and the gifted, and awakened the divinest emotion. We gave him such reception as never mortal had before. Amid streaming banners and waving plumes, and clattering hoofs, there arose a heartiness of enthusiasm such as greeted no Roman warrior when, under triumphal arches, he dragged his trembling captives and glittering spoils. We do not believe that the feeling thus aroused will congeal into silence in any icy ventricle of the American heart, or that the opening of any new bag of Austrian slanders can arrest its progress.

The popular outbursts which, to-day, vociferate huzzas to a returning conqueror, or to one invested with worldly glories, may, it is true, to-morrow, shout with stentor lungs, "Crucify him! crucify him!" But not of such is the homage which freemen pay to a freeman, who emerges conspicuously from a sea of despotism, and amidst threats and armies, bravely holds their own principles aloft, full in the gaze of the world. There is in this a claim to our enduring enthusiasm. Our guest did not come to us with brow encincture with a golden crown, nor did the "dust reach to the roof of heaven, raised by his populous troops." He brought no navy to crowd our port. He poured no coined treasures into our coffers. No haughty pride, or worldly pomp, or dazzling circumstance attended him. He bore no warrant subscribed in royal autograph, nor was he decorated with stars, or garters, or titles of nobility. But he came *alone*, from exile and from prison, with property confiscate and a bounty on his head, accompanied by a few faithful followers, and his heroic wife, and heralded only by his own great deeds and virtues. The jewels that sparkled in his crown were wisdom, eloquence, virtue, patriotism, suffering. He came, bearing a name, which, as an American traveler tells us, men dare not now articulate in Vienna, but which springs exultant from American lips, and which, let us hope, will hereafter be synonymous with freedom over the globe. He shook the dust from his feet at the dark and frowning gates of Despotism, and entered the rosy portals of the Republic.

And why came he here to free America? Because, here, the social and political convictions of his soul have found their fullest development. Because, in the same heroic endeavor in which Hungarian streams ran blood, our fathers dragged their shoeless feet o'er frozen ground, and crimsoned the path of patriotism. In the same cause, Hungary and America threw back the invading powers, and sent them to kneel and supplicate for aid before the Russian throne. To blast the same cause, the serpent Treason coiled his stealthy form amidst the patriots' camp. Let the name of Arnold, Gorgey and Iscariot go down through endless cycles, an unapproachable triumvirate of infamy and crime.

And, coming hither, he asks that we, now grown to gianthood—that we, embosomed between two oceans and grasping a continent—that we, the twenty-five millions of America, basking in the smiles of the Goddess Liberty, shall not close our ears to the sounds that are trembling over Europe, nor our hearts to the appeals of men struggling to be free, but shall, of our material abundance, give substantial encouragement to the principles on which our happiness is based, and which we delight to honor.

Can a suffering nation, at this date of the world's history, be shut out from sympathy and aid, when foreign despots league against her? We believe the great clock of Time stands too full upon the meridian hour. Nor is so much assistance required as many suppose. Inherent weakness is in the tyrant's ranks. Knowledge will pervade them. Types are everywhere at work, and through them great thoughts and noble aspirations are flooding the world. There is a magnetism between bayonet tips and metallic types. We may see the spark communicate. The Despot is not sure of his own guns. He knows not how soon, convinced of error, they may turn their noisy mouths and hurl back his own arguments.

We are not of those, if any such there are, who believe that the voice of Hungary is stilled forever. No nation more tenacious of freedom is known to history. Through eleven centuries she has contended for her rights. Oft overborne by physical force,—afflicted with persecution—sapped by intrigue—the naptha-flame yet burns upon her hearths. Though domestic treason and foreign intervention have given her foes a temporary triumph, let us yet have faith in the vitality of freedom and in the justice of God. Let us believe that she will yet arise, and sweep the perfidious Hapsburg down the "dark-rolling Danube" into the depths of the Black Sea,—that the will of her people will yet be heard, as loudly and imperatively as the earthquake that has just tramped through Dalmatia, along her Southern border.

Some men would persuade us that all is quiet and permanence. They cry "peace, peace, when there is no peace." All is ferment, anxiety, apprehension, preparation. The shaggy Bear of Russia uncovers his tusks. He is filling the Baltic with his fleets. Forty-two of his sail, well equipped, manned, provided, now ride its waves. Beyond the Pyrenees, in distant Portugal, the recruiting sergeant is in every town. The forts of Milan are pushed rapidly to completion and equipment. France threatens to absorb Belgium. Switzerland calls on England for intervention against French designs. In France, the muzzling of the press, the censorship of costume, the hundred thousand arrests, the secresy, mystery, tyranny, the gag, the confiscation, disaffection, insurrection, all indicate that a crisis is at hand. England is all astir. A powerful squadron ploughs the English channel, and preparations for defense against invasion stimulate the nation. The House of Commons has voted, even against the wishes of the Ministry, and at the cost of Lord JOHN RUSSELL's resignation, in favor of enrolling a militia after the American model—the establishment of a standing army, in the American form. The nations are all guarding against the event of a contemplated European war.

The temporary ascendancy of Louis Napoleon cannot endure. His fall will be the *signal* or the *cause* of some mighty outburst. The battle between absolutism and republicanism is sure to come. The time advances with unerring certainty. Europe rests on ground of volcanic formation. The old crust heaves and rocks. The fires beneath are muttering in their unquiet slumbers. We hear their sullen whispers, even across the sea. An occasional flame shoots up, through the rocky ribs of earth, and now glares against the midnight sky that curtains classic Italy,—now darts athwart the starry arch that bends o'er Hungary, and now flashes portentously around uneasy France. In the great subterranean laboratory, fires are preparing that cannot be repressed. The molten lava grows redder and hotter; and when the vast crater shall, as it will, flame to the clouds, thrones and despots, principalities and powers, the divine rights of kings, usurpers and legitimate successors, will be whelmed and lost, and the *People*, in their majesty, will rise to the enjoyment of their rights, the appreciation of their privileges and powers, and the Government of themselves.

The Resignation of the Russell Ministry.

Any reader of the *Times* who will be at the trouble of turning over the files of his paper, will observe that we have no reason to be surprized at the fall of Lord John Russell. With so anomalous a combination of circumstances, and so poor a showing of English mettle and manliness at the first stormy crisis the Ministry was called upon to encounter, it seemed impossible that he should sustain himself. For, notwithstanding the continental perturbations of 1848–9, the career of the Ministry was remarkably free from difficulties. Peel, that master spirit, fore-gathered all the labor and all the fame of his successors, by the splendid peroration of his political life. The course was cleared; opposition was at rest; the Whigs had hardly any other trouble left them than to watch the working of their own measures, set on foot by their potent adversary. They had only to follow quietly the policy already existing, and trust to fate and the good genius of Sir Robert for the upshot. The upshot has been fortunate. Down to the latter days of the last year, affairs went smoothly as on a summer sea. But the moment the first difficulty occurred,—the first call for new ideas, or the adaptation of old ones to a new crisis, the crew were at sea without a compass. It was an error to dismiss Lord Palmerston, and lose the prestige of his popularity, especially since the sentiments and subsequent conduct of the cabinet were so slightly different from what might have been expected of the ex secretary. It was an error to fail in seizing some ad captandum occasion to secure at least a partial recovery of the vantage thus lost. It was an error to urge a measure, like the Reform bill, which the public did not call for; and, while waiting patiently until a foreign power might condescend to apologize for a gross national affront, propose the half-and-half measure for national defense—a militia organization. There is a sad lack of energy in every act of the moribund ministry. Their very gasping for life was the feeble wheezing of senility. They died of constitutional weakness. Without encountering the merited opposition of any one body of men; without having to stand or fall by any favorite measure; they have yielded to fate, or circumstances, or whatever else is the enemy of imbecile politics and politicians. Lord John began life by writing a tragedy; he ends it by enacting a farce.

It is easier to say one cabinet has withdrawn than to tell where the next is to come from. Where is to be the nucleus? Who shall be the man? What great opposition leader is to revolutionize the policy of the Government? Here is the rub. The dissolution has been so independent of theory or opinion, or partisan wrestling and heat, that no individual can be pointed out as the embodiment of principles whose title to power has been demonstrated by a parliamentary majority. At the present moment a representative of Sir Robert Peel, a liberal conservative, would unquestionably occupy the most favorable position, but is such a man forthcoming? The Duke of Wellington has been the prescriptive Œdipus in all similar enigmatical crises; and if now called upon to frame a ministry he would doubtless meet with the same difficulty that foiled him in 1830. He would certainly make it a *sine qua non* that the Premier should be of the conservative type, and there is none of the type now sufficiently prominent to command the confidence of the country, and the resulting parliamentary influence. The dexteratum is a bold and energetic statesman, more liberal and genial than Peel, more prompt and *prononcé* than Russell, who shall be competent to manage all the involved relations of the Government, outer and inner, which were obviously too weighty for the narrow calibre of the Whigs. We shall not be surprised if Lord Palmerston be invited to form a ministry. We shall be surprised if he be not a portion of the ministry, whoever forms it.

Emigration.

We observe that notice has been given in the U. S. Senate, of a bill for the better protection and greater comfort, of Emigrants in vessels on their way to the United States.

We trust that some efficient action will be had upon this subject. No one not acquainted with the facts, can have any adequate conception of the sufferings and discomforts which attend the Emigrant's voyage to this country. Six or eight hundred of them, men, women and children, are stowed away within the narrow dimensions of a single ship, scantily clothed, and insufficiently provided with wholesome food. Deprived of pure air, and unable to take the exercise to which they have been accustomed, they rarely escape sickness, aggravated by everything which can make them wretched. By the owners and officers of too many ships, they are considered merely as so much *freight*, and are treated accordingly. A late number of *Chambers' Edinburgh Journal* publishes a letter from an intelligent Emigrant, giving a detailed account of his experience while crossing the Atlantic in an Emigrant ship. It was written to his wife, and contained a most explicit injunction upon her not to attempt to join him, until he could earn money enough to enable her to cross in some other way. The details given in this letter, show, beyond all doubt, the necessity of some further provision for the comfort of Emigrants.

We are aware that the price charged for passage is very low, and that no great accommodations can be afforded for it. But if there is no other way, let the price be raised. No packet owner should consent to bring emigrants on any terms, unless he can treat them as human beings, and provide in a proper degree for their comfort and health.

We trust that Congress will take some step in this matter, which shall effectually remedy the evils that now exist. The policy of this country is to invite to its shores the destitute and oppressed of every land. They swell our population, augment our vast aggregate of labor, increase our productions, construct our public works, and aid in building up this great fabric of our national power. They should receive all that protection which their helplessness and poverty demand.

Louis Napoleon.

There are many Americans who frequently met Louis Napoleon in English Society, during his exile from France. And they must all have noticed one marked feature of his character, which goes far towards explaining his recent course. He was then, and is now, as thorough an *enthusiast* as any religious devotee or social reformer of the past or the present age. He has always believed himself destined by Heaven to revenge the defeat and renew the glories of the first NAPOLEON. In conversation during his banishment, he steadily spoke of himself as one marked out for great deeds, and of all the revolutions and troubles of France as only the preparation for his certain advent. There was in his manner, while speaking of these things, nothing affected or overwrought, but an apparent sincerity and earnestness of conviction. He seemed to regard himself as distinctly set apart for that special work, and as only awaiting the time when Providence should open the door for him to enter upon its performance.

This view of his character explains the apparent madness of his repeated attempts at the invasion of France. While exiled from its dominions, powerless, friendless, and destitute of resources, he entered France under the expectation that her people would instantly rally around his standard and place him at the head of public affairs. Not a thought of failure seems to have disturbed him, nor a moment's apprehension that he might lose his head in the enterprise. And so throughout his imprisonment he preserved the same impassable equanimity, relying upon the same ultimate destiny, and considering past failures as only temporary interruptions of the great designs which Providence had in store for him.

This view of his character certainly explains his past conduct better than any other. And it may also throw some light upon his intentions and probable career in the future. During his exile he repeatedly spoke of himself as destined to retrieve the disaster of Waterloo. Not long after his election as President, he spoke of that as the great blot upon the French escutcheon—the only disgrace which had never been wiped away. Not long before his usurpation, he addressed the army, as involved *with him* in that great calamity, and as bound together by a common necessity for its retrieval. THIERS, not long ago, published a remark made by Louis Napoleon, in conversation with him, that he thought a foreign war expedient and essential for France. And a thousand minute incidents, known to those who have kept the run of current events, combine to show that the fanaticism which raised him to power still stimulates and guides him in its exercise. He still believes himself the legitimate successor of NAPOLEON,—the inheritor of his glory,—the *ultor ex ossibus* upon whom devolves the duty of revenging his wrongs and reestablishing the supremacy of his name.

What this bodes for the prolonged peace of Europe, every one can judge for himself. With a madman on the French throne, ordinary calculations of the future are essentially deranged.

Spring Elections.

More or less interest always attaches to the municipal elections occurring at this season, and professional politicians strive to make quite a feature of them in reference to marshaling their forces for the more important contests coming off in the Fall. They are, however, at all times unreliable, as indications of the flow of the popular current touching the issues of State or National politics. Outside matters, local interests, personal attachments and animosities control results to such a degree as to baffle all party calculations.

These characteristics of local elections are quite as prominent this Spring, in our State, as at former periods, in addition to which the general looseness of party ties is such that most unexpected results happen in various quarters, the only explanation of which is a reference to the "Temperance question," a "Union Ticket," "Law and order party," "Rowdyism," &c. &c.

All this shows that the Party judgment of the State, both of Whig and Democratic affinities, is "suspended." People are waiting to see what candidates and what issues will be presented to them, before they worry themselves in new contests with no more specific object than to keep alive party names and distinctions without any certainty whether the principles and policy which were formerly indicated by such names are to remain longer visible. Every year candidates and platforms to represent and characterize national parties are becoming more requisite than terms of party designation which are constantly changing their meaning. Either party will find it unsafe to promise, from the Whig or Democratic victories or reverses of our Spring elections, any similar show of strength when Fillmore and Cass, Webster and Douglas, or Scott and Marcy come before the people.

False News.

Some persons are occasionally found, (and unhappily many escape discovery,) whose perceptions of duty and of right are so dull, that for the gratification of a reckless appetite for mischievous excitement, or for the baser purpose of petty revenge, they suffer themselves to indulge in the practice, as criminal as it is contemptible, of inventing and publishing false news.

A base specimen of this kind of falsehood was yesterday morning displayed in the Boston papers, and thence transmitted by telegraph to this City, and throughout the land, announcing the assassination of Louis Napeleon, as a portion of the news by the steamer *America*, at Halifax. We do not mean to intimate that the Boston press is guilty of originating the imposition; they were doubtless victimized by some designing rascal.

Although none of the New-York papers were misled by the report, it gained some credit for an hour or so, in the street, and had its full effect in the depression of the stock market. Its author will have the consolation of reflecting that many innocent persons have suffered by his villainy to the extent of thousands of dollars. We hope he may be exposed, so that he may suffer the contempt of the community, if there is no other punishment provided for his offense.

☞ We have not received or been able to procure a pamphlet promised at Trenton this week, sustaining the attack of four laymen against Bishop Doane. In fact, the document will be of no moment to any one acquainted with the history of the business. The more influential of this quadruple alliance has always been a personal opponent of the Bishop. At each annual Convention his attacks have been renewed. They have never convinced, nor indeed ever failed to disgust, moderate men, whether friendly or indifferent to the object of vituperation. The ground-work of antagonism, it is strongly suspected, has nothing to do with the Bishop's financial difficulties. It underlies every pretended principle of fair dealing. It is personal animosity, or partisan spirit; anything, in short, but what it claims to be.

It is probable that no synod or council will ever elicit the secret rationale of the matter. How much of the ill-will arises from causes, which certain old families in the vicinity of the capital, or the person who has chosen to represent them, can explain; how much of it is due to the fact, that the Bishop is a strenuous Churchman, imbued with all the ardent enthusiasm for Church unity and consistency which characterized the Oxford Tractarians; and how much of it to private pique, no public investigation will be likely to determine. But from first to last, a few facts are constant, that the opponents of the Bishop were opponents before the disasters at Burlington; that they all belong to the class who, entertaining low views of the claims and mission of the Church, are styled low-churchmen; and that the sharp edge of their vindictiveness can only be accounted for on the supposition of individual dislike and disaffection. The bishops, too, who so improperly interfered with the concerns of the New-Jersey diocese, were all warm advocates of theological dogmas conflicting with those of Bishop Doane.

As a Diocesan Convention has been called to investigate the business, it might be well to resort to auricular confession, by way of exchanging truth for the foolish and false pretenses with which we have hitherto been indulged. The disclosures would be profoundly interesting, and rather startling.

☞ The New-Jersey Legislature, under Whig influence, authorized and commenced, three or four years ago, the building of a House of Refuge for offending juveniles. A Democratic Legislature, last year, suspended the work, leaving the bare walls standing as a monument of illiberality, or what is worse, of inconsiderate party rancor. That it is either one or the other, is obvious from the fact that the State Prison, ostensibly conducted on the solitary principle, is so crowded with criminals, as to oblige three or four, and sometimes a half-dozen, to be confined in one apartment; that children, and half-grown boys, are thus necessarily flung into the most prejudicial association with incurable vice; and that the Courts refuse to sentence very many youthful culprits, clearly convicted, because the wretched condition of the only place of confinement, renders any idea of reforming the unfortunates, hopeless. We had hoped that the present Legislature might relieve the State of the odium of an inhuman parsimony; but we observe that a Committee on the subject has just reported in favor of making the suspension an entire discontinuance, thus destroying all hopes founded upon sober second thoughts. Nevertheless, we have faith to believe that the object will yet be accomplished, when the population and the necessity become more urgent.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the *Albany Register* in discussing the Presidential question, says:

"I suppose no one will contend that we can elect a President without the aid of the Southern States. It is therefore of absolute importance that the feeling of those States should be watched and their opinion marked. *The Northern States* which have Whig majorities will go for the nominee of the Convention *whoever he may be*. Not *so the South*.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The State Democratic Convention of Pennsylvania, yesterday, recommended Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN as their choice for the Presidency. The refusal of quite a number of his opponents to concur in the final resolution declaring the nomination unanimous, betokens an opposition which cannot fail to injure his prospects before the National Convention.

CONNECTICUT.—RENOMINATION OF GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.—The Democratic State Convention of Connecticut has renominated Gov. THOS H. SEYMOUR for election to the gubernatorial chair. The whole number of votes cast for governor was 298, of which Gov. SEYMOUR received 268, and LORIN P. WALDO 20. Scattering 10. For Lieutenant-Governor, CHARLES H. POND received the largest vote. Hon. HENRY D. SMITH declining a renomination to the office of State Treasurer, EDWIN STEARNS was nominated on the first ballot. The present incumbents of the Secretaryship and the Controller's berth were declared renominated for their respective offices without the formality of a ballot. The Convention adjourned on Wednesday.

☞ Mr. WEBB writes from Genoa, that, as the portrait of COLUMBUS was destroyed in the recent conflagration of the Library at Washington, the American Consul at Genoa is endeavoring to obtain a copy of the only original in existence, which belongs to a family in that city.

THE MAINE LAW IN NEW-JERSEY.—The Maine Liquor Law was rejected in the New-Jersey Legislative Assembly, on Wednesday—yeas 13, nays 46.

A METEORIC ENGINE.—At Newark, yesterday morning, a train was passing around a curve of the New-Jersey Railroad, when a "solution of continuity" occurred between the locomotive and the passenger cars behind it. Whether surprised by its sudden rupture of family ties, or disposed to enjoy the comforts of fireside on a raw day, or indignant at the laxity of the law in not abating a nuisance, the monster darted off the track, making tracks for a small building in which lottery policies were formerly vended. The proprietor, with his subs, beheld the approach of the iron officer and his search warrant, with dismay. They saw, and fled and they had hardly cleared the threshold in the rear, when their customer enlarged the opening in front, and walked in. What he did further than stopping, when this feat had been achieved, we are not informed. The investment certainly turned out badly; the locomotive drew a blank instead of its ordinary train of cars; while the cars themselves proceeded calmly along through the city to their ordinary stopping place, to the intense amazement of those, who were unaware of the engine's eccentricity.

ARRIVAL OF THE ROANOKE.—The steamer *Roanoke*, Capt. PARRISH, arrived at this port yesterday in 24 hours from Norfolk and Richmond, Va., with 52 passengers.

BUSINESS NOTICES

☞ After May 1, 1852, Dr. BRANDRETH'S Office will be No. 417 Broadway, between Canal and Lispenard-sts.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are still earning fame. They are relieving the afflicted on every side. Rheumatism, dyspepsia, giddiness and pains in the head, heartburn, heaviness after meals, spasms, hysterics, costiveness, coughs and colds, influenza, fever and ague, are all speedily cured by these pills. A gentleman near Utica, in this State, has recently been cured of dropsy, when he was supposed beyond all human assistance, by these pills, which, by cleansing the blood from all impurities gives each organ the requisite strength for the removal of disease. They have now stood the test of time, and are admitted to be the best medicine that have yet been offered to the public. The sale during the last year exceeded one million of boxes. No family should be without them. A single dose will often save a long sickness; and the great secret is their administration in the early stage of disease. One dose then is worth ten after the disease has become established.

INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM CURED.

El Senor Martinez was suffering from inflammatory Rheumatism, which had confined him to his bed for four months. His disease was principally in his hands and feet; his fingers were drawn up to the hand, and prevented him from feeding himself in the least. He had heard reports of great cures produced by the use of BRANDRETH'S PILLS in the town of Jagrao. The reports produced no conviction of the truth on his mind, but he had tested to the utmost the medical skill in his immediate vicinity; he had tried allopathy, homeopathy, and the botanic practice. He had taken forty baths of medicated herbs; and they appeared to have resulted in no benefit whatever, and he deemed medical science of very little use to those really afflicted with a painful malady like inflammatory rheumatism. However, the reports of the efficacy of BRANDRETH'S PILLS at length occasioned him to send to Mr. Brandreth, and desire him to call upon him. Mr. Brandreth said he had no doubt that BRANDRETH'S PILLS would benefit him, and that he would then make him a present of a box; that he would receive no compensation for that box. El Senor Martinez determined then to use the Pills. He took six at night and three the next morning—in four days he used up the first box of pills, and sent and purchased the second. In one week from the time he commenced with the pills, he again sent for Mr. Brandreth, and with great gratitude expressed his thankfulness. The contractions had entirely left his hands and his feet; he could walk; he could help himself; he could write. In one week the BRANDRETH PILLS had done what all the other remedies had failed in four months to accomplish. He continued to use the Pills. The third week he began to walk about the town, and by six weeks' use of these pills was entirely restored to health. Mr. Martinez, a gentleman of fortune and consideration, assures all his friends he feels that BRANDRETH'S PILLS saved him from the grave.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are sold at 25 cents per box, with directions, at No. 274 Bowery, No. 241 Hudson st, and Dr B.'s Principal Office, 241 Broadway, which, after May 1, 1852, will be at No. 417 Broadway, between Canal and Lispenard sts. Also, at No 167 Division-st; No 401 8th-av, No 66 Houston-st, cor of Lewis, No. 49 6th-av, and No 114 9th av. m5-1t*

☞ For six years it has plod its useful way—it is a "household word." The mind in the enterprise is honest—the imagination that sings its praises is clean. The quack who rushes in breathless haste to acquire a fortune, and lose a conscience, filling the world with foul precedents and obtaining a dirty grandeur and a miserable end, cannot see its narrow path of rectitude which it has pursued from the start—avoiding the broad road of "clever" chicanery, (which a certain transcendentalist calls "public spirit,") which is as plain to the writer of this as day-light, with all its concomitants of ill gain, weal h, and notoriety. Yes, Mrs JERVIS'S Cold Candy is now six years old, and has been in the "mouth of wisest censure,"—witness the certificates from Clay, Van Buren, Benton, Gen. Taylor, and many other eminent men, certifying to its efficacy in case of coughs, colds, and other pulmonary complaints in their early stages. There is no empiric vocabulary required of all the diseases that flesh is heir to, to use as a subterfuge to deceive the insane sick. Sold by Mrs. W. JERVIS, No. 366 Broadway, and by druggists generally. m5-1t*

THE DANGERS OF DELAY.—

Light in a powder magazine,
A leak at sea, that yawns unseen,
Are not with greater danger rife,
Than Coughs and Colds to human life
As hung the falchion by a thread,
Above the Island Tyrant's head;
So, po sed aloft, Death's dart impends
O'er him, whose Cough, neglected, tends
To dread Consumption, worst of ills,
That, while Hope's lamp shines brightly, kills!
Then parley not with threatening fate,
The cure apply before too late
In ROGER'S SYRUP you will find
Three potent remedies combined,
The feverish symptoms 'twill allay,
Give the choked lungs their healthful play;
The Cough remove, the strength restore,
And build the system up once more.

For sale by A. L. SCOVILL & CO., at the depot, No. 310 Broadway, and by all retail druggists. Price, in large bottles, $1, or three bottles for $2 50. m5-1t

SEASONABLE HOSIERY.—Our stock will be found well worthy of examination; and we will personally and cheerfully furnish any information that purchasers may desire relative to the general market and to the adaptation of particular styles and qualities to their own trade.

m5-1t* RAY & ADAMS, No. 57 William-st

MRS. JERVIS'S COLD CANDY.—The great fireside remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and the various throat and lung complaints. Sold by Mrs. W. JERVIS, No. 366 Broadway, and by druggists generally. m3-1m*

WET GOODS.—WET GOODS.—Greater bargains than ever. A. G. M. BODINE has just purchased another large lot of Wet Goods at auction for about one-third their cost to manufacture, the extensive sale of Wet Goods will continue a few days longer, as we wish to run off these Goods immediately. Great bargains may be expected for they will be sold at a shade from the invoice prices. Consisting of 10 pieces fine White Muslins, only 6d per yard. 500 pieces Shirting Linens, only 2s., 2s 6d. and 3s., worth 6s to 8s.. 500 pieces Linen Table Damask, only 2s 6d, 3s and 3s 6d., worth 5s. and 6s; 5,000 White Quilts, only $2, worth $2 50; 500 doz Linen Towels, only 6d., worth 1s; 50 cases Linen Handkerchiefs, only 6d. and 1s., worth 1s and 2s., &c., &c. A so, the balance of our Fall and Winter Stock will be sold at a great sacrifice, in order to make room for Spring Goods, consisting of Shawls, Silks, Silk Velvets, Ladies' Cloths, Merinos, Paramattas, Cashmeres and Delains, Cloths and Cassimeres, Flannels, Blankets, &c., &c. A rare chance now offers for bargains.

m5-2t G. M. BODINE, No. 323 Grand-st, cor. Orange

NOTICE—DR. WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—The entire Wholesale department of this valuable remedy will in future be carried on by Messrs ASTEN & PYNE, the demand increasing to such a degree as to render it difficult to supply the foreign orders, therefore persons wishing to retail it will be supplied for cash only, with an equate discount—$1 per bottle, $9 per dozen, $96 per gross, 12 per cent. off for large shipping orders

MASON ASTEN,
JOHN PYNE, No 102 Nassau-st

m5-1t*

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREYS, No. 379 Broadway, corner White-st, in order to make room for their spring purchases and importations, will sell the balance of their winter stock, together with their large purchase at the late large auction sale, consisting of rich Velvet Tapestry, Brussels 3-ply and superfine Carpetings at 15 per cent less than former prices. Housekeepers and others should avail themselves of this opportunity of obtaining great bargains. 5m5-6t

EMPRESS OF THE ISLES, OR LAKE BRAVO.—A Romance of the Frontier, by Charley Clewline, now publishing in the DUTCHMAN, is one of the most popular of the author's productions. In addition to a portion of the above, the *Dutchman* of this week will contain lots of tales, romances, humorous sketches, &c., &c.

m5-1t* DEXTER & BROTHERS, Agents

☞ If seasonable, fashionable, elegant, and cheap Clothing merit the patronage of the public, our present stock must. It consists of frock, dress, and sack coats for $6; silk, satin, and cass mere vests, $2; fancy cassimere pants, $3; a few elegant overcoats for $5; linen coats, $1; alpacca do, $2. LEVIE & REGAN,

m5-1t* cor. of Nassau and Beekman-sts

☞ Call this morning on CHARLES WOOD, No. 248 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st, and purchase a 10 acre farm, payable in instalments, or get a share in Lakeland Village lots and farms. These farms and lots are now selling fast, and can be secured for a very small sum—This day or you may be too late. m5 1t

CLAIRVOYANCE.—MRS. HAYS, the great Clairvoyant, can be consulted daily, at her family residence, No. 116 Spring-st., N. Y. m5-2t*

A CARD.—Dr. DAVID L. ROGERS having returned to New-York, has resumed the Surgical practice of his profession at No. 16 Waverly-place. 14f-6w*

☞ EVERY DAY THIS WEEK Mr. O. B. GOLDSMITH, of No 289 Broadway, receives new pupils to his Writing Classes. Terms reduced to only $2 50 for the course of ten lessons. Ladies meet at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., Gentlemen day and evening. Private instruction reduced to $10. m3-4t*

☞ GENIN's Spring Style of Hats were introduced on Saturday, the 14th of February. Gentlemen in want of a Hat, superior in style and quality, are invited to call. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway. m4-4t

☞ JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Commissioner of Deeds, No 422½ Broadway, (Broadway Post-office,) near Canal-st. Office hours from 7 o'clock, A. M., to 8 o'clock, P. M. m5-3t*

☞ D. R. PARMLY, Dentist, has removed from No. 11 Park-place to No. 3 Bond-st. f1-6m*

☞ Horsemanship, at DISBROW's, No. 20 4th-av., every day and evening, for ladies and gentlemen. 42d-6t

NEW-YORK CITY.

News Gatherings.—On and after to-day, the Southern mail will close at 3½ o'clock.

—Michael McCarthy, the proprietor of the Pavillion at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, was killed by the accidental discharge of a fowling-piece, on Wednesday. He had been out shooting, and stopping to rest, and on getting up it is supposed he took hold of the gun near the muzzle, when it was discharged, and the contents lodged in his heart. He lived but a moment after the accident occurred.

—M. Petrie, whose new system of aeronautics has excited so much interest in Europe during the past two or three years, is expected to visit this City soon.

—Prof. Owen will give another Lecture on Psychology at the Union Buildings, on Saturday.

—Elizabeth Blackwell, M. D., will deliver a Lecture on the "Laws of Life," to-morrow evening.

—Among the advertisements in another column, our readers will find a notice of the appointment of Messrs. Firth, Pond & Co. as the Sole Agents for the sale of Morrison's Hygeian Medicines.

—It is said that only nine per cent. of those attacked with ship fever recover.

—On Wednesday, the workmen commenced tearing down the large building on the corner of Broadway and Spring-street, formerly occupied as a boarding house. A new building is to be erected for a hotel, which will be under the management of Capt. De Groot, of the steamer *Reindeer*.

—A Prussian sailor named John Smith, was arrested in the Fourth Ward, on Thursday, with a quantity o stolen property in his possession, which subsequently proved to belong to Samuel Sanstroom, residing at No 100 Washington-street.

—The only trial that took place on Thursday, in the Court of General Sessions, was that of Rudolph Kluge, of North William-street, who was recently indicted with Charles Shutz, for the commission of wilful perjury, in falsely swearing in a certain matter that was pending before referees. The indictment was fully sustained by several witnesses, and finally the defendants counsel called Shutz to the stand, (this witness is now in prison for the same crime,) who testified to the same falsehood he had previously sworn to, but before being remanded, he made a full confession of his crime, and told the Court, Kluge had hired him to commit the act. The Jury, therefore, found Kluge guilty, without leaving their seats, and he was remanded for sentence.

—Thomas Martin, a hack driver, was arrested on Thursday by Officer Oldring, while annoying the passengers at the Camden and Amboy Railroad depôt. He was brought before His Honor Mayor Kingsland, who investigated the matter, and fined Thomas $10, and in default of payment, he was committed to the Egyptian Tombs.

—Officers Keefe and Bowyer followed two rogues on Thursday, called John Boyse *alias* Thompson, and James Miller, and while they were endeavoring to sell a lot of jewelry at a store in Broadway, he took them into custody. The articles found in their possession consist of a silver watch, Tobias maker, No. 5,774, one heavy gold curb chain, one heavy gold finger ring, and three breastpins, all of which are undoubtedly stolen, and can be seen by applying at the office of the Chief of Police.

—A servant, formerly employed at Judson's Hotel, in Broadway, by the name of Ann Donnelly, was arrested on Thursday, by Officer Brundage, charged with stealing silver spoons from her employer. She was locked up to answer.

—On Thursday, Officers Lord and Martin, of the 6th Patrol District, arrested John Moore, upon a charge of stealing $100 in silver coin, from the possession of Messrs. Jameison & Co., Proprietors of the Dry-dock line of stages. Justice Lothrop committed him to answer.

—Two house robbers, named John Satterly and George Thomas, were arrested on Thursday, and fully committed, by Justice McGrath, charges with entering the dwelling of Mrs. Catherine McCoy, at No. 459 Third-avenue, and stealing clothing. A lot of skeleton night-keys and burglars' tools, were found in possession of the rogues, by Officer Knapp.

—At 2 o'clock on Thursday, the Police of the Fourth Ward arrested two negroes, for entering a boarding-house, at No. 90 James-st., and stealing therefrom a trunk containing some $50 worth of wearing apparel, belonging to John C. Aherns, which was found in their possession. The prisoners gave their names as Wm. H. Flintsteel and Harry Johnson, and Justice Lothrop fully committed them for trial.

—Another of the West-street burglars, named Nat Hawkins, was captured on the Five Points yesterday, by Officer Hamblin, of the Third Patrol District, and committed to the City Prison by Justice Lothrop.

—On Thursday Edward O'Brien was severely injured about the head, and had his hip dislocated, by falling down the hold of a brig lying at Pier No. 7 N. R. He was hoisted out of the hatchway, and conveyed to the New-York Hospital.

—At 8 o'clock on Thursday evening, a resident of East Brooklyn, named George Larey, fell down the area of a dwelling house at No. 36 Lu Roy-street, and received a compound fracture of the skull. He was immediately conveyed to the Ninth District Station-house, where everything was done to alleviate his sufferings by Drs. Henry and Page, and he was then removed to the New-York Hospital.

—As an evidence of the gratification and pleasure which follow the use of her *Cough Candy*, Mrs. Jervis says that "children cry for it," and we believe she truly says so, for though we have never listened to the plaintive moanings of juveniles longing for the sweet curative, yet we have heard "children of a larger growth" cry most lustily for it, and apparently with good reason, for they found it a perfect balm in Gilead.

—Dr. O'Callaghan states that there is now in the basement of the City Hall, in this city, a quantity of manuscripts, connected, for the most part, with the Courts of Justice of the Province of New-York, extending as far back certainly as 1727, that he had endeavored to procure their removal to the State Hall, in the city of Albany, under an order from the Hon. Judge Edmonds, but the Clerk of the City and County of New-York doubted whether Judge Edmonds had any power to authorize their removal.

—On Wednesday evening, Mary McKaren and Thos. Martin, were arrested by officer Clark, of the Ninth Ward, on a charge of attempting to pass a $5 bill of the Bank of Bainbridge, knowing it to be counterfeit. They had made one or two attempts to pass the bill before they were arrested. They were committed.

—It is recommended that an iron railing be placed around Tompkins Square.

Fire in Old Slip.—About 9 o'clock on Thursday night, a fire was discovered in the fifth story of the building No. 30 Old Slip. The flames were extinguished before much damage had been done, but the stock of goods in the building was injured to the amount of $800 by the water. The building was occupied by Thomas] Wild, Lead Manufacturer; and Dennis Larkin, dealer in Cotton.

—About 6 o'clock on Thursday morning, a fire broke out in the house No. 60 Division-st. Damage, about $75.

Fire in Hubert-st.—On Wednesday evening, about 7 o'clock, a fire broke out in the dwelling house at No. 40 Hubert-st., which was discovered in time, by officer Gasque, of the Fifth Patrol District, to extinguish it before it spread to any extent.

The Orange-street Affair.—On Thursday, Coroner Ives commenced an investigation into the causes of the death of Mrs. Mary Cullen. One witness was sworn, when James MacClaury made an affidavit before the Coroner that he had attended Mrs. C. during her last illness, and that her death was caused by cholera morbus.

☞ The Regents of the University have received and referred to the Secretary of State a manuscript copy of a Memorial by the Bishop of Nova Scotia, Right Rev. Charles Ingles, D. D, (formerly Rector of Trinity Church, New-York,) "concerning the Iroquois or five confederate Nations of Indians in the Province of New-York," addressed, in 1771, to the Earl of Hillsborough, then Colonial Secretary.

A Man Stabbed.—About 11 o'clock, on Wednesday night, a serious disturbance took place, on the corner of Thirty-eighth-st. and Tenth-av., between a number of laborers, and a general fight with clubs, stones brickbats and knives, ensued, which was not subdued for nearly an hour; finally a strong force of the Twentieth Ward police arrived at the scene, and there found a man, by the name of James Farrell, lying in the gutter, covered with blood, which flowed from two wounds in his neck, that had been inflicted during the *melée*, with some sharp instrument. The injured man was carried to the Station-house, where his wounds were examined by Dr. Clow, who found the right ear severed, and a dangerous wound in his neck, near the jugular vein, which, it is feared, will terminate fatal. Some of the belligerents were secured and locked up.

Board of Assistants.—J. Trotter, Esq., President, in the Chair.—The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. *Petitions Referred*—From F. Palmo, for remuneration for an outrage on his premises at the corner of White-street and Broadway; adverse to a sewer in Nassau-street; from Wm. Robinson and others, for a sewer in Third avenue; from Engine Company No. 14, for a new engine, to cost $1,050.

Reports Adopted—In favor of concurring with the other Board, in relation to the sewer in Tenth-avenue, from Forty-second to Forty-sixth-street. In favor of concurring, to change grade of Forty-first-street, between Seventh and Eighth-avenues. In favor of concurring in the report for a sewer in Hudson-street, from Morton to Barrow-street. In favor of concurring in the report of the sewer in Morton and Hudson-streets. In favor of rebuilding sewer in Second avenue, from Twenty-third to Twenty-fourth-street. In favor of concurring in the report for a sewer in Grand-street, from Crosby to Elm-street. In favor of concurring in the report for a sewer in Pearl-street, between State and Whitehall-streets.

Laid on the Table—In relation to a sewer in Christopher-street, from the Fifth-avenue to the river.

Reports Adopted—In favor of regulating and grading Forty-eighth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; adverse to the payment of $150 for painting Engine No. 30; in relation to destitute emigrants; that the Mayor convene the Board of Health, for the purpose of considering the case of ship-fever; in favor of purchasing the lease of No. 153 Franklin-street for the use of the Fire Department; in favor of selling a gore of land to the Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Papers from the other Board concurred in—That gas-lights be placed in front of the church corner of Montgomery and Madison-streets; that gas-lights be placed in front of Madison and Gouverneur-streets; in favor of giving Engine No. 49 to Engine Company No. 15.

The Mint.—The resolution on this subject was concurred in; and the members from the First, Twelfth and Fifteenth Wards appointed a Committee of this Board.

Resolutions referred.—That West-street, at the foot of Jay-street, be raised to the level of the pier foot of Jay-street.

Resolutions adopted.—That Twenty-second-street, from Third to Lexington-avenue, be lighted with gas. To pay $100 to the widow of the late Wm. P. Schowfield, who lost his life by ship fever. In favor of constructing a sewer in Bleecker-street, from Carmine to Cornelia-street, and to have Suffolk-street re-numbered. Adjourned to Friday.

[Advertisement.]

Broadway.—Mr. Forrest plays *Lucius Junius* to-night in Payne's tragedy of Brutus. It is one of his greatest performances.

[Advertisement.]

☞ In our columns may be found the advertisement of that excellent medicine known as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Its success in curing the various diseases of the Lungs is attracting universal attention, not only of the learned and philanthropic, but of the whole public. The article undoubtedly is what it pretends to be, a *remedy* for Lung Complaints, and the remarkable cures which are becoming known every where cannot long be overlooked by the people.

U. S. District Court—Present, Judges Betts and Judson.—The panel of Grand Jurors were called and 21 answered to their names. Mr. Jared L. Moore was named as foreman. Judge Betts stated that the attendance of the Grand Jury would not be required before Monday next at 11 o'clock. The District Attorney then moved on the trial of the *United States* vs. *John L. O'Sullivan and others.*—Mr. Cutting, for the defendant, said they were anxious to proceed in the cause, but his client was absent in Albany, and his presence was necessary; and it would also require an additional panel of Petty Jurors, as only 17 had answered to their names. The District Attorney, Mr. J. P. Hall, moved that the absent Jurors be fined $25 each, and that an additional panel be in attendance on Friday, at 10 A.M. The Court then adjourned.

U. S. Circuit Court—Present, Judges Betts and Judson.—In consequence of the absence of Chief Justice Nelson, this Court was ordered to stand adjourned to Monday.

Court Calendar.—*Thursday.*—Superior Court.—Nos. 86, 456, 463, 63 466, 274, 136, 258, 459, 508, 509, 517, to 524, 528 to 531, 533 to 549, 551

Supreme Court.—*Special Term.*—Nos. 55, 56, 48, 57, 58, 59, 61 to 69.

Circuit Court.—Nos. 237, 229, 238, 240 to 244, 246 to 252.

The Chevalier Wycoff again.

Another letter from Mr. Weed to the Albany *Journal*, prior to the account already published, respecting the adventures of Wycoff, states the following particulars of the conduct of that individual as a prisoner:

"By the laws of Sardinia, a prisoner is denied the benefit of Counsel, and kept entirely secluded until the testimony against him has all been taken. This was a slow process, and for three weeks Wycoff was left quite alone to contemplate the chances of going for ten or fifteen years to the galleys'

"Finally, our Consul, Dr. Baker, got permission to visit him. Wycoff assumed that the American Government, whose dignity had been insulted by his imprisonment, was bound to see him righted, and insisted on making his case a national affair. Like honest Davie Deans, on another occasion, Wycoff at first rejected the ordinary means of defense, but has since concluded to employ counsel. His fate is still in doubt, though an effort is making to place his defense upon grounds that will let him off with a year's imprisonment. He talks much of his relations and employments as a public functionary, and tells queer things about his former connection with the *New-York Herald*. These however, are not of a character to be repeated, whether true or false."

The telegraph was in error in announcing Winchell to have been so seriously injured, on a Western Railroad, as to be past hope of recovery; it was a man named Wetzell who was thus hurt.

The Boston papers say that out of 492 convicts now in the State Prison at Charlestown, over 300 have petitioned the Legislature of Massachusetts in favor of the Maine Law.

It is stated that the appointment of Consul to St. Catherine's, Brazil, has been tendered to Alexander H. Wells, Esq., of Sing Sing, late Inspector of State Prisons.

A son of Mr. Lewis M Crane, of Newark, aged about 5 years, was drowned on Tuesday afternoon, by falling into the cistern attached to the house.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday, March 3, by Rev. W. Rosevelt, RALPH L. HOWELL, Esq., and Miss ESTHER OSTROM, all of this city.

In New Brunswick, N. J., on the 3d inst., by Rev. G. S. Webb, S. VAN WICKLE to Miss ANNA R., daughter of George H Stout, Esq.

DIED.

On the 4th March, of inflammation of the brain, WILLIE, son of W. R. and L. J. Hazlet, aged 4 years and 23 days.

His remains will be taken to Key-Port for interment.

On the 4th inst., FREDERIC H., youngest child of E. Henry and Sarah M. Cobb, aged 2 years and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Friday afternoon, 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 85 Chrystie-st., between Rivington and Stanton. The remains will be taken to the Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

On the 3d inst., at Albany, CATHARINE P., wife of Anthony L. Harrison, aged 28 years, 2 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of her husband, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her father, Dr. John J. Mitchell, No 692 Broadway.

On Wednesday morning, March 3, ROBERT S. FIELD, only child of Thomas W. and Charlotte A. Field, aged 10 months and 1 day.

The funeral will take place at the residence of the parents, No. 113 Grand-st., Williamsburg, at 4 o'clock Friday, 5th inst. The friends of the family are respect ully invited to attend

MISCELLANEOUS.

London watches.—Gold Hunting Duplex and Levers, made by Wymark, London.
Gold Levers, full Jeweled $35
Ladies' Gold Watches, as low as $25.
Silver Levers, full Jeweled $15.
Silver Cylinder Escapements $10.
—Warranted 1 year. JOHN COX, Importer,
m5-6teod No. 208 Broadway, cor Fulton-st., up stairs.

Copying and collecting.—Copying done neatly at 2 cents per folio; tradesmens' and other bills, rents, &c., collected for small commission during leisure hours, by a young man engaged as Clerk in the office of VAN SCHAICK & BRONSON, No 35 Wall st., where inquiry may be made, or at No. 165 West 27th-st. Good references given. m5-3t

Lightning rods.—A. M. QUIMBY & SON, No 132 East 27th-st, New-York, are now ready to furnish their improved Lightning Rods, (to be sent to any part of the world,) and to personally superintend their erection, when the buildings for which they are desired are within a few days' travel from New-York city. These rods which have been placed on some of the most splendid buildings in the country, are erected with particular reference to neatness, and are perfect safeguards from lightning. m1-1meod*

Coopers, attention!—1,000 bundles superior French Split Willow in prime condition, for sale low in lots to suit by L. H. SIMPSON & SONS, Importers, No. 19 Beaver-st. m5-1t*

To grocers and liquor dealers.—Cognac star proprietors' Brandy and Double Swan-Gin. Now landing Ex-*Lodebar*, from La Rochelle and *Laura* and *Adele*, from Rotterdam. The above superior Brandy, in assorted packages, and Swan-Gin, in pipes of 100 gallons each for sale, from U. S. Bonded Warehouse

L. H. SIMPSON & SONS,
m5-1t* Importers, No 19 Beaver-st.

Brodhead & storm, WHOLESALE GROCERS, No 68 Cortlandt-st., cor Washington, N. Y., offer a large stock of choice Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c., on the most reasonable terms, and invite purchasers to call and examine. m5-2tF&M

Stay bindings—Of the usual colors and widths. SPOOL-TAPES, for manufacturers use—pink, white and blue—of various widths, for sale by

P. H. VANDERVOORT & CO.,
m5-1w No. 38 Broad-st

Cotton warp cloths—Comprising a great variety of colors and qualities, made by the Glenham Co, for sale by P. H. VANDERVOORT & CO.,
m5-1w No 38 Broad-st.

Extra fine beef.—South Down and other choice breeds of "Mutton," and fine Philadelphia Veal, for sale daily, for dinner parties, &c., &c., with very "fine meats," at various prices to suit customers

THOS. F DEVOE,
27f-1m* Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

News and book printing paper, constantly on hand, and made to order, by

BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL,
m1-1m No 115 Fulton-st.

Writing papers.—A large and very desirable assortment of all the various grades, for sale by

BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL,
m1-1m No. 115 Fulton-st.

Hair dye and wigs.—The best in the world can be found at BATCHELOR'S celebrated factory, No. 4 Wall-st. 12f-1m*

Chicory.—Prime English, warranted pure, constantly for sale in barrels by G. WALKER, No. 258, Washington-st 13f-1m

Cor. R. Disosway, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW and COMMISSIONER of DEEDS 75 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts., N. Y. n25-tf

Prime lot straw paper.—Sold in lots to suit grocers.
m3-3t* BISHOP & KING, Nos. 170 and 172 Centre-st.

Prime lot superfine rye—wheat flour—For grocers
m3-3t* BISHOP & KING, Nos. 170 and 172 Centre-st.

Prime lot Columbia county oats.—3,000 bushels.
m3-3t* BISHOP & KING, Nos 170 and 172 Centre-st.

News and book printing paper constantly on hand and made to order by
13f-1m CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st.

Buckwheat flour.—At reduced prices
m3-3t* BISHOP & KING, Nos. 170 and 172 Centre-st.

WANTED.

Teacher wanted—(From 1st of May)—In a respectable, well-established Boarding School; must be a Graduate, and well qualified by experience to interest his Classes and impart instruction; must be a single man, and a member of some orthodox Church—Episcopalian or Presbyterian preferred. The situation is pleasant. Salary equivalent to $500. Address soon, PRINCIPAL, Box No 4, Post-Office, Tarrytown, N. Y. m5-3t sod

Situation wanted.—By a young man, who is a good, rapid penman, a situation in a wholesale grocery or hardware store, as assistant book-keeper or entry clerk. He would make himself generally useful. Satisfactory references will be given. Address E. H., post-office, box No. 181 m5-3t*

Visiting governess.—A lady who is accustomed to teaching young children the rudiments of English education, would like engagements for a few leisure hours. For further information, inquire at Mrs. BROWN'S Confectionery, No 217 Sixth-av. m5-1t*

Agents wanted.—500 agents to sell the Life and American SPEECHES of KOSSUTH, illustrated. Large percentage given, and high wages made. Call or address, post-paid, American Family Publication Establishment No. 138 Nassau-st., N. Y. 10f-1m*

To hotel keepers.—A capitalist, who has an extensive hotel at his disposal, is desirous of associating himself in the hotel business as silent partner, with an efficient landlord, possessing $2,000 or $3,000, whose character is standing is undoubted. Address, confidentially, CAPITALIST, *Tribune* office, New-York. m4-3t*

Safe wanted.—Any person having a second-hand Safe to dispose of cheap, will find a purchaser by calling at No. 165 Liberty-st., or address through Box No 2,367 Post-Office m3-3t*

To chasers.—Wanted, a first-rate Silver Chaser. Apply to J. C. MOORE & SON, No. 85 Leonard-st. m3-3t*

BOARDING.

Boarding.—Board wanted for a Gentleman and Wife, in a respectable but quiet private family, from 14th to 21st sts., between 7th and 8th avs. Will furnish everything. Address GEORGE. J. B., *Times* office m5-2t*

Boarding.—Board wanted, from about 1st May, for a gentleman and two ladies—a parlor and two bedrooms unfurnished, would be required. Location in or near East Broadway preferred. Address "Box 2,052 Post-office." m5-3t*

Boarding in south brooklyn.—A young Lady wants Board in a private family in the vicinity of Atlantic st., where a Piano would not be objected to, or where there are Children who would wish to take Music lessons. Address H. L. V., New-York Post-Office. m5 3t*

Gentlemen's sleeping rooms to let—Furnished or unfurnished, to suit applicants, in the new buildings, No. 459 Broadway. Also, a suit of three handsome rooms connected, suitable for a party of gentlemen. Also, rooms suitable for Odd Fellows Club Rooms, Artists &c. Apply to GEO. W. MILLER, No. 450 Broadway, up stairs. m5 6t*

TO LET.

House to let in upper morrisania.—A new two story house, with wing, handsomely finished, and containing all the modern improvements, together with eight lots, situated opposite the Depot and adjoining the marble school-house. For particulars, inquire of JAMES CHARTERS, No. 145 Laurens-st., or GRAY & PARTRIDGE, Builders, Upper Morrisania. 21f-1meod*

Part of a house to rent—To a small family, for which Board will be taken in payment. Apply at No. 261 4th-av., between 12 and 2. m3 3t*

City assembly rooms, Nos 442, 444, 446, 448, and 450 Broadway.—The undersigned most respectfully invites the attention of societies and others who may wish to hire the most elegant and extensive rooms in the city, that the same may be had for the spring and summer months, by application to GEO. W. MILLER, up stairs. m5-6t*

Room to let.—Evenings and Sundays, a large room, furnished, suitable for Society Meetings, or a small Church. Inquire at No. 413 Broadway, up stairs, Room No. 4. m4-3t*

Rooms, with steam power, to let—In the buildings bounded by the 9th-av., Hudson, 13th and 14th-sts. Inquire on the premises, or of
20f-2w S. C. HERRING, No. 135 Water-st.

Steam power to let—Several well lighted rooms, with constant and steady power, in building corner Elizabeth and Hester sts. Apply to

MORTON & BREMNER,
m3-6t* No. 212 Pearl st, cor. Fletcher-st.

FOR SALE.

Brooklyn houses for sale.—The frame House No 175 Schermerhorn st., between Bond and Hoyt-sts., containing 12 rooms neatly finished, with sliding doors, marble mantels, &c.; has been built nearly two years, and is in a pleasant location. Price $2,750. Also, the two-story and attic frame House, No 20 Bond-st., corner of Livingston-st.; is very neatly finished, containing 12 rooms, with counter cellar, coal slides, hot air furnace, pump to cistern, &c. Price $3,250 Also, the Cottage No. 18 Bond-st., containing 10 rooms and counter cellar. Price $2,800. Also, the three story brick house, No 115 Duffield-st., with two-story tea-room, well built, and nearly new Price $4,500. Also, the three-story brick house, No. 389 Hudson-avenue, with two lots running through to Navy-st., with stable on rear lot; is in excellent order, walls painted throughout, with bath, kitchen range, &c Price, with one lot, $3,500; with two lots, $4,300. These houses are about one mile from the ferry, and more desirable than any in New-York, at anything near the same price. Apply to BAGE & SOTHER, No 77 Fulton-st. Brooklyn, and No. 11 Wall st, New-York or in writing, to CHARLES JENKINS, No. 142 Nassau-st. 16f-10teod*

Brooklyn property for sale.—The following very desirable and well located property is offering for sale low, to close an interest: Houses and Lots Nos. 15 and 17 Douglass-st, and 16 and 18 Degraw-st.; Lots 25x100 Houses 25x36; brick fronts, sub-cellars, &c, all in good order. Price for each House and Lot, $3,000. Also, the neatly finished House, with two Lots, in Dean st, near Powers st. The House has a back piazza, is planted in walks, and fine garden Price $4,000, under lease for two years at $300 per annum. The houses are all of two stories, with basement and attic Also, ten Lots of ground, viz., six Lots on Powers-st., three on Dean, and one on Bergen st.—all adjacent. Expenses for paving, pumps, lamps, &c., all paid Price for each lot, $750 Of any or all of the above, two thirds of the amount may remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 6 per cent The property is worthy of the attention of mechanics, or any one desiring a profitable investment For further particulars, apply to

CAMMANN, WHITEHOUSE & O.,
27f-2weod No. 56 Wall-st.

Homestead for sale—The building on the property of the New York and Manaroneck Homestead Association, situated at Mamaroneck Village near the Railroad Depot, now the residence of GEO. H GUION, Esq., together with the acre plot connected thereto, and reserved for the House is offered for sale by the Association. The House is of modern construction and nearly new—it is in first-rate repair, high and elighly situated, within full view of and about two minutes walk of the Railroad. The accommodation Trains stop some eight times a day at this depot, and the communication from this city is about 1½ hours. The adjacent properties have nearly all changed hands within a short time, and is fast being improved. The new village is nearly graded, and the deeds will be ready early in April The above offers a fine opportunity for a gentleman's country residence, and will be sold low at the present time. Apply to W. P. LABARRE.
m3-2w No 156 Bowery, up-stairs.

A city homestead.—Mechanics, Workmen, and others, desirous of possessing one or two Lots on Eighth or Ninth avenue, free from any time obligations of building, yet certain to rise 500 per cent in value inside of three years, are informed that 66 are now offered for sale on subscription at the office of E. D EWEN, No. 66 John st., up stairs N. B—Terms easy. No more than two lots will be deeded to any one subscriber. m5-5t*

Mount Vernon lots for sale, on easy terms of payment, without obligation to build Most of them are very near the railroad Station, on the 1st, 2d and 3d-avs. Also, for sale, several one acre plots, upon which are some large and beaut ful forest trees The property in this new and rapidly growing village has all the advantages already since the improvements commenced, and will, doubtless, continue to rise until they progress By contract or pledge, one thousand houses are to be built there within less than three years. Over one hundred are now under way, and scarce a day passes without one or more new frames being raised. For maps and particulars, apply in the 4th story of No. 45 William st. m3-3t*

For sale, to let, or one will be exchanged for city property—Several delightful residences at New-Rochelle, contiguous to the Railroad depot. Two adjoin the shore and two within a quarter of a mile. Each from 8 to 10 rooms, with from 1 to 4 acres of land, and one with fifty acres, if desired Apply to DAVID HARRISON, Jr, 65 Chatham st, or to JOHN G. HORTON and DAVID HARRISON, New-Rochelle. 27f-2taw4w*

Real estate for sale.—About 8 acres of first rate Land in the village of Portchester, 27 miles from New-York, and near the Railroad Depôt, on which is a double two-story Dwelling House, Barn and other out buildings, together with an orchard of 150 apple and other fruit-trees, in full bearing. For particulars inquire of T. B. BURGER, No. 27 Chatham-st., or on the premises, 6d Ds. SANDS. m2-3eod*

Country seat for sale, or exchange for city property.—A very desirable Country Seat at South Amboy; for further information apply to T. J. HALL, No. 302 Broadway, between 10 and 1 o'clock. To rent Nos. 69 and 71 East 16th st. A Farm 23 miles on the line of the New-Haven railroad. Apply to 11f-tf ANDREWS & LAMPHIER, No 302 Broadway.

For sale or to lease.—A Dock, Lumber Yard, Lumber Building and Store, with Tin Shop attached, in the centre of the village of Port Chester; an established business stand. Apply on the premises, to J. DAGGETT,
27f-6teod* or to F. SHERWOOD, No. 22 South-st.

Soap and candle business for sale.—The subscriber, being about to retire from business, would be glad to treat with any person desirous of entering into it, for the sale of his fixtures and utensils, and the lease of the premises, No. 262 Greenwich st, which have been occupied in this business for 28 yrs and continuously, and are not surpassed in convenience or location.
m3-3teod* C. C. COLGATE, No. 252 Greenwich-st.

REMOVALS.

Removal.—MORSE'S AMERICAN TELEGRAPH The office of the NEW-YORK, ALBANY, and BUFFALO TELEGRAPH COMPANY, has removed from No 16 Wall-st, to the basement of the Bank of the Republic, corner of Broadway and Wall-st, New York. Since the completion of recent thorough and extensive repairs, this line has worked in a manner hitherto unparalleled, for promptness and accuracy, in the history of Telegraphs. The arrangement with various connecting lines are such as to enable us to offer every possible facility for the prompt and correct transmission of messages destined for any part of the United States or Canada. One of the wires belonging to this Company is appropriated exclusively for business destined for Buffalo, and places West and Southwest New lines, working in immediate connection with this, have recently been completed, leading through all the Western and Southwestern States; we are therefore now prepared and ready to transmit messages with correctness and despatch, to New Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukie, and all intermediate places

S. F. B. MORSE, President,
S. W. McGowan, Chief Operator
New-York, March 1, 1852. m1-6t

Removal.—HASTINGS, LIBSEY & FORBY have removed to their new store, No 55 Dey-st, first door above Greenwich, and are now offering an entirely fresh stock of seasonable DRY GOODS, to which they invite the attention of the trade. m3-6t*

Lost—On Monday, March 1, in or near the American Exchange Bank, THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, in six fifty dollar notes of the Union Bank. The finder will be rewarded and receive the thanks of the owner, by returning the same to A. E. RODGERS, Esq., Attorney, &c., No. 49 William st* m3 3t*

Cotton osnaburghs—1, 1 and 4 4 wide. Sheetings, of celebrated manufacture. Flannelets and Stelsias, of different qualities. "Chenaeot" Sewing Silks, Italian Silk Cravats, &c., for sale by

P. H. VANDERVOORT & CO.,
m5-1w No. 38 Broad st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW AND BRILLIANT BOOK.

Will be published on saturday, the 6th instant, MEN AND WOMEN OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. By Arsene Houssaye, with beautifully engraved portraits of Louis XV. and Madame de Pompadour. In 2 vols. 12mo. Price $2 50.

CONTENTS.

Dufresny, Fontenelle, Marivaux, Piron, The Abbé Prevost, Genil-Bernard, Florian, Beauffers, Diderot, Grétry, Rivarol, Louis XV., Greuze, Boucher, The Vasloos, Lantara, Watteau, La Motte, Delile, Abbé Trublet, Buffon, Dorat, Cardinal de Bernis, Crebillon the Gay, Marie Antoinette, Madame de Pompadour, Vade, Mlles Camargo, Mlle. Clairon, Mad. de la Popelnière, Sophie Arnould, Crébillon the Tragic, Mlle. Guimard, Three Pages in the Life of Dancourt, A Promenade in the Palais-Royal, The Chevalier de la Clos.

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NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Readers of BLACKWOOD will be glad to know that a reprint of MR. AYTOUN'S "LAYS OF THE SCOTTISH CAVALIERS" has been issued by REDFIELD, of Clinton Hall. Scattered through the many volumes of Mags, they were as much lost for all practical uses, as if written on Ninevite slabs, undiscovered by Layard. Collected, they gain new value, and afford each other a measure of reflex light and beauty, from mere proximity. Mr. Aytoun has had the charge of *Blackwood* since the failing health of his father-in-law, Professor Wilson, obliged that gentlemen to retire from the chair editorial. That the Magazine has exhibited no falling off in consequence of the change, is very generally conceded, and in the "Lays," and contributions of the author of the "Hermotimus," has experienced a very decided amelioration. Not that Mr. Aytoun can be classed anywhere near the first grades of poetic excellence. It is questionable whether admirers of Moir and Sterling will admit him to a peerage with those true poets. But he has certainly breathed much of the cavalier spirit of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, as Scottish history and Scott's romances describe it, into his ballads, and used his materials as ingeniously as Macaulay. Occasionally, gleams of feeling and fervor, and passages of graceful tenderness, disclose themselves; intimating the true inspiration of the bard,—better displayed, however, in the Miscellaneous Poems at the latter part of the volume. Lovers of verse will accessarily read Mr. Aytoun.

It is said that a Brahmin, who had vowed never to eat the smallest particle of animal food, was once sold by an English officer that he broke his vow every time he drank even a drop of water; and to prove this assertion, placed a drop of the purest water he could find, upon the glass of a microscope, when a world of little creatures started into view. The astonished and incredulous Brahmin borrowed the instrument to make observations of his own, as he suspected trickery on the part of the Englishman. Finding that the same result invariably attended his examinations, he dashed the microscope to atoms, angry at the instrument which had thus destroyed all hope of paradise, to be attained by the observance of his vow. The Brahmin would have found in "VIEWS OF THE MICROSCOPIC WORLD," from the pen of JOHN BROCKLESBY, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Trinity College, Hartford, far greater wonders than those displayed by his own curious peepings into the world of infinite littleness by the microscope he so promptly destroyed. But American readers, as well as impetuous Brahmins, may delightfully and most profitably spend their time in reading and studying this romantic penciling of the Microscopic World, illustrated, as it is, with nearly three hundred beautiful engravings and figures of the remarkable creatures so effectually shut out from the unaided eye. Few books can be more attractive to young or old, who have taste to appreciated the romantic, the wonderful, and the instructive. PRATT, WOODFORD & Co., No. 4 Cortlandt-street, give it to the public in a handsome form.

MR. JOHN KITTO has been these many years an industrious dealer in biblical lore; meriting infinite commendation for placing abundant sources of instruction upon all topics of the kind within popular reach His compilations have possessed the value of comprehensiveness and accuracy in a remarkable degree. The Bible dictionaries, from Dom Calmet's down to the pocket edition of Sunday School Unions, have given way to the more useful books of Mr. Kitto, and he is as much at home in the library of choice theology as on the table of the Sabbath school teacher or scholar. Just now, however, our compiler is busy upon a labor for which we have less respect than its predecessors claim. His DAILY BIBLE ILLUSTRATIONS, of which we have the volume upon "Job and the Poetical Books," strike us as framed upon a plan ill-calculated to achieve great good or add much to the amount of exegetical or illustrative bibliology extant. It is scarcely probable that the chapters destined for morning and evening perusal will ever systematically obtain it in the "best regulated families," and the work is unfortunately arranged for any other use. And Mr. Kitto must beware lest he become obnoxious to a suspicion of throwing the same material into a multitude of forms for reasons that have more to do with the purse than a pious desire to be useful. R. CARTER & BRO.

MISS MITFORD'S "RECOLLECTIONS OF LITERARY LIFE," is one of the pleasantest books of the season. The Recollections are by no means autobiographical, as the title would import. Literature, the makers and their haunts, are the topics agreeably and desultorily chatted about. There is no pedantic plan; no ill-nature; no fault-finding. From one name to another the volume runs along: Bishop Percy, Cowley, Anstey, Bacon, Milton, Scott, Landor, and a host of other British worthies not recorded by Fuller, coming in for a notice. Nor is America forgotten. We find the names of Longfellow, Webster, Whittier, Halleck, Holmes, Hawthorne, as representatives of cis-Atlantic literature, with lavish quotation from each to justify the author's very excellent opinion. The fault, if there be one, is a prodigality of common-place citations to be found in every ill-compiled collection of "Poetry and Poets," and in school-readers generally. In all other particulars the book is unexceptionably and thoroughly delightful. HARPER & BROTHER.

MESSRS. D. APPLETON & Co. have made themselves creditors to American women for a large sum of gratitude, by republishing Mrs. KAVANAGH'S "WOMEN OF CHRISTIANITY." With the exception of Burder's Memoirs, we have had no collected biography of the female lights of piety; and Burder is by no means comprehensive. Mrs. Kavanagh goes back to the earliest days of the Church; details the sufferings of the primitive martyrs: the Blandinas, Donatas, and the other female saints of the Canon; and draws her narratives along through eighteen centuries to cotemporary Elizabeth Frys and Sarah Martins. The work deserves all praise for the extended and patient research of the excellent author.

The only genuine receipt-book for the manufacture of poetasters is JOHN WALKER'S "RHYMING, SPELLING AND PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE." How Grub-street contrived to do without it we will always be a literary riddle. The whole of our mother tongue is therein arranged backwards, or in inverse order, for the use of the versifier. As rhyme composes the major element of what is popularly regarded as poetry, the prodigious utility of the Dictionary is only too obvious. Messrs. LINDSAY & BLAKISTON, of Philadelphia issue a neat edition, and Mr. O. A. ROORBACH offers it for sale.

Messrs. A. S. BARNES & Co. have put ont a "NEW AMERICAN SPEAKER" for schools and Colleges. The very judicious editor, Mr. J. C. ZACHOS, of the Cooper Female Seminary, has gathered together whatever material English or American literature offered him, and prefacing them with as few as possible of the usual stereotype nonsense, termed rules of oratory, has made a complete and excellent manual. It will be observed that previous compilations of the kind have been overhauled carefully, so that nothing at all serviceable to the object might be omitted.

DR. LATHAM has conferred a favor upon scholars of limited means—and most scholars are unhappily of that description—by compressing the contents of his great work on the ENGLISH LANGUAGE into the moderate compass of a duodecimo. The style is remarkably concise, and because it is so, the whole marrow and substance of the original is furnished the reader. Its destination is the College and High School, but it is none the less admirably adapted to the Library use. APPLETON & Co.

SCRIBNER publishes, in sumptuous style, three POEMS by MARY H. PUMPELLY. The subjects are "Belshazzar's Feast," the "Feast of Herod," and the "Dream of Pilate's Wife." The versification is faultless, the poetry tolerable, and there are some prefaratory words of Mr. N. P. Willis, who shares with Prentice, of the *Louisville Journal*, the business of accoucheur to *Della Cruscan* ladies.

MESSRS. LINDSAY & BLAKISTON, of Philadelphia, issue "DR. RANKING'S HALF-YEARLY ABSTACT OF THE MEDICAL SCIENCES," for the latter half of 1851. It is a work of the same character and perhaps of equal popularity with Braithewaite's Retrospect. The contents are gleaned from the entire field of current medical and surgical literature, furnishing a complete summary of professional information to date. Messrs. DEWITT & DAVENPORT are the New-York agents.

From the same publishers and agents we have "THE MEDICAL EXAMINER AND RECORD OF MEDICAL SCIENCE," edited by Drs. GURNEY SMITH, and BIDDLE. The periodical enjoys a fair reputation, we believe, speaking diffidently upon such professional topics.

Another of Mr. KITTO's books, republished by Messrs. GOULD & LINCOLN, of Boston, is the "HISTORY OF PALESTINE TO THE PRESENT TIME." As an abridgment more convenient and inexpensive than the larger Pictorial History, it will prove highly serviceable in the school and family. The engravings, we observe, have suffered some abatement in size, though little in number; and in other respects the volume is commendably got up. Messrs. Newman & Ivison, No. 199 Broadway, have a supply.

From the same agents we have GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE for March—a giant number of 112 pages, finely illustrated. The literary fare is furnished by first-class contributors, in verse, prose, and music; and we are assured that what the present specimen is in style and dimensions, its successors shall continue to be. Let the promise be verified and Graham will certainly distance his native competitors.

We are glad to see that Prof. ADLER has compiled a convenient abridgment of his admirable octavo DICTIONARY OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE. The form, size and type are of the right proportions, and it is hardly necessary to say that the task of reduction has been accomplished with capital judgment, and painful minuteness of care. The Manual is published by Messrs. APPLETON & Co.

Messrs. LEONARD SCOTT & Co. send us the LONDON QUARTERLY for January—the number containing the remarkable article on the identity of Thomas Lyttleton with Junius. It will be read with unusual attention.

Among other books and periodicals received at the *Times* office, and awaiting notice, are:

The "COMMERCIAL AND MECHANICAL," the "SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL," and the "ELEMENTARY ARITHMETICS," of C. TRACY, A. M.—LIPPINCOTT, GRAMBO & Co., Philadelphia.

WALKS AND TALKS OF AN AMERICAN FARMER IN ENGLAND. The second number of Mr. G. P. PUTNAM'S admirable Library for Travelers and the Fireside.

The NEW-YORK QUARTERLY REVIEW, edited by A. G. REMINGTON, Esq., Vol. I, No. I. March, 1852. CORNISH, LAMPORT & Co.

The ECLECTIC REVIEW for February. WM. H. BIDWELL.

The WHIG REVIEW for February.

MUSIC.—We have the second number of Mr. McCormick & Co's reprint of MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES, containing three of the most favorite airs. The publication proceeds with spirit, and merits encouragement.

FRANCE.

LECTURE No. VI.—By Dr. Baird.

Dr. Baird gave his sixth lecture on Tuesday evening, 17th, on France. He had heretofore spoken of the Teutonic portion of the continent of Europe, and also of the Sclavonic; we now come to the Latin portion, the most important of which is France. The Teutonic nations have made wonderful progress, especially in Germany, as evinced in their education. They have primary schools and universities, and are distinguished by their literature, especially in Germany; and Holland, Belgium, and the other Northern nations for their progress in the Arts and Manufactures. But religious interests have not advanced as far as material interests.

The lecturer then called the attention of the audience to Hungary, and said that he had, in a previous lecture, expressed the opinion that the mass of the Hungarians were not as well prepared for Republican institutions as many people believe. He had heard some people say that the Hungarians were the best prepared for Republican Institutions, like our own, and for universal suffrage; but from that opinion he would entirely dissent. Hungary was as well prepared as some of the Protestant countries in the North of Europe. The Norwegians, Swedes, and Danes are better prepared than the Hungarians for Republican institutions. Out of the fifteen millions of people in Hungary, there are but three millions and a-half Protestants. Admitting that the Magyars have had experience in Government—they have had their Diet and their Parliament—and that they could probably carry on a Government well; but what will you say of the other nine or ten millions who are not Magyars, but Sclavonic, with two or three hundred thousand Jews? These have had no share in Government until lately, when KOSSUTH wisely saw the necessity of giving up the lands to the peasantry. While the Magyars are capable of carrying on a Republic, I do not believe, if you should take in the whole population of Hungary, it could be done immediately. If all the people of Hungary were as well informed as the Protestant portion of the Magyars, they might carry on a Republican Government. But they have their political education to make, as every nation in Europe has, and it is the right and duty of this nation to use its diplomatic influence in behalf of oppressed humanity. Every nation ought to lend its sympathy to nations that are struggling for their rights, and remonstrate with nations that are violating the great principle that KOSSUTH is contending for; but how far we should be willing to go to war to carry out this principle, is altogether matter of prudence, and to be controlled by circumstances. Still we ought to be the first nation in the world to uphold those nations who are struggling to achieve their independence.

He then spoke of France, and said that the early inhabitants of that country were of the Celtic race, although we knew nothing about them till the time of Julius Cæsar. The Grecks had planted the Colonies in the Southern part of France, as far as Lyons now stands. Greek coins are now to be found along the valley of the Rhone. These Colonies were inconsiderable. The Grecks also colonized the South part of Italy. These colonies, as well as the mother country, had trade with the South-eastern part of France. After a while the Romans conquered the South-eastern part of France, and called it their province, which includes a large tract of country. The Romans founded the city of Lyons. Nantes is the most important of the Roman cities. There are many Roman remains in France. There are many things that indicate that that part of France was highly civilized and very populous. That was the state of things one hundred years before our Savior.

As to the rest of France, the Romans conquered it in the time of Julius Cæsar. The first thing we hear of his movements, be arrived with his army at Geneva to prevent the Helvetic tribe from going down to France, and he followed and defeated them in the valley of the Rhone, near Lyons, and then commenced his conquering of Gaul. He went over into Britain, but did not stay long there; went to Germany and then returned to his work in Gaul, and until 436 years after our Savior, that land was under the reign of the Romans.

A great many Romans emigrated to France; so many that the Latin language became very prevalent in that country, and they laid the foundation of the French kingdom. The Romans were very proud of Gaul, though they did not think so much of it as they did of Spain. When the Roman Empire went to pieces, they abandoned Gaul, although they gave up England and the North of Germany first.

The lecturer then traced the history of France down to the present time, giving descriptions of the Revolution, and the causes of the Revolutions of 1798, 1830 and 1848 respectively.

He then adverted to the position and character of Louis Napoleon, and of the French people. He was certainly a remarkable man, and he possessed a greater influence over the French people than we are generally aware of. The people of France are not prepared for Republican institutions, as many suppose. The ignorance of the mass of the people in the country, and their indifference in governmental matters, show them to be unfit for a Republican Government. If Government will keep everything tranquil and prosperous, that is all they care about.

Louis Napoleon is a shrewd, vigilant, and good natured monarch, but what his intentions are, no one can tell, as he keens everything enveloped in mystery. He well deserves to be called nephew of his uncle, for he is endeavoring to copy after him in many respects. He will not be apt to be killed; the people are too fond of him.

As to our English friends, they are exceedingly foolish. If they think the nation is in danger from that man, why don't they go to work and fortify, and prepare for that event? They have a set of fools as editors in London and Paris. If they go on as they have done, in two years they will set those two nations at war. The English editors do the most stupid things in this respect. It is the very course to bring on war in England. The more they talk the worse for the case. If, with twenty-one millions of people, Great Britain allows the French to come over there and give them any serious trouble, she deserves to be conquered. Twenty-one millions of people on that island, without any fortifications, ought to be able to drive off any troops that the President of France or any other man can be able to bring to it—even two hundred thousand men,—or half a million even. Louis Napoleon will never set his foot on that island.

What will be the fate of Napoleon, it is impossible to tell. But the impression of the lecturer was, that he will maintain his position, and that he will be the cause, eventually, of setting all Europe in a blaze.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LECTURE No. VII.—By Dr. Baird.

Dr. Baird delivered his lecture on the history, progress, and present position of the British Empire, on Thursday evening, before a large audience, at the Female Academy, Brooklyn. He commenced his remarks by alluding to the wonderful progress made by the Scandinavian nations in civilization, commerce, and manufactures, within the last 200 years, and instanced the case of France, which, since 1789, had increased from 28 to 36 millions in population. He came now, however, to speak of a country that had made more progress than any other in the world, in all the elements of real civilization, namely, England, or, in other words, the British realm. The islands of Great Britain and Ireland, taken both together, are not as large as France by one-half, yet the population, including the isles on the Scottish coast and those in the British Channel, amounts to between 27 and 28 millions of inhabitants at the present time, though the population in Ireland has diminished during the past six years one million and a half, by famine, pestilence, and emigration to other countries, but chiefly to the United States. The population of the whole realm is, however, nearer to 160 than to 150 millions. The earliest periods of this island being inhabited are not known; but probably only a few years after the deluge had elapsed before some of the descendants of Noah had crossed from Asia Minor and made this country their own. After that, we know nothing about her history until we come down to the time of the Romans under Julius Cæsar, who crossed over from France, or, as it was then called, Gaul—fought a few battles with the natives, and then went back. Several of the aborigines or early inhabitants of Ireland, France and England, were of Celtic blood; but the Scandinavian element was found in the Northern portions of Scotland. The Generals of Julius Cæsar prosecuted what he did not, and soon subdued England and a portion of Ireland—but Scotland and Wales not at all—and held possession of their conquest for 500 years, until they had to give it up, on the fall of their Empire. Long before the Romans abandoned England, Christianity had been brought there. St. Paul is said to have visited the Island, but this he doubted. There is no doubt, however, but that other missionaries of the Cross had carried Christianity there in the first century, for history makes mention of several eminent Christians of that period. The lecturer then spoke of the quarrels that took place in England between the Picts and Scots, which led to the invasion of the Saxons, who afterwards conquered the country. While on this subject, he took the opportunity to remark that a great deal had been said of the superiority of the Saxon race, their energy, courage, and perseverance, which he believed was not their character, and never was, for if it had been, he thought that they never would have allowed the Northmen, under William of Normandy, to take possession of that country after fighting only one battle. The English character is made up of something higher than that. The Saxons were an amiable people, just as you find them in the heart of Germany at the present day, but they are wanting in energy. The Saxon Heptarchy became united under one ruler. Alfred the Great had the honor of being that person. He was a remarkable man, and did a great deal to defend his country against the Northmen, who poured down and took not only it but also a portion of Scotland and Ireland. They commenced these invasions about the eighth century, and continued down to the eleventh, landing and destroying every thing in their way that related to Christianity. Some people seem to confound the second rise of England in Christianity with Augustine, after it had been down some five hundred years, but there were others who came from Wales and Scotland to spread the truths of the Gospel; and what is most remarkable of all, Christian missionaries came also from Ireland; and it is not without reason that the Irish boast that they had more civilization and Christianity, at that period, than their neighbors. The history of the Danish dynasty and the invasion of William the Conqueror, in the year 1066, and the death of Harold at the battle of Hastings, were then touched on. William came, he said, with sixty thousand men, conquered the country with ease, and divided it, with the exception of Wales, between his followers, reduced the natives to the capacity of serfs, and completely changed the character of the people, so that whatever energy they possess now, or indomitable courage, they owe to him. After him reigned four monarchs, who were called Norman Kings. It was in his reign that the custom, which is found in parts of France and the New-England States even at this day, of putting out the fires about 9 o'clock in the evening, at the ringing of a bell, was first introduced. Hence the origin of the word curfew, (from the Norman or French words "*couvert feu*," "cover," or "put out the fire." They have that custom still in Normandy, and at Rouen is shown an archway, once a part of the wall that surrounded the city, over which is a tower with a belfry, the bell of which, they say, has been ringing from the time of William the Conqueror to the present time. Civilization began to advance. The whole country, Wales and Ireland, were soon brought under the government of England, and in the time of King John, the Magna Charta was granted in the small meadow of Runnymead, in the year 1215. Liberty also progressed with rapid strides, taking her origin here, as in other countries—no matter whether level or mountainous—in the villages, and towns, and cities, where the mechanic, the farmer, and the merchant used to congregate, and form themselves into societies or guilds for their mutual welfare. Glancing at the principal features in the history of England that took place between this period and the time of Queen Elizabeth, the last of the Tudors, from whose reign is dated the foundation of the naval power of England, he next entered on the causes that brought Charles I. to the block, and reviewed the character and works of Cromwell and his army—comparing the latter to that of Israel; spoke of Sidney and Hampden, and after giving a graphic description of the battle of Dunbar, traced the career of the House of Stuart to its close. He then characterized the reign of Queen Anne as one in which the literature of England was extended, her commerce flourished, and her army had proved itself to be the most powerful in the world. The reign of King George III, the loss of the valuable colonies on this Continent, and the wars that existed between the years 1789 and 1815 were then briefly dwelt on, and finally he came down to our own times, which he reviewed as follows.

The Empire is an immense one. It has now one hundred and twenty millions of subjects, directly or indirectly, in India. By discovery it has obtained vast possessions in New-Holland, New-Zealand and Van Dieman's land, and by treaty it has obtained the Cape of Good Hope, and the Southern portion of Africa from the Dutch. But it is a great pity that she did not hold on to the valuable islands of Java and Sumatra, instead of giving them up at the treaty of Vienna in 1814, notwithstanding all that has been said of them by Sir Stamford Raffles, who wrote to Lord Castlereagh in opposition to the measure. After the suicide of this statesman, these letters were found sealed, showing how careless in business was that great man, and also showing that after the struggle was over England scarcely obtained a half of what she had laid out in interfering with foreign powers, to overthrow one tyrant for no other purpose, as he could see, but to make room for others. She has a vast debt to pay in consequence of this effort, but after all she is the most powerful country in the world, and together with our nation, these United States, governs more than one fourth of the Globe, and nearly one sixth part of the human race It is a wonderful thing to think that these little islands, (pointing to the map of the British Isles,) and this country settled by England should now govern so large a portion of mankind and have before them such a glorious prospective. What an immense progress her civilization has made. If you look at her country, it is like a garden. England has three times the population that she had in the time of Elizabeth, because of her increased agriculture and the application of science to it, which is now going on to a greater extent than in any other part of the world, and though there is a great deal of land still to be improved, soon she may be able to subsist fifty millions of people. Then her commerce, how great it is! If you go to Liverpool you will see an immense number of ships congregated from all parts of the earth, occupying six or eight large docks which have been formed by huge walls, erected to cut off a part of the river. As to the coasting trade, you will see the magnitude of that in London, that immense city destined before this century is out to have without doubt four millions of inhabitants. There the new houses, with beautiful gardens are constantly springing up towards the suburbs, so that when you take an omnibus and ride out, you can scarcely tell when you leave the city. Then the streets are well paved, the police are most effective, and every thing is well regulated, far different from what it is in Broadway, New York. We are not averse to imitating foreigners, but it would be well if we should imitate them in their best qualities, and not their bad ones, If the conscript Fathers of New-York would send a deputation from their body to London, for the purpose of seeing how that city is paved, how they manage their omnibusses, or 'busses as they call them, and cabs, it might be the means of introducing here something like the order and effective system that reigns there. (Laughter.) The lecturer here pointed out on the large map the principal "lions" that arrest the attention of travelers visiting London. In was in fact a bird's eye view of the immense labyrinth of streets, houses, and monuments. First, he showed where the docks lay, then the Tower full of the reminiscences of the past, and where still is shewn the cells of many a State prisoner, who had to march thence to the scaffold. The last person of any note imprisoned there was Sir Francis Burdett. At a distance from this was the Monument commemorative of the great fire. Next, followed in order, the Exchange, the Post-Office, more like a palace than a place of business, St. Paul's Church, Whitehall Palace, Downing-street, and its vicinity, where stand the different offices belonging to the Government, the Parliament Houses, Westminster Abbey, the Palace of King James, (an old brick building.) Buckingham Palace, where the Queen lives, Green Park, and the spot there where Sir Robert Peel was thrown from his horse. Regent's Park, and the other breathing spots of the great city; the museum, with its magnificent library, and antiquities of Nineveh, disintombed by Layard; the different railroads, six in number; the site of the Crystal Palace, and other objects of interest. In the same manner the lecturer pointed out on the map of Edinburgh the objects most worthy of interest in that city, the modern Athens. It is wonderful, continued the rev. gentleman, how things have advanced in England. As to its wealth it is almost incredible. The Bank is regulated by a cautious spirit. From the charter received since the year 1694 to its present one, it can lend no more money than it has bullion in its vaults, and Government securities. There are generally about seventeen millions of bullion, and ten or eleven millions of Government securities possessed by it, and it can therefore lend twenty-eight millions of pounds sterling Some years since it had to violate its charter, in consequence of the great pressure in monetary matters, and they had to call Parliament together in order to give them leave to lend money on credit. It certainly would be better to have some security like that, than to have Banks like our own, which lend more than they really possess, so that when a crash comes, all would have to go to the wall. After giving an account of the operations in the Private Banks of London, he said that England rules the monetary world, and this little Island has an influence now, that neither Balbec, Nineveh, Rome, nor Tyre had ever possessed. He did not believe that England had reached the *acme* of her prosperity. She has undoubtedly a large debt, but she is better able to bear it, than she could 200 millions some years ago. The interest will reduce it down to almost nothing. It is a burden, but it will have a beneficial effect, as it will keep her from going to war. But if anything arise, involving the honor or glory of England, you will see what she will do. Railroads are making a great change, causing as they do a more complete fusion of the races. The time will come when those who speak the Welch, the Gaelic and the Irish languages will be fused into one homogeneous mass, and railroads will expedite this result. England has made more changes within the last twenty years, and reforms, as they are called. That which Lord John Russell designs for extending the right of suffrage to the people will do a great deal of good. But England must learn to make the Irish people friendly with her Government, and if the Queen will visit that country as often as she now visits Scotland, and other portions of her dominions, and if the parliament meets occasionally in Dublin, it will go far to reconcile the people of both countries. They will have to do this. The people of Ireland are broken down by famine and emigration, and there is not now the same feeling that there was fifteen years ago. The time is over for the Irish ever to try to throw off the yoke of England. It is entirely out of the question; for before they would have time to rise, or procure arms, an army could be sent against them that would overwhelm them. They should treat the Irish with respect, and endeavor to put them in possession of their rights, and incorporate them with the other portions of the people. He was not one of those who think that England had seen her best days. There is a good deal in the English people that he liked, and a good deal that he disliked. Their pride is overweening and not to be borne; but John Bull is a very remarkable animal. It has taken a great deal to make him. The Celtic, Roman, Saxon, Danish and Norman blood courses in his veins, and he shows it in his face, which is as round as a full moon, but whether caused by his indulging in roast beef and quaffing strong beer, he did not know. They worship three idols, Rank, Fortune and Fashion, with an idolatry not to be surpassed; but their patriotism is unquestioned. He never saw anything like it. When they met with such disasters in the Affghan and China wars, the Whig party went out of power, and Sir Robert Peel called the Parliament together and made a proposition that would have involved the expenditure of some hundred millions of pounds, which was seconded by his old antagonist, Lord John Russell. He wished that we had a little more of this patriotism in this land, and less of that miserable party spirit which allows some men to do nothing but find fault with those in power. [Applause.] We have got plenty of Northern men and Southern men, and Eastern and Western persons, but he wished we had more real Americans. It is contemptible that such divisions should exist in a land so blessed as ours. The man that is not content to be an American, without having Southern or Northern appended, is unworthy of the name. [More applause.]

The Rev. lecturer concluded by stating that he would give two lectures more, one on Spain and Portugal, and the other on Greece and Italy.

Scientific Intelligence.

Carefully Prepared for the New-York Daily Times.

THE SUBJECT of a rapid communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, has been introduced by Capt. Synge, R. E., to the notice of the Royal Geographical Society. Capt. Synge argues plausibly in favor of the passage by way of British North America, which he claims to be the shortest direction geographically. By the proposed route, the distance from England to Hong-Kong is reduced to 10,490 miles, or, a saving of from three to five thousand miles over any other line of communication, not excepting the Central American. The new project is commended on the score of economy of time and labor, speed, position, salubrity, comprehensiveness, inviolability of advantages, prompt connections, consequent good effects, the opportunity of colonization, and the growth of the maritime power of England. These ten or a dozen promising inducements offer a tempting bait to John Bull.

THE CAUSES of the Changes of Climate at different Geological periods, were lately made the subject of a discourse before the Geological Society. W. Hopkins, Esq., the President of the Society, read a paper, in which the igneous theory of the earth was shown to be inapplicable to the present changes of temperature. Without professing to say how far the central heat of the globe may have influenced climatal conditions at remote periods, the author shows that, reasoning from all we know respecting the relative positions of the stars, and the probable motion of the solar system, this cause cannot have produced a change so great as that which must have taken place during the glacial epoch, at a time so recent as we have reason to believe that epoch to have been. The influence of the existing configuration of land and sea, and that of currents superinduced thereby, is adduced as a more probable explanation of the phenomena of climate and temperature, and the author then proceeds to argue his point from the map of isothermal lines recently published by MM Humboldt and Dove, inviting the attention of Geologists to this view of the subject, with the hope of further investigation. The theory is an interesting one, particularly as applied to the question of a cold counter-current flowing over the submerged portion of Europe, as induced by the Gulf Stream of the coast of North America.

A DESCRIPTION of the ascent of Orizava was last month presented to the Geographical Society by Mr. Thornton. An interesting account of the ascent of Popocatepetl, by the same gentleman, was published about a year since. The perils attending this adventure were, however, considerably greater than on the former occasion. The ascent was made to the hight of seventeen thousand feet above the sea-level, and the summit of the Peak is not less than eighteen thousand feet, or about three and three-quarter miles. The ascent was a work of danger and difficulty, compared with which Popocatepetl was but a trifle. The mountain is a mass of ice, with a covering of not more than two inches of snow in general; the sides are so steep that the snow very soon blows off and is melted; enormous crevices, sometimes a hundred feet in width, occur in the glaciers; the winds blow furiously, clouds and fog become very thick, the thermometer stands at zero, and the crater is of less size than that of Popocatepetl. The after-effects of the ascent were unpleasant, inflammation being induced to an alarming extent. It is not mentioned whether the mountain contains any marked botanical or zoological features.

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, at London, have found a very perfect Roman leaf-shaped sword-blade of bronze, taken from the bed of the Thames, near Kingston, where Cæsar is supposed to have passed the river with his army. The superincumbent material was chiefly gravel, of nine feet in depth Similar relics of Roman power in Britain have been lately discovered in Lincolnshire. Some Anglo-Saxon memorials were also dug up in Cambridgeshire, near Little Wilbraham.

THE GEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE established at Vienna two years since, has commenced a Geological Survey of the Austrian Empire, the creation of a Geological Museum, the collecting of information on mines and mineralogy, and the formation of a geological library, with maps, plans, &c. It will, it is expected, take thirty years to complete the survey. The intention is to survey first all that part of Austria properly so called; then Styria, Bohemia, Illyria, Italy, Gallicia, Hungary, Transylvania, and Croatia. The Institution holds semi-monthly meetings, and publishes records of its proceedings. It will be glad to receive communications of interest from foreign geologists.

ARRANGEMENTS have been completed at the English Government School of Mines for the delivery of lectures to the working-people. The Professors will shortly commence a course of six lectures, to be of the most simple and practical kind, illustrative of the contents of the museum.

EXCAVATIONS have for some time been making among the ruins of Rome, under the direction of M. Jacobini, the Secretary of State, and Canina, the architect. At present the Via Appia and the Forum are the chief sites of operation. In the Forum the pavement of Basilica Julia has so far been exposed as to show the plan of the whole edifice.

A TRADE-MUSEUM is earnestly recommended by scientific men in England. A collection of the substances used in Manufactures, both raw and in the various stages of preparation, with information regarding prices and statistics, is the plan suggested.

THE PHENOMENA of Binocular Vision have been diligently studied in England by Professor Wheatstone. The first results of his researches were communicated to the Royal Society in 1838, and published in the "Philosophical Transactions." The second part has just been presented. By a modification of his reflecting Stereoscope, Professor Wheatstone is enabled to obtain binocular Talbotypes and Daguerreotypes of statues, buildings, and even portraits of living persons, which, when presented in the stereoscope, no longer appeared as pictures, but as solid models of the objects from which they were taken. This application was first announced in 1841. Another instrument, called the Pseudoscope, produces the conversion of the relief of solid objects. Being directed to an object, and adjusted so that the object shall appear of its proper size and at its usual distance, the distances of all other objects are inverted; all nearer objects appear more distant, and all more distant objects nearer.

In regard to this matter, we find the following explanations:

"The conversion of relief of an object consists in the transposition of the distances of the points which compose it. With the pseudoscope we have a glance, so it were, into another visible world, in which external objects and our internal perceptions have no longer their habitual relations with each other. Among the remarkable illusions it occasions, the following are mentioned. The inside of a tea-cup appears a solid convex body; the effect is more striking if there are painted figures within the cup. A china vase, ornamented with colored flowers in relief, appears to be a vertical section of the interior of the vase, with painted hollow impressions of the flowers. A small terrestrial globe appears a concave hemisphere; when the globe is turned on its axis, the appearance and disappearance of different portions of the map on its concave surface has a very singular effect. A bust regarded in front becomes a deep hollow mask; when regarded *en profile*, the appearance is equally striking. A framed picture hung against a wall appears as if imbedded in a cavity made in the wall. An object placed before the wall of a room appears behind the wall, and as if an aperture of the proper dimensions had been made to allow it to be seen; if the object be illuminated by a candle, its shadow appears as far before the object as it actually is behind it."

THE EXPEDITION TO CENTRAL AFRICA, under the direction of Drs. Barth and Overweg, has been liberally supported by the British Government, and supplies have been sent out to enable the travelers to undertake the important part of the journey from Borneo to the shores of the Indian Ocean. Lord Palmerston has liberally granted a further sum of £800 for the mission, after having received the interesting accounts of Dr. Barth's journey to Adamowa, and of Dr. Overweg's exploration of Lake Tsad and the Bidduma Islands. Instructions have been forwarded, too, by the Foreign-office to Captain Homerton, the British agent in Zanzibar, to supply all the wants of the travelers as soon as they shall make their appearance on the coast.

THE PLAN proposed some time since by the Royal Society of Arts for the establishment of Elementary Drawing Schools for Artisans is rapidly gaining ground in the manufacturing, and especially in the woolen districts of West Riding, Eng.

AT a late meeting of the Society of Natural History in Boston, Mr. Desor submitted a confirmation of his statement of the existence of fossil shells in the Coarse Drift of Long Island, in a communication from Mr. W. C. Redfield, of New-York, a gentleman well acquainted with the locality. Some of these fossils, of existing species, have been found at Bedford, two miles East of the Brooklyn Ferries, at a depth of 80 feet.

At a subsequent meeting of the Society, Mr. Briggs referred to a subject which had been previously discussed, namely, the oscillation of the sheet of water at Hadley Falls, which is accompanied by a loud noise and a jarring sensation which can be perceived at a great distance. It had been attributed in part to the vibration of the timber of which the dam is constructed. He had recently observed the same phenomenon at Trenton, where there is a dam of 60 feet in length, with a fall of 12 feet. Here the sheet at certain stages of water undulates through a distance forward and back of 3 or 4 feet, causing, by the jarring which it produces, great annoyance to the dwellers in houses in its vicinity. The dam is built of stone on a stone foundation, up to within 3 feet of the top, where it is constructed of timber. In this case, therefore, the oscillation cannot be properly attributed to the vibration of the dam. The phenomenon occurs when the water is about four inches deep on the dam, ceasing as it becomes deeper. Mr. Briggs found, that by inserting a board at one end of the fall, thus diminishing the width of the sheet, the oscillation immediately ceased. In fact, it was evident that it depended upon a relation between the width of the sheet, its thickness, and the air beneath it.

OREGON.

Character of the Country—Letter from Hon. Joseph Lane.

From the Scioto Gazette.

The West is furnishing quite a large emigration to Oregon, the number last year being in the neighborhood of ten thousand. At the last accounts, most of the emigrants had arrived for the year, and the families had suffered but little from sickness, though many had lost property from Indian thefts, and a few lives had been taken by the savages.

Oregon is destined to become an important State in the Union, and the tide of emigration thither will be annually increased. Those who have been longest in the Territory write the most flattering letters of their success, and all concur in representing it a healthy, productive, and growing country. For the information of such as are looking for a still further West, we lay before them the recent circular of Hon. Joseph Lane, Congressional Delegate from Oregon, in reference to the settlement, soil, and climate of Oregon Territory. The information given is just the thing wanted.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 1, 1852.

The great number of letters I am constantly receiving, making inquiries in reference to the Territory of Oregon, has induced me to embody in the form of a circular, such information as is usually desired, that I may thus be enabled to furnish it more promptly and more in detail than a due attention to my other public duties would allow me, were I to endeavor to give a written answer to each. I hope this course will not be considered discourteous to my correspondents; for, in pursuing it, I will more effectually and satisfactorily serve them, which is my chief desire.

Oregon is a mountainous country, interspersed with many extensive, rich and beautiful valleys, watered by cool, pure streams, having their sources among its snow-clad mountains. It is exceedingly healthy; no country is more so. The atmosphere is pure and the climate delightful, especially during the summer. From April to November there is but little rain, but a cool, gentle breeze blows almost perpetually from the north. The winters are rainy, but mild; for during this season warm south winds constantly prevail.

The country is well watered and the soil very fertile, and well adapted to the growth of all the small grains, grasses, potatoes, and other culinary vegetables—all yielding most abundantly, except Indian corn, which is not regarded as a successful crop. Many of the hills and mountains are covered with inexhaustible forests of fine timber, generally fir and cedar. The forests frequently skirt the valleys and streams.

As is well known the Columbia is the only great river on the Pacific slope, and stretches from the seacoast to the Rocky Mountains. From its mouth to the Cascades, a distance of about one hundred and fifty miles, there is an uninterrupted navigation for vessels of the largest size.

The Willamette empties into the Columbia about 90 miles from its mouth. The river is also navigable for the largest vessels to Portland, fifteen miles from its mouth, and many have ascended as high as Milwaukie, seven miles further.

At the risk of some little repetition it may not be deemed improper or unnecessary to give a more detailed and minute description of the valley of this and some of the other streams of Oregon.

Willamette valley is bounded by the Coast mountains on the west, and the Cascade range on the east. The soil is excellent, and is not surpassed, if equalled, by any portion of the continent, in its adaptation to the growth of wheat, rye, and oats. Potatoes are produced in great abundance, and are of a superior quality; while wheat is invariably a certain crop, subject to none of the diseases and uncertainties peculiar to it in the States. It matures slowly, hence the grain is always full and plump, and the straw unusually solid and elastic, and not subject to fall. In consequence of the cool dry summer, and the entire absence of rain during the harvest season, the farmer is enabled to gather in his grain without waste.

This valley is about one hundred and fifty miles in length, and thirty-five in breadth, and is sparsely settled throughout its whole extent. Many fine locations are yet unoccupied, which will richly repay the labor of the thrifty husbandman. Natural meadows, as yet untouched by the hand of cultivation, afford abundant and rich pas

CALIFORNIA.

Where is the Capital?—The Evils of California Legislation—Duel—Taxation—Division of the State—Overflowed Lands—California Claims—Removal of the Indians—What shall be done with them—Blunder of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo—The Remedy—California Mint, Dry Dock, &c.—The President—Revenue of San Francisco—Mines, &c.

Correspondence of The New-York Daily Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Jan 21, 1852.

When or where the capital of this State is to build its nest is not to be told easily just now; but, henceforth, it cannot be denied that, once, it reosted at Vallejo.

It is objected to Vallejo, by some, that "it is not"—which is met, on the other side, by the allegation that "it is!" It is easier to maintain the fitness of the place for the purposes it has served, than to dispose of either of the above propositions. There is an obvious propriety that an administration—itself a fraud, a fiction, but an authorized one—should abdicate in favor of another—a fiction also, but not a legal one—in a place of the character ascribed to Vallejo, whose existence is declared a false pretense, to which all vitality is denied, except the sort bred by corruption.

In the former part of the month the Legislature assembled, as nearly as possible, upon the site of the imaginary capital, and, after organizing, announced to Gov. McDougal the fact, and also their readiness to receive such communications as he might desire to make. Thereupon his Excellency transmitted a message, accompanying it, however, by his protest against the session of the Legislature at that place.

Subsequently, in the presence of both Houses, the Speaker of the Assembly counted the votes polled at the last general election, from sundry documents alleged to be returns. Of these documents it may be said, they may have been the original returns of the Inspectors of Election, but there was, in the case of many of them, no evidence of that fact. Of some the seals were broken, and others, manifestly, never had been sealed—nor was it known, in all cases, in what custody they had been. John Bigler was declared to be elected Governor by them, and some efforts, on the part of the Whigs, to subject the returns to the scrutiny of a committee at least, were rebuked by very decisive votes against any investigation whatever.

On Monday, 12th inst., the two Houses adjourned, at Vallejo, to meet on Friday, 16th inst., at Sacramento, where they now are. A judicial luminary at San Jose, another discarded capital, granted an injunction to restrain the Secretary of State and Treasurer from removing the archives of their departments to the seat of government, which they were directed by the Executive to do!

The circumstance most relied upon to excuse social and political wrongs and errors existing here, is potential only for the reactionary purpose. The circumstance is, "the newness of the country." Now, it is not a small advantage to a State to be the last born in this confederacy. The experience of three-score years and ten is upon record, or in sight, in the old States, and it is in the power of the founders of a new one to apply it.

The advantage of this circumstance has been lost to California, chiefly, perhaps, by another—the discovery of gold before her political institutions were established. The foundations of the State were laid during the *delirium tremens*, caused by that discovery. The work involved upon such as were in no respect qualified for it, but, on the contrary, were especially unfit for such a purpose. It has devolved upon counsels still more feeble and unwise, to direct the consequent legislation of the State; hence the retiring chief magistrate has deemed it wise to recommend amendment of the Constitution and revision of the laws, before the ink which records them is scarcely dry.

The last Sabbath was desecrated by a duel between ex-Governor McDougal and Col. Russel, the editor of the *Picayune*, in which the latter was slightly wounded. If it be the ex-Governor's purpose to fight, in this way, all who write or speak censoriously of his administration, it might be well for him to select his antagonists from the census returns. Upon the same day, a boat race occurred in the Bay, and a bull and bear fight at the Mission Dolores.

The question, beset with difficulties in all civilized countries, exists here in a very troublesome form—how shall assessments be equalized? In Gov. McDougal's message may be found evidence that a real grievance exists—indeed, there is no controversy here as to the fact, whatever there may be concerning a remedy. In the inequality of taxation, there set forth, resides the reason with some and the pretext with others, to desire a division of the State. The scheme is patronized, however, in other quarters, for widely different purposes. Not a few here have a grudge against the Constitution of the State, because slavery is proscribed by it. This class sympathizes profoundly with the burdened taxpayers of Southern California, and, to the real grievance, adds the further but factitious one of a limited representation. It is doubtful whether the difficulties of taxation can be alleviated even by amendment of the Constitution.

The Message insinuates the diligence of the Executive, and the indifference of the Secretary of the Interior, in respect to the lands to which the State is entitled, under the act of Congress of September, 1850, granting overflowed lands to the States in which they lie. Some hesitation may naturally be felt by the latter functionary, since the Governor's construction of the act confessedly gives to the State "almost the entire arable public lands" therein. The truth is, our countrymen have not been here long enough to determine the average of seasons in California; and it is well known the information of the "oldest inhabitant," upon that point, is modified by the circumstance whether or not he has land for sale. This venerable individual will indicate a spot guiltless of water during his long life, while an Indian, equally aged, will point to the same spot as one covered, annually, by water from his earliest recollection. There is doubt about the whole matter. It is not yet apparent what is the limit of overflowed lands here. In the winter, beginning in 1849, the site of the second city in the State, (Sacramento) unclaimed, would clearly have come within the scope of the Act of Congress; and, in the following winter, such a judgment would have seemed an outrage.

A wise economy will prompt Congress to settle the claims of this State against the United States as speedily as possible. There are few suggestions in the Governor's message likely to be adopted with more alacrity by the Legislature than those relating to this subject. If the claims are to be paid at all, they had better be paid at once—assuredly, their "shadow will never be less." The State really needs all her resources to pay her debt.

The Governor, under cover of Gen. Jackson's name, suggests a removal of the Indians beyond the limits of the State. His estimate of their number is two hundred thousand. General Jackson's policy looked to removal *westward*, and there is very little reason to doubt that it would gratify Governor McDougal to see all our Indians removed *in that direction* "beyond the limits of the State." If, however, his Excellency had in his mind the land, and not the sea, it would have become him to indicate the territory which seemed to him a fit asylum for them. As might be expected, economy and philanthropy are suborned to justify the recommendation. Collisions, past and to come, are suggested, and truly, too, as absorbents of blood and treasure; but, are relations of peace and amity between our citizens and the Indians quite impossible?

Besides, the policy of putting two hundred thousand Indians more on the immigrant trail to California, can scarcely be a wise one—too many are there already. A plan to pacify and to support these people would accord better with the spirit of the age and the duties of a high magistrate. The matter, however, is wholly under the control of Congress; and it is to be hoped the recommendation of the Governor will not find favor with that body, because it is not more objectionable for cruelty and injustice than it is for impolicy. The worst possible disposition to be made of the California Indians is, to locate them on the eastern side of the Sierra Nevada. It is necessary only that a competent military force of U. S. troops always shall accompany, or be within call, of the messengers of peace to the Indian tribes, to insure the success of this mission. It is to be hoped Congress will at once authorize the increase of the army advised by the President for this purpose.

The undertaking on the part of this Government, in the treaty of Guadalupe, to protect the Mexican frontier against incursions of certain Indians, is likely to become a burden too grievous to be borne, and chiefly for the reason that Mexico is not required to maintain a co-operating force for the purpose, and the United States are precluded from stationing troops within her limits for the same purpose. It is only necessary for a marauding party, of our American Indians, to remain, like myself, "*pro tem.*," on the Mexican side of the line, to secure its own immunity, while the despoiled Mexicans collect from the United States the damages sustained by the foray. It is safe to assume that, henceforth, there will be but few robberies, in Northern Mexico, which will not be charged to American Indians, and it is not unlikely, many will "take joyfully the spoiling of their goods," if only the United States will pay for them.

Now, the Mexican Government, neither at the time, nor before the treaty was able to restrain its own Indians; especially was it notorious, that the twelve thousand Apaches, in Sonora despised and defied the power of that Government; yet, our Commissioners failed to acquire that province, and consented to a line, via the Gila, which gave us the fee simple of Mount Pisgah and to Mexico the promised land. The last fifty years has not witnessed so grave a political blunder. And it is wholly without excuse, because it reproduced, on a smaller scale indeed, our old dilemmas, the issues of the Mississippi, in the hands of the Free Trade. The great Colorado of the West, after a course of more than a thousand miles through American territory, discharges its waters into the Gulf of California, within a foreign jurisdiction, scarcely the cast of a stone beyond the American line. It may be this river is not very well adapted to purposes of navigation, but the fact that there is even now a conflict of opinion upon that point, shows the Commissioners could not have been aware of the exact truth of the matter; while the physical conformation of the country itself furnishes a caution fit to be regarded by discreet men.

An error so gross cannot escape correction. If the river were, indeed, of little account, the Gulf is, obviously, indispensible. Sooner or later, the stress of political, military, and commercial necessities, will compel the acquisition of the province of Sonora. With the port of Guaymas, in the Gulf, as a depot for commerce and as a possession in this quarter would be complete, and not a few of the benefits of our improved position would ensure to Mexico and to the Indian tribes. Lower California would naturally come to us with Sonora; and, barren and desolate as that peninsula may appear to us, it is worth having. For a naval station it affords a commanding position. It is said to be rich in minerals, and some of its valleys are fertile.

There is so much impatience here for the establishment of the agencies due to this State from the General Government, that all occasions are expected to be used to urge the consummation of that object by all who have the right or opportunity to speak. The chaplain to Congress will scarcely be forgiven, if it comes to be known that he has failed to pray daily for Mint, Custom-house, Dry Dock, and Hospitals, at San Francisco.

The views of the President in relation to California, as presented in his annual message, are generally considered here very correct and judicious. Coming as it does upon the heel of an election, in which the Whig party was prejudiced by allegations that the views of the Administration were exactly the converse of those expressed in the Message, the Whigs are delighted by a vindication so positive and so ample.

At the last general election, throughout the rural and mining districts, Loco Focoism affected to do battle for "free farms and free mines"; and if John Bigler be Governor, he is so chiefly because "settlers and miners" were deluded to believe the Whig party entertained illiberal designs upon both farms and mines. The President's Message found a "Convention of settlers and miners" in session at Sacramento, and one of the most gratifying incidents of the day is, that that most respectable body voted itself to be neither Whig or Democratic, and thus expressed its sentiment in regard to the mines, by a quotation from President Fillmore's message. This is the resolution:

Resolved, That we concur in the views set forth in the last message of the President of the United States, in regard to the disposition of the mineral lands of California—"that they be permitted to remain as at present, a common field, open to the industry and enterprise of all our citizens."

The Revenue collected at this port during the quarter ending December 31, 1851, appears to have been:

From Foreign vessels	$448,498 05
From American vessels	114,550 23
Total	$563,048 28
During the year ending June 30, 1851, there was collected from duties at the port of New-Orleans	$1,200,000 00
For the like period, ending Jan. 15, 1852, the collections at this port, were	2,127,965 00
Difference in favor of New-Orleans	$167,781,00

We are without exciting news from any quarter, except from and via the United States. The reception of KOSSUTH, and its concomitants, absorb public attention. European events are contemplated by the light of it, and the news from France excites intense interest. Did the world retire from the Crystal Palace to meet at Donnybrook Fair?

There is reason to suppose the crops here, generally, are doing well, though in some localities a further supply of water would serve them essentially.

This day the Land Commission will fairly begin its labors. It has published its regulations as to procedures before it. The Board is now full, Mr. Commissioner Thornton, to the surprise of many and the gratification of all, having arrived in the *Northerner*, on the 1st.

A proposition to name a day for the appointment of a United States Senator was at once laid upon the table, since the arrival of the Legislature at Sacramento. There is a little strife among the aspirants to this dignity.

PRO TEM.

General Outline.

Correspondence of The New-York Daily Times.

MARYSVILLE, Cal., Saturday, Jan. 3, 1852.

A large portion of California is occupied by the valley of the Sacramento and the San Joaquin (pronounced San Hwakeen.) This is a very level valley, some 60 miles in width and 300 or 400 in length. It is bounded on the east by that great, broken, barren, unsightly wart on the surface of the globe, which swells up here, growing more and more steep till it is crowned on its western edge by the ridges of the Sierra Nevada, thence stretching east, one mass of mountains—whose valleys are at imminent elevation above the level of the sea—for many hundred miles, till it reaches the summit of the Rocky Mountains, whence it slopes gradually down to the Mississippi. This mountain mass extends around to the north of us, and one narrow tongue or ridge runs down the coast between us and the Pacific, shutting us from the winds of the ocean, and giving us a climate which forms a very great and wonderful contrast to that on the other side of the coast range. There a northwest wind blows daily during the summer months from the sea so violent as almost to amount to a gale, and so cold as to compel the inhabitants to wear winter clothing. The extent to which the coast range of mountains shelters this valley from this wind is very curious. Our prevailing winds are from the south, and when the wind does blow from the north, it is hotter than the sirocco of Africa. Where the mountain ranges unite, some 300 miles to the north of us, they rise to a great height; and one famous peak, Mount Shasta, is seen at the close of summer looking like one immense bank of snow. At the base of this mountain the Sacramento river has its rise, pouring down at first a foaming mountain stream, and falling in one part, after it becomes quite a large river, 2,000 feet in twenty miles, then it flows into the plain, and becomes a smooth, navigable stream.

CLIMATE, ETC.

Marysville is near the east edge of the valley, the foot of the Sierra Nevada being some twelve miles distant, while the blue sides of the coast range are seen fifty miles to the west. The valley is generally destitute of trees except where it is crossed by a stream from the mountains. These streams are generally lined with a narrow belt of oaks, and the trees in many places are scattered out to some distance, with an occasional straggler a mile or two distant in the prairie. The soil is good, but the climate is so unfavorable for vegetation, that the valley has a very barren appearance during the latter part of the dry season; still it is surprising to see the vegetation here notwithstanding the drouth. It is thought that all crops will grow well and come to maturity in any part of the valley, and I doubt not that wheat and barley will yield enormous crops. As the valley from the Buttes to the American river is now claimed by Capt. Sutter, settlement is, of course, kept back. Mr. McCullough purchased a tract of 4,000 acres sixteen miles below this place, and obtained this year enormous crops of hay and barley. If you wish for a description of the agricultural resources of California, I would refer you to "Hood's account of the Patriarch Kilimansegg's farm:"

"The herbage so rich, from the ore beneath,
That the very ewes and lambkins' teeth
Were turned into gold, by grazing."

QUARTZ MINING.

But the great resource of California is in its mines of gold, and as my knowledge of these extends, my confidence in their illimitable and inexhaustable extent is increased. The washings from the alluvial deposits will increase in quantity for several years to come, and these will very soon be surpassed in amount by the working of the quartz veins. * * * * *

CULTURE.

As permanent investments are made in the quartz crushing and large companies of men are employed, people will be more ready to make improvements in agriculture and for the purpose of feeding them; and if it is found that this valley will not produce most of the vegetables cultivated in this region without artificial irrigation, it will be watered. The Yuba river may be diverted from its channel, at just the right elevation, near the foot of the mountains, and carried down the valley, midway between the Sacramento and the mountains, and thus irrigate the whole valley, between Marysville and Sacramento. In the same manner, other streams may be used, and nearly all of the valley be watered. The decisions of the Commissioners for Settling Land Claims in California become thus of immense importance. Let our people have the land, and they will make this great barren valley *one garden*.

SOCIAL CONDITION.

As the country becomes settled with permanent residents, and as wealth increases, many of our present social evils will be removed. Gambling will doubtless be a prominent vice in California, for many years, but our intercourse war with murderers and highwaymen cannot last forever. We have been almost overrun with these; great numbers of well-trained burglars, from London, infest our cities, and still greater numbers of Mexican highwaymen infest the roads and mountains. The burglars have been pretty well thinned off and frightened away, but Mexican robbers are hard to deal with. They are generally half-bred Indians—a cross between the ancient Aztecs and the most brutal portion of the Spaniards; and a more blood-thirsty, treacherous, wily and abandoned race is not to be found. Fortunately society is pretty well on its guard, and armed against them; and we shall soon cease to suffer from this source. G. B.

California on Kossuth—Political Parties—The New Governor—The Weather—Quartz Mining—The Mails—The Sandwich Islands.

SACRAMENTO, Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1852.

We have been perfectly overwhelmed with interesting intelligence from the East since the arrival of the *Golden Gate*. Everything seemed to present a most exciting aspect. The details of the noble reception given to the Great Apostle of Hungarian Freedom, the interest and sympathy which has been manifested by a majority of the Press, and especially the felicity with which the *Times* has chronicled the doings upon his arrival, the clear and unostentatious Message of our President and the transactions of Congress, have so absorbed our attention, that we have scarcely become sufficiently tranquilized for any enterprizes of labor. In this country, the great tides of feeling, views and sympathies, are entirely with KOSSUTH, and the people are indignant at the course pursued by the Austrinlic presses in the East.

President Fillmore's Message has been well received in this country. Indeed, I question if any document of the kind has produced so general a satisfaction among all parties here as this last Message of our President.

Our political parties are representing a most confused state of existence. The Whigs are apathetic, and suffering almost everything to be lost by default of action, and the Locos have acted with so much energy and zeal that they have outstripped themselves, and are now fighting like cats and dogs over spoils and positions. Governor McDougall stepped from the Executive Chair into an obscurity that could not be redeemed by all the energy and virtue recuperative that could be crowded into a century. The great heart of the State palpitated with gratitude when his term of office expired. Governor Bigler, who has just taken his seat—although a very ordinary man in respect to talent—will nevertheless make, I think, a good Governor.

The *Weekly Times* for California has achieved a most interesting impression, and its appearance augurs well for the popularity of this new enterprise.

We are having the most charming weather that can be reflected upon man. The rain has already fallen in adequate quantities for agricultural purposes, and mining interests are vastly enhanced. Quartz rock mining is already beginning to develop the humbuggery which has been connected with it, and the legitimate operations that have been based upon capital are beginning to realize something most agreeable in the form of abundant returns. The great preponderating difficulty is in consummating a plan for a thorough and efficient amalgamation of the gold with mercury.

There is getting to be a great deal of complaint about the miscarriage of letters and papers between this and the East. The grievances are in some cases as bad as they were in '49, and again people are beginning to turn their attention to expresses and special messengers, as the only probable chance of communicating with their friends.

The reports from Sandwich Islands are anything but favorable to the establishment of a slavery Constitution. From correspondence published in the *Daily Union*, it is evident that the world knows very little of the true character of the inhabitants of those Islands. Notwithstanding all the improvements through which they have passed, there cannot be found a people upon the face of the globe, who pander to greater extremes of depravity than the Sandwich Islanders SACRAMENTO.

FOREIGN GLEANINGS.

DREADFUL TRAGEDY.—The little town of Loughrea, in the county of Galway, has been the scene of a horrible domestic tragedy. Mrs. Cosgrove, the wife of the head constable of police, during the absence of her husband from the barracks, sent her maid on a message, and having secured the door, proceeded to the bed where her children, two boys, aged respectively 4½ years and 9 months, were sleeping, and murdered them by cutting their throats with a razor. The head of the elder child was nearly severed from the body, and the wound in the neck of the other was such as must have produced immediate death. She then attempted to put an end to her own life by the same means, but did not succeed in doing so. Her husband is supposed to be insane since the fatal occurrence, and remains strictly guarded by some of the police. No blame attaches to any party beside the unhappy woman herself, nor can any cause be assigned which might lead to the commission of the fearful deed. She is described as having been a person of a morbid and brooding disposition, much prone to novel reading, and she lived in a very secluded manner during the last nine months, but her conduct to her husband was most affectionate.

GOLD IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—Van Diemen's Land has been smitten with the gold mania. In the hope that the island may be found to contain the same metaliferous treasures as the colonies of New South Wales and Port Phillip, a reward has been offered for their discovery, and explorations were going on at the date of the last advices, October 11. Several days' later intelligence have been received from Geelong. The number of men at the extraordinary mines discovered about 50 miles from the town is said to be 4 000. An eye-witness states that he saw a milk-dish, eighteen inches in diameter, filled and washed in half an hour, and that the yield was 2½ lbs. of pure gold.

MISSION TO TERRA DEL FUEGO.—Intelligence has been received by the Patagonian Mission Society, of the death of a party of seven persons, namely: Capt. Gardinier, Mr. Williams, (a surgeon of Bursiem,) Mr. Maidment, three seamen, and a ship's carpenter, who sailed from Liverpool on the 7th of September, 1850, to attempt to establish a mission at Terra del Fuego. It appears, by a journal kept by one of the party, (Mr. Williams) that he and his companions encountered much hostility from the natives; but their deaths were caused not so much by violence as from want of food and exposure to the weather.

Stories circulate in the Paris *salons*, and are greedily listened to, of the snubs inflicted upon the courtiers of the new power, and even upon their ladies. The other day Count Flahault paid a visit to M. Molé, and upon his entrance two ladies rose and left the room. M. de Flahault looked surprised, and asked why the ladies retired. "For the same reason," replied M. Molé, sternly, "that I should have retired myself, had I not been fixed to this sofa by the gout." The Countess Le Hon, on paying a visit to Madame de Girardin, after the name of the latter's husband had figured on one of the lists of proscription, was received by the lady of the house standing. The visitor seems, at first, to have taken this formal posture as a ceremonious deference to her influential position, and as she condescendingly invited Madame de Girardin to sit down, and asked why one who had been upon intimate terms with her should use the ceremony of standing up in her presence, "Madame," replied Madame de Girardin, very gravely, "I am standing up until you go away."

In the *Bulletin Francais* (a monthly periodical started at Brussels by some eminent members of the old Party of Order) it is said: "Prince Louis Napoleon has made his recent fortune by challenging, by provoking, by his own outrage on legality, the impotent *brigandage* of the Socialism that lies scattered in the rural districts. He then says to deceived, surprised, blinded France—'Choose between Socialism and me, between the brigand and the dictator.' When Prince Louis Napoleon shall desire to play his second game, and to augment the fortune thus gained by the first, he will seek war without, he will accumulate it by a thousand artifices, and then he will say, 'Choose between the foreigner and me—between conquest and despotism.'" Europe seems to have arrived intuitively at the same conviction.

In England, says the *News*, if we do not seek the policeman, he takes no notice of us—he has no political mission. A Berlin professor, who visited England in May last, is said to have been quite angry about it. "One goes about in England," says he, "as though expelled from society. No official takes the least notice of one. The dogs are more respected in Berlin. They are all entered and numbered in the dog-book of the police. None but a *thief* can feel comfortable in England, for he is the only one of whom the Government takes notice."

The Government of Hesse Darmstadt some time ago ordered the *beards* of all civil and military functionaries to be regulated. By a decree of the 20th, it enacts that those of advocates shall also be placed under regulation, many learned gentlemen having, it is said, "appeared in court with beards of a cut so singular as not to be respectful to the administration of justice!"

In the annals of crime, it has been remarked, it is not murder that it is difficult to commit most successfully. The difficulty is, *how to dispose of the murdered remains*. Louis Napoleon has killed everything in France society, constitution, freedom; but them all still rise from an imperial *catafalque* to appease the *manes* by a glorious funeral. But this will satisfy no one.

The *Courrier d'Athenes* relates that, just as the body of the wife of a Persian gipsy, named Plassan, was being interred in the cemetery in that city, a noise was heard to proceed from the coffin. It was immediately opened, and on some restoratives being administered to the supposed dead woman, she soon recovered sufficiently to be able to return to her home.

The *Memorial Bordelais* states that the wooden houses now constructing for Cayenne, will be capable of accommodating a population of 2,200 persons, who will form the nucleus of an agricultural establishment, subjected to military *regime*, and the members of which will hire after, if their conduct be good, be permitted to be joined by their families.

Dispatches have been received this week from Commodore Moore, in command of her Majesty's ship *Plover*, now engaged in a searching expedition for Sir John Franklin, in Behring's Straits, but no further traces of the missing expedition have been found. Commodore Moore has since been promoted to the rank of Captain.

A mutton-cove waterman received summary punishment at the hands of the crew of the *Tweed*, 18 guns, commanded by Lord P. Russell, at Devonport, on Friday evening. He was caught in the act of theft, and received a sound thrashing from the crew, the officers winking at the operation.

At the sale of the late Marshal Sebastiani's Library, a "Seneca" was contended for by a Bourbon and a Bonaparte. The volume, which at the sale of Charles Nodier was sold for 500f., was knocked down to the Duke d'Aumale for 1,050f. His competitor was the Count de Camerata, Grand Nephew of the Emperor Napoleon.

Another skeleton of the *Cervus Megaceros Hibernicus*, or Irish elk, has been met with in the bog of Poulacapple, near Killarney. It was found lying on its back. The head is of gigantic proportions, and the teeth in good preservation, but the antlers were so much decayed that they could not be got adhering to the skull.

The *Graham's Town Journal* speaks of an India-rubber boat, exhibited by Captain Faddy, of the Royal Artillery, which, when packed up, weighs only thirty-four pounds, but which can be inflated so as to carry seven men, or two field-pieces over the strongest current of an African river.

Mrs. Howard, the lady who accompanied Louis Napoleon to Paris on his apparently Quixotic expedition for the Presidency, has returned to London. Louis Napoleon having thought of consolidating his dynasty by matrimony, there is no convenient lodging for Mrs. Howard in the Tuileries.

The English Sailors' Hospital, at Lisbon, was full of sick, at the last advices, and twenty more were likely to be added to the number. The Lisbon squadron, it was expected, would proceed to sea on the 16th, on a trial cruise, leaving the *Hague* screw-ship in the Tagus.

We have Athens journals of the 7th inst. The Chamber of Deputies had voted the supplemental credit for 1851. The journals still contain accounts of brigandage; and, on the other hand, of tortures applied to captured brigands by the authorities, to compel them to confession.

The number of trees of liberty already cut down in Paris and the banlieues is about 1,200. The most remarkable was one planted by Louis Blanc, opposite the clock in the garden of the Luxembourg. The number of the inscriptions, "Liberté, Egalité, Fraternite," on public buildings, which have been removed, is about 1,000.

Mr. Seydell, naval architect at Stettin, and Mr. Ruthven, an English engineer, have constructed a ship, which is impelled neither by wind, oars, nor steam, but by retro active hydraulic power. The essay they have made is said to have entirely succeeded.

During the last forty-eight years there have been five Constitutions in France, reckoning that promulgated last; and it is precisely forty-eight years since the civil code was promulgated by Napoleon, then Consul for life.

The contest for the Greek Professorship at Edinburgh is fixed for March 2. Dr. William Smith, author of the popular Classical Dictionaries, Mr. Price, a teacher at Rugby, Prof. Blackie and Prof. McDowell, are among the candidates.

The consignment of cotton grown from New Orleans seed in the Kandeish and Dharwar collectorates, India, has reached Manchester. It is reported upon as being of pretty good color and very fair staple, but in some parcels mixed with leaves.

The *Free Gazette*, of Saxony, states that Lord Granville's note in answer to the demands of Austria, Russia and the Germanic Confederation, respecting the pretended democratic propaganda in London, is dated Jan. 13th, and contains "the most tranquilizing assurances."

Twelve more military sentences have been published at Verona. A Venetian Countess of the ancient house of Balbi figures in the list; she is sentenced to four months' imprisonment, for having spoken contemptuously of the Government.

The banquet at the palace, at the *Ordens-fest*, Berlin, on the 18th, produced a diminution of the contents of the Royal piste-chest. A reward of twenty-five thalers is offered for the discovery of sundry silver spoons, forks, and other articles abstracted on that occasion.

Mr. Richard Alfred Davenport, author of Histories of America and India, and of poetic writings, died in London, on the 28th, from the effects of an overdose of opium. He had been in the habit of using that stimulus while writing. His age was 71.

Colonel de Sacanell, Chamberlain to Don Juan, the Infante of Spain, has written to the *Morning Post*, contradicting, as false and calumnious, the statement that the Infante had abandoned his wife, and cloped with an English governess.

Accounts from Rome announce that a monster trial had recently taken place in that city, in which fifty-four prisoners were arraigned for being concerned in robbing the Assaye-office three years ago. They were all condemned to the galleys for various periods.

The dead whale found off Berehaven has realized to the Admiralty £82, having been purchased by a Skibbereen gentlemen, who sold it to a Bantry shopkeeper for £91. It is now being melted, and is expected to yield a large amount of oil.

It is said that the Admiralty have compromised the claims of various parties for the invention and adaptation of the screw to men-of-war, by the payment of $10,000 to the Company which, under one firm, have amalgamated their interests.

It is calculated that there is every year expended in Ireland from £900,000 to £1,000,000 in wages for sewed muslin, and from £300,000 to £400,000 annually in wages for plain muslin, and that employment is given by both branches to about 200,000 individuals.

The effective military force of Great Britain, at the present moment, amounts to 130,000 men. There are, besides, 140 regiments of militia scattered over different parts of the United Kingdom. Fifty regiments of yeomanry and the out-pensioners' battalions complete the respectable forces of the country.

The Univers says that Mr. Thomas Graves Law, of Winchester School, aged *fifteen*, and Miss Helen Anne Law, aged nineteen, children of the Hon. William Law, were received into the bosom of the Roman Catholic Church at Boulogne, on Jan. 17, by Father Ferrara.

The *Opinione*, of Turin, of the 12th, publishes a sentence of the court-martial sitting at Modena, by which seventeen persons, convicted of robbery, were condemned to death. It adds that the sentence was executed on the spot.

During a recent gale, a gasometer, recently erected at the gas works at Southampton, which contained 50,000 cubic feet of gas, was blown down. The escape of the gas caused serious annoyance in the neighborhood of the factory.

The Committee for the erection of a monument to the memory of Count Vittoria Alfieri, in his native town of Asti, has issued a notice, informing the public that the amount of donations and legacies hitherto received is 16,662f.

Rev. Dr. O'Toole, the Roman Catholic Vice-President of the Galway Provincial College, has declined to comply with the decrees of the Thurles Synod by surrendering his office, and has determined on appealing to Rome.

Orders are issued to the coast-guard stations round the coast of Ireland to have all the men of that force, whose term of service does not exceed five years, in readiness to go on board ships of the line.

On Tuesday morning, Mr. Elihu Burritt expounded his plan for ocean penny postage before a meeting of gentlemen, comprising Mr. Henry, M. P., Mr. Thomas Bazley, and other of the influential merchants of Manchester. It met with the cordial support of the gentlemen present.

An English gentleman is in treaty with Lord Sligo for 500 acres of land in Connaught, which he proposes to take on lease for the purpose of growing beet and chicory.

In one of the late meetings of the Copenhagen Diet, a motion was made and the house divided on a word, as not being pure Danish! The Minister, however, "proved its identity," and it escaped.

The Birmingham Triennial Musical Festival, which for more than half a century has maintained a leading reputation in the musical world, takes place this year early in September.

Mr. J. W. Turner's pictures, which he has bequeathed to the nation, will, by his own express directions, be publicly exhibited at his late residence as soon as arrangements can be made for the purpose.

The number of vessels, French and foreign, which entered the ports of France in 1851, amounted to 17,406, measuring 2,188,556 tons, and those which cleared out to 17,035, measuring 1,870,094 tons.

The Emperor of Austria has ordered a monument of Metastasio to be erected in Vienna, where the poet passed the greatest part of his life, and composed all his works.

The French herring fishery is now over for the season, and all the boats engaged in it have arrived at their respective ports. The result is stated to be far from satisfactory to the fishermen.

Letters from Vienna state that the non-invitation of the American and Turkish ambassadors to the ball given by Prince Schwarzenberg, is looked upon as a kind of diplomatic demonstration.

Mr. Stephenson has surveyed the line of the Cairo Railway. The two branches of the Nile are to be crossed by a pontoon bridge. The Pasha has given orders for 18,000 laborers to be put upon the works.

We learn from the *Journal of the Kingdom of the two Sicilies* that shocks of earthquake are still occasionally felt in the vicinity of Melfi, Rapolla, Bartle, and Rionero. The last occurred on the 27th ult.

In the last sitting of the Roman Archæological Society, the Secretary read a letter from the King of Prussia, announcing his acceptance of the title of Honorary Member of the Society in the class of Sovereigns.

On the 4th inst. the Pope gave his benediction to a quantity of baby-clothes, which he is sending as a present to the young Princess of Spain. The articles are exceedingly rich and beautifully worked.

A letter from Rome states that the Pontifical Government has concluded a convention with the Low Countries, fixing a uniform tariff of duties upon vessels in the ports of the two countries.

Conciliation Hall has passed out of the hands of the Manchester gin-palace men, and has now been taken by a corn-merchant, for little over the ground rent, £60 per annum. The building cost £3,000

We read in the Hamburg journals that the Council of State in Denmark has ratified the treaty concluded between the Count Bille-Brake and the great German powers relative to the affairs of Schleswig-Holstein.

The *Osservatore Romana* states, from Naples, that the amount of subscription in favor of the victims of the late earthquake in the province of Basilicata was 420,000f. on the 31st Dec.

The *Staats Courant* publishes a decree, which commands the abolition of flogging in the army of the Netherlands. This prohibition extends to all the military without distinction of arms.

The Dutch have been very successful in their attack upon the pirates of Burong, having destroyed several large prahus containing arms and ammunition in large quantity.

Captain Sir Edward Belcher is spoken of as likely to take command of the new searching expedition to the Arctic regions, which is to be dispatched to those seas by our Government.

The *Independence*, of Brussels, states that Prince Demidoff has just purchased for 15 000f the magnificent reduced copy, in bronze, of the doors of the Baptistery of Florence, which was in the great Exhibition at London.

Considerable exertions are now being made at Belfast and other places along the proposed line, to bring about the construction of a railway to unite Belfast and Galway.

A notification has been issued at Rome for alms in favor of the great Roman Catholic Church to be erected in London.

The number of vessels assisted by the Liverpool lifeboats in 1850, was 20, and in 1851, 25; lives saved in 1850, 87, in 1851, 35.

The *Journal de Rouen* states that the authorities have ordered that the shops kept by members of fraternal associations there to be closed.

A great number of persons have lately died, in Paris, from apoplexy, caused, it is supposed, by the unseasonable mildness of the weather.

A Prussian engineer has gone to St. Petersburgh, in order to establish electro-magnetic telegraphs throughout the whole Russian monarchy.

The Austrian Government have purchased twelve powerful locomotives, of the English house of John Cockerill & Co., at Serang, near Liege.

The number of persons who perished by the recent earthquakes, in Albania and Dalmatia, is stated to have been 975, most of whom were women and children.

By a law of the canton of Ticino, in Switzerland, all the pupils of the seminaries and public schools of the State, are drilled and instructed in the military exercise.

The last accounts from St. Petersburg state that the weather there was extraordinary mild; the thermometer of Reaumer stood at three degrees above zero.

The *Vienna Gazette*, of the 15th, contains an Imperial Patent, dated Jan. 11, abolishing trial by Jury throughout the Empire.

The ratifications of the treaty for the protection of literary property between Great Britain and France have been exchanged.

The late Lewis Raphael, Esq., the brother of the late Alexander Raphael, Esq., M. P., for St. Albans, has bequeathed, it is said, £10,000 to Cardinal Wiseman.

A general conference of Reformers is to be convened in London, on the opening of Parliament, by the National Parliamentary and Reform Association.

Mr. William Wood, provision merchant, Bristol, has absconded, leaving liabilities to the extent of £10,000. A reward of £100 has been offered for his apprehension.

The examination of the preserved meats, at Portsmouth, is still going on, and the greater portion opened has been condemned, and cast into the deep, at Spithead.

Volunteers are required for the new Arctic Exhibition, about to sail from Portsmouth, and several engineers have volunteered their services.

Admiral George McKinley died very suddenly on Sunday morning, at his residence, Anglesea, Gosport, aged 85.

Admiral Dundas will hoist his flag on board the *Britannia*, 120 guns, early in February, when he takes the command of the Mediterranean fleet.

Prince Metternich appeared the other evening (for the first time in public) at the Carnival ball, given at Vienna, by the mother of the Emperor.

Lord Brougham read the other day at the Paris Academy of Sciences a paper upon his optical researches, which took more than an hour in the delivery.

Mr. Justice Patteson has withdrawn from the bench of the Common Pleas. With two exceptions he was the oldest Judge on the bench.

Louis Bonaparte, it seems, has no right to the title of Napoleon II., as it had already been worn by the Duke of Reichstadt.

Mr. D'Arcy, Lord Clanricarde's agent, has been attacked near Loughrea, and nearly murdered with sticks and stones.

The Galway people are raising a subscription to enable Rev. P. Daly to go to America, to work up the transatlantic packet scheme.

A large French vessel is now at Queenstown, taking in powder (200 tons, it is said,) for the Kaffirs. She has also a number of rifles on freight.

The Irish Ecclesiastical Representative Peers for the coming session of Parliament, are the Lord Primate, Bishops of Kilmore, Meath and Cashel.

The loss to cattle-jobbers and butchers of Waterford by the shipwreck of the steamer *Town of Wexford*, near Holyhead amounts to £3,000.

The 10th of June has been fixed for the opening of the Munster exhibition at Cork.

Ninety foreign vessels and ninety-one coast traders, entered Limerick port last year, over the number of 1850.

It is announced that in the army estimates, an addition of 10,000 men will be proposed to Parliament.

The importation of wine into Great Britain was less in 1851, by 4,640 pipes, than in the previous year.

The effigy of Louis Napoleon is to figure on the postage stamps instead of the female head of the republic.

A piece of land has been purchased at Brussels for the establishment of public baths and washing-houses.

The Museum of the Luxembourg, after having been long closed, was reopened to the public on Monday.

The Spanish Government has issued a decree restricting the liberty of the press.

The Belgian Government has just abolished the punishment of the pillory.

Charles Darley was the name of the young ship-carpenter killed in Buffalo on Monday by the falling of a plank on his head.

A sale of $60,000 worth of wool took place in Uxbridge, Mass., one day last week.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, relative to the WIDENING of LIBERTY-STREET, between Broadway and Greenwich street, in the City of New-York.—The subscribers, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, duly appointed by a rule of the Supreme Court, give notice, pursuant to the requirements of an Act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to reduce several laws relating particularly to the City of New-York into one Act, passed April 9, 1813," passed April 20, 1839, that the abstract of the Estimate and Assessment of the Commissioners in the above matter, containing the names of the owners of the lots assessed, the numbers of such lots as they appear on the maps of the Commissioners, together with such maps, and the amount of assessment, whether for damage or benefit, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents, which

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

XXXIId CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 4.

GALWAY STEAMERS.

Mr. SHIELDS presented a petition numerously signed, from citizens of New-York, in favor of the establishment of a line of mail steamers between New-York and Galway. He earnestly recommended it to the favorable consideration of the Senate. One half of the letters from the United States, to the British Kingdom, he said, are sent to Ireland. He pointed out the other advantages to be derived from a line of steamers to the nearest route in Europe. Referred.

SHIP CANAL.

Mr. WADE presented resolutions from the Legislature of Ohio, for a ship-canal around the Falls of St. Mary's.

PETITIONS.

Mr. HAMLIN presented a petition praying for a change of the pension law, providing for the widows of revolutionary soldiers.

Mr. GWIN presented a petition from settlers and miners in California, in favor of a national Railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and also remonstrances against the adoption of Mr. WHITNEY's plan.

Mr. CHASE presented petitions from four thousand citizens of Ohio, for the construction of a canal around the Falls of Ohio.

THE UNITED STATES MINT.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate the resolutions of the Pennsylvania Legislature, instructing its Senators to vote against, and use all honorable exertions to prevent the removal of the Mint from Philadelphia, or the establishment of one in New-York.

MAIL STEAMERS.

Mr. DAVIS presented a petition of Enoch Train, and others of Boston, to which is appended the signatures of numerous ship-owners, merchants and others, of New-York City, remonstrating against Congress extending aid to any more lines of Mail Steamers by contracts for carrying the mail or by any other modes. Referred.

NAVAL DEPOT.

Mr. GWIN reported a bill, to establish a Navy Yard, and Dépôt at New-Orleans.

Mr. FISH, from the Naval Committee, reported a joint resolution providing for the straitening the Eastern boundary line of the Naval Hospital's land at New-York. Also, for the relief of the captors of the frigate *Philadelphia*.

A COMPENDIUM OF THE CENSUS.

Mr. SEWARD's resolution, concerning the publication of the Compendium of the Census, was taken up from the table and placed upon the Calendar.

Mr. GWIN offered a resolution calling for a copy of any report furnished the Treasury Department on the Geology of California. Adopted.

JAPAN.

Mr. GWIN also offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate copies of all communications on the files of the Departments relative to the Empire of Japan; particularly the instructions under which Commodore BIDDLE visited Japan in 1846; and his official Report of that visit. His communication to the authorities of Japan, and their reply to him. Also, copies of any other communications directly, or indirectly received from the Japanese authorities, and all information that will serve to illustrate the existing relations between the United States and Japan. Adopted.

Mr. SHIELD's resolution, authorizing the Military Committee to employ a Clerk, was adopted.

CALIFORNIA MAIL CONTRACTS.

The resolution offered by Mr. CLEMENS on the 7th of February, calling for information and copies of all contracts existing for the transportation of the mails between New-York and California, by steamships on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans; the amounts paid; to whom, &c.; whether such contracts have been broken; how often? by whom? the number of vessels employed; how often they arrive and depart, &c.; whether it would be advisable for the United States to buy out such steamers at once, &c.; and the amount of postage now received: was taken up and adopted.

EMIGRANT VESSELS.

The bill amending the laws relating to passenger vessels, which was engrossed yesterday, was then taken up and passed.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The Iowa Railroad bill was again taken up.

Mr. DODGE resumed and concluded his speech in favor of the bill. He replied to many things stated by Messrs. UNDERWOOD, HUNTER, BELL, and DAWSON, and defended his bill, and opposed Mr. UNDERWOOD's amendment, and said that if Congress refuse to aid the new States by these bills, then they would unite and press forward the bill to cede the public lands to actual settlers only, without cost; and that the West had never complained of the lavish expenditures on the Atlantic shores; but if nothing whatever was to be done for the people of the West, he would unite with others of that section, and never vote one dollar for light houses, improvements of harbors, or any other commercial interest, until the Western States were placed on the same footing as the Atlantic, and the same care and attention paid to their improvement.

Mr. UNDERWOOD having obtained the floor, the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 4.

OREGON AND MINNESOTA.

Mr. LIBBEY introduced a bill to amend the act establishing the Territorial Governments of Oregon and Minnesota. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

BOUNTY LANDS.

Mr. DEAN moved a reconsideration of the vote of yesterday, by which, the Missouri Land Bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and he moved to lay that motion upon the table. The question was decided in the affirmative—yeas, 100; nays, 66.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Ga., presented the resolutions of the Legislature of that State, to the effect that it is the policy of the American Government to maintain friendly relations with allnations, but entangling alliances with none. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

GRANTS OF LAND.

Mr. HALL, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported bills granting the right of way and a grant of land to the States of Indiana and Illinois for railroads. Also, similar grants to Michigan, for the construction of a ship canal around the flats of St. Marie; to Wisconsin, for the construction of a railroad from Chicago to the head waters of Lake Superior. Also, grants of land to the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, for a railroad from Toledo to Springfield. All of which were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

FREEDOM OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The House then went into Committee on the Homestead bill, when Mr. BRECKENRIDGE commenced his remarks by saying that as to the measure now before them, he had, as yet, formed no opinion, and therefore was not prepared to discuss it; but if there was to be a grab game, he did not know but that the best disposition of the public lands was to give them to actual settlers. There was much anxiety manifested to hear the opinion of this gentleman, and as a consequence the members gathered all around him.

GEN. WM. O. BUTLER'S PLATFORM.

Mr. BRECKENRIDGE said he proposed to avail himself of the latitude of the Committee to offer some remarks, chiefly in reply to the Hon. gentleman from Florida, (Mr. CABELL,) who occupied the floor when the Bounty Land bill was pending. It would be a needless task to notice all that the Hon. gentleman, at that time, said. It was the most miscellaneous address delivered during the present Congress. He would not discuss the comparative soundness of the two parties, on the slavery question. He would not stop to inquire whether the gentleman had seen a new light, and turned a sharp corner, when he undertook to rebuke the Union Constitutional party of Georgia for electing delegates to the Baltimore Convention after having said on a former occasion that the Democrats were more trustful than the Whigs; he would pass all this. His object was more limited. The gentleman from Florida, in that speech, said that the Democratic Convention would nominate some such man as William O. Butler; a man whose opinions were not known, except that he never held slaves, and that he would be found with Van Buren and Company. After blowing hot and cold on Gen. Scott, the gentleman from Florida added, "What the Democratic party will do I know not, but they may go for BUTLER or a mum candidate." Similar allusions were scattered through that speech. Now, this was the first time the Hon. gentleman had introduced political points in connection with the Presidency, and it would ill-become a Democratic representative from Kentucky, to be silent. An attack has been made on one of the most eminent statesmen and citizens of that commonwealth. He now addressed the Committee, to vindicate the Kentucky democracy, and the choice of their Convention. The gentleman from Florida not only expressed a preference for Mr. FILLMORE, but thought proper to contrast Messrs. FILLMORE and BUTLER, to the disadvantage of the latter. If the gentleman had simply uttered an eulogy on Mr. FILLMORE, he (Mr. B.) would have had nothing to say, but that the gentleman undertook to prefer a young convert to an old Christian, therefore he would take occasion to retrospect, and if the comparison is not pleasant the gentleman may blame himself for it; but first to the specific charges against General Butler, they are wholly gratuitous and unfounded, and he held the honorable gentleman responsible to sustain the accusations, or to retract them. The gentleman says that the principles of Mr. BUTLER are unknown. General BUTLER, in 1844, was a candidate for Governor of Kentucky, when all parties were on the field of contest, and afterwards on the Democratic ticket as Vice President, against the party which displayed no flag. The gentleman's party had a blank bunting and he still adheres to it. It is true that General BUTLER has written a letter with every change of wind—giving his opinions, yet his opinions are well-known, and not liable to be as little understood as those of any other man. The gentleman from Florida says that he is a Whig, but no Northern Democrat has ever fallen without a shout from the Whigs. If Messrs. FILLMORE and TAYLOR had aided Mr. BUTLER to stop the slavery difficulty it would have been soon avoided. For more than ten years the country has been distracted with the abolition question, which was first exhibited in the form of petitions, asking for the abolition of slavery in the Territories, and the slave trade between the States. The strife commenced in Congress and the Democrats undertook to check it. At the beginning of the XXVIth Congress, when Mr. WISE introduced a resolution to lay all such memorials and petition on the table, where was the gentleman's favorite candidate? On the motion to suspend the rules Mr. BUTLER voted in the affirmative, and Messrs. ADAMS, GIDDINGS and FILLMORE, in the negative. When the 21st rule was introduced at the same Session, here again Mr. BUTLER voted in the affirmative, Messrs. ADAMS, FILLMORE, and some Southern Whigs voted in the negative. During the four years BUTLER remained in Congress he uniformly voted against repealing this rule, while Mr. FILLMORE voted the other way. One other reminiscence the gentlemen from Florida said, I will never give my support to a man whose position is not clear, and distinctly known; I have never hesitated to express my opinion, and I am in favor of Mr. FILLMORE for President. Therefore, remarked Mr. BRECKENRIDGE, it is clear that the opinions of Mr. FILLMORE are clear and well known to the Hon. gentleman. It is well known that Mr. FILLMORE in his letter to the Erie abolitionists took ground in favor of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, and the slave trade between the States. But, according to the gentleman, one of the conclusions is inevitable, either that Mr. FILLMORE has abandoned his principles, or the gentleman from Florida has adopted them; or hence the man who holds them should be elected.

Mr. CABELL here made a remark, "I am surprised that any gentleman should say that Mr. FILLMORE has published nothing in opposition to that letter. When the gentleman (Mr. B) speaks of ignorance, he must take the cargo to himself; for it is known to us all that Mr. FILLMORE, retracted his opinions, and the letter was published in all the newspapers. My position is this: I spoke of Mr. FILLMORE's position on the Compromise bills, and my remarks were addressed exclusively to them. I said I would not go for any man who would not favor, as a finality, those measures, and that Mr. FILLMORE's opinion was well known. I did not know Mr. BUTLER's opinions except from his course in Congress."

Mr. BRECKENRIDGE resumed. Does the gentleman consider this question covers all others? I don't think the Compromise says a word about the slave trade between the States; yet the hon. gentleman prefers Mr. FILLMORE to all other candidates. He states the fact that Mr. FILLMORE published a letter retracting his opinion with regard to the abolition of Slavery in the Territories; but did he retract or quietly surrender in obedience to the opinion of the United States Supreme Court, or was he driven by the Supreme Court to do it?

Mr. CABELL.—I don't recollect the precise words. The letter was addressed to Mr. Brooks, of New-York.

Mr. BRECKENRIDGE resumed.—The gentleman says that Mr. FILLMORE is committed to the finality of the Compromise. Is he? Does the gentleman understand that if New-Mexico should apply for admission as a State, with a recognition of Slavery in her Constitution, Mr. FILLMORE would cast his influence in her favor?

Mr. CABELL.—By all means. I have no doubt of the fact.

Mr. BRECKENRIDGE.—I find Mr. WEBSTER, last Summer, expressing his opinions as identical with those of the President, and he declared that he was opposed to the admission of any more Slave States into the Union. It appears, then, that Mr. FILLMORE does not occupy the proud position the gentleman says he does. I would inquire of the gentleman whether he thinks Mr. FILLMORE perfectly sound in the removal of the Florida Indians? (Laughter.) I saw a letter in the *Intelligencer*; the other day, which looks significant. I have do disposition to interfere between the gentlemen; but as there are Kentuckians there, I hope the gentleman will take it kindly and answer accordingly.

Mr. CABELL—I have already spoken upon the subject in a letter. I would ask what is the opinion of General BUTLER upon a duty on iron? [Laughter.]

Mr. BRECKENRIDGE—I have no doubt he is opposed to it. Now answer my question.

Mr. CABELL—What is your question? Whether Mr. FILLMORE is sound on the subject of the Florida Indians? I believe he is sound on that subject. [Laughter.]

Mr. BRECKENRIDGE—The gentleman wants the Indians out of Florida, and I think the Administration ought to enforce the obligations of the treaty and get them out, and I will join the gentleman in removing them. While Mr. BUTLER and other Democrats were trying to stem the fiery tide, the gentleman and his allies were augmenting the volume of the slavery excitement. But for them no compromise measures would have been necessary, and we never would have heard of a third party in a single issue. He then alluded to the charges which have been made against General BUTLER, and said: it appears that sometime ago FRANCIS P. BLAIR wrote to General BUTLER. I also wrote to him, informing him of the nature of the charges of bargains and corruption, and giving him the means of refuting them. He answered Mr. BLAIR, and sent me a copy of the letter and the original for BLAIR.

Mr. BRECKENRIDGE then read the letter dated February 9, 1852, to the effect enclosing proceedings of the Democrat c State Convention, and saying that the resolutions speak for themselves; it was only necessary to remark that they were submitted to him before they were introduced in Convention, and met his approval, they are in strict accordance with the opinions which he has long entertained; principles in which Americans feel a deep interest. The third resolution declares that the Convention will abide by the Compromise Measures,—going to prove how much Kentucky will yield in their support. The territorial question is designed to be of short duration, and each State will settle the question of Slavery for itself. The Fugitive Slave Law is one of the most vital importance. The people of Kentucky are more interested in it than any other State. Kentucky does not make this demand for herself, alone, or for the South alone, but for the Union. The people of Kentucky believe that on the due performance of the law depends the National prosperity. He noticed the charge of a corrupt intrigue, for the purpose of pronouncing it false. We will stand aloof, and let the public form their own opinion.

Mr. BRECKENRIDGE said this was a letter to Mr BLAIR, from a patriotic and honest man,—perhaps too honest for political advancement in these times. He defied any man, whose heart cherishes honor, to read that letter without admiration of its author. The man who charges General BUTLER with dodging, will be met with mingled feelings of contempt and derision. From revolutionary times the name has been synonymous with honor, patriotism and truth. Mr. BUTLER never dodged on the field of battle, or of his political position. He might have spared the bloodshed in Canada, Florida, New-Orleans, and at Monterey; in 1844, he led the forlorn hope, in Kentucky, with the Democracy, and essentially contributed to the election of Mr. POLK. Would General BUTLER's enemies have him wandering over the country and spreading his sails to suit the shifting times? No, he remains at home a noble spectacle, and exhibited his good sense to his countrymen: reminding us of the earlier days of the republic, and those good men who never sought nor declined office.

(Mr. B. then branched off, in his remarks, to the more general discussion of the politics of the day, and the prosperity of the Democratic party.)

Mr. B. next refered to the *Democratic Review*. There was a gentleman, able, full of talent and capacity, who went to Kentucky on a political pilgrimage last aFll, to give Gev. BUTLER from his native soil, by attempting to fasten public odium upon him; but meeting with defeat, like those who attempted to drive MCGREGOR from his heath, he bought up the *Democratic Review*, to promote the purpose I have stated. Any man, whig or Democrat, has a right to be a candidate for any office, and no man should be blamed for the indiscretion of his friends. I understand the individuals who are assailed are BUTLER, CASS, BUCHANAN and HOUSTON, covertly and by name. DOUGLAS is excepted, towards whom the editor is particularly friendly.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, disclaimed, on behalf of Judge DOUGLAS, all connection with or responsibility for the *Review*.

Mr. BRECKENRIDGE asked for further explanation.

Mr. RICHARDSON rejoined.

Mr. BRECKENRIDGE expressed himself satisfied and soon after concluded.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, then took the floor, and

The House adjourned.

☞ A Committee of Conference with the Senate was ordered by the House on the Bounty Land Bill.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

The *Colonization Journal* warns the public against a colored man, named Lewis H. Putnam, who it charges with collecting money of the benevolent, under the pretext that he is about to carry out an enterprise which has the approval of the Colonization Society.

Mr. Hill, a pork-packer of Mount Tabor, Iowa, offered a premium for the heaviest hog killed at his house. There were five competitors for the premium, and the weight of the five largest hogs ranged from 719 to 770 pounds.

Mexican intelligence to the 12th of February has been received. The Chamber of Deputies have requested the Government to lay before them some project for protecting vessels in the harbor of Vera Cruz from storms, and to facilitate the discharge of cargos.

The mail stage was upset at Goldsboro', N. C., on Tuesday. The driver was fatally injured. A Mr. Colbert had both legs broken, and the other passengers were more or less injured.

The health of Judge Allen, of Massachusetts, is somewhat better, and his physicians now entertain hopes of his recovery.

The Baltimore Methodist Conference met at Cumberland on the 3d. Bishop Waugh and Jones were present.

The death of Dr. John Park, of Worcester, is announced. He was formerly an active politician, and for a time Editor of the *Boston Repertory*.

The Governor of this State has appointed Messrs. Nicholas Devereaux, Silas D. Childs and Chas. A. Mann, of Utica, as Managers of the State Lunatic Asylum.

The Laurel Falls Cotton Factory, in Lexington District, S. C., was consumed by fire on the 25th Feb. The total loss is $10,000—insurance, $7,000.

The Philadelphians urge upon the Legislature of Pennsylvania the passage of a law consolidating all the Districts of Philadelphia into one Municipality.

The U. S. Circuit Court at Brownsville, Texas, has adjourned, after indicting Capt. McLean, Capt. Wheat, Jack Everett and M. J. Carvajal.

It is said that some Baltimore capitalists contemplate building two first-class steamers, to run between that port and Chagres.

The noted steamer *Pampero* has arrived at Baltimore, where she is to be repaired and refitted.

A French brig was lost in a storm off Tuspan, with 11 lives.

The Post Office at Guadalajara has been robbed of $6,000.

Col. J. B. Maury, U. S. A., died at New-Orleans on the 23d of February.

Mr. R. Toombs, member of Congress, from Georgia, is detained at home by severe indisposition.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, March 1.

The COTTON market was more quiet to-day, the sales amounting to but 5,000 bales, at unchanged prices. Good Middling, 7¾c.; Middling, 7¼ to 8c. Rio COFFEE, 9 to 9¼c. STERLING, 8½ to 9¼. A freight of Cotton for Liverpool has been taken up at 5-16ths, by a Boston (or British) vessel.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 2.

The advices by the *Africa* this morning, gave the COTTON market an active impulse, and the sales before noon reached to 10,000 bales at an advance of ¼c. Strict Middling, 7¾@7¾c. Mess PORK has advanced to $15 50. Sterling EXCHANGE, 8¼@9.

Passengers Arrived.

In Steamer Roanoke, from Richmond and Norfolk—Dr. J. Sutherland, J B Vigilni and lady, J. E. Courtney, Rev J. G. Butler, W. Walter, A. Yelverton, D. Epstant and lady, J Canson and lady, J. Manning. Mr Spielman, W. S. Jennings, C W. Demminrue, G W. Faraut, W. A. Graves, G. Small, J Smith, A. Williams, A M. Cunningham, J. Ward, W. Y Vest N Graham, A. A. Davis, J. Guilman, L. Avery, A. Merrill, S. Richards, B. Harrison, W. Holland, and 21 in the steerage.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 4.

$13,500 U. S. 6s, '67	117½	25 L. I. Railroad	29½
1,000 Mohawk Bonds	100	25 do	29½
1,000 do	100½	100 Reading Railroad, b10	70¾
2,200 Ohio 6s, '60	109½	500 do	70¾
15,000 Erie Conv	b60 99½	500 do	70
20,000 do	b60 90½	100 Nor. & Wor. R.R	53½
1,000 Erie 7s, '63	114	200 do	53½
6,100 U.S. 6s, '62	112½	200 do	s30 53½
61 Manhattan Bank	117	300 Harlem Railroad	67½
5 Bank Commerce	107½	200 do	b30 67½
100 Hudson River R.R	66	100 Stonington R.R	b60 54½
10 Metropolitan Bank	103	100 do	54
20 Irving Bank	99½	300 Erie Railroad	82½
150 Edgeworth Company	8	200 do	82½
800 do	7	50 do	b15 82½
100 do	6½	150 do	b15 82½
150 N. J. Mining Co	12½	50 do	s10 82½
200 Nicaragua Canal	20	450 do	82½
100 Dauphin Coal Co	40½	100 do	82½
100 do	40	300 do	s30 82½
200 St. Law. Mining Co	2½		

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, '62	112½	150 Portsmouth D. D	7½
2,000 Erie Converts	71 91	100 do	7½
10,000 do	bnw 90½	600 Reading Railroad	70½
10,000 do. '62	b60 92	200 do	s10 70½
5,000 do	91½	400 do	s10 70½
180 N. J. Mining Co	b10 12½	100 do	70½
250 do	12½	200 Nor. & Wor. R.R	53½
300 do	b30 12½	100 do	b30 53½
225 Long Island R R	26½	300 Erie Railroad	82½
500 do	26½	50 do	b30 82½
300 do	b30 27½	50 do	b60 83½
50 Canton Co	71½	100 do	81½

THURSDAY, March 4—6 P. M.

The Stock Exchange was considerably exercised at the early Board by the rumored death of Louis Napoleon. Prices, which had previously opened a little weak, fell off in several cases, ¼@½ ₱ cent., and although, after the adjournment the rumor was corrected, the market, at all times of late sensitive to European troubles, did not recover its tone to the close of the day. Wall-street is just now using a very large amount of Foreign capital and Foreign credits. Much the most important share of what are termed "demand loans" are supplied from this source, and the fact that such is the dependence of the street enters largely into the calculation of not only the stock buying interest who look to the probability of an increase of Foreign money, but of the opposing party who sell for a decline on the chances of a withdrawal of part of that which is already among us. The following are the extreme changes in the fancies to-day. Railroad Bonds were steady. The Convertible Erie again improved:

	Highest yest.	*Lowest to-day.*	*Closed at.*
Erie	83½	81½	81½
Reading	71½	70	70½
Norwich	54½	53½	53½
Canton	72½	71½	71

No change was noticeable to-day in money rates. There was a fair degree of activity in call loans, at 6 @ 7 ₱ cent. Exchange moved to only a very partial extent for the *Baltic* on Saturday. Remitters were disposed to wait the further developements of the news by the *America*, telegraphed at Halifax. The payments into the Sub-Treasury were $164,080; the outgoings, $35,975, and the balance at the close of business, $2,298,540.

In the general markets, there was a further decline in Grain and Flour. The fall from the highest points is now equal to 10@12 cents on Wheat, 8 cents on Corn, and 50 cents on Flour. Southern Flour rated at the close $4 56@4 62, State brands $4 62@4 75. Red Wheat, we hear, was sold a fraction under $1, and 7,000 bushels Southern reported at $1. White Genesee is quoted at 115 cents. Corn, 65 cents for 8,000 bushels Southern yellow. Cotton was brought to a stand by the news, only 650 bales changed hands. Provisions were without variation. Mess Pork sold at $15½ for Western, prime $13, @14. Lard in good request at 8½@9 cents in bbls., 9½@10c in kegs. Western New-York Butter 20@24 cents, Orange County 24@27 cents. Freights continue firm, from the scarcity of shipping.

The Michigan Southern Railroad Company

have just published their official report of the business of 1851:

The Passenger traffic for the year was	$60,462
Freight and Mails	252,912
Total increase of year	$313,404
The total receipts for previous year, 1850, were	139,538
Increase, with 40 miles addition to road opened	$173,865
The net revenue for 1851 was	$176,000
Leaving for expenses, repairs, &c	$137,101

Two dividends of 7 ₱ cent. each, upon the amount of capital stock paid in, have been declared as follows

July 1, 1851, upon $712,600, being am't paid in upon stock at that date	$49,882 06
Jan 2, 1852, upon $902,020	63,141 40
Total	$113,023 46
The total amount expended in construction and equipment to Jan 1 1852 was	$2,278,032 05
The indebtedness of the Company at that date was as follows	
Seven ₱ cent. Mortg'e Bonds due in 1860. Total am't issued	$1,000 000
Less amount unsold	94,000
	$906,000 00
Balance of debt due to the State of Michigan, payable $50,000 ₱ ann'm, on interest at 6 ₱ cent	300,000 00
Eight ₱ cent. Bonds, due 1853	31,614 00
All other indebtedness, after applying cash and available means on han'd,	187,658 79
Capital stock subscribed	$992,700
Less amount unpaid	90 500
	902,200 00
Due to income account for amount expended in construction	151,199 25
	$2,278,032 05

Mortgage Bonds on hand, unsold 1st Jan	$94,000
Am't payable on stock subscriptions at same date	90,500
Total	$184,500

This Road connects and has been consolidated with the Northern Indiana Road, extending from the Western end of the Michigan Southern to Chicago, about 140 miles, all built and opened within a year, to or within a few miles of Chicago. The Company hold, as they believe, the exclusive right of way round the head of Lake Michigan, from the State of Indiana. This right has been infringed by the Central Michigan, and the legal question is now pending before the Indiana Courts. The opinion of the Hon. Greene B. Bronson, of this city, counsel of the Northern Company, is published in another column.

We did the *Bank Note Reporter* injustice, day before yesterday, in the following paragraph:

"The Auditor-General of Illinois, in a letter to a gentleman in this City, under date of Feb. 20, says: 'There has been no circular issued concerning the Bank Law.' This seems to discredit a document of the sort which we condemned, a few days since, from the *Bank Note Reporter*."

The regulations in regard to the Bank law, published by the *Reporter*, were not official, nor in circular form, but derived from a private letter from the Auditor to Mr. Thompson, which we have seen. The mistake was unintentional, and we were led into it by a third party, who had written for an official copy, and had just received the reply quoted.

Having made this correction of *statement*, we may as well add we have nothing to correct in the way of *opinion* touching another matter, in which the editor of the *Reporter* feels interested, and about which others may, possibly, feel offended. On the contrary, we repeat the belief that much gammon—humbug, if you will—in what are known as "Foreign account" negotiations, is attempted in Wall-street, and occasionally played off with success on the press. As these gentlemen are particularly fond of notoriety when a good thing is really well done, they ought not to expect entire silence, when the job is bungled. If they were not themselves parties to thrusting their "business affairs" before the public when credit is to be gained, no one would go out of the way, we take it, to notice that which may occasionally appear not so palatable. Speculation, it may be added, in this connection, is not unfrequently fed to the prejudice of innocent parties, by exaggerated accounts of what is done in the Street by this, that or the other "Banker" in the way of big operations. We assume no censorship over their way of doing business, nor do we mean they shall assume to be judges of the best style or time of giving or withholding public information or public comment.

The market news by the *America* is favorable for Cotton; the large sales are significant [of an active, healthy trade, and in some degree of a speculative confidence in the future. Provisions continue to look well, but Breadstuffs are dull. Money was more active in London, and Consols firm under the change of Ministry. The Earl of Derby, late Lord Stanley, who is spoken of as the new premier, is the leader of the Protection party. American Stocks were attracting more attention.

There were large sales of Stocks in Philadelphia to-day: 2,000 shares Reading at 70@¼@, closing 70 bid; 500 shares Morris 17¼@¼@, closing 17½ bid; 350 shares Long Island 20½; $3,000 Pennsylvania Fives, 90, $5,000 at 89½; $10,000 Reading 6s, '70, at 79.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—We referred briefly, yesterday, to the recent report of Professor Mitchell, in regard to the great enterprise of a direct Railway from Cincinnati to St. Louis. We recur to the subject again, on account of the very interesting nature of the report, and of its statistical importance.

1. The first great feature in this project that will strike attention relates to *time* and *distance*, as compared with the steamboat route through the West. From Cincinnati down the Ohio to its mouth, and up the Mississippi to St. Louis, is 750 miles. By the proposed Road line the distance is 335 miles. The time, by boat, is from 48 to 72 hours, if the rivers are up, and not bridged by ice or sandbars. By rail, it will be not over 21 hours. The local travel created by the Road, passing as it will through a tier of counties in Indiana, and another in Illinois, not now in the enjoyment of Railroad facilities, will be important and profitable.

2. The freight business will be derived in a large degree from a vast amount of Grain and Provisions which are now cut off from a market at anything like living charges. Indiana grows sixty-six millions and Illinois fifty-nine millions bushels of Grain. The Pork and Beef of the two States bear an equal proportion to this abundant means of preparing it for market. The freight revenues are set down at $748,800 a year.

3. The passenger trade is reckoned, from the start, at 500 first-class through and 250 second class through passengers per diem, and the revenue from way-passengers equal to one-half the through traffic. Together, $1,629,100.

4. The cost of the Road per contract is to be $9,000,000. This includes everything except a portion of the land damages, the interest on the Bonds while the Road is being built, and some other contingencies not mentioned or foreseen; the whole to be covered by an issue of $1,000 Second Mortgage Bonds, when absolutely necessary and expedient. Beyond the two items, together $10,000,000, it is not designed that the liabilities of the Company should extend.

5. The Capital and Bonds are thus divided:

35,000 Shares private and corporate Stock	$3,500,000
27,500 Shares Stock to Contractors	2,750,000
7 ₱ cent First Mortgage Bonds to Contractors	2,750,000
7 ₱ cent Second Mort Bonds for Contingencies	1,000 000
Total	$10,000,000

6. The following private and corporate subscriptions have been secured:

Loan of the City of Cincinnati, secured by mortgage on stock of the Company	$600,000
Stock subscriptions in Cincinnati, about	300,000
Subscription of City of Aurora	50,000
Subscription of citizens of Aurora, about	50,000
Subscription of Ripley Co., Indiana	50 000
Subscription of Jennings Co., Indiana	50,000
Subscription of Knox Co., Indiana	200,000
Subscription of Daviess Co	30,000
Subscription of citizens of Knox Co., about	100,000
Subscription of City of St. Louis	500,000
Subscription of citizens of St. Louis	125,000
Total	$2,055,000

7. The following are the various connections of the Eastern terminus of the Road at Cincinnati, with the Atlantic Cities:

To New-York direct:

I. From Cincinnati by the Little Miami Railroad to Xenia, thence to Columbus, thence to Cleveland, thence to Dunkirk, (sixty miles unfinished,) thence by Erie Road to New-York.

II. From Cincinnati by Hamilton and Dayton Railroad to Dayton, thence to Springfield, thence to Sandusky, thence by Lake Erie to Buffalo, thence by various railroads connecting to Albany, thence by river, by Hudson River Railroad, or by Harlem Railroad to New-York.

III. Cincinnati to Cleveland as before, Cleveland to Pittsburg by railroads Pittsburg to Philadelphia, (thirty miles unfinished,) thence to New-York.

IV. Cincinnati to Pittsburg by Ohio River, thence to New-York, as above.

V. A fifth great route will be soon presented in the railways from Cincinnati to connect with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, thus uniting Cincinnati with Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York, and of course with the city of Boston.

Five great routes are destined to compete with each other for the trade and travel to and from the West.

1. The route from New-York by Erie Canal to Buffalo, by lake to Cleveland and Sandusky, by canals and railroads to Cincinnati.

2. From New-York to Dunkirk by railroad, thence to Cincinnati by railroad, by lake navigation, or by canal

3. The route presented by the Central Pennsylvania Canal, to Pittsburg, and thence by Ohio River to Cincinnati.

4. The route by the Central Pennsylvania Railroad to Pittsburg, and thence by the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad to intersect the Cleveland and Columbus Railroad, making a direct route to Cincinnati.

5. The route by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to the Ohio River, thence by river or railroad to Cincinnati.

6. The Western terminus of the Road, at St. Louis, connects with the Pacific Railroad, traversing the State of Missouri. This work, though bearing the name of Mr Whitney's grand project of connecting the Pacific Ocean with the Mississippi River, and designed to constitute, in fact, one link in the chain, will be prosecuted through Missouri, independent of the question and policy of traversing the Rocky Mountains. The Road has been commenced at St. Louis.

9. So various and important both to local and through trains are the interior connections of the proposed road, in Indiana and Illinois, that nothing short of an examination of the map, with the extensive net-work of rivers, roads and canals laid down—many of the roads already completed in Indiana—would present an adequate idea of this interesting point of the subject. Beginning at the West, at the distance of 75 miles from St. Louis, the road crosses the line of the proposed Illinois Central, close to which point the Chicago Branch will diverge from the main stem of the Central. This forms a connexion with the Lake, at Chicago, and by the Northern Indiana and Southern and Central Michigan with Detroit and Toledo. From this point, too, the travel from St Louis may be directed down the Illinois Central to Cairo and thence by the Mobile and Ohio Road, through Tennessee and Alabama to the Southern Atlantic. At and near Vincennes, on the Wabash, the road connects with that river, and with the Terre Haute Railroad and Wabash and Erie Canal. Next the line crosses the N. Albany and Bedford Road, connecting with the Ohio River, opposite to Louisville And further on another connection is made with the Ohio, opposite the same city, by crossing the Columbus and Jeffersonville Road. Then, near to Cincinnati, the Indianapolis and Madison, and Indianapolis and Lawrenceburg Roads, are crossed. In short, to use the language of Professor Mitchell, "our line, is a mighty trunk with branches radiating in all directions, extending over a vast and productive country, whose capabilities and resources it is impossible to estimate."

10. The value of the stock and security of the Bonds rest on the facts we have stated, together with the safety of the contract made with Messrs. Seymour & Co. The last, Prof. Mitchell details at length, as to terms, as follows:

"For the sum of nine millions the contractors obligate themselves to finish in five years the entire work, and to turn over to the Company each successive section so soon as it may be finished, with adequate depots, and machinery for working so much of the line as may be then ready for use. The grades, curves, width of cuts, embankments, tunnels, &c., &c., are all specified in the contract. The character of the masonry, bridges, ties, chairs, rails, &c., are in like manner specifically stated, and all the work is to be done under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Engineers of the Company.

The expenses of engineering, with the exception of the salaries of the chief consulting and constructing engineers, are all charged to construction, and are paid by the contractors. To secure the right of way, depot grounds, &c., the contractors allow the companies the sum of $300 ₱ mile, or about $100,000. Any amount beyond this which the land and land damages may cost, must be paid by the companies.

The contractors are further obligated to build all the depots, station-houses, engine-houses, turn-tables and machine-shops, required on a first-class railroad; and to furnish from time to time, as may be wanted, 40 locomotives, 40 passenger cars, 500 freight cars, 30 sidelings of 1,000 feet each, &c., &c.

The Companies, on their part, obligate themselves to pay the Contractors, *as the work progresses*, on the monthly estimates of the Engineers, as follows:

Seven-eighteenths in Cash;

Five and one-half eighteenths in Stock of the Company;

Five and one-half eighteenths in the Bonds of the Company;

Thus, for the entire construction, engineering, furnishing and equipping, as above, the Companies will pay to the Contractors nine millions, as follows, viz.:

Three and one-half millions in Cash;

Two and three-quarter millions in Stock;

Two and three-quarter millions in Bonds.

11. Finally, we recapitulate the gross income and estimate of net receipts, from which large allowances for contingencies may be made, without impairing the prospect of a net 7 ₱ cent. yield on ten millions Stock and Bonds.

From 1st class through passengers at 2 cents per mile, 500 per day, at $6 70 each, makes a gross receipt per annum of $845,200

250 2d class do. do. at $2 35 each	267,300
Way passengers, equal to one-half through do	522,600
Freight	748,800
Total per annum	$2,377,900

In case we allow 45 ₱ cent. of the gross receipts for expenses, wear and tear, sinking fund, &c. &c., we have a net income of $1,306,855, on a total possible expenditure of ten millions of dollars.

MINIATURE ALMANAC....THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises..... 6 29 | Sets..... 5 53 | MOON—Rises.. 0 00m,
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 7 02m | Gov. Island.. 7 52m | Hell Gate.. 9 43m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....MARCH 4, 1852.

Cleared.

Propeller Novelty, Briggs, South Amboy, J. & N. Briggs.
Schr. R. W. Brown, Hulse, Wilmington, Dollner & Potter.
Schr. Mary. Clark, Gloucester.
Schr. Acolus, (Br.) Stubbs, St. Domingo City, Bleecker & Wiley.
Sloop American, S

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted,*) at the office, No 113 NASSAU-STREET, between Beekman and Ann, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies; THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the *Daily Times*.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.
Payment in all cases must be made in advance.
RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

VOL. I....NO. 146. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Dwight Congregational** in 6th st., between 2d and 3d-avs—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING, at the usual hour, by the Pastor, whose health is so far restored as to warrant an effort. Subject:—"Is this thy kindness to thy friend? Why wentest thou not with thy friend?" The ordination of a Deacon will take place also, in the morning. Communion in the afternoon. The public are invited to attend. By order of Council. m6 1t*

☞ **Sabbath Evening Services in Brooklyn.**—The fourth of the course of sermons in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Clinton and Remsen-sts, will be delivered TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, by Rev. M. D. HOGE, of Richmond, Va. Subject—"Man made in vain if the doctrine of a future state be not true." Seats free. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. m6-1t*

☞ **Rev. John Little**, now in connection with the Presbyterian Church, will on Sabbath the 7th of March, commence his labors to a new congregation, in St. Luke's Hall, corner of Grove and Hudson-streets. Services at 10½ A M., and 3 P. M. m6-1t*

☞ **Rev. Dr. Schroeder** will preach in the church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, March 7, Subject: "History and Character of the various English Translations of the Bible." Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. m6-1t*

☞ **Discourses to Young People.**—The Tenth of the series will be delivered by Rev. THOS DEWITT, D.D., in the Fourth Congregational Church, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs, TO-MORROW EVENING. Service at 7½ P.M. m6-1t*

☞ **Is the Soul Immortal?**—Professor S S. SNOW will prove, TO-MORROW EVENING, from reason and the Word of God, that it is not. He will preach at No. 163 Bowery, three times, at the usual hours. Seats free.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **At a Meeting on board the Steamer Baltic,** Captain J. COMSTOCK, while detained in New-York Bay, Capt. J. C. DELANO being appointed Chairman, and Capt. ASA ELDRIDGE Secretary, it was

Resolved—That, in the opinion of this meeting, the detention of this steamer, by hazy weather, 21 hours at anchor in the Bay, was caused by the want of a proper system of buoyage.

That the cause of humanity, and the vast and increasing commerce of this port, as well as the other harbors of our coast, lakes and rivers, require the best system of can or nun buoys, similar to those of the Elbe and Weiser, which rivers are much more liable to floating masses of ice than the Hudson, but the buoys of which are, notwithstanding, constantly kept in position throughout the year.

That spar-buoys now in use in the much-frequented channels of this port are unfit for the purposes intended, being too indistinct to be seen, unless in the clearest weather, and too small to be numbered, as all channel-buoys should be.

That, in the opinion of this meeting, an efficient Board, composed of officers of the Army, Navy and civilians, should be immediately appointed by Act of Congress, whose duty it should be to superintend and direct the location construction of light-houses, and the position of light-vessels and buoys.

That this meeting most solemnly protest against the reckless manner of removing, with very short notice, the light-ships from their stations, and earnestly recommend that whenever a light-vessel is absent from her position, by stress of weather or for repairs, that its place be immediately supplied by a *duplicate* light vessel, kept prepared in all cases for the purpose. The case of the U. S. steam frigate *Mississippi*, nearly lost on Five-Fathom Bank, off the Delaware, is a striking proof of the importance of this resolution.

That the want of the range lights for this channel, for which an appropriation was made by Congress, in 1850, is a cause of great delay and much loss to our shipping interest.

That the Act of Congress appropriating for numbering the buoys, and more properly buoying the channels of this port, should be more efficiently carried out; and for that purpose a system, as well as a seal to each, should be provided for the inspection of lights and buoys, and replacing them when carried away, or when the numbers which distinguish said buoys have been defaced and rendered illegible by ice or other cause.

That there resolutions be published in the newspapers, and the attention of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, in the Senate and House of Representatives be especially called to them. J. C. DELANO, Chairman.

ASA ELDREDGE, Secretary

JOHN WHEELER, N. Y.	Capt. JOS. J. COMSTOCK, N.Y.
D. D. HOWARD, N. Y.	Capt. W. G. HACKSTAFF, N.Y.
ELISHA RIGGS, N. Y.	Capt. THOS. S. ROPER, N.Y.
GIDEON J. BALL, Erie, Pa.	Capt. L. C. TRIPP, Mass.
A. G. MATLOCK, Brooklyn	NICHOLAS DEAN, N. Y.
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JOSEPH COWDEN, N. Y.	HIRAM FULLER, N. Y.
O. V. HOLLENBECK,	RICHARD J. SMITH, N. Y.
S. CORNING JUDD, Washington	ISAAC WALTON, N. Y.
J. W. SHILES, Pilot, Virginia	JAMES SALMON, N. Y.
J. W. KING, Examiner U S N	WM. C. CROCROFT, N. Y.
F. K. COLLINS, N. Y.	E. D. WILLARD, Washington
G. A. CONOVER, N. Y.	F. H. SCHENCK, N. Y.
H. F. TALLMADGE, N. Y.	S. ALLAIRE, N. Y.
WM NELSON N. Y. State	A. T. RYDER.
GEO. W. CAMPBELL, N. Y.	T. B. STILLMAN, N. Y.
P. C. COFFIN, N. Y.	A. H. DODGE, D. C.
S. S. GILPIN, Ex. Read. Room	T. F. SECOR, N. Y.
HENRY HEDDEN, N. Y.	J. BREASTED, N. Y.
DAVID GORDON, Mississippi.	G. BRUCE, N. Y.
J. R. BRODHEAD, N. Y.	Dr. E. RUGGLES, N. Y.
H. BARRES, Michigan.	F. A. FISHER Baltimore
JOHN TOURNEY, N. Y.	T. D. PITMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y.
F. W. RISQUE, D. C.	H. A. CANGILL, N. Y.
E. B. PEET, N. Y.	L. KEARNEY, Capt U. S. N.
Capt. WM. W. BOYCE, U.S.C.S.	C. B. ALLEN, R. I.
JOHN MAGINN, Pilot, N. Y.	PRENTIS DORR, Virginia
R. W. EROFELT, U S N.	HERMAN H. HEATH, Washington
EDW C. TOWNSEND, N. Y.	Gen AARON WARD, N. Y.
D. SMITH D D, Conn.	AARON N. PHILLIPS, N. Y.
E. W. B CANNING, Mass.	CORNIS VANDERBILT, N. Y.
W. S. HOSFORD N. Y.	WM. W. COMSTOCK, Prov., R. I.
M. Jalmon, N. Y.	

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company**—Office No 8 Wall st., room No. 4.—CAPITAL STOCK $200,000—SHARES $100 EACH.—The Books of Subscription for Stock in this Company are now opened at their Office, where parties desirous of becoming interested, may procure Stock, Pamphlets of Organization, and By-Laws, and any information relative to the objects and prospects of the Company. This enterprise commends itself to the confidence of capitalists, the Company having in possession one of the most valuable mines in California, located on Wood's Creek, near the city of Sonora, Tuolumne County, and having nearly complete an engine and stamp work of the largest class, which will be shipped by a clipper vessel, at an early day. It is the purpose of the Trustees to prosecute the work with vigor, and a view to profit from the *business* of mining. It is deemed unnecessary to enter into a calculation of probable profits, it having been satisfactorily ascertained that Companies already in operation with good machinery have been eminently successful.

The machinery now being made for this Company, is under the immediate supervision of R. S. KING Esq., the builder of the "Gold Hill Quartz Mining Company's—(known as Peck's)—Mill," which has produced such astonishing results, and will be twice the size of that establishment. The employees in all responsible positions will be shareholders, and selected with special regard to ability and integrity and required to give bonds with sureties in such sums as will be deemed sufficient to guard the interests of Shareholders. Persons residing out of the city may obtain Stocks, Pamphlets, or any information, by addressing the Treasurer, post-paid, by mail. D. W. INGERSOLL, President.
THOS. E. HASTINGS, Treasurer. 27i-tf

☞ **Removal**—BENEDICT, HALL & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Boots, Shoes and Findings, have Removed to No. 21 Park Row, on the site of the old Park Theatre, opposite the Astor House, New-York. 28i-1m

☞ **Clairvoyant Examination**—DR. SWAN continues to astonish the people with his Independent Clairvoyant, at his office, No 157½ Bowery, N. Y. City. m6-4w*

☞ **Notice**—Passengers per steamship BALTIC, for Liverpool, will please be on board, at the foot of Canal-st., THIS DAY, (Saturday) March 6, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
m6-1t EDWD. K. COLLINS & CO.

☞ **Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell** will deliver the second lecture on Physical Education, on SATURDAY, March 6, at 2 o'clock, P.M. Subject—The Laws of Life. Tickets to the course, $2, for sale at EVANS & BRITTAN'S Bookstore, No. 697 Broadway. m6-1t*

☞ **The last Lecture** of the "Bedford and Philomathean Course" will be given on MONDAY EVENING, (8th inst.) at the Plymouth Church, Orange st., Brooklyn, by Rev. HENRY W. BEECHER Subject. "The Imagination." To commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, for sale at the door. m6-2t*

☞ **Catholic Institute of New-York**—A Lecture will be delivered at Metropolitan (late Tripler) Hall, for the BENEFIT OF THE SISTERS OF MERCY, on MONDAY EVENING, the 8th of March, by the Most Rev. Archbishop HUGHES Subject—"The Catholic Page in the History of the United States, with its meaning." Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats $1. Can be had at the Catholic Bookstore; of the Sextons of the Catholic Churches, and of the members of the Institute. Lecture at 8 o'clock; doors open at 7
m5-3t* DANIEL SULLIVAN, President.

☞ **Catholic Institute of New-York**—A Lecture will be delivered in Metropolitan Hall, for the Benefit of the House of Protection, under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy, on MONDAY EVENING, March 8, by the Most Rev JOHN HUGHES, D. D., Archbishop of New York. Subject—"The Catholic Chapter in the History of the United States." Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats $1, which can be obtained at the Catholic Bookstores, of the Sextons of the Catholic Churches, and of the members of the Institute.

☞ **O. U. A.—Public Demonstration.**—MAGNA CHARTA CHAPTER, No. 38, corner of Court and Sackett-sts., South Brooklyn. On MONDAY EVENING, March 8, an address will be delivered by Brother T. DE WITT TALMADGE. Subject: Our Country—Its Superiority and Inferiority. Invitation tickets (free) can be had of ROBT. J. LUCKEY, No 198 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at H. COTTIER'S, No 162 Atlantic-st m6-2t*

☞ **Clay Festival Association**—"We'll stand by the Oak, the brave old Oak, that's weathered many a storm." NOTICE—An adjourned meeting of the CLAY FESTIVAL ASSOCIATION will be held at the City Hotel, corner Broadway and Howard sts., on MONDAY EVENING next March 8, at 7½ o'clock. Members are requested to be punctual in their attendance. By order,
NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, President.
WM. FARDON, Secretary. m6-1t*

☞ **Attention, Californians!**—A grand mass meeting to be held EVERY DAY at No. 87 Nassau-st., in order to get supplied with FRANK'S AROMATIC SODA previous to starting for the gold regions. The article is now considered indispensable, being a most pleasant beverage and a sure regulator of the system. Let every man be in time, and secure their allowance. 216 tumblers, $1. Sun of Arrowsic Soda Company, J. H. BEARDSLEY, Agent. m4-1m.eod*

☞ **Notice.**—The second regular Meeting of the KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION will be held in Knickerbocker Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, 8th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The members will bear in mind the trouble and time that will be saved by paying their dues at the house of the Secretary, No. 168 9th-av., before that date.
m3-5t E. J. MADDEN, Secretary.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **The Third Manhattan** BUILDING ASSOCIATION—BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION NOW OPEN—JOIN AT ONCE.—The unparalleled success attending the Second Manhattan Building Associations it having disposed of its entire number of shares in the short space of five months from the period of its organization has led to the establishment of the Third, to which the attention of the public is invited. The Entrance Fee is $2; Monthly Dues, $3; Shares, $200. It costs now but Two Dollars to become a member, and the monthly installment of Three Dollars, in the course of a few years—probably six or seven—will positively yield the sum of Eight Hundred Dollars. Members paying not less than six months in advance will be entitled to interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. A public meeting will be held at No 430 Broome st., corner of Crosby, one block from Broadway, (entrance in Crosby,) on MONDAY EVENING March 8, at 7½ o'clock. W. G. S. MILLIKEN, and JACOB L. FENN, will address the meeting, explanatory of the working of Building Associations, a free discussion to all. This is the first public meeting ever held at this Hall; it is large, and will seat six hundred people, with new and comfortable seats. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend. Persons desirous of becoming members of the Third Manhattan Building Association can do so by calling at the office of the Secretary, No 15 Spruce-st., second floor, where by-laws can be had free of charge. JAMES S LIBBY President, Lovejoy's Hotel.
DAVIS COLLAMORE, Vice President, No. 447 Broadway.
J. W. WESTON, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

James Y. Watkins, 16 Cathrine-st.	Albert Miller 143 Nassau-st.
James Neeves, cor. Houston and Bowery,	Wm. H. Cornell, 59 Fulton Market.
Seymour Whiting, 50 East Broadway,	John A. Currier, 191 Greenwich-st.,
Wm. A. Conant, 12 Bowery,	Joseph Hough, 230 Broadw'y,
	Jas L. Worth, 34 Broadway.

JACOB L. FENN, No. 15 Spruce st
PROMEROY & JENKS, No 54 Wall-st. m3-3t

☞ **Phœnix Building Association.**—A Public Meeting of this Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, March 8, at Union Hall, corner Avenue C and Fourth st., at 7½ o'clock. Explanatory address will be made by Hon Jacob L. Fenn and Q. McAdam, Esq. This meeting is free to all. The PHŒNIX is now thoroughly organized and incorporated, and offers superior advantages to those desiring a Homestead, which they should at once embrace. "There is no place like home," is an old adage, but a true one—the force of which was never more fully felt than at the present day, when rents are so enormously high, that it is almost impossible for a mechanic to pay them. Besides, they grow higher and higher from year to year. These facts are sufficiently important to induce every rent-payer to come up and sustain the good work, and through it, themselves. As a Savings Institution, also, the benefits of this Association are peculiarly attractive. The Prospectus and By-Laws, with the Act of Incorporation, together with all required information, can be obtained at the Secretary's Office, (Chambers' Hall,) No 65 Chatham-st
WILSON SMALL, President, No 91 Ludlow-st.
AMOS WILLETS Vice-President, No. 276 Pearl-st.
A R HATFIELD, Sec'y, office (Chambers Hall,) No 65
Q. McADAM, Attorney, No 62 Wall st (Chatham-st.
JACOB L. FENN, Surveyor, No. 65 Chatham-st.

TRUSTEES.

Warren Chapman,	George W. Dawson,	E. J. Small,
Andrew Hume,	Robert M Dewitt,	James Cuthell,
Peter J. Powles,	Joseph Nesbitt,	Geo. A Berney,

N B—Books for subscription, both for ladies and gentlemen, are open daily at the Secretary's Office, No. 65 Chatham st. m5-2t

☞ **Home for a Poor Man.**—The IRVING BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION will hold another public meeting on MONDAY EVENING, March 8, at Chatham Hall, Chatham-square at 7½ o'clock. So great was the demand for shares at the last meeting that a great many people were disappointed, and could not get a chance to subscribe. The meeting will be addressed by several able speakers, who will explain the objects of this beneficial association. All persons desirous of joining and better their condition, as the books will shortly be closed. Ladies and gentlemen are particularly invited to attend, and learn how they may procure a home which they may call their own, and which they can obtain by small monthly payments.
MORRIS FRANKLIN Pres dent, 106 Broadway,
GEO. H. BURFORD, Vice President, 158 Nassau st.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Secretary, No. 241 Grand st
THOMAS LAWRENCE, Attorney, No 15 Beekman st.

TRUSTEES

Geo H. Franklin, No 173 West-st.		
Geo W. Riblet County Clerk's office, City Hall		
Silas C. Herring, No's 137 and 139 Water st.		
James Jacks'n, Jr. No 361 Broadway		
Benj G Maltby, No 89 Barclay-st.		
Nelson Puff No 215 Duane-st.		
Elias Combs, No 244 Grand st.		
F G Richardson, No 42 Fulton-st		
Geo T Maxwell, No 15 City Hall		

Office of Association, No 244 Grand-st. Open EVERY EVENING from 6 to 9 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY from 1 to 9 o'clock P M., for Ladies. Articles of the Association may be had gratis. m6 2t

☞ **Now is the Time!—The Last Chance!**—The EMPIRE BUILDING and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION will hold a public meeting at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer-sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, March 9, at 7½ o'clock. As the e remain but a few shares to be subscribed for, it is expected that the books will then be closed. Previous to the meeting, subscriptions will be received at the office No 173 Spring-st, from 2 to 9 P.M. Subscribe, and thereby secure a home
JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, President,
(Controller, Park.)
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, Vice-President.
STEVENS & HOXIE, Attorneys.
JOHN BOOTH, Surveyor

TRUSTEES

Joseph Hoxie	J. R Del Vecchio,	John B. Acker,
George H Purser,	Wm Sinclair,	M. M Van Dyke,
Sylvanus Godney,	Wyllis Blackstone,	C S Merritt,
George Bond,	Wm H Riblet	C. H. De Latamer,
Wm H Grenelle,	Joseph Britton	

J. W. FELL, Secretary, No 173 Spring-st. m6-2t

☞ **The Second as Successful as the First!**—Although but a few public meetings have been held, and so rarely have our citizens enrolled themselves as members of the SECOND GREENWICH BUILDING ASSOCIATION, that the officers will be enabled to offer four or five shares for sale or redemption at the FIRST REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING to be held in the BLEECKER BUILDINGS, Bleecker-st., near Morton, on MONDAY EVENING, March 8, at 7½ o'clock. Persons who have been favorably impressed with the principles of Building Associations, are invited to attend and become members. There are none more promising or more carefully conducted than this, and it will soon be filled up. Members are reminded that the first month's dues are now payable. The Secretary's office is at No 48 Eighth av.
GEORGE STARR, Vice-President
R. ROSS, Jr., Secretary. m5-3t

TRUSTEES.

Charles Crane,	James M. Post,	Samuel Sinclair,
John Thomas,	Robert Peterson,	James W. Farr,
David Mulliken,	D. C Weeks,	W. E Smith, Jr.

☞ **United States Building Association and EQUITABLE INVESTMENT AND SAVING FUND**—The fourth monthly meeting of this Association will be held at No 163 Bowery, third story, on MONDAY EVENING, March 15, at 7 o'clock. The books of the Association are open for subscription at No 178 Bowery, where by-laws and act of incorporation can be had gratis. Entrance fee 50 cents; dues $2 50, shares $660. An opportunity is offered to males and females, by paying $2 50 a month for a few years, to obtain a home or capital sufficient to start in fair business. At the last meeting shares were redeemed at $260 each. N. McGRAW, President, No. 4 Crosby-st.
JOHN RUSHBY, Vice-President.
THOS. VERNON, Secretary, 178 Bowery.

DIRECTORS.

Andw. Allendorph,	James Grundy,	Wm Forrester,
John Crouch,	Starlee Livesey,	Jas McDuff,

TRUSTEES.

N McGraw,	C. W Houghton,	John Ridley

Attorney, Chauncey Shaffer 75 Nassau st. 10f-1m*

☞ **Building Associations**—FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital $120 000, dividend into 10,000 shares, of $15 each cash paid in, with the privilege of increasing the capital stock to $500 000. Subscription for the capital stock of this Company will be received by the following persons, appointed Commissioners: John Bruce, No. 24 Platt-street; Wakeman & Latting, No. 59 Fulton st.; Daniel P. Barnard, No. 16 Wall st.; John Boxton No. 16 North William-st.; Solomon Sturgus, No 8 Clinton court, Beekman-st.; John J. Vellot, No. 142 Sands-street, Brooklyn. Also, by all the Directors. A Prospectus explaining the great advantages to be derived from the Company to Mechanics and small property holders, as well as to those who wish to invest their money and get the largest amount of profits, can be had of any of the Directors, all the Secretaries of the different Building Associations, or at the office of Mr. Jessurun, No 8 Clinton-court, Beekman-st
JOHN BRUCE, President
S JESSURUN, Secretary. m2 2w

☞ **A Card.**—THE BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—To all persons who have subscribed or are about to subscribe to the stock of this company. The Books to receive the first instalment of $2 50 per share to the capital stock of this company, will remain open a few days longer, at the Mercantile Bank, corner of Broadway and John-st. The second instalment will be due and payable on the 15th, at the same place. It is anticipated from the resources which this company have already at command, that they will pay the largest dividend ever paid by any Insurance Company in the city of New-York or the United States. As the stock is being taken up very fast it will be well for those persons who wish to subscribe for shares to do so immediately as they will never have such a chance again. J. BRUCE, President.
S. JESSURUN, Secretary m3-4t

☞ **Notice to All.**—KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—So great has been the success of this Association, and the management of its affairs so satisfactory to the members, (all of the shares having been taken in six weeks) at the request of many persons in the upper part of the city, we have opened the books of the second and have already one hundred shares subscribed for. To those who were unable to procure shares in the first this will be a favorable opportunity; and for their accommodation a public meeting will be held in Knickerbocker Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 10, at 7½ o'clock. The public, both ladies and gentlemen, are invited to attend, as at this meeting there will be able and thorough explanations given. Come and join—entrance fee only $2, on each share of $200
JAMES R DEL VECCHIO, President.
ANSON WILLIS, Vice-President.
Books now open at the office, where articles of Association can be had. EDWARD J. MADDEN, Secretary
OFFICE, No. 168 9th-av. m3-7t

☞ **Profitable Investment** IN THE VILLAGE OF EDEN VALE.—A Public Meeting, free to all, will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 10, at 7½ o'clock, in Chatham Hall, No. 25 Chatham-square, on the objects and advantages of the EDEN VALE HOMESTEAD BUILDING ASSOCIATION will be fully explained, and new members admitted. The Articles of Association and Prospectus may be had at No. 290 Broadway and No 244 Grand st., New-York, or No. 223 Fulton-st., corner of Tillary-st., Brooklyn.
JOHN MURPHY, President,
ELIAS COMBS, Vice-President.
THOMAS LESTER, Secretary m6 1*

☞ **The New-York Land and** BUILDING ASSOCIATION will hold a special meeting on MONDAY EVENING, March 8 at No 163 Bowery, for the purpose of receiving new subscribers. There will be interesting speakers present, to explain the objects and working of our Society, showing how a house and lot may be obtained by paying $1 per week for a few years. Come, one and all, and receive a certificate of independence! The members are particularly invited to attend, as business of importance will be discussed.
MILES CHAMBERS, President,
H. S. SMITH, Secretary, No 1 Murray st. m6 2t

☞ **Homes for the Industrious NEAR THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—A few city building lots still left.; only $1 per week required: no interest the first year. Call immediately and join. In ten weeks you get possession. Apply immediately to WM. PARKER, Secretary, No. 192 Canal st. Second regular meeting, WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 10, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 220 Grand-st corner Elizabeth. m6 3t*

☞ **Mount Vernon Building Association No. 2**—An adjourned meeting of this Association will be held at the corner of 7th-av and 22d st on MONDAY EVENING, March 8, at 7 o'clock. The public is invited to attend.
ABM. J. POST, President.
CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Secretary. m6-2t*

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **North American Mutual Loan and** ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION—No 458 Broadway, south-east corner of Grand-st Office open from 10 o'clock, A. M until 9 o'clock P M Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and subscribe. Entrance fee, $1; monthly dues, $3.

WORKINGMEN, ATTEND.—An opportunity is now offered you, by this Association, of investing your small savings in a manner far more profitable than depositing in our Savings Banks or other similar institutions. Reflect—In eight years, or less you can convert $288 into $800. Yes, $288 invested in small monthly sums of $3—so trifling in amount, that there are few who cannot afford it. Of all classes of the community, none are to be more benefited than the working class—men of small means. Who is there not desirous of a home to call his own? Who is there not proud of being called his own landlord? We appeal to you all to secure to yourselves and to your children a home, and be relieved from the growing burden of high rents. Office, No. 458 Broadway
RICHARD F. CARMAN, President.
THOMAS S CUMMINGS, Vice-President.
MORTIMER SMITH, Secretary.
DANIEL HOWALL, Surveyor.
HENRY B. CUMMINGS, Attorney.

TRUSTEES.

Walter Keeler,	Augustus Barmore,	Alfred A. Arment,
Augustus Lasar,	James H. Dice,	B. H. Olsen, jr.,
m3-1w	H. W. Smith.	

☞ **Mercantile Mutual Loan and** ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION being now in successful operation, offers very favorable inducements to Clerks and others who may wish to subscribe for shares before the first monthly meeting of the Association, March 12. A special meeting will be held at the rooms of the Association, corner of Broadway and Grand-st., over the Pacific Bank, on SATURDAY EVENING, the 6th inst, when addresses will be delivered in reference to the workings of the Association. B. J. HOWLAND, President.
WM. O. GROSER, Secretary. m5-2t

☞ **Waverly Building Association**—Office, No. 143 6th-av. open at all hours for the purpose of receiving subscriptions. Entrance fee, for the present, only $1. Monthly dues, $3. Subscribe early, as the entrance fee will soon be doubled. N. B. MOUNTFORT, President.
JOHN GREGORY, Vice-President.
JAMES W HALE, Secretary.
A public meeting will be held early next week, at the new Chapel, junction of Greenwich and 7th-avs. m3-4t

New-York Daily Times.

MASS MEETING.

NOMINATION OF MR. WEBSTER.

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED.

Speeches, Address, Resolutions, &c

Last evening the great demonstration in favor of the nomination of the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER for the Presidency, took place at Metropolitan Hall. The house was sparsely occupied until about 8 o'clock, when the audience gradually increased, until some two thousand or twenty-five hundred persons had assembled. The meeting was earnest and enthusiastic.

Among the distinguished gentlemen on the platform, we noticed His Honor, Mayor KINGSLAND, Hon. F. A. TALLMADGE, Dr. FRANCIS, GEORGE GRISWOLD, Esq., MOSES H. GRINNELL, Esq., Dr. ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, MORGAN MORGANS, Esq., HON. JAMES HARPER, and a large number of prominent merchants and professional men.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. LAMBERT SUYDAM, who nominated GEORGE GRISWOLD, Esq., as President of the meeting.

The nomination was ratified with loud applause, and Mr. GRISWOLD took his seat.

Mr. MORGANS nominated the following gentlemen as Assistant Presidents:

WM. H. WEBB,	LUTHER BRADISH,
ROBERT B. MINTURN,	STEPHEN WHITNEY,
D. C. KINGSLAND,	JAMES HARPER,
JACOB CRAM,	GEORGE A. TALMAN,

A large number of gentlemen were appointed Vice-Presidents, and the usual number were elected Secretaries.

WILLIAM M. EVERTS, Esq., read the following Address of the Meeting to the People of the United States. The announcement of Mr. WEBSTER'S name was the signal for tumultuous applause and repeated cheers.

The Address is as follows

To the People of the United States

The near approach of the election for the Chief Magistracy of the Union calls upon all its citizens to consider the actual aspect of affairs, to examine the characters and principles of the leading statesmen of the nation, and to determine upon a deliberate and patriotic survey of all the vast interests of the great Republic, to whom the administration of these affairs and interests should be intrusted. If we justly deem it a chief glory of our system of government that its powers are to be exercised by no fortuitous allotment of birth or rank, but by the free designation of popular choice, it is a necessary consequence that that choice can be wisely exercised only in favor of the most worthy and the most capable. Just as fully as we estimate the value and dignity of the Right of Suffrage, we must admit the solemn obligations of *duty* which attend its enjoyment, and neither by apathy nor by rashness in the exercise of the elective franchise, neglect or abuse the liberty which distinguishes our condition from that of every other people.

Nor is it less the privilege and duty of every citizen both to impart to others the grounds of his own opinions and preferences on this subject of the highest concern to all, and to receive theirs from them, for thus only can the concurrent sense of those who view alike the interests of their common country, be ascertained and applied to the practical results of an election.

But, fellow-citizens, if these sentiments in their general application receive our assent, we can scarcely exaggerate the peculiar importance, in the actual condition of public affairs and of political parties, of their earnest adoption as practical rules for our action, in preparing for and conducting the ensuing Presidential Election.

No reflecting mind can refuse to admit that the probable duties, difficulties and dangers which will attend the administration of the Federal Government during the next Presidential term, require that the reins of power should be held by a firm hand and guided with a wise experience of the past, and a sagacious forecast of the future. If the Revolutionary War and the labors of the Convention of 1787 gave a new Constitution and Government to the established communities of the old States, recent public events have brought a vast region of new territory and new interests within the dominion of our existing Constitution and Government. If our entrance as an independent nation into relations with the other nations of the earth followed from the first organization of our Government, our wonderful growth in territory, population, wealth and power, concurring with the stupendous changes wrought by science and invention in the means of intercommunication with the old world, has commenced a new era in our foreign relations. It contemporaneously with our birth as a nation, all Europe became involved in the storms of war and revolution, and our humble and remote position scarcely preserved us from being drawn into the strife, the preparations for greater conflicts there, warn us of a peril to which our relations as a great commercial and maritime nation now most certainly expose us. And if the first President of the United States was called upon to apply all the resources of his wisdom and patriotism to direct and control the first operations of the new Constitution and Government upon the States over which they were established, and to define and regulate our position and intercourse with foreign nations in their then disturbed condition, who can deny that the next Chief Magistrate of the Union will require, for the successful conduct of our affairs, whether foreign or domestic, the largest measure of the same great qualities!

Under the influence of these sentiments, fellow-citizens, at a public meeting, whether for numbers, or the universal representation of the various interests of our community never surpassed, held this day in the City of New-York, it was resolved to announce, as our unanimous choice, and to submit to the consideration of the National Convention, the name of DANIEL WEBSTER as a Candidate for the Presidency of the United States, at the next election.

The character and career of Mr. WEBSTER, his principles, his abilities, his public services, his labors and his fame, the honors which he has received from his countrymen, and the renown to his country which he has imparted in return, are known to you all. Born in the ordinary condition of American life, the son of a soldier of the Revolution, educated entirely in the schools and college of his native State, rising by his own exertions to the light of his profession in the country, he rejected the splendid emoluments which an exclusive devotion to private pursuits ensured to him, and, at early manhood, entered the councils of the nation, for more than a third of a century, with trifling intervals, he has been in public life, as the immediate representative of the people, as Senator, and as Secretary of State; during all this time, his acts and speeches have been seen and read, known, understood, and scrutinized by all his countrymen all over the land.

He is known on the seaboard from the St. Johns to the Rio Grande, and from the Columbia to the Gulf of California, by every seaman and every merchant, as having achieved, by the power of his reason, what war had failed to accomplish, and established on a basis hereafter never to be questioned, the absolute exemption of the American flag, in whatever sea, from search or visitation, making the deck of every vessel as safe from foreign interference as a cabin behind the Alleghanies.

He is known throughout the vast interior to all engaged in internal trade and navigation, as the earnest and consistent opponent of that narrow construction of the Constitution, which restricts its commercial protection and operation to *salt water*, and denies them to our land-locked seas and mighty rivers.

He is known to the farmer, mechanic, and manufacturer, as the advocate of that system which defends, promotes, and encourages American labor, and develops and expands all American resources of production and manufacture, the supports of foreign commerce.

He is known at home and abroad for those great negotiations in our foreign affairs, which have composed strifes, averted wars, extended commerce, settled boundaries, repaired national injuries inflicted or sustained, and signalized our foreign relations by acts of mutual respect and comity, of magnanimity and clemency.

But above all, fellow-citizens, he is known and cherished by every lover of his country, as the Defender of the Constitution and the advocate of the Union; and whenever and wherever "we behold the gorgeous ensign of the Republic, now known and honored throughout the earth, still full high advanced, its arms and trophies streaming in their original lustre, not a stripe erased or polluted, nor a single star obscured, bearing for its motto, spread all over in characters of living light, blazing in all its ample folds, as they float over the sea and over the land, and in every wind under the whole heavens, that sentiment, dear to every true American heart, LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE"—whenever and wherever we behold this flag of our country, the name of DANIEL WEBSTER and his fame are, to our eyes, mingled with its blazonry.

This eminent citizen, instructed in every art, trained in every discipline, informed by every experience of public life, endowed with every power and furnished with every acquirement fit for the service of the State, his public virtue and patriotism, tried by every personal, partizan and sectional influence within the whole sphere of our politics, and ever found true to the whole country, and its permanent welfare, this eminent citizen, now in full maturity of years and wisdom, yet "his eye not dimmed, nor his natural force abated," we believe most worthy to receive the honors, most able to perform the duties, of President of the United States.

Nor, fellow-citizens, is it a less serious topic for your consideration that JUSTICE, justice to Mr. WEBSTER and justice to our country, justice to the historical greatness of the past, and to the solemn claims of the future, requires the earnest and devoted labors of us all, to reward his past and command his future services for the Republic.

He has served the State from early manhood to the present hour; he has labored for and loved his country, with an enthusiasm untiring and undecaying; his very heart and life, as it were, have been wrought into the fabric of our prosperity and our glory; and at last, he has crowned a long career of noble achievements for the general good, with a sublime sacrifice of self to his sense of public duty, which has filled the measure of his fame, and touched the *heart* of the whole people.

If, besides public talents, virtues, services, and great deserts, *popularity* be required for success in the political canvass, Mr. WEBSTER enjoys it with the people of the United States, in an unexampled degree.

He who denies this, either means by *popularity* something different from admiration, respect, attachment and gratitude, or he means by the *people* some nondescript portion of the community, distinct from the men who till the soil, and ply the loom, and crowd the mart, and navigate the ships, and fill the professions and all the manifold pursuits of industry and business. All *these*, whenever and wherever opportunity affords, in town or country, at the North or South, at the East or West, in the courts, in the senate, in the popular assembly, seek every occasion to gaze upon his person, to listen to his eloquence, to grasp him by the hand, and attend his presence and his movements with every display of enthusiastic admiration and regard. Repeatedly a candidate for popular suffrage, he has always beaten his competitors; his elections to the Senate have always been, on the part of the Legislature, but a formal expression of the popular will of its constituents, and his place in the Cabinet, now and heretofore, has been accorded upon the well-defined and general expectation and desire of the great mass of the American people.

For twenty years the school-boys of our land have rehearsed the eloquence of DANIEL WEBSTER, in the same breath with that of Fisher Ames and Patrick Henry, and have grown to manhood to find this classic of their school books the living Orator, Patriot and Statesman.

Distrust then, fellow-citizens, these arrogant contemners of an intelligent, educated, enlightened, generous people, whom they p

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1852.

☞ The Second Edition of the *Evening Times*, published every day at 3 o'clock P. M., and served to subscribers for *One Cent*, contains a full and complete list of the *Arrivals at all the Hotels*, up to the latest hour.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Neither the Publication Office, Editorial Rooms, nor Printing Establishment of the DAILY TIMES are opened on Sunday. Advertisers who desire their notices to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 11 o'clock on Saturday evening.

☞ The demonstration last night in favor of Mr. WEBSTER, owing doubtless to the inclemency of the weather, was not so large as his friends had reason to expect. The very large hall, however, which had been secured for the meeting, was quite half full during the greater part of the evening, and it was certainly as well-dressed, orderly and respectable an assemblage as ever convened in our City. Many of the most prominent of our merchants were upon the platform, and several of them, as will be seen by our report of the meeting, took an active part in the proceedings. The announcement made in our evening paper, that Gov. Morehead and Mr. Choate would be present, was not justified by the event; but their places were supplied by Messrs. M. H. Grinnell, F. A. Tallmadge, Jas. S. Thayer, and T. H. Barnett, who addressed the assembly with earnestness and ability.

The Address, which will be found in another column, is a well-written document, and presents, very clearly and compactly, the ground of Mr. Webster's claims to the Presidency. His support of a Protective Tariff, of the policy of Internal Improvements, and of Whig principles generally, is referred to, and especial emphasis is laid upon his eloquent and consistent advocacy of the Constitution and the Union. No specific mention is made of his noble championship of the North in reply to Hayne of South Carolina,—of his steady and demonstrative vindication of the ordinance of 1787,—of the Compromise measures of 1850, or of any of the more recent acts which have engaged the attention of Congress and the public. The document is marked by a dignified tone, and will be read with interest.

The meeting was enthusiastic, and will give a marked impulse to the cause which it was designed to commend to public favor.

The Public Lands.

What shall be done with the public lands, is a question of annual recurrence, and which is now nominally discussed at Washington. Immense in extent, and fertile in soil, these lands as yet lack what alone can make them valuable—men. Untilled, they are worthless. Covered with energetic inhabitants, and subjected to proper and industrious culture, they will add largely to the great aggregate of human production, and increase vastly our national strength and the sum of human happiness. It is only as they are absorbed gradually in the process of settlement, that they become worth anything at all.

The leading object which Congress should seek, therefore, would seem to be plain enough. The laws concerning them ought to aim at securing their *settlement* and culture as soon as possible. The whole country is interested alike in thus making productive, and tributary to the national wealth, these vast tracts of new land. The policy which will settle them soonest, and by the best and most industrious inhabitants, is clearly the policy which Congress ought to pursue.

It does not seem, however, to be that which enlists their favor most. There are schemes in abundance, to give them to certain Railroad Companies, or to the States in which they lie; and they are urged with all that acute eagerness by which projects to benefit the pocket are generally pressed. But there is a much greater anxiety displayed to put the price of these lands into the treasury of some corporate monopoly, or State, than to put men upon them who will plough them and sow seed upon them, and make them yield abundantly for the sustenance and the comfort of man.

In our own opinion, these lands ought to be *given away*, under judicious regulations, to those who will settle upon them. There are tens and hundreds of thousands of persons within this country who are not able to buy them, who would gladly and successfully labor upon them, and plant upon them a race of hardy, industrious, enlightened freeman.

There are, unquestionably, objections to this disposition of them. Of course no policy, upon any public question, is free from objections. It is very possible that no precedent exists for such an act; but then it is time such a precedent was created. It is quite likely that many unworthy persons would become possessed of lands under the most judicious regulations that could be adopted; but certainly many *very* worthless persons become possessed of land now, and would under any system that could be devised. It would unquestionably be urged as unjust to the old States, to the new States, to men already possessed of farms, and to many other classes of persons, to bestow such a gift upon men because they were poor; but all these classes, and all our states, are directly benefitted by their connection with our common country, by everything which augments the national wealth, increases the sources of public revenue, and feeds the fountains of national strength.

The policy seems to us to combine more benefits, with fewer evils, than any other yet suggested or likely to be adopted. It has been advocated by Mr WEBSTER, and may thus be rescued from the imputation of being one of the mischievous radicalisms of the day. We trust it may at least be fairly canvassed.

France and Belgium.

The annexation of Belgium to the already extended territories of France has been the object of intense longing with the latter Government, from the days of Louis XI., to the days of Louis Bonaparte. If the national pulse ever grows feverish, or the national brain disordered, the fever and the mania are almost sure to exhibit the standing symptom of an onslaught upon Flanders. To guard against it, the veteran campaigners of the wars of the Spanish succession ran a cordon of impregnable fortresses along the frontier, from Alsace to Dunkirk. Between these, and sometimes beyond them, the fighting has been renewed from time to time, for a century back. During the era of the Bourbon restoration there was peace in the land for the space of a score of years. The revolution of 1831 called for a temporary introduction of French troops, and the siege of Antwerp gave them employment; but the reestablishment of peace between the monarchical and republican factions dispensed with foreign intervention, and Louis Philippe was at liberty to withdraw his muskets, to be used in the construction of "infernal machines" at home. In the first heat of the revolution of 1848, the business of subjugating the little State was undertaken as a private speculation by two or three thousand *ouvriers* let loose from Parisian shops. Organizing their means and energies upon a scale only equaled by the flibustiering of Lopez and his kind, they marched gallantly forth from St. Denis, and on the 30th of March passed the frontier In a day or two they and their projects were pretty generally knocked in the head. The band was sore smitten by a detachment of the Flemish army, and so *thoroughly* discomfited as to banish all ideas of Belgian conquest from the minds of other private joint-stock operators.

Belgium, in short, is the Texas of France. The bulk of the population is French; the prevailing religion is French; the Constitution was borrowed from the French; and the sympathies of a large minority are identical with those of France. As an individual State, it is utterly devoid of political consequence; as part and parcel of its great neighbor, it might be in a fair way to share whatsoever of glory is to be won by that lusty power in the coming contests of war or peace.

The many and obvious reasons that render Louis Bonaparte a ready instrument in the acquisition, teach us that the cravings and age-long avarice of France, and the submissive disposition of Belgium, are not to be long held back from the important measure. The emissaries of the Elysée are unflagging in their practice upon the rank and file of the Belgian army. The whole Catholic faction, once all-potent in political influence, but for the last five years thrown into bitter antagonism with Government, whose policy during that period has experienced a liberal turn, are zealous in their Bonapartism, and unrestrained in their advocacy of the annexation. The act, therefore, bids fair to be a peaceful one, however the consequences may affect continental politics. That it will be witnessed with indifference by any of the four great powers, it is folly to suppose. England, from her long friendship with King Leopold, the husband of that idol of the last generation, the Princess Charlotte, will of course be stirred to action. And if the trophies raised by British pride on the field of Waterloo suffer the demolition the Prince President seems bent upon, the action will not lack for energy. The Bourbons, whether exiled and errant, or crowned and intermarried with royalty, may be counted on as willing helps for the son-in-law of Louis Philippe, whenever he shall be obliged to parody Louis Philippe's misfortunes. We think, then, the annexation of Belgium may be set down for an ascertained fact; but a heavy and impenetrable cloud of doubt hangs over the after action.

A New Feature in Journalism.

People who do not read German newspapers, by which we mean papers printed in Germany, have an indifferent idea of the purposes which a newspaper may be made to serve. In our remarks the other day, the portrait was drawn as vividly as might be of the American newspaper. We alluded to its comprehensiveness, variety and restless enterprise; its eager seeking for political and business information; its endeavors to polarize as much of the light of the universe as possible upon its *tabula rasa* of double imperial. Its mission has to do with the outdoor world. It tells the man, who sits at his fireside, over his muffin and chocolate, what has been done without in the busy ways and thronged thoroughfares of life. It converges the images of external daylight upon a sheet in a darkened chamber. The recluse need not raise the sash to see the doings of his more active fellow mortals; he has only to wait for his paper. But when we have told the merits of the American press, as a faithful reporter of public concerns we have told pretty much all. It lacks the feature, which so strongly characterizes the German newspaper, of affording glimpses of indoor or still life; shadowy intimations of domestic happiness and grief; half-seen revelations of the heart; auto-biographical advertisements, in two or three lines, telling love-stories more pathetically than volumes of Tieck or Balzac. The papers of the Fatherland reflects all such matters with the simplest of fidelity; and right refreshing is it to turn away from the unvarying monotony of business, financial or legal notifications, to notices like the following, selected at random, from the *Leipziger Tageblatt*, by a correspondent of the *Boston Traveller*:

Most sincere thanks to the Rev. Mr *Grafe* for his splendid sermon preached last Sunday.

Miss Maria Hempel is hereby congratulated on her 19th birth-day.

My beloved Ida is hereby congratulated, from my whole heart, on her birth day. N. N.

This evening, at ½ past 10, my wife was happily delivered of a healthy boy. C. A. BOSENBERG.
25 JAN. 1852

To day was my wife whose maiden name was Starke happily delivered of a girl. LAWYER KRAMER.
LEIPZIG, 24th JANY.

Yesterday, early, at 5 o'clock, we were rejoiced by the birth of a healthy boy. H. EHRARDT & WIFE
26 JANY.

Yesterday afternoon, in the 5th hour, God visited us with calamity; our Oscar aged 5 years & 5 months died of scarlet fever. C. R. VILHELMY & WIFE.
26 JANY.

With the profoundest deference for custom, and whatever else "fogyism" clings to, we submit that the want of these traits is a want we have little reason to felicitate ourselves upon. Once in a while, cases like the one that has recently excited so general an interest, throw off the dress of privacy, and thrust themselves naked and brazen before the world; but the cases are rare, and unfortunately owe their celebrity to crime, or other causes, making the publication noxious, and for every reason objectionable. Scenes of vice alone obtrude themselves, or come within the reach of the news-purveyor. Those of virtue are rarely touched upon. Private merit is left to its privacy; and public merit is measured by so many arbitrary standards, that truth finds indifferent chance to say anything about it. The national reserve affects everything. While we publish the briefest notices of ties formed by marriage, or dissolved by death, custom forbids the announcement of births. The accidents of domestic life are caviar to the general. We see abundantly into kitchens, and chastely into bed-chambers, by means of place-seeking servant girls, or housekeepers calling for help. We know, perhaps, that neighbor A desires to leave the neighborhood, because he advertises for a house; and here our domesticity pauses. There are no cards of thanks for an eloquent sermon—no mysterious communications from loving letters of the alphabet, savory with unuttered because unutterable affection—no charmingly self-complacent announcements of recent babes and as-well-as-could-be-expected mothers. From all these pleasant incidents of the household the American newspaper is shut out. It is not allowed to be the confidant, the go-between of personal intercourse. Its labors are purely *al fresco*. The annals of in-door life are left to oral tradition, the least trustworthy of chroniclers.

Pray, why not import the manners of the Fatherland, and throw a little "heart" among the news columns? Why not qualify the hard and indurating material we are forced to use as the staple of our prints with those occasional touches of German nature that make all men kin? We are decidedly for lending the newspaper more domestic habits. If the space now devoted to the cultivation of ill-feeling, or of no feeling, were surrendered to these pleasant exhibitions of personal gratitude, kindness and other partially visible but always gentle emotions, the advantage would be as much with the writers as with the readers of newspapers.

Philadelphia vs. New-York.

The notice that our merchants have taken of the "Dog in the Manger" scheme of the Philadelphians to direct the South-Western trade from this City has called out an apology and attempt at justification. The exclusion of freight from the Pennsylvania Railroad is placed upon the ground that the Road is unable to carry the amount sent to it. The accumulations are alleged to be so great that it was necessary to "shut off" some of the sources of supply. The *Philadelphia Bulletin*, speaking for the Railroad Company, says that the Company, for these reasons instructed their agents

"To receive no more goods from New-York. In this they acted an honest part toward both cities, since they permitted Philadelphians to profit by their work, at the same time that they gave warning to New-Yorkers that their goods could not possibly be forwarded, that they could look out for some other mode of transportation."

But nothing is said of the special reasons for making New-York the only object of this rule of exclusion, alleged to be so imperative. The agents of the Company, in their directions to their correspondents, say:

"The goods coming through you, consigned to us, from further East, are likely to be in small quantities. To relieve you from any trouble with these goods, you can send them to our care."

The necessity to "shut off," therefore, seemed to apply to New-York alone. All this matter makes a sorry show for our broad-brimmed neighbors. The move was selfish and envious. The less they say about it, the less will they draw embarrassing attention to an act they should strive to forget. It remains for judicial authority to settle whether the Company, in "shutting off," complies with its legal obligations to convey the property of all customers in the order of their application.

In regard to the "immense amounts of freight" at Philadelphia, our neighbors may take comfort from the assurance that the means of transportation through the State of New-York are abundant to relieve them, without the labor of climbing the Alleghanies, and that they need not apprehend any necessity or wish to "shut them off."

☞ If we published a daily sheet the size of a ten acre lot, we might possibly make room for part of the communications intended for our columns. As it is, however, we are compelled to exercise a very rigorous judgment in regard to them. We are always glad to give place to articles either communicating important *news*, or presenting some topic of discussion in a new and more striking light. But not one in ten of the communications we receive, is of this character. Generally, every person who happens to differ from opinions we may express, feels that we are bound to give his side of the question a hearing also; and we have had correspondents modestly claim as a *right* the privilege of writing a column or two, in reply to some statement made in a speech or lecture which we had reported. If our space would permit, we might be disposed thus to make our paper merely an *arena* for the gladiatorial displays of everybody that should see fit to enter the lists. As it is, however, we cannot concede any such unrestricted license.

We shall endeavor to give our readers, regularly, the news of the day first,—and then such editorial articles, upon current topics, as seem to us just, and likely to be useful. We do not feel bound to yield space for answers to our articles, nor could we possibly do so without destroying at once the interest and usefulness of the paper. If a communication is written with striking ability,—if it conveys any just and novel ideas, or is likely to add essentially to the sum of public wisdom, we shall be very glad to give it a place. But we do not hold ourselves bound, nor are we disposed, to open our columns indiscriminately to replies to our own articles.

Very often the claim of *right* for space to make such replies, is urged as an excuse for pressing some private interest. Thus a correspondent sends us an article, endorsing fully what we said yesterday, about the sufferings of emigrants in crossing the Atlantic, but expressing very great surprise that we did not urge the only remedy, viz: the establishment of lines of *steamers* between New-York and Ireland. Now we have frequently urged the utility and importance of such lines, but we object to being called upon to press them as the *only* matters of importance in connection with emigration. Those who are interested in their establishment, must be content to allow us to advocate them at such times and in such manner as we see fit.

Some other person writes a very long article in professed reply to our recent editorial upon railroad accidents; but he adds nothing whatever new upon the subject, simply copying our successive statements, and adding that he does not agree with us. No possible utility can come from publishing such articles, nor can we surrender to them any of the limited space at our disposal.

☞ The *Salem Register*, reviewing the controversy between Senators Rhett and Clemens, finds a theme of profound thankfulness in the circumstance that the former was too much of a Christian to challenge his antagonist. We should be grateful for gratitude wherever we discover it. But when it appears in large amounts for the minutest of favors, it certainly partakes hugely of the ludicrous. Let us see how much reason the *Register* has for its demonstration.

Rhett and Clemens had indulged *ad nauseam* in abuse of each other; and as the account current showed certain unliquidated indebtedness on the part of Rbett, that representative of chivalry, it was supposed, would resort to the last method of squaring such obligations, pistols at twelve paces. It was not imagined for a moment, that any religious scruples would forbid, for if any existed, they must have interfered to prevent those personalities, which the *Register* properly stigmatizes as of the grossest character. But strange to say, Mr. Rbett discovered that he was a Christian, only when called upon to shape his ill-words into ill-deeds. His religious professions had been put to shame, by the most unpardonable improprieties of speech; and were remembered only at the moment he was invited to abide by the consequences. He spoke twice and badly, and even then declined to act once, because of a reviving recollection of certain bypast devotional resolves.

Now we appeal to the *Register*, whether this display of piety would not have better suited an earlier stage of the business? Does it not come in awkwardly at the precise moment of its introduction? Might not the thanksgiving of the devout have had a happier inspiration, if the prohibition laid upon the trigger-finger of the Carolinian had been previously laid upon his tongue? We think so at least; and shall accordingly withhold our enthusiasm, until the delinquent light of the Church furnish the fruits meet for repentance. At present the reputation of Mr. Rhett for courage and Christianity is at a sorry discount.

☞ The *Fredonia Censor*, a spirited and neatly printed Whig paper, in Western New-York, nominates Mr. GREELEY, of the *Tribune*, as the next candidate for Governor of this State.

☞ The paragraph concerning *Cough Candy*, in our City Items yesterday, was an advertisement, and should have been so marked. It found a place where it did, through a blunder in the printing office.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Pennsylvania—Democratic State Convention—Protest of the Cass Men.

HARRISBURG, Thursday, March 4.

During the Evening Session of the Convention after the adoption of the resolution that the Chairman appoint a Committee to select a delegation to the National Convention subject to the approval of the Convention, John Scott, Esq., of Huntington, submitted the following Protest, which, after an exciting debate, was admitted on the Journal.

We solemnly protest against the resolution just adopted as a wanton disfranchisement of the Congressional Districts which we in whole or in part represent. We denounce it as a flagrant usurpation of power—as a desperate alternative resorted to by a tyrannical majority to manacle and silence a large minority in this Convention upon a vital question—it is a trampling under foot of an usage sanctioned by the action of the Democratic party in its Conventions for the last seventeen years—it is not only a violation of usage but it is a sacrifice for a temporary purpose of a cardinal Democratic principle. While the Democracy of other States are bringing the election of Delegates nearer to the people, Pennsylvania by this action of the majority of her Convention, removes it further from them and displays a humiliating distrust of the popular will.

The whole proceeding is an usurpation of our rights, and the rights of the people whom we represent,—directly branding them and us, as unfit to choose their electors and delegates to represent them in the National Convention. It is justifiable by no exigency—it can be justified by none,—it is pregnant with the seeds of discord, and dissatisfaction in the ranks of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania.

We protest against the right of the majority of this Convention to deprive the Congressional Districts of their suffrage in the election of delegates and electors. We utterly repudiate the act by which it has been done. We came here clothed by our constituents, by virtue of the power inherent in them, and by virtue of the time-honored usage of the party, with the right to select electors and delegates, subject to the approval of this Convention; and of that right we recognize no power but that of our Democratic constituency as strong enough to divest us. The violation of that right is a violation of a part of the vitality of part of our organization and we refuse submission to the resolution. We decline all further participation in the selection of Districts delegates. We assert the right of the delegates from the several Districts and the right of our constituents themselves to disregard the selection of Delegates and Electors, made by an outrage upon party law, and to select them in accordance with party usage. We therefore protest against this act as unjust, unnecessary, and in disregard of venerated usage, as it is with every principle of Democracy; as an act of disorganization, fraught with anarchy and dismemberment of the Democratic party; and we ask that this, our earnest protest against it, be entered upon the journal of the Convention's proceedings.

We look upon and pronounce the appointment of an irresponsible Committee, clothed with power to scrutinize and stab in the dark, our fellow citizens, without giving in public any reason for it, as an act which should bring with it the blush of shame to the cheek of every man who claims to be a Democrat; and the Committee itself we consider as nothing less than a secret tribunal, invested with inquisitorial powers.

Signed,
THOMAS DUNCAN, Bucks.
JOHN B. PARKER, Northumberland and Dauphin.
WILLIAM FRY, Northampton and Lehigh.
JOHN ARMSTRONG, Franklin and Adams.
JOHN SCOTT, Huntington, Blair and Cambria.
JOHN HERR, Huntington; Blair and Cambria.
ULISSES MERCER, Bradford.
A. MCKEEN, Bradford.

GEO R. MCFARLANE, Blair.	JOHN R HUNTER, Huntington
H. J. SAGER, Bucks.	BENJ GRIFFITH, Bucks.
SAMUEL HAGAR, Bucks.	DAVID BOIES, Beaver.
T. M. HALL, Centre.	P. W. HOOK, Fayette
GEO PALMER, Delaware.	PHIL DOUGHERTY, Dauphin.
A. SALTMAN, Erie.	R MCALLISTER, Dauphin.
SMITH JACKSON, Erie.	JAMES NIGL, Franklin.
GEO A ACHENBACH, Chester and Potter	WILSON RILLEY, do.
PHILIP BELLINGER, Northumberland	JOHN B STILES, Lehigh.
	W. H MILLER, Perry.
MORRIS LEWIS, Mercer.	DAVID BATES, Mifflin
CHAS M HALL, Schuylkill	EDW. MCCLYMER, Berks.
MICHAEL WEAVER, do.	JOHN L SCHROEDER, do.

SECOND DAY

HARRISBURG, Friday, March 5.

The Convention reassembled at 11½ o'clock this morning

Mr Hirst, from the Committee appointed for that purpose, reported the names of 54 delegates to represent the State in the Baltimore Convention; also 27 Electors.

The delegates from the Sixth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Seventeenth Congressional Districts, proposed to the Convention the names of gentlemen from their respective districts for delegates and electors.

The report presented by Mr. Hirst was adopted—ayes 97, nays 3—about 30 delegates declining to vote upon the question, upon the ground that the proceeding was a violation of all party usage, and an act of gross injustice to the minority.

Mr. Hugus reported a long series of resolutions approving and adopting the platform laid down by the Baltimore Convention of 1844-'48, sustaining the Compromise measures, in favor of the Fugitive Slave law; urging Mr. Buchanan as the only choice of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, and as one who would secure an old-fashioned majority in the State; instructing the delegates named by this Convention to vote for him from first to last; authorizing the Democratic State Central Convention to require a pledge from each delegate and elector to sustain the instructions of this Convention, and upon failure to give such pledge within a reasonable time, to substitute.

Various amendments were proposed and discussed with much warmth and feeling.

A call was made for the previous question to silence debate and cut off further amendments.

The Convention sustained the call, and the resolutions were finally adopted, the Cass men fighting most desperately up to the last moment.

Adjourned to meet at 2½ o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Upon re-assembling Mr. Reilly, of Franklin, offered a resolution that the delegates elected by this Convention to the National Convention, be instructed to vote for James Buchanan on the first, and every subsequent ballot, until he is nominated for the Presidency. After some discussion it was voted down, ayes 35, nays 76 The Convention then proceeded to place a large number of candidates upon nomination for Canal Commissioner. Upon the 4th ballot, the choice fell upon William Searight, of Fayette County—he having 77 votes, to G. F. Mason 37, J. B. Britton 8, and Henry Mott 8.

The nomination was unanimously confirmed.

A number of the usual resolutions were adopted,—one of them authorizes the State Central Committee to fill any vacancies occurring on the electoral ticket.

Mr. McGraw moved that the Secretaries be authorized to prepare a report of the proceedings of the Convention, and that they be published in all the Democratic papers of the State.

After the transaction of other unimportant business, it was moved that the Convention adjourn *sine die*.

The President made a few appropriate remarks, when the Convention quickly, and apparently in the best humor, adjourned.

Destruction of two Cotton Factories by Fire.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, March 5.

A cotton factory, of 2,600 spindles, employed in the manufactury of warp, belonging to David Hoppers, at Mooseneck Hill, West Greenwich, was entirely consumed by fire on Wednesday. Insured for $3,500 at the American office in this city.

A cotton factory, of 3,000 spindles, situated at the westerly part of Scituate, belonging to John T. Pitman, of this city, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday evening last. The mill was employed in the manufacturing of printing cloths. Insured in this city for $12,500, as follows: $5,000 at the Merchants; $5,000 at the American—the balance at the Roger Williams, and the agency of the Hartford office.

Kossuth at Louisville

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, March 4.

We have had heavy rains all day, and the KOSSUTH reception failed in consequence. He delivered a speech last night, at Farmer's large tobacco warehouse, which was crowded with people. The burden of the speech was complimentary to Kentuckians. He said he had often been told they were noble-hearted, generous, bold and brave, and had a world-renowned reputation for never missing their aim. His speech touched upon different topics, but offered nothing particularly new or striking.

Marine Casualties—The City of Glasgow Aground—Railroad Accidents.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 5.

The bark *Roanoke*, from Rio Janeiro Jan. 17, arrived here this morning. Felix Lukey, of Fell's Point, Baltimore, the First Officer, died when two days out, and was buried at sea. James Hugh, seaman, fell from the main yard, Feb. 9, and was lost.

The steamship *City of Glasgow* grounded yesterday, near Newcastle, on her way down the river, but got off the next tide and proceeded on her voyage.

On the Reading Railroad, near Phœnixville, James Kehoe had his leg crushed between an engine and tender, owing to an engine which was clearing the snow from the track running into another that was standing still.

Nathaniel mass was run over by a train on the Philadelphia Railroad to-day and instantly killed.

Marine Disasters.

Boston, Friday, March 5.

The brig *Umpire*, SIMPSON, from New-York, for Portland, put in below Portsmouth, on the 3d inst, in distress. She was knocked down, off Boon Island, in the gale of Sunday night, and had about 80 bales of Cotton washed off the deck, boats carried away from the davits, &c., cut away fore and main topmasts, and with them all her head yards and foremast head were carried away, when she partially righted—her anchors were then let go, when she fully righted. Her crew were engaged 9 hours in getting the anchors aft, and some of them are badly frostbitten. Two of the men were washed overboard when she capsized, but regained the vessel. The *Umpire* will be repaired at Portsmouth.

The Texas Creditors, &c.

WASHINGTON, Friday March 5.

The creditors of Texas holding first class certificates, assemble in Washington on the second Monday in April, to decide upon accepting the late Act of Texas relative thereto, passed in January last. The meeting is thus delayed, to enable foreign creditors to be present.

Governor Johnson, of Virginia is here.

Rise of the Ohio.

CINCINNATTI, Friday, March 5.

The river is high and rising, and the water is within a few feet of the houses fronting the river west of Main-street.

Western Navigation.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, March 4.

There is a good stage of water, and boats continue to pass over the Falls. Business is very brisk.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Friday, March 5.

We have no mail south of Richmond to-night.

The steamer *Elite*, with 125 bales of cotton, was recently lost on the Trinity River.

Judge Evans, of the Sixth Judicial District of Texas, has resigned.

A severe thunderstorm occurred at Savannah, on Saturday last.

Mr. Law, one of the oldest merchants of Columbia, S. C., died last week.

NEW-YORK CITY.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held on Thursday. C. N. Fearing, Isaac H. Smith, and Charles L. Frost were admitted to membership, and David Ogden was appointed on the Arbitration Committee, vice Samuel Thompson. Resolutions in favor of the proposed alterations in the Usury Laws, a memorial to Congress, protesting against the present French Tonnage duty, and resolutions opposing the proposed change in the law regulating the duties of Port Wardens and Marine Surveyors, were passed. A resolution in commendation of the "*Shipping and Commercial List*," was unanimously adopted; and after the transaction of some routine business, the Chamber adjourned.

—Mr. Magnus Gross, editor of the *New-York Abend Zeitung*, was arrested on Thursday by Capt. Sparks, of the Tenth-ward Police, charged with publishing a libel in the columns of his newspaper against Mr. P. J. Joachimssen, a lawyer of this City, and counsel for Otto Grunzig when tried for the murder of his wife. Mr. Gross admitted the article, and stated that he could prove it, and a good deal more to the prejudice of Mr. J. He was taken before Justice Timpson, and gave bail in the sum of $500 to appear and answer the charge. Rev. Mr. Verren became his surety.

—The British brig *Margaret*, from Kingston, is ashore on Sandy Hook. She lays easy, and will probably be got afloat at the next high tide.

—Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will lecture at the Plymouth Church, on Monday evening. Subject—"The Imagination."

—The "Clay Festival Association" will hold a meeting at the City Hotel on Monday evening.

—The whole number of patients treated by the medical officers of the Northern Dispensary during the month of February was 2,045; of whom 892 were attended at their homes, and 1,153 at the Dispensary. The whole number of prescriptions put up was 3,975.

—"The Natural History of the Loafer" is to be the subject of the People's Course of Lectures at the Tabernacle, on Monday evening.

—There are 523 lunatics at the Asylum on Blackwell's Island.

—The American Tract Society of this City received during the month of January $35,242, of which $18,348 was for publications sold, and $16,893 was made up of donations.

—From the forty-sixth Annual Report of the Public School Society we learn that on the first day of January last, there were 104 schools under the control of the Society, at which 23,969 white and 972 colored children were in attendance. The whole number taught during the year 1851 was 55,769. Forty-three pupils of the public schools were admitted into the Free Academy during the year. The trustees say that the whole personal property of the Society, including the books, slates, &c., in daily use in the schools, as well as in the general depository, does not exceed $20,000 in value.

—It is stated that "FIFTY sewing machines driven by steam, are now in daily operation, in this city."

—The congregation of the Stanton-street Baptist church have extended a call to Rev. Daniel G. Corey, of Utica, to become their pastor.

—The Committee appointed to obtain subscriptions in behalf of the widow of the late George T. Gillespie, acknowledge the receipt of $1,103 85 from the members of the Police department, and $358 73 from various individuals; making a total of $1,962 48, which has been deposited in the Tradesmen's Bank, to the credit of the widow.

—The steamships *Prometheus*, for San Juan, and the *Crescent City*, for Chagres, sailed from this port on Friday last. They were both crowded with passengers.

—The case of fraudulent operations pending against Daniel W. Townsend, ex-President of the Bowery Bank, at the lower Police Office, has been finally set down for Tuesday next, at which time the investigation will be proceeded with before Justice Osborn.

—Justice Osborn decided yesterday to admit the evidence that was recently reserved in the Winn & Hawkins investigation, touching upon the point of usury in the loans of money made by Cyrus Scofield, and others. The decision was made known to the counsel on both sides, who are to fix upon a day to proceed with the examination. As yet no trace of Plin White, (the principal mover in the late gold dust operations,) has been obtained, although it is generally believed he is still in the city.

—Yesterday morning, Rudolph Kluge, who was convicted on Thursday, in the Court of General Sessions, for committing wilful and deliberate perjury, was arraigned for sentence, and the Court sent him to the Sing Sing State Prison for the term of six years. Charles Shultz, who committed the same crime, by persuasion of Kluge, was also arraigned, and upon pleading guilty to the indictment, the Court sentenced him to the State Prison for only two years.

—It was currently rumored about town yesterday that Mr. Andrew Howe, who formerly kept the "Five-Mile House," had attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, but did not quite accomplish his purpose, in consequence of being discovered.

—The steamship *Baltic* returned from her trip to Washington yesterday, and will sail for Liverpool to-day.

—The steamship *S. S. Lewis* sailed for San Francisco, on Friday, with passengers and merchandise. She is to run on the route from San Juan del Sur to San Francisco.

—Oliver Perry Shourt was killed on Thursday last in Williamsburg, by being struck by a piece of rock thrown out by a blast. He died in about an hour after he was struck. He was the son of a widow lady, residing at No. 88 Washington-street, Brooklyn.

☞ About three inches of snow fell on Thursday night. Of this amount there was left, yesterday afternoon, about an inch and a half of *mud*.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Those little pocket editions of humanity, the Aztecs, still confound the wisdom of the wise, and seem to baffle all attempts to unravel their origin. One cannot help thinking, while looking at them, that the age of the Fairies has returned, and that he beholds, *in propria persona*, the mysterious little beings who peopled the holly groves and bewitched belated travelers in Merrie England, in good King Arthur's time Of course, one would be scoffed at, in this severely scientific age, to hint that he believed such a thing, but ten to one the scoffer would give implicit credence to something far less probable. No matter what you call them, somebody will insist that they are something else, unless you assert that they are the greatest wonders in human form ever seen in the city. On that point all are agreed.—*New-York Tribune.*

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—*Friday.*—RICHARD T COMPTON, Esq., President, in the Chair, and a quorum present—The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved

Petitions referred.—Of property holders in Thames street to have said street widened from Broadway to Greenwich street; of Fred Wentz to be indemnified for damages sustained in consequence of the Tailors riot in August, 1850; of Phelps, Dodge & Co., to have a brick wall removed from the corner of Beekman and Cliff-streets; of residents of Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn, against change of location of the Ferry; of members of Hook and Ladder Company No 3 to have their house repaired.

Resolutions adopted.—Requesting the County Clerk to inform the Common Council by what right and authority he qualified two more Commissioners of Deeds than the laws of this State provide for the City and County; also, if the two Commissioners last qualified by him are now performing the duties and exercising the functions of that officer (by Ald Peck); appropriating $50 for the purchase of a frame for the Portrait of D. T. Valentine, Esq., Clerk of Common Council; to purchase a lot in Thirty-fifth-street at $2 600 for a station-house for the Twentieth Ward Police, to pay Wm McKeller $500 for extra services.

Mayor's Message.—A Message was received from his Honor he Mayor, transmitting the annual report of the Emigrant Savings Bank. The receipts of the institution during the year, from 2,920 depositors, were $202,197 77 The sum drawn by 1,099 depositors was $77,031 24 The total assets are $190,017 43. The message and report were ordered to be printed. Another message was received from the Mayor, transmitting the annual report of the Sailor's Snug Harbor The receipts of the Institution in 1851 were $79 729 10, and the disbursements amounted to the same sum. The balance of cash in Bank belonging to the Snug Harbor is $1,357 27. The funds of the Institution amount to $36,997 52, and the estimated income for 1852 is $16,503 60. Ordered to be printed. A message was received from the Mayor, vetoing the action of the Common Council and resolution by Ald. Tieman, in relation to Jones's Woods, in favor of deferring the matter of taking said woods for a Park. The Mayor returned the resolution without his approval, and concludes for the establishment of a Park at Jones's Woods. Message ordered to be printed. A message was received from the Mayor, vetoing the action in reference to the alteration attempted by the Common Council in the Municipal Government, taking the Bureau of Inspection from the Police Department, and giving it to the Department of Streets and Lamps Also, a message adverse to paying money on a contract for a sewer. Ordered to be printed.

Reports Adopted.—To excavate mud from the slips between piers No. 43 and 44 North River Also to excavate mud from the slips between King and Charlton streets, North River. To improve the house o Hose Co No. 13 To repair sidewalks in Bayard-st. To flag sidewalks in Thirty seventh street, between Ninth and Tenth-avenues. The Board adjourned to Monday

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—J. TROTTER, Esq., President, in the Chair.—The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. *Petitions Referred.*—For a sewer in Lewis-street, from Broome to Grand. From Wm. M. Benjamin and others, for a remission of taxes; from W. H Miller, to be released from the payment of taxes

Reports Adopted.—In favor of concurring in the report to pay Daniel Curry for services at the Bell Tower in Thirty-third-street; in favor of referring the several bills for advertising to the Controller for payment; in favor of paying the bill of A. T Stewart & Co., for kid gloves and other fixings, furnished the Comm on Council of 1851, amount of said bill as audited by the Finance Committee, $241; in favor of granting a donation to the Church of the Disciples of Christ, to pay an assessment; in favor of advertising for proposals for a new pavement; in favor of flagging sidewalks in Twenty-fourth-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue; in favor of fencing lots between Broadway and Sixth-avenue, and Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-streets.

Resolutions Referred.—To procure a block of marble for the Washington Monument; that the sum of $600 per annum be paid to all Policemen who are detailed by the Mayor and the Chief of Police; to inquire if any remedy can be applied to prevent collisions between the Harlem and New-Haven Railroads, by which the lives of citizens are endangered; to flag a space of four feet wide on the north side of Twenty-second-street, between Fifth and Sixth-avenues. Adjourned to Monday at 6 P. M.

COURT CALENDAR.—*Saturday.*—SUPREME COURT—*General Term*—Will meet pursuant to adjournment to render decisions. A Special Term will be held by Judge Roosevelt to hear motions.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 254, 255, 257 to 268, 264 to 272.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ Another of the many testimonies in favor of OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, from the Editor of the *Union Democrat*, New Berlin, Pa., February 26, 1852:

"We can bear testimony in favor of OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, and this we will do for the good of the community. In 1841, in falling from a buggy, we fractured our leg at three different places, consequently we were kept bed-fast over six months. The knee and ankle joints became stiff in the fractured leg; we took several bottles, and our joints were again restored, so that we could get along without a cane. Before we used the Sarsaparilla, we had always to use one cane, often two, and for several years we had to use crutches oftentimes to get along. We had the dyspepsia at the same time, when we used the Sarsaparilla; it cured us of that disease entirely. In 1849 we took sick when at Harrisburg, we commenced to take the Sarsaparilla, and took eight bottles before we stopped taking it. We were cured, and to our astonishment we were cured of the tetter, which we were tormented with for over thirty years We are much affected with rheumatic pain, in the leg we had fractured; the Sarsaparilla calms the pain, but has not cured the leg of the rheumatic pain entirely. We have been prompted by no other motive to make this voluntary statement of ours, than to give the informat on to the public, so that they may have the benefit of this valuable medicine." For sale at the Principal office, No. 116 Nassau-st, and by all respectable druggists throughout the United States. m24-2t

THOMPSON, SKILLMAN & CO.,
Don't mistake the number, (116)—opposite the Bible-house.

WET SILKS AND LINENS.—The second closing sale of Wet Silks and Linens, will continue this week, at Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st., embracing

THE RIO GRANDE.

Later from the Rio Grande—The Sierra Madre Revolution—Proceedings of the U. S. Court at Brownsville—Judge Watrous—Expected attack on Camargo and Matamoras—Proclamation of the Mayor of Matamoras.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1852.

By the arrival of the steamship *Yacht* yesterday from Brazos Santiago, which port she left on the 19th inst., we have letters from the Rio Grande to the 17th inst. Judge Watrous, of the U. S. District Court, which has lately been in session at Brownsville, came passenger on the *Yacht*. He proceeds to Washington City to attend his impeachment before the House of Representatives. The Court adjourned on the 12th inst., and the Grand Inquest found true bills against a number of persons for violating the neutrality laws of 1818, among whom are the following: Gen. J. M. J. Carvajal, Col. C. R. Wheate, Major Jack R. Everitt, Capt. McLane, R. H. Ford, and R. C. Trimble. The cases were all continued until the next June term, but it is very doubtful whether any of them will ever be tried—for, in the first place, with a few exceptions, none of them have been arrested.

The increase tax laid by the Mexican Goverament on the imports, which is so bitterly denounced by the merchants and citizens generally, is highly favorable to the revolutionary movements of Gen. Carvajal, who was daily expected to attack Comargo, and then make a descent on Matamoros. The panic among the citizens of the latter city continued, and families were daily moving over the river to the American side. So great had become the emigration on account of the fears of another battle, that the Alcalde of Matamoros, Don Quintero, had issued his proclamation, assuring the citizens of their safety, and beseeching them to remain in the city as the best place for safety. From the following extract it will be seen that the valiant Alcalde principally relies for safety on the assumed fact that the forces of Carvajal have not sufficient valor again to approach the city, in which the inhabitants do not put much faith. The extract says:

"Those who had sufficient heroism (during the battle in October last) to see their houses burning, fighting without cessation, with ferocious and savage enemies, most confidently assure the pacific inhabitants of this city that they need not abandon their homes, for there is no fear that they will again be given to the flames; the forces of the traitor Carvajal have not sufficient valor again to approach this place; nor will those who defend it permit it to be taken until they have sacrificed their lives by following the noble example of the sacred names of Hidalgo and Morelos."

«On the night of the 15th instant, the United States garrison at Brownsville was entered by some persons, and a large quantity of twelve pound shot carried off. It appears the guard that night had been removed to the magazine, and the entrance of the garrison was left without a sentinel. The next morning a paper was stuck up at the corner of one of the most public streets, calling on the citizens to appoint a patrol to protect Uncle Sam's ammunition in Fort Brown. These balls will no doubt be heard of, and tell their own tale. General Avalos was constructing fortifications outside the city for the purpose of repulsing the expected attack.

A rumor prevailed that the Mexican war-steamer, which had arrived from Vera Cruz some time since with arms and ammunition for General Avalos, but which did not succeed in landing them, carried off a party of Filibusteros who had gone on board with the intention of taking the vessel. My correspondent, however, puts no confidence in the report.

Arrival of the Sierra Nevada.

The new steamer *Sierra Nevada* arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Chagres the 24th, Kingston the 27th, with a number of passengers and a small amount of specie.

The *Sierra Nevada* left New-York on the 12th February, and arrived at Chagres early on the morning of the 22d, having made the passage in 9 days 12 hours. The first four days she experienced very heavy weather, during which she behaved nobly; and her engines, in this their first and severe trial, worked with perfect regularity. Her performance in this first trip, speaks well for her qualifications as a safe and speedy ocean steamer.

The *Ohio* from New-York the 7th ult., *via* Havana, arrived at Chagres at noon on the 22d. The propeller *City of New-York* from this port, and the Royal Mail steamer *Conway* San Juan, also arrived the same day. The propeller *Ben Franklin* from Philadelphia, the 12th, arrived on the 24th.

We are indebted to R. R. CARRINGTON, Purser of the *Sierra*, for memoranda and files of Kingston papers.

The following is the specie list received by this arrival: N. L. McCready & Co, $1,480 34; Jas. W. Elwell, $1,200; Churchman, Roberts & Co., $1,400; Ward & Piersen, $1,000; Nathan Hoyes & Co., $8,000; Aymar & Co., $1,000; Birkhead & Pearce, Baltimore, $1,000. Total, $15,084 34.

The list of passengers and ship news will be found in their appropriate columns.

From Rio Janeiro.

By the arrival of the bark *Guilford*, Captain LESLIE, we are placed in possession of Rio files to the 12th of January. The intelligence to that date had already reached us. We collate an item or two.

The empress had entrusted Ferdinand Denis with the collection of a prodigious number of autographs from the pens of distinguished Frenchmen. It is intended as a sort of Pantheon for French notabilities. There are to some four hundred authors apotheosized.

The *Jornal do Commercio* is, as usual, rich in vituperation of Rosas. Its latest news from the Plata, however, is ten days earlier than what we have.

The Emperor has conferred the distinction of the Grand Cross of the Order of Christ, upon Suarez, the President of Uruguay.

The treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, between Brazil, Uruguay, Entre Rios and Paraguay, is published.

FROM JAMAICA.—By the *Sierra Nevada* we have Kingston papers to the 25th ult. The ravages of the small pox, in the localities where it has prevailed for several weeks past, extend less rapidly than heretofore, and it is hoped the remedial and preventive measures adopted will soon stay the hand of the destroyer.

A large number of the planters have recommended the selection of Hon. EDWARD THOMPSON, WM. SMITH and WM. GIBARD, Esq., as delegates to proceed to England and lay before the British Parliament a correct representation of the present condition of the Island, and endeavor to secure that protection to their producing interest which is believed necessary to its prosperity.

Later from Mexico.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

We have received full files from the city of Mexico to the 10th of February.

The papers in the Capital seem again to be alarmed at the prospect of another movement on the Rio Grande. The opposition journals cast censure on the Administration for its course in the affair.

The *Siglo* says that the train established by Gen. Avalos had engendered interests which cannot now be attacked with impunity, and that it is the hight of imprudence for the Government to attempt it. The fear of a powerful movement, excited by this state of affairs, is so great as to have given rise to the most absurb stories.

The mine of Vallecillo, in the State of New Leon, which was abandoned by the Spaniards in 1820, has been reopened and is now being worked with great success. The yield per day reaches $1,000, and the expenses amount to only $50.

The Government has directed the Mazatlan custom-house to pay to the State of Durango the sum of $15,000 per month, to aid in suppressing revolt of Indians who have ravaged that section of country so thoroughly during the last two years.

We have some further details of the disasters on the coast occasioned by the late gale. Three persons on board the Mexican schooner *Atrevide* were drowned, and two corpses, one a male, and the other of a female, were picked up on shore near Vera Cruz.

From the Mexican Boundary Commission—Death of General Conde

We have late advices from the Boundary Commission. Mr J. R. BARTLETT, the Commissioner on the part of the United States, has been heard from to the 16th of January. He was then at Mazatlan, awaiting conveyance to San Francisco. He had proceeded, late in November or early in December, to Santa Cruz, a town of Sonora, accompanied by the Mexican Commissioner, Gen. PEDRO GARCIA CONDE, with the common purpose of procuring provisions for their respective parties. At this place Gen. CONDE was taken sick, but there being no physician there, he was removed to Arispe, the old capital of the State of Sonora. The change, however, was of no avail, for he died on the 19th of December, aged 47 years.

Gen. Conde deservedly enjoyed a high reputation. He was a statesman, soldier, scholar, and skilful diplomatist. For a time he was Secretary of War of the Mexican Republic, and at his decease a member of the Senate for the State of Sonora.

Finding no provisions at Santa Cruz, Mr. Bartlett was unable to go back to the Gila, but took route for Mazatlan, where he arrived on the 10th of January. Soon after he had left Santa Cruz, intelligence reached him of the sickness of about fifty of the Mexican escort which had accompanied him and Gen Conde thither.

Gen. Carrasco, who had been sent in the summer, by the Mexican Government, with a force of four hundred men, to renew the occupation of a town abandoned by the Indians, and to keep the Apaches in check, had also died suddenly of cholera.

The latest date from Lieut. Whipple's party, at San Diego, is February 1st; that branch is reported as having been reduced in number, and was to start immediately back for El Paso.—*Washington Nat. Intel.*

The Wheeling Bridge Case.

From the National Intelligencer.

The following are the leading facts in this important case:

1. The Wheeling bridge is 92 feet high, and has a clear span of 1,010 feet, being erected without piers.

2. The extreme floods in the Ohio, which the Court allow to be considered in the cause rise 30 feet high.

3. Boats with chimneys not exceeding 60 feet in hight, can pass under the bridge on the highest flood reocgnized by the Court.

4. There are seven steamboats, recently built, which have raised their chimneys to hights varying from 70 to 85 feet, and which claim the right to pass the bridge, in any stage of the water, without lowering their pipes.

5. To accommodate these seven boats, the Supreme Court has decided that this structure, which cost more than two hundred thousand dollars, must be abated.

6. The plans of the bridge were published two years in advance of its erection, and no complaint or objection was made until the Bridge Company had expended their entire capital. CHARLES ELLET, JR., Civil Engineer.

WANTED.

TICKETS FOR SAN FRANCISCO WANTED—Cabin Passage Tickets wanted for three persons by the PROMETHEUS of April 5, or by the Chagres and Panama steamers of 9th April. Address Box 2,917, Post-office. m6-1t*

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young man, who is a good, rapid penman, a situation in a wholesale grocery or hardware store, as assistant book-keeper or entry clerk. He would make himself generally useful. Satisfactory references will be given. Address E. H., post-office, box No. 181 m5-3t*

AGENTS WANTED.—A RARE CHANCE.—Agents Wanted, Male and Female, for the Hudson River Health Association, Kingston, N. Y. A good chance is now offered to active men to make from $3 to $15 a day. This is the best Health Association ever started. Guaranteed capital, $75,000. Call at the General Agent's office, No. 156 Broadway, up stairs. [m3&6*] A. J. BEALS.

AGENTS WANTED.—Male and Female Agents wanted to solicit applications for the Membership of the CONNECTICUT HEALTH ASSOCIATION. Good encouragement given. Apply personally, or by letter, to WM. H. BASSETT, Actuary,
m6-6t* N. Y. Branch Office, No. 100 Maiden-lane.

AGENTS WANTED.—500 agents to sell the Life and American SPEECHES of KOSSUTH, illustrated. Large percentage given, and high wages made. Call or address, post-paid, American Family Publication Establishment No. 128 Nassau-st., N. Y. 10f-1m*

TO HOTEL KEEPERS—A capitalist, who has an extensive hotel at his disposal, is desirous of associating himself in the hotel business as silent partner, with an efficient landlord, possessing $2,000 or $3,000, whose character and standing is undoubted. Address, confidentially, CAPITALIST, *Tribune* office, New-York. m4-3t*

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Board wanted for a Gentleman and Wife, in a respectable but quiet private family, from 14th to 21st sts., between 7th and 9th avs. Will furnish everything. Address GEORGE, J. R., *Times* office m5-2t*

BOARDING.—Board wanted, from about 1st May, for a gentleman and two ladies—a parlor and two bedrooms unfurnished, would be required. Location in or near East Broadway preferred. Address "Box 2,052 Post-office."
m5-3t*

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A pleasant Room, furnished, and supplied with gas, would be rented to a gentleman and wife, without children. Location desirable, and within three minutes' walk of South Ferry. Apply on the premises, No. 61 Joralemon-st.—first house above Hicks st. m6-3t*

BOARDING IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A young Lady wants Board in a private family in the vicinity of Atlantic st., where a Piano would not be objected to, or where there are Children who would wish to take Music lessons. Address H. L. V., New-York Post-Office. m5 3t*

GENTLEMEN'S SLEEPING ROOMS TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished, to suit applicants, in the new buildings, No. 450 Broadway. Also, a suit of three handsome rooms connected, suitable for a party of gentlemen. Also, rooms suitable for Odd Fellows Club Rooms, Artists &c. Apply to GEO. W. BILLER, No. 450 Broadway, up stairs. m5 6t*

MISCELLANEOUS.

READ, THINK AND BE CONVINCED—A FEW WORDS TO A DISCERNING PUBLIC—Dr ROBACK has cured more cases of fits in children and grown people than any ten physicians in America. His treatment is simple but efficacious. A trial will convince the most skeptical. Dr ROBACK has been the happy means of restoring more stolen property to rightful owners than all the other Astrologers in the United States put together. Losers should not delay too long. A stitch in time saves Dr ROBACK (as thousands in this city could testify) has healed many unhappy differences in families. He has restored husbands to wives, wives to husbands, children to parents, and parents to children. In one case he restored harmony to a husband and wife, after an estrangement of eleven years. In general, however, it is best not to let a quarrel last too long before taking his advice. Many applications for divorce have been abandoned after consulting him. Dr. ROBACK is frequently consulted by those who are about to undertake long journeys. Often his advice has been of the utmost service. Certainly none have ever regretted calling on him. Dr ROBACK has cured many persons of the dreadful, soul-destroying vice of intemperance. He guarantees an easy and perfect cure to all who follow his directions. He has never failed. Dr ROBACK has been frequently called on for advice by young persons about going into business. His advice (the fruit of long experience and observation) has in many cases been of the greatest assistance to parties. Dr ROBACK was consulted about two months since by a farmer, about to sell his farm, with the intention of going to California. He followed his advice, and resulted to the advantage of the farmer, as all his friends and acquaintances (save one) will cheerfully testify. Dr ROBACK is daily consulted by people about to enter the holy state of matrimony. His advice, wherever followed, has led to a perpetual honeymoon. Dr ROBACK is consulted daily by all classes, rich and poor, on foot and in carriages. Fee $1, to give valuable advice. Letters to C. W. ROBACK, No 6 White-st., will be promptly attended to, if post-paid. For more particulars call and get an astrological almanac, gratis, where certificates can be seen. m5 1t

SINGER'S PATENT STRAIGHT NEEDLE PERPENDICULAR ACTION SEWING MACHINE—Secured by letters Patent, Aug 12, 1851.—To this Machine was awarded a premium of the first class at the last New-York State Fair, and again at the last Fair of the American Institute it bore away the palm, receiving a gold medal. Though far in advance of all competition when these premiums were awarded, the machines are much more perfect as manufactured now, as several valuable improvements have just been completed and added by the inventor. The machines execute all kinds of Seaming and Stitching in a style of strength, durability and beauty never before attained. They stitch, hem, fell the finest shirt bosoms. The best kind of tailors' custom work may be done with them in the best manner, and the sewing on leather is peculiarly elegant. The price, with all apparatus complete, is $125. The machine will be constantly on exhibition and sale at the principal office, No. 258 Broadway, New York, and at No. 19 Harvard-place, Boston, where perfect demonstration of the utility and value of the invention will be furnished. Exclusive rights to use and vend the machine in any part of the territory of the United States, not disposed of, will be sold on reasonable terms. To competent business men, no other investment will insure such immense profits as the purchase and sale of these rights. For particulars address, post-paid, 9f-1m* I. M. SINGER, No. 258 Broadway, N. Y.

FAMILIES IN WANT of a good and pure article of OLD FAMILY SOAP would find it to their advantage to call at the subscriber's soap and candle manufactory and factucie, which is made and dried expressly for their use. It is free from fish oil, and other deleterious articles so much used to cheapen. Also, always on hand, a large assortment of Fancy Soaps, more particularly the old Palm Soap, for the Toilet and Bath use, and which is justly celebrated as the best remedy for Chapped Hands; being made of a vegetable oil, it is very softening and emollient in its properties. It is put up in small packages and sold by the dozen. Goods delivered free of charge in New-York and Brooklyn.
W. HULL'S SON,
26f-1m Nos 108 and 112 Cliff-st., north end.

PAPER HANGINGS, BORDERS AND WINDOW-SHADES—A large assortment, embracing more than five hundred different patterns and styles, from the finest gold and velvet to common blanks, including Decorations, Oak, Marble, Maple Fire-Board Prints, &c. Orders solicited from the country and city trade. The subscribers would also inform the citizens of New-York and Brooklyn that they are prepared to receive and execute all orders in furnishing and putting up Decorations and Hangings in saloons, public halls, drawing-rooms, parlors, &c. Please call and examine at the manufactory, Nos. 66 and 68 Schermerhorn-st., near City Hall, Brooklyn.
14f 1meod* EAMES, HOOGLAND & Co.

SUPERIOR DENTISTRY.—Persons wishing Dental operations performed in a superior manner by a Dentist of many years experience and at unusually low prices, will promote their interest by calling upon the subscriber, who takes this method to introduce his style of work, and establish an extensive practice. References of the highest character. H. G. LUTHER, Dentist, No. 93 Prince-st., corner Mercer-st., late of Boston, Mass. m6-1t*

SHERIFF SALE.—By virtue of an execution, I will sell at public auction, on MONDAY March 8, at ten o'clock A. M., No. 479 Eighth-av., all the right, title and interest of Herman W. Stone, which he had on the 30th day of September 1851, or any time thereafter, of, in and to all and singular certain stock in trade on said premises, consisting of Bedsteads, Clocks, Looking-glasses Frames, &c., —except such property as is exempt from execution.
THOMAS CARNLEY, Sheriff.
JAMES R. TERRY, Deputy. m6-2t*

WINANT'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—at Little Ferry, nine miles from Hoboken, N. J., under the direction of Rev. B. WINANT and Lady. The fifth year of this School (for young lads under 12 years of age) will commence on TUESDAY, the 27th of April. Pupils received at any time. TERMS—For board, tuition, washing and mending, $27 per quarter. For circulars please apply to Mr. E. P. ROBINSON, No. 54 Pine-st., or Mr. J. VERMILYEA, corner Canal and Vestry st., N. Y.
m1 2mTuTh&S*

BURGESS & CO.'S ROACH, RAT and MOUSE EXTERMINATOR—Retail price 25 cts. per box—The efficacy of this article for the destruction of all species of vermin, is most fully attested to by our customers throughout the country, to whom we have supplied it for some years. A liberal discount allowed to wholesale and retail dealers. GREENLEAF & LISTER,
13-41tMW&S Wholesale Druggists, No 62 Vesey-st

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP—The co partnership in this day dissolved by mutual consent EDWIN R. HERRICK is alone authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation. Dated New-York, March 3, 1852. (Signed,) DAVID L. MOORE,
m4 3t* EDWIN R. HERRICK.

EXTRA FINE BEEF.—South Down and other choice breeds of "Mutton," and fine Philadelphia Veal, for sale daily, for dinner parties, &c., &c., with very "fine meats," at various prices to suit customers
THOS. F. DEVOE,
27f-1m* Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

EXCELSIOR—Parents wishing to find an Institution in which good order is maintained by real kindness and rapid improvement secured by thorough instruction, will be pleased and served at the Commercial and Classical School, No. 75 Henry-st.
23f-1m SOLOMON JENNER, Principal.

COTTON OSNABURGHS—1-1 and 4-4 wide. Sheetings, of celebrated manufactories. Cambrics and Silesias, of different qualities. "Chenacci" Sewing Silks, Italian Silk Cravats, &c., for sale by
P. H. VANDERVOORT & CO.,
m5-6t No 38 Broad st.

STAY BINDINGS—Of the usual colors and widths. SPOOL-TAPES, for manufacturers' use—pink, white and blue—of various widths, for sale by
P. H. VANDERVOORT & CO.,
m5-1w No. 38 Broad-st.

PAPER HANGINGS.—HUSTACE & EBERT, No. 189 Pearl-st., near Maiden-lane, have on hand and are daily receiving from their manufactory, a beautiful variety of new styles of Paper Hangings and Borders, which they offer for sale at moderate prices. m6-1t*

WRITING PAPERS BY THE CASE ONLY.—The largest and most desirable assortment in the United States, for sale by
13f-1m CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st.

COTTON WARP CLOTHS—Comprising a great variety of colors and qualities, made by the Glenham Co, for sale by P. H. VANDERVOORT & CO.,
m 5-1w No. 38 Broad-st.

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER, constantly on hand, and made to order, by
BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL,
m1-1m No 115 Fulton-st.

A FINE LOT OF BRANDY, Sherry, Madeira, and Champagne, for sale below the market rates, by
m 6-1weod* W. LIVINGSTON, No. 1 New-st.

WRITING PAPERS.—A large and very desirable assortment of all the various grades, for sale by
BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL,
m1-1m No. 115 Fulton-st.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, SACGING, CANVAS, BALE ROPE CUTTINGS, GRASS and TARRED ROPE, and all other kinds of paper makers' stock, by
13f-1m CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 94 Beekman-st.

CHICORY.—Prime English, warranted pure, constantly for sale in barrels by G. WALKER, No. 259½ Washington-st. 13f-1m

TIMOTHY P. BURGER, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, No. 37 Chatham, corner of North William-st., New-York. m6-3t*eod*

HAIR DYE AND WIGS.—The best in the world can be found at BATCHELOR'S celebrated factory, No. 4 Wall-st. 16f-1m*

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—A three-story and basement modern built Brick House, containing twelve rooms, thirteen pantries and closets, marble mantels, sliding doors and under-cellar, in Powers-st, east side, between Dean and Bergen sts, South Brooklyn. Rent, $350. Also, HOUSE AND STORE.—A three-story House and Store, back-room, attic, basement and cellar, in Powers-st., east side, between Dean and Bergen-sts, South Brooklyn. The store is now an established stand for dry goods, and is suitable for any other business. Rent, $250. Inquire of E. AUERBACH, No. 84 John-st, from 12 to 2, or No. 123 Norfolk-st., New-York, mornings and evenings. 23f-4teod*

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—Possession immediately. A modern three story house in 23d-st., near 2d-av., with gas, baths, range; three years and a half lease at $450 from May next. The furniture, all complete, will be sold at a bargain, as the family have left. The furniture is all in good order, and the purchaser can buy on favorable terms. Inquire of F. COLTON, No. 59 Beekman-st. m6-1t*

HOUSES FOR SALE.—In Jersey City, about five minutes' walk from the Ferry, two handsome and well-furnished, three-story and basement, brick houses. Price, $3,200, part of which may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EVAN JONES, Prospect-place, corner of Barrow st., Jersey City. 20f-1meod*

HOUSE TO LET.—A two story and attic frame house, with eight lots of ground for a garden, in 61st st., near 3d-av. Croton water in the basement. Rent, $400. Apply to [m6 3t*] JOHN G. LIGHTBODY, No. 38 Rose-st.

UPPER PART OF A HOUSE WANTED.—For a family of three persons, at about $100 per year. If in Brooklyn, convenient to Fulton Ferry, would be preferred; or would take furnished room, with board, in a small private family residing in or convenient to the lower part of the city. Address, stating terms, location and all particulars, to EDGAR, office of this paper. m6-1t*

CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS, Nos 442, 444, 446, 448, and 450 Broadway.—The undersigned most respectfully invites the attention of societies and others who may wish to hire the most elegant and extensive rooms in the city, that the same may be had for the spring and summer months, by application to GEO. W. MILLER, up stairs. m5-6t*

TO MANUFACTURERS—TO LET—The Third and Fourth Lofts, No. 38 Fulton-st., Brooklyn—21 by 120 feet—windows on three sides and two entrances. Rent low to a permanent tenant. Also, three smaller rooms in No. 44. Apply to J. B. GARDINER, No. 40 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M. 27f-4teod*

ROOM TO LET WITH STEAM-POWER.—At the well-known Congress Steam mill. The room is very light, and the power steady. The engine was built by the celebrated engine-builder, W. Burdon, of Brooklyn. Call and see for yourself. To be let at reasonable terms.
CONGRESS STEAM-MILLS,
m6-6t* No. 172 Forsyth-st.

ROOM TO LET.—Evenings and Sundays, a large room, furnished, suitable for Society Meetings, or a small Church. Inquire at No. 413 Broadway, up stairs, Room No. 4. m4-3t*

STEAM POWER TO LET—Several well-lighted rooms, with constant and steady power, in building corner Elizabeth and Hester st. Apply to
MORTON & BREMNER,
m3-6t* No. 212 Pearl-st, cor. Fletcher-st.

VALUABLE DOCK TO LEASE—Being one side of one of the longest leads on the North River below Cortland-st., N. R., suitable for steamboats or Propellers—350 feet long and 20 feet water to lease. Apply at No. 3 Pine st. m6 3t

LOTS TO LET—For Storage, or Manufacturing purposes. Three Lofts 22 x 90 feet. Situation central, corner lot, fine light. Rent $200 each. Apply to
VAN ZANDT & LIVINGSTON,
m 6-2w eod* No. 1 New-st.

FOR SALE.

HOMESTEAD FOR SALE—The building on the property of the New York and Mamaroneck Homestead Association, situated at Mamaroneck Village, near the Railroad Depot, now the residence of GEO. H GUION, Esq., together with the acre plot connected thereto, and reserved for the House in order and for sale by the Association. The House is of modern construction and nearly new—it is in first-rate repair, high and elegibly situated, within full view of and about two minutes walk of the Railroad. There are commodation Trains stop some eight times a day at this depot, and the communication from this city is about 25 cents a trip, the adjacent property has nearly all changed hands within a short time, and is fast being improved. The new village is nearly graded, and the deeds will be ready early in April. The above offers a fine opportunity for a gentleman's country residence, and will be sold low at the present time. Apply to W. P. LABARTE,
m4 2w No 156 Bowery, up stairs.

A CITY HOMESTEAD.—Mechanics, Workingmen, and others, desirous of possessing one or two Lots on Eighth or Ninth Avenue, free from any time obligations of building, can, by paying the 20 per cent value in cash of three years, are informed that 66 are now offered for sale on subscription at the office of E. D. EWEN, No. 16 John st., up stairs. N. B—Terms easy. No more than two lots will be deeded to any one subscriber. m5-3t*

A FARM FOR SALE—Of 70 acres, 3½ miles from New-Brunswick, Somerset Co., choice young selected Fruit trees of all kinds. Price, $4,000; mortgage, $1,000. Also a farm of 120 acres, west of New-Brunswick, large house with 13 rooms, and all kinds of fruit, good water, near the house, under high state of cultivation. Price, $7,200. $3,000 can remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years. Or wanted to borrow on either or both these farms, for one or three years, $2,000. Apply to
m6 3t* GAGER & CHAMBERS, No. 61 Chambers-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A valuable farm in the town of Eastchester, on the White Plains Turnpike, and in the vicinity of the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad, containing 70 acres. On the premises are a large Dwelling House, Barn, Carriage House and Cider Mill, all in perfect order. It is divided into Plough, Meadow, Pasture and Timber Land, together with three Orchards, containing grafted Trees of the choicest description. There is an excellent School, and churches of every denomination in the vicinity. The Farm is in a high state of cultivation, and Crops, Stock and Utensils will be sold with it, or separate, at the option of the purchaser. Title indisputable, and possession given immediately. For further particulars, terms of sale, &c., apply to THOMAS F. HEUSTIS, on the premises, or to ISAAC WARD at the Bowery Savings Bank or at his dwelling, No. 112 2d-st,
EASTCHESTER, Oct 8, 1851. m6-3t*

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A very desirable Country Seat at South Amboy; for further information apply to I. J. HALL, No. 203 Broadway, between 10 and 1 o'clock. To rent Nos. 69 and 71 East 16th st. A Farm 23 miles on the line of the New-Haven railroad. Apply to
11f-tf ANDREWS & LAMPHIER, No. 203 Broadway.

LAND ALMOST GIVEN AWAY.—Cheap Lots in the village of Upper and Middle Morrisania, Mount Vernon, Mount Hope and Fairmont, for sale, with plans for cheap Houses, which can be put up in two or three weeks. Also large and small Houses for sale and to let. Designs and specifications for all kinds of building furnished with cheapness and dispatch, by WILLIAM GRAY, Architect and Builder, No. 1 Washington-av., Upper Morrisania, or on Mount Hope. m4 6tTuTh&S*

LOTS AT YORKVILLE FOR SALE.—A few good business lots, and lots for dwellings. Apply to SIDNEY KETCHUM, at No. 2 Tryon-row, from 10 to 12 o'clock or at his house, corner of 93d st and Fourth-av., after 3 o'clock, P. M. m5-6 W&S*

SALAMANDER SAFES.

THE WORLD'S FAIR PREMIUM SAFES—Depot, Green Block, Water st., between Maiden Lane and Wall st. The subscriber placed his fire and burglar proof iron safe in competition with the whole world, at the great Exhibition in London, for which an impartial jury awarded a medal. The American Fair held last fall at Castle Garden, also awarded a gold medal for the best Fireproof Safe, and he has never failed to obtain the highest premium when his safe has been put in competition with others for that purpose. Certificates have been received from the following well known mercantile houses, who have had their books, papers and money preserved in these superior Safes, within the last 30 days, (and can with many others, be seen at my store):viz., Messrs. Stillwell & Monfroe, and Mr. J. L. Watkins, in the Fulton-st. fire; Messrs Fisher & Robinson, and Messrs John Lockwood & Co., in the great fire, cor of Liberty and Nassau-sts.; and Messrs Proud & Bowman, Jersey City. I am the proprietor of HALL'S PATENT LOCK, which obtained a medal (in the name of Adams & Co. Boston) at the World's Exhibition, and is considered the best lock for the price ever invented, being proof against powder, and the key is no larger than a cent, and can be made changeable. I invite all purchasers to a close and careful investigation, before purchasing, and decide for themselves, who makes the best fire, burg ar and damp proof safes combined. SILAS C. HERRING,
m6-2weod Nos 135 137 and 139 Water-st., N. Y.

FIRE DEFIED!—RICH'S SAFES AGAIN!—WILDER'S PATENT.—The following letter respecting the fire in Ulster, N. Y., is another convincing proof of the necessity for every man being provided with one of Rich's Fire-proof Safes:

NEW-YORK, 28th Feb, 1852.

Messrs STEARNS & MARVIN, Successors to Rich & Co.—*Gents*. We have the pleasure to inform you that the books of the Ulster White Lead Co., and $500 in bank bills were preserved in one of your Safes when their store at Ulster, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on the night of the 24th inst. The iron, with its contents, was entirely consumed; nothing whatever remained but your Salamander. Respectfully yours, BATTELLE & KENWICK,
No. 161 Front-st., Agents for the Ulster White Lead Co.

An assortment of various sizes and patterns, with and without powder-proof locks, for sale at the depot, No. 146 Water-st., New-York.
STEARNS & MARVIN, Successors to RICH & Co. sole proprietors of Rich's Patent, and the only makers of Salamander Safes combining Wilder's and Rich's Patents.
m2 12tTuTh&S*

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—MORSE'S AMERICAN TELEGRAPH—The office of the NEW-YORK, ALBANY, and BUFFALO TELEGRAPH COMPANY, has removed from No. 16 Wall-st. to the basement of the Bank of the Republic, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., New York. Since the completion of recent thorough and extensive repairs, this line has worked in a manner hitherto unparalleled, for promptness and accuracy, in the history of Telegraphs. The arrangement with various connecting lines are such as to enable us to offer every possible facility for the prompt and correct transmission of messages desigued for any part of the United States or Canada. One of the wires belonging to this Company is appropriated exclusively for business destined for Buffalo, and places West and Southwest. New lines, working in immediate connection with this, have recently been completed, leading through all the Western and Southwestern States; we are therefore now prepared and ready to transmit messages with correctness and dispatch, to New Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukie, and all intermediate places
T. S. FASTON, President.
S. W. MCGOWAN, Chief Operator
NEW-YORK, March 1, 852. m1-6t

REMOVAL.—HASTINGS, LIBBEY & FORBY have removed to their new store, No. 55 Dey-st., first door above Greenwich, and are now offering an entirely fresh stock of seasonable DRY GOODS, to which they invite the attention of the trade. m4-6t*

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

WAR IN EUROPE.—
Who talks of European war?
Suppose it comes—what then?
We have a hero that can slay
Histeans of thousands in a day;
Insects—not mortal men.
Let kings their horrid warfare wage;
Brighter on History's truthful page
Shall shine our LYON'S name;
He puts the race of bed-bugs down,
Destroys the roaches all throughout the town,
The rats and mice he "does up brown,"
And earns a noble fame.
Powder he uses, it is true,
But not the kind that soldiers do;
His deadly pills though not of lead,
Destruction 'mongst the vermin spread.
Would that some remedy as sure
The evils kings inflict could cure.

Depôt for LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER and PILLS for the destruction of insects and vermin, No. 434 Broadway. m6-6t*

COPYING AND COLLECTING.—Copying done neatly at 2 cents per folio; tradesmens' and other bills, rents, &c., collected for small commission, during leisure hours, by a young man engaged as Clerk in the office of VAN SCHAICK & BRONSON, No. 35 Wall-st., where inquiry may be made, or at No. 165 West 27th-st. Good references given. m5-3t

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW AND BRILLIANT BOOK.

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY, the 6th instant, MEN AND WOMEN OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. By ARSENE HOUSSAYE, with beautifully engraved portraits of Louis XV. and Madame de Pompadour. In 2 vols. 12mo. Price $3 50.

CONTENTS.

Dufresny, Fontenelle, Marivaux, Piron, The Abbé Prevost, Gentil-Bernard, Florian, Beaufleu, Diderot, Grétry, Rivarol, Louis XV., Greuze, Boucher, Van Loos, Tentares, Watteau, La Motte, Delille, Abbé Trublet, Buffon, Dorat, Cardinal de Bernis, Crebillon the Gay, Marie Antoinette, Madame de Pompadour, Vadé, Mlle. Camargo, Mlle. Clairon, Mad. de la Popelinière, Sophie Arnould, Crébillon the Tragic, Mlle. Guimard, Three Pages in the Life of Dancourt, A Promenade in the Palais-Royal, The Chevalier de la Clos.

"In the volumes of Arsène Houssaye before us, these gay but unsubstantial shadows take flesh and blood, and become the *Men and Women*—the living realities of the Eighteenth Century. We have here the most piquant adventures of the *Memoirs* and the choicest *mots* of the *Anas*, culled from the hundreds of volumes which weigh down the shelves of the French public libraries. Not only indeed have we the run of the *petites anecdotes* of Versailles, but we are admitted will in the coulisses of the Grand Opera, picking up the latest gossip of Camargo or Sophie Arnauld, enter the *foyer* of the classic Theatre Française, or adjourn to the Café Procope to hear the last joke of Piron, or the latest news of Ferney. And better than all these, we may mount, au cinquième au sixième, to the lofty yet humble garret of the author or the artist, and there find, in an age of sickening heartlessness, refreshing scenes of household sincerity, patient endurance of hardship, showing that even that depraved age was not utterly devoid of the heroic and the pure."—*International Mag.*

RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

I. THE BOOK OF BALLADS—Edited by Bon Gaultier. In 1 vol. 12mo. Price 75 cents.

II. THE LAYS OF THE SCOTTISH CAVALIERS—By William E. Aytoun, Editor *Blackwood's Magazine*. In 1 vol. 12mo. Price $1.

III. CHARACTERS IN THE GOSPELS, ILLUSTRATING PHASES OF CHARACTER AT THE PRESENT DAY—By Rev. E. H. Chapin. Second Edition. In 1 vol. 12mo. Price 50 cents.

IV. NARRATIVES OF SORCERY AND MAGIC—By Thos. Wright. In 1 vol. 12mo. Price $1 25.

V. CLOVERNOOK; or, Recollections of our Home in the West—By Alice Carey. In 1 vol. 12mo. Price $1. Third Edition.

VI. DREAM-LAND BY DAYLIGHT; A Panorama of Romance—By Caroline Chesebro. In 1 vol 12mo. Price $1 25. Second Edition.

VII. LADIES OF THE COVENANT; Memoirs of Distinguished Scottish Females, embracing the period of the Covenant, and the Persecution—By Rev. James Anderson. In 1 vol 12mo. Price $1 25.

VIII. EPISODES OF INSECT LIFE—By Acheta Domestica. In three series. Price $2 each.

NEARLY READY

I. TALES AND TRADITIONS OF HUNGARY—By Theresa Pulszky, with a Portrait. In 1 vol. 12mo. Price $1 25.

II. ISA: A Pilgrimage—By Caroline Chesebro. In 1 vol. 12mo. Price $1.

III. LECTURES AND MISCELLANIES—By Henry James. In 1 vol 12mo. Price $1 25.

IV. BRONCHITIS, AND OTHER COLORED DISEASES; in language adapted to the common reader. In 1 vol 12 mo. Price $1. [m 5-2t] J. S. REDFIELD, Clinton Hall.

FIFTH THOUSAND OF

THE OLD GUARD OF NAPOLEON, from Marengo to Waterloo. By J. T. Headley. 1 vol., with eleven Illustrations.

"The volume possesses great interest, and is written in the best style of the author, and displays the result of considerable research."—*Boston Journal*

"Mr H has written the history with great spirit and graphic distinctness, and with sympathies ever on the

New-York Daily Times.

ARRIVAL OF THE AM RICA AT BOSTON.

Further Details of the Foreign News.

The Royal mail steamer *America* arrived at Boston, at 1 o'clock, yesterday afternoon. We find little of interest not anticipated by telegraph, received by her.

ENGLAND.

In commenting upon the resignation of the Russell Ministry, *Wilmer & Smith* have the following:

It is needless to speculate here on the important events to which last night's division must, of necessity, give rise. But it is not a little singular that the fall of the Russell Ministry is mainly, if not solely, attributable to the main whom Lord John Russell ejected so recently from his Cabinet. At the same time, it is clear that other causes must have been at work to produce so unexpected a result. The growing unpopularity of the Premier's new Reform Bill has shown for several days past that on that shoal the Ministry would inevitably have been shipwrecked; but they have anticipated events by a resignation on an unimportant and not at all humiliating point. Who will succeed them' is a question easily asked, but difficult, in the present position of parties, to answer.

News had been received of Her Majesty's ship *Enterprise*, in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, and the *Plover*, the latter vessel having been cruising on this laudable mission for three winters. Neither vessel had discovered any traces of the lost navigator.

FRANCE.

The same journal, of date of the 21st ult., has the following:

"We are told by the Paris correspondents of the London journals, that to-morrow is to be an important day in the history of France. A confidential order has been issued by the Minister of War to all the generals to hold themselves in readiness with all their *personnel* and *materiel*, for a movement which is fixed for the 22d instant. The general belief is, that this fresh *coup d'état* will originate at Lyons, under the auspices of Gen. Castellan; but whatever is to happen, we are quite content to wait patiently the issue of events, as we are perfectly confident that there can be but one result. Louis Napoleon cannot remain quiet. Even when he shall have declared himself Emperor, which everybody anticipates will be the next move,—perhaps to-morrow,—he will be carried on irresistibly by his destiny, and some frightful catastrophe, either to himself or the peace of Europe, is inevitable."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* states that an important communication has been recently transmitted to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and subsequently to the President of the Republic, on the part of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg. He says, "It appears that the Emperor Nicholas has seen with a feeling of deep dissatisfaction certain decrees that emanated from the President of the Republic soon after the publication of the results of the vote of December the 20th and 21st—the act which substitutes the Imperial eagle for the Gallic cock on the standards of the Republic—that which establishes the effigy of the President on the coinage—and, finally, that which transfers the Presidential residence from the Elysee to the Tuileries. It is added, that the reestablishment of the Imperial Constitution of the Year VIII. was also received by the Emperor with pretty much the same feeling. His Majesty saw in those successive acts, more or less significative, preliminaries of the pure and simple reestablishment of another Imperial era, to which nothing, not even the pretension of founding a new dynasty, was wanting. Insomuch as the *coup d'état* was regarded by him as the death-blow to the Republican form of Government in France, there is little doubt that it met with his approval and his sympathy. He regarded it as one great step towards the restoration of Monarchy; and, until that restoration became possible, the establishment of an authority on the origin of which no discussion was likely to be permitted, but he did not approve of the author of that *coup d'état* doing anything except in his character of *temporary* Chief of the French Government. In fact, he considered the Government of Louis Napoleon as essentially provisional; good enough to last for a certain period; but he refused to recognize in it any other title, or any other character.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 5.

$2,500	U. S. 6s, '67	117½	
5,000	do. '68	117⅝	
900	Ohio 6s, '60	109½	
3,000	Illinois 6s	74	
12,500	Indiana 5s	85	
5,000	Pennsylvania 5s. 10d	90½	
3,000	do	90½	
15,000	do	90⅝	
2,000	Erie Incomes	94½	
12,000	N. J. Central 6s	85	
40,000	Erie Convert	b60 92	
30,000	do	91½	
1,000	Hudson, 1st mort	105	
	do	104½	
	do	106	
2,000	do 2d mortgage	95	
6,000	Erie 7s, '68	111½	
150	Manhattan Bank	117	
25	Mechanics' Bank	125	
5	Bank North Am	104	
15	Metropolitan Bank	103	
100	Farmers' Bank	79½	
350	Morris Canal	17½	
100	do	10ds 18	
50	Edgeworth Co	8	
150	Portsmouth D. D	7½	
100	do	7⅝	
25	Roch. & Syr. R. R	110½	
		15 N. Y. & N. H. R. R	109
		5 Mich. & South. R. R.	102½
		150 Canton Co	7½
		8 Albany & Sch. R R	99½
		50 L. Island Railroad	21
		100 Sussex Co	12
		100 Dunkirk Co	6½
		860 Reading Railroad	71
		200 do	70⅞
		800 do	70½
		500 do	70⅜
		300 do	70½
		100 Nor. & Wor. R R	51½
		300 do	51⅝
		100 do	51⅞
		100

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING (*Sunday excepted,*) at the office No 113 NASSAU-STREET, *between Beekman and Ann,* and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies: THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.* One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock P M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the *Daily Times.*

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning,* at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.
Payment in all case must be made in advance.
RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

VOL. I....NO. 147. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company**—Office No 3 Wall st, room No. 4—CAPITAL STOCK $200,000—SHARES $100 EACH.—The Books of Subscription for Stock in this Company are now opened at their Office, where parties desirous of becoming interested, may procure Stock, Pamphlets of Organization, and By-Laws, and any information relative to the objects and prospects of the Company. This enterprise commends itself to the confidence of capitalists, the Company having in possession one of the most valuable mines in California, located on Wood's Creek, near the city of Sonora, Tuolumne County, and having nearly complete an engine and stamp work of the largest class, which will be shipped by a clipper vessel, at an early day. It is the purpose of the Trustees to prosecute the work with vigor, and a view to profit from the *business* of mining. It is deemed unnecessary to enter into a calculation o probable profits, it having been satisfactorily ascertained that Companies already in operation with good machinery have been eminently successful.

The machinery now being made for this Company, is under the immediate supervision of R. S. KING Esq., the builder of the "Gold Hill Quartz Mining Company's—(known as Peck's)—Mill," which has produced such astonishing results, and will be twice the size of that establishment. The employees in all responsible positions will be shareholders, and selected with special regard to ability and integrity and required to give bonds with sureties in such sums as will be deemed sufficient to guard the interests of Shareholders. Persons residing out of the city may obtain Stocks, Pamphlets, or any information, by addressing the Treasurer, post-paid, by mail. D. W INGERSOLL, President.
THOS. E. HASTINGS, Treasurer. 27f-tf

☞ **Removal.**—BENEDICT, HALL & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Boots, Shoes and Findings, have Removed to No. 21 Park Row, on the site of the old Park Theatre, opposite the Astor House, New-York. 26f-1m

☞ **Mercantile Library Association**—The Board of Directors have the pleasure to announce that Mrs. C. N. SINCLAIR, late Mrs. Forrest, and Mr GEORGE VANDENHOFF, will give a DRAMATIC and POETICAL READING before this Association on Friday evening, March 12th, at Metropolitan (late Tripler Hall). The reading will commence at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock.—Tickets 50 cents, which may be had of WM HALL & Son; JOLLIE; T J CROWEN; EVANS & BRITTAN, and at the desk of the Library.
By arrangement a limited number of Tickets, 75 cents each, admitting a Gen'leman and Lady have been issued, which Members only can obtain upon early application at the Library. WILLARD L. PEET, Chairman. }
JAMES D. SMITH, } Lecture
J. F HALSTED. } Committee.
N. B. The Programme will be announced in future advertisements. m8 2t.

☞ **Catholic Institute of New-York**—A Lecture will be delivered in Metropolitan Hall, for the Benefit of the House of Protection, under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy, on MONDAY EVENING, March 8, by the Most Rev. JOHN HUGHES D D., Archbishop of New York. Subject—"The Catholic Chapter in the History of the United States." Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats $1, which can be obtained at the Catholic Bookstores, of the Sextons of the Catholic Churches, and of the members of the Institute.

☞ **People's Lectures**—The eleventh Lecture of the course will be given by Rev. WM PATTEN, of Hartford, in the Tabernacle, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 9. Subject—"The Natural History of the Loafer." Tickets 12½ cents, to be had at No. 131 Nassau-st, and at the door. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Lecture will commence at 7½ o'clock m8-2t*

☞ **Fourth Ward Temperance Alliance** will hold their regular monthly meeting at the Mariners' Church in Roosevelt-st, THIS (Monday) EVENING, the 8th inst, at 7½ o'clock. Good speakers and singers will be present. Residents of the Ward and friends of Temperance are invited to attend. THOS SMITH, President.
BARTON WOOD, Secretary. m8 1t*

☞ **The last Lecture** of the "Bedford and Philomathean Course" will be given on MONDAY EVENING, (8th inst) at the Plymouth Church, Orange st, Brooklyn, by Rev HENRY W. BEECHER. Subject: "The Imagination" To commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, for sale at the door. m8 2t*

☞ **Catholic Institute of New-York**—A Lecture will be delivered at Metropolitan (late Tripler) Hall, for the BENEFIT OF THE SISTERS OF MERCY, on MONDAY EVENING, the 8th of March, by the Most Rev Archbishop HUGHES. Subject—"The Catholic Page in the History of the United States, with its meaning." Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats $1. Can be had at the Catholic Bookstore; of the Sextons of the Catholic Churches, and of the members of the Institute. Lecture at 8 o'clock; doors open at 7
m5-3t* DANIEL SULLIVAN, President.

☞ **Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell** will deliver the third lecture of her course on Physical Education this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, in the House Chapel lecture room. Tickets to the remainde of the course $1 50, for sale at Evans & Brittan's book store, 697 Broadway. m8

☞ **Lectures at Abbott's Collegiate Institution** FOR YOUNG LADIES, Spinzler Institute Union Park—Prof ARNOLD GUYOT, of Harvard University, will deliver a course of four Lectures on the six days work of Creation, designed to show the harmony of Science and Revelation. Commencing on FRIDAY EVENING, March 5, at 7½ o'clock, and continued on MONDAY, the 8th; TUESDAY the 9th and FRIDAY the 12th. Tickets for each lecture, 50 cents. Prof. BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, LL. D., of Yale College, will deliver a course of lectures on Geology, immediately following, on the 15th, 16th, 22d, 23d, 29th and 30th of March m2,3,4,5 8 9,12 15,16,22,23,29,30

☞ **O. U. A.**—Public Demonstration—MAGNA CHARTA CHAPTER, No. 38, corner of Court and Sackett-sts., South Brooklyn. On MONDAY EVENING, March 8 an address will be delivered by Brother T. DE WITT TALMADGE. Subject: Our Country—Its Superiority and Inferiority. Invitation tickets (free) can be had of ROBT. J. LUCKEY, No 198 Fulton-st, Brooklyn, and at H. COTTIER's, No 162 Atlantic-st. m6-3t*

☞ **Notice.**—The second regular Meeting of the KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION will be held in Knickerbocker Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, 8th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The members will bear in mind the trouble and time that will be saved by paying their dues at the office of the Secretary, No. 168 9th-av., before that date.
m3-5t E. J. MADDEN, Secretary.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **North American Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION**—No 458 Broadway, south-east corner of Grand-st. Office open from 10 o'clock, A. M until 9 o'clock P M. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and subscribe. Entrance fee, $1; monthly dues $3.

WORKINGMEN, ATTEND.—An opportunity is now offered you, by this Association, of investing your small savings in a manner far more profitable than depositing in our Savings Banks or other similar institutions. Reflect—In eight years, or less you can convert $288 in to $800. Yes, $288 invested in small monthly sums of $3—so trifling in amount, that there are few who cannot afford it. Of all classes of the community, none are to be more benefited than the working class—men of small means. Who is there not desirous of a home to call his own? Who is there not pr ud of being called his own landlord? We appeal to you all to secure to yourse ves and to your children a home, and be relieved from the growing burden of high rents. Office, No 458 Broadway
RICHARD F. CARMAN, President.
THOMAS S. CUMMINGS, Vice-President.
MORTIMER SMITH, Secretary.
DANIEL HOWELL, Surveyor.
HENRY R. CUMMINGS, Attorney.
TRUSTEES.

Walter Keeler,	Augustus Barmore,	Alfred A. Arment,
Augustus Lasar,	James H. Dice,	R. H. Olssen, jr.,
m3-1w	H W Smith.	

☞ **The Second as Successful as the First!**—Although but a few public meetings have been held, yet so rapidly have our citizens enrolled themselves as members of the SECOND GREENWICH BUILDING ASSOCIATION, that the officers will be enabled to offer four or five shares for sale or redemption at the FIRST REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING to be held in the BLEECKER BUILDINGS, Bleecker st, near Morton, this MONDAY EVENING, March 8 at 7½ o'clock. Persons who have been favorably impressed with the principles of Building Associations, are invited to attend and become members. There are none more promising or more carefully conducted than this, and it will soon be filled up. Members are reminded that the first month's dues are now payable. The Secretary's office is at No 48 Eighth av.
JOHN KEYSER, President.
GEORGE STARR, Vice-President.
M. ROSS, Jr., Secretary. m5-3t

TRUSTEES.

Charles Crane,	James M. Post,	Samuel Sinclair,
John Thomas,	Robert Peterson,	James W Farr,
David Milliken,	D. C. Weeks,	W. E Smith, Jr.

☞ **The New-York Land and BUILDING ASSOCIATION** will hold a spec al meeting on MONDAY EVENING, March 8 at No 5 Chatham-square, to commence at 7½ o'clock for the purpose of receiving new subscribers. There will be interesting speakers present, to explain the objects and working of our Society, showing how a house and lot may be obtained by paying $1 per week for a few years. Come, one and all, and receive a certificate of independence! The members are particularly invited to attend, as business of importance will be discussed.
MILES C HAMBERS, President.
H. S. SMITH, Secretary, No 1 Murray st. m6 2t

☞ **Workingman's Building Association**—Office No. 461 Broadway—The steady success of this Association re commends it strongly to the consideration of workingmen. We would invite all those who desire to join to do so at once—there are still a few shares to be subscribed for—the entrance fee is only $2. At the next monthly meeting, which takes place on the 15th instant we expect to be full. For the accommodation of those who find it inconvenient to call during the day, the office will be open on Monday and Friday evenings until 9 o'clock.
R McCLELLAN, President.
JOHN MORRISON, Treasurer.
G. W. ANDERSON, Secretary. m5 4teod

☞ **Consider your Situation**—All that are living under exorbitant rents, and resolve to procure a home, by joining the CITY BUILDING ASSOCIATION OF WILLIAMSBURG. The recent organization of this Association, and the success which it has met with since its books were opened for subscriptions of shares, enables its officers and members to say that it offers as great inducements to those that wish to make small monthly investments, as any of the Associations in New-York. Therefore the officers have resolved to call a public meeting at Central Hall, cor. of Third st and 5th av, TUESDAY EVENING, March 9, 1852, at 7½ o'clock, to give such persons as have not subscribed, an opportunity of doing so, as books will be open for subscriptions. Addresses may be expected from efficient speakers. All persons—gentlemen and ladies—are invited to attend. Articles of Association Prospectus can be had gratis at the Secretary's office, No 148 South 6th-st.
WM H BUTLER, President.
W. L. GILLROY, Vice-President.
P. C. BERRY, President. m4 3TAM4t*

☞ **Homes for the Industrious NEAR THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—A few site building lots still left; only $1 per week required; no interest the first year. Call immediately and join. In ten weeks you get possession. Apply immediately to WM PARKER, Secretary, No. 122 Canal-st. Second regular meeting, WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 10, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 220 Grand-st corner Elizabeth. m6 3t*

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **The Brooklyn Mechanics' Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION** possesses peculiar advantages. It will loan money at six per cent. per annum on the amount advanced; thus enabling the shareholders to obtain money by paying six per cent. on the sum received. The Association will allow interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum to all persons who prefer paying their monthly dues six months or more in advance, and any shareholder desirous of withdrawing from this Society, can do so at any time by giving one month's notice and receive back all the dues paid by him, with interest thereon, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

The entrance fee is fixed at 50 cents a share, the monthly dues at $2, and the ultimate value of each unredeemed share at $200.

Ladies and gentlemen desirous of joining this Association, can do so by leaving their names with the President, ROBERT P. PERRIN, Cashier of the City Bank, Brooklyn; the Vice-President, JAMES ROBINSON, Bank of New-York, Wall-st., the Secretary, J. S. Denman, No 156 Atlantic-st, Brooklyn; the Attorneys, Bernard & Parsons, No. 19 Wall-st., New-York, or with J. H Shepard Wm. A. Coit, Robert Buchanan, James Bennett, J. C McBirney, or John Dimon, Directors.

A public meeting for the admission of new members, at which the objects and pecul ar advantages of the Association will be explained, will be held in the room of the College Grammar School, over the drug-store, on the northwest corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts, (entrance in Clinton-st.,) on MONDAY EVENING, March 8, 1852, at 7½ o'clock.

Ladies and gentlemen who desire to invest money to advantage, in large sums or small ones, and all who wish to make money or obtain the loan of money to their own advantage, should attend this meeting. At the rate at which subscriptions have been obtained, the number of shares to which this Association is limited will soon be taken; and consequently those who wish to avail themselves of its striking advantages, should be prompt in securing the number of shares they desire. m8-1t

☞ **The Fulton Mechanics' and Working MEN'S BUILDING ASSOCIATION**—Every man his own landlord. The Fulton Building and Mutual Loan Association combines the advantages of a Savings Bank with those of a Building Association.

A Public Meeting will be held at Chatham Hall, No. 5 Chatham Square, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 9th, and on THURSDAY EVENING, March 11th, for the admission of new members, when the object and superior advantages of this Association, over all others, will be explained. Come early and subscribe, as the shares are rapidly taken up, 300 being subscribed for at the first meeting.

To those who desire to invest money profitably, and to all persons of small means who labor for a living, this Association presents unequalled advantages.

Interest at the rate of 7 per cent is allowed on 6 months dues or over, when paid in advance, or in case of withdrawal from the Association. This is an entire new feature in Building Associations. Entrance fee 50 cts per share; monthly dues, $2 50; par value of shares, $600; numuer of original shares limited to 600. Subscriptions will be received by the following officers:—

SAMUEL SOUTHERDEN, President.
WILLIAM WEED, Vice President, 86 Bowery
ISAAC AMERMAN, Jr., Sec'y, 65 Third-av.

TRUSTEES

Geo H Walker, No. 61 Elizabeth st., cor. of Hester-st.	
Isaac L. Levye, No 49 Fidridge-st	
D W Whitney, No 27 College place.	
H McCollum, No 40 Eldridge st.	
Foster S Williams, No 145 Hester-st.	
Tobias V. Mumford, No 20 S orolk-st.	
Nathaniel Terpeney, No 185 Fifth st.	

Ladies can subscribe to any number of shares by leaving their names with any of the above officers. m8-1t

☞ **Union Building Association**—One more and the last chance to join this favorite Association at 50 cents entrance fee. The entrance fee being raised to $5 after this meeting. This Association has been in successful operation for 11 months, and there are a few more shares to be disposed of. The Trustees have resolved to allow new members to liquidate the arrears in instalments of one dollar per month. The regular meeting of the above Association will be held at No. 5 Chatham square, on TUESDAY, the 9th inst, at 7 o'clock, P. M. [m8 2t] J. PECARE, Secretary.

☞ **Popular Savings Bank**—A public meeting, for the purpose of admitting members to the WAVERLEY BUILDING ASSOCIATION, will take place on MONDAY EVENING March 8, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., in the New Chapel, at the junction of Greenwich and Seventh ave. Admission free. Addresses will be made by PETER C. BAKER, Esq., and other gentlemen. The office of the Association is always open at No 143 Sixth av., where articles, by-laws, &c., may be obtained at any hour in the day or evening, and subscriptions received.
N. B. MOUNTFORT, President.
JOHN GREGORY, Vice-President.
JAMES W. HALE, Secretary. m3-1t

☞ **Excelsior Building and Mutual LOAN ASSOCIATION No 2**—This Association will hold a meeting at Union Buildings, No 163 Bowery, third floor, near Broome-st, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 9, at 7½ o'clock, to receive subscribers. The arrangements in the value of the shares and dues of this Association are more equally divided among the interest of the borrower and lender, or the person who redeems and the one who invests, than any Association at present organized. By this appointment, the Association must close much sooner, and consequently the amount o dues and interest to be paid by each subscriber must be less in proportion than that paid by members of other Associations. Our subscription list is fast filling up, and we shall soon close our books. Our success is sure, and our advantages are prominently set forth. We would ask those who do not fully understand its principles to come and hear the explanations from gentlemen who will address the meeting. The shares are $600, monthly dues, $3, entrance fee, $1. Office No 156 Bowery up stairs.
WM L MULLER, President
ROBT PROTHEROE, Vice-President
JNO A. SUBANCK, Asst. Vice-President.
N P. LABARTE, Secretary. m8-2t

☞ **Join Now and Save the Increase**—The Trustees of the EAST RIVER BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION being about to raise the entrance fee from $2 to $5, have concluded to give those who wish to become members an opportunity of doing so before the change is made. A special meeting, for this purpose, will be held at Chatham Hall, No. 492 Grand st, on WEDNESDAY EVENING March 10th, 1852, at 7½ P M. The public are respectfully invited to attend. Seats reserved for ladies. Eminent speakers will address the meeting and explain how an individual can, by paying the amount usually paid for rent, into the Association, obtain a home for himself in a short time. Books for subscription are now open daily from 11 A M. to 9 P M., at the office of the Association, No 514 Grand st., between Columbia and Sheriff, where all necessary information may be obtained.
OBADIAH NEWCOMB, President.
JAMES WHITE, Vice-President
SAMUEL JORDAN, Assistant Vice-President.
CHARLES F. ANDERSON, Secretary.
MARCUS FERRIS, Attorney and Counsellor, No 35 Wall-st. m8 3t

☞ **Home for a Poor Man**—The IRVING BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION will hold another Public meeting on MONDAY EVENING, March 8, at Chatham Hall, Chatham square at 7½ o'clock. So great was the demand for shares at the last meeting that a great many people were disappointed and could not get a chance to subscribe. The meeting will be addressed by several gentlemen of ability, who will explain the rules of this beneficial association. All persons desirous of joining had better go so at once, as the books will shortly be closed. Ladies and gentlemen are particularly invited to attend, and learn how they may procure a home which they may call their own, and which they can obtain by small monthly payments.
NOBLE FRANKLIN, President, 108 Broadway.
GEO BELL, Vice-President, 154 Nassau-st.
ALBERT H NICOLAY, Secretary, No 214 Grand st.
THOMAS LAWRENCE, Attorney, No 15 Beekman st.

TRUSTEES

Geo H. Franklin, No 153 West st.	
Geo W. Bibbet County Clerk's office City Hall.	
Silas C. Herring Nos 137 and 139 Water st.	
James Jerkins Jr. No 261 Broadway.	
Royal G Ireland, No 59 Barclay-st.	
Nelson Puff No 215 Duane-st.	
Elias Combs, No 214 Grand st.	
F G Richards n, No 42 Fulton-st.	
Geo T Maxwell, No 18 City Hall.	

Office of Association, No 214 Grand-st. Open EVERY EVENING from 6 to 9 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY from 2 to 9 o'clock P M. for Ladies. Articles of the Association may be had gratis m6 2t

☞ **The Columbia Building ASSOCIATION** of BROOKLYN will hold a public meeting at Remsen's Mission Hall, No. 14 Hamilton-avenue, a few doors from Union, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 10, at 7½ o'clock. The public, both ladies and gentlemen, are invited to attend, as at last meeting there will be able and thorough explanations given. Come and join—entrance fee only $2, on each share of $800.
JAMES R DEL VECCHIO, President.
ANSON WILLIS, Vice President.
Books now open at the office, where articles of Association can be had. EDWARD J. MADDEN, Secretary.
OFFICE, No. 168 9th-av m3-7t

☞ **Mount Vernon Building Association No. 2.**—An adjourned meeting of this Association will be held at the corner of 7th-av and 22d st on MONDAY EVENING, March 8, at 7 o'clock. The public is invited to attend.
ABM. J. POST, President.
CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Secretary. m6-2t*

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **The Third Manhattan BUILDING ASSOCIATION—BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION NOW OPEN—JOIN AT ONCE**—The unparalleled success attending the Second Manhattan Building Association, has led to the organization of the Third.

The Entrance Fee is $2; Monthly Dues, $3; Shares, $200.

It costs now but Two Dollars to become a member, and the monthly installment of Three Dollars, in the course of a few years—probably six or seven—will positively yield the sum of Eight Hundred Dollars.

Members paying not less than six months in advance will be entitled to interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

A PUBLIC MEETING

will be held at No. 430 Broome-st, corner of Crosby, one block from Broadway, (entrance in Crosby,) THIS EVENING March 8, at 7½ o'clock. W. T. B. MILLIKEN, Esq., JACOB L. FENN, and others, will address the meeting, explanatory of the working of Building Associations.

A FREE DISCUSSION TO ALL.

This is the first public meeting ever held at this Hall; it is large and will seat six hundred people, with new and comfortable seats. LADIES AND GENTLEMEN ARE INVITED TO ATTEND.

Persons desirous of becoming members of the Third Manhattan Building Association can do so by calling at the office of the Secretary, No 13 Spruce-st., second floor, where by-laws can be had free of charge.

JAMES S. LIBBY President, Lovejoy's Hotel.
DAVIS COLLAMORE, Vice President,
No. 447 Broadway.
J. W. WESTON, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

James Y. Watkins, 16 Cathedral-st.	Albert Miller, 143 Nassau st.
James Neeves, cor. Houston and Bowery,	Wm. H. Cornell, 59 Fulton Market,
Seymour Whiting, 50 East Broadway,	John A. Currier, 191 Greenwich-st.,
Wm. A. Conant, 12 Bowery,	Joseph Hough, 220 Broadw'y,
	Jas. L. Worth, 24 Broadway.

JACOB L. FENN, Surveyor, No. 15 Spruce-st.
PROMEROY & JENKS, Attorneys, No. 54 Wall-st. m5-3t

☞ **Third Mechanics' Building and Mutual LOAN ASSOCIATION**—The unprecedented success of the Second Mechanics' Building and Mutual Loan Association, (1200 shares having been subscribed for before the first monthly meeting, and the subscription books consequently closed,) a very large number of persons having been disappointed in becoming members of the Second, have commenced a Third Mechanics' Building and Mutual Loan Association, having incorporated in their Constitution the same advantageous principles to shareholders which found such favor with the public, and which filled up the second, its predecessor so rapidly.

Any person, male or female, desirous of making his or her small earnings more than triple itself in the space of a few years, or any person who is desirous of borrowing money in order to purchase his own house on the most advantageous terms, who will but take the trouble to compare the advantages offered by this Association both to lenders and borrowers with those offered by other Associations, will at once find the key to the success of our plan; for instance

1st—It will loan money at 6 per cent per annum on the amount advanced.

2d—It will allow interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum to all persons who prefer paying their subscription for two months or more in advance, thus securing a double interest—firstly, the above 7 per cent; secondly, their share of the profits. Persons who wish to borrow money for the purpose of buying or building their own House or Farm, can here secure an advance on far more liberal terms than is offered by any other Association.

3d—Persons desirous of withdrawing from the Society can do so at any time, by giving one month's notice, and receive back all dues paid by them, with interest at 7 per cent per annum.

A person who will but save 14 cents a day, (and there is not one person who cannot if so disposed) can in this Society secure in a few years a small capital, (1 000) with which he can establish himself in business, and thus achieve his own independence.

The entrance fee is 50 cents per share; monthly payment $2 per share, value of each share $500.

Ladies and gentlemen desirous of joining can leave their names with

S P TOWNSEND, Vice Pres't, No. 82 Nassau st.
JACOB PECARE, Secretary, No. 103 Hester st.
JOHN HOOPER, Surveyor, No. 100 Fulton-st.

TRUSTEES

Cyrus H Loutrel, No. 77 Maiden-lane; Josiah M Smith, cor of Centre and Reade sts,	Henry S Downs, No 108 Grand st., Mr. Smith, corner Columbia and Union sts., Brooklyn; Henry Silberhorn, No. 94 Christ-st.; R. M. Selleck, No 90 Fulton st.
Edmund J. Porter No 6 City Hall place; C. N. Potter, No. 27 Wall st., attorneys.	

A public meeting for the admission of members will be held on THURSDAY EVENING March 11, at 7½ o'clock, at UNION BUILDINGS, No. 163 Bowery where the workings of the Association will be explained. The Secretary is in daily from 9 A. M to 1 P M., at his office, No 163 Hester-st., for the purpose of receiving subscriptions m8 3teod

☞ **Phœnix Building Association.**—A Public Meeting of this Association will be held this MONDAY EVENING, March 8, at Union Hall, corner Avenue A and Fourth-st., at 7½ o'clock. Explanatory addresses will be made by Hon. Jacob L. Fenn and Q. McAdam, Esq. The meeting is free to all. The PHŒNIX is now thoroughly organized and incorporated, and offers superior advantages to those desiring a Home stead, which they should at once embrace. "There is no place like home," is an old adage, but a true one—the force of which was never more fully felt than at the present day, when rents are so enormously high that it is almost impossible for a mechanic to pay them. Besides, they are much higher than they were a year ago. These facts are sufficiently important to induce every rent-payer to come up and sustain the good work, and through it, themselves. As a Savings Institution, also, the benefits of this Association are peculiarly attractive. The Prospectus and By Laws, with the Act of Incorporation, together with all required information, can be obtained at the Secretary's office, Chambers' Hall, No. 65 Chatham st.
WILSON SMALL, President No 91 Ludlow-st.
AMOS WILLETS, Vice-President, No 276 Pearl st.
A R HATFIELD, Sec'y, office (Chambers Hall,) No 65 Chatham-st.
Q. McADAM, Attorney, No 62 Wall st.
JACOB L. FENN, Surveyor, No. 65 Chatham-st.

TRUSTEES

Warren Chapman,	George W Dayton,	E. J. Small,
Andrew Hume,	Robert M Dewitt,	James Cottnell,
Peter J. Bowles,	Joseph Nesbitt,	Geo. A Berney,

N B—books for subscription, both for ladies and gentlemen, are open daily at the Secretary's Office, No. 65 Chatham st. n8 1t

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to The New-York Times.

Free-Soil National Convention—Prospects—Public Lands—The Webster Movement—Mr Clay
Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times
WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 7.

The National Free-Soil Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President is to be called in a few days, to assemble at Pittsburg about the Fourth of July. JOHN P. HALE, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, and JOHN A. DIX, are spoken of as candidates for President. Mr HALE at present seems most likely to get the nomination. For Vice President, CASSIUS M CLAY, of Kentucky, and LEWIS, of Ohio, have been mentioned. The Buffalo Platform will be adopted as the basis of the movement.

The design which had been entertained up to yesterday, to insert the word "white" as an amendment to the bill making the Public Lands free to actual settlers, has been abandoned. It may spring up again in a new quarter.

The news of the result of the Webster meeting in New-York, received here to-day—by a singular coincidence the very anniversary of Mr. Webster's great Seventh of March speech—has produced considerable sensation.

Hon. Mr. PERKINS, Representative from New-Hampshire, preached in the Congregational Church to-day.

Judge ALLEN, contrary to all expectation a week ago, is slowly convalescing.

The statement of last evening's *Washington Telegraph*, that Mr. CLAY expects soon to address the Senate, is totally false. He is utterly unable to do it, and has no such expectation. His health has but slightly improved. O. W.

Kossuth at Louisville—Address to the Germans.
LOUISVILLE, Saturday, March 6.

Kossuth addressed the Germans yesterday, in their own language, in the Methodist Church—$1 admission. He dwelt upon the advantages revolutionists now have in Europe over their opponents; was very sarcastic upon the course of the crowned heads; considered that his cause would eventually prove successful beyond doubt, and contended that the United States, as a republic, should not stand alone in the approaching contest. He declared that the government has the power to act, and appealed to the Germans and the people to exercise their influence through the ballot box. He closed with a most earnest appeal to all the German citizens of America, who, he contended, should be foremost in thus sustaining him and his cause.

He speaks to-night in the court house, no one being admitted without purchasing one of the Hungarian bonds of one dollar.

The amount of material aid for Kossuth here will probably not reach $3,000.

Kossuth will leave to-morrow, on the steamer Emperor, for St. Louis.

Alabama—Southern Rights Convention.
MONTGOMERY, Friday, March 5.

The Southern-Rights Convention adjourned this evening, after a session of two days. A series of resolutions covering the usual generalities were passed.

An animated and protracted discussion arose on the twenty-sixth resolution, the substance of which was as follows:—"That, in the consideration of the fact that the people of Alabama and the Southern States had decided against resistance to the compromise acts, consequently the Southern Rights party could no longer regard this question an "issue," but had only to guard the future."

The resolution was earnestly opposed, as the dissolution of the Georgia platform. It was supported by Messrs. Dufford, Yancy, Elmore, and others. A substitute was accepted, which modified the language in some respects, but was considered to amount to the same thing practically. A resolution against the doctrines of intervention was adopted. The other proceedings were not of much importance.

Smuggling on the Steamer America.
BOSTON, Saturday, March 6.

Last evening, a few hours after the arrival of the steamer *America*, an attempt to smuggle 29 packages of lace goods ashore was discovered by the Custom-House officers, and the goods were seized. They had been placed in the wagon which came for the dirty linen, and were wrapped up in the clothes. The value of the goods seized is between $2,000 and $3,000. An investigation by the agent here showed that the guilty party on board the boat was one of the head waiters. The *America* has been seized by the Collector, in accordance with the law.

The Ohio River.
CINCINNATI, Saturday, March 6.

The river has risen to flood-height, but is now stationary.

Louisiana on the Compromise.
CHARLESTON, Friday, March 5.

The compromise resolutions have finally passed the Louisiana Senate, with an amendment disclaiming any censure toward Senators Soule and Downes.

Maine Law in Ohio.
COLUMBUS, Friday, March 5.

The Ohio Legislature has indefinitely postponed the resolutions referring the Maine liquor law to the vote of the people. The vote was—yeas 44, nays 48.

Notice was given of a bill to prevent any further settlement of colored people within the State.

Massachusetts Legislature.
BOSTON, Saturday, March 6.

In the Senate the bill to District the State, under the new apportionment, has been passed to engrossment. Every Senator present voting in its favor.

The Electro-Magnetic Engine.
POUGHKEEPSIE, Saturday, March 6.

A successful experiment was performed here to-day by Professor Gustin, on his electro-magnetic engine, demonstrating a considerable amount of power with a small amount of battery.

Later from Santa Fe—Outrages by the Apache Indians—General Alarm.
BALTIMORE, Saturday, March 6.

We have no mail from the South to-night. The *St. Louis Republican* has Santa Fé dates to the 31st of January. The Apache Indians were committing great outrages, and several parties have been attacked and murdered. A party of five soldiers were attacked, of whom four were killed at the first fire. Out of another party who were engaged in cutting wood, four were also murdered. Great alarm existed in all quarters, and many of the towns were guarded and fortified. The Government troops are said to be unable to check these outrages.

Rumors of the discoveries continue to be prevalent at Santa Fé.

Later from the Rio Grande—Capture of Camargo—Matamoros Besieged.
NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, March 7.

News from the Rio Grande has reached here that Carvajal has attacked and captured Camargo, and is now closely besieging Matamoros. The steamship *Fanny*, which is reported as being below, will probably bring authentic particulars.

The Eastern Mail has failed almost every day since the new arrangements.

Horrible Tragedy in Baltimore.
BALTIMORE, Saturday, March 6.

James White, residing in Maiden-lane, near East-street, returned to his home drunk, at 4 o'clock this morning, he immediately commenced beating his two children, a girl of 14, and a boy of 3 years of age. He afterwards seized a razor, cut their throats and his own, and set fire to the house. The firemen were soon on the spot, and extinguished the flames, when the bodies of all three were found, considerably charred by the fire, and their throats cut from ear to ear. The skulls of the children were broken as if with an axe. His wife fled from his house last evening, on account of his drunken violence, having no fear for the safety of her children, to whom he was always kind.

The Murder of Young Lehman.
PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 6.

The brothers Skupenski, charged with the murder of Jacob Lehman, were called up for arraignment in the Court of Oyer and Terminer this morning. The indictment was read in Polish; but when the prisoners were called upon to plead, their Counsel made a motion to quash the indictment. Argument is postponed till Monday.

The trial of James McBride, for the murder of his brother, is progressing.

Death from a Railroad Accident—Verdict of Murder.
PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 6.

John Gough, who was so badly crushed yesterday on the Reading Railroad, died last evening at the hospital.

Andrew McBride, just tried for the murder of his brother, has been found guilty of murder in the second degree.

Destructive Fire in Baltimore.
BALTIMORE, Sunday, March 7.

Last night a fire broke out in a block of stores on Wharf, below Walnut street. Three buildings, No's 53, 55 and 56 were entirely destroyed. The occupants were Lerning & Co., Clarke & Co, Thomas B Carson & Co., John Dairy and the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. Tho's Allibone & Co., had a quantity of oil stored in one of the buildings. The largest losers are Lenning & Co., who had two hundred casks of soda ash, and large quantities of senna, alum and other drugs stored in No. 56. The fire is attributed to the action of acids kept in this building. During the fire, an explosion occurred, which forced out the lower wall, but happily no one was seriously injured. Two Firemen fell from a ladder, but sustained but slight bruises. The stores which extended from Wharf street to Water, belonged to the Amboy Railroad Company.

Fire in Warren, R. I
WARREN, R. I., Saturday, March 6.

A fire broke out here early yesterday morning, in the hat store of Aaron Stilley, in Miller-street, and the house adjoining on the east side, owned and occupied by Capt Joseph Burt. The building adjoining on the west side, owned by Miss Laura Ann Barney, was also nearly destroyed. There was an insurance of about $3,000 on the property destroyed.

Fire in Seekonk, Mass.
PROVIDENCE, Saturday, March 6.

A farm house in Seekonk, owned by Johnson Gardner, and occupied by Moses Smith, was destroyed by fire on Friday night. The building was insured for about half its value in the Bristol County office, New-Bedford. Mr. Johnson had $1,400 insured on his furniture at an office in Worcester.

XXXIId CONGRESS....First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 6.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. BEALE made a personal explanation. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr CAMPBELL) yesterday remarked that none or at most but few of the Democrats in the last Congress had refused to grant swamp lands to Arkansas and other States. The gentleman had referred to the journal, and said that his name was there recorded in favor of the proposition. So it is. But he had always been opposed to such a disposition of the public lands, and had so declared repeatedly, both here and at home. He had denounced the bill as part and parcel of a system to squander the domains which belong to all the people of the Confederacy. He must have voted in mistake, or else the Journal is wrong. He appealed to Mr. HARRIS, of Tennessee with whom he roomed, in proof of his position on this subject.

Mr HARRIS confirmed what the gentleman asserted; and further, that Mr. BEALE was opposed to the Bounty Land Bill.

Mr CAMPBELL remarked that he did not wish to place any gentleman in a false position. He had referred to the Journal, and quoted in general terms the votes of the Democrats upon the subject. He did not understand the gentleman as intimating that he (CAMPBELL) had been guilty of any improper action.

Mr. BEALE—By no means.

Mr. CAMPBELL was happy that the gentleman had placed himself right in this matter.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tenn., said that frequent mistakes occur in the journal, and, as an instance, said that his name was on the journal as voting for the bill establishing the Department of the Interior, when in fact he was lying at home sick at the time the bill passed.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The House passed five private bills.

A message was received from the President transmitting from the Treasury Department a statement of accounts of PROSPER M WETMORE.

The Senate bills were all referred to Committees, and the Speaker's table was cleared.

KENTUCKY DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

The Senate bill extending for five years the time for selling the lands granted to Congress to the Kentucky Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb was passed.

RALEIGH AND GASTON

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1852.

☞ The Second Edition of the *Evening Times*, published every day at 3 o'clock P. M., and served to subscribers for *One Cent*, contains a full and complete list of the *Arrivals at all the Hotels*, up to the latest hour.

Centralization.

"Paris is France" has become an axiom, and the sovereign sway there exercised over the political fortunes of the whole country, which has established its truth, has its parallel in every other great Capital of the Monarchies of Europe. The social laws of Monarchy are quite as efficient in moulding the popular mind and restraining the popular sentiment, as the terrors of the prison and the bayonet in repressing active discontent. Herein mainly lies the solution of the unhappy and fruitless results of so many generous efforts to establish liberty in unaccustomed communities. Education and habits are transmitted from one generation to another—and the progress of improvement or any change is exceedingly slow. People who have imbibed, as a part of their mental constitution, notions of dependence upon a central repository of intelligence, for every social and political idea, can make but slow progress in habits of self-reliance, and the independent confidence which is the only sure foundation of political rights for any People.

The conquest of liberty by a people long enslaved, whose bondage has extended to every faculty of the mind, as well as to all material rights, can never be a sudden achievement. One by one the bulwarks of oppression must be torn away. It is a sure consolation, however, while the throes of civil convulsion continue, that every breach made in the fortresses of centralization, which is the essence of despotism, is a permanent advantage. The diffusion of property by equal rights of inheritance, once established, can never be reversed. The establishment of municipal authority, judicial and executive, for the maintenance of justice in separate and convenient localities, affords a security to personal liberty, impregnable against every assault of irresponsible power, unless backed by overwhelming military force,—and these are uniformly the earliest manifestations of popular justice, emerging from a condition of oppression and submission, to activity and power. Next and finally must come the control of the public finances, the root and the ultimate object of political power at all times.

Ages elapsed before the various populations of Europe, during periods of ceaseless warfare and insecurity, were reduced from the freedom of rude and barbarous life to the slavery which now excites our commiseration. But slavery of the mind can no more be perpetuated, than personal freedom can be restrained, without force. The natural condition of humanity in all its faculties is independence. The struggle for emancipation is going on and will continue, and when the popular hand gets a firm grasp on the sinews of power, the public purse and its sources of supply, it will become permanently successful. Generations may yet pass away before the world witnesses such a consummation. Dreary periods of discouragement and submission, of oppression, usurpation and popular humiliation may intervene before the prescriptive sentiment of deference to central dictation in Government, in manners, in all which marks the social condition and the growth and diffusion of intelligence, shall yield to a just conception of individual rights and general equality. But it will not be forever. Paris will not always be France, nor will the Monarch always be the State. Human eyes shall yet see the "Rural Districts," bearing their appropriate influence in the sway of their own fortunes, throughout Europe, as well as on the new Continent.

In the meantime let Americans gratefully appreciate the superior happiness of their own condition. We have no Paris. Our institutions are subject to no possibility of strangulation by any *coup d'état*, played off at any point of centralization. Our rights and accustomed Freedom are safe from the assaults of any ukase or decree. The laws to which we bow derive their sanction from the whole popular mind—from Rockland and St Lawrence as well as Albany—from Rhode Island and California as well as New-York and Virginia. Truly we may well be grateful. But in gratitude we cannot forget sympathy.

☞ From the debate in Parliament which led to that event, it will be seen that Lord JOHN RUSSELL quits the Cabinet in a *pet*. He seems to have been nettled that the House should have adopted an amendment proposed by LORD PALMERSTON; and his chagrin was increased, rather than diminished, by the fact that the amendment was not of the slightest consequence. It did not touch the principle of the bill in the least. Lord Palmerston's motion was simply to strike out the word "local," in the *title* of the bill; and in his speech he said that he desired merely that the title should correspond with the bill. The provisions of the bill were not local, but extended to the whole Kingdom; he moved, therefore, to strike out that word.

And upon this trifling difference the English Ministry is to be changed! In opposing Lord Palmerston's motion, Lord John betrayed a good deal of vexation, that his recently ejected colleague should thus thrust straws at him, and would undoubtedly have preferred resistance of a more formidable character. He may indeed have expected from Lord Palmerston, hostility to the bill itself, as he had originally favored the cause of Louis Napoleon. But the veteran was too wily for this. He showed no intention of following up his *quasi* indorsement of the French usurpation, or of resisting the popular demand for measures of defense. On the contrary he declared very explicitly that he approved the principle of the bill, but desired simply the omission of a single word in the title.

The thrust was well aimed. The Premier's armor had been made ready for a heavy fight, but its joints had not been made to resist a needle. In some petulant remarks, not conceived in the best taste, or couched in the most befitting terms, he announced that he should hold office no longer. All we have to do, of course, is to await the next arrival.

☞ We have been told once or twice that persons claiming to be connected with the *Times*, have solicited free tickets over railroads, &c. We deem it proper, therefore, distinctly to state that no application of the kind will be countenanced or allowed by the conductors of this paper; and that they will feel greatly obliged to any one who will report to the office the name of any person claiming or soliciting any immunity from paying, on any occasion or for any purpose whatever, the same charges that devolves upon others. It is perfectly fair, in case of every such application, to presume that the person making it is *not* connected with the *Times*, and to treat his application accordingly.

☞ The chief aim of a great commercial nation should be to facilitate navigation by every means in its power. The vast and increasing commerce of all our ports requires that the utmost diligence should be used and the most approved methods adopted, for the purpose of guarding navigators against all the dangers of our harbors. Not only that pilots should be ensured against mistakes, but, also, that commanders of vessels, when in the vicinity of a harbor, might be enabled to secure themselves from accident, in stormy or foggy weather.

That there are great faults in our systems of buoys and lights, cannot for a moment be questioned; and what has astonished us is, that this matter has so long been neglected by our ship-owners, who are so deeply interested in commerce, and their ship-masters, who can so readily appreciate all the dangers and difficulties of navigation.

The demonstration on board the steamer *Baltic*, while detained below, on her return from Washington to this port,—the proceedings of which we published on Saturday,—in reference to buoys and lights, must meet the approval of all persons either actually engaged in commerce, or remotely connected with it; and we trust that Congress will at once take the subject under its consideration, and give to it early legislation, that we may the more surely count upon regularity in the arrivals and departures of the vessels belonging to the already systematic lines of steam-ships, both American and English, trading to our ports, and that the sailing vessels of all nations, entering or leaving our harbors, may have no cause for complaint on this score.

The suggestion that at all stations of light-ships, duplicates should be established, is one of the best improvements the works of reformation could begin with. The buoys in this harbor, as well as those of some others, should be greatly increased in size, and distinctly numbered, besides being painted in such a manner, that they could not but be visible at a sufficient distance to mark a channel in the thickest weather. And, for night, lights should be so placed in range, that to miss a channel would be impossible.

These and a few more improvements are absolutely demanded by the important position our sea-ports now occupy in the commercial world, and something towards their consummation should be commenced immediately. Now, our system of lights and buoys are more defective than those of any other commercial nation.

☞ "Fair Play" in our columns this morning, seeks to correct a "false impression" which, in his judgment, our account of the Webster meeting on Friday night, may give. We publish his communication very gladly, to prevent the possibility of such an injustice. We do not, however, by any means admit the justice of his complaint. On the contrary, we have reason to complain that he has indirectly represented the *Times* as having stated that the meeting was a "*failure*." We used no such language, nor any which could warrant such an inference. We did say that the meeting was not so large as the friends of Mr. Webster had reason to expect; and when "Fair Play" remembers that the call for the meeting was signed by over 10,000 names, and that Metropolitan Hall, which will hold less than 5,000, was not full, he will agree with us entirely upon that point.

As to the comparison which our correspondent makes between the places in which public meetings have usually been held, and that at which this was called, it is unquestionably just and entitled to weight. But it has much more bearing upon the prudence of those who selected the Hall, than upon anything stated in the *Times*. We made no comparisons whatever, but simply stated the "exact fact" as accurately as we could ascertain it. Nor does "Fair Play" point out any statement in our report, which he characterizes as inaccurate.

—In this case, as in all others, we desire our correspondent to bear in mind that the *Times* does not seek, as a partizan journal, to give any other impressions in regard to public meetings or other political occurrences, than such as the "exact facts" will convey. There are plenty of newspapers, so entirely devoted to special political or personal interests, that all needful exaggeration of this sort will be attended to in their columns. We think the *Times* can best serve the public interests and meet the expectations of its readers, by making its narratives less extravagant, even if they should also be more prosaic.

☞ The letter from Havana, published in another column this morning, reports the arrest by the Government of a *Mr. Ullmann*, on suspicion of being concerned in a plot. The only evidence seems to have been the fact that a letter written in the Magyar language, was found upon him. Mr. U. is well known in this city, where the notion of his being a political emissary will be considered amusing.

☞ The Newark (N. J.) *Mercury*, we observe, has been enlarging its proportions so as to admit a yet larger amount of reading matter. The *Mercury* is an admirably conducted sheet, liberal in its tone, and independent in its opinions, and merits a generous patronage.

The Fredonia *Censor*, one of the oldest and most useful newspapers in the interior, is enlarged to the mammoth size. This evidence of liberal support of so valuable a paper is creditable to Chatauque.

Affairs at San Juan—More Troubles with the Musquitos.

We are informed by a correspondent at San Juan, that the American residents at that place held a meeting on the 24th ult., and resolved not to pay the taxes imposed upon them by the British Consul, as agent for the Musquito King. They then waited upon the commander of the U. S. sloop-of-war, laying in the harbor, and asked protection in the event of force being used by the British authorities to secure the payment. Receiving a satisfactory reply, they informed Her Majesty's Consul of their determination to resist future collection of the tribute. In reply he threatened compulsory measures, and left at once for Bluefields, the residence of his Musquito Majesty. If this is a true statement of the case, there seems to be more trouble brewing in that quarter of the Isthmus. There is a secret organization of Americans existing at San Juan, termed "Gallinippers," who are said to exert considerable influence there.

Large quantities of freight are lying at San Juan waiting transportation, and likely to wait for some time to come, as the VANDERBILT line are unable to take any freight up the river in their boats, except that arriving by their own steamers. The water is very low at present, and it is with difficulty that passengers get up the river.

The harbor was full of craft when the *Ohio* left on the 25th ult. The following vessels were among the number:—U. S. sloop-of-war *Decatur*, 15 guns; British sloop-of-war *Sappho*, 10 guns; Dutch frigate *Prince of Orange*, 60 guns.

CHAGRES.—We learn that over two thousand California bound passengers arrived at Chagres on the 22d ult. The steamer *Ohio* alone had over 1,200 from New-York and New-Orleans. Among her passengers also was Mr. GEORGE LAW, who visited the Isthmus to inspect the Panama Rail road, and judge of the present and future prospects of the Company. The road was joined as far as MILLER'S station—a point eight or ten miles, we believe, from Gorgona—on the 23d ult.; and the first train was expected to be run to that station on the arrival of Mr. LAW at Navy Bay.

Legislative Recreants.

Some days since we commented, in such terms as we thought the subject deserved, upon the very discreditable altercation between Mr. STANLY and Mr. GIDDINGS, on the floor of the House of Representatives. We thought then, as we think now, that no censure of the coarse language used on that occasion could be too severe; and we furthermore felt it to be the especial duty of the Press, without regard to partizan or personal consideration, to pronounce such judgment upon the offense as public sentiment would ratify and enforce.

We soon afterwards received a letter from Mr. STANLY, complaining in strong terms, but in a manly spirit, of the severity of our censures, and presenting sundry considerations, political and personal, which, in his opinion, ought to have secured for him immunity from such remarks. While we are far from insensible to those considerations, they do not shake at all, as will be seen from the reply to his letter, our conviction of the duty which this paper owes to the public. But we gladly avail ourselves of the opportunity to make public Mr. STANLY's explanation of the circumstances which betrayed him into the use of language so unworthy of him, and into the display of a passion so far beneath the general elevation and dignity of his character.

Justice to Mr. STANLY and to the *Times* perhaps demands, and will certainly excuse, the publication of the correspondence:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
MONDAY, Feb. 16, 1852.

To the Editor of The New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In two numbers of the *Times*, issued during the last week, I have been assailed in terms of bitterness as undeserved as unexpected. I became a subscriber to the *Times* because I admired the ability of its conductor, approved its generally sound Whig doctrines, and was occasionally charmed by the exhibition of fine literary taste in its columns.

You censure, in very harsh terms, some remarks I recently made in reply to Mr. Giddings. I know it was a contest in which I could not possibly gain anything; but when I was replying to his misrepresentation of the conduct of the House of Representatives, and to other offensive remarks, he said I had spoken falsely. Under the additional excitement caused by this provocation, I spoke much more harshly than I intended, or was aware of at the time.

There are, unfortunately for them, some persons in this world who are

"——— yoked with a lamb,
That carries anger as the flint bears fire."

I may be one of them; yet I hope the spark is not shown until the flint is "much enforced."

If a man is in a "respectable bar-room"—a place I am not in the habit of visiting—or in the street, and is assailed by an angry cur, if he kicks him, and even stoops to arm himself with a stone, and inflicts upon him a severe blow—though to whip curs may be "disgraceful," though to fight a dog may be unbecoming a visitor in a "respectable bar-room," or a "stable boy," yet I think some allowance ought to be made for the ferocity of the assault and the suddenness of the provocation.

I confess I was surprised at the character of the article in the *Times*—a Whig paper. I have been in public life for some years, and cannot boast I have "done the State some service"; but I have tried to do so. I am in Congress now, from good motives, I hope, in opposition to all my inclination and interest, and was not prepared for such attacks as those in the *Times*.

The articles in the *Times* would indicate personal unkindness towards myself, which I cannot believe exists, for I am not personally acquainted with its Editors, and have certainly done them no personal wrong. I hope, after a sober, second thought, the *Times* will be charitable towards others acting under provocation, when its own attacks are so unkind without any. I do not know where the rule is to be found that justifies severity of language in the columns of a respectable paper, and censures a member of Congress for using it.

I do not wish to control you, and would not have you pursue any other course than such an one as your sense of duty and propriety shall dictate. But as it is not pleasant for me to read papers in which I am frequently abused, as soon as I know the *Times* is paid for, for one year, I will send this, asking the favor of you to discontinue sending it to me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDWARD STANLY

TIMES OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1852.

SIR: Your letter dated the 16th inst. has just been received. Your request that the *Times* should no longer be sent to you, is, of course, complied with. Enclosed you will find the amount for which we have been overpaid on account of your subscription.

The articles in the *Times* to which you allude, were intended to be severe—not upon Mr. Stanly personally, but upon language he had used in public debate. No censure, whatever, was expressed of Mr. Stanly's public or his personal character, of his career in Congress, or of his general political course—except as they were all affected by the language which elicited the remarks of the *Times*. Whether it was the duty of that paper to express that censure, or not, is a matter of which I, as editor of it, must be the judge. It was also for me to consider whether I could rightfully evade that duty, because Mr. Stanly is a Whig, or because he is in Congress from good motives, and at personal sacrifices, or for any other reason, not directly connected with the language used.

When Mr. Stanly expresses the belief that these censures cannot have been elicited by "personal unkindness" on my part towards himself, he little knows what feelings of ardent and abiding admiration of his public course and his personal qualities, were forced to yield to a sense of duty—mistaken it may be, but honest nevertheless. When men in whom we feel no interest, fall into unworthy practices, we are comparatively indifferent;—but the self-degradation of those we love adds the keenness of disappointment to the disapproval of the judgment. Under this impulse I used language which I regret,—especially since it has given pain to you. But "severity of language" is not censurable, if deserved, either in a "respectable paper," or in a "member of Congress." Neither "whipping curs" nor "fighting a dog," would be disgraceful if necessary wherever done, unless the infictor of the punishment should *get upon all fours*, or otherwise go down to their level in doing it.

I know not whether you wished me to publish your letter or not. I trust, however, that you will permit me to publish that part of it, at least, in which you say that under the excitement caused by the provocation of Mr. Giddings, you "spoke much more harshly than you intended, or was aware of at the time." I should prefer, of course, to publish it entire.

I beg to assure you that you will find me ready now, and always, to make allowance for all excusing or extenuating circumstances, in this as in all other cases. And in any event you cannot deprive me of the warm admiration which I have long cherished for you, and which even this painful incident cannot materially weaken. I am, Sir, respectfully, your obt. servt.,
HENRY J. RAYMOND.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Feb. 27, 1852.

DEAR SIR: I have just received your letter and thank you for the tone of kindness that pervades it.

The money you sent I must return: it was not my individual funds: the paper was ordered by the Clerk, under the rule of the House of Representatives. If you object to applying it to your own private purposes, give it away to any object of charity you please.

I did not write with any view of having it published, but submit entirely to you to make such use of the letter as justice to either of us, in your judgment, demands.

Very respectfully, &c.,
EDWARD STANLY.

HENRY J. RAYMOND, Esq., New-York.

☞ We copied a paragraph on Friday last from the *Colonization Journal*, cautioning the public against paying money to Mr. Lewis H. Putnam, who was said to be soliciting contributions for an object represented by him to have received the approval of the Colonization Society. The paragraph was calculated to do injustice to Mr. Putnam. It may be that his project is not approved by that Society, but it is one, nevertheless, which has in view the same object—namely, the improvement of the condition of the colored race by emigration and the advancement of the best interests of Liberia. The plan has been in operation for three years past, and has met the cordial approbation of many of the most zealous and intelligent friends of the principles of colonization.

☞ GOV. COBB of Georgia is in town, at the Astor House.

COURT CALENDAR—*Monday*—SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Nos 56, 48, 58, 63, 64, 66, 68, 69, 14, 26, 46, 54, 60, 61 and 63.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos 254, 257, 258, 259, 261, 262, 264, 265, 266, 268, 269, 270, 235, 133, 334.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos 258, 459, 509, 517, 518, 519, 521, 522, 523, 534, 526, 529, 531, 533, 534, 535, 539, 540, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 38, 347, 395, 493, 514, 498, 265, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—The U. S. *vs.* John L. O'Sullivan, and others.

NEW-YORK CITY.

SUB-MARINE BOAT.—We were present on Friday at the Navy Yard, to witness some experiments made with the newly invented submarine boat. The boat was moored where the water was about thirty-five feet deep. The inventor and an assistant went into the machine, and at a signal from Commodore SALTER, it commenced descending. In ten minutes after the order to descend was given, the machine had disappeared from the surface of the water. It remained under the water 11½ minutes, when Commodore S. gave the signal for it to come up, and in 2½ minutes it rose to the surface about twenty feet from where it went down. The experiment was deemed perfectly satisfactory by the officers of the Navy Yard who were present; in fact, the only person disappointed, was the inventor, who thought he had not been allowed to remain under water for a sufficient length of time to thoroughly test the capacity of his boat.

This apparatus is made of boiler iron, and in shape resembles an egg. The whole length is 30 feet, with a diameter in the centre of about 11 feet, tapering from this to each end, to the diameter of 7 feet. Attached to the outer sides, near the bottom of this machine, are heavy weights, so that, with the addition of 150 gallons of water which can be pumped into a tank located inside, at the pleasure of the operator, the machine can be lowered at once, without much trouble. On one end there is a screw propeller, by which a man on the inside can move the machine along when under water, and a rudder to guide it to any point required. At the top there are two places of ingress, so arranged as to exclude air when closed, and at the bottom there are several plates that can be removed at pleasure, through which the work is done. The inside is divided into two apartments—the one at the stem being 10 feet in length, in which is arranged the means of raising or lowering the machine; and here are four force-pumps, which are so arranged as to be used for either water or air; there is also in this room a battery, by which communication can be had with those above the surface, by the same process as the magnetic telegraph; or, in case of accident, there are small buoys, about 10 inches in diameter, which can be sent to the surface by being passed through the trap at the bottom of the machine, and to these a rope can be attached, to draw up anything that may be required. In this room they have also the means of purifying the air, so that, with the air in the air-chamber, which can be introduced at any moment, and the purifying means, a person can remain under water all day, if necessary, and without suffering as divers do in any other way before known, from the great pressure of air which is forced to them through pipes leading from the surface. In the front room is the air-chamber and the principal water tank, and also arrangements for operating, as in the other.

The weight on the sides is so arranged that the occupant can let it go in case of necessity, and then the machine will rise to the top of the water at a speed of ten feet per second. The machine is the invention of M. ALEXANDRE, a Frenchman, and the most perfect submarine boat we have ever seen.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—The steamship *Baltic* sailed for Liverpool, on Saturday, with thirty-one passengers and about $73,000 in specie. Among the passengers were L. S. Lery, Esq, Bearer of Dispatches to our ministers at London and Paris, and Edward L. Bulwer, Esq., Attaché of the British Legation at Washington.

—The new Hotel on the corner of Broadway and Spring street is to be called the "Prescot House," in honor of the historian.

—Charles and Conrad Streeter were arrested and locked up, on Friday night, for ill-treating their mother.

—Victor Josy, a sailor, was committed on Saturday for attempting to stab James Brown.

—On Friday night William Jenkins was locked up on a charge of having embezzled $150 from his employer. He owned up to the truth of the charge.

—Two juvenile members of the Bar had a "bet to" within the precincts of the Supreme Court, on Saturday last. A blackened eye, a sprained wrist, and a nose slightly deviating from the true line, were the result of the fracas.

—There will be public exercises in speaking, by members of the Senior Class, and in music by the Hayden Society, this evening, at the Chapel of the Union Theological Seminary, No. 9 University-place.

—Contracts have been made for the construction of two steamships for the route from San Juan del Sur to San Francisco. They are to be first class steamers, with walking beam engines.

—Mr. Taylor, the confectioner, is about to erect a six-story building, 50 feet front by 150 deep, at the corner of Broadway and Franklin street. The style will be Grecian.

—Dr. BAIRD lectures to-night, at the Brooklyn Female Academy, on "The History of Italy."

—A. H. Pride & Co., California Express and Passenger Agents, have removed their office from No. 3 Broad to No. 7 Wall-street.

—Archbishop HUGHES will lecture this evening at Metropolitan Hall. Subject—"The Catholic Page in the History of the United States."

—The *National Democrat*, after saying that "the rascality of the present Common Council is so innate that it is incurable," tells a story of "a dispute which arose between two gentlemen, as to whether the last or present Common Council were the most corrupt, when it was agreed to decide the matter by tossing up a copper. The decision was in favor of the gentleman who contended that the present Board was entitled to the distinction."

—A man died at the house No. 163 Greenwich-street. He was found in the street in a destitute condition. Coroner Ives will hold an inquest this morning.

—Mrs. Best has found her two children—one was found at Oriskany and the other is in Ohio.

—On Saturday morning James Nixon was arrested, in the First Ward, on a charge of committing an assault upon a girl named Eliza Ann Curran.

—On Saturday John Andersen was arrested on a charge of being concerned in the robbery of Philip Hines's store, on the 17th ult.

—Pat McLaughlin and Bill James, two notorious pickpockets, were arrested on Saturday, while in the act of stealing in Washington Market. They were committed.

—On Saturday night, Dederick Sangemane was found secreted under a bed in a bed-room at No. 224 Greenwich-street. The same individual stole $100 about four weeks ago, and has hitherto eluded the officers. He was committed.

—Peter Duffee was arrested on Sunday, on a charge of stealing a watch from Augustus Buza. He was locked up.

—George, Andrew, and Elizabeth Roberts were arrested on Saturday, on a charge of being concerned with George Stanley in the robbery of a store in Hudson-street on the 27th ult.

—Catharine Gilsey and Ann Crosley were arrested on Sunday, on a charge of stealing a lot of silver ware.

—Thomas Harran was arrested on Sunday, on a charge of stealing property to the amount of $60, from Stephen Kelley.

—Prof. OWEN will lecture on Psychology, this evening, at No. 163 Bowery.

—An effort is making to remove the indebtedness resting upon the church edifice of the colored Presbyterian Church in this city, of which Dr. Pennington is the pastor. He collected $2,500 for the object when he was in England, and there remains a balance of $1,200.

—Peter Morrisy was taken into custody by the Police of the Eighteenth Ward, charged with attempting to rob the premises of John Gilmartin, at No. 352 West Twenty-ninth street, during the absence of the family.

—John Gunn, a river thief, was arrested on Friday, upon a charge of stealing a lot of clothing from the cabin of the steamer *Worcester*, lying at the foot of Cedar-street, North River. Justice Lothrop committed him for trial.

—Petitions are in circulation for an alteration of the Police Laws, so as to permit the officers to reside in any part of the city. The policemen of the lower Wards complain of the enormous rents they are required to pay because of the restriction.

—A complaint was preferred on Friday, before Justice Lothrop, by a broker of William-street named Sylvester Sylvester, against Mr. Alexander Flemming, whom it is alleged in an affidavit, has threatened to take the life of Mr. Sylvester by shooting him.

—The latest "confidence man," called John S. Gordon, whose arrest we noticed several weeks ago, was arraigned on Friday before Justice Osborn, and fully committed to the City Prison, to await his trial upon various charges of forgery.

—It is in contemplation to demolish the dwelling houses at the southern end of Greenwich-street, and erect large warehouses, with the view of directing the wholesale business, from the East to the North River.

—The Annual Commencement of Dr. AYLETT'S Medical Class took place at the University Medical College on Friday evening. Prof. MOTT delivered the opening address, and Dr. E. S. FOWLER the valedictory. The following is a list of the graduates:

B. F. Adams, J. Beatty, J. F. Barron, Bayard Belt, A. F. Buckley, D. M. Burgess, Leon. H. Cash, F. M. Cornyn, A. F. Duvall, E. S. Fowler, F. W. Garret, T. D. Gray, E. B. Haight, G. S. Harrison, Jr., A. P. Pollard, M. Haynes, J. G. Hillis, Ed. S. Wheeler, J. B. Henderson, S. H. Hudnall, J. H. Irwin, E. P. Jarvis, Augustus Jones, J. W. Jones, H. G. McGonegal, J. J. Marsh, L. F. Moore, J. V. Menagh, W. L. Nuenelee, W. D. Outlaw, Lyman Packard, W. H. Randel, G. D. Salstontall, P. W. Shufelt, A. F. Sheldon, R. H. Smith, H. Smith, A. Somers, V. H. Tallaferro, J. A. Tillman, W. F. Waker, J. Q. Wilber, W. B. Wilson.

—Mr. and Mrs. MCINTYRE will give a Concert at the Society Library this evening. Their programme embraces some excellent Scotch and Irish Ballads.

—Mr. AUGUSTUS BRAHAM gives his second entertainment this evening at the Tabernacle. He will be assisted by Madame BOUCHELLE and other artists.

☞ Dr. BAIRD gives his eighth lecture *to-night* at the Brooklyn Female Academy on the HISTORY OF ITALY Admission 25 cents.

FIRES.—On Sunday morning, about 3 o'clock, while officer Westerfield, of the Ninth Patrol District, was going his rounds, he discovered smoke issuing from the second story of a dwelling-house at No. 43 Perry-st., occupied by a large number of poor families. The inmates being suddenly aroused, great excitement and confusion took place. Fortunately, the fire was speedily extinguished with a few buckets of water.

—At 2 o'clock on Sunday morning a fire broke out in the Fur and Cap Store of Mr. Hertz, at No. 302 Grand-street, and before the flames could be subdued, the stock was considerably damaged by both fire and water.

—The stock and fixtures of a Store, corner of East Broadway and Gouvenour-street, was greatly damaged by fire on Sunday morning between 2 and 3 o'clock.

—On Saturday morning about 2 o'clock a fire broke out in a baking establishment, rear of No. 20 Trinity-place caused by a defect in the chimney flue. The firemen and police of the First Ward extinguished the flames before any material damage was sustained.

A CASE OF HOMICIDE.—On Friday morning at one o'clock, John Woods was arrested in the Eighteenth Ward, by Officer Marks, upon a warrant issued by Coroner Ives under the following circumstances. The accused, and an associate named Henry W. Hall, entered the oyster saloon of John Gilroy, at No. 390 Second-avenue, on Monday last, and before leaving the saloon a dispute arose between Hall and Gilroy, which ended in a scuffle, in consequence of their not paying for two oyster stews. During the struggle, Hall bit a piece of flesh out of Gilroy's arm; and although the injured man was closely attended by a skilful physician, he lingered in great agony until, finally, inflammation set in. He kept declining rapidly, and on Thursday night the doctors gave him up, and there being no hope of his recovery, Coroner Ives was notified of his condition, and immediately proceeded to the premises, where he took the following deposition of the dying man.

City and County of New-York, ss.—John Gilroy, residing at No. 390 Second-avenue, being duly sworn, says: I keep an oyster saloon at the said place, and on Monday night, about 9½ o'clock, Henry Hall and John Woods came into my saloon and called for two "stews." My brother prepared them, and when they had eaten them refused to pay for the same. I told them they had better pay for them, at the same time shutting the shop door, upon which, Henry Hall drew a dirk knife, and swore if I did not let him out he would rip the guts out, or words to that effect. He held the knife in one hand and the door in the other. I took hold of his hand in which the knife was held, and took it from him. Said Hall then caught me by the arm, and bit me on both arms, after which the said Hall and Woods both left; two panes of glass were broken in the shop door, one of which, was broken by Hall, and the other by Woods then. Woods did no harm, more than to break the pane of glass, as above stated, and allowing Hall to go out. They did not pay me for the stews. I am now suffering from injuries received on the night above mentioned, the 1st inst. I hope to live, but it is as true, as though it was my dying testimony. Further deponent saith not.

his
JOHN ✕ GILLROY.
mark.

In a few hours after the above deposition was taken, the poor man expired, and the Coroner commenced an investigation, which resulted in the Jury rendering the following verdict, "That the deceased came to his death by a wound in the arm, inflicted by a bite of Henry W. Hall and the death being accelerated by the intemperate habits of deceased." Upon the rendition of the above verdict, the Coroner liberated Woods from custody and the police authorities are now in search of Hall, who is yet at large.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Managers held their annual meeting on the 4th inst.; Hon. Luther Bradish, Vice-President, in the chair, assisted by Hon. Mr. Hasbrouck. The meeting was unusually full and interesting. Twelve new societies were recognized as auxiliaries, most of them in the Western and Southern States. Letters were read from Texas; Hayti; from Dr. E. Robinson, London; from Paris, Smyrna, and China. Grants of the Scriptures were made, on application, to various places, as usual, both at home and abroad. A large portion of the session was devoted to the subject of the New Bible House; its dimensions, ultimate arrangements, mode of payment, &c.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—The regular meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Society's room, on Thursday evening. After the reading of the 14th chapter of Luke, the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved as corrected. Treasurers report showed a receipt of $1,766 20. The expenditures somewhat exceeded this sum. The emigrant arrivals during February, were one-third less than the corresponding month last year, but the number of volumes distributed exceeded the distribution during the same time the year previous. A very interesting report was made by the committee for supplying the resident population, exhibiting the extent of the various hotels in the city, and the number of bibles in each—forty were found to be fully provided, twenty four partially supplied. The books in thirty-two were in good order, and thirty-one not in good order. There were 4,550 rooms prefectly supplied. Only eleven hotels were unwilling to receive the sacred word—a reason urged by some, adverse to receiving it, was, that the nature of their business was inconsistent with having their houses supplied with the bible. It was resolved to supply the Ferry-houses and Railway-stations, in the city, with the Holy Scriptures. The question of supplying private boarding-houses, was referred to a committee.

AN ALLEGED MURDER,—A BODY EXHUMED.—On Saturday morning, information was received at the Coroner's office, that the dead body of a man named James McCarth, had been mysteriously buried at the Cemetery in Williamsburg on Long Island, and it was intimated he came to his death from injuries received by the hands of some person during an affray, in an oyster cellar at No. 293 First Avenue. The circumstances, as related by the informant seemed to indicate "foul play," therefore Coroner Ives at once instituted an investigation, caused the remains of McCarthy to be exhumed, and finally removed from the dead house, attached to the Bellevue hospital, where the inquest was held and a thorough investigation made, as to the cause of death. The body was partially decomposed, but notwithstanding a *post mortem* examination was made by Dr Lidell. From the evidence we learn that deceased entered the oyster saloon, on the night of September 25th 1851, and while there, a dispute arose between himself and a stranger, named William Dinan, respecting a previous quarrel among the friends of both parties, when suppose Dinan exclaimed, "I'm the man for you, and I now call for you to defend yourself," a clinch followed, and during the conflict, deceased received several blows and kicks in various parts of his body. The injured man was soon after conveyed to the residence of his family, in Twentieth-street, in a state of insensibility, and lingered in great distress until the 25th day of January, 1852, when he died, and was permitted to be interred through the agency of a physician, who gave an illegal certificate, and has himself died since. The testimony also showed that others, besides Dinan, had inflicted blows upon deceased at the time, and after a long examination, the Jury rendered a verdict, "that the deceased came to his death from injuries received by being struck upon the person by William Dinan and others, who took an active part in the affray." On the rendition of this verdict, Coroner Ives issued his warrant for the arrest of Dinan, and the Police are in search of him.

COUNTERFEITS ON THE BANK OF BAINBRIDGE.—During the last two months, a large number of counterfeit $3 and $5 bills, on the "Bank of Bainbridge, Penn Yan, in this State, have been in circulation in various parts of our city. They are handsomely executed, and were calculated to deceive the shrewdest judges. Many of these counterfeits have been palmed off at retail stores, and within two weeks several individuals have been arrested for passing them, who are supposed to be connected with a gang of individuals that are as yet behind the curtain, and constantly selling the forged notes to verdant persons at rates whereby the main operators realize large sums, and are kept in secrecy. We noticed the arrest of two persons who endeavored to pass one of these counterfeit bills in the Bowery and Bleecker st. Abner Baker, 60 years of age, has been taken into custody by officer Grogan, of the Eighteenth Ward Police, while in the act of offering one of the "same sort." He was searched, and $80 of the counterfeit notes on this bank found secreted about his person. Baker stands 5 feet 9 or 10 inches in hight. From circumstances that have transpired since his arrest, there is no doubt he has passed numerous bills of this character throughout New-York and Brooklyn.

SUPREME COURT.—*General Term.*—Saturday, March 6.—DECISIONS.—Present: Hon. HENRY P. EDWARDS, P. J., WILLIAM MITCHELL, and JAMES I. ROOSEVELT, Justices.

Frostrom adv Ruscoe.—Motion for new trial denied, with costs.

Waddell vs. Elmendorf.—Motion for new trial denied, with costs.

Delaney vs. Hayes.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Benson vs. Smith.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

McVicker vs. Christ.—Motion to set aside report of referees denied, with costs.

Wescott vs. Thompson.—Report of referee set aside, and a new trial granted—costs to abide the event.

Gould vs. Homer.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Chose vs. The Washington Insurance Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Hazzard vs. McFarland and others.—Decree of Special Term affirmed.

Sedgwick vs. Ashburner.—Decree of Surrogate affirmed, with costs.

McCotter vs. Townsend.—Motion to set aside; non-suit denied, with costs.

Nettleton vs. Mosher.—Judgment affirmed with cost.

Hoffelt vs. Hooker.—Report of referee set aside, and new trial granted. Costs to abide the event.

Wright vs. Talmadge.—Judgment affirmed with cost.

Moffatt vs. Ford.—Motion denied without cost.

Dempsey vs. Tyler.—The appeal sustained, as a notice of motion for a rehearing, and order for rehearing granted.

Field et als. vs. Blair et als.—Order of special term affirmed, provided that the defendant shall file an affidavit of the citizenship of the plaintiffs, within five days after notice of decision—but if they shall fail to do so, the order of the special term is reversed.

The People vs. Costello.—Judgment affirmed.

Coleman vs. Devine.—Order of special term affirmed, with costs.

Strukers vs. O'Grady.—Order of Special Term reversed with costs and orders for an attachment resorted with costs of Special Term.

Dalleres vs. Gibson.—Order of Special Term reversed.

Wm. Tytus vs. Charles M. Hay and others.—This motion was next called up it having the preference over all others. The appeal was from an order of Justice Roosevelt made March 2, overruling and vacating an order made by Chief Justice Edmonds on Saturday, the 28th ult., which reversed a decision of Justice Roosevelt made at Special Term. The dispute is merely a technical one hanging on an obscure section of the Code, on the construction of which the two Judges happen to differ. Counsel were heard. The Court reserved their decision.

William Verner, impleaded, &c. ads. Levi H. Gale.—Order at Special Term affirmed, with $10 costs.

John R. Burnhams, vs. D. Casey.—Order at Special Term affirmed, with costs.

Calvin E. Hall, respondent, vs Joseph H. Colton, impleaded, &c.—Judgment of the Special Term affirmed, with costs.

Catherine Holsman vs Bella Abrahams.—Ordered that demurrer be amended so as to apply only to the special part of the answer, and not to the first clause, and that demurrer so amended be allowed, without costs.

Ezra Fitch and others vs E. A. Livingston and others.—Appeal dismissed, without costs to either party.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Before Judge JUDSON.—THE TRIAL OF THE CUBAN INDICTMENTS.—*The United States vs. John L. O'Sullivan and others.*—This trial was moved on by Mr. J. P. Hall, U. S. District Attorney, Mr. O'Sullivan being present with his Counsel, Messrs. F. B. Cutting and John Van Buren. Hon Ogden Hoffman also appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Cutting suggested, as the panel of Petty Jurors was not quite all in attendance, the expediency of postponing the case until Monday. The District Attorney said he was quite prepared to go on now, but if Monday was more convenient he would not press on that cause at the latter end of the week. He had understood that a preliminary motion was to be made, and he suggested this as a proper time.

Mr. Cutting said it would be more in order after the Jury was empannelled, but he had no objection to state what it was now. His learned friend, Mr. Hoffman, appeared on the other side and he

WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED, to circulate the "Baptist Memorial," edited by Rev JOHN DOWLING, D D; in all parts of the Union. Rare inducements offered. Apply to E. P. HATCH, No 161 Nassau-st., up stairs. m4 3t*

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young man, who is a good, rapid penman, a situation in a wholesale grocery or hardware store, as regt tant book-keeper or entry clerk. He would make himself generally useful. Satisfactory references will be given. Address E. H., post-office, box No. 101 m4-3t*

AGENTS WANTED.—Male and Female Agents wanted to solicit applications for the Membership of the CONNECTICUT HEALTH ASSOCIATION. Good encouragement given. Apply personally, or by letter, to WM. H. BASSETT, Actuary, N. Y. Branch Office, No. 100 Maiden-lane. m6-6t*

AGENTS WANTED.—500 agents to sell the Life and American SPEECHES of KOSSUTH, illustrated. Large percentage given, and high wages made. Call or address, post-paid, American Family Publication Establishment No. 130 Nassau-st. N Y 10f-1m*

BOARDING.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Without board, to one or two single gentlemen, from the 1st of May next, (a front parlor, with bedroom, attached, if required,) on the second floor of a house in one of the most pleasant locations in the Seventh Ward. Address Box No. 1,298, Post Office, with name and address. m4-6t*

BOARDING.—Board wanted, from about 1st May, for a gentleman and two ladies—a parlor and two bedrooms unfurnished, would be required. Location in or near East Broadway preferred. Address "Box 2,052 Post-Office." m5-3t*

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A pleasant Room, furnished, and supplied with gas, would be rented to a gentleman and wife, without chi dren. Location desirable, and within three minutes' walk of South Ferry. Apply on the premises, No. 61 Joralemon-st.—first house above Hicks-st. m6-3t*

BOARDING IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A young Lady wants Board in a private family in the vicinity of Atlantic st., where a Piano would not be objected to, or where there are Children who would wish to take Music lessons. Address H L. V., New-York Post-Office. m5 3t*

GENTLEMEN'S SLEEPING ROOMS TO LET —Furnished or unfurnished, to suit applicants, in the new buildings, No. 450 Broadway. Also, a suit of three handsome rooms connected, suitable for a party of gentlemen. Also, rooms suitable for Odd Fellows Club Rooms, Artists &c. Apply to GEO. W. MILLER, No. 450 Broadway, up stairs. m5 6t*

AUCTION SALES.

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at house, No 111 Clinton-place, 4th-st., TO-MORROW, Tuesday, at 10½ o'clock.

R C. KEMP will sell at auction, as above, all the furniture contained in the house, consisting of Rosewood and Mahogany Parlor, Dining-room, Chamber, and Kitchen furniture; Carpets and Mirrors, Window Curtains, &c., comprising all the usual assortment which is in excellent order, having been in use only a short time, and is worthy of the attention of house-keepers.

Catalogues on the morning of sale. m8 1t

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer, at No. 88 Chambers-st., near Broadway, will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, (to-morrow,) at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of rosewood., mahogany, and walnut parlor, dining-room, and chamber Furniture, consisting of all the usual articles needed in a well-furnished house. Also, window shades, table cutlery, glass and China ware, girandoles, &c Catalogues on the morning of sale. m8-1t*

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE IN PARTITION, by order of the Supreme Court, of 1,025 of the choicest and most valuable Lots in the city of New-York, situated on the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th-avs., 63d, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72d, and 73d-sts., part of which are on and in the vicinity of Hamilton-square ADRIAN H MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of March, 1852, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Philo T Ruggles, Esq., referee, 1,025 valuable Lots, as above, belonging to the estate of James Amory, deceased As this sale will be free, and without limitation as to price, every lot will be absolutely sold to the highest bidder. There probably has been no better opportunity offered to the citizens of New York for the years past, to make selections in so desirable a part of the island, (being in the vicinity of Hamilton and other contemplated squares,) at their own prices, either for investment or private residences. The whole of this property is intersected by four of the leading avenues, and bounded on each side by the 4th and 6th roads Sixty per cent of the purchase money may remain, at the option of the purchasers, on bond and mortgage for three years, at 6 per cent. interest, per annum, payable semi-annually. Maps of the above described property can be had at the office of the subscriber, No. 7 Wall-st. ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer. m3,6,8,10,12,13,15,16*

THE WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD COMPANY now offer for sale, through SIMEON DRAPER, their Bonds for $300 000, maturing in 1860, 1865 and 1870, in the sums of $1,000 each, bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent., per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st of January and 1st of July, at the Mechanics' Bank, in the City of New-York.

These Bonds are part of an issue of $400,000, secured by the first and only mortgage on their road, to Shepard Knapp and George Briggs, of New-York, Trustees, the balances of which issue has been taken in the country, as per

The Western Vermont Railroad extends south from Rutland 53 miles, wholly within the State of Vermont, to the north-west corner of Bennington, where it unites with the Troy and Bennington Railroad, under a favorable arrangement for mutual traffic. At Rutland, it branches off from the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, at a point where the latter road, after connecting with the Rutland and Whitehall, Saratoga and Schenectady Roads, diverges from the north and south course, curving to the eastward to cross the Green Mountains.

Taken in connection with the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, from Burlington south through Otter Creek Valley to Rutland, the Western Vermont Railroad—continuing on through the southern part of the valley of the same streams, and through the valley of the Battenkill to the Troy and Bennington and other southern roads—will not only open up the traffic of these valleys rich in marble iron, lumber, and agricultural produce, but it will complete the railroad communication between Lower Canada and New-York, by a route considerably shorter and of far more favorable grades than any now in existence

From North Bennington it sends off a branch 5 miles in length south to Bennington, from whence the railroad now under survey via Lebanon Springs to the Harlem Railroad at Chatham Four Corners, will, when completed, as expected, early in 1853, perfect, with the Western Vermont Railroad and its branches, the very best and shortest route that can be made between New-York City and Canada.

The work on the Western Vermont Railroad has been done in the best manner, with curves and grades of the most favorable character Under the eyes of the stockholders and directors, it has been prosecuted with speed—not more particularly with regard to economy and fidelity is now confidently believed that the whole will be completed by the 1st of May next, at a cost of not exceeding $17,000 per mile, including furniture.

Forty two miles of the road are now opened for traffic from Rutland South to Arlington, Vermont—the iron and materials are all ready for the rest of the road—and the whole main line could have been completed ere this, but for the delay in getting the iron down, consequent upon the unprecedented severity and early closing in of winter. The work has been done by the farmers and manufacturers along the line of the road, who have subscribed $400,000 to the stock, and have paid up their subscriptions with unusual promptness; and the Company now come forward for the first time before the public, to raise by a sale of their Bonds, the sum necessary to complete the payments for their purchases of iron and furniture.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY S. DRAPER.—A portion of the above Bonds will take place at the Merchants' Exchange, at ten minutes past twelve o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of March. For full particulars apply to KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, No 45 William st. and to SIMEON DRAPER, No. 46 Pine cor William-st 24f-t Mh10

NEW-YORK, March 5, 1852.—My wife, JANE, having left my bed and board without any just cause or reason, this is to caution any person trusting the said JANE WHITE on my account, as I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her from this date.

m8-3t* JOHN WHITE No. 16 Thompson st.

LETTER LOST.—Lost yesterday, in the Church of the Holy Communion, (Dr Muhlenberg's,) a letter addressed "For Santa." The finder will confer a favor (and will be liberally rewarded for the trouble) by delivering it at No 110, Bleecker st. The loss of it is calculated to occasion great inconvenience. m8 1t*

LOST—$10 REWARD.—Between Pierpont st., Brooklyn, and Maiden-lane, New York forty dollars, in small bills. The above reward will be paid by calling at No. 264 Fulton-st. VAN DOREN & RICHMOND.

MONEY.—Money may be obtained for short periods in sums from $1 to $1,000 on watches, plate, jewelry, dry-goods, or any other property, at the Pacific General Agency Office, No. 114 Grand-st., corner of Broadway, over the Pacific Bank. The strictest confidence and honor may be relied upon. Office hours are from 9 to 3 o'clock and 5 to 7. Houses, lands, &c., for sale and to let m8-3t*

COPYING AND COLLECTING.—Copying done neatly at 2 cents per folio; tradesmens' and other bills, rents, &c., collected for small commission during leisure hours, by a young man engaged as Clerk in the office of VAN SCHAICK & BROWNE, No. 35 Wall-st., where inquiry may be made, or at No. 165 West 27th-st. Good references given. m5 3t

LONDON WATCHES.—Gold Hunting Duplex and Levers, made by Wymark, London.

Gold Levers full Jewelled $15

Ladies' Gold Watches, as low as $25.

Silver Levers, full Jeweled $15

Silver Cylinder Escapements $10.

—Warranted 1 year. JOHN COX, Importer, m5-6teod* No. 208 Broadway, cor Fulton-st., up stairs.

TEACHER WANTED.—(From 1st of May)—In a respectable, well-established Boarding School, must be a Graduate, and well qualified by experience to interest his Classes and impart instruction; must be a single man, and a member of some orthodox Church—Episcopalian or Presbyterian preferred. The situation is pleasant Salary equivalent to $500 Address soon, PRINCIPAL, Box No. 4, Post-Office, Tarrytown, N. Y. m5-3teod

EXCELSIOR.—Parents wishing to find an Institution in which good order is maintained by real kindness and rapid improvement secured by thorough instruction, will be pleased and served at the Commercial and Classical School, No. 75 Henry-st. 28f-1m SOLOMON JENNER, Principal

BRODHEAD & STORM, WHOLESALE GROCERS, No 68 Cortlandt-st, cor. Washington, N. Y., offer a large stock of choice Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c., on the most reasonable terms, and invite purchasers to call and examine. m5-21f&M

EXTRA FINE BEEF.—South Down and other choice breeds of "Mutton," and fine Philadelphia Veal, for sale daily, for dinner parties, &c., &c., with very "fine meats," at various prices to suit customers

THOS F DEVOE,

27f-1m* Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

LIVERPOOL COAL AFLOAT.—Will be landing in a few days, a superior lot of the above coal, selected and loaded expressly for family use Also in yard, the various kinds and sizes of anthracite and bituminous coal, all under cover, for sale at the lowest market prices, by

PHILLIPS & OAKLEY,

Yard No 62 West 13th st., near 6th-av. Down-town office, No. 51 William st, second story. 27f-1m

RED ASH EGG AND STOVE COAL, AFLOAT.—Now landing, a superior article of the above Coal, fresh mined, and in good order For sale, in lots to suit purchasers, by PHILLIPS & OAKLEY,

m3- t Yard, No. 62 West 13th st, near 6th av.

Down-town Office, No 51 William-st., 2d story.

COUNTERS AND PRINT STANDS WANTED.—HASTINGS, LIBBEY & FORBY, No. 55 Dey-st. m3-3t*

WRITING PAPERS.—A large and very desirable assortment of all the various grades, for sale by BABCOCK, BUBUISSON & HALL, m1-1m No. 115 Fulton-st.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, SAGGING, CANVAS BALE ROPE CUTTINGS, GRASS and TARRED ROPE, and all other kinds of paper makers' stock; the 12f-1m CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 94 Reekman-st.

HAIR DYE AND WIGS.—The best in the world can be found at BATCHELOR'S celebrated factory, No. 4 Wall-st 18f-1m*

CHICORY.—Prime Englisa, warranted pure, constantly for sale in barrels by G. WALKER, No, 256½ Washington-st. 12f-1m

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GEO. P. PUTNAM PUBLISHES THIS DAY, THE PAPERS OF LEWIS MORRIS, GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW JERSEY, from 1738 to 1746—Forming the Fourth Volume of the Collections of the New Jersey Historical Society. 1 volume 8vo. With Portrait. Only 300 copies of this edition are for sale, as early application by libraries and individuals is desired.

G. P. P. can also furnish such other of the publications of the New Jersey Historical Society as are not out of print.

NEARLY READY:

I.—"HOOD'S OWN," with comic illustrations; being the fifth volume of Putnam's Semi-Monthly Library.

II.—SUPPLEMENT TO THE WORLD'S PROGRESS, 1850-1851 Edited by Geo. P. Putnam.

III.—PRAIRIE AND ROCKY MOUNTAIN LIFE: By F. Parkman, Jr., with illustrations. New edition. m8

CALIFORNIA COINS, &C.

RECENT AMERICAN COINS.—One volume octavo, with 65 engravings, newly bound. Price, 50 cents.

1. New varieties of Gold and Silver Coins and Bullion. 1. Recent Coins of the World. 2. Recent Counterfeit Coins. 3. Gold from California. 4. Recapitulation of the Net Mint Values of Gold and Silver Coins, issued within twenty-five years. 5. Silver from Lake Superior. 6. Table of Correspondence between Pennyweights and Grains, and the decimal fractions of a Troy Ounce. 7 Comparison of American and Foreign Weights used for Precious Metals. 8. Bulk and Packing of Precious Metals 9 Determination of the Value of a Specimen of Gold and Silver in its Native Rock or Gangue. 10. Transactions of business at the Mint. By Jacob R Eckfeldt and W. E Dubois, Assayers of the United States Mint. The trade supplied by G. P. PUTNAM, N.Y.

m8-Dtf W. J SMITH HOME & CO., Boston.

No. 50 Wall-st., or No. 111 Washington-st,

HOMEOPATHY VERSUS SCARLET FEVER.

OF ALL DISEASES among children, the scarlet fever gives the greatest terror, and has been the most dreaded; yet now whole families pass through, unharmed from the effects of this disease, under the remedies clearly described in Dr. J. H. Pulte's late work, entitled "Homeopathic Domestic Physician"; 3d edition, enlarged and improved; price $1 50. Published by

A. S. BARNES & CO., No. 51 John-st.

The following New-York Physicians recommend the work to their patrons as the best book for family use extant: Drs. Gray, Hull, Rosmand, Marer, Curtiss, McMurray, Croffut, Kingsley, Dutcher, Lillie, Vanderburgh, Hallock, Bull, Bartlett, Bayard, Nilsey, Piper, Stearns, Sherrill, &c, &c. m8-eoD&W

FIFTH THOUSAND OF

THE OLD GUARD OF NAPOLEON, from Marengo to Waterloo. By J. T. Headley. 1 vol., with eleven Illustrations.

"The volume possesses great interest, and is written in the best style of the author, and displays the result of considerable research."—*Boston Journal*

"Mr. H. has written the history with great spirit and graphic distinctness, and with sympathies ever on the right side."—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

"The book is written in the glowing style of the author."—*Springfield Republican.*

"No one can read it without deep interest."—*N. B. Mercury.*

"It is a work that will be read by all, and one from which all may rise with benefit and improvement."—*Rochester American*

"The book is of absorbing interest."—*Family Register.*

The facts are carefully collected, the scenes well depicted, and the book of decided merit and interest.—Published by CHARLES SCRIBNER,

m6-3t No. 145 Nassau-st., New-York.

A BUCKEYE ABROAD.

GEO. P. PUTNAM PUBLISHES THIS DAY—A BUCKEYE ABROAD; or, Wanderings in Europe and in the Orient: By Samuel S Cox. 1 vol. 12mo, with illustrations, $1 25. A native of the West, and of that part familiarly known as the "Buckeye State," may be supposed to look upon the scenes and mingle with the throngs of the Old World with new and peculiar sensations. These passages of travel embrace a tour through France, Italy, Germany, Belgium, Scotland, England and Ireland; delightful sojournings at Rome, Naples, Malta, Venice, Athens, Smyrna, Constantinople, Geneva, and amid the Alps; and observations along the Mediterranean, amid the isles of Greece.

NEXT WEEK:

I. "HOOD'S OWN," with comic illustrations; being the fifth volume of Putnam's Semi-Monthly Library.

II. THE PAPERS OF GOV. MORRIS, of New-Jersey, (temp. 1738 to 1746.) 1 vol 8vo., with portrait.

III SUPPLEMENT TO THE WORLD'S PROGRESS, 1850—1851. Edited by Geo P. Putnam.

IV. PRAIRIE AND ROCKY MOUNTAIN LIFE: By F. Parkman, Jr, with illustrations. New edition. m6-2t

MRS, ELLIS'S NEW STORY

COMPLETE—PUBLISHED THIS MORNING—Part III. and last.—SELF-DECEPTION, or, The History of a Human Heart: By Mrs Ellis, author of "Hearts and Homes," "Women of England," &c, &c Price 37½ cents

"The third and last part of this fine novel has been published, much to the gratification of those whose attention was so forcibly enlisted by the previous portions of the work. Mrs Ellis is a charming writer, and always employs her pen for good purposes. Her imagination is chastened by sound judgment, and she never dazzles the reader by the brilliancy of her writings, she never sacrifices morality or common sense 'Self-Deception' is printed in a better style than is usual for cheap publications"—*Commercial Advertiser.*

"This is the conclusion of one of those simple, home-like, genial tales which has made the name of Mrs. Ellis so familiar among the households of England and America."—*Courtier and Enquirer.*

m6-2t STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No 222 Broadway.

FREEMASONRY.

JUST PUBLISHED, ALLEN'S RITUAL OF FREEMASONRY; thirty plates; $5. Duc De Rochefoucauld's Maxims; with an elegant Portrait; $1; Taylor's Elements of Thought, to match; 75 cents. By remitting the books will be sent by mail, or as directed, to any part of the United States or Canada. WM. GOWANS,

m2-6t* No. 178 Fulton-st

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

RUBBER CAR SPRINGS.—The following additional testimonial to the merit of F M Ray's India Rubber Car Springs over all others, has just been received It needs no comment

"HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD OFFICE, }
No 68 Warren st., N. Y., March 5, 1852. }

"To F M Ray Esq: Dear Sir—Since my connection with this road, I have watched with much interest the matter of Rubber Springs for Railroad Cars, and I see no hesitation in saying that your Spring is incomparably the best article which I have seen or used. I have tried others and found them to fail under pressure, or to freeze in cold weather, and become worse than useless I should prefer using yours at double the price, to employing any other. Your spring which has fallen under my notice Your springs possess the rare quality of preserving their elasticity at all temperatures Yours, &c. (Signed)

m5-6teod* OLIVER H. LEE, late Sup't H R R R"

INDIA RUBBER CAR SPRINGS.—The following letter has been received by the New-England Car Spring Company, from one of the largest and most respectable Car Builders in Philadelphia, to which the attention of Railroad Companies, Car Builders, and others, interested in the use of India Rubber Car Springs, is directed

PHILADELPHIA Jan. 28, 1852

F. M. Ray, Esq., President of the New-England Car Spring Company, *Dear Sir*:—Having seen an advertisement in the *Railroad Journal*, of a Premium India Rubber Car Spring, made by H. H. Day of your city, we ordered some of them for the purpose of giving them a trial; but during the last severe cold weather we found some of them that were exposed to the cold, frozen so completely stiff, and solid, that they entirely destroyed. And fearing to use springs affected by any extremes of cold or heat of the atmosphere, we shall have to return them, and depend upon you for springs as heretofore, believing yours to be the only reliable India Rubber Springs, under all circumstances, and in all states of the atmosphere, that have yet come under our notice. Having used many hundreds of your springs during the three years last past, we have never known one of them to fail And as we are determined to use none but the best material of every description in our business, you will oblige us by filling our orders for springs as soon as possible. Very respectfully

Signed. KIMBALL & GORTON.

Our object in publishing the above is to prevent any of our custom ers being misled by parties advertising to supply cheap India Rubber Springs.

NEW-ENGLAND CAR SPRING CO.,

m3-4teod* No 104 Broadway.

RUBBER SPRINGS.—TO RAILROAD COMPANIES, CAR BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—In an advertisement in the *Express*, of this evening, Mr. Day endeavors to enlist the sympathies of the consumers of India Rubber Springs in his favor, by endeavoring to persuade them that he is their champion against monopoly, forge ting, I presume, that he has on more than one occasion, offered to compromise with me and using, as an argument, that in such case I could obtain the entire monopoly of the business, and sell the springs at any price, which I declined to do—relying upon my rights and the superiority of my springs. Neither Day nor Fuller have a shadow of a right to the patent for an India Rubber Spring, nor to the composition of which it is made; and all Railroad Companies are respectfully cautioned against infringing my rights, (which are now vested in the New-England Car Spring Company,) will be prosecuted.

m3-6teod* F. M. RAY, No. 104 Broadway, N. Y.

INDIA RUBBER FINGER COTS.—An excellent covering for sore fingers. Self-adhering and impervious to air or water. Price per half gross 6s., 10s and 14s., in nice boxes. Druggists, and the trade generally, supplied by

27f-1m* D. HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden Lane.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

WAR IN EUROPE.—

Who talks of European war?
Suppose it comes—what then?
We have a hero that can slay
Hist'ns of thousands in a day;
Insects—not mortal men.
Let kings their horrid warfare wage;
Brighter's history's truthful page
Shall shine our LYON'S name;
He cuts the race of bed-bugs down,
Destroys the roaches all through town,
The rats and mice he "does up brown,"
And earns a noble fame.
Powder he uses, it is true,
But not the kind that soldiers do;
His deadly pills though not of lead,
Destruction 'mongst the vermin spread.
Would that some remedy as sure
The evils kings inflict could cure.

Depôt for LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER and PILLS for the destruction of insects and vermin, No. 424 Broadway m6-6t*

SINGER'S PATENT STRAIGHT NEEDLE PERPENDICULAR ACTION SEWING MACHINE —Secured by letters Patent, Aug. 12, 1851.—To this Machine was awarded a premium of the first class at the last New-York State Fair, and again at the last Fair of the American Institute it bore away the palm, receiving a gold medal. Though far in advance of all competition when these premiums were awarded, the machines are much more perfect as manufactured now, as several valuable improvements have just been added by the inventor. The machines execute all kinds of Seaming and Stitching in a style of strength, durability and beauty never before attained. They stitch, elegantly, the finest shirt bosoms. The best kind of tailors' custom work may be done with them in the best manner, and the sewing on leather is peculiarly elegant. The price, with all apparatus complete, is $125. The machine will be constantly on exhibition and sale at the principal office, No. 256 Broadway, New-York, and at No. 19 Harvard-place, Boston, where perfect demonstration of the utility and value of the invention will be furnished. Exclusive rights to use and vend the machine in any part of the territory of the United States, not disposed of, will be sold on reasonable terms. To competent business men, no other investment will insure such immense profits as the purchase and sale of these rights. For particulars address, post-paid,

9f-1m* I. M. SINGER, No. 256 Broadway, N. Y.

D. GRIFFIN & CO.'S PATENT FUEL SAVING IMPROVEMENT, for setting boilers and hot-air furnaces, for drying wool, cloths, prints, white lead, &c, &c., with hot wind, are now coming into very general use throughout the country, after a trial of about three years.

They have lately adapted this great improvement for saving fuel in annealing muffiers, retorts, and furnaces, &c., of every description, which will reduce the amount of fuel over one-half from any other plan now in use, besides a great saving in time. It is also entirely safe from fire.

There are hundreds of these boilers now in operation, and several hot-wind furnaces have lately been put up, all of which can be seen if desired.

All who wish to know the importance of this invention, will please call at the office of the Proprietors, No. 193 Broadway, corner of John-st., where they have ample proof of all that has been said. o27-1awMtf

TO GROCERS AND CONSUMERS.—ESSENCE OF COFFEE.—This article is offered to the public as being four times cheaper, (one package at 12½ cents will save four pounds of Coffee,) of better flavor, requires nothing to clarify it, is more wholesome, and in every respect is warranted superior to the best Java Coffee. Manufactured by D. C. BOHLER & CO., Philadelphia. For sale, wholesale and retail, by the sole agents, HALL, RUCKER & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 220 Greenwich-st, one door below Barclay, and by all respectable grocers in the United States. 11f-1meod*

TO LET.

HOUSE WANTED.—A House in Brooklyn.—Would buy or rent a modern built dwelling house in a pleasant neighborhood. Address J. P. B., Times office, stating location, price, terms, &c. &c. m8-3t*

TO LET.—The upper part of House No. 127 Barrow st., consisting of Room, two Bed Rooms and Pantry, to a very small family only. Rent, $110. m8-3t*

HOUSE TO LET IN UPPER MORRISANIA.—A new two story house, with wing, handsomely finished, and containing all the modern improvements, together with eight lots, situated opposite the Depot and adjoining the marble school-house. For particulars, inquire of JAMES CHARTERS, No. 145 Laurens-st., or GRAY & PARTRIDGE, Builders, Upper Morrisania. 31f-1meod*

HOUSE TO LET.—A two story and attic frame house, with eight lots of ground for a garden, in 61st st., near 3d-av. Croton water in the basement Rent, $400. Apply to [m6-3t*] JOHN G. LIGHTBODY, No. 38 Rose-st.

CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS, Nos. 442, 444, 446, 448, and 450 Broadway.—The undersigned most respectfully invites the attention of societies and others who may wish to hire the most elegant and extensive rooms in the city, that the same may be had for the spring and summer months, by application to GEO. W. MILLER, up stairs. m5-6t*

ROOM TO LET WITH STEAM-POWER.—At the well known Congress Steam mill. The room is very light, and the power steady. The engine was built by the celebrated engine-builder, W Burdon, of Brooklyn. Call and see for yourself. To be let at reasonable terms.

CONGRESS STEAM MILLS,

m6-6t* No. 172 Forsyth-st

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Several well-lighted rooms, with constant and steady power, in building corner Elizabeth and Hester sts Apply to

MORTON & BREMNER,

m3-6t* No. 212 Pearl-st, cor. Fletcher-st.

VALUABLE DOCK TO LEASE—Being one side of one of the longest lease on the North River below Cortland-st., N. R., suitable for steamboats or Propellers—350 feet long and 20 feet water to lease. Apply at No. 2 Pine st. m6 3t

FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE, at very low prices, on terms to suit purchasers.—Three beautiful brown stone dwelling houses, situated on the corner of Bridge and Willoughby streets, 21x40 feet, 3 storys, basements, sub cellar and attic, with enclosed piazzas, finished with every modern improvement as first class houses; all work done in the very best style; size of lots 21x100 feet. Also 3 brick houses, with stores, on the southerly side of Fulton avenue, corner of Navy street, 3 stories, cellar and back basement, 21x40 feet; size of lots 21x90 feet, all finished in the best style. 4 brick dwelling houses on Navy street corner of Fulton avenue, 3 stories, basement and sub cellar, 20x40 feet, finished in the best style; size of lots 20x90 feet. One dwelling house on State street, 175 feet from Nevins street, 3 stories, basement and sub cellar, 22x40 feet, finished in the best style; size of lot 25x90 feet. The above houses will be finished on or before the 20th day of April.

Also vacant lots for sale in different parts of the city. All of the above property is beautifully situated in healthy locations Persons wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call on GEORGE W. BROWN, or to ROWORTH, No. 6 Bond street near Fulton avenue, for particulars. m8-1meod*

$25 ONLY FOR EIGHT VILLAGE LOTS, or one of fifty Farms, containing from four to twenty acres each, adjoining the villages of Lakeland and Hermanville. Many of the lots near these have already been sold for 100 per cent. more than the price for which these lands are now sold, showing conclusively that the purchase will be a good investment. Also, Farms of ten acres or more, payable in monthly instalments. The opportunity is now offered to all those who ever wish to obtain land on Long Island, the ancient "Garden of America," that will probably never occur again; for these lands are the only remaining new lands on the Island, and are equal in quality, when cultivated, to any other land. Apply to CHARLES WOOD, 208 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., where maps and pamphlets may be had. m8-1t

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—The handsome two story and attic brick house, with dining room and kitchen attached, very pleasantly located on Clermont-av., (200 feet north of Myrtle) in the immediate neighborhood of Clinton-av and Washington Park, built by the present owners two years since. Contains 13 rooms, large cellar, piazza front and rear, &c. Lot 25 by 125. Price $4,000, of which $3,000 can remain on mortgage. If desired, the garden lot adjoining (same size) can be purchased in connection. For further particulars, inquire of H. JOHNSON, at Messrs Appleton's 200 Broadway. m8 1t*

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE.—The frame House No. 175 Schermerhorn st., between Bond and Hoyt-sts, containing 12 rooms neatly finished, with sliding doors, marble mantels, &c.; rent for nearly two years, and is in a pleasant location. Price $2,750. Also, the two-story and attic frame House, No. 20 Bond-st., corner of Livingston st.; is very neatly finished, containing 12 rooms, with counter cellar, coal slides, hot air furnace, pump to cistern, &c. Price $3,250 Also, the Cottage No. 18 Bond-st., containing 10 rooms and counter cellar. Price $2,800 Also, the three story brick house, No. 113 Duffield-st., with two story ten-rooms built, and nearly new. Price $4,500 Also, the three-story brick house, No. 389 Hudson avenue, with two lots running through to Navy-st., with stable on rear lot; is in excellent order, walls painted throughout, with bath, kitchen range, &c. Price, with one lot, $3,500; with two lots, $4,000. Also, the three

New-York Daily Times.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...MARCH 6.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '67	117½	
5,000	Indiana Canal 5s	41	
1,000	Indiana 1st Mort.	108	
1,000	Indiana 2d Mort.	95	
2,000	do	95¼	
2,000	Erie Water Convert.	90¾	
6,000	Erie Old Convert.	89¾	
1,000	Erie 7s, '83	114½	
1,000	do	114¾	
5,000	do	94½	
5,000	Erie Incomes	94½	
225	Canton Co	70½	
100	do	72	
50	do	71½	
100	do	72½	
100	Long Island R.R.	20½	
50	Del. & Hud. Canal	109	
100	Reading Railroad	70¾	
150	do	70½	
250	Nor. & Wor. R.R.	53¾	
400	Harlem Railroad	67½	
		b60	66
50	Morris Canal		17½
50	Erie Railroad	b60	83
100	do	b90	83
100	do		83¼
50	do	s10	82½
100	do	s4mos	83
100	do	b30	83½
100	do	s90	82½
100	do		82¼
200	N. J. Mining Co.	b30	13½

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Pennsylvania 5s	90½	
3,000	Erie Convbls, '71	90¾	
2,000	do 2d mort.	104	
100	shs. Long Island R.R.	21¼	
100	do	20¾	
100	Portsmouth Dry Dock	72	
10	Harlem Railroad	67½	
200	do	67¾	
100	Nicaragua Coompany	20	
100	Reading Railroad	70¾	
200	do	b10	70¾
100	do	s10	71¼
200	N. J. Zinc Company	12	
		b50	12½
100	N. J. Zinc Company	s3	12
100	do	b10	12½
50	Nor. & Wor. R R		54
100	do	b70	54½
50	St. Lawrence M. Co.		2¾
150	do		2¾
50	do	b60	72
50	Canton Company		72½
100	do		72¾
350	do	b30	73
100	do		73
50	Erie Railroad	b60	83

SATURDAY, March 6—6 P. M.

The early Stock Board to-day, was dull, and the business very moderate. Some of the fancies fell off, and all, with the exception of Canton, looked dull. In the afternoon, prices were better, and the market closed firm, with no considerable buying and selling. There seems to be too much elasticity in what is known as the "bull feeling," to induce the opposite interest to sell very freely on the occasional depressions. Stocks are all readily carried, and in one sense, may, therefore, be said to be "well held." While a speculative purpose is indulged the effect of hypothecation is almost equal to a withdrawal from the market. The leading changes to-day were:

	Opened at.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closed.
Reading	69¾	70¾	70@30	70¾
Canton	71¾	73	71¾	73
Erie	82¾	82¾	82¼	82¾

The Money Market to-day was very quiet. The very small Gold shipment—$75,000—by the *Baltic*, is calculated to improve confidence. The export again looks as though it had been checked, but the course of Exchange has worked so singularly high, of late, in the midst of the largest Cotton movement of the year, that no calculation of this sort is wholly reliable. The sales of Cotton at New-Orleans and at this port for the last three days have not been short of 50,000 bales, giving an exchange on four-fifths of the amount of full £300,000 sterling. Much of this, however, may not be immediately available, as bills are first made on New-York by some of the foreign buyers at the South with instructions to value on England at the end of 60 days.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* announces that the stock of the Reading Company has been introduced on the London Stock Board. There is no doubt of the fact, and it is not half so remarkable, much less improbable, as one of our neighbors would make out. The Stock and Bonds of the Company, to a very large extent, have long been held in England—the Bonds and Preferred Stock to the extent of more than half the issues, and the Stock to the extent of 20 or 25,000 of the 83,000 shares. That greater certainty will be imparted to the stock by transfer books on the spot, we do not question, and that increased purchases, from the ordeal through which the Company have successfully passed, together with the popularity in England of all good Mining concerns, is quite probable.

The private letters and circulars from London in regard to American Stocks are sufficiently encouraging to an increased investment demand; but we hear nothing to justify yet the wholesale movements looked for in what are known as our second class or Railroad Bonds. The prices of United States and several of the State Loans are quoted 1 or 1¼ ₩ cent. higher, and one of the best posted of the London houses, on this subject, says the market was becoming bare of them. Massachusetts, Boston City, and Canada Bonds, are the highest in favor, and, for the interest they carry, highest in price. These, however, are specially cared for by strong parties in London, interested in putting them prominently forward, and other Loans will follow as a similar interest is created. A number of small orders, from both England and the Continent, were in the street to-day for choice Railroad Bonds, but part being limited, and holders here somewhat too elevated in their pretensions, these negotiations are retarded. United States 6's, '67, brought 117¾. Pennsylvanias were dull at 90 @¾. The speculative purchases yesterday, at 90½, were hardly justified by the London figures. Erie new Convertibles, from the general dullness of the market in the forenoon, were barely maintained. For Reading Mortgage Bonds, of 1860, s2 was bid privately, and sales were made at this figure in Philadelphia.

The resignation of the Prime Minister was not known on 'Change in London till the day the steamer sailed from Liverpool. The effect on Consols and money therefore remains to be seen. We do not imagine the movement will have any other than a temporary influence either way. The bullion in Bank was up to eighteen and a half millions, and though money was a little more active, it was at lower interest outside the Bank. Temporary loans were made as low as 1 ₩ cent., and a rumor obtained that the Bank would reduce its discount rate to 2 per cent. The English Railways and Home and Foreign Mining Shares were attracting more attention, but the speculation not very marked. Should the Protectionists be favored in the constitution of the new Cabinet, it is not likely that any immediate move will follow on the Corn laws. The enhanced prices of English Wheat and other cereal products have of late diminished the feeling among the landed and agricultural classes against the Peel policy. Still, it will be quite a triumph to them, if the Earl of Derby—a bold, though, we believe, not very talented leader—should be at the head of the new Government.

The Sub Treasury received $91,207; paid $87,497, and held at the close $2,354,193. The export of Specie for the week was $132,568, against $190,900 Spanish and Portuguese Gold brought by the *Franklin*, from Havre.

We have received from the Bank Department at Albany, a detailed report of the condition of the Banks of this state as on 20th of December. The City Banks we have heretofore presented. The Country Banks are divided into the old Safety Fund Incorporated Banks, for whose circulation no specific security is deposited with the Bank Department, and the Banking Associations and Individual Bankers under the Free Law, for whose circulation Stocks and Bonds and Mortgages are pledged at Albany. The public are chiefly interested in these last, in the item of circulation. We give by tables the amount circulated by each Bank, and the aggregate of Stocks and Bonds and Mortgages pledged and reported as owned. Also, the condition of the old Banks (out of the city) in respect to demand, liabilities and immediate means.

I. BANKING ASSOCIATIONS—CIRCULATION

Agricultural	$108,000	Farmers', Hudson	$32,000
Albany Exchange	71,000	Farmers', Saratoga	79,000
Ballston Spa	77,000	Far. & Drov., Somers	59,000
Albion	168,000	Far. & Mec., Geneseo	41,000
Attica	101,000	Far. & Mec., Rochester	41,000
Auburn	67,000	Fort Plain	105,000
Central	83,000	Fort Stanwix	135,000
Corning	41,000	Genesee	5,000
Delaware	122,000	Genesee Valley	51,000
Dalkill	73,000	Glen's Falls	25,000
Fort Edward	52,000	Goshen	31,000
Kinderhook	77,000	Hollister, Buffalo	92,000
Lowville	95,000	Lockport	75,000
Malone	56,000	Long Island	177,000
Newburg	31,000	Luther & Wright's	18,000
Nawhig	102,000	Mechanics, Buffalo	103,000
Rondout	69,000	Mechan. ns', Syracuse	74,000
Silver Creek	79,000	Mer., Poughkeepsie	119,000
Syracuse	245,000	Merchants', Syracuse	141,000
Utica	14,000	Mer. & Far., Ithaca	60,000
Vernon	77,000	Middletown	73,000
Watertown	27,000	Mohawk Valley	119,000
Waterville	113,000	New-York State	
Whitestown	88,000	Oliver Lee & Co's	89,000
Black River	103,000	Patchin	111,000
Camden	107,000	Pine Plains	99,000
Canal, Lockport	82,000	Powell	153,000
Chester	87,000	Putnam Co.	221,000
City Brooklyn	97,000	Some Exchange	81,000
City Oswego	68,000	Syracuse City	101,000
Commercial, Albany	159,000	Union, St. Livan C.	89,000
Com'l., Rochester	273,000	Union, Troy	118,000
Commercial, Troy	127,000	Utica City	111,000
Com'l., Whitehall	23,000	Washington Co	51,000
Commerce,	102,000	Watertown	69,000
Exchange, Geneseo	57,000		
Exchange, Lockport	75,000	Total	$6,511,050
Farmers', Amsterdam	80,000		

Stocks, $6,263,000, Bonds $2,821,000; together, $9,024,000

II.—INDIVIDUAL BANKERS—CIRCULATION.

Ameniа	$53,600	Lumberman's	$52,000
American	14,000	Mechanics', Water'n	50,000
Bainbridge	92,000	Merchants', Carand'a	28,000
Cayuga Lake	55,000	Merchants', Cha'ge Co.	61,000
Chemung	54,000	Merchants', Erie Co.	42,000
Empire State	51,000	Merchants', Wash'n Co	35,000
Havana	50,000	Mer. & Far., Put'm Co.	57,000
Lake Erie	52,000	Saratoga Co	85,000
Saratoga Springs	56,000	New York Security	50,000
Westfield	69,000	New-York Stock	41,000
Chamolain	16,000	Traders', Wash'n Co.	50,000
Citizens	49,000	Northern	31,000
Commercial, Allg'y Co.	112,000	Northern Canal	72,000
Commercial, Clyde	49,000	Northern Exchange	120,000
Cuvier's	85,000	Oneida Valley	7,000
Drovers', St Law's Co	15,000	Owasco Co	31,000
Dunkirk	51,000	Palmyra	43,000
Duchess Co	96,000	Pratt's	60,000
Eagle	67,000	Phenix	111,000
Excelsior	54,000	Prattsville	57,000
Exchange, Buffalo	24,000	Putnam Valley	79,000
Farmers', Hamil'n Co.	81,000	Richester	135,000
Farmers', Mina	165,000	State, Sangerfie	65,000
Franklin Chaug'e Co.	50,000	Suffolk Co	59,000
Freeman's, Wash'n Co.	70,000	Sullivan Co	38,000
Frontier	51,000	Unadilla	153,000
Hamilton Exchange	58,000	Valley, Lowville	39,000
Hartford	55,000	Western, Lockport	39,000
H. I. Miners'	48,000	Western, Wat'n Co	92,000
Hungerford's	52,000	White & Sprague	61,000
Kirkland	12,000	White Plains	36,000
Knickerbocker	3,000	Wooster She n's	51,000

Total $3,919,000

Stocks, $3,458,600; Bonds, $727,000; together $4,185,000

III.—OLD CHARTERED BANKS.

Liabilities for circulation and to Depositors as compared with Specie, Cash Items, and Bills from Banks (deducting from this latter the Dues to Banks), and the Loans and Discounts of every description:

	Specie.	Cash Items.	Loans and Discounts.
Albany City	$493,000	$295,000	$1,198,000
Atlantic	718,000	120,000	1,125,000
Albany	438,000		916,000
Chenango	191,000	70,000	374,000
Geneva	387,000	126,000	530,000
Lansingburg	185,000	15,000	295,000
Orange Co	190,000	45,000	256,000
Orleans	182,000	16,000	263,000
Owego	239,000	122,000	338,000
Poughkeepsie	228,000	157,000	392,000
Rome	163,000	50,000	245,000
Salina	220,000	22,000	301,000
Troy	289,000		918,000
Whitehall	113,000	19,000	197,000
Brooklyn	263,000	78,000	346,000
Broome Co	196,000	55,000	241,000
Catskill	202,000	108,000	204,000
Cayuga	360,000	73,000	496,000
Central	163,000	58,000	234,000
Chautauque Co	166,000	82,000	228,000
Chemung Canal	325,000	60,000	481,000
Essex	107,000	53,000	161,000
Farmers' and Man	378,000	90,000	599,000
Herkimer Co	218,000	44,000	385,000
Highland	230,000	73,000	340,000
Hudson River	236,000	50,000	351,000
Jefferson Co	254,000	36,000	445,000
Kingston	212,000	15,000	458,000
Lewis Co	72,000		191,000
Livingston Co	164,000	54,000	249,000
Madison Co	176,000	46,000	242,000
Mechanics's and Far.	541,000	255,000	1,069,000
Merchants's and Mech.	262,000		651,000
Mohawk	116,000	16,000	247,000
Montgomery Co	148,000	58,000	209,000
Ogdensburg	186,000	47,000	697,000
Oneida	370,000	86,000	393,000
Onondaga	271,000	57,000	366,000
Ontario	262,000	166,000	446,000
Ontario Branch	218,000	64,000	244,000
Otsego Co	181,000	38,000	793,000
Rochester City	522,000	84,000	315,000
Sackett's Harbor	211,000	71,000	237,000
Saratoga Co	147,000	25,000	317,000
Schenectady	205,000	38,000	405,000
Seneca Co	247,000		531,000
Steuben Co	219,000	99,000	311,000
Tanners'	211,000	79,000	256,000
Tompkins Co	304,000	30,000	569,000
Troy City	479,000		679,000
Ulster Co	150,000	26,000	247,000
Westchester	231,000	160,000	265,000
Yates	145,000	21,000	237,000
Total	$13,507,000	$4,331,000	$22,906,000

IV.—RECAPITULATION OF CIRCULATION.

17 City, Old Chartered	$3,930,000
23 City Free	3,443,000
56 Country Chartered	8,991,000
75 country Free Associations	6,644,000
65 Individual Free	3,919,000
Total New-York circulation	$26,227,000

The operations in Cotton to-day were to the extent of 7,200 bales at full prices. Flour was without much change in price. The lower grades are in better supply. Sales of State Bonds at $4 69. Southern $4 56 @ $4 62½. Large private sales and terms not reported. Red Wheat 97 cents. Genesee White, nominal at $1 15, other Whites $1 08. Southern mixed Corn sold largely at 63, White 65, Yellow 66. Nothing new in Provisions. Flour Freights were 23 @ 24d. On Cotton ⅛d.

The sales of Reading at Philadelphia, were to the extent of 2,300 shares at 70 @ ¾, @ ¼, closing 70¼ bid, $3,000 Pennsylvania fives 90¾, $6,000 Reading 6s. 60, 82; $6,000 Reading 6s. 70, 79, 250 Long Island 20¾, 21 @ 21¼, 150 U. S. Bank 93½.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, March 1.

The *America's* news from Europe, via Halifax, was received here last evening, and published in the morning papers.

COTTON, to-day, firm; sales 6,000 bales. The sales of the week reached 50,000; of the fortnight, 150,000, being the heaviest business ever known. Receipts at all the Southern ports 223,000 ahead of last year. Sarlet middling, 8½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 6

The COTTON market remains firm at the recent advance. Strict middling, 8 cts. FLOUR has declined one-eighth. CORN active at 52. MESS PORK $ 5 50. Exchange on New-York at sight, ¼ discount

PROVIDENCE Saturday, March 6

The demand for COTTON has been steady during the week, and sales to a fair extent have been made at firm prices. We quote middling fair New Orleans and Mobile, 9¼; fair uplands, 9¼ @ 9¾; middling fair, ¼ discount

WOOL.—The market opened rather quiet, buyers being disposed to operate only for immediate use. There was, however, a brisk demand at the close. The total sales of the week are 163,100 pounds fleece, at from 32½ to 45; pulled, 28 @ 41; foreign, 27 to 29.

PRINTING CLOTHS.—Prices firm, with a very light stock. Sales for the week, 32 400 pieces.

Baring & Co's Circular.

Per America. } LONDON, Friday, Feb. 20—5 P. M.

There has been rather more activity displayed in the Colonial and Foreign Produce Markets, and the Indigo and Wool sales are proceeding to-day. Cotton is quiet and dearer in the week. The CORN trade is dull and Wheat is cheaper. By the Overland Mail which arrived on the 16th inst., we have received advices to the following dates, viz: Bombay 17th, Colombo 13th and Calcutta 8th Jan., Canton 5th, Shanghae 26 h, Batavia 29th, and Manila 25th December. The Brazil Steamer arrived the same day. The latest dates are Buenos Ayres 4th, Montevideo 7th, Rio de Janeiro 11th, Bahia 15th and Pernambuco 21st Jan.

COCHINEAL.—The public sales have offered 700 bags, which have mostly found buyers at and after sale, without material change in value. Honduras Silver 3s a 3s 5d, Black 3s 3½ @ 3s 5d, Mexican Silver 3s. 11d a 3s. 1d, Black, 3s 4d a 3s. 7

COCOA.—We notice sales of 235 bags Trinidad from 51s @ 52s. 6d, being the previous value.

COFFEE—Has been rather more inquired for by the trade, and the public sales, comprising 270 casks and 150 bags, Plantation Ceylon, have gone off steadily from 39s to 57s. 6d; with a choice mark at 58s. 6d; and 900 bags Native have realized 38s a 39s. 260 bags Mysore brought 38s @ 48s, and 50 bags Costa Rica at 39s @ 44s, while 250 bags washed Rio, 650 bags Bahia and 117 cases Tellicherry being held above the market, were bought in. 300 bags good ordinary Colony Java, and 200 bags Native, sold 40s @ 40s 6d. In fulfilling cargoes nothing done. 32s @ 38s, is the nearest value for good fine Java for near ports, and 37s @ 38s for St Domingo. In Holland, the Brokers' valuations are based on the price of 24 cents for good ordinary Java. At Hamburgh, the article shows an improving tendency, while the Mediterranean markets are firm.

COTTON—The public interest is but owing to the great falling off in the supply, the Sellers are not disposed to make contracts; we still quote Uplands 8¾ @ 10½, Token Cake 4 58 @ 5s. the thing, old & new, but an advance is considered highly probable. Yellow Metal 84.

The CORN trade has ruled dull, and WHEAT is 1s lower, particularly red, and there is no kinds of white being scarce are quite so dear. BARLEY 2s @ 3s cheaper, and in large supply. FLOUR dull at 22s @ 24s. OATS, BEANS and PEAS all rather lower. Nothing done in cargoes of WHEAT, INDIAN CORN or BEANS all at Last week's average price of English Wheat was 42s 8d being 7s 2d ₩ qr above that of the week ending 11th October last, when prices were at their lowest point.

COTTON—We have had good demand this week, and 3 150 bales East India have been sold at a general advance of ¼d, good fair Timnevelly has been paid for as high as 5¼d. At Liverpool demand has been active, and prices are quoted ½d higher—mid Orleans yesterday 5d @ 5⅛.

DRUGS, &c.—30 0 bales Sal Soda were last mostly found buyers from £7 to £7 17s 6d. 200 bags Plumbago 26s 6d @ 27s. 32 tons Cutch at 16s for loose, with 300 bags good Pegue at 17s @ 17s. 6d. 1 500 bags Bengal Turmeric 12s 6d @ 13s, with 250 bags Madras at 11s @ 11s 6d. 40 bags Beet Wax at £7 2s. 6d. for good yellow. 280 cases Castor Oil at 2½d @ 3½d. 20 tons Sarsaparilla Wood at £9 and 70 tons Red Sanders at £4 @ £4 10s. Turkey Opium firm at 12s. 5d. China Camphor 75s. Gamboge 16s 6d @ 17s. Saffron 21s @ 22s. Quicksilver 3s 1d. Peruvian Quinine at 1/9d.

HEMP—St Petersburgh clean is offered at £30 5s. 1,400 bales Jute have been sold at £7 10s @ £11 for coarse to very good.

INDIGO—The sales are proceeding with more spirit, prices now ruling from par to 2 d. reduction on the closing rates of October. 10,583 chests have now passed the sale, and 6 627 chests have actually been sold; the total quantity withdrawn has been 3,956 chests, so that 3 672 chests now remain for sale.

IRON—Iron are dull. Common Bars are quoted £4 5s @ £4 7s. 6d, and Rails £4 7s. 6d @ £4 10s; both free on board in Wales. Scotch Pig was rallied, and mixed numbers are held at 59s. 3d at Glasgow. Swedish, £11 @ £11 5s, Archangel £12. C. C. N. D, £15, P. S. L, £13 10s., G. N. S, £13 5s.

LEAD is dull, at £16 5s @ £16 for Common Pig, £17 for Sheet, and £18 for Refined. Spanish, £15 @ £15 10s.

LINSEED CAKES meets a ready sale at £8 5s, for English. Foreign are very scarce, and some have arrived this week. Best New York in barrels command £9 5s.

MOLASSES—200 puncheons have been sold this week from 15s @ 15s. 6d for Trinidad and Antigua.

OILS—Spermaceti is firm, 92s @ 94s. Whale £84 in parcels, including the usual proportion of Head. The price of Sperm will find lower rates; 2 10s ₩ tun. Cod now held at £33. Pale Seal, £31. Southern at £32 10s @ £34. Olive, £40 10s @ £41 10s. Palm 28s. 6d. Cocoa Nut, Sydney 29s @ 30s., Ceylon 31s. 6d @ 32s. 6d. Camphine 23s. 6d @ 25s. Rape dull at 1½ for foreign refined. Linseed 29s. @ 30s. 6d., and rather look up in the course of arrivals of seed.

RICE—Is quiet, and 4,200 bags in public sale, held for the previous value were withdrawn.

SALTPETRE—900 bags Bengal has sold briskly, 4 to 4½ 2s refr. leaving 30s. 6d @ 32s. with 12 lb at 29s. 6d. 6 000 bags Madras to-day were bought in at 28s. 6d @ 28s. 6d. for 11 to 9½ lb refraction

SILK (RAW)—Public sales of 1 600 bales Bengal, and an equal quantity of China, were attempted yesterday; 260 bales Bengal and 400 bales China were withdrawn, the remainder being allowed to pass without any buddings; the Bengals were mostly bought in at former rates, and the China at 6d advance.

SPELTE—The stock on the 1st instant was 12 200 tons against 7 850 tons at same time last year. There have been no transactions this week, and £15 is a purely nominal quotation.

SPICES—We notice sales of 400 bags Pimento from 4½d @ 4¾d. for low mid to good. 3 900 bags black Pepper at auction to-day met a very animated demand, and the whole found ready buyers from 3¾d. for grey Eastern up to 4¾d for shot Malabar.

SUGAR—A good demand has prevailed through the week, the sales of West India having been 2 000 hhds at prices generally 6d dearer; while 3 400 bags Mauritius, Bengal, and Madras have met ready buyers at extreme rates to a similar improvement. The other public sales have come off steadily, comprising of 4 0 hhds Porto Rico from 29s. 6d @ 41s. 6d., 420 cases of Cuba 29s @ 32s., and 630 boxes yellow Havana at 34s @ 37s. By private contract business has been limited to 1,500 boxes yellow Havana 32s 6d @ 37s. We may mention that the deliveries for the past three weeks have been on a very extensive scale; last week they were 5 200 against 3,400 tons the corresponding week of last year. In the refining ports but little activity prevails At St. Petersburg there has been a speculative movement, and prices at one time were forced up to 8s. 2½, but the last quotation was 8s 2¼.

TALLOW in rather more request, at 35s. @ 35s. 3d. on the spot, and 37s for late delivery

TEA—The market continues to be freely supplied from the late arrivals, while transactions are confined to the immediate and pressing wants of the dealers, who find no inducement to hold stocks.

TURPENTINE—Sales of Rough to some extent have been made at 8s 3d @ 8s. 6d., and for British Spirits 31s. 9d. has been paid. American to arrive is offered at 37s.

WHALE BONE—Two tons South Sea at auction to-day brought 2 ₩ ton.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—There is a continued demand to a small extent both for British and Foreign investments, and some inquiries from abroad for American Railway Bonds, of which, however, our market has no supply. United States 6 ₩ cent Bonds, 1862, 103@104; ditto (scripts) ns, 1867 8, 107, buyers; ditto Coupon Bonds, 1105@110, scarce. Illinois, 58@60; ditto Deferred, 36@37. Indiana State Fives, 72@74; ditto Deferred 24, 26@27. Massachusetts Sterling, 103@104. Maryland Sterling, 89@90. New-York Six-s, 105@106. Ohio Sixes, 1870—5, 107@107. Pennsylvania Fives, 82@83. Virginia 6 ₩ cent Bonds, 97. Boston City Bonds, 93, scarce. Canada 6 ₩ cent Bonds, 106@107, scarce

COTTON OSNABURGHS—1, 1 and 4 wide. Sheetings, of celebrated manufacturings. Cambrics and Silesias, of different qualities. "Chenacci" Sewing Silks, Italian Silk Cravats, &c., for sale by

P. H. VANDERVOORT & CO.,
m5-6t No 38 Broad st.

PURE ESSENTIAL OILS, &c.—Confectioners, Bakers, Perfumers, Restaurateurs and Distillers can procure their Drug articles "right" of

GREENLEAF & KINSLEY,
j3-4tMWs8 Wholesale Druggists, No. 42 Vesey-st.

Passengers Arrived.

Per Steamer Empire City, from New-Orleans—Thos. Mickle of New-Orleans, Thos. Rennie and John Rennie and lady, Miss Rennie, Miss Rogers, Miss Rogers, Geo. Rogers and 6 deck passengers.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

WHATEVER ARRIVED THIS DAY

Sun—Rises..... 7 15 | Sets..... 5 50 | Moon—Rises..... P. M.
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 7 15m | Gov Island 10 03m | Hell Gate.. 11 44m

PORT OF NEW-YORK....MARCH 6, 1852.

Cleared.

Steamship Baltic, Comstock, Liverpool, E. K. Collins.
Steamship Alabama, Ludlow, Savannah, S L. Mitchell
Steamship Marion, Berry, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.
Steamship Delaware, Sanford, Philadelphia, M. Sanford.
Steamship, Merlin, Cope, St. Thomas, (Bermuda,) E. Cunard, Jr.
Steamship Roanoke, Parrish, Norfolk, &c., Dean & Thornton.
Steamer Ironside, Green, South Amboy, J. & N. Briggs.
Bark A F Jenness, Horton, Masuello, J. S. Sardy
Bark John W. Andrews, French, Havana, Nesmith & Sons
Bark Maryland, Davis Baltimore, Jas. Hand.
Brig E Churchill, Hickman, St. Thomas, Maitland, Phelps & Co
Brig Isla de Cuba, Pepper, Havana, Trujillo & Barreiras.
Brig Palaski, Norris, Mobile J. W. Elwell & Co.
Brig Neaucheo, Marschalk, Vera Cruz, Hargous Brothers.
Brig Elizabeth, Pitts, Para, &c., H. K. Corning
Brig Sarah, Coleman, Curacoa, Vose, Perkins & Co.
Brig Leonice, Bradbury, Cienfuegos, Chastelain, Powvert & Co.
Schr. Asa Eldridge, Lowden, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.
Schr. Wm. Colyer, Brooks, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.
Schr. Sarah Ann Roe, West, Baltimore, Mailler & Lord.
Schr. Wm. S. Robbins, Smith, Alexandria, Van Brunt & Slaight.
Schr. Lewis Crowell, Boston, S. W. Lewis.
Schr. Advance Lord, Fredericksburg, Van Brunt & Slaight
Schr Ann M. Stull, Stull, Petersburg, Van Brunt & Slaight.
Schr. Michigan, Bissell, Baltimore, Johnson & Souden.
Schr S A Appleton, Phinney, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand.
Sch. Empire, Ryder, Alexandria, Sturges, Clearman & Co.
Schr. Mary Clark, Alden, Fajardo, (P. R.,) R. P. Buck & Co
Schr. Phipsbury, Kellar, Philadelphia, R. W. Trundy.
Schr Nancy Mills, Eldredge Portsmouth, S W. Lewis.
Schr New-York Goodsell, Boston, Dayton & Soragge.
Schr. Orion, Atan, Aux Cayes, Thompson & Hunter
Schr. Meridian, Wood, St. Domingo City, R. P. Buck & Co
Schr Chas. H. Rogers, Steelman, Wilmington, (N. C.,) N L McCready
Schr Greenway, Kirby, Alexandria, Mott & Bedell.
Sloop Oregon, Sturges, Providence.
Sloop Maria Louisa, Bennett, Fall River, ——.
Sloop Chief, Driggs, Fall River.
Sloop Wakefield, Sanders, Providence.

Arrived.

U S M Steamship Empire City, Leeds, New-Orleans Feb 25, and Havana March 1 specie and passengers to M. O. Roberts
Ship Arlington, (of Hallowell) Ryan, Trieste Oct. 18th Malta Dec. 9 Passed Gibraltar Jan 6, mdse. to H. Tapper. The A. while in the Gulf of Venice and in the Mediterranean, experienced a continued succession of contrary winds and calms and also in the Atlantic, with the exception of 20 days of fair trade wind
Ship White Squall, Goodwin, London, 55 days, 390 tons chalk to W Platt & Son. Experienced very heavy weather during the passage
Bark Skane, (Swe.) Kraift, Rio Janeiro 50 ds., coffee to Leland, Gennerman & Davidson.
Bark Leo, Bailey, Cadiz 33 ds., wine, lead, &c to Agnew & Galway On 19th inst, in the Southern side of the Gulf experienced very heavy gales.
Brig Franklin, (Sicilian) Espogi'e, Naples Dec. 26, fruit to Chamberlain & Robinson. Experienced very heavy weather. Lost fore topmast, sails, spars, and done other damage.
Schr. Vivid, (Br) Lakey, Messina 70 ds., oranges and lemons to Draper & Devlin. Experienced heavy weather; lost some bulwarks, head rails, &c.
Schr. Catharine S. Dix, Miller, Virginia, corn and oats to master
Schr Maid, Batts, Baltimore, wheat to master.
Schr Geo M Robinson, Bose, Charleston 6 days, cotton and rice to master.
Schr Wm Ryan, Sprague, Fredericksburgh, Va, 4 ds., wheat and flour to W. H. Newman
WIND—At sunrise, N.N.E; meridian, do.; sunset, S W

Arrived....SUNDAY, March 7

New ship Atalanta, (clipper,) Wallace, Baltimore, 11 ds., mdse, &c to J Ogden On the first day out in a sudden squall, lost all three topgallant masts. The A is 1,289 tons burden
Ship Sutherner, Sullivan, New-Orleans, to Stanton & Thompson. Sld Feb 20 in co with ship Union, for New-York
Packet-ship Montezuma, De Courcy, Liverpool, Jan. 27, mdse and 385 passengers to C H Marshall & Co. Jan. 29, in the Channel, saw ship Sardinia Feb 16, lat 43 °0, lon 29 07, saw the wreck of a bark of about 700 tons, waterlogged and abandoned; the foremast, topmast, topgallant mast, jury mast and topmasts were standing; the foretopgallant yard was across Feb 5, Charles Berry, a seaman fell from the bowsprit and was lost; it blowing heavy, with a bad sea on, could not assist him.
Bark Eliza Barss, Bramhall, Bermuda, Jan 29, ballast to Tucker & Lightbourne.
Bark Mary Varney, (of Augusta,) Sturges, Newport, Fla., 16 ds, cotton, &c. to Ladd & Church. Sld in co. with brig Adelius, for New-York 7th inst: at 4 A M, off Sandy Hook, came in contact with pilot boat No. 4, and received considerable damage.
Bark Pinchuta, Lane, Palermo 26th Dec, fruit &c to R. C. Lead. Left Gibraltar 25th Jan. Has been 20 ds. W of Bermuda
Brig bark Minerva, Bodow, Bordeaux, 48 ds, brandies to E Castillon
Brig Borneo, (of Boston) Hodgdon, Cardenas, 11 ds, mdse to Aroza Taylor & Co Sld in co with bark Wm. Henry, (of Warren,) Watts, for New-York; brigs Argo, (of Wiscasset,) Norton, for do., Adelaide C. Washburn, of and for Belfast, R I, and Pierce
Brig Harriet Gooch, Trinidad de Cuba Feb. 17, mdse to Chastelain & Peuvert
Schr. Kendrick Fish, Shaw, Savannah, 6 ds., cotton to master
Schr. Atlantic, Nickerson, Salem, 3 ds., mdse to R. W. Peters
Schr Sylvia E, Bourne, Sandwich, glass
Schr Col Satterly, Elwood, Charleston, 6 ds, cotton and rice to N L McCready
Schr Elizabeth Ann, Marshall, Washington, N. C., 6 ds, cotton and naval stores to J G Williams
Schr A Lindsay, L'Hommedieu, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds, naval stores
Schr. Dandah, Mankin, Washington, N. C., 8 ds, naval stores to M Sl Freeman
Schr Mary Jane Perkins, Bath, 10 ds, lumber.
Schr Franklin, Nelson, Virginia oysters.
Schr Sarah Elizabeth, Keyser, Westerly, R I, domestics.
Schr Clara Mills, Francis, Savannah, 6 ds, cotton to N L McCready.
Schr Perine, Ingraham, R I
Schr Harrison Price, Downs, Wilmington, N C, to N. L. McCready
Sch. L. P. Smith, Stokes, Charleston, 7 ds., to N. L. McCready
Schr Effort, Higgins, Rockland, lime.
Schr Cambridge, York, Portland, mdse. to T. W. Lewis.
Schr John Cabbs, Rockland, 8 ds, lime
Schr. Nonmahall, Kendall, Rockland, 8 ds, lime.
Schr Melbourne, Everett, Rockland, 8 ds, lime
Bark ——— Meiring, Jorgensen, Maracaibo, 34 ds, fustic to J W Schmidt & Co. Has had very heavy weather
Schr Wm B Marsh, Decker, Virginia, 2 ds, oysters.
Sloop Lady Fenwick, ——, New-Haven.
Sloop Hy Cast ff, Kay, Newport
Sloop Emily Judson, Judson, New-London, oil.
Sloop J C Grigg Gazett, Newport.
WIND—At sunrise, N., meridian, do.; sunset, S. and light.

Below.

Ship Meteor, (of Boston) Robinson, Marseilles, Jan 23, Ships Holmes, Berry, New Orleans, W Nelson & Son, Union, Davis, New-Orleans, Fraser & Birks Brig Circus.

Sailed.

Steamships Baltic, Comstock, for Liverpool; Alabama, Ludlow for Savannah, Marion, Berry, for Charleston; Delaware, Parrish, for Norfolk and Richmond. Ships Michael Angelo, Sears, San Francisco; Atlantic, Worth, for New Orleans; Steamship Hermann, Higgins, for Southampton and Bremen.

Spoken, &c.

Feb 22, lat, 33 30, lon 71, saw brig Nancy of Baltimore, steering E.
Feb 16, lat. 29 30, lon 62 20, brig Saganaw, fm Jacksonville for Dorchester.
Feb 26, lat. 24 32, lon. 82 10

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted,*) at the office No 118 NASSAU-STREET, *between Beekman and Ann*, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies: THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock P M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the *Daily Times*.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.
Payment in all case must be made in advance.
RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

VOL. I.....NO. 148. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 9 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company**—Office No 66 Beaver-st.—CAPITAL STOCK $200,000—SHARES, $100 EACH.—The Books of Subscription for Stock in this Company are now opened at their Office, where parties desirous of becoming interested, may procure Stock, Pamphlets of Organization, and By-Laws, and any information relative to the objects and prospects of the Company. This enterprise commends itself to the confidence of capitalists, the Company having in possession one of the most valuable mines in California, located on Wood's Creek, near the city of Sonora, Tuolumne County, and having nearly complete an engine and stamp work of the largest class, which will be shipped by a clipper vessel, at an early day. It is the purpose of the Trustees to prosecute the work with vigor, and a view to profit from the *business* of mining. It is deemed unnecessary to enter into a calculation of probable profits, it having been satisfactorily ascertained that Companies already in operation with good machinery have been eminently successful,

The machinery now being made for this Company, is under the immediate supervision of R. S. KING Esq., the builder of the "Gold Hill Quartz Mining Company's—(known as Peck's)—Mill," which has produced such astonishing results, and will be twice the size of that establishment. The employees in all responsible positions will be shareholders, and selected with special regard to ability and integrity, and required to give bonds with sureties in such sums as will be deemed sufficient to guard the interests of Shareholders. Persons residing out of the city may obtain Stocks, Pamphlets, or any information, by addressing the Treasurer, post-paid, by mail. D. W. INGERSOLL, President.
THOS. E. HASTINGS, Treasurer. 27f-tf

☞ **Removal**—BENEDICT, HALL & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Boots, Shoes and Findings, have Removed to No. 21 Park Row, on the site of the old Park Theatre, opposite the Astor House, New-York. 26f-1m

☞ **Mercantile Library Association**—The Board of Directors have the pleasure to announce that Mrs. C. N. SINCLAIR, late Mrs. Forrest, and Mr GEORGE VANDENHOFF, will give a DRAMATIC and POETICAL READING before this Association on Friday evening, March 12th, at Metropolitan (late Tripler Hall.) The reading will commence at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents, which may be had of WM. HALL & Son; JOLLIE; T. J. CROWEN; EVANS & BRITTAN, and at the desk of the Library.
By arrangement a limited number of Tickets, 75 cents each, admitting a Gentleman and Lady have been issued, which Members only can obtain upon early application at the Library. WILLARD L. FELT, Chairman
JAMES SMITH, } Lecture
J. F HALSTED } Committee.
N. B. The Programme will be announced in future advertisements. m8 3t.

☞ **Lectures at Abbott's Collegiate Institution FOR YOUNG LADIES**, Spingler Institute Union Park.—Prof ARNOLD GUYOT, of Harvard University, will deliver a course of four Lectures on the six days work of Creation, designed to show the harmony of Science and Revelation. Commencing on FRIDAY EVENING, March 5, at 7½ o'clock, and continued on MONDAY, the 8th; TUESDAY, the 9th and FRIDAY, the 12th. Tickets for each lecture, 50 cents. Prof. BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, LL. D., of Yale College, will deliver a course of lectures on Geology, immediately following, on the 15th, 16th, 22d, 23d, 29th and 30th of March. m2,3,4,5,8,9,12,15,16,22,23,29,30

☞ **People's Lectures.**—The eleventh Lecture of the course will be given by Rev. WM. PATTEN, of Hartford, on the Tabernacle, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 9. Subject—"The Natural History of the Loafer." Tickets 12½ cents, to be had at No. 131 Nassau-st, and at the door. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Lecture will commence at 7½ o'clock. m8-2t*

☞ **The Annual Commencement** of the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK, will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, March 10, in the Chapel of the University, Washington-square. The address to the Graduates will be delivered by Professor G. S. BEDFORD. The profession and public generally are respectfully invited to attend. By order of the Faculty. JNO. W. DRAPER, President of the Faculty. m9-2t

☞ **Fire and Fire Annihilator.**—Mr. PHILLIPS, by request, will deliver a Lecture upon Fire and the Fire Annihilator, at Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, opposite Bond st., WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 10, 1852. The subject will be illustrated by a series of Experiments.
ADMISSION FREE—But those who attend will be required to call for tickets of admission, either at the Annihilator office, No 4 Warren-st, or at J. & I. CODDINGTON'S, No 715 Broadway. A crowd will thus be avoided, and an opportunity afforded for those who feel any interest or curiosity upon the subject to attend. Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock. No children admitted. m9-2t

☞ **Attention, Californians!**—A grand mass meeting to be held EVERY DAY at No 87 Nassau st, in order to get supplied with FRANK'S AROMATIC SODA previous to starting for the gold regions. This article is now considered indispensable, being a most pleasant beverage and a sure regulator of the system. Let every man be in time, and secure their allowance. 216 tumblers, $2. Sign of Aromatic Soda Company, J. H. BEARDSLEY, Agent. m4-1m end*

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **North American Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION**—No 464 Broadway, south east corner of Grand st. Office open from 10 o'clock, A. M until 9 o'clock P M. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and subscribe. Entrance fee, $1; monthly dues, $3.
WORKINGMEN, ATTEND—An opportunity is now offered you, by this Association, of investing your small savings in a manner far more profitable than depositing in our savings Banks or other similar institutions. Reflect—In eight years, or less you can convert $288 into $800. Yes, $288 invested in our all month' lysums of $3—so trifling in amount, that there are few who cannot afford it. Of all classes of the community, none are to be more benefited than the working class—men of small means. Who is there not desirous of a home to call his own? Who is there not proud of being called his own landlord? We appeal to you all to secure to yourselves and to your children a home, and be relieved from the growing burden of high rents. Office, No. 464 Broadway
RICHARD F. CARMAN, President.
THOMAS S. CUMMINGS, Vice-President.
MORTIMER SMITH, Secretary.
DANIEL HOWELL, Surveyor.
HENRY R. CUMMINGS, Attorney.
TRUSTEES
Walter Keeler, Augustus Barmore, Alfred A. Arment,
Augustus Lasar, James H. Dire, R. H. Olsen, jr.,
m3-1w H. W. Smith.

☞ **A Home for all!**—PHŒNIX BUILDING ASSOCIATION—A Public Meeting of this flourishing Association will be held at the Henry Clay House, corner Avenue-A and First st., on THURSDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Free to all. An explanatory lecture will be delivered on the occasion. As the great benefits and advantages of Building Associations are now generally conceded and understood, it is only necessary to say to those who feel disposed to join, that the Phœnix is incorporated, and is one of the most popular and liberal of these institutions. Its officers are selected from men who are well known to be competent and trustworthy, and fully entitled to the highest confidence. Shares, $800; monthly dues, $3; entrance fee, $3. All that is required to become a shareholder is $3? Interest of six per cent allowed on dues paid in advance. Prospectuses and By-Laws, with the act of incorporation, can be had, together with all required information, at the Secretary's office, Chambers Hall, No 65 Chatham st.
WILSON SMALL, President. No 94 Ludlow st.
AMOS WILLETTS, Vice-President. No 276 Pearl st.
ALFRED R. HETFIELD, Secretary. No 65 Chatham-st.
TRUSTEES.
Warren Chapman, George W. Dawson, E. J. Small,
Andrew Hume, Robert M Dewitt, James Cuthell,
Peter J. Fowles, Joseph Nesbitt, Geo. A. Barney,
Q. McADAM, Attorney, No. 62 Wall st.
JACOB L. FENN, Surveyor m9-3t

☞ **Every Man his own Insurer.**—BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Those persons who are about subscribing to the stock of this Company, had better do so immediately, as above two-thirds of the shares are already taken and the books will most likely be closed at the end of the week. This is the only opportunity that has ever been offered, where a man of small means could take a few shares in an Insurance Company, and receive back in dividends the premium he pays on his insurance, making him in reality his own insurer. From the business we have already to commence with, and calculations that have been made, it is anticipated that this Company will pay the largest dividend ever paid by any Insurance Company in the City of New-York, or in the United States. The second instalment of $2 50 per share will be due and payable on the 15th inst., at the Mercantile Bank, corner of Broadway and John-st. Persons can subscribe on either of the Directors' books, or with the Commissioners.
m9-5t] S. JESSURUN, Secretary, No 8 Clinton court, Beekman-st.

☞ **Consider your Situation**—All that are living under exorbitant rents, and resolve to procure a home, by joining the CITY BUILDING ASSOCIATION OF WILLIAMSBURG. The recent organization of this Association, and the success which it has met with since its books were opened for subscriptions of shares, enables its officers and members to say that it offers as great inducements to those that wish to make small monthly payments, as any in the Associations in New-York. Therefore the officers have resolved to call a public meeting at Central Hall, cor. of South 1st and 5th sts. on TUESDAY EVENING, March 9, 1852, at 7½ o'clock, to give such persons as have not subscribed, an opportunity of doing so, as books will be open for subscriptions. Addresses may be expected from efficient speakers. All—gentlemen and ladies—are invited to attend. Articles of Association Prospectus can be had gratis at the Secretary's office, No 146 South 6th-st.
WM. H BUTLER, President.
W. L. GILLROY, Vice-President.
P. C. BERRY, President. m4 3tThM&T*

☞ **We observe that Mr. John A. Flammer, of** 157 West 18th-st., is now offering some eligible building sites at the new and beautiful village of Flammersburg, on Flushing Bay. The location of Flammersburg is one of the finest and most agreeable that we know of in the vicinity of New-York; and Mr. Flammer, with his usual liberality, placed the lots at so low a price, that almost any one may become a purchaser, as his terms are favorable and easy. In the sale of Flammersburg, Mr. Flammer is entirely alone, and free from any connection whatever. He is recommended to all who may desire a fine situation, at a moderate price, and easy terms. The prices vary from $ 00 to $150, according to location. Give him a call, examine the maps, and you will receive any information you may desire. [m9-1t*

☞ **Union Building Association**—One more and the last chance to join this favorite Association at 50 cents entrance fee. The entrance fee being raised to $2 after this meeting. This Association has been in successful operation for 11 months, and as there are a few more shares to be disposed of, the Trustees have resolved to allow new members to liquidate the arrears in instalments of one dollar per month. The regular meeting of the above Association will be held at No 5 Chatham-square, on TUESDAY, the 9th inst, at 7 o'clock, P. M. [m8 2t] J. PECARE, Secretary.

☞ **Homes for the Industrious NEAR THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—A few city building lots still left, only $1 per week required; no interest the first year. Call immediately and join. In ten weeks you get possession. Apply immediately to WM. PARKER, Secretary, No. 198 Canal-st. Second regular meeting, WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 10, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 220 Grand-st. corner Elisabeth. m6-3t*

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **The Fulton Mechanics' and Working MEN'S BUILDING ASSOCIATION**—Every man his own landlord. The Fulton Building and Mutual Loan Association combines the advantages of a Savings Bank with those of a Building Association.
A Public Meeting will be held at Chatham Hall, No. 5 Chatham Square, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 9th, and on THURSDAY EVENING, March 11th, for the admission of new members, when the object and superior advantages of this Association, over all others, will be explained. Come early and subscribe, as the shares are rapidly taken up, 300 being subscribed for at the first meeting.
To those who desire to invest money profitably, and to all persons of small means who labor for a living, this Association presents unequalled advantages.
Interest at the rate of 7 per cent is allowed on 6 months dues, or over, when paid in advance, or in case of withdrawal from the Association. This is an entire new feature in Building Associations. Entrance fee 50 cts per share; monthly dues, $2 50; par value of shares, $600; number of original shares limited to 800. Subscriptions will be received by the following officers:—
SAMUEL SOUTHERDEN, President.
WILLIAM WEED, Vice President, 86 Bowery.
ISAAC AMERMAN, Jr., Sec'y., 65 Third-av.
TRUSTEES.
Geo H. Walker, No. 61 Elizabeth-st., cor. of Hester-st.
Isaac L. Devoe, No. 40 Eldridge-st.
D W Whitney, No 27 College-place.
H McCollum, No 40 Eldridge-st.
Foster B Williams, No 145 Hester-st.
Tobias V. Mumford, No 20 Norfolk-st.
Nathaniel Terpenoy, No 185 Fifth st.
Ladies can subscribe to any number of shares by leaving their names with any of the above officers. m8-4t

☞ **Save, Accumulate, and Grow Rich**—THE ISLAND CITY BUILDING ASSOCIATION is now fully organized. The entrance fee is $2; monthly dues, $3; shares, $800. Every man, woman and child who can save seventy-five cents per week, can, by becoming a shareholder in this Association, increase it in a few years to $800, and if any one desirous of procuring a dwelling, without the capital to do so, joins the Association, the money will be loaned to him, and its repayment made easy and convenient. The cost of joining now is $2, and all who desire exonerations of the principle and objects of the Island City Building Association, can obtain them by calling at the Secretary's office, No. 5 Chatham-square. C. H. RING, President.
corner of Broadway and John sts.
J. H. BROWN, Vice President, No. 107 4th-av.
TRUSTEES.
G. F. Bowne, No. 165 West-st.
H. A. Burr, Cliff, corner Frankfort.
W Wakeman, Nos. 79 and 81 Maiden-lane.
J. B Ryer, Broadway, corner Houston-st.
W S Gregory, No 234 Mott-st.
W H. Denny, No 23 West-st.
H H Snelling, No 398 Broadway.
C Dickinson, No 76 Beaver-st.
S J Jacobs, No 4 Cedar-st.
SURVEYOR—R. H. Smith.
ATTORNEY—A A. Phillips, No. 39 Chambers st.
W B SMITH, Secretary
Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P M, and from 6½ to 7½ P. M. m9-2t

☞ **Excelsior Building and Mutual LOAN ASSOCIATION** No 2—This Association will hold a meeting at Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, third floor, near Broome-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, March 9, at 7½ o'clock, to receive subscribers. The arrangements in the value of the shares and dues of this Association are more equally divided as regards the interest of the borrower and lender, or the person who subscribes and the one who invests, than any Association at present organized. By this apportionment, the Association must close much sooner, and consequently the amount of dues and interest to be paid by each subscriber must be less in proportion than that paid by members of other Associations. Our subscription list is fast filling up, and we shall soon close our books. Our success is sure, and the advantages are prominently set forth. We would ask those who do not fully understand its principles to come and hear the explanations from gentlemen who will address the meeting. The shares are $600; monthly dues, $3, entrance fee, $1. Office, No 156 Bowery, up stairs.
WM. L. MULLER, President.
ROBT BROTHEROE, Vice President.
JNO A. SCHENCK, Ass't. Vice-President.
N. P. LABARTE, Secretary m8-2t

☞ **Join Now and Save the Increase**—The Trustees of the EAST RIVER BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION being about to raise the entrance fee from $2 to $5, have concluded to give those who wish to become members an opportunity of doing so before the advance is made. A special meeting, for that purpose will be held at Thalian Hall, No. 492 Grand-st, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 10th, 1852, at 7½ P M. The public are respectfully invited to attend. Seats reserved for ladies. Eminent speakers will address the meeting and explain how an individual can, by paying the amount usually paid for rent, into the Association, obtain a home for himself in a short time. Books for subscription are now open daily from 11 A M. to 9 P M., at the office of the Association, No 514 Grand st., between Columbia and Sheriff, where all necessary information may be obtained.
OBADIAH NEWCOMB, President.
JAMES WHITE, Vice-President.
SAMUEL JORDAN Assistant Vice-President.
CHARLES F. ANDERSON, Secretary.
MARCUS FERRIS, Attorney and Counsellor, No 35 Wall st. m8 3t

☞ **The Columbia Building ASSOCIATION** of BROOKLYN will hold a public meeting at Remsen's Mission Hall, No. 14 Hamilton-avenue, a few doors above Union st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 10, 1852, at 7½ o'clock. Shares $500 Monthly Dues $2. Entrance Fee 50 cents
The object of this Association is to benefit young men, and the working classes especially—those whose means are small. An investment of $2 a month in this Association will in about eight years amount to $500; the outlay will be but $192, leaving for interest and profit $308. Is not this inducement enough for any one to save, to commence now, if there is no other, when by so small an outlay before the lapse of many a year they can accumulate a sum sufficient to start in business or purchase a home? The meetings of this Association have been changed to WEDNESDAY EVENINGS
DAN'L P. BARNARD, President,
WM H GRIFFITHS, Vice-President.
CHAS. O RICHARDSON Secretary
Dr J B BENNETT, Surveyor. m8 3t

☞ **Now is the Time!—The Last Chance!**—The EMPIRE BUILDING and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION will hold a public meeting at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer-sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, March 9, at 7½ o'clock. As the remain but a few shares to be subscribed for, it is expected that the books will then be closed. Previous to the meeting, subscriptions will be received at the office No 173 Spring-st., from 2 to 9 P.M. Subscribe, and thereby secure a home.
JOSEPH S. TAYLOR, President,
(Controller, Park.)
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, Vice-President.
STEVENS & HOZIE, Attorneys.
JOHN BOYD, Surveyor
TRUSTEES
Joseph Hozie, J. R Del Vecchio, John B Acker,
George H Purser, Wm Sinclair, M. M. Van Dyke,
Sylvanus Gedney, Wyllis Blackstone, C S Merritt,
George Rood, Wm H Riblet C H De Latamer,
Wm H Grenelle, Joseph Britton.
CJ. W. FELL, Secretary, No 173 Spring-st. m9-1t

☞ **A Special Meeting of the CITIZENS' MUTUAL LOAN AND ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION** will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 10, at their rooms, No. 421 Broadway, at 8 o'clock. Good speaking may be expected, illustrating the objects of this Association. We hold out no inducement to join, except those we can fully demonstrate. All persons who desire to learn the operations of this Association, are invited to be present. Any information will be cheerfully given by applying to the office as above. Present Entrance Fee $2, Shares, $8. Dues, $3 per month.
SIMEON DRAPER, President.
F. DELAFIELD, Vice President.
J F KENDALL, Secretary
TRUSTEES
John J Herrick, Winchester P. Moody, Chas. L. Cornish,
Wm H Dietz, Samuel Ashurton, Jr., John F. Clarke,
Wm Thomson, Geo Schwartz, Jr., Joel W. Mason.
m9-1t JAMES THOMPSON, Attorney, No 68 Wall-st.

☞ **United States Building Association and EQUITABLE INVESTMENT AND SAVING FUND**—The fourth monthly meeting of this Association will be held at No 163 Bowery, third story, on MONDAY EVENING, March 15, at 7 o'clock. The books of the Association are open for subscription at No 178 Bowery, where by-laws and act of incorporation can be had gratis. Entrance fee 50 cents; dues $2 50; shares $600. An opportunity is offered to males and females, by paying $2 50 a month for a few years, to obtain a home or capital sufficient to start a fair business. At the last meeting shares were redeemed at $200 each.
N. McGRAW, President, No. 4 Crosby-st.
JOHN RUSHEY, Vice-President.
THOS. VERNON, Secretary, 178 Bowery.
DIRECTORS.
Andw. Allendorph, James Grundy, Wm. Forrester,
John Crouch, Starkee Livesey, Jas. McDuff,
TRUSTEES.
N McGraw, C. W. Houghton, John Ridley.
Attorney, Chauncey Shaffer, 75 Nassau st. 10f-1m*

☞ **Building Associations**—FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital $150,000, dividend into 10,000 shares, of $15 each cash paid in, with the privilege of increasing the capital stock to $500,000. Subscription for the capital stock of this Company will be received by the following persons, appointed Commissioners: John Bruce, No 24 Platt-street; Wakeman & Latting, No 59 Fulton-st.; Daniel P. Barnard, No. 16 Wall st; John Buxton, No. 16 North William-st.; Solomon Jessurun, No. 8 Clinton court, Beekman-st.; John J. Phelps, No. 142 Sackett-street, Brooklyn, also, by all the Directors. A Prospectus explaining the great advantages to be derived from the Company to Mechanics and small property holders, as well as to those who wish to invest their money and get the largest amount of profits, can be had of any of the Directors, all the Secretaries of the different Building Associations, or at the office of Mr. Jessurun, No. 8 Clinton-court, Beekman-st
S. JESSURUN, Secretary. JOHN BRUCE, President. m2-2w

☞ **Notice to All.**—KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION—So great has been the success of this Association, and the management of its affairs so satisfactory to the members, (all of the shares having been taken in six weeks) at the request of many persons in the upper part of the city, we have opened the books of the second, and have already one hundred shares subscribed for. To those who are unable to procure shares in the first this will be a favorable opportunity; and for their accommodation a public meeting will be held in Knickerbocker Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 10, at 7½ o'clock. The public, both ladies and gentlemen, are invited to attend, as at this meeting there will be able and thorough explanations given. Come and join—entrance fee only $2, on each share of $600.
JAMES R DEL VECCHIO, President.
ANSON WILLIS, Vice-President.
Books now open at the office, where articles of Association can be had. EDWARD J. MADDEN, Secretary.
OFFICE, No. 168 9th-av. m3-7t

☞ **The Second People's Building Association.**—The Books of this Association are now open for subscribers at the office, No. 199 West Twenty-fourth-st., and all who wish or intend to take shares in this very popular Association, had better do so at an early day, as, from present indications, all will shortly be taken. In order to afford every facility to subscribers, a meeting will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 10th, at the Assembly Room, corner of Twenty-fifth-st and Eighth-avenue, where full particulars may be obtained. It is important that all who have subscribed should be present, as the By Laws will be ready for distribution, and several matters relating to the future working of the Association discussed. Remember, on Wednesday evening, at 7½ o'clock
OLIVER H. LEE, President.
ARM McBRIDE, Vice President.
L. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary m9-2t

☞ **First Regular Meeting of the Phœnix** BUILDING ASSOCIATION will be held at Temperance Hall, 8th av., between 41st and 42d-sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 10th day of March, 1852, at 8 o'clock. This Society is filling up so fast that shares will then be offered for redemption to the members. Now is your best time for becoming a member; your usual rents will then purchase you a home, and your spending money will become a capital. Information will be given, explanatory of the benefits of Associated Capital. Subscriptions will be received. The by-laws and Prospectuses may be had at the office of the Secretary, No. 479 8th-av. D. D. MASH, President.
A. P. SMITH, Secretary. m9-2t

New-York Daily Times.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARCTIC.

THE NEW MINISTRY IN ENGLAND.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

Dates from London, Paris, and Liverpool, to Jan 25.

The steamship *Arctic*, Capt. LUCE, reached her dock at 5½ o'clock yesterday morning. She left Liverpool on the 25th ult., bringing four days' later news from all parts of Europe than was received by the *America* at Boston on Friday last.

The following is the list of passengers:

Ferdinand Duysters, Alfred Nobels, Philip Pritchard, James Findlater, Matthew Hopple, George R. Hill, Frederick Mead, Anthony M. Smith, John Whitney, Edward W. Lemm, George Lane, Walter Taylor, Stainton Bowe, Richard Butterfield, Mrs Butterfield, John Phillips, Wm. McMurray, Alfred Della Torre, Gustav Deutsch.

At 10 A. M., on the 27th ult., in lat. 51-20, lon. 17.04, the *Arctic* passed steamship *Europa*, bound east.

The principal items of interest are the organization of the new Ministry, and a trifling decline in Cotton.

From France the news is without importance.

ENGLAND.

The New Ministry.

The *Times* publishes the following as a complete list of the Ministry, so far as completed at the sailing of the steamer:

First Lord of the Treasury and Prime Minister	The Earl of Derby.
Chancellor of the Exchequer and Leader of the House of Commons	Mr Disraeli.
Lord Chancellor	Sir E Sugden.
Lord President	The Earl of Lonsdale.
Lord Privy Seal	(The Marquis of Salisbury (with a seat in the Cabinet.)

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

For the Home Department	Mr. Walpole.
For the Foreign Department	Lord Malmesbury.
For the Colonial Department	Sir John Pakington.
First Lord of the Admiralty	Duke of Northumberland.
President of the Board of Control	Mr. Herries.
President of the Board of Trade	Mr. Henley.
Postmaster-General	The Earl of Hardwicke.
Secretary at War	Mr. Beresford.
Vice-President of the Board of Trade	Mr. G. F Young.
Woods and Forests	Lord John Manners.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (not in the Cabinet)	Sir John Y. Buller.
Master General of the Ordnance	Lord Combermore.
Attorney General	Sir F. Thesiger.
Solicitor General	Sir F. Pitzroy Kelly.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	The Earl of Eglingtoun.
Secretary for Ireland	Lord Naas.
The Chancellorship of Ireland has been offered to Lord Chief Justice Blackburne	
Attorney General for Ireland	Mr. Napier.
Solicitor General for Ireland	Mr Whiteside.
Lord of the Treasury	Marquis of Chandos
Lord of the Treasury	Mr. Bateson.
Under Secretary of the Home Department	Sir W. Jollife.
Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs	Lord Stanley.
Judge Advocate	Mr Bankes.
Secretary of the Admiralty	Mr Stafford.
Chief Commissioner of the Poor Law Board	Sir John Trollope
Joint Secretaries of the Law Board	Lord Jocelyn and Mr Henry Baduc.
Under Secretaries of the Colonies	Lord Desart.
Joint Secretaries of the Treasury	George A. Hamilton, and Forbes Mckenzie.
Clerk of the Ordnance	Colonel Forester.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Steward	Duke of Montrose.
Lord Chamberlain	Lord Exeter.
Master of the Horse	Lord Jersey.
Controller of the Household	Hon Cecil Forester
Vice Chamberlain	Lord Worcester.
Captain of Yeoman of the Guard	Lord De Ros.

The Lords in Waiting will probably be—

Lord Morton,	Lord Glengall,
Lord Byron,	Lord Galway,
Lord Munster,	Lord Canterbury.
Lord Templemore.	Lord Wynford.

The arrangements of the Derby administration, says the *Times*, are now completed, and a new household has started into existence with the same readiness as the Cabinet. It is difficult to be particular as to the special aptitude of this or that minor official for his new duties, without exaggerating the importance of the office itself. There are figure parts in the State as well as on the stage, for which a very average amount of personal recommendations will suffice. Leaving therefore most of the respectable walking gentlemen in the list before us to speak for themselves, we will single out those which may call for a passing remark. We have no objection at all, then, that our old friend Mr. G. F. Young should take a few lessons at the Board of Trade, and acquire in that school a better stock of commercial statistics, as well as a better disposition to apply them to the general good of the public. The best things we can wish for chaos are order and light, and we shall not despair of seeing even the honorable member for Scarborough methodical, lucid and sound. The household seems very much like other households, and so long as due regard is paid to the dignity and convenience of the Crown, as well as of the privileged few that are admitted into the presence of royalty, the great mass of the people has little to do with the matter. Ireland is a more important affair. The Earl of Eglingtoun is chiefly known by his tournament, which would have gone off admirably but for the rain. If he could persuade the Irish to settle their quarrels in the same bloodless fashion, he will considerably eclipse the glories of that mimic chivalry. Chief Justice Blackburne, if he accepts Lord Daniel's offer, will make an excellent Irish Chancellor. Lord Stanley, the new Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has probably enjoyed as much direct preparation for that office as the distinguished excavator of the Assyrian marbles. Sir F. Thesiger is Attorney-General, it is said, with a view to the Speakership of the House of Commons in the new Parliament, should the fates be so farpropitious. Lord Lyndhurst declines office, but promises his support, as also, it is rather superfluously added, does the Duke of Richmond.

The note of preparation has already been sounded for the forthcoming war. The electors of Marylebone and Finsbury—that is, the very smug parties of gentlemen, who, somewhere or other, assemble now and then to pass resolutions, publish manifestoes, and terrify ministers—have met, as usual, to protest against a change which seems, from their tone, to have come rather suddenly upon them. As they place the Whigs and the Conservatives, under a common anathema, and are far more horrified at the ghost of the new reform bill than at the presage of protection, we are not prepared to state the particular plan of operations with which they intend to recommence the session.

We are given to understand, says the *Sun*, that the result of Friday night's division was entirely unexpected by Lord John Russell, and that the brief statement of his intended resignation immediately afterwards was made in a pique, he being for the moment exasperated and annoyed at the conduct of his supporters in leaving him in a minority. Whether he could consistently have proceeded with the Militia bill, after an important amendment being made by the House, on the motion of an ejected coadjutor, was doubtful, but several of his colleagues thought the difficulty might have been got over had Lord John not been so indiscreet as to have admitted that the adverse vote amounted to one of want of confidence. No sooner had the Government "whippers-in" seen that the House would shortly divide than messengers were sent in different directions to summon the Government adherence, and we are informed that at one Club in particular the news was received with perfect indifference, and that no effort was made to get to the House in time. It is said that these were warm admirers of Lord Palmerston, and that in consequence of his ejection from the Foreign-Office, their support of Lord John had become rather lukewarm.

There has been a great excitement in the city to-day about an affair between Mr Peabody, the great American banker, and the Bank of England. The question arises out of a dispute of $250,000 in gold, lodged by Mr Peabody in the Bank. This gold was consigned to Mr. Peabody by his correspondents in America, and he expected to get the value as formerly from the Bank. The Bank refused, because they would take no gold two carats below the standard. The question arises, whether they shall be compelled to take that gold at the price, as they had been accustomed heretofore? We understand that Mr. Peabody does not mean to try the question, his object being to clear himself with his correspondents in America, who had consigned the gold to him. But this gives rise to another question, if, as we happen to know, the authorities at the bank are divided in opinion upon the question, and, as we chance to have an opinion also, we leave the affair where it is for the present. But we, with reason, know that one of the greatest authorities in the Bank is in favor of Mr. Peabody's claim as a matter of right, although Mr. Peabody himself, not wishing litigation, has, we hear, purchased £12,500 pure gold, to remedy the gold under standard which he had deposited in the Bank. We have the official correspondence between Mr. Peabody and the Bank before us. It is not necessary to refer to it. The correspondence does equal honor to both parties.—*London Herald, 23d ult.*

FRANCE.

A Paris correspondent of the *Standard*, writing under date of the 23d ult., says: "The Parisian journals find something to write about on the subject of Lord John Russell's fall, Palmerston's revenge, the English militia, and as liberty of comment without fear of punishment is now a wonderful luxury and very comfortable indulgence the papers present leading articles of a length not witnessed since the *coup d'etat*." The change in the British ministry had no effect on the Bourse.

The police have seized from 15,000 to 20,000 copies of an address to the electors of the Seine by M. Croce Spinelli, on the ground that having been sentenced to expulsion, he is not a qualified candidate. M. Pucher will be tried by the ordinary tribunal on a charge of distributing seditious papers, these papers consisting of the letter of the testamentary executors of Louis Philippe to the Prince President, with letters of members of the ex-Royal family, relative to the confiscation decrees.

The *Presse* states that active negotiations are going on between Frohsdorf and Claremont, with the view of inducing the Duchess of Orleans to consent to the Count de Paris waiving his rights in favor of the Duc de Bordeaux.

Several additional candidates have been named by the President for seats in the "Corps Legislature."

Orders have been already sent to Rochefort for clearing the bagne at that port of the convicts; 350 of them will be removed to Brest in a few days, of whom 120 will be embarked, at their own request, on board the *Allier* corvette, to be taken to Cayenne. The remainder will be placed in the bagne at Brest.

An avocat of Condorn, who is compromised in the Gers, was arrested a few days since at Bayonne, at the moment when he was preparing to cross the frontier of Spain.

M. Souseme, a landed proprietor at Montargis, was sentenced to transportation by court martial in Paris, on Saturday, for having taken part in a manifestation at Montargis, on the 6th of December, when a brigadier of gendarmerie was killed. Chery was sentenced to a similar punishment; Zanote to imprisonment for ten years, and Chaineau, by a majority of four voices to three, to imprisonment for five years.

A decree from the President of the Republic has just appeared, making some further regulations relative to the uniforms appropriated to the members of the Senate and of the Council of State.

From the Paris Correspondence of the *London News*, Feb. 24, we learn that a memorial has just been presented to the Council of State, which bids fair to bring down an avalanche of Bonspartist claims upon the treasury. Count Montholon has just sent in a little bill for his arrears of pay as a General, since 1815. You may remember that Jerome Bonaparte applied to the Legislative Assembly for a similar indemnity, and was obliged to withdraw his petition. The claim of Count Montholon has been referred to a committee, which has appointed M. Villemain to report thereon.

The *Siecle* publishes the following definitive list of opposition candidates for Paris: Dupont de l'Eure, General Lamoriciere, General Cavaignac, Carnot, Goudchaux, Bixio, Eugene Sue, and Ferdinand Lastyre.

La France Napoleonienne has the following, which may be regarded as a semi-official announcement: It is said to be certain that the state of siege in Paris will be raised immediately after the meeting of the Senate and the *Corps Legislatif*. The date of this convention is not yet fixed. The 20th of March and the 5th of May are spoken of. However, it appears to be the intention of the Government not to convoke the deliberative political bodies before having issued all the decrees which it considers necessary for the organization of a vigorous authority and administration.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Feb 21.—It appears, from the united testimony of well-informed Paris and Belgian papers, that the Prince de Bassano, French Ambassador extraordinary at our court, has been charged with the commission to demand from our Government the destruction of the Waterloo monuments. He is said to have already discharged his commission, but not to have received an answer.

It is scarcely necessary to call attention to the importance and wide significance of this apparently secondary demand. It is not known whether it is this demand alone, or whether other indications may not have had their influence; but it is certain that the Government begins to entertain serious thoughts of inimical feelings on the part of France, and is preparing for them.

Of the character of the preparations we may judge by the following extract of a letter to the *London Herald*, dated Brussels, Feb. 19.

"A convention has been concluded between our Government (the Belgian) and Russia, whereby the latter engages to furnish 100,000 men for the defense of our territory, in case it should be invaded or seriously menaced by France. Should the Baltic be open, these troops (including the Imperial Guards) are to be transported by a Russian fleet to Antwerp. Prussia promises us assistance to a like extent. The object of the present mission of the Prince de Ligne to Berlin is to arrange the *modus operandi*. Our own army numbers 90,000, of whom 70,000 would take the field, and the remainder occupy our fortresses. Holland, interested in the protection of the Luxembourg, agrees to furnish a contingent of 30,000. Hopes are entertained that England, as one of the powers guaranteeing the independence of Belgium, will cooperate with a fleet in the Scheldt and a garrison in the city of Antwerp.

"But you see that, independent of England and Austria, who might weaken our enemy by a diversion on the Mediterranean, our northern coalition musters 300,000 men, a force quite sufficient to repel the threatened invasion, if not chastise its authors at a second Waterloo.

"This country will swarm with French spies and police agents.

"I am assured, in a trustworthy quarter, that the Emperor of Russia has ordered the fifty millions of francs, which he invested in French Rentes in 1847, to be transferred to the Dutch Funds, *as he does not consider his money safe in France after the Orleans confiscation.*"

AUSTRIA.

The Chevalier Hulsemann, Austrian Chargé d'Affaires in Washington, has received the knighthood of the Iron Crown, third class, for his conduct in the late crisis.

It is expected that the Emperor will leave Vienna for Hungary and Croatia in a few days, and that he will be attended by most of the generals now here. The erection of the Hentzi memorial is announced as the object of his visit to these disturbed provinces.

The Minister President Prince Schwarzenberg is understood to be preparing a general statement of his views respecting the present position of affairs in Europe

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1852.

☞ The Second Edition of the *Evening Times*, published every day at 3 o'clock P. M., and served to subscribers for *One Cent*, contains a full and complete list of the *Arrivals at all the Hotels*, up to the latest hour.

The Protectionist Ministry.

It is remarked in London that the retirement of Lord John Russell produced no observable influence upon the money market—a fact without precedent in the history of ministerial vicissitudes. His ministry sank without leaving a bubble or a ripple on the surface. There was no storm to vex it—no whirlpools to absorb it. All we know about it is, that the Premier wanted to have a local militia, which his enemies demanded should be mobile; and, like

"Ships that have gone down at sea.
When heaven was all tranquility,"

the ministerial bark was suddenly and instantly swamped. The aperture created by the withdrawal of Palmerston could not be stopped; and the vessel, seeking the bottom, left, like the Flying Dutchman, not the slightest trace at her point of disappearance.

Nor were the anomalies confined to the outgoing troop. The party replacing them had no claim to office. The Earl of DERBY, the wild and chimerical advocate of Protection and the landed interest, in the days when he was better known as Lord STANLEY, maintains no principle that has the least popularity with the masses. The House of Commons cannot be so constructed as to carry into effect any of the measures upon which he has thought proper to stake whatever political reputation he has. The day of protection for England has gone by. With a prescience that the friends of Lord DERBY would have the most to do with the construction of the ministry that was to follow his own, Lord JOHN RUSSELL declared at the time he announced his intention to the House, that he should be in active opposition to any administration which might propose the restoration of the corn-laws. All there is of statesmanship in the Earl of Derby, or in Disraeli, is summed up in the protection of the agricultural interest by the restoration of those laws. It has been and is their one idea. All that is left them to do now, is to fall by their principle. It is out of the question for them to stand by it. It is equally out of the question to neglect the opportunity they have affected for years to crave, and throw their weakness into any other issue in the foolish hope of acquiring strength. The time and the mode of the dissolution of the new Cabinet, are the only points regarded as in dispute. Will they attempt their governmental mettle with the present Parliament, or will they dissolve it? The former scheme will leave them in existence a few moments longer than the other; but the condition will have to be the practical abandonment of their peculiar views. If they rely upon the latter, they go before the country upon an issue which assures their utter defeat. In either event, the futility of their promises, and the insincerity of their opinions, will be vividly illustrated.

Apart from the political prejudices of the new ministry, there is a strong objection in the mere fact of the ministry being so entirely new. None of the executive members have had anything better than an outside experience of official duty and routine. The Earl of Derby, who is to lead in the Lords, and Mr. Disraeli, who is to lead down stairs, have never been anything else than leaders, and leaders of a forlorn hope at that. They have had no taste of office toil and perplexity. They have been ready and fluent, but seldom shrewd, and often ridiculous debaters. Disraeli is a novelist, conversationist; a man of fine and brilliant but by no means solid parts. Lord Malmesbury gets all his merits by descent. His distinctions hitherto have been literary rather than political. His father was a skillful diplomat, and the son is made Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Sir Edward Sugden, the former Chancellor for Ireland, and the author of the masterly treatise upon the Law of Vendors, the veneration of every lawyer, is the redeeming feature of the Cabinet. Although his seat on the woolsack will probably be vacated with the rest, his share of the booty will be more valuable, as he takes a title of nobility away with him. To replace the courteous and excellent Earl of Carlisle, who as Lord Morpeth has many personal friends in this country, Lord John Manners, an unknown nobody, connected with the family of the Duke of Rutland, has been named as Commissioner of Woods and Forests. The appointment is quite unanimously condemned. None of these men have the first practical notion of their novel functions—Downing-street is as much of a *terra incognita* to them as Davies' Straits. Everything has to be learnt, for the crisis is urgent, and skillful, well-drilled men are as indispensable at the helm of Government, as in every part of the ship; and, even admitting the term of office to be lengthened beyond our estimate, the use of the mighty instruments of state, they now handle for the first time, must be acquired with miraculous industry. The Whigs left a chapter of difficulties unsolved. The Protectionists, like Theseus, must discover a clue, or perish.

Punishment of Crime.

A Brooklyn paper stated a day or two since, that a lad, thirteen years old, had been sentenced to seven years' confinement in the House of Refuge, for stealing a *skate*; and that, as this institution was full, he had been left in the county jail. Any one who will take the trouble to go up to Eldridge-street, may see there, among felons of all degrees of crime, behind bars, like a wild beast in a cage, a lad some fifteen years of age, having respectable parents, who has been sentenced to the state prison for two years, for abstracting money from a letter addressed to the proprietor of a city newspaper. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and is desirous to make all the reparation in his power.

Who can doubt that the direct and inevitable result of executing the sentence of the law upon these lads, will be to convert them into hopeless, energetic and full-grown criminals? The objects of all legal punishment are prevention and reform—the preservation of society from the effects of crime, and the offender from its depraving influence. Is it not certain that neither of these objects will be accomplished by enforcing what the law demands as the punishment for the offenses named? Both these lads need instruction, culture, moral influence, a great deal more than punishment; and the interests of society would be better served thereby. Yet the law pays no regard to these considerations. It does not listen to the pleadings of common sense at all in such cases as these. Society, which makes the law, gives it no discretion—no power of adapting its provisions and penalties to special cases. It denounces a specific punishment for theft, and whatever may be the circumstances under which that offense may be committed—whether some professional thief pilfers money in the prosecution of his trade, or some destitute mother steals a crust for her famishing child, or some boy in mere wantonness appropriates a toy—the law has the same dungeon, the same brand, essentially the same penalty, for every case. This is most unjust, most unwise—not less injurious to society than abhorrent to every feeling of the heart. It is heartlessly cruel, and disregards distinctions and claims established in nature, and which ought to be respected.

"*Inflexible* justice" is often mentioned as the perfection of right. But the very inflexibility of the laws, the impossibility of bending them to the circumstances they are required to meet, is the source of marked and fatal wrongs. It confounds all degrees of crime, and all differences in those who perpetrate them. It takes no cognizance of the tempers and characters of men, or of the various inducements and provocations to the commission of crime. And it deliberately abandons all hope or thought of reformation—thrusting all grades and classes of criminals into one community, where all must tend towards the same level, and that, of course, the lowest point which any of them may have reached.

The whole subject of the treatment of crime, demands closer attention than it generally receives. The principles on which existing schemes and laws are based, are by no means settled, and many of the practices under them are certainly injurious and unjust to all the interests concerned. We have no respect for the mischievous theories which teach that society is the responsible author of all the crime which exists within its bosom; but no one can doubt that the direct effect of existing laws, as they are often administered, is to educate their subjects in crime, to develop vicious propensities, and thus to inflict serious and disastrous evils upon the whole community. And, in such cases as those of the lads we have mentioned above, grosser injustice could scarcely be done than thus to withdraw them from the guardianship and care of domestic influences, and to plunge them, in their tender youth, when their faculties grasp at guidance, and are easily trained into new courses of sympathy and action, into the degrading companionship of the inmates of our public jails.

Who is the Model?

It seems to be admitted that the sins of Louis Bonaparte have no Calvinistic smack of originality. They are the revamps of some great primitive genius, imitations badly done, like a student's copy of a Titian in the Louvre. They resemble some of Hogarth's designs, faithful to a graphic model; but as disgusting and vicious as they are faithful. Napoleon, the Emperor, is usually regarded as the mighty exemplar. The Prince has confessed as much. The preamble to his precious Constitution expressly placed *mon oncle* in the chair to sit for his portrait. Every act of the drama of 1804 is re-enacted in 1852. The eagles on the banners and buttons, the cut of a senatorial paletot, and stripes on official pantaloons are all agreeable to the fashion of Paris fifty years ago. The plagiarism is as close as the work of a dull man can be to that of a brilliant one. It is, of course, bodiless and empty as an echo, but it is on the same key, and if fainter, the harmony is without particular jar or offensive discord. There would seem to be no doubt about the matter. The historical coincidence is apparently as perfect, and the fact as sure as any in history. Scepticism in all reason ought to be silent; but when did it cease to doubt? Codrus and Solon, the quondam heroes of our Plutarchian infancy, are now-a-days dwarfed into Myths. Niebuhr laughs Romulus, and other wolf-sucklings, and Numa and Virginia, to scorn. Walpole had doubts about Richard smothering the babes doubts, which, Miss Halsted, a woman who ought to be authority upon nursery matters, rather connives at, than otherwise. And, strange to say, an event so entirely within the reach of contemporary testimony, as the imitative tendencies of the Prince President of France is already the subject of numberless queries.

The first who disputes with the Emperor the honor of serving as a model for the Prince, is Ferdinand of Sicily. It is insisted by those who pretend to know all about it, that the whole plan of the peace campaign against popular rights and immunities in France, was devised at Gaeta, during the exile of Pio Nono, by the Jesuits, who draughted the outline rigorously by the *res gesta* of that queller of patriots and jailor of merit, his Majesty of Naples. They add that his Holiness lent some delicate finishing strokes to the likeness, and, in fact, set the copy for the novice, so as to develope the mimic genius of the acolyte to its largest capacity. The circumstance that but few, comparatively, have been shot, or hung, or *noyadé*, is awkward; but they evade it by alleging that the student hasn't come to that stage of the task. This bold attempt to rob the hero of Marengo of his posthumous laurels, savors of the old Bourbon animosity to the Corsican. They cannot contest the battle of the Pyramids, of Austerlitz, of Eylau, of Jena; but they can prove that *he* is not plagiarized by Louis Bonaparte, and that a Bourbon is—a fact most comfortable to dynastic jealousy. It is indeed hard if the incredible attainments of the Capetians in tyranny and oppression be pirated without the slightest acknowledgment. Candor, however, obliges us to confess that the case is not made out; and we can only say that while both Ferdinand and Prince Louis are proudly eminent in the same sanguinary line, there is a lack of evidence that either has trespassed upon the ingenuity of the other.

The other contestant singularly enough, is a socialist, a dreamer, a pale-Red Republican, M. Cabet. M. Cabet, who endeavored to resuscitate the Mormon embers at Nauvoo, in order to warm a "communist community," published some years ago, a book styled "*Voyage en Icarie*," embodying the Utopian conception of a dreamy enthusiast about a model Republic. A French paper, jealous of the good fame of this gentleman, has collated this work and gathered a rather fair showing of passages, suggestive of the President's recent policy. We quote:

"Cabet makes his hero, Icarus, arrive at supreme power by a *coup d'etat*. The new ruler issues an address to the nation, in which he announces himself as the saviour of society, and enacts universal suffrage, ('Voyage en Icarie,' Paris edition of 1848, p 337.) Until the nation has spoken he constitutes himself dictator, and surrounds himself with a consultative commission, (p. 338.) Thereupon he establishes a national guard, and determines who of the nation shall possess arms, (p. 338.) The fallen statesmen and chief officials are banished, (p. 339.) He now publishes the electoral law, and recommends candidates to the people, (341.) Before the representatives can meet he publishes the constitution, (p. 343.) Of the property he has confiscated, Icarus bestows a largess of five hundred million francs upon the working classes, and sets aside one hundred millions of the same for public education. The elections now take place—'few intriguers of the old Government have the hardihood to present themselves as candidates: in many towns the electors are compelled to the election of proper men, (p. 348.') Among the particular laws are these: 'Freedom of the press does not exist in Icaria.' 'There exists but one national journal, and one provincial journal is permitted in each province. These journals may not publish more than the protocol of the Legislative Assembly and official communications; criticism is forbidden,' (p. 399.")

In all this there is, undeniably, a strong similitude. The President, too, hastened to give the Icarian his walking papers immediately after the *coup d'etat*, a fact that speaks folios to those who remember how shabbily Richelieu behaved to Corneille, after stealing abundantly of his dramatic thunder. But for all that, the testimony is inadequate. M. Cabet may have previously stolen from the Emperor. When Byron wrote us the seventh poetical commandment,

"Thou shalt not steal from Sam Rogers,"

Wordsworth remarked, no theft could be more dangerous, as half a dozen owners would be sure to take out search warrants for goods so stolen. And so with your regal Ferdinands and republican Cabets; they are not honest. They trade with borrowed capital; and whether Prince Louis does get his politics from his own breast or from Vesuvian dungeons, or from Icarian phalanges, he is but appropriating property originally his uncle's, and can justify himself by the precedent of the late confiscation of Chantilly. Napoleon, we reiterate, is the father of the whole system in dispute. The Prince takes it by a sort of collateral inheritance.

Lecture of Archbishop Hughes.

The Lecture of Archbishop HUGHES, delivered last evening at Metropolitan Hall, was heard, with marked attention, by a very large and intelligent audience. The second circle, in that very large hall, to which tickets of admission were sold at double price, was not entirely filled; but with this exception, there was not a seat upon the floor, or in the second gallery, left unoccupied, and the aisles were half filled by persons standing.

That the address was able and interesting, it is needless for us to say. It occupied over two hours in the delivery, and although historical and argumentative, it was listened to with close attention throughout. Its leading purpose, as will be seen from the sketch we publish of it, was to disprove the assertion sometimes made, that this is a Protestant Country, and to show that it has no sectarian character whatever, but that its Constitution and its history alike place all religious denominations upon the same footing, of perfect and equal freedom. By a detailed examination of its history, the Archbishop established the claim of Catholics, as of right and not by permission or toleration, to share equally in all the rights and privileges, civil, religious, political and social, which are the birthright and inheritance of all citizens of the United States.

The tone of the address was candid and dignified, its style clear and elegant, and its whole argument one which will commend itself to the favor of every dispassionate mind. It was read from printed pages, and will be issued immediately in pamphlet form. The Archbishop seemed to be suffering under a severe cold, which rendered the delivery of the lecture laborious for himself, although it did not essentially detract from the pleasure with which it was heard.

☞ An injudicious, or unscrupulous friend will often injure any worthy cause ten times as much as the most envenomed hostility could do. The friendship that hopes to advance an object by falsehood, must be too foolish to give its statements the plausibility necessary to make them credited. It is to be regretted that the recent demonstration in this City in favor of Mr. Webster should be preeminently exposed to just this peril. There are one or two journals which consider it incumbent on them to represent that meeting as the largest and most overwhelming ever held in this City, and to quarrel with everybody that will not go as far in these overstatements as they do themselves. That the cause is injured more by such absurdities, than by the open denunciations of other journals, is palpable enough. Everybody here knows how untrue they are, and the inference is that a cause which requires such gross fabrications to sustain it, must be weak indeed.

The meeting was very large, and very respectable. It was quite large enough to be widely and decidedly influential; and it will be so unquestionably, unless its whole moral weight is destroyed by the rodomontade in which some of the special supporters of the movement think it proper to indulge. They may very easily make the public believe that the meeting was a failure;—they certainly will do so, if its character is made to depend on the truth of their representations.

☞ A correspondent of the *London Times* writes under the date of February 14, from Naples, that fifty-one of the political prisoners confined at Ischia, have been transferred to the village of Montefusco on the main land. The report is currently circulated that the punishments are to be mitigated by the removal of chains, and other ameliorations, but the rumor finds no favor with the letter writer. It is is quite sure that the Court of Naples does throw out some indications of a less barbarous policy for the future. Political prisoners are now in many instances separated from malefactors. A large number of the accused have been released. The trials are suspended, and will probably be discontinued. In all these things, the Government pays a most unwilling tribute to the force of of public opinion. The effect of Mr. Gladstone's writings is felt in the island-dungeon, and in the mountain tower; the captive is more gently treated; a ray of hope is permitted to visit his solitude; and the future is no longer bounded by four-cell walls of impregnable masonry. Poerio, we observe,—the noble, the learned, the refined Poerio—was one of those removed from Ischia to the less intolerable confinement at Montefusco. May not a continuation of the agitation—a reiteration of the charge upon the Neapolitan felonies—produce still further improvements in the condition, and perhaps the eventual release of the prisoners? The Bourbon King has done homage, in one instance, to the common sense of mankind; he may be made to do it again and more abjectly.

—From Belgium there are lively intimations of war, but with perplexing confusion as to the parties and the probable arrangement of sides. The letter-writers all speak confidently of a Russian alliance, for the guarantee of the Belgian frontier; and some even descend to details, and recite as many of Aristotle's categories as apply to the business. It is quite evident, either that Belgium is the victim of Russian diplomatic finesse, or that France is to have a brush with the Czar.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—It is rumored that Commodore John Downs is to be appointed Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, *vice* Commodore Joseph Smith, in May next; and that Commodore Francis H. Gregory will relieve Commodore Downs in the command of the Boston Navy-Yard.

Commodore Lawrence Rosseau will succeed Captain Silas H. Stringham, at the Norfolk Navy-Yard, and the latter is to have command of the Mediterranean squadron.

It is now said that the Japan squadron will not sail until the middle of May.

There are 120 professors of religion among the students of Yale College, 70 in Brown University, 21 at Bowdoin, 118 at Amherst, and some 800 others in different Collegiate institutions in New-England.

The creditors of Texas are requested by a card in the Washington papers, to meet at Washington on the second Monday in April next, to decide upon the acceptance of the terms of payment tendered them.

Col. Benton has gone to Clay Co., Mo., to attend the trial of a libel suit brought against him by Judge Birch, on account of words spoken by the ex-Senator in a late political stump speech.

A bill has been introduced into the Louisiana Legislature, providing for the sale of a portion of the swamp lands, ceded by the General Government to the State under the acts of 1849 and '50.

Bela Badger, an old and respected citizen of Philadelphia, died on Sunday morning at the Frankford Asylum for the Insane.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

The Pope's Presentation to the Washington Monument

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 8.

A large meeting of the Native Americans took place to-night at Commissioner's Hall, Southwark, for the purpose of accepting marbles from the Pope, to be placed in the Washington Monument. A number of violent addresses were made, a series of resolutions adopted protesting against the acceptance of the block—asking the Monument Association to recall their letter of acceptance—recommending the Associations that have contributed blocks to the Monument to withdraw them, unless this request is complied with. And if the Pope's block is placed in the Monument, that a protest block be prepared, with a suitable inscription—and that the people insist on its being placed on the top of the objectionable block.

The Seizure of the Steamer America.

BOSTON, Monday, March 8.

This afternoon on information filed by District Attorney Lunt, a warrant was issued, and the steamship *America* was seized by the United States marshal. The smuggled goods were alleged to be worth about $3,000. An appraiser will be appointed to value the vessel, when the agents here will give bonds for her value, and she will be returned to the custody of her officers. Joseph Bickley, a steward in the ship, has absconded, and a reward of $500 is offered for his arrest.

Reduction of Canal Tolls, &c.

ALBANY, Monday, March 8.

The Canal Board have determined upon reducing the tolls on merchandise now paying 8 mills to 4 mills—certain articles now paying 4 mills are to be reduced to 3 mills—railroad iron, now paying 2½ mills, is to pay 1 mill. No reduction is expected on down freights.

The brothers Turner, arrested about a fortnight ago in the Anti Rent District of Albany County, have surrendered themselves in discharge of their bail, and are now in jail awaiting their trial.

Another Version of the Attack on Camargo—Defeat of Carvajal.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, March 7.

The American Consul has received information that Carvajal attacked Camargo, as reported in our dispatch of yesterday, with about 500 men; but he had been repulsed, and obliged to retreat with the loss of his artillery and ammunition.

The steamship *Fanny* has just arrived from Brazos, and brings the same report as that sent yesterday, but the above is probably correct.

The Georgia at New Orleans—Large Cargo of Cotton.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 6.

The steamship *Georgia*, from New-York, *via* Havana, is below.

The American ship *Winchester* cleared for Liverpool to-day, with 5,753 bales of Cotton—being the largest cargo ever known.

Three Eastern mails are overdue here.

The Murder of Young Lehman.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 8.

Mathias and Blais Skupenskie were this morning arraigned on the charge of murdering Jacob Lehman, and pleaded not guilty. The Attorney General having withdrawn the fifth count in the indictment, the defendant's counsel withdrew the motion to quash.

The Southern Mail—The Florida and Arkansas Indians.

BALTIMORE, Monday, March 8.

There is no mail to-night South of Savannah.

The Indian troubles in Florida seem to be at an end. General Blake has arrived at Tampa with a large delegation of Seminoles from Arkansas. It is believed the removal of the Indians will be effected during the Spring.

Fatal Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 8.

A boy named Isaac Homers, 6 years of age, was run over and killed, in Kensington, by a coal cart, this evening.

Robbery.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 8.

S. C. Ellis, of Parkersburg, Virginia, was robbed last night (supposed in the Western train of cars) of $1,500. The money was on Virginia Banks.

XXXIId CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE...WASHINGTON, Monday, March 8.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Mr. SEWARD presented a petition from the citizens of New-York against the restoration of flogging in the Navy. Also, petitions for the freedom of the public lands.

Mr. RUSK of Texas, presented memorials from six persons, for the payment of claims rejected by the late Board of Commissioners on Claims.

Messrs. RHETT and SOULE presented similar petitions.

Mr. HUNTER presented petitions in favor of granting additional aid to the Collins line of steamers.

Forty petitions were presented against the renewal of the WOODWORTH and PARKER patents.

Mr. SOULE presented resolutions from the Legislature of Louisiana, asking for an appropriation for the removal of obstructions in the Mississippi River.

Mr. CASS presented a memorial, numerously signed, from Pittsburg, against intervention in the affairs of other nations to put down people struggling for liberty.

Mr. BRODHEAD presented sundry petitions from Montgomery County, Pa., asking for a modification of the Tariff of 1846.

SILVER COINAGE—PROPOSED CHANGES.

Mr. HUNTER, from the Finance Committee, to whom was referred so much of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury as related to coinage, reported a bill changing the existing laws regulating the coinage of silver. The bill provides:

That from and after June 1, 1852, the weight of the half dollar shall be 192 grains, and the quarter dollar, dime, and half dime, shall be respectively one half, one-fifth, and one tenth of the said half dollar—which coin is made a legal tender in payment of all sums not exceeding five dollars.

The Treasurer of the Mint, with the approval of the Director, shall purchase the bullion requisite for the coinage of the divisions of the dollar, such coin to be paid out at the mint in exchange for gold coins, at par, in sums not less than one hundred dollars; the Secretary of the Treasury to regulate the amount coined in quarters, dimes, and half-dimes. No deposits for a larger sum than the half dollar quarter, dime and half dime, shall hereafter be received, other than those made on account of the United States. Gold or silver may be cast into bars, or ingots, of either pure metal or of standard fineness, with a stamp upon the same, designating weight and value. Bars or ingots to be in pieces of two, three, five or ten ounces in weight.

SEC. 7, provides that for the coinage of three dollar gold pieces, its devices and shape to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

REPORTS FROM DEPARTMENTS.

The Chair laid before the Senate, the report of the Secretary of State, with lists of persons employed in that department, also a report from the same showing the disbursements for the service of that department for the year ending June 1851; also a report of the Secretary of the Interior, showing the amount of unexpended appropriations for that department for 1850 and 1851, all of which were read, ordered to be printed and referred.

DUTIES ON IRON AND GLASS.

Mr. STOCKTON presented resolutions of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, asking for an increase of duty on iron and glass.

THE CENSUS.

Mr. BAYARD offered a resolution, that the plan for the publication of the census returns, as exemplified in relation to the State of Maryland, which has been laid before the Senate, be referred to a select committee for revision, who shall examine and report what part thereof ought to be printed. Laid over.

OCEAN POSTAGE.

Mr. SUMNER offered the following resolution

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs, while considering the nature and extent of aid, proper to be granted to the ocean steamers, be directed to inquire whether the present charges on letters, carried by these steamers, are not unnecessarily large and burdensome to foreign correspondence, and whether something may not be done to secure the great boon of cheap ocean postage.

Mr. S. spoke some time, pointing out the advantages and blessings to result from a cheap ocean postage. It would have, he said, the effect of causing all mailable matter to be carried in the mail, instead of as now, in the pockets of passengers, and in bales and boxes of merchants.

Mr. BADGER said that the Naval Committee had nothing to do with the rates of postage.

Mr. RUSK said that the rates of postage by steamers were established by treaty, and any alteration could not be accomplished by an inquiry as now directed.

Mr. SUMNER thought the Committee could recommend what was proper to be done.

Mr. DAVIS suggested that the resolution be amended, so as to direct an inquiry to be made by the Post Office Committee.

Mr. SUMNER said that inquiry was predicated on the subjects now before the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. GWIN thought the Naval Committee had nothing to do with this subject, and that the Naval Committee would get rid of the whole subject of these steamships in a day or two.

Mr. SEWARD suggested that a resolution be directed to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. MASON said that the Committee on Foreign Relations could certainly have nothing to do with the subject.

Mr. SUMNER still desired the inquiry to go to the Naval Committee. After some further debate the resolution was laid over.

NAVIGATION IN THE CHINA SEAS.

Mr. SEWARD's resolution was then laid over, that the Secretary of the Navy communicate to the Senate his opinion of the expediency of a reconnoissance of the routes of navigation of the Northern China and Japan seas; and whether any of the United States vessels could be used for that purpose, and what would be the cost of such reconnoissance.

BOUNTY LANDS TO SAILORS.

Mr. STOCKTON gave notice of a bill granting bounty lands to sailors who were engaged in the Mexican war.

IOWA RAILROAD.

The Iowa Railroad bill was next taken up.

Mr. UNDERWOOD addressed the Senate for more than an hour, in reply to objections urged to his amendment; after which, the subject was postponed till Wednesday.

INTERVENTION.

Mr. CLARKE gave notice that to-morrow he would call up his resolution on non-intervention, to enable Mr. SEWARD to speak thereon.

RELIEF OF COL. MITCHELL.

A bill for the relief of Lieut. Col. MITCHELL, in consequence of a judgment obtained against him by one Mr. X. HARMONY, of New-York, was returned from the House, with amendment, which was concurred in by the Senate.

After a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 8.

RESOLUTIONS FROM LOUISIANA.

After the usual opening business, Mr. PENN, of Louisiana, presented a series of resolutions passed by the Legislature of that State relative to the transportation of the mails.

RELIEF OF COL. MITCHELL.

The House then took up for consideration the motion to reconsider the vote ordering the bill for the relief of Col. Mitchell, to be engrossed.

Mr. STEWART moved to postpone the subject for sixty days, upon which a debate ensued. The bill was finally passed.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Virginia, asked leave to offer a resolution appropriating the day exclusively to the call of States, beginning with Maine, for resolutions and bills, of which previous notice had been given, and on which no debate should be allowed. The House refused to suspend the rules, and thus two hours were consumed.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the Homestead Bill.

Mr. FITCH, in rising to address the House, said that as to the bill under consideration, he had but little to say. He proceeded to discuss the President's Annual Message and the incidental circumstances connected therewith. He attributed the President's recommendations to the result of erroneous opinions. In reference to the Cuban invasion, Mr. FITCH said the fault of the Administration is that it has withheld the protection of our flag, instead of giving it. He did not justify that invasion—far from it—but its result has excited a desire for revenge, to be gratified by another invasion—a justification for which will be sought for in the results of the outlawry proclamation of the President. If another invasion should be made, as it will be, would it be proper that the Administration of the Government should be continued in the hands of those who now control it, or given to Mr. WEBSTER who refused to vote men and money during the last war with Great Britain? Or to Mr. CORWIN, who disgraced himself and country by inviting the Mexicans to receive our countrymen with bloody hands to hospitable graves'—or, shall the Administration be intrusted to others, who entertain such opinions and policy?

Mr. FITCH passed to a consideration of our domestic policy, affirming his belief in the efficacy of the Compromise, and avowing an unwillingness to rekindle animosities. The Seward party, said Mr FITCH, seemingly acquiesce in the Compromise, and during the forthcoming struggle they will cry "peace," but the contest over, they will proclaim anew their spurious sentiments. What the Fire-eaters will do remains to be seen. Of all the Whig candidates for the Presidency, Mr. FITCH deemed Mr. FILLMORE the best, but he has long hesitated to go into convention, apprehending little support from the woolly-heads. The prospects of WEBSTER and SCOTT are not flattering, but the latter will speak of the Compromise in ambiguous terms. Mr. FITCH then proceeded to speak of the financial part of the President's Message. The finances of the country are acknowledged to be in a prosperous condition. Mr. F. reviewed the reasonings of the Whig Secretaries of the Treasury, and the mistakes which they made in their financial calculations, and their egregious blunders. In conclusion, Mr F. defended the Democratic administrations from the Whig charge of extravagance.

Mr. WILCOX obtained the floor, when the Committee rose.

U. S. ARMY.

Mr. HOUSTON, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill for the support of the Army, for the year ending June 30, 1851.

IOWA ON THE COMPROMISE.

Mr. CLARKE presented the resolution of the Legislature of Iowa, endorsing the Compromise measures; and he took occasion to repeat the substance of the resolution, and spoke of the difference between Monarchical and Republican Governments. The laws of one are enforced by the musket, those of the other by morality and patriotism. His remarks were highly laudatory of the law-abiding character of the people of that State. The resolutions were ordered to be printed.

The House adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, March 8.

A remonstrance was presented from members of the Bar of New-York against any change of Clerks in the Courts of the said city.

Mr. MORGAN reported favorably on the bill relative to taxes on public buildings in New-York.

Also favorably on the bill to extend the time for collecting Taxes in Brooklyn.

Also, favorably on the bill to establish the grades of streets in the eighth and tenth Wards of Brooklyn.

Also favorably on the bill relative to the Treasurer of Brooklyn.

Also favorably on the bill to alter the Commissioners Map of Brooklyn.

Mr. COOLEY reported a bill amending the general Insurance Law.

Mr. MURRAY reported a bill to provide for the payment out of the general fund, of the debt due July, 1852, by a loan on State Bonds for $470,000, at five per cent., reimbursible in 1867.

Mr. VANDERBILT moved that a message be sent to the Assembly requesting them to return the bills for relief of Oswego Canal Contractors, passed on Saturday by the Senate.

A debate ensued in which Messrs. VANDERBILT, PLATT, MUNROE, COOLEY, WARD, WILLIAMS, VAN SCHOONHOVEN, TABER and others participated.

The resolution was withdrawn.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Monday, March 8.

Mr MILLS gave notice of a bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Sessions held by Justices of the Peace.

Mr UNDERWOOD laid on the table a resolution for the close of the canal locks from 12 P. M., on Saturday night to 12 P. M on Sunday night.

Mr BLACKSTONE brought in a bill to incorporate the New-York Academy of Music.

Mr WALSH gave notice of a bill for a Superintendent of public printing.

Mr. VAN VECHTEN moved that the State Treasurer report the amount of fees paid into the public treasury by the Attorney General.

Mr. HEDGES gave notice of a bill to amend the Revised Statutes in relation to remedies of judgment creditors against estates of intestates.

Mr. BLACKSTONE brought in a bill to incorporate the New-York Academy of Music.

Mr. DELONG brought in a bill declaring the adulteration of wines and liquors a crime, and to suppress tipping shops.

Mr. MOLONEY moved that the bill in relation to Savings Banks be recommitted to the N. Y. delegation, and not lose its place on the general orders. Agreed to.

Mr VAN VECHTEN, that the State Treasurer be requested to communicate to this House whether any and what of fees have been paid into the State Treasury by the Attorney General since Jan. 1, 1850.

WASHINGTON.

The Difficulty with France—The Tariff—Railroad Iron to be Free—The Presidency.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 7, 1852.

The rumor of the recall of M. SARTIGE, Minister from France, is not confirmed. But it is stated that by the steamer which arrived about the 25th ultimo, Mr. WEBSTER received advices that the new dictatorial military government of LOUIS NAPOLEON would pursue its reclamations on account of the seizures of French brandies and fancy goods at San Francisco in 1849 and '50, with increased ardor, and might present to us the alternative of prompt payment or the loss of the agreeable society of M. SARTIGE. In their origin these claims were much less serious than they have now become, for the parties demand interest at California rates, to wit, five per cent. a month. All the claims are two, and some of them three years old; the interest, therefore, much exceeds the principal. Johnny Crapeau must be careful not to overreach himself; for in any sort of a money flicker, Jonathan will certainly be too cute for him. The California claims are said to amount to three millions. If we should pay the money out of hand, we could get it back in three months by a small additional duty on French frippery.

Your readers should place no reliance whatever in the story that there is likely to be any revision of the tariff favorable to protection. The great and inseparable difficulty is, the Democrats, who have an overwhelming majority in each House, have taken position, as a party, against any such alteration. It is due to these more immediately interested in the action of Congress on this subject that the truth should be known. As an active friend to the policy of protection, I have been convinced that nothing could be done ever since the vote on Mr. WELSH's resolution, when the protectionists found themselves in a minority of some fifty votes. And yesterday there were other decisive indications. Mr. MEADE of Va., declared urgency upon the bill extending to the Gaston & Raleigh Railroad Company, of North Carolina, a credit of four years on the payment of the duty upon the rails for their road. Mr. ROBBINS, of Philadelphia, did not see the necessity for such haste, and moved to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole for examination. But the Free Traders demanded the instant passage of the bill. Hereupon ensued a very important deoate. Mr. ROBBINS showed, that to allow such an extraordinary privilege to one company, would be to give it to all. Moreover, it might be considered equivalent to removing the duty on railroad iron altogether—for the same influence which could procure the postponement of payment for four years, would be powerful enough before pay-day arrived to remit the duty altogether. In reference to this, a great many Democrats, and Mr CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, declared that they would vote to make railroad iron free for all time to come—and Mr. C. said he meant to bring in a bill for that purpose. Mr. ROBBINS then moved to lay the bill on the table, and that motion received only forty-eight votes. The bill will, no doubt, be passed by a large majority, and that will be preliminary to the entire removal of the duty on rails.

In addition to this evidence, it is understood that Senator JAMES' plan of modification contemplates the exemption of this sort of iron from duty, while raising the imposts upon cotton and some other articles. Mr. BUCHANAN also lays down a confession of faith for the Democracy in his late Baltimore letter, from which the word tariff is carefully excluded. The fact is, that the matter has been thoroughly canvassed in the party counsels, and it has been determined to risk the loss of Pennsylvania rather than to ensure the defection of a number of Southern States, who threaten to bolt if any favor be shown to the peculiar interests of the former.

The Presidential campaign has been fairly opened by a little private skirmish among the Democrats in the House. BRECKENRIDGE's speech in defence of General BUTLER, has excited deep feeling among the young Democracy. The editor of the *Democratic Review* was an attentive listener to Mr. B.'s vindication of "old fogyism," and declares to his friends that he will write a scorching reply. He says the speech will cause the sale of an additional thousand copies of the April number, and that it is worth, therefore, three or four hundred dollars to him. X. Y.

The small pox has appeared at Savannah, Mo. Several cases have resulted fatally, and quite a number of others are down with the disease.

A United States frigate was seen off the harbor of Rio Janeiro, bound in, on the 29th January, supposed to be the *St. Lawrence*, from New-York.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*, Commodore Downing, was at Rio Janeiro, Jan. 29, taking in water for the Pacific—all well.

Prof. Campbell Morfit, of Philadelphia, has accepted the Swann Professorship of Chemistry in the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore.

The city of Alexandria, Va., has elected a Whig Mayor, Mr. Lawrence B. Taylor.

The Rochester papers speak with much confidence of the probable success of the perpetual sleek.

The Usury Laws.

To the Editor of The New-York Daily Times:

I am informed that a petition has been sent again this year from Wall-street to the Legislature, and a lobby member to endeavor to effect a modification of the Usury Laws. This modification, which "Bentham" approves in your paper of Saturday, proposes, if I understand it rightly, to make any rate of interest agreed upon between borrower and lender, legal. Its advocates contend that it will lessen the rates of interest and benefit the laborer and dependent borrower. But is it not very remarkable that a project to lessen interest should originate with money lenders who live by its power to accumulate the productions of the labor of others! Such disinterestedness in Wall-street cannot fail to excite surprise.

And now, if our farmers, mechanics and other producing classes, believe that their labor and the productions of their labor have, under the present law, too much power over money and are oppressive to money lenders; that the laboring classes are gaining wealth too rapidly and the money lenders too slowly, let them modify the Usury Laws, as proposed, for that will certainly increase the rates of interest, augment the power of money and help the money lenders to gain a greater share of what is yearly produced by labor. But if, on the contrary, the producing classes believe that the money lenders now gain too high rates of interest, and too large a share of the yearly productions, they should petition for a reduction of the rate of interest below seven per cent, and a more stringent Usury Law. If our merchants and mechanics think that Wall-street has now too little power over the trade of the city and country, let them advocate this alteration in the Usury Law, and they will greatly increase the power of money changers, but they will at the same time cripple the trade of the merchant and lower the wages of the mechanic. Whatever surplus is produced in a nation over the consumption in any given year, must be owned by somebody, and the higher the rates of interest the greater the gains of money lenders, and these must correspondingly reduce the gains of the producers or money borrowers. Money is no natural producer, and all it gains by interest it must take in some form out of the productions of labor. MERCHANT.

DIED.

On Sunday morning, 7th inst, EDGAR H. LAING, in the 42d year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 27 East 21st st., on Wednesday afternoon, the 10th inst., at 2½ o'clock. Services at 3 o'clock at Cal

State Prison Discipline—The System in Sardinia.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your article on the punishment of State prison convicts has prompted me to make a suggestion, which you can use or not, as you like.

Several years ago, when I was in Italy, I was surprised to find the Kingdom of Sardinia so far in advance of us in State Prison Discipline. I had always supposed our penitentiary and prison system to be the best in the world; and Italy was the last place to which I thought of looking for milder treatment and a greater regard for man than was to be found here. A printed report, however, made under the sanction of the Government, convinced me of my error. After seeing your article, I overhauled my papers to find this report, but in vain. In my nomadic life it has gone with many other things. I regret this, because it contained facts—individual illustrations of its statements, of the deepest interest and of a most satisfactory character. The main principle, however, and its successful working I distinctly remember, and your imagination must supply the details. *All corporeal punishment* had been abandoned, except in extreme cases and after other means had failed. The convicts were divided into three or four classes—I am not certain which—though I think *four classes*. The *fourth* was the highest rank to which a convict could reach. A badge distinguished the members of this class, and it was not a mere empty mark of honor, (though in Italy this would be something,) but entitled the bearer to a dress superior to those beneath him, to a better supply of food, and greater comforts. The third and second classes had also badges, and dresses, and privileges, adapted to their grade. *Punishment* for misdemeanor, was degradation to a lower rank, or the lowest, according to the crime, and the Keepers, in their testimony, declared there was no corporeal punishment in the range of prison discipline, that was not preferred to this; that culprits, with tears in their eyes, would beg to have the lash, or any physical infliction, substituted for it. Nor, when you come to think of it, is it surprising; for in this system, various powerful motives are brought to bear on the delinquent. Every man has pride and ambition, even the lowest, and he dreads to be cast back to a place from which he has anxiously struggled to escape. This is a law of our common nature; you see it as strong on the slave plantation as in the highest ranks of life. A house slave would gladly take the severest flogging his overseer could inflict rather than be degraded to a field hand, and a field hand will strain every nerve if his master will hold out to him the prospect of becoming a house servant. But there is something more than all this. There is a feeling so subtle that many may not recognize it, yet in its ranklings it is as certain and unvarying as the law of gravitation; and that is, with the first effort to reform comes the consciousness of personal dignity—the happiness which the Prodigal felt in the *resolution* to return.

I forgot to mention that these grades were conferred, not for mechanical skill, but for moral conduct alone; they indicate the degree of reformation. Now, I believe that a theory based on the known laws and qualities of the human soul, is a safe one to act upon; yet this is not a mere theory, but an experiment which has been working for years in a despotic Government, where there is no sensitiveness in inflicting corporeal punishment to warp the judgment; yet here it is preferred to all others for its *effectiveness*.

The advantages of this system of rewards are incalculable.

The first, as I mentioned, is the almost entire abrogation of corporeal punishment.

The second is the better hopes and resolutions with which the effort to reform always inspires a man.

Third, the reformed state in which the convict is cast forth again upon the world. This benefit is not confined to moral improvement, but to the position that accompanies it. He is not placed beside the degraded criminal, who comes out at the same time, without any certificate of character. He has, by his good conduct, acquired a *position* which aids him in any effort to become honest.

In the fourth place, it humanizes the keeper. He is obliged, from his very office, to present before the convict the benefit of good behavior, and the degradation with which vicious conduct is sure to be visited. By inculcating morals he naturally becomes more kind and considerate.

It must be remembered that this system, which has been found to work so well in Sardinia, does not prevent the use of harsh means to the incorrigible. Every objection to this system seems taken from its opponent at the outset, for as to those who wilfully remain in the first rank,—refuse to put forth any effort and persist in misdemeanor there remains still severe treatment. However much the advocates of corperal punishment may believe in flogging, they cannot object to a criminal becoming so correct in his behavior as not to *need it*. This system gives to every man a chance of becoming better, and being better treated, while it does not in the least screen the incorrigible from other and severe punishment.

This report, however, stated that the cases were *exceedingly rare* when a convict persisted, for any length of time, in remaining in the first class. The force of example would decrease his obstinacy, and the stimulus of bettering his condition soon prompt him to efforts that would make him a better man. A great many convicts in our prison are the creatures of circumstance, criminals from bad education and associations, and they will reply to the first call of hope and ambition. Yours truly, H.

SEIZURE OF AMERICAN VESSELS.—A Valparaiso correspondent of the *Herald* states that a great commotion recently occurred among the State prisoners of Chili, at the Straits of Magellan. Banished from their homes on account of political and other offences, they get up a revolution there among themselves—killing the Governor, taking the garrison, and declaring them selves free and independent of Chili.

The American bark *Florida* which had been chartered by the Chilian Government, and freighted with a full cargo of revolutionists, was forcibly seized while at the Straits, and is now in possession of the prisoners. Official information has also been given to the American Consul, at Valparaiso, that another American vessel, (name unknown,) bound from California to New-York, with a large amount of gold on board, had been captured by the renegades, who have sailed with both vessels for "parts unknown." The English and French admirals have both dispatched ships in search of the pirates.

A similar outbreak has recently occurred at the island of Juan Fernandez, and attempts made to take the American bark *Eliza*, which was freighting with wood there at the time, but she succeeded in putting out to sea before they accomplished their designs. This island is at present one of the depots for Chile prisoners.

The great shaft for boring the Hoosac Tunnel was cast at South Boston on Friday last. It is 23 feet long, 33 inches in diameter, and 4½ inches in thickness. To the shaft is to be attached a drill, to be driven by eighty-horse steam-power.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOST.—Sunday, P M, between No 27 5th-av and the church, cor. 10 h-st, University-place, a large GOLD PENCIL, with yellow topaz in the head. The finder will be suitably rewarded by bringing it to the above number. m9-4t*

THROUGH TICKETS TO CALIFORNIA—March 17.—For sale, two 1st Cabin (with state rooms) and two Steerage Tickets, on steamers SIERRA NEVADA and NEW-ORLEANS. Inquire at No 113 William-st., up stairs m9-2t

TO MACHINISTS AND OTHERS.—A safe and profitable manufacturing business for sale. Also, a steam-engine and boiler of 25 or 30 horse-power for sale cheap. Apply at the Factory, No 33 Vestry-st, up-stairs. m9-3teod*

NEW-YORK, March 5, 1852.—My wife, JANE, having left my bed and board without any just cause or reason, this is to caution any person trusting the said JANE WHITE on my account, as I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her from this date.
m8-3t* JOHN WHITE No. 16 Thompson-st.

COGNAC "STAR PROPRIETORS"—Cognac "Francis I." Brandies, and "Double Swan Gin," landing *ex Lodebar, Ovando*, and *Shelter*, from Rochelle and Bordeaux, and *ex Lovera* and *Aaele*, from Rotterdam. These are the best liquors imported for trade use. For sale by L. H. SIMPSON & SONS, No. 19 Beaver-st. m9-1t*

CLARETS, HOCKHEINER, PORT—Pure Juice and Champagne Wines, just arrived, and for sale at various prices, according to grade. These wines are worthy the attention of connoisseurs, hotel keepers, and the trade, being an assortment seldom met with. For sale from U. S. Bonded Warehouse, by L. H. SIMPSON & SONS, Importers, No. 19 Beaver-st. m9-1t*

MONEY.—Money may be obtained for short periods in sums from $1 to $1 000 on watches, plate, jewelry, dry-goods, or any other property, at the Pacific General Agency Office, No. 114 Grand-st, corner of Broadway, over the Pacific Bank. The strictest confidence and honor may be relied upon. Office hours are from 9 to 3 o'clock and 5 to 7. Houses, lands, &c., for sale and to let. m8-3t*

WRITING PAPERS.—A large and very desirable assortment of all the various grades, for sale by
BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL,
m1-1m No 115 Fulton-st.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, SACKING, CANVAS, BALE ROPE CUTTINGS, GRASS and TARRED ROPE, and all other kinds of paper makers' stock, by
12f-1m CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No 64 Beekman-st.

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER, constantly on hand, and made to order, by
BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL,
m1-1m No 115 Fulton-st.

WRITING PAPERS BY THE CASE ONLY.—The largest and most desirable assortment in the United States, for sale by
13f-1m CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st.

A FINE LOT OF BRANDY, Sherry, Madeira, and Champagne, for sale below the market rates, by
m8-1weod* W. LIVINGSTON, No. 1 New-st.

TIMOTHY P. BURGER, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, No. 37 Chatham, corner of North William-st., New-York. m6-3teod*

CHICORY.—Prime Ezgine, warranted pure, constantly for sale in barrels by G. WALKER, No. 256 Washington-st. 13f-1m

WANTED.

TEN MEN WANTED.—Of good address, to sell patent articles of domestic use, and needed in every family. Agents are making from $5 to $10 per day. State Agents, with $100 to $300, can make $2,000 per annum. Also, men to sell KOSSUTH MEDALS. Call, or address, post-paid, 317 Bowery. m9-3t*

SALESMEN WANTED.—Two or three first class Dry Goods Salesmen can secure permanent situations by applying immediately at SMITH & NOYES,' 371 & 373 Fulton street, Brooklyn. None but those who can produce good references as to integrity and ability need apply m9-1t.

STEREOTYPE FINISHER WANTED.—One or two good Stereotype Finishers wanted at No. 10 North William-st. Permanent situations for good hands.
m9-1t* BILLIER & BROTHERS.

SITUATION WANTED.—A respectable elderly Scotch female wishes a situation to attend children, or take care of an invalid. Would make herself useful in any family and assist in the fine ironing, having been eighteen years in one situation as laundress. She has been only a few months in this country, and can give good references. Can be seen at No. 175 8th-av., on the third floor. m9-1t*

SITUATION WANTED.—A respectable young Scotch girl wishes a situation, as lady's maid, or as seamstress, and to do light chamber work. She is willing to take care of children. Inquire at No. 97 West-20th-st., where she is to be seen any day. m9-2t*

GOVERNESS WANTED.—A daily Governess to instruct two young Misses in the usual English branches, French and Music. The lady will be required to attend from three to four hours a day. Address Mrs S Box 1,150 Post Office, stating terms and qualifications. m9-1t*

GOLD PEN GRINDER WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—None need apply except the best of workmen. A. MORTON & CO.,
m9 6t* No. 175 Broadway, up s'airs.

HAND PRESSMAN WANTED.—A good pressman can have a good situation at HART'S, No. 117 Liberty-st. None but first class hands need apply. m9-1t*

AGENTS WANTED.—Male and Female Agents wanted to solicit applications for the Membership of the CONNECTICUT HEALTH ASSOCIATION. Good encouragement given. Apply personally, or by letter, to WM. H. BASSETT, Actuary,
m6-6t* N Y. Branch Office, No. 100 Maiden-lane.

AGENTS WANTED.—500 agents to sell the Life and American SPEECHES of KOSSUTH, illustrated. Large percentage given, and high wages made. Call or address, post-paid, American Family Publication Establishment No. 128 Nassau-st., N Y. 10f-1m*

AGENTS WANTED, to circulate the "Baptist Memorial," edited by Rev J OHN DOWLING, D. D, in all parts of the Union. Rare inducements offered. Apply to Z. P. HATCH, No 142 Nassau-st., up stairs. m8 3t*

COUNTERS AND PRINT STANDS WANTED.—HASTINGS, LIBBEY & FORBY, No. 55 Dey-st.
m8-3t*

BOARDING.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A pleasant Room, furnished, and supplied with gas, would be rented to a gentleman and wife, without children. Location desirable, and within three minutes' walk of South Ferry. Apply on the premises, No. 61 Joralemon-st.—first house above Hicks-st, m6-3t*

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Without board, to one or two single gentlemen, from the 1st of May next, (a front parlor, with bedroom, attached, if required,) on the second floor of a house in one of the most pleasant locations in the Seventh Ward. Address Box No. 1,298, Post Office, with name and address. m8-6t*

GENTLEMEN'S SLEEPING ROOMS TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished, to suit applicants, in the new buildings, No 450 Broadway. Also, a suit of three handsome rooms connected, suitable for a party of gentlemen. Also, rooms suitable for Odd Fellows Club Rooms, Artists &c. Apply to GEO. W. MILLER, No. 450 Broadway, up stairs. m5 6t*

TO LET.

COTTAGE TO RENT.—A Cottage House and small Lot, on line of N J Railroad, 25 miles from the city Price $70. The owner would like to board with the family. Also, a House in Newark, N.J. Price $300. Inquire within three days, of Mr. M, No. 57 Bleecker-st. m9-1t*

COTTAGE TO LET.—To a small family, the beautiful stone cottage immediately adjoining the Episcopal Church in East-Chester. Inquire at No 15 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., or of PHILEMON FOWLER, Esq, at East-Chester. m9-3teod*

NO 25 MAIDEN LANE TO LET.—Several Rooms to let in the above building, suitable for Engravers, Jewellers, Watch Case Makers, &c. Inquire at No 4 Maiden-lane. [m9 3t*] WM H SMITH & CO

UPPER PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—No. 137 Barrow st, consisting of Room, two Bed Rooms and Pantry, to a very small family only. Rent, $110. m8-2t*

LOWER PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The lower part of the modern built House, No 132 Broome st, consisting of the parlors on the first floor, three bedrooms on the third floor, and front basement. Only $225 Rent, $250, to a desirable tenant. Inquire at the premises, or of J D LAWRENCE, No 28 Coenties Slip. m9-1t*

HOUSE WANTED.—A House in Brooklyn.—Would buy or rent a modern built dwelling house in a pleasant neighborhood. Address J F S., *Times* office, stating location, price, terms, &c. &c. m8-3t*

HOUSE TO LET.—The three-story and basement brick Dwelling, just finishing, on the north side of 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. House 20x46, with brown stone front to balcony three rooms deep, with range, hot and cold water on each floor, water-closets and wash tubs, bath-room hot air and speaking tubes, dumb waiter, gas pipes, with neat stable and carriage-house on rear. Rent, $740. Inquire No. 227 Grand-st., four doors West of Bowery. m9 2weod*

HOUSE TO LET.—A two story and attic frame house, with eight lots of ground for a garden, in 61st at., near 2d-av Croton water in the basement. Rent, $160. Apply to [m6 3t*] JOHN G. LIGHTBODY, No. 38 Rose-st.

CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS, Nos. 412, 414, 416, 418, and 420 Broadway.—The undersigned most respectfully invites the attention of societies and others who may wish to hire the most elegant and extensive rooms in the city, that the same may be had for the spring and summer months, by application to GEO W MILLER, up stairs. m5-6t*

ROOMS TO BE HAD TILL MAY.—A family about to move, wishing the use of one or more genteel furnished rooms till 1st May next, can be accommodated. The rooms are at present occupied by a family leaving town. Possession given immediately. Apply at No 338 Fourth-av.

ROOM TO LET WITH STEAM-POWER.—At the well known Congress Steam mill. The room is very light, and the power steady. The engine was built by the celebrated engine-builder, W Burdon, of Brooklyn. Call and see for yourself. To be let at reasonable terms.
m6 6t* CONGRESS STEAM MILLS,
No 173 Forsyth-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Several well-lighted rooms, with constant and steady power, in building corner Elizabeth and Hester sts. Apply to
MORTON & BREMNER,
m3-6t* No. 212 Pearl st, cor Fletcher-st.

LOFTS TO LET.—For Storage, or Manufacturing purposes. Three Lofts 25 x 90 feet. Situation central, corner lot, fine light. Rent $200 each. Apply to
VAN ZANDT & LIVINGSTON,
m6 2weod* No 1 New-st.

VALUABLE DOCK TO LEASE.—Being one side of one of the longest lease on the North River below Cortland-st., N R., suitable for steamboats or Propeliers—350 feet long and 20 feet water to lease. Apply at No 2 Pine st. m6 3t

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The modern two-story and attic House, with a tea room and Lot, No. 266 Henry-street. The House is 75 by 42; Lot 31 by 113. $6,000 may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to
m8-6t* A. G. THORP, Jr., No. 192 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The 3-story, basement and sub-cellar brick house, and lot No 133 South 9th-st, Williamsburg. Lot 25x100 house 25x40—well built and in good order. For terms apply to BURR, WATERMAN & CO., No. 114 South st. m9-eod6.*

HOUSES FOR SALE.—In Jersey City, about five minutes' walk from the Ferry, two handsome and well-furnished, three story and basement, brick houses. Price, $3,200, part of which may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EVAN JONES, Prospect-place, corner of Barrow st, Jersey City. 20f-1meod*

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR ONE WILL BE EXCHANGED FOR CITY PROPERTY.—Several delightful residences at New-Rochelle, contiguous to the Railroad depot. Two adjoin the shore, and two within a quarter of a mile. Rent from $100 to $600. One will be let with ten acres of land, and one with fifty acres, if desired. Apply to DAVID HARRISON, Jr, 65 Chatham st, or to JOHN G. HORTON and DAVID HARRISON, New-Rochelle. 27f-2taw4w*

HOMESTEAD FOR SALE.—The building on the property of the New-York and Mamaroneck Homestead Association, situated at Mamaroneck Village near the Railroad Depot, now the residence of GEO. H GUION, Esq, together with the acre plot connected thereto, and reserved for the House is offered for sale by the Association. The House is of modern construction and nearly new—it is in first-rate repair, high and slightly situated, within full view of and about two minutes walk of the Railroad. The second and third trains stop some eight times a-day at this depot, and the commutation from this city is about 7½ cents a trip, the adjacent property has nearly all changed hands within a short time, and is fast being improved. The new village is nearly graded, and the deeds will be ready early in April. The above offers a fine opportunity for a gentleman's country residence, and will be sold low at the present time. Apply to W P LABARRE,
m3-2w No 156 Bowery, up-stairs.

A CITY HOMESTEAD.—Mechanics, Workingmen, and others, desirous of possessing one or two Lots on Eighth or Ninth Avenue, free from any time obligations of building, yet certain to rise 500 per cent in value inside of three years, are informed that 66 are now offered for sale on subscription at the office of E. D EWEN, No. 66 John st., up stairs. N. B—Terms easy. No more than two lots will be deeded to any one subscriber. m5-5t*

A FARM FOR SALE—Of 70 acres, 31 miles from New-Brunswick, Somerset Co., choice young selected Fruit trees of all kinds. Price, $3 000; mortgage, $1 000. Also a farm of 120 acres, west of New-Brunswick, a large house with 13 rooms, and all kinds of fruit, good water near the house; under high state of cultivation. Price, $7 200. $3,000 can remain on both as bond and mortgage for 3 years. Or wanted to borrow on either or both these farms, for one or three years, $2,000. Apply to
m6-8t* GAGER & CHAMBERS, No. 61 Chambers-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A valuable farm in the town of Eastchester, on the White Plains Turnpike, and in the vicinity of the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad, containing 70 acres. On the premises are a large Dwelling House, Barn, Carriage House and Cider Mill, all in perfect order. It is divided into Plough, Meadow, Pasture and Timber Land, together with three Orchards, containing grafted Trees of every description. There is an extraordinary fine Spring of water. Also a never-failing School, and Churches of every denomination in the vicinity. The Farm is in a high state of cultivation, and Crops, Stock and Utensils will be sold with it, or separate, at the option of the purchaser. Title indisputable, and possession given immediately. For further particulars, terms of sale, &c., apply to THOMAS P. HEUSTIS, on the premises, or to ISAAC WAKD at the Bowery Savings Bank or at his dwellinr, No 112 2d-st,
EASTCHESTER, Oct 8, '851. m6-3t*

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A very desirable Country Seat at South Amboy; for further information apply to T. J. HALL, No 203 Broadway, between 10 and 1 o'clock. To rent Nos. 69 and 71 East 16th st. A Farm 23 miles on the line of the New-Haven railroad. Apply to
11f-tf ANDREWS & LAMPHIER, No. 203 Broadway.

LAND ALMOST GIVEN AWAY.—Cheap Lots in the village of Upper and Middle Morrisania, Mount Vernon, Mount Hope and Fairmont, for sale, with plans for cheap Houses, which can be put up in two or three weeks. Also large and small Houses for sale and to let. Desirous and specifications for all kinds of building furnished with cheapness and dispatch, by WILLIAM GRAY, Architect and Builder, No. 1 Washington-av., Upper Morrisania, or on Mount Hope. m4-6t TuThs8*

BOOT AND SHOE STORE FOR SALE.—The stock and fixtures and lease amounting to about $2,300 of the old established shoe store, No. 324 Hudson st, N. E corner of Vandam. will be sold if applied for immediately. None but a cash customer need apply. Inquire in the store.
m8-1t* WATKINS & CO.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READABLE BOOKS.

APPLETON'S POPULAR LIBRARY OF THE BEST AUTHORS.—Messrs. APPLETON announce to the public the issue of a new series of books, attractive in form, and of permanent value and entertainment, intended in subject and convenience for the widest possible circulation, to be printed uniformly in a very elegant and convenient 12mo form, in volumes of from 250 to 400 pages each, bound in a neat style for presentation, in fancy paper boards. The first volume will be published on Wednesday, entitled—

ESSAYS FROM THE LONDON TIMES—A collection of Historical and Personal Sketches. Price 50 cts.

CONTENTS—Lord Nelson and Lady Hamilton—Railway Novels—Louis Philippe and his Family—Drama of the French Revolution—Howard the Philanthropist—Robert Southey—The Amours of Dean Swift—Reminiscences of Coleridge and Southey by Cottle—John Keats—Sporting in Africa—Francis Chantrey—Ancient Egypt.

Brilliant original Essays, frequently displaying the neat humor of a Sydney Smith, the glowing narrative sweep of a Macaulay. These Essays exhibit a variety of treatment, and are models of their class. The sketch of the French Revolution of 1848, and the paper on the Amours of Dean Swift, are masterpieces in their different ways; the one as a forcibly painted picturesque panorama of startling events, the other as a subtle investigation of character. The story of Lord Nelson's Lady Hamilton is an example of pathos where the interest grows out of a clear, firmly presented statement. The paper on Egypt is an admirable resumé of the results of Antiquarian study, in a style at once learned and popular.

ON THE FOLLOWING WEDNESDAY

THE YELLOW PLUSH PAPERS—By W. M. Thackeray. To be immediately followed by—

THE MAIDEN AND MARRIED LIFE OF MARY POWELL, afterward Mistress Milton.

THE PARIS SKETCH BOOK—By W. M Thackeray.

GAIETIES AND GRAVITIES—By Horace Smith, one of the authors of the Rejected Addresses. m9-2t

FIFTH THOUSAND OF

THE OLD GUARD OF NAPOLEON, from Marengo to Waterloo. By J. T. Headley. 1 vol., with eleven Illustrations.

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"Mr. H. has written the history with great spirit and graphic distinctness, and with sympathies ever on the right side."—*N Y. Evangelist*.

"The book is written in the glowing style of the author."—*Springfield Republican*.

"No one can read it without deep interest."—*N. B. Mercury*.

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The facts are carefully collected, the scenes well depicted, and the book of decided merit and interest. Published by
CHARLES SCRIBNER,
m6-3t No. 145 Nassau-st., New-York.

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RECENT AMERICAN COINS—One volume octavo, with 65 engravings, newly bound. Price, $1.

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m8-D&W J SMITH HOMANS.
No. 50 Wall-st., or No. 111 Washington-st., Boston.

SPANISH HISTORY OF THE

UNITED STATES—COMPENDIO DE LA HISTORIA DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS O REPUBLICA de AMERICA.—For Emma Willard. Traducido al Castellano por Miguel S. Tolon. Price $2. The rapid sale and great merit of Mrs Willard's History of the United States, has induced the publication of the same work in the Spanish language. Published by A. S. BARNES & CO.,
mleod&W No. 51 John st., N. Y.

JUST PUBLISHED,

GERTRUDE LESLIE; OR, THE QUEEN'S VENGEANCE—a thrilling Historical Romance of the times of Queen Mary of England. The book is got up in good style handsomely illustrated. Price 50c. Early orders only can be supplied. The usual discount to the trade.
m9 1t* STEARNS & CO., Publishers, No. 202 William st.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

TO RAILROAD COMPANIES AND CAR BUILDERS.—The owners of the Fuller Patent for Rubber Car Springs the only original and genuine patent in existence, invite the attention of the Railroad public to the following legal opinion of Hon R. H. Gillet, late Solicitor of the United States Treasury, and of F B Cutting, Esq, of counsel, touching the validity of Fuller's Patent, and of the legality of the claims under which Ray's Springs are manufactured. All orders for car Springs filled with promptitude at 50 cents a pound, guaranteeing them to be equal in all respects to any now in use in the United States. HORACE H DAY, 21 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

NEW YORK, March 8, 1852.

SIR—Yours of this date, in relation to W. C Fuller's and F. M Ray's Patents for India Rubber Springs is received. I state, in reply, that I have been one of the Counsel for Mr Fuller in the controversy, and understand the points involved in it. Mr. Fuller's Patent was granted in England, on the 2nd of October, 1845, and in the United States on the 24th of October, 1846. Ray's American Patent (the one in question) has not been annulled, repealed, or declared void or invalid, but it remains in full force and validity. He can maintain suits for violation of it. Purchasers using it cannot be made responsible to Mr Ray until after a verdict first obtained under the authority of the United States, in their Patent to Fuller, and, second, because Ray's patent was issued contrary to the express provisions of the statute, and on that account is utterly void. No suit can be sustained upon it by Ray against any one. The Commissioner of Patents, in his order for its issue indicated his doubts as to the subject of the right to issue it in preference to Fuller, having previously refused Ray's Patent, and says he gives Ray the benefit of his doubts, and consequently made the order. The error in granting this Patent to Ray, under the facts and law of the case, is so palpable, that I have been retained by Mr Fuller to institute a suit in the United States Circuit Court to set it aside, and I am now preparing the bill to be filed at once.

Your obed ent servant, R H GILLET

I fully concur in the opinion above expressed.
n9-1w F B CUTTING, Counsel for Fuller.

RUBBER SPRINGS.—In these city, where the character of both Mr Day and myself are well known, I should be quite willing to let the question of veracity between us rest, but his advertisement accusing me of having published a false statement, is likely to go before many parties who are not so well acquainted with Mr Day, I think it due to myself to take some notice of his statement. I now reiterate the fact most distinctly, that he has, both directly and indirectly, by every device in his power, sought, that I might enjoy the entire monopoly of the business, and fortunately I am prepared with *proof* of this, as Mr Day will soon discover, instructions having already been given to my counsel to commence proceedings against him for the libel. I have nothing to do with *any* combination, my reputation solely upon my *right*, and the *superiority* of my springs. I ask nothing but a fair price for a *good* article—one that I am warranting for five years. The American Institute having granted me the highest premiums for the last five years in succession, and the Patent Office having decided against Fuller's claim, and established the validity of my own, is pretty fair evidence that I not only make the *best* Springs, but have the *only* right to make them. I shall certainly give Mr Day an opportunity of satisfying Railroad Companies and Car Builders using his Springs, of the responsibility of his promised indemnity, by commencing proceedings at once against all parties infringing my rights who are, in my estimation, *responsible* for the damages likely to be obtained. Mr Day, as I am given to understand, has about as much as he can well attend to, in defending the numerous suits already brought against him, for infringement of different Patents. [m6-6teod*] F. M RAY, No 104 Broadway, N.Y.

CAR BUILDERS AND RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The subscriber is now part owner of "FULLER'S PATENT INDIA RUBBER CAR SPRINGS," and cautions all persons interested of his determination to maintain his right under this patent. Fuller's patent is the original, first, and only genuine one. Extensive arrangements are made to supply the springs to car builders, railroad companies, and all who require to use this patent. The price is fixed at 56c. per pound, including the privilege to use the patent. The American Institute have just awarded the advertiser the first premium for best India rubber car springs. Orders from any part of the United States, stating the exact weight of the pieces of rubber required, will be promptly executed. No other person has authority to make or vend the India rubber car springs, which operate by compression of the rubber. HORACE H DAY,
Oldest manufacturer of India rubber now in the business in the United States, and owner of nineteen India rubber patents. Warehouse, No. 21 Cortlandt-st, N Y.

Public attention is called to the advertisement of Mr. Day. He is now the only person authorized to manufacture and vend my patent in the United States.
21f 1meod By his Attorney, G. M. KNEVITT.

INDIA RUBBER FINGER COTS.—An excellent covering for sore fingers. Self adhering and impervious to air or water. Price per half gross 6s., 10s and 14s., in neat boxes. Druggists, and the trade generally, supplied by
27f-1m* D HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden Lane

SALAMANDER SAFES.

THE WORLD'S FAIR PREMIUM SAFES.—Depot Green Block, Water st., between Maiden Lane and Wall-st. The subscriber placed his fire and burglar proof iron safe in competition with the whole world, at the great Exhibition in London, for which an impartial jury awarded a medal. The American Fair held last fall in Castle Garden, also awarded to him a gold medal for the best Fireproof Safe, and he has never failed to obtain the highest premium when his safe has been put in competition with others for that purpose. Certificates have been received from the following well known mercantile houses, who have had their books, papers and money preserved in these superior Safes, after having been in that 30 days, (and can with many others, be seen at my store,) viz.: Messrs. Stillwell & Montrose, and Mr. J. L. Watkins, in the Fulton-st fire; Messrs. Fisher & Robinson, and Messrs John Lockwood & Co, in the great fire, cor of Liberty and Nassau-sts.; and Messrs Proud & Bowman, Jersey City. I am the proprietor of HALL'S PATENT LOCK, which obtained a medal (in the name of Adams & Co., Boston) at the World's Exhibition, and is considered the best lock for the price ever invented, being proof against picking, and the key is no larger than a cent, and can be made changeable. I invite all purchasers to a close and careful investigation, before purchasing, and decide for themselves, who makes the best fire, burg ar and damp proof safes combined. SILAS C. HEARING,
m6-2weod Nos 135. 137 and 139 Water-st., N.Y.

FIRE DEFIED!—RICH'S SAFES AGAIN!!—WILDER'S PATENT.—The following letter respecting the fire in Ulster, N. Y., is also her convincing proof of the necessity for every man being provided with one of Rich's Fire-proof Safes:

NEW-YORK, 28th Feb, 1852.

MESSRS STEARNS & MARVIN, Successors to Rich & Co.—*Gents*: We have the pleasure to inform you that the books of the Ulster White Lead Co., and $600 in bank bills were preserved in one of your Safes when their store at Ulster, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on the night of the 3d inst. The building, with its contents, was entirely consumed; nothing whatever remained but your Salamander. Respectfully yours, BATTELLE & RENWICK,
No 161 Front-st., Agents for the Ulster White Lead Co.

An assortment of various sizes and patterns, with and without powder-proof locks, for sale at the depot, No. 146 Water-st, New York.

STEARNS & MARVIN, Successors to RICH & Co. sole proprietors of RICH'S Patent, and the only makers of Salamander Safes combining Wilder's and Rich's Patents.
m2 12t TuThs8*

PAPER HANGINGS, BORDERS AND WINDOW-SHADES—The large assortment, embracing more than five hundred different patterns and styles, from the finest gold and velvet to common blanks, including Decorations, Oak, Marble, Maple Fire-Board Prints, &c. Orders solicited from the country and city trade. The subscribers would also inform the citizens of New-York and Brooklyn that they are prepared to receive and execute all orders in furnishing and putting up Decorations and Hangings in saloons, public halls, drawing-rooms, parlors, &c. Please call and examine at the manufactory, Nos. 66 and 68 Schermerhorn-st., near City Hall, Brooklyn.
14f 1meod* EAMES, HOOGLAND & Co.

RICH AND USEFUL GIFTS.—A GOLD PEN and Pencil Case has just been issued from the manufactory of the subscribers, the most complete and convenient pocket companion ever offered to the public, and which for beauty of workmanship defies competition. Six sizes, patents and warranted. Also, a large and varied assortment of gold and silver pencil and pen cases, together with our superior gold pens, which need no proof of their superiority except the increased demand and the numerous attempts at imitation.
d19-1M13 A. C. BARTLETT & CO., 109 and 111 Maiden-lane.

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER constantly on hand and made to order by
12f-1m CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st.

MEDICAL.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.—Many years of trial, instead of impairing the public confidence in this medicine, has won for it an appreciation and notoriety by far exceeding the most sanguine expectations of its friends. Nothing but its intrinsic virtues and the unmistakable benefit conferred on thousands of sufferers, could originate and maintain the reputation it enjoys. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community, have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten. While it is a fraud on the public to pretend that any one medicine will infallibly cure—still there is abundant proof that the CHERRY PECTORAL does, not only as a general thing, but almost invariably, cure the maladies for which it is employed. As time makes these facts wider and better known, this medicine has gradually become the best reliance of the afflicted, from the log-cabin of the American peasant, to the palaces of European Kings. Throughout this entire country, in every State, city, and indeed almost every hamlet it contains, CHERRY PECTORAL is known as the best remedy extant for diseases of the Throat and Lungs, and in many foreign countries, it is coming to be extensively used by their most intelligent Physicians. In Great Britain, France and Germany, where the medical sciences have reached their highest perfection, CHERRY PECTORAL is introduced, and in constant use in the Armies, Hospitals, Alms Houses, Public Institutions, and in domestic practice, as the surest remedy their attending Physicians can employ for the more dangerous affections of the lungs. Also in milder cases, and for children it is safe, pleasant, and effectual to cure. In fact, some of the most flattering testimonials we receive have been from parents who have found it efficacious in cases particularly incidental to childhood. The CHERRY PECTORAL is manufactured by a practical Chemist, and every ounce of it under his own eye, with invariable accuracy and care. It is sealed and protected by law from counterfeits, consequently can be relied on as genuine without adulteration. We have endeavored here to furnish the community with a medicine of such intrinsic superiority and worth as should commend itself to their confidence—a remedy at once safe, speedy and effectual, which this has by repeated and countless trials proved itself to be; and trust by great care in preparing it with chemical accuracy, of uniform strength, to afford Physicians a new agent on which they can rely for the best results, and the afflicted with a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can do. Prepared and sold by
JAMES C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold by A. B. & D SANDS, corner of Fulton and William sts., RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., C. H. KING, T. T. GREEN, and all the Druggists in New-York; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by all dealers in medicine everywhere. j3-eodtf*

MYERS' COMPOUND EXTRACT OF ROCK ROSE.—With this title a Compound is now being introduced to the citizens of this City and the States at large, which, from its origin, and the high standing of the Gentlemen immediately connected with its manufacture, together with the conclusive proofs of its medicinal and curative properties must place itself in public confidence above all other Medicines, professing the same cures, or of a Sarsaparilla order now extant. Many, perhaps are ready to exclaim Quack!—another Humbug. To all who do so, without giving it actual for either of the diseases it has cured, we say, you give the lie to some of the most eminent physicians, who give their names in testimony of the good it has done. It is certain cure, if used as directed, of the following: Scrofula, Erysipelas, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Canker Sore Mouth, Sick Headache and General Debility. Already the following eminent Druggists, in this city and vicinity, are selling it: Mr P. H. Ring, E. M. Guion, W. D. Crumbie, D. Finger. In Brooklyn Mrs. M. Hayes and Mr. Owen. In Williamsburg, W Berrian. In Hoboken, J. J. Vandoreef, Esq, and J B Scott, wholesale agent at the Office of the Company, No 412 Broadway. The following Physicians who have used it in their practice, L. P Brockett, M D Hartford, D A Tyler, M D., New-Haven; J. H. Thompson, Philadelphia; Dr Webb, Madison, Ct; Dr S. F Bartlett, of Lyma; Dr. N B Ives, New-Haven; and the Medical Faculty of Yale College—speak in the highest terms of its efficacy in curing the diseases herein-named.
WM. FRANKLIN & CO.,
m9 3t TuTh&S* Proprietors, New-Haven, Conn.

DEAFNESS DEAFNESS, DEAFNESS—

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

A MAN SHOT IN FORTY-FIFTH-STREET.—On Sunday night, about 11 o'clock, a man by the name of William Kelter was shot in the right shoulder, and probably fatally wounded. It seems he was in the act of picking up some boards from the premises of Jacob Rotter, in Forty-fifth-street, east of Third-avenue, and, being observed by the owner, he was ordered to desist from carrying away the property at the peril of his life; but he would not, and Rotter exclaimed, "put down them boards or I will shoot you." Kelter did not heed the warning and replied, "If you shoot me, I'll stick you," whereupon Rotter took deliberate aim and discharged the contents of a loaded musket at the man and he fell to the ground. The report of the fire-arms was heard by some citizens who approached the wounded man, and immediately conveyed him to his mother's residence, corner of Forty-fifth-street and Third-avenue, where he was examined by Drs. Morris and Dexter, and pronounced beyond all hopes of recovery. The attendance of Coroner Ives was then procured, who took Kelter's deposition, and ordered the arrest of the assailant to await further action in the matter. The gun was loaded with buck shot, which lodged near the lung, and mangled the flesh in a most shocking manner. Some of the shot were extracted by Dr. Morris, who endeavored to probe the wound toward the lung, with a view of extracting the balance of the shot, but fearing it would be too severe an operation, he was obliged to abandon any further examination, and then replaced the fractured bones, and dressed the wound. In the meantime the wounded man suffered greatly from loss of blood before the physician could reach the premises.

Yesterday afternoon the prisoner was brought from the Jefferson Market Prison to the Coroner's office, by officer Davis, and detained in custody until arrangements had been made by Coroner Ives and N. Bowdich Blunt, Esq., the District Attorney, to make an investigation, or rather an *ante mortem* examination, while the unfortunate man was yet alive. The prisoner was then forwarded to the house of the injured man, where Coroner Ives and the District Attorney also proceeded, and, to their astonishment, found intense excitement prevailing among many Irish laborers, who work for street contractors, and live in Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, and Forty-sixth-streets. The excitement arose from a rumor having been set afloat, severely censuring the prisoner, because it was thought he had shot Kelter in consequence of entertaining feelings of revenge against him in regard to his Catholic religion. The rumor was, of course, unfounded; but, notwithstanding the crowd were told so, several of them became exasperated, and persisted in believing their countryman's life had been placed in jeopardy by the prisoner, on account of his being a Catholic. Last evening we visited the scene, and found the dwelling, where the prisoner was in custody, surrounded by a large body of these laborers, who exhibited an apparent determination to take Kelter from the officer and subject him to the Lynch law. The excitement seemed to increase and the Coroner fearing the crowd would carry out their threats, he made an effort (at the suggestion of Mr. Blunt and Dr. Morris) to remove the wounded man to the New-York Hospital, and there hold the investigation. This move was opposed by the relatives, and the mob declared it should not take place, and finally it commenced raining, and the idea of removing him was abandoned. The prosecuting officer dispatched information to the Nineteenth Ward Station-house, that he anticipated a riot, and requested the attendance of a police force sufficient to repel and disperse the assemblage. Captain Maynard, with his reserved platoon of men, took possession of the premises, and in the course of half an hour all became quiet, and Deputy Coroner Budd proceeded to empanel a Jury, which he obtained, after going from house to house above Forty-fifth-street. The jurors were sworn and the dying testimony of Kelter was taken by Mr. Blunt, in presence of the prisoner and his Counsel, Jonas B. Phillips, Esq., but had not concluded at a late hour last night. The wounded man is about 22 years of age, was the support of a widowed mother and sister, and ere this reaches our readers, he will undoubtedly be a corpse. Kelter has a young wife and one child, and for the last four years has been employed at the varnish factory of Charles Lowery, in the same street where the assault took place.

Mr. Lowery became alarmed last night, thinking his establishment might be set on fire by some of the gang, who were exasperated against Kelter because he was employed by him, and applied to Mr. Blunt for protection, who caused a police force to be placed around the buildings, with instructions to keep a close watch all night.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—During the past week there were 388 deaths in this city. Of these, 81 were Men, 71 Women, 133 Boys, and 103 Girls; 44 deaths were by Consumption, 13 by Scarlet Fever, 21 by Typhus Fever, 16 by Small Pox, and 32 by Inflamation of the Lungs.

—The brig *Ocean Bird*, from Curacoa, went ashore on Squan Beach, during the snow storm on Thursday night; as she was leaking badly, the Captain deemed it advisable to discharge the cargo on the beach and to strip the vessel. On Friday morning, while all hands were on the beach, a fire was discovered in the cabin, but it was extinguished, and by the assistance of a steam pump and a schooner which had been sent down, the vessel was got afloat and towed up to this city by the steam tug *Goliah*. The Captain of the brig was badly wounded by a blow from an ax, while he was engaged in cutting through the decks to obtain access to the burning cabin.

—Messrs. Kipp & Brown have sold one-half of their interest in the Chelsea line of omnibuses to Mr. Martine, for $70,000.

—Maretzek has sold his lease to the owners of the Opera House for $2,000. Such alterations will be made in the interior of the house as will accommodate a much larger audience.

—Col. Fremont and family arrived in this city on Saturday, and will sail in the next steamer for Liverpool.

—A schooner of 122 tuns burden, built in 1844, and but recently thoroughly overhauled, was sold at auction on Saturday, for the low price of $1,850.

—Mr. WILLIAM A. BAYLEY, Clerk in the office of the Commissioners of Emigration, has compiled the following table showing the number and nativity of passengers brought to this port by the various European steamers during the past seventeen months, to the 1st day of March:

Lines.	Ireland.	Germany	England.	Scotland.	France	Other Countries.	Total.	Am. Topm.
Collins	2,172	39	28	132	13	24	30	2,436	91
Cunard	1,718	41	41	481	29	57	35	2,402	29
Havre and Bremen	3,156	1	747	318	2	105	54	4,762	25
From Liverpool, City of Glasgow,	88	17	3	10	23	2	1	149	1
Total	5,214	98	819	941	72	186	130	7,749	87

—A match of $20,000 a side has been made between the friends of "Mac" in Albany, and those of an unnamed horse, owned by a gentleman in this city. The race is to come off on the Camden or Long Island Course during the coming summer.

—Mr. PHILLIPS, the inventor of the Fire Annihilator, will give a lecture explaining his invention, at the Stuyvesant Institute, to-morrow evening.

—The Royal Mail Steamer *Merlin* sailed yesterday for Bermuda. Among her passengers were N. P. WILLIS, Esq., and his father-in-law, Hon. JOSEPH GRINNELL. Mr. Willis visits the West Indies, with the hope that the mild climate of those islands will restore him to health. For some months he has been suffering from an affection of the lungs.

—A bill is before the Senate, authorising the City authorities to lay out and fix a permanent exterior street, along the shore of the Harlem river, in the City of New-York, between the East River or Sound and the North or Hudson River, and to cause a map thereof to be made, and which map, when approved of and ratified by the said the mayor, aldermen and commonalty, shall be filed in the office of the street commissioner of said city.

—An apparatus has been invented, by which mails of any weight may be transported between New-York and Boston, in fifteen minutes. Some experiments made have satisfied the Boston editors that the thing will work.

—A man named Gibson yesterday commenced the task of walking 1,050 naif miles in 1,050 consecutive half hours. It will take him more than 21 days to accomplish the undertaking.

—It will take over seven miles of carpeting to cover the floors of the Metropoliton Hall.

—Miss JEANNIE REYNOLDSON will give a concert at Bleecker Buildings this evening. Miss R. sings Scotch songs with excellent taste.

☞ The trial of John L. O. Sullivan and A. Irving Lewis, for fitting out an expedition against Cuba, was commenced on Monday morning in the U. S. District Court, before Judge Judson. The Court refused to exclude Ogden Hoffman from his right to appear as associate counsel for the prosecution.

THE NEW-YORK REVEILLE AND MR. CLAY.—The following correspondence sufficiently explains the circumstances under which it was written. The week ly paper referred to is obtaining a very wide circulation, not only in the City, but throughout the country:

OFFICE OF THE N. Y. REVEILLE, 47 Ann-st, N. Y.

HON HENRY CLAY.—SIR: Believing that you will not be displeased to have a fac simile of the Medal lately presented to you, in a sheet devoted to the entertainment and instruction of the people, we beg leave to place in your hands a copy of the *New-York Reveille*. The engravings have been made under the direction of your friend, T. W. JONES, Esq., taken. We shall be happy to learn that this publication helped—if such should be its good fortune—to cheer a few moments of the sick chamber of HENRY CLAY, would be a proud circumstance in its humble career

Respectfully your ooedient servants,
BARTON & CO., publishers *New-York Reveille*.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1852.

GENTLEMEN. I received your obl ging letter, transmitting a fac simile of the Medal lately presented to me, in two copies of the *New-York Reveille*. I thank you cordially for them. The engravings made under the direction of Mr. Jones, are remarkable for the accuracy with which they represent the original Medal. I thank you also for the friendly notice which prompted you to send this acceptable present to my sick chamber.

With great respect, I am your obedient servant,
H. CLAY.

SUICIDE WITH ARSENIC.—For ten days past a young woman named Charlotte Whitman, who occupies a small room in the upper portion of a building at No. 87½ King-street, had been missing, and finally suspicion arose that she might be dead in her apartment, as it had been locked ever since she was last seen. The door was broken open, and the poor girl found lying on the bed a corpse. Coroner Ives held an inquest, and a *post mortem* examination was made by Doctor Liddell, who found nearly an ounce of arsenic in the stomach, which she had undoubtedly administered herself, as it was proved she purchased the poison from a Drug store in Hudson-street. The deceased was born in Germany, aged only 20 years, and had been the mother of two children, both of whom died a year ago. She formerly resided in the family of Lauber, in Canal-st., but recently had learned the vest-making trade, and was employed by a tailor in Grand-street. The Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

FIRES.—Monday morning, about 2 o'clock, a fire broke out in the second floor of a warehouse at No. 32 Dey-street, and before the flames could be extinguished, the stock and rear part of the building were greatly damaged. The first story is occupied by John W. Corlies, dry goods, who sustained considerable damage by water.... At 8½ o'clock same morning the smouldering ruins of the late fire at No. 302 Grand-street, again broke out in flames, and came very near communicating with adjoining buildings. The firemen were, however, soon on the spot, and speedily subdued the flames.

[Advertisement.]

PEOPLE'S LECTURES.—The Committee having charge of these Lectures appear to be catering for every variety of taste. The fun-loving portion of the community will doubtless attend the one to be given to-morrow night by Rev. WM. PATTON, of Hartford, on the Natural History of the Loafer. We presume the Tabernacle will be early filled, and should not be surprised if somebody got hit, for if Mr Patton's shafts of satire, wit, ridicule and sarcasm fly as rapidly as usual, we recommend those that have the slightest relation to that nameless family to keep away.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Great sale of 1,025 lots, belonging to the estate of Jan es Amory, deceased. This very extensive sale will commence on the 16th of March, at the Merchants Exchange, by A. H. Muller, Auctioneer. Every lot will be actually sold, (it being a partition sale,) and it offers unusual inducements for the investment of capital. The close proximity of these lots to the Sixth-avenue Railroad which is to be speedily finished, makes them very desirable for residences and immediate improvement. Many of them front on Hamilton square; and State-square, the latter is to be improved without expense to the owners of property in the vicinity. This property is in the vicinity of the Great Jones Wood Park.

BOARD OF ASSISTANTS.—J. TROTTER, Esq., President, &c., in the Chair.—The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. *Petitions Referred*—Adverse to the grading and regulating One hundred and twentieth street, between Second and Third-avenues. For a lease of the Southern half of Pier 33 N. R.

Reports Adopted—In favor of concurring in the report and resolutions of the other Board in relation to the Commissioners of Emigration, and appointing a Special Committee to proceed to Albany to obtain the passage of a law separating the Quarantine from the Commissioners of Emigration. The following nominations were received from the Controller, Messrs Woodward, Breaden and Rodman. In favor of concurring in the report for regulating and grading Fifty-fourth street, between the First and Sixth aves. In favor of grading One hundred and twentieth-street, from Third-avenue to the East river. In favor of concurring in the report to regulate and grade Fifty-ninth-street, from Bloomingdale Road to Tenth-avenue.

Resolutions Adopted—In favor of concurring in the resolution passed this evening to invite the Hon Howell Cobb, of Georgia, to accept the hospitalities of the City. The Chair appointed Messrs King Wheelan and Wright such Committee. To place two gas lamps in front of St. Andrew's Church, in the Forum. To direct the Counsel to the proceedings in relation to opening a sewer in Third-street; to place 2 000 cubic yards of gravel on the Third avenue, between Forty fifth and Eighty sixth streets.

Resolution Referred—That the Thirteenth Ward Station-house be extended to the rear of the lot.

Papers concurred in—To pay $50 for a frame for the portrait of the late Mayor Varian; and for removing Lion in the south side of Pier No 33 N. R.; to inquire of the County Clerk by what authority he qualified two more Commissioners of Deeds than the law of the State allows. Adjourned to Wednesday, at 6 P. M.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The Recorder in the Chair,—the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The referry of Samuel Hodman, $70 50 for services as crier of the Supreme court.

Resolutions to request the Counsel to the Corporation to report on the law in relation to Police Justices holding inquests. To inquire if any error has been made in the apportionment of the State School Tax to the City of New-York. To inquire if there are more assistants in the County Clerks office than are necessary.

Reports adopted—In favor of paying bill of George H. Franklin, for services as acting coroner, $29 06. In favor of paying bills for ice consumed by the Court of Sessions of 1850 and 1851, $33 50. The Board then adjourned.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Before Judge JUDSON. The Grand Jurors were called and answered to their names. The panel of Petty Jurors was also called, and twenty-seven answered. Judge Judson then delivered a charge to the Jury.

THE TRIAL OF THE CUBAN FILIBUSTEROS.—The District Attorney moved on the trial of *John L. O'Sullivan* and *A. Irving Lewis*, indicted for violation of the act of Congress which prohibits the fitting out of military expeditions against foreign powers at peace with the United States.

The defendants and their counsel Messrs T. F. Cutting, Van Buren, and Bankman, were present and ready to proceed.

The first juror having been called and sworn,

Hon Ogden Hoffman inquired of the Court if any decision had been made on the motion made on Friday. He wished to know if he was an Associate Counsel or not.

The Court said it was supposed by him that some further argument would be offered on the subject.

The District Attorney said he was desirous that the position of Mr. Hoffman should be settled at this stage of the case.

Mr Cutting said Mr. O'Sullivan was in Court and would desire to read a protest to the Court on this subject.

The District Attorney said a defendant could appear in person or by counsel, but not have the advantage of both.

Mr Cutting said he would read the protest.

The District Attorney said it had always been the practice to employ associate counsel in important cases. Mr Hoffman was properly in Court, and it was important that the matter should be disposed of now.

The Court said that during his experience at the bar as a prosecuting officer, or on the bench as a Judge, he always had seen associate counsel employed in important cases, and had always supposed it to be right and proper. He should not alter the practice in this case which certainly was an important one.

[The defense excepted to the decision of the Court.]

Mr Cutting inquired if the District Attorney would object to the defense having the same right to challenge which was conceded in the state Courts.

The District Attorney denied the right of challenge except as pointed out by the act of Congress.

Mr Cutting read the State law, which entitles the defense to the right of challenge of five Jurors, peremptorily, in all cases below a capital felony, except trials at Special Sessions.

This point was argued at great length by the United States District Attorney and Mr. Hoffman, in opposition to the right of challenge by Messrs. Cutting and Van Buren, in support of the motion.

Judge Judson, on looking at the Act of Congress, was of opinion that it was only intended to regulate the manner of bringing Jurors into Court. If Congress intended the act should regulate the right of challenge, it would have said so in the act. As it was silent, it was not to be supposed to presume it went so far. It was an act for the government of the United States Marshall and Clerks of the Court, and did not make any new enactments on the right of challenge which was left where it was before the passage of the act. Motion denied.

The following Jurors were sworn to try the indictment.

1 William S. Cummings,	7 Michael Conway,
2 William B. Crumbie,	8 Aaron Christopher,
3 Henry A. Seamer,	9 Thomas W. Edwards,
4 Anthony J. Cuniter,	10 Elisha W. Farge.
5 John A. Appleby,	11. Garret D. Braisted,
6 Thomas T. Murray,	12 Henry H. Bonne.

The U. S District Attorney opened the case to the Jury in a very able speech, in which he took a review of the charges of the Grand Jury against Lewis and O'Sullivan, and cited the opinion of the Court in the case of *Griswold vs. Warrington*, from 16th page of Johnson's Reports, in relation to intercourse between British subjects and citizens of the United States during the last war. Also, an opinion of Judge Story's, from Wade's State Papers, vol I., page 10. Also, the general order of General Jackson, in the case of Ambuister captured in Florida. Also, from Wade's State Papers, page 33, the Proclamation of General Washington, December 3, 1793. Page 75 Mr Jefferson's letter to the French Ambassador in 1795. Also, the letter to Governor Morris, from Mr. Jefferson of a little later date, on the peace policy of the United States. Also, the act of 1794, which was based upon Washington's as recommended by Jefferson, and received the sign manual of George Washington. Judge Marshall's opinion on that Act was also cited, and the case of Smith and Ogden and also of Col. Burr, were also cited, which came up under that act. A portion of the Message of Mr Madison to Congress was read from the *Statesman's Manual*, vol. 1, pp 339, recommending new enactments for the preservation of neutrality which resulted in the passage of the acts of Congress of 1817 and 1818. A portion of the Message of Mr Madison to Congress in relation to a private expedition fitted out against East Florida, was cited. Congress had declared this to be a crime and Mr. Monroe called upon Congress then, to review the whole subject, and if made crime to fit out vessels or to set on foot a military expedition. The sixth section of the act of 1818 was cited from the Statutes at large, volume 3, page 449. The charge of Judge McLean, made to the Grand Jury in Ohio December, 1838, was next cited, in relation to the criminality of fitting out expeditions of this nature. 2d vol of *McLean's Reporter*. The opinions and the practice of General Jackson in relation to the Florida difficulties, in 1818, and the pursuit of the Seminole Indians and the capture was also cited, and the frontier difficulties in relation to Canada, in 1838, under the administration of President Van Buren, were referred to. His annual message of Dec. 4, 1838, was cited and read as also his third annual message. The temporary act of Congress, passed in 1839, was quoted, exhibiting the same line of policy in 1838 as had actuated the United States in 1794. The proclamation of Mr Van Buren in 1838, on the invasion of Canada by persons from the United States frontier was also cited. The learned gentleman said that from this time we had no more difficulties, and should have remained at peace with all the world but for one man, Mr. Polk, and Mr. Hall took a rapid review of the history and exploits of that individual, and of the several expeditions of the *Creole*, the *Pampero*, and the *Cleopatra*.

At the close of Mr Hall's speech, which occupied two hours, the Court said it would be better to adjourn for the day.

Mr. Cutting requested the Court to caution the Jury against talking of the trial, or permitting any person to talk to them or before them, on the trial.

The Court gave the usual caution, and then adjourned to 10 o'clock on Tuesday.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—Before Judge JUDSON.—This Court was opened pursuant to adjournment. Judge Judson said that he had received notice that Chief Justice Nelson could not attend, and therefore the Court must stand adjourned until next Monday evening, 22d inst.

SUPREME COURT.—Before Judge ROSEVELT.—*Divorce Case—Peter W. Langley* vs. *Mary E. Langley*.—Decree of Divorce granted, on the ground of adultery.

COURT CALENDAR—*Tuesday*—SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Nos. 56, 48, 58, 63, 64, 66, 68, 69, 14, 26, 46, 54, 60, 51 and 63.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos 69, 270½ to 283

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos 258, 459, 509, 543, 545, 519, 493, 492, 285, 544, 538, 525, 464, 559, 560, 562, 564 to 600.

New-York Cattle Market....MARCH 8

Carefully Reported for The New-York Daily Times.

(For Beeves, at the Washington Drove Yard, corner of Fourth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, and at Chamberlain's Hudson River Bull's Head, foot of Robinson-street. For Cows and Calves, Sheep and Lambs, at Browning's, in Sixth-street, near Third-avenue, and also at Chamberlain's

AT WASHINGTON DROVE YARD.—Offered, 1,400 Beeves, (800 Southern, and remainder from this State) Demand fair and prices firm. Sales good retailing qualities at from 7½ to 9½c. About 100 head left over unsold.

AT BROWNING'S—Offered, 90 Cows and Calves, at from $22 50 to $33@$36. 20 unsold. 3,000 Sheep and Lambs, on sale. Prices at from $2 37@$4 50 to $7. All sold.

AT CHAMBERLAIN'S—HUDSON RIVER, BULL'S HEAD.—Offered, 250 Beef Cattle, at 7 to 9c.; 75 Cows and Calves, at $25, $32@$40; 2,500 Sheep and Lambs—all sold. Prices of Sheep, $2 50@$3 50@$5 50; Lambs, $3 25@$3 50 to $4.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 8.

$7,000 Hudson 1st mort.	107	50 St. Lawrence M. Co.	2½
1 140 U. S. 6s, '62 coup.	113	95 Hudson River R.R.	66
4,000 New-York 6s, 70	107½	15 do	65½
3,400 Pennsylvania 5s	90	100 Reading R R prefd	84
3 000 Erie Converts. old	91	300 Canton Company	74
1 000 do new	91½	50 do	b60 74½
4,000 Virginia Coupons	107½	100 do	b60 75
16 Hanover Bank	109½	150 do	74½
23 Metropolitan Bank	103½	100 do	b60 74½
400 Morris Canal	17½	400 Long Island R R	21
400 do	18	200 do	21½
50 Del. & Hud. Canal	110	100 do	b66 21½
25 do	110	300 Harlem Railroad	68
200 N. J. Mining Co	15	200 do	b60 68½
400 Reading Railroad	71½	100 do	68½
1,100 do	b10 71½	100 do	b60 68½
600 do	71	100 do	68½
100 do	s60 71	400 Erie Railroad	83½
100 co	s30 71	100 do	s60 83
300 do	71½	300 do	b30 83½
100 Portsmouth Dry Dock	7½	50 do	b30 83
100 Nor & Wor R R	54½	100 do	83½
200 do	s10 54½	100 do	83½
200 do	b10 55	300 do	b30 83½
100 Stonington R. R.	54½	100 do	b30 83½
150 do	54½		

SECOND BOARD.

$10 000 Erie new Convt.	92	50 Del. & Hud Canal	110
10 000 do. old	91	150 do	b30 110½
5 000 do	91	100 do	s6mos 109
15,000 Erie 7s, '68	115½	50 do	b60 111
2,000 Pennsylvania 5s	90½	75 do	110½
46 N. Y. & N. H. R. R.	109	100 N. Jersey Min Co b10	12½
100 Erie Railroad	83	300 do	12½
50 do	82½	100 Morris Canal	17½
40 do	83	100 Reading Railroad	70½
50 do	s10 83½	100 do	70½
100 do	83½	200 Ports. Dry Dock	7½
150 do	83½	28 Syra. & Utica R. R.	125
200 Canton Co	s30 74½	50 Albany & Schenectady	100
50 do	73½	St. Lawrence Mining Co	3
100 do	74		

TUESDAY, March 8—6 P. M.

There is continued improvement on the Stock Exchange. The business in good Railroad and State Bonds is taking a wider range, evidently induced by the numerous small orders which come from abroad. Very few were offered at the early board, and some orders were filled in the Street. The Erie first mortgage sold in the afternoon at 115, and for the first and second Hudson there was a demand, but no sellers. The Coal stocks also improved against a disposition on the part of a strong Bear operator to depress them. The Railroad shares were generally better, and Canton Company went up 1½ ₩ cent. There was unusual activity in Delaware & Hudson, the depression on Saturday by a short sale at 109, bringing in new buyers and the cash stock closed 110½. Reading Preferred 7 ₩ cent shares brought 81, an advance of 1 ₩ cent. on the highest previous sale. There is only a million and a half of this Stock, a full moiety of which is held in London. It is not speculated in to any marked extent, but bearing a certain specified dividend, with a contingent interest in the sinking fund, the friends of the road regard it as safe as the bonds of the Company, and more desirable in bearing a better interest. Erie shares went up 1@1 ₩ cent. at the early Board. The Bear interest is reported to have taken in the short sales made on the false *Napoleon* news the other day. The Spring traffic on the Road opens well, and the receipts are likely to be such as to encourage confidence in another 4 ₩ cent. dividend in July. Besides, the signs of the day in regard to money in the Street, and Foreign orders for American Stocks, are such as to cause a large portion of this and other railways to be withheld from market, and the cash stock is not as superabundant as it appeared some weeks ago. The Canton Company shares improved, under one of those speculative movements in this fancy which usually follow activity in other stocks. The chief holders can put the price to whatever figure they elect, especially when aided by *short* sellers.

We regard a spring inflation in the market as more than probable. An increased interest has been created with certain prominent bankers in London in American stocks, by joint operations with parties on this side, and very great gains, we know, have been taken to spread information on the Continent, touching our State, City, and Railroad Bonds. There are no better posted people on the geography and topography, the population and statistics of the great West, than our French and German and Swiss importers, agents, and brokers. They impart this information to their friends and principals in Europe, and if the traffic in American bonds does not become a mania with them, it will at least be epidemic. The prospect, by such means, of inflation, is increased by the fact, there is no end to the ability of our enterprising road-builders and bond and stock speculators to supply the material. Half-millions and millions have already begun to look small. Your leading *projets* figure in tens of millions. We sincerely trust it will all end in good. Whether it does or not, the steam is fairly on, and the market will soon be cleared of the best of these bonds of the old issue, and as many of the new as their "prospective values" and statistical strength, will make go.

The Custom House figures for the General Merchandise import of last week amount to $1,700,000, which added to the Dry Goods, gives for the week four millions of dollars. The duties will be heavy this week, though we do not look for so large a report. The receipts at the sub-Treasury to-day were $93,061; the payment, $73,756, and the balance at the close, $2,373,197.

Money was in fair demand at 6 per cent. on call. The bankers and corporate lenders are not able, in many instances, to get above this rate. All good short paper goes at 6@7. Prime Auctioneer's and other mercantile notes 8@9, at 6@8 months; fair names at long dates, 10@12. Exchange was only in fair request, and although the rates keep up, there is no probability of a heavy specie export on Wednesday.

The *Arctic* made a fine winter passage home. Her news, commercially, is not very important. Cotton and Consols were both temporarily brought to a stand by the change of ministry. In reference to the Liverpool market, Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co. say, Feb. 24:

"The Cotton market is very quiet, but prices without the least change; the sales for the four days ending this evening being 30,000 bales, with 4,000 to speculators and 2 000 for export. The business in Wheat, Flour and Corn is limited at the above quotations."

Mr. James McHenry, under same date, says:

"There is rather more strength in Breadstuffs. At the low quotations of last week there are buyers. Philadelphia, Ohio, and similar brands of Flour bring 32s @ 32s 6d. Baltimore White Wheat sold at 6s 9d @ 7s 0d, Philadelphia and other sorts 6s. 6d. @ 6s 8d. Red Wheats 6d less. Yellow Indian Corn 29s 6d @ 30s: White, 32s. Cotton.—The sudden change of the Ministry at the close of last week, checked the previous upward tendency of prices, and as yet the market has not quite recovered its previous tone; still the news per *Niagara* is read by most holders as favorable to higher prices, and as business is still brisk in Manchester, some improvement may be shortly expected again."

Messrs. George Peabody & Co., Bankers in American Exchange, Stocks and Gold, have had a correspondence with the Bank of England in regard to the rate at which American Gold Coin is received. The *London Times* remarks:

"Messrs Peabody & Co. construe the act under which the Bank are required to receive gold at £3 17s 9d. ₩ ounce, as specifying simply that the bullion is to be paid for at that rate, a deduction being made for any deficiency in quality which may render it below standard, and not that the seller must bring it in the precise condition of uniform fineness which fits it for the purpose of coinage. The Bank take an opposite view; but Messrs. Peabody & Co.'s conclusions are, nevertheless, supported by the fact that up to the present time the practice of the Bank has always been in accordance with it, and that the act itself stipulates that the seller is to be required in case the bullion to be "melted" and "assayed," that says nothing as to the latter, although its framers well knew that no bullion was imported in any quantity that would be fit for coinage without undergoing that process."

The general markets here improved on the *Arctic's* news. Both Flour and Wheat were better supported, and the sales of Cotton were again large—4,000 bales—as better news is expected by the next arrival. The depression in Liverpool and Manchester on the change of Ministry is regarded as temporary.

Two of the Western States, hitherto owing a moderate public debt, Tennessee and Missouri, have resolved, through legislative action, to aid their principal Railway enterprises by a direct issue of State credits. Missouri pledges aid to the extent of two millions to the Pacific Road, and a million and a half to the Hannibal and St. Josephs Road. The issue will be made in instalments of $50,000, six ₩ cent., twenty years, coupon bonds, payable in this city, to correspond with similar instalments of private stock to the same roads. The State owes at present less than a million of dollars, and for this she holds more than an equivalent in Bank Stock, &c. We hear to-day that the first $50,000 to the Pacific Company are in market. The loan is amply explained by the Act of the Legislature recorded at length on the back of the Bonds. The policy of Road building seems, for the present, an irreversible one, and to build them on credits is equally settled. In the competition for Foreign capital by our numerous public works, direct State credits, will, of course, take the lead, and in proportion to resources and the rapid accumulation of population, we do not see that Missouri ought to rank below the best of the Southern and Western borrowing States. Her debt is not at once to be raised to three and a half millions, but the issue is made to rest upon the actual progress of the Railroads referred to, and the use of the Bonds by the Companies becomes a first mortgage to the State and the holder on the whole work. The marketable resources of the State are, perhaps, more varied than any other Western State, embracing Tobacco, Hemp, Grains, Provisions, and Minerals, and while these render her Railroad interest important as largely increasing the export trade, they afford the best guaranty of the ability of the farmer and agriculturist to submit, if need be, to a direct tax in the support of the credit and promptness of the State in meeting the interest and principal of her Bonds.

The British Government has guaranteed Bonds for the construction of a line of railway from Halifax to Quebec. From Quebec a line is to be built to connect with the Niagara Falls and Detroit Road. The *Detroit Advertiser* rejoices over these schemes, as making that city the portal to the trade between Halifax and New Orleans.

At Boston, to-day, the telegraph reports that a sudden decline of $1@1¼ the share in Vermont Central stock followed the announcement that the late Treasurer, Mr Josiah Quincy, Jr., had gone into the Insolvent's Court. Mr. G. M. Dexter is his successor in office.

There was no formal board at the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, owing to the death of Mr. J. B. Pleasants, an old member of the Board. The outside sales were 1,000 shares Reading, at 71@71¼; 500 Morris, 17½; 450 Long Island, 21½; 100 U. S. Bank, 3½.

The Canal Board at Albany have resolved to reduce the tolls on merchandise, heretofore paying eight mills to four mills, and that heretofore paying four to three mills. Railroad iron is reduced to half a mill. Nothing done with down tolls.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 6.

COTTON was less active this afternoon—the sales reaching barely 3,000 bales. Buyers are holding back. The exports to-day have been 23,000 bales, including 10,000 for Liverpool.

BALTIMORE, Monday, March 8.

The offerings of BEEF CATTLE in our market to-day, amounted to 553, of which 24 were driven off and the balance sold at $3 75@$4 50 on the hoof—equal to $7 50@$8 50 net. Hogs were stiff, at $7@$7 50. FLOUR—700 bbls. sold at $4 12½.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, March 7.

COTTON is firm and tending upwards. Sales yesterday 1,700 at 6¼@8¼c

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

MONDAY, March 8—6 P. M

ASHES—Are buoyant and uniform, with a light stock and active inquiry. The day's transactions add up 60 bbls. Pots at $5 06½@$5 12½, and Pearls at $6 18¾@$6 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Remains firm, and is briskly inquired for—though the eighly dispiriting character of the news per *Arctic*, with the scarcity of freightage vessels restrict export purchasers. The movements, since our last, have reached 4,000 bales—Strict Upland Middlings at 8¼c, and de. Orleans do at 8¼c ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands evince considerable steadiness, with a good degree of animation at previous prices—which are very readily obtained for the low and medium qualities, though less freely for the better descriptions. Eastern and local dealers purchase with some avidity, while the shipping trade is limited by the steamer's intelligence and absence of European vessels. The sales include 5,500 bbls. common to fair State at good to common Ohio at $4 75@$4 87½; mixed to fair Indiana and Michigan, choice State and favorite round hoop Ohio at $4 81@$5 06½; fancy Genesee, Michigan and Ohio at $5 06½@$5 37½; extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 37½@$5 62½; and extra Genesee at $5 37½@$5 62½. Canadian rapidly decreasing in value, though the light stock impels no reduction. On the spot 200 bbls. superfine were obtained at $4 62½, and for future delivery there were 1 000 bbls. disposed of at $4 50. Southern is actively sought after and continues to favor factors. The supply here is much diminished and that in prospect, most of which has been pre-engaged, is not so extensive. The business embraces 600 bbls.—secured for ordinary new Alexandria, Baltimore, Georgetown, Petersburg city and Richmond country at $4 62½@$4 87½—a few only selling at the extremes. Rye Flour is extremely rare in market. The last disposal of fine was at $3 81½, and it is now quoted at $3 87½@$3 93¾. Corn Meal is scarce and firm, with sales of Jersey at $3 37½@$3 43¾, and Brandywine at $3 50@$3 56¾.

GRAIN—Wheat is sparingly offered, and in very slow request at prices under owner's views which restrict operations very much. We heard of only 2,500 bush. Southern red being sold at 97c. Rye is dull and heavy, with a poor supply of River at 77c ₩ bush. Barley rules steady, with a good distilling inquiry for common to prime two and four rowed at 71@76c. Corn is leading upward, Western realize 37¼@40c.; River 41@44c. and Canal, 44@46c ₩ bush. Corn is less plentiful and more valuable, especially the better kinds of yellow, which are in best demand and less abundant. The transactions consist of 12,000 bush. Common White Southern at 6¼@65c; common to choice yellow at 65@67c and handsome new Jersey at 68c.

PROVISIONS—Pork is rather freely dealt at unchanged quotations. The receipts are small, and supply reduced.—The sales con prise 400 bbls clear Mess at $16 37½@$16 50; new Mess at $15 75; old Mess at $15 50; new Prime at $14 12½; old Prime at $13 75, and Rumps at $13 50. Pickled Meats are very quiet at 7c @7½c for Shoulders, and 9½@9½c for Hams of extra quality. Lard is sparing inquired for and sales of new are limited. We have only to record sales of 150 bbls good and prime, by rail, at 8¼@9c. Beef seems firm but inanimate—arising from the diminutive stock, which is insufficient to meet dealers' wants. The sales embrace 300 bbls prime at $5@6, and mess at $9@$12, with 200 tierces prime mess at $7 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams are not so plentiful, and consequently held higher, viz. at $16 ₩ 220 lbs. There are but few important sales at such figures. Butter is in good demand and limited stock at 16@19c for Ohio; 21@23c for Western dairy and 23@28c. for Orange county. Cheese is scarce and saleable at 6¼@7¼

WHISKY—Is more freely offered and has still further receded—the sales of the day amounting to 500 bbls. Prices at 21c cash to 21½c time—at which latter rate Drudge bbls. are nominally quoted.

Passengers Arrived.

In packet-ship Patrick Henry, from London and Portsmouth—Mr Carter and lady, Mr Sheppard and lady, Messrs. Kemp, Miller, and Ballaine, and 76 in steerage.

In bark John Benson, from Havana—Miss Nancy Hughes, Mr. Wm H Lindsay, Don José Pedraja.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC....THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises..... 6 23 | Sets..... 5 59 MOON—Rises, 10 27m.

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY

Sandy Hook, 9 56m | Gov Island 10 40m | Hell Gate, 12 27m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....MARCH 8, 1852.

Cleared.

Steamship Glasgow, (Br) Craig, Glasgow, J McSornon.
Ship Sewell, Merrow, Liverpool, J W Elwell & Co
Ship Sea Serpent, Howland, San Francisco, Grinnell, Minturn & Co
Ship E Bulkley, Brown, Charleston, Geo. Bulkley.
Ship Sultana, Barrett, New-

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted,*) at the office No 116 NASSAU-STREET, *between Beekman and Ann*, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies: THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock P M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the *Daily Times*.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all case must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

VOL. I.....NO. 149. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company**—Office No. 66 Beaver-st.—CAPITAL STOCK $200,000—SHARES. $100 EACH.—The Books of Subscription for Stock in this Company are now opened at their Office, where parties desirous of becoming interested, may procure Stock, Pamphlets of Organization, and By-Laws, and any information relative to the objects and prospects of the Company. This enterprise commends itself to the confidence of capitalists, the Company having in possession one of the most valuable mines in California, located on Wood's Creek, near the city of Sonora, Tuolumne County, and having nearly complete an engine and stamp work of the largest class, which will be shipped by a clipper vessel, at an early day. It is the purpose of the Trustees to prosecute the work with vigor, and a view to profit from the *business* of mining. It is deemed unnecessary to enter into a calculation of probable profits, it having been satisfactorily ascertained that Companies already in operation with good machinery have been eminently successful.

The machinery now being made for this Company, is under the immediate supervision of R. S. KING Esq., the builder of the "Gold Hill Quartz Mining Company's—(known as Peck's)—Mill," which has produced such astonishing results, and will be twice the size of that establishment. The employees in all responsible positions will be shareholders, and selected with special regard to ability and integrity, and required to give bonds with sureties in such sums as will be deemed sufficient to guard the interests of Shareholders. Persons residing out of the city may obtain Stocks, Pamphlets, or any information, by addressing the Treasurer, post-paid, by mail. D. W. INGERSOLL, President.

THOS. E. HASTINGS, Treasurer. 27f-tf

☞ **Removal.**—BENEDICT, HALL & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Boots, Shoes and Findings, have Removed to No. 21 Park Row, on the site of the old Park Theatre, opposite the Astor House, New-York. 26f-1m

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—The Board of Direction have the pleasure to announce that Mrs C. N. SINCLAIR, late Mrs. FORREST, and Mr. G. VANDENHOFF, will give a DRAMATIC AND POETICAL READING before the Association, at Metropolitan (late Tripler) Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING next, March 12.

PROGRAMME.—PART I.

DRAMATIC

From the MERCHANT OF VENICE.

The Bond.....Act I.
The celebrated TRIAL scene.....Act IV.

In which Mrs C. N. SINCLAIR will sustain the characters of PORTIA, NERISSA and GRATIANO, and Mr. G VANDENHOFF that of SHYLOCK and the rest.

PART II—POETICAL

MR G. VANDENHOFF,

The Punch Bowl.....O. W. Holmes.

MRS C. N. SINCLAIR,

A Poet's Parting Thought.....Motherwell.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF,

Hallowed Ground.....Campbell
Lochinvar.....Scott

MRS. C. N. SINCLAIR,

The Building of the Ship.....Longfellow.

To commence at 8 o'clock—Doors open at 7 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents each. May be had of WM. HALL & SON, JOLLIE, T. J. CROWEN EVANS & BRITTAN, and at the desk of the Library By arrangement, a limited number of tickets admitting a lady and gentleman, 75 cents each, have been issued, which Members only can obtain upon early application at the Library.

WILLARD PERKINS, Chairman, } Lecture
JAMES D. SMITH, } Committee.
J. F. HALSTED }

m10-3t

☞ **To the Bar.**—A Lecture will be delivered before the New-York Law Institute on WEDNESDAY, 10th inst at 7½ P. M., in the Circuit Court Room, new City Hall, by GEORGE GIFFORD, Esq Subject—Law of Patents for new Inventions Admission free.

JOHN ANTHON, Vice-President Law Institute.

☞ **Cadets of Temperance.**—The Third Annual Meeting of MOUNT VERNON SECTION, No 1, will be held at Hope Chapel, No. 713 Broadway THIS EVENING, exercises will consist of Dialogues by the members, Sizzing by Mr AUSTIN and Mr BROWER, and Addresses by Rev Dr DOWLING, Hon H. GREELEY, Hon S L MACOMBER and A. WARDEN, Esq Tickets free, to be had of the members and at the door. m10-1.*

☞ **The Annual Commencement** of the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK, will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, March 10, in the Chapel of the University, Washington-square. The address to the Graduates will be delivered by Professor G. S. BEDFORD. The profession and public generally are respectfully invited to attend. By order of the Faculty. JNO. W. DRAPER, President of the Faculty.

m9-3t

☞ **Fire and Fire Annihilator.**—Mr. PHILLIPS, by request, will deliver a Lecture upon Fire and the Fire Annihilator, at Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, opposite Bond st., WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 10, 1852 The subject will be illustrated by a series of Experiments.

ADMISSION FREE—But those who attend will be required to call for tickets of admission, either at the Annihilator office, No 4 Warren-st., or at J. & J. HOLDINGTON'S, No. 715 Broadway. A crowd will thus be avoided, and an opportunity afforded for those who feel any interest or curiosity upon the subject to attend Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock. No children admitted. m9 2t

☞ **Competition Defied**—$3 50 Boots made to order of the best French calf-skin, with Patent shanks, as good as can be had elsewhere for $5 or $6. French patent leather Boots $5 50 Call and examine for yourselves at A. BAKER'S, No. 30 Beekman st A good assortment constantly on hand. m10-2t W&S*

☞ **Notice.**—Steamship ARCTIC, from Liverpool, is now discharging under general order at her berth, foot of Canal-st Consignees will please send their permits on board immediately, and attend to the receipt of their goods m10-3t E. K. COLLINS & CO.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **A Home for all!**—PHŒNIX BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—A Public Meeting of this flourishing Association will be held at the Henry Clay House, corner Avenue A and First-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Free to all. An explanatory lecture will be delivered on the occasion. As the great benefits and advantages of Building Associations are now generally conceded and understood, it is only necessary to say to those who feel disposed to join, that the Phœnix is incorporated, and is one of the most popular and liberal of these institutions. Its officers are selected from men who are well known to be prompt and trustworthy, and fully entitled to the highest confidence Shares, $800; monthly dues, $3, entrance fee, $3. All that is required to become a shareholder is $2. Interest of six per cent. allowed on dues paid in advance. Prospectuses and By-Laws, with the act of incorporation, can be had, together with all required information, at the Secretary's office, Chamberlain Hall, No 65 Chatham st.

WILSON SMALL, President No 94 Ludlow-st.
AMOS WILLETTS, Vice-President No 276 Pearl st.
ALFRED R. HETFIELD, Secretary. No. 65 Chatham-st.

TRUSTEES.

Warren Chapman, George W. Dawson, E. J. Small,
Andrew Hume, Robert M Dewitt, James Cottrell,
Peter J. Fowler, Joseph Nesbitt, Geo A Birney,
Q. McADAM, Attorney, No. 62 Wall st.
JACOB L. FENN, Surveyor m9-3t

☞ **Every Man his own Insurer.**—BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Those persons who are about subscribing for the stock of this Company, had better do so immediately, as above two-thirds of the shares are already taken, and the books will most likely be closed at the end of the week. This is the only opportunity that has ever been offered, where a man of small means could take a few shares in an Insurance Company, and receive back in dividends the premium he pays on his insurance, making him in reality his own insurer. From the business we have already to commence with, and calculations that have been made, it is anticipated that this Company will pay the largest dividend ever paid by any Insurance Company in the City of New-York, or in the United States. The second instalment of $2 50 per share will be due and payable on the 15th, at the Mercantile Bank, corner of Broadway and John-st. Persons can subscribe on either of the Directors books, or with the Commissioners

m9-5t J. BRUCE, President.
S. JESSURUN, Secretary, No 8 Clinton-court, Beekman-st.

☞ **Building Associations**—FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital $150,000, to be divided into 10 000 shares, of $15 each cash paid in, with the privilege of increasing the capital stock to $500 000. Subscription for the capital stock of this Company will be received by the following persons, appointed Commissioners: John Bruce, No. 24 Platt-street; Wakeman & Latting, No 59 Fulton-st.; Daniel P. Barnard, No. 16 Wall st.; John Rexton, No. 16 North William-st.; Soiom n Jessurun, No 8 Clinton court, Beekman-st.; John J. Yellot, No. 143 Sand-street, Brooklyn. And also, by all the Directors. A Prospectus explaining the great advantages to be derived from the Company to Mechanics and small property holders, as well as to those who wish to invest their money and get the largest amount of profits, can be had of any of the Directors, all the Secretaries of the different Building Associations, or at the office of Mr. Jessurun, No. 8 Clinton-court, Beekman-st

JOHN BRUCE, President.
S. JESSURUN, Secretary. m2-2w

☞ **Notice to All.**—KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—So great has been the success of this Association, and the management of its affairs so satisfactory to the members, (all of the shares having been taken in 12 weeks,) at the request of many persons in the upper part of the city, we have opened the books of the second, and have already one hundred shares subscribed for. To those who were unable to procure shares in the first this will be a favorable opportunity; and for their accommodation a public meeting will be held in Knickerbocker Hall, on WASHINGTON'S DAY EVENING, March 10, at 7½ o'clock. The public, both ladies and gentlemen, are invited to attend, as at this meeting there will be a full and thorough explanations given. Come and join—entrance fee only $2, on each share of $800.

JAMES R DEL VECCHIO, President.
AMOS WILLETTS, Vice-President.

Books now open at the office, where articles of Association can be had. EDWARD J. MADDEN, Secretary.
OFFICE, No. 168 9th-av. m3-7t

☞ **The Second People's Building Association.**—The Books of this Association are now open for subscribers at the office, No. 199 West Twenty-ninth-st., and all who wish or intend to take shares in this very popular Association, had better do so at an early day, as, from present indications, all will shortly be taken. In order to afford every facility to subscribers, a meeting will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 10th, at the Assembly Room, corner of Twenty-fifth-st. and Eighth-avenue, where full particulars may be obtained. It is important that all who have subscribed should be present, as the By-Laws will be ready for distribution, and several matters relating to the future working of the Association discussed. Remember, on Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock.

OLIVER H. LEE, President.
AB'M MCBRIDE, Vice President.
J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary. m9-2t

☞ **Workingman's Building Association**—Office No. 461 Broadway.—The steady success of this Association recommends it strongly to the consideration of workingmen. We would invite all those who desire to join to do so at once—there are still a few shares to be subscribed for—the entrance fee is only $2. At the next monthly meeting, which takes place on the 15th instant, we expect to be full. For the accommodation of those who find it inconvenient to call during the day, the office will be open on Monday and Friday evenings until 9 o'clock.

R. MCCLELLAN, President.
JOHN MORRISON, Treasurer.
G. W. ANDERSON, Secretary. m5 4tsod

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **Third Mechanics' Building and Mutual** LOAN ASSOCIATION.—The unprecedented success of the Second Mechanics' Building and Mutual Loan Association, (1200 shares having been subscribed for before the first monthly meeting, and the subscription books consequently closed,) a very large number of persons having been disappointed in becoming members of the Second, have commenced a Third Mechanics' Building and Mutual Loan Association, having incorporated in their Constitution the same advantageous principles to shareholders which found such favor with the public, and which filled up the second, its predecessor so rapidly.

Any person, male or female, desirous of making his or her small earnings more than triple itself in the space of a few years, or any person who is desirous of borrowing money in order to purchase his own house on the most advantageous terms, who will but take the trouble to compare the advantages offered by this Association both to leaders and borrowers, with those offered by other Associations, will at once find the key to the success of our plan; for instance.

1st—It will loan money at 6 per cent. per annum on the amount advanced.

2d—It will allow interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum to all persons who prefer paying their subscription for two months or more in advance, thus securing a double interest—firstly, the above 7 per cent.; secondly, their share of the profits. Persons who wish to borrow money for the purpose of buying or building their own House or Farm, can here secure an advance on far more liberal terms than is offered by any other Association.

3d—Persons desirous of withdrawing from the Society can do so at any time, by giving one month's notice, and receive back all dues paid by them, with interest at 7 per cent per annum.

A person who will but save 14 cents a day, (and there is not one person who cannot if so disposed) can in this Society secure in a few years a small capital, (1,000,) with which he can establish himself in business, and thus achieve his own independence

The entrance fee is 50 cents per share; monthly payment $2 per share; value of each share $500

Ladies and gentlemen desirous of joining can leave their names with

S. P. TOWNSEND, Vice Pres't, No 82 Nassau-st.
JACOB PECARE, Secretary, No 163 Hester st
JOHN HOOPER, Surveyor, No 106 Fulton-st.

TRUSTEES.

Cyrus H Loutrel, No. 77 Maiden-lane; Josiah M. Smith, cor. of Centre and Hester sts; Henry S. Downs, No 108 Grand-st.; M Wright, corner Columbia and Union sts, Brooklyn; Henry Silberhorn, No. 94 Christy-st.; R. M. Selleck, No 90 Fulton-st.

Edmund J. Porter No. 6 City Hall place; C. N. Potter, No. 27 Wall st., attorneys.

A public meeting for the admission of members will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, March 11, at 7½ o'clock, at UNION BUILDINGS, No. 163 Bowery, where the workings of these Associations will be explained. The Secretary is daily, from 9 A. M. to 1 P M., at his office, No 163 Hester-st., for the purpose of receiving subscriptions m8 31MW&F

☞ **Home, Sweet Home!**—EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS—THE IRVING BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION will hold its next PUBLIC MEETING on FRIDAY EVENING, the 12th inst., at MASONIC HALL, No 274 GRAND-ST., at 7½ O'CLOCK. An address will be delivered by W. T. B MILLIKEN, Esq explanatory of the objects and benefits of investing in this incorporation, in small monthly instalments. Ladies and gentlemen, mechanics, laborers, merchants, clerks, and others, will find it advantageous to attend and subscribe for shares in the Association, which is very rapidly filling up, with every prospect of closing quicker than any yet organized. Five shares were sold at a large premium at the first monthly meeting. COME ONE—COME ALL!

Shares, $800—Entrance fee, $2—Dues, $3 per month.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President, No 106 Broadway.
GEO. H BELL, Vice President, No. 158 Nassau st.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Secretary, No 244 Grand-st.
THOMAS LAWRENCE, Attorney, No. 15 Beekman-st.

TRUSTEES.

Geo. H. Franklin, No. 173 West-st
Geo. W. Riblet, County Clerk's office, City Hall.
Silas C. Herring, Nos 137 and 139 Water-st
James Jackson, jr., No 361 Broadway.
Royal G Millard, No 89 Barclay-st
Nelson Fuff, No 215 Duane-st.
Elias Combs, No 244 Grand-st.
F. G. Richardson, No 43 Fulton-st.
Geo. T Maxwell, No. 18 City Hall.

Office of Association, No 244 Grand-st. Open EVERY EVENING from 6 to 9 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY from 3 to 9 o'clock, P. M., for Ladies Articles of the Association may be had gratis. m10-3t

☞ **The Fulton Mechanics' and Working** MEN'S BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—Every man his own landlord. The Fulton Building and Mutual Loan Association combines the advantages of a Savings Bank with those of a Building Association.

A Public Meeting will be held at Chatham Hall, No. 5 Chatham Square, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 11th, for the admission of new members, when the object and superior advantages of this Association, over all others, will be explained. A constitution and subscription for shares are rapidly taken up. 3.0 being unscribed for at the first meeting

To those who desire to invest money profitably, and to all persons of small means who labor for a living, this Association presents unequalled advantages

Interest at the rate of 7 per cent is allowed as 6 months dues accrue, when paid in advance, or in case of withdrawal from the Association. This is an entire new feature in Building Associations. Entrance fee 50 cts. per share; monthly dues, $2 50; par value of shares, $600; number of original shares limited to 800 Subscriptions will be received by the following officers:—

SAMUEL SOUTHERDEN, President.
WILLIAM WEED, Vice President, 26 Bowery.
ISAAC AMERMAN, Jr, Secty., 65 Third av.

TRUSTEES

Geo H Walker, No. 61 Elizabeth-st., cor. of Hester-st.
Isaac L. Devoe, No. 40 Eldridge-st
D W Whitney, No 27 College-place.
H McCollum, No 40 Eldridge st.
Foster B Williams, No 145 Hester-st.
Tobias V. Mumford, No 20 Norfolk-st
Nathaniel Terpenny, No 185 Fifth st
Ladies can subscribe to any number of shares by leaving their names with any of the above officers. m10-3t

☞ **Save, Accumulate, and Grow Rich**—THE ISLAND CITY BUILDING ASSOCIATION is now fully organized. The entrance fee is $2; monthly dues, $3; shares, $800 Every man, woman and child who can save seventy-five cents per week, can, by becoming a shareholder in this Association, increase it in a few years to $800, and if any one desirous of procuring a dwelling, without the capital to do so, joins the Association, the money will be loaned to him, and its repayment made easy and convenient. The cost of joining now is $2, and all who desire explanations of the principle and objects of the Island City Building Association, can obtain them by calling at the Secretary's office, No. 7 Chatham-square. C H RING, President,
corner of Broadway and John sts.

J H. BROWN, Vice President, No. 107 4th-av.

TRUSTEES.

G. F Bowne, No. 165 West-st.
H A Burr, Cliff, corner Frankfort.
W Wakeman, Nos. 79 and 81 Maiden-lane.
R C Valentine, 45 Gold st
J B Ryer, Broadway, corner Houston-st
W S Gregory, No. 214 Mott-st.
W H. Denyse, No 23 West-st.
H H Snelling, No 398 Broadway.
C Dickinson, No 76 Beaver-st.
S J Jacobs, Water-st.

SURVEYOR—E. H. Smith
ATTORNEY—A A Phillips, No. 39 Chambers st.
W B SMITH, Secretary.
Office hours from 10 A M. to 3 P. M., and from 6 to 7½ P. M, m9-2t

☞ **Join Now and Save the Increase**—The Trustees of the EAST RIVER BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION being about to raise the entrance fee from $2 to $5, have concluded to give those who wish to become members an opportunity of doing so before the advance is made. A special meeting, for that purpose will be held at Thalian Hall, No. 492 Grand-st, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 10th, 1852, at 7½ P M The public are respectfully invited to attend. Seats reserved for ladies Eminent speakers will address the meeting, and explain how an individual can, by paying the amount usually paid for rent, into the Association, obtain a home for himself in a short time Books for subscription are now open daily from 11 A M. to 9 P M., at the office of the Association, No. 514 Grand st., between Columbia and Sheriff, where all necessary information may be obtained,

JOSIAH NEWCOMB, President,
JAMES WHITE, Vice-President.
SAMUEL JORDAN, Assistant Vice-President.
CHARLES E. ANDERSON, Secretary.
MARCUS FERRIS, Attorney and Counsellor, No 35 Wall-st. m8 3t

☞ **The Columbia Building** ASSOCIATION of BROOKLYN will hold a public meeting at Remsen's Mission Hall, No. 14 Hamilton-avenue, a few doors above Union st, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 10, 1852, at 7½ o'clock Shares $500. Monthly Dues $2. Entrance Fee 50 cents

The object of this Association is to benefit young men, and the working classes especially—those whose means are small. An investment of $2 a month in this Association will in about eight years amount to $500; the outlay will be but $192, leaving for interest and profit $308. Is not this inducement enough for any one to save, to commence now, if they never did before, when by so small an outlay before the lapse of many a year they can accumulate a sum sufficient to start in business or purchase a home? The meetings of this Association have been changed to, WEDNESDAY EVENINGS

DAN'L P. BARNARD, President.
WM H GRIFFITHS, Vice-President.
CHAS. O. RICHARDSON, Secretary.
Dr. J. B. BENNETT, Surveyor. m8-3t

☞ **United States Building Association and** EQUITABLE INVESTMENT AND SAVING FUND.—The fourth monthly meeting of this Association will be held at No 163 Bowery, third story, on MONDAY EVENING, March 15, at 7 o clock. The books of the Association are open for subscription at No. 178 Bowery, where by-laws and act of incorporation can be had gratis. Entrance fee 50 cents; dues $2 50; shares $600. An opportunity is offered to males and females, by paying $2 50 a month for a few years, to obtain a home or capital sufficient to start a fair business. At the last meeting shares were redeemed at $300 each. N. McGRAW, President, No. 4 Crosby-st.

JOHN RUSHBY, Vice-President.
THOS. VERNON, Secretary, 178 Bowery.

DIRECTORS.

Andw. Allendorph, James Grundy, Wm. Forrester,
John Crouch, Starke Livesey, Jas. McDuff,

TRUSTEES.

N McGraw, C. W. Houghton, John Ridley.
Attorney, Chauncey Shaffer, 75 Nassau st. 16f-1m*

☞ **A Special Meeting of the** CITIZENS' MUTUAL LOAN AND ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 10, at their rooms, No. 431 Broadway, at 8 o'clock. Good speaking may be expected, illustrating the objects of this Association. We hold out no inducements to join, except those we can fully demonstrate. All persons who desire to learn the operations of this Association, are invited to be present. Any information will be cheerfully given by applying to the office, as above. Present Entrance Fee, $2; Shares, $8; Dues, $3 per month.

SIMEON DRAPER, President.
F. DELAFIELD, Vice-President.
J F. KENDALL, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John J Herrick, Winchester P. Moody, Chas. L. Cornish,
Wm H. Dietz, Samuel Alburtus, Jr., John F. Clark,
Wm Thomson, Geo. Schwartz, Jr., Joel W. Mason.
m10-1t JAMES THOMPSON, Attorney, No. 68 Wall-st.

☞ **Mercantile Mutual Loan and** ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION.—The first Monthly Meeting of this Association, will be held at the rooms of the Association, corner of Broadway and Grand-st., over the Pacific Bank, on SATURDAY EVENING, the 13th inst, at 7½ o'clock. A number of shares will be offered for redemption. The Association is filling up very rapidly and offers great inducements to persons to join at once. The Secretary will receive subscribers and dues at the rooms from 4 to 9 P. M., daily.

B. J. HOWLAND, President,
ISAAC H. BAILEY, Vice-President.
WM O. GROSER, Secretary.
PETER PARKS, Surveyor.
POMEROY & JENKS, Attorneys and Counsellors.

TRUSTEES.

Ab'm Halsey, Jr., T. J. Bagaud, Ch's Reiff,
T. W. Groser, R. E. Lockwood, W. T. Child,
W. C. Russell, Elmor Thompson, Benj. Pomeroy, Jr.
m10-4t*

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **We observe that Mr. John A. Flammer**, of 197 West 18th-st., is now offering some eligible building sites at the new and beautiful village of Flammersburg, on Flushing Bay. The location of Flammersburg is one of the finest and most agreeable that we know of in the vicinity of New-York; and Mr. Flammer, with his usual liberality, placed the lots at so low a price, that almost any one may become a purchaser, as his terms are favorable and easy In the sale of Flammersburg, Mr. Flammer is entirely alone, and free from any connection whatever. He is recommended to all who may desire a fine situation, at a moderate price, and easy terms. The prices vary from $100 to $150, according to location Give him a call, examine the maps and you will receive any information you may desire. Office hours from 4 to 8 P. M. m10-6t

☞ **First Regular Meeting of the Phœnix** BUILDING ASSOCIATION will be held at Temperance Hall, 8th av., between 41st and 42d-sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING the 10th day of March, 1852, at 8 o'clock. This Society is filling up so fast that shares will then be offered for redemption to the members Now is your best time for becoming a member; your usual rents will then purchase you a home, and your spending money will become a capital. Information will be given, explanatory of the benefits of Associated Capital. Subscriptions will be received. The by laws and Prospectuses may be had at the office of the Secretary, No 479 8th-av. D. D. NASH, President.

A. P. SMITH, Secretary. m9-3t

☞ **The New-York Land and Building** Association was organized to procure 500 working men homes. It is in the full tide of success! Let the rent-ridden then, be inspired with hope, and join us immediately. The initiation fee is only 50 cents, but will soon be raised to $2

MILES CHAMBERS, Pres't.
H. S SMITH, Secretary—Office, 1 Murray st., m10-1m

New-York Daily Times.

GREAT BRITAIN.

National Defenses—Literary News—Life of Margaret Fuller—Dickens' New Novel—Discovery of a New Edition of Shakspere. French Affairs—Theatricals, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 20, 1852.

NATIONAL DEFENSES.

Sir CHARLES NAPIER, the conqueror of Scinde, not Sir CHARLEY, the eccentric old admiral, who writes letters in the newspapers, "blowing up" the naval authorities, and then wonders he does not get the command of the Mediterranean fleet—has penned a "letter" on the question of national defenses, in a trenchant, Napier-like style Sir CHARLES is an advocate for the formation of volunteer corps and militia, in addition to the regular army. He is not exactly an alarmist, but evidently thinks there is much wisdom in making preparation against attack from any possible enemy. In military matters Sir CHARLES is a conservative—that is to say, he advocates the retention of the time-honored red coat, which strikes terror into an enemy, and the old, clumsily-constructed musket, throwing cold water on the vaunted efficacy of the rifle, which, however, adapted to the deer-stalker, he says, is not "the weapon of war." He still admits that men of as great experience as himself are of a different opinion. The dogmatism of the old soldier is not the least-marked characteristic of this singular *brochure*—which, coming from one of the NAPIERS, who cannot do anything like other people, will be sure to be read with interest.

LIFE OF MARGARET FULLER.

The "Memoirs of MARGARET FULLER," so full of attractive details and melancholy interest, has been the subject of some very favorable notices in the leading critical journals. The portion contributed by Mr. CHANNING and Mr. EMERSON is, however, perused with much less zest than the letters and reflections of the heroine. MARGARET FULLER, as a woman of genius, seems to have been different from any of the American sisterhood of authors the English public have been made acquainted with, and belongs, by right of her intellectual impulses and sympathies, rather to the French school, perhaps, than any other I know of. The romantic episode of her marriage and residence at Rome, with the sad termination of her career, gives a touching interest to the thoughts, and feelings, and aspirations of her whole life. In many of the reviews alluded to, even the sternness of criticism has melted into sympathy for her varied trials and her tragic end. Yet, with all this, Mr. EMERSON, I fear, will not feel much flattered by the way in which his labors as biographer are spoken of.

DICKENS' NEW NOVEL.

The announcement of a new tale, by CHARLES DICKENS, under the quaint title of "Bleak Hall," which is to be illustrated by HABLOT BROWN (PHIZ,) and completed in twenty numbers, has afforded great gratification to his admirers, who comprise a very multitudinous and miscellaneous host. DICKENS is liked more in this form than in any other, it being that in which he first delighted the public; and the eagerness with which the monthly instalments of "David Copperfield" were devoured, gave full assurance of his unabated popularity. "Household Words," in point of circulation, has proved a hit, but it fails to bring his mental peculiarities in contact with the minds of the public so vividly and advantageously as is done through the medium of his tales.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW EDITION OF SHAKSPERE.

A marvellous sensation, as you are doubtless aware, has been created among the modern improvers and emendators of SHAKSPERE, by Mr. PAYNE COLLIER'S discovery and purchase of a copy of an old edition of 1632, of the plays of the great poet, containing marginal corrections of the text, and punctuations to the extent of some thousands, and in most of the instances yet cited felicitous enough to drive all his subsequent commentators crazy. The volume has been submitted by Mr. COLLIER to the Shakspere Society, the most learned sages of whom consider the said corrections to have been made on the authority of a purer text than that of any edition now to be met with, and one of indisputable authority. Considering the immense labor and pains bestowed on the plays of our greatest dramatist, and the scrutiny to which every line has been subjected, it is almost ludicrous to observe the blunders which have been allowed to remain, and which are now made apparent by the mysterious volume in question. If it should be finally received as the true gospel according to SHAKSPERE, it is pretty clear that a new edition of his works will be necessary, and Mr. PAYNE COLLIER, it is said, is meditating a supplemental volume to his already published edition, in which all the new readings will be collected by way of set off to the countless errors of the old. Mr. KNIGHT, the bibliopole, whose critical emendations of SHAKSPERE, have been a labor of love, it is to be feared, rather than of profit, will perhaps be more surprised than delighted, to find how much more pure the text is capable of being made, and, consequently, how much, in some respects, his beautiful editions will be deteriorated by the revelation of the imperfect or faulty readings yet retained. One curious fact is that Mr. COLLIER, though he purchased the volume many years since, never thought of looking carefully into its contents, and was consequently unaware of the treasure he possessed. Very few literary discoveries could have excited equal interest, for though many of our modern dramatists of the fast school swear at SHAKSPERE, enough of us are still left to swear by him, and to hold in reverence his deathless productions, to make their purification a matter of extreme moment.

SPECIE IN THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Gold, like water, will, I suppose, find its level, and that level, just now, seems to be in the cellars of the Bank of England. The amount of bullion stored therein is getting bigger every day, and has now reached more than eighteen millions sterling, besides two or three millions more in the branch establishments. Thus, the influx of gold from California—that from Australia has hardly come into the field yet—is at last telling upon the Bank, not much to the gratification of the old dame in Threadneedle-st., whose plethoric coffers bring by no means a proportionate rate of profit. The reserve of gold is already greater than there is any occasion for, and there is every prospect of an increase. How the standard value per oz. is to be maintained when the golden tide is poured in all its plenitude into this country, will ere many years be a problem to solve for the currency-mongers and political economists. Looking at the scanty circulating medium of the continent, however, there is a vast gulf to be filled up, which will swallow up any amount of supply, supposing that the precious current can be legitimately turned in that direction.

MORE ANTIQUITIES FROM NINEVEH.

Another cargo of Nineveh antiquities has just arrived, and been deposited in the British Museum, being the last result of Mr. LAYARD'S Assyrian labors and researches. Mr. LAYARD has been more fortunate than most subterranean excavators, seeing that his collection of antique curiosities is not composed of the "noseless blocks" which in so many instances disfigure the National Museum.

FRENCH REGULATIONS OF THE PRESS.

The new decrees of the French President, touching the press, have made our journalists bless their stars that they live in a country, where such summary atrocities are not tolerated. LOUIS NAPOLEON is, however perfectly consistent, and knows, moreover, that if not put down itself, the press would put him down, and therefore very wisely decrees that the existence of every journal shall depend on the authority of the Government. On the principles of despotism, any other policy would be destruction; but the crowning stroke of tyranny is the non admission of foreign journals, except by permission of the same authority. This is a blow aimed specially at the English papers, of which the unrestricted circulation in France would, to a large extent, neutralise the schemes of those "who love darkness better than light because their deeds are evil." The President cannot silence the battery of the British press, but he can prevent its reaching its mark, and so long as his system lasts, all may go well. Facts, however, are stubborn things, and will in the long run come to light: truth also is very elastic, and cannot be repressed except for a brief and feverish period. Despotism is a most dangerous game in such a country as France, where the elements of revolution are ever beneath the surface, and ready to explode the moment the pressure is taken off; and often enough without waiting for that convenient opportunity. The press-law just promulgated is only another item in the black account to which the ruler of France will in due time be called.

THE EARL OF CLARENDON AND MR. BIRCH.

Last night, an affair, which has occasioned no little scandal, occupied the whole sitting in the Commons—as personal matters generally do, when the reputation of men in high position happens to be involved. I have already alluded, in a former letter, to the transactions of Mr. BIRCH with Lord CLARENDON, and the Irish Government. Mr. BIRCH was the proprietor of the *World* newspaper in Dublin, and, in that character, was subsidised by Sir W. SOMERVILLE, the Irish Secretary, on behalf of "the Castle." BIRCH played his cards in the most unprincipled manner, and, by alternately bullying and coaxing, he contrived, in two or three years, to get several thousands of pounds for his literary services on behalf of the Government, which, considering his paper circulated only about 600, was very handsome payment. When the authorities got tired of their tool, and no more money was forthcoming, BIRCH, finding threats of no avail, sent in his little bill—charging LORD CLARENDON, for "two years support of law and order, £6,500"—that is, at the rate of £50 a week. The Lord Lieutenant, wishing, no doubt, to get out of the mess, actually paid this unscrupulous gentleman £2,000, to avoid law proceedings and have his letters given up. BIRCH, however, behaved very badly; having tasted so largely of the sweets of "secret service money," he persevered with bloodhound tenacity, and the case, as you are aware, came on in due course, in the Court of Queen's Bench, where, I am happy to record, he was signally defeated.

Such is the kernel of the dozen or more columns of debate in the morning papers of to-day. It sounds like a queer translation—does it not? I dare say you will have some difficulty in realising the possibility of such an affair in your model republic. You will imagine, however, what a glorious opportunity it afforded to the purists and hypocrites, and humbugs of the House, to make a grand parade of their regard for official morality in its connection with the press. Lord NAAS, in due form, brought forward what would have been equivalent to a regular vote of censure on the policy of Lord CLARENDON, the fact being that the noble earl's policy saved Ireland during a crisis of rebellion, and was the very best that could be adopted. No doubt he blackened his fingers by having anything to do with BIRCH; it was an error of judgment, for which he paid dearly out of his own pocket, although his motive, unquestionably, was to secure the aid of the press on the side of order, when the *Nation* and half-a-dozen other Irish journals were thundering rebellion into the ears of the people.

THE PRESS.

Supposing anybody to have patience enough to go through the debate, he would, I fancy, come to one conclusion, which is that, while the Government is glad to avail itself of the support of the press, it affects to regard with contempt the position and influence of those who write for it. In the case of BIRCH, it was bad enough to employ a man, simply because, to borrow a phrase of Bulwer Lyttons, he "kept a newspaper;" but it is easy to perceive that the contemptuous tone in which these transactions are spoken of, is intended to reach the general body of journalists. A rankling irritation runs through the aristocratic classes, with regard to the press, on account of the freedom and independence of its strictures on public men and their measures. They both hate and dread the widely-extended influence of the newspapers, as if in point of high-minded intelligence and honorable feelings, their conductors could not be advantageously compared with the tribe of placemen, whether of plebeian or patrician origin. Not to enlarge on this point,—which is the sore point after all—I will only add that Lord CLARENDON was manfully defended by his colleagues, and especially so by the ex-Secretary Lord PALMERSTON, and ultimately cleared of all serious imputation on his official administration, by a majority of 92; while Lord NAAS is set down as a many for the pains he has taken to damage his reputation.

THE ENGINEERS' DISPUTE.

A word or two will suffice with respect to the engineers' dispute. The recusant "Society men" stand out as stubbornly as ever; but the masters are gradually getting hands as substitutes for those they have lost, and many of the factories are again in work.

THE HOLMFRITH CATASTROPHE.

The Holmfrith catastrophe is the subject of a Government inquiry, which is now going on, but with no other result as yet, than a disclosure of the grossest neglect and mismanagement. This vast reservoir was a ruinous concern, and had been some years in Chancery; the embankment was bad throughout, and the worst feature of all is, that all this was known beforehand, and by common care and precaution all the subsequent misery and mischief might be avoided.

FRENCH DEPORTATIONS.

I observe that the *Times*, in its journal of yesterday, borrowed some very forcible remarks from your columns on "Louis Napoleon and his deportations." It is very satisfactory to see that the independent judgment of the English press on the acts of the President is confirmed by the opinion of the leading American journals. The triumph of tyranny can never be complete while the press in two of the greatest countries in the world are unanimous in its condemnation. As regards the French transportations to Cayenne, its true character as a pestiferous swamp cannot be too widely known, in order that the remorseless policy of Louis Napoleon may be justly appreciated, and awaken a commensurate feeling of vengeance and indignation.

THEATRICALS.

Theatrical affairs are rather dull here at present, the only remarkable novelty being a five act play, by Miss VANDENHOFF, entitled *Woman's Heart*, which was produced on last Saturday night, at the Haymarket; the fair authoress and her father playing in it. It was greatly applauded, but I doubt whether it will draw money to the Haymarket treasury. Though written with great poetical feeling—in truly graceful language—it is deficient in dramatic strength—and the characters, with the exception of the heroine played by Miss VANDENHOFF—are feebly drawn. Mr. BARRY SULLIVAN, the new tragedian, had a character in the play—but he failed to make any impression in it. Miss VANDENHOFF has been un

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1852.

☞ The Second Edition of the *Evening Times*, published every day at 3 o'clock P. M., and served to subscribers for *One Cent*, contains a full and complete list of the *Arrivals at all the Hotels*, up to the latest hour.

Our City Finances.

Government is rather an expensive luxury everywhere. It costs a great deal of money always to get ourselves properly taken care of—to "protect life and property," as the phrase is. We have to pay a great deal every year for shutting up or hanging our scoundrels, for feeding and clothing our paupers, for preserving our goods and chattels from being stolen, and for the various other items that belong to the general head of government charges. We have before us a very neat pamphlet, of over a hundred pages, which is one of a series issued annually by our Controller, for the express purpose of informing the people of this city where their money has gone to, and how much of it they are certain never to see again. It is a book which would repay closer study than it usually gets. It does not belong to the exciting departments of literature, and is neither epic nor heroic; and yet it contains bold figures, and makes statements which partake occasionally of the hyperbolical.

The rule of supply and demand, which controls other articles of necessity and luxury, is not always applicable to government. It is not always true that you get just your money's worth. The best is not of necessity that which costs the most. If you call for a dinner at the Astor House, two dollars will get twice as good a one as one dollar. But in the matter of government it is not so. Bad governments are proverbially the most expensive. We fear the rule holds true in regard to our City.

It would draw very hard on a man's reputation for good sense, to be overheard saying that this was one of the best-governed cities in the world. Yet it cost something more than *three millions of dollars* last year to govern it. It cost about ten thousand dollars *a day*, exclusive of Sundays, to administer such government as it had. It cost over three times as much to govern this City, as it did to govern the whole State, including the City—and three times as much as it did to govern the six New-England States. It cost this City more to get governed for a *fortnight*, than it cost any one out of sixteen States for a year. And it cost New-York City *half* as much to get itself governed for a year, as it cost *all our thirty-one States* for the same time. At this rate, certainly, we ought to be luxuriously governed. Our government ought to be of the very first quality,—warranted superior to any in the market. Our City functionaries ought to be the elect of the earth—the choice spirits of their day and generation—the bright, consummate flower of Christian civilization: and we, their subjects, ought to be basking in the sunlight of perfect political bliss. It may be that this is so—but we do not think it is generally so regarded. It is popularly supposed that the highest forms of humanity which have yet appeared, are not to be found in either branch of our Common Council; and that the clearest foreshadowings of the millennium are not to be sought in the administration of our municipal affairs.

Most of our citizens have only vague ideas of the specific purposes to which this vast amount of money is annually applied. They have a general notion that Government is necessary, that it must be had regardless of expense: and being strongly conservative in their tempers, and inclined to put full faith in the powers that be, as ordained of somebody, they forbear to inquire very closely into the details of these disbursements. They assume that it has all been swallowed up in that magnificent maelstrom, the Government: and seem not to understand that it has been simply taken out of *their* pockets and put into the pockets of somebody else.

It is useful sometimes to look a little more closely at particulars. Everybody understands what Street-paving means, and may have a vague notion that it costs money. But everybody may not know intuitively that during the last year, the payment under the head of street-paving, comprises the following items:

Advertising	$922 05
Assessors	16,548 00
Contractors	637,648 39
Collectors	12,423 26
Inspectors	32,119 25
Surveyors	24,914 46
Making in all	$724,575 14

The wealthy Mr. Snooks may not understand exactly what all these multitudinous classes of persons do for their money in the matter of paving streets; but it is quite fair to assume that they do something, otherwise they would not tax his property at so high a figure.

There's another item of expense which may not be generally understood, in all its details. The great body of the people have learned from tradition, that certain functionaries, known as *Aldermen* and Assistants, have some important connection with City affairs. The dignity of the office used to be considered sufficient to pay for discharging its duties:—but it has *lost* its dignity so rapidly of late years, that a compensation of $4 a day has been substituted therefor. Among the statements of moneys paid out for their services last year, are the following:

Compensation of Aldermen	$8,628 00
Compensation of Assistants	8,476 00
Books for members	692 37
Carriage hire for members	3,220 66
Paid to Aldermen as Judges	3,425 12
Paid to Aldermen as *County Canvassers*	1,000 00
Paid to Aldermen as Supervisors	778 00
Refreshments furnished Common Council	695 02
Total	$26,918 17

This is a very handsome aggregate, and shows that the City paid a very handsome sum for the services, useful and ornamental, of their Common Council. But what a number of shapes they assume to get all their money!

We shall close for to-day with one more specimen of our Municipal expenses. We select the several items, and group them together, in order that the general effect may be the better seen:

Celebrating Evacuation Day	$32 20
Celebrating Washington's Birthday	2,491 52
Carriages for funeral of Colonel Childs	54 00
Celebration of Fourth of July	2,514 66
Complimentary resolutions to New-York and Erie Railroad Company	798 50
Complimentary resolutions to Hudson River Railroad Company	1,034 50
Complimentary resolutions to Collins's Line of steamers	1,069 50
Dinner to Massachusetts Volunteers	121 00
Dinner to Capt. Sands	2 440 00
Resolutions to Capt. Hovey	245 00
Funeral expenses of Lieut Floyd	1,485 77
Funeral expenses of President Taylor	237 00
Hospitalities of the City	259 47
Reception of Kossuth	4,833 03
Funeral expenses of Lieut Boyle	440 00
Portraits and frames	1,843 50
Reception of the Legislature	6,581 71
Reception of the President	1,910 13
Reception of Gen. Houston	393 00
Making	$29,384 49

We select these simply as samples, from which the public can judge of the cost of the strictly ornamental portion of the City Government. Upon the old maxim, we suppose, this thing is *worth* what it *costs*—though it might be difficult to prove it in any other way. We will take another look at Mr. Taylor's pamphlet, bye-and-bye.

The Prospect for Philadelphia.

We can conceive of no more hopeless struggle than that of citizens of Philadelphia for commercial equality with New-York. It is a contest with the most unfriendly circumstances; a war with fate. Within the recollection of every middle-aged man the movement of business has been away from Philadelphia. The East India trade was taken to New-England or brought to New-York. The failure of the United States Bank carried desolation not merely to the counting-rooms of Market-street and the Wharves, but into family circles, the retired gentility of Walnut-street and Spruce-street. The State Works, looked to as a main element in the redemption of a vanishing prosperity, brought double taxation and very little trade. Ice has reduced the port to a mere summer haven. The channels of the Delaware have been dubious, and skippers care little to confide themselves for days to the custody of pilots, through passages so obscure and hazardous. The anthracite flowing down the Schuylkill, through the canal, or over the railroad, has been these many years the sole diet of the sickly city. Attempts to rival the steam facilities of New-York have proved mortifyingly futile. The last of many sea steamships, built for the revival of the foreign and coastwise intercourse, were sold the other day for want of patronage. There is nothing in the special circumstances to justify a hope that her position will ever be regained, and analogy holds out no better encouragement.

The centripetal tendencies of trade have been illustrated in every chapter of commercial history. Each age of the world has had its one great commercial nation; each nation its one metropolitan port. The round of business admits not of the two foci of an ellipse, but the single centre-point of a circle. Phenicia had but one Tyre; Egypt had but one Alexandria; Africa but one Carthage. In later years, the Genoese, the Venetians, the Portuguese, the Dutch, the English have in turn engrossed the empire of traffic and chequered the face of earth with their ship-tracks. Genoa, Venice, Lisbon, Amsterdam and London have concentrated the prosperity of their respective countries, as it gradually fell to them under the constant law of change. But there is no instance of two commercial capitals existing at once. The chance at the wheel of fortune can only be enjoyed by one at a time. Each alternately has employed his opportunity and, save the last, passed down to the latter stages of decay, ruin, poverty.

England certainly offers the example of a second commercial point springing up cotemporaneously with the true centre, London. But the growth of Liverpool is due to peculiar circumstances of position in relation to the manufacturing interest; circumstances which there is not the slightest reason to believe will ever repeat themselves elsewhere. England has assumed the part of workman for the world. Her shops are mainly located in those upper Counties adjacent to the channel and the Mersey; and in the absence of any other than wagon communication with London, it became necessary to establish a point of shipment for the manufactured wares in the heart of the manufacturing region. The iron of Wales, the coal of Cumberland, the hardware of Sheffield and Birmingham, the cloths of Manchester, are all produced within easy distance of the mouth of the Mersey. Nature pointed to the location as the exact spot for the transaction of the colonial trade; and the growth of the colonial system may be accurately gaged by the advance of Liverpool. There is no similar combination of favorable circumstances in America. The interests are too widely scattered. Cotton-spinning is not confined to a shire, but spread over States. The iron and the coal-trade, thanks to the present tariff, are purely domestic in their habits. A shipping port for manufactures is not at present in request; but, were the mechanical interests of the country flourishing, not one, but a half dozen would be required by the immense area of the Union.

There is therefore no rational ground for hope in favor of Philadelphia. While New-York is unmistakeably the London of the West, Philadelphia may strive in vain to be the Liverpool. Not only is every physical condition against her, inland position, tides, time and peril; but moral reasons intervene with destructive energy. The decline of trade has imbued her merchants and capitalists with the spirit of peddlers. There is a fatal lack of enterprize. Capital at least equal to that of New-York does a tithe of the service. The preservation of internal traffic demands resort to low tricks and unfair pretenses as the price. Declining business acts upon the character of business men, which reacts upon the trade, its means and methods. The connivance of Philadelphia merchants has retained the prices of travel from that city to New-York at excessive rates. Their unscrupulous resistance subjects all California gold to the danger and cost of transmission thither and back. Their false representations have stayed reluctant travellers, and made them purchase at an unfair market. They have lavished credit upon insolvent buyers, until failure has plundered the pockets of New-York importers. They have laid an embargo upon New-York merchandize, with the unreasonable expectation of forbidding its purchase or shipment. And all this is done in utter disregard to the proportion of means to ends, with the design of preventing the sure, nay, actual supremacy of this city in the mercantile world; a supremacy which position, spirit, and enterprize, insure it beyond all emulation.

May we not trust, that having descended to the last shifts of unmeritorious pauperism, our neighbor may pretty soon abandon the contest, and confess the primacy of her rival? Each advance in the struggle forward has only demonstrated the superior magnanimity of New-York; and the rapid and fatal degeneracy of Philadelphia. If fair and frank endeavors fail to save the commercial character of the city, why embitter ruin with the reproaches of self-contempt? There cannot be more conclusive proof of a declining business, than a surrender of all dignity or generosity in its prosecution. Venice and Genoa sunk into insignificance, when their Falieris and Dorias became mere shopkeepers.

☞ The telegraphic report from Albany states that the bill to incorporate the Crystal Palace Association has been reported in the Senate by the Committee having it in charge, and referred to a Select Committee, to be *reported complete*. This will, of course, take it out of the ordinary course and expedite its passage.

The *Evening Post*, a day or two since, said that the Committee intended to report the bill, with a provision that the *profits* of the exhibition over seven per cent., if any, should be divided between the State Agricultural Society and the American Institute. If this is so, we trust the Select Committee, having it in charge, will amend it. A more flagrant injustice it is not easy to conceive. This exhibition is a private business matter, in which a number of gentlemen have seen fit to invest their money, and they ask from the Legislature such an act as will put them upon a footing with other companies, formed for similar purposes, under the general law, of which unfortunately, they cannot avail themselves. If the scheme should fail, they, of course, pocket the loss—but if it succeeds, the Agricultural Society and the American Institute propose to *share the profits!* They might, with precisely the same reason, claim a share in the profits of every private business enterprise in this City and State.

If these two societies will contribute any portion of the capital required to carry out this scheme, it would then be proper that they should derive direct benefit from its success. If not, it is a mockery of justice to assign them any portion of another's profits. The passage of the bill, with such a provision in it, would be equivalent to defeating the whole thing; for it is not to be supposed, for a moment, that a company to carry the scheme into effect, could be organized under it.

☞ The *modus* of the late news hoax seems to be pretty well understood. A portion of the press in this city and in Boston receive news regularly by telegraph from Halifax, and pay for it a very large sum. *Another* portion of the press do not pay for it, and of course do not receive it. They have, however, on several occasions got it in some way—clandestinely, as it is natural to suppose. It seems that when the *America* reached Halifax, the fact was announced; and some one fabricated a dispatch, which was sent to all the Boston papers entitled to receive it, announcing the assassination of Louis Napoleon, &c., &c. Before they went to press these papers were notified that it was untrue, and of course did not publish it. But the *other* journals did publish it—showing conclusively that they obtained it clandestinely, and without taking sufficient precautions to be sure that they were pilfering the genuine article.

So far as these papers are concerned they were served entirely right by the trick; for although property in *news* is not protected by law, it is just as dishonest to steal it as to steal the money which bought it. But such a hoax, even for such an object, inflicts serious wrong on the whole community and tends to lower the character of the entire newspaper press. Thousands of dollars may have been lost to persons who placed credit in the news; and it is not a sufficient plea to say, that they ought not to have put faith in those particular papers which published it. Nor will they, or the public, limit the responsibility of thus tampering with business interests strictly to the journals by which the fabricated news was published. If the conductors of the *best* portion of the press, can so far forget the responsibilities and duties of their profession as to menace hundreds of innocent persons with loss and ruin, for the mere purpose of punishing a dishonest rival, the community will have little confidence in newspaper character. We should feel chagrined if we had reason to suppose that agents of the news association with which *The Times* is connected, had had any share in so discreditable and injurious a trick.

☞ Mr. Recorder TILLOU, in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, delivered an opinion upon the indictment found by the Grand Jury some weeks since, against the proprietor of the *Herald*, for a libel upon the Managers of the American Art Union. The Recorder makes an elaborate argument to prove that the Art Union is a *lottery* within the meaning and prohibition of the Constitution of the State, that it has therefore no legal existence, and cannot therefore be libeled. He shows that the indictment is defective in several other respects; and he therefore *grants the motion to quash it*. The opinion is too long for insertion at length in our columns.

☞ The *National Intelligencer* contradicts the rumors of differences between the Government of the United States and that of France. Nothing has occurred to disturb the harmony existing between the two countries. Our Government, according to its uniform usage in such cases, has recognized the existing authorities of France, and there is no ground to apprehend collision upon any point.

☞ THE ELECTION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE took place yesterday, and the results are given in part under our telegraphic head this morning. The returns are incomplete and unsatisfactory, but they are all that we could receive up to the time of going to press. The indications are that the Democrats carry the Governor and lose the Legislature.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to The New-York Times.

The Bounty Land Bill.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 9.

The Members from the Land States have held a consultation, and have determined to resist the appropriations until the Land Bill is passed by Congress. X. Y.

New-Hampshire Election.

First Dispatch.] CONCORD, Tuesday, March 9.

Returns from 50 towns for Governor show a small relative gain for Martin, the regular Democratic candidate. The Democratic candidate last year lacked 3,397 votes of an election.

Returns from 53 towns in Cheshire, Hillsborough, Belknap, Strafford, Sullivan, Merrimack, and Rockingham, show the election of 37 regular Democrats and 45 opposition, to the House of Representatives,—and five no choice. There is no gain to either side.

We cannot yet indicate the result.

Second Dispatch.] CONCORD, March 9—12 o'clock.

The vote for Governor will be very close; most of the Democrats there are sanguine of Martin's election by the people.

Cheshire Co.—21 towns, being all the County but one town, gives Martin, Dem. 2,309; Sawyer, Whig, 2,186; Attwood, Free Soil, 641. In 1851 the vote stood—Dinsmore, 2,101; Sawyer, 2,365; Attwood, 668.

Representatives chosen—Whigs 15, Dem. 12, no choice 1. Last year it stood Whigs 16, Dem. 10.

Third dispatch.] CONCORD, March 10—1 A M.

Strafford Co.—Eleven Towns, (all but two.) give for Governor—Martin, 1,908; Sawyer, 2,032; Attwood, 793.

Last year the vote in the same Towns was, Dinsmore, 2,016; Sawyer, 2,155; Atwood, 585.

Representatives chosen—Whigs, 15; Regular Democrats, 2; no choice, 6. The indications are that the Democrats have elected the Governor, and lost the Legislature.

Rockingham County—22 Towns: Martin, 3,090; Sawyer, 2,336; Atwood, 878. The same Towns last year gave Dinsmore 2,688; Sawyer, 2,115; Atwood, 1,142.

Representatives—Whig and opposition, 19; regular Dem., 8; no choice, 2. Last year—Whig and opposition 17; Democrat, 12.

Later from Havana—Appointment of a New Captain General.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, March 8.

The steamship *Falcon* arrived here to-day from Havana, bringing five days later intelligence.

She reports that the Conde Mirasores has been appointed Captain General of Cuba, in the place of General Concha.

The Defeat of Carvajal.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 9.

The Washington *Intelligencer* has a private dispatch, confirming the defeat of Carvajal in his attack on Camargo. He had only 522 men, 84 of whom were Mexicans, and the balance Filibusters. Most of them escaped to the American side of the river.

Passage of the Liquor Law in the Senate of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 9.

The Liquor Bill passed the Senate to-day by a vote of 30 to 9. There have been several amendments made to it, besides that material one submitting the final question, whether the law shall or shall not go into operation to the popular vote.

The Boston Negroes at Mobile, &c.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 9.

Samuel Quarles, of Mobile, the purchaser of the three negroes belonging to Boston, who were lately sold into slavery at Galveston for kidnapping, offers to liberate them on the payment by their friends of the money Quarles expended in reclaiming his fugitive in Boston.

The Commencement of the Maryland University today was very numerously attended.

The Weather, Navigation, &c, at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, March 9.

The weather here is very mild, with considerable rain, and last night we were visited with a violent thunder storm. There are prospects of a tolerably early opening of navigation.

The new Whig Mayor and Council took office to-day.

Destruction of Railroad Property.

FITCHBURG, (Mass.) Tuesday, March 9.

The engine-house of the Fitchburg Railroad Company, with a portion of its contents, was consumed by fire on Sunday morning.

The Pittsburg and Erie Railroad.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, March 9.

Governor Bigler has vetoed the bill supplementary to the act incorporating the Pittsburg and Erie railroad.

Steamers at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, March 8.

The steamship *Falcon* is reported below. The *Crescent City* has not come up yet, being detained by a dense fog.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 9.

There is no mail to-night south of Richmond. *Three* New-Orleans mails are now due.

XXXIId CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 9.

Business commenced at 12½ o'clock. Several Executive communications were laid before the Senate.

PETITIONS.

Mr. DAVIS presented several petitions from Massachusetts in favor of the extension of additional aid to the Collins' line of steamships Also,

A petition from the New-England Historical Society, asking Congress to furnish them with certain documents.

Mr. JAMES and others presented petitions against the extension of WOODWORTH'S Patent

Mr RUSK reported a joint resolution authorizing the appointment of an additional Assistant Postmaster-General.

A private bill was reported and passed.

Mr. PRATT, from the Committee on Claims, reported adversely on the numerous petitions of Assistant Marshals for additional compensation for taking the Census.

THE CASE OF GENERAL TALLCOTT

Mr. SHIELDS reported back and asked that the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial of Gen. Tallcott, in relation to his dismissal from the Army by a Court Martial.

AMERICAN CEMETERY IN MEXICO.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a dispatch from the Minister of the United States at Mexico, relative to a cemetery for Americans near the City of Mexico—$3,000 additional are required to complete the work.

REPORTS.

The CHAIR also laid before the Senate a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, inclosing a copy of the Geological Survey of California.

2,500 extra copies of HUNTER'S Report on Coinage were ordered to be printed

NAVAL SALARIES.

Mr DAVIS submitted a resolution directing inquiries as to the propriety of increasing the salaries of Naval officers in the principal ports of the United States. Adopted.

SPANISH CLAIMS.

Mr. MASON offered a resolution directing inquiry as to the propriety of paying Spanish citizens their claims arising out of the ARMSTEAD case. Adopted.

THE CENSUS PRINTING.

Mr. BAYARD'S resolution referring the Census Printing subject to a Select Committee of Five, was adopted, and the CHAIR authorized to appoint such committee.

OCEAN POSTAGE.

Mr. SUMNER'S resolution directing inquiry as to the reduction of rates of Ocean Postage was adopted.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr HUNTER introduced a bill ceding Public Lands to the State in which they lie for Railroad and Canal purposes—the States to pay $1 25 per acre for lands which have been in the market less than 10 years—$1 for those more than 10 and less than 20 years, and 75 cents for all above that. Referred.

Mr STOCKTON introduced a bill granting Bounty Land to sailors engaged in the Mexican war. Referred.

NON-INTERVENTION—SPEECH OF MR. SEWARD.

Mr. CLARKE moved to take up the non-Intervention resolutions.

[A long debate ensued in which the practice of taking up subjects for one day's debate and then postponing them was condemned.]

Mr. CLARKE's motion was then agreed to.

Mr SEWARD said Writers on Law teach us that States are free, independent, and equal moral powers existing for the objects of happiness and usefulness and possessing rights, and subject to duties defined by the Law of Nature, which is a system of politics and morals founded in right reason; that the only difference between politics and morals is, that one regulates the operations of Government, while the other directs the conduct of individuals, and that the maxims of both are the same—that two sovereign States may be subject to one Prince, and yet be mutually independent. That nation becomes free by the act of its ruler, when he exceeds the fundamental laws—that when any power, whether domestic or foreign, attempts to deprive a State of independence, or of liberty, it may lawfully take counsel of its courage, and prefer, before the certainty of servitude, the chances of destruction. That each nation is bound to do to every other, in time of peace, the most good, and in time of war the least harm possible, consistently with its own real interests,—that while this is an imperfect obligation, of which no State can exact a performance, any one has a right to use peaceful means, and even force if necessary, to repress a power that openly violates the law of nations, and directly attacks their common welfare; and that while the interests of universal Society require mutual intercourse between States it can nevertheless be conducted by those only who, in their respective nations, possess and exercise, in fact, adequate political powers. Austria being situated in Central Europe, with only one inconsiderable seaport, little was known of her, except that she is one of the oldest and most inexorable members of the Allied Powers' Holy League and Holy Alliance, which for more than half a century have resisted the reforming principles of the American Revolution. Hungary, after being in past ages the heroic defender of Christian Europe against the armies of Islam, and the defender of Austria against Prussia and France, seemed to have disappeared about a century ago, and until four years ago did not appear on the stage and challenge her part in the drama of nations. She occupied the region of the Austrian empire, of fifteen millions of people. One-third of them were Magyars, a race inheriting freedom, arts and arms, while the remainder were Germans, Serbs and Wallachians—the two latter being debased and virtually enslaved by feudal customs and laws. Hungary was a limited monarchy, of an independent State, under the Constitution of St. Stephen, her King in 1530, she elected for her kings the successive reigning Dukes of Hapsburg Lorraine. Hungary prescribed fundamental laws, (which were accepted by the Austrian dynasty,) which declared the King to have no powers except on certain conditions; and Hungary was to be a free and independent State, to be bound by no laws or decrees except those of her own Diet, sanctioned by the King. Hungary was always as independent of Russia as we are. Such was the condition of Hungary in 1848. Now, she has neither Constitution, King, Diet, National Functions, National Organs, Independence, Liberty, nor Law, but lies prostrate at the feet of the Austrian Emperor, and receives his decrees from the point of a sword. Who has wrought this change we shall soon see. In February, 1848, the Hungarian Diet heard by telegraph that a Republic had arisen in Paris, and that one was to rise in Vienna. Availing themselves of these propitious circumstances, they decreed the establishment of certain national institutions, necessary, just and constitutional. These received the royal sanction. The Germans, three days after, received a Constitution at the hands of the Emperor. On the 11th of April, the Emperor approved and confirmed all the new laws of the Diet. An Austrian party of reaction, on groundless pretences, fomented an insurrection in Servia and Wallachia, and tyranny, when panic-struck, became perfidious, and the Emperor, violating the Constitution and laws, appointed Jellachich to the office of Ban (or Governor) of the seditious districts.

Mr. SEWARD then described the contest and successful efforts of the Hungarians, up to the withdrawal of the Austrian invading armies, in April, 1849, when Hungary was, in fact and law, and by success of arms and the voice of justice, independent and free. Nine months after that independence, she was overthrown by Russian and auxiliary troops, on the pretext that a successful example of Hungary was dangerous to order and religion in Europe. He described events preceding and attendant upon Gorgey's surrender. The Civil Chief, made such in April, 1849, with a small heroic band, escaped into Turkey; and now, after long surveillance, there restored to freedom and activity; he is among us, with a soul unsubdued by treachery, misfortune, poverty, reproach and exile, preparing a new revolution for his fatherland, which, as soon as it was surrendered to the Czar, was by him delivered over to the Emperor, and at once submerged in the Austrian Empire. On the ground of these principles and these facts, he submitted to the Senate and People of the United States that the following propositions are fully established:

1st. That the people of Hungary, in the exercise of the rights secured to them by the law of Nations, in a solemn and legitimate manner asserted their national independence, and established a Government, by their own voluntary act, and successfully maintained it against all parties lawfully interested in the same.

2d. That the Emperor of Russia, without just or lawful right, invaded Hungary, and by fraud and armed force, subverted the national independence and political Constitution, thus established, and thereby reduced that country to the condition of a province, ruled by a foreign and absolute power.

3d. That, although the United States, from the necessity of political society, recognized the existing rule in Hungary, yet, they are not indifferent to the usurpation and conquest by which it was established.

4th. That they may lawfully protest against that conquest and usurpation, and against any new armed intervention by Russia to uphold it against the will of the people of Hungary, if it should be expressed. This being the whole of our case, and it being thus established, why, he asked, shall we not proclaim that just and lawful protest? A Senator said we should not protest because the matter was foreign. Did it not arise in the family of Nations? and were we not, as a member of that family, interested in its welfare, and the laws by which it was secured? Another Senator, (Mr. CLEMENS) tells us, that self-interest is the first law of Nations, and that an enlightened sense of interest offers no argument for such a course. The value of the objection depends on what constitutes an interest. While it was true that neither treasure nor territory were to compensate for this proceeding, neither was needed and a promise of both would constitute no adequate motive. The commerce of Hungary would expand under a Republic and would be of interest to us. Riches and aggrandizement were the means, not the objects of Governments, and Nations live and flourish in proportion as law, order, peace, justice, and liberty are manifested. We support at a great cost, armaments to shield our National rights; these will have to be increased if by the silence of pusillanimity we encourage attacks on commercial welfare. This induced Mr. CLAY twenty years ago to say, that with regret he owned a tone and feeling existed in the councils of the country infinitely below that which belongs to the country. The great Lawgiver never imposed a duty without attaching a penalty for its neglect. He inquired what was to be lost by this protest? He had no desire for war. He would never counsel it, except when all other remedies failed, and then only in defence. He maintained that such a protest could give no cause for war. If war followed, it would be aggressive war by our enemies. Austria protested against DUDLEY MANN'S mission and President TAYLOR'S avowal of it. We did not go to war. No one thought we should. It was answered by a counter protest, in the celebrated letter of Mr. WEBSTER to the Austrian Minister. Austria did not maintain her protest by war. If the measure be pacific, it is said Russia will disregard it, and it will be useless. For 25 years we protested and remonstrated in defence of our neutral rights, and vindicated them at last by a resistance against one party, and open war against another. Our flag was then a stranger, our principles unknown; now, both are regarded with respect and affection by the people of Europe. If we speak out, Great Britain will not be silent. When Great Britain and the United States once speak, even the fraternizing bayonets of France would open a passage for the voice of that impulsive nation. Who believed that Russia would brave the remonstrances of these three powers, sustained by the voice of Christendom? He did not know if this protest would do Hungary or European democracy any good; but, in the words of Mr. WEBSTER in similar cases, he could say, "I hope it may."

It was replied that if the protest was disregarded we must resort to war to maintain it, and that M KOSSUTH had confessed so much. He would not stay long on the quibble of Lawyers, who claim to have circumvented the guest at the feast to which they had bidden him. It was so that some of old sought to entangle in constructions of their national traditions, the great Teacher, who came not to dispute with Doctors, but to call all to repentance. This was his proceeding, and not that of KOSSUTH. It was to be determined by arguments here, and not upon concessions elsewhere. He preferred to abandon the cause of Hungary after an effort in her behalf, to abandoning her now with that effort untried. He alluded to Mr. CLEMENS's objections to KOSSUTH's Republicanism, and asked, what had they to do with the issue involved here? This is the trial of Russia. How could her conduct be affected by any imagined misconduct of KOSSUTH here, after Russian intervention in Hungary was ended, or of previous misconduct, of which Hungary and not Russia ought to complain? The character of KOSSUTH had been decided by Congress with unexampled unanimity. He had been received with an ovation, equalled only by that in the case of LAFAYETTE. Freedom often undervalues and sometimes mistakes her friends, but tyranny is never deceived. Let treacherous BONAPARTE be taught that KOSSUTH is not to be feared—METTERNICH, that KOSSUTH is not to be hated—until then, we must stand upon the judgment we have already rendered.

Hungary formed no integral part of Russia. None could object to the protest against her conduct, though they thought that Hungary was part of the Austrian Empire. There remained the objection that flowed so steadily from Conservative pens in the United States, and more freely from the stipendiary presses of Paris and Vienna, that this protest would be a departure from the policy of Washington. It was strange that LOUIS NAPOLEON and FRANCIS JOSEPH should be so deeply interested in our observance of the policy of WASHINGTON. He knew by hearsay of an Association during the last bloody war, who called themselves the WASHINGTON. Benevolent Society, who celebrated his nativity, and quoted his Farewell Address, to embarrass the Administration in what they called an unjust and unholy war, even when it had become a war of defense. He knew also of a faction that planted themselves on the same sacred text to confine the privileges of citizenship to persons of American birth. A good cause needed not the sanction of that awful name—a bad one often seeks though it cannot justly claim it. He then referred to the propositions made by WASHINGTON in 1792 to the Senate, whether it would justify treaties with Algiers, to effect the ransom of thirteen American citizens, for $40,000, and a peace by the payment of $25,000 in hand, and the same amount annually. That was then a wise policy. Who would vote for it now? Would the Senator who introduced these resolutions? Would the Senator from New-Jersey (Mr. MILLER)? Would that other Senator, who, in the triple character of Senator, Commodore and General, presided at the Birth-day Banquet in honor of WASHINGTON and in dishonor of his Hungarian disciple, KOSSUTH? Not one vote in the Senate of the United States for the continuance of this wise and humane policy of WASHINGTON—and why? The answer may be easy. The times have changed, and we have changed with them. No one ever thought that the rape of the Sabine women by the Romans was a policy to be continued. He contended that that part of WASHINGTON'S policy, directly in question, consisted in avoiding new and entangling alliances and artificial ties with one of the belligerent powers in a general European war; but it admitted of expressions, assurances and manifestations of sympathy and of interest in behalf of nations contending for the principles of the American Revolution, and of protest, earnest and decided, against the intervention of foreign powers to suppress those principles by force; and this was the policy of the United States and has been pursued on this very day and hour.

He then at great length sustained this position by a recital of the events of that period, and those following after the French Revolution, the reception of the French Minister by the President and Congress, &c &c. He referred to the revolutions in South America, and the efforts by the Holy League to maintain the supremacy of Spain, and cited the action of Congress and Mr. MUNROE'S proceedings, all as solemn protests by the United States. All these events he detailed with much minuteness and precision, and commented upon them as he progressed. He referred also to the proceedings pursued in the case of Greece. He referred to the prompt recognition of the French Republic in 1848 by the U. S. Minister, and the subsequent approval of that conduct by the Government of the United States. A spark from the flame which broke out in Paris kindled the material which had long been gathering by KOSSUTH and his compatriots in Hungary. That revolution was watched here with intense interest. An American agent was there ready to tender congratulations, but Russia had trod down the cause. The exile was then sought, his release procured, and while Russian and Austrian monarchies with menaces demanded his surrender from the Ottoman Porte, we brought him with an ovation of a conqueror to our own shores, and received him with honor, but have divided the homage of mankind between ourselves and him.

While this debate is going on, we have interceded, informally, for clemency to the Irish patriots. Here the history ended. He would not ask the Senate or country to distinguish between intercession, solicitation or protest on the one side, and armed intervention, entangling alliances, and artificial treason on the other. He would either say that this protest is not an intervention, or we have done little else than intervene in every contest for freedom and humanity throughout the world, since we became a Nation. If this act be wrong, we have never done right. If we approve and own the precedents of our predecessors, this act is one which cannot be justly or wisely omitted. Shall we depart from, or adhere to, our traditional policy? He called upon any one to show any act of the United States, or one word ever spoken or thought of congratulation or sympathy, or even of toleration towards a failing despotism or successful usurpation. He thought causes which induced WASHINGTON'S policy of neutrality no longer existed, and the United States are now in a position to command their own fortunes. He would have Senators remember what nation it was, of which they were Governors. A nation quick and vigorous in thought, free and bold in speech, prompt and resolute in action. A nation existing and designed for something beyond indifference and inertness in times of universal speculation and activity. Why else was this nation chosen, that out of her as out of Sinai, should be proclaimed, and sounded forth, the first tidings and trumpet of political reformation to all nations? After further remarks, he said that it had already come to this, that whenever in any country an advocate of freedom, by changes of fortune, is driven into exile, he hastens to seek an asylum here. That whenever a hero falls in a cause of freedom on any of her battle fields, his eyes involuntarily turns towards us, and he commits that cause, with a confiding trust, to our sympathy and care. Never, as we value the security of our own freedom, and the welfare and happiness of mankind or the favor of Heaven, that has enabled us to protect both, let that exile be unhospitably repulsed. Never let the prayers of that dying hero fall on ears unused to hear, or spend itself upon hearts that refuse to be moved.

POSTPONEMENT.

Mr. JONES, (Tenn.) got the floor and the subject was postponed until Wednesday of next week. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 9.

IMMIGRANTS.

The Senate Bill, amending the acts of 1847 and 1848, relating to the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels, was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

LANDS FOR RAILROADS.

After which, the House resumed the consideration of the bill granting the right of way and lands to aid the Selma and Gunter's Landing Railroad. Mr. COBB, who introduced the measure, spoke in its favor, showing the many blessings, commercial, agricultural, and defensive, which will result from the construction of the road.

He moved that the bill be put on its passage.

Mr. CLINGMAN, desirous of getting a test vote, offered an amendment, in effect, to exempt all railroad iron from duty.

The SPEAKER decided the amendment to be out of order, on the ground that it was irrelevant.

Mr. ORR appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. HALL moved that the appeal be laid upon the table; which motion prevailed—ayes 86, noes 30.

Mr. WHITE, of Ala., proceeded to show that the bill was not only local, but national in its character; and took the ground, that the Government was made to promote the happiness and welfare of the people; and when it ceases to do this, the people will abandon it. He spoke earnestly in favor of appropriating land for railroad purposes, which will bind all the hearts of the Union together, and thus promote the common prosperity. He asked for the appropriation, not alone for Alabama, but for the entire country. No question was taken.

NEW MEXICO—CONTESTED SEAT.

Mr. PHELPS arose to a question of privilege, and presented the petition of A W. REYNOLDS, contesting the seat of R. W WEIGHTMAN, the delegate from New-Mexico. The petition charges, that in the election which took place in September last, under the Governor's proclamation, sufficient notice was not given of the time of holding the election in all parts of the Territory. The petition further charges Governor CALHOUN with resorting to influence, and that gross frauds were perpetrated, and the law generally disregarded.

Mr. STANLY suggested that as Mr. Weightman was not present, the subject be laid over; in which Mr. PHELPS acquiesced

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

Mr. JOHNSON (Tenn.) moved that the House go into Committee on the Homestead Bill.

Mr. BROOKS wished to know when the debate was to close. An appropriation, he said, lies beyond this measure, and if it shall not be made, the troops must be withdrawn from California and New Mexico. He wished, therefore, to offer a resolution to close the debate on the Homestead bill on Thursday.

A brisk debate ensued between Messrs. JOHNSON, of Tenn., HOUSTON, WILCOX, ASHE and others, in reference to the merits of the bill and the incidental topics which were attached to it

Mr. JOHNSON was in favor of confining the attention of members to the bill itself.

Mr. WILCOX spoke of the Compromise, and avowed himself a Jackson Union-Democrat, as contradistinguished from the Secession Democrat. He repeated the history of the Secession movements, and adverted to the course pursued by Mr. VENABLE, of North Carolina. He would not charge that gentlemen with aspirations to the Presidency of a Southern Republic, but rebuked the attack of the gentleman upon the Editor of the Washington *Union*, whose sole latchets, on the score of Democracy, he is not worthy to unloose.

Mr. ASHE, in the absence of his colleague, Mr. VENABLE, replied.

Mr. WILCOX added that he did not charge Mr. VENABLE with aspiring to the Presidency of the Southern Confederacy, but this was the key which unlocked the secret of his opposition to the Editors of the Washington *Union*, which warred to the knife against the proposed Confederacy. Mr. W. went on an elaborate review of the plans and prospects of the Secessionists, and was not disposed to favor their movements.

REPLY OF RANTOUL TO DAVIS.

Mr. RANTOUL rose and replied to his colleague (Mr. DAVIS,) and was listened too with much attention. His colleague attacked the Massachusetts coalition as basely and infamously corrup

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXCELSIOR.—BEEBE & CO., Fashionable Hatters, No. 156 Broadway. The Spring fashion for Gentlemen's Hats was introduced by BEEBE & CO., Feb. 14. Hats made to suit the tastes of customers at the shortest notice. m10-5t*

STOLEN—$25 REWARD.—3 large table-spoons, marked E. S.; 1 old fashioned table-spoon, marked E. W.; 1 butter knife, marked E W.; 1 salt spoon, marked A. E. W.; 2 very old-fashioned tea-spoons, marked E. W.; 2 plain tea spoons, engraved, "Presented to Mrs. Stillwell by Mystic Lodge, Jan. 1, 1827"; 1 silver thimble; 1 tea-spoon, marked P. F.; 2 new silk pocket handkerchiefs not hemmed. The above articles being old family keepsakes, the owner will pay the above reward (being three times their value) for the recovery of said articles. Information to be given to Capt. SPARKS, of the 10th Ward Police. m10-1t*

$5 REWARD.—Lost on Saturday evening, March 6, a dark brown SPANIEL DOG, white face, chest and feet, the tip of the tail also white, as well as a feather mark on the back of the neck, hair in the head quite curly, and one ear slit—answers to the name of Carlo. Whoever will return said dog to No 1 London Terrace, corner 23d-st. and 10th-av., will receive the above reward and no questions asked. m10-1t*

$20 REWARD.—Lost in the village of Yonkers, on Sunday, 7th inst., a LADIES HUNTING CASED GOLD WATCH, with two lockets, key and chain attached. The finder will receive the above reward, by leaving the articles with Mr. McFARLANE in the village of Yonkers, or at No. 12 Front st., New-York. m10-2t*

$25 REWARD.—If the person who took a GOLD WATCH CHAIN and SEAL from the Privy attached to LOVEJOY'S HOTEL will return the same to the Office in said Hotel, he shall receive the above reward, and no questions asked. m10-3t*

LOST.—Sunday P M., between No 27 5th-av and the 1st Church, cor. 10th-st., University-place, a large GOLD PENCIL, with yellow topaz in the head. The finder will be suitably rewarded by bringing it to the above number. m10-1t*

THROUGH TICKETS TO CALIFORNIA—March 17.—For sale, two 1st Cabin (with state rooms) and two Steerage Tickets, on steamers SIERRA NEVADA and NEW-ORLEANS. Inquire at No. 113 William-st., up stairs. m9-2t

CABIN TICKET FOR SAN FRANCISCO—By Law's Through Mail Line, via Panama, by the steamer of the 24th March, for sale. Apply at No 2 Pine st., corner of Broadway. m10-3t

STEERAGE TICKET WANTED—For steame of 24th, to SAN FRANCISCO. Apply to m10-1t* R. W. ROPES & CO., No. 46 Front-st.

PLATE PRINTS FOR EXPORT.—Plate Prints, Blue and White and Blue and Orange, just received from the factory by LEE, BREWSTER & CO., m10-1t* No 44 Cedar-st.

SAMUEL HOTALING, No 101 Broad-st., would inform his Salt customers in the City and Country, that he has Liverpool sacks of fine Salt, also Turks Island, and other coarse Salt, in store, at the following places: At Commercial Stores, in Brooklyn; at Baxter & Lawrence's stores, foot Delancey-st.; at No 118 Warren-st; and also at his Salt Warehouse, No. 101 Broad-st. At each of the above named places, a supply of Salt will be kept on hand, and delivered in lots to suit purchasers, at the lowest market prices. m10-3t*

TO THE DEAF.—I, JAMES STILES, of Southwick, Mass., depose and say, that Dr BEATH, Aurist and Oculist, of No. 32 Broadway, cured my deafness of 11 years duration, caused by Scarlet Fever, after having been treated at the Eye and Ear infirmary in Boston and elsewhere, unsuccessfully. JAMES STILES—Sworn to this, March 4, 1852, at ISAAC O BARKER, m10-1t* Commissioner of Deeds.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC CO. will supply their pure Zinc Paints, at the following prices:—No. 1, white ground in oil, 9c. ℔ lb; No. 2 do., 8c. ℔ lb.; No. 3 do., 7c ℔ lb; brown and black, 5½c. ℔ lb; dry white of zinc, 6c. ℔ lb. White zinc paint, after several years use in Europe and the United States, has been found to retain its protective properties longer than any other paint, and for whiteness and brilliancy is unrivaled; it is free from poisons; while the same weight covers 40 to 100 ℔ cent. more surface than the same weight of lead paint. Their Brown and Black zinc paints form a hard metallic coating upon iron, brick, iron, &c. which denies the corroding action of salt water. Dealers supplied on liberal terms by MANNING & SQUIER, 28f-1m Agents, No 45 Dey-st., New York.

THE PRIZE MEDAL—With "Honorable Mention," has been awarded for the GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, by the Jurors of the Exhibition of all Nations, and is now used in the Royal Laundry. Being thus doubly noticed for its "general superiority," (a mark of distinction conferred on no other) by the Royal Commissioners Jury, from among thirty or forty exhibitors, sets it far above every other of the competitors. The ladies are therefore respectfully requested to make a trial of the Glenfield Patent Double-Refined Powder Starch, which, for domestic use, now stands unrivalled.

Sold by Grocers generally in the United States. Wholesale agent, GEO. WALKER. No 258, Washington-st. 7f-2m*

FAMILIES IN WANT of a good and pure article of OLD FAMILY SOAP would find it to their advantage to call at the subscribers' manufactory and examine this article, which is made and dried expressly for their use. It is free from fish oil, and other deleterious articles so much used to cheapen. Also, always on hand, a large assortment of Fancy Soaps, more particularly the old Palm Soap, for the Toilet and Bath use, and which is justly celebrated as the best remedy for Chapped Hands; being made of a vegetable oil, it is very softening and emollient in its properties. It is put up in small packages and sold by the dozen. Goods delivered free of charge in New-York and Brooklyn.

W. HULL'S SON,
26f-1m Nos. 108 and 112 Cliff-st., north end.

TO GROCERS AND CONSUMERS—ESSENCE OF COFFEE.—This article is offered to the public as being four times cheaper, (one package at 12½ cents will save four pounds of Coffee,) of better flavor, requires nothing to clarify it, is more wholesome, and in every respect warranted superior to the best Java Coffee. Manufactured by D. C. BORLER & CO., Philadelphia. For sale, wholesale and retail, by the sole agents, HALL, RUCKEL & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No 220 Greenwich-st., one door below Barclay, and by all respectable grocers in the United States 11f-1meod*

RICH AND USEFUL GIFTS.—A Gold PEN and Pencil Case has just been issued from the manufactory of the subscribers, the most complete and convenient pocket companion ever offered to the public, and which for beauty and workmanship defies competition, and is warranted. Also, a large and varied assortment of gold and silver pencil and pen cases, together with our superior gold pens, which need no proof of their superiority except the increased demand and the numerous attempts at imitation. d13-1mM13 A. G. BAGLEY & CO., 189 and 277 Broadway.

LIGHTNING RODS.—A. M. QUIMBY & SON, No 132 East 27th-st., New-York, are now ready to furnish their improved Lightning Rods, (to be sent to any part of the world,) and to personally superintend their erection, when the buildings for which they are ordered are within a few days' travel from New-York city. These rods which have been placed on some of the most splendid buildings in the country, are erected with particular reference to neatness, and are perfect safeguards from lightning. m1-1meod*

LONDON WATCHES.—Gold Hunting Duplex and Levers, made by Wymark, London.
Gold Levers, full Jeweled $35.
Ladies' Gold Watches, as low as $25.
Silver Levers, full Jeweled $15.
Silver Cylinder Escapements $10
—Warranted 1 year. JOHN COX, Importer,
m5-6teod* No. 208 Broadway, cor Fulton-st., up stairs.

BURGESS & CO.'S ROACH, RAT and MOUSE EXTERMINATOR—Retail price 25 cts per box.—The efficacy of this article for the destruction of all species of vermin, is most fully attested to by our customers throughout the country, to whom we have supplied it for some years. A liberal discount allowed to wholesale and retail dealers. GREENLEAF & KINSLEY,
28-41tMW&S Wholesale Druggists, No 62 Vesey-st.

REDASH EGG AND STOVE COAL, AFLOAT.—Now landing, a superior article of the above Coal, fresh mined, and in good order. For sale, in lots to suit purchasers, at $5 50 per ton, delivered, by PHILLIPS & OAKLEY,
Yard, No 62 West 13th st., near 6th av.
m8 t Down-town Office, No 51 William-st., 2d story.

CLARETS, HOCKHEIMER, PORT—Pure Juice and Champagne Wines, just arrived, and for sale at various prices, according to grade. These wines are worthy the attention of connoisseurs, hotel keepers, and the trade, being an assortment seldom met with. For sale from U S. Bonded Warehouse, by L. H. SIMPSON & SONS, importers, No. 19 Beaver-st. m10-1t*

COGNAC "STAR PROPRIETORS"—Cognac "Francis I." Brandies, and "Double Swan Gin" landing *ex Lodebar, Ovando,* and *Shelter*, from Rochelle and Bordeaux, and *ex Laura* and *Aacle*, from Rotterdam. These are the best liquors imported for t sale by me. For sale by L. H. SIMPSON & SONS, No. 19 Beaver-st. m10-1t*

NEW-YORK, March 5, 1852.—My wife, JANE, having left my bed and board without any just cause or reason this is to caution any person trusting the said JANE WHITE on my account, as I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her from this date
m8-3t* JOHN WHITE No. 16 Thompson-st.

MONEY.—Money may be obtained for short periods in sums from $1 to $1,000 on watches, plate, jewelry dry-goods, or any other property, at the Pacific General Agency Office, No. 114 Grand-st., corner of Broadway, over the Pacific Bank. The strictest confidence and honor may be relied upon. Office hours are from 9 to 3 o'clock and 5 to 7. Houses, lands, &c., for sale and to let. m8-3t*

FOREIGN EXPRESS.—Sample's, Parcels &c forwarded under the charge of a messenger to Paris, per steamer FRANKLIN, to sail on SATURDAY, 13th inst. Goods received until Thursday afternoon. Orders promptly executed by
m9-3t LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., No 6 Wall-st.

PURE ESSENTIAL OILS, &c.—Confectioners, Bakers, Perfumers, Restaurateurs and Distillers can procure their Drug articles "right" of GREENLEAF & KINSLEY,
13-41tMW&S Wholesale Druggists, No 62 Vesey-st

WRITING PAPERS.—A large and very desirable assortment of all the various grades, for sale by BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL,
m1-1m No 115 Fulton-st.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BAGGING, CANVAS, BALE ROPE CUTTINGS, GRASS and TARRED ROPE, and all other kinds of paper makers' stock, by 12f-1m CYRUS W FIELD & CO., No. 94 Beekman-st.

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER, constantly on hand, and made to order, by BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL,
m1-1m No 115 Fulton-st.

WRITING PAPERS BY THE CASE ONLY.—The largest and most desirable assortment in the United States, for sale by
12f-1m CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st.

CHICORY.—Prime English, warranted pure, constantly for sale in barrels by G. WALKER. No. 258½ Washington-st. 13f-1m

HAIR DYE AND WIGS.—The best in the world can be found at BATCHELOR'S celebrated factory, No. 4 Wall-st 13f-1m*

OLD COLONY CUT NAILS.—For sale by E. & J. BUSSING & CO., No 32 Cliff-st. m10 1m*

NOTICE TO BOATMEN.—THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY are prepared to enter into contract with, and sell Canal Boats to temperate and industrious men on favorable terms, to be employed in freighting Coal from Honesdale to Rondout and New York. The large boats are expected to average for the season 116 tons, and the scows 9 tons more.

The rates of Freight for 1852 will be as follows: From Honesdale to Rondout, by large boats and scows, making the trip in 11 days, 85 cents per gross ton; for 12-day trips, 83 cents per gross tons; for trips over 12 days, 80 cents per gross tons. $20 per trip will be reserved from the freight towards the payment of the boats. There will also be reserved $5 and the fractions of a dollar, out of each cargo, until the close of the season.

The River Freight from Rondout to New-York will be 21 cents per ton, reserving therefrom $6 per trip towards the payment of the boat. Towage and wharfage free

Boatmen can also be supplied with small boats to be towed with one horse, and carrying from 70 to 75 tons. Rates of freight the same as for large boats. Installment in payment for boat, $6 per trip. Price of boat, from $100 to $200. $21 and the fractions of a dollar, will be reserved out of each cargo until the close of the season.

The charge of unloading, on all coal delivered, will be 5 cents per ton, which will be retained out of the freight of each trip.

Application to be made personally or by letter, at the office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to the undersigned, at the office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, Rondout, Ulster County, N. Y.

16f-1m CHARLES M. DUFFY, Jr., Agent.

WANTED.

MUSIC AND FRENCH.—Wanted by a young lady, thoroughly qualified to teach the English branches, Music, and French, a situation as teacher of a family or select school. The best references can be given. Address MARIA, box No. 70, P. O., New-Haven, Ct. m10-6t*

TEACHER WANTED—(From 1st of May)—In a respectable, well-established Boarding School; must be a Graduate, and well qualified by experience to interest his Classes and impart instruction; must be a single man, and a member of some orthodox Church—Episcopalian or Presbyterian preferred. The situation is pleasant. Salary equivalent to $500. Address soon, PRINCIPAL, Box No. 4, Post-Office, Tarrytown, N. Y. m5-3teod

TEN MEN WANTED—Of good address, to sell patent articles of domestic use, and needed in every family. Agents are making from $5 to $10 per day. State Agents, with $100 to $300, can make $2,000 per annum. Also, men to sell KOSSUTH MEDALS. Call, or address, post-paid, 317 Bowery. m9-3t*

TO PRINTERS.—Wanted, a situation in a book and job office, by a young man, who has served a regular apprenticeship to the business. He is active, steady, and sober. Address M. A., office of this paper. m10 2t*

SITUATION WANTED.—A respectable young Scotch girl wishes a situation, as lady's maid, or as seamstress, and to do light chamber work. She is willing to take care of children. Inquire at No. 97 West-20th-st., where she is to be seen any day. m9-2t*

GOLD PEN GRINDER WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—None need apply except the best of workmen. A. MORTON & CO.,
m9-6t* No. 175 Broadway, up stairs.

AGENTS WANTED.—1,000 agents wanted to sell a new and beautiful Medal, on which agents are now earning from $5 to $20 per day. Apply at the Bookstore, No. 374 Pearl-st., N. Y. N. B.—Country agents, by forwarding one or more dollars, as above directed, may rely upon having them on the best terms. m10-3t*

AGENTS WANTED.—Male and Female Agents wanted to solicit applications for the Membership of the CONNECTICUT HEALTH ASSOCIATION. Good encouragement given. Apply personally, or by letter, to WM. H. BASSETT, Actuary,
m6-6t* N. Y. Branch Office, No. 100 Maiden-lane.

AGENTS WANTED.—500 agents to sell the Life and American SPEECHES of KOSSUTH, illustrated. Large percentage given, and high wages made. Call or address, post-paid, American Family Publication Establishment No. 128 Nassau-st., N. Y. 10f-1m*

AGENTS WANTED, to circulate the "Baptist Memorial," edited by Rev JOHN DOWLING, D. D., in all parts of the Union. Rare inducements offered. Apply to Z. P. HATCH, No. 142 Nassau-st., up stairs. m8 3t*

PLASTERERS WANTED—In Yorkville, at 92d-st. 3d av. m10-1t*

COUNTERS AND PRINT STANDS WANTED—HASTINGS, LIBBEY & FORBY, No. 55 Dey-st. m8-3t*

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Mrs. S. A. FAULKNER, No. 58 East 16th st., has to let a back parlor and bedroom, with closets attached, on the second floor. Possession given immediately. The house is pleasantly situated, near Union-square and the room has the convenience of Croton water and gas. m10-1t*

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Without board, to one or two single gentlemen, from the 1st of May next, (a front parlor, with bedroom, attached, if required,) on the second floor of a house in one of the most pleasant locations in the Seventh Ward. Address Box No. 1,298, Post Office, with name and address. m8-6t*

GENTLEMEN'S SLEEPING ROOMS TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished, to suit applicants, in the new buildings, No. 458 Broadway. Also, a suit of three handsome rooms connected, suitable for a party of gentlemen. Also, rooms suitable for Odd Fellows, Club Rooms, Artists &c. Apply to GEO. W. MILLER, No. 450 Broadway, up stairs. m5 6t*

SCHOOLS.

FREEHOLD YOUNG LADIES SEMINARY.—This well established institution is located at Freehold a pleasant village in Monmouth County, New-Jersey, and is easily accessible by the Camden & Amboy Railroad, and Stage from Jamesburg, and also by Steamboat to Key Port and a Plank Road now building. The Principal, assisted by excellent teachers, devotes himself personally and continually to secure to the pupils a thorough education, and to make the Seminary an agreeable and desirable home. TERMS PER QUARTER IN ADVANCE—Board and Tuition in all English and classical studies, and daily lessons in vocal music, (including also lights, fuel, and washing,) $40; lessons on the piano or organ, with use of instrument, $12; French, $3; drawing, $1 50; use of books, 50 cts; books, stationery, and sheet music, at Book-store prices. Each Session consists of two quarters of 11 weeks each. The Summer Session commences on the 1st Wednesday in May. The Winter Session commences on the 2d Wednesday in November. For further information address A. RICHARDSON, Principal,
m10-4tlawW Freehold, Monmouth Co., N. J.

EXCELSIOR.—Parents wishing to find an Institution in which good order is maintained by real kindness and rapid improvement secured by thorough instruction, will be pleased and served at the Commercial and Classical School, No. 75 Henry-st.
23f-1m SOLOMON JENNER, Principal

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

TO RAILROAD COMPANIES AND CAR BUILDERS.—The owners of the Fuller Patent for Rubber Springs, the only original and genuine patent in existence, invite the attention of the Rail road public to the following legal opinion of Hon R. H. Gillet, lately Solicitor of the United States Treasury, and of F B Cutting, Esq., for Counsel, touching the validity of Fuller's Patent and of the illegality of the claim under which Ray's Springs are manufactured. All orders for Car Springs filled with the Solid 50 cents a pound, guaranteeing them to be equal in all respects to any now in use in the United States. HORACE H DAY, 21 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, March 3, 1852.

SIR. Yours of this date, in relation to W. C Fuller's and F. M. Ray's Patents for India Rubber Springs is received. In reply, I have to say, that I have been consulted in behalf for Mr. Fuller in the controversy, and understand the points involved in it. Mr. Fuller's Patent was granted in England, on the 23d of October, 1845, and in the United States on the 24th of October, 1846. His American Patent (the one in question) has not been annulled, repealed, or declared void or invalid, but it remains in full force and validity. He can maintain suits for violation of it. Purchasers using it cannot be made responsible to Mr Ray under his Patent—first, because they act under the authority of the United States, in their Patent to Fuller; and, second, because Ray's patent was issued contrary to the express provisions of the statute, and on that account the utmost reliance cannot be sustained upon it by Ray against any one. The Commissioner of Patents, in his order for its issue, indicated his doubts on the subject of the right to issue it, (his predecessor, Mr Burke, having expressly refused Ray a Patent,) and says he gives Ray the benefit of his doubts, and consequently made the error. The error in granting the Patent to Ray, under the facts and law of the case, is so palpable, that I have been retained by Mr Fuller to institute a suit in the United States Circuit Court to set it aside, and I am now preparing a bill to be filed at once.

Your obedient servant, R. H GILLET.

I fully concur in the opinions above expressed
m.9-1w F. B. CUTTING, Counsel for Fuller.

INDIA RUBBER CAR SPRINGS.—The following letter has been received by the New-England Car Spring Company, from one of the largest and most respectable Car Builders in Philadelphia, to which the attention of Railroad Companies, Car Builders, and others interested in the use of India Rubber Car Springs, is directed:

PHILADELPHIA Jan. 28, 1852.

F. M. RAY, Esq., President of the New-England Car Spring Company, *Dear Sir:*—Having seen an advertisement in the *Railroad Journal*, of a Premium India Rubber Car Spring, made by H. Day of your city, we ordered some of them for the purpose of giving them a trial; but during the last severe cold weather we found some of them that were exposed to the cold, frozen completely stiff, and sound, their elasticity being entirely destroyed. And fearing to use springs affected by any extremes of cold or heat of the atmosphere, we shall have to return them, and depend upon your springs as heretofore, believing yours to be the only reliable India Rubber Springs, under all circumstances, and in all states of the atmosphere, that have yet come under our notice. Having used many hundreds of your springs during the three years last past, we have never known one of them to fail. And as we are determined to use none but the best material of every description in our business, you will oblige us by filling our orders for springs as soon as possible. Very respectfully,

Signed. KIMBALL & GORTON.

Our object in publishing the above is to prevent any of our custom ers being misled by parties advertising to supply cheap India Rubber Springs.

m3-4teod* NEW-ENGLAND CAR SPRING CO., No 104 Broadway.

RUBBER CAR SPRINGS.—The following additional testimonial to the merit of F. M Ray's India Rubber Car Springs over all others, has just been received. It needs no comment

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD OFFICE.
No. 68 Warren st., N. Y., March 5, 1852.

"To F M Ray Esq: Dear Sir—Since my connection with this road, I have watched with much interest the matter of Rubber Springs for Railroad Cars, and have no hesitation in saying that your Spring is incomparably the best article which I have seen or used. I have tried others and found them to fail under pressure, or to freeze in cold weather, and become worse than useless. I should prefer using yours at double their cost, to employing any other rubber spring which has fallen under my notice. Your springs possess the rare quality of preserving their elasticity at all temperatures. Yours, &c. (Signed)
m8-6teod" OLIVER H. LEE, late Sup't. H. R. R R"

RUBBER SPRINGS.—TO RAILROAD COMPANIES, CAR BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—In an advertisement in the *Express*, of this evening, Mr. Day endeavors to enlist the sympathies of the consumers of India Rubber Springs for his own interests, by endeavoring to persuade them that he is their champion against monopoly, forge ting, I presume, that he has on more than one occasion offered to compromise with me, and using, as an argument, that in such case I could obtain the entire monopoly of the business, and sell the springs at any price, which I declined to do—relying upon my rights and the superiority of my springs. Neither Day nor Fuller have a shadow of a right to the patent for an India Rubber Spring, nor to the composition of which it is made; and all Railroad Companies are responsible parties, infringing my rights, (which are now vested in the New-England Car Spring Company,) will be prosecuted.
m3-6teod* F. M. RAY, No. 104 Broadway, N. Y.

INDIA RUBBER FINGER COTS.—An excellent covering for sore fingers. Self adhering and impervious to air or water. Price per half gross 6s., 10s. and 14s., in nice boxes. Druggists, and the trade generally, supplied by
27f-1m* D. HODGMAN, No. 37 Maiden Lane.

THE SWEDISH ASTROLOGER.—ASTROLOGY AND NEOMANCY, by a lady. Addressed to Dr. C. W. ROBACK, No 6 White-st., New-York:

Prince of Astrologers! for thee
Lies open the book of destiny.
Kingdoms and States to thy keen eye
Their future history supply.
And all the stars that a our birth
Are set to rule our fate on earth,
Thou canst interpret, and aright
Translate the language of their light.
Descende I from a line of seers,
Prophets for near two hundred years—
Rare are thy gifts the sick to cure.
This do I know, for it was mine
To call upon the art divine,
To own its use, its influence feel,
And prove that it indeed was real.
From a sick bed raised up, I cry,
To others, "Wherefore will ye die?"
Though useless other testament be,
Try, are you late, Astrology;
To Dr. Roback tell your pains,
And, while the auspicious planet reigns,
He will relieve, revive, restore,
And you shall bless him evermore!

Dr. ROBACK, the great Swedish Astrologer, formerly of Philadelphia, may be consulted at all hours of the day, at his residence, No. 6 White-st., or by letter, post paid, enclosing the necessary fees. Casting nativities and giving advice on Geomancy $1, $2, $3 and $5, according to the fulness of the information required. m10-1t

PHILLIPS'S PATENT FIRE ANNIHILATOR.—THE AMERICAN FIRE ANNIHILATOR COMPANY are now prepared to dispose of Territorial Rights for States and Counties, and to receive orders for Machines and Charges. The Annihilators now made by the Company are equal in every respect to the English, being made under the direction of Mr. Phillips himself. The Machines vary in size, and are numbered from 1 to 5. The price varying from $10 to $35. Orders received, and any further information given, at the Office of the Company, No. 4 Warren-st., New-York.
21f-tf P. T. BARNUM, General Manager.

TO LET.

STORE AND DWELLING TO LET—The small store and dwelling, No. 517 Greenwich-st. Apply to m10-3t* S. P. YORK, No. 42 Broad-st.

NO 25 MAIDEN LANE TO LET.—Several Rooms to let in the above building, suitable for Engravers, Jewelers, Watch Case Makers, &c. Inquire at No. 4 Maiden-lane. [m9 3t*] WM. H SMITH & CO.

HOUSE TO LET.—A three story and basement modern built brick house, consisting of twelve rooms, marble mantels, sliding doors, thirteen pantries and closets, a fine dry under cellar, in Powers-st., East side, between Dean and Bergen-sts., South Brooklyn, being in a pleasant and healthy location. Rent, $350. Inquire of E. AUERBACH, No. 84 John st., from 12 to 2 o'clock, or No. 123 Norfolk-st., N. Y., mornings and evenings. m10-4t*

HOUSE WANTED—A House in Brooklyn.—Would buy or rent a modern built dwelling house in a pleasant neighborhood. Address J. F. S., *Times* office, stating location, price, terms, &c. &c. m8-3t*

HOUSE TO LET—On 23d-st., Brooklyn, containing 12 Rooms, Pantries, and under Cellar, with about half an acre of Garden ground, containing ten grape vines, and other kinds of Fruit trees. Inquire of R. MARTIN, No. 66 Beekman-st., or GEO. GROVE, 21st-st., Brooklyn, near Greenwood Cemetery. m10-3t*

HOUSE TO LET IN UPPER MORRISANIA.—A new two-story house, with wing, handsomely finished, and containing all the modern improvements, together with eight lots, situated opposite the Depot and adjoining the marble school-house. For particulars, inquire of JAMES CHARTERS, No. 145 Laurens-st., or GRAY & PARTRIDGE, Builders, Upper Morrisania. 21f-1meod*

CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS, Nos. 442, 444, 446, 448, and 450 Broadway.—The undersigned most respectfully invites the attention of societies and others who may wish to hire the most elegant and extensive rooms in the city, that the same may be had for the spring and summer months, by application to GEO. W MILLER, up stairs. m5-6t*

ROOM TO LET WITH STEAM-POWER.—At the well-known Congress Steam mill. The room is very light, and the power steady. The engine was built by the celebrated engine-builder, W Bardon, of Brooklyn. Call and see for yourself. To be let at reasonable terms.

CONGRESS STEAM MILLS,
m6-6t* No. 172 Forsyth-st

VALUABLE DOCK BERTHS TO LEASE—containing the whole North side of a Pier three hundred and fifty feet in length, below Cortland-st., N. R., with great depth of water, suitable for a Line of Steamboats or Propellers. Apply at No. 2 Pine st., cor. Broad way. m10-3t

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The modern two-story and attic House, with a tea room and Lot, No. 266 Henry-street. The House is 75 by 42; Lot 31 by 113. $6,000 may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to A. G. THORP, Jr., No. 192 Broadway.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—House and Lot No. 201 West 18th-st., for $5,800, if applied for within a few days, (the owner is going to Europe for the benefit of his health.) Cost him in cash $6,500. $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Also for sale Village Lots, and a small Farm to let for $100, one hour's ride from the city on Railroad. Tenements to let. Apply at No. 8 Horatio-st. m10-3t*

HOMESTEAD FOR SALE.—The building on the property of the New-York and Mamaroneck Homestead Association, situated at Mamaroneck Village near the Railroad Depot, now the residence of GEO. H GUION, Esq., together with the acre plot connected thereto, and reserved for the House is offered for sale by the Association. The House is of modern construction and nearly new—it is in first-rate repair, high and eligibly situated, within full view of and about two minutes walk of the Railroad. The accommodation Trains stop some eight times a day at the Depot, while the cars from the city are about 1½ hours a trip, the adjacent property has nearly all changed hands within a short time, and is fast being improved. The new village is nearly graded, and the deeds will be ready early in April. The above offers a fine opportunity for a gentleman's country residence, and will be sold at a present time. Apply to W P. LABARRE,
m3-2w No. 156 Bowery, up-stairs.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE, at very low prices, on terms to suit purchasers.—Three beautiful brown stone dwelling houses, situated on the corner of Bridge and Willoughby streets, 21x40 feet, 3 storys, basements, sub cellar and attic, with enclosed piazzas, finished with every modern improvement as first class houses; all work done in the very best style; size of lots 21x100 feet. Also 3 brick houses, with stores, on the south side of Fulton avenue, corner of Navy street, 4 stories, cellar and brick basement, 21x40 feet; size of lots 21x90 feet, all finished in the best style. 4 brick dwelling houses on Navy street corner of Fulton avenue, 3 stories, basement and sub cellar, 22x46 feet, finished in the best style; size of lots 20x85 feet. One dwelling house on State street 175 feet from Nevins street 3 stories basement and sub cellar, 25x40 feet, finished in the best style; size of lot 25x90 feet. The above houses will be finished on or before the 20th day of April. Also vacant lots for sale in different parts of the city. All of the above property is beautifully situated in healthy locations. Persons wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call on GEORGE W BROWN, or J. ROWORTH, No. 6 Bond street near Fulton avenue, for particulars. m8-1meod

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The following very desirable and well located property is offering for sale low, to close an interest: Houses and Lots Nos. 15 and 17 Douglass-st., and 16 and 18 Degraw-st.; Lots 25x100 Houses 23x36; brick fronts, sub cellars, &c., all in good order. Price for each House and Lot, $3,000. Also, the neatly finished House, with two Lots, in Dean st., near Powers st. The House has a back piazza, glazed in vaults, and fine garden. Price $4,000, under lease for two years at $300 per annum. The houses are all of two stories with basement and attic. Also, ten Lots of ground, viz. six Lots on Powers-st., three on Dean, and one on Bergen st.—all adjacent. Expenses for paving, pumps, lamps, &c., all paid. Price for each lot, $750. Of any or all of the above, two thirds of the amount may remain on bond and mortgage, at 6 per cent. The property is worthy of the attention of mechanics, or any one desiring a profitable investment. For further particulars, apply to CAMMANN, WHITEHOUSE & CO.,
27f-2weod No. 56 Wall-st.

RURAL DOMICILE AT RYE. Westchester County, 27 miles from New-York and contiguous to the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Station. The subscriber offers for sale this valuable property. The premises comprise two acres of land, finely situated, and inclosed with superior walls; the dwelling, a recently-finished, plain and double house, in cottage style and built in the most perfect manner; size 34 feet by 20, with wing, two stories, basement, cellar, &c.; 12 rooms, of which two are parlors, 19 feet by 15 each, marble mantels, walls of hard-finish, cut buildings in the process of erection; a well of pure water, stone cistern, gardens, a valuable wrought variety of fruit, quality, building, &c. When fully completed this will be one of the prettiest places in Rye, and for a gentleman doing business in New-York, and wishing to avail himself of the rail road for travel, it offers advantages superior, perhaps, to those of any other place in the town. Terms easy. Apply to RUSSELL & PARSONS, No. 49 William-st., New-York, or to the subscriber, on the premises. [18f-1mM&W*] SAMUEL U. BERRIAN.

TO BOARDING HOUSES IN CITY OR COUNTRY.—A new building, just finished, is for sale or rent. It will be furnished to purchasers, and will be sold by lot of April and rented, and the occupant not succeeding, no rent required. Several other houses are offered for sale—all on a credit of 10 years. Apply to Rev CHARLES HOOVER Nassau st.; Dr SILAS L CONDICT, Jersey City; or to C. A. JOHNSON, Morristown, N. J.
m3-1aw8w* F. B. CUTTING, Counsel for Fuller.

A FARM FOR SALE—Of 70 acres, 31 miles from New-Brunswick, Somerset Co., choice young selected Fruit trees of all kinds. Price, $3 000; mortgage, $1 000. Also a farm of 100 acres, 4 miles from New-Brunswick, on the line of the New-Haven railroad. Apply to
11f-tf ANDREWS & LAMPHIER, No 203 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—A Dock, Lumber Yard, Lumber Building and Store, with Tin Shop attached, in the centre of the village of Port Chester; an established business stand. Apply on the premises, t J. DAGGETT,
27f-6teod* or to F. SHERWOOD, No 22 South-st.

LOTS AT YORKVILLE FOR SALE.—A few good business lots, and lots for dwellings. Apply to SIDNEY KETCHUM, at No 2 Tryon-row, from 10 to 12 o'clock or at his house, corner of 93d-st and Fourth-av. after 3 o'clock, P M. m6-6 W&S*

PAINT STORE FOR SALE.—TO PAINTERS—A GREAT BARGAIN—The stock, fixtures, and good will of the old established Paint Store, No 238 Third-avenue, doing a capital business. The proprietor is about starting for California—will sell cheap, for cash. Apply as above. m10 3t*

FINANCIAL.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—The books of the Flushing Railroad will be opened at Hoyer's Hotel, at Flushing, on TUESDAY, the 16th inst., at 10 A M., and at Wheeler Hotel, Newtown, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst. at 10 A M., when subscriptions to the stock will be received. The shares are fixed at $20 each, and 10 per cent. is required by law to be paid in at the time of subscription. By order of the Board of Directors.

JACOB B BOERUM,
WALTER MORE,
GEO W. QUIMBY, } Committee.
m9 6t*

$80,000 TO LOAN.—Life Insurance and Loan Office, No 45 Nassau-st, near the Sun office. Applications for life insurance and California risks taken at the lowest rates in the city, and on the best Companies. This office will always make loans, in large or small sums, on most kinds of personal property and buy bonds and mortgages. M. LUTHER SHELDON,
m6-4t Insurance Agent.

$63,000 TO LOAN—On improved New-York or Brooklyn property. Inquire of MANU & RICHARDSON, Insurance, Loan and Real Estate Agents, No 60 Wall-st. m9-3t*

$1,000 WANTED, in a manufacturing business, for which good security will be given. Address X Y. Z., *Times'* Office, stating where an interview can be had m10 3t*

DRAFTS FOR SALE—Payable at any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland. Parcels forwarded to all parts of the world, by EDWARDS, SANFORD & CO.,
Foreign Express, at Adams & Co's., Nos. 16 and 18 Wall st.
Goods purchased, shipped, cleared on arrival, and forwarded with the utmost dispatch. Bills collected, &c Bank of England Notes and Sovereigns wanted.

EMIGRANT PASSAGE TICKETS.—E. & CO have been appointed by Messrs. GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO., sole agents in the country for the sale of Passage Tickets by the Old Swallow-Tail Line of Packets. All letters in relation to agencies for the sale of these must be addressed to EDWARDS, SANFORD & CO.,
25f-1m Foreign Express, at ADAMS & CO.'s, Nos. 16 and 18 Wall-st.

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travellers in Europe, &c.—Circular notes (of the value of £10 and upwards,) and Letters of Credit payable at all the principal cities of Europe, &c., are issued on application, by MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
Payable at Bankers, New-York.

Alexandria,	Cadiz,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Dusseldorf,	London,	St. Petersburg
Baden-Baden,	Florence,	Madrid,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Frankfort,	Malta,	Sienna,
Bordeaux,	Genoa,	Marseilles,	Turin,
Boulogne,	Geneva,	Milan,	Toulon,
Bremen,	Gibraltar,	Moscow,	Venice,
Brussels,	Hamburgh,	Munich,	Vevey,
Berlin,	Havre,	Naples,	Vienna,
Cairo,	Hague,	Oporto,	Wiesbaden,
Coblentz,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Warsaw,
Cologne,	Leipsic	Pau	Zurich.

m6-1f

BOOKS OF TRANSFER—In the Buffalo and Rochester Railroad Company have been opened with DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., William-st., who will be authorized to pay future dividends on stock registered to this city.

MANUFACTORY OF SILVER WARE.—(For the Trade only.)—Articles of every description manufactured for the Trade, with promptness and dispatch. Store keepers, out of the city, are invited to call and examine specimens, which, for workmanship and quality of silver, will compare favorably with any other establishment. Tea Sets, Urns, Pitchers, Cups, Trumpets, &c.; also, Spoons and Forks of a variety of patterns.
j13-1meod* G. PECK, Jr. & CO., No

New-York Daily Times.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1852.

The Trial of the Cuban Filibusters.

SECOND DAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—BEFORE JUDGE JUDSON.

The U. S. vs. *John L. O'Sullivan, and others.*—At 10 o'clock, the Jurors took their seats and answered to their names.

Henry F. Talmadge, called by the U. S. District Attorney—I am the Marshal of this District. In the spring of 1851, I arrested and detained the steamer *Cleopatra*.

Q.—Why did you arrest and detain her?

Objected to by Mr. Cutting, but admitted by the Court.

A.—Shall I go back two days, so as to show what influenced me?

[This answer was objected to by Mr. Cutting, and argued to the Court to be improper, as the defendants did not want the justification of the Marshal.]

A.—I received my instructions from the District Attorney, who informed me he had correspondence with the Secretary of State, which he had shown me as his authority to arrest the *Cleopatra* or any vessel I suspected of being engaged in a Cuban Expedition, or in any way concerned in it contrary to the laws of the United States. I did arrest the *Cleopatra*. I had orders on the 23d of April. It was on Wednesday. I detained her several weeks; I could only tell the exact time by reference to memorandum in my office: she was at the foot of Hubert-street, N. R., at the time I arrested her.

Q.—What was her appearance and condition at the time you took possession of her?

A.—She was very heavy loaded with coal, stores of various kinds, or boxes of bacon and other provisions, musical instruments, used for military parade.

Mr. Cutting—Any pianos? [A laugh.]

Witness.—No; I found twenty-four or twenty-five kegs of powder secreted; my son can give a better description of the powder than I can; I saw boxes of medicines; I saw men on board, ten or a dozen; they were pumping the ship.

Q.—What was her condition with reference to getting to sea?

A.—She was not in a condition to go to sea that day; she was leaking and they were pumping her and preparing to go to sea; I searched her the first day I was on board of her; I had the boxes opened, a number contained medicines put up nicely; there were bales containing blankets—a number of them; there were variety of medicines, enough for a large company of men apparently; the boxes were two feet square; I opened three or four, how many more I could not say; I did not count the number of bales of blankets; they were about 2½ or 3 feet in length and not quite as thick; I should think that the bales had not been opened since imported; they were coarse Duffield blankets; I could not tell how many were in each package; I don't know how many bales were there, but more than three; I did not open any of the packages; I discovered nothing else that day; saw the boxes of bacon, a good many of them, can't say how many of them, but fifteen or twenty; I suppose they were of the ordinary size of sugar boxes, about 3 feet long, 2 feet wide and 1 foot thick; I did not observe the water; there were a good many water casks, 20 or 25 I should say hogsheads or pipes; I did not see any powder on board; I don't know of the powder of my own knowledge; I made a search for it on the Saturday evening—the 26th; I did not discover any; from a conversation in my office, I went to the vessel; I had put her in charge of an officer and ten marines; they went on board; I asked for light to make the search; they went with me and aided; I went to the afterpart of the vessel, down below, to a place where I supposed it was; the mate of the vessel was there; I did not succeed that night; I searched the cabin, the after cabin, and the main saloon of the vessel; I searched the berths, I searched little and large, and then the run, but did not go down into the run that night.

Q.—What led you to make the search?

Objected to by Mr. Cutting, and ruled out.

Q. Had you arrested Lewis Schellinger and Mr. O'Sullivan previous to that search?

A. I had them arrested, and three others, on the 26th April. Rogers, Panchies, and Mr. Burtinett, in addition to the other three, were arrested and in custody at my office. It was before I went to make search for the powder.

Q. Did you get from any of them any information in relation to the powder which led you to make the search?

A.—I did not.

Q.—Why did you make the search?

Objected to by Mr. Cutting.

Q.—Did you hear any conversation among the persons arrested and those on trial, in the hearing of each other, which led you to search that vessel?

Objected to, but ruled to be admissable. It conformed to the presence of O'Sullivan and Lewis.

A.—The gentlemen under arrest were together in my office, and in conversation with the mate of the vessel. The mate said he would go down to the vessel and put the powder in the water; I then was led to suppose there was powder on board; I went down to the *Cleopatra* immediately; I found the officer and the marines in the mate came after me; O'Sullivan was not there; I saw him on board the first day I went there, which was on Friday; the next night we searched for the powder; it was between 10 and 12 o'clock, A. M.; I was engaged opening boxes at the foot of the stairs when O'Sullivan came near by the foot; I think he asked me what I was doing; I told him I was examining part of the cargo on board the *Cleopatra*; he said he had an interest in the vessel or cargo, but felt a deep interest in the success of the voyage; he then said if he was wanted at any time if I would address him a note he would come to my office; this was on the 26th, he was arrested the next day; I never saw any powder on board.

Cross-examined—I acted by the orders of the District Attorney; I had no warrant of arrest, there was no complaint made to me; I saw instructions from the Secretary of State in the hands of the District Attorney; I know what a complaint is; I saw none in the hands of the District attorney, or any one else; I saw instructions; I arrested O'Sullivan and the others on a process against them; I have not got it in this room, but will send for it; I am very confident there was no warrant against the steamer.

Q.—Did you know if the complainant was the Vice Consul of the Government of Spain?

A.—I could not tell without the warrants.

The warrants were produced, but the name of the complainant was not inserted.

Q.—Did you know if there was a complaint in writing?

A.—I do not recollect seeing anything of the kind, but trust there was one. The warrant was my authority. I detained the *Cleopatra* from the 24th of April to the 30th of May. I delivered her up to Mr. O'Sullivan by the orders of the U. S. District Attorney. There were no other proceedings had against her. I should have called her a river boat, and not an ocean steamer by any means. She was a Long Island Sound boat, and an old boat. I could not tell her age or her size; I did not see any guns.

Q.—How do you know that the twenty-five kegs of powder were secreted?

A.—I only know it from my son, who is my deputy.

Q.—Is the run the usual place to put powder for a ship's use?

A.—I don't know if it is or not; I can't describe the military musical instruments; I guess there were two or three boxes of them; I don't know if there was sarsaparilla on board; there was a little of everything; I can't say that I saw blankets in the berths; the beds were made up; the blankets were delivered over to Mr O'Sullivan—also the musical instruments, and the medicine, with the other cargo, on the 21st of May; I met with no resistance; Mr. Burtinett gave bonds for his appearance, and was liberated; The first information I got of the *Cleopatra* was from Burtinett; it was confidential—but I communicated the conversation to my son and the District Attorney; I was authorized to do so by Burtinett; I don't know his occupation.

Q.—Was he a secret agent of the Spanish government? What do you know on that subject?

A.—I know nothing about it; he said he had been employed by Mr. O'Sullivan in certain things; I have paid Boutwell money, about $38 50 per month, since he was detained as a witness, in May; It was not as early as April; there was no understanding between me and Boutwell as to his arrest, but I think he wished to be arrested; he said it was necessary and proper he should be arrested; there was no warrant at that time out; I think I have known of as many as four cases of men wishing to be arrested.

Q.—Did you know why it was proper to arrest him?

A.—Yes! Because he was concerned with O'Sullivan and the others; I had my opinion about it, but can't think I am bound to state what that is; my opinion is that he was considered as part and parcel of the plot; knew that he was employed to take troops down the bay for them.

Q.—Was Burtinett the interpreter?

A.—He gave me the first intimation I received of the *Cleopatra*.

[Receipt produced to show that Burtinett was a witness in the April and May Terms of 1851, and paid from the 24th of April.]

Q.—How many men beside Burtinett were put under pay by you?

The District Attorney objected to this inquiry.

Mr. Cutting insisted they had a right to this proof from the books of the United States Marshal.

Mr. Hoffman said that doubtless many witnesses would be offered who will be shown to have been on the pay of the Government. There was no use but to shut up these witnesses, or pay them and let them support themselves until their testimony was wanted in a Court of Justice.

Mr. Cutting concluded that the defense had the right to show from the Marshal's books, that the money of the Government had been employed to produce a certain end.

The Court said it was very clear the book could not be produced in evidence.

William T. Rogers, examined by District Attorney.—I reside in Jersey City; I know Mr O'Sullivan; have known him four or five years; I know Capt Lewis; I saw him last in May last; knew him in April; I was arrested on the 26th of April; Lewis was so the day or three weeks before I was arrested; I knew Schellinger at the time of my arrest; I have seen them in company together at different places; one was in Eighth or Ninth-street, the house of Sanchis, the other was at a coffee house in Warren-street; I did not see them altogether more than two or three times; I think Burtinett was with them one time at the coffee house; Mr O'Sullivan married a cousin of mine; he employed me to do something in relation to the steamer *Cleopatra*; I don't know what was the subject of the interviews with O'Sullivan and the others; I know what I had mine for; I was employed by Mr O'Sullivan to purchase provisions to put on board the *Cleopatra*; he gave me lists at different times of what he wanted; I have not got the lists; I executed the order; the provisions were sent to the *Cleopatra* by me; there were beef, pork, beans, coffee and rice; the beef was in barrels; I don't recollect how many; I should think 20; about 25 barrels of bread, 75 or 80 barrels of bread; there was some sugar and vinegar, ten and wine, 4 or 5 cases of ten, and coffee; I am not positive. I should say I had out about $1 000, I took bills and receipts, which I gave to Mr. O'Sullivan; he furnished me with the money to pay for them; I bought blankets—two or three hundred pair—perhaps three hundred blankets; they were the common grey blanket, put up in small packages; I bought some horse-shoes, several kegs; three or four; I don't know how many; some horse-shoe nails, about two pounds; I think they were in a bag; I did not buy anything of Mr. Hoe of Gold street; I got some boxes there; cannot tell how many contained; I think Sullivan told me they were printing materials; I bought powder by direction of Mr. O'Sullivan; I ordered twenty-five kegs, and directed them to be sent on board; I bought tin plates and tin cups from Windies, Maiden-lane; I bought sheath-knives there; I did not buy any musical instruments, or see any put on board; there was a box which some one said contained musical instruments.

By Mr. Cutting—The tin cups were the same as those used by sailors; I did not buy cannon, gun or pistol—no weapons of any kind. Mr. O'Sullivan told me there was a vessel fitting out.

Q.—Did he tell you what was the object of these purchases?

Objected to, and argued at great length, and admitted.

A.—He had a vessel fitting out to carry emigrants to Texas, and wanted me to purchase some provisions. I said I would. He gave me a list—told me how to send them, and where to send them, and gave me money to pay for them. There was considerable talk about a Cuban expedition, and I was afraid of getting into trouble, but he said it was a perfectly legal and justifiable affair.

Benjamin Talmadge examined by District Attorney—I am the Deputy U. S. Marshal; I went on board the *Cleopatra*, on Thursday, the 24th of April, 1851; it was about 5 A. M.; I found two men there at work at the Engine; I was there 15 or 20 minutes; I took a superficial view of the cargo; I saw a quantity of coal, some water casks, part empty and part of them full; there were 20 or 30 water casks; I don't recollect that any of them were full of water; the floor of the lower cabin was covered with boxes and barrels; the same day I went on board about 12 or 1 o'clock; I made a slight examination of the boxes and barrels; the second time I saw a number of persons there I had not seen before; one was Burtinett, the other was O Sullivan; I saw hard biscuit in some of the barrels we found; I opened a sugar box which contained bacon; on Friday I went into the engine room and I saw one of the boxes contained musical instruments of brass; there was a label on the box stating box was 3 feet long and about 2 feet deep; there was another box marked "coffee mills" which contained tin plates, about 250 or 200 I should say; another box contained India rubber canteens or flasks; I should think 200, more or less; there were two or three with a similar mark; I did not open them; I think O'Sullivan and Burtinet left the vessel were opened; I went on board again on Sunday to see if everything was safe; I found in the small cabin, in the rear of the lower saloon, some powder; it was near the berth-head which separates that room; I should say that it was 24 kegs of powder—each keg would contain about twenty pounds of powder; they were in four boxes, of six pounds each; the top of the box was either nailed or screwed down; there was a mark on the box and numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4; I opened one of the kegs; it was quite coarse powder; I took the powder to the Ellis' Island.

Cross-examined—When I went first I think I did not go into the small back cabin; I do not know if the engine was out of repair; the men at work on her were boatman's men; I went to attach the vessel; I notified one of the men that she was attached by the United States Marshal; I saw Mr. O'Sullivan on board the boat on Saturday; I went to tell him the Marshal wanted him; think I did not see him; I had a process; think I did not see him then, but he was at the Marshal's office that evening; I should think there were about 100 berths on board; I do not recollect if they were made up, and think the mate's berth was.

At this part of the case, the Court adjourned.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 9.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '67	117¼	
50,000	do	118	
20 000	do	118	
1.500	Ohio 6s, '56	105¾	
1,200	City 5s, '70	102¾	
6,000	Kentucky 6s	106	
1.000	Indiana 5s	96¼	
15,000	Pennsylvania 5s, s30	99½	
2.000	Hud R R 1st mert	107	
5.000	Erie Conver'ls new	92	
10,000	do	66⅝	98¼
5,000	do	b60	94¼
1,000	do		93¾
10 000	do	old	91
3,000	Erie 7s, '59		104
10,000	do 7s, '68		115¾
7,000	Hudson 2d mtg		96
1,000	do		95¾
18	Ohio Life & Trust		103¼
100	Morris Canal		17¾
100	New-Orleans Canal		96
200	Edgeworth Co		8¾
500	Indiana 2½s		45
50	Del & Hud Canal	b60	112
90	N American Bank		104
3 000	Erie Incomes		95¾
2,000	do		95¾

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Erie 1st mort		115¾
3 000	Erie Conv. old, '71		91¾
5 000	do new, '62		92¾
10 000	do	b60	93¾
4.000	Pennsylvania 5s		99¾
25	Hudson River R.R.		66
658	Erie Railroad		84
200	do	s60	83¾
200	do	b60	84¼
400	do		83¾
100	do		84
500	N. J. Zinc Co		12¾
25	Nor. & Wor. R.R		54¾
150	do		54¾
100	do	b60	55
100	Harlem Railroad		68¾
50	do	b60	69
100	do		68¾
100	do	b30	68¾
100	do	b60	69
150	do		68¾
200	do	b60	69
100	do		68¾
50	Erie Railroad	s90	83
100	do		83¾
850	do		84¼
150	N. J. Mining Co		12¾
50	Portsmouth Dry Dock		7¾
18	Utica & Syr. R R		127
50	Roch. & Syr. R R		113
100	Dauphin Coal Co		43
100	Hudson River R. R		66¾
50	Canton Company		74¼
50	L. L. Railroad		21¼
750	St. Law. Mining Co		3
600	Reading Railroad		70¾
400	do		70¾
100	do		70¾

TUESDAY, March 9—6 P. M.

There was a further rise in Stock prices today. United States Sixes of 1867 sold to the extent of nearly $100,000, at 118. Railroad Bonds were also in demand, and the Erie and Hudson issues generally higher. The first Erie Mortgage realised 115¼, and the new Convertibles 92¼. The shares of the Company were the leading speculative Stock, and at the afternoon Board large sales were made at 84 cash, and 84¼ on buyers' option. Reading improved ¼ ₱ cent., and was steadily, though not actively, kept up through the day. Harlem, Morris, and Long Island were not so active as yesterday and the day previous. The New-York Railways between Albany and Buffalo were all in request. Rochester and Syracuse brought 112@113¼ ex-dividend, and Utica and Schenectady 127½. There was a general inquiry for State and good Railroad Bonds, as well as Federal Loans. $20,000 Pennsylvania brought 90¼@90¾. At the Second Board there was more business than usual of late in Farmers' Trust, the cash stock selling at 80.

The supply of means for Stock and other prompt operations is on the increase, while the amount offering on paper is quite equal to the offerings of prime good signatures. The demand rates are 5 ₱ cent. on Government, and 6 ₱ cent. on other Stocks. The course of Exchange points to continued ease for some weeks to come. Bills on England and France for the steamer sailing from this port to-morrow, were abundantly offered at easier rates than the last packet, and we should scarcely quote the Cash rate of Sterling above 110, though the Bankers may have sold at 110¼@110¾ on short indulgence. We heard of undoubted transient bills at 109⅞. France were 5 20@5 17½, and in good supply.

The business at the Sub-Treasury in the way of Duties continue heavy. The receipts to day were $126,346; payments, $1,702; and balance at the close, $2,498,141.

The general markets were moderately active. The Cotton sales keep up to 3,000 or 4,000 bales a day. Flour was more firmly held, but Wheat in better supply, and not so strong in price. Freights, which continue high, and on the advance, retard the export dealings in Breadstuffs. On Cotton, 5-16d. is paid to Liverpool; on Wheat, 7d.; on Flour, 2s. 6d.

The continued purchases, through a single broker, of large sums in the Erie First Mortgage Bonds, at 114¾@115¼ ₱ cent., has given rise to a rumor that $500,000 of these securities were sold *short* in London some time since, deliverable in that city on *first of April*. The date of maturity of the contract is so very equivocal, one might almost be pardoned for doubting the story. Yet we have heard it from more than one source.

The sale by Mr. DRAPER, of Vermont Railroad Bonds, at 12 o'clock to-morrow, Wednesday, takes place at the Merchants' Exchange.

A direct Railroad connection between this City and Niagara Falls is speedily to be made, via Erie Road to Elmira and thence by the Chemung Road to Canandaigua (now in full operation) by the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad Company, constituted under the General Railroad Act of New-York. The new Road will be on a direct air line from Canandaigua to the Falls, running through the garden section of Western New-York, 95 miles, with the broad six-foot guage, to correspond with the Erie. The route will bring the Falls within 420 miles of New-York, and the rip will or may be made without change of cars. This is shorter by 60 miles than the Albany route, and without materially reducing the profits of the Central Roads, which are already attracting competition from the large and certain cash dividends which they are yielding, the new enterprise will constitute a new and finishing link to the chain of broad guage road between this City and the Falls and the Lake at Tonawanda. It will, besides, be a most valuable work to the Counties of Ontario, Genesee, Niagara, &c., and a profitable one, withal, judging from the almost uniform success of the roads in that quarter to all concerned. Its cost will be $2,500,000. Of this sum, $1,000,000 has been borrowed upon 7 ₱ cent. Bonds, and $1,350,000 already secured by private subscription. A large interest is held in this City, where the whole of the Bonds have been taken by a single party, represented to us as amply responsible in his private wealth for the contract. The President of the Company, Mr. W. H. Townsend, also resides here, and the Vice-President, Judge B. Pringle, at Batavia. The gross revenues from the State are estimated at $630,000, and allowing 50 ₱ cent for expenses, this would give 7 ₱ cent on the Bonds. $50 a year for a Sinking Fund, and 12½ ₱ cent. on the Shares. The connections of the line, present and prospective, with all the New-York lines—the Erie, and Sunbury of Pennsylvania, and the Great Western of Canada—are such as to leave little doubt with those who believe in the continued progress and profits of railroad traffic, that the estimate will be greatly increased before the line is fully under way.

The business in Stocks to-day at Philadelphia was very large $53,200 U. S. Sixes, '67, at 118; $3,000 5s, 105; $18,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 90¼; $2,700 at 90¾; $30,000 Reading 6s, '70, at 79⅝@79⅜, closing 80 bid; $5,000 Tennessee 5s, 83½; $20,000 City 6s, 103; $7,000 Tennessee 5s, 83; 1,050 shares Long Island, 21½@21¾, closing 21½ bid; $11,000 Navigation 6s, 41½; 150 shares U. S. Bank, $2; 2,000 shares Reading, 70¼@71; 200 shares Morris, 17¼@17⅝.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, March 8—Noon.

COTTON—The *Arctic*'s advices were received here at 5 o'clock this morning. The sales since have been 3,000 bales, at easier prices.

CHARLESTON, Monday, March 8

Our COTTON Market is depressed; 500 bales sold to day at 7¼@8¼c.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, March 9—6 P. M.

ASHES—Being scarce, are in animate, at unaltered prices. The day's sales embrace about 25 bbls. Pots at $5 06¼@$5 12½, and Pearls at $5 18¾@$5 25 ₱ 100 lb.

GLUCOSE is steady and salable, though the scarcity of vessels and unfavorable weather intelligence tend to check transactions—which for the day add up 3,000 bales, part Upland and Middling at 8½c., and New Orleans do. at 8½c., for strict sty es.

FLOUR AND MEAL—We have no positive alteration to notice in the market for State and Western brands. The encouraging accounts from England, and diminished supplies, maintain holders pretensions, which, with the advance in freights, restored shipping operations, though to the demand for this purpose is pretty brisk, while that for the Eastern and local trade continues active at full figures. The transactions consist of 4,000 bbls. ordinary to straight State and good common Ohio at $4 75@$4 87½; mixed to fair Indiana and Michigan, choice State and favorite round-hoop Ohio at $4 87½@$5 06¼; fancy Genesee, Michigan, and Ohio at $5 06¼@$5 37½; extra Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio at $5 37½@$5 62½, and extra Genesee at $5 37½@$6. Canadian is more freely offered, and is somewhat unsettled. For future delivery it is obtainable at $4 50, and from store, at $4 62½@$4 75 ₱ bbl. Southern exhibits no decidedly new feature, the domestic and foreign inquiry being fair and the supplies contracted at improving prices. The sales include 2,000 bbls mixed to favorite Georgetown at $4 62½@$4 87½, and fancy do at $4 87½@$5 37½ ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited stock and generally held at $3 87½@$3 93¾, though we hear of some retail movements at $3 81¼@$3 87½. Corn Meal remains very scarce at variable rates. The days operations comprise 100 bbls Jersey, at $3 37½@$3 43¾, and some Brandywine at $3 56¼.

GRAIN—Wheat is more abundant, and rather languid. The consumptive inquiry seems light, and that for export restricted by the high rates of freightage and scarcity of vessels. We have no important sales to record, and we omit quotations. Rye is plenty and quiet, at 75@76c., a reduction. Oats continue buoyant, Western fetching 38@43 and Northern 41@46c ₱ bushel. Barley is dull and heavy, at 76@80c. Barley Malt is of slow sale, at 97½@$1 ₱ bushel. Corn rules firm, with a good demand for shipment and consumption, and sales of 18,000 bushels inferior white Southern, at 62½; with yellow do. and Jersey, at 67c ₱ bushel.

PROVISIONS.—Pork is in fair request without change in price. The sales amount to 300 bbls. clear Mess, at $16 25@$16 37; new Mess, at $13 75; old Mess, at $15 50; new Prime, at $14 12½, and old Prime, at $13 75. Pickled Meats display considerable animation, the sales reaching 200 obds. extra Shoulders, at 7@7½, and do. Hams, at 9½@9½c ₱ lb. Lard is in more demand, at uniform rates—the sales including 400 bbls. prime, at 8½@8¾c ₱ lb. Beef is scarce and buoyant, with sales of 200 bbls. Prime at $5@$6, and Mess, at $5@$12; Prime Mess is very sparingly offered, at $17@$18 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams are in steady request, at $15 50@$16 ₱ 220 lbs. Butter comes forward slowly, and is much inquired for, at 16@19 for Ohio, 20@23 for Western Dairy, quickly, at 6½@7½. ₱ lb. for Orange County. Cheese is selling pretty freely, at 6½@7½. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Appears in ample stock and light demand, with sales of only 250 bbls. Prison, at 21c. cash.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday evening, March 3, by Rev. H. F. Pease, JOHN VANBENSCHOTEN to MARY E. CAMERON, all of this city.

DIED.

On the evening of the 8th inst. at the residence of his father, No. 39 Ann-st, JOSEPH O'CONNOR, eldest son of J. C. O'Connor aged 21 years

His remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely. The members and friends of the family, also members and friends of Protection Engine Co. No. 5, Liberty Guards, Protection Light Guards, and H. B. S. Society, are respectfully invited to attend.

On the 9th inst., at Staten Island, of ship fever, Dr. A. JUDSON KAND in the 34th year of his age

His remains will be removed to Massachusetts for interment.

On Sunday morning, 7th inst., EDGAR H. LAING, in the 43d year of his age

His relatives and friends, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, (without further notice) from his late residence, No. 27 East 21st-st., on Wednesday afternoon, the 10th inst, at 2½ o'clock. Services at 3 o'clock at Calvary Church.

m9 2t*

Passengers Arrived.

In packet-ship Constellation, from Liverpool—John Bancroft, and 567 in steerage

MINIATURE ALMANAC	THIS DAY
SUN—Rises..... 6 21	Sets..... 6 00
MOON—Rises.. 11 39m.	
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.	
Sandy Hook 10 38m	Gov. Island 11 23m
Hell Gate.. 1 09m	

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....MARCH 9, 1852.

Cleared.

Steamship Africa, Harrison, Liverpool, E. Cunard, Jr.

Steamship Empire City, Leeds, New-Orleans, M. O. Roberts

Steamer Kennebec, Seymour, Philadelphia, M. Sanford.

Ship Iowa, Blake, Baltimore, J. O. Baker & Co.

Ship Geo. Washington, McKenzie, Martinique, J. S. Whitney & Co.

Ship J. Z. Zerega, Antwerp, Zerega & Co.

Ship Hy. Grinnell, Thompson, Baltimore, Ladd & Church.

Ship Caroline Reed, Tibbetts, San Francisco, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Ship John Stuart, Fern, Liverpool, J. & J. Stuart & Co.

Bark North America, Peters, Hamburg, E. Beck & Kunard.

Brig Nautilus, Faulkner, Norfolk, J. S. Whitney & Co.

Brig Liverna, Taylor, St. Johns, P. J. Nevins & Co

Schr. Sarah Maria, Rogers, Turk's Island, M. M. Freeman.

Schr Henrico, Tuttle, Richmond, C. H. Pierson.

Schr. Globe, Small, Salem, W. Ropes & Co

Schr. E. T. Lewis, Berry, Portland, Stark & Lewis.

Schr. Almira Smith, Richmond, Platt & Slagat.

Schr. Mary Powell, Powell, Wilmington, E. S. Powell.

Schr. Amanda Powers, Tibbetts, Wilmington, Brett, Vose & Co

Propeller Antharcite, Mosley, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

U. S. M. Steamship Florida Lyon, Savannah. S. L. Mitchell, March 6 passed in the river, bound up, schrs. Virginia and Cataract, New York.

Steamship Union, Adams, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co. Off Flying Pan, passed bark Jasper, bd. to Charleston. Tuesday, 2 P. M., lat. 36 50, lon. 74, passed a brig showing red signal.

Ship Richard Morse, Perry, Liverpool, Jan 28, mdse and passengers to master. Sid. in co. with ships Constantine and Garrick, for New-York. Feb. 9, Silas Bates, a native of Maine, died.

Ship Union, Davis, New-Orleans, 13 ds, mdse. to Frost & Hicks.

Packet-ship Constellation, Allen, Liverpool, Jan. 19, mdse. and passengers to Kern it & Carow. Lat 51, lon. 20, from Jan. 18 to Feb 7, experienced a succession of gales from W.N.W. to W.S.W. During that time did not make one mile to the westward Jan. 21, at noon, was struck by a sea, broke head knees, started head cutwater, broke up fore channel stanchion, bulwarks, main rail, plank shear; above long boat, deck house, night bridge, filling the decks with water. Feb. 25, lost close-reefed maintopsail March 3, experienced a heavy gale fm. N W, broke maintopsail yard. Took a pilot 7th inst. off the Delaware

French bark Improvu, De Vaux, Marseilles, 73 ds., mdse. to T W Leyland & Co.

Bark Kate Lincoln, Rio Janeiro, 1,000 bags coffee, J. W. Smith & Co.

Bark Kate Lincoln Sloan, Rio Janeiro, Jan. 22, coffee, to J. M Smith & Co

Bark Emblem, (of Beverly,) Hardee, Matanzas, 10 days, sugar and molasses to master.

Bark Ann Johnson, (of Belfast,) Lothrop, New-Orleans, 15 ds, mdse to master

Bark A Boynton, Smally, New-Orleans, 16 ds., mdse to master. Sid in co. with ship Muscongress, Hellern, for Boston Feb. 27, saw a ship on Florida Reef, lower masts, bowsprit, main yard, and mainto pmast standing, lying head to the E

Bark Laurens, Logan, Havana, 10 ds., sugar, to Taylor & Merrill. Has been 6 ds. N of Hatteras.

Bark Gov. Van Oxholm, Davis, Mayaguez, 10 ds., sugar, to Aymar & Co.

Fr bark Susannah, Berny, Montevideo, 73 ds., guano, to E Consinery

Brig Niagara, Harding, Sacua la Grande, Feb 29, sugar and molasses to R. P. Buck. Sid. in co with brig Sam Small, for Boston

Brig Sarah Peters, (of Ellsworth,) King, Aux Cayes, 14 ds., logwood and coffee, to Tucker & Lightbourne

Brig Ravelle, (of Rockland) Sleeper, Cardenas, 9 days, molasses to Young, Hawkins & Co.

Brig Citizen, Brown, Doboy Island, 10 ds., lumber, to S H. Rockenbaugh. When passing Sandy Hook, carried away main yard

Brig Lucy Watts, (of Warren,) Watts, Pensacola, 9 ds., cotton, &c. to master. Sid in co. with schr. T A. Heath, for Boston.

Brig Argo, (of Waldoboro,) Morton, Cardenas, 12 ds., sugar and molasses, to J R Reed.

Brig Kate Heath, (of New Suffolk,) Tuttle San Francisco, 216 ds., via St Thomas, old iron, &c to master

Brig Delaware, (of Philadelphia,) Harding, Baltimore, 4 ds., mdse to Johnson & Sowden.

Br. brig Brazilian, Richards, Valparaiso, 140 ds., via St Thomas, 16 ds., guano and 4 passengers, to Capt Jas Porter.

Brig Kate Anderson, (of Belfast,) Anderson, Matanzas, 15 ds molasses to master

Brig Carrel, (of Eastport,) Pettingill, Alexandria, 15 ds, wheat and flour, to master.

Brig Tarleton, Miller, Lewis, Savannah, 8 ds, cotton, to Dunham & Dimon.

Brig W T Safford, (of Bangor,) Pierce, Havana, 17 ds, molasses, to R P Buck

Brig K. L. Swan, Simon, Mayaguez, P. R., 11 ds, sugar, &c. to Talbert & Finley.

Brig Sea Mew, (of St. Bathurst, Afr., 91 ds., via Bermuda, where she has been in distress 11 ds, hides, &c. to E B. Ware

Brig Lavaca, (of Westerly R. I.) Greenman, Lavaca Bay, Texas, Feb 12, mdse to Stanton & Thomson

Brig Zeno, Sturdevant, Sierra Leone, Feb. 3, palm oil and camwood, to Britt & Vose.

Brig Almatia, Small, Cape Mesurado, 18 ds., coffee, to master.

Brig Israfine, (of Camden,) Hill, Laguna de Grande, Feb 26, sugar, &c to Howland & Aspinwall The I. is the first vessel with the new crop. Has had heavy weather N. of Hatteras; carried away topsail yard on 6th.

Schr Talbot, (of East Machias,) Johnson, Franklin, La., molasses and sugar, to Peck & Lyman Sld in co with schrs. Samuel R Jackson, for Richmond; Isabel, for do.; Jacob Longfellow, for Baltimore.

Schr. Jas R. Mitchell, Mullen, Dover, Del., 3 ds., corn, to B W Fox.

Schr. Olivia, (of Belfast,) Hall, Camden.

Br. Schr John Pardew, Hyne, Palermo, 54 ds, and Gibraltar 33 ds. fruit, to Delamarter.

Schr. Olivia, (p. pkt.) Wall, Camden, Me., 5 ds, lime.

Schr Suffolk, Rollin, Baltimore, 6 ds., wheat, to master.

Schr. Baltic, Sware, Philadelphia, 2 ds., coal.

Schr Chas Colgate, Seaman, Baltimore, 4 ds., mdse. to Mailler & Lord.

Schr Harriet Hallock, Mandarll, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., naval Stores and cotton, to N L. Merready

Schr Benj Cheeseman, Little Creek, Del, 3 ds., corn, to B. W Fox

Schr Henry B Fieldeman, Staples, Milford, Del., 2 ds., corn, to B. W Fox

Schr Wm M Godwin, Sipple, Milford, Del., 2 ds., corn to B. Fox

Schr Jas L. Morris, Van Name, Virginia, 2 ds., oysters

Schr. J H. Flanter, (of Philadelphia,) Vanleulder, Ponce, P. R., 15 ds., sugar, &c. to Aymar & Co

Schr P. Paterson, (of Belfast) Kelly, Cienfuegos, 18 ds., sugar, &c to Moses Taylor & Co. Spoke schr James Sullivan, (of Belfast) hence, going in.

Schr Statesman, Burch, Alexandria, 6 ds., mdse to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Schr S Applegate, Endicott Philadelphia, 2 ds., coal.

Schr. Wissahickon, Lee, Philadelphia, 2 ds coal

Schr. Ann Eliza Coke, Rose, Philadelphia, 2 ds., coal.

Schr. Kevan, Philadelphia, 2 ds., coal.

Schr Cornelia, Weaver Philadelphia, 2 ds., coal.

Schr Rebecca Richards, Rose, Philadelphia, 2 ds., coal

Schr Glass Blower, Leeds, Philadelphia, 2 ds., coal

Schr Gold Hunter, Blockins, Philadelphia, 2 ds., coal.

Schr. Emeline, Houston Philadelphia, 2 ds., coal.

Schr Quipes, Bonnell, Richmond Va., 4 ds., coal

Schr. Warren Hunt, Reade, Philadelphia, 2 ds., coal.

Schr Brandywine Gandy, Philadelphia, 2 ds., coal

Schr Sally Wheaton, Wheaton, Philadelphia, 2 ds., coal.

Schr E Townsend Matthews, Philadelphia, 2 ds., coal.

Schr Brave, Rockhill, Philadelphia, 2 ds., coal

Schr Mary Harvey, Gaskill, Philadelphia, 2 ds., coal.

Schr Col. Kearney, Lovell, Boston, 3 ds., mdse. to S. W Lewis

Schr Willow, Lewis, Boston, 3 ds, mdse to master.

Schr Sinumit, Taylor, Provincetown, 3 ds., fish and mackerel, to master

Schr Nathan Barrett, Wood, Virginia, 2 ds., oysters.

Schr. Splendid, (wrecker,) Tunnell, fm Shark River, with part of the cargo of brig Ocean Bird, recently ashore at that place

Schr Excelsior, (wrecker,) Clock, fm. Shark River, with part of the cargo of the brig Ocean Bird. Capt Clock left on Sunday, with the O B in tow, and after reaching the Lower Bay, steamer Goliah, Capt. Bird, took her in tow to the city

Schr. Cornelia, Noring, New-Bedford, 2 ds, oil.

Schr Two Brothers, Kelley, Harwich, 3 ds., mackerel, to master.

Schr. James Porter, (of Provincetown) Lavender. Jacmel, Feb 19, logwood, coffee, &c., to Geo Douglass The J. P. has lost flying jib boom and main gaff On the outward passage experienced very heavy weather, carried away topmast, stove galley and bulwarks, and received other damage

Schr Wave, Stirling, Virginia, 2 ds., oysters.

Schr Empire, Lawson, Virginia, 2 ds., oysters

Schr John Cooper, Kelsea, Virginia, 2 ds., oysters.

Schr Elijah P Horton, Daniels, Virginia, 2 ds., oysters.

Schr. Sherwood, Van Name, Virginia, 2 ds., oysters.

Schr. Preceptor, Way, Virginia, 2 ds, oysters

Schr. Denmark, (of Bath,) McCobb, Doboy Island, lumber, to K Rokenbaugh.

Schr Statesman, White, Darien, 9 ds, yellow pine, to J. K. Rokenbaugh.

Schr. Sebanah, (of Waldoboro,) Geyer, Port-au-Prince, 17 ds., logwood and coffee, to Perkins, Vose & Co.

Schr. Revenue, Hunt, Virginia, 2 ds., oysters.

Schr. Lawrence, Johnson, Philadelphia, 2 ds, bd. to New-Haven

Schr. W. R Geine Post, Philadelphia, 2 ds., coal.

Schr. Hiram E Bishop, Fournier, Ponce, P. R., 21 days, sugar, &c to N. Gaston, of New-Haven.

Lighter schr. W. F. Allen, from the brig Ocean B

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I....NO. 150. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted,*) at the office, No 118 NASSAU-STREET, *between Beekman and Ann*, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies: THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.* One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the *Daily Times*.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all case must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company.**—Office No. 68 Beaver-st.—CAPITAL STOCK $200,000—SHARES, $100 EACH.—The Books of Subscription for Stock in this Company are now opened at their Office, where parties desirous of becoming interested, may procure Stock, Pamphlets of Organization, and By-Laws, and any information relative to the objects and prospects of the Company. This enterprise commends itself to the confidence of capitalists, the Company having in possession one of the most valuable mines in California, located on Wood's Creek, near the city of Sonora, Tuolumne County, and having nearly complete an engine and stamp work of the largest class, which will be shipped by a clipper vessel, at an early day. It is the purpose of the Trustees to prosecute the work with vigor, and a view to profit from the *business* of mining. It is deemed unnecessary to enter into a calculation o probable profits, it having been satisfactorily ascertained that Companies already in operation with good machinery have been eminently successful,

The machinery now being made for this Company, is under the immediate supervision of R. S. KING Esq., the builder of the "Gold Hill Quartz Mining Company's—(known as Peck's)—Mill," which has produced such astonishing results, and will be twice the size of that establishment. The employees in all responsible positions will be shareholders, and selected with special regard to ability and integrity and required to give bonds with sureties in such sums as will be deemed sufficient to guard the interests of Shareholders. Persons residing out of the city may obtain Stocks, Pamphlets, or any information, by addressing the Treasurer, post-paid, by mail. D. W. INGERSOLL, President.

THOS. E. HASTINGS, Treasurer. 27f-tf

☞ **Removal.**—BENEDICT, HALL & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Boots, Shoes and Findings, have Removed to No. 21 Park Row, on the site of the old Park Theatre, opposite the Astor House, New-York. 26f-1m

☞ **Mechanics' Institute Lectures.**—LORENZO B. SHEPARD, Esq., will deliver a Lecture before the Institute, THIS EVENING, at Clinton Hall, commencing at 8 o'clock. Subject—"Dignity of Mechanical Labor." Members and others invited to attend

mi1-1t* JOHN ROACH, Chairman, Lec. Com.

☞ **Turkey, Nineveh and the Kurds.**—By invitation of a Committee of gentlemen, Rev LEONARD BACON, D. D., of New Haven, will deliver a short course of Lectures on the East, including an account of his visit to Nineveh, and of his personal adventures among the Kurds. The first lecture will be given in the Broadway Tabernacle, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 12, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—Travel and Travelers in the East. Tickets, admitting two, for sale at Messrs. Newman & Ivison's Bookstore, No. 199 Broadway, and at the door. mi1 1t*

☞ **House Carpenter's Rally.**—At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the JOURNEYMEN HOUSE CARPENTERS assembled on the mass at Montgomery Hall, No 76 Prince-st., Wednesday morning, March 10, for the purpose of receiving reports from the various shops, to ascertain whether employers were willing to comply with the demand of their workmen for $2 per day.

On motion, resolved, that the names of those willing to accede to the demand, be published in the daily papers. Names favorable.

Gilbert Giles Murray 27th-st.,	T. Taylor, 13th st.,
Robert McGinnis, Depeyster-st.,	Mr Reach, 32d-st.,
Chas. Reemer, 16th-st.,	G. M. Tunison, 16th-st.,
Mr Hunt, ——,	Mr Tykes, 11th-st.,
John Purse, Wooster-st.,	W. Close, Roosevelt st.,
James L. Miller & Co., No. 168 Walker-st.,	Mr. Hazzerson, 15th-st.,
J. T. Myers, 27th st.,	M. Purdy, Kidridge-st.,
T. Bogart, 13th st.,	T. Stevens 21st st.,
T. C. Smith, 29th st.,	M. Spink, Wooster-st.,
	Mr. Hyde, 28 h st.,
	W. Smith, 21st-st.

A number of others expressed themselves willing to be governed by the actions of the principal employers.

There will be a meeting of the trade THIS (Thursday) EVENING, March 11, at Convention Hall, Wooster-st., when it is expected that every member of the trade will be present and report their shops

BEN'J. J. MORRELL, Chairman,

JOHN SHELBY, Secretary mi1-1t

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—The Board of Direction have the pleasure to announce that Mrs. C. N. SINCLAIR late Mrs. FORREST, and Mr. G. VANDENHOFF, will give a DRAMATIC AND POETICAL READING before the Association, at Metropolitan (late Tripler) Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING next, March 12.

PROGRAMME—PART I.

DRAMATIC.

From the MERCHANT OF VENICE.

The Bond.....Act I
The celebrated TRIAL scene.....Act IV

In which Mrs. C. N. SINCLAIR will sustain the characters of PORTIA, NERISSA and GRATIANO, and Mr. G. VANDENHOFF that of SHYLOCK and the rest.

PART II—POETICAL.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF.

The Punch Bowl.....O. W. Holmes.

MRS. C. N. SINCLAIR.

A Poet's Parting Thought.....Motherwell.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF.

Hallowed Ground.....Campbell
Lochinvar.....Scott.

MRS. C. N. SINCLAIR.

The Building of the Ship.....Longfellow.

To commence at 8 o'clock—Doors open at 7 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents each. May be had of WM. HALL & SON, JOLLIE, T. J. CROWEN EVANS & BRITTAN, and at the desk of the Library. By arrangement a limited number of tickets admitting a lady and gentleman, 75 cents each, have been issued, which Members only can obtain upon early application at the Library.

WILLARD L. FELT, Chairman, } Lecture
JAMES D. SMITH, } Committee.
mi0-3t J. F. HALSTED. }

☞ **Attention Californians!**—A grand mass meeting to be held EVERY DAY at No. 87 Nassau-st., in order to get supplied with FRANK'S AROMATIC SODA previous to starting for the gold regions. The article is now considered indispensable, being a most pleasant beverage and a sure regulator of the system. Let every man be in time, and secure their allowance. 216 tumblers, $2. Sign of Aromatic Soda Company, J. H. BEARDSLEY, Agent. mi4-1me6*

☞ **Notice.**—Steamship ARCTIC, from Liverpool, is now discharging under general order at her berth, foot of Canal-st. Consignees will please send their permits on board immediately, and attend to the receipt of their goods.

mi10-3t E. K. COLLINS & CO.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **Go, get your Gold.**—The ALLEGHANIA MUTUAL LOAN AND ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION is now fully organized. Entrance fee, 50 cents; Dues, $2; Shares, $500. The Books of this Association are now opened at the Office of the Secretary, No. 193 Third-av., up stairs. Those wishing to subscribe for Shares would word do well to do so now, as the entrance fee will be raised after the 1st of April.

All information and explanatory of the benefits of Associated Capital, will be cheerfully given upon application at the Secretary's Office, or of either of the officers and Trustees.

MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., President.
No. 13 Gramercy park.

J. H. VALENTINE, Vice-President, No. 94 East 13th-st.
RICHARD KELLY, Assist. Vice-President, No. 344 3d-av.

TRUSTEES.

Robert C. Voorhies, No. 108 East 17th-st.		
Jacob L. Black, No. 191 3d-av.		
Hiram Purdy, 79 Elizabeth-st.		
James M. Dennis, No. 34 3d-av.		
Charles E. Peck, No. 132 East 21st-st.		
D. Hennessy, No. 92 East 19th-st.		
SERGEANT V. BAILY, Attorney, cor. Broadway and Murray-st.		

MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., President.
J. H. VALENTINE, Vice-President.
RICHARD KELLY, Assistant Vice-President.
OSCAR F. BENJAMIN, Secretary.

Office hours from 7 to 9 o'clock every evening (Sundays excepted) until further notice mi1 3t

☞ **A Home for all!**—PHŒNIX BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—A Public Meeting of this flourishing Association will be held at the Henry Clay House, corner Avenue A and First-st., on THURSDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Free to all. An explanatory lecture will be delivered on the occasion. As the great benefits and advantages of Building Associations are now generally conceded and understood, it is only necessary to say to those who feel disposed to join, that the Phœnix is incorporated, and is one of the most popular and liberal of these institutions. Its officers are selected from men who are well known to be competent and trustworthy, and fully entitled to the highest confidence. Shares, $800; monthly dues, $3; entrance fee, $2. All that is required to become a shareholder is $2. Interest of six per cent. allowed on dues paid in advance. Prospectuses and By-Laws, with the act of incorporation, can be had, together with all required information, at the Secretary's office, Chambers Hall, No. 65 Chatham-st.

WILSON SMALL, President, No. 94 Ludlow-st.
AMOS WILLETTS, Vice President, No. 276 Pearl-st.
ALFRED R. HATFIELD, Secretary, No. 65 Chatham-st.

TRUSTEES.

Warren Chapman,	George W. Dawson,	E. J. Small,
Andrew Hume,	Robert M. Dewitt,	James Cuthell,
Peter J. Powles,	Joseph Nesbitt,	Geo. A. Barney,

Q. MCADAM, Attorney, No. 62 Wall-st.
JACOB L. FENN, Surveyor m9-3t

☞ **Every Man his own Insurer.**—BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Those persons who are about subscribing to the stock of this Company had better do so immediately, as above two-thirds of the shares are already taken, and the books will most likely be closed at the end of the week. This is the only opportunity that has ever been offered, where a man of small means could take a few shares in an Insurance Company, and receive back in dividends the premium he pays on his insurance, making him in reality his own insurer. From the business we have already to commence with, and calculations that have been made, it is anticipated that this Company will pay the largest dividend ever paid by any Insurance Company in the City of New-York or the United States. The second instalment of $2 50 per share will be due and payable on the 15th, at the Mercantile Bank, corner of Broadway and John-st. Persons can subscribe on either of the Directors' books, or with the Commissioners.

J. BRUCE, President.
S. JESSURUN, Secretary, No. 8 Clinton-court, Beekman-st. m9-2w

☞ **Building Associations.**—FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital $150 000, dividend into 10,000 shares, of $15 each cash paid in, with the privilege of increasing the capital stock to $500 000. Subscription for the capital stock of this Company will be received by the following persons, appointed Commissioners: John Bruce, No 24 Platt-street; Wakeman & Latting, No. 59 Fulton-st.; Daniel P. Barnard, No. 16 Wall-st.; John Buxton, No. 18 North William-st.; Selom B. Jessurun, No 8 Clinton court, Beekman-st.; John J. Yellot, No 142 Sands-street, Brooklyn. Also, by all the Directors. A Prospectus explaining the great advantages to be derived from the Company to Mechanics and small property holders, as well as to those who wish to invest their money and get the largest amount of profits, can be had of any of the Directors, all the Secretaries of the different Building Associations, or at the office of Mr. Jessurun, No 8 Clinton court, Beekman-st.

JOHN BRUCE, President.
S. JESSURUN, Secretary. m2-2w

☞ **The New-York Land and Building Association** was organized to procure 500 working men homes. It is in the full tide of success! Let the rent-ridden then, be inspired with hope, and join us immediately. The initiation fee is only 50 cents, but will soon be raised to $2

MILES CHAMBERS, P.es't.
H. S. SMITH, Secretary—Office, 1 Murray-st., m10-1m

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **Third Mechanics' Building and Mutual LOAN ASSOCIATION.**—The unprecedented success of the Second Mechanics' Building and Mutual Loan Association, (1200 shares having been subscribed for before the first monthly meeting, and the subscription books consequently closed,) a very large number of persons having been disappointed in becoming members of the Second, have commenced a Third Mechanics' Building and Mutual Loan Association, having incorporated in their Constitution the same advantageous principles to shareholders which found such favor with the public, and which filled up the second, its predecessor, so rapidly.

Any person, male or female, desirous of making his or her small earnings more than triple itself in the space of a few years, or any person who is desirous of borrowing money in order to purchase his own house on the most advantageous terms, who will but take the trouble to compare the advantages offered by this Association both to lenders and borrowers, with these offered by other Associations, will at once find the key to the success of our plan; for instance,

1st—It will loan money at 6 per cent. per annum on the amount advanced.

2d—It will allow interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum to all persons who prefer paying their subscription for two months or more in advance, thus securing a double interest—firstly, the above 7 per cent.; secondly, their share of the profits. Persons who wish to borrow money for the purpose of buying or building their own House or Farm, can here secure an advance on far more liberal terms than is offered by any other Association.

3d—Persons desirous of withdrawing from the Society can do so at any time, by giving one month's notice, and receive back all dues paid by them, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum.

A person who will but save 14 cents a day, (and there is not one person who cannot if so disposed) can in this Society secure in a few years a small capital, (1,000,) with which he can establish himself in business, and thus achieve his own independence.

The entrance fee is 50 cents per share; monthly payment $2 per share; value of each share $500.

Ladies and gentlemen desirous of joining can leave their names with

S. P. TOWNSEND, Vice Pres't, No. 82 Nassau-st.
JACOB PECARE, Secretary, No. 163 Hester-st.
JOHN HOOPER, Surveyor, No. 106 Fulton-st.

TRUSTEES.

Cyrus H. Loutrel, No. 77 Maiden-lane; Josiah M. Smith, cor. of Centre and Hester sts; Henry S. Downs, No 108 Grand-st.; M. Wright, corner Columbia and Union sts, Brooklyn; Henry Silberhorn, No. 94 Christy-st.; R. M. Selleck, No 90 Fulton-st.

Edmund J. Porter No. 6 City Hall-place; C. N. Potter, No. 27 Wall-st., attorneys.

A public meeting for the admission of members will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, March 11, at 7½ o'clock, at UNION BUILDINGS, No. 163 Bowery, where the workings of these Associations will be explained. The Secretary is daily, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., at his office, No 106 Hester-st., for the purpose of receiving subscriptions m8 31MW&T

☞ **Home, Sweet Home!**—EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS!—THE IRVING BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION will hold its next PUBLIC MEETING on FRIDAY EVENING, the 12th inst., at MASONIC HALL, No 274 GRAND-ST. at 7½ O'CLOCK. An address will be delivered by W. T. B. MILLIKEN, Esq., explanatory of the objects and benefits of investing in this incorporation, in small monthly instalments. Ladies and gentlemen, mechanics, laborers, merchants, clerks, and others, will find it advantageous to attend and subscribe for shares in this Association, which is very rapidly filling up, with every prospect of closing quicker than any yet organized. Five shares were sold at a large premium at the first monthly meeting. COME ONE—COME ALL!

Shares, $800—Entrance fee, $2—Dues, $3 per month.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President, No 106 Broadway.
GEO. H. BELL, Vice President, No. 158 Nassau-st.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Sec etary, No. 244 Grand-st.
THOMAS LAWRENCE, Attorney, No. 15 Beekman-st.

TRUSTEES.

Geo. H. Franklin, No. 173 West-st.
Geo. W. Riblet, County Clerk's office, City Hall.
Silas C. Herring, Nos. 137 and 139 Water-st.
James Jackson, jr., No 361 Broadway.
Royal G. Millard, No 89 Barclay-st.
Nelson Puff, No 215 Duane-st.
Elias Combs, No 244 Grand-st.
F. G. Richardson, No 43 Fulton-st.
Geo. F. Maxwell, No. 18 City Hall.

Office of Association, No. 244 Grand-st. Open EVERY EVENING from 6 to 9 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY from 3 to 9 o'clock, P. M., for Ladies. Articles of the Association may be had gratis. mi0-3t

☞ **The Third MANHATTAN BUILDING ASSOCIATION. A PUBLIC MEETING**

of this Association will be held at the large room No 430 Broome-st., corner of Crosby and Broome-sts., (entrance on Crosby,) on FRIDAY EVENING, March 12, at 7½ o'clock, for the reception of new members. Lectures will be delivered by W. T. B. MILLIKEN

and JACOB L. FENN. A free discussion of the objects and advantages of Building Associations is solicited. The Initiation fee is $2 a share; monthly dues, $3; value of shares, $800. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend.

JAMES S. LIBBY, President, Lovejoy's Hotel.
DAVIS COLLAMORE, Vice-Pres't., No. 447 Broadway.
J. W. WESTON, Sec'y, Office No. 15 Spruce st., 2d door. mi1-2t

☞ **The New-York Land and Building Association** will hold a special meeting on MONDAY EVENING, March 15, at Clinton Hall, corner Avenue C and 4th-st., for the purpose of affording the working men of Manhattan Island an opportunity to become acquainted with our objects and to obtain subscribers to our Association. We shall secure each one who joins us a house and lot, for the small monthly payment of $4 for a few years. Let those who doubt our ability to do this call and hear our arguments. Able speakers will address the meeting

MILES CHAMBERS, President
H. S. SMITH, Secretary, office, No 1, Murray-st., where subscriptions are received. Please ascertain where the Hall is. mi1-3t

☞ **The Fulton Mechanics' and Working MEN'S BUILDING ASSOCIATION.**—Every man his own landlord. The Fulton Building and Mutual Loan Association combines the advantages of a Savings Bank with those of a Building Association.

A Public Meeting will be held at Chatham Hall, No. 5 Chatham Square, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 11th, for the admission of new members, when the object and superior advantages of this Association, over all others, will be explained. Come early and subscribe, as the shares are rapidly taken up, 300 being subscribed for at the first meeting.

To those who desire to invest money profitably, and to all persons of small means who labor for a living, this Association presents unequalled advantages.

Interest at the rate of 7 per cent is allowed on 6 months dues, or over, when paid in advance, or in case of withdrawal from the Association. This is an entire new feature in Building Associations. Entrance fee 50 cts. per share; monthly dues, $2 50; par value of shares, $600; number of original shares limited to 800. Subscriptions will be received by the following officers:—

SAMUEL SOUTHERDEN, President.
WILLIAM WEED, Vice President, 86 Bowery.
ISAAC AMERMAN, Jr., Sec'y., 65 Third-av.

TRUSTEES

Geo. H. Walker, No. 61 Elizabeth-st., cor. of Hester-st.
Isaac L. Bevoe, No. 40 Eldridge-st.
D. W. Whitney, No. 27 College-place.
H. McCollum, No. 40 Eldridge-st.
Foster B. Williams, No. 145 Hester-st.
Tobias V. Mumford, No. 20 Norfolk-st.
Nathaniel Terpeny, No. 185 Fifth-st.

Ladies can subscribe to any number of shares by leaving their names with any of the above officers. mi0-3t

☞ **Mercantile Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION.**—The first Monthly Meeting of this Association, will be held at the rooms of the Association corner of Broadway and Grand-st., over the Pacific Bank, on SATURDAY EVENING, the 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock. A number of shares will be offered for redemption. The Association is filling up very rapidly and offers great inducements to persons to join at once. The Secretary will receive subscribers and dues at the rooms from 4 to 8 P. M., daily.

B. J. HOWLAND, President.
ISAAC H. BAILEY, Vice-President.
WM. O. GROSER, Secretary.
PETER PARKS, Surveyor.
POMEROY & JENKS, Attorneys and Counsellors.

TRUSTEES.

Ab'm Halsey, Jr.,	T. J. Bayard,	Ch's Relff,
T. W. Groser,	R. E. Lockwood,	W. F. Child,
W. C. Russell,	Elmor Thompson,	Benj. Pomeroy, Jr.

mi0-4t*

☞ **We observe that Mr. John A. Flammer, of** 157 West 18th-st., is now offering some eligible building sites at the new and beautiful village of Flammersburg, on Flushing Bay. The location of Flammersburg is one of the finest and most agreeable that we know of in the vicinity of New-York; and Mr. Flammer, with his usual liberality, placed the lots at so low a price, that almost any one may become a purchaser, as his terms are favorable and easy. In the sale of Flammersburg, Mr. Flammer is entirely alone, and free from any connection whatever. He is recommended to all who may desire a fine situation, at a moderate price, and easy terms. The prices vary from $100 to $150, according to location. Give him a call, examine the maps and you will receive any information you may desire. Office hours from 4 to 8 P. M. mi0-6t

NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

John Bunyan, rigged out in "duck pants and a sou'-wester hat," makes an odd enough figure, believe us, reader; and in that gear has Mr. HENRY T. CHEEVER presented him, in his "REEL IN A BOTTLE; OR, JACK IN THE DOLDRUMS." The story is of the allegorical order: a voyage of a pair of the "King's seamen to the Celestial Country," in which the tempests, calms, winds, waves, breakers, and other marine accidents, are made to personify the trials and sunshine of Christian life. The general idea is not original, of course; but it is cleverly handled, and will be an acceptable addition to literature of the kind. Mr. Cheever, it seems, is responsible for the editing only. As the titlepage comes under that head, we must enter our protest against its utter folly and insignificance. It has become the fashion, we regret to say, to indulge in this species of foppery. We regret it, because that is the iron age of letters when readers are to secured for books only by means of outlandish and grotesque captions, like inscrutable signs hung at the door of a harlequin show. To the contents of the volume we immediately refer to, the title affords no clue whatever. It promises anything but a religious story, anything but a composition of such admirable purpose and meaning. For a rough sea-story of Marryat or Tom Cringle it might serve shabbily; but what, in the name of sense, can excuse its misapplication to a manual of practical piety? CHARLES SCRIBNER.

MR. MARCIUS WILLSON issues a new edition of his HISTORY OF NORTH AMERICA, enlarged and brought down to the present era, by the addition of a narrative of the Mexican war. The work is a useful one, and covers ground unoccupied by any other. Its method, divisions, and illustrations are commendable. MARK H. NEWMAN & Co., (Newman & Ivison.)

Over one thousand new buildings, it is thought, will be built in Cincinnati the coming season.

New-York Daily Times.

Great Temperance Meeting at Metropolitan Hall.

Metropolitan Hall was filled to overflowing last evening by the friends of the Maine Law. The first gallery was occupied principally by the ladies, of whom several hundred were present. There is no question that this was the largest assembly ever congregated in this Hall, and one of the most orderly. Not a standing or sitting place in any part of the house was vacant.

The meeting was called to order by C. C. LEIGH, Esq., and Dr. ELEAZER PARMLY took the Chair.

Mr. C. J. WARREN presented a series of resolutions expressing the sense of the meeting upon the general subject of temperance; in favor of the Maine Law, and demanding its passage by our Legislature; sympathizing with Hon. E. L. SNOW in his political martyrdom, and claiming him not only as the representative of the XVIth Assembly Districts, or as the member of a political party, but as the representative of the Temperance voters of the whole State; and declaring that the thanks of the people are due to those presses which have advocated the cause of Temperance in the present crisis.

The resolutions were received with great enthusiasm —three cheers for the *Tribune* and three groans for the *Herald*.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY was then introduced. He addressed the meeting in substance as follows: In an ancient battle the soldiers complained to their General that their spears were too short. Take a step forward, said their commander, and that will overcome the difficulty. They stepped forward and the spears were all right. This is applicable to our case. We have been several years laboring in the Temperance cause by moral suasion, and now we find ourselves face to face with six thousand grog-shops! We have at last—taking courage by the success of our brethren in Maine—concluded to take one step forward. What is the result? We find that the Temperance question has been brought home to and taken hold of the whole community. It is paramount to and overrides the Presidential question and all others. We have brought the question home to the people. In times past we have held our Temperance meetings, and Temperance men attended them. But they were converted already. We needed to get hold of the Rumsellers; and they would not attend our moral suasion meetings; we could not get their attention to this subject. Well, we took a step forward; and now we find these Rumsellers keenly sensitive when we tell them their business is disgraceful, and a worthy object of legislative inhibition. And when we call them Rumsellers, they step in and tell us we abuse them, call them bad names, and all that sort of thing. So, too, we have drawn out the Press; and some of them, who have hardly ever heretofore mentioned the word "temperance," are now advocating it, and expressing their fears that we will do something to injure that cause! We have, then, done something. We are on the right track, that is certain. How successful we may be depends upon the energy and determination of your will—the will of the masses who have come up here to-night, in the face of discouragement, to testify your determination to vote for such men to fill our offices as will carry on this movement. He was satisfied by the appearance of the audience present, that the Maine Law was to be carried on by the people and carried through; and that it would become a main pillar of morality and virtue in the State and this whole country.

Rev. T. L. CUYLER, of Trenton, N. J., followed. He expressed his gratification at finding assembled together so great a meeting. It seemed to have been got up on the plan of a western mass meeting, made out of two camp-meetings and a barbacue thrown in. [Laughter.] They had assembled at this court, to hold up before the tribunal of public opinion the trafficker in alcoholic beverages. In the name of many a suffering wife, mother, and child—in the name of our commonwealth, and of our holy religion—I impeach this trafficker of high misdemeanor and treason against humanity. He puts in his plea, and says he has the right to sell this evil spirit. Where did he get the right? From Jehovah? No! for His word deals denunciations against him. Can he get the moral right to sell it from his fellow man for $10 or $15? If he takes that defense up to the judgment bar, he will find it of little avail there. It will not pass current there. Again, they may make their living by it. Yes; and it is true too that many o their victims make their death by it. Every piece of gold that is got by this horrid traffic is crusted over with the tears of widows and orphans. And are we to keep up this miserable trade in the souls of men, because some make their living by it?

The speaker referred to the argument presented on this subject by ENOCH E. CAMP. He did not believe this ENOCH could have been the one who was translated; [Laughter] but he certainly was the one that *ought* to be transported. [Great laughter.] The Rev. gentleman proceeded to reply with much force to the various arguments presented by Mr. CAMP. The Temperance men might show that they are in earnest now. Last June the opponents of Temperance did not suppose the old folks down in Maine,—busy in growing potatoes and floating lumber down the Penobscot,—were going to do much. Nobody feared the Maine law then; they did not suppose it could pass. when they heard the distant thunder rolling, they said—"It ain't going to be much of a shower." But I guess by this time—especially if they have heard the vote yesterday in the Senate of Massachusetts—they begin to think the shower will soon turn out a deluge. (Applause.)

After some remarks complimentary to the ladies, and with reference to their influence when exerted for good, the speaker concluded with the following sentiment:

"All honor to Neal Dow of Portland! the Columbus who has discovered a new continent of Truth, and whose motto has always been, 'Lay hold, hold on, and never let go!'" (Great applause.)

Rev. JOHN PIERREPONT, of Boston, was then introduced to the audience. He said he had risen simply to relate a little story. Some years ago, at a rumseller's meeting, in Boston, he was present, and attempted to say something in behalf of temperance, but was put down by the turbulence of the assembly. Just as he had ceased his efforts, a little man stepped up to him and, shaking his fist in his face, inquired "Do you intend to stop our selling rum?" At that moment, a tall, well-formed man, dressed in a dark roundabout, and with a heavy black beard, stepped forward, and grasping the puny assailant by the arm, said, "Let that man alone! He is too well known in this community, and too much respected, to be assaulted." This defender of the right had come to the meeting, as he subsequently acknowledged, prepared to head a mob, if necessary, to carry out its objects. Some time afterwards, the rev. speaker attended a Temperance meeting, where he saw a fine-looking tall gentleman, with a blue coat, gilt buttons and buff vest, whom he recognized as his friend who saved him from violence on a former occasion, and who having become a Washingtonian, was to address the meeting. Gentlemen, said the speaker, that man was Col SNOW. [Great applause.] Stand by him. Sustain him, if you would have the cause progress. Stand by him who has stood faithfully by you!

C. C. LEIGH, Esq., made a statement of the condition of the funds, and the necessity of liberal contributions to pay the expenses of the present movement. Some time was spent in receiving contributions, which came in quite liberally in sums of from $1 to $50.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER then came forward, and presented an eloquent and cogent argument in favor of the politico temperance movement, taking up in detail the numerous objections, and answering them in a spirited, stirring, humorous, sarcastic and masterly style, eliciting the frequent and most enthusiastic bursts of applause.

While the last speaker was up, the Hon. E. L. SNOW came in. His appearance upon the stand was hailed with loud and long-continued cheers.

After Mr. BEECHER had concluded, Colonel SNOW being loudly called for, addressed the audience for a few moments. He was received with immense enthusiasm.

The present was to him the happiest moment of his life, because his seat was not here contested. [Applause.] He would not detain the audience at this late hour, except for a few moments, to return his thanks for the generous vindication he had received here at the great tribunal of the people. [Great applause.] He proceeded to detail the circumstances of his nomination for the Legislature, and election, and his course at Albany, particularly with reference to the temperance movement. In the course of his remarks, he stated that when he left the capital, there were about 39,000 persons who had sent up remonstrants against the passage of the Maine Law, and 300,000 petitioners in his favor. [Applause.] He denied that he voted on the resolution declaring that he was not entitled to a seat on the floor. That resolution was negatived; and then, after his right to a seat had been decided affirmatively he did vote, and felt that he had a right to do so. After a two day's struggle he was triumphant. Subsequently, when three Whigs were absent from the city, the resolution, ousting him, was sprung upon him, and adopted by the aid of James Munroe and another of his own party, after a struggle of 19 hours, in which his opponents were sustained by champagne and brandy. And such was their condition, when at 6 o'clock in the morning they succeeded in their effort, that they had to carry one of their number out doors to cool off. [Laughter] In conclusion, he stated that he had canvassed the House, found 62 members in favor of the Maine Law, had put down 15 as doubtful and it only required 65 to carry it. [Applause] But he was not done yet with them. He intended to go back on Tuesday, and give them one more fight, to let them know that he was alive. [Applause.] The meeting then adjourned.

Mrs. FORREST and Mr. GEO. VANDENHOFF have Dramatic and Poetical Reading to-morrow evening at Metropolitan Hall. It will be a welcome opportunity for those who are not in the habit of attending theatres, to hear these accomplished readers.

☞ Rev. Dr. LEONARD BACON, well known as a most able and accomplished man, will deliver a lecture to-morrow evening on his travels in Syria and adjoining regions. It will be worth attending.

NEW-YORK CITY.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—There were at this port on Wednesday morning, 19 steamships, 98 ships, 95 barks, 119 brigs and 254 schooners. Total sea-going vessels, 585.

—Dr. A. JUDSON RAND, one of the Physicians at Quarantine, died on Tuesday of Ship Fever. He was in the 34th year of his age. This makes the third Physician that has died at Quarantine within the past two months from ship fever.

—The Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, sailed for Liverpool on Wednesday. She took out forty-nine passengers and $73,662 in specie. Among the passengers were Col. FREMONT and family, and G. H. MEEKE, Esq. Bearer of Dispatches to our Minister in London.

—JAMES MCNORTON, one of the members of the New-York volunteers, was buried yesterday. His remains were followed to their last resting-place by the remnant of the regiment that survives him, and yesterday showed that the survivors were indeed but a remnant. Of the eight or nine hundred strong, brave men, that left this city some six years ago for the battle-fields of Mexico, but twenty or thirty were yesterday left to do honor to the remains of their late comrade.

—A new bank, to be called the "Astor Bank," and located at Hope Chapel, is soon to be put in operation The Astor Place Insurance Company is to have a local habitation in the same building.

—Rev. L. M. PEASE, the Superintendent of the Industrial Home at the Five Points, acknowledges the receipt of $135 in money, and a quantity of clothing, from the "Rag Tag Society," of this city.

— The Knipe Light Guard, under command of Capt. James Cavaner, went on their first target excursion on Tuesday, to Prospect Hill, L. I. They numbered about forty-five men, looked well, and had a first-rate time. Their officers—Captain as above: 1st Lieutenant, James J. Knipe; 2d, Samuel Sloan; 3d, Henry E. Kelsy.

— The Annual Commencement of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the State of New-York will be held this evening, at the College Hall, in Crosby-street.

—An iron safe, manufactured by Herring, weighing upwards of five tons, was on Friday hoisted into the third story of the new bank building, corner of Broadway and Wall-street. By the way, we are afraid this same man HERRING will be voted a nuisance "before long." You cannot pass through the business streets of the city any day without being brought up with a round turn, and your progressive spirit checked by one of his immense trucks backed up to the sidewalk, from which some such monster salamander as that noticed above is being rolled into a store. The obstruction of Broadway is nothing to it.

—The steamer *C. Vanderbilt* having been thoroughly overhauled, painted and newly furnished, has resumed her station on the Stonington Line to Boston.

—During the month of February there were admitted to the Eastern Dispensary 573 male and 685 female patients; 107 males and 198 females were attended at their residences,—making a total of 1,932 patients attended during the month. Of these, 10 have died. The whole number of prescriptions put up during the month 3,737. Largest number in one day, 207, Smallest number in one day, 94. Average per day, 130.

—Bishop WHITTINGHAM, of Maryland, passed through this city a few days since, on his way to Savannah, which place he visits for the benefit of his health.

—Among the "fixins" purchased for the Tea Room, during the month of January, we find seven gallons of brandy, one dozen of porter, and 4,000 cigars. *Tea*, 9 *pounds*.

—Thomas Daly was seriously injured on Tuesday afternoon by an embankment caving in upon him while at work digging at a cellar, corner of Broadway and Twentieth-street. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

—Matthew G. Conklin was arrested yesterday by Officer Curtis of the Second Ward, charged with stealing a gold watch and other property, from Mr. A. S. Whitman.

—John Holk entered a jewellery store in Grand-street yesterday, and managed to steal a gold lever and other articles, valued at $100, while the clerk had his back turned. He was pursued, caught, and the property found in his possession.

—Anna Cabe was seriously injured yesterday by a wagon knocking her down in the Bowery, and the wheels passing over her body. She was taken to the residence of her family, at No. 204 Cherry-street.

—Gov. COBB, of Georgia, had a pow-wow with the red-skins in the "Old Wigwam," on Tuesday evening.

Mrs GOLDSCHMIDT and OTTO have returned to this vicinity, and taken the apartments formerly occupied by JENNY LIND, in the City of Churches, over the water.

—The Carpenters have resolved to demand $2 per day for their labor in future.

—Mr. Forrest has made complaints of perjury against about three-quarters of the witnesses in the late divorce suit.

A HEAVY FORGERY.—Yesterday afternoon, Horace B. Pike entered the Bank of America, corner of Wall and William st eets, during the busy hours, and after making his way through the crowd, approached the desk of the Paying Teller and presented for payment a forged check for the sum of $5,000, of which the following is a copy:

Wetmore & Cryder

NEW-YORK, March 10th, 1852.

No. 1502.

BANK OF AMERICA,

Pay to GEORGE SULLIVAN,

or order, FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

$5,000. WETMORE & CRYDER.

The check was endorsed in the name of George Sullivan, certified by E. F. Nesesew, and signed with the fictitious names of Messrs. Wetmore & Cryder, Shipping Merchants, at Nos. 73 and 74 South-st. Mr. Sturges, the teller, detected the forgery, detained the individual for a few moments, and in the meantime procured the attendance of officer Gilbert F. Hayes, of the Independent Police, who immediately came to the Bank and took the forger into custody. He then said a man named Hayden gave the check to him, to get it cashed, and was awaiting his return to the corner of Broad and Wall-streets. But no confidence was placed in his story, and Mr. Hays immediately escorted him to the police office in Centre-street, where the bank teller made an affidavit of the above, and Justice Lothrop committed Pike to the City Prison, to await further action in the matter, and the affidavit of the firm upon which this heavy forgery was attempted, will be made this morning.

ANOTHER BLOODY TRAGEDY.—We are again called upon to record the particulars of another shocking attempt at murder in the upper part of our city. It appears an engineer of the extensive marble works at the head of Broadway, by the name of William Thomas, was passing through Thirty-second-street, near Eighth-avenue, on his way home about 8 o'clock Tuesday evening, when he was assailed by two desperate and murderous wretches, named James McWilliams and Patrick Martin, the former of whom drew from his pocket a large dirk-knife and plunged it into the body of the poor man six times in succession, inflicting dangerous and probably mortal wounds. One of the stabs took effect in the arm near the shoulder, the blade of the weapon penetrating over two inches in depth, and cutting a frightful gash three and a half inches in length. The unfortunate man also received two wounds in his back, two in the neck, near the jugu ar vein, and one deep wound in the thigh. The blood flowed profus

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1852.

☞ The Second Edition of the *Evening Times*, published every day at 3 o'clock P. M., and served to subscribers for *One Cent*, contains a full and complete list of the *Arrivals at all the Hotels*, up to the latest hour.

Benjamin Disraeli.

It is the fashion for everybody to laugh at the appointment of Mr. Disraeli to the Exchequer, save the infatuated few who detect tributes to literary merit in half the political intrigues of the day. There is, we fancy, a large share of foolish prejudice concerned in the business. The old standard assumption that the man of letters is a man of no other figures than those of rhetoric, is the foundation of this most unfair impression. Imagination is excluded from all control of the matter-of-fact realities of official duty: and where the politician exhibits any of the traits of the orator, liveliness of fancy, scope of illustration, or fecundity of diction, he is *prima facie* incompetent for the post of statesman. All this may be true; but it is a sorry truth. None but the dull are entitled to empire. The Joseph Humes and Richard Cobdens are of the right ministerial metal; the Foxes, Canningss, Burkes are classed with the incapables.

But we do not look at the nomination of Mr. Disraeli with the same distrust as is currently bestowed upon it. He is undoubtedly guilty of being a brilliant novelist and elegant talker. His mind is purely oriental in its tone and coloring; a fact of course attributable to his Jewish descent, and strengthened by the long sojourning of his family in the shadow of the Venetian rialto. Few stories have produced so vivid a sensation as Vivian Grey, appearing as it did right upon the heels of the immensely successful Pelham of Bulwer, and De Vere of Ward. The "Wondrous Tale of Alroy" exhibits the highest refinement and reach of imaginative culture, and admirers of Beckford had to confess its superiority in boldness of outline and distinct *chiar oscuro* of coloring to the famous Calif Vathek. Of his later productions less of the commendatory may be said. From the day of the publications of "Coningsby," the author fell victim to a solitary idea, which has ridden his reputation almost to the death. The vindication of the Jewish race; the deification of the Rothschilds; the impeachment of prophecy in order to establish his peculiar quiddities: and with all these, the incongruous advocacy of the most toryish conservative notions in politics, and the devoutest adhesion to the tertiary or agricultural, in opposition to the manufacturing and commercial interests; all these features tell of the abnormal knight-errantry of one whose opinions are dictated less by logic than by fancy. To set forth these curious aberrances of his intellect, D'Israeli has been writing novels these several years past, and has prospered in confounding many a boarding-school Miss and novel-reading lady of a certain age, with what are to them apocalyptic mysteries. Few of the class to whom he addressed himself, could be beguiled into romance-reading in order to obtain the romancer's views; and, as a desperate resource, he was obliged to descend to the sublunary sphere of fact, and become the biographer of Lord George Bentinck, by way of gathering the right sort of an auditory. In that biography, which achieved its end in being the winter topic of talk in London, Mr. Disraeli has developed all his peculiarities in the widest and most discursive latitude. The Life of Bentinck might be comprised in a dozen pages of a bulky volume, of which the rest is mere appendix. The might and right of Jewry are expatiated upon extremely. The battle of protection is disputed stoutly and at length. Sir Robert Peel, and the other moderados, who have had to bear up against the long parliamentary antagonism of the writer, are dealt with fairly, but made to fight over again, in the spirit, the skirmishes of the flesh, in defense of "free trade and no corn laws." The volume may be considered indeed as *auto*-biographical, and expository of the departures and distances of Mr. Disraeli from the every-day paths of thought.

But the author has not been made a Cabinet Minister through any respect to auctorial ability. Neither has he been chosen, we suspect, in consideration of financial skill, unless the natural Israelitish tact in the management of the moneys, be gratuitously predicated of him. A manager was wanted in the House of Commons. It was necessary that the ministerial position of the manager should command respect. There was no post in any sensible distribution of the offices, for which Mr. Disraeli was better qualified than the Exchequer, and there was no other person to represent the Ministry in the Commons. Men versed in the arithmetic of revenue and trade might be found, but they would be automata in Parliament. And while subordinates could be named in the treasury to relieve D'Israeli of the responsibility and drudgery of office, his fine talents, as a debater, his rhetoric, practised wit, ready resources of intellect, thorough political knowledge and universality of recommendations, would do yeoman service in the bitter and violent warfare Lord Derby must expect his administration to provoke. This is doubtless the rationale of the selection, and we must say it goes far to relieve the transi-tory cabinet of the charge of weakness and absurdity. With all his idiosyncrasies, Mr. Disraeli is the only Commoner fit for the leadership of his party; and it is of little moment, under what title he figures, so he figures out a reasonable budget, and keeps the House in a placable humor.

The Art-Union.

The *Herald*, some time since, asserted that the Managers of the American Art-Union had applied a portion of the funds of that institution "towards establishing a daily abolition journal in this city, instead of being used for the legitimate purposes of the institution." The gentlemen upon whom this misconduct was charged, thought it libelous, and they appealed to the laws of the State in self-defense. A Grand Jury found a bill of indictment against the proprietor of the *Herald*, requiring him either to prove the charges he had made, or submit to punishment for his libelous attack upon private character. He was, of course, unwilling to be exposed to such an alternative; and he has accordingly induced Recorder TILLOU to issue an order *quashing* the indictment—in other words, releasing him from the perils and responsibilities of a trial. Mr. TILLOU, in the opinion accompanying this order, very justly remarks, that an application to quash an indictment is one "not usually granted, unless in clear cases, and for material defects;" but he announces his intention of disregarding this salutary legal principle, by adding, that it nevertheless "rests in the *discretion of the Court*."

Mr. TILLOU enters into a detailed examination of several expressions in the obnoxious article of the *Herald*, for the purpose of showing that they are not libelous. Thus, he says the term "Abolition" implies no scandal;—the expressions "false," "impudent," &c, are not libelous. But it will be thought somewhat remarkable, that he does not once allude to the *real* charge of the *Herald*, complained of as libelous, viz: that these gentlemen had used trust funds in their hands for other purposes than those for which they were designed. This is not even noticed in the learned opinion of the Recorder. Perhaps it would have puzzled even his ingenuity, to have said that *this* was not libelous. If it is not, we should be glad to know what is?

The chief point in the Recorder's opinion, so far as the public is concerned, is doubtless that, in which he pronounces the Art-Union a *lottery*, and therefore illegal. If this is so, it must, of course be abandoned. The Managers have hitherto acted under legal advice quite as worthy of respect as that of Recorder TILLOU; and, as we presume even he will concede, they have never believed for a moment that they were violating in any respect the laws of the State in which they live. Mr. Tillou's decision is conclusive so far as quashing the indictment for libel is concerned; but it has no direct effect upon the institution in any other way. If the Managers should follow their own inclinations, they would undoubtedly hasten to escape the unrewarded and perplexing labors of its management, even under the feeble presumption which Mr. Tillou's opinion may warrant, that their doings are illegal. But they have other interests to protect, and it is a question for them to decide, in what manner they can best protect them.

The *Herald* announces its intention of applying for an injunction against the Managers. This will bring the question to the decision of some other judicial authority than the presiding Judge in the Court of Sessions,—we will not say of any higher authority, for that would imply that there might be one of lower authority also.

If the institution should be decreed illegal, twenty-one gentlemen in the City will be relieved of embarrassing and thankless labors. If the Artists and others interested in the cultivation of the public taste, shall find in such a decision equal ground for satisfaction, we shall be happily disappointed.

☞ A Telegraphic dispatch, from Washington, speaks of the objects of the expedition now fitting out for Japan:

"It is designed to *effect a landing at Jeddo, the capital city of Japan, at all hazards*; and orders have been given to make various explorations on shore, and to leave no efforts untried to open commercial intercourse with that long-sealed people."

We fear our Government is losing that reverence for Washington's policy which is so becoming an ornament to it, and is launching out into perilous experiments and dangerous practices. Why should we thus "quit our own, to stand on foreign ground?" Would it not be better to attend to our own affairs, and let other nations attend to theirs? Let us listen to the counsels of Washington, and not suffer ourselves to be hurried away, by the *excitement* of the moment, into these rash interventions in the affairs of others. Will not the agents and emissaries of Austria among us come to the rescue of what has long been the established policy of this country! Will they not come up *once* more "unto the breach," to preserve the principles of Washington from desecration, and the character of the country from degradation!

There are differences, it is true, between this case and others which have enlisted their sympathy. Our squadrons, for example, are not going to help or countenance any people in resisting despotism and asserting their rights; if they were, the Austrian organs would feel this to be a case requiring their instant interference. Besides, there 's nobody to be offended in this case—nobody worth mentioning, that is. We can bombard the Japanese towns without danger of receiving any shots in return. We can butcher her helpless natives by hundreds in her Capital, where we are to make a stand "at all hazards," and probably shall not lose a man on our side. "All the hazards" of this exploit will not amount to much. But it won't do to "intervene" thus in the affairs of Russia, or Austria, or France. We must not overrate our strength. We are fully equal to opening a Japanese port; but it behooves us to tremble when a Frenchman cheers our flag at Marseilles, lest we should be "compromised" and presently annihilated. There 's a degree of distinction to be observed in all these cases, especially where valor is also required.

We shall hear of brilliant exploits, and "deeds of high emprise," from our squadron off Japan, before many months have rolled away. We have made up our minds deliberately to let Japan understand that we are a "*power* on earth"—although the fact need not be mentioned in Europe. We are in favor of *neutrality*,—strict neutrality,—whenever there is any *danger* in intervention. But where we have nothing to fear, we may as well let the world understand, we don't intend to fear anything. That will be something gained, at all events.

The Common Council.

A correspondent intimates that we have understated the amount of money paid by the City for the services of the Aldermen and Assistants; and he seems to resent this, as showing a disposition to undervalue their services. We beg to reassure him on that point. We believe we rate what they get, compared with what they are worth, at quite as high a figure as he can; and we are desirous that the public should understand precisely what their compensation is. The Charter gives them $4 a day; and if this were all they get, it would not be an extravagant outlay even for such services as those they render. But they took good care that, while they should stand before the public as receiving only this modest remuneration, the doors of the treasury should still be open to a good deal of miscellaneous pilfering. Among the expenses charged to the City in the Controller's report, is an item of $603 80, for "*Expenses to Albany in relation to laws affecting the City*;" which means simply that whenever ten or twelve of the Common Council get anxious for a spree, or anxious about their interests, they proceed to Albany to keep the Legislature straight. So far as the *City* interests are concerned, they generally do a good deal more hurt than good, by such expeditions. But they have succeeded in smuggling provisions into the Charter which enable them to thrust their itching fingers into the City treasury just about as often as they like. The general principle by which they operate, is the same as that which has been so often practiced with success by the less dignified and more informal depredators upon the public, viz: the assumption of an *alias*. Thus, when Monroe Edwards had gone his length by that name, he went by another—as indeed does every forger, burglar, or robber who understands his business as well as the members of the Common Council do theirs.

In consequence of their visits to Albany, "in relation to laws affecting the City," of which, as seen above, the City paid the expenses, the Charter has been so framed as to give the largest possible latitude to the assumption of *aliases* by the Common Council. We do not believe that the Newgate Calendar records the career of a single scoundrel who sported a greater variety of names, or, for that matter, who made more out of each, than our municipal legislators. Look at the roll of their achievements,—made somewhat more complete than it was yesterday:

Paid to Aldermen as such	$8,628 90
Paid to Assistants as such	8,478 00
Paid for *Carriage hire* for them	2,220 66
Paid to Aldermen as *Judges*	2,428 12
Paid to Aldermen as *County Canvassers*	1,008 00
Paid to Aldermen as *Supervisors*	778 00
Paid to Aldermen as *Commissioners of Excise*	752 00
Paid to Aldermen as *Board of Health*	500 00
Refreshments for Common Council	695 02
Refreshments for Aldermen as *Commissioners of Excise*	2,818 79
Refreshments for Aldermen in *Committee*	24 25
Paid for KID GLOVES *for Common Council*	241 00
	$31,561 74

There is ingenuity for you! There are many persons in this community who talk about our City fathers as *stupid*—as lacking in the inspirations of genius and in endowments of high intellect. We appeal, in refutation of the aspersion, to this display of inventive skill—to this creative ingenuity, which would enhance the reputation of Dick Turpin, or Stephen Burroughs himself. We defy comparison of their claims on public admiration, for the ingenuity with which they plunder the public, with those of any other legislative body (Congress not excepted) in the United States. Let the man who doubts or disputes their claim come boldly forward and accept our challenge. However it may be with others, the members of *our* Common Council are more remarkable for that eminent development of intellectual faculties which may be noticed in many inmates of State Prisons, than for the imbecility which qualifies for admission to the School for Idiots recently established by State authority. This phrase seems circuitous, but it might seem disrespectful to make it shorter.

☞ Measures are on foot in the Legislature to make the *Commissioners of Emigration* salaried officers,—to be *elected* by the people at large, but to be *paid* out of the emigrant fund,—that is, by the *emigrants alone*. This feature of the bill reported to the Assembly by Mr. ROSE, a member from this City, must commend the bill to the special admiration of those it is intended to plunder. The fund now is not sufficient to take proper care of those entitled to the benefit of it. Mr. ROSE and his backers are anxious, nevertheless, to devote a part of it to the service of half a dozen partizans, who are to be billeted upon these poor emigrants from year to year. The scheme carries political impudence, as well as injustice, to the extreme.

We have no objection whatever to making these Commissioners elective. We are believers in the doctrine of election, and would quite as soon trust the people to select officers for any service, as anybody else. But the interests concerned in this case demand special protection. These emigrants who are to be taken care of, come here destitute, ignorant and powerless. They have no voice in choosing their protectors. We insist, therefore, as an act of justice, that they shall not be compelled to *pay* them. If these Commissioners are to be *elected* by the City at large, let them be paid in the same way—if they must be paid at all.

We insist, moreover, that the election of these Commissioners be kept out of the partizan politics of the day. Let them not be made a prize for the political ring. Let not these destitute emigrants, at the very moment they land upon our shores, be made victims of political harpies. Their turn will come soon enough; let them not be tormented before their time. We trust the bill will not pass without being so amended that *both* political parties shall be equally represented upon it, as is the case with the Board of Alms-House Governors now.

☞ There has been a very active competition for some weeks back, among the Austrian organs, large and small, throughout the country, as to which could coin the biggest falsehood concerning KOSSUTH. The paper in Western New-York which published and never retracted the statement of a Washington correspondent, that KOSSUTH had some of his suite *flogged* in the garret of Brown's Hotel, bid fair for a time to carry off the prize. The *Cincinnati Commercial* has since entered the lists and witched the world with its Munchausen-ship. Its detailed and elaborate falsehood, concerning KOSSUTH's interview with the Committee, was a *chef d'œuvre* in that department of art. The story was contradicted as explicitly as the imperfections of the English language would permit, the next day, by the chairman of the Committee concerned. But this fact does not in the least mar the perfection of the lie, as a work of art; and we are, therefore, not at all surprised to see it going the rounds of the Austrian press, just as freely as if it were true.

☞ The country narrowly escaped another fight in the House of Representatives on Tuesday. Mr. Wilcox from Mississippi, made a remark which led Mr. Ashe, of Virginia, to suppose that he meant to say that his colleague, Mr. Venable, also from Virginia, was not "worthy to unloose the shoes of the Editor of the *Union*." His wrath was appeased, at the special request of Mr. Wilcox, on the assurance that he only meant "on the score of democracy." This made it all right, of course, and so the Union was safe.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to The New-York Times.

Kentucky—Democratic Convention—Cass for President.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, March 10.

The Democratic Convention met yesterday—upon a division there was 101 in favor of Cass for the Presidency, and 72 in favor of Douglass. Mr. Buchanan's name withdrawn. Cass electors were appointed.

Louisiana—State Democratic Convention—Cass for President.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, March 8.

The Louisiana Democratic Convention has elected delegates to the National Convention, who are favorable to Lewis Cass for the Presidency.

New-Hampshire Election—Additional Returns. Election of a Democratic Governor.

CONCORD, Wednesday, March 10.

The returns of the Election in this State yesterday, as far as received, show that Dr. Martin, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is elected by a majority of from 500 to 1,000—showing a net gain of 2,957. The same relative gain in the towns to come in, will elect Martin by about 1,200 majority. The whole vote will not exceed 60,000.

Atwood, the Free-Soil candidate, loses in almost every town—in New-Boston, where he resides, there is a complete revolution against him.

In the House of Representatives, the *Patriot* claims there will be a Democratic majority of from 10 to 20. The *Statesman*, (Whig) on the contrary, says, "The prospect for the House is far more flattering than that for Governor; and if Concord be carried this day against the Democrats as completely as yesterday, the popular branch of the Legislature may be kept beyond their reach."

The Coalition between the Whigs and Free Soilers has given them a number of Representatives. The Democrats had large pluralities in all the manufacturing towns. In this town, to-day, the Whigs and Free Soilers have formed a coalition to elect six representatives, and the most strenuous exertions are making by both parties.

Second Dispatch.] BOSTON, March 10.

We have received from New-Hampshire additional returns, making 134 towns in all, which foot up—For Martin, Democrat, 19,478; Sawyer, Whig, 14,211; Atwood, Free-Soil, 5,892. Dr. Martin has made a net gain, as far as heard from, on last year's vote, of 2,957.

Representatives.—123 towns elect 87 Whigs and Free-Soilers, and 85 Regular Democratic. In 22 towns there is no choice.

Third Dispatch.] CONCORD, March 10]

Additional returns, received this morning at the *Patriot* office, show a net gain of six Democratic Representatives. There appears to be no doubt that the Democrats will have the House by a decided majority, even if the coalition in this city should succeed to-day in electing their six Representatives.

Six Democrats are certainly elected to the Senate, and probably eight. In most of the other Districts there is no choice.

In about 100 of the 150 towns heard from, the Free Soil vote falls off from last year's, in some cases at least one-half.

There can be no question that Martin is elected Governor, by a handsome majority.

We have received the following additional returns:

Grafton County—12 towns—Martin, 1,320; Sawyer, 703; Atwood, 388. Last year Dinsmore had 1,445; Sawyer, 659; Atwood, 581. Representatives—Whigs and Opposition, 4; Regular Democrats, 15—same as last year.

Belknap Co.—5 towns—Martin, 1,435; Sawyer, 768; Atwood, 291. Last year, Dinsmore, 1,263; Sawyer, 594; Atwood, 436. Representatives—Whigs and Opposition, 6; Regular Democrats, 11. Last year, Whigs and Opposition, 9; Regular Democrats, 8.

Hillsborough Co.—16 towns—Martin, 3,046; Sawyer, 2,481; Atwood, 1,278. Last year, Dinsmore, 2,506; Sawyer, 2,244; Atwood, 1,929. Representatives—Whigs and Opposition, 21; Regular Democrats, 10; no choice, 3. Last year, Whigs and Opposition, 25; Regular Democrats, 7.

Merrimac Co.—18 towns—Martin, 3,571; Sawyer, 1,905; Atwood, 1,119. Last year, Dinsmore, 3,237; Sawyer, 1,369; Atwood, 1,798. Representatives—Whigs and Opposition, 7; Regular Democrats, 14; no choice, 7. Last year, Whigs and Opposition, 6; Regular Democrats, 15; no choice, 7.

Sullivan Co.—7 towns—Martin, 1,065; Sawyer, 803; Atwood, 272. Last year, Dinsmore, 908; Sawyer, 759; Atwood, 356. Representatives—Whigs and Opposition, 5; Regular Democrats, 7; no choice, 2. Last year, Whigs, 7; Regular Democrats, 7.

Carroll Co.—2 towns—Martin, 300; Sawyer, 207; Atwood, 130. Last year, Dinsmore, 265; Sawyer, 182; Atwood, 139. Representatives—(3 towns)—Whigs and Opposition, 4; Regular Democrats, 2. Last year, Whigs, 2; Democrats, 2; no choice, 2.

CONCORD, N. H., March 10—2½ A. M.

Our expresses are all in. We have not footed up fully the returns; but Dr. Martin, Dem., is undoubtedly elected Governor.

The Legislature is extremely close—rather against the Democrats; but the result cannot be determined now.

The Japan Expedition.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 10.

The following is the list of the vessels composing the squadron recently ordered to the East Indies:

The steamer Mississippi, flag, Captain McCluney, having on board Commodore Perry, commander of the squadron. Steam frigate Susquehanna, Captain Buchanan. Steamer Princeton, Commander Sidney Smith Lee. Sloop-of-war St. Marys, Commander George A. McGruder. Sloop-of-war Plymouth, Commander John Kelly. Sloop-of-war Saratoga, Commander Wm. L. Walker. Brig Perry, Lieut. Fairfax. Store ship Supply, Lieut. Arthur St. Clair; Napoleon B. Harrison, naval storekeeper, afloat, to the East India squadron.

The *Susquehanna*, *Plymouth*, and *Saratoga* are already on the Pacific coast, awaiting the arrival of the remainder of the squadron. The *St. Mary's* is now on the way to Japan, having on board the Japanese sailors, and on reaching Japan, will await the arrival of the squadron. The residue of the squadron will probably get under weigh in the course of April.

The objects of the expedition are well known. It is designed to effect a landing at Jeddo, the capital city of Japan, at all hazards; and orders have been given to make various explorations on shore, and to leave no efforts untried to open commercial intercourse with that long-sealed people. It is supposed the squadron will be absent eighteen months.

Connecticut—State Temperance Convention.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, March 10.

The Convention assembled at the appointed hour. There was a very full attendance from all parts of the State. All the Whig candidates, except Strong, candidate for Controller, sent in letters favorable to the Maine Law; also, all the Free Soil candidates, except Webb, for Secretary of State, indorsed the law.

No letters have been received from Messrs. Strong and Webb, nor any of the opposition canndidates. The Convention will probably make no distinct nomination for State officers, but will recommend or indorse such as are right among those who are already in nomination, and let the voters select for themselves.

P. T. Barnum and Dr. Jewett addressed the Convention. From 400 to 500 people were in attendance.

A vote to support the temperance nominees of all parties, passed unanimously.

Dr. Jewett recommended a concentration of action upon the nominees most likely to succeed.

Meetings in Brewster's Hall and the University Church were held this evening in favor of the Temperance cause and were largely attended,

Steamboat Explosion and loss of Life—Sinking of Steamboat and great Loss of Property.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 10.

Two back Southern mails were received tonight.

The steamer *Mary Kingsland* which exploded her boilers below New-Orleans on the 3d inst., killed George Harney, the Engineer, Geo. Swiler, the pilot, three of the deck hands, and seriously injured a number of others.

By the sinking of the steamer *Jefferson*, in Arkansas, property to the value of $150,000 has been lost—the greater part of it was Government stores.

Dates from Mexico to the 14th ultimo, are contained in the New-Orleans papers, but the news only relates to Indian depredations and mail robberies.

Freshet at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, March 10.

A considerable freshet occurred here this morning, and the ice moved down in a vast body, carrying with it the steamer *Globe*, propellers *Illinois* and *Buffalo*, and the schooner *Hope*, all of which were above the shipyard. A dam of ice formed about a quarter of a mile from the mouth of the Creek, near Burgess's Elevator, where they struck and remained fast. If this gives way, they will go into Lake Erie. The weather is warm, and the prospect is that the Creek will be clear in three or four days.

Great Freshet and Loss of Property at Canajoharie.

CANAJOHARIE, Wednesday, March 10.

The Canajoharie Creek broke up last night and nearly drowned the village of Canajoharie—the first stories and basements are full of water and ice—the Creek bridge was carried away, and a large amount of merchandize entirely destroyed, and some much injured. The cause of the accident was, the neglect of the State Officers to break up the aqueduct, and cut out the ice lodged there by previous freshets. The amount of loss has not yet been ascertained.

The Anti-Renters.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 10.

Yerger (who was assaulted by Anti-Renters yesterday) was brought to the County Jail this morning, in custody, having been sentenced by Justice Slade, of Berne, to pay a fine of $10 for assault on one Maher. The fine was paid and Yerger released.

Release of the Steamship America.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 10.

In the case of smuggling from the steamship *America*, the vessel was this day appraised at $240,000, by three sworn appraisers appointed by Judge Sprague, of the United States District Court. Bonds were procured by Mr. Lewis, the Agent of the Company, and the vessel was surrendered to her officers.

Fatal Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 10.

Yesterday afternoon a boy about 12 years old, named Robert Hurd, while on his way to school, was crushed to death by the falling of the wall of an old factory building that was destroyed by fire last autumn, on the corner of Twelfth and South-streets. The boy was not missed until night, when the ruins of the wall were removed, and first his books and then the body was discovered.

Reduction of Tolls on the Miami Canal.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, March 10.

The Board of Public Works have reduced the tolls on the Miami Canal, from Cincinnati to Dayton, to two mills per mile on all articles; and from Dayton to Cincinnati to half a mill per mile—being a reduction of from three to eight mills, and making a difference of fourteen cents on a barrel of Flour. The object is to compete with the Cincinnati and Dayton Railroad.

Kossuth at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, March 9.

The steamer *Emperor* arrived here at 7½ this evening, with KOSSUTH on board. He was escorted to the Planters' House by some companies of German Volunteers.

Aid to Kossuth in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, March 8.

The amount of money received in this city for the KOSSUTH Fund, by concerts, speeches, and donations, will barely amount to $15.

Catherine Hayes—Weather at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, March 8.

Miss Hayes has gone to Natchez, whence she will visit Memphis, Louisville, and other places in that direction.

The weather here is summer-like.

XXXIId CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 10.

COLLINS STEAMERS.

In the Senate Mr. CLARKE presented a petition from Rhode Island in favor of additional aid to the Collins line of steamers.

WOODWORTH PATENT.

Mr. SEWARD presented petitions for and against the extension of Woodworth's Patent.

RELIEF BILL.

Mr. SEWARD reported a bill for the relief of those who rescued the passengers and crew of the ship *Caleb Grimshaw*.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. BRODHEAD, from the Committee on Claims, reported adversely on the petitions praying that the expenses of the American Exhibitors at the London Fair, may be paid by the United States.

Mr. DOWNS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill amendatory of the Census and Apportionment act.

Mr. BRADBURY submitted a minority report, and also a resolution, declaring that, in the opinion of the Senate, the States, at the next Presidential election, shall be entitled to votes equal to their number of Senators and representatives under the apportionment and Census of 1850.

Mr. DAVIS asked if the Committee had considered the fact, that, if their construction of the Constitution was correct, the Electoral Colleges would be chosen under one apportionment, while the House of Representatives, which, under the Constitution, might have to elect the President, have been chosen under a different apportionment?

Mr. DOWNS said the Committee had considered that point, and had come to the conclusion that it did not affect the question. The Constitution required the votes to be counted while Congress was in session, and thus, should the election devolve upon the House, it must inevitably be a House elected two years before. The resolution was unanimously reported by the Committee.

The resolution was then adopted.

[The bill reported by Mr. DOWNS gives California but one Representative.]

Messrs. BRADBURY and GEYER made a minority report, thinking she ought to have two Representatives.

Mr. CLEMENS offered a resolution of inquiry as to the propriety of making Tuscumbia, Alabama, a port of entry. Adopted.

Mr. GWIN offered a resolution calling for a copy of Capt. Sitgreave's report of Expeditions on Zeoni and Colorado Rivers. Adopted.

IOWA LANDS.

The Iowa Land Bill was taken up.

Mr. BORLAND addressed the Senate for an hour and a half in support of the bill in support of a liberal policy to Land States, who have now to suffer under the great disadvantages of an immense body of untaxable lands in their midst.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. STOCKTON rose to a personal explanation respecting that part of Mr. SEWARD's speech yesterday, in which he was referred to as presiding in the triple capacity of Senator, Commodore and General, at the Congressional Banquet in honor of WASHINGTON and dishonor of KOSSUTH, and which said he would not vote for a treaty such as WASHINGTON proposed to the Senate in 1792, to be made with Algerines. He pronounced that speech as impertinent and mendacious, as containing a malignant change of dishonor,—and that he would allude to the author in the most contemptuous language possible were it not that the rules of the Senate forbid it. The speech could not deceive any one, unless perhaps the Dutch in whose language he understood it was to be printed.

Mr. SEWARD replied and explained his speech—he did not suppose any one here would at this day vote such a treaty.

Mr. STOCKTON said he would vote fifty or one hundred thousand dollars, if required, to effect the release of any American citizens, and would then whip the power that imprisoned them.

Mr. SEWARD thought that no one would now vote for the treaty. He then explained his allusion to the Congressional Banquet, and disclaimed all and every thought, feeling or design to attribute to the Senator from New Jersey any want of honor, integrity, or propriety. He disclaimed earnestly any design to say one word to wound his feelings, and expressed towards him the warmest emotions of respect and kindness. If there was anything remaining unexplained or unretracted, he cheefully withdrew whatever was objectionable to the Senator.

Mr. STOCKTON expressed himself satisfied with the explanation. Had he known the Senator's feelings before he spake, he would not have said what he had. He wished now that what he had said could be forgotten and expunged.

The matter here dropped.

Mr. CASS got the floor, on the Railroad Bill; and then, after a short Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 10.

OREGON.

Mr. LANE introduced a bill to amend the Act establishing a Territorial Government for Oregon. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. CLINGMAN made an ineffectual effort to take up the bills for the repairs of the Library, and for the extension of the Capitol.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, on the Homestead Bill.

Mr. RICHARDSON said that the Democrats of Illinois demanded of some Representative, when a favorite son of that State (DOUGLAS) is assailed on this floor, to meet and repel all charges, whether made directly or indirectly. He then replied to Mr. BRECKENRIDGE, and read that part of the gentleman's remarks with reference to the gentleman who went on a pilgrimage to Kentucky, with the alleged object of driving General BUTLER from his own soil, and disgracing him, by endeavoring to fasten on him corrupt political intrigues—and failing in this, returned; bought up the *Democratic Review*, assailed BUTLER and others, and eulogizing DOUGLAS.

Mr. RICHARDSON asked, does the gentleman intend that it shall be inferred, from his remarks, that the pilgrimage to Kentucky was procured or advised by Judge DOUGLASS? If so, I ask that Judge DOUGLASS be acquitted of all participation in it.

Mr. BRECKENRIDGE replied, that Mr. RICHARDSON might go on and draw whatever inference he chose from those remarks. He had made no charge against Judge DOUGLASS, and therefore he had to acquit nobody.

Mr. RICHARDSON made an explanation at considerable length, and dwelt upon the career and character of Judge DOUGLAS. From poverty, and without influential friends, he (Mr. DOUGLAS) had attained as proud a position as any man in the country. He refuted other charges, and said that Judge DOUGLAS is a candidate for the Presidency, and has a right to entertains no hostility towards the other aspirants to that office.

Mr. BRECKENRIDGE made a personal explanation. Having recapitulated that part of his remarks relative to the *Democratic Review*, and stating the reasons which influenced him to comment upon the article, and mention Judge DOUGLAS's name in connection with the same, a conversation took place between him (Mr. BRECKENRIDGE,) and Mr. RICHARDSON, as to the time Judge DOUGLAS signed the paper endorsing the January number of the *Review*.

Mr. RICHARDSON said that Judge DOUGLASS had no means of telling when he signed the paper, except by his receipt of subscription, which was the 6th of January, a though this may be an error.

Mr. BRECKENRIDGE thought the gentleman was right in the conjecture that this might not be the date—the 6th of February would be the exact time.

Mr. RICHARDSON replied, if the receipt was right, his statement was correct—if wrong, it may or may not be otherwise.

Mr. BRECKENRIDGE resumed, denying that he had made an assault on anybody, and saying that the gentleman himself had denounced the tone of the articles in the *Review*. He declared himself to be disposed to promote harmony in the Democratic party, and for this reason he had condemned the attacks on the prominent gentlemen of the party.

Mr. WASHBURN obtained the floor—He would not discuss the qualifications of the various candidates for the Presidency. He had no doubt his own party will present some able and patriotic man, whose ability and patriotism is known to all. He then spoke in favor of a grant of lands to Maine to build a railroad in that State as a link of the European and North American Railroad, the many advantages from [which he enumerated; and in conclusion he avowed himself in favor of giving lands to actual settlers, and for purposes of internal improvement, but some system should be established to prevent abuses.

CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

The Committee rose, when the House took up and passed under the operation of the previous question, the Senate bill appropriating $72,500 for repair of the Library of Congress.

POSTPONING THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

Mr. HOUSTON moved that the Homestead bill be postponed until Wednesday next, for the purpose of taking up the Deficiency bill.

Mr JOHNSON, of Tenn., replied: The Departments deserve very little favor at the hands of Congress, because they go on contracting debts, notwithstanding Congress has withheld certain appropriations; and they now come here and dictatorially ask for money. He was willing to accommodate Mr. HOUSTON, by assenting that the Homestead bill shall go over to next Wednesday.

Mr. STANTON, of Ky., objected, and said if members would turn their eyes to the galleries, they would see the justice of taking up and passing the bill for resuming the work on the Capitol Extension. Those men in the galleries are mechanics and laborers, who have been induced to come hither by the Government to do the work. They are without the means of support, and they have come here to-day to witness the effect of your action.

Mr HOUSTON replied that the House ought to act on the Deficiency Bill whether they were going to pass it or not. He would ask whether it was more important that a job should be given to these workmen than that appropriations should be made for the support of troops to protect emigrants on their way to Oregon and California, and to prevent the Government drafts from being dishonored?

Mr. WALSH favored the taking up of the bill for extending the Capitol; some of the workmen have even sold their beds to buy bread. To talk of the sufferings of other people in comparison with theirs, is an insult to them.

Mr. JOHNSON (Tenn.) would yield the palm of sympathy for the mechanics to no one. No man was more their friend than he, but he reprobated this appeal to the galleries. He suggested that by unanimous consent the Committee of the Whole be discharged from the further consideration of the extension of the Capitol Bill, and made that motion—unanimous consent was not given.

Mr. STANLY moved a resolution that the debate on the Homestead Bill close to-morrow at 3 o'clock. He wanted the country to know who are responsible for delaying the public business.

Pending the yeas and nays, on the resolution, the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, March 10.

A petition was presented to incorporate the American and Mexican Steam Navigation Company.

Mr. BABCOCK presented a petition against the Crystal Palace bill.

Mr. VANDERBILT gave notice of a bill to revise the Statutes of the State; as also did Mr. BEEKMAN.

The bill relative to the Syracuse and Binghamton, and Albany and Susquehanna Railroads, was referred, to be reported complete.

The bill to incorporate the Association for the exhibition of the industry of all nations, was read a third time, when Mr. BABCOCK moved to recommit. Mr. BEEKMAN supported the bill and opposed the recommitment. The opposition came from the American Institute.

The bill was pass passed; ayes 22.

The Senate, in Committee of the whole, Mr. CLARK in the Chair, resumed the consideration of the bill to make an appropriation in aid of emigrants of color from this State.

The questions recurred upon the motion to strike out the enacting clause of the bill.

Mr. CORNELL took the floor, in opposition to the object of the bill.

Mr. BEEKMAN followed. He admitted that the State of New-York was indebted to the colored man. He would take issue upon that point. The State of New York did owe them much, and this bill was to remunerate them.

Mr. BRISTOL followed taking ground against the bill, and before concluding, gave way for a motion to report progress, which was carried.

ASSEMBLY... ALBANY, Wednesday, March 10.

Mr. HUTCHINS reported favorably on the bill relative to light Bills of Exchange. Also, on the bill amending the revised Statutes—exempting the property on ministers from taxation. Also, on the bill relative to indictments for libel and the trial of same. And, also, on the bill relative to the Judges of the Supreme Court.

The New-York Police Bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. MOSS, from the Joint Select Committee on the Canal Frauds, reported the whole of the testimony taken to the 8th inst. when it was closed. The reports will be forthcoming at an early day.

Mr. A. SMITH reported a bill to test the availability of the Dundee Salt Works.

The bill to provide for the building of a Governor's House was passed.

The bill relative to the State Library was re-committed.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

To authorise the Board of Supervisors of Oneida County to raise a tax of $5,000 to complete the Court House and Jail at Utica.

The bill was read through and passed.

To amend the act to provide for the erection of a fire proof building for the State Library.

Mr. LAKE said he rose to make a motion he had not made since he was a member of this body. He moved to recommit the bill to the joint library committee, with instructions to strike out the second and third sections and insert an amendment appropriating $45,000 for the completion of the library building—making $65,000 in all, and dispensing with the extension of the Capitol.

The motion to recommit prevailed.

To erect a building for the Governor of the State. Passed.

The Committee of the Whole had under consideration the bill to extend the time to collect taxes in Kings County; also, the bill to reduce the fees of the Sheriff of Kings and the keeper of the cells in Williamsburg.

The bill to amend the law relative to Mutual Fire Insurance Companies was taken up. It permits the withdrawal of premium notes at any time. After a debate it was ordered to a third reading. Adjourned.

CORRECTION.—It was stated, a few days since, that the New-York Grade Bill, making permanent the grades of avenues and streets in New-York, had been *rejected* in the Senate. This, it appears, was a mistake. The Bill was originally passed in the Senate in January—sent down to the Assembly—amended there, and returned to the Senate on the 3d inst. The Senate concurred in the amendments, and the b

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

LECTURE No. VIII.—By Dr. Baird.

Notwithstanding the snow-storm which prevailed, the Female Academy, on Thursday evening, was well filled, and the audience were manifestly highly entertained with the Lecture, which, though lengthy, was replete with deep interest and tangible instruction. Dr. B. commenced his lecture by stating, that Spain was one of the most pleasant countries in Europe, being elevated above the sea more than any other country; not only its mountains, but its plains. There are two inclined plains, one of which slopes down towards the Mediterranean and down that plain runs one river. The other plain is very extensive and slopes down to the sea. On that plain run four rivers of importance—three in the North, and one called the Great River, in the South. There are five ranges of mountains in Spain—the Pyrenees, separating Spain from France, are not very high as you come from the East; but as you advance to the West, they become higher, and the highest portions of them are ten thousand feet above the level of the sea. They terminate in Galicia; and here the soil is so poor that many of the inhabitants have to emigrate. They go to the cities to work as water-carriers. Here they live economically for a term of years, and then return to Galicia very well off.

The City of Madrid is elevated above the level of the sea twenty-four hundred feet. Neither New-York, Paris, or London is one hundred feet above the level of the sea. The coasts of Spain are very high, being discernible at a great distance, and a ship can sail up close to them. The Straits of Gibraltar are twelve miles wide in the narrowest place; but the mountains in Africa, opposite, being so high, the Straits have the appearance of being no more than five miles wide. The mountains on both sides make the Straits exceedingly interesting in appearance. The Rock of Gibraltar is three miles long and sixteen hundred feet high. A sandy isthmus connects the Rock of Gibraltar with Spain. The eastern side of the rock is perpendicular, and the southern end suddenly descends to Windmill Point, three hundred feet above the level of the sea. The city of Gibraltar stands on the west side of the rock. Though this rock is now a strong, impregnable fortress, in ancient times they never dreamed of having it for a fortification, and it was then called the rock of Calpa.

It is interesting to stand down there and read the history of Spain and Africa, and study the state of things in those two countries. With your back towards Spain, on the very verge of the Christian Continent, before you in Africa, that dark-looking country, you know there is barbarism, Mohammedanism, Paganism, and the inhabitants in as degraded a state as in any part of the world.

Of the early history of Spain we know very little, although from history we learn that that country was very early colonized. We do not know whether they came from France or from Africa; but it is most likely they came from France. The inhabitants, it is probable, were what we call Celts; at least we judge so from the remains of those people. These people are called Basques. They are pronounced by Humboldt to be Celtic. These Basques are about half a million in number. They are a very pleasant people.

The Phenicians at an early day became acquainted with Spain, and came from the upper end of the Mediterranean to plant colonies there. They founded Madrid. They were a commercial people, and were far in advance of any other people of the day. What we call the Straits of Gibraltar they called the Straits of Hercules. They founded Cadiz eleven hundred years before our Saviour, and it is by far the oldest city in the western part of Europe.

The Carthaginian Colonies became very important, and the Carthaginians conquered nearly all Spain. The Romans undertook to drive them out of Spain. This was before the Romans had taken possession of Gaul. They marched their armies from the northern part of Italy into Spain, and sometimes they went by Sea. The Romans conquered Spain, and they did it before they had completed the destruction of Carthage. They had not only the Carthaginians to contend against, but had the natives, who were won over by the Carthaginians. They struggled not only on behalf of Carthage, but for their own independence. The Romans sent thither many of their best generals.

The Romans held Spain six or seven hundred years, and there was no part of the Roman Empire to which the Romans emigrated as they did to Spain. Three of the great Roman Emperors were born in Spain, as also many distinguished Roman authors. That country became a Roman country. There is a great deal of Roman blood at the present day in the Spaniards and Portuguese.

The Christian Religion spread in Spain. Whether Paul went there or not, they do not know, although they think St. James did go there, and they think a great deal of him. After the lapse of five hundred years in the Christian Era, when the Roman Empire went down, the Romans were compelled to withdraw their troops from Spain, as well as France and Germany, to defend the Eastern part of the Empire. The result was, Spain was given up. That they should give up England, Holland, the North of Germany, is not wonderful; but that they should give up France and Spain, shows that great necessity existed for it.

The first people that overran Spain, after the Romans left, were the Vandals, who came from the North part of Germany; and on their heels came the Goths, who drove them over into Africa, and held Spain two hundred and fifty years. They were not united, and the result was that Spain, instead of being consolidated, was divided up into petty kingdoms. They were barbarians, and Christianity conquered them, being the second conquest Christianity had made in Spain. The Saracens crossed over and commenced a war, very shortly after which, came a vast number of troops from Damascus—Mohammedans. The Mohammedans had not been in existence more than a hundred years, and they were full of fury to propagate their religion. The Saracens ran over Spain in the course of two years. The Goths were divided among themselves, and they fell an easy prey to that powerful Prince. The Saracens penetrated to France, but had to come back, and were obliged to be contented with the Pyrenees as the northern boundary. They soon commenced war with the Basques, and these people were the first who took up arms against them; and it ended by the overthrow of the Moors's Kingdom, in the time of Ferdinand and Isabella. The Moors were driven over the Straits of Gibraltar into Africa. As they expelled the Moors, other kingdoms arose, until at last all Spain was united by the marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella. Long before them, however, the kingdom of Portugal arose, which, though small, has had a great deal to do with the history of the world. Its monarchs were all able men. Before maritime discoveries, they seemed to be ahead of Spain at one time.

Charles the Fifth, who was born in the year 1500, came to the throne of Spain at the age of sixteen. Three years after he became King of Spain, he was elected Emperor of Germany. Spain was then at the hight of her glory, and she was one of the first countries in Western Europe. This man abdicated before he death. He was succeeded by his son, Philip the Second, who was a very bad Prince on many accounts. He transferred the Government to Madrid, which was a great blunder; for in his day Portugal was annexed to Spain. There had been no monarch in Portugal for sixty years. If he had transferred the Government to Lisbon, he would have made that city the London of all the Peninsular; he had not foresight enough for this. Had he done this, Lisbon would have had an immense influence upon Spain. After the time of Philip the Second, Spain began to decline. There were four capital blunders which the Spaniards made, the first of which was to banish the remaining Moors, who, after the time of Ferdinand and Isabella, chose to settle in Spain. In a very few years more than a million people were driven into Africa. The next blunder was to expel the Jews; these two things destroyed the life and enterprize of Spain, which she very much needed. There was a great emigration to South America, which Spain could not sustain; her life's blood, as it were, was drawn out by emigration. To cap the climax, at the same time that the Moors and Jews were banished from that country, they introduced the Jesuits into Spain and established the Inquisition. The author of the Inquisition was a Spaniard, a fanatical soldier of mean talents. This was enough to ruin any country. The Portuguese were the very first to expel the Jesuits, and put down the Inquisition.

In the day of Philip the Second, they could raise a vast Armada. Spain got up *the* great Armada. A part of it was gathered at Cadiz. After some delay they set off to England, but were attacked by three English admirals. These admirals fought bravely, but a tremendous storm came on and their fleet went to the bottom. The Armada went round Scotland and got to the north end of Ireland, where they attacked the Giant's Causeway, mistaking it for a castle. The Armada was a larger fleet than England could produce at the time. They, however, failed. Phillip the Second terminated the struggle commenced in the Lowlands. Though the Spanish were successful in retaining Flanders, the Dutch succeeded in throwing off the Spanish yoke, and the little Republic of Holland rose up. All that Philip the Second and Rome could do, could not crush the Dutch.

A great many monarchs of Spain, after Philip the Second, were of little consequence. We come down to Philip the Fifth, when a great struggle which shook all Europe, took place. Louis the Fourteenth of France undertook to put his grandson on the throne of Spain. This struggle lasted fourteen years, and is called the Spanish Succession. England was engaged in it, and at that time she took possession of the Rock of Gibraltar, which was no great affair, as the Rock was not very strongly fortified. Spain has made many unsuccessful attempts to get that Rock back again. At the time of our Revolution, Spain and France combined to take it from England. It cannot be taken except by starvation, and any one who does that must have command of the channel. That Rock does not command the Strait of Gibraltar; that is a key to the Mediterranean. England has the Mediterranean completely in her possession.

Come down a little further in the history of Spain, when the Bourbon line ascended the throne of Spain. There is no striking features in her history, till you come down to the French Revolution. At the time of our Revolution, Spain could raise a fleet of seventy-eight 74s, and other small vessels, and she had a great deal of commerce. The French Revolution came. Spain was arrayed against France. In the process of time, Bonaparte got possession of France, and brought Spain into alliance with him at the East—so much so, that, in 1805, when he was busy with his war with Germany, the combined fleet of France and Spain was attacked by England. The French had lost already a very large fleet, in the battle of the Nile and other battles. The Lecturer then gave a vivid description of the Peninsular war, and said that since that time Spain has had no fleet worth mentioning.

Charles the Twelfth had a quarrel with his son Ferdinand, and Bonaparte undertook to arbitrate, and took possession of Spain, and placed his brother Joe on the throne; but he was not able to govern that country. Bonaparte sent some of his best troops and best generals, and that war commenced which lasted five years.

In consequence of Portugal having much to do with England, she is very far advanced, and is quite tolerant.

A year or two afterwards, the war of Spain commenced, and the English took up the cause of Spain. Spain seemed to be conquered, and submitted immediately; but through the help of the English they began to take up arms. They would not stay conquered. Sir John Moore was driven back to Corunna, where he was killed.

Spain was at liberty, and united Cortez and the Constitution. The great powers employed France to put them down, and France overran and held possession of Spain for three years.

Both Spain and Portugal have Constitutional Monarchies. I think they have passed the worst of it. Since Despotism has become the order of the day, they will attempt to overthrow the Constitution of Spain, but this country, or England will not allow it.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A Protestant boy about 17 years of age, to assist in store. Apply to [illegible] with testimonials of work. Apply at No. 7 Jacob-st. m11-1t

MUSIC AND FRENCH.—Wanted by a young lady, thoroughly qualified to teach the above branches, Music, and French, a situation as teacher or a family or select school. The best references can be given. Address MARIA, box No. 70, P. O., New-Haven, Ct. m10-6t*

TEN MEN WANTED—Of good address, to sell patent articles of domestic use, and needed in every family. Agents are making from $5 to $10 per day. State Agents, with $100 to $300, can make $2,000 per annum. Also, men to sell KOSSUTH MEDALS. Call, or address, post-paid, 917 Bowery. m9-2t*

TO PRINTERS.—Wanted, a situation in a book and job office, by a young man, who has served a regular apprenticeship to the business. He is active, steady, and sober. Address M. A., office of this paper. m10 2t*

GOLD PEN GRINDER WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—None need apply except the best of workmen. A. MORTON & CO., m9-6t* No. 175 Broadway, up stairs.

AGENTS WANTED.—1,000 agents wanted to sell A new and beautiful Medal, on which agents are now earning from $5 to $20 per day. Apply at the Bookstore, No. 374 Pearl-st., N. Y. N. B.—Country agents, by forwarding one or more dollars, as above directed, may rely upon having them on the best terms. m10-3t*

AGENTS WANTED.—Male and Female Agents wanted to solicit applications for the Membership of the CONNECTICUT HEALTH ASSOCIATION. Good encouragement given. Apply personally, or by letter, to WM. H. BASSETT, Actuary, m6-6t* N Y. Branch Office, No 100 Maiden-lane.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A Lady wishing to board with a private family in Brooklyn, would offer her services to teach Music as an equivalent. Satisfactory references will be given. N. B.—Families having no Piano can have the use of one belonging to advertiser. Address by letter, post paid, K. B., No. 76 Adams-st., Brooklyn. m11-6t*

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Without board, to one or two single gentlemen, from the 1st of May next, (a front parlor, with bedroom, attached, if required,) on the second floor of a house in one of the most pleasant locations in the Seventh Ward. Address Box No. 1,298, Post Office, with name and address. m8-6t*

SCHOOLS.

EDUCATION.—A Lady who has had considerable success in Teaching, both in this country and the old, wishes to resume the engagement of Governess, initiating pupils in French and Music, in addition to the usual English course. Refers to the family she has last resided in. A note directed to TEACHER, No 305 West 26th-st., stating terms, &c., will be promptly attended to. m11-3t*

WINANT'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Little Ferry, nine miles from Hoboken, N. J., under the direction of A. B. WINANT and Lady. The fifth year of this School (for young lads under 12 years of age) will commence on TUESDAY, the 27th of April. Pupils received at any time. TERMS—For board, tuition, washing and mending, $27 per quarter. For circulars please apply to Mr. E. P. ROBINSON, No. 54 Pine-st., or Mr. W. THURMAN, corner Canal and Vestry-st., N. Y. m1-3mTuThS&8*

EXCELSIOR.—Parents wishing to find an Institution in which good order is maintained by real kindness and rapid improvement secured by thorough instruction, will be pleased and served at the Commercial and Classical School, No. 75 Henry-st. 23f-1m SOLOMON JENNER, Principal.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

TO RAILROAD COMPANIES AND CAR BUILDERS.—The owners of the Fuller Patent for Rubber Car Springs, the only original and genuine patent as ex stence, invite the attention of the Railroad public to the following legal opinion of Hon. R. H. Gillet, lately Solicitor of the United States Treasury, and of F. B. Cutting, Esq., for Counsel, touching the validity of Fuller's Patent and of the illegality of the claim under which Ray's Springs are manufactured All orders for Car Springs filled with promptitude at 50 cents a pound, guaranteeing them to be equal in all respects to any now in use in the United States. HEAD DAY, 21 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

NEW YORK, March 8, 1852.

SIR: Yours of this date, in relation to W. C. Fuller's and F. M. Ray's Patents for India Rubber Springs is received. I state, in reply, that I have been one of the Counsel for Mr. Fuller in the controversy, and understand the points involved in it. Mr. Fuller's Patent was granted in England on the 22d of October, 1845, and in the United States on the 24th of October, 1846. His American Patent (the one in question) has not been annulled, repealed, or declared void or invalid, but it remains in full force and validity. He can maintain suits for violation of it. Purchasers using it cannot be made responsible to Mr. Ray under his Patent—first, because they act under the authority of the United States, in their Patent to Fuller; and, second, because Ray's patent was issued contrary to the express provisions of the statute, and on that account is utterly void. No suit can be sustained upon it by Ray against any one. The Commissioner of Patents, in his refusal of its issue, indicated his doubts on the subject of the right to issue it, (his predecessor, Mr Burke, having expressly refused Ray a Patent,) and says he gives Ray the benefit of his doubts, and consequently made the order. The error in granting this Patent to Ray, under the facts and law of the case, is so palpable, that I have been retained by Mr Fuller to institute a suit in the United States Circuit Court to set it aside, and I am now preparing a bill to be filed at once

Your obedient servant, R. H GILLET.

I fully concur in the opinion above expressed.

m9-1w F. B. CUTTING, Counsel for Fuller.

RUBBER SPRINGS.—In this city, where the character of both Mr Day and myself are well known, I should be quite willing to let the question rest between parties; but his advertisement accusing me of having published a false statement, is likely to go before many parties who are not so well acquainted with Mr. Day, I think it due to myself to take some notice of his statement. I now reiterate the fact most distinctly, that he has, both directly and indirectly, made overtures to me to *buy him off*, so that I might enjoy the entire monopoly of the business, and further that I am prepared with *proof* of this. Mr. Day will soon discover, instructions having already been given to my counsel to commence proceedings against him for the libel. I have nothing to do with *any* combination, and base my position solely upon my *right*, and the *superiority* of my springs. I ask nothing but a fair price for a *good* article—one that I am warranting for five years. The American Institute having granted me the highest premiums for the last five years in succession, and the Patent Office having decided against Fuller's Patent, and established the validity of my own, is pretty fair evidence that I not only make the *best* Springs, but have the *only* right to make them. I shall certainly be at Mr Day's disposal an opportunity of satisfying Railroad Companies and Car Builders using his Springs, of the responsibility of his promised indemnity, by commencing proceedings at once against all parties infringing my rights who are in my investmation, *responsible* for the damages likely to be obtained Mr. Day, as I am given to understand, has about as much as he can well attend to, in defending the numerous suits already brought against him, for infringement of different Patents. [m6-6teod*] F. M. RAY, No. 104 Broadway, N. Y.

CAR BUILDERS AND RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The subscriber is now part owner of "FULLER'S PATENT INDIA RUBBER CARSPRINGS," and cautions all persons interested of his determination to maintain his right under this patent. Fuller's patent is the original, first, and only genuine patent. Extensive arrangements are made to supply the springs to car builders, railroad companies, and all who require to use this patent. The price will be 50c per pound, including the privilege to use the patent. The American Institute have just awarded the advertiser the first premium for best India rubber car springs. Orders from any part of the United States, giving the exact size of the pieces of rubber required, will be promptly executed. No other person has authority to make or vend India rubber car springs, which operate by compression of the rubber. HORACE H DAY,

Oldest manufacturer of India rubber now in the business in the United States, and owner of nineteen India rubber patents. Warehouse, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., N Y.

Public attention is called to the advertisement of Mr. Day. He is now the only person authorized to manufacture and vend my patent in the United States

W. C FULLER.

21f 1meod By his Attorney, G. M. KNEVITT.

INDIA RUBBER FINGER COTS.—An excellent covering for sore fingers. Self adhering and impervious to air or water. Price per half gross 8s., 10s and 14s., in nice boxes. Druggists, and the trade generally, supplied by 27f-1m* D. HODGMAN, No 27 Maiden Lane

EVERY TUB ON ITS OWN BOTTOM—JUTE TAN, the Job and Card Printer, No. 112 Fulton-st., does not wish to detract from the merit of others, but he does wish the public, when they *intend* their orders for cards, Circulars, Bills, &c., for his establishment, to note down the name, and number of his office. By so doing, they will get their work done promptly and cheap, for cash, at No. 142 Fulton-st. (lt*) THOS. E. SUTTON, Printer.

PURSE LOST.—On Tuesday, 9th inst., in a Broadway omnibus, a Black Silk PURSE, with clasp, worked with steel beads, and the initials E S worked with beads, containing money. The finder will be suitably compensated by calling at No. 12 Front-st. m11 1t*

FLOUR.—300 bbls. Fine and Superfine Rye Flour. Also, 2300 bbls. Superfine Wheat Flour (Fine brands for Grocers. For sale by BISHOP & KING, m11-3t* Nos. 170 and 172 Centre-st.

EXCELSIOR.—BEEBE & CO, Fashionable Hatters, No. 156 Broadway. The Spring fashion for Gentlemen's Hats was introduced by BEEBE & CO, Feb. 14. Hats made to suit the tastes of customers at the shortest notice. m10-6t*

$20 REWARD.—Lost in the village of Yonkers, on Sunday, 7th inst., a LADIES HUNTING CASED GOLD WATCH, with two lockets, key and chain attached. The finder will receive the above reward, by leaving the articles with Mr McFARLANE in the village of Yonkers, or at No. 72 Front st., New-York. m10-2t*

$25 REWARD.—If the person who took a GOLD WATCH, CHAIN and SEAL from the Privy attached to LOVEJOY'S HOTEL will return the same to the Office in said Hotel, he shall receive the above reward, and no questions asked. m10-3t*

CABIN TICKET FOR SAN FRANCISCO—By Law's Through Mail Line, via Panama, by the steamer of the 24th March, for sale. Apply at No 2 Pine st., corner of Broadway. m10-3t

SAMUEL HOTALING, No 101 Broad-st., would inform his Salt customers, in the City and Country, that he has Liverpool sacks of fine Salt, also Turks Island, and other coarse Salt, in store, at the following places: At Commercial Stores, in Brooklyn; at Baxter & Lawrence's stores, foot Delancey st.; at No 118 Warren-st.; and also at his Salt Warehouse, No. 101 Broad-st At each of the above named places, a supply of Salt will be kept on hand, and delivered in lots to suit purchasers, at the lowest market prices. m10-3t*

RICH AND USEFUL GIFTS.—A Gold PEN and Pencil Case has just been issued from the manufactory of the subscribers, the most complete and convenient pocket companion ever offered to the public, and which for beauty of workmanship defies competition. Six sizes, patented and warranted. Also, a large and varied assortment of gold and silver pencil and pen cases, together with our superior gold pens, which need no proof of their superiority except the increased demand and the numerous attempts at imitation. 413-6M13 A. G BAGLEY & CO., 189 and 377 Broadway.

WRITING PAPERS.—A large and very desirable assortment of all the various grades, for sale by BABCOCK, BUBUISSON & HALL, m1-1m No 115 Fulton-st.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, SAGGING, CANVAS, BALE ROPE CUTTINGS, GRASS and TARRED ROPE, and all other kinds of paper makers' stock, by 12f-1m CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 94 Beekman-st.

A FINE LOT OF BRANDY, Sherry, Madeira, and Champagne, for sale below the market rates, by m6-1weod* W. LIVINGSTON, No. 1 New-st.

CHICORY.—Prime English, warranted pure, constantly for sale in barrels by G. WALKER, No. 258½ Washington-st. 13f-1m

HAIR DYE AND WIGS.—The best in the world can be found at BATCHELOR'S celebrated factory, No. 4 Wall-st. 12f-1m*

OLD COLONY CUT NAILS.—For sale by E. & J. BUSSING & CO., No. 33 Cliff-st., Agents Old Colony Iron Co. m10-1m*

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER constantly on hand and made to order by 12f-1m CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st.

TO LET.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Several well-lighted rooms, with constant and steady power, in building corner Elizabeth and Hester sts. Apply to m11-6t* MORTON & BREMNER, No. 212 Pearl-st., cor. Fletcher-st.

TO DAGUERREANISTS.—To let, rooms with first-rate sky-light, in house No. 373 Broadway. Possession can be had immediately. For terms apply at No. 290 Broadway, room No. 14, up stairs. m11-1t*

TO LET.—Upper part of a new three story house to let in Hoboken, to a small family only. Location pleasant and quiet. Apply to Mr. FORD, No. 25 Dey-st. m11-3t*

COTTAGE TO LET.—To a small family, the beautiful stone cottage, immediately adjoining the Episcopal Church in East-Chester. Inquire at No. 12 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., or of PHILEMON FOWLER, Esq., at East-Chester. m9-3teod*

HOUSE TO LET.—The three-story and basement Brick Dwelling, just finishing, on the north side of 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. House 26x46, with brown stone front to balcony, three rooms deep, with range, hot and cold water on each floor, water-closets and wash-tubs, bath-room, hot air and speaking tubes, dumb waiter, gas pipes, with neat stable and carriage-house on rear. Rent, $700. Inquire No. 227 Grand-st, four doors West of Bowery. m9 2weod*

LOFTS TO LET—For Storage, or Manufacturing purposes. Three Lofts 25 x 90 feet. Situation central, corner lot, fine light. Rent $200 each. Apply to m6-2weod* VAN ZANDT & LIVINGSTON, No. 1 New-st.

STORE AND DWELLING TO LET—The small store and dwelling, No. 517 Greenwich-st. Apply to m10-3t* S. P. YORK, No. 42 Broad-st.

NO 25 MAIDEN LANE TO LET.—Several Rooms to let in the above building, suitable for Engravers, Jewelers, Watch Case Makers, &c. Inquire at No. 4 Maiden-lane. [m9-3t*] WM. H. SMITH & CO.

HOUSE TO LET.—A three story and basement modern built brick house, consisting of twelve rooms, marble mantels, sliding doors, thirteen pantries and closets, a fine dry under cellar, in Powers-st., East side, between Dean and Bergen-sts, South Brooklyn, being in a pleasant and healthy location. Rent, $350. Inquire of E. AUERBACH, No. 84 John-st., from 12 to 2 o'clock, or No. 122 Norfolk-st., N. Y., mornings and evenings. m10-4t*

HOUSE TO LET—On 23d-st, Brooklyn, containing 12 Rooms, Pantries, and under Cellar, with about half an acre of Garden ground, containing ten grape vines, and other kinds of Fruit trees Inquire of R. MARTIN, No. 66 Beekman-st., or GEO. GROVE, 21st-st., Brooklyn, near Greenwood Cemetery. m10-3t*

CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS, Nos. 442, 444, 446, 448, and 450 Broadway.—The undersigned most respectfully invites the attention of societies and others who may wish to hire the most elegant and extensive rooms in the city, that the same may be had for the spring and summer months, by application to GEO. W. MILLER, up stairs. m5-6t*

ROOM TO LET WITH STEAM-POWER.—At the well-known Congress Steam mill. The room is very light, and the power steady. The engine was built by the celebrated engine-builder, W Burdon, of Brooklyn. Call and see for yourself. To be let at reasonable terms, m6-6t* CONGRESS STEAM MILLS, No. 172 Forsyth-st

VALUABLE DOCK BERTHS TO LEASE—Containing the whole North side of the Pier three hundred and fifty feet in length, below Cortland-st., N. R., with great depth of water, suitable for a Line of Steamboats or Propellers. Apply at No. 2 Pine st., cor. Broadway. m10-3t

FOR SALE.

$3,750.—TO MEMBERS OF BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS AND OTHERS.—For sale or exchange in South Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from the South Ferry, two handsome modern three-story brick Houses and Lots in fee. One is rented for three years for $350 per annum. Possession of one can be had on the 1st of May next. Price $3,750—$750 cash, balance on mortgage, or goods to the amount of $750 at cash prices, suitable for the California market, will be taken. A rare opportunity to buy cheap and on favorable terms. Apply immediately to JOSEPH DAVISON, No. 27 Wall st., between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. m11 3t*

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A modern built three story House, No 216 Madison st, with all the modern improvements, gas, Croton water, and Bath rooms, &c &c. For terms &c, apply on the premises. m11-6t*

WILLIAMSBURG HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—Four three story Houses just finished in Monroe-place, South 5th st, price $3,300, most of which can remain on mortgage. Apply to E HANFORD, m11-6t* Riding School, South 4th-st, Williamsburg.

THE ADVERTISER having a good business, but is somewhat involved, has a good stock of goods on hand and must sell for cash with his creditors' a small sum, any person having in cash from $3 000 to $5,000 and wishing to go into business, can make a good bargain, such a one as is seldom met with Further particulars by an interview. Address with real name, BANK, box No. 3,709 Post-Office. m11 6t*

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HOMESTEAD FOR SALE.—The building on the property of the New York and Mamaroneck Homestead Association, situated at Mamaroneck Village near the Railroad Depôt, now the residence of GEO. H GUION, Esq., together with the acre plot connected thereto, and reserved for the House is offered for sale by the Association. The House is of modern construction and nearly new—it is in first rate repair, high and elegibly situated, within full view of and about two minutes walk of the Railroad. The accomodation Trains stop some eight times each day at the depot, and the immediate connection in this city is about 75 cents a trip, the adjacent property has nearly all changed hands within a short time, and is fast being improved. The new village is nearly graded, and the deeds will be ready early in April The above offers a fine opportunity for a gentleman's country residence, and will be sold low at the present time. Apply to W F LABARRE, m3-2w No 156 Bowery, up-stairs.

A FARM FOR SALE—Of 70 acres, 31 miles from New-Brunswick, Somerset Co., choice young selected Fruit trees of all kinds. Price, $3 000; mortgage, $1 000. Also a farm of 120 acres, west of New-Brunswick, a large house with 13 rooms, and all kinds of fruit, good water near the house; under high state of cultivation. Price, $7 200. $3,000 can remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years. Or wanted to borrow on either or both these farms, for one or three years, $2,000 GAGER & CHAMBERS, No. 61 Chambers-st. m6 81*

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The 3-story, basement and sub-cellar brick house, and lot No 113 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh, 20x100. House 25x30—well built and in good order. For terms apply to BURR, WATKEMAN & CO., No. 114 South st. m9-cod6*

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LAND ALMOST GIVEN AWAY.—Cheap Lots in the village of Upper and Middle Morrisania, Mount Vernon, Mount Hope and Fairmont, for sale, with plans for cheap Houses, which can be put up in two or three weeks. Also large and small Houses for sale and to let Drawing and specifications now all kinds of building furnished on cheapness and dispatch, by WILLIAM GRAY, Architect and Builder, No. 1 Washington-av., Upper Morrisania, or on Mount Hope. m4 oTuTh&S*

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A very desirable Country Seat at South Amboy; for further information apply to T J. HALL, No. 203 Broadway, between 10 and 1 o'clock. To rent Nos. 69 and 71 East 16th st. A Farm 23 miles on the line of the New-Haven railroad. Apply to 11f-tf ANDREWS & LAMPHIER, No 203 Broadway.

TO MACHINISTS AND OTHERS.—A safe and profitable manufacturing business for sale. Also, a steam engine and boiler of 25 or 30 horse-power for sale cheap Apply at the Factory, No 33 Vestry-st., up-stairs. m9-3teod*

PAINT STORE FOR SALE.—TO PAINTERS—A GREAT BARGAIN—The stock, fixtures, and good will of the old established Paint Store, No. 218 Third-avenue, doing a capital business. The proprietor is about starting for California—will sell cheap, for cash Apply as above m10 3t*

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC CO will supply their pure Zinc Paints, at the following prices—No. 1, ground in oil, 9c. ₱ lb; No. 2 do 8c ₱ lb; No 3 do, 7c ₱ lb, brown and black, 5c ₱ lb; dry white of zinc, 6c. ₱ lb. White zinc paint, after several years use in Europe and the United States, has been found to retain its protective properties longer than any other paint, and for whiteness and brilliancy is unrivaled, it is free from poisons; while the same weight covers 40 to 100 per cent more surface than the same weight of lead paint. Their Brown and Black zinc paints form a hard metallic coating upon wood, brick, iron &c, which defies the corroding action of salt water. Dealers supplied on liberal terms by MANNING & SQUIER, 28f-1m Agents, No 45 Dey-st., New York.

THE PRIZE MEDAL—With "Honorable Mention," has been awarded for the GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, by the Jurors of the Exhibition of all Nations, and is now used in the Royal Laundry. Being thus doubly noticed for its "general superiority," (a mark of distinction conferred on no other) by the Royal Commissioners of the Exhibition, among thirty or forty exhibitors, sets it far above every other of its competitors. The ladies are therefore respectfully requested to make a trial of the Glenfield Patent Double-Refined Powder Starch, which, for domestic use, now stands unrivalled.

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FAMILIES IN WANT of a good and pure article of OLD FAMILY SOAP would find it to their advantage to call at the subscribers' manufactory and examine this article, which is made and dried expressly for their use. It is free from fish oil, and other deleterious articles so much used to cheapen. Also, always on hand, a large assortment of Fancy Soaps, more particularly the old Palm Soap, for the Toilet and Bath use, and which is justly celebrated as the best remedy for Chapped Hands; being made of a vegetable oil, it is very softening and emollient in its properties. It is put up in small packages and sold by the dozen. Goods delivered free of charge in New-York and Brooklyn. W. HULL'S SON, 26f-1m Nos. 108 and 112 Cliff-st., north end.

PHILLIPS'S PATENT FIRE ANNIHILATOR—THE AMERICAN FIRE ANNIHILATOR COMPANY are now prepared to dispose of Territorial Rights for States and Counties, and to receive orders for Machines and Charges. The Annihilators now made by the Company are equal in every respect to the English, being made under the direction of Mr. Phillips himself. The Machines vary in size, and are numbered from 1 to 5. The price varying from $10 to $35. Orders received, and any further information given, at the Office of the Company, No. 4 Warren-st., New-York. 21f-tf P. T. BARNUM, General Manager.

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REDASH EGG AND STOVE COAL, AFLOAT.—Now landing, a superior article of the above Coal, fresh mined, and in good order For sale, in lots to suit purchasers, at $5 50 per ton, delivered, by PHILLIPS & OAKLEY, Yard, No. 62 West 13th st, near 6th-av. m8 t Down-town Office, No. 51 William-st., 3d story.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED,

IN A NEAT PAMPHLET FORM, price 12½ cents, ARCHBISHOP HUGHES'S LECTURE, "THE CATHOLIC CHAPTER IN THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES." A Lecture delivered in Metropolitan Hall, on Monday Evening, March 8, 1852, for the benefit of the House of Protection, under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy, by the Most Rev. JOHN HUGHES, D.D., Archbishop of New-York. This last Lecture of the Most Rev. Archbishop furnishes at one view a History of the Colonies from the earliest period, and exhibits the various religious influences which were involved in the Revolutionary contest, and give it a peculiar value to those who would truly understand the History of our country. In this discourse, the Most Rev. Archbishop has proved beyond cavil, not only by force of argument, but by a powerful, convincing and indisputable array of facts, the indebtedness of the United States to Catholic powers and Catholic influence for their liberty, and that Religious Liberty was not a boon, but entirely a matter of necessity. EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER, m11-1t* No. 151 Fulton st., near Broadway.

MEN OF CHARACTER,

BY DOUGLAS JERROLD.—JOB PIPPINS, THE MAN WHO COUD NOT HELP IT. By Douglas Jerrold, Author of "Titus Trumps," "Isaac Cheek," "Man Made of Money," &c., &c. Nothing can equal the buoyant, unctuous, and overflowing humor which characterizes the sketches of "MEN OF CHARACTER," from the pen of the great English humorist, Douglas Jerrold. The oddest and most laugh-provoking characters are grouped together, and comic situations follow each other rapidly, and are so irresistibly funny, odd, and laughable, that the most cynical are betrayed into merriment. There is no resisting Jerrold's humor. It takes you by storm; and when once you have commenced the perusal of his pages, you follow him with delight, as line after line unfolds his quaint thoughts, and the rich adventures, plights and predicaments of his heroes. "JOB PIPPINS; the man who could not help it," is one of the best of the series of "Men of Character," and all who have read the preceding numbers "Titus Trumps" and "Isaac Cheeks," will know how to value the appearance of a third of the series. Price, 12½ cents.

BUNCE & BROTHERS, Publishers, No. 134 Nassau-st., directly opposite Clinton Hall.

Just published, a new edition of "ISAAC CHEEK, the Man of War." Price, 12½ cents. Also, of "TITUS TRUMPS, the Man of Many Hopes." Price, 6¼ cents. m10-3t

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RECENT AMERICAN COINS.—One volume octavo, with 65 engravings, newly bound. Price, $1.

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SPANISH HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.—COMPENDIO DE LA HISTORIA DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS O REPUBLICA de AMERICA.—For Emma Willard Traducido al Castellano por Miguel S Tolon. Price $2. The rapid sale and general merit of Mrs. Willard's History of the United States, has induced the publication of the same work in the Spanish language. Published by A. S. BARNES & C

New-York Daily Times.

The Trial of the Cuban Filibusters.

THIRD DAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—BEFORE JUDGE JUDSON.

The U. S. vs. John L. O'Sullivan and others.

—The Jurors having answered to their names, the District Attorney said:

William M. Evarts, Counsellor-at-Law—In April, 1851, I was employed as assistant to the U. S. District Attorney, and have been so employed, down to the present time; I principally conducted the business of the office at that time, Mr. Hall being at that time detained at home by indisposition; I conducted the business in relation to the steamer *Cleopatra* on the day of the arrest of the accused, which was Saturday; I received certain papers, which were delivered to the Marshal at my request, and which I can identify; paper produced in an envelope, endorsed "Papers taken from Major Schellinger, April 26," 1851, handed to me by him after his arrest, and somewhere about 1 o'clock in the day.

Witness—I have looked at the papers and satisfied they are the same now produced.

[These papers were marked and numbered by the Judge from No. 1 to 6.]

Q.—Have you any more papers?

A—Yes; Mr. O'Sullivan handed to the Marshal the same day, the papers now produced, which were marked by me and dated April 26—Saturday evening; In addition to these papers, there were two accounts, whether attached together or not, I don't know. [Papers No. 8 to 11, marked by Judge] they are described in the receipt [No. 12] I hold in my hand; the two accounts were *lent* to Mr O'Sullivan, to be returned; on the 29th April I took, in company with Deputy Marshal Tallmadge, a valise from the steamer *Cleopatra*, and brought it to the District Attorney's Office; in the presence of Major Schellinger I opened the valise and took from it the papers now produced, which were marked by a clerk in the office "Papers taken from Major S's valise, April 29, 1851;" these maked A. B. C. D are the only ones I can positively identify; there were other loose papers in the valise; [The four papers marked 13, 14, 15, 16] the personal property in the valise I delivered to Major S; the papers were kept sealed up until produced before the Grand Jury, and since that time they have been constantly kept in a private drawer in the safe; they have been examined by counsel, but never changed to my knowledge. [The envelope was marked by Judge.] I now produce some papers given up by Burtnett, in the presence of the accused, and placed in the charge of the United States. [These papers marked by Judge 17 and 18.] The papers now produced I have seen before, but whether handed to me by O'Sullivan or sent to me, I do not know or recollect at this time. [These papers marked by Judge 19, 20 and 21.]

By Mr. Cutting—When Major Schellinger came to the office on the day of his arrest, he was accompanied by one of the Marshals of the U. S.; he (Major S) had no counsel; I told him what he was arrested for, and asked if he had any papers; I had no search warrant, or any means to get his papers; I did not exhibit or threaten any force; the papers were given voluntarily; there was only one that he exhibited any indisposition to give me; I did not claim any property in the papers for the Government; I said nothing but what I have stated; I did not know that O'Sullivan had any papers before he produced them; I looked over the papers that night to see the character of them; I did not claim any right of property in the papers for the Government; I had no search warrant.

Q.—Did you threaten them?

A—I can only answer by stating what I said; I said some thing to him before he produced them.

Q.—You say you lent a paper to O'Sullivan; was the title vested in you?

A.—That is a question of law; I let him have it on his promise to return it to me; when I went for the valise I had no search-warrant; the Deputy Marshal was with me, and I considered the vessel and all its contents in the po session of the United States Marshal; I looked upon the value as a value found by the Marshal; I remember the Marshal had the key and opened the valise; we examined it and locked it again; I did not wish to take anything out of it, without seeing Major S.; I have no recollection of telling him it had been opened; I did not ask him if he had any papers in it or what the contents were; I asked if he had any objections to it's being opened; I do not know how the Deputy Marshal got the key; if I remember rightly it was a bunch of keys; I knew from Burtnett that he had the papers; as to one paper I had known of its being in the possession of Burtnett for several days before the *Cleopatra* was arrested; it might be three days previous; I suppose it was on his person before he produced it.

Q.—Upon whose complaint were these persons arrested?

A.—I do not remember; it is on the record; I suppose the complaint was presented to the Commissioner, and either kept by him or returned to the District Attorney's office; I do not know that it is on file; it is either in our hands, I suppose, or in the hands of the Court.

Q.—Had you seen Mr Stanhope, Consel of Spain?

A.—I do not know; I had seen a young man named Chacoon, who is in the Consul's office, to the best of my recollection, it was him. [The warrant produced] I saw him several times in the office, within a week before the arrest.

Q.—Was Burtnett in your office when Chacoon was there, or in his company before the arrest?

A.—I have no recollection of seeing them at any time in the office together; I did not at that time and do not now suppose the consultations in that office to be proper subjects of inquiry.

Q.—Did you communicate to Chacoon what Burtnett had said, or to the latter what he further had said.

Objected to by the witness—"I don't remember that I did.

Mr. Hall, District Attorney, objected to any inquiry into the acts of the District Attorney.

Mr. Cutting said his object was to connect the Spanish authorities with the stool pigeon, and thus with the offices of the U. S. Government who had Burtnett in pay by a fiction of law from the 29th of April.

Mr. Van Buren followed on the same side, and wished to know why certain persons were arrested as prisoners and some as pensioners, some to be paid at $40 a month and others to be sent to the State Prison.

Mr. J. F. Hall, U. S. District Attorney, replied, and defended the conduct of the Government officers in the course they had pursued.

The Court said it was quite unnecessary in these questions to draw the attention of the Jury to remarks intended only for the Court; it would be the province of the presiding Judge to hear everything, and to decide accordingly. The question appeared to be, did the Spanish Consul know of the communicati n with Burtnett, or of his c nection with the Government? It was not proper for the witness to answer the question, and the Court must exclude it.

Mr. Cutting wished to put the question more formally. Mr. Evarts, the assistant and the representative of the District Attorney of the United States, having been examined as a witness for the prosecution, and having testified as to his acts in obtaining documents and other information from the defendants, which have been admitted by the Court as papers to be read in evidence against the defendants to their counsel, were proceeding to cross examine the witness as to other acts and doings of the District Attorney in relation to the matters charged against the defendants, when the District Attorney having objected that the witness was privileged from answering, the Court sustained the objections, and referred to all the cross examinations.

Court—Go on with the cross examination

Mr. Cutting.—We have then nothing further to ask.

Court.—Call your witness.

Witness.—I am now able to state, that Tuesday, the 22d of April, was the day on which I had first a communication with Burtnett.

Q.—How do you know that?

A.—By reference to a copy of a letter I wrote to Washington.

Q.—To whom did you write that letter?

A.—I decline to answer.

Copy of letter in a book produced—and after some cavil, the copy of a letter written by the District Attorney to the Department of State was read to the Jury.

Q.—Was the person referred to in that letter Burtnett?

Objected to by the District Attorney.

Anabel Rakow, examined by District Attorney—I was acquainted with Lewis Schellinger, and have seen him write; I don't remember if I have received letters from him. The paper now produced is signed by him; I know O'sullivan—the body of this paper is in his handwriting; I have had letters from O'Sullivan.

Cross-Examined—I am from Prussia; came to this country 16th May, 1850; I lodged then at No. 8 Bayard-street, New-York; I did not know Schellinger; I first became acquainted with him in Feb., 1851; I don't recollect receiving letters from him; we lodged at No. 381 Broadway; I don't know where I saw him write; I saw him, somewhere in some books; I paid attention to his handwriting daily in his room; we lived together then; I was a clerk then in Beaver-street; I believe I introduced myself to Mr O'Sullivan. I paid him a visit; I can't recollect when I saw him write, but I have seen him write; Schel inger told me the letters I saw were in the handwriting of O'sullivan; I saw a letter in his handwriting, which I knew we I was his handwriting from my knowledge of them.

Letter pro'uced, but the reading objected to by the defense, as not evidence.

The Court said there were only two modes of proving handwriting. One was, have you seen him write? and the next, were you well acquainted with his handwriting?

Q.—Did you ever see the letter you received from O'Sullivan to him, or those which you say you received from him?

A.—I don't know that I did; I have seen him write, but too far off to identify it without my own correspondence.

Q.—Did you believe that paper to be in the handwriting?

A.—Yes; I believe so, and I think I could prove it.

Mr. Cutting said he would prove by several witnesses now in Court, that it was not the handwriting of Mr. O'Sullivan.

The District Attorney said he had other evidence on the subject.

The Court said it would all be a question for the Jury to pass upon.

By District Attorney.—I have a letter given by Mr. Charles. (Paper produced.) This is in the handwriting of O'Sullivan; I have no doubt about it; it is dated May 17, 1851—addressed Major Rakow *inside*—Mr. Charles, Rahway, N. J, on the *outside*. Letter produced as follows:

"NEW YORK, May 17, 1851.

"DEAR SIR: You are entirely mistaken in your letter which I have just received—no certain information in regard to the General exists at all—the newspapers give me reports—you have no reason that I know of to regard Major Sanissenger otherwise than as your friend. replies to a part of your former letter. As you make no allusion to it, I presume you may not have receive'd it.

"Respectfully, yours, "JOHN L. O'SULLIVAN."

The Court reserved its decision on the admissibility of the other paper until the morning. Adjourned to Thursday.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday morning, March 10, at Madison, Morris Co., N. J., by Rev Edward Wall, JAMES AUGUSTUS WEBB, of New York City, to Miss MARGARETTA BAKER, of the former place.

DIED.

On Tuesday, March 9, after a lingering illness, MARY FANSHER, wife of David Fansher, in the 57th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Warwick, Orange Co., on Thursday morning.

On Wednesday morning, March 10, 1852, JAMES STEELE McCLUNE, infant son of J. S. and Agnes McClune, aged 1 year, 1 month and 6 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are most respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 127½ Forsyth st. this afternoon, at 2 o'clock precisely. Also the members of Phœnix Assembly, No 1, B. O. of Bereans: also the members of New-York Lodge No. 3, Protestant Association, are respectfully invited to attend.

On Wednesday, March 3, 1852, at Tivoli, Dutchess Co., of congestion of the brain, FRANCES EMMA, second daughter of David C. and Marian Nodwell, aged 4 years, 3 months and 13 days.

We loved her; *yes*, no tongue can tell
How much we loved her, and how well
God loved her, too, and He thought best
To take her home, to be at rest.

Thomas Reid, who is at Richmond, Va. under sentence of death, in conjunction with his associate Clements, for mutiny and murder on board the schooner *J. B. Lindsey*, has published a statement denying that there was any intention of mutiny, and declaring that the death of the murdered men occurred in a general fight, occasioned by the unjustifiable assault of the mate upon Clements.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Young Men of Albany in favor of the establishment in that city of the National University, was held on Monday evening. Frederick W. Seward presided, and stated the object of the meeting. Addresses were delivered by Hon. S. B. Ruggles, Professor Henry, Judge Harris and others.

The Postmaster General has established new Post-Offices at South Norfolk, Litchfield Co. Conn.; Glendale, Camden, N. J., and at Porterfield and St. Joseph's, Pennsylvania. Several changes in names have been made.

On Sunday last, two young men, named Charles Wilson and Christopher Card, left Warwick, R. I., in a sail boat, which was capsized by a flaw, and Mr. Wilson was drowned.

The citizens of Moyamensing held a mass meeting on Tuesday night, and adopted resolutions in favor of the consolidation of several municipalities of Philadelphia.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....March 10.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '67	110	217 Alb. & Schen. R.R.	104
10,000 do. 6s, '58	106½	17 do	105
1,000 do. 6s, coup	113	100 Reading Railroad	71
14,000 Convertibles, new	93	500 do	70
7,000 do. old	92	300 do	71
3,000 do	92½	125 Nor. & Wor. R.R.	55
10,000 do	93	300 do	55½
2,000 Pennsylvania 5s	90	50 do	60
10,000 Erie 7s, '59	104½	200 do	53
1,000 Erie 7s, '68	115	250 Harlem Railroad	69
2,000 N. J. Central R.R.	87	50 do	69
100 Del. & Hud. Canal	113	300 Erie Railroad	24
50 do	60	150 do	24
5 Bank of Commerce	106	250 do	24
5 do	107	200 do	24
25 Mercantile Bank	102	100 do	24
40 Metropolis Bank	103	150 do	24
5 Ohio Trust	104	550 do	24
100 Farmers' Trust	80	250 Canton Co.	74
800 Morris Canal	18	275 do	75
25 Ports Dry Dock	7	50 do	75
200 N. Jersey Mining Co.	12	400 L. Island Railroad	21
25 Roch. & Ser. R.R.	113	150 Dauphin Co.	45
50 Hudson River R.R.	66	50 do	45
100 do	66	75 Mich South. R.R.	104

Auction sales by S Draper.

$1 000 Wes. Vermont 7s	88	$5,000 Wes. Vermont 7s	85½
4,000 do	87½	10,000 do	85½
7,000 do	87	52,000 do	85
11,000 do	88½	10,000 Vermont Valley 7s	85
10,000 do	86		

Sales of Western Vermont stopped at 85.

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Erie Convt. '62	93½	25 Del & Hud. Canal	112
5,000 do	93½	50 Long Island R. R.	21½
5,000 do	94	50 do	21½
5,000 do	94½	350 St. Lawrence M. Co.	3
50,000 do	95½	100 do	3
50,000 do	95½	100 Reading Railroad	70½
10,000 do	95½	400 do	70½
14,000 Erie Incomes	96	400 do	70½
275 Erie Railroad	24½	50 Canton Company	74
400 do	25	300 Morris Canal	18
100 do	24½	200 New-Jersey Zinc Co.	12½

WEDNESDAY, March 10—6 P. M.

The Street again exhibited a spirited feeling, to-day. The Stock transactions were very large. At the Second Board nearly $150,000 of the last issue of Erie Convertibles sold at 2@2¼ ₱ cent above yesterday's rates; the advance of the past ten days being equal to 8 ₱ cent. The old Convertibles also sold largely in the forenoon. Erie shares were again the leading fancy and the advance was quite rapid to 25 ₱ cent, when the price fell off and closed dull at 24½@24¾. Norwich and Worcester stock was also in favor, and advanced to 56 on short buyers' option. Governments sold at 118 New buyers came in for Reading, and sales of 2,000 shares were made before the First Board at 71; but at the Boards several prominent "bulls" in the stock were free sellers, and the price gave way to 70½. There was rather much steam on for a firm closing, and the rates generally for shares were weak in the afternoon. Bonds, however, continued in good demand, and we heard of private negotiations to a considerable extent outside the Board. The Coal Stocks attract increased attention. The Dauphin Company, the shares of which were very suddenly and greatly depressed last August by the failure of a prominent Broker firm, is again in favor, and sold to-day at 45, a rise of 8 ₱ cent. from the first sales of the season.

We noticed yesterday the sales at increased rates of the Rochester and Syracuse Road, as "ex-dividend." These words were superfluous. The dividend was paid in February, not March, as our remark would infer. There were further sales of the Stock to-day at 113, and of Delaware and Hudson at 112. Such concerns, paying nearly or quite double the ordinary interest, and with perpetual charters, now attract notice as the current rates of money decline. Their works are substantial and paid for. In case of the Delaware, without debt; in the other a very trifling indebtedness, and a large accumulating fund. The Utica and Schenectady is another favorite at 125½. The Mohawk, or Albany and Schenectady Stock sells at par, although a short road and expensively built. The Rochester and Buffalo has nearly disappeared from market, about 127 would be paid. The Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana Line sold to-day at 104, a rise of 4 per cent in a few days. Hudson River is up to 66, under prospects of a good Spring trade. The "Bear" interest continue confident that the stock is too high, and when buying for delivery, they resell at long buyers' option, at a slight figure.

The sales of Vermont Bonds, by Mr. Draper, did not go off well. The Western Vermont Company, in view of the present prospects of the market, refused to go on with the sale under 85 ₱ cent. The Bonds bearing 7 ₱ cent. interest ought to have sold better, but the new Eastern works, although surrounded by more populous communities, are not in the same favor in this market as the Ohio, Michigan, and other roads west of New-York. The recent Boston doings, touching Vermont Central Bonds, have not helped their credit.

Another small pet fancy, in the Mining way, has been introduced to the Board, called the St Lawrence Mining Company. It has Lead, in St. Lawrence County, in this State, as its basis, and the further merit of a modest capital of $72,000, being the cost of the property and machinery, divided into 36,000 shares at $2, from which price it has gone up to $3@$3½. If successful in mining and smelting, the shares will of course be largely profitable, if not the, present cost will hurt no one seriously. The Legislature of New-Jersey have amended the New-Jersey Mining Charter, so as to consolidate the New-Jersey and Sussex under one title, the "New-Jersey Zinc Company."

Governor Cobb, of Georgia, is here to negotiate a State Loan of $600,000 or $700,000, for Railroad purposes, at 6 ₱ cent. The debt of the State is small, and her railroads, built, for the most part, without foreign aid and by individual enterprise and capital at home, are, as we have before had occasion to remark, a commendable example of good management and most profitable success.

The State of Tennessee has promptly responded to the memorial of the holders of her old Internal Improvement Five Per Cents, in relation to their conversion, at a trifling cost of fees, into Coupon Bonds. The old Scrip, passing from hand to hand without inscription or coupon, was exceedingly inconvenient, and much of it worn and defaced by presenting and stamping at Bank for interest every six months. Official advice of the passage of the new act was received in town to-day It of course enhances the value of the stock, which has stood comparatively cheap from the defect referred to. There is no safer State Five Per Cents. The whole issue is less than two millions, 30 years to run from 1838—40.

The *Africa* sailed to-day, with only $70,000 in specie. Exchange closed in fair demand at the reduced figures noticed yesterday. The New-Orleans Bankers were ready sellers at 110, and other transient Bank Bills were done at a fraction below. The regular Bankers drew at 110@110¼. The suspension of the gold export, for a season, is now regarded as settled,—the operations in Cotton at the South, and in the general markets here, including Breadstuffs and Stocks, on Foreign orders, being largely on the increase. The *Shipping List* to-day makes the receipts of Cotton, at all the ports, 1,569,000 bales, against 1,682,000, same period last year, when 71 per cent. of the crop was to hand. A corresponding ratio of excess would give a total crop of 2,600,000 bales. But, as often before suggested, the ratio will continue to increase.

The payments into the Sub-Treasury were $216,000 to-day; the disbursements, $105,891; balance, $2,608,209. The duties from the cargo of the *Arctic* are large this week. No change from yesterday in British Freights; 1c. was paid on Cotton to Hamburg to-day.

The system of prosecuting Railway enterprises in the West, and indeed throughout the land, by a large infusion of *borrowed* means, has repeatedly been adverted to in these columns as charged with many dangers to public credit as well as hazard, in the event of revulsion, to the National honor. Possibly the evil may be averted or guarded against in season by the watchfulness of practical and influential minds outside the press and outside the speculative influences of Wall-street. A domestic capitalist of sound judgment, extensive means, and who takes a just pride in American credit abroad, has called our attention particularly to the practice of creating *post mortgages* on Railways to be built, and on Bonds, thus predicated before the first spade is struck, or the first installment of private capital paid in, or the right of way secured, to begin the work. This has, in substance if not in form, been extensively resorted to. It is, of course, of doubtful policy, and in the event of an unfortunate end to or suspension of Road building by revulsion or the very excess of Bond issues—which, at the hazard of being charged with croaking, we must still apprehend—it will prove a source of deep mortification to the parties concerned, and add to the discredit of the original negotiation in the eyes of Foreign creditors. We notice that the State of Missouri, in aiding her Railroads, has made it a condition precedent to the issue of her Bonds, that individual subscriptions to a corresponding amount shall first be paid in and in the process of expenditure.

Money to-day was lent at 5 per cent. by some of the large Stock brokers, who were over supplied. The general rates are 5@6 ₱ cent. on call, and 6@7 on short paper, and 7@8 on prime names outside of Bank time.

The sales of Stocks at Philadelphia to-day were $5,000 Reading 6's, '70, at 80¼; $2,000 Tennessee 5's, 84½; $8,000 Pennsylvania fives, 90¾; $17,000 Navigation stives, 44¼@45; 1,200 shares Morris at 18@18¼; 350 Reading, 70¾; 1,300 Long Island, 22@22¼; 50 U. S. Bank, $34.

The opening of the Railroad from Cleveland to Wallsville on the Ohio River, a few miles above Wheeling, has been celebrated with *éclat* by a delegation from the city of Cleveland and the citizens of Wallsville and Wheeling.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, March 8—noon.

The *Arctic's* news, which reached here at 10 o'clock this morning, had no effect on the COTTON market. The sales have been 3,000 bales. FLOUR has declined—Ohio, $4 19. CORN in brisk demand; sales 60,000 bush. at 52c. 60c. OATS, 36c. WHISKEY, $15 50 to $15 75. BACON declined; sides 6c. LARD firm at 8½c.; kegs 9½c. to 9¾c.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, March 10—6 P. M.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The rates have a tendency in the market for State and Western brands, prices of which steadily tend downwards. The prevalent mildness of the weather appears to have a depressive influence upon the trade, which is also affected by the advance in and scarcity of freights. The lower grades are more abundant and rather cheaper, while the finer qualities remain in ample stock at large figures. The day's transactions add up 4,700 bbls ordinary to straight State and good common Ohio at $4 68@$4 87½; mixed to fair Indiana and Michigan, choice State and favorite round hoop Ohio at $4 75@$5; fancy Genesee, Richigan, and Ohio, at $5 06@$5 37½; extra Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio, at $5 31½@$5 62½, and extra Genesee at $5 31½@$6 ₱ bbl. Canadian is inanimate and nominal at $4 68@$4 75 ₱ bbl. A few hundred barrels superfine were obtained for May delivery at $4 50. Southern is less active and inclined to recede. The local trade has visibly diminished, and there is little export inquiry owing to the absence of vessels. The sales consist of 1 800 bbls. mixed to favorite ordinary Alexandria, Baltimore, Columbia, Fredericksburg country Petersburg City, and Richmond country at $4 62½ @$4 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is more plentiful and less sought after at $3 75@$3 18½. Corn Meal is scarce and worth $3 37½@$3 43¾ for Jersey, and $3 56¼ for Brandywine.

GRAIN—Wheat comes forward in larger quantities, and being in less request for shipment and consumption, gradually favors purchasers. The only sale we have to report is 2 500 bush Southern Red at 92c Genesee White is quoted at $1 06@$1 10 ₱ bush, and Canadian do. at $1 05@$1 06, without finding a buyer. Rye is dull and heavy, at 75c ₱ bushel. Barley is slowly dealt in, at 76@80c. ₱ bush. Barley Malt continues inactive, at 97½c @$1. Oats seem unaltered, Western commanding 38@40c; River, 40@44c; and Canal, 44@46c ₱ bush. Corn is more freely offered, and has slightly declined. The shipping demand is restricted, and that for home use limited. The sales include 14 000 bush mixed Southern at 6 @63c. and yellow do at 62½@66c.

PROVISIONS.—Pork is speculatively active, at firm quotations; sales having been made of 1,500 bbls. Clear Mess at $16 37½@$ 6 50; New do, at $15 75; Old do., at $15 50; New Prime at $14@$14 12½; and Old do., at $13 75 ₱ bbl. Pickled Meats with a ready market at 7@7½c for extra Shoulders; and 9¼@9¾ for do, Hams. Lard is steady and salable. There were 580 tierces good to prime taken at 8½@9c. ₱ lb. Beef remains in brisk request, at full rates. The sales exceeding 300 bbls Prime at $5@$6; and Mess at $8@$10 ₱ bbl. Prime Mess is scarce and wanted, at $17 @$18 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams are selling by retail at $15 75@ $16 ₱ 200 lbs. The supply is greatly reduced. Butter is more abundant yet not lower. Ohio bringing 16@19c.; and Western Dairy 20@23c. ₱ lb. Cheese is in moderate demand, with a fair stock at 6¼@7¼c. ₱ lb.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Agnes, from Rio Janeiro—Messrs. Silva and J. Blackburn.

In ship Nestorian, from Shanghai—G. E. Talbot.

MINIATURE ALMANAC....THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises .... 6 20 | Sets.....6 01 | MOON—Rises..12 00m.

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 10 22m | Gov. Island..12 12m | Hell Gate.. 1 53m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....MARCH 10, 1852.

Cleared.

Steamship City of Richmond, Porter, Norfolk, Mailler & Lord.

Ship Liverpool, Gardner, Liverpool, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Jessore ——, New-Orleans, Eagle & Hazzard.

Ship R. A. Lewis, (Br) Vaughan, Baltimore, Thomas Wallace.

Ship Golden Rule, Chamberlain, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Saigt.

Bk Carolina, Delano, Charleston, Taylor & Merrill.

Bark Kanawha, Trundy, Havana, H. D. Brookman.

Brig Edward, Dennison, Alexandria, C. M. Fry.

Brig Panama, Stackpole, Jacksonville, J. Grice.

Brig Ella, Clark, Guayama, Russell & Norton.

Brig Susan, Brady, Guadaloupe, S. Lewis

Brig Mary Ellen, Smith, Panama, H. D. Brookman.

Brig Kossuth, Allen, Antigua, Penigton & Jones.

Brig Emily Shaw, Charleston, Dunham & Dimon.

Brig J. G. Anderson, Paine, St. Marks, &c., Cox. Anderson & Co.

Schr Mary, (Br) Bond, Halifax, Jas Hunter & Co.

Schr. Sylphide, (Br) Waters, Halifax, Jas. Hunter & Co.

Schr Mary Howard, Marshall, Wilmington, Hussey & Murray.

Schr Norma, Mott, Fredericksburg, Mott Bedell.

Schr Panama, Terry, Alexandria, Platt & Slaight.

Schr Francis, Sudley, Mobile, Ladd & Church.

Schr S P Lord, Smith, Baltimore, Mailler & Lord.

Schr Laura (Br) Hay, Alexandria, Jas Hunter & Co.

Schr. American, Crowell, Boston, J. Atkins

Schr Francis Studley, Mobile, Ladd & Church

Schr Elizabeth, Arcularius, Pierce, J. T. White & Co.

Sloop Pointer, Fowler Providence

Sloop Fashion, Blydenburg, Providence

Arrived.

Ship Agnes, Percival, Rio Janeiro, Jan 25 coffee, to Siffkin & Ironside. Vessel left not recollected. Jan 25, in going out the river, saw ship Invincible, hence for California, bound into Rio. Same time, spoke brig Ida, of Philadelphia, fm California short of water, bd into Rio. Feb. 2 lat 12, lon 34 fell in with the wreck of Br ship Hopewell, of Liverpool, water-logged and abandoned; all her boats gone with the exception of long-boat; did not appear to be long in that situation.

Ship Nestorian, Blisk, Shanghai, 108 ds, passed Anjier Dec 12, to sail and silks, to Gorden & Talbot.

Bark D B Hall, (of Calais,) Vera, Guayama, P R, molasses, &c to master. Left no Am vessels

Brig Wachusa, fm St. Marks, 16 ds, cotton, to Coe, Anderson & Co.

Dutch brig Comet, Dreyer, Hong Kong, 172 ds, camphor, &c to Allen & Parson

Schr Cornelia A Crooke, Grant, Baltimore, 3 ds, coal.

Schr Chas Cranmer, Townsend, Virginia 3 ds, corn.

Schr John Mailler, Liscomb, Norfolk, 3 ds, corn, to Mailler & Lord

Schr L Snow, Jr, Snow, Harwich, 4 ds, mackerel and fish, to master

Schr. Geo S. Craig, Smith, Milford, Del., 3 ds, corn, to B N Fox.

Schr. D Phillips, Small, Eastport, 6 ds, bound to Alexandria.

Schr Planet, Snow, Boston, 6 ds, bread to the Navy-yard.

Schr. October, Dyer, Boston, 6 ds, mdse to S W Lewis.

Schr. Gen Jackson, (lighter.) Emmons, from the wreck of brig A Field.

Schr Thos B Copes, Fosque, Accomac, Va., 3 ds., corn, to A C Hewes.

Schr Mary Miller, Laws, Philadelphia, 2 ds, coal.

Schr J Predmore, Corklin, Georgetown, D. C., 5 days, flour, to M Beedell.

Schr Abbott Lawrence, Allen, Boston, 3 ds., mdse. to Doston & Sprague.

Brig Richmond, Card, St. Johns, P. R, 14 ds., sugar, &c to master.

Schr Isabella, Arbecam, Boston 3 ds., mdse. to Dayton & Sprague

Schr Cornelia, Faulklin, Boston, 3 ds., mdse. to Dayton & Sprague

Schr Telegraph, Fish, Wareham, 3 ds., nails, to E. Sprague.

Schr Elizabeth Ann, Cobb, Wareham, 3 ds. nails

Schr. Extra Lawton, Robins, Harwich, 3 ds., master, to master

Schr John J. Bailey, Phillips, Virginia, 2 ds., oysters

Schr Zealous Landun, Virginia, 2 ds., oysters

Schr Amazon, Packer, Sandwich, 4 ds., glass, to T. D. Moore & Co

Schr Mary Parker, Parker, Virginia, 2 ds., oysters

Schr Uranus, (of Rockport) Aimes, Aux Cayes, 17 ds., coffee, &c to Bolker & Mollman

Schr Hunter, Parker, Virginia, 3 ds., wood.

WIND—At sunset, N N W.; meridian, do; sunset, N.W.

Below.

Ship Independence, Gordon, London and Portsmouth, Jan 28, mdse and passengers, to Grinnell, Minturn & Co

Bark Carolina Sherwood, Charleston, 7 ds., cotton, &c. to Dunham & Dimon.

Sailed.

Steamships Africa, Harrison, for Liverpool; City of Richmond (propeller), for Norfolk and Richmond. Ship J Z Zerega, for Antwerp, ship Henry Grinnell, (new,) Thompson for Baltimore; Hans, bark North America, Peters, for Hamburg; brig Swan, Bray for Guadaloupe.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 4—Arr, ship Staffordshire, Liverpool Feb 21; Hecla, fm the Irish Channel, saw ship Geo. Hall 20th fm Liverpool for Boston; Lat 41 33, lon 50 17, saw ship Continent, Drummond, fm Liverpool for New-Orleans. Ship Kentucky, New-Orleans, Feb 19. Schr. Diego, Bucksville, S. C.

Below, bark Rebeca, Mobile.

Spoken, &c.

March 4, lat 32 12, lon 71 53 brig Sevilla, bd. to Mobile.

Feb 15, lat 9 10 N. lon 41 W., bark Lauerk, of Boston, fm San Francisco for Boston, out 150 days.

March 1, lat 28 45, lon 61 20, schr Mary & Susan, fm Fulton Inlet, S. C., for Barbadoes

Feb 28, lat 26 54, lon 72 24, was signaled an Am brig bd. S W, showing a white signal with a red square in centre.

Dec 12, in the Bay of Sunda, ship Matilda, fm Manilla for Boston.

Foreign Ports.

At Aux Cayes, 17 ds. since, bark Alparatha, fm Guadaloupe for New-York; schrs James Cook, of Provincetown for Boston; Ansbury, of Gardiner for New-York, and others not enrolled.

At Aux Cayes, 17 ds. since, schrs Mexa, Bush, fm. and for Boston in ds; Bornstable, or Philadelphia, for do; do, same for do; Agnes, of Ellsworth, for do, leg

At St. Johns, P. R., 14 ds. since, schr. Saunder, (of Bangor) Berman for New-York Feb. 24; brig Sarah Ellen, (of Belfast) Bird, and schr Lydia Feb. 16, to load for New-York and will be all recolier ed.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORM AN INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital $150,000, divided into 10,000 shares, of $15 each, cash paid up, with the privilege I increasing the capital stock to $500,000 The undersigned hereby give notice of their intention to form an Insurance Company, to be located in the City of New-York, and to be called "THE BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY," for the purpose of making insurance on dwelling-houses, stores, rents, all kinds of buildings and on household furniture, merchandise and other property, against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, as expressed in the 2d subdivision of the 1st section of the act to provide for the incorporation of Insurance Companies, passed April 10, 1849. Dated New-York, February 5, 1852.

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New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I.....NO. 151. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 12. 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted,*) at the office No 118 NASSAU-STREET, *between Beekman and Ann*, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies: THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

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J. W. FELL, Secretary, No 173 Spring-st. m12-2t

☞ **The Third MANHATTAN BUILDING ASSOCIATION.** A PUBLIC MEETING of this Association will be held at the large room No 430 Broome-st., corner of Crosby and Broome-sts., (entrance on Crosby,) on FRIDAY EVENING, March 12, at 7½ o'clock, for the reception of new members. Lectures will be delivered by W. T. B. MILLIKEN and JACOB L. FENN. A free discussion of the objects and advantages of Building Associations is solicited. The Initiation fee is $2 a share; monthly dues, $3; value of shares, $800. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend.

JAMES S. LIBBY, President, Lovejoy's Hotel.

DAVIS COLLAMORE, Vice-Pres't., No. 447 Broadway.

J. W. WESTON, Sec'y, Office No. 15 Spruce st., 2d door. m11-2t

☞ **Home, Sweet Home!**—EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS—THE IRVING BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION will hold its next PUBLIC MEETING on FRIDAY EVENING the 12th inst., at MASONIC HALL, No 274 GRAND-ST., at 7½ O'CLOCK. An address will be delivered by W. T. B MILLIKEN, Esq explanatory of the objects and benefits of investing in this incorporation, in small monthly instalments. Ladies and gentlemen, mechanics, laborers, merchants, clerks, and others, will find it advantageous to attend and subscribe for shares in the Association which is very rapidly filling up, with every prospect of doing quicker than any yet organized. Five shares were sold at a large premium at the first monthly meeting. COME ONE—COME ALL!

Shares, $800—Entrance fee, $2—Dues, $3 per month.

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Elias Combs, No 244 Grand-st.
F G. Richardson, No 43 Fulton-st.
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Office of Association, No. 244 Grand-st. Open EVERY EVENING from 6 to 9 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY from 3 to 9 o'clock, P. M., for Ladies. Articles of the Association may be had gratis. m10-3t

☞ **The Second CHELSEA BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION**, will hold a public meeting at the Assembly Rooms, corner of 25th-st and 8th-av on MONDAY EVENING, March 15. The unparalleled success of Chelsea No 1, made it necessary to organize another Association combining all the liberal principles of the first, in addition to some other advantages which can be seen by examining the Books of Articles of Association to be had gratis on applic tion to either of the officers. All can become members by paying an Entrance Fee of 50 cents. The Monthly Dues are but $2 Va ue of Shares $500. Members borrowing money on shares pay but 6 per cent on the amount loaned. Let those of moderate means make up their minds that he or she will no longer pay tribute to landlords who, like the locusts of Egypt, are eating up their substance. All who can save SEVEN CENTS PER DAY, can become a shareholder—thus secure to themselves a snug sum in the course of a very few years. The officers are well and favorably known citizens of the upper part of the City, and will receive the shares of all who wish to subscribe for shares.

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	Daniel Wilson	

m12-3t WM H HOYT, Secretary Office, No 220 9th av

☞ **Go, get your Gold**—The ALLEGHANIA MUTUAL LOAN AND ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION is now fully organized. Entrance fee, 50 cents; Dues, $2. Shares, $500. The Books of the Association are now opened at the Office of the Secretary, No. 193 Third-av., up stairs. Those wishing to subscribe for Shares would do well to do so now, as the entrance fee will be raised after the 1st of April.

All information explanatory of the benefits of Associated Capital, will be cheerfully given upon application at the Secretary's Office, or of either of the officers and Trustees

MOSES MAYNARD, Jr. President.
No 13 Gramercy park

J H VALENTINE, Vice-President, No. 94 East 17th-st.
RICHARD KELLY, Assist Vice President, No 344 3d-av.

TRUSTEES

Robert C Voorhies No 188 East 17th-st.
Jacob L Black, No 191 3d av
Hiram Purdy, 79 Elizabeth st.
James M Dennis, No 84 3d av
Charles E Peck, No 132 East 21st-st.
D Hennessy, No 92 East 19th-st.

SARGEANT V BAYLY, Attorney, cor. Broadway and Murray-st

MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., President.
J H VALENTINE, Vice-President.
RICHARD KELLY, Assistant Vice President.
OSCAR F BENJAMIN, Secretary.

Office hours from 7 to 9 o'clock every evening (Sundays excepted) until further notice. m11 3t

☞ **Mercantile Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION.**—The first Monthly Meeting of this Association, will be held at the rooms of the Association corner of Broadway and Grand-st, over the Pacific Bank, on SATURDAY EVENING, the 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock A number of shares will be offered for redemption. The Association is filling up very rapidly and offers great inducements to persons to join at once. The Secretary will receive subscribers and dues at the rooms from 4 to 8 P. M., daily.

B J HOWLAND, President,
ISAAC H BAILEY, Vice-President.
WM O GROSER, Secretary.

PETER PARKS, Surveyor.
POMEROY & JENKS, Attorneys and Counsellors.

TRUSTEES

Ab'm Halsey, Jr.,	T J Bayaud,	Ch's Ro'f,
T. W. Groser,	R E. Lockwood,	W. T. Child,
W C Russell,	Elmor Thompson,	Benj Pomeroy, Jr.

m10 4t*

☞ **Every Man his own Insurer.**—BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Those persons who are about subscribing to the stock of this Company, had better do so immediately, as above two-thirds of the shares are already taken, and the books will most likely be closed at the end of the week. This is the only opportunity that has ever been offered, where a man of small means could take a few shares in an Insurance Company, and receive back in dividends the premium he pays on his insurance, making him in reality his own insurer. From the business we have already to commence with, and calculations that have been made, it is anticipated that this Company will pay the largest dividend ever paid by any Insurance Company in the City of New-York, or in the United States. The second instalment of $2 50 per share will be due and payable on the 15th, at the Mercantile Bank, corner of Broadway and Johnst. Persons can subscribe on either of the Directors' books, or with the Commissioners.

J BRUCE, President.
m9-5t
S JESSURUN, Secretary, No. 8 Clinton-court, Beekman-st.

☞ **Building Associations—FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**—Capital $150,000, cividend into 10,000 shares, of $15 each cash paid in, with the privilege of increasing the capital stock to $500,000. Subscription for the capital stock of this Company will be received by the following persons, appointed Commissioners: John Bruce, No 24 Platt-street; Wakeman & Latting, No. 59 Fulton st; Daniel P. Barnard No. 16 Wall st; John Brown, No. 16 North William-st; Solomon Jessurun, No 8 Clinton court, Beekman-st; John J. Yellot, No. 143 Sands-street, Brooklyn. Also, by all the Directors. A Prospectus explaining the great advantages to be derived from the Company to Mechanics and small property holders, as well as to those who wish to invest their money and get the largest amount of profits, can be had of any of the Directors, all the Secretaries of the different Building Associations, or at the office of Mr. Jessurun, No 8 Clinton-court, Beekman-st

JOHN BRUCE, President.
S. JESSURUN, Secretary. m2 2w

☞ **Notice is hereby given**, that the Board of Trustees of the CITIZENS' MUTUAL LOAN AND ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION have decided to allow an interest of 6 per cent on all moneys paid in advance over a period of six months; further, to limit the number of shares to 1,000 and positively close their subscription books at their next regular meeting. Those, therefore, who desire shares must subscribe before that time, as no opportunity will be given thereafter. A public meeting will be held at their rooms, No 421 Broadway, on SATURDAY EVENING, March 13, at 8 o'clock, to give their present members an opportunity to increase their stock, and also to receive subscribers and dues at the rooms from 9 to 5 daily and Wednesday and Saturday evenings till 9 o'clock. Entrance fee, $2; Shares, $800; Dues, $3.

SIMEON DRAPER, President.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Vice-President
m12 2t
J. F KENDALL, Secretary

☞ **Popular Savings Bank**—A public meeting for the purpose of admitting members to the WAVERLEY BUILDING ASSOCIATION, will be held in the New Chapel, at the junction of Greenwich and 7th-ave, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 16, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be made by several able Speakers, explaining the objects of the Association, and the advantages proposed to its members. Admittance free. The Office of the Association is at No 143 6th-av, and is open at all hours of the day and evening; and where subscribers can, at any time, sign the articles, and pay the entrance fee, which, for the present, is only $1. Subscriptions received, and every information given, by the Secretary, at No. 70 Wall-st., office of *Courier and Enquirer*.

N B MOUNTFORT, President.
JOHN GREGORY, Vice-President.
JAMES W. HALE, Secretary m12-4t

☞ **Workingman's Building Association**—Office No. 461 Broadway—The steady success of this Association recommends it strongly to the consideration of workingmen. We would invite all those who desire to join to do so at once—there are still a few shares to be subscribed for—the entrance fee is only $2. At the next monthly meeting, which takes place on the 15th instant we expect to be full. For the accommodation of those who find it inconvenient to call during the day, the office will be open on Monday and Friday evenings until 9 o'clock.

R McCLELLAN, President.
JOHN MORRISON, Treasurer.
G. W. ANDERSON, Secretary m5 4teod

☞ **The New-York Land and Building Association** was organized to procure 500 working men homes. It is in the full tide of success! Let the rent-ridden then, be inspired with hope, and join us immediately. The initiation fee is only 50 cents, but will soon be raised to $2.

MILES CHAMBERS, Pres't.
H. S. SMITH, Secretary—Office, 1 Murray-st., m10-1m

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **Fulton Building** and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION—The First Monthly Meeting for the payment of dues, will be held at Chatham Hall, No. 5 Chatham Square, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 18, when the object and superior advantages of this Association, over all others, will be explained. Come early and subscribe, as the shares are rapidly taken up, 350 being subscribed for at the first meeting. To those who desire to invest money profitably, and to all persons of small means who labor for a living, this Association presents unequalled advantages. Interest at the rate of 7 per cent is allowed on 6 months dues, or over, when paid in advance, or in case of withdrawal from the Association. This is an entire new feature in Building Associations. Entrance fee 50 cts per share; monthly dues, $2 50; par value of shares, $600; number of original shares limited to 800. Ladies may call for the purpose of receiving their Pass Books and signing the Constitution at the store of WILLIAM WEED, Vice-President, during the day, on Wednesday, 17th inst. Subscriptions will be received by the following officers:

SAMUEL SOUTHERDEN, President.
WILLIAM WEED, Vice President, 86 Bowery.
ISAAC AMERMAN, Jr., Sec'y., 65 Third-av.

TRUSTEES.

Geo H Walker, No. 61 Elizabeth-st., cor. of Hester-st.
Isaac L. Devue, No. 40 Eldridge-st.
D. W Whitney, No. 27 College-place.
H McCollum, No. 40 Eldridge st.
Foster B Williams, No 145 Hester-st.
Tobias V. Mumford, No 29 Norfolk-st.
Nathaniel Terpenty, No 185 Fifth-st.

Ladies can subscribe to any number of shares by leaving their names with any of the above officers. m12-2t

☞ **A Home for All.**—PHŒNIX BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—This flourishing Association is incorporated, and offers superior advantages to those desiring a Homestead, which they should at once embrace. "There is no place like Home," is an old adage, but a true one—the force of which was never more fully felt than at the present day, when rents are so enormously high that it is almost impossible for a mechanic to pay them; besides, they grow higher from year to year. These facts are sufficiently important to induce every rent-payer to secure a house of his own. Saving Institution. Also, the benefits of this Association are peculiarly attractive. Books for subscription, for both ladies and gentlemen, are open daily at the Secretary's Office, (Chambers Hall,) No 65 Chatham street. Shares, $800; Monthly Dues, $3; Entrance Fee, $2. The usual interest allowed on Dues paid in advance. All that is required to become a member is $3

WILSON SMALL, President, No. 94 Ludlow st.
AMOS WILLETTS, Vice President, No. 276 Pearl st.
ALFRED B. HATFIELD, Sec'y.—Office, No. 65 Chatham-st.

TRUSTEES

Warren Chapman, Geo W. Dawson, Peter J Powles,
Robert M. Dewitt, James Gutheil, Edward J Small,
Andrew Hurse, Joseph Nesbit, Geo. A. Barney.
Q D ADAM, Attorney, No 62 Wall-street.
JACOB L. FENN, Surveyor. m12 2t

☞ **The Mint.**—It can truly be said that the SECOND KNICKERROCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION is a mint for the poor and industrious, for there is not a man that cannot save three dollars a month, and by investing this amount in this association, it will, in a few years from the commencement, realize $800 in cash, when you have paid in that time about $230. It seems impossible to make this amount of profit in so short a time, but we would invite all who wish to understand the practical working of this association to attend their meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, 16th inst., at 7½ o'clock at Knickerbocker Hall, corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av, and the freest discussion is invited from all. The books for the subscription of shares are now filling up rapidly, and we would adv se all who wish to join to call at the office and secure the r shares.

JAMES R. DEL VECCHIO, President.
ANSON WILLIS, Vice-President.

TRUSTEES.

John A Gun,	A. A Valentine,	Emile Barter,
W. H Grenelle,	Harrison Jones,	George Ross,
Henry Johnson,	John W Miller,	J W Corden,
	EDWARD J MADDEN, Secretary.	
	Office, No. 168 9th-av	

m12 4t

☞ **We observe that Mr. John A. Flammer, of** 157 West 18th-st., is now offering some eligible building sites at the new and beautiful village of Flammersburg, on Flushing Bay. The location of Flammersburg is one of the finest and most agreeable that we know of in the vicinity of New-York; and Mr. Flammer, with his usual liberality, placed the lots at so low a price, that almost any one may become a purchaser, as his terms are favorable and easy. In the sale of Flammersburg, Mr. Flammer is entirely alone, and free from any connection whatever. He is recommended to all who may desire a fine situation, at a moderate price, and easy terms. The prices vary from $100 to $150, according to location. Give him a call, examine the maps and you will receive any information you may desire. Office hours from 4 to 8 P. M. m10-6t

☞ **The New-York Land and Building Association** will hold a special meeting on MONDAY EVENING, March 15, at Clinton Hall, corner Avenue C and 4th-st., for the purpose of affording the working men of Manhattan Island an opportunity to become acquainted with our objects and to obtain subscribers to our Association. We shall secure each one who joins us a home and lot, for the small monthly payment of $4 for a few years. Let those who doubt our ability to do this call and hear our arguments. Able speakers will address the meeting.

MILES CHAMBERS, President
H S SMITH, Secretary, office, No. 1, Murray st., where subscriptions are received. Please ascertain where the Hall is. m11 it

☞ **Working Man's Building Association**—The regular monthly meeting of the Association will be held at the rooms, No 461 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, March 15th inst., at 7½ o'clock. A number of shares will be offered for redemption, as it will be inconvenient for members then to pay their dues on account of the number in attendance. They are particularly requested to do so on Saturday or Monday, before 5 o'clock. There are a few more shares still to be disposed of. It would be well for those who intend to join us to do so at once, as the entrance fee will be very considerably advanced after the next meeting. R McCLELLAN, President

G W. ANDERSON, Secretary. m12 3t*

☞ **Williamsburg City Building Association**, will hold another special meeting at Central Hall, corner of South 1st and 9th sts, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 16, at 7½ P M. Addresses may be expected. Books will there be open for subscriptions. Entrance fee $1, monthly dues $3, ultimate value of one Share, $800. Come one and all. Gentlemen are invited to attend. Articles of Association, Prospectuses, can be had at the Secretary's office, No. 145 South 6th-st.

WILLIAM H BUTLER, President.
W. L. GILROY, Vice President.
P. C BERRY, Secretary m12 it

New-York Daily Times.

THE CANAL CONTRACTS.

THE EXPECTED DEVELOPMENTS.

Testimony taken before the Legislative Committee

Method of Awarding Contracts.

REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

Testimony of Messrs. George Law, Christopher Morgan, &c.

ALBANY, March 10, 1852

To Hon. JONAS C. HEARTT, *Speaker of the Hon. the House of Assembly.*

The Joint Select Committee, to whom was referred the communication from the Hon. the Canal Board, together with resolutions relating to the subject of such communication, &c., &c., deeming it to be highly desirable that the testimony taken by them, and finally closed on the 8th inst., with all the accompanying documents, should be in the possession of the Hon. the Assembly, have directed their chairman to transmit the same to your honorable body; and to state that the report or reports upon the same will be likewise submitted at as early a day as it may be practicable for your committee to prepare the same. Respectfully, A. B. CONGER, Chairman.

DEPOSITION OF GEORGE LAW.

State of New-York, ss.—George Law being duly sworn, doth depose and say: I reside in New-York City. I am engaged now in running a line of steamers from New-York to New-Orleans, and Havana to Cuvgres. I was a bidder at the late canal lettings. I think I had from 207 section to about section 260 on Western Division, if my memory serves me. Never estimated the sum total of my bids. No person was interested with me in my bids, or is now in any contract I have. I engaged no person or persons to execute the work for me, in case I got the contracts. I had no knowledge, prior to putting in my bids, of any estimates of prices made by the Engineers, except I had seen a book that I believed was published before the Canal law of 1851 was passed. I did not pay much attention to it. I was connected with public works of this State and others, from 1826 to 1848. The Delaware and Hudson Canal was the first public work in which I was engaged; the last was the high bridge over the Harlem river. I formed my opinion of the prices of work I bid for, from my own knowledge. Did not take the opinion of any one else to vary my own. I did not inspect the whole of the work I bid for. Did some part. I did not deem it necessary to inspect the whole, because the different kinds of work were classified and the contractor did not have to take the risks. I know Mr. Seymour, late State Engineer; have known him about a year. He has never been in my employ, or in any wise interested with me in any work or business. I do not think I have seen him over a dozen times in all to speak with him. I have been on no terms of peculiar intimacy with him. I have had some general conversation with him in reference to public works. I never spoke to him on the subject of the Erie Canal until probably about a week before the work was finally let at the last letting. I was of the opinion that the locks ought to have been a little longer on the canal; I talked to him about that, and about the lettings, whether they would be given in large quantities to companies, or distributed among individuals; it was shortly before the work was let. I came up about eight days before, and supposed the work had been already let. I did not know whether I had got any amount of work until I came up; had been in Washington, and on my return to New-York I saw in the papers something about the lettings; some said the work was let, some said it was not; I supposed it was let according to the advertisement. Mr. Seymour was gone when I came up; I was at Albany four or five days before he returned. I never understood that a large amount of work was allotted to me on the first programme; I understood that my bids on a considerable portion of the work bid for by me were so fair in price that if the policy had been to give out the work in large quantities I would have stood as fair a chance as any one else; I understood this from Mr. Seymour after the last and final award; after the work was declared off. I don't recollect that I ever wrote a letter to Seymour or any of the Canal Commissioners, or anybody connected with the lettings. I have no acquaintance personally with any of them scarcely, excepting I had passed the time of day with them. I was more acquainted with Mr. Seymour than any of them, from the fact that he was an engineer. I never employed any person directly or indirectly to look after my interests after my bids were put in. I believe section 255, western division, was awarded to me. I believe that at the present prices of labor and provisions, supposing that they would remain fixed during the performance of the work, that this section would yield me a profit of about five per cent. upon the sum that the work amounts to. My prices on this work and my bids generally on the Canal were less considerably than I had been in the habit of receiving for public works I had been engaged in. I had never done any work on the Erie Canal, and I thought I would like to do some work on it. I have no interest in any work except the section 255. I have no idea that I will get any interest in any adjoining section; I don't want any; one section will answer my purpose as well as more; I don't care anything about it. I have not now nor never had any interest in connection with M. C. Story in any of the late lettings. The outlay in getting all things necessary to do the work with best economy and dispatch I should think would be about from $25,000 to $30,000. The principal part of my work is embankment; in order to do this work we have to excavate; we are paid according to the measure of the embankment. In case any portion of the embankment is carried away after it is measured I do not lose by it; that is my opinion. I suppose the nature of the soil to be excavated is sand or easy digging. I had prices for hardpan and quicksand in my proposals and in my contract. The nature of the excavation for embankment is at my risk. I think my prices for hardpan and quicksand in my bills were about 50 cents per cubic yard for each; for embankment about 19½ cents on section No. 255. I have made no engagements to give Mr. Seymour any benefit, either pecuniary or in any other way. I have no knowledge and heard nothing but mere rumor that any person were operating for the purpose of obtaining contracts for other persons. I don't recollect that any person came to me to get my influence to get contracts for them. I was sick when I was here, and most of the time in my room. I staid at Congress Hall. I never was in Mr. Seymour's room as I know of; don't know where his room was; understood he had a room somewhere in the house. I saw in some room in Congress Hall, Mr. Story's, I think, books containing canvass of propositions. It was about the 28th or 29th of December last when I saw them. I did not see any of the canal or letting boards in the room at this time. I think Mr. Story was in the room. My impression is that my price for sections 255 and 259 are about the same per yard. Should think 259 could be excavated as easily as 255; and that the cost per yard of excavating it would not vary much from 255. I know of no reason why section 255 was awarded to me instead of Mr. Payne; nor why 259 was awarded to Mr. Payne instead of myself. I learned after the allotment was made, that the policy which had been pursued was not to let more than $200,000 to one person or company unless it was in one section and could not be well divided. I did not give any intimation to any member of the Canal Board or Letting Board that I particularly wanted section 255 more than any other section; nor did I authorize any one to make such an intimation either in regard to that section or any other. I never had nor did I expect to grant to Mr. Seymour any aid whatever as a capitalist or otherwise in the furtherance or execution of any of his bargains or contracts, private or otherwise; never had any conversation with Mr. Seymour about loaning him any money, nor was or is he obligated to me in any pecuniary way, nor did I have any conversation with any one in Mr. Seymour's behalf on such a subject. Mr. Seymour is not now nor ever has been under the slightest obligation to me nor I to him. I had nor have no interest in any railroad in Canada, or in any road leading from St Louis to Cincinnati. I never knew which, whether section 225 or 259 was first awarded. I do not know that any member of the late Canal or Letting Board or any member of the Legislature, or that any State officer has any interest, direct or indirect, or ever had any contingent, prospective, or by way of commission in any contract awarded at the late lettings, nor do I know that any arrangement was ever made or any proposition ever offered by any contractor or proposer on any work, or by any persons in their behalf, or by any member or members of the late Canal or Letting Board, or of the Legislature, or by any State officer, or by any person or persons in their behalf, conjoint or several, by which any of the officers above-named should have any such interest in any such contract.

Sworn and subscribed GEORGE LAW.
this 4th day of Feb., 1852.
Before me, A. B. CONGER, Ch'n., &c.

DEPOSITION OF CHRISTOPHER MORGAN.

State of New-York, ss.—Christopher Morgan, being duly sworn, doth depose and say: I reside at Auburn and am a lawyer. I am the late Secretary of State, and was ex-officio a member of the late Canal Board. I neither was a bidder, nor was or am I interested in any bid or contract proposed or awarded at the late Canal lettings, directly or indirectly. I never was interested in or charged to advance the interest or claim of any proposer for any work; no person ever offered or proposed to offer me any compensation for obtaining any contract or advancing his interest in any bid, nor to my knowledge did so to any member of the Canal or Letting Board, or to any State officer. I never promised to any person that I would vote for him for any contract; when persons have said to me that they wished a contract, I have replied, many will be necessarily disappointed, and that I would vote for them if their bids were such as to entitle them to my vote. I never assented to either of the allotments that were proposed for the work; I had a partial consultation with Mr. Seymour as to the first proposed allotment; I saw it for the first time as it was finally presented to the members of the Canal Board; it was not presented for adoption, but only for inspection and consultation; there was no action taken by the Board, as it was not considered by Mr. Seymour as complete, but proposed as the subject of amendment and change. I had no joint consultation with Messrs. Mather, Follett, Chatfield and Seymour in regard to this allotment; Messrs. Mather, Follett, and I think Mr. Cook, presented their several allotments for their respective divisions, as modifications of Mr Seymour's; in regard to the second allotment, which was presented in three several parts, by Messrs Chatfield, Hunt and Cook, I was not consulted at all, and had no knowledge of it until it was presented to the Canal Board. I did not vote for it, neither was any final vote taken on its merits.

There was no summing of the amount of this second allotment, nor was there anything stated in regard to this except that it was less than the engineers' estimate; I offered the resolution of the 22d of Dec. referring the allotment to the letting Board; Mr. Church submitted some remarks in favor of letting the work to the lowest bidder—who was competent and responsible, and while he was speaking I drew up the resolution which was adopted that day; I designed in that resolution to delegate the powers of the Canal Board to the letting Board; Mr. Mather requested me to amend the resolution so as to bring the contracts back to the Canal Board, for the approval of the contracts, I declined to do so, and requested him to vote for it as it was; I placed implicit confidence in the letting Board, that they would comply with the requisitions of the Canal Board, as was expressed in the resolution; I cannot say that there was any discussion about the delegation of powers, or the necessity of the contracts being sent back to the Canal Board or approval; I think there was no discussion on Mr Chatfield's resolution, offered on the 26th of Dec.; he was requested to lay it on the table, for the reason that there was not a full Board; I have no knowledge as to the manner in which the letting Board proceeded to the execution of the task assigned to them. This resolution was designed to give the letting Board the same discretionary power that the law conferred on them and the Canal Board. I supposed the letting Board would give the contracts, having a discretionary reference to the competency and responsibility of the contractor, his ability to perform the work within the time required by law, the responsibility of the guarantee, and the price proposed; I mean that taking all these things into consideration, that they would let work to such persons as would best promote the interests of the State and ensure the completion of the canal; I considered then and now that on these questions they were the exclusive judges; I drew the resolution so as to prevent the contracts going back to the Canal Board; in my opinion the law did not necessarily require that the contracts should be given to the lowest bidders, and it was not my intention in the resolution to require the letting Board necessarily to give the contracts to the lowest bidder; I think that if the contracts had been given to the lowest bidder, that the enlargement of the Canal would have cost the State more than it will under the present lettings, even allowing the securities offered to be responsible, because I believe in no instance has the bond of the security been collected; and further, because experience has shown that when contracts have been let at a price such as would not enable the contractor to complete his contract, extra allowances have been made by the Legislature and by the Canal Board, so as to increase the cost beyond that at which responsible contractors would have taken the work in the first place. The object of advertising the work was to see at what price responsible men would take the work. I regard the engineer's estimate as the best test of what the work would cost.

When two or more bidders presented themselves, equally competent and responsible to do the work, and within the time required by law, and offering securities equally responsible, I would have given the work to the highest bidder, if in my judgment the work could not have been done at a less price than that which the highest bidder proposed, and because I would be confident that if given to the lowest bidder, and he lost money on his contract, the Legislature would give him relief; I do not think that the cost of the Canal Enlargement will under the present contracts exceed the engineers' estimates, and the ten per cent. as above allowed by the law, in consequence of the classification of hard pan and quick-sand; I have no particular knowledge of the extent or the existence of hard-pan and quick-sand along the line of canal; I opposed the insertion of these items in the classification; the form of the contracts was presented to the Board, examined carefully and adopted; I think I have known cases where parties who have not been necessarily losers on their original contracts, who have applied to the Legislature and obtained the passage of laws by which large sums have been awarded in addition to their contract prices; I think the Canal Board have felt compelled to make awards in favor of contracts, in consequence of the peculiar phraseology of laws for their relief where otherwise they would not have rendered such awards; I have no knowledge that any member of the late Canal or Letting Board, or of the Legislature, or that any State officer has any interest, direct or indirect, or ever had any prospectively, or by way of commission, or in any other way, in any of the contracts awarded at the late lettings, with the exception of Senator Dimmick, whose resignation was filed in the office of the Secretary of State before the contracts were executed, and I believe before the bids were opened; it was handed to me by Lieut. Gov. Church, as I believed; I proposed to take up the work, commencing at the first section, vote upon it, and order the contract to be made up, and to proceed with each successive section; I told the Board that I believed it was the only practicable way of disposing of the contracts before the 1st of January, and that I had no allotment to make, but that I was ready, at any time, to vote as above.

CHRISTOPHER MORGAN.
Sworn and subscribed, this 9th day of Feb., 1852, before me, A. B CONGER, Chairman, &c.

DEPOSITION OF PATRICK SHORT.

State of New-York, ss—Patrick Short, being duly sworn, doth depose and say: I reside at Buffalo and am a contractor; I was a bidder at the late lettings with McCabe and Devereux, also of Buffalo; no other persons have an interest with us in the contract we got; our guarantors on the proposals were Israel T. Hatch and Dean Richmond; neither of them had or have any interest in our bid; we were bidders on the independent line, and on pretty much all the work between Tonawanda and Buffalo; we never offered a man a dollar and no one ever asked us to give anything to get us work; McCabe and Devereux looked at the work and put in the bids; I heard them say, after the lettings were over, that they did not expect George Law's section; that they had put in too low; they put in, I think, for embankment at 16 cents, although one of them estimated it was worth 20 cents; we got section 360; I got a letter from E. G. Spalding, saying that I was on the slate on a Saturday, and that if it did not get kicked over before Monday, he thought I would get through; I afterwards got a telegraph, saying that I must come down and take care of my traps, and bring my bail along; I do not know who sent it; I got letters of introduction from Hon. Joseph G. Maston to Mr. Chatfield, and one from Isaac Sherman to Lieut. Governor; I do not know that anybody aided me in getting the contract; I never solicited any one to get any for me; I came to see if I could not make some arrangements; I intended to stop a week, but only staid till night, when I got so disgusted with what I saw that I went home; I saw the people rushing about; I know nothing else about any other contracts; I told Mr. Spalding that I would give him a lift to Congress next fall, and hoped he would help me a little; I knew he was a politician and was acquainted with some of the big guns at Albany; I understood he was a bidder also in a company; I told him I understood he made promises to people that if they would vote the Whig ticket last Fall he would help them to work on the Canals; he laughed and said nothing. P. SHORT.

Sworn and subscribed this 11th day of February, 1852, before me, A. B. CONGER, Ch'n, &c.

DEPOSITION OF ANDREW B DICKINSON.

State of New-York, ss.—Andrew B. Dickinson, being duly sworn, doth depose and say: I reside at Hornby, Steuben Co.; am a farmer. I have an interest in contracts awarded at the late lettings, to wit: in locks Nos. 11 and 12, Oswego Canal, in section No. 203, and in the Black River improvement. The contract for the locks is in my own name; I was a bidder therefor. Section 203 was bid for by George Smith, and the Black River improvement by W. W. Wright. I became interested with Mr. Wright after he had put in his proposition. I do not know what others, beside Messrs. Niven and Smith, are interested in the contract. My interest is one-third, and I have an assignment from Wright for it. I became interested before the allotment was proposed by Messrs. Seymour and Mather. I advocated Mr. Beech's claim before this, though I had no interest in it, either direct or indirect. I ceased to do so after I became interested in Mr. Wright's proposition.

I thought from what I could see and learn that the Whigs would succeed in getting but very little work, and that the probability of the whole thing going over to the next year was very great. I therefore looked about among my Democratic friends, who had made propositions, to see if there were any with whom I could get an interest. I talked with Mr. Seymour about work, and could get but little satisfaction from him. I was then interested in my own bids as aforesaid, and with George Smith in all of his, which were in amount about $1,000,000. I had conversation with all the Whig members of the Board. They gave me no encouragement that they would do anything for me. I had no conversation about the work with Messrs. Follett and Mather, or Church and Chatfield. I never was present at the making of any of the allotments, or at any caucus or any meeting of the Canal or Letting Boards. I did not see or know any of the allotments until they were made public.

While Messrs. Church and Chatfield were endeavoring with the Whig members of the Board to make an allotment, I think I mentioned to Mr. Hunt, the Treasurer, that I would like to see Mr. Wright get that work. I did not request Mr. Hunt to speak to Mr. Cook, and I did not speak at all to Mr. Cook about it; I did not tell Mr. Cook that I had an interest in Mr. Wright's bid, and I never solicited Mr. Cook's aid for that or any other work. Mr. Cook and myself are personal friends, and I believe he would have awarded me as much work as I was entitled to without my asking his aid. Mr. Seymour informed me, after the letting was over, that he and Mr. Cook both advocated Mr. Beach's, and, I think, Mr. Payne's bid, against Mr. Wright's, and that it was handed over to Messrs. Follett and Mather, to give to their Democratic friends. I do not know that any member of the late Canal or Letting Boards has any interest, directly or indirectly, in any of the contracts awarded, nor do I believe that they, or either of them, have any, nor do I know of any facts which would ground a suspicion of fraudulent dealing against any or either of them. I never was informed by any member of either Board, that the price of quicksand in Mr. Wright's bid must be reduced, in order that the contract should be awarded to him; neither did I know of it until it was all over. Mr. Wright never consulted me about it.

A. B DICKINSON

Sworn and subscribed this 28th day of January, 1852. A. B. CONGER, Ch'n, &c.

DEPOSITION OF FRANCIS H. RUGGLES.

State of New-York, ss.—Francis H. Ruggles, being duly sworn, says: I reside in the city of New-York; am publisher of a newspaper; I was Auditor of the Canal Department up to the 5th January last, and during the canal lettings, and was Clerk of the Canal Board. I was not a bidder at the recent lettings, nor was I interested in any bid; I have never received any interest in any contract let by the Letting Board. I was offered interests in several contracts if I would assist in getting such contracts. I never accepted any such proposition; never was offered any compensation in any other form. I interested myself for quite a number of bidders who were my friends, to solicit a favorable consideration of their bids, and spoke to every member of the Canal Board on the subject; I expressed myself in the same way that I would to procure an appointment or a favor for a friend—that such a person (naming him) was a good contractor, and if his bid was right, I hoped he would get a good contract; I solicited both for Whigs and Democrats. I never held out, nor do I know of any one else holding out, to any member of the Canal or Letting Board any inducement whatever of benefit to them individually, nor was I requested to do so by any bidder; I interested myself zealously in behalf of Mr. Payn, to get the work on the Black River improvement, and he failed in getting it. my object was to procure a place for a clerk then in my office: Mr. Payn agreed, if successful, that he would let said clerk have such an interest in the contract as I should say was right; I expected said clerk would be discharged by my successor, and I wished to provide for him, other clerks of mine bid for work, and I tried to get contracts for them; none of them got contracts; I never knew of any one asking or receiving commissions for aiding in getting contracts,

contract on any public work; was a bidder at the recent Canal lettings on sections in the western part of the State; no contract was awarded to me on any of my bids; I met Mr. Seymour in the street and went, at his request, to his room in Congress Hall; he wished to give some work on the Genesee Valley Canal to some person in Cattaraugus County, whose bid was, in his judgment, too high, and inquired of me whether I thought some arrangement could be made with some of the bidders in Allegany County, by which they might unite their interest in some way with such person; I do not remember what my reply was; I think I told him that it could probably be arranged with those men; I did not see any of them and never troubled myself about it; from the time that Mr. Follett first proposed an allotment, there was a scene of crimination and recrimination; I do not know that any moneys were raised by or among the bidders for the purpose of acting on or breaking down any allotments.

Ethan C. Clarke, of Lyons, an Engineer, testified chiefly about making estimates. I invariably advised persons about proposing for work to bid high, as there had been a great deal of work let in Wayne county at beggarly prices, and it is much more agreeable for the engineers to have to do with contractors who are making something on their work.

Elijah Ennis, of Palmyra, Wayne Co., a contractor, bid for work, and got the contracts for sections 236, 241, 242, 243 and 245; has several partners. I was in Albany part of the time from the 18th of Nov. to 31st December last; I never conversed with any of the members of the Canal or Letting Board, in regard to my propositions or those in which I was interested, except Mr. Stillson; when I first learned that the Subordinate Board were to let the work. I asked Mr. Stillson to give me work on the propositions for 246 to 250, a statement of which I submitted to him on paper; he made no reply. I never gave Mr. Stillson any compensation, or benefit or interest of any kind, or for any of the bids or contracts proposed or awarded to me.

Geo. W. Baldwin, of Rome, Oneida Co., a Clerk for the Superintendent of Repairs on Section Six, bid for the work on Sections 256, 257, 258, 260, and two others. A contract was awarded to me on Section 258; it was not given to me, however; on the 30th of December last, I received a telegraphic communication from Mr. Kellogg, requesting me to come to Albany by the first train; I did so, and got there about 3½ o'clock in the afternoon; I went up to Congress Hall to see Mr. Kellogg, and met him on the steps of the hotel; he informed me that they had made use of my bid on Section 258; I asked him then who he meant by "they," he said he did not know; that Mr. Abell was the negotiator in the business; he then remarked that the Board had given it to those men of whom he pretended to be ignorant; and said that we will try and get what we can for you; that I could not get it, (the contract on my bid;) and that if I could get any thing from those men, it would be all clear gain; he then wished me to go up into Mr. Abell's room, and see him; he took me up, and introduced me as the man to whom the contract had been awarded; that is, on his bid; Mr. Abell informed me that they had made use of my bid through my friend Mr. Kellogg, that is, through his advice; and remarked that he had done so because it was the best one; that they could have used others without any compensation; I asked Mr. Abell to whom the contract was going; he said to some four or five poor, worthy men, who were not able to pay anything for it, but he supposed that they would have to pay me enough to cover my expenses. I then turned to Mr. Kellogg to see if he knew to whom it was a going, and he said he did not know. Mr. Abell or myself (I cannot now recollect which) asked how much I ought to be paid. He then proposed that fifty dollars should be sufficient; I told him that that would not be enough, nor cover my expenses in going to look at the section, putting in and making out the bids, &c. Mr. Kellogg and Abell then conversed privately together, and Mr. Abell said they would give twenty five dollars more; I told him if that was all I could have, I supposed I would take it. I then went up into a room above with Mr. Abell; the door was locked; when Mr. Abell rapped we were let in, and the door was locked again. There were several persons in the room; I was not introduced to them, nor they to me; I heard some of their names called; Mr. Story was one, Mr. Robert Christy, Mr. Law, were others; I did not learn the remaining names. Mr. Abell went to the table, got a paper, and told me that was the assignment; I read it; it was to David Palmer, of New-York, and I made up my mind I would not sign it; I suspected then that my bids were going to George Law & Co., of whom I had heard so much, and thought if these were the *poor, worthy men* that I would not sign it for seventy-five dollars. I told Mr. Abell that I would not execute the papers, that I would go below and see my friend Mr. Barber; he objected, and said he would have Mr. Barber come up, I told him I preferred to go below; I took my hat, unlocked the door, passed out and they locked the door after me. I went down into the hall, and met Kellogg with Messrs. Ray and Barber. I told them I had made up my mind, I would not make the assignment, that from what I had seen above, the contract was going to the Law company, and that I would not sign away such a good contract for the pitiful sum of seventy-five dollars. Kellogg said no matter, if it is going to them, do it be a tool and throw away seventy five dollars; it is all you can get. He said if you do not take it, it will not help you; you can't get the contract; the Board will alter it; they don't mean you to have it, and will give it to others. Ray and Barber said the same thing. Kellogg said I must do it, it would raise the devil in Oneida county with the contracts given there; if I did not do it Abell and the rest of them would think it was through our influence, that is, of Kellogg, Ray, and Barber, that I did not, and that they would break up some of our contracts in Oneida county. I said if it was so, and I must otherwise hurt my friends in Oneida county, I would sign it; he said, I will go and see Schoolcraft, and he will make them pay you more; I then went up alone, rapped at the door, they unlocked it, let me in, and locked the door again. I told Mr. Abell I would execute the assignment, and I did so. I then first discovered the contract was there, it was signed by all the members of the Board and awaited my signature. I signed it, and Abell gave me his check for seventy-five dollars.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1852.

☞ The Second Edition of the *Evening Times*, published every day at 3 o'clock P. M., and served to subscribers for *One Cent*, contains a full and complete list of the *Arrivals at all the Hotels*, up to the latest hour.

The Canal Contracts.

The whole State has been excited for some weeks past by rumors of stupendous frauds in the recent awarding of Contracts for the Completion of the Erie Canal Enlargement. The matter has been very thoroughly investigated by a Special Committee of the Legislature, and the testimony they have taken was submitted to that body day before yesterday. Knowing the general anxiety of the public to learn the result of this protracted inquest, we have procured a copy of the testimony taken, the most important parts of which we have laid exclusively before the readers of the *Times* this morning. Among the depositions given will be found those of GEORGE LAW, Esq., of this City, Hon. CHRISTOPHER MORGAN, late Secretary of State, and other gentlemen well known throughout the State. We have also given a summary of the less important depositions taken by the Committee. These documents will enable the public to form their own opinions as to the justice of the charges that have been made.

Quarantine.

"New-York is a great State, and as Americans we glory in her might and prosperity; but she had better restrain her propensity to interfere with the rights of New-Jersey, or she may learn a lesson she little expects. The despised Press of New-Jersey could, if compelled by the necessity of self-defense, deprive her of millions of her revenue, and through this, her tenderest point, force her to honorable terms. We are patient and long-enduring, but we warn them to beware."—*Trenton (N. J.) American.*

If this be a fair specimen of the despised Press of New-Jersey, it is less despicable than its undue humility would seem to show. There is good cause for binding it over to keep the peace. The Empire State is evidently in jeopardy. It will never do in the world to ask favors of our excitable neighbor; for untold terrors are meted out to us in the recesses of hearts sympathetic with the editor of the *True American*; and they are to be visited upon the head of this mighty and prosperous State at the very shortest notice.

The immediate provocation of the *American's* ire is found in the humble petition and prayer of certain citizens of New-York for permission to locate the Quarantine on the desert beach of Sandy Hook. The same petition has been before presented to the New-Jersey Legislature. We are not aware, however, that any such spasmodic fits of patriotism have been heretofore elicited; and we think it may be confidently asserted that they have not been, or we should have witnessed preparations in the State of New-York for a fierce internecine war. And of a verity it is hard to see the precise *casus belli*.

Since the main constituent of national prosperity is the increase of population by the channel of immigration, the proportion of merit due to New-York must be extremely large. We have imported life and death together. The city has been the lazar-house of the Union. We have borne the burden of the poverty as well as the disease of the unemployed emigrant. Until the hour that he has become able to go elsewhere and repay his livelihood with labor, the cost and risk of his maintenance have fallen exclusively upon the treasury of this city. We have had a monopoly of the expense and peril; the whole country has had the benefit in the influx of profitable producers and consumers.

This is the general look of the question. The special one is upon this wise:

The Station at present is upon an exceedingly valuable and beautiful slope of Staten Island, which would instantly become highly desirable for private residences, were the pest-house located elsewhere. Those now living in the vicinity do so in constant dread of the fearful plagues which have swept away Doane, and Butler, and Rand, and their patients by dozens, within the last month or two. Property for which natural position and advantages have done everything, is consequently depreciated to merely nominal prices, and, in fact, shut out of the market. On the other hand, New-Jersey owns a long barren reach of sand, at the Hook, admirably suited by distance from the City and location for a Quarantine Station, and suited for nothing else under the sun. Those acquainted with the topography, well know that there is there no adjacent population to inhale the pestilence; no property to be robbed of value. Governor Fort, of New-Jersey, whose residence is in the County of which the Hook is a miniature Cape Cod, decidedly approves of the cession, because he is aware of the worthlessness of the ground ceded. The better informed of the press, including the *State Gazette*, have no distinct objection. And it is a petition so reasonable; the object craved is so valueless to New-Jersey, and so valuable to New-York, that we are amazed that the *American* should deem a threat of hostilities justified by the premises. Or, perhaps, that chivalrous sheet is not in genuine earnest. We tremblingly trust not.

The Knight of the Iron Crown.

Information is sadly wanted of the why and wherefore of Chevalier Hulsemann's proceedings at the South. He has been these two months perambulating the Southern States, now receiving the honors of a charivari at Mobile or New-Orleans; now turning up at Savannah; anon appearing at Charleston; and as suddenly re-inflicting himself upon the good folk at Savannah. It is certainly irregular; certainly eccentric. The precedent is a bad one. Such doings have put some we wot of in unpleasant predicaments. Mr. Brace was stowed away in a Hungarian lock-up for impertinent investigations. Mr. Lawrence was thought hardly of for a sentimental journey into Ireland. And we fancy that Mr. McCurdy, were he to travel about among the Magyars without our Viennese Consul, Mr. Schwarz, to attend him, might presently receive an inevitable invitation to go about his business.

Let no one rashly suppose that the circumstances are not parallel. Mr. Hulsemann, Knight of the rueful countenance as he is, is no Quixote. He is making himself prodigiously busy in our disaffected provinces of South Carolina and Georgia. That he entertains any other than the most amiable feelings towards American unity we may readily believe. Had he influence it would undoubtedly be exerted to thwart that embodiment of Unionism, and special personal foe, Mr Webster. What long scores of merited shame and mortification might be expurged by re-exciting the Secession and Southern Union cries! It would be the balm of Gilead to the pride of the unhorsed diplomatist. Who shall assure us that some such notion, vain and impracticable as it doubtless is, is not at the bottom of all this running to and fro in the land, and curious spying-out thereof! How far may the Southern craving for direct trade with Europe, and the proposed connection of Austria with the Zolverein be made instrumental in such a scheme! Kossuth is looked upon by the South with undisguised coldness, if not dislike: what share may the Chevalier have had in creating this state of feeling? Certainly, while the Magyar has labored at the North, making friends at every step, the Austrian has been excessively stirring at the South, and whether or not we may set down the thrifty growth of anti-Kossuth sentiments to a logical or merely accidental sequence, is a question for thoughtful examination.

One thing is tolerably certain, that Mr. Hulsemann had better read his commission, which names him Chargé *near* the Cabinet of Washington, and hasten back to his post. People will look suspiciously at these eccentric excursions. The presence of the formidable Secretary at the Capital may make the atmosphere unwholesome for the minions of absolutism; but it is their business to breathe it, and not their business to change it for any more congenial air. It is a hard case, if our envoys at Vienna are to be caged up, like criminals, and not permitted to dance at Schwarzenburg's *soirées*; while Hulsemann goes privateering about the country in pursuit of we know not what objects.

The Opera.

We have watched, with much interest, the progress of musical taste in our City, and are glad to see that the Opera is becoming an entertainment which the body of the people is taking into its own custody. The American character needs the infusion. It has energy enough. Let the harmonies play along its nerves and attune its roughness.

We have been called an unmusical nation, engrossed by trade; and there was truth in the charge. Not because the elements of melody did not repose in the American soul, but because time and opportunity had not called them forth. The foundations of our national existence have been so recently laid, that we have had time for little else than rearing the superstructure. The decorations will come by-and-by. Sculpture and Poesy, Music, Printing, and Belles-Lettres, will lend their embellishments, when zeal for the common wants of life, for the urgent necessities of the day, for those things which make life flexible, and comforts thickly clustering, shall subside. This necessity over, then, the ideal life begins to shadow forth its lovely forms. It is idle to say that, as a people, we are deficient in the musical instinct. The wild enthusiasm with which we rushed to greet the Northern Nightingale—fresh from the land of the Aurora Borealis—redeems us from the imputation. Where eight or nine thousand people gather night after night, at unaccustomed prices, to list to the warbling of Jenny Lind, there is, at least, some appreciation of music. The crowds that have attended the offerings of those excellent operatic companies, which have so recently been among us,—some of whom yet linger—show that a great musical artist will always, in New-York, meet cordial welcome. Indeed an opera does not require, with us, as in the old countries, the attractions of the ballet, to aid in its support. On the contrary, we think we indicate the general sense, when we say, that in Meyerbeer's *Robert Le Diable*, which has been recently enacted to such crowded houses, the audience would have preferred the omission of the ballet altogether.

The coming of Jenny Lind to us, her love of our country, and her protracted stay, and the enthusiastic reception we have given the high artists of the Opera, are likely to mark an epoch. As a general thing, the great singers have not regarded America as worthy their attention. They have pursued an European round; London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, St. Petersburgh and the Italian cities. The transatlantic barbarians were not competent to appreciate, or able to pay. But the Swedish Songstress looked across the waters with a clearer vision; and the result has justified her judgment. Others will follow, and our prominent cities will take their places with the capitals of Europe, along the circle of musical visitation.

The taste with us has been supposed to reside with a few. But the people have resolved not to allow this delightful art to be the subject of monopoly. It belongs to all. They are likely to take hold of it with commercial zeal. To the accomplishment of this end, prices should be regulated so that all may attend. Fifty cents, we think, must be regarded as the outer limit. This is the price convenient to pay, which the people are willing to pay, and which, with a good company, will always insure a crowded attendance. Better thus than a high price and small audiences. Better for all—the manager, the artist, the hearers. At this price the Opera will be commended to the ears of the masses. A house of sufficient amplitude is, of course, necessary, to make this price remunerative. But that we have now, in some of our large theatres—or, if not, they will soon be enlarged to appropriate dimensions. Other structures of greater spaciousness will be likely, in due time, to be erected. Certainly, the extensive area of Castle Garden, for a summer campaign, will contain enough; and, with its cool sea breezes—its sunsets and moonlights—its moving panorama of cloud and wave and ship—and its gorgeous view—no more commodious or cheerful gathering-place could be desired.

We cannot allow this occasion to pass without paying a tribute of admiration to the noble company of singers who have, during the past year, given us so much pleasure. The sweet warblings and witchery of Bosio, the profound thunder of Marini, the exquisite softness and art of Salvi, and the superabundant volume and freshness of the handsome Bettini; but, above all, our especial favorites, Steffanone and Badiali. Steffanone, whose voice comes in perpetual sweetness from her velvet throat, and whose graceful acting never oversteps "the modesty of nature;" and Badiali, the king of actors. We have never seen one so equal to all emergencies, so free from faults, so gentlemanly always, so every way—in small as well as great things—the finished and perfect artist. He defies criticism. He constantly grows upon you. His voice is never affected by colds, but rich, sonorous, powerful, and always well attuned, with some of the wildest and at the same time most glorious tones that ever satisfied the ear. We should be sorry to lose these accomplished singers, even though Grisi and Sontag, Mario and Lablache, should fill our city with their melody.

It has been thought that our climate was not adapted to the graces of song, and that the zero atmosphere of its winter blasts was uncongenial with the delicacy of tone. Sorry are we, indeed, that this idea has, so recently, received confirmation, in the hoarseness which long embargoed, and, perhaps, has forever enfeebled, the liquid deliciousness of Benedetti's notes. But when we remember that Jenny Lind was cradled amidst the storms from the Baltic, that her voice comes to us from Scandinavian snows, and that Ole Bull practised his young bow almost within the roar of the Maelstrom, we see no occasion to fear that a northern clime is unfavorable, either to musical genius, or to the most extended compass or delicious quality of voice.

Whether the fact that musical prodigies have more frequently appeared in the genial South, is, as has been generally supposed, attributable to influence of temperature and balmy atmosphere, or to the greater prevalence of, and attention to, music, and the consequent stimulus and advantages for its cultivation, is a question which these two Northern Lights may help to illustrate.

☞ Mr. ANDREW STEVENS, who promised the world, some weeks ago, additional revelations concerning the authorship of the Astor-place riot, has written another letter, saying that "owing to his unskillfulness as a writer," the task takes more time than he anticipated. He promises the statement, however, next week,—a promise which he will be very careful not to redeem. He is evidently in pursuit of black mail under difficulties. Why it is that Mr. Forrest hesitates to pay him, is open, of course, to conjecture. It may be that he is so entirely conscious of his innocence that the threatened disclosures do not disturb his peace, and it may be, also, that he does not think the public likely to lend any special credit to Mr Stevens's statements. Whatever his motive, his unwillingness to pay out needlessly any more of his cash is quite natural, and will, we doubt not, in this case, be justified by the event.

That there is much to be made publicly known yet, about the causes of that disastrous riot, we have already declared our belief. Nor have we the slightest doubt that Mr. Stevens could enlighten the public a good deal, if he were put under constraint of law, upon that subject. He could probably explain the origin of the riot,—who sent from Philadelphia $800 for the purchase of "*jewels*" to be used on that occasion,—and to whom the transaction was intrusted. He could unquestionably show *by whose agency and procurement* eighteen or twenty citizens lost their lives on that night, and thus do what the public expected a coroner's inquest would at least *try* to do. But whether he will do all this or not, may be somewhat doubtful. Our own opinion is that he will not. The matter, however, is important enough to warrant some degree of interest on the part of the public, and even on the part of our legal authorities.

☞ Some months since it was announced that Capt. ALEXANDER V. FRAZER, of the Revenue service, well known to many of our citizens, formerly, when in command of this station, had been dismissed the service for violating the law abolishing flogging in the Navy—having inflicted corporeal chastisement upon one of his seamen on board the revenue cutter *Lawrence*, then stationed at San Francisco. Upon inquiry at the Department, it was found that the Captain had only been suspended,—not, however, for any charges preferred by his officers or crew, but because his log, which he had sent home, contained a narration of the infliction of the punishment referred to. Before Capt. F. had received intelligence of his suspension, he had availed himself of a leave of absence, and started for the Sandwich Islands, whence he shipped for home via Valparaiso and the Horn. It now appears from statements made by some of his subordinate officers, who have returned, that notification of the passage of the anti-flogging law, and officers' instructions thereon, did not reach San Francisco until after the punishment had been inflicted. Of course the Captain is not obnoxious to the law under these circumstances. The sailor who received the flogging had bitten off the nose of one of his messmates in a fight on the deck of the vessel. This statement is due to a much esteemed public officer, and will be gratifying to his numerous friends, both in the service and out of it.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Anti-Slavery in the Massachusetts Legislature

BOSTON, Thursday, March 11.

In the House of Representatives, to-day, Mr. HOAR, of Worcester, introduced a series of resolutions on Slavery, which declare that the principles upon which the permanence of the Union and the liberty of the citizens depend, have been put in hazard by the Compromise acts—that Congress had no right to involve free States in the shame or guilt of Slavery by Laws designed to countenance perpetuate or extend it—that Massachusetts yields to no others in attachment to the Union and the Constitution—that they will support the one and obey the other, and resist any measures which violate liberty, disturb the harmony, and endanger the existence of the Union—that the Fugitive Slave Law is unconstitutional, unjust, and oppressive, and ought to be speedily and for ever repealed—that Massachusetts protests against the delivering into Slavery of men found upon her soil, especially without due process of law and without trial by Jury, or a legally constituted judicial tribunal—and that Massachusetts expects her Senators and Representatives to conform to the principles of these resolutions.

It was voted to refer the resolutions to a Select Committee.

From Pittsburg—Railroad Celebration—Navigation, &c.

PITTSBURG, Thursday, March 11.

The Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad is completed to Massillon, and the Ohio opening celebration takes place to-day. The River is now in fine navigable order for the largest class steamers. The weather is delightful and business is brisk.

Mayor Guthrie has been dangerously ill for some weeks, but is slowly recovering.

Methodist Conference—Quartermaster General Jesup—Senator Marshall's Speech

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 11.

The Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church assembled to day in Georgetown. It was largely attended. Dr. Reese presided.

Quartermaster General Jesup will receive a severe handling next week, by the Members of the House, for excessive expenditures in his department—over the appropriations for the fiscal year.

The speech of Mr. Marshall, of California, in favor of Douglas, and defending the *Democratic Review*, creates considerable excitement among politicians.

Louisiana Democratic Convention—Cass for President.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 10.

The Democratic Convention assembled at Baton Rouge and declared Cass the first choice of the party in Louisiana, the vote being 101 for Cass to 72 for DOUGLAS. Mr. Buchanan was withdrawn, and his friends joined the Cass party. Resolutions were passed approving of the Democratic Platform of the last National Convention, and declaring that the party will vote for any nominee of the Baltimore Convention. A resolution declaring Douglas the second choice of the Convention was voted down. There was no harmony in the Convention, which adjourned *sine die* last evening.

New-Hampshire Election.

CONCORD, Thursday, March 11.

Concord yesterday elected 4 Coalitionists to the House of Representatives—no choice, 2. The result for Governor in 101 towns is, Martin (Dem.), 21,538; Sawyer (Whig), 17,149; Atwood (F. S.), 7,813. Martin's net gain thus far from last year is 3,529. He is probably elected by about 1,000 majority.

The Legislature stands, thus far, 126 Democrat to 105 Opposition.

The Ship Philenn—Disaster to the Ship Courier.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, March 10.

The schooner *Pocketas* came up to-day from the ship *Philenn* with a portion of the cargo and materials. The Captain thinks he will be able to save most of the cargo, if no storm occurs to break up the ship. She has not changed her position.

The ship *Courier*, which sailed from Hampton Roads on Monday, sprung a leak when 60 miles out, and was compelled to put back. She is waiting orders in the Roads, and if necessary to discharge she will probably go to Baltimore or New-York. Captain Dewey is in hopes that the leak is in the upper works, and can be stopped without discharging.

The Southern Mail—Texas News—Mail Robbery

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 11.

The Southern mail, as late as due, has come to hand.

Galveston dates to the 27th ult had been received at New-Orleans. The Legislature had passed bills incorporating the People's Line of Gulf Steamers, the Texas Railroad Company, and the Red River Railroad Company.

David Parkerson, a mail rider on the route from Washington to Abbeville, S. C., was arrested at Dawson's, Georgia, on the 21st ult., charged with robbing the mail under his care, at sundry times during the few past months. He made a full confession of his guilt.

Railroad Extension.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 11.

A large meeting was held this morning, at the Exchange, in favor of the proposed Railroad from the terminus of the York and Cumberland road to Sunbury. One hundred and fifty delegates were appointed to represent this city in the Convention to be held here next Saturday.

Centennial Anniversary of Berks County, Pa.—Railroad Accident.

READING, Thursday, March 11.

The Centennial Anniversary of old Berks county was celebrated to-day. A salute of one hundred guns was fired by the Ringgold Artillery.

A man named Sailor was run over by the cars to-day. One of his legs was cut off.

Louisiana Legislature.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 10.

The Citizens' Bank Bill was passed to-day, by a large majority over the Governor's Veto.

The Alabama at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, March 9.

The steamship *Alabama*, Capt. LUDLOW, arrived here in 62 hours from New-York.

The Steamer Southerner.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, March 11.

The steamship *Southerner* did not leave here till this (Thursday) morning.

XXXIId CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE.. WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 11.

Mr. MCREA presented the credentials of WALTER BROOKE, Senator elect from Mississippi, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. FOOTE.

Mr. BROOKE appeared, and was sworn.

Several petitions were presented.

AMERICAN CEMETERY IN MEXICO.

Mr. MASON, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill appropriating $3,000 to complete the purchase of a Cemetery near the City of Mexico, and for the burial therein of American officers and soldiers who have died, or who may hereafter die in that vicinity. The bill was considered and ordered to a third reading.

COLLINS' STEAMERS.

Mr. FISH presented two petitions from Buffalo, for further aid to Collins's line of steamers.

EXPENSES OF THE KOSSUTH RECEPTION.

The Senate then took the following resolution, offered some time since by Mr. SEWARD:

Resolved, That the expenses incurred in the reception and entertainment of Louis KOSSUTH and suite, during their late visit to the Capitol, be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, when approved by the Committee of Reception, to an amount not exceeding five thousand dollars.

Mr. MASON said he could not vote for the resolution in its present shape, for two reasons. First, it assumed that KOSSUTH came to Washington because he was invited by Congress, which was not the fact. The next object on was, that the expenses were to be paid out of the contingent fund and not by a regular appropriation, made by a joint resolution. He would vote for it, were put in that shape.

Mr. SEWARD said he was not tenacious of the form of the resolution; he cared not what particular language was used, so that the appropriation was made. He had consulted with several Senators, and they thought that the best way to do it was by a simple resolution, out of the Contingent Fund, though he would now be governed by what the friends of the matter determined. He would like to know which form the Hon. Senator from Massachusetts preferred?

Mr. DAVIS—I say, by a joint resolution.

Mr. SEWARD.—What does the Hon. Senator from Michigan say?

Mr CASS.—I think I would vote for the appropriation if it were put in a joint resolution, but make no distinctive answer upon the matter. I will not vote for it in its present shape.

Mr. SEWARD—Well, the resolution had better be as it is.

Mr. BADGER said he hoped no Senator would object to the payment of this bill or the passage of this resolution as it now stands. KOSSUTH, he remarked, was received here by the Committee of the Senate alone; he was lodged and entertained here by the Senate Committee. It ought to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, for the House had nothing to do with his reception or entertainment. He had been here several days before any Committee of that body was appointed. He thought there was something appropriate in having this bill paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

Mr. BORLAND said that Mr. CLEMENS had given notice, the other day, that he would speak on this resolution, but as that gentleman was not now present, he would therefore move that the further consideration of this subject be postponed.

Mr. SEWARD hoped that the resolution would not be postponed.

Mr. CASS hoped that the resolution would be changed and that the bill be paid by an appropriation regularly made by a joint resolution.

Mr. BADGER said that he could see no propriety or necessity for sending this matter to the House. These expenses were incurred by no joint or concurrent action of the two Houses, or of the Committees of the two Houses. KOSSUTH was received here by the Senate Committee and conducted to a hotel, and he was there a week before the House appointed any Committee or moved in the matter. It was an expense incurred by the Senate, in pursuance of its order, with which the House had nothing to do, and the Senate may pay itself without consulting the House.

Mr. SHIELDS said he hoped the motion to postpone would not prevail. The person to whom the bill was due desired a decision at once, one way or the other. KOSSUTH was invited to this city by Congress. He came here and was received and entertained. What else could be done? A man just out of prison could not be expected to be well supplied with funds, and the Committee could not leave him in the street. Congress had commenced the work, and ought not to leave it unfinished. You ought either to stop before you begin, or not stop till you end. (Laughter.) Congress, having gone so far, ought not to stop now. He considered that the bill ought to be paid out of the contingent fund, and not by a joint resolution. A joint resolution could not pass Congress.

Mr. SEWARD said that the Executive was not consulted by the Committee, and what they had done was what had been recommended.

Mr. PRATT considered that this bill ought to be paid by an appropriation made in the usual and regular manner, and not by attempting to cover it up in the contingent and secret expenses of the Senate. Here was an appropriation of $5,000 to pay a certain bill. Ought not this bill, as well as all other claims respecting it to undergo the scrutiny of a Committee of the Senate? ought not the items of this large bill to be examined by some one? It would be to him, if not to the country, a matter of curiosity to see the items of a bill by which $5,000 was expended in thirteen days, at a public tavern in the City of Washington. He thought the Committee ought to have asked an appropriation before these expenses were increased.

Mr. SHIELDS could not see the propriety of thus displaying the items of the bill, unless it were to disgrace and belittle KOSSUTH, the man whom the Senate had invited. When a man invites a guest to his table, he does not expect that guest to bring his provisions with him.

Mr. PRATT.—When I invite a man to my table, I first see that I have the means to entertain him. KOSSUTH was not my guest; he was the guest of the Committee, who ought, before incurring his expenses, to have asked for the means by which they could legitimately have entertained him.

Mr. SHIELDS.—KOSSUTH was the guest of the nation, and as such was the guest of every man in the nation. He thought it but a very small business for the Senate to engage in the examination of the different articles used by their guest, for the purpose of publishing it to the world. He would as soon think of treating a guest at his own table in that manner, as KOSSUTH.

Mr. BERLAND referred to the fact that in the debate on the resolution of welcome a proposition to provide for the expenses of KOSSUTH was voted down, as it was considered an indignity to mention money in connection with his name. It was not pretended that this $5,000 was to pay the expenses of KOSSUTH alone, but it included those of his suite. Now, the Senate had positively and gravely, by solemn vote, refused to welcome that suite, or include them in any resolution of invitation of welcome; and why was the Senate to pay the expenses of persons whom they had repudiated as unworthy of an invitation of welcome?

Mr. UPHAM insisted that the items of this large bill should be known and examined.

Mr. SHIELDS said the resolution required the bill to be approved by the Committee.

Mr. MASON said he was mistaken in saying that KOSSUTH had not been invited to Washington. He had forgotten the joint resolution of welcome to the country, and the Capitol; the expenses ought to be paid, but ought to be paid in a direct and open manner.

Mr. CLARKE said he would vote for the postponement; he thought that courtesy to the Senator from Alabama required that much. Should that motion be rejected, he would vote for the payment of the bill, but only by a joint resolution, and no out of the contingent fund. Gov. KOSSUTH was the guest of the nation, and he would vote by a joint resolution to defray the expenses of his entertainment, without requiring the items.

Mr. MASON considered that the gracefulness of an act constituted half its merit—he had opposed all the initiative steps which led to the matter now before the Senate. He never had any of the KOSSUTH fever; he had condemned all that had been done in his honor, and had no respect for the whole proceeding; but, he thought this bill ought to be paid, and no haggling policy ought to be pursued. It was now no question of honor to KOSSUTH, but one touching the honor of the Senate, whether they would pay for the entertainment of their guest.

Mr. PRATT observed that, he could not see why, or how, the honor of the Senate was involved in this matter, no one objected to paying the expenses, but KOSSUTH had no connection with the matter now. He had been received and entertained; all that was necessary to honor him had been done. He had now left us. He does not present this bill; it is presented by the tavern-keeper, one of our own citizens, who furnished the articles ordered by the Committee of the Senate. What impropriety could there be in the Senate, by a committee or otherwise, inquiring whether the bill was just and proper? Accounts for all other articles furnished to the Senate, or by its order, were carefully examined and inquired into, before they were paid—and why should not this?

Mr. ATCHISON was in favor of paying the bill. Whether the money came out of one fund or another, it was public money, and when this bill was paid, he supposed it would be the last of intervention—at least he hoped so. If it was made a joint resolution, it would go to the House, and innumerable speeches on every variety of subjects would be made upon it.

The question was then taken on the motion to postpone the subject, and rejected.

Mr. CASS moved to amend, by making the resolution a joint one, requiring the action of the House. He referred to the Jeffersonian doctrine of specific appropriations in all cases, and hoped it would be adhered to in this case.

Mr. MANGUM said he would like to know how specific appropriations could be made in this case. Were they to appropriate so much for a dozen of Cologne, and so much for each of the separate articles in a Hotel bill. He had always looked upon all these KOSSUTH proceedings with perfect contempt, and hoped a national vessel would never again be sent for a mere revolutionary mover, who was entirely undeserving the honor.

Mr. CASS replied contending that the contingent fund was appropriated for certain purposes, and all money should be taken from the Treasury under specific appropriations.

Mr. RUSK asked if this bill of a hotel keeper was to be paid out of the Contingent Fund, why could not any of the numerous private claims which were known to be meritorious be paid in the same manner.

The debate was then continued by Messrs. DAVIS, PRATT and BORLAND, when

Mr. SEWARD said that Gov. KOSSUTH was taken to the hotel by the Committee, and when he was going away, he (Gov. KOSSUTH) offered to pay the bill but was instructed not to do so.

Mr SOULE asked if the Senate Committee had incurred this expense alone?

Mr SHIELDS—Solely and entirely.

Mr. SOULE then said he would vote against the amendment.

The question was then taken on Mr. Cass's amendment, and rejected, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs Bayard, Borland, Bradbury, Brodhead, Cass, Clarke, Davis, Downs, Grier, King, McRae, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Upham—16

NAYS—Messrs Atchison, Badger, Bell, Brooke, Chase, Dodge of Wis., Dodge of Iowa, Fish, Hamlin, James, Jones of Tenn., Jones of Iowa, Mangum, Seward, Shields, Smith, Soule, Stockton, Sumner, Underwood, Wade—21

Mr. BORLAND said he would vote against the resolution, because of its form, and not because he thought the bill ought not to be paid.

The original resolution was then agreed to.

YEAS—31

NAYS—Messrs. Borland, Cass, Clarke, Mason, Morton, Pratt—6

After an Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 11.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL

The House voted on the motion of Mr. JOHNSON, of Tenn., to lay on the table the resolution of Mr. STANLY to close the debate on the Homestead bill to-day, at 3 o'clock, and decided the question in the affirmative—ayes 121, nays 39.

Mr. FLORLIN moved, that from to-morrow, the Homestead bill be postponed until Tuesday week, so that in the meantime the Deficiency and Capitol Extension bill may be considered. This was unanimously agreed to; when the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Homestead bill.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Cal., declared his purpose to reply to Mr. BRECKENRIDGE, and proceeded to defend Judge DOUGLAS from the attacks of that gentleman. The nomination of DOUGLAS in California was a most significant fact. There is scarcely any part of the United States that is not there represented; therefore the best and truest expression of national sentiment comes from that State. It is great, unprejudiced, national, and of the highest authority.

Mr BRECKENRIDGE denied that his remarks were the result of conversation with the friends of anybody, and if he knew himself, he was the man to put in the breach while others remain in the background.

Mr. MARSHALL said the attack was natural, for if BUTLER should be elected President, BRECKENRIDGE would be appointed to the post of Attorney-General, an office once filled by the gentleman's grandfather. He accused Mr. BRECKENRIDGE of a malignant and ruinous design to injure DOUGLAS, and acknowledged in response to a question, put by Mr. PENN, that he furnished the *Republic* newspaper with the article containing a number of charges against Mr. BUCHANAN, and which would make a stump speaker two years to answer.

Mr BELL adverted to the various schemes and measures which gentlemen had brought forward to save the country.

Mr. CABLE, of Ohio, argued to show man's inalienable connection with the earth—his title to the same; and he supported the Homestead bill on the broad principle that it would do more for the interest of this Government and the millions born and unborn, than any other measure.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.....ALBANY, Thursday, March 11.

Bills were reported severally to incorporate Building Associations; to incorporate rural cemeteries; and to change the name of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Genesee.

Mr. VANDERBILT reported adversely on the claim of W. W. NILES for damages for the destruction of his property in Queens County.

The Binghamton Railway was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. BEEKMAN introduced a bill for revising and publishing the laws of the State.

The debate on the Colonization bill was resumed.

The question when the Committee rose yesterday was on striking out the enacting clause.

Mr. TABER offered an amendment, so that no colored persons can be sent off under the bill not now in the State. Adopted.

The finances of the State were discussed at some length by Senators MORGAN, VAN SCHOONHAVEN and MCMURRAY. The Committee then reported progress.

It was made the Special Order for Monday at 12 o'clock.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Thursday, March 11.

Mr. HUTCHINSON reported favorably on the bill to permit the County Judges to exchange. Also, on the bill to incorporate the Association for the exhibition of the Industry of all Nations. Ordered to a third reading.

Mr. UNDERWOOD reported favorably on the bill relative to Insurance Companies; Mr. JOHNSON, on the bill for incorporating the Trustees of the fund for the relief of aged and infirm clergy of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and Mr. BERRY, on the bill relative to the fire limits of Brooklyn.

REPORTS, &c.

Mr. HUTCHINS, favorably on the bill to allow County Judges to exchange.

Also, the bill to incorporate the Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations.

Mr. HATFIELD moved that this bill be ordered to a third reading. Agreed to.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, by bill for the relief of John Hartman.

Mr. VAN SANTVOORD, favorably on the bill to amend the Revised Statutes concerning crimes and their punishments, with amendments.

Mr. UDDERWOOD, favorably on the bill in relation to Insurance Companies, accompanied by a written report.

Mr. WEBB, the bill to amend the act for the erection of the Library Building. Amended as instructed by a vote of the House yesterday.

Mr. A. SMITH moved to amend by striking out the provision in relation to the extension of the Capitol. Carried.

Mr. SAYLES, in favor of printing, 10,000 copies of the Report of the Joint Select Committee on Canal Frauds.

Mr. STILLWELL moved 5,

VOLCANIC ERUPTION AT THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—On the 7th of August last, light was observed on the top of Maunaloa, at first appearing like a lamp, but which continued to increase until it became so large as to be visible from all parts of Hawaii, and even from the elevated parts of Maui and Oahu. It is reported that vessels at sea noticed two points from which the light emanated, and it is quite probable that another eruption, similar to the extensive one of 1843, may follow these preliminary indications. Since writing the above, we have received the following from our correspondent, dated Hilo, 12th August, 1851: "The great crater on Maunaloa, that was generally thought to be extinct, is now in action. For a few days a heavy quite extinct, is now in action. For a few days a heavy cloud, having the appearance of smoke, has been observed to hover over the summit of the mountain. Last night the mountain stood out in bold relief, unobstructed by clouds or mist, and presented a sublime and awfully grand appearance, belching forth flames and cinders, that again fell in showers at a distance. The heavy bank of smoke that lowered over its top, presented the appearance of the mountain itself poised upon its apex. It is possible that another eruption may take place, like that of 1843, and liquid lava be seen flowing down its sides."—*Polynesian.*

At the Forty-Fifth Commencement of the University of Maryland, on Tuesday, there were 60 graduates.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company**—Office No. 66 Beaver-st.—CAPITAL STOCK $200,000—SHARES, $100 EACH.—The Books of Subscription for Stock in this Company are now opened at their Office, where parties desirous of becoming interested, may procure Stock, Pamphlets of Organization, and By-Laws, and any information relative to the objects and prospects of the Company. This enterprise commends itself to the confidence of capitalists, the Company having in possession one of the most valuable mines in California, located on Wood's Creek, near the city of Sonora, Tuolumne County, and having nearly complete an engine and stamp work of the largest class, which will be shipped by a clipper vessel, at an early day. It is the purpose of the Trustees to prosecute the work with vigor, and a view to profit from the *business* of mining. It is deemed unnecessary to enter into a calculation o probable profits, it having been satisfactorily ascertained that Companies already in operation with good machinery have been eminently successful.

The machinery now being made for this Company, is under the immediate supervision of R. S. KING Esq., the builder of the "Gold Hill Quartz Mining Company's—(known as Peck's)—Mill," which has produced such astonishing results, and will be twice the size of that establishment. The employees in all responsible positions will be shareholders, and selected with special regard to ability and integrity and required to give bonds with sureties in such sums as will be deemed sufficient to guard the interests of Shareholders. Persons residing out of the city may obtain Stocks, Pamphlets, or any information, by addressing the Treasurer, post-paid, by mail. D. W INGERSOLL, President.
THOS. E. HASTINGS, Treasurer. 27f-tf

☞ **Removal.**—BENEDICT, HALL & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Boots, Shoes and Findings, have Removed to No. 21 Park Row, on the site of the old Park Theatre, opposite the Astor House, New-York. 26f-1m

☞ **Rev Dr Bacon,** of New-Haven, delivers his first Lecture at the Tabernacle THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"Travel and travelers in the East." Tickets admitting two persons for sale at No. 199 Broadway, and at the door of the Tabernacle. m12-1t*

☞ **Prof. Guyot's Last Lecture,** on the "Work of Creation," THIS EVENING, at Abbott's Collegiate Institution for Young Ladies, Union Park, will be upon the great, crowning work—Man, and the progress of mankind. The subject announced is, "The Epochs of the Development of the Human Race, and of Civilization, compared with the Epochs of Creation" m12-1t*

☞ **Dr. Holton's Lectures on Physiology.**—Dr. HOLTON will deliver a Lecture, illustrated by slates, maps &c., &c., on the Physiology of the Human Body, at Jamaica, L. I. SATURDAY EVENING, March 13; at 7½ P. M., NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, 7½ P. M., March 12; and a course of LECTURES will be delivered in the New York Medical College, 13th-st., a few doors east of the 4th-av., WEDNESDAY, March 31, at 1 and 7½ P. M. Admittance to ladies, children half price. m12-2t*

☞ **Lectures at Abbott's Collegiate Institution** FOR YOUNG LADIES, Spingler Institute Union Park.—Prof ARNOLD GUYOT, of Harvard University, will deliver a course of four Lectures on the six days work of Creation, designed to show the harmony of Science and Revelation, commencing on FRIDAY EVENING, March 5, at 7½ o'clock and continued on MONDAY, the 8th; TUESDAY, the 9th and FRIDAY, the 12th. Tickets for each lecture, 50 cents. Prof. BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, LL. D., of Yale College, will deliver a course of lectures on Geology, immediately following, on the 19th, 16th, 23d, 23d, 29th and 30th of March. m2,3,4,5,8,9,12,15,16,22,23,29,30

☞ **New-York Medical College, Thirteenth-st.**—The annual commencement of this Institution will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, March 12, at 7½ o'clock. Degrees will be conferred and an address will be delivered to the Graduates by Prof. DORAN. The profession and public generally are respectfully invited to attend.
m12-1t* HORACE GREEN, President of the Faculty.

☞ **House Carpenter's Rally.**—At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the JOURNEYMEN HOUSE CARPENTERS assembled en masse at Montgomery Hall, No. 74 Prince-st., Wednesday, March 10, for the purpose of receiving reports from the various shops, to ascertain whether employers were willing to comply with the demand of their workmen for $2 per day

On motion, resolved, that the names of those willing to accede to the demand, be published in the daily papers.

Names favorable:

Gilbert Giles, 26 Murray-st.,	T. Taylor, 13th st.,
Robert McGinnis, Depeyster st.,	Mr. Reach, 33d-st.,
Chas. Reemer, 10th-st.,	Mr. Tukes, 10th-st.
Mr. Hunt, ——,	Mr. Fenton 16 h st.,
John Purss, Worster-st.,	Mr. Cline, Roosevelt-st.,
James L. Miller & Co., No. 168 Walker st.,	Mr. Hackerman, 19th-st.,
J. T. Myers, 27th-st.,	Mr. Partridge-st.,
T. Bogart, 13th st.,	E. Stevens, 21st-st.,
T. C. Smith, 29th-st.,	M. Sims, Worster st.,
	Mr. Hyde, 28 h st.,
	J. W. Smith, 21st-st.

A number of others expressed themselves willing to be governed by the actions of the employers generally.
BENJ. J. MORRELL, Chairman.
JOHN SHELBY, Secretary. m11-2t

☞ **House-Carpenters, Attention.**—In addition to the list published yesterday of the names of the Bosses acceding to the wishes of the Journeymen, for $2 per day, the following were reported at the adjourned meeting held at Convention Hall, Worcester-st., last evening:

Mr Green, 34th-st	Mr. J Trumble 13th-st
Mr Parton, Hudson st	Mr. Rogers, Amos-st
Mr Cheesebrough, Hudson-st	Mr G Carver Horat.-s-t.
Mr Seaton, 6th av.	Mr Berker, 19th st
Mr. Haddock, 19th-st	Mr Saunders, Norfolk-st
Mr. Macy, 22d st	Mr Crump, 23d-st
Mr Valentine, 18th st	

The adjourned meeting will be held at Convention Hall, Worcester st., on MONDAY next, at 7½ o'clock.
m12-1t* BENJ. F. MORRELL, Chairman.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—The Board of Direction have the pleasure to announce that Mrs C. N. SINCLAIR, late Mrs FORREST, and Mr. G. VANDENHOFF, will give a DRAMATIC AND POETICAL READING before the Association, at Metropolitan (late Tripler) Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING next, March 12.

PROGRAMME—PART I.

DRAMATIC.

From the MERCHANT OF VENICE.

The Bond.....Act I.
The celebrated TRIAL scene.....Act IV.

In which Mrs C. N. SINCLAIR will sustain the characters of PORTIA, NERISSA and GRATIANO, and Mr G VANDENHOFF that of SHYLOCK and the rest.

PART II—POETICAL.

MR G VANDENHOFF.

The Punch Bowl.....O. W Holmes.
MRS C. N SINCLAIR.
A Poet's Parting Thought.....M'cherwell.
MR. G. VANDENHOFF.
Hallowed Ground.....Campbell
Lochinvar.....Scott.
MRS. C. N. SINCLAIR.
The Building of the Ship.....Longfellow.

To commence at 8 o'clock—Doors open at 7 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents each. May be had at W. M. HALL & SON, JOLLIE, T. J. CROWEN, EVANS & BRITTAN, and at the desk of the Library. By arrangement a limited number of tickets admitting a lady and gentleman, 75 cents each, have been issued, which Members only can obtain upon early application at the Library.

WILLARD L. FELT, Chairman.
JAMES D. SMITH, } Lecture
J. F. HALSTED. } Committee.
m10-3t

☞ **The Firm of Fendall & Donnel** was dissolved on the 10th of February last, by the death of Mr L. Fendall. The business of the late firm will be settled by J. D Williams & Co. J. F. DONNELL,
Surviving Partner

The subscribers, having purchased the entire interest of the late firm of FENDALL & DONNEL, will continue the Hardware business at the old stand, No. 130 6th av.
J. D. WILLIAMS & CO.
H. HALL [m12-1t*] New York, March 11, 1852.

☞ **Notice.**—Steamship ARCTIC, from Liverpool, is now discharging under general order at her berth, foot of Canal st. Consignees will please send their permits on board in seasonable, and attend to the receipt of their goods.
m10-3t E. K. COLLINS & CO.

☞ **Clipper Ship Ino for San Francisco.**—Passengers are requested to be on board on SATURDAY next, 13th inst., at 12 o'clock. SIEFKEN & IRONSIDE,
m12-2t* No. 2 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$100 REWARD.—Left by a Lady, on board the steamer Empire State, from Fall River, this morning, a package of BANK BILLS, principally of the New-Bedford Banks The above reward will be paid for its recovery by leaving it with CHAS. P. FREEMAN,
March 11, 1852. [m12-2t*] No. 144 Broadway.

NOTICE.—All persons interested in opposing the extending of Canal and widening Walker-sts., whose property is assessed for that purpose, are requested to call, without delay, at the Real Estate Office, No. 49 Chambers st., from 10 A. M. to 8 o'clock, P. M., to re-sign the objections. The Court requiring the objectors to sign again, in consequence of a slight alteration in the assessments. m11-6t*

"FIGURES CAN'T LIE"—BUILDING ASSOCIATION TRIUMPHANT.—An unusual effort having been made in certain quarters to mislead the public mind in reference to Building Associations, the thousands who are interested in the matter are informed that the *Sunday Courier* of March 14 will contain a plain, practical and indisputable refutation of all the fallacious misstatements that have been made in various papers respecting the principles of Building Associations, and the management of the many Companies now in existence in this city. Mechanics, laborers, workingmen, and the industrious of all departments who aim at honorable independence are deeply interested in this subject, and should not fail to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the beneficent principles on which Building Associations are founded and conducted. The *Sunday Courier* is published at No. 15 Spruce st., and may be procured at any news depot. m12-1t

LOOKING GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY, Nos. 67, 69 and 71 Forsyth-st., New-York.—The undersigned, having devoted his personal attention for many years to the Looking Glass and Picture Frame business, is fully competent, by his experience, to execute work (of any description in his line) that will give satisfaction to the most particular. Being probably the LARGEST AND MOST EXTENSIVE ESTABLISHMENT of the kind in this country, it possesses advantages over others in variety and extensiveness of stock; and the long established and constant influx of trade from all parts of the Union, with the many improvements the undersigned has recently made in his machinery, enables him to sell his articles at less prices than any other manufacturer; and he respectfully solicits his friends, and the public in general, to call and examine his large assortment of Looking Glasses and Picture Frames previous to purchasing. On hand, Rosewood, Walnut, Mahogany, and Gilt Moulding, of every description, and all lengths, for shipping. All communications through the Post office will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to. Direct to Box No. 161, Chatham Square Post-office.
m12-2t*FM&W S. J. SIGLER.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

TO RAILROAD COMPANIES AND CAR BUILDERS.—The owners of the Fuller Patent for Rubber Car Springs, the only original and genuine patent in existence, invite the attention of the Railroad public to the following legal opinion of Hon. R. H. Gillet, lately solicitor of the United States Treasury, and of F. B Cutting, Esq., for Counsel, touching the validity of Fuller's Patent and of the illegality of the claim under which Ray's Springs are manufactured All orders for Car Springs filled with promptitude at 50 cents a pound, guaranteeing them to be equal in all respects to any now in use in the United States. HORACE H. DAY, 21 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, March 8, 1852.

SIR: Yours of this date, in relation to W. C Fuller's and F. M. Ray's Patents for India Rubber Springs is received. I state, in reply, that I have been one of the Counsel for Mr. Fuller in the controversy, and understand the points involved in it Mr. Fuller's Patent was granted in England, on the 23d of October, 1845, and in the United States on the 24th of October, 1846 His American Patent (the one in question) has not been annulled, repealed, or declared void or invalid, but it remains in full force and validity. He can maintain suits for violation of it. Purchasers using it cannot be made responsible to Mr Ray under his Paten'—first, because they act under the authority of the United States, in their Patent to Fuller; and, second, because Ray's Patent was issued contrary to the express provisions of the statute, and on that account is utterly void. No suit can be sustained upon it by Ray against any one. The Commissioner of Patents, in his order for its issue, indicated his doubts on the subject of the right to issue it. (his predecessor, Mr Burke, having expressly refused Ray a Patent,) and says he gives Ray the benefit of his doubts, and consequently made the order. The error in granting this Patent to Ray, under the facts and law of the case, is so palpable, that I have been retained by Mr Fuller to institute a suit in the United States Circuit Court to set it aside, and I am now preparing a bill to be filed at once.

Your obedient servant, R. H GILLET.

I fully concur in the opinions above expressed
m9-1w F. B. CUTTING, Counsel for Fuller.

INDIA RUBBER CAR SPRINGS.—The following letter has been received by the New-England Car Spring Company, from one of the largest and most respectable Car Builders in Philadelphia, to which the attention of Railroad Companies, Car Builders, and others, interested in the use of India Rubber Car Springs, is directed:

PHILADELPHIA Jan. 28, 1852.

F. M. RAY, Esq., President of the New-England Car Spring Company. *Dear Sir.*—Having seen an advertisement in the *Railroad Journal*, of a Premium India Rubber Car Spring, made by H. H Day of your city, we ordered some of them for the purpose of giving them a trial; but during the last severe cold weather we found some of them that were exposed to the cold, frozen completely stiff, and sond, their elasticity being entirely destroyed. And fearing to use springs affected by any extremes of cold or heat of the atmosphere, we shall have to return them, and depend upon you for springs as heretofore believing yours to be the only reliable India Rubber Springs, under all circumstances, and in all states of the atmosphere, that have yet come under our notice. Having used many hundreds of your springs during the three years past, we have never known one of them to fail. And as we are determined to use none but the best material of every description in our business, you will oblige us by filling our orders for springs as soon as possible. Very respectfully,

Signed. KIMBALL & GORTON.

Our object in publishing the above is to prevent any of our customers being misled by parties advertising to supply cheap India Rubber Springs.
NEW-ENGLAND CAR SPRING CO.,
m3-4teod* No 104 Broadway.

RUBBER CAR SPRINGS.—The following additional testimonial to the merit of F. M Ray's India Rubber Car Springs over all others, has just been received It needs no comment

"HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD OFFICE, }
No. 60 Warren st., N. Y., March 3, 1852. }

"To F M RAY Esq.: Dear Sir—Since my connection with this road, I have watched with much interest the matter of Rubber Springs for Railroad Cars, and have no hesitation in saying that your Spring is incomparably the best article which I have seen or used I have tried others and found them to fail under pressure, or to freeze in cold weather, and become worse than useless. I should prefer using yours at double the cost, to employing any other rubber spring which I have fallen under my notice, as they possess the rare quality of preserving their elasticity at all temperatures. Yours, &c. (Signed)
m8-6teod" OLIVER H. LEE, late Sup't H. R. R R"

RUBBER SPRINGS.—TO RAILROAD COMPANIES, CAR BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—In an advertisement in the *Express*, of this evening, Mr Day endeavors to enlist the sympathies of the consumers of India Rubber Springs in his favor, by endeavoring to persuade them that he is their champion against monopoly. Forge ting, I presume, that he has on more than one occasion offered to compromise with me, and using, as an argument, that in such case I could obtain the entire monopoly of the business, and sell the springs at any price, which I declined to do—solely upon my rights and the superiority of my springs. Neither Day nor Fuller have a shadow of a right to the patent for an India Rubber Spring, nor to the composition of which it is made; and all Railroad Companies are responsible parties, infringing my rights, (which are now vested in the New-England Car Spring Company,) will be prosecuted.
m8-6teod* F. M. RAY, No 104 Broadway, N Y

INDIA RUBBER FINGER COTS.—An excellent covering for sore fingers. Self adhering and impervious to air or water. Price per half gross 6s., 10s and 14s., in neat boxes. Druggists, and the trade generally, supplied by
27f-1m* D HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden Lane

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXCELSIOR.—BEEBE & CO., Fashionable Hatters, No 126 Broadway. The Spring fashion for Gentlemen's Hats was introduced by BEEBE & CO., Feb. 14. Hats made to suit the tastes of customers at the shortest notice. m10-6t*

$25 REWARD.—If the person who took a GOLD WATCH, CHAIN and SEAL from the Privy attached to LOVEJOY'S HOTEL will return the same to the Office in said Hotel, he shall receive the above reward, and no questions asked. m10-3t*

CABIN TICKET FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—By Law's Through Mail Line, via Panama, by the steamer of the 24th March, for sale. Apply at No 2 Pine st., corner of Broadway. m10-3t

CALIFORNIA EXPRESS EXTRA.—ADAMS & CO'S CALIFORNIA FREIGHT, PACKAGE AND PARCEL EXPRESS per steamer SIERRA NEVADA, on WEDNESDAY, March 17. We shall dispatch an extra Weight, Package and Parcel Express by the new and splendid steamer SIERRA NEVADA, Capt. J. D. WILLIAMS, on Wednesday, March 17, at 2 o'clock, P. M., through as usual, in charge of our own special Freight Agent and a special Messenger to destination. In anticipation of a large express by this steamer consignors will intend sending by our line are particularly desired to deliver their packages, with invoices, on or before Tuesday, the 16th inst., to enable us to comply with the Government requisitions for entering and leading. No charge for Custom House fees or Consular Certificates. All freight must be put up in water proof condition, and no package should exceed 125 pounds weight. Small parcels and dispatches will be received until 10 o'clock, P. M., on day of sailing. [m12 13t17] ADAMS & CO., 16 and 18 Wall-st

THE PRIZE MEDAL—With "Honorable Mention," has been awarded for the GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, by the Jurors of the Exhibition of all Nations, and is now used in the Royal Laundry. Being double the gouvernment strength of any starch in the Exhibition (conferred on no other) by the Royal Commissioner's Jury, from among thirty or forty exhibitors, sets it far above every other of its competitors The ladies are therefore respectfully requested to make a trial of the Glenfield Patent Double-Refined Powder Starch, which, for domestic use, now stands unrivalled.

Sold by Grocers generally in the United States. Wholesale agent, GEO WALKER, No 243 Washington-st 7f-2m*

FAMILIES IN WANT of a good and pure article of COLD FAMILY SOAP would find it to their advantage to call at the subscribers' manufactory and examine the article, which is made and dried expressly for their use. It is free from fish oil, and other deleterious articles so much used to cheapen. Also, always on hand, a large assortment of Fancy Soaps, more particularly the old Palm Soap, for the Toilet and Bath use, and which is justly celebrated as the best remedy for Chapped Hands; being made of a vegetable oil, it is very softening and emollient in its properties. It is put up in small packages and sold by the dozen. Goods delivered free of charge in New-York and Brooklyn.

W. HULL'S SON,
26f-1m Nos 108 and 112 Cliff-st., north end.

PHILLIPS'S PATENT FIRE ANNIHILATOR.—THE AMERICAN FIRE ANNIHILATOR COMPANY are now prepared to dispose of Territorial rights for States and Counties, and to receive orders for Machines and Charges. The Annihilators now made by the Company are equal in every respect to the English, being made under the direction of Mr Phillips himself. The Machines vary in size, and are numbered from 1 to 5. The prices varying from $10 to $35. Orders received, and any further information given, at the Office of the Company, No. 4 Warren-st., New-York.
21f-tf P. T. BARNUM, General Manager.

SAMUEL HOTALING, No 101 Broad-st., would inform his Salt customers, in the City and Country, that he has Liverpool sacks of fine Salt, also Turks Island, and other coarse Salt, in store, at the following places: At Commercial Stores in Brooklyn; at Baxter's, Lawrence's stores, Long Delancey st.; at No 113 Warren st.; and also at his Salt Warehouse, No 101 Broad st. At each of the above named places, a supply of Salt will be kept on hand, and delivered in lots to suit purchasers, at the lowest market prices. m10-3t*

MANUFACTORY OF SILVER WARE.—(For the Trade only.)—Articles of every description manufactured for the Trade, with promptness and dispatch. Store keepers, out of the city, are invited to call and examine specimens, which, for workmanship and quality of silver, will compare favorably with any other est. blishment. Tea Sets, Urns, Pitchers, Cups, Trumpets, &c.; also, Spoons and Forks of a variety of patterns. j13-2mead* G. PECK, Jr. & CO., No. 85 Duane-st.

LIGHTNING RODS.—A. M. QUIMBY & SON, No 132 East 27th st., New-York, are now ready to furnish their improved Lightning Rods, (to be sent to any part of the world,) and to personally superintend their erection, when the buildings for which they are desired are within a few days' travel from New-York city. These rods which have been placed on some of the most splendid buildings in the country, are erected with particular reference to neatness, and are perfect safeguards from lightning. m1-1mead*

DEAFNESS DEAFNESS, DEAFNESS—All who are suffering from this malady should avoid the many artful traps set for them by quacks. Dr. LUTENES, Aurist, No. 80 Prince-st., 2d house east of Broadway, is the only recognized Aurist in the United States. His success is unprecedented. The deaf are invited to call and examine the numerous testimonials of cures, from one to fifty years standing, cured by him after all other advice had failed. Office hours, from 9 till 3. Unpaid letters refused. m6-2w*

LONDON WATCHES.—Gold Hunting Duplex and Levers, made by Wymark, London.
Gold Levers, full Jeweled, $35.
Ladies' Gold Watches, as low as $25.
Silver Levers, full Jeweled, $15.
Silver Cylinder Escapements, $10.
—Warranted 1 year. JOHN COX, Importer,
m5-6teod No. 208 Broadway, cor. Fulton-st., up-stairs.

EXTRA FINE BEEF.—South Down and other choice breeds of "Mutton," and fine Philadelphia Veal, for sale daily, for dinner parties, &c., &c., with very "fine meats," at various prices to suit customers
THOS. F. DEVOE,
27f-1m* Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

WRITING PAPERS BY THE CASE ONLY.—The largest and most desirable assortment in the United States, for sale by
13f-1m CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st.

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER, constantly on hand, and made to order, by
BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL,
m1-1m No. 115 Fulton-st.

FLOUR.—300 bbls. Fine and Superfine Rye Flour. Also, 200 bbls. Superfine Wheat Flour. (Fine brands for Grocers. For sale by BISHOP & KING,
m11-3t* Nos. 170 and 172 Centre-st.

WRITING PAPERS.—A large and very desirable assortment of all the various grades, for sale by
BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL,
m1-1m No. 115 Fulton-st.

CHICORY.—Prime English, warranted pure, constantly for sale in barrels by G. WALKER, No. 256 Washington-st. 13f-1m

HAIR DYE AND WIGS.—The best in the world can be found at BATCHELOR'S celebrated factory, No. 4 Wall-st 12f-1m*

OLD COLONY CUT NAILS.—For sale by E. & J. BUSSING & CO., No. 32 Cliff-st., Agents Old Colony Iron Co. m10-1m*

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER constantly on hand and made to order by
13f-1m CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st.

COR. B. DISOSWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW and COMMISSIONER of DEEDS 75 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts., N. Y. o25-tf

WANTED.

BOY WANTED.—An intelligent, active boy who can write a good hand, and give good reference. Apply by letter to D. & Y., box No. 30 Post-Office. m12-1t*

BOY WANTED.—An active, intelligent Boy, who can write a fair hand, and is disposed to make himself generally useful. Address Box No. 497 Post Office.

STOUT BOY WANTED.—Inquire at No. 107 Johnst., up-stairs. m12-1t*

PARTNER WANTED.—Wanted a Parter in a Grocery, wholesale and retail, in the upper part of New-York The stand is good, has been long established, and is doing a large business. Apply immediately to W. J. L., No 132 Chatham-st. m12 3t*

MUSIC AND FRENCH.—Wanted by a young lady, thoroughly qualified to teach the English branches, Music, and French, a situation as teacher of a family or select school. The best references can be given. Address MARIA, box No. 70, P. O., New-Haven, Ct. m10-6t*

GOLD PEN GRINDER WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—None need apply except the best of workmen. A. MORTON & CO.,
m9-6t* No 175 Broadway, up stairs.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.—A young man with $75 can hear of an opportunity to buy the apparatus and stock, and learn the business which will bring in a large increase, say about $800 to $1,000 profit, annually Call on JENKINS, No. 83 Bowery. m12 1t*

AGENTS WANTED.—100 Agents wanted to sell a new and beautiful Medal on which Agents are now earning from $5 to $20 per day. Country Agents by forwarding one or more dollars may rely upon having them on the best terms. E LYON, No. 424 Broadway
m12-6t*

AGENTS WANTED.—1,000 agents wanted to sell a new and beautiful Medal, on which agents are now earning from $5 to $20 per day Apply at the Bookstore, No. 371 Pearl-st., N. Y. N B.—Country agents, by forwarding one or more dollars, as above directed, may rely upon having them on the best terms m10-3t*

AGENTS WANTED.—Male and Female Agents wanted to solicit applications for the Membership of the CONNECTICUT HEALTH ASSOCIATION. Good encouragement given. Apply personally, or by letter, to WM. H BASSETT, Actuary,
m6-6t* N Y Branch Office, No 100 Maiden lane.

THE ADVERTISER having a good business, but is somewhat involved, has a good stock of goods on hand and can settle for cash with his creditors for a small sum, any person having in cash from $2,000 to $3,000 and wishing to go into business, can make a good bargain, such a one as is seldom met with Further particulars by an interview. Address with real name, BANK, box No. 3,209 Post-Office. m11-6t*

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A Lady wishing to board with a private family in Brooklyn, would offer her services to teach Music as an equivalent. Satisfactory references will be given. N. B.—Families having no Piano can have the use of one belonging to advertiser. Address by letter, post paid, K.B., No. 76 Adams-st., Brooklyn. m11-6t*

BOARDING.—One or two single gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms, with board, use of bath, &c., in a private family, at No 231 West Fifteenth-st., between Eighth and Ninth-avenues; a very desirable location, about half an hour from City Hall by five lines of stages. m12-3t*

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Without board, to one or two single gentlemen, from the 1st of May next, a front parlor, with bedroom, (unfurnished,) on the second floor of a house in one of the most pleasant locations in the Seventh Ward. Address Box No. 1,298, Post Office, with name and address. m8-6t*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MEN OF CHARACTER,

BY DOUGLAS JERROLD.—JOB PIPPINS, THE MAN WHO COULD NOT HELP IT. By Douglas Jerrold, Author of "Titus Trumps," "Isaac Cheek," "Man Made of Money," &c., &c Nothing can equal the buoyant, unctuous, and overflowing humor which characterizes the sketches of "MEN OF CHARACTER," from the pen of the great English humorist, Douglas Jerrold. The oddest and most laugh-provoking characters are grouped together, and comic situations follow each other rapidly, and are so irresistibly funny, odd, and laughable, that the most cynical are betrayed into merriment There is no resisting Jerrold's humor. It takes you by storm; and when once you have commenced the perusal of his pages, you follow him with delight, as one after line unfolds his quaint thoughts, and the rich adventures, plights and predicaments of his heroes. "JOB PIPPINS, the man who could not help it," is one of the best of the series of "Men of Character," and all who have read the preceding numbers "Titus Trumps" and "Isaac Cheeks," will know how to value the appearance of a third of the series. Price, 12½ cents

BUNCE & BROTHERS, Publishers,
No 134 Nassau-st., directly opposite Clinton Hall.

Just published, a new edition of "ISAAC CHEEK, the Man of Wax." Price, 12½ cents. Also, of "TITUS TRUMPS, the Man of Many Hopes." Price, 6¼ cents.
m10-3t

G. P. PUTNAM WILL PUBLISH

ON THE 15TH INST., HOOD'S OWN—Selected Papers With about 100 Illustrations. Price 25 cents. Being Volume V. of PUTNAM'S Semi-Monthly Library.

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I. HOME AND SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY (From Dickens's *Household Words*) Edited by Charles Dickens

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m12 3teod

THE USES OF SUNSHINE,

D. APPLETON & CO. PUBLISH, ON SATURDAY, THE USES OF SUNSHINE, by S. M., author of "The Maiden Aunt," &c 12mo, paper, 50c; cloth, 75c This is an exceedingly interesting tale It is written with a spirit and elegance and true feeling, by an accomplished and powerful pen

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THE SCALPEL FOR FEBRUARY,

EDITED BY EDWARD H DIXON, M D The Fourteenth No. of this brilliant Quarterly Journal of Medicine and Surgery is now ready and for sale at 25 cents, by G. ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., No 2 Astor House The London *Lancet* remarks: "Flashing, spirited and humorous, the *Scalpel* is as interesting as a novel; and is equally fascinating to the general and professional reader

ALSO BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON DISEASES OF THE SPINAL SYSTEM—Containing a complete review of the Origin, Symptoms and Treatment of every known Disease, pp. 275, price $1 The London *Lancet* and Boston and New-York Journals, remark: "Dr. Dixon has placed the profession and the community under great obligations by this correct Digest It abounds in practical and scientific truth, and he has attracted attention to every page in the book."

ALSO BY THE SAME.

WOMAN AND HER DISEASES—From the Cradle to the Grave, pare 350, price $1. The office of the SCALPEL is at No 2 Astor House. All literary and professional communications must be addressed to the Editor's residence, No. 142 Grand st., 2 doors west of Broadway. Office hours from 10 to 3 and 7 to 9, evenings m10-1meod

HOMEOPATHY VERSUS SCARLET FEVER.

OF ALL DISEASES among children, the scarlet fever gives the greatest terror, and has been the most dreaded; but now whole families pass through, unharmed from the effects of this disease under the remedies clearly described in Dr. J. H. Pulte's late work, entitled "Homeopathic Domestic Physician"; 3d edition, enlarged and improved; price $1 50. Published by
A. S. BARNES & CO., No. 51 John-st.

The following New-York Physicians recommend this work to their patrons as the best book for family use extant: Drs. Gray, Hull, Rosmand, Marer, Curtiss, McMurray, Croffut, Kingsley, Dutcher, Lillie, Vanderburgh, Hallock, Bull, Bartlett, Bayard, Nilsey, Piper, Stearns, Sherrill, &c., &c.
m8-eoD&W

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m8-D&W J. SMITH HOMANS,
No. 50 Wall-st., or No. 111 Washington-st., Boston.

BANCROFT'S

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, VOL. 4 Received this day, at EVANS & BRITTANS, No. 697 Broadway, next to corner 4th-st. Also,

ESSAYS FROM THE LONDON TIMES

HOUSSAYE'S MEN AND WOMEN OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

BON GUALTIER'S BALLADS.

A REEL IN A BOTTLE By Rev H. T. Chesver.

HEADLEY'S OLD GUARD OF NAPOLEON.

MEMOIRS OF MARGARET FULLER OSSOLI, &c., &c.

All new publications received as soon as issued.
m12-1t EVANS & BRITTAN, No. 697 Broadway.

JUST PUBLISHED,

A SPLENDID EDITION OF WILSON'S AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGY, 8vo., 750pp., 500 colored plates Liberal terms made with agents. Will be issued, on MONDAY NEXT, the 1st part of ATKINSON AMERICAN ENGINEERING, by F. Mons, Esq., containing 2 large and detailed engravings, 24x30 in., showing the side, front and rear elevations of the beam engine of the steamboat *Reindeer*. The other parts, each containing two plates and from one to two sheets of explanatory text, will follow regularly. Terms $1 per part H. S. SAMUELS & CO.,
m12 3teod* Publishers, No. 8 Park Place.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC CO. will supply their pure Zinc Paints, at the following prices:—No. 1, white ground in oil, 8c. ₩ lb.; No. 2, do., 8c. ₩ lb., No. 1 do., 7c. ₩ lb.; brown and black, 5½c. ₩ lb.; dry white of zinc, 6c. ₩ lb. White zinc paint, after several years use in Europe and the United States, has been found to retain its protective properties longer than any other paint, and for whiteness and brilliancy is unrivaled; it is free from poisons; while the same weight covers 40 to 100 per cent. more surface than the same weight of lead paint. Their Brown and Black zinc paints form a hard metallic coating upon wood, brick, iron &c., which denies the corroding action of salt water. Dealers supplied on liberal terms by MANNING & SQUIER,
m9f-1m Agents, No. 45 Dey-st., New York.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—A three story and basement modern built brick house, consisting of twelve rooms, marble mantels, sliding doors, thirteen pantries and closets, a fine dry under cellar, in Powers-st., East side, between Dean and Bergen-sts., South Brooklyn, being in a pleasant and healthy location. Rent, $350 Inquire of E. AUERBACH, No. 84 John st., from 12 to 2 o'clock, or No. 122 Norfolk-st., N. Y., mornings and evenings m10-4t*

HOUSE TO LET.—On 23d-st., Brooklyn, containing 12 Rooms, Pantries, and under Cellar, with about half an acre of Garden ground, containing ten grape vines, and other kinds of Fruit trees Inquire of R. MARTIN, No. 66 Peckman st., or GEO. GROVE, 21st-st., Brooklyn, near Greenwood Cemetery. m10-3t*

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The splendid new House No 214 24th-st.,

New-York Daily Times.

New-York University.

The Annual Commencement of the Medical Classes of the University of this city, took place on Wednesday in the Chapel of the University Building. The Chapel was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, and the exercises were highly interesting. Dr. Potts made an impressive prayer, and the degree of M. D. was conferred upon the graduating class. The following are the names of the GRADUATES;

Adams, B. F., Ga.	Kendall, A. A., Mass.
Anderson, W., Ind.	Kennedy, J., N. Y.
Barron, J. T., Ga.	Kipp, K. B., N. J.
Beatty, J. N., N. B.	Lawrence, G. B., N. J.
Belt, B. C., Md.	Lawton, B. F., N. Y.
Brownell, W. R., R. I.	Leavitt, J. E., N. Y.
Buckley, A. F., Miss.	Lessendge, J. H., N. Y.
Budd, C. A., N. Y.	Lobstein, J. E., Md.
Burgess, D. M., N. Y.	Lyons, C. T., Mass.
Burrell, J. L., N. Y.	Marsh, J. J., Ga.
Cash, L. H., N. C.,	Mayer, J., N. Y.
Chapman, J., N. Y.	McGonegal, H. G., N. Y.
Chipman, B. F., Ga.	McLimont, R., Conn.
Conkery, E. D., N. Y.	McNeil, J. S., N. Y.
Cornyn, F. M., O.	Menagh, J. V., N. J.
Danzeger, M., N. Y.	Mesler, H. T., N. J.
Destruge, A., Venez.	Moore, L. F., Va.
Dick, W. A., N. C.	Moore, G. H., N. Y.
Doughe, W. R., Va.	Norton, H., N. J.
Duvall, A. F., Md.	Nunnelee, W. L., Ga.
Farriss, D. C., Ga.	Outlaw, W. D., N. C.
Fitch, C. M., N. Y.	Packard, L., N. Y.
Fowler, E. S., Pa.	Pierce, W. P., N. Y.
Fowler, J. N., N. Y.	Pierson, W. J., Jr., N. J.
Fox, D. A. Jr., Conn.	Randall, H., Conn.
Frazer, A. M., Ga.	Rundall, W. H., N. Y.
Garrett, F. M., N. C.	Raynor, G. C., N. Y.
Genung, W. R., Ga.	Reynolds, G. P., Conn.
Gray, D. F., N. Y.	Robbins, Chas., N. Y.
Gregor, W., N. Y.	Saltonstall, G. D., Ala.
Haight, E. B., Can.	Saunders, H. P., R. I.
Haines, M. P., Pa.	Schuirmerhorn, A. V., N. Y.
Hamilton, H. A., Conn.	Sheldon, A. F., N. Y.
Harrison, G. S., Pa.	Sheppard, H., N. Y.
Harvey, J. C. B., Va.	Sheppard, J. W., N. Y.
Haynes, A., N. Y.	Shuielt, P. W., N. Y.
Hedges, S. E., N. J.	Slawson, J. V. N., N. Y.
Henderson, J. S., Ga.	Sommers, H. Va.
Henry, L. J., N. Y.	Steenrod, H. M., N. Y.
Hillis, J. S., Ill.	Smith, R. A., Ga.
Honker, R., N. C.	Taliafero, V. H., Ga.
Hudnall, S. H., Va.	Tillman, J. A., N. C.
Irvine, I. M., Pa.	Tuttle, H. B., Me.
Irwin, I. H., N. Y.	Vandeveer, J. R., N. Y.
Jarvis, E. P., N. Y.	Vondersmith, E. W., N. Y.
Jones, A., Ky.	Walker, W. T., Miss.
Jones, D. W., Mass.	Walther, J. O., S. C.
Jones, J. W., Ala.	Wilson, W. B., Mo.
Joslin, B. F., N. Y.	Young, A., N. J.

After the class had been presented their diplomas by Professor Draper, the valedictory address was delivered by Professor Bedford. He spoke of the agreeable duty which devolved upon him of extending the hand of fellowship to the members of the graduating class; of the antiquity of the profession they had chosen; of the mighty minds that had adorned it in ages past; of its duties and its responsibilities, and of the hopes entertained that they who were now going forth to endure its hardships and its toils would add much to the good it had already done for mankind. A warm tribute was paid to the progressive spirit of the age in which we live, and to the great discoveries which have been made during the present century. What the locomotive has done in physical sciences, Chemistry and Physiology are now doing in medicine—nay, they will prove the Electric Telegraph of the profession. In the profession, no attribute should be more prominent than philanthropy—a philanthropy that should embrace the whole human family. Patience and untiring industry will accomplish all that the most sanguine can desire—and though reputation may come slowly, it will come if you truly deserve it. The Professor strongly urged upon the graduates the duty which devolved upon them in relation to consultations with their fellow laborers, insisting that they were ever bound to do all in their power to alleviate the distress of the sick and the feelings of their friends, by bringing to the sick bed the talents of every honorable member of the profession within the reach of the attending physician.

The Professor paid a tribute of respect to the memory of Dr GRANVILLE SHARPE PATTISON, one of the founders of the Department, who had died during the past year. In conclusion, he strongly urged the class so to conduct themselves through life as to reflect honor upon their *Alma Mater*. "She sends you forth, said the speaker, "with confidence, as the exponents of her character; you are her armor-bearers—see that you protect her honor and her interests. In all your various careers—amid the multiplied cares of your professional life, think sometimes of her, and recollect that she sends you forth not without hope that your acts will do her honor and become a part of her history."

A benediction was then pronounced, and the class dismissed.

NEW-YORK CITY.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—The Annual Commencement of the College of Physicians and Surgeons took place last evening at the College in Crosby-street. Fifty-nine young gentlemen received the degree of M. D. and an excellent Valedictory Address was delivered by Prof. STEVENS, the President.

—Doty, who was a witness on the divorce trial, was yesterday arrested on a charge of perjury, made against him, by Mr. Forrest. He was ordered to find bail in the sum of $1,500, for his appearance to answer the charge.

—John Hastings, and an accomplice, two notorious thieves from Philadelphia, entered the store of Messrs Hall & Brothers, and stole three gold chains, with which they attempted to make their escape. Hastings was caught, after a long run, but his companion made his escape.

—The parents of the child found by McManus have claimed it, and taken it home. They were very grateful to the officer for the kindness he had exhibited towards the child.

—On Thursday vening, a mass meeting of the Journeymen House Carpenters was held at Convention Hall, to receive the report of the Committee appointed to obtain the consent of the employers to the advance of wages to $2 per day. The names of fifteen firms were given, in addition to those already published.

THE HOMICIDE INVESTIGATION CONCLUDED.—Yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, the Coroner's investigation, respecting the murder of Wm. Kelter, in Forty-fifth-street on Sunday night, was commenced in the Supreme Court Chambers, new City Hall. Mr. Blunt, the District Attorney, was present, and aided Coroner Ives in the investigation. It will be observed, that the verdict charges a citizen, of heretofore high standing, as an accessory in the murder. A large number of witnesses testified in the case, and after taking the medical evidence of Drs. Morris and Dexter, the Coroner briefly charged the Jury upon the facts, as appeared before them in evidence: they retired, and, in the course of two hours, returned and rendered their verdict, as follows.

We find that the deceased, William Kelter, came to his death from the effects of a gun shot wound, on the night of the 7th March, 1852, and the Jury, while deeming the evidence insufficient to arrive at any positive conclusion, with regard to the person discharging said gun, still think that circumstances connected with the case are such as to cast reasonable suspicion upon Jacob Rotter, as the person who did discharge such gun, and also strongly to point to Charles W. Lowerrie, as being cognizant of the person so discharging said musket, thus making him an accessory, either before or after the fact."

Upon the rendition of this verdict, the prisoner Rotter was remanded to his cell for examination, and Mr Lowerrie was required to give bonds in a large amount to await further action in the matter by the Grand Jury. When the verdict was announced to Mr. L. he remarked, "he thought it was a judicious conclusion of the Jury."

HIGH-HANDED OUTRAGE.—ROBBING GRAVES OF THEIR DEAD.—Great excitement prevailed yesterday morning in the upper portion of our City, in consequence of a capture having been made of two men, who were engaged in stealing dead bodies, and forwarding them to the Eastern States, for dissection. It appears an individual, by the name of Harmon Dorlin, landed at the foot of Twenty-first street, East River, with a small vessel, loaded with a cargo of dead bodies of human beings, that were closely packed in casks, and intended to be conveyed to the steamboat piers, and railroad depot for shipment. One cartman by the name of Elias E. Cain, had taken one load, and upon returning for another he was taken into custody, also was Dorlin, and both of them locked up to await a further investigation. Officers Brown, Birdsell, and Kimmersly, of the Eighteenth Patrol District, thoroughly examined the craft, and found four dead bodies in barrels, and 12 white shrouds; there was one body in each barrel, and on the heads were marked, "*C. Newton, Worcester, Mass.*" *via* Norwich and Worcester railroad, and "*J. French*, Woodstock, Vermont," *via* New Haven and Connecticut railroad, thence *via* Sullivan and Vermont Central railroads. The Coroner will make an investigation this morning. It is supposed the bodies were taken from Ward's island or Potter's Field burying ground.

FIRE.—Wednesday evening, about half-past 6 o'clock, a lighted camphene lamp fell from the ceiling of a grocery store at No. 682 Washington street, occupied by John Schackenburg, and before it could be removed the vessel exploded, and the burning fragments set fire to the wood work of the premises, which was speedily extinguished by officer Carpenter, of the Ninth Ward, and a few citizens, before any material damage was sustained.

—Yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, a fire broke out in a small baking establishment corner of Seventieth-st. and Broadway, and before the flames were subdued, two adjoining frame buildings were entirely destroyed. They belonged to George Delolnes, and were valued at $2,000. uninsured.

[Advertisement.]

HOUSE AND LOT AT AUCTION.—The attention of our readers is called to an advertisement, in another column, of a nice, modern-built house, in St Marks' Place, at auction. The property is very desirably located on the pleasantest street in the City, and will be sold to the highest bidder.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Daguerreotypes that received the Gold Medal at the last Fair at Castle Garden New-York, were taken by the Roots, No. 373 Broadway, corner of Franklin-street. The specimens are now on exhibition at their Gallery, Admission free.

COURT CALENDAR.—*Friday.*—SUPREME COURT.—*Special Term.*—Nos. 64, 14, 46, 24, 60, 41, 59, 5, 159, 52, 65, 20, 52, 66, 26.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos 105, 4, 5, 6, 7, 2, 223, 285, 288, 289, 234, 291, 293, 294, 295, 246, 250, 233.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos 525, 599, 274, 305, 38, 611, 629, 504, 454, 251, 544, 555, 569, 643, 645 to 651, 659 to 670.

The Trials of the Cuban Fillibusters.

FOURTH DAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—BEFORE JUDGE JUDSON.

The U. S. vs. John L. O'Sullivan and others.

The Jurors having answered to their names, Judge Judson said that the adjournment of yesterday had given him an opportunity of consulting his learned brother, (Betts,) the Associate Judge of this Court, and he (Judge Judson) was happy to say that his learned brother concurred with him in the propriety of admitting the testimony.

Anabel Rakow recalled by Mr. Cutting for cross examination—Q. What amount of money have you received from the Government of the U. S., or the Marshal or the District Attorney of the U. S.?

A. I would rather answer in German

Mr Hall, U. S. District Attorney, suggested that the answers should be given through the sworn interpreter.

Witness—I cannot state the exact sum, but I have received it from the time I was arrested up to this time. I have received from $35 to $38 per month; I was paid for the first time a little after the 8th of May; I am not certain how much it was I had then; I think it was $5 I got; I signed in a time.

Mr. Cutting asked for the book to be produced, and considerable argument was the result.

The Court held that the payment of the allowance by the Government to the witness was no ground of impeachment of any of the witnesses. In the District where the Court resided it was done continually, and the Court had taxed more than one hundred bills of costs with such charges on them. Often whaling ships arrived, and brought the witnesses weeks before the arrival of the persons accused. Either the Government must put witnesses in the tombs, or take their word or honor for their appearance, and pay them a per diem allowance. The Court would not compel the production of the Marshal's book, because the defense could get at all they want without it. If the witness was not to be credited as to the amount he received, then they could call the U. S. Marshal to show he had received either more or less.

Mr. Cutting said he wanted to show that a sort of bounty had been held to person to become witnesses.

The Court said the Counsel could show this by testimony, but not by the Marshal's book.

Cross-examination resumed—I can't say how much I have received, but from the day I was arrested I have had the money paid up to February, 1852; I have been active in getting witnesses for the United States; I took pains to do so, nobody employed me; I did not receive a cent for any witness I brought into this Court.

Q.—Have you asked for any reward for the witnesses you got for the United States?

A.—I did not claim any reward; I only got back my expenses for a voyage to Washington; I am not certain when; it was in the fall; it was October or November last; by looking at my papers I can tell you.

Q.—After what witness did you go to Washington?

A.—About no person nor after any witness

Q.—What had you to do there about this cause?

A.—I went there to get information from the Spanish Ambassador whether O'Sullivan was engaged in another enterprise; I went of my own free will, nobody sent me, nobody gave me money; I received it back from the District Attorney; it was $10; I saw the Spanish Minister

Q.—Did you apply for place or an office for the services you were rendering in this case?

A.—I spoke with him about it; I requested of him an employ in case another Cuban expedition would be engaged in order that I could operate against it

Q.—What was the situation you wanted?

A.—That would depend upon the result of my investigation, how far O'Sullivan was engaged in the expedition; I did not agree on any certain reward; I only got a letter of introduction to the Secretary of State, and when I found out that O'Sullivan was not engaged in it, I entirely abandoned the matter; I expected to meet at Washington a certain gentleman, who had a letter, left by Mayor Schlessinger at South Amboy, for us.

Q.—What did you do with the letter of introduction?

A.—I did not deliver it, because I found O'Sullivan was not engaged in the expedition

Q.—Did you apply for place to Mr. Webster for an office?

A.—Yes, on the same condition that I applied to the Spanish Minister, and the same office that I wanted from him, on condition that Mr O'Sullivan should be engaged in it.

Q.—Did he take any letter of introduction to Mr. Webster?

A.—No, except the one from the Spanish Minister; I had a letter to that functionary from Burtnett.

Q.—Where is that letter?

A.—You must ask the Spanish Minister.

Q.—Have you received any money from Burtnett?

A.—Yes, a little on account of my witness fees, for which I have to apply again; I cannot tell time; it was at different times, I can't tell exactly; Burtnett once gave me an order or gus antee for the whole amount of my witness fees to m the 25th of April until the trial against O'Sullivan should be brought to an end, but I burnt the guarantee up, because I found out nothing, I can't tell when I burnt it, but I think it was last month; remember the fact, but not the date

Q.—Did you show it to Mr Hall, and did he tell you it was of no use?

A.—I dont know what Mr Hall said; I think he told me to keep it; I have forgot; you must go and ask Mr Hall.

(a laugh.) I have forg t what he told me, I repeat I think he told me to keep it.

Q.—Have you a good memory?

A.—You just try it.

Mr. Cutting—We supposed we had been doing so.

Q.—How does it happen you cannot tell what Mr Hall said so late as last month.

A.—I had many conversations with him; I am certain he did not tell me to keep it, I burnt it because it was my property

Q.—Is that the way you dispose of all your property?

A.—If Mr Cutting will give me such another piece of worthless paper, I will use it in the same way.

Q.—What witnesses did you get this last fall?

In answer to the question, the witness gave the names of four or five Hungarians or Germans, adding one of them had a letter from O'Sullivan, which it was desirable should be given up

Q.—How much did they ask for the delivery up of the letters?

A.—Three hundred dollars. I said it was too much; I did not believe the United States would pay so much; two persons were present, but that was not in the office of the District Attorney, one of the persons had a certificate from the District Attorney, but I do not know when it was, it was the day Weiderhold gave bail in order not to be arrested.

He was asked many questions, but witness gave the following answers; Ex Alderman McKnight was named by the U. S District Attorney, and sworn in by the Court. The Grand Jury then retired.

DREADFUL CALAMITY.—EXPLOSION OF THE TOWBOAT MARY KINGSLAND.—*Five Lives Lost—Three severely Scalded.*—On yesterday (Sunday) morning, at 6 o'clock, the towboat *Mary Kingsland*, when near Poverty Point, ascending the river with a ship, two brigs and a schooner in tow, exploded her three starboard boilers. George Harvey, second engineer, and four of the crew, one of whom is named Charles Waters and one J. Wilson, have died from the effects of their wounds. Capt Phillips, Mr. John Swiler, Baltze pilot, son of the late Joseph Swiler, who was a passenger on board, going to visit his family at Gretna, and one of the crew, whose name we could not ascertain, were more or less scalded, but are yet living. No injury or damage was done to any of the tow. Fortunately, the towboat *Phanix* was coming up the river, and arrived immediately after the explosion, when Captain Crowell at once dropped his tow and hurried to the assistance of the *Mary Kingsland*. Removing the wounded to the *Phanix*, he pushed for the city with all possible dispatch, and arrived here at 3 P. M., landing Mr. John Swiler at Gretna, Captain Phillips, and one of the wounded firemen, on the city side. Three of the scalded died on the way up. Captain Whann, of the Towboat *Association*, Captain Crowell, and the indefatigable Captain George Heaton, were on the spot superintending the removal of the wounded, and vied with one another in administering to the wants of the suffering. The vessels left below, at Poverty Point, will be here this morning, extra boats having been sent to tow them up, last evening.

John Swiler, one of the parties scalded by the above explosion, died of his wounds at 3 o'clock, this morning.—*N. O. Delta, 1st.*

The Annual Address before the United Literary Societies of Hamilton College at the ensuing Commencement, will be given by Rev. Dr. Mandeville, of Albany, and the Poem by William Stark, Esq., of Troy.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 11.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, '67	118	25	Canton Co	74
1,000	do	118⅛	50	do	74
4,200	do '68	118	200	do	74⅛
3,000	Ohio 6s, '60	108⅜	25	do	74⅜
2,000	Ill. Int. Income 6s	75	100	L. Island Railroad	22
1,200	Indiana 5s	90	400	do	22⅛
9,000	Erie 7s, cd.	113¾	50	do	22
1,000	do	104	250	do	22⅛
2,000	do	105	100	do	s60 22
5,000	do '71	b60 93	300	Reading Railroad	70⅛
1,000	do	93	700	do	70
1,000	N. Y. & N. H. R. R.	9¼	50	do	70⅛
400	St. Law. Mining Co	34	150	Nor. & Wor. R. R	55
100	Dry Dock	b60 112	300	do	b30 55⅛
40	Bank Republic	102	275	do	55⅛
6	N. A. Bank	104½	25	Dauphin Coal Co	15
20	Morris Canal	18⅛	50	do	46
20	do	18⅛	200	Harlem Railroad	69
20	do	18⅛	500	do	b30 65
20	do	30d⅝ 18⅛	100	do	65
50	do	18⅛	200	do	b60 64
100	Edgeworth Co	82	50	do	63
200	Ports. Dry Dock	72	500	Erie Railroad	23⅜
10	Hudson River R. R	64	150	do	23⅛
50	do	65	25	do	23⅜
37	do	64	100	do	b60 23⅛
35	N. Y. & N. H. R. R	10	100	do	b60 23
15	Southern Mich. R. R	10¼			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Erie Convert '71	93⅜	50	Edgeworth Company	8⅛
10,000	do	93⅛	100	United States Bank	70
5,000	do '62	91	250	Reading Railroad	70⅛
7,000	Erie, 1st mortgage	115	200	do	70⅛
125	Erie Railroad	64	100	do	70⅛
100	do	s10 64	250	Harlem Railroad	b30 69
175	do	64	100	L. I. Railroad	s60 23
200	Morris Canal	18⅛	100	do	s3 23⅛
50	Nor. & Wor. R. R	b60 55	200	do	23⅛
50	do	b30 55⅛	100	do	23⅛

THURSDAY, March 11—6 P.M.

There was a more quiet time in the Street today than for several days previous. There was a lull in the advance of Stocks, without any influences to put them down, or any disposition on the part of the bear interest to sell them down. The Railroads were well maintained, and the leading shares closed at the rates of yesterday afternoon. Erie Bonds were less active. The new Convertibles, put up by the party who have managed the loan, to 95 cash, and 95½, buyer 60 days, yielded in price to-day, and there were sellers at 94⅛. The Bonds were equal in market value yesterday to the Income loan, although within the last twenty days a difference of 5 ₱ cent. had been paid in favor of the latter. Governments were dull at 118. State Stocks were not offered to any considerable extent. The Fives of Indiana brought 90 ₱ cent. Canton and Hudson River shares were weak. Southern Michigan and Dauphin Company again improved, the latter bringing 46½. Two of the smaller stocks, Morris and Long Island, improved, the former moved, it is said, by Boston orders, and the last by continued purchases on Philadelphia account. Long Island advanced 2½ ₱ cent. on yesterday's sales, 23⅞ being bid at the close.

There was nothing of interest transpired in the money or Exchange line. There is only a moderate activity in demand loans, at 5@6 ₱ cent. Bills on England and France accumulate. The prospect is the demand for the next steamer will be fully met by best signatures, at and a fraction under 110 for Sterling. The sales of Cotton keep up here, and are reported large at New-Orleans. There is much steadiness in price and confidence in this great staple on both sides the water. The British steamer, due at this port, will probably report rather firmer rates at Liverpool.

In the general market, there is a speculative movement in Pork, with an advance of a half dollar the bbl. The Liverpool circulars have, of late, reported a very firm demand for nearly all descriptions of Provisions: but we hear the present movement is a domestic rather than export speculation. Southern Flour is offered at $4¼. Corn is down to 62½c. for mixed lots, and 65c. for yellow. The sales of Cotton about 3,200 bales.

Shipping continues scarce, and freights tend to higher rates. On Grain, 7d. was paid to Liverpool, and on Flour, 27@30d.; on Cotton, 5-16ths of a penny to Liverpool, and ¼ cent. to the Continent.

The Sub-Treasury received $105,056; disbursed $136,286, and held at the close $2,577,079. The Secretary of the Treasury, thus far, during the season of heavy duties, has so directed his disbursements as to keep down any large accumulation of specie at this point.

Messrs. Cammann, Whitehouse & Co. are selling, at private sale, a 7 ₱ cent. loan of the City of La Fayette, Indiana, at 90 ₱ cent. The particulars of the loan are given in their advertisement. It is highly creditable to the railway enterprise for which the bonds were issued, that the road is being built at a cost of only $11,000 the mile, and chiefly by neighborhood subscriptions and neighborhood labor.

In our Bank tables on Monday, the figures of Loans and Discounts of the Rochester City Banks were transposed. Instead of $315,000, which belonged to another Bank, the amount should have been $793,000. It is well nigh impossible to condense so intricate a table as the Department return of 240 Banks, without some errors or transpositions. We particularly regret that one should have occurred to the prejudice of such well managed concerns as the Rochester Banks.

There was a very heavy business in Stocks to-day at Philadelphia: 3,950 shares Long Island sold at from 22⅞@23⅛, closing 23; bid; 950 shares Morris, 18⅛@⅜, closing 18⅛ bid; 250 shares Reading, 70⅞@71, closing 70; bid; 200 shares U. S. Bank, $4¼; 17,000 Reading 6s, '70, at 80⅛@⅜; 4000 Reading 6s, '60, at 83⅛; $10,000 Tennessee 5s, 85; $62,000 City 6s, 103; $1,000 Pittsburg coupon 6s, 97; $22,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, 4f@46⅛; $2,300 Pennsylvania 5s, 90⅛.

The deposits of California Gold at the Branch Mint, New-Orleans, for the month of February, were $464,094; the Gold coinage for the month, $400,000.

The Citizen's Bank of Louisiana was chartered during the speculative times of 1833-5, with a very large capital—ten millions, if we mistake not—founded on mortgages of sugar and cotton and other estates, rented by the stockholders. On these mortgages, and with the State endorsement, the Bank borrowed part of their capital in Europe. It was not fairly under way when the revulsion of 1837 took place; but following the irredeemable paper system of the years succeeding, the Bank kept up until 1842, when it was put in liquidation for want of ability to resume specie payments. The new Constitution of the State forbids the creation of new Banking capital; and the city of New-Orleans, by the winding up of several old charters, being short of facilities of this kind, resort was recently and successfully had to the Legislature to remove the disabilities of the Citizens' Bank. The New-Orleans papers received today announced that the Governor vetoed the bill; but the telegraph this evening reports the bill as becoming a law by a large majority over the veto. We have not the particulars, but presume only a portion of the original capital is restored.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 10.

COTTON sales to-day were 10,000 bales at another ¼c. decline; strict middling being quoted at 7¾c. The *Prices Current* makes the increase of receipts at all the Southern ports, over the same period last year, 249,000 bales. Rice is active—3¼ @ 3½c. per lb. FLOUR has declined to $4@ $4 10, for Ohio. Rio Coffee is at 9½c.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, March 11.

The sales of COTTON to day were 1,900 bales. The weekly transactions sum up 8,700 bales. The market closed at a slight decline on the common qualities, while higher grades command full prices; good middling to middling fair is quoted 7¾c.@8¼c. The week's receipts have been 20 266 bales, and the stock on hand, exclusive of that on ship board, amounts to 49 488 bales.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, March 11.

LARD has advanced, with large sales at 9c. FLOUR is at $3 25 CLOVER SEED is dull at $5 75

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, March 11—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in better supply and drooping rates. The day's sales do not exceed 50 bbls. Pots at $5 ⅜@$5 66½, and Pearls at $6 18¾@100 ₱.

COTTON—Continues firm, with a fair domestic and shipping inquiry, and sales for the day of 3,200 bales at former quotations

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands appear abundant and depressed, especially the lower grades, which are the least in request and most eagerly thrown on the market. The better descriptions are in good local and Eastern demand, and being comparatively rare kinds, are pretty firmly held. The shipping inquiry is checked by the scarcity of vessels, and the high claims of their owners. The operations are 500 bbls only, mostly to trade, at $4 50@$4 62½ for common Ohio at $4 62½@$4 81½, mixed to fancy Indiana and Michigan, choice State, and favorite round-hoop Ohio, at $4 81½@$5 06½, fancy Genesee, Michigan and Ohio, at $5 06½@$5 37½, extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $5 37½@$5 06½, and extra Genesee at $5 37½@$5 50. Canadian is irregular and more plentiful at $4 62½@$4 75 ₱ bbl Southern has not varied materially. The local trade buy freely and exporters take hold with avidity. The amount here is light, and that in prospect is excessive. The sales comprise 2,000 bbls mixed to favorite ordinary at $4 62½@$4 81½ and fancy do at $4 81½@$5 31½ ₱ bbl. Rye Flour comes forward in larger quantities and is rapidly decreasing in value. It is selling in lots at $3 56@$3 62½. Corn Meal rules inanimate. Jersey bringing by retail only, $3 37½@$3 44¾, and Brandywine $3 62½ ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Is complete and cheaper, particularly unbolted samples, of which there is much more offering at large figures. The export trade is comparatively dead, and on the local and Eastern demand, and being compared very rare kinds, are pretty firmly held. The shipping inquiry is checked by the scarcity of vessels, and the high claims of their owners. The operations are 500 bbls only, mostly to trade, at 7½c. for and good common Ohio at $1 68⅞@$1 81½, mixed to fancy Indiana and Michigan, choice State, and favorite round-hoop Ohio, at $4 81½@$5 06½, fancy Genesee, Michigan and Ohio, at $5 06½@$5 37½, extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $5 37½@$5 06½, and extra Genesee at $5 37½@$5 50. Canadian is irregular and more plentiful at $1 62½@$1 75 ₱ bbl Southern has not varied materially. The local trade buy freely and exporters take hold with avidity. The amount here is light, and that in prospect is excessive. The sales comprise 2,000 bbls mixed to favorite ordinary at $1 62½@$1 81½ and fancy do at $1 81½@$5 31½ ₱ bbl. Rye Flour comes forward in larger quantities and is rapidly decreasing in value. It is selling in lots at $3 56@$3 62½. Corn Meal rules inanimate. Jersey bringing by retail only, $3 37½@$3 44¾, and Brandywine $3 62½ ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Is complete and cheaper, particularly unbolted samples, of which there is much more offering at large figures. The export trade is comparatively dead, and there is less doing for home use. The day's movements embrace 2,200 bushels white Southern, at 103, and 5,100 red do., part at 92½@93c. Rye continues to recede, and can be had at 74c. Barley is scarce and quiet, at 75@80c. Oats are less plentiful, and sales in a light way, with sales of Western, at 41@42c., Rare at 42@43c., and Canal, at 42@42½c. Corn is on the decline, the receipts exceed the demand, though both are limited; the transactions consist of 10,000 bushels mixed Southern at 62½@63 and yellow do. at 65c. ₱ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Are more difficult of procuration, and has improved. Available stocks of Pork are 5,000 bbls, New Mess at $16@$ 6 ₱. Old Mess at $15 50@$15 62½. New Prime at $14 12½@$14 25, and Old do at $13 75. Pickled Meats are buoyant and uniform, with sales of 170 pkgs Shoulders at 4½@4¾c., and Hams at 9@9½c ₱ lb. Lard is in ample stock, at feebly sustained prices—the sales reaching but 300 bbls, Boston Prime at 8½@8¾c. Butter continues steady, with a fair inquiry, sales of 300 bbls Prime at $ @$ 25 and Mess at $ 25@$ 2 25. Prime Mess is scarce and wanted at $17@$18 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams remain in good request at $15 75@$16 ₱ 220 lbs. Butter is more salable at 16@19c. for Ohio, 20@22c for Western Dairy, and 23@25c. for Orange County. Cheese is firm and prime is in fair ₱ demand.

WHISKY—Is steady and less abundant, with a brisk consumptive demand, and sales of 400 bbls Prime at 21 3/4@22 cash and time

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Roanoke from Richmond—D. H. Starmuche, U. S. N., Lieut A. Sinclair, and lady, R. A. Mayo, Va.; H. Williams, J. Stevens, P. Stevens, M. Schultz, T. B. Brown, H. Leith, N. C. W. Hale, L. S. Black, L. Johnson, Mrs Brandury, Mrs Lancelot and two children, Mrs Paine, H. White, M. Davis, J. A. Miles, W. Moore, J. Brothers, J. Skidmore, A. Mathews, H. Morrison, R. Ashford, S. Lancaster, A. Merrill, E. H. Earle, D. A. Billings, C. Fales, J. Jasper, H. Cox.

In packet ship Independence, from London—Capt. De Latoure and lady, Wm. Shields, D. H. Wilson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.....THIS DAY
SUN—Rises..... 6 18' Sets..... 6 02 MOON—Rises. 12 48m.
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY
Sandy Hook 12 06m | Gov. Island.. 12 36m | Hell Gate... 2 37m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....MARCH 11, 1852.

Cleared.

Ship Harrisburg Mathews, Norfolk, J. Atkins & Co
Ship Adolphine, (Brem) Hohurst, Rotterdam, G. & J Berckel
Ship Gov Morton, Burgess, San Francisco, Everett & Brown.
Ship Wellington, Mayo, Panama, Allen & Parson.
Bark Franklin, Cook, Galveston, Nesmith & Son
Bark Reindeer, Lawrence, New Orleans, T. B. Stanton
Bark Elliott, Lemond, Neuvitas J. W. Elwell & Co.
Bark Peerless, Brackel, Rondout, Herckelrath & Vandalumme.
Brig Lucy H. Chase, Byart, Jacksonville, Nesmith & Son.
Brig Naritsiki, Nelson, Ponce, P. R., M. M. Freeman & Co
Brig Harriet, Kelly, Nuevitas, Nesmith & Sons.
Brig Telos, Mason, Malaswa, Nesmith & Son
Brig Exporter, Marshall, Grenada, Gager.
Brig American, Godfrey, Savannah, Dunham & Dimon
Schr. Susan Ann, (Br.) Reynolds, Seville 75 ds., cork, figs, &c. to A. McAndrews & Co
Schr. Emily Hilliard, Cook, St Johns, P. R., Rivera & Baldwin.
Schr. Stag, Townsend, Fredericksburg, Van Brunt & Sleight.
Schr. Julia M. Hallock, Ackley, Apalachicola, J. W. Elwell & Co.
Schr. Harriet, Goldsworthy, St. Johns, N F., Roome & Dinwiddie.
Schr. Jasper, Patterson, Boston, E. & W Herrick
Schr. Sequine, Swan, Baltimore, Johnson & Lowden.
Schr. S. Taylor, Harper, Wilmington, N. L. McCready.
Schr. Argus, Baldwin Philadelphia, J. Hand
Schr. Henrietta Hallock, Georgetown, R. Post.
Sloop Thos Hall, Miller, Full River
Schr. Elizabeth Ann, Krause, Washington, master.
Sloop New-York, Chapman, New-Haven,

Arrived.

Steamship Roanoke, Parrish, Richmond and Norfolk, 22 hs, mdse. and pass Dean & Thornton. Sld. in co. with steamer City of Norfolk

Packet ship Admiral, Bliffen, Havre, Jan 28th, mdse. and pass to M Livingston.

Packet ship Independence, Gordon, London and Portsmouth, Jan 28 mdse and pass to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. The I. has experienced very heavy weather.

Packet ship West Point, Allen, Liverpool, Feb. 11, mdse. and pass to Kermit & Carew

Ship Columbia, Steizer, Charleston 5 ds, cotton and rice to J. Wardle.

Bark Solomon Piper, (of Searsport) Curtis, Cardenas 9 ds., sugar to J. J. Taylor & Co

Bark Huma, (of Bristol) Baxter, Calcutta and Sand Heads Nov 22, saltpeter, &c, to Crocker & Warren. Sld in co. with ships James Drake, for New-York, Masonic and Wm. Y. Kent, for London; the ship Western Star would sail next day for Boston. The John Merrick sailed for London previously. 26 inst lat 27 39, lon 6, 30, was in co. with a ship supposed the James Drake; 6th, John Dedino, of Mexcarpenter, was lost overboard, it blowing heavy at the time could not assist him

Bark Lion (of Bath,) Alexander, Callao, Oct 27, guano, to Nesmith & Son Sld in co with Br bark Indefatigable, for England. The L. sprung a leak in lat. 6 N., and put into Nassau, N. P., on the 20th Feb, and sailed fm. thence on the 27th, in co. with ship Ohio, of New-York

Bark Magnolia, (of New-Haven) Merrows, fm Shanghae 104 ds. Passed Java Head Dec. 15, teas, &c., to Hotchkiss Bros. of New Haven.

Bark Carolina, Sherwood, Charleston 4 ds., cotton and rice to Dunham & Dimon.

Brig Hamlet, Crawford, Porto Cabello, Feb. 25, coffee to master. Left brig Pauline, from and for New-York, Feb. 29; Ben Franklin, (Whaler) Brown, of Beverly, with 380 bbls. sperm oil, left Trinidad on Feb 26 for Bonaire; schr. Argo Noyes, Nickerson, from and for Boston, March 6.

Brig Susan (of Machias) Thurlow Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. The schr. Union, Whitmore from Machias, arrived the day previous to the S's. sailing

Brig Restraurair, (Dan.) Johnson, Ponce, P. R, 19 days, sugar to Moller Sanes & Rierz.

Brig Henry Leeds, (of Portland,) Creech, Mobile 18 days, cotton to Perkins & Delano.

Brig Clio en, Walker, Charleston 5 ds, cotton and rice to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Brig M. E. Cousins, Cousins, Cardenas, Feb. 21, sugar to master.

Schr. Almira Ann, Wall, St. George, 8 ds., lumber to master.

Schr. Francis Satterly, Davis, Savannah 3 ds., cotton to N. L. McCready

Schr. Lucy Robins, Robinson, New-Haven, powder to M. Douglas.

Schr. J. A Hebart, (of Providence,) Gove, Wilmington, N. C. 6 ds, naval stores to Hussey & Murray.

Schr. E. A Tufts, (of Boston) Kinney, Jacksonville 8 ds., yellow pine to Peck & Church Sld. in co. with brig Gottenburg, Hill, for West Indies.

Schr. E. G Burton, Bennett, Portland, 16 ds., headings and

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I.....NO. 152. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted,*) at the office No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, *between Spruce and Ann*, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies: THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the *Daily Times*.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all case must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.**—Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Pastor, will preach in this church TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. CHARLES G. FINNEY in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Mr. Finney will also preach, in the same place and at the same hour, EVERY EVENING next week. The public generally are invited to be present. m13-1t*

☞ **Discourses to Young People.**—The Second of the Series will be delivered by Rev. R. S. STORRS, Jr., of Brooklyn, in the Fourth Congregational Church, 16th st., between 6th and 7th-avs., TO-MORROW EVENING. A series of religious meetings are now in progress in the above Church. Preaching every evening. The Christian public are cordially invited to attend. m13-1t*

☞ **The New-Jerusalem.**—Elder L. D. MANSFIELD, will lecture on this subject, (showing how the Earth is to be the final inheritance of the Saints, and there be also an inheritance for them in Heaven,) SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, at Second Advent Church, corner of Bowery and Hester-st. Preaching at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. Seats free. m13-1t*

☞ **Rev. Gideon Acs**, of the Magyar, or Reformed Church of Hungary, will preach in the Hunnarian language to his countrymen, on SUNDAY MORNING, March 14, at 11 o'clock, in the Consistory Room in the rear of the North Dutch Church, William st., corner Fulton. m13

☞ **Religious Notice.**—Rev HUGH H. BLAIR, pastor of the Charles-st. Church, New York, will (D. V.) preach TO-MORROW EVENING in the lecture-room of Montague Hall, Brooklyn. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. m13-1t*

☞ **Sabbath Evening Services in Brooklyn.**—The fifth of the course of Sermons in Presbyterian Church corner Clinton and Remsen streets, will be delivered by Rev. Dr. MURRAY, of Elizabethtown, N. J., TO-MORROW. Sabbath evening service to commence at half-past 7 o'clock. The public are invited to attend. m13-1t

☞ **Rev. J. Leander Townsend**, Rector of Grace Church, Cherry Valley, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, March 14. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. m13-1t*

☞ **Life and Immortality!**—Bishop SNOW will preach three times TO-MORROW, at Mount Zion Chapel, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free. Morning subject—The true Doctrine of the Future Life, from Luke xx: 37, 38. By special request. The public invited. m13-1t*

☞ **Mrs. Bishop is to preach to-morrow** at 3 o'clock, P. M., and 7 in the EVENING, at No. 206 Allen-st. near Houston st. Subject—"Israel's Restoration, 1,000 years of Peace, &c." Seats free. m13-1t

☞ **New Jerusalem Church**, 8th-st., near Broadway. Professor BUSH will deliver a Lecture at this place, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on some of the Grand Peculiarities of the Teaching of the New Church. m13-1t*

☞ **Rev John Little**, now in connection with the Presbyterian Church, will preach TO-MORROW, in St. Luke's Hall, corner of Grove and Hudson-sts. at 10½ A.M., and 3 P.M. m13-1t*

☞ **Freewill and Free Communion BAPTIST CHURCH**, Sullivan-st., between Prince and Houston-sts.—Rev D. M. GRAHAM, Pastor. Services TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) morning and evening, at the usual hours. m13

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **The Last Chance!!—Only 47 Shares remaining**—The EMPIRE BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, having met with unexampled success, having only 47 shares at present remaining unsold, and being desirous of closing their books immediately, would invite those who wish to make a safe and profitable investment to call at the office of the Association, No. 173 Spring street, and subscribe without delay.

JOSEPH K. TAYLOR, President. (Controller Park)

JONATHAN W. ALLEN, Vice-President.

STEVENS & HOXIE, Attorneys.

JOHN BOYD, SURVEYOR.

TRUSTEES.

Joseph Hoxie,	J. R. Del Vecchio,	John B. Acker,
George H. Purser,	Wm. Sinclair,	M. M. Van Dyke,
Sylvanus Gedney,	Willis Blackstone,	C. S. Merritt,
George Boyd,	Wm. H. Siblet,	C. H. De Latamer,
Wm. H. Grenelle,	Joseph Britton,	

J. W. FELL, Secretary, No. 173 Spring-st. m12-2t

☞ **The Second CHELSEA BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION**, will hold a public meeting at the Assembly Rooms, corner of 25th-st and 8th-av. on MONDAY EVENING, March 15. The unparalleled success of Chelsea No. 1, made it necessary to organize another Association combining all the liberal principles of the first, in addition to some other advantages which can be seen by examining the Books of Articles or Association to be had gratis on application to either of the officers. All can become members by paying an Entrance Fee of 50 cents. The Monthly Dues are but $2 on a Share of Shares $500. Members borrowing more than one share pay but 5 per cent on the amount loaned. Let those of moderate means make up their minds that henceforth they will no longer pay tribute to landlords who, like the locusts of Egypt, are eating up their substance. All who can save SEVEN CENTS PER DAY, can become a shareholder—thus secure to themselves a snug sum in the course of a very few years. The officers are well and favorably known citizens of the upper part of the City, and will receive the names of all who wish to subscribe for shares

JOHN P. CUMMING, President, 10th-av.

WM. I. STEVENS, Vice-President, 112th-st.

JAMES P. DECKER, Attorney.

W. W. BRACKETT, Surveyor.

TRUSTEES.

Seaver N. Sniffer,	Isaac W. Ayres,	Abraham Brown,
Francis A. Sniffen,	Dr. C. Fischer,	Thomas Page,
Thos. Cumming, Jr.,	John H. Morris,	James B. Mingay,
	Daniel Wilson	

m13-3t WM. H. HOYT, Secretary, Office, No. 230 9th-av.

☞ **Go, get your Gold.**—The ALLEGHANIA MUTUAL LOAN AND ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION is now fully organized. Entrance fee, 50 cents; Dues, $2; Shares, $500. The Books of this Association are now opened at the Office of the Secretary, No. 193 Third-av., up stairs. Those wishing to subscribe for Shares would would do well to do so now, as the entrance fee will be raised after the 1st of April.

All information explanatory of the benefits of Associated Capital, will be cheerfully given upon application at the Secretary's Office, or of either of the officers and Trustees.

MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., President, No. 13 Gramercy park.

J. H. VALENTINE, Vice-President, No. 94 East 15th-st.

RICHARD KELLY, Assist. Vice-President, No. 344 3d-av.

TRUSTEES.

Robert C. Voorhies No. 108 East 17th-st.
Jacob L. Black, No. 191 3d-av.
Hiram Purdy, 79 Elizabeth-st.
James M. Dennis, No. 84 3d-av.
Charles E. Peck, No. 132 East 21st-st.
D. Hennessy, No. 92 East 19th-st.

SERGEANT V. BAYLY, Attorney, cor. Broadway and Murray-st.

MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., President.

J. H. VALENTINE, Vice-President.

RICHARD KELLY, Assistant Vice-President.

OSCAR F. BENJAMIN, Secretary.

Office hours from 7 to 9 o'clock every evening (Sundays excepted) until further notice. m11 3t

☞ **Mercantile Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION.**—The first Monthly Meeting of this Association, will be held at the rooms of the Association corner of Broadway and Grand-st., over the Pacific Bank, on SATURDAY EVENING, the 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock. A number of shares will be offered for redemption. The Association is filling up very rapidly and offers great inducements to persons to join at once. The Secretary will receive subscribers and dues at the rooms from 4 to 8 P. M., daily.

B. J. HOWLAND, President,

ISAAC H. BAILEY, Vice-President.

WM. O. GROSER, Secretary.

PETER PARES, Surveyor.

POMEROY & JENKS, Attorneys and Counsellors.

TRUSTEES.

Ab'm Halsey, Jr.,	T. J. Bayaud,	Ch's Relff,
T. W. Groser,	R. E. Lockwood,	W. T. Child,
W. C. Russell,	Elmor Thompson,	Benj. Pomeroy, Jr.

m10-4t*

☞ **Popular Savings Bank.**—A public meeting for the purpose of admitting members to the WAVERLEY BUILDING ASSOCIATION, will be held in the New Chapel at the junction of Greenwich and 7th-avs., on TUESDAY EVENING, March 16, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be made by several able Speakers, explaining the objects of the Association, and the advantages proposed to its members. Admittance free. The Office of the Association is at No. 143 6th-av., and is open at all hours of the day and evening, and where subscribers can, at any time, save the articles, and pay the entrance fee, which, for the present, is only $1. Subscriptions received, and every information given, by the Secretary, at No. 70 Wall-st., office of *Courier and Enquirer*.

N. B. MOUNTFORT, President.

JOHN GREGORY, Vice-President.

JAMES W. HALE, Secretary. m12-4t

☞ **Every Man his own Insurer.**—BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Those persons who are about subscribing to the stock of this Company, had better do so immediately, as above two-thirds of the shares are already taken, and the books will most likely be closed at the end of the week. This is the only opportunity that has ever been offered, where a man of small means could take a few shares in an Insurance Company, and receive back in dividends the premium he pays on his insurance, making him in reality his own insurer. From the business we have already to commence with, and calculations that have been made, it is anticipated that this Company will pay the present dividend ever paid by any Insurance Company in the City of New-York, or in the United States. The second instalment of $2 50 per share will be due and payable on the 15th, at the Mercantile Bank, corner of Broadway and John-st. Persons can subscribe on either of the Directors' books, or with the Commissioners.

J. BRUCE, President.

m9-5t

S. JESSURUN, Secretary, No. 8 Clinton-court, Beekman-st.

☞ **Building Associations—FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**—Capital $150,000, dividend into 10,000 shares, of $15 each cash paid up, with the privilege of increasing the capital stock to $500,000. Subscription for the capital stock of this Company will be received by the following persons, appointed Commissioners:—Bruce, No. 24 Platt-street; Waxman & Lattner, No. 59 Fulton-st.; Daniel P. Barnard, No. 16 Wall-st.; John Buxton, No. 16 North William-st.; Solom n Jessurun, No. 8 Clinton court, Beekman-st.; John J. Vellot, No. 143 Sands-street, Brooklyn. Also, by all the Directors. A Prospectus explaining the great advantages to be derived from the Company to Mechanics and small property holders, as well as to those who wish to invest their money and get the largest amount of profits, can be had of any of the Directors, all the Secretaries of the different Building Associations, or at the office of Mr. Jessurun, No. 8 Clinton-court, Beekman-st.

JOHN BRUCE, President.

S. JESSURUN, Secretary. m8-2w

☞ **We observe that Mr. John A. Flammer, of** 157 West 18th-st. is now offering some eligible building sites at the new and beautiful village of Flammersburg, on Flushing Bay. The location of Flammersburg is one of the finest and most agreeable that we know of in the vicinity of New-York; and Mr. Flammer, with his usual liberality, placed the lots at so low a price, that almost any one may become a purchaser, as his terms are favorable and easy. In the sale of Flammersburg, Mr. Flammer is entirely alone, and free from any connection whatever. He is recommended to all who may desire a fine situation, at a moderate price, and easy terms. The prices vary from $100 to $150, according to location. Give him a call, examine the maps and you will receive any information you may desire. Office hours from 4 to 8 P. M. m10-6t

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **Fulton Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.**—The First Monthly Meeting for the payment of dues, will be held at Chatham Hall, No. 3 Chatham Square, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 18, when the object and superior advantages of this Association, over all others, will be explained. Come early and subscribe, as the shares are rapidly taken up, 336 being subscribed for at the first meeting. To those who desire to invest money profitably, and to all persons of small means who labor for a living, this Association presents unequalled advantages. Interest at the rate of 7 per cent is allowed on 6 months dues, or over, when paid in advance, or in case of withdrawal from the Association. This is an entire new feature in Building Associations. Entrance fee 50 cts. per share; monthly dues, $2 50; par value of shares, $600; number of original shares limited to 800. Ladies may call for the purpose of receiving their Pass Books and signing the Constitution at the store of WILLIAM WEED, Vice-President, during the day, on Wednesday, 17th inst. Subscriptions will be received by the following officers:

SAMUEL SOUTHERDEN, President.

WILLIAM WEED, Vice President, 86 Bowery.

ISAAC AMERMAN, Jr., Sec'y., 65 Third-av.

TRUSTEES.

Geo. H. Walker, No. 61 Elizabeth-st., cor. of Hester-st.
Isaac L. Devoe, No. 40 Eldridge-st.
D. W. Whitney, No. 27 College-place.
H. McCollum, No. 40 Eldridge-st.
Foster B. Williams, No. 145 Hester-st.
Tobias V. Mumford, No. 29 Norfolk-st.
Nathaniel Terpenny, No. 185 Fifth-st.

Ladies can subscribe to any number of shares by leaving their names with any of the above officers. m12-2t

☞ **The Brooklyn Mechanics' Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION** will allow interest at the rate of six per cent per annum to all persons who prefer paying their monthly dues six months or more in advance. It will loan money at six per cent per annum on the amount received by the borrowers, or those who redeem shares; and any shareholder desirous of withdrawing from this Society can do so at any time by giving one month's notice, and receive back all the dues paid by him, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum. The entrance fee is fixed at fifty cents a share; the monthly dues at two dollars, and the ultimate value of each unredeemed share at five hundred dollars.

A public meeting for the admission of new members, at which the objects and peculiar advantages of this Association will be explained, will be held in the rooms of the College Grammar School, over the drug store, on the North-west corner of Atlantic and Clinton streets, (entrance in Clinton street,) on MONDAY EVENING, March 15, 1852, at half past seven o'clock.

Ladies and gentlemen who desire to invest money to advantage, in large sums or small ones, and all who wish to make money, or obtain the loan of money to their own advantage, should attend this meeting.

ROBERT P. PERRIN, President.

JAMES ROBINSON, Vice President.

J. S. DENMAN, Secretary, 136 Atlantic-street. m13-1t

☞ **A Home for all!**—PHŒNIX BUILDING ASSOCIATION, will hold a Public Meeting, on MONDAY EVENING, at the Vth Ward Museum Hotel, (in Franklin-st.) at 8 o'clock. Free to all. Explanatory addresses will be delivered on the occasion. This flourishing Association is incorporated, and offers superior advantages to those desiring a Homestead which they should at once embrace. "There is no place like home," is an old adage, but a true one; the force of which was never more fully felt than at the present day, when rents are so enormously high that it is almost impossible for a mechanic to pay them; besides, they grow higher from year to year. These facts are sufficiently important to induce every rent-payer to secure a house of his own in this institution. Also the loan feature of this Association are peculiarly attractive. Books for subscription, for both ladies and gentlemen, are open daily at the Secretary's Office, (Chamber's Hall,) No. 63 Chatham-st. Shares, $800; Monthly Dues, $3; Entrance Fee, $3. The usual interest allowed on dues paid in advance. All that is required to become a shareholder is $2.

WILSON SMALL, President, No. 94 Ludlow-st.

AMOS WILLETTS, Vice President, No. 276 Pearl-st.

ALFRED B. HATFIELD, Sec'y.—Office, No. 65 Chatham-st.

TRUSTEES

Warren Chapman,	Geo. W. Dawson,	Peter J. Powles,
Robert M. Dewitt,	James Guthell,	Edward I. Small,
Andrew Hume,	Joseph Nesbitt,	Geo. A. Barney.

Q. MCADAM, Attorney, No. 62 Wall-street.

JACOB L. FENN, Surveyor. m12-2t

☞ **The Mint.**—It can truly be said that the SECOND KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION is a mint for the poor and industrious, for there is not a man that cannot save three dollars a month, and, by investing this amount in this association, you will, in a few years have $800 in cash, when you have paid in that time about $230. It seems impossible to make this amount of profit in so short a time, but we would ask those who wish to understand the practical working of this association to attend their meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, 16th inst., at 7½ o'clock at Knickerbocker Hall, corner of 26d-st. and 8th-av., and the freest discussion is invited from all. The books for the subscription of shares are now filling up rapidly, and we would adv se all who wish to join to call at the office and secure the r shares

JAMES R. DEL VECCHIO, President.

ANSON WILLIS, Vice-President.

TRUSTEES.

John A. Gun,	A. A. Valentine,	Emile Baxter,
W. H. Grenelle,	Harrison Jones,	George Ross,
Henry Johnson,	John W. Miller,	J. W. Ogden,
	EDWARD J. MADDEN, Secretary, Office, No. 168 9th-av.	

m12-4t

☞ **$3,426 Made in one Night.**—At the first Regular Meeting of the SECOND GREENWICH BUILDING ASSOCIATION, eight shares were sold at an average premium of $428 each, making a clear gain to the Association of $3,424. This is better than ever, and makes this Association the most promising of any yet organized. To afford one more opportunity to those who did not secure shares last Monday evening, a public meeting will be held in the Bleecker Building near Wooster-st., on MONDAY EVENING, March 15, 1852, at 7½ o'clock. As this may be the last chance which can be offered, persons desirous to procure shares in this flourishing Association, should not miss this opportunity. Those who cannot possibly attend, can call at the office No. 48 Bible. Remember the public meeting is on Monday night, March 15. Come early to secure seats.

JOHN KEYSER, President.

GEORGE STARR, Vice-President.

R. RUSS, Jr., Secretary. m13-2t

☞ **North American Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION.**—The first regular meeting of this Association will be held at the Broadway House, corner of Broadway and Grand street, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 15th inst., at 8 o'clock. Every member is earnestly requested to be present, and invite their friends. All persons desirous of joining had better do so at once, as the Association is filling up rapidly. Entrance fee $1; monthly dues $3; shares $800. The meeting will be addressed by an able speaker. Office No. 458 Broadway, cor. of Grand st.

RICHARD F. CARMAN, President.

THOS. F. CUMMING, Vice-President.

MORTIMER SMITH, Secretary. m13-2t

☞ **Building Associations.**—Their Origin, Workings and Benefits explained; Objections fully answered; the Law under which they are organized; Interesting Facts; together with a full list of all the Associations now in operation, will be found in this week's SUNDAY DISPATCH. Price 3 cents a copy. Office No 61 Ann st. It

☞ **Second Manhattan BUILDING ASSOCIATION** will hold its Sixth Regular Monthly Meeting at No. 430 Bruon e-st., cor. of Crosby, (entrance in Crosby) on MONDAY EVENING, March 15, at 7 o'clock. Dues and interests are now due, and payable at the office of the Secretary, No. 15 Spruce-st., 2d floor. Office open on Saturday from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. J. N. GENIN, President.

J. W. WESTON, Secretary, office, No. 15 Spruce-st. m13-2t

☞ **The New-York Land and Building Association** will hold a special meeting on MONDAY EVENING, March 15, at Union Hall corner Avenue C and 4th-st., for the purpose of affording the working men of Manhattan Island an opportunity to become acquainted with its principles, and to obtain subscribers to our Association. We shall secure each one who joins us a house and lot, for the small monthly payment of $4 for a few years. Let those who doubt our ability to do this call and hear our arguments. Able speakers will address the meeting.

MILES CHAMBERS, President.

H. S. SMITH, Secretary, office, No. 1, Murray-st., where subscriptions are received. m11-1t

☞ **Notice is hereby given**, that the Board of Trustees of the CITIZENS' MUTUAL LOAN AND ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION have decided to allow an interest of 6 per cent on all moneys paid in advance over a period of six months; further, to limit the number of shares to 1,000 and positively close their subscription books at their next regular meeting. Those, therefore, who desire shares, must subscribe before that time, as no opportunity will be given thereafter. A public meeting will be held at their rooms, No. 421 Broadway, on SATURDAY EVENING, March 13, at 8 o'clock, to give their present members an opportunity to increase their stock; also, to receive new subscriptions. Office hours from 9 to 5 daily and Wednesday and Saturday evenings till 9 o'clock. Entrance fee, $2; Shares, $800; Dues, $3.

SIMEON DRAPER, President.

E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Vice-President.

J. F. KENDALL, Secretary m12 2t

☞ **Williamsburg City Building Association,** will hold another special meeting at Central Hall, corner of South 1st and 5th-sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, March 16, at 7½ P. M. Addresses may be expected. Books will there be open for subscriptions. Entrance fee $1; monthly dues $3; ultimate value of one Share, $800. Come one and all! Gentlemen are invited to attend. Articles of Association, Prospectuses, can be had at the Secretary's office, No. 146 South 6th-st. WILLIAM H. BUTLER, President.

W. I. GILROY, Vice President.

P. C. BERRY, Secretary. m12-4t

☞ **Workingman's Building Association**—Office No. 461 Broadway.—The steady success of this Association recommends it strongly to the consideration of workingmen. We would invite all those who desire to join to do so at once—there are still a few shares to be subscribed or—the entrance fee is only $2. At the next monthly meeting, which takes place on the 15th instant, we expect to be full. For the accommodation of those who find it inconvenient to call during the day, the office will be open on Monday and Friday evenings until 9 o'clock.

R. MCCLELLAN, President.

JOHN MORRISON, Treasurer.

G. W. ANDERSON, Secretary. m5 4teod

☞ **The New-York Land and Building Association** was organized to procure 500 working men homes. It is in the full tide of success! Let the rent-ridden then, be inspired with hope, and join us immediately. The initiation fee is only 50 cents, but will soon be raised to $2

MILES CHAMBERS, Pres't.

H. S. SMITH, Secretary—Office, 1 Murray-st., m10-1m

The morning Express train from Buffalo, on Tuesday morning, ran off the track a little this side of Rochester. The locomotive was thrown from the track by the washing out of a culvert, the baggage car turned a summerset and a half, smashing it up pretty thoroughly, and the first passenger car plunged down an embankment 16 feet, and stuck there, end foremost, without capsizing. A man in the baggage car escaped miraculously, being only slightly scratched, while almost everything in the car was broken to pieces. None of the passengers were injured. The locomotive, baggage car and one of the passenger cars, were nearly destroyed.

The steamship *America* has been appraised under order of the United States District Court at Boston. The object of the appraisal is that the vessel may proceed on her voyages pending the suit of the United States against her for violation of the revenue laws, her owners in the meantime giving security for her value. The sum estimated is $240,000.

There is a sturdy old farmer in Westminister, Vt., now in his eightieth year, who, during the past winter, has threshed out with his own hands, 150 bushels of grain, and struck his full half of the strokes in threshing 200 more. He has also chopped from the tree all the wood necessary for the use of his family.

Rutland County, Vt., has now completed, within its own limits, *one hundred miles of railroad*, all centering to its common central point in Rutland. These roads pass through twelve important towns of the county, and touch upon and pass through portions of two others.

New-York Daily Times.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

THE POLICY OF THE NEW BRITISH MINISTRY.

DEATH OF THOMAS MOORE.

Advance in Cotton.

Dates from Liverpool and London to Feb. 25.

The Royal Mail steamer *Asia*, Capt. JUDKINS, arrived at this port yesterday, having sailed from Liverpool at 1 o'clock on Saturday, the 28th ult.

Cotton had experienced an advance of an eighth. Breadstuffs were looking a shade better.

The manifesto of Earl Derby on Friday evening was the current topic of talk. He is hastening to complete the formation of his Ministry. The following have accepted office:

Lord Privy Seal—The Marquis of Salisbury. Secretary at War—Mr. Beresford. Joint Secretaries to the Treasury—Mr. G. A. Hamilton and Mr. Forbes M'Kenzie. Secretary to the Admiralty—Mr. A. Stafford. Secretary to the Board of Control—Mr. H. Baillie. Judge Advocate—Mr. Bankes. Under Secretary for the Home Department—Sir W. Jolliffe. Under Secretary for the Colonies—Lord Desart. Lord of the Treasury—The Marquis of Chandos. Ditto—Mr. Bateson. Attorney-General—Sir F. Thesiger. Solicitor-General—Sir F. Kelly. Chief Commissioner of the Poor Law Board—Sir John Trollope. Lord Steward—The Duke of Montrose. Vice Chamberlain—The Marquis of Worcester. Controller of the Household—The Hon. Cecil Forester.

IRELAND.—Lord Lieutenant—The Earl of Eglinton, who, it is fully expected, will be in Dublin in time to hold the usual state ball on St. Patrick's Day. Attorney-General—Mr. Napier. Solicitor General—Mr. Whiteside.

The following appointments have not been finally arranged:

Vice-President of the Board of Trade—Offered to Mr. G. F. Young. Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—Offered to Sir J. Y. Buller, who, we believe has declined to accept office, but will support the Government. Lords of the Bedchamber—Offered to the Earl of Morton, Lord Byron, Lord Galway, Lord Canterbury, Lord Templemore, Lord Shannon, Lord Crofton and Lord Polwarth.

IRELAND.—Lord Chancellor—Offered to Lord Chief Justice Blackburn. Chief Secretary—Offered to Lord Naas.

The Third Edition of the London *Herald*, of Friday, says that the following nominations, with the exception of that of Mr. Young, have been made and excepted:

Ordnance—Lord Hardinge. Lords of Admiralty—Admiral Milne, Admiral Hornby, Admiral H. Parker. Under Secretaries of India Board—Lord Desart, Mr. H. Baillie. Under Secretary of Board of Trade offered to Mr. G. F. Young. Lord Chamberlain—The Marquis of Exeter. Master of the Horse—Lord Jersey. Gentlemen at Arms—Lord Sandwich. Yeoman of the Guard—Lord De Roos. Treasurer—Colonel Forester. Controller—Lord Ossulton. Lords in Waiting—Morton, Byron, Crofton, Hawarden, Verulam, Galway, Shannon, Polwarth.

"Mr. George Frederick Young," says the *Standard*, "has declined to accept the office of Vice-President of the Board of Trade. We have reason to know that the offer was made to him by the Earl of Derby in a spirit of the greatest cordiality, and the sole ground on which it has been declined is that the health of the honorable gentleman is not yet sufficiently reestablished to admit of his undertaking the arduous duties of such an office. It is still, however, in the contemplation of the noble Earl at the head of the Government to avail himself of the honorable gentleman's services in his Administration as soon as his health is fully confirmed."

On Friday evening the House of Lords was thronged by those anxious to hear the salutatory address of the new Premier. The woolsack was occupied by Lord Redesdale. On the Opposition benches there sat the Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl of Carlisle, Earl Grey, Earl Minto, and other members of the late Government. At seven minutes past five o'clock the Earl of Derby arose amidst profound silence, and, without any question being before the House, proceeded to address their Lordships, as he said, upon taking the high office he had now the honor to hold. The noble Earl commenced by expressing his acknowledgments to the Marquis of Lansdowne for the observations he had made respecting himself the other evening, and by paying a warm tribute of respect to his public services for the last fifty years. He then referred to his own acceptation of office, and said he had so little expected a change of administration upon the question of the Militia, that he had actually gone down into the country to spend a few days. The next day he received the Queen's commands to wait upon her at the palace at half past two o'clock the following day, (Sunday.) He felt the responsibility of his situation, there being no prospect of any other Government being formed. He determined, however unequal to the task, after deliberately weighing all the difficulties of his position, to undertake the duty of forming a Government. On Monday and the day subsequent he had been enabled to submit to her Majesty a list of his colleagues, which had been approved of. It was now his duty to submit to the House the course of policy he intended to pursue. As to the foreign policy it would be the determination to maintain peace; but he ridiculed the idea of an universal disarmament; peace would be the best maintained by maintaining a calm and peaceful deportment, not in language only, but by respecting treaties—by regarding the rights of other nations and by non-interference with their internal affairs. It was the duty of British statesmen, and would be that of the Government, not to interfere with the form of government which other countries might choose to adopt for themselves. [Cheers.] On the other hand, if we had reason to complain of other governments, the complaint would be addressed in plain and temperate language. Acting upon these principles, both to the powerful and weak, he had no fear of maintaining peace and a good understanding with the nations of the world. At the same time the Government would not neglect the preparations wisely commenced by the late Government for internal security. [Hear, hear.] Our navy was never in a more efficient state than at this moment—the regular army was also in a state of efficiency. [Hear.] But efficient as it was, it was not in such a state numerically as to give cause of jealousy to other nations. At the same time he rejoiced to think that the tranquility of the country did not require any force, regular or irregular, for its preservation. He attributed this to the excellence of our institutions, under which (and God forbid it should be otherwise) this country had become a refuge for exiles and fugitives from other nations. But whilst flying from the misfortunes of their own countries it was their bounden duty not to abuse our hospitality, by carrying on designs against their own land. [Hear.] It was the right and also the duty, without descending to a system of espionage, to keep a watch over the movements of such parties, who abused our hospitality by keeping foreign governments upon their guard against them; but they could do more, if they attempted to take measures to levy war against the foreign Governments. The British Government could interfere but for nothing less, even at the risk of their friendship. He would now speak of our commercial and financial policy. The Noble Lord then briefly adverted to Sir Robert Peel's policy, and added that, on looking over our fiscal system it was fairly open to revision. The tariff of the United States, he observed, levied duties on all imports, but mainly so upon those articles which came into competition with their own produce. We have proceeded on a different system; whilst admitting some foreign articles free, we impose duties upon others which came into general consumption. In his opinion there was no ground why, while imposing duties upon other articles of import, the single one of corn should be in a different position. But this was a question which could only be solved by an appeal to the country. A change so great could only be dealt with by a government strong in the confidence of the country. He knew that in the other House he should have a majority; but he felt that, at this period of the year, he should be unwilling to interrupt the sittings of the other House. He avowed he could not command a Parliamentary majority, and he knew that, under such circumstances, Her Majesty's Government would have to appeal to the forbearance of their opponents, but he hoped the moderation and good sense of the House of Commons would lead them not to introduce subjects which would drive the Administration out of their course; but if interrupted in their course by a merely factious opposition, he had sufficient confidence in the good sense of the country to believe that the people would put an end to it. [Cheers.] Among the measures intended to be introduced he did not intend to include one suggested by the late Government. While avowing himself an enemy to bribery at elections, which he would reprove by all the means in his power, he could not assent to the plan of reform introduced by the late Government; that measure therefore would not be proceeded with as was expected. He was himself a friend to education, and in any measure of this nature he should mainly rely upon the exertions of the parochial clergy. He hoped, that with such reserve as was necessary in his circumstances, he had stated fully the principles by which he would be guided, at the same time he confessed he was appalled by the magnitude of the task he had undertaken; but the destinies of nations were in the hands of the Almighty, and in His presence he could affirm that no motive but that of promoting the public good had prompted him to accept the high office he held. [Cheers.] The noble earl spoke nearly an hour.

Earl Grey complained of the statement of the noble Earl as unsatisfactory with regard to import duties; the effect of the reimposition of such duties, which he assumed was intended by the noble Earl, would be to raise the price not only of the article imported, but also of the corn grown in this country.

The Earl of Derby begged in explanation to repeat what he had before stated, namely, that while his own opinions upon the matter remained unchanged, he did not intend to take the course imputed to him by Earl Grey, believing that that was a point which could only be decided by the clearly expressed opinion of the people.

Earl Grey insisted that he had put a fair construction upon the Earl of Derby's remarks, and implored him not to keep the country in suspense as to what his real intentions were.

Earl Fitzwilliam expressed his disapprobation of the tone assumed by Earl Grey.

The Marquis of Clanricarde defended his late colleague from the strictures of the noble earl.

The Earl of Aberdeen declared his determined adhesion to the commercial policy of Sir R. Peel, and his resolution to maintain its permanence to the utmost of his power. He believed that policy had already proved eminently successful, and was convinced that as it was persevered in it would become more and more apparent. In all other points he thought he should be able to give his cordial support to the noble earl.

After a few words from Lord Brougham, their lordships adjourned.

The distinguished and elegant poet, Thomas Moore, died at Sloperton Cottage on the 26th ult. He was in his 72d year. It is painful to add, that for some time previously the witty and accomplished Tom Moore, the friend of Byron and the companion and associate of every brilliant genius which has appeared in our day, has been in a state bordering on mental imbecility. The lyrical productions of this exquisite writer are too well known to require remark or eulogy. He was one of the great lights of the century, and his name will be indissolubly connected with the illustrious departed in the world of letters.

The venerable Dr. Murray, Roman Cathelic Archbishop of Dublin, died at his residence in that city on the 25th instant. The death of this excellent prelate, whose life has been a model of Christian forbearance in a country where such an example is invaluable, is deeply regretted by moderate men of the several religious denominations. The parish priests and prebendaries of the diocese were to assemble in a day or two, to select a Vicar-Capitular, who will be intrusted with the ecclesiastical authority until the appointment of a new Roman Catholic Archbishop.

Rev. Mr. Dunne, of Castledermot, and Mr. Hamilton, Chaplain to the late Archbishop, are talked of as successors. It is feared, however, that any selection that may be made, will be overruled at Rome.

Sir Stratford Canning, Minister at Constantinople, is on his way home, upon leave.

The state of the handloom weavers in many parts of Scotland is most deplorable, and it is many years since there existed so great a depression in the woolen branches of manufacture in the northern portion of the kingdom.

It is expected that by the death of the Queen of Madagascar, as in the case of the King of Siam's death, the accession of a liberal successor will throw open a fertile country to the British trader.

A treaty between her Majesty and the Republic of New-Grenada, for the suppression of the slave trade, was signed at Bogota on the 2d of April, 1851.

FRANCE.

The news from the Continent is of secondary moment.

Advices from Paris announce that a number of political prisoners have been set at liberty at Moulins. M. Guinard, who was sentenced to imprisonment for life for having joined Ledru Rollin, and others, in his attempt at insurrection in 1849, has been pardoned by the President of the Republic.

The *Globe's* correspondent says, that it is reported that some of the opposition candidates for the Legislative body have declared that, if elected, they will refuse to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution. Some ask "Why Louis Napoleon does not obtain absolution, according to the forms of the Romish Church, for the violation of the oath that he had taken to the Constitution of 1848?" But the answer is, "That the oath was not taken on the Gospels, and, therefore, the Church had nothing to do with it."

It is certain that the French and Austrian Governments are less friendly since the arrival of dispatches from St. Petersburg, in which the Emperor declares, that if Austria moves one step to assist France in disturbing the treaties of Vienna, he will march an army to the aid of Prussia.

The French Minister in Austria has since protested against the increased duties on French merchandise. This will make the President more popular in France.

As regards an alliance with Austria against the rest of Europe, the feeling here is that peace will be maintained. What keeps the funds from rising is the doubt that is entertained as to the means of improving the revenue; hitherto there has been a large increase in the expenditure, but none in the receipts.

The Prefect of the Seine has put forth an extraordinary address, calling upon the electors to vote for the government candidates. He endeavors to show that it is the duty of the people of Paris to accept the men submitted to them by the government, without inquiry, and denounces all other candidates. It is probable that the men of the government will be elected, for the only men whose names have been mentioned in opposition, and who would be likely to succeed, have refused to come forward.

Arrangements are making already, on a very grand scale, for the *fete* of the 15th of August. This, it is said, will be the most splendid thing ever witnessed in Paris. It is probable that the presentation of the eagles to the army will be delayed until the *fete*, in order that the ceremony may be the more imposing.

The funds have shown a slight tendency to improvement, chiefly upon a rumor that a letter has been received by a member of the French Ministry who is on very friendly terms with one of the principal men in the new English Cabinet, (Lord Malmesbury,) declaring that everything will be done to cultivate friendly relations with France. This statement was made at the Bourse by a capitalist who is very intimate with the French Minister in question.

There is not the slightest truth in the assertion of the *Presse* that the Orleanists are intriguing to induce the Count de Chambord to abdicate in favor of the Count de Paris.

The *Patrie* says that the Government intends to adopt some severe measures to prevent votes being given at the elections for candidates who are under decree of exile. As yet, however, nothing

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1852.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Neither the Publication Office, Editorial Rooms, nor Printing Establishment of the DAILY TIMES are opened on Sunday. Advertisers who desire their notices to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 11 o'clock on Saturday evening.

☞ The Second Edition of the *Evening Times*, published every day at 3 o'clock P. M., and served to subscribers for *One Cent*, contains a full and complete list of the *Arrivals at all the Hotels*, up to the latest hour.

☞ We publish this morning a very interesting speech delivered by KOSSUTH at Louisville, on Saturday last. It introduces several topics which he has not before discussed in this country, and speaks of the change of Ministry in England, which just now engages general attention. He makes some comments also upon the remarks of Mr. CLAY at the interview between them, of which accounts have already been published.

An English Alliance.

Sagacious public men in England are looking forward to the possibility of a direct approaching contest between the principle of *absolutism* and that of constitutional, limited, popular government. The history of Europe has witnessed wars of which these principles shaped the causes and the issues substantially; but the tendency of events threatens to eliminate from them all incidental interests and side issues, and to bring into direct and immediate conflict, for permanent and complete ascendancy, these two hostile forces, which must inevitably divide all Europe between them. In the event of such a contest, as matters are in Europe now, England would stand alone. She is the only European power where constitutional limitations are recognized at all—the only nation where the people have any voice whatever in making their laws.

England will need allies in such a war; and those who look farthest and most anxiously into the future, speculate upon the possibility of such an alliance with the United States. They urge that Freedom has been driven from every other nation,—that popular rights have been denied and crushed everywhere else, and that England and America must united breast the tide of despotism which threatens to whelm humanity under its ice-berg weight. These two great powers, it is justly urged, have much in common. They are linked by bonds of blood, of commerce, and of common civil institutions. Freedom of speech and of the Press,—trial by jury,—popular representation, which are the elements of free Government, have a home only within their shores.

Forcibly as these suggestions must strike every reflecting mind, the adoption of the policy they foreshadow will meet serious obstacles. It will require some transcendent emergency,—some imminent crisis, not only to free principles, but to every nation which may recognize them, to induce the United States to join with England in any such alliance as the one proposed.

One reason for this may be found in the fact that there is *very little love for England* among the great mass of the people of the United States. They have no pleasant recollection of national kindness in the past,—no confidence in her existing Government,—no faith in her devotion to freedom in the future. The memory of the Revolution and the war of 1812 rankles still in the public heart. The tyrannies practiced or attempted upon us,—the outrages upon personal liberty and private rights in which she persisted until they were opposed by war,—the pretensions to supremacy she has never relinquished, and the assertion of unjust claims she has never abandoned, have settled into the popular mind and created there a sentiment of profound and invincible dislike. Still more influential upon the public feeling is the conviction, that English institutions are essentially and thoroughly aristocratic.—that the whole tendency of the British Government is to build up classes and families upon the wretchedness and ruin of the millions of her people,—that an all-grasping selfishness, a pervading and remorseless ambition control her policy and render her blind or indifferent to the claims of humanity. Conceding the existence of germs and elements of freedom, in her civil and political institutions, it is still felt that they have been stifled and not developed,—by the working of her Government. Although the seeds of civil liberty existed in England long before this continent was settled, they have grown into trees of gigantic stature here, while their product in England has been but shrubs of the most dwarfish dimensions.

Still another element of hostility to England must be considered in this connection. The public mind of this country has been greatly modified by Irish emigration. Millions of Irishmen are now upon our shores, driven from their native land by sufferings which they trace directly to the cruel oppressions of the English Government. They have seen their houses made desolate, their homes broken up, their families scattered,—by what they consider the tyranny of a selfish and inhuman conquest. They have felt the sharp pains of hunger, the stings of desperate want; they have seen the faces of their wives grow pale and haggard; they have seen their children famishing, falling, dying, one after another, for lack of food;—they have felt their own strength wasting away, their own limbs refusing to sustain their feeble steps, their own hearts drying up, for lack of bread; and thousands and tens of thousands of them have, by timely use of their little remaining strength, barely escaped the blasting breath of their native land, and taken refuge upon these hospitable but uncongenial shores. Is it possible that they should cherish feelings of filial love for the country which has made them so desolate? Are they likely to lose the dreadful memories that country has burned into their hearts, or to outgrow the recollection of pangs so terrible as those which it made them feel?

Irishmen must be more or less than men, if, with all these recollections clinging about them,—with the brand deep in their hearts which religious persecution, remorseless taxation, and all the accumulated wrongs of English misgovernment, have combined to imprint,—they can join England, which has made them aliens, in securing for others of her subjects rights and blessings of which she has despoiled them.

So far, therefore, as the infusion of Irish feeling affects American policy, its influence will always be hostile to England, no matter to what extremity she may be reduced. England must first make Ireland essentially free,—she must concede to her that *right of local self-government*, which her peculiar character and wants render indispensably necessary to her prosperity, before this vast and increasing element of American feeling can ever be enlisted in her defense, even against the allied despotisms of Continental Europe.

☞ It is said that the Senate of the U. S. have ratified treaties with Persia and Costa Rica. It is also stated that Mr. Adams, of Mass., has been confirmed as Consul at Singapore, vice Mr. Ballestier; also, Mr. Irwin, of Kentucky, as Consul at Ravenna.

The Derby Stakes.

On the evening of February 27, as much of John Bull as could insert itself in the House of Lords, did so insert itself, for the purpose of hearing Lord Derby, the Premier, make the House a confidant of his political views. After a ceremonious and decorous delay, the noble earl arose without awaiting the formality of a question before the body, and recited his confession of faith. He believed in the necessity of peace, and had no further apprehensions of war than Lord John Russell may have felt when he proposed the Militia bill. He sanctioned the policy, in reference to foreign refugees, enunciated in Earl Granville's circular. His principle in all foreign relations, is to be a rigorous non-intervention. He saw no reason why corn should be exempted from the ordinary rules of protection, and he should hereafter propose a restoration of duties upon that commodity. A question of such vital importance, he believed, ought not to be acted upon without resort to the sense of the people. A dissolution of Parliament should therefore take place presently, so as to state the issue distinctly, and obtain an expression of the public will in respect to it. The reform propositions of Lord John Russell were quite summarily dismissed, as uncalled for and ill-timed. Education, it was urged, must be intrusted to the clergy, and not reduced to the national scheme. In short, Lord Derby declared nothing more nor less than what everybody already knew, that he is a Tory, of the straitest sect; a Protectionist, impotent for the present, but not hopeless for the future; ultra-conservative and aristocratical in every thought, dream and aspiration.

One of the most curious features of this parliamentary manifesto, is the confiding trustfulness wherewith the Mininister throws himself upon the mercy of the present Parliament. Admitting that the views of his friends are in a decided minority in the House of Commons, he declares his intention to postpone his appeal to the country for a while; and in the meantime urge matters along without a dissolution. Of course this step will only retard the event, to accelerate it afterwards; for it is impossible that a month can elapse, without the suggestion of measures, colored by the peculiar dogmas of the administration, which shall indicate the force of opposition. The first of these occasions must be the last. The dissolution will have to take place without loss of time; and writs for the general election will issue by the same mail that carries the announcement of the breaking up.

It cannot be disguised that Lord Derby holds office only by sufferance. So long as it was imagined that a single unfortunate economical doctrine was the principal drawback to his success, there was a remnant of hope for him. The recent showing destroys it. His foreign policy is even more tame and cowardly than Lord John Russell's. With unaccountable fatuity he urges that the true means of avoiding war, is to make no preparations for it. He is busy in showing how England may most safely abandon her time-honored policy of participating in Continental affairs, for the protection of her own interests and those of the feebler powers. There is no particle of courage, or originality, or decision, in his other measures, to cover the baldness of this one idea of aid to the rural interests. What figure so limited an armory will make in a popular contest, we may easily conceive. Without a single *ad captandum* cry, it is morally impossible for any party to triumph; and least of all a party so destitute of popular sympathy as Lord Derby's. The duration of the Ministry, therefore, may be regarded as a matter of weeks or months, not of years.

☞ We are glad to see that the *gastronomical* department of our Government is beginning to attract its proper degree of attention. Until lately, influential as it has always been, it has occupied, comparatively, a subordinate position. It is gratifying to see, that it will soon be elevated to an entire equality with its co-ordinate branches, and receive, at least, as much attention as our foreign relations, private claims, or any other of our great national interests.

The Senate of the United States, it will have been seen, held solemn conclave on Thursday, upon the bill sent in by the hotel proprietor for entertaining, as per order, the guest of Congress; and a very edifying debate was had,—first, upon the propriety of paying such bills at all, and then in a close and critical examination of its several items. It was not clearly understood by all the members of that illustrious body, how KOSSUTH and his companions could have consumed five thousand dollars' worth of provisions, within a fortnight; and the propriety of instituting a close inquiry into the *modus operandi* was eloquently advocated.

Our Aldermen will smile with no little contempt at this exhibition of verdancy on the part of our Federal Sanhedrim. If the Senators had commenced their education in our Common Council, they would have recived useful light upon this subject. Our Aldermen can put away *seven hundred dollars* worth of viands at a single sitting;—and when that is done in their Aldermanic capacities, they *enlarge* that capacity by converting themselves into Commissioners of Excise, Board of Health, County Canvassers, &c. &c., eating and drinking in each capacity what would probably astound our Federal legislators not a little. We have heard of adepts, when they had eaten all they could at table, standing up to increase their ability;—our Aldermen have improved upon this hint and attain an astounding capacity by converting themselves into half a dozen different persons in succession.

Our State authorities are by no means lacking in capabilities of this sort. One new and somewhat extraordinary State Controller sent a message to the Legislature not long ago, to inform them that they had eaten *seventy dollars' worth* during the long session which resulted in the election of Senator Fish: but he has lived to see a bill five times as large, incurred for eating by a tenth part as many persons, connected with other branches of our State affairs.

We trust this matter will continue to enlist attention. It might not be amiss to inquire into the capacities of hotel-keepers at making out large bills;—indeed, we think that the whole subject, in all its ramifications,—the general capacity and efficiency of the alimentary canal, and the plans and contracts that may at any time have been made for its enlargement,—deserves the consideration of the Secretary of the Interior. The Government is quite as much interested in that as in any other work of internal improvement;—and it certainly has very intimate connection with the welfare of our foreign steam marine.

TEXAS.—We have Galveston dates to the 27th ult.; but the papers contain nothing of interest not anticipated by telegraph.

An important legal decision has been made at Philadelphia, by which the heavy assets in the hands of the several trusts created by the Bank of the United States, and all property whatever, assigned for the benefit of creditors, are rendered liable to taxation.

Gov. Hunt has appointed James Bowen, of New-York, a Commissioner under chap. 289 of Laws of 1840, and Daniel Lee, of New-York, as Commissary-General.

Thomas Moore.

The death of this classic poet and wit occurred at Sloperton Cottage, in Shropshire, England, on the 26th ult. The latter years of his life were unfortunately overshadowed by the gloom of intellectual imbecility. The fancy that in other days charmed every circle, and devised new beauties in song for the delight of a generation now rapidly following the bard to another stage of existence, was struck with mental paralysis: quenched and quieted for ever. The death of Moore will come home painfully to more hearts than that of any other of the poets. His verses have had more readers, his songs more listeners, his political satires more keen appreciators, than those of any contemporary. Byron described him as the "bard of all circles, idol of his own." The rich and ever variable melody of his versification will linger in the memories of thousands who have long ago forgotten the sentiment it was intended to enshrine. Undoubtedly, the greatest lyric of the nineteenth century, he was furthermore one of the most charming of social companions and the warmest of friends. His friends were numerically equal with his admirers, and they covered the earth.

At what degree on the scale of reputation posterity will rate the departed poet, it is difficult to say. It has been quite common to speak of his fame as quite ephemeral; based on no one work of sufficient magnitude to obtain a hearing in the tribunals of the future. We judge differently. Moore was not the Tyrtæus, perhaps, of his age, the bold lyricist of patriotism, and denouncer of his country's enemies: he was certainly not the Burns of Ireland—the poet of the common people—the expositor of local feelings and sympathies. He was rather of the tribe of Catullus—a bard of the boudoir. The Irishman does not recognise him as a national poet. The songs of Campbell, a Scotsman, are sung twice in Ireland where Moore is not heard once. The balland-mongers of Donnybrook do not recognise the name. But Catullus has lived through centuries, and been admired for fine delicacy of sentiment, and perfect finish of rhythm, notwithstanding he was neither national nor local. Moore, we take it, has as good a chance at immortality as the elegant versifier of Verona. His brilliancy and beauty of thought, exquisite ease and finish of expression, abundant and even cloying fertility of illustration, are superior to anything in the literature of the age. The licentious voluptuousness of allusion and general coloring will always detract from their merit, when measured by moral standards. But perhaps this was the point where Moore came nearest to contact with nature; and, at all events, the fact cannot affect him in a literary estimate. As the Catullus of British poetry, he will live, but his place can never be so near or his name so dear to the popular heart, as the author of Highland Mary or the Marseilles Hymn. Beranger, whose nativity dates from the same year, is the realization of a national bard, and he will enjoy a more cordial, though not more sincere, admiration than the Irish poet.

Moore was born in Dublin, of respectable parentage, on the 28th of May, 1780. His college education was completed in 1797, when he graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, with unusually high honors as a Grecian. After addicting himself for a year or two to the study of the law, he abandoned himself to more congenial pursuits of literature, and in 1800 appeared his Translation of "Anacreon," perhaps the most faithful of versions, as far as the spirit of the author goes, ever made from the ancient languages, but entirely disdainful of literary accuracy, or indeed of an approximation to the phraseology of the original.

Followed in the succeeding year by the "Poems of the late Thomas Little," Mr. Moore at once took rank as a brilliant wit, poet and versifier; an epigrammatist rather than a song-writer, and a man highly gifted in the sensuous and voluptuous phases of character. The poet was at once introduced by Sheridan into the circle of wits who at that time hovered about the Prince of Wales, at Carlton House, and, thanks to his social qualities and dubious morality, was long a favorite in the drawing and dining room of that royal popinjay. In 1803 Moore accepted a clerkship in the Bermuda Islands, and took advantage of the occasion to visit the United States. The narrative of this flying visit is embraced in his volume of "Odes and Epistles," published in 1806, a *mélange* of prose and verse, which had the merit, in default of any other, of originating the strain of satire upon American society which found imitators in the Fidlers, Hamiltons and Trollopes of after times. After his return, Moore suffered with the rest of the Prince's friends, in being flung rudely aside as soon as that personage became Regent. The estrangement in the instance of Moore, may have been owing to two or three satirical poems, entitled, respectively, "Corruption," "Intolerance," and the "Sceptic," which appeared in 1808 and 1809. From that time, it is certain that Moore devoted himself to lampooning the Regent mercilessly; a warfare that produced that capital hit, "The Twopenny Post Bag," in 1812, and the "Fudge Family in Paris," six years after. The duel between Moore and Jeffrey, which occurred in 1807, has been immortalized by Lord Byron, in a sorry satire, of which he never ceased to be ashamed. It forms the era of a friendship between the two poets, that only ended with life. In 1813, the "Irish Melodies" appeared, with the music admirably arranged by Sir John Stevenson, and at once became popular, wherever the English tongue was spoken. They defined Moore's place unmistakably as the first song-writer of the language, and will doubtless constitute his principal claim to remembrance. The "Sacred Melodies," published with similar musical aid from Sir John, in 1816, were but little less successful; and in 1817, "Lalla Rookh," published by the Longmans, obtained a share of favor unsurpassed by the most popular productions of Scott. But although edition after edition has been exhausted and is still demanded, it is questionable whether this "oriental romance" will, after all, perpetuate the fame of its author. The want of unity or purpose; the remoteness of the scene and the manners; and the thoroughly Levantine voluptuousness of the imagery, place it beyond the reach of occidental sympathies; and while translations into Persian have delighted the occupants of harem and hall, the original is daily losing something of its popularity with English readers. The "Loves of the Angels," which came out in 1823, was the last of Moore's poetical works, if we except "Alciphron," a half-finished version of his "Epicurean," into the octave metre, which appeared some ten or twelve years ago. The "Life of Sheridan," appeared in 1823.

In 1824, to the surprise of his friends, Mr. Moore accepted a pension from George the Fourth, notwithstanding his long and bitter aversion to the Regent, and retired from London life. It was said that he adopted the religious views of the Methodists at this period; but we have no better proof of the statement than the publication of the "Epicurean," in 1827, which seemed to shadow forth the conversion of the author. From this time until 1832, Moore devoted himself to prose labors, producing, in rapid succession, "The Memoirs of Capt. Rock," "The Life of Byron," and the "History of Ireland." The Biography of Byron, it is well known, excited much controversy, in which the character of Moore was unhappily implicated and impaired. During the last twenty years the poet has confined himself to his lovely little country seat at Sloperton, suffering under severe ill health, and latterly an entire mental deprivation. His death has been expected for some time past.

Another fire at Williams' College, last week, destroyed the dwelling of Prof. Alden, who is in Europe, and also the spacious building adjoining the West College. A few days ago, we chronicled the destruction of the gymnasium attached to the College.

The *Washington Telegraph* states that Mr. Ritchie, late editor of the *Union*, is engaged in writing the history of Gov. Pownall, Governor of Massachusetts, 1660—one of the most remarkable men of that day.

Postage to Buenos Ayres has been reduced from eighty-three to forty-five cents. To Brazil and Montevideo, the rates remain unchanged.

There are now lying at Dunkirk thirty thousand tons of railroad iron, awaiting shipment to the West—mostly destined for Ohio.

Governor Seymour, of Conn., has issued his Proclamation setting apart the 9th of April next as a day of Fasting and Prayer.

An importation of tea for the Canadas, by way of Boston, was made a few days since.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

☞ *For Congressional and Legislative news, see Fourth Page.*

Another Congressional Fracas—Presidential Levees.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 12.

There was a fight in the House of Representatives to-day, between Messrs. BROWN and WILCOX, both Representatives from Mississippi. Wilcox gave Brown the lie; Brown struck him; several blows followed on both sides, and the combatants fell to the floor—Wilcox having the advantage—before they were separated. They both apologized to the House. As usual, there were rumors of a duel to take place. Brown is ex-Governor of his State; Wilcox is a young man, and was a Lieutenant Colonel in the Mexican war.

President FILLMORE gives his last Levee for the season to-night. O. W.

Another dispatch from Washington treats of the consequences of the House scene of yesterday:

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 12.

Messrs. WILCOX and BROWN have settled peacefully, but the affair is a declaration of war between the two Southern wings of the Democratic party. X. Y.

Late and Interesting from the Cape of Good Hope.

BOSTON, Friday, March 12.

The bark *Springbok* arrived here this morning with Cape of Good Hope dates to the 26th January—nearly one month later.

The ship *Element*, from New-York, arrived at Cape Town Jan. 23.

The ship *Dolphin* sailed. Jan. 20, for the East Indies.

The news from the seat of war is of some interest.

Major-General Somerset, at the head of a powerful force, is on the frontier, and has recaptured about 30,000 head of cattle, driving the Kaffirs before him into the Bushman country—an uninhabited tract of some 4,000 miles square, where it was thought they would sue for peace. Several engagements had taken place, in which the English were victorious, killing many of the Kaffirs.

The most fatal event for the British, had been the death of Major Wilmot, the commander of the British force at Fort Peddie; while pursuing a band of Kaffirs into a jungle at Fish River, he was shot dead. A rumor was current that nearly all the inhabitants of the towns of Whittlesea and Shijah had been massacred, 14 only escaping. The latest advices were that the Kaffirs were sueing for peace, but that the Governor would not see their messengers. Fears were entertained that while the troops were advancing on the frontier the mission stations near Butterworth would be destroyed and the defenceless people massacred.

The experiment of growing coffee in the Natal country had been quite successful.

The papers are full of the details of murders throughout the country.

A later account says of the attack on Whittlesea, that "the reports of the loss of life and property are greatly exaggerated. The Kaffirs attacked the place in three bodies, but were repulsed, with fifteen or twenty killed. Another English officer, Lieut. Caxon, had been severely if not mortally wounded; while on an expedition, he was shot in the thigh, and lies in a precarious state. The rise of the Fingoes against their old taskmasters, the Kaffirs, had been general, and the latter are described as being greatly alarmed and dispirited. No opposition, on an extended scale, had been made to the movements of troops. Should Faker, as was expected, cooperate with the British forces, the result, it was thought, would give a tenor to affairs the result of which cannot be estimated.

Commissioners to investigate affairs of the sovereignty had declared the intention of the British Government to concede to the inhabitants the complete management of their own affairs.

New-Hampshire Election.

CONCORD, Thursday, March 11—9 P. M.

The votes according to the returns received at this office stand as follows: For Governor—Martin, 27,329; Sawyer, Whig, 18,534; Atwood, Free Soil, and scattering, 8,496. The same towns last year gave for Dinsmore, 24,305, Sawyer, 17,005, Atwood and scattering, 11,032.

Martin's majority is 299; the majority against Dinsmore last year was 3,732—showing a Democratic net gain of 4,031. The towns to hear from, which cast about 6,000 votes, gave Dinsmore a majority of 471. If they are the same now, Martin's majority will be 770. If Martin gains in these towns as he has in the rest of the State, his majority will be about 1,200.

We have heard of the election of 250 representatives—129 Democrats and 121 Opposition. The towns to be heard from stood last year 25 Democrats, 16 Opposition, and 2 no choice. If these come in as before, the Democratic majority in the House will be 17.

Nine Senators are ascertained to be elected, as follows: District No. 1, Democrat, by about 40 majority; No 4, Democrat by 175 majority; No. 6, Democrat by 650; No. 8, Democrat by 500; No. 10, Democrat by 400; No. 11, Democrat by 350; No. 12, Democrat; Nos. 5 and 9, Coalitionists; No. 2, doubtful; Nos. 3 and 7, no choice.

Serious Railroad Collision—The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Friday, March 12.

The train which left Baltimore at 6½ o'clock this evening, came in collision with that which left Philadelphia at 2 o'clock to-day, about two miles from here, at a quarter to 7 o'clock this evening. The locomotives were smashed, the cars thrown off the track, and a number of persons much bruised. No lives were lost. The train from Philadelphia was behind time, and carried no light. Fortunately, the trains were proceeding slowly, or the consequences would have been most disastrous. It is said to have been caused through a variation in the watches of the conductors. No one has been seriously hurt. The train which left Baltimore after 9 o'clock will not connect with the train for New-York. Over 100 delegates from Pennsylvania to the Susquehannah Railroad Convention, arrived in Baltimore to-night.

We have no Mail South of Washington.

The Ice at Buffalo—Man Drowned.

BUFFALO, Friday, March 12.

The ice continues firm as yet, but the Creek is still high. It is now raining heavily, and if it continues, it is thought the ice must move. Means have been taken to secure the boats which were carried down the Creek, &c.

A German was discovered last night drowned in the road. It is supposed he had been drinking, and fell or laid down, when the water, overflowing the Creek, drowned him.

Anticipated Duel—Murder Trial.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 12.

A duel is anticipated between Messrs. Wilcox and Brown, of Mississippi, growing out of the affair in the House, to-day.

In the Criminal Court, Judge Crawford has granted a postponement of the new trial of John Day, convicted of murdering his wife, at the June term, on the prayer of prisoner's counsel.

Murder in the Second Degree.

PAILADELPHIA, Friday, March 12.

The Jury, in the case of James McFadden, charged with the murder of Henry McGarry, returned a verdict, this evening, of murder in the second degree.

Railroad Accident, &c.

PITTSBURG, Friday, March 12.

The cars ran off the track, last evening, near Brighton, doing considerable damage. A man named Potter, belonging to Alleghany City, was killed, and several others injured.

Export of Flour.

BALTIMORE, Friday, March 12.

The exports of Flour from Baltimore this week have been over 40,000 barrels.

NEW-YORK CITY.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—The Society for improving the condition of the Poor, afforded relief to 5,067 families during the month of February, at an expense of $7,327 98. The Society is now assisting 22,801 persons.

—Rev. Mr. Burleigh will deliver an address upon Temperance, at Knickerbocker Hall, to-morrow evening.

—The Treasurer of the Fire Department acknowledges the receipt of $3,031 09, the net proceeds of the twenty-third Annual Ball, in aid of the Charitable Fund.

—In fourteen of the New-York Fire cases, in which the defendant pleaded the statute of limitations, the Court of Errors of New-Jersey, on Wednesday, finally disposed of the proceedings on that plea, by dismissing the plaintiff's writ of error. The remaining cases on behalf of citizens of New-Jersey, will be tried before a jury at Newark in April. These suits are for damages sustained by the blowing up of buildings at the great fire in 1835.

—William Thomas, who was recently stabbed in six different places, by one McWilliams, with a dirk-knife, is, we are happy to learn, in a fair way of recovering. The weapon did not penetrate to the depth that was at first supposed by the physicians.

—Yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, a fire broke out in the basement of Pearsall & Lodie's eating house, at No. 2 Fulton-st., originating from a defect of the chimney flue. The firemen and police of the Second Ward were prompt ly on the ground, and speedily extinguished the flames before any material damage was sustained.

—At 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a man by the name of Stephen Carroll, fell overboard from Pier No. 20 Burling-slip, and, before assistance could reach him, was drowned. The body was recovered in the course of an hour after, and an inquest held upon it by Coroner Ives. Verdict, "accidentally drowned."

—A dead infant was found lying in the gutter yesterday at the corner of Nineteenth-street and Ninth-avenue, upon which an inquest was held by the Coroner, and a verdict of "Death from causes unknown to the Jury" was rendered.

—On Thursday morning, Jas. Murray, residing at No. 53 Mulberry-street, attempted to kill himself by cutting his throat with a razor. He missed the jugular vein, and therefore did not quite accomplish the rash act.

—"The True and False Ideas of a Gentleman," is to be the subject of the next Lecture of the People's Course at the Broadway Tabernacle, on Tuesday evening.

—The bill of the city Butler for the month of February is quite an improvement on the January account. There is a reduction of $109.66, and no brandy charged—at least not by any name that we can recognise—though 360 quarts of milk appears a large quantity for Alderманic consumption, especially as there is but 5 pounds of tea charged. The cigar account is the same as last month, 4,000, which shews a remarkable adherence to precedent on the part of the Fathers—4,000 a month having been the number consumed for a long time.

—Captain Stevenson, of the Sixteenth Ward, returned from Ithaca on Friday, having in custody John Hatfield, a merchant, who is charged with obtaining goods under false pretenses from Messrs. Bass, Clark & Dibble.

—Niblo's Theatre will be opened on Monday evening by Madame ANNA THILLON, for the performance of Comic Opera.

—It is said that MAX MARETZEK is anxious to obtain a lease of Tripler Hall, with the intention of reconstructing the interior so as to fit it for an Opera House.

—The following is a list of the members of the graduating class at the Commencement of the College of Physicians and Surgeons:

John Barker, Conn.; L. B. Bayles, N. Y.; S. Burdett, N. Y.; R. Cass, Conn.; S. Chandler, N. J.; V. Clarkson, N. Y.; R. Davis, N. Y.; L. Dodd, N. J.; D. Dodge, N. Y.; E. Elliot, Conn.; E. Elting, N. Y.; F. Fluce, Ky.; P. B. Forgs, Bermuda; C. Gates, N. Y.; B. Goodenough, N. J.; H. Harter, N. Y.; T. Heaton, N. Y.; H. Hinton, N. Y.; G. Hecker, Ky.; M. Holton, N. Y.; M. Hunt, N. J.; L. Hull, Mass.; B. Kelly, N. Y.; R. King, N. Y.; C. Livingston, N. Y.; E. Loomis, Vt.; F. McAllister, N. Y.; C. M'Comb, N. Y.; P. Mason, Miss.; B. Marshall, N. Y.; T. Merritt, N. Y.; P. Nichols, N. J.; S. Nicol, N. Y.; L. Oakley, N. Y.; H. Olmsted, Conn.; H. Horton, N. J.; S. Pemberton, Bermuda; G. Perkins, N. Y.; S. Peirson, N. Y.; T. Pratt, Conn.; J. Riley, N. J.; D. Robertson, N. Y.; N. Savre, N. Y.; H. Shaw, N. S.; B. Silvers, N. Y.; D. Smith and C. Smith, N. J.; H. P. Stivers, Conn.; H. Swift Vt.; G. Thomas, N. J.; H. Trumbull, Conn.; M. Van Duzer, N. Y.; E. Vermilye, N. Y.; L. Wells, Conn.; E. West, N. Y.; and T. Wheeler, Conn.

THE LATE ROBBERY OF HUMAN DEAD BODIES.—Yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, Coroner Ives proceeded to the Bellevue dead-house, at the foot of Twenty-sixth street, East river, for the purpose of holding inquests on the several dead bodies that were recently seized by the authorities from the possession of various individuals. The only witness called of any importance was a man who received information respecting the suspicious craft, and in substance testified as follows:

John H. Eckills being duly sworn, says—I reside on the corner of avenue A and Twenty-first-street; on Wednesday last, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, I was about my business, (I am a butcher,) and a man came to me and said there was a suspicious looking craft lying at the dock. I then went down to the pier, and from the appearance of the casks and the chaff which I saw through the bung holes, I suspected they contained bodies of human beings. I think the chaff was from rice. My suspicions were also excited by the marking of the casks, which were directions to where they were intended to be forwarded. The casks were in the hold and the hatches were off. I saw a man on board of the boat busily engaged in marking the heads of the barrels. I at once procured the attendance of a policeman and he represented himself to be captain of the craft. The police also arrested a cartman, and the vessel was fastened up. The men arrested were taken to the station-house.

Captain Whigham, of the Eighteenth Patrol District, and an *attaché* of the dead-house named Michael McLoughlin, were called to the stand, but their evidence amounted to nothing, and the case was given to the Jury under a charge of the Coroner. The following verdict was rendered:

"We, the Jury empanneled for the purpose of investigating the circumstances of the case of four dead bodies found in a yacht at the foot of Twenty-first-street, E. R., give it as our verdict, that said man came to his death by natural causes. Bodies brought to the dead-house of Bellevue Hospital by the captain of the Eighteenth Ward Police, the Jury *not knowing from whence* said body was previously obtained. Inasmuch as the body was found in possession of the captain of the yacht, the Jury recommend the Coroner to hold him for examination. We find *no proof* of other persons being implicated in obtaining said bodies."

Upon this finding of the Jury, Coroner Ives committed the captain (Dorlin) of the vessel for examination. When the seizure was first made, the police arrested a physician while in the act of marking the casks containing the bodies. He gave the name of Rivers, Peters, or Peet, neither of which is believed to be his correct name, and no action whatever was taken respecting his knowledge of the felony.

THE GOLD DUST ROBBERY.—Some ten days ago, James Decker, boarding-house runner, was arrested by the Police of the Fourth District, upon a charge of robbing a returned Californian named Felix Richards of upwards of $1,000 in gold dust, during his absence from his lodgings in Oliver-street, where he had been taken by the accused. The prisoner was arraigned before Justice Lothrop, and an investigation commenced, which was adjourned from day to day, with a view of obtaining additional testimony, and in the meantime Decker was detained in the City Prison on a temporary commitment, until one of the Tombs vultures got an inkling of the case, and at once hastened to the City Hall, and by some modus operandi obtained a writ of *certiorari* from Hon. Judge Edwards, which was served upon Mr. Edmonds, Warden of the Prison, instead of the Magistrate, and resulted in the rogue being liberated from custody, unbeknown to the Police authorities, and even while the examination was pending before Justice Lothrop. He was, however, rearrested, yesterday, and fully committed for trial on the same charge, and the complainant also detained to appear as a witness.

THE WALL-STREET FORGERY.—Yesterday afternoon, Horace B. Pike, who was recently detected in the act of attempting to pass a forged check for $5,000, at the "Bank of America," in Wall street, was brought out of the City Prison, and an examination commenced before Justice Osborne. The check was pronounced a base forgery by one of the firm, who gave his evidence yesterday, but could not tell in what manner the blank check could have first been obtained from the check-book in their establishment. The signatures were almost a *fac simile* of the genuine ones; and, from the present aspect of the case, suspicion rests upon various other individuals, who are, no doubt, at the bottom of the heavy operation, but, as yet, are behind the curtain. The investigation will shortly be resumed, at which time some important disclosures will probably be made.

[Advertisement.]

THE AZTEC CHILDREN.—We presume that one would be laughed at if he should pronounce those curious little Aztec children at the Society Library types of physical beauty—but that would only serve to show the variety of human opinion. For instance, the learned Dr. Pritchard, in his Natural History of Man, shows that "the portraits of the ancient Aztecas, as Humboldt observed, and some of their divinities, are remarkable for the depression of their forehead, giving a small facial angle; and this is a form which seems to have entered into the *beau ideal* of the race." Now, this is the very form and feature of these wonderful children—so that we must confess that, what we should at first sight call deformity, was in other ages deemed perfection. In place of the beetling brow of a Webster, the high inclined plane of a Flat-head Indian is the type of beauty in the Rocky Mountains. What education will finally do for these little Aztecs we cannot conjecture, but that they will most assuredly see the world we are fully convinced, since they have only to remain where they are and all the world will come to them.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

[Advertisement.]

NEW SILKS.—150 pieces new Silks, Brocade, plaid, striped and plain glace Silks, some of the richest imported, selling very low, at Sanders & Co., successors to S. Barker, No. 301 Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ One thousand white crape Shawls, embroidered and plain, of our own importation, at less prices than ever before heard of, at Sanders & Co., successors to S. Barker, No. 301 Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

NEW DRESS GOODS.—C. W. SANDERS & Co., successors to S. Barker, No 301 Grand-street, will open this day and Monday, 100 cases of new Spring Goods, comprising one of the best assortments to be found in this City, and will be sold at less prices under any circumstances, than can be found in any other store in this City.

LAW COURT CALENDAR.—*Saturday.*—SUPREME COURT.—*Special Term.*—The motion calendar will be taken up.

SUPREME COURT.—*General Term.*—Opinions and decisions will be delivered.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—*Friday.*—RICHARD T. COMPTON, Esq. in the Chair, and a quorum present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Petitions Referred.—Of H. Baker and others, in favor of moving Jackson Ferry, on the Brooklyn side, from Hudson-avenue to Bridge street; of John F. Hacke and others, owners of property on Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Forty-second-streets, to have the same opened according to law; of citizens of the Ninth Ward, to have a new hose company organized in said Ward; of Andrew Clark, for lease of half of pier No. 15, E. R.; of the Trustees of the Dwight Congregational Church, for two gas-lamps in front of their edifice; of A. Young and thirty nine others, to be organized as a fire company, to be located in James-slip, near Cherry-street, Fourth Ward; of Humane Hose Co. No. 36, for a new carriage; of the American Bible Society, for permission to make a slight projection on their building; of owners of property in the neighborhood of Thames-street, against the widening of said street; of firemen in the upper part of the city, to have the bell in St. Peter's Church, Twenty-tieth-street, rung for fires.

Resolutions Adopted—To have Dutch-street lighted with gas.

Reports adopted—In favor of recognizing Engine Co. No. 36. In favor of concurring to regulate and grade Thirty fifth-street, between Second and Third-avenues. In favor of filling lots between First-avenue and Avenue A, and Twentieth and Twenty-first streets. In favor of purchasing a lot for a house for Engine Co. No. 18. In favor of employing Dr. Moore and McDonald to vaccinate the poor in the upper part of the City. In favor of concurring with the amendment of the Board of Assistants relative to the Commissioners of Emigration. [The amendment was that this City imperatively requires the separation of the Quarantine at Staten Island from the institution for the care of emigrants, and that the Government of the Marine Hospital be restored to the Commissioners of Health, under the sanction of Board of Health.]

The Mayor's veto on the action of the Common Council, relative to the City Inspector's department, and with his Honor's department, in taking from him what he claims to be his chartered rights in connection with the City Inspector's department, was called from the table, together with the other papers relating to the subject, on motion of Ald. Peck, and the Board adhered to former action, by a vote of 14 to 2 (Boyce and Powell in negative,) notwithstanding the objections. The affirmative vote was as follows: Moore, Haley, Oakley, Barr, Tweed, the President, Brisley, Francis, Smith, Tieman, Bard, Denman, Cornell, and Peck.

Invitation—A communication was received from Col. B. C. Ferris, 9th Reg't., tendering the Common Council an invitation to be present in front of the City Hall at half-past 3 o'clock on the 17th inst. to receive a marching salute. Accepted.

A number of papers from the Board of Assistant Aldermen were referred to appropriate committees, and some were concurred in, relative to personal tax, &c. On motion, the Board adjourned to Monday.

BOARD OF ASSISTANTS.—The President, J. Trotter, Esq., in the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Reports Adopted.—In favor of concurring with the other Board in the resolution to apply for an increase on the number of Commissioner of Deeds. In favor of paying G. B. Latham, M. D., for medical services, $3. In favor of paying medical bills of Drs. Dwight, Booreum, and Jackson, $32. In favor of paying bill of Dr. Jones, $21. In favor of placing an additional block on the pier foot of One Hundred and Thirty-first street, N. R. In favor of concurring in the report to pay B. Hendley for timber lost at the foot of Walnut-street, E. R. In favor of concurring in the resolution to excavate mud from pier at King an. Charlton-streets. In favor of purchasing a lot, and erecting a house thereon, for Hose Company No 38. In favor of a concurrence with the other Board, for opening the Eleventh-avenue, from One Hundred and Seventh to One Hundred and Forty-fourth-streets. In favor of requiring Rose & Reid to lay down crosswalks when paving Broadway. In favor of paying Wm. Mabeller $300 for extra services in carrying out the anti-dog law.

*Resolutions Adopted

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Governor Seward's Speech** in the Senate, last Tuesday, in vindication of KOSSUTH, Hungary, and the Right of Protest, on the part of our own and other free governments, against the violation of the laws of nations by Russia, is published in full in the TRIBUNE, of this morning, Single copies, two cents. Office No. 154 Nassau-st. m13-1t*

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company.**—Office No. 86 Beaver-st.—CAPITAL STOCK $200,000—SHARES, $100 EACH.—The Books of Subscription for Stock in this Company are now opened at their Office, where parties desirous of becoming interested, may procure Stock, Pamphlets of Organization, and By-Laws, and any information relative to the objects and prospects of the Company. This enterprise commends itself to the confidence of capitalists, the Company having in possession one of the most valuable mines in California, located on Wood's Creek, near the city of Sonora, Tuolumne County, and having nearly complete an engine and stamp work of the largest class, which will be shipped by a clipper vessel, at an early day. It is the purpose of the Trustees to prosecute the work with vigor, and a view to profit from the *bonanza* of mining. It is deemed unnecessary to enter into a calculation of probable profits, it having been satisfactorily ascertained that Companies already in operation with good machinery have been eminently successful,

The machinery now being made for this Company, is under the immediate supervision of R. S. KING Esq., the builder of the "Gold Hill Quartz Mining Company's—(known as Peck's)—Mill," which has produced such astonishing results, and will be twice the size of that establishment. The employees in all responsible positions will be shareholders, and selected with special regard to ability and integrity, and required to give bonds with sureties in such sums as will be deemed sufficient to guard the interests of Shareholders. Persons residing out of the city may obtain Stocks, Pamphlets, or any information, by addressing the Treasurer, post-paid, by mail. D. W. INGERSOLL, President.

THOS. E. HASTINGS, Treasurer. 27f-tf

☞ **Removal.**—BENEDICT, HALL & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Boots, Shoes and Findings, have Removed to No. 21 Park Row, on the site of the old Park Theatre, opposite the Astor House, New-York. 28f-1m

☞ **To Physicians and others.**—Part of a house to let, where a Physician has resided for over twelve years. This is a chance seldom offered for one wishing to commence practice. Front basement, front and back room, with two pantries and bedroom on second floor, large room on third floor, with a good yard. Rent, $225. Stage passes the door. Address HOUSE, at this office for three days. m13 1t*

☞ **Six Lectures on the Laws of Life,** with special reference to the Physical Education of Girls. Dr ELIZABETH BLACKWELL will deliver the Fourth Lecture of her course THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, in the Hope Chapel Lecture-room Ticke s to the remainder of the course $1. For sale at EVANS & BRITTAN'S Bookstore, No. 697 Broadway. Single tickets, 50 cents; for sale at the door. m13-1t*

☞ **The St. David's Benevolent Society of the CITIES OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.**—The Annual Meeting of the above Society will be held at St. David's Hall, No. 242 Walker-st, on MONDAY EVENING, the 15th instant, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. By order of the Society

ROBERT EVANS, Secretary. WM. MILES, President. m13-2t

☞ **Post-Office, New York**—NOTICE—The mails per U. S. M. S. "FRANKLIN," will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 13th inst, at 10½ A. M. A closed mail will be made up per "*Franklin*," for Bremen and the German States. WM. V. BRADY, P. M.

☞ **People's Lectures**—The next lecture of the course will be given by Rev THEODORE PARKER, of Boston, in the Tabernacle, on TUESDAY EVENING, 16th inst—Subject, "The true and false ideas of a Gentleman" Tickets, 12½c., to be had at No. 131 Nassau-st. and at the door. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; lecture commences at 7½. m13-3t

☞ **Notice**—All persons owning plots in the Cemetery at Williamsburg, held in trust by the Trustees of the Methodist Church East Circuit, of this city, are requested to meet in the Lecture Room of the Lutheran Church of St. James, Mulberry st., between Broome-st and Grand, on MONDAY EVENING, March 15, at 7½ o'clock, to consider the rights and privileges of the purchasers m13-1t*

☞ **Dr. Holton's Lectures on Physiology.**—Dr. HOLTON will deliver a Lecture, illustrated by plates, manikins, skeletons, &c., in the Episcopal Church, Newtown, L. I. SATURDAY EVENING, March 13; in EAST NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, 7½ P. M. Mechanics and Students are by circulars. Also, in the New-York Medical College, 13th-st, a few doors east of the 4th-av., WEDNESDAY, March 31, at 4 and 7½ P.M. Admittance 25 cents, children half price. m12-2t*

☞ **Attention Californians!**—A grand mass meeting to be held EVERY DAY at No. 87 Nassau-st, in order to get supplied with FRANK'S AROMATIC SODA previous to starting for the gold regions. The article is now considered indispensable, being a most pleasant beverage and a sure regulator of the system Let every man be in time, and secure their allowance. 216 tumblers, $2. Sign of Aromatic Soda Company, J. H. BEARDSLEY, Agent. m4-1meod*

☞ **Competition Defied**—$3 50 Boots made to order of the best French calf-skin, with Patent shanks, as good as can be had elsewhere for $5 or $6. French patent leather Boots $5 50 Call and examine for yourselves at A. BAKER'S No. 30 Beekman-st. A good assortment of ready-made constantly on hand. m10-2t W&S*

☞ **Clipper Ship Ino for San Francisco**—Passengers are requested to be on board on SATURDAY next, 15th inst., at 12 o'clock. SIFFKEN & IRONSIDE, m12-2t* No. 2 Broadway.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

TO RAILROAD COMPANIES AND CAR BUILDERS.—The owners of the Fuller Patent for Rubber Car Springs, the only original and genuine patent in existence, invite the attention of the Railroad public to the following legal opinion of Hon R. H. Gillet, lately Solicitor of the United States Treasury, and of F. & Cutting, Esq., for Counsel, touching the validity of Fuller's Patent, and of the illegality of the claim under which Ray's Springs are manufactured All orders for Car Springs filled with promptitude at 50 cents a pound, guaranteeing them to be equal in all respects to any now in use in the United States. HORACE H. DAY, 21 Cortlandt-st, New-York.

NEW-YORK, March 8, 1852.

SIR: Yours of this date, in relation to W. C. Fuller's and F. M. Ray's Patents for India Rubber Springs is received. I state, in reply, that I have been one of the Counsel for Mr. Fuller in the controversy, and understand the points involved in it. Mr. Fuller's Patent was granted in England, on the 23d of October, 1845, and in the United States on the 24th of October, 1846. His American Patent (the one in question) has not been annulled, repealed, or declared void or invalid, but it remains in full force and validity. He can maintain suits for violation of it. Purchasers using it are liable to be made defendants to Ray, under his Patent—first, because they act under the authority of the United States, in their Patent to Fuller; and, second, because Ray's patent was issued contrary to the express provisions of the statute, and on that account is utterly void. No suit can be sustained upon it by Ray against any one. The Commissioner of Patents, in his order for its issue, indicated his doubts on the subject of the right to issue it, (his predecessor, Mr Burke, having expressly refused Ray a Patent,) and says he gives Ray the benefit of his doubts, and consequently made the order. The error in granting this Patent to Ray, under the facts and law of the case, is so palpable, that I have been retained by Mr. Fuller to institute a suit in the United States Circuit Court to set it aside, and I am now preparing a bill to be filed at once.

Your obedient servant, R. H. GILLET.

I fully concur in the opinions above expressed.

m9-1w F. B. CUTTING, Counsel for Fuller.

RUBBER SPRINGS.—In this city, where the character of both Mr Day and myself are well known, I should be quite willing to let the question of veracity between us rest: but his advertisement accusing me of having published a false statement, is likely to go before many parties who are not so well acquainted with Mr. Day, I think it due to myself to take some notice of his statement. It does not require much discrimination to see that it is, both directly and indirectly, mere overtures to me to *buy him off*, so that I might enjoy the entire monopoly of the business; and fortunately I am prepared with *proof* of this, as Mr. Day will soon discover, instructions having already been given to my counsel to commence proceedings against him for the libel. I have nothing to do with *any* combination, and in addition solely rely upon the *superiority* of my springs. I sat nothing but a fair price for a *good* article—one that I am warranting for five years The American Institute having granted me the highest premiums for the last five years in succession, and the Patent Office having decided against Fuller's Patent, and established the validity of my own, is pretty fair evidence that I not only make the *best* Springs, but have the *only* right to make them. I shall certainly give Mr Day an opportunity of satisfying Railroad Companies and Car Builders using his Springs, of the responsibility of his promised indemnity, by commencing proceedings at once against all parties infringing my rights who are, in my estimation, *responsible* for the damages likely to be obtained. Mr. Day, as I am given to understand, has always had so much as he can well attend to, in defending the numerous suits already brought against him, for infringement of different Patents. [m6-6teod*] F. M RAY, No. 104 Broadway, N. Y.

CAR BUILDERS AND RAILROAD COMPANIES. —The subscriber is now part owner of "FULLER'S PATENT INDIA RUBBER CAR SPRINGS," and cautions all persons interested of his determination to maintain his rights under this patent. Fuller's patent is the original, first, and only genuine patent. Extensive arrangements are made to supply the springs to car builders, railroad companies, and all who require to use this parent The price is fixed at 50c. per pound, including the privilege to use the patent The American Institute have just awarded the advertiser the first premium for best India rubber car springs. Orders from any part of the United States, giving the exact size of the pieces of rubber required, will be promptly executed. No other person has authority to make or vend the India rubber car springs, which operate by compression of the rubber. HORACE H. DAY,

Oldest manufacturer of India rubber now in the business in the United States, and owner of nineteen India rubber patents. Warehouse, No. 23 Cortlandt-st, N. Y.

Public attention is called to the advertisement of Mr. Day. He is now the only person authorized to manufacture and vend my patent in the United States.

W. C. FULLER,

21f-1mseod By his Attorney, G. M. KNEVITT.

INDIA RUBBER FINGER COTS.—An excellent covering for sore fingers. Self adhering and impervious to air or water. Price per half gross 6s., 10s. and 14s., in nice boxes. Druggists, and the trade generally, supplied by D. HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden Lane. 27f-1m*

MORE TESTIMONY.—The Editorial columns of the Country Press teem with such spontaneous notices as the one below, from the *Essex Standard*, Elizabethtown, New Jersey, February 26, 1852. Well may it be said that

Roback's fame the world pervades,
The Press his triumph tells;
And from the North, South, East and West,
The note of glory swells.

PRACTICAL USE OF ASTROLOGY.—We know by Scriptural proof that the Chaldaic Magi, and the Soothsayers and Augurers of Egypt, Rome and Assyria, did foretell future events It is difficult to see, therefore, why we should deny the possibility of the same supernatural art being exercised, with equal accuracy at the present day. All other arts and sciences have been improved upon since that day, and why not Astrology? "The burning stars of night" have been supposed, by the greatest men of all ages, to influence the destinies of men There is now a distinguished Swede residing in New-York, the descendant of a line of Astrologers reaching back for centuries, who professes to read and translate the language of the stars. We refer to Dr. Roback, of No 6 White-s reet, the fame of whose predictions, or, rather, of their accomplishment, has spread far and wide. His impression is, that he derives this extraordinary faculty, or that part of it, at least, from his being the seventh son of a seventh son. Be this as it may, it is not denied that he gives advice by which all the varieties of disease are removed or cured—debts collected—worldly prosperity secured—happy marriages brought about—lost property recovered—and a thousand other benefits secured, for a moderate fee. We advise the skeptical to visit him, as we have done, and judge for themselves. It is impossible to doubt the evidence of the senses and the voluntary testimony of multitudes. m13-1t

MRS. WILLIS, the great and talented lady of information, is now in the city, and can be seen at No. 251 Delancy-st., and with her great and natural gifts she gives the most correct information on all subjects relating to the past, present, and future events. Sign in the window. m13-3w*

CART GREASE.—Metallic Grease, suitable for carts, wagons, omnibuses, railways, and mining wagons, for sale in the cease or by the barrel. Apply to

ALBERT VAN WINKLE, No. 265 West-st., m12-6teod* 24 block above 30th Railroad Depot.

WANTED.

TO PRINTERS.

WANTED.—A good Job Compositor. Apply to m13 1t C. PAINE'S, Nos. 42 and 44 Nassau-st.

SITUATION WANTED by a most respectable girl. A situation to take care of one or two young children, or as chambermaid, in a small family. She can give best of reference. Has lived in her present situation for a year, which she leaves only because the family are breaking up housekeeping, and by whom this advertisement is inserted. Address J. G. W., *Times* office. m13-3t*

PARTNER WANTED.—Wanted a Parter in a Grocery, wholesale and retail, in the upper part of New-York. The stand is good, has been long established, and is doing a large business. Apply immediately to W. J L., No. 132 Chatham-st. m12-3t*

MUSIC AND FRENCH.—Wanted by a young lady, thoroughly qualified to teach the English branches, Music, and French, a situation as teacher of a family or select school. The best references can be given. Address MARIA, box No. 70, P. O., New-Haven, Ct. m10-6t*

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.—A young man with $75 can hear of an opportunity to buy the apparatus and stock, and learn a business which will bring in a large income, say about $800 to $1,000 profit, annually. Call on JENKINS, No. 83 Bowery. m13 1t*

GOLD PEN GRINDER WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—None need apply except the best of workmen A. MORTON & CO., m9-6t* No. 175 Broadway, up stairs.

AGENTS WANTED.—100 Agents wanted to sell a new and beautiful Medal on which Agents are now earning from $5 to $20 per day. Country Agents by forwarding one or more dollars may rely upon having them on the best terms. E. LYON, No. 421 Broadway m12-6t*

THE ADVERTISER having a good business, but is somewhat involved, has a good stock of goods on hand, and can settle for cash with his creditors for a small sum, any person having in cash from $3,000, to $5,000 and wishing to go into business, can make a good bargain, such a one as is seldom met with Further particulars by an interview. Address with real name, BANK, box No. 3,209 Post-Office. m11 6t*

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A Lady wishing to board with a private family in Brooklyn, would offer her services to teach Music as an equivalent. Satisfactory references will be given. N. B.—Families having no Piano can have the use of one belonging to advertiser. Address by letter, post paid, K.B., No. 76 Adams-st., Brooklyn. m11-6t*

BOARDING—One or two single gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms, with board, use of bath, &c., in a private family, at No. 231 West Thirty-first-st., between Eighth and Ninth-avenues; a very desirable location, about half an hour from City Hall by five lines of stages. m12-3t*

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Without board, to one or two single gentlemen, from the 1st of May next, (a front parlor, with bedroom, attached, if required,) on the second floor of a house in one of the most pleasant locations in the Seventh Ward. Address Box No. 1,298, Post Office, with name and address. m8-6t*

MEDICAL.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,
FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS. WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.—Many years of trial, instead of impairing the public confidence in this medicine, has won for it an appreciation and notoriety by far exceeding the most sanguine expectations of its friends. Nothing but its intrinsic virtues and the unmistakable benefit conferred on thousands of sufferers, could originate and maintain the reputation it enjoys. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community, have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on those afflicted to forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten. While it is a fraud on the public to pretend that any one medicine will infallibly cure—still there is abundant proof that the CHERRY PECTORAL does, not only as a general thing, but almost invariably, cure the maladies for which it is employed. As time makes these facts wider and better known, this medicine has gradually become the best reliance of the afflicted, from the log-cabin of the American peasant, to the palaces of European Kings. Throughout this entire country, in every State, city, and indeed almost every hamlet it contains, CHERRY PECTORAL is known as the best remedy extant for diseases of the throat and lungs, and in many foreign countries, it is coming to be extensively used by their most intelligent Physicians. In Great Britain, France and Germany, where the medical sciences have reached their highest perfection, CHERRY PECTORAL is introduced, and in constant use in the Armies, Hospitals, Alms Houses, Public Institutions, and in domestic practice, as the surest remedy these attending Physicians can employ for the more dangerous affections of the throat and lungs, and for children it is safe, pleasant, and effectual to cure. In fact, some of the most flattering testimonials we receive have been from parents who have found it efficacious in cases particularly incidental to childhood. The CHERRY PECTORAL is manufactured by a practical Chemist, and every ounce of it under his own eye, with invariable accuracy and care. It is secured by law from counterfeits, consequently can be relied on as genuine without adulteration. We have endeavored here to furnish the community with a medicine of such intrinsic superiority and worth as should commend itself to their confidence—a remedy at once safe, speedy and effectual, which this has by repeated and countless trials proved itself to be; and trust by perfecting it in preparing it with chemical accuracy, of uniform strength, to afford Physicians a new agent on which they can rely for the best results, and the afflicted with a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can do. Prepared and sold by

JAMES C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, corner of Fulton and William sts., RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., C. H. KING, T. T. GREEN, and all the Druggists in New-York; Mrs. HAYES, No 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by all dealers in medicine everywhere. js-eodlf*

MORSE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF YELLOW DOCK ROOT.—This Syrup is purely vegetable, and being prepared by one of the ablest of Chemists, having gained the approbation of many Druggists and Physicians being universally esteemed by all who know its superior virtue, and compounded of the best and most salutary medicinal roots and plants, it has gained an unrivaled reputation for performing the following results, viz:

PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

If by any means this important fluid, which pervades and affords sustenance to every part, becomes corrupt and diseased, the whole system feels the shock, and must sink under it unless relieved by the proper remedies. When the virulent matter of the blood is thrown to the skin, it produces Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Canker, Scald-head, White Swellings, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Ulcers, Boils, Carbuncles, Eruptions, Blotches, Eczima and Burning Sores, and all cutaneous diseases—all these this Syrup will cure.

REGULATING AND CLEANSING THE STOMACH AND BOWELS.

Thus it will cure Inflammation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Vomiting, Loss of Appetite, Fainting, Costiveness or Constipation, Looseness, Piles, &c.

STRENGTHENING THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

Thus the food is properly digested, and affords nourishment and support, and strength to every part.

REGULATING THE SECRETORY ORGANS.

Thus it frees all bilious diseases, as Bilious and Intermittent Fevers, Cholic and Fevers, Heartburn, &c., and Diabetis or Strangury, and other painful disorders of the kidneys.

STRENGTHENING AND QUIETING THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Thus it cures Neuralgia, Chorea, Hysterics, Palsy, Epilepsy, and all nervous diseases. This Syrup is unrivaled in the cure of all Female Diseases, as weakness, irregularity, obstructions, and many others Prepared by C. MORSE & CO., at No 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York, and sold by Druggists and others throughout this and other countries. 16f-MW&Slm*

MYERS' COMPOUND EXTRACT OF ROCK ROSE.—With this title a Compound is now being introduced to the citizens of this City and the States at large, which, from its origin, and the high standing of the Gentleman chemically connected with its manufacture, together with the conclusive proofs of its medicinal and curative properties, must place itself in public confidence above all other Medicines, professing the same cures, or of a Sarsaparilla order now extant. Many, perhaps, are ready to exclaim Quack!—another Humbug To all who do so, without giving it a trial for either of the diseases it has cured, we give the list, to some of the most eminent physicians, who give their names in testimony of the good it has done. It is a certain cure, if used as directed, of the following: Scrofula, Erysipelas Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Canker Sore Mouth, Sick Headache and General Debility. Already the following eminent Druggists, in this city and vicinity, are selling it: Mr C. H. King, E. M. Guion, W. W. Crumbie, H. B. Stuart, Lyman Boody, Mr. Mayes and Mr. Cowan, In Williamsburg; W. Berrian. In Hoboken. J. J. Vanderoef, Esq., and J. B. Scott, wholesale agent, at the Office of the Company, No 412 Broadway. The following Physicians who have used it in their practice, L P Brockett, M D Hartford, D. A. Tyler, M.D. New-Haven; J. H. Thompson, Philadelphia; Dr Webb, Madison, Ct.; Dr S F Parker, of Lyman, Dr. N. B Ives, New-Haven; and the Medical Faculty of Yale College—speak in the highest terms of its efficacy in curing the diseases herein-named.

WM. FRANKLIN & CO.,
m9 3t TuTh&S* Proprietors, New-Haven, Conn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXCELSIOR.—BEEBE & CO., Fashionable Hatters, No. 156 Broadway. The Spring fashion for Gentlemen's Hats was introduced by BEEBE & CO., Feb. 14. Hats made to suit the tastes of customers at the shortest notice. m10-6t*

TO GARDENERS AND AMATEURS OF FLOWERS.—One of the most celebrated Horticulturists in Germany has consigned to me a small lot of the most beautiful Flower Seeds, accommodated and assorted as for England, where he has large connections. The seeds comprise the finest annual and perennial flowers: 74 different kinds of China Asters; 131 different kinds of annual, autumnal, and perennial Gilli and Wallflowers; 5 different colors of Oxalis in bulbs, flowering very rich during the whole sun mer, suitable for a fine border, &c. The far-famed Cultivator gives the assurance that the public has never before had an opportunity to get all the most beautiful the art of Horticulture has produced in later years, as cheap as I have the order to sell. [m13-3t*] A. BONOP, No. 55 Water-st.

$100 REWARD.—Left by a Lady, on board the steamer Empire State, from Fall River, this morning, a package of BANK BILLS, principally of the New-Bedford Banks The above reward will be paid for its recovery, by leaving it with CHAS P. FREEMAN, March 11, 1852. [m12-2t*] No. 144 Broadway.

NOTICE—All persons interested in opposing the extending of Canal and widening Walker-sts., whose property is assessed for that purpose, are requested to call, without delay, at the Real Estate Office, No. 49 Chambers-st., from 10 A M to 3 o'clock, P. M., to re-sign the objections. The Court requiring the objectors to sign again, in consequence of a slight alteration in the assessments. m11-6t*

DEAFNESS DEAFNESS, DEAFNESS—All who are suffering from this malady should avoid the many artful traps set for them by quacks. Dr. LEFFERTS, Aurist, No. 80 Prince-st., 2d house east of Broadway, is the only recognized Aurist in the United States. His success is unprecedented. The deaf are invited to call and examine the numerous testimonials of cures, from one to fifty years standing, cured by him after all other advice had failed. Office hours, from 9 till 3. Unpaid letters refused. m6-2w*

EXTRA FINE BEEF.—South Down and other choice breeds of "Mutton," and fine Philadelphia Veal, for sale daily, for dinner parties, &c., &c., with very "fine meats," at various prices to suit customers

THOS. F. DEVOE,
27f-1m* Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

WRITING PAPERS BY THE CASE ONLY, The largest and most desirable assortment in the United States, for sale by

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st. 19f-1m

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER, constantly on hand, and made to order, by

BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL,
m1-1m No. 115 Fulton-st.

FLOUR.—300 bbls. Fine and Superfine Rye Flour. Also, 200 bbls. Superfine Wheat Flour. (Fine brands for Grocers. For sale by BISHOP & KING,
m11-3t* Nos. 170 and 172 Centre-st.

WRITING PAPERS.—A large and very desirable assortment of all the various grades, for sale by

BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL,
m1-1m No. 115 Fulton-st.

CHICORY.—Prime English, warranted pure, constantly for sale in barrels by G. WALKER, No. 200, Washington-st. 19f-1m

OLD COLONY CUT NAILS.—For sale by E. & J. BUSHING & CO., No. 32 Cliff-st., Agents Old Colony Iron Co. m10-1m*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE USES OF SUNSHINE,

D. APPLETON & CO. PUBLISH, ON SATURDAY, THE USES OF SUNSHINE; by S. M., author of "The Maiden Aunt," &c 12mo., paper, 50c.; cloth, 75c. This is an exceedingly interesting tale. It is written with a spirit and elegance and true feeling, by an accomplished and powerful pen.

JUST PUBLISHED,

APPLETON'S POPULAR LIBRARY, Vol. 1—Essays from the *London Times*. Price 50 cents, bound.

MARGARET CECIL; or, "I Can because I Ought;" by Cousin Kate. 12mo., paper, 50c.; cloth, 75c.

JOURNAL KEPT DURING A SUMMER TOUR, for the Children of a Village School; by the author of "Amy Herbert," &c. Part 1, price 25 cents.

PROF. LATHAM'S HAND BOOK OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. 12mo. $1 25.

PROF. SURENNE'S, ABRIDGED FRENCH AND ENGLISH DICTIONARY 90 cents.

PROF. ADLER'S ABRIDGED GERMAN AND ENGLISH DICTIONARY $1 75

NEARLY READY,

HEARTS UNVEILED; or, I Knew You Would Like Him.

MADELINE; by Julia Kavanagh.

McMULLEN'S HAND BOOK OF WINES.

HUEC'S TRAVELS IN TARTARY, &c. m12-5t

INTERESTING TO ALL.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS, their Deceptive Character and Ruinous Tendency Exposed.

The above work is now ready, price 12½ cents. For sale by the trade generally, and

m13-3t* J. PERRY, No. 404 Broadway.

A RICH REVELATION.—This week's SUNDAY DISPATCH will contain the LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF JACK ENGLE, an Auto-Biography, in which will be handled the Philosophy, Philanthropy, Pauperism, Law, Crime, Love, Matrimony, Morals, &c, which are characteristic of this great City at the present time, including the Manners and Morals of Boarding Houses some Scenes from Church History, Operations in Wall-st., with graphic Sketches of Men and Women, as they appear to the public, and as they appear in other scenes not public. Read it and you will find some familiar cases and characters, with explanations necessary to properly understand what it is all about. m13-1t

"FIGURES CAN'T LIE"—BUILDING ASSOCIATION TRIUMPHANT.—An unusual effort having been made in certain quarters to mislead the public mind in reference to Building Associations, the thousands who are interested in the matter are informed that the *Sunday Courier* of March 14 will contain a plain, practical and indisputable refutation of all the fallacious misstatements that have been made in various papers respecting the principles of Building Associations, and the management of the many Companies now in existence in this city. Mechanics, laborers, workingmen, and the industrious of all departments who aim at honorable independence are deeply interested in this subject, and should not fail to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the beneficent principles on which Building Associations are founded and conducted. The *Sunday Courier* is published at No. 15 Spruce st., and may be procured at any news depôt. m13-1t

SPANISH HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.—COMPENDIO DE LA HISTORIA DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS O REPUBLICA de AMERICA.—Por Emma Willard Traducido al Castellano por Miguel S. Tolon. Price $2. The rapid sale and great merit of Mrs Willard's History of the United States, has induced the publication of the same work in the Spanish language. Published by A. S. BARNES & CO.,

m1eod&W No 51 John-st., N. Y

INSURANCE.

1852.

OFFICE OF THE ASTOR MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan 28 1852.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT of the affairs of this Company is published in conformity with the requirements of its Charter:

Amount of Premiums not marked off Dec. 31, 1850. $321,866 35
Amount of Premiums on Marine and Inland Navigation and Transportation Risks for the year ending Dec. 31, 1851 ..... 621,809 05

Total amount of Premiums $943,675 40

Amount of Earned Premiums during the year as above $692,895 20
Less Return Premiums 89,601 14

Net Earned Premiums, 1851 ..... $603,294 06
Losses paid during same period $389,997 14
Re Insurance, Commissions, Expenses, and Bad Debts 58,642 14

448,639 28

Net Earned Profits $154,654 78

The Profits of the Company from April 2, 1849, to Dec. 31, 1850, for which certificates were issued, amount to $177,550 00
Additional Profits as above 154,654 78

Net Earnings to Dec. 31, 1851 ..... $332,204 78

The Assets of the Company on Dec. 31, 1851, were as follows:

Bills Receivable $424,137 72
Cash 34,884 15
Loan Stocks 88,830 00
Premium Accounts to be closed by Notes or Cash, Scrip of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies and Salvages 62,973 33

Total $610,825 20

This Company take no Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of TWENTY-FOUR per cent. on the Earned Premiums of the year ending December 31, 1851, for which Certificates will be issued on and after the 7th of April next. Also, an interest of six per cent. on the Scrip heretofore issued, payable in cash on and after February 3. By order of the Board

EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Zebedee Cook,	Francis Skiddy,	P. A. H. Renauld,
Thomas Tileston,	Samuel E Sproull,	Chas. M. Connolly,
F. S. Lathrop,	Eben. B Crocker,	Elisha Robbins,
Sidney Brooks,	John A. McGaw,	Paul Alden,
G Griswold, Jr.,	Wm. F. Bulsley,	Thomas Dunham,
Elias Pouvert,	Arthur Finnegan,	W. Keut, 85 Cedar-street,
E. J. Brown,	James S Hyde,	James Stuart,
Fred. A. Lee,	William Bryce,	John Harper.
George Bird,	J. W. Culbert,	James Myers,
John B. Kutching,	R. T. Woodward,	James Stuart,
Alfred Barratt,	Theodore Crane,	Samuel L. Rush,
Chauncey D. Hurd,	Robert L. Taylor,	Francis L. Cook,
Edward Anthony,	S. B. Chittenden,	Benj. A. Mumford,
Wm. R. Lidgey,	Josiah O Low,	L. B. Wyman,
	Ulysses B. Brewster	L. S. Pond.

ZEBEDEE COOK, President.
EDWARD ANTHONY, Vice-President.
EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary. j30-2aw3m tiaw7m

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 Wall-st.—The funds of this Company, on the First of August, 1851, amounted to over $1,300,000—and the annual income is now about $550,000 —Charter perpetual This Company commenced business in May, 1845, and the success attending its operations is unprecedented The plan is Mutual, all policies for the whole term of life participating in the profits after the payment of the second premium. Dividends of profits are declared annually, the first of January ensuing, and all dividends over the sum of $200,000, (which must always remain with the Company as a contingent fund, in addition to the reserve fund,) are paid to the insured in their regular order. Parties insuring for the whole term of life are allowed to give their notes bearing interest at 6 per cent. for one-half of the annual premium, when the amount is $50 or over. Persons who desire may pay quarterly or semi-annually. No risk is taken exceeding the amount of $10,000. All who have paid their full premiums in cash may receive the scrip of the Company, upon which they can obtain two-thirds at any time, the balance to be paid when the dividend of the year for which the scrip was issued redeemed. The affairs of this Company, prior to every dividend, are subjected to a rigid mathematical examination; and the greatest care is taken to secure the safe investment of its effects. Prospectus and annual statements furnished upon application to the office. The Medical Examiner attends at the office daily from 1½ to 2½ o'clock. Dr. James Stewart, M. D., Medical Examiner; residence No 3 Abingdon-square.

ROBERT L PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President.
Jos. L. LORD, Agent.
B. C. MILLER, Secretary.
L. C. GROVER, Counsel. 4f-lawStf

THE NEW-YORK MUTUAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION.—CAPITAL $30,000—Office No. 312 Broadway, up stairs. CHARLES A. WHEATON, President; P. S. STODDARD, Secretary. Will insure the health of males or females, from the age of 15 to 50 years, in any sum from $2 to $3 per week, upon the most reasonable terms This matter is worthy the attention of every intelligent person, and a duty they owe to themselves and families, to secure to themselves "material aid" at a time when they are most in want of it—at a time of sickness. An investigation is invited and any information freely given.

We give to few gentlemen and ladies to act as agents. A rare opportunity offered. Apply at the office.

m2 1m WM. L. PALMER, Actuary.

HARTFORD LIFE AND HEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY.—Premium due on Policies issued prior to August, 1851, received at the Office of David S. Dodge, Agent, No. 25 Cliff-st. 134-3meod

SALAMANDER SAFES.

FIRE DEFIED!—RICH'S SAFES AGAIN!!—WILDER'S PATENT.—The following letter respecting the fire in Ulster, N. Y., is another convincing proof of the necessity for every man being provided with one of Rich's Fire-proof Safes:

NEW-YORK, 28th Feb., 1852.

Messrs STEARNS & MARVIN, Successors to RICH & Co.—*Gents*: We have the pleasure to inform you that the books of the Ulster White Lead Co., and $600 in bank bills, were preserved in one of your Safes when their store at Ulster, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on the night of the 3d inst. The building, with its contents, was entirely consumed; nothing whatever remained but your Salamander. Respectfully yours, BARTLEY & BENWICK

No. 162 Front-st., Agents for the Ulster White Lead Co.

An assortment of various sizes and patterns, with and without powder-proof locks, for sale at the depôt, No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

STEARNS & MARVIN, Successors to RICH & Co., sole proprietors of RICH's Patent, and the only makers of Salamander Safes combining Wilder's and Rich's Patents. m2-12tTuThaS*

THE WORLD'S FAIR PREMIUM SAFES.—Depôt. Green Block, Water-st., between Maiden Lane and Wall-st The subscriber placed his fire and burglar proof iron safe in competition with the whole world, at the great Exhibition in London, for which an impartial jury awarded a medal. The American Fair, held last fall at Castle Garden, also awarded to him a gold medal for the best Fireproof Safe, and he has never failed to obtain the highest premium when his safe has been put in competition with others for that purpose. Certificates have been received from the following well known mercantile houses, who have had their books, papers and money preserved in these superior Safes within the last 30 days (and can, with many others, be seen at my store,) viz.: Messrs. Stillwell & Montross, and Mr. J. L. Watkins, in the Fulton-st fire; Messrs. Fisher & Robinson, and Messrs. John Lockwood & Co., in the great fire, cor. of Liberty and Nassau-sts.; and Messrs. Proud & Bowman, Jersey City. I am the proprietor of HALL'S PATENT LOCK, which obtained a medal (in the name of Adams & Co., Boston) at the World's Exhibition, and is considered the best lock for the price ever invented, being proof against powder, and the key is no larger than a cent, and can be made changeable. I invite all purchasers to a close and careful investigation, before purchasing, and decide for themselves, who makes the best fire, burg ar and damp proof safes combined. SILAS C. HERRING,

m6-2weod Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., N Y.

FAMILIES IN WANT of a good and pure article of FAMILY SOAP, will find it to their advantage to call at the subscribers' manufactory and examine this article, which is made and dried expressly for their use. It is free from fish oil, and other deleterious articles so much used to cheapen. Also, always on hand, a large assortment of Fancy Soaps, more particularly the old Palm Soap, for the Toilet and Bath use, and which is justly celebrated as the best remedy for Chapped Hands; being made of a vegetable oil, it is very softening and emollient in its properties. It is put up in small packages and sold by the dozen. Goods delivered free of charge in New-York and Brooklyn.

W. HULL'S SON,
26f-1m Nos. 108 and 112 Cliff-st., north end.

PHILLIPS'S PATENT FIRE ANNIHILATOR—THE AMERICAN FIRE ANNIHILATOR COMPANY are now prepared to dispose of Territorial Rights for States and Counties, and to receive orders for Machines and Charges. The Annihilators now made by the Company are equal in every respect to the English, being made under the direction of Mr. Phillips himself. The Machines vary in size, and are numbered from 1 to 5. The price varying from $10 to $25. Orders received, and any further information given, at the Office of the Company, No. 4 Warren-st., New-York.

26f-tf P. T. BARNUM, General Manager.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—A three story and basement modern built brick house, consisting of twelve rooms, marble mantels, sliding doors, thirteen pantries and closets, a fine dry under cellar, in Powers-st., East side, between Dean and Bergen-sts, South Brooklyn, being in a pleasant and healthy location. Rent, $350. Inquire of E. AUERBACH, No. 84 John-st., from 12 to 2 o'clock, or No. 122 Norfolk-st., N. Y., mornings and evenings. m10-4t*

COTTAGE TO LET.—To a small family, the beautiful stone cottage, immediately adjoining the Episcopal Church in East-Chester. Inquire at No 15 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., or of PHILEMON FOWLER, Esq., at East-Chester. m9-3teod*

HOUSE TO LET.—The three-story and basement Brick Dwelling, just finishing, on the north side of 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. House 26x46, with brown stone front to balcony, three rooms deep, with range, hot and cold water on each floor, water-closets and wash-tubs, bath-room, hot air and speaking tubes, dumb waiter, gas pipes, with neat stable and carriage-house on rear. Rent, $760. Inquire No. 227 Grand-st, four doors West of Bowery. m9 2weod*

LOFTS TO LET—For Storage, or Manufacturing purposes. Three Lofts 25 x 90 feet. Situation central, corner lot, fine light.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

XXXIId CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, March 19.

The Senate commenced business at 12½ o'clock.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. HAMLIN made a personal explanation. On the 18th February the Committee on Commerce reported a bill relating to the better security of the lives of passengers on vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and subsequently several memorials and resolutions upon the subject of over-crowded California vessels were referred to that Committee. He had, on behalf of that Committee, asked to be discharged from the consideration of those memorials, because a bill had been already reported on the subject. His reason for asking to be discharged had never been reported in the papers, and the people and Legislature of Maine had been alarmed, believing, as they do, that the Committee intended to give the subject no attention at all—he therefore thought it advisable to make this explanation.

PRIVATE CALENDAR.

The Private Calendar was then taken up, and sixteen bills, of no public interest whatever, were ordered to be engrossed.

THE MEXICAN CEMETERY.

The bill making an appropriation to complete the Cemetery near the City of Mexico was passed.

The Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 12.

CAPITOL EXTENSION.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and proceeded to consider the Senate joint resolution authorizing the continuance of the work on the wings of the capitol.

Mr. STANTON, of Ky, was instructed to move an appropriation of $500,000, to be expended between this time and the 30th June, 1853. The work has been commenced. He could not doubt the intention of Congress to complete it. $100,000 have already been expended.

Mr. WOODWARD would like to know when the Special Committee appointed to examine the foundation walls would make their report, and what the report is likely to be. The question, whether there shall be an appropriation at all, or what the amount shall be, would be affected by the report.

Mr. McNAIR replied that the report would be made next week. The investigation is going on regularly, and the Committee on Examination found the walls in a dreadful condition which astonished all of them.

Mr. FLORENCE asked his colleague whether there was not testimony before the Committee showing the strength and capacity of the foundation walls.

Mr. McNAIR replied that there was contradictory testimony.

A FRACAS.

The debate was continued by Messrs. STANTON, BROWN, of Miss.—the latter gentleman making a party speech, in retrospect of the rise and progress of the Southern Rights movement—and by Mr. WILCOX.

Mr. BROWN, in the course of his remarks, spoke particularly of his own State, (Mississippi.) His colleague (Mr. WILCOX) had in rather bad taste spoken of the old line Democrats as trying to sneak back into the Democratic party—they were never out of the party, but WILCOX and his associates put themselves outside the pale of the Democracy by joining the Union party; which, being composed of men of the Whig and Democratic parties, had no right to appoint Delegates to the Democratic Convention.

Mr. WILCOX rose and said: I was informed that I was to be denounced this morning by my friend, for I hold him such, and he is such—but really the storm has passed. His missiles are weak and have fallen harmless at my feet. My colleague says that a secession party in Mississippi existed in a chimera, and that there was no party in favor of secession. I had thought that the gentleman had too high a regard for truth to make a declaration so baseless of truth. [Sensation.]

Mr. BROWN—I desire to ask my colleague does he mean to say I have been guilty of a falsehood? The inference may be left in the minds of some gentlemen.

Mr. WILCOX—I have spoken boldly,—my language cannot be misunderstood on that point.

Mr. BROWN—Do you mean to say that what I have stated is false? (looking sternly at his colleague.)

Mr. WILCOX—If you mean to say there is nobody in Mississippi in favor of secession—it is false.

The last word was scarcely uttered before BROWN drew off and planted a blow in WILCOX's face. WILCOX returned it and both clenched. In a moment the House and galleries were thrown into the wildest alarm and confusion—those in the galleries stretching over to see the fight, while the members jumped from their desks and flew to the scene of conflict. Several moments elapsed before the belligerents were separated. BROWN, with difficulty was removed 50 feet from his antagonist. WILCOX jumped upon his desk crying, "I can whip him—let me go," brandishing his arms in the air.

Cries of "Where's the Sergeant-at-Arms?" "Stop the fighting!" "My God! has Wilcox got a knife!" "No." A hundred voices joined in the confusion calling for the Sergeant-at-Arms, the officers, &c. Several of the runner boys were knocked over in the excitement. The greatest alarm prevailed.

During these proceedings, the Speaker hurried in, and resumed the Chair—knocking, and demanding order.

Mr. BAYLY's voice was heard above the din, saying—"I demand that the Sergeant-at-Arms take those persons into custody."

The SPEAKER continued knocking, saying in the intervals—"The Chair—(knock)—will hear—(knock)—no proposition until order is restored." (Knock—knock.) He then requested the Sergeant-at-Arms and other officers to perform their duty.

Mr. MCLANAHAN—Let the Chairman of the Committee make his report.

Cries of "No"—"No"—"Order."

THE SPEAKER—The Report will be received when order is restored. He earnestly appealed to gentlemen to take their seats.

Mr. RICHARDSON.—I was going to make that request.

Five minutes or more elapsed, when, amidst comparative quiet, the Chairman of the Committee reported progress.

RESUMPTION OF BUSINESS.

Mr. CLINGMAN offered a resolution to close the debate in one hour after the house shall again go into Committee.

A question of order arose, when

Mr. MCMULLEN moved to lay the resolution on the table; but the question was negatived.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION OF MR. BROWN.

Mr. BROWN, of Miss, asked the general consent of the House, to make a personal explanation. (Cries, "Agreed! agreed! nobody objects!")

THE SPEAKER requested gentleman to resume their seats.

Mr. BROWN then said: "During the six years I have occupied a seat on this floor, I am not sensible of having violated decorum, or committed any breach of the rules of the House. I deeply and painfully regret that there should have been a necessity for my doing so now. I shall not recur to the circumstances under which I was induced to perpetrate the act in the presence of the House—which I knew was a breach of its rules, a violation of parliamentary decorum, and a thing I would not have been guilty of except under a very pressing and extraordinary necessity. I apologize to the House sincerely, earnestly, from my heart. I apologize to the Representatives of the People, and express to them my deep and heartfelt regret that I engaged in any transaction which by possibility can cast discredit on the Councils of the Nation More than this I cannot say. The House, I trust, will receive the apology. I throw myself on the indulgence of the country and ask its pardon. I offer the guarantee which a past life in the service of my country affords, that a like occurrence will not again take place unless under some other very extraordinary and unusual provocation. I am the last man wilfully to violate decorum in the smallest particular, much less violate it in so flagrant a manner as to attract the attention of the House.

Mr. WILCOX said—It is a matter of regret that I rise so soon after having been identified with this body to make an apology for a breach of its rules. During the time I have been a member of this House, I have endeavored so far as in me lies to discharge the duties devolving upon me as a Representative, and to comply strictly and rigidly with the rules and regulations governing this House; that the quiet and repose of this deliberative body has been disturbed is to me a matter of heart-felt sorrow. I tender an apology. I mean what I say as the language of my heart. I intended no disrespect to the Representatives of this nation, and enter my disclaimer to this effect; but as my honorable colleague alluded indirectly to the unpleasant difficulty, permit me to say I consider the wrong and outrage offered justified me in the course I pursued. I have nothing further to say, except to claim the indulgence and forgiveness of you who are magnanimous and generous.

Mr JOHNSON, of Ark—I move that the gentlemen be excused. Do I understand they have been arrested by order of the House?

Mr. CLINGMAN said there were no proceedings yet, and he hoped none would be found necessary.

The SPEAKER said the Sergeant-at-Arms was called, but there had been no arrests.

Mr. JOHNSON—I withdraw the motion.

The resolution to terminate the debate in one hour after the House shall again go into Committee was adopted.

Several ineffectual motions were made to adjourn until Monday—and after much confusion the House adjourned till to-morrow.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, March 12.

Mr. CONGER introduced a bill, designating holidays to be observed in the acceptance of Bills of Exchange.

Mr. COOLEY reported a bill relative to sight drafts of Exchange, &c.

Private claims were taken up in Committee.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Friday, March 12.

Consent was asked to grant GERRIT SMITH the use of the Assembly Chamber, to deliver an address in favor of the Maine Liquor Law.

Mr. VAN SANTVOORD objected.

Mr. O'KEEFE moved that the bill to increase the capital stock of the Manhattan Gas Light Company be recommitted to the Committee of the Whole.

Pending this motion, the time of the suspension of the special order expired, and the House proceeded to the consideration of the special order, being the consideration of private claims.

Mr. A. SMITH moved that the special order be suspended for five minutes, to consider the resolution granting the use of the Assembly Chamber to GERRITT SMITH

Mr. WALSH moved to amend, by also granting the use of the Chamber on Monday evening to Prof. MITCHELL. Accepted.

The question being upon the adoption of the resolution, as amended—

Mr. MONROE opposed the resolution. Not that he objected to the personal character of Mr. SMITH, but he was an individual who did not recognise the Constitution of the United States, and he desired not to hear any such in this Hall, or elsewhere.

Mr. MONROE referred to a report of a speech of Mr. SNOW, at a meeting in New-York, in which it was stated that he had voted against his claim to a seat, on temperance grounds. This he denied.

The hour of 2 having arrived, the Speaker adjourned the House before any vote was taken on the resolution.

Fraudulent $10 and $20 gold-pieces are in circulation at Pittsburg. The gold is taken from the middle, and the aperture filled with composition.

WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 10, 1852.

RAILROAD LANDS.

The fact which I communicated to you by telegraph, that the Members of the House from the Land States threaten to resist the passage of the Appropriations bills if these bills for granting lands to their respective States for railroad purposes be not passed, is fully confirmed. I learn that a number of the Members from the new States will oppose all appropriations until their grants are obtained, and that others content themselves with opposition to particular appropriations for objects connected with the Atlantic interests. They say that they cannot face their constituents unless they return with these land grants, nor justify themselves before them for voting money out of the Treasury for the benefit of the commercial interests of the old States.

Yesterday, one of the Missouri members said to a New-Yorker: "How can you come here and ask for your Mint and your Steamer appropriation, while *you give us only three votes in your whole delegation for our land grants?*" So you see this comes pretty near to a log-rolling system of legislation. Any compromises can be made with the Western and South-western members now. I have no doubt that a tariff project of a moderate character might be hitched to the land bills, or made to follow in their train.

STEAMERS.

In the Committee of Ways and Means, it was found that Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, held the balance on the subject of several appropriations and projects. In regard to all appropriations for steamers, under *existing contracts*, to say nothing of new appl cations, &c., he held the casting vote. The Committee compromised the question with him, and thus they agreed to put all the steam appropriations into a separate bill, so that the battle against them should not interfere with the regular appropriation bills. Mr. PHELPS and his associates, including nearly all the members from the land states, adopt as their motto: "Not a cent for steam, unless you give us our own land for our railroads."

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 11, 1852.

STEAMSHIP APPROPRIATIONS.

I understand that a majority of the Committee of Ways and Means have expressed themselves in favor of bringing in all the appropriations for the support of Mail steamships in one separate bill. The amount required under all the contracts is $1,358,000. If the question of continuing these Ocean Mail contracts can thus be presented in one isolated proposition, the opponents of the policy are confident that it will be defeated by a large majority. My impression is the reverse

PRESIDENT-MAKING.

President-making is still the only serious occupation of Congress; the *Democratic Review*, Gen. BUTLER's letter, Young Democracy, and "Old Fogyism," the only topics. The credit of the country is dishonored while its treasury is full: the holders of its promises are besieging the public offices, while both Houses are fooling away their time in windy declamation. Even one hour a day for a week would dispose of business which the necessities of the Government and good faith to its citizens require should be immediately transacted.

Mr. MARSHALL, of California, to day made a very vigorous and successful reply to Mr. BRECKENRIDGE's assault upon Senator DOUGLAS. Mr. M. declared that the little Illinois cabinet-maker was the first and only choice of California and the young democracy everywhere. He shares largely in the oratorical talent which belongs to his family.

Gen BUTLER has probably used himself up by his letter to F. P. BLAIR, repudiating the support of the Free-Soilers. They have deserted him with surprising unanimity. So far from his letter being able or eloquent, as some have called it, it is a very weak production, feeble in its logic, and badly written. This is the only candidate who has yet committed suicide; the others, on the Democratic side, are only ravenously devouring one another.

SENATORIAL INDIGNITY.

The Senate have done a very mean and discourteous thing. On the motion of Mr. BAYARD, a Committee was on Tuesday appointed to devise a plan for the publication of the Census returns. This Committee will of course be brought into daily contact with Mr. KENNEDY, the Superintendent of the Bureau. Probably he will be called before them for information on many occasions. Mr. Senator BORLAND, of ARKANSAS, is appointed a member of this Committee. It is impossible that Mr. KENNEDY can have any communication with this person. Your own columns furnish the reasons, and they are known to every member of the Senate. That BORLAND should accept a place upon the Committee is an indication that he is seeking opportunity for another brutal outrage, similar to that which he perpetrated some weeks since.

APPORTIONMENT OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

The report of the Judiciary Committee, and the resolution of the Senate, affirming the number of Presidential electors in each State, to be determined by the apportionment under the Census of 1850, and not that which will be in force when the election takes place in Nov. next, has caused great surprise. The decision has been arrived at upon the precedents of the law of 1792, and not upon the Constitution itself. The following are the gains and losses under this new rule:—Maine, New-Hampshire, and Vermont, New-York, South Carolina, and California, each lose one elector; Virginia, and North Carolina, lose two votes each; total loss, ten votes. Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Mississippi, and Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin, Arkansas, and Missouri, gain one each. Illinois gains two. The total number of votes will be two hundred and ninety-five.

A DOUGLAS BAROMETER.

Within an hour after the close of Mr. MARSHALL's speech, 32,000 copies were ordered, the list of names forming a very good barometer of feeling among the democracy in the House. I observed that Cols. BISSELL and RICHARDSON, of Illinois, took 2,000 each. Mr. CARTER, of Ohio, took 3,000, and some Eastern and Southern members were heavy subscribers. It is said that the list will swell up to 150,000 in the course of the day. X. Y.

The Canal Contracts.

We published yesterday some of the most important portions of the testimony taken by the Legislative Committee appointed to investigate the alleged frauds in the Canal contracts. The whole is immensely long, and would be of little interest to our readers. In the deposition of Hon. CHARLES COOK, one of the Canal Commissioners, we find a statement of the *six* allotments which were submitted to the Board, with the history of each. As this gives a summary view of the whole proceeding, we make from it the following extract:

The first allotment submitted to the Board was by the State Engineer for a part of the work on all the Canals. The second was submitted by me for all the work on the middle division. The third was submitted by Commissioner Fuller on the whole of the western division. The fourth was submitted by the State Engineer for all of the divisions. The fifth was by Commissioner Mather for the work on the eastern division. The sixth allotment was submitted by the Attorney-General some days after, and is on the minutes of the Canal Board; none of these met with the approval of the Board. The allotment of the Attorney-General was commenced by a minority of the Board, Messrs. Church, Fuller, Hunt, and myself, and was completed by a majority, Mr. Chatfield being added. Messrs. Fuller, Hunt, and myself, had had a consultation, in consequence of our dissatisfaction with the previous allotments; and during this consultation, the Treasurer said he had had an interview with the Lieutenant Governor, and reported to us that he (the Lieutenant Governor) would join us in making out another allotment for the whole work which we would endeavor to get substituted for those which had been presented to the Board, if not in the whole, in part, endeavoring to succeed with it as far as we could. Mr Hunt then saw Mr. Church, and he was to provide a suitable place for us to meet. We met that evening at the house of Peter Cagger, Esq., in Albany, and commenced an allotment of the work. While there engaged the next day, the Lieutenant Governor received a note from the Attorney-General, which was read to the members present,, in which he proposed that if we would agree to allot to George Law contracts for work to the amount of $1,500,000, and allow Lieutenant Governor Church to take care of his friends in the west, and vote those two through the Board first, and *divide the balance* of the work between the two political parties equally, that then he would join us in making the allotment, and stated that this proposition was a *sine qua non*. This proposal the members present declined, and so returned an answer to Chatfield. We continued our labors on the allotment, when a second note was received from the Attorney General by the Lieutent Governor, which he read to the members present. In this note Mr. Chatfield proposed that contracts for work to to the amount of $1,000,000 be awarded to George Law, and that Church be allowed to take care of his friends in the west—the balance of the work to be divided equally between the two political parties. This being done, he would join us in making the allotment, and help carry it through to its passage, and said this was his *ultimatum*. This proposition was also declined, and an answer to that effect was returned by Mr. Chatfield. These answers were with the unanimous consent of the members present. We then continued our work of making up an allotment.

In the evening, after dark, of that day, the Attorney General came to our room, and professed a willingness to join us in making an allotment, *dividing the whole work equally between the two political parties*. To this there was no objection, and he joined us. This allotment, when completed, was submitted to the Canal Board by the Attorney General, and is the one denominated the sixth one, and is entered on the minutes of the Canal Board, as before stated. On the 22d day of December, the resolution was passed by the Canal Board, referring the subject to the commissioners and engineers; we occupied all the time from that day until and including the 31st December, in making the allotment of the work and the contracts under it.

It was well understood that the whole work should be as equally divided between the two political parties as we could allot it, keeping on the average full ten per cent. in the aggregate below the estimate of the engineers; representatives of the respective parties in the Board taking care of the interests of their party in the allotment of the work; as the allotment progressed, each party kept some memorandum of the division, and frequent calculations were made to see how they stood with reference to each other; it was difficult to get at the exact result, the political character of the bidders being so mixed up in their propositions; some of the propositions would stand politically half-and-half, which would be considered a balanced proposition; in other cases there would be two Democrats to one Whig—two Whigs to one Democrat; and so in almost every other proposition, sometimes in favor of one party and sometimes of the other; but the result of the allotment was considered by us as substantially an equal division between the two parties. This allotment was probably not entirely satisfactory to a single member of the Board who made it, but was the very best one we could agree upon, and was the result of compromise for the purpose of effecting an allotment of work. I think that the fear of throwing the work over to the new Board, and that the canal question would become a football between the two political parties, and jeopardize the whole enterprise, did more to bring us to an agreement than anything else. I think also that the Democratic members of the Letting Board were as anxious to agree upon an allotment and let the work, and not throw it over to the new Board, as any of the Whig members were.

The Trial of the Cuban Filibusters.

FIFTH DAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—BEFORE JUDGE JUDSON.

The U. S. vs. John L. O'Sullivan and others.

The Jurors having been called over, his Honor observed that the reports of yesterday's proceedings were incorrect, in attributing to the Court's remark to a consultation with Judge Betts. It was the learned Judge who presided over the Circuit (Nelson) whom this Court had consulted, and not Judge Betts.

His Honor gave his decision on the point reserved yesterday. In the present stage of the case, he should only permit to be given in evidence conversations at the New-Orleans meeting, confining the same to the alleged expedition in New-York. No other acts can be proved except those alleged within this District.

The District Attorney declined recalling the last witness at this point of the case.

Phineas O Wilson examined by District Attorney—Witness testified that he was a native of Connecticut, a resident of New-York, and a general agent; he commanded two steamboats in the U. S service during the Mexican war—the *Telegraph* and the *E. A Hawkins*; commanded the former for seven or eight months; witness knew John L. O Sullivan; was introduced to him in April last; knows Capt. Lewis; became acquainted with him at Vera Cruz, during the war; he was at that time a pilot; in April or May witness was introduced to Lewis Schlessinger by O'Sullivan; first saw O'Sullivan in Warren st., at the French coffee-house; several persons were there; witness thought that Capt Lewis and Major Schlessinger were among the number; witness had a conversation with O'Sullivan in relation to getting the *Cleopatra* ready for sea as fast as possible; O'Sullivan complained very bitterly that Capt. Pittsfield had not attended to the business; he (O'S) said the delay would cause the breaking up of the expedition; before the boat should be ready for sea, the Commander-in-Chief would have left New-Orleans; witness met Pittsfield at the Astor House, in March, and it was stated to him (witness) that he was to be employed to run the boat from New-Orleans to Key West, in connection with the Isabel; Pittsfield said he was on here for the purpose of buying a boat, and wanted me to command her; he said he had nearly got his contract; witness said he should be very glad indeed to get her, as he had recently lost a ship; the *Cleopatra* was in the mouth of the Rodman; witness; Pittsfield engaged a tow-boat to be there; the work on the boat was to be hurried; witness went on to detail the circumstances attending the overhauling of the *Cleopatra*; he declined to take the command of the boat; stated the condition of her chimneys; there were subsequent conversations; the vessel had a cargo of stores put on board; witness cleared the ship at the Custom House; the crew became dissatisfied and witness told O'Sullivan it would be necessary to pay them in advance; Pittsfield obtained the money, and the witness's hands; witness's orders were mostly from Burtnett, who gave him sailing instructions, which witness gave to O'Sullivan after the boat was seized. [The paper was produced and identified as the handwriting of O Sullivan.] Capt Pittsfield told witness he procured the money at the Astor House, from Coleman & Nelson, and wished witness to give him the bill of exchange, as he found he had borrowed the money and could not replace it; he said $200 would get him out of the difficulty; witness let him have $100 of his own. [The papers of Coleman & Nelson's loan were produced in Court.] The *Cleopatra* was to go to Savannah, and then she was to form part of the Expedition to Cuba. O'Sullivan mentioned her destination only in general terms, in a conversation about Gen. Lopez and the land of the free.

Q—Why would you not go in the vessel?

A—For three or four reasons; Pittsfield ought not to have deceived me; there was too many overseers; one commander is sufficient; and then in relation to the Lopez Expedition; they had deceived me as to the business of the boat; I was employed to run her between New-Orleans and Key West. O'Sullivan told me she was going to Savannah to meet the Lopez Expedition; after the seizure of the vessel he came to my room and asked to become agent to act for me; I wrote a letter according to his dictation, after the seizure he wished me to make application to the Marshal for her release; I met him for that purpose at Mr. O Conor's office; I saw Mr. O'Sullivan, and that night I went to Bridgeport, staid there that night, and next night returned by the New Haven train; I kept dodging about for three months, evading the officers (Mr. Cutting inquired for papers from the Custom House, and was told by the District Attorney that the papers should be put in evidence so soon as they arrived.)

At the instance of Mr. Cutting, a messenger was sent to the Custom House to bring up the papers connected with the *Cleopatra*. They were subsequently produced.

The witness was cross examined at great length, but little important testimony was adduced in addition to the direct examination.

The trial stands adjourned till to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 12.

$500	Water Loan, 60	101	275	Erie Railroad	84¼
5 000	Virginia 6s	102½	100	do	b20 81½
5,000	do	b10 102¾	100	do	81½
1,000	Pennsylvania 5s	96¾	300	L. Island Railroad	23¼
1,000	Erie 7s, '68	115½	500	do	23½
2 000	Erie Incomes	95¼	200	do	b30 23½
1,000	do	95½	300	do	23½
10 680	Erie 7s, '59	105	220	do	23½
10,660	Erie Convt. '62	94¾	7	Stonington Railroad	51½
5,000	do	b60 91½	200	N. J. Mining Co	12
15,000	do	91½	300	do	15ds 12½
20,600	do. '71	b60 93¾	100	Reading Railroad	b30 71
7,000	do	93	300	do	b60 70½
7,000	do	93¾	100	do	70½
10 610	do	b60 93¾	20	Roch & Syr R R	113
20	Bank of America	113½	100	Nor & Wor R R	54½
5	Del. & Hud. Canal	112	50	do	b30 55
25	do	112½	50	do	55½
100	do	b60 112¾	150	do	55
25	do	b30 112¾	100	do	s60 54½
30	do	112¾	100	do	b10 55
25	do	b30 112¾	10	N Y & N H R R	109½
20	Bank of Commerce	108	8	Hudson River R R	65½
19	Mich. Southern R R	104¼			

SECOND BOARD

$2 000	Pennsylvania 5s	99¾	100	Nor. & Wor. R R	55½
1,400	Erie Convert. '62	94¼	100	do	b30 55
10 000	do. '71	93¾	100	do	55½
3,000	Hudson, 2d mort	96	100	L. I. Railroad	23¼
17,000	Erie, 2d mortgage	105	100	do	s30 23
1650	Erie Railroad	85	500	do	23
50	do	84¼	275	N J Zinc Co	12
200	do	b10 85¼	100	Morris Canal	18½
300	do	b20 85¼	100	do	b60 19
18	N Y & N H R R	110	100	do	19½
100	Harlem Railroad	69			

FRIDAY, March 12—6 P.M.

The business at the Stock Board was light, in the forenoon, in shares, but to a fair extent in Railroad Bonds. Prices were generally firm, and in the afternoon the Second Board closed at an advance in some of the Railroads and Railroad Bonds, and a general feeling of confidence. Long Island Shares yielding a little in Philadelphia to-day, sellers here were disposed to make considerable contracts on time, and the stock closed 1 ₱ cent below yesterday's rates on seller's option. One or two of the leading holders of Reading have been free sellers of the Cash stock, because of the handsome profit it yields on the purchases in February; yet new parties have come in to take it off their hands at full prices, and 71 ₱ cent was bid at the close. There was an active retail demand for Delaware and Hudson, at 112@112¼, and the Dauphin Company Shares went up to 50, an advance of 4 ₱ cent on yesterday's price. The leading manager of the Company is in fine spirits in regard to the developements of his Coal lands, and predicts 60 for the Stock in a few weeks, and a good interest on par to the "confidence men," who will hold on to the consummation of the enterprise. Erie Bonds, generally, were dealt in to-day. The Convertibles of '71 advanced ¼@¾ ₱ cent, with very heavy sales. The Incomes and Second Mortgage were also in demand at ¼@¾ up. Pennsylvanas sold at 90¾. Although the letters by the *Asia* were delivered early, we heard of no particular movement on Foreign orders. Neither Baring's nor Bell's Circular encourage the idea of anything like a speculative excitement on the other side to buy American Bonds. The supplies on the London market, however, of good State and Government Stocks were taken up for investment.

The Banks are taking all the good short offerings of paper, at 6 ₱ cent, and 90 days and four months at 6@7. The Sub-Treasury disbursed $244,920. Outside the Bank, choice and fair paper goes at 7@9 ₱ cent.

There was a large business in Cotton, nearly 5,000 bales, at full prices. Flour met a fair local and Eastern demand, but exporters were not disposed to buy freely. Private sales of Southern were made at $4½, although the current quotations were 12½ cents higher. Wheat, 10¢ for Southern. Corn was better for White, and sales of 20,000 bushels, at 63@64 cents; Yellow not so stiff—sales at 64. Mess Pork is up to $16|@¼. Lard in bbls 8¼@9¼. Cotton Freights without change; Grain 6½d: Flour 27d.

The following is the movements of Foreign Dry Goods for the current week. The first and third tables indicate $1,222,516 as the import of the week, and the first and second, $1,385,292 as the amount marketed.

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.		ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.		WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.	
	Pkgs.	*Value.*	*Pkgs.*	*Value.*	*Pkgs.*	*Value.*
Woolens	1713	$235,276	98	$36,640	84	$27,192
Cotton	1,156	241 843	331	69,383	63	22,141
Silk	691	$90,386	189	80,131	165	37 189
Flax	442	109,873	443	50,947	37	7,919
Miscellaneous	2,838	151.598	2,484	19,206	....	.....
Total	5,760	$1.118,975	3515	$256,307	349	$93,541

The market news by the *Asia* is decidedly favorable, not so much in the advance of prices as in the general confidence that obtains in business both in Great Britain and on the Continent. The sales of Cotton at Liverpool for the week were 54,000 bales, and the common descriptions of American *an eighth of a penny* higher. Orleans fair is quoted at 5½d., and Orleans middling 5 1-16d. Middling Uplands, 4¾@5d. Messrs. Wright, Gandy & Co., say that the highly remunerative prices realized by and full employment of the manufacturers were in favor of a continuance of the active demand for the raw material. The stocks, too, were light, and no probability of a large increase while the easterly winds obtained. Messrs. Hollinshead, Tetley & Co., also attribute the activity to the very encouraging state of things in Manchester. Of Breadstuffs and Provisions, Mr. James McHenry gives a favorable report, though we hear that the private letters do not encourage speculative shipments of Flour. In London, the Corn market was firm, but not active.

The sales of Coal Stocks and Loans at Philadelphia to-day were extensive: $59,000 Schuylkill Navigation Bonds brought 47¼@4, closing 47¼ bid; $29,000 Reading 6s, '70, at 80¼@81; $2,500 6s, '60, at 84½; 500 shares S. Navigation stock, at $14@4. The sales of Long Island were 2,150 shares, at 23¼@¼, closing 23½ bid; 550 shares Reading, at 70¼@71, closing 70¾ bid; Tennessee Fives advanced to 86 ₱ cent, under the influence of the conversion into coupon bonds, authorized by the Legislature. $5,000 Cincinnati Sixes brought 97, and $5,000 St. Louis Sixes, 94; 300 shares U. S. Bank sold at 94½.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 11.

COTTON sales, to-day, 5,000 bales, at a further decline of fully ⅛. STRICT MIDDLING is quoted 7¼@7¾. PORK is scarce, and has advanced rapidly. 1,000 bbls. Mess sold to-day at $16 50@$17.

Passengers Arrived.

Per Steamship Asia from Liverpool.

Mr. Quera and lady, Miss E. Bruxton, Mr. Robb, lady, 4 sons and 3 daughters, Mrs Myers and child, A. B. Strange and lady, Mrs Rowell, Capt. Kirkhead, Rt Rev. Dr. Suche Miss Albrighton, Rev J. McLachland, Messrs. Urquhart, Stevenson, Law, Gibb, Williams, Hahn, Wixon, Fray Martin, Kent, J. Brower, McMasters, McDonald, Duncan, Farley, Cuisandor, Perrin, West, G. L. Rodgers, Thornton, Oakes, Heidelberger, Scadding, Goolier, Droight, Chamberlain, Robertson, Hill, Sheean, Crossley, Norrowthy Payne, Barlow, Leger, W. J. Davies, Masterton, Armstrong, Copeland, Affleck, Mackay, Mrs. Mackay, E. M. Caruthers, Hunter, J. Caruthers, J. B Smith, J Stephenson, Morgan, I Jeffs, Mr. Flood and 3 children, Rev J. L. Scott, A. Romberg, Galt, Wasberg, E. J Thomas, Rowell, Simms, McGuffie Clarke, Drycker, Frolich, Leycol, J. Nichols, J Woods—90

In bark Petrea, from Savannah—Mr. Fitzgerald, daughter and son.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY

SUN—Rises..... 6 16|Sets..... 6 03|MOON—Rises.. 1 52m.

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 12 06m|Gov. Island. 12 51m|Hell Gate.. 2 37m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....MARCH 11, 1852.

Cleared.

U S M. Steamship Franklin, Jas A. Wotton, Havre, M. Livingston.

Steamship South Carolina, Tucker, Charleston Thomas Wardle.

Steamer Delaware, Sanford, Philadelphia, M. Sanford.

Ship Europe, Shankland, Liverpool, J B. Ritching.

Ship Clara Ann, Feed, Havana, R W Trundy.

Ship Germania, Wood, Havre, W. Whitlock, Jr.

Bark Burlington, Winchell, Malawra. R. P. Bach.

Bark Maria Morton, Bent ey Savannah, R. M. Demill.

Bark Louisa Bliss, Creighton, Baltimore, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Creole, (Brem.) Wessels, Bremen, Poppe & Co.

Brig Jenny Lind, Bunce, Mobile, Eagle & Hazard.

Brig Adler, (Rus.) Riesen, Rotterdam, Funcke & Mencke.

Brig Linden, Rouen, Mobile, Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Brig Truxillo Milligan, Fajardo, M M Freeman & Co.

Brig E O. Holt, Camary, Lara, R P. Buck & Co.

Schr Adrien & Wilhelmina, Schave, Amsterdam. Funcke & Mencke.

Schr. Roxana Burley, North, Providence, Platt & Slaight.

Schr. Wm Colyer, Leet, Stamford, J H. Havens.

Schr. Maria, Baker, Philadelphia, J W. Baker.

Schr. Mary Ann, Gibbs Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Schr Sylvia Bourne, Philadelphia, J Hand.

Schr Jas. Smith, Lovett, Apalachicola, Eagle & Hazard.

Schr Orsina Dodge, Richmond, C H Pierson

Schr. Hobart, Hobart Wilmington, Dollner & Potter.

Schr E S Willetts, Smith, Washington, S. L. Mitchill

Schr. G. W. Roberts, Booze, Baltimore, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Schr Granite State, Hallett, Boston, S. W. Lewis.

Schr Roscius French, Taunton, master.

Sloop M. H. Bowen, Kenny, Bristol.

Sloop J Pierce, Godfrey Taunton

Barge Novelty, Briggs, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

R. M. Steamship Asia, Judkins Liverpool Feb 28, noon, mdse and pass to E Cunard. The A has had continual head winds from Feb. 28th to 7th inst.

Packet ship Ocean Bird, Doane, London and Portsmouth Feb 7, mdse and 252 pass to J Griswold.

Bark Petrea, Whitman, Savannah, 6 ds., cotton &c., to T. Wardle

Brig Foster, Crowell, Charleston 6 ds., cotton and rice to master

Brig Fairy, (Br.) Eaton, Mayaguez, 18 ds, sugar &c. to Sands & Reed

Brig Thomas & Edward, Swalley, Richmond, 3 ds., flour to Grinnell, Minturn & Co

Schr. Bay State, Wilson, Charleston 7 ds., cotton and rice to master

Schr. Saunders, (of Bangor,) Herriman, St. Johns, P. R., 13 ds., sugar to Revere & Baldwin. Left no Am vessels

Schr Alexander M., Perry, Wareham 3 days, mdse to Sprague & Robinson.

Schr S A Parker, Jr., Hall Dennis 7 ds., fish to master

Schr Flying Cloud, Waten, Norfolk 3 days, corn to J. G. Williams

Schr Grecian King, Baltimore, 6 days, bound to Boston.

Schr Fashion Kelly Boston 3 ds., mdse.

Schr. Eagle Point, Baldwin, Rockland, mdse.

Schr Virginia Griffiths, Barnwell, Charleston 4 ds., rice and cotton to master

Schr E S Penny, Berry, Maracaibo 16 days, coffee and hides to Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Schr Muriel, Doliver, Franklin, Me., spars.

Schr. Julappi, Chaplin, Edenton, N. C., 8 ds, corn.

WIND—At sunrise, S S W; meridian, do; sunset, W, and light.

Below.

Ship Hendrik Hudson, Warren, London and Portsmouth, Jan 17, mdse. and pass. to J. Griswold.

Ship Meta, (Brem) De Harde, Bremen, mdse. to Oelrichs & Co. 4 ships, 1 bark and 1 brig.

Ship James Drake, Calcutta 120 ds., to Spofford, Tileston & Co

Bark Exact, (of Fairfield,) from Charleston.

Brig Matsmeras, from Trinidad

We are indebted to Chas. G Thomas, of the steam tug Ajax for reporting the following vessels

Packet ship S. M Fox, Ainsworth, 33 ds, fm. Havre to M Livingston. The S. M. F. has been in co. with ship Constantine

Ship Excelsior, Crocker, from Liverpool to Thompson & Nephews.

Ship Prentice, (of Beverly,) from ——

Ship Cassaritertides, (Br) Lakey, 120 ds fm Canton.

Bark Colorino, (Brem) 70 ds. fm Newcastle, E

Bark Rhodes, McNair, fm Savannah, to R. M. Demill.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 12—Arr. ship Suffolk, New-Orleans; barks Kipler, Palermo, Fame, Glasgow, via St Thomas; William Philadelphia, Scott, Dyer, Matanzas; Zion, Baltimore; Tremont, Philadelphia; ship Muscongus, New-Orleans.

Cld. bark Waltham, Savannah; brigs Itaska, St. Thomas; Henry Mathews, Cagua; Indian Queen, Mobile; Rebecca and Francis, and Erie, Philadelphia; schrs. Fairfield, Norfolk; Charles Allistrum, Cape Haytien; Rio, Philadelphia.

Spoken, &c.

Feb 28, was seen ships Parliament, Andrew Foster; and Joseph Walker, hence for Liverpool.

Feb. 24, lat. 23, lon. 46, ship

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New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I....NO. 153. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (Sunday excepted,) at the office, No. 116 NASSAU-STREET, between Spruce and Ann, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies; THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS; and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every Saturday Morning, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company.**—Office No. 68 Beaver-st.—CAPITAL STOCK $200,000—SHARES, $100 EACH.—The Books of Subscription for Stock in this Company are now opened at their Office, where parties desirous of becoming interested, may procure Stock, Pamphlets of Organization, and By-Laws, and any information relative to the objects and prospects of the Company. This enterprise commends itself to the confidence of capitalists, the Company having in possession one of the most valuable mines in California, located on Wood's Creek, near the city of Sonora, Tuolumne County, and having nearly complete an engine and stamp work of the largest class, which will be shipped by a clipper vessel, at an early day. It is the purpose of the Trustees to prosecute the work with vigor, and a view to profit from the *business* of mining. It is deemed unnecessary to enter into a calculation or probable profits, it having been satisfactorily ascertained that Companies already in operation with good machinery have been eminently successful.

The machinery now being made for this Company, is under the immediate supervision of R. S. KING Esq., the builder of the "Gold Hill Quartz Mining Company's—(known as Peck's)—Mill," which has produced such astonishing results, and will be twice the size of that establishment. The employees in all responsible positions will be shareholders, and selected with special regard to ability and integrity, and required to give bonds with sureties in such sums as will be deemed sufficient to guard the interests of Shareholders. Persons residing out of the city may obtain Stocks, Pamphlets, or any information, by addressing the Treasurer, post-paid, by mail. D. W. INGERSOLL, President.

THOS. E. HASTINGS, Treasurer. 27t-tf

☞ **Removal.**—BENEDICT, HALL & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Boots, Shoes and Findings, have Removed to No. 21 Park Row, on the site of the old Park Theatre, opposite the Astor House, New-York. 26f-1m

☞ **The Invasions of Ireland.**—A Lecture on the above subject, (the first of a course of four,) will be delivered before the Benevolent Order of United Irishmen, at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, by Major JOHN BROUGHAM, (of Gen. Spicer's staff,) on MONDAY EVENING, March 15. The other three Lectures will be delivered on MONDAY the 22d and 29th March, and 12th April. Further particulars will be published hereafter. The course will close with A CONCERT OF IRISH MUSIC, on MONDAY EVENING, the 19th April, for which some of the best talent in the country shall be engaged. Tickets to the whole course of Lectures and Concert, to admit one gentleman and two ladies, $1. Single tickets to either of the Lectures, 25 cents. Military gentlemen are requested to appear in full uniform. Doors open at 7, to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets can be had of the undersigned, or of the commandants of all the Irish Companies in the city. Signed on behalf of the Committee of Arrangements,

MICHAEL DOHENY, Chairman, No. 128 Nassau-st.
JOHN JUDGE, Secretary No. 134 Water-st. mi5 1t*

☞ **Lectures at Abbott's Collegiate Institution FOR YOUNG LADIES, Spingler Institute, Union Park.**—Prof. ARNOLD GUYOT, of Harvard University, will deliver a course of four Lectures on the six days work of Creation, designed to show the harmony of Science and Revelation. Commencing on FRIDAY EVENING, March 5, at 7½ o'clock, and continued on MONDAY, the 8th; FRIDAY, the 12th, and MONDAY, the 15th. Tickets for each lecture, 50 cents. Prof. BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, LL. D., of Yale College, will deliver a course of lectures on Geology, immediately following, on the 15th, 16th, 22d, 23d, 29th and 30th of March. mi2,3,4,5,8,9,12,15,16,22,23,29,30

☞ **People's Lectures.**—The next lecture of the course will be given by Rev THEODORE PARKER, of Boston, in the Tabernacle, on TUESDAY EVENING, 16th inst.—Subject, "The true and false ideas of a Gentleman." Tickets, 12½c., to be had at No. 131 Nassau-st. and at the door. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; lecture commences at 7½. mi3-3t

☞ **The St. David's Benevolent Society of the CITIES OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.**—The Annual Meeting of the above Society will be held at St. David's Hall, No 342 Walker-st., on MONDAY EVENING, the 15th instant, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. By order of the Society,

WM. MILES, Recording Secretary.
ROBERT EVANS, Secretary. mi3-2t

☞ **O. U. A.**—Chancellor GEO. A. SCHAEFFER will deliver an Address before CHARTER OAK CHAPTER, No. 22 O. U. A. at their Hall, No. 327 Bowery, on MONDAY EVENING, March 15. The Members of the Order are respectfully invited to attend

JOHN L. TOBEY, Sachem.
J. R. WILLIAMS, C. of the C. mi15-1t*

☞ **French Language.**—Prof. J. P. EDWARDS respectfully recommends the Public to read the following extract of a letter of Rev. EDWARD N. KIRK:

BOSTON Sept. 6, 1843.

"Prof. EDWARDS's system of instruction in the French Language, is the most rapid and solid in its progress and results." EDWARD N. KIRK.

The Professor's circulars, containing forty-five letters on his system, are to be had at the following bookstores: E. FRENCH, No 135 Nassau-st.; THOMAS CROWEN, No. 209 Broadway; and at the Professor's residence. Private classes at home and abroad. mi5-2t*

☞ **Psychology or Mental Alchemy.**—Prof. OWEN will lecture every evening this week, at Museum Hall, late Chinese Building, No. 539 Broadway; when, in addition to experiments on persons taken from the audience, the Mental Telegraph experiment will be made; the subject and operator being in different apartments. Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½. Admission 25 cents. mi5-1t*

☞ **Mechanical Drawings.**—J. H. BAILEY, Mechanical Draughtsman, in every kind of Perspective, agent for the sale of Inventions, Patent Rights, Machinery, &c. Office, Tryon Row, at the Junction of Centre and Chatham-sts., opposite the City Hall. mi5-2t*

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **Third Mechanics' Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.**—In consequence of the success of the Second Mechanics' Building and Mutual Loan Association (1,200 shares having been subscribed for before the first monthly meeting, and the subscription books consequently closed,) a very large number of persons having been disappointed in becoming members of the Second, have commenced a Third Mechanics' Building and Mutual Loan Association, having incorporated their Constitution the same advantageous principles to shareholders which found such favor with the public, and which filled up the Second, its predecessor, so rapidly. Any person, male or female, desirous of making his or her small earnings more than triple itself in the space of a few years, or any person who is desirous of borrowing money in order to purchase him or herself a house on the most advantageous terms, who will but take the trouble to compare the advantages offered by this Association, both to lenders and borrowers, with those offered by other Associations will at once find the key to the success of our plan; for instance:

1. It will loan money at 6 per cent. per annum on the amount advanced.

2. It will allow interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum to all persons who prefer paying their subscriptions for two months or more in advance, thus securing a double interest;—firstly the above 7 per cent; secondly, their share of the profits. Persons who wish to borrow money for the purpose of buying or building their own House or Farm, can have one in advance on far more liberal terms than is offered by any other Association.

3. Persons desirous of withdrawing from the Society can do so at any time, by giving one month's notice; and receive back all dues paid by them, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum.

A person who will save 14 cents a day (and there is not one person who cannot, if so disposed) can in this Society secure in a few years a small capital ($1,000) with which he can establish himself in business, and thus achieve his own independence. The entrance fee is 50 cents per share; monthly payment $2 per share. Value of each share $500. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of joining can leave their names with J. H SAYRE, President.

R. P. TOWNSEND, Vice President, No. 82 Nassau-st.
JACOB PECARE Secretary, No 163 Hester-st.
JOHN MOOPER, Surveyor, No 106 Fulton-st.

TRUSTEES

Cyrus H. Loutrel, No. 77 Maiden-lane; Josiah M. Smith, corner of Centre and Hester-sts.; Henry S Downs, No. 102 Grand-st.; M. Wright, cor Columbia and Union-sts, Brooklyn; Henry Silberhorn, No. 91 Christy st.; R. M. Seleck, No. 94 Fulton-st.

EDMOND J. PORTER, No. 6 City Hall place; C. N. POTTER, No. 27 Wall-st., Attorneys.

First regular meeting for the payment of dues, and the admission of new members will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, March 16, at 7½ o'clock, at UNION BUILDINGS, No 163 Bowery, where the workings of these associations will be explained by Mr. D. P. Barnard and Mr. John Hooper. The Secretary is daily, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., at his office, No. 163 Hester-st. for the purpose of receiving subscriptions. mi5-1t

☞ **"Get Money!"—Save, invest and increase it.**—HUDSON RIVER BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.—This Association will hold a public meeting at Bradbury's Music Room, No. 413 Broadway, corner of Lispenard-st., third floor, on MONDAY EVENING, March 15, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered explanatory of the workings of Building Associations. Shares will be redeemed at the regular meeting in April. Persons desirous of procuring money to secure a home free from landlordism, will learn the best means at this time. Office of the Secretary open daily at No 411 Washington-st., corner of Laight, where all desired information will be furnished. Dues $3 monthly. Shares $800. Those wishing to join can do so by leaving their name and entrance fee ($2) with the Secretary or either of the following officers. Now is your chance. SYLVANUS S. WARD, President,

ALFRED W. WHITE, Vice-President, City Inspector, Park.

TRUSTEES:

J. Boyce, No 227 Greenwich-st.
James Webb, No. 43 Charlton-st.
John D Dixon, No. 165 West Broadway.
George S Redman, Nos 229 and 230 West-st.
J. La Wall, No. 66 North Moore-st.
P. Coyle, No. 141 Chatham-st.
G. T. Warner, No. 314½ Broadway.
B. H. Remans, No. 73 Warren-st.
J. P. Brinkerhoff, No 73 Chambers-st.

GEO. W. MORTON, Secretary,
No. 411 Washington-st, corner of Laight.

JOHN HOOPER, Surveyor, No 106 Fulton-st.
Attorneys and Counsellors, EDGAR, YOUNG & RUTHVEN, No. 25 Nassau-st. mi5-1t

☞ **The Mint.**—It can truly be said that the SECOND KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION is a mint for the poor and industrious, for there is not a man that cannot save three dollars a month, and by investing this amount in this association, you will, in a few years have $360 in cash, when you have paid in that time about $230. It seems impossible to make this amount of profit in so short a time, but we would invite all who wish to understand the practical working of this association, to attend their meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, 16th inst., at 7½ o'clock at Knickerbocker Hall, corner of 32d-st. and 8th-av. and the freest discussion is invited from all. The books for the subscription of shares are now filling up rapidly, and we would advise all who wish to join to call at the office and secure their shares

JAMES R. DEL VECCHIO, President.
ANSON WILLIS, Vice-President.

TRUSTEES.

John A Gee,	A. A Valentine,	Emile Baxter,
W. H. Grenelle,	Harrison Jones,	George Ross,
Henry Johnson,	John W. Miller,	J W. Ogden,
	EDWARD J. MADDEN, Secretary, Office, No. 168 8th-av.	

mi3-4t

☞ **"Get Money!"—Save, invest and increase it.**—HUDSON RIVER BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.—This Association will hold a public meeting at Bradbury's Music Room, No. 413 Broadway, corner of Lispenard-st., third floor, on MONDAY EVENING, March 15, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered explanatory of the workings of Building Associations. Shares will be redeemed at the regular meeting in April. Persons desirous of procuring money to secure a home free from landlordism, will learn the best means at this time. Office of the Secretary open daily at No 411 Washington-st., corner of Laight, where all desired information will be furnished. Dues $3 monthly. Shares $800. Those wishing to join can do so by leaving their name and entrance fee ($2) with the Secretary or either of the following officers. Now is your chance. SYLVANUS S. WARD, President,

ALFRED W. WHITE, Vice-President, City Inspector, Park.

TRUSTEES:

J. Boyce, No 227 Greenwich-st.
James Webb, No. 43 Charlton-st.
John D Dixon, No. 165 West Broadway.
George S Redman, Nos 229 and 230 West-st.
J. La Wall, No. 66 North Moore-st.
P. Coyle, No. 141 Chatham-st.
G. T. Warner, No. 314½ Broadway.
B. H. Remans, No. 73 Warren-st.
J. P. Brinkerhoff, No 73 Chambers-st.

GEO. W. MORTON, Secretary,
No. 411 Washington-st, corner of Laight.

JOHN HOOPER, Surveyor, No 106 Fulton-st.
Attorneys and Counsellors, EDGAR, YOUNG & RUTHVEN, No. 25 Nassau-st. mi5-1t

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **Fulton Mechanics' and Workingmen's** BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.—The First Monthly Meeting for the payment of dues, will be held at Chatham Hall, No. 5 Chatham Square, on THURSDAY EVENING March 18, at 7½ o'clock, when the object and superior advantages of this Association, over all others, will be explained. Come early and subscribe, as the shares are rapidly taken up, 320 being subscribed for at the first meeting. To those who desire to invest money profitably, and to all persons of small means who labor for a living, this Association presents unequalled advantages. Interest at the rate of 7 per cent is allowed on 6 months dues, or over, when paid in advance, or in case of withdrawal from the Association. This is an entire new feature in Building Associations. Entrance fee 50 cts. per share; monthly dues, $2 50; par value of shares, $500; number of original shares limited to 800. Ladies may call for the purpose of receiving their Pass Books and signing the Constitution at the store of WILLIAM WEED, Vice-President, during the day on Wednesday, 17th inst. Subscriptions will be received by the following officers:

SAMUEL SOUTHERDEN, President.
WILLIAM WEED, Vice President, 96 Bowery.
ISAAC AMERMAN, Jr., Sec'y., 65 Third-av.

TRUSTEES.

Geo H. Walker, No. 61 Elizabeth-st., cor. of Hester-st.
Isaac L. Devoe, No. 49 Eldridge-st.
D. W. Whitney, No. 27 College-place.
H McCollum, No. 40 Eldridge-st.
Foster B Williams, No. 145 Hester-st.
Tobias V. Mumford, No. 29 Norfolk-st.
Nathaniel Terpenty, No. 185 Fifth-st.

Ladies can subscribe to any number of shares by leaving their names with any of the above officers. mi5-4t

☞ **The Eighteenth Ward in the Field.**—The ROSE HILL BUILDING and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION will hold a special meeting on THURSDAY, March 18, at Union Hall, corner of 34th-av and 32d-st., at 7½ P. M., for the purpose of receiving subscriptions from persons wishing to become members of the Association. Able speakers will be in attendance to explain the practical details and working operation of the Association. A few shares remain undisposed of. The residents of the Ward are invited to attend. Be on hand—recollect it is the early bird that catches the worm.

JAMES H SUTHAM, President, No. 115 East 24th-st.
ROBERT C. VORHIES, Vice-President, No 106 East 17th-st.
CHARLES A. DAY, Secretary, No. 114 4th-av.

TRUSTEES:

George S Drew, No. 184 3d-av.
William Day, No 50 East 18th-st.
Jacob Valentine, No. 390 Bowery.
Aldridge Wickham, Jr., No. 113 2d-av
Alanson E. Brooks, No 128 East 27th st.
William F. Trask, No 163 3d-av.
Daniel Conner, No. 166 3d-av.
Henry Offerman, cor. 17th-st and 3d av.
James Kennedy, No. 186 3d-av.
Richard Kelly, cor. 3d-av. and 27th-st.
Garrett Smith, No. 132 East 18th-st.
Samuel N. Hobbs, No. 71 East 13th-st.

BUSTRED & WILSON, Attorneys and Counsellors, Residence, No 775 Broadway; office, No. 45 William-st.

N. B. Subscriptions received at the office of the Secretary, No. 114 4th-av., daily, between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock, P. M. mi5-4t*

☞ **The Second CHELSEA BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION,** will hold a public meeting at the Assembly Rooms, corner of 25th-st. and 8th-av. on MONDAY EVENING, March 15. The unparalleled success of Chelsea No. 1, made it necessary to organize another Association combining all the liberal principles of the first, in addition to some other advantages which can be seen by examining the Articles of Association to be had gratis on application to either of the officers. All can become members by paying an Entrance Fee of 50 cents. The Monthly Dues are but $2. Value of Shares $500. Members borrowing money on shares pay but 6 per cent on the amount loaned. Let those of moderate means make up their minds that henceforth they will no longer pay tribute to landlords who, like the locusts of Egypt, are eating up their substance. All who can save SEVEN CENTS PER DAY, can become a shareholder—thus secure to themselves a snug sum in the course of a very few years. The officers are well and favorably known citizens of the upper part of the City, and will receive the names of all who wish to subscribe for shares.

JOHN P. CUMMING, President, 16th-av.
WM. L. STEVENS, Vice-President, 112th-st.
JAMES P. DECKER, Attorney.
W. W. BRACKETT, Surveyor.

TRUSTEES.

Seaver N. Sniffer,	Isaac W Ayres,	Abraham Brown,
Francis A. Sniffen,	Dr. C. Fincher,	Thomas Page,
Thos. Cumming, Jr.,	John H. Morris,	James B. Mingay,
	Daniel Wilson.	

mi2-3t WM. H. HOYT, Secretary, Office, No. 230 9th-av.

☞ **A Home for all!**—PHŒNIX BUILDING ASSOCIATION, will hold a Public Meeting, on MONDAY EVENING, at the Vth Ward Museum Hotel, (in Franklin-st.) at 8 o'clock. Free to all. Explanatory addresses will be delivered on the occasion. This flourishing Association is incorporated, and offers superior advantages to those desiring a Homestead, which they should at once embrace. "There's no place like home," is an old adage, but a true one; the force of which was never more fully felt than at the present day, when rents are so enormously high that it is almost impossible for a mechanic to pay them; besides, they grow higher from year to year. These facts are sufficiently important to induce every rent-payer to secure a house of his own. As a savings Institution, also, the benefits of this Association are peculiarly attractive. Books for subscription, for both ladies and gentlemen, are open daily at the Secretary's Office. (Chamber's Hall,) No. 65 Chatham-st. Shares, $300; Monthly Dues, $3; Entrance Fee, $2. The usual interest allowed on dues paid in advance. All that is required to become a shareholder is $2.

WILSON SMALL, President, No 94 Ludlow st.
AMOS WILLETTS, Vice President, No. 276 Pearl st.
ALFRED B. HATFIELD, Sec'y.—Office, No. 65 Chatham-st.

TRUSTEES.

Warren Chapman, Geo W. Dawson, Peter J. Powles,
Robert M. Dewitt, James Gutheil, Edward J Small,
Andrew Hume, Joseph Nesbit, Geo. A. Barney.

O McADAM, Attorney, No. 63 Wall-street.
JACOB L. FERN, Surveyor. mi2-3t

☞ **Building Associations—FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**—Capital $150,000, dividend into 10,000 shares, of $15 each each paid up, with the privilege of increasing the capital stock to $500,000. Subscription for the capital stock of this Company will be received by the following persons, appointed Commissioners: John Bruce, No. 24 Platt-street; Wakeman & Latting, No. 59 Fulton-st.; Daniel P. Barnard, No. 16 Wall st.; John Burton, No. 16 North William-st.; Solomon Jessurun, No. 8 Clinton court, Beekman-st.; John J. Weller, No. 143 Bridge-street, Brooklyn, who, by all the Directors. A Prospectus explaining the great advantages to be derived from the Company to Mechanics and small property holders, as well as to those who wish to invest their money and get the largest amount of profits, can be had of any of the Directors, all the Secretaries of the different Building Associations, or at the office of Mr. Jessurun, No. 8 Clinton-court, Beekman-st.

JOHN BRUCE, President.
S. JESSURUN, Secretary. mi2-1w

☞ **$3,424 Made in one Night.**—At the first Regular Meeting of the SECOND GREENWICH BUILDING ASSOCIATION, eight shares were sold at an average premium of $428 each, making a clear gain to the Association of $3,424. This is better than ever, and makes this Association the most promising of any yet organized. To afford one more opportunity to those who did not secure shares last Monday evening, a public meeting will be held in the Bleecker Building near Morton-st., THIS (Monday) EVENING, March 15, 1852, at 7½ o'clock. As this may be the last chance which can be offered, persons desirous to procure shares in this flourishing Association, should not miss this opportunity. Those who cannot possibly attend, can call at the office, No 48 8th-av. Remember the public meeting is on Monday night, March 15. Come early to secure seats.

JOHN KEYSER, President.
GEORGE STARR, Vice-President.
R. ROSS, Jr., Secretary. mi3-2t

☞ **$1,720 Made in one Night,** at the First Regular Meeting of the NEW-YORK PHENIX BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—Four shares were sold at a premium, $430 each, making a clear gain to the Association of $1,720. The subscription list is rapidly filling. All who intend to participate in the profits should lose no time in securing shares. The present low rate of entrance money (50 cents) will speedily be increased. Decide quickly. The above Association will hold a meeting at Temperance Hall, Eighth-av., between 41st and 42d-sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 17th March, 1852, at 8 o'clock, P. M. Ladies and Gentlemen will find themselves instructed, and their fortunes improved by attending. Copies of the By-Laws and every information given, on application to the Secretary, at his office, No. 479 Eighth-av. Subscriptions received

D. D. NASH, President, 310 Broadway.
A. P. SMITH, Secretary, mi5 3t

☞ **Popular Savings Bank.**—A public meeting for the purpose of admitting members to the WAVERLEY BUILDING ASSOCIATION, will be held in the New Chapel, at the junction of Greenwich and 7th-avs., on TUESDAY EVENING, March 16, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be made by several able Speakers, explaining the objects of the Association, and the advantages proposed to its members. Admittance free. The Office of the Association is at No. 143 6th-av., and is open at all hours of the day and evening; and where subscribers can, at any time, sign the articles, and pay the entrance fee, which, for the present, is only $1. Subscriptions received, and every information given, by the Secretary, at No. 70 Wall-st., office of *Courier and Enquirer*.

N. B. MOUNTFORT, President.
JOHN GREGORY, Vice-President.
JAMES W. HALE, Secretary. mi2-4t

☞ **We observe that Mr. John A. Flammer,** of 157 West 18th-st., is now offering some eligible building sites at the new and beautiful village of Flammersburg, on Flushing Bay. The location of Flammersburg is one of the finest and most agreeable that we know of in the vicinity of New-York; and Mr. Flammer, with his usual liberality, placed the lots at so low a price, that almost any one may become a purchaser, as his terms are favorable and easy. In the sale of Flammersburg, Mr. Flammer is entirely alone, and free from any connection whatever. He is recommended to all who may desire a fine situation, at a moderate price, and easy terms. The prices vary from $100 to $150, according to location. Give him a call, examine the maps and you will receive any information you may desire. Office hours from 4 to 8 P. M. mi6-6t

☞ **North American Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION.**—The first regular meeting of this Association will be held at the Broadway House, corner of Broadway and Grand street, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 15th inst., at 8 o'clock. Every member is earnestly requested to be present, and invite their friends. All persons desirous of joining had better do so at once, as the Association is filling up rapidly. Entrance fee $1; monthly dues $3; shares $300. The meeting will be addressed by an able speaker. Office No. 458 Broadway, cor. of Grand st.

RICHARD F. CARMAN, President.
THOS. F. CUMMING, Vice-President.
MORTIMER SMITH, Secretary. mi3-3t

☞ **The New-York Land and Building Association** will hold a special meeting on MONDAY EVENING, March 15, at Union Hall, corner Avenue C and 4th-st., for the purpose of affording the working men of Manhattan Island an opportunity to become acquainted with our objects and to obtain subscribers to our Association. We shall secure each one who joins us a house and lot, for the small monthly payment of $4 for a few years. Let those who doubt our ability to do this call and hear our arguments. Able speakers will address the meeting.

MILES CHAMBERS, President.
H. S. SMITH, Secretary, office, No. 1, Murray-st., where subscriptions are received. mi1-4t

☞ **Williamsburg City Building Association,** will hold another special meeting at Central Hall, corner of South 1st and 5th-sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, March 16, at 7½ P. M. Addresses may be expected. Books will there be open for subscriptions. Entrance fee $1; monthly dues $3; ultimate value of one Share, $800. Come one and all! Gentlemen are invited to attend. Articles of Association, Prospectuses, can be had at the Secretary's office, No. 146 South 6th-st.

WM. I. GILROY, Vice President.
P. C. BERRY, Secretary. mi2-4t

☞ **Mount Vernon Building Association No. 2.** A meeting of the Above Association will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING March 17, in Convention Hall, Wooster street near Bleecker, at seven o'clock. All interested in escaping from the heavy rents under which they are now laboring are invited to be present

ASM. J. POST, President.
CORN'S A. COOPER, Secretary. mi5-3t*

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **Montague Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION,** of Brooklyn, will hold a Public Meeting on THURSDAY EVENING, 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at Montague Hall, on which occasion W. T. B. MILLIKEN, Esq. will deliver a Lecture on the rise, progress and utility of Building Associations. Gentlemen and Ladies are respectfully invited to attend. Entrance fee, $1; Monthly dues, $3; Shares, $800. After the Lecture, those wishing to become members of the Association, can do so by leaving their names with the Secretary or any of the following Officers:

S. N. BURRILL, President, Montague Place, near Court-st.
WM. J. OVINGTON, Vice-President, No. 128 MacDougal-st.
CHAS O RICHARDSON, Secretary, No 19 Court-st.
HENRY E. STEARNS, Surveyor, No 7 Montague Hall.
GEO. H. COOPER, Attorney, No. 3 Montague Hall.

TRUSTEES.

Geo. T Broome, No. 8 Court-st.
Engelbert Lott, No. 291 Fulton-st.
P W. Williamsen, No 8 Court st.
Jas M Ovington, Montague Hall.
Paul M Crandall, Court-st.
Stephen Mills, No 178 Johnson-st.
John Butler, No 30 Marketfield.
Geo. W. Brown, Bond-st.
Jas. Ducks, No. 297 Fulton-st. mi5-4t

☞ **A Thorough Explanation Given.**—The EAST RIVER BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION will hold a Public Meeting at Thalian Hall, No. 514 Grand-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 17, 1852, at 7½ P. M., to give those who were not able to attend the last meeting an opportunity of joining before the entrance fee is raised. WM. T. B. MILLIKEN, Esq. has kindly consented to deliver a Lecture before the meeting, giving a history of Building Associations, from their first commencement to the present time. This will be the most interesting address ever delivered before Associations of this kind. The public are invited to attend. Seats reserved for Ladies. The Office, No. 514 Grand-st., between Columbia and Sheriff-sts., is open daily from 11 A. M. to 9 P. M., where subscriptions will be received and all necessary information given. Entrance fee (for the present) $2; Monthly Dues $3.

Hon. OBADIAH NEWCOMB, President.
JAMES WHITE, Vice-President.
SAMUEL H. JORDAN, Asst. Vice-President.
CHARLES E ANDERSON, Secretary.
MARCUS P. FERRIS, Attorney and Counselor, No. 25 Wall-st. mi5-3t*

☞ **Columbia Building Association,** of Brooklyn will hold a public meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 17, at Remsen's Mission Hall, No. 14 Hamilton-av., a few doors above Union-st

Shares, $500. Entrance Fee, 50 cents. Monthly Dues, $2

This Association is formed on the model of the First and Second Mechanics' of New-York, and owes its success to this cause. 6 per cent interest allowed on all dues paid in advance, and a member can withdraw his money at any time and receive 6 per cent interest thereon. A person who can save 14 cents a day, can, by joining this Society, become possessed of $1,000 in a few years. Come and join.

DANIEL F. BARNARD, President.
WM. H GRIFFITH, Vice President.
CHARLES O. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Henry Jones,	James Wilkins,	H. K. Stearns,
David Elston.	P. M. Crandall,	Julius Brown.

mi5-2t*M&W D. J. B. BENNETT, Surveyor.

☞ **The People's Building Association.**—The regular monthly meeting will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 17th inst.,—at which a number of shares will be offered for redemption—at the Assembly Rooms, corner of 25th-st. and 8th-av. The members of the Association are urged to call at the office, No. 227 8th-av., any time previous to the meeting, and pay their dues, and thus prevent much confusion at the meeting. The office will be open every evening till 9 o'clock.

J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

☞ **A Card.**—BUILDING ASSOCIATION'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The second instalment of $2 50 per share is due, and payable THIS DAY, March 15, at the Mercantile Bank, corner of Broadway and John-st., where persons who have not already subscribed, can do so and pay the first and second instalments together. As the stock is nearly all taken up, those persons who wish to have shares in this company must take them immediately, or they will be too late. The charter will be at the bank at the same time, where shareholders can have their names inserted.

JOHN BRUCE, President.
S. JESSURUN, Secretary. mi5-1t

☞ **Second Manhattan BUILDING ASSOCIATION** will hold its Sixth Regular Monthly Meeting at No. 430 Broadway, corner of Crosby, (entrance in Crosby) on TUESDAY EVENING, March 15, at 7½ o'clock. Dues and interests are now due, and payable at the office of the Secretary, No. 15 Spruce-st. 2d floor. J. N. GENIN, President.
J. W. WESTON, Secretary, office, No. 15 Spruce-st. mi3-2t

☞ **The New-York Land and Building Association** was organized to procure 500 working men homes. It is in the full tide of success! Let the rent-ridden then, be inspired with hope, and join it immediately. The initiation fee is only 50 cents, but will soon be raised to $2.

MILES CHAMBERS, Pres't.
H. S. SMITH, Secretary—Office, 1 Murray-st., mi6-1m

☞ **Interesting to All**—BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS their Deceptive Character and Ruinous Tendency Exposed. The above work is now ready, price 12½ cents. For sale by the trade generally, and

J. PERRY, No. 404 Broadway.
mi5-3t*

New-York Daily Times.

FRANCE.

The Anniversary of the Revolution.

PARIS, Thursday, Feb. 26, 1852.

Day before yesterday a number of Republicans repaired to the Place de la Bastille to deposite wreaths at the foot of the column there. The crowd of maskers and idlers began to assemble in larger numbers than seemed good in the eyes of the powers that be; a body of lancers appeared in the back-ground and the place was soon cleared—with the utmost "tranquility" of course. Some thirty individuals who hesitated to obey the orders to disperse were arrested. Thus ended the only outward manifestations of a celebration of the anniversary of the Revolution of the 24th February. What sad celebration it had in the minds of men who four years gone thought themselves entering into a life of freedom found no voice. Four years ago they turned out of house and country the king who put unjust limitations on their freedom, and generously let into country and citizenship the man who now rewards them by despotic rule. He celebrated the anniversary of the Republic by a ball at the Tuileries on the night of the 23d, outvieing the courtly splendors of its sometime royal occupants. Courtly journalists had much to tell us yesterday of jeweled ladies and high-bedizened officials who attended. A journal not courtly tells of a row got up by two of the guests, a French and a Spanish officer, in one the saloons, which has since ended in a duel, and the reception of highly satisfactory wounds by both parties.

THE BŒUF-GRAS.

Mardi-gras fell on the 24th February of this year. The streets were full of people, moving idly along on the lookout for such amusement as the procession of the fat ox or a passing matter could give them. The procession of the *Bœuf-gras* was a poor affair of tawdry theatricals, such as are called magnificent only in circuses and on play-bills. The ladies from the Hippodrome—who as ladies were apocryphal, and as priestesses or deities were allegorical—were, with their thin robes and purple arms, painfully cold and unattractive. They were preceded and followed by a few mounted masks, in fantastic costumes. To this poor estate has the once-famous procession of the *Bœuf-gras* fallen—happily, I should say. I was well-content not to see it in its traditional glory. This declension of time-honored tom-fooleries is perhaps a sign that the people are wanting better things than shows—are thinking of realities more. It may be that it was but the transfer of my own mood of mind, suggested by the historical associations of the day, but it seemed to me that often enough the countenances of passers-by indicated that they, too, were contrasting the present with their prospects four years back. The mounted troops and foot police that were abundantly distributed throughout the city, were a sort of evidence that some such notion had invaded the thoughts of the authorities as well. Nor would the simulated gaieties of the previous night at the Tuileries be proof to the contrary. There is of old a sort of men that can smile and smile, and still diverlcate from the perpendicular of moral rectitude—vulgarly be looking one way and rowing another. There was a gay party at the Elysée on the night of December 1, and the illustration would run into an essay were half the instances to be introduced in which the President has said one thing and done another. But without changing the subject, and still speaking of masks and travesties—to follow the Carnival to its end and see its very dregs and lees, I went out Tuesday night to the Barriere of Belleville, to observe what is called *la descente du Courtille*. To wade away the time till morning, my companions and myself entered several places of amusement in that suburb. One of these was a large ball-room. The style of dancing partook rather of gymnastic vigor that Terpsicorean grace. The company was, to a considerable extent, what would be called by the "upper classes" essentially low. Most of its members looked as though they earned their own living. Now they were working for their amusement with the same rough outlay of muscle called for by their dull, daily avocations. They were not elegantly, still less richly dressed. But I doubt not the men, who are much given to republicanism in that suburb of Paris, had as much political virtue and the ladies as much female virtue as though they were vested in purple and fine linen and danced in royal halls. At least, I saw no fighting there. Rows of tables placed about the room below, and in the gallery that ran around its four sides, were beset by small parties drinking poor wine and smoking poor tobacco, with such atmospheric results as might be supposed. Neither the scene nor its odors were grateful to the sense or reflection. One would rather have seen these working people spending their little gains more wisely—above all, with homes more comfortable where to spend them. But each people has its customs, and give the people at Belleville the credit of this, that with all the night dancing and night-drinking and ill-dressing, some hundreds of them furnished hardly an instance of rudeness or gross impropriety of conduct; and observing this, we remarked, also, that they had fewer police to keep them in order than are usually stationed at ball-rooms in the city. I looked in vain, as I have often looked in vain before, for proofs of anything inherent in the character of the French which can justify the saying that they are a difficult people to govern. The real difficulty is in the governors, dishonest, ambitious, seeking their own.

A little before daybreak, a body of mounted and foot-soldiers, accompanied by a number of *sergens de ville*, posted themselves in the square just outside the barrier and up the middle of the main-street of the suburb. Soon after, such robust devotees of fun, as had not exhausted all their forces by dancing since midnight, began to arrive from the various ball-rooms of the city. There were white Pierrots, in long-dangling sleeves, parti-colored harlequins, debardeurs, Turks and monsters, fantastic disguises, representing nothing but the fantastic whim of the wearers, young ladies, more or less fair and frail, their bare arms and bosoms, open to consumption and death in the chilly morning air—a motley procession, passing up one side and down the other of the line of soldiers, through a dense crowd, with whom a running fire of jests and repartees was kept up with much spirit. The wit of the speaker was not always of the most delicate in quality or choice of subject, but everything was given and taken in good part. This descent at Courtille is an old custom, and here is the final winding up of the Carnival for the year. After 9 o'clock on Ash-Wednesday masks are not allowed to appear. Coming home through the streets of the city, we saw here and there on foot in passing, voiture, and in the restaurants, heavy-eyed, weary faces, oddly contrasting in the clear daylight with the bright colors and fantastic ornaments of their dress. Early retiring and profound sleep was the order of the night for yawning, drowsy young Paris. To-day we are in sober, devotional Lent. Announcements in glowing newspaper rhetoric of the attractions of this or that *Salle* of MARX and MUSARD, give place to quiet notices of the churches, where Abbés and fathers celebrated for their pulpit eloquence and pious unction, will preach to the faithful.

THE LAW ON THE PRESS.

The first subjects of thought and talk with all who take an interest in French politics, are still the law on the Press and the elections of next week. The extreme severity of the law creates a deeper disaffection than any measure of the present Government, though it is in logical accordance with the rest of its policy. If a legislative body should be composed, as it tells the people it must be, only of the out-and-out supporters of

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1852.

☞ The Second Edition of the *Evening Times*, published every day at 3 o'clock P. M., and served to subscribers for *One Cent*, contains a full and complete list of the *Arrivals at all the Hotels*, up to the latest hour.

Sporting Intelligence.

We find in the *Herald* an announcement that "*badger bait and rat killing* will take place at *Jim Brown's*" at a specified time; and it is added that "this will be a good opportunity for gentlemen to try their dogs." We cannot help thinking that we shall render the country and Jim Brown a service, by advising him to take his edifying and tasteful exhibition to Washington. While Congress is in session he would be overwhelmingly patronized. The members of both branches of that illustrious body have a sharp appetite for "sports" of this nature. They seem to pine away in the absence of bull-fights, badger-baits, and rat-killing amusements. It is not simply to "try their dogs," but to gratify their personal tastes, and indulge their private inclinations, that such diversions would find a cordial welcome from our Federal legislators at the capital.

For lack of them, they are compelled to content themselves with such inferior sports as offer. Every week or two they get up a *dog-fight* on the floor of one House or the other—occasionally, as in Mr. Borland's case, waiting until the adjournment, but usually introducing the entertainment, by way of interlude, into the regular proceedings—like a *ballet* between the acts of an opera. These little amusements strike outsiders unpleasantly; but they seem to afford huge delight to the honorable gentlemen who extend to them their patronage and approval.

Details of the last "rat-killing" in Congress were given in our telegraphic report on Saturday, as part of the regular proceedings of Congress on the day before. Messrs. Brown and Wilcox, a brace of "gentlemen" from Mississippi, were the individuals who "tried their dogs" on that occasion. Both of them, it was supposed, had reached the age of discretion, and had learned to recognize the difference between brutes and rational creatures—between dogs and gentlemen—between a couple of curs snarling over a bone and two members of Congress, holding opposite sentiments on matters of public policy. It would seem that their degree of intelligence, or their sense of decency, had been grossly overrated. Instead of adopting the demeanor of gentlemen on the occasion of a difference of opinion, they fell naturally, and without any apparent power of resisting the tendency, into the habits of animals nominally their inferiors. It seems never to have occured to them that there was any other way of adjusting their dispute, excepting as rats and dogs adjust theirs; and they accordingly went at it in just that way—having a fist-fight on the floor of Congress, in the midst of the representatives of thirty sovereign States, with the American flag floating above them—and altogether in a style and with a spirit that would have done honor to Jim Brown's badger-baiting and rat-killing ring. Without having enjoyed the advantages of personal observation in either case, we would venture a small wager that no rat, terrier or badger, brought up under Jim's tuition, ever acquitted himself with more credit or won brighter laurels than did Messrs. Wilcox and Brown in the same line of distinction, though upon a broader field. Jim Brown must look to his reputation—he is hard pressed by his namesake from Mississippi.

He should take his rats at once to Washington. Besides being thus enabled to put himself under the immediate tuition of those vastly his superiors, Mr. J. Brown could also do much towards relieving the public business of delays now inevitable, in consequence of having these amusements upon the floor of Congress. The Members will have them. The taste is one they will gratify; and it would be economy to set apart some special hour for "trying their dogs," rather than suffer their constant and serious intrusions upon public debate. Thus far, during the present session, a very large part of the time has been occupied in this way.

We ought in justice to note the high-minded forbearance of the House on the occasion referred to. The suddenness with which the sport commenced, caused, it is true, a little confusion; and two or three persons, who were evidently a little out of their heads, sung out for the Sergeant-at-Arms, an officer sppposed to have some connection with the police. It was at first feared that, in the excitement of the moment, somebody might have been arrested, or something equally improper done; and to remedy such a possible calamity, Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, moved that the "gentlemen," who had been "trying their dogs," be excused. He was speedily set right, however, by Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, who not only informed him that there was nothing and nobody *to be* excused,—that no fault had been found with anybody, but he hoped that none would be found necessary. Messrs. Wilcox and Brown expressed a little regret that they should have occasioned any disturbance, but were at once reassured by the House that it was of no consequence.

It is pleasant to see how quietly these little amusements are despatched—how little remark they occasion—how naturally they are set down as part of the regular, daily proceedings of Congress. The public evidently consider them perfectly in keeping with the character of Congress and are quite astounded at the fastidious tastes of the old women who don't think they look well. In a council of Yahoos they might seem a little out of place. A gang of beasts in the Zoölogical Gardens would get sharp knocks from the keeper's goad, if they didn't behave better, and a dog kennel would be complained of as a nuisance, if the inmates should make as much disturbance. The police would interfere if two negroes in the purlieus of the Five Points were to reënact the tragical-historical play of Messrs. Brown & Wilcox, in the House of Representatives. The American Congress has conquered its prejudices upon this subject. It appreciates genteel amusements. It realizes the importance of granting the largest liberty to gentlemen who wish to "try their dogs." And if Jim Brown will remove to the capital with his badger-bait and rat-killing troupe, he will not only be largely patronized by the honorable members of that illustrious body, but he will have half of them volunteering their services as body-guard, and perchance on their knees for an opportunity to enter the ring as chief performers themselves. He would be as resistless and successful as was Lola Montes, his illustrious predecessor,—on the same field.

Rumor of Trouble at Nicaragua.

The Kingston, Jamaica, *Journal*, of last Monday, received by the *United States* steamship, says:

"We learn, with regret, that it is considered Grey Town is likely to be made the seat of misunderstanding between Great Britain and the United States, by a somewhat similar attempt being made there to that which was made in Cuba a short time ago. We hope, however, that the reports which we have heard will prove to have been exaggerated."

Captain Bobadil.

Senator Stockton thought proper, the other day, to waste some of his characteristic arrogance upon the theoretically dignified body of which he is a shining light. Mr. Seward had appealed to him the day before, in the course of his noble speech upon Intervention, as the "honorable Senator from New-Jersey, who, in the triple character of Senator, Commodore and General, presided at the Birthday Congressional Banquet in honor of Washington, and dishonor of his Hungarian disciple, KOSSUTH." This, with the help of a sensitiveness as ingenious as it was acute, was interpreted into an insult by the hero of Los Angelos; and the consequence was a tirade of impotent balderdash lavished pitilessly upon the head of the Senator from New-York. The reporters for the New-York press, always exerting a certain discretion about detailing such extemporary and ad libitum productions, thought proper, out of respect for the sober second thoughts of the orator, and for the morals of society, to omit certain ill-considered passages—whereupon the Captain takes the field with prodigious energy. He lectures the press as he had lectured the Senator. He is vituperative because the reporters displayed a better sense of decorum than he, and suppressed objectionable paragraphs. In fact the the hint thrown out a little while ago, in the British House of Lords, finds an echo in the American; and the press is gravely, yea, abusively counseled to correct its style and debase its morals to the plane of senatorial propriety.

Very shrewdly do we suspect that the Captain's objurgations will be unheeded. Whatever influence the individual may have had, the Senator has precious little. The *empressement* wherewith he delivered himself of an ill-timed and silly piece of rodomontade about flogging in the navy, raised his character for benevolence and bunkum on the ruins of his fame for modesty and sense. Had the Bobadil disguised his native traits for a year or two; had he affected a respect for the venerable body of which he was the youngest and newest member, which in reality he only entertained profoundly for himself; had the questionable means by which he secured his election modified his carriage, as shame sometimes will, where the offender is not a veteran in vice, the good-will of the press might have been conciliated, and something more than tolerance obtained from the Senate. As it is, Captain Stockton is in an indifferent position for discoursing on moral philosophy. It is fatuity carries him as far as to imagine that the press may be bullied into reporting all his absurdities, and giving at length all his intemperate *tracasseries*. It would serve him right to take him at his word, if a regard for his friends and society did not forbid it. A penal prescription of Solomon applies nicely to the case.

Security of Savings Banks.

Speculation should never be allowed to lay its hand on the moneys of that portion of the community for whose convenience Savings Banks are designed and used. The very name of these institutions implies that they are intended for prudential purposes, and not for auxiliaries in enterprises of hazard. Legislative sanction could never be successfully invoked for the establishment of institutions with the avowed purpose of acquiring the confidence of humble labor, and by small deposits accumulating large funds to be used for any other purpose than that of protecting and nursing the small savings thus laid aside. What would not be directly permitted should no more be suffered to be accomplished through any indirect contrivance, however specious.

Propositions to extend the list of securities in which Savings Banks may invest the funds in their charge to any class less reliably safe than Government or State Stocks and bonds and mortgages, are of dangerous tendency. When the door is once opened to Corporation Stocks, Railroad bonds and the like, at what point is it to be closed? Who will undertake to draw the line between different cities or Railroads of the State, or, between the Railroads of different States? Does not the idea of *saving*, as the leading object, disappear when we encounter the casualties of commerce, either in the direct operations of trade, discounting commercial paper, or dealing in the stock or obligations of Railroads or other avenues of travel and transportation? Grant that such securities may all be eventually sufficient, there is not the requisite certainty that they will be available at the right moment. In times of commercial disaster, and depression and derangement of business, capital is locked up and cannot be drawn into activity except on the very highest order of security, of which at such times there is sure to be a full supply in market. Then is the very hour that the small depositor wants to withdraw his *savings* from the Bank, for advantageous permanent investment, when property is low, or to supply his necessities when his accustomed employment fails. Fluctuating and depreciated stock will then be a poor reliance. The absurdity of mingling the funds of Savings Banks in the operations of active enterprise will then be apparent.

☞ There were those a short time ago, who felt comfortable at the thought that the French dictator had at least left one branch of the Legislature in the hands of the *tiers état*. The satisfaction certainly suffered a slight defalcation, upon reflecting that the *Corps Législatif* was a practical nonentity—a machine of the least possible utility; but still it served as a recognition of popular rights, and deserved some portion of respect accordingly. It was to be chosen by universal suffrage, too—an important feature; howbeit, there were no ballots to be used; the vote was to be direct. This alloyed gratification was all there was to be had; and no wonder the submissive Frenchman was disposed to make the most of it.

But that the people were ever to exert the least possible free will in the exercise of the sovereign prerogative of a vote, was not compassed in the plans of the President. The whole of the immense artillery of Government was charged and leveled at any such fanciful notions. The people were only free to vote for Government candidates. That they should have them to vote for has been the anxious care of the bureaux. That they should not be wickedly and diabolically beguiled into voting for anybody else, has been the charge of the Prefét of Police. Instructions have been sent into each commune and arondissement, directing the *modus* of overruling the minds of the swinish multitude for good. Where there is a distant possibility of opposition, the operations are sufficiently decided. The friends of the opposing candidates are silenced by the direst impending penalties. The irrepressible few who *will* talk, have a touch of Pythagoreanism in the town *conciergierie*.

No printing can be done under any circumstances. No paper may let in a line favorable to what Government does not favor. The courageous candidate has no assurance whatever that a solitary voice will be given for him, until the election actually takes place. The Government nominee, on the contrary, is puffed and placarded and glorified from one end of the department to the other. Every sub-official is a stirring canvasser for his masters; an Argus-eyed spy upon the disaffected. In short, the same pleasant game that triumphed so handsomely on the 21st December, and made LOUIS BONAPARTE President, is to triumph in creating the legislative body that shall make him Emperor. *Vive la bagatelle!*

A Philosophical Prince President.

There are some indications that the character of Louis Napoleon is not quite so monstrous, not so exclusively made up of "unmixed, unadulterated, undefecated" evil as has been supposed. The rail against learning is confined, it seems, to literature technically; the sciences are indulged with an amnesty. The other day, M. Leon Foucault, the ingenious experimenter upon the pendulum, received 10,000 francs as a gratification for his various scientific labors. M. Leverrier has a place in the Senate, with broad phylacteries and other constitutional accoutrements; to say nothing of a lively hope of 30,000 francs a year. And still more recently has the following decree been issued from the "Tooleries." We give it entire for the benefit of the Association for the Advancement of Science and all others interested:

"Louis Napoleon, President of the French Republic, on the relation of the Minister of Public Education and Religion.

"Whereas, since the beginning of the present century, the Voltaic pile has been deemed the most admirable instruments of science;

"That it has given, in heat, the highest temperature; in light, an intensity which surpasses all artificial flames; in chemical art, an energy extremely useful in galvano-plastic processes, and the reduction of precious metals; to physiology and practical medicine, results, the efficacy of which is very nearly established. That it has created the electric telegraph—that it has in these ways become, and tends yet further to become, as the Emperor predicted, the most potent of industrial agents;

"And, whereas, there exists, in consequence, a powerful motive for invoking the concurrence of the learned of all nations for the development of the most useful applications of the pile of Volta;

"It is decreed:

"ART. 1.—A prize of fifty thousand francs is instituted for the author of any discovery which shall render the Voltaic pile economically applicable to industry, as a source of heat; to illumination; to chemistry; to mechanics; or to practical medicine.

Art. 2.—Savans of all nations are admitted to the competition.

"Art. 3.—The decision shall remain open for five years.

"Art. 4.—A commission shall be charged with the examination of the discovery of each competitor, and with the judgment as to whether or not it fulfils the requisite conditions.

Art. 5.—The ministers are charged with the execution," &c. LOUIS NAPOLEON.

Fifty thousand francs is a pleasant little sum, to be sure. The savans of earth may well be on the alert, and outdo Galvani, Volta and Morse for so large a *douceur*. But is the security sound? Is the existence of the Government or of its chief warranted good for the lustrum during which the trial is to last? And if not, is there any certainty that the imperial, autocratic, republican, red-republican, socialist, or anarchic reign that shall follow will hold itself bound by the contracts of the Prince President? Perhaps not; and if not, there will only be the reward of having disclosed a new fact in nature, that shall in itself prove riches and immortality to the discoverer. The loss of five thousand dollars, as the reward of five years' toil and costly experiment, may well be foregone in view of the more tremendous results.

☞ We concur with the *Mirror* in its expressions of regret at the apparent disinclination of the Legislature to charter the Company seeking to establish steam communication between this City and Ireland. We presume that it is more apparent than real, and that the delay in the matter is rather owing to the pressure of other business than to any hostility or hesitation, as to the propriety of the measure proposed.

In the first place, granting a charter to such a Company, composed of respectable and responsible persons, should be a matter of course. Similar applications have been made hitherto, for other enterprizes,—for lines of steamers to California, to Chagres, &c.; and they have uniformly been granted,—care being taken simply to bring the provisions of their charters into agreement with the dictates of justice and established policy. This application, therefore, ought to be granted without hesitation, and on grounds apart from any special merits it may possess. Whether the line is likely to be profitable or not, is a matter for the proprietors to consider, and not for the Legislature.

But the opening of steam communiction between Ireland and the United States is a matter of great and peculiar interest to both countries. The increased comfort of emigrants which steamers would afford, is alone a consideration of the utmost importance. In the packet ships the voyages are very long, the space and other accommodations very scanty, and the arrangements, in many cases, so imperfect as to render disease and other suffering inevitable and severe. Great improvements have been made in our packet ships in these respects, and in very many of them the utmost attention is paid to the health and the comfort of emigrant passengers. Still, these accommodations are inferior to those of steamers, and the voyages are, of necessity, much longer, which of itself is a consideration of no slight importance.

We know nothing of the probable establishment or success of such a line of steamers, should a charter be granted. But a number of respectable gentlemen have taken an interest in the matter, and are desirous of an opportunity at least to try the experiment. We trust that, so far at least, the Legislature will promptly comply with their wishes.

From the London Globe.

A lucky lottery-ticket proverbially sets all the housemaids of the neighborhood wild with visions of successful speculation. Lord Derby has a good deal to answer for in the delusive temptation that he has offered to the Squires. Sir John Pakington's leap from the Bench of Worcestershire magistrates to the Colonial-office must fatally derange the bucolic imagination.

☞ Nothing marks shallowness and conceit more clearly than this kind of affectation of Metropolitan super-eminence in wisdom and aptitude for all important functions. It is not peculiar to London. We see daily specimens of the same thing here. Egotism, naturally near-sighted, suffers a constant diminution of the field of vision. Politicians can with difficulty comprehend the possibility of the elevation to power of men whom they have not designated as among the availables for such positions. "Who is James K. Polk!" was dubiously asked by disappointed Loco-Focoism in 1844, and the inquiry was scornfully reiterated by sanguine and exultant Whiggery. The reader of history, when events and not individualities shall mark the period of his administration, will not repeat the question. "County Court Lawyer," is a term of depreciation frequently used with us, as "Squire" and "County Magistrate" is applied in England, on the first appearance of a new actor in the national drama. But it never happens that all those who play the most showy parts are endowed with the highest qualifications. It is not given to any one man, even a London or New-York Editor, any more than professional politicians at Washington or elsewhere, to know perfectly the measure of every man's acquirements and capacity. It may be as prudent to await some manifestations of Sir John Pakington's aptness or incapacity for the administration of Colonial matters, before indulging in gratuitous sneers at his rural inexperience.

The News Hens.

From the Courier & Enquirer.

"The Associated Press have, of course, complained of the want of caution on the part of their agents, in permitting their news to be stolen and forwarded all over the country before used by themselves. And *their agents*, with a view to punish and detect the thief or thieves, *arranged with their associate at Halifax, that the first part of his next dispatch should contain the particulars of the assassination of Louis Napoleon!* This dispatch was *stolen* by somebody; when, where, or how, we do not pretend to say. And having thus possessed themselves of what did not belong to them, the guilty parties used it to speculate upon, and for publication in the Press!!

It is not pretended that the false intelligence was sent by our agents to any but the Associated Press, who were duly advised not to publish the fabricated part. The thief, whoever he was, received no such advice. In using his stolen property he burnt his fingers; and now he has the hardihood to confess the theft, and to ask the sympathy of the public for his losses in character and purse, for having stolen and used what was not his own!! He will receive no sympathy at our hands; and our only regret is, that he was not more severely punished. * * * We desire to say very emphatically, that *we see nothing to condemn in the conduct of our agents.*"

This is from one of the papers belonging to the Associated Press. It proves that the agents of that Association fabricated the false dispatch in question, and put it in a place where it was certain to be stolen. It was thus stolen and put before the public; and it is stated that innocent parties, putting faith in the dispatch, lost thousands of dollars by the operation. The *Courier* "sees nothing to condemn in the conduct of our agents." The *Times*, speaking solely for itself, desires most explicitly to disavow any concurrence in this opinion, and all responsibility for this conduct of the agents of the Association to which it belongs.

So far as the thief, or thieves, of this news are concerned, they of course have no claim to sympathy. But we greatly prefer that one guilty person should escape punishment, rather than that a hundred innocent parties should suffer in order to inflict suffering upon him.

Mr. Smith is a flour merchant in this City, and sells a superior article, of which he has the monopoly, by private arrangement with the manufacturer. He suspects that Mr. Brown *steals* his flour on its way, because he sells precisely the same article, and he could only do so dishonestly. Mr. Smith has, of course, complained of this, but without effect. So he has a barrel of *arsenic* put up by his agent, "with a view to detect and punish the thieves;" he has it marked "*flour*," directed to him, and sent by the usual route. This arsenic was stolen by somebody; and having thus possessed themselves of what did not belong to them, the guilty parties *sold it* for flour, as a speculation, and pocketed the money. It is not pretended that the arsenic was sent by Mr. Smith's agent to anybody but himself, and he was duly advised not to sell it. The thief, whoever he was, received no such advice. In selling his stolen property, he burnt his fingers, and caused the death of a hundred persons, who had innocently bought flour of him.

Any one who rightly appreciates the effect of spreading false intelligence before a mercantile community, will readily see that, in principle, the two cases are analagous. And it needs no protracted argument to convince any one that the agent in one case would incur blame of the same kind as in the other. Of course the conductor of every paper is entitled to his own opinion upon such a matter. We desire simply to say, very emphatically, that our sense of what a public journal owes to the community whose confidence it claims, impels us to condemn, very distinctly, such conduct as this—which we regret to know lies at the door of the agents of the Associated Press.

The Late John Sanderson.

The enterprising publishing firm of Messrs. THOMAS, COWPERTHWAIT & Co., of Philadelphia, have just issued a new edition of the "LIVES OF THE SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE," by the late JOHN SANDERSON. The volume is not only commendable for elegance and good taste in the mechanical department, but for the judicious editorial care of Judge Conrad. It reflects credit on all parties concerned.

The editor, in the preface, we observe, attributes the fact of Mr. Sanderson's name not appearing upon the title-page of the first edition, to the well-known modesty of that gifted man. There is a little bit of painful literary history, however, connected with this business, that will show that another and very different reason was at the bottom of the omission.

Mr. Sanderson, thirty years ago, taught a classical school in Philadelphia. The little leisure left him from scholastic duties, was spent in literary labors, and at the suggestion of friends who estimated his labors at the fair level, to which his diffidence refused to lay claim, he was induced to undertake the preparation of a great national biography of the Signers. His intentions were warmly seconded by Messrs. Jefferson and Adams, who furnished a large portion of the material; while the rest was obtained by the fullest and freest communication with the surviving friends of the illustrious subjects. The facts embodied in the work are due to the widest research, and to the labors of all the great public men of the day. Sanderson arranged with Mr. Ralph W. Pomeroy to act as his publisher. Two or three volumes had been actually printed, with the name of the author on the title-page, when exhausted funds put a stop to the work. The paper-makers were clamorous for money, which the luckless author was unable to procure; and one bright day, when absorbed in the labors of his school, he was seized by the Sheriff and carried off to the County Prison, upon what the lawyers call a *ca. sa.* In the debtors' jail, Sanderson lay for a twelvemonth. His printed volumes passed into the hands of creditors, who likewise sequestrated his private papers, confiding them to the charge of a gentleman who has latterly earned an extremely unenviable reputation as an American agent abroad. The new editor, then at the head of a literary coterie that ruled everything in Philadelphia, at once caused the name of Sanderson to be removed from the title, substituted his own, and the work, which from its very nationality was destined to make the reputation of its composers, passed with those who had no personal sources of information as the result of Mr. Walsh's labors. Sanderson only escaped from jail to find the Virgilian epigram realized, and another enjoying the laurels solely due to his own modest but indefatigable toils.

We furnish this amendment to the statement of Judge Conrad, as the merest justice to poor Sanderson. It may be relied upon as correct, for it came from his own lips, a short time previous to his death. It is but another supplement to the "Calamities of Authors." The writer of the "American in Paris" needs, perhaps, no better claim to respect among the literary guild; but his more general and permanent repute will rest, after all, upon the "Lives of the Signers," and his title to the authorship should accordingly be stated as clearly as possible.

Mr. Webster on Land Grants and the Homestead—An Illinois Dinner at Washington.

On Friday last, the leading managers of the Illinois Central Railroad, then in Washington, gave a complimentary dinner to the Illinois Delegation in Congress, at Willard's Hotel, George Griswold, Hiram and Morris Ketchum, and David A. Neal, Esqs., doing the honors of the occasion. On the removal of the cloth Mr. Ketchum sketched succintly the history of the undertaking, and the plan of action by which seven hundred miles of Railroad are to be built in four years, uniting Chicago on the north with Cairo on the south, and the point opposite Dubuque, on the west, into one great system. Mr. K. alluded to the vast advantages of this road, not only to Illinois but to the whole West, nay to the whole Union, as it would open up to high improvement perhaps the finest connected body of land in the world. Mr. Senator Douglas, Mr. Crittenden, and Messrs. Ficklin, Rantoul, and Allen spoke in the course of the evening, and a highly interesting letter, apologizing for his absence, was read from Mr. Webster. Mr. W. after referring to the pleasure which he enjoyed several years ago, from a visit to Illinois, and to the Central Road and its connections with the North and South, says:

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 13.

* * * * The grant to the Illinois Railroad disposes of a large portion of the public domain, but it will be well disposed of; and this grant and other similar grants made already, or now in contemplation, while they leave the freedom of the public lands more valuable, do not essentially interfere with the objects which I have thought just, and have for a long time anxiously supported, of giving land enough for a homestead to every actual settler, on the sole condition of actual residence for a short term of years. In my opinion, the public good and the happiness of individuals alike require this. God gave the earth to man to be tilled, and land is of no value wherever till the approach of cultivation shows that it is about to become the theatre for the application of human labor—the all-producing source of comfort and wealth.

Nobody can contemplate these great lines of internal communication, running through many States, without perceiving at once their important political effects. Nothing can tend more strongly to hold the States together; or, if I may borrow an expression from language usually applied to that which is the object of your thoughts today, nothing is more likely to keep the Government and the Union from running off the track.

I pray you, my dear sir, to accept for yourself, and to signify to all your associates, not only the assurances of my high personal regards, but also my sincere congratulations at the success which has so far attended their most valuable and important undertaking.

I remain, with entire regard, your obedient servant,
DAVID A. NEAL, Esq. DANIEL WEBSTER.

The Attacks on Gov. Kossuth and the Events at Arad.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Kossuth's mission is now fully understood in the United States. He has openly expressed his views and principles. They have been commented upon by all the papers; they have come under discussion in many State Legislatures, and have been brought before that august assembly, the Senate of the United States. Nobody can therefore say, that the sympathies and ovations that greet him everywhere have not a political meaning, that they are but the tribute to his talents and to his misfortunes. Nobody can accuse him that he has crept by stealth and in disguise into the hearts of the American people. With manly frankness he avowed in England and America what he had openly said at the Dardanelles, to the Secretary of the American Legation in Turkey, that he is not come to America to seek an asylum and a happy home. And in the same ratio as his cause is gaining friends wherever he arrives, the fury of his enemies increases also. Russian and Austrian diplomatists are disappointed; their great plan to fix Governor Kossuth in the United States by kindness and triumphs proves to be a failure. They have, therefore, formed their army in battle array, and with untired energy, worthy of a better cause, they lead their forces to the decisive struggle. The heroic General Watson Webb marshals the host; Orestes Brownson, that prototype of consistency, is his field-chaplain; and Bishop O'Connor, of Pittsburg, gives his blessing to the gallant army of the faith. Mr. Barney, of Baltimore, the invalid lady of Virginia, and the sexagenarian of the *National Intelligencer*, form the staff, and the rank and file consists of all those who believe that the example of the United States will induce the Czar and the Emperor of Austria to abdicate in favor of the Republic, and to turn monks and plant cabbages like Charles V. and Diocletian. But as the ammunition stored up in the *North American Review*, by Professor Bowen and Massock, the so-called Slovack Unitarian, has been blown up, a reconnoitering party was sent out to furnish the standing army with provisions and ammunition. While the General-in-Chief attacked the person of Governor Kossuth, they tried to allure him on the treacherous ground of the domestic affairs of America and to entangle him in the nets of party questions; but the prudence of the foreigner overreached the cunning of his enemies. He remained on his sound basis of non-interference in the domestic affairs of any nation. The first attack failed.

The correspondents from Washington City were now let loose; they opened a destructive fire on Kossuth, who was represented all over the Union as being much disappointed, looking sad, and having avowed that his mission was a complete failure. But the enthusiasm at the Congressional Banquet, and the speeches of the high-minded Secretary of State, of General Cass, and Judge Douglas destroyed the effect of the correspondence discharged by the rifle-rangers. There was no more any doubt that it is too difficult to fight on land such an experienced leader as the Governor, but it was known he was a bad sailor, he had suffered dreadfully from Ghemlek to New-York, and a naval fight seemed to offer more chances. The broadside of the *Mississippi* was therefore turned against Kossuth, and the forty-eight pounders were discharged after long preparation, but lo! when the clouds of smoke had disappeared, the Hungarian chief was yet unhurt, and the Russo-Austrian generals exclaimed in the language of old Commodore Morgan: "The devil possesses this gentleman, he is not to be defeated."

But just at this decisive moment the Austro-Russian army received reinforcements from an unexpected quarter: Count Casimir Batthianyi—not the celebrated Minister who was shot by the Austrian Court Martial, but the Minister who escaped, the cousin of his cousin—took the field and assailed Kossuth for his *vacillation and laxity of principles*. It is true that the Governor was just at this time attacked in America for being as self-willed and ungovernable as Old Hickory himself, but every attack is good against Kossuth, they thought; the self-will and ungovernability has not succeeded; perhaps the vacillation and laxity of principle will do better. And besides, Batthianyi is a Count, and an aristocratic title is always of great weight with the *National Intelligencer* and the *Courier and Enquirer*. But Count Batthianyi was only the vanguard: his "able and accomplished friend Szemere" backed him; and Szemere, who was so able that he, the only one among all the Hungarian outlaws, who got the considerable property of his wife out of the clutches of the Austrians, is naturally a great example for Count Casimir Batthianyi, whose large property is yet in the hands of the Austrians. Szemere is, of course, a great republican, though he now finds fault with the "Declaration of Indepence." He is a great patriot, too, who, during the last two years has lived retired in his snug apartments in Paris, and left the wearisome task of replying to the calumnious attacks on Hungary to others. But now, reassured by the *coup d'état* of Louis Bonaparte, unmolested by the suspicious police of the Prince President, he attacks his former chief, because the triumphal progress of the great man troubles his sleep. In the meantime two replies—one by Count Casimir Batthianyi and and the other by Szemere, to some charges of their fellow-ministers, Mr. Vukovics and Bishop Horvath, are published by the *New-York Herald* from the antiquated files of the Austrian *Augsburg Gazette*, but *without the charges of Vukovics and Horvath*. A fragment from the memoirs of the Polish General Vysocki is added, and as it is necessary to find fault with Gov. Kossuth, eulogy on him is transformed into an accusation by some ably-managed misprints. Vysocki describes the desperate state of Hungary in the beginning of 1849, and observes, "It can be said that Kossuth was the only one who did not *lose* courage and whose energy *was equal* to the emergency; but the *New-York Herald* prints boldly, "*who did not lose* courage, and whose energy was *not* equal to the emergency."

But the attack of Count Casimir Batthianyi, though made while Kossuth was abroad, remained not unanswered, and the Count, urged to substantiate his charges, now accused Kossuth of lack of statesmanship, of blunders and *imbecility*, because he had proposed the Declaration of Independence, in order that Hungary should be acknowledged by foreign powers, while the foreign powers had not made any overtures to that purpose; because he had raised Gorgey to the position of Commander-in-Chief of the Danube Army, and because he had delegated his powers to the same General.

Let us examine these charges. The first of them is obviously ridiculous. Hungary was in open war with the Emperor of Austria, who, on the 4th of March, had abolished the Hungarian Constitution, who had refused to be crowned as King of Hungary, and whose General had imprisoned Count *Louis* Batthianyi, the envoy sent to him by the legal Diet, saying that he did not treat with rebels. What was now to be done? The nation did not meekly submit to these encroachments on its rights; it expelled the Austrians from Hungary. The Emperor had already called for a Russian intervention. Should Kossuth then have carried on the war against Francis Joseph, in the name of Francis Joseph? Should the Hungarian army have taken the oath of allegiance to the very same Sovereign whom it was about to fight? or would foreign powers ever have acknowledged a nation which had not the courage to declare its own independence? We do not understand the diplomacy of the Count, who seems to have had a different view of the matter at the time when he took the oath as Minister on the very same Declaration of Independence. Hungary but followed the example of the American Colonies, with the only difference, that while the Americans had declared themselves independent at the commencement of the struggle, the Hungarians did it, when they had defeated their enemy. Or, was it personal ambition, the desire of aggrandisement which prompted Kossuth to propose the declaration? But Count C. Batthianyi himself asserts, that up to this time Kossuth was the real Dictator as Chairman of the Committee of National Defense, while after the Declaration he was a restricted Constitutional Governor.

As to the second charge, it is true that it was KOSSUTH who had given to Görgey the command of the army of the Danube, but he knew him to be an accomplished scholar, a man of indomitable energy, a gallant officer, an able General. A series of brilliant victories was the evidence that he was not mistaken in this respect. He knew him also as an ambitious man; he was aware that Görgey was the only man that could become his rival, and yet he raised him to the most important station. But he did not suspect him of lack of patriotism; he did not believe him a traitor. Though suspicion is a Republican virtue, yet a generous heart is not easily ready to suspect even the rival, of treason against his own country. But Count Batthianyi asks, "*Who* sanctioned the mutiny of Görgey, when he set himself up against Dembinski, the Commander-in-Chief?" We answer dispassionately, who else than the "able and accomplished friend" of the Count, Mr. Szemere, the Extraordinary Commissioner of the Government? He sanctioned the mutiny in the name but without the instructions of the Committee of National Defense.

The Count asks further: "Who shrank from the duty of confronting Görgey at the head of his troops, who, although naturally attached to their leader, would, there is every reason to believe, have deserted him had the man who had called these troops to arms, but who had never known how to wield the masses he had created, fearlessly shown them that their leader was a traitor?" But Kossuth had at that time no proofs of Görgey's *treason* in his hands, though many of his ambition; and when Görgey refused to obey his order of coming down to Pesth, Kossuth deposed him from his command and sent the Generals Mészáros and Dembinski to the army in order to take the command from him. Klapka relates the transaction. The two old Generals came just after a battle had been won, and they failed in moral courage to fulfil their mission. So much the worse, as all the Generals of Görgey's army, in council assembled, resolved to send Klapa to the Government with the demand to maintain Görgey in his command. Does the Count think that these Generals (who were so blindly attached to Görgey that many of them would not believe him a traitor even when delivered up by him to the Austrian hangman) would have had more respect for Kossuth the *civilian*, than for the Lieut. Generals Mészáros and Dembinski?

The Count continues: "Who suffered the executive power to be wrested from his hands by this very man, whose treachery was so well known to him? Who, I demand, but Kossuth?" Now, as to this point, Count Batthianyi and Mr. Szemere are at variance. Mr. Szemere says that Governor Kossuth had cowardly delegated his power to Görgey, while he had yet three fortresses, and 130,000 men at his command. The statement of M. Vukovics to again different. All of these have been published by the papers, let us therefore consider the case of Arad in an impartial way.

On the 11th of August, an army of a hundred thousand Russians was approaching at two days' distance from Arad. At three days' distance there was another army of eighty thousand Austrians and Russians; and around the fortress there was Görgey, with an army of thirty thousand Hungarians, officered by his friends. The tidings had just arrived that Bem had been defeated at Temesvar on the 9th, and his forces, on which the Governor could rely, were dispersed. Such were the circumstances under which Görgey insisted that the Governor should delegate his power to him. Sixty of the Representatives had, under the leadership of Max Hertelendy, declared themselves for the General; five out of the eight ministers, (Csányi, B. Perényi, Gen. Aulich, Vukovics and Bishop Horváth,) advised the Governor to yield to Görgey, who pretended that the Russians were ready to grant terms upon the basis of the autonomy of the country, and of a general amnesty. In case the negotiation should not succeed, the way across the Theiss and the Danube, to the fortresses of Peterwardein and of Comorn was yet open. Görgey might have rallied all the different portions of the Hungarian army, and, reinforced by the 30,000 men of Comorn, recommenced again the struggle at the head of 100,000 men beyond the Danube, in a portion of the country, which had not yet suffered from the disasters of the war, and whose resources were not yet drained. Görgey, the rival of Kossuth, had yet the power to maintain the struggle: his ambition was known to the Governor, not his treachery. Five Ministers tendered their resignation to Kossuth; the sixth, Duschek, was not present, and was a business man, not a politician, who always voted with the majority. The remaining two, Szemere and Batthianyi, were adverse, then, as well to Görgey as to the Governor. What should he now have done if he refused to delegate his power to his rival? Should he make an appeal to the army of Gorgey, against their officers and their chief? Should he destroy the discipline of the army and excite a mutiny in the face of the enemy? and this during a ministerial crisis, and against the advice of a majority of his Ministers? Would the nation not have accused him of having sacrificed the country to his ambition? He yielded, therefore, under such a pressure of circumstances; he delegated his power to his rival; but he did it, as it is proved by Count Batthianyi himself in his letter to the *Augsburg Gazette*, (see *N. Y. Herald*, Feb. 28) only under condition that Görgey would maintain the autonomy of the country, and get a general amnesty. But Bem, the daring Pole, requested him once more, after the surrender of Görgey, to renew the struggle at the head of the small army on the banks of the Danube, at the moment when the example of Gorgey had blinded most of the other generals, who, seeing the traitor and his unfortunate dupes the honored guests of the Russian generals, hastened to surrender *under the same conditions as Görgey*, because they did not surmise that he had surrendered *unconditionally*. To accept Bem's proposal would have been the act of a desperado, not of a statesman. Kossuth refused, therefore, and he is now accused of imbecility by the Szemeres and Batthyanyis. We do not proceed further, and submit the case to the verdict of public opinion. FRANCIS PULSZKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 5, 1852.

LATER FROM THE ISTHMUS.

Arrival of the Steamship United States.

NO NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

Steamship *United States*, Captain CHARLES C. BERRY, from Chagres, March 4, at 6 P. M., and six days from Kingston, Jamaica, with passengers and freight to Jones & Johnson, arrived at this port last evening. We are indebted to the Purser for the following items, also for Kingston papers.

The *United States* having left Chagres before the arrival of the mails, brings no later dates from California. The Pacific mail steamer *Northerner* was hourly expected. In the city of Panama there were supposed to remain about three thousand emigrants for California waiting for passage to their place of destination. Provisions were still scarce and high, though large supplies were hourly expected.

Steamship *Independence*, Capt. STODDARD, left Kingston on the morning of the 7th inst. for New-Orleans.

Steamship *Brother Jonathan*, Capt. BROWN, from New-York, arrived at Kingston on the morning of the 8th inst., and would leave on the evening of that day for Chagres and San Juan.

At Chagres, business was brisk, and considerable trade was going on over the Isthmus, in the way of provisions.

Much disappointment and angry feelings have been manifested by a class of passengers who had reached Panama with "through tickets" to California, purchased in the city of New-York, of irresponsible houses, who had no steamer on the Pacific to send them forward.

The health of Panama was unusually good. There were seven sailing vessels and one steamship up for California on the 2d inst. Mr. Louis Lewis, British Vice-Consul, had died at Panama. He was brother-in-law to Gen. Herrera, and was popular and greatly respected at Panama.

The *United States* left at Grey Town, on the 2d inst., Dutch frigate *Princess of Orange*, U. S. sloop of war *Decatur*, Capt. Green, and H. B. M.'s brig of war *Sappho*, Capt. Cochran.

Steamship *Daniel Webster* arrived from New-York on the 1st inst., and would leave again for New-York direct on the arrival of Pacific passengers.

Steam

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

The Attack on Camargo—Carvajal's Account of the Affair.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, March 14.

The New-Orleans papers received to-night contain a full account of Carvajal's attack on Camargo. Carvajal's version states that the Mexicans were completely routed. He admits, however, that the revolutionary force was afterwards seized with an unaccountable panic, and that they all fled, except about thirty, and these subsequently retreated to the American side of the river. On the other hand, Canales says the adventurers were completely beaten and forced to retreat with great loss. The accounts are very conflicting.

Buchanan Nominated for the Presidency, &c.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, March 13.

The Democratic Convention of Accomac Co, Va., have nominated Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN for the Presidency.

Several dwellings were consumed by fire in Albemarle Co. a few days since, including that of Dr. Sheldon.

George Williams, a wealthy merchant of Baltimore, and a native of Roxbury, Mass., died yesterday of disease of the heart.

Appointments—Proposed Mail Facilities.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 14.

Lomax G. White has been confirmed as Consul to Fort Juan del Sud, Nicaragua, and James Points as Marshal for the Western District of Virginia.

The residents on the mail line between Washington and Richmond express a great desire to have the benefit of mail facilities by the night line. New-York would thereby be put in twenty-four hours' connection with the Valley of Virginia.

Kossuth and the Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 13.

The Committee of the Legislature, to whom was referred that part of the Governor's Message relating to KOSSUTH, reported this morning to the Senate, through Mr. Hazlewall, their Chairman, a series of resolutions in favor of Hungary, lauding KOSSUTH, denouncing Russia and Austria, and declaring that it is the duty of all constitutionally governed countries to cultivate intimate relations, in order to repel the attacks of despots.

Murderer Arrested.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Saturday, March 13.

Mr. McGibony, the City Marshal of Montgomery, Ala., this morning arrested Nathan H. Christ, charged with the murder of Theodore Nye, of Cincinnati, at Mobile, on the 25th ult. Mr. Christ has heretofore held a responsible station, and been engaged in extensive business in Cleveland and Columbus, but of late he has experienced pecuniary difficulties and was on bail on a charge of forgery at the time of the murder. A requisition from the Governor of Alabama to the Governor of Ohio, for his delivery, is now on its way.

Firemen's Fight—Murder Trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, March 14.

The Carroll and Independence Hose Companies had a fight this afternoon in Kensington, while the Marshals and Police were absent attending a funeral at West Philadelphia. Alderman Clarke, assisted by a few constables, finally quelled the disturbance, and arrested a number of the combatants.

We had a heavy rainstorm this afternoon, accompanied by thunder and lightning.

Escape of Bonney, the Counterfeiter, from Jail.

AUGUSTA, Me., Saturday, March 13.

Horace Bonney, the notorious counterfeiter, escaped from Augusta Jail last night. He is supposed to have been aided by friends from the outside, who unlocked four doors and six locks. He was awaiting sentence on two indictments.

The Hudson Breaking Up

ALBANY, Sunday, March 14.

The ferry-boats have broken up the ice opposite the city, and the crossing is now free to the railroad depôts. Within the last twenty-four hours rain has fallen heavily, and we may expect a clear navigation to New-York in a few days. The river is rising rapidly, and now covers the docks.

Robbery by an Express Man.

PITTSBURG, Saturday, March 13.

A man named Somers, in the employ of Livingston's Express, was arrested last night, charged with stealing a package containing $900, given to him in mistake, with other parcels for the West. $400 of the money has been recovered.

Arrest of an Escaped Prisoner.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 13.

A man was arrested here last night charged with hotel robberies, and proves to be G. Raad Thompson, who, with two others, escaped from Frankfort (Ky.) Penitentiary in July last.

Another Cotton Factory Burned.

WORCESTER, Saturday, March 13.

The Cotton Factory of Messrs. J. Williams & Co., in North Oxford, Mass., was destroyed by fire, with all the machinery, yesterday morning. The property was insured for $10,000, chiefly in Worcester.

Murder.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 13.

A girl named Bushler was brutally murdered near York, Pa., on Wednesday. The murderer escaped.

XXXIId CONGRESS....First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March, 13.

THE DIFFICULTY SETTLED BETWEEN MESSRS. BROWN AND WILCOX.

Mr. POLK, of Tenn., rose to a privileged question and said: It is usual, I believe, and therefore I am gratified to be able to state to the House that the recent unfortunate difficulty between the two representatives from Mississippi (Messrs. BROWN and WILCOX) has been adjusted in a manner highly creditable to both parties, and that they now occupy the same position of friendship which existed between them previous to the affair of yesterday.

NEW-JERSEY AND THE TARIFF.

Mr. PRICE, of N. J., presented the resolutions of the Legislature of New-Jersey, asking for protection to iron, glass and coal.

THE CAPITOL EXTENSION.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, on the resolution authorizing the continuation of the work on the wings of the Capitol.

MR. WILCOX WILL ADDRESS TO THE SECESSIONISTS.

Mr. WILCOX, of Miss., resumed his reply to Mr. BROWN, of Miss. He regretted exceedingly to say anything further. But must he fold his arms, and permit that speech to go unanswered? He wished to tell his democratic friends that he has always been a democrat. The first lessons he received were from JAMES K. POLK; and he now stood with the democrats of his native State (Tennessee) on the compromise bills. He went to Mississippi to work out an honest livelihood, and battled in the campaigns of 1844 and 1848, as a faithful, uncompromising democrat. He denied that he stood outside of the democratic party. His colleague had said that there was no disunion party in Mississippi—no party in favor of disunion or secession. He desired no further collision or conflict, particularly with his colleague (Mr. BROWN); but whoever says there was no such party in favor of secession or disunion, falsifies history. He quoted from documents to show that there was a secession party in Mississippi, and alluded to the remark of his colleague, that he should not ask the Baltimore Democratic Convention to indorse his State rights principles. There was no fear of that. The convention would never incorporate in its creed of faith the accursed doctrine. Such a proposition would be scouted with indignation. His colleague refused directly to answer the question "whether he would support CASS?" Now, he (Mr. WILCOX) would not only support CASS, but SAM HOUSTON, DICKINSON, DOUGLAS, BUCHANAN, MARCY, or any other nominee. The best test of democracy is to abide by the nomination. The State rights party has been put down by the people. In what he said, he disclaimed any intention of wounding the feelings of his colleague—he was proud to say, of his worthy colleague.

OPINIONS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE CAPITOL.

Mr. BEALE, of Va., as one of the members of the select committee to examine into the solidity of the foundation walls of the extension of the Capitol, said the House should not legislate in the dark, as half a million of dollars were asked to be appropriated. He did not say the walls will not support the structure of marble, but he did say, if all the walls are like the part examined by the select committee, it is extremely doubtful.

Mr. DUNCAN, of Mass., one of the committee, dissented from the remark of Mr. MCNAIR, the chairman of it, yesterday, namely, that the foundation walls are in a favorable condition. When the testimony was closed, it seemed to him that the evidence conclusively showed that the foundation walls were adequate to sustain any weight which might be placed upon them. The testimony will show that there is no better foundation in the country, nor better materials.

Mr. WALLACE, of S. C., another member of the committee, in conclusion of his remarks, said—Confiding in the judgment of the architect (Mr. WALTER) he believed the walls to be sufficiently firm to sustain the superstructure, and was ready to vote for the resolution.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Pa., testified to the character of Mr. WALTER as a finished mechanic, distinguished architect, conscientious man, and fully competent to superintend the work.

Mr. CARTTER, of Ohio, said the foundations are deep and strong enough, but the wings are not in the right way—the Capitol one day may be apt to take a western trip; therefore, all inquiry as to walls is a work of supererogation.

Various amendments were offered, and a debate took place in favor of minute speeches.

Mr. CLINGMAN appealed to the Committee to pass the resolution, that members may have at least half a day's holiday, which even the negroes down South have on Saturday.

Cries—"Agreed!" "Agreed!"

After further proceedings, the amendment appropriating five hundred thousand dollars for the extension of the Capitol was agreed to.

The Committee rose, when

Mr. FITCH, of Indiana, moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was negatived by—yeas 43, nays 134.

The amendment was concurred in, the resolution passed, and the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Saturday, March 13.

Mr. COOLEY presented a petition to restore the office of Marine Hospital Physician.

Mr. MORGAN reported favorably on the bill to incorporate the New-York Exchange Co.

Mr. CESSNA reported favorably on the bill to pay an appropriation to St. John's College.

Mr. MORGAN reported favorably on the bill to change the name of the Presbyterian Church, in Duane-street, New-York—which was ordered to a third reading.

BILLS READ AND PASSED.

To authorize the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Geneseo to change its place of business.

To authorize the Sackets Harbor Bank to change its place of business.

To authorize the city of Buffalo to borrow money to invest in the stock of the Brantford and Buffalo Joint Stock Railroad Company.

To authorize the village of Binghamton to take stock in the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.

Relative to writs of error in criminal cases in behalf of the people.

To appoint an additional number of Coroners in and for the City of New-York.

To continue the act incorporating the New-York State Agricultural Society.

Mr. HASCOCK asked consent to present a numerously signed remonstrance against the Crystal Palace bill, which has become a law, having been passed by both Houses, and received the signature of the Governor. Laid on the table.

Mr. WRIGHT, by consent, reported a bill to incorporate the New York Dental College. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Saturday, March 13.

Mr. TAYLOR reported a bill to amend the several laws relative to Common Schools in New-York.

Mr. BABCOCK, one for establishing an Agricultural College and Farm, appropriating $50,000 therefor.

Mr. LAWRENCE, one for incorporating the Metropolitan Medical College of New-York.

The Usury Bill was made the special order for Saturday next.

Mr. HATCH called up Mr. CLARK'S resolutions relative to the Canal Lettings.

After some debate, it was decided to postpone the further consideration till after Monday.

Mr. HUMPHREY, of Wyoming, reported a bill to prevent accidents on Railroads. It subjects Railroad Companies to a penalty of $200 for employing any person known to use intoxicating drinks as a beverage. Provides for punishing individuals for walking upon tracks not in highway, streets or farm crossings, by a fine of $50. The injury of any passenger through the negligence of any one employed on a railroad, is a misdemeanor on the part of such agent or servant, and subjects him to fine or imprisonment, in the discretion of the Court. It also requires swing bars where the track crosses streets or highways.

Mr. VAN SANTVOORD, of Columbia, gave notice of a bill to repeal the General Insurance Law.

The Committee of the Whole passed the bill to amend the charter of the Buffalo and Rochester Railroad Co. It extends the time for expending $100,000 in laying a second track, and authorises the Company to convey passengers to Buffalo Creek. Adjourned.

WANTED.

BUSINESS MAN WANTED.—An active business man of good address, and with respectable reference, to solicit subscribers for two new works just published by J. TALLIS & CO. To a man understanding the business, a liberal emolument will be given. Apply at No. 46 John st.

SITUATION WANTED by a most respectable girl. A situation to take care of one or two young children, or as chamber-maid, in a small family. She can give best of reference. Has lived in her present situation for a year, which she leaves only because the family are breaking up housekeeping, and by whom this advertisement is inserted. Address J. G. W., *Times* office. m13-3t*

PARTNER WANTED.—Wanted a Partner in a Grocery, wholesale and retail, in the upper part of New-York. The stand is good, has been long established, and is doing a large business. Apply immediately to W. J. L., No. 132 Chatham-st. m13 3t*

MUSIC AND FRENCH.—Wanted by a young lady, thoroughly qualified to teach the English branches, Music and French, a situation as teacher of a family or select school. The best references can be given. Address MARIA, box No. 70, P. O., New-Haven, Ct. m13-6t*

GOLD PEN GRINDER WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—None need apply except the best of workmen. A. MORTON & CO.,
m9-6t* No. 175 Broadway, up stairs.

AGENTS WANTED.—100 Agents wanted to sell a new and beautiful Medal on which Agents are now earning from $5 to $20 per day. Country Agents, by forwarding one or more dollars may rely upon having them on the best terms. E. LYON, No. 424 Broadway. m12-6t*

A ROOM-MATE WANTED.—By a student seeking a room for the Summer. Address
m15-1t* W. G., No. 67 Crosby-st.

THE ADVERTISER having a good business, but is somewhat involved, has a good stock of goods on hand, and can settle for cash with his creditors for a small sum. Any person having in cash from $3,000, to $5,000 and wishing to go into business, can make a good bargain, such a one as is seldom met with. Further particulars by an interview. Address with real name, BANK, box No. 3,200 Post-Office. m11 6t*

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A Lady wishing to board with a private family in Brooklyn, would offer her services to teach Music as an equivalent. Satisfactory references will be given. N. B.—Families having no Piano can have the use of one belonging to advertiser. Address by letter, post paid, K.B., No. 76 Adams-st., Brooklyn. m11-6t*

BOARDING—One or two single gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms, with board, use of bath, &c., in a private family, at No. 231 West Thirty-first-st., between Eighth and Ninth-avenues; a very desirable location, about half an hour from City Hall by five lines of stages. m13-3t*

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXCELSIOR.—BEEBE & CO., Fashionable Hatters, No. 156 Broadway. The Spring fashion for Gentlemen's Hats was introduced by BEEBE & CO., Feb. 14. Hats made to suit the tastes of customers at the shortest notice. m10-2t*

RAINBOW HOTEL AND DINING ROOMS, No. 27 Beekman-st., N. Y.
m15-1m* W. J. HOWELL.

LOOKING GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY, Nos. 67, 69 and 71 Forsyth-st, New-York.—The undersigned, having devoted his personal attention for many years to the Looking Glass and Picture Frame business, is fully competent, by his experience, to execute work (of any description in his line) that will give satisfaction to the purchaser. Being probably the LARGEST AND MOST EXTENSIVE ESTABLISHMENT of the kind in this country, it possesses advantages over others in variety and extensiveness of stock; and the long established and continual increase of trade from all parts of the Union, with the many improvements the undersigned has recently made in his machinery, enables him to sell his articles at less prices than any other manufacturer; and he respectfully solicits his friends, and the public in general, to call and examine his large assortment of Looking Glasses and Picture Frames previous to purchasing. On hand, Rosewood, Walnut, Mahogany, and Gilt Moulding, of every description, and all lengths, for shipping. All communications through the Post office will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to. Direct to Box No. 191, Chatham Square Post-office.
m13-3t*F M&W S. J. SIGLER.

D. GRIFFIN & CO.'S PATENT FUEL SAVING IMPROVEMENT, for setting boilers and hot-air furnaces, for drying wool, cloths, prints, white lead, &c. &c., with hot wind, are now coming into very general use throughout the country, after a trial of about three years.

They have lately adapted this great improvement for saving fuel to annealing, muffers, retorts, and furnaces, &c., of every description, which will reduce the amount of fuel over one-half from any other plan now in use, besides a great saving in time. It is also entirely safe from fire.

There are hundreds of these boilers now in operation, and several hot-wind furnaces have lately been put up, all of which can be seen if desired.

All who wish to know the importance of this invention, will please call at the office of the Proprietors, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st., where they have ample proof of all that has been said. m27-1ywMtf

CALIFORNIA EXPRESS EXTRA—ADAMS & CO.'S CALIFORNIA FREIGHT AND PARCEL EXPRESS, per steamer SIERRA NEVADA, on WEDNESDAY, March 17. We shall dispatch an extra Freight, Package and Parcel Express, by the new and splendid steamer SIERRA NEVADA, Capt. J. B. WILSON, on Wednesday, March 17, at 3 o'clock, P. M., through as usual, in charge of our own special Freight Agent and a special Messenger to destination. In anticipation of a large express by this steamer, consignors who intend sending by our line are particularly desired to deliver their goods, with invoices, on or before Tuesday, the 16th inst. to enable us to comply with the Government requisition for cording and sealing. No charge for Custom-House Fees or Consular Certificates. All freight must be put up in water proof condition, and no package can exceed 125 pounds weight. Gold, parcels and dispatches will be received until 1 o'clock, P. M. on day of sailing. (m12-tM17) ADAMS & CO., 16 and 18 Wall-st.

TO GARDENERS AND AMATEURS OF FLOWERS.—One of the most celebrated Horticulturists in Germany has consigned to me a small lot of the most beautiful Flower Seeds, accommodated and assorted as for England, where he has many connections. They comprise the finest annual and perennial flowers: 74 different kinds of China Asters; 131 different kinds of annual, autumnal, and perennial Gilli and Wallflowers; also, 4 different colors of Oxalis in bulbs, flowering very rich during the whole sun mer, suitable for a fine border, &c. The far-famed Cultivator gives the assurance that the public has never before had an opportunity to get all the most beautiful the art of Horticulture has produced in later years, as cheap as I have the order to sell. [m13-3t*] A. BONOP, No. 55 Water-st.

FAMILIES IN WANT of a good and pure article of OLD FAMILY SOAP would find it to their advantage to call on the subscribers' manufactory and examine this article, which is made and dried expressly for their use. It is free from fish oil, and other deleterious articles so much used to cheapen. Also, always on hand, a large assortment of Fancy Soaps, more particularly the old Palm Soap, for the Toilet and Bath use, and which is justly celebrated as the best remedy for Chapped Hands; being made of a vegetable oil, it is very softening and emollient in its properties. It is put up in small packages and sold by the dozen. Goods delivered free of charge in New-York and Brooklyn.
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26f-1m Nos. 108 and 112 Cliff-st., north end.

COAL! COAL! UNDER COVER.—Now in yard, under cover, the various kinds and sizes of Authracite and Bituminous Coals, suitable for Stoves, Grates, Ranges and Furnaces. Liverpool, Black Cannel and Cumberland Coals, constantly on hand. We shall unload, in a few days, a cargo of superior Broad Mountain White Ash Coal, of the various sizes. For sale very low, by
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Yard No. 62 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.
Down town office No. 51 William-st., up stairs. m15

LONDON WATCHES.—Gold Hunting Duplex and Levers, made by Wymark, London.
Gold Levers, full Jeweled, $35.
Ladies' Gold Watches, as low as $25.
Silver Levers, full Jeweled, $15.
Silver Cylinder Escapements, $10.
—Warranted 1 year. JOHN COX, Importer,
m5-6teod* No. 208 Broadway, cor. Fulton-st., up-stairs.

NOTICE.—All persons interested in opposing the extending of Canal and widening Walker-st., whose property is assessed for that purpose, are requested to call, without delay, at the Real Estate Office, No. 49 Chambers-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 o'clock, P. M., to re-sign the objections. The Court requiring the objectors to sign again, in consequence of a slight alteration in the assessments. m11-6t*

BURGESS & CO.'S ROACH, RAT and MOUSE EXTERMINATOR—Retail price 25 cts. per box.—The efficacy of this article for the destruction of all species of vermin, is most fully attested to by our customers throughout the country, to whom we have supplied it for some years. A liberal discount allowed to wholesale and retail dealers. GREENLEAF & KINSLEY,
19-41tMWS Wholesale Druggists, No. 42 Vesey-st.

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COE S. BROADWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW and COMMISSIONER of DEEDS for 15 States, &c., between John and Fulton-sts., N. Y. c25-6*

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m12-5teod

THE USES OF SUNSHINE,
D. APPLETON & CO. PUBLISH, ON SATURDAY, THE USES OF SUNSHINE; by S. M., author of "The Maiden Aunt," &c. 12mo., paper, 50c.; cloth, 75c. This is an exceedingly interesting tale. It is written with a spirit and elegance and true feeling, by an accomplished and powerful pen.

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THE SCALPEL FOR FEBRUARY,
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m5-1mood* No. 459 Broadway.

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SALAMANDER SAFES.

$100,000 SAVED—DEEDS before WORDS!—RICH'S SAFES AGAIN!—No sooner is one fire over than another breaks out, and Rich's Safe plunges boldly into the sea of fire, carrying its cargo safely through the ocean of flame. On the last fiery voyage eleven Safes, of a different build, sailed in company with Rich's. The gale was too hot for some of them, and they were reported wrecked a few days afterwards. One hull was picked up on Fletcher-st., with its cargo burnt out; some, with locks burst up, were found stranded on the 216 Pearl-st., and the ribs of another picked up on No. 216 Pearl, and the battered hulls of several more, with their cargoes burnt, were to be seen stranded near the same spot. One safe only out of the whole fleet rode out the gale. "Rich" was at her fore—"Wilder" at her main—"Stearns & Marvin" at her mizen. On the fourth day after the gale she came safely into port, with her cargo of books in good condition. The particulars of her fiery voyage can be seen by perusing the following letter from the owner, Mr. J. G. Gilbert:

THE FIRE IN FLETCHER AND PEARL-STS., NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1851.

Messrs. Stearns & Marvin, successors to C. RICH & Co., *No. 146 Water-st., New-York.*

Sirs:—When the fire was consuming my place of business No. 216 Pearl-st., I was absent in Rensselaer county, testing a new cleaning apparatus in connection with my Excelsior Thresher, and did not read the account until I was fearful it was too late to save my books, which were placed in one of your Safes, purchased from Mr. Marvin some years ago. My fears were allayed when I found 12 hours had passed, my return to apply the Croton water 40 hours before I was enabled to commence operations; after which it required 24 hours of labor and application of water to raise the Salamander from its ashy bed. You may judge of my anxiety during this delay, and my agreeable surprise upon opening the Safe in the presence of a number of gentlemen, to find my books and papers saved, and as legible as they were previous to the fire. The question would have remained, My loss over the Insurance is $1,200, yet the salvation of my books in your Salamander, with the representatives of upwards of $100,000, and important documents could not be duplicated, has fully compensated me.

It will afford me great pleasure to exhibit the new Safe purchased of you, and explain its merits, at my present office, No. 251 Pearl-st., where I shall remain until the new building, No. 216, is erected. Yours, respectfully,
JOSEPH G. GILBERT.

An assortment of Safes, made in the same manner as the above, always on hand at the Depot, No. 146 Water-st., New-York. Burglar-Proof Money Chests, Bank Vaults, and Vault Doors, made to order. STEARNS & MARVIN,
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The only manufacturers of Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes with Rich's improvement, in the United States.
d29-M&Th1m

SALAMANDER SAFES.—The reputation of WILDER'S Patent Salamander Fire Proof Safe, as manufactured by the subscriber, is so well established that I deem it unnecessary to publish at length the numerous certificates and testimonials. Some of the recent ones are from New-Orleans, Chicago, Syracuse, Brooklyn, and New-York; all of which can be seen at my old-established Iron Safe Depôt, Green Block, Water-street, between Maiden-lane and Wall-street, where I have now on hand, for sale, the largest assortment of Iron Safes in the world. I defy any one to prove that any man ever lost a dollar by fire, burglars or dampness, or mildew, in one of my chilled iron and damp proof compositions, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks, when combined with WILDER'S Patent Salamander.

I am the proprietor of Hall's Patent Lock, which obtained a medal (in the name of Adams & Co., Boston,) at the World's Exhibition, and is considered the best lock in the price, ever invented, being proof against powder, and the key is no larger than a cent, and can be made changeable. A medal at the World's Exhibition was awarded to me for my Iron Safes. The American Institute of 1851 also awarded me a gold medal for the best Fire Proof Safe. I invite all purchasers to a close and careful investigation before purchasing, and decide for themselves, who makes the best fire, burglar and damp-proof safes combined.
4th-Store M W&Th1m SILAS C. HERRING.

LIGHTNING RODS.—A. M. QUIMBY & SON, No 14 the Last Side-st., New-York, are now ready to furnish their improved lightning Rods, (to be sent to any part of the world,) to buildings of every size and form, and when the buildings for which they are ordered are within a few days' travel from New-York city, they are willing to have them placed on some of the most splendid buildings in the country, are guaranteed with positive assurance to meet, and are perfect safeguards from lightning. m1-1ywtf

TO LET.

IRON WORKS TO LET.—The Iron Works, foot of 52d-st., E. R., known as HAMMERSLY FORGES.—The place is well adapted for any kind of iron business, or for other manufacturing purposes requiring power; there being a new pressure engine of 30in. cylinder, 6ft. stroke, and a small high pressure engine, on the premises. There are also two dwelling houses, an office building, and a good wharf, with 10 to lift water. To any one taking the whole property for a term of years, it will be let low.—Apply to L. B. WARD 16th-av. corner of 50th-st.

For sale as above, a high pressure engine, 30in. cylinder, 36in stroke, together with boiler and a patent rotary blower, suitable for blowing a small cupola furnace, or several smiths fires; have been in use only about 3 years. m15Stood*

HOUSE TO LET IN HOBOKEN—Within three minutes walk of the Ferry, a large, two-story, very substantial brick building, heavily timbered, suitable for machinery. Dimensions, 35 by 80 feet, with six full lots of land. These premises are very desirable for any business requiring much room. The whole will be let either for one year, or on lease on reasonable terms. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE PLATT,
m15-8tood* No. 53, Broadway, N. Y.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The splendid new House No. 213, 28th-st., Fitzroy-place, to let, and the fitted Furniture for sale. The House is a delightful residence, and the furniture is all new, and can be had upon good terms. Apply to
m12-Stood W. DUNNING, No. 43 8th-av.

ROOMS TO LET.—To a small American family without children, on the third floor in House No. 199 Monroe-place. A front and back room, with a dark bedroom between, with a privilege in bath room for bathing, and drawing water on the second floor; and privilege also in wash-cellar and outer-cellar for wood and coal. Rent, $115 for whole, or $105 without the dark bed-room. For further particulars inquire of PRITCHARD & WING, cor South and Montgomery-sts. m13-1t*

SECOND STORY TO LET, of House No. 181 West 22d-st., three rooms, deep, with hall, be l-rooms, pantries, &c., cold and hot water, with privilege in bath-room, and wash room in basement. Rent $250. Apply at No. 46 Cedar-st. m15-6t*

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MORTON & BREMNER,
m11 6t* No. 213 Pearl-st., cor. Fletcher-st.

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HOUSE FOR SALE.—A NEW TWO-STORY AND ATTIC FRAME HOUSE, filled in with brick, with Dining Room attached; connected therewith is a Vegetable Garden, Carriage House, &c., situate on Bergen Hill, commanding a beautiful view of the Bay and Harbour of New-York. The situation is one of the most healthy and pleasant to be found in this vicinity, distant 15 minutes from Jersey City Ferry. The Bergen stages run within a few yards of the door. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, if desired. Price $3,750. One-half may remain on mortgage at 6 per cent. Inquire of GEO. W. SAVAGE, Office of Merchants Insurance Company, corner of Fulton and Greenwich-sts., New-York, or of ROBERT MCLAUGHLIN, Green-st., Jersey City. m15-3teod*

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE, No. 197 Adams-st., Brooklyn. House 22 by 36, two stories high; basement and attic; nine finished rooms. Lot, 20½ feet by 53 feet 9 inches deep. It will rent for $300 per year. Price $2,500. $1,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire on the premises, of [m13-3t*] D. AFFLICK.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN.—The substantial and well-built House, No. 186 17th st., near 8th-av., in good order, and Croton water throughout; is rented for $350 and the use of the first floor to the owner. Price, $4,700. Terms easy. Apply to W. DUNNING, No. 43 8th-av. m13-3teod.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A first-class brown stone house, in 29d-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. For particulars, apply to H. C. or W. R. ADAMS, No. 43 Wall-st, Jauncey-court. m13-6t*

WILLIAMSBURG HOUSES A

New-York Daily Times.

The Trial of the Cuban Filibusters.

SIXTH DAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—BEFORE JUDGE JUDSON.

THE U. S. vs. John L. O'Sullivan and others.

The Jurors having all answered to their names, the Court called on the District Attorney to proceed.

C. O. Wilson, recalled for cross-examination.—Mr. Cushing produced the bond and register book from the Custom House and called upon the witness to identify his signature to an affidavit made by him to his sole ownership to the *Cleopatra*.

Cross-examination resumed.—A temporary register was given me as they would not let me have an enrollment, I being a resident of New-Orleans and a citizen of Louisiana. The temporary register would have had to be deposited in New-Orleans, if I had ever gone there, and a register then granted to me. The statement was made to the crew, on shipping-master, that the vessel was to proceed to Savannah. It was my intention to chastise Burtinett, if I met him; I talked Col. Welton about it; he advised me not to do it; he said the city of New-York was not like New-Orleans in that respect, and advised me to go to Hoboken; I went there, but did not stay all night—came came back to my room in Elm-street about one o'clock A. M.; I can't tell the date; I occupied the room up to 1st May; I had one also at the Westchester, when I was dodging about; I think it was June or July that I went to Hoboken; it was within the time of the issue of the warrant and my arrest; after my return from Bridgeport I went to Poughkeepsie, but in the interim I walked the streets "pretty shy," looking out for the Marshal; I met O'Sullivan once in the city; I can't say where, perhaps Broadway; I walked the streets, but I had my interviews in the streets and not applied to house; my bill settled, $140 money lent and $400 for my services; I calculated my pay at $150 per month as commander of a sea steamer; my expenses on shore allowed at $3 or $2 50 per diem; I was introduced to O'Sullivan in April; never knew him before; I was on board the *Cleopatra* altogether in the neighborhood of three weeks; I was lodging then in Elm-street; paid $12 or $15 per month; took my meals at a restaurant; O'Sullivan gave me $100, which I worked pretty hard for, through my agent, Mr. Hart; that was paid in the Fall after my arrest; I never went before a Grand Jury.

(Mr. Hall, District Attorney, said the bill of indictment was found the 18th of May.)

Q.—What has been your occupation since the 4th of April, 1851?

A.—Nothing, but attending to this business; I have lost several fine situations since; the ship I last sailed in was called the *Rescue*; she took fire on the 7th of July, 1850; I had been at sea about 50 hours, and we were 60 or 70 miles from "West Pass," when we discovered the fire; the insurance was pretty heavy.

The Court inquired what relation this inquiry had to the case before the Jury.

Q.—About what did that ship cost?

A.—If I remember right they paid some $17,000 for that ship; I can't tell the amount of insurance; the cargo was a very heavy and valuable one; I was not interested in the insurance.

The Court intimated that it was all irrelevant; we could only try that case when it came up.

Q.—Can you repeat the conversation that took place between you and O'Sullivan in the Astor House?

A.—I cannot; I thought he had not done as he agreed to do by me; I was in the Merchants' Exchange; I know when the *Cleopatra* was sold at public auction; I can't tell the date; I think it was in the fall; I was there under arrest on bail; I have spoken my mind pretty freely to O'Sullivan, and pretty rough of him to others.

By U. S. District Attorney.—I was arrested the latter end of July; was taken in the office of the U. S. Marshal, or Attorney of the U. S., until I was arrested. The $50 was given in a public bar-room in Broadway. Others might have heard it.

Harry C. Godwin and John H. Boyd, Custom House clerks, were examined to prove that no bill of sale from Reddon to Willson could be found, and these papers were produced.

John D. Russ examined by District Attorney.—I reside in New-York, now; in April, 1851, I resided at Port Richmond, Staten Island; was engaged in the freighting business, in the sloop *William Rose*; she is owned by Capt. Lewis and myself; I am the mercer; I have no board and no agreement was made for the sloop to carry passengers from one point to another; she was chartered to go to South Amboy to bring 150 emigrants to New-York; I went on her; I saw Captain Lewis, and Burtinett also; I was introduced to Lewis by Burtinett; he said we were to go under his (Lewis's) instructions; in relation to the number of the passengers; Lewis came on board the sloop and went into the cabin with me; I asked where we were to go—what we were to do with the passengers? and he said we were to take them down and put them on board a ship at the Southwest Pit. The men had not arrived. He said the passengers were going to Baltimore, as they had a large contract there. I asked if they consisted of men, women and children? He said so—it was a pretty nice lot there; they had not got big but strong men. The steamboat *John Potter* came down while we were talking, and some men came out of her, and Captain Lewis went up the road, talking with me; Captain Lewis brought back a bundle, which he laid down, and told me to be careful and not lay it near fire or matches; I asked what they were, and he said night signals for a steamer; I asked if the steamer was to take the men? He said him, yes, if the night was not too dark; I said I did not think there would be much wind that night; he said if we got down the Bay and showed one of those signals, the steamboat would be alongside; the men would come down after dark; he said he did not want to bring these men on board who came in the *John Potter*, until the others came from Philadelphia; I saw Mr. O'Sullivan there; also Captain Lewis and Burtinett; they were a-t together during the conversation with Lewis; Mr. Burtinett paid the Captain of the sloop, in my presence, $20, and $50 at another time; Captain Lewis was present once when the money was paid; the men all looked like foreigners; I did not carry any of them on board the S. W. Pit; there might have been from forty to eighty men.

Cross-examined by Cushing.—What happened to prevent you carrying men out?

A.—Our Captain got scared and went to the Custom House, and the vessel was arrested; our Captain said there was something wrong; he said we had better see about it, and sent me over to say what Capt. Lewis had told me; Burtinett arrested the sloop in New-York on the third day before she was arrested; I have seen Burtinett since, about three days; I saw him when I came with the officer to make out a bail bond; Capt. Lewis, Mr. O'Sullivan and myself were present when Burtinett told us to obey the orders of Captain Lewis; I saw Captain Lewis before the Grand Jury.

Another Custom House clerk was called to prove that the *bill of sale*, from Redman to Willson, could not be found at the Custom House.

At this point of the cause, the Court rose and adjourned to Monday.

In the course of the morning, the Grand Jury came into Court with true bills in the following cases:

The United States vs. *William Brown, John Cross and James Green.*—Endeavor to make a revolt on board bark *Pontiac*.

The United States vs. *Henry Martin.*—Larceny at Fort Columbus.

The United States vs. *John McCann.*—Assault with a dangerous weapon on board bark *Edward Johnson.*

Same vs. *Same.*—*Same* offence.

SALT LAKE EMIGRATION.—To those uninitiated in the workings of the Mormon fraternity (says the *St. Louis Times*) the number and character of the emigrants to the Salt Lake must prove a matter of considerable astonishment. Scarcely one in ego hundred would credit the assertion that near three hundred families are now in St. Louis preparing to emigrate to this "place of rest." Such, however, is the case; and we have reliable authority for stating that the emigration to the Salt Lake Valley this season will not fall short of five thousand souls. The major part of this emigration leave the frontier at Kanesville, traveling the north side of Platte—a route that has always claimed preference with their people.

The Louisville *Journal* exults over the fine plump oysters of that market, and commends Western productions to Eastern gourmands.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 13.

$6,300	Indiana 5s	47	25	Hud. River R.R.	s12m 60
600	Ohio 6s, '60	109	800	Reading Railroad	71
3,000	Erie 7s, '71	99½	500	do	s10 71½
2,000	do. '59	105	600	do	71½
3,000	do. '59	115	100	Nor. & Wor. R. R.	55
25	Mechanics Bank	117½	50	do	55½
200	United States Bank	4½	175	do	55¾
300	do.	4¼	100	Harlem Railroad	b10 69½
100	do.	4¼	100	do	b10 69½
30	National Bank	120½	100	do	b60 69¾
10	Bank N. America	105	300	do	69
20	Broadway Bank	100½	100	do	b30 69¾
150	Mer'cil Canal	1½	50	Canton Co.	71½
20	do.	1¾	25	ditto	74
300	N. J. Mining Co.	12½	50	Erie Railroad	85½
250	do.	b30 1¾	300	ditto	b60 85½
100	do.	b30 1¾	300	ditto	b30 85½
200	do.	b10 1¾	200	ditto	b60 85¾
200	do.	1¾	200	ditto	b60 85¾
30	Harlem Preferred	10½	75	ditto	85¾
350	Long Island R. R.	23¾	25	ditto	s60 84
600	do.	23	300	ditto	b10 84
250	do.	23¼	25	ditto	84½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Erie Incomes	95¼	100	Farm. & Mech Bank.	83
3,000	N. J Cent. Bonds.	87	16	Reading Railroad	71
3,000	Erie Converts. '71.	93¾	50	do	s60 71¼
10	Florence	34	1500	do	73
100	Erie Railroad	85	450	do	73¼
50	do	s60 84¼	100	do	s10 72
50	do	84	100	do	b30 72½
50	do	s10 85	100	Del & Hud. Canal	112
200	do	s30 85	10	Harlem Railroad	69
100	do.	b60 85¼	100	do.	b5 69¾
100	Canton Co.	s60 73½	200	do	b5 69¾
300	do	74	30	Pennsylvania Coal Co	95

SATURDAY, March 13—6 P. M.

The market for State and Railroad Bonds today was steady in prices, but the transactions not large. The orders from London are to a fair extent for small lots, but from the Continent they are not remarkable, and quotations from some of the German cities come lower. The Dutch appear to be in "hard earnest" in regard to buying up the old United States Bank, and orders for the shares were executed to-day, both in this and the Philadelphia market, at 84¼@84½—double the prices in December. It is stated that the proportion yet in the hands of American parties is small, one estimate goes as low as 20,000 shares out of 250,000. This we take it, is a small mistake.

The share market closed very speculative. The sales of Reading, through the day, were not less than 7,000 shares, closing at 73½, an advance of 1¼@1⅝ on Friday's rates. As we intimated, a day or two since, some of the holders, who bought in February, realized largely at 70¼@71. New buyers came in, and having "loaded up" at these figures, and with a strong market in their favor, the point talked of as likely to be reached on this turn, is 75 ₱ cent. Doubtful, of course, yet far below what the best friends of the Road predict as the ultimatum this spring and summer, if the general market should not "burst up." Erie was also brisk to-day. The buyers are not strongly combined, yet pretty well asserted, and the Stock closed at 85½@⅝. Harlem was some good friends at 69, cash, and ⅛@¼ on short buyers' option. Long Island, weak in the forenoon, closed in demand at 23 on orders from a neighboring market. Canton Company, not so strong. The Jersey Zinc active, without change in prices. Norwich and Stonington were both in fair demand. Money greatly favors a speculative movement in the fancies. There are Railroad bidders, to be sure, for much of the surplus means of the Street, on Bonds, but the supply is not used for investment in this way, except to a partial extent, and there are lenders on call at 5 ₱ cent. on fancy collaterals, who would not buy Railroad Bonds, out and out, yielding twice the interest.

Touching these Bonds, the *Boston Journal* of this afternoon remarks:

"Great apathy pervades the market in regard to Railway Bonds, notwithstanding the great rush of foreign capital in New-York. It is astonishing to see the "hot cake"-like readiness with which the millions on millions of this coupon paper are snapped up at public auction by hungry investors, in our neighboring city of Gotham. Even Mortgage issues are considered *ready*, *a very doubtful security certainly*, go off at 85, 90 and 95, while in State-street Mortgage Bonds sell lazily at these figures, though secured by mortgages not only on finished works, but on works which are earning more than double the amount necessary to meet the interest, after deducting the expenses."

We can perhaps partially satisfy our Boston neighbor on one point. The big Railroad loans bought up, or "arranged" off among hands, are for the most part on speculation, or the chances of speculation. They are then held for a retail investment demand, or sent over seas, under advances, ₱ Cowes and a market. The process is kept up because thus far it has proved pretty successful. The Roads, unfinished when the loans are made, are opened after a season, and look, and indeed in many cases are, successful, and then the Bonds experience a more substantial and marketable credit, and according to the supply of money, command better prices from outside buyers. Numerous Western Roads, of doubtful security, when first advertised, have proved, highly satisfactory to Bond buyers when finished, and the comparative cheapness with which they are built, some as low as $11,000 a mile, have given confidence, where the newness of the country through which they pass, might otherwise make their obligations a very dubious security.

One more point for Boston consideration: The late Vermont Central repudiation may have something to do with the sluggish demand for New-England Mortgage Bonds in State-street. The case is apt to be understood and acted on at home. We do not aver such to be the cause, nor do we pretend that the general cautiousness of said Street is not more to be commended than the "hot cake" operations of Wall-street.

The *Franklin*, for Cowes and Havre, carried out $160,000 in specie, chiefly Silver and foreign Gold, making the export of the week $300,888. The Sub-Treasury received $104,114; disbursed $19,124, and had at close of day $2,506,358. The Banks hold about nine millions in Specie. Money was again reduced in the call rate to-day, and we heard of no new loans over five ₱ cent. Short paper was done at six ₱ cent., and four and six months prime notes were held at 7@8, and fair names at 8@9. There is comparatively little paper offered in the street. Both the Boston and Philadelphia markets are also well supplied with cash, and the *Boston Traveler* of this afternoon reports mercantile four and six months negotiations at 7 per cent.

The general markets were better. Flour in good demand. Exporters are taking the ordinary State brands and Southern Flour at $4 62½@$4 81½, and there is a fair Eastern and city consumption demand. Wheat is steadily supported. The stock is not heavy. Mess Pork is up to $17, on the news of a speculative movement at New-Orleans. Cotton not quite so strong, although the sales were to the extent of 3,000 bales. Flour freights 2s.@27d. to Liverpool; Grain, 6½d. To London, 30d. was paid on Flour.

The Coal trade from the Schuylkill region is increasing. The Reading Road brought to market 29,000 tons this week. The Canal is about to be opened, with tolls 50 cents to Philadelphia. Freights through to New-York *via* Delaware and Raritan Canal, $1 65. The Coal Stocks and Bonds again improved in Philadelphia to-day. The Canal common loan is up 48¼@¾ ₱ cent—a rise of 15 per cent. in a few weeks—sales $21,000. The Reading 6s, '60 sold at 84¼@85, to the extent of $22,500, and the common loan of '70 at 81, $4,000; 1,500 shares sold at 71¼@72—closing 72½ bid.

The Stock sales at Philadelphia other than the foregoing were, $25,000 Pennsylvania fives, 90¼@91; $4,000 Tennessee fives, 86½; 1,000 shares Morris, 18¼@19; 1,500 shares Long Island, 23½, 23@23½, closing, 23½ bid; $5,700 Wilmington 6s, 91½.

We have been requested to publish the following correspondence in regard to the Judgment Sale of the Merchants' Exchange, on Tuesday next. We are not advised of the action, if, indeed, any be contemplated or practicable, which is to follow Mr. King's refusal to postpone the sale. Only two business days intervene, and yet we are not without hope that another effort will be made to save this magnificent public property—hitherto the pride of the New-York merchant—from passing into private and possibly Foreign hands, under the hammer of the Sheriff. The Federal Stocks belonging to the Exchange, it will be seen, are to be sold by Mr. Draper, on Wednesday, $68,000 in amount.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 10, 1852.

JAMES G. KING, Esq., *Mortgagee in possession of the Merchants' Exchange*:

DEAR SIR. By authority and at the request of the Trustees of the Merchants' Exchange Company, I have to ask of you, in view of the interest of all parties concerned, to postpone the sale of this property, which is advertised to be sold on the 16th inst., under decree of Court. You have been made acquainted with the plan and proposals, as published, of the Board of Trustees for a loan of $350,000, with the avails of which to pay off the debts of the Company. It is believed if this loan can be made, that all parties and interests connected with the Company, (as well creditors as stockholders and bondholders not protected), must necessarily, and do now, in fact, favor this plan for finally terminating the difficulties that have long retarded the prosperity of the Company. I will not say that there is a confident hope of borrowing this sum of $350,000, but I think I am warranted in saying there is a reasonable expectation that, if a delay be granted until the middle of April, the loan may be obtained.

The feeling of excitement and opposition, consequent upon the late legal proceedings, is fast wearing away: the money market is becoming more favorable; and besides Mr. Halsted, Mr. Knapp and myself, have had the subject of this loan before the House by the day's pause, and we are induced to hope for a favorable result. We propose to borrow only $500,000 or $600,000 at London, relying upon obtaining the remainder here. Under these circumstances, for the benefit of all interests and without there being a possibility that the interest of the creditors, protected by the decree, can be injured, or hazarded by the delay, we ask that the sale of the property may be postponed until the middle of April. I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES D. P. OGDEN.

NEW-YORK, March 13, 1852.

JAMES DEPEYSTER OGDEN, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your letter of 10th inst., requesting me to postpone the sale of the Merchants' Exchange from the 16th inst to the middle of April, I beg to state that I do not feel warranted in so doing.

I remain, Dear Sir, respectfully yours,

JAMES G. KING, Mortgagee, &c.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, March 12.

The sales of COTTON to-day reached 7,000 bales, at yesterday's decline—strict Middling being still at 7¼@7¾c. The week's business has been 40 000 bales. The *Ariel*'s news was not received till this afternoon, and its effects will not be developed till to-morrow. The receipts at all the Southern ports are 269,000 bales ahead of the same period last year. Mess PORK is firm at $17.

CHARLESTON, Friday, March 12.

COTTON is active—the day's sales have been 2,900 bales, at 6¼@8 5-16c. Prices are full.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, March 13.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 27,000 bales, at 6¼@8¼c. Business has been lively, at full prices, though without any quotable advance.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times*

SATURDAY, March 13—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are scarce and wanted. The day's sales add up only 50 bbls. Pots at $5@$5 06½, and Pearls at 5 ₱ 100 lbs. The inspected stock does not exceed 671 casks of both kinds.

COTTON—Is in good demand at firm prices. The steamer's news has had no positive influence upon the trade, beyond the stimulation of inquiries. The transactions amount to 3,000 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands evince greater buoyancy, with a decided upward tendency. The domestic demand is brisk for the medium and finer qualities, and there is more export inquiry for the lower grades at quotations. The railway deliveries are limited and our effective stock reduced. The day's sales are 15,000 bbls. ordinary to straight State and good common Ohio at $4 68@$4 81½; mixed to fair Indiana and Michigan, choice State and favorite round hoop Ohio at $4 81½@$5 06½; fancy Genesee, Michigan and Ohio at $5 06½@$5 31½; extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 31½@$5 62½, and extra Genesee at $5 31½@$6 ₱ bbl. Canadian is sparingly offered, at $4 62½@$4 75 in bond—the latter rate being now generally required by factors. Southern seems buoyant and uniform, with an animated local and shipping inquiry, and sales for the day of 2,500 bbls. mixed to favorite ordinary Alexandria, Baltimore, Fredericksburg Country, Georgetown, and Petersburg City, at $4 62½@$4 81½—with some fancy do. &c., at $4 81½@$5 ₱ bbl. Rye flour is firmer and more sought after—the sales including 200 bbls. fine at $3 62½, and superfine at $3 81½@$3 87½. Corn Meal is without essential variation, the business comprising 150 bbls. State and Jersey at $3 37½, with a few Brandywine at $3 56½.

GRAIN—Wheat is held above purchasers' limits, and there is little doing in consequence, though there exists a pretty fair milling demand and inquiry. Western prices range from $1 12@$1 15 for white Genesee; $1 09@1 10 for Canadian and Ohio, and $1 06@1 08 for Michigan, ₱ bushel. Rye is plenty and cheaper, with sales of 3,000 bushels for future delivery, at 73c. ₱ bushel. Barley remains inanimate on account of its scarceness. Factors ask 77c.@80c. for two-rowed ₱ bushel. Oats have still further improved and are now worth 41c.@43c. for Western; 43c @46c. for River and 46c @48c. for Canal. The latter description is quite rare here. Corn exhibits increased animation at enhanced quotations, the transactions comprising 21,000 bushels mixed Southern at 63c.; white do. at 64c.@64½c., and yellow do. at 65c.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in limited stock at improving rates, though this day's, which reach 400 bbls., have elicited no additional change. We quote clear Mess at $17., new Mess at $15 50@$15 75; old Mess at $16 12½; new Prime at $14 75 and old Prime at $14 12½@$14 25. Pickled Meats are steady and salable at 7@7½c. for Shoulders, and 9@9½c for Hams. Lard is in more request at better prices, the sales including 900 bbls. at 9@9½c. ₱ lb. Beef is less plentiful and a shade dearer, with sales of 400 bbls Prime at $5 25@$5 50, and Mess at $9 25@$12 50; besides which there have been 1 000 tierces prime Mess taken at $18—an advance. Beef cattle are moderately offered in, at $15 50@$16 ₱ 320 lb. Butter is rapidly increasing in value; Ohio cannot now be procured under 20@22c., and Western dairy below 23@26c. ₱ lb. Cheese sells pretty quickly at 6½@7½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has again advanced, and Prison now commands 21@21½c., cash, to 21½c., short time, at which figures 300 bbls. were disposed of during the day.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship United States, from Chagres, via Kingston—Messrs. A. W. Hearne, J. W. Heathcock, W. Seymour, J. Williams, C. W. Swift, J. W. McAudler, E. Lewis, E. R. Foster, M. Patten, J. W. Brown, J. W. Bruce, J. Ames, W. J. Godfrey, A. S. Francis, J. W. Stuart, M. Mason, E. S. Cross, C. Jenkins, M. Wiggins, M. Gaston, A. Buckley, A. P. Storm, S. Chrisholm, Mrs. Osgood, G. C. Goodhall, J. Thorne, Wm. Thorne, C. T. Thorne, M. Smith, M. F. Goodhall, J. Greenwood, E. Ellis, J. Antiristle, J. McComb, J. Campbell, J. C. Pratt, S. Rodgers, S. Reid, J. Lang, J. Potter, J. Rice, J. Hansen, J. Kingsby, C. B. Rood, J. Weston, E. A. Coffin, T. Hooper, T. L. Redmond, J. Walter, J. Brown, T. Jerdon, C. Keefe, D. Sprague, W. Chandler, P. Redmond, E. Loeingwood, P. Paterson, J. C. Stone, D. Wicks, P. Sullivan, T. A. Degraw, J. Delevan, J. Delevan, J. Newman, P. Wicks, L. S. Hiscock, E. H. Michaels, J. Smith, S. Casserly, L. Rushton, E. Case, G. H. McDonald, T. A. Seaton, W. Kendall, W. Ames, S. Quinn, G. W. Tout, T. Bell, E. Bell, A. Bell, F. Kaler, A. Richard, J. Scudder, B. F. Granger, H. Cohen, A. Gore, W. McFarlane, W. Loveland, A. Brown, H. M. Gardiner, H. Moon, J. S. Little, P. Earne, A. G. Cunningham, A. Heritage, M. Fahey, Peter O'Brien, B. Baker, S. Haskins, H. Burling, E. Green, J. Wilson, S. Bartfield, J. Falconer, E. Falconer, J. Bigler, J. Falkner, J. Campbell, J. Woolfe, C. Grossman, J. A. Postron, J. Penberthy, A. Collins, G. Geodhall, J. B. Lake, W. Reese, J. Campbell, S. Marsh, A. Black, S. Snyder, A. Phelps, T. Pierce, M. Cave, P. Dougherty, L. Eaton, S. G. Dougherty, W. May, G. Mily, W. Smith, J. McKee, J. L. Breese, G. M. Smith, R. Bogle, C. A. Thomas, W. Carr, H. Carr, F. S. Williams, H. Darby, J. Wright, W. G. Endman, J. Johnson, H. Jones, W. Perkins, C. Whitford, J. Trustwick, J. De Gray, S. Ellis, C. A. Brown, G. K. Wilson, R. Goldsworthy, J. Ewen, W. S. White, W. C. Howard, L. Hadsman, L. L. Davis, W. Hull, H. Barnhardt, H. W. Chaffy, J. Wells, S. M. Lewis, J. Washington, S. Worcett, R. Robinson, S. M. Bartlett, D. Coon, D. S. Mackie, W. P. Brown, J. Pippin, J. A. Post, F. Miller, L. Ackerman, J. Post, J. Bradshaw, W. N. Bentin, J. M. Collins, P. H. Alder, R. Purchy, P. Baker, W. C. Platt, S. F. Riley, O. B. Gilman, W. H. Jackson, G. Williams, P. Snowcller, J. H. Smith, W. Burns.

In Packet-ship Sir Robert Peel, from London and Portsmouth—Mr. T. Monderson, F. Snelwart, Miss Snelwart, Miss E. Woodhams, Mr. Liles, John Hall, lady and 7 children, W. Chertes, W. Avis and lady, L. Barelas, N. C. Weale, F. Levitt, and 178 in the steerage. All well.

In ship James Drake from Calcutta.—Mrs. Gore.

In brig Osceola, from Tenerife—John Gustina.

In ship Excelsior, from Liverpool—Capt. Wm. Williamson and lady, and 414 in the steerage; 1 birth.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC... THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises..... 6 15|Sets..... 6 05|MOON—Rises... 1 32m

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 12 55m|Gov. Island....1 45m|Hell Gate.. 3 16m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....MARCH 13-14, 1852

Cleared.

Steamer Roanoke, Parrish, Richmond and Petersburg, Dean & Thornton.

Steamer Florida, Lyon, Savannah, S. L. Mitchell.

Steamer Union, Adams, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer Kennebec, Seymour, Philadelphia, M. Sanford.

Ship Panama, Langsten, Buenos Ayres, W. W. De Forest & Co.

Ship Guy Mannering, Freeman, Liverpool, Taylor & Merrill.

Ship Ino, Smith, San Francisco, Sifkin & Ironsides.

Bark Gem, Lawler, West Coast Africa, B. & R. Mumford.

Bark Henicon, Adams, Havana, E. W. Trundy.

Bark A. H. Kimball, Sleeper, New-Orleans, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Barbara, (Br) Strickland, Panama, Funcke & Meinke.

Bark Copernicus, (Ham) Reloffs, Hamburg, Schmidt & Balchen.

Brig Jorgen, (Dan.) Beck, Riga, Beck & Reinhardt.

Brig Helen Maria, Pierce, Paguayra and Porte Cabello, G. Whittaker.

Schr. B. Douglass, Taylor, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Schr. Anna, Williams, Petersburg, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. E. H. Nash, White, Jacksonville, Brett, Vose & Co.

Schr. Copy, Doggett, New-Haven, Dunham & Dimon.

Schr. Israel, Delano, St. Marks, Church & Ladd.

Schr. Rebecca, Waylam, Petersburg, J. Hunter & Co.

Schr. Ann Flowers, Beaux, Boston, S. W. Lewis

Schr. Uncle John, Baldwin, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Schr. Gunpowder, Brid, Philadelphia, J. Hand..

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Dyer, Saracoa, Beekman & Snow.

Schr. Plymouth Rock, Lacy, Boston, Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Francis, Robinson, Newbern, N. C., master.

Schr. Lydia, (Br.) McDonald, Halifax, Arthur Leary.

Schr. Phantom, Brown, Savannah, L. S. Mitchell.

Schr. Nasmer, Edmonds, Ponce, M. M. Freeman.

Schr. Stewart Campbell, (Br.) Bryan, Halifax, Jas. Hunter & Co.

Schr. Melvina, Leavitt, Mayaguez, J. Venatina & Co.

Schr. Louisa, Stephens, Baltimore, J. Hand.

Schr. Del Norte, Stimson, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Schr. Volant, Osborn, Alexandria, Mott Bedell.

Schr. Fairfax, Penfield, Alexandria, D. C., Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Sloop Antecedent, Card, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Barge Orb, Briggs, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Propellor Cayuga, Wilson, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Propeller Ontario, Chase, Boston, Mailler & Lord.

Arrived.

Steamship Southerner, Foster, Charleston, cotton to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Propeller City of Norfolk, Post, Richmond, via City Point and Norfolk, 31 hs., mdse. and pass. to Mailler & Lord.

Ship Prentice, (of Beverly,) Woodbury, Vigo, Spain, 30 ds., in ballast to J. W. Elwell & Co. For the last 20 days has had continued head winds.

Ship Drake, Gore, Calcutta, 110 ds., salpetre, &c., to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Feb. 27, Francis Penrose, seaman, a native of Waterford, Ireland, died at sea.

Packet ship Hendrik Hudson, Pratt, London and Portsmouth, mdse. and pass. to Grinnell, Morgan & Wiley.

Packet ship S. M. Fox, Ainsworth, Havre 33 days, mdse. and pass. to M. Livingston.

Packet ship Excelsior, Crocker, Liverpool, Feb. 10, mdse. and pass. to S. Thompson & Nephews.

Ship Palmyra, (of Boston,) Crowell, Callao, 125 days, guano to S. W. Lisley.

Ship Meta, (Brem) De Harele, London, 59 days, ballast to Oelrichs & Co.

Ship Excelsior, Crocker, Liverpool Feb. 10, with mdse. and passengers to S. Thompson & Nephew.

Packet ship Sir Robert Peel, Chadwick, London and Portsmouth, Feb. 11, mdse. and pass. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. March 5, while close reefing the maintop sail, lost overboard Edward Swain, of Somerset County, Me., and Samuel Cane, of Boston. It blowing very heavy at the time, and being very dark, could afford them no assistance. Has had heavy weather during the passage—had a pilot on board 5 days.

Ship Humphrey Parrington, (of Bath,) Prince, Liverpool, 52 days, mdse. to master.

Ship Josephine, (new, of Salem,) Jamieson, Portsmouth, N. H., 3 days, in ballast to J. M. Smith & Son.

Packet ship Garrick, Gordmasson, Liverpool, Jan. 28, and Cape Clear, Feb. 17, with mdse. and 798 pass. to Spofford, Tileston & Co. The had experienced heavy Westerly gales the whole passage—had a pilot on board 3 days.

Packet ship Columbia, Bryer, Liverpool, Feb. 11, mdse. and pass. to C. H. Marshall & Co. Feb 24, George Farley, a seaman, fell overboard. The quarter-boat with four men were sent to his rescue, but without effect. The C. damaged her rudder during a heavy gale.

Bark Peter Demill, Hoey, Savannah, 6 days, cotton and rice to Demill & Co. Sid in co. with brig Phalura, Thatcher, for New-York.

Bark Rhodes, McNair, Savannah, 6 days, mdse. to Demill & Co.

Bark Cassiterides, (Br) Lakey, Shanghai, 122 days, and 42 from St. Helena, mdse. to Wolcott & Westray.

Bark Carnolan, (Brem.) Wulf, Newcastle, 36 days, coal for Manhattan Gas Co.

Bark Royal Sovereign, Durell, Callao, 114 ds., guano to W. Wiley.

Bark Exact, Stevens, Savannah 7 ds., cotton, &c. to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Brig Topaz, Brookfield, Newbern, N. C., 5 days, mdse. to S. L. Mitchell.

Brig Prudence, (of Surry,) Hopkins, Darien, 12 days, lumber to J. Green.

Brig Kolian, Jordan, Oporto Feb. 5, wine to master. Feb. 10, H Evaristo Carnalha, native of Oporto, fell from the maintop-mast, and was killed.

Brig Emil, (Swe) Eaken, Leghorn, 50 days, mdse. to H. Young.

Brig Marshal Ney, (of Warren,) Sillia, Nuevitas, Feb. 22, mdse to J. W. Ewell.

Brig George E. Prescott, (of Camden,) Gilkey, Savannah, 6 days mdse. to master.

Brig Walhoadm, Dunscomb, Inagua, 10 days, salt to Jas. M. Smith & Son.

Brig Oneoia, (of New-Bedford) Baker, Tenerife, 30 ds. mdse. to W. De Forest, vessel to master. Experienced heavy weather on the outward passage. Dec 24, in a hurricane, lost all sails, and sustained other damage.

Brig Matamoras, Wass Trinidad de Cuba, 17 days, mdse. to Chasterlain & Ponvert. Sid in co. with brig Oneco, Stevens, for Boston.

Brig Philura, Thatcher, Savannah, 7 days, cotton to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Brig Sam M. Young, of Wiscasset, Otis, Trinidad de Cuba, 14 ds., with 350 hhds. Molasses to Aguire & Galway. Vessel to master.

Brig Gov. Broughton, (of Portland,) York, Matanzas, 10 ds., mdse. to J. J. Taylor & Co.

Schr Siam, Durham, Cardenas, 11 ds., sugar to master. Vessels left before reported.

Schr. Wm. Gregory, (of Rockland,) Parkhard, Maracaibo 18 ds., coffee, fustic, &c. to R. W. Trandy.

Schr. Odd Fellow, Howes, Provincetown, 4 ds., mackerel to master.

Schr. Rio, Lane, Washington, N. C., 5 days, mdse. to Bateman & Rudderow.

Schr. Washington, Gaskell, Washington, N. C., 5 days, mdse. to Bateman & Rudderow.

Schr J. B. Bleecker, Smith, Washington, N. C., 5 days, mdse to Bateman & Rudderow.

Schr. Medad Platt, Curls, Newbern, N. C., 5 days, mdse. to Medad Platt.

Schr. Frances A. Godwin, ——, Edenton, N. C., 5 days, mdse. to Bateman & Rudderow.

Schr. Secretary Marcy, Gautier, Washington, N. C., 4 ds., mdse. to Bateman & Rudderow.

Schr. A. J. De Bossett, Brewster, Wilmington, N. C., 5 days mdse. to Dellner & Potter.

Schr Star, Witham, Rockland, 5 days, lime.

Schr. Bolivar, Mooney, Rockland, 3 days, lime.

Schr. Gen. Case, Miller, Rockland, 5 days, lime.

Schr Silas Wright, Johnson, Rockland, 3 days lime.

Schr. Oneida, Loper, Virginia, 3 days, wood

Schr. Gen. Scott, Carman, Philadelphia 2 days, coal.

Schr. Jabez L. White, Corson, Philadelphia, coal.

Schr. Rebecca Clyde, Williams, Virginia, 4 days, oysters.

Schr. Lavinia Jane, Ketchum, Virginia, 2 days, oysters.

Schr Buena Vista, Rackett, New-Bedford, 2 days, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Firm, Hinckley, Philadelphia, 2 days, coal.

Schr. Anna Sowers, Sowers, 2 days, Philadelphia, coal.

Schr. Henry Lee, Erickson, Middleton, N. C., 5 days, corn to R. M. Blackwell & Co.

Schr. Harriet Louisa, Jones, Philadelphia, days, coal

Schr. James Hand, Weaver, Philadelphia, 2 days, coal.

Schr. Julia Eleva, Seaman, Philadelphia, 2 days, coal.

Schr. Charles Putnam, Lockwood, Philadelphia, 2 days, coal.

Schr. Catharine H. Bacon, Cramner, Philadelphia, 2 days, coal.

Schr Four Sisters, Steelman, Philadelphia, 2 days, coal.

Schr Clara C Budd Budd, Philadelphia, 2 days, coal.

Schr. John C Wells, Rackett, Greenport, 2 days, oil.

Schr Plato. Hammond, Baltimore, 5 days, mdse. to Mailler & Lord.

Schr. Washington, Murch, Alexandria, 6 days, flour to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Schr. Lewis A. Edwards, Ward, Norfolk, 3 days, lumber to Navy Yard.

Schr. Dolphin, Lord, Georgetown, S. C., 5 days, mdse. to Brown & De Rossett.

Schr. New-York, Nelson, Richmond, 4 days, mdse. to E. H. Peterson.

Schr. Azof, (of Provincetown,) Gallagher, Ponce, P. R., 13 days, mdse. to P. Harmony's Nephews.

Schr. Sterling, Chase, Yarmouth, 4 ds. mackerel.

WIND—At sunrise, N.E.; meridian, E.N.E.; sunset, N. E. and fresh, with rain.

Below.

Ship Robert Kelly, Basters, from Mobile

Brig Edward Lynn, (of Portland,) from Porto Rico, with sugar and molasses. Also, 1 ship, 1 bark and 2 brigs.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, March 12—Arr. ships Cora Ann, Liverpool; schr. Mohawk and bark Lucy Elizabeth, Boston. 13th—Arr. barks Avola, Boston; Delaware, Providence; brig Athens, Havie; schrs. North Carolina, Salem; D. Smith, Philadelphia

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted,*) at the office No 118 NASSAU-STREET, *between Beekman and Ann*, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies; THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the *Daily Times*.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.
Payment in all cases must be made in advance.
RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

VOL. I.....NO. 154 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company**—Office No. 66 Beaver-st.—CAPITAL STOCK $200,000—SHARES, $100 EACH.—The Books of Subscription for Stock in this Company are now opened at their Office, where parties desirous of becoming interested, may procure Stock, Pamphlets of Organization, and By-Laws, and any information relative to the objects and prospects of the Company. This enterprise commends itself to the confidence of capitalists, the Company having in possession one of the most valuable mines in California, located on Wood's Creek, near the city of Sonora, Tuolumne County, and having nearly complete an engine and stamp work of the largest class, which will be shipped by a clipper vessel, at an early day. It is the purpose of the Trustees to prosecute the work with vigor, and a view to profit from the *business* of mining. It is deemed unnecessary to enter into a calculation o probable profits, it having been satisfactorily ascertained that Companies already in operation with good machinery have been eminently successful.

The machinery now being made for this Company, is under the immediate supervision of R. S. KING Esq, the builder of the "Gold Hill Quartz Mining Company's—(known as Peck's)—Mill," which has produced such astonishing results, and will be twice the size of that establishment. The employees in all responsible positions will be shareholders, and selected with special regard to ability and integrity, and required to give bonds with sureties in such sums as will be deemed sufficient to guard the interests of Shareholders. Persons residing out of the city may obtain Stocks, Pamphlets, or any information, by addressing the Treasurer, post-paid, by mail. D. W. INGERSOLL, President.
THOS. E. HASTINGS, Treasurer. 27f-tf

☞ **Removal.**—BENEDICT, HALL & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Boots, Shoes and Findings have Removed to No. 21 Park Row, on the site of the old Park Theatre, opposite the Astor House, New-York. 26f-1m

☞ **California Gold Mining Stock.**—The subscriber offers for sale 100 shares of $200 each in the UNION QUARTZ MOUNTAIN MINING COMPANY.

This Company is incorporated under the laws of California with a Capital of $200,000. The Mine is situated on Wolf Creek, between Angel's Valley and the Stanislaus River, and is considered one of the best in that far-famed Quartz region. Machinery of the most approved kind, capable of crushing from 40 to 50 tons of ore per day, has been completed at the works of Messrs Rodman & Co., West-st., in this City, under the direction of a skilful engineer, who had the advantage of examining the different mills erected in California, and ascertaining what improvements were required. This machinery was shipped on San Francisco by the clipper ship *Eclipse*, the first week in January inst. The mill will be in operation about the middle of June next.

The value of the Quartz Mine has been tested for several months past, with a small mill, crushing two tons per day, the proceeds from which have fully proved the richness of the ore. A quantity of the rock has also been smelted by Mr Warwick, of this City, (in Jones-st.) and various assays have been made by Dr Chilton, in order to show the amount of gold which can be extracted from it by the application of scientific means. These certified statements are submitted to the consideration of obtaining reliable information with regard to this source of future wealth in California.

The dividends on the stock now offered for sale will be at least 50 per cent, annually, and may reasonably be calculated upon as much greater when the process of separating the gold by machinery is perfected, which, the parties now well known that scarce y one-fourth of the precious metal is extracted by the best modes at present used in California.

To save unnecessary trouble, the stock will not be disposed of for less than par. The Company have no debt of any kind. Ref-rence is made to the following gentlemen who are either acquainted with their reputation and value of the Union Mountain Mine, or with the character of the Trustees and Officers of the Company.

IN CALIFORNIA.
Hon. T. Butler King Collector of San Francisco.
Capt. Sir He ry Vere Huntley, R. N., Agent for the Anglo-California Mining Company, San Francisco.
Hon. James Walsh, Senator from Nevada County, Grass Valley.

IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK
Dr R. T. Hurdart, No. 86 West 15th-st.
Gen C. W. Sandford, No. 110 Chambers-st.
J. C. Butler, Esq., at Sandt, Perris, No. 3 Front-st.
Pamphlets containing general information touching the Company, their charter and the laws of California on the subject of incorporated associations can be had at the office of RICHARD OAKLEY, No. 51 William-st., where also, a number of quartz specimens from the mine are left for examination. Pamphlets will be forwarded by mail 1 to any address, if applied for exclusive, by letter, postpaid.
WM. S. McMURTRY M.D., President U. Q. M. Co.

☞ **Prof. Benjamin Silliman, Jr.**, will deliver Four Lectures on Chemistry, entitled "Gentlemen's—Air, Water, Earth and Fire—at Abbott's Collegiate Institute for Young Ladies, Upper Union Park, on the EVENINGS of March 17, 19, 22 and 24. m16-2t*

☞ **Lectures at Abbott's Collegiate Institution** FOR YOUNG LADIES, Spingler Institute Union Park.—Prof ARNOLD GUYOT, of Princeton College, will deliver a course of four Lectures on the six days work of Creation, designed to show the harmony of Science and Revelation. Commencing on FRIDAY EVENING, March 5, at 7½ o'clock, and continued on MONDAY, the 8th, TUESDAY, the 9th and FRIDAY, the 12th. Tickets for each lecture, 50 cents. Prof. BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, LL.D., of Yale Coll ge, will deliver a course of lectures on Geology, commencing early following, on the 15th, 16th, 22d, 23d, 29th and 30th of March. m2 3,4 5 8,9,12,15,16,22,23,29,30

☞ **Temperance.**—A grand Temperance demonstration will be given on THURSDAY EVENING, 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the Universalist Church, Orchard-st., near Broome. Rev. H. W. BEECHER will preside and the celebrated Mr. B. will repeat his Answer to the objections recently made against the Maine Law. Tickets 12½ cents,—to be had at Mr. Asa Parker's, No 240 Broome-st., S. G. Macomber's, No 239 Grand-st., near Bowery, and and at the door.

☞ **Psychology or Mental Alchemy**—Professor OWEN ahead of Professors of Magic and Alchemy; one of the former (Miona Alberti) brought under the entire control of the operator, and the practice of holding "coins" or even the thumbs, (unless to the envy of the nose,) was denounced to be useless last evening, at Chinese Buildings, No 539 Broadway. Go soon TO-NIGHT. Admittance 25 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.

"We do not pretend to understand the occult sciences, by terms called "Psychology," "Biology," "Pathetism," and many other hard names; but there is manifestly some truth at the bottom of them, and we wish those who possess the time would endeavor to find it out. Prof. OWEN comes to us well recommended, and we trust his lectures will attract and reward attention."—*N. Y. Tribune.* m16-1t*

☞ **Attention Californians!**—A grand mass meeting to be held EVERY DAY at No 87 Nassau-st. in order to get supplied with FRANKS AROMATIC SODA previous to starting for the gold regions. The article is now considered indispensable, being a most pleasant beverage and a sure regulator of the system. Let every man be in time, and secure their allowance. 216 tumblers, $2. Sign of Aromatic Soda Company, J. H. BEARDSLEY, Agent. m14-1meod*

☞ **Williamsburg Lyceum**—Rev. JOHN PEIRPONT will deliver a recond lecture before this institution at Central Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"Improvement." m16-3t*

☞ **Peoples Lectures**—The next lecture of the course will be given by Rev THEODORE PARKER, of Boston, in the Tabernacle, on TUESDAY EVENING, 16th inst—Subject, "The true and false ideas of a Gentleman." Tickets 12½ c. to be had at No. 131 Nassau-st and at the door. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; lecture commences at 7½. m13 3t

☞ **French Language.**—Prof. J. P. EDWARDS respectfully recommends the Public to read the following extract of a letter of Rev EDWARD N. KIRK.

BOSTON Sept. 6 1843.

"Prof EDWARDS's system of instruction in the French Language, is the most rapid and solid in its progress and results." EDWARD N. KIRK.

The Professor's circulars, containing forty-five letters on his system, are to be had at the following bookstores: E. FRENCH, No 135 Nassau-st., THOMAS CROWEN, No. 389 Broadway, and at the Professor's residence. Private classes at home and abroad. m13-3t*

☞ **Mechanical Drawings**—J. H. BAILEY, Mechanical Draughtsman, in every kind of Perspective, agent for the sale of Inventions, Patent Rights, Machinery, &c. Office, Tiven row, at the junction of Centre and Chatham sts., opposite the City Hall. m13-2t*

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **The Mint**—It can truly be said that the SECOND KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION is a mint for the poor and industrious, for there is not a man that cannot save three dollars a month, and, by investing this amount in this association, you will in a few years have $300 in cash, when you have paid in that time about $230. It seems impossible to make this amount of profit in so short a time but we would invite all who wish to understand the practical working of this association to attend their meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, 16th inst., at 7½ o'clock at Knickerbocker Hall, corner of 23d-st. and 9th-av, and the freest discussion is invited from all. The books for the subscription of shares are now filling up rapidly, and we would advise all who wish to join to call at the office and secure the shares.
JAMES R. DEL VECCHIO, President.
ANSON WILLIS, Vice-President.

TRUSTEES.

John A Gun,	A. A Valentine,	Emile Baxter,
W. H Grenelle,	Harrison Jones,	George Ross,
Henr. Johnson,	John W Miller,	J W Orden,
	EDWARD J MADDEN, Secretary.	

Office, No 168 9th-av.
m12 4t

☞ **Williamsburg City Building Association,** will hold another special meeting at Central Hall, corner of South 1st and Fifth-sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, March 16, at 7½ P M. Addresses may be expected. Books will there be open for subscriptions. Entrance fee $1; monthly dues $1. Estimate value of one Share $800. Gone one and all! Gentlemen are invited to attend. Articles of Association, Prospectuses, can be had at the Secretary's office, No. 146 South 6th-st. WILLIAM H. BUTLER, President.
W. L. GILROY, Vice President.
P. C. BERRY, Secretary. m12-4t

☞ **Popular Savings Bank**—A public meeting for the purpose of admitting members to the WAVERLEY BUILDING ASSOCIATION, will be held in the New Union Hall, at the junction of Greenwich and 7th-avs., on TUESDAY EVENING March 16, at 7½ o'clock. A dresses will be made by several able Speakers, explaining the objects of the Association, and the advantages proposed to its members. Admittance free. The Office of the Association is at No 143 8th-av., and is open at all hours of the day and evening, and where subscribers can at any time, sign the articles, and pay the entrance fee, which, for the present is only $1. Subscriptions received, and every information given, by the secretary, at No. 79 Wall-st., office of *Courier and Enquirer*.
N. B. MOUNTFORT, President.
JOHN GREGORY, Vice-President.
JAMES W. HALE, Secretary. m12-4t

☞ **Mount Vernon Building Association No. 2.** A meeting of the above Association will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING March 17, in Convention Hall, Wooster street near Bleecker, at seven o'clock. All interested in escaping from the heavy rents under which they are now laboring are invited to be present.
ASA. J. FOST, President.
CORB'S A. COOPER, Secretary. m13-3t*

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **The Clinton Accumulating FUND ASSOCIATION OF BROOKLYN** will hold a public meeting at the room of the Academy, No 161 Atlantic-st., four doors below Clinton-st., Brooklyn, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 18. The principles and objects, as well as advantages of this Association will be explained at the meeting. It is believed that the inducements to persons to become shareholders in this Institution are equal, if not superior, to any Association of the kind which has been formed in this country. The entrance fee is $2 per share; monthly dues, $3; and ultimate value of unredeemed shares, $800. This Institution combines the advantages of a Savings Bank with those of Building Associations. Shareholders choosing to pay their monthly dues six months or more in advance, will receive 7 per cent. interest thereon. Persons desirous of becoming members can do so at this meeting, or by leaving their names with the Secretary, or any of the following officers:
C. HANDLER STARR, President, No. 8 Cedar-st., N.Y.
A. COOKE HULL, Vice President, No. 76 State-st., Brooklyn.
JAMES A. COWING, Secretary, No. 64 Broadway, N.Y., and No. 90 State-st., Brooklyn.
A. CORNWALL, Attorney, No. 195 Broadway, N.Y., and No. 39 Sidney-place, Brooklyn.

TRUSTEES:

Chandler Starr,	A Cooke Hull,	B. M. Sherman,
C. J Stedman,	G A. Jarvis,	Pope Catlin,
Ransom E. Wood,	M. D. Thomas,	John D. Cocks,
D. Chauncey,	Warren Hastings,	Charles P Baldwin,
Wm. W Rose,	James Robinson,	T J Bayard,
Lynds L. Jones,	A. W. Johnson,	Charles Stanton.

m16-3t*

☞ **Phœnix Building Association**—Incorporated Feb 25th, 1852. Entrance fee $2. Monthly dues $3. Shares $400. All that is required at present to join is $2. Interest of 6 per cent allowed for dues paid in advance.—THE PHŒNIX is in a prosperous condition, and possesses all the important and liberal features that are required to render it an easy, safe, and profitable Institution. It affords a poor man an opportunity of building or purchasing a house of his own selection, while, as a medium for "Small Savings," it suggests a more profitable mode of investment than any that has heretofore existed. The Officers of this Association are selected from men who are well known to be competent and trustworthy, and entitled to the full est confidence.
WILSON SMALL, President, No. 94 Ludlow-st.
AMOS WILLETS, Vice President, No. 276 Pearl-st.
A. R. HETFIELD, Secy, Chambers Hall, No 65 Chatham-st.

TRUSTEES

Warren Chapman,	Geo W. Dawson,	Peter J. Powles,
Robert M. Dewitt,	James Cuthell,	Edward J Small,
Andrew Hume,	Joseph Nesbitt,	Geo. A. Barney.
Q. McAdam, Attorney, No. 62 Wall-street.		

JACOB L. FENN, Surveyor.
Books for Subscription are open daily at the Secretary's Office, No 65 Chatham-st. Prospectuses and By-Laws, and full information can also be obtained, gratuitously, at the Office. m16 1t

☞ **Seventy-five Shares more disposed of and** THE BOOKS OF THE FRANKLIN BUILDING ASSOCIATION WILL BE CLOSED—Join at once, as the entrance fee is increased to but four dollars, and after the next regular meeting, it will positively be still further increased. All who enroll themselves now as members share in all the profits, which have been very large, already realized, the same as the first members. A public meeting will be held on WEDNESDAY NIGHT, at Washington Hall, corner of Bowery and Hester st., (entrance in Hester st. a few doors from the Bowery.) Explanatory addresses will be made, and a free discussion relative to Building Associations invited. SAM'L. F. BAKTOL, President.
WINCHESTER P. MOODY, Vice Pres., No 141 Bowery.
C. Z. POND, Secretary, office No. 15 Spruce-st.

TRUSTEES

William Simpson, 161 Bowery	Joseph Nesbit, 108 Fulton-st	
W. H. Hyatt, 130 Bowery.	P. W. Wilder, 117 Prince st.	
E. C. Robinson, 159 Bowery.	E. N. Grossman, 59 Ann-st.	
Jas L. Smith, 15 Spruce-st.		m16 2t

☞ **The Last Chance!**—ONLY 30 SHARES REmaining—The EMPIRE BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION have met with unexampled success having only 30 shares at present remaining unsold, and being desirous of closing their books immediately, would invite those who wish to make a safe and profitable investment to call at the office of the Association, No 173 Spring-st., and subscribe without delay.
JOSEPH K. TAYLOR, President.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, Vice President.
STEVENS & HOWE, Attorneys.
JOHN BOYD, Surveyor.

TRUSTEES

Joseph Foxie,	J. R. Del Vecchio,	John B. Acker,
George H. Purser,	Wm Sinclair,	M. M. Van Dyke,
Sylvanus Cadwell,	Wm. Blackstone,	C. S. Merrill,
George Boyd,	Wm. H. Imbert,	C. H. De Latamer,
Wm. H. Grenelle,	Joseph Britton.	

J. W. FELL, Secretary, No. 173 Spring-st. m16 2t

☞ **A Special Meeting of the HAMILTON** BUILDING ASSOCIATION will be held at 7½ o'clock on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, March 17 in their meeting room, corner of Fulton and Tillary sts., Brooklyn, when DANIEL P. BARNARD, Esq., and others will address the meeting in vindication of this and kindred Associations, showing the fallacy of certain attacks recently made upon them. Subscriptions for new shares will be received at the meeting, or at the office of the Secretary, No. 215 Sidney-st., Brooklyn. Books of the Standing Committee. Entrance fee, $1. Monthly dues, $2 50. Ultimate value of shares, $600.
RICHARD J. RICHARDS, President.
THOMAS F. LESLIE, Secretary. m16 1t*

☞ **Fulton Mechanics' and Workingmen's BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION**—The First Monthly Meeting for the payment of dues, will be held at Chatham Hall, No. 5 Chatham Square, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 18, at 7½ o'clock, when the object and superior advantages of this Association, over all others, will be explained. Come early and subscribe, as the shares are rapidly taken up, 300 being subscribed for at the first meeting. To those who desire to invest money profitably, and to all persons of small means who labor for a living, this Association presents unequalled advantages. Interest at the rate of 7 per cent. is allowed on monthly dues, or over, when paid in advance, or in case of withdrawal from the Association. This is an entire new feature in Building Associations. Entrance fee $0 cts. per share, monthly dues, $2 50, par value of shares, $600, number of original shares limited to 800. Ladies may call for the purpose of receiving their Pass Books and signing the Constitution, at the office of WILLIAM WEED, Vice-President, during the day, on Wednesday, 17th inst. Subscriptions will be received by the following officers:
SAMUEL SOUTHERDEN, President.
WILLIAM WEED, Vice President, 86 Bowery.
ISAAC AMERMAN, Jr., Secty., 65 Third-av.

TRUSTEES

Geo H Walker, No 61 Elizabeth st., cor. of Hester-st.		
Isaac L. Devoe, No 40 Eldridge-st		
D W Whitney, No 27 College-place.		
H McCollum, No 40 Eldridge st		
Foster B Williams, No 145 Hester-st.		
Tobias V. Mumford, No 29 Norfolk-st.		
Nathaniel Merpeth, No 185 Fifth st.		

Ladies can subscribe to any number of shares by leaving their names with any of the above officers. m15 4t

☞ **The Eighteenth Ward in the Field**—The ROSE HILL BUILDING and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION will hold a special meeting on THURSDAY, March 18, at Union Hall, corner of 3d-av and 22d-st., at 7½ P M., for the purpose of receiving subscriptions from persons wishing to become members of the Association. Able speakers will be in attendance to explain the principles, laws and working of the Association. A few shares remain undisposed of. The resident ats of the Ward are invited to attend. He on hand—recollect it is the early bird that catches the worm.
JAMES H. SUYDAM, President, No. 115 East 24th-st.
ROBERT C. VORHIES, Vice-President, No. 102 East 17th-st.
CHARLES A. DAY, Secretary, No 114 4th av.

TRUSTEES.

George S. Drew, No. 184 3d-av.	
William Day, No. 50 East 18th-st.	
Jacob Valentine, No. 390 Bowery	
A. dridge Wickham, Jr., No. 113 3d-av	
Alanson E. Brooks, No. 128 East 27th st	
William F. Trask, No. 162 3d-av	
Daniel Coner, No. 160 3d-av	
Henry Offerman, cor. 19th st. and 3d av.	
James Kennedy, No. 186 3d-av	
Richard Kelly, cor. 3d-av and 27th-st.	
Garret Smith, No. 132 East 18 h-st.	
Samuel N. Stubbs, No. 71 East 13th-st.	

PUSTEED & WILSON, Attorneys and Counsellors, Residence, No. 775 Broadway; office No. 45 William-st.
N. B. Subscriptions received at the office of the Secretary No. 114 4th-av., daily, between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock, P. M. m15-4t*

☞ **$1,720 Made in one Night,** at the First Regular Meeting of the NEW YORK PHENIX BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—Four shares were sold at a premium, $130 each, making a clear gain to the Association of $1,720. The subscription list is rapidly filling. All who intend to participate in the profits should leave their names, securing shares. The present low rate of entrance money (50 cents) will speedily be increased. Decide quickly. The above Association will hold a meeting at Temperance Hall, Eighth-av., between 41st and 42d-sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 17th March 1852, at 8 o'clock, P. M. Ladies and Gentlemen will find themselves instructed, and their fortunes improved by attending. Copies of the By-Laws and every information given, on application to the Secretary, at his office, No. 479 Eighth-av. Subscriptions received.
D. D. NASH, President, 310 Broadway.
A. P. SMITH, Secretary. m15 3t

☞ **Montague Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION**, of Brooklyn, will hold a Public Meeting on THURSDAY EVENING, 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at Montague Hall, on which occasion W. B. MILLIKEN, Esq., will deliver a Lecture on the rise, progress and utility of Building Associations. Gentlemen and Ladies are respectfully invited to attend. Entrance fee, $1; Monthly dues, $3; Shares, $800. After the Lecture those wishing to become members of the Association, can do so by leaving their names with the Secretary or any of the following Officers:
S. N. BURRILL, President, Montague Place, near Court-st.
WM. J. OVINGTON, Vice-President No. 128 MacDougal-st.
CHAS. O. RICHARDSON, Secretary, No 10 Court-st.
HENRY K. STEARNS, Surveyor, No. 7 Montague Hall.
GEO. H. COOPER, Attorney, No. 3 Montague Hall.

TRUSTEES.

Geo. T Broome, No. 8 Court-st.
Egbert Lott, No. 291 Fulton-st.
P. W. Williamson, No 8 Court-st.
Jas A Ovington Montague Hall.
Paul M Crancall Court-st.
Stephen Mills, No 172 Johnson st.
John Butler, No. 20 Marketfield.
Geo. W. Brown, Bond-st.
Jas Ducks, No. 297 Fulton-st. m15-4t

☞ **A Thorough Explanation Given.**—The EAST RIVER BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION will hold a Public Meeting at Chatham Hall, No. 5 Grand-st, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 17 1852 at 7½ P M, to give those who were not able to attend the last meeting an opportunity of joining before the entrance fee is raised. WM. T. B MILLIKEN, Esq., has kindly consented to deliver a Lecture before the meeting, giving a history of Building Associations, from their earliest commencement to the present time. This will be the most interesting address ever delivered before Associations of this kind. The public are invited to attend. Seats reserved for Ladies. The Office, No. 514 Grand-st., between Columbia and Sheriff-sts., is open daily from 11 A M to 9 P M., where subscriptions will be received and all necessary informat on given. Entrance fee (for the present) $2; Monthly Dues $3.
Hon. OBADIAH NEWCOMB, President.
JAMES WHITE, Vice-President.
SAMUEL H. JORDAN, Ass't. Vice-President.
CHARLES E. ANDERSON, Secretary.
MARCUS P. FERRIS, Attorney and Counselor, No 35 Wall-st. m15-3t*

☞ **The People's Building Association**—The regular monthly meeting will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 17th inst.—at which a number of shares will be offered for redemption—at the Assembly Rooms, corner of 25th-st. and 8th av. The members of the Association are urged to call at the office, No 297 9th-av., any time previous to the meeting, and pay their dues, and thus prevent much confusion at the meeting. The office will be open every evening till 9 o'clock.
m15 3t J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

☞ **Interesting to All**—BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS: their Deceptive Character and Ruinous Tendency Exposed. The above work is now ready, price 12½ cents. For sale by the trade generally, and
m13-2t* J. PERRY, No. 404 Broadway.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **The Lexington Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION** having organized according to law, will hold their first public meeting at the Bull's Head Hall, on the corner of 24th st. and 3d-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, the 16th of March, 1852, at 7½ o'clock. Shares, $800; entrance fee, $1; monthly dues, $3. Edmund J. Porter, H. S. Lincoln, Esqs., and others, will address the meeting, explanatory of the object, &c.
JOHN PETTIGREW, President.
JULIUS A. CANDEE, Vice President.

TRUSTEES.

E. S. Mott,	J. K. Wright,	Ralph Trembly,
R. S. Berryman,	John C. Jacobsohn,	C. C. M. Brigg,
John H. Woodcock	Wm H. Adams,	E. B. Fellows,
Robert B. Lloyd,	John Darragh,	John T. Dodge,
Theodore Martine,	Walter Duncan,	Richard Kelly.

WM. ROBERTSON, Jr. Secretary.
WM. H. ADAMS Surveyor.
EDMUND J. PORTER, Attorney and Counselor.
The office of the Association is now open at No 368 3d-av. between 28th and 29th-sts. where Articles of the Association may be had. m16-1t

☞ **The Citizens' Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION** will soon close their books. No opportunity to join will be given after their next regular meeting. Those who wish to subscribe for shares must do so without delay. An interest of 6 per cent will be allowed on all moneys paid in advance, if for a period of six months or over. Entrance fee, $2. Shares, $800. Dues, $3 per month. Office, No 421 Broadway, next door to Canal-st. Open daily from 9½ A M. to 5 P M.; and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings for the accommodation of their members and others, until 9 o'clock.
SIMEON DRAPER, President.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Vice-President.
J. F. KENDALL, Secretary. m16 6t

☞ **The Long Island FARM ASSOCIATION** having their land all surveyed in ten acre lots, are now preparing to receive subscriptions at their Office, No 208 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., where a map of the land can be seen. Each person who takes a share and pays $10 can select his Lot at once, and the balance in monthly instalments of $2 50. This is a good opportunity for every industrious person to secure a Farm and a home for future life. Young men who have but small means, by purchasing a share, and applying the small monthly instalments, instead of spending it as many do, for clothing, &c., will, during future life, when their youth shall have passed away, be enabled to enjoy a home of their own, where no one can make them afraid. [m16-6t] J. R HUNTTING, Secretary.

☞ **We observe that Mr. John A. Flammer,** of 157 West 18th-st., is now offering some eligible building sites at the new and beautiful village of Flammersburg, on Flushing Bay. The location of Flammersburg is one of the finest and most agreeable that we know of in the vicinity of New-York; and Mr. Flammer, with his usual liberality, placed the lots at so low a price, that almost any one may become a purchaser, as his terms are favorable and easy. In the sale of Flammersburg, Mr. Flammer is entirely alone, and free from any connection whatever. He is recommended to all who may desire a fine situation, a moderate price, and easy terms. The prices vary from $100 to $150, according to location. Give him a call, examine the maps and you will receive any information you may desire. Office hours from 4 to 8 P. M. m16-6t

☞ **The New-York Land and Building Association** was organized to procure 500 working men homes. It is in the full tide of success. Those not already entered with hope, and join us immediately. The subscription fee is only 50 cents, but will soon be raised to $2.
MILES CHAMBERS, Pres't.
H. S SMITH, Secretary—Office, 1 Murray-st. m10-1m

New-York Daily Times.

SIXTEEN DAYS

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE EL DORADO.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-SIX DAYS.

$1,500,000 in Gold Dust.

ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. MAILS.

The U. S. Mail Steamer *El Dorado*, Lieut. HARTSTEINE commanding, arrived at this Port yesterday afternoon from Chagres, March 6th, with 133 passengers, $1,500,000 in treasure, and the U. S. Mails from San Francisco the to 18th Feb.

The passengers by the *El Dorado* made the trip from San Francisco to this port in 26 days 4 hours, the second shortest on record. The quickest trip ever made was 25 days 18 hours, also by the Panama route.

The steamers *Panama* and *Fremont*, of the Mail line, were at Panama. The steamer *Isthmus*, also of that line, was hourly expected. These vessels would be sufficient to take off all the California bound passengers who had through tickets, and many others.

Much distress prevails at Panama among persons who hold through tickets by the so called *Independent* line, as there has been no steamers of that line at Panama for some time, and none are expected. These people having, many of them, expended their means in purchasing through tickets are unable to raise means to purchase on the Mail line, and are awaiting the arrival of the *Independent* ships. Some have been there two months, and their prospect for the future is poor indeed. Many have returned home. Passengers, if they cannot procure through tickets from reliable and responsible persons, had better pay only to Chagres and trust to chance on the Pacific side, than to be thus swindled, like many now at Panama have been. One of the firms selling through tickets by the Independent line has represented the American Consul at Panama as their agent there. Mr Corwin has, in a card in one of the Panama papers, denied having any connection with them.

It is stated that the Panama Railroad is now open a distance of forty miles from Chagres, and that the mail steamers will all land at Navy Bay hereafter. This will be in smooth water, and passengers will thus avoid the danger and expense of landing in small boats at Chagres. The road from Gorgona to Panama is in first rate order, and passengers, it is estimated, now cross in 24 to 26 hours with ease either way. The mails and specie were only 23 hours in crossing by the old route. The port at Navy Bay, the terminus of the road, has been called Aspinwall City, in honor of W. H Aspinwall, Esq., one of the pioneers in the forming and forwarding the Railroad Company.

We are indebted to L. C. PAINE, Purser of the *El Dorado*, and to ADAMS & Co. and HOWARD'S Expresses, for memoranda and California papers.

The following is the *El Dorado's* SPECIE LIST.

Adams & Co.	$324 067	Bucklin & Crane	5 000
American Exc Bank	274 006	C V S Gibbs	4 780
Burgoyne & Plume	110 000	C Naylor	4 313
Chambers & Herr	171 178	H Jonah & Co	3 009
Drew, Robinson & Co	30 000	R R Graves	3 216
Philadelph a Bank	39 000	Shaile & Brothers	3,200
Wm Hoge & Co	24 600	Johnson & Lowden	3 200
Cammann & Whitehouse	25 000	J. W. Bayard & Co	3,203
Howland & Aspinwall	20 000	Mandelbaum & Silverman	3,040
Rogers, Ricord & Co	20 762	E H	3,200
Edward J mdrim	17,365	Spofford, Tileston & Co.	2,574
Corbin, Cushman & Co	16,136	J Brunner	2 080
Gerstle & Co.	14 400	John R Rice	2 012
J. Branow	13 000	Mairet & Roberts	2,000
Peter Eder	14 000	A Van Nostrand	2,000
A Van Nostrand	12,000	Merin & Hitchcock	2,000
Weeks Kelly & Co	11,900	W Warfield	1,792
De Bebian & Moore	11,900	W H. Aspinwall	1,700
A R Eno	11 778	Alsbrook Forbes	1,615
Brown Brothers & Co	10 000	Schloss & Brothers	1,572
Twombly & Lamson	10,000	N. Heggie	1,400
Case & Freeman	9,450	A W Miller	1,300
Minot & Hooper	9,216	A Hemingway	800
C W. & A Thomas	8,800	William Lints	80
Thomas Watson & Sons	8,500	Order	40,138
Grinnell Minturn & Co	8 452		1,278,359
D T Wellett's	7,000	Among passengers	150,000
Hatbeck & Co	5,579	Total	$1 428,359
Read, Wade & Co	5,000		

The following named persons are passengers in the *El Dorado*: Lieut T H Stephens, P D Kilduff (Berford & Co.,) Greg ry's Express, Capt George M Garwood, Amberg, G Lombard, T Sevis, C A Fuller, J Qualey, W F Forbes, (Adams & Co's Express,) W Birdsal, N Cole, F Ehrens, Wm Andrews, J Fountain, Elwood Evans, R Butler, Jas Moore, W J Powers, W B Gladding, (Adams & Co.) Whitney, (mail agent,) J. G Wolven, G Barker, J. Bard, J S Bard, S Cooper, B Darling, D Cole, C Richardson, J Ferguson, F J McGinn, F Headricks, W Johnson, A J Griffing, J Bentley, McGinniss, B Bratton, J Wright, A S Head, J. Howard, M Farland, D McCoy, John Riley, F Fanning, G S. Lord, T B Vaughn, H Hurd and son, I. Baker, J. P. Winter, G. P. Wood, G R Chase, C Lewis, J Fleming, J Henry, A Fulton, J Carson, C Newby, A McCoy H. Street, W. W Newby, J Cornell, T Peck, H. Hathaway, J Robinet, D M Fulton, A Weiss, J. C Pickett, J Edsall, W. B Sargent, J. Tyler, J Fegan, J Dorman, J Crandall, A B. Hoss, G R Graham, R M. Read, W H Radfield, H Crandall, J Little, J Gilbin, J W Stewart, W Johnson, J Quigley, J Campbell, W. Taylor, S. Kaller, N. N Hicks, J W. Webster, J Lewis M Rain, W Burrows, G Graham, G Collins, S W Kelly, Mr. Elliot, J Rowen W. H. Moore, J. W. Porter, A W Pearson, J Wells, W Riley, A. Fairchild, C Taylor, A Sheldon, W. Sheldon, M. Tompkins, A. Sawyer, J Ludlam, E. D. Kellogg, P French, C Downer, W. Yost, W. Robinson, A Robinson, A F Drapster, John Rossi, N. Rossi, R. Magruder, W How, N Dexter, C. Saerman, J. Moregaw, J Griffin, P. Cowlaw, K Conway, J. Brachaw, Thomas Jenkins P Maloy, Wm. Garey, Jas. Bush, Jas. McKeowan, D. O'Brian, F Kieman.

Distressing Disaster.

The principal item of news by this arrival, is the account of the loss of the steam-propeller *General Warren*, Capt. CHARLES THOMPSON, which was wrecked at the mouth of the Columbia River, Oregon, on the 31st January, by which casualty forty-two passengers and crew, out of fifty-two persons on board, were lost. A statement published by the survivors sets forth, that the *Warren* had started for San Francisco, and meeting heavy weather, in which she carried away her foretopmast, she put back for Astoria, crossed the bar in safety, but subsequently struck, in consequence of the engineers not being in their stations when an order to back the vessel was given, in order to avoid the breakers which were discovered in the uncertain darkness of the storm. Soon after striking, the vessel sheered off into ten fathoms water, but was found to leak so badly that it was reported she could not live half an hour, and she was beached accordingly on Clatsop spit, at about 7 o'clock in the evening.

Immediately upon her grounding, all hands, both passengers and crew, commenced heaving overboard the deck load, for the purpose of easing her. The surf broke over her with such violence that the main saloon was stove, and was fast being detached from the hull. The starboard quarter boat was washed from the davits; the larboard boat—the only means by which the lives of so few were saved—was, by the extreme exertions and activity of Capt. Thompson, preserved. With the utmost difficulty he conveyed it forward and had it secured. At about nine o'clock, all that portion of the vessel abaft the foremast was carried away, the sea making a clean breach over the remainder. Up to this time no lives had been lost, the entire ship's company and passengers having mustered on the forecastle and in the fore rigging, trusting that that the wreck would hold together until daylight, when assistance might be procured from the shore. The sea was increasing in violence, and finding that the wreck was rapidly going to pieces, Capt. Thompson, at about 3 o'clock, A. M., selected a boat's crew, ten in number, from among his crew and passengers, and requested Capt. Flavel, the Pilot, to launch the boat and take command of her. He ordered the boat to pull for the shore, and procure any assistance that could be had. In the selection of the boat's crew for this perilous expedition, Captain Thompson was cautious to choose men in whose return he could implicitly rely. As there was a strong ebb tide, the boat was doubly manned, in order to expedite her movements and assist in passing the breakers, which there was little hope of their ever crossing in safety. This last measure was resorted to by the Captain, knowing

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1852.

☞ The Second Edition of the *Evening Times*, published every day at 3 o'clock P. M., and served to subscribers for *One Cent*, contains a full and complete list of the *Arrivals at all the Hotels*, up to the latest hour.

☞ We find it necessary to repeat over and over again, that we pay no attention to anonymous communications. We have upon our table half a dozen articles, professing to state important facts, or to correct statements we have made; and yet the writers expect us to make ourselves responsible for these assertions without knowing who makes them. They might, just about as creditably, ask a friend to endorse a note without knowing by whom it is signed. Writing anonymous letters to us is a waste of time.

Dickens—the Reformer.

The first sheets of "BLEAK HOUSE,"—DICKENS' new novel, have been received in advance of their publication in London, for Harper's Magazine. They have the clear ring of the true metal. Opening with a picture of a London fog, the story by a natural transition walks into the Court of Chancery,—where the suit of *Jarndyce* and *Jarndyce* has been pending from time immemorial, "perennially hopeless," and where "in the midst of the mud, and at the heart of the fog sits the Lord High Chancellor." The book, it is clear, is to be full of characters, full of incidents, full of humor, pathos and power,—all marshaled with the utmost skill of this great master, to make odious in the sight of heaven and of earth, that "most pestilent of hoary sinners," the English High Court of Chancery. It will seek to turn the swelling tide of public contempt, ridicule, indignation and hatred against that great engine of oppression, made sacred by ages of abuse, and venerable in the eyes of all who live only to adore the past. It will be a most interesting and powerful book—with a clear, practical purpose,—the demolition of abuses and the reform of institutions which impede the progress and crush the energies of the race.

DICKENS is at this moment, in our opinion, the most potent of English reformers. He exerts an influence upon the national mind superior to that of any other man. He has no veneration for antiquated error. How high soever the dust is piled upon it, he blows it off. He does not doff his hat to a venerable abuse, but plucks it boldly by the beard. With him a wrong is no less a wrong because it is stamped with the sanction of centuries; a right is equally a right, though usurped authority may have crushed it in the earth. He is ever ready to deal a blow against crime and vice, and dash his iron fist between the frontlets of oppression. Whether feeble infancy or lusty manhood, stooping age or tender womanhood, is the subject of injustice or perverted institutions, his warm sympathies are always welling over, and his eloquent pen—unequaled in descriptive power—shoots his indignant and withering denunciations throughout the world. Nor is he deterred or frightened from his duty by position, power, affluence or rank. Wherever the privilege to oppress is claimed—whether in the Jew's cell, the Yorkshire school, the lordly palace, or the temple of Justice, there is sure to be one voice raised in behalf of humanity.

His peculiar mode of warfare is not easily anticipated, guarded against or answered. His attacks derive force from the interest of the story with which they are associated. The pure logician, though he wields the hammer of Thor, does not touch the feelings. An abstract argument addresses the judgment alone. Locke may reason of innate ideas with inimitable closeness, but what man's heart beats quicker for the demonstration? The unequalled ratiocination of Chillingworth ploughs through all opposition, and demolishes every adversary; but who glows under its perusal? So of any argument; and the better and closer the reasoning—the clearer the stages and procession of the argument—the less does it wind its chords around the heart. But when the processes of demonstration are personified—when his illustration links itself to a human being in whose history we are interested—it receives force from personal incident; our whole soul is satisfied; judgment, fancy, feeling enter into it; we give it no mere passive assent, but an ardent, positive and active conviction takes possession of us.

Besides, into what countless dwellings does the novel of Dickens reach, impervious to argument or essay? Men recoil from a long printed speech. It is a labor to read it, and bear along the succession of points attempted to be established. In our country, more than in any other, are long orations made and read. The farmers, the mechanics, the people read them; especially if they come under the sanction of some of our great names. But in England, how different! Take, for instance, Lord Brougham's celebrated speech in favor of *law reform*. Splendid as it was, full of beauty, demonstration and power, and coming before the nation with the prestige of his distinguished name, when in the fullness of its brightness, yet how few of the English people ever saw or heard of it,—how few, especially, ever carefully perused it, and stored in their memories its important suggestions—compared with the anxious throngs who will besiege the offices of publication and sale, as the successive numbers of Dickens's embryo work, on the kindred subject of *Chancery Reform*, shall pour from the press. And of those whose eyes shall have run over the pages of both productions, how much more potent and abiding will be impressions left by the Novelist than by the Orator. Such an argument, disguised in the form of a romance, dropping from the pen of so consummate a master, will reach a million points throughout the kingdom, where statesman's speech or labored essay would ne'er be heard of. Thus, more generally read than any English novelist,—by high and low, rich and poor,—not contenting himself with the mere development of a story, but bringing all to the knowledge of the social evils into which he enters, and which it is his object to portray, Mr. Dickens is, really, at the present moment, an essential element in the reform of English abuses

He is, too, a genial Reformer. He does not excite the wrath even of those whose vices he delineates. There is no personality in his philippics. He is not of the nature of cross and vituperative Reformers. Carlyle shall assault a system with his double-shotted words, and his inverted, ponderous and crushing sentences, and his pamphlet will be so leavened with bitterness, that opposition springs to its feet, and hurls back a shoal of answering arguments. But Dickens, without inviting reply, or exciting indignation, has often lifted the drapery, heavy with grim oppression and crime, and laid bare the enormities which use had almost induced men to bear without complaint. He has taught the nation to shudder at the poisonous element of vice, which mingles with the atmosphere and gathers its mist around the most uplifted and secure.

We should make a startling recapitulation, were we to travel over his painfully faithful records, and cause to pass in review, what his keen, discerning and philanthropic eyes have beheld. Who can remember those melancholy pictures and not sigh over the multiform shapes of disorder, sorrow, ignorance and crime, which society has assisted in producing! Who can look upon that great surging sea of evil, which pours its muddy billows on the shore, without wishing and striving to erect a wall that shall protect humanity from the turbid tide! Who does not desire to correct these social evils, from the Artful Dodger, who can evade a baliff with preternatural skill, to the Lord High Chancellor, who can evade decision, with a loftier, but more disastrous ingenuity! Dickens lets in fresh air upon these scenes. He quickens the consciences of men. He opens their eyes to the sorrows of poor, misshapen children of degradation and want, imbruted, with the fresh hues of life quite blotted out; and as he stretches out his arm to sustain and encourage the faltering ones, we see the flashing of the brightest jewel in the crown of his literary achievements. His pen is dropping letters of fire on the time-worn iniquities, which, hitherto, have stood as immovable and defiant as those vast piles of stone that point their pyramidal cones above the drifting sands of the desert.

What tyranny was exemplified in the person of Wackford Squeers, the despot of the school-room! What imposture, ignorance, cupidity, cruelty! With his benches filled with emaciated boyhood, starved, broken down, dispirited, disfigured, equally indifferent to the raising of blows upon its scarred back, or the pouring of "brimstone and treacle" down its nauseated throat. Sturdy blows were those which the author of Nickleby dealt to all the Dotheboys Halls in the kingdom, where, under the mocking pretense of education, were concentrated all the agents that could brutalize and destroy.

So now he lifts his voice against the crying evils of litigation—its delays, troubles, and exhausting expenses. These have often been introduced in his species of composition. Not to mention others—the cases of Plainstanes *vs.* Plainstanes, Bardell *vs.* Pickwick, Titmouse *vs.* Aubrey, and now come, and we think not the most uninteresting of them, Jarndyce *vs.* Jarndyce. Exaggerated pictures doubtless they are; but this very exaggeration—a quality allowable in the novel, not in argument—adds impetus to the attack. The good humor of the caricature insures a favorable reception to that which else might arouse combativeness, and provoke reply.

Dickens has now entered on a contest with "foemen worthy of his steel"—the English High Court of Chancery—which has thrived on its grey abuse and hoary errors. He unmasks his battery full in Lincoln's Inn Hall, and we are much mistaken, if he ever took surer aim. We remember that American ingenuity raised its redoubt of *cotton bags* with complete success, but in this campaign, we think that English *woolsacks* will not resist the charge. The Lord High Chancellor may entrench himself in vain behind this penetrable fort, and all the bags and wigs of his army of subordinates will prove signally unavailable. The system of Chancery practice in England has grown into a vast engine of delay, expense, technicality and torture—a giant evil—a nightmare in the nation—a denial of justice—an annihilator of rights—a perpetuator of wrong. Under this overshadowing structure, Dickens is now inserting the lever of Archimedes. Let us watch to see it reel under the strain, and topple to its fall.

He is a stalwart champion of Democracy, of the rights of the People. He is determined, so far as he is able, to see justice done them—to awaken a sense of their sorrows, restraints, and sufferings, and ameliorate the hardness of their fate. Under such powerful strokes, these old abuses, one by one, must fall. The masses of England will be gradually enlightened, as to their rights and wrongs,—which they are not yet,—for they have been accustomed to submit, and to take as of course, and to suppose they always must, the established oppression of their country. The tendency now, strongly is, to break up old systems—to infuse new life and new ideas—to equalize the condition of men. How recently is it, that the doctrine of the divine right of Kings has been repudiated—the claim of certain families, because accident chanced to place one of their ancestors on the throne, to sway an iron sceptre forever, by virtue of a patent supposed to have been granted and signed by the Almighty, and recorded in Heaven! This tendency receives fresh and resistless impulse from such a writer as Charles Dickens. He is one of the means by which God works, to bring about the equality of man, and level all distinctions, but those with which He has chosen to diversify our race.

☞ The *Washington Republic* is very anxious to have it understood that "the Whigs of the country, as a party, cannot be held responsible for the declarations of the *Times*." What ghost from the grave revealed to the official journal this astounding fact, we cannot say. That it is a fact, however, is unquestionable; we are glad to be able to endorse the official's statement. Its revelation by the *Republic* would have more importance, if it had not been pretty well understood from the beginning. The readers of the *Times* have been aware, for a long time, that it was conducted by its editors; that they claimed and exercised the right of expressing their own opinions in its columns; that they were not under official pay, and were neither bribed nor expected to make the *Times* a conduit for conveying official sentiments, or a serviceable tool for promoting official ends. The Whig party is just as responsible for the *Times*, as the *Times* is for the Whig party; and no more.

The *Republic* asserts that the *Times* is a "higher-law organ, and therefore consistent in the advocacy of *intervention*, which is but another name for *abolitionism*." The organ is foggy in its perceptions. The advocacy of Intervention, we believe, is confined to Russia, Austria, France and their agents and admirers in the United States. It is in that quarter only, so far as we know, that intervention finds apologists and defenders; and if intervention is but "another name for abolitionism," Messrs. Garrison and Douglas are to be congratulated on the accession of the *Republic* to their ranks. That paper evinces a very natural fear lest Congress should express any opinion *against* intervention, to such an extent is it carried by its zeal for this new doctrine, which is only "another name for abolitionism."

The *Republic* is laboring very hard to place the Whig party upon the same platform which it occupies on this subject. It has all the *prestige* of official position to aid its endeavor, and it may succeed in inducing the Whig party to take ground exactly the reverse of that taken by President FILLMORE in his last Annual Message. Perhaps the National Whig Convention may, in compliance with the *Republic's* views, adopt a resolution declaring that we *can* and *will* "regard with indifference" the intervention of one power, to stifle opinion and crush freedom in an independent nation. President FILLMORE's doctrine on this subject may possibly be repudiated by the Whig party, as it has been by the *Republic*. Without the power, or the wish, to make the Whig party "responsible" for our declarations upon that point, we shall venture the opinion that *any* party which does take such a position,—any party which takes sides with Austria, Despotism and Intervention as against Hungary, Freedom and Non-Intervention,—any party whose principles and policy can be fairly represented on this subject by the *Washington Republic*,—will find it a very easy task to count all the votes they will receive in any popular canvass upon which they may venture. The *Republic* may not be aware of the fact,—or it may think it one of little consequence; but it *is* a fact, nevertheless, that this is a free country, and the people have not yet learned to conquer their prejudices in favor of freedom and of national rights.

State Taxation.

The State Controller, in a communication recently made to the Legislature, says that "Resort has been had recently to new measures of assessment to *increase taxation*;" and he proceeds to hold up the fact that the receipts from taxation have *increased* during the last year, as evidence of the misconduct implied in this statement. If the Controller had been as anxious to state the exact truth, as he was to damage his political opponents, he would have specified the "new measures of assessment" to which he alludes. The last Legislature passed a law requiring Assessors to *make oath* to their returns, declaring their belief in the justice of their own valuations. This is the only "new measure" which has been resorted to upon this subject; and if the effect of it has been to increase the amount of taxable property in the State, does that fact prove anything, except that the returns made under the old system were *incorrect*?

The fact is, petitions came into the last Legislature from every quarter of the State, complaining of *unequal* assessments and asking a remedy. The law referred to was passed in compliance with these petitions; and so far as appears, the effect of it has been good. Property is assessed at its real value throughout the State, and all portions of it thus contribute equally to the support of the Government.

But, says the Controller, the *amount* raised has greatly increased;—the State tax of *half a mill* has increased from $364,000 to $575,000 under the new assessment law. Very well,—that proves nothing against the law. If too much money is raised, it is very easy for the Legislature to apply a remedy. If the *half mill* tax produces too much, let it be reduced. Let the Legislature amend the law and reduce the tax from *half* a mill to a *third* or a *quarter*, as the convenience of the State will permit. This is the true way to afford the required relief. The reduction in the rate will then fall equally upon the whole State, as the tax does under the new law, and as it did *not* before its enactment.

The new Controller seems inclined to push his party interests to the extreme, at whatever injustice to the State or hazard to the cause of truth.

☞ We regret to learn that the splendid Gold Medal recently presented by a number of Whigs in this city to Mr. CLAY has been lost. It was sent by Mr. Clay to Mr. Ullmann, through Miss Lynch, who happened to be coming from Washington under the protection of Mr. Charles Butler. At his suggestion it was placed in his carpet bag, which was put upon a hack when they reached this city. On arriving at Miss Lynch's residence the carpet-bag was missing, nor has any trace been found of it since. In a letter to Mr. ULLMANN mentioning these particulars, Mr. BUTLER requests

"that a perfect duplicate of the Medal may be *prepared at my cost*, as soon as possible after the loss is finally ascertained, and transmitted to the distinguished statesman, to whom, as a tribute from his many friends and admirers, it must be peculiarly valuable, and the possession of which, at the present time, cannot fail to be a grateful solace in his hours of confinement and reflection."

The Medal was of gold, beautifully wrought, and cost $2,500.

☞ It will be remembered that some time since, SAMUEL DRURY, of Hempstead, L. I., procured an indictment against Geo. Wilkes, A. M. C. Smith and four other officers of this city, for larceny, in removing from his house certain property, at the time Drury's house was searched and himself arrested on various serious charges. The trial of the case came off yesterday, before Judge Strong, at the Hempstead Court House. Drury did not appear at the Court at all. The Counsel for the accused made a statement to the Court, showing among other things, that the way the articles charged to have been stolen, were contained in a schedule of effects which the complainant had sworn to have been destroyed by fire, and upon which had received his insurance. The District Attorney admitted the statement of facts, declared his conviction that there was no cause of action—said he had so declared himself when the indictment was found; and moved a *nolle prosequi*, which was entered forthwith. Very many of our readers will rejoice at this vindication of one of the oldest and best known members of our City police.

ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—The train which left this city on Sunday last for Albany, when a few miles above Peekskill run upon a rock which had rolled upon the track, and though no lives were lost nor serious injuries inflicted upon the passengers, yet the loss of property was quite heavy. The tender was utterly demolished, the locomotive badly injured and the passenger and baggage cars slightly injured. The passengers were badly frightened, and for a moment after the occurrence there was much confusion, and some persons were injured by making efforts to escape. The engineer discovered the obstruction in time to reverse his engine, and partially to check the speed of the train. Had he not observed it, the loss of life must have been very serious. It took some hours to remove the broken cars from the track, and the down train was thereby detained some hours.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS AT BERMUDA.—The planters of Bermuda, as we learn by advices per steamer *United States*, to the 8th inst., have taken pretty decisive measures to avert the consequences of the competition of slave-grown sugars and the like productions of Bermudian plantations, in the British market. Public meetings have been held at different points, and the demonstrations were of a spirited nature. The agricultural interests of the island are represented as in a suffering condition; the proprietors of sugar estates have exhausted their capital in the endeavor to uphold their plantations, and the slave produce threatens to overwhelm and ruin the interests of the colony. As good proof of the progressive decline of the sugar cultivation of Bermuda, since the act of 1846, the following official figures are cited:

Export of Sugar.—In 1847, 48,553 hhds; in 1848, 42,-212; in 1849, 41,521; in 1850, 35,536, in 1851, 39,895.

A series of resolutions expressive of the wishes of the colonists is to be embodied in a petition to Parliament. The petition to the House of Peers will be sent to Lord Brougham, and that to the Commons to Sir Edward North Buxton, for presentation.

NEWSPAPERS AND THE TARIFF.—A circular from the Treasury Department, announces that newspapers, properly so called, will not hereafter be liable to any charge of duty, when imported from Europe for immediate distribution to subscribers. Works or periodicals, in book or pamphlet form, necessarily remain subject to the rate of duty imposed by the existing Tariff act.

FROM ECUADOR.—By late advices from Ecuador, we learn that Gen. Urbina, the President of the Republic, had decided to transfer the seat of Government from Quito to Guayaquil. The President was at the latter place, and the Congress was to meet there. The measure will have a beneficial effect, as it will be more difficult in future to create disturbances, which, in almost every instance, have originated among the soldiery of Guayaquil.

FROM BRITISH GUIANA.—We learn that the petitions of the inhabitants of British Guiana to the Imperial Parliament, praying for the enforcement of the treaties with Spain and the Brazils, and for stopping the further reduction of the duties on slave produce, have been numerously signed.

FROM BARBADOES.—By way of Jamaica, we have later advices from Barbadoes. There is no news of importance. The young cane crop was well grown and promised well. The Island continued healthy, and the shipping of produce had fairly commenced.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

No Southern Mail—Murderer Sentenced.

BALTIMORE, Monday, March 15.

We have no Southern mail to-night.

Joshua Morgan, convicted of the murder of James McGovern, was sentenced to-day, in the Criminal Court, to be hung. He is only 18 years of age.

Pennsylvania State Temperance Convention.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, March 15.

The State Temperance Convention, appointed to be held here, has been postponed for the present.

Large Award to Dr. Morton—Arrest of Dr. Jackson.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 15.

The Committee in the House have decided upon awarding $100,000 to Dr. Morton for his discovery of ether. Dr. Morton has caused the arrest here of his competitor, Dr. Jackson, for libel.

Total Loss of the Russell Glover—Sentence.

BALTIMORE, Monday, March 15.

The ship *Russell Glover*, of New-York, bound for New-Orleans, went ashore off Nun Jack, in the Bay of Abaco, on the 21st ult., and with her cargo, is a total loss. A portion of the cargo was saved in a damaged condition, and carried into Nassau. There was an insurance on the vessel and cargo in Wall-street.

Joshua Morgan, the murderer, is to be hung at City Point, to-day.

Marine Disasters.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, March 14.

The schooner *Arcade*, arrived at Jacksonville, Florida, on the 9th instant, from New-York, reports having met, in lat. 34 10, lon. 76 20, the wreck of the brig *Adalaide*, of New-York. She appeared to have been recently abandened. Part of her stern was out of water. Arrived at Jacksonville on the 8th inst, brig *Georgiana*, and schs. *Helen* and *Hornet*; 12th, sch. *Warrington*, all from New-York. Also, arrived, 13th, *Mary Isabella*, from Baltimore.

Lola Montez in Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, March 15.

The seats to witness the first appearance at the Howard Athenæum to-night, of Lola Montez, have been sold at auction, and the premiums realized amounted to about $300. The highest price paid for the choice of boxes was $12.

BOSTON, Monday, March 15—P.M.

Lola Montez was received at the Howard Athenæum to-night, by an immense audience of respectable males. There were scarcely a dozen females in the building.

NEW-YORK CITY.

FUGITIVES BROUGHT BACK FROM CALIFORNIA.—Police officers Robert I. Brown and George W. Niven, of this city, returned yesterday from San Francisco, California, in the steamship *Daniel Webster*, having in custody a man by the name of George Watson and two others whom they arrested upon a requisition of Gov. Hunt. The accused parties were indicted in this county several months ago, upon a charge of swindling a firm out of a large amount of money, and also being defaulters to a heavy amount. They were yesterday admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000 each.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—During the past week there were 405 deaths in this City, as follows. Men, 83; Women, 81; Boys, 134; Girls, 107. From Consumption, 51; Apoplexy, 19; Congestion of Lungs, 13; Dropsy, 17; Dropsy in the Head, 30; Inflammation of the Lungs, 25; Small Pox, 10; Scarlet Fever, 16; Typhus Fever, 24.

—Yesterday morning, a German named Descher, a confectioner, died suddenly, at his work. The Coroner held an inquest, and the Jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by a severe attack of apoplexy.

—The alarm of fire, Sunday evening, for the Seventh District, originated from a slight fire in the basement of Hyer & Snyder's saloon, at No. 121 Water-street, which was put out with a few pails of water before the firemen arrived.

—Thomas Kennedy was arrested on Sunday by officer McCabe of the First Ward, upon a charge of stabbing John O'Brien with a large dirk knife, and inflicting a deep and dangerous wound. Kennedy was committed to prison, and the injured man was sent to the New-York Hospital.

—Among the promenaders in the sunshine yesterday on Broadway was *the* James Wallack, who appeared to be rejuvenated. It is said that he is shortly to resume the managerial sceptre in this city.

—The Commissioners of our Sinking Fund, advertise that they will sell at auction, on the 8th day of April, 500 lots of ground belonging to the City.

—The Ladies of the Home Missionary Society have purchased the "Old Brewery," for which they are to pay on the 1st May next $16,000. The subscriptions they have already received amount to $12,500, having a balance of $3,500 yet to be collected. Those disposed to contribute can send their subscriptions to Daniel Drew, Wall-street; Henry Sheldon, corner of Broadway and Cedar; Leonard Kirby, No. 47 Cedar; Wm. B. Skidmore, corner Beach and Hudson, or Francis Hall, corner of Pine and William.

—An importer of notions has for some years been in the habit of swindling the Custom House, by altering his invoices. He quarreled with a clerk who had helped him and the clerk made an *expose* of the rascality. The merchant will be punished, if caught, and the honest scoundrel who exposed him will have his revenge.

The *Evening Post* says that GRACE GREENWOOD is going abroad in June, and that she is about to become a pupil for the stage, under the tuition of Charlotte Cushman.

—It is said that the manufacturing establishments of Messrs. WOODRUFF & BEACH, and the Messrs. COLT, are to be removed from Hartford to this city.

—Two fine copies of the Bible will be presented to the girls who shall produce the first and second best temperance mottoes for the adoption of their sex at the Youth's Temperance Meeting at Metropolitan Hall on the 24th inst.

—President Fillmore has officially recognized Leonidas Prassacacki as Greek Consul at the Port of New-York.

—The State Senate have under consideration a bill granting exemption from taxation on buildings for public worship and educational purposes, to such only as shall be exclusively used for those purposes, and exclusively the property of a religious society, or of the New-York Public School Society.

—During the past year there were 1,879 deaths at sea on vessels that have arrived at this port.

—There are now ten persons confined in the City Prison, who are charged with having committed capital offenses.

—J. S. Grosdon, the last "confidence man" was admitted to bail yesterday.

—The charge of murder pending against William Dinan was yesterday dismissed by the Grand Jury.

—Charles W. Lowerrie, who was implicated with Jacob Rotter in the murder of William Kelter, was yesterday admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000 by Coroner Ives.

—Morris Dowel was arrested by Officer Knowles for stealing documents and certificates of stock from A. J. Ockerhausen. He was provided with apartments in the City Prison.

—Travelers for Norfolk, from this city, now go through in twenty-four hours.

—During the last six weeks Florence Moriarty and James W. Howard have stolen about $1,000 worth of property from a store in Gold-street, which they had entered with false keys. They were caught by Officer Corey, and locked up.

Capt. Scatliff, of the Fourteenth Ward, arrested Cornelius Fitzsimmons, Andrew Borden, Joseph McElroy and John Creagan, at a house in Elizabeth-street, charged with the burglary at the shoe store in Minetta-street several nights ago. A portion of the plunder was found in their possession, and Juctice Timpson committed them.

—The Board of Supervisors held a meeting yesterday, and voted to pay T. B. Oliver $59 for cleaning Court-rooms, and referred two other papers, and then adjourned until the first Monday in April. Cost to the people of this amount of business, $44.

Correction.—In the last list of appointments for Notary Public in Kings County, the name of George Plummer was erroneously inserted instead of Gordon Plummer, as Notary.

THE BENEVOLENT ORDER OF UNITED IRISHMEN.—The first lecture of the course before this Society was delivered at Hope Chapel last evening by Major JOHN BROUGHAM. There was not a large audience, doubtless owing to the fact that many of our Irish residents are actively engaged in preparing for the celebration of St. Patrick's Day. The lecturer was warmly received by those present, and when the applause had subsided, he proceeded to deliver his address, the subject of which was "The Invasions of Ireland." I am going, said he, to speak plainly and impartially, and I hope understandingly, about Ireland. In her early history there is little to instruct but much to amuse—in her later history there is much to admire and reflect upon. There is not an ancient nation in the world that has not at some time taken a fancy to ravage the sweet isle. The early historian of Ireland, Keating, gives us some poetical and somewhat mystical accounts of the early discovery of Ireland—but she has not yet had a true historian. Her last great poet, who commenced her history, went only as far as the historians of England had gone—he could not go further—being, as he was, the feed retainer of an English Court. The lecturer rapidly sketched the Irish character—contending that they were ever true and faithful—and took occasion to repel a slander that had been current for ages, that the Irish were rebels. There never yet was an Irish rebel—they never owed allegiance to England, for Ireland never was conquered—she was but stolen. The lecturer gave a general history of the invasions of Ireland, from 684 to the time of Henry II., when that monarch partitioned the country among his adherents. From the first invasion, her history is but a terrible monotony—a monotony of feuds, rivalries, contentions—invasion following invasion—civil strife following civil strife, until hardly one of the old Irish stock was left—until all had been exterminated, and the country left in the hands of her Anglo-Irish invaders. He spoke of the love of liberty which was found burning in the breast of every Irishman, no matter where you find him—expressed his firm conviction that Ireland would yet be freed from the yoke of her English oppressors—and his hope that when the day of struggle did come, every son of Erin would hasten to her support, and give to her his strength, his means, and even life itself.

At the conclusion of the lecture it was announced that the next lecture would be delivered by Mr. DOHENY, upon the military renown of Ireland and Irishmen.

CONCERT OF SACRED MUSIC.—Mr. LEACH will give a Concert of Sacred Music at the Church of the Messiah, No. 728 Broadway, this evening. He will be assisted by Madame WALLACE BOUCHELLE, Mrs. WATSON, Mr. BRAHAM, Miss LEACH, and several other distinguished and popular vocalists and performers. Those who can appreciate sacred music, tastefully and correctly rendered, cannot but be pleased.

THE TRUE GENTLEMAN.—This is the inviting title of the Lecture announced for Rev. Theodore Parker, of Boston, this evening, at the Tabernacle. We have had a Lecture by Rev. Mr. Patton on the "Loafer;" this evening an opportunity is afforded of listening to the qualities of the Gentleman.

☞ The Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes will preach in St. Patrick's Cathedral on Wednesday next, 17th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. The panegyric of St. Patrick, Titular Saint of Ireland.

CHILDREN DESERTED BY THEIR FATHER.—Yesterday morning a lady by the name of Mrs. Endicott, residing at No. 32 Wooster-st., came to the Lower Police Office with three intelligent looking children, by the names of Henrietta, Jane, and John Livingston, all of whom were placed at board with Mrs. E some three weeks ago, by their father, named Henry Livingston, who has a wealthy mother, named Mrs. Freeland, residing in State st., Brooklyn. It appears a suit of divorce is now pending between Livingston and his wife, and for several months past, Mrs. L. has been living with her parents, at Canaan Falls, Columbia Co., N. Y., having with her five children. By some management her husband obtained possession of the three named above, brought them to the city, and requested Mrs. Endicott, to take charge of them until the next day, when he would call and make further arrangements for the payment of their board. He never came, and the kind lady deferred any movement in the matter until nearly a month had elapsed, when she brought the children before Justice Lothrop, who committed them to the care of the Matron of the City Prison, Miss Flora Foster, until the relatives of the children could be informed of their situation.

COURT CALENDAR—*Tuesday*—SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 14, 46, 54, 60, 41, 59, 5, 159, 52, 65, 26, 62, 66, 26, 33.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 205, 21, 557 86, 180, 671, 674 679, 68, 685, 692, to 696, 698, 63, 591, 508, 625, 665, 701, to 709, 711, to 730.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—*Monday.*—RICHARD T. COMPTON, Esq., in the Chair, and a quorum present.

Petitions Referred.—Of D. A Cutham and others, to establish the old grade on Forty-eighth-street, and Forty-ninth-street and Eighth and Ninth-avenues; of Empire Company No. 33 for a house, lot, and fire alarm bell; of sundry persons for a Hook and Ladder Co., to be stationed at the corner or near Broadway in Eighty-fourth-street; of Jno. S Doughty and others, for correction of tax; of S Miller, Chas O'Connor, Hy E Davis, M Hoffman, Benjamin F Butler, and 180 others, for better rooms for the Surrogate's Court; of Taylor & Roberts for a lease of Pier No 15 East river; of Elizabeth De Wint and others, against the widening of Thames-street; of Ladd & Church, for a lease or half of Pier No 15 East river; of several remonstrating against the paving of Thirty-sixth-street between Eighth and Ninth-avenues; of S. P. Waller A. W. Spies, and other, for some action on the part of the Common Council that will prevent the Harlem Railroad Company, from overloading their cars with passengers. The petitions state that the cars intended for 20 passengers, are daily crowded by the conductors with 50 passengers, to the great detention and annoyance of those first filling seats.

Reports Adopted—Directing the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies to have Broadway, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets, repaired forthwith; to light Jones-street with gas, from Fourth to Bleecker-street, without delay; in favor of purchasing a lot on which to erect a house for Hose Co. No 52; to repair the house of Engine Co No 6; concurring to regulate, &c., Forty-eighth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and permitting the same to regulate between Fifth and Sixth avenues; in favor of awarding contract for working Tenth-avenue from One Hundred and Seventy-fourth to One Hundred and Ninety-fourth-street as a country road, to Patrick Murphy, and making an additional appropriation therefor; to repair Piers Nos. 5 and 6 East River; concurring to regulate and grade Nineteenth-street, between Fourth and Fifth-avenues; to repair the house of Engine Co. No 18, concurring to grade and regulate and set curb stones in Ninetieth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; in favor of postponing the building of a pier at the foot of Desbrosses street, N R.

The Cuban Prisoners—Ald. Tweed offered the preamble and resolution below, which was lost by a vote of 9 to 8, after opposition by Ald Sturtevant and others.

Ald Denman thought the resolution was out of place, that the matter belonged to Congress, and that the prisoners were not deserving of the proposed appropriation and sympathy.

Ald Tweed had sympathy for them, because they were citizens.

Ald. Sturtevant strenuously opposed the resolution, and compared the prisoners to pirates, and had no sympathy. He had no idea that any such measure would be a tempted by the Common Council. His remarks were met with applause by the spectators. He was opposed to spending money belonging to the City for the proposed purpose, and said that the prisoners went to Cuba as pirates, in violation of the law for the purpose of committing murder, and many of the same expedition did commit murder.

The resolution was as follows:

Whereas, the ship *Prentice*, Capt. WOODBURY arrived on Saturday morning, from Vigo, Spain, having on board the prisoners of the Lopez expedition, returning to their homes; and *Whereas*, said prisoners are destitute, and require relief, therefore

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by each Board, to take measures to relieve said persons, and assist them to reach their homes, and that the sum of $2,500 be, and the same is hereby appropriated to carry this resolution into effect.

The affirmative vote was—Barr, Tweed, Francis, Smith, Bard Cornell, Doherty, and Peck—8. Negative—Sturtevant, Oakley, Boyce the President, Brisley, Tieman, Ward, Denman and Alvord—9

A report was adopted to permit the Bible Society to project certain sections of their building about to be erected, corner of Fourth-avenue and Astor-place, beyond the line of the street. The Board then adjourned to Wednesday.

BOARD OF ASSISTANTS.—The President, J. TROTTER, Esq., in the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Petitions referred—Of Chas Garrison and others, for hose carriage to be located in First avenue near Twenty-eighth-street; in favor of regulating and grading Ninety-fourth-street, between Third and Fifth-avenues; to pave Thirty-sixth street, from Tenth-avenue to Eighth avenue, to have the use of the Croton water for sprinkling the street; in favor of a sewer in Vandewater-street.

Reports adopted—In favor of paying O. H. Needham, M.D., for medical services, $12.

Papers concurred in.—To light Dutch-street with gas; in favor of reorganizing Engine Company No 41, and returning them their engine; in favor of allowing Hose Company No 2 and Engine Company No. 13 the second story of the house No. 5 Duane street, for meeting rooms; in favor of purchasing a lot on Twelfth-street, for $1,300, to build a house on for Engine Company No 18; in favor of reorganizing Engine Company No. 36. The ordinance in relation to the Croton Water Department was concurred in, and the veto of His Honor, the Mayor, laid on the table, in favor of appointing Drs. Moore and McDunnell as Physicians to vaccinate the Poor in the upper part of the city.

Reports adopted.—In favor of a concurrence in the report to grade, &c., and erect thereon a Station-house for the Twentieth Ward; in favor of paying P. W. McDonnell $222 for services rendered by him as Cholera Physician.

Resolutions adopted.—To oppose the passage of a law for a bridge across the Hudson river from Westchester to the Second-avenue; to have the bricks and rubbish removed from the sidewalks in Bey-street, to appoint a committee of three to receive the Cuba prisoners and to appropriate $1,000 for their relief and entertainment; to place two gas lamps in front of the Church on Chambers-st; to build a house for Hose Company No. 33; to inquire into the practicability of extending Pier on Rivington-street. Adjourned to Thursday.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—Hon. RICHARD T. COMPTON in the Chair.—The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Report Adopted—In favor of paying T. B. Oliver $59 for cleaning Court rooms.

Report Referred—Of Thomas Stevenson, $16 25 for traveling expenses.

Report—In relation to increasing the salaries of the Clerks of the Supreme Court. Referred back.

The Board then adjourned to first Monday in April.

[Advertisement.]

THE MINT.—The public will bear in mind, the meeting of the Knickerbocker Building Association is held this evening in Knickerbocker Hall, corner of Twenty-third-street and Eighth avenue. Both ladies and gentlemen are requested to attend, as a full explanation will be delivered before this meeting. A full and free discussion is invited from all.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Daguerreotype Miniatures and Portraits, equal to those to be seen at the entrance to Root's Gallery, No 363 Broadway, are taken for visitors at all hours, from 8 to 6 o'clock daily, at all prices, from $2 to $50.

[Advertisement.]

THREE HUNDRED PIECES NEW SILKS.—Rich brocade, striped, and plain changeable silks, from auction, very cheap, at G. M. BODINE'S, No 323 Grand street, corner of Orchard. Also, from the same sale, one invoice of white crape shawls, plain and embroidered, from $6 to $10, and $2. Acknowledged by every one to be the cheapest shawls sold this season.

DIED.

On Monday, 15th instant, WILLIAM CHARLES, only son of William C. and Maria A. Lemon, aged one year, four months and twenty days.

The relatives and friends of the family, as well as those of his grandfather, Stasey Fitcher, Esq., are requested to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No 117 Crosby-st., on Wednesday morning, 17th instant, at 10 o'clock.

In Jersey City, on the 14th instant, of scarlet fever, GEORGE W., son of Alexander H. Gustin, aged 3 years, 5 months and 14 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his father, No. 7 Wayne-st, Jersey City, this day, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

On Sunday, March 14, HERMANN LINDNER, infant son of J. Hagerman and Anna M. Groesbeeck.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ Buyers of Hosiery and Under-garments will promote their own interest by purchasing at the New-York Stocking and Under-garment Manufactory, No. 104 Bowery. Hosiery of every size and quality by the case, dozen or single pair. By importing and manufacturing the goods they offer, A. RANKIN & CO. can sell extremely low. Silk and Merino Under-garments for ladies, gentlemen and children. A great variety of children's Hosiery. Any size made to order.

☞ THE IRVING BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—Judging by the rapid manner in which subscribers pour into this association, it will soon be filled up. The officers of the Irving are not only gentlemen of knowledge, business tact, and moral worth, but they have the great advantage of being generally known to the community as such. We see that a public meeting is to be held on Tuesday evening, March 16, at Masonic Hall, at which Mr W. T. B. Milliken will deliver a lecture explaining its principle and the plan of its operation.—*Morning Star.*

LOOK AT THIS!—Patent Tapestry, Ingrain Carpeting, precisely the same as were exhibited at the World's Fair, magnificent designs of the most gorgeous colors, at a reduction of 25 per cent. from former prices, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. They are decidedly a great curiosity. By all means go and see them.

☞ D. R. PARMLY, Dentist, has removed from No. 11 Park-place to No. 3

THE CANAL LETTINGS.

RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION.

Contemplated Action of the Canal Board.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Monday, March 15, 1852.

The joint Select Committee of the Legislature, appointed to inquire into alleged frauds in the recent land-lettings, have made three several reports. The majority report assumes it as obvious that whatever might have been the character of the examination and inquiry contemplated by the Canal Board, the joint resolutions of the Legislature opened the whole subject to the investigation of the Committee, and imposed upon them the duty not only of inquiring into the official action of the several officers specified in the resolutions of the Canal Board, but also into all matters whatever connected with "the canal lettings and the due execution of the Canal Law," with a view to ascertain, if any, and what frauds existed therein, to report what action the Legislature should take upon the subject, and if any further action was necessary, to recommend such course as would insure its being promptly taken.

The report makes a passing allusion to the complete refutation of the charge that an alteration had been made in the phraseology of the Canal law, and then proceeds to detail the course pursued by the Committee in their investigations, the sources of information sought, &c. The Committee suggest that it cannot be necessary to dwell upon the extraordinary events connected with the history of that law. The unprecedented course of some of the Representatives of the people to defeat it—the special election ordered in consequence—the excitement attending it—the extra session of the Legislature to carry out the expressed popular will—the magnitude and importance of the improvement, and the immense amount of work requisite for its completion—all conspired to attract and concentrate the attention of the public, and especially of all who hoped, directly or indirectly, to profit by its execution, upon the measures taken for its accomplishment. Accordingly, when, after due notice had been given for the receipt of proposals for the entire work on the Erie, Genesee Valley, Black River and Oswego Canals, the Canal Board, on the 20th of November last, proceeded to open and examine the same, a scene was presented unparalleled in the history of the public works of the State. From all parts of the State—from other States—from all walks of life—from every profession, pursuit and trade—from every division and subdivision of political sects—there swarmed upon the capital a legion of applicants, all anxious and importunate for a participation in the anticipated profits of some share in this improvement—the last, for many years at least, to be obtained upon the public works of the State. The expectation of all ran high. Some had claims, real or imaginary, for political services; others relied upon personal friendship for success; while others, destitute of such recommendations, resorted to other and less creditable means to secure a favorable consideration. Associations, combinations and partnerships were formed, almost without number, and embracing components of every conceivable complexion, for the purpose of securing, in the name of some one of them, a share in the contracts. While this was going on outside, the Canal Board was busily engaged in canvassing the bids and preparing their proposed allotments of the work. The number of bids was unprecedented—amounting, in the aggregate, as the undersigned are informed, to about ten hundred millions of dollars, the number of bidders being about three thousand.

The Board at once saw and felt the difficulty of awarding the work in such a manner as to give satisfaction generally to the host of applicants. And to add to the difficulty, jealousies existed in the minds of some of the members of the Board itself, as to the designs of other members whom they suspected of an intention to bestow the contracts upon their political associates. This feeling, if it did not wholly originate from, was at least hightened by, a rumor, which charged such to be the intention of those who had effected mainly the passage of the law, and that the political majority designed to control the lettings and award the contracts to those of the like political sentiments. It is due to the majority in that Board to say, that not only no effort of that kind was attempted, but that so far as the evidence shows, all imputation of any intention of that kind is without foundation. On the contrary, it appears to have been conceded by all, constituted as the Board was politically, with such a great number of bidders from both political parties, that the work ought to be distributed as nearly equal as could well be, between the two political parties. No direct agreement or proposition to this effect is shown, but all the members of the Board examined by the Committee admit a general tacit understanding of that character.

The undersigned can well conceive, from the attempts made during the progress of the letting to make allotments of the work, and the determined tenacity with which, when presented to the Board for adoption, they were opposed by those who had not been consulted in making them up, how very necessary it was to harmonize conflicting feelings, views and interests by some general understanding, without which nothing could be accomplished. The law, sanctioned by all experience, had repudiated the idea of letting the work to the lowest bidder, which made united action on the subject by the Board a task of increased difficulty, and rendered it still more necessary to have some general understanding between the members of the Board. Men not unfrequently, in the exercise of discretionary authority, honestly differ in opinion; and in a matter of this character, when there was so large an amount of work to be let, some few known to all the members, some to only a few, and others to none of them, it is not strange that differences of opinion should exist among the members of the Board as to all the different phases of competency, responsibility, and other particulars desirable for the interests of the State, to be united in a contractor.

After some further remarks upon the difficulties naturally attending the lettings, and a general statement of the nature of the charges it had been made the duty of the Committee to investigate, the report set forth that the most rigid examination has failed utterly in the remotest degree, to establish the "fact that any member of the Canal or Letting Board is, or has been in any way, directly or indirectly, remotely or contingently, by way of commissions or otherwise, interested in any contract or award which has been made, or in aiding and procuring the same to be made. And the undersigned do not hesitate to express their entire conviction, based upon the testimony aforesaid, that no such interest exists, or has existed, and that there is not the slightest reason or cause for the suspicions or accusations above-mentioned, with the exception of a single instance, to be found in the testimony of Mr. Goodrich, in which the contract was not awarded. And they aver that the said testimony cannot fail to produce the same conviction upon every intelligent and candid mind."

And while in awarding the contracts, the Letting Board were governed by the general understanding that the work was to be divided between the two political parties, they were not, as the evidence shows, unmindful of the interests of the State; for they not only have kept below the estimates of the engineers, but also considerably below the proposed allotment of the work presented to the Canal Board by Attorney-General Chatfield, and which the majority of the Board were for a time not only anxious but determined to adopt, and which was only defeated after a protracted and exacting sitting, with five in favor and three against it, and after it had been declared by one of the members favorable to the adoption of said allotment, that it had become a question merely of "physical endurance." The allotment actually made amounts to nearly half a million of dollars less in the aggregate than the allotment proposed to the Board by Mr Chatfield. Therefore, whether the Letting Board acted wisely or not, or in accordance with the law or not, in departing thus from the lowest bidder in awarding contracts, they not only had the allotment proposed by a majority of the Canal Board, as a precedent in this respect, and also the direct action of the Canal Board upon a point directly involving the meaning and true interpretation of the law itself for their guidance and direction, but the State has been saved half a million of dollars, which would have been lost if the allotment above referred to had been carried into effect. The contracts awarded amount to about nine hundred thousand dollars less than the estimates of the engineers, which fact, if the latter are to be taken as a standard of the value of the work, sequits the letting Board of disregarding the interests of the State, in not letting the work to lower bidders.

It may be true, and doubtless is, that some of the work is let above what would be a fair remunerative price, and that some of the contractors will realize considerable profits, either from doing the work themselves or selling out at a bonus. But while this may be true in some instances, many others, and as Commissioner Follett thinks to the amount of one third of the work, will be found too low, and the contractors will either be compelled to abandon their work, or seek relief in the way of extra allowance.

But this is no new feature in the history of canal contracts in this State. All past experience has shown it, and the future will reveal the same result. It is inevitable from the very nature of the business, and no system ever yet adopted by this State, not even that of awarding contracts to the lowest bidder, has been exempt from similar results. It is admitted by all, and testified to by all who have any knowledge on the subject, that, as a whose, the work is let at prices as low as it can be reasonably done for.

Complaints have been made that contracts had been awarded, in some instances, to persons who were not bidders, and to persons upon the bids of others; and that there were cases where individuals had been compelled to assign some of their bids before they could get contracts upon others. Instances of this kind have been brought to light by the evidence; but however much the undersigned might desire it to be otherwise, they have yet to learn that this is a fraudulent transaction. The notice published by the direction of the Canal Board simply apprised the public that the work was to be let, and if, upon the coming in of the proposals, they were found to be too high to be safe and advantageous to the State; or if, for any other reason, the Board, in the exercise of their discretion, should not deem it proper to let the work upon them, and others proposed, verbally, on such terms as came within the requirements of the law in the judgment of the Board—the whole matter being within their discretion—they would be justifiable, so far as the law of the case is concerned, in awarding the contracts to the latter. The undersigned desire not to be understood as advocating, as a general thing, the policy of such a course; but they see nothing in the law forbidding it. And if in awarding contracts to one man upon the bid of another, or at the price bid by another, no greater sum is paid than the person whose bid is used, would have been entitled to, other things being equal, it is a matter which affects only the competitors, and in which the State sustains no loss, and has no concern. And in nearly or quite all the instances of the kind brought to light in the testimony, the price at which the work was let was considerably less than actually bid by the persons to whom, or for whose benefit, it was awarded, and the person whose bid was used had other work awarded to him, so that in effect it amounted only to a more general distribution of the work among the people. The undersigned are unable to perceive how fraud, or any neglect or disregard of the public interests, can be imputed to men for such acts under these circumstances.

The majority next review the evidence tending to the conclusion that the allotment and award of the work were complete and binding, as rendered by the Letting Board under the resolution of the 23d December. No confirmatory action was contemplated. The resolution itself, the minutes of the Board, the oral testimony before the Committee, particularly that of Mr. Morgan—who testifies that the resolution was drawn with express reference to a final completion of the letting by the Commissioners and Engineers under it, without the necessity of any subsequent action by the Canal Board—all go to establish this view of the case. The allotment was not completed till the 30th December. The contracts were to be signed by January. The interchange of views in full Board, on the 21st December, negatives the supposition that they designed, either at the time of adopting the resolution or on hearing the allotment read, as it was at the meeting, to make their approval necessary to the contract.

The majority are equally confident in the opinion that no further action, by the Canal Board, is now required to bind the State, on the one hand, or the Contractors on the other. The acquiescence of the old Board on the 31st December, they consider conclusive. The State ought not, under any consideration of the subject, to attempt, or to be allowed now to assume the position, that these contracts are invalid for that cause.

The Report in closing, submits to the Legislature the following conclusions, as clearly established by the facts and circumstances ascertained by the investigation of the Committee:

I. That whatever mistakes or errors may have been made, in particular instances, yet, as a whole, the action of the Letting Board, in contracting for the execution of the work under the Canal Law, at an aggregate amount less by half a million than the project of the Canal Board presented by the Attorney General, and less, by nearly a million, than the estimates of the Engineers, is calculated to promote the interests of the State, and secure as far as practicable, the completion of the contemplated improvement.

II. That no facts have been ascertained showing any frauds in the letting of the contracts awarded, or in the execution of the Canal Law; but, on the contrary, the uniform tenor of all the testimony taken effectually repels all suspicion of the kind.

III. That no action is required on the part of the Canal Board to give further validity to the contracts, nor on the part of the Legislature upon any matter in relation to the subjects referred to the Committee, unless to compel the State officers having charge of the public works, their subordinates and clerks, to perform the duties imposed upon them by law.

With a view, therefore, to the accomplishment of the last named object, the undersigned beg leave to introduce, for the consideration of the Legislature, the following bill:

AN ACT in relation to the Enlargement of the Erie and Oswego Canals, and the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals

The People of the State of New-York, represented in the Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1—The Canal Board is hereby directed and required, within ten days after the passage of this act, to examine the contracts awarded and entered into in the month of December, 1851, by the Canal Commissioners, the State Engineer and Surveyor and the respective Division Engineers, for the completion of the Enlargement of the Erie and Oswego Canals, and the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals; and to file with Auditor of the Canal Department a complete and accurate list and description of all such contracts, the execution of which will, in the judgment of the Canal Board, be safe and advantageous to the State, having due regard to price, the ability of the parties, the security furnished for the performance of said contracts and the probable claims against the State, to arise from an abandonment of the same; and, immediately upon filing such list aforesaid, it shall become the duty of the Canal Board, and the Canal Commissioners and the State Engineer and Surveyor to take such steps as they shall deem most effectual to insure the early and vigorous execution of said contracts.

SEC. 2—The Canal Board is also directed and required, within ten days after the passage of this act, to report to the Legislature an accurate list and description of such contracts awarded and entered into in December, 1851, as aforesaid, (if any) which the said Board shall deem it advisable for any cause for the State to abandon or suspend, together with their reasons in favor of such abandonment or suspension; and also, at the same time, to report to the Legislature such proposals for the same work (among the bids submitted to the Canal Commissioners, the State Engineer and Surveyor, and the Division Engineers, previous to the award of contracts made by them as aforesaid) as would be more safe and advantageous for the State to accept, having due regard, also, to the ability of the parties, the security offered for the performance of the same, and the probable claims against the State to arise from an abandonment of the existing contracts.

SEC. 3.—This act shall take effect immediately.

A. S. UPHAM, A. H. MOSS, H. S. BULL.
S. B. CUSHING; a member of the Committee, submitted a separate report, which concludes as follows

In the opinion of the undersigned, it is the duty of the State to carry out the contracts in good faith; to make the best of an inconsiderate law, and see that the enlargement is duly prosecuted.

From a careful examination of the evidence, the undersigned has arrived at the following conclusions:

1st. That there has been no frauds proved against the letting board, and no proof of any collusion between them and the contractors, in the recent canal lettings.

2d. The law not requiring the contracts to be let to the lowest responsible bidder, a departure from that principle in the lettings is not, of itself, evidence of a fraud; and even though the discretion vested by the law in the State officers has been exercised unwisely, this cannot and ought not to be taken advantage of by the State to repudiate or annul the contracts thus entered into.

3d. There is no sufficient evidence of any abuse of discretion on the part of the officers making these contracts, and if there were, the officers so guilty are alone responsible. Sound policy, if not honesty, must prevent the State from repudiating or annulling these contracts.

Mr. CONGER, the Chairman of the Committee, also made a separate report, a portion of which only reached us in time for this morning's edition. So much as we have of it thus far treats of the diligence with which the Committee have discharged its arduous and responsible duties, and ventures to suggest the serious consequences which might have occurred from the clerical error which the majority report refers to, when repudiating the charge of an alteration in the Canal law.

From the Rio Grande—The Battle of Camargo.

By the arrival of the steamship *Fanny* at New-Orleans, we have fuller advices from the seat of war in Northern Mexico. The accounts differ; one claiming a splendid victory for Carvajal's forces, and the other that they were totally routed.

The Brownsville *Flag* of the 28th, referring to the conflicting accounts, remarks:

"Upon the whole, this battle presents some features which are entirely new in modern warfare. Both parties, it appears, have considered themselves whipped; and in accordance with this supposition, both gave up the day and retired. The official report of Canales, however, makes a different explanation of this movement, and declares that he drew his men off to induce Carvajal to advance from a sheltered position which he occupied, and from which it was found difficult to dislodge him. This, in his version, was a mere military maneuvre, while the other side represents it as a hasty and precipitate retreat. How this may be, we will not undertake to give an opinion. But one thing, at least, is beyond controversy, viz: that an engagement was had, and that the Mexican forces remain on the ground, having taken all the spoils of war, which belonged to the camp of their adversaries, while Carvajal and his forces re-crossed the river and have withdrawn from the contest, thus leaving Canales in possession of the battle-ground and the camp."

From Santa Fe.

By way of St. Louis, we have dates from New-Mexico to Jan. 23. A party of thirty-eight good Western men had been organized by a Mr. Chastine, for emigration to a gold region on the San Francisco River, a branch of the Gila. The diggings were believed to be as rich as those of California.

The work of exploration, at the silver mine near Taos, is going forward prosperously.

The Apaches, in the lower part of the Territory, are not so troublesome as they were at last accounts

Among the *memorabilia* of Santa Fé for the month, may be reckoned the death of Dona Gertrudes Barcelo, otherwise known as Madame Tules. She has been celebrated by Gregg in his sketches, and is known to all Americans who have known anything of New-Mexico for the last quarter of a century.

Gov Calhoun, whose health is now feeble, takes his leave of New-Mexico, so it is understood, in the spring, whether or not with an intention of returning, is not known.

The winter has thus far been very mild. There have been only three or four falls of snow, and those very light. The ground has not been covered with snow more than half a day during the season. The weather has, for the most part, been clear and serene—much resembling the ordinary dry October weather in Missouri, and perfectly healthy.

ACCIDENT ON THE ERIE RAILROAD.—On Wednesday night last another serious accident occurred on the Erie Railroad, near Hawkins on the Delaware. The express train, consisting of three cars, containing about one hundred and twenty passengers, was thrown off the track by the breaking of a rail. After being drawn about three hundred feet on the frozen earth, the passenger-cars parted from the baggage-car, and were all precipitated down an embankment of about 30 feet in hight, and lodged upon the ice on the shore of the river, carrying every passenger with them, severely hurting some, but none were killed. In all about 30 persons were hurt. One man, by the name of Canfield, residing in Wyoming County, was very severely injured. It is thought he cannot survive.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.—At Select Protestant Employment Agency, No. 7 Carmine st., and Society Agency, No. 106 Chambers-st., situations are wanted for a large number of excellent servants—females and males—of every domestic station, for city and country—Irish, English, Scotch, German, American and colored. Only servants of good character admitted. Orders respectfully solicited, faithfully attended to and promptly filled.
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LADIES WANTED.—Ten Ladies to engage in a highly respectable business, at which they can make from two to four dollars per day. Address (with real name and residence,) A. & X. G., office of this paper. m16-1t*

ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER AND ENTRY CLERK WANTED—None but a competent person need apply. Address J. F. H., box 1,659, Post-Office. m16 3t*

SITUATION WANTED—By an industrious and intelligent young man, in a grocery or fruit store (wholesale preferred). The best of City reference will be given. Address A. M., office of this paper. m16-3t*

SITUATION WANTED by a most respectable girl. A situation to take care of one or two young children, or as chambermaid, in a small family. She can give best of reference. Has lived in her present situation for a year, which she leaves only because the family are breaking up housekeeping, and by whom this advertisement is inserted. Address J. G. W., *Times* office. m13-3t*

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AGENTS WANTED.—100 Agents wanted to sell a new and beautiful Medal on which Agents are now earning from $5 to $20 per day. Country Agents by forwarding one or more dollars may rely upon having them on the best terms. E. LYON, No. 424 Broadway. m12-6t*

THE ADVERTISER having a good business, but is somewhat involved, has a good stock of goods on hand and can settle for cash with his creditors for a small sum, any person having in cash from $3 000, to $5,000 and wishing to go into business, can make a good bargain, such a one as is seldom met with. Further particulars by an interview. Address with real name, BANK, box No. 3,309 Post-Office. m11 6t*

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BREAST-PIN LOST.—On Saturday March 13, a gentleman's Diamond Breast Pin. Any one who may have found the same will be liberally rewarded by returning it to HENRY A. RICHARDS, No. 19 Beaver-st m16 3t*

JOSEPH WALTER, IMPORTER OF JEWELRY, ROOM No. 4, m16-1m* No. 181 Broadway, New-York.

WRECK OF THE SHIP CONSTANTINE.—DAMAGED CHINA WARE.—The subscribers are receiving from the wreck of this vessel about eighty kinds of china, consisting of dining sets, tea sets, and dessert sets, in plain white gold band and fancy patterns together with a great variety of plain and fancy vases and other fancy goods. Having compromised with the Underwriters the goods will be sold at a very low price, and will be opened for sale on FRIDAY, the 19th inst.
HAUGHWOUT & DARLEY, Nos. 561 & 563 Broadway. m16-5teod

RAINBOW HOTEL AND DINING ROOMS, No. 27 Beekman-st., N. Y. m15 1m* W. J. HOWELL.

TO LET.

COTTAGE TO RENT.—A small Cottage House and Lot, on the line of the New-Jersey Railroad, 15 miles from the city. Price $70. The owner would like to board with the family. Also, a house in Newark, N. J. Price, $300. Inquire within three days, of Mr. M., No. 37 Bleecker-st., before 9 A.M., between 3 and 3 P.M. m16-1t*

HOUSE WANTED—From 1st May to 1st December, a modern three story house, furnished or unfurnished, near the 5th-av. between 20th and 35th-sts. One that has been occupied for a year or two would be preferred. Address with full particulars, A. B., Box No. 404, Post-Office. m16-3t*

UPPER PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The upper part of a new three-story brick Dwelling to let, in Hoboken, to a small respectable family. Location pleasant and quiet. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr. FORD, No. 55 Dey street, or No. 234 Fifteenth-street. m16-3t*

HOUSE TO LET.—The three-story and basement Brick Dwelling, just finishing, on the north side of 30th-st., between 8th and 9th ave. House 26x46, with brown stone front to balcony, three rooms deep, with range, hot and cold water on each floor, water-closets and wash-tubs, bath-room, hot air and speaking tubes, dumb waiter, gas pipes, with neat stable and carriage-house on rear. Rent, $700. Inquire No. 227 Grand-st., four doors West of Bowery. m9 2wood*

LOFTS TO LET—For Storage, or Manufacturing purposes. Three Lofts 25 x 90 feet. Situation central, corner lot, fine light. Rent $200 each. App y to VAN ZANDT & LIVINGSTON, m6-2wood* No. 1 New-st.

SECOND STORY TO LET, of House No. 181 West 93d-st., three rooms, deep, with hall, bell-rooms, pantries, &c., cold and hot water, with privilege in bath-room, and wash room in basement. Rent $250. Apply at No. 40 Cedar-st. m15-4t*

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Several well-lighted rooms, with constant and steady power, in building corner Elizabeth and Hester sts. Apply to MORTON & BREMNER, m11 6t* No. 212 Pearl-st., cor. Fletcher-st.

FOR SALE.

A FINE BUILDING LOT AND A CHANCE FOR A LARGE HOUSE FOR $30.—The most beautiful spot on Long Island lies in the rear of Woodville, in view of Jamaica Bay. I have 58 lots there which I now offer for sale at $30 each, payable in three equal payments, monthly. A fine house 10 by 40 stands upon one of the lots. This will be sold for the same price as the other lots—the choice to be determined by drawing. Those who desire health, comfort, cheap and good houses are invited to take the 11 o'clock cars from South Brooklyn for Woodville, where a person will be waiting to show the property, or call at No 102 Nassau-st., room No 16, 3d floor, between 10 and 2 o'clock, each day. [m16-1t*] J. J. BROOKES.

FIVE ACRES OF LAND AND HOUSE FOR SALE, at Woodville, L. I., seven miles from New-York, near the new plank road, and about 12 minutes walk from the Long Island Railroad depôt. To be sold either together or in lots to suit purchasers. Terms easy. Apply to H. STRADLING, No. 37 Ann-st., New-York. m16 1t*

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A Cottage, with an acre or more of ground attached. Location, Clifton, Staten Island. Address box No. 173 Post Office, stating terms, &c. m16-3t*-tf

LAND WARRANTS FOR SALE—$6,000 Bonds of Michigan Southern Railroad, 1860; 35 shares Buffalo and Rochester Railroad; 80 shares Erie and Ohio Railroad; 100 shares Rochester and Syracuse Railroad. $12,000 to loan on mortgage on city property, at 7 per cent.
WM. H. GREENOUGH,
m16-1t* No. 43 Jauncey-court, Wall street.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR ONE WILL BE EXCHANGED FOR CITY PROPERTY—Several delightful residences at New-Rochelle, contiguous to the Railroad depôt. Two adjoin the shore and two within a quarter of a mile. Rent from $100 to $600. One will be let with ten acres of land, and one with fifty acres, if desired. Apply to DAVID HARRISON, Jr., 65 Chatham st., or to JOHN G. HORTON and DAVID HARRISON, New-Rochelle. 27f-2taw4w*

HOUSES FOR SALE.—In Jersey City, about five minutes' walk from the Ferry, two handsome and well-furnished, three story and basement, brick houses. Price $2,300, part of which can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EVAN JONES, Prospect-place, corner of Barrow st., Jersey City. 20f-1meod*

LAND ALMOST GIVEN AWAY.—Cheap Lots in the village of Upper and Middle Morrisania, Mount Vernon, Mount Hope and Fairmont, for sale, with plans for cheap Houses, which can be put up in two or three weeks. Also large and small Houses for sale and to let. Designs and specifications for all kinds of building furnished with cheapness and dispatch, by WILLIAM GRAY, Architect and Builder, No. 1 Washington-av., Upper Morrisania, or Mount Hope. m4 6:1 Tu Th&S*

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The 3-story, basement and sub-cellar brick house, and lot No 133 South 9th-st., Williamsburg. Lot 23x100, house 25x40—well built and in good order. For terms apply to BURR, WAKEMAN & CO., No. 114 South st. m9-eod6.*

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE, No 197 Adams-st., Brooklyn. House 22 by 36, two stories high, basement and attic, nine finished rooms. Lot 24½ feet by 100 feet 9 inches deep. It will rent for $300 per year. Price $2,300. $1,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire on the premises, of [m13-3t] D. AFFLICK.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—A first-class brown stone house, in 22d-st., between 5th and 6th-aves. For particulars, apply to H. C. or W. R. ADAMS, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court. m13 6t*

WILLIAMSBURG HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE—Four three story Houses just finished in Monroe-place, South 5th st., price $3,500 most of which can remain on mortgage. Apply to E. HANFORD, m1 6t* Riding School, South 4th-st., Williamsburg

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A modern built three story House, No. 210 Madison-st., with all the modern improvements, gas, Croton water, and Bath rooms, &c. &c. For terms &c., apply on the premises. m11-6t*

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A handsome three story, modern built, Brick House with sub-cellar and basement, marble mantles, &c., pleasantly situated on high ground, and in a good neighborhood, near the line of the Fulton and South Ferry stages; a very desirable private residence. Price, $4,000. $2,500 can remain on bond and Mortgage. Inquire of Dr. J. BRYANT, No. 345 Gold-st., near Fulton av. m12 3t*

HOMESTEAD FOR SALE—The building on the property of the New York and Mamaroneck Homestead Association, situated at Mamaroneck Village near the Railroad Depot, now the residence of GEO. H. GUION, Esq., together with the acre plot connected thereto, and reserved for the House is offered for sale by the Association. The House is of modern construction and nearly new—it is in first-rate repair, high and elegibly situated, within full view of and about two minutes walk of the Railroad. The accommodation Trains stop some eight times a day at this depot, and the communication from this city is about 1¼ cents a trip, the adjacent property has nearly all changed hands within a short time, and is fast being improved. The new village is nearly graded, and the deeds will be ready early in April. The above offers a fine opportunity for a gentleman's country residence, and will be sold low at the present time. Apply to W. P. LABARRE,
m3 2w No. 156 Bowery, up-stairs.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—Beautifully situated in the village of Oyster Bay, L. I., 30 miles from New-York; communication with the city by railroad and steamboat daily. Enquire of S. ANGELL, No. 4 Spruce-st., N. Y. m12-6t*

SALAMANDER SAFES.

From the New-York Tribune, of March 12.

ON THE ARRIVAL OF GOV. KOSSUTH in this country in December last, some thirty of the workmen in the employ of Messrs. STEARNS & MARVIN, the Withers Safe manufacturers, commenced making a Safe for the preservation of the Governor's books and papers from fire. Every evening, after their usual daily labor was over they went to work upon this Safe, much to the annoyance of the Police and watchmen on duty in St. Mark's Place, and the firemen in the vicinity, who were frequently startled by a brilliant light in the manufactory, and noises issuing from it in the dead of night—when, upon examination, they found the sooty Vulcans hard at work in their shirt sleeves while the thermometer outside stood at zero. The following letter from KOSSUTH will explain to the anxious inhabitants of St. Mark's place why their nocturnal slumbers were so frequently disturbed. The Governor certainly has cause to be proud of the enthusiasm of these men.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, March 5, 1852.

GENTLEMEN: I received your letter of the 31st January, informing me that the workmen of your manufactory presented to me a Salamander Safe. Please to convey my grateful thanks to those patriotic thirty men, with whose names you have been kind enough to make me acquainted and who by having been enga

New-York Daily Times.

The Trial of the Cuban Fillibusters.

SEVENTH DAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—BEFORE JUDGE JUDSON.

The U. S. vs. John L. O'Sullivan and others.

John P. Measerole called by District Attorney.—I was part owner of the sloop *Wm. Rowe;* Mr. Gurtinett came to hire the sloop; agreed to give $20 per day; he paid me for the first day, and said he would pay the Captain $20 for every day he detained him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cutting.—I had seen him before, down on the Island, when he came to treat for the purchase of a sloop called the *Harriette;* he said he wanted her to carry freestone; this was about three days before the *Wm. Rowe* was arrested; Burtnett paid the Captain for one day; we have since charged for any more; Burtinett was absent when he hired the vessel.

John Lisk examined by District Attorney.—I was the master of the sloop *William Rowe;* she was hired to go to South Amboy, to bring up emigrants; I went in her; I saw a gentleman called Burtinett and Capt Lewis; I went down in the sloop and Burtinett paid me $20 for the next day; the last that Burtinett told me was to go under Capt. Lewis's directions; I asked where I was to land; he said "Never mind; you're to go under Capt. Lewis's direction;" another gentleman who wore spectacles was with Burtinett, and they both went on board the *John Potter*, to come to town; I think they went on board in a small boat, as she has left the dock; I stood Captain Lewis where the passengers were to be landed, and he said they were to be on board a ship; I asked if they had not better be put on board at Quarantine where it was smooth water; he said no, they were going to work on public works at the South and he was in a hurry to get them there; he said others were going out, and he wanted to get there first; he said some of the emigrants were coming from Philadelphia and some from New-York in the *John Potter*; Lewis showed me the mark on the wharf where about to the sloop was to be stationed to take the passengers on board; he said if there was no wind, she would come up the bay after us; he told me he would have signals; after the *John Potter* came down, Lewis gave me a large parcel and told me to be careful of it as they were signals; I saw it opened by the Custom-House officers; they said they were rockets; I asked him how long before they would be there, and Capt. Lewis said the last train would be in at 8 o'clock, and that the John Potter was in; I saw a lot of men on the wharf, and was told they were the men who were to go in the sloop; they looked like foreigners; I afterwards sent for the Custom-House officers, as I thought there was something wrong, and I had no license

By Mr. Cutting—Burtinett appeared to be the principal man in the transaction; did no see Burtinett again until he told me he wanted me for a witness.

Mr J. P. Hall, U. S District Attorney, produced three papers, which were admitted to be in the handwriting of Mr. O'Sullivan, which were read as evidence. The first was a letter from Mr. O'Sullivan to the District Attorney, inclosing an affidavit, to the effect that Mr. O'S. was the awful owner of the steamboat *Cleopatra*, and that he intended to send her to New-Orleans, to be put in the passenger trade. The second was the affidavit, and the third was an affidavit that O'Sullivan owned the cargo of the *Cleopatra*, which had been bought and paid for under his directions. The bills of Rodman & Co., and others, for repairs and stores furnished the *Cleopatra*, were put in and read. Several papers from the Custom-House were put in evidence Among these papers was a bill of sale from Hope & Co., to Drew & Newton for $12,000, and from them to John F. Rodman, of the steamer *Cleopatra*, dated 21st April, for the consideration of $13,600. A certified copy of the bill of sale from Rodman to Phineas C. Wiltsie was put in and read. The consideration was set down in the latter at $13,600. A bill of sale from Wilson to O'Sullivan, dated the 2d of May, was put in consideration to $13,600. The register of the *Cleopatra*, John L. O'Sullivan sole owner, was next put in. The next was a bill of sale from O'Sullivan, Guillman Appleby, dated 12th July, the consideration $11,000.

Frederick Freeman examined by District Attorney—I reside in New-York; I was introduced to Mr. Burtinett by Capt. Glover; I was introduced to Mr O'Sullivan by Sanchez; he lived in Eighth-street; I have been at his house; I was in the practice of calling there every week; in the spring of 1851 I was there; I saw O'Sullivan there once I think; I have never seen Major Schlesinger there, but saw Burtinett there once with O'Sullivan; they retired from the room when I came in and did not return again; it was in the fore part of the vessel; it was the month of April, before the 15th I should think; O'Sullivan told me he wanted to purchase a vessel; I said Burtinett had one to sell; he said that would not suit; he was to pay part in cash part in bond; I don't know what kind of bond a Cuban is; I once saw a blank bond which they said was a Cuban bond; the one I saw was neither signed nor filled up

Evidence objected to and waived by the prosecution

Letter produced and identified to be in the handwriting of the witness.

Examination resumed—I wrote to Burtinett to say that O'Sullivan wanted to buy a vessel, and that I would meet him with O'Sullivan at the house of Sanchez.

[Letter produced dated April 17, 1851. Objected to.]

Witness—I called at the house of Sanchez with O'Sullivan, expecting to see Burtinett about the purchase of the schooner

The Defense objected to the testimony of this witness, but the objection was overruled by the Court

Mr. Cutting raised an objection to the reading of a letter from the witness to Burtinett, and the learned gentleman was commenting on the non production of Burtinett himself when Mr. Hoffman said the prosecution intended to put Burtinett on the stand, and would waive the reading of the letter, for the present.

Witness—I think I was not to wait for Burtinett; I had no engagement to wait until 11 o'clock for any person; I left word at Burtinett's that O'Sullivan would wait at Sanchez's for him; O'Sullivan told me that he wanted to see Burtinett about the purchase of the vessel, and asked me to say he would wait for him; I left a written message for him; I understood the vessel was to be paid for, part in cash, and part in bonds; I never offered to pay for a vessel in Cuba bonds

Cross examined by Mr. Van Buren—I have had an interview with the District Attorney, when he spoke of having a letter of mine in his possession.

Mr Hall—Can a conversation with the District Attorney and the witness be given in evidence

Court—I shall allow the evidence

Witness—The District Attorney did not tell me where he got the letter; I have property in Cuba; the District Attorney did not tell me I should get in trouble in Cuba; he said I had best tell all I knew, as the Spanish Consul would know of it, and because all was known, he said he did not wish to injure me, but he would have to work it out of me; I was there only once; he said a letter of mine was in his possession fifteen days ago

By the District Attorney.—I said I had forgotten, that I had written the letter now produced; I did not wish to have my name connected with the people who got up that Expedition, or who were indicted in this Court.

Q—Did the District Attorney state to you, that if you would inform him how he could prove that O'Sullivan had offered to pay in bonds of Cuba, you should not be called as a witness?

Objected to, but admitted.

A—I told you I could not recollect if they were Cuban bonds; I understand that you said if I would admit they were Cuban bonds you would not ask me any more questions; I thought all the difficulty was that I would not own they were Cuban bonds; Mr Cutting said Mr. Van Buren came in at that time, when I said I could not tell if they were Cuban bonds; I have an office in Wall street

By Mr. Van Buren—I had a subpœna to come to Court, and went to the District-Attorney's office; I was there when the counsel for the defense came, and he said, "I have your letter which speaks of Cuba bonds;" I never said they were Cuba bonds; I did not know they were—that was what astonished me

Henry Schroeder by District-Attorney—Q—Have you ever seen that portfolio before?

A—Yes, I did see it before, because it belongs to me. I gave it to Mr. Schlesinger, and he said he would put his papers in and our papers would be together; this was in March, 1851

District Attorney—Open it, and see if there are any papers in it you can identify

Witness—I last saw this portfolio in April, 1851; Major Schlesinger had it at that time

By Mr Van Buren—The papers were not in it at the time; it was locked then, and locked as now

Charles A Rackewitz, by District Attorney—I am attached to the office of the United States Marshal: I have often seen the portfolio produced by the last witness before; I saw it the day after the *Cleopatra* was seized; I saw it in the office of the District-Attorney; it was taken there by me or by Mr. Evarts; by my best recollection, but I will not be quite sure, I saw it on board the *Cleopatra*; I went to get some papers; I brought it away, I think, or else Mr Evarts, or some other officer did

Q—Have you seen those three papers before?

A—Yes, I have; I took them out of this pocket-book; I gave them to the District-Attorney.

Three letters produced and admitted to be in the handwriting of O'Sullivan. They were as follows:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 8 1851.

MY DEAR MAJOR: I am sorry to tell you one thing, and glad to tell you another. The first is that Mr S. has been told that a paragraph has been published in one of the German papers to the effect that you have dishonorably absconded from here. The second is, that though I cannot give any assurance on the subject, I still hope and believe that matters *will come to a head* that is to say to a crisis, within about a fortnight; under these circumstances I should think you ought to return at once. At the same time you must not do anything rash in reference to the first matter above alluded to. I inclose a $10 bill. The General tells me to-day in answer to your letter to him, that nothing can be more true and unfounded than the idea that the absence want of money for the expenses in question, make it impossible for him to do what he would otherwise desire. He sends his respects to you, and is quite as impatient as any one—indeed ten times more so than any one. Give my kind regards to the good family with whom you are staying.

Yours faithfully, J. O.

MY DEAR MAJOR: I will not fail to send you to Pittsfield whatever money you may need for your own expenses, on your writing me from there to inform me what you will want. I have no particular news. If I receive any later in the day, I will call before 8 this evening. If not, adieu—for a very short time, I hope. Faithfully your friend,

April 9, 1851. J. O'S.

MY DEAR FIR: Mr. Sanchez Yznaga is, as well as myself the intimate and confidential friend of our friend at the South

Please call on him, at No 14 Clinton-place, and converse with him as you would with me. He will hand you the money you need. Clinton place for me part of Eighth-street, the fifth street above Bleecker, left side of Broadway as you go up, and Mr Sanchez Yznaga's house is in the second block from Broadway Faithfully your friend,

SATURDAY AFTERNOON. J. L. O'SULLIVAN.

I will call at your room on Monday evening, between 5 and 6. The Court then adjourned.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 15.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '67	117¾	300 Stonington Railroad	51¾
3 000 do. '68	118	50 do	51¾
30,000 Erie 7s, '62	94¼	100 do	100 55
2,000 do. '52	115	100 Nor. & Wor R. R.	56¾
1 000 do. '59	104¾	100 do	56
1 000 do '71	91¾	100 do	56⅝
6,000 do	93	200 do	b60 56¾
2,000 Northern Lid 7s	88¼	400 Reading Railroad	73
1 000 do	88¼	150 do	s60 73⅛
450 S. Lawrence M. Co.	3	800 do	73
1 000 Morris Canal	100	400 do	73¼
300 do	100	100 Erie Railroad	25⅜
50 do	19¾	900 do	25⅛
250 do	19¾	250 do	b60 25⅜
100 do	19⅞	700 Harlem Railroad	s60 69¾
400 do	b60 19¾	500 do	69
150 Edgeworth Co.	8¾	200 Long Island R. R.	23
12 Hudson River R. R.	64¼	250 do	23⅛
35 N Y & N H R. R.	111	500 do	23¼
24 Southern Mich. R. R.	105	50 Niagara Co	21¼
100 Canton Co.	b60 74¼	100 Dunham Company	52
400 U. S. Bank	5¾	60 People's Bank	103
25 Metropolitan Bank	103¼	90 Del & Hud Canal	112
50 do	103¾	20 Bank of America	114

SECOND BOARD

$5,000 Erie Convert	b60 93¾	10 Bank of America	114
50 Hudson Ist mort	106	9 Syr & Roch R R	125
100 Reading Railroad	73¾	50 Nor & Wor R R,	b15 57
100 do	73¾	50 do	00 56¾
1,000 do	74	100 do	b30 57
300 do	74¼	100 do	00 57
100 Erie Railroad	b15 25⅜	100 St. Law'ce M. Co.	s30 3¾
300 do	25⅝	100 do	b60 3
50 do	b30 26	100 Canton Company	74¼
100 do	b 26	100 Stonington R. R.	b60 55
250 do	b10 26	100 do	b15 55
150 do	25⅞		

MONDAY, March 15—6 P.M.

The Stock Market again felt the influence of increased ease in money, and the speculative feeling grows in strength as well as in the circle of its influence While Loans and Bonds are firmly sustained, and all good lots bid off at full prices, the chief attraction is to the share department, where a rapid rise is going on in nearly all the leading Railroads and in the smaller fancies. Reading, Erie, and Norwich were 1 or 2 ⅌ cent. higher. Morris, Long Island, and U. S. Bank were also in demand, and up. Altogether, the market is quite strong, and under the influence of the suspension of the specie export, and the increase of California receipts, operators move as though rates were more likely to go forward 5 or 10 ⅌ cent, than to lose half the large advance they have of late experienced.

The first movement to-day was in Reading Stock. Before the early Board, the Street buyers were bidding 73¼ ⅌ cent., an advance of ¼@1 ⅌ cent. on the highest sales of Saturday. At the first Board about 2,000 shares sold from 73¼ to 73¾. In the afternoon, 1,000 shares were taken at 74, and subsequently 74¼@74¼ were the ruling sales, closing 74¼ bid, and looking up. The next attraction was Erie, in which the business was probably to the extent of 5,000 shares in, and out of the Board. Prices went up to 26 in the afternoon. Norwich went up to 57 and Stonington to 55. The new party in Morris were busy picking up the Stock at 19¼, cash, and buying at 19¾ on short buyers' option. Long Island recovered to the prices of Thursday. Harlem advanced ¼ ⅌ cent. and Erie New Convertibles ⅛ ⅌ cent., with sales of $20,000 at 94¼.

There was little difference of opinion in the street in regard to the abundant supply and cheap rates of money. The regular Bankers still charge their customers 6 ⅌ cent, but other parties are not wanting to lend from day to day at 5 ⅌ cent. Exchange moved to some extent for the Boston steamer. The best standard Banker bills were drawn at 110@, and other undoubted bills at 109¼@109¾. The remittances will probably be to a considerable extent at the reduced rates. The Sub. Treasury received $139,063; and paid out $30,358; holding at close $2,615,068. We heard nothing new in regard to money on paper. Long Auctioneer notes and acceptances are done at 7@8 ⅌ cent. Short acceptances on Southern shipments are passed at 6 ⅌ cent. Fair paper, not generally known, goes, according to time, at 7@9 ⅌ cent. The Banks are wanting short paper, and are lenders on demand at 6 ⅌ cent.

The California arrivals are satisfactory. The packets of the 15th and 18th February, from San Francisco, brought down for New-York $1,500,000 on freight, to which the passengers will probably add $350,000. These sums, added to the previous arrival, will put our March receipts in advance of the corresponding month of last year several hundred thousand dollars, although we hear complaints from the Pacific of the difficulty of gathering the dust. The mining news, prospectively, looks well, and further gratifying accounts are given of new quartz discoveries in Senora and Grass Valley, the seats of several of the Gold Mining Companies controlled in this City.

The market news from San Francisco is to the 17th February. The return of dry weather, it was feared, would sensibly affect the spring yield of dust. The miners in many localities, find it impossible to command facilities for washing out. The receipts of goods at San Francisco were not so heavy as last year, but better suited to the wants of the market, and a more remunerative business is likely to be the result. Gold dust was selling at $17¼ the oz., and Exchange on New-York at 4 ⅌ cent. premium. The following summary of produce prices is from the *Alta California*.

Since our last review business has been transacted on a moderate scale, and with the exception of a few articles there is no important change to note. The great want of rain through the interior of the country will make a material difference in the products of the mines during the coming Spring. The yield, owing to this, will not be as great as was expected by miners and merchants, though it is not at all improbable that we shall have yet, before Spring sets in, many copious showers. Agricultural implements, suited to the season, are in request. Breadstuffs—Although the stock of flour on hand is no means to be considered large, yet prices have declined, and sales may be made for consumption. The price is now actually lower than coarse grains. What effect the important rise in coarse grains may have it is impossible to say—Barley, Oats, and Corn, having run up to extravagant rates Sweet Corn Meal has been sold as high as $17 ⅌ bbl. Brans are in good demand, both California and Atlantic.

Exchange—Sterling, 60 ds, 47; France 60 ds, 4 88@4 85; Bankers' bills, sight, Atlantic cities, 4 per cent. prem.; Gold Dust, clean, $17¼.

The sales of Cotton to-day were 2,000 bales. Prices show less animation. The large receipts at New-Orleans, and the disposition of factors to realize, on arrival, have caused rates to yield a little at that point. Breadstuffs were in fair demand, and something more doing for export, on account of easier freights.

The receipts of the Rochester and Syracuse Railroad for February were $51,994 being $6,108 in advance of corresponding month of last year, under a reduction of fare from three to two cents the mile.

The statistics of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, as reported by the State Directors, show a gross income of $1,285,403, and the whole number of through passengers between New-York and Philadelphia, 154,863, giving $358,847, or about 28 ⅌ cent of the gross income. The remainder, 72 ⅌ cent., or $926,556, was derived from the Mail Pilot line via New Jersey Railroad; and Trenton, $198,782; and from local travel, freights, steamers on the Delaware, emigrants, &c., $727,774. The disbursements of the line are reported at $767,359.

The Custom-House returns of the General Merchandise import of last week figure up $1,693,000, making the total, including Dry Goods, for the week, $3,025,000, and for the first two weeks of March, seven millions dollars.

The following are the leading features of the New-Orleans Banks:

	Circulation.	*Deposits.*	*Specie.*
Louisiana	$1,320,654 00	$3 554,119 49	$1,967,780 25
Canal & Bank'g Co.	1,409,920 00	1,644,907 11	1,177,383 00
Louisiana State	1,408,550 00	2,736,792 51	1,515,487 81
Mech & Traders'	705,695 00	1,782 295 53	1,108 041 50
Union	25 565 00	787 45	11,807 65
Total	$4 860,824 00	$9,758 962 12	$5,780,302 21

We understand the Merchants' Exchange will certainly be sold to-day, at 12 o'clock, to satisfy the claims of judgment creditors, amounting to about $800,000. It will be a sale absolute, without reserve, and free to general competition. The cash instalment will be 10 ⅌ cent., and the remainder on short indulgence. Of course, the title acquired in this way will be undoubted, as the order of sale emanates from the Court of last resort. The ground alone, without the building, ought, in times like the present, to command a sum largely in advance of the incumbrance.

The sales of Stocks in Philadelphia to-day, embrace 1,600 shares Reading, opening 73¼, selling up to 74¼, and closing 74 bid; 1,400 shares Morris 19¼, 19⅜, closing 19¼ bid; 1,200 Long Island 23¼; $5,000 Tennessee fives 86¼; $4,000 St. Louis 7s 107; $2,000 Camden and Amboy transferable 6s 94; $2,000 Pennsylvania 6s 101; $5,000 Navigation 6s 48¼.

We have by this evening's mail the proceedings of a very imposing Railroad Convention held at Baltimore on Saturday, with a view to a connection via the Valley of the Susquehanna, between Baltimore and the Erie Railroad at Elmira. The Convention was largely attended by delegates from Pennsylvania. The proposed work is to be known as the "Susquehanna Railroad." It will bring Dunkirk 39 miles nearer Baltimore, than New-York. It will put Baltimore, Washington, and the South, into direct communication with the Lake at Dunkirk or Buffalo, and with Niagara Falls, without taking either Philadelphia or New-York in the route. The line from Williamsport, Pennsylvania, to the Falls, will be direct and complete, by means of the Canandaigua Niagara Road. The *Philadelphia Bulletin* of this afternoon expresses much concern at the movement, and the editor calls upon his fellow-citizens not to suffer Baltimore and New-York to go on reaping the harvest that might be made their own. The new connection will not damage New-York. Her roads will enjoy the profit. It makes Elmira a common centre, and will contribute to the early construction and profitable use of the proposed broad guage line to the Canada shore, as well as to the increased profit of the Western end of the Erie Road. As to the diversion of travel it will only be one way Our Southern and Western friends may go to the Lake and the Falls via the Susquehanna Valley, but neither a pleasure trip nor business trip can be complete without a look at the Great Metropolis.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHARLESTON Monday, March 15.

The sales of COTTON to-day foot up 1,391 bales, at unchanged prices; the extremes being 6¼@7c.

Markets—Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.

MONDAY, March 15—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are steady and uniform, with a fair shipping inquiry, and sales of 40 bbls, Pots at $5 06¼, and Pearls at $6 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

COTTON displays less animation, without any important variation—the day's movement, comprising only 2,000 bales, Upland Middling at 8¼c, and Orleans at 8¼c ⅌ lb

FLOUR AND MEAL—We have no decidedly new feature to notice in the market for state and Western brands, though the ample arrivals by railway and the prevalent mildness of the weather exert a rather unfavorable influence upon the trade. The Sub Treasury purchase of flour, mainly for the better qualities, which are least abundant and most remunerative while the shipping trade continues light, and the low grades are depressed The transactions add up 3,200 bbls —ordinary to straight State and good common Ohio at $4 62½@4 81½; with mixed to fancy Indiana and Michigan, choice state and favorite round-hoop Ohio, at $4 81½@5 06½; inferr Genesee and upto at $5 06½@5 31; extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 31½@5 62½; and extra Genesee at $5 31½@5 ⅌ bbl. Canadian is in limited stock, and is fly held a $4 62½@4 75 ⅌ bbl, in bond. We have no sales to record. Southern, being more freely offered has slightly declined and is now irregular in price, yet the demand is good and brisk; and that for export go d; sales were made of 2 000 bbls, mainly to favorite ordinary brands, at $4 06¼@4 75, and fancy do. at $4 81½@5 31½. Rye Flour is very quiet, and nominally worth $4 56¼@4 81½ ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal seems scarce and in request, with sales of 100 bbls Jersey at $3 43¾, and some Brandywine at $3 56¼

GRAIN—Wheat is extremely inanimate—the unusually small arrivals and enhanced pretensions of fact rs, with the scarcity and absence of freights, restricting operations—we have only to note the disposal of 3 500 bush Southern White, at 109c., which indicates a trivial improvement, Rye is dull and heavy at 70c for Jersey, and 74c for River, ⅌ bush. Barley is sparingly offered, and slowly purchased, at 76@86c ⅌ bush Oats exhibit an upward tendency—Western commanding 41@43c., and Northern 43@48c. ⅌ bush Corn is more plentiful, and, if anything, less firm; the trade inquiry is active, however, and, with the go od shipping demand, sustains prices tolerably well; the business of the day embraces about 32,000 Southern mixed at 63c.; do white, at 64c., and do. yellow at 65c. ⅌ bush.

PROVISIONS—Pork is doing better—the deficient supplies and increased wants of dealers stimulating the market The sales amount to 400 bbls clear Mess at $17; Mess at $16 ¼@$16 75; old Mess at $16 25@$16 37½; new Prime at $13 and old do at $14@$14 12½ Pickles are less busily and moderately sought after at 4¼@4½c for shoulders, and 5¾@5¾c for Hams. Bacon is attracting more attention. 50 000 at our rates found buyers to day at 8½c. ⅌ lb. Lard rules firm, with an active inquiry, and sales of 150 bbls. Prime at 9@9¼c., and 300 kegs do., part at 10@10½c. Beef is in good request for export and the trade, and with a steady market. We have to report sales of 300 bbls Prime at $3 25@$4 50, and Mess at $5 25@$13 50 ⅌ bbl; also, 300 tierces Prime Mess at $13, cash. Beef Hams are salable and firm at $13 50@$16. Butter and Cheese find ready purchasers at full, and in some cases, higher rates.

WHISKY—Is more abundant and less valuable. The operations, including 350 bbls. Prison, at 21@21½c., cash and 60 hhds. Drudge at 20½c., time.

New-York Cattle Market....MARCH 15.

Carefully Reported for The New-York Daily Times.

[For Beeves, at the Washington Drove Yard, corner of Fourth avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, and at Chamberlain's Hudson River Bull's Head, foot of Robinson street. For Cows and Calves, Sheep and Lambs, at Browning's, in Sixth-street, near Third-avenue, and also at Chamberlain's

AT WASHINGTON DROVE YARD.—Offered, 2,000 Beeves, (1,200 Southern, and remainder from this State.) Demand fair and prices firm. Sales good retailing qualities at from 7½ to 9¼c. About 200 head left over unsold.

AT BROWNING'S—Offered, 50 Cows and Calves, at from $22 50 to $35@$50. 25 unsold. 3,000 Sheep and Lambs, on sale. Prices at from $2 75@$4 50 to $7. All sold.

AT CHAMBERLAIN'S—HUDSON RIVER, BULL'S HEAD.—Offered, 250 Beef Cattle—on hand 100; 75 Cows and Calves—Prices from 7 to 9c. ⅌ lb.; sales dull. 2,000 Sheep—all sold—at $2 50@$3 50@$5 50.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun—Rises..... 6 12 | Sets..... 6 06 | Moon—Sets.... 3 44m

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook .4 58m | Gov Island .5 48m | Hell Gate.. 7 21m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....MARCH 15, 1852

Cleared.

Propeller Ironsides, Green, Philadelphia, W. H. Thompson

Ship Connecticut, Williams, Antwerp, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Ship Memphis, Davis, New Orleans, W Nelson & Son.

Ship Chase; White, Charleston, Thomas Wardle

Ship Margaretta, Farnanks, New-Orleans. Ladd & Church.

Ship Margaret Evans, Pratt, London, J Griswold.

Ship Monterey, Lowell, San Francisco Brett Voss & Co.

Ship Louisiana, Barstow Liverpool. Barstow & Pope.

Bark B Colco d. Park, Matanzas, R P Buck

Bark Edwin, Johnson, Cann, Havana, M. Taylor & Co.

Brig Catharine Rogers, Burk, Naguabo, Pillsbury & Sanford.

Brig Arthur Leay, (Br.) McNeil, St. Domingo City, A. C. Rosen & Co

Brig Gleaner, (Br.) Nason, Horton, J. L. De Wolf.

Brig Excel, Talman, Savannah.

Schr. M. E. Wells, Griffin, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Harrison Price, Wheeler, Wilmington, N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr Anaconda, Lincoln, Philadelphia J. W. McKee.

Schr. Harvest, Prestbury, Taunton, master

Schr Alice Wicks, Baltimore, Mailer & Lord.

Schr. Charles Mills, Francis, Savannah, N. L. McCready & Co

Schr. Splendid, Rogers, Richmond, Slate, Gumbs & Baker.

Schr Gipsey, Bunnell, Richmond, Slate, Gumbs & Baker.

Propeller Josephine, Morrison, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

Norw. sloop-of-war Ornen, Debrich, Comm'r, St. John's, P R., 10 days.

U S M steamer El Dorado, Hartstein, Chagres, March 6, soecie and pass to M. O. Roberts There were no steamers at Chagres when the E. D. left.

Ship Robert Kelly, Barstow, Mobile, 10 days, cotton and salt to Chamberlain, Robinson & Co

Bark Mary Conell, Antwerp, 74 days, mdse. and pass to E ⅌ Hurlbut & Co.

Brig Zebron, (Br., of Maitland, N. S.) Dart, Port-au-Platt and Turk's Island 9 days, salt to A. C. Rossire & Co.

Schr. John R. Watson, Cumbern, Richmond, Va., 3 days, coal.

Schr. Maria Jane, (of Eastport,) Andrews, Alexandria, 5 days, flour and wheat to order

Schr Ann Smith, Smith, Baltimore 3 days, corn.

Schr. Olive Branch, Loring, Yarmouth, Mass.

Schr. Fillmore, Loring, Yarmouth, fish

Schr Alexander, Barrett, Virgin a Oysters.

Schr. Alliance, Roberts, Virginia, oysters

Schr H. Keller, Asbery, Virginia, oysters.

Schr. T. S. Arner, Purnell, Fredrick, Del.

Schr. Mary Nowell, Nowell, Smyrna, Del.

Schr. J. P. Moreau, Mason, Milton, Del.

Schr. Pavillion, Snow, Harwich, fish

Schr. Mary Emily, Snow, Harwich, fish.

Schr Florida, Long, Harwich, fish

Schr Eagle, Rhodes, Rockland, 3 days, lime.

Schr Medora, Rhodes, Rockland, 3 days, lime.

Schr Superior, Grover, Rockland, 3 days, lime.

Schr. Maria, Wyckoff, Baltimore, 3 days, flour to Johnston & Lowden.

Schr. J. Truman, Tutt, e, Baltimore, 3 days, flour and wheat to A. Fenby.

Schr. Benjamin Brown, Davis, Baltimore, 3 days, flour and wheat to A. Fenby.

Schr Almeda, Weller, Baltimore, 3 days, for Fall River.

Schr Samuel Castner, Cullens, Philadelphia, 2 days, coal.

Schr Laurel, Forbes, Rockland, 6 days, lime

Schr. Martin Allen, New Haven, headings to order.

Sloop Mary Ellen, Cowon, Virginia, oysters.

Sloop F. Brown, Gardner, Provid nce.

WIND—At Sunrise, calm; Meridian, S W.; Sunset, W.N.W.

Sailed.

Ships Chace, White, Charleston; Huguenot, Gardner; Liverpool; bark Gem, Lawler, West Coast of Africa.

Spoken, &c.

Dec 3, off Cape Horn, bark Sarah L Rose, standing E.

March 3, off Cape Florida, spoke brig Venezuela, from Matanzas, for Boston.

March 6, lat 28 27, lon 79 29, spoke bark F. Reily from Matanzas for New Orleans

March 9, lat 30 30, lon 96 30, spoke ship Esmeralda, from New-Orleans for Liverpool.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 14—Arr ship John Q Adams, Batavia. Spoke, Dec 14, lat 24 36 S, lon 66 65 Dutch brig Komeet, from Hong Kong, for New-York Capt Mitchell had died the day previous Saw her again at anchor at St Helena, Jan. 25 11th inst, lat 40 14, lon 60 30, saw ship Sowall, from New York for Liverpool

Ship Concordia Apalachicola.

Barks Nautilus, Bialara; Julia, Leghorn; Actress (Br.) Leghorn; Canada, Matanzas, Lamark, from San Francisco.

Brigs Sylvina, Calnan, Unicorn, Belize Hond; Newels, Manzanilla; Tuskar, (Br.) Hamilton, Bermuda, Empire, Charleston; Paine ine, Jacuel; Mary Groton, Sacua la Grande, Joseph Philadelphia; Compliance, New-York.

15th—Arr bark Amelia, (Br.) Glasgow, schr. T. B. Johnston, Brewington, Charleston.

Cleared—Ship Trenton, New-Orleans; bark Franklin, Trinidad; brig A Lawrence, Philadelphia; schrs Ophir, Savannah; Henry Payson and Narcissa, New York

NORFOLK, March 15—The schr. Mary Eliza, from New York, for St Mark's, put in here to-day, with the loss of her foremast, and with other damage.

CHARLESTON, March 15—Arr. bark Gen. Wiltshire, Newport, Wales.

Cleared, brig Warren, Brown, for New-York

SALEM, March 14—Arr Vespasian, Acra, West Coast of Africa, Jan. 13; bark Pilot, Massilla, Dec. 26; schr. Warrior, New-York.

Domestic Ports.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1—Arr. clipper ship Tradewind, Osgood, 121 days.

Feb 5—Steamer Pacific, Jarvis, San Juan, via Acapulco, 400 passengers Clipper ship Golden Gate, Truman, 113 ds. from New-York

Feb 6—Steamer Republic Hudson, Panama, 350 pass

Feb 10—Clipper ship Swordfish, Babcock, 90 days from New-York.

Cleared, Feb. 2—Steamer Fremont, Daw, Panama; ship Magnaleua, (Br) Cuipbey, Panama

Feb 3—Ship John Wade, Willis, Hong Kong; Narragansett, Shankland, New Orleans.

Feb 5—Brig Argyle, Norvell, Hong Kong.

Feb. 9—Ship Comet, Gardner, Hong Kong

Feb 10—Ship Indian A Miller, Galt, New-Orleans.

Foreign Ports.

At Trinidad de Cuba, Feb 25, brigs Francis, Hopkins, for ——; Thos. M Mayhew, Spencer; bark Gen Jessup, —— brigs United States Grant, wtg cargo; Atalaya, Nash, for New-York in 7 days; Anglo Saxon, loading; bark America, do for Boston.

At Port-au Platt, March 1, schr. Eliza Jane, Snowman, for New York, in a few days.

SCHOOLS.

WINANT'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS at Little Ferry, nine miles from Hoboken, N J under the direction of A B. WINANT and Lady. The fifth year of this School (for young lads under 12 years of age) will commence on TUESDAY, the 27th of April Pupils received at any time. TERMS—For board, tuition, washing and mending, $27 per quarter. For circulars please apply to Mr E. ROBINSON, No 5½ Pine-st., or Mr WINANT, corner Canal and Vestry-st., N Y. m1-2mTuThS&S*

VIOLIN CLASS—FOR BEGINNERS ONLY.—Dr F. H. NASH has engaged Mr. U. C. HILL, of known celebrity, to cooperate in instructing a Violin Class, that will meet WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 17, at his Music Rooms, No. 659 Broadway Applications received any day or evening till class meets. Terms only $5 per quarter. N. B —Pianos for sale, new and old.

m13-3tSTuaW* F. H. NASH, No. 659 Broadway.

EXCELSIOR.—Parents wishing to find an Institution in which good order is maintained by real kindness and rapid improvement secured by thorough instruction, will be pleased and served at the Commercial and Classical School, No. 75 Henry-st

93f 1m SOLOMON JENNER, Principal.

CALIFORNIA EXPRESS EXTRA.—ADAMS & CO.'S CALIFORNIA FREIGHT, PACKAGE AND PARCEL EXPRESS per steamer SIERRA NEVADA, on WEDNESDAY, March 17. We shall dispatch an extra Weight, Package and Parcel Express, by the new and splendid steamer SIERRA NEVADA, Capt J. D. Wilson, on Wednesday, March 17, at 2 o'clock, P. M., through as usual, in charge of our own special Freight Agent and a special Messenger to destination. In anticipation of a large express by this steamer consignors who intend sending by our line, are particularly desired to deliver their goods, with invoices, on or before Tuesday, the 16th inst. to enable us to comply with the Government requisition for cording and sealing. No charge for Custom House Fees or Consular Certificates. All freight must be put up in water proof condition, and no package should exceed 125 pounds weight Small parcels and dispatches will be received until 1 o'clock, P. M., on day of sailing. [m12-1TuW17] ADAMS & CO., 16 and 18 Wall-st.

TO GARDENERS AND AMATEURS OF FLOWERS.—One of the most celebrated Horticulturists in Germany has consigned to me a small lot of the most beautiful Flower Seeds, accommodated and assorted as for England, where he has large connections. The seeds comprise the finest annual and perennial flowers: 74 different kinds of China Asters; 131 different kinds of annual, autumnal, and perennial Gilli and Wall flowers; also, 4 different colors of Oxalis in bulbs, flowering very rich during the whole sun mer, suita le for a fine border, &c. The far-famed Cuthbert grape the Black Hamburgh, &c. Those who have had an opportunity to get all the most beautiful the art of Horticulture has produced in later years, as cheap as I have the order to sell. [m13-3t*] A DONOP, No. 55 Water-st.

FAMILIES IN WANT of a good and pure article of OLD FAMILY SOAP would find it to their advantage to call at the subscribers' manufactory and examine this article, which is made and dried expressly for their use It is free from fish oil, and other deleterious articles so much used to cheapen Also, always on hand, a large assortment of Fancy Soaps, more particularly the old Palm Soap, for the Toilet and Bath use, that is justly celebrated as the best remedy for Chapped Hands; being made of a vegetable oil, it is very softening and emollient in its properties. It is put up in small packages and sold by the dozen. Goods delivered free of charge in New-York and Brooklyn

W HULL'S SON,

26f-1m Nos 108 and 112 Cliff-st., north end.

COAL! COAL! UNDER COVER.—Now in yard, under cover, the various kinds and sizes of Anthracite and Bituminous Coals, suitable for Stoves, Grates Ranges and Furnaces Liverpool, Black Cannel and Cumberland Coals, constantly on hand. We shall unload, in a few days, a cargo of superior Broad Mountain White Ash Coal, of the various sizes For sale very low, by

PHILLIPS & OAKLEY,

Yard No. 62 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.

Down town office No. 51 William st., up stairs. m15

MRS WILLIS, the great and talented lady of information is now in the city, and can be seen at No 251 Delancy st, and with her great and natural gifts she gives the most correct information on all subjects relating to the past, present, and future events. Sign in the window. m13-3w*

WRITING PAPERS.—A large and very desirable assortment of all the various grades, for sale by

BABCOCK, BUBUISSON & HALL,

m1-1m No. 115 Fulton-st.

TRAVELING.

BOWMAN, GRINNELL & CO., No 13 South-st. New-York, sole agents, in the city, for the Swallow-Tail Lines of Liverpool and London Packets.

*Liverpool Packets sail 6th and 21st. London Pack

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted,*) at the office No 118 NASSAU-STREET, *between Beekman and Ann*, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies; THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock P M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the *Daily Times*.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published *every Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all case must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

VOL. I.....NO. 155. NEW-YORK. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Removal.**—BENEDICT, HALL & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Boots, Shoes and Findings have Removed to No. 31 Park Row, on the site of the old Park Theatre, opposite the Astor House, New-York. 26f-1m

☞ **Gold Mining in California.**—Twenty thousand dollars of the Stock of the SONORA GOLD MINING COMPANY, appropriated for Working Capital, is still offered by the Trustees; that amount, with what has already been subscribed, being deemed sufficient for all purposes.

In presenting the claims of this Company to the confidence of those who are desirous of investing their means in the business of Quartz Mining, it is perhaps necessary to state more fully than has heretofore been done, the prospects, and the scale upon which the operations of the corporation will be carried on. The principal locations upon which the mining operations will be conducted, are on the celebrated CLIFF VEIN, situated within the limits of the City of Sonora, Tuolumne County. This vein extends through one of the richest portions of that immensely productive section, and has yielded, probably, a larger amount of the precious metal than any other in the State, as it runs through the hill overhanging Holden's Garden and crosses the numerous ravines and drains emptying into Wood's Creek on the north-west, and Sonora Creek on the south-east side; and as those creeks and ravines have all yielded a very large amount of gold, we are forced to the conclusion that the decomposition of a portion of the vein had contributed immensely to the many hundred thousands of dollars already taken from that neighborhood by washing. But although these facts justify the expectation that similar deposits will be discovered in the vein, the yield of the present core taken from the depth of sixty feet, with its superior facilities for working, constitutes the chief value of various tests of the working ore in which no gold is visible, produce at the rate of from one hundred and twenty to two hundred and fifty dollars per ton. The size of the vein, extent of claim, and abundance of fuel and water, warrant the belief that the operations of the Company, conducted as they will be on the largest scale, can be carried on uninterruptedly for a great number of years and at an expense of less than twelve dollars per ton. The attention of the public is called to the report of Col M J Gritzner, recently in the service of the General Government as Geologist and Mineralogist in California. It will be found in the Company's pamphlet of organization.

The steam engine and boilers now complete, are of fifty horse power; and the stamp work, nearly ready to ship, is of the most improved and durable construction, made of the best material, and after plans furnished by Capt Robt L. King, similar to those in use at the celebrated Peck's Mill. It will consist of thirty six stampers of six hundred pounds weight each, with the wood and iron work complete, ready to be put together in California without delay, and at a very small expense. It will, without doubt, crush and amalgamate from seventy to ninety tons of ore per day of twenty-four hours.

The Trustees invite the closest scrutiny, on the part of those desirous of making an investment, which promises such large returns, into the objects, prospects, and affairs of the Company. They are satisfied that an examination will convince the most sceptical that a better use of capital cannot be made than in bona fide mining operations in California—they are equally satisfied that dividends will be made by this Company in less than twelve months from the commencement of mining operations, exceeding, in amount, the whole capital stock of the Company.

Capital stock, $200,000 Shares, $100 each. Applications for stock, pamphlets, or further information, may be made at the office of the Company, No 66 Beaver-st, or by mail, post-paid, addressed to the President or Treasurer.

D W. INGERSOLL, President.
THOMAS E. HASTINGS, Treasurer. m17-W&S

☞ **Prof. Benjamin Silliman, Jr.**, will deliver Four Lectures in Chemistry, on the ancient elements—Air, Water, Earth and Fire—at Abbott's Collegiate Institution for Young Ladies, Spingler Institute, Union Park, on the EVENINGS of March 17, 19, 22 and 24. Tickets to each Lecture, 50 cents. m16-2t*

☞ **O. U. A**—HANCOCK CHAPTER No 14, O. U. A—The members of HANCOCK CHAPTER No 14, O. U. A. are hereby notified to meet at the Chapter Rooms THIS DAY (Wednesday), at 1 P M, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother, ABRAHAM D. QUICK.

The Brothers of the Order are respectfully invited to meet with us. By order, A. HORTON KEECH, Sachem.

☞ **The Second Lecture** in the series of lectures on the poet Cowper, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, will be delivered THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, in the lecture-room of the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square, at 8 o'clock. It*

☞ **To the Bar.**—The fifth Lecture of the Course before the New-York Law Institute will be delivered on WEDNESDAY, 17th inst, at 8 o'clock P M, in the Circuit Court Room, New City Hall, by RALPH LOCKWOOD, Esq. Subject—"Influence of the Roman Civil Law in Jurisprudence, and the Origin of the latter." Admission free. JOHN ANTHON,
m17 1t* Vice-President Law Institute.

☞ **Williamsburg Lyceum.**—Rev. JOHN PEIRPONT will deliver a poem before this institution, at Central Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"Improvement." m16-3t*

☞ **French Language.**—Prof. J. P. EDWARDS respectfully recommends the Public to read the following extract of a letter of Rev. EDWARD N. KIRK:

BOSTON Sept. 6, 1849.

"Prof EDWARDS's system of instruction in the French Language, is the most rapid and solid in its progress and results." EDWARD N. KIRK.

The Professor's circulars, containing forty-five letters on his system, are to be had at the following bookstores: E. FRENCH, No 135 Nassau-st; THOMAS CROWEN, No. 599 Broadway; and at the Professor's residence. Private classes at home and abroad m15-3t*

☞ **Mechanical Drawings**—J. H. BAILEY, Mechanical Draughtsman, in every kind of Perspective, agent for the sale of Inventions, Patent Rights, Machinery, &c. Office, Tryon-row, at the junction of Centre and Chatham-sts, opposite the City Hall m17-2t*

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **Phœnix Building Association**—Incorporated Feb 25th, 1852. Entrance fee $2. Monthly dues $3. Shares $200. All that is required at present to join is $2. Interest of 6 per cent allowed for dues paid in advance.—THE PHŒNIX is in a prosperous condition, and possesses all the important and liberal features that are required to render it an easy, safe and profitable institution. It affords a poor man an opportunity of building or purchasing a house of his own selection, while, as a medium for "Small Savings," it suggests a more profitable mode of investment than any that has heretofore existed. The Officers of this Association are selected from men who are well known to be competent and trustworthy, and entitled to the fullest confidence.

WILSON SMALL, President, No. 91 Ludlow-st.
AMOS WILLETS, Vice President, No. 276 Pearl st.
A. R. HETFIELD, Secy, Chambers Hall, No 65 Chatham-st.

TRUSTEES

Warren Chapman,	Geo W. Dawson,	Peter J. Bowles,
Robert M. Dewitt,	James Cuthell,	Edward J Small,
Andrew Hume,	Joseph Nesbitt,	Geo A. Barney.

O McADAM, Attorney, No 62 Wall-street.
JACOB L. FENN, Surveyor.

Books for Subscription are open daily at the Secretary's Office, No 65 Chatham-st. Prospectuses and By-Laws, and full information can also be obtained, gratuitously, at the Office. m17 1t

☞ **A Special Meeting of the HAMILTON** BUILDING ASSOCIATION will be held at 7½ o'clock THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, March 17 in their meeting room, corner of Fulton and Tillary sts., Brooklyn, when DANIEL P. BARNARD, Esq., and others will address the meeting in vindication of this and kindred Associations, owing the infancy of certain attacks recently made upon them. Subscriptions for new shares will be received at the meeting, or at the office of the Secretary, No. 224 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Border of the Standing Committee. Entrance fee, $1. Monthly dues, $2.50. Ult mate value of Shares, $200.

RICHARD J RICHARDS, President.
THOMAS F. LESLIE, Secretary. m17-1t*

☞ **The Clinton Accumulating FUND ASSOCIATION OF BROOKLYN** will hold a public meeting at the room of the Academy, No 161 Atlantic-st., four doors below Clinton-st., Brooklyn, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 18. The principles and objects, as well as advantages of this Association will be explained at the meeting. It is believed that the inducements to persons to become shareholders in this Institution are equal, if not superior, to any Association of the kind which has been formed in this country. The entrance fee is $2 per share; monthly dues, $3; and ultimate value of unredeemed shares, $200. This Institution combines the advantages of a Savings Bank with those of Building Associations. Shareholders choosing to pay their monthly dues six months or more in advance, will receive 7 per cent. interest thereon. Persons desirous of becoming members can do so at this meeting, or by leaving their names with the Secretary, or any of the following officers:

CHANDLER STARR, President, No. 8 Cedar st, N Y.
A COOKE HULL, Vice President, No. 76 State-st, Brooklyn.
JAMES A COWING, secretary, No. 64 Broadway, N.Y., and No. 90 State-st, Brooklyn
A. CORNWALL, Attorney, No. 195 Broadway, N.Y., and No. 39 Sidney-place, Brooklyn.

TRUSTEES:

Chandler Starr,	A Cooke Hull,	B. M. Sherman,
C J. Stedman,	G A Jarvis,	Pope Catlin,
Ransom E. Wood,	M. D. Thomas,	John D. Cooks,
D Chauncey,	Warren Hastings,	Charles P Baldwin,
Wm W Rose,	James Robinson,	T J Bayard,
Lynds L Jones,	A. W. Johnson,	Charles Stanton.

m16-3t*

☞ **Mount Vernon Building Association No. 2.** A meeting of the above Association will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 17, in Convention Hall, Wooster street near Bleecker, at seven o'clock. All interested in escaping from the heavy rents under which they are now laboring are invited to be present

ABM. J. POST, President.
CORN'S A. COOPER, Secretary. m16-3t*

☞ **Seventy-five Shares more disposed of and** THE BOOKS OF THE FRANKLIN BUILDING ASSOCIATION WILL BE CLOSED.—Join at once, as the entrance fee is increased to but few dollars, and after the next regular meeting it will positively be still further increased. All who enroll themselves now as members share in all the profits, which have been very large, already realized, the same as the first members. A public meeting will be held on WEDNESDAY NIGHT, at Washington Hall, corner of Bowery and Hester st., (entrance in Hester st. a few doors from the Bowery.) Explanatory addresses will be made, and a free discussion relative to Building Associations invited. SAM'L F BACTOL, President,
Nos 175 and 177 William-st.

WINCHESTER P. MOODY, Vice Pres., No 141 Bowery.
C. Z. FOND, Secretary, office No. 15 Spruce-st.

TRUSTEES

William Simpson, 161 Bowery	Joseph Nesbit, 108 Fulton-st.	
W. H. Hyatt 130 Bowery.	P. W. Wilder, 117 Prince st.	
E C Robinson, 159 Bowery.	E. N. Grossman, 59 Ann-st.	
Jas L. Smith, 15 Spruce-st.		m16-3t

☞ **Columbia Building Association**, of Brooklyn will hold a public meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 17, at Remsen's Mission Hall, No. 14 Hamilton-av., a few doors above Union-st.

Shares, $500. Entrance Fee, 50 cents. Monthly Dues, $2.

This Association is formed on the model of the First and Second Mechanics' of New-York, and owes its success to this cause. 6 per cent interest allowed on all dues paid in advance, and a member can withdraw his money at any time and receive 6 per cent. interest thereon. A person who can save 14 cents a day, can, by joining this Society, become possessed of $1 000 in a few years. Come and join.

DANIEL P. BARNARD, President.
WM H. GRIFFITH, Vice-President.
CHARLES O. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Henry Jones,	James Wilkins,	H. K. Stearns,
David Elston,	P. M. Crandall,	Julius Brown.

m15-R&M&W D. J. B. BENNETT, Surveyor.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **The Third** MANHATTAN BUILDING ASSOCIATION. A PUBLIC MEETING will be held at No. 430 Broome-st., corner of Crosby, one block from Broadway, entrance in Crosby,

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING,

March 17, at 7½ o'clock. W. T. B. MILLIKEN, Esq., and JACOB L. FENN, will address the meeting, explanatory of the workings of Building Associations.

A FREE DISCUSSION TO ALL.

This is the third public meeting ever held at this Hall. It is large, and will seat six hundred people with new and comfortable seats. LADIES and GENTLEMEN ARE INVITED TO ATTEND.

Persons desirous of becoming members of the Third Manhattan Building Association, can do so by subscribing at the meeting, or at the office of the Secretary, No. 15 Spruce-st., second floor, where by-laws can be had free of charge.

JAMES S LIBBY, President, Lovejoy's Hotel.
DAVIS COLLAMORE, Vice-President, No. 447 Broadway.
J W. WESTON, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

James Y Watkins, No 16 Catherine-st.
James Neeves, corner of Houston and Bowery.
Seyn our Whiting, No 50 East Broadway.
William A. Conant, No 12 Bowery.
Albert Miller, No. 143 Nassau-st.
William H. Cornell, No 59 Fulton Market.
John A. Currier, No 191 Greenwich-st.
Joseph Hough, No 220 Broadway.
James L. Worth, No 24 Broadway.
JACOB L. FENN, Surveyor, No 15 Spruce-st.

Office hours from 4 to 7 o'clock, P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 4 to 10 P M.

GEORGE W. TRUSS, Secretary,
m17-2t W&M* No 163 Bowery, Union Buildings.

☞ **Building Associations** ESTIMATED BY THEIR BALANCE SHEETS.—The balance sheet of one Building Association states that $5,949 had been made on each share. A calculation based on the figures of the same balance sheet proves that a loss of $404 had accrued on each share. Another balance sheet pretends to show a profit per share of $43 56 on an investment of $15; per share, in six months, but its own figures prove that the association could not pay its stockholders as much money as they had paid in. Another pretends that a gross profit of $2,953 27 had been acquired in six months—although it reveals that all the cash received was only $9,648 68, of which $297 88 was lost in expenses. One balance sheet pretends to show a profit of 253 per cent upon it, and three others exhibit similar fallacious profits. The balance sheets of four different associations show deficiencies amounting to $2 50. It cost one association $388 68 to lose out $4,007. Such information, and more of the same nature, is contained in a pamphlet entitled: "Building Associations: their Deceptive Character and Ruinous Tendency, Exposed." Published by [m17 1t*] J PERRY, No. 404 Broadway.

☞ **A Card**—BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Books will remain open during the week to receive the first and second installments of $2 50 per share, at the Mercantile Bank, corner of Broadway and John st., where persons who have not already subscribed, can do so, and pay the first and second installments together. As the stock is nearly all taken up, those persons who wish to have shares in this Company, must take them immediately, or they will be too late. The charter will be at the Bank at the same time, where shareholders can affix their names thereto

JOHN BRUCE, President.
S. JESSERUN, Secretary. m17-4t

☞ **The Last Chance!**—ONLY 30 SHARES REmaining.—The EMPIRE BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, having met with unexampled success, having only 30 shares at present remaining unsold, and having the intention of closing their books immediately, would invite those who wish to make a safe and profitable investment to call at the office of the Association, No 173 Spring-st., and subscribe without delay.

JOSEPH K. TAYLOR, President,
(Controller, Para.)
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, Vice President.
STEVENS & HOLIE, Attorneys
JOHN BOYD, Surveyor

TRUSTEES

Joseph Hoxie,	J. B Del Vecchio,	John B. Acker,
George H Purser,	Wm Sinclair,	M M Van Dyke,
Sylvanus Gedney,	Willis Blackstone,	C S Merrit,
George Beard,	Wm H Isbiel,	C. H. De Latamer,
Wm H Grenelle,	Joseph Britton.	

J. W. FELL, Secretary, No. 173 Spring-st. m16 2t

☞ **The Eighteenth Ward in the Field**—The ROSE HILL BUILDING and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION will hold a special meeting on THURSDAY, March 18, at Union Hall, corner of 3d-av and 22d-st, at 7½ P M, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions from persons wishing to become members of the Association. Able speakers will be in attendance to explain the practical details and working operation of the Association. A few shares remain undisposed of. The residents of the Ward are invited to attend. Be on hand—recollect it is the early bird that catches the worm.

JAD ESH SUYDAM, President, No. 115 East 24th-st.
ROBERT C. VORHIES, Vice President, No. 108 East 17th-st.
CHARLES A DAY, Secretary, No. 114 4th av.

TRUSTEES

George S. Drew, No. 184 3d-av.	
William Day, No. 50 East 18th-st.	
Jacob Valentine, No. 300 Bowery.	
A drudge Winham, Jr., No. 113 3d-av	
Alonzo E Brooks, No. 128 East 27th-st	
William F. Trask, No. 162 3d av.	
Daniel Conner, No. 160 3d av	
Henry Offerman, cor 17th st and 3d av.	
James Kelly, No. 186 3d-av	
Richard Kelly, cor 3d-av and 27th-st.	
Garrett Smith, No. 132 East 18 h-st	
Samuel N. Stubbs, No. 71 East 11th-st.	

BUSTEED & WILSON, Attorneys and Counsellors, Residence, No. 172 Broadway, office No. 49 William-st.

N B. Subscriptions received at the office of the Secretary, No. 114 4th-av., daily, between the hours of 4 and 8 o'clock, P. M. m15-4t*

☞ **$1,720 Made in one Night,** at the First Regular Meeting of the NEW YORK PHŒNIX BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—Four shares were sold at a premium, $10 each, making a clear gain to the Association of $1,720. The subscription list is rapidly filling. All who intend to participate in the profits should lose no time in securing shares. The present low rate of entrance money (50 cents) will speedily be increased. Decide quickly. The above Association will hold a meeting at Temperance Hall, Eighth-av., between 41st and 42d-sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 17th March 1852, at 8 o'clock, P M. Ladies and Gentlemen will find themselves instructed, and their fortunes improved by attending. Copies of the By-Laws and every information given, on application to the Secretary, at the office, No. 479 Eighth-av. Subscriptions received.

A. P. SMITH, Secretary. m15 3t

☞ **Montague Mutual Loan and** ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION, of Brooklyn, will hold a Public Meeting on THURSDAY EVENING, 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at Montague Hall, on which occasion W. T. B MILLIKEN, Esq., will deliver a Lecture on the rise, progress and utility of Building Associations. Gentlemen and Ladies are respectfully invited to attend. Entrance fee, $1; Monthly dues, $3; Shares, $200. After the Lecture, those wishing to become members of the Association, can do so by leaving their names with the Secretary or any of the following Officers:

S. N. BURRILL, President, Montague Place, near Court-st.
WM. J. OVINGTON, Vice-President, No. 128 MacDougal-st.
CHAS O. RICHARDSON, Secretary, No 10 Court-st
HENRY K. STEARNS, Surveyor, No 7 Montague Hall.
GEO H. COOPER, Attorney, No. 3 Montague Hall.

TRUSTEES.

Geo. T Broome, No. 8 Court-st.	
Engelbert Lott, No. 291 Fulton-st.	
P W. Williamson, No 8 Court st.	
Jas A Ovington, Montague Hall.	
Paul M Crancall, Court-st.	
Stephen Mills, No. 172 Johnson-st.	
John Butler, No. 20 Marketfield.	
Geo. W. Brown, Bond-st.	
Jas. Ducks, No 297 Fulton-st.	m15-4t

☞ **A Thorough Explanation Given.**—The EAST RIVER BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION will hold a Public Meeting at Theban Hall, No. 214 Grand-st, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 17, 1852, at 7½ P M, to give those who were not able to attend the last meeting an opportunity of joining before the entrance fee is raised. WM. T. B. MILLIKEN, Esq, has kindly consented to deliver a Lecture before the meeting, giving a history of Building Associations, from their earliest commencement to the present time. This will be the most interesting address ever delivered before Associations of this kind. The public are invited to attend. Seats reserved for Ladies. The Office, No. 214 Grand-st, between Columbia and Sheriff-sts, is open daily from 11 A M to 9 P M, where subscriptions will be received and all necessary informat on given. Entrance fee (for the present) $2; Monthly Dues $3.

Hon. OBADIAH NEWCOMB, President.
JAMES WHITE, Vice-President.
SAMUEL T. JORDAN, Ass't. Vice-President.
CHARLES E ANDERSON, Secretary.
MARCUS P. FERRIS, Attorney and Counselor, No. 35 Wall-st. m15-3t*

☞ **The People's Building Association.**—The regular monthly meeting will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 17th inst.,—at which a number of shares will be offered for redemption—at the Assembly Rooms, corner of 25th-st. and 8th av. The members of the Association are urged to call at the office, No. 197 9th-av., any time previous to the meeting, and pay their dues, and thus prevent much confusion at the meeting. The office will be open every evening till 9 o'clock.

m15-3t J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **"There is yet Time."**—THE ALLEGHANIA MUTUAL LOAN AND ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION will hold its first public meeting at Union Hall, cor 3d-av. and 21-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 24th, 1852, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by several eminent speakers, explanatory of the objects of this Association, and the benefits proposed to its members. Ladies, Gentlemen, Mechanics, Laborers, Merchants, Clerks, and others, will find it advantageous to attend and subscribe for its shares. The simple saving of 7 cents per day is sufficient to secure the sum of $500 at the termination of the Association. The books for subscription of shares are now open at the office of the Secretary, No. 193 3d-av, up stairs, where all information will be cheerfully given, and "Articles of Association" furnished gratis. The office is open every evening (Sun ay excepted) from 7 to 9 o'clock, until further notice. Information furnished and subscriptions received, by either of the officers and trustees. Entrance fee, 50 cents; monthly dues, $2, shares, $500.

President—MOSES MAYNARD, Jr. No. 13 Grammercy-park. Vice-President—J. H. VALENTINE, No 94 East 15th st. Assistant Vice President—RICHARD KELLY, No. 344 3d-av. Trustees—Robert C Voorhies, No. 108 East 17th st; Job L. Black, No. 191 3d-av.; Hiram Purdy, No. 79 Elizabeth-st; James M Dennis, No. 84 3d-av.; Charles E Peck, No. 132 East 21st-st; D. Hennesy, No. 92 East 19th-st. Attorney—S. V. Bagley, cor. Broadway and Murray-st.

MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., President.
J. H VALENTINE, Vice-President.
RICHARD KELLY, Assistant Vice President.
OSCAR F. BENJAMIN, Secretary. m17,20,22,24

☞ **The Citizens' Mutual Loan and** ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION will soon close their books. No opportunity to join will be given after their next regular meeting. Those who wish to subscribe for shares must do so without delay. An interest of 6 per cent will be allowed on all moneys paid in advance if for a period of six months or over. Entrance fee, $1. Shares $200. Dues, $3 per month. Office, No. 193 Broadway, next door to Canal-st. Open daily from 9½ A. M. to 5 P M; and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings for the accommodation of their members and others, until 9 o'clock.

SIMEON DRAPER, President.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Vice-President.
J. F. KENDALL, Secretary. m15 6t

☞ **The Long Island FARM ASSOCIATION** having their land all surveyed in ten acre lots, are now preparing to receive subscriptions at their Office, No. 208 Broadway corner of Fulton-st., where a map of the land can be seen. Each person who takes a share and pays $10 can select his Lot at once, and the balance in monthly instalments of $2 50. This is a good opportunity for every industrious person to secure a Farm and a home for future life. Young men who have but small means, by purchasing a share, and applying the small monthly instalments, instead of spending it as many do, without reflection, will, during future life when their youth shall have passed away, be enabled to enjoy a home of their own, where no one can make them afraid [m16-6t] J R HUNTTING, Secretary

☞ **House and Lots.**—THE NEW-YORK LAND AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION, will hold a special meeting TO-NIGHT, 17th inst., at No. 161 Bowery. Come and hear our objects explained—join with us—we will furnish a home for all. MILES CHAMBERS, President.
H. S. SMITH, Secretary, office No 1 Murray-st. m17 1t

☞ **The New-York Land and Building Association** was organized to procure 500 working men homes. It is in the full tide of success! Let the rent ridden then, be inspired with hope, and join us immediately. The initiation fee is only 50 cents, but will soon be raised to $2.

H. S SMITH, Secretary—Office, 1 Murray-st. m10-1m

New-York Daily Times.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Literary Intelligence—A New Daily Paper—The Newspaper Taxes—Politics—Theatricals, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times

LONDON, Friday, Feb 27, 1852.

NEW DAILY PAPER.

Among fresh literary speculations may be mentioned a new daily paper, to be called "*The Politician*," and to appear early in March. It will differ from the other daily journals in the time of publication, which will be 11 o'clock in the forenoon, instead of 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning. This especial period of the day is prudently selected, since it will afford a fine opportunity for pillaging all the other morning papers, and appropriating all the "mid-bits" of intelligence they contain. Newspaper proprietors and conductors, if not absolutely without a conscience, evince a magnanimous disregard of *meum* and *tuum*, and scruple not to lay their unhallowed hands on all the attractive matter they can find in their contemporaries, regardless of the previous rest of the article, and often without even a bare acknowledgment of the original source of the theft. Certes, they carry out the communist principle further than any class whatever, the joint stock of news and general intelligence being, by a tacit understanding, equally at the service of all, every journalist having the consolation of knowing that, if he is robbed, it is for the public good, and that he can rob others in his turn. With all this, however, there is wondrous little encouragement to start a fresh daily paper. Almost every attempt for twenty years past has been a dead failure, after the expenditure of vast sums in the experiments. The last of these was the *Daily News*, which at length has got a footing, and may pay its expenses; but to do this has required an outlay of about £200,000; which has come out of the pockets of half a dozen capitalists, who all in turn got sick of the speculation, the last of course reaping the benefit of the previous heavy disbursements. This may serve to show the difficulty of getting a new morning paper to take root, which difficulty is not fully accounted for, as some portend, by the penny stamp. No journal on the present scale, with the present amount of costly intelligence, can be afforded here at less that the price now charged, and were the stamp removed. I have no faith in the multiplication of newspapers which some look for. The new venture, "*The Politician*," must present some extraordinary attraction, to have even a chance of success, and its conductors will be clever fellows if they can hit upon a new idea and present novel features, after so much money has been fruitlessly sunk in former experiments.

THE NEWSPAPER TAX.

By the way, the taxes-on-knowledge orators had a gathering on Wednesday, when the old and well-worn arguments for removing all imposts on paper and journals were used by Mr. COBDEN, MILNER GIBSON, and others, with great ability, but with no better chance of obtaining a remission than has existed for years past. Some faint hopes are entertained on account of the new Chancellor of the Exchequer being a literary man, but I would not advise much reliance to be placed on that fact, though a much worse "move," on the score of popularity might be suggested.

LITERARY CLUB.

The columns of the *Times* of Wednesday, announced the formation of "The Athenæum Institute for Authors and Artists," the objects of which are set forth at great length by its founders. The main purpose in contemplation, seems to be the organization of literary men and artists as a body, with a view to enhance their social position and promote their mutual interests. It cannot be denied that those connected with the great republic of letters, in its multifarious branches,—the producers of those marvels of wisdom and wit, daily poured forth in exhaustless profusion, possess far less weight than their intellectual ability ought to command. They are weak, because they lack the bond of union which links together the lawyers, the clergy and other classes, and constitutes their social strength. The new "Athenæum Institute" proposes to remedy this state of things, and the evils with which it is fraught. It takes a wide range of objects, which are classed under the head of "protective," "educational, philanthropic, and embracing lastly, a plan of life assurance, offering peculiar facilities to those whom it is intended to benefit. The cooperation of the wealthy patrons of literature and art is anticipated as an important feature of the scheme, the details of which have been evidently considered with care, and are well deserving of the attention of the literary and artistic order. The new Chancellor of the Exchequer, DISRAELI, is one of the Vice-Presidents, and the support of men of high position, and distinguished for their literary tastes and predilections, is understood to have been secured. The Committee includes the names of several well-known authors and dramatists, who have for some time past been maturing the scheme, and under whose auspices it will be mainly carried out. I trust soon to be able to give you a favorable account of the progress of this "Institute," which the literary profession stand so much in need of, and of which the aims and purposes of its projectors promise so large a harvest of good.

DEATH OF A JUDGE.

In the obituary of this week is included Sir HERBERT JENNER FUST, a name connected for almost half a century with Doctors' Commons, and the antique abuses for which its Courts have long been notorious. The venerable Judge has gone to his grave laden with the spoils accumulated during his lengthened judicial administration, in the course of which he contrived not only to enrich himself, but to find good fat berths for all his relations. In this respect, Doctors' Commons offered unexampled facilities; such another Court, I verily believe, does not exist in the world; and in all that relates to wills and divorces, the ingenious devices which constitute the practice of the several Courts, excite the astonishment much more than the delight of those who had occasion to resort to them. The venerable Sir HERBERT was, as it were, the living head and representative of the system, and he being gone, it is to be hoped that some of the abuses on which he throve so well will go with him.

KOSSUTH'S MUSKETS.

The announcement of KOSSUTH's warlike purchase of muskets has excited some attention, and, I need not add, drawn down some bitter comments on the head of the Magyar chief. It nevertheless denotes a practical purpose, which those who have hitherto viewed him chiefly in the light of an orator did not give him credit for. KOSSUTH, I believe, is more far-sighted than most of his admirers, who have looked mainly at his matchless powers of declamation, forgetting that during the Hungarian struggle he was still greater as a man of action than as an orator. In truth, his oratory was merely a means to an end, and admirably was that end answered by his heart-stirring speeches. If he is truly interpreted by his friends in England, his conviction is that by arms only can Hungary be made free: and few sensible men, I fancy, will differ from his conclusion. There is something definite and intelligible in the policy which is propounded in the shape of muskets, and KOSSUTH will lose nothing by endeavoring to deduce a practical result from the myriad of fine speeches and "noble sentiments" uttered on behalf of Hungary, which, else, will dissolve themselves into empty air.

THE MINISTRY.

Since the first Ministerial list appeared, attempts have been made to strengthen it with new names—not without reason, for there were previously few indeed to command public confidence. Lord HARDINGE now figures therein as Minister of the Ordnance Department, the Iron Duke still retaining his old post of Commander-in-Chief of the Horse Guards, without any interference with the struggles of party. With all the new accessions, however, the DERBY Cabinet presents a collection of mediocrities, by whom it is difficult to see how the affairs of the country can be adequately carried on, even if its opponents show more forbearance than they are likely to exhibit. The officers of the "Royal Household" may pass for nothing, one set of "gold" and "silver sticks" being as good as another; but in the House of Commons there is work to be done and measures to be carried which will require more than the available strength of the Ministry—unless, indeed, the protective policy question can be postponed or put off altogether.

I have been assured, on good authority, the Earl of Derby proposed, that SIR STRATFORD CANNING, our Ambassador Extraordinary at Constantinople, should be the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and leader in the House of Commons, and that Mr. BENJAMIN DISRAELI should be Home Secretary, and second leader in the House of Commons. Mr. J. C. HERRIES, who held the Chancellorship of the Exchequer in 1827-8, was to have been reinstated in that office. These arrangements were, however, frustrated by SIR STRATFORD CANNING declining to accept office in the new Cabinet—and a remodelling of the proposed administration became unavoidable. In the consequent alterations, Mr. HERRIES, a man of great practical experience, was made President of the Board of Trade. The Chancellorship of the Exchequer was then offered to Mr. THOMAS BARING, the great monetary and banking authority, but was declined by him. In this difficulty, Mr DISRAELI, as a *pis aller*, was thrust into the vacant seat, and Mr. WALPOLE, a barrister who has been but one session in Parliament, into adant under the first arrangement for Solicitor General, was nominated to the Home Office to the great surprise of everybody. The Cabinet is a poor piece of patchwork to have been produced after twelve months' preparation, by the great Protectionist chief. It only proves the integral weakness of the party that he leads.

PARLIAMENT.

Parliament resumes its sittings to-night, when a new light will perchance be thrown over sundry matters now in obscurity or abeyance. Provided vital subjects of disagreement and dangerous questions are avoided, tact and cleverness may do much to defer the evil day of defeat and resignation. "Fair play" is a national boast, and it will be no infringement of it to give the Conservatives an opportunity of proving what they can do, or are willing to attempt, for the benefit of the public.

POLITICAL PARTIES.

The coming parties at the houses of the political leaders are regarded in some degree as indices of the strength of the parties to which they belong: assuming this to be a correct indication, there can be no doubt that Lord PALMERSTON is at this moment the most powerful man in the country; for amongst all the fashionable reunions of the season, those of the Viscount PALMERSTON have been unusually brilliant, and numerously attended, not only by the English aristocracy but by all the foreign diplomatic corps. This bodes little good to the DERBY Cabinet, and the opinion is, if Lord PALMERSTON were not personally objectionable to the Queen and Prince ALBERT, in consequence of his opposition to the proposed alliance of a branch of the COBURG family with the Queen of Spain, that he would unquestionably be Premier in a very short time.

THEATRICALS.

Politics have so engaged public attention that little notice has been taken of the Theatres, where there has, however, been little novelty to call for remark. Miss WOOLGAR, "the pet" of the Adelphi Theatre, reappeared there, last Monday, for the first time after her severe indisposition.

Mr. SILSBEE, the Yankee Comedian, has been playing at the Theatre Royal, in Liverpool

HENRY FARREN and Miss LOUISA TURNER have just quitted the Olympic Theatre.

The performances at Drury Lane, for the benefit of the sufferers by the destruction of the steamship *Amazon*, proved a failure.

Miss VINCENT, the actress to whom the late Mr. OSBALDISTONE, the lessee of the Victoria Theatre, left the bulk of his large fortune, to the prejudice of his wife and children, married, on Saturday week, an actor named CROWTHER, who has been, for several years, attached to the equestrian troupe at ASTLEY'S. This sudden turn of fortune was, however, too much for the bridegroom, whose reason gave way under his happiness; and in a few days after his nuptials, it became necessary to have him confined in a lunatic asylum.

WASHINGTON.

Probable Adjournment of Congress.

Correspondence of The New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 12, 1852.

It is not the opinion here that Congress will sit long after the first of June. As soon as the nominations of the two great parties to the Presidential question are made, business will be hurried through or abandoned, and the members,—especially those of the Democratic party, will devote themselves to the election, on which their pelf is to depend for four years to come. The Democrats have not been in possession of the Executive spoils but four years out of the last twelve, and they will make a desperate effort to recover them this time. They don't mean to be beat, for they can't afford it.

THE ACTS OF THE SESSION.

Congress will not, at this session, pass a single important measure, beyond the ordinary appropriations. I begin to think that the River and Harbor Bill will fail in the Senate, amidst the "noise and confusion" of the last days of the session. It is not reported yet but will be. It will be difficult to pass any Fortification Bill, and the projects for increasing the army, will fail again, as they did at the late session.

THE ARMY.

The army is miserably deficient in artillery. The artillery are performing duty as infantry. There are but two companies left of the Flying Artillery. A war would now find us in a defenseless position, as to our sea coast, both on the Atlantic and Pacific shore. Many are so sanguine as to believe that there will never be another war, and yet, at this moment, there are more men in arms in Europe than there were at the time of the battle of Leipsic, and all the great powers are preparing or prepared for some anticipated commotion that will shake the world.

The Quartermaster General's Department is much in debt, because the late session of the Committee on Ways and Means, cut down the estimates for that branch of the service one half, and yet a portion of the expenditure was unavoidable and at no great distance to be controlled. It is said that General JESSUP will be severely rated by some of the Congress radicals, for meeting debts beyond the appropriations. But the debts are provided for in the deficiency bill recently reported.

APPOINTMENT OF LIEUT. BEALE.

The appointment of Lieut. BEALE, to be Superintendent of Indian Affairs in California, has excited great surprise and dissatisfaction. Lieut. BEALE has been all his mature life an officer of the Navy, and it is understood that he does not now vacate his

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1852.

☞ The Second Edition of the *Evening Times*, published every day at 3 o'clock P. M., and served to subscribers for *One Cent*, contains a full and complete list of the *Arrivals at all the Hotels*, up to the latest hour.

Louis Napoleon as an Author.

A publishing house of this City announces its intention of putting to press an American edition of the political works of Louis Napoleon. Whether among these labors will be included certain "Illustrations of Lying," executed with a bolder hand than the lamented Mrs. Opie's, and promulgated for a year or two past; whether we shall have the *coup d'etat* of December 2, and the election of December 21, and the Constitution of January 14, neatly done up in Russia or Turkey for the edification of cis-Atlantic readers,—does not appear in the programme of the bibliopole. It is confidently hoped not. These practical works are of small comparative use, save for the private perusal of the author, and especially upon this side of the water are they wide of their meridian. Machiavelli's Prince has never been naturalized. The modern rehash by Prince Louis is quite as heterogeneous with any of our popular elements. It is possible that the same perplexities of interpretation might amuse our scholarhood with respect to the latter, as in the case of the former. It might be equally difficult to discriminate between the jest and the genuine; the serious and the burlesque; and whether the whole composition was either one or the other. But such bushels of exegetical chaff produce at best a quite insensible handful of wheat, not worth the sifting and screening. Having the theoretical books of Machiavelli and Prince Louis, pray let us content ourselves without the realities of Cæsar Borgia and President Bonaparte. It is enough to learn how juggling tricks may be played upon popular liberties, without witnessing the *experimentum crucis*.

M. Bonaparte launched his little nautilus on the ocean of letters, a score of years ago, when every other man was an *Abbé Sicyés*, and had pigeon-holes congested with Constitutional notions. France had just settled down, after the three-days' summerset, into an extremely limited monarchy, wherein the King, according to the well known *mot* of M. Dupin, "reigned but did not govern;" and Louis Napoleon, among others, was moved to favor mankind with a commentary upon matters and things in general, Governmental polity in particular. With singular appropriateness and modesty his reflections took the name of "*Political Reveries*." In this primer of power, we have all the crudities of the youngster who has as yet inadequate conceptions of the side on which his bread is buttered. He advocates universal suffrage, two houses of Parliament, an hereditary Emperor at the head of the executive, subject, however, to popular sanction at the ballot-box.

"Such a Government," says the speculator, "would be strong without despotism, free without anarchy, independent without conquest. It should combine the two popular elements of Napoleon I.,—(the Duke of Reichstadt was still living,)—and of a Republic. The son of a great man is the representative of the loftiest glory; the Republic is the representative of the most perfect liberty."

It is due to the Prince to say that he has since disavowed the Reveries as a juvenile labor, and marked by the same thoughtless *entêtement* that led him into the Vanity Fair of Strasbourg and the Doubting Castle of Ham.

In 1833, came out certain miscellaneous "*Considerations Politiques et Militaires sur la Suisse*," for which the Swiss Government rewarded him with the freedom of the State. More recent considerations on the same theme, have induced that Government to confer similar honor upon a number of French refugees, not at all to the satisfaction of the Prince. In fact, his considerations at present upon unhappy Switzerland are purely military, and, perhaps, rather impolitic. We shall see directly.

A *Manual of Artillery* was given to the world in 1835. Not inaptly is it classified among political works; for truly has the cannon been a great political agent in the hands of the Bonapartes. The creator of the name was wont to say irreverently, "The God of Armies always fights on the side of the heavy guns." Louis Napoleon had obtained the grade of Captain of Artillery, in 1831, and had doubtless "crammed" industriously to make the present book.

The next literary adventure of the adventurous Prince was the famous *Idées Napoleoniennes*, written and issued in 1839, soon after the ridiculous catastrophe at Strasbourg. By some means or other, the *ci-devant* Captain of Artillery had thrust himself into a quarrel between Switzerland and France, and, through some process equally unknown, a highly satisfactory state of feeling through the busy offices of the voluntary mediator was brought about. In consequence, the world, who had been appealed to in vain hitherto to recognize the heir of Napoleon as an heir to fame, became conscious of his existence. And the book was read. It proved to be a summary of the principles which are supposed to have ruled in the councils of the Emperor Napoleon. The French call it, *gallicé*, "a study upon Napoleon." It combats the notion that the empire was incompatible with peace and liberty. We read among other things:

"The word liberty was not written at the head of all the laws; but every law of the Emperor prepared the reign of liberty. When a country is torn by party, that liberty may be possible, it is necessary that parties shall be interfused. When in a demoralized state, the principle of equality is only enforced in one-half of all its applications, it is necessary to infiltrate it into all the laws, before liberty can be possible. When a Government is without force or prestige, when order does not exist in the administration, or in the State, that order and that prestige must be acquired before liberty can be possible. When a State makes war upon its neighbors, it must first conquer its neighbors, before liberty can be possible. The Government of the Emperor, more than any other, was calculated to prepare the way for liberty; for Napoleon had done in France all that was needful to that end, and his power rested on the entire mass of the people."

As these "Napoleon Ideas" are resting just now rather severely upon the masses of the people, we shall be gratified, of course, to know something of their shape and tendency. The Prince spake in 1839 with much less reserve than he has had any opportunity of speaking since. A homeless vagrant, a political Ishmaelite, without position or expectations, there was no probability that his views might come, in the course of a decade, to be regarded as of a value so momentous as to involve nations in their study, and Governments in their suppression. But there are miracles in profane as well as sacred history. The officer of artillery at Toulon gave no higher promise of being Emperor than did the officer of artillery at Strasbourg: both were great men after their respective kinds, and both have refuted their antecedents.

But with all his Bonapartean ideas, the Prince could not save himself from imprisonment at Ham; a sort of living ham-sandwich between solid walls. His genius was compelled to suffer exile with Dante, imprisonment with Tasso, and nameless woes with nameless people. He had a long and capital opportunity of prospecting the future quarters of the four Generals; quiet leisure for devising the general getting up of a *coup d'état*; uninterrupted moments of abstraction for estimating the precise value in the real estate market of the property of the Orleans family. And time was also afforded for the preparation of "*Fragments Historiques*," a melancholic comparison of the English revolution of 1688 with the French revolution of 1830. Hear the cast down, but not disconsolate starling, as he bemoans his cheerless life:

"While all Paris is doing worthy honor to the mortal relics of the Emperor, I, his nephew, am buried alive in a narrow chamber. But I laugh at the inconsistency of men, and bless God for giving me as a refuge, after such bitter sufferings, a prison on French soil. Sustained by an ardent faith and a pure conscience, I live resigned. It is enough that I am removed from a tempestuous sea, and am enabled to meditate profoundly on the causes and effects of revolutions, on the hights of success, and the abysses of shipwreck; and to comfort myself for a while by reading, ineradicably written in the story of nations, the future of my enemies."

This declaration is sufficient to indicate the general drift of the *Fragments*, and the character of the conclusions. Of course, they deal liberally in prophecy of the coming doom of the Bourbons; the brilliant destiny of the Bonapartes. Alas, for the seer, if the people he has recently swindled out of self-government, had not made way for his experiments by letting Louis out of Ham, and Louis Philippe out of France.

Three other productions mark the period of incarceration; two of them upon "Sugar" and "Pauperism," a third upon the "Past and Future of the Artillery." Of the latter work, a new edition, declarative of the *immediate* Future of the French Artillery, would doubtless prove highly seasonable at present, and find a ready sale in Belgium, England, Russia. There were, besides, divers published letters upon historical, political and economical points; translations from Schiller; and articles in newspapers, to whom "laws of the press" were then, and until quite lately, imperfectly known.

Such is the politico-literary career of the author of Autocracy in France; a far greater, we need not say, than the author of Democracy in America. From the first line written until speculation was reduced to practice, it is clear that one idea has possessed the Prince, the greatness and the re-vivific energy of the imperial system; and one ambition has borne him along, the realization of it in his own fortunate person. He has lived a score of years in the cloud of reveries that first entered his brain and then floated out upon the world; and no one is proverbially so much to be dreaded as a man of a solitary idea. A bore in private life, he is in public a lithe and indefatigable worker; and will sooner or later come to his presidencies, his *coups*, his purple. How unfortunate it is that the narrowest of minds is sufficiently wide to entertain that solitary idea! How indistinct the boundary between fancy, faith and fanaticism; and how irresistible are they when they commingle and act together and unintermittingly!

Log-rolling Legislation.

Mr. BUCHANAN, in a recent letter, expressed the opinion that all the old political issues had been superseded, or had become obsolete; and that the main thing for which the Democratic party ought now to strive, is to establish greater economy in the public expenditures. We agree with him fully in the desirableness of that object. It is one that demands the immediate attention, not merely of any one party, but of all parties that pretend to be governed by principles of justice, and seek to promote the interests of the country at large. Inasmuch as the Democrats have the majority in both branches of Congress, Mr. BUCHANAN'S counsel may have been most appropriately addressed to them. But the subject is one which deserves consideration apart from party purposes.

Within the last few years there seems to have been a simultaneous onset made upon the treasury of the nation, by private claimants and chartered companies, from every quarter and corner of the Union. Aside from those to whom money is justly due,—who merely seek the payment of their debts, and who therefore stand the least chance of success,—the amount of money claimed by companies, for running steamers, building railroads, &c., is enormous. Millions of dollars are demanded by them, on plausible grounds, of course, but in manifest disregard of those principles of equal justice by which the administration of our finances should be controlled. The success which crowns their efforts now, only prompts to their renewal, and to the endless multiplication of similar claims.

These public mendicants, each representing some local or sectional interest, combine their strength and trade off their votes. The West sees the injustice of such claims when made by the East; the East understands and appreciates the impolicy of granting them when made by the West. But neither section acts upon its conviction in the matter,—each preferring to sell its opinions in order to secure votes for its own scheme. Instead of voting as they believe to be right, therefore, all these interested sections agree to support each other's pretensions, and thus to force through, in a lump, measures which, taken singly, nearly all of them would condemn as grossly unjust. Not long ago members of Congress from some of the Western States deliberately determined that they would *drive* the country into conceding their claims, by resisting all appropriations until they had been granted.

This system is generally known as "log-rolling," and has come to be considered a very ingenious and proper method of transacting public business. But it is simply *buying and selling votes*, and that, in old-fashioned times, was considered corrupt. Men who should take bribes outright, would probably be considered unworthy to be members of Congress; but doing the same thing in this round-about way, is quite another matter. It is time that something was done to break it up.

☞ We have received the proof-sheets of a pamphlet about to be published at Cincinnati, which will contribute to a better popular understanding of Hungarian affairs. It is written by Mr. C. F. HENNINGSEN, an English gentleman, who has spent many years in Eastern Europe, and who is probably more familiar with the politics of that section of the world, than any other writer known to the American public. In this pamphlet he has presented, under separate heads, and in a clear, perspicuous manner, all the historical facts necessary to the formation of a just and true judgment of Hungarian affairs. The greater part of it is devoted to a sketch of the recent struggle in maintaining her independence, and this is illustrated by outline plans of every battle, and with clear demonstrations of the position of the country at each successive stage of the war.

Mr. HENNINGSEN gives a fuller explanation of the relations between KOSSUTH and GÖRGEY, than has before been published. He states the circumstances and the reasons which led KOSSUTH to select Görgey for the chief command of the army, and details the pains he took thoroughly to enlist him in the service and defense of his country. He also points out the successive steps of Görgey's disaffection,—his constant disobedience of orders, and his systematic efforts to form for himself a personal party, among the officers of the army under his command. The course of KOSSUTH in finally transferring to him the supreme power, is also conclusively vindicated against the censures of jealous rivals and ignorant opponents. KOSSUTH and his ministers had every reason to believe that everything depended on Görgey and his troops. Görgey demanded that the dictatorship of the country should be transferred to him, and declared that, in that event he could and would secure the independence of Hungary. He had long been negotiating with the Russians, and had fully persuaded the officers under him, that Russia would guarantee the establishment of a Constitutional monarchy in Hungary under a Russian Prince, and this they were willing to see done. Under these circumstances, strong opinions were expressed in favor of his demands by members of the Diet, by officers of rank, and by the Ministry, which held a meeting upon it, at which all the members were present except Szemere and Batthyanyi. Szemere was not consulted because he could not be found. At this meeting it was resolved, and KOSSUTH was advised, "that under existing circumstances, the interests of the country required that he should comply with Görgey's demand, and resign into the hands of that General the Dictatorial powers confided to him by the Diet." He did so, on the express condition that he should use them to obtain by negotiation an honorable peace for the country, or to conduct to the utmost its defense. He believed that, as Görgey's personal ambition was now completely satisfied, he would devote himself to his country. Unwilling to take part personally in such an arrangement for the future government of Hungary as he supposed would be made, he withdrew into Turkey. Görgey immediately surrendered to the Russians, without conditions of any kind.

This pamphlet contains an immense amount of valuable information upon the whole subject. It will be exceedingly useful in exposing the mendacity and ignorance by which the cause of Hungary has been opposed and denounced by the Austrian agents and organs in the United States.

☞ The *National Intelligencer*, in publishing the speeches made by Messrs. Toombs, Bayly, and others, at the Congressional Banquet, on Washington's Birthday, remarks that "they are not *party* effusions, but, in the full sense of the term, *patriotic* addresses." So far as recognized political parties are concerned, the first part of this statement is correct enough; but any one who will read the speeches referred to, will see how little ground there is for the broad and elevated character given to them. They are the effusions of a *newly formed* party—and their whole aim is, not to magnify the memory or exalt the fame of Washington, but to prostitute both to the purposes of his new and somewhat remarkable organization. The mantle of Washington was made to protect the interests and the political crimes of the despots of Europe. His counsels were urged in support of Austrian perfidy. His memory was invoked to reconcile America to the outrageous violation of national rights by Russia. A stranger, forming his opinion of Washington from those speeches alone, would suppose him to have been the special champion of the divine right of despots—the particular enemy of every attempt on the part of the people to free themselves from oppression—the sworn brother and friend of every crowned tyrant who succeeds in planting his heel upon the neck of nations. It may be very "patriotic" thus to hold up Washington's character, in a new light, to the admiration of the world; but we must be excused for taking a different view of the case.

The *Intelligencer* also publishes a long article from a correspondent, of whose ability and position it speaks in high terms,—urging that KOSSUTH is *insane*. One of the points of evidence introduced is the speech which he made at the Corporation banquet, and the fact that he should venture to read Washington's writings for himself. Another is that he should buy *saddles*; and a third is, that he does not buy *horses* also. The argument is not particularly logical, it must be confessed. The taste which distinguishes such an attack upon KOSSUTH, may be, moreover, a little doubtful. We should, at all events, have looked for it at first in some other quarter than in the *Intelligencer*. We are, however, past being astonished at anything in this line.

☞ A correspondent, by way of correcting what he is pleased to call misstatements in our biographical notice of Thomas Moore, informs us that

1. Moore did not accept a pension from George IV.

2. That he was born, reared and that he died in the bosom of the Roman Catholic Church.

With sincere respect for the evident good purpose of the writer, we regret that he has not been at pains to inform himself, before he undertakes to illuminate others. The bestowal of the pension is a matter of historical notoriety. The controversy respecting it filled the magazines and newspapers of the time; and sooth to say, the unfavorable impression made by the acceptance, and which our correspondent so repudiates and scorns, was at the time universal. As a full and authentic biography of the poet has not yet been written, we are obliged to refer to the only existing sources of light, where our correspondent may refresh his memory. Let him consult periodicals of that day.

As to the religious profession of the poet, we did *not* say that he ever became a Methodist, but that a rumor ran to that effect. The fact is, that Moore was educated in the English Church, and became a Roman Catholic in 1825 or 1826 That he was reared in the latter communion, is a gross error. It is dangerous to make any statements upon subjects where the testimony is so indefinite; but to attempt to amend the statements of others in such cases is not only rash but unreasonable.

Letter from General Scott.

The Seward Association of Brooklyn, an Irish benevolent society, have received the following reply from Gen. Scott to an invitation to attend their anniversary supper, this evening.

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1852.

GENTLEMEN: It was only yesterday that the pressure of public business obliged me to decline the honor of meeting a number of Irish friends at the approaching celebration of St. Patrick's Day in Philadelphia. I beg you will accept what I said to them in reply:

"You do me but justice in supposing me to take a lively interest in Ireland and her sons. Perhaps no man—certainly no American—owes so much to the valor and blood of Irishmen as myself. Many of them marched and fought under my command in the war of 1812–15, and many more—thousands—in the recent war with Mexico—not one of whom was ever known to turn his back upon the enemy or a friend."

I remain, Gentlemen, with the warmest regards, yours most truly, WINFIELD SCOTT.

WM. COONEY and others.

Suicide by a Prisoner.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 16.

Henry Jukenberg, a German, aged 50, committed suicide in the County Prison, last night, by hanging himself with his handkerchief. He had been committed for abusing his wife and daughter, while drunk.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Gov. Jones on Intervention—Mr. Soule on Non-Intervention—Parson Brownlow on Gov. Jones—Senator Mangum on Gen. Scott—Mr. Clay's health

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 16.

Gov. JONES, of Tenn., delivers his anti-intervention speech to-morrow. The desire to witness the first great effort of the distinguished speaker in the Senate will attract a large auditory.

Next week Senator SOULÉ is to make an elaborate speech of two days on the other side in favor of the KOSSUTH doctrine.

Parson BROWNLOW, of Tenn., has published a ferocious attack upon Gov. JONES, copies of which have been forwarded to the Senators and Representatives here.

Mr. MANGUM is understood here, to have committed himself in favor of Gen. SCOTT for President, by his remarks in the Senate yesterday.

There is no material change in the state of Mr. CLAY'S health, the reports to the contrary notwithstanding. O.W.

Later from Texas—More Indian Outrages—Maryland Apportionment Bill.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 16.

The Express Mail, which arrived this morning, brings New-Orleans papers of the 10th inst.; being thirty-six hours ahead of the former arrangement.

The steamship *Mexico*, arrived at New-Orleans, brings Texas dates to the 5th inst. We learn from these, that Indian depredations and outrages are on the increase, and that several wanton murders have been committed on the inhabitants. One party of Indian marauders had been attacked at Los Blancos, by the United States dragoons, and routed, with the loss of three of their number killed.

Governor BELL of Texas, did not sign the Apportionment bill passed by the Legislature, and an extra session will be necessary.

The State Controller has advertised for proposals from purchasers for one million of five per cent. United States bonds, just received from the United States.

The next expedition to Liberia, to be sent out by the American Colonization Society, will sail from this city on the 1st of May next.

Opening of Navigation on Lake Erie.

TUESDAY, March 16.

CLEVELAND.—The steamer *Northerner* left this morning for Erie.

TOLEDO.—The steamer *Southerner* leaves this morning for Sandusky.

ERIE.—The steamer *Northerner*, from Cleveland, is in sight, coming in.

DETROIT.—The lake is open, and boats are on the move. The steamer *Arrow* leaves this morning for Cleveland *via* Sandusky. The *Ocean* leaves here for Erie on Wednesday, and leaves Erie for Detroit on Thursday. The *Caspian* will leave Erie for Detroit, touching at Cleveland on Friday, on the arrival of the eastern cars.

Breaking up of the Ice on Lake Erie &c.

BUFFALO, Monday, March 15.

The Creek is entirely clear of ice, and that on the Lake is fast breaking up and going down the river. The weather continues warm and fine and the harbors at Cleveland, Erie, and Dunkirk, are fast clearing. It is expected that a boat will come in from up the Lake this week, and many are preparing to go out. The steamer *May Flower* is being prepared fast at Conneaut, and will be ready for service at the opening of navigation.

Yesterday morning, while many persons were venturing on the ice to secure some wood, drifted up near here, a large mass broke away, carrying two men out into the lake, they were, however, saved by clinging to a pole that was thrown to them. A man named Quinn, in attempting to rescue them, was drowned.

The body of a youth, about 16 years of age, was found under the ice in the Ship Canal yesterday—supposed to have been there all the winter.

State of the Hudson at Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 16.

The river here is clear of ice, but the water is very high, covering the docks and piers to the depth of several feet The ice is dammed up at Coeyman's and the track of the Hudson River Railroad is under water at several places between Coeyman's and Albany. No trains have gone above Kindernook since yesterday, and the Southern mail this morning was carried down by land to the cars.

It is impossible to say when the track will be clear, so long as the freshet continues, and we may look for deeper water when the Mohawk comes down upon us. Passengers by the Express train from the West, report the track at Canajoharie under water, caused by the setting back of the Mohawk River, from an embankment of ice at that place. The Schoharie Creek has not yet broken away, and not a cake of ice had passed the bridge this morning at Schenectady. A few miles west of Schenectady, an ice embankment has formed to such an extent as to flood the canal to a great depth, carrying boats completely out of the canal, up on the tow-path.

The Spring Freshets—Overflow at Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 16.

The ice has formed a dam about twelve miles below this city. The water, at 9 A. M., was higher than any time within two years. All the lower part of the city is under water, and the stores, furnaces, &c., are filled, and business suspended. No Hudson River train sent down this morning, as a mile or two of the road below Castleton is submerged two or three feet.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 16.

A gentleman named Williams, about 60 years of age, a wealthy mahogany dealer from Baltimore, was killed this afternoon at Jamesburg, on the Camden and Amboy Railroad. In attempting to get upon the cars just as they were starting from the station, he missed his footing, and fell between the platform and the cars, breaking his ribs, bruising his face, &c. He survived only fifteen or twenty minutes.

The Freshet at Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 16.

The freshet is subsiding rapidly.

Constitutionality of County and City Bonds.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Tuesday, March 16.

The Supreme Court have this morning decided that County and City Bonds for railroad subscriptions, are valid and constitutional.

The Decision in the Case of Welch vs Cook.

ITHACA, Tuesday, March 16.

The great political suit pending in this place for the last two weeks, of Welch *vs.* Cook, and which has caused much excitement among the politicians, was closed this afternoon, with a verdict in favor of the plaintiff.

Southern Steamships.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 13.

The steamships *Falcon* and *West Wind* sailed for Chagres yesterday; also, the *Georgia*, for New-York, via Havana.

Georgia Politics—Wrecks and Loss of Life in the Bay of Honduras.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, March 16.

The Union men of Dale, Cass, and Bibb counties, Georgia, have passed resolutions protesting against sending Delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

Advices from Honduras report a fearful storm in that bay, in which five British vessels were wrecked, including the bark *Bathhurst*, of London, with all on board.

Homestead Exemption in Louisiana—Heavy Charges against the Capt of Bark Acteon.

MOBILE, Sunday, March 14.

The Louisiana Legislature have passed a bill, exempting property to the amount of $1,250, from seizure for debt.

The Captain of the bark *Action*, from Liverpool, at New Orleans, has been fined $5,000 for outraging the persons of two female passengers.

Boston Financial Affairs.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 16.

Stocks are dull, except the New-York fancies. Reading 37¼ is bid, and 8s for Edgeworth. Money continues abundant. No specie has been engaged for the steamers that sail to-morrow. Sterling is heavy at 10@10¼.

Suicide of a supposed New-Yorker.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 16.

The body of a well-dressed man, said to be from New-York city, was found upon the farm of Joseph Bradley, Montgomery County, on Saturday, with his brains blown out with a pistol.

Serious Charge against a Sea Captain.

NEW-BEDFORD, Friday, March 16.

Captain CHACE, of Whaling bark *Thomas Winslow*, of Westport, which lately put into Pensacola with her crew in a state of mutiny, is charged with having sold a quantity of the ship's oil at St. Thomas, without rendering any account to her owners. He then discharged several of the officers and crew, paying them off with orders upon the owners at home, and sailed upon some unknown business, which, says the *Mercury*, it is intimated was on the Coast of Brazil, where the bark was to be engaged in the transportation of slaves. The owners have sent on by telegraph an order to libel the vessel.

Case of Drowning.

UTICA, Tuesday, March 16.

A man named John Byron was drowned in the Chenango Canal, at Clinton, on Sunday last. There are some suspicions of foul play, but the verdict of the Coroner's Jury to-day, was "Accidental drowning, while intoxicated."

Conviction of Murder.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Tuesday, March 16.

Seaman, the negro who was arrested a short time since for the murder of his daughter, was to-day found guilty. His sentence is to be pronounced on Saturday.

Arrest of a Murderer.

CANANDAIGUA, Tuesday, March 16.

Slater, who murdered an Irishman here last summer, and who has heretofore eluded all pursuit, has been arrested, and is now lodged in our jail.

XXXIId CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 16.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Patent Office, being Part II. of the Annual Reports. It relates to arts and manufactures. Also, a report by the Secretary of War, of the survey of a route from St. Louis to Deep Bend, on Red river. Both were referred, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CHASE presented the memorial of members of the Ohio Legislature, against the extension of Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine.

Mr. HALE presented a petition from Illinois, praying the passage of a law restraining employees of Government from laboring on the Sabbath.

REPORTS.

Several reports on private cases were presented.

Mr. STOCKTON reported a joint resolution, authorizing the completion of a war-steamer, for harbor defense.

Mr. PRATT offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling for estimates from the War Department, for the construction of a basin, at the terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, near the City of Washington.

CAPITOL EXTENSION.

The joint resolution, making an appropriation for the continuation of the work on the wings of the Capitol, was, on motion of Mr. BRADBURY, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

Mr. BORLAND offered a resolution directing that Committee to make a thorough examination of the work thus far executed, as to uniformity of the strata on which the foundation rests, as to the quality and dimensions of the stone, &c., and everything connected therewith as may affect the stability and permanency of the whole structure; and the Committee is empowered to employ the aid of the Topographical Engineers in the examination. Agreed to.

THE IOWA LAND BILL.

Mr. BRADBURY moved to postpone the Iowa Railroad bill and to take up the joint-resolution providing for the purchase of the 9th volume of the laws of the United States, which motion was negatived.

Mr. SUMNER addressed the Senate in favor of his course on the bill; and by reading extracts from the Journal showing that Massachusets delegations had always voted for such bills.

Mr. UNDERWOOD proposed an amendment, granting to those States in which there are no public lands, an aggregate number of acres, of the seventeen millions to be appropriated among them according to their federal population; the proceeds of such lands to be applied to purposes of internal improvements and education.

Mr. BELL moved to amend the amendment by requiring those lands to be selected from the Territories, and not from the land in any State

Mr. RHETT said he could not vote for the amendment. It appropriated land, which was *quasi* money, for purposes of internal improvement. He could not vote for the bill because the State could select within the fifteen miles, on either side of the road, land not in alternate sections.

Mr. DOUGLAS explained that the bill could not be so interpreted. The Land Office decided otherwise some time since. With regard to the other bill, decided differently.

Messrs. RHETT, DOUGLAS and UNDERWOOD continued the debate, and Mr. D said in the course of his remarks, that Mr. Calhoun advocated the Illinois bill, of which this bill was a copy.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., was in favor of the amendment, and said he had paired off with Mr. SEBASTIAN.

Mr. SUMNER said he had paired off with Mr. DAWSON.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. UNDERWOOD, and it was rejected,—yeas 15, nays 26, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Badger, Bell, Clarke, Cooper, Davis, Fish, Foote, Hamlin, James, Mangum, Pratt, Seward, Smith, Underwood, Upham.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Bayard, Borland, Brodhead, Brooke, Carr, Chase, Dodge of Wis., Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Geyer Gwin, Jones of Iowa, King, McRae, Mason Morton, Rhett, Rusk, Shields, Soule, Stockton, Weeks, Walker.

The bill was then reported to the Senate.

Mr. SEWARD moved an amendment, striking out the road from Dubuque to Keokuk, and providing for branches to run from Fort des Moines to Burlington.

Mr. ATCHISON asked what the Senators from Iowa thought of the proposed amendment?

Mr. JONES hoped the amendment would not be adopted.

Mr. CASS said the bill had been examined by the Committee, and the roads proposed had been considered. If a new road was to be made, it ought to be passed upon by the Committee.

Mr DODGE said that, with a slight modification, the amendment could be made to provide for an additional road from Des Moines to Burlington, but he opposed any change of the two roads now provided for in the bill. They run—one North and South, and the other East and West. Iowa was a Union State, and desired to be united with the States of the North, South, East and West. If, however, the Senate decided to aid the other road, which would only require the grant of 300,000 acres of land, the State was not too modest to accept it.

Mr. HALE said he hoped that the amendment would be modified so as to give Iowa the other road, inasmuch as it would only require 300,000 additional acres to be given away. He thought it likely more than that would be given away hereafter, and to do it now would be a great saving in time and money. This bill had occupied six weeks, and unless the additional land was given now, more time would be consumed hereafter. As to the suggestion that the Union was to be bound by these roads, he thought, from the remarks of the Hon. Senator from Arkansas yesterday, that all the old legitimate issues had been disposed of, and the perpetuity of the Union depended solely on the stability of the foundation of the wings of the Capitol. He was not in his seat when the vote was taken on the amendment, and he had been requested to pair off with one of the Senators from Indiana. He had not made up his mind on the subject, and in his state of doubting, he had come to the conclusion, as both the Senators from Indiana were absent, he would pair off with both of them. [Laughter.]

Mr. BORLAND would say to the Senator from New-Hampshire, that, as he stated yesterday, he had kicked the Free Soil out of the foundation of the Capitol, with his foot, and it would appear from the news of the day, that the people of New-Hampshire were disposed to act in the same manner with their Free Soil representatives in the Senate.

Mr. HALE said he had not a word to say about the taste which prompted the personal remark of the Senator; but it had been the fate of Free Soil, when it could not be met with reason, argument, or intelligence, to be put down by such means. Boots were a great argument against Free Soil, and were always resorted to by its opponents. But the Senator had also said that, as soon as he had with his boot, kicked the Free Soil out of the foundation, there were men, who, with fresh material and trowel, came and pointed up the places disturbed by the Senator's boot—so with the Free Soilers, there would be pointers always at work to repair and fill up any breaches made by their opponents. He knew that there were more boots than Free Soilers, and that boots would always outnumber them He would take his defeat easily—better take it in homeopathic doses, and then the great shock would not be so much felt. He had been beaten before. He was beaten when a member of the House, and the principal argument then was the boot. But the pointers were soon at work, and the defeat was remedied.

The Senate might perhaps lose his services, as they had already lost those of the honorable Senator from Mississippi, (Mr. FOOTE.) That Senator on one occasion said that he expected one day to pass upon him, in Mississippi, in some judicial capacity. Now the honorable Senator, (Mr. FOOTE,) had no occasion to condemn him in Mississippi, but had been his death in New-Hampshire. The people of New-Hampshire said that as Mr. FOOTE was no longer in the Senate, there was no further use in having him (Mr. HALE) there. [Great laughter.]

Mr. BORLAND disclaimed having any intention of making unkind remarks upon the Senator.

Mr SEWARD'S amendment was then lost.

Mr DAVIS offered verbal amendments, which were adopted

Mr. GRIER offered an amendment that reserved sections should not be subject to private entry, till after having been offered at public sale. Adopted—yeas 33, nays 6

Mr. BRODHEAD offered, as a substitute for the whole bill, a bill introduced in the Thirtieth Congress, providing for the graduation of the price of public lands.

Mr. GWIN opposed it. He would vote for the bill as it stood, and then for the graduation bill as a separate measure.

Mr. PRATT asked if an amendment was in order.

The CHAIR answered that it was.

Mr. DOUGLAS thought he would vote for the graduation bill, if introduced as a separate measure.

Mr. BRODHEAD said that the Senate must now decide between the policy of the graduation of the price of the public lands, or the giving them away for Railroads.

Mr. MANGUM hoped that the amendment would be voted down. It was no time, after a long debate, to submit this scheme, fraught, as it was, with so much importance, and expect Senators to vote without five minutes time or reflection.

Mr. SOULE would not vote for it as a separate measure.

Messrs DODGE and JONES appealed to the Senator to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. BRODHEAD desired to withdraw it, but—

Mr. PRATT objected.

Mr. MASON would vote for the graduation system, in preference to granting the lands away for nothing.

Mr BELL asked what security would be given, if the graduation policy were adopted, that the public lands would not still be given away?

Mr. ATCHISON denied that by the bill anything was granted without a full recompense.

Mr. UNDERWOOD contended that much was given away for nothing.

Leave was then granted, and Mr. BRODHEAD withdrew his amendment.

Mr. DAVIS said he would vote for this bill, but was not to be understood by so doing as committed to vote for the various similar bills now pending, by which over thirty millions of acres of public land was granted in like manner.

Messrs. DOUGLAS, DAVIS, and RHETT continued the debate upon the merits of the contract made by Illinois with the Company with whom that State has contracted for the construction of the Central Railroad from Cairo to Chicago.

Mr. MANGUM—I desire to ask, if it is Parliamentary to do so, what is the usual dinner hour? If it is not proper to make that inquiry, let us have the vote, and go elsewhere to ascertain.

The question was then taken, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed without a count, when, on motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 16.

DEFICIENCIES OF APPROPRIATIONS.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, on the State of the Union, and took up the bill for supplying deficiencies in the appropriations for the year ending June, 1853.

Mr. HILLYER desired to call the attention of the Committee to a remark made by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MCMULLEN) a few weeks ago, in reply to the gentleman from Florida, (Mr. CABELL) when he took occasion to say of the Union party of Georgia, that it was composed of the factions of all parties; and he saw in one paper an application to that honorable and patriotic party of the term "piebald."

Mr. MCMULLEN said, he did use the remark attributed to him by the genuleman, but he did it under the excitement of the moment. He was free to admit that he intended nothing disrespectful to that party, for perhaps the gentleman is aware of the fact that he (MCMULLEN) acted and cooperated with that party during the last Congress.

Mr. BROOKS rose to a point of order, and referred to the thirty-first rule.

Mr. MCMULLEN—To which of us do you make the point of order?

Mr. BROOKS—Both of you.

The rule was read, to the effect that gentlemen must strictly confine themselves to the question under debate, and avoid personalities.

Mr. BROOKS made this point of order,—that the gentlemen are discussing party matters, and not the Deficiency bill.

The Chairman, (Mr. MEADE), decided that a literal construction of the rule precludes the gentleman from Georgia; but, by the uniform practice of the House, the CHAIR could not undertake to rule the gentleman out of order.

Mr BROOKS said he was aware the CHAIR had decided according to usage; but, during the last session, on four or five occasions, when public business was pressing, the House confined members literally to the rules, because it was found impossible to transact the public business without this course. He appealed from the decision of the CHAIR.

The question being taken, the CHAIR was sustained—ayes, 79; noes, 42.

Mr. HILLYER resumed. He had no objection to excuse the gentleman from Virginia; but the same principles and opinions had been avowed by other gentlemen. He was proud to say, that, instead of the Union party of Georgia being composed of factions of all parties, there was not in it one Abolitionist or Free-Soiler, or one tariff man for protection: nor, so far as he knew, one Bank, or Internal Improvement man. But all within this mighty party are for a strict construction of the Constitution and the rights of the State. They are an unit.

He then defended the Union party of Georgia, and traced the history of its organization, which he insisted was founded on necessity, against those who favored secession. He saw no objection to their sending delegates to the Baltimore Convention, as ambassadors, to see that the Convention plant themselves on the basis of the Union party.

In the course of his remarks, he said, the Union party cannot act with the Whigs. There was the Whig gentleman from Massachusetts, who voted in the Legislature of that State for a law that a white man may marry a negro girl. What can be the matter with the white girls of Massachusetts? [Laughter.] This is no laughing matter, gentlemen. [Renewed laughter.] Here is a sovereign State of this Union, gravely determining by legislative enactments, that the negro girls of Massachusetts shall be brought into competition with white girls. There must be something dreadful with the white girls, when such a taste as this must be established by law. [Laughter.]

Mr. DUNCAN, of Massachusetts, rose, merely wishing to say that white gentlemen have never availed themselves of the privilege.

Mr. HILLYER—That confession is worthy of notice] Why pass a law the privileges of which no white man wishes to enjoy? Why give him the right when he does not wish to marry a negro gir'? [Laughter.] It is no laughing matter. [Renewed laughter.] When you say a thing of that kind, there must be something very important underneath. [Laughter.] There is something there which has not come to light. [Excessive merriment.] I have not alluded to this to make you laugh. [Renewed laughter.] I express my opinion when I say that there is not a man on this floor—not even those who advocated the passage of the law in the Legislature of Massachusetts—who would not prefer the bright eye, blooming cheek and warm heart of the Anglo-Saxon girl to the greasy and aromatic negro wench. [Laughter.] But this was intended as an insult to the South.

Mr. GIDDINGS said the people of the North hold themselves as supremely and incontrovertibly exempt from the crimes and expenses of Slavery. If it has blessings, they belong to the South; if curses, the same ownership. The North says: "Stand back! you shall not involve us with the guilt and expense of Slavery." He was sorry to hear the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. HILLYER) boast of the good prices of negro flesh, and surprised that he should endeavor to throw ridicule on the laws of the Old Bay State. In this city there are men who are breeding men and women for the market, and by profit of the trade sustain themselves in wealth—and this, too, under the United States law. By sustaining the Compromise measures, this kind of breeding is continued. He understood that the Compromise maintains the slave trade and the crime

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, March 16.

Mr. ROGERS reported favorably on the bill making appropriations for prisons.

Mr. COOLEY reported a bill to incorporate the East Brooklyn Savings Bank.

Mr. BARTLETT reported favorably on the bill to authorize Albany to subscribe to the Albany and Binghamton Railroad.

Mr. COOLEY moved that the Ocean Steam Navigation bills be made the special order for Wednesday of next week, at eleven o'clock. Agreed to.

The bill making further appropriations for the State Library building was debated in Committee of the Whole until the Senate went into Executive Session.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Tuesday, March 16.

Mr. TAYLOR reported a bill to incorporate the American Geographical and Statistical Society.

Mr. BLACKSTONE reported complete the New-York Ballot Box bill.

The bill to incorporate the Trustees of the Fund for Aged and Infirm Clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of New-York, was read and passed.

Nothing further of interest at the Morning Session.

Afternoon Session.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

To provide additional compensation for Justices of the Peace holding Courts of Session in Albany, Kings and Columbia Counties.

To authorize Receivers of Mutual Insurance Companies to assess premium notes

Relative to the North-American Fire Insurance Company, New-York.

To raise money in Kings County, for the building of a Penitentiary.

For the better protection of Mechanics and others, holding liens on personal property.

In relation to Mutual Fire Insurance Companies. A motion to reconsider the bill lies on the table.

NEW-YORK CITY.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—It is said that the owners of the grant for the Eighth-avenue Railroad, have resolved to proceed with the construction of the road, and will complete it within the time specified in the grant.

—A gold watch will be awarded to any lad under 16 years of age who will prepare the best original address upon the subject of Temperance, to be read at the public meeting on the 24th inst.

—Mrs. Sinclair is suffering from a severe attack of ulcerated sore throat. She will not be able to commence her performances in Philadelphia before the first of next week.

—HENRY GIBSON, the old hero who took part in the late celebration of Washington's Birthday, in this city, returned to his residence in Orange County, where he has since died. He was over 101 years of age. His remains will be brought to this city, and buried with military honors, by the Continental Companies of this and the adjoining cities. The deceased was a member of the Company known as Washington's Life Guards, and received his discharge at the close of the Revolutionary war.

—Coroner Ives was called yesterday morning, to hold an inquest at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of a man named Benjamin W. Prescott, who, on Monday night, was found lying upon the sidewalk in the Bowery, suffering from exhaustion. He died at the above institution.

—A telegraphic communication has been forwarded to James Morton, Esq., at Canada West, by officers Brown and Niven, informing him of their return from San Francisco, with George and James Watson, whom he charges with defrauding him out of $12,000 in cash. The complainant will probably come direct to the city, and remain to prosecute the criminal proceedings now pending against the accused parties.

—On Monday night, about 10 o'clock, the large importing warehouse of Messrs, Chittenden & Bliss, at No. 73 Broadway, was entered by a burglar, calling himself Jacob Levy, who forced off the basement shutters with a jimmy. The rogue packed up a lot of valuable articles and as he was about leaving with his plunder, he was arrested by Officer Welsh, of the Second Patrol District, and with his booty, was taken to the Tombs the next morning, where the necessary affidavits were taken by Mr. Welsh, and the prisoner committed for trial by Justice Lothrop.

—At 6 o'clock yesterday morning, Thomas Cochy was arrested in the Sixteenth Ward, by Officer Hough, charged with assaulting Jane Braken with a weapon, that would have taken life, but for the prompt interference of some of the neighbors, who called in the aid of the police Justice Timpson committed him to prison.

—The Norwegian sloop-of-war *Ornen*, Commander Detrich, arrived at this port on Monday evening from St. Johns. Yesterday morning she fired a national salute, which was answered from the fort on Governor's Island.

—The Harlem Railroad to Albany have reduced their fare to $2 25, making two trips daily.

—There were 534 births at sea on board of vessels which arrived at this port during the year 1851.

—In the Court of Sessions, on Monday, Frank Hennock pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and four months.....Crist Herker and Mary Lent were convicted of robbery, and each sent to prison for five years. They were old offenders.

—The workmen are engaged in rebuilding the stores on the corner of Nassau and Liberty-streets. Three stores are to be erected—two fronting on Nassau-street, and one on Liberty. They are to be six stories high, and will have free-stone window-sills and lintels.

—Two sparring men, William Hastings and Yankee Sullivan, have been on a professional tour to Boston where they have been highly successful, and on their arrival home they return their "warm and sincere thanks to Marshal Tukey, and the city authorities generally, for the facilities afforded them in their exhibitions." This is the last card out.

—RALPH LOCKWOOD, Esq., will deliver a lecture this evening in the Circuit Court Room, before the Members of the Bar. Subject—"The Historical Connection of the Roman and English Laws and Jurisprudence, and the origin of the latter."

—The Cuban prisoners who lately arrived at this port have resolved to wear a small blue ribbon, attached to a piece of black crape, worn on the left breast of the coat, in memory of their lost comrades, and to distinguish them as members of the Cuban prisoners.

—Four street-sweepers made their appearance in Nassau-st. near Ann, on Monday afternoon, and were visible for half an hour. Whether they sank under the difficulties of their task, or under the mud, is doubtful, but they have not been seen since—in the same neighborhood.

—William Crabtree was tried in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, for manslaughter, during a fracas, at the corner of Vestry and Washington-streets. The accused was acquitted. Adolph Kissle was sentenced to two years in the State Prison for grand larceny.

—At 6 o'clock yesterday morning James O'Hoy was caught in the act of entering the cabin of the schooner *Abbott Lawrence*, lying at Pier No. 28, East River. Justice Lothrop committed the rogue to prison for trial.

—From a statement which we have heard, it appears that the young man who exposed the frauds on the Customs, committed by an importing merchant, was not led to make the exposure for the purpose of gratifying his revenge. He had lately entered the employ of the merchant, and when he ascertained the frauds which were committed, he declined having anything to do with them. For being honest, he was discharged by the merchant, who refused to pay him his salary. The young man applied to a lawyer, and explained to him why he had been discharged, and the lawyer gave the information to the Collector.

—The following is to be the route which the procession will take to-day. The line will be formed in the Third-avenue, near Eighth-street, at 9 o'clock, and march through the Third avenue to Twenty-third-street; then to Eighth-avenue, down Eighth-avenue to Hudson street, to Canal-street, Canal-street to West Broadway to Chambers-street, to Broadway, down Broadway to Park-row, up Chatham-street to Bowery, up Bowery to Prince, cross Prince to Montgomery Hall, and then dismiss.

—There were several false alarms of fire last evening.

The river is open to Hudson.

ROBBERY OF GOLD DUST IN WALL-STREET.—CAUTION TO RETURNED CALIFORNIANS.—We have repeatedly cautioned Californians returning to this port against the "gold dust runners," and the organized band of rogues who have recently established exchange offices in various parts of the First and Third Wards, who principally operate in buying the golden dust from unsuspecting strangers, who are sure to be fleeced in the *weight* if they sell to these financiers; yet, on the arrival of every steamer, more or less of the miners are fleeced by these ingenious "gold dust buyers." Yesterday morning two Californians named Reuben Baldwin and Gideon D. Graves, who returned to the United States on Monday in the steamship *El Dorado*, made complaints before Justice Lothrop at the Lower Police Office, charging a gold dust buyer on the corner of Wall and Broad-streets, named Moro H Cobea, with robbing them of $250 worth of gold dust The victims had taken board at the American Hotel, and were taken to Cobea's, by a hack driver, who said it was a broker's office, of high standing, and the proprietor paid the "highest price" for dust. They sold two bags, at the rate of $17 70 per ounce, which was weighed by Cobea, and according to the evidence of both complainants, some fourteen ounces of the dust was abstracted from the lot, and could not be accounted for in any other way, except that it must fallen into the hands of the purchaser, while weighing the same. Justice Lothrop issued a warrant for the arrest of Cobea, and he was taken into custody and conducted to the Tombs, where the prisoner was arraigned before the magistrate and ordered to be locked up in the City Prison, to await an examination at 4 o'clock P.M.; but instead of being handed over to the keeper of the Prison, Policeman George W. Norris voluntarily took him in charge, and, arm-in-arm, promenaded back to Wall-street, where they remained for several hours, and returned to the Halls of Justice at the time appointed for the investigation. The defendant's counsel rigidly cross-examined Mr. Baldwin, after which, the Justice decided to hold the prisoner for further action in the matter by the Grand Jury, and make a commitment for the prisoner. Defendant's counsel desired the preliminary examination continued on Thursday. Oh, yes, says the magistrate, we will continue it then, but in the meantime I shall *lock* the prisoner up to await the day. "Well," said the counsel, "if that is the view your honor takes of the case, we will waive any more examination of the charge of Baldwin, and give bail" Here a man named John J. Hollister, proprietor of the Philadelphia Hotel, Battery-place, entered into the recognizance of $1,000 for the appearance of Cobea when called for.

SWINDLING CALIFORNIA ADVENTURERS BY SPURIOUS PASSAGE TICKETS.—THE POLICE OFFICE BESIEGED WITH THE VICTIMS.—Yesterday morning a countryman from the State of Ohio, named Robert Stirlen, appeared before Justice Lothrop at the Lower Police Office, and made an affidavit, to the effect that he had been victimized out of $180 by a fraudulent firm styled Palmer & Co., who assume to carry on a legitimate business, at No. 80 Broadway and No. 7 Weststreet, as agents for the California Steamers of the Messrs Howard & Son's line, from this port to Chagres, and Panama to San Francisco. Deponent says that himself and six others arrived here several weeks ago, with a view of obtaining through tickets for San Francisco, and that they were induced to purchase them of the above firm. They agreed for the tickets, and paid the sum of $130 each for passage to Chagres, and $50 each for the Pacific route. The tickets were signed by Palmer & Co., or, Charles S. Palmer, "per B. C., or, Monkhouse."

These spurious tickets have recently been palmed off on hundreds of unsuspecting strangers, who upon reaching Panama, are obliged to remain there or pay their fare over again; and we learn that many of these duped persons returned to New-York in the steamships *El Dorado* and *United States* with a determination to prosecute this band of rogues to the full extent of the law. The complainant in this case was to have sailed yesterday in the steamship *New-Orleans*, but to his great surprise, his tickets and those of his associates, proved to be worthless. Justice Osborne immediately issued his warrant for the arrest of Palmer and all his cooperators in the business, and officers S. T. Smith and Elder proceeded to execute the process, but no Mr. Palmer was there. They brought all the clerks from the office to the Tombs, and the magistrate allowed them to go upon their parole until 3 o'clock this afternoon; in the meantime, it is expected, Palmer will be arrested. During the afternoon some twenty or thirty individuals who had been swindled by the same firm, flocked to the Police Office and exhibited a batch of tickets, amounting in all, to upwards of $4,000. The affidavits of these parties will be taken to-day. Mr. John T. Howard, and John W. Nixon, owners of the line, also made their affidavits, denouncing the tickets issued by Palmer & Co., as spurious and worthless.

COURT CALENDAR.—*Wednesday.*—SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—NOS. 14, 15, 46, 54, 60, 41, 59, 5, 159, 52, 20, 62, 65, 26, 4.

SUPERIOR COURT—NOS. 205, 100, 681, 694, 704, 709, 721, 602, 608, 637, 484, 677, 731 to 748, 752 to 757, 759 to 772, 774, 775.

SUPERIOR COURT—Before Judge SANDFORD.—*Luke Blacklock* vs. *Oliver C. Putman*—This was an action for a malicious prosecution. The plaintiff was an employee at the Clarendon Hotel, Union-square, and the defendant was his employer, the landlord of that house—the latter having accused the former of stealing a service of plate, which accusation was proved to be groundless, as on search the plate was found in the house. The Jury awarded the plaintiff $600 damages.

WILLIAMSBURG.

COMMON COUNCIL.—This body met last evening. Present presiding, Daniel Manger, President of the Board, and a quorum of Aldermen.

Numerous petitions were presented, and acted upon.

A communication was received from His Honor, Mayor Berry, calling the attention of the Board to the necessity of providing some suitable place for the accommodation of the police force. They have, at present, no place provided for them, and they are obliged to depend upon the indulgence of friends, who have been kind enough, thus far, to give the use of their rooms to shelter them, while thus engaged in the discharge of their duty. There being no Station Houses provided yet, the Mayor suggests the propriety of using rooms in the late Trustees' Hall, to accommodate the First and Second Wards, and the lower part of the bell tower in the Third Ward for such purpose. The subject was referred to the Police Committee

A petition of 315 persons was received, asking compensation for the Special Police. Referred to the Law Committee.

Alderman Driggs offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

That the Street Commissioner be directed to cause all persons who have altered the position, size, or fronts of their lots, to send in diagrams to his office, showing such alterations, with dimensions, names of owners, assessment numbers, including the present assessment numbers, and new or half numbers, said diagram to be delivered to the Commissioner, on or before the 15th of April.

That the Assessors be directed to assess property, the positions, size, fronting or dimensions of which may have been changed, in accordance with the diagrams which may be sent in by the property owners as directed

The Law Committee reported and approved of the draft of an act to authorize a Police Force, presented by Mr. Richards

A committee reported formally on the petition of J. Young and others, to grade Third-street, in front of their premises, under the usual restrictions.

The same committee recommended that a contract be entered into with Wm Lake & Brothers, for the improvement of North Sixth street, at $3 55 per lineal foot, to be completed by the 1st August.

The Ordinance Committee reported an ordinance, defining the duties of Policemen, which was referred.

Permission was given to J. R. Beers to run a line of stages through the City to Newtown.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—In February, 240 patients were treated at the Williamsburg Dispensary, of whom 172 were foreigners, and 77 natives. 380 prescriptions were issued.

—Justice Boswell's Court was more lively than usual to-day. Several cases of drunkenness were disposed of, and two rather petit larceny cases.

—The alarm of fire yesterday, which was started at Green Point, was caused by the burning of a straw bed

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.—"Judicious economy." An experienced accountant and book-keeper would, for a moderate compensation, devote a portion of his time to keep the books of a merchant, manufacturer, &c., or where the entire time of a book keeper is not required. Would also open, balance, or close individual or partnership books, and adjust complicated accounts. Satisfactory references for capacity and confidential integrity. Address C. C., box No. 2,743, Post-Office. m17 3t*

SITUATIONS WANTED.—At Select Protestant Employment Agency, No. 7 Carmine st., and Society Agency, No. 186 Chambers-st., situations are wanted for a large number of exse lent servants—females and males—of every domestic station, for city and country—Irish, English, Scotch, German, American and colored. Only servants of good character admitted. Orders respectfully solicited, faithfully attended to and promptly filled

m16 2t* D. M. ELMORE, Manager.

YOUNG MEN WANTED.—Two industrious young men of good address, to canvass superior works of Art, beautifully illustrated, to compe ent persons good commission or salary will be given Apply between 9 and 12, A M. [m17-1t*] R. MARTIN, No. 66 Beekman st.

ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER AND ENTRY CLERK WANTED—None but a competent person need apply. Address, J. F. H., box 1,859, Post-Office.

m16 3t*

SITUATION WANTED—By an intelligent young man in a grocery or fruit store (wholesale preferred). The best of City reference will be given. Address A M., office of this paper. m16 3t*

AGENTS WANTED.—100 Agents wanted to sell a new and beautiful Medal on which Agents are now earning from $5 to $20 per day. Country Agents, by forwarding one or more dollars may rely upon having them on the best terms. E. LYON, No. 421 Broadway

m12-6t*

THE ADVERTISER having a good business, but is somewhat involved, has a good stock of goods on hand and can settle for cash with his creditors for a small sum, any person having in cash from $3 000 to $5,000 and wishing to go into business, can make a good bargain, such a one as seldom met with Further particulars by an interview. Address with real name, BANK, box No. 3,209 Post-Office. m11 6t*

BOARDING.

TO BOARDING HOUSES IN CITY OR COUNTRY.—A new building, just finished, is for sale or rent. It will accommodate 100 persons as boarders. If n t sold by 1st of April and rented, and the occupant not succeeding, no rent required Several other houses are offered for sale—all on a credit of 10 years. Apply to Rev CHARLES HOOVER, Nassau st; Dr SILAS L CONDICT, Jersey City; or to C. A. JOHNSON, Morristown, N. J.

m3-1aw8w*

BOARDING.—To be had in a private family, from 1st May, for gentleman and wife with front and back parlors on 1st floor, unfurnished, location healthy. Apply at No 438 Washington-st. m16-4t*

BOARDING.—A Lady wishing to board with a private family in Brooklyn, would offer her services to teach Music as an equivalent. Satisfactory references will be given. N. B.—Families having no Piano can have the use of one belonging to advertiser. Address by letter, post paid, K.B., No. 76 Adams-st. Brooklyn. m11-6t*

LOST.

CLAY MEDAL.—$300 REWARD.—The carpet-bag of the undersigned, containing the Gold Medal recently presented to Hon. HENRY CLAY by the citizens of New-York, was lost or stolen from the hack, between the foot of Cortlandt-st. and 9th st., near the 5th-av., on Saturday, the 13th inst The bag was the next day found under a grocer's wagon, opposite No. 56 M'Dougal-st., the lock broken. The Medal and a small porcelain bust of Gen Washington and a large Gold Pencil Case had been taken from it. The above reward will be paid for the return of the Gold Medal to the subscriber.

m17-2t* CHARLES BUTLER, No. 20 Nassau-st.

PASS-BOOK LOST.—On the 11th inst, in the vicinity of the Seaman's Bank for Savings, a Pass-Book, No. 34 467, of deposits made in the Seaman's Bank for Savings The finder will confer a favor by leaving it at the office of the *Daily Times*. m17-1t*

BOX STOLEN.—This morning a box marked "Harrison & Gregory, Montavallo, Ala" If it is returned, no questions will be asked, and a suitable reward paid by GODDARD & BOGARDUS, No. 29 Nassau-st.

NEW YORK, March 15, 1852. m16-2t*

STOLEN.—A BLUE CAPE CLOAK, lined with serge, with a velvet collar and Braid trimming, was stolen from House No 10 Warren-st. last evening. A liberal reward will be paid for its recovery. m17-1t*

BREAST-PIN LOST.—On Saturday March 13, a gentleman's Diamond Breast Pin. Any one who may have found the same will be liberally rewarded by returning it to HENRY A. RICHARDS, No 19 Beaver-st m16 3t*

CYLINDER PRESSES FOR SALE.—Two Taylor's Cylinder Power Presses, nearly new, and in perfect running order. The bed of the Presses measures 44 by 56 inches each. As the room occupied by these Presses is desired for more powerful ones, they will be sold at a bargain. Apply to S. FRENCH, corner of Nassau and Spruce-sts, New-York. m17-3t*

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER constantly on hand and made to order by CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st, m17-2m

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IN PRESS,

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The Trial of the Cuban Filibusters.

EIGHTH DAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—BEFORE JUDGE JUDSON.

The U. S. vs. *John L. O'Sullivan and others.*

The Court and Jury were in their seats at the usual time, but it was 11 o'clock before the Counsel for the prosecution were ready to proceed. Mr. Cutting did not arrive until late, owing to his being compelled to attend as a witness at the City Court of Brooklyn.

The District Attorney called D. Henry Burtnett—I reside at No 138 Marks Place; have lived there about 18 years; in the spring of 1851, I was engaged doing business as a broker generally and specially in relation to vessels; I was acquainted with John L. O'Sullivan at that time; I was introduced to him by Jose Sanchez; in the early part of April, Captain Stephen Glover called on me to ascertain if I could put him in the way of getting a couple of steamers; he said Captain Freeman of No 109 Wall-street, had applied to him for them; he said he wanted medium-size steamers and cheap, to take passengers to Cuba; that led to an introduction to Sanchez; it was about the 10th of April; I was introduced to O'Sullivan on a Sunday night, at No. 14 Clinton-place; at that time there were present Sanchez, O'Sullivan, myself, and I think Freeman; I think Capt Lewis and Capts. Willson and Pottfield were there, and, I believe, Schlessinger; O'Sullivan said he understood I had a schooner ready for sea; I told him I had; he said he wanted to charter her to take from 400 to 500 passengers to Baltimore; he then stated, in substance, the manner in which they were to be taken; I was to clear the vessel for Baltimore, then, at a given distance from Sandy Hook, transfer the passengers to a vessel in waiting in order to make good myclearance for Baltimore; I was to proceed there, and return to New-York, for which service I was to receive $700; the freight on the return voyage; for the service was well performed. I was to receive an addition of $2 500 in Cuba bonds; he then stated what I had learned before, that these men were to engage with others in the invasion of Cuba; it was during this interview that O'Sullivan read a letter coming from some one, which said "there was an imputation of a delay here in not getting the expedition off," I agreed to meet him the following morning, at No 109 Wall-street, to complete the arrangement if it could be made; I asked O'sullivan at the first interview if he intended to go out on the expedition himself; he said, No: they wanted him to take charge of matters North; I knew before that about an expedition to Cuba; I derived it first from Glover, next from Freeman—the same evening from Sanchez

Mr Van Buren for the defense objected to the conversation with Sanchez but which was admitted.

Examination resumed—I had a previous conversation with Sanchez on the Friday evening in relation to an expedition; Capt Glover and myself called on Sanchez in relation to the boats which Glover had spoken about; Sanchez said he wanted a steamer capable of carrying 600 men, a fast sailer, and of light draft of water; I told him I had such a steamer in view, but she could not be got ready in two weeks; he said she must be ready by the 12th, or it would not answer; he either said he had purchased, or was about to purchase, the *Cleopatra*; they wanted one or two others, but if they could not be got ready by that time, it was of no use, as they had agreed to rendevous South about that time; I said if she could not get off by the 12th, she could not meet them; he seemed to be acquainted with the fact that I knew what the vessel was for; he stated there were 4,000 or 5,000 men South engaged for this expedition, and they intended to attack the Island on various parts, and to keep up an alarm on the South side, to divert the attention of the Spanish troops; I asked how they were to pay for the steamers if purchased, and how much if chartered; he said if he purchased the steamers we should be paid a fair advance, to be agreed on; if chartered, we were to provision, coal and man her, receive so much per head as passage money, and so much per head for transporting the troops,—the price to be agreed on. I told him the arrangement could not be made, and left,—if they wanted me, to send for me; I said so because the vessel could not be got ready; the Cuban bonds were said to be worth ten cents on the dollar; he said General Lopez was to take the command; that was all that took place with Sanchez; there was a second conversation with Sanchez and me, I next saw O'Sullivan in Wall-street, on the Mo v forenoon; Freeman was there, and a Mr Pitt, his clerk; we talked over the subject matter of the night before; it was finally decided [Objected to.] O'Sullivan and myself were alone in the rear office, and he wanted to purchase the schooner for Cuba bonds, $2,000; he made the same proposition the night before; I informed him I had $2,000 in Cuba bonds and the balance in Cuba bonds; he wanted me to furnish him a steamer for the purpose of conveying passengers from New York to the Horse Shoe, and a sailing vessel to convey passengers from South Amboy to the same place; for this service he was to secure each man $3 per day to take the men from New-York, and $200 for the use of a sloop from Amboy; I agreed to make such an arrangement; we had various interviews after this, until the Tuesday previous to the day the *Cleopatra* was to have sailed; he disclosed to me, from time to time, their plan of operations in Cuba; he said there were twelve or fourteen thousand men, under recognized leaders, and that what in the expedition landed these men would be ready to rise, one of them said it was their intention to land at various points, so as to allow the Creoles to concentrate, before the Spanish troops could do anything; at one of these interviews I saw Schlessinger, who was requested to retire; I saw him again at No 14 Clinton-place; O'Sullivan was there; I was introduced to Capts Lewis, Pittfield, and to Schlessinger; I was told to have everything ready for my steamboat and sloop; I made a contract for the transportation of men to a steamer that was to be in the Bay, the terms were reduced to writing. [Contract produced, dated April 19.] There was another memorandum in writing concerning the boat; it was shown me by O'Sullivan, and he put it in my pocket, the body of it was, in all material parts, the same, but the last clause was one of secrecy; I refused to sign it; he offered to scratch it off but afterwards said it would look better to draw a new paper, and he would do so; this one now produced, I first saw in the hands of O'Sullivan; we were sitting in the library, and we signed it on the corner of battery-place to sign it, I am acquainted with the handwriting of O'Sullivan, myself and Schessinger signed it in the presence of O'Sullivan, in a bar room, the arrangement was made with O'Sullivan, and I don't know why Schlessinger's name was put in it; according to the terms of that agreement, I chartered the sloop *William Rowe* and the steamer *Nyhania*, the same afternoon the papers was signed we went to South Amboy, and Lewis proceeded to get previously hired, prior to this, we had made an arrangement that the *William Rowe* should be at South Amboy on Wednesday to take 75 men from Philadelphia and the nine men from New-York, who were to meet there; he *Nyhania* was to be at the foot of Eighteenth street, N. R., to receive about two hundred men; we went to see if the sloop was there, and Lewis got ready to receive the men; we went in the *John Potter* on Tuesday, P. M., we took a seat on the guard of the boat, and O'Sullivan handed me a chart, the same now produced; he had two charts, and on the other was marked the course and distance on which the vessel were to meet, the sailing directions that were to be given, and the signals; I asked how they were to pay for the steamers if purchased, and how much if chartered; he said if he purchased the steamers we should be paid a fair advance, to be agreed on; if chartered, we were to provision, coal and man her, receive so much per head as passage money, and so much per head for transporting the troops,—the price to be agreed on. 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New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted,*) at the office No 118 NASSAU-STREET, *between Beekman and Ann*, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies: THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the *Daily Times*.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all case must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Hudson River Railroad.**—A telegraphic dispatch, received last evening from Mr French, Superintendent of the Hudson River Railroad, states that the River has fallen, and left the track in order, so that the trains for Albany and Troy are running as usual to-day. mi8 1t*

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company**—Incorporated under the law of the State of California, with a capital of $200,000, divided into 2,000 shares, at $100 each, offer $20,000 of stock, for sale at their office No 66 Beaver-st, N. Y. For particulars, they refer to large advertisement in the *Times* of Wednesday or Saturday. Application for stock, or pamphlets of organization, charter, by-laws, &c., may be made personally or by mail post paid, to the Treasurer of the Company. D. W. INGERSOLL, President.

THOMAS B. HASTINGS, Treasurer mi8-MTThaF

☞ **Removal.**—BENEDICT, HALL & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Boots, Shoes and Findings, have Removed to No. 21 Park Row, on the site of the old Park Theatre, opposite the Astor House, New-York 26f-1m

☞ **The newly discovered Science of PSYCHOLOGY**, with its amusing and startling experiments, seems to engage a large share of the public attention. Mr. J. B BROWN, one of the most successful experimenters, lectures on this mysterious subject, at the Society Library rooms, Broadway, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. Mr B. is a popular lecturer, and combines instruction with his amusing and convincing experiments. See advertisement. mi8-1t*

☞ **Witchcraft Explained!**—Persons in a wakeful state controlled mentally and physically. Found made to lose their own identity.—Mr. J. B BROWN, the celebrated Lecturer and Experimenter, will give some wonderful experiments in Psychology at the Society Library Rooms, corner of Broadway and Leonard st, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, March 18 and 19. Admission 25 cents To prevent every suspicion of collusion, subjects will be selected from the audience. Classes formed for instruction in the science, after the Lecture. Terms only $2 50. mi8-1t*

☞ **The members of the New-York TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY** are invited to attend the funeral of our late bro her, E. D. GREW, on THURSDAY, 18th inst at one o'clock, from his late residence, No 74 Carmine-st. E M SKIDMORE, Secretary.

☞ **Nineveh.**—Rev. Dr. BACON, of New Haven, gives his second Lecture on EASTERN TRAVEL at the Tabernacle on FRIDAY EVENING, 19th inst. This Lecture will include an account of the recent discoveries at NINEVEH. Tickets will admit two persons each, and may be had at A. D. F. RANDOLPH's, No 669 Broadway, at No. 199 Broadway, and at the door. mi18 2t*

☞ **American Bible Society.**—A special meeting of the Managers of the American Bible Society will be held at the Bible Society's House, Nassau st., THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 4½ o'clock

JOSEPH HYDE, General Agent.
mi8-1t*

☞ **Irving Bank.**—NEW-YORK, March 16, 1852.—SIR: At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held this day, JOHN THOMSON, Esq., was unanimously elected President of the Bank, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Edgar H Lanor, Esq. At the same meeting, DANIEL V H BERTHOLF, Esq., was unanimously appointed cashier, in place of John Thomson, Esq., elected President. JOHN THOMSON, President.

☞ **Mechanics' Institute Lectures.**—Professor R. OGDEN DOREMUS will deliver a Lecture on Chemistry, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, before the Members of the Institute, at Clinton Hall. Several striking and pleasing experiments will be exhibited in the course of the evening. The public are invited to attend. Seats reserved for the Press. JOHN ROACH, Chairman of the Lec. Com.

☞ **The Good Work goes bravely on.**—A special meeting of the THIRD MECHANICS' BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION will be held THIS EVENING, March 18, at 7½ o'clock, at 153 Bowery. (Union Buildings,) for the purpose of admitting new members. The meeting will be addressed by JOHN HOOPER. Entrance fee, 50 cents. J. PECARE, Secretary. mi8-1t No. 163 Hester-st.

☞ **Temperance.**—A Grand Temperance demonstration will be given on THIS Thursday EVENING, the 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the Universalist Church, Orchard near Broome. S L. MACOMBER and Rev H. W. BEECHER will address the meeting. Mr. B will repeat his address in answer to the objections made to the Maine Law. Tickets 12½ cts.—to be had at No. 239 Grand-st. Mr Asa Parker, No. 246 Broome-st. and at the door. mi8 1t*

☞ **March on to Victory.**—The members of the XIth WARD TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE, and all that wish to join the Temperance Army, are requested to meet in the Hall on Fourth-st, between Avenues D and C, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, to business By order of J. P. CONKLIN, President.

W. H. HUTCHMON, Secretary. mi8 1t*

☞ **Williamsburg Lyceum.**—Rev. JOHN PEIRPONT will deliver a Poem before this Institution at Central Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, 18th inst, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"Improvement." mi6-3t*

☞ **Attention Californians!**—A grand mass meeting to be held EVERY DAY at No 87 Nassau-st., in order to get supplied with FRANK'S AROMATIC SODA previous to starting for the gold regions. The article is now considered unsurpassable, being a most pleasant beverage and a sure regulator of every man he is in time, and secure their allowance 216 tumblers, $1. Sixn of Aromatic Soda Company, J. H. BEARDSLEY, Agent. m4-1meod*

☞ **Mechanical Drawings**—J. H. BAILEY, Mechanical Draughtsman, in every kind of Perspective, agent for the sale of Inventions, Patent Rights, Machinery, &c. Office, Tryon-row, at the junction of Centre and Chatham-sts, opposite the City Hall. mi7-2t*

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **The Clinton Accumulating FUND ASSOCIATION OF BROOKLYN** will hold a public meeting at the room of the Academy, No 161 Atlantic-st, four doors below Clinton-st, Brooklyn, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 18 The principles and objects, as well as advantages of this Association will be explained at the meeting It is believed that the inducements to become shareholders in this Institution are equal, if not superior, to any Association of the kind which has been formed in this country The entrance fee is $2 per share; monthly dues, $3; and ultimate value of unredeemed shares, $800 This Institution combines the advantages of a Savings Bank with those of Building Associations Shareholders choosing to pay their monthly dues six months or more in advance, will receive 7 per cent. interest thereon. Persons desirous of becoming members can do so at this meeting, or by leaving their names with the Secretary, or any of the following officers:

CHANDLER STARR President, No. 8 Cedar-st, N Y.
A. COOKE HULL, Vice President, No. 76 State st, Brooklyn.
JAMES A. COWING, secretary, No 64 Broadway, N.Y., and No. 90 State-st, Brooklyn.
A CORNWALL, Attorney, No. 195 Broadway, N.Y., and No. 39 Sidney-place, Brooklyn

TRUSTEES:

Chandler Starr,	A Cooke Hull,	B. M. Sherman,
C. J. Stedman,	G A. Jarvis,	Pope Catlin,
Ransom E. Wood,	M. D. Thomas,	John D. Cocks,
D. Chauncey,	Warren Hastings,	Charles P Baldwin,
Wm. W. Rose,	James Robinson,	T J Bayard,
Lynds L. Jones,	A. W. Johnson,	Charles Stanton.

k mi6-3t*

☞ **Fulton Mechanics' and Workingmen's BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION**—The First Monthly Meeting for the payment of dues, will be held at Chatham Hall, No. 5 Chatham Square, on THURSDAY EVENING March 18, at 7½ o'clock, when the object and superior advantages of this Association, over all others, will be explained. Come early and subscribe, as the shares are rapidly taken up. 360 being subscribed for at the first meeting To those who desire to invest money profitably, and to all persons of small means who labor for a living, this Association presents unequaled advantages. Interest at the rate of 7 per cent is allowed on 6 months dues, or over, when paid in advance, or in case of withdrawal from the Association This is an entire new feature in Building Associations. Entrance fee 50 cts per share; monthly dues, $2 50, par value of shares, $600; number of original shares limited to 800 Ladies may call for the purpose of receiving their Pass Books and signing the Constitution at the store of WILLIAM WEED, Vice-President, during the day, on Wednesday, 17th inst, and members generally during evening at the office of the Secretary, No 65 3d-av The secretary will be in attendance at the place of meeting, on the 18th inst, at 5 o'clock, P M Members are requested to call there who can make it convenient. Subscriptions will be received by the following officers:

SAMUEL SOUTHERDEN, President.
WILLIAM WEED, Vice President, No. 86 Bowery.
ISAAC AMERMAN, Jr., Sec'y, No 65 3d av.

TRUSTEES

Geo H Walker, No. 61 Elizabeth-st., cor. of Hester-st.
Isaac L Devoe, No. 40 Eldridge-st.
D. W Whitney, No 27 College place.
H McCollum, No. 40 Eldridge st
Foster B Williams, No 145 Hester st.
Tobias V Mumford, No 29 Norfolk-st.
Nathaniel Terpenny, No 185 5th st.
Ladies can subscribe to any number of shares by leaving their names with any of the above officers mi5-1t

☞ **The Last Chance!**—ONLY 30 SHARES REMAINING.—The EMPIRE BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, having met with unexampled success, having only 30 shares at present remaining unsold, and being desirous of closing their books immediately, would invite those who wish to make a safe and profitable investment to call at the office of the Association, No. 173 Spring-st., and subscribe without delay

JOSEPH K. TAYLOR, President,
(Controller, Park.)
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, Vice-President.
STEVENS & HOXIE, Attorneys.
JOHN BOYD, Surveyor.

TRUSTEES.

Joseph Hoxie,	J R. Del Vecchio,	John B Acker,
George H Purser,	Wm Sinclair,	M. M. Van Dyke,
Sylvanus Gedney,	Willis Blackstone,	C. S Merritt,
George Boyd.	Wm H Fibet,	C. H. De Latamer,
Wm. H. Grenelle,	Joseph Britton.	

J. W. FELL, Secretary No 173 Spring-st. mi6 3t

☞ **The Eighteenth Ward in the Field**—The ROSE HILL BUILDING and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION will hold a special meeting on THURSDAY, March 18, at Union Hall, corner of 3d-av and 22d-st., at 7½ P. M, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions from persons wishing to become members of the Association. Able speakers will be in attendance to explain the practical details and working operations of the Association. A few shares remain undisposed of The residents of the Ward are invited to attend Be on hand—recollect it is the early bird that catches the worm

JAB ES H SUYDAM, President, No. 115 East 24th-st.
ROBERT C. VORHIES, Vice-President, No. 109 East 17th-st.
CHARLES A. DAY, Secretary No. 114 4th-av.

TRUSTEES.

George S Drew, No 184 3d-av.
William Day, No. 50 East 18th-st.
Jacob Valentine, No 390 Bowery.
Aldridge Wingham, Jr., No 113 3d-av.
Alanson E Brooks No 128 East 27th-st.
William F. Trask, No 162 3d-av.
Daniel Conner, No 160 3d-av.
Henry Offerman, cor. 17th-st and 3d-av.
James Kennedy, No 186 3d-av
Richard Kelly, cor. 3d-av. and 27th-st.
Garrets Smith, No 132 East 18 h-st
Samuel N. Stebbs, No. 71 East 13th-st.

BOSTEDO & WILSON, Attorneys and Counsellors, Residence, No 715 Broadway; office, No. 45 William-st.

N. B. Subscriptions received at the office of the Secretary, No. 114 4th-av., daily, between the hours of 4 and 8 o'clock, P. M. mi5-4t*

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **Home, Sweet Home!**—THE IRVING BUILDING AID MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION will hold another public meeting at the Shakespere Hotel, corner Duane and William-sts on FRIDAY EVENING, March 19, at 7½ o'clock This Association is most full, so that all persons that are desirous of securing shares in this flourishing Association, should not lose this chance, as the Books will shortly close. An Address will be delivered in German, by Dr. LOUIS JONASSOHN, at 7½ o'clock. And in English by Hon JACOB L. FENN, and other able speakers at 8½ o'clock, explaining the objects and workings of this beneficial Association. All persons that wish to procure a house which they can call their own, and which they may obtain by joining this Association, are invited to attend. Seats reserved for ladies. Entrance Feb. $2; Dues, $3 per month; Shares, $800

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President, No. 196 Broadway.
GEO H. BELL, Vice-President, No 153 Nassau st.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Secretary, No. 244 Grand st
THOMAS LAWRENCE, Attorney, No. 15 Beekman-st.

TRUSTEES.

Geo. H. Franklin, No. 173 West-st.
Geo. W. Riblet, County Clerk's office, City Hall.
Silas C. Herring, Nos. 137 and 139 Water-st.;
James Jackson, Jr., No 301 Broadway.
Royal G Millard, No. 89 Barclay-st.
Nelson Puff, No. 215 Duane-st.
Elias Combs, No. 244 Grand-st.
F. G. Richardson, No. 42 Fulton-st.
Geo. T. Maxwell, No. 18 City Hall.

Office, No. 244 Grand-st. Open EVERY EVENING from 6 to 9 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY from 3 to 9 o'clock, P. M., for ladies. Articles of the Association may be had gratis. mi8-2t

☞ **A Public Meeting of the NORTH AMERICAN MUTUAL LOAN AND ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION** will be held on FRIDAY EVENING next, the 19th inst, at 7½ o'clock, at the Broadway House, corner of Broadway and Grand-st, for the purpose of receiving subscribers. An able speaker will be present, and address the meeting Every member is requested to be present. All persons wishing to subscribe, are respectfully invited to be present.

BENJAMIN F. CARMAN, President.
THOMAS S CUMMINGS, Vice-President.
MORTIMER SMITH, Secretary mi8-2t

☞ **Columbian Mutual Loan and Accumulating FUND ASSOCIATION**—NOTICE—The subscribers to shares in this Association are requested to call at the Secretary's Office, No. 25 Delancey-st, to fill the Constitution, par leur for the month of March, (two dollars per share) and receive their Pass Books. In consequence of the large number of subscribers, an early compliance with this request will greatly facilitate the business of the Association. FRANCIS A. PALMER, President.

ROBERT A. SANDS, Vice President.
Dr. J. R. BIGELOW, Assistant Vice President.

TRUSTEES

Sam'l R. Trembley, William H. Riblet, William G. Chave,
Lewis K. Osborn, Aaron Adams, John C. Smith,
Andrew V. Stout, Thomas Brown, George H Ross,
Ebenezer Wilson, Elias E Aaron, Benj M. Thompson.

CHARLES L. NOE, No. 25 Delancey-st., Secretary.
AMZI HILL, Surveyor.
MORTIMER DE MOTTE, Counsellor.

Office hours on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 8 to 10 A M, and 3 to 9 P. M. Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 8 to 10 A. M. and 3 to 7 P. M mi8-4t

☞ **Industrial Home Association, No 1.**—The members of the Association are hereby notified that a meeting will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, March 19th, at 7½ o'clock, at K. P. Hall, 2d Av, between 1st and 2d-sts The owners of surplus lots wishing the a dowaiks of the same graded, are requested to notify the President at the meeting. mi8-2t*

CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Sec.

☞ **Montague Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION**, of Brooklyn, will hold a Public Meeting on THURSDAY EVENING, 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at Montague Hall, on which occasion W. T. B. MILLIKEN, Esq., will deliver a Lecture on the rise, progress and utility of Building Associations Gentlemen and Ladies are respectfully invited to attend Entrance fee, $1, Monthly dues, $3, Shares, $600 After the Lecture, those wishing to become members of the Association, can do so by leaving their names with the Secretary or any of the following Officers.

S. N. BURRILL, President, Montague Place, near Court-st.
WM. J OVINGTON, Vice President, No. 128 MacDougal-st.
CHAS O RICHARDSON, Secretary, No 10 Court-st
HENRY K STEARNS, Surveyor, No 7 Montague Hall.
GEO. H. COOPER, Attorney, No. 3 Montague Hall.

TRUSTEES

Geo. T Broome, No. 8 Court-st.
Engelbert Lott, No. 291 Fulton-st.
P W Williamson, No 8 Court st.
Jas A Ovington, Montague Hall.
Paul M Cranmal, Court-st
Stephen Mills, No 172 Johnson st.
John Ben Snook, No 29 Montague st.
Geo W. Brown, Bond-st.
Jas. Dicks, No 297 Fulton-st. jm15-1t

☞ **Lexington Building and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN**—The above Association has been organized upon the plan of those which have operated so successfully in this country and in England. Entrance fee, 50 cents per share Monthly dues, $1 50 a share. Shares, $500 each Six per cent interest allowed on all advance payments Members withdrawing during the first year receive back all monthly dues paid, and six per cent interest After the first year they receive, in addition, a portion of the profits earned.

OFFICERS.

Hon. EDWARD COPELAND, President.
ISAAC P. S. BRYANT, Vice-President.
ISAAC BADEAU, Secretary

TRUSTEES.

Francis B. Stryker, Parson W. Kenyon, Francis D. Mason,
Robert E Dinan, Judah B Voorhis, W. M. Mackenzie.
Attorneys, LEONARD & PARSONS.

An adjourned meeting will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, March 18, at 7½ o'clock, at Granada-Hall, No 92 Myrtle-av., when the character, objects and benefits of this Association will be explained. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to attend.

ISAAC BADEAU, Secretary. mi8-1t

☞ **The Long Island FARM ASSOCIATION.**—This Association, having a large tract of land pleasantly situated, adjoining the Long Island Railroad near the celebrated Lake Ronkonkoma and divided in shares of ten acres each, have commenced selling shares under very favorable circumstances Several shares have already been sold, and the labor for building is taken on the ground, and preparations are now making for the speedy erection of buildings All persons who wish to locate in a fine healthy place, and are disposed to join this Association, are requested to make immediate application at the office of the Association, No 208 Broadway, cor. of Fulton, where a map may be seen, and articles of the Association had.

HENRY MEIGS, President.
JAMES D MORGAN, Vice-President
J. R. HUNTTING, Secretary mi8-4teod

☞ **A Card**—BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—The Books will remain open during the week to receive the first and second installments of $2 50 per share, at the Mercantile Bank, corner of Broadway and John st, where persons who have not already subscribed, can do so, and pay the first and second installments together As the stock is nearly all taken up, those persons who wish to have shares in this Company, must take them immediately, or they will be too late The charter will be at the Bank at the same time, where shareholders can affix their names thereto

JOHN BRUCE, President.
S. JESSUP, Secretary. mi7-4t

☞ **The Citizens' Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION** will soon close their books. No opportunity upon will be given after their next regular meeting Those who wish to subscribe for shares must do so without delay An interest of 6 per cent will be allowed on all moneys paid in advance if for a period of six months or over Entrance fee, $2 Shares $600 Dues $3 per month. Office, No. 441 Broadway, next door to Canal-st. Open daily from 9½ A. M. to 5 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings for the accommodation of their members and others, until 9 o'clock.

SIMEON DRAPER, President.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Vice President.
J. F. KENDALL, Secretary mi6-6t

☞ **The New-York Land and Building Association** was organized to provide 500 working men homes. It is in the full tide of success! Let the rent burden then be inspired with hope, and join us immediately The initiation fee is only 50 cents, but will soon be raised to $2

MILES CHAMBERS, Pres't.
H. S. SMITH, Secretary—Office, 1 Murray-st., mi0-1m

An individual, under the assumed name of J. W. Green, in Philadelphia last week, stated that he was the authorized special agent of the Post-Office, Department to put the new mail service between New-York and New-Orleans into operation, and that the Postmaster General had empowered him to appoint route agents to accompany the mails, at a salary of $1,500 a year each, and reasonable expenses paid. Five young men, who applied to him for situations, were thus appointed, on their paying him $25 a piece. On reporting themselves to the department for duty, they learned that a miserable imposition had been practived upon them. One of the agents stated that, in view of his new duties, he had sold out all his furniture, given up his house, and experienced other inconveniences.

Mrs Fenton F Hutchings, of Peacham, Vt, being sick, two female acquaintances called upon her on the evening of the 9th inst., to inquire after her health. One of them, holding a candle in her hand, approached the bed, when the alcohol which had been recently applied to the person of the sick woman took fire, and she was enveloped in fire in an instant. She was so badly injured that she died before morning.

One of the powder rolling mills of the Messrs. Dupont, near Wilmington, Delaware, exploded on Wednesday. About four buckets of powder were in the mill at the time. Three persons were injured: C Cowan slightly, John Devine seriously, James McCafferty received a compound fracture of both legs, and was badly burnt. He expired in a short time.

The Legislature of Wisconsin have under consideration a memorial to Congress, praying for the establishment of a new State, composed of that part of Wisconsin which lies north of the 65th degree of latitude, and that part of Michigan lying between Lake Michigan and Lake Superior.

The mysterious tracks so much noticed in the Massachusetts papers, it seems, are not confined to any particular section of the State. They have also been seen in Ohio, and the description corresponds in all cases.

A report that Mrs. Mowatt, so favorably known in public life, is about to quit the stage and marry an English gentleman, is unqualifiedly contradicted by a near relative of the lady.

The village of Dacotah, Wisconsin, is only a year old, but is already in possession of a grist and saw mill, a school-house, &c., and has turned out upward of 5,000 bushels of flour for customers

Gov. Fort, of New-Jersey, has vetoed the bill authorizing the Trenton Water Works to borrow $40,000 from the city of Trenton, on the ground of unconstitutionality.

A correspondent of the *Indianapolis State Journal* states that one hundred persons have joined the organization for establishing a Presbyterian colony in Oregon, and are preparing for the journey.

The ice which has blocked up the wharves and slips at New-Haven, floated off on Monday, the river having risen very considerably.

At North Oxford, Mass, the cotton-factory of J. Williams & Co., was recently destroyed by fire; insured for $9,000.

The venerable Dr. Henry Davies, for many years President of Hamilton College, at Clinton, N. Y., died at Clinton on the 7th inst., aged 81.

New-York Daily Times.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.

Advance in Cotton—Large Business Doing.

BREADSTUFFS DULL.

Revival of the Anti-Corn-Law League in England.

The Elections in France.

By Telegraph over the Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick and Maine Lines to Portland, AND THENCE BY THE *BAIN MERCHANTS' LINE TO NEW-YORK.*

HALIFAX, N. S., Wednesday, March 17.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, Capt. STONE, arrived at her wharf in this city at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, bringing 60 passengers, of whom 46 are bound to Boston.

She brings Liverpool and London dates to the 6th inst. inclusive.

The *Niagara* will be due at Boston about 6 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

The R. M. steamship *Europa*, from Boston on the 18th ult., arrived at Liverpool on the afternoon of the 29th., at 2 P. M.

The steam propeller *City of Manchester*, from Philadelphia, arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 2d instant.

The Collins steamer *Pacific*, from New-York on the 21st ult., arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 3d instant.

ENGLAND.

The anti-corn law League agitation has been revived with great spirit. Large meetings for the purpose had been held at Manchester and Leeds, and at the former subscriptions to the amount of nearly £40,000 had been raised.

The reelection of the new Ministers whose seats had become vacant in the House of Commons, was going forward. Sir John Pakington, the Colonial Secretary; Lord John Manners, Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, and Lord Henry Lennox, one of the Lords of the Treasury, have been returned. The speeches of all these gentlemen were very cautious on the subject of Free Trade, throwing the consideration of the subject overboard for the present, and looking forward to the results of the next general election, for a sanction to interfere with the policy of the late Sir Robert Peel.

The new Lord Chancellor, Sir E. Sugden, had taken his seat in the House of Lords, as Baron St. Leonards.

The Indian Overland Mail had arrived at London, with Calcutta dates to Jan. 24, and Bombay to Feb. 3d. Commercial affairs at the latter place were dull and unsatisfactory. The import market at Calcutta showed little improvement.

The Burmese war had commenced in earnest, and the mouth of the Irrawaddy was blockaded The batteries of Rangoon had been destroyed, and 300 persons killed.

The American Minister and his lady had a grand reception on the 4th. An unusually large number of distinguished persons were present—among whom were the Duke of Wellington, His Highness the Prince of Nassau, Baron Hadson, etc.

The High Constable of Liverpool and two or three of his subordinates had been dismissed for misdemeanors connected with a riot.

A very serious riot had taken place at Bristol, in consequence of the factory hands at the Great Western Cotton Works refusing to go through a contracted doorway which had been made by one of the managers, in order to prevent the female operatives, (of whom there were several hundreds employed in the factory,) from carrying off the cotton taste, for the purpose of destroying it. Fire engines were sent for, which poured an immense stream upon the mob, who, becoming exasperated, returned the attack with a shower of stones and other missiles, and afterwards demolished all the windows of the factory Several persons were severely injured. The magistrates subsequently investigated the case, and fined the manager £5 for his illegal conduction the occasion.

Among the failures of the week at Liverpool was that of William Sharp, extensive merchant and shipowner.

The shipping returns of the Board of Trade for the month ending the fifth of February, have just been issued, and exhibited a triumphant vindication of the wisdom of the repeal of the Navigation Laws. Since that event, the employment of British vessels has steadily augmented, while the returns previous to the repeal showed a greater increase in foreign than in British tunnage. The latter, both outward and inward, has increased in the aggregate during the month 37,944 tuns, as compared with the corresponding month of last year, while the foreign has decreased 10,726 tuns.

Messrs. Carmichael and Brett have contracted with the Belgian Government for the building of a submarine telegraph between England and Belgium They are to have a monopoly of ten years, and the Governments a priority over all other messages.

IRELAND.

The Earl of Clarendon had taken leave of Ireland. Lord Naas, the new Minister, was to be opposed in his election for Kildare.

The obsequies of the late Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, were celebrated with great pomp on the 2d instant.

The Catholic Defense Association had held another meeting, but it was of no great moment. The chief point was the system of proselytism pursued at the military schools.

Four free traders had offered themselves for the representation of Cork.

FRANCE.

The reorganization of the National Guard is going forward. A number of companies and several battalions had been already formed.

General Cavaignac had been elected for the Third, the most important district in France. For Lamartine, although he had declined to stand, 711 votes had been recorced, against 1,818 for the Government candidate.

M. Becha's trial had terminated in a conviction, and he was fined 500 francs The persons who assisted in the circulation of his pamphlet, were each fined 150 francs.

M. Carnot did not obtain the required majority, so that the election in his district will have to be gone over again.

It is rumored that the Pope, at the request of Louis Napoleon, is going to raise the Archbishop of Bordeaux to the dignity of a Cardinal.

The President is indisposed, with an acute rheumatism in the legs.

The Charter of the Bank of France, having only four years to run, has been extended to fifteen. The Bank has reduced its discounts from four to three per cent Government was expected to apply for a loan, shortly. Railroad shares and bonds will be discounted as commercial.

The elections were nearly all in favor of the Government. Here and there only, was an opposition member returned.

PORTUGAL.

At the date of the last advices, all was quiet. The appearance of Count Thornerz at Lisbon, had created much surprise. He had not yet taken his seat in the Council Senate, of which he is a member.

ITALY.

Mr. Norris, the American Minister at Naples, gave a grand ball on the evening of the 23d ult., in commemoration of the birth-day of Washington. His Excellency, Sir W. Kemble, and all the Foreign Ministers, except the representative of Austria, were present.

SPAIN.

The dissolution of the Cortes was talked of. Should it be determined on, it is not likely to take place before July or August, and they, in that case, will be convened in September or October.

The Duke and Duchess de Montpensier are to visit England, and return to Spain in July.

DENMARK.

The new Cholera and Fever bill, which abolishes the absurd and injudicious Quarantine system in Denmark, had passed the Upper House by a majority of 32 to 4.

Commercial Intelligence.

COTTON.—Since the sailing of the *Asia* a heavy business has been done in Liverpool, and prices advanced fully ¼ ₰ lb. Speculators were operating to some extent. The total sales of the week ending Friday evening 5th inst. were 77,540 bales, of which the trade took 53 810—Exporters 4,230—and speculators 19,500 bales The transactions of the 5th were 12,000 bales The following are the quotations: Fair New-Orleans 5¾d., ord. Mobile and Uplands 5¼, Middling Orleans 5¼, do. Mobile 5¼, do Uplands 5 1-16.

BREADSTUFFS—Generally were quiet. Wheat and Flour had slightly declined. Corn was in limited demand Provisions were in better request Beef was sold at 2s @3s.; Lard at 1s., and Cheese at 1s @2s; higher than the previous rates.

Messrs. Gardner & Co's Circular quotes PROVISIONS as follows: "Prime new U. S. Beef at 85s @92s 6d; ordinary, 68s.@70s ₰ bbl.; Western do; 60s @84s. Bacon as before. Lard, 50s @51s. for fine, and 49s @50s. for good. Cheese 38s. @44s.; middling, 32s @36s. Tallow in good request at 33s. @37s."

GROCERIES—Exhibited no material change Sugar—Moderate sales have been effected at previous rates Coffee—Was very quiet, but no lower. Tea—In limited demand. Molasses and Rum—Steady. Rice—Was in some request; 100 tierces Carolina sold at 17s @18s. 3d., in bond. Quercitron Bark—Sales had been made at 7s 6d @8s Linseed Cake—was in good request and somewhat dearer Clover seed—Inactive, and a decline of 2s @3s. had taken place. Oils—Sperm and Whale are unaltered. Lard—Slightly advanced, the quotations are £44@£46. NAVAL STORES were firm. Rough Turpentine sold at 8s @8s 9d ex store. Tar was held for higher prices and limited sales had been made at 10s 6d @12s Resin, fine much wanted at 3s @3s 2d for common and 8s for fine.

ASHES met a ready sale at 25s. 3d. for Montreal Pots, and 27s for Pearls

FREIGHTS to all ports in the United States had advanced. To New York, 12s @15s. was freely paid Some packets were asking 2s. 6d. more, to Boston, and 17s. 6d.@20s. to New-Orleans; 9s.@10s. is paid for rails, and 12s. 6d. for fine iron.

Emigrants were coming forward more freely, and rates are 10s. higher.

State of Trade.

Trade in the manufacturing districts continued in a healthy state. Manchester goods and YARNS were in demand at improving prices.

London Money Market.

Another augmentation had taken place in the stock of bullion in the Bank of England the amount being £19 239,-694. Discounts were easy on former terms. CONSOLS had improved in price on the 5th inst, and closed at 97¼@97¾ for money and account. AMERICAN SECURITIES were quiet and very steady.

Paris Money Market.

PARIS BOURSE March 4—closing prices, Fives, 106.40; Threes, 69.50; Bank of France, 2,700 francs.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, Wednesday, March 3.

COTTON was in good demand on Monday, with large sales, and the advices from America per *Europa*, received on Tuesday, advanced the prices 1f, and the sales were again large Quotations at he close: Orleans, 67@108f.; Mobile, 66@77f.; Upland, 66@78f.

Messrs. Hollingshead, Tetley & Co.'s Cotton Circular.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, March 5.

There was a very fair demand for COTTON at the close of last week, chiefly, however, from the trade, as the sales to speculators and others on Friday and Saturday, did not exceed 2 000 bales out of a business of 15,000 bales. On Monday the demand became pretty general. The American news per *Europa*, which in reality merely consisted of an account of well sustained prices, and receipts of only 117,-900 bales in excess of last year, although the quantity which had reached the ports amounted to 1,563,000 bales, being considered favorable to holders, and upwards of 10,000 bales were turned over, at of course a slight improvement in prices. The business has since continued on an equally extensive scale,—spinners buying as freely as if they were without stock,—no doubt in consequence of their still being enabled to make contracts for future delivery, and there being at the same time a good deal doing on speculation, with a market but moderately supplied owing to heavy sales during four weeks, in which period 263 200 bales were turned over. Prices have improved, and we raise our quotation 3 16d. ₰ lb. upon the entire quality of American, Cottons and 1-4 ₰ lb. on other sorts, meaning fair and uplands, 13,610 bales American, 210 Pernam, 90 Bahia, 200 Egyptian and 5,400 Surat were taken on speculation—with 1,730 American and 2,500 Surat for export, leaving the trade 53 810 bales. The sales to-day amount to 10,000 bales The total sales during the month were 224,210 bales, of which 45,130 were on speculation, and 20,630 for export. In computing the stock in the annexed tables, we have deducted the sales reported for export, the same as if the actual shipments had been made. The delivery for consumption in Great Britain, it appears, has been at the rate of 38,701 bales, weekly, against 22,845 bales at the same time last year:

P. S. March 6. Closing Prices.

Uplands,	Middling	5d.	Fair 5¾d.
Mobile	"	5¼d.	Fair 6d
New-Orleans	"	5¼@5¾d	Fair 5¾d.

—Accounts from Manchester quite satisfactory.

[At an early hour yesterday afternoon all the Eastern Telegraph lines ceased to work, and we are consequently without the conclusion of our Halifax despatch. The commercial intelligence and the general news from the most important points, however, was all received.]

NEW-YORK CITY.

☞ We had a return of winter yesterday. About 10 o'clock in the morning, snow began to fall, and from that time until midnight it continued to come down. The wind was blowing strongly from the northwest, driving the snow into every nook and corner, rendering it almost impossible to remain in the streets.

—The tide last night was very high, reaching to within 12 inches of the top of Fulton Ferry Bridge, making it difficult for the boats to make the landings. We shall doubtless to-day have numerous accounts of accidents to the shipping on the coast and in our harbor.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—The anniversary of the death of St Patrick was celebrated, yesterday, by our Irish citizens. The storm prevented the great turn-out that had been anticipated, but there was, nevertheless, a display worthy of the occasion. The procession was large and imposing, and marched the entire route previously designated, in the face of one of the most severe storms we have had during the present winter. The civic societies made a fine display, in the morning, with their beautiful banners and regalia, before the snow and rain commenced falling. The military companies acted as an escort to the civic societies, and after the procession, paid Mayor Kingsland the honor of a marching salute.

PANEGYRIC ON SAINT PATRICK.—The desire to hear Archbishop Hughes preach upon the character and services of the Titular Saint of Ireland, was so great, that long before the appointed time, the Cathedral in Prince-street was crowded to excess. High Mass was celebrated by this Archbishop and a large number of the Catholic clergy, and a collection was taken up for the benefit of the poor. The address delivered by the Archbishop was chaste and eloquent, but its effect was lost by incessant coughing of the audience, which rendered it almost impossible for him to be heard a few seats back from the altar. In his address, after briefly portraying the character of St. Patrick, the speaker passed to a review of the trials and misfortunes through which Ireland had passed, and what she had endured for the sake of her religion. These troubles had severely tested her faith, but she had nobly persevered, and through all her persecutions had remained true. If these trials shall secure to her people a glorious future, they will not have endured them in vain. The speaker aimed to impress upon his audience the truth, that what may appear to us hard and crushing, may be our greatest good—our severest trials were but the foreshadowing of our future glory.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—A dispatch from Mr. FRENCH, the Superintendent of this road, received last evening, states that the river has fallen, and left the track of the road uninjured, so that the trains for Albany will run as usual to-day.

FIRE IN THE BOWERY—ONE MAN BURNED TO DEATH, AND OTHERS INJURED.—Yesterday morning, about 1 o'clock, a fire broke out in the store at No. 89, Bowery, and before the firemen could arrest its progress it communicated with the adjoining building

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1852.

☞ The Second Edition of the *Evening Times*, published every day at 3 o'clock P. M., and served to subscribers for *One Cent*, contains a full and complete list of the *Arrivals at all the Hotels*, up to the latest hour.

Transatlantic.

Thanks to the annual foul weather, wherewith the patron Saint of Ireland seems to honor his festival, the telegraph wires gave out last evening before the Halifax dispatch was completed. What we have is unpleasantly meagre, and unsatisfactory.

No one will be seriously shocked to learn that the elections in France have terminated in favor of the Government. The absence of opposition will account for the result in most cases; in others, the absence of courage, intercourse, and opportunity. Gen. Cavaignac, we observe, is returned from the Department of the Seine. The fact tells badly for the General. Either he has yielded to the charms of the Dictator, and forsaken the dignified independence with which he met the Presidential advances two months ago, or he has permitted intimations of pliability to escape, which have satisfied the Government of his harmlessness. When the returns reach us more fully, we shall be better able to estimate the value of the opposition. The election of even a half dozen persons to the *Corps Législatif*, known to be inimical to the President, will testify to the falsity of the returns of December 21st; or to the growing unpopularity of the Prince. Diffuse the minority vote upon the Presidency over the whole of France, and it will readily appear, that no opposition candidate stood the least chance.

From England, the news is without consequence. Sir Edward Sugden had taken possession of the Seals, with the title of Baron St. Leonards, just in time to be immortalized by Dickens in his new novel. It is possible, however, that he may lend himself to Lord Brougham's Chancery-reform measures, and so distinguish himself from the Eldons, Lyndhursts, and Truros, who have been the life of the wretched system for the last half-century. The reelection of those members of the new Government, whose seats had been vacated in the Commons by their sudden thrusting on of greatness, was too much a matter of course to excite any interest. No further developments of Ministerial policy had been made.

Congressional.

One of our City Representatives in Congress made a display of Quixotism on Tuesday, which entitles him to public admiration; and it was in so good a cause that he may also claim a reasonable share of public gratitude. Our readers have probably observed in our Congressional reports that for the last two or three weeks, the House has been occupied by debates upon the relative merits of Presidential candidates; the exact position of political parties; the comparative prowess of Messrs. Brown and Wilcox; the habits and prospects of the negro race, and other topics of similar interest and importance. They may not, however, have been aware that all this discussion was upon a bill making appropriations for the support of Government. The proposition under debate, was to set apart a certain sum of money to carry on the Government; and by way of enlightening the House as to the vote it should give, members have talked upon every subject, which their personal tastes or party interests might suggest.

Mr. Brooks, on Tuesday, rose to a point of order. He insisted that members ought to confine themselves to the subject under discussion. The Chair decided *against* him, and the House sustained the decision! And so the torrent of talk went on. The Union party in Georgia,—the laws of Massachusetts, concerning marriage,—the good taste of marrying negroes, and kindred topics which commended themselves to the taste of individual members, were canvassed, hour after hour, in "one weak, washy, everlasting flood" of Congressional oratory.

The bill which is thus made the football of party schemes, appropriates *three millions of dollars* out of the Treasury, to various purposes. During all the debate that has been had upon it, so far as we recollect, not a word has been said upon the merits of the bill; not an argument has been made, or attempted, for or against it; not an error, or wrong, has been pointed out in its provisions; not a reason has been given why it should, or should not, pass. The only subject upon which, according to the rules of the House, members had any right to speak, is the only subject upon which they have not said a word.

Every one sees the character of such proceedings. The interests of the country are compelled to yield to the interests of party.—The public money is voted away without debate or consideration of any kind: thousands and tens of thousands of dollars are paid by the country, to support party demagogues, and promote party schemes, at the Capitol. So far as the public business is concerned, Congress might just as well be out of existence. It sits only to prepare the way for party contests,—to settle the preliminaries, select the champion, and prescribe the candidates, of the approaching grand fight for the Presidential spoils. We trust both parties will make their nominations soon: because, although the discussion will still go on, and the contest wax hotter and hotter, Congress will adjourn, and the expenses of the tournament will not be paid out of the National treasury.

This thing happens periodically. It is one of the remittent fevers to which our body politic is subject. It has been noted that the *secession* imposthume gathers and breaks decennially. Whenever the Census is taken, and the relative growth of the North and the South thus demonstrated, the sense of weakness, growing morbid, creates a local irritation, which finds relief only in the formation and discharge of *pus*. So it is with the kindred disease which breaks out quadrennially in Congress,—of which the elongation and enlargement of the tongue is the leading symptom. It happens just on the eve of every Presidential contest. Hungering and thirsting after political spoils is the cause of it: and it can only be cured by destroying the object of this inordinate appetite. We do not know any one measure, so important to the country, so essential to its well-being, as the *diminution of Executive patronage*. So long as the Presidency carries with it the appointment of *thirty or forty thousand persons* to offices, just so long will the distribution of those offices swallow up all other branches of the public business. The demands of industry,—the necessities of commerce,—the interests of education, and morality,—the relations of our country to other nations,—the preservation of our Republican principles,—everything connected with the Government, or the welfare of the people, will be held subordinate to the distribution of Presidential patronage. This is a gigantic evil which demands a remedy: and the first step towards providing it, must be the *election of Postmasters by the People*.

Texan Heroism.

On the 20th ultimo, a band of Americans, Mexicans, Texans, half-breeds, and Indians ferried themselves over the Rio Grande, with the design of capturing Camargo. That valorous commander, José Carvajal, headed the expedition and inspired it with the lofty spirit of heroism, wherewith alone deeds of high emprise are achieved. While the troops were few and untried; the event proved them to be fit though few. Falstaff, with all his Lancasterian zeal, refused to lead a far more respectable force through Coventry in the garish eye of day. Two or three hundred individuals alone pressed beneath the invading banners. Their appointments and equipage were agreeably diversified. A few sat upon horse-flesh, illustrative of indistinct ideas of property. The many strode along upon terra firma, casting inquisitive eyes prospective in search of the advancing foe, or, retrospective, to make sure of a clear track to the ferry. The weapons they grasped were by no means confined to the multiform varieties, adapted to the use of Friar Schwartz's accursed invention. The indications of gunpowder, however, were sufficient to evince the modern composition of the party. Otherwise the endless confusion of tongues might have lead to the supposition that Babel had been dispersed with only partial success, and that a few coherent and incoherent fragments had been fortuitously cast upon the sunset side of the Bravo. The park of artillery, upon which, as a means of opening a breach in the defenses of the city, the chief dependence of the invaders hung, consisted of one gun, calculated to hurl slaughter, devastation and a twelve-pound ball, among its adversaries. It was the sole nucleus of the courage and anticipations of its possessors. The grim company, thus armed and ardent, moved steadily onward, seeking oracles of fate in the careful countenance of Carvajal; who was doubtless devoutly wishing himself the while comfortably back in a Yankee college poring over Xenophon's Anabasis, or studying the more recent experience of Narcisso Lopez. As they approached the foredoomed town, it can hardly be supposed that there was none present to deplore its fate, and moralize over the similar destiny of Tyre and Corinth and Thebes. There were, let us believe, those who were prepared, like a thunder-cloud, to weep while they struck, and murder compassionately, and violate decorously, and plunder pitifully, through respect for the age in which their happy lot had been cast. Others, we cannot doubt, thought only of the immortal laurels to be won; the deathless name; a niche in some Plutarch of Border warfare. And so among multitudinous opposing aspirations, fears and reveries, pressed they onward to Camargo.

Camargo, in the meantime, did not sleep, as Brussels slept, while the enemy drew near to her walls. The goose-cackling had been timely; and the warriors were astir amid the horrific din of battle preparation. Well-mounted were the breathless soldiery, and the brands they bore were keenly edged, and thirsting for draughts from the veins of invading enemies. Profuse were the blessings and aves and paters that were showered upon them as they passed forth from the town gates, to encounter the fierce realities of the field. They had but a little way to ride. In a few hours they were face to face with the foe. It were vain to attempt a description of the conflict. Read of Marengo, Borodino, Waterloo, and imagine the rest. At the first charge of the native army, one-half of the invaders took to flight. The artillery held its ground, enjoying the privilege of firing one round of grape-shot, and then yielding to a second charge of the contenders *pro aris et focis*, the residue of that gallant little army took to flight. Did the story end abruptly here, it might find many parallels in history. But the peculiarity was to come. The victors appear to have been unconscious of their victory. They seem to have been astounded and terrified at the extent of their own prowess: and for the first time in the annals of warfare, the fire-eyed god beheld both victors and vanquished retreating with equal impetuosity from the field. The contest of arms was reduced to a contest of legs; and Mercury, not Mars, gathered the fruits of conquest. A glorious field ingloriously deserted! It is due to the Mexican army to add, that they subsequently returned, and with proper circumspection, took possession of the battle-field; and it would be unjust to omit that the invaders account for their precipitate withdrawal, by alleging that it had grown dark, and they were unaccustomed to fighting by candle-light. Besides, it was bed-time. Perhaps posterity will not be disposed to scrutinize the transaction curiously; so these apologies may pass muster.

The details of this strange, eventful history, are not repeated here through a profitless desire to cherish military tastes. We admit that exhibitions of the kind are ill-calculated to allay the popular thirst for martial glory. But who will kindly point out to us the act of Congress encouraging forays and raids upon our Mexican neighbors! May we find authority for them in the Resolutions of 1845, appropriating the theft of Texas! Is it to be detected in the act which discharges such formidable penalties upon naval expeditions against Cuba! Is it part or parcel of the doctrine of intervention as held by Russia, Austria, and the official organ at Washington! Or does it come under the clause authorizing the expedition to Japan! Nothing can be clearer than that the business is at least winked at by the authorities. With a quite adequate force lining the frontier of the Rio Grande, it is impossible to believe that squad after squad of these fellows can be recruited, equipped, and shipped across the river, without the connivance of those ostensibly stationed there to prevent it. An inefficient display of assiduity in trying to stay the recent flibustier movements by sea, will hardly compensate for the encouragement now lent to land pirates. No expectation can be wilder than that the Mexican Congress will maintain the Tehuantepec bargain while we are so busily violating all the other provisions of the treaty of Gaudaloupe Hidalgo. Who will move an inquiry into the reasons why such proceedings are countenanced, and national obligations repudiated, and peace disturbed, in the face of affected intentions to forbid them! There is blame resting somewhere; let it rest on the right shoulders. We can spare the farce afforded by such scrimmages; it goes harder to part with all sense of national decency, honor, and propriety.

☞ A classical correspondent comes to the rescue of Congressional pugilism, against our irreverent strictures. He shows conclusively that great men in past ages have shown themselves quite as regardless of the decencies of civilized life as the small men of our own time. His citations prove beyond dispute that the bullies in Congress, who employ their fists when their logic fails, are not even entitled to the poor credit of originality for their processes of ratiocination.

A new Theatre is projected in Philadelphia—cost $100,000. Ten gentlemen have volunteered $5,000 each to the stock.

The Aurora Borealis was lately seen at Portsmouth, N. H., during the night.

Popular Lectures.

The winter passing,—it can hardly be called past, in spite of the calendar, while the air is so compact with snow,—has brought out two abnormal developments in New-York life; opera-going and lecture-listening. Of the former, we had our say, some days ago; and now for a single word about the latter.

Where is the precedent for such universal addiction to the lecture room! Has the oldest inhabitant anywhere set down among other reasonable phenomena, a winter so given over to the pursuit of knowledge; so demonstrative of a general craving to be led intellectually, as well as musically, by the ears! If so, pray, let him turn down a leaf at the page, and send us the annal. Memory serves us with no parallel. As a lecture season, let the winter of 1851-2 be recorded as truly primitive. The popular taste has set powerfully in that direction. Everybody with anything to say, has had a hearing. The range of subjects has been cyclopedical. The range and calibre of the orators have been infinitely varied, and calculated to suit tastes the most or the least fastidious, as one or the other presented itself.

It would, of course, be invidious to comment upon such of our own literary notorieties as have filled the chair; our Kings and Kimballs, Greeleys and Mitchells. It has happened that our oral teachers have been chiefly imported. Boston has yielded us revelations of light and knowledge to a surprising extent. There was the mighty Daniel, mighty in word and deed; the delicate and sensitive and sensible Giles, with his sublimated impersonations of humanity, myriad-form; the shrewd, dreamy, abstracted Emerson, with his matchless fluency of thought and versatility of diction; the sharp, practical touches of Mann, titillating the brain until it was half-crazed; the eccentric Parker, embodying the minority side of all questions, and keeping up a mental establishment of the costliest kind, as a hospital for invalidee ideas, and for all manner of paradoxes and questionable quiddities. Such have been our teachers, sufficiently endowed with talent and indeed, with some to spare. We have drank of the most stimulating beverages. The light of the orient, if Massachusetts Bay lies anywhere in the vicinity of that genial clime, has gleamed effulgently upon our eyelids. We have had to see a variety of things we had never dreamed of seeing. We have sat patiently at the feet of Yankee philosophers, and caught the speculative infection so seriously that our mere every-day ideas invest themselves with the forms, if not the substance, of transcendentalism.

But there has been one drawback to entire complacency in the premises. Either through the natural imperfection of our faculties, or their immature development, we are still unprepared for the strain of a course of lectures upon any *one* given topic. Variety is clamored for; and the clamor raises a suspicion that a love of amusement, rather than of knowledge, is the secret of our appetite. Perhaps by next winter, as we promise to be then children of yet larger growth, we may even bear the tedium of serial instruction. Vastly more useful for all practical purposes is information so acquired, than the random ideas gleaned from discourses upon such abstractions as wealth, beauty, power, gentility, or other natural or social accidents. We want light, neither self-reflected nor meteoric and marshy; but the continuous glow that shall make a traceable impression upon us by its very continuity. Let us see, next winter, in arranging a series of "Lectures for the People," that they take the most available shape and consistency.

☞ We trust that the returned Cuban prisoners now in this City, will lose no time in entering upon such employment as will give them a support. They are undoubtedly destitute and needy, but they are also in the main healthy and able to work, and should have too much self-respect to allow themselves to be presented as objects of public charity. A resolution appropriating money for their relief was defeated a few nights since in the Common Council; and although the epithets applied to them were needless and useless, we do not regret the rejection of the proposition. There are thousands among us equally destitute, more helpless, and better entitled to draw money from the City treasury.

These men embarked in an unlawful and criminal expedition. They did not go as "pirates," nor were their intentions those of robbery and plunder. They were unquestionably deceived and misled by other parties, and supposed that they were undertaking a task which was within their means, and to which *success* would give a meritorious character. They believed that the Cubans were oppressed,—that they were ready to make an effort for deliverance, and that they desired and needed their assistance. This object undoubtedly had quite as much influence with them, in inducing them to embark, as the prospect of reward. They failed in their undertaking, and have paid heavily for their share in it. The interest taken by our Government on their behalf, and the sympathy felt for them throughout the country, shows that they are not regarded as pirates or robbers,—whatever technical name the law may give to their offense. Still they are offenders against the laws,—not only of Spain, but of their own country also; and as such it is not proper that they should be made the objects of special grants of money from the public treasury.

Instead of uniting themselves together, wearing badges and taking pains thus to present themselves to the public in direct connection with the offense they have committed, they ought to betake themselves as soon as possible to some honest and respectable means of earning a living.

Parliamentary Precedents.

To the Editor of The New-York Daily Times:

Before our Congressional pugilists and bravos are summarily condemned, it becomes us to look into history, which is "philosophy teaching by example," in order to discover how the greatest men in the most luminous ages have deported themselves. For that which was usual and applauded in the eminent personages of Athens and Rome, is commonly accepted as agreeable to the grand principles of justice and decorum.

Turning to the Epistles of Cicero, Book ix., Ep. 84, *ad Atticum*, we find the great Orator thus giving an account of a scuffle which occurred in the Senate House, when Julius Cæsar was once defining his position:

"Having only trifles to write, I nevertheless send you, my Atticus, an account of the late shindy, in which our Cæsar was engaged. He was denying roundly an allegation of Cato, when the crusty old man flew upon him, tooth and nail, (*pugnis et calcibus,*) and blacked his eye, in a most convincing manner. The veracity of Cato is no longer doubtful, for he proceeded to punish Cæsar's nose, (*narum pertundere,*) in a close and irrefragable style. Julius felt for his bowie-knife, (*gladiolum,*) but was restrained by the Conscript Fathers, who shortly after formed a ring, and voted a civic crown to both orators."

Something very like this occurred in the Athenian Assembly long before. Æschines had heard some quite personal remarks from Demosthenes, on which, instead of relying on reasons, witnesses and public judgment, the weapons of women and cowards, he—(but Plutarch tells the story most briefly, *Life of Æschines*, sec. 91):

"He fetched the orator such a blow in the face as was cheaper than a syllogism; but Demosthenes, with this *dignosis* which belongs to him, flew at his rival, and was about to gouge out his eye, when the Assembly cried out that they were satisfied with the arguments and virtues of the two (*kalokagathoi*) gentlemen."

These anecdotes of a semi-barbarous age may be less weighty, as precedent, than an occurrence in the House of Commons, as reported by Hansard, (vol. xcvii., p. 898.) It related to the famous debate between Pitt and Fox, on the bill for increasing the Spanish line:

"Mr. Fox here assailed the positions of the Premier with rapid sarcasm and keen personality, calling the honorable gentleman a blackguard and a —— of a ——. To which Mr. Pitt replied by spitting tobacco juice in the face of the other. Mr. Fox, nothing daunted, clenched with his adversary, and the two orators were soon rolling in a true Cornish hug, with occasional spirting of claret and several milling punches in the breadbasket. After a suitable time, the combatants rose, exchanged their torn coats for better habits, made bows and apologies, and received the cheers of the House."

From these authentic documents, it will appear, that nothing is more accordant with right reason and the consent of wise men in all times, than that the servants of a great nation should be allowed, in default of other remedy for harsh logic, to resort to the *ultima ratio*. It is only among the lower or unlettered classes, that the license is restrained. If my servants, behind my chair, should give the lie, and reciprocally pull the nose, pound the visage, or knock down and drag out, I should certainly dismiss them, even after apology. It would not be *comme il faut*. But the case is different with the servants of the people, who, according to the Constitution, are sent to Congress to define their respective positions, to evince their pluck and breeding, to stand guard over their own veracity, and if necessary, to square off, and delight the fancy by blows in the face and digs in the epigastric region. * *

Return of the Hermann.—The steamship *Hermann*, Capt. Higgins, hence for Southampton and Bremen, returned yesterday morning, in consequence of having, on Thursday, March 11th, at 30 min., A. M., lat. 43° 35', lon. 56° 35', broke the centre-staff of the port engine, being at the time 790 miles from New-York. At 7 o'clock of the same morning, having disconnected the port engine, and anticipating heavy gales from the eastward, deemed it prudent to return, and arrived off Sandy Hook at 9 o'clock, P. M., March 15th. March 14th, at 11 o'clock, P. M., distance 300 miles east of Sandy Hook, saw a large steamship, standing east, supposed to be the *Franklin*, hence for Havre.

The passengers on board of the *Hermann* held a meeting, and resolved that the most prudent course was to return to this port. They also expressed their confidence in the ability of Lieut. Higgins, and the other officers of the ship.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick celebrated the birth-day of their patron Saint by a Dinner at Keefe's Racket Club House, in Broadway, just above Niblo's Saloon. About eighty guests sat down at 6½ o'clock, to a very handsome dinner, which was dispatched in about two hours. After the cloth had been removed, the presiding officer, Mr. Joseph Stuart, after returning thanks for the sudden transformation which the Society had made in him, by making him a *Saint*, and regretting the unexpected absence of the President, (Mr. Bell,) who wrote a letter of advice, which the President read—read letters of excuse from Governor Hunt, who was detained by public duties;—Mayor Kingsland, who had a previous engagement of long standing;—Mr. Crampton, the English Minister, who was prevented from attending by public duties;—G. C. Verplanck, Esq., who could not attend on account of the recent death of a friend;—and Dr. Beales, President of St. George's Society. Mr. Stuart then announced the first regular toast:

"*The Day and all who honor it.*" [Three cheers.]

The second toast followed:

Ireland, *the land of our Fathers.*" [Three cheers.]

Mr. J. B. Dillon responded to the toast. Premising that he should speak very briefly, he said he was tempted to refer to Ireland as the land of their children, as well as their fathers; for the habit of looking back instead of forward, had been of serious injury to the people of Ireland. While other nations had been industrious in seeking to adapt their institutions to the wants of the time, the Irish had sought the records of the past, for fuel to feed their political animosities. Men had lived among them who had warned them of the danger of their course. Where laws had been made to crush her energies, calls had been made upon Irishmen to unite in self-defense, but in vain, on account of their domestic dissensions; and thus affairs had gone on until they had resulted in destroying the independence of their country. He trusted a *bridge* would ere long be built across the river Boyne, which should reconcile their animosities, and lead them the better to understand and appreciate one another. In past times, Irishmen went into foreign lands, not to seek a home so much as a grave. They wished for some place where, if they could not live in safety, they could at least die with honor. To the founder of this Republic it is due, that the Irish exile is no longer without a home. When he fights, he sheds his blood freely for a country that adopts him among the most favored of its children. When Irish met on such an occasion as this, they turned their faces to the East with hope for the resurrection of their unhappy but beloved land.

The third toast was then announced:

The United States—*the land of our adoption.* (Three cheers, with one more for California, and "Hail Columbia" from the band.)

The fourth toast followed:

The President of the United States. (Three cheers.)

The President announced the fifth toast:

"*The Army and Navy of the United States.*" (Three cheers with "Yankee Doodle.")

The sixth toast:

"*The City of New-York.*"

The President spoke in high terms of the hospitality of the City, her charitable institutions, and the spirit of enterprise by which she is distinguished. The toast was received with three cheers. At the call of the company,

Simeon Draper, Esq., responded. He said he was here in a double capacity,—as one of the ten Governors, and on behalf of the New-England Society. He was happy to represent both, and to respond to the toast in honor of the City. He took pleasure in carrying out the Charter of the City, on the broad principle of justice to all. He was glad to meet the Sons of St. Patrick, on this occasion. It was through the aid of her public spirited citizens, that this great city could extend her charities to the needy and deserving from every nation on the face of the earth. No more worthy spectacle could be seen in any portion of the world. It was one not properly estimated; but he was glad to acknowledge the prompt recognition it had received at the hands of this Society. He called upon all the company to watch with care the conduct of the public officers, and to insure the equal and just distribution of public charities.

The seventh toast was then given

"Our Sister Societies."

Mr. Norrie, President of St. Andrews Society, returned his thanks for their share of the compliment. He offered as a sentiment:

"The Harp of Innisfail—may its sweet notes always fall with soothing harmony on the heart of the Exile of Erin."

Mr. Zimmerman, on behalf of the German Society, returned his thanks, with his assurance that he was glad to join in the celebration of St. Patrick's day. He had for that Saint the greatest veneration, because he had extirpated from their Isle every reptile, and from their hearts every evil affection. Neither Irish or Germans could be reproached with cold heartedness—both were ready to respond to the calls of humanity, whenever advanced. One point of resemblance between the Irish and German was, that both so dearly love to come to this country; and no other people on the face of the earth show so good a taste. [Cheers.] He concluded by giving, as a toast:

"May the sons of St. Patrick and the sons of St. Armenius ever meet as friends on the hospitable shores of this great country."

Mr. Depeyster responded for St. Nicholas. He said that he was only a substitute, and he deeply regretted the unavoidable absence of their President, Mr. Ogden Hoffman. He spoke of the characteristics of the several Saints, of the habits of the Puritans, of the special habits of St. Patrick, and particularly of the fact that he completed the conquest of Ireland without the martyrdom of a single person. He referred also to the conspicuous virtues of the Irish character, their love of country, and their devotion to their native land; and concluded by a poetical toast, embodying the sentiments he had expressed:

Irishmen with their wives, children, and friends.

Mr. Miles responded also for the St. David's Society, and gave:

The Celt, the Saxon and the Gaul, may they study their future happiness by studying the history of the past and avoiding the errors of their ancestors.

Mr. Draper responded as St. Jonathan, whose claims to sainthood he depicted in vivid, if not perfectly truthful colors. He gave as a toast,

The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick—may they join hand and hand with all others to secure for all men the blessings of Freedom

The President said some of the saints had a quarrel to settle, and he said this was a good opportunity.

Mr. Depeyster said he could not enter upon all the grievances of St. Nicholas against St. Jonathan on this occasion. He would only mention, therefore, that the Indians said, when the Dutch first landed here, that the Dutchman was the only European that *never lied*.

Mr. Draper said this was because the Dutchman never *said anything*.

The President gave the eighth regular toast:

"*Civil and Religious Liberty.*"

The ninth toast was then given:

"The Press."—Which, well conducted, was among the most beneficent instruments of national good; if evil, it was certainly among the most mischievous.

At the call of the company, Mr. Raymond, of the *Times*, briefly responded.

The tenth toast was given:

The Daughters of Ireland. [Six cheers.]

Mr. Smith responded briefly, and gave as a sentiment:

The Ladies of America.

The last toast was then given.

The Memory of Washington.

Several volunteer toasts were then offered, first of which was the following by Mr. Dudley Persse:

The Queen of Spain—May her clemency to political offenders be followed as an example by other sovereigns.

Mr. Hunt gave a toast to the *Irish and American ship Company*, to which

Mr. T. J. Smith, Secretary of the Company responded. He said that Mr. D. Persse had been one of the firmest friends of the enterprise. During the past year more persons had come hither from Ireland, than were contained in any county of this State. Deploring the necessity of the Celtic Exodus, he thought it important that it should be conducted in the best possible manner for all concerned; and this could only be by the establishment of a line of steamers. The emigrants would be preserved from suffering and disease, and better fitted for the discharge of duties which devolve upon them here.

The festivities were continued for some hours, and were marked by great hilarity and good feeling. Several songs were sung during the evening, with great spirit, by gentlemen present, and at a late hour the company broke up, after a very hearty celebration of the birth-day of St. Patrick.

FRANCE.

The French Army.

Extract of a letter from a Correspondent of the New-York Daily Times.

Paris, Tuesday, Feb. 10, 1852.

—If the European, on his arrival at New-York, is oppressed with sadness in seeing the War of Trade—the rush and frenzy of Bulldom and Beardom—the moral sea where, if figures do not lie, so many gallant business crafts are wrecked, and where so few reach the harbor of fortune—where the ichthyological apothegm of *eat or be eaten* maintains in the depths of competitive strife—equally will the American on his arrival at Paris be struck with the symbols of the Trade of War. For here the drum whirs like the heart's valve. It echoes the principle of Force. It tells of large murders past and in prospect; of murders scientifically committed in an age of philosophy; when the dead no longer rise and shake their gory locks at the murderer; but when red-handed gentlemen die, Soult-like, full of years, honors and scrip—gathered unto the Tomb of the Invalides—prayed over, preached over, sung over, canted over.

When De Tocqueville first set foot in America, he naifly inquired, Where are your soldiers? Come to the palatial quarters of Paris, those where transcendent genius weds Art to Nature, and spreads before the traveler resolved problems of Beauty which should belong to all mankind were it enlightened, and the question is, Where is the citizen? This military maelstrom, where the individual man is caught, cropped, numbered and fashioned into a spit or guillotine ambulant, is about the first that attracts the sojourner's eye, for his quarters are usually opposite the garden of the Tuileries. Here we now stand. From out the Place Vendôme rises the metallic-clad and capped column of the Emperor. This is a hard fact. For it shoots out of the earth like a blasted tree of iron, on whose bark is writ the hieroglyphics of agony—of a nation roasted under the hot belchings of cannon—of sorrow, slaughter, atheism. For if cathedrals be not consecrated unto the devil—if the end and aim of man is To Be—why keep up the worship of violent death—why set up altars to havoc, and make Art the appendix of codified crime? But the evening sets in. At the foot of the column, one hundred and sixty feet beneath the colossal bronzed figure of the Emperor, are mustered seventy drummers. At a signal from a fur-capped machine, six feet six inches high, with muscles for a prize-plowman, roll out the funeral notes of their seventy drums. For the drum chatters in its savage idiom always of death. It has no relation to man in his normal condition. It presupposes him a mutilated carcase, the soul fled. This delicious carrion reverie, which may be realized next week or next year—the time unimportant as to the principle conveyed—is now put forth by these seventy drummers. If one drum be melancholy, seventy are a roar of grief. These incarnate war-texts and skeleton-mongers begin to march, thumping with frightful precision. Steam power could not be more accurate. They soon enter the magnificent arcades of Castiglion-street, and resound like the battle din which the name of that street commemorates. Now, they are opposite the Garden of the Tuileries—peals, of exhausting force, which shed millions of echoes around the unbroken line of proud hotels,—and the drummers are dismissed. The moon is half veiled under lyrically weeping clouds: she looks a ghastly look on the souvenirs of national charnel-houses: the night sets in: the air is chill: the sentinel, in his gray over coat, paces in silence, or demands *Qui Vive?* of the foot or horse patrol: the clock of the Tuileries strikes the hours as they so hastily overlap midnight: but the soldier sleeps not: walking and watching—type of suspicion and fear—of wrath—of the unrest of the fathomless spirit. * * * * *

The army is now the sole military force in France. The National Guard has been disarmed. It is to be reorganized—perhaps. And then only in such a fashion, as that its nationality is merged in police service. The army then is the thing. On it hangs the fate of France or Europe. Such a machine deserves an analysis. Suppose then we look into its components.

It comprises:

First—A staff, composed of marshals, lieutenants, general and field marshals. *Second*—The corps of the staff. *Third*—The military intendance. *Fourth*—The local staff. *Fifth*—The infantry. *Sixth*—The cavalry. *Seventh*—The artillery. *Eighth*—The engineers. *Ninth*—The gend d'armes and the municipal guard. *Tenth*—The veterans. *Eleventh*—The medical staff. *Twelfth*—The administrative service placed under the order of the military intendance. Besides, there are the military schools and the *Invalides*.

Tradition says that, Henry V. achieved his victories with five thousand men. Four hundred thousand is now the figure.

Louis Philippe, facetiously called the Napoleon of Peace, rigorously sustained the army. His strapping boys were all brought up to the trade of arms. The sums the king spent on Versailles, were for the purpose of attracting the public thither, to see the great battle-pieces of Horace Vernet, into which each of the princes were introduced as leaders. The idea never crossed the king's mind of representing his sons engaged in a plowing-match—painted after habitual life, the result of paternal teachings. Had he done so they would still have been at the head of affairs. But three hundred millions francs were spent on the fortifications of Paris; fourteen hundred millions on Algerine sands, not counting the loss of one or two hundred thousand soldiers; and the expense of the navy varied from eighty thousand to one hundred and twenty thousand annually, producing such grand results, that Admiral Dupetit Thouars, confessed, two years since, to the Assembly, that when the rude diplomacy of General Jackson stung the French court and nation, the navy was not in a fit position for attacking the rampant republic. During a great portion of this time, that profound statesman and profound moralist, M. Guizot, was Premier, and at the close of his benign administration, Paris, which is the richest portion of France, showed the following social details: births, 32,000; illegitimate, as recorded, 12,000. Deaths, 26,000 of these there died at the hospitals, 9,000; and were buried at the public expense, 18,000.

And then take France at large, and the mass of the people live in hovels: in one legitimate department, where the divine right of kings has most illumined the people, but twelve per cent. of the male population, between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one, can read and write. Such are the results of the Royalist system. And we are warned thus to cherish peace and freedom at home, and make our representation abroad freely reflect our distinctive principles and practices. Radix.

The Engineer of the freight-train which came in collision with the gravel-train on the Hudson River Railroad, last Saturday, was severely handled by a number of laborers present. The moment he jumped from his engine, he was knocked down with a stone, struck a severe blow with a shovel which cut his head open, and subsequently pursued by his assailants, but escaped, in consequence of the ice in a creek over which he had passed breaking under the weight of his pursuers.

Hon. John W. Davis, Speaker of the Indiana House of Assembly, resigned that post a few days ago, because a decision he made was reversed.

The statistics of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, as reported by the State Directors, show a gross income of $1,585,402, and the whole number of through passengers between New-York and Philadelphia, 184,663, giving $926,556, was derived from the mail pilot line via New Jersey Railroad; and Trenton, $296,783; and from local travel, freights, steamers on the Delaware, emigrants, &c., $727,774. The disbursements of the line are reported at $767,358.

On the 14th inst., while some laborers were shingling Mall Church, Chicago, part of the scaffolding gave way, and one man named Williams falling on a chisel he held in his hand, was run through the body, and died without speaking a word. Several others had legs and arms broken.

The supporters of the Turf, in Mobile, are getting up an "American, Racing Association." The plan is to raise a fund of $18,000, by 1,800 subscribers, at $10 each; the fund to be equally distributed between New-York, Alabama and four other States.

Mrs. Anna Moore, wife of E. C. Moore, of Richmond, Va., committed suicide on Sunday last by taking laudanum. She had been married only four months.

Some two hundred Catholics, in the State of Indiana, have published their determination not to vote for any one who has favored Kossuth or his cause.

The Rev. Mr. Cudworth was to be installed as Pastor of the Unitarian Church and Society, at East Boston, last evening.

It was Dr. Duncan's son, and not the Dr. himself who was drowned in the Little Miami River, while hunting a few days ago.

N. P. Coleman, alias N. H. Crist, has been arrested at Cleveland for the murder of Theodore Nye, at Mobile.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ Woolen or Men's Wear Department.—We invite attention of close buyers to a job lot of fine all-wool fancy Cassimeres, at 50 cents per yard.

TWEEDY, MOULTON & PLIMPTON,
Importers and Jobbers, No. 47 Broadway.

☞ Print and Gingham Departments.—Cash buyers are invited to inspect our styles of printed lawns, at 5½, 6, and 6¼ cents; barege de laines, at 12½ cents; mouslin de laines, at 9, 10, 10½ and 12½ cents; fancy styles of alpacas, at 12½, 15, 17, and 18 cents; black Orleans cloths, at 10 and 12½ cents. TWEEDY, MOULTON & PLIMPTON,
Importers and Jobbers, No. 47 Broadway.

☞ Cash! Twenty per cent. Saved!—WHITE GOODS! EMBROIDERIES! LACES! DRESS TRIMMINGS! RIBBONS! HOSIERY! GLOVES, &c., a new stock just received. Those who would rather pay cash than 20 per cent for 6 months' credit, are invited to examine my stock of the above goods.

JAMES OSTROM, No. 36 Liberty-st.
Next door to the Post-Office. late of the firm of Myers, Suydam, & Co.

☞ Buy your Shirts of Clark.—If you are at all particular in the selection of your Shirts, and have been unsuccessful in procuring them to your entire satisfaction, give CLARK a trial. He has made the manufacture of Shirts a study, and the productions of his skill are worthy of the extended patronage bestowed upon them. Call and make your selections, or leave your orders, at CLARK'S, corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st.

☞ Having command of the best and most extensive facilities both for the manufacture and importation of HOSIERY, we can, and *do*, make it the interest of Dealers and the Trade in general, to purchase of RAY & ADAMS, No. 57 William-st

POPULAR TRADE,
1852.
BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!
CHESEBROUGH & STEARNS,
wholesale dealers in
SILKS, FRENCH MILLINERY,
and
FANCY GOODS,
No. 162 Broadway,
are now offering at the very lowest prices, a complete and carefully selected assortment of
GOODS
in their line,
comprising all the various styles and designs, consisting in part of the following
BLACK and FANCY SILKS,
MARCELINES, FLORENCES, SHAWLS,
TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY,
also,
LACES and WHITE GOODS, &c.
to which they would invite the attention of their friends, and the trade generally.
They will offer great inducements to
Cash and close-time buyers,
and they would respectfully solicit an examination of their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

MATERIAL AID FOR THE WIDOW, ORPHAN AND CREDITOR.
BY THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No 106 Broadway.
This Company have just declared a dividend of FORTY per cent. for the past year, and an interest of six per cent on all previous dividends payable in cash, and have an accumulated Capital of $456,750, principally invested in New-York and United States Stocks
MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
Pliny Freeman, Actuary.
California risks taken at equitable rates.

☞ It has been decided by a discriminating (though not entirely disinterested) public, that the best bargains in Hosiery and Undergarments are secured at A. RANKIN & CO'S No. 104 Bowery. Importing and Manufacturing themselves, A. R. & Co are able to sell the best goods at the lowest prices, thus saving for their customers two or three profits. Call and examine. Wholesale and Retail.

☞ Metropolitan Hall will doubtless be crowded THIS EVENING again to witness the wonderful experiments in Mental Alchemy, as performed by Prof. Williams. His performances on Tuesday evening were of the most convincing character, leaving few, if any, skeptical in the truth of the science. Remember THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Admittance 25 cents. Children half price

☞ Southern and Western merchants who would rather pay cash than fifteen or twenty per cent for credit, are invited to examine my stock of Embroideries, Laces, White Goods, Hosiery, &c., before purchasing elsewhere. JAMES OSTROM, No 36 Liberty st., next door to the Post-Office. [Late firm Myers, Suydam & Co.]

Gentlemen's Hats.—Bird, corner Pine and Nassau-sts., will introduce the Spring Style of Hats this day. Fearing no rival in the department of taste or manufacture, he is willing to submit his fabrics to the inspection of the critical and discriminating purchaser.—Feb 19.
BIRD, corner Pine and Nassau-sts.

☞ Warnocks, No 275 Broadway, Irving House, urgently invite attention to their beautiful Spring Hats. They think it not too much to say that the pattern now introduced is just what might be expected of them. Perfect in symmetry, chaste in completion, and beautiful to the eye.

☞ Mrs. Jervis's Cold Candy.—The great fire-side remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and the various throat and lung complaints. Sold by Mrs W. JERVIS, No. 366 Broadway, and by druggists generally.

☞ Coffees and Teas.—The place to get good Coffee for 10 cents and 1s per lb., best Java Coffee 1s. 2d.,

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

The Flood at Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 17.

The ice dam broke away between 3 and 4 o'clock, last night. Subsequently the ice lodged nine miles below Albany, and the water has fallen four feet from the highest point. The docks and piers are still inundated, but the river is still falling. The river is clear up to Hyde Park. All the New-York passengers left in the through Harlem train The Hudson River Railroad did not send any train forward. The Western mails came regularly. The New-York evening passengers and mails have not yet arrived.

Boston Financial Affairs—Sailing of the Steamer.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March, 17.

The steamship *America* sailed to-day at noon. She took no specie for Liverpool, though she has $4.850 in American gold for Halifax.

Sterling closed dull at 10¼. Money in good supply. Stocks, heavy—Reading, 26¼.

The Snow-Storm at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 17.

We have had a furious snow-storm here all day. The Second Regiment County Volunteers paraded, despite the storm, in honor of St. Patrick's Day.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, March 17.

MOVEMENT FOR AN EXECUTIVE SESSION—AND LONG AND SPIRITED DEBATE—WHIGS NON-PLUSSED, AND NOTHING DONE.

Before the journal was read, Mr. TABER moved that the Senate resume its executive business, upon the ground that we are in executive session, as the journal will show.

The CHAIR differed from the views of Mr. T. The executive session was the special order for a certain day. When the Senate adjourns on that day, whether in or out of the executive session, that order has passed.

Mr. BABCOCK moved that the doors be closed in obedience to the twenty-ninth rule.

The CHAIR said he had decided that the motion of the Senator from the Eleventh (Mr. T.) was out of order, and it now became his duty—a motion to close the doors having been made—to order the closing of the doors.

Mr. TABOR hoped the Senator from the Thirty-first (Mr. BABCOCK) would withdraw his motion, out of respect to the character of the Senate, and hoped that no such thing would occur here again as did yesterday. He appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. COOLEY hoped we should have no more of this contemptible strife. He hoped the motion would not prevail, and desired that the Senate would remain one day with doors open, until they could get cool. He feared, if we went into Executive Session, we should have another disgraceful scene here, similar to that of yesterday.

After debate by Mr. BRISTOL and others, Mr. TABOR said there was one sentiment expressed in which he concurred, and that was, that we should consult our reason in a matter relating so nearly to the reputation of the State of New-York and this Senate; and to that very end, after all the efforts for peace which tradspired here, last evening, he had made a motion to give an opportunity that party which had so violated all principles of propriety and justice to repair this breach. He was sorry to say that he felt in his inmost soul that the Senate of this State yesterday received the first disgrace it ever had.

Mr. CONGER rose to a point of order. The Senator was out of order in referring to the proceedings of the executive session.

Mr. TABOR said there was no rule making what he said out of order. He read the rule which pertained to the matter of the executive session. They were bound to keep secret all matters whereof secresy should be enjoined, and all remarks concerning character of nominees. He was talking of neither.

The debate was continued by Messrs. CONGER, VAN SCHOONHOVEN, and others.

Mr. TABOR again rose, and said he desired conciliation; but there was an indispensable requisition—if a man had robbed him of anything by violence and then proposed to conciliate, the first thing he would do would be to tell him to give that back. He did not understand the New Testament to teach him to uphold a wrong doing. Now, all he had to say to them was, give us back what you have wrongfully taken from us. Give us the executive session, in which every Senator here knows we are, and then we will be on good terms with you. It is said that the difficulties of yesterday arose in consequence of the Democrats finding themselves in the executive session in a minority, and Senator PIERCE, acting as President *pro tem*, abruptly adjourned the Senate.

Mr. CORNELL asked why it was, if we were in continued session, that we had a clergyman to pray for us this morning?

Mr. TABER—It was a pity we had not had one yesterday afternoon.

THE CHAIR—The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, the hour for the special order has arrived.

Mr. VAN SCHOONHOVEN—We are in Executive Session, and hence must appeal, if the Chair so holds.

Mr. BABCOCK said this matter involved the honor and character of the Senate, and he, for one, should not feel justified in taking any matter else before this was decided. It was one of far more importance than anything else we could do. He had made his motion to close the doors only because he deemed that it would be better for the honor of the Senate to do so. He made it as a conciliatory move; but it being repelled by those for whom he intended it, he withdrew it.

Messrs. BRISTOL, BABCOCK and others, continued the debate.

Mr CORNELL afterwards took the floor, and, in closing his remarks, said—When we adjourned yesterday—

Mr. VANSCHOONHOVEN—(interrupting Mr. C.)—There was no adjournment.

Mr. CORNELL—How did we get together this morning?

Mr. MORGAN, who was in the Chair, said—There was an alleged adjournment.

Mr. CORNELL deemed there was an adjournment regularly, and that was to be inferred from our coming together here as usual.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Wednesday, March 17.

BILLS PASSED.

To permit the residents of the Seventh-ward, Brooklyn, to do fire duty in Williamsburg.

Also, several local bills

At about 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, every telegraph wire leading out of this City, broke down under the heavy pressure of the damp snow We are consequently without a portion of our expected dispatches.

BROOKLYN CITY.

FIRE, $28,000 Loss.—A fire broke out last night at 11 o'clock, in South Brooklyn, in Pacific near Willow-street. The snow had blocked up the streets so that before the firemen could reach the scene, the fire had obrained considerable headway. The wind blowing almost a gale at the time, it was supposed that it would be impossible to stay the devouring element, and to the noble exertions of the firemen many a family are indebted for a home at this time.

The fire canght in a four story brick building owned by Mr. Wm. Patchin, and occupied by Patrick Mackay, distiller; John Brannin, cigar manufacturer; Mr. Wallace, lamp wick manufacturer; Mr. Hart, carpenter, and several others The individual loss in stock we could not ascertain, it must be large, however. The building was worth about $8,000, and is a total loss. The fire then caught in the brick building adjoining, corner of Pacific and Willow, also four stories high, where the fire was ultimately mastered, but not until the building was ruined. This building, as near as we could learn, was owned by Mr. Squires, and occupied by Mr. Schoppachs, cabinet maker; J. Donnolly, grocer; Daily & Rule, carriage makers, and Wm. Lattimer. The building was valued at about $10,000, and most of the stock in this building was saved. The whole loss by this fire will not fall much short of $28,000, the largest amount lost at any one fire in Brooklyn since 1848.

COMMON COUNCIL.—This body met as per adjournment, last evening. Present, presiding, HENRY A. KENT, Esq., President of the Board, and a quorum of members. A remonstrance of J. S. T. Stranahan and others, against any alteration in the mode of assessment for gas-lamp posts in the Sixth Ward, was placed on file. Samuel Doughty, on petition, was appointed Pound-master in the Eleventh Ward. A petition was presented asking to have Raymond-street lighted with gas—Referred to a Committee. A petition was received from Charles O'Neil and others, for lamp-posts and lamps on Van Brunt-street, from Hamilton-avenue to Elizabeth-street. Plans and estimates were presented for the erection of a wood fence around Washington Park. A proposition was also made that the fence be made of iron, instead of wood. After considerable discussion, the whole matter was laid upon the table.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—The trial of John W. McAlpine, for embezzeling money from his employer, Mr. William Porter, occupied the Court of Sessions all Friday and Saturday. Saturday evening the case was submitted to the Jury, but they were unable to agree upon a verdict It is understood that the Jury stood ten for acquital and two for conviction.

—Several of the shade trees in the streets of Brooklyn were blown down yesterday afternoon, during the gale. One old tree in Henry-street, near Orange, which has withstood the wintry blasts for many a year, was compelled to bow its head to old Boreas, never more to raise itself again.

—The alarm of fire last evening, about 7 o'clock, proceeded from the Porter-house of Wm. Handley, corner of Myrtle-avenue and Canton, where a camphene lamp burst, the flames setting the building on fire, but was quickly extinguished by the police of the Fourth District and others who were present at the time.

—The alarm of fire yesterday morning about 2 o'clock, was caused by the Brewery of Messrs Vining & Co, in Kent-avenue, taking fire by which a loss of about $200 was sustained. The Brooklyn and Williamsburg firemen, and the Police of the Fourth District turned out promptly and saved the building.

—One of Rogers & Co 's Locomotives will be placed on the Long Island Railroad, about the first of May. The driving wheels of this engine will be six feet in diameter, fourteen inch cylinder, and twenty-two inch stroke.

—The Hibernian Benevolent Association of this city, paraded, yesterday, accompanied by a band of music, and proceeded to New-York, to join in celebrating the anniversary of their patron Saint. They made a very fine appearance.

—A bill passed the State Assembly yesterday, to permit the residents of the Seventh Ward in Brooklyn to do firemen's duty in Williamsburg.

—St. Patrick's day was celebrated in Jamaica, L. I., yesterday, by a procession and other appropriate exercises.

—The Grand Jury made a presentment to the Court of Sessions, on Tuesday, of fifty indictments, when they were discharged.

—A new Insurance Company is forming in this City, to be called Fulton Fire Insurance Company, of the City of Brooklyn. The directors have already been selected.

—An Act has passed the State Assembly empowering the Brooklyn Gas Light Company to increase their capital stock to $700,000.

—Petitions are circulating in Brooklyn for signatures, remonstrating against the proposed removal of Hudson-avenue Ferry to Bridge-street.

—The Military of King's County will turn out for the first time in their new uniform on the 15th of June next.

—The citizens of Jamaica, L. I., are about erecting a Town Hall.

COURT OF SESSIONS.—The following persons, on whom the late Grand Jury had found indictments, were arraigned yesterday morning, and severally plead Not Guilty. Jacob Fritz and John Allgeir for Forgery in 1st and 2d degree; John Chun for Burglary in the 3d degree; John Asnop for Assault and Battery; Philip Lynch, Manslaughter; John Sullivan and John Donovan, 2 indictments, Grand Larceny; Henry A. Russ, Grand Larceny; Walter Peters, alias John Pinkney, Larceny, 2d offence, The Court then adjourned to this morning, at 10 o'clock.

POLICE COURT—*Wednesday*—Before Justice KING—Thomas Dinan was brought up, from the Second District, by officer Cuscadin, and fined $5 for being drunk and disorderly....Hannah Dinan was brought up from the same District, by officer Rogers, and fined $5, for disorderly conduct....Officer MacDonald and Baldwin brought up several other parties from the some District, for being disorderly, who were discharged conditionally....Sarah Ann Smith was arrested by officer Elias of the First District, for stealing a Sadiron from a store in Fulton street. Sent to the Penitentiary for the term of three months....Clarrisa Ellwood received the same sentenced for the same offence....Hannah Grouse was arrested by the Chief of Police and officer Snediker, for disorderly conduct. Sent to the County Jail for thirty days

GREECE AND TURKEY.

LECTURE No. IX.—By Dr. Baird.

The ninth, and last of the course of interesting and instructive lectures on Europe, given at the Female Academy, in Brooklyn, was delivered on the evening of Thursday, the 11th inst., on Greece and Turkey.

The lecturer said that the two countries of Greece and Turkey were of an area nearly equal to that of France, or of that of Spain and Portugal. The soil is extremely mofintainous, and it is wonderful how it sustains its population, which amounts to one million, including her islands. These islands have the appearance of tops of hills rising out of the sea. It is a remarkable fact, that all the important ranges of mountains in Europe are in the South; and, indeed, this is wisely arranged; for, were they located in the North, they would be covered with snow the year round, and would have rendered that part of Europe uninhabitable. The climate of Greece, like that of Italy and Spain, is very much affected by the circumstance that there is so much water in that country, and that it is so mountainous.

At a very early period the people of Greece became a maritime people, and they have retained that characteristic up to the present time, although no American vessels touch that country.

The north part of Turkey lies in the valley of the Danube, and there is no more pleasant place in the world than that valley. There are very few Turks living there. The population of Turkey in Europe is only about ten millions, though this is only a supposition, as the Turks themselves do not know, having no census. The whole Turkish Empire is supposed to have thirty-six millions population. There are at least seven or eight millions of Greeks, and less than one million in the little Kingdom of Greece. There are twelve or thirteen islands which, though under the dominion of the British Government, should belong to Greece. These are the Ionian Isles. The population is Greek, with the exception of a few thousand Italians. These islands have their own Legislature and make their own laws, and they are in a great degree independent. England sends the Lord High Commissioner, who presides over them Those islands had a great many pirates in them for a long period, who were exceedingly difficult subjects The Greeks are very anxious to get possession of these islands.

If you were to travel over that country, you would find that the people were in a very barbarous state. The Government owns all the land; the Turks occupy it, and nothing more. They have no interest in cultivating the soil, and the consequence is, it is unproductive, and the people are in a degraded state. The roads are detestable. I believe there is not a line of stages in that country. There are steamboats, but most of them belong to the French, English and Austrians. If you want to travel in the interior, and are not disposed to go on foot, you must travel on horseback; and the public houses, or caravansaries, do not deserve the name of hotels. The keepers, instead of being polite and accommodating, are overbearing and insolent to their guests. Out of the city of Athens there is not a good hotel in all Greece.

The early inhabitants of Greece must have settled there soon after the Deluge, for Greek tradition extends back a great way; sixteen hundred years before the Savior we have some sort of history of them. We know that Cadmus, and Secrops found them there, though they have nothing like history to show whence they came. Secrops introduced letters, and civilization began a long time before the Christian era. At a very early time the Greeks became acquainted with civilization. Secrops was a Phœnician and headed a colony that came into that country. There arose up in that country, owing to its mountainous character, a great many little kingdoms, as they were called, though they must have been very insignificant, as the country is so small. It seems that some man became chieftain and his sons became petty princes over those countries; but, as civilization advanced, those princes were overthrown, at the time of the expedition to Troy, 1,400 years before the Christian era.

Agamemnon and many others reigned over them. Come a little further down the history, and we see that the people deposed these chieftains, and erected in place of them, many little Republics—among them Attica, the capital of which was Athens. That little country had a population of half a million, and Athens a hundred and twenty thousand inhabitants. Yet that little Republic exerted a great influence upon the civilization of mankind. Lycurgus was the law-giver of Sparta, and the higher class of the people followed the profession of arms. They had nothing to do with commerce, and it seemed to be the policy of Lycurgus to keep them as far as possible from it. He gave them a species of iron currency, which was useless in commercial transactions. It was different with the people of Attica, the higher classes of whom, though the masses were serfs, were engaged in commerce as well as in arms. Both distinguished themselves in arms; and in their wars they ruined each other and ruined Greece.

Athens stands away from the sea about five miles, and had two ports. Athens and Corinth, owing to their advancement in literature, were called the lights of Greece.

The lecturer then went on briefly to state the history of the two countries of Greece and Turkey—the alternate discomfitures and triumphs of the former, in her struggle with the Romans, Turks, and Egyptians, describing the city of Constantinople, stating that "*distance* lends enchantment to the view," and renders it truly magnificent; while a closer observation filled the spectator with disgust at the squalid appearance of the city; traced upon an ample map the lineaments of ancient and modern Athens, pointing out the Gymnasium, with its hundreds of students, the University, (the headquarters of the clerks, who resorted there with an eagerness that ought to cover the clerks of our own cities with confusion,) and described the appearance of the spot from which Demosthenes thundered his philippics against Philip. He said that, as far as Greece was concerned, he had all confidence that she would ultimately rise, and shine brightly in the galaxy of Republics. Her religion, toleration, her love of freedom and glory, and above all, that inherent desire for education and knowledge which characterize her people,—all infallibly point to one great destiny—NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE. But Turkey he did not believe could survive the contest and remain a nation; and the "manifest destiny" of that country seems to be—*Absorption*: while her people must take up their abode again in Asia.

On concluding, the Rev lecturer was loudly applauded by the audience, who, no doubt, feel that they have been gainers by attending this interesting series of lectures.

Warren Saxton is the name of the gentleman from this City who committed suicide near Washington City a day or two since. He has left a wife and one child.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of BARKLEY & WILSON, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Either of the undersigned will attend to the collection of the debts and payment of the claims of the late firm.—New-York, March 15, 1852.

JAMES M. BARKLEY,
ALFRED WILSON.

No. 101 Hudson-st., New York.

The business of the late firm of BARKLEY & WILSON, PLUMBERS, will be continued, at the above place, by the undersigned. [m18-2t*] ALFRED WILSON.

COGNAC STAR PROPRIETOR'S BRANDY, AND OLD DOLBLE SWAN GIN, now landing, ex *Loiderbar*, from Rochelle, and *Laura & Adele*, from Rotterdam, for sale from U. S. Bonded Warehouse. These are the best liquors for trade and grocer's use, in this market

L. H. SIMPSON & SONS, Sole Agents,
m18-1t* No. 19 Beaver-st.

PURE OLD PALM SOAP—This article is superior for chapped hands, and Bath and Toilet use. It is made from a vegetable Oil, is emollient and healing in its properties. Also, old fashioned Family Soap which is superior to all the so-called Patent Soaps and Fluids Goods delivered free of charge in New-York and Brooklyn.

W. HULL'S SON,
m18-tf Nos. 108, 110 and 112 Cliff-st., North end.

FRENCH AND GERMAN WINES IN BOND—250 hhds, 327 quarter casks, and 1,350 cases, superior Clarets, White Wines, &c; also, Hockheimer, Ausbruck Grape, &c., for sale from U. S. Bonded Warehouse, by

L. H. SIMPSON & SONS, Sole Agents,
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COGNAC, FRANCIS I., BRANDY.—This superior Brandy for sale from U. S. Bonded Warehouse, suitable for first-class hotels, &c. Pale and Dark, in ½, ¼, and ⅛ pipes.

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CYLINDER PRESSES FOR SALE.—Two Taylor's Cylinder Power Presses, nearly new, and in perfect running order. The bed of the Presses measures 44 by 56 inches each. As the room occupied by these Presses is desired for more powerful ones, they will be sold at a bargain. Apply to S. FRENCH, corner of Nassau and Spruce-sts., New-York. m17-3t*

MRS. WILLIS, the great and talented lady of information, is now in the city, and can be seen at No. 251 Delancy st, and with her great and natural gifts she gives the most correct information on all subjects relating to the past, present, and future events. Sign in the window, m13-2w*

WRITING PAPERS.—A large and very desirable assortment of all the various grades, for sale by

BABCOCK, BUBUISSON & HALL,
m1-1m No. 115 Fulton-st.

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER, constantly on hand, and made to order, by

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CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BAGGING, CANVAS, BALE ROPE CUTTINGS, GRASS and TARRED ROPE, and all other kinds of paper makers' stock, by

m17-2m CYRUS W. FIELD & Co., No. 91 Beekman-st.

RAINBOW HOTEL AND DINING ROOMS, No. 27 Beekman-st., N. Y.

m15 1m* W. J. HOWELL.

OLD COLONY CUT NAILS.—For sale by H. & J. BUSSING & CO., No. 33 Cliff-st., Agents Old Colony Iron Co. m18-1m*

COL. R. DISOSWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW and COMMISSIONER of DEEDS, 19 Nassau-st., between Johnand Fulton-sts., N. Y. cm-tf

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.—"Judicious economy." An experienced accountant and book-keeper would, for a moderate compensation, devote a portion of his time to keep the books of a merchant, manufacturer, &c &c., where the entire time of a book-keeper is not required. Would also open, balance, or close individual or partnership books, and adjust complicated accounts. Satisfactory references for capacity and confidential integrity. Address U. C., box No. 2,743, Post-Office. m17-3t*

ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER AND ENTRY CLERK WANTED—None but a competent person need apply. Address, J. F. H., box 1,859, Post-Office.

m16-3t*

AGENTS WANTED.—100 Agents wanted to sell a new and beautiful Medal on which Agents are now earning from $5 to $20 per day. Country Agents, by forwarding one or more dollars may rely upon having them on the best terms. E. LYON, No. 424 Broadway.

m12-6t*

BOARDING.

A FAMILY, wishing to extend their business, desire to meet with a gentleman who would be willing to loan them $2,000, at a fair rate of interest, and take a mortgage on their personal property as security, in addition to the free use of a furnished room in their house, without board, until the amount is paid, with interest. Satisfactory references and particulars given. Address, with real name, FAMILY, Broadway Post-Office, immediately. m18 2t*

BOARDING WANTED.—From 1st May, two pleasant rooms, unfurnished, for a gentleman and wife, in a small private family, where there are no other boarders—location above Bleecker-st. Charge must be moderate. Unexceptionable references given. Address A. B., office *New-York Times*. m18-1t*

BOARDING—To be had in a private family, from 1st May, for gentleman and wife, with front and back parlors on 1st floor, unfurnished, location healthy. Apply at No 438 Washington-st. m16-4t*

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BY VAN NORDEN & KING, the March number of the NEW-YORK JOURNAL OF MEDICINE; being No. 3 of Vol. 8, Whole number, 33.

For the Numbers, apply to any of the Booksellers in this City, or to the Publishers, VAN NORDEN & KING,
m16 3t* No. 45 Wall-st.

NEW FRENCH PUBLICATION.—Professors RICHARD & MOUTON have just issued the first number of a French literary paper—in French and English—whose design is to impart to Americans a knowledge of the French language in a pleasant, easy manner. The pronunciation of the French text is printed under each word of the lesson tables. Those wishing to become subscribers, may call at their office, No 685 Broadway. m17-3t*

PLENTY AS BLACKBERRIES IN AUGUST—Are the articles of fun, romance, Hill's anecdotes, original stories, spicy editorials, capital and comic wood cut illustrations in this week's number of the *New-York Ravelle*, published this morning, and now on sale by the newsboys and all the periodical agents in New-York and the principal cities of the United States Price only two cents. BARTON & CO., Publishers, No. 47 Ann-st

m17-3t*

LOST.

CLAY MEDAL—$300 REWARD—The carpet-bag of the undersigned, containing the Gold Medal recently presented to Hon. HENRY CLAY by the citizens of New-York, was lost or stolen from the dock, between the foot of Cortlandt-st. and 9th st., near the 5th-av., on Saturday, the 13th inst. The bag was the next day found under a grocer's wagon, opposite No. 56 Mc'Dougal st, the lock broken. The Medal and a small porcelain bust of Gen Washington and a large Gold Pencil Case had been taken from it. The above reward will be paid for the return of the Gold Medal to the subscriber

m17-2t* CHARLES BUTLER, No. 20 Nassau-st.

DOG LOST—A small black and tan TERRIER, with a black spot on its breast, about three months old Answers to the name of "Fannie." A suitable reward will be paid on its return to 52 Barclay st. m18-1t

BREAST-PIN LOST.—On Saturday March 13, a gentleman's Diamond Breast Pin. Any one who may have found the same will be liberally rewarded by returning it to HENRY A. RICHARDS, No 19 Beaver-st m16 3t*

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T. GILBERT & CO'S ÆOLIAN PIANO FORTES, —New-York Warerooms at Nos. 333 and 417 Broadway, where a large assortment of Pianos, with or without the much admired Æolian, may always be found at wholesale and retail prices, same as at the manufactory. By an experience of seven years, and several important improvements, we have brought the Æolian Piano to a degree of perfection attained by no others Instead of the harsh tone of the Seraphene it produces one equal in purity and richness to the Parlor Organ The Æolian never gets out of tune, and is always a correct standard by which to tune the Piano The Pianos are warranted to give satisfaction or the money refunded. Persons wishing for a Piano forte will address or call upon HORACE WATERS as above who has the management of the New-York Warerooms

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m10 1m HORACE WATERS.

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PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—To a respectable family, consisting of five rooms, kitchen, closets, and the usual privileges of bath, located in the 16th Ward. Rent, $300. Address box No. 2,171, lower Post-Office. 1t*

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HOUSE WANTED—To hire for the summer season, a furnished house in the vicinity of Rye Beach or Port Chester, contiguous to the Railroad. Apply to

SMITH & VANDERPOOL,
m17 2t* No. 39 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FARM TO LET, consisting of fifty-two acres, situated in Newtown, Fairfield County, Conn., within sight of the Housatonic Railroad, distant from this City seventy-eight and a half miles For further particulars, apply between the hours of 4 and 8 o'clock, P. M., at No. 34 Clermont-av, Brooklyn. m17-2t*

TO LET—To one or two gentlemen, from the first of May next,—a furnished parlor and bedroom, in Franklin-st., a few doors west of Broadway. Address G. B., lower Post-Office. m17-3t*

ROOMS TO LET.—Two large, well lighted rooms, suitable for manufacturing purposes, storage or packing, hoist wheel attached. Inquire on the premises, No. 329 Bowery, of DAVID L. CARPENTER, House and Land Agent. m17-3t*

HOUSE WANTED—From 1st May to 1st December, a modern three story house, furnished or unfurnished, near the 5th-av. between 20th and 35th-sts. One that has been occupied for a year or two would be preferred. Address with full particulars, A. B., Box No. 404, Post-Office. m16-3t*

UPPER PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The upper part of a new three-story brick Dwelling to let, in Hoboken, to a small respectable family. Location pleasant and quiet. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr. FORD, No. 55 Dey street, or No 234 Fifteenth-street. m16-3t*

SECOND STORY TO LET, of House No. 181 West 23d-st., three rooms, deep, with hall, bed-rooms, pantries, &c., cold and hot water, with privilege in bath-room, and wash-room in basement. Rent $250. Apply at No. 40 Cedar-st. m15-6t*

FOR SALE.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE LOW.—The two story and attic houses Nos. 17 and 19 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, in good repair sub-cellars, lots each 25 by 100 houses 25 by 38 Situation desirable Price $3,000, each. Also, house and lot No. 15 Douglass-st., same description and price Two thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 6 per cent. Apply to CAMMANN, WHITEHOUSE & CO.,
m18-5t* No. 56 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA.—For sale at the new village, Morrisania, a new three-story dwelling house and store, with a large barn, stable and feed-store—the store a most excellent stand for a grocery or tavern; the upper part of the house well adapted for a boarding-house. Part of the purchase money can lay on bond and mortgage. Apply to the owner, on the premises, on the corner of 6th-st. and Franklin-av, Morrisania. m18-6t*

$30 WILL BUY A LOT and a chance for a LARGE HOUSE. This is no humbug, but a very great bargain. Take the 11 o'clock cars from South Brooklyn for Woodville—a man will be in waiting to show the property. For particulars see yesterday's *Times*, or inquire at No 102 Nassau-st., room No. 16, on the 3d floor. Call between 10 and 2 o'clock each day. J. BROOKES.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A Cottage, with an acre or more of ground attached Location, Clifton, Staten Island. Address box No 173 Post-Office, stating terms, &c m18 4teod

HOUSES FOR SALE.—In Jersey City, about five minutes' walk from the Ferry, two handsome and well-furnished, three story and basement, brick houses. Price, $3,200, part of which may remain on bond and mortgage Inquire of EVAN JONES, Prospect-place, corner of Barrow st, Jersey City. 20f-1mood*

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A first-class brown stone house, in 22d-st, between 5th and 6th-avs For particulars, apply to H. C. or W. R. ADAMS, No. 43 Wall-st, Jauncey-court. m13-6t*

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Beautifully situated in the village of Oyster Bay, L. I., 30 miles from New-York; communication with the city by railroad and steamboat daily. Enquire of

m12-6t* S. ANGELL, No. 18 Spruce-st, N. Y.

SALAMANDER SAFES.

$100,000 SAVED—DEEDS before WORDS!—RICH'S SAFES AGAIN!—No sooner is one fire over than another breaks out, and Rich's Safe plunges boldly into the sea of fire, carrying its cargo safely through the ocean of flame. On the last fiery voyage eleven Safes, of a different build, sailed in company with Rich's The gale was too hot for some of them, and three were reported as picked up days afterwards One hull was picked up on Fletcher-st with its cargo burnt out; some, with decks burst up, were found stranded on No. 214 Pearl-st; the ribs of another were picked up on No. 216 Pearl, and the battered hulls of several more, with their cargoes burnt, were to be seen stranded near the same spot. One safe only out of the whole fleet rode out the gale. "Rich" was at her fore—"Wilder" at her main—"St

New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON.

Party Discords—Capitol Extension.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 14.

The leading article in the *Union* of this morning on the subject of the "*Harmony* (?) of the Democratic party," acknowledges and laments the want of harmony, and of the strength and influence which harmony alone can give to a political party. The *Union* admits that the party for the last four months have done little but to wrangle about questions connected with the adjustment of the Territorial and Slavery questions, and that it has come very short of what was expected from a party which assumes to itself the character of *exclusive* nationality. All this is very just and true, but the acknowledgment of the *Union*, in the last sentence of the article, of a superiority on the part of the Whig members, in strength and harmony, may be considered as a little premature. The Whigs may approve themselves before the country as a national and united party, and they are warned, by the example of their old opponents, that they are in danger also of a breaking up of all their connections. At present they have enough to do to watch and vote. They must watch their opponents and take advantage of their errors.

CAPITOL EXTENSION.

The House has certainly, however, by its action on Saturday, redeemed itself, to some extent, from the charge of utterly neglecting measures of national urgency. The bill from the Senate, appropriating $10,000 as a temporary provision for labor on the Capitol enlargement, was superceded by the proposition from Mr. STANTON, of Kentucky, to appropriate $500,000 for the continuance of the work. This proposition was finally passed, in the course of the sitting, and with much less opposition than had been anticipated. Mr. FITCH united with some radicals, and with some members from the land States who are aggrieved by the failure of their projects, and attempted to lay the bill on the table; but it did not succeed. The opponents of the measure raised only forty-three votes. The work on the Capitol will be vigorously prosecuted during the present session, and next winter liberal appropriations for its continuance will be made.

No correct estimate of the extra cost of the work, when completed, can be made; but it is presumed that it will not fall short of four millions.

Mr. FILLMORE'S Administration will have the glory of having commenced this great national work, which is a token and an assurance of the prosperity and perpetuity of the Union; and the next Administration, whoever it may be, will have the credit of finishing it.

PARTY ORGANS.

The Democratic party in Congress commenced the session by quarreling among themselves about their organ in this city, and they have continued it pretty warmly. They have delayed or refused to do anything for the support of the organ up to this date, even by the easy and usual mode of giving it such public printing as Congress may have to dispose of. It is now said that, as the party cannot go on without an organ, and as they want one especially after the Baltimore nomination, they will take measures with a view to settle the matter.

X. Y.

Items of the Deficiency Bill.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 16, 1852.

The Committee on Ways and Means have, at length, delivered themselves, after a gestation of three months and a half, of the Deficiency Bill. The following are its principal items:

Dry Dock at Philadelphia	17,933
Dry Dock at Brooklyn	89,006
Extra clerks in Third and Sixth Auditors' offices	16,750
Supplies in the Quartermaster's Department	795,000
Transportation in Quartermaster's Department	800,000
Purchase of horses	40,000
Barracks, hospitals, quarters, &c.	219,000
Clothing and camp and garrison equipage	75,000
Subsistence	279,517
Pay of five companies Texan Rangers	80,741
Mexican boundary commission	80,000
Surveying in California	6,625
Surveys in Michigan, &c.	73,650
Improving public grounds	15,000
Extra clerks in Pension Office	20,000
Certain Indian expenditures	93,800
Expenses Legislature of Minesota	4,800
Contingent expenses of House of Representatives	75,000
Little & Brown's edition of Statutes at Large	3,150
Documentary History	11,294
Geological Account of Lake Superior Mining Region	5,953
Superintendent of Patent Office	562
Outfits to Ministers	9,000
Compiling, printing and binding Biennial Register	3,200
Total	$2,966,086

A deficiency bill is now one of the regular supply bills of the year. This is a little heavier than usual. More than three-fourths of the whole amount, it seems, is for war purposes. The sum of the items of this nature is $2,378,080. The large deficiencies in the Quartermaster and Subsistence Departments, have been caused by the retrenchments of last year. It is probable that the bill will be considerably swelled in its amount by amendments; if it gets through the two Houses under the mark of four millions, the economists will be disappointed. The Quartermaster General is promised a severe overhauling, but he will probably escape in the noise and confusion incidental to the Presidential battle, which is to be fought partly over the prostrate carcass of this financial measure.

THE COINAGE.

Some legislation may be expected on the subject of our coins, and the relative value of gold and silver. Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, has made an able report, in which all the information accessible here, is embraced. It is much read, and will have no inconsiderable influence on the action of Congress. It is calculated that the amount of gold annually added to the stock of the world, from California, Australia, Russia, and other sources, is $100,000,000, while no material increase has taken place in the production of silver. The proportion between the value of these metals has undergone a very great change within five years, and must now be recognized by law. A communication from Hon. ABBOTT LAWRENCE on this subject, embodies a great deal of important information.

X. Y.

Letter from Senator Seward.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 12, 1852.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter inviting me to attend the anniversary celebration of the Seward Association of Brooklyn, has been received. There are urgent motives to an acceptance. I will pass by the general one of interest in the memory of the great and good men of Ireland—of sorrow for their failure hitherto and of sympathy in their present and future movements for her redemption.

I hope that, without my ever having said so much before, those who care to understand me well know this, that, adhering faithfully to fixed principles of action in all cases and under all circumstances, I am personally indifferent to the chances and changes of political events, and absolutely insensible to censure resulting from ignorance, interest, passion or prejudice. Nevertheless, Gentlemen, I am not indifferent to the appeals of generous minds; nor am I ungrateful for the friendship of generous men. I receive your invitation with especial gratitude, therefore, because it comes from men who, although they were born in another country and were cast by political accidents and misfortunes upon our own, and therefore have a common interest in both countries, yet have understood my principles truly and persevered in giving me their support when that support not merely ceased to bring political rewards, but even brought reproach and obloquy upon themselves. God forbid that I should ever forget such friends, for such friends are the only reliable ones in times of either trial or prosperity!

I regret more than you can do, that duties here, which cannot be omitted, deprive one of the pleasure of accepting an invitation that comes commended by a sense of personal obligations like these.

Gentlemen, the whole secret of the morals of political action seems to me to lie in this: that however well and wisely things are ordered and conducted at any one time in any one nation, they may still in future, be better ordered and conducted in that nation and in all other nations. That Human Society is so constituted that our own individual teachings and actions may contribute something to produce that better state of things, and ought therefore to be always so shaped, as at least not to hinder or prevent it. This is all. He who will not, under the pressure of circumstances, or of personal, local, or even natural interests, deny or disown the inalienable rights and equality of men and of nations, but will always maintain their inviolability, will be doing much to fortify liberty and Democracy where they exist, and to extend them throughout the world. He who makes exceptions of classes, states, or nations; on the grounds of any partial interest, or any temporary excuse, betrays a want of confidence in the Democratic faith, and brings discredit upon it. We are not to establish a Democratic system in Ireland or Hungary. But, on the other hand, we are not to hinder it. We can give it our wishes, our speech, and our votes. If it be feared that we shall derange society, I answer that Liberty and Republics come quite slow enough, even though we do all we can to draw them forward. If any one say that principles so Catholic must lead to the neglect of domestic duties or interests, he says what is just as wise as it is to say that no one can honestly try to pay all his creditors twenty shillings in the pound without meaning to neglect his own family or to cheat some one of his just due.

Gentlemen, if we even doubt whether this principle of action is a right one, we have only to consider that the human race and all the nations of it are one family; that what by nature belongs to one, belongs to all, and what belongs to one man belongs to all; that from the beginning until now, oppression, despotism and slavery have been one thing, under different forms and names, and have constituted one complete ruling interest; and that Democracy, Republicanism, and Liberty were, and always must be, one single antagonistic interest. There is no such thing as a divided duty among them. He who is truly for Democracy and Liberty here, and for their full and perfect establishment and development at home, cannot be an apologist for Oppression in Ireland, for Despotism in Austria, or for Slavery anywhere.

Accept, Gentlemen, my thanks, my best wishes, and assurances of grateful and enduring friendship.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

SIMON HART, JAMES TANDY, PATRICK CULLEN, } Committee.

The late U. S. Consul to Morocco, Thos. N. Carr, Esq., has published a letter on "African Commerce." He says there is no country, of which anything is known, that offers such great commercial inducements as Africa.

The University of Rochester has received a valuable collection of native Chinese works from Dr. Dean of China. Among the collection, is the New Testament in Manchu, Hindostanee, Bengalese, and Sanscrit.

The Trial of the Cuban Filibusters.

NINTH DAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—BEFORE JUDGE JUDSON.

The U. S. vs. John L. O'Sullivan and others.

The Court and Jury assembled at the usual hour, and His Honor Judge Judson called on the District-Attorney for the United States to proceed.

Mr. Hall said that the witness Burtinett was in Court, but he understood that the witness was too sick to resume his testimony, and that if the Court and the other side would assent, it was desirable to postpone his further examination, which would occupy at least one hour, until to-morrow.

Mr. Burtinett was then sworn as to his illness. He said he believed it was caused by his journey from Rockland to this City; in order to reach the Court in time he had traveled all night, and had been under examination all day without food or refreshment.

After some consultation among the Counsel, it was arranged to postpone this witness until to-day, (Thursday,) and to go on with another witness whose testimony should have no connection with that of Burtinett.

Capt. Eldraddy—recalled by the District Attorney, but his testimony was objected to by Mr Cutting, on the part of the defense, and its relevancy argued at great length, pro. and con.

Mr. Hall called the attention of the Court, to the fact that Sclessinger was charged in the indictment as a principal, but he was beyond the jurisdiction of the Court.

The Court made the following rule:

If this evidence is admitted to go to the jury, it will be on the ground that since the ruling the other day, new and additional testimony has been heard by the Court to show prima facie that there had been a conversation or an agreement between one or both of these defendants and Sleasinger.

Now this species of evidence is peculiar in its character; first, it must satisfy the Court that an agreement or understanding has been entered into; second, it is to go to jury not as conclusions and proper evidence for them to consider in the case, and to be determined by them.

Question by District Attorney—After your interview with Lopez, O'Sullivan and Schlessinger, where did you next see Schlessinger?

A—At our boarding-house; he left New Orleans, and came North.

Q—Did he tell you the purpose for which he was going North?

Question objected to, but ruled to be admissible.

A—Coming home from Gen. Lopez's he said he was ordered by the General to go to New-York to raise men for the expedition; he showed me $100 in gold to pay his traveling expenses; said that would not be enough to bring him back, when he said O'Sullivan and another gentleman were ordered by General Lopez to give him as much money as he wanted to bring him back.

Cross-examined, by Mr. Cutting—I went to New Orleans in November, and was there in April; have served in the army in Hungary, and always went by my own name—the name I have given in Court; I never went by the name of Haidaweer; did not receive any money from Lopez; did not have $140; had money at New-Orleans of my own; could not say how much, perhaps $100; I had it when I came away; went next to St. Louis; left there the first part of June; I had some business there, but can't recollect what it was; it was several businesses, fancy goods and such like; I should think my memory is good; I don't know what was the last business I did in St. Louis; I think it was fancy goods; I had a cigar shop, too; that was a short time; I don't know where I got the stock of cigars from; I got some of them in New Orleans; I think I paid cash—I hope I'm sure of it; maybe I bought some on credit, I don't recollect; I guess I sold out when I left; I sold them all out.

Q—Did you get married there?

A—I don't know, I'm sure; I lived with a lady—I know that. (A laugh.) I don't know her name; I don't recollect if I knew her name.

Mr. Hall objected to this line of cross-examination as utterly irrelevant.

Q—When you were in St Louis what name did you go by?

A—I have told you my name; I bought goods in that name.

Q—Did you leave there suddenly?

A—Yes, I did. I do not fully understand your language. Send me an interpreter.

Through an interpreter. *Witness*—It has nothing to do with the affair whether I was married in St. Louis or not; I did not marry a lady in St Louis.

Q—Was there a lady with whom you lived, and who passed by your name?

A—I decline to answer.

Mr Cutting contended that the witness was bound to answer.

The Court, after a long argument, held that the witness was not bound to answer a question that would degrade him.

Q—Between the beginning of April when you left New-Orleans, until you left St. Louis, did you see Mr. O'Sullivan?

A—No, I did not.

Q—Did you see O'Sullivan after you saw him at the room of Gen. Lopez?

A—Yes, in the street with Gen. Lopez. I was never at the room of O'Sullivan; to keep with him once at the room of Gen. Lopez; I came to New-York in November of last year, I came to New-York to pay my respects to Governor Kossuth. I think he knew me. I know Col. Ashbolt. I believe Schlessinger put my name in the papers. Rakan did not come after me. I do not know that he came either as a witness. I have not been paid for attending as a witness. I have a certificate as a witness, my occupation is to make drawings for O'Reilly, at the telegraph office. I reside at No. 29 Warren street. I have not seen Schlessinger since he left New-Orleans, he went by the way of Mobile and Charleston.

Here the Court rose and adjourned.

The orange-trees of Florida, which, it was thought, had been injured by late severe frosts, will rather be benefitted by the cold weather, the orange-insect being destroyed in large numbers.

On Sunday last, Assistant Bishop Williams held an ordination at St. John's Church, Waterbury, Ct., and admitted Rev. Edward Jessup, Assistant Minister of the Parish, to the Priesthood.

The Board of Public Works of Ohio was organized at Columbus on the 8th inst. Col. Miller was chosen President of the Board. The works of the State have been divided into three districts.

George Williams, Esq., an old resident of Baltimore, died in that city, on Friday last. He was a native of Roxbury, Mass.

DIED.

On Wednesday, 17th inst., CHARLES WILLIAM, infant son of Edward H. and Catharine L. Mann, aged six months and 7 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, 18th inst., at 3 P. M., from No. 62 7th-st.

On Wednesday, March 17, at 2½ o'clock, A.M., JOHN M. WILLIAMS.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his residence, No. 120 Le Roy-st., on Friday, March 19, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

On Tuesday, 16th inst., ELIZABETH, wife of Jas. Thomas Dalton, in the 50th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 172 Thompson-st. at 10 o'clock, A. M. this day.

On Wednesday morning, March 17, Mrs MARY LEASK, wife of Henry G. Leask, in the 42d year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Friday morning, 19th inst., at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 463 Pearl-st., corner Chatham.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange ...MARCH 17.

$9,000 U. S. 6s, '67		117½	100	L. I. Railroad	22¾
9,000 do	do	117¾	100	do	22¾
5,000 Kentucky 6s		107½	100	do	22¾
4 000 Virginia Coupons		106½	200	Nicaragua Canal	27
1,000 do	do	106½	400	Reading Railroad	73⅛
1,000 Illinois Income 6s		75	300	do	73⅛
5,000 Erie Conv's, '62		93	400	do	73⅛
6 000 do	do	93	500	do	74
5 000 Reading 6s		86⅜	300	do	73⅞
5 000 Erie Incomes		9½	200	do	74
1,000 do	do	95	100	do	74⅛
5,000 Erie 7s		114	500	do	74⅛
16 shs Bank Metropolis		104½	50	Erie Railroad	8⅜
50 Dauphin Co		b12m 60	50	do	8⅝
40 People's Bank		103	100	do	8⅜
450 Morris Canal		19½	200	do	8⅜
100 do		19⅝	150	do	b30 8⅜
200 N. J. Mining Co.		b30 12	50	do	b15 8⅜
400 do	do	11½	50	do	b30 8⅜
60 Harlem Pref. Stock		109½	100	Nor. & Wor. R.R.	57⅛
50 do	do	109½	125	Harlem Railroad	70⅛
50 do	do	110	250	do	70⅛
10 do	do	109½	100	do	b68 70⅛
50 do	do	109½	100	do	b30 70⅛
100 Roch. & Syrac. Scrip		110	300	do	70⅛
85 Hudson River R.R.		66	150	do	70⅛
12 do	do	65½	100	do	70⅛
100 Alb. & Schen. R.R.		100½	200	do	70⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Erie 7s, '62		94	50	Canton Co.	74⅛
25 000 do	do	93½	100	do	74⅛
50 Stonington Railroad		54½	50	do	b60 74⅛
50 do	do	b30 51½	100	do	b60 75
100 do	do	s60 54	100	do	b60 75⅛
50 Hudson River R.R.		s90 50	150	Reading Railroad	74⅛
310 Dauphin Co.		b90 5	400	do	b30 74⅛
50 Harlem Railroad		71½	200	do	74⅛
100 do	do	71¾	200	do	b5 74⅛
50 do	do	71¾	100	do	b60 75
100 Erie Railroad		8½	100	Nicaragua Canal	41
200 do	do	s30 8⅜	200	L. Island Railroad	23
400 do	do	b30 8⅝	75	Nor. & Wor. R.R.	57⅛
50 do	do	b30 8⅜			

WEDNESDAY, March 17—6½ P. M.

There was a considerable decline and subsequent sudden recovery in Stock prices to-day. The early Board partook largely of the gloomy change in the weather, and a storm within, corresponding with the one without was, for a short time, threatened. After the adjournment, the speculative feeling in Harlem, which rose to 71¼@72 per cent., imparted confidence to the whole market, and at the Second Board the list recovered to, and in several stocks passed, the closing rates of yesterday. Reading, which sold at the Second Board last evening at 74, and this morning down to 73⅛, was in demand at 74@74¼. Erie closed 85⅛ cash, ⅛ buyer sixty days, although a prominent bull was a heavy seller in the Street, between Boards, at 85. Harlem closed 71¼@⅜, and the Extension Bonds, dull, a few days ago, at 69, could not be had at 74 per cent. Dauphin sold at 55 buyer 90 days and 60, buyer 12 months, a rise of 17@22 per cent. from the price in December. Nicaragua shares rose 4 per cent on yesterday's price. Erie new Convertibles sold down to 93 in the morning and up to 94 at close. Morris opened dull and lower, and continued so.

Loans and bonds, except Erie, were neglected. U. S. 6s fell off ⅛ ₩ cent., with sales $9,000 '67s at 117¼. Curious to say, these loans generally fell off, on small sales, on the eve of a large auction sale, such as will take place on Thursday, by Mr. S. Draper. The coincidence is, no doubt, "all right," but not the less remarkable.

It was a bad day this for out-door business. Money was inactive. Those who had it over, were at no pains to venture out to lend, and those few who were in want, found no difficulty, beyond the snow-storm, in borrowing. Nothing was done in Exchange. The general markets were checked by the knowledge that the steamer was at Halifax, and the attendance on 'Change was thin.

The *Niagara's* news is favorable. The sales of Cotton were very large for the week, and prices advanced a fraction—say, a sixteenth to an eighth of a penny on the quotations by previous steamer. Breadstuffs continued inactive; and, to effect sales, a slight concession in prices was made. Political affairs being quiet, Consols were somewhat better, money easy in London, and the Gold in the Banks still on the increase. American Stocks are quoted by the Telegraph as steady. Provisions are still doing well—in better demand at improving prices.

The decision in Ohio, in favor of the Constitutional and legal validity of County Bonds for Railroad purposes, corresponding as it does with the settlement of the question by the highest Court in Kentucky, will tend to remove the concern hitherto felt in regard to this class of Securities. There is a point beyond this, however, which, in the midst of the Railroad movement, promising as it looks to be, should not, we think, be overlooked:—The feasibility of enforcing county taxation with that degree of promptness and certainty so essential to the preservation of credit, in the event of hard times. The time may come when some of the Roads projected may be left, by business reaction, in an unfinished and wholly unproductive state, and others without sufficient traffic to pay their way, much less the interest on their cost. Then this extra taxation will fall directly on the people, and at a season not the most favorable for its collection. If they be generally rich, as in many of the borrowing counties they undoubtedly are, the requisition will be met; but if embarrassed, a difficulty superior for the moment to the letter of the law and Judicial decision may possibly arise. If, therefore, foreign creditors would avoid trouble, the utmost circumspection should *now* be observed in selecting County Bonds. For, after all, a levy of extraordinary taxes upon county communities, with little beyond their landed estates to fall back upon, is different from City assessments, where Corporation property is liable, and where houses and lots, trades and privileges, are every day subject to this process.

Freights were inactive to-day, owing to the storm. Engagements were made at 5½d. on Grain, and 7-32 on Cotton.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $84,102; disbursed $30,650, and held at close $2,733,406.

The Lake Erie harbors are now generally open. Passengers and freight for the West may now go direct to Cleveland, without detention, over the Erie Railroad and by Lake steamers; also *via* Harlem to Albany and thence by the Central roads to Buffalo. The breaking up of the Hudson at Albany has obstructed part of the Hudson River Railroad, for a few days. The flood of ice and rain out of the Mohawk and from the upper part of the Hudson, is doing some damage at and near Albany, but we hear of no serious losses yet. The Railroad is from two to four feet under water, and no trains left Albany to-day, except by the Harlem.

The Pennsylvania Banks in November, (the official report just now published) exhibited the following leading features:

Discounts	$35,706,000	Capital	$18,895,000
Specie	6,685,000	Circulation	11,931,000
Surplus	1,309,000	Deposits	15,872,000
Total	$43,700,000	Total	$43,700,000

The City and County Banks of Philadelphia show the following:

Banks.	*Capital Stock.*	*Bills Discounted.*	*Circulation.*	*Specie & Tr. Notes.*	*Due Depositors.*
Farmers & Mech.	1,500,000	2,626,521	746,307	1,041,512	1,433,360
Philadelphia	2,000,000	3,141,788	890,321	411,941	1,140,928
North America	1,000,000	1,902,895	370,834	567,926	1,068,000
Penn.	2,000,000	3,245,705	1,188,642	243,201	1,243,150
Girard	1,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	425,000	1,000,000
Commercial	1,000,000	1,500,000	449,000	441,000	1,000,000
Southwark	500,000	777,104	174,105	205,000	511,000
Bank of Commerce	2,000,000	1,600,000	178,400	335,732	1,411,000
Mechanics	500,000	1,000,000	284,000	413,000	699,000
Western	1,000,000	1,125,000	1,144,200	200,000	1,200,000
Kensington	200,000	340,000	200,000	174,000	270,000
Penn Township	200,000	272,000	211,000	205,000	300,000
Mech. & Manuf.	300,000	641,000	193,000	103,000	324,000
Kensington	200,000	641,000	175,000	100,000	444,000
Tradesmens	150,000	323,000	142,000	104,000	185,000
Commonwealth	1,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	30,000	1,000,000

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, March 17—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in moderate request at unchanged rates. The sales add 37 bbls Pots at $5 06¼, and Pearls at $6 25 @ 6 00 ⅜.

COTTON—Shows less firmness, the desire of factors to realize at current figures depressing the market. 3,000 bales were disposed of during the day at the following prices:

	Atlantic Ports.	*Florida Ports.*	*Other Gulf Ports.*
Inferior	6¼@7	6¼@7	6¼@7
Ordinary low to good	7¼@7¾	7¼@7¾	7¼@7¾
Middling, fair to good	7¾@8	7¾@8	7¾@8
Middling fair to fair	8¼@8¾	8¼@8¾	9¼@9¾
Fully fair to good fair	—@—	—@—	—@—

FLOUR AND MEAL—There is no additional variation in the demand for or value of State and Western brands. The prospective opening of the River and Canal at an early day limits business. The local inquiry is moderate, and there is little doing for export. Eastern buyers, however, take hold with some avidity. Speculative owners are rather diffident, while regular dealers continue firm in their pretensions. The sales amount to 5,200 bbls—Ordinary to straight State and good common Ohio at $4 62½@4 75, choice State and favorite round-hoop Ohio at $4 75@$4 87½, mixed to fair Indiana and Michigan at $4 81½@5 06½, fancy Genesee, Michigan and Ohio, at $5 06¼@5 31½; extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 31½@5 62½; and extra Genesee at $5 31½@5 62½ ₩ bbl. Canadian is dull and quiet, at $4 62½@4 75 ₩ bbl, in bond. Southern exhibits less buoyancy, without any positive alteration in value. The domestic and foreign inquiry is active, but the light supply and receipts retard operations. Sales were made of 1,300 bbls—Mixed to favorite ordinary qualities at $4 56½@$4 75, and fancy at $4 75@5 25. Rye Flour is very scarce, is offered, and continues inanimate at $3 56½@3 62 for fine, and $3 75@$3 87½ for superfine, per bbl. Corn Meal has not varied much, Jersey being worth $3 43¾, and Brandywine $3 56½ ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is very firm at the recent improvement, but as buyers dislike paying it, the transactions are comparatively limited—though the enquiry after desirable samples is as numerous and urgent as ever. Sale of 5,600 bush. red Southern was made at 97c. Corn is more sought after and selling better—8,000 bush. having been disposed of, part at 75c. and the rest due at an unknown rate. Barley is in active request, with a firm market and sales of 4,000 bush. two rowed at 73@78c. Oats are buoyant and uniform—the sales comprising Western at 41@43c. and Northern at 44@49c ₩ bush. Very abundant and languid, with only a moderate Eastern and limited local demand, and sales of 12,000 bush. Southern White at 63c., and do. Yellow at 64c.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less active, yet unaltered—the sales being under 300 bbls new Mess at $ 6 50@$16 75; old Mess at $16 12½@$16 25; new Prime at $14 75@$15, and old do at $14 12½@$14 25. PICKLED MEATS are in fair demand, and limited supply, at 7¾@8c for Shoulders, and 9@9½c for Hams. LARD rules about the same,—the receipts being light, and inquiry brisk, with sales of 250 bbls Prime, at 9¾@9¾c, and 200 kegs do. at 10@10¼c. BEEF is rapid y advancing, the trade dealing freely, and there is something doing for investment. sales of 900 bbls were reported at $5 25@5 50 for Prime, and $6 50@$12 for Mess ₩ bbl. Prime MEATS are almost out of first hand; the last sale made was at $2½ for an extra brand. BEEF HAMS seem rather quiet at $15 50@$16 ₩ 220 lbs. There is a good business being transacted in BUTTER and CHEESE, at full rates.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Azof from Apalachicola.—H. McKenzie, A. B. Gemman, G. Alger.

In ship Caledonia from London.—Mr. Wall, lady and child, Mr. Maitland, lady and 4 children.

In ship Rebecca, from New-Orleans.—Capt. Boyd, J. Annery.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC.—THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises..... 6 08 | Sets..... 6 09 | MOON—Sets..... 4 22m

Sandy Hook..6 11m | Gov Island..7 01m | Hell Gate..8 42m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....MARCH 17, 1852.

Cleared.

Steamship Southerner, Foster, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer Pioneer, Kittridge, Rio Janeiro, Panama and San Francisco, Spofford, Tileston & Co

Steamer Sierra Nevada, Wilson, Chagres, J. Howard & Son.

Steamer City of Norfolk, Post, Norfolk, &c Mailler & Son.

Ship Republic de Guatimala, Arey, Liverpool, F. Alexander.

Bark Carolina, Sherwood, Charleston, Dunham & Dimon.

Bark Sitka, Weckman, Trieste, Schmidt and Balchen.

Bark Empire, Gray, Matanzas, Nesmith & Son.

Brig Acorn, Sales, Porto Rico, M. M. Freeman & Co.

Brig Principe, Fuller, Jefferson, N. Place.

Brig Ignania, Rizo Norfolk & Chamberlain, Robinson & Co

Schr Richmond, Card, Laguayra, via Wilmington J. S. White & Co.

Schr Challenge, Pearman, Salem J S White & Co.

Schr Bay State, Burr, Boston, Dayton & Sprague

Schr Lydia P Smith, Stiles, Wilmington Dolliver & Potter.

Schr Haxall, Layfield, Richmond, C H Pierson.

Schr W R Green, Nye, Philadelphia, J Hand

Schr Telegraph, Fish, Moonie Ladd & Church.

Schr Fair, Snedicor, Baltimore, Johnson & Lowden.

Sloop Harvest, French, Providence.

Sloop Wm H Sanford, Jones, Providence.

Sloop Commerce, Palmer, New Haven

Prop. Rough and Ready, Crumley, Philadelphia, J & N. Briggs.

Prop. Shark, Miller, Philadelphia, W. H. Thompson.

Arrived.

Packet ship Sardinia, Pendleton, Liverpool 50 ds., mdse. pass to S Thompson & Nephew

Ship Rebecca, Sawyer, New-Orleans 22 ds., mdse to Eagle & Hazard

Ship Quebec, Durfee, New-Orleans, 15 ds., mdse. in Stanton & Thompson. (Arrived Tuesday evening.)

Ship Jordans, Hammond, London, via Torbay, 53 days, mdse. and pass to Boyd & Hincken.

Ship Sarah Purrington, Melcher, New-Orleans, 18 days, mdse. to J. Elwell

Bark J B Johnson, (of Searsport,) Staples, Cardenas 10 ds., sugar and molasses to Badger, Peck & Co. Vessels left before reported

Bark Jennett, Atwater, St. Marks, 10 ds, cotton & c. to D L Sayre.

Bark Azof, Chipman, Apalachicola Feb. 25, cotton to W Dennistoun & Co.

Bark Convoy, (of St. George,) Happer, St. Marks, 10 days, cotton to Coe Anderson & Co.

Brig Anna (Sr.) Francois, Palermo 70 ds., fruit to Chamberlain & Robinson

Brig St. Crispin, (Br. of Digby, N. S.) Moorehouse, Nassau N. P. 9 ds., tobacco, &c. to J. H. Braine. The steward, stewardess and one seaman, of ship Russell Glover, lately lost, came in the St. C.

Brig Cleopatra, Kent, Matanzas, 11 ds., sugar to Nesmith & Sons. Sld in co. with bark W. P. Hazeltine, of Boston, for Trieste; brig Wm Groton, for Boston.

Brig Sarah Brown, Andrews, Mobile, 19 ds., cotton to Sturges, Clearman & Co

Brig James W. Elwell, Johnson, Ponce, P R, 15 ds, molasses to J Jewett, Sld in co. with brig Vancouver, Sieter, for New York

Brig McMann, (of Warren,) Young, New-Orleans, 18 ds., sugar to Peck & Lyman

Brig Maria, ——, Key West, 15 ds, cedar to master.

Brig Vancouver, (of North Yarmouth,) Swetzer, Ponce, P.R., 13 ds, J. B Onetavia.

Brig Cushnoc, Laury, St. Marks, Feb. 25, cotton to Coe, Anderson & Co

Schr. S. S. Powell, Watts Wilmington, N.C, 4 ds., naval stores to F S Powell On the 13th inst, lat 34 48, lon 77 10, fell in with the schr. Ellen Goldsboro, Capt Phillips for Baltimore bound to Charleston, S.C., which vessel had the day previous struck on Cape Hatteras Shoals, had her decks swept and lost her rudder Supplied her with provisions, wood, boards, nails and spars The captain wished to be reported.

Schr Martha Marie, Swift, Salem, 4 ds March 17, 10 A. M., saw schr Atlantic, hence for Salem, going into Newhaven.

Schr. H. B. Foster Kellar, Machias, 9 ds., lumber to Simpson, Mayhews & Co.

Schr. R. R. Freeman, Virginia 3 ds., bnd to Boston.

Schr. Peerless, Conklin, Naquabe, P.R., 10 ds., sugar and molasses to master

Schr Eliza, (Br. of Dartmouth,) Baker, Palermo 65 days, fruit and sumac to order.

Schr Samuel Lewis, Plumb, Smyrna, Del., 5 ds., corn to A Barrett.

Schr Dispatch, Blizzard, Brandywine, 3 ds., corn to A. Barrett

Schr. Somerville, Chase, Philadelphia, 2 ds., bound to Milton, Mass.

Schr. Triton Brown, Savannah, 6 ds., rice and cotton to master.

Schr. Ringgold, Mott, Norfolk, 3 ds., wheat to Sturges, Clearman & Co

Schr Merchant, Couch, Richmond, 4 ds., mdse. to C. H. Pierson.

Schr. Aristis, Woodhull, Portland, 4 ds., in ballast to master.

Sloop America, Sturgess, Providence.

Sloop Meridian, N.E.; Sunset, do., and blowing a gale, with snow.

Below.

Bark Mary, fm. Matanzas.

Spoken, &c.

March 13, in the lat. of Cape Hatteras, ship Leonidas, fm. New Orleans for Havre.

March 11, lat. 36 30, passed ship Woodside, of New-York, steering E.

March 9, off Tortugas, ship Montreal, of New-York, from Mobile for Genoa.

March 11, bark Point, 11 days from Jamaica for London.

March 14, off Hatteras, schr. Lucullus, of Castine, fm. Cienfuegos for Philadelphia.

March 7, lat. 18 54, lon. 66, schr. Surf, of New-York steering S W.

March 13, lat. 32 50, lon. 73 56, schr Isaac Treanell, from Turks Island for New-York.

March 8 off Gum Key, spoke ship American Union, from Mobile for Havana.

March 3, lat. 26 46, lon. 60 25, schr. Empire, hence.

March 13, lat. 34 50, lon. 73, bark Globe, hence.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P.R., March 4, bark Hyperion, Benjamin, for New-York; brigs Delia, for Boston; Albion, Cooper, Baltimore, unc.; schrs J. H. Randall, for St. Thomas; Julia Rich, Lewis, Baltimore

At Cardenas March 6, bark Corinthian, Rendel, for Portland, ldg.; brigs N. B. Curtis, Stevens, do, do.; Eliza Ann, Chase, for New-York, do; Absona, Anderson, for do, 8th; Orcava, Lamprier, for do, wtg. cargo; Lydia Stevens, Pinkham, discharged; P. R. Hitchburg, for Boston next day; Holton, disg; Portland, ldg.; L. R. Palmer for New-York in 6 ds; Vancalia, dh in 3 ds; Catharine Nichols, disg; Romer, do; schrs Milwaukie, for Portland, next day; Medora, disg.; barks W. Larabee, for New-York in 6 ds.; Sophia arr. Feb 29.

At Nagualco, P. R., March 7, brigs J. D. Pennell, Loper, bound to Guinea to load; Carlann, Flowers, for Ponce, do, schr Brontes, ldg for New-York.

At Matanzas, March 6, brigs Keoka, Carver, Philadelphia 2 ds.; Octavia, for Portland; bark Mary, for New York, and others.

At Ponce, P.R., March 2d, bark Hyperion, Benjamin, to commence ldg. for New-York 15th; brigs Arcturus, ——, to sail in a few days for New-York; Albion, Cooper, commenced ldg. for Baltimore; schr Sterling, ldg for N York

At Nassau, N.P., March 3, ship Marion, of Boston, put in in distress

FINANCIAL.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 279 GREENWICH-STREET—This Institution, organized under an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, is now open daily, at No 279 Greenwich-street, between Chambers and Warren streets, from four to seven o'clock in the afternoon. Interest at six per cent per annum will be allowed on all sums not exceeding five hundred dollars. This Institution secures to minors and to females, married or unmarried, the full and exclusive right to all moneys invested therein in their names.

OFFICERS:

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, 1st Vice President.
WILLIAM M. VERMILYE, 2d Vice President.
JOHN THOMSON, Treasurer.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

C. S. Woodhull,	Reuben R. Wood,	Charles Jen

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted*,) at No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, (corner of Ann-st,) and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week, single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies; THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted*,) and will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.
Payment in all cases must be made in advance.
RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company**—Incorporated under the law of the State of California, with a capital of $200,000, divided into 2,000 shares, at $100 each, offer $20,000 of stock, for sale at their office No 66 Beaver-st, N. Y. For particulars, they refer to large advertisement in the Times of Wednesday or Saturday. Application for stock, or pamphlets of organization, charter, by-laws, &c., may be made personally or by mail, post-paid, to the Treasurer of the Company. D. W. INGERSOLL, President.
THOMAS E. HASTINGS, Treasurer m18-M,T,Th&F

☞ **Removal.**—BENEDICT, HALL & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Boots, Shoes and Findings, have Removed to No. 21 Park Row, on the site of the old Park Theatre, opposite the Astor House, New-York 26f-1m

☞ **Mr. Emerson** will deliver the two remaining Lectures of the Course, "On the Conduct of Life" on THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, March 25 and 27, at Hope Chapel Subjects—Culture; Worship. Tickets, 25 cents. For sale at EVANS & BRITTAN'S, No. 497 Broadway, and at C. S. FRANCIS & CO.'S. m19-FM&Tu

☞ **Dr. Williams** proposes giving a Lecture, THIS EVENING, in the Central Reformed Dutch Church, Henry st. Brooklyn, for the benefit of the Cuban prisoners, now in New-York in a destitute condition. They will be present, and give an account of their sufferings while in Cuba and in Spain. Go, and contribute your mite to assist them to return to the bosom of their families. m19 1t

☞ **The newly discovered Science of PSYCHOLOGY**, with its amusing and startling experiments, seems to engage a large share of the public attention. Mr. J. B. BROWN, one of the most successful experimenters, lectures on this mysterious subject, at the Society Library Rooms, Broadway, THIS EVENING. Mr. B. is a popular lecturer, and combines instruction with his amusing and convincing experiments. See advertisement. m19-1t*

☞ **Nineveh.**—Rev. Dr. BACON, of New-Haven, gives his second Lecture on EASTERN TRAVEL at the Tabernacle on FRIDAY EVENING, 19th inst. This Lecture will include an account of the recent discoveries at NINEVEH. Tickets will admit two persons each, and may be had at A. D. F. RANDOLPH'S, No 669 Broadway, at No. 199 Broadway, and at the door. m19 2t*

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **Third Mechanics' Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION**—The unprecedented success of the Second Mechanics' Building and Mutual Loan Association (1,500 shares having been subscribed for before the first monthly meeting and the subscription books consequently closed), a very large number of persons having been disappointed in becoming members of the second, have commenced a Third Mechanics' Building and Mutual Loan Association, having incorporated in their Constitution the same advantageous principles to shareholders which found such favor with the public, and which filled up the Second, the predecessor, so rapidly. Two-thirds of the shares are already taken.

Any person, male or female, desirous of making his or her small earnings more than triple itself in the space of a few years, or any person who is desirous of borrowing money in order to purchase his own house on the most advantageous terms who will but take the trouble to compare the advantages offered by this Association both to lenders and borrowers with those offered by other Associations will at once find the key to the success of our plan; for instance:

1st—It will loan money at 6 per cent. per annum on the amount advanced.

2d—It will allow interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum to all persons who prefer paying their subscription for two months or more in advance, thus securing a double interest—firstly, the above 7 per cent.; secondly, their share of the profits. Persons who wish to borrow money for the purpose of buying or building their own house or farm, can here secure an advance on far more liberal terms than are offered by any other Association.

3d—Persons desirous of withdrawing from the Society, can do so at any time, by giving one month's notice, and receive back all dues paid by them, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum.

A person who will save but 14 cents a day (and there is not one person who cannot, if so disposed,) can in this Society secure in a few years a small capital, ($1,000,) with which he can establish himself in business, and thus achieve his own independence.

The entrance fee is 50 cents per share; monthly payment, $2 per share; value of each share, $500.

Ladies and gentlemen desirous of joining can leave their names with J. H. SAYRE, President.

S. P. TOWNSEND, Vice President, No 82 Nassau-st.
JACOB PECARE, Secretary, No. 163 Hester-st.
JOHN HOOPER, Surveyor, No. 106 Fulton-st.

TRUSTEES.

Cyrus H. Loutrel, No. 77 Maiden-lane; Joseph M. Smith, corner of Centre and Hester-sts; Henry S Downs No 108 Grand-st; M. Wright, corner Columbia and Union sts, Brooklyn; Henry Silverthorn, No 91 Christopher-st.; F. M. Sebek, No. 90 Fulton-st.

Edmund J. Porter, No. 6 City Hall-place; C. N. Potter, No 27 Wall-st, Attorneys.

A special meeting for the payment of dues and admission of members will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, March 25, at 7½ o'clock, at Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. JOHN HOOPER and others will explain the workings of this Association. The Secretary is daily, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., at his office, No. 163 Hester-st., for the purpose of receiving subscriptions. m19-1t

☞ **Phœnix Building Association**—Incorporated Feb 25, 1852. Entrance Fee, $2. Monthly dues, $3. Shares $200. All that is required at present to join is $2. Interest 6 per cent. allowed for dues paid in advance. THE PHŒNIX is in a prosperous condition, and possesses all the important and liberal features that are required to render it an easy safe and profitable In titution. It affords a poor man an opportunity of building or purchasing a house of his own selection, while, as a medium for small savings, it suggests a mode of more profitable investment than any that has heretofore existed. The officers of this Association are selected from men who are well known to be competent and trustworthy and entitled to the fullest confidence.

WILSON SMALL, President, No 94 Ludlow-st.
AMOS WILLETS, Vice-President, No. 276 Pearl-st.
A. R. HETFIELD, Secretary, Chambers Hall, No. 65 Chatham-st.

TRUSTEES.

Warren Chapman, Geo W. Dawson, Peter J Powles,
Robert M Dewitt, James Cuthell, Edward J Small,
Andrew Hume, Joseph Nesbitt, Geo. A. Barney.
Q McADAM, Attorney, No 52 Wall-st.
JACOB L. FENN, Surveyor.

Books for Subscription are open daily at the Secretary's Office No 65 Chatham-st Prospectuses and By-Laws and full information, can also be obtained gratuitously at the Office. m19-1t

☞ **The Last Chance Offered** before the first monthly meeting of the CITY BUILDING ASSOCIATION OF WILLIAMSBURG. This opportunity will be offered on FRIDAY EVENING, March 19 at 7½ P. M., at Odd Fellows Hall, corner of Grand and 3d-st. Explanations given to all. Books will there be open for subscriptions. Come and see. WM. H. BUTLER, President.
W. L. GILROY, Vice President.
P. C. BERRY, Secretary m19 1t

☞ **The Mercantile Mutual LOAN AND ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION.**—The Books of this Association are now open for subscriptions, at their Office, corner Broadway and Grand-st., (over the Pacific Bank) from 4 to 8 P. M., daily. Entrance fee, $2. Dues, $3 per month on each Share. At the first regular monthly meeting six Shares were sold for $400 and $380 premium. Pamphlets, with the articles of Association and By-Laws, can be had of the Secretary gratis. The Association will hold a meeting on SATURDAY EVENING, 20th inst., at 7½ P. M., at their Room, when addresses will be made.
B. J. HOWLAND, President.
ISAAC H. BAILEY, Vice-President.
W. O. GROSER, Secretary. m19-2t

☞ **East River Building and Mutual Loan ASSOCIATION**—A meeting of this Association will be held at Thalian Hall, No 492 Grand-st, on SATURDAY EVENING, March 20, 1852, at 7½ P. M. JACOB L. FENN, Esq., will address the meeting. The office No. 511 Grand-st, is open daily from 11 A. M to 9 P. M., where subscriptions will be received and all necessary information given. Entrance fee $2, monthly dues $3: shares $200
OBADIAH NEWCOMB, President.
JAMES WHITE, Vice President
SAMUEL H. JORDAN, Assistant Vice-President.
CHAS. E. ANDERSON, Secretary m19-3t

☞ **Columbian Mutual Loan and Accumulating FUND ASSOCIATION**—NOTICE—Those subscribers to shares in this Association are requested to call at the Secretary's Office, No. 25 Delancey-st., sign the Constitution, pay their dues for the month of March, (two dollars per share) and receive their Pass Books. In consequence of the large number of subscribers, an early compliance with this request will greatly facilitate the business of the Association. FRANCIS A PALMER, President.
ROBERT A. SANDS Vice President.
Dr. J. K. BIGELOW, Assistant Vice President.

TRUSTEES.

Sam'l B. Trembley, William H. Riblet, William G. Chave,
Lewis K Osborn, Aaron Adams, John C Smith,
Andrew V. Stout, Thomas Brown, George H Ross,
Ebenezer Wilson, Elias E. Aaron, Benj. M Thompson.
CHARLES L. NOE, No. 25 Delancey-st., Secretary.
AMZI HILL, Surveyor.
MORTIMER DE MOTTE, Counsellor.
Office hours on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 8 to 10 A. M, and 3 to 9 P. M. Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 8 to 10 A. M. and 3 to 7 P. M m19-4t

☞ **Industrial Home Association, No. 1.**—The members of the Association are hereby notified that a meeting will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, March 19th, at 7½ o'clock at K. P. Hall, 2d Av., between 1st and 2d-sts. The owners of surplus lots wishing the stewardship of the same graded, are requested to notify the President at the meeting. m18-3t* CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Sec.

☞ **Home, Sweet Home!**—THE IRVING BUILDING AID MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION will hold another public meeting at the Shakespere Hotel, corner Duane and William-sts on FRIDAY EVENING, March 19, at 7½ o'clock This Association is most full, so that all persons that are desirous of securing shares in this fast-rising Association, should not lose this chance, as the Books will shortly close. An Address will be delivered in German, by Dr. LOUIS JONASSOHN, at 7½ o'clock. And in English by Hon JACOB L. FENN, and other able speakers at 8½ o'clock, explaining the objects and workings of this beneficial Association. All persons that wish to procure a house which they can call their own, and which they may obtain by joining this Association, are invited to attend. Seats reserved for ladies. Entrance Fee, $2; Dues, $3 per month; Shares, $200
MORRIS FRANKLIN, President, No. 106 Broadway.
GEO H. BELL, Vice-President, No. 153 Nassau st.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Secretary, No. 244 Grand st.
THOMAS LAWRENCE, Attorney, No. 12 Beekman-st.

TRUSTEES.

Geo. H. Franklin, No. 173 West-st.
Geo. W. Riblet, County Clerk's office, City Hall.
Silas C. Herring, Nos. 127 and 129 Water-st.
James Jarkson, Jr, No 301 Broadway.
Royal G. Millard, No 89 Barclay-st.
Nelson Puff, No. 215 Duane-st.
Elias Combs No. 244 Grand st.
E. G. Richardson, No. 43 Fulton-st.
Geo T. Maxwell, No. 18 City Hall.

Office, No. 244 Grand-st. Open EVERY EVENING from 6 to 9 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY from 3 to 9 o'clock, P. M., for ladies. Articles of the Association may be had gratis. m18-3t

☞ **The New-York Land and Building Association** was organized to procure 500 working men homes. It is in the full tide of success! Let the rent-ridden there, be inspired with hope, and join us immediately. The initiation fee is only 50 cents, but will soon be raised to $3.
MILES CHAMBERS, Pres't.
H. S. SMITH, Secretary—Office, 1 Murray-st., m18-1m

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **A Public Meeting** of the NORTH AMERICAN MUTUAL LOAN AND ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION will be held on FRIDAY EVENING next, the 19th inst., at ½ o'clock, at the Broadway House, corner of Broadway and Grand-st, for the purpose of receiving subscribers. An able speaker will be present, and address the meeting. Every member is requested to be present. All persons wishing to subscribe, are respectfully invited to be present.
RICHARD F. CARMAN, President.
THOMAS S. CUMMINGS, Vice-President.
MORTIMER SMITH, Secretary m18-2t

☞ **A Card.**—BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—The Books will remain open during the week to receive the first and second installments of $2 50 per share, at the Mercantile Bank, corner of Broadway and John-st, where persons who have not already subscribed, can do so, and pay the first and second installments together. As the stock is nearly all taken up, those persons who wish to have shares in this Company, must take them immediately, or they will be too late
JOHN BRUCE, President.
S. JESSURUN, Secretary. m17-4t

☞ **The Citizens' Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION** will soon close their books. No opportunity to join will be given after their next regular meeting. Those who wish to subscribe for shares must do so without delay. An interest of 6 per cent will be allowed on all moneys paid in advance if for a period of six months or over. Entrance fee, $2. Shares, $200. Dues, $3 per month. Office, No. 421 Broadway, next door to Canal-st. Open daily from 9½ A. M. to 5 P. M.; and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings for the accommodation of their members and others, until 9 o'clock.
SIMEON DRAPER, President.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Vice-President.
J. F. KENDALL, Secretary. m16-6t

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS

BY THE NIAGARA.

ITALY.

The *Opinione* quotes a letter of the 25th from Milan, which states that the police had received orders to exercise the strictest surveillance over English travelers. They are not permitted to sojourn more than twenty-four hours in Lombardy.

RUSSIA.

An official letter from the Foreign Office, dated March 2d, states that the Emperor of Russia had given instructions to the authorities on the east coast of Siberia and the west coast of North America, to furnish Capt. Beatson with all possible assistance in his search for Sir John Franklin.

The Latest from Europe, by the Niagara.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 6.

From Paris, we learn that the result of 130 elections had been ascertained, of which only five were gained by the Opposition to the Government.

The *Monitteur* regulates all matters connected with the engagement of merchant seamen and the application of the marine code.

By the new law, 137 Judges are liable to be placed on the retired list.

The Bank returns show that in Paris business has been declining.

One article in the treaty with the Bank of France is much disapproved of—namely, that which suppresses the publication of the weekly returns,—a *quarterly* statement will be made.

PARIS BOURSE, Friday—Fives, 105.50.; Threes, 69.20.

The Indian Mail.

Telegraphic dispatches, dated Marseilles, March 4, state that the French steamer *Lycurgus*, with the Indian mail, had just arrived there from a port in Sardinia, where the English mail steamer *Ardent* was compelled to put in, with disabled machinery.

Liverpool Corn Market.

Dullness pervaded the Grain trade this morning. The few buyers at market had a slight advantage as regards price, in the small business done in WHEAT and FLOUR, but holders generally would not make any concession of moment. Ged Western Canal FLOUR was offering at 22s. a 22s. 6d. ₱ bbl.

INDIAN CORN—Was without change in value, with a moderate inquiry—mixed 29s. & 29s. 6d., and Yellow 30s. ₱ 480 lbs. OATS, BARLEY, BEANS and PEAS remain as quoted on Tuesday last, and not much done in any of these articles.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New York, March 2, Queen of the Ocean, at Bristol; Southampton, Gravesend; 3d, Hoophandel, at Antwerp; Iris, at Deal, Pacific, at Liverpool; 5th, Rip Van Winkle.

Sailed for New-York, March 4, Fidelia, from Liverpool; 5th, Rhendan, from do.; Edward O'Brien, Underwriter, and Chusa, from do.

Sailed for Boston, March 2, Wexford, from Liverpool; 4th, Commerce from do.

Sailed for Charleston, March 2, Annie, from Liverpool. 4th, arrived, Virginia Anne, at Swimmande; Almade, at do; Nathaniel Thompson, at do.

Arrived from Baltimore, Feb 24, Brothers, at Gibraltar; March 2, A Cheesebrough, at Liverpool

Sailed for Baltimore, March 2d, Abbot Lord, from Liverpool.

Sld for Wilmington, March 4, Muskingum, from Liverpool.

Arr from New-Orleans, March 3, ANNE RANKIN, (?) in the Clyde; Swan at Queenstown 4th, William Perry, at Liverpool; Castile, at do. Belle Kock, at do. 5th, Frederick, at do. Frances P. Sage, at do.

Sld. for New-Orleans, March 4, International, from Liverpool.

Sld. for Montreal, March 3 Star, from Shields.

Arr. from Mobile March 3d, Sparta at Liverpool; Asia, at do. the Cerro Gordo, at do. 5th, Tuscarora, at do. 1st for Mobile, Feb 29, Empire Queen, from Liverpool.

Sld for St John, N.B, Feb. 27, Glasgow, fm. Hull; Ant, do; Indus do.

Arr fm. St Andrews, March 2, Isabella Stuart, at Bristol.

Gibraltar, Feb. 14—Cld. Maria Theresa, for New-York. 15th, Harp, from Messina, for Boston. 17th, Lilias, for Boston.

GIBRALTAR, Feb. 20.—The Principe Radali, Waterins, fm Messina for New-York, put into this port 17th, very leaky, and with loss of part of cargo, sails, chains etc.

The James Boorman, of Stockholm, from the United States to this port, has been totally lost, off Isle Dieu, Coast of Lavendee.

A ship of about 800 tuns, American built, was passed Feb. 20, in lat. 44, long 62 by the Lady Willis, arrived at Hull. The wreck was water-logged. Had painted ports, a round house on the quarter deck and a full length female figurehead. She also had two martingales, one at the bowsprit and another at the jib boom. A large quantity of cocoa-nuts were floating near her.

Spoken, no date, &c., Asia, from Liverpool to New-York. Feb 29, no lat, &c., Gondola, New York.

Gondola, New-York for Lisbon, Feb. 15, lat. 41 N., lon. 42 W.

Manten, from India to New-York, lat. 45 S., lon. 28 E.

Renzon, from China to New-York, Dec 22, lat. 24 S., lon. 5 E.

The Niagara at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 18.

The R. M. steamship *Niagara*, Capt. STONE, arrived at her wharf, at half-past eight o'clock this evening.

The following is a list of her passengers:

For Boston—Mr Collinson, Lady and Children, Mr. Brown and Lady, Mr Darlington, Mr. Foxley, Mr Brown and Child, Miss Gould, Messrs. Silas, Ashton, Bornegue, Walker, Anderson, Lechlene, Iodine, Calum, Foulds, Walker, Kirtley, Adelaide, Burke, Hitchcock, Bass, Hull, Chapman, Gore, Hudson, Hart, Logan, Bucher, A artiller, Coward, Senator, Taylor, Vernon, H. Brown and Son, Dewman, Sinclair, Piercy, Hardy, Hall, and Beuchant

For Halifax—Mr. Dugan, Loar, O'Dwyer and Lady, Wright, McKindy, J G Fallay, Job McLean, Hill, Garden, Walch, Moffat, Meher, Nicholson.

Politics in Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, March 17.

The Cumberland election, in the result of which great interest is felt, comes off to-morrow. We have good reason for believing that the Government candidates, Messrs. Howe and Fulton, will be elected, although the vote will be very close.

Death of an Editor.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Thursday, March 18.

Mr. Fgbert B. Killey, for the last twenty years editor and publisher of the *Poughkeepsie Telegraph*, died at his residence in this village, on Wednesday evening, 17th inst., aged 50 years.

State of the Hudson.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 17.

The *Columbia* has reached Hudson, but could not get as far as Stuyvesant, about twenty miles hence. From Stuyvesant to Coeymans there is a heavy barrier of ice, and there is also considerable ice near Hyde Park.

Trains from the Hudson Railroad leave for New-York to-morrow morning— he track being clear of water.

It is possible that the train which left New-York at 5 o'clock this evening, will come through.

Navigation on Lake Erie.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, March 17.

Business has commenced on the Lake. The steamer *Ocean* leaves Detroit for Erie to-day, and will make an attempt to reach Buffalo. The ice has nearly gone here, and it is thought that boats can reach our harbor. Communication is now complete for the season by railroad and boats between here and the West.

XXXIId CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE...WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 17.

NEW SENATORS FROM CALIFORNIA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. GWIN, of Cal., presented the credentials of Col. WELLER, the new United States Senator from California, who was sworn in and seated.

Mr. MCRAE, of Mississippi, presented the credentials of Judge ADAMS, his successor. Mr. McRAE said, in taking his leave, he begged to express his thanks for the cordial good feeling and the uniform kindness that had been shown him during the brief period of his membership.

OREGON TERRITORY.

The CHAIR presented a communication from the Secretary of Oregon Territory, giving an abstract of the laws of said territory.

THE COLLINS STEAMERS.

Mr. SHIELDS, of Ill., presented a petition from a number of citizens of Alabama for aid to the COLLINS steamers.

LAND ASSIGNMENTS

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., from the Committee on Conference, reported the Land Assignment bill, with a recommendation to recede from some and insist on certain other amendments. He explained and advocated the report.

Mr. BRODHEAD presented twelve petitions asking for an increase of the duty on iron.

The Chamber, at the moment, became filled with smoke, caused by the high winds rushing down the flues. After a temporary suspension business was resumed.

Mr. WELLER and Mr. ADAMS were sworn in.

The CHAIR presented a letter from J. R. CLAY, Chargé d'Affaires at Lima, asking that provision be made by the United States Government for the relief of destitute American citizens in that and other foreign countries, and for their return to the United States. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. SHIELDS, from the Conference Committee on the Bounty Land bill, made a report.

The CHAIR decided that as the bill was still in the possession of the House, the report could not be acted upon until the bill was returned.

Mr. SHIELDS offered a resolution, directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of amending the several acts regulating steam vessels, &c., so as to exclude steam ferry boats from its operation. Also, to provide for the release of such ferry boats as may have been seized under the provisions of such law, and to dismiss all legal proceedings instituted against them, and to repay all fines and penalties assessed or decreed against the owners of such boats. Adopted.

The bill making a grant of land to Iowa for railroad purposes, was then taken up, and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Bell, Borland, Brooke, Cass, Clemens, Dodge of Wis., Dodge, of Iowa, Douglass, Downs, Felch, Fish, Foot, Geyer, Gwin, James, Jones, of Iowa, Jones, of Tenn., King, Mangum, Morton, Rusk, Seward, Shields, Smith, Soule, Underwood, Walker, and Weller—30.

NAYS—Messrs. Badger, Bayard, Bradbury, Brodhead, Chase, Hamlin, Mason, Morris, Pratt and Wake—10.

A bill for the relief of Purser Wm. Speiden was taken up and passed.

Mr. BRADBURY called up the joint resolution authorizing the purchase of the ninth volume of the laws of the United States, for the use of the Government. The resolutions were considered, read a third time, and passed. Mr. BRADBURY desired to call the attention of the Senate to the French Spoliation bill. Cries of "Oh, no!" Oh, no!" Mr. BRADBURY said he did not mean to call it up to-day; but whenever Mr. FELCH was ready to speak upon it. He hoped it would be acted upon this week.

Mr. FELCH said his ill health had prevented him from making that investigation of the subject which he desired.

Mr. CLARKE asked if the Senator could speak to-morrow.

Mr. FELCH said he could not.

Mr. CLARKE said, "Then I move the special order of the day be taken up."

Mr. MANGUM said that the resolutions upon non-intervention were fixed for to-day, and the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. JONES) had the floor. All must know that no man could speak with any degree of comfort in the Hall, at present, and as this was the Senator's first appearance in debate, he ought to have a fair chance. He moved that Senate adjourn.

The question was taken, and the voices appeared nearly balanced. The CHAIR could not decide.

Mr. CASS said the special order could be postponed, and the Senate might go on with other business.

Mr. JONES said the room was very uncomfortable, but still, if the Senate desired, he would proceed to-day.

Mr. MANGUM then withdrew his motion.

Mr. ATCHISON said, that while the Senator was indifferent upon the matter yet all must see that he could not be expected to speak in the present condition of the hall. With the view of giving the Senator an opportunity of speaking to-morrow, he moved that the special and others be postponed till to-morrow, and that the Senate take up the bill granting land to the State of Missouri, to aid in the construction of certain railroads in that State. (Loud Laughter.)

The motion was agreed to—Yeas, 23; Nays, 15.

The bill was then amended, so as to conform in its provisions to the Iowa bill, and was then ordered to be engrossed. The bill provides for two roads—one from Hannibal to St. Joseph's, 200 miles long, and another road, 220 miles long. Alternate sections for six miles on each side along said roads are granted to the State.

Mr. UNDERWOOD endeavored to have the bill making appropriations for the repair of the Cumberland dam taken up, but the attempt failed.

Mr. BORLAND moved to take up the bill granting land to Arkansas, to aid in the construction of two railroads in that State—one 350 miles long, and the other nearly of the same length. The motion was agreed to, and the bill was amended so as to conform to others, and it was then ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. RUSK, the Senate took up the bill granting land to Alabama, to aid in the construction of a Railroad from Selma to the Tennessee river. After being amended so as to conform to the other bills, it was ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. FISH, the Senate took up the joint resolution to provide for straightening the eastern boundary of the Naval Hospital lands at New-York, and it was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr Mason here moved an adjournment. Lost—yeas 15, nays 18.

The Senate then took up the bill authorizing Wisconsin to resect the residue of lands to which she is entitled under the act act granting land for improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. The bill was ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Hamlin, the Senate took up the bill appropriating $30,000 for the erection of a Marine Hospital, at Portland, Maine, and it was ordered to be engrossed.

And then, at 2½ o'clock, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 17

The House met at the usual hour.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, made a report from the Committee of Conferences with the Senate, on the disagreeing votes of the two houses on the Land Warrant Assignment Bill, and made some explanatory remarks.

Mr. FOWLER said it was impossible for him to understand the report, and asked that it might be printed.

To this, objection was made.

Mr. DUNHAM made a few remarks in reference to the report.

There was much confusion, causing a suspension of business for several minutes.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE thought they had better adjourn, unless they could go on and transact the public business.

Mr. FITCH noticed the remarks made by his colleague (Mr. DUNHAM) in regard to the number of land warrants already located, &c., and charged Mr. DUNHAM with having perverted the truth.

Mr DUNHAM here rose, left his seat in the same range, and hastening over to Mr. FITCH, said something to him, making earnest gesticulations towards Mr. FITCH. His words, however, were lost in long continued cries for order.

Mr. FITCH went on talking about the bill, and Mr. DUNHAM retired to his seat.

After a while, Mr. DUNHAM said that Mr. FITCH had made remarks which he could not allow to pass unnoticed.

Mr. FITCH—If that's your object, I don't yield the floor. [Sensation.]

Mr. DUNHAM made a reply, in which he was understood to say—"I have only to remark, that there is another time and place to which I will have recourse."

Mr FITCH replied, "Very well," and here the matter ended for the present.

The report without being acted upon, was then laid over until to-morrow.

A resolution to close the debate on the deficiency bill to-morrow, at 4 o'clock, was adopted.

Mr. PRICE asked for, but did not receive consent to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on manufactures, who have under consideration the memorial of the contributors to the World's Fair, to take into consideration the brilliant victory of the yacht America, and recommend such action as may be necessary.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the present fiscal year.

Mr APPLETON, of Maine, addressed the House. He said he did not consider it improper to speak here of party politics. He cautioned the Whigs not to lay the flattering unction to their souls, that the Democratic party will be defeated. What the Whigs think discord is only the tuning instruments. When the Baltimore Convention shall make its nominations, there will be a blast from the harmonious band, whose music will drive the Whigs from the field of battle. The Democratic party has won many triumphs, and never will be overthrown whilst the people understand its creed. He avows himself in favor of the compromise measures, which were the result of old Democratic principles. He was for progress, but not wild progress, and said he would support any nominee of the Baltimore Convention.

Mr. TOWNSEND here got the floor and proceeded to argue that under the Constitution, Congress had no power to legislate on the subject of slavery, and that therefore, the Fugitive Slave Law is unconstitutional. The country never will be quieted whilst the law remains in force, and while the act authorizing slavery in the District of Columbia stands unrepealed. He expressed the opinion that Ohio cannot be carried for a Compromise Presidential candidate.

Messrs. OLDS and EGERTON dissented from the opinion advanced by Mr. TOWNSEND.

Mr. CHANDLER obtained the floor, and spoke of the matters generally which had been mixed up in the debate. He deprecated party discussions whilst there was pressing public business to be transacted. The people did not send them here to make political platforms and arrange party plans. The people wished them still to wear the toga of the man with the dignity of the Senate. He appealed to gentlemen to return to their legitimate debate, and at the same time disavowed any intention at dictation.

Mr. SMITH got the floor, when the committee rose.

Mr. STANLEY asked, but was refused, leave to introduce a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit with the several States the fourth installment of money contemplated to be paid by the act of 1846.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE...WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 18.

The Senate met at fifteen minutes to one o'clock.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the War Department, enclosing a map of New-Mexico. Also enclosing a statement of the amount paid the officers of the army above regular pay, on account of Brevet rank.

Mr ADAMS presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Mississippi, in favor of the graduation of the price of the public lands.

Several resolutions were offered.

The various railroad and other bills, ordered to be engrossed yesterday, were taken up and passed.

NON-INTERVENTION.

The non-intervention resolutions were then taken up.

Mr. JONES said that he spoke with unaffected embarrassment, resulting from the modesty of his position, and his inability to do justice to the subject. His apology for speaking at all was, that the subject was one of deep importance, in which the people of all the States have a deep interest; and believing that he knew the feelings of the people he represented, he desired to give expression to those feelings. He did not, as others did, regard this subject as an unimportant one,—it was not an abstract question. These resolutions were a declaration of principles of deep, vital, and lasting importance, involving the peace, honor and dignity of the country. A recurrence to long-established principles of the Government, and reaffirmance of them, was conducive to the welfare of the country; and in this, if the resolution had no other merit, there was enough to command the respect and attention of the Senate. This was an opportune occasion for a reaffirmation of the ancient policy of the country. It must be manifest to all, that there was abroad a feverish anxiety to make innovations upon its ancient policy. Upon this point, our own people, as well as Governments of the nations with whom we have established relations, have a right to demand our expression of our sentiments.

The time has come, he said, when the interest and honor of the country demand that expression, and that what we express shall be done openly, fearlessly and honestly, and with none of those dark, mysterious teachings of the oracle of Delphi, but with open, fearless manliness, becoming American Senators. He yielded to none in sympathy for the down-trodden people of other countries; but deep, broad, ardent and sincere as those sympathies were, he remembered his first duty was to his own country. The arrival of the distinguished Hungarian and its consequence caused this affirmation of our foreign policy to be desirable. He then alluded to Gov. KOSSUTH at length, and said that he would not assault him. He would not take one gem from the coronet of his fame, but consign him and all he claims to be to the arbitrament of the enlightened world. He had opposed the honors given to M. KOSSUTH by the Senate. He next alluded to the Congressional Banquet, where no Appius Claudius stood to warn America and protest against the doctrines there advanced. He then referred to Mr. CLAY as the Claudius who subsequently did, as a dying man, protest against the new doctrine. He said he himself had no fear of the influence of Gov. KOSSUTH'S doctrines upon the people. He then examined Messrs. CASS and SEWARD'S proposed protest and their speeches. He opposed them in strong language and repudiated the idea that if a protest was made and Russia should return an insulting answer that the United States would have to pocket the insult, and take no further notice of it. He would vote every dollar in the United States Treasury to send all its force to resent any national indignity, but he ridiculed the idea of sending a protest to Russia, with assurances that he did not mean anything offensive by it, and intended nothing at all calculated to disturb the peace and tranquility of the Czar. He asked why the sympathy of Messrs. SEWARD and CASS was not heard until M. KOSSUTH arrived here. He then read from the writings of WASHINGTON, Mr. CLAY'S speeches, and from Gen. JACKSON'S messages, &c., to show that Mr. SEWARD had erred greatly in quoting them as authorities in favor of intervention. He maintained that WASHINGTON'S policy was not intended for the day merely, but for all time. He discussed these points at considerable length.

Mr. CASS replied, defending himself on some points.

Mr. JONES rejoined, and after a few remarks from Mr. HALL, Mr. SOULE got the floor, and the subject was postponed until Monday.

The Report of the Committee on the Bounty Land Bill was then taken up and agreed to, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 18, 1852.

The House met at the usual hour.

The Report of the Joint Committe of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, on the bill making land warrants assignable, and for other purposes, was taken up and agreed to—yeas, 62, nays, 69.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill supplying deficiencies in the appropriations for the present year.

Mr. SMITH addressed the House on the state of the Democratic party generally. He believed the party was never more confused than now. In the course of his remarks he said, that having vigorously sustained Mr. CASS, in 1848, he now wanted to raise a new banner with a new candidate. When an old man has been defeated, he ought to give way for a new name and young blood. He took it for granted that the great body of the Democracy are not bringing Mr. CASS out. But it is due to Mr CASS'S own dignity that he should retire. To nurse an old man four years is long enough. It is the duty of Mr CASS'S friends to advise him to retire. [Laughter.] He should not be deceived by appearances. He is evidently in the decline of life, not intellectually—but glory, like all other things, passes away, and he should therefore quit.

Mr. SMITH said he would ask the young men of the country whether they are still willing to hold the milk-bottle to the lips of second-childhood—[Excessive laughter.] Is it the duty of the young men of this age to nurse the old ones. For himself he was willing to quit—[Cries of good, good.] He did not wish to be understood as making a "Douglass speech." Kentucky has more great men than Gen. BUTLER. Georgia has a distinguished young man, Mr. COBB. And he, Mr SMITH, declared here in his place that he had not made up his mind as to whom he would support. And wound up with an exhortation to young America to assert their rights.

Mr. NABORS would ask the gentleman from Alabama exactly what he means by Young America. It either means nothing at all, or something bad. He wished to know the difference between Messrs. BUCHANAN, CASS or BUTLER, with regard to progress, and the opinion of Young America as to progress.

Mr. SMITH.—I reply with pleasure. I think I have made myself perfectly understood by the House, and don't wish to be dragged into a quarrel as to men.

Mr. NABORS.—Be short.

Mr SMITH, resuming.—I have nothing to say of Mr. BUCHANAN as a man, but I don't wish to include him in Young America.

Mr. NABORS.—I wish to know whether Young America includes in its principles a change of the long-established policy of the government?

Mr SMITH.—I say, yes, but not in a manner of promotion. I want the young men to come in and share equally with the old ones. That may be bad.

Mr. NABORS.—The steady, reflecting and sober men in the country look at the matter properly, and wish to nip the mischief in the bud, which, in the end, may involve our country in very serious difficulties. It strikes me that the speech of the gentleman would cover all of KOSSUTH'S affairs, non-intervention and all. It strikes me that a wonderful change has come over the gentleman within the last few months. Does Young America proclaim an universal Republic? I think Young America means that, or nothing else. If Young America comes to the conclusion that the world is now prepared for freedom, that is enough to put me against Young America, although the gentleman included me in Young America. I say now it would be with extreme reluctance that I would support for President, any man endorsed by Young America. I shall think something wrong about it unless explanations are made. I believe it is intended to involve the country in a serious departure from the Constitution, and divert us from the path in which our fathers trod, and they will have to explain very clearly, before they get my vote. [The speaker branched off and spoke of political affairs generally, and repeatedly involving the House in excessive laughter.] As to the late exciting scenes in Mississippi, there were politicians on both sides for resistance, but the people were opposed to it. If the Baltimore Convention should nominate a sound man—such as Mr. BUTLER

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1852.

☞ The Second Edition of the *Evening Times*, published every day at 3 o'clock P. M., and served to subscribers for *One Cent*, contains a full and complete list of the *Arrivals at all the Hotels*, up to the latest hour.

Philadelphia and her Rivalries.

Tantæne animis cœlestibus iræ? That, under the quiet and subdued jackets of Philadelphia hearts should beat, so tumultuous with envy, so swelling with ambition, and fretted with indignation, as the last few years have exhibited, might seem incredible to one who had not seen their desires incarnated in outward acts. That city has evinced a feeling bordering on positive malignity towards her sister of New-York. She is not satisfied with a fair and legitimate rivalry, nor content to claim superiority in those things only in which she excels—checks, stockings and vermifuge. If she has the same quality of goods to sell, at the same price, those merchants to whom she is as easy of access as New-York would be quite as likely to buy of her. If she has the same energy and enterprise, then she can cope with us in the departments to which they apply. True, she does not enjoy so favorable a position—is not so central and commanding as New-York. But that is her misfortune, not our fault; nor does it justify such outpouring of bitterness as we have recently seen. Any New-York scheme, anything that may tend to the benefit of New-York, or to the general benefit of the country through New-York, arouses the opposition of our Southern neighbor. She regards it as a question of self-preservation.

Thus, as the necessities of commerce and the want of the nation, point to the City of New-York, as the true location for a National Mint, upon any allusion to the subject, Philadelphia is in flame. The flood-gates of her vituperation are opened. The waters of the Schuylkill become turbid. Chestnut-street is in alarm. The Northern Liberties subside into comparative, though temporary peacefulness. Contending Fire-Companies, for the moment, cease their brawls, and life is safe, for the space of half an hour, in Kensington and Moyamensing. All considerations connected with the public convenience—the fact that New-York is the headquarters for imports and exports—that here is paid into the national treasury the bulk of its receipts—that hither bullion tends—that here are the great transfers of money, and the prominent financial transactions of this Continent—these and similar facts and considerations, are utterly disregarded, in the selfish fear that Philadelphia may lose the Mint. She wishes it to remain where the city in which it is placed may live by it, and not located where it may live by the city. What are considerations of public policy, compared with the loss to Philadelphia, of an institution so neccessary to her private interests? Is it not essential to the well-being of the country, that all bullion for coinage should be transmitted from New-York, where it first comes, to that inland Parallelogram—one hundred and twenty miles from the ocean—and then, after coinage, be remitted back to the City of New-York, where it is to be used in the transactions of commerce? Are not the revenues of carriers, railroads and steamboat companies, thus augmented to the great benefit of the people? Indeed, are not this gold and silver thus detained longer in the country, to form a metallic basis for its currency; for it is clear that, during this process—*eundo, morando, et redeundo*—they are not likely to be sent abroad. Behold, then, the inestimable benefits of having the mintage of the nation stuck off at the corner of Chestnut and Juniper. Why not, then, let the Mint stand, where its officers, in common with the citizens of Philadelphia, may believe and see that the sun rises from the Delaware and sets in the Schuylkill?

But Philadelphia, we think, cannot much longer resist the wish and will of the Nation, or keep this monopoly of an Institution, for her individual benefit, which the necessities of commerce demand to be elsewhere. The City and State of New-York evince a becoming liberality in the donation of a site, and its exemption from taxation, and the action of Congress is pointing to the ultimate and speedy accomplishment of this great want. Why talk of a *branch* mint, here? What slightest necessity is there for a mint, amid the slumbering rectangles of Philadelphia? Let us rather talk of having, and let us have, *the mint itself*, here, in the great commercial and financial centre of the Union,—where trade gravitates by unalterable laws,—where business facilities of every character concentrate,—where Nature herself has taken the important subject of Internal Improvements in hand, and bestowed care, labor and skill in the excavation of harbor, channels and avenues for trade beyond that of any other city on the globe, and where the rivers, bays, railroads and canals, are free to all alike,—to all people and tongues,—to Philadelphians as well as New-Yorkers,—and not subjected to the caprice of a petty, local and envious policy.

But the recent exhibition of Philadelphian rivalry is, perhaps, the most remarkable—the refusal to carry over her Railroad, goods from the City of New-York, while unobstructed passage is allowed to freight from all other quarters of the country, even though it comes from the New-England States. We have before alluded to this subject, and exposed the flimsy excuse behind which the managers of this Company attempted to shield themselves. The exclusion was directed to New-York alone. Of all cities and places in the Union, the freightage of none other than New-York was forbidden to climb the rugged hights of the Pennsylvania Alleghanies. These only must seek easier passage to the West, and which, we are happy to say may be readily found through our own State. What the stockholders of this corporation may say to this exclusion, we may know at the next election of Directors. Certainly the peaceful spirit of Penn, and the practical, far-sighted genius of Franklin, would have repudiated the narrow policy. Whether the enterprising merchants of the West are to be thus driven, by our placid neighbors, into the purchase of *their* merchandize, at the limited markets of this comparatively provincial town, or will avail themselves of other and equally advantageous avenues to find the best, cheapest, and most abundantly provided sources of supply, is a question, we should think, quite easily answered. We suppose this corporation, in the furtherance of its policy, will direct its ticket agents to inquire of all persons coming Atlanticward, whether their destination is Philadelphia or New-York; and, in this latter event, subject them to embargo. Really, do our rivals hope to change geography, or the laws of trade or gravitation? Will illnature, and the want of a spirit of accommodation, supply the defects of position; compensate for high prices and scarcity of commodity, or remove their inland situation, across the State that intervenes, into a port on the borders of the sea?

But, suppose New-York should apply the *lex talionis*, as she is provoked to do! What if we should say, we will not use the iron that comes to us, from Pennsylvania side, through the City of Philadelphia; or, we will combine to attempt the reduction of the duty on iron, that we may get it cheaper from the Old World, instead of receiving it through a city that bears us such hostility? Or, what if New-Yorkers should say, "We will burn no coal that finds its way to Philadelphia. We have been its chief market hitherto. Henceforward, find it elsewhere. We will not use it in our steamers—it burns our boilers out too soon. We will not use it on our hearths—it dries the air. We cannot use it in manufactures—it is not adapted to that purpose. We will resort, rather, to other sources. We will look to the laden summits of those Alleghanies further South, crowded with an accessible material, which, for all purposes of manufacture, domestic use and generating of steam, is far superior. We will use and sell the semi-bituminous instead of the anthracite—look to Baltimore, not to Philadelphia—to the Chesapeake, not to the Delaware.

We can, then, by means of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, be furnished with a communication with the great West, across the Alleghanies, if one be needed further South than our own State, equally rapid, capacious, and convenient; and on which no jealous interdict shall be levelled at the city of New-York. You are dependent on the anthracite trade, for your life. It has built your "Richmond," but there are others in the field.

In the more just and enlarged notions of the relations of communities to one another, which have always marked the policy of New-York, Philadelphia finds a guaranty against what would prove to her the ruinous results of such retaliation. She is thus made safe from the policy which her hostility provokes, and which her example invites, New-York to adopt.

Russia and America.

"As we look into the future, with the past and the present for our guides, we see two great objects looming up conspicuously above all others, Russia and the United States, each one having double the population that is now possessed by all Europe! What is to be their mysterious fate, and their mission in the world? What can we now seize upon to guide us in calculating their future history?—*Newark Advertiser.*

Here is, indeed, a wide field for conjecture spread before us. The apposition of these two great powers is fortunate. Their future is to be the future of mankind. They personify the Manichæan principles of good and evil, upon the result of whose battles the fate of the universe is dependent. Prophecy, philosophy, or whatever else has the especial surveillance of the to-come, may busy itself profitably in sounding the depths of the question. Nor will they be so wholly without helps, as may be carelessly imagined. There are two great facts that must influence the issue immeasurably.

1. The population of the United States is supplied by the world, while that of Russia is purely esoteric. To the slow natural increase of a northern climate there cannot be any acceleration, otherwise than by conquest. But as conquest adds surface as well as souls, the momentary gain is an eventual loss.

There is no principle more clearly enunciated in history than that the spread of territory is the diffusion of weakness, and the evidence of central impotence. In the inferiority of population to soil, lie the seeds of decomposition. In the United States, all the means of consolidation are energetic. Population increases with incalculable speed, because natural and political causes all tend to develop it. The addition of territory is no evil, so long as the current of immigration continues at flood. Physically, the increase of blood in a feverish system is pregnant with death; politically, the influx of life is only pernicious where the assimilative functions of labor and compensation are quiescent or disordered. But assimilation in America, thanks to healthy and youthful digestion, is equal to the largest supplies of aliment; and the bold speculator upon the future of our country may set it down as a permanent truth, that the mere growth of population is surety for growth in world-influence, and inner-robustness of constitution.

2. But Russia possesses one element of vitality that can hardly be predicated of the Government of the United States. We mean the religious element. Whatever political or theological dogmatists may think of the influence of this principle, the fact is unquestionably of immense importance to the existence and coherence of that wide empire. As the head of the Church, the Czar is the object of an intense veneration, which no title of right or legitimacy or custom could secure for him. The mass of the people view him in this aspect, as in immediate contiguity with themselves. No rank or birth or priestly order intervenes between the serf and the vicegerent of GOD. As an object of faith, his claim to absolute obedience is incomparably higher, than as a participant in a simply political system. Nor is there any neglect on the part of the Czar to cultivate the popular superstition. It is remembered of Alexander, that after returning from a tour through his European dominions in 1816, he issued an ukase to all the Bishops and Clergy who had officiated in his presence, rebuking them for ascribing to him the praises solely due to Deity, and forbidding all such profanity for the future. As an appeal to the religious sentiment of the population, nothing could be more effective. The proclamation which announces the imperial intention to levy war uniformly abounds with appeals to God, "who has never forsaken the holy cause of Russia," and invokes a continuance of divine favor. Religious considerations are always urged as among the reasons for hostilities. Victory is the subject for the devoutest thanksgiving in every church of the Empire. An imperial decree always solemnly commands this act of devotion. Columns and arches are not the Russian models for perpetuating national glory: a church corresponding in magnificence with the importance of the achievement, tells at once of the national fame and faith. And so throughout the whole system—a system upon which the immense fabric of Russian power is destined to rest so long as it has an existence.

Into the American Constitution, and, indeed, into any of its collateral developments the religious element does not prominently enter. The necessities of toleration bespeak silence upon all points of divinity. We are diffident about naming the deity in an official way, although the name occasionally escapes the lips of an irate legislator, in the Senate, or below stairs. As a power to be thought of, in comparison with the omnipotence of laws and constitutions, there has recently been an extremely irreverent opinion promulgated. Whether there is any constitutional recognition of the Christian religion, we shall leave others to determine. It is sufficient for our purpose, whatever be the facts and opinions and proprieties relative to particulars, that the sanctions of religion are not classed, as in Russia, among the most reliable supports of Government; and that whatever strength may be derived from them, is lost, and, it may be, properly, from the American scheme of government.

These two facts must have a weighty influence in characterizing the future of Russia and America. The extent and growth of population; the development of the religious principle among it; and the adoption of that principle by the respective governments as the highest elimination of civilization, contain the solution of the whole matter. We do not, therefore, regard the speculation as necessarily fruitless. If it shall disclose the compatibility of religion with democratic institutions; if it show how all the elements of national greatness and prosperity may be concentrated upon the growth of the Republican, while they are lost to the Despotic, practical as well as theoretical benefit may be arrived at.

The State Senate,

Passing scenes in our State Senate are by no means creditable to the people therein represented. Faction seems to have superseded legislation. Partizan malignity is pushed to the extreme and courses are pursued by men in high position, upon which men duly regardful of their own character would hesitate to enter.

At the very opening of the session, the Senate being equally divided between the political parties, the Democrats seized upon the momentary absence of a single Whig, and elected a democratic Clerk. This betrayed sharp practice, but the losing party submitted with a good degree of resignation. On Tuesday last, the Governor's nominations for harbor masters of this city came up, in regular course for confirmation. Two of the Democratic Senators happened to be absent from sickness, so that the Whigs remained in a majority. Under any circumstances, common fairness would dictate that faction should stop short of rejecting nominations made by the Governor, unless other than merely party objections could be urged against them. The Senate of the United States has been democratic, by a very decided majority, since 1848; but, so far as we recollect, no nomination to office, in domestic or foreign service, made either by President TAYLOR or FILLMORE, has been rejected, unless other reasons existed for such action than mere party connections. The Democratic Senate has considered it due to courtesy, as well as to the country, not to embarrass public business by rejecting nominees for office simply because they were Whigs.

With our State Senate such considerations do not seem to carry any weight. The moment the Democrats in minority foresaw that the Governor's nominations might be confirmed, they determined to stave off action by talking against time. This was continued for several hours; and then, unable to obtain a vote of adjournment from the Whigs in majority, the presiding officer dissolved the session *ex proprio motu*,—by a decree of his personal pleasure. And the whole day succeeding was spent in endeavoring to fix the legal significance of these proceedings.

The decision of this point is a matter of little consequence. It is more important that the character of the whole transaction should be generally understood. To the Democratic Senators it may seem of transcendent importance that half a dozen Whigs should be kept out of office; and their own character for propriety of public conduct may seem of very trifling consequence in comparison with that. We may misunderstand the nature and temper of the people at large,—but we cannot believe that the constituents of these Senators will concur with them in this opinion.

The matters about which these bickerings arise are quite unworthy of so much attention. And the people of this great State cannot be so deeply interested in the political complexion of the incumbents of half a dozen paltry offices, as to be willing to sacrifice public time, public money, and the public character, in the very disgraceful proceedings to which they have given rise.

The Senator from New-Hampshire.

"The Cleveland *Plaindealer* states that the National Free Soil Convention, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President, is to be called in a few days, to assemble at Pittsburg about the Fourth of July. John P. Hale, Charles Francis Adams, and John A. Dix, are spoken of as candidates for President. Mr. Hale, at present, seems most likely to get the nomination. For Vice President, Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, and Samuel Lewis, of Ohio, have been mentioned. The Buffalo Platform will be adopted as the basis of the movement."

The dismissal of Mr. Hale from the Senate naturally incites his friends to look out for him another situation. That the one they now apply for will be gained, it is hardly fair to expect. His claims are not understood with sufficient clearness. The Presidential chair is not to imbed any limbs so unaccustomed to running; so entirely unaccustomed to running successfully. The Buffalo platform is not to be recovered so precipitately as it was abandoned. We are sorry for Mr. Hale. He deserves a better fate. If he have the least influence with his friends, he will endeavor to get his name out of their hands. He can only gain such victories as he has just experienced in New-Hampshire, and another such must pretty nearly annihilate him.

We repeat that we are sorry for Mr. Hale. The few short years he has passed in public life have not been sunny or cheerful for men of his opinions. His career in the lower House was chequered with Texan annexation, and other reverses. In the Senate his couch has been thorny. The self-constituted antidote to Foote and his perpetual South-sidedness, it was his to rise with invariable good humor and readiness, and counter-blast the Mississippian. So thoroughly paired, not mated, were the two that the down-sitting of the one was the certain signal to the uprising of the other. Which came off in the best trim from these encounters, is less a question of taste than of latitude. Hale certainly persisted through all manner of report in his good-nature, and deserved, if he did not always win, the palm. For ready wit and spirited retort, the Senate has never possessed his equal. Had his humor been a little less kindly, it might have spared him such ungenerous and ungentlemanly allusions, as those indulged in a day or two ago, by Mr. Senator Borland. But the genial nature of the wit was proof to all sorts of assaults. It has lived down a swarm of prejudices. Notwithstanding his alleged abolitionism, it is hardly too much to say that Mr. Hale possessed as much personal popularity, and exerted as much personal influence in the Senate, as any other member. They who have occasion to employ the mediation of any Senator to forward a private claim, will bear witness to the favor with which the suggestions and advocacy of Mr. Hale were uniformly received among his colleagues.

Upon his approaching retirement from the Senate, and resort to private and quiet life, we feel constrained to certify that Mr. John P. Hale has exhibited, throughout his hurried and struggling political existence, as much of talent, sense and acumen as was possible in the position he occupied; more of amiability than is at all common in company with so much wit. As the "character" is not intended for any other than private use, he will be kind enough to refrain from employing it at Pittsburg.

☞ Rev. Dr. LEONARD BACON delivers the second of his series of Lectures, this evening, at the Tabernacle. It will include a narrative of his visit to the ruins of Nineveh.

Episcopal Convention in New-Jersey.

The Special Diocesan Convention, summoned by Bishop DOANE, at Burlington, assembled and acted on Wednesday. As there was every reason to anticipate, the intervention of the three Bishops was denounced in the most decided terms; and, not content with fulfilling this immediate object of convocation, the Convention voluntarily adopted resolutions expressing unabated confidence in the integrity of Bishop Doane, and in the purity of his intentions; and asserting that, while he had been always ready to meet an investigation, the Convention had been equally ready to receive and consider any charges against him, if properly preferred; but that neither the good of the Diocese, nor of the Church at large, required that such an investigation should take place.

This result must be eminently gratifying to the friends of Bishop Doane, as it is to the friends of justice everywhere. Without stirring the question of canonical law, raised by the interference of Bishop McIlvaine and his coadjutors, it must be obvious to every one that the decision of this Convention is incomparably more valuable than the hearsay and afar-off rumors, to which those prelates gave credit. Whatever offences were originally charged upon the Bishop by the four laymen, had their venue in the very town in which the Convention met. The members of the Convention were nearly to a man acquainted thoroughly with the merits of the case. The facts set forth in the Bishop's "Protest and Appeal" were ascertainable by any one present; and if false could have been refuted without trouble; if true, they brand the accusations of the laymen as false and malicious. The action of the Convention should therefore be accepted as conclusive of the whole matter. It may nevertheless be dragged before the General Convention; the charges, baseless and erroneous as they are, may be made the food for every day scandal and perversion; but the pretences of respect for religion and love for the church will be entirely stripped from those who urge the suit. In a contest of the kind the church may suffer along with those who shall force it into a position so prejudicial; the Bishop cannot but pass the ordeal triumphantly.

☞ Our police reports yesterday, recorded the verdict of a Coroner's jury, which deserves more than passing notice,—as it illustrates what we cannot help thinking a serious evil. A person named Furlong,—a laboring man, who had been boarding for some time with one Patrick Smith, was found dead by a servant girl in a room adjoining his own. There were marks of violence upon his person, spots of blood were found upon the stairs, and there seemed to be evidence warranting the belief that he had been murdered. It was clearly proved that the family in which he lived had treated him with uniform kindness;—that Mr. Smith had been uniformly friendly and had even saved him from freezing in the streets;—that Mrs. Smith had taken care of him during his sickness; and that so far as appeared, none but kind feelings had ever existed between him and any of the family. Indeed when the servant girl waked up Mr. Smith and told him Furlong was dead, and when he saw him lying upon the benches where he was found, he was greatly excited and went immediately for a doctor,—forgetful apparently that Furlong was dead, and that a doctor could do him no good. In all this there is certainly nothing very remarkable,—nothing which would warrant any one to charge Mr. Smith or any of the family with the murder of Furlong.

And so the jury seem to have thought,—for they did not venture to make any such charge. But they recommend that Smith should be held for further examination, on the ground that "the testimony was of a nature to cast suspicion upon him." Such a verdict seems to us unwarrantable and unjust. If the jury had any suspicions, and were not satisfied with the evidence, they ought to have continued the investigation. They should have themselves prosecuted the inquiry until they could at least find some ground for a distinct opinion on one side or the other. But if a man may be suspected of murder on grounds so frivolous as those upon which Smith was detained, it is not easy to say who would be safe. No man's character ought to be so seriously compromised upon evidence so slight. It is not a light matter to any one to be suspected of murder; and it is the duty of officers of justice to preserve private character from needless and unjust aspersion.

☞ A correspondent, whose memory upon other points substantiates a reminiscence of John Sanderson, which appeared last week in the *Times*, corrects us as to the share of Mr. Robert Walsh in the Biography of the Signers. Mr. *Robert Waln* was the gentleman who relieved Sanderson of his labor and fame. So far, Mr. Walsh stands acquitted. But he is none the less censurable for having attacked the work violently in the *National Gazette*, because the Editors refused to use a memoir of Franklin, which he tendered them at an exorbitant price. His abuse was as unfair as it was untrue, and consisted mainly in ridiculing the biographies of certain signers, "who," he insisted, "were remarkable for nothing else." A worthy drill-practice for the impugner of European patriots.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—We have received a note from Prof. JAMES J. MAPES, stating that he has made sundry experiments upon various kinds of confectionery recently introduced to the public, such as *Banana, Jargonette Pear*, and other drops. He states his decided conviction that they are injurious to health—and adds:

"Many, if not all of these drops, are flavored with the *hydrated oxide of Arnyle*, known in our Pharmacopœias as *fusel oil*, combined with nitric, acetic or citric acid.

This poison is produced in the distillation of whisky from corn, and probably the manufacturers of the confectionery in which it is used, as well as the consumers, are not aware of its poisonous properties.

I have just made some experiments with myself in the use of this poison, and find that in the state probably used by the confectioners, the mere odor is sufficient to cause headache, coughing, &c.

Believing it a duty to make these facts public I leave it to your discretion to take such means as may seem judicious. I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,

JAS. J. MAPES.

UNITED STATES BANK ASSIGNMENT.—The Stockholders of the Bank of the United States met at the Merchants' Exchange in Philadelphia, on Tuesday last, and succeeded, after an animated debate, in making a general assignment of the rights and credits of the Bank. The resolution embodying this action was adopted by 730 ayes, representing 9,604 shares, to 126 nays, representing 3,160 shares. A resolution was adopted to publish a call for the next meeting in papers of Philadelphia, New-York, London and Germany. The meeting adjourned to the first Monday in May next.

☞ In our paper of the 11th inst. we published an account of the murder of a Mr. Burns by the Borneo pirates, and stated that he was a grandson of Robert Burns. This was a mistake. The Mr. B. who lost his life among the pirates was a native of the north of Ireland, and no relative of the poet. He went from Ireland to Glasgow, where he resided for some years, and hence the mistake.

☞ On Monday evening next a meeting of persons interested in the establishment of a Horticultural Society in this City, is to be held at the Stuyvesant Institute. The object is eminently worthy of general attention.

THE WIRES.—The telegraph companies have not yet been able entirely to repair the damages of the storm of Wednesday. The MORSE line was working to Albany last evening. No other line was in operation westward. South, every line was down; and to the East, the BAIN line alone was in working order.

Collision on the Harlem Railroad—Loss of Human Life—Gross Delinquency of Both Trains Seriously Inquired—Great Havoc with the Locomotives and Cars.

Another of the collisions, which are so prevalent, took place on the Harlem Railroad, on Wednesday evening, the particulars of which we give below, as accurately as could be obtained by our reporters.

The collision took place at 6½ o'clock, on the evening in question, on this road about one mile beyond the station at Williams' Bridge, which it is feared will result in the loss of several lives. The up train that left here at 5 o'clock, was ahead of time some twelve minutes, and soon after passing the above named station, the Dover Plains passenger down train came along at full speed, and before the engineers could reverse the machinery, both trains dashed together, smashing the locomotives and tenders, and greatly damaging some of the passenger cars. The engineers and firemen had their limbs crushed and mangled in a shocking manner, and one or two of the passengers were also dangerously injured.

The up train, bound for Croton Falls, was under the management of Mr. Jennings, who is charged with culpable carelessness in allowing his train to run ahead of the stipulated time, as laid down in the printed rules and regulations furnished by the Company to each of their conductors, who are always instructed to obey these orders under any circumstances whatever. Thus the train that was in advance of its running time arrived opposite the "iron bridge," (a curve); the passenger train from Dover Plains came down at full speed, and although it was observed by the engineer, he could not check the speed of his train, and they came together with a tremendous crash. The force of the collision was, however, somewhat broken by the praiseworthy act of the brakeman on the up train, who heard the whistle sounded, instantly let go the brakes and leaped off. Therefore, when the trains struck the up train was driven back some distance, and a fearful loss of life thereby saved, which would have inevitably occurred had the trains met while under so rapid headway, with the breaks screwed up. As before stated, the locomotive—"Thomas Rogers" and "Chatham"—were literally torn to pieces, and the tenders, milk cars, and baggage cars, were jammed to pieces and heaped upon each other. At the time of the disaster, the passengers were thrown from their seats, and several of them received slight contusions, spraining of their limbs, and other injuries internally. Annexed we give a list of the engineers, firemen and other officers of each train, who were severely injured.

John Spence, baggage master of the down train, was thrown among the mass of ruins, had his skull badly smashed, and his arms and legs mangled in the most shocking manner. He was not expected to recover. Mr. Sharpe, conductor of the Dover Plains train, received a mortal injury to the spine of his back, and probably did not survive the night. Edward Fatherland, engineer of the Croton Falls train, was jammed between the engines, and, strange to say, was not instantly killed. His arms, legs, and various parts of his body, were terribly injured, and he was extricated in a state of insensibility. Wm. Spence, fireman of the Dover Plains train, had his thigh broken, and his head badly cut in several places, but will probably recover. A passenger, named Stephens, was thrown from the platform of the down train, among a pile of stones, and had a most miraculous escape.

The injured persons were all brought to the city yesterday morning, and placed under the treatment of surgeons, who rendered every assistance to alleviate their sufferings, and they were all doing well up to a late hour last evening.

Mr. Jennings, the conductor, who permitted his train to run out of time, was dismissed in the month of February from this road, for the same negligence, and afterwards employed again. His acts in this case will be thoroughly investigated.

Special Diocesan Convention of New-Jersey—Address of Bishop Doane.

The Special Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of New-Jersey, called by Bishop DOANE to consider the action of the Bishops of Virginia, Maine and Ohio, in reference to the affairs of the Diocese and the conduct of its Bishop, assembled at St. Mary's Church, Burlington, on Wednesday last, and adjourned near midnight of the same day. The proceedings were very harmonious, and the course of the Bishop was fully sustained.

After the customary religious services, Bishop DOANE called the Convention to order, and delivered an Address upward of an hour in length, in which he reviewed the circumstances that had led to the calling of a Special Convention of the Diocese—a privilege that had not been asserted for twenty years before. In exercising this Constitutional power, remarked the Bishop' he had carefully considered his duties and his responsibilities, and acted under their most solemn sense. To say that it appeared to his mind requisite to call this Convention for the good of the Church, would fall very far below his estimate of the occasion. The framework, not only of the Church, but its foundations were concerned, and, were the Bishop silent, he should bring upon his head the curse of the unfaithful watchman. Divesting himself of personal regard, and bringing the case before the Convention, as nearly as might be, upon its abstract merits, the Bishop desired simply to recite the circumstances which occurred, and to show their bearings on the relations and interests of the Church in the Diocese.

On the 2d of February—a day blending in the Bishop's mind a human memory with a divine, a sealed enclosure was handed at his door by an unknown person. The package contained, beside the documents signed by the three Bishops and the four Laymen, a copy of an affidavit, purporting to be made by Michael Hays; a letter from the Bishop of Ohio to the Bishop of Virginia, dated at Cincinnati, January 15th, 1852; a letter of instruction from the Bishop of Virginia, addressed to the Hon. Mr. Halsted; also a letter addressed to Bishop Doane in the handwriting of Bishop Meade, the contents of which were only—"Bishop Doane is requested to communicate his determination to Bishop Meade." There was neither date nor signature to this. It took but little time to make up this determination. The pamphlet in reply to the Bishops was published. In two weeks, says Bishop Doane, I mailed to the Bishop of Virginia, with a printed copy of my "Protest, Appeal and Reply," the simple words "Bishop Doane sends his determination to Bishop Meade, by the mail, which bears this note." On the same day with the dispatch of this laconic epistle, the Circular of the Bishop was issued, addressed to the several Churches of the Diocese of New-Jersey.

Bishop Doane went on to review the course of the Bishops of Virginia, Maine and Ohio, as affecting the interest of the Diocese. He had withstood, and would withstand, the aggressions which had been attempted upon the rights, and the encroachments which had been made on the freedom, of the Church. The Church was not created by the Constitution or the Canons. Long before any Canons were enacted there were Dioceses, and Bishops at their head. The relations and the interests of Dioceses with their Bishops are of Divine authority. Constitutions and Canons do but set forth and define them. The Bishop defended his course from the aspersions of the Bishops, holding that they had no right to make a formal communication to him, under their official signatures, for the reason that no one of them was his ecclesiastical superior, nor have the three together any ecclesiastical superiority over him. The acme of the wrong inflicted was the dictation by the three Bishops, under the enforcement of a threat of a course of action to be pursued by the Diocese of New-Jersey, and its Bishop.

In concluding an Address marked by great power, clearness and circumspection, Bishop Doane added that before he was a Bishop, he was a man; and he was so yet. He had been grievously assaulted, and, in the fear and strength of God, he protested and resisted, on the ground, which he had taken, as he believed, impregnably, with the testimony of a good conscience, he might rest contented. But that he was a Bishop, was more to him than that he was a man; and therefore the call of this Convention. The decision of the cause he left to the sense of the Convention.

On motion of Judge Ogden, of Paterson, the Call of the Convention was referred to a Committee of five clerical and five lay delegates to report resolutions for the consideration of the Convention. The motion prevailed and the following Committee was appointed:

Clergy.	*Laity.*
Rev. Dr. Berry,	Judge Carpenter,
" Mr. Dunn,	Hon. Mr. Miller,
" " Williams,	" " Ryall,
" " Southard,	Captain Engle,
" " Kidney,	Albert Livingston,

The Committee subsequently reported a series of resolutions, condemning the intervention of the Bishops of Virginia, Maine and Ohio; expressing unshaken confidence in the Bishop of the Diocese of New Jersey, in the integrity of his character and the purity of his intentions; and declaring that the Bishop has been always ready to meet an investigation; and that the Convention had always been ready to receive and consider any charges against him, properly brought before them; but that neither the good of the diocese, nor of the church at large, required that any such investigation should be made.

After sundry efforts to substitute and amend, in which the lead was taken by Mr. Halstead, the resolutions were adopted by a vote of clergy 25 to 2, and laity 25 to 9.

A protest was offered, but its reception was refused, and at a little past 11 P. M., the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

A number of ladies and gentlemen, of Boston, have subscribed $100 each, to purchase in Paris, a complete set of anatomical instruments, for the New England Female Medical College.

Ezekiel Hamblin, a seaman on board of the brig *Roscoe*, at Newburyport, on her outward passage from Boston to Havana, while walking upon the deck-load made a misstep, fell overboard and was lost.

A negro in St. Louis recently attempted suicide by cutting his throat, alleging as a reason that the climate was too cold for him, and his master would not sell him to go South.

Hon. John Wall died at Jackson, Miss., on the 22d ult., of pneumonia. Judge Wall had been, for the last seventeen years, a member of one or the other House of the Mississippi Legislature.

Anthracite coal is to be used in the new line of Lake steamers, to run in connection with the Michigan Southern Railroad.

BROOKLYN CITY.

ST PATRICK'S DAY IN BROOKLYN.—The Brooklyn Seward Association celebrated St. Patrick's Day, and the second anniversary of their organization, by a supper, which was prepared by the proprietor of Montague Hall. In the absence of the President, the Chair was taken by WILLIAM COONEY, Esq. Letters were read from Senators Seward and Shields, Gen. Scott, Hon. James Dixon, and others. A number of toasts were offered, and speeches were made by the Chairman, the members of the Association, and the invited guests. The evening passed off very pleasantly.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—A span of horses attached to a covered wagon, took fright in Fulton-street yesterday, and ran up the avenue, smashing the carriage to pieces, but fortunately injuring no person.

—A son of Mr. Love, residing in Court-street, slipped on the sidewalk yesterday, in front of St. Paul's Church, and broke his thigh by the fall. The Police of the Third District took the child home.

—In the City Court yesterday, the case of Charlotte Gourland, by her next friend, against Giles E. Costellon and Emile Gouriand, which has been on trial for several days, was brought to a close. The Jury brought in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $14,199 3½.

—A resolution was adopted in the Common Council on Wednesday evening, authorizing the Controller to pay H. Strang, Inspector of Hacks, $250 per year extra to reimburse expenses incurred by him in discharge of his duty.

—On motion, the Commissioners of Repairs and Supplies was directed to enter into contract with Patrick Fitzgerald, to put up sign boards on all streets in the city where they are needed, at 7½ cents each.

Ald. Harteau offered a resolution, which was adopted, that notice be given of the intention of filling and grading the following lots:—bounded by Portland, Park and Flushing-avenues, and Park-street; also, those bounded by Myrtle-avenue, Oxford-street, Park and Cumberland-avenues; also, those bounded by Myrtle-avenue, Canton, Raymond, and Tillary-streets.

Ald. Harteau offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Law Committee, after some considerable discussion:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Law Committee to prepare an amendment to the City Charter, substituting the Board of Assessors for Street Commissioners, in all cases where an apportionment is laid, and that a copy of such amendment be forwarded to Albany for passage, and any proposed amendments conflicting with the above be withdrawn from further action.

—Willet Smith was convicted of burglary in the 2d degree, yesterday, in the Court of Sessions, and sentenced to 3 years and 2 months imprisonment in the State Prison. This Smith was one of the parties concerned in breaking into the store of Mr. John Bunce, last of November.

—In the City Court, yesterday, the case of Danegar vs. Savage, an action for trespass, in taking forcible possession of a lot and spoiling a number of trees. A verdict was rendered for the plaintiff. $25 damages.

POLICE COURT—*Thursday.*—Before Justice J. B. KING.—Thomas McNamara was brought up by officer Cuscadin, of the Second District, on a warrant, charged with assaulting his son. Fined $5....Thomas Purtle was brought up, from the same District, by officer Abercrombie, and fined $5, for committing an assault.... Geo. Brown was brought up by officer Bowers, from the First District, and fined $5, for being drunk and disorderly....James Quinn was brought up by officer Walters, from the First District, as a vagrant. Sent to the Poor-House for three months.... Wm. Moore was brought up by officer Bussell, of the Third District, and fined $5, for being drunk and disorderly.... Mary McGaringle was brought up by officer Beard, from the Third District, on a charge of petit larceny. Committed.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

Mr. John Butterfield, of Utica, in connection with M. L. Kenyon, of Rome, Oneida County, has entered into a contract with the proprietors of the Nicaragua Line to California, for the conveyance of all passengers from the Atlantic to the Pacific shore. The distance is twelve miles by plank road, and the contract embraces the exclusive right of travel and transit over the road. The Rome *Sentinel* says from 160 to 200 horses and some forty carriages will be required for the service.

Nehemiah Hodge, of North Adams, has obtained a patent for a new car wheel, which has a wide thick band of India rubber fitted in between the outside and an inner rim, designed to take off from the wheel and carriage much of the jar when the carriage is in motion, and which, it is thought, will be a great protection against the breaking of axles, and save much wear to the different parts of the carriage.

A Committee of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, has been appointed to prepare a memorial to the Legislature, in reference to the titles claimed by individuals to Wind Mill Island, (in the Delaware river opposite to the city,) and urging that the title to the same should remain vested in the State of Pennsylvania, as part of her domain.

Mr. Thomas D. Brown, of New-Bedford, in letting go the anchor of a small schooner owned by him, became entangled in the chain, and being carried overboard, went to the bottom. He extricated himself, however, and climbing up by the chain regained the deck, when he fell instantly dead. Blood and water issued from his mouth, and he was bruised about the chest.

The Secretary of the Maryland Historical Society reports that he has received from his correspondent in London an estimate of the probable expense of copying certain tracts in the British Museum, relating to early Maryland history, and has given directions to have the work executed.

An affray took place at Canandaigua on the 16th, between Manby Dexter and Wm. Baker, in the course of which Dexter stabbed his antagonist with a large knife, producing a wound in the abdomen through which a portion of his intestines protruded. The wound is supposed to be mortal.

A fight took place at Sherburn Mills, Fleming County, Ky., on the 6th inst, between Matthew Wilson and Robert Bailey, in which the latter was so badly wounded by a pistol shot, that he died on the 8th. Bailey, it appears, had been talking ill of the wife of Wilson, and on B.'s refusal to retract, W. shot him down.

A story is travelling the rounds to the effect that John Wentworth was detected in attempting to vote illegally at the recent charter election in Chicago, and retreated amid jeers and hisses. Rather bad for one who has been so *long* in public life.

The fine ship *Shooting Star*, Capt. Baker, arrived at Boston on Wednesday from Whampoa, having made the passage in *eighty-seven* days, one of the shortest ever made. She has a valuable cargo of teas, &c.

A large coil of three inch lead pipe, filled with brandy, was a short time since shipped from some place for Portland—but it came back in a day or two—*empty*.

The Baltimore *News* establishment has been bought out by Mr. Palmer Ricketts, late editor of the Cecil *Whig*,

Concord, N. H., has again refused to accept a City Charter.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ A PARAGRAPH FOR THE SICK.—It concerns the invalid to investigate the proofs of a medicine's efficacy, before he tries it. This test is earnestly desired as regards Dr. ROGERS' Syrup of Liverwort, Tar and Cancalagua. It is only by the force of reasoning, of testimony and of facts that doubt can be overcome. We say that this preparation will cure Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Croup, Liver Complaint, &c., and prove it by the lips and pens of those whom it has saved upon the very verge of the tomb. Hundreds are willing to make affidavit that, to the best of their belief, it has cured them of Consumption. We point our finger to what they have said, and ask that it shall have the weight to which it is entitled, and no more. Examine their testimony in the pamphlets. The Agents have them.

For sale by A. L. SCOVILL & Co., at the Depot, No. 316 Broadway, and by all retail Druggists. Price, in large bottles, $1, or three bottles for $2 50.

☞ HOSIERY THAT COMMENDS ITSELF, and asks only an examination to effect a sale. A large stock, well assorted, prime in quality, rich in styles, and reasonable in price—tells its own story to the intelligent and thrifty dealer, at RAY & ADAMS', No 57 William-st.

☞ SPRING STYLE OF HATS AND CAPS.—As great a variety, and unsurpassed for beauty, durability, or cheapness

NEW-YORK CITY.

News Gatherings.—During the storm on Wednesday, one of the sheanties at the Quarantine, Staten Island, was blown down. There were about 100 persons in the building at the time, but none of them were seriously injured, except one female, who was killed. She was an invalid.

—The vessels at the Quarantine ground rode out the storm in safety; but on account of the thickness of the atmosphere the steamships *Sierra Nevada* and *Pioneer* did not go to sea.

—The stables lately erected by the Harlem Railroad Company on the Taylor property, near Twenty-seventh-street, were crushed by the weight of the snow which lodged on the roofs on Wednesday night.

—Prof. Vander Weyde will give a Concert this evening at the Dutch Reformed Church in Franklin-street.

—We have yet no accounts of serious damage to our shipping by the storm, but much inconvenience was experienced by the occupants of the cellars near the rivers. They were filled with water, to the serious damage of a large amount of merchandise. Awning-posts and signs were blown down in every part of the city, and some trees in our parks were badly broken.

—About 4 o'clock on Thursday morning Officer Kelly discovered a fire in a butcher-shop No. 31 James-street. The fire had but just got under way, and was easily extinguished by the officer before any damage to the premises occurred.

—On Wednesday a train of cars, without passengers, made the run from Poughkeepsie to Peekskill, distance 32 *miles*, in *thirty minutes*. This, we believe, is the greatest speed ever attained on any road in this country.

—There were five applicants to the Board of Assistants last evening, for the grant of the Montague ferry.

—The Board of Assistants last evening, resolved to appropriate $2,500 for the relief of the New-York Volunteers, and $1,000 to defray the funeral expenses of Henry Gibson.

—A bill is before the Senate appropriating $6,000 per year for two years, for the benefit of the University of New-York, and $10,000 for the benefit of the New-York College of Pharmacy.

—The excavation for the cellars of the new Bible House, Astor-place, is going on rapidly. The Society purchased the ground for $100,000, and have refused $125,000 for their bargain.

—The following table shows the average temperature of the winter months for the past fourteen years, as recorded in this city:

Year.	*Average 3 months.*	*Year.*	*Average 3 months.*
1838-39	27°	1845-46	27½°
1839-40	23½	1846-47	29½
1840-41	33	1847-48	32½
1841-42	32½	1848-49	29½
1842-43	29½	1849-50	31½
1843-44	27	1850-51	31½
1844-45	30½	1851-52	26

—Mr. Snooks complains that he has a bad bill which he cannot pass. We advise him to take it to the Board of Aldermen. They will put it through.

—The schooner *John Tunis*, of Camden, anchored at the Narrows at 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening, drifted and came in contact with the schooner *Joseph & James*, bound to Bucksport, and was obliged to slip her anchors to get clear, and afterwards struck against Vanderbilt's dock. The *John Tunis* lost her main boom and gaff, and the other vessel her jib-boom and a portion of the rails.

—Richard Leacraft, the oldest member of the Methodist Church in this City, died on Thursday, at the advanced age of nearly ninety years. He was one of the few who worshipped in the "Old Sail Loft" in Horse and Cart-street, (now William-street,) the first place opened for public preaching by the followers of John Wesley.

—The man who undertook to walk 1,050 half miles in the same number of successive half hours, has completed 570 half miles, and is still going ahead.

—The investigation of the charges against Margaret Lohren will be resumed the first of next week, if her health is sufficiently restored to enable her to endure the fatigue.

—Antoine Lopez, who was pardoned by Gov. Hunt, on condition that he should leave the country, sailed for Matanzas in the bark *Union*, last week. He was conducted to the vessel by Deputy Sheriff Terry and the Secretary of the Spanish Consul.

—The *Musical Times* gives some curious statistics of negro minstrelsy in this city. In 1842, the profits of one company for six months were but $294, while in 1848 they were $16,167.

—The Coroner yesterday held an inquest upon the body of David Bertram, a sailor, who died from injuries received by falling from the mast-head of ship *S. R. Smith*. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with these facts.

—On Wednesday evening Patrick Spots was found in Fifty-first-street, suffering severely from the effects of intemperance and exposure. He was taken in and attended by Dr. Hepburn, but he died in the course of the night.

—Thomas Poe was arrested yesterday on suspicion of having committed a robbery. A large amount of property was found in his possession.

—John E. Brand, who was recently convicted in the Court of General Sessions of the crime of arson in the fourth degree, was yesterday sentenced to the State Prison for the term of two years.... Thomas Dawson pleaded guilty to the crime of grand larceny and was consigned to the State Prison for the term of two years. ....Paul Sonze, who was indicted for grand larceny pleaded guilty to petit larceny and was sentenced to the City Prison for 30 days.

—Officer Burley, of the Lower Police Court, returned to the City yesterday, having in custody a merchant named Patrick D. Hagerty, whom he arrested in the interior of Pennsylvania, on a warrant issued by Justice Osborn, wherein he stands charged with obtaining nearly $600 worth of liquors and other articles by false representations. The prisoner was held to bail to answer.

—The storm occasioning the postponement, Prof. Silliman, Jr., will commence this evening, at the Spingler Institute, his course of Lectures on the four elements of the ancient philosophy, viewed in their relations to modern science. The subject this evening is Earth—meaning solids.

The Cuban Prisoners.—The Cuban political refugees of this city have collected among themselves $500, which they have forwarded to Alderman Tweed, to be used for the benefit of the Cuban prisoners who arrived at this port on Saturday last. They contribute it "as a token of their gratitude for the noble and heroic services that these chivalrous sons and soldiers of Liberty have rendered." The Aldersman acknowledges the receipt of the money, and assures the donors that he shall hand the amount to the released prisoners, and feels "assured that it will show the donors that, though persecuted for the sake of freedom, they still have hearts to sympathize and hands ready to relieve the necessities of all who have claims upon their sympathy."

The Late Fire, Another Death.—At a late hour on Wednesday night, the unfortunate Robert Eifler, who was shockingly burned at the late fire in the Bowery, died at the N. Y. Hospital, and yesterday morning Coroner Ives held an inquest upon his remains. The Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts, as previously published in the *Times*.

The Spurious California Tickets—Additional Criminal Complaints against Palmer & Co.—As we noticed in the *Times* of yesterday, the California adventurers, who were swindled by the firm of Palmer & Co., in the purchase of spurious tickets for Panama and San Francisco, assembled together on Wednesday afternoon at the office of the accused parties, No. 89 Broadway, with a view of adjusting the matter, by receiving some satisfactory security for their passages, or the refunding of the monies, which they paid for the worthless tickets now held by them. Officers S. J. Smith and Elder were present, with the prisoners in custody, and Charles S. Palmer, the principal operator, proposed to the victims, "that he would guarantee each and every one of them, a passage around the Horn in the packet ships *Rising Sun* or *Flying Cloud*, when they again sailed from this port, and also to refund them $30 each of the money paid into his firm; twenty-six of the duped individuals accepted this proposition, and several others agreed to take $2 50 per week for their board, with sufficient bonds to secure them passages in the steamships *City of New-York* and *William Penn*, when they next sailed for Chagres in the month of April. This proposal was acceded to by a portion of the men; but we are informed the proposed arrangements have not yet been carried into effect; and in order to give Palmer and his associates an opportunity to carry out their suggestions, Justice Lothrop postponed any further hearing in the case until Thursday next. In the meantime the prisoners were allowed to go upon parole of honor. We learn that Robert Stirlen, who made an affidavit relative to the swindle, has been paid back his $180, and left town. Hence, he will probably not press the prosecution; but there are several other persons holding the tickets who decline making any compromise and are determined to bring the rogues to justice, and a number of them proceeded to the Essex Market Police office, last evening, in company with their counsel, Henry L. Clinton, Esq., under whose advice they made additional complaints against Palmer & Co., and a warrant will probably be issued for the re-arrest of Palmer and his accomplices. Officer S. J. Smith succeeded in arresting the man, J. H. Monkhouse, who is charged with being an operator in the business with said Palmer & Co.

Trial of the Alleged Forgers.—The trial of Alvin C. Beardsley and Joseph Thornton, was commenced yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, upon indictments charging them with attempting to counterfeit $3 bills on the Union Bank, of Sullivan County, New-York, the evidence of officers Bell and Drove, of the Chief's office, was adduced on the part of the prosecution, as was also, that of policeman George W. Norris, who, it appeared, led the accused parties on, from time to time, in the attempted operation, until he (Norris) finally procured an engraved plate on the above Bank, for $3 notes, and then made the arrest, which is quite similar to putting counterfeit money in the hands of a man, and then arresting him, with the presumption of a conviction, because it was found in his possession. After an absence of about one hour, the Jury came into Court and rendered a verdict of acquittal for Beardsley, and guilty against Thornton, which apparently astonished all the spectators. The prisoner who was found guilty, is nearly 60 years of age, and when he heard the verdict announced he appeared as deeply affected as though he had been consigned to the gallows.

Capture of a Fugitive from Baltimore.—Yesterday afternoon, officer Lord, of the Sixth Patrol District, and officer Graham, of Baltimore, Maryland, arrested a young man, at Florence's Hotel, corner of Broadway and Walker-street, named David E. Johns, who stands indicted in the City of Baltimore, upon a charge of robbery, in stealing a gold lever-watch and chain, valued at $200, from Mr. George P. Thomas. Justice Lothrop temporarily committed the prisoner to the City Prison, and he will be taken back this morning.

Death from Suffocation.—Coroner Jones was called, yesterday morning, to hold an inquest on the body of a little girl named Eliza Kruse, aged nine years, who was suffocated, in a sink in the rear of her parents' house, at No. 418 Cherry-street. It seems, the floor had been taken up for repairs, and while the unfortunate little creature was playing in the yard, she tumbled down the hole, and died before assistance reached her. The Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with these facts.

Board of Assistants.—The President, J. Trotter Esq., in the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Petitions referred.—From C. A. Secor and Jas. B. Taylor, for a lease of Ferry foot of Wall-street to Montague-street, Brooklyn; of R Marsh, for the same privilege; of Jacob Sharp, for a like privilege, and Wm. P. Buckmaster, for a like privilege; of John S. McLean, for the privilege of bridging out in front of Watts and West-street, N. R.; from L. A. Edwards, to have water deepened at his Pier on the North river; A. Clark, for lease of Pier No. 15 E. R.; from J. H Bevier, for remission of tax.

Reports Adopted—In favor of concurring to flag sidewalks in Thirty-seventh-street, between Ninth and Tenth-avenues. In favor of purchasing a new engine for the use of No. 17, at a cost of $1,050. Adverse to the petition of Samuel Garrison, for a Hose carriage on First-avenue, near Twenty-eighth-street. In favor of concurring in the resolution to purchase 10,000 feet of hose for the use of the Fire Department. To permit the erection of an iron stairway at the corner of West and Rector-streets. In favor of concurring in the resolution to round the corner of Broadway and other streets. In favor of paving and flagging Broadway, from Fortieth to Forty-second streets.

Papers concurred in.—In relation to the removal of the Bureau of Inspection to the Department of Streets and Lamps, passed in defiance of the veto of the Mayor, ayes 12, nays 6; in favor of repairs to the house of Engine Company No. 19, as also in favor repairing house of Engine company No. 6; in relation to the suspension of proceedings in the matter of taking Jones's woods for a public park, passed in defiance of the veto of his honor the Mayor, ayes 13, nays 6; to have Broadway, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-seventh streets, be repaired; that South-street, from the First to the Second-avenue, be lighted with gas; that $500 be appropriated to pay the expenses of Washington's birth-day, in favor of lighting Oliver-street with gas; in favor of lighting Jones-street with gas, from Fourth to Bleecker-street; to remove the well and pump on the corner of Twenty-fourth-street and Lexington-avenue; to light Theatre-alley with gas.

Resolution referred to.—To give the New-York Volunteers $2,500 relieve their wants.

Resolutions adopted.—To rebuild the Engine House of Hose Company No. 22, and Engine Company No. 32; to appropriate $1,000 for the funeral expenses of Henry Gibson.

On motion, the Board then adjourned to Monday at 5 P. M.

Court Calendar—*Friday.*—Supreme Court—Nos. 50, 41, 64, and 67 reserved to be heard

Circuit Court.—Nos. 234, 291, 292, 293, 266, 294, 206, 31, 230, 249, 197, 26, 255, 298, 248.

Superior Court.—Nos. 704, 731, 274, 795 811, 817, 490, 572 656, 668, 821, 822, 824, 826 to 831, 83 to 8 0 854 to 856, 858 to 866.

Circuit Court—Before Judge Mitchell.—*Dennis McCarty* vs. *Preston H. Hodges and Joshua Walker*. This trial has occupied the attention of the Court and Jury for a whole week, and went to the Jury on Wednesday afternoon, with instructions to bring in a sealed verdict. The Jury were locked up all night, and in the morning were discharged, not having agree on a verdict. The litigation is a very old one, and the plaintiff seeks to recover the property on Broadway, known as the Carlton House, which he claims, as the heir-at-law of the late Mr McCarty, of the Sixth Ward. The case has been tried three times—twice the Jury have disagreed, and once the plaintiff has been nonsuited, he being an alien, and unable to own real estate. The nonsuit was confirmed, by an appeal to the Supreme Court; and in the meantime the plaintiff tried to remedy the defect by naturalization, but has not taken much by his motion, as the lawyers say.

FULLER ACCOUNTS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.

The United States mail steamship *Washington*, Captain G. W. Floyd, arrived here at 5 o'clock, last evening, from Bremen *via*. Southampton, bringing the United States mails from France, England and Northern Europe.

The *Washington* sailed from Bremen on the 27th February, reached Southampton on the 29th, after a fine run of 42 hours, and after taking on board 500 tons coals, &c. finally sailed from that port at 3 P. M., on the 3d inst. Her passage from England has therefore occupied fifteen days.

The *Washington* brings about 70 passengers, 150 tons of German merchandise on freight from Bremen, about 100 tons French goods, from Havre, and a smaller quantity from Southampton.

The following is the list of passengers:

Passengers by U. S. Mail steamship *Washington*:

J. Wimpfheimer and lady, A. Wimpfheimer, E. Duysing, T. Toost, D. H. Meyer, G. Schmied, B. Wende, E. Kanter, Johanna Schwerer, J. Przylanski, L. Stine, J. Stine, J. Strauss, A. Kaufmann, C. Wirth, S. Abeles and lady, F. Buttmann, C. Holthaus, G. Plate, C. Sternberg, F. Sternberg, E. Ferling, J. Ferling, A. Donch, Johanna Doring, C. Grunsky and lady, S. Weilers, A. Laterchi, V. Zanthier, F. Hilger, L. E. Schulze, C. Steffens, J. Steffens, Anna Steffens Margarethe Poppe, J. Peppe, C. Brache, F. Ludwig, C. Krellich, C. Meyer, H. Unger, Capt. Thos. Vibert, Jane Richards, T. Churchyard, W. H. Job, T. Townsend, A. Miranda, M. Volk, H. Tintigman and lady, T. Toins, T. G. Roulet and Charlotte Oesting—58.

Our thanks are due to Abram Adams, Esq., Purser of the W., for files and memoranda.

The speed of the *Washington* has been much improved during her recent repairs effected in the winter. The outward voyage was accomplished in 13 days, 9 hours, and her performances altogether have been very satisfactory.

The returns of the English Stamp Office published in the *London Times* of the 1st inst., give some extraordinary statistics relative to the London newspaper press. By these returns it appears that the circulation of the great journal, the *Times*, exceeds by nearly five millions of copies the aggregate circulation of all the other London newspapers put together, both morning and evening, including the *Morning Advertiser*, the *Daily News*, *Morning Herald*, *Morning Chronicle*, *Morning Post*, *Sun*, *Globe*, *Express* and *Standard*. The circulation of the whole of these papers in 1850 (tested by the number of stamps issued by the Stamp office) was not quite 7,500,000, while the number of stamps taken by the *Times* was precisely 11,900,000; thus exhibiting the fact of the *Times* possessing a positive average circulation of over 38,000 copies per diem. As the *Times* has no free list and sells only for cash, this result is the more surprising. It is understood the circulation in 1852 is over 40,000 a day. By the returns alluded to, it appears that, while the *Times* has been gaining ground for the past seven years, all other papers, both morning and evening, have been rapidly sinking. In 1845 the *Times* circulated 8,100,800 papers, and all the other journals upwards of 9,000,000 of copies; but, in 1850, the circulation of all the other newspapers had fallen to under 7,500,000, while that of the *Times* had risen to nearly 12,000,000, and is constantly augmenting. It is, in fact, conceded that most of the London morning newspapers are published at a loss, while the profits of the *Times* are known to exceed $500,000 per annum. The circulation of the London papers is now about as follows: *Times*, 40,000; *Morning Advertiser*, 5,000; *Daily News*, 3,000; *Morning Herald*, 3,000; *Morning Chronicle*, 2,900; *Morning Post*, 2,800. Most of these papers are losing in their circulation yearly, and the evening journals are still in a worse position.

The London *Times* of 2d inst., publishes a telegraphic dispatch from Trieste in anticipation of the overland East India Mail. The dates from Bombay are to the 3d February. A second Burmese war had commenced. The new Viceroy arrived at Rangoon on the 4th January, and refused to receive any deputations from the English Commander, forbade communication between the shore and the vessels, insulted the British flag, and erected batteries below the town to prevent the departure of any of the vessels lying there. A blockade of the Irawaddy was at once proclaimed. On the 9th the Viceroy wrote to the English Commander to allow the passage of the river or he would order his batteries to open their fires. Two of the English steamers were attacked by the batteries in passing, upon which they replied to the fire, destroyed the fortifications, and killed nearly 300 persons.

In political affairs there is nothing new, both Houses of Parliament having adjourned till the 12th, to allow of the elections taking place for the seats vacated by the Conservative members appointed to office in the Derby Cabinet. In the meantime, all over the country the note of preparation was being sounded by all parties, for the approaching struggle of Free Trade *vs.* Protection, which must ere long be fought. There was an impression abroad, that the Free Trade party would not wait the time intimated by Lord Derby, before the dissolution of the House of Commons should take place, but by refusing the supplies would force upon the Premier an early appeal to the country. The tactics of the Opposition will shortly be fully developed.

FRANCE.

The Marquis de Nicolay has been dismissed from his post as Mayor of Montfort, for proposing himself as an independent candidate for the *Corps Législatif*.

The independent papers of the provinces, which have been struck with ruin by the clause of the law on the press which deprives them of judicial advertisements, are fast dying out. The *Glaneur*, of Amiens, and the *Impartial* and *Messager*, of Rouen, are announced as extinct.

M. Merle, the senior of the dramatic feuilletonists of the Paris press, died on Friday, the 27th ult, aged 67. He came to Paris in 1803, and was employed until 1805 in the offices of the Minister of the Interior. He then entered the army, which he quitted in 1808 to return to Paris, where he gave himself up entirely to literary pursuits, and particularly to the dramatic art. He was attached as theatrical critic to several journals, amongst which, the *Mercure*, *Gazette de France*, *Quotidienne*, afterwards to the *Union*, for which journal he wrote the theatrical feuilleton from 1823 to 1851, when ill health compelled him to relinquish his pen. From 1822 to 1826, he was the director of the Porte St. Martin Theatre, where he introduced several *chefs d'œuvre* of the English theatre. In addition to the feuilletons, he wrote a great number of vaudevilles and melodramas, which had great success, amongst others the "Ci-devant Jeune Homme." M. Merle was a legitimist, and under the restoration he wrote several pieces in honor of the elder branch. He possessed a very independent spirit, and under the Empire he constantly refused to write in support of that government. Some years since he married Mme. Dorval, the actress, whom he has survived about two years.

GERMANY.

The German journals contain accounts from nearly every part of Germany exhibiting the general distress arising from the dearness of provisions. In Lithuania, bands of from 30 to 40 individuals overran the country, and carry off by force whatever cereals they can find on the farms. At the barrier post of Merel the Custom House was attacked, but unsuccessfully. A detachment of dragoons had been sent from Tilsit. Thirty persons have been arrested, and conducted to Konigsberg. In Upper Silesia, and more particularly in the circle of Rybniker, the famine is producing the worst consequences. Sickness and death have so increased that the clergy are unequal to the duties of visitation and burial imposed upon them. It is feared that the hunger-fever of 1847 and 1848 will be renewed. The population of the Thuringian Forest are emigrating in despair, and in the Oberland of Weimar a whole parish, with priest and schoolmaster, has left the country. The same thing has been repeated in the duchy of Gotha. The government has bought the village and is taking down the houses. In the Odenwald, in Hesse, the pressure is so great that the government has sent troops thither, fearing an insurrection.

It is rumored that the Elector of Hesse is about to pay a visit to the Court of Berlin. The police will have trouble enough to prevent his witnessing marks of popular indignation, if he appears in public.

PRUSSIA.

The Protectionists will muster strongly here, says the Berlin correspondent of the *News*, during the sittings of the approaching Zollverein Congress. The *Kreuz Zeitung* states, that in addition to the reductions of import duty stipulated in the treaty of 7th September, Prussia and Hanover will demand only a reduction on pig iron, 1s. to 9d. per cwt. Wurtemberg and Baden, on the other hand, will hold out for an increase of duties, as agreed to by all but Brunswick, at the former Cassel Congress.

The invitations for the Congress have been issued for the 28th March, and are accompanied by a statement of the subjects proposed for discussion. It is laid down that agreement upon a common tariff is the binding principle of the Union, so that the accession of Austria prior to the reconstitution of the body is precluded.

PERSIA.

The *Prussian Moniteur* publishes a telegraphic dispatch, dated Trebizond, Feb. 8, stating that the recently dismissed Grand Vizier of Persia, Mirza-Tahi-Khan, had been put to death by order of the Shah. He was taken to a bath, where several of his veins were opened, and he was suffered to bleed to death. The Government then seized his immense treasures.

The noise raised against the "Oneida Perfectionists," in this State, has produced its effect upon that community. The last number of the *Circular*, which is published regularly by the Association, announces that, "It may be understood, henceforth, that the Oneida Association, and all Associations connected with it, have receded from the practical assertion of their views, and formally resumed the marriage morality of the world, submitting themselves to all the ordinances and restrictions of society and law on that subject."

The population of Toronto, according to a recent census, is 30,763—being an increase in two years of 5,597, or more than 20 per cent.

WANTED.

WANTED—Shoe stichers and binders, at No 198 Walker-st., immediately. m19-1t*

A GENT WANTED—By a Benevolent Society in the City. An efficient Agent, to solicit donations and subscriptions Address Box No. 981 Post Office. m19-1t

A VARNISHER.—Wanted immediately, at No. 28 Catharine-st, where steady employment will be giver to a good workman—none other need apply. m19-2t*

SITUATION WANTED.—"Judicious economy." An experienced accountant and book-keeper would, for a moderate compensation, devote a portion of his time to keep the books of a merchant, manufacturer, &c &c., where the entire time of a book-keeper is not required. Would also open, balance, or close individual or partnership books, and unperplexed accounts. Satisfactory references for capacity and confidential integrity. Address U. C., box No. 2,743 Post-Office m17-3t*

BOARDING.

A FAMILY, wishing to extend their business, desire to meet with a gentleman who would be willing to loan them $2,000, at a fair rate of interest, and take a mortgage on their personal property as security in addition to the free use of a furnished room in their house, without board, until the amount is paid, with interest. Satisfactory references and particulars given. Address with real name, FAMILY, Broadway Post-Office, immediately. m18 2t*

BOARDING—To be had in a private family, from 1st May, for gentleman and wife with front and back parlors on 1st floor, unfurnished, location healthy. Apply at No 438 Washington-st. m16-4t*

DRY GOODS.

GOODS FOR THE MILLION.—TWEEDY, MOULTON & PLIMPTON, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, No. 47 Broadway, invite the attention of purchasers to their large and varied assortment of goods, which they offer, by the piece or package, at NET CASH PRICES. They have made the following division of their stock, namely:

PRINT AND GINGHAM DEPARTMENT.

Under this head will be found a complete assortment of domestic and foreign Prints, together with a long line of Lancaster and other styles of Domestic, Scotch and French Ginghams.

WOMEN'S DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

"Portsmouth" and other styles of American, English and French Lawns, Barege and Mouslin de Laines. Also a full and complete display of English Stuffs and Scotch Printed Goods, Shawls, &c., &c.

WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

White Linens, Cambrics, Jaconets, Mulls, Lawns, &c.; Laces, Edging and Insertings; Linen Sheetings, Towels, Napkins, Diapers, &c; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs &c., &c.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

A complete assortment of all grades German and English Cotton, Lisle Thread and Silk Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, Shirts, Drawers, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Cravats, &c., &c.

MEN'S-WEAR DEPARTMENT.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tweeds, Satinets, Jeans, Cotton, Linen and Worsted Goods, for summer wear, including Blaye Linens, Linen Drillings, Cotton Pantaloonery, &c., together with the Trimmings and Linings therefor.

DOMESTIC GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Drills, Bed Ticks, Colored Cambrics, Cotton and Woolen Flannels, Aprop Checks, Bagging, Cotton Yarn, Batts, Wick, &c., &c.

FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Buttons, Combs, Brushes, Pins, Needles, Hooks and Eyes, Spool Cottons, Cotton and Patent pound Threads, &c., comprising a full assortment of what is generally termed "Notions," or Small Wares.

CARPET AND OIL-CLOTH DEPARTMENT.

A general assortment of Domestic Carpeting and Oil-Cloths, Druggets, Rugs, Floor Mats, &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

The second story of our store is entirely devoted to this Department; it is under the direction and management of Mr. William Gardner, who is practical in all departments of his business. The assortment of Clothing and Shirts is very extensive. We shall continue, as heretofore, to sell our Clothing on a Credit.

The Heads of our different Departments are those who have had long experience in their respective grades of goods as buyers and sellers; and they will be happy to aid purchasers in gaining a correct knowledge of the *Cash value* of goods in this market. m11-1m

DRY GOODS FOR HOTELS, STEAMERS, SHIPS, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, AND COACH AND CAB MAKERS.—In consequence of the burning of their Warehouse in Nassau-st., the undersigned have removed to No. 21 Park-place and No. 18 Murray-st., where they are opening an entire new stock of

FURNISHING DRY GOODS,

to which branch of trade their attention will hereafter be exclusively directed. They will have constantly on hand, and will be receiving direct from the manufacturers, every description and quality of

4-4 Family Linens,
Linen and Cotton Sheetings
Linen and Cotton Pillow-Casings,
Table Damasks, Napkins, and Towelings,
Counterpanes and Quilts,
Satin De Laines and Brocatelles,
Damasks and Draperies,
Colored and White Blankets,
Carpetings, all the varieties,
Mattings and Druggets,
Curled Hair and Feathers.

Also, a full and complete assortment of Coach and Car Trimmings, received direct from French and German factories, comprising every variety of

Plushes, Cloths,
Cottolines, Marcolines,
Car Headings,
Oil Cloths,
Enameled and Patent Leather
Coach Lace and Fringes.

Also, Damasks, Lastings, Moreens and Carpetings, for Church purposes.

The attention of CITY and COUNTRY DEALERS is particularly invited to our stock.

27f-1m DOREMUS & NIXON.

TWENTY PER CENT. SAVED.

EMBROIDERIES, LACES, RIBBONS, WHITE GOODS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY, AND GLOVES.

These goods, it is well known, are generally sold on credit for very large profits. A new and extensive assortment just received and for sale by the piece, or dozen, at case prices for cash, full twenty per cent. below the usual credit prices.

JAMES OSTROM, No. 36 Liberty-st.
Next door to the Post-Office.
Lately of the firm of Myers, Suydam & Co
New-York. 26f-1meod*

CALIFORNIA BLANKETS—LEATHER BAGS and MONEY BELTS, for sale by EDWARD M. DUNN, No 41 Dey-st., N. Y. m10-1m*

A PERFECT AND BEAUTIFUL FACSIMILE of the HARRY CLAY MEDAL (now unfortunately lost,) appeared in the *New-York Reveille*, of the 6th inst., and that paper for the present week has the original correspondence between Mr. Clay and the *Reveille* in regard to the medal. BARTON & Co are the publishers. No 47 Ann-st. For sale by the newsboys and all the periodical agents in the United States. Only two cents m19-2t*

$500. FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS' worth of Gold and Silver Watches for sale at a great discount Also, a fine rose wood 6½ octave Piano (cost $250) for sale at $150 Apply at the Insurance and Loan Office, No. 85 Nassau-st. m19 3t*

EVERGREEN.—Parents wishing to find an Institution in which good order is maintained by real kindness and rapid improvement secured by thorough instruction, will be pleased and served at the Commercial and Classical School, No. 75 Henry-st. 23f 1m SOLOMON JENNER, Principal.

WRITING PAPERS.—A large and very desirable assortment of all the various grades, for sale by BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, m1-1m No. 115 Fulton-st.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BAGGING, CANVAS, BALE ROPE CUTTINGS, GRASS and TARRED ROPE, and all other kinds of paper makers' stock, by CYRUS W. FIELD & Co., No. 91 Beekman-st. m17-2m

OLD COLONY CUT NAILS.—For sale by E. & J. BUSSING & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st., Agents Old Colony Iron Co. m18-1m*

COE, R. DISOBWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW and COMMISSIONER of DEEDS 75 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts., N. Y. m5-1y

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—A furnished house, near Union square, with the modern improvements. One of the most desirable residences in the City. Rent, $1,200. Also, a furnished House in 21st-st., near 6th av. Rent, $500. Also, the entire Store, 28 feet front by 80 deep, on Broad-st., near Exchange-st., suitable for an importing or jobbing house. Rent, $3,000. L. S. COMSTOCK, No. 37 John-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A superior new brown stone House, in First-place Brooklyn, 25 by 58 feet, three stories, basement, sub cellar, with bath, gas, &c., and finished throughout in the most elegant manner. Apply to C. C. WARREN, No. 54 Broad-st., m19-3teod* up stairs.

STORE TO LET.—Part of the first floor; also, two Lofts of a store on West-st, near New-York and Erie Railroad Depôt. Immediate possession given. Apply to m19-6t* JOHN CROLIUS, No. 194 West-st.

COTTAGE TO LET.—To a small family, the beautiful stone Cottage immediately adjoining the Episcopal Church in East-Chester. Inquire at No. 15 Lamartine-place, 19th-st., or of PHILEMON FOWLER, Esq., at East-Chester. m19 3teod*

IRON WORKS TO LET.—The Iron Works foot of 59th-st., N. R., known as HAMMERSLY FORGES.—The place is well adapted for any kind of iron business, or for other manufacturing purposes requiring power; there being a low pressure engine of 26in. cylinder, 6ft. stroke, and a small high pressure engine, on the premises. There are also two dwelling houses, an office building, and a good wharf, with 10 to 11ft. water. To any one taking the whole property for a term of years it will be let low.—Apply to L. B. WARD 10th-av. corner of 59th-st.

For sale as above, a high pressure engine, 8in. cylinder, 36in. stroke, together with boiler and a patent rotary blower, suitable for blowing a small cupola furnace, or several smiths' fires; have been in use only about 2 years. m15Steod*

HOUSES TO LET.—Six new brown-stone houses, with all the modern improvements, in 36th st., 100 feet west of Broadway, beautifully located. Rent $600 All the others, 12 in number, are rented to highly respectable families. 2 elegant new brown-stone front houses, in Sand st., Brooklyn. Rent $700. 3 cottages in 40th-st Rent $225 Good brick house in Brooklyn Rent $300. Stores and houses to rent. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st., up stairs. m17-2teod*

ROOMS TO LET.—From the 1st of May next, suites of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, or single rooms. Warm and cold baths, (free use,) in a genteel house, pleasant location, within three minutes walk of City Hall. Breakfast, with private table, if desired. Address, H. G., office of the *Times*. m17-3teod*

BUILDING TO LET IN HOBOKEN—Within three minutes' walk of the Ferry, a large, two-story, very substantial brick building, heavily timbered, suitable for machinery. Dimensions, 95 by 30 feet, with six full lots of land. These premises are very desirable for any business requiring much room The whole will be let either for one year or on lease on reasonable terms. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE PLATT, m 5-6teod* No. 53, Broadway, N. Y.

TO LET—To one or two gentlemen, from the first of May next,—a furnished parlor and bedroom, in Franklin-st., a few doors west of Broadway. Address G. B., lower Post-Office. m17-3t*

ROOMS TO LET.—Two large, well lighted rooms, suitable for manufacturing purposes, storage or packing, hoist wheel attached. Inquire on the premises, No. 329 Bowery, of DAVID L. CARPENTER, House and Land Agent. m17-3t*

SECOND STORY TO LET, of House No. 181 West 23d-st., three rooms, deep, with hall, bed-rooms, pantries, &c, cold and hot water, with privilege in bath-room and wash-room in basement. Rent $250. Apply at No. 40 Cedar-st. m15-6t*

FOR SALE.

FLAMMERSBURG.—THIS NEW VILLAGE, accessible several times a day, both by stages and steamboat is situated within eight miles of the City Hall, opposite Harlem, on the College Point and Flushing Bay, near Flushing, and adjoining the village of Strattonport, which sold so readily last spring, and is now building quite fast; is laid out on the same scale, the streets of both places intersecting each other; and will, from its commanding situation at navigable water, be the principal seaports in the vicinity of New-York. The lots vary in size, from two to four city lots; in price from $125 to $150. The terms are $25 down, and the rest in installments of $10; which enables every person, however circumstanced, to become his own landlord. It likewise offers an inducement to the capitalist rarely met with—as there is no doubt, judging from the rapid sales, but that every lot in the village will, in six months, be worth twice the price now asked—being exceedingly healthy, and surrounded by scenery which cannot be surpassed, embracing views of the East River, village of Flushing, Riker's Island, Morrisania, York Island, the Palisade Rocks, and Catskill Mountains to West Point, making it one of the most desirable places for a residence that can be imagined. N. B.—A few lots unsold at Strattonport, price $200. Any person wishing to purchase in the above places are requested to call at the office, where maps and every information will be cheerfully given. JOHN A. FLAMMER, No. 157 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs. All payments for Strattonport and Flammersburg lots must be made personally to JOHN A. FLAMMER. Office hours, from 1 to 3 P. M.

Maps can be seen and had at the following places—N. Miller, No 15 Chambers-st.; T. Lent, No. 76 Walker-st., P. Richardson, No. 153 8th-av.; P. Hearty, No. 205 Bowery; Joseph Thaler, No 44 Attorney-st.; John G Flammer, No 31 Mott-st.; at Parson's Real Estate Agency, No. 312 Broadway; and at the Commission Agency Office, No. 280 Broadway, Room No 23, up-stairs. m19-1m

SOUTH MOUNT VERNON.—¼ acre, $75—¼ acre, $150—whole plot $300—easy payments The beautiful land extending to the Kingsbridge road, on the south and west of the farm lately owned by Col. Hayward, which constituted a part of the land bought by Mr. Stevens Anson, has been divided into 1 000 parts, 1,000 different persons pledged to build within about 2 years from this time more than 100 of whom have already commenced and some finished, has been divided into 40 plots of about one acre each, most of which can easily be subdivided; choices will be made early in April. The price of this land is very low, and its increase in value is just as certain when it is all taken up as it has been on the land adjoining, where lots that cost about $90, sell for from $125 to $500. Apply in the 4th story of No. 45 William-st., between 10 and 4 o'clock. m19-1t*

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE, at very low prices, on terms to suit purchasers—Three beautiful brown stone dwelling houses, situated on the corner of Bridge and Willoughby streets, 21x140 feet, 3 storys, basements, sub cellar and attic, with enclosed piazzas, finished with every modern improvement as first class houses; all work done in the very best style; size of lots 21x100 feet. Also 3 brick houses, with stores, on the southerly side of Fulton avenue corner of Navy street, 4 stories, cellar and back basement, 21x40 feet; size of lots 21x90 feet, all finished in the best style. 4 brick dwelling houses on Navy street corner of Fulton avenue, 3 stories, basement and sub cellar, 20x40 feet, finished in the best style; size of lots 20x90 feet. One dwelling house on State street, 175 feet from Nevins street, 3 stories, basement and sub cellar, 25x40 feet, finished in the best style; size of lot 25x90 feet. The above houses will be finished on or before the 20th day of April.

Also vacant lots for sale in different parts of the city. All of the above property is beautifully situated in healthy locations Persons wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call on GEORGE W. BROWN, or J. ROWBATH, No. 6 Bond street near Fulton avenue, for particulars m8-1meod*

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A NEW TWO-STORY AND ATTIC FRAME HOUSE, filled in with brick, with Dining Room attached; pleasantly situated there with a Vegetable Garden, Carriage House, &c., situate on Bergen Hill, commanding a beautiful view of the Bay and Harbour of New-York. The situation is one of the most healthy and pleasant to be found in this vicinity, distant 15 minutes from Jersey City Ferry. The Bergen stages run within a few yards of the door. For a person doing business in New-York, the situation is convenient, agreeable, and economical. Price $3,750. One-half may remain on mortgage at

New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON.

The Ether Controversy.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 15.

The Ether controversy is coming to a crisis. Dr. MORTON's application to Congress for a reward for the discovery and application of Ether as a medical agent, was referred to a Select Committee, of which Col. BUSELL was Chairman. Dr. CHARLES T. JACKSON was the principal competitor for the reward in opposition to Dr. MORTON. Dr. JACKSON proved that he had first discovered the principle upon which chloroform was first successfully applied, and had communicated it to Dr. MORTON, who applied it to practical use. The Committee, after a long and patient investigation and hearing counsel on both sides, have come to the conclusion that Dr. MORTON is entitled to a reward as the person who had first successfully used this agent. A majority of the Committee have agreed to give Dr. MORTON a reward of one hundred thousand dollars for the valuable discovery, which is used in the Army and Navy of the United States, besides being of immense and universal benefit to the world. I learn, however, that a minority of the Committee will make a corrected report in favor of Dr. JACKSON, or at least in favor of dividing the reward between them.

THE LAND STRUGGLE.

The new State party have gained an important advantage in the Senate, by the passage of the Iowa Land bill. The champions of the old State policy in that body are completely discomfited. Mr. UNDERWOOD argued, implored, and even wept, in vain. In vain he urged the claims of the old States to a decent share in the spoils of the public domain. The future action of the House on the subject is not rendered certain by the temporary defeat of the Missouri Land bill. Indeed, we shall not know what will be the fate of the new State bills until after the Presidential nominations.

THE CENSUS PRINTING.

The Committee on the Census printing are disposed to cut down the worst evil, the expense of it, to the very lowest notch. Dr. BORLAND will have none of the "life statistics" published, because they undertake to discriminate between the different disorders of which men die, —the which he says he found, in his own experience as a physician, to be too doubtful matter to be decided by clerks and marshals. There is now an evident determination that the benefit of the printer's job shall come to the *Union* office. The Democratic party is too weak and too much distracted, at present, to agree upon any one measure, as a party, and especially upon a measure that involves the selection of an *organ* for the Presidential campaign. X. Y.

CALIFORNIA.

Immigration of Criminals.

A letter from our San Francisco correspondent, states that the recent escape of a number of notorious criminals, some incendiary attempts and several outrages upon persons and property have led to agitation of a renewal of the functions of the Vigilance Committee. The discovery of gold in Australia had lured off large numbers of the desperate scoundrels who have scourged the young community of California, after an apprenticeship to crime served in Great Britain, and a graduation in the penal colonies. It is well known that the agents of the British Government in Australia, connived formerly in the escape of their most unmanageable convicts to the shores of California. It certainly would appear to be the duty of Congress to take some measures to prevent this flooding our Pacific country with criminals. England guards herself against the return of the rascals from transportation, by grants of pardon which cease to be operative within the British Isles.

THE REMEDY.

If the Government of the United States would subject to confiscation all vessels bringing this "contraband" humanity to our Pacific ports; and if it were made the duty of the Naval Commander on that station to receive and return the convicts themselves to the ports whence they last came, the matter would be remedied to some extent. Californians think it rather more than they should be asked to put up with, that the same jurisdiction which denies them SMITH O'BRIEN, whom they want, should be prompt to curse their community with "Jemmy from town."

KOSSUTH IN CALIFORNIA.

Our correspondent accounts for the apparent apathy in California relative to KOSSUTH and his movements, by mentioning the fact, that when news of his arrival was received, the people and legislature were earnestly absorbed in the consideration of two great questions, just then paramount to everything else; and as it was not exactly clear how KOSSUTH's name and cause could be used to add some six hundred feet in breadth to the entire water front of the city, or the contrary, by making this one or the other United States Senator, they were of no use at all, and were passed over as dead stock. In this connection our correspondent writes:

CALIFORNIA DEFENSES.

In the possible event of war, we only require the fortification of our harbors to render this State ready for anything. Landwise, she is now equal to any assault which could be made upon her. By the enumeration of the Census this would not seem to be warranted. An examination of the people, however, would authorise the boast. Such an army has never been recruited upon the earth, as can be in this State. The Census returns are, by no means, the measure of our population; and inconsiderable as, by them, it may appear, let it not be forgotten, how few women and children are represented by the figures. There are more than a hundred thousand men, whose daily life is one of more hardship than characterizes an ordinary campaign. Every man of them is expert in the use of arms, to a degree never attained by the best drilled corps. It would scarcely be worth while to deny their enterprise and courage, while their ordinary pursuits are almost literally "to remove mountains," and their recreation is found in combats with the grizzly bear.

Besides, some purposes are cherished here which are less likely to be promoted in peaceful times. "There remaineth yet much land to be possessed." There is some below us and some above us; and if a ship just gone to Sitka returns with a cargo of good ice, we may require that region from the Russian Bear, as a refrigerator. In front of us the Pacific is studded with islands —especially the Sandwich Islands—where the native population is rapidly becoming extinct, and the missionaries expect to become residuary legatees. Hence it is the opinion of a very obscure letter-writer, that this community has not held its peace because it so loved peace, and that not a shout for KOSSUTH has been withheld, lest it should, also, seem to be a hurrah for a war with somebody.

THE MORMON DISTURBANCES.

Referring to the rumors of the Mormon disturbances, he says:

By the late acquirement of the rancho of San Benardino, the Saline brotherhood are gate-keepers to Southern California; and by the last advices from points still further south, we are aware they are only awaiting the re-establishment of a military post, some time since abandoned, to take possession of all the arable lands in the valley of the Gila. For laudable purposes, such exhibitions of enterprize and perseverance would be admirable; but such as suppose the interests or the power of the United States are intended to be strengthened by them, reckon "without their host." Absurd as it may seem, Mormon supremacy is the sole object of these arrangements; and the dispositions themselves are so judicious and skillful, that it is a marvel the judgment which orders them, can contemplate so silly a use of them.

The communications of the Executive to Congress upon our relations with the Mormons, probably astounded the country; and it may be the tales of the fugitive functionaries are regarded as much the consequence of fear, as of fact; but the truth of them is not doubted here. One can go into the street, at any hour, and find a cloud of witnesses, who "crossed the plains" *via* Salt Lake, ready to testify that, in their own hearing, Brigham Young and his colleagues have spoken similarly of the people of the United States and of their power, and have, by the same processes applied to Babbitt, been themselves despoiled of their goods.

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD DO.

It will be scarcely worth the while of the Government to meddle with this matter, unless it be by a powerful hand. In point of strength, the Mormon community is respectable, but by no means terrible. As in all cases of popular delusion, the real culprits are comparatively few, and, after they are disposed of, forbearance may well be shown to the rank and file. If the Government would offer a respectable military escort to the immigrant train which will leave Missouri the coming Spring, upon condition that the effective men of the train should act as United States troops upon the march, it might not be amiss to return the fugitive United States officers to Salt Lake and install them in their offices. At the same time, it is indispensable that Brigham Young and such of his coadjutors against whom overt acts can be proved, should be tried and executed. If some of those who are hounding out treason about Christiana would give their attention and services where treason really exists, great good might come of it.

If anything be done in this behalf, the sooner it is done the better. It is even now alleged by many, and believed by some, that the Mormons sustain relations to certain Indians, not in harmony with the duties of American citizens or civilized people. Salt Lake is said to be the market for plunder acquired by Indians so located that they can steal only from American citizens. It is not beat to be misled by the circumstance they propose, to occupy the valley of the Gila under the auspices of the United States, since it may happen, after they shall so have won a foothold, they will again form independent alliances; and it may become necessary to subdue the Mormons, that the Yumas, the Navajos and the Apaches should also be vanquished. The troops, necessary for the campaign against the Mormons, would, of necessity, be *en route* for the point where an increase of the national force is absolutely needed, and has been recommended by the President.

RIGHTS OF TRAVELERS.—A novel case was tried at the Circuit Court in Dutchess County last week, before Judge BARCULO. Suit was brought by Henry Whinfield against the owners of the People's Line of Steamboats, between this City and Albany, for assault and false imprisonment. Plaintiff started on board steamer *Oregon* for Poughkeepsie, and purchased a *through* ticket for Albany, paying 25 cents—the rate to which the fare had been reduced because of opposition. After the steamer started, plaintiff found 50 cents was charged passengers landing at Poughkeepsie. Contending that his through ticket entitled him to go ashore anywhere where the steamer touched, Whinfield insisted on landing at Poughkeepsie, but was detained by force by the clerk and ticket agent, and was carried to Albany. Hence the suit.

The plaintiffs pleaded justification, and contended that they had a right to detain a passenger who had a through ticket and make him pay for way passage what they saw fit to impose. The Court held that a through ticket entitled the passenger to land at any place where the boat stopped; and, in fact, all the passengers had a right to walk ashore at any place where the boat stopped; that a passenger not paying his passage when demanded, entitled the owner to hand said passenger (peaceably) from the steamboat came to Poughkeepsie, or any other dock, a passenger who had not paid his passage had also a right to go ashore, without any detention from the owners or employees of the boat; and that, in fact, the owners must collect the passage money before starting, and if not collected at that time, it was a debt, and to be collected as other debts, and that it was false imprisonment to detain any passenger from landing.

The Jury gave a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $150 damages and costs, against Capt. St. John, the Clerk Colgrove, and the ticket agent, Combe; not finding as to the owners, Newton and Drew, as they had made an assignment to Mr. Kelley, as receiver.

The Trial of the Cuban Fillibusters.

TENTH DAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—BEFORE JUDGE JUDSON.

The U. S. vs. John L. O'Sullivan and others.

The Jurors having answered to their names, the District Attorney stated that he wished to call the Captain of the *John Potter*

John Simpson examined by District Attorney—I am the Master of the steamboat *John Potter*; she runs to South Amboy; in April, 1851 I remember taking two persons on board from a small boat; I was introduced to them; one was Mr. O'Sullivan. [It was admitted this was on the 22d April.]

Dr. Burtnett recalled by District Attorney.—Letter from Freeman, dated April 17, 1851, offering to purchase a vessel from witness, and to pay in Cuban bonds. The letter said if O'Sullivan had the vessel he could get $2,000.

Q.—Is that vessel alluded to in that letter?

A.—The same we had spoken about on the Sunday; they wanted to buy her with Cuban bonds; the bonds were to be ten cents on the dollar; I saw one bond in the hands of Captain Freeman; I think it was for $1,000; I received $550 on account of the contract made with Schlesinger on April 19, 1851; O'Sullivan paid me the money; it left $150 due; I had a conversation about that balance with O'Sullivan, in the Marshal's office, on the Monday after our arrest; I said to him that, as the expedition had blown up, he ought to pay up; he replied I ought to take the balance in Cuban bonds.

Q.—Fix the time when you first went to the Marshall's office.

A.—I cannot fix the date; it was in the week and during the week the arrest was made, I went to the office of the Marshall first; I have seen the Spanish Consul in relation to this matter; it was the Monday or Thursday after the arrest of the vessel.

Mr. Hall—He is your witness now sir.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cutting—Since my first examination on Tuesday I have conversed with Mr. Hall and Mr. Evarts; the day I first saw Evarts was the subject of remark; Mr. Hall said he thought I had made a mistake as to the date of my first appearance at his office; he thought I was not there so early as I stated; I told him I had not fixed the date—only given impressions; I have no distinct corrections to make; my first name is Daniel, my father's name is Daniel; we spell our names different; I never lodged in the Washington, on Battery-place; I called on Mr. Chacon, the Spanish Consul, at his request, made the night of our arrest.

Q.—What passed?

A.—I don't know that I shall answer.

Mr. Cutting—We ask the Court to compel the witness to answer.

Witness—It has nothing to do with my direct examination They were private conversations, and until the defense shows it has something to do with this case, I shall not answer. Another reason is, it is my own private affairs.

Judge—You must answer the question, sir.

Witness—I stand here to protect myself against innovations such as were made in the Forrest case. I am not here to be tried—Mr O'Sullivan is. In the Forrest case the witnesses were tried.

Court—I am of opinion that the reasons of the witness are insufficient. It is a contempt of Court for the witness to refuse to answer a proper question.

Witness—These parties have moved heaven and earth, and threatened with assassination. On Saturday last I was assaulted at my own door. I was followed by two men. They have tried to get parties here to vilify me. I came to tell the Court much against my will. I have come here properly prepared to tell the truth, and have no objection to anything that is proper and fair. I am willing to state that I did break up this expedition.

Mr. Cutting—Range back and answer the question, or I shall ask the Court to commit you. What took place between you and Chacon, on the morning when you called at the Consulate?

A.—I decline answering.

Mr. Cutting—There must be no vaporing here.

District Attorney—I beg to state that the prisoner is not acting by the advice of the counsel for the prosecution.

On motion of Mr. Cutting, the witness was committed for contempt of Court, in refusing to answer.

Mr. Cutting then sent for a book, in order to make the order out at once, and what time was going on the witness had opportunity for reflection, but preferred to go to prison rather than submit to the Counsel for the accused.

After considerable discussion among the Counsel, all round, the Court ruled as follows:

"This is a very important and vital question to the administration of justice. The idea is that the witness must be subjected to immediate imprisonment. If the Court was to suspend the order, it would be no punishment at all. Of course it does not preclude the idea of bringing him up again at a proper time. The Marshal will take him to jail."

As the witness was going away in the custody of the U. S. Marshal, a collision between the witness and Mr Cutting, was near coming off, but it was saved by the peremptory order of the Court to remove the witness, and take him to jail. Mr Cutting appeared as if he wished to detain the witness but the latter left with the U. S. Marshal.

After a brief recess for the Jury, *Hannibal Rakow was recalled by the District Attorney*—Letter produced to witness. This letter is in the hand-writing of O'Sullivan; this is the letter which was handed to the District Attorney by Waderhold.

To Capt. Lewis Waderhold:

SIR,—By virtue of authority derived from Gen. Narcisus Lopez, and in the name and behalf of the people of Cuba I hereby promise you a commission as Captain of Infantry, in the name of the Republic of Cuba, to be hereafter established, with the pay and emoluments of the same grade in the United States, dating from March 1, 1851.

(Signed) J. L. O'SULLIVAN.

Q.—What did Waderhold say, when he presented that letter in the presence of the District Attorney?

Objected to by the defense but admitted.

A.—Waderhold spoke half in English and half in German; I conversed in English and the District Attorney took notes; I introduced Waderhold and stated that he been participating in the Cuban Expedition; that he had received a letter from Mr. Crittenden, which he desired; that after, I was with him at O'Sullivan's, and after requesting O'Sullivan to furnish him with a commission, the District Attorney asked if the witness was in possession of a letter, after which Waderhold took out a letter and handed it to the District Attorney; I had previously communicated a version of its contents, as it was dictated to me by Mr. Waderhold; he said he was forced to this step by the ill treatment of O'Sullivan, who had not kept his promise to him, and left him entirely without money; he having been interested for the second time in the Cuban Expedition, and been obliged, for the second time, to sell out his house and become entirely destitute, out of money, clothes and goods; he said he received the letter in the month showed it to O'Sullivan, and before returning to it, he desired some money; O'Sullivan replied: "Take it not my handwriting;" Waderhold said that Bleaker was present, and took out some letters and said to O'Sullivan—"Are you going to say these are not your letters?" O'Sullivan made no reply, as I can remember; Waderhold then took a piece of paper, wrote it down to O'Sullivan, and said this is the last cent I possess, which I knew was true, O'Sullivan then replied: "Then you are richer than I am," at this time Waderhold was afraid he should himself be arrested; he wished to be certain he should not be arrested or prosecuted for the offense before he would make any disclosures; I know O'Sullivan. I did know Schlesinger.

Letter already given in evidence and published, presented to witness—dated April 8, 1851, addressed "My dear Major."

Witness—I saw this letter at Pittsfield; it was in the possession of Schlesinger; he said, "I have received this from O'Sullivan, he has only sent me $10," I would have been very sorry if the ladies who were present had seen I only got $10.

Q.—Were you engaged in the Expedition now on trial, by Schlesinger?

A.—Yes; as far as I believe, certainly; it was first mentioned to me as a something about colonization; I answered I should not go; a short time afterwards Capt. Shirley told me Schlesinger, Parker and myself not like to participate in a plan of colonization; I will introduce you to Major Schlesinger, the agent," and I then went to see him; he said I must not suppose he would take any part in a colonization scheme for clearing wood or farming, but would ask me if I would join for a purpose which might turn out a military colonization or expedition, or become of a military character; I desired to know where the expedition was going; Schlesinger said he could not tell as yet, but would pledge his word as an officer it would be suitable to my wishes, at his request, I went to room with him, where we had a conversation respecting Cuba; I urged him to state where we were going, and he could not tell; he was not allowed to tell; he showed me something on paper; he showed me a picture of Gen. Lopez, and I told him then we were going to Cuba.

At this part of the case, the Court rose and adjourned.

From Mexico—Rumored Conspiracy in favor of Santa Anna, &c.

Advices from the city of Mexico to the 24th February, bring us later intelligence of sundry important movements in that country.

A very extensive conspiracy is said to exist against the present Administration and in favor of the restoration of Santa Anna.

The manner in which the letter of Jonas P. Levy to the President of Mexico, against the ratification of the Tehuantepec treaty, came into the possession of Mr. Webster, is explained. Under his instructions, one of the first things which Mr. Letcher looked into, after his arrival in Mexico, was the condition and the prospects for the ratification of the Tehuantepec treaty. The Mexican authorities, it would appear, have been humbugging him with various devices and evasions, against his demands for a ratification. Among other things, it is said they showed him Levy's letter, of which he was permitted to take a copy, which, it is supposed, was transmitted to Mr Webster. Thus, owing to the activity of Mr Letcher in Mexico, was Levy arrested and indicted in Washington, as a conspirator against the government and its darling project of the Tehuantepec treaty. But the sequel will show that Mr. Letcher was upon a false scent, and that very likely the Mexican authorities have been amusing themselves at his expense.

The indemnity of 15,000,000 from the United States being pretty well exhausted, the government will soon be compelled to resort to some other means to replenish their treasury; and it is understood that they intend to make application to our government for indemnities for the outrages committed along the Mexican frontiers by the Indians and *filibusteros* from our side of the line, in violation of the treaty of Guadulupe Hidalgo; and that, upon this account, the damages will be laid at thirty millions of dollars. Failing in any relief of this kind, it is feared the administration of Arista will tumble to pieces, and that Santa Anna will again come in, and under the connivance of British agents, will again assume the dictatorship.

MARRIED.

At Utica, Sunday, March 14, by Rev Mr. Rosentahl, Mr. M. L. ABRAMSKI, of Suwalk, Poland, to SARAH D., daughter of Charles S Morris, Esq., of that City.

In the City, March 18, by Rev. Cyrus H. Fay, EDWIN N. LODGE, of Buffalo to Miss CAROLINE P. TIBBETS, daughter of John G Tibbets, of this City.

DIED.

On Thursday, March 18, JONAS WOOD, in the 64th year of his age.

The relations and friends of the deceased, as also of his son-in-law, Philip Milspaugh, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 171 Spring-st., on the 20th inst. at 9 o'clock, A M. The body will then be carried to Elizabethtown for interment.

On the 18th inst., WILLIAM JACKSON, aged 69 years, 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, the Veteran Corps of 1812 and '14, also the members of the Police Department in general are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, 20th inst., at 2 P.M., from his late residence, No. 56 Vandam-st.

At Brooklyn, on the 17th inst., ISABELLA, only child of Wm A. Dibble, aged 2 years

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, No. 72 Remsen-st., this (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

On Thursday, 18th inst. JOHN ALDEN, son of John J. and Mary J. Byram aged 2 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral on Saturday, 20th inst, at 2 o'clock, P M., from the residence of his parents, No. 107 Smith-st., next door to Baltic-st., Brooklyn.

On Wednesday, 17th inst., CHARLES STUART, son of Edwin B. and Agnes M. Clarkson, aged 1 year and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., from No. 33 Butler-st., Brooklyn

On Wednesday, March 17, at 2½ o'clock, A.M., JOHN M. WILLIAMS.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to at end the funeral from his residence, No. 155 Lewis-st., on Friday, March 19, at 2 o'clock, P.M. mi8-2*

The Mss. of Tasso.—A curious case, of much interest to the lovers of Italian literature, has just been decided in the Tribunal Correzionale at Rome. We find the particulars stated in the London *Athenæum*. About seventeen years ago the Count Alberti, a Roman noble and officer in the army, announced the possession of a quantity of unpublished manuscripts in the hand-writing of Tasso, throwing new light on his personal history. Part of these he sold, in 1838, to MAZZARONI, a bookseller at Ancona, and the remainder in the succeeding year to Giusta, a bookseller of Lucca.

On the publication of the Lucca papers, the Ancona publisher had Count Alberti arrested on the charge of having sold him forged documents and autographs. A commission of examination, after sitting seven years, convicted him, and he was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

Alberti appealed, and a second commision, with larger powers, was appointed to reëxamine the whole case. They have been nearly seven years in their inquiries, while the Count was undergoing his punishment; and now, just as his term of imprisonment is over, they have decided to reverse the sentence and pronounce him innocent. He proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the manuscripts had been left by the Abbe Mercantonio to Prince Ottavo Falconieri, from whose library they had come to Alberti. This is a hard case for the Count, and a very unfavorable specimen of the activity or discriminination of Roman justice.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 18.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, '67	117½	100 Long Island Railroad	23½
3,000 Erie 7s, '62	94	300 do	23½
6 000 Er e 7s, '71	93	150 Reading Railroad	.s30 74½
1,000 Erie 7s, '59	104	100 do	.s60 74½
1 000 Hudson 1st Mortg.	105½	500 do	74½
1,000 do 2d do	95½	200 do	74½
110 Dauphin Co	54	100 do	.60ds 74½
50 Nicaragua Canal	33	100 do	.s60 73
25 do	34½	400 do	.b30 74½
250 do	35	100 do	.b60 74½
50 do	35	200 do	74½
12 Del. and Hud. Canal	112	200 Nor. & Wor. R.R	57½
120 Mechanics' Bank	101	50 do	.s60 57
6 Bank State of N. Y.	107½	50 do	.30ds 57
25 Bank Commerce scrip	108½	100 do	57½
15 do	109	250 Erie Railroad	85½
20 Broadway Bank	105½	675 do	85½
20 Mercantile Bank	103	100 do	85½
25 Bank Metropolis	104½	150 do	85
50 do	104½	100 do	.b60 86
110 Canton Co	74½	100 Harlem Railroad	72½
350 do	.b60 74	150 do	.b10 72½
100 do	74	100 do	.b60 72½
400 Morris Canal	20	300 do	.b10 72½
100 N. J. Mining Co	12	100 do	.b30 72½
150 do	12½	200 do	.s90 72
50 Hud. Riv. R.R	.b15 66½	100 do	.s90 72
50 do	66½	300 do	.s60 72½
10 do	64½	100 do	72½
50 Stonington Railroad	54½	100 do	.s10 73½

Auction Sales by S. Draper.

$7,000 U. S. 5s, '53,	Jacob Little & Co		101½
12,000 U. S. 6s, '62,	to same		113
5,000 U. S. 6s, '67,	to King & Sons		117½
10,000 do.	to same		117½
34,000 do.	to J. Little & Co		117½

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000 Erie Converts	87½	50 Nicaragua Canal	.b10 33½
20,000 do	.b60 94½	50 do	33½
2,000 do '71	92½	50 do	32
25 Farmers' Trust	90	50 do	31
20 Bank of Commerce	109	100 Dauphin Co	54½
5 Metropolitan Bank	104½	100 do	.b90 55
100 Erie Railroad	85½	100 do	.b10mos 55½
50 do	85½	200 Harlem Railroad	74½
400 do	.b60 85½	150 do	71½
50 do	.s10 85	200 Reading Railroad	74½
100 do	.s3 85	1000 do	.b60 75½
9 Hudson River R.R	68½	50 Canton Co	.s30 74
150 do	.b4mos 66½	200 Nor & Wor. R.R	56½
50 Roch. & Syr. R'way	109	100 Stonington Railroad	54½
50 Long Island Railroad	23½	100 do	.b50 53½

THURSDAY, March 18—6 P. M.

There was a large trade in Stocks to-day, at somewhat irregular prices. The market opened with a show of firmness, and the first sales of the railroads were fully up to the closing rates of yesterday. A prominent house in the Street, of late a large holder of Erie, came in as a free seller of nearly all the fancies, and the early Board left off dull. Hudson and Nicaragua advanced, the latter 4 ₱ cent., on yesterday's price, and 8 ₱ cent. on Tuesday's sales, but the new advance was lost in the afternoon by the appearance of and competition among real sellers. Dauphin goes steadily up, the cash stock selling at 54@54½, and time bargains at 55. Erie bonds were weak, and other railroad bonds neglected. Governments were steadily maintained, and the outside sales by Mr. Draper, for account of the Merchants' Exchange estate, realized pretty full prices.

At the Second Board, there was an excellent market for the list generally, and prices left off firm. Confidence in a higher market ahead appears quite strong, judging from the little and very temporary effect which is made on prices by heavy and influential sellers, known to be realizing on lots of real stock. The movements yesterday and to-day have transferred one or two leading stocks from strong hands to new parties to carry up, if they can, and have left the market in an exposed position, in the event of bad news. But as this is not apprehended, the bulls may, as they have a right to, gain confidence from successfully relieving all who are disposed to realize at present prices. It is singularly characteristic of a very speculative market, where large profits have been realized by "first hands," that the same brokers, for themselves or fortunate customers, frequently come in and take on a new load for a new turn, at higher figures than they sold out at.

Money is a little more active. The standard houses have demand loans, from day to day, offered to them at 5 ₱ cent, but when other Brokers go out in search of money, they have to pay 6 ₱ cent. This rate, too, is generally paid for specific perious over 10 and under 60 days. There is no trouble about the supply, and we apprehend none, for the current or next week, at least, as Exchange is easy, and the rates (4½ ₱ cent. below specie point. Prime bills 109¼@110, and very little done as yet for the Collins' packet of Saturday. Francs dull at 5.20@5.17½. Paper goes at 6 ₱ cent, short date, and 7@8, for No. 1 signatures, over 90 days and under 6 months; fair names, 9@10.

The U. S. Bank shareholders, in public meeting yesterday, ordered a general assignment of assets with a view to winding up the whole estate. The proposition met serious opposition, but on formal vote a majority were found to represent 9,640 out of 12,764 voted on. The foreign interest was represented by Mr. A. F. Schwab, who voted with the majority. This gentleman and his friends have been the chief buyers of the stock of late. Mr. Josiah Randall moved the resolution for the assignment. He expressed his willingness to be one of a committee to wait on the Legislature at Harrisburg, with a view to the removal of the disabilities on the Bank by the State claim for bonus. Mr. R. also explained—

"That there were three assignments—the third of which embraced all the remaining property, except the stocks and bonds in the hands of the Rothschilds, Hope & Co., and Dennison & Co., (nominal) in Bridge and other companies since sold, for a trifle. The value of Stocks held in Europe as securities, was just equal to what was due upon them—and therefore they amounted to nothing. It would not interfere with the present assignments—but he was in favor of a general assignment, which would preserve the property. The Commonwealth had received already several millions—and now it required unjustly (as he thought) two millions more."

After the adoption of the resolution, Messrs A. F. Schwab, Judge M. C. Rogers, Senator James Cooper, Charles Macalester and Daniel L. Miller, Jr., were elected trustees.

The Foreign market news by the *Niagara* is more favorable than the early telegraph indicated. The rise in Cotton is from an eighth to *three-sixteenths* of a penny. Orleans Fair is up to 5½d. The amount taken for consumption, or by the trade, is very large. The activity and rise in the market were caused by the accounts to 17th February, taken out by the *Europa*. We notice in our files by the *Washington*, this evening, that these accounts appear in the London papers, representing 2,600,000 as the New-Orleans opinion of the crop, and the New-York estimates varying from 2,500,000 to 2,700,000 bales. Of course, these figures are *now* known, on this side, to be wrong, as within the past few days the crop estimates are up to 2,800,000@2,850,000 bales.

The French Funds have gone up 3 per cent, the fives selling at 106,40, and the threes 69,30. Consols, in London, 97¼.

The Sub Treasury received to-day, $65,085; paid, $16,319, and held at close, $2,782,472.

The interruption to the Telegraph by the storm of yesterday, caused considerable inconvenience to-day to the Brokers having business with Boston and Philadelphia. From the latter city we have no quotations.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK SALES, March 18.—400 shares Reading at 37¼@¾; 900 do. Morris, 12½@20; 1,050 do. Long Island, 11@¼. $2 804 Pennsylvania Fives, 91@91¼; $10,600 Nav. Sixes, int. on, 47¾; Reading Sixes, '80, 81¼@85; Do. '70, 81¼@82.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, March 18—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are dull and heavy, without change in value. About 30 bbls. are disposed of at $5 06½ for Pots, and $6 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Appears more buoyant, affected by the *Niagara*'s news, which has created a more active export demand and stimulated speculative purchases—and this day's movements reached 3 000 bales—closing with Upland Middling at 8½c, and Orleans do. at 8¾c ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A languid feeling pervades the market for State and Western brands, prices of which have, in some instances, given way a shade. The unfavorable European intelligence, the approaching resumption of navigation, and the very disagreeable weather, unite to depress the trade. The local and Eastern inquiry is less animated, and that for export restricted. A few speculators are making a search for lots at our inside figures, which, however, they find not to be very acceptable. The operations comprise 3,800 bbls. country and extra State and good round hoop Ohio at $4 56½@$4 68½; shop do. State and favorite round hoop Ohio at $4 68½@$4 87½; mixed to fair Indiana and Michigan at $4 75@$5; fancy Genesee, Michigan and Ohio at $5@$5 3¼; extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 ¼@$5 6 ¼, and extra Genesee at $5 3¼@$6 ₱ bbl. Canadian is offered more willingly for future delivery at $4 50 and from store at $4 6¼ ₱ bbl, but we have no transactions to record. Southern is pleasant and steady—the supply exceeding the demand and factors being anxious to realize. We noticed sales of 900 bbls. mixed to favorite ordinary Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine Fredericksburg country, Georgetown and Petersburg city at $4 56@$4 68½ with fancy do. do. at $4 68½@$5 18½ ₱ bbl. Rye flour is in good demand but at lower rates—sales having been made of 300 bbls. fine at $3 56, and superfine at $3 75. Corn Meal is quiet and nominal—the only reported operation being 80 bbls Jersey at $3 4 ¼.

GRAIN—Wheat is in pretty brisk request, but the high prices asked, together with the scarcity of prime lots and the unpleasant weather prevent large sales. We have only to record one of two thousand bushels. Southern White at $1 09c. Rye is less plentiful and somewhat nominal at 74c. for Jersey@75c. for Northern. Oats are in limited request and firmer, and at sales by Western, about 40c. Barley is steady, with sales of 2,000 bushels Canada at 76@80c ₱ bushel. Corn is abundant and quiet, with a tendency to recede. The extensive receipts from the South and discouraging foreign accounts, exert a depressing influence upon the trade. We quote all kinds nominal in the range—any actual sales unusually small—at 63@64c. for White do. at 63@64c. and Yellow do. at 64@65c.

PROVISIONS—Pork comes forward in small lot quantities and still evinces an upward proclivity, a further advance having been established to-day. The business amounts to 400 bbls, chiefly new Prime, at $15 25@$15 50; and new Mess at $16 ½ bbl. Pickled pork is in good request and prices supported—good request at 7@7½c for Shoulders, and 9@9½c for Hams. Lard has not varied essentially, the day's transactions embracing 200 bbls. prime at 9@9½c., with some kegs at 10@10½c. ₱ lb. Beef is slowly offered and in brisk demand, with sales of 300 bbls. Prime at $5 50@$6 50, and Mess at $9 50@$12 75. Prime Mess is nominal y worth $10@$21 ₱ tierce, the stock having been so reduced as to render it impossible to meet any further large orders at these rates. Beef Hams are more salable and a trifle firmer at $16 ₱ 220 lb. Butter is scarce and wanted at 18@22c. for Ohio, and 22@26c. for Western Dairy. Cheese is less abundant and rather dearer, fetching 6½@8c ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Is sparingly forwarded to market and remains without any decisive change, transactions being confined to retail parcels at 21c. for Drudge, and 21½c. for Prison, cash.

MINIATURE ALMANAC... THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises..... 6 07 | Sets..... 6 10 | MOON—Sets.... 4 59m

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook .6 58m | Gov Island...7 48m | Hell Gate.. 9 29m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....MARCH 18, 1852.

Cleared.

Steamer Delaware, Sanford, Philadelphia. J. & N. Briggs.
Ship Havre, Mulford, Havre, M. Livingston.
Ship A Z. Chandler, Liverpool.
Bark Texas, Revelle, Savannah. Dunham & Dimon.
Brig Tardine, Hill, Sagua la Grande master.
Brig Argo, Miller, Portland. R. C. Read
Schr. Wake, Briggs, Wilmington, N C. S Powell.
Schr. Mary A. Rowland, Rayner, Philadelphia, J. W. Mc Kee.
Schr. Molterey, Ackley, Matagorda.
Schr. John Clemens, (Br) Martin, Antigua, I. B. Gager.
Schr. Banner, Somers, Plymouth, N.C., Slaight, Gambs & Baker.
Schr. Amanda, Nickerson, Philadelphia, J. Hand.
Schr. Excel, Berry, Portland, S. W. Lewis.

Arrived.

U. S. M. steamship Washington, Floyd, Bremen, Feb 27, via Southampton, March 3, 5 P.M., mdse. and pass. to Moller, Sarda & Riera.

Bark Mary, (of Waldoboro,) Gilley, Matanzas, 11 days, sugar and molasses to master. Sailed in co. with brigs B. Young, New-York; Wm. R. Grawton, Geer, for Boston. Vessels left not recollected.

Schr Isaac Trunnell, Purkis, Salt Key, T. I., 8 ds., salt to master.

Schr. Nantic, Parsons, Machias 9 ds., lumber to Simpson, Mayhews & Co.

Schr. Washington, Hitchins, Pamlico, N.C., 7 ds, shingles to R. M. Demill & Co

Schr. Indiana, Young, Wellfleet, 2 ds., bd. to Virginia.

Schr. J. S. Hopkins, Hopkins, Wellfleet, 2 ds., bound to Virginia.

Schr. R. J. Rhodes, Hatch, Wellfleet, 2 ds., bound to Virginia.

Schr. November, Sanford, Norfolk, 4 ds., corn, bound to Providence

Schr. Lallah Rookh, Mayo, Wellfleet, 2 days, bound to Virginia.

Schr Charles B. Prindle, Farrar, New-Haven, 2 ds., bnd. to Virginia

Schr Gil Blas, Beckwith, New-Haven, 2 ds., bound to Virginia

Schr. Gazelle, Baker, Virginia 3 ds., bound to Providence.

Schr. C. A. Stetson, Miller, New-Haven, 2 ds, bound to Virginia.

Schr. Ocean Queen, Smith, Wellfleet 2 ds., bound to Virginia.

Schr Thetis, Felik. New-Haven, 2 ds., bound to Virginia.

Schr Isabella, Bond, Attakapas, via Richmond, 4 days, sugar and molasses to order.

Schr Maria Theresa, Baker, Wellfleet, 2 ds., bound to Virginia.

Schr Emporium, Atwood, Wellfleet, 2 ds, bd. to Virginia

Schr Ella Francis, Cobb, Wellfleet, 2 ds, bd. to Virginia

Schr Heroine, Shaw, Norwich, 2 ds, bd. to Piermont.

WIND—At sunset, N.N.E

Below.

1 ship, 2 barks and 2 brigs

Sailed.

Steamships Southerner, Foote, for Charleston; City of Norfolk, Post, for Norfolk and Richmond; Sierra Nevada, Wilson, for Chagres; ships Ino, for San Francisco; Isaac Webb, Cropper, for Liverpool.

Spoken, &c.

March 9, lat. 49 5, lon. 35 15 W. passed ship Devonshire bound W.

March 10, lat. 48 42, lon. 29 14 W., ship Racer, of New-York, from Liverpool for New-York, 25 ds. out, wished to be reported.

March 11, lat. 30, lon. 73 10, saw a large steamship steering South

New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Sabbath-School Anniversary.**—The Anniversary of Mission S. S. No. 26 will take place in the D. R. Church Market-st., (Rev. Dr. Ferris,) on LORD'S DAY EVENING next, at 7 o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. FERRIS and Rev. GEO. THATCHER. No. 26 meets in the Tenth Ward School House, in Ludlow-st., between Delancey and Rivington. m20 1t*

☞ **Notice.**—The Reformed Dutch Church, formerly on the corner of Greene and Houston-sts., (Rev. W. R. Gordon) meet for Divine service in the Lecture-room of the South Baptist Church, in Factory st near Hammond. Services on the SABBATH at 10½, A. M., and 3 P. M. m20-1t*

☞ **False Prophets!**—S. S. SNOW, Prophet of Jehovah, will preach the pure Word of God three times TO-MORROW, at Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free. Evening subject—"The Character of the Popular Christ." m20-1t*

☞ **Lecture on Romanism.**—Rev. J. C. PITRAT, formerly a Roman Catholic Priest, will lecture in the Church of the Restoration, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—Romanism affirms and denies the same doctrinal points.

☞ **Mrs. Bishop** is to preach TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and 7 in the evening, at No. 206 Allen-st., near Houston-st. Subject, "Israel's Restoration, 1 000 Years of Peace, &c. Seats free m20-1t*

☞ **Rev. Dr. Anthon**, Rector of St. Mark's Church, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, March 21. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. m20-1t*

☞ **New Jerusalem Church**, 8th-st, near Broadway.—Prof. BUSH will deliver a Lecture in this place TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on some of the grand Peculiarities of the Teachings of the New Church. 1t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Removal.**—BENEDICT, HALL & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Boots, Shoes and Findings, have Removed to No. 21 Park Row, on the site of the old Park Theatre, opposite the Astor House, New-York. 26f-1m

☞ **Gold Mining in California.**—Twenty thousand dollars of the Stock of the SONORA GOLD MINING COMPANY, appropriated for Working Capital, is still offered by the Trustees: that amount, with what has already been subscribed, being deemed sufficient for all purposes.

In presenting the claims of this Company to the confidence of those who are desirous of investing their means in the business of Quartz Mining, it is perhaps necessary to state more fully than has heretofore been done, the prospects, and the scale upon which the operations of the corporation will be carried on. The principal locations upon which mining operations will be conducted, are on the celebrated CLIFF VEIN, situated within the limits of the City of Sonora, Tuolumne County. This vein extends through one of the richest portions of that immensely productive section, and has yielded, probably, a larger amount of the precious metal than any one in the State. It runs through the hill overhanging Holden's Garden, and crosses the numerous ravines and drains emptying into Wood's Creek on the north-west, and Sonora Creek on the south-east side; and as those creeks and ravines have all yielded a very large amount of gold, we are forced to the conclusion that the decomposition of a portion of this vein had contributed immensely to the many hundred thousands of dollars already taken from that neighborhood by washing. But although these facts justify the expectation that similar deposits will be discovered in the vein, the yield of the poorest ore taken from the depth of sixty feet, with its superior facilities for working, constitutes its chief value. The various tests of this working ore, in which no gold is visible, produce at the rate of from one hundred and twenty to two hundred and fifty dollars per ton. The size of the vein, extent of claim, and abundance of fuel and water, warrant the belief that the operations of the Company, conducted as they will be on the largest scale, can be carried on uninterruptedly for a great number of years and at an expense of less than twelve dollars per ton. The attention of the public is called to the report of Col. M. J. Gritzner, recently in the service of the General Government as Geologist and Mineralogist in California. It will be found in the Company's pamphlet of organization.

The steam engine and boilers now complete, are of fifty horse power; and the stamp work, nearly ready to ship, is of the most improved and durable construction, made of the best material, and after plans furnished by Capt. Robt. L. King, similar to those in use at the celebrated Peck's Mill. It will consist of thirty six stampers of six hundred pounds weight each, with all the wood and iron-work complete, ready to be put together in California without delay, and at a very small expense. It will, without doubt, crush and amalgamate from seventy to ninety tons of ore per day of twenty-four hours.

The Trustees invite the closest scrutiny, on the part of those desirous of making an investment, which promises such large returns, into the objects, prospects, and affairs of the Company. They are satisfied that an examination will convince the most sceptical that a better use of capital cannot be made than in bona fide mining operations in California—they are equally satisfied that dividends will be made by this Company in less than twelve months from the commencement of mining operations, exceeding, in amount, the whole capital stock of the Company.

Capital stock, $200,000 Shares, $100 each. Applications for stock, pamphlets, or further information, may be made at the office of the Company, No. 66 Beaver-st., or by mail, post-paid, addressed to either the President or Treasurer.

D. W. INGERSOLL, President.
THOMAS E. HASTINGS, Treasurer. m17-W&S

☞ **Neuralgia.**—Letter from a Lady.—DEAR SIR: Please accept my most sincere thanks for the perfect cure which you have accomplished in my case. I have not suffered from Neuralgia since you prescribed for me in 1846. Previous to this, I was attended by one of the oldest and most experienced physicians in the City, who pronounced it neuralgia, but said no remedy for it had ever been discovered by the faculty. I was unable to partake of any food except in a liquid form, and could not articulate distinctly, being threatened with lockjaw. The physician who first attended me, said he could give some medicine to alleviate the pain for a time but could promise no permanent cure. He stated the case of the late Dr. Wright Post, who suffered with Neuralgia for more than thirty years, and had an operation performed, also, but without success. But in my case you have performed almost a miracle. After taking but one dose of your medicine, I was relieved and entirely cured.

Yours, with grateful esteem, M. J.

Dr. TURNER, No 224 12th-st., New-York.

* Dr. John Stearns, late President of the Academy of Medicine. m20-1t*

OFFICE, G. S., No. 278 Grand-st., }
NEW-YORK, March 19, 1852. }

☞ **O. U. A.**—*Whereas*, It has been made known to me that HENRY GIBSON, a veteran of the Revolution, the last of the Life Guard of Washington, who honored us with his presence at Metropolitan Hall, on the 23d Feb. ult., departed this life on the 15th inst. and

Whereas, The remains of the deceased veteran are to be interred at Greenwood Cemetery, with appropriate military and civic honors, on MONDAY NEXT, 22nd inst.

Therefore, In conformity with an invitation received by me from the Board of Officers of the Continental Companies, I do hereby invite the Chancery of the Order of United Americans of this State, and of the State of New-Jersey, and the several members of the Order in this city and vicinity, to attend the funeral on Monday next, in full regalia (in crape.)

The Order will assemble at 11 o'clock A. M., corner of Broadway and Grand-st., where the procession will form under the direction of Chancellor J. VOORHIS, of Wayne Chapter, and leave the Hall precisely at 12 M.

Signed W. W. OSBORN,
[L. S.] Grand Sachem, State of New-York.
G. GOODRICH BOYCE, G. C. of the C. m20-1t*

POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 19, 1852.

☞ **Notice**—The European Mails by the U. S. MAIL STEAMER "ARCTIC," will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 10½ A. M. A closed Mail for Bremen and the German States will be sent per "Arctic,"

WM. V. BRADY, P. M.

☞ **Postponement!**—THE MUSICAL FESTIVAL of the Broadway Tabernacle Choir, will be given, on MONDAY EVENING, March 21, the elements permitting. It is designed to be the best musical entertainment of the season. Tickets 50 cents. To commence at 8 o'clock m20 2t*

☞ **The Fourth Lecture of a Course** on the "Future Destiny of Man," postponed from last Sabbath, owing to the inclemency of the weather, will be delivered TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Evangelical Lutheran Church, Mulberry-st., near Grand. Subject—The nature of the Resurrection body, or with what Body are the Dead raised, and what becomes of the living? m20-1t*

☞ **Lecture on the Laws of Life**, with special reference to the Physical Education of Girls. Dr. ELIZABETH BLACKWELL will deliver the last Lecture of her course THIS AFTERNOON, (March 20) at 2 o'clock, in the Hope Chapel Lecture-room. Single tickets 50 cents, to be had at the door. m20-1t*

☞ **Dr. Holton's Lectures on Physiology.**—Dr. HOLTON will deliver a Lecture in the Congregational Church, Flushing, L. I., MONDAY, March 22, at 3½ and 7½ P. M.; in the New York Medical College, 13th-st., east of 6th-av., WEDNESDAY, March 31, at 4 and 7½ P. M., in the Chapel of the University, Washington-square, WEDNESDAY, April 7, at 3½ P. M. All will be illustrated by Plates, Manikins and Skeletons. Admittance to each Lecture, 25 cents; children half price. m20-1t*

☞ **Notice.**—Passengers per steamship ARCTIC, for LIVERPOOL, will please be on board, foot of Canal-st., THIS DAY, (Saturday) March 20 at 11, A. M.

m20-1t E. K. COLLINS & CO.

☞ **Mechanical Drawings.**—J. H. BAILEY Mechanical Draughtsman, in every kind of perspective, agent for the sale of inventions, patent rights, machinery, &c. Office, Tryon row, at the junction of Centre and Chatham-sts., opposite the City Hall. m20 1t*

☞ **Attention Californians!**—A grand mass meeting to be held EVERY DAY at No. 87 Nassau-st., in order to get supplied with FRANK'S AROMATIC SODA previous to starting for the gold regions. The article is now considered indispensable, being a most pleasant beverage and a sure regulator of the system. Let every man be in time, and secure their allowance. 216 tumblers, $2. Sign of Aromatic Soda Company, J. H. BEARDSLEY, Agent. m4-1m*eod

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **The Mercantile Mutual LOAN AND ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION.**—The Books of this Association are now open for subscriptions, at their Office, corner Broadway and Grand-st., (over the Pacific Bank) from 4 to 8 P. M., daily. Entrance fee, $2. Dues, $3 per month on each Share. At the first regular monthly meeting six Shares were sold for $400 and $380 premium. Pamphlets, with the Articles of Association and By-Laws, can be had of the Secretary, gratis. The Association will hold a meeting on SATURDAY EVENING, 20th inst., at 7½ P. M., at their Room, when addresses will be made.

B. J. HOWLAND, President.
ISAAC H. BAILEY, Vice-President.
W. O. GROSER, Secretary. m19-2t

☞ **The Citizens' Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION** will soon close their books. No opportunity to join will be given after their next regular meeting. Those who wish to subscribe for shares must do so without delay. An interest of 6 per cent will be allowed on all moneys paid in advance if for a period of six months or over. Entrance fee, $2. Shares, $400. Dues, $3 per month. Office, No. 421 Broadway, next door to Canal-st. Open daily from 9½ A. M. to 5 P. M.; and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings for the accommodation of their members and others, until 9 o'clock.

SIMEON DRAPER, President.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Vice-President.
J. F. KENDALL, Secretary. m18-6t

☞ **Building Associations** proved Deceptive and Fraudulent by their own Balance Sheets. For sale by the periodical dealers generally. Price, 12½c.

m20-1t* J. PERRY, No 404 Broadway.

☞ **The Second Regular Meeting** of the NEW BROOKLAND AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION will be held on MONDAY EVENING, March 22d, at No 163 Bowery.

Members will please be punctual in attendance.

There is yet an opportunity offered to strangers to join us and become their own landlords after a few years' payment of one dollar a week. MILES CHAMBERS, President.

H. L. SMITH, Secretary.

Office No. 1 Murray-st., where subscriptions are continually received. m20-3t

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **The Third Manhattan BUILDING ASSOCIATION.**—The first regular monthly meeting will be held at No. 430 Broome-st., corner Crosby, one block from Broadway, entrance in Crosby, on

MONDAY EVENING,

March 22, at 7½ o'clock.

The monthly dues are now due. Members can pay and have their books, at the office of the Secretary, No. 15 Spruce-st., or at the meeting, on Monday evening next, March 22, when shares will be offered for redemption.

The entrance fee is $2; monthly dues, $3; shares $800.

It costs now but two dollars to become a member, and the monthly instalment of three dollars, in the course of a few years—probably six or seven—will positively yield the sum of eight hundred dollars.

Members paying not less than six months in advance will be entitled to interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

W. T. B. Milliken, Esq., and Jacob L. Fenn, will address the meeting, explanatory of the working of Building Associations.

A FREE DISCUSSION TO ALL.

This is the fourth public meeting ever held at this hall. It is large, and will seat six hundred people, with new and comfortable seats. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend.

Persons desirous of becoming members of the Third Manhattan Building Association can do so by subscribing at the meeting, or at the office of the Secretary, No. 15 Spruce-st., second floor, where by-laws can be had free of charge.

JAMES S. LIBBY, President, Lovejoy's Hotel.
DAVIS COLLAMORE, Vice President,
No. 447 Broadway.
J. W. WESTON, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

James Y. Watkins, No. 16 Catharine-st.	Wm. H. Cornell, No. 59 Fulton Market.
James Neeres, cor. Houston and Bowery.	John A. Currier, No. 191 Greenwich-st.
Seymour Whiting, No. 58 East Broadway.	Joseph Hough, No. 220 Broadway
W. A. Conant, No. 12 Bowery.	James L. Worth, No. 24 Broadway.
Albert Miller, No. 143 Nassau-st.	

JACOB L. FENN, Surveyor, No. 15 Spruce-st.
POMEROY & JENKS, Attorneys, No. 54 Wall-st. m20-2t

☞ **A Public Meeting of the Second Chelsea BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION,** will be held at the Assembly Rooms, corner of 25th Street and 8th Avenue, on MONDAY EVENING, March 22, at 8 o'clock.

But a few weeks have elapsed since the organization of the Chelsea Building and Mutual Loan Association, and so great was the demand for Shares that it was found necessary to organize another upon the same liberal principles. There are thousands of persons who have paid for the mere right of occupation of a house, more than enough to purchase it. Whereas, if they had joined together and contributed small weekly sums, they would have been their own landlords, and it is to obtain this object that these associations were organized.

Among the many advantages which this Association possesses over others, might be named the following.—The Entrance Fee will be 50 cents per Share; Monthly dues, $2, which will be

RECEIVED IN ONE DOLLAR INSTALMENTS,

and at any time during the month most convenient to the Shareholders. The ultimate value of each Share will be Five Hundred Dollars. Who will not become a shareholder, when it can be accomplished by saving

SEVEN CENTS PER DAY!

The small sum, if deposited in sums of One Dollar, in this Association, will, in a very few years, amount to Five Hundred Dollars, or, if you wish to purchase the house you live in, or build a snug residence for yourself, you can accomplish it by becoming a Member of this Association, and you have only to pay about the same amount you are now paying for rent. Thus in a short time you own (free and clear) the house you live in.

Members redeeming shares pay but 6 per cent interest on the amount advanced.

Ladies and gentlemen wishing to become shareholders can do so by leaving their names, with the entrance fee, with either of the officers of this Association, and well-known residents of the upper section of the city.

Books containing Articles of Association can be had gratis. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent will be allowed on dues paid in advance. JOHN P. CUMMING, President.

WILLIAM L. STEPHENS, Vice President.

TRUSTEES.

S. N. Prentice,	Abraham Brown,	Isaac W. Ayres,
Francis A. Sniffen,	Daniel Wilson,	Thomas Page.
James B. Mingay,	John H. Morris,	Thos. Cumming, Jr.
	Christian Fischer.	

JAMES P. DECKER, Surveyor.
WILLIAM W. BRACKETT, Attorney.
W. H. HOYT, Secretary, office No. 230 9th-av.

The office is open throughout the day and evening until 10 o'clock, for the accommodation of subscribers and others wishing information. m20 2t

☞ **Free Discussion.**—HUDSON RIVER BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION will hold a meeting at Bradbury's Music Room, No. 413 Broadway, corner Lispenard-st., on MONDAY EVENING, March 22, at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by J. EDGAR, Esq., E. S. YOUNG, Esq., Mr. J. HOOPER, and others. The advantages of these institutions will be fully explained. This Association is now in a flourishing condition and rapidly filling up. Persons who may desire to join should do so now before the Entrance Fee is advanced. Shares $800. Entrance Fee $2. All who seek information of the practical workings, success, and security of these investments are invited.

SYLVANUS S. WARD, President,
ALFRED W. WHITE, Vice-President.
GEO. W. MORTON Secretary.
Office No 411 Washington st., corner Laight, open daily. Subscriptions received at the office. m20-1t

☞ **Better than Ever.**—The last meeting of the SECOND GREENWICH BUILDING ASSOCIATION was one of the most gratifying ever yet held. The audience was very large, composed of mechanics, tradesmen, clerks, and others interested in the principles of Building Associations. The speakers took up the objections which have been lately urged against these institutions, and satisfied all of the perfect safety of the system and the large profits to be realised by every member. At the close of the meeting a great number came forward and subscribed for Shares, and many decided to join at the next meeting. To afford one more opportunity, probably the last Public Meeting will be held in the Bleecker Buildings, on MONDAY EVENING, March 23, at 7½ o'clock. Persons desirous of entering this prosperous Association should not lose this chance. Come, and satisfy yourselves of the great advantages offered. The fullest information will be freely given.

JOHN KEYSER, President.
GEORGE STARR, Vice-President.
R. ROSS, Jr., Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Chas. Crane,	Jas. M. Post,	Samuel Sinclair,
John Thomas,	D. C. Weeks,	Wm. C. Smith, Jr.,
Geo. P. Nelson,	T. W. Farr,	Robert Peterson

Those who cannot possibly attend the meeting on Monday night are invited to call at the Office, No. 43 8th-av., and subscribe for Shares. m20-2t

☞ **"There is yet Time."**—THE ALLEGHANIA MUTUAL LOAN AND ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION will hold its first public meeting at Union Hall, cor 3d-av. and 21-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 24th, 1852, at 7½ o'clock. Address s will be delivered by several eminent speakers, explanatory of the objects of this Association, and the benefits proposed to its members. Ladies, Gentlemen, Mechanics, Laborers, Merchants, Clerks, and others, will find it advantageous to attend and subscribe for its shares. The simple saving of 7 cents per day is sufficient to secure the sum of $200 at the termination of the Association. The books of subscription of shares are now open at the office of the Secretary, No. 193 3d-av., up stairs, where all information will be cheerfully given, and "Articles of Association" furnished gratis. The office is open every evening (Sundays excepted) from 7 to 9 o'clock, until further notice. Information furnished and Subscriptions received, by either of the officers and trustees. Entrance fee, 50 cents; monthly dues, $2, shares, $500

President—MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., No. 13 Grammercy-park. Vice-President—J. H. VALENTINE, No. 94 East 15th-st. Assistant Vice President—RICHARD KELLY, No. 344 3d-av. Trustees—Robert E. Voorhies No. 98 East 17th st.; Job L. Black, No. 191 3d-av.; Hiram Purdy, No. 79 Elizabeth-st.; James M. Dennis, No. 84 3d-av.; Charles E. Peck, No. 152 East 21st-st.; D. Hennesy, No. 92 East 19th-st. Attorney—S. V. Bagley, cor. Broadway and Murray-st.

MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., President.
J. H. VALENTINE, Vice-President.
RICHARD KELLY, Assistant Vice-President.
OSCAR F. BENJAMIN, Secretary. m17,20,22 24

☞ **The Brooklyn Mechanics' BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION** will allow interest at the rate of six per cent per annum to all persons who prefer paying their monthly dues six months or more in advance. It will loan money at six per cent per annum, on the amount received by the borrowers, or those who redeem shares; and any shareholder desirous of withdrawing from this Society can do so at any time by giving one month's notice, and receive back all the dues paid by him, with interest thereon, at the rate of six per cent per annum. The entrance fee is fixed at fifty cents a share, the monthly dues at $2, and the ultimate value of each unredeemed share at $500.

A public meeting for the admission of new members, at which the objects and peculiar advantages of this Association will be explained, will be held in the room of the College Grammar School, over the Drug Store on the north-west corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts., (entrance in Clinton-st.) on MONDAY EVENING, March 22, at 7½ o'clock.

Ladies and gentlemen who desire to invest money to advantage, in large sums or small ones, and all who wish to make money, or obtain the loan of money to their own advantage, should attend this meeting.

ROBERT P. PERRIN, President.
JAMES ROBINSON, Vice-President.
J. S. DENMAN, Secretary, No. 155 Atlantic-st. m20-1t

☞ **The Long Island FARM ASSOCIATION.**—This Association, having a large tract of land pleasantly situated, adjoining the Long Island Railroad near the celebrated Lake Ronkonkoma and divided in shares of three acres each, have commenced selling shares under very favorable circumstances. Several shares have already been sold, and timber for building is taken on the ground, and preparations are now making for the speedy erection of buildings. All persons who wish to locate in a fine healthy place, and are disposed to join this Association, are requested to make immediate application at the office of the Association, No. 208 Broadway cor. of Fulton, where a map may be seen, and articles of the Association had.

HENRY MEIGS, President.
JAMES D. MORGAN, Vice-President.
J. R. HUNTTING, Secretary m18-4teod

☞ **A Card.**—BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Books will remain open during the week to receive the first and second installments of $2 50 per share, at the Mercantile Bank, corner of Broadway and John-st., where persons who have not already subscribed, can do so, and pay the first and second installments together. As the stock is nearly all taken up, those persons who wish to have shares in this Company, must take them immediately, or they will be too late

JOHN BRUCE, President.
S. JESSURUN, Secretary. m17-4t

☞ **Columbian Mutual Loan and Accumulating FUND ASSOCIATION.**—NOTICE.—The subscribers to shares in this Association are requested to call at the Secretary's Office, No. 25 Delancey-st., sign the Constitution, pay their dues for the month of March, (two dollars per share) and receive their Pass Books. In consequence of the large number of subscribers, an early compliance with this request will greatly facilitate the business of the Association. FRANCIS A PALMER, President.

ROBERT A. SANDS Vice President.
Dr. J. R. BIGELOW, Assistant Vice President.

TRUSTEES.

Sam'l R. Trembley,	William H. Riblet,	William G. Chave,
Lewis K. Osborn,	Aaron Adams,	John C Smith,
Andrew V. Stout,	Thomas Brown,	George H Ross,
Ebenezer Wilson,	Elias E. Aaron,	Benj. M. Thompson.

CHARLES L. NOE, No. 25 Delancey-st., Secretary.
AMZI HILL, Surveyor.
MORTIMER DE MOTTE, Counsellor.
Office hours on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 8 to 10 A. M., and 3 to 8 P. M. Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 8 to 10 A. M. and 3 to 7 P. M. m18-6t

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **Phœnix Building Association.**—Incorporated Feb. 25, 1853—will hold a public meeting at the Hermitage Hall, corner of Houston and Allen-sts., on MONDAY EVENING, March 22. Hon. Jacob L. Fenn and Quintin McAdam, Esq., will address the meeting. THE PHŒNIX is in a very prosperous condition, and possesses all the important and liberal features that are required to render it an easy, safe and profitable Institution. It affords a poor man an opportunity of building or purchasing a house of his own selection, while, as a medium for small savings, it offers a mode of investment more profitable than any that has heretofore existed. The officers of this Association are chosen by men who are well known to be competent and trustworthy, and entitled to the fullest confidence. Entrance Fee, $2. Monthly dues, $3. Shares $800. All that is required at present to join is $2. Interest of 6 per cent. allowed on dues paid in advance.

WILSON SMALL, President, No. 94 Ludlow-st.
AMOS WILLETS, Vice-President, No. 276 Pearl-st.
A. B. HETFIELD, Secretary, Chambers Hall, No. 65 Chatham-st.

TRUSTEES.

Warren Chapman,	Geo. W. Dawson,	Peter J. Powles,
Robert M. Dewitt,	James Cuthell,	Edward J. Small.
Andrew Hume,	Joseph Nesbitt,	Geo. A. Barney.

O. MCADAM, Attorney, No. 63 Wall-st.
JACOB L. FENN, Surveyor.

Books for Subscription are open daily at the Secretary's Office No. 65 Chatham-st. Prospectuses and By-Laws and full information, can also be obtained gratuitously at the Office. m20-2t

☞ **Important to the Working Classes.**—A public meeting of the SECOND KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 24, 1852, at 7½ o'clock, at Broadway Hall, No. 1,104 Broadway, near the corner of 33d-st., on which occasion a thorough and practical explanation of the principles of this Association will be delivered by W. T. B. MILLIKEN, Esq. We would advise those who wish to procure Shares to attend this Meeting, both Ladies and Gentlemen, as the limited number of shares are just filling up. Entrance fee, $2. Monthly dues, $3; ultimate value $800. This Institution combines the advantages of a Savings Bank as also a Building Association. Persons paying in advance receive interest thereon. Those wishing to become members of this Association, can do so by leaving their names with any of the following gentlemen:

JAMES S. DELVECCHIO, President,
ANSON WILLIAMS, Vice-President.

TRUSTEES.

John A. Gun,	A. A. Valentine,	George Ross
W. H. Grenelle,	Harrison Jones,	John W Miller,
Henry Johnson,	Emile Baxter,	J. W. Ogden,

EDWARD J. MADDEN, Secretary, Office, No 168 9th-av. m20-3t

☞ **East River Building and Mutual Loan ASSOCIATION.**—A meeting of this Association will be held at Thalian Hall, No 492 Grand-st., on SATURDAY EVENING, March 20, 1852, at 7½ P. M. JACOB L. FENN, Esq., will address the meeting. The office No. 514 Grand-st. is open daily from 11 A. M. to 9 P. M., where subscriptions will be received and all necessary information given. Entrance fee $2, monthly dues $3; shares $800

OBADIAH NEWCOMB, President.
JAMES WHITE, Vice President.
SAMUEL H. JOHNSON, Assistant Vice-President.
CHAS. E. ANDERSON, Secretary. m19-2t

☞ **The New-York Land and Building Association** was organized to procure 500 working men homes. It is in the full of success. Let the rent-ridden then be inspired with hope, and join us immediately. The initiation fee is only 50 cents, but will soon be raised to $2.

MILES CHAMBERS, Pres't.
H. S. SMITH, Secretary—Office, 1 Murray-st., m10-1m

New-York Daily Times.

FRANCE.

Results and Conduct of the Elections—New Decrees—General News.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, March 4, 1852.

RESULTS OF THE ELECTION.

The elections held last Sunday have resulted as it was supposed they would—as it was almost a necessity that they should—in the return of an overwhelming majority of Government candidates. The declaration made by the Government some weeks since, that it would not interfere with the freedom of the election, has, it is almost needless to say, not been observed. In Paris, it is true, some little degree of liberty was permitted to the opposition—not indeed that they could discuss the claims of the various candidates, much less warmly support their own in the press or at public meetings. But opposition candidates were graciously suffered to placard their names and even their *confession de foi* on the dead walls of the city. On Sunday I visited many places where the polls were opened, and in each instance found bulletins of all kinds distributed without let or hindrance. This concession, made to the intelligence of Paris by the politic fear of NAPOLEON, furnished a striking contrast to the appearances at the polls on the 20th of December. Then no one dared offer bulletins marked *non*. There was also less parade of armed force last Sunday than on the former occasion. For the rest there were few tokens of that excitement, displayed with us on an election day—an excitement that may be offensive to fastidious nerves, but a necessary product of the deep but healthy interest that freemen should feel in the exercise of the important function of self-government. A stranger from America might have passed the whole day in the streets of Paris, and even in the neighborhood of the Mairies, without knowing that an election was going on. One reason of the indifference of voters may well have been the insignificance of the Legislature to which they were called to appoint members. Again, many of the French are grown utterly weary of political cant. Though few are content perhaps with things as they are, they are tired and disappointed into indifference or at least inaction. They want something of the elastic vigor, which with us rises after each fall with unabated courage, as if like the old wrestler catching strength from contact with the earth. But we ought not to judge the French harshly in this regard. Though the last sixty years are too short a time in a nation's life to get rid of all the disease inherited from centuries of misrule, yet in that period it has gained much new vitality and cast off much dead matter. And now, thanks to that vitality, though cast down it is not destroyed.

PROPERTY.

NAPOLEON must govern it wisely as well as strongly, if he is to preserve its temporary obedience. It is perhaps as much from a willingness to give him a fair trial and an opportunity to fulfill some of his good promises, as from a sense of fear that the nation provisionally submits to him. Vitiated as all confidence in his acts must be, by the prolonged dishonesty, ending in perjury, on which he founded his usurpation of power, and by the well-known ambition which would extend his possession of it beyond the term originally asked for, I can yet conceive that he, feeling himself on trial, may do his best for the good of France. His action in this direction will be constantly qualified by his selfish ambition and by his blind worship for the Emperor. For the rest—were he only an *honest man*, I could find proof of his earnest purpose to ameliorate the condition of France, in several of his recent legislative acts.

HOW THE ELECTIONS WERE MANAGED.

But a word more on the elections. It is worth noting that the number of inscribed voters in the Department of the Seine being nearly the same as in December, the number of actual voters is 83,000 less; that the number of abstentions is much greater for February 29, than for December 20, and that this difference is almost entirely against the Government. Gen. CAVAIGNAC is the only opposition candidate elected in the city. CARNOT, who, it will be remembered, was in two of the several Ministries of 1848, nearly defeated the Government candidate, No choice, however, was made, owing to scattering votes, and a new trial will take place in that District on the 14th of March. GOUDCHAUX, Minister of Finance, in 1848, also followed close on PERRET, the Government candidate, in his District. BIXIO, a moderate Republican, and member of LOUIS NAPOLEON'S first Ministry, received a large opposition vote. EUGENE SUE received about 7,000 votes. He would not be allowed to sit, had he been elected, and, indeed, wrote a letter from his place of exile, declining the nomination. LAMORICIERE, who is in the same condition of ineligibility, received a vote of about 2,500. Venerable old DUPONT DE L'EURE, the Dean of French Liberals, received over 3,000 votes. It is not yet publicly known what CAVAIGNAC *will do* with his right to a seat in the Legislature. Were it really the Legislative body of France, his course would be plain enough; but as it is only the body of LOUIS NAPOLEON,—its members to wag or lie still at his motion,—it would hardly comport with the dignity of Gen. CAVAIGNAC, or any honest man not an unquestioning supporter of the Prince President, to join it. One rumor says that the General will present himself only to refuse the oath of fidelity to the President and obedience to the Constitution—using this first public occasion to protest against the violences of the *coup d'etat*. On this rumor a Napoleonic editor comments as follows:

"Well, let him try it! Let him descend from the rank of Deputy to the rank of mutineer; his punishment will not be delayed. A Government born of universal suffrage does not submit to rebellion—it subdues it. It does not endure revolt—it strikes them down."

Comments on such comments, let each reader make at will.

In many of the departments, prefects, just returned to their posts with fresh instructions from Paris, have not hesitated to stretch their authority to the utmost in favor of the nominees of the Government, and against their opponents—using their vice-royal power most effectively. This is no loose statement. The proofs of its correctness lie on my table in the shape of prefectoral proclamations, exhorting or threatening as the occasion requires. In the country as well as in the metropolis, there appears to have been a great falling off in the number of voters.

NEW DECREES.

Decrees still come so thick and fast, and on such a diversity of subjects, as quite to clog the digestive faculty; I can only note a few remarkable for their gravity and drollery. One ordering the transfer of the prisoners of the Bagnes to Cayenne, there to be formed into penitentiary colonies, or hired out as servants, with the prospect of becoming landholders at the expiration of their term of punishment, is commendable on the score of policy and humanity. The humanity of the measure depends, it is true, on the completeness of arrangements made for the prisoners on their arrival and during their first month in a new country. It was the want of proper housing, clothing and general sanitary regulations, rather than the unhealthy climate of Guiana, that caused the fearful mortality among the political prisoners sent out by the Directory, and among the colonists who reached there in the time of Louis XV. An act of Presidential legislation, which excited much more attention than the above-mentioned, is the decree authorizing the establishment of Mortgage Banks (*societes de credit foncier.*) The object of these banks is to enable owners of real estate to borrow on mortgage, and repay the loans by means of long annuities; that is, in addition to the interest the borrower is obliged to pay say one per cent. as a sinking fund, which will extinguish the debt in forty years. The banks are to loan on double real estate security. They are allowed to issue notes or bonds. They are not to require more than five per cent. interest, nor more than two nor less than one per cent. as a sinking fund. An article in the *Moniteur* followed the publication of this decree for the purpose of explaining its provisions and excellencies to the public, the Government pleading its own case to the people—not a bad figure—for the purpose. From this article it appears that there are $160,000,000 of mortgaged debts in France, paying, inclusive of various expenses, an average interest of 8 per cent, and that these debts are increasing at the rate of $12,000,000 yearly. It is claimed that the new law will remedy this state of things, and Germany is pointed to in proof of the beneficial effects of mortgage societies.

On the other hand, those who disapprove the new law, say that such societies only offer inducements to farmers to run still deeper in debt; that land not yielding, on an average, a yearly product of more than three per cent. on its value, the borrower cannot pay the six per cent interest and sinking fund, unless he do it out of the principal; and they in turn, pointing to Germany, say that the proportion of encumbered estates is much greater in that country than in France. Some sort of mortgage banks has long been called for by French economists. Speaking in the interest of agriculture, and with differences of opinion as to details, there seems a general willingness to give the present law a fair trial. A clause in the decree reaffirms the application of $2,000,000 arising from the confiscation of the Orleans property, to the encouragement of the mortgage societies. This clause, a late decree further appropriating a portion of that property to military pensions, and a labored defense legal and political, of the decrees on the Orleans property, which has just been published in answer to Orleanist grumbling and protests of testamentary executors, show that LOUIS NAPOLEON will not change his mind on that point. This NAPOLEON'S almost childish fondness of imitating his uncle, is amusingly apparent in his late decree granting the decoration of the Legion of Honor to "Sister ROSALIE, of St. Vincent de Paul." He takes occasion in a *perambulatory* paragraph, to call her the "*worthy imitator of Sister Martha, so gloriously decorated by the Emperor.*" The provocation to a comparison running on all fours is palpable; as the Emperor was to Sister MARTHA, so is the Prince President to Sister ROSALIE. As for the rest, Sister ROSALIE, like most of the good Sisters of Charity, is doubtless deserving of all honor, but to make her a *Chevalier* in the Legion of that ilk, is odd, to say the least of it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Journal of Debate*, in speaking of an arrangement about to be made at the Cemeteries of Paris, by which religious ceremonies are to be secured at burial, for the poor corpses as well as rich, tells us that in 1851, the number of deaths was 12,800, and that 6,000 interments took place without religious rites.

German papers announce the death of CAROLINE WEBER, widow of the celebrated composer.

The Bank of France has reduced its rate of discount to 3 per cent. It is hoped that this reduction, and the quiet close of the elections, will help to bring on the long-waited-for revival of business.

ENGLAND.

Political Affairs—Demonstrations of the new Ministry—Question of Free Trade—General News, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, March 5, 1852.

AIM OF THE NEW MINISTRY.

The game of the new Protectionist Ministry is at length developed, and a tolerably shrewd guess may be formed as to what may be expected of them. We know not, it is true, what they will do, but we can pretty clearly see what they will aim at. The Earl of Derby duly made his speech, in explanation of his intended policy, on Friday last, and never was a statesman—if by courtesy the noble Earl may be so termed—more puzzled to steer a middle course between leaving every thing ambiguous, which of course would never do at all, and saying too much, by which the chances of his party would be summarily extinguished. As usual, his Lordship has made a statement which has satisfied nobody, since, while professing to retain his convictions respecting the necessity of taxing our imports of Corn, either for protection or revenue, it is sufficiently clear that he intends if he can to adjourn the discussion of that much vexed question to a more convenient season. In other words, the new Premier, feeling the difficulty of his position,—with a doubtful majority in one House, and a certain minority in the other,—would infinitely prefer restricting the attention of the Legislature to legal and social reforms, than raising an issue on great principles. Cautiously, however, as

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1852.

☞ Advertisers.—Neither the Publication Office, Editorial Rooms, nor Printing Establishment of the DAILY TIMES are opened on Sunday. Advertisers who desire their notices to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 11 o'clock on Saturday evening.

☞ The Second Edition of the *Evening Times*, published every day at 3 o'clock P. M., and served to subscribers for *One Cent*, contains a full and complete list of the *Arrivals at all the Hotels*, up to the latest hour.

Emigration—Its Evils and Benefits.

One of the most extraordinary features in the present history of the world, is the swelling tide of emigration which is pouring into the United States from the great ocean of humanity. Such an extensive change of residence is a new thing—an original idea with the present age. The records of the past furnish no similitude. Sometimes, it is true, an entire nation of Goths or Vandals would desert their frail and temporary homes, and move, in a body, upon the more fertile fields of the South. But emigration proper had been limited to comparatively few and individual instances. No other nation has ever been the converging point for such immense numbers, gathering from such various and distant localities. They come with a continuous and calculable increase. Thus, the number arriving at the port of New-York, of those liable to commutation money, was, in the year 1848, over 189,000; the next year, over 220,000; the next, over 212,000; and, in 1851, it mounted to about 290,000. A few countries furnish the bulk of these growing swarms, but a quota hails from almost every habitable land. They come, of every color, feature and language. Having been brought from the extremities of the Earth, and concentrated in this crowded port, they hence diverge again, and spread themselves over the Western Continent. Every locomotive, traveling from the city, draws a greater or less number of these homeless wanderers. The decks of our upward-bound steamboats are piled with tiers of these sleeping strangers. America has become the home for the errant pilgrims of the world.

In the main, the new-comers are men who can appreciate the institutions, under the shadow of whose wings they nestle for shelter. Ground to the earth by oppression, the hardness of their fate has induced them to fly from tyrannous rule,—disrupt all the ties that bound them to the land of their nativity,—and seek a new abode in free America. A glance at Europe shows that the number of arrivals will be likely to be greatly augmented. Taxes are increasing. The reins of despotism are drawing tighter and tighter. Personal liberty is abridged—the tongue interdicted, the press muzzled, and life in constant hazard. Men of a higher order of intelligence than those our emigrant ships have usually brought, will fly from the dangers of arrest, of being shot, or peppered in Cayenne, and from the utter instability of everything in Europe, to seek permanent protection under the stripes and stars.

Thus, new elements are, and will be, continually infused into the American character. Every variety of race will lend its tinge to the national composite. All habits, qualities of blood, peculiarities, idiosyncracies, tempers, temperaments, and degrees of intellect, are mixing, fusing, and working over. What the effect will be, some future generation may know—we can only conjecture. That it will give a cosmopolitan tendency, an energy and breadth of character, cannot be doubted. Becoming educated under American institutions, however obstinately the original emigrant may resist the admixture, the succeeding generation will commingle with the body of the people, merge in the general mass, and become, ultimately, undistinguishable.

But the doctrine of compensation, so far as the city of New-York is concerned, is applicable to this mode of acquiring population. It is not all benefit. There are important drawbacks. But these affect, mainly, the city of New-York. The country generally receives the advantages of these additions to its people, while the disadvantages are chiefly felt at the great point of debarkation. We shall allude to two of these unfortunate results, and offer some suggestions as to their cure or palliation.

The contagious diseases brought hither by these advancing crowds, threaten, some time, the most serious consequences. The uncleanly habits of some of the lower orders of emigrants, together with unhealthful food, confined air, and crowded accommodations, generate, in the course of a long voyage, that most malignant enemy to human life—the ship fever. Arriving, with this fearful malady in different stages of development, some with premonitory symptoms, and some in moribund condition, they are landed on our shores, and wander about in search of shelter—personified contagions—disseminating the seeds of disease on every breeze. Within a few weeks, five policemen, in a single Ward, surrendered their lives to this pestilence, supposed to have been taken in the station house, where some of these homeless emigrants had sought a temporary refuge. They fill our Hospitals. Humanity commands that they should receive shelter, support and medical treatment. In obeying this call, many of our devoted physicians have fallen. Among them are recorded the names of RAND and DOANE. This dreadful infection is, indeed, an onerous tax and terrible hazard to inflict on the city of New-York. She, and her immediate surroundings, alone, suffer. If any measure of prevention can be adopted, no delay should intervene. A due regard to the lives of our citizens, peremptorily demands prompt and efficient action.

Vagrancy is another of the evils connected with this swarming emigration to our shores, to which the City of New-York is especially subjected. Most of these travelers make their way to the extended fields of the West,—become hardy and useful citizens, sustain themselves, help to checker the wilderness and prairies with tenements and golden fields, and whose sturdy sons may hereafter wield important influence in the affairs of the nation. But it is the best portion of these oft-coming throngs that hew their progress to the setting sun. The poorest—those least able to sustain themselves, those who have not money enough to carry them beyond the port where they were landed—linger, from necessity, in the City of New-York, claiming support from the citizens, and wandering the streets in search of bread. We are already overwhelmed with them. They come to our country, guiltless of the possession of a penny—perhaps the outpouring of some parish poorhouse—and seem to think, the moment they tread American soil, that spontaneous plenty will pour upon them. They esteem themselves entitled to seize, as of right, the cornucopia of the nation, and believe that the great object of founding and carrying on the American Government has been, and is, to give them an unearned subsistence. From idleness, indisposition, or inability, they will not work—perhaps work here for all cannot be found. But the result is, that the Commissioners of the Alms-House are hid under their mountainous labors; the capacities of that institution are stretched by the numbers of those for whom it is compelled to provide; candidates for admission are constantly denied, and the streets are filled with the most impertinent and importunate vagrants. Every house is besieged. Quiet there is none. Neither bestowment nor refusal will aid the matter. In either event, they are constant in call, and persistent in demand. They *will* be heard. They knock at our doors with more authority than the owners. No meek, beseeching tap, indicative of modest request, but loud, imperious, *ex cathedrâ* blows, demanding attention. If their application is neglected for a few moments, and they are suffered to impinge their knuckles in vain against the resounding door, their noses will soon be found flattened against the windows, and their eyes peering into the hidden recesses of the room. Often, mutilations or disagreeabilities are carved on the defenseless panels, unless quick attention is paid to their high behests. No time is sacred, and no place secure. If you give, they will, on the principle that one good turn deserves another, convert your steps into a table, and leave the fragments to ornament the sidewalk. A man's house is no longer his castle. It affords him no protection. He is in a state of perpetual siege. This incessant rapping and ringing invades the sanctity of domestic life. The house is kept in continual turmoil. The time of one servant at each house, is almost consumed in answering these constant calls. The evil, too, is growing. It is already, the bane of the City. All ages and both sexes, engage in the crusade. They do not ask for work. That is not in their way. To beg is their profession. If they were provided with labor, their occupation would be gone. But they labor most industriously in begging. They will not be driven off or shut out. They penetrate everywhere. If this evil should continue to grow upon us, in the ratio of its increase for the last few years, they will overrun us like the plague of Egypt—the lazzaroni will outnumber the workers, and the annoyance will drive us away, or drive us mad. In London, Paris, and in every well-regulated foreign city, the beggar is not permitted to assail the doors. So should it be here.

By the general law of the State, all such persons are declared to be vagrants, and on complaint made, may be sent, if not notorious offenders, to the Alms-House;—if improper persons for such residence, then to Bridewell. But what Alms-House or Bridewell would hold the increasing multitude; or who has time to run to an officer, at each infraction of the law, and make complaint!

There is one remedy, or rather one prevention, that should be applied immediately—applicable to both the evils we have mentioned. The shipper is the medium through which these armies reach our coast. Put restraints on him. He should not be suffered to realize profits, at such expense, annoyance and risk to the community. Let him be compelled to provide better and more ample accommodations to the passenger, better food, ventilation, more roomage; and fix on him, to a greater extent, the responsibility of the emigrant's support after his arrival. We are glad to see the pendency of bills, both in Congress and in our State Legislature, relating to the health of emigrants, and the manner of their conveyance. We hope they contain stringent provisions. There is no reason why the shipper should receive reward for adding to the beggary and infection of the community. Such provisions could not be averse to the true interests of commerce. If it is said, that such laws would necessarily raise the price of passage, we answer, that would effect a salutary purpose. It would, to some extent, prevent the parish paupers of the old world, from throwing themselves upon our care and support. At all events, something should be done, and done speedily. The interest, the comfort, and the health of the city, imperatively require it.

Meanwhile, guarding as well as we may, against these local evils, let us, at the same time, congratulate ourselves on the numerous benefits resulting to the country at large, from these yeomanly arrivals. What wealth of population, of lusty sinews! PATRICK HENRY said, "*We want* MEN!" That want is being rapidly supplied. The great plains of our country are filling up with this stout population. There is yet room for them, and will be, for many years to come. In a country where one man, as is stated by our late Commissioner of Patents, cultivates 12,000 acres of land, there is room for the laborer. Allowing to each comer a small portion of money, the positive wealth they bring is no small addition to the resources of the country. But, independent of this, the true wealth they bring is in the thews and muscles they supply us. They excavate our canals, build our railroads, lift our bricks upon the rising wall, and carry forward our great public improvements. They thread the wilderness, roam the prairies, and ramify the unbounded West. Each succeeding wave of population, pushes farther into the forest. Tracts of Territory suddenly grow into Statehood, and, all at once, some new Wisconsin or Iowa, Utah, Deseret or Minnesota, is unexpectedly carved out of the primal woods, and received, on a basis of equality, with the great confederation of States. The aboriginal tribes melt away, the rushing droves of Buffalos retire, the ancient trees bend their lordly heads to the ground, the plow turns up the virgin mold with its centuries of unexhausted forces, cultivated fields wave in the depths of the wilderness, and hamlets, villages, counties, cities and States leap into sudden, exuberant and vigorous existence.

Perils by Railroad.

The Common Prayer Book needs amendment. The exigencies of the age demand new petitions. Deliverance from all the perils which beset mankind when the rubric was framed, would now-a-days leave him exposed to new and still more menacing dangers. The current history of the times is rapidly presenting railroad riding as among the most formidable foes of human life. One who has read the *Times* for a fortnight past, will have a realizing apprehension of the prodigious

——"perils that environ
The man who travels on cold iron."

Scarcely a day has passed without its record of crushed locomotives, smashed-up cars, and broken limbs. Few of the roads have enjoyed immunity. Those on which greatest care is taken, have shared disaster with those who take the least. The Hudson River Railroad, which has better police arrangements than any other in the country, has found them insufficient. Their watchmen, stationed at short intervals along the route, failed to forewarn the rushing train of fallen rocks, and the knowledge was acquired at an expense which would have paid for doubling the force.

Of the accident on the Harlem Road we yesterday gave the details. Judging from the columns of our cotemporaries, the *Times* must have overrated its importance. Five or six lines, in most of them, dispatch the whole affair. The *Journal of Commerce* announces the collision, and appends, as of little consequence, the remark, "It appears that one of the trains was *running out of time*." The others make no special mention of the cause of the disaster, except the *Tribune*, "which has been assured that all the delay and irregularity upon this road is caused by the method of operations at *the other end*, and by other parties." This is almost as good a whitewashing as a Coroner's Jury could have given.

The fact, we believe, is—as is intimated by the *Journal of Commerce*—that the train from this City was ten or twelve minutes *ahead* of its time. The Conductor, instead of running his train according to the time-table by which all the trains upon the road are supposed to be regulated, chose to disregard it, and to run upon the road by conjecture. The *Tribune* makes for him this apology:

"The 4½ o'clock train from this City, usually meets the Dover train at Williamsbridge, *waits there until the down train passes* On this occasion the up train stopped as usual, and in a short time a train passed down. The Conductor of the standing train supposed that the one which passed towards New-York was the Dover train, and *went on*. In something less than a mile, he met the Dover train, and a violent collision was the consequence. He *then* ascertained that the train which passed him at Williamsbridge, was the Albany Express train, *which should have been in New-York before the 4½ o'clock train left*, but had been delayed by various causes."

This decidedly aggravates his guilt. He knew, of course, that the Albany Express train *had not* arrived when he left. He knew, therefore, that he had *two* trains to meet and to guard against; and as one of them was out of time, he could not tell where he would be likely to meet it. His only possible safety, therefore, was in adhering rigidly to his time-table. And yet, under these circumstances, with these multiplied perils around him, he ran ahead of his time,—when he must have been almost certain of coming in collision with one train or the other.

But it seems this was not the Conductor's first offense. He was also in charge of a train in February last, and run it into a locomotive, by being ahead of his time. For this he was at that time suspended *one week*, and then taken back upon the road. Whether he will now be suspended for another week or not, remains to be seen. It is announced, to be sure, that the affair is to be "thoroughly investigated;" but this phrase, as thus employed, is not generally regarded as very significant.

Senator Jones on Non-Intervention.

Governor JONES made his first speech in the Senate on Thursday. He selected, as a subject on which to flesh his maiden sword, the resolutions upon the subject of international non-intervention, which have been pending in that body for several weeks. His primary purpose seems to have been that which animates most of the statesmanship of the day—namely, delighting the ears, and echoing the sentiments of his immediate constituents. The views set forth were intended not so much to settle and announce great principles of international law, and thus to place this Republic in her just position among the nations of the earth, as to embody the supposed prejudices of the people of Tennessee.

Governor JONES brought to Washington a distinguished reputation as a popular orator. He had won great distinction at home, and elicited warm gratitude from abroad, by defeating Mr. POLK, in the contest for Governor. He is known widely throughout the country as an impressive public speaker, a warm-hearted friend, a Southerner of enlarged and liberal views. His first speech in the Senate, we apprehend, will sustain his reputation, without increasing it. If the secret of his power upon the hustings should be exposed by this effort upon a higher scene, and before a wider audience, and be found to be less miraculous than its effects had led the world to suppose, he will not be the first public man who has suffered from a similar process. Eloquence at a county mass meeting, with ten thousand eager hearts and excited heads to operate upon, and with the whole magazine of personal prejudices, political antipathies, and love of anecdote, wit and humor from which to draw material, is a very different thing from eloquence on the floor of the American Senate, with a whole nation, critical and unaroused, for auditors, and with no other legitimate purpose than to set forth abstract truth, and point out the duties and the rights of a mighty people.

The speech of Governor JONES brings forcibly to mind the distinction between Rhetoric and Logic. It evinces in a high degree the power of playing upon the passions and of appealing to prejudice. But it confounds all just distinctions and literally "makes the worse appear the better reason." Compelled by the evident truth and justice of the propositions before the Senate to confess the validity of the principles they embody, Governor JONES seeks to resist their adoption upon the plea that they do not go far enough. Conceding the expediency of proclaiming established truths, and of setting forth the principles by which this Republic should be governed in its intercourse with the nations of the earth, he opposes doing so, unless we are ready to back them up by war. Not denying the entire truth of every proposition embodied in the resolutions of Mr. SEWARD, nor impugning in the least the conclusiveness of the argument by which their adoption is urged, he appeals to the *war feeling* of the country, first in their support, and then for their rejection. If we are to protest against the violation of international law, he says, we must back up that protest by war;—and he seems eager to vote every dollar in the Treasury, and to enlist every man in the Union, for its prosecution. But he means no such thing; it is merely a rhetorical trick. Having thus confounded the ideas of a *protest* and of *war*, and led his hearers to regard them as identical, it is very easy to take the *peace* track, and demolish the one, by appealing to the horrors of the other. He cannot deny the justice of a protest; but if we do protest, he insists that we shall fight to sustain it; but as we cannot fight, it will be advisable to have nothing to do with the affair at all. And thus, under guise of warlike courage, pusillanimity is to carry the day.

Of course this line of argument is by no means original with Governor JONES. It is one of the cast-off common places of the day. It has been made to do service in every corner of the country, and has undoubtedly succeeded in confusing the notions of a good many people upon this subject. It was a mistake on the part of the Governor to suppose that he could give it any new weight by adopting it in the Senate. He has only made its sophistry the more conspicuous. It will be easier now than ever before to see how hollow and unsubstantial a plea it is. The common sense of the people will have little difficulty in perceiving that it is one of those smooth plausibilities which may cover the truth for the time, but which cannot permanently or substantially affect it. If Hungary were to rise in arms against Austria to-morrow, and Russia were to menace her again with intervention, no power on earth could prevent our Government from declaring her disapprobation of the act. Mr. WEBSTER would write a letter to the Russian Minister which would not leave the world ignorant of the existence, or of the opinions, of the American Republic.

☞ A notice will be found in another column of the anniversary meeting of Sunday School No. 96. It is a Mission School, designed to promote the welfare of the destitute youth of the City.

The Spanish Election.

The Paris journals, speaking for selves and President, are as much disappointed at the popular lethargy manifested by the late election, as if they had not done their possible to realize it. The silence they have helped to make, alarms them. The prodigious pains of each government office to repress opposition, has, to the amazement of the operators, proved equally destructive of interest. The calm strikes them as supernatural. The absence of open enmity evinces a want of friendship. Their labor reacts, punishing themselves.

The same game, that proved so effective at the Presidential election, was repeated at this. Up to the day of the *scrutin*, the whole energy of government was directed to the prevention of opposition. The rash candidate for a seat in the Legislative body, was supplied with one of the cells of the town-hall. All the means that must have resulted in the annihilation of popular interests were busy; and, odd enough, the result has astounded the agents. The new Assembly will be entirely the creation of the President. The people will disclaim any responsibility for its proceedings.

The effect will be unfortunate. Relying on the Legislative body for the fruition of his imperial hopes, the Prince perceives that he has overshot the mark. The trick would be too transparent, if the work of his own making, becoming creative in turn, should convert its maker into an Emperor. There is still enough regard for appearances to forbid such obvious logrolling for a throne. Why *did'nt* the masses understand the game better, and roll up a respectable minority! The *Constitutionnel* complains bitterly of the popular dulness. It complains, and with much reason, that the *Corps*, as at present constructed can never possess the slightest popular weight. It never can. The vain formality of obtaining the approbation of the third estate to the next step to the President's cloud-ward career, may as well be dispensed with. The people of France are entirely indifferent. They are probably equally careless, whether the head of the Prince be crowned or cut off. At all events, they are satisfied to let him fulfil his part in silence. It is his play now; they will show their hands presently.

☞ We have already mentioned the fact that Mr. Recorder TILLOU, in granting an order quashing an indictment found by the Grand Jury, against the proprietor of the *Herald*, for libel, delivered an opinion declaring that the American Art-Union is a *lottery*. We understand that the District Attorney has felt bound to take official notice of this decision, inasmuch as it was pronounced upon Judicial authority, and to apply to the Supreme Court for a forfeiture of the property of that Institution, for the use of the Governors of the Alms House, in accordance with the provisions of the Revised Statutes applicable to such cases. The argument upon the application, is to be heard to-day; and the question to be determined, will, of course, be, whether the Art-Union is, or is not, a lottery, within the meaning of the Constitution and laws of this State. Those interested in the result will be glad to know, that the question will now be decided by competent legal authority.

We learn, also, that the proprietor of the *Herald* who has denounced the Art-Union, for several weeks past, for not distributing their pictures, has bought a ticket from some subscriber, and, on the strength of it, has asked the Courts for an order forbidding them to distribute at all. This point will be argued, on Monday next.

ARRIVAL OF THE ROANOKE.—The steamship *Roanoke*, Capt PARISH, arrived from Norfolk this morning. On the passage, she has experienced very heavy gales, and on the 18th, at 10 o'clock A.M., south of Cape Henlopen, she passed a bark sunk, mainmast gone, part of mizenmast standing, with some sails attached. Also, two schooners high up on the beach, who hoisted their private signals, but could not make them out. The *Roanoke* brings thirty-four cabin and twenty-seven steerage passengers.

☞ The *Niagara's* mails were received in this city last evening. We give elsewhere, interesting letters from our London and Paris correspondents.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Senator Jones, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 19.

Senator Jones's speech to-day is rather of the stump order, but bold and manly. His voice, so clear and melodious in conversation, lost much of its attractiveness when raised to a higher key. He appeared somewhat staggered by the home thrust interruptions of Senators Borland and Seward. Attorney-General Crittenden, Father Ritchie, ex-Senator Archer, of Virginia, and other distinguished gentlemen, not members of the Senate, were among the auditors.

Senator SOULE has the floor for Monday next. He will not go so far as Seward's resolutions, but will sustain Cass's. The discussion of the Intervention question is increasing in interest. O. W.

Later from Havana and Key West, by the Steamship Isabel at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, March 18.

The steamship *Isabel*, Captain Rollins, arrived here this morning, having left Havana on the morning of the 15th, and Key West the same evening.

Left at Havana—U. S. steamship Fulton, steamship Ohio, arrived on the 14th, from New-York for Chagres, and steamship Georgia, Chagres for New-York, which arrived on the 15th.

Key West Ship News, &c—The damaged cargo and hull of the ship Tecumseh, had been valued at $37,256 and the Court awarded on the 15th instant, $14,322 salvage.

Spoken off Key West—12th instant, brig Leaveta, 10 days from Philadelphia for Mobile; ship Manchester, 30 days from Havre for New-Orleans; ship Erie, from New-York for Apalachicola.

Arrived at Key West—10th instant, brig Charles A. Cox, New-York; 11th, brig Sarah Vose, from Attakapas for Richmond, leaking 1,500 strokes per hour; 10th, John Stroud, New-York.

Mr. Blake, and an Indian delegation, had been landed at Casselohatchie.

Justice Brown's decision in the matter of the Canal Enlargement.

ALBANY, Friday, March, 19.

The *Newburg Telegraph* of to-day contains the opinion of Justice John W. Brown, of the Supreme Court, in the case submitted on written arguments. The defendant to a suit upon a note, pleaded that it was given in purchase of a Canal revenue certificate, and was therefore without consideration and void. Judge Brown said, "I am of opinion that all the material provisions of the act to provide for the completion of the Erie Canal Enlargement, and the Genesee Valley and Black River Canals, passed July 10, 1851, are in conflict with the Constitution and therefore void. The only equivalent given for the promissory note which the plaintiff seeks to recover, was a Canal revenue certificate, for the sum of $500, made and issued in conformity with the act—the certificate has no real or actual value and never had—the note is therefore without consideration, and payment cannot be enforced. Judgment is given for defendant, upon the demurrer—the plaintiff to withdraw it and reply to the answer within 20 days on payment of costs." JOHN W. BROWN.

Daniel Webster.

BALTIMORE, Friday, March 19.

Hon. Daniel Webster arrived here to-night. He goes to-morrow to New-Jersey to try the great India Rubber case.

Louisiana Whig Convention—Fillmore for President.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 16.

The Louisiana Whig State Convention met at Baton Rouge to-day. The attendance was large, every parish being represented. Messrs Fillmore (for President) and Crittenden (for Vice-President) were nominated by acclamation. Electors were appointed, and great enthusiasm prevailed.

Election at Erie.

ERIE, Pa., Friday, March 19.

Mr. Colt, Whig, has been elected Mayor of this city.

Important from Northern Mexico—Capture of Carvajal.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 18.

Later advices have been received here from Northern Mexico, by which we learn that Carvajal had been captured by General Harney, and taken prisoner to Brownsville.

Kossuth at St. Louis—State of the River.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, March 16.

KOSSUTH leaves here this evening, for New-Orleans, on the steamer *Alexander Scott*. The sales of Hungarian Bonds here amounted to $70,000.

The rivers above are rapidly rising, and higher than it has been since the flood of 1844. The weather is showery.

The Southern Mail—Items from Mexico—Alabama Southern Rights Convention, &c.

BALTIMORE, Friday, March 19.

The New-Orleans mails of the 11th and 12th inst., were received to-night.

By the arrival of the schooner *Bonita*, papers from the City of Mexico to the 25th ultimo, had reached New-Orleans. The news was unimportant. The country generally was quiet—the only disturbance of note was at Jalapa, where there had been a pronunciamento—it was soon suppressed.

The arrest of Captain Levy had occasioned much surprise and alarm in Mexico, the papers generally consider it as an evidence of the determination of the Government of the United States to insist on the Garay grant and a ratification of the Tehuantepec treaty. The *Trait d'Union* lays particular stress on this point, and calls public attention to it. The *Trait d'Union* has always been in favor of recognizing the grant, and warned Mexico that she would get into trouble by annulling it.

The Legislature of Tamaulipas passed an act exempting from taxation all who suffered during the seige.

The Chamber of Deputies had passed a resolution to prevent the Government from renewing the tobacco contract.

Dr. Thomas Kennedy, bearer of dispatches from Mr. Letcher, Minister at Mexico, had arrived at New-Orleans from Vera Cruz, on his way to Washington.

The Southern Rights Convention of Alabama, met at Montgomery. Six counties were represented. They voted to keep up the organization of the Southern Rights party throughout the Southern States, with a view to oppose both parties, or cooperate with either according as their doctrines may coincide more or less with those of Southern Rights men.

The schr. *Arcade*, arrived at Jacksonville, Florida, fell in Feb. 29, with the wreck of the brig *Adeline* of New-York—abandoned.

Mannkintown iron Works at Richmond, Va., were destroyed by fire on Wednesday last.

Further Accounts of the Flood.

ALBANY, Friday, March 19.

The flood has considerably subsided, and the water is now off the docks. The ice obstructions, which are formidable, still remain between Castleton and Hudson.

The steamboat *Columbia* succeeded in reaching Hudson last evening.

Seventy feet of the dam of the Genesee Canal at West Morris have been carried away. It will take several months to repair the damage.

Navigation of the Hudson.

ALBANY, Friday, March 19.

The steamer *Columbia* reached Hudson this morning. She encountered much ice.

The Gale at Norfolk—Schr. Judge Hopkinson Ashore.

NORFOLK, Thursday, March 18.

A heavy gale set in, the night before last, and continued unabated until last night.

The schr. *Judge Hopkinson*, from Philadelphia, with a cargo of coal for Petersburg, was driven ashore in James River, and lies hard and fast. It is feared great damage has been done to the shipping on the Coast.

The steamers *Roanoke* and *City of Richmond*, for New-York, were detained by the gale till this morning.

Serious Accident to Mrs. Mowatt.

BOSTON, Friday, March 16.

About 6 o'clock this evening, as Mrs. Mowatt, the actress, was returning to the city from an excursion, when opposite Winthrop House, her horse became frightened and fractious, and rearing up, fell upon her. She was taken into the Winthrop House insensible. Physicians were sent for, and for some time it was feared her injuries were fatal. Subsequently, however, she recovered, and requested to be conveyed to the house of her sister, Mrs. Thompson, which was done upon a litter. Two or three ribs were broken, but it is now thought she may recover. A rumor that she was dead caused considerable excitement at the Howard Athenæum, where Lola Montez was dancing to a full house.

Murderess Convicted.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Friday, March 17.

Ann Hoag, who has been confined in this jail for the past three or four months, was this evening found guilty of murder. The Jury were out above thirty hours. This makes the second capital conviction during this term. Somers, who was implicated with her, will not be tried before next term.

Death of another Revolutionary Veteran.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 19.

Alderman Dennis, of Moyamensing, a revolutionary veteran, aged 92, and formerly Coroner of the County for more than 20 years, died to-day in Moyamensing District.

Steamship Independence at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 18.

The steamship *Independence* has arrived here from Kingston, Jamaica.

Notice to Mariners.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 19.

A dispatch from Lewes, Del., states that the ledge light-boat in Delaware Bay broke away from her moorings during the gale of Wednesday, and has not been heard of since. She is supposed to have been blown out to sea.

XXXIId CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, March 19.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. CASS rose to make a personal explanation, in consequence of the recent letter of Jefferson Davis, published in the *Union*, concerning what was the true meaning of the Nicholson Letter. He then read a long explanation, and definition of his opinion of the power of Congress over the subject of slavery in the Territories; and of the powers, rights and sovereignty of the people inhabiting the Territories, and of Territorial Government on the same subject.

NAVY REGISTERS.

On a motion by Mr. HAMLIN, the bills authorising the issuing of Registers to the brig *America* and ship *Kossuth*, were taken up and passed.

Four private bills were ordered to a third reading, and, after a short Executive session, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 19.

Mr. SEYMOUR of Conn., moved that the House go into Committee on private bills.

Mr. HOUSTON wished the Deficiency bill to be be taken up.

The question being taken on Mr SEYMOUR'S motion, only eighty-two members voted—not a quorum.

Mr. BROOKS asked if the Deficiency bill should not be disposed of by Tuesday, whether the Homestead bill would not then be taken up, in continuation of the special order.

The SPEAKER replied affirmatively.

Mr. HALL—Have we not already appropriated fifty millions of dollars for the present fiscal year, which is more than the expenditures in any one year of Mr. POLK'S administration.

Mr. CHANDLER—We want to pay POLK'S debts.

Mr. HALL—No; to pass your own extravagance.

Mr. BROOKS—We challenge inquiry in Committee of the Whole, to refute the remark of the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. HOUSTON was disposed to let private bills be taken up to-day, as they had not had a chance for two weeks.

Mr. STANLY called for the yeas and nays on going into Committee on private bills. No quorum.

Mr. HALL—I do not understand that a quorum is necessary to take the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER—I understand a quorum is necessary to do the business of the House.

Mr. ORR—It seems very difficult to get a quorum. I therefore move a call of the House, to see who are absent.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee—I call for the yeas and nays on that, which will be the same thing as calling the House. They were called, and resulted 44 against 95. Finally, the House went into Committee on private Calendar. One private bill only was debated. Adjourned.

☞ *For Legislative News see First Page.*

The schooner *E. C. Scranton*, Capt. Redfield, with a cargo of railroad iron, while sailing down the Connecticut river, near Milford, on Wednesday last, suddenly gave a lurch, capsized, and sunk in 30 feet water. The captain and the only other persons on board—Mr. William Hart, of Guilford, and Thomas Linsley, of Fort Haven were picked up some time afterwards—the captain on the bottom of the yawl-boat, and the others on a floating plank. Linsley and Hart were so much chilled that they died soon after their rescue. The cause of the casualty is a mystery.

Horace Bonney, the counterfeiter, has not been arrested yet since his escape on Friday of last week. The doors of the prison were all unlocked by means of false keys. A young man named Hassam, employed as turnkey in the jail, has been examined and committed on the charge of being instrumental in the escape.

The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy held its annual commencement on Thursday evening, on which occasion the degree of Graduate in Pharmacy was conferred upon 14 individuals.

The trial of the brothers Turner, at Albany, for an alleged Anti-Rent outrage on Fish, terminated in their acquittal, several witnesses being introduced who testified that they would not believe Fish under oath.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ REAL PROTECTORS.—Persons subject to attacks of cough and cold at this changeable season, should remember that A. RANKIN & CO'S under-garments are a real protection. "Prevention is better than cure." Their silk under-garments are universally recommended by the physicians of our city, headed by Dr. Mott, who says: "They are, from my own observation, a very good coat of mail in cases of wandering rheumatic affections." Give them a trial. They are cheap as well as good. Remember the Mammoth Hosiery and Under-garment Establishment, No. 104 Bowery.

☞ LOUIS NAPOLEON may exhaust the skill and invention of the whole French nation in designing a new "Court dress," but place it in comparison with the suits designed and manufactured by JAMES A. CLARK, corner of Broadway and Bleecker st. The elegance of the citizen dress he produces, though divested of gold lace and tinsel, will not fail to attract more admiration, and make the wearer feel he is a man. We advise those who would avail themselves of the opportunity to appear well dressed, to call on Mr CLARK, consult his taste, when the truth of the above would be satisfactorily established, by the most convincing of all evidence.

☞ AGREEABLE READING FOR SUNDAY.—The SUNDAY COURIER to morrow, will contain another installment of the "Who's and What's of the Common Council;" some curious particulars about Chevalier Wyckoff. More about BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS, and a great variety of choice reading; all the latest news by telegraph; sales of stocks, &c. Published at No. 15 Spruce-st.

☞ We clip the following from the Editorial columns of the Home Journal, by MORRIS & WILLIS, which needs no comment:

"We may truly be called the age of quacks if previous to the realms of science and the arts; but we have never had our credulity in the truth of any one science so severely taxed as while witnessing the wonderful phenomena attending the Lectures and experiments in Mental Alchemy, by Prof. WILLIAMS, at Metropolitan Hall. To see a man in a perfectly natural state, as wide awake as ever in his life and in perfect possession of his senses, at one time so completely fastened in his chair as to defy his utmost endeavors to rise, and immediately after entirely isolated from surrounding objects, under an impression, placed on his mind by the Professor, that he was some notable personage, and acting and speaking in exactly the same manner as if that impression was from real life; we say, to see and hear all this is enough almost to make one disbelieve the evidence of his own senses; and yet it is a still greater tax to believe that all his subjects are in collusion with him in misleading the public, for some one would certainly be found who would expose the farce, and thus put the public on their guard. But there *is* something in the science, we are convinced, whether anything of public benefit or not, we leave the scientific to decide; but amusement and amazement seem to be the order of the evening every time he gives his entertainments, and as long as that continues he is sure of crowded houses. We learn he has commenced a course of afternoon Lectures, to ladies only, and if there be any collusion, they are just the ones to find it out and expose him."

Remember, this Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, to Ladies only, and this Evening, at 7½ o'clock, to the public generally. Admittance, 25 cents; Children, half-price

☞ CASH! TWENTY PER CENT. SAVED!—WHITE GOODS! EMBROIDERIES! LACES! DRESS TRIMMINGS! RIBBONS! HOSIERY! GLOVES, &c., a new stock just received. Those who would rather pay cash than 20 per cent. for 6 months' credit, are invited to examine my stock of the above goods.

JAMES OSTROM, No. 36 Liberty-st.

Next door to the Post-Office. late of the firm of Myers, Suydam, & Co.

☞ BUY YOUR SHIRTS OF CLARK.—If you are at all particular in the selection of your Shirts, and have been unsuccessful in procuring them to your entire satisfaction, give CLARK a trial. He has made the manufacture of Shirts a study, and the productions of his skill are worthy of the extended patronage bestowed upon them. Call and make your selections, or leave your orders, at CLARK'S, corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st.

MATERIAL AID FOR THE WIDOW, ORPHAN AND CREDITOR.
BY THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 106 Broadway.

This Company have just declared a dividend of FORTY per cent. for the past year, and an interest of SIX per cent on all previous dividends, payable in cash, and have an accumulated Capital of $456,750, principally invested in New-York and United States Stocks

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.
California risks taken at equitable rates.

☞ Southern and Western merchants who would rather pay cash than fifteen or twenty per cent. for credit, are invited to examine my stock of Embroideries, Laces, White Goods, Hosiery, &c., before purchasing elsewhere. JAMES OSTROM, No. 36 Liberty-st., next door to the Post-Office. [Late firm Myers, Suydam & Co.]

☞ HOSIERY BY THE CASE OR DOZEN.—Heavy styles of hosiery, now a desideratum in the city retail trade, can be obtained of RAY & ADAMS, Importers and Manufacturers of Hosiery, No. 57 William-st., near Pine.

☞ WARNOCKS, No. 275 Broadway, Irving House, urgently invite attention to their beautiful Spring Hats. They think it not too much to say that the pattern now introduced is just what might be expected of them. Perfect in symmetry, chaste in completion, and beautiful to the eye.

☞ MRS. JERVIS'S COLD GANDY.—The great fire-side remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and the various throat and lung complaints. Sold by Mrs. W. JERVIS, No. 366 Broadway, and by druggists generally.

☞ WILD'S PHILOSOPHY.—H. N. WILD, the Confectioner, No. 451 Broadway, says he can't make pocket-books or pants, or reef a topsail; and by the same rule he thinks pocket-book makers, tailors and sailors can't make Candies. His far-famed Fruit Candies, of which he is the original manufacturer in this country, are not therefore in danger of being eclipsed by interlopers of the classes specified. All the ladies of New-York seem enchanted with these fresh flavored articles that seem to bring the fruit season back to us in this wintry weather.

☞ WORLD'S FAIR!—Patent Tapestry, Ingrain and Patent Tapestry, three-ply Carpets, precisely the same as were exhibited at the World's Fair. The most magnificent and unique designs of gorgeous colors at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No 99 Bowery. The original Depot for those new and elegant Carpets. N.B.—Beware of imitations.

☞ A THREE DOLLAR HAT, of the best material and finish, and of the latest style, can be purchased at No. 16 Bowery, of the "New-York Hat Co." Those who purchase once, will call again. R. W. ALLEN is the Manager.

☞ LOOK AT THIS!—Only four shillings per yard for splendid new patterns of all-wool Ingrain Carpeting, at the famous Cheap-Carpet Depot, No 99 Bowery, HIRAM ANDERSON'S. Also common Ingrain Carpet, 1s 6d., 2s. 8d., and 3s. per yard. Stair Carpets 1s 6d, 2s, 3s. 3s. 6d., and 4s. per yard. Beautiful Rugs, only 20s. each. Go and see them.

☞ Lace and Muslin Curtains at cost of importation, viz. Muslin from $2 to $10; fine lace from $4 to $10; extra new styles do, from $10 to $30. N B—Dealers and families can find the best assortment in the city at KELTY & FERGUSON'S, No 289½ Broadway. Store extends back to Reade-st.

☞ BEAUTIFUL—SUPERB—BRILLIANT!—

NEW-YORK CITY.

News Gatherings.—On Friday afternoon John McLaughlin died at the New-York Hospital. The deceased was about 70 years of age, but young as he was he had served through the Mexican War, in the Regiment of N. Y. Volunteers. His remains will be buried on Sunday, from the Mercer House, and will be followed to the grave by his late comrades. But two weeks since he joined them in paying the last tribute of respect to a deceased companion in arms.

—The next Lecture of the People's Course, at the Tabernacle on Tuesday evening, will be delivered by William E. Robinson, Esq. Subject—"The Celtic and Anglo-Saxon Race."

—The Order of United Americans will unite with the Continental companies in passing the last tribute to the remains of the late Henry Gibson.

—So anxious are the members of the present Common Council to grasp the spoils that they cannot wait for dead men's shoes. During the last Session of the Assistants a resolution was offered appointing Anthony T. Gallagher a Commissioner of Deeds, *whenever a vacancy shall occur.*

—The Alleghanians will sail for California on the steamship *Daniel Webster*, this afternoon

—At the monthly meeting of the board of managers of the Methodist Mission Society, held on Wednesday last, it was resolved to erect a church at Fuh Chau, in China, where the Board have a promising Missionary station; funds nearly adequate having been subscribed for that special purpose. Nine additional missionaries were designated as about to proceed to California early in April. The anniversary of the Society is to be held at Boston during the session of the General Conference in May.

—An experiment is making in Brooklyn to test the value of the pine as a shade tree for the streets. One of the blocks in Congress-street has been planted with it during the past week.

—A bill has been introduced in the Senate to incorporate the New-York Exchange Company. The bill proposes to empower the Company to purchase and convey the Merchants' Exchange in this city, and to divide the rents and profits thereof among the stockholders. The capital stock is limited to $1,000,000, divided into shares of $100 each. Thirteen stockholders, citizens of this State, elected annually on the second Monday of January, are to manage the business of the Corporation; but James Boorman, Moses Taylor, James Brown, Leonardo L. Suarez, William W. De Forest, Robert B. Minturn, William H. Aspinwall, Charles N. Talbot, Thomas Tileston, James Lee, John Ward, Nicholas Ludlum and William S. Underhill, are to be the Trustees until the first annual election. Authority is given them to mortgage the property to the amount of $500,000, provided the written consent of two-thirds of the stockholders is first obtained.

—The Street Inspector of the First Ward says he is prohibited from performing his duty by the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, who under a recent measure adopted by the Locofoco Common Council, has assumed the inspection of streets, and sent men to the First Ward for that purpose.

—A burglar named John Masterton, was tried and convicted in the Court of Sessions yesterday, for the commission of a burglary in the 3d degree. The Court sentenced him to the State Prison for the term of three years and six months.....A batch of petty thieves were also convicted and sent to the Penitentiary at Blackwell's Island to serve out their sentences, varying from two to six months each.

—On Thursday night, the Police of the Fifteenth Ward arrested four marble scourers, named Cornelius O'Conner, James Cox, Thomas Cullen and Patrick Mulligan, while creating a riot at the marble works of Messrs. Boyle & Londen, corner of Broadway and Thirteenth-street. The accused had recently made a strike for wages, and proceeded to the yard with a view of preventing other workmen from prosecuting their labors. Justice McGrath committed them to prison for a further hearing.

—Richard Vanderveer, *alias* Lent, was arrested in the Third Ward, yesterday, by officer Wood, upon a charge of stealing a valuable bell from the steamboat *Star*. He was locked up.

—Officer Harson, of the First Ward, arrested Frederick Rischine, charged with stealing two silver watches from a man named Alexander Wickie. Justice Lothrop committed the accused to prison.

—Yesterday morning, the notorious colored panel chief, Charles Quinn, was arrested in the Sixth Ward upon a charge of stealing a lot of beef from a butcher's stall in Duane-street. This is a new line of business for him.

—Quite an exciting scene occurred in Broadway yesterday, on the occasion of a woman seizing a young gentlemen by the coat, and accusing him with stealing a gold chain from her premises near the Art-Union building, while he was viewing some "furnished rooms" which she had to let. One of the stars interfered.

—Since the arrest in this City of a young Baltimorean named David E. Johns, upon a charge of robbery in that State, officer Lord has succeeded in recovering the plunder, which consisted of an elegant gold lever watch, chain and seal, which he had pawned. The fugitive consented to return without a requisition and was taken back to Baltimore last evening by officer Graham, who resides there.

The California Ticket Swindle.—A number of additional complaints were made yesterday against the firm of Palmer & Co., at No. 80 Broadway, before Justice Mountfort, at the Essex Market Police Court, by several who were swindled by purchasing worthless passage tickets for San Francisco from these accused parties. The magistrate was about issuing his warrant for their arrest, when Charles S. Palmer voluntarily appeared before his honor and gave bail to answer when called for. It is possible the poor victims may yet have their money refunded, or be sent out in the next steamers that leave this port.

The Harlem Railroad Collision.—The ruins of the late collision on the Harlem Railroad, near William's Bridge, have all been cleared away, and the trains are now running regular again. Mr. Sloat, the Superintendent, is at the upper end of the road, making some new arrangements respecting the running of the trains. We are pleased to learn, this morning, that Wm. Spence, the baggage-master, who was severely injured, is yet alive, and there are faint hopes entertained by Dr. Valentine Mott for his recovery. Mr. Sharpe, the conductor, who had the spine of his back injured, is lying at the point of death.

Fire in a Jewelry Store.—On Thursday night, near 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in the extensive jewelry establishment of Mr. W. S. Wood, at No. 369 Broadway, which was discovered by officer King, who gave the alarm. In a few moments the firemen were on the spot, and speedily extinguished the flames. The damage sustained, was about $5000, (principally by water) which is fully covered by insurance. Captain Carpenter of the Fifth Ward, and Captain Brannan of the Sixth District, were present with platoons of men, and protected the valuable articles from thieves.

☞ Bernhard Bates, who was arrested for the murder of the man who was found on the Battery some time ago, was yesterday discharged from custody, as the Grand Jury refused to indict him. The following is a list of those who are now confined at the Tombs, charged with having committed murder or manslaughter:

Henri Carnel,	Bernard Schaffer,
Joseph Clarke,	John Stickeretz,
James Sullivan,	Patrick Smith,
Jacob Retter,	John Malloy,
Martin Bloomer,	Thomas Hoy.

A French woman named Margaret Moran is awaiting her trial on a charge of infanticide.

Probable Manslaughter.—Yesterday afternoon a crowd collected opposite a grocery store on the south-east corner of Pearl-street and Broadway, where, it was said, a person had been murdered. A young man named John A. Musgrove, residing at No. 29 Madison-street, was followed from his home to this store by a boy aged 15 years, named Thomas Brennan, *alias* Brown, who had for a long time held a grudge against Musgrove, and as he left the premises the boy struck him a blow on the head with a large paving-stone. The unfortunate lad was felled to the ground by the blow, and in the course of ten minutes he fainted from the great loss of blood. The assailant attempted to effect his escape, but was pursued and captured by Officer Wm. H. Stephens, of the lower Police Court, who happened to be in the vicinity at the time of the occurrence. Musgrove was conveyed to the New York Hospital, where his injuries were examined by Dr. Le Roy, and the skull found to be dangerously fractured. The wound was dressed by the surgeons, which somewhat alleviated his sufferings, and he seemed quite easy up to a late hour last night, yet the physicians deem the patient mortally wounded. In the meantime young Brennan was taken to the halls of justice, and committed to the City Prison, by Justice Lothrop, to await the result.

Painful Accident.—On Wednesday night, while a number of citizens were standing under an awning, at the Harlem Railroad ticket-office, in Tryon-row, the hooks of the canvas gave way, in consequence of being covered with some three tons of snow and ice, which fell suddenly, and crushed an aged gentleman named Hallock to the pavement with such force, that he was seriously injured, and is now lying at the Hospital in great suffering, and will probably not recover.

Suicide in Prison.—Coroner Ives held an inquest yesterday, at the Essex Market Prison, upon the body of Joseph A. Quinn, who hung himself up to the top of his cell door. He was confined upon a charge of intoxication and disorderly conduct. Deceased was born in New-York, aged 30 years, and is said to have respectable parents residing in the City. A verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered by the Jury.

[Advertisement]

Delaroche's world-renowned picture of Napoleon at Fontainebleau, 31st March, 1814—the eve of his abdication—is now on exhibition at the Stuyvesant Institute.

Board of Aldermen—*Friday.*—Richard T. Compton, Esq., in the Chair, and a quorum present.

Petitions Referred.—Of Henry Simons and 53 others, to have the Hudson River Railroad Co. use the groove rail in Hudson-street; of R. Robinson, foreman of Engine Co. No. 20, for increase of their number by 10 members.

Vote.—The veto of the Mayor against paying John McDermitt $1,239 on contract, in consequence of the claim not being made clear, was called from the table, and after some discussion referred to a committee.

Resolutions Adopted.—By Alderman Francis: *Whereas*, In the recent calamity which occurred by fire on the morning of the 17th inst., by which several lives were suddenly sacrificed, the disinterested courage and noble bravery of Joseph B. Mount, foreman of Hose Co. No 14, was the means of rescuing from an awful death four helpless women and children, at the imminent hazard of his own life; therefore,

Resolved, That a special committee of three be appointed to report to the Board some suitable testimonial to be presented to said Mount, for his noble daring and gallant conduct on that memorable occasion.

Aldermen Francis, Smith, and Boyce were appointed as such committee.

Alderman Tieman presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the report of the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, and all other matters relating to the supply of gas, be referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas, to inquire into and report the facts in the case, and also as to what would be the proper action to be taken by the Common Council at the expiration of the present contract with the New-York Gas Company.

Jackson Ferry.—A petition from J. M. Farrington, and 510 others in Second and Fifth Wards of Brooklyn, asking that leave be granted for the removal of Jackson Ferry from Hudson avenue to Bridge-street, was received and referred to the Committee on Ferries.

Reports adopted.—Of Committee on Law Department in favor of application being made to the Legislature for the passage of an act to authorize the Controller to issue assessment Bonds to contractors.

Ald. Smith called up the resolution from the Board of Assistants to appropriate $1,600 for the funeral expenses of the late Henry Gibson, revolutionary soldier and to attend his funeral. The Board adjourned to Tuesday.

Court Calendar—*Saturday.*—Circuit Court—Nos 234, 291, 292, 293, 266, 106, 31, 249, 107, 26, 220, 206, 209, 213, 256.

Superior Court.—Mr. Justice Sandford will decide the residue of the February Special Term cases this morning, at 10½ o'clock.

St Patrick's Society of Brooklyn.

This Society celebrated their third anniversary in honor of Ireland's patron saint, on Thursday evening, at Montague Hall.

At 9 o'clock the members and invited guests, to the number of 80, had assembled in the large hall, used on this occasion as a reception-room, when they were ushered to the dining-hall adjoining, to commence the festivities of the evening. In this room three tables were placed lengthways of the hall, at the further end of which was the one at which the President, Ald. Morris, Rev. Mr. McLaughlin, Rev. Mr. McGuire, Rev. Mr. Regan and others, invited guests, were seated. Each table was neatly and appropriately ornamented and arranged. Rev. Mr. McLaughlin addressed the Throne of Grace, The President then made a short address. He spoke of the benefits to be derived from these social meetings, and the beneficial effects on the cause of Ireland and Irishmen, in which he took occasion to speak in very flattering terms of the city of Brooklyn, their hospitality to the oppressed, &c.

The *material* business of the evening was then commenced with a relish.

At about 11 o'clock, the company having gone through the bill of fare, the regular toasts of the evening were announced as follows:

1. *The Day we celebrate, and all who honor it.*

This was received with three cheers, and was responded to by the Rev. Mr. McGuire.

Air—"St. Patrick's Day in the Morning."

2d *Ireland*—Her struggles for Freedom shall never cease until crowned with success.

This toast was responded to by Rev. Mr. McLaughlin who gave a sketch of the Irish character at home and abroad. He said there was not a nation under Heaven more deserving of freedom than Ireland. Everything in Ireland is symbolical of freedom—her mountains—the primrose and the violet—the hills and the valleys—the very wind that leaves the Irish shore, and is wafted across the ocean to these shores, is the very voice of Freedom. Emmett and others of Ireland's sons were alluded to in connection with the question of freedom. In conclusion, he says, "Do you ask me for evidence? Ask the hired girl of the Isle if she has heard of the battles for freedom; she will throw into the pages of a letter the inherent love of freedom, and wet the sheet with scalding tears for her country's misfortunes. He also alluded to the forming of Irish military companies in this country, in connection with this subject, and predicted a brighter future to Ireland.

The health of the Rev. Father McLaughlin was then proposed by the President.

3d *The United States of America*—The model of the world for happy homes.

This was received with vociferous cheers, followed by air "Yankee Doodle," and responded to by Wm. H. Hammond, Esq., in an appropriate address.

4th. *The City of Brooklyn*—The oldest and lovehest daughter of Long Island.

Alex. McCue, Esq., Assistant District Attorney, responded to the fourth regular toast, by giving a life-like picture of the progress of Brooklyn in everything desirable, which was warmly received.

5th. *President of the United States.*

6th. *The Memory of George Washington*—Drank in silence.

7th. *The Memory of Daniel O'Connell.*

8th. *To the men of '98*

"The tear that we shed, tho' in secret it rolls,
Shall long keep their memory green in our souls."

This was responded to in a most able manner by Mr. O'Rourke.

9th. *Smith O'Brien and his copatriots:* The chain of the oppressor links them to glory—the genius of America invokes them to freedom.

P. G. Smith, (an exile,) responded to the above in a most happy manner, giving a very thrilling and brilliant narrative of the character of the exiles, and of their self-sacrifice, which was received with the most unbounded applause.

Song by Mr. Coleman—"Low back'd car."

10th. *The Clergy:* The beacon lights of virtue and learning

To which Rev. Mr. Regan responded.

11th. *The Union of Irishmen*, irrespective of class or creed. [Air—Garry Owen.]

Which was responded to by Mr Hennessey.

Song—"The harp that once through Tara's halls"—by Mr. U. G. O'Hara

12th. *The Memory of Thomas Moore.*

To which Mr. Blophy responded.

Songs by Mr. Downing and James H. Daily.

13th *The Future of Ireland*—

"Tho' long in the shade,
Her star will shine out
When others shall fade."

Mr Mulligan responded to this, and gave as a sentiment the American Eagle—"the bird of Jove, with her spreading wings, inviting all oppressed to take shelter under them."

14th. *The Press*—the bulwark of Freedom and Civilization

This was responded to by Mr. Hughway, of the Brooklyn *Journal*, Mr. Cole of the *Irish American*, and others.

15th. *Our Sister Societies*—"may harmony and friendship ever exist between us."

Which was warmly received.

16th. *The Army and Navy of the United States.*

Which was responded to by Mr. Daly with a song.

17th. *The Ladies.*

This was responded to by Alex. McCree, Esq.

At the close of the regular toasts, the scene was one of the most brilliant. Wit, sentiment, and generous friendship reigned supreme, and each seemed to vie with the other as to who should render the most service in making everything agreeable.

Numerous letters were read from distinguished persons who were unable to attend.

WANTED.

To Builders.—Wanted a Builder who will contract to frame and have ready a number of houses for transportation. One who has been erecting houses for California preferred. Address a line to C. E. D., this Office, stating where an interview can be had. m20-3t*

California Quartz Mining Companies and others. A Gentleman, who for several years has been a resident of Mexico, a thorough Book-keeper and Accountant, speaking and writing fluently the Spanish, French, German and English languages, offers his services here or abroad, on moderate terms. Satisfactory references and security to any reasonable amount. Address G. A. PARKER, Broadway Post Office. m20-3t*

Colored Girl.—Wanted, a Colored Girl as Waitress in a private family. None need apply who do not fully understand their business. Call at No. 12 Clinton-place, between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock, A.M. m20-3t*

Clerk Wanted—In a Law office; one who writes a good and rapid hand, and is familiar with official business. Address, with references, in hand-writing of applicant, box No. 1,852 Lower Post Office, postage paid. m20-1t*

Varnisher.—Wanted immediately, at No. 20 Catharine-st., where steady employment will be given to a good workman—none other need apply. m19 2t*

Situation Wanted.—"Judicious economy." An experienced accountant and book-keeper would, for a moderate compensation, devote a portion of his time to keep the books of a merchant, manufacturer, &c &c., where the entire time of a book-keeper is not required. Would also open, balance, or close individual or partnership books, and adjust complicated accounts. Satisfactory references for capacity and confidential integrity. Address U. C., box No. 2,743, Post-Office. m17-3t*

BOARDING.

Board in Brooklyn.—One or two single Gentlemen can obtain comfortable Board, within two minutes' walk of the Fulton Ferry. Please apply at No. 27 Vine-st., Brooklyn. m20-1t*

Paper Warehouse, Duncan, Lewis & Barlow, 161 William street, near Fulton street, offer for sale a large assortment of Writing, Wrapping, and Printing paper, on favorable terms. m20-2t

$2 Reward.—Lost, a route-book on the *Daily Times* Any person returning the same at No 14 Bunetta-st or to this office, will receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner.

A perfect and beautiful facsimile of the Henry Clay medal (now unfortunately lost,) appeared in the *New-York Reveille*, of the 6th inst., and that paper for the present week has the original correspondence between Mr. Clay and the *Reveille* in regard to the medal. Barton & Co. are the publishers, No 47 Ann-st. For sale by the newsboys and all the periodical agents in the United States. Only two cents m19-3t*

Foolscap and letter paper, Packet Commercial and Bath Post, blue and white, ruled and unruled, wove and laid, for sale at mill prices, by KIGGINS & KELLOGG, No 88 John-st. m20 2wood*

Mrs. Willis, the great and talented lady of information, is now in the city, and can be seen at No. 291 Delancy-st, and with her great and natural gifts she gives the most correct information on all subjects relating to the past, present, and future events. Sign in the window. m13-6w*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THRILLING REVOLUTIONARY ROMANCE.

Now ready, and to be had of all Booksellers, The Swamp Steed; or, The Days of Marion and his Merry Men. A Romance of the American Revolution. Price 50 cents.

In announcing this Romance, the publishers desire to call attention to it as one of the most absorbingly interesting productions issued in many years. The scenes of the story are laid in old South Carolina; the time, that epoch in our country's history, when rude, unpractised heroes sprang up like magic from every quarter of the Colonies and wrung victory after victory from a well-disciplined and experienced foe. The well known character of Marion—bold, fearless, cautious, self-enduring and self-sacrificing—his marvellous adventures, rencontres, midnight surprises, hair-breadth-escapes, hardships, privations, and heroic endurance; the feats of the hardy frontiers-men composing his small but effective band; the romantic achievements of his leading officers and scouts; the faithfulness of his friends in his most trying reverses; the exploits and adventures of the planter, Neil Somers, and his gallant Swamp Steed, together with those of his trusty friend, Nat the Scalp Hunter; the midnight surprisal; the fight in swamp and thicket, and final triumph of the champions of freedom, are rendered with a beauty, vividness and strength, which enchain the reader like some fascinating spell.

DEWITT & DAVENPORT, Publishers,
m20-1t Tribune Buildings, New-York.

READY THIS DAY.

Poor Jack, a Tale of the Sea, by Captain Marryatt, author of Percival Keene, Peter Simple, King's Own, &c., &c.

"This is decidedly a great work of Marryatt's. If you would while away pleasantly a day, get this book and read it The time will pass heedlessly by, and you will lay down the book in good humor with yourself and everybody else."—*Examiner.* Price 50 cents.

Also, just received,

GRAHAM for April. Price 25 cents.

GODEY for April. Price 25 cents.

SARTAIN for April. Price 25 cents.

PETERSON'S for April. Price 18¾ cents.

BLEAK HOUSE, by Charles Dickens. No. 1. Price 12½ cents.

JOB PIPPINS, the man who couldn't help it. Price 12½ cts.

For sale, wholesale or retail, by

BUNCE & BROTHER, Booksellers and Publishers,
m20-2t No. 134 Nassau-st, New-York.

MADAME PULSZKY'S BOOK.

Published this morning, "Tales and Traditions of Hungary." By Madame Theresa Pulszky, with a portrait of the author. In 1 vol. 12mo. Price $1 25.

This volume contains in addition to the English publication, a new Preface, and Tales new first printed from the MSS. of the author.

Such is the fluency and correctness—nay, even the nicety and felicity of the style—with which Madame Pulszky writes the English language, that merely in this respect the tales here collected form a curious study.—*London Examiner.*

NEXT WEEK.

I. Lectures and Miscellanies By Henry James, author of Moralism and Christianity. In 1 vol. 12mo. Price $1 25.

II. Isa, a Pilgrimage. By Caroline Chesebro', author of Dream Land by Daylight. In 1 vol. 12mo, Price $1.

m20 3t J. S. REDFIELD, Clinton Hall.

READY THIS DAY.

The Gem of the Monthlies—Graham's Magazine for April, 112 pages original matter from the choicest contributors

EMBELLISHMENTS.

Coquetish Seventeen—A most exquisite steel engraving—stippled by Mote.

The Destruction of Sodom.—One of the most effective of Dainty's new style of engraving, called by him "Gemo-graph."

Music—"Sweet Sunny Isle." Composed by John H. Taylor. Illustrated by Devereux.

Hunting the Caribou.—Drawn by Herbert. Engraved by Devereux.

The Forest Fountain.—Drawn and engraved by Devereux

The Last Song.—Drawn and engraved by Devereux.

Thunder Storm.—Drawn and engraved by Devereux.

Saint Marks.—Drawn and engraved by Devereux.

Aurora Borealis.—Drawn and engraved by Devereux.

Halos.—Drawn and engraved by Devereux.

Temperance Illustrated.—Drawn and engraved by Devereux.

Subscription $3; 25 cents per copy. Agents and the trade supplied on the lowest terms by

DEWITT & DAVENPORT,
Tribune Buildings, Nassau-st.

Agents for Graham's Magazine, for New-York.

D & D are also agents for Sartain's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, and the Ladies' National, also for Littell's Living Age, all of which are now ready for April [m20] DEWITT & DAVENPORT.

JAMES'S NEW NOVEL.

Now ready—A story without a name By G. P. R. James, Esq. Author of "Arabella Stuart," "Old Oak Chest," &c. &c. Price 37½ cents.

m20-3t STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

T. Gilbert & Co's Æolian Piano-fortes.—New-York Warerooms at No 333 Broadway, opposite Broadway Bank and Theatre, where a large assortment of Pianos, with or without the much admired Æolian, may always be found at wholesale and retail prices, same as at the manufactory. By an experience of seven years, and several important improvements, we have brought the Æolian Piano to a degree of perfection attained by no others. Instead of the harsh tone of the Seraphine, it produces one equally pleasant to the ear as the Parlor Organ. The Æolian never gets out of tune, and is always a correct standard by which to tune the Piano. The Pianos are warranted to give satisfaction or the money refunded. Persons wishing for a Piano-forte will address, or call upon HORACE WATERS as above who has the management of the New-York Warerooms [25f-1m] T. GILBERT & CO, Boston.

Messrs. Lighte & Newton, in consequence of the increased demand and unrivaled popularity of their Piano Fortes, have extended their business and opened a wareroom in Broadway, No. 605, where we shall constantly keep a choice selection of our Piano Fortes, from 6½ to 7½ octave, in Rosewood Cases, with all the latest improved patterns We shall also continue to keep a full assortment of instruments at our manufactory and warerooms, No 22 Canal-st. All Piano Fortes of our manufacture are warranted in every respect Professors, Amateurs, and those who anticipate purchasing, are respectfully invited to call and examine. All orders from the city or country punctually executed. m20-1m

Second-hand Pianos—A large assortment of good second hand Pianos, including two Æolian Pianos, for sale cheap, or to rent, at the Piano Ware Rooms of J. Gilbert & Co., No 333 Broadway, cor. Anthony-st., and opposite Broadway Bank and Theatre.

m10-1m HORACE WATERS.

Pianos.—A large assortment of Boston and New-York Pianos, with and without the celebrated Æolian Accompaniment, made by Hallet, Davis & Co., T. Gilbert & Co., L. Gilbert, &c., &c, comprising a fine selection Also some fine second-hand Pianos, at low prices. Pianos to let. Music at wholesale and retail.

27f-1mD&W GOULD & BERRY, No. 297 Broadway.

The Swedish Astrologer.—Astrology and Geomancy, by a lady Addressed to Dr. C. W ROBACK, No 6 White-st, New-York

Prince of Astrologers! for thee
Lies open the book of destiny.
Kingdoms and states to thy keen eye
Their future history supply;
And all the stars that at our birth
Are set to rule our fate on earth,
Thou canst interpret and aright
Translate the language of their light.
Descended from a line of seers,
Prophets for near two hundred years,
Rare are thy gifts the sick to cure.
This do I know, for it was mine
To call upon the art divine—
To own its use, its influence feel,
And prove that it indeed was real.
From a sick bed raised up, I cry
To others "Wheresoere will ye die"
Though useless other treatment be,
Try, ere too late, Astrology.
To Dr. ROBACK tell your pains,
And, while the auspicious planet reigns,
He will relieve, revive, restore,
And you will bless him ever more.

Dr ROBACK, the great Swedish Astrologer, formerly of Philadelphia, may be consulted at all hours of the day, at his residence, No. 6 White-st, or by letter, post-paid, in closing nativities and giving advice on General Affairs. Casting nativities and giving advice on General Affairs, $1, $2, $3 and $5, according to the fullness of the information required. m20-1t

Fairbanks' Scales!—Great Reductions.—Recent improvements in machinery, by which to produce parts of Scales at reduced cost, and extended facilities, at St Johnsbury, for manufacturing, together with the completion of through lines of railroad to the principal market, combine to enable the manufacturer to afford their Scales, improved in quality, at prices below those of any other manufactory. If other Scales are well made and reliable, they cannot be sold for lower prices. If offered at lower prices they will be found, on trial, to be imperfect and deceptive FAIRBANKS & CO., No 89 Water-st.

One reason why FAIRBANKS'S Scales are always so durable and retain their adjustment so much longer than others, is, that the bearings are protected by the Patent Vertical Steel Knife Edge, the exclusive right to which is secured. No Scale can be durably accurate especially when subjected to severe and constant use, without this protection. m16 3tTuTh&S

Wholesale Drug Establishment.—Drugs, Dyes, Medicines, Chemicals, &c.—We would invite the attention of those desiring to purchase fresh, reliable, and standard goods. Our stock has been selected with great care by ourselves individually, thus enabling us to offer "the best" that the market affords at but a moderate advance upon cost. Purchasers from us can depend upon having their interests equally regarded in all respects, whether their orders are entrusted to us personally or by letter. Druggists, Country Merchants, Grocers, Manufacturers in general, Artisans, &c., will find with us every variety of drug merchandise required by them on reasonable terms. GREENLEAF & KINSLEY,
No. 62 Vesey-st., five doors above Greenwich.
Saml. F. Greenleaf, [3-41tMW&S] Wm. H. Kinsley.

$500. Five hundred dollars' worth of Gold and Silver Watches for sale at a great discount. Also, a fine rosewood 6½ octave Piano (cost $250) for sale at $150. Apply at the Insurance and Loan Office, No. 85 Nassau-st. m19-3t*

School Books, Blank Books and Stationery, at wholesale.—Country merchants and booksellers, are invited to call and examine our very large Stock, and prices, before purchasing elsewhere.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG,
m20 2wood* No. 88 John-st.

Blank Books for country trade.—We now have on hand a large stock of BLANK BOOKS, MEMORANDUMS and PASS BOOKS, of our own manufacture, which we can offer at very low prices.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG,
m20-2wood* No. 88 John-st.

Zinc Paints.—The New-Jersey Zinc Co. will supply their pure Zinc Paints, at the following prices:—No. 1, white ground in oil, 9c. ℔ lb.; No. 2 do., 8c. ℔ lb.; No. 3 do., 7c. ℔ lb.; brown and black, 5c. ℔ lb.; dry white of zinc, 6c. ℔ lb. White zinc paint, after several years use in Europe and the United States, has been found to retain its protective properties longer than any other paint, and for whiteness and brilliancy is unrivaled; it is free from poisons; while the same weight covers 40 to 100 per cent. more surface than the same weight of lead paint. Their Brown and Black zinc paints form a hard metallic coating upon wood, brick, iron, &c., which defies the corroding action of salt water. Dealers supplied on liberal terms by MANNING & SQUIER,
22f-1m Agents, No. 45 Dey-st., New-York.

Wreck of the ship Constantine.—Damaged China Ware.—The subscribers are receiving from the wreck of this vessel about eighty hhds. of China, consisting of dining sets, tea sets, and dessert sets, in plain white, gold band and fancy patterns, together with a great variety of plain and fancy vases and other fancy goods. Having compromised with the Underwriters the goods will be sold at a very low price, and will be opened for sale on FRIDAY, the 19th inst.

HAUGHWOUT & DAILEY, Nos. 561 & 563 Broadway.
m16-3tsod

Old Colony Cut Nails.—For sale by E. & J. BUSSING & CO., No. 22 Cliff-st., Agents Old Colony Iron Co. m18-1m*

TO LET.

Store to Let.—The Store No. 12 Ann st. near Broadway, 40 feet deep and well lighted front and rear. Inquire on the premises. m20-1t*

House to Let.—The three-story and basement Brick Dwelling, just finishing, on the north side of 28th-st., between 5th and 6th ave. House 26x60, with brown stone front to balcony, three rooms deep, with range, hot and cold water on each floor, water-closets and wash-tubs, bath-room, hot air and speaking tubes, dumb waiter, gas pipes, with neat stable and carriage-house on rear. Rent, $700. Inquire No. 337 Grand-st., four doors West of Bowery. m9-2wood*

Store to Let.—Part of the first floor; also, two Lofts of a store on West-st, near New-York and Erie Railroad Depôt. Immediate possession given. Apply to m19-3t* JOHN CROLIUS, No. 194 West-st.

Second story to Let, of House No. 181 West 33d-st., three rooms, deep, with hall, bed-rooms, pantries, &c, cold and hot water, with privilege in bath-room, and wash-room in basement. Rent $254. Apply at No. 40 Cedar-st. m15-6t*

FOR SALE.

Cottage Houses for sale cheap.—Two neat frame Cottage Houses, situated in 33d st., near Broadway They are new, neat and convenient; they are furnished with marble mantles, Croton water, &c. Apply for further particulars to EUGENE McGRATH, Boot and Shoe dealer, No. 16 Ann-st., or at the Real Estate Office, cor. Broadway and 33d-st. m20 3t*

Dwelling House in Brooklyn, for sale.—The eligibly situated three-story dwelling house, No. 89 Columbia-st., near Pineapple-st. Is well arranged, with good basement and under-cellar, &c. Will be sold on easy terms. Apply to S. S. WOOD, No. 261 Pearl-st., New-York. m30-6t*

Flammersburg.—This new village, accessible several times a day, both by stages and steamboat, is situated within eight miles of the City Hall, opposite Harlem, on the College Point and Flushing Bay, near Flushing, and adjoining the village of Strattonport, which sold so readily last spring, and is now building quite fast; is laid out on the same scale, the streets of both places intersecting each other; and will, from its commanding situation, at no distant period, be one of the principal seaports in the vicinity of New-York. The lots vary in size, from two to four city lots: in price from $125 to $150. The terms are $25 down, and the rest in installments of $10; which enables every person, however circumstanced, to become his own landlord. It likewise offers an inducement to the capitalist rarely met with—as there is no doubt, judging from the past, but that this property will, in six months, sell at twice the price now asked—being exceedingly healthy, and surrounded by scenery which cannot be surpassed, embracing views of the East River, village of Flushing, Riker's Island, Morrisania, York Island, the Palisade Rocks, and Catskill Mountains to West Point, making it one of the most desirable places for a residence that can be imagined. N. B.—A few lots unsold at Strattonport, price $200. Any person wishing to purchase at the above places, are requested to call at the office, where maps and every information will be cheerfully given. JOHN A. FLAMMER, No. 157 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs. All payments for Strattonport and Flammersburg lots must be made personally to JOHN A. FLAMMER. Office hours, from 1 to 3 P. M.

Maps can be seen and had at the following places:—N. Miller, No 15 Chambers-st.; T. Lent, No 76 Walker-st.; P. Richardson, No. 153 8th-av.; P. Hearty, No. 283 Bowery; Joseph Talbot, No 44 Attorney-st.; John Simmer, No. 31 Mott-st.; at Parson's Real Estate Agency, No. 312 Broadway; and at the Commission Agency Office, No. 290 Broadway, Room No. 23, up-stairs. m19-1m

Lots at Yorkville for sale.—A few good business lots, and lots for dwellings. Apply to SIDNEY KETCHUM, at No. 2 Tryon-row, from 10 to 12 o'clock or at his house, corner of 93d-st. and Fourth-av., after 3 o'clock, P. M. m6-6tW&S*

House for sale.—The 3-story, basement and sub-cellar brick house, and lot No 133 South 9th-st., Williamsburg. Lot 25x100, house 25x40—well built and in good order. For terms apply to BURR, WATERMAN & CO., No. 114 South st. m9-eod6t*

Wanted to purchase.—A Cottage, with an acre or more of ground attached. Location, Clifton, Staten Island. Address box No 173 Post-Office, stating terms, &c. m18 3teod

Houses for sale.—In Jersey City, about five minutes' walk from the Ferry, two handsome and well-furnished, three story and basement, brick houses. Price, $3,200, part of which may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EVAN JONES, Prospect-place, corner of Barrow st., Jersey City. 20f-1meod*

Houses and lots for sale low.—The two story and attic houses Nos. 16 and 18 Degraw-st, Brooklyn, in good repair, sub-cellars, lots each 25 by 100 houses 25 by 38 Situation desirable. Price $3,000, each Also, house and lot No. 15 Douglass-st., same description and price. Two thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 6 per cent. Apply to CAMMANN, WHITEHOUSE & CO.,
m18-5t* No. 56 Wall-st.

California.—For sale at the new village, Morrisania, a new three-story dwelling house and store, with a large barn, stable and feed-store; the upper part of the house well adapted for a boarding-house. Part of the purchase money can lay on bond and mortgage. Apply to the owner, on the premises, on the corner of 6th-st. and Franklin-av, Morrisania. m18 6t*

SCHOOLS.

Winant's Boarding School for Boys—at Little Ferry, nine miles from Hoboken, N. J., under the direction of A. B. WINANT and Lady. The fifth year of this School (for young lads under 12 years of age) will commence on TUESDAY, the 27th of April. Pupils received at any time. TERMS—For board, tuition, washing and mending, $27 per quarter. For circulars please apply to Mr. E. P. ROBINSON, No. 54 Pine-st, or Mr. W. THURMAN, corner Canal and Vestry-st., N. Y. m1-2mTuTh&S*

Excelsior.—Parents wishing to find an Institution in which good order is maintained by real kindness and rapid improvement secured by thorough instruction, will be pleased and served at the Commercial and Classical School, No. 75 Henry-st. 23f-1m SOLOMON JENNER, Principal.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

The Hero of a Thousand Battles.—

Who hath not heard of great Napoleon,
His mighty deeds, his battles, lost and won?
But Bony, with his flags and drums,
Diminishes when LYON comes.
This hero of a thousand victories
O'er bedbugs, roaches, ants, and fleas and flies,
Who never fled before his foes,
Like Bonaparte from Russian snows;
This hero, with his Pills and famous Powder,
Sing his praises loud and louder;
For rats and bugs his prowess blights,
And lets the people's sep o' nights

Depôt for LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER, for the destruction of insects, and his PILLS for killing rats and mice, No 464 Broadway. m20-6t*

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

Car Builders and Railroad Companies.—The subscriber is now part owner of "FULLER'S PATENT INDIA RUBBER CAR SPRINGS," and cautions all persons interested of his determination to maintain his right under this patent. Fuller's patent is the original, first, and only genuine patent. Extensive arrangements are made to supply the springs to car builders, railroad companies, and all who require to use this patent. The price is fixed at 50c. per pound, including the privilege to use the patent. The American Institute have just awarded the advertiser the first premium for best India rubber car springs. Orders from any part of the United States, giving the exact size of the pieces of rubber required, will be promptly executed No other person has authority to make or vend the India rubber car springs, which operate by compression of the rubber. HORACE H. DAY,
Oldest manufacturer of India rubber now in the businessin the United States, and owner of nineteen India rubber patents. Warehouse, No. 23 Cortlandt-st, N Y.

Public attention is called to the advertisement of Mr Day. He is now the only person authorized to manufacture and vend my patent in the United States

W. C. FULLER.
21f 1meod By his Attorney, G. M. Knevitt.

India Rub & Finger Cots.—An excellent covering for sore fingers. Self-adhering and impervious to air or water. Price per half gross 6s., 10s. and 18s. per box. Druggists, and the trade generally, supplied by
27f-1m* D HODGMAN, No 27 Maiden Lane.

Fire Defied!—Rich's safes again!!—Wilder's Patent.—The following letter respecting the fire in Ulster, N. Y., is another convincing proof of the necessity for every man being provided with one of Rich's Fire-proof Safes:

NEW-YORK, 28th Feb, 1852.

Messrs Stearns & Marvin, Successors to Rich & Co.—*Gents:* We have the pleasure to inform you that the books of the Ulster White Lead Co., and $600 in bills, were preserved in one of your Safes when their store at Ulster, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on the night of the 3d inst. The building, with its contents, was entirely consumed; nothing whatever remained but your Salamander. Respectfully yours, BATTELLE & RENWICK,
No 163 Front-st., Agents for the Ulster White Lead Co.

An assortment of various sizes and patterns, with and without powder-proof locks, for sale at the depot, No. 146 Water-st, New-York.

STEARNS & MARVIN, Successors to Rich & Co., sole proprietors of Rich

New-York Daily Times.

The Trial of the Cuban Filibusters.

ELEVENTH DAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—BEFORE JUDGE JUDSON.

The U. S. vs. John L. O'Sullivan and others.

The Court and Jury assembled at the usual hour.

Mr. Cutting rose and addressed the Court in relation to the witness Burtnett, who was committed yesterday to close custody. Mr. Cutting complained that the order of the Court had been willfully violated, set at naught and utterly disregarded by the person in whose charge the prisoner was placed. Instead of being kept in close custody, Burtnett was last night seen drinking at No. 153 Fulton-street, and about 11 o'clock playing cards with two females at No. 12 Greenwich-street. It was his (Mr. Cutting's) duty to acquit the Marshal and his subordinates of all participation in the affair. The fact was that Congress had neglected to provide a proper place for the confinement of prisoners, and the U. S. Marshal was compelled to send them either to the Eldridge-street Jail or to the Jail of Kings County.

Mr. Hall, U. S District Attorney, defended the Marshal, and read the receipt for the body of Burtnett, which document was signed "Lorenzo Mills, Deputy Keeper of the Jail of Kings County."

The Court said it did not appear there was any immediate necessity for stopping the trial. The Marshal would take care of his prisoner without doubt.

Hannibal Rakow recalled by District Attorney—After I had seen the portrait, I said to Schlesinger, then we are going to Cuba, and he asked me if I would join and go with us there too; I answered I would not go without knowing the conditions what we intended to do there, and how circumstances were, whether success or not; I was obliged to show him my commission from Kinney. He then told me, I engage you with the same rank you had in Europe. He said my pay would be $240 monthly, feed for my horses, and if successful, a reward of from $5,000 to $10,000; if not successful I could get employ at half pay. He said I must keep it secret, but say it was a Texas Colonization of a military character; during all the time I boarded with Schlesinger, people came daily to be enlisted; agents employed by Schlesinger brought men there for that purpose; when I first went to board with Schlesinger he told me if certain persons should call I should leave the room a short time before we went to Pittsfield. O'Sullivan called and I left the room; several days were set down for our departure, but it was always put off for want of ammunition, as Schlesinger said, and vessels and steamers; one day several persons came and told Schlesinger that our enlisted men became impatient, were holding meetings, and were talking of speaking about Cuba; during my stay with Schlesinger he was receiving checks for money, which he said came from O'Sullivan; I do recollect I saw a check lay on the window, and looking at it he said it was signed O'Sullivan; I went with him several times to the American Bank, from where he (Schlesinger) drew money; with this money he paid the agents; at that time I did not know that the lending of O'Sullivan so exactly as that a mistake might not be possible in the event of a forgery being committed; in the presence of Mr. Gladezki I asked O'Sullivan why he had given money to Schlesinger and not to us, and he replied, I can give money to whom I please.

Mr. Van Buren objected to any evidence about checks unless they were produced.

The Court said the checks could not be in the possession of the prosecution.

Examination resumed—Schlesinger complained that he had been compelled several times to break his word as an officer. [Letter produced.]

DEAR FRIEND: In order to make you fully understand the embarrassment of my situation, I must go back to the time of my first arriving here. On the 26th of January I set out in company with you, with the strictest instructions from the General to bring together four hundred men provisionally, and, according to later advices, more, if possible, with such dispatch that they might be able to depart from here by February 26, at the latest. In these my instructions, I was, on the 5th or 6th of February, in conference with you, Sr. Sabi, and with the other gentlemen, Kinney, Rakow and Wolfe, so much the more fortified, as the positive certainty was there expressed, that if Mr. P. should start from here, it would be impossible for him to join us. The 26th of February arrived. We were all alarmed on account of the non-appearance of Mr. P., as he was considered in intimate connection with our departure from here; and thus I was forced, for the first time, to appear before officers and men as a man without purpose, and to appoint the 5th or 6th of March for the departure—that which induced me to appoint the 5th as the time being your own words. The 3d of March arrived, and I was a second time compelled, in glaring opposition to my military character, a second time, to break my word in reference to my departure, and on your own consent, to appoint the 15th of March for the same. The 13th arrived, B. was not yet found, and I was, for the third time, forced to let my good name again suffer for the cause, and to announce another postponement till the 25th. The 23d arrived, and to my surprise, I received notice of an evening conference, that we would leave on the 4th or 5th of April, at the latest. Thus was I compelled for the fourth time, to submit to all suspicions of my good name, and even to the danger of personal insult. The 31st inst., now arrived, and in yesterday's conversation you declared to me—"God knows when we will leave here; we may be very glad if we get off on the 7th of May." These words discouraged me to such a degree, that it was impossible for me to make any reply to them. To-day I will present several facts to you, and declare my mind like a man of honor. Several officers, whom I will mention to you by name, have built their expectations on my word of honor as an officer, and are in a situation which I will briefly describe to you. A friend of mine counts upon my firmness of character, gives up his situation on the 13th of March, in order to keep himself ready for the cause, and is now without the means of support.

2. Julius Merkisin gives warning for the first of April, and is since that time without the means of support.

3. J. Simmons gives up his situation, sells the greater part of his effects, and is now without the means of subsistence.

4. Julius Clandek, Beczei, Hollizki, Schroder Zollikofer, Teonzack, Sabi, Haxe, Weidershefer, Gerhard, Dr. Meyer, &c.

All these officers are men of word and honor, who justly expected the same from me. I am now, so for the first time in my life, in this affair, it is certainly not my fault, for in such a matter as ours we ought to have been prepared for every event; and had I been from the beginning so well informed of all details, we would then certainly not have these difficulties to encounter. Out of 350 men, the greater part have given up their situations, sold and consumed their property, and are now without means, punished for their good intentions, exposed to an uncertain—albeit, short lived misery. Things have gone so far that several of the men have declared they would have me sued in court for removing them from their situations, by means of rash and flattering propositions. I have not to anticipate this from the officers, but, at all events, a branding of my name for ever and ever. That I am not inclined to let this occur, you will yourself probably judge. The solution of the difficulty I leave to you; to find out the different ways by which neither I nor the cause can be endangered. One, and the best, as well as most agreeable to me, would be the most speedy departure. The second is the maintenance of every individual until our departure. These two ways are open to you and no other two—either to ruin the cause and save my honor, or to protect the cause, to go away from here, and thereby lose my honor. Your determination will guide me as to what path I have to take. In no case will I leave my previous position out of view, and without honor enter upon another. I appear to me very unconscientious that Dr. D. held a conference in which an independent situation was offered to him. Either I am the one who gives military directions here, or you are he; but I allow no game to be played with my name, position and rank. Should such military concerns here, I would not have found it necessary to write to-day; for, however unpleasant the reading of these lines may be to you, the writing of them is to me no less so. Take these lines for what they are—for the frank language of a soldier, who never thinks otherwise than he speaks; and believe me that I curse the hour of my departure from New-Orleans. I will be at this evening's conference. I am sorry not to have seen Mr. P., as I sent four times to his house. I will be in my room this evening, after 8 o'clock, and will be glad to hear something.

Witness—It is in the handwriting of the prisoner, but wrote at the dictation of Schlesinger.

The defense objected to the letter.

The Court held that as Schlesinger was one of the conspirators, that all his declarations could be given in evidence. This paper was his declaration, and must be admitted.

Q.—What use did Schlesinger make of this paper?

A.—He took it, translated it into English, read me the translation, and said, "That will set right these gentlemen." I asked if it was for O'Sullivan; he said, "Yes, he will get it."

The District Attorney produced an attested copy of this letter translated into English, which was read to the Jury.

Q.—To whom do the initials P S and D refer?

A.—I do not know for certain; I do not know to whom the initial D refers. Schlesinger did refer to at Sherman, fearing he might divulge the secret. He then drew up an oath, which some of them signed. Schlesinger called a meeting of the officers and they signed the oath.

Paper now produced:

In the interest of the holy cause of freedom, we, the hereinafter named sole members, make the following declaration, being in the full consciousness, that we are selling and united with a mean or indeed treacherous purpose, must ruin, delay or transform the whole of the cause—a cause that involves the freedom of a nation; a cause to which we have joined ourselves, with body and soul, without any selfish private interest; a holy cause, where a whole nation, in order to be free from the yoke of tyranny, lifts its arm with its brother hand, and stretches it out to thank us for it in an avance with blessings—in such an interest for the cause we make the following declaration, which we, by our own signature, as our satisfaction with, and submission to, the following points, each for all, and all for each, accept, confirm, and mutually bind

First. Each one of us declares it to be his holiest duty as a man, to do everything that may be capable of contributing anything in general to the advancement of the cause; to bear no trouble in working for a cause in which we have once engaged.

Second. Without any secret thought of mean or selfish views, which among officers must be banished, to employ with diligence the greatest foresight to the securing of our plan for the cause itself, to do everything that may be necessary for the advantage of the whole, to refrain from every act exciting remark or attention, and avoid it—in a word, to employ everything that can be advantageous to the cause, and avoid, nay, on the other hand, to fight with all possible arms of prudence, what may be disadvantageous to it.

Third: Strictly to be observed is obedience with rules hereafter to be established, of produce an early whispering against the cause, in the case of editors, to bring about that all belief, that our plan consists in anything more than the colonization of sixty men, be taken from them; to instruct or honor the crew in the necessity of keeping the matter secret, in order from this side to put an end to useless talk; and, in a word, to withdraw the matter from public conjecture and criticism.

Fourth: The melancholy proof, which the last European commotions have afforded us, that the cause of freedom has fallen in almost all states through weakness and treachery, induces us to resolve that,

Fifth: Each of us to each of us, and all of us to each of us, that is, one to all and all to one, confirm as men, and certainly promise never, in any case, be it out of revenge, selfishness, private interest, or whatever name it may have, to betray or thwart the cause even only in such a way as that any of us should give, either directly or indirectly, even though only through a tenth person, to any embassy, constable, Government, or whatever name it may have, or to any other persons dangerous to the cause, information of the fact that our colonization has another military purport; in any such case we give all to one and one to all, not only to declare dishonorable the said individual, or individuals, who manifestly, under the guidance of dishonorable views, have thwarted or even betrayed the cause, but the right is granted to each of us by all of us to make, without any further consideration, such an individual forever harmless, that is to say, to strike him from the number of the living. And this same execution against the individual is made each and every one's honest duty.

Sixth: After closely weighing and adopting the above, and by our autograph signature declaring ourselves satisfied with what has been said, its efficacy goes into operation from the day of the signing.

We vow, in the sight of God and of the world, that we can die, but never betray a cause that aims at the freedom of a nation.

New-York, March, 2, 1851.

H. SCHROEDER, Lieut. of Artillery.	LOUIS SCHLESINGER, Major of the Expedition, and Director of affairs
H. RAKOW.	LEONARD SABA SANISKY.
SILVERLING.	F SIMON.

Witness—It is the hand writing of Schlesinger, and bears his signature. The names were all signed in the same room, and in my presence.

The conditions of the oath were, that it should remain in force until we were on board of ship, when Schlesinger promised to throw it in the sea; and that it should become valueless when it came into the hands of any other person except those who signed it; that in no were no one bound by it to kill each other. I now go back to the time when Schlesinger dictated the letter: a few days after he published a card in the German paper, stating he was obliged to leave, but did not state where to, and that Bessey could fill his place. When at Pittsfield I saw a letter of introduction which O'Sullivan had to the family of Hebert, in which he was introduced as Major Lewis; he told me to call him Major Lewis; he went there because the soldiers became so impatient and noisy, that he preferred to be out of the way for some time.

DEAR FRIEND: I have just heard that you had written to me, and I cannot exclusively that I have not received the letter. I am glad to hear from Mr. Rakow that the greatest difficulties in our business matters are removed. Destave to Mr. Sabi, that as he has expressed himself to that purpose, he no longer belongs to the cause—I break off all personal connection with him, and hereby charge you as my representative, to put an end to every visit from Mr. Sabi, having reference to the cause, with this language: "I have nothing more to do with you." Every claim on the cause vanishes on the instant, when a person declares himself to be excluded therefrom, or is excluded by others. Both cases are to be applied to Mr. Sabi. If Mr. Sabi have personal demands on me, with which however I am unacquainted, I will settle them at a personal meeting with him. *This for Mr. Sabi.* I did not think you so credulous, in spite of all assurances of De Annas, that you should believe him, that he is to be salaried with any sum as a proof of his express in your next letter the wish that De Annas shall not belong at all to the cause, it will then cost me but one word that he should not be allowed, even with the sacrifice of a great fortune to participate in the cause. To procure yourself this proof depends solely and alone upon your express ed wish, as to what regards schooning, (?) who pretends to have a claim for $6[illegible]. He may call to mind that nothing whatever can be said about a claim—I have promised him to make a payment of $4[illegible] balance, the moment before the embarkation, which promise I will keep at the proper time. To Simon, I am sorry that he is in that situation. In any case I can do no more than provide for maintenance. He will receive 4 shillings weekly in cash, for his washing and I will settle the balance at $3, per week. Before the embarkation Theodor holt, if he is not careful with regard to the contents of my lines, he can only ascribe it to himself, if I cannot keep my promises towards him To Hope, at Hastings', City Hall Place, you will deliver the enclosed lines Rakow remains here until I receive a letter from us, as I hope for something decisive, which I am expecting hourly. You will Kobbe, I shall be glad to talk soon to him personally about those things, in any case I will be pleased to see him as a paruicipator with us. My respects to Schroder, to Clandech. I wish sound eggs. To Dr Kammermann patients, to Holitzky, a pleasant journey. Beg Deanmas in my name to be so kind as to excuse me at the house, as unexpected intelligence called me away from the city. On my return I will exchange my check and make an apology in due form. My respects to Szaba without telling him whence.

Should the Hungarians and Poles (to arrive from Liverpool) engage, I must decline Look over the Post Office advertisements, to see whether any letters are there for me. If there are any, send them to me here in a envelope. My next letters to you, as well as all in future, are addressed E. Bessey, Broadway Post-Office, New-York. This Post-Office is very near, viz: two doors from Canal-street. Should any article appear in the paper, cut it out and send it to me. I had expected from you—as you have assumed the office of defender of my name—that you would first have challenged Sabe in my name, and then turned him out of doors Should a second opportunity present itself, and he seek for an excuse and say he wished to fight immediately, but not to wait then be determined, and go with him to Albany. Advise me of it, and I will be there. In such a case, do not forget to borrow from Kobbe, or somebody else, a pair of pistols. I have nothing particular to communicate to you, except to obtain as many musicians and artillerists as possible. As soon as I have arranged my affairs, I will telegraph to you in relation to my arrival, in order that we may be able to sail in two days, at the utmost, after my arrival. The financial situation, Rakow will give you a verbal account. At all events, it is bread and butter, meat without sauce, and eating without drinking For the cause itself, no expenses under any name are to be made, even if they were only a cent, (to be made.) With regard to segars, as you yourself do not smoke, I enclose a note for Szaba, whom you are not to inform of my whereabouts—to give you a box of segars, of the worst kind he has, at $1 50 per $2 50, for your visitors You will learn Rakow, verbally, particulars of my residence, prospects for you, and expectations for others. My respects to you, in the hope of seeing you very soon, either here or there. Your friend,

L. SCHLESSINGER.

FRIEND BECSEY: I beg you as a friend to tell Schoring that I received no money for Szaba, and have not myself enough to pay him; he therefore has to procure money in other ways. As for us, money is also very scarce, but counsel comes with time Respects to all. It is dreamed here. Your Friend, H. RAKOW.

Examination resumed—After the receipt of the $10 Schlesinger advised me to go back to New-York; after my return here, the landlord brought me a letter directed by Schlesinger, but in the handwriting of O'Sullivan. Schlesinger came back that day, and I gave him the letter after it was opened; I told him that O'Sullivan wanted to see him; he said, "I know it;" in the evening he went round with me to the Shakspeare Hotel, to see the men and appease them; he next told me that he gratified himself before Mr Sanchez, that the steamer was ready, her name the *Cleopatra*, and that we would be off in a few days; some days then elapsed, which time we spent in arranging the different classes of soldiers, selecting artillery, infantry, musicians, cavalry, forming lists of the companies, to divide the city of New-York into different districts, [Great sensation in Court.] setting down the number of men living in each district, in order to be able to collect them as soon as possible.

Q.—Were the names of the men written down in books?

A.—Yes; the lists were divided to give to those persons who had to collect the men. [Books produced and identified.] This is partly in the handwriting of Schlesinger and partly in that of those who had enlisted; I was boarding at the Pacific Hotel; had three or four trunks with me containing the baggage of the officers; in that of Schlesinger I found these books; it was done so in order that it might be taken to South America as my baggage.

Q.—How did you get these books?

A.—Schlesinger packed all his things in my trunks, and he had a small box; but the other papers were packed in the bottom of a trunk, for fear of being arrested, I went to Railway, and there the Marshal Rackelwitzc came and saw me and Claudet; asked if we were in possession of the books, we said, Yes, he wanted us to give them up, and we did. He said, "Gentlemen, you are arrested;" in the hand of my coat, and I took out a pistol, and told him I would blow his brains out; he told me not to be afraid (a laugh,) but to go to New-York, and no harm would be done to us, and in the mean time taking out of his pocket a revolver. [Great sensation.]

Q.—What did you do?

A.—Well, we agreed together; Claudet gave him the books, and we came on to New-York.

[The books were then put in evidence, and several papers, being lists of men distributed into companies of infantry, cavalry, and rifle men, with musicians and doctors.] On one of these books a fly leaf has been torn out, which contained an account of a Texan colonization scheme, of a military character. It was torn out by me before I gave it to Rackelwitchz, in another leaf my own name and Claudet's has been torn out. I said we have been cheated in this affair, others might be cheated, too

At this part of the case the Court rose and adjourned.

THE STATE TREASURER.—We learn that the *quo warranto* against the Treasurer, Mr. Cook, has not yet received any final decision. Judge Gray, it is alleged, expressed no opinion, and the verdict was a mere matter of form, entered for the plaintiff by order of the Judge, simply in order that the cause might be carried up.

Charles M. Rogers and Gilbert Weller have been convicted of riot, in taking Otis G. Seymour out of his bed, at Webster, New-York, last September, and besmearing him with a coat of tar and grease.

The storm of Wednesday last was very severe at Lewes. Two vessels were driven from their anchorage under the breakwater high and dry on the beach.

The Atlantic Hotel at Lewes, Del., was damaged by fire to the extent of $500 on Wednesday last.

DIED.

On the 18th inst., WILLIAM JACKSON, aged 67 years, 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, the Veteran Corps of 1812 and '14, also the members of the Police Department in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 56 Vandam-st.

At Brooklyn, 19th inst., HOWARD, son of James L. and Mary A. DeGrauw, aged 1 year, 3 months and 20 days

On Saturday, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock, from No. 290 Smith-st., near Baltic.

Princeton and Brunswick, N.J., papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 19.

$5,000 U S. 6s, '56	106¾	174	Mich Southern R.R. 106
1,000 do '67	117⅛	400	Canton Co 74⅛
1,100 do '62	111⅛	50	do b10 74⅛
16,000 Virginia Coupons	108⅜	50	do b60 73⅛
20,000 Indiana 5s	87	100	Long Island Railroad 73
1,500 Illinois 6s	97⅛	300	Reading Railroad b60 75
4,000 Hudson, 1st mort	104	100	do 74⅛
1,000 Erie 7s, '62	93⅛	50	do 74⅛
2,000 do '68	1.4⅜	100	do 74⅛
2,000 Wes Verm. 7s	85½	100	do s90 74
5,000 Northern Ind 7s	90	50	do s90 74
500 U S Bank	4⅛	100	Nor. & Wor R.R. 56⅛
200 do	4⅛	100	do b10 56⅛
40 Merchants' Bank	122	150	do 56⅛
40 Mad & Ind R R.	98	50	do b10 56⅛
60 Mech Bank Ass	10⅞	150	do 56⅛
150 Bank State N Y	108	300	Harlem Railroad 71⅛
20 Lel & Hud Canal	112	200	do b60 71⅛
50 Farmers' Trust	88	100	do b60 72
50 Morris Canal b60	20⅛	500	do 72
50 N Jersey Mining Co.	12	150	do b30 72
25 Utica Railroad	127½	12	Erie Railroad 85
8 Rochester Railroad	112⅛	300	do 84⅛
5 do	112⅛	50	do s60 84⅛
10 Hudson River R.R.	65⅛	100	do 84⅛
50 do	66⅛	50	do b30 85⅛
25 do	66⅛	350	do 85⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$1 000 Erie 1st mortgage	114⅜	500	Reading Railroad b10 74⅛
8,000 do Convert. '62	94⅛	25	Dauphin Company 91
10 000 do '71 at 45	94⅛	200	Canton Company b60 74⅛
2,000 Harlem Ex. Bonds	74	4,000	do 94
20 shs. U. S. Bank s15	4⅛	50	Stonington Railroad 51½
20 do do	4⅛	100	do b60 51½
450 Edgeworth Co b4	8½	50	do 53⅛
50 do s10	8½	20	Grocers' Bank 102
100 Citizens' Bank	100	25	Nicaragua Canal 32
40 Ocean Bank	103		

FRIDAY, March 17—6 P. M.

There is a somewhat unsettled feeling in the Stock market. Several strong parties, hitherto holding for a rise, have been free sellers for a day or two past; and, under ordinary circumstances, the transfer of such large blocks of Railroad stocks from strong to miscellaneous hands would most likely have caused a serious decline. It is not yet certain that such may not be the result in this case, though we apprehend it will take adverse news from some unexpected quarter to help produce it.

For Government and State Loans, to-day, there was a fair demand at steady prices. Erie Bonds were dull, unusually so, and the bids for the Convertibles, in the forenoon, ¼ ₩ cent. lower. At the Second Board, they recovered part of the decline, though still 1¼ ₩ cent. below the top rates of week before last. Railroad shares, generally, encountered the opposition to a rise first referred to, and prices, of course, were feverish for the moment. Erie, Harlem, and Norwich gave way ⅛@¼ ₩ cent.; Reading ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. In the afternoon, the bids were a shade better at the close, but the tone of the market not strong. United States Bank shares improved ⅛@¼. For Nicaragua shares, 28@30 were the nominal quotations in the morning, yet an order at the Second Board could not be executed under 32.

The money market was more active to-day, but after general inquiry we heard of no change in rates. On call loans, 5@6 ₩ cent. were the ruling figures. One or two considerable negotiations of 60 days' paper, choice acceptances, were made in Bank at 5 ₩ cent., which is about the lowest interest, thus far, of the season. Altogether, it is fair to say, that while the changes in the stock market and the activity among the authorities, have enlarged the inquiry for money, the supply continues too free to authorise a change in the quotations of rates.

At the close of the day there was some demand for Exchange to go by the *Arctic* to-morrow. The rates for the best regular bills were 109¼@110, and for transient signatures 109⅛@⅜. Francs, 5.28@5.17½. A few Railroad Bonds and Government Stocks will also go out by the Steamer, for investment on the other side; and we also heard that further arrangements were being made for hypothecations abroad, on American account. The *Washington* brought a fair amount of retail orders from the Continent; though it is well to repeat, that the actual demand in this way, large as it might have appeared a year or two ago, when the Street dealt in hundreds of thousands instead of millions, bears a small proportion to the amount of various Securities now on the market. The business, however, is undoubtedly increasing.

The trade in Cotton was again to a good extent, and prices were well supported. The rise in Liverpool, though known to have been on a false estimate of the supply from this side, may not unlikely be followed by a further slight advance by the next packet. The *Niagara's* mail, received this evening, encourages the opinion that a very buoyant feeling obtained, among all classes of buyers, and that the Manchester trade were especially anxious to stock themselves for the increased consumption. They had purchased, during the first nine weeks of the year, 364,630 bales, or an average of 40,536 bales per week; considerably more, says the *Liverpool Times*, than the most sanguine estimate as the weekly consumption. The following were the quotations on the sailing of the steamer;

New-Orleans Fair,	5½d.	Middling,	5½d.	Ordinary,	4⅝@4¾d.
Mobile	5⅜d.	"	5½d.	"	4 @4¾d.
Atlantic	5⅜d.	"	5d.	"	4 @4¾d.

The market for Breadstuffs here was quite tame to-day, though the reduction in freights encourages the hope that after the letters and orders by the *Niagara* are to hand, something more will be done for export. The prices from the other side come 3@6d. lower in Flour, and weak in Wheat and Indian Corn.

The Sub Treasury received to-day $65,085; disbursed $16,019, and held at close $2,782,473.

The following is the movement of Dry Goods for the week. The first and second columns together show the whole import, and the first and third, the amount thrown on the market from ship and warehouse. The reduction is encouraging to the belief that March, as well as January and February, will fall below the import of the corresponding month of last year.

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.		ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.		WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.	
	Pkgs.	*Value.*	*Pkgs.*	*Value.*	*Pkgs.*	*Value.*
Woolens	6,685	$222,695	116	$29,929	162	$43,441
Cotton	748	165,122	193	29,160	359	72,351
Silk	316	204,293	24	16,922	136	42,734
Flax	624	138 993	49	7,202	171	33,713
Miscellaneous	511	81,746	21	6,480	985	13,329
Total	2,786	$812,849	3545	$89,693	1,813	$205,568

There was a light trade in Stocks, in Philadelphia to-day, owing, chiefly, to the advance of telegraphic advices between the two cities. There was nothing reported in Reading, 74⅛ bid at the close.

The Cotton Circulars that go out by the *Arctic* to-day will, probably all advise increased estimates. Messrs. T. J. Stewart & Co., Brokers, of this City, concede that their estimate at or below 2,600,000 bales, two weeks ago, is too low, and add, that "The prevailing opinions of our most reliable correspondents, are comprised between 2,750,000 and 2,850,000 bales, there being as few below the first named figure, as formerly hovered around 2,800,000.

The Bank of France has reduced its rate of discount to 3 ₩ cent. And it is also to lend at the same interest on four-fifths the value of the Bonds of all Railroads guaranteed by the Government. The London *Times* remarks, on this movement:

"These measures are understood to have been strongly resisted by the Directors of the Bank, but their ultimate consent appears to be accounted for by the fact, which has been made public at the same time, that their charter, which had only four years to run, has been extended for an additional term of fifteen years. The rate of discount was 5 ₩ cent. until December, 1847, when it was reduced to 4 ₩ cent, at which it had since remained."

The Mexican bond-holders in London are to receive $2,500,000 of the May instalment of United States indemnity. They have concluded an arrangement—so the *Liverpool Times* says—with Baring, at the fixed exchange of 45¼, at a charge of 5 ₩ cent interest to the 15th August, and 2½ ₩ cent commission. Our London files to 5th March report this negotiation under discussion, but do not say it was accepted. Several writers in the London *News* treat the proposition of Messrs. Baring as an outrageous *shave*.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 13.

The demand for COTTON has been checked this afternoon by an advance in Freights. The sales were 6,000 bales, at full prices The stock on hand to night is 185,000 bales FREIGHTS are advancing; Cotton is taken for Liverpool, at 7-16d. Sterling EXCHANGE is at 9@9¾ ₩ cent. premium.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, March 15.

COTTON has been active to-day; fully 9,000 bales changed hands, at an advance of ⅛; strict Middling is quoted at 7⅛c. Mess PORK is dull at $16 75

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday. March 16

The transactions in COTTON to-day reached 10,000 bales, prices being ⅛c easier; strict Middling, 7⅛c Prime MOLASSES sells at 24@25c. Of SUGAR, the better qualities are firm, 1,500 hhds sold to-day at 4¼c. for Fair, Mess PORK is at $16 50@$16 75.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 17.

COTTON is dull; the sales to-day were restricted to 4 000 bales Of TOBACCO, 500 hhds sold at 3¼@5c Ohio FLOUR is at $3 90@$4. CORN has declined 4c; 20,000 bushels sold at 45@47c. Mess PORK is quiet at $16 50 Prime, $14 BACON and LARD are unchanged. WHISKY sells at 17½c.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, March 17.

COTTON—2,800 bales sold at 6¾@8½c. The market is firm, and prices full

CHARLESTON, Thursday, March 18.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 1,100 bales; the week's business has been 12,000 bales, at prices ranging from 6@8¼c; the market closes firm at full prices—Middling Fair 8@8½c, Fair 8⅛; the receipts of the week have been 14 132 bales, and the stock, exclusive of that on ship-board, is 50,457 bales.

ST LOUIS, Tuesday, March 16.

PROVISIONS are active. Sales were made yesterday of 5,000 bb's Mess PORK, at $15. LARD, in barrels and tierces, is at 8c., and in kegs at 9c.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, March 19—6 P. M.

ASHES—Continue steady and in request with sales of 50 bbls Pots at $5 06¾, and Pearls at $6 25 ₩ 100 lb. The arrivals are limited

COTTON—Is without essential change; the local and shipping demand is brisk, and freely met by factors at full rates. The day's movements amount to 3,000 bales, the closing tone of the market being favorable to purchasers.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands still tend downwards, there is more disposition shown by holders to realize, which enervates prices The export trade is checked by the absence of the *Niagara's* letters. The city demands is not very active, and the East is hardly so quick. The lower kinds are most plentiful and cheapest; but there is also a good supply of the finer sorts offering at depressed quotations The sales reach about 5,000 bbls ordinary to a fair State and good common Ohio, at $4 50@$4 68½; choice State and favorite round hoop Ohio, at $4 68½@$4 75; fancy Genesee, Michigan, and Ohio, at $4 68½@$5; fancy Genesee, Michigan, and Ohio, at $5@$5 25; extra Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio, at $5 25@$5 56½; and extra Genesee at $5 25@$5 93¾ ₩ bbl.—showing a slight general reduction. Canadian is scarce and quiet, at $4 62½ in bond Southern is rather inanimate, though unaltered Exporters are keeping back till the mails come to hand, and local operators defer buying more than equals for present necessities. The amount of stored lots here is comparatively small, but there is considerable quantity tendering from the vessel About 1 700 bbls mixed to favorite ordinary were disposed of at $4 50@$4 68½, and some fancy descriptions at $4 68½@$5 183 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is void of animation—the deficiency in supply retards sales, fine grades retail $3 56@$3 56½, and super do at $3 75@$3 81½ Corn Meal presents no decidedly new feature—Jersey commanding $3 43@$3 50, and Brandywine at $3 56½ ₩ bbl

GRAIN—Wheat has not varied materially—the enhanced claims of owners and the scarcity of prime lots restrict transactions The consumptive demand is moderate and there is a fair inquiry for sport, 2,500 bush. Southern white brought $1 69, and a small parcel of red $1 62 Rye is sparingly offered and nominally held at 74@75c. Barley appears inactive, the light stock impeding business—two rowed is quoted at 70@80c. Oats favor factors—the quantity now here is unusually small and inadequate to the wants of the trade, 15,000 bush sold to-day at 42@43c, and choice at 46@50c Corn is without any further important variation—the receipts are ample and the stock increasing—the home inquiry is fair and that for shipment pretty active, the operations embrace 20,000 bush. Southern white and yellow at 67@68c.

PROVISIONS—Pork still evinces an upward proclivity—the stock of all kinds being reduced greatly, is not equal to dealers' wants, and it is consequently held with much firmness, and at higher rates The sales include 600 bbls., chiefly new Mess, $17, new Prime at $15 87½, and Rumps at $15 Pickled Meats are doing better—700 pkgs. Shoulders and Hams were taken at 7@7½c and 9@9½c respectively. Lard is scarce and quiet—100 bbls strictly prime found a market at 9½c Beef is firm, with a good inquiry, and sales of 450 bbls. Prime at $5 25@$6 50 and Mess at $9 50@$12 75 Prime Mess and Beef Hams rule about the same Butter is briskly sought after, at 18@22c for Ohio, and 27@26c for Western. Cheese remains scarce and buoyant, at 6@8c.

WHISKY—Is unusually active, at full figures the day's business consisting of 1,000 bbls. Prison, at 21¼@21½c ₩ gal.

MINIATURE ALMANAC	THIS DAY
SUN—Rises..... 6 05	Sets..... 6 11
MOON—Sets..... 5 39m	
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY	
Sandy Hook .8 11m	Gov. Island....9 91m
Hell Gate..11 42m	

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....MARCH 19, 1853.

Cleared.

Steamer Arctic, Luce, Liverpool, E. K. Collins & Co.
Ship Tinman, Davis, New Orleans, Frost & Hicks.
Bark Pampero, (Br.) Johnson, Boston, Thos. Hill.
Bark Rover, Cole, Havana, Wm. Nelson & Co.
Bark Ellen, Hexford, Edgartown, Nesmith & Co.
Bark Glen. Waite, Apalachicola, R. Post
Bark Mary Elizabeth, Goodell, Mansanilla, R. P. Buck & Co
Bark E. Corning, Corning, Marseilles, J. P. Sardy.
Bark Gov. Von Oxholm, Davis, Philadelphia, Aymar & Co.
Brig May Flower, Higgins, Marlland, N.J., H. D. Brookman
Brig Clinton, Walker, Charleston.
Brig Themis, (Br.) Burgess, Cornwallis, N. J., H. D. Brookman
Brig Elizabeth Watts, Watts, Nuevitas, J. W. Elwell & Co.
Brig Hilda Charlotte, (Swe.) Sjobeig, Charleston, Funche & Meincke
Brig Adenia, Davis, New-Orleans Frost & Hicks.
Brig Borneo, Hodgkin, Matanzas, Nesmith & Co.
Brig Sarah Peters, Kirg, Bucksport, S C., Peck & Church.
Brig Margaret, Reed, St. Johns, N. B., Foster & Stephenson
Schr Petral, Young, Tampico, Nesmith & Co.
Schr. Ashland, Walpole, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.
Schr Dolphin, Lord, Jacksonville, R P. Buck & Co.
Schr Jas. Porter, Lavendall, Tampico, Nesmith & Co.
Schr Spy, Nickerson, Wilmington, J McKee.
Schr. Edwin. Coker, Belize, Hon, R P. Buck & Co.
Schr Chas Cranmer, Townsend, Baltimore.
Schr. Charles Colgate, Seaman, Baltimore, Mailler & Lord.
Sloop Cabot Coit, Bridgeport.
Sloop Sarah, Lincoln, Taunton.

Arrived.

Steamer Grijalba, (of Tobasco,) Holden, Philadelphia 2 ds., bound to Boston. Put into this port to repair force pump damaged in the late blow. The G. intended to run on the Tobasco river.
Steamer City of Richmond, Foster, Norfolk, 25 hs. mdse. to Mailler & Lord
Ship Emigrant, (Brem) Androssen, Newcastle, Eng., 65 ds., coal to Oelrich & Co
Ship Philadelphia, (of Philadelphia,) Liverpool, Feb. 11, mdse and pass to T. Richards in
Bark E. A. Kinsman, (of Portland,) Cardenas, 8 ds, sugar and molasses to master. Sld in co. with brig Junior, Williams, for for New-York.
Brig Abeona, Anderson, Cardenas 9 ds., molasses to R. C. Read
Schr. Thomas Ireland, Somers, Philadelphia, 2 ds., bound to Fall River.
Schr. Wm. Looer, Farnham, Philadelphia, for N. Haven.
Schr. Emeline Peterson, Carnes, Philadelphia, 3 ds, coal.
Schr. Allen H. Brown, Forsyth, Philadelphia, coal.
Schr. Rockwood, Philadelphia, coal.
Schr. Hannah D., Nickerson, Harwich, 4 ds., mackerel to master.
Schr. Yorktown, Weglam, Petersburg, 3 ds., mdse. to J. Hunter.
Schr. Messenger, Eddens, Fredericksburgh, Va., 3 days, wheat to master.
Schr. Ellis Jane, Jones, Virginia, 3 ds., wood. 17th inst., off Barnegat, in the N.E gale lost part of deck load.
Schr. Wm. Wright, Rodgers, Virginia, 3 ds., corn.
Schr. Louisa Reeves, Philadelphia, 3 ds., coal.
Schr. Chas Pittman, Lockwood, Philadelphia, coal.
Sloop Rienzi, Dorlee, Newport.
WIND—Sunrise, N.W.; meridian, do; sunset, N.N.W.

Below.

Ship Rubicon, Glasgow, 32 ds., to Dunham & Dimon.
1 ship, South of the Highlands.

Sailed.

Steamship Pioneer, Kittridge, Rio Janeiro and San Francisco; A. Z, Chandler

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted,*) at the office, No 113 NASSAU-STREET, *between Beekman and Ann*, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies: THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the *Daily Times*.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made
Payment in all case must be made in advance.
RAYMOND JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Removal.**—BENEDICT, HALL & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Boots, Shoes and Findings, have Removed to No. 21 Park Row, on the site of the old Park Theatre, opposite the Astor House, New-York 26f-1m

☞ **Demilt Dispensary.**—The first Annual Meeting will be held on MONDAY, 22d inst., at 7½ o'clock, P. M., in the Presbyterian Church, corner 22d-st. and 4th-av. The public are respectfully invited to be present By order of the Managers. JESSE W. BENEDICT, Secretary.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company**—Incorporated under the law of the State of California, with a capital of $200,000, divided into 2,000 shares, at $100 each, offer $20,000 of stock, for sale at their office No 66 Beaver-st, N. Y. For particulars, they refer to large advertisement in the *Times* of Wednesday or Saturday. Application for stock, or pamphlets of organization, charter, by-laws, &c., may be made personally or by mail post-paid, to the Treasurer of the Company. D. W. INGERSOLL, President.
THOMAS E. HASTINGS, Treasurer m16-MTTh&F

☞ **Arrangements for the Funeral of HENRY GIBSON**, the last of Washington's Life Guard, New-York, MONDAY, March 22
ORDER OF PROCESSION.
Under command of Captain J C Helme.
Military of New-York
Military of Brooklyn and Williamsburg.
Military of Jersey City and Hoboken.
Military of Newark
Continental Company as Escort.
Clergy
Continental Company,
Under command of Capt J C. Helme.
Guard of Honor.
Hearse
Pall Bearers
Granddaughter of Deceased
Veterans of the War of 1812.
Officers of First Division New-York State Militia.
Military Officers of Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, Hoboken and Newark.
New-York State Society of Cincinnati.
Delegates from Orange County
Mayors of New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City and Newark.
Common Councils of New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City and Newark, in carriages.
Order of United Americans
Civic Societies.
Citizens.
The processions will move at 10 o'clock, P. M., from the City Hall, passthrough Chatham, Bowery, Grand-st Broadway, Fulton st to Fulton Ferry, from thence to Greenwood Cemetery where his remains will be interred
Committee on behalf of Common Council:
WESLEY SMITH, } Board
WILLIAM M. TWEED, } of
JOHN FEARSALL, } Aldermen.
TIMOTHY O'BRIEN, } Board
WILLIAM ANDERSON, } of
JOSEPH ROGERS, } Assist. Aldermen.
m22-1t

☞ **Special Notice.**—SEVENTH COMPANY NATIONAL GUARD.—The members of this Company are hereby requested to assemble in uniform, with overcoats, at the Armory—American Hall—corner of Broadway and Grand-sts at 10½ o'clock A. M. precisely, for the purpose of joining in the funeral solemnities of the late HENRY GIBSON. Members of other Companies of the 7th Regiment are invited to parade with us on this occasion. By order of
J. MONROE, Captain,
m22-1t* E. BISHOP, JR., Orderly.

☞ **Eighth Regiment Washington Greys.**—The Officers, Non-commissioned officers, and Members of the Eighth Regiment Washington Greys, who wish to join the Funeral Procession of the Revolutionary Patriot, HENRY GIBSON, and the last of the Body Guard of Washington, are requested to meet at the City Hall (Clerk's Office) on MONDAY 22d inst, at half-past 2 o'clock, in full uniform, over-coat, side arms, only: (dismounted)
m22-1t. THOMAS F DEVOE Colonel.

☞ **Gold Mining in California**—Twenty thousand dollars of the Stock of the SONORA GOLD MINING COMPANY, appropriated for Working Capital, is still offered by the Trustees: that amount, with what has already been subscribed, being deemed sufficient for all purposes.

In presenting the claims of this Company to the confidence of those who are desirous of investing their means in the business of Quartz Mining, it is perhaps necessary to state more fully than has heretofore been done, the prospects, and the reasons upon which the operations of the corporation will be carried on. The principal locations upon which the mining operations will be conducted, are in the celebrated CLIFF VEIN, situated within the limits of the City of Sonora, Tuolumne County. This vein extends through one of the richest portions of that immensely productive section, and has yielded, probably, a larger amount of the precious metal than any other in the State, as it runs through the hill overhanging Holden's Garden and crosses the numerous ravines and drains emptying into Wood's Creek on the north-west, and Sonora Creek on the south-east side; and as those creeks and ravines have all yielded a very large amount of gold, we are forced to the conclusion that the identical composition of a portion of this vein had contributed immensely to the many hundred thousands of dollars already taken from that neighborhood by washing. But although these facts justify the expectation that similar deposits will be discovered in the vein the yield of the poorest ore taken from the depth of sixty feet, with its superior facilities for working, constitutes its chief value. The various tests of the working ore in which no gold is visible, produce at the rate of from one hundred and twenty to two hundred and fifty dollars per ton. The size of the vein, as test of examination, is about twelve feet wide, warranting the belief that the operations of the Company, conducted as they will be on the largest scale, can be carried on uninterruptedly for a great number of years and at an expense of less than twelve dollars per ton. The attention of the public is called to the report of Col M J Grittner, recently in the service of the United States as Geologist and Mineralogist in California: it will be found in the Company's pamphlet of organization

The steam engine and boilers now complete, are of fifty horse power; and the stamp work, nearly ready to ship, is of the most improved and durable construction, made of the best material, and by Capt Kohl L. King, similar to those in use at the celebrated Peck's Mill. It will consist of thirty-six stampers of six hundred pounds weight each, with all the wood and iron-work complete, ready to be put together in California without delay, and at a very small expense. It will, without doubt, crush and amalgamate from seventy to ninety tons of ore per day of twenty-four hours.

The Trustees invite the closest scrutiny, on the part of those desirous of making an investment, which promises such large returns, into the objects, prospects, and affairs of the Company. They are satisfied that an examination will convince the most sceptical that a better use of capital cannot be made than in honafide mining operations in California—they are equally satisfied that dividends will be made by this Company in less than twelve months from the commencement of mining operations, exceeding, in amount, the whole capital stock of the Company.

Capital stock, $200,000 Shares, $100 each. Applications for stock, pamphlets, or further information, may be made at the office of the Company, No 66 Beaver-st, or by mail, post-paid, addressed to the President or Treasurer.
D. W. INGERSOLL, President.
THOMAS E. HASTINGS, Treasurer. m17-W&sF

☞ **E. L. Snow Social Union No. 1** will celebrate their Sixth Anniversary on the evening of THURSDAY, March 25, by Addresses, from Hon HORACE GREELEY, Hon. D. L. SNOW, &c., after which those who are invited can enjoy themselves in the mazes of the dance, a complete Cotillon Band having been engaged The Exercises will take place at the City Assembly Rooms, (late Coliseum,) No 456 Broadway Doors open at 7, Exercises to commence at 7½ Tickets 50 cents, admitting a lady and gentleman Can be obtained of the following persons Mrs. Welch, No. 122 Chrystie-st.; Mrs Coleman, No. 624, 4th-st.; Mrs Calhoun, No. 88 Christie-st. Mrs Knapp, No 118 Norfolk st; Mrs Bingham, No. 61 Christie-st; Mrs. White, No 38 Crosby-st.; Mrs C. Fenton, No. 1074 Mulberry-st.; Mr Derby, No. 79 Fulton-st; Mr. Newell, No 67 Greene-st, Mr. Wood, No 55 Grand-st; L Kelly, No 111 East 27th-st; C. T. Hooper, No 51 Greenwich-st; and at the door on the evening of the Exercises. m22-2tTu&Th

☞ **Mr. Emerson** will deliver the two remaining Lectures of the Course "On the Conduct of Life" on THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, March 25 and 27, at Hope Chapel Subjects—Culture; Worship. Tickets, 25 cents. For sale at EVANS & BRITTAN'S, No 497 Broadway, and at C. S. FRANCIS & CO.'S. m19-FM&Tu

☞ **People's Lectures.**—The next Lecture of the Course will be given by WM. E ROBINSON Esq., in the Tabernacle, TUESDAY EVENING, 23d inst. Subject—The Celtic and Anglo-saxon Races. Tickets, 12½ cents. Two tickets admit a gentleman and two ladies. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Lecture commences at 7½. m22-2t*

☞ **Union Cemetery Notice.**—According to a Resolution, passed Jan. 30, 1852, at a public meeting, requesting the trustees to remove the dead out of said cemetery, Williamsburg, to their new cemetery, Bushwick, Notice is given that rows from 13 to 20 will be commenced Monday, 22d inst. By order, JOHN C. SMITH.
m22-1t* Chairman Board of Trustees.

☞ **American Bible Society.**—An adjourned meeting of the Managers of the American Bible Society will be held at the Society's House, Nassau-st., THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, March 22, at 4½ o'clock.
m22 1t* JOSEPH HYDE, General Agent.

☞ **Barron, Brothers' Portable Furnaces and FORGES**—These furnaces are in use at the U. S Mint, at Philadelphia, and at Moffitt's Assaying Establishment, San Francisco. They melt any metal with one-half the fuel and in one-half the time required by any other furnace. The forges are fitted up with Barron, Brothers' patent self-regulating tuyer, which gives them twice the power of other forges. m22-6t*

☞ **The newly-discovered Science of Psychology** continues to engross the public attention It is difficult to believe that the will of any man can control, both physically and mentally, any other man, yet, such a thing is done, or, at least, appears to be, by the professors of Psychology, among whom we may mention J. B BROWN, who lectures every evening, at the Society Library Rooms, cor. Broadway and Leonard st His exhibitions cannot fail to give satisfaction even to those who are determined to believe they are the result of collusion. See advertisement.

☞ **Wonderful Discovery.**—Deafness, whether from paralysis of the Nerve, or obstruction of the Eustachian Tube, or discharge from the external Ear, or from pain, pulsation, or noises, or other causes, can be permanently cured, and without risk or pain, by a new treatment, discovered by Dr. LUTENER, Aurist, No 30 Prince st, second house east of Broadway, New-York. Office hours from 9 till 3 o'clock. Letters must be pre-paid, and contain $1, or will not receive attention. m22-6t*

☞ **Spring Boots**, $3 50, made to order, of the best French calf-skin, with patent shanks, in the most fashionable styles, at A. BAKER'S, No 30 Beekman st. French Patent Leather Boots $5 50. A good assortment constantly on hand. Call and examine for yourself. m13-eod2t*

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **Workingman's Building Association**—A few more left Persons desirous of joining this association must do so at once as the subscription book will be closed on or before the next monthly meeting. Entrance fee $2; monthly dues $3; value of shares $200. Office, No. 461 Broadway; over the Pacific Bank.
ROBERT McCLELLAN, President.
JOHN MORRISON, Treasurer.
GEORGE W. ANDERSON, Secretary. m22-3teod

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **The Third Manhattan** BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—The first regular monthly meeting will be held at No. 430 Broome-st., corner Crosby, one block from Broadway, entrance in Crosby, on
MONDAY EVENING,
March 22, at 7½ o'clock.

The monthly dues are now due. Members can pay and have their books, at the office of the Secretary, No. 15 Spruce st.; or at the meeting, on Monday evening next, March 22, when shares will be offered for redemption.

The entrance fee is $2; monthly dues, $3; shares $300.

It costs now but two dollars to become a member, and the monthly instalment of three dollars, in the course of a few years—probably six or seven—will positively yield the sum of eight hundred dollars.

Members paying not less than six months in advance will be entitled to interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

W. T. B. Milliken, Esq., and Jacob L. Fenn, will address the meeting, explanatory of the working of Building Associations.

A FREE DISCUSSION TO ALL.

This is the fourth public meeting ever held at this hall. It is large, and will seat six hundred people, with new and comfortable seats. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend.

Persons desirous of becoming members of the Third Manhattan Building Association can do so by subscribing at the meeting, or at the office of the Secretary, No. 15 Spruce-st, second floor, where by-laws can be had free of charge
JAMES S. LIBBY, President, Lovejoy's Hotel.
DAVIS COLLAMORE, Vice President,
No. 447 Broadway.
J. W. WESTON, Secretary.

TRUSTEES

James Y. Watkins No 16 Catharine-st.	Wm. H Cornell, No. 50 Fulton Market.
James Reeves, cor. Houston and Bowery.	John A Currier. No. 191 Greenwich s.
Seymour Whiting, No. 50 East Broadway	Joseph Hough No 220 Broadway
W. A. Conant, No. 12 Bowery.	James L. Worth, No 24 Broadway.
Albert Miller, No. 143 Nassau-st.	

JACOB L. FENN, Surveyor, No 15 Spruce-st
POMEROY & JENKS, Attorneys, No. 54 Wall st. m20-2t

☞ **Third Mechanics' Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION**—The unprecedented success of the Second Mechanics' Building and Mutual Loan Association, (1,200 shares having been subscribed for before the first monthly meeting, and the subscription books consequently closed,) a very large number of persons having been disappointed in becoming members of the Second, have commenced a Third Mechanics' Building and Mutual Loan Association, having incorporated with their Constitution the same advantageous principles to shareholders which found such favor with the public, and which filled up the Second, its predecessor, so rapidly Two thirds of the shares are already taken. Any person, male or female, desirous of making his or her small earnings more than triple itself in the space of a few years, of any person who wishes, desirous of borrowing money in order to purchase his own house on the most advantageous terms, who will but take the trouble to compare the advantages offered by this Association both to lenders and borrowers with those offered by other Associations, will at once find the key to the success of our plan, for the same.

1. It will loan money at six per cent. per annum on the amount advanced

2 It will allow interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum to all persons who prefer paying their subscription for two months or more in advance, this securing a double interest—firstly, the above 7 per cent., secondly, their share of profits Persons who wish to borrow money for the purpose of buying or building their own house or farm, can here secure an advance on far more liberal terms than are effected by any other Association

3 Persons desirous of withdrawing from the Society, can do so at any time by giving one month's notice, and receive back all dues paid by them, with interest at 7 per cent per annum

A person who will save but 14 cents a day, (and there is not one person who cannot, if so disposed,) can in this Society secure in a few years a small capital ($1 000) with which he can establish himself in business, and thus achieve his own independence The entrance fee is 50 cents per share, monthly payment, $2 per share, value of each share, $500 Ladies and gentlemen desirous of joining, can leave their names with the Secretary

J H SAYRE, President
S P TOWNSEND, Vice-President, No 82 Nassau-st
JACOB PEARCE, Secretary, No 153 Hester-st.

A Special Meeting for the payment of dues and admission of members, will be held on THURSDAY EVENING March 25, at 7½ o'clock, at Union Buildings No 161 Bowery JOHN HOOPER and others will explain the workings of this Association The Secretary is daily from 9 A. M to 3 P. M, at his office, No 153 Hester-st, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions m22 3t WM & Tu

☞ **The Fulton Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION** will hold a Public Meeting on THURSDAY EVENING, March 25 at Chatham Hall, No 9 Chatham-square, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of receiving members. All address will be delivered, explaining the objects and advantages of this Association to those who desire to invest money profitably and safely, and all those both male and female, who labor for a living This Association offers unparalleled advantages to its members. Among the numerous advantages may be mentioned the following: 7 per cent will be allowed on six months' shares or over, when paid in advance, and any member who will borrow of the Association after being a member six months, an additional 7 per cent will be allowed; thereby securing a double interest, at least three times as much as is allowed by the savings bank. This is an entire new feature in Building Associations and well worthy the attention of all taking an interest in the advancement of the mechanic and workingman To those who wish to remain members until the Association closes, a much larger profit is made on their investment, or if they prefer money, it will be advanced to enable them to build a house to live in, or otherwise enable them to be their own landlords, and to compete in the great struggle of life with capitalists and monied men. Ladies are particularly invited to attend as they can subscribe for one or more shares and hold them in their own names, with the same rights and privileges as the opposite sex Parents can subscribe for shares for their children, which will enable them to educate them and furnish a capital to start business with at some future day. Shares are limited to 500, a very large portion of which are now taken up Come early and subscribe, as no more will be sold after the above amount is taken up Subscriptions will be received at the following offices:

SAMUEL SOUTHERD, President
WM WEEL, Vice-President, No 85 Bowery
ISAAC AMERMAN, Jr., Secretary, No 65 2d-av
TRUSTEES

Geo. H Walker, No. 61 Elizabeth, corner of Hester-st.	
Isaac L. Devoe, No 40 Eldridge-st	
D W Whitney, No. 27 College place	
Henry McCollum, No 40 Eldridge-st	
Peter B Williams, No 145 Hester-st.	
Tobias V Mumford, No 20 Norfolk-st	
Nathaniel Terpenta, No 165 5th-st.	m22-4t

☞ **A Public Meeting of the Second Chelsea** BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, will be held at the Assembly Rooms, corner of 25th Street and 8th Avenue, on MONDAY EVENING, March 22, at 8 o'clock

But a few weeks have elapsed since the organization of the Chelsea Building and Mutual Loan Association, and so great was the demand for Shares that it was found necessary to organize another upon the same liberal principles. There are many persons who have paid for the mere right of occupation of a house, more than enough to purchase it Whereas, if they had joined together and contributed small weekly sums, they would have been their own landlords, and it is to obtain this object that these associations were organized

Among the many advantages which this Association possesses over others, might be named the following —The Entrance Fee will be 50 cents per Share; Monthly dues, $2, which will be

RECEIVED IN ONE DOLLAR INSTALMENTS,

and at any time during the month most convenient to the Shareholders. The ultimate value of each Share will be Five Hundred Dollars. Who will not become a shareholder, when it can be accomplished by saving

SEVEN CENTS PER DAY?

The small sum, if deposited in sums of One Dollar, in this Association, will, in a very few years, amount to Five Hundred Dollars, or, if you wish to purchase the house you live in, or build a snug residence for yourself, you can accomplish it by becoming a Member of this Association, and you have only to pay about the same amount you are now paying for rent This in a short time you own (free and clear) the house you live in

Members redeeming shares pay but 6 per cent interest on the amount advanced.

Ladies and gentlemen wishing to become shareholders can do so by leaving their names, with the entrance fee, with either of the officers of this Association, and well-known residents of the upper section of the city

Books containing Articles of Association can be had gratis. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent will be allowed on dues paid in advance. JOHN P CUMMING, President.
WILLIAM L STEPHENS, Vice President.
TRUSTEES

S. N. Prentice,	Abraham Brown,	Isaac W. Ayres,
Francis A Snuffen,	Daniel Wilson,	Thomas Page.
James B Mingay,	John H. Morris,	Thos. Cumming, Jr.
	Christian Fischer.	

JAMES P. DECKER, Surveyor.
WILLIAM W. BRACKETT, Attorney.
W. H. HOYT, Secretary, office No. 230 9th-av.

The office is open throughout the day and evening until 10 o'clock, for the accommodation of subscribers and others wanting information. m20-2t

☞ **Better than Ever**—The last meeting of the SECOND GREENWICH BUILDING ASSOCIATION was one of the most gratifying ever yet held. The audience was very large, composed of mechanics, tradesmen, clerks, and others interested in the principles of Building Associations. The speakers took up the objections which have been lately urged against these institutions, and satisfied all of the perfect safety of the system and the large profits to be realized by every member. At the close of the meeting a great number came forward and subscribed for Shares and many decided to join at the next meeting. To afford one more opportunity, probably the last Public Meeting will be held in the Bleecker Buildings, on MONDAY EVENINGS, March 23, at 7½ o'clock Persons desirous of entering this prosperous Association should not lose this chance. Come, and satisfy yourselves of the great advantages offered. The fullest information will be freely given.

JOHN KEYSER, President.
GEORGE STARR, Vice-President.
R. ROSS, Jr., Secretary.
TRUSTEES.

Chas Crane,	Jas M Post,	Samuel Sinclair,
John Thomas,	D C. Weeks,	Wm C Smith, Jr.,
Geo P. Nelson,	T W. Farr.	Robert Peterson.

Those who cannot possibly attend the meeting on Monday night are invited to call at the Office, No. 48 8th av., and subscribe for Shares m20-2t

☞ **Stuyvesant Mutual** BUILDING LOAN ASSOCIATION—This Association is now organized, and those wishing to become members can do so on application to the Secretary at the Office of the Association, No. 163 Bowery, (Union buildings, third floor, front office.) Entrance fee $2. Monthly dues $3. Value of shares $800 each.
GEORGE H. FRANKLIN, President.
JOHN SNECKNER, Vice-President.
GEORGE W. TRUSS, Secretary.
TRUSTEES

Herman Maas,	Henry Kat enhorn,	Lawrence Taylor,
Clinton G. Bird,	R. C. Akerly,	John A. Deveau,
Allan Hay,	Nathan C. Ely,	William S Duke,
John T. Brown,	Charles G. Dean,	James Robinson.

Office hours from 4 to 7 o'clock, P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 4 to 10 P. M
GEORGE W. TRUSS, Secretary,
m17-2tW&M* No. 163 Bowery, Union Buildings.

☞ **The Second Regular Meeting** of the NEW ROCKLAND AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION will be held on MONDAY EVENING, March 23d, at No 163 Bowery. Members will please be punctual in attendance.

There is yet an opportunity offered to strangers to join us and become their own landlords after a few years' payments of one dollar a week. MILES CHAMBERS, President.
H. L. SMITH, Secretary.
Office No. 1 Murray-st., where subscriptions are continually received. m20-3t

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **A Homestead for Sale**—The New-York and Mamaroneck Homestead Association, wishes to inform those who are desirous of escaping from high rents and grasping landlords that they will sell by auction on THURSDAY EVENING next, March 25, at Masonic Hall, No. 274 Grand st, between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock, (the time being appointed for the convenience of the working men who may attend,) forty-seven building-lots adjoining the Mamaroneck Depot, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and about one hour's ride from the city. The White Plain and Harrisburg Turnpike Roads pass through the property. The village is pleasantly located and commands a fine view of the Sound, and sufficient stone on the property for building purposes A portion of the village is already graded and will be completed in May at a cost to the Association of nearly $3,000 The above lots are all fifty feet front, and varying in depth from one hundred to two hundred and forty feet, according to the course of the boundary line A map of the village can be seen at the Office of the Excelsior Building and Mutual Loan Association, No 156 Bowery, or at the place, and on the evening of sale. Fifty per cent. will be required at the time of purchase, the remainder on or before the 30th of March Those in arrears are requested to liquidate the same at this meeting.
By order of J. B. ACKER, President.
N. SPRATT, Secretary. m22 M&Tu2t

☞ **No Place Like Home**—The IRVING BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION will hold a public meeting at Chatham Square, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 23, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by able speakers, who will fully explain the workings of this beneficial Association. Entrance fee for the present $2; monthly dues $3; shares $800. This Association is nearly full All persons that are desirous of securing shares in this flourishing Association, should not lose this chance, as the books will shortly close. Ladies and gentlemen are particularly requested to attend.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, President, No. 166 Broadway.
GEO. H. BELT, Vice President, No 158 Nassau st
ALBERT H NICHOLAY, Secretary, No 244 Grand-st.
THOMAS LAWRENCE, Attorney, No 15 Beekman-st.
TRUSTEES.
Geo. H Franklin, No. 172 West st.
Geo. W. Riblet, County Clerk's office, City Hall,
Silas C. Herring, Nos 137 and 139 Water-st.
James Jackson, Jr., No 487 Broadway
Royal G. Mallard, No. 39 Barclay-st.
Nelson Puff, No 215 Duane st
Ellis Combs No. 244 Grand st.
F G Richardson, No 43 Fulton-st.
Geo T. Maxwell, No 18 City Hall
Office of Association No. 244 Grand-st Open every evening from 6 to 9 o'clock, and on Wednesday from 3 to 9 o'clock P. M for ladies. Articles of the Association may be had gratis. m22-2t

☞ **"There is yet Time."**—THE ALLEGHANIA MUTUAL LOAN AND ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION will hold its first public meeting at Union Hall, cor 3d-av. and 21st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING March 24th, 1852, at 7½ o'clock Addresses will be delivered by several eminent speakers, explanatory of the objects of this Association, and the benefits proposed to its members Ladies Gentlemen, Mechanics Laborers, Merchants, Clerks, and others, will find it advantageous to attend and subscribe for its shares The simple saving of 7 cents per day is sufficient to secure the sum of $500 at the termination of the Association The books for subscription of shares are now open at the office of the Secretary, No. 193 3d-av., up stairs, where all information will be cheerfully given, and "Articles of Association" furnished gratis The office is open every evening (Sundays excepted) from 7 to 9 o'clock, until further notice. Information furnished and subscriptions received, by either of the officers and trustees. Entrance fee, 50 cents, monthly dues, $2, shares, $500

President—MOSES MAYNARD, Jr. [No. 13 Gramercy-park. Vice-President—J. H. VALENTINE, No 94 East 15th st Assistant Vice President - RICHARD KELLY, No 314 3d-av Trustees—Robert C Voorhies, No. 68 East 17th st; John L. Block, No 191 3d-av; Hiram Purdy, No 20 Rutherford-st; James M Dennis, No 84 3d-av.; Charles E Peck, No 152 East 21st-st.; D Hennessy, No. 94 East 19th-st. Attorney—S V Bagley, cor Broadway and Murray-st
MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., President.
J. H VALENTINE, Vice President.
RICHARD KELLY, Assistant Vice President.
OSCAR F. BENJAMIN, Secretary. m17,20,22,24

☞ **Phœnix Building Association**—Incorporated Feb. 25, 1852—will hold a public meeting at the Hermitage Hall, corner of Houston and Allen sts., on MONDAY EVENING, March 22. Hon. Jacob L. Fenn and Quincy McAdam, Esq., will address the meeting. THE PHŒNIX is in a very prosperous condition, and possesses all the important and liberal features that are required to render it an easy, safe and profitable Institution. It affords a poor man an opportunity of building or purchasing a house of his own selection, while, as a medium for small savings, it offers a mode of investment more profitable than any that has heretofore existed The officers of this Association are chosen by men who are well known to be competent and trustworthy, and entitled to the fullest confidence Entrance Fee, $2 Monthly dues, $3 Shares $800 All that is required at present to join is $2. Interest of 6 per cent. allowed on dues paid in advance.
WILSON SMALL, President, No 94 Ludlow-st.
AMOS WILLETS, Vice President, No 276 Pearl-st.
A R HETFIELD, Secretary, Chambers Hall, No 65 Chatham st.
TRUSTEES.

Warren Chapman,	Geo W Dawson,	Peter J Bowles.
Robert M Dewitt,	James Cuthell,	Edward I Smith.
Andrew Hume,	Joseph Nesbit,	Geo A Barney.

Q M ADAM, Attorney, No 62 Wall st.
JACOB L FENN, Surveyor

Books for Subscription are open daily at the Secretary's Office, No 65 Chatham st Prospectuses and By-Laws and full information, can also be obtained gratuitously at the Office. m20-2t

☞ **Important to the Working Classes.**—A public meeting of the SECOND KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 24, 1852, at 7½ o'clock, at Broadway Hall, No. 1104 Broadway, near the corner of 31st-st, on which occasion a thorough and practical explanation of the principles of this Association will be delivered by W T B. MILLIKEN, Esq We would advise those who wish to procure Shares to attend this Meeting, both Ladies and Gentlemen as the limited number of Shares are fast filling up Entrance fee $2. Monthly dues, $3; ultimate value $800 This Institution combines the advantages of a Savings Bank as also a Building Association. Persons paying in advance receive interest thereon Those wishing to join the Association can do so by leaving their names with any of the following gentlemen
JAMES R. DELVECCHIO, President,
ANSON WILLIS, Vice-President.
TRUSTEES

John A Gun,	A A Valentine,	George Rose
W R Greville,	Sherrard Jones,	Josiah W. Miller,
Henry Johnson,	Emile Baxter,	J. W. Orden.

EDWARD J. MADDEN, Secretary, Office, No 168 9th-av. m20 3t

☞ **Columbian Mutual Loan and Accumulating FUND ASSOCIATION**—NOTICE—The subscribers to shares in this Association are requested to call at the Secretary's Office, No 25 Delancey-st, sign the Constitution, pay their dues for the month of March, (two dollars per share) and receive their Pass Books. In consequence of the large number of subscribers, an early compliance with this request will greatly facilitate the business of the Association. FRANCIS A PALMER, President.
ROBERT A SANDS, Vice President.
Dr. J. R BIGELOW, Assistant Vice President.
TRUSTEES.

Sam'l R. Trembley,	William H. Riblet,	William G. Chave,
Lewis K Osborn,	Aaron Adams,	John C Smith,
Andrew V. Stout,	Thomas Brown,	George H Ross,
Ebenezer Wilson,	Elias E Aaron.	Benj. M Thompson.

CHARLES L. NOE, No. 25 Delancey-st., Secretary.
AMZI HILL, Surveyor.
MORTIMER DE MOTTE, Counsellor.
Office hours on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 8 to 10 A M, and 3 to 9 P M. Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 8 to 10 A. M. and 3 to 7 P M m 3-1t

☞ **Columbia Building Association of BROOKLYN** will hold a public meeting at Reusen's Mission Hall, No. 14 Hamilton-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 24, at 7½ o'clock. DANIEL P. BARNARD will address the meeting on the principles of Building Associations. This Association is in a very prosperous condition, and possesses all the important and liberal features that are required to render it an easy, safe and profitable institution It affords a poor man an opportunity of building or purchasing a house of his own selection, while, as a medium for small savings, it offers a mode of investment more profitable than any that has heretofore existed The officers of this Association are chosen by men who are well known to be competent and trustworthy, and entitled to the fullest confidence.
Shares $500. Monthly dues $3 Entrance fee 50 cents.
DANIEL P. BARNARD, President
WM H. GRIFFITHS, Vice-President.
CHAS. O. RICHARDSON, Secretary. m22-3t

☞ **Exposition of Building Associations**—A Public Meeting of the EAST RIVER BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION will be held at Tinahan Hall, No 492 Grand st, on WEDNESDAY EVENING 24th instant, at 7½ P M Eminent speakers will address the meeting, explaining the object and advantages of Building Associations Owing to the great success of this Association, the entrance fee will be raised on the 1st April. The office, No 514 Grand st, is open daily from 11 A. M. to 9 P. M, where subscriptions will be received, and all necessary information given. Entrance fee, for the present, $2; Dues, $3. Shares, $800
OBADIAH NEWCOMB, President.
JAMES. WHITE, Vice President
SAMUEL H JORDAN, Ass't Vice-President.
CHARLES E ANDERSON, Secretary. m22-3t

☞ **Second People' Building Association.**—This Association is following rapidly the course of its successful predecessor, and bids fair to be equally as popular and prosperous Its organization and management is nearly identical with the first, in which the most gratifying confidence was manifested To all who may be intending to join, an invitation is extended to a public meeting, to be held in the Assembly Room, cor. of 25th-st and 8th av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 24th inst, when an opportunity will be afforded to all who desire information, to obtain it. The Office of the Association is at No 297 9th av., two doors from 29th-st., and is open daily from 9 o'clock in the morning till 9 at night. OLIVER H. LEE, President.
J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary. m22 3t

☞ **The Citizens' Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION** will soon close their books. No opportunity to join will be given after their next regular meeting. Those who wish to subscribe for shares must do so without delay. An interest of 6 per cent will be allowed on all moneys paid in advance if for a period of six months or over. Entrance fee, $2 Shares $800 Dues, $3 per month. Office, No. 421 Broadway, next door to Canal-st. Open daily from 9½ A. M. to 5 P M; and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings for the accommodation of their members and others, until 9 o'clock
SIMEON DRAPER, President.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Vice-President.
J. F. KENDALL, Secretary. m16-6t

☞ **The New-York Land and Building** Association was organized to procure 500 working men homes. It is in the full tide of success! Let the rent-rich den then, be inspired with hope, and join us immediately The initiation fee is only 50 cents, but will soon be raised to $2
MILES CHAMBERS, Pres't.
H. S. SMITH, Secretary—Office, 1 Murray-st. m10-1m

The quantity of oil transported over the New-Bedford and Taunton Railroad, in February, was as follows: Sperm, 2,293 bbls.; Whale, 3,340 bbls. During the same month last year, 2,588 bbls. of Sperm, and 2,628 bbls. of Whale.

The Postmaster-General has established the following Post Offices in this State: Otterville, Orange Co., Henry F. Brown, P. M.; Boutonville, Westchester Co; Seth Abbott, P. M.: Verona Dépôt, Oneida Co., Medefer Haskel, P. M.

The Hon. James Burt for twenty-seven years, with few intermissions, a member of the Senate or Assembly of this State died at Watervliet on the 17th inst., aged 60 years and 7 months.

Henry M. Holbrook, Peleg W. Chandler and Isaac Livermore have been chosen assignees by the creditors of the Josiah Quincy Jr's. creditors at Boston.

The President of the United States has recognized Alfred Paul as Consul of France at Richmond, Virginia.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I.....NO. 159. NEW-YORK MONDAY, MARCH 22 1852 PRICE ONE CENT.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

Withdrawal of the French Ambassador to England

The Elections in France.

TREATY BETWEEN ENGLAND AND BELGIUM.

The Burmese War.

The U. S. Mail steamer *Pacific*, Capt. NYE, arrived at this port last evening, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 10th March, four days later than our previous advices.

The French Ambassador, Count WALEWSKI, had departed suddenly from London, accompanied by his family. The departure gave rise to several rumors.

The news from England is not important. The first Cabinet Council of the new Administration was held on Saturday, March 6, and lasted for three hours.

A desperate affray occurred at Liverpool on the 6th inst., on board the American packet-ship *Queen of the West*, Capt. Mors, bound for New-York and lying in the river ready for sea. The difficulty was occasioned by the mutiny of the crew, some disagreement having taken place between the Captain and a few of the crew in relation to the proper complement for the ship. The result was a mutiny. The spokesman of the crew, George Freeman, and Captain Mors came to high words; the Captain commanded Freeman to return to his duty. The seaman, irritated, struck Captain Mors, who was knocked down and severely handled by the crew, who had armed themselves with belaying pins and marlinspikes. The mate, Mr. Risk, came to the rescue, and attacked the crew with a cutlass. The result was a general assault upon the crew by the Captain and mate, with cutlasses. Several men were severely cut, and the Captain was also badly beaten. Twelve of the mutineers were taken into custody. Their names are James Blake, James Fowler, George Freeman, Alexander Jack, Henry Downs, William Perry Eastwood, James Thompson, John Morton, James Turner, John Briones (of Waterford), and Thomas Brown (a Norwegian).

The following gentlemen were promoted in the diplomatic service previous to the retirement of Lord Granville from the office of Secretary for Foreign Affairs: Hon. W. Eden, paid Attaché to Washington; Mr. Alexander Hastings Berkeley, ditto to Mexico; Hon. Sackville West, ditto to Stutgardt; Hon. W. Grey, ditto to Paris, Mr. F. Hamilton, ditto for Vienna. Mr. W. Manley, ditto to Rio Janeiro; Mr. Joseph Hume Burnley, ditto to Lisbon.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company received official notification, on Saturday last, that their tender for conveying the mails to India, via Southampton and via Marseilles, had been accepted. The company are building a steamer of above 3,000 tons.

A requisition is in course of signature to invite Capt. William Peel, R. N., third son of the late Sir Robert Peel, to stand for Westminster, on his father's principles, at the next election.

FRANC

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1852.

☞ The Second Edition of the *Evening Times*, published every day at 3 o'clock P. M., and served to subscribers for *One Cent*, contains a full and complete list of the *Arrivals at all the Hotels*, up to the latest hour.

The Arrival of the Pacific.

The intelligence by the *Pacific* is quite indecisive. Politicians in England are busy in debating the probable fate of Lord Derby. The estimate of his rashness in taking office seems to grow upon the general mind. The press is almost unanimously adverse. The Laodicean help of his few London organs is feebly reflected by the rural press. Beyond this ill-asserted aid, his strength lies in his weakness. All the hold he has upon power is conceded as a gratuity, not yielded of right. The popular sense is emphatically favorable to free trade. The Parliament which is to succeed the one now about to terminate, will be rigid in its exclusion of protectionists. The corporal's guard of ministerial partisans will have room and verge enough upon the Treasury benches. It is a pity; but the Earl of Derby is of the past; his doctrines are musty; and the people choose the whole fresh loaf, which free trade tenders them, to the no-bread of the landlord interest.

From France there is word that the Senate and Legislative body are convoked for the 29th inst. Of delegates to the latter, two hundred and thirty have been heard from, and only *five* of the number are of the opposition. The English premier may reasonably envy the fortune of his neighbor over the channel. What the President is to do with his respectable pair of bodies, through whom he is constitutionally called to govern, we have yet to see. The *corps Legislatif* is provokingly devoted to him. The fable of the venatory cockney, whose game insisted on dodging the muzzle by perching on the barrel, applies admirably to that rare Nimrod, Louis Napoleon. The battery has but one pole, and how is it to act?

France and Switzerland.

The doctrine of political indifference is at best a speculation. It cannot have an actual existence. The body politic, heartless itself, borrows the popular heart, and mediately or immediately throbs with the same pulsations as bound along the arteries of the people. Government is but the representative of power, as money is the representative of value. It is coined at the ballot-box. Its authenticity is afforded and attested by its makers. If it cease to embody the popular will, and act as the vehicle of popular power, it is debased and discredited; and no man need accept it at par. The life of nations is regulated by certain inevitable laws; and no law is more clearly legislated than that there must be some degree of harmony between the various constituents of a State, to perpetuate its existence. The most refined despotisms of the world, whether impersonated in Khan, Sultan, Czar, or King, find life only in conformity with national prejudices and popular superstitions. Upon Republics, it is presumed, the law rests at least with equal obligation; and when the American people join in deploring the fate of Hungary, and in wishes for its revivification, and protestations against the intervening tyranny that has sealed its doom, Government must either chime with the current tone, or submit to be condemned as spurious and amended at leisure. The rotations of the wheels must respond to the motive power, at the peril of serious derangement. And no national mishap is without the sympathy of the American people. A war for independence is sure to enlist every feeling. The French, South Americans, Greeks, Poles and Hungarians have experienced this trait of our character; and we shall not err in assuming that the descendants of Tell and Melchtal and Winkelried will command the same expression.

A late demand of the French Government for the expulsion of French refugees from Switzerland, was, our readers will remember, nobly and stoutly denied. The President, however, has renewed the demand in yet more imperative terms. The missive is understood to be an *ultimatum*. The army of the Rhone is concentrating in the neighborhood of Geneva. The Federal Council have either to comply with the requisition, or appealing to the great Northern powers, trust to the event of war, and the aid of justice. No sense of gratitude or propriety governs the French President. He forgets that Switzerland, not many years ago, afforded him the same hospitality she now affords others; and in defense of the sacred rite, dared the hazards of war with Louis Philippe. He forgets that all the States of Europe are pledged to maintain the integrity and independence of the Cantons. His eyes are dazzled by constant gazing at the imperial crown; his memory reproduces nothing but what is associated with that object. The last achievement of the Emperor Napoleon, before he donned the purple, was the sudden invasion of Switzerland, the dissolution of the Bund, and the creation of a republic under his own protectorate; and the *neveu* must go and do likewise. It is put down in the fated programme; his copy is set. The Roman artizan had a difficult task when obliged to make seven exact fac similes of the sacred shield; their perfect correspondence with the original could alone praise them. The counterfeiting of the Prince-President must be as nice in every point; method and genius and fortune; and as a part of the method we have this pretty quarrel with the Swiss.

But how are the Cantons prepared for a contest in all respects so formidable? They have taken their ground, and no one supposes for a moment that it is to be voluntarily abandoned. Are they in a condition to sustain themselves? Unfortunately, the same divisions and discords that fought against them five hundred years ago, and fifty years ago, have only suffered a metempsychosis, and live under other shapes. The nobles and yeomanry of 1300, and the Federalists, and Democrats of 1802, are the Catholics, and Protestants, Federalists, and Radicals, of 1852. There is a deplorable lack of that unity which is the one essential of strength. The Protestant party has gained the advantage and rules in the Council. Jesuitism intrigues and toils in vain to displace it. Political broils have all the acrid sharpness of religious antipathies. There is some apprehension that the Catholicism of the federation, like that of Belgium, courts foreign conquest. The fear is probably unfounded. There is, indeed, no reason, perhaps, to doubt that any aggression of France would instantly dissipate all feuds, submerge private and party feeling, and absorb the smaller family passions in the urgent necessity of self-preservation. Switzerland has too many glorious memories compelling her members to union and avouching the sacredness of her independence. Her mountains are everlasting monuments of a resplendent past,—altars of a vital principle of freedom. Her valleys have been heaped with the hordes of tyranny; Morgarten, and Sempach, and Granson, each tells its deathless story. Her waters have reflected the form of Tell leaping upon the rock from which the arrow sprang to the heart of Gessler,—the rock where the foundations of her liberties were laid. In her Chalets, Stauffacher, and Furst, and Melchtal, invented, more than five centuries ago, a way to dethrone oppression. The act was not without worthy witnesses. Dante and Petrarch lived then,—the latter in childhood, and both in exile. Philip the Fair was opening the way to the *renaissance* in France. Schwartz was experimenting upon salt and cinder, prefatory to gunpowder. The Switzer finds reminiscences of earlier national days in the tremendous developments of nature about him; in the quiet peacefulness of his valleys; in the literature he reads; in the very weapon wherewith he hunts the chamois. The strife between aristocratic and popular institutions is as inveterate as the rest; for it was the pride and jealousy of the nobles that first invoked Albert of Hapsburg to intervene. The tremendous strength of the Swiss infantry will not be forgotten. The battle of Novara gave the French a memorable and bitter taste of Swiss gallantry. On whatever side they served during the tedious wars of the sixteenth century, there victory was sure to rest. Their immunities have had the best possible guarantees. They were secured at Westphalia, in 1648, when the present European system was draughted. They were wrested from Napoleon and restored at Vienna, in 1815, when the Treaty of Westphalia was revised and modernized. Every power of Europe stands pledged to prevent the act which Louis Napoleon threatens. We cannot therefore believe that the attack will prosper. The patriotism and gallantry of the Swiss, animated by their pictured past, and enlisted against an intolerable act of tyranny, are of themselves able to forbid it. And we do not doubt that the prohibition of Russia, England, and Prussia, will be quite as emphatic. The latter watches with jealousy a measure which promises destruction to her hopes of recovering Neufchatel. The former are bound by every consideration of honor, pride, and safety, to intervene. The subjugation of Switzerland by France would be an overthrow of the whole scheme of international law, and the abandonment of the most solemn international engagements. The keystone would be taken from the political arch, for Mont Blanc is the centre-point of the modern system. As its conservators, the attitude of the British and Russian Governments cannot be mistaken.

The position of Austria is more ambiguous. The word goes that Prince Swarzenburg is a silent partner with the Frenchman in the business. It may be so, but the story is improbable. The Court of Vienna is too shrewd to permit the only barrier between its frontiers and French perturbation to be prostrated. The passage from France to Italy is already too easy. Besides, the Treaty of Vienna was the immediate work of Austrian diplomacy. Metternich and Swarzenburg had both a salient part in its arrangement; and nothing is more improbable than that so consummate a fabric will be allowed to tumble about their ears merely to oblige an upstart of the accursed tribe of Bonaparte. But we shall have to wait, if we see. The family that gave a wife to the uncle, may be entrapped into an alliance with the nephew.

But from all these things the sympathy of the American would most be precluded by the doctrine of indifference we have referred to. The nature of our institutions and the tradit ons of the fathers are understood to be adverse to popular utterances of feeling. The doctrine has this scope; no less. It is insufficient to say that Government alone is bound to silence. The Government, in a democratic system, must be a candid exponent of constituent opinions, or, we repeat, it virtually forsakes its character and abdicates its functions. If it be right for people individually, or in political gatherings unrecognized in constitutional formulas, to protest against infractions of the laws of nations, it is right for those who pretend to represent them to do so. There is here no divided duty. The grief which lies gathered, spoken or unspoken, in every earnest heart at the partition of Poland and the immolation of Hungary, should be concentrated and vocalized by Government into a bold, decided protest against the extension of such national enormities to Switzerland. It is quite time the voice of America should be heard in the court of nations, appealing against these repeated wrongs, and enunciating those sounder principles that forbid them. This is the age of action and courageous resolution, and not of indifference and timidity. At least so far as the individual instance of Switzerland is concerned, let the long-debated proposition of a *Chargé* at Berne be acted on immediately. It will serve as an *implied* protest against a violation of Swiss nationality. The most guarded and conservative can hardly interpret it into a *casus belli*.

Congressional Manners.

The *Louisville Journal*, in commenting with just severity upon the recent pugilistic exhibitions in Congress, says:

"We think Congress *owes it to its own dignity*, as well as to the country, to put an end to such disgraceful scenes. It is *very easy* to put an end to such exhibitions. Let the rule be adopted that henceforward if any member strikes another on the floor of Congress, such member shall be *expelled* without regard to the circumstances under which the blow was given."

This is all very good talk, but it indicates a gross misconception of the Congressional character. The debts which that body "owes to its own dignity" are smaller than our cotemporary imagines. Their prompt payment would not render the treasury bankrupt. The special difficulty in the case will be to find the creditor. We should be glad to have somebody demonstrate the existence of such a thing as Congressional dignity. It may have a being somewhere, if only in the public imagination. But it is very clear that Congress does not recognize it, and still less that it "owes" it anything.

The *Journal*, moreover, evidently misapprehends the debt due by Congress "to the country." It seems to be thinking of the Constitution, and of duties which that instrument may have imposed npon that body. So far as this point is concerned, the Constitution is unquestionably obsolete. The chief end of a Member of Congress now-a-days is to define his position and make his reelection sure. Of course he will adapt the means to the end he aims at. If he has a fighting constituency, made up of men who are fond of the ring, he will naturally make his pugilism prominent at Washington, and win laurels there which he may triumphantly display to his fellow-citizens at home.

Under such circumstances, we cannot think with the *Journal* that it will be found "very easy" to put an end to such disgraceful exhibitions as those of which it speaks. If Congress would adopt the rule laid down, it would all be very well. The evil would unquestionably come to an end at once. But there's the rub. Congress will not adopt any such rule. On the contrary, Congress not only tolerates, but by its readiness to excuse them, positively encourages brawls upon its floors and among its members. It does not even take the trouble to inquire into the matter and censure the actors in them.

It is said, and with a good deal of justice, doubtless, that men cannot be expected always to command their passions,—that very great provocation is often given, and that all men are prone to resent by a blow, an imputation upon their veracity. This is so;—but men who are fit for seats in Congress, ought to have acquired more command of themselves than, either to give such provocation, or to resent it without consideration. One mark of a cultivated man,—of a man fit to be made the representative of freemen, and to be intrusted with the task of making laws for a great nation,—is *self-command*,—the ability to control his impulses, and to act from judgment, always. *Coolness* is always essential to one acting in any station of responsibility. Even upon the field of battle, which is only a conflict of all the worst and most violent passions of human nature, a cool self-possession is an indispensable element of fitness for command. So ought it to be in the halls of legislation. Any man who cannot control himself,—who gives way to gusts of passion, and acts from impulse rather than thought, is not a fit legislator for a great people.

But Congress will never recognize such considerations, because it is not made up of such men. Half of them are men of little culture or refinement of any kind, and prize a horse-race far more than any contest upon a higher field or for more important ends.

Witnesses.

The attention of the benevolent is respectfully invited to the condition of this unfortunate class of persons. Their wrongs cry to heaven. Oppression never took a more offensive shape than it wears towards these unfortunates. Law, so far from being their protector, is their sorest enemy. The life of the unhappy man, who knows more than is good for his own welfare, is as closely beset with sorrows and annoyances, as a French galley-slave or politician; an English convict or Chancery suitor; an American slave or Hungarian Committeeman. He is, perhaps, dragged forth from the seclusion and quietude of the most delightful of family circles, and lodged in jail to await a trial three months off. He is placed on the stand to be baited, and bored, and grossly aggrieved by lawyers, whose path to truth is supposed to lie over the lacerated feelings and shattered nerves of witnesses. His refusal to answer impertinences is a sentence to incarceration; and no *habeas corpus* serves to restore him to the light of day, unless the arbitrary and unreasonable will of the bench may be won over to mercy.

The crimes for which these cruel wrongs are inflicted, are all reducible to the single offense of knowing more than the querists. A. is walking through some quiet street, at peace with the world, and not without self-complacent contentment with himself, his fortunes, and friends, when he suddenly becomes an involuntary spectator of an assault, a larceny, or an elopement, and as suddenly finds himself in the clutch of a policeman, and bound over to appear at the ensuing term of the Quarter Sessions. Of course, his equability of temper,—his sunniness of humor are gone. The golden thread that knit his hours together is sundered. From that day the doomed man grows moody, irascible and peevish,—an affliction to himself, a curse to his friends. What wonder, if when brought face to face with that great source of his unhappiness, he should resent his misfortunes with bitterness and taciturnity!

B., in an unguarded moment, has gone on the back of a friend's note. The friend has subsequently, and by way of better security and an easier shave, appended, in his own autograph, the name of some stranger party. Before he knows it, our unconscious B. is captured and held to bail as a witness in a case of forgery. Family ties are ruptured, and society loses the light of a countenance that had hitherto shone ever pleasantly, and cheerfully and benignly in the walks of life.

C. is a laboring man on the Harlem Railroad: perhaps a brakeman, newly employed, and without friends and acquaintances. An intentional and unavoidable collision occurs; the agents of justice are for once on the alert; a conductor is arrested; a case of manslaughter is made out, and C. is committed to testify, for lack of friends willing to furnish the necessary security.

D. goes through the preliminaries swimmingly, and finds all his sorrows dating from the witness stand. His identity, sanity, honesty, are the subjects of sharp investigation. It is insinuated that his present wife is duplicate—his children of dubious paternity—his pursuits in life anything but what they should be. His reputation for veracity is made a shuttle-cock for all manner of people to strike at from all possible directions. His self-respect is of course the first object of legal attack, and it vanishes upon the discharge of a half dozen queries. His name, if Smith, or Simkins, or Shufflebottom, is the butt of infinite jest. To draw the pure limpid truth from his memory, all means are resorted to to perturb and muddle it. The most unreasonable means are employed to elicit reasonable answers from a man whose reason has been previously and carefully dethroned. And finally some unlucky thrust of the tormentor opens a wider gap in the witness's coat of mail, the probing whereof drives the patient to the desperate resolve of a refusal to answer. Then, beneath the scowl of the bench and the vituperation of the bar, the hapless victim of the "question" is borne away to prison.

To relieve all these evils, we propose a Society for Ameliorating the Condition of Witnesses. The benevolent are warmly urged to embark in the movement. It may be appended to any association for improving Prison Discipline. The precise *modus operandi* may be left to the mature deliberation of the management. It may be eventually determined that the examiner is as much bound to maintain his character as a gentleman, as to leave theirs to the witnesses. It may be discovered that truth is by no means sure to come at the bidding of brutality, cunning, or falsity. It may be intimated to the bench that the protection of the witness from abuse and insult, is as much a part of justice as any other occupant of the scales. Extreme readiness in imprisoning the unhappy wretch, who knows too much and will tell too little, either because the materiality of the issue is of no moment compared with the injury the answer will inflict upon his own interests, or because professional or personal obligations to secresy shall be thereby violated, may be exhibited in a light so odious as to limit its frequency. The spectacle constantly offending the sense in our courts, of witnesses suffering more mercilessly than criminals, may be forbidden. If these possibilities are deemed insufficient to justify the association we propose, humanity must indeed be at a low ebb.

☞ Some of the journals of the day are predicting new difficulties between the United States and England, growing out of a dispute on the shore of Oregon between the Collector of Astoria and some British ship-masters. It is said that the latter claim the right, under the treaty, to land goods without paying duties upon them, and even to engage in the coasting trade on the shore of that territory. The dispute is said to have been referred to the Government at Washington, as of course it must have been, if there was any dispute at all.

It is absurd, however, to talk of such an affair as threatening difficulty with England. If the ownership of the whole territory was settled without trouble, the right to set a few goods ashore upon its coast will not be likely to create any imminent peril of war. One of our exchanges, after reciting the circumstances of the case, says "we are fortunate in having at the head of affairs a statesman like Daniel Webster, who can fully vindicate the rights of our country." This is true, undoubtedly; but if the rights of the country were never to be more seriously endangered than they are in this case, a much inferior man to Mr. Webster would meet the emergency quite as well.

☞ One of our exchanges reprints the following preamble and resolution which were adopted by Congress on the 12th of November, 1777:

"And, whereas, the *cause* of the United States *may be* greatly endangered, unless *such of the European powers as regard the rights of mankind* should INTERFERE TO PREVENT the ungenerous *combination* of powers against the liberation of said States:

"*Resolved*, That the Commissioners of the United States at the several Courts of Europe *be directed* to apply to the several Courts, and request *their immediate assistance for preventing* a further embarcation of foreign troops to America, and also to urge the necessity of their acknowleging the independence of these States."

The United States Government would seem from this to have taken ground, at a very early day, upon the subject which is regarded by a great many public men now-a-days as one of the novelties invented expressly to disturb their peace. It is true, circumstances have changed materially. *Then* we needed help, and asked for it, on the broad principle that all nations which "regard the rights of mankind," ought to interfere to prevent the combined intervention of despotic powers against our menaced liberties. *Now* we are unwilling—not only to do anything in regard to such combined interference against freedom and human rights, but even to *say* that we do not approve of it. The simple proposition to protest against such a violation of justice and of right, is denounced as a departure from our ancient policy, and as one of the radical innovations by which the stability of the Republic is threatened.

The time will come when the present course of many of our public men, upon this subject, will be remembered with shame. When the partizan projects which lie at the bottom of much of the declamation against KOSSUTH and the cause of Hungary, shall have passed by, it will seem strange that such simple truths as those for which we and other journals have contended, should have met resistance from any quarter.

☞ The *Express* contains a letter from Washington, upon the movements in the Whig party looking toward the nomination of a Presidential candidate. As the circumstances of its publication warrant the belief that it is an authoritative declaration on behalf of those for whom it speaks, the following statement copied from it is worthy of attention:

"I regret to see, but I feel it a duty to say, that there are no certain indications, as yet, that the principles of, or the time and place for, a Whig National Convention can be agreed upon at all—and the embarrassments in the way of one are such as I sketch above. The Whigs of the North will undoubtedly hold their National Convention somewhere, but *the Whigs of the South, under existing circumstances, stand in a position of armed neutrality.*"

The writer of the letter intimates, though he does not say, that the Whigs of the South will adhere to this position of "armed neutrality," and refuse to go into National Convention, unless they have some assurances concerning the nomination of Mr. FILLMORE.

STEAMBOAT TRAVELING.—A bill is now before the Senate of the United States "to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole, or in part, by steam." Among other provisions it contains one for the appointment of Inspectors of vessels, and

"The persons thus appointed as inspectors must be known, for their practical knowledge of ship-building, and the uses of steam, in navigation—so as to be competent to make a reliable estimate of the strength and seaworthiness of the vessels under their inspection. The construction of the boilers and the machinery, they are particularly enjoined to examine. The hull of every steamer to be inspected at least once in every six months. The boilers shall also be inspected as often, and subjected to hydrostatic pressure. The inspectors are also instructed to see that the safety-valves are of suitable dimensions, and that there is a suitable number of guage cocks, provision for a plentiful supply of water, etc."

It would appear that this provision should secure the object desired—the use of proper materials in the construction of vessels and the machinery to be used in them, but it will not unless those who act as inspectors feel the responsibility of their position, and faithfully and fearlessly discharge the duties imposed upon them. There is now in existence a law requiring the semi-annual examination of the boilers of vessels propelled by steam, by Inspectors appointed for that purpose, who are also required to furnish a certificate of such inspection, which certificate shall be placed on board of the vessel where the passengers may examine it. The certificate states the capacity of the boiler, the pressure of steam it is capable of sustaining, and the number of years it has been in use. To show how faithfully this law is administered, we will state a case with which we are familiar. Last fall a boat was examined, and a certificate made out, and within the past month, another certificate was applied for in accordance with the terms of the law. The boat was at the time some miles from this City, and her owner mentioned that he would pay the traveling expenses of the Inspector. "That is not necessary," was the answer; and taking out a certificate which was already signed, he filled in the name of the steamer, and the other particulars, and handing it to the owner, received his fees, and started for "the next customer." The public will gaze at the certificate a week hence, with a feeling of security, that is the natural consequence of the judicious administration of wise laws, and thank Heaven that we have vigilant and wise legislators to guard us against the perils of steamboat traveling.

THE AMERICAN ART-UNION.—Hon. CHARLES P. DALY, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, has given a written Opinion *in favor of the entire legality* of the Art-Union. The Opinion was written on the occasion of Judge Daly's withdrawal from his office as Director in that Institution, and is published by the Managers. The grounds of the decision are stated at considerable length, but the decision given by Recorder Tillou is non-concurred in, and the legality of the Association sustained by citations from similar cases in English law-practice. The equivalent received by each member for the cost of his subscription, is argued in the opinion and sustained by sundry precedents. Here, then, are two conflicting decisions at the outset.

California Items.

By the *Pacific*, (Vanderbilt's line,) which arrived on the 5th inst., replies were received to letters sent home to New-York, by the *Golden Gate*, Dec 5, and this too, under a delay of perhaps three days on the other side, occasioned by poor fuel and some mishap to the *Cherokee*.

The huge clipper *Dead Wind*, Capt. OSGOOD, is up for Panama, with passengers. She proposes to take 850 passengers, with "more style and comfort that by any conveyance which has ever been offered from this country!"

The miners are again in want of water for washing. The season for rain is by no means past, yet some of the weatherwise have slight hopes of much more this winter.

Some fresh goods by the clippers have gone off freely, yet, business, generally, may be said to be dull.

FLOOD IN THE GENESEE—CANAL DAM DESTROYED.—The Genesee Valley Dam, across the Genesee river, with the pier, was wholly carried away on Thursday night. Navigation of the Canal, it is thought, will be suspended till July or August, and the vast amount of lumber awaiting shipment will be kept back.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., and the Vermont Central Railroad.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 20.

The letter of Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., to the shareholders of the Vermont Central Railroad, of which he was lately Treasurer, will appear on Monday. Mr. Quincy in this publication gives at length a historical account of his connection with the road, stating that he was induced to take the office through the urgency of friends, who felt assured of his ability to save the stockholders from total loss. He shows by certificates that the directors and stockholders gave him absolute power over the finances, and exculpate himself from the having used and pledged as security for his own private debts, the bonds of the Company, by asserting that they had been delivered to him in his individual capacity as collateral for his endorsements for the Company, they having no right, at that time, to demand possession of those bonds, and he further adds that the so-called private debts were in fact debts incurred for the benefit of the Company. He was assured, on taking office, that one million five hundred and eighty thousand dollars would complete the line; but there has already been raised on new stock of the Vermont Central road, one million five hundred thousand dollars; on the new stock of the Vermont and Canada road, one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and on mortgage bonds of the Vermont Central, two million of dollars, making in all four million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. In regard to his loans, he states that about two million and a half of dollars were borrowed from four directors of the Vermont Central and members of the Committee of Finance. He concludes by expressing his willingness to leave the whole subject of his compensation and the right to use the Company's bond, to the arbitration of disinterested persons.

Arrival of the Benjamin Franklin from Chagres.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, March 21.

The steamship *Benjamin Franklin*, Captain SEARS, arrived this afternoon from San Juan and Chagres, with one hundred and fifty passengers. The *Benjamin Franklin* left San Juan the 6th, Chagres, 8th, and Kingston, Jamaica, 10th of March. Passed the *Georgia* going into San Juan, as she came out. On the 10th passed the *Brother Jonathan*, from Kingston, for Chagres. The *Crescent City* went into Kingston, as the *Franklin* came out.

The *Benjamin Franklin* brings $100,000 in gold, in the hands of the passengers. Among her passengers are 80 holders of Palmer & Co.'s tickets for passages to California. They leave here for New-York in the morning, determined to institute suits for damages for lost time.

Further from Texas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 16.

The capture of Carvajal, by Gen. Harney, is confirmed by letters brought by the steamship *Louisiana*, from Galveston. Consequently, the Sierra Madre revolution is at an end for the present.

Indian depredations in TEXAS are reported to be of the most alarming character, and the Texas papers urge that unless Government speedily interfere to check them, irreparable damage to life and property must ensue.

Much excitement existed at Brownsville, growing out of an assault upon the Editor of the *Flag*, by Col. Wheat, for some remarks made by the former in his paper, unfavorable to the latter.

Movements at Pittsburg, &c.

PITTSBURG, Saturday, March 20.

The appointment of delegates to the State Convention, by the Whig Committee of Correspondence, has given dissatisfaction to a large portion of the Whigs, who consider it an unwarrantable assumption of power, and that the ancient usages have been set aside, in not calling a Convention. A correspondent of the *Journal* condemns the action of the Committee; but probably the matter will go by default.

The weather has been freezing for two days, but does not interfere with canal or river navigation.

Arrest of Rev. J. W. Green the Impostor.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, March 21.

Rev. J. W. Green, the Philadelphia impostor, was arrested at Barnum's Hotel by one of our Police officers, and committed to jail. Some of the swindled property has been recovered. Green will be taken to Philadelphia in the morning.

Green has a wife and three children at Barnum's. Several watches, and a number of other valuable articles, were found upon him. He has confessed his guilt.

Great Fire in Cincinnati—Loss $100,000.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, March 21.

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the lumber yard of Messrs. Stewart & Dunning, including a large amount of lumber, was burnt, together with twenty frame dwelling-houses. Loss estimated at $100,000.

The Canal Enlargement—Mandamus.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 20.

This morning an alternative mandamus was granted by Judge Pratt, calling on Mr. Newell, Auditor of the Canal Department, to pay one of the protested drafts, or show cause on Monday why a peremptory mandamus should not issue to compel payment.

The Cumberland Coal and Iron Company.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, March 20.

The great coal monopoly bill, chartering the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, with a capital of five million of dollars, was passed last night, after an unprecedented session, and an angry debate, by the Senate of Maryland.

Weather and Navigation on Lake Erie.

BUFFALO, Friday, March 19.

We have had a hard and steady frost during the last 48 hours, threatening to close the Lake again.

The steamer *Ocean*, which left Cleveland for Erie last night, was seen this morning off Conneaut. She could not get in on account of the ice.

The steamer *Arrow* reached Detroit this afternoon from Trenton. She reports heavy fields of ice in the River, and a solid field of nearly 20 miles at the head of the Lake.

The Maine Law in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Saturday, March 20.

An amendment was to-day made to the Maine Liquor bill in the Senate, which submits the whole matter to the decision of the people of the State.

Ohio River—Frost at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, March 19.

The River is within two feet of high water mark, and is still rising. We had a hard frost last night, and the weather continues cold.

Marine Disasters.

NORFOLK, Saturday, March 20.

The brig *Margaret Ann*, of Baltimore, from New York, for San Juan, was abandoned at sea on the 15th, and the crew have arrived here.

Steamboat Burnt.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, March 20.

A dispatch from Paducah states that the steamer *Cincinnatus* took fire in her hold. The freight was greatly injured. Boat uninsured. No one injured.

U. S. Steamship Mississippi.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 20.

The United States steamship Mississippi left here at 11 o'clock this morning for New-York.

XXXIId CONGRESS.....First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 20.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Cal., presented the joint resolutions of that State asking the refunding of certain moneys collected therein prior to her admission into the Union; and for an increase of the salaries of the District Judges of California.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

By unanimous consent, the time for closing the debate on the Deficiency bill was extended two hours.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, on the bill for supplying deficiencies in the appropriations for the present fiscal year.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, made explanations as to the items for the support of the Indian Department, and complained that the Committee of Ways and Means have rejected one half of them.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, defended the bill, contending that it is the duty of Congress to scan the estimates, and when Congress votes for and adopts them, then Congress is responsible, as well as the Executive, for the estimates, which are at best but guesses a year or eighteen months ahead.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Saturday, March 20.

A memorial was presented from MOSES H. GRINNELL and others, for the passage of a law to enable the city of New-York, to purchase Jones's Woods for a park for the use of said city.

Mr. COOLEY reported a bill for a Savings Bank in Kings county. Also, favorably on the bill for exempting coasting vessels from quarantine.

Bills relative to wharfage at Brooklyn, and relative to the Seaman's Fund, were referred, to be reported complete.

The bill to incorporate the American Exchange Company in New-York City, was read and passed.

Mr. CORNELL offered a resolution from the Judiciary Committee, to inquire into the expediency of allowing service of process from Police Courts against Railways.

The contempt resolutions were then taken up.

Mr. BRISTOL offered a resolution laying the whole subject on the table.

This did not succeed. After further discussion,

Mr. UPHAM rose and characterized the charges preferred against him in Mr. SMITH's preamble, as totally false, and without the least shadow of truth. He demanded a committee of investigation, whether the Senator from the Tenth was sent before a committee or not. He insisted that the matter should be investigated, and hoped no member would accuse him of skulking.

After further debate, and upon calling the roll, at 3 o'clock, it appeared that but fifteen Senators answered to their names.

Mr. SNOW then moved to adjourn, which was carried.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Saturday, March 20.

Mr. FISK reported a Bill to prevent the binding of children to the Shakers.

The special order, the Usury Bill was postponed to Thursday.

Mr HUTCHINS reported a Bill for the relief of the Cordwainer's Benevolent Society of New-York.

Mr MONROE reported adverse to the Bill relative to warrants issued by officers of the first separate Battalion. Agreed to.

Mr. FISK reported complete the Bill to incorporate the Widows and Orphans Fund, of the Dutch Reformed Church.

Also, the bill to increase the number of State pupils in the New-York institution for Deaf and Dumb.

The special order, the Usury Bill, was postponed to Thursday.

Mr. HOLT, of Clinton, called up his tariff resolutions, which, after debate, were laid on the table.

Mr. A. SMITH, of Chautauque, brought in a bill for the election of a State Board of Claims, and to define the duties thereof.

Mr. HUMPHREY, of Wyoming, moved that all bills in relation to excise be made the special order for Wednesday fortnight. Agreed to.

Mr. VAN SANTVOORD, of Columbia, gave notice of a bill requiring railroad companies to make quarterly reports.

The reports and bills of the Canal Investigating Committee were made the special order for Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock.

The Anti-Rent Bill was made the special order for Monday next, at 4 o'clock. Adjourned.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ TO THE ATTENTION OF SHREWD MERCHANTS.—Nine separate and distinct Organizations under one Firm.—We can show the most extensive assortment of goods offered in this city. Our system is a division of goods under the head of Departments, with separate organization and accounts—it ensures Energy, Economy and Ability. The heads of Departments are educated for the station and duty they are called upon to perform.

Hosiery Department—Samuel Groocock, Purchaser and Manager.

White Goods Department—Henry K. O'Keefe, Purchaser and Manager.

Carpet and Oil Cloth Department—W. F. Barry, Purchaser and Manager.

Woolen Department—and all goods suited for Men's wear and the trimmings therefor—Dexter Tiffany, Purchaser and Manager.

Yankee Notion Department—a separate and distinct stock as complete as any establishment exclusively in this line—John S. Shelley, Purchaser and Manager.

Print and Gingham Department—R. G. Moulton, Purchaser and John G. Plimpton, Manager.

Domestic Goods Department—R. G. Moulton, Purchaser and John G. Plimpton, Manager.

Women's Dress Goods Department—R. G. Moulton, Purchaser and John G. Plimpton, Manager.

Our goods are offered at Net Cash Prices—undeviating and uniform.

Buyers are requested to call and examine the merits of our professions, and enquire for Mr. Plimpton, who will make them acquainted with the head of each Department.

Our Ready Made Clothing Department is managed exclusively by William Gardner; the garments are manufactured and got up by him, and are proverbial for their style and cheapness.

We are prepared to grant liberal terms of Credit on Ready Made Clothing.

TWEEDY, MOULTON & PLIMPION,
Importers and Jobbers, No. 47 Broadway.

☞ REMARKABLE CURE OF INFLUENZA.—VERGENNES, Vt., June 11, 1851.—Messrs. SCOVILL & Co.: *Gentlemen*—By the use of your inestimable preparation of Dr. ROGERS'S LIVERWORT, TAR, AND CANCHALAGUA, I have thoroughly recovered from the worst attack of INFLUENZA that I, or as I think, any one else ever experienced. I was aware that the Syrup was invaluable for Coughs and Colds, but I had no idea that it would have such magical effect in relieving Influenza, and that too of the worst kind. I had a very dull, heavy, stupid feeling in my head; my eyes and nose ran constantly, and that prickly, harrassing sensation in the nose and throat, which sometimes marks the disorder, drove me almost crazy. Such was my situation when I commenced taking your medicine. The effect was most extraordinary. The irritation was checked at once: the discharge from the eyes and nose soon after ceased and the feeling of fullness and stupefaction in the head passed away. These are the simple facts, and you are at liberty to publish them. With respect, yours, LYDIA CASE.

For sale by A. L. SCOVILL & CO., at the depot, No 216 Broadway, and by all retail druggists. Price, in large bottles, $1, or three bottles for $2 50.

☞ LOUIS NAPOLEON may exhaust the skill and invention of the whole French nation in designing a new "Court dress," but place it in comparison with the suits designed and manufactured by JAMES A. CLARK, corner of Broadway and Bleecker st. The elegance of the citizen dress he produces, though divested of gold lace and tinsel, will not fail to attract more admiration, and make the wearer feel he is a man. We advise those who would avail themselves of the opportunity to appear well dressed, to call on Mr CLARK, consult his taste, when the truth of the above would be satisfactorily established, by the most convincing of all evidence.

☞ Southern and Western merchants who would rather pay cash than fifteen or twenty per cent. for credit, are invited to examine my stock of Embroideries, Laces, White Goods, Hosiery, &c., before purchasing elsewhere. JAMES OSTROM, No. 36 Liberty st., next door to the Post-Office. [Late firm Myers, Suydam & Co.]

☞ MRS. JERVIS'S COLD CANDY.—The great re-side remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and the various throat and lung complaints. Sold by Mrs. W. JERVIS, No. 366 Broadway, and by druggists generally.

☞ UNION HALL.—New and splendid styles of spring and summer clothing, at Union Hall, Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warehouse, Nos 123 and 125 Fulton-st., cor. Nassau, N. Y., manufactured with the taste and elegance for which our establishment is so justly celebrated, comprising business frocks, reister and Mazourka sacks, light spring over coats, &c., &c., which are confidently offered to the public as being unsurpassed in variety of styles, excellence of quality, cheapness and adaptation to the wants of purchasers. P. L. ROGERS.

☞ SELLING OFF!—GREAT BARGAINS!—LAST WEEK BUT ONE!—A. JOEL & CO., No 543 Broadway, being about to effect some extensive alterations in their store, will sell, at an immense reduction, their well-assorted stock of watches, rich jewelry, silver and silver-plated ware, Porcelain vases, papier mache wares, opera-glasses, fans, and other rich fancy goods, (their own importation,) until the 20 of April, when their store will be closed while the alterations are being effected. No. 543 Broadway, nearly opposite the Collamore House Hotel.

☞ Few, except experienced dealers, fully appreciate the many advantages gained by a careful examination of a well-assorted stock of Hosiery. The student, in a well stored library, first feasts himself and then departs, laden with treasures for the multitude; so the intelligent dealer at RAY & ADAMS'S, first gratifies his own taste and judgment, and then purchases to the mutual advantage of himself and customers. RAY & ADAMS,
Importers, Manufacturers, and Jobbers of Hosiery, No. 57 William-st.

☞ CRAPE SHAWLS, CRAPE SHAWLS.—$50,000 worth of white Crape Shawls—just opened at G. M. BODINE'S, No. 323 Grand-st., corner of Orchard—selling for $5, $6, $8, $10, and $12, acknowledged by all, to be the greatest bargains seen this season. $30,000 worth elegant spring Silks rich Brocade, striped and plain changeable. Also 100 cases Ladies spring and Spring Dress Goods. These goods are all of the latest importation, and bought at auction very cheap.

☞ F. S. CLEAVER'S HONEY SOAP.—W. J. DAVIS (sole wholesale agent for the United States) respectfully acquaints the trade that he has just received, per *Asia*, a supply of CLEAVER'S CELEBRATED PRIZE MEDAL HONEY and other Toil

NEW-YORK CITY.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—The fountains in Tompkins Square, and Washington Parade Ground, are completed, and ready to have the water turned on.

—The work on the Sixth-avenue Railroad will be commenced in a few days. The Company expect to complete the Road and have it in operation in about four months.

—The Governors of the New-York Hospital have resolved henceforth not to receive within the walls of that institution, any persons having Ship or Typhus Fever—from the fact that it is intended as a general hospital for other than contagious diseases. The majority of patients admitted to the Hospital are either sufferers by accidents or diseases not contagious, and the Governors feel the importance of protecting these from the contagion of Ship Fever.

—The Standing Committee of of this Diocese have refused to call a Special Convention, though requested to do so, by thirty-one clergymen and the lay members of twenty-three parishes. The object of those who desired that a Convention should be called, was to select a Provisional Bishop, in the place of Rev. Dr. CREIGHTON, who was elected at the last Annual Convention, but who declined the office. We understand the Standing Committee decline to comply with the request contained in the memorial, on the ground that it would be attended with considerable expense to the Churches, and would not probably result in securing the object desired by the petitioners.

—Thirty years ago the late James Amory purchased a tract of land situated between the Sixty-third and Seventy-third-streets, containing about sixty-three acres. For this tract he paid $4,400. Within the past month this property has been sold at auction, having been divided into nearly 1,000 lots, and the purchase money amounts to a trifle over $800,000 Thus the original investment has *doubled every sixty days for the past thirty years.* This is almost equal the famed Sonora quartz mines of California, where they pick out gold in lumps of two or three thousand dollars, if we may believe the last accounts from El Dorado.

—On Saturday last there were at this port 19 steamships, 95 ships, 83 barks, 126 brigs, and 236 schooners. Total 559.

—From partial returns, made by the Police to the Commissioners of Repairs and Supplies, we gather that during the past eleven months, there have been erected in the Sixth and Tenth Wards, 1,500 new buildings; in the Seventh and Eleventh, 500; and in the remaining Wards, 600, making a total of 2,600. The yearly report, accurately made up will probably give a much larger number.

—The autocrats of fashion in Europe, have issued a decree, interdicting the wearing of white vests by their subjects. The decree says that only ballet-singers, servants and showmen, should wear them.

— Mr. John A. Nichols, one of the Tutors in the Free Academy in this City, has been appointed Professor of Mathematics in the University of Cleveland, Ohio, and has accepted the appointment. The new University will find Prof. Nichols not only a competent Mathematician and a faithful and efficient Teacher, but a gentleman of estimable and agreeable qualities.

— The Coroner was called, yesterday, to hold an inquest on the remains of a man named Peter Hare, who was found lying dead on the corner of Thirty-eighth street and Sixth avenue, by the policeman Larkin, of the Twentieth Ward. The verdict of the Jury was, "Death by intemperance and exposure."

—Yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, officer Jeffries, of the Third Patrol District, discovered a man named Alexander Nichols, lying in the Hudson River Railroad depot, with a severe wound in the cheek, and covered with blood. Relief having been afforded him, he stated that he was attacked by a member of Engine Company No 21, while passing their house in Anthony-street.

—Officer Mincho, an attaché of the Court of Sessions, arested a young girl yesterday, by the name of Mary Lewis, upon a charge of stealing $100 in cash, from Hallard, a confectioner in Broadway. The accused had been in the employ of complainant as a domestic, and was seen to leave a bureau drawer, where the funds were deposited, but a few moments before they were missed. Justice Lothrop committed Mary for examination.

—Yesterday afternoon, two notorious thieves, named John Barber, alias Lembler, and William Winton, were liberated from the City Prison on $300 bail, which was justified to by George R. Dean, of No 57 Broome-street These are the two men who were recently caught in the act of robbing an importing house in Broad-street.

—Horace B. Pike, who was recently arrested for the $5,000 forgery on the Bank of America, is yet confined in the City Prison, being unable to procure bail, which is fixed at $3,000.

—Among the passengers who sailed in the *Arctic* on Saturday, was the Rev. John S. C. Abbott, who visits Paris for the purpose of collecting additional materials for the history and life of the Emperor Napoleon, in writing which Mr. A. has for some time been engaged.

DEPARTURE OF STEAMSHIPS.—Seven steamers went to sea from this port yesterday—viz., the *Arctic*, Capt. Luce, for Liverpool; the *El Dorado*, Capt. Hartsteine, for Chagres; the *Daniel Webster*, Capt. Baldwin, for San Juan; the *Alabama*, Capt. Ludlow, for Savannah; the *Marion*, Capt Berry for Charleston; the *Roanoke*, Capt. Parrish, for Richmond, and the *Pioneer*, Capt. Kitteredge, from the Lower Bay, for San Francisco via the Horn. The wharves from which the California steamers took their departure were crowded, as usual, and presented as great scenes of excitement as were witnessed on similar occasions when California first "broke loose."

THE LATE DEFALCATION OF GOLD DUST OPERATORS.—THE WHEREABOUTS OF PLIN WHITE DISCOVERED.—Several weeks ago, we gave the full particulars of a heavy defalcation in this City, and the sudden disappearance of an individual named Plin White, who was the confidential partner of numerous money brokers and speculators in the purchase of gold dust from returned Californians. As will be recollected, the victims of this defaulter alleged that White had absconded with upwards of $100,000 in gold coin and city funds, which had been borrowed the day before he was missing, from James W. Barker, George W French, and other persons. At the time these developments were made, two of the cooperators, named Willet N Hawkins and Isaac Winn, were arrested, and several attempts have since been made to investigate the charge preferred against them by Cyrus S. Scofield. This investigation, however, has been postponed from time to time, and remains *in statu quo*. On Saturday the sufferers in the defalcation ascertained that Plin White sailed for Europe in the steamship *Arctic*, on the 7th of February last, in company with a woman of bad repute residing in Mott-street, named Fanny Howard, who, for a long time, was his mistress. The rogue assumed the name of his paramour, and the passage tickets were made out "C. Howard and lady." It being ascertained without doubt from one of the "attaches of the *Arctic*" that "C. Howard" and White were identical, George W. French, of Fulton-street, one of the victimized, left the City on Saturday last in the *Arctic*, on his way to the Old World, to hunt up the defaulter, and endeavor to make him disgorge the $19,000, out of which he asserts he was swindled.

THE DEFRAUDED CALIFORNIANS.—The numerous California adventurers who were recently defrauded out of hundreds of dollars for worthless passage tickets, sold by the firm of "Charles S. Palmer & Co.," at No. 80 Broadway, and No. 7 West-street, yet remain in the City awaiting the action of the authorities in their aggravated case. Many of these unfortunate men are without a single dollar, or any means of paying for board and lodging, but those who are charged with having fleeced them, are permitted to go at large, and enjoy all the luxuries of life, at the expense of these victimized strangers. We trust the prosecuting officers of our City will at once take hold of the matter and bring the guilty parties to justice.

SUICIDE BY SHOOTING.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday, at the Eighteenth Ward Stationhouse, upon the body of a man named Jacob Bertschinzlin, a native of Switzerland, who committed suicide on Saturday night, by shooting himself in the forehead with a pistol, loaded with heavy slugs. The horrible deed was committed on the corner of Twenty-third-street and Third avenue. The head of the deceased was so mutilated that he could not be recognized except by letters and papers found on his person. The Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

PASSERS OF COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—On Saturday afternoon, officers Elder and S. G. Smith, of the Lower Police Office, arrested John McDonough, keeper of the Panorama Saloon in Broadway, upon a warrant issued by Justice Lothrop, charged with feloniously passing a counterfeit $5 note on John G. Harrison. He was committed.....Officer Powell, of the Third District, arrested a young man yesterday named Wm. Johnson, charged with passing bogus Spanish "quarters" and "shilling pieces," at various Groceries in the Lower portion of the city. Several of the spurious coins were found in the pockets and boots of the prisoner. Justice Lothrop committed him to the city prison.

SERIOUS CHARGE.—Mr. Hiram Hutchinson was arrested on Saturday by order of Justice Lothrop, on complaint of Oliver S. Halstead and others, who charge him with perjury in a civil suit, which has been long pending in our Courts, and in which Hutchinson, President of the New-York and New-Jersey India Rubber Company—was one of the plaintiffs, and the complainant a defendant. The Justice, deeming the accused an honest and upright citizen, permitted him to leave the office on his parole of honor. The matter is to be further investigated this morning.

FIRES.—On Saturday night, at 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in the baking establishment at No. 13 Mulberry-street, but was quickly extinguished by Engine Company No. 21 and Hose Company No. 27..... At 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the clothing store of Henry J. Stran, at No. 243 Centre-street, and was not extinguished until the stock of clothing and the premises were considerably damaged

PEOPLE'S LECTURES.—The Celtic and Anglo-Saxon Races is the subject of the Lecture to be given in the Tabernacle, next Tuesday evening, by WM. E. ROBINSON, Esq. This is an interesting subject—one with which Mr. Robinson is of course familiar. He is an interesting and effective speaker.

☞ A correspondent puts us several questions relative to a prize to be given to the boy who shall make the best Temperance address on a given occasion. We know nothing of the affair, except what the advertisement sets forth, and have no knowledge of the individual at the head of the enterprise, or of his responsibility.

☞ It will be seen that a portion of the *National Guard* unite to-day in paying funeral honors to HENRY GIBSON, the deceased Revolutionary hero, who is to be buried to-day from the City Hall.

☞ The E. L. Snow Union advertise that they will celebrate their anniversary on Thursday evening.

☞ The Tabernacle Choir Concert, postponed last Wednesday evening, on account of the storm, will be given to-night.

FIRES.—On Friday night, about 10½ o'clock, a fire broke out in the basement of No. 450 Cherry-street. The Police extinguished the flames before any material damage was sustained.....At noon, on Saturday, a fire was discovered in the office attached to Mr. Warner's coal-yard, at No. 660 Houston-street. The flames communicated with the stables and woodsheds, and the damage amounts to about $300.

☞ On Friday evening, an aged lady named Catharine McGee, was knocked down in Suffolk-street, by a horse and cart. She sustained serious injuries, and was taken to her residence No. 54 Columbia-street.

☞ About 9 o'clock Saturday morning, a lad named Evert Hubbard, had his skull severely fractured, and his left arm broken, by falling from a pile of lumber in West-street, where he was playing with several other boys.

SUPREME COURT—Before Judge ROOSEVELT—*Decision—Newell Chamberlin* vs. *David Humphrey.*—The demurrer, to the complaint overruled with costs, with liberty to the defendant to answer in 20 days.

In re the People vs. *the Art Union*—On motion of Mr. O'Connor this case was put off until next saturday

COURT CALENDAR—*Monday.*—CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 205, 206, 107, 26, 220, 246, 209, 218, 263, 196, 272, 194, 257, 298, 208.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 274, 572, 656, 837, 842, 859, 860, 861, 866, 542, 546, 464, 623, 599, 504, 514, 556, 495, 305, 631, 501, 502, 563, 675, 686, 687, 699, 484, 779, 657, 781, 809, 810, 811, 815, 820, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 875, 876, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 884, 885, 887, 888

BROOKLYN CITY

FIRE—EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS LOSS.—Friday night, about 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in the large brick building in John-street, near Bridge, occupied by Messrs. Weed & Howe, coopers, and owned by Mr Tolman, of New-York, by which the building, with its contents, were destroyed. There were in the building at the time about 7,000 kegs and barrels, besides a quantity of stock, and the tools of the workmen. Messrs. Weed & Howe's loss is estimated at about $3,000, which is fully covered by insurance in the Hudson River and New-York State Insurance Companies Mr. Tolman's loss will be about $5,000, on which, we learn, there is no insurance. The workmen, twenty-one in number, lost all their tools, and no insurance upon them. The fire caught in the third story, the origin of which is not known. The firemen turned out, as usual, promptly, but we are sorry to add that a fight took place, in which several were more or less injured.

MERITED COMPLIMENT.—Judah B Voorhees, Esq., Clerk of the Court of Sessions, "by virtue, &c.' Clerk of Oyer and Terminer, &c., &c., was presented, yesterday, with a gold pen and pencil valued at $60, by the officers of the Court of Sessions. This compliment is justly paid to Mr. Voorhees for assiduity and attention to the duties of his office, and general deportment of a gentleman to all who come in contact with him. To him personally, we feel indebted for many acts of courtesy in furnishing us with early information. But a short time since, Mr. V. was presented with a valuable gold snuff-box, by the Judge and officers of another Court.

NEW PIER.—Messrs. D. W. Wetmore & Co. have had their old pier at the foot of Adams-street rebuilt and lengthened to 164 feet, with a width of 40 feet, which makes a decided improvement in the appearance of that vicinity.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—David H. Crawford was convicted of burglary, in the Court of Sessions on Friday, and sentenced to four years and six months' imprisonment at Sing-Sing. Crawford is 27 years of age, a native of New-Jersey, a carpenter by trade, and has been before in the State Prison.

—Philip Lynch was placed on trial on Friday in the Court of Sessions, on an indictment charging him with manslaughter in the fourth degree. Lynch was blasting rocks, some two weeks since, on the outskirts of the city, when a young child was killed by a piece of rock from a blast. The Jury brought in a verdict of not guilty. N. P. O'Brien, Esq., of Williamsburg, for defence, and Alexander McCue, Esq., Assistant District Attorney, for the prosecution. The Court then adjourned until Tuesday next.

—A first-class steamboat, for the New York and Albany line, is being built at the yard of Messrs. Burtis & Morgan, foot of Jay-street, which will be completed in a few weeks. Her length will be 210 feet, and 33 feet beam and 9 feet hold. The engines are in process of construction at the Phœnix Foundry, (Messrs Cunningham, Belknap & Co.;) the cylinders will be 72 inches in diameter, and 11 feet stroke.

—In the Circuit Court, before Judge Morse, on Friday, the case of John W. Lount *vs* Franklin Bleare and Sarah Case, a motion was made for judgment against the defendants in a suit on a promissory note, upon the ground that a frivolous answer had been given to the action on their part. The Judge denied the motion and confirmed previous judgment.

—A boy named James Nelus fell accidentally into the East River, near the foot of Jay-street, on Friday, and was with difficulty rescued by a sailor, who at the risk of his own life saved that of the boy's. He declined giving his name, and he said he considered the act "nothing." Such *nothings* should not pass unrewarded.

—John Dayton, John Livingston, Owen Cogen, and Michael Flood, have been committed to Kings County Jail, charged with arson in Williamsburg. James Jolly, who was arrested on the same complaint, has been discharged, and bound over to appear as a witness against the other parties.

—The stock of the Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn, of which His Honor Mayor Brush is President, is nearly all taken up. Up to Saturday $182,000 had been subscribed for, leaving only $20,000 yet to be taken. The first assessment will probably be called in about the first of May.

—A Lecture by Dr. Williams was given on Friday evening in the Central Reformed Dutch Church, Henry-street, the proceeds of which are to be given to the Cuban prisoners lately arrived from Spain. A number were present and gave "their experience."

—It is proposed to build a plank-road from Flushing to Jamaica, Long-Island. The project is a good one, and should be encouraged. It would be of great benefit to that portion of Long-Island, and promises to pay a handsome per centage to the stockholders.

— The Broker's Office of Mr. Edward Beers, in Fulton street, near the Long Island Bank, was broken open early on Saturday morning, by some burglars, who succeeded in obtaining $25 worth of copper coin, and two counterfeit $5 bills.

—John R. Townsend was sent to the Penitentiary for three months, by Justice King, on Saturday, for stealing a silver watch, valued at $30, from James C. McBirney, of No. 156 Atlantic-street, on the 15th March.

—James Egan, resident at Flatbush, was brought before Justice King, by officer Oliver on Saturday, charged with beating his wife in a most brutal manner. He was committed for examination in default of $500 bail.

—Thomas Wells was arrested by officer Russell, of the First District, on Saturday, for being drunk and disorderly. When brought before Justice King he was fined $5.

—Fifty thousand dollars' worth of the stock of the Flushing Railroad were subscribed for on the first day the books were opened, last Tuesday. Since that time the stock has been subscribed for very fast.

—A frame building in Ryerson-street, corner of Houston-street, caught fire on Friday evening, but was extinguished with a loss of only about $50, by Mr. Peck, of Engine Co. No. 3, who happened to be passing at the time.

—In the City Court on Friday, before Judge Greenwood the case of James V. Bradshaw *vs.* Stephen Haynes judgment was rendered in favor of the plaintiff for $312 25—the amount claimed.

—Building Associations are "all the rage" in this City at the present time. No less than four have commenced operations, and we hear of several more in embryo.

—John Assop was convicted in the Court of Sessions on Friday, on an indictment for assaulting a Police officer, and sentenced to 20 days' imprisonment in the County Jail.

—Friday was another quiet day in the Police Courts of Brooklyn—not even a vagrant for the Justices to exercise themselves upon.

—Senator Vanderbilt, from this District, is suffering with the inflammatory rheumatism, which will probably prevent his attending to his duties for some weeks.

—The new lessees of the Catharine Ferry, will take possession in a few days. They are making extensive improvements and alterations.

—Mr. Cooley, in the State Senate on Saturday, reported a bill for a Savings Bank in Kings County. Also a bill relative to wharfage in Brooklyn.

—A great revival of religion is in progress at the Plymouth Church, in this city.

— Two thousand six hundred buildings have been erected in the City of Brooklyn the past eleven months.

—George McLaughlin was fined $10, on Saturday, by Justice King, for committing an assault and battery.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—The examination of Peter Nevin, charged with robbing Mr. J. Hanly, was commenced yesterday, before Justice Boswell, and will be continued to-day.

—A German named Crartshard, a resident of Boerum-street, was arrested yesterday, on a warrant, issued by Justice Buswell, on complaint of another German, from New-York, who charges the accused with having stolen from him, last January, jewelry, &c., to the value of $200. Upon examining the premises of the accused, a portion of the stolen property was found. He was committed for examination.

—There are a large number of buildings, new and old, up for rent, in the City, at the present time, and at more reasonable prices probably than in any City in the vicinity of New York. We are informed that many people who have formerly resided in Brooklyn will change their residence to Williamburg this spring on account of the enormous rents demanded in Brooklyn by landlords.

—This City was visited yesterday by a pitiful gang of rowdies from New-York, who for a short time created quite a disturbance, but the weather being cool and the liquor too strong for them, they were finally dispersed, some to cross the river and others to the drunkard's cot, alias the bar-room or gutter.

—This city is daily receiving her quota of the indispensable requisites to make it a model city; to wit: Vagrants. No less than seven were lodged by the Police, Thursday night.

—The attendance at Central Hall, Thursday evening, to listen to the Poem on "Improvement," by Rev. John Pierpont, was very large, and composed of the most respectable class of our citizens.

—The alarm of fire given on Saturday evening turned out to be a false one.

—James Ballard was fined $3 by Justice Boswell for getting drunk.

WANTED.

A STOUT BOY.—Inquire at No. 107 John-st., upstairs. m22-1t*

TO BUILDERS.—Wanted a Builder who will contract to frame and have ready a number of houses for transportation. One who has been erecting houses for California. Address a line to C. E. D., this Office, stating where an interview can be had. m20-3t*

TO PRINTERS.—Wanted, a Young Man about 18 or 19 years of age, in a Job Printing Office. One that has some knowledge of the business would be preferred. Apply to C. PAINE, Nos. 42 and 44 Nassau-st. m22-1t*

SIX MEN WANTED—Of good address, understanding French and German, to act as agents for MYERS'S EXTRACT OF ROCK ROSE. Inquire at the Company's office, No. 412 Broadway. A capital of $6 to $12 will be required. m22-6t*

NURSE WANTED.—A middle aged woman, accustomed to the management of children. English or Scotch preferred. City reference required. Apply at Mrs GREEN'S Agency, No 382 Broadway. m22-2t*

CALIFORNIA Quartz Mining Companies and others. A Gentleman, who for several years has been a resident of Mexico, a thorough Book-keeper and Accountant, speaking and writing fluently the Spanish, French, German and English languages, offers his services here or abroad, on moderate terms. Satisfactory references and security to any reasonable amount. Address G A PARKER, Broadway Post Office. m20 3t*

COLORED GIRL.—Wanted, a Colored Girl as Waitress in a private family None need apply who do not fully understand their business. Call at No 12 Clinton-place, between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock, A M. m20-2t*

POSTAGE, RAILROAD, AND OTHER EXTENSIVE HORSE PROPRIETORS.—The advertiser, a Veterinary Surgeon, who has had a number of years extensive practice in Europe, and latterly in the States, would take the care and management of a Horse establishment. City reference given Address ERGO, Union square Post-office, N Y, post paid, for a week m22-1t*

TO LET.

BUILDING TO LET IN HOBOKEN—Within three minutes' walk of the Ferry, a large, two-story, very substantial brick building, heavily timbered suitable for machinery. Dimensions 95 by 30 feet, with six full lots of land. These premises are very desirable for any business requiring much room The whole will be let either for one year or on lease on reasonable terms For further particulars inquire of GEORGE PLAIT, No 53, Broadway, N. Y. m15-6teod*

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A superior new brown stone House, in First-place Brooklyn, 25 by 50 feet, three stories, basement, sub cellar, with bath, gas, &c., and finished throughout in the most elegant manner Apply to C. C. WARREN, No 51 Broad-st., upstairs. m19-3teod*

COTTAGE TO LET—To a small family, the beautiful stone Cottage immediately adjoining the Episcopal Church in East-Chester. Inquire at No 15 Lamartine-place, Bath, S. I., or of PHILEMON FOWLER, Esq., at East-Chester m19 2teo1*

STORE TO LET.—Part of the first floor, also, two Lofts of a store on West-st., near New-York and Erie Railroad Depot. Immediate possession given. Apply to m19-6t* JOHN C KOLIUS, No 191 West-st.

FIRST FLOOR TO LET—The first floor of house No 186 West 17th-st R-nt $144. Also the basement Rent $90. Apply on the premises. m22-1t*

ROOMS TO LET.—From the 1st of May next, suites of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, or single rooms Warm and cold baths, (free use) in a genteel house, pleasant location, within three minutes walk of City Hall Breakfast, with private table, if desired Address H G, office of the *Times* m17-3teod*

WATCHES.

WATCHES, WATCHES!—Just received from Liverpool, a small invoice of gold and silver Watches, at reduced prices Silver lepine Watches jewelled, $10, silver levers full jewelled, $15; Ladies gold Watches as low as $25; Gold levers full jewelled $30, $35, $40; Heavy hunting patent levers as low as $40

JOHN COX, Importer, No 208 Broadway corner Fulton-st upstairs, and 254 Bowery, m22-6t*

LONDON WATCHES.—Gold Hunting Duplex and Levers, made by Wymark, London.
Gold Levers, full Jewelled $45
Ladies' Gold Watches, as low as $25.
Silver Levers, full Jewelled $15.
Silver Cylinder Escapements $10.
—Warranted 1 year JOHN COX, Importer,
m5-6teod* No 208 Broadway, cor. Fulton-st, up stairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PAPER WAREHOUSE, DUNCAN, LEWIS & BARTOW, 161 William street, near Fulton street, offer for sale a large assortment of Writing, Wrapping, and Printing paper, on favorable terms m20-2t

MRS WILLIS, the great and talented lady of information, is now in the city, and can be seen at No 251 Delancy st, and with her great and natural gifts she gives the most correct information on all subjects relating to the past, present, and future events. Sign in the window. m13-2w*

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of J. M. FLETCHER & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by J C BURDICK, who alone is fully authorized to use the firm's name in liquidation. J. M FLETCHER.
NEW-YORK, March 19, 1852. J C. BURDICK

Professor Wilson's fame the world pervades,
The Press his triumph tells;
From the North, South, East, and West,
The voice of glory swells

PROFESSOR WILSON, THE CELEBRATED ASTROLOGER, No. 212½ Elm-st, near Spring, will challenge the whole race of Astrologers to compete with him in telling the past, present and future events of life. He can tell with the greatest accuracy the time and nature of sickness and recovery; success in business time of marriage, description of wife or husband, gaining property, &c., &c., &c. Nothing can escape his observation when the time of birth is given. He has nothing to do with Geomancy, Conjuration, Palmistry, Cards, or any such humbugs Such deceptions are only practiced by impostors 1t*

COAL! COAL! UNDER COVER.—Now in yard, under cover, the various kinds and sizes of Anthracite and Bituminous Coals, suitable for Stoves, Grates, Ranges and Furnaces. Liverpool, Black Cannel and Cumberland Coals, constantly on hand. We shall unload, in a few days, a cargo of superior Broad Mountain White Ash Coal, of the various sizes For sale very low, by PHILLIPS & OAKLEY, Yard No 62 West 13th-st, near 6th-av. Down town office No. 51 William-st., up stairs. m15

TO COAL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE UNION—The undersigned having recently made very important improvements in their scales for the weighing of coal, and also having reduced their prices to the lowest point at which good scales can be afforded, are now prepared to supply those engaged in the coal trade, at short notice. FAIRBANKS & CO., No 89 Water st., N Y. A new modification of Wheelbarrow Scales also for sale. m18 Th&M4w

BURGESS & CO.'S ROACH, RAT and MOUSE EXTERMINATOR—Retail price 25 cts. per box—The efficacy of this article for the destruction of all species of vermin, is most fully attested to by our customers throughout the country, to whom we have supplied it for some years. A liberal discount allowed to wholesale and retail dealers. GREENLEAF & KINSLEY, j3-41tMW&S Wholesale Druggists, No 62 Vesey-st.

PURE OLD PALM SOAP—This article is superior for chapped hands, and Bath and Toilet use It is made from a vegetable Oil, is emollient and healing in its properties. Also, old fashioned Family Soap which is superior to all the so-called Patent Soaps and Fluids Goods delivered free of charge in New-York and Brooklyn. W. HULL'S SON, m18-tf Nos. 108, 110 and 112 Cliff-st., North end.

INDIA RUBBER FINGER COTS.—An excellent covering for sore fingers. Self-adhering and impervious to air or water. Price per half gross 6s., 10s. and 14s., in nice boxes. Druggists, and the trade generally, supplied by 27f-1m* D. HODGMAN, No. 77 Maiden Lane.

$500. FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS' worth of Gold and Silver Watches for sale at a great discount Also, a fine rosewood 6½ octave Piano (cost $250) for sale at $150 Apply at the Insurance and Loan Office, No. 85 Nassau-st. m19-3t*

PURE ESSENTIAL OILS, &c.—Confectioners, Bakers, Perfumers, Restaurateurs and Distillers can procure their Drug articles "right" of GREENLEAF & KINSLEY, j3-41tMW&S Wholesale Druggists, No. 62 Vesey-st.

WRITING PAPERS BY THE CASE ONLY.—The largest and most desirable assortment in the United States, for sale by CYRUS W. FIELD & Co., No. 11 Cliff st. m17-2m

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER, constantly on hand, and made to order, by BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, m1-1m No. 115 Fulton-st.

WRITING PAPERS.—A large and very desirable assortment of all the various grades, for sale by BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, m1-1m No. 115 Fulton-st.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BAGGING, CANVAS, BALE ROPE CUTTINGS, GRASS and TARRED ROPE, and all other kinds of paper makers' stock, by CYRUS W. FIELD & Co., No. 91 Beekman-st. m17-2m

RAINBOW HOTEL AND DINING ROOMS, No. 27 Beekman-st., N. Y. m15 1m* W. J. HOWELL.

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER constantly on hand and made to order by CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st. m17-2m

OLD COLONY CUT NAILS.—For sale by E. & J. BUSSING & CO., No. 13 Cliff-st., Agents Old Colony Iron Co. m10-1m*

JOSEPH WALTER, IMPORTER OF JEWELRY, ROOM No. 4, No. 181 Broadway, New-York. m16 1m*

CHICORY.—Prime English, warranted pure, constantly for sale in barrels by G. WALKER, No. 354 Washington-st. m13-1m

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY THIS DAY.

POOR JACK, a Tale of the Sea, by Captain Marryatt, author of Percival Keene, Peter Simple, King's Own, &c, &c.

"This is decidedly a great work of Marryatt's. If you would while away pleasantly a day, get this book and read it. The time will pass heedlessly by, and you will lay down the book in good humor with yourself and everybody else."—*Examiner.* Price 50 cents.

Also, just received,
GRAHAM for April. Price 25 cents.
GODEY for April. Price 25 cents.
SARTAIN for April. Price 25 cents.
PETERSON'S for April. Price 18½ cents.
BLEAK HOUSE, by Charles Dickens. No. 1. Price 12½ cents.
JOB PIPPINS, the man who couldn't help it. Price 12½ cts.
For sale, wholesale or retail, by
BUNCE & BROTHER, Booksellers and Publishers, m20-2t No. 134 Nassau-st., New-York.

COCKTON'S NEW NOVEL

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON THURSDAY.—LADY FELECIA; a Novel: by Henry Cockton, Esq., author of "Valentine Vox," "Sylvester Sound," "Stanley Thorn," "The Love Match," &c., &c. Price 50 cents
Country dealers, who want to buy books cheap, are invited to call on the subscribers, and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere. GARRETT & CO.,
m22 4t Publishers. No. 22 Ann-st.

COUSIN'S COURSE OF

PHILOSOPHY TRANSLATED.—D. APPLETON & CO., PUBLISH THIS DAY—COURSE OF THE HISTORY OF MODERN PHILOSOPHY, by M. Victor Cousin; translated by O. W. Wight; two volumes, 8vo. Price, $3. This is the ablest and most popular of all Cousin's Works. It contains a full exposition of Eclecticism, by its founder and ablest supporter; gives a connected account of the History of Philosophy, from the earliest times; makes a distinct Classification of systems; affords brief, yet intelligible glimpses into the interior of almost every school, whether ancient or modern, and a detailed analysis of Locke, which unanswerably refutes a sensualistic theory that has borne so many bitter fruits of irreligion and atheism.

A FEW CRITICAL OPINIONS

"M Cousin is the greatest Philosopher of France."—*Sir W. Hamilton*

"The most accomplished and acutest thinker of modern times.—*American Review.*

"A great writer, whose pointed periods have touched the chords of modern society, and thrilled throughout the minds of thousands in almost every quarter of the civilized world."—*Edinburgh Review*

"Cousin has deserved well of his fellow-countrymen and of his age."—*Morell.*

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New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON.

Land Grants.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 18.

The Iowa Land bill, which passed the Senate yesterday, by the vote of 30 to 10, will, if it becomes a law, grant to that State for Railroad purposes 1,500,000 acres of public land. That it will become a law, I regret to say, admits of very little doubt. The feeling of land spoliation evidently commands a large majority in the House. The grant to the Illinois Central Railroad, in 1850, of 2,700,000 acres, settled the question of extending aid to all enterprises petitioning in the name of a State containing the quantity of land required. The average amount per mile, granted to the Illinois project, was 4,000 acres. About half of the proposed railroads, actually commenced, are in these new States, and at this rate, the demands upon the General Government on their behalf, are in the aggregate about 22,000,000 of acres. But there are memorials now before the House and Senate in favor of schemes fully as likely to be carried out as the Iowa Road, to the extent of 10,250 miles, and which at the rate per mile of the Illinois grant, would absorb the modest little tract of 41,000,000 of acres. As things are going on, it is apparent that the United States will in a very few years be divested of the great body of this magnificent property.

THE CURRENCY.

I spoke recently of the report of Mr. HUNTER upon coins and currency, as an able one; but, on a careful perusal of it, I am not satisfied with its reasoning or its conclusions. He discourages the coinage of gold dollars, and recommends striking off pieces of two and three dollars, and advises certain debasements, by alloy, of the half dollar and inferior silver coins. He does not believe that the increased production of gold in the world, of late years, has materially altered the proportion of value between that metal and silver; and takes and defends at length the position, that the aggregate production of the precious metals has not been nearly equal to the progress of wealth, business and population. As an example of the argument upon that important point, I may cite the fact, that Mr. HUNTER assumes the $8,000,000,000 of public debt in Europe to be a part of its capital, and an evidence of the increase of capital. If this were so, the United States would be the poorest nation in the world—for, of all the considerable powers of the earth, it has the least debt. And the United States was much poorer in 1848 than in 1846—because, at the latter date, it was practically free of debt, and in the first named year owed $64,000,000, which was about the amount of the Mexican War debt.

SENATOR JONES.

Senator JONES of Tennessee, made a very animated speech to-day, against intervention. He is a good speaker, very energetic and vivacious in manner, and very much inclined to run-a-stump in the Senate at every thing with which his feelings do not happen to accord.

THE PRESIDENTIAL GAME.

In the House the Presidential war continues with no abatement of virulence. Upon the whole, the schism between the young democracy and the old fogies is getting wider. This morning, Mr. SMITH, the anti-KOSSUTH member from Alabama, made an hour's speech in favor of Young America, displaying a little more enthusiasm in its behalf indeed than one would suppose could be in the nature of the man who proposed to greet the exile of Hungary upon his arrival on our shores, by invoking upon him the pains and penalties of treason. Mr. NABERS of Miss., a humorist of the Davy Crockett school, dissected Young America, and defended Old Fogyism.

THE CALIFORNIA NEWS.

The news from California is disagreeable. It indicates that the Legislature is proceeding as rapidly as possible to repudiate her Constitution, and to make a Slave State of the golden land. This looks something like a violation of the Compromise; but as we hear from the special organs and guardians of that arrangement no frenzied denunciations, and no demands upon the President to call out the militia or the regular army to put down the incendiaries, we may assume that the whole proceeding is in perfect accordance with the Compromise—that the Constitution is in no danger, and the Union is safe. X. Y.

Measures before Congress.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 19, 1852.

There are four great questions now before Congress and the country. The first is Intervention; the second is the Compromise platform of 1850; the third is the disposition of the Public Domain; and the fourth is a thing that appears to have been just now thought of, as a popular theme for discussions before the people during the presidential contest, and that is economy and retrenchment in public expenditure.

The first three questions, judging from the speeches and votes in Congress and the tone of the press, are, in some respects, sectional, and neither of them divide the two great parties by the old land-marks. The other question is one upon which parties agree, or pretend to agree, as to principle, but not as to fact. Each claim the exclusive merit of economy, and each taunts the other with corruption and extravagance. Each party is likely to mention its views on these questions within its own organization, and, so far, we do not see, looking at the state of things here, that there is any probability that either party will be seriously split by these or any other disturbing questions.

The Presidential disputes among the Democrats are not to continue after the first day of June next. I notice that their hunger and thirst after Government patronage is greatly increased of late, as they contemplate and complain of the vast corruption and extravagance of this Government. They are into the contracts, and the Blue Book, and all the many rookeries into which flows this stream of fifty millions a year.

PRESIDENTIAL PROSPECTS.

Deputies have interchanged visits between Washington and Baltimore, and the result is that the Democratic twelve, in the Maryland Legislature are prepared to support Gen. CASS, and pledge the State for him. DOUGLAS has been damaged by the collision prematurely forced between him and the old party leaders, and the chief benefit of the reaction enures to Gen. CASS. The friends of the latter gentlemen were never so confident, as they are sure that he will be the nominee of the Baltimore Convention.

The efforts making in Virginia in behalf of Mr. BUCHANAN by Mr. HENRY A. WISE and others, are so far factious. Mr. BUCHANAN has no more strength there now than he had in 1844 and in 1845. Gen. CASS, we are assured, by those best acquainted with the Democratic feeling in the State, will receive the support of the Virginian Delegation in the Baltimore Convention. X. Y.

The Trial of the Cuban Filibusters.

TWELFTH DAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—BEFORE JUDGE JUDSON.

The U. S. vs. John L. O'Sullivan and others.

—At the opening of the Court, the following order was issued and served on the Marshal

"In the matter of D. Henry Burtnett, under sentence for contempt, it is hereby ordered that the Marshal of the United States, for this District, use effectual measures for the close confinement of the said Burtnett.

ANDREW J. JUDSON, Judge."

Raiow was then recalled, and after giving some testimony of an unimportant character, in relation to the lists of officers for the Expedition, was asked

Q.—Who is Col Prague?

A.—He is, as far as I know, the same man that came to this City with Gov Urhazey, and who fell in Cuba.

Q.—Who was to have the command in chief of the Expedition you are now speaking ab ut?

This question was objected to by Messrs. Van Buren and Hoffman.

The Court said he could only permit one Counsel to speak on each side, on objections to evidence

The Court, in deciding the question, said that his decision of the 12th of March disposed of the present objection. Evidence would not be admitted to know that an expedition was fitted out at other places; but if this expedition had a commander, it would go to prove that it was of a military character. It was of no consequence where the commander was, or of what country he was; but if the defendants had combined to fit out an expedition and give the command to some person who was to be in some other place, it would show it was a military expedition.

Q.—Repeated.

Witness—Gen Lopez was to be the Commander-in-Chief; I do no know who was to be the second in command; my information was from Schlesinger; I was first in the dwelling of O'Sullivan when he came back from South Amboy; I wanted to know from him what he had to do. I brought one of the books to him; told him I had found them in the trunk of Schlesinger, and offered to give it to him. S'Sullivan; I told him there were four of these books and some loose papers, some of which I had burned: he asked why I had not burnt the books too; I said the books might be used for another purpose as Schlesinger had told me if this expedition should break up another would be started; I then told him I had expended some money in South Amboy, and was in debt at my hotel and asked him to refund me these expenses; O'Sullivan said I should bring him the books, and he would pay me; I also inquired of him about Schlesinger, but was told he did not know where he (Schlesinger) was; the greater portion of this conversation was in the street; we were walking together: the next day I went with Claudeck to O'Sullivan; Schlesinger told me O'Sullivan had the exclusive management of money matters; in case we were successful, he was to be *the* representative of Cuba in the United States

After considerable detail of conversations with O'Sullivan and Schlesinger, the witness went again over the story of going to South Amboy, the breaking up of the expedition, the departure of Schlesinger, and of his (witness's) arrest at Railway by the Deputy U. S. Marshal

Previous to the cross-examination, the counsel for the defense applied to the Court to dispense with the interpreter, but the Court refused to allow it

The witness was then cross-examined, through the medium of the interpreter, by Mr Van Buren, chiefly in relation to the authority of the books and papers he had identified in his examination in chief, and to his having received money from O'Sullivan. The cross-examination had not concluded when the Court rose and adjourned.

G. Rand Thompson, who was arrested at Philadelphia on Wednesday last, for hotel robbery, was detected the following evening in an attempt to escape from the Adelphi-street Station-house, and was removed to the County Prison. The *Ledger* tells of the arrival from Baltimore of a female to whom Thompson was married in October last. She became acquainted with him in 1835, while he occupied a subordinate situation in one of the Departments at Washington. They became attached, and her devotion has been proved by many acts since that event. After his arrest in 1837, for forging Treasury Notes, she aided him in his escape from prison and concealed him until he had an opportunity to leave that section of the country. He was, however, recaptured and tried, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for the offense. This woman again stood his friend, and with the assistance of his wealthy relatives, was an instrument of obtaining his pardon from President Tyler. Thompson acted the part of an ingrate, and, instead of marrying her, as he had promised, he went to the West to better his fortune, and totally neglected the woman to whom he was so much indebted. They, however, met again in October last, and she, being still single, accepted his proposals, and they were married. The newspapers having informed her of his arrest, she came to the city to see if she could be of any use, and an interview took place in the County Prison.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...MARCH 20.

$1 300	U. S. 6s, '67	117½	
14 000	North Indiana 7s	90	
2,000	Indiana 5s	87½	
19,600	Erie 7s, '62	94	
13,000	do, '71	92½	
10,000	do, '59	101½	
1,000	do	104½	
2,000	do	104½	
1,000	do	104½	
4,000	do	105	
10,000	Harlem Ex. Bonds	74½	
150	U S Bank	4	
100	Dauphin Co	b60	54½
100	Nicaragua Canal		34
100	do	b60	35
95	do		34½
50	do		34¾
10	Bank of Com. Scrip		109
8	do		108½
200	Morris Canal		18½
250	Edgeworth Co		8½
200	N. J. Mining Co		11½

SECOND BOARD

50	Edgeworth Co		8½
400	St. Lawrence Mg Co		2½
500	do		3
50	S'onington Railroad		53½
400	Reading Railroad, s10		74
250	do	s3	74
50	Nor. & Wor. R. R	b3	56½
40	do		56
50	Erie Railroad		84½
100	do		84½
50	do	s30	84½
100	Erie Railroad		b3 84½
50	do		s3 84½
100	Morris Canal		b30 19½
100	do		19¾
100	do		19
200	Canton Co		74½
100	New Jersey Zinc Co		12½
100	do		12½
200	do		b15 12½
100	do		bmw 12½

SATURDAY, March 20—6 P. M.

The Stock Market tends to lower prices for the Railroad and other speculative shares. The sellers were again strong to-day, and although, from the general confidence in prospects ahead, prices yield slowly, the Bear interest evidently have the advantage for the moment. In the forenoon nearly all the Fancies were depressed. There was a fair show of steadiness in rates, but a dull closing at the Second Board. Reading keeps up with some stubbornness, though the sales on contract are considerable, while Erie, Harlem, Stonington, Morris, and Norwich, yielded ½@¾ ₩ ct. Nicaragua shares improved 2½ ₩ cent. Erie Second Mortgages also improved ½@¾ ₩ cent. The Convertibles were moderately firm, and Northern Indiana 7's again sold at 90. City Bank shares, Delaware and Hudson, and Pennsylvania 5's, were firm. Government 6's, of '67, ¼ ₩ cent. down. The *Niagara's* letters bring very few orders, and none large in amount, as far as we are advised, for American Stocks from Great Britain. The usual retail demand from the Continent, however, is kept up, and runs chiefly on good Railroad Bonds, made desirable by the successful working of several of the Ohio, and other Western roads. The Bond policy, we notice, has been adopted by the finished and projected lines in France, and is to receive new encouragement from the Bank of France, recently authorized to make loans on all Bonds guarantied by the Government. This may divert European attention from our Bonds, though it is possible it may be the means of popularizing them in quarters where before they were comparatively unknown, because of the higher interest they bear.

The treet was quiet in regard to Money and Exchange. There was less activity in the former than on Friday, though the rates the same—5@6 per cent. on demand loans. There was little done in Exchange, as the *Arctic* sailed at noon, too early for much business. The rates have assumed a wider range, and it is difficult to quote with any degree of certainty; for the best Bank and Banker's bills 109¼@110; for produce bills 109@, are about the figures.

The Dry Goods interest are doing better than the prospect in January promised; but we hear that the early trade will barely prove an average one. In a week or two, however, the North-Western buyers will be in market, and as the increased avenues to the grain region on the lakes are opened in April, a large reciprocal business seems more than probable. The spring intercourse with Chicago and the northern part of Indiana will be a month earlier than usual by the lines of railroad reaching Lake Erie at Toledo, and leaving it at Erie and Dunkirk.

The Ohio Canal revenues for the 14 months, ending January 12, '52, were, in gross, $973,000. This year the Commissioners are making vigorous efforts to check-mate the increased railway competition. So far as accommodating tolls and enlarged facilities go, their zeal is commendable, but the Ohio papers intimate that they are disposed to be ugly in ordering all railroad bridges across the Canal to be removed instanter, without reference to the public accommodation. It is not likely, we should think, that this arbitrary course will be sanctioned on an appeal to law.

The Cumberland Coal region, in Maryland, has hitherto involved an immense capital from various and conflicting enterprises. The completion of the Chesapeake Canal to Cumberland, made it an object worthy of increased attention and decided development, but not before several of the Companies had expended their means, and one or two had been brought to bankruptcy. Recently, the entire interest has combined and propose to amalgamate their companies, and are now seeking a five million consolidated charter from the Legislature of Maryland. The bill has passed both Houses—creating some excitement and a very angry debate in the Senate—and will become a law on approval by the Governor.

The statement of Mr. Josiah Quincy, Junior, in reference to his connection with the Vermont Central Road, leaves the managers of that unfortunate Corporation without apology, much less a legal plea, for their recent attempted repudiation of their own Bonds—

It will be seen by reference to the card of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., Bankers, that their list of circular credits on Europe and Asia, has been greatly extended. A similar plan of credits has been adopted by this strong and respectable house, for the towns and cities of the United States, and letters are issued accordingly, not only in New-York, but by the Union Bank of London on behalf of Messrs. D. S & Co.

SUNDAY NIGHT, March 21.

The *Pacific's* market news is not so favorable for Cotton as the previous accounts. Already the enlarged Cotton receipts, and spring estimates, had reached Liverpool by the *Canada* from this side, and although these were still moderate, as compared with the figures since remitted, the effect was to weaken prices. The manufacturing prospects, however, continue to look bright. Breadstuffs have again suffered in prices. We find nothing in our London files in regard to American Stocks. The Money news is favorable. Capital continued redundant, and all the home Government securities were steady. The negotiation of the Mexican Indemnity between Barings and the Bond holders, had *not* been concluded. The evening papers, of Tuesday, 8th March, announce:

"As a matter connected with the interest of the onholders, we may state that we are informed, on respectable authority, that the negociation with Messrs. Baring with respect to the prompt payment of the Indemnity money have been nearly brought to a successful issue, and that the terms are much more favorable than those at first proposed. In all probability the particulars will be communicated at the meeting of bondholders called for to-morrow."

The Bank of France returns for the week ending Thursday, the 4th of March, show the following results (25 francs for 1*l*):

Bullion	£23 636,203	Increase	£226,301
Bullion on deposit	126 990	Decrease	7,344
Circulation	22,369 412	Decrease	281,861
Public deposits	4 017,097	Increase	46,003
Private deposits	5 873,890	Increase	237,233
Bills discounted	4,294,998	Decrease	170 566
Government securities	8,795,166	Decrease	47,976

This is the last weekly statement of the Bank. Under the new arrangement with the French Government, quarterly reports are hereafter to be made. The London *Times* commenting on the new Charter and the reduction of interest, remarks on the order to lend money on Railroad Bonds as follows:

"A wider departure from sound principles and from the existing regulations of the Bank of France is the proposal to enable that institution to make advances on railroad securities, as it has hitherto done on funded securities and first-class private bills only. We know, by the experience of this country, that railroad property—even of the best kind—partake to a alarming extent of all the variations of commercial enterprises and speculations. The same motives that deter a national banking establishment, on which, as in France, the public credit and the private transactions of the nation may be said to depend, from embarking in industrial speculations, have hitherto opposed all advances on such securities: and, even in this country, they have only been admitted under strict limitations. The object of the Government in encouraging the Bank of France to assist these speculations is to promote the construction of the principal lines of railway, and to facilitate the transactions of the railway market. But that object is undoubtedly one of secondary importance in comparison with the interests the Bank has constantly to protect, especially in a country like France, where no man can say that three months will not witness some political and financial crisis. At such a moment, if the available resources of the Bank are sunk in deferred loans to the State, or lent out on railway securities, that may become unsaleable at any price, it is evident that a suspension of cash payments might again be the result; and the effort to give an artificial impulse to trade would recoil on the establishment at the cost of which it is made."

The French *Rentes* have receded to 103.50 for the 5s, the point from which they so suddenly moved up on the first commencement of the new Bank arrangement. The 3s were better supported. The Bank, under this arrangement, makes only three years' time, as the charter of 1640 was for twenty-four years, subject to revision at the end of twelve. The renewal is for fifteen years, as we understand it, from 1852.

The Sub-Treasury yesterday received $128,819, paid 70,148, and held at close $2,698,816.

The leading sales of Stocks in Philadelphia, yesterday, were 1,200 shares Reading, 74@73½, closing 73½ bid; 750 Morris, 19¾, ¼@¼, closing 19 bid: 200 Long Island, 23½@¾; 250 U. S. Bank, 4½, closing 4 bid; $12,000 Tennessee 5s, 68½; $5,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 91.

The new General Banking Law of Tennessee is brief, plain and emphatic in its provisions, and these chiefly resemble the New-York regulations on the subject, but requiring semi-annual, instead of quarterly statements, and a deposit of Tennessee Bonds, issued or endorsed by the State and United States Loans, exclusively, as a basis of issue. The minimum Capital is fixed at $50,000, and the privileges of the law extended to individuals or associations. The late Act to establish a system of Railroad Improvement, is a liberal, yet well guarded one, and under its encouragement the Bonded indebtedness of the State will be increased to the extent of $8,000 a mile on the leading Railway lines, designated by the Act, as they are first prepared for the Iron and equipments, in sections of thirty miles each. To the Chattanooga and Nashville Road, and to the Georgia and East Tennessee Road. Small specific additions are made to the former appropriations to these works. The aid to the former is in the shape of a State endorsement of the Bonds of the Company to the extent of $350,000. To the latter, the $8,000 per mile provision is extended on certain conditions. All the Bonds are to be with Coupons, and they are to run not less than 30 nor over 40 years. The guards thrown around the General Act are such as to compel the *bona fide* outlay of private capital in preparing the Roadway, before the State credit is used for Iron and equipments. The State Bonds then become a first mortgage on the whole property

Markets by Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE Saturday, March 20.

The COTTON market is firm at last week's prices. The sales for the week have been to a fair extent for Spinning use. We quote Fair Mobile, 10½c. Middling Fair 9½c.; fair Upland, 9½c @10c. Middling Fair, 9½c. WOOL—The market is dull, considering which, sales have been made to a fair extent. The sales have been 74,000 lbs, at from 25c to 45c PRINTING CLOTHS—There is a fair demand for Printing Cloths, and prices have advanced one-sixteenth, with an improving tendency. Sales for the week were 47,350 pieces

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, March 20

The sales of COTTON to day were 7,000 bales, at very dull prices Middling 7½@7¾c. MESS PORK has declined to $16@$16½. The *Empire City* is coming up.

CHARLESTON, Friday, March 19.

COTTON—Sales 650 bales at 7@8½c. The market is quiet and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, March 21.

PORK has advanced, and 100 barrels Mess were sold yesterday at $15 50@$16. FLOUR is very dull, and no sales. The Miami Canal was reopened on Monday last.

Wright, Gandy & Co.'s Liverpool Circular.

Per Pacific.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, March 9, 1852.

COTTON—On Saturday last the demand continued unabated and the business done quite equal to that of preceding days of last week, without change in value. The *Canada* arrived on Monday, her accounts, which were deemed somewhat conflicting occasioned a pause in operations The telegraphic advices pointing to the probability of heavy receipts in American ports, for the week ending 3d March, and the possibility of there coming so for some time afterwards, which it is thought would cause rates to droop, and against which it is believed, and we agree with them, the amount of our stock at no very distant period. Spinners in the meantime being supplied for present necessities. In prices no quotable change can be noticed, but sales are not made with the same ease as before the arrival of the *Canada* and holders seem more inclined to make progress. Speculators have, however, great faith in the article based upon the prospects of future trade in the manufacturing districts, and thus any serious decline in rates is arrested.

The sales on Saturday were 10,000 bales, 6 500 American, and 3 00 Speculative and Export. On Monday, 9,000 bales, 5,500 American, 3,000 Speculative and Export. On Tuesday, 8 000 bales, 4 200 American, 2,000 Speculative and Export. New-Orleans Fair, 4¾c. Middling, 3¾d Ordinary, 4¼@4½d.

Mobile	3½d	3¾d	4 4¼d
Atlantic	3½d	3¾d	4 4¼d

The Import amounts to about 36,000 bales, principally American

The Manchester market maintains its firmness, with a steady business doing—the difficulty being to place orders and no accumulation of stock at all.

The import of GRAIN this week has been to a fair extent, and with more disposition to realize Prices of wheat have given way 1d @2d ₩ 70 lbs., without leading to extended transactions FLOUR is also but in moderate request, and a decline of 6d ₩ bbl. is established, Indian CORN is in limited demand, and to effect sales lower rates would be accepted

ASHES are unchanged in value, with moderate sales at 25s 3d. for Montreal Pot's and 27s. for Pearls.

BARK —500 bags of Baltimore realized 9d ₩ cwt.

CLOVERSEED —Owing to a decline in London markets, buyers refuse to pay asking rates. Sales are, consequently, limited Fine new worth nominally 56s.@58s ₩ cwt. No sales of Flax or Timothy seed

LARD—Being in limited stock, holders are firm, but consumers not numerous

TALLOW—Is steady at last quotations

FLAX SEED—Sales of 700 bbls, reported at 6s. 9d. ₩ bbl

TURPENTINE —700 bbls. good rough brought 8s. 9d ₩ cwt

LINSEED CAKE —60 tons of fine thin oblong, in bags, have changed hands at £7 12s 6d ₩ ton.

No transactions in BEESWAX, RESIN, RICE or OILS.

Yours respectfully, WRIGHT, GANDY & CO.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

SATURDAY March 20—6 P. M.

ASHES—Seem inactive, yet unaltered. The light receipts only sustain prices. The stock is under 800 casks of both kinds. The sales reach about 40 bbls—Pots at $3 0½, and Pearls at $3 12½.

COTTON—Favors purchasers. The excess of supplies have a depressive influence. Some $2,500 bales were disposed of during the day at full rates

FLOUR AND MEAL—There is more uniformity and firmness in the market for State and Western brands, yet prices continue without especial change. Regular traders are reluctant to sell their stocks at reduced figures, and speculators evince less desire to realize at outside rates. Common qualities are in limited request for export, but better descriptions find ready purchasers among the trade and Eastern operators. The transactions comprise 4,000 bbls—Ordinary to fair State and round hoop Ohio, at $4 50@$4 75; choice State and favorite round hoop Ohio, with numerous Indiana and Michigan, at $4 68½@$4 81½; fair to fancy Indiana and Michigan at $4 81½@$5; fancy Genesee and Ohio at $5 0@$5 25; extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 25@$5 37½; and extra Genesee at $5 25@$5 87½ ₩ bbl. Canada is comparatively forsaken to-day, and the market rules very limit. Superfine grades command by retail $4 62½, in bond Southern brands downward The arrivals are large, and the stock accumulates We heard of 1,500 bbls. being sold since our last at $4 50@$4 68½ for mixed to fair extra ordinary, and $4 68½@$5 12½ for fancy description. Rye Flour is in good request, with sales of 150 bbls. fine at $3 87½@$3 93. Corn Meal has slightly advanced, and closes firm and buoyant—the sales embracing 100 bbls. State and 70 do Jersey, at $3 75@$3 81½ bbl

GRAIN—Wheat is very scarce and in request—but owing to the reasons previously assigned, the business is not large. About 2,000 bush handsome White and Southern having sold by sample at $1 10. Rye is moving upward The day's sales include 2,260 bush. on the spot at 75@76c and 20,000 for future delivery at private contract Barley is dull and heavy at 70@80c Oats are plenty and cheaper—the transactions consisting of Western at 40@43c and Northern at 45@48c Corn is pretty active and rather firmer, with a good Eastern and Shipping inquiry. There were 8,000 bush White Southern taken at 64c

PROVISIONS —Pork is on the advance; the brisk consumption and speculative demand influencing prices. The day's sales reach 550 bbls Clear Mess at $18; new Mess at $17; new Prime Mess at $16 25; and new Prime at $16. Pickled Meats are in limited demand Hams rule firm at 7@7½c. for shoulders, and 9@9½c for Hams Lard appears rather quiet, the sales not exceeding 150 bbls. Prime at 9@9½c. Beef continues scarce and buoyant, with further sales of 250 bbls Prime at $5 75@$6 75, and Mess at $9 75@$12 75. Prime Mess is taken as wanted for domestic purposes, at $10@$11 ₩ bbl. Butter and Cheese have not varied much—$16 50@220 lbs. Butter or Cheese have not varied much.

WHISKY—Is buoyant and saleable, at improved quotations; there having been 500 bbls Ohio and Prison purchased at 21½c. ₩ gallon, cash

Passengers Sailed.

Passengers per Steamship Alabama, for Savannah.—John Jangstetter, Francis Cavelier, lady and child, Rev. Dr. J. S Spencer, A. C Baldwin and lady, H A Smythe & lady, S Mayer, Joseph Stern, John Pool, Master Pool, H. Grossmayer, H Seward E. P. Prentice, John Prentice, W. P. Prentice, Charles Parsons, Washington Murry, Miss Murry, Mrs. H. L. Packer, Ferris Bishop, lady and servant, E. Remington, A. Cuthbert, Jr, Cotton, Lieut. Miller, Capt. Samuel J. Waring, Mrs Elizabeth D. Lewis, Mrs H. D. Wells, Mrs. John A Crosby, Mrs C. S. Branch, J. H Merry, Chas. A. J Marsh, H W. Livingston, E Thompson, Miss D A. Gardner, Miss Sarah A. Conn Miss Ward, M. Selig and lady, Wm B Hart and lady, S. Rothchild and lady, M Frost, Chas. Childs, Leonard Scott, W. P. Turner, Silvanus Hitch, G S. Harder, W. Rogers, Wm. Worthington, Jacob Leger.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Pacific, from Liverpool.—M. 'Allan, G H Hughes, Capt. Newson, Mr. John Cutting and lady, Mr. Jas. Hendes, F. C. Nugrier and lady, J. McInnis, J. M. Andrews, F. Appleton, Jas. & two children, Miss Appleton, T Armstrong, A W. Miles, W. Lindsay, J Jessurun, Mr. Hawes, Mr Sanderman, F. A Carrington, Mr Burge, Gen H. Wallbridge, Mr. Barbet de Isaig, P. Schlesinger, J Henderson, Mr Arlers & lady, W Hance, D. W. Murphy, M M Lyon, R Conward, Capt. Moss, M. T. David, Mc-Markin, Mr Brown, W Worton, C Westphall, M. Elkam, M. Whetham, J. Aviley, T Johnson

In packet ship American Eagle from London—Miss Townsend, Wm. Herbert, N Conan, London; M. Hollander, S. Baum, Paris; A. Napoleon, Corsica

MINIATURE ALMANAC...THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises.....6 03 | Sets.....6 13 | MOON—Sets...8 21m

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook ..9 10m | Gov Island..10 00m | Hell Gate..11 41m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....MARCH 21, 1852

Cleared.

Steamer Marion, Berry, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co

Steamer Roancke, Parrish, Richmond, &c, Ludlam & Pleasants

Steamer Daniel Webster, Baldwin, San Juan de Nicaragua, D B Allen

Steamer El Dorado, Hartstein, Chagres, M. O Roberts.

Steamer Kennebec, Seymour, Philadelphia, M Sanford.

Ship Statira Morse, Lawton, Glasgow, Dunham & Dimon.

Ship Harriet Hoxie, Rowland, San Francisco, E. B. Sutton.

Ship Pharsalia Dyer, Baltimore, J. Atkins & Co.

Ship Lantao, Bradbury, Baltimore, J Hand.

Bark Clarissa, Harding, San Juan, C A., C. Durand.

Bark May Queen, Watson, Richmond, P. Ides.

Bark Susan W. Lind, Lang, Portland, master.

Bark Wm. Henry, Watts, Bolshe, Kag e & Hazard.

Steamer Alabama, Ludlow, Savannah, S L Mitchell.

Brig Henry Leeds, Rich, Portland, master.

Brig Corinne Bartol, Graham, Kingston, H Underwood.

Brig Mexico, (Br) Morris, Guayama, J S Whiting & Co.

Brig Delaware, Harding, Baltimore J. Hand.

Brig Margaret, (Br) Brannen, St, John, N B

Brig Reserver, Cornell, Philadelphia, Van Brunt & Slaight.

Brig Crescent, (Br.) Nickerson, Norfolk, J H Brine.

Brig Aonian, Simmons Bordeaux, Nesmith & Sons.

Schr Sacramento, Nickerson, Philadelphia, J Hand.

Schr. Laura Jane, Delano, St. Marks, &c., Coe, Anderson & Co

Schr Isaac Achorn, Sylvester, Salem, Foster & Nickerson

Schr. E. S Penny, Berry, St. Thomas, &c, Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Schr. G. L., Lovett, Boston, E. & W Herrick.

Schr. B. A. Tufts, Henry, Jacksonville, Peck & Church.

Schr. October, Dyas, Boston, J. Atkins

Schr. Lebanon, Gyer, Philadelphia, master.

Schr J. A Hobart Gore, Philadelphia, J Hand.

Schr. J. W. Bell, Rowland, Philadelphia, J. W McKee.

Schr. Maria Fleming, Corson, Wilmington, Del, master.

Schr Statesman, Weeks, Alexandria, Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Schr. Jacob & William, Mathews, Curacoa, R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Uncas, Church, Philadelphia, J. Hand

Schr. A. Parker, Hall, Wilmington.

Schr Josephine, Dinsway, Baltimore, Johnson & Lowden.

Schr. Willow, Lewis, Philadelphia, J. W McKee.

Schr F. Patten, Patten, Philadelphia, master.

Sloop F. Brown, Gardner, Providence.

Sloop Henry Cantoff King, Newport.

Sloop Essex, Cummings, Fall River.

Sloop Georgia, Coblegh, Newport

Barge Dolphin, Stackhouse, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

U S. M. Steamship Georgia, Lieut. Porter, N Orleans, March 12, via Havana 15th, with mdse. and pass. to M O. Roberts Left at Havana U. S. M. steamship Ohio, from New-Orleans, to sail for Chagres next day

Ship Robena, Kane Glasgow and Lamlash Feb. 6, mdse and pass. to Dunham & Dimon. Sld in co with ships Martha's Vineyard and Harmonia for New-York, and a large fleet of wind bound vessels.

Ship Defiance, (new) Crowell, Rockland, 3 ds, in ballast to Lelan & Peters. In a squall lost maintopgallant mast

Ship Conqueror, Rowtel, Liverpool 66 ds, mdse and pass. to J W. Philips. Experienced very heavy gales during the passage; made but 600 miles the first 25 ds. Two seamen fell from the fo'c'sle yard in furling the foresail and were disabled; have been within 600 miles of New-York for 14 days, with heavy gales.

Packet ship Martha's Vineyard, Graffam, Glasgow and the mouth of the Clyde. Feb 7, mdse and pass. to Dunham & Dimon March 1, lat. 45 08, lon 49 56, experienced a heavy gale from N N E. with snow and sleet, and made so much ice on the hull and rigging as to be unmanageable for two days; several of the crew are badly frostbitten. Has had a pilot on board 3 days

Bark Colonel Maul, (Br) of Dundee, Deryard, Havana 12 ds., sugar to Roberts & Williams. 19th inst. 194 miles due East of the Delaware lightship, fell in with and boarded Br schr Fanny Bourne, of Dartmouth, N S, dismasted and abandoned; was perfectly tight and in ballast, and according to her log book was from Baltimore bound to New-Bedford: supposed she had been in the breakwater The said log book is in possession of our Ship News Collector, and can be seen or obtained by any party interested, at the office at Whitehall

Brig Victoria, Reay, Naples, 62 ds, oranges to master. Has had very severe weather during the latter part of the passage, lost sails and bulwarks

Brig Pomona, (or Shelburne,) McCoy, Halifax 15 ds, fish to G. & J Wheelwright.

Brig Margaret Ridley, (of Liverpool,) Brown, Pernambuco 29 ds., sugar to Snow & Burtell. 15th, off Barnegat in the lake gale carried away foretopmast.

Schr Stephen Waterman, Nickerson, Warwick 4 days, mackerel to master.

Schr. Mary Niles, Poole, Gloucester 3 ds., mackerel to master

Schr D. W. Dixon, Doane, Warwick 3 days, mackerel to master.

Schr. John Jones, Smith, Brandywine 2 ds., corn meal to master.

Sailed.

Steamer Arctic, Luce, for Liverpool; El Dorado, Hartstein, for Chagres; Daniel Webster, Baldwin, San Juan de Nicaragua; Marion, Berry, for Charleston; Alabama, Ludlow, for Savannah; Roanoke, Parrish, for Norfolk, &c. The Pioneer Kittridge, for Rio Janeiro, Panama and San Francisco, ald. from the lower bay this morning.

Ship Statira Morse, Lawton, Glasgow; ship Union, Davis, for New-Orleans; bark E. Corning, Corning, for Marseilles.

Arrived... SUNDAY, March 21.

U S. Steamer Mississippi, Long, Philadelphia

U S. M steamship Pacific, Nye, Liverpool, March 10th, 2 15 P M., mdse. and pass. to E K. Collins. Has had very heavy westerly gales

Steamer Delaware, Sanford, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Packet ship J. A. Westervelt, Hoodless, Liverpool Feb. 10, mdse and pass to Taylor & Iuteh. 25th, in lat. 44 53, lon. 38 30, lost foretopmast, foreyard main and mizen topgallant masts and bowsprit, forecap. 28th, the main yard broke in the slings. From that time until 5th inst the ship was under storm staysails, not being able to get any spars up in consequence of the heavy sea. the ship rolling fearfully all the time; 4th, 5th and 6th inst got fore topmast, fore and main yards up and bent sails From that time until 17th, had changeable weather with a heavy sea. At 1A M 17th, lat 40 50, lon 70, encountered a strong gale from N E to S E., causing a terrific sea running and breaking in all directions, all over the ship, the mainmast pulled out, had been got up the day before, broke in the cap and fell on the maintopsail yard, breaking off about 6 feet of the yard arm, but comg no other damage. Feb 25, lost overboard two seamen named John Hunter and Henry Smith. On the 26th Mr. Andrew Taylor, one of the cabin passengers died of disease of the brain and was buried at sea. Capt Hall, of Baltimore, cabin passenger, Mr Henry Donovan, second cabin, and as many of the steerage passengers as could be of any use rendered all the assistance they were able in getting the ship in a condition to proceed. Capt H feels greatly obliged to Capt. Daggett, of the ship Harmonia, for running his ship out of her course to offer us assistance, but having sufficient on board, we required nothing

Packet ship Harmonia, Daggett, Glasgow and the Clyde, Feb. 6, in sa. and pass to Dunham & Dimon

Packet ship Niagara, Smith, Liverpool Feb 12th, mdse. pass to Frost & Hicks. Had 3 deaths and 1 birth among the passengers. Since the 1st inst. on the Grand Banks have had several heavy gales from the N W. which drove us into the Streams. left off Nantucket Shoals, Cornelius Abrahams a sailor of Norway, fell from the cross trees on the main yard and overboard and was lost.

Bark Dudley, Morrison, Charleston 5 ds, cotton and rice to Dunham & Dimon Has experienced heavy gales from all points of the compass, during the passage

Brig Delight, Crozier, Ponce, P. R. 14 ds., sugar and molasses to Moller, Sands & Riera

Brig James Keach, (of Yarmouth,) Haven, Guayama, P. R. 15 ds, sugar and molasses to G B DeForest & Co 17th inst, during a gale from N.E. lost sails and came near going ashore to the southward of the Highlands.

Schr. Henry Freeling, (of Augusta,) Perry, from Philadelphia for Portland, in the lower bay took a pilot off Governor's Island, and proceeded on through the Sound

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted,*) at the office No 118 NASSAU-STREET, *between Beekman and Ann*, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies; THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays exce pted.*) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the *Daily Times*.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.
Payment in all case must be made in advance.
RAYMOND JONES & CO, Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Removal.**—BENEDICT, HALL & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Boots, Shoes and Findings, have Removed to No. 21 Park Row, on the site of the old Park Theatre, opposite the Astor House, New-York 26f-1m

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company**—Incorporated under the law of the State of California, with a capital of $200,000, divided into 2,000 shares, at $100 each, offer $20,000 of stock, for sale at their office No 66 Beaver-st., N. Y. For particulars, they refer to large advertisement in the *Times* of Wednesday or Saturday. Application for stock, or pamphlets of organization, charter, by-laws, &c., may be made personally or by mail, post-paid, to the Treasurer of the Company. D. W. INGERSOLL, President.
THOMAS E. HASTINGS, Treasurer m18-MTuF

☞ **Youths' Temperance Convention.**—A great Temperance Convention will be held at Metropolitan Hall, WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 24, on which occasion a number of Addresses will be delivered by the youth on Temperance. The lad that delivers the best ORIGINAL ADDRESS is to receive a splendid GOLD WATCH. Several Temperance Mottoes will be read by the young ladies. The two young ladies who shall produce the best ORIGINAL MOTTOES or SENTIMENTS on Temperance, to be adopted by the youth on that occasion, each will be presented with a SPLENDID COPY OF THE BIBLE.
Temperance Songs will be sung by the youth, after which the Report of the Committee of Examination will be read, and the Prizes will then be awarded by Dr. Skinner, and the youth will be addressed by the Chairman and other members of the Committee
The body of the house will be reserved for teachers and pupils.
All communications must be sent to Dr. SKINNER, No. 75 White-st.

Committee of Examination
Rev. S. H TYNG, D D Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D.D.
Rev E. L MAGOON, D.D. Rev. W. R. MARTON, D.D
Prof M. FRELIGH, M.D. Rev. J. M. McDONALD, D.D.
Rev. A. E CAMPBELL, D.D.

Committee of Arrangements.
HORACE WEBSTER, S. W SEATON,
GEORGE W. CLARK THOMAS WOODRUFF,
E PARMLY, JOSEPH McKEEN.
m22-3t

☞ **Plymouth Church, Brooklyn**—Rev. CHARLES G FINNEY will preach in this Church every evening this week at 7½ o'clock. There will also be a Union Conference Meeting of churches in the Lecture-room of the same church every afternoon from 5 to 6 o'clock. The public generally are invited to be present. m23-5t*

☞ **Mr. Emerson** will deliver the two remaining Lectures of the Course "On the Conduct of Life" on THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, March 25 and 27, at Hope Chapel Subjects—Culture; Worship. Tickets, 25 cents. For sale at EVANS & BRITTAN'S, No 497 Broadway, and at C. S. FRANCIS & CO.'S. m19-FMkTu

☞ **People's Lectures.**—The next Lecture of the Course will be given by WM. E ROBINSON Esq., in the Tabernacle, TUESDAY EVENING, 23d inst. Subject—The Celtic and Anglo-Saxon Races. Tickets, 12½ cents. Two tickets admit a gentleman and two ladies. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Lecture commences at 7½. m23-2t*

☞ **Lecture upon Fire and the FIRE ANNIHILATOR**—Mr. PHILLIPS, by request, will repeat his Lecture upon the above subject, with all illustrative experiments, at the Stuyvesant Institute, TUESDAY EVENING, March 23, commencing at 7½ o'clock. m23 1t

☞ **Notice**—Steamship PACIFIC, from Liverpool will commence discharging under general order, at her berth Foot of Canal-st. on WEDNESDAY, 24th inst., at 7 A. M. Consignees will please send their permits on board immediately and attend to the receipt of their goods
m23 EDWARD K COLLINS & CO.

☞ **Barron, Brothers' Portable Furnaces and FORGES**—These furnaces are in use at the U. S Mint, at Philadelphia, and at Moffatt's Assaying Establishment, San Francisco. They melt any metal with one-half the fuel and in one-half the time required by any other furnace. The forges are fitted up with Barron, Brothers' patent self-regulating tuyer, which gives them twice the power of other forges. No 66 Duane-st. m22-6t*

☞ **Wonderful Discovery.**—Deafness, whether from paralysis of the Nerve, or obstruction of the Eustachian Tube, or discharge from the external Ear, or from pain, pulsation, or noises, or other causes, can be permanently cured, and without risk or pain, by a new treatment, discovered by Dr. LUENER, Aurist, No 80 Prince st, second house east of Broadway, New-York. Office hours from 9 till 3 o'clock. Letters must be pre-paid and contain $1, or will not receive attention. m22-6t*

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **The Fulton Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION** will hold a Public Meeting on THURSDAY EVENING, March 25 at Chatham Hall, No 5 Chatham-square at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of receiving new members. An address will be delivered, explaining the objects and advantages of this Association to those who desire to invest money profitably and safely, and all those, both male and female, who labor for a living. This Association offers unequaled advantages to its members. Among the numerous advantages may be mentioned the following: 7 per cent will be allowed on six months' dues or over, when paid in advance; and should any member wish to withdraw after being a member six months, an additional 7 per cent. will be allowed; thereby securing a double interest, at least three times as much as is allowed by the savings bank. This is an entire new feature in Building Associations, and well worthy the attention of all taking an interest in the advancement of the mechanic and working man. To those who wish to remain members until the Association closes, a much larger profit is made on their investment, or if they prefer money, it will be advanced to enable them to build a house to live in; thereby enabling them to be their own landlords, and to compete in the great struggle of life with capitalists and moneyed men. Ladies are particularly invited to attend as they can subscribe for one or more shares and hold them in their own names, and have the same rights and privileges as the opposite sex. Parents can subscribe for shares for their children, which will enable them to educate them and furnish a capital to start business with at some future day. Shares are limited to 400, a very large proportion of which are now sold and subscribed for, and as no more will be sold after the above amount is taken up. Subscriptions will be received by the following officers
SAMUEL SOUTHERDEN, President.
WM WEED, Vice President, No 55 Bowery.
ISAAC AMERMAN, Jr., Secretary, No. 65 3d-av.

TRUSTEES
Geo. H. Walker, No 61 Elizabeth, corner of Hester-st.
Isaac L. Devoe, No 40 Eldridge-st
D W Whitney, No 27 College place.
Henry McCollum, No 40 Eldridge-st
Foster B Williams, No 145 Hester-st.
Tobias V. Mumford, No 29 Norfolk-st.
Nathaniel Terpenta, No 185 5th-st. m22-4t

☞ **No Place Like Home**—The IRVING BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION will hold a public meeting at Chatham Hall No 5 Chatham Square, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 23, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by able speakers, who will fully explain the workings of this beneficial Association. Entrance fee for the present $2; monthly dues $2; shares $800. This Association is nearly full. All persons that are desirous of securing shares in this flourishing Association, should not lose this chance, as the books will shortly close. Ladies and gentlemen are particularly requested to attend.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, President, No. 196 Broadway.
GEO H. BELL, Vice President, No 158 Nassau-st.
ALBERT H NICHOLAY, Secretary, No 244 Grand-st.
THOMAS LAWRENCE, Attorney, No 15 Beekman-st.

TRUSTEES
Geo H Franklin, No. 173 West st.
Geo W Ribbet, County Clerk's office, City Hall.
Silas C Herring, Nos 127 and 129 Water-st.
James Jackson, Jr., No 487 Broadway.
Royal G Millard, No. 39 Barclay-st.
Nelson Puff, No 215 Duane st
Elias Conbs, No. 244 Grand st.
D G Richardson, No 43 Fulton-st.
Geo T Maxwell, No. 8 City Hall.
Office of Association No 244 Grand-st. Open every evening from 6 to 9 o'clock, and on Wednesday from 3 to 9 o'clock P M for ladies. Articles of the Association may be had gratis. m22-2t

☞ **Important to the Working Classes.**—A public meeting of the SECOND KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 24, 1852, at 7½ o'clock, at Broadway Hall, No 1,104 Broadway, near the corner of 33d-st., on which occasion a thorough and practical explanation of the principles of this Association will be delivered by W. T. S. MILLIKEN, Esq. We would advise those who wish to procure Shares to attend this Meeting, both Ladies and Gentlemen, as the limited number of Shares are fast filling up. Entrance fee, $2. Monthly dues, $3; ultimate value $800. This Institution combines the advantages of a Savings Bank as also a Building Association. Persons paying in advance receive interest thereon. Those wishing to become members of this Association, can do so by leaving their names with any of the following gentlemen:
JAMES R. DELVECCHIO, President,
ANSON WILLIS, Vice-President.

TRUSTEES
John A Gun, A A Valentine, George Ross
W. H. Grenelle, Harrison Jones, John W Miller,
Henry Johnson, Emile Baxter, J. W. Ogden,
EDWARD J. MADDEN, Secretary, Office, No 168 9th-av.
m20-3t

☞ **Columbia Building Association of BROOKLYN** will hold a public meeting at Kensen's Mission Hall, No. 14 Hamilton av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 24, at 7½ o'clock DANIEL P. BARNARD will address the meeting on the principles of Building Associations. This Association is in a very prosperous condition, and possesses all the important and liberal features that are required to render it an easy, safe and profitable institution. It affords a poor man an opportunity of building or purchasing a house of his own selection, while, as a medium for small savings, it offers a mode of investment more profitable than any that has heretofore existed. The officers of this Association are chosen by men who are well known to be competent and trustworthy, and entitled to the fullest confidence.
Shares $500 Monthly dues $2 Entrance fee 50 cents.
DAN'L P. BARNARD, President.
WM H. GRIFFITHS, Vice-President.
CHAS. O. RICHARDSON Secretary. m22-3t

☞ **The Long Island FARM ASSOCIATION.**—This Association, having a large tract of land pleasantly situated adjoining the Long Island Railroad near the celebrated Lake Ronkonkoma and divided in shares of ten acres each, have commenced selling shares under very favorable circumstances. Several shares have already been sold, and ten her for building is taken on the ground, and preparations are now making for the speedy erection of buildings. All persons who wish to locate in a fine healthy place, and are disposed to join this Association, are requested to make immediate application at the office of the Association, No 208 Broadway, cor. of Fulton, where a map may be seen, and articles of the Association had.
HENRY MEIGS, President.
JAMES D. MORGAN, Vice-President.
J. B. HUNTTING, Secretary m18-4teod

☞ **Notice**—BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—All persons who have taken shares are hereby notified to call at the office of the Company, Harlem Railroad Buildings, corner of Chatham-st. and Tryon row, to sign the Charter previous to its being sent to Albany. As nearly all the shares are taken, persons wishing to hold any stock in his Company had better call at the office and subscribe immediately. The office will be open THIS DAY, from 11 till 2, and 5 till 7 o'clock, and on TO-MORROW (Wednesday) from 12 to 4 o'clock, for persons to sign the charter and subscribe for the few remaining shares. J. BRUCE, President.
B. JESSUP, Secretary. m23 2t

New-York Daily Times.

VOL 1....NO. 160. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **The New-York Phenix Building ASSOCIATION**, will hold a Public Meeting at the Temperance Hall, 8th av 41st and 42d s's. on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 24th March, 1852, at 8 o'clock. This Association has Officers and Trustees whose integrity and practical business capacity is a certain guaranty for the successful completion of all that is promised by any similar Association. Entrance fee for the present, only fifty cents. Monthly dues $2 50. Shares $600. Dues, including interest after redemption, $3 50. Members can take any number of shares, being entitled to but one vote. Speakers practically acquainted with the workings of these Associations, will address the meeting. Ladies are particularly invited to attend. Books are open for subscriptions at the office of the Secretary, No. 479 8th-av., where every necessary information will cheerfully be given. D. D NASH, President, No. 310 Broadway.
M. C EDWARDS, Vice-President, No. 4 South-st.
A P. SMITH, Secretary. m23 3t

☞ **Exposition of Building Associations**—A Public Meeting of the EAST RIVER BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION will be held at Thalian Hall, No. 492 Grand st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 24th instant, at 7½ P M. Eminent speakers will address the meeting, explaining the object and advantages of Building Associations. Owing to the great success of this Association, the entrance fee will be raised on the 1st April. The office, No 514 Grand-st., is open daily from 11 A. M. to 9 P. M., where subscriptions will be received, and all necessary information given. Entrance fee, for the present, $2; Dues, $3; Shares, $800
OBADIAH NEWCOMB, President.
JAMES. WHITE, Vice President.
SAMUEL H JORDAN, Asst Vice-President.
CHARLES E ANDERSON, Secretary. m22-3t

☞ **Second People' Building Association.**—This Association is following rapidly the course of its successful predecessor, and bids fair to be equally as popular and prosperous. Its organization and management is nearly identical with the first, in which the most gratifying confidence was manifested. To all who may be intending to join, an invitation is extended to a public meeting, to be held in the Assembly Room, cor of 25th-st and 8th av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 24th inst., when an opportunity will be afforded to all who desire information, to obtain it. The Office of the Association is at No 297 9th av., two doors from 29th st, and is open daily from 9 o'clock in the morning till 9 at night. OLIVER H. LEE, President.
J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary. m22 3t

☞ **Mount Vernon Building Association No 2.**—A meeting of the Association will be held in Convention Hall, Woos'er-st, near Bleecker, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 25, at 7 o clock All who are tired of paying rent, come and join. The monthly dues on each share $1, ultimate value $260. Copies of the Articles of Association may be procured at the meeting.
ABM. J. POST, President
CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Secretary. m23-3t*

☞ **Attention Californians!**—A grand mass meeting to be held at VERY DAY at No. 87 Nassau-st., in order to get supplied with FRANK'S AROMATIC SODA previous to starting for the gold regions. The article is now considered indispensable, being a most pleasant beverage and a sure regulator of the system Let every man be in time, and secure their allowance. 216 tumblers, $2. Sirm of Aromatic Soda Company, J. H. BEARDSLEY, Agent. m4-1meod*

☞ **To Building Associations,** MUSICAL SOCIETIES AND OTHERS.—To let, a large room, which will seat from 300 to 400 persons, well ventilated in summer, and fitted up in good style. The above room is well calculated for any Religious Society, and will be let for that purpose on Sundays. Can be seen at any time during the day or evening. Inquire on the premises, No. 430 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st. m23-1t

☞ **The New-York Land and Building Association** was organized to procure 500 working men homes. It is in the full tide of success! Let the rent-ridden then, be inspired with hope, and join us immediately. The initiation fee is only 50 cents, but will soon be raised to $2.
MILES T'HAMBERS, Pres't.
H. S. SMITH, Secretary—Office, 1 Murray-st., m10-1m

New-York Daily Times.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

Affairs in France—Prospects of War—Duty of America to Republicanism.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, March 4, 1852.

What is your solution of the present state of Europe? said I lately to one of the most eminent of the French writers, who having himself weathered the three revolutions, has been a most attentive observer of events, and he replied: "War—nothing but war." He continued to say, that three years ago his sympathies had led him to hope a more peaceful issue of events, but the reactions of these later days had forced him into his present feeling. This man was a liberal and a progressive, and saw no hope for the people but the violent overturn and extinction of their oppressors.

On the other side, DE FICKLEMONT, a distinguished Austrian diplomatist, in his late large two-volumed book on the condition of the Continent, openly announces that the reaction in favor of what he considers "order and government" will not be complete until the monarchical principle is everywhere revived and established, and every Democratic tendency and aspiration of the people, so long misled by demagogues, forever suppressed. For this purpose, he urges that all the existing Governments should concentrate and strengthen their alliances, and combine in an effort to restore the ancient condition of things. His argument is, that the revolutionary system is everywhere a failure, and the people, like so many errant sheep, must be brought back to their former keepers.

Thus, by the confessions of leaders on both sides, you have the great question of the day in Europe laid open. It is the question of the supremacy of the people, or the supremacy of the old aristocratic and monarchical orders. On the one side are the fifty-three or four families calling themselves royal, the five hundred families calling themselves noble, the two millions of soldiers, the two millions of officials, and the two millions of the meaner sort of shopkeepers, dependent upon the two former. On the other side are the one hundred and fifty millions of people, with all their rights, their interests, and their happiness.

What these higher classes claim for themselves is the sole control of the Government, the possession of nine-tenths of the land, the enjoyment of all public office, and the regulation and distribution of every social distinction and honor. What the people claim is best expressed in the French formula of liberty—equality of rights before the law, and a common fraternal interest in all the advantages of society. It is impossible that the two principles should exist together, and the predominance of either can only be established by the continuance of those severe and bloody contests which began with the Reformation, and were sustained by three Revolutions of France.

Now it seems to me that the very statement of this question shows us the end of it, and that the hopes and designs of the legitimists, allowing them to be sincere in their convictions, must fail. The whole movement of society, for the last three centuries, has been in the Democratic direction. Not only every change of Government, but every discovery in science, every practical improvement in art, and every fresh impulse of literature, has turned, in the result, to the benefit of the people. By undermining ancient prejudices, by destroying the paralyzing traditions of both Church and State, by developing commerce and industry, and by the scope and liberalizing spirit of popular thought, they have left the ancient feudal institutions as mere landmarks of the receding tide of civilization. They have no more sanctity in the popular mind, and what hold they have in the world is owing to the cunning diplomacy of the defenders, and those who profit by them, than to any internal vigor or vitality they possess. Indeed, what was a few years since the most powerful monarchies of the continent, are now only upheld by the foreign support of that great Northern and semi-barbarous despotism, which is the last stronghold of tyranny in the West.

When M. de FICKLEMONT, then, proposes to restore the order of two centuries since, he undertakes a more preposterous and impossible task than the courtiers of CANUTE urged upon their chief. There is no such thing as going back in human affairs. Reactions may live for a time; society may recoil from the excesses of its more enthusiastic moments; but the good won by liberalism from the domain of exclusiveness and aristocracy, will never be surrendered.

Yet the classes for which this gentleman writes will not be persuaded by the truth, and are ever making vigorous efforts to regain and to retain their prerogatives. Thus, they are continually involving the nations in war, by ever-renewed invasions of popular rights, and incessant attempts to corrupt, degrade and betray the masses. But, in the meantime, if the people rise to protect themselves, they are denounced as rebels and cut-throats, and their leaders stigmatized as disturbers of society and selfish agitators. One sees so much of this kind of humbuggery every day, both in England and here, that he burns with indignation at the wrong, and does not wonder that revolutions are stained with the most ferocious and sanguinary deeds. Every day of these infernal and lying despotisms witnesses more real crime than was ever perpetrated in a week of the most fearful popular insurrection.

Two or three years ago, I cheered the hopes of the French writer to whom I refer in the outset of this letter. I suppose that the evils of modern society might be corrected by some gradual and peaceable method of harmonizing human relations, but now that I see the tenacity and blindness to which the higher orders cling to their unjust advantages, and the determined spirit in which they move to put down the rising power of the multitude, I am forced to believe that the only alternative still, is the "wager of battle." The flames of these ancient political superstitions will not allow themselves to be put out except by blood, and the guilt of their fate is on their own heads.

War, then, is inevitable in Europe, sooner or later, and no forced quietude of the people should blind our eye to that issue. On the contrary, the certainty of its occurrence should awaken us Americans to the inquiry as to what our duty is in the premises. We may not be called upon to take part in the actual hostilities,—(and we may, too,)—but we cannot remain idle spectators. Our sympathies and wishes are of course on the popular and liberal side, and we ought to be willing to carry out those sympathies in every efficient and practical way. Let me, therefore, declare in what mode we can help the great cause of humanity and progress.

In the first place, nearly all the leaders of the popular party are banished from their homes, and are exiles in foreign lands. MAZZINI occupies, with a number of his destitute countrymen, a lodging in the suburbs of London; and KOSSUTH is wandering over the distant West of America. If their personal subsistence is not precarious, that of many of their followers is—while it is almost impossible for them to keep up their complicated and extensive system of secret organization with the little means they have at control. Now, the prosperous people of America, by contributions to the revolutionary funds, can do an infinite deal of good in helping on the general movement. The despots have all the exchequers, and all the soldiers, and all the prisons, and all the post-offices and railroads on their side; and surely it is not asking too much of the liberals when we ask for a little money to enable them to maintain and extend their plans.

In the second place, one principal cause of the failure of the revolutionary movements of 1848, was a want of practical experience in the art of Republican Government on the part of the chief men. Accustomed to concentration of power, which grew up under the old state of things, they tried to work out their experiment under the same form. But experience taught them the necessity of distributing authority; and what they have not learned from experience, they will get from the insight, sagacity, and profound political wisdom of a man, then unknown to Europe, but now declared by concurrent events to be its leader and hope. I refer to KOSSUTH, who is a Republican of the right stamp, and who, unembarrassed by the social theories and unpractical schemes which swamped so many of the French leaders, will be able to conduct the nations to the right sort of Democratic Republicanism. MAZZINI, the idol of the Italians, perfectly coincides with him now in all his views; and the French Radicals, whom LOUIS NAPOLEON and other calamities have concentrated in London, are coming round to his opinions. In the next outbreak, therefore, there will be a settled policy, and the new Governments will be founded upon the tried principles of the American system. Let the Americans, then, who desire to see true liberty triumphant throughout the world, promote to the extent of their abilities the great mission of KOSSUTH.

It does seem to me that the usurpation of NAPOLEON has been allowed, in the course of events, to prepare the way for the final effort of Democracy. He has scattered the Legitimists of France; he has confiscated their most important means of subsistence, the immense Orleans property; he has banished many impracticals; but he has also concentrated the sympathies of the people, and turned all expectant eyes to the advent of some man who is qualified and able to act the Moses to Israel in the desert. Out of intended evil there will then come great good. As **NAPOLEON himself has no personal popularity, as he has no power but in the mere corrupt appliances of actual administration, as no large or powerful party lifts him up and sustains him—but he is** simply the *pis aller* of a peculiar condition of circumstances—he will be no impediment to any popular movement. He can be got out of the way quite as easily as a five-rail fence could be taken from the path of an army. For the present, as he is a good watch-dog against the Legitimists and other incendiaries, he is endured. When the time comes he will follow in the footsteps of his "illustrious predecessors."

J. P. G.

CALIFORNIA.

The State Government.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Feb. 14, 1852.

The proceedings of the Legislature of this State possess more than a local interest. The laws and Constitution are contemned by more members of that body than is safe or agreeable. The property of the State and the rights and interests of its people are in bad hands.

THE DEBT OF CALIFORNIA—AN ERROR.

An error is declared to have been made in Gov. Bigler's statement of the public debt, which, it is hoped, for the sake of all parties, may have been made. In his special message, the unascertained Indian War debt was estimated to be one million of dollars. As the debt had accrued under the administration of Gov. McDougal, that gentleman set measures on foot to establish the fact that it was grossly exaggerated; and it is now published upon the authority of a Select Committee appointed for the purpose by the Senate, that Gov. Bigler did overrate the item by nearly seven hundred thousand dollars. If the Committee is not in error, the public creditors and the tax-payers will have reason to rejoice, since the total of the State debt will then be but a million and a-half. It is charged the *error* was made for a purpose—to allow purchasers of public liabilities, under pressure of the larger sum, to profit by the sudden extinguishment of nearly one-third of the entire public debt. By the more charitable, some proof of this is desired, since no evidence of the fact has yet transpired. The friends of the Governor rely for his justification upon the fact, that the estimates were furnished by the Controller, and that functionary is denounced severely, and is called upon to exhibit the data upon which his estimate was based.

MINING RESERVATION.

The Senators and Representatives of this State, in Congress, are likely to be relieved from any considerable responsibility for their course upon public questions—the State Legislature seems disposed to vote for them. A report has been made in the State Senate, by a Committee, in respect of the lands and mines of the State. The form is that of a memorial to Congress, accompanied by joint resolutions, proposing to reserve the mines as against foreigners.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The policy pursued by the Indian Commissioners in their treaties with the Indian tribes within this State has been denounced in a majority report of the Select Committee to whom the subject was referred. It is somewhat curious the dissenting minority should be Hon. J. J. Warner—the Juan Largo of the last Indian war—who has forgotten more about the Indians than his colleagues ever knew. Mr. Warner is decidedly opposed to the project to remove these people from the State, and seems disposed to grant them lands for occupation under circumstances which will save the interests of the white population. The majority instruct our Senators and request our Representatives to enforce their views upon Congress.

GOLD DIGGERS VS. LAND-HOLDERS.

In a former letter an opinion was expressed that no reservations would be respected known to contain minerals No occasion is seen to change that opinion, and the further one is volunteered that it will be well for Congress in its Land Law, for this State, to provide, that no land shall be subject to entry not known *not* to contain deposits of this sort. In that case the entry of the mineral lands would be at the risk of the party entering them. A white man would be as little able as an Indian to eject gold-diggers from his one hundred and sixty acres if a "lead" invited them upon his premises. The limits of the mineral districts are by no means ascertained yet.

SLAVERY AND THE CONSTITUTION.

The enterprise against the Constitution is proceeding with equal vigor and stupidity. The instrument provides for its amendment:

ART. IX., SEC. 2. And if, at any time, two-thirds of the Senate and Assembly shall think it necessary to revise and change this entire Constitution, they shall recommend to the electors at the next election for members of the Legislature to vote for or against the Convention; and if it shall appear that a majority of electors voting at such election have voted in favor of calling a Convention, the Legislature shall, at its next session, provide by law for calling a Convention, to be holden within six months after the passage of such law; and such Convention shall consist of a number of members not less than that of both branches of the Legislature.

The Hon. Mr. Boggs has introduced a bill, since adopted by a Committee, "with immaterial amendments," which proposes to dispense altogether with the submission of "Convention, or no Convention," to the people! This man was once Governor of Missouri! Gov. Boggs is not the only member who has allowed his frenzy in favor of Slavery to make himself ridiculous or worse.

THE GADSDEN MEMORIAL.

A few days since, a member from this city presented to the House a memorial, signed by twelve hundred and ten citizens of South Carolina and Florida, which memorial argued, the said citizens would prove a blessing to this State, if the Legislature would allow them to come into it, and protect their right of property in "a governed and governable population!" It is not easy to find words to characterize properly so impudent a proposition. It may not yet be known in South Carolina and in Florida, that California is, to this date, a free State by her Constitution. It is strange, however, that Yankee dealers had not, before this, apprised them of the fact.

It ought to surprise no one that the interests of Freedom or its champions are unthought of by a body like this; and it is rather to be desired than deprecated, that the Legislature of California will not take the name of KOSSUTH in its mouth. It is refreshing to know that in this body the Whigs are but fifteen among seventy-five Loco Focos, and of these Whigs but two are known to favor the monstrous assumption that the Legislature of California has authority to order a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State. PRO TEM.

Kossuth at St. Louis.

In his speech on reaching St. Louis, Governor KOSSUTH referred especially to two charges brought against him by his opponents. First, that his cause was hostile to the Roman Catholic religion, and secondly, that he was not friendly to Ireland. His remarks upon these points cannot fail to be read with general interest. We copy therefore two brief extracts from his speech.

RELATIONS OF THE CAUSE OF HUNGARY TO CATHOLICISM.

As to the Catholic religion: I, indeed, am a Protestant, not only by birth, but also by conviction; and warmly penetrated by this conviction, I would delight to see this conviction shared by the whole world. But, before all, I am mortally opposed to intoleruntism and to sectarianism. I consider religion to be a matter of conscience, which every man has to arrange between God and himself. And, therefore, I respect the religious conviction of every man. I claim religious liberty for myself and my nation, and must of course respect in others that right I claim for myself. There is nothing in the world capable to arouse a greater indignation in my breast than religious oppression, sectarianism and intolerance. But, particularly, I respect the Catholic religion, as the religion of some seven millions of my countrymen, to whom I am bound in love, in friendship, in home recollections, in gratitude, and in brotherhood, with the most sacried ties.

And as to the cause of my country, which I more particularly plead, I dare boldly say—all the Jesuits of the world and of all times together, have not a thousandth part so much right to say that they are faithful representatives of the Catholic religion, as the Catholics of Hungary have the right to say it. While the father Jesuits indulged quietly in the comfort of their wealth and plotted ambitious views about how to rule the world, the Roman Catholics of Hungary, people and Bishops, and Priests, took up the sword, and sacrificed willingly life and blood, and property, for their religion. It is Hungary which protected Rome from St. Peter's Church being transferred into a Mosque like Santa Sophia, of Constantinople

Therefore, I can boldly say that that cause, which is the cause of the Roman Catholic population in Hungary has, by this very fact, a higher authority; that it is not hostile to the true interests of the Roman Catholic religion, than the opposite opinion of all the reverend father Jesuits could outweigh.

And I am proud to say that, as in general, it is a preeminent glory of my country to be attached to the principle of full religious liberty, without any restriction, for all to all, so it is the particular glory of my Roman Catholic countrymen not to be second to whosoever in the world, on the one side, in attachment to their own religion, and on the other side, intolerance for other religions.

The Austrian dynasty having been continually encroaching upon the chartered rights of Protestantism, who were those who struggled in the first ranks for our rights? Our Roman Catholic countrymen! It was a glorious sight, almost unparalleled in history, but was also fully appreciated by the Hungarian Protestants. All of us, man by man, would rather sacrifice life, and blood, and good, than to allow that a hair's breadth should be crushed from the religious liberty of our **Roman Catholic clergymen.**

Now, what position took the Roman Catholics of Hungary in our past struggle? There was not only no difference between them and the Protestants, in their devotion for our country's freedom and independence, but **they, according to the importance of their number,** took in the struggle a very pre eminent part. The Roman Catholic Bishops of Hungary protested against the perjurious treachery of the dynasty; many of them suffer even now for their devotion to justice, liberty and right; and who is the Jesuit who dares to affirm that he is more devoted to the Catholic religion than the Bishops of Hungary? Our battalions were filled with Roman Catholic volunteers, Catholic priests led their faithful flocks to the battle field; our National Convention was composed in majority of Catholics—all the Catholic population, without any exception, consented in and cheered enthusiastically my being elected Governor of Hungary, though I am a Protestant. I had and I have their friendship, their devotion, their support, and when I formed the first Ministry of independent Hungary, not only a full half of the new Ministry I entrusted to Roman Catholics, but especially I nominated a Roman Catholic Bishop to the charge of a minister of public instruction, and all the Protestants of my country hailed the nomination with applause. Such is the cause of Hungary. Who dares now to charge me that that cause is hostile to the Roman Catholic religion?

KOSSUTH AND MAZZINI.

But I am allied with Mazzini, with the Romans and with the Italians: thus goes on the charge, and these cursed Italians are enemies to the Pope. Yes, but not the Pope, the High Priest of the Roman Catholic Church, but to the despotic sovereign of Rome and his corrupted temporal government—the worst of human invention. Since when is it a principle of the Roman Catholic religion that the Romans should be no Republicans? and that the High Priest of the Roman Church should be a despotic sovereign over the Roman nation? and in that capacity a devoted ally and obedient servant to the Czar of Russia, that sworn enemy and bloody persecutor of Roman Catholicism? Why, Mazzini, the Romans, and all the Republican Italians, are Roman Catholics, and are so warmly attached to their religion, that when, in 1849, the French Republic sent an army against the Roman Republic to restore the Pope, not to his spiritual authority, because that was by nobody contradicted, but to his temporal despotism, the whole danger could have been averted by the Romans by becoming, *en masse*, Protestants. The idea was pronounced in Rome and not a single Roman accepted it. They preferred to struggle without hope of victory—they preferred to bleed and to die, rather than to abandon their faith.

Now, who can dare to insult that people—who can dare to insult the Roman Catholics of Hungary, Croatia, Italy, Germany, Poland, France—who can dare to insult the thousands of thousands of Roman citizens of the United States—Senators, Governors, Judges—men of all public and private positions—who can dare to insult them, that they are hostile to their own religion, because they unite to support the cause which I plead? And because they side with Republican freedom, with civil and religious liberty against Russo-Austrian despotism?

Who can dare to affirm that he represents the Catholic religion, if three millions of Roman Catholics do not represent it?

THE CAUSE OF IRELAND.

Now as to Ireland. Where is a man on earth, with uncorrupted soul and with liberal instincts in his heart, who would not sympathize with poor, unfortunate Ireland? Where is a man, loving freedom and right, in whom the wrongs of Green Erin would not stir the heart? Who could forbear warmly to sympathize with the fatherland of the Grattans, of O'Connells and of Wolfe Tones? I, indeed, am the man; wherever is oppression and a people there is my love.

But why do I not plead Erin's wrongs? am I asked. My answer is: Am I not pleading the principle of Liberty? and is the cause of freedom not the cause of Ireland? Let me tell you, gentlemen, that not always that man serves best one cause who makes the most of empty noise in empty words.

I see all the despots of the European Continent united in a crusade against liberty; there are two powers neutral, yet the position of which may well decide for or against despotism; these two powers are Great Britain and America. If the Almighty blessed my endeavors if I could succeed to contribute something, that America and by its influence over the public opinion of the people of England, Great Britain itself should side with Liberty, out of whatever consideration—out of whatever interest, against despotism; then, indeed, I boldly declare before God and men, that I have achieved a greater benefit and done a better service to the future of Ireland, than all who go about loudly crying about Erin's wrongs, and not doing anything for the triumph of that cause which is about to be decided, and is the cause of all nations, who are oppressed, and of all who are or will be free.

Whereas, if by uniting in the chorus of empty words, I should contribute to alarm, not only the Government, but also the people of England, and to force that Government to side with despotism, in its decisive struggles against liberty, to which that Government, being as it is aristocratical, feels but too much inclined, then, indeed, I am sure I would do such a wrong to the future of Ireland, which the sacrifice of my life and torrents of blood, and the sufferings of generations, could not expiate.

Be sure, therefore, gentlemen, that every man who pleads for liberty, pleads for Ireland; be sure that every blow stricken for liberty, is stricken also for Ireland; be sure that not always the most noisy are the best friends, and prudent activity is often better service than whatever show of eloquent words.

And so let me hope, that while it is sure that he who is for freedom is for Ireland, it also will be found that Irish blood can never be against liberty.

On the 11th inst., KOSSUTH received a delegation of the French people of St. Louis, and addressed them for some time in their own language, which he speaks fluently. Referring to the affairs of France, he said:

"France has been subjected to a severe trial, but I have, more than ever, an unshaken faith in her future. Already in 1848, I predicted that once more the French nation would fail in its aim, and that she was on the threshold of a transient dictatorship, To-day, I predict that she will attain her aim, because she will put self-government on the place of the fatal principle of centralization. She will not seek more conquests, but she will conquer liberty; and, feeling her duties towards other nations, she will not abandon them as before, and by this she will retain forever the glory of being the first-born of European liberty."

NEW-YORK CITY.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—The vitriol conspiracy case was further investigated yesterday before Justice Osborne, at the Lower Police office, but was not concluded.

—The criminal investigation respecting the charge of false pretenses, pending against the Ex-President of the Bowery Bank, will come on again to-day before Justice Osborne.

—The counsel for Hiram Hutchinson, who was arrested for alleged perjury, have demanded an investigation, and Justice Lothrop has fixed next Monday to hear the argument on both sides.

—While the funeral procession was moving out of the Park yesterday afternoon, officers Reed, Radford, Clark, and Hogan, of the Chief's office, arrested some ten or twelve juvenile pickpockets, whom they detected in abstracting purses, port-monnaies, handkerchiefs and other articles from the pockets of ladies and gentlemen who were among the crowd of spectators. The rogues were fully committed.

—Ephraim Holbrook, Esq., an old and estimable citizen, died at his residence in this City on Sunday last. He was formerly actively engaged in mercantile pursuits, but for many years he has devoted his time and means to benevolent designs. He took a deep interest in the instruction and moral training of children, and was indefatigable in the discharge of his duties as a School Trustee of the Eighteenth Ward. He also took a deep interest in the new City Dispensary for the upper part of the City, and was President, we believe, of the Board of Trustees of that Society.

—There were 368 deaths in this City during the past week, as follows: Men, 77; Women, 70; Boys, 131; Girls, 116. There were 11 deaths by apoplexy, 51 by consumption, 23 by scarlet fever, 19 by typhus fever, 29 by inflammation of the lungs, and 13 by small pox.

—During S

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1852.

☞ The Second Edition of the *Evening Times*, published every day at 3 o'clock P. M., and served to subscribers for *One Cent*, contains a full and complete list of the *Arrivals at all the Hotels*, up to the latest hour.

American Citizens in Cuba.

A private correspondent, writing from Cuba, under the date of March 14, puts us in possession of some statements, which writers for the press have thought prudent to pass over in silence, in reference to American residents of the Island. The representations indeed are of so extraordinary a character that we should require the very high authority we have to confirm them. Our informant is a gentleman of much reputation, who visited Cuba with the design of permanently residing on the Island. He is deterred by the insecurity of life and liberty to which the American resident is subjected. The Government is ingenious in devising petty and serious annoyances, to make residence intolerable to the American. Since Mr. Webster's letter upon the law of domicil, the evil has increased prodigiously. The popular aversion and distrust is undisguised; and now that the more liberal and moderate Concha has been removed, there is no effort to repress the extremest exhibitions of prejudice. All civil and military offices are held by natives of the Peninsula; no Creole is permitted to enjoy the least authority. There is consequently the slightest possible chance for justice in case a charge be urged against an American. As an instance:

"In September last, a locomotive, directed by an American engineer, ran off the track, in consequence of an ox suddenly springing upon the road in front of it. No injury is recorded to have happened in consequence. No human foresight could have guarded against the accident. The passengers on the train joined in testifying to the entire innocence of the engineer, and exempting him from all blame. The tribunals themselves admit that there is no case against him. Yet he has lain in prison from that time to this, and there is no prospect whatever of his release. The Consuls at Havana and Matanzas have interceded in vain. They have only received an uncivil notification that their duties are purely commercial, and that no transgression of the strict line of their duty will be tolerated. Although the matter has been represented at Washington, no action has been taken by Government. The chances seem to be entirely adverse to the release of the captive, otherwise than by death; for it is almost a physical impossibility that an American can survive the heats of tropical summer in a dungeon. As I have seen and conversed with the prisoner, notwithstanding a rigid rule that prohibits such intercourse, I can speak confidently as to the facts. Under the same circumstances, a British subject would have been discharged in less than thirty days."

This is a flagrant case; but it appears to be but a fair type of the ordinary treatment. The same policy runs into every department. If an American die on the Island, whatever his wealth may have been, his heirs have precious little hope of obtaining their proportion. What with inordinate charges, on the part of those entrusted by law with the administration, and peculations on all sides, the largest property reaches the inheritors whittled down to nothingness.

Our correspondent charges these evils to the voluntary neglect of our Government. He alleges that the reply from Washington to all applications for protection or relief, has been uniformly, "we have too much to attend to at home." He impleads the following anecdote to bear out his opinion:

"A highly respectable resident of the Island, who happens to be on terms of intimacy with a member of the American Cabinet, remarked to his friend, when about leaving Washington a few weeks since, that he had the choice between an British and an American passport in returning home.

"'By all means take the British,' was the official's rejoinder; 'to tell you the truth, we have too much to do at home to attend to individual cases abroad.'"

It is to be hoped that there is some error about this story. There can be nothing more discreditable or offensive to our National pride and self-respect, than what is here charged. The duty of Government is clearly to look after these very individual cases. If an American citizen be in prison in the Spanish dominions, his case should be the object of immediate investigation, taking the precedence of all domestic concerns whatever. If he be illegally detained, his release should be temperately but firmly demanded; if otherwise, the same exertions, as prospered in the instance of the fillibustiers, should be immediately set on foot. There can be no excuse for postponement of action of one or the other kind.

The policy of our Government in relation to several urgent matters, wants precedent, and therefore wants definite settlement. Congress loses itself in discussions upon conflicting views of intervention. But of equal concern are the rights of citizens abroad; and the questions they have raised are as difficult as they are abundant. Mr. Webster's dictum is no doubt sound, but it needs application. The rule is not made absolute. An American citizen, imprisoned in Hungary, is released upon petition. The imprisonment and transportation of Mr. Thrasher was likewise the subject of the humblest representations at the Court of the Escurial. American sailors, shipwrecked upon a semi-barbarous shore, and confined agreeably to a semi-barbarous law, are to be demanded at the peril of cannonadings and bombardments. No oriental despotism is more thoroughly refined than that of Cuba. There is none more barbarous.

The British Government has paid more attention to this class of questions. A commercial nation is primarily bound to protect its subjects to whatever quarter of the earth their ventures may lead them. It is a claim the mercantile community has a right to make and insist upon. Without its admission and a faithful compliance with its corollaries, there cannot be that enterprise in our external traffic that goes to build up the character and augment the wealth of nations. And among no people should the guaranty be surer than with Americans. The Yankee is proverbially omnipresent. He penetrates to the remotest recesses where riches lie latent, and drags them out to light. His descents into the bowels of the earth are kept in countenance by his mountain climbing and toying with the lightning of the clouds. Peddler-like, he knocks at every door with his wares, and where admittance is refused, invokes the aid of national batteries by way of aperitive. He sojourns anywhere where wealth is a neighbor, in spite of peril and inhospitality. The spirit of enterprise, which Burke described so worthily, has grown far beyond the recognition of that era. And has the Government no duties towards this class of subjects? Is America so much less tender of her children than Britain, as to offer no protection beyond the safe limits of her own frontiers? We are old enough to have definite teaching upon these difficult topics.

☞ The *Albany Register*, commenting upon the recent decision of Judge BROWN, against the constitutionality of the Canal Law, states that the opinion must have been altogether extra-judicial, upon a case got up for the purpose, and entitled to no weight. The *Register* also recounts some of Judge Brown's previous decisions upon the constitutionality of various laws, which were very summarily set aside by the Court of Appeals. As the article in the *Register* is evidently from the pen of John C. Spencer, who is the principal Editor of that paper now, it is entitled to great weight. The writer expresses the opinion that "a decision upon the constitutionality of the Canal Enlargement law, under such circumstances, and by a Judge of such pre-dispositions, cannot be regarded as entitled to much weight."

Sectional Strife.

An "occasional correspondent" of the *Journal of Commerce*, writing from Washington and speculating upon the recent agitations between the North and the South, says that "the South could not have been the aggressors in that case, because *the North had no rights to be invaded*." However truly this view may represent the feelings of ultraists at the South, it does not find assent among considerate men at the North, and is not calculated to allay dissension. The chief differences of opinion between the two sections, related to the disposition and Government of new Territory brought into the Union by the common valor and treasure of the country; and the North certainly claimed "rights," in connection with the settlement of those questions. The North claimed as a right the admission of California into the Union, with the Constitution her people had adopted; and it also claimed as a right, the subjection of the new Territory upon the Southern border to the same restrictions imposed upon the Northwest Territory by the ordinance of 1789. While no rational portion of the people at the north desired to interfere, in the slightest degree, with slavery in the Southern States, or to weaken in the least the superior power conferred upon the citizens of the South by giving their property the right of being represented, as well as their persons, in the national Congress,—many considerate and patriotic men, indeed the great body of the people at the North, without distinction of party, felt that the *increase* of this unequal power,—the extension of this partial system of representation to new territory, would be an aggression upon their rights, which they were bound by lawful means, and in a spirit of devotion to the public good, strenuously to resist. So also, when Congress was proposing to enact new laws for the recovery of fugitive slaves,—laws which were to be executed in Northern States and among the Northern people,—they felt, as it was natural they should feel, that they had "rights" which such laws, if not carefully guarded, might seriously invade; and they felt bound therefore, to take all needful care that *their* rights should not be sacrificed in the attempt to secure those of the South. The Constitution was designed to protect the rights of all sections of the Union alike;—and its spirit is violated and its purpose defeated, whenever it is assumed that, in any great question of national concern, upon which the action of Congress is invoked, *any* section has *no* rights to be invaded or protected.

The same correspondent from whom we have quoted, gives the following extract from his political experience,—which is not without instruction:

"I remember well, when a mere child, the contest in 1808, between Madison and Pinkney, and hearing the old people (query "fogies?") talk of the country being in danger, and I trembled in my little shoes. The same cry was repeated four years after, and I inquired then what it meant; and four years after that I laughed at the same expression, and so continued to laugh at the partisan cant from both parties, finding that the country *would* "go ahead" in spite of the election of this or that candidate, *until the present occasion*. I don't laugh now, for matters look too serious; and I think so chiefly because I believe that both North and South are about to enter upon a struggle for that supremacy which shall secure to the one or the other the direction of the *future* policy of the country."

We regret that the writer should see reason for less fortitude *now* than in times past. It is undoubtedly true that the question of supremacy will ere long be decided between the North and the South; but, as *the course of nature*—the normal growth and material development of the country—will inevitably pronounce the final judgment, and carry it irresistibly into execution, we hope it may be decided without danger to the stability of our institutions. If violent men are allowed to force the issue needlessly and prematurely upon the country; or if selfish and reckless men seek to resist the course of nature, and to turn back the natural growth and development of the country—they may create difficulties, and increase the dangers of the crisis. But they cannot avert the final result toward which that growth inevitably tends.

We have faith that the country will still "go ahead," in spite of faction, partisanship, or sectional ambition; and that its steady and resistless progress will secure the settlement of all dissensions and differences, upon a basis which human passion cannot shake, and which perhaps human wisdom cannot now foresee.

City Expenses and City Debt.

Most of our citizens are aware of the existence of such a thing as a *City debt*; but of its amount, of the provisions made for its payment, and of the manner in which it makes itself felt in the annual tax bills, very few have taken the trouble to understand. The financial reports of our City officers are not generally adapted to the instant and easy comprehension of those who glance casually over their pages. They require study, and they will generally repay it.

This City owes a debt of $14,578,908, for which it has issued its notes, on which it pays a yearly interest. These notes, of course, are the evidences of its debts; when its debts are paid the notes will be canceled.

For the payment of this debt certain City property, with its revenues, has been set apart. The income from the real estate owned by the City, the rents received for the use of its markets, wharves, &c, nearly the whole income of the City from its fixed property, is directed by law to be invested in a *sinking fund* for the redemption of these City notes. Whatever amount, therefore, is in the sinking fund at any time, should really be deducted from the City debt, because it is expressly devoted by law to its payment. The amount of money now in the sinking fund is $4,052,069; so that the real amount of the City debt is only $10,526,838.

There is one feature connected with the management of these finances that demands attention. It is very clear that the City property ought to be taxed annually for interest only upon its *actual* debt;—that the interest payable annually by taxation ought to be only upon the $10,526,838, which remains after subtracting from the nominal debt the amount provided in the sinking fund for its redemption. But instead of this the people are taxed to pay interest upon the *whole* debt, just as if not a single dollar had been provided for its payment.

Thus, in the schedule of receipts of the Sinking Fund, there is an item of $155,378 for "interest on *City stock* (that is, City notes,) held by the Commissioners." When the Commissioners receive money applicable by law to the redemption of the City debt, it would be natural to suppose that they would apply it to the *payment* of the debt—that they would buy City notes or bonds with it, and *cancel* them at once, in order to wipe off so much of the debt and stop the payment of interest upon it. But they do not so manage it. They invest it for the Sinking Fund in *City bonds*, in evidences of the very debt which the money was intended to pay. They buy up the City notes, but instead of canceling them they *retain* them and continue to draw interest upon them, which the people of the City are of course annually required to pay. The amount thus paid the past year, as interest upon City bonds held by the Sinking Fund *expressly for their redemption*, was, as just stated, $155,378—no inconsiderable item even in the enormous aggregate of the annual expenses of the City.

It is clear that this ought to be amended. The four millions of dollars in the Sinking Fund, ought to be applied to *canceling* so much of the City debt. The bonds, when purchased, should be destroyed; and then the taxes of the City can be reduced annually to the extent of the interest now paid upon them.

This matter ought to receive atention, as indeed ought every proposition for relieving our citizens from any portion of the heavy annual taxation they are now subjected to. Ample provision has been made by law for the payment of the City debt, as nearly all the fixed revenues of the City are applied to that object. The citizens ought not to be compelled to pay, in addition to their annual taxes for the support of the government, interest also, upon that part of the debt which, in point of fact, has been already paid. It is true the Sinking Fund is thereby increased, and the payment of the debt hastened; but the provision already made for its redemption is quite sufficient, without imposing additional taxes upon the people for the sake of paying it sooner. We believe the attention of the Common Council was once called to this matter by Mayor BRADY, who urged upon them the propriety of procuring such an amendment of the existing law upon the subject as would afford relief. But nothing has ever been done in regard to it.

State Board of Claims.

We observe that a bill has been introduced into the State Legislature for the creation of a State Board of Claims. Such a tribunal for the examination and adjustment of the multitudinous claims now brought before the Legislature, is imperatively demanded by justice and by the interests of the State. The settlement of a claim against the State is essentially a judicial matter. It belongs to Courts and juries, or to some tribunal partaking of their character, and clothed with similar functions. It has nothing in common with legislation, and the Legislative body ought in justice to have nothing to do with it.

It is utterly impossible that such claims should receive proper attention from the Legislature, or from Committees of either House. They cannot procure all the testimony requisite to a correct understanding of them, nor have they time, amid the multitude of topics requiring their attention, to investigate them thoroughly. The creation of a Board, composed of men specially fitted for that duty, and clothed with the power of making a final award, would save a great deal of time and labor now devoted to them by the Legislature, with comparatively little result.

Another evil, which has grown, under the existing system, to an enormous extent, would be remedied by the creation of such a Board Now, whenever a claimant is defeated at the Courts, or his claim is rejected by the Canal Board, he applies to the Legislature for relief. If he fails at one session, he renews his application at the next; and as the successive Legislatures are composed mainly of new members, the same ground is gone over year after year, the claimant thinking that with each new session, he has a new chance of success. There are claims now before the Legislature which have been there for ten or fifteen years,—and which have been heard and rejected over and over again. And yet with every successive session the claimants try again,—hoping for better luck at every renewal of their efforts. And the result is always, to a very great extent, a matter of chance or convenience, rather than strict justice or of very rigid investigation.

We hope this new tribunal will be created, as we are sure it is needed.

French Politics.

On dit is the only authority at present upon French affairs. All opinions at Paris depend upon it. We gather from it pretty much all we know of the workings and issues of current doings. *On dit* is the lorgnette through which we see the fantastic procession of events, howbeit they glide over the object-glass so rapidly and ghost-like, that we scarcely recognize their features. *On dit*, for instance, that another *coup d'etat* is toward; that the Prince-President craves empire, and will grasp it at all risks, and presently. It may be so,—it may well be so, with the apparatus of Councils, Senates, and Legislative bodies, all made to his hands. The metamorphoses of the juggler have been already admirable and astounding; *hey! presto!* and we have another. The materials for the transformation are all agglomerated; from the chaos of a demi-democracy the stillness and order of absolutism are to come. Pray, hurry the scenes and proceed to the catastrophe. *On dit* may err as to time, and indeed may merely serve as a "flyer," a "feeler," as the vulgate hath it, to ascertain the public pulse. But, be that as it may, the grand action must begin, and the event appear before Spring melts into Midsummer.

The twenty-ninth of March, or Monday next, is the day for the gathering of the two bodies, or more properly speaking, the two no-bodies. Will Cavaignac and Carnot (if Carnot be elected) take the oath to the great oath-breaker? The world says not, but perhaps the world only cares to flatter the Prince by saying so. The Presidency of the *corps législatif* is already, upon semi-official authority, assigned to M. de Chasseloup-Laubat, a former Minister of the Prince, and at present a deputy from Lower Charente. He is a devoted friend of the President; and so is M. Billaut, the brilliant deputy from Ariège, who is the likeliest of the nominees for the Vice-Presidency. Altogether they promise to have a merry and highly unanimous time of it.

The Swiss question occupies a vast deal of attention. Paris views it seriously. Gossips say that Count Nesselrode has signified the content of the Czar with French intervention, provided it be strictly pacific. Austria is represented to have advanced a step further, but still with a proviso. She is willing to go the length of armed intervention if the plunder be fairly divided. England negatives the whole business from beginning to end. She refuses her sanction alike to the inception, the execution and the results. So that, between the four powers, Switzerland may possibly escape. A rumor, by-the-bye, to which the Brussels *Indépendence* gave circulation, that the *ultimatum* of M. Turgot was conciliatory in its tone, is denied by the official organ of the Swiss Government. That journal asserts positively that no conciliatory message has been received from Paris by the Federal Council, and there seems to be no reason to question its information. Is the *coup d'état* intended to precede or to follow a Swiss campaign?

☞ It appears that the Japan expedition has lately taken a pacific and surveying turn. The field-pieces, then, recently ordered for the squadron about to proceed to the Eastern seas, are, we presume, to be used merely in measuring distances!

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Speech of Mr. Soule on Intervention—Prognostications of the Presidency—Mr. Ashmead.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 22.

Senatort SOULE has just concluded his powerful, eloquent, thrilling speech on Intervention. He was expected to occupy two days, but, at the desire of Senators, finished before the adjournment. The galleries were early filled, and many persons were unable to gain admittance. Among the auditors on the floor of the Senate was the Russian Minister, who appeared restive and soon withdrew. The Spanish Minister stood near Mr. SOULE, an attentive listener to the close.

Mr. BRODHEAD moved the adjournment, and it was supposed he was to make a speech upon the subject; but he does not intend to do so. He is in favor of CASS's resolutions. Senator BELL, of Tenn., expects to make a speech in reply to Mr. SOULE, but not immediately. Senator BROOK, of Miss., also expects to make a speech. Other Senators, to my knowledge, contemplate making speeches, also. So the subject is not considered exhausted.

I have the best authority for stating that there is now a perfect understanding between President FILLMORE and Secretary WEBSTER. Mr. Webster, when he left Washington, expected to return on Tuesday. Strange as it may seem, I speak by authority, when I state that his friends here have become entirely confident that Mr. Webster will receive the nomination of the Whig National Convention for President. Their argument is that the Webster delegates will stand firm, and that the Fillmore strength will ultimately be given to him in preference to Scott.

The charges against Mr. ASHMEAD, which were carried some time ago from the Treasury to the State department, have not yet been thoroughly investigated, but will probably be in a few days. He avows himself prepared, I understand, to disprove the serious ones; and if he has committed trivial errors, they will be put upon the ground of mere accident. O. W.

Later from Mexico—Mississippi U. S. Senator.

BALTIMORE, Monday, March 22.

The Southern mail, late as due, has arrived. The New-Orleans papers contain dates from the City of Mexico to the 28th ult.—two days later. The news is of little importance.

A decree of banishment had been pronounced against Adrian Woll, who commanded the Mexican forces during the invasion of Texas in 1842.

The Chamber of Deputies had passed the act allowing Yucatan to impose export duties on her own products.

The Mississippi Senate, on the 9th, by a vote of fifteen to eight, declared it inexpedient and improper at this session of the Legislature, to go into the election of a United States Senator for the long term. The House, on the same day, passed, by a vote of fifty-two to twenty-one, a joint resolution to proceed to the election of a Senator for the long term, on the 11th instant.

From Pittsburg—Serious Affray—Mayor Guthrie.

PITTSBURG, Monday, March 22.

A serious affray occurred in the Market House, on Saturday afternoon, between two butchers, named William Graham and William Phillips. The quarrel arose about the holding of the stakes in a bet. Graham drew a knife and cut his antagonist shockingly in the face and on his arms. He has been held on heavy bail to answer. Phillips, it is hoped, will recover.

During the past three days the weather has been as cold as midwinter, but is becoming mild again. The canal, river and railroad business is very brisk.

Mayor Guthrie is getting better, and in a day or two will be able to attend to business.

Trial of the Murderers of the Young Peddler.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 22.

This morning Blasius and Matthias Skupinski, the two Poles who stand charged with the murder of young Lehman, were put upon their trial before Judges Allison and Thompson. Their counsel, David Paul Brown, moved that they be separately tried. This motion, after argument before Court, was overruled. The empannelling of the Jury was then commenced. This proved to be a tedious affair, as all the Jurors appeared to have conscientious scruples, or to have formed an opinion of the prisoners' guilt.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A Jury was obtained in the case of the Skupinkis for the murder of Jacob Lehman, and the evidence for the prosecution was commenced. Witnesses testified to the finding of the body; the Coroner and physicians as to the *post-mortem* examination, &c. After which the Court adjourned until to-morrow morning. The Court room was densely crowded.

Kossuth in New-Orleans—The Markets.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, March 19.

Kossuth is expected to arrive here in the course of the ensuing week. No movement has yet been made towards giving him a public reception.

According to the *Price Current*, the increase in the receipts of COTTON this season, over the last, at all the Southern ports, is 314,000 bales.

Freights have considerably advanced. Four ships have been taken up for Liverpool at *one-half penny* for COTTON.

Bold attempt at Forgery.

FORT PLAIN, Monday, March 22.

An attempt was made last week to swindle the Cherry Valley Bank. A letter, inclosing a note purporting to be drawn by a well known citizen of Springfield, was received by the Cashier, with a request that he would discount it and remit the proceeds by mail. Suspecting a trick, the Cashier wrote to the Postmaster at Fort Plain, whither the letter was to be mailed, to detain the person who should call for it. It was ascertained, however, on the arrival of the mail, that the letter had been abstracted, and of course there was no caller for it. Suspicion rests upon a very respectable citizen, who at present is out of the way.

Mrs. Forrest in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 22.

An immense crowd assembled at the Chesnut-street Theatre to-night to witness the first appearance of Mrs. Forrest. The front seats of the dress circle were occupied by about 100 ladies, while all the rest of the house were males. A large police force was scattered among the audience, fearful of a disturbance, but with the exception of a hiss or two no demonstration was made, and the performance passed off very well, though Mrs. Forrest's voice prevented her part from being effective.

Confirmation by the U. S. Senate.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 22.

The Senate have confirmed Francis Daniels as Consul at Constantinople; John Glenn, Esq., Judge for Maryland; and Edward A. Sterling, Alonzo Skinner, Franklin Walker, Francis W. Lea, and James H. Howard, as Indian Agents for Oregon.

Weather on the Lakes—Hotel Robbery.

BUFFALO, Monday, March 22.

The weather here continues to be cold, and the prospect of opening the Lake to Buffalo within two weeks appears to be doubtful.

A boy named John Spring, about sixteen years old, was arrested at the American Hotel, last night, on a charge of robbing several of the rooms. Several watches and articles of jewelry were found concealed about his premises, and on his person a large amount of money.

Bank Robbery at Augusta, Ga.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 22.

The Central Bank of Augusta, Ga., was robbed on the 18th inst. of $20,000. A reward of $1,000 is offered for the detection of the thieves.

Two sloops belonging to this port, the *Globe* and *Petrel*, have been seized in the Chesapeake for violating the oyster law.

Louisiana—Acts of the Legislature.

BALTIMORE, Monday, March 22.

The Louisiana House of Representatives have rejected the bill annexing Algiers to the city of New-Orleans.

The bill from the House districting the State into Congressional Districts, has passed the Senate.

Fatal Affray.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Monday, March 22.

This evening, as a colored man named Miles Hubel was passing the corner of Wall and Water-streets in this city, he came in contact with an Irishman, and, after an interchange of some blows, the Irishman, whose name could not be ascertained, stabbed Hubel so badly that he died shortly afterwards.

Death of the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova-Scotia.

HALIFAX, N. S., Monday, March 22.

His Excelleney Sir John Harvey, Lieutenant-Governor of this Province since 1848, expired at the Government House in this city, at 11½ o'clock this morning.

Loss of a New-York Ship by Fire.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, March 21.

A New-York ship, it is rumored, with three thousand bales of cotton, was burnt to the water's edge, in Mobile Bay, on the 18th. We can get no further particulars.

The Maine Liquor Law in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Monday, March 22.

In the Senate this morning, the first section of the Maine Liquor Law was adopted—Yeas, 19; Nays, 14.

Kossuth.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, March 22.

No preparations were made for the reception of KOSSUTH at Memphis, Tenn., consequently he did not stop there.

Sale of the Bark Quinnebaug.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 22.

The bark *Quinnebaug*, previously reported as having been condemned at San Juan, has been sold at that port for $2,000.

Arrival of the Southerner.

CHARLESTON, Monday, March 22.

The steamship *Southerner* arrived here early yesterday morning, having been detained during Saturday night by low water on the bar.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—The *Cumberland* (50) is now fitting out at Boston, as the flag-ship of Commodore Stringham, who is to proceed to the Mediterranean and relieve Commodore Morgan, who will then return in the *Independence* (60.) Most of the officers of the *Cumberland* have been ordered. Henry A. Wise, the author of "*Los Gringos*" goes out as flag lieut

WASHINGTON.

Gen. Cass and the Nicholson Letter.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 20.

Gen. CASS's explanation of the Nicholson letter will be a text for the Presidential campaign. It is probably the last explanation that he will make of that famous puzzle. After his nomination, next June, he is determined to be quite *mum*, whether in the midst of "noise and confusion" or not. If he should not be nominated, then no one will trouble him for explanations.

Gen. CASS was rather cut at this juncture, by the letter of Col. JEFFERSON DAVIS, which animadverts upon the Nicholson letter, and puts such a construction upon it as to be exceedingly unfavorable to the South.

When the Nicholson letter originally appeared, it was thought capable of two constructions—one deemed favorable and the other unfavorable to the South. Mr. RHETT took the former view, and Mr. CALHOUN the latter. These two casuists totally disagreed as to Gen. CASS's meaning and purpose. But Mr. RHETT's construction prevailed in South Carolina, and hence, the vote of that State was given to Gen. CASS. The explanation now given is intended to be satisfactory to the South, without prejudice to the North, and it will probably be as well understood, on both sides, as the letter itself was.

The meaning of Gen. CASS is that he wishes to be the nominee of the Convention and try his luck again before the universal democracy.

Mr. SMITH, of Alabama, must now be satisfied that Gen. CASS will not accept his proposition; for, the very day after Mr. SMITH had expressed his wish that Gen. CASS would retire from the controversy in favor of "younger blood and younger views," Gen. CASS shows increased eagerness to enter upon the field.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

General CASS, it is now admitted by all in this quarter, is ahead of all his competitors. From Maine to Louisiana, he has a fair show of strength. On the whole, I do not see why he will not run as well as any of the Democratic candidates, nor why he should not be the nominee, though there may be some reasons why he should not be elected President.

It is often remarked that Gen. CASS will be the nominee unless the *two-thirds rule* be adopted; or if there was any doubt that the two-thirds rule exists. That rule was adopted and made the permanent rule of the party at the last Baltimore Convention, and it cannot be got rid of, unless it be formally rescinded. But a motion to rescind it will be equivalent to a motion to nominate Gen. CASS, and it will require two-thirds to rescind.

Gen. CASS may get, because he has once got, the two-thirds. We shall see.

General CAMERON of Penn. is here, and is vehement, as usual, in opposition to Mr. BUCHANAN. The late local elections in Philadelphia have resulted in the choice of persons opposed to BUCHANAN. Gen. CAMERON is engaged in the organization of a Cass party in every part of Pennsylvania. He intends to bring a regularly appointed Cass delegation to the Baltimore Convention and dispute the ground with the BUCHANAN delegation.

THE TEHUANTEPEC TREATY.

The Tehuantepec treaty which was ratified by this government some two years ago, and sent back to Mexico for ratification there, finally failed—the time having expired within which the ratifications could be exchanged.

Mexico objects to the terms of the treaty, but, it is said, that Mr. KENNEDY who arrived, the other day, with despatches from Mexico, brought a new project of a treaty, having the same object in view with the former treaty. X. Y.

Musical Items.

The old established publishing house of William Hall & Son have issued a very beautiful edition of Catherine Hayes's popular song of the *Happy Birdling of the Forest*, the composition of Wm. Vincent Wallace, arranged with the Flute Obligato, as performed by Mr. Kyle. Another composition, to words by Chorley, by Mr. Wallace, has been issued by the same firm, under the title of *Orange Flowers*, a romanza dedicated to Madame Sontag.

The only public musical attraction left to New-York since the Italian birds took their flight southward, is the English Opera at Niblo's, under the auspices of Madame Anna Thillon. She is assisted by Miss Julia Daly and Messrs. Hudson, Andrews, Leach, and part of the old Astor Place chorus. The house is well filled three times a week. The prima donna has a bewitching eye and fascinating manner. Her acting is agreeable, her beauty above praise, and her voice not quite so superlative.

A RELIC OF THE PAST.—A copy of the Lansingburg (N. Y.) *Gazette*, dated April 10, 1804, contains the following advertisements, showing that we of the Empire State are not far removed by time from the "peculiar institution:"

FOR SALE—A lively active NEGRO BOY, about 8 years of age. He is accustomed to do many kinds of work in and about a kitchen, is good tempered, and sold for no fault. A Negro Woman, of nearly an equal age, is wanted in his place. Inquire at this office. Lansingburg, Dec. 5, 1803.

FOR SALE.—An active, likely NEGRO WENCH, about 26 years of age, with a male child about two years old. The wench is well acquainted with all kinds of domestic business, and can be well recommended for her honesty, sobriety, and industry; and the child is active and healthy. Apply to the subscriber, about four miles east of Lansingburg. NICHOLAS WHEELER.

April 3, 1804.

The same paper contains several extracts from the New-York *Evening Post*, in which the Democrats are denounced in such strong terms as these: "Bloodhounds of an intolerant and persecuting faction." In speaking of Jefferson, the *Evening Post* calls him "the idol of the day, which folly has set up and hypocrisy maintains."

☞ The U. S. Mail Steamer *Florida*, Capt. LYON, arrived last evening, in 58 hours from Savannah. On Sunday, 54 minutes North of Cape Hatteras, the *Florida* exchanged signals with steamship *Alabama*, hence for Savannah. The *Florida* brings 38 cabin passengers, and 115 in the steerage. Her freight consists of some 500 bales cotton. We are indebted to our Savannah cotemporaries for late papers.

BLOODY AFFRAY AND LOSS OF LIFE.—At Lancaster, Ky., on the 13th inst., a bloody affray occurred which resulted in the loss of two lives and some wounds to several parties. A correspondent of the *Louisville Courier* narrates the circumstances:

"Last evening about 5 o'clock, Russell Hill, Isaiah Hill, Frederick Hill, and two or three boys, sons of Isaiah and Fredrick, were returning homeward from Teteersville, accompanied by Dr. O. P. Hill. Just as the party got opposite to a tobacco house, (which had been fortified,) on Scott's Fork Sugar Creek, they were fired upon, and Russell Hill fell, mortally wounded. His brothers and nephews hastened to his assistance. The fire from the house still increasing, he remarked, "You can do me no good, boys; they have killed me; do the best you can," and expired. The Hills then charged upon the house, and Isaiah Hill was killed just as he was getting over the fence. The door of the house was forced by the remaining Hills, and the fight continued with short arms and bowie knives. John Sellers was shot by a son of Isaiah Hill, (12 or 14 years of age,) and fell and expired, after having received five other shots through the head. William Crisman was shot by the same boy, when in the act of stabbing Frederick Hill with a bowie knife. Crisman died, having on his body one pistol shot and fifty-three wounds with a knife. A man by the name of Alverson, and another by the name of Samuel Sellers, (of the house party,) were slightly wounded. Two of the boys (Hills) were wounded with rifle shots, and one of them, a mere boy, lies in a critical condition."

CADETS AT LARGE.—The President has appointed the following Cadets at large, for 1853, and to fill vacancies:

1. Wainwright Heileman, army, son of Lt. Col. Heileman, deceased....2. Hamilton Hawkins, army, son of Asst Surgeon Hawkins, deceased....3. F. S. Armistead, army, son of Gen Armistead, deceased....4. Henry De Hart, army, son of Capt. De Hart, deceased....5. Lindsay L. Lomax, army, son of Maj. Lomax, deceased....6. Joseph H. Taylor, army, son of Lt Col. Joseph P. Taylor....7. Edward Jones, navy, son of Comdr. Jacob Jones, deceased....8. Fitzhugh Lee, navy, son of Comdr. Lee....9. J. Jay Van Schaick, New-York....10. Wm. E. Kingsbury, Connecticut....11. Francis L. Campbell, Alabama....12. Geo. D. Bayard, New Jersey....13. William Gaston, North Carolina....14. Benj. C. Cutler, Jr, New-York....15. James McE Graham, Pennsylvania....16. S. Spriggs, Carroll, District of Columbia.

Foreign Items.

Helene Jagado, the most monstrous criminal in this or any other age, has been executed at Rennes. She was indicted for having caused the deaths of some forty persons by poison, and on the last day of her life confessed to a dozen more. Her skull is to be cast, and the mold preserved at Paris, with that of Martin Morino, in the collection of the skulls of celebrated criminals.

The London journals announce the decease of Rev. Dr. Keate, of Eton, a distinguished scholar; and Rev. Sir Harcourt Lees, Bart., aged 90. The Baronet took a conspicuous part in the Roman Catholic Emancipation Act discussions.

The trial of Jofard will commence at Lyons on the 18th of March. Four physicians of European reputation will be summoned by the Government.

M. Merle, a distinguished dramatic author, and feuilletonist, has recently died. He was the oldest, and consequently the Dean, of the theatrical critics of Paris.

There is considerable activity in the port of Bordeaux, where the wooden houses, intended for the reception of the convicts, are in process of construction.

A recent report, emanating from the Prefecture of Police, estimates that portion of the population of Paris which lives by villainy and upon charity at 63,000.

The French Minister of the Interior has bought for the saloon of the Comedie Française, Clesinger's statue of Tragedy.

Rev. Dr. Warneford, says a London paper, has given £30,000 to the Diocese of Gloucester and Bristol for certain charitable purposes.

The Shelly Letters published by Mr. Maxan, turn out to be forgeries.

A letter from Matanzas, quoted by the Charleston *Evening News*, under date of the 23d ult., says that the American brig *Hanover* landed eight hundred slaves on the island a short time before, having been brought from the coast of Africa. The *Hanover* was fitted out at New-York.

One hundred and twenty-one freight boats and nine packets are stated to be in waiting at Rochester for the opening of Canal navigation. Twenty-three additional boats are being built at the same place, some of them of a capacity to carry 900 barrels flour.

Rev. Dr. Cooley, of East Granville, Mass., reached the age of octogenarian on Saturday, 13th inst., and celebrated the occasion by a sermon from II Samuel, xix., 35—"I am this day fourscore years old." Dr. Cooley preached his first sermon in his native place in 1795 having thus accomplished a ministry of 56 years.

The Charleston *Standard* notices some extraordinary and novel results in mechanics and sciences. One of these is an exceedingly simple apparatus, to be attached to any wheeled vehicle, in which is placed a sheet of paper connected with the instrument by two movable cogs; regardless of the speed that the vehicle may be impelled over any surface, upon the paper will be correctly chartered the distance, course, altitudes, and depressions of the surface over which it passes. In the present increase of railroads, this instrument seems admirably calculated to facilitate the survey of land in the various proposed routes, and well deserves the attention of the scientific. Another invention is for the prevention of explosion in steam-boilers. This is based upon principles, says the *Standard*, which palpably demonstrate the various phenomena of this so much and justly dreaded agent. It has also the sanction, in principle, of some of the most eminent scientific men in our country, and experiments which have been made upon these principles, could not fail to satisfy the most skeptical

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ TO THE ATTENTION OF SHREWD MERCHANTS.—Nine separate and distinct Organizations under one Firm.—We can show the most extensive assortment of goods offered in this city. Our system is a division of goods under the head of Departments, with separate organization and accounts—it ensures Energy, Economy and Ability. The heads of Departments are educated for the station and duty they are called upon to perform.

Hosiery Department—Samuel Groocock, Purchaser and Manager.

White Goods Department—Henry K. O'Keefe, Purchaser and Manager.

Carpet and Oil Cloth Department—W. F. Barry, Purchaser and Manager.

Woolen Department—and all goods suited for Men's wear and the trimmings therefor—Dexter Tiffany, Purchaser and Manager.

Yankee Notion Department—a separate and distinct stock, as complete as any establishment exclusively in this line—John S. Shelley, Purchaser and Manager.

Print and Gingham Department—R. G. Moulton, Purchaser and John G. Plimpton, Manager.

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Our goods are offered at Net Cash Prices—undevi ating and uniform.

Buyers are requested to call and examine the merits of our professions, and enquire for Mr. Plimpton, who will make them acquainted with the head of each Department.

Our Ready Made Clothing Department is managed exclusively by William Gardner; the garments are manufactured and got up by him, and are proverbial for their style and cheapness.

We are prepared to grant liberal terms of Credit on Ready Made Clothing.

TWEEDY, MOULTON & PLIMPTON,
Importers and Jobbers, No 47 Broadway.

☞ CHILDREN: THEIR HYDROPATHIC MANAGEMENT IN HEALTH AND DISEASE.—A descriptive and practical work, designed as a guide for families and physicians. Illustrated with numerous cases. By Joel Shew, M D. 1 vol., 12mo., 432 pages. Just published, and for sale by FOWLERS & WELLS No 131 Nassau st, New-York and No 142 Washington st, Boston. Price $1

"Of all the popular works by the author of this volume, we do not hesitate to say that the present is adapted to be of the widest usefulness, as it treats with so much sound judgment and skill a subject of vital consequence to the health of the community."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

MATERIAL AID FOR THE WIDOW,
ORPHAN AND CREDITOR.
BY THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No 106 Broadway.

This Company have just declared a dividend of FORTY per cent. for the past year, and an interest of six per cent on all previous dividends, payable in cash, and have an accumulated Capital of $456,750, principally invested in New-York and United

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

XXXIId CONGRESS....First Session;

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, March 22.

STEAMSHIP MAILS.

The CHAIR presented a communication from the Navy Department, indorsing copies of all contracts for the transportation of the mails in steamships between New-York and California.

PETITIONS.

Mr. SEWARD presented several petitions in favor of an extension of WOODWORTH's patent, and others in favor of the freedom of the public lands to actual settlers.

Mr. FISH presented a petition in favor of extending WOODWORTH's patent. Mr. CHASE presented petitions from Ohio in favor of granting additional aid to the Collins' line of steamers. Mr. SUMNER presented petitions in favor of WOODWORTH's patent. Mr. FELCH, petitions from Michigan in favor of granting additional aid to COLLINS' line of steamers. Mr. COOPER, thirteen petitions against extending WOODWORTH's patent, and three in favor of a modification of the tariff. Also, a petition asking for the intervention by the United States in favor of all nations struggling for freedom. Also, resolutions of the Legislature of Pennsylvania in favor of the establishment of a Navy-Yard and Dock on the Lakes. Mr. JAMES presented a petition from over 4,000 citizens of Providence in favor of a modification of the tariff. Mr. CASS presented several petitions against non-intervention.

SURVEY OF NEW-MEXICO.

Mr. BORLAND reported in favor of printing 2,000 additional copies of a map of the general surveys of New-Mexico, which map was transmitted to the Senate a few days ago by the Navy Department. Agreed to.

AID TO STEAMSHIPS

Mr. FISH presented a memorial from the merchants, ship-owners and others, of New-York, accompanied with a draft of a law to prohibit steam vessels from carrying freight and passengers for hire, and against any further contracts by Government to aid in the establishment of steamers. Referred to the Naval Committee.

Mr. GWIN from the Naval Committee, reported back all the Memorials asking contracts for conveying the mail between the United States and Ireland, Africa, Genoa, Spain, South America, China, &c., and asked to be discharged from any further consideration of the subject, which motion was agreed to.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Mr. DAVIS offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling upon the Secretary of War to lay before the Senate a plan, estimate, and report in reference to the beacon light-house for New South Shoal, off Nantucket.

Mr. SEWARD offered a resolution, also agreed to, calling on the Secretary of the Interior to know if any, and what sum is, or will become due to the Saint Regis Indians, by virtue of a treaty made with New-York, by R. H. GILLETT.

CERRO GORDO.

Mr. JONES's resolution, calling for a copy of General PILLOW's supplemental report of the battle of Cerro Gordo, which has never been published, was agreed to.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

Mr. WELLER offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to inform the Senate whether any charges have been filed against the Mexican Boundary Commissioner, and if so, to lay them before the Senate. Laid over.

MISCELLANEOUS.

All private bills engrossed on Friday were passed.

Mr. SEWARD's resolution calling for an estimate of expense of reconnoisance of the Northern and China Seas was adopted.

Mr. BADGER said all the galleries were filled with ladies, and there were, besides that, many of them in the ante-rooms, who were unable to get into the galleries. He moved that the rule be suspended, and that they be allowed to come in on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. CLEMENS said, if no older man would, he must object. The motion requiring unanimous consent, of course, failed. The ladies were then introduced to the Reporters' gallery, to the utter prevention of all hearing or understanding by those who had business to attend to there, and to the exclusion of the Reporters from their seats.

NON-INTERVENTION—SPEECH OF MR. SOULE.

Mr CLARKE's non-intervention resolutions were then taken up.

Mr. SOULE said that it was a great oppression to him to understand that the crowd in attendance had been attracted to hear him. He would, however endeavor to speak with his best ability, and he hoped with dignity and propriety becoming an American Senator. Whatever might be the fate of the original resolutions, or of the several proposed amendments, this debate on the important subject could not fail of having its influence upon the world, and of bearing its fruit. He rejoiced that the discussion of this subject had given them the opportunity of proclaiming to the world the triumph of those free principles which all citizens of the United States had so much at heart; and what may be here said of sympathy for the oppressed and down-trodden nations of the world was conveyed, even as it was uttered, to the remotest parts of the country, along the magic wire, and met a response wherever there was a human heart to vibrate. He regarded the object of the original resolutions to be merely a breakwater, thrown out to break the surges of popular emotion so lately displayed. But in the last of them he saw a recognition of what was demanded by popular feeling. It said the time might come when, for self defense, the United States would advance to the support and preservation of its principles. The policy set forth in Mr. CLARKE's resolutions came down to us in custody of the names of the great and wise—of the Fathers of the Republic; but he would undertake to show that what was advocated by Mr. CLARKE and others was not the policy of WASHINGTON. The policy of neutrality, assumed by WASHINGTON, he contended, was the policy induced at that time, and sanctioned then only by stern necessity, and was never intended to be the permanent policy. It was even doubted then whether WASHINGTON had any power or right to proclaim that neutrality. It was doubted in WASHINGTON's own Cabinet, and was intended, at all events, only as a transient measure. He read from JEFFERSON's works that in a cabinet council, WASHINGTON declared his only object in that proclamation was to quiet the people during the recess of Congress. In his Farewell Address, he also spoke of neutrality as a measure which at any time might be resolved upon. He then gave in extenced detail the events of that period, and the relations existing between France and the American people, to show that necessity—and necessity alone—induced the policy of neutrality. One year after the Farewell Address of WASHINGTON was written, war was anticipated, and WASHINGTON was appointed Commander-in-Chief. This post he accepted, and accepted only on condition that his friend and intimate, HAMILTON, was appointed second in command. President ADAMS had to agree to the condition, and HAMILTON was appointed. At this time what was HAMILTON's (the chosen personal friend of WASHINGTON) position? The American Revolution had put the Spanish colonies in a ferment. They, too, desired a Revolution, and to become independent. He then gave particulars of overtures made by MIRANDA and others to HAMILTON, to have, by aid of England, aid extended to Mexico, in the event of a contest there for freedom from Spain. Many letters which he read, passed between them. HAMILTON inclosed a letter written to MIRANDA to RUFUS KING, with power to the latter to deliver it, or not; in his letter to KING, which was in 1797, he declares himself in favor of the enterprise, and suggests that all the land force be those of the United States, which be expected to command. In his letter to MIRANDA inclosed in the one to KING, HAMILTON said he would have nothing to do with it unless it should be patronised by the Government of America, to effect which he would do all he could, and that he would prefer that Great Britain should send a large fleet, and the United States furnish the land forces of which he was then second in command. These matters, Mr. SOULE contended could not have been unknown to WASHINGTON, and must have met with his approval, and occurring shortly after the publication of the Farewell Address, showed plainly that intervention was not a matter to be dreaded by those Fathers of the Republic when it was congenial to their own feelings. He read a letter written by WASHINGTON as early as 1792, in which was shadowed forth the nature of his Farewell Address, and in which was not one word about the foreign policy of the United States. He then read MONROE's instructions to Mr. RUSH, then Minister in England, that she would prevent any interference with the colonies by any European nation. He read all the correspondence between Messrs. RUSH and CANNING on this subject, and held that this policy of impassiveness had no warranty in the history of the past. He agreed that no entangling alliance should be formed; that the destiny of this nation ought not to be linked with that of any other. But, not to cheerfully declare the principles upon which we have so long acted would be to surrender ourselves to humiliating degradation, while we should be cautious in our condemnation of others, and in the expression of sympathy; still there was much to be lost by a hesitation amounting in the end to a reputation of weakness. He considered the amendment offered by Mr. CASS as embodying a true exposition of the policy of WASHINGTON, and would support it.

Even admitting, continued Mr. S., the policy of Washington to have been the docrine of impassiveness advocated by Mr. CLARKE, was that policy to be forever immutable? What was the true policy at that day might not be the true policy at the present time; this nation is not now what it was in 1797. Our population then was 3,000,000 over an area of 800,000 square miles; now it exceeds 3,000,000 of square miles, with a population eight times larger. Our commerce, during the last fifty years, has increased three hundred per cent., while that of Great Britain has only increased two hundred per cent. He read estimates by which in 1940 the commercial movement would exceed that of Great Britain by eighty-eight millions. He also referred to the present and future comparative steam-marine of the two governments, and the inevitable superiority of this nation over all others in the future. To say that the policy of such a nation was to remain forever what it was in 1790, was preposterous. Suppose Spain should transfer Cuba to some foreign power, would we stand still? Suppose Great Britain should make a similar disposition of Canada, would we stand still? Suppose Russia should revive her ukase of 1821, would we stand still? Certainly not.

Mr. SOULE then referred to the murmers which reached this country of dreams which, it was said, existed in the minds of crowned heads, of a Continental scheme, not against England, but against America. He pointed out the many and powerful inducements which, in such a case, would be offered to England, by the rest of Europe, to unite in a policy which would crush this nation. Every advantage thus given to England would be ruinous to the United States. He read an extract from an article in the New-York *Express*, in which it was said that in 1817 a proposition was laid before the Governments of Europe, in the name of Russia, for combination to subjugate the United States. Though no such thing might now in reality be contemplated, could we not see the possibility of measures being adopted there, the effect of which would be disastrous to the United States. There is a code regulating national affairs, and the United States was, in self-protection, bound to see that others observed it faithfully. Every European monarch knew that not a vessel reached their shores from the United States, but brought with it the air of liberty, and conveyed to them the irrepressible thoughts and emotions of our people, wherever they went. They spoke to the people of our power, prosperity, freedom, and grandeur. No monarch loved us. We can have no hope in any of the monarchs of Europe. No hope remains there for any degree of consideration or kindness, except in the sympathies of the people they ruled. If any great principle of law was violated, with regard to others, and permitted to pass unheeded, how could we expect that that law would not be violated with regard to ourselves? In the year 1900, according to the increase during the last fifty years, the American exports would be seven hundred millions of dollars. These exports were the excess of our wealth. If we permit national rights to be spurned without notice, what can we say if then the ports of Europe were closed against us by a combination of power? We could never expect to maintain our future empire as a nation, unless we declare our condemnation of wrong, and to any violation of law, declare to despots these things shall not be. It is too late to protest against past wrong, but not too late to protest against its repetition. He alluded, warningly, to the rapid strides of power and dominion by Russia, and urged a watchful and prompt policy. There was much to be feared for from the past; for, from the day when Austria knelt to Russia for interference against Hungary, Austria became a Russian province. The fall of Lord PALMERSTON was an evidence of the tottering of an empire, and of England's obsequiousness and condescension to Russia. While she was so condescending to Russia, how arrogantly her ships rode in the Gulf, and how proudly she controlled the Mosquito Kingdom. Why? Because the United States were anxious to avoid all difficulties. He alluded to the certain invasion of the country, and maintained that Mr. CALHOUN had achieved a complete and signal triumph in his diplomacy. He read, also, from Mr. CRAMPTON's speech to the President, in which he boldly told the United States that Her Majesty had a fleet in the Gulf, which would, by force, prevent any expedition, from whatever nation, or under whatever flag, which would attempt to land in Cuba. He contrasted the high tone assumed by England and all other nations towards the United States, and the tone assumed by the United States to others. Particularly, he condemned the inefficient course pursued, by which fifty Americans were sacrificed, and their companions branded as pirates. He disapproved of the Cuban Expedition, but the men were deluded, and they were never pirates.

In conclusion, he read the prophecies of POWNALL, who was Governor of Massachusetts, and subsequently of South Carolina, in which the destiny of North America was pictured. So far, it had been accurately fulfilled. He looked upon the predictions, for the future, as equally certain.

Mr. CASS said POWNALL was an old fogy, after my own heart.

Mr. SOULE—I congratulate you, Sir. He then examined and condemned the stand-still policy. He asked was any one to be found now to advocate a United States Bank, because WASHINGTON did so? Was any one to be found to advocate alien and sedition laws, because they were adopted in the early days of the Republic? The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 22.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

On motion of Mr. PRESTON KING, the House suspended the rules for the reception of the report by him of the Senate bill, amendatory of the act of July, 1850, providing for holding the Courts of the United States in cases of sickness or other disability of the District Judges. The bill was passed without debate.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL POSTPONED.

The consideration of the Homestead bill was further postponed until Tuesday week.

A DIFFCULTY SETTLED.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Ark., rose and said: "Mr. SPEAKER, it has been made my duty to state to the House that the unpleasant misunderstanding which occurred in this House on the 17th instant, between our brother members, Messrs. DUNHAM and FITCH, was referred and submitted, at the instance of their respective friends, to Hon. JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE and myself; and further, that, having declared what we believed to be the plain duty of each to the other, it is in our power to state that all differences have been justly and honorably settled."

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., made an ineffectual effort to have the rules suspended, in order that resolutions may be called up—yeas 95, nays 72—not two-thirds.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered a resolution to the effect that members may hand in their reports to the Clerk to be docketed and referred, under the direction of the Speaker. He said the Committee have not had a chance to report for seven weeks. Hence his motion, pending which the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency bill.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. HOUSTON spoke an hour, more particularly as to the abuses which have crept into the Quartermaster's Department. In many cases, thirty, forty, and as high as fifty dollars, have been paid for a tun of hay, in a grass country. Enormous prices, too, are paid for grain of every description. Wood has to be hauled thirty or forty miles, when, in fact, the ports ought to be located in the woods.

Mr. HALL asked whether the gentleman had heard how much hauling corn cost, and whether, during war, foraging cost the Government a single cent in Mexico?

Mr. HOUSTON was not prepared to answer distinctly.

Mr. HALL asked whether it does not now cost $300 or $400 per year for each horse in dragoon service?

Mr. HOUSTON—The cost of keeping each mule was about $320, including waggon-masters and keepers.

Mr. HALL only wished to be informed why forage should cost nothing during war, and so much in time of peace.

Mr. HOUSTON resumed and said, that some of the posts are so far from springs that four-horse and six-horse teams are constantly employed in hauling water to the troops. He mentioned another abuse, namely, officer's quarters cost from $80 to $100 per month.—However he learned that efforts are being made to correct these abuses in New-Mexico, such as not more than ten dollars shall be paid for a ton of hay. In conclusion, he advocated the passage of the bill, throwing on the Executive the responsibility of the expenditures theretofore and hereafter. The sections of the bill were then severally acted upon.

Mr. OLDS moved to strike out the item of $795,000 for forage. The last Congress cut down the appropriations for the War Department, one and a half millions of dollars. Notwithstanding this it has expended two and a quarter millions, and the Executive asks Congress to pay the money. The House has been informed by Mr. BROOKS that they must assume the responsibility of voting the money. Now he (Mr. OLDS) considered this a contest between the Executive and Congress, for the control of the purse of the country, and he would not vote for the bill on any such issue.

Mr. BROOKS replied, contending that Congress has its own will, and it is bound to look into the items and take the responsibility. The appropriations last year were not cut down one and a half millions, but two millions three hundred thousand dollars; and there would not now be a deficiency really existing if Congress had done last year what it had hitherto. After some further debate, Mr. OLDS's motion was negatived; Ayes 12; Noes not counted.

Mr. OLDS moved to strike out the appropriation of $500,000 for transportation of arms, &c., and made remarks against the bill, urging the Administration to take the responsibility boldly, and not try to sneak out of it in a cowardly manner.

Mr. HOUSTON replied, saying that the expenses must be met, and he did not conceive Mr. OLD's reasons were sufficient to induce him to vote against the bill.

Mr ORR said there is only one condition on which he will vote for the bill, namely—that the President dismisses persons connected with the War Department, commencing with the Secretary of War, and every other officer who has violated indirectly the law of the last Congress.

Mr. STANLY replied, saying, among other things, that if the officers have violated the law, it was the duty of Mr. ORR to bring forward articles of impeachment. Why did gentlemen neglect in the general debate to attack the bill? The Whigs challenged investigation, let the Democrats do their worst; on them rests the responsibility.

Mr ORR replied that an impeachment of 50 or 100 officers would occupy months. The Administration has directed the expenditures, not according to the appropriations, but with regard to their own estimates.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Ky., would take the responsibility of disbanding the army. He would rather leave the people of New-Mexico and Texas to fight their own battles than to abandon a constitutional, fundamental, vital principle of this Government.

Mr. HOWARD referred to the action of the last Congress, saying that Mr. TOOMBS had declared with regard to the appropriation for the Army, that the Committee of Ways and Means had struck in the dark. The last Congress did not investigate the subject. The whole argument was, that the whole appropriation looked too large and ought to be cut down.

Mr. OLDS' amendment was rejected.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Ky., moved to strike out the appropriation for rent of quarters, &c., for officers. A debate ensued, before concluding which the Committee rose.

THE COMPROMISE.

Mr. JACKSON, of Ga., asked leave to offer a resolution recognizing the binding efficacy of the Compromise measures, and moved the previous question, pending which the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, March 22.

Mr. MCMURRAY, from the majority of the Committee on Finance, reported favorably on the bill for the payment of the general fund debt, which falls due on the 1st of July. The bill was made the special order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. UPHAM reported favorably on the Executive Mansion bill. Mr. PIERCE dissents from the bill.

In Committee of the Whole the Appropriation bill from the Assembly was debated, agreed to, and then recommitted for further amendment.

The bill to enable the American Bible Society to hold and convey real estate, was read and passed.

A bill was introduced extending the jurisdiction of the Marine Court, in New-York, to vessels on unfinished voyages.

Mr. BABCOCK called for the consideration of the resolutions relative to the question of contempt.

Mr. VAN SCHOONHOVEN asked the Senator from the XXIst (Mr. BABCOCK) if he would withdraw his motion until the question of the approval of the journal was settled.

Mr. BABCOCK—I will consent to that.

Mr. VAN SCHOONHOVEN then moved to resume the business under consideration when the Senate adjourned on Saturday.

Mr. COOLEY moved to lay the motion of the Senator from the XIIth (Mr. VAN SCHOONHOVEN) on the table. Carried—Ayes 10, Nays 7.

Mr. BABCOCK then called up the resolutions offered by him on Friday last, in relation to Mr. PIERCE and his conduct while President *pro tem.* of the Senate.

Mr. SMITH proposed an amendment appointing a committee of five to inquire into the conduct of Messrs. UPHAM and PLATT as well as that of Mr. PIERCE.

Mr. BABCOCK moved to amend by striking out five and inserting three. Agreed to.

Mr. BABCOCK also moved to amend by inserting after words "report with all convenient speed," the word "evidence." Which was also agreed to.

The question then recurred on the amendment of Mr. SMITH, and was decided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Babcock, Beach, Bristol, Clark, Cooley, Murray, Pierce, Rogers, Smith, Snow, Taber, Upham, Vancenbilt, Van Schoonhoven, Williams, Wright—16.

NAY—Mr Kirby.

Several Senators being absent, those present and not voting had paired off with them.

The resolutions, as amended, were adopted unanimously.

The CHAIR named Messrs. VANDERBILT, WARD and BARTLETT a committee of investigation.

The State Prison bills were made the special order for Thursday.

Mr. TABER moved that the Committee on Railroads have power in their discretion, to send for persons and papers in the prosecution of their investigation as to the causes of the late Erie Railroad accidents, and other casualties, and to provide for the safety of passengers. Agreed to.

Mr. COOLEY moved that the Senate go into Committe of the Whole, on the bill to provide for the amendment of the act to incorporate Insurance Companies. Agreed to.

The Committee, after passing through the bill, reported progress.

Mr. TABER moved, by consent, that the Dudley Observatory bill, Albany, be taken from the general orders, and engrossed for a third reading. Agreed to.

Mr. MCMURRAY reported the appropriation bill complete, and it was ordered to a third reading. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Monday, March 22.

Mr. LUCKY called up his resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee to collect statistics in relation to the liquor traffic. He explained the object of the resolution at considerable length. He was opposed, as a general thing, to the appointment of Select Committees to sit during the recess, but he thought the importance of this matter was such as to justify the raising of a Committee to collect, in an authentic form, the statistics contemplated by the resolution. The petitions for, and the remonstrances against the Maine Law, as it is called, had came up here not by hundreds and thousands, but by tens and hundreds of thousands—but the Legislature had not before it that information which would enable them to decide the question justly and equitably. We are called upon by the Temperance people to enact a law which will affect important interests. Another portion of the community are opposed to this action. Have we sufficient facts before us to enable us to act intelligently between the two parties. He knew some gentlemen were in favor of voting down this law at once; but are they so sure that it would be voted down? He hoped this resolution would pass, and he hoped the Speaker would appoint upon it, without regard to parliamentary etiquette, gentlemen who would carry out the object of the resolution to its fullest extent.

Mr. WALSH opposed the appointment, and moved that W. H. BURLEIGH be appointed Marshal to this Committee.

Mr. KEYS was opposed to the Committee on account of the expense, &c.

Mr. TAYLOR took a more civil view, and the whole subject was laid upon the table. The Assembly then took a recess till 4 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The bill to amend the Railroad Law by imposing a penalty of $200 for employing any person on Railways known to the President or Directors to use intoxicating drinks, making accidents resulting from carelessness a misdemeanor, and $50 penalty for walking on Railway tracks, was taken up. An amendment was adopted imposing a penalty on Railway Companies employing persons using intoxicating drinks with or without the knowledge of the Directors.

Progress was reported and the House adjourned.

Appointments by the President and Senate.

JOHN GLENN, of Maryland, to be Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, in place of Upton S. Heath, deceased.

FRANK DAINESE, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Constantinople, in place of George A. Porter, recalled.

AGENTS FOR THE INDIANS IN OREGON.

EDWARD A. STARLING, in the place of H. H. Spaulding, removed.

ALONZO A. SKINNER, in the place of Beverly S. Allen, declined.

ELKANAH WALKER, in the place of Elias Wampole, removed.

FRANCIS W. LEA, to be agent for the Indians at the Pottawatomie Agency, in place of Luke Lea, deceased.

JAMES H. NORWOOD, to be Indian Agent at the Upper Missouri Agency, in the place of Peyton F. Moore, declined.

WANTED.

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES WANTED—Several active gentlemen and ladies, to canvass the city and vicinity for the New York State Health Insurance Company. Good inducements given. Apply (in person) immediately at the office, Chatham Bank Building, opposite Chambers st. m23-2t*

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, a situation with a private family. She is competent to wash or iron or would engage to do the general housework for a moderate family. Can give good city reference as to her capabilities, honesty, &c. Inquire, for two days, at No. 183 6th av. (in the dry-goods store) m23-1t*

TO BUILDERS.—Wanted, a Builder, who will contract to frame and have ready a number of houses for transportation. One who has been accustomed to this kind of business, and is prepared to frame several houses, from one to two stories, will address a line to A. B. C., at this office, stating where an interview can be had. m23-3t*

TO BUILDERS.—Wanted a Builder who will contract to frame and have ready a number of houses for transportation. One who has been erecting houses for California. Address a line to C. E. D., this Office, stating where an interview can be had. m20-3t*

SIX MEN WANTED—Of good address, understanding French and German, to act as agents for MYER'S EXTRACT OF ROCK ROSE. Inquire at the Company's office, No. 412 Broadway. A capital of $6 to $12 will be required. m22-6t*

NURSE WANTED.—A middle aged woman, accustomed to the management of children. English or Scotch preferred. City reference required. Apply at Mrs GREEN'S Agency, No 382 Broadway. m22-2t*

MEDICAL NURSING BY J. M. LUDLOW—Removed from No 848 Broadway to No. 64 4th-av. Has had much experience with the sick and insane. Address J. M. LUDLOW, No 64 4th-av., N. Y. m23-1meod*

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A Cottage, with an acre or more of ground attached. Location, Clifton, Staten Island. Address box No 173 Post-Office, stating terms, &c. m18-3teod

FACTORY OR BUILDING WANTED—Without machinery, large enough to employ thirty or forty men. Address FACTORY, box No. 1,012 Post-Office, stating location and rent expected. m22 1t*

CALIFORNIA Quartz Mining Companies and others. A gentleman, who for several years has been a resident of Mexico, a thorough Book-keeper and Accountant, speaking and writing fluently the Spanish, French, German and English languages, offers his services here or abroad, on moderate terms. Satisfactory references and security to any reasonable amount. Address G. A. PARKER, Broadway Post Office. m20-3t*

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Board wanted, either in New-York or Brooklyn, near one of the ferries, by a young gentleman and his wife; here they can have one large room and one small room furnished—where the comforts of a home may be had, at a moderate price. Address, postpaid, P. T., box No. 1,859 Post-Office. m23-1t*

BOARDING.—Board wanted for a youth, 17 years of age, in a private family, or where there are few boarders. Location preferred not above canal-st. Address, stating terms and location, to box 2,052 Post-Office. m23-1t*

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 1, 1851.—SIR. It affords me much pleasure to bear testimony to your perfect knowledge of Dental Surgery. I have seen many of your patients who have been much benefited by you. The facility with which you extract and fill teeth, without causing that excruciating pain incidental to such operations, has pleased me much, more particularly as I have seen it evinced in some members of my own family. The neatness with which you adjust the fitting of artificial teeth cannot be surpassed by any Dentist in the City. I am your obedient servant,

M. O'K REEDY, M.D., No. 66 Lexington av.

To Dr. H. G. LUTHER, Dentist, No. 93 Prince-st., corner Mercer, near Broadway.

N. B.—Ether administered in extracting teeth when desired. Refer to C. NORVALL, Esq., at this office. m23-1t*

F. S. CLEAVER'S PRIZE MEDAL HONEY SOAP.—This incomparable Toilet Soap is now esteemed and used, more than any other, throughout Europe, in proof of its sterling merit, it need only be stated that the Prize Medal was awarded to F. S. Cleaver, for his Honey, and other Toilet Soaps, placed in competition with those of all nations, at the World's Fair, of 1851, and being the only medal awarded, by the Jury, for Soap alone. The Agent is induced to introduce it to the American public, through the medium of an advertisement, feeling satisfied that it only requires to be tried to insure it's superseeding the use of other Toilet Soaps, in this country, as it has done in Europe. Registered, according to Act of Congress.

W. J. DAVIS, No. 130 Broadway, New York, Sole Agent for the United States. m23-1t*

FIRE DEFIED!—RICH'S SAFES AGAIN!!—WILDER'S PATENT.—The following letter respecting the fire in Ulster, N. Y., is another convincing proof of the necessity for every man being provided with one of Rich's Fire-proof Safes:

NEW-YORK, 28th Feb., 1852.

Messrs STEARNS & MARVIN, Successors to RICH & Co.—*Gentlemen*: We have the pleasure to inform you that the books of the Ulster White Lead Co., and $600 in bank bills, were preserved in one of your Safes when their store at Ulster, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on the night of the 3d inst. The building, with its contents, was entirely consumed; nothing whatever remained but your Salamander. Respectfully yours, BATELLE & RENWICK,

No 161 Front-st., Agents for the Ulster White Lead Co

An assortment of various sizes and patterns, with and without powder-proof locks, for sale at the depot, No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

STEARNS & MARVIN, Successors to RICH & Co. sole proprietors of RICH's Patent, and the only makers of Salamander Safes combining Wilder's and Rich's Patents. m3-12tTuThaS*

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC CO will supply their pure Zinc Paints, at the following prices:—No. 1, white ground in oil, 9c. ₩ lb.; No. 2 do., 8c. ₩ lb.; No. 3 do., 7c. ₩ lb.; brown and black, 5½c. ₩ lb.; dry white of zinc, 6c. ₩ lb. White zinc paint, after several years use in Europe and the United States, has been found to retain its protective properties longer than any other paint, and for whiteness and brilliancy is unrivaled; it is free from poisons; while the same weight covers 40 to 100 ₩ cent. more surface than the same weight of lead paint. Their Brown and Black zinc paints form a hard metalic coating upon wood, brick, iron, &c., which defies the corroding action of salt water. Dealers supplied on liberal terms by MANNING & SQUIER,

Agents, No. 45 Dey-st., New-York. 28f-1m

PHILLIPS'S PATENT FIRE ANNIHILATOR—THE AMERICAN FIRE ANNIHILATOR COMPANY are now prepared to dispose of Territorial Rights for States and Counties, and to receive orders for Machines and Charges. The Annihilator now made by the Company are equal in every respect to the English, being made under the direction of Mr. Phillips himself. The Machines vary in size, and are numbered from 1 to 5. The price varying from $10 to $35. Orders received, and any further information given, at the Office of the Company, No 4 Warren-st., New-York. 21f-tf P. T. BARNUM General Manager.

FOOLSCAP AND LETTER PAPER, Packet Commercial and Bath Post, blue and white, ruled and unruled, wove and laid, for sale at mill prices, by KIGGINS & KELLOGG, m20 2weod* No 88 John-st.

EXTRA FINE BEEF.—South Down and other choice breeds of "Mutton," and fine Philadelphia Veal, for sale daily, for dinner parties, &c., &c., with very "fine meats," at various prices to suit customers

THOS. F. DEVOE, 27f-1m* Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

WRITING PAPERS BY THE CASE ONLY.—The largest and most desirable assortment in the United States, for sale by CYRUS W. FIELD & Co., No 11 Cliff st. m17-2m

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER, constantly on hand, and made to order, by BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, m1-1m No. 115 Fulton-st.

WRITING PAPERS.—A large and very desirable assortment of all the various grades, for sale by BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, m1-1m No. 115 Fulton-st.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BAGGING, CANVAS, BALE ROPE CUTTINGS, GRASS and TARRED ROPE, and all other kinds of paper makers' stock, by CYRUS W. FIELD & Co., No. 94 Beekman-st. m17-2m

RAINBOW HOTEL AND DINING ROOMS, No. 27 Beekman-st., N. Y. W. J. HOWELL. m15 1m*

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER constantly on hand and made to order by CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st. m17-2m

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

COCKTON'S NEW NOVEL

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON THURSDAY.—LADY FELECIA; a Novel: by Henry Cockton, Esq., author of "Valentine Vox," "Sylvester Sound," "Stanley Thorn," "The Love Match," &c., &c. Price 50 cents.

Country dealers, who want to buy books cheap, are invited to call on the subscribers, and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere. GARRETT & CO., m23-4t Publishers, No. 22 Ann-st.

COUSIN'S COURSE OF PHILOSOPHY TRANSLATED.—D. APPLETON & CO., PUBLISH THIS DAY—COURSE OF THE HISTORY OF MODERN PHILOSOPHY, by M. Victor Cousin; translated by O. W. Wight; two volumes, 8vo. Price, $3. This is the ablest and most popular of all Cousin's Works. It contains a full exposition of Eclecticism, by its founder and ablest supporter; gives a connected account of the History of Philosophy, from the earliest times; makes a distinct Classification of systems; affords brief, yet intelligible glimpses into the interior of almost every school, whether ancient or modern, and a detailed analysis of Locke, which unanswerably refutes a sensual attic theory that has borne so many bitter fruits of irreligion and atheism.

A FEW CRITICAL OPINIONS

"M. Cousin is the greatest Philosopher of France."—*Sir W. Hamilton.*

"The most accomplished and acutest thinker of modern times."—*American Review.*

"A great writer, whose pointed periods have touched the chords of modern society, and thrilled throughout the minds of thousands in almost every quarter of the civilized world."—*Edinburgh Review*

"M. Cousin has deserved well of his fellow-countrymen and of his age."—*Morell.*

D. A. & CO. have recently published

PHILOSOPHY OF THE MECHANICS OF NATURE, by Z. Allen, with Illustrations. 1 vol. 8vo, $3 50.

"We have rarely met with a work combining so much interest as the one before us; the facts and principles of which, developed, are such as every intelligent person should know, connected as they so intimately are with the most wonderful discoveries of the present age. The embellishments are numerous and appropriate, and add much to the value of this exceedingly interesting volume."—*Farmer and Mechanic.* m22-2t

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.—THIS DAY PUBLISHED, NO. CXI. of the above Review.

CONTENTS.

1. Representative Reform.
2. Shell Fish: their Ways and Works.
3. The Relation between Employers and Employed.
4. Mary Stuart.
5. The Latest Continental Theory of Legislation.
6. John Van Kinderen; as Coquette and Mystic.
7. The Ethics of Christendom.
8. Political Questions and Parties in France.
9. Cotemporary Literature of England.
10. Retrospective Survey of American Literature.
11. Cotemporary Literature of America.
12. Cotemporary Literature of Germany.
13. Cotemporary Literature of France.

This Review has recently changed hands. It will continue to be the advocate of liberal principles, but its general character will be much improved by the array of talent which has been secured for its pages. A permanent arrangement with the London publisher for advance sheets will enable us to issue the numbers much earlier than heretofore. Price, $3 a year.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers, No 54 Gold st., cor. of Fulton-st.

N B.—Price of Blackwood's Magazine, $3; the four Reviews, $8; Blackwood and the four Reviews, $10. m23-1t*

GEO. P. PUTNAM

WILL PUBLISH ON TUESDAY—I. STATISTICS AND OCCURRENCES OF 1850 and 1851—being a supplement to the World's Progress. 12mo, cloth, limp. 25 cents.

Also, the sixth thousand of THE WORLD'S PROGRESS—A Dictionary of Dates and Statistics, Literary, Scientific and Political, from the Creation of the World to December, 1851. Large 12mo. $2

ON WEDNESDAY.

II. THE WIDE, WIDE WORLD. 13th edition. 2 vols., 12mo $1 50. Three rival editions of this very popular work have been published in England.

N. B.—The new work, "QUEECHY," by the same author, will be published early in April.

READY THIS DAY.

III. The new and improved edition, LAYARD'S GREAT WORK ON NINEVEH. The complete work, without abridgment. 2 vols in 1, with several illustrations. Price $3.

IV. The third edition of HEADS FAGGOT OF FRENCH STICKS. 12mo. $1, cloth; 75 cents, paper. m23-2t

MADAME PULSZKY'S BOOK.

PUBLISHED THIS MORNING, "TALES AND TRADITIONS OF HUNGARY." By Madame Theresa Pulszky, with a portrait of the author. In 1 vol. 12mo. Price $1 25.

This volume contains in addition to the English publication, a new Preface, and Tales now first printed from the MSS. of the author.

"Such is the fluency and correctness—nay, even the nicety and felicity of the style—with which Madame Pulszky writes the English language, that merely in this respect the tales here collected fogm a curious study."—*London Examiner.*

NEXT WEEK

I LECTURES AND MISCELLANIES By Henry James, author of Moralism and Christianity. In 1 vol. 12mo. Price $1 25.

II. ISA, A PILGRIMAGE. By Caroline Chesebro', author of Dream Land by Daylight. In 1 vol 12mo, Price $1. m20 3t J. S. REDFIELD, Clinton Hall.

FREEMASONRY.

JUST PUBLISHED—ALLYN'S RITUAL OF FREEMASONRY, price $5. Duke de Rochefoucauld's Maxims, with an elegant portrait, $1. Elements of Thought, by Isaac Taylor, to match, 75 cents. By remitting, the book will be sent to any part of the United States or Canada. m22-6t* WM GOWANS, No. 178 Fulton-st., N. Y.

JAMES'S NEW NOVEL.

NOW READY—A STORY WITHOUT A NAME By G P R James, Esq. Author of "Arabella Stuart," "Old Oak Chest," &c &c Price 37½ cents. m20-3t STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway.

SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY, at wholesale.—Country merchants and booksellers, are invited to call and examine our very large Stock, and prices, before purchasing elsewhere. KIGGINS & KELLOGG, m20 2weod* No. 88 John-st.

TO LET.

STORE TO LET.—Part of the first floor; also, two Lofts of a store on West-st, near New-York and Erie Railroad Depot. Immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN CROLIUS, No. 194 West-st. m19-6t*

HALF OF A VALUABLE PIER ON THE NORTH RIVER TO LEASE.—The Pier, North side, is 350 feet long, deep water, and is an excellent berth for a steamer or propeller line. Apply at No. 2 Pine st, corner Broadway. m23-2t

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND.—A large and convenient House, with about five acres of excellent land, pleasantly situated, about two miles from Rossville and two miles from Richmond. For particulars, inquire of Messrs. A. & F. KIRBY, No. 47 Cedar-st., New-York, or of the subscriber, at Rossville. Also one House and Lot and three Building Lots of about one quarter of an acre each, in the village of Rossville.

B. P. WINANT
m23-6t* PETER L. CORTELYOU.

COTTAGE HOUSES FOR SALE CHEAP.—Two neat frame Cottage Houses, situated in 33d st., near Broadway. They are new, neat and convenient; they are furnished with marble mantles, Croton water, &c. Apply for further particulars to EUGENE McGRATH, Boot and Shoe dealer, No 16 Ann-st., or at the Real Estate Office, cor Broadway and 33d-st. m20 3t*

DWELLING HOUSE IN BROOKLYN, FOR SALE.—The eligibly situated three-story dwelling house, No. 89 Columbia-st,

New-York Daily Times.

Marine News

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

KEY WEST, Fla., Tuesday, March 16, 1852.

On Saturday, the 6th inst., the schooner *Reindeer*, with an assorted cargo, for Galveston, from New-York, struck on Carysfort Reef, between the iron light-house and floating light. After remaining ashore some four hours, she was finally forced off the reef, without aid from the wreckers, and proceeded on her voyage direct.

Arrived the 11th inst., brig *Sarah Vose*, Drisko, from Attakapas for Richmond, Va., with a cargo of 395 barrels of Molasses, and 190 hhds. of sugar, leaking 1,500 strokes per hour; has discharged cargo, and will be hove out for repairs. Consigned to S. P. Baldwin & Co.

The schooner *Harp*, Briggs, master, before reported in port with masts sprung, has been advertised for sale for $1,500.

The brig *Maria* has finished repairing and left for New-York on the 5th inst. Expenses $1,100.

The lamps in the new iron light house on Carysfort Reef, were lighted on Wednesday, March 10. The structure is now finished. Lieut. Meade, the Superintendent, leaves for Philadelphia in the steamer *Isabel*, on the 15th. The remaining engineers and workmen will leave in the schooner *Captain Williams*. The *Williams* will have to be hove out, caulked and repaired, as she has been considerably damaged by running ashore on the Washerwoman Shoal, some months since.

On Thursday the 14th inst., the brig *Rollerson*, Crosswell, master, from New-York bound to the port of Mobile, struck on the Bird Key Shoal, took no assistance from the wreckers. After remaining ashore some six hours she was forced off the reef by the master and proceeded direct on her voyage.

The salvage in the case of the stranded ship *Telamon* amounts to $14,322 21. Value of property saved by wreckers is $37,248 91.

ARRIVED—March 5, brig Cushnoe, Lewry, St Marks; schooner, St. Denys, ——, Nassau; schooner Elizabeth, Sawyer, New-York; bark John Stroud, Elwell, St. Marks; 10, brig Charles A. Coe, Hubbard, New-York; 11, brig Sarah Vose, Drisko, Attakapas; 12, cutter Crawford, Coste, Egmont Key Light.

SPOKEN—March 2, ship John Welsh, bound to Mobile; 3, ship William, Hull, from Boston for New-Orleans; 10, brig Rollerson, from New York, bound to Mobile; 12, sch. Williams House, of Chatham, off Key West; ship Manchester, from Havre, for New-Orleans; ship Erie, of New-York, bound to Apalachicola; brig Zavalla, 19 days from Philadelphia, for Mobile.

SAILED.—March 2, U. S. cutter Crawford, Coste, Egmont Key Light, schooner Gov. Anderson, Sawyer, New-Orleans; 3, schooner Emma, Alduslade, Tampa Bay; 5, brig Maria, Nevens, New York; brig Cushnoe, Lowry, New-York; 10, bark John Stroud, Elwell, New-York; 11, schooner Elizabeth, Sawyer, St. Marks, smack Eliza, Grey, Casears Creek; brig Charles A. Coe, Hubbard, St. Marks

Respectfully yours, CAYO HUESSO.

BROOKLYN CITY.

COMMON COUNCIL.—This body held a regular Weekly Meeting last evening.—Present: presiding His Honor Mayor BRUSH, and a full Board of Aldermen.

The Mayor returned a resolution without his concurrence, in relation to a new site for Engine No. 4. The whole matter was referred to the Fire Department Committee.

The following letter was presented to the Board last evening from Hon. O. BOWNE, M.C., from this District, which explains itself:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Tuesday, March 16.

GENTLEMEN: It is with great pleasure that I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of date of 11th inst., with accompanying memorial, praying the intercession of Congress in the matter of the release of Smith O'Brien and his companions in exile from confinement.

Though I truly sympathize in the feelings known in Brooklyn of my sentiments to render it unnecessary for me here to state how heartily I concur in your views, still I cannot forego this opportunity of expressing my deep and sincere sympathy with the oppressed wherever found, while assuring you that I shall spare no effort which may tend to promote the noble object which you have in view, in one which so truly illustrates the Republican spirit which animates and sustains every true citizen of our country.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, with great respect, your obedient servant, O BOWNE

To Messrs. MORRIS, MUCHMORE, and SPINOLA, Committee of Common Council of Brooklyn.

☞ Deaths in the City of Brooklyn during the week ending March 20:

Diseases.		Diseases.		Diseases.	
Apoplexy	1	Dropsy	1	Influenza	1
Bronchitis	1	Chest	1	Malformation	2
Casualty	1	Marasmus	4	Old Age	1
Conges of Brain	2	Head	7	Measles	1
Consumption	1	Dysentery	1	Scrofula	1
Convulsions	9	Erysipelas	2	Small Pox	1
Croup	2	Fever Scarlet	3	Stillborn	2
Debility	1	Typhoid	1		
Diarrhea	1	Infl'm of Lungs	4	Total	45

Males, 30; Females, 19; Adults, 6; Children, 44.

It is worthy of remark that in the above report of deaths for the past week, there is but *one* by consumption!

NEWS GATHERINGS.—A party of Brooklyn rowdies absented themselves from the City on Saturday, to settle a dispute by the brutish practice of battering each other's faces. They returned at night—all parties, seconds and all, badly whipped. They would not have been looked for if they never had returned.

—The battalion of Continentals and several secret societies turned out yesterday, to join in paying honor to the remains of Henry Gibson. The flags at the various public places in the vicinity of where the cortege passed on its route to Greenwood, were at half-mast, and the windows and sidewalks on both sides of the streets were crowded to excess, to get a good glimpse at the pageant as it passed along in the tune of the dead march in Saul. The scene at the grave was imposing in the extreme, and many a sad countenance betokened the feelings of the heart, to which tears would have been a relief.

—A miserable drunken creature, named Eliza Egley, attempted to commit suicide in one of the cells of the cells of the Fourth District station-house, where she had been placed for the night. She tore up the ticking of her bed to make a cord and hung herself from the bars of the window. When found, life was nearly extinct. Some time elapsed before she was completely resuscitated.

—William Kent, a cabman, was examined before Justice King yesterday, on a charge of attempting to extort money from a lady in the street, by threatening to accuse her of making clandestine visits at a house of illrepute in New-York. He was committed to await a trial in default of bail.

—The number of bodies received at Greenwood Cemetery each week, is larger than many suppose. No less than 110 each week have been received there during the past winter, and the number is increased in the more pleasant weather of spring and summer.

—The office of Messrs. A. & S. Crowell, fire insurance agents, was entered for the second time on Sunday night, by some daring burglar, who succeeded in opening their safe, but did not carry off any property. They were probably frightened away.

—A true bill has been found against Atchinson, by the Grand Jury of Queen's County, for the murder of Rulif Voorhees, a few weeks since, at Plain Edge; and also a true bill against Gerrett Horbes, for an assault upon Mr. Voorhees, with intent to kill.

—A lady's finger ring, made of hair, with a gold slide, on which is engraved, inside, "C. G.," outside, "Mary," is in the possession of Chief of Police Folks, which the owner can have by calling as above. The ring was taken from a boy, who, it is supposed, stole it.

—The alarm of fire Sunday night was occasioned by the rubbish at the late fire in John-street burning up. This was the third trial at putting out this fire; it is hoped that it will remain extinguished now. Several firemen were slightly bruised, but none seriously.

—Three boys, named David Connolly, Thomas Connatt and Edward Coyle, were arrested yesterday and committed, having in their possession a number of brass caps, which probably had been stolen from an engine.

—House No. 13 Willoughby-street, was entered last Friday night by a thief, who carried away a black coat and some other articles of clothing.

—Eleven pickpockets were arrested in Fulton-street, yesterday, while the procession was passing through the street. They were committed to the cells.

—The various station-houses of the City accommodated, on Saturday and Sunday nights, *forty-eight lodgers*.

—B. C. Cutler, Jr., son of Rev. B. C. Cutler, of this City, has been appointed a Cadet at West Point.

POLICE COURT—Before Justice JOHN B. KING. *Monday*.—John Corins, brought up from the Fourth District, as a vagrant, by officer Wright, was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.... Elizabeth Egley, from the Fourth District, was sent to the County Jail for three months, for gross intoxication.... John McGlade, arrested in the Second District for an assault and battery, was fined $5.... Charles Sheller, arrested in the Second District by officer McGary, was fined $5.... Maria O'Neil, arrested in the Third District, by officer Young, for gross intoxication, was fined $5.... Thomas Brennan, for assaulting officer Thomas Bowers, a few days since, while in the discharge of his duty, was, in default of $1,000 bail, committed by Justice King to await his trial therefor.

The *Elmira Republican* estimates that 12,500,000 feet of lumber have passed that place, on the way to market, during the present season. The value is from $150,000 to $200,000.

The Hibernia and Carroll Hose Companies, of Philadelphia, have each been ordered out of service for six months. Reason: the members got into a *melee*, —no uncommon thing in those parts.

The Supreme Court of Ohio has decided the celebrated cases, involving the constitutionality of county subscriptions to Railroads, when authorized by a vote of the county in favor thereof.

A fire occurred at Philadelphia, on Sunday, in the building of the Globe Life Insurance Company. The losses, with that of Mr. R. G. Taylor, grocer, reach $5,000—partly insured.

The Key West correspondent of the Savannah *Georgian*, says that Hon. S. R. Mallory, late United States Senator, has returned in the *Isabel*, and will proceed to contest the seat of Mr. Yulee.

The Hartford people are discussing the project of introducing water into that city from the Connecticut River. The entire cost of the work is estimated at about $140,000.

The storm of last Wednesday and Thursday was attended with serious results in Chesapeake Bay. Several vessels were injured, but no lives were lost.

Eight-ox teams, with families of emigrants, are passing through the city of Indianapolis, bound to Oregon.

The Mannakin-Town Iron Works, near Richmond, Va., were destroyed by fire on Wednesday last.

There were 4,670 criminal prosecutions in Massachusetts last year; with 2,108 convictions.

Horses are purchased in large numbers in Jefferson County, in this State, for the Eastern market.

Fast-day in Massachusetts, on Thursday, 8th April. In Maine, on Thursday, 15th April.

The small-pox has finally disappeared from the town of Savannah, Mo.

Hon. Benj. Snider, an old merchant of Savannah, died at Havana, on the 11th inst, aged 51.

Gov. Ujhazy arrived at St. Louis on the 12th inst. from Iowa.

The Trial of the Cuban Filibusters.

THIRTEENTH DAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—BEFORE JUDGE JUDSON.

The U. S. vs. John L. O'Sullivan and others.

The Jurors having answered to their names—

Hannibal Rakow was recalled and cross examined by Mr. John Van Buren. The lists of persons who had joined the expedition were put in the hands of Rakow, who was desired to point out the names of persons who had changed their residence. The witness pointed out two who had lived in Spruce-street; I boarded at the Pacific Hotel two or three days before I went to South Amboy; Shroeder was not a musician; he was a machine-builder and a Lieutenant of Artillery. [Several lists of persons were shown to the witness, which he he testified to be in Schlessinger's handwriting. Here the witness read from book the following recapitulation: Cavalry, 34—a small 3 added; Infantry, 36—a small 4 added; Riflemen, 5: Artillery, 10—a small 3 added. In all, 99 Cavalry, 35; Rifle, 7; Infantry, 44; Artillery and G, 12; Apothecary, 1; Drummer, 1—sums of 100.]

Q.—What artillery had you for the expedition?

A.—I can only state what Schlessinger told me. I saw none.

Q.—What horses had you for the Cavalry?

A.—I saw none.

Q.—Had you any arms in commission?

A.—I had one pistol, I bought in Europe, and I had my uniform, which I got in Europe. I never saw any companies parade except upon paper. I did not intend to have cavalry, artillery and infantry all in one company. I was commander of a battalion at home—my pay, 2,600 guilders a year—equal to $150 per month.

Q.—Did you command anything besides the three trunks?

A.—I have not said I commanded three trunks.

Q.—Had you ever, in your former military experience, find yourself commanded by four pirates?

The Court ruled this question to be entirely irrelevant.

Cross-examination resumed.—When we were at South Amboy, the money which we had was equally divided; we were all considered privates; there were 40 or 50 of us; some went up Philadelphia and some came back to New-York.

Q.—Have you stated that you introduced Wiederhold to the District Attorney and Mr. Hoffman at his office?

A.—Yes; I also took Wiederhold to Mr Hall's house; I was not offered $25 for the letter of Wiederhold; I dont know when I spoke to Mr. Hall about it; I promised at my own risk to give W. the $250 for the letter before mentioning it to Mr. Hall; I don't know if Mr Hall confirmed it, he gave him papers or certificates; only us three were present at the interview at the office; Wiederhold said it was a genuine letter, but did not say he would not give it up for less than $250; he complained of his condition, said he was poor, and the District Attorney said he must call at his office; the District Attorney looked at a paper I had translated; he said, "It is all well—you call at my office;" I afterwards found out that a paper Wiederhold had translated to me was a copy of the letter; I read the paper to Mr Hall, and he said, "It is well—call at my office;" I told Wiederhold to bring the letter to Mr Hall's office, but I did not see him bring it; I saw a bail bond, or something like a certificate in the office of the District Attorney. [Paper produced.] I do not know it is the same, nor of the same date; I can't recollect if it was dated back in April or May; I was not paid $30 at that time, I have received an account of my fees about $50. [Letter No 43 Wiederhold's commission, produced.] I thought at the time it was dated in March; I am not acquainted with Colonel Allen's hand. [A portion of this evidence was objected to, but the Court said it might stand for the present.] Wiederhold said he had received the letter in March, when he went with Schlesinger to O'Sullivan's house, and he gave Wiederhold the letter.

Q. Did you see Lopez?

A. No, only his picture; I do not know that Lopez has been in the State of New-York; Schlesinger said that he could be married to a niece of Lopez; he told me this in my room at 44 at different times in his rooms when we talked about his plans and its proving unsuccessful.

Q. Did Schlesinger tell you that Lopez was to come here and take the command?

A. No, for we were to go from here to meet him in Florida; he did not say Lopez would come here or would not come here; I understood we were to meet him in Florida; I believed we should sail in the *Cleopatra* to Florida, meet Lopez there and go from thence to Cuba; we were to be told in Florida, we are going from here to Cuba.

Subsequently the witness said that when they got to Florida they would meet the General and his staff, greet him with hurrahs, and then there would be no time for any one to draw back; they would be sworn in; [Paper produced for the oath, produced.] Cannot tell when I first saw this in the hands of the District Attorney; I do not know when it left the hands of Schlesinger; I have not paid O'Sullivan the $30 I borrowed of him.

Q.—Have you applied to Schlesinger for money since you were at South Amboy?

A.—I cannot recollect otherwise than that I said, "Who gives you money, you live in such fine style" he said he had money from O'Sullivan. [Answer objected to as not responsive. Letter produced and shown to witness.] I believe this was written at the time it bears date.

The Court took a recess at 2½ o'clock P. M., for one hour, at this time adjourned, the same witness being on the stand, but nothing material was elicited.

Deputy Marshal Ruckhaeuzz was then recalled and testified to his going to Rakway to see Rakow and Claudet, from whom the books were obtained, (list of persons enlisted) which had been introduced in evidence by Rakow.

The witness described the mode of obtaining these books, and the manner in which they were delivered to him by Rakway. Rakow objected to being arrested or having his books taken because in the State of Jersey, but the witness said he did not care, he was one of the United States Marshals, and would take his prisoner any where in the United States; after this Rakow got hold of one of the books and tore a leaf out; the witness also identified several papers which had been given in evidence.

The witness produced forty-four tickets on which were written "good for ——— emigrant passage to Baltimore."

These tickets had the initials of the foreman of the Grand Jury on them, W. H. H. F.

The one before O'Sullivan was arrested, the witness and Mr. Taylor were sent to South-Amboy to meet the Germans that were there. Witness went on board the *Juan Potter* and saw a good many Germans there. Never had any conversation with Rakow or Claudet before they were arrested with the books in their hands.

At this point in the Court rose and adjourned.

Mr Hall gave notice that he should require Mr O'Sullivan to put in new bail in the place of S. Rogers deceased, who was the former surety.

Snow fell throughout the whole day on Friday, at Wilmington, N. C., entirely covering the ground. Fears are expressed for the safety of the peach crop. At Alexandria, Va., the ground was covered with snow on Saturday morning.

The *Newark Advertiser* states that John Erpenstein, the condemned murderer, has renounced the Catholic faith, and protests his innocence of the crime for which he is to suffer.

MARRIED.

At Brooklyn, on Monday, 22d inst. by Rev C. H. Halsey, JOHN JANSEN to Miss ELIZABETH MULLINEAU, of New-Rochelle.

DIED.

At Brooklyn, March 21, ANN, widow of Alexander Ogsbury, Jr., in the 67th year of her age, of paralysis.

The friends of the family and of her son, Adlington Ogsbury, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence No 309 Gold st., without further invitation, on Tuesday afternoon, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock. Her remains are to be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

At Brooklyn, on Monday, March 21, MARY ELIZABETH, eldest child of Edward B. and Elizabeth Wesley, in the 15th year of her age.

The funeral will be solemnized on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, A. M. at Grace Church, Brooklyn.

On Sunday, March 21, of scarlet fever, WILLIAM FLOYD, youngest son of Robert M. and M. M. Field.

The relatives and friends of the family and of his uncles, John W. and James Graydon, are respectfully invited without further invitation, to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 156 Fulridge-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

On Monday, March 22, of consumption, SUSAN O. BANGS, wife of Nathan Bangs, Jr., and daughter of John Buckingham.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 102 Eldridge st., on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The relations and friends are invited to attend without further invitation.

On Sunday morning, 21st inst., at his residence, corner of 4th av. and 18th st., EPHRAIM HOLBROOK, in the 64th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral without further notice, at 3½ o'clock, P. M., on Tuesday next, from St. George's Church, corner 2d-av. and 16th st. m22 2t*

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—MARCH 22

$2,000	U S 6s '53, coupon	101¼	160	N H. & Hart R R	137
1,000	U S 6s '67	117¼	20	Hud River Railroad	69¼
2,000	Indiana 5s	87½	125	do	69¾
15,000	City Water Loan	98	100	do	b4m 69¾
15,000	do '58	101	50	Can'on Company	74
10,000	do '75	102½	100	do	b60 75
12,000	Erie Convert. 7s	92¾	100	do	75
5,000	do	b60 93¾	150	L I Railroad	24½
2,000	Harlem Ex	74½	250	Reading Railroad	73¾
1,000	do	74	250	do	73¾
6,000	do	74	250	do	b60 74
6,000	Erie 7s	91	100	do	b10 74
1,000	Erie Incomes	91¼	100	do	74
6,000	do	91½	100	do	b10 74
1,000	do	91¾	100	do	s60 74½
2,000	Erie 7s '59	101	50	Nor. & Wor. R R	s60 55
12,000	do '68	115	50	do	s30 55¼
120	Nicaragua Canal	35½	250	do	55½
75	do	b12m 40	400	Harlem Railroad	b60 71
25	Bank of America	114	100	do	b10 71½
5	do	114	700	do	71¾
168	Del & Hud Canal	112	200	do	71¾
250	Dauphin Coal Co	54	100	do	71¾
25	Mechanics Bank	165½	600	do	b60 71¾
10	N. Y. Exchange Bk	100	100	do	b15 72
200	Morris Canal	10d 19	50	Erie Railroad	84½
100	do	19	575	do	84½
250	Edgeworth Co	8¼	150	do	84½
150	N. J. Zinc Co	12¼			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Erie Convert., '71	92¾	200	N. Jersey Zinc Co	13¾
100	Erie Railroad	b10 84¾	50	Morris Canal	19½
25	do	s3 84¾	50	do	b15 19¾
57	do	84¾	50	do	19¾
200	do	s60 84¾	50	Nor. & Wor. R R	55¾
100	do	b10 84¾	100	co	56
50	do	b60 84¾	100	do	56¼
20	Nicaragua Canal	36	100	do	56¼
50	do	35¾	100	Harlem Railroad	71¾
100	do	35¾	500	do	72
200	Reading Railroad	73¾	250	do	b30 72¾
200	do	s60 73¾	100	Dauphin Co	53¾
100	do	73¾	100	do	b60 54
200	do	s30 73¾	100	do	53¾
100	do	s60 73¾	45	Hud. River Railroad	67
50	N Jersey Railroad	128	50	do	b30 67
250	Canton Co	74¾	28	do	66¾

MONDAY, March 22—6 P. M.

The changes in the Stock market from Saturday's rates were not important. There was a steady tone at the close of the early Board, and in the afternoon an improved disposition among buyers. Harlem was the leading Fancy, advancing 1 ₱ cent from the first to the closing sales of the day. Erie prices maintained unusual steadiness and so did Reading, though a fraction lower than on Saturday. Nicarsgua Co. shares were active at 35¼@36, and brought ashigh as 40, buyer's option 12 months. Hudson River was in better request. Dauphin Co. ¾ ₱ cent lower at the close. The City Bank stocks, Delaware, Hudson and old established Railroads were mederately firm: a sale of New-Haven and Hartford Railroad brought $127, and one of the New-Jersey Railroad $128.

In the Bond and Loan Market, the business was not very satisfactory as to prices. About $40,000 New-York City 5s, Water Loans of 1858-75 were returned from Europe and sold at 101@¼ for the short, and 102½ for the long dates. Government Sixes brought only 117½. Erie Bonds were in fair request, and 7s of '68 went up to 115. The Income Bonds brought 94½@¾, and the new Convertibles 93¾.

The Money Market was without material alteration. Borrowers, on demand, have to pay 6 ₱ cent., and Capital is rather better employed than last week. There was some inquiry for Exchange for Wednesday's steamer; the rates for Bank and Banker's bills are 109¾@110 on London; 5 18¾@5 17½ on Paris. Transient Sterling 109¾@109¾; Francs 5 22½@5 20.

The Sub-Treasury received $70,184; paid out, $82,967; balance at the close of business, $2,886,013. The duties of last week were, for a large part, on general merchandise, the import of which, as appears by the report of the Custom House, amounted to $1,650,000.

The general markets to-day were depressed by the *Pacific's* news. The sales of Cotton were light and prices easier, and there was a very moderate export demand for Breadstuffs. Although this news will prepare Cotton dealers for a decline by the succeeding steamers, there is nothing in it to lead to the apprehension of very low prices in the future. An impetus has been given to the manufacturing business in Manchester that will support a large weekly consumption, and the addition to the crop estimates will affect prices less this season than the same cause would have influenced the market under ordinary circumstances.

In Philadelphia to-day there was a heavy trade in the common Bonds of the Reading Railroad, at an advance,—$47,000 selling at 81¼@82. In Pennsylvania Fives the transactions were to the extent of $12,000, at 90¾. 900 shares Reading brought 73¼@74@74¼; 700 shares Long Island, 22¼@22¾. For Morris, 19½ bid at the close.

Of the Boston Money market, the *Courier* of Saturday remarks:

"There has been no period within the past three years when money has been so plentiful as it is at the present time. Some of the banks are supplied with more funds than they can readily dispose of, and have, in some instances, sent agents into the street to purchase good mercantile notes. Money can be hired on the solid stocks at simple interest, and on the prospective descriptions at from 7 to 9 ₱ cent."

The decline in French 5s, reported by the last arrival, is accounted for, for the most part, by the payment of the semi-annual dividend of 2½ ₱ cent., on 1st March. The actual decline, from the highest point, is about 1 ₱ cent. ex-dividend.

The North River Bank and Mercantile Bank have been selected as the depositories of the Canal funds in this city.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 17.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 6,000 bales, at easy prices. The *Niagara's* news was not received until the market had closed.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday March 18.

Sales of COTTON to-day reached 8,000 bales, at unchanged prices. Low Middling, 7c.; strict Middling 7¼. CORN has declined, and 20,000 bushels changed hands at 46c @48c. RICE is in good demand at $3 50. MESS PORK stands at $16 25@$16 50.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, March 19.

COTTON market heavy to-day, sales reaching barely 4,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 45,000 bales. Receipts at all the Southern ports are 337,000 ahead of last year's. Stock on hand, 183,000 bales.

BALTIMORE, MONDAY, March 22.

Eight hundred BEEVES were offered, of which 500 were sold at 4¢@5c. on the hoof, and 8¢@9c. nett. HOGS, 7¢@7½c. 5,000 barrels FLOUR were sold at $1.

New-York Cattle Market....MARCH 22

Carefully Reported for The New-York Daily Times.

[For Beeves, at the Washington Drove Yard, corner of Fourth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, and at Chamberlain's Hudson River Bull's Head, foot of Robinson-street. For Cows and Calves, Sheep and Lambs, at Browning's in Sixth-street, near Third-avenue, and also at Chamberlain's.]

AT WASHINGTON DROVE YARD.—During the week there has been a very firm feeling in the market; but to day purchasers are rather backward. Prices continue firm. The supply was quite large—2,000 head, in all, being offered. Of these, some 1,500 were Southern, and remainder from the West and this State. We quote fair retailing qualities at from 7c to 9½c. About 300 left over unsold.

AT BROWNING'S—Offered, 100 Cows and Calves. Good demand. All sold, at from $22 50 to $35@$45 50. Sheep and Lambs scarce and dear. 2,500 offered. Sales at from $2 25 to $4 50. $5 50@$8 150 head unsold.

AT CHAMBERLAIN'S—HUDSON RIVER BULL'S HEAD.—Offered 225 Beef Cattle, 80 Cows and Calves, at $22 50 to $35@$40. 2,000 Sheep—$3, $4@$6.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

MONDAY, March 22—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are steady but quiet. About 35 bbls. were purchased to-day at $5¾@5 06½ for Pots, and $6 25 for Pearls ₱ 100 lb.

COTTON—Displays less firmness, with decreased animation, the day's transactions not exceeding 1,500 bales. Sterling and Mobiling at 8c.@8¼c., and Orleans do. at 8½@8¾.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market for State and Western brands appears less buoyant and somewhat languid. The prospect only large accessions to the stock on the resumption of internal navigation with the continued disposition of English buyers to act with prudence, will influence upon the trade. The Eastern and local demand is void of activity and there is not much export inquiry. The sales consist of 3,400 bols ordinary to strait State at $4 50@$4 62½, favorite do., with mixed Indiana and Michigan at $4 62½@$4 75; good to common Ohio with mixed to fancy Indiana and Michigan at $4 75@$5; fancy Genesee and Ohio at $4 93½@$5 25, extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 25@$5 50; and extra Genesee at $5 25@$5 93½ ₱ bbl., in canal is nominally worth $4 62½ ₱ bbl., in bond. The offering is extremely light. Southern is gradually decreasing in value, as the supplies augment and inquiries diminish. The domestic business is reported dull and flat for shipment moderate. The following is the list of arrivals to-day: Ordinary Alexandria, Baltimore, Fredericksburg, Country Georgetown and Petersburg City Mills at $4 43¾@4 62½ ₱ bbl., a few parcels only being disposed of at the extreme rates. Rye Flour is held with greater firmness at $3 50@$3 56½, but we still we heard of no sales. Corn Meal is a sluggish forwarded to market. Jersey sells at $3 50 and Brandywine at $3 62½ ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is quoted something higher, but is less inquired for the enhanced views of owners and scarcity of merchantable qualities retarding purchases. But 1,000 bush Southern mixed found buyers to day at $1. Rye is doing better, the transactions comprising 3,500 bush., on the spot, at 77c., and 20,000 bush. for future delivery at 74½@76c. Barley is wanted for immediate consumption at 73@80c ₱ bush., and is in brisk request for export. Western sells at 46@47c., and Canada at 44@46c. Oats is more in demand at improved prices, especially for desirable samples adapted to the Eastern and export trade. The sales add up 16,000 bush. Southern yellow at 34½@35c.

PROVISIONS—Pork is pretty quickly taken at firm quotations, the sales amounting to 500 bbls. new primest $16, and new mess at $17. Of this sum, 200 bbls were of a larger size than ordinary used, and contained 20 ₱ more of meat, hence it realized a higher rate, viz., $16 75, for new prime. Pick ed Meats are in slow request at 7@7½c. for Shoulders, and 9@9½c. for Hams. Lard is tending to improve; there were 150 bbls prime bought at 9@9½c., and 200 kegs at 10@10½c. Beef is in fair demand at steady prices, with sales of 300 bbls. prime at $5 75@$6 75, and mess at $8 75@$ 9 75. Prime mess is perfectly nominal at $19@$21 ₱ tierce. Hams are in request at $16@$16 50 ₱ 200 lb. Butter and Cheese are buoyant and salable at Saturday's quotations.

WHISKY—Comes in in very small quantities and still evinces much firmness; sales of 300 bbls Ohio and Prison were effected to-day at 21½c @21½c. ₱ gallon, cash.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Florida, from Savannah—J. S. Walker and lady, H. E. Day and lady, Mrs. Barclay, daughter and servant, Mrs. McAlister, Miss Newell, George Jones, A. Rogers, A. Davis, W. R. Dempster, George F. Allen, lady, child and two servants, Mrs. Fox, Miss Fox, W. Fox, T. W. Neely, George H. Brown, Dr. Wm. H. Buell, P. C. Buell, L. Underwood, James Dickson, J. Jones, David M. Smith, J. Sanchez, E. Weston, B. F. Dense, W. J. Collins, E. Lovell, S. May, M. Ives, C. Arnold, A. Bell, and 115 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.... THIS DAY

SUN—Rises..... 6 00. Sets..... 6 14. MOON—Sets..... 9 02m

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9 39m! Gov Island..10 29m! Hell Gate..12 10m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....MARCH 22, 1852

Cleared.

Ship Vicksburg, Hughes, New-Orleans, Wm. Nelson & Son.

Ship Southport, McKormack, Savannah, Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Ship Huguenot, Gardner, Liverpool, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Camilla, (Dan.) Busch, St. Thomas, Russell & Norton.

Brig Nancy Plaisted, Brown, Franklin, J. B. Sardy.

Brig Ken auvader, (Dan.) Jansen, Humacoa, P.R., Moller, Sands & Biera.

Brig Abnatter, Smith, Jacmel, Geo. Douglass.

Brig Chamption, Dukes, Portland, H. D. Brookman.

Brig Reuben Carver, Carver, San Juan, J. T. White & Co.

Schr. Glass Blower, Leeds, Philadelphia, master.

Schr. Jamestown, Cook, Petersburg, Jas Hunter & Co.

Schr. Isabella, Arbecan, Boston, Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Wm. Wickson, New-Bedford, master.

Schr. H Hallock, Handuel, Wilmington, N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. W. A. Dubogne, Carlisle, Newbern, B. Blossom.

Schr. Richmond, Selby, Richmond C. H. Pierson.

Schr. Mary Elizabeth Shoe, Philadelphia, J. Haud.

Schr. Chas A Hannan, Thacher, Jeremie, M. M. Freeman & Co.

Schr. Samuel Lewis, Plum, Burlington, N J., T. W. Riley.

Schr. Coleraine, (Br.) Moore, Halifax, master.

Sloop Ainslie Thresher, Taunton.

Sloop James Graham, Nichols, Fall River.

Prop. Cayuga, Nelson, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

Steamer Florida, Lyon, Savannah 58 hs., mdse. and pass. to S. L. Mitchell.

Ship T. J. Rogers, (of Bath,) Sprague, New-Orleans 23 ds., mdse. to master. Experienced very severe weather.

Bark America, Hoiden, Matanzas, 12 ds., sugar and molasses to J. J. Taylor. Vessels left not recollected. Experienced very heavy weather, lost sails &c. March 12, off Cape Florida, in a squall, lost foretopgallant and royal masts, jibboom and done other damage.

Brig Carnbee, Crabtree, Havana 11 ds., sugar and cigars to order.

Brig Eliza W. Denton, (of Mystic,) Mosman, Matanzas 15 days, sugar to M. Echania. Vessels left before reported.

Brig Vanculin, Williams, Cardenas 14 ds., molasses to P. Dringo. Vessels left before reported.

Brig Lamartine, Thorndyke, Attakapas 22 ds., molasses to Peck & Lyman.

Schr. Montrose, Storer, Jacmel, March 4, dyewoods and coffee to A. C. Rossire. 10th inst., lat. 27 43, lon. 73 22, in a gale from N. E. carried away foretopsail yard and foretop gallant mast and sprung head of foremast.

Schr. Jean Smith, Davis, Alexandria, 6 ds., flour and wheat to W. H. Newman. 21st inst., 8 miles N. of Chincoteague, saw the sunken bark reported by steamer Roanoke, on the 17th inst., with mainmast, fore'n'pgallant mast and mizen topmast gone; the foresail hanging to the yard and the spanker loose in the brails. Appeared to be of about 50 tons burthen.

Schr. Arctic Wilson, Alexandria 4 ds., mdse. to Sturges, Chesman & Co.

Schr. Hendrik Hudson, Hunts, Virginia 3 ds., bound to New Haven.

Schr. White Cloud, Newbury, Alexandria, 4 days, flour to master.

Schr. Wm. H. Mailler, Price, Baltimore 4 ds., mdse. to Mailler & Lord.

Schr. Emily Johnson, Coles, Raltimore 4 ds., mdse. to Johnson & Lowden.

Schr. Hanover, Chichester, Richmond 4 ds., mdse. to C. H. Pierson.

Schr. Mary Mankin, Wygatt, Richmond 5 ds., mdse. to C. H. Pierson.

Schr. Hiram Gerard, Hammond, Baltimore 5 days, mdse. to Mailler & Lord.

Schr. Eliza Jane, Snowman, Port-au-Platt 11 ds., tobacco and hides to Brett & Vose.

Schr. George Luff, Ellingsworth, Richmond 3 ds., flour to master.

Schr. James F. Bravard, Williams, Berlin 3 ds., corn to R. S. Fox.

WIND—Sunrise, N.; meridian, do; sunset, S E.

BELOW—1 brig.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 22—Arr. ships Clarissa, Curtis, Liverpool; Vancouver, New-York; barks Hadley, Baltimore; Eagle, Philadelphia; brigs Mary, Richmond; J. C. Fremont, Baltimore; Thomas F. Knox and Emma, Philadelphia; schrs Olive, Clark, Eliza Matilda, Gazelle, Ellen, Coquette, Austin, E. A. Stevens, Triumph, C. C. Stratton, and F. A. Hawkins, Philadelphia; Granite State and Ann Flowers, New-York; bark Echo, Philadelphia. Last night came in contact with an unknown brig, and sustained some damage. Also arr. schr. Local, New-York.

Cld bark Manchester, River la Platte; brig E Doane, Baltimore; schrs Richard, Jacmel, Sarah Jane, Philadel.

NEW-BEDFORD, March 20—Arr. bark Isabella, New-York.

Schr Nourmahal, New-York for Rockland, (before reported ashore reported ashore on Sturgeon's Flats,) got off without damage on the night of the 17th, and arr. at Edgartown, 18th.

Spoken, &c.

March 13, lat. 30, lon. 73 50, brig Susan Duncan, fm. Wilmington, N.C. bd. to Porto Rico.

March 15, off Cape Lookout, was seen a large steamer, steering S.

MEDICAL.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.—Many years of trial, instead of impairing the public confidence in this medicine, has won for it an appreciation and notoriety by far exceeding the most sanguine expectations of its friends. Nothing but its intrinsic virtues and the unmistakable benefit conferred on thousands of sufferers, could originate and maintain the reputation it enjo

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted,*) at the office No 118 NASSAU-STREET, *between Beekman and Ann*, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies: THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

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A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.
Payment in all case must be made in advance.
RAYMOND JONES & CO., Publishers.

VOL I....NO 161. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Removal.**—BENEDICT, HALL & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Boots, Shoes and Findings, have Removed to No 21 Park Row, on the site of the old Park Theatre, opposite the Astor House, New-York 28f-1m

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company**—Incorporated under the law of the State of California, with a capital of $200,000, divided into 2,000 shares, at $100 each, offer $20,000 of stock, for sale at their office No 66 Beaver-st, N. Y. For particulars, they refer to large advertisement in the *Times* of Wednesday or Saturday. Application for stock, or pamphlets of organization, charter, by-laws, &c., may be made personally or by mail post-paid, to the Treasurer of the Company. D. W. INGERSOLL, President.
THOMAS E HASTINGS, Treasurer m18-MTh&Ftf

☞ **Gold Mining in California**—Twenty thousand dollars of the Stock of the SONORA GOLD MINING COMPANY, appropriated for Working Capital, is still offered by the Trustees: that amount, with what has already been subscribed, being deemed sufficient for all purposes.
In presenting the claims of this Company to the confidence of those who are desirous of investing their means in the business of Quartz Mining, it is perhaps necessary to state more fully than has heretofore been done, the prospects, and the scale upon which the operations of the corporation will be carried on. The principal locations upon which the mining operations will be conducted are on the celebrated CLIFF VEIN, situated within the limits of the City of Sonora, Tuolumne County. This vein extends through one of the richest portions of that immensely productive section, and has yielded, probably, a larger amount of the precious metal than any other in the State, as it runs through the hill overhanging Hodden's Garden and crosses the numerous ravines and drains emptying into Wood's Creek on the north-west, and Sonora Creek on the south-east side, and as those creeks and ravines have all yielded a very large amount of gold, we are forced to the conclusion that the decomposition of a portion of this vein had continued immersely to the many hundred thousands of dollars already taken from that neighborood by washing. But although these facts justify the expectation that similar deposits will be discovered in the course of the 2 miles of ore taken from the depth of sixty feet, with its superior facilities for working, constitutes its chief value. The various tests of the working ore in which no gold is visible, produce at the rate of from one hundred and twenty to two hundred and fifty dollars per ton. The size of the vein, a test of claim, and abundance of fuel and water, warrant the belief that the operations of the Company conducted as they will be on the largest scale, can be carried on uninterruptedly for a great number of years and at an expense of less than twelve dollars per ton. The attention of the public is called to the report of Col. M J Gritzner, recently in the service of the General Government as Geologist and Mineralogist for California, which will be found in the Company's pamphlet of organization
The steam engine and boilers now complete, are of fifty horse power; and the stamp work, nearly ready to ship, is of the most improved and durable construction, made of the best material, and put up and furnished by Capt Robt L King, am far to those in use at the celebrated Peck's Mill. It will consist of thirty six stampers of six hundred pounds weight each with all the wood and iron-work complete, ready to be put together in California with no delay, and at a very small expense. It will, without doubt, crush and amalgam ate from seventy to ninety tons of ore per day of twenty-four hours.
The Trustees invite the closest scrutiny, on the part of those desirous of making an investment, which promises such large returns, into the objects, prospects, and affairs of the Company. They are satisfied that an examination will convince the most sceptical that a better use of capital cannot be made than to bring the mining operations in California—they are equally satisfied that dividends will be made by the Company within five months from the commencement of mining operations, exceeding in amount, the whole capital stock of the Company
Capital stock, $200,000 Shares, $100 each. Applications for stock, pamphlets, or further information, may be made at the office of the Company, No 66 Beaver-st, or by mail, post-paid, addressed to either the President or Treasurer
D. W. INGERSOLL, President.
THOMAS E. HASTINGS, Treasurer. m18-MTh&Ftf

☞ **Youths' Temperance Convention.**—A great Temperance Convention will be held at Metropolitan Hall, WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 24, on which occasion a number of Addresses will be delivered by the youth on Temperance. The best ORIGINAL ADDRESS to receive a splendid GOLD WATCH Several Temperance Mottoes will be read by the young ladies The two young ladies who shall produce the best ORIGINAL MOTTOES or SENTIMENTS on Temperance, to be adopted by the youth on that occasion, each will be presented with a SPLENDID COPY OF THE B.BLE
Temperance Songs will be sung by the youth, after which the Report of the Committee on the Gold Watch will be read, and the Prizes will then be awarded by Dr Skinner, and the youth will be addressed by the Chairman and other members of the Committee
Tickets 50 cents, children half price.
All communications must be sent to Dr. SKINNER, No. 75 White-st.

Committee of Examination
Rev S H TYNG, D D Rev E. H. CHAPIN, D.D.
Rev F L MAGOON D D. Rev W PATTON, D D
Prof M FRELIGH, M D Rev J M. McDONALD, D.D.
Rev A E CAMPBELL, D.D.

Committee of Arrangements
HORACE WEBSTER, S. W SEATON,
GEORGE W. CLARK THOMAS WOODRUFF,
E FARMLY, JOSEPH McKEEN.
m22-3t

☞ **Plymouth Church, Brooklyn**—Rev. CHARLES G FINNEY will preach in this Church every evening this week at 7½ o'clock There will also be a Union Conference Meeting of churches in the Lecture-room of the same church every afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock. The public generally are invited to be present. m23 3t*

☞ **Organization of another PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH**—The congregation worshipping in St Luke's Hall, corner of Hudson and Grove sts, under the care of Rev. JOHN LITTLE, will be organized into a Presbyterian Church by Rev Dr PHILLIPS and Rev Mr RANKIN, THIS EVENING Services to commence in the Hall at 7½ o'clock. m24-1t*

☞ **The Bar**—The fifth Lecture before the New York Law Institute, which was postponed on the 16th inst., on account of the inclemency of the weather, will be delivered THIS EVENING, (Wednesday,) at 8 o'clock, in the Circuit Court Room, new City Hall, by RALPH LOCKWOOD, Esq. Subject—The Historical connection of Roman and English Laws—Jurisprudence, and the origin of the latter Admission free JOHN ANTHON, Vice-President.
m24 1t* Law Institute.

☞ **To the Ladies**—A course of free Lectures will be given by Dr BANNING, before the ladies, in the Hall of Society Library, cor of Leonard-st and Broadway at 3 o'clock of THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, of this week, on Physical Education and the causes and cure of weaknesses and diseases incident to females by the simplest means Ladies generally invited. m24 2t*

☞ **Psychology**—Marvelous experiments at Union Buildings, No 163 Bowery Prof. OWEN will lecture THIS EVENING, Wednesday, March 24, and Saturday, March 27 Classes for instruction will be formed Terms moderate. Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½. Admission one shilling m24-1t*

☞ **Citizen Volunteers**—The officers attached to the First Light Infantry Citizen Volunteers are requested to attend a meeting to be held at Central Hall, Grand-st, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 26, at 7 o'clock, to complete their arrangements for celebrating the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington, on the 19 h of April next By order,
m21-3t* HENRY WILSON, Major-General.

☞ **All notices of Sickness** or claims against the GERMAN MECHANICS' HEALTH ASSOCIATION, must be directed to me at No 16 Spruce-st, and not to 57 Chambers-st All notices not signed bearing my signature I am personally responsible for and will promptly liquidate.
m24-1t* O VAN DERHOVEN.

☞ **House Carpenters, Attention.**—The adjourned meeting of the trade will be held at Convention Hall, Worcester-st, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 25, at 8 o'clock.

☞ **Notice**—Steamship PACIFIC, from Liverpool, is now discharging, and on general order, at her berth, foot of Canal-st. Consignees will please send their permits on board immediately, and attend to the receipt of their goods.
m24-3t E K COLLINS & CO.

☞ **Wonderful Discovery.**—Deafness, whether from paralysis of the Nerve, or obstruction of the Eustachian Tube, or discharge from the external Ear, or from pain, pulsation, or hoises, or other causes, can be permanently cured, and without risk or pain, by a new treatment, discovered by Dr. LUTENER, Aurist, No 80 Prince st, second house east of Broadway, New-York Office hours from 9 till 3 o'clock. Letters must be pre-paid, and contain $1, or will not receive attention. m22-6t*

☞ **Barron, Brothers' Portable Furnaces and FORGES**—These furnaces are in use at the U. S Mint, at Philadelphia, and at Moffatt's Assaying Establishment, San Francisco They melt any metal, with one-half the fuel and in one-half the time required by any other furnace. The forges are fitted up with Barron, Brothers' patent self-regulating tuyer, which gives them twice the power of other forges. No. 66 Duane-st. m22-6t*

☞ **Spring Boots**, $3 50, made to order, of the best French calf skin, with patent shanks in the most fashionable styles, at A BAKER'S, No 30 Beekman st. French Patent Leather Boots $5 50 A good assortment constantly on hand. Call and examine for yourself. m22-ed2t*

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **Brilliant Success**—The MONTAGUE MUTUAL BUILDING AND ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION of BROOKLYN, will hold another public meeting on THURSDAY EVENING, 25th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the Lecture Rooms of Montague Hall A Lecture will be delivered in explanation of the Association. Subscriptions received by any of the following officers:
S N. BURRELL, President,
W J OVINGTON, Vice President,
H K Stearns, Surveyor,
G. H. Cooper, Attorney.

TRUSTEES

Engelbert Lott,	P M Crandall,	Geo. T Broome,
Jas A Ovington,	S Mills,	P. W. Williamson,
Jas Ducks,	Geo W Brown,	John Butler.

CHAS O. RICHARDSON, Secretary, No. 10 Court-st. m24 2t

☞ **Columbian Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION**—NOTICE—The subscribers to shares in this Association are requested to call at the Secretary's office, No. 25 Delancey st, sign the Constitution, pay their dues for the month of March ($2 per share,) and receive their pass books In consequence of the large number of subscribers, an early compliance with this request will greatly facilitate the business of the Association. We will have over $4,000 to loan on the first monthly meeting, Thursday, 1st April. (No money received at the meeting.) Office hours, during this week, from 8 A M to 9 P M.
CHARLES L. NOE, Secretary.
m24 4t No 25 Delancy-st.

☞ **Notice**—BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS—FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—All persons who have taken shares are hereby notified to call at the office of the Company, Harlem Railroad Buildings, corner of Chatham-st and Tryon-row, to sign the Charter previous to its being sent to Albany. As nearly all the shares are taken, persons wishing to hold any stock in this Company had better call at the office and subscribe immediately The office will be open THIS DAY, from 11 till 2 and 3 till 7 o'clock, and on TO-MORROW (Wednesday,) from 12 to 4 o'clock, for persons to sign the charter and subscribe for the few remaining shares. J BRUCE, President
S. JESSUP, Secretary. m23 2t

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **Third Mechanics' Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION**—Shares limited to 1,000—700 have already been taken—The unprecedented success of the Second Mechanics' Building and Mutual Loan Association, (1,200 shares having been subscribed for before the first monthly meeting, and the subscription books consequently closed,) a very large number of persons having been disappointed in becoming members of the Second, have commenced a Third Mechanics' Building and Mutual Loan Association, having incorporated in their Constitution the same advantageous principles to shareholders which found such favor with the public, and which filled up the Second, its predecessor, so rapidly. Any person, male or female, desirous of making his or her's mail earnings more than triple itself in the space of a few years, or any person who is desirous of borrowing money in order to purchase his own house on the most advantageous terms who will but take the trouble to compare the advantages offered by this Association both to lenders and borrowers with those offered by other Associations, will at once find the key to the success of our plan; for instance:
1. It will loan money at of 6 per cent. per annum on the amount advanced
2 It will allow interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum to all persons who prefer paying their subscription for two months or more in advance, thus securing a double interest—firstly, the above 7 per cent.; secondly, their share of profits. Persons who wish to borrow money for the purpose of buying or building their own house or farm, can here secure an advance on far more liberal terms than are effected by any other Association
3. Persons desirous of withdrawing from the Society, can do so at any time by giving one month's notice and receive back all dues paid by them, with interest at 7 per cent per annum.
A person who will save but 14 cents a day, (and there is not one person who cannot, if so disposed,) can in this Society secure in a few years a small capital ($1 000) with which he can establish himself in business, and thus achieve his own independence The entrance fee is 50 cents per share; monthly payment, $2 per share; value of each share, $500 Ladies and gentlemen desirous of joining, can leave their names with the Secretary.
J. H SAYRE, President
S P. TOWNSEND, Vice-President, No 82 Nassau-st.
JACOB PEARS, Secretary, No. 163 Hester-st
A Special Meeting for the payment of dues and admission of members, will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, March 25, at 7½ o'clock, at Union Buildings, No 163 Bowery JOHN HOOPER and others will explain the workings of this Association. The Secretary is daily, from 9 A. M to 1 P. M., at his office. No. 163 Hester-st., for the purpose of receiving subscriptions. m22 3tM W&Th

☞ **The Fulton Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION** will hold a Public Meeting on THURSDAY EVENING, March 25 at Chatham Hall, No. 5 Chatham-square at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of receiving new members. An Address will be delivered, explaining the objects and advantages of this Association to those who desire to invest money profitably and safely, and all those, both male and female, who labor for a living This Association offers unequaled advantages to its members Among the numerous advantages may be mentioned the following 7 per cent will be allowed on six months' dues or over, when paid in advance; and should any member wish to withdraw after being a member six months, an additional 7 per cent will be allowed thereby securing a double interest This is entirely a new feature in Building Associations, and well worthy the attention of all taking an interest in the advancement of the mechanic and working man To those who wish to remain members until the Association closes, a much larger profit is made on their investment, or if they prefer it, they will be advanced the value of them to build a house to live in; thereby enabling them to be their own landlords, and to compete in the great struggle of life with capitalists and monied men Ladies are particularly invited to attend as they can subscribe for one or more shares and hold them in their own names, with the same rights and privileges as the opposite sex. Parents can subscribe for shares for their children, which will enable them to educate them and furnish a capital to start business with at some future day. Shares are limited to $50, a very large proportion of which are now taken up Come early and subscribe, as no more will be sold after the above amount is taken up. Subscriptions will be received by the following officers:
The Secretary will be at the office of the Association, No 64 Ewen, (in the office of the Citizens' Insurance Company,) on Wednesday and Friday evenings, between 7 and 9 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving new subscriptions, pay men t of dues and giving the necessary information in regard to the principles and working of the Association
SAMUEL SOUTHERDEN, President
WM WETTY, Vice-President, No 86 Bowery.
ISAAC AMBERMAN, Jr, Secretary, No. 65 3d-av

TRUSTEES

Geo H Walker, No 61 Elizabeth, corner of Hester at
Isaac L Devoe, No 40 Eldridge-st
D W Whitney, No 27 College place.
Henry McCollum, No 40 Eldridge-st
Foster D Wheaton, No 115 Hester-st.
Tobias V Mount, No 23 Norfolk-st
Nathaniel Tarpents, No 185 9th-st m22 4t

☞ **The City Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION** having been organized in conformity to the Act of the Legislature, passed April 10, 1851, is now ready for the transaction of business at the office of the Association, No. 111 Broadway, where the rules and plan of the Association can be had gratis Any person who is desirous of making their earnings more than triple itself in the short space of a few years, or any person who is desirous of borrowing money in order to purchase his own premises, or build his own house on these advantageous terms, (peculiar to this Association, and which will take a little trouble to acquaint themselves with the advantages, both to the borrower and the lender, by reading the articles and plan of this Association will at once discover the key to the success of our plan and operation
WILLIAM HALL, President, No 239 Broadway
J. C. BALDWIN, Vice-Pres, No. 183 Chatham-st,
LAWRENCE BURKE, Secretary, No 411 Broadway.
GEORGE DENISON, Attorney, No. 14 Wall-st
WM. V ALEXANDER, Surveyor, No. 195 Broadway.

TRUSTEES

Stephen N. Albro, No. 324 Bowery,
Henry Warren, No 295 Broadway.
Joseph Stouvenel, No. 294 Broadway.
Samuel Schoonmaker, No 5 Chatham sq
William H Albro, No 253 Bowery.
William Fowler, No. 33 Tenth st
John L. Weston, No 598 Broadway.
Calvin G Bullard, No 27 West 23d-st.
George Ponsot, 212 Broadway

Subscriptions will be received by any of the above officers. Entrance fee, $1; monthly dues, $3, shares, $500. m21-2t

☞ **"There is yet Time."**—THE ALLEGHANIA MUTUAL LOAN AND ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION will hold its first public meeting at Union Hall, cor 3d-av. and 21-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 24th, 1852, at 7½ o'clock Addresses will be delivered by several eminent speakers, explanatory of the objects of this Association, and the benefits proposed to its members Ladies, Gentlemen, Mechanics Laborers, Merchants, Clerks, and others, will find it advantageous to attend and subscribe for its shares. The simple saving of 7 cents per day is sufficient to secure the sum of $500 at the termination of the Association The books for subscription of shares are now open at the office of the Secretary, No. 193 3d-av, up stairs, where all information will be cheerfully given, and "Articles of Association" furnished gratis The office is open every evening (Sun ays excepted) from 7 to 9 o'clock, until further notice. Information furnished and payments received, by either of the officers and trustees. Entrance fee, 50 cents; monthly dues, $2, shares, $500
President—MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., (No. 13 Grammercy-park. Vice-President—J. H. VALENTINE, No 94 East 15th st Assistant Vice President RICHARD KELLY, No. 344 3d-av Secretary—Robert C. Voorhies, No. 68 East 17th st Job L. Black, No 191 3d-av, Hiram Purdy, No. 79 Elizabeth-st; James M Dennis, No 84 3d-av.; Charles E Peck, No 132 East 21st-st; D Hennessy, No. 92 East 19th-st. Attorney—S. V Bagley cor Broadway and Murray-st
MOSES MAYNARD, Jr, President.
J. H VALENTINE, Vice-President.
RICHARD KELLY, Assistant Vice-President.
OSCAR F. BENJAMIN, Secretary. m17,20,22 2t

☞ **Columbia Building Association of BROOKLYN** will hold a public meeting at Reuben's Mission Hall, No. 14 Hamilton-av, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 24, at 7½ o'clock. DANIEL P. BANNARD will address the meeting on the principles of Building Associations This Association is in a very prosperous condition, and possesses all the important and liberal features that are required to render it an easy, safe and profitable institution It affords a poor man an opportunity of building or purchasing a house of his own selection, while, as a medium for small savings, it offers a mode of investment more profitable than any that has heretofore existed The officers of this Association are chosen by men who are well known to be competent and trustworthy, and entitled to the fullest confidence.
Shares $500. Monthly dues $2 Entrance fee 50 cents.
DAN'L P BANNARD, President
WM H. GRIFFITHS, Vice President.
CHAS. O. RICHARDSON Secretary. m22-3t

☞ **The New-York Phenix Building ASSOCIATION**, will hold a Public Meeting at the Temperance Hall, 8th-av 41st and 42d sts, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 24th March, 1852, at 8 o'clock. This Association has Officers and Trustees whose integrity and practical business capacity is a certain guaranty for the successful completion of all that is promised by any similar Association. Entrance fee for the present, only $50 per se. Monthly dues $2 50. Shares $600 Dues, including interest after redemption, $3 50. Members can take any number of shares being entitled to but one vote Speakers practically acquainted with the workings of these Associations, will address the meeting Ladies are particularly invited to attend. Books are open for subscriptions at the office of the Secretary, No 479 8th-av, where every necessary information will cheerfully be given. D D NASH President, No 310 Broadway
M. C EDWARDS, Vice President, No. 4 South-st.
A P. SMITH, Secretary. m23 2t

☞ **Popular Savings Bank.**—A Public Meeting for the purpose of admitting members to the WAVERLEY BUILDING ASSOCIATION, will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, March 25, at 8 o'clock, P. M., at LENT'S LONG ROOMS, cor of 22d st and 7th av. Admission free Addresses will be made by several able speakers, explaining the objects of the association, and the advantages proposed to its members The office of the Association is at No. 143 6th av, and is open at all hours of the day and evening; and where subscribers can at any time sign the articles, and pay the entrance fee, which for the present is only $1. Subscriptions received, and every information given by the Secretary, at No. 70 Wall st, office of *Courier and Enquirer*.
JOHN GREGORY, Vice-President.
JAS. W. HALE Secretary. m24-2t

☞ **Exposition of Building Associations.**—A Public Meeting of the EAST RIVER BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION will be held in Tabernacle Hall, No. 492 Grand st, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 24th instant, at 7½ P M Eminent speakers will address the meeting, explaining the object and advantages of Building Associations Owing to the great success of this Association, the entrance fee will be raised on the 1st April. The office, No 514 Grand st., is open daily from 11 A. M to 9 P M., where subscriptions will be received, and all necessary information given. Entrance fee, for the present, $2; Dues, $3; Shares, $800
OBADIAH NEWCOMB, President.
JAMES. WHITE, Vice President
SAMUEL H JORDAN, Asst Vice-President.
CHARLES E ANDERSON Secretary. m22-3t

☞ **The Chelsea Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION** will hold their third regular meeting at the Assembly Rooms, corner 8th av and 25 h st on MONDAY EVENING, March 29, at 8 o'clock Shares will be redeemed at this meeting, and the entrance fee will be $5 after this meeting Members are requested to call at the office of the Secretary and get their books and pay the March dues, at any time during the day or evening until 10 o'clock.
m24-3t WM. H HOYT, Secretary, No. 230 9th av.

☞ **Brooklyn.**—The LEXINGTON BUILDING AND ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION of Brooklyn will hold its second adjourned meeting at GRANADA HALL, Myrtle-av, on THURSDAY, the 25th inst Addresses will be delivered, and the benefits of this Association conclusively shown. Gentlemen and Ladies are invited to attend. ISAAC BADEAU, Secretary.
m24 2t

☞ **The New-York Land and Building Association** was organized to procure 500 working men homes It is in the full tide of success! Let the rent-rin dep then, be inspired with hope, and join us immediately The initiation fee is only 50 cents, and will soon be raised to $2
MILES CHAMBERS, Pres't.
H. S. SMITH, Secretary—Office, 1 Murray-st., mi0-1m

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **Second People' Building Association.**—This Association is following rapidly the course of its successful predecessor, and bids fair to be equally as popular and prosperous. Its organization and management is nearly identical with the first, in which the most gratifying confidence was manifested To all who may be intending to join, an invitation is extended to a public meeting, to be held in the Assembly Room, cor of 25th-st and 8th av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 24th inst., when an opportunity will be afforded to all who desire information, to obtain it. The Office of the Association is at No 397 9th av., two doors from 29th-st., and is open daily from 9 o'clock in the morning till 9 at night. OLIVER H. LEE, President
J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary. m22 3t

☞ **A Public Meeting of the LEXINGTON MUTUAL LOAN AND ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION** will take place at the Bull's Head Hall corner of 5d-av and 24th-st, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 25, at 8 o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by Messrs. E. J. PORTER, H. S. LINCOLN, and other able speakers, explanatory of the object, and for the purpose of receiving subscriptions. Shares $800. Entrance fee $1. Monthly dues $3. JOHN PETTIGREW, President.
J A. CANDEE Vice-President.
WM. ROBERTSON, Jr., Secretary.
The office of the Association is open daily, from 9 A. M. to 9 P M., at No 368 3d-av., between 28th and 29th sts., where all necessary information will be given, and articles of the Association may be had gratis m24 2t

☞ **Workingman's Building Association**—A few more left Persons desirous of joining this association must do so at once as the subscription book will be closed on or before the next monthly meeting. Entrance fee $2; monthly dues $3; value of shares $800. Office. No. 461 Broadway, over the Pacific Bank.
ROBERT McCLELLAN, President.
JOHN MORRISON, Treasurer.
GEORGE W. ANDERSON, Secretary. m22-3teod

☞ **Mount Vernon Building Association No 2.**—A meeting of the Association will be held in Convention Hall, Wooster-st, near Bleecker, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 25, at 7 o'clock All who are tired of paying rent, come and join. The monthly dues on each share $1 ultimate value $200. Copies of the Articles of Association may be procured at the meeting
ABM. J. POST, President
CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Secretary m23 3t*

New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON.

The Public Lands.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 22.

The number of new applicants for bounty land, which the new bill will bring in, is estimated at 100,000.

It is now conceded that Mr. JOHNSTON'S Homestead bill will pass. There is an ascertained majority for it in the House of about thirty, and in the Senate one proportionally much larger. Its effect will not be very different from the preemption laws, which have been long in force, for the settler must have resided five years on the tract claimed, and been a cultivator during the same time, to entitle him to the benefits of the law And there are few cases in which a settler and cultivator, who has remained five years in the same spot, has not accumulated sufficient to purchase his land at the present Government price.
It is probable that the contest now going on relative to the distribution of public lands, will result in ceding to each of the new States all unappropriated land within their limits, and in a provision for dividing the proceeds of that contained in the unorganized territories among all the States according to representation.

RIGHTS OF THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

The negotiations concerning the rights claimed to have been reserved for the benefit of the Hudson's Bay Company, and British subjects generally, in the Oregon treaty of 1846, shows that John Bull rather overreached us in that arrangement. The treaty contains a clause which is said to give some color to the claim of a right to navigate the Columbia River, Puget Sound, and other parts of Oregon, by which British vessels would be placed on substantially the same footing as American, except as to the one important privilege of landing goods without payment of duty, which some British shipmasters have assumed to exercise. Of course, nothing of that kind can be conceded, and if the treaty sanctions it, we have only to buy out with money, a privilege so unprecedentedly granted.
It is said that the Oregon treaty, though negotiated by Mr. BUCHANAN, of his deputy was, in reality, the work of Mr. WEBSTER, then in the Senate, who drew it up. It was adopted, according to this statement, without alteration.

MR. SOULE ON INTERVENTION.

The Senate is crowded to-day by a brilliant audience, attracted by the fame of Mr. SOULE'S eloquence, who is speaking upon the anti-intervention resolutions. It should be noticed that the friends of the KOSSUTH doctrine on this question are not responsible for the agitation now in progress upon it, and for the useless consumption of time which it has occasioned. They did not introduce any resolution, nor call for any action They only seek to prevent the Government from committing itself to an absurd declaration, which would tie up its hands through future exigencies.

CENSUS APPROPRIATION.

The Committee of Ways and Means have resolved to cut down the Census appropriation for next year from the estimate of $150,000 to $50,000. There is a general disposition to throw out the Fortification Appropriation bill, embracing items of about $800,000. There is no necessity of spending money to arm or adorn the works we have, but we must neglect the policy of national defense, and we shall certainly be compelled to build extensive and costly forts for the protection of the rising cities on the Pacific coast. Stone and mortar do not decay. x. y.

The Gardiner Case.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 22, 1852.

Every one inquires why the GARDINER trial does not take place. His counsel asked for a trial twice during the last term, and it was put off because the Government was not ready. At the present term of the Criminal Court, the counsel, Messrs. CARLISLE and BRADLEY, again asked and urged a trial, and the District Attorney stated that he was waiting for testimony, on the part of the Government, from Mexico. A batch of documents was received from Mr. SLOCUM, the Government agent, some weeks ago, and it is known that he had spent three weeks or more, at San Luis Potosi, in search of full information in regard to Dr. GARDINER'S mining operations. But still, the Government is not prepared for trial.

THE LAW'S DELAYS.

It is now eight months since a bill was found against Dr. GARDINER, upon an investigation prompted by the President. Dr. GARDINER'S funds were stopped, and are still withheld from him. He returned from Europe voluntarily, to give bail and ask for a trial. The Constitution guarantees to every one prosecuted for criminal offenses "a speedy and fair trial." In this case there has been unusual delay, and, if continued, the case will assume the aspect of persecution. Dr. GARDINER, as is well known here, has, throughout all this business—before the Board of Commissioners, as a claimant, and in his conduct since he obtained his reward, and since his prosecution—conducted himself as an innocent and honest man. The impression here is that he is a persecuted man. At all events, it is hoped that the Government will hasten to give him a "fair trial."

THE COMMISSION ON MEXICAN CLAIMS.

The Select Committe appointed by the Senate to investigate the serious representations on the subject of the conduct of the Board of Commissioners under the Mexican treaty, have, as yet, made no progress They have power to send for persons and papers, but have not done it. Mr. GEORGE EVANS, one of the members of the Board, has signified a willingness and desire to appear before the Committee and give them any information that they may desire.

THE WOODWORTH PATENT.

The tables of the two Houses groan under the weight of petitions and handbills and pamphlets against the extension of the Woodworth Patent for the planing machine. On the other hand, strong representations are made in favor of it. It does not appear that the Patentee himself, or his son, derive from it any adequate compensation for the invention.

M'CORMICK'S REAPER.

The Committee on Patents in the Senate have reported unanimously in favor of the extension of Mr. M'CORMICK'S patent for the reaping machine. This machine has conferred credit on the country abroad and is of immense value at home, particularly in the great prairies of the West, which are to be the granaries of the Continent. The patent is about to expire, and during the greater portion of the period of its existence it was of little benefit to the inventor. Now that it has become remunerative, he ought to have the benefit of it.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Highly Important from Nicaragua.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 16.

The steamship *Meteor*, which arrived here yesterday, from San Juan de Nicaragua, 11th inst, has brought the proceedings of a meeting held at Greytown by the most prominent citizens of that place, for the purpose of obtaining a grant of lands, including Greytown, and a charter from the State of Nicaragua, incorporating it into a new and independent State. The object is to everthrow the present government, which is not under the sole control of H. B. M. Consul, Jimmy Green, who acts as the agent also for the Masquito King, and whose power is unlimited, and from whose decision there is no appeal. The American portion of the population at Greytown, which constitutes the entire business portion of the inhabitants, are determined to throw off the tyranny of the British yoke of Jimmy Green's power, which is covered in the panoply of the ragged little Mosquito King beggar. British subjects there, hold all the offices of trust and profit, and make just such laws to suit themselves, which the Americans are determined to endure any longer.
The meeting was held on the 28th of February, at which W. H. Deforest presided, and resolutions were passed to carry out the objects of the meeting. A delegation of thirteen was appointed to proceed to the capital of San Juan de Nicaragua, to obtain the grant and charter. The delegates left on the 6th inst. for Grenada.
If the delegation succeeds, of which there is but little doubt, an officer will be sent by the Government to hoist the Nicaragua flag at Greytown, which will be saluted by the U. S. sloop of war *Decatur*, Captain Green, who, however, is not so *green* as the British Consul, Green. This being done, the acting King of the Mosquito Territory, Jemmy Green, will no doubt consider it as a declaration of war on the part of Nicaragua, when he will no doubt call on British assistance to prevent the town from falling into the possession of the Nicaraguans. This will cause the American ships of war to take a position so as to prevent any interference, and a rupture may take place. The whole affair will then have to be brought up by the American Government before the British Government, and as the new Ministry is not so favorable to us as the last, why, a little trouble will naturally grew out of it.

MEXICAN NEWS.

By the Indian bark *Pelicano*, which left Vera Cruz on the 6th inst., we have dates from the City of Mexico to the 28th ult. The country was generally quiet. The State of Vera Cruz had taken no shares in the Telegraph line to the City of Mexico. The Mexican war steamer which attempted to take supplies to General Alvalos at Matamoras, had arrived at Tampico. She reported that she could not get over the bar, and would not obtain transportation. The rumor that she had carried off some four or five of the Fillibusters who had boarded her with the intention of taking the vessel, proved false.
Mr. Edward Forestall had discounted the $6~0,000 still due the Government of the United States.
The opposition party has introduced a motion in the Chamber of Deputies to impeach the Minister of State, who signed the decree of banishment against General Woll, who commanded the Mexican army during the invasion of 24, as in 1842. It may be remembered that General Woll had left the Republic on a leave of absence, and afterwards a passport was refused him at Ylasana by the Mexican consul, on the ground that he had been banished. *El Siglo*, the opposition paper, is very severe in its attacks against the administration, and makes use of the Woll affair as an excuse for its bitter invective and denunciation.

THE M'DONOUGH ESTATE.

Judge Buchanan, of the Fifth District Court, gave judgment yesterday in favor of the Union Bank for $50,000, being the amount of a note due by John McDonough deceased. The note only fell due on the 11th of January last. The executors of the estate immediately confessed judgment, and also an additional indebtedness of $150,000! This is the first time I ever heard of executors confessing judgment and indebtedness when not called on so to do. The fact is, they want to get the handling of the money; and so a rule to sell the personal property of the deceased was made final, and the moveables on the plantations and also of the Orleans Opera House have been oreered to be sold. The fees and law charges of the immense estate, before it is settled, will be like Judge Ballard's case in the widow who was worth $100,000—when the estate was *settled* she had hardly enough left to buy a dress of second mourning'

DOMESTIC.

The mail came through this morning, for a wonder, bringing the details of the *Artic's* news. We are now in the midst of the excitement of our charter election under the new form of Government. A.

NEW-YORK CITY.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—The annual meeting of the Dewitt Dispensary was held on Monday evening at the Presbyterian Church in the Fourth-avenue. From the report we learn that on the 26th February, 1851, a number of gentlemen assembled together, and subscribed $250 each for the purpose of forming a Dispensary in the upper part of the city. They met again at the Presbyterian Church, corner of Twenty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, and on the 27th of March the first meeting of the Board of Managers was held. They took steps to collect funds for the erection of a suitable Dispensary, and a site for such a building has been purchased, corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-third-street, for a sum of $6,000. Contracts are made and ground broken. The cost of the building will be about $22,000, making a total of $30,000. About $18,000 have already been obtained. Three capable physicians have been employed, and many poor persons have been relieved. During the year 756 patients were treated, viz., 337 males and 419 females. The receipts were $11,100 66—expenditures $6,000—leaving a good balance in the hands of the Treasurer.
—Dr. Barling was arrested yesterday by Officer Benson, of the Tombs, on a warrant, charging him with assaulting Mason A Bingham, with whom the Doctor had some difficulty in regard to the payment of a debt which was in his hands for collection. Justice Osborn ordered the Doctor to find bail in the sum of $300 to keep the peace.
—Yesterday morning, officer Fulton of the Lower Police office, arrested a man named Henry T. Romerezi, upon a warrant charging him with obtaining money from a stranger by the name of Jacob Merich, by representing himself as the agent of the "German Mechanic's Protection Association." This individual has long been practising similar frauds upon strangers who supposed they were dealing with the authorized agent of the benevolent association. Justice Osborn fully committed the prisoner for trial.
—Monday evening one of the long-shore-men, named Solomon Celet, was terribly injured by falling down the hatchway of the packet ship *Kate Hunter*, lying at the foot of Pike-street, East River. He was taken to the New-York Hospital and placed under the medical treatment of Dr. LeRoy, but owing to the injuries, he expired at 7 o'clock this morning. Coroner Ives held an inquest on the remains of deceased, and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.
—Coroner Ives held an inquest yesterday upon the body of Charles W. Hinckley, who died suddenly at his residence, No. 70 Varick-st., and the jury rendered a verdict of "Death by apoplexy."
—A large quantity of Dry Goods were damaged yesterday, at the warehouse No. 124 Broadway, by the bursting of a Croton waterpipe in the attic floor of the building.
—A gentleman named Muson was seriously injured yesterday by a large iron window-shutter striking him on the head, which fell from a store at No. 207 Water-street, at the time he was passing.
—Officer Houston, of the Tenth Patrol District, arrested James Matthews yesterday upon a charge of passing counterfeit money. He was sent to the Police Court.
—James Duffy, Bartly McCue and Patrick Lockran were arrested in the Twent

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1852.

☞ The *New-York Daily Times* can be obtained of WILLIAM PATTON, Waterbury, Conn.

☞ The Second Edition of the *Evening Times*, published every day at 3 o'clock P. M., and served to subscribers for *One Cent*, contains a full and complete list of the *Arrivals at all the Hotels*, up to the latest hour.

Henry Clay.

The great names of a country are of its moral treasure. While they illustrate the past, they brighten hope for the future. The youth of succeeding generations gaze at these cherished points of history and are filled with noble daring and lofty aspirations. The nation, herself, repeats the list of her immortal sons, as the evidence of her own achievements. The sky of her renown is frescoed with their glittering names. And when Time has closed and clasped the volume of her history, and distance has mellowed the events that constituted her existence, into a level picture, then are the bright names of her heroes the dazzling points that first attract attention and challenge praise.

Among those forever associated with the early history of the United States, stands conspicuous, the name of HENRY CLAY. Age and a long life of toil are leaving their marks upon him. Announcements from the capital for several weeks, have indicated that, though it may possibly be given him to stay with us for years, he will not, probably, be able to partake actively, in public affairs, or lift his eloquent voice in the councils of the nation. No man could be touched with disease or infirmity more to the sorrow of the people. No man could lay aside his mortal envelope and ascend into the spiritual regions, more to the poignant grief of the country at large. His loss would make a hiatus in our political annals, and create a melancholy sensation of bereavement in many an ardent heart. But we cannot have our great men with us always. One by one they drop away. Time treats them, save in their memories, like the rest of mankind. They hold their lives by no surer tenure than their less gifted brethren. They are of their generation, and, like it, they pass over the narrow disc of this life, and enter into the great unknown. Thus has faded from our sight a distinguished son of genius—for so long a time the coadjutor of the subject of this notice, in the National Congress. Thus, also, the unmistakeable evidences of age and of disease are creeping over the erect and stately form of HENRY CLAY.

Starting on the journey of life at every disadvantage, of humble origin, unknown and poor, a little orphan, unaided and alone, began with slender fist to battle for himself amid the stern realities and bearded combatants that overshadowed and surrounded him. Compelled to content himself with a mere glance at a schoolhouse, at those tender years when a glance could do but little good, we trace him, sunburnt, delving with hoe and spade amidst the uncongenial but strengthening labors of the field—then, with rope bridle and bag of grain for saddle, we see him pursuing his slow and dreary way to the mill of the Pamunkey—then, as if Destiny had decreed that the two great spirits of CLAY and HENRY should be alike, not only in powers of eloquence, but in preparatory discipline, we find him behind a retail counter in Virginia, doling insignificant parcels of cotton or calico—then, as a Scribe, though never a Pharisee, copying long documents in Chancery; tracing, through the literary taste of his employer, the gnarled hieroglyphics of the Grecian alphabet, unconscious of the sense that lurked beneath, and crowding his stray moments with ardent acquirement—then rising through a systematic study of the law, till, grasping his diploma in his hand, we see him cross the mountains of the Alleghanies, and plunge into that luxuriant West which has ever since enfolded him within her loving arms—where, conquering a timidity that came near hushing his voice forever, he entered upon his contest and his triumphs with the veterans of the bar, till at length, pushing his shallop through the angry waves of politics, we see him borne into the American Congress to become one of its most distinguished ornaments.

From that day—forty-six years ago—he has boldly and ably handled all the great topics that have come up for Congressional consideration. The defences of the country—the emancipation of South America—internal improvements—protection to American industry, and the establishment of the American system—the Greek Revolution, the National Bank, the Public Lands, the Missouri question, the treatment of the Indians, the removal of the deposits, the Sub-Treasury, and the great questions that have so recently agitated the nation,—with many other themes that have arisen from day to day, have all passed under the review of his comprehensive and glowing mind, and formed the theses of his magnificent orations

In character, the great Kentuckian is cordial, sympathetic, and eminently social. He loves to bask in the sunshine. He reflects a sphere of attractive cheerfulness. His heart inspires his brain. The warmth of his affection awakens kindred feeling, and begets those intense and lasting friendships which so peculiarly characterize the lovers of HARRY CLAY. In his service, his friends know no obstacles. They would encounter fire and water—submit to any sacrifice—and all of them burn with the feeling, which prompted one of their members to exclaim, "I envy Kentucky: for when CLAY dies, she will have his ashes"

As an orator, in the sense in which that word is commonly understood, Mr. CLAY has occupied no secondary position. He has stood the first in the front rank. In a country where almost every man can talk,—where every variety of eloquence is so assiduously cultivated,—where every stump is a rostrum, and every field a committee-room,—where the number of aspirants for oratorical honors surpasses those of any other nation, it is exalted praise to say that Mr. CLAY for nearly half a century has maintained his distinguished rank at the head of the national eloquence. So continuous and protracted a reputation, requiring, as it has, a constant sustentation and vindication, amid the throng of brilliant orators who have grappled with all our public questions on the floor of Congress since Mr. CLAY made his appearance there, is the evidence of real, substantial, and enduring powers, rarely vouchsafed even to the most fortunate of our race. The singular adaptation of his personal qualities to this art,—the grace of his manner,—the fire of his eye,—and the deep, resonant cadence of his voice, so completely under control, and ready to vibrate to the slightest breeze of feeling,—sometimes playing along the nerves with its tremulous accents, and at others astounding by the fullness and depth of its sonorous music, have undoubtedly largely contributed to create and sustain his oratorical fame. But deeper than these, and upholding them, we may find the true secret of his power, in the electric nature he possesses—those genuine qualities of soul that kindle at a glance, a touch, a word; and which, when all on fire, pour themselves out through every limb, gesture, feature, and swell our language to its fullest capacity of meaning.

It is matter of surprise, that the people have not, at some time during the long progress of Mr. CLAY's career, taken him upon their willing shoulders, and carried him in triumph into the Presidential chair. Independent of party considerations, above all political questions, and breaking asunder the partizan wisps that bound their arms, we should have supposed that, at some fortunate moment of enthusiasm, they would have placed the reins of government within his skillful hands; for, whatever qualities others may possess, of intellectual power, of eloquence, prudence, or experience of party qualifications, or of any or all of the attributes of noble statesmanship, it must be conceded by foes, as it is claimed by friends, that no man of the age sits so securely enthroned within the hearts of the people. That he should have looked with interest and desire upon the office of Chief Magistrate of the United States, as the acme of his political life, the crown of all his labors, is not unnatural. All other positions are, of course, subordinate. To be the head of the Government—to be the President—is the summit of all political hopes. A man may go thus far; he can go no further. Men strive for this, as in other countries for a throne. To achieve this, complicated plans, extensive combinations, and the labor of a life-time, are devised, organized, and devoted. And yet, we think, that Presidential honors would have added little to the fame of HENRY CLAY. The "recorded honors" that "will gather over and cluster around" his monument, are not, pre-eminently, those of official station, nor to which the robes of office can add dignity or grandeur; but they are those conquered by the man himself, and deriving their value from being the index of inward qualities and not of outward rank. Still, it cannot but be regretted, almost by his political adversaries, that—having climbed the official ladder, round by round, through the Legislature of his adopted State, to the House of Representatives—to the Speakership—to the Senate—a Commissioner charged with authority to negotiate the treaty of Ghent—a Secretary of State—he should not have been permitted to take the last and crowning step, and inscribe his name upon that Presidential scroll, which, God grant, may be lengthened out forever.

CLAY, CALHOUN and WEBSTER—a splendid triumvirate of statesmen—each in himself a host—with physical and intellectual powers so different, yet each having a numerous circle of admirers, who place the god of *their* idolatry before the others. CLAY, with his electric fire and impassioned eloquence—CALHOUN, clear, terse, logical, metaphysical, with the skill of TELL shooting an apple from the head—and WEBSTER, calm, grand, majestic, sitting on the loftiest peaks of Olympus, darting lightnings and rolling thunders.

In speaking of either of these great men, how irresistible the impulse to refer to the others. Though not always agreeing—indeed, sometimes at angry variance—a war among the gods—yet they are always inseparably associated They have marched side by side through many, many years—years of great "pith and moment"—in our country's career. They are interwoven with its history—part and parcel of it. With all the momentous questions of national policy that have arisen, their names are connected; on them their voices have been heard, their influence felt, their judgment exercised, their votes recorded. Each of them, preeminent in powers of thought and in the mode of expressing thought, they extracted the real kernel of every subject that was bolted through the mill of their discussion. Though, during the greater portion of their lives, they have all been absorbed in politics, yet it cannot be said, as of some distinguished politicians, that they have "given to party what was meant for mankind;" for, in their partizan efforts, they have advanced the knowledge and happiness of mankind, helped rear the grand structure of our Government, and assisted in guiding the ship of State through the channel in which she was first launched, out, beyond all danger of rock or shoal or tempest, into the broad, open sea of independent, self-sustained and national existence.

Will the race of giants soon be extinct? Who are the men who can adequately fill the places, soon to be vacant? Is the race degenerating? Cannot these teeming millions of America send up, into the public council, some happy sons of genius, equal in stature, to these great men of her youth, now passed or passing away? Let us hope that, without waiting for others to be born, we may find those, already entered, or entering, on the stage of public action, with faculties susceptible of development and expansion, into the fullness, of these, our early heroes.

Whenever the orb of CLAY shall sink beneath the horizon, it will leave a sunset radiance to illume the Western sky. Then party animosity will be buried with him. The political tomahawk will rust, and the whole American people will look with admiration, pride and affectionate regard to the deeds, the speeches, the life, character and name of "The Mill Boy of the Slashes."

A Result.

It is always a comfort in the course of human proceedings to arrive at any point where it can be said that some certain and definite progress has been made, that some positive thing has been accomplished.

Whoever looked into the haze surrounding Albany at the beginning of the present year, must experience especial delight at the first conclusive evidence that the skies are beginning to clear.

Without referring to the other numerous and perplexing difficulties with which the subject of the Canal contracts was complicated, every feeling of State pride, every generous appreciation of the value of character was shocked and outraged by the most unscrupulous and vindictive denunciations of the several State officers composing the Canal Board, and especially of the State Engineer and Surveyor, and the Canal Commissioners.

The testimony laid before the public by the joint Investigating Committee of the Legislature, enables us to understand the causes of these angry accusations, and exposes their injustice.

Although the members of the Committee come to different conclusions in relation to the policy and the legal questions involved in their inquiries—conclusions more or less colored by their party affinities—they agree in dismissing, as unworthy of serious attention, all the allegations against the integrity of the State officers. Even the Barnburner Chairman of the Committee, though opposed to the whole scheme of completing the canals, and in favor of annuling all the contracts, expressly indorses the honesty and "pure motives" of Mr. Seymour, the State Engineer and Surveyor, in regard to the hard-pan and quicksand specifications which had been made the pretext for the most rancorous assaults upon him, in which some of his own political friends had joined.

Few men have bitterness enough in their souls not to rejoice at the passage of the Engineer and Commissioners through the turbulent scenes and manifold temptations of the Canal lettings, without a stain upon their integrity.

Of these officers, Messrs. Seymour and Cook are Whigs, Messrs. Follett and Mather, Democrats. So far as party interests are supposed to require it, their action will still be assailed, and will continue the subject of contention; but no one, setting any value upon his own character, will countenance any future attempt to bring their honor and integrity in question.

The Fall of Rosas.

The defeat and retreat of the Dictator of the Argentine, of which we have information indirectly through Bahia, is an important era in South American politics. It marks a retirement of the republican theory before the monarchical. The seeds of empire conserved in Brazil, are viridescent; and diffuse their leaves and seminal principles further and further along the continent. From the Rio Grande they have now scattered themselves to the La Plata; and will hardly stop short of the Andes and the Pampas. The growth is rapid, like all tropical productions.

Another arrival may describe in detail the movements of the allied army. Gen. Urquiza was understood, at previous advices, to be approaching the Argentine capital with a force of twenty or twenty-five thousand men. One-half of his troops were furnished by the Emperor Pedro II. The rest were from Urquiza's own presidency of Entre Rios, or volunteers from the recently emancipated Uruguay. The Government of Paraguay, represented by Carlos Lopez, was engaged to supply whatever aid and comfort the allies might require. Each man of the invaders was filled with all the fury against Rosas, that a personal and private wrong, of unspeakable magnitude, might be supposed to inspire. The papers of Rio and Montevideo have been in the praiseworthy habit of keeping a daily calendar of the Dictator's atrocities, standing at the head of their columns, marked with a black stone, as the very *dies nefasti* of wickedness and unparalleled tyranny. The entries in this criminal diary were not obliged to have reference to actual occurrences. Thus, if we read,

"MARCH 24, 1836—The monster Rosas caused three hundred foreigners to be put to death in the streets of Buenos Ayres,"

it by no means follows that such a transaction really took place, but simply that the capacities of the arch-enemy were equal to that or any similar sample of fiendishness. By these and a thousand other ingenious means it has stolen into the popular faith that Rosas is the last and greatest effort of nature in the way of a monstrosity, and that his nature is that of the great enemy of souls, only a trifle more concentrated, and thickened, and darkened, into a perfect witch-broth of iniquity. Of course, the hatred thus begotten has served for a powerful stimulus to those whose courage might otherwise ooze out. A common antipathy, not sympathy, has held the assailants together, and appears to have prospered their arms with a flood of victory Rosas, with all the means and men he could muster, has been beaten. The invader is at the threshold of the capital, and there is neither will nor way to keep him out. The fall of Buenos Ayres is decreed, and so ends a strange, eventful history.

Juan Manual Rosas may as well have his obituary notice now as hereafter, for he is politically defunct. His part in South American affairs has been a leading one for a score of years past. Those are not weak and inconsequential men, who manage, we care not how, to leave their mark upon the age they live in. Rosas has certainly done so. He has acted conspicuously throughout a long, tragic drama. The opening scene would present him, thirty years ago, as a wild rider of the Pampas; the boldest and most skillful cattle-hunter of the plains; the idol and model of the savage *guachos*. Then came the bloody scene of 1828, when the unhappy Dorrigo was murdered by Lavalle, and the *guacho* chief suddenly presented himself at the capital in the character of an avenger of blood. The triumphant elevation of the conqueror to the Presidency of the sovereign State of Buenos Ayres, and the Government of the United Provinces of the Argentine followed, and the hero of the desert was the hero of the field and the cabinet. His reign, for notwithstanding a strict observance of republican forms, his rule was never shared or limited, has been none of the mildest. All political transitions and disturbances in South America turn in blood. Majorities are made there by decimating the minorities. The tracks of the Dictator have had a sanguinary dye from the first moment they become visible. But who supposes for a moment that his Government, or any other, in such a condition of society, could be conducted on peace principles? Had his accession to power taken place at one of those calm moments, when popular passions are quiescent, and had his authority been granted by a free and deliberate act of the masses, then might it have lived on in a sort of national innocence of blood. But the beginning was ensanguined by an unsparing waste of life, and the beginning has colored all that came after. Nor has there been any care to ascertain what degree of clemency was compatible with safety. Rosas has been reckless in his cruelties, and indiscriminate in their bestowal. The weight of his tyranny has been intolerable. But that his vindictive measures have ever been wanton, we do not believe. They are the suggestions of a refined, unadulterable selfishness, an overweening love of power, and a consciousness that to part with it would probably be to part with life. His atrocities, if they deserve the name, have been committed in self-defense, and have been magnified beyond all reason and credibility by the inveterate animosity of those who have suffered beneath his iron rule.

For the rest, it is impossible to say what advances the Argentine Republics might have made, had their political circumstances been different. The pride and ambition of the Dictator, we cannot doubt, would have willingly spent themselves upon national development, if continual foreign aggression and internal intrigue had not necessitated the devotion of all his faculties to self-preservation. There certainly has been strife and disputation enough to insure the commercial preeminence of Buenos Ayres over Montevideo, if an amplitude of those materials could effect it. But Buenos Ayres, like Philadelphia, is inland, and cannot rationally hope to compete successfully in trade with Montevideo, the Southern New-York, seated conveniently by the sea-side and the river mouth. In no internal improvements or social advancement has the influence of the dictatorship been realized beneficially. If any praise be his, it is simply that of keeping the Republic stationary for twenty years, after a congeries of convulsions and perturbations had threatened to hurl it back into the chaos of hopeless and utter barbarism. We may, at all events, reasonably anticipate improved commercial facilities, if not other advantages, from the revolution.

Rosas, and the fair, accomplished, universally-beloved Donna Manualita, are reported to be sheltered by the British flag, on board a British steamer. Their destination is said to be England. With all the craft of Louis Philippe, the dictator is understood to have invested large amounts of wealth in foreign securities, provident for the events that have just overtaken him. Verging on three score years, the quondam *guacho* of the pampas may yet live to shine in the fashionable *salons* of Paris, or drawing-rooms of St. James's Park; and if the miraculous Manualita fails to gain an aristocratic alliance in England, it will not be for want of money, charms, and other recommendations of the *personelle*. The Buenos Ayrean will find himself quite at home among the retired and hepatic East Indians of the Warren Hastings school.

☞ We respectfully suggest to the *Commercial* that there is no room for a controversy on the article in yesterday's *Times*, concerning American citizens in Cuba, much as our neighbor may desire one. Confessing that, as to the facts alleged by us, it "has not any knowledge," the *Commercial* ought to have acted accordingly, and deferred to those who have. It is quite unnecessary, moreover, for the *Commercial* to give "reasons" for advising the *Times* to "ascertain the truth or falsehood of an allegation before publishing it,"—until it can show some reason for assuming that, in any case, it has not done so.

As to the statements made by us yesterday concerning the treatment of Americans in Cuba, we shall, from respect to our neighbor, go out of our way to say, that they rest upon authority which the *Commercial* itself would pronounce unimpeachable. We considered those statements important, and gave them to the public without stopping to think whose candidates for the Presidency might be implicated in them.

If the *Commercial* really believes that the *Times* was actuated in this matter by the motives which it invents for us, it did itself injustice in giving our statement any attention whatever.

ARRIVAL OF THE BROTHER JONATHAN.—The steamship *Brother Jonathan*, Capt. BROWN, arrived at this port last evening, from Chagres and San Juan de Nicaragua. She brings dates from the former place to the 12th inst., and from San Juan to the 15th. The *Brother Jonathan* left at San Juan the U. S. sloop-of-war *Decatur*, Commander GREEN,—officers and men all well. The marine news will be found under the appropriate heading.

FROM JAMAICA.—We have received advices from Kingston, Jamaica, to the 8th March. Beyond the record of public meetings, to take into consideration the suffering state of the Colony, and adopt suitable measures of appeal to the Home Government, there is no news of importance.

The steamer *United States*, at Kingston, from San Juan, brought confirmations of the reports of troubles at Greytown, of which we have already published accounts.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

The Southern Mail—Awful Murder of Seven People

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 23.

The Southern Mail brings nothing beyond Mobile. The *Fairmount* (Virginia) *Banner*, states that six men and one woman were murdered at a house in Doddridge County, Virginia, on Wednesday night last They were emigrating West, and stopped at the house for the night. A large amount of money they had with them was stolen by the murderers. The atrocious deed is supposed to have been committed by parties who broke out of jail at Lynchburg.

Delegate to the Democratic National Convention

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 23.

The Democratic Convention to elect Delegates from the Fourth District to the National Convention, met last night. Col. Jacob G. Davies, a Clay man, was chosen. Resolutions in favor of Cass for the Presidency, the Jeffersonian doctrine, State Rights, and the Compromise Measures, were adopted.

The Great India-Rubber Case—New-Jersey Legislature

TRENTON, Tuesday, March, 23.

Our city is now honored by the presence of Hon Daniel Webster, who arrived here on Saturday evening. Hon. Rufus Choate and Francis B. Cutting have just arrived, together with a host of other legal gentlemen, &c., in the great India-Rubber case. Judges Grier and Dickinson are expected to-day, when the United States Circuit Court will open.

The New Jersey Legislature will adjourn on Saturday next.

The Liquor Law in Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 23.

In the Pennsylvania Legislature to-day the bill to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors was taken up On motion, it was amended, allowing the manufacture and sale of spirituous, malt and vinious liquors in quantities of not less than 31 gallons, the manufacture to be directly from agricultural products. It was further amended by inserting a section fixing the next General Election at which the law shall be voted for. Several sections of the bill having been agreed to, it was laid aside for the present and ordered to be printed.

Fatal Accident—Baltimore Delegate

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 23.

George Nelson, mate of the brig Huntress, from New-York, was knocked overboard and drowned off Cape Hatteras on the 10th inst.

The Baltimore City Convention have elected Jacob G. Davis, as delegate to the National Convention. Mr. Davis is a strong friend of Cass.

Great Fire at Milan, Ohio—Snow.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, March 23.

By a dispatch received here from Milan, Ohio, we learn that a fire occurred in that village this morning, which destroyed the entire Lockwood Block. The loss is estimated at $40,000, on which there was but a partial insurance.

Snow fell in this immediate vicinity last night to the level depth of eleven inches. This morning the weather is mild.

Fire at Birmingham, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, Tuesday, March 23.

A large fire occurred at Birmingham, last evening, consuming a whole square of buildings, including the shoe store of John Jacques; Smith's drug store, Emmons's dry goods store and other property.

The loss is partially covered by insurance.

Louisiana on Intervention

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, March 22.

Resolutions are before the Legislature denouncing KOSSUTH and his doctrine of intervention.

Ole Bull in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 23.

Ole Bull, at the solicitation of many members of the Cabinet, diplomatic corps and Congress, gives a concert on Friday next in this city.

The Murder of Young Lehman.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 23.

The trial of the Skupenski's has been progressing all day, presenting a perfect chain of circumstantial evidence. The testimony for the prosecution is not yet concluded.

Marine Disaster.

NORFOLK, Monday, March 22.

The ship *Philadelphia* has arrived here greatly damaged by the late gale. Most of her cargo will be lost.

XXXIId CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE...WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 23.

RESOLUTIONS OF TEXAS.

Mr. RUSK presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature of Texas concerning claims against Mexico.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIAL.

Mr. SEWARD presented the petition of certain citizens of Pennsylvania in favor of a railroad from Missouri to the Pacific. Also a petition of some citizens of Albany, in favor of granting additional compensation to the COLLINS line of steamers.

Mr. GEYER presented a petition of the same kind from citizens of St. Louis.

On motion of Mr. BADGER, the memorial of CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, asking a contract for carrying the mail in steamships, from which the Naval Committee was discharged yesterday, was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.

Mr. SEWARD presented the petition of C. HANSON, of Brooklyn, New-York, who proposes to Congress to establish a line of steamers between Brooklyn and Gluckstadt, on the Elbe, and near to Hamburg, so as to make semi-monthly passages between Brooklyn and the City of Hamburg. He proposes to build four steamers, of 2,000 tuns each, the first two to be ready in two years and the other two in three years. He proposes to carry mails and passengers at such rates as he shall be able to obtain. He offers to do this, if Congress will give him for the first three years, one hundred thousand dollars per annum; for the next three years, $85,000 per annum; and for the next three years $75,000 per annum, for each vessel engaged in actual service. This line of steamers which he contemplates will not be liable to the objection which is brought against the other lines of mail steamers, which are patronized by Congress; that is, their interfering with the shipping interest of the country, of the tunnage and freights between the port of New-York and the Hanse towns; three to one belong to foreigners, and nearly the whole of our trade between Continental Europe and the United States is carried on in foreign vessels. This line of steamers proposed by the petitioner, will secure to the United States the direct carrying trade between New-York City, which is now largely possessed by Great Britain, and the saving in transportation of cotton to Germany alone, between the United States and Germany will amount to $50,000 per annum. The petition was accompanied by several interesting papers, and he recommended it to the earnest consideration of the Naval Committee.

After the presentation of some unimportant reports,

SALARIES OF TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

On motion of Mr. CLEMENS, the bill regulating the salaries of Territorial officers was then taken up. The bill repeals the proviso, in the appropriating act of last year, which declared that territorial Judges, or other officers, absent from the territory over sixty days, should not receive any salary for the time so absent, and allows the salary of all officers during absence up to this time, but requiring that hereafter, to draw pay during such absence, it must be approved by the President.

Mr. CHASE was opposed to giving the discretion to allow the pay to the President.

Mr. WELLER said that the Utah Judges could not live there with safety.

Mr. WALKER was willing to pay them, but thought, if they could not perform their duty, they ought not to be continued in office with salaries.

Mr. BADGER said the fact of their not being able to live there was no fault of the judges.

Mr. CHASE said he had seen nothing to satisfy him that the judges could not have remained in the Territory with perfect safety. He offered an amendment, that absence should be previously permitted by the President, which was lost.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed.

NAVY YARD AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The bill to establish a Dry-dock and Navy Yard on the Bay of San Francisco, was taken up.

Mr. GWIN addressed the Senate on the importance of having a Dry-dock on the Pacific coast. He was followed, in reply, by

Mr. BRODHEAD, who soon after, yielded the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 23.

Mr. GROW presented a resolution of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, asking for the establishment of a Dry Dock and Navy Yard on the Lake frontier. Also, a resolution relating to SMITH O'BRIEN, and a third asking for a Breakwater and Piers in the River Delaware. Laid on the table.

CONFISCATION OF VESSELS.

The SPEAKER placed before the House an Executive communication in answer to a resolution adopted on the 15th ultimo, and giving information as to the seizure and confiscation of the two vessels, *Georgiana* of Maine, and *Susan Loud*, of Massachusetts. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM DEPARTMENTS.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a communication from the Treasury Department, inclosing a report on the light-house system of the country. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Also, a communication from the Navy Department, in reply to the resolution calling for information to show the cost of the foreign mail service, and requesting all the items connected with the contracts. These are furnished and ordered to be printed.

Also, a part of the Patent Office for 1851, relating to arts and manufactures. The Commissioner of Patents promises the agricultural portion shortly. The communication was referred to the Committee on Printing, with instructions to inquire into the propriety of printing an extra number of copies.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the bill for supplying the deficiencies in the appropriations for the present fiscal year. During the debate on the large number of amendments offered, Mr. PRICE advocated the increase of the appropriations for defense, and justified the conduct of the Executive with reference to that object.

Mr. CLEVELAND spoke about extravagance. Better that the Army be disbanded than favoritism and fraud be continued—such fraud, for instance, as giving fifty dollars a ton for hay, and then the seller dividing the plunder with the officers. The House should hold the purse-strings.

Mr. GORMAN commented on the fact that the cost of maintaining each soldier, in 1845, was $404. Now it is $1,000 a man. There are corruptions in the Departments. Officers are in partnership with men who sell horses, and thus fleece the Government. He said he knew of one officer, who, after defrauding the Government of $100,000, has settled down, independently and at ease, in Oregon [cries, "Who is he?" "His name?"] He would not tell his name publicly, but would impart it to any gentleman privately, and be responsible.

Mr GENTRY said the Secretary of War does come forward and explain the cost of the service. The Secretary admits that there are corruptions, but did these begin yesterday? Have they not existed for years? Did they not exist in Mexico, during the war? It is in the item of transportation principally that the expenses of the Quartermaster's department have increased. Are the President and Secretary responsible for the acquisition of California and other territory, which require this force for protection of our people, and the carrying out of our treaty stipulations with Mexico? Certainly not, but still Congress must provide for the defense. The debate was continued, and consisted of a repetition of the charges of extravagance against the Government and defense of the Executive department. Without concluding the subject the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE... ALBANY, Tuesday, March 23.

BILLS PASSED.

The Appropriation bill; bills to regulate wharfage on lighters in Brooklyn and New-York, to enable the trustees of the Seamens' Fund in New-York to borrow money; to amend the general Mural Cemetery act; to incorporate the Dudley Observatory of Albany. The Senate then went into

EXECUTIVE BUSINESS.

Several communications were sent in and referred.

The following were confirmed.

Notaries Public—Suffolk—Warren B Starr, John R. Satterly, Charles Woodhull, Charles W. Fordham, R. M. Conklin, J Calvin, Wells E Foster, John L Ireland.

Queens—Gilbert Sayre, George Vanderburg, Jr., Charles P. Stuart, John W Demott, Wessel S Smith

New York—Isaac Van Winkle, John Hopper, Thomas M. Clark, James C. Church, James W. Dill, Joseph Polack, Augustus L Brown

The following were reported against, upon party grounds, by Mr COOLEY:

For Loan Commissioner Suffolk Co—HENRY PIKE.

For Loan Commissioners, Queens Co—JAMES HENNIMAN, B RUSHMORE.

For Loan Commissioners, Richmond Co.—D. S. CLANSON, HENRY URQUHART.

A debate followed upon the question of agreeing to the report. It was agreed to—13 to 14, the President voting in the affirmative.

The following nominations for Loan Commissioners were also rejected:

Orange—A. J Caldwell, A Campbell.

Rockland—J Swedacher, D Frye.

Putnam—G Ludington, C Crosby.

Westchester—D McCord, James Dick.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—The following were confirmed

Ulster—J. S Langworthy, C. S Hasbrouck, T. V. Gates.

Kings—P. Shafter, J. B Taylor, G Field, F H Dikeman, M Clarkson, Jr., H. C. Cady, A. H Sidell Wm. Peat, H. R. Pierson, E. N. Kimball.

CANAL APPRAISER.

Mr. BRISTOL reported against the nomination of A. H. CALHOUN, as Canal Appraiser.

Mr. WILLIAMS dissented.

The report was agreed to by the same vote as the above, and the nomination was rejected.

HARBOR MASTERS.

The Senate then took up the question of Harbor Masters. The report was very favorable to all but PETER G. SHERMAN. The question was taken upon each severally. The nominations of the following gentlemen were all rejected by 13 to 13:

A. H. Schutz, G W. Brennan, Henry Kip, James E Wood, Gideon Fontaine, Charles Chamberlain, Charles G Dean, Abram Van Orden

The name of PETER G. SHERMAN coming up, Mr. BABCOCK explained his voting against the nomination of Mr SHERMAN. He did not deem it his duty to act merely as an automaton, to follow the lead of party leaders, although he was a party man, and he held party principles as high as any man; but he did not recognize the doctrine that he should vote for a man merely because he was of the same political creed. There might be cases when the Governor might recommend a man for office whom he (Mr. B) could not regard in the same light. So far as this nomination was concerned, he relied upon that information he had concerning the gentleman from the venerable Senator from the Fourth, (Mr. NEWCOMB,) who had reported him as not fit for the office, and he should therefore vote against the nomination.

Mr. BARTLETT stated that he had heard that this Mr. SHERMAN was a regular dyed-in-the-wool HORACE GREELEY man.

Mr. BABCOCK did not vote against him on any such grounds

Mr. BEEKMAN should vote for the nomination—he had heard nothing against his fitness for the office, and he did not consider the objection that he was a rank Abolitionist sufficient to justify him in opposing it

Mr CONGER and Mr. PIERCE called for the reasons why Mr NEWCOMB reported against his nomination.

Mr. NEWCOMB said he should be a seafaring man to fill the office well,—that was an objection, the objection was not on political grounds

Mr. MORGAN did not understand that the nomination had been reported against It was reported for the consideration of the Senate. Two of the New-York Senators had been in favor of the nomination, and three had been in favor of the others—one (Mr. MCMURRAY) was opposed to all. Further debate followed, in which Messrs. BRISTOL, VAN SCHOONHOVEN, PIERCE and others engaged.

Mr. BABCOCK further explained his position; he repudiated the idea that he was acting from such a paltry motive as that of the peculiar views of the nominee

The nomination was rejected by a vote of 9 to 11.

The Senate then resumed Legislative business, and soon after adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Tuesday, March 23.

Mr. O KEENE reported favorably on the bill to incorporate the New-York Exchange Company.

The bill to authorize the village of Elmira to borrow $100,000, to aid in the construction of the Williamsport and Elmira plank road, was passed.

Mr J. ROSE brought in a bill in relation to hawkers and peddlers in New-York

Mr. BLACKSTONE moved that the bill to incorporate the New-York Exchange Company be referred to a select Committee to report complete. Agreed to, and subsequently reported, and ordered to be engrossed

Mr. LUCKEY brought in a bill relative to the Marine Court of New-York Ordered to a third reading.

Mr. ROWE moved that the use of the Assembly Chamber be granted to E. D CULVER, on Thursday evening, for an address on the Excise Laid over.

The House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. PITTEL in the Chair,) on the bill reported from the Railroad Committee.

The question as to the penalty for walking on the track was discussed, but without going through with, when the Committee rose and reported progress.

Recess till seven o'clock.

Evening Session—Seven o'clock.

The bill reported by the majority of the Canal Investigation Committee was taken up.

Mr. CUSHING offered a substitute, directing the Auditor to pay the warrants, the filing of the contracts by the Canal Commissioners, &c. He advocated his amendment at length, urging its adoption upon the Democratic members in fulfilment of pledges made.

Mr. WALSH opposed the substitute. He denounced the lettings as fraudulent.

Mr HATCH followed, in defense of those who did not get any contracts, and in denunciation of those who did.

The Committee rose, and the bill was set down for Friday evening next. Adjourned.

His Excellency, Sir John Harvey, Governor of Nova Scotia, died at Halifax on Monday last. Governor Harvey was an old soldier in the battle of Waterloo, and in the last American war.

THE QUESTION TO BE TESTED.—We learn that during the last week an application was made by Mr. Wheaton, as counsel for the holder of a draft drawn by a Canal Commissioner on the Auditor of the Canal Department for work done under one of the contracts recently made, and the payment of which was declined, to Judge Pratt, now holding a Special Term and Circuit Court, for an alternative mandamus commanding the Auditor to pay the draft or show cause for not doing so. The Judge, we understand, granted the writ, returnable the ensuing week. A return will accordingly be made, and all the facts will be spread on the record, so that the judgment of the Court of Appeals can be taken. J. C. Spencer, Esq., we believe, appears for the Auditor, Mr. Newell. Whether any other question than the validity of the contracts without the approval of the Canal Board, will be presented, we are not advised. But the case presents an excellent opportunity to present also the question of the constitutionality of the Enlargement law, which we hope will be embraced, and the necessary steps taken to bring it before the Court of Appeals at its next term, which commences in this city to-morrow.—*Albany Register.*

The *National Era*, referring to the rumors that Grace Greenwood is about to study for the stage, says: 'The only thing approaching to truth in this is, that Grace Greenwood will probably visit Europe in the course of a few months. All the rest is utterly groundless. Retaining her connection with the *Era*, she will continue to pursue her literary career, in which she has already won so much distinction.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DIALOGUE IN A SICK MAN'S CHAMBER.

SICK MAN.

Alas! this *Cough* grows stronger day by day,
As I grow weaker. All the weary night,
Bathed in cold sweat and breathing painfully,
I covet sleep in vain.

VISITOR.

Banish despair!
Thousands who thus have suffered, now restored,
Smile at their former fears.

SICK MAN.

Ha! can it be?
But no! these Lungs inflamed and overtasked,
With phlegm oppressed, muffle the laboring breath,
And every thick pulsation seems the knell
Of Hope, the Comforter.

VISITOR.

Ah! say not that.
Behold a CURE in whose bland elements
Abides life-giving balm. A *Syrup* rare,
Of potent herbs, and roots, and healing TAR,
Composed with wondrous skill. The suffering owe
To Dr. ROGERS this Hygean boon,
Take it and live.

SICK MAN.

Thanks! Hope revives;
I crave the remedy!

For sale by A. L. SCOVILL & CO., at the depôt, No. 316 Broadway, and by all retail druggists Price, in large bottles, $1, or three bottles for $2 50

☞ OPENING THE SPRING TRADE.—The exhibition of new Spring Goods, at Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st., is still the centre of attraction. The stock consists of the richest styles of Canton Crape Shawls, Black, Brocade, and Chamelion Silks, Barege de Lunes, Silk Bareges and Tissues, rich printed Jaconets and Lawns, French Ginghams, Chambrays, and other goods of the richest quality. Ladies desirous of ascertaining the newest styles of Dress Goods, are invited to call and examine them. The reputation of Columbian Hall, has rendered it, for the last five years, the most popular place for shopping in this City—for this reason, the prices bearing half the proportion to the largest stores in Broadway, while the quality is fully equal in every respect.

☞ CHILDREN: THEIR HYDROPATHIC MANAGEMENT IN HEALTH AND DISEASE.—A descriptive and practical work, designed as a guide for families and physicians. Illustrated with numerous cases. By Joel Shew, M D. 1 vol., 12mo., 432 pages Just published, and for sale by FOWLERS & WELLS, No 131 Nassau st., New-York and No 142 Washington-st., Boston Price $1

"Of all the popular works by the author of this volume, we do not hesitate to say that the present is adapted to be of the widest usefulness, as it treats with so much sound judgment and skill a subject of vital consequence to the health of the community."—*N Y Tribune.*

☞ Buy your Hosiery and under garments of the manufacturers and importers, if you want the best goods at very low prices. A. RANKIN & CO., No. 104 Bowery, invite the attention of dealers, as well as those who buy by the single pair, to their extensive and well selected stock of Hosiery A single call will show any one where the cheapest establishment in the City is located. Remember the old stand, No. 104 Bowery.

REMOVAL.

☞ UNITED STATES L

Important from Buenos Ayres.

By the arrival at this port of the British brig *Margaret Ridley*, in 29 days from Pernambuco, we have news from Bahia to the 10th of February, which announces the defeat and total rout of Rosas by the allied forces of Brazil and the revolted provinces of the confederation. Our last previous advices it will be remembered, announced that Urquiza was *en route* to give Rosas battle. The combat took place, but the date and place are not given. It is said, however, that it was very bloody, resulting in a loss on both sides, of 4,000 lives. Rosas and his daughter Manuelita took refuge on board a British steamer in the harbor. Urquiza had taken up his quarters at Palermo, the country seat of the vanquished tyrant. The *Patricia*, from which these facts are compiled, in announcing the receipt of the news "by the steamer from the South," says:

The Ministry had not time to forward dispatches to the different Presidencies, but made known the important and auspicious intelligence to His Excellency the Counsellor Francisco Gonsalves Martias, requesting him to communicate it to the other Provinces of the North. The combat was sanguinary,—the number of killed on both sides amounting to 4,000. Many of our braves sealed with their Brazilian blood this glorious victory. The brute of Palermo, (meaning Rosas,) with his daughter Manuelita, took refuge on board of an English steamer, and thus was safe and far from the field of battle. What a vile and infamous coward!

We hear it said that the German troops vied in bravery and courage with our own patricians, and with the loyal and valorous soldiers of Urquiza. Urquiza was reposing quietly at Palermo.

Long live His Majesty the Emperor. Long live the patriotic, illustrious, and energetic Cabinet of the 29th September. Long live all the Brazilians who glory in this heroic and brilliant feat of the Brazilian arms."

Frauds upon California Passengers.

The following letter from Mr. A. B. Corwine, U. S. Consul at Panama, appears officially in the Washington papers. Mr. Corwine warns the traveling public against purchasing tickets to California of irresponsible parties. The case to which particular reference is made, is that of Palmer & Co., whose arrest in this City has already been chronicled in our columns. Mr. Corwine says:

Consulate U. S. A., Panama, March 2, 1852.

Sir: In my dispatch of 1st January, 1852, No. 57, I had the honor to call your attention to a system of deception, if not fraud, practised by certain parties in the city of New-York on a large number of our countrymen migrating from the Atlantic States to California, in the matter of issuing to them spurious tickets.

I am happy to state that the official notification made thereof by the Department has had the effect to stop the parties mentioned in my dispatch from selling any more tickets of that description.

I have now to call your attention to the fact that Messrs. Palmer & Co., No 80 Broadway, are practising the same system of deception or fraud upon our unsuspecting countrymen, but upon a more extended scale, which, if not put a stop to, will lead to incalculable distress and suffering. Within the past few weeks, some seven or eight hundred American citizens have arrived here with tickets issued by Messrs Palmer & Co., guaranteeing to the holders passages hence to California upon a line of steamers; but upon reaching this city, they found no steamer belonging to or controled by Palmer & Co. to carry them to San Francisco; and the result has been that some of these unfortunate individuals have been compelled to take passage in sailing vessels, while others of them have returned home disheartened and almost penniless.

These outrages call loudly for the interposition of the law, and, until the guilty parties can be reached by those whose confidence they have abused and whose feelings they have outraged, I am not without hope that another official caution from the Department will at least have the effect to influence emigrants against purchasing tickets from irresponsible persons.

Messrs. Palmer & Co., in order to make their deception appear the more plausible, have, without authority, used my name and that of the commercial house with which I am connected, as their agents at Panama for the forwarding of their passengers, which compelled me to disavow their acts through the public journals of this place and New-York.

I am, sir, with great respect, your very obedient servant, A. B. CORWINE, U. S. Consul.

To Hon Daniel Webster,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Corwine transmits to the Department, the proceedings of a meeting of passengers at Panama, embodying a series of strong resolutions in condemnation of Palmer & Co., and in praise of the action of the Consul.

The Usury Laws

To the Editor of The New-York Daily Times:

Absence from the city has prevented an earlier reply to your correspondent, "Bentham," of the 10th inst. I thank your correspondent for offering me his name and instruction. Though somewhat in years, I am still a learner, and feel a deep interest in this important subject, because it vitally affects the welfare of the producing classes. I will therefore ask your correspondent a few plain questions, to which I hope he will give as plain and direct an answer.

Are any of the signers of the petition for the modification of the Usury Laws directors in banks? If so, have they formerly, or do they now, ever borrow money from banks and reloan at increased rates of interest; and if they now do this in violation of law, would not this branch of their business probably be greatly increased if they could borrow of banks at seven per cent. per annum, and, *under the sanction of law*, reloan it at from two to five per cent. a month? The competition in loaning money at and below seven per cent. is now unrestricted, and I wish to be informed how the legalizing of the higher rates of interest would increase the competition in loaning at the lower rates? If removing the restriction of the Usury Laws from money lenders in general will tend to cheapen interest—the benefit to the community intended by the petition-rs—why should not banks be allowed to enter into competition with capitalists to facilitate this result? Why do these petitioners desire the banks to be limited to seven per cent., unless it be to obtain money at the banks at seven per cent. and loan it at higher rates? Finally, did all the brokers refrain from signing the petition because they were opposed to the modification sought, or was it because their signatures would not be likely to have a favorable effect upon the passage of the law?

If these questions are so forcibly answered as to "surprise" me, I shall want more information.

MERCHANT.

BROOKLYN CITY.

News Gatherings.—Officer Wolven of the First District Police, discovered on Monday night, under the front steps of house No. 118 Adams-street, a young babe about two weeks old, which had been left by some brute of a mother. The officer, not owning anything of the kind, took it to his wife, who adopted it, giving it the name of John Wolven.

—The young pickpockets arrested by the police on Monday, during the passage of the funeral procession, were brought before Justice King yesterday morning and fined as follows: John Smith, thirty days County Jail; James Montgomery, five days do; Wm. Thompson, thirty days do.; Wm. King, five days do; John Williams, five days do.; Wm. Crow, thirty days do; John McDermott, five days do.; John McGrath was allowed five minutes to get out of Brooklyn; Remsen Bugby, five days County Jail; Hugh McCar, thirty days do; James Sullivan was allowed four minutes to get out of Brooklyn.

—A little girl 2 years of age was found yesterday afternoon, by Officer Brown of the First District Police, wandering about the streets; she was taken by the officer to the residence of Mrs. Parsons, in Myrtle-avenue, where the parents can find her.

—A "Street Preacher" attempted to edify the public, at the corner of Hicks and Fulton-streets, last evening, but the Police interrupted the progress of the meeting, by taking the "Preacher" to the cells, to edify the Police of the First District.

—In the City Court, before Judge Greenwood, yesterday, the case of Solomon Worthington and James Thompson vs. Jarvis Rogers—action on a disputed bill—verdict for plaintiff, $173 30.

—There was no business of importance in the Circuit Court yesterday. Two demurrers, and two issues at law, were argued, but not decided upon.

—A man named Daniel McIlaney, was taken to the Hospital yesterday, with one of his legs badly crushed by a rock in Fifth-avenue.

—The bill for regulating the wharfage on lighters in Brooklyn, passed the State Senate yesterday.

—The Police Station Houses accommodated 14 persons with lodgings, Monday night.

Board of Supervisors.—This Board met last evening at the old Court Room, Kings County Jail. Present, presiding, His Honor Mayor Beasy, of Williamsburg, and a quorum of members.

T. G. Bergen, of the Finance Committee, reported the following bills for payment. Geo. C. Ball, $400; D. Lirey, $1 76; Ralph Nathass, $4 88; Albert Powell, $15; B. Donly, $20; James Eagan, $8, A. Wilwood, $22; Elisha B. Morrell, $87 75; B. W. Stinman, $101 41; James Duck, $33 25.

The subject of building a fence around the burial-ground at Flatbush, and erecting a dwelling-house for a sexton, at an expense not exceeding $1,374 40, was referred to the Alms-house Committee to advertise for proposals.

The matter of releasing Mr. Holmes from all contracts with the Board of Supervisors was referred to the Law Committee.

After broaching the old subject of Lunatic Asylum site, and attending to some other unimportant matters, the Board adjourned to meet on the 3d of April.

Court of Sessions. — *Tuesday.* — Before Judge Morse and Justices Stilwell and Brown.—John Johnson was arraigned on an indictment for a nuisance. Plead not guilty.

Henry Adam Russ, who had previously plead not guilty to an indictment for grand larceny, asked leave to withdraw that plea and plead guilty. Sentence deferred.

James Donovan was tried on an indictment for grand larceny. The Jury, without leaving their seats, rendered a verdict of not guilty.

The following persons were arraigned on indictments for selling liquor without license, and also on indictments for keeping disorderly and gaming houses, to which each plead not guilty. Daniel Gillespie, Daniel Gillen, Daniel Noland, and John Morgan.

John Sullivan, who had been arraigned on an indictment for grand larceny, was brought before the Court, and on motion of Alexander McCue, Esq., Assistant District Attorney, a *nolle prosequi* was entered on the indictment in this cause.

Patrick Morgan was tried and acquitted on an indictment for receiving stolen goods.

John Morgan was placed on trial on an indictment for larceny. The Jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for 90 days.

The trial of Mary Lyon, on an indictment for an assault and battery upon a child, with the intent to kill, resulted in her conviction.

Police Court.—Before Justice John B. King.—James Farley was brought by officer Brown of the First District, for gross intoxication, and fined $5.

....William Brown was brought up from the Second District by officer Babcock, and fined $5 for petit larceny....Jacob H. Haybill was brought up by the same officer from the Second District, and fined $5 for committing an assault and battery upon A. Lewis....John Finn was brought up from the Third by officer Young, and fined for being drunk and disorderly....Bridget McCormick was brought up by officer Russell from the Third District, and fined $5 for gross intoxication....Mary O'Brien from the same District, was fined $5 for the same offense....James Bradbury and several others were brought up for drunkenness, &c., but were discharged conditionally.....Mathew Delancy, Michael Daley, Thomas Rabbits, and Charles Russell, were brought up charged with malicious conduct, and held to bail for examination.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

Common Council.—This body met last evening, the President presiding, and a quorum of Aldermen.

A petition for house for Engine No. 10, on the corner of North Second and Sixth-streets, was referred to the Fire Committee.

A communication from the Controller was received, in which it was stated that no appropriation had been made to pay bill of Williamsburg Gas Company.

Also, a communication from Police Justice Boswick, nominating Conrad Swackhamer as Clerk of the Police Court, which was laid on the table.

The matter of erecting a bulkhead at the foot of Fifth-street, was referred to the Street Committee.

Hose Company No. 2 made application for a new carriage house, which was referred to Fire Committee

A Committee reported adverse to paying Charles James $100 for catching a burglar.

By resolution, the contract entered into between the late Board of Trustees and Horace Pierce, for regulating and grading Varet-street, was rescinded.

It appears that Mr. Pierce in his proposition for doing the work on Varet-street, offered to do it for $215 per running foot, but after all the preliminaries were settled it was discovered that by some hocus pocus operation, the same had been changed to $250. The Board attempted to ferret out the guilty party, but were unable to do so.

A resolution was offered by Alderman Ralphs, and adopted by the Board, exonerating the late Street Committee from all blame in the matter of the fraudulent contract, reported by the Street Committee of this Board.

Fifteen dollars was voted to Engine Co. No. 6 for new signal lantern.

The Police Committee reported the following locations for the Police Stations, which were adopted by the Board:

First Ward—The old Cells building in South Second-street..

Second Ward—A room in the City Prison.

Third Ward—The lower part of the Bell Tower in that Ward.

Committee on Accounts reported the Treasurer's accounts correct. Adopted.

Committee on Stages reported adverse to petition of G. B. Law for permission to run a line of stages through North-Second-street.

A return from Engine Company No. 7 was received, and the election therein confirmed.

News Gatherings.—In the Police Court yesterday, before Justice Boswell, John Dowell was fined $15, for committing a most aggravated assault and battery upon John Hays.

—A woman, giving her name as Cecilia Blessing, was committed to Jail for drunkenness.

—A man named George Ring was fined $5, for the same offence, and in default, was sent to the County Jail for five days.

The Charlestown (Mass) *Aurora* states that William W. Sanford, of that City, who has been sick for two years, and was supposed to be in a decline, took some Indian medicine, which cause him to cough and retch violently in Fartary, Thibet and China

Papers from the *Quarterly Review*, Music and the Art of Dress, The Home Bee and the Flower Garden

Life and Miscellanies of Theodore Hook.

A Book for Summer Time in the Country.

The Ingoldsby Legends—Holcroft's Memoirs.

Little Pedlington and the Pedlingtonians.

Horace Smith's "Gaities and Gravities."

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12 JOSEPH ANDREWS. By Fielding. New edition, with Illustrations by Cruikshank. m24 1t

THE SCALPEL FOR FEBRUARY,

EDITED BY EDWARD H. DIXON, M.D. The Fourteenth No of this brilliant Quarterly Journal of Medicine and Surgery is now ready and for sale at 25 cents by G. ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., No. 2 Astor House. The London *Lancet* remarks: "Flashing, spirited and humorous, the *Scalpel* is as interesting as a novel; and is equally fascinating to the general and professional reader

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WOMAN AND HER DISEASES—From the Cradle to the Grave, page 350, price $1. The office of the SCALPEL is at No 2 Astor House. All literary and professional communications must be addressed to the Editor's residence, No. 112 Grand-st., 2 doors west of Broadway Office hours from 10 to 3 and 7 to 9, evenings m10 1meod

GEO P. PUTNAM

WILL PUBLISH ON TUESDAY—I. STATISTICS AND OCCURRENCES OF 1850 and 1851—being a supplement to the World's Progress. 12mo, cloth, limp. 25 cents.

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ON WEDNESDAY.

II. THE WIDE WIDE WORLD. 13th edition. 2 vols., 12mo $1 50. Three rival editions of this very popular work have been published in England.

N. B—The new work, "QUEECHY," by the same author, will be published early in April.

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JUST PUBLISHED—ALLYN'S RITUAL OF FREEMASONRY, price $5; Duxe de Rochefoucault's Maxims, with an elegant portrait, $1; Elements of thought by Isaac Taylor, to match, 75 cents. By remitting, the book will be sent to any part of the United States or Canada. m22-6t* WM. GOWANS, No 178 Fulton-st., N. Y.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—OFFICE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, NEW-YORK March 15 1852.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Chief Engineer, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, for the Grading Masonry, Bridging and Superstructure or either of them, with or without materials, on the following divisions of the Illinois Central Railroad, to wit First division, from Cairo to Big Muddy River, 60 miles; second do. from Big Muddy River to Township No 11, north of the base line of the third principal meridian, 53 miles; sixth do. from Bloomington to the Illinois River, 60 miles; eighth do., from Freeport to Dubuque, 67 miles; ninth do., from Chicago to Kankakee River, 55 miles; tenth do., from Kankakee river to Urbana, 70 miles The proposals must be for the entire length of each division, and will be received at the office in Chicago, as follows. For the ninth and tenth divisions, until April 15, 1852, at noon; for the sixth division, until April 22, 1852, at noon; for the eighth division until April 29, 1852, at noon; for the first and second divisions, until May 27, 1852, at noon Profiles, plans, and approximate estimates of quantities will be ready for inspection, and blank forms for proposals, and statements of the mode and terms of payment, will be furnished at the office, over the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Passenger Station No 33 Canal-st., New-York City, and at the office of the Chief Engineer in Chicago, Illinois, on and after March 25 1852. The same so far as relates to the first and second divisions, may also be found at Jonesboro', Union County, Illinois; to the sixth division at Lasalle Lasalle County, Illinois; and to the eighth division at Freeport, Stephenson County, Illinois. Separate proposals will also be received at Chicago until the 27th of May, for furnishing Ties, Plank, Bridge Timber, and Piles for the whole or any part of the Road. Specifications may be obtained on and after the 1st of April, 1852, by application at the office of the Chief Engineer in Chicago. Satisfactory references will in all cases be required.

R. B. MASON,
Engineer-in-Chief Illinois Central Railroad.

Illinois papers please copy and send a paper to No. 2 Hanover-st., New-York. m24 tMy1

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BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE, at very low prices, on terms to suit purchasers—Three beautiful brown stone dwelling houses, situated at the corner of Bridge and Willoughby streets 21x40 feet, 3 stories, basements, sub cellar and attic, with enclosed piazzas, finished with every modern improvement as first class houses; all work done in the very best style; size of lots 21x100 feet Also 3 brick houses, with stores, on the southerly side of Fulton avenue corner of Navy street, 4 stories, cellar and back basement, 22x40 feet; size of lots 21x90 feet, all finished in the best style. 4 brick dwelling houses on Navy street corner of Fulton avenue, 3 stories, basement and sub-cellar 20x40 feet, finished in the best style, size of lots 20x90 feet One dwelling house on State street 175 feet from Nevins street 3 stories, basement and sub-cellar, 22x40 feet, finished in the best style, size of lot 22x90 feet. The above houses will be finished on or before the 20th day of April

Also vacant lots for sale in different parts of the city. All of the above property is beautifully situated in healthy locations Persons wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call on GEORGE W. BROWN, or J. ROWE, No. 6 Bond street near Fulton avenue, for particulars. m8-1me d*

FLAMMERSBURG.—THIS NEW VILLAGE, accessible several times a day, both by stages and steamboat is situated within eight miles of the City Hall, opposite Harlem, on the College Point and Flushing Bay near Flushing and adjoining the village of Strattonport, which sold so readily last spring, and is now building quite fast; is laid out on the same scale, the streets all being at right angles meeting each other, and will, from its commanding situation at no distant period, be one of the principal seaports in the vicinity of New York. The lots vary in size, from two to four city lots in one piece from $125 to $150 The terms are $25 down, and the rest in instalments of $10; which enables every person, however circumstanced, to become the owner of a home. The proprietors offer an inducement that capitalist rarely met with—as there is no doubt, judging from the past, but that this property will, in six months, sell at twice the price now asked—being exceedingly healthy, and surrounded by scenery which cannot be surpassed, embracing views of the East River, village of Flushing, Rikers Island, Morrisania, York Island, the Palisade Rocks, and Catskill Mountains to West Point, making it one of the most desirable places for a residence that can be imagined N. B—A few lots unsold at Strattonport, price $200 Any person wishing to purchase at the above places, are requested to call at the office, where maps and every information will be cheerfully given JOHN A. FLAMMER, No. 157 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th ave All parties for Strattonport and Flammersburg lots must be made personally to JOHN A. FLAMMER. Office hours, from 1 to 8 P. M.

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CALIFORNIA.—For sale at the new village, Morrisania, a new three-story dwelling house and store, with a large barn, stable and feed store—the store a most excellent stand for a grocery or tavern; the upper part of the house well adapted for a boarding-house. Part of the purchase money can lay on bond and mortgage Apply to the owner, on the premises, on the corner of 6th-st. and Franklin-av, Morrisania m18 6t*

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LOTS AT YORKVILLE FOR SALE.—A few good business lots, and lots for dwellings Apply to SIDNEY KETCHUM, 2 Wall-st, No 2 Tryon-row, from 10 to 12 o'clock or at his house, corner of 93d-st. and Fourth-av after 3 o'clock, P. M. m6-6t W&S*

STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—The good will, stock and fixtures of a handsome little Porter House, in a good locality, will be sold cheap for $150, as the owner is about leaving the city Apply after 6 o'clock in the evening at No 414 Tenth-st., East River m24-3t*

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R. B. MASON,
Engineer-in-Chief Illinois Central Railroad.

Illinois papers please copy and send a paper to No. 2 Hanover-st., New-York. m24 tMy1

WHOLESALE DRUG ESTABLISHMENT.—DRUGS, DYES, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c.—We would invite the attention of those desiring to purchase fresh, reliable, and standard goods. Our stock has been selected with great care by ourselves individually, thus enabling us to offer "the best" that the market affords at but a moderate advance upon cost. Purchasers from us can depend upon having their interests equally regarded in all respects, whether their orders are entrusted to us personally or by letter. Druggists, Country Merchants, Grocers Manufacturers in general, Artisans, &c., will find with us every variety of drug merchandise required by them on reasonable terms. GREENLEAF & KINSLEY,
No. 63 Vesey-st., five doors above Greenwich
Saml. F. Greenleaf. (j3-41tMW&S) Wm. H Kinsley.

COAL! COAL! UNDER COVER.—Now in yard, under cover, the various kinds and sizes of Anthracite and Bituminous Coals, suitable for Stoves, Grates, Ranges and Furnaces. Liverpool, Black Cannel and Cumberland Coals, constantly on hand. We shall unload, in a few days a cargo of superior Broad Mountain White Ash Coal, of the various sizes. For sale very low, by

PHILLIPS & OAKLEY,
Yard No. 62 West 13th-st., near 6th-av

New-York Daily Times.

The Trial of the Cuban Filibusters.

FOURTEENTH DAY.

The U. S. vs. John L. O'Sullivan and others.

U. S DISTRICT COURT—Before Judge JUDSON.—The Court met at 10 o'clock when the Jurors answered to their names.

At the opening of the Court officer Rackelwitz was recalled by the U. S. District Attorney, and identified a letter in the shape of a telegraphic dispatch, found in Schlessinger's pocket-book.

The witness was then cross-examined at great length by Mr. John Van Buren. I have been in the Marshal's office about three years; my duty is to execute the warrants and the duties of the U. S. Marshal, to arrest and ferret out criminals if possible.

Q—Execute any?

A—Yes, I hanged two: I know most of the witnesses in this case, and I have talked to them about it, but not about what they were to testify to; I have discounted them their drafts for witnesses' fees.

Q—Tell us at what rate of discount.

A—I cannot; nor how many; I kept some accounts on papers of it.

Q—Where are the papers?

A—I suppose I have them in my possession.

Q—Will you produce them?

A—No

Counsel for the defense insisted upon the Court ordering the production of these papers; and after some discussion the Court ordered the witness to go and fetch the papers

The witness produced one paper, dated January 20, 1852, which he said was for $10, but he could not tell at what rate he discounted it, or any if that was the first he had discounted or not; supposed he charged $1. Another paper payable to John Simmons, for $7. Could not tell what was the shave, or whether he charged $1, $2 or $3. Another dated July 2, for $7, to O Hacks. Could not tell the discount; he would not swear he charged anything or nothing. Next July 7, for $8, payable to Hofman. Could not tell the discount; her was sure it was not $3 July 23, to ——, $16. Could not tell the discount. The paper is the certificate of John Simmons, 61 days. I have not been paid anything; I may be cheated out of it; if he don't sign the witness's books, or runs away, I shall not get any of it; I paid more than $10 for it; I think I paid $40; the certificate is dated Jan. 14; I suppose it was paid by me in a few day's after the date. I have some other memorandums in my own book—it is private; I have it in my pocket and am not bound to produce it; I kept these papers in the iron safe in the Marshal's Office; I told the Deputy Marshal of it; I have lent a good many of the witnesses money; I have lent money without security when I saw poor men in need of it

Q.—Are there other certificates in the Marshal's Office, put there by you?

A—I don't know that there are; there may be ten more, but I could not find them; I don't think it is two months since I saw them last; some of the witnesses had money and repaid me; I did not ask where they got the money; I had the whole care to subpœna the witnesses; I could not tell how many, whether 50 or 100; might have been 200 witnesses but not 300 I should say; I did not take a witness to this room in two months; I did not have anything to do with Burtinett except the master and mate of the sloop *Wm. Rowe*; I have not told the witnesses if they did not know anything they would not be paid; we would not have a right to pay if they did not know anything. The witness read the following receipt:

AUG. 2, 1851.—Received from Charles A. Rackelwitz $10, on account of my witness fees, in the case of the United States *vs.* O'Sullivan and others, which I authorize H F. Tallmadge, U. S. Marshall, to pay to C. A. R., and deduct from my witness fees when discharged as a witness.

Signed, SIMMONS.

This receipt was written by me at the desk in the office of the U S. District Attorney; the other receipts were in the same form and handwriting

The next paper that was read was the certificate of Simmons's attendance as a witness for sixty days in the September and November terms of 1851, signed by the U. S. District Attorney, and directed to the U. S. Marshal, with a request or power on the back for the witness to receive the amount of Simmons's fees.

Q—Has that certificate been paid?

A—No.

Q—Was the cause tried in September or November?

A—No.

Q—How long have you gone by the name of Rackelwitz?

A—Ever since I was born; I suppose I may have changed my name to go in pursuit of a prisoner; I saw a letter from Claudett, in the office of the U. S. District Attorney, before I went to see Rakow and Claudett: I put a red ribbon in my coat, which was the means agreed on; I read the letter, but could not tell what became of it; I did not care about it; the clerk of the Spanish Consul did not go with me; I went at my own suggestion; I had no orders, but I think I had some kind of paper to arrest them as witnesses; I don't know what became of that paper, or of Claudett's letters.

[here Mr. Hall stated that he had searched for these two papers, but could not find them.]

I did not tell Claudett and Rakow that I would give them $200 for the books, or any other sum but if the books were about I expected we would make a bargain; Rakow had no revolver, he had a pistol; I saw it, he had it in his hand; I don't recollect if he put it to my breast; I did not give him time to use it; I did not haul my pistol out, but I showed him the six holes of the barrel; when he tore out the leaf he said something about "if so hers were deceived he would not be;" I first saw the pocket book in the office of the District Attorney; Schlessinger; I believe I identified it; there was no complaint made before the District Attorney or the Grand Jury against Rakow, Claudelt, or Burtinett; I have not been before the Grand Jury; I did not offer $100 reward for a witness; I did not say to any one that they could not be a witness unless they would let me deaount their drafts; I have not said to the witnesses that as they get so much I must have a share

Q—What have you been paid for your services?

A—I did get a certificate for 30 days attendance, but not all at once; I will not swear to any number; I made out a bill of expenses incurred in 7 months $150; I delivered the bill to the Marshal; I have been paid that; it is all.

Q—What did the Spanish Consul pay you?

A—He gave me a cigar once. He did not promise to pay me or the Consul.

Q—Did Burtinett?

A—I would not take his word if he did. (a laugh)

Mr Van Buren—The District Attorney is the only one who takes his word.

District Attorney—Why did not the witnesses who had certificates go to the Marshal's office and get the money?

Witness—Because the Marshal would not give them the money until they had acted as witnesses. They came to me because they were in distress, and as I had acted as an interpreter for them

Gerardo Muzy, by the District Attorney—Paper produced is a letter in my handwriting

George M Robinson, by the District Attorney—I am acquainted with the Italian language, and have examined the paper now produced, which is accurately translated; another paper produced, as also the translation; two other letters similarly identified, as also the translations.

The District Attorney offered these pape s in evidence, as letters from the witness, Muzy, to the accused, Schlessinger.

The defense objected to this evidence, and its admissibility was argued at great length

Mr. Hall then read the letters, under the exception of Mr. Van Buren.

The first of these letters was dated 14th March, 1851; spoke of the miserable position of the writer and others, in consequence of the delay in the departure of the expedition; the second, dated 1st of April, spoke of the necessity of expediting their departure, and of information obtained of certain Cubans; also, of the necessities of the writer for money; the payment of his weekly provision, and the purchase of articles for his voyage; the 3d of April, spoke of the sudden disappearance of Major Schlesinger, and the information which the writer had of future movements

The witness was then examined in French, and gave an account of the origin of his acquaintance with Schlessinger; and had engaged in the expedition at the request. I did not derive any grade office or appointment for myself. [List of the enrollment produced, and witness points out his name in his own handwriting.] Wrote it down at the request of Schlessinger, and put to it the grade I had in Italy; a few days after, he told me, "We are going to start with the expedition;" he told me to come every day to see him.

Q—Where was the Expedition to go?

A—I told him on the spot we were going for the Isle of Cuba; he told me I was mistaken; afterwards we had different conversations, in which he named several places of destination for a military expedition, and Cuba was among them; my mind was settled on the subject; there could be nothing else but a military expedition, or I could not have to do with any other

Q—Did you make any engagement with Schlessinger? If so, what was it?

A—I made no other engagement but to go with the Expedition; I said, whatever might come I am satisfied with; he told me what rank he held in the old country would be confirmed in this affair; my rank and grade are correctly described in this book.

Q—Did Schlessinger tell you who was to be the Commander of the Expedition?

A—He said that he had orders to be the Chief, or to have the organization of the expedition; Gen. Lopez was to be Commander-in-Chief; there were conditions to go or cause the expedition, but I was obliged to be ready to start at any moment; I went to South Amboy in the steamboat *Jean Pot*, (a laugh) I went to start in another vessel; I saw several of our companies there. [Witness went on to name some.] I carried a little bag, with linen it, which was my baggage; I do not know Capt Pike before; I knew him after ward's; first saw him at South Amboy; Schlessinger came with us there; I received $9 from him before we started; I have known O'Sullivan by sight since May, and seen him at several places; Mr Sanchez is my friend; I have been at his house many times, I have seen O'Sullivan there once or twice; Schlessinger has told me many times they had arms and ammunition at a certain place; he told name to me; he told me there were muskets, pistols, and cannons, but I do not know if it was true; he paid for the passage down to South Amboy; he paid for all.

Cross-examined—On the first page of this book was written in German, "Organization for a colony in Texas;" Schlessinger translated; this was at the time I signed it, it was agreed between him and me that we should say very little about Cuba, as I knew of it beforehand; but he did say, in confidence, that we were going there; after fifteen days of our acquaintance he told me so.

John Tzezcack examined in German.—I came here in March, 1851; made the acquaintance of Schlesinger the same day He asked if I had served in Europe, and if I would participate in a like cause. I asked where we were going; he said, probably to Europe, but we must first go to the Southern parts of the United States, and named Texas I put my name down on a list, and he promised I should have the same rank I held in the Baden Army, and he would pay my expenses, board, &c. He said he would intrust me with a mission to Philadelphia to raise men, which I declined, as I was only one month in this country. Schlessinger took my word of honor not to speak about it, and said, we are going to Cuba. He then gave me $10, to pay my expenses to Philadelphia. I asked how I might, and he said he would speak to the leaders of the movement, and send me more money

Here the Court rose and adjourned to Wednesday.

Appointment by the President and Senate.

GEORGE C. LAURASON, Collector of the Customs for the District of New-Orleans, Louisiana, vice William Freret, removed.

The Missouri *Brunswicker* of the 6th instant says the Hungarians in Iowa, under Gov Ujhazy, have sold out their claim at New-Buda, and are about to colonize in Texas,—the climate in Iowa being too cold and inhospitable for them.

Rev. J. C. Bodwell, so favorably known for his Lectures on Social Life in England, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the Hollis Evangelical Church and Society at Framingham, Mass., to become their pastor.

Another rich vein of lead ore has been discovered near Galena, on Rush Creek. There has been little mining done, but masses have been found, in regular crevice, of 50 or 60 pounds weight.

An Irishman, named John Cartman, walked off a pier at Boston, while in a state of intoxication, and being quite unable to second the efforts made to save him, was drowned.

The *Cincinnati Gazette* has been enlarged and adorned by a new typographical dress. The *Gazette* is one of the best dailies in the West.

A daily paper has just been started at Buffalo, under the title of *Rough Notes*. George Reese & Co. are the proprietors and M. Cadwallader editor.

We learn from Havre de Grace that the water was let in the Tide Water Canal on Monday. The Canal is said to be in excellent order.

The Adrian (Mich.) Court House was burned down on the 14th. It was supposed to have been set on fire to destroy sundry indictments.

A place of eighty acres has been purchased near Chicago for a Poor-House Farm. $1,200 was paid for the property.

Mr. Robert R. Lindsey, editor and proprietor of the Mountaterling (Ky.) *Whig*, died a few days since.

Two inches of snow fell at Chestertown, Md., on Friday last.

The first cargo of Wheat shipped from Toledo, Ohio, which now ships hundreds of thousands of bushels annually, was shipped in 1837, and amounted to 300 bushels. The Wheat was landed at Dunkirk, and sold for 44c. per bushel, and was considered an event of note at the time.

A destructive freshet occurred at Paris, Canada West, on Thursday, by which the two extensive bridges over Grand River were carried away; as also that over the Great Western Railroad. The loss of property is immense.

The old Greene-street Baptist Church in Albany has been sold to a company for theatrical purposes. The building was erected as a theatre in 1811, but was sold to the Baptist Congregation at the close of the War of 1812.

DIED.

On Monday, 22d inst. ANNA BATTELLE, daughter of George C. and Hannah B Ripley, aged 2 years and 3 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at his residence, No. 73 Remsen-st, Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, 24th, at 5 o'clock.

At Williamsburg, L I., on Tuesday, March 23d, ANNA AUGUSTA ARMSTRONG, wife of Thomas Armstrong, and eldest daughter of Thomas Willett, Esq

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of the deceased, on Thursday, 25th inst., at 2 P.M., at Christ Church, on Bedford-av., near South 10th-st., Williamsburgh

The relatives are requested to meet at the house of Mr. Willett, Oc 101 South 8th-st., at 1½ o'clock, P.M.

On Monday, March 22, of consumption, SUSAN O. BANGS, wife of Nathan Bangs, Jr., and daughter of John Buckmaster.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 103 Eldridge st., on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The relations and friends are invited to attend without further invitation. m23-2t

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 23.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '68 Coup.	120	
26,500	do. '67		117½
12,000	City 5s, '62		104
3 000	Ohio 6s, '56		106½
6 000	do '60		109
1 100	do		109½
5,000	Indiana 2½		48¼
5,000	Erie 7s, '52		93
5,000	Hudson 2d mort		95¾
5,000	Erie 7s, '58		115¼
1,000	do		115¾
1,000	do '59		104¾
2 000	Erie Incomes		94¼
2,000	North Am. Trust		111
50	do		111¼
25	Nicaragua Canal		35
5	Dauphin Coal Co		53¼
20	Hanover Bank		101
23	State Bank		102¾
200	Canton Co	20ds	75
50	do		75¾
50	do	s60	75
750	do	b10	75¾
65	Equitable Fire Ins		115
100	Morris Canal		19¼
300	do		19¾
100	do	b30	19½

100	L. I. Railroad		22¾
200	do	b30	22¾
200	Edgeworth Co		8
100	do		8¼
100	N. J. Mining Co		12½
300	do	b10	12½
50	do	60d	12½
75	Hud River Railroad		67
100	do	b4m	67
11	Erie Railroad		84¾
150	do		84¾
1000	Harlem Railroad		72¼
50	do		72¾
200	do	b60	72¾
150	do	b30	72¾
50	do	60d	72¾
100	Stonington Railroad		54
100	do	b60	54¼
200	Reading Railroad		74¾
100	do		74¾
50	do	s60	74¾
50	Nor & Wor. R R		56¾
100	do		56¾
150	do	b30	56¾
50	do	60d	56¾
100	Stonington Railroad		54
100	do	b60	54¼
29	Bank North America		106
8	Harlem Preferred		11¼
10	Mich Southern & R R		108¾
32	do		109
150	Harlem Railroad		72¾
50	Stonington Railroad		54
250	N. A. Trust Co		11¾
50	do		11¾
100	N. Jersey Zinc Co		12¾

SECOND BOARD.

$9,000	Erie Convert., '72		93¾
10 000	do 71	b10	93
8 000	Erie Incomes	b3	95
50	Nor. & Wor. R R		56¾
50	do		56¾
100	do	b60	57¼
50	do	b60	57¾
50	do		57¾
100	do	b60	57¾
100	do	b60	57¾
75	Erie Railroad	s3	85
50	do		84¾
50	do	b3	85
280	Reading Railroad	b60	74¾
20	do		74¾

TUESDAY, March 23—6 P.M.

The Stock market improved to-day. The short sellers were in diminished number, and the operators for a rise appear to gain the courage partially lost last week. In shares, all the Railways participate in the upward movement, and more attention is paid to Canton, Nicaragua and Jersey Zinc. Dauphin Coal not quite so strong. To-day, Canton and Norwich and Worcester were the most active of the fancies, each improving full 1 per cent. The bear interest fight shy of Erie and Reading, in both which the Board transactions were not large, though at full prices. In the Street, a prominent outside seller offered Erie at 85@84¾ between the Boards, and a few hundred shares brought these figures in the afternoon. Harlem continues in demand; heavy sales in the morning at 72¼, but the price a fraction weaker at the close. The short interest has increased, during the dullness of the past few days, in Norwich and Worcester, and the friends of the stock are moving to put it up to something like 60 or 62, now that the market has turned on those who have to deliver. So, too, with Harlem. The stock starting from a point fully up to its value as a six per cent. operation, say 67, (the dividends being only 4 per cent. on the par of 100,) has been quietly moved up to 72¼, and a large number of contracts taken meanwhile for future delivery at lower rates. Southern Michigan shares brought 109, an advance of 9 per cent. since 15th February. We may remark, generally, of the fancies, that there is more confidence, judging from a survey of their movements, among buyers than with the sellers, although the latter are prompt to act upon the money influences likely to work in favor of lower prices.

In Bonds and Loans the operations were to a fair extent. Governments sold at yesterdays rates. Erie Bonds changed hands to the extent of $40,000, without much variation from previous sales. Ohio Sixes of '60 brought 109@109¼. There were some private transactions in Railroad Bonds for the steamer to-morrow, but to what extent we are not advised. In Philadelphia yesterday some $30,000 Reading 6s, '70, were taken for Foreign account at 81¼ per cent; 500 shares of the Stock were taken in this market for the same direction. On the other hand cash remittances go out by this packet to pay for City and United States Loans returned.

The Foreign bill transactions were large for the *Asia*'s sailing direct to morrow. The demand was freely met, and an excess of Sterling Exchange left over. The rates on London were 109¾@110; on France 5 20@5 18¾. Transient bills were done at 109¾@¾ and 5 22½@5 21¼. The accumulation of Exchange at this particular season, when the Cotton movement is at its zenith, is not out of the usual course, and ought not to deceive the sanguine as to the continuance of the "good time" touching Gold exports. The strong probability is, that the remainder of the Cotton crop, in the prospect of lower prices, will not suffice for the Spring and Summer payments abroad, unless a further very decided demonstration in the Bond and Stock traffic for Foreign account is felt on the course of Exchange. The importations, though less than in 1851, in the department of Dry Goods—owing in part to the reduction in prices, rather than bulk of Cotton fabrics from the fall of the raw material—still continue excessive, in the main, and the Custom House figures for general merchandise, show little or no falling off. The Teas from China, the Silks from India, the Sugars from the Islands and Coffee from Brazil are chiefly paid for in London bills, and these, as a long headed Boston merchant wrote to his friend in this city, not long since, will require more than will be left of our Exports after the adjustment of European balances proper.

Money was again active to-day. The rate on demand was 6 ₰ cent. The Banks expect to be called upon, if indeed the day has not already been designated, by the Bank Department, to report their quarterly statements to next Saturday morning, 27th inst. The Banks settle with each other on Friday morning. After that, it is probable they will be freer lenders on call, as their gold means are on the increase, and they will probably report full ten millions. Paper was in demand; 60 days' acceptances on Southern shipments are passed at 5¼@6 ₰ cent., and 90 days' mercantile notes at 7 ₰ cent. Longer dates, 7@9.

Cotton met a moderate demand to-day, at the reduced prices, the sales were 1,800 bales. The movement at the ports to the present date, are:

	1852.	1851	1850	1849
Receipts at the Ports	2,134,000	1,802 000	1,656,000	2,014,000
Exports to Great Britain	792,000	654 000	515,000	835 000
Exports to France	276,000	230 000	175 000	180,000
Exports to other For. ports	146 000	152 000	94 000	163,000
Total Exports	1,216 000	1,036 000	804,000	1,178 000
Stock on hand	630,000	650,000	609,000	651 000

The increase in receipts is 332,000 bales, against 77 ₰ cent of last year's crop. This rate of excess, continued, would give a crop of 2,786,000 bales. Adding to the 2,134,000 bales received of the crop of '52, the amount received *after* this date, during the heavy crop year of 1849, would give 2,850,000 bales. In his circular for the *Asia* to-morrow, Mr. W. R Wright remarks:

"It may excite some surprise in Europe, that, with an advance of nearly ½d. ₰ lb in the Liverpool market in the past few weeks, prices on this side should have slightly receded. The tenor of advices, however, from Liverpool, go to prove that the advance was, in some degree, owing to the belief in a crop ranging from 2,600,000 to 2,700 000 bales, whereas, on this side, 2,800,000 is now the general estimate; and the impression is, that when advised in Liverpool of our larger receipts, some reaction will ensue; operations, therefore, during the past two weeks have been based rather on the expected reduction, than in the maintenance of the quotations of 6th March, and hence we are the less likely to give way in price upon such decline being received here."

Flour was flat to-day. Southern brands were worth $4 37½@$4 50. Ordinary State brands $4 50@$4 62½. Wheat being in rather limited supply, was fairly maintained. Indian Corn rather firm, at 63@65c. Rye in request at 78@80 cents—the outside figure would have been paid for large shipping lots. Freights are down to 18@20d. on Flour; 5d. on Grain, and 7-32ds on Cotton for British ports.

The Sub-Treasury received $90,503; paid out $57,689, and held at close $2,718,628.

We learn from the *Dunkirk Journal* that thirty thousand tons iron rails await at that point shipment to the West, for the various Ohio, Indiana and Michigan railways. The Southern Michigan line, which was opened to within thirteen miles of Chicago more than a month ago, will be completed on the receipt of the rails for the remaining short section.

We call attention to the lettings for the Illinois Central Railroad, over the signature of R. B. Mason, the Engineer-in-Chief. There seems little doubt, that Mr. Neal and his colleagues in this great work mean to go forward, the present season, with promptness, energy, and ample funds at command. We do not know who have taken the four million Construction Bonds, but it is safe to say, that such men as Neal, Schuyler, and Ketchum, *do* know; and if they do not, are able to take the bonds themselves.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, March 22—Noon.

COTTON is in active demand; the day's sales already reach 7 000 bales, at full prices Middling fair is quoted 8¼c. The Market for Ohio FLOUR is dull at $3 90. MESS PORK is drooping; there are sellers at $17, but few buyers LARD—100 bbls. No. 1 sold at 8½c. MESS BEEF—sales of 100 bbls. at $12 75. RIO COFFEE—The business this morning amounted to 700 bags, at 9¼@9¾. 300 bbls. WHISKY changed hands at 17½c.

CHARLESTON, Monday, March 22.

The sales of COTTON were restricted to 321 bales at 8¼@8½c. The *Pacific*'s news had a depressing influence, and buyers fear breakers ahead.

CHARLESTON, Monday, March 22.

COTTON—Sales on Saturday, 1,156 bales at 7¼@8¼c.

NORFOLK, Monday, March 22.

COTTON—Is at 7¾@7¾c. Yellow CORN 59c., White CORN 54½c. and mixed 53½c. R. ₰. hhd. STAVES sell at $35.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times*

TUESDAY, March 23—6 P M.

ASHES—Are moderately sought after and unchanged in value. The business of the day embraces 67 bbls Pots at $5 6s @$5 6¼ and Pearls at $6 25 ₰ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Appears in better request at the abatement last mentioned; yet the ample supplies and enervated tone of prices impede transactions. Sales were made of 1,800 bales Upland middling at 8¼ and Orleans do. at 8¾.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—We have no further change to observe, in our review of the market, for State and Western brands. The inclemency of the weather and pertinacity of owners, restrict operations. The Eastern demand is good, but that for export is limited—the local trade being sparingly in expectation of the Canal being shortly opened. The deliveries by railway are light, and the general stock is reduced. The business comprises 3,500 bbls. Superfine No 2 at $4 37½; ordinary to straight State at $4 50@$4 62½; choice do with mixed Indiana and Michigan at $4 62½@$4 75; fair to fancy Indiana and Michigan with good common Ohio at $4 75@$4 93¾; fancy Genesee and Ohio at $4 93¾@$5 25; extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 25@$5 50; and extra Genesee at $5 25@$5 93¾ ₰ bbl. Canadian is inactive and unsaleable at $4 62½ ₰ bbl. Southern is without any additional variation, though being pretty freely offered at the late decline. The home inquiry is most extensive, and there are considerable purchases making for the West Indies. The transactions embrace 100 bbls. mixed to favorite ordinary grades at $4 43¾@$4 62½, and fancy do. at $4 62½@$5 12½. Rye Flour is scarce and wanted at $3 50@$3 62½ for fine, and $3 75@$3 87½ for superfine. Corn Meal is in request at unchanged rates—Jersey being worth $3 50 and Brandywine $3 62½.

GRAIN—Wheat is in very limited supply and held above the views of buyers, which concurrent features interfere with sales, and we are consequently no important sales to record. Rye is more inquired for and held with great firmness at 76@77c. We have heard of no sales Barley is steady but inanimate at 77@80c. Oats have not varied much in the demand being good and supply light, at 41@45c. for Western, and 45@49c. for Northern. Corn continues very firm, with diminished receipts and active inquiry, especially for the East for export, whence we have numerous orders that cannot be filled. The sales to day reached only 10,000 bushels Southern white at 64c., and Southern yellow at 65c

PROVISIONS—Pork is on the advance—the amount here is greatly reduced and the receipts are extremely light. The day's movements include 200 bbls Clear Mess at $18 50, 100 Mess at $17 50@$17 62½, old Mess at $16 50@$16 75; thin Mess at $16 25, and new prime at $16. Pickled Meats ruled steady but quiet—the deficient stocks checking operations. Shoulders are quoted at 7@7½c. and Hams at 9½@9¾c ₰ lb. Lard is in pretty brisk request at full rates—the sales consisting of 500 bbls prime at 9@9½c ₰ lb. Beef remains unaltered—being scarce and, now, wanted, with sales of 200 bbls. Prime at $5 75@$6 75 and Mess at $9 75@$12 75. Prime Mess Beef is nominally worth $10@$12 ₰ tierce. Beef Hams are in demand at $16@$16 50 ₰ 220 lbs Butter is steady and in request at 18@23c for Ohio and 22@29c for Western dairy. Cheese is firm and salable at 6½@8c. ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Is freely offered and has rapidly declined—the day's sales embracing about 800 bbls Ohio and Prison at 21@21½c. cash—the inside being the closing rate.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Brother Jonathan from Chagres and San Juan de Nicaragua—Messrs. J H Fairbank, M Brooks and lady, O H Crane, A N Pride, M. Covert, Miss M Reid, M Beeves and lady, B Warren, M. Bishop, J B Allen, M Cameron, G Neisenger, W. Trim, J Porter, T. Rimahan, M Walker, J H Duncan, H Brewster, B Cutting, H Bewer, M. S Jones, J. Bowen, J B. French, J H. Moore, E James, J. Smith, Jr, J H. Burr, H Cox, E. J. Alexander, J F. Ruby, H. H. Paton, T. Robertson, J E. Prescott, S G. Grouf, D. M. Coffman, M. Clarke J B Stuart W. Wood, A. Cocoranas, H Patterson, R. Russell, E Hurlbut, J Bostwick, H Hurlbut, W. Wiley, J Springs, J Quinby, A. W. Mendelsohn, J B Anderson, A Hover, C Walters, W Bowers, G A Prohasco, J Thomas, S S Townsend, J McGregor, J. Hamilton, W S Jessup, C D Hopkins, C. Fulton, D. M Matterson, J. Redmond, M. Sowald, M Studels, S Griffiths, H Lee, G H Smith, G Litte, J. Gordon, H Lindley, D Bean, W G Hill, G J. Watson, A Hobart, J A Masston, H Cape, D Clarke, R Patterson, P Hesey J Rinck, E Matison, J H. McAndson, A Hillcott, F Ducett, C Stoddard, A Rusk.

In bark John Stroud from Key West—Mrs. J. F. Burgess, 2 children, Wm Kimball, S J Doubleday

MINIATURE ALMANAC.—THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises..... 5 59 Sets..... 6 15 MOON—Sets... 10 01m

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 10 09m Gov. Island...10 59m Hell Gate...12 39m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....MARCH 23, 1852.

Cleared.

Ship Lizzy Howard, Parker, Charleston, J. O. Baker & Co

Steamer Asia, (Br) Judkins, Liverpool, E Cunard, Jr.

Ship Juliet, Moulton, New-Orleans, Eagle & Hazard.

Ship Kalamazoo, Taylor, Liverpool, T Richardson

Bark Ann Hurley, (Br) McDonald, Glasgow, A Richardson.

Bark Georgia, Fales, Cienfuegos, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Achilli, (Italian) Trieste, &c., Draper & Devlin.

Brig Harriet, Marston, St. Mary's, Nesmith & Sons

Brig Fairy, (Br) Eaton, Liverpool, W Dunham & Sons.

Brig Susan Small, Small, Guayama, P. R., Brett, Voss & Co

Brig Winthrop, Crowell, Santa Martha, Everett & Brown

Schr. Francis Satterly, Davis, Savannah, N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. W. H. Smith, Harmon, Wilmington, Dollner & Potter

Schr. Independence, Hadley, Philadelphia, J. S. White.

Scar. Col. Satterlee, Elwood, Charleston, N. L. Macready & Co.

Schr. John B. Moreau, Mason, James River, master.

Schr Denmark, Cobb, Jacksonville, Thompson & Co.

Schr. Tom Bartley, Shearse, Boston, S W. Lewis

Schr. Susan and Sheldon, Sheldon, Providence J H Havens.

Schr. Virginia Griffith, Plummer, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaight.

Barge Planet, Canning, Philadelphia, J & N Briggs.

Barge Laurel, Cook, Philadelphia, W. H Thompson.

Prop. Novelty, Briggs, Philadelphia, J. & N Briggs.

Prop. Ironsides, Green Philadelphia, W. H Thompson.

Steamer Delaware, Sanford, Philadelphia, M. Sanford.

Arrived.

Steamship Brother Jonathan, Brown, Chagres March 13, at 12 M, and San Juan Nicaragua 15th, at 7 P M, passengers to E. Mills. March 18 lat 23 14, lon. 84 08, saw steamship Ohio, steering S S W. Same day saw a steamer bound to Havana, supposed to be an English mail steamer. 19th, lat. 25 05, lon 79 55, saw a schr of about 70 tons sank with foremast standing. Same day the B J experienced a heavy gale from N to N. N. E of about 16 hours duration. Left at San Juan U. S sloop of war Decatur, Commander Green, officers and crew all well. Steamers Alabama, for New Orleans, next day; Wm Penn, for Chagres, sunc; Bark Republic, brigs J. Williams; Prudente and Pochantas.

Packet ship Manhattan, Peabody, Liverpool Feb. 20th, mdse and pass. to C H Marshall

Ship Empire State, Russell, Liverpool, Feb 21, mdse and pass. to D & A Kingsland. Experienced westerly winds March 3, Wm Long, seaman, fell overboard from aloft and was drowned.

Ship Pelican State, (of Bath,) Manson, Liverpool, Feb. 21, mdse and pass. Had two deaths on the passage

Ship Gazelle, Dallard, Whampoa, Dec. 14; passed Anjer Dec 24, teas and silks to Taylor & Merrill. Experienced very severe westerly gales. Sild in co with bark Bluering, Thompson, from Boston for London, via Hong Kong. Jan. 22, lat 28 36 S, lon 45 05 E, spoke bark Empress, of London, 29 ds from Columbo for London. Captain sick since leaving port. Supplied them with medicine. Left the U S sloop of war Saratoga.

Ship Ann (Br) Fraser, Sligo 27 ds., iron and pass. to A. Woodhull & Co.

Ship Marion, Davis, Savannah 4 ds., cotton and rice to Dunham & Dimon. March 18, lat. 34 30, lon 75 5, saw a vessel heading to the Southward with a spanker and mizen staysail set, foremast gone by the board, and mainmast head also gone. Was so far distant could not make her out

Ship Camden, Sherwood, Savannah 6 ds, cotton to Dunham & Dimon.

Bark John Stroud, Elwell, St. Marks and Key West 9 ds., cotton to Coe, Anderson & Co. Has experienced very heavy weather on the coast. 17th inst. in a heavy gale from the East, lost close reefed mainbotpsail, split sail and done other damage.

Brig Monica, Rollins, Richmond 10 ds, flour to Grunnell, Minturn & Co. Was off the Highlands on the 16th instant, and blown off again.

Brig Moses, Wicks, Charleston 7 ds., cotton, &c. to G. Bulkley.

Brig Lady of the Lake, Hinds, Portland, Ct., 2 ds., bound to Charleston

Sch Lafayette, Tyler, Wilmington, N.C., 6 ds., naval stores to N. L. McCready.

Schr. A Heaton, Thomas, Baltimore 3 ds, wheat and flour to order.

Schr Roanoke, Dinsmore, Eastport 20 ds, fish and laths to Smith & Boynton

Schr R. Fink, Frink, Washington, N.C. 2 ds, cotton and naval stores to J G. Williams.

Schr Isaac W. Hughes, Johnson, Newbern, N. C., 2 ds., naval stores to S L Mitchell.

Schr. R L Myers, Wicks, Newbern, N C, 2 ds, corn and cotton to J P. Cain

Schr. Lake, Lake, Newbern, N.C. 2 ds., corn and cotton to S. L. Mitchell.

Schr. Cinderella G Scull, Scull, Washington, NC., 2 ds., cotton, &c. to J G Williams

Schr. Mary & Louisa, Adams, Savannah 9 days, naval stores to N L McCready & Co.

Schr. John Holmes, Dodge, Savannah 9 ds., cotton to N L McCready

Schr. Rebecca, Gould, Gloucester 5 ds, mackerel to master

Schr. Star, Nickerson, Boston 5 ds, mackerel to master

Schr. Coral, Staples, Boston 5 ds, mackerel to master

Schr. Geo. Luff, Elmgsworth, Richmond 3 ds, flour to order

Schr Sarah, Perry, New-Bedford, oil.

Schr. Augusta Springer, New-Bedford, oil.

Schr Alice Mowe, Pike, Alexandria 4 ds flour to order.

Schr. George J. Jones Baltimore 4 ds., wheat.

Schr. Silo, Nelson, Virginia, wood

Schr Cherokee, Gandy Virginia, wood

Schr Sarah H. Cranmer, Fankenberg, Virginia.

Sloop Fashion, Blydenburg, Providence.

Sloop Oregon, Sturgess, Providence.

Sloop Sarah Louisa Bennett, Fall River.

WIND—Sunrise, S; meridian, do; sunset, do and fresh.

BELOW—1 ship.

Sailed.

Ship Harriet Hoxie, Rowland, San Francisco.

Spoken, &c.

Dec 22, off Gaspar Islands, exchd. signals with an Am. ship bound through the Straits of Gas. Signal, blue, white, and red, parallel.

Dec 25, off Java Head, exchd signals with Dutch ship India, bd. through the Straits of Sumatra.

Dec 27, off Java Head, exchd signals with Br. bark Inconstant, from Batavia for Batavia.

March 21, lat. 40 20, lon 72, bark Acorn, from London for New-York.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, March 20—Arr. brig Emily, New-York. Cld. steamship Southerner and ship E Buckley, N.York.

21st—Arr. bark Neptune, Boston; Caroline, New-York; Eutaw, Providence.

Sld schr. J. S Burgess, New-York.

22d—Cld. schr Union, Baltimore.

Sld. schr Tenbessee, Providence.

NORFOLK, March 22—Arr brigs Nautilus, and Citizen, New-York; schrs. Fairfield and Waterville, Boston; Flying Cloud, New York; Ribeiro and Elizabeth Ann, Provincetown; Mary Ellet, E. Willard, Lalla Rookh and Palo Alto, Wellfleet.

Foreign Ports.

At Jacmel, March 3, schrs Eugene, of Provincetown, for Boston, 11th; E. Freeman, ——, do. just arr.

INSURANCE.

1852.

OFFICE OF THE ATLAS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20 1852.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT of the affairs of this Company is published in conformity with the requirements of its Charter:

Amount of Premiums not marked off Dec. 31, 1850	$321,866 25
Amount of Premiums on Marine and Inland Navigation and Transportation Risks for the year ending Dec. 31, 1851	621,809 85
Total amount of Premiums	$943,675 40
Amount of Earned Premiums during the year as above	$892,895 20
Less Return Premiums	89,601 14
Net Earned Premiums, 1851	$803,294 06
Losses paid during same period	$389,997 14
Re-Insurance, Commissions, Expenses, and Bad Debts	58,642 14

New-York Daily Times.

VOL I....NO 162. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted.*) at the office, No 118 NASSAU-STREET, *between Beekman and John*, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies: THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the *Daily Times*.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all case must be made in advance.

RAYMOND JONES & CO, Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Removal.**—BENEDICT, HALL & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Boots, Shoes and Findings, have Removed to No. 21 Park Row, on the site of the old Park Theatre, opposite the Astor House, New-York 26f-1m

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company**—Incorporated under the law of the State of California, with a capital of $2000,000, divided into 2,000 shares, at $100 each, offer $20,000 of stock, for sale at their office No 66 Beaver-st, N. Y. For particulars, they refer to large advertisement in the *Times* of Wednesday or Saturday. Application for stock, or pamphlets of organization, charter, by-laws, &c., may be made personally or by mail, post-paid, to the Treasurer of the Company. D. W. INGERSOLL, President.

THOMAS E. HASTINGS Treasurer m18-MTh&Ftf

☞ **A Fair for the Sale** of USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES will be held at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, Broadway, near Spring-st., on THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS and EVENINGS, (25th and 26th inst.,) by the Ladies of the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, Rev. J. P. Hovey, pastor. An unusually splendid assortment of useful and fancy articles will be offered to the public, and choice refreshments served up. Admission free. m25-1t*

☞ **A Speaking Likeness.**—ANNIE LONSDALE has been seen by half New-York in her celebrated character of "Nan," in "The Good for Nothing." A speaking likeness of her in that character can be seen at POWELSON & MENDHAM'S Daguerrian Gallery, No 177 Broadway, exemplifying the truth and beauty of their portraits—taken at prices to suit all pockets. m25-2t*

☞ **The last Lecture of Rev. Dr. Bacon's** course on Eastern Travel will be given at the Tabernacle on FRIDAY EVENING, 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock. This lecture will include an account of his personal adventures among the Kurds. Tickets admitting two persons) two shillings. For sale at No: 669 Broadway, No. 199 Broadway, and at the door. m25-2t*

☞ **Mechanics' Institute Lecture.**—Prof. R. O. DOREMUS, M. D., will deliver his second Lecture before the members of the Mechanics' Institute, at Clinton Hall, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject, "Musings of a Chemist on a Candle-flame." JOHN ROACH, m25-1t* Chairman of the Lecture Committee.

☞ **Psychology.**—Marvelous experiments at Stuyvesant Institute, No 659 Broadway. Prof. OWEN will lecture THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, March 25 and FRIDAY, March 26. Classes for instruction will be opened. Terms moderate. Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½. Admission one shilling. m25-1t*

☞ **Plymouth Church, Brooklyn**—Rev. CHARLES G FINNEY will preach in this Church every evening this week at 7½ o'clock. There will also be a Union Conference Meeting of churches in the Lecture-room of the same church every afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock. The public generally are invited to be present. m23-5t*

☞ **To the Ladies**—A course of free Lectures will be given by Dr. BANNING, before the ladies, in the Hall of Society Library, cor. of Leonard-st and Broadway, at 3 o'clock of THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, of this week, on Physical Education, and the causes and cure of weakness and diseases incident to females by the simplest means. Ladies generally invited. m24-2t*

☞ **Citizen Volunteers**—The officers attached to the First Division Citizen Volunteers are requested to attend a meeting to be held at Central Hall, Grand-st, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 26, at 7 o'clock, to complete their arrangements for celebrating the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington, on the 19th of April next. By order,

m24-3t* HENRY WILSON, Major-General.

☞ **Notice**—Steamship PACIFIC, from Liverpool, is now discharging under general order, at her berth, foot of Canal-st. Consignees will please send their permits on board immediately, and attend to the receipt of their goods.

m24-3t E K COLLINS & CO.

☞ **Barron, Brothers' Portable Furnaces and FORGES**—These furnaces are in use at the U. S Mint, at Philadelphia, and at Moffatt's Assaying Establishment, San Francisco. They melt any metal, with one-half the fuel and in one-half the time required by any other furnace. The forges are fitted up with Barron, Brothers' patent self-regulating tuyer, which gives them twice the power of other forges. No. 66 Duane-st. m22-6t*

☞ **E. L. Snow Social Union No. 1** will celebrate their Sixth Anniversary on the evening of THURSDAY, March 25, by Addresses, from Hon HORACE GREELEY, Hon E L SNOW, &c., after which those who are inclined can enjoy themselves in the mazes of the dance, a complete Cotillon Band having been engaged. The Exercises will take place at the City Assembly Rooms, (late Coliseum,) No 450 Broadway. Doors open at 7, Exercises to commence at 7½. Tickets 50 cents, admitting a lady and gentleman. Can be obtained of the following persons: Mrs. Welch, No. 122 Norfolk-st.; Mrs Coleman, No 621 4th st.; Mrs. Calhoun, No 88 Christie-st.; Mrs Knapp, No. 118 Norfolk st.; Mrs Bingham, No. 61 Christie-st.; Mrs. White, No 38 Rose-st., Mrs C. Fenton, No. 107 Mulberry-st., Mr Derby, No 79 Fulton-st; Mr. Newell, No 67 Greene-st; Mr. Wood, No 55 Grand-st; L Kelly, No 114 East 27th-st; C T. Hooper, No 51 Greenwich-st; and at the door on the evening of the Exercises. m22-2tTu&Th

☞ **Attention Californians!**—A grand mass meeting to be held EVERY DAY at No 87 Nassau-st, in order to get supplied with FRANK'S AROMATIC SODA previous to starting for the gold regions. The article is now considered indispensable, being a most pleasant beverage and a sure regulator of the system. Let every man be in time, and secure their allowance. 216 tumblers, $2. Sign of Aromatic Soda Company, J. H. BEARDSLEY, Agent. m4-1meod*

☞ **Wonderful Discovery.**—Deafness, whether from paralysis of the Nerve, or obstruction of the Eustachian Tube, or discharge from the external Ear, or from pain, pulsation, or noises, or other causes, can be permanently cured, and without risk or pain, by a new treatment, discovered by Dr. LUTENER, Aurist, No 80 Prince st, second house east of Broadway, New-York. Office hours from 9 till 3 o'clock. Letters must be pre-paid, and contain $1, or will not receive attention. m22-6t*

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **Brilliant Success**—The MONTAGUE MUTUAL BUILDING LOAN AND ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION of BROOKLYN, will hold another public meeting, on THURSDAY EVENING, 25th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the Lecture Rooms of Montague Hall. A Lecture will be delivered in explanation of the Association. Subscriptions received by any of the following officers:

S N BURRELL, President,
W J OVINGTON, Vice-President,
H. K Stearns, Surveyor,
G. H. Cooper, Attorney.

TRUSTEES.

Engelbert Lott,	P. M Crandall,	Geo T Broome,
Jas A Ovington,	S Mills,	P. W. Williamson,
Jas Ducks,	Geo. W. Brown,	John Butler.

CHAS. O. RICHARDSON, Secretary. No. 16 Court-st. m24-3t

☞ **Columbian Mutual Loan and** ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION—NOTICE.—The subscribers to shares in this Association are requested to call at the Secretary's office, No. 25 Delancy-st., sign the Constitution, pay their dues for the month of March, ($2 per share,) and receive their pass books. In consequence of the large number of subscribers, an early compliance with this request will greatly facilitate the business of the Association. We will have over $4,500 to loan on the first monthly meeting, Thursday, 1st April. (No money received at the meeting.) Office hours, during this week, from 9 A M to 9 P. M.

CHARLES L. NOE, Secretary,
m24 4t No. 25 Delancy-st.

☞ **Third Mechanics' Building and** MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.—Shares limited to 1,000—700 have already been taken—The unprecedented success of the Second Mechanics' Building and Mutual Loan Association, (1,200 shares having been subscribed for before the first monthly meeting, and the subscription books consequently closed,) is a very large number of persons having been disappointed in becoming members of the Second, have commenced a Third Mechanics' Building and Mutual Loa Association, having incorporated in their Constitution the same advantageous principles to shareholders which found such favor with the public, and which fil ed the Second, its predecessor, so rapidly. Any person, male or female, desirous of making his or her small earnings more than triple itself in the space of a few years, or any person who is desireus of borrowing money in order to purchase his own house on the most advantageous terms, who will but take the trouble to compare the advantages offered by this Association both to lenders and borrowers with those offered by other Associations, will at once find the key to the success of our plan; for instance:

1. It will loan money at of 6 per cent. per annum on the amount advanced.

2 It will allow interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum to all persons who prefer paying their subscription for two months or more in advance, thus securing a double interest—firstly, the above 7 per cent.; secondly, their share of profits. Persons who wish to borrow money for the purpose of buying or building their own house or farm, can here secure an advance on far more liberal terms than are effected by any other Association.

3. Persons desirous of withdrawing from the Society, can do so at any time, by giving one month's notice and receive back all dues paid by them, with interest at 7 per cent per annum.

A person who will save but 14 cents a day, (and there is not one person who cannot, if so disposed,) can in this Society secure in a few years a small capital ($1,000) with which he can establish himself in business, and thus achieve his own independence. The entrance fee is 50 cents per share; monthly payment, $2 per share; value of each share, $500. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of joining, can leave their names with the Secretary.

J. H SAYRE, President.
S. P. TOWNSEND, Vice-President, No. 82 Nassau-st.
JACOB PECARE, Secretary, No. 163 Hester-st

Special Meeting for the payment of dues and admission of members, will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, March 25, at 7½ o'clock, at Union Buildings, No 163 Bowery. JOHN HOOPER and others will explain the workings of this Association. The Secretary is daily, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., at his office, No. 163 Hester-st., for the purpose of receiving subscriptions. m22 3tMW&Th

☞ **A Public Meeting** of the LEXINGTON MUTUAL LOAN AND ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION will take place at the Bull's Head Hall, corner of 3d-av and 24th-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, March 25, at 8 o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by Messrs. E. J. FOSTER, H. S. LINCOLN, and other able speakers, explanatory of the object, and for the purpose of receiving subscriptions. Shares $200. Entrance fee $1. Monthly dues $3. JOHN PETTIGREW, President.

J. A. CANDEE, Vice-President.
WM. ROBERTSON, Jr., Secretary.

The office of the Association is open daily, from 9 A. M. to 9 P M., at No 368 3d-av., between 28th and 29th sts., where all necessary information will be given, and articles of the Association may be had gratis. m24-2t

☞ **Brooklyn**—The LEXINGTON BUILDING AND ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION of Brooklyn will hold its second adjourned meeting at GRENADA HALL, Myrtle-av., on THURSDAY, the 25th inst. Addresses will be delivered, and the benefits of this Association conclusively shown. Gentlemen and Ladies are invited to attend. ISAAC BADEAU, Secretary. m24 2t

☞ **The Chelsea Building and** MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION will hold their third regular meeting at the Assembly Rooms, corner 8th av and 25 h-st on MONDAY EVENING, March 29, at 8 o'clock. Shares will be redeemed at this meeting and the entrance fee will be $5 after this meeting. Members are requested to call at the office of the Secretary and get their books and pay the March dues, at any time during the day or evening until 10 o'clock. m24-5t WM. H. HOYT, Secretary, No. 230 9th av.

☞ **The Clinton Accumulating** FUND ASSOCIATION, OF BROOKLYN, will hold a public meeting at the room of the Academy, No. 161 Atlantic, four doors below Clinton-st., Brooklyn, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 25. The principles and objects as well as advantages of this Association will be explained at the meeting. It is believed that the inducements to persons to become shareholders in this institution are equal, if not superior, to any Association of the kind which has been formed in this country. The entrance fee is $1 per share; monthly dues $2 50, and ultimate value of unredeemed shares, $500. This Institution combines the advantages of a Savings Bank, with those of Building Associations. Shareholders choosing to pay their monthly dues six months or more in advance, will receive 7 per cent. interest thereon. Persons desirous of becoming members can do so at this meeting, or by leaving their names with the Secretary, or any of the following officers:

CHANDLER STARR, President, No. 8 Cedar st, N. Y.
A COOKE HULL, Vice-President, No 76 State st, Brooklyn.
JAMES A COWING, Secretary, No. 64 Broadway, N. Y., and No 90 State-st., Brooklyn.
A. CORNWALL, Attorney, No. 195 Broadway, N Y., and No 39 Sidney-place, Brooklyn.

TRUSTEES.

Chandler Starr,	A. Cooke Hull,	B. M. Sherman,
C. J. Stedman,	G. A. Jarvis,	Pope Catlin.
Ransom E Wood,	M D. Thomas,	John D. Cocks,
D Chauncey.	Warren Hastings,	Chas. P. Baldwin,
Wm. W. Rose,	James Robinson,	T. J. Bayard,
Lynds L. Jones,	A. W. Johnson,	Charles Stanton,

☞ **St. Nicholas Building Association.**—Office under the Chatham Bank, corner of Chatham and Duane-sts.—entrance in Duane st.

This Association being now completely organized, the attention of those interested is invited to the advantages it presents in enabling the poor man to accumulate his savings, and provide himself a home, or the means of procuring one in a few years. As the success of any Association of this nature depends upon the responsibility and character of those who conduct its affairs, care has been taken to select such a Board of Trustees as will inspire the utmost confidence of those who connect themselves with the Society. The office will be open daily until 8 o'clock P. M., to receive subscriptions, where information may be obtained. Shares, $800; entrance fee, $1; dues, $3 per month.

TRUSTEES.

William L. Conklin, clothier, No 8 Bowery.
Thomas Williams, Jr., grocer, 225 Madison-st.
John Leveridge, attorney-at-law, No. 67 Chatham-st.
Wm. T Pilkney, President Astor Fire Insurance Co
John B Dunham, piano forte maker, No 92 East 13th-st.
C. A. Whitney, Secretary Astor Fire Insurance Co.
Geo. B. Whitlock, plumber, No. 262 Water-st.
Egbert Scudder, hardware, No. 15 Gold st.
James V. Rich, stationer, No 61 William-st.
William Close, builder, No. 13 Roosevelt-st.
Abram Duryee, lumber merchant, No. 224 Madison-st.
Charles J. Shepard, stove manufacturer, No. 242 Water-st.
John C. Parker, coach builder, Yorkville.
WM A. CONKLIN, President.
THOS. WILLIAMS, Jr., Vice-President.
ROBT. D. HART, Secretary. m25-3t

☞ **Home!**—SHARES NEARLY ALL TAKEN.—The IRVING BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION will hold a Public Meeting at

CHATHAM HALL,

No. 5 Chatham-square, on SATURDAY EVENING, March 27, at 7½ o'clock.

Workingmen, and others, now is your time to join, as this Association is nearly full, and the books will shortly close. Addresses will be delivered by able Speakers, who will fully explain the

Workings of this Association.

Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to attend.

Entrance fee, for the present, only $2. Monthly dues, $3. Par value of Shares, $800.

MORRIS FRANKLIN President, No. 106 Broadway.
GEO. H. BELL, Vice President, No 158 Nassau-st.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Secretary, No. 244 Grand-st
THOMAS LAWRENCE, Attorney, No. 15 Beekman-st.

TRUSTEES.

Geo H Franklin, No 173 West st.
Geo W. Riblet, County Clerk's Office, City Hall.
Silas C Herring, Nos. 137 and 139 Water-st.
James Jackson, Jr., No. 487 Broadway.
Royal G. Hilliard, No. 89 Barclay-st.
Nelson Puff, No. 215 Duane st.
Elias Combs, No 244 Grand st.
F. G. Richardson, No. 43 Fulton st.
Geo. T. Maxwell, No. 18 City Hall.

Office of Association, No. 244 Grand-st. Open EVERY EVENING from 6 to 9 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY from 2 to 9 o'clock, P. M., for Ladies. Articles of the Association may be had gratis. m25-3t

☞ **The Fulton Building and** MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION will hold a Public Meeting on THURSDAY EVENING, March 25, at Chatham Hall, No 5 Chatham-square, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of receiving new members. An Address will be delivered, explaining the objects and advantages of this Association to those who desire to invest money profitably and safely, and all those, both male and female, who labor for a living. This Association offers unequaled advantages to its members. Among the numerous advantages may be mentioned the following: 7 per cent. will be allowed on six months' dues or over, when paid in advance; and should any member wish to withdraw after being a member six months, an additional 7 per cent will be allowed; thereby securing a double interest. This is an entire new feature in Building Associations, and well worthy the attention of all taking an interest in the advancement of the mechanic and workingman. To those who wish to remain members until the Association closes, a much larger profit is made on their investment, or if they prefer money, it will be advanced to enable them to build a house to live in; thereby enabling them to be their own landlords, and to compete in the great struggle of life with capitalists and monied men. Ladies are particularly invited to attend as they can subscribe for one or more shares, and hold them in their own names, with the same rights and privileges as the opposite sex. Parents can subscribe for shares for their children, which will enable them to educate them and furnish a capital to start business with at some future day. Shares are limited to 800, a very large proportion of which are now taken up. Come early and subscribe, as no more will be sold after the above amount is taken up. Subscriptions will be received by the following officers:

The Secretary will be at the office of the Association, No. 64 Bowery, (in the office of the Citizens' Insurance Company,) on Wednesday and Friday evenings, between 7 and 9 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving new subscriptions, payment of dues, and giving the necessary information in regard to the principle and working of the Association

SAMUEL SOUTHERDEN, President.
WM. WEED, Vice-President, No 86 Bowery.
ISAAC AMERMAN, Jr., Secretary, No. 65 3d-av.

TRUSTEES.

Geo. H. Walker, No. 61 Elizabeth, corner of Hester st.
Isaac L. Devoe, No 40 Eldridge-st.
D W. Whitney, No 27 College place.
Henry McCollum, No 40 Eldridge-st.
Foster B. Williams, No 145 Hester st.
Tobias V Mumford, No 20 Norfolk-st.
Nathaniel Terpenta, No 185 5th-st. m22-4t

☞ **The City Mutual Loan and** ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION having been organized in conformity to the Act of the Legislature, passed April 10, 1851, is now ready for the transaction of business, at the office of the Association, No 411 Broadway, where the articles and plan of the Association can be had gratis. Any person who is desirous of making their earnings more than triple itself in the short space of a few years, or any person who is desirous of borrowing money in order to purchase his own premises, or build his own house on these advantageous terms, peculiar to this Association, and who will take the trouble to acquaint themselves with the advantages, both to the borrower and the lender, by reading the articles and plan of this Association will at once discover the key to the success of our plans and operations

WILLIAM L. P endrit, No. 239 Broadway.
J. C. BALDWIN, Vice-Pres., No. 183 Chatham-sq.
LAWRENCE BURKE, Secretary, No. 411 Broadway.
GEORGE DENISON, Attorney, No 14 Wall-st
WM. V. ALEXANDER, Surveyor, No. 195 Broadway.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen N. Albro, No. 324 Bowery,
Henry Warren, No. 295 Broadway,
Joseph Stouvenel, No 294 Broadway.
Samuel Schoonmaker, No 5 Chatham-sq
William H. Albro, No. 253 Bowery,
William Fowler, No. 33 Tenth-st.
John L. Weston, No. 598 Broadway,
Calvin C. Baldwin, No 27 West 23d-st.
George Ponsot, 343 Broadway

Subscriptions will be received by any of the above officers. Entrance fee, $1; monthly dues, $3; shares, $800. m24-2t

☞ **Popular Savings Bank.**—A Public Meeting for the purpose of admitting members to the WAVERLEY BUILDING ASSOCIATION, will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, March 25, at 8 o'clock, P. M., at LENT'S LONG ROOMS, cor. of 22d st and 7th av. Admission free. Addresses will be made by several able speakers, explaining the objects of the association, and the advantages proposed to its members. The office of the Association is at No. 143 6th-av., and is open at all hours of the day and evening; and where subscribers can at any time sign the articles, and pay the entrance fee, which for the present is only $1. Subscriptions received, and every information given, by the Secretary, at No. 70 Wall-st. [See *Courier and Enquirer*.

N. B MOUNTFORT, President.
JOHN GREGORY, Vice-President.
JAS. W. HALE Secretary. m24-2t

☞ **The Long Island FARM ASSOCIATION.**—This Association, having a large tract of land pleasantly situated, adjoining the Long Island Railroad, near the celebrated Lake Ronkonkoma, laid out and divided in shares of ten acres each, have commenced selling shares under very favorable circumstances. Several shares have already been sold, and timber for building is taken on the ground, and preparations are now making for the speedy erection of buildings. All persons who wish to locate in a fine healthy place, and also disposed to join this Association, are requested to make immediate application at the office of the Association, No 208 Broadway cor. of Fulton, where a map may be seen, and articles of the Association had.

HENRY MEIGS, President.
JAMES D. MORGAN, Vice-President.
J. R. HUNTTING, Secretary m18-4teod

☞ **The Third Monthly Meeting** of the CITIZENS' MUTUAL LOAN and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, April 1, at 8 o'clock, at their room, No 421 Broadway, next door above Canal-st. Fifteen shares will be offered for redemption to the highest bidders. The books of the Association will be closed at the meeting. Members of the Association are reminded that the dues for April are now payable, and are requested to call at the office and pay the same before Thursday, April 1. Office open daily from 9½ to 5 o'clock, and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings till 9 o'clock. SIMEON DRAPER, Pres. dent.

E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Vice President.
F J. KENDALL, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John J. Herrick,	Wm. H. Dietz,	Joel W. Mason,
Geo. Schwartz, Jr.	John F. Clarke,	Wincn'r. P Moody,
Chas. L. Cornish,	Wm. Thompson,	Saml. Alburtus, Jr.

m25-5tTh8TuW&Th

☞ **Mount Vernon Building Association No 2.**—A meeting of the Association will be held in Convention Hall, Wooster-st, near Bleecker, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 25, at 7 o'clock. All who are tired of paying rent, come and join. The monthly dues on each share $1, ultimate value $200. Copies of the Articles of Association may be procured at the meeting.

ABM. J. POST, President.
CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Secretary. m23-3t*

☞ **The New-York Land and Building Association** was organized to procure 500 working men homes. It is in the full tide of success! Let the rent-ridden then, be inspired with hope, and join us immediately. The initiation fee is only 50 cents, but will soon be raised to $2.

MILES CHAMBERS, Pres't.
H. S SMITH, Secretary—Office, 1 Murray-st., m18-1m

W. B. RADCLIFF, tried at Milwaukie for the murder of DAVID ROSS, has been acquitted, much to the astonishment of the Court and spectators. The Judge looked at the paper containing the verdict full five minutes, then eyed the Jury sternly and said:

"Gentlemen of the Jury, is this your verdict?"

Foreman—"Yes, your honor."

Judge—"All I have to say, if it is so, is, *may God have mercy on your consciences!*"

The students of William and Mary College have selected Senator Badger, of North Carolina, to deliver an oration before them on the coming Fourth of July.

New-York Daily Times.

Public Institutions of the United States.

The exchanges which reach us daily from all parts of the country are freighted with their vernal budget of information relative to the condition, prospects and success of the various public and charitable Institutions of the Union. We could not, perhaps, occupy a column more acceptably than by condensing into brief and readable compass some items of general interest which present themselves to notice. And yet there is a temptation to stray a moment from the direct subject. The success of these Institutions is by no means a certain thing, in all hands; for much depends upon the care and skill bestowed upon the management of the individual enterprise; and while there is generally much to admire, there is almost an equal degree of defective organization, and a laxity of discipline and culture which cannot avoid exposing itself. Wrong management may not be evidence that there is wrong feeling; yet it augurs a want of judgment, or the absence of forecast. A system, in order to be perfect, must be harmonious in its action, and an incompleteness of organization may prove as fatal in the result as a total absence of all system. No reference is to be made to individual cases; the general principle of organized Industry and Education in combination must cover the whole question. In some public institutions which receive their support from the State, there is a feeling of jealousy among the officers that cannot be too harshly reprehended. In others, there is a want of consideration toward the unfortunate inmates. In still another class, the advantages proffered by the primary courses of instruction are not commensurate with the more advanced stages; so that the pupil, be he blind or deaf, must be presupposed to have already obtained the rudiments of essential knowledge, even though he had possessed no previous opportunities. Again, pupils are frequently *refused access* to our Institutions until they shall have attained a specified age, the minimum of which is generally fixed at ten, twelve or fourteen years.

The case of a child born deaf and dumb, may serve as an illustration of this system. Here, the first score of years is condemned, by our existing enactments, to lie idle,—fallow-land, into which no plow can enter. Ten years of ignorance are the child's first experience of a life, which, at at its best estate, is too limited for all knowledge.

In view of constantly recurring facts of this nature, a question is started, whether a better system is not needed. The instructors of the Deaf and Dumb, in this city and elsewhere, have, we believe, examined a similar question with some attention; and a sort of Preparatory School, or, more strictly, a new system of family instruction for young children has already been commenced upon a limited scale, the workings of which are thus far satisfactory. Still, the great idea of a thorough and systematic education is as yet undeveloped and unapplied. We have ventured to call attention to it, as opening an important field of inquiry, and, possibly, of usefulness.

The condition of our public institutions for charitable purposes was, apparently, never better than now. In the growing West, they multiply yearly; offshoots from parent establishments in the Eastern and Middle States. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and New-York, equally own indebtedness to a venerated progenitor still flourishing upon Connecticut soil. The State of Ohio is about to erect new Asylums for the Insane for the Northern and Southern sections of its territory. One of these institutions will probably be located at Cleveland. Six Trustees are to be appointed by the Governor of the State, to superintend the purchase of sites, and of these parties, three are to act North, and the same number South of the National Road. The sum of $200,000 is placed at the disposal of the Trustees. The bill embodying these provisions has passed the Senate, and it is thought will be adopted in the House. The Legislature of Alabama has passed an act providing for the relief of the Deaf and Dumb in that State. Gov. Collier has interested himself in the subject with commendable earnestness. The Superintendent of the new Institution will be Mr. Jas. A. Watterson, formerly of New-York. Due notice will be given when the school is located and ready for the reception of scholars. The appropriation for the purpose is $5,000. The Tennessee Institution for the Deaf and Dumb has passed into the care of Prof. O. W. Morris, a gentleman who was connected with the New-York Institution for a long period, and was previously Superintendent of the Asylum at Canajoharie. His accession to the direction of the Tennessee Institution will prove a substantial benefit. The Deaf and Dumb Asylum of Ohio has now 132 pupils, a larger number, with one exception, than in any previous year. Its former Principal, Mr. Hubbell, having resigned office, is succeeded by the Rev. J. A. Cary, also formerly connected with the Institution in this City. Mr. Cary, in his first Report, which lies before us, rebukes the distinctions which are too often made in respect to the admission of the Insane, the Blind, and the Deaf and Dumb, to their respective institutions. The present system it is urged, creates a distinction, not always just among the pupils themselves. An equality of conditions is recommended as the remedy, and the argument is timely.

A department for the Blind was in July last established in the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. The organization of the new enterprise is fairly completed, and the union is found to work with good effect. The Institute for the Blind in Mississippi, located at Jackson, is maintained by an annual endowment of $2,500, and sustains eleven pupils, with capacity for twenty.

The Blind of Pennsylvania, receiving instruction at the Institution in Philadelphia, number 76, though there is an aggregate number of 107; the remainder coming from the States of Maryland, New-Jersey and Delaware. A House of Industry has been established in connection with the Institution, and is found to answer an excellent purpose. The Deaf and Dumb of the State are 94 in number, receiving instruction in Philadelphia, with a general aggregate of 136 pupils in the Institution. Nineteen new inmates were admitted during the year 1851; sixteen pupils were discharged, and one died. The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in this City will, probably be authorized, by an act of the present Legislature, to receive thirty-two additional State pupils, or one for each Senatorial District.

The Boylston School at Boston, established for the free education of poor children, contains 121 boys; and the House of Refuge, for the reformation of juvenile offenders, entertains a party of 81. Both institutions are well conducted and prosperous.

The State Reform School of Maine, the project for which is now before the Legislature, is based upon a plan that promises useful results.

The general condition of the public Charities, judging from these examples, is encouraging, and their support by the States which possess them must always be a source of pride and gratification. With a slight reform in the management of a few of them, causes of complaint may be removed, and the intended effect of the benevolent enterprise which founded them be insured and extended.

CANADA.—"Roger Sherman," an old correspondent of the *Tribune*, writes from Toronto of Lord ELGIN:

Some think that Lord Elgin will resign and go home now that Lord Stanley is in power—but their lordships do not differ, I presume upon matters of Church and State; and although Lord Elgin may have been with Peel, in sentiment, when he and Wellington, Graham and Aberdeen, voted with Russell and Grey to repeal the Corn Laws in 1846, contrary to Stanley's wish, yet it seems probable that his (Lord Elgin's) experience of the working of the machinery here will be made available for the benefit of the new ministry in England.

NEW-YORK CITY.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—On Tuesday last there were at this port 19 steamers, 103 ships, 75 barks, 118 brigs and 221 schooners. Total, 546.

—One of the Fire Companies in this City having no machine, have fitted up a carriage upon which eight Annihilators are to be placed, and with this apparatus they will run to all the fires which may occur in their district—so that hereafter, instead of the old cry, "Play away No 38," we shall hear "Touch off Annihilator No. 5." The company deserve credit for their resolve to give the invention a trial.

—The *New Champion* and the *Hero* have commenced their regular trips between this City and Hartford.

—The Managers of the Institution of the Blind entertain the hope that in a short time the earnings of the inmates will be sufficient to defray the entire expenses of the Institution. The articles made by the blind will equal if they do not surpass, those of a like description made at any other manufactory, and indeed, at the last Fair of the American Institute, two of the highest premiums were awarded to them.

—At a meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Republican General Committee, held on the 10th instant, resolutions were introduced, and unanimously adopted, lamenting the death of EDWARD STRAHAN, Esq., and tendering to the wife and child of the deceased the heartfelt sympathy of the Committee.

—At the last session of the Board of Aldermen, Thos. Clark presented a petition, that the grant for the Montague Ferry might be awarded to him, and offering to give for the same "$1,000 per annum more than any other bidder." This is a new method of making proposals.

—A united meeting for prayer was commenced last Monday week in Rev. Dr. Adams' Lecture Room, Broome-street, conducted by Pastors of different denominations. The attendance has increased until it has become necessary to occupy the body of the church. The meetings commence at 8 o'clock, A. M., and continue forty minutes. It is judged that twenty different churches, of various denominations, are represented in the meetings.

—One of the Inspectors of Hacks, named Patterson, has been engaged in the "Confidence Lay," and being detected, has resigned his office. He has pocketed about a year's salary by his swindling operations.

—The owners of the *Humboldt* have ordered a lifeboat to be constructed for that ship capable of carrying one hundred persons.

—The Young Men's Democratic General Committee have passed a resolution empowering the Secretaries to publish such proceedings of the Committee as they may see fit.

—When the *Pacific* arrived at Liverpool on her last voyage, JOHN C. THOMPSON, Esq., Chief Engineer, was presented with a splendid silver pitcher, as a token of regard from the passengers on board, on her thirteenth voyage from New-York to Liverpool, in consideration of his prompt and untiring discharge of duties, and his courteous and gentlemanly deportment towards us.

—After a lengthy discussion, the Industrial Congress have passed resolutions in favor of the Maine Liquor Law. There was but one negative vote.

—The Right Rev. Bishop Chase, of New-Hampshire, will hold an ordination in Trinity Church in this city this morning, services to commence at 9 A. M. Rev. S. H. Weston is to be admitted to priest's orders.

—The Cunard mail steamer *Asia* sailed yesterday at the usual hour for Liverpool. She took out 73 passengers, and $84,000 in specie. Stephen J. Peters, Bearer of Dispatches, was among the passengers.

—The ladies of Bangor have held their "tea party" in the City Hall, and raised $501 in money for some charitable purpose. Our City Hall tea parties cost about the same amount *out of pocket*.

—The earliest Directory of New-York city, was published in 1786. It was a small volume of 82 pages, printed by Shepherd Kollock. In the office of the City Inspector there is a complete file of all the Directories ever published in this city. The first is a small pamphlet, containing about five hundred names, the last is a large octavo, containing many thousands.

—The Controller will commence the sales of real estate for unpaid taxes, for the year 1849, on the 15th of next month.

—The police of the Twentieth Ward arrested Francis Bradley and John Holland, yesterday, upon a charge of attempting to take the life of a citizen named Edward Lyon. Justice Bleakely committed them for a hearing.

—A public porter, named James Tillford, residing at No. 210 Division-street, was knocked down yesterday by a horse and cart in the Bowery. The wheels of the vehicle passed over his body, and caused severe injuries.

—A little son of Thomas Cummings, residing at No. 141 Lewis-street, was drowned yesterday afternoon in the East River, while playing on a log raft, at the foot of Houston-street. The body was recovered soon after, and removed to the house of its parents, where the Coroner will hold an inquest this morning.

—Prof. DOREMUS will deliver another lecture before the members of the Mechanics' Institute, at Clinton Hall, this evening. Subject—"Musings of a Chemist on a Candle-flame."

—The last lecture of Dr. BACON'S Course on Eastern Travels, will be given at the Tabernacle, to-morrow evening.

—Workmen are engaged in making preparations for the construction of the Russ pavement in Broadway, between Broome and Prince-streets.

—The congregation worshipping in St. Luke's Hall, corner of Hudson and Grove-streets, under the care of Rev. John Little, was organized into a Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Phillips and Rev. Mr. Rankin, last evening. Rev. Mr. Little is the clergyman who was tried last fall, on a charge of heresy, for preaching what was called "higher law" doctrines.

THE LATE RAILROAD COLLISION.—THE CORONER'S INVESTIGATION CONCLUDED.—Yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, the Coroner's Investigation respecting the late collision on the Harlem Railroad, and the death of John Spence, was resumed before Coroner Ives and the Jury, who were empanelled on the previous day. The following is the testimony of the conductors and other persons connected with the road:

Gilbert P. Sharpe, who was duly sworn and says—I am a Conductor on the Harlem Railroad, and on the 17th instant, was coming down from Dover Plains about 17 minutes past 6 o'clock, when we came in contact with the up train for Croton Falls; I was in the rear car at the time; the collision took place by the up train running ahead of time; the down train had the right of the track for about 5 minutes when the collision took place; I could have been at the Williams Bridge Station in about two minutes; Aaron Jennings was the Conductor of the up train; I saw deceased about four minutes after the collision, some persons were carrying him past me; I was standing upon the ground near the platform of the rear car; the deceased could not have been thrown there by the force of the collision; none of my passengers were injured that I could ascertain; I heard the signal for the "break" at the time of the collision; we were about three-fourths of a mile from the William's Bridge Station; I saw the Engineer at the rear of the train; he took out the hand in time to show the passenger that he was running in time; my time was with the Superintendent's time, as we compared them at the starting of my train; it was a stormy day; a person might see 150 or 250 yards ahead; it was snowing very hard at the time. Further deponent saith not.

Jesse M. Spencer being duly sworn, says: I am a brakeman on the Harlem Railroad; I was on the down-train on the 17th inst; the collision took place about 18 minutes past 6 o'clock, P. M; the down-train was in right of the road, and in time; the collision occurred by the up-train running ahead of time; to the best of my belief, we were 14 miles from Williams's Bridge when the accident happened; the engineer reversed the engine, but I did not hear the whistle, to brake up; as I understand, (I don't know for a certainty,) that the conductor of the up-train, finding that he was ahead of time, had nearly stopped the train at the time of the collision, intending to return to Williams's Bridge, and wait for the down-train; I learned this from one of the brakeman of the up-train; when I first saw deceased, he was about six feet in the rear of the down-train; I was one of the first that got near

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1852.

☞ The Second Edition of the *Evening Times*, published every day at 3 o'clock P. M., and served to subscribers for *One Cent*, contains a full and complete list of the *Arrivals at all the Hotels*, up to the latest hour.

Presidential Speculations.

The canvass for the Presidency is growing animated. Both parties discuss the claims of their prominent champions with unwonted earnestness and freedom. Upon the Democratic side, the contest is mainly between CASS and DOUGLAS; among the Whigs SCOTT and FILLMORE are the leading candidates. Other aspirants on both sides, rely upon the anticipated necessity of compromising conflicting claims, as the contingency which may bring them forward and commend them to favor.

The nominations will of course be made by National Conventions, and the utility of such preliminary discussions as that in which leading journals of both parties are now engaged, consists in the developments they make of public sentiment concerning the various candidates presented for public favor. The main object of such Conventions is to select the strongest candidate,—to fix upon the man who will command the most votes, and thus stand the best chance of being elected. Their special advantages for such a selection, grow out of the fact that all sections of the party, and all portions of the country, are represented in them,—so that the views of all may be canvassed, their preferences considered, their hostilities harmonized, and their strength combined. Whatever, therefore, tends to enlighten the party as to the feelings of any section of it, aids the final decision of the question upon grounds of mutual justice and of a common interest.

A very warm canvass is going on among the Whigs concerning the re-nomination of Mr. FILLMORE. He is very earnestly pressed by the Whigs of the South, and quite as earnestly opposed by the Whigs of the North. Objections are, indeed, urged against him which do not relate to these sectional divisions. It is urged in some quarters that the Whig party is pledged to the one-term principle; that Mr CLAY, in 1844, distinctly inserted this as a cardinal article of the Whig creed, and that it has been so considered ever since. But it seems to be a sufficient reply to this objection to say, that this has never been thus proclaimed as a party principle, and that Mr. CLAY has now withdrawn it—with at least as much right as he originally asserted it. The real grounds of difference as to Mr. Fillmore's nomination, are unquestionably in their origin, sectional: though they do not necessarily rest solely upon sectional collisions on measures or principles. The South concedes the candidate to the North; and the Whigs of the North claim as an incidental prerogative, the right of selecting him. They urge that, as the preferences of the South were consulted and gratified in the nomination of Gen. TAYLOR, it is now only just that their own preferences should receive equal consideration from their Southern brethren,—especially as those preferences relate solely to the interests and probable success of the Whig party in the coming contest. They represent that Mr. FILLMORE cannot, if nominated, receive the vote of New-York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, or of the majority of the Whig States of New-England; that these losses would be poorly compensated by the chances of carrying Southern Democratic States; and that under such circumstances it would be folly, and a wrong to the Whig party, to make him its candidate.

In reply to this the Whigs of the South say that Mr. FILLMORE was nominated as Vice President by the Northern Whigs;—that he has done nothing to forfeit their confidence, unless such forfeiture has resulted from his defense of the rights and interests of the South;—that Southern Whigs cannot desert him for such a cause;—and that the North has no right now to reject him, or to say that they will not give him their votes. Part of the Southern Whigs,—those whose sectional feelings override their party attachments, and who seek the success of the Whig party only as it may be made the means of advancing their sectional views, are inclined to treat these representations from the North with contempt, and even to find additional motives in them for imperatively insisting upon the nomination of Mr. FILLMORE; and they are therefore represented by their organs as now holding towards the party the position of an "armed neutrality,"—to be exchanged for one of active service only when their demands shall have been conceded. But the great mass of Southern Whigs, equally earnest perhaps in desiring Mr. FILLMORE's nomination, are more rational in their views, and less imperious and exacting in their temper. They find it difficult to understand *why* Mr. FILLMORE cannot receive the votes of Northern Whigs, and especially why he cannot carry New-York; and they are very naturally inclined to distrust the motives, and to doubt the correctness, of these representations Some light may perhaps be thrown upon these matters by recurring to the political history of the last few years.

It is not necessary, in the first place, to fasten upon Mr. FILLMORE any special fault or failure, in administering the Executive affairs of the Government, in order to show that his re-nomination would be inexpedient. He may have discharged all the duties of his high station, to the entire satisfaction of the country. But he also sustains responsible relations to the Whig party by which he was elected: and a failure properly to meet that responsibility, and to discharge aright the duties which it involves, may prove equally fatal to his hold upon that party, or to further demands upon its confidence and support. Mr. POLK discharged the duties of his office with ability and in general accordance with the views of the party to which he owed his election: and yet, his distribution of patronage especially in New-York, and his marked neglect of the just claims of SILAS WRIGHT, and his friends, laid the basis for that split in the party which proved fatal to the pretensions of General CASS. If similar mistakes in managing his party relations are fairly traceable to Mr. FILLMORE, a similar result must be expected. It is impossible that any man should first divide and break down his party, and then expect its cordial and united support.

General TAYLOR became President in the spring of 1849 He had been nominated against the wish of the great body of Northern Whigs, who distrusted his position on the question of Slavery. It was represented by his friends in Northern States, with earnestness and success, that he was not to be numbered among the pro-slavery ultraists of the South,—that he regarded slavery as an evil,—that he would protect with equal and impartial justice, the rights of all sections of the Union, and that he would not veto a bill prohibiting the extension of slavery into the new territories, if such a bill should be passed by Congress. Active Whigs, in every part of the Northern States, advocated the election of General TAYLOR on the ground that he was far more distinctly pledged to sanction a law excluding slavery from the new territories, than General CASS. Mr. WEBSTER urged his election upon these grounds. And Mr. FILLMORE was nominated for Vice President mainly to strengthen General TAYLOR, in precisely those localities where the anti-slavery feeling was most prevalent and powerful. It was under such circumstances, and by such influences, that New-York and New England gave their votes for General TAYLOR, and made him President.

His advent to office was the signal for a conspiracy on the part of some of his Southern supporters, to drive him from the position in which the course of the canvass had placed him, and to force him into subserviency to their sectional views. At the first Whig Congressional caucus after his election, a resolution was urged by Messrs. Toombs, Stephens, and Clingman, declaring that the Whig party *renounced and discarded* the principle of excluding slavery by law from the newly acquired territories. Its adoption was resisted by Messrs. Brooks, Duer, and others, then recognised as Northern Whigs, and it was rejected. Those who had offered it then took up a position of "armed neutrality," menacing the Whig party with desertion and hostility, unless it should assent to their requisitions and abandon forever the Free Soil principle. Some of these gentlemen waited upon General TAYLOR, and informed him very explicitly of their demands, and of their purposes, in case those demands should be rejected.

The President, meantime, pursued a steady, firm, and just course of policy. A very warm contest took place in the distribution of offices throughout the country, and in no State was it warmer than in New-York. On one side were the friends of Mr. SEWARD—then the only Whig Senator from the State; on the other were his opponents. Gen. TAYLOR made his appointments with a sincere desire to meet the views of the whole party, without giving any section of it just grounds for displeasure. He placed all the important offices, especially in this City, in the hands of Mr. SEWARD's most determined opponents, and appointed one Marshal and several Postmasters in the interior from among his friends. The fact that he recognized Senator SEWARD as a Whig at all, aroused the bitter hostility of the small but energetic party which had predordained his destruction. Mr. FILLMORE was carefully instructed to believe that the State of New-York was not large enough for both, and that every act recognizing Mr. SEWARD as entitled to any influence in the distribution of public patronage, was a blow of hostility aimed at him.

Ill-feeling was thus fomented in the Whig party. The purpose of the Southern ultraists to force the administration into their views, or break it down, was steadily pursued. And the introduction by Senator FOOTE, of the Compromise Measures, afforded another opportunity for its prosecution. Senator FOOTE, and those who acted with him, demanded that the admission of California, the enactment of laws for governing the territories, the settlement of the Texas boundary dispute, and a new fugitive slave law, should all be regarded and passed as one measure,—as a binding compact—a Compromise between conflicting claims. President TAYLOR was opposed to this mode of settling these questions, as founded upon wrong principles, as setting a mischievous precedent, and as calculated to aggravate the evils it professed to cure.

Senator SEWARD opposed Mr. FOOTE's scheme, and voted against it, as did more than half the delegation from the State of New-York in the other House. Upon this action the Southern conspirators seized, as giving them a new chance of breaking down Mr. SEWARD and those Whigs of the North, whose views on this question he was presumed to represent. The *Republic*, established and recognized as the Executive organ, denounced Mr. SEWARD's speech with the utmost warmth, repudiated its sentiments and ejected him and all his friends summarily from the Whig party. This was not a mere expression of individual opinion. The *Republic* acted as the organ of the conspirators, who had determined either to rule, or ruin, the administration. A simultaneous crusade, personal as well as political, and marked by the utmost malignity, was waged upon Mr. SEWARD. The President was to be driven into an open repudiation of him and his friends, and nothing was left undone which, it was supposed, could contribute to this result. General TAYLOR did not succumb to these menaces. Instead of sanctioning the course of the *Republic*, he repudiated that paper, and enforced the withdrawal of its Editors, who gave place to others Messrs. Bullitt and Sargent, who had led the assault upon Senator SEWARD and his friends, were succeeded by Mr. Hall, who sought to restore harmony to the party by treating all its sections and members with a just respect.

The death of General TAYLOR changed the whole aspect of public affairs. Mr. FILLMORE became President. The Compromise bills were represented as the adopted measures of his Administration. The tendency of affairs in the Whig ranks was turned back. Mr. Hall withdrew from the *Republic* and the maligners of Mr. Seward were reinstated. The attacks upon him were renewed with fresh vigor and redoubled bitterness. No terms of hatred and opprobrium were too extravagant to be heaped upon him, upon his principles and his friends. He was denounced as a traitor to the Union, and an enemy of the Constitution. Respect for, or support of him, in any degree or to any extent, upon personal or political grounds,—any hesitation in joining the crusade against him, was branded as a forfeiture of party standing. The Whigs of New-York, by whom he had been twice elected to the highest office in their gift, and who had sent him to the Federal Senate as their representative, were denounced as abolitionists,—as partners or tools in the work of sectional agitation; as enemies of the Union and plotters for its destruction.

And all this had an official sanction. The immediate organs and representatives of the President led the chase, and his remotest supporters echoed the cry. A Whig State Convention, which was assembled for the nomination of State officers, passed the customary resolutions of compliment to the Whig Senator in Congress; this act led to the open secession of part of the delegates, and to an open rupture in the Whig party. A new Convention was called,—new principles were proclaimed,—Senator Seward and his friends were denounced, and for all their doings the actors in these proceedings claimed, without contradiction, the direct countenance and authority of the President.

The whole patronage of the Executive Department was thrown into the same scale. The chief actors in this violent disruption of the Whig party were rewarded by lucrative and honorable appointments. New organs were established, and old ones re-tuned, for the express purpose of waging war upon those Whigs who declined to join in this crusade. Whigs appointed to office by President TAYLOR were required either to use their power for the destruction of Mr. Seward, or to give place to others who would. The whole official power of this port was brought to bear directly upon this point. The Collector, the Sub-Treasurer, the Naval Officer—all the heads of office here, proscribed relentlessly, every Whig who would not join in this internecine strife. Inspectors, Night-Watchmen—officers of every grade, true Whigs, who had always been active and efficient in party labors, were ejected because they could not conform to this new standard of political action. The heads of departments at Washington, and finally the President himself, took part in these measures by removing from office throughout the State, Marshals, Collectors, Postmasters and others whom General Taylor was supposed to have appointed from among Mr. Seward's political friends.

Throughout the administration of Mr. Fillmore thus far, there has been an active and systematic endeavor to break down, and eject from the Whig party, the Whig Senator from this State, and all who are supposed to hold his opinions or his character in any degree of respect. So far from making any secret of this purpose, the special organs of the Executive have always proclaimed it; and instead of denying it now, they distinctly avow it as entitling them to the confidence and support of the South. They insist that the battle has been fought, and that the victory rests with them. They point exultingly to the fact that they have extinguished for ever the political influence of Mr. Seward, as giving them special title to the affection and votes of the Southern States.

This is the view which prevails very generally among the Northern Whigs, of the policy and tendency of the administration of Mr. Fillmore. It is very widely believed that he has directed the whole weight of his position, and the whole power of his patronage, to the political destruction of Mr. Seward and to the exclusion from the Whig party, of all who share in any degree his sentiments and opinions. And those who will consider the facts we have set forth in this historical sketch, or even give weight to the representations and claims of his organs and friends, will readily see that there is abundant room for presuming that Mr. Fillmore will neither ask, nor expect, a full, cordial and enthusiastic support from the great body of those whom he has thus branded as abolitionists and traitors. There is, of course, no reason to doubt that the leading Whigs of this State will feel bound by the decision of the Whig National Convention, and that they will do what they can towards securing the election of its nominee. But they feel, nevertheless, that in Mr. Fillmore's case, they will be required to "conquer prejudices" on the part of many which may prove too stubborn for success; that in so large and so closely divided a State, where a few thousand votes will be quite sufficient to turn the scale, it would be wisdom, on the part of the Convention, if it seeks the welfare and success of the Whig party, to consider candidly, and to weigh fairly, the circumstances under which they would be compelled to enter upon the canvass, should Mr. Fillmore be fixed upon them for reelection. Very many of the most sagacious men among them believe, that considerate Whigs at the South must see abundant reason for thinking that the vote of New-York could not be commanded for him.

Nor is the force of these considerations limited to this State. The root of this envenomed hostility to Mr Seward and his friends is their acknowledged dislike of Slavery, and their unwillingness to extend its area or its power beyond the bounds fixed for it by the Constitution. That sentiment is not confined to New-York; nor is the warfare waged against it limited, in its effects, by the boundaries of that State. It is felt still more strongly in Ohio and in New-England than in New-York, and will produce there also the same results. Those worthy men who suppose they have extirpated from the public heart all attachment to this principle, fall into an error—one which will vitiate all the calculations of party success which they may make upon this basis. If a Presidential nomination is made upon other grounds, and without special reference to these issues, they will be allowed to sleep. The Whigs of the North have no desire to renew the strife upon them, and will gladly avoid all controversy and agitation concerning them, if they are allowed to do so. If, however, the Whigs of the South refuse thus to allow the subject of Slavery to remain untouched—if they insist on thrusting it again into the agitation and issues of a Presidential contest—and if they demand such a nomination as will inevitably renew the agitation, and again throw open all the controversies now happily settled, they ought not to be allowed to do it under any misapprehension of the inevitable result. They ought to see distinctly that the Whig party of the Northern States is not made up of the material which the accomplishment of their purposes would require.

Of course these considerations will have no weight with those ultraists of the South who are holding a position of "armed neutrality," for the purpose of selling their services to that party which will bid highest for their support Their views and purposes would not be served by the election of a Whig President, unless he should also be their confederate and tool. And the very fact that a Whig candidate should promise to unite the party and to receive the support of Northern Whigs, would alienate them, and drive them into other alliances.

But the great body of the Whigs of the South still feel that theirs is a national, and not a sectional, party; that its success can only be promoted by harmony and mutual consideration; and that no policy can be wise which threatens division, instead of union. They will see the wisdom of selecting a candidate with national views and a national strength, and not from motives either of sectional ambition or of sectional animosity.

☞ The South Carolina papers,—more important griefs having failed them—are turning their belligerent batteries upon Healey's picture of WEBSTER replying to HAYNE. They are sorely displeased that the artist should have given the figure of Mr. Webster an undue prominence in connection with that affair, and thus led the public to suppose that he achieved a victory over his opponent. The Charleston *Standard* denounces the "extravagant and venal laudation" of Mr. Webster's speech, and complains of the efforts to "ignore the merits of the able and splendid arguments of Gen. HAYNE, whose eloquence, "with answering thunders," shook the Senate, and echoed over the Union, and still shows, like the radiance of the descended sun, the place where a luminary has left the sky." State pride is excusable within rational limits: but such talk as this is absurd. Gen. Hayne was a forcible declaimer and spoke with effect; but his speech to which Webster replied, gives a very unfavorable estimate of his intellectual power. Let any one read it coolly now,—without reference to the principles it maintains,—but simply for a critical judgment of its merits as an argument;—and he could scarcely give it a place above mediocrity. It can no more be compared with Webster's reply than with MILTON's epic. The two speeches belong entirely to different classes. Posterity will wonder at the glowing accounts given of the great victory achieved by Mr. Webster on that occasion, but only because they will not recognize the necessity for so transcendent an oration as he made. Very many readers of *Æschines de Corond* give him the palm in the argument, although the reply of Demosthenes was superior as a display of oratorical power. But in the case of Hayne and Webster there is no room for such division of the honors. Hayne's speech, compared with Webster's, was a violent party harangue, filled with vituperation and bitterness, but lacking dignity and evincing very moderate logical ability.

Affairs in Albany.

Three-fourths of the Legislative session have passed. It is no subject of complaint that few laws have been enacted, but rather of congratulation. Ordinarily it causes general satisfaction to see the Session Laws comprised in a thin volume. The annual meetings of the Legislature, so far as the passage of laws is concerned, is generally regarded as mainly useful in the necessary and prudent supervision of fiscal matters, and such provision for local interests as the progress of the State demands. But there are other considerations of public benefit which more strongly draw attention to our Legislative proceedings and invest them with a more constant interest than any concern about the common routine of their business.

Legislative debate has been regarded as a great field for the exercise and display of intellect—a free course of lectures for the people of the State—a common University for the instruction of the people in morals and public law. It would be easy to cite a lengthened catalogue of conspicuous names, made illustrious by their services in contributing to draw this general respect and regard to the public deliberations of our representatives. But, believing that there is as much talent, as much intelligence and business capacity and as high honor in this branch of the public council's now as at any former period, we shall not suggest any invidious comparisons. A marked contrast in the interest and dignity surrounding legislative bodies at this time and at some former periods is very apparent.

We are inclined, however, to ascribe it to other causes than the personal qualities of the persons occupying the same positions at different periods. It is partly owing to the change of manners which are obviously and rapidly becoming more free and practical as human life seems everywhere getting in a hurry, by which change, if anything valuable is gained, it is at the cost of much of the deliberateness and formality which formerly characterized the public discharge of official functions, serving to command respect and secure earnestness and decorum. But more is attributable to the greater pressure of outside influences upon the Legislature in these times when the capital is easily accessible from all quarters, and the advocates of every scheme and every interest come with their importunities, their zeal and their passions, and by their free and constant intercourse with members, infuse much of their own spirit into them and into their public proceedings.

It is perhaps worth the trial, to give general approbation to this practical popularizing of the form of spirit of the transaction of grave public business, till it is seen whether the advancement of the State in wealth and in morals, will not be as effectually promoted as under a system of wider separation from the constituent body and higher pretension in outside show of superior dignity At all events, the experiment is well advanced in course of trial, and will not be turned backward. The popular element in our institutions becomes, year by year, less theoretical, more real, and will continue to assimilate the action and manners of public functionaries in the theatre of this official employment, with what customarily characterizes men in their private avocations.

Probably no Representative body in this State ever more truly reflected the state of public feeling and sentiment than the present Legislature.

Ordinary and necessary legislation is going on with usual regularity. Whatever clamor and excitement are aroused to consume the time of the session, seem not to impede the progress of necessary business, and may serve a valuable purpose in repressing improvidence. Three subjects appear specially to have influenced the Legislative mind at Albany during the session, and each will doubtless continue the subject of contention till its close.

First, the strife of parties. With the Senate balanced, and a Democratic President, and the Assembly nominally with two Whig majority, but with two Whigs seldom found in the party traces—with a Whig Governor, and a majority of Democrats in the State office—and with a Presidential election in near prospect, it is not wonderful that party contests should be ardent and engrossing.

Next, the Canal contracts. Although no former experience led anybody to anticipate the scenes attending the great letting of the enlargement work for six weeks immediately preceding the meeting of the Legislature, yet since they have been witnessed, there can be no surprise that the stormy passions then excited should act powerfully upon that body, and before their final subsidence, claim a large portion of their time. Every one interested in the honor of the State, and of her eminent citizens, will rejoice that the sources of the angry complaints against the State officers in regard to the contracts, have been carefully explored, so that all can judge of the extent to which they are justified.

Finally, the sudden and lively demonstration of the temperance men to carry the Maine Law. Legislation to promote temperance has hitherto been a failure in this State. But efforts in that direction have been timid and hesitating. It is now proposed to apply the ax at the root of the tree. It is a bold measure to interfere directly, by law, with the private habits and indulgences of half the people of the State, in a matter which a large portion of them regard as involving their individual rights and freedom of action. But the evils and the misery of intemperance are so prevalent and so appalling, that the Maine Law men carry along the sympathy of all benevolence to add fervor and force to their arguments.

Let the Legislature of 1852 carry forward the benevolent and productive enterprises of the State, as they find plainly indicated by duty, and make the needful progress in elevating and extending our system of education, and the people will forgive such ebullitions of passion as arise from the peculiarly exciting circumstances surrounding them.

☞ Some days since, the Democratic minority present in the State Senate, resorted to very extraordinary measures to prevent the confirmation of sundry nominations made by the Governor. The excuse given for their conduct was that the nominations were of Harbor Masters, &c., to fill vacancies which would not occur for a year. This proved to be a mistake. The offices become vacant next month. Driven from this position, and acting under the responsibility of an open session, they were compelled to reject these nominations avowedly on party grounds. As our report of the proceedings yesterday will have shown, the Governor's nomnations for these offices were not confirmed.

It is provided by the Revised Statutes, that every officer duly appointed, with certain specified exceptions, who shall have entered on the duties of his office, "shall continue to discharge "the duties thereof, although his term of office "shall have expired, until a successor in such "office shall have been duly qualified." Of course, therefore, the present incumbents will retain their places for another year. Then the Democrats hope to have a Governor of their own party, who will, of course, make Democratic nominations. But the Senate will remain unchanged, and if the Whigs follow the example now set them, and refuse to vote for the confirmation of Democratic nominees, they will be in the same position as at present,—unless the Lieutenant-Governor should be also a Democrat and usurp Senatorial functions. The present incumbents, under such a state of things, would hold office for two years without having been confirmed.

☞ The Paris *Univers* characterizes the recent triumph of the liberal party in Switzerland as a victory of brute force over authority and law. It is pleasant to see the organs of LOUIS NAPOLEON denouncing *force* as an instrument of government, and asserting the supremacy of constitutions and of laws. It may invalidate their master's title to power, but he cares little for that, as he does not rely upon titles for its retention. While he has the bayonet at the breast of France, he can afford to have the abstract supremacy of the law asserted. Although he abolished a Constitution and enthroned brute force as the only Government for thirty-five millions of men, it sounds well to disparage his own performances, and to talk of higher sanctions and more sacred obligations. Though he violated his own oath with repeated and well-weighed perjuries, it looks well to insist upon the sacredness of pledges and the supreme authority of law. Hypocrisy is said to be the tribute which vice pays to virtue. Having established so small a reputation for virtuous practices himself, the least he can do is to be lavish in paying it such tribute as this.

It would be unlucky for the embryo Emperor if his subjects should imitate his example instead of obeying his precepts. Although they may not attach any special sanctity or authority to either, they may reasonably be excused for judging him by his acts instead of his words. They show, just now, it is true, very little concern about him, or themselves, or anything else. And so long as it is hardly safe to denounce the acts of a man who has three hundred thousand bayonets at his back, they may be excused for enjoying the little satisfaction which his professions afford them. They will be quite likely to agree with the *Univers* in the opinion that brute force is a very poor substitute for settled law; and the time *may* come, though there are, as yet, faint signs of its dawning, when this principle may be used for inflicting punishment for the past, as well as obtaining security for the future.

QUICK TIME.—At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon we received the Albany *Argus* of yesterday morning, *via* the Harlem Railroad.

American Art-Union.

To the Editor of The New-York Daily Times:

The Recorder of this city having in his decision in the recent case of *The People, &c. against James Gordon Bennett*, expressed the opinion that the distribution of works of art by the American Art-Union was a violation of the provisions of the constitution and the statutes of this State respecting lotteries, and the question of its legality having been made the ground of much discussion in the newspapers and of legal proceedings, the committee of management have submitted the subject to the Hon. SAMUEL JONES, for his examination and opinion. As many of the subscribers of the Art-Union have felt apprehensions with regard to the legality of the institution and its future operations, in view of its present circumstances, and are desirous of correctly understanding its position, I take the earliest opportunity of communicating to them the opinion furnished to me last evening, of this eminent jurist, who was for several years Chancellor of this State, afterwards and for nineteen years Chief Justice of the Superior Court, where he remained until elected a Justice of the Supreme Court, sitting in the Court of Appeals, during a portion of his term, and who, after a judicial career of twenty-five years, retired from the Bench and resumed his practice at the Bar in this city. These facts, though familiar to citizens of this State may be less familiar to subscribers in other States and will enable them properly to appreciate the views and conclusions stated in Judge JONES' opinion.

I take this method of stating, in behalf of the Committee of Management, that the argument before His Honor Judge Duer in the injunction proceedings instituted by James Gordon Bennett against the Art Union, was concluded this day. The decision of the Court was reserved, but may probably be soon announced. Until this decision, any further action on the part of the Committee of Management, with reference to the distribution, is of course suspended—the injunction being yet in force. In the event of a favorable decision and the dissolution of the injunction, the day of distribution will be forthwith announced. A. M. COZZENS, President.

New-York, March 24, 1852.

OPINION OF HON. SAMUEL JONES.

I have examined the original Constitution of the Apollo Association, made in 1839, providing for a distribution of works of art by lot among the owners; the Act Incorporating said Association passed May 7, 1840, the Constitution and By-Laws made in pursuance thereof; the Act changing its name to "The American Art-Union," passed January 29 1844; the Constitution and By-Laws made in pursuance thereof; the Act of November, 1847, and the Constitution and By-Laws made in pursuance thereof; the provisions in the State constitutions of 1821 and 1846, prohibiting Lotteries; the Revised Statutes against Raffling and Lotteries, and the Act against Gambling passed July 10, 1851, and I am of opinion that the American Art-Union is not a Lottery within the meaning of the Constitution and Laws of this State, that the distribution by lot, provided for in the Constitution and By-Laws of that Institution is not a Lottery within the meaning of that term, as used in the Constitution, but is a proceeding which the Legislature had full power to authorize, and has authorized, by the Acts to which I have referred.

In my opinion neither the Institution nor the purposes of it, are illegal, but that the same, and the Constitution and By-Laws, and the distribution in pursuance thereof, are authorized by law.—New York, March 22, 1852. S. JONES.

A. M. COZZENS, Esq., President American Art-Union

Gen. Scott and the Compromise.

Extract of a Washington Letter in the Nashville (Tennessee) Banner

At present we have but three men spoken of as candidates for the Presidency, and for the Vice-Presidency, but one of distinguished prominence The platform of Fillmore, Scott and Webster, is one and the same. They individually plant themselves upon the *Compromise measures*, maintaining their settlement as an adjustment in principle and substance, of all the dangerous questions involved. To ascertain definitely the past and the present position of Gen. Scott upon these important measures, I visited him last week, having had the pleasure of a previous acquaintance In our conversation, I remarked to him, that with many Whigs of the South his position was ambiguous, or indeed they were not cognizant of it. He observed that of this he had been informed, and the intelligence, to him, was both painful and surprising. "How can any one doubt my past or present support of them? Did I not at the first meeting of the friends of the Union, held in Castle Garden, New-York, publicly proclaim my approval of them—at a period, too, when but a few in that city advocated the propriety of their adoption? And, immediately after my perusal of Mr. Clay's first great speech in their defense, made in the Senate of the United States, did I not sit down at my residence in the city of New-York, and write to him in substance as follows:"

"I have, in my day and generation, fought battles which have gained for our common country some little renown and glory These, however, might have been won by other men, or if lost, would have been repaired by the indomitable chivalry of our brave soldiery But the great battle which you are fighting, involves all that is glorious or immortal, of the present and the past, all that is dear and hopeful of the future It is the battle of the preservation of the Union and the Constitution, the perpetuity of our Republican institutions. I trust in God that you may be successful in your patriotic undertaking. *For I most heartily approve of all the measures of your bill, and will give to them a cordial and energetic support.*"

This letter, that he addressed to Mr Clay, he had no copy of, nor of a similar one which he addressed to Mr Webster, immediately succeeding the perusal of his great speech upon the same measures; but the above is its substance. But this is not all. "Did I not," said he, "during their discussion in Congress personally exert my influence for their passage through both Houses? Besides, there is extant the most incontestable proof that had it not been for my humble aid and influence, the Compromise measures could not, by a vote of from five to ten, have passed the House of Representatives" Such is the substance of what he said The publication of these facts is due to Gen Scott; for the ignorance of them has abated the ardor of his friends in the South, and aggravated the asperions of his enemies.

The House of Delegates of Maryland have passed a bill, excluding not only the small notes of other States, but prohibiting the banks of Maryland from issuing any bills less than five dollars Now the citizens of Maryland scarcely see a small coin. If the law should go into operation, they will have enough of them for all practical purposes.

Imports of Grain in the Zoll-Verein.

The following official announcement is published at Washington:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, March 22.

Information has been received from Charles Graebe, Esq., U. S. Consul for Hesse Cassel, Hesse Darmstadt and Hanover, that in consequence of the general deficiency in the last crop of grain, and the high price occasioned thereby, the States composing the Zoll-Verein of Germany have passed a Decree, that from the first of the present month to the first of September next, grains, legumes, and flour can be imported into the Zoll-Verein free of duty.

The import duty on grain previous to the said decree was about seven cents a bushel, and that on flour amounted to a prohibition, being two dollars and fifty cents per barrel.

CONFESSION OF ERPENSTEIN, THE MURDERER.—The Newark *Advertiser* of yesterday says: It will be a relief to many minds who have been disposed to doubt the justice of the verdict against this unhappy man, who is to be hung on Tuesday next, for the murder of his wife, to learn that he has at last confessed his guilt. It will be recollected that he asserted his innocence, even up to his sentence, at which time he violently protested that he was the victim of a cruel conspiracy, &c. Within a day or two, however, he has admitted the commission of the crime for which he was convicted, and has signified his intention of writing a detail of the transaction, and depositing it in the hands of Rev. Mr. Winnis, the German Presbyterian clergyman, on the scaffold, just before his execution.

BISHOP DOANE'S CASE.—We understand that Bishop Meade, of Va., Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, and Bishop Burgess, of Maine, are now in this city, and are inquiring into the charges recently submitted to them by certain laymen of New-Jersey against Bishop Doane. If, on investigation, there shall be found any reason to suppose Bishop Doane guilty of any grave offense, measures will probably be taken to bring the matter before the House of Bishops at the next General Convention. If, however, the charges are not well sustained, the matter will be dropped.—*Phil. Bulletin, Wednesday.*

The Oyster war has broken out in Maryland. The sloop *Globe* and the schooner *Petrel*, both of Philadelphia, were, on Friday, captured by a posse acting under the authority of the Sheriff of Anne Arundel County, and taken to Annapolis, for a violation of the oyster laws.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ HOSIERY BY THE CASE OR DOZEN.—RAY & ADAMS, Importers and Manufacturers of Hosiery, invite dealers and the trade in general to examine their large assortment of Hose and Half Hose Long experience and ample facilities in the selection and importation of goods enable us promptly to offer just the articles sought after in the New-York market, and at the lowest rates.

RAY & ADAMS, No. 57 William-st.

☞ CHILDREN: THEIR HYDROPATHIC MANAGEMENT IN HEALTH AND DISEASE.—A descriptive and practical work, designed as a guide for families and physicians. Illustrated with numerous cases. By Joel Shew M. D. 1 vol., 12mo., 432 pages. Just published, and for sale by FOWLERS & WELLS, No 131 Nassau st., New-York and No. 142 Washington-st., Boston. Price $1.

"Of all the popular works by the author of this volume, we do not hesitate to say that the present is adapted to be of the widest usefulness, as it treats with so much sound judgment and skill a subject of vital consequence to the health of the community."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

MATERIAL AID FOR THE WIDOW, ORPHAN AND CREDITOR.
BY THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No 106 Broadway

This Company have just declared a dividend of FORTY per cent for the past year, and an interest of six per cent on all previous dividends payable in cash, and have an accumulated Capital of $456,750, principally invested in New-York and United States Stocks

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.
California risks taken at equitable rates.

☞ CASH! TWENTY PER CENT. SAVED!—WHITE GOODS' EMBROIDERIES' LACES' DRESS TRIMMINGS' RIBBONS' HOSIERY' GLOVES, &c., a new stock just received. Those who would rather pay cash than 20 per cent for 6 months' credit, are invited to examine my stock of the above goods.

JAMES OSTROM, No 36 Liberty-st.

Next door to the Post-Office, late of the firm of Myers, Suydam, & Co.

REMOVAL.

☞ UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Removed to No. 40 Wall-st, Manhattan Bank Building Medical Examiner in attendence daily, from 12 to 1 o'clock. FREDERICK SHELDON, President.

JOHN A STEWART, Actuary.
J EADIE, Jr., Secretary.

☞ Don't forget Prof. WILLIAMS's entertainments in Mental Alchemy, this afternoon and evening, at Metropolitan Hall The unparalelled success which has attended his experiments, and the hold they have taken on the public mind, has induced him, for the better accommodation of the public, to give two Lectures a day, instead of one as heretofore. See advertisement.

☞ SOUTHERNERS will find at BERRIAN'S, No. 601 Broadway, a very large assortment of RUSTIC WORK Bronzed Iron Goods, and Cane Work, consisting of Chairs, Tables, Settees, &c., &c., suitable for Gardens, Arbors, Piazzas, &c.

☞ WARNOCKS, No. 275 Broadway, Irving House, offer with increased confidence their beautiful Spring Hats. No former pattern has more assuredly borne the test of observation with ready approval.

☞ MRS. JERVIS'S COLD CANDY.—The great re-aide remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and the various throat and lung complaints Sold by Mrs W. JERVIS, No. 366 Broadway, and by druggists generally.

☞ Southern and Western merchants who would rather pay cash than fifteen or twenty per cent for credit, are invited to examine my stock of Embroideries, Laces, White Goods, Hosiery, &c, before purchasing elsewhere. JAMES OSTROM, No 36 Liberty st., next door to the Post-Office [Late firm Myers, Suydam & Co.]

☞ F. S. CLEAVER'S HONEY SOAP.—W. J. DAVIS (sole wholesale agent for the United States) respectfully acquaints the trade that he has just received, per *Arca*, a supply of CLEAVER'S CELEBRATED PRIZE MEDAL Honey and other Toilet Soaps, and is now prepared to supply the rapidly increasing demand for the same. Also, a large assortment of Combs, Brushes, &c., &c. Office, No. 130 Broadway.

☞ BOHEMIAN GLASS VASES.—The subscriber being desirous of clearing out the balance of his stock has marked them at such low prices, without reference to cost that they must sell. GEORGE W TUTTLE importer of European Fancy Goods, Novelties, and Toys, No. 345 Broadway.

☞ Still a far greater reduction in prices at No 99 Bowery, HIRAM ANDERSON'S. Well seasoned Floor Oil Cloths 2s. 6d; 200 pieces beautiful Ingrain Carpeting new Spring patterns of large and small figures at 3s and 4s. per yard. Three Ply Carpeting at 7s and 8s per yard. Also Twenty Brussels, Patent Tapestry Ingrain Carpets &c., at unparalleled low prices.

☞ THE FACT IS ESTABLISHED.—Long Island lands are now acknowledged to be more profitable for farming and gardening uses than any other land in the vicinity of the City The price is now low, but is rapidly increasing AMERICAN ART-UNION No. 366 Broadway, is selling village lots and farms well located for country residences. We advise all our friends to call at his office, where maps, pamphlets, &c., can be had gratis

☞ Housekeepers and all others in want of Bedding, Bedsteads, &c., would do well to call at 94 WILLARD'S old established Warerooms, No 156 Chatham-st., corner of Mulberry st. where may be found the largest assortment of articles in this line ever offered to the public, consisting of Feathers, Beds, Mattresses, &c. Patent Screw Bedsteads and Cots, wholesale and retail

☞ SPRING CLOTHING.—Our stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing is now complete with every style of garment adapted to City trade, or Southern and Western markets made from good materials and in the best manner Large stock of Linen Coats, cheap for cash.

BOUGHTON & KNAPP No 33 Maiden-lane.

☞ SELLING OFF!—GREAT BARGAINS!—LAST WEEK BUT ONE!—A. JOEL & CO., No 543 Broadway, being about to effect some extensive alterations in their store will sell, at an immense reduction, their well-assorted stock of watches, rich jewelry, silver and silver-plated ware, Porcelain vases, papier mache wares, opera-glasses, fans, and other rich fancy goods, (their own importation,) until the 2d of April, when their store will be closed while the alterations are being effected. No. 543 Broadway, nearly opposite the Collamore House Hotel.

☞ GENTS.' HANDKERCHIEF STORE.—The cheapest and best place in the city for obtaining Pocket Handkerchiefs, Cravats, &c., is at D. EDWARDS & CO'S, No 625 Broadway, (between Houston and Bleecker-sts.) Their stock is probably larger than any other retailer establishment in the City, and their prices at least 20 per cent below the usual rates. Just received a large invoice of colored border Handkerchiefs, at all prices and French L. C. shirt fronts new styles fine and very desirable

☞ NEW CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, etc, for sale at low prices, consisting of Tapestry, Velvet and Brussels Carpets Three-Ply and super super Ingrain, common all wool and wool and cotton Ingrains, plain and twilled Venetians, Oil Cloths in various styles and qualities Hearth Rugs and Door Mats 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 plain and colored Mattings, Table and Piano Covers, Stair Rods, Window Shades, &c.

GEO. E. L. HYATT Nos 444 and 446 Pearl-st.

☞ The tremendous rush for Carpets and Oil Cloths at H. RAM ANDERSON'S, No 99 Bowery is owing to their selling such elegant Spring styles of English Tapestry Brussels, Imperial Three-Ply and Ingrain Carpeting, Floor Oil Cloths Rugs, and at such unaccountable low prices The inducement offered to purchasers are unpar

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Difficulty in the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 24.

It is reported that at a Cabinet meeting today a very serious misunderstanding occurred between the President and Secretary Corwin, and that the latter was requested to resign.

[The above dispatch reached us last evening through the ordinary channel; we have no confirmatory accounts.—*Eds. Times.*]

Correspondence between Governor Hunt and Kossuth.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, March 22.

To the Legislature:—On the 23d ulto. I communicated to Governor LOUIS KOSSUTH the joint resolutions of the Senate and Assembly, inviting him to visit the Capitol of this State, during the present Session of the Legislature. I transmit herewith a communication from Governor KOSSUTH, addressed to the Senate and Assembly.

WASHINGTON HUNT.

The following is the correspondence:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Feb. 23, 1852.

Sir:—I perform a pleasing duty in communicating to you a concurrent resolution of the Senate and Assembly of this State, inviting you to visit Albany, as the guest of this State, during the present Session of the Legislature at the earliest day which may suit your convenience. I trust it may be agreeable to you to comply with this invitation, prompted, as it has been, by the most generous sentiments of regard, and sanctioned with great unanimity by both Houses of our Legislature.

This letter will be placed in your hands by Colonel Benedict, one of my military aids

Be pleased to accept renewed assurances of my distinguished respect and consideration.

WASHINGTON HUNT.

To Governor LOUIS KOSSUTH, &c.

Kossuth's Reply.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Wednesday, March 10, 1852.

To His Excellency, Gov. WASHINGTON HUNT:

Excellency: By Col. Benedict, one of your Excellency's military aids, I have received, with gratification, your Excellency's letter of 23d February, communicating to me a concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly of your State, inviting me to visit Albany, as the guest of the State, during the present session of the Legislature. Having been informed, by Col. Benedict, that the session of the State Legislature will be closed in the beginning of next month, I am sorry that my previous engagements in the South will probably prevent me to render, personally, my thanks to the Legislature; but I am happy to know that, though I will not find the Senate and Assembly together, I will find in the head of the Executive Department—your Excellency—a real and sincere friend of Hungary,—and, therefore, I will be able to avail myself of this generous invitation at the earliest opportunity, after my return from the South, to pay my sincere respects to your Excellency and, through your Excellency, to the great and mighty State of New-York, whose generous sympathy is inscribed in the heart of my heart.

Be pleased to communicate my heartfelt thanks to the Legislature, and to accept the assurance of my gratitude, respect and consideration.

Your Excellency's most ob't serv't,

L. KOSSUTH.

The following is KOSSUTH's communication to the Legislature:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Wednesday, March 10.

To the Senate and Assembly of the State of New-York:

Allow me to express my sincere feelings of gratitude for the honor bestowed upon me, by passing the resolutions to invite me to visit Albany as the guest of the State of New-York, during the session of this Legislature. I will feel happy to return my heartfelt thanks personally, should my engagements in the South allow me to avail myself of this generous invitation.

L. KOSSUTH.

Virginia Democratic Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, March 24.

The Virginia State Democratic Convention assembled to-day.

James H Cox was appointed President, *pro tem.*, and W. F. Ritchie, Secretary.

The day has been spent in a fierce struggle relative to the manner of appointing a Committee of organization, which was finally left to the Chairman. The scale and manner of voting was also the subject of debate.

The contests exhibited great jealousies between the Old and Young Democracy.

Louisiana—The Kossuth Resolutions.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, March 24.

The KOSSUTH resolutions before the Legislature of Louisiana condemn the arrogance of KOSSUTH to the officers of the *Mississippi*, and agree to receive him as an advocate of freedom (but not as a guest), providing he disavows ridiculing Hon. Henry Clay.

The Great India Rubber Case.

TRENTON, Wednesday, March 33.

The U. S. Circuit Court commenced its sittings in this city, yesterday. The principal causes on the calendar were those known as the "Goodyear and Day" cases.

The large number of eminent Counsel assembled to try the Rubber cases, led to the postponement of all others to take that up. There are two or three cases in all; one at law involving the title of the patents; one in equity to restrain the defendant under his covenants with the plaintiff.

The case at law was not called up, the plaintiff not having noticed it for trial. The equity case was called, and Mr. Brady, counsel for plaintiff, commenced an opening argument.

Some discussion arose during the afternoon as to whether the Court would hear the question involving the validity of the patents in the suit in equity, without sending the plaintiff to a Court of law to establish his title.

After the reading of the bill, and the answer by plaintiff's counsel, and a short discussion upon the point above mentioned, in which Mr WEBSTER and Mr. CHOATE took part, the Court adjourned, to meet at the County Court-house.

SECOND DAY.

James T. Brady continued the opening argument for plaintiff, to-day. The Hon. Rufus Choate will reply for defendants to-morrow. The argument is on motion for an injunction and will probably occupy several days, as the eminent Counsel will no doubt be heard on both sides on this important point.

The testimony is very voluminous, occupying several hundred printed pages. The Judge intimated an unwillingness to read it, except so far as to correct the points seemingly doubtful on the arguments.

The Canal Contracts—Navigation.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 24.

Judge Pratt has entered a rule *pro forma*, granting a mandamus against the Canal Auditor, applied for to compel him to pay drafts for work done under the recent lettings. It was stated that a decision for a mandamus, instead of against it, was only where a case could be carried to the Court of Appeals. Judge Pratt suggested, to hasten a decision, that a law should be passed which would send the case at once to the Court of Appeals, having doubts whether that Court would hear an appeal on the case until it had gone through the General Term of the Supreme Court.

The *Oswego* has passed from Gowanskie to Barren Island, and she will work her way through the ice by to-morrow.

The Schodack Channel is open, giving a free way to navigation to New-York.

The Fire at Birmingham, Pa., &c

PITTSBURG, Tuesday, March 23.

Last night a most destructive fire occurred in Birmingham. It broke out at the Bank house in Denman street, near Diamond Market and was not extinguished until the whole block was destroyed. Also two houses on Carson street. The following are the buildings destroyed, losses, &c: Smith's drug store, loss $3,000. Insured in the New-Orleans Co for $1,800. Frederick Senfts bakery, loss $1,000. Insured $600. Silverman's dry goods store. Schneeders tavern. The entire property belonging to George Dunlap. Loss over $4,000. Insured in the Franklin for $2,500.

A fire occurred yesterday afternoon in the picking-room of the Hope Cotton Factory, but was extinguished with little damage. It was caused by spontaneous combustion.

Phillips, the butcher, who was stabbed in the market, on Saturday, is pronounced out of danger.

The engineers of the Pittsburg and Steubenville Railroad, have issued proposals, (open till the 4th May,) for grading and bridging eight miles of the road from Pittsburg to Campbell's run.

Judge McClure, yesterday congratulated the jury on the lightness of the criminal calendar, and passed a glowing eulogium upon the Maine Liquor Law, which he pronounced Constitutional, &c.

The Brewers of this City have sent a strong remonstrance against the Maine Liquor Law.

Mayor Fleming, on behalf of the citizens of Allegheny City, has presented a handsome set of colors to the new steamer *Allegheny*.

Disastrous Shipwreck—Loss of Captain, Wife and Child.

HAMPTON, Sunday, March 21.

The bark ashore, seven miles north of Assateague Light, before reported, has been ascertained to be the *Sunbeam*, Lincoln, from Havana for Boston, with a full cargo of sugar and cigars. She went ashore on the night of the 15th. Captain Lincoln and his wife and child were washed overboard and perished. Crew saved. The vessel will be a total loss.

The schooner *Truth*, from Charleston, is also ashore three miles above Assateague.

Railway Accident—Loss of Life.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, March 23.

A serious accident occurred this forenoon on the Charleston and Hamburg Railroad, a few miles above this city. An axle of the baggage car of the down train broke, in consequence of which a passenger car was thrown off the rails, and several of the inmates seriously injured. One man, George Erhart, of Midway, was instantly killed. Both cars were pretty well smashed up.

The Southern mail arrived to-night, too late for the Wilmington boat.

Destructive Fire at Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 24.

At a late hour last night, the furnishing store of Mr. Moulton, No 381 Washington-street, and the fancy goods store of Lewis Coleman adjoining, which was also occupied by Mrs. Adams, milliner, were badly damaged by fire. The total loss is about $12,000, partly insured.

The Pacific's News at New Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 23.

The *Pacific's* advices have been received, and caused a heavy market. The sales yesterday were 10,000 bales. Freight firm.

Items from Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Wednesday, March 24.

The Directors of the Allegheny Valley Railroad yesterday, appointed A. Milnor Roberts, Chief Engineer, and George R. Richbourn, Assistant. The Directors also directed a survey of the lines on both sides the Allegheny River, to the borough of Kittaning and North Kittaning.

Two Pittsburg saddlers, named Holstein and Burchfield, have contracted with KOSSUTH to make 150 saddles at $12 each, the number to be increased to 5,000.

Proposals have been issued by the Postmaster and the Collector of Customs for the erection of a Custom-house and Post-office, for which an appropriation was made by Congress last session.

General Robinson, Solomon W. Roberts, the President and other officers of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad left here to meet several Western Railroad representatives at Cleveland, to obviate the necessity of passengers waiting at the several connexions.

Loss of the Schooner Henry Curtis—Loss of Life.

NEW-BEDFORD, Wednesday, March 24.

The schooner *Henry Curtis*, Capt. ANTHONY, from Philadelphia, with coal for this port, struck, on Sunday morning, off No-man's Land, and sunk in five fathoms water. The Captain was drowned and cook frozen to death. Three of the crew reached here to-day from Nantucket.

The Murder of Young Lehman.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 24.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer have been busy all day with the murder trial. The evidence for the prosecution will be concluded to-morrow. The defendant's counsel has given no indication of the defense he intends making—he can have little if any testimony to present, and conviction of the Skupenski's seems inevitable.

Fatal Accident—Reinstalment of a Custom-House Officer, &c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 24.

W. H. Cowan, a lawyer, while gunning yesterday, accidentally shot James Scott, from the effects of which he shortly expired. He leaves a wife and children

Secretary Corwin has ordered Collector Kane to reinstate Isaac Morrow in the Custom-House. He was displaced for censuring the course of the Collector in retaining the Democrats in office.

The principal pipe of our water-works burst, this morning, cutting off the supply of water to the hydrants.

Burning of a Tobacco Factory.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, March 24,

The tobacco manufactory of Col. Myers was partially destroyed by fire last evening.

Marine Disasters.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, March 23.

The brig *Royal Sailor*, hence for the West Indies, on Sunday last put back leaky.

The brig *Mary E. Farroy*, from Camden, with lime, for Wilmington, put in with loss of masts, &c.

The schooner *Lalla Rookh*, of Truro, after discharging ballast, started down the River to load with oysters, and capsized near Croney Island.

Fatal Shooting Case.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, March 23.

Mr. Schabel was shot in this city, by a man name Ward, and died from the effects of the wound on Sunday.

Suicide of a Maniac.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 24.

Ellen Carlton, an insane married woman, residing in Moyamensing, committed suicide last night by hanging herself with a handkerchief to a joist in the cellar.

Schooner Susan Ashore.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 24.

The schooner reported ashore near Assateague Light, is not the *Truth*, from Charleston, but the *Susan*, from Apalachicola, with Cotton, for New-York.

Cotton Shipments from Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, March 23.

The amount of Cotton shipped from here this season has been 120,000 bales. Prices are steady in our market at 7c. for Middling, and 7¼c. for Good Middling.

XXXIId CONGRESS ..... First Session.

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 24.

GENERAL NATHANIEL GREENE.

Mr. CLARKE presented a petition of the grandson of General NATHANIEL GREENE, in whose hands are writings and papers of his ancestor, which he proposes to publish, with an accurate history of the events of his life, and he asks Congress to to subscribe for a sufficient number of copies to justify their publication.

PETITIONS.

Mr. SUMNER presented petitions from Boston, for cheap Ocean Postage.

Mr. BRADBURY presented a petition from the citizens of Portland, Maine, in favor of aid to Collins's Line of steamers.

Mr. SEWARD presented Resolutions, by the New-York State Agricultural Society, in favor of an Agricultural Bureau.

Mr. SOULE presented a petition, numerously signed by merchants and others, of New-Orleans, in favor of aid to the Collins Line. He moved its reference.

Mr. GWIN said a reference was unnecessary, as the Committee were prepared to report after further petitions.

REPORTS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. MORRIS reported a bill amending the Patent Laws.

Mr. DAVIS offered a resolution directing an examination and test of GUTHRIE's hydrostatic safety valve. Adopted.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a letter from the War Department, enclosing General PILLOW's report of the battle of Cerro Gordo, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. BORLAND offered a resolution calling upon the President of the United States for the plan which had been adopted for the extension of the Capitol. A statement of the amount and manner of the expenditures, copies of all contracts, and statements of all verbal agreements for materials and workmanship. Also, a statement of what materials are to be used in the construction of roofs; of what plan for improvement in the principles of acoustics, and of lighting the building, &c., &c. He said he desired this information. Information was all he wanted, and he complained that his positions and views had been grossly misrepresented in the *Republic*.

Mr. BADGER defended the President's course, and, after further remarks by Messrs. BORLAND and HUNTER, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. SEWARD called up the resolution, asking for the proceedings of the Court Martial on the officers of the U S propeller *Edith*, and moved an amendment, calling for copies of the correspondence and papers, on file in the Navy Department, embracing the difficulties between Commodore JONES and Lieut. MEADE. After a debate upon the propriety of making the call, the amendment was agreed to, and the resolution adopted.

A DISCUSSION.

It was now 2 o'clock, and Mr BADGER said the California Dry Dock and Navy Yard bill might be taken up to morrow and disposed of. It was now late, and business in Executive session required immediate action. He moved that the Senate proceed to Executive business.

Mr. BRADBURY said justice to claimants required that some action should be had on the French Spoliation bill.

Mr. HALL said that in justice to a Senator from Mississippi, no longer here, he would, at an early day, ask for action on the resolution declaring the finality of the Compromise.

Mr. BADGER's motion was agreed to, and at 3 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 21.

NEW-MEXICO.

Mr HALL asked leave to offer a resolution which was read, requesting the President to inform the House of the amount of the expense for forage, fuel, transportation of army, per man, in New Mexico during the Mexican war, and the amount expended on the same account since the termination of the war.

Mr. BROOKS said he would have no objection, if the gentleman would include the expenses of the Mexican and Florida campaign.

Mr. HALL said that the Whigs had all the information about the Florida war during the contest of 1840. Resolution not received.

SIGNAL-LIGHTS.

Mr. FLORENCE submitted a resolution, instructing the Committee to inquire into the expediency of prescribing by law or negotiation the number, character, and position of the signal lights to be borne by vessels between sunset and sunrise, on the waters of the United States. Resolution adopted.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr FOWLER made an ineffectual effort to appropriate one hour to the reception of reports from the Standing Committees. He said that there may be upwards of one hundred reports in the drawers of members, when the House went into a Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency bill.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Ky., moved to strike out all in the bill relating to the Quartermaster's department. If this motion should prevail, then he would move, when they got into the House, that the appropriations for that department be referred to a Select Committee

The Chairman (Mr. STUART) decided the motion out of order, on the ground that part of the bill had been acted on, and subsequent claims considered.

Various clauses of the bill were debated and voted on, but no amendments made to those appropriating for the Quartermaster's department, the proceedings generally were dull and tedious.

Mr MEADE proposed an amendment appropriating a thousand dollars for warming the President's House with furnaces and flues.

A Member in his seat said he wanted to add an amendment to supply the President's cellar.

Another Member, *sotto voce*, said—"You'll smoke him out if you don't pay attention to the flues."

Mr. MEADE's amendment, however, was ruled out of order.

The other day proceedings took place, when the Committee rose without coming to a conclusion upon the bill.

AMENDMENT OF THE TARIFF OF 1846

Mr. DUNCAN gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to amend the Tariff of 1846, by reducing the duty on imported sheep's wool costing less than ten cents per pound, or less, at the place whence imported; also, to reduce the duty on imported flax, and to admit free of duty raw silk, dyewoods, madder, indigo, certain articles used in dyeing and composing dyes, burr-stones, grindstones, and various articles therein enumerated.

The House adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, March 24.

Mr. MCMURRAY was chosen President *pro tem.*, during the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor, by ayes 20, to nays 2 (Messrs. VANSCHOONHOVEN and WRIGHT)

A communication was received from CALVIN P. CHAMBERLAIN, charging that so much of Mr. CHATFIELD's affidavit in reference to the Canal Lettings, as related to him, was false.

Mr BRISTOL moved its reference to the Investigating Committee, it was due to Mr. Chamberlain and the Attorney General that the matter be made public.

The special order was called for and the Senate went into Committee on the College Appropriation bills.

The Committee of the Whole, Mr. CLARKE in the Chair, took up the bill for incorporating companies to navigate the ocean with steamships.

After the bill had been gone through with,

Mr. TABOR moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert "the bill incorporating the New-York and Galway Steamship Company."

A long debate ensued upon the constitutionality, as well as the practicability, of passing a general law or a special enactment.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to rise and report progress to allow Senators to examine the question. Carried. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY..ALBANY, Wednesday, March 24.

Mr. J. ROSS called the attention of the House to a question of privilege in reference to an article in yesterday's *Tribune*. He (Mr. ROSS) did not know there was a gambling house in the IVth Ward, and he doubted if the Editor of the *Tribune* could prove the existence of one. He pronounced the charge false.

BILLS READ.

To increase the number of pupils in the New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. It authorizes one more pupil from each Senate District. Passed.

To incorporate the New-York Exchange Co. Lost: Ayes, 62; nays, 24. The objection to the bill was, that the liability of stockholders was to terminate within a year.

The vote was reconsidered, and the bill referred.

The bill in relation to schools in the village of Bushwick, Kings county, was passed.

The bill to amend the act for the relief of the New-York Volunteers, who served in the Mexican war, was passed.

The bill to provide for the election of weigh-masters, 18 in Suffolk, 12 in Queens, 3 in Kings and 2 each in Richmond and Westchester, also passed. Recess.

BILLS PASSED.

Increasing the capital stock of the Manhattan Gas Company.

To amend the Insurance law, by allowing marine insurance companies to establish agencies abroad. This act is called for in consequence of British insurance companies in the East Indies refusing to insure American vessels, thus compelling many clipper ships to come home in ballast.

To authorise Binghamton to take stock in the Binghamton and Syracuse Railroad. Adjourned.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid, and to assist in the care of children or light housework. Can come well recommended from her last place. Inquire (for 2 days) at No. 9 Bayard-st., New-York. m25-1t*

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl to do chamber work, or take care of children. Apply to No. 188 Canal-st. m25-1t

COMPOSITORS.—Job Compositors wanted at HART S, No. 117 Liberty-st. m25-1t*

AGENTS WANTED.—500 Agents—$25 to $50 a week made in selling a new Family Work. Life and speeches of Kossuth and other fine books. Call or address post-paid, American Family Publication Establishment, No. 128 Nassau-st. New York up stairs. m24-1m*

SIX MEN WANTED—Of good address, understanding French and German, to act as agents for MYER'S EXTRACT OF ROCK ROSE. Inquire at the Company's office, No. 412 Broadway. A capital of $6 to $12 will be required. m22-6t*

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Board is wanted for a gentleman and his wife, where they may enjoy a quiet home-life, by the 1st of April. Location must be on the West side, between Amos and 17th-sts. Address, stating residence, "ADVERTISER." No 69 Jane st. m24-2t*

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, and several single gentlemen, can obtain neat, commodious, and well furnished rooms, with full board, and use of bathing-room, by applying at No. 86 Warren-st. References exchanged. m24-3t*

TO LET.

TO LET.—Half of a modern built three story and basement house, on the South side of 27th-st., two or three doors West of the 8th-av. The house is three rooms deep to the second story, and finished with all the usual conveniences. Rent low to a small family. Inquire at No. 214 31st-st., or at the office of the Foundry in 27th-st., near 11th-av. m25-6t*

HOUSE WANTED—To rent from 1st of May, a neat two-story attic House. Rent not to exceed $300. Also, the upper part of a house—rent not more than $200. Address S R, *Times* office. m25-1t*

STORE TO LET.—Part of the first floor; also, two Lofts of a store on West-st, near New-York and Erie Railroad Depot. Immediate possession given. Apply to m19-6t* JOHN CROLIUS, No 194 West-st

FOR SALE.

STONY BROOK COTTAGE AND FARM FOR SALE—In the town of Rye, pleasantly situated on the Boston turnpike, one and a half miles from the railroad depot at Mamaroneck. There is a good dwelling, or cottage with lawn, inclosed with elegant fences; a handsome, spacious carriage house, barn and stable; also tenant house. All the buildings are in complete order and newly painted, and will require no repairs for many years. There are a sort thirty acres of land, suitably divided into orchards and meadows. There is also an abundance of fine shade and fruit trees about the dwelling, an excellent garden, &c. Stony Brook is the northern boundary of the farm, and forms a picturesque pond near the dwelling. A road leads directly to the Sound, distant half a mile where is good boating and fishing. Rye Beach is in the vicinity, which is scarcely surpassed for bathing purposes. Beautiful roads and fine drives in every direction. There are several fine building sites on the farm, commanding views of the Sound. For a person doing business in New York, or for a summer residence, this place offers many attractions. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine st. m25 1t

LAND WARRANTS—purchased at the highest market rates by the undersigned, who has the necessary forms for transfers under the late Act. WILLIAM A WOODWARD, Commissioner and Notary Public. No 52 William st. m25-1t*

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE CHEAP—House 22 by 30 feet; Lot one fourth of an acre, nearly new, and in good order, in the thriving village of Middletown Point, New-Jersey, two hours ride from New York. Apply to [m 4 3t*] H STEWARD, No 311 Pearl-st

DWELLING HOUSE IN BROOKLYN, FOR SALE—The eligibly situated three-story dwelling house, No 89 Columbia st., near Pineapple-st. Is well arranged, with good basement and under-cellar, &c. Will be sold on easy terms. Apply to S. S. WOOD, No 261 Pearl-st., New-York. m20-6t*

HOUSE FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND.—A large and convenient House, with about five acres of excellent land, pleasantly situated, about two miles from Rossville and two miles from Richmond. For particulars, inquire of Messrs. L. & V KIRBY, No 47 Cedar st., New-York, or of the subscriber, at Rossville. Also one House and Lot and three Building Lots of about one quarter of an acre each, in the village of Rossville.

B. P WINANT
PETER L. CORTELYOU.

m23-6t*

UPPER MORRISANIA—HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE CHEAP—A two-story House and Lot, 100 feet square, on the corner of Fordham-av and Morris st, within two minutes walk of the depot, suitable for a grocery, or any other business requiring a public thoroughfare. The price is only $1 350. One-half can remain on a good and mortgage if desired. Inquire of A. A. BOWER, No 89 Crosby-st., N. Y., or of R. H THOMPSON.
m24-3t* Upper Morrisania Hotel

FLAMMENBURG.—THIS NEW VILLAGE, accessible several times a day, both by stages and steamboats, situated within eight miles of the City Hall, opposite Harlem, on the College Point and Flushing Bay, near Flushing and adjoining the village of Stratton-port, which sold so readily last spring, and is now building quite fast; is laid out on the same scale, the streets of both places intersecting each other; and will, from its commanding situation and distant prospect, become the interest as up rise to the vicinity of New York. The lots vary in size, from two to four city lots: in price from $125 to $150. The terms are $25 down, and the rest in installments of $10; which enables every person, however circumstanced, to become his own landlord. It likewise offers an inducement to the capitalist rarely met with—as there is no doubt, judging from the past, but the property will in a few months sell at twice the price now asked—being exceedingly healthy and surrounded by scenery which cannot be surpassed, embracing views of the East River, village of Flushing, Riker's Island, Morrisania, York Island, the Palisade Rocks, and at will Mountains to West Point, making it one of the most delightful places for a residence that can be imagined. N. B.—A few lots unsold at Stratton-port, price $200. Any person wishing to purchase at the above places, are requested to call at the office, where maps and every information will be cheerfully given. JOHN A FLAMMER, No 157 West 18th st., between 7th and 8th avs. All payments for Stratton-port and Flammenburg lots must be made payable to JOHN A. FLAMMER. Office hours, from 1 to 3 P. M.

Maps can be seen and had at the following places:—N. Miller, No 15 Chambers st; P Lent, No 76 Walker-st.; P. Richards'n, No 153 8th av.; Henry, No 216 Bowery; Joseph Thaler, No 44 Attorney-st.; John G Flammer, No 31 Mott-st.; at Parson's Real Estate Agency, No 312 Broadway; and at the Commission Agency Office, No 280 Broadway, Room No 23, up-stairs. m19-1m

A HOMESTEAD FOR SALE—The New-York and Mamaroneck Homestead Association wishes to inform those who are desirous of escaping from high rents and grasping landlords that they will sell by auction on THURSDAY EVENING next, March 25, at Masonic Hall No 274 Grand st, between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock (the time being appointed for the convenience of the working men) seven lots, forty-seven building-lots fronting the Mamaroneck Depot, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and about one hour's ride from the city. The White Plain and Harrisburg Turnpike Roads pass through the property. The village is pleasantly located and commands a fine view of the Sound, and sufficient stone on the property for building purposes. A portion of the village is already graded and will be completed in May at a cost to the Association of nearly $3,000. The above lots are all fifty feet front, and varying in depth from one hundred to two hundred and forty feet, according to the course of the boundary line. A map of the village can be seen at the office of the Excelsior Building and Mutual Loan Association, No 156 Bowery, or at the place, and on the evening of sale. Fifty per cent. will be required at the time of purchase; the remainder on or before the 30th of March. Those in arrears are requested to liquidate the same at this meeting.

By order of J. B. ACKER, President
N. SPRATT, Secretary. m22 M&Fn2t

TWO HUNDRED PELHAMVILLE LOTS FOR SALE—Payments weekly. All those who feel desirous of getting a healthy spot, near the Railroad Station, easy access to the City, and joining on to a Village 500 strong, and which must soon meet the prosperous Village of Mount Vernon, 1 000 strong, are requested to apply to WM PARKER, No. 192 Canal-st. m24 6t*

STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—The good will, stock and Fixtures of a handsome little Porter House, in a good locality, will be sold cheap for $1.0, as the owner is about leaving the city. Apply after 6 o'clock in the evening at No. 414 Tenth-st, East River. m24-3t*

NOTICE—PARTNERSHIP AND REMOVAL—The undersigned, having formed partnership, will continue the business of Importing watch materials and mathematical drawing instruments, at No 15 John st, where they have removed to. SIBENMANN & QUARTIER.

F. A. SIBENMANN
C. A QUARTIER m25-3t*end

SUNDAY PAPER ROUTE FOR SALE.—An easy up-town route which brings in $3. Any person with a small cash capital, can purchase the same by applying early to STEPHEN JUDGE, No. 160 3d av. m25-1t*

WRECK OF THE SHIP CONSTANTINE.—DAMAGED CHINA WARE—The subscribers are receiving from the wreck of this vessel about eighty hhds of china, consisting of dining sets, tea sets and dessert sets in plain white gold band and fancy patterns together with a great variety of plain and fancy vases and other fancy goods. Having compromised with the Underwriters the goods will be sold at a very low price, and will be opened for sale on FRIDAY, the 19th inst.

HAUGHWOUT & DAILEY, Nos. 561 & 563 Broadway. m16-3tend

MRS WILLIS, the great and talented lady of information is now in the city, and can be seen at No 351 Delancy st, and with her great and natural gifts she gives the most correct information on all subjects relating to the past, present, and future events. Sign in the window. m13-2w*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GEO. P. PUTNAM'S

LATEST PUBLICATIONS—THE WIDE, WIDE WORLD. By Elizabeth Wetherell. Thirteenth edition. 2 vols. 12mo. Cloth, $1 50. Three rival editions of the above work have been published in London.

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New-York Daily Times

The Trial of the Cuban Filibusters.

FIFTEENTH DAY.

The U. S. vs. John L. O'Sullivan and others.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Before Judge JUDSON.—*John Jaycrossh recalled by the District Attorney.*—*Q.* State what you were sent to Philadelphia for and what you did there?

[Objected to but admitted.]

The District Attorney—Go on and tell us what you did?

A—I went furnished with a letter of introduction to a Dr. Eberman who was fully acquainted with all the particulars; we then set to work to engage men for the expedition.

[Two letters produced and identified by the witness as partly in his handwriting.]

The witness—I communicated with Schlessinger by telegraph.

[Identifies the dispatches which were found in the portfolio of Schlessinger.]

[The District Attorney read two letters addressed to Mrs. Major Schlessinger, dated from Philadelphia. In the first, the witness complained that, owing to the publication of the witness's name in a German paper, things were in a bad way for the expedition, as some persons had denounced it, and he was afraid the opposed parties would assault and beat him, and he had but little desire to have his bones broke. In another letter, the witness informed Schlessinger that fifty-five men were engaged, including artillery and musicians. He men were engaged, including artillery and musicians. He wanted $25 to pay their board before they could depart.]

Examination resumed.—I engaged some men to go to Cuba. My letter stated the right number, fifty five. When I sent the telegraph dispatch stating, "All is right," the men were ready to go to South Amboy. I was not there. The men were to go by railroad. I engaged the artiller from Baden, who I knew before. So with musicians—I found I could not do much, and came back to New-York, when Schlessinger authorized me to tell each single man, in private, that we were going to Cuba, in consequence of that authority the men paid their fare to go to Cuba; I received $10 before I went to Philadelphia to make communication to the men I have spoken of; some days after Claudett came to Philadelphia, as sent by Schlessinger, with an order to collect the men for the departure to South Amboy.

Cross-examined.—Have been in no business here, except keeping a billiard table, and drinking "*Lager Bier*," and seeing fine, young girls. [A laugh.] Know Rhineheirdz; he is in this room.

Q—Did you steal a pair of boots from him?

The Court directed the Interpreter not to put the question.

Mr. Van Buren insisted that the question should be put to the witness by the Interpreter, and then the witness might stand upon his privilege to refuse to answer, if he should so desire.

The Court refused to permit the question to be translated, and Mr. Van Buren excepted to this ruling. Was not turned out of the German Gymnastic Society, but could not get in because I was sick; know Rakow; told him this morning that I could not pay for a new coat that I had made; he said he could not lend me any; had been talking about ten minutes, when Van Buren met us; know Rachelwitz; he arrested me; sometimes he had lent me money—five, ten, fifteen and twenty dollars; I can't tell how much, not $50; I gave him my personal security to be sold as a nigger if I could not pay; gave him the certificates I got as a witness; he has got them all; I sold some to a broker in Wall-street; I wrote my name for Schlessinger on a long slip of paper; I don't know where it is; I did not write my name in a book; I wrote it on the paper to take part in the expedition; at that time I was told we were going to Italy; Schlessinger advanced me money; I engaged some of the men in Philadelphia, and Eberman had known them in Philadelphia, when they were mustered to go to South Amboy; did not pay any money, because I had none for myself, but paid for the beer we had drank; I did not pay their fare to South Amboy, but the men were to be paid when they got there.

John Simmons called by District Attorney—I was engaged as an officer, according to the American rate of payment, by Schlessinger; [paper produced.] I received it at Schlessinger's office, corner of White-st and Broadway, it has his signature, but I do not know if it is in his handwriting; [paper read, tickets produced and identified,] the names and dates were filled out by me, witness; the form of this ticket was the same as before; the stubs were also filled up, and there was something written on the back, which the witness said was in his own handwriting. [There were 36 of these tickets.]

Examination resumed.—I had engaged 200 men and put their names on a list; I notified some of them in accordance with my orders; I, as the agent of Schlessinger, engaged men to go on the expedition; about 200, they had a military designation as infantry, artillery, cavalry, pioneers and musicians; when the men were prevented from starting from the foot of 10th-st., and the Expedition was broken up, I and others were a deputation to go to Mr. O'Sullivan, at 110 Bleecker-st., to try and refund the money; we did not find him that night, but the next evening we went again and saw him; we asked for relief for the men in the Cuban Expedition, and O'Sullivan said I know nothing of a Cuban Expedition; then the witness said a Texan Expediting, and O'Sullivan said that is all known; I will give you $5; he then went up stairs and brought down $4 50, and gave it us, saying that is all I have.

On his cross-examination the witness said he could recollect the names of some of the men he engaged; he signed his name to the list for Colonization of Texas; he signed the oath and the book, but cannot recollect what was on the page which was first signed; did not know what the list was for; asked the men whom I had engaged if they were desirous of joining a military Colonization in Texas, I knew Burtinett; I believe he was on board at the foot of 18th-st., but he was not the Captain; I believe we went to the house of O'Sullivan on the evening of the 24th; the following evening that we were to leave the 200 men that I engaged; about 40 were at 18th-st ready to go.

[Here the Court took a recess.]

The *cross-examination* was resumed by the production of several certificates, which the witness identified as having his signature; Rachelwitz gave me his certificate for $5 for a certificate and $7 and $8 on the $10 certificates; on one of $17 I got $12; I received $25 from the cashier and, I believe, $25 from Rackelwitz on the sixty days certificate; the pay is ten shillings per day; I must refer you to the books; the tickets for passage I got from Schlessinger, together with a letter of instructions; I can identify the tickets now produced; and I has more than one for each man I notified to go on board the boat at Eighteenth-street; I did not know O'Sullivan until I went to get the $5, I did not see Captain Lewis until I saw him in Court.

Henry F. Tallmadge, Marshal of the United States, recalled.

Q—Why were not the witnesses in this case paid in the ordinary way?

A—For want of the Government money to pay them with.

Q—Were you cognizant of Mr Rackelwitz doing business in these certificates

A—No, Sir.

Q—Where are the accounts kept in relation to the payment of witnesses?

A—In the books in my office.

Q—Will you produce those books?

A—No, Sir.

Mr. Van Buren appealed to the Court to order the production of the books.

The Court ruled that the books were not to be produced, as the Court was not trying the Marshal, and the Court would not order the production of the Marshal's books, as it was purely a collateral question whether the witnesses were influenced by the payment of their allowance. If the Court was to try all the questions of collateral issue, it could not finish the trial.

Mr. Van Buren excepted to this decision.

Several receipts shown to the witness ordering him to pay Rackelwitz certain fees, the witness said he had never seen before. If the Marshal has Government money, it is his custom to pay witnesses before the cause is tried.

Q—When was the Government out of money?

The Court said it was a waste of time to go on in this line of inquiry.

Q—When did you begin to pay witnesses in this case?

A—I could not say.

The Court here intimated that this inquiry did not help the defense.

Q—What amount of money has been paid to these witnesses?

Mr. Van Buren—I propose to show, that $15,000 has been paid to these witnesses.

The Court said it was of no consequence. He would admit anything that could bear on the guilt or innocence of these parties. The inquiry into the amount of money paid would not elucidate that matter.

Q—When was the Government out of money?

The Court refused to admit this question.

Tsevicz recalled—I don't know O'Sullivan or Captain Lewis; when I went to Philadelphia, I could not speak English.

Julius Cladeck, called by District Attorney—I was born in Austria; came here, February, 1850; I was engaged in the Colonizing Expedition by Schlessinger as officer of artillery; I was that in my own country; I went to Philadelphia to take the money and bring the men on the South Amboy; Rakow introduced me to O'sullivan; I have seen the book now here before the front leaf was torn out; there was written on that, as near as I can recollect, a list of names for the colonization of Texas, with a condition to pay the expenses of those who were to go there.

On his cross-examination the witness said that he wrote a letter to the Spanish Consulate, which was drafted by Rakow; sent it through the post-office, directed to Leonardstreet; it was written in that letter that we would meet any man at Rahway who was deputized by the Vice-Consul; there was no agreement to meet Rackelwitz; I recognized him by the fact that he had a warrant against me and a red ribbon in his coat; I told him he would pay $250 he might sell the books; he got the books, and then arrested us.

John Schroeder, called by District Attorney—Identifies the oath before produced in evidence; it has my name attached to it; I am a Hanoverian by birth, but have served in Hungary under Gorgey, and at Comorn as a machine master or engineer; I then came to this city; came here with Governor Ujhazy in February, 1850; I was engaged in the colonization expedition by Major Schlesinger; the pay was to commence when I was in active service; I had command of the musicians, and paid their board when I got the money from Schlesinger. The witness gave the names of three cavalry trumpeters who had been engaged for the expedition, first to go to Texas and afterwards to Cuba.

At the instance of the Court, Mr. Hall, United States District Attorney gave notice of his intention to rest the case on Thursday. The Court then adjourned.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday, 24th instant, by Rev. James J. Ostrom, ALEXANDER MAXWELL to Miss CAROLINE H JONES, at the residence of her father, Rev. Henry Jones, all of this city.

DIED.

F Last evening, at the house of her son-in-law, Samuel J. Seely, Mrs. SARAH OVERTON, wife of Charles Overton, of Southold, L.I.

Funeral services will be held at No. 249 West 19th-st, this day, at 3½ o'clock and the body interred at Southold on 26th inst. The relatives and friends of the family, also those of Mr. Seely, are invited to attend without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 24.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '67	117½	
100	do 6s '62	112½	
1,000	do	112½	
2,000	Ohio 6s, '56	106½	
9,000	Indiana 2½	49	
1,000	Virginia Coupon	101	
7,000	Erie 7s, '71	92½	
1,000	Erie 7s, '59	105½	
3,000	South Mich. 7s	92	
500	Canton Company	76	
100	do	b60	76½
50	do	s30	75½
8	Albany & Schnec R R	100	
50	L. I. Railroad	s60	22½
400	Reading Railroad		74½
100	do	b60	73½
100	do		73½
12	Utica & Syr. R. R.		127½
200	N. J. Mining Co		12½
50	do		12½

	SECOND BOARD.		
$1,000	Erie 2d mort.	b90	85½
5,000	Hudson 2d m ort		104½
200	Reading Railroad	s90	73½
100	do		74½
100	do		74½
400	do	b30	75½
500	do	s15	74½
500	do	b60	75½
200	do		74½
300	do	s60	74½
350	N. J. Zinc Company		74½
50	Canton Company		74½
50	do	s10	75½
150	Portsmouth Dry Dock		7
100	do	b60	7½
50	United States Bank		4

WEDNESDAY, March 24—6 P. M.

The Stock market is very much inclined to higher speculative prices in the Railways and other Fancies, but there is a strong contrary interest, moved by one or two sellers who have abundant means and credit to fairly and fully test their views. Rates at the early Board were higher in Canton, Norwich and Reading, also in two or three of the smaller Stocks, such as North American Trust and New-Jersey Mining. The Nicaragua, Transit shares were also better and in demand at 35½@36¾. Erie was fairly maintained again at strong sellers. In the afternoon a further advance was had in Reading with large sales, and the Railway shares opened a little better, but at the close a dull feeling obtained, and the short sellers had the advantage, particularly in Harlem and Canton.

In Bonds the traffic at the Board showed no great strength, except in the cheaper class of Indiana Bonds and in Second Mortgage Hudson. A lot of Southern Michigan Sevens were forced at 92, a decline of 3 ₩ cent. on the last price. Governments do not keep pace with the accumulating interest, though holders are enabled to carry them, when dull, at 5 ₩ cent.

An important line of Railroads is in progress to connect Cleveland with the Western shore of Lake Erie, at Toledo *via* Norwalk, in Huron County, and Sandusky. A private negotiation of several different County and Road Bonds connected with this enterprise, to the extent of $150,000, was made to-day through Simeon Draper, Esq. As the Bonds go to Europe, it is possible the negotiation has something to do with the Iron Rails for the work. The link will be a most valuable one to the Lake shore chain, and when complete will give a direct and continuous road from New-York to Chicago by the Erie, Ashtabula, Norwalk and Southern Michigan works. The Ashtabula connexion with the town of Erie, will probably be made early this year. It were somewhat curious to inquire what influence this rapid and wonderful inland and dry land commerce is to have on Lake navigation. We do not know that any practical result would grow out of the discussion at this time, as from the state of the times and the unfinished connexion of the roads, the effect cannot possibly yet be felt very adversely upon the carrying trade of the Lakes. We have for a year or two been impressed with the opinion that the steamboat trade on the great Mississippi, both in passengers and in freight, is to receive an important check from the extension of railways. The same feeling now obtains with the most sagacious and far-seeing property holders at New-Orleans, and these gentlemen, under the lead of Mr. James Robb, the Banker, and the new Senator from Louisiana, Mr. J. P. Benjamin, are making every effort to arouse the South Western Valley of the Mississippi to a proper sense of what they conceive to be an impending business revolution. How far the same causes, and same reasoning, when applied to the Lakes and Lake Cities, are calculated to diminish or arrest the progress of the shipping interest on our "inland seas," is yet problematical, but with low fares and low tolls on the railroads, it strikes us that the steam navigation of Lake Michigan, at least, will soon be comparatively dispensed with in reaching Chicago and Milwaukee. Much of course depends, so far as heavy freights are at issue, upon the cheapness of railroad transportation. The saving in time and distance will assuredly take the travel.

The demand for money somewhat fell of today, and borrowers had the advantage in the facilities offered, without change in rates. The steamer sailing without gold, (she carried about $100,000 in silver,) affords further confidence in regard to specie exports. A good supply of Exchange is accumulating for the next packet. The rates are dull to-day, of course, but the remittances will continue very heavy, and we look for no marked decline. The Mexican Indemnity is yet to go forward, and is only awaiting the conclusion of the London negotiation between the Barings and the Mexican Bond holders. Messrs Baring are the Bankers of our Government. Their duty here is to transfer the money to the Mexican Treasury. But through their influence at Washington and their relations with the City of Mexico, an assignment of $2, 500,000 to the holders of Mexican Bonds in London has been, or may be secured. For this service, they first proposed terms, which, in the way of extra exchange, interest and commissions, amounted to something like 10 ₩ cent. profit, for the *constructive* transfers of two and a half millions, claiming, as they had a Banker's right to do, all the time it would require for the actual transfer of gold from New-York to Mexico, and thence to London, and charging interest accordingly. Were it not that it is more than probable that our own Washington Bankers have "a share in the crop," it might be objected that this wholesale reaping where nothing but influence has been sown, is rather rich for a British firm. We assume for granted, that Messrs. Cocoran & Riggs, or some one else at the Seat of Government, will see that part of the spoils at least enure to this country. At the last dates from London, Messrs. Baring had abated in their terms.

There was a large trade in Cotton to-day, 4,000 bales, at weaker figures than before the steamer. Freights are looking down at this port, which slightly helps Cotton, while they are rising at New-Orleans to the prejudice of the market at a time when the heavy receipts and adverse news from Europe are also operating against prices. Grain was well supported to-day; Wheat rather scarce, and Indian Corn 1@2 cents higher, with a large demand. Rye is also wanted at 79@80 cents. Provisions keep up, and this source of trade to the West is doing much good for money matters in Ohio and Indiana.

The Sub-Treasury is accumulating specie, but not rapidly. The balance now sums up $2,796,888. The receipts to-day, $82,228. The imports this week, from present appearances, will bring the aggregate of March up to the corresponding month of last year.

The subscription to the Indiana section of the Southern Michigan Road, which during the rapid progress of the work, remained open at par, was closed a few days since, and a small lot of the Stock brought 103 to-day. After July, the shares will be equal to the Southern Michigan proper, now selling at 109.

What is "Nicaragua!" may be the inquiry of the uninitiated in the Fancy list of Wall-street. The exclusive rights of way and transit were a year or two ago obtained by Cornelius Vanderbilt and his associates, over the Isthmus of Nicaragua, in Central America, from the Government of the country, for "a consideration," and these rights and the capital required to make them practically useful, were divided into about 192 grand shares, among the Patentees, and subsequently, on the formation of the Transit Co., subdivided into 39,400 single shares, of the nominal or prospective value of $100 to the share. Mr. Vanderbilt then established his line of California steamers, giving to the Co. the transit tolls up the San Juan and over the Isthmus and Lake of Nicaragua. The Co. have no interest in the Ocean Steamers, but own the river boats, "mules, jackasses, &c." (*vide* Wall-street *Journal*,) and baggage accoutrements and direct and pay the agents, messengers, and other employees, charging $35@$40 to each passenger, which charge is made good by Mr. Vanderbilt, and included in through tickets. The whole outlay of capital, including the consideration to His Majesty of the Mosquitoes, is about $400,000, or $10 on the single share, and the income, thus far enormous, is likely to amount by the 1st July, to something like four or five dollars a share in net cash on deposit in New-York.

The single shares went up to $20 early in the enterprise owing, partly, to a pledge from the English capitalists, with whom Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. Joseph L. White conferred while in London, that on a satisfactory survey for a Canal, they would give a very large sum for half the grant. The rapid speculative advance from $20 to $39, (the closing rate this afternoon,) is based on the current income and the fact that some 2,000 California passengers in April and May have already made engagements with Mr. Vanderbilt. And this is all we hear about "Nicaragua."

The Schuylkill Navigation Co. have sought legislative action at Harrisburg in regard to the regulation of their loans and shares, calculated to put the finances of the work on a more consolidated and permanent basis. A friend at Harrisburg sends, this evening, the following dispatch by telegraph, which seems to leave little doubt the desired law will be had. The Canal has cost something like nine millions dollars, and is a most important avenue to the rapidly increasing coal product of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Wednesday, March 24.

Schuylkill Navigation bill passed the House of Representatives finally—ayes 74, nays 5.

There has been a very light business in Stocks at Philadelphia for some days past. There was an inactive feeling at the close this afternoon, but prices generally well supported. Pennsylvania 5's, 90½; Reading 6's, '60, 84½; Reading 6's, '70, 82; Reading Stock, 37½; Schuylkill Navigation 6's, 47½; Morris Canal, 19½; Lond Island Railroad, 11½; U. S. Bank, 4½.

The old Southern Railroads are doing a good business this season. The Charleston and Hamburg earned $104,000 in February, against $80,000 in February, 1851. The Georgia Central, for the first quarter of the fiscal year of the Company, $315,000 against $257,000 last year.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, March 23.

COTTON sales to-day 1,579 bales at 7½@8½c. The market is unchanged, but for common the prices are slightly in favor of buyers.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times*

WEDNESDAY, March 24—6 P.M.

ASHES—Are salable and uniform, though the light stock limits operations; about 30 bbls. found buyers at $5@5 06½ for Pots and $6 25 for Pearls ₩ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is abundant and depressed. The consumptive demand is modern and that for shipment active, yet the large and accumulating supplies lessen the value of all styles. The day's movements reach 4,000 bales, within the following range:

	Atlantic Ports.	*Florida.*	*Other Gulf Ports.*
Inferior	6½@—	6½@—	6½@—
Ordinary low to good	7 @7½	7 @7½	7 @7½
Middling, low to good	7½@8½	7½@8½	8 @8½
Middling fair to fair	8½@8¾	8½@8¾	9½@9¾
Fully fair to good fair	9 @—	—@—	—@—

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are more inquired for, but seemingly are not firm. The comparative coldness of the weather diminishes holders' confidence, and there is some anxiety to realize. The local trade are dealing cautiously in the finer qualities, which, however, are readily purchased by Eastern operators, while the export business in the lower kinds is restricted. The sales add up 5,700 bbls—ordinary to strait State at $4 20@$4 62½; choice do., and mixed Western at $4 62½@$4 75; fair to fancy Indiana and Michigan, with favorite brands, Ohio at $4 75@$4 93¾; fancy Genesee and Ohio at $4 93¾@$5 18¾; extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 18¾@$5 56¼ and extra Genesee at $5 18¾@$5 93¾. Canadian is offered more willingly at $4 50@$4 62½ ₩ bbl., but without finding a buyer. Southern continues to recede—the supply being large, and demand restricted—some 1,700 bbls. mixed to favorite ordinary were purchased at $4 37½@$4 56¼. Rye Flour is steady, but inanimate, at $3 50@$3 62½ ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is very quiet, owing to its comparative rarity—Jersey retails at $3 50 and Brandywine at $3 62½ ₩ bbl.

GRAIN.—Wheat is neither abundant nor active—which leaves the market quite languid, and prices are, in consequence, irregular and nominal; a trivial sale of handsome Genesee white was made at 118, which affords no criterion of the state of business. Rye seems scarce, and dearer—being now held at 78@80c. for Jersey and River. Barley is more sought after, and appears firm at 77@80c. ₩ bushel. Oats are less in request, without variation in price—Western being quoted at 41@44c and Northern at 44@46c. Corn is a shade higher, and in good demand for shipment and consumption, with sales of 40,000 bushels yellow and white Southern at 65@66c. and 67c., respectively.

PROVISIONS—Pork is hardly so buoyant, yet prices continue very firm, and if anything, tend upward. The sales embrace 400 bbls. new Prime at $16, and new Mess at $17@$17 25. Pickled Meats are quiet, but firm, at old figures. Bacon is more in request at 8@9c, ₩ lb. for Western Middles. Lard is in fair demand at steady rates; 450 bbls Prime were sold at 9@9¼c.; the latter price for an extra quality. Beef is scarce and firm, with sales of 200 bbls, Prime at $5 75@6 75, and Mess at $9 75@$10 75 ₩ bbl. Prime Mess is dull and nominal at $20@$22 and Beef Hams at $16 @$16 50 per pkg. There is nothing new to note in Butter or Cheese.

The First Annual Report of the Cochituate Water-Board at Boston, shows that there are 16,076 water-takers in that city; that the payments of the past year have reached the sum of $162,317 72; and that there is an excessive use of the water, and, consequently, great waste; the average consumption for the last year having been 49 gallons daily to every individual in a population of 140,000. The supply of water at the Lake the past year has much exceeded the quantity anticipated at the commencement of the works. The least consumption was in April last, and amounted to 4,950,000 gallons daily.

The Hartford *Times* contests the right of Dr. Morton to receive the proposed reward of $100,000 from Congress as the discoverer of Chloroform, maintaining that Dr. Wells, of that city, made the discovery in Nov., '44, two years earlier than Morton's claim; and so far from having been unsuccessful, abandoned its applications. It is urged that there is plenty of evidence of its frequent and effectual use, under his direction, in several surgical operations. Wells's death alone preventing his pushing forward his claims.

A letter from Fort Arbuckle (Chickasaw Nation) to the editors of the *New-Orleans Picayune*, mentions the discovery of gold at the western boundary of the Chickasaw country. The discovery was made by the Indians, one of whom brought a piece of the precious metal, which, he says, is mixed with quartz rock. Copper ore is also said to be abundant.

An attempt is making in Philadelphia to form a company for the erection of an immense hotel on the Barnum Museum lot, taking in the remainder of the Swaim property on Seventh, extending to Samson street, as well as the adjoining Fisher estate, also bounded by Chesnut and Stanton-streets. The cost is to be $400,000.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Norma from Havana.—Mary J. Severence, Amalia Fanipo.

In bark Z. D., from Stockholm.—R. Patre, Mr. Herman.

In brig Elvria, from Caraenas—J. L. Mitchell, R Gurthwaite, E. L. Pritchard, J. B. Morton, J. Stewart, J. J. Morton, J. A. O'Donald, B J Sprague, W. Kemble, J. McKeon, H M. Mathison, X. Cole, J. H Surbes.

In brig Warren Brown from Charleston—R. Pitman.

In brig Gen Wilson, from Apalachicola—Mrs. Flynn and child, Mr. Browell.

In schr Louisine, from Charleston.—Mr. McCa l, lady and child.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.—THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises..... 5 57 | Sets..... 6 16 | MOON—Sets....11 00m

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 10 36m | Gov. Island...11 26m | Hell Gate. 01 07m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK...MARCH 24, 1852

Cleared.

Steamer City of Richmond, Foster, Norfolk, Mailer & Lord

Steamship Georgia, Porter, New-Orleans and Havana, M. O. Roberts

Ship Maria Cleaves, Molan, Antwerp, Funche & Meincke

Ship Hendrik Hudson, Warner, London, Griswold & Wiley

Ship Patrick Henry, Hubbard, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Kate Napier, (late named Obed Mitchell,) Morton, San Francisco, Schmidt & Balchen.

Ship Columbia, Sturges, Charleston, Thos. Wardle,

Bark F. Deming, Tilton, Para, &c, H. R Corning.

Bark D. M. Hall, Church, Fall River, C S Colton.

Bark Mary Varney, Hawes, Mobile, Ladd & Church.

Bark Golden Gate, Sleeper, Panama, W Trundy.

Bark Rhodes McNair, Savanna, Demill & Co.

Bark Sofia, Cozeira, Riga, Chamberlain, Robinson & Co.

Brig Prince, (Br) Richards, Acapulco, I B Gazer.

Brig Frederick, Crosby, San Juan, Foster & Nickerson.

Brig Lucy Watts, Watts, Saguala Grande, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Schr. Medad Platt, Newbern, N C, Platt & Co.

Schr John Parden, Br) Hyne, Norfolk, I B Gazer.

Schr Cosmus Eldridge, Alexandria D C, Mott Bedell.

Schr. Vivid, (Br) Lakey, Falmouth, I B Gazer.

Schr Copy, Daggett, New-Haven, Dunham & Dimon.

Schr Sally Miller, Snow, Philadelphia, J Hand.

Schr Ellen Baker, Booth, Barbadoes, I B Gazer.

Schr Plato, Hammond, Baltimore, Mailler & Lord

Schr. Wm Gregory, Packard, Gloucester, R W Trundy.

Schr. Almira, Joy, Port-au Bon, H D. Brookman.

Schr Saunders, Harriman, Wilmington, H. D. Brookman.

Schr Martha Maria, Swift, R W Ropes.

Sloop America, Sturges, Providence.

Prop Erie, Borden, Philadelphia, J & N. Briggs.

Prop Anthracite, Morley, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

Ship Leila, Stafford, Rotterdam 38 ds., mdse. and pass to A Nottebohm. Experienced heavy weather on the passage.

Ship Norma, Ellis, Havana 9 ds., sugar and cigars to M. Taylor.

Bark R H Gamble, Hosmer, St. Marks 12 ds., cotton to Coe, Anderson & Co. On tuesday night, off the Highlands, came in contact with a fore and aft schr. which carried away jib boom, head sails and cutwater of the B. H. G. The schr. lost her boat and jib.

Bark Vernon, Faye, Savannah, March 18, cotton to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Bark Z. D. (Br.) Bearse, Stockholm via Ramsgate, Feb. 11th, mdse. to order. Sld. in co with ship Amelie Blok for New-York. Has experienced heavy weather; has been 24 days westward of the Banks.

Bark Jasper, Hasty, Charleston 8 ds., cotton and rice to Dunham & Dimon.

Brig Fulton, (Br.) McCall, Cienfuegos, 17 ds., sugar and honey to J. Hunter. Left bark Rolla, for Philadelphia, and others, not recollected. Sld. in co. with Br. brig Nancy for Halifax.

Brig Elyria, Hunt, Cardenas 9 ds., sugar and molasses to J J. Taylor. March 15, lat. 23, lon 76, experienced a severe gale; lost jib, main staysail, stove 38 hhds. molasses, cut bulwarks and clone other damage.

Brig Rush, Leach, Havana 12 ds., sugar and molasses to Nesmith & Sons.

Brig Eliza, (of Portland,) Merrill, Saguala Grande 12 ds., sugar and molasses to Nesmith & Sons.

Brig Tybee, Ferguson, Charleston 5 ds., cotton to G. Bulkley.

Brig Pauline, (Norw.) Vanderlippe, Porto Cabello 21 ds., coffee and hide to De Agueia & Co

Brig Amanda, (of Bucksport,) Rose, Cardenas 12 ds., molasses to J. J. Taylor. Left about 40 sail American vessels, names not recollected. Has experienced heavy weather; lost flying jib and other sails.

Brig Belle Poule Steele, Darien 9 ds., lumber to S. H. Rockenbaugh. Left brigs Barnard, Fly, ldg. for New-York; Hector, Hardy, do

Brig Palm, Gil, Baltimore 8 ds., coal to the Navy Yard.

Brig Warren Brown, (of Wells,) Charleston 6 ds., cotton to master.

Brig Gen Wilson, Beckwith, Apalachicola 15 ds, cotton, &c. to Eagle & Hazard

Schr Louisine, Smith, Charleston 6 ds., cotton to N. L. McCready.

Schr. E H. Rowley, Rogers, Charleston 6 ds. cotton to N. L. McCready. Sld in co. with schr E. Patterson for Providence.

Schr. L. Saunders, Corson, Richmond 3 days, flour to master

Schr Michigan, Blissett, Baltimore 4 ds., mdse. to Johnson & Lowden.

Schr. Gen J. Crockett, Bailey, Fredericksburg, Va., 4 ds., flour to order.

Schr. Julia & Nancy, Littleton, Newbern, N.C., 4 ds., naval stores.

Schr. Gertrude Horton, Pendleton, Rockland 6 ds., lime.

Schr. S. A. Appleton, Taylor, Philadelphia, bound to Boston

Schr. Kossuth, Page, Newburyport 4 ds., mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Susan, Graffam, Portland 5 ds., mdse. to master.

Schr. John M Clayton, Corson, Milford, Del., corn and and wheat to B. N. Fox

Schr. Mail, Cropper, Berlin, Del., 2 days, corn to B. N. Fox

Schr Desdemona, Chattin, Matagorda, via Charleston 6 ds., mdse to N. L Macready & Co.

Schr. Cornelia, Curns, Brandywine 2 ds., corn meal and flour to J. Bulkley.

Schr Vendovi, Hatch, Baltimore 3 ds., wheat to order.

Schr. Avenger, Cobb, Baltimore, 3 ds., wheat to order.

Schr. O. H. Perry, Verrell, Reckland 6 ds., lime.

Schr. B. J Reeves, Reeves, Philadelphia 3 ds.

Schr. B. Brown, Ingersoll, Philadelphia 3 ds.

Schr. Ellen Baker, Pennington, Philadelphia 3 ds.

Schr. David Hale, Willett, Virginia 3 ds.

Schr. E. B. Brown, McCabe, Richmond 3 ds.

Steamer Kennebec, Seymour, Philadelphia, M. Sanford.

WIND—Sunrise, W.S.W.; meridian, do; sunset, S.S.E.

Sailed.

Steamships Georgia, Porter, for Charres; City of Richmond, Foster, for Norfolk and Richmond; brig Winthrop, for Santa Martha.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, March 23—Arr. steamship Marion, N. York, schr. Susan Cammon.

Sld. ship Catharine, New-York; brig Friendship, a Northern port; Charles Thomas, Providence; schr. Union, Baltimore; Sarah C. Engle, Philadelphia.

NORFOLK, March 23—Arr. brig Ignazio, (Ital.) New-York.

Spoken, &c.

March 12, lat. 25, lon. 83 15, ship Elizabeth, of Warren, R I., for Apalachicola

March 16, lat 30 30, lon. 77 15, passed brig Rush, of New-Haven.

March 18, lat. 35 10, lon. 74, passed brig Linden, hence for Mobile.

March 12, lat 41 N., lon. 54 25 W., Br. Coondera, from Leith for St. John

March 13, lat. 23 54, lon. 83, ship Nodecia, from New-Orleans for Liverpool.

March 15, lat. 24 34, lon. 80, was seen a large steamer, steering for Havana.

Foreign Ports.

At Saguala Grande, March 11, bark St. Lawrence, Prince, for New-York in 2 ds.; Spaulding, Spaulding, do., 20 ds.; brigs Edwin Roberts, Joy, Boston for New-York, next day; B. Blanchard, Blanchard, Blanchard, for do. 10 ds.; Abby Jones, Clarke, for Boston 10 ds; Capt. John, Branscom, for do., disg.; Alabama, Brown, do., ldg.; schrs. Glenview, fm. Boston for New-York, unc.; Paultien, do. do., disg.; bark Lucerne, from Havana for New-York, ldg.

At Cardenas, March 14, bark Hamilton, Means, of and for Portland, 3 or 4 ds; brig Leon, ——, for New-Orleans' 3 ds.; E. P. Curtis, for Portland, disg; Eliza Ann, Chase, for New-York, 3 ds; Lydia Stover, unc.

WRITING PAPERS BY THE CASE ONLY.—The largest and most desirable assortment in the United States, for sale by CYRUS W. FIELD & Co., No. 11 Cliff st. m17-2m

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER, constantly on hand, and made to order; by BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, No. 115 Fulton-st. m1-1m

WRITING PAPERS.—A large and very desirable assortment of all the various grades, for sale by BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, No. 115 Fulton-st. m1-1m

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER constantly on hand and made to order by CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st. m17-2m

TRAVELING.

BOWMAN, GRINNELL & CO., No 13 South-st., New-York, sole agents, in this city, for the Swallow-Tail Lines of Liverpool and London Packets.

Liverpool Packets sail 4th and 21st London Packets sail every alternate of each month. Thursday.

QUEEN OF THE WEST,	SIR ROBERT PEEL,
LIVERPOOL,	LONDON,
CONSTITUTION,	CORNELIUS GRINNELL,
NEW WORLD,	INDEPENDENCE,
CONSTANTINE,	AMERICAN CONGRESS,
ALBERT SALLATIN,	PRINCE ALBERT,
ASHBURTON, (new)	PATRICK HENRY, YORKTOWN.

When passengers decline coming, the passage-money will be returned without deduction. Drafts, from £1 and upwards, payable at sight in any town throughout Great Britain and Ireland. m9-1m*

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The new and splendid steamship CITY OF MANCHESTER, ROBERT LEITCH, Commander, will sail from Philadelphia for Liverpool on THURSDAY, April 1, at 12 o'clock. Passage, in Saloon State-rooms, $100; in Fore-cabin State-rooms, $50. Passengers will be provided with railway tickets to Philadelphia free of expense, by the Agent, THOS. RICHARDSON, m24-7t* No. 41 Exchange-place.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—United States Mail steamship PACIFIC, Capt. EZRA NYE.—This steamship will depart with the U. S. mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, April 3, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. No berth secured till paid for. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

The steamship ATLANTIC will succeed the PACIFIC and sail April 17, 1852. m8-tA3

UNITED STATES AND PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANIES.—Only through line for California and Oregon. EXTRA—Through tickets now for sale—The superior double engine steamship ILLINOIS, 2,500 tuns burthen, H. J. HARTSTENE, U S N., Com'dr, being now ready for service, will leave for NAVY BAY, direct, on MONDAY, April 26, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, from the pier foot of Warren-st., North River, to connect with the GOLDEN GATE, 2 500 tuns burthen, Lieutenant PATTERSON, U. S. N., Commander, which steamer is ordered to remain at Panama, to be in readiness immediately on the arrival of the passengers at that point, and to sail direct for San Francisco, without any delay. The accommodations of these steamships are unsurpassed, and they have proved to be the fastest ever launched—the *Illinois* having made the passage from New-York to the Isthmus in seven days and fourteen hours, and the *Golden Gate* from Panama to San Francisco in eleven days and eighteen hours. The Panama Railroad is now done, and the cars running within a few miles of Gorgona, on the head of river navigation, and will, without doubt, be completed to that point by the 26th April, which will enable the passengers to effect their transit from ship to ship in from 24 to 36 hours. Passengers going forward by these vessels, it is confidently expected, will reach San Francisco within 21 days from the date of leaving New-York. Early application will be necessary to secure passage, for which apply at the office of the Companies, No. 177 West st., corner Warren-st. m18-1m A26

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA. The splendid Steamship EMPIRE CITY, 2,000 tuns, JOHN LEEDS, Commander, will sail from the pier at the foot of Warren-street, N. R., on FRIDAY, April 9, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
New Arrangement.

Ladies' Saloon Berths.....$70 | After Saloon Berths.....$70
Forward Saloon Ber

New-York Daily Times.

VOL I....NO 163. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1852 PRICE ONE CENT.

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted,*) at the office, No 113 NASSAU-STREET, between Spruce and Nassau, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies; THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS a year for single copies; THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the *Daily Times*.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Removal.**—BENEDICT, HALL & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Boots, Shoes and Findings, have Removed to No. 21 Park Row, on the site of the old Park Theatre, opposite the Astor House, New-York. 26f-1m

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company**—Incorporated under the law of the State of California, with a capital of $200,000, divided into 2,000 shares, at $100 each, offer $30,000 of stock, for sale at their office No 66 Beaver-st., N. Y. For particulars, they refer to large advertisement in the *Times* of Wednesday or Saturday. Application for stock, or pamphlets of organization, charter, by-laws, &c., may be made personally or by mail, post-paid, to the Treasurer of the Company. D. W. INGERSOLL, President.

THOMAS E. HASTINGS, Treasurer. m18-MTThsFtf

☞ **Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.**—Rev. CHARLES G FINNEY will preach in this Church every evening this week at 7½ o'clock. There will also be a Union Conference Meeting of churches in the Lecture-room of the same church every afternoon from 5 to 6 o'clock. The public generally are invited to be present. m23-5t*

☞ **A Lecture on Supernaturalism,** embracing spirits, phantoms, &c., with an explanation of some of the remarkable miracles, prodiries, &c., will be delivered by S J BEDGWICK, A M., in the Lecture room of the Classical and Mathematical School, No 84 6th-av., near Washington-square, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 26. Admission for one, 50 cents; for lady and gentleman, 75 cents. To be had at the door, or at Messrs. BUNNTON'S Bookstore, No. 49 6th-av; and at A. D. F. RANDOLPH'S Bookstore, No. 669 Broadway Doors open at 7 P. M. Lecture at 7½ P. M. m26-1t*

☞ **Worship.**—Mr. EMERSON'S Lecture on Worship will be delivered at Hope Chapel TO-MORROW EVENING, Saturday, March 27 at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents, for sale at EVANS & BRITTANS', No. 697 Broadway, and C. S. FRANCIS & CO.'S. m26-3t

☞ **Society of the Iron Man.**—A Poem, "The Gospel of Love," by AUGUSTINE DUGANNE, and Addresses explanatory of the Society's objects, will be delivered at Hope Chapel, THIS EVENING, before Triune No. 4. Music under direction of GEO. H CURTIS. To commence at 7½ o'clock. Admittance 25 cents m26 1t*

☞ **The last Lecture of Rev. Dr. Bacon's** course on Eastern Travel will be given at the Tabernacle on FRIDAY EVENING, 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock. This lecture will include an account of his personal adventures among the Kûrds. Tickets (admitting two persons) two shillings. For sale at No: 669 Broadway, No. 199 Broadway, and at the door. m25-2t*

☞ **A Speaking Likeness.**—ANNIE LONSDALE has been seen by half New-York in her celebrated character of "Nan," in "The Good for Nothing." A speaking likeness of her in that character can be seen at POWELSON & MERSHAM'S Daguerrian Gallery, No. 177 Broadway, exemplifying the truth and beauty of their portraits—taken at prices to suit all pockets m25-2t*

☞ **Citizen Volunteers.**—The officers attached to the First Division Citizen Volunteers are requested to attend a meeting to be held at Central Hall, Grand-st, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 26, at 7 o'clock, to complete their arrangements for celebrating the Anniversary of the Battle of Lexington, on the 19th of April next By order,

m24-3t* HENRY WILSON, Major-General.

☞ **Notice.**—Steamship PACIFIC, from Liverpool, is now discharging under general order, at her berth, foot of Canal-st. Consignees will please send their permits on board immediately, and attend to the receipt of their goods.

m24-3t E. K. COLLINS & CO.

☞ **Barron, Brothers' Portable Furnaces and FORGES.**—These furnaces are in use at the U. S. Mint, at Philadelphia, and at Moffatt's Assayers' Establishment, San Francisco. They melt any metal, with one-half the fuel and in one-half the time required by any other furnace. The forges are fitted up with Barron, Brothers' patent self-regulating tuyer, which gives them twice the power of other forges. No. 66 Duane-st. m22-6t*

☞ **Wonderful Discovery.**—Deafness, whether from paralysis of the Nerve, or obstruction of the Eustachian Tube, or discharge from the external Ear, or from pain, pulsation, or noises, or other causes, can be permanently cured, and without risk or pain, by a new treatment, discovered by Dr. LUTHER, Aurist, No 30 Prince-st, second house east of Broadway, New-York. Office hours from 9 till 3 o'clock. Letters must be pre-paid, and contain $1, or will not receive attention. m22-6t*

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **The Mutual Loan, House Furnishing, and** PIANO-FORTE ASSOCIATION.—A new Society, adapted to the wants of every man of family. Go get a prospectus to-day, read it, and come to-morrow and subscribe yourself a member. Simple interest, only, required for the use of capital to furnish a house with all kinds of CABINET FURNITURE, and a superb PIANO Office at ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO.'S Bookstore, m26-6t* No. 2 Astor House.

☞ **St. Nicholas Building Association.**—Office under the Chatham Bank, corner of Chatham and Duane-sts.—entrance in Duane st.

This Association being now completely organized, the attention of those interested is invited to the advantages it presents in enabling the poor man to accumulate his savings, and provide himself a home, or the means of procuring one in a few years As the success of any Association of this nature depends upon the responsibility and character of those who conduct its affairs, care has been taken to select such a Board of Trustees as will inspire the utmost confidence of those who connect themselves with the Society. The office will be open daily until 3 o'clock P. M., to receive subscriptions, where information may be obtained. Shares, $200; entrance fee, $1; dues, $3 per month.

TRUSTEES.

William L. Conklin, chaser, No 3 Bowery.
Thomas Williams, Jr., grocer, 225 Madison-st.
John Leverdge, attorney-at-law, No. 67 Chatham-st.
Wm. T Pinkney, President Astor Fire Insurance Co
John B Dunham, piano forte maker, No 92 East 13th-st.
C. A. Whitney, Secretary Astor Fire Insurance Co.
Geo. B Whitfield, plumber, No. 253 Water-st.
Egbert Scudder, hare ware, No. 15 Gold st.
James V. Rich, stationer, No 61 William-st.
William Closs, builder, No. 13 Roosevelt-st.
Abram Duryee, lumber merchant, No. 234 Madison-st.
Charles J. Shepard, stove manufacturer, No. 243 Water-st.
John C. Parker, coach builder, Yorkville.

WM. L CONKLIN, President.
THOS. WILLIAMS, Jr., Vice-President.
ROBT. D HART, Secretary
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Attorney m26-3t

☞ **Home!—SHARES NEARLY ALL TAKEN.**—The IRVING BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION will hold a Public Meeting at CHATHAM HALL, No. 5 Chatham-square, on SATURDAY EVENING, March 27, at 7½ o'clock.

Workingmen, and others, now is your time to join, as this Association is nearly full and the books will shortly close.

Addresses will be delivered by able Speakers, who will fully explain the Workings of this Association.

Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to attend.
Entrance fee, for the present, only $2. Monthly dues, $3.
Par value of Shares, $200.

MORRIS FRANKLIN President, No. 106 Broadway.
GEO. H. BELL, Vice President, No 158 Nassau-st.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Secretary, No 344 Grand-st.
THOMAS LAWRENCE, Attorney, No. 15 Beekman-st.

TRUSTEES.

Geo. H Franklin, No 173 West st.
Geo. W. Riblet, County Clerk's Office, City Hall.
Silas C. Herring, Nos 137 and 139 Water-st.
James Jackson, Jr., No 467 Broadway.
Royal G. Millard, No. 28 Barclay-st.
Nelson Puff, No 215 Duane st.
Elias Combs, No 344 Grand st.
F. G. Richardson, No. 43 Fulton st.
Geo. T. Maxwell, No. 18 City Hall.

Office of Association, No. 344 Grand-st. Open EVERY EVENING from 6 to 9 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY from 3 to 9 o'clock. P. M., for Ladies. Articles of the Association may be had gratis. m25-3t

☞ **Pamphlet Review.**—CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—We would advise all who feel interested in the prosperity of Building Associations, as well as those who have been deceived by the many unfounded pamphlets and other reports that have been circulated to injure these institutions, to attend the public meeting of the SECOND KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 29th inst., at Knickerbocker Hall, at 7½ o'clock, on which occasion the Association will meet any argument that can be brought to bear against these beneficial institutions, and invite the fullest and freest discussion, publicly, at this meeting, as we feel assured that the more masutely and thoroughly the operations are discussed, the more beneficial will be the result Workingmen, Mechanics, and Clerks, attend this meeting, as it is one of great importance to all; and we would also invite the attention of ladies to this meeting as able speakers will be present Mr W T MILLIKEN, and others, have kindly volunteered The prosperity of this Association has been unparalelled, and those who have not secured shares, can do so at this meeting, or at the office of the Secretary, No. 169 Ninth-av., as the limited number are fast filling up.

JAMES R. DELVECCHIO, President.
AMISON WILLIS, Vice President.

TRUSTEES

John A. Gunn,	W. H. Granelle,	H Johnson,
A. A. Valentine,	Emile Baxter,	John W. Miller,
J. W. Ogden.		

E. J INUDDEN, Secretary. m26-3t

☞ **Public Meeting.**—The REPUBLICAN BUILDING ASSOCIATION will hold its first public meeting at the Apollo Rooms, No 410 Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 30, at 7½ o'clock.

JOSEPH N BARNES, President.
JAMES G. MOFFATT, Vice-President.
JOHN E. MILLER, Assistant Vice-President.

TRUSTEES.

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The books of the Association are now open for subscription Persons desirous of joining can do so by applying as above. Office open from 9 until 2 o'clock every day, and on Saturday evenings. Entrance fee. $2; shares, $200; monthly dues, $3 m26-4t

☞ **Ship Carpenters, Ahoy.**—SECURE A HOME WHILE THE OPPORTUNITY OFFERS.—A public meeting of the East River Building and Mutual Loan Association, will be held at Union Hall, corner of Avenue C and 4th-st., on SATURDAY EVENING, March 27, 1852, at 7½ P. M All who feel interested in procuring a home for themselves, should attend and learn how it can be done by a small monthly payment Addresses will be delivered by WM. V. CHANDLER, Esq., and other eminent speakers. The office, No 514 Grand-st, is open daily from 11 A M to 9 P M, where subscriptions will be received and all necessary information given. Entrance fee for the present, $2; dues, $1; shares $200

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☞ **The New-York Land and Building Association** was organized to procure 500 working men homes. It is in the full tide of success! Let the rent-ridden there, be inspired with hope, and join us immediately. The initiation fee is only 50 cents, but will soon be raised to $3.

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BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **Building Associations'** FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Capital, $150,000—divided into 10,000 shares, of $15 each, cash paid in, with the privilege of increasing the capital stock to $300,000 Subscriptions for the capital stock of this Company will be received by the following persons, appointed Commissioners: John Bruce, No 21 Platt-st; Workemen & Latting, No. 59 Fulton st; John Sexton, No. 16 North William-st; Solomon Jessurun, No. 8 Clinton-court. Beekman-st; John F Yallott, No 113 Sands-st., Brooklyn; also, by all the Directors. A prospectus, explaining the great advantages to be derived from the Company to mechanics and small property holders, as well as to those who wish to invest their money and get the largest amount of profits, can be had of any of the Directors, all the Secretaries of the different Building Associations, or at the office of M. Jessurun, No. 7 Clinton-court, Beekman-st.

JORN BRUCE, President.
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☞ **Notice.**—BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—All persons who have taken shares are hereby notified to call at the office of the Company, Harlem Railroad Buildings, corner of Chatham-st. and Tryon-row, to sign the Charter, previous to its being sent to Albany. As nearly all the shares are taken, persons wishing to hold any stock in this Company had better call at the office and subscribe immediately The office will be open on this day and to-morrow, (Saturday,) from 11 till 7 o'clock in the evening, for persons to sign the Charter, and subscribe for the few remaining shares

J. BRUCE, President.
S. JESSURUN, Secretary. m26-3t

☞ **Columbian Mutual Loan and** ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION.—NOTICE.—The subscribers to shares in this Association are requested to call at the Secretary's office, No. 25 Delancy-st., sign the Constitution, pay their dues for the month of March, ($2 per share,) and receive their pass books. In consequence of the large number of subscribers, an early compliance with this request will greatly facilitate the business of the Association. We will have over $4,500 to loan on the first monthly meeting, Thursday, 1st April. (No money received at the meeting.) Office hours, during this week, from 9 A M to 9 P M

CHARLES L. NOE, Secretary,
m24-4t No. 25 Delancy-st.

☞ **The Chelsea Building and MUTUAL LOAN** ASSOCIATION will hold their third regular meeting at the Assembly Rooms, corner 8th-av and 25th-st on MONDAY EVENING, March 29, at 8 o'clock Shares will be redeemed at this meeting, and the entrance fee will be $5 after this meeting Members are requested to call at the office of the Secretary and get their books and pay the March dues, at any time during the day or evening until 10 o'clock.

m24-5t WM. H MOYT, Secretary, No. 230 9th av.

☞ **Workingman's Building Association.**—A few more left Persons desirous of joining this association must do so at once as the subscription book will be closed on or before the next monthly meeting. Entrance fee $3, monthly dues $3; value of shares $200. Office. No. 461 Broadway, over the Pacific Bank.

ROBERT McCLELLAN, President.
JOHN MORRISON, Treasurer.
GEORGE W. ANDERSON, Secretary. m23-3tsod

New-York Daily Times.

ENGLAND.

Ministerial Changes—Disraeli—Moore, the Poet—Extraordinary Literary Forgeries—Franklin Expedition, &c. &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, March 12, 1852.

The cessation of Parliamentary business for the past fortnight, has given ample time for reflection on the late Ministerial changes; but the result of such meditation, I suspect, is not much in favor of the new Administration. The amiable occupation of the liberal press, ever since the "turn out" of the RUSSELL Cabinet, has been to scrutinize the pretensions, mental and political, of the motley host who have taken their places.

MR. DISRAELI.

Mr. DISRAELI'S antecedents have been dealt with by no means over delicately, and the public have been regaled with piquant instalments of his history from the time he received the "initiatory rite of the Hebrews," as one of the journals phrases it, to his famous Radical address to the electors of Marylebone, stuffed full of Democratic sentiments, and taking his stand especially on the ballot! A vast change has come over DISRAELI'S political dream since he penned that unlucky address, which is now ungenerously thrown in his teeth upon all occasions. Even his wild theory about the part played by the Jews in the "Crucifixion," propounded in his Life of Lord GEORGE BENTINCK, is paraded in the papers, in order to cast doubts upon his orthodoxy; and, in truth, his creed seems to be a curious Mosaic, composed partly of Judaism and partly of Christianity, which, in all probability, nobody would be more puzzled to explain than himself. But, for all that, BENJAMIN is a clever fellow, and were he not so, he would escape many a hard hit he has now to endure. He has fairly worked his way to a distinguished position among his party—next, in fact, to Lord DERBY himself, who would find it desperately hard work just now to do without him. To be sure, the functions of Chancellor of the Exchequer do not seem exactly what he is most fitted for; but should he succeed in the concoction of a splendid budget, so much the more will he astonish the public, and so much greater will be his glory.

RESUMPTION OF BUSINESS BY PARLIAMENT.

This evening, however, business will be resumed at both Houses, much to the delight of all parties. We are all terribly tired of this state of mere speculation, doubt, and conjecture, and long to come to something like "actualities." The sooner the battle of parties commences, the sooner we shall know whether a Conservative Cabinet can make good its position, despite public opinion and the strong force capable of being marshalled against it; whether Free-Trade or Protectionist principles shall rule our commercial destinies; and whether we are to have a Government that will creep along in the correction of minor abuses, or go ahead bravely in social and political reforms. The solution of these, and a few other problems of similar import, is just now mainly dependent on the fact of the continuance of the new Ministry—which, by the way, with the League-breakers ahead, and the Whigs roaring in the rear, will be hardly less than a miracle. If ever there was a statesman "in difficulties," it is Lord DERBY, who never undertook a more perilous task than when he consented to form a new Administration. Whether he is "the man of the situation," as our Gallic neighbors call it, remains to be proved; but there is, meanwhile, some honor to be gained by making a bold attempt to clutch the prize, brief as the period of retention may be afterwards.

RUMORED IMPORT DUTY ON CORN.

While realities are in abeyance, there is no lack of rumors, and one of the most important is, the new Ministry seriously contemplate bringing forward a five-shilling import duty on corn. If there be truth in it, it will prove the influence of the squirearchy to be stronger than was imagined. For years past they have been bellowing for the restoration of Protection, and naturally think there is no use in having a Ministry chosen from their order except to carry out their own principles. I cannot yet believe that Lord DERBY will do anything so suicidal as formally, to propose anything half so obnoxious as a corn duty, even though the rumor comes through no less authoritative channel than the *Times*. To credit this, would be to assume that he will suffer himself to be led by the dunderheads of his party, instead of trusting to his own better judgment. The noble Earl cannot yet be so tired of his office as to throw away his only chance of keeping it a little longer.

THE POET MOORE.

The poet MOORE, whom some of the American journals have killed off more than once, but who was buried in earnest last week, however idolized during his life, was not much honored in death. Few poets have been brought into closer association with the high-born and aristocratic, than MOORE; yet all, from the Marquis of LANSDOWNE downwards, were absent when his remains were deposited with his kindred dust. The family doctor was present, as was the late poet's publisher, Mr. LONGMAN, but, with one or two other friends, they comprised the whole *cortège* of mourners for one of the most gifted men of the present century. A prosperous shopkeeper, with a decent connection, would have had ten times the amount of funeral honors, which, empty in themselves, may nevertheless be made to convey an impressive tribute of respect. Nobody, of course, is to blame; but the fact has, nevertheless, been the subject of comment. Latterly MOORE had lived out of the great world, which accordingly grew forgetful of his existence. The mental light, moreover, was extinguished before the earthly tenement gave way, so that his final release might be viewed as a blessing,—the only alleviation of his sad condition being his unconsciousness that "the glory had departed."

LITERARY FORGERIES.

A singular exposure of "literary forgeries," systematically conducted, and on a most extensive scale, was made in the *Athenæum* of last week. From these revelations it appears that SHELLEY and BYRON "letters" have been manufactured in great abundance, and with such artistic skill as completely to deceive the publishers, sellers of autographs, &c. Only a week or two ago Mr. MOXON put forth a volume of "SHELLEY letters," and very interesting letters they were, which are now declared to be spurious throughout. Literary forgeries is not a new branch of business, but in this instance, an amount of ingenuity has been displayed far surpassing all former example. Names, places, dates, hand-writing, and even mental characteristics and epistolary style have been imitated so closely as to take in the best judges, and it was by accident only that the forgeries were discovered at last. MURRAY is one of the bibliopolic sufferers; he had bought a number of fresh BYRON letters, very much delighted, no doubt, at the opportunity of making the purchase; they were warranted genuine, and looked perfectly authentic. Alas for the fallibility of a bookseller's judgment! they are all now pronounced forgeries, and will consequently be a dead loss. Though death to the publishers and autograph collectors, it seems rather funny than otherwise to the public, who are never very sorry to see the knowing ones taken in. None of the "collectors," however, can laugh at one another, for all have been deluded alike, and every purchaser must submit to put up with his loss. This is an extremely suggestive business altogether; for if the correspondence of great writers, not long deceased, can be so skilfully imitated as to deceive the best judges, it would be clearly possible to manufacture a batch of letters to suit almost any occasion or person, provided an original or two can be got as a model to work upon. Who knows to what extent this may have been done already, with respect to "unpublished" letters of eminent men continually brought under public notice? This species of forgery is clearly profitable; there is a demand for the genuine article—what wonder that base imitations should be in the market? The only surprise is as regards the admirable getting up, rendering the spurious a salable commodity, even with those accustomed to the various tests of genuineness and authority. No small sensation has been created by these discoveries, which, it must be confessed, are calculated to throw a terrible suspicion on the truth of a vast many documents now accepted as absolute gospel, until one begins to suspect that history itself is, as somebody has said, no better than "an old almanack."

CAPTAIN BEATSON'S FRANKLIN EXPEDITION.

The private expedition of Captain BEATSON in search of FRANKLIN, the expense of which, by the way, will be mainly out of his own pocket, is to have the benefit of the Emperor of Russia's patronage, so far as instructions to the Russian authorities in Siberia to render all the aid in their power. Satan, they say, is not so black as he is painted, and the sympathies of the Czar with the objects of scientific men, is one of the best features of his character. The history of the Poles shows us many dark traits of his disposition and policy; still, it may perhaps be accepted as a slight set off that NICHOLAS, in some points at least, is not quite as black as "Old Nick."

THE SEA SERPENT.

In the present dearth of startling news, the history of the capture and death of the "great sea serpent," quoted from your rather credulous cotemporary, the *Tribune*, by the *Times*, on Wednesday, was quite a godsend. Not that I pretend to judge whether it is true or not; only it reads almost as well as though it were. However, after the fabulous accounts of the sea monster which have been fobbed off, skepticism becomes a moral duty. We must, therefore, have stronger proofs than the romantic details given by the Yankee whaling captain, who seems to have selected his "organ" of publicity well in choosing the *Tribune*. Seeing was believing, no doubt, to the crew, especially as they had the cutting up of the serpent; but how is the public to be assured of the truth of the statement? As a problem of natural history, nothing can be more interesting. We have talked so much about the sea serpent, that we should be heartily glad to see him at last. But the testimony of the alleged captors is not quite disinterested; the public require, what in affiliation cases at Quarter Sessions, is called "corroborative evidence," before giving credence to the story. If the captain, or somebody else, could manage to capture another or two, or bring one home in spirits, he may begin to find believers. At present, he tells a tale which might read well in the "Apocrypha," and rank with the history of "Tobit's fish," and other strange stories told by marine travelers, among whom captains of whalers can, no doubt, when necessary, play a distinguished part.

ROEBUCK'S HISTORY.

ROEBUCK'S bitter book, professing to be a history of the Whig Administration during the struggle for the Reform Bill, is exciting some attention on account of the many personal revelations it contains. This Hon. gentleman is intrepid enough to tell a good many unpleasant truths even of his cotemporaries, and having a good deal of the wasp in his composition, he mingles just sufficient acidity with his disclosures to make them relished by the good natured public. He is in fact a reduced edition of HENRY BROUGHAM, who figures conspicuously in his pages, conjointly with WILLIAM the 4th, Earl GREY, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and the other notabilities concerned in carrying the Reform Bill through Parliament. His work does not convey an exalted idea of the leading personages of his narrative, among whom a wondrous deal of intriguing and counter-manœuvring was constantly at work during that exciting period of our national history. The most interesting portion relates to the eclipse of BROUGHAM, who was seduced into a Peerage, and to a large extent, lost to the country ever since. It would be unjust to say that his Lordship has not been instrumental to much good even in the Upper House, especially with regard to law reform; but the *genius loci*, and lordly influences by which he has been surrounded, have been terribly visible in his sayings and doings since he condescended to wear a coronet. Mr. ROEBUCK promises us more revelations of the same sort in a second volume.

ARCHBISHOP MURRAY'S SUCCESSOR.

The deceased Catholic Archbishop Murray, will, it is stated, be succeeded by Rev. Mr. KENRICK, who is mentioned as being engaged in the American mission. Such a promotion would seem strange anywhere but under the Catholic hierarchy; *certes*, English Episcopacy acts upon a very different principle.

Sir ROBERT PEEL is not the only great man who is to have a monument. MORRISON, the great pill-monger, I see, is to have a similar honor, and subscriptions are now going on among his admirers to this end. The philosophy of these monumental testimonials is not easy of explanation; but the pill man, in the estimation of the disciples of Hygeism, was doubtless quite as much of a public benefactor as PEEL. His medicine is vaunted as a sovereign cure for a shattered constitution, and the panacea of PEEL could do no more for the body politic. "Aperiently," too, as Mrs. GAMP would say, they ought to subscribe most liberally who have been purged the most. When "Professor" Holloway, of "ointment" renown, is entombed with his forefathers, I dare say we shall have another monument to the triumph of quackery.

THE INCOME TAX.

One good result anticipated from the late change of rulers is a shifting or modification of the Income Tax. No burden is more seriously execrated, and at the same time more productive to the revenue to get rid of it entirely would be too great a blessing to expect. But what is hoped for is that the tax shall be more equitably levied, so that the possessors of real wealth shall be made to pay more than those whose variable and precarious incomes are derived from their own exertions. This gross injustice has been long and ineffectually denounced. No Chancellor of the Exchequer would listen to the complaints so often urged, and even the late Sir ROBERT PEEL could never be made to acknowledge the iniquity of taxing both species of income alike. Mr. DISRAELI, it is to be hoped, will prove more accessible to reason, especially as he is known to be hostile to the impost as it stands. If he will undertake to amend it, I can promise him a rich reward in popularity, whether he stays in or goes out of office. About five millions and a half is the sum yielded by the tax, and that sort of adjustment by which the heaviest part of the load shall be laid on the strongest shoulders, viz: the owner of realized property, would be accounted a very righteous piece of legislation.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL AND PARTY.

Lord John Russell, by those who know him best, is believed to be not quite so resigned to the dispensations of Providence, as manifested in the late Whig "kick-out," as some have supposed. One proof of this fact is apparent in the general muster of his followers, which took place yesterday at his private residence in Chesham-place, to consider the course to be adopted under present circumstances. The result of their deliberations will be most momentous as far as concerns the DERBY Cabinet. His Lordship and the 168 Hon. gentlemen who assembled under his banners, are, it appears, all for war,—"war to the knife," if necessary; and in accordance with this ominous resolve the Ministry will be "put to the question" on Monday evening, touching their intended commercial policy. Of course, the reply of Lord DERBY, in one house, and Mr. DISRAELI in the other, neither will nor can be satisfactory. It need hardly be said that Lord JOHN, in summoning the said meeting, has had his eye quite as much to the expulsion of the Ministers and his own possible resumption of office as to the salvation of his country. In any case, however, nothing can stand against the combination of the Whigs with the COBDEN and VILLIERS party, and the Conservative leader must play his last card, dissolution. Yet for many reasons this would be an ugly occurrence, involving as it does a stoppage of public business for two months—to say nothing of the ruin of the "London season," a disruption of the social arrangements consequent thereupon, and a host of minor inconveniences, including the disbursement of large sums in election expenses by Hon. gentlemen ambitious of the honor of serving their country in Parliament.

TACTICS OF THE TIMES.

The tactics of the *Times* are curiously enigmatical. While deriding the notion of a revived protection policy, it pleads hard for forbearance and "fair play," that is, for allowing the new Cabinet to concentrate their strength, and bring in protective measures at their leisure. No journal usually exhibits more sagacity and less honesty than the *Times*, but it has been, as pious folks say, sadly "left to itself," if it imagines that public opinion will sanction this very plausible policy. One argument alone, saying nothing of the folly of allowing an enemy to entrench himself in a new position, would suffice to show it to be untenable. It is utterly inconsistent with the commercial interests of the country that they can be permitted to remain for an indefinite period in the position of not knowing which system is to be adopted—Free Trade or Protection. What operations of magnitude can be attempted when it is not known whether, in a few months hence, an entire revision of Import Duties may not take place? The mere possibility of an altered tariff—for it is idle to suppose that corn would be the only "protected" article—has already produced a depression in the produce market; and this would inevitably increase with the mere chance of differential duties, and the other diablerie which, to be consistent, a Protectionist Ministry must seek to re-establish.

Meanwhile, and to sum up all these political profundities, it is pretty evident that Lord JOHN RUSSELL, whom all parties lately joined in abusing, still considers himself the only possible Minister—"the only salmon in the market," in case the Conservatives go out—a consummation which, with the help of all the other sections of the Liberal party, he is now laboring to bring about as soon as possible.

POPULARITY OF LORD PALMERSTON.

The country, however, regards Lord PALMERSTON with honest affection, and would hail his accession to office, as the chief of a liberal Cabinet, with great satisfaction. Parliament reassembles this evening, but it is not expected that the Earl of DERBY will make any declaration of his policy until Monday—as DISRAELI'S election for Buckinghamshire is going forward to-day, and the effect to be produced by speeches from the two great leaders in the Lords and Commons, on the same evening, would be missed, if Lord DERBY came out without his supporter in the Lower House, this evening.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lord EGLINTOUN, the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, made his state entry into Dublin on last Wednesday, and was well received by the populace. It would not, however, have been a perfectly Irish demonstration, if it had not been signalized by a "row," which was accordingly got up by the students of Trinity College hanging an Orange handkerchief to a lamp-post in front of the College. The obnoxious party ensign excited the anger of the Roman Catholic population. Stones were flung, and a very pretty "scrimmage" took place in the street, which the military were obliged to be called out to quell.

Symptoms of the approach of the fashionable season are apparent in the increasing animation of the West End, and the reunions at the houses of the nobility and *beau monde*. The French Company of Comedians are playing to brilliant audiences at the St. James's Theatre. That wonderful evergreen, DEJAZET, completed her engagement on last Friday night, and was succeeded on Monday by FREDERICK LEMAITRE, another artist whom time seems to have robbed of none of his wondrous dramatic power. He never played better in his life than in his opening character of Don Cæsar de Bazan.

The management of the Royal Italian Opera have just put forth their programme for the season, for which, besides a number of favorite operas five works never represented in this country are provided. These are SPOHR'S *Faust*, WEBER'S *Oberon*, ROSSINI'S *Comte Org*, DONIZETTI'S *Les Martyrs*, and a new opera called *Pietro il Grando*, written for the theatre by M. JULLIEN. GRISI, Madame VIARDOT, Madame CASTELLAN, Mdlle. ANNA ZERR, Madame GAZZANIGA, with MARIO, RONCONI, TAMBERLIK, Herr ANDER, GUYMARD and Herr FORMES are amongst the principal vocalists. Sig. COSTA retains his place as conductor. The theatre opens on the 23d.

THE DRAMA.

A shower of theatrical novelties descended upon the town on last Saturday,—the most important was BALFE'S opera of *The Sicilian Bride* at Drury Lane, has been successful so far as the songs go. They are very pretty and will become popular, but the opera, as a dramatic work, is complicated and uninteresting. SIMS REEVES in the principal character sang magnificently.

A new five act play by Rev. Mr. WHITE, the author of *The King of the Commons* and other plays of established repute, was produced on the same night at the Sadler's Wells theatre under the title of *James VI, or the Gowrie Plot*. Mr. PHELPS played the King, which is a comic character, in a broad Scotch dialect. It was a very clever performance, but the play was a comparative failure, notwithstanding the liberal applause of the author's friends.

ALBERT SMITH, the comic writer and lecturer, whose entertainment of "*The Over-Land Mail*," was successful last year, produces another entertainment on Monday, descriptive of his ascent of Mont Blanc.

BOURCICAULT, the dramatist, is about to make an appearance at the Princess's Theatre in a piece written by himself.

EMBARKATION OF MISSIONARIES.—Rev. ISAAC N. HURD and wife embarked on board the *Loo Choo* at Boston on Wednesday morning, for the Mission Station of the American Board at Arcot, in Hindostan—about 70 miles from Madras. Religious services were held on board by Rev. Rufus W. Clark of the Maverick Church, East Boston. Since October last, the American Board have sent out over forty missionaries, male and female, to some twelve or fifteen different stations. There are two more now ready to sail for one of the missions among the Nestorians. The Board have others under appointment, who will be sent forward as soon as practicable; one or two, we believe are destined for China.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, in noticing the statement of Dr. Buckler, of Baltimore, that small-pox is often communicated by means of bank notes, says: "The teller of one of the banks of Columbus, an estimable young man, contracted the disease by handling a batch of bills which had been transmitted from this city, where the small-pox was then quite prevalent and in malignant form The young man died—and, by such a seemingly harmless channel of communication, was that loathsome pestilence the cause of a family losing their main stay in life."

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

The Royal Mail steamer *Europa*, Capt. LOTT, arrived at her wharf at Jersey City yesterday morning, in twelve days from Liverpool, which port she left on the 13th inst., three days later than our previous advices.

The following persons came passengers in the *Europa*:

Messrs. John Levy, J. Robertson, J. Jarvie, Gen. Rufus Welsh, W. Warwick, W. Burke, W. B Burke, T. Kent, J. C. Gregory, J. Williams, W. Wreford, Dallow, Foster, Schrieper, D. C. Hickey, C. H Warner, T. Warner, W Appleton, Perkins, Nu.tall and lady, C. Vogee, M Daly, Castleton, Mrs. Thompson and 4 children, W. R. Gretton and lady, Mrs. O. L S. de Gruetlier, Mr. Cotton, lady, 2 children and nurse, E. Van Antwerp, Mr Stephen, Capt. Warnberen, Mr. L. M. Beels, P. M. Guoteranhus, Mr. Pease, G. L. Rew, Mr. Beattie, Mr. Roy G. Denholm, G. D Watson, W. Benjamin, Mr Ascher, Mr. Wyke, A. Prevost, G. Spence, W Ross, T. McNeill, J. P. Clark, Mr. Brockelman, A. Walker.—Total, 59.

ENGLAND.

The news from England is unimportant. According to *Willmer & Smith's Times*, it was generally understood, that Lord Derby would, on the 15th inst., anticipate, in his place in the House of Lords, the steps which were being taken in the Lower House to compel him to speak out, by giving a programme of the policy on which he intends to conduct his Government.

A meeting held on the evening of the 11th inst., at the private mansion of Lord John Russell, was looked upon as significant, and showing a union among the different sections of the Liberal party which the new Premier cannot disregard. The meeting was one of Liberal Members of Parliament. His lordship urged upon the meeting the expediency of bringing the government to an immediate issue on the question of Free Trade. It is understood that Lord John Russell's course was not adopted without previous consultation with the most eminent members of the present Opposition. The noble lord was throughout received most warmly, and the only discussion arose on the expediency of simultaneously pressing the Cabinet to declare its views on Parliamentary Reform. The prevailing feeling of the meeting was in favor of in the first instance concentrating the efforts of the Liberal party on the preservation of Free Trade.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL withdrew his unfortunate Reform bill on the 12th inst. when it came up for the second reading.

Rumors abound of dissensions among the members of the new Cabinet. It is evident that some of them are disposed to slur over the question of Protection altogether, now that they are encased in office. The Protectionists, out of doors, however, are active; having been so often the victims of unredeemed pledges, they are jealous of their best friends, and will not be satisfied with less than a speedy and emphatic declaration of a strong Protectionist policy.

Mr. DISRAELI has been reelected Knight of the Shire for the County of Buckingham. His competitor was Dr. LEE. In a speech at Aylesbury, Mr. D. said that he should act in office as he had done in the opposition. He thought the Government had carried their measures with too much precipitation. After they had increased the national debt to pay for the abolition of slavery, they had altered their colonial policy to foster slavery. So again with respect to the Navigation laws. After they had altered these laws, they still left the British ship owners under great disadvantages. These three interests had been injured by free trade, and he thought the maintenance of these three branches was essential, and should be protected. Mr. Disraeli added, that he thought there should be a fixed duty of seven shillings a quarter on imported corn; though he did not mean to pledge the Government to that measure.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1852.

☞ The Second Edition of the *Evening Times*, published every day at 3 o'clock P. M., and served to subscribers for *One Cent*, contains a full and complete list of the *Arrivals at all the Hotels*, up to the latest hour.

The Latest from Europe.

The return of Mr. Disraeli from Buckinghamshire was of course anticipated. But matters-of-course will hardly suffice to console the protectionists among the adversities of power. Lord John Russell, too, has given more emphatic utterance to his antagonism, at a meeting of liberals, held at his own mansion. The probabilities appear to be, that a coalition will be definitely arranged between the Peelites, represented by Sir James Graham, and the Whigs, supporting Lord Palmerston, to oust the protectionists, after a sadly brief probation, and establish the free-trade system perdurably.

Louis Napoleon has indicated to the new Legislative Body that they will be expected to wear his livery, and not the garb of their fancied masters, the people. Herr Teufelsdröch has certainly had to do with the education of his imperial highness. He must have graduated at Hinterschlag. Stout old Fletcher of Saltoun wanted a monopoly of national ballad-mongering: Bonaparte is content to make the breeches. There appears to be no hesitation on the part of the legislators about donning the garb. Indeed, with the exception of four or five, the whole number have worn the badge of servitude ever since the canvass commenced. The others, the honorable few, will probably refuse to take the oath, and so vacate their seats and their liveries at the same time. The nomination of M. Billaut to the Presidency of the Body has excited much surprise. A hasty-tempered and ill-governed man, he has only been known publicly as an unreliable and hot-brained debater; and a cherry-red republican. Can it be that Bonaparte leans to socialism? Or is he merely using a decoy to beguile the *ouvriers*, and set the secret opposition of the Faubourgs at rest? It has been the fashion of shrewder despots to bring their power as near the level of popular sympathy as possible, in order to rule the aristocratic classes; does the President propose to govern his freshly elaborated aristocrats by the same crafty method?

Switzerland has made peace with France, by abandoning honor and independence. Content to have existence hereafter by sufferance of the French Government, she ceases to appear as a power on earth, and sinks to the base level of a dependency. The refugees have been expelled; and, if Sardinia yields, as she will doubtless be obliged to, to the same dictation, the last avowed republican will be expelled from the European continent. A melancholy fact! Can it be that liberal principles are losing ground in the world?

Where Lies the Blame?

Another accident on the Erie Railroad! Another train overboard; a freight and cattle train only; but that there were none but ovine and porcine lives lost, where human life might have been, is a grace for which we have God to thank, and not the road or its officers. Really, the immense development of railway travel is likely to open a new class of moral sciences that another *del Vico* will be required to expound. Dr. Whewell, the omniscient Dr. Whewell, may reckon on having to add a fresh chapter to his masterly analysis of rights and duties. Neither the decalogue nor any other code of obligation is sufficiently explicit for the meridian of the nineteenth century. The long desert journey of Moses through Arabian sands, requiring forty years to do what might now be accomplished in as many hours, is not the only indication that the event of railway discovery was not present to the prophetic vision of the great law-giver. "*Thou shalt not kill*," is a generic injunction. It is placed in the second person, singular. Individuals only are prohibited, as such, from indulging the luxury of bloodshed—a luxury which Hobbes and his followers include among natural instincts and rights. It is interpreted as inapplicable to social organizations, or else war and other Christian institutions might be interfered with. It is further understood as not applying to joint stock companies and corporations, as they are simply soulless entities, and therefore beyond the reach of moral sanctions. Death inflicted by the individual is murder; death inflicted by society is eternal justice; death inflicted by corporations is by visitation of God.

There is clearly a want of definite principles upon this subject. The moralist must conform to the times, by stretching his code to meet the exigencies of steam. The task is undoubtedly a nice and laborious one. All the helps, bating those volunteered by explanatory railway directors should be mustered into service. Suggestions, save those of self-exculpatory conductors, should be thankfully received. All those, who are exposed to perils by rail, and whose reflections by the way, are fearfully and painfully fixed on the terrors of tangential curves, the momentum of collisions, and the general liability of the train to be "tackled" and "doubled-up" at the shortest notice, by a hot-headed and inconsiderate locomotive, should not be diffident at the present time about obliging the world with their conclusions. There are facts enough, fearful and fatal ones to base a most mortal theory upon, but singularly enough, opinions are at a premium. Who shall minutely investigate the whole subject? Who shall gather the scattered wisdom of endangered voyagers and codify it? Who shall point out the way to longevity for those who entrust their fortunes to the uncovenanted mercies of any highly respectable board of Directors?

There may possibly be no objection to a small contribution from the *Times* by way of a start upon this holy enterprize. We would fain submit a few skeleton ideas,—a mere syllabus of the future science,—affording those who are venturous enough to attempt the breaking of the iron horse of his vicious tricks, nothing better, perhaps, than a friendly hoist into the saddle, and a pair of stirrups wherewith to hold themselves steady; but even this aid is not without its value.

There is no such thing as a Railroad accident. The incidents flattered by that title, are in all cases the result of a deliberate carelessness, as criminal as deliberate design. Upon whatever branch the fatal fruit may be gathered, the managers of the line are at the root of the tree. There are none to be held responsible but those in supreme control. Whoever or whatever is the immediate agent, the Directors are certainly principals in the evil. We do not recall the casualties which could not be prevented. A train runs off the track because a worthless switch-tender has forsaken his post; or because the rail which is traveled over is inferior and brittle, and therefore breaks; or because a rock or gravel bank has obeyed the lower law of gravitation, by dropping on the track; or because a thoughtless ruminating animal has incautiously sought repose among the sleepers; or because the centrifugal forces have swung the rear car off, in passing a curve; or because some knave has bolted down a supplementary cross-tie in the shape of a cross-wise beam. These are ordinary materials of this class of "accidents." Undoubtedly, in such cases, the blame is shared by the *employes*; but it is to the Directors the public must look. The occurrences are frequent, and should have been provided against. It will be found that the switch-tender has been an irresponsible person, recommended by economical considerations; the bad rail has been purchased, if not at diminished rates, of some friend or *protegé* of the Directors; the rocks and earth would never have been left to the action of gravity, if the engineering or excavation had been been properly looked after by the Directors, or if the road were carefully examined at doubtful spots before the transit of the train; the animals would never have strayed upon the track, if the track had been duly fenced in, or provided with cattle-guards; the rear car would have safely followed the rest, if the Directors had ascertained that the sides of the curve had been originally constructed and still remained at the proper relative elevation, and had made the penalty of a too rapid passage over such places equivalent, in the eyes of the engineer, to the danger incurred; the malicious purpose of the fiend, who placed the obstacle, would have been defeated, if the Directors had been liberal enough to keep a number of, trust-worthy inspectors scattered at short distances along the line. And in all similar diversions of the train from the track, it will be found that a proper look-out and caution on the part of those in charge of the engine, would have prevented the casualty; and it is the duty and within the power of Directors to obtain such servants as shall keep a faithful watch for obstruction. There is nothing clearer to our mind than that a railway properly enclosed, constructed of sound materials, and managed by sound, liberal, conscientious men, would not be obnoxious to these fatalities.

And all fatalities may be traced to the same originals. Car-wheels and axles break, because not made in the best way, and of the best of metal; but with reference to cheapness. Collisions occur where Conductors are reckless and irresponsible; and for the selection of such the Managers of the road are answerable. Bridges give way, submerging trains in water; but the procrastinating penuriousness of the Directors is alone accountable. And so on to the chapter's end. Were the Company held strictly to answer for every so-called accident, the question would be instantly solved, and the comfort and safety of travel reduced to something like equality.

With the present crude notions of moral principle, as applied to railway affairs, the public complacently permits the dismissal of an insignificant subordinate to atone for the most flagrant homicide. The inquiry is the merest pretense; the shallowest of superficiality. Who can count the lives that have been sacrificed upon railroads by rashness, recklessness and economy! Who can produce an instance where the offender has been held up as an example, by suffering a proper penalty! Or who shall venture to indorse the stereotyped falsity, there is "no one to blame," while the immediate causes are so obviously secondary, and the great first cause, least understood, is culpable indifference on the part of the Managers!

The beginning, then, of all legislation upon the subject, we take to be the placing of responsibility for all accidents upon the officers and managers of railways. Those who enjoy the profit, should not evade the evils and the losses. Those who have the power, by the observance of reasonable precautions to secure life and property, are guilty if they neglect to use it. When the public sees that subordinates—switch-tenders, engineers, brakemen, conductors, and what not—are impressed with a keen sense of their duties; when all traffic with chance has been put a stop to, by the removal of every movable source of hazard; when rocks and embankments have been secured against rushing down in avalanches upon the track; when proper guards are arranged for the exclusion of cattle; when a watchman is placed upon each mile of the line; when double are substituted for single tracks; when worn out cars, cast iron wheels and axles, defective rails, and insecure machinery of whatever kind, have been rigidly discarded, the Directors will hear no more of blame, and the public will hear no more of accidents.

Railway and Public and Private Lands.

The new States *will* have the Public Lands. They have been fighting for them since the census of 1830 made palpable their numerical force, and prospective power in Congress and President-making. Some of the old thirteen have battled nobly in defense of the blood and treasure mortgage on the Western domain, dating with the Revolution. They have not yielded yet, but the day of final decision is at hand. The distribution of 1836 is to be the last money equivalent. Mr. Stanley's bid for the fourth instalment is the last feeble effort of the old States, and it will fail. The public Domain will soon pass from the practical control of the Home Department. The forms of its administration may be preserved at Washington, but the substance will scarcely pay the interest on the small loan of 1867, to which the lands are pledged. All the signs of the times point to this.

Nor will the question owe its settlement to the *Vote-yourself-a-Farm* party. That new light will never make a President. Railroad progress will cut the Gordian knot. It is now the great umpire in the Senate. The House will be more than willing to ratify its behests. The best lands of the new States will go to their Railways without even a nominal consideration. The hydra of "Internal Improvements by the General Government," which it was the proud boast of President Jackson to have overthrown in the Maysville veto of 1830, is rearing its front afresh. The "monster" was only scotched, not killed. Its heads are more numerous than Jacksonism ever dreamed of, and more imposing than Mr. Clay himself ever suggested.

The case of the Public Domain is a hard one for most of the old thirteen, but we do not know that their people should regret its summary settlement by railroad grants and homestead preemptions. It has been a vexed question. The Lands were doomed twenty years ago. The contest has been an unequal one, while it has caused much angry and sectional discussion. NEW-YORK has, or *had*, the largest claim on this vast estate. But she can do without it; the more readily, as in the event that the chief railway projects in the West are carried through by the help of these grants, commercial supremacy, complete and undisputed on *this* side the Atlantic, will be hers. The doubt is, whether this result will be attained. The Federal Government has already been worried out of many of the richest lands of the West by preëmption and minimum laws. May not the giant Railway Companies in Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, &c., meet the same species of legislation, or if not legislation, popular annoyance, and if not either, ruinous competition from rival and cheaper lands! They had best look to it in season. They cannot populate Illinois, even along the line of roads, at $8 the acre, while Iowa puts in a bid of $4, nor are they secure in Iowa at $4, while Minnesota or Nebraska hold out their virgin soil at $2 or $1, or "for the taking." The extreme sunset States and Territories will, of course, have *their* railroad grants. They will make their railroads, too; and how trifling the difference in time to the seaboard, when the iron horse turns weeks into days and days into hours.

This suggests a second point—Railroad progress upon private lands. This is a more serious question to the old farming States than the other. Let the public domain go. Its mission to them has miserably ended. Its last office was to buy up a paltry million or two of the debt of '67, and to satisfy possibly a moiety of the Mexican War Bounties, leaving the other half to be redeemed by Congress in cash. But our private lands abide with us. New-York, in her rural districts, boasts the richest inheritance of the sort in this broad Union. But the progress of the locomotive will, in time, most likely do for these lands, not what it is now about to consummate with the public domain, but decimate their value, year by year, until a Genesee farm, around Rochester, shall be brought, in its downward progress, to correspond with the enhanced value of a prairie farm around Chicago. The new revolution in trade will not long suffer the present discrepancy. The prospective increase of trade will not authorize Chicago to appreciate to Rochester, while Chicago has rivals still further West, ready to supply cheaper Wheat and cheaper Provisions than either, if need be.

Is there cause for alarm in this? Not on a liberal survey of the whole ground. The State of New-York must be content with commercial supremacy. She must cluster her best hopes around this great metropolis. She will continue to make her territory the common Railroad highway to the growing West, and her wealth the means of extending it; and, by thus inviting trade to and from the City, build up a population, which, in time equalling that of London, will make the Hudson River Counties a vast and richly remunerating garden spot and dairy farm, and the Centre and West, (besides competing in Flour and Grain) the equally profitable grazing fields for its market supplies.

These speculations, we may remark in conclusion, are based on what may not happen, at least in the current decade of our country's history—the uninterrupted consummation of the giant railway enterprises of the West. Circumstances may suddenly occur to arrest the Railroad progress and convert it, so far as many of the new States are concerned, into a source of public discredit, private and mercantile embarrassment, and individual distress.

The Morals of Politics.

"It is a hard law of popular opinion that says to its ablest and most talented men 'stand aside, the people don't want you in power; men of less ability are more available.' The Whigs acted upon this principle when they chose Harrison and Tyler in preference to the renowned Kentucky statesman, and honest man."—*National Democrat*.

This reference to the character of the great Whig Leader for the last quarter of a century, by the acknowledged organ of the Democracy of New-York, though showing an amiable and manly feeling towards the departing statesman, now that all the hopes so long clustering around him, and all fears of his accession to power, are at an end, will yet excite some painful reflections in the minds of those who have observed with interest the treatment of HENRY CLAY by his countrymen. What has given prominence and strength to the subject of "availability," referred to by the *Democrat*? Nothing so much as the groundless, malignant, and remorseless attacks of the Democratic press, persevered in year after year, upon the honor and integrity of HENRY CLAY. Nothing else has been half so fruitful in the increase of bitterness, rancor and vindictiveness in our party conflicts. But now that great man is no longer an object of fear to his persecutors, and his friends can only manifest their devotion by accompanying the last steps of his earthly way with continued assurances of admiration and acts of sympathy. At this hour, the better feelings of humanity are aroused in the hearts of his enemies. They confess the bitter wrong, so flagrantly committed, so long and relentlessly persisted in, and award him the highest praise his ambition ever claimed—that of an honest man. Should not this lesson be improved by the adherents of Party and the leaders of faction in all time to come, to the end that our political discussions may have in view the advancement of principle, and the establishment of policy, and not be made repulsive and demoralizing by ill-tempered personalities and groundless calumnies upon private character?

NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"A BUCKEYE ABROAD" is the fantastic title of a fresh itinerary of Europe. Thanks to the extreme superficiality of tourists, generally, the ground is by no means exhausted. The Guide Books of Murray and Galignani have been reprinted for us under all manner of names; personal narratives are as abundant and disgusting as *vin ordinaire*; but books that record the thoughts and observations of a thorough American scholar, whose memory is haunted by hosts of associations gathered in study and consecrated by reflection; whose mind has all the masculine strength and originality of the primitive West; and whose fancy is as bright and racy as morning sunlight, are rare enough, and we may well prize them as we do these delightful chapters of Mr. COX. We can conceive of no writing more attractive and piquant; no pictures of European life more graphic and instructive. Mr. COX is a graduate of Brown University, where he is remembered for having monopolized the various prizes of the foundation during his college course. At present, we believe, he practices law at Zanesville, Ohio. Mr. G. P. PUTNAM, the publisher, deserves praise for the elegant getting up of the volume.

Dr. Hooker's book on Homeopathy has fluttered the practitioners of that science seriously, if we may judge by the number of refutations that have appeared. Two are before us now. The one by Dr. HOLCOMBE, of Cincinnati, upon "THE SCIENTIFIC BASIS OF HOMEOPATHY," appears to be a calm discussion of the subject, by a man of earnest and honest convictions. The other, by Dr. MARCY, of this city, is dedicated to Mr. William C. Bryant; and assumes to be a full and formal "REPLY" to Dr. Hooker. Whether it is so or not, is a question we shall leave to the decision of experts. The publishers of the former are H. W. DERBY & Co., of Cincinnati. The latter is issued by Mr. WILLIAM RADDE, of New-York.

Messrs. D APPLETON & COMPANY, have carried their "Popular Library" to a second number. The first "ESSAYS FROM THE LONDON TIMES," was a compilation of choice literary articles from that master Journal of the world. The second, "THE YELLOW PLUSH PAPERS," is the earliest and not the least amusing of MAKEPEACE THACKERAY'S productions. From what we have and what is promised of the series, we may reasonably anticipate a very agreeable course of reading before we are done with it.

"A HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, written in accordance with the Principles of Peace," has been prepared by Mr. M. MURRAY. The object is obviously to provide young students and readers with something better than the Manuals of Manslaughter, which usually serve as historical text-books. Mr. MURRAY is remarkably plain spoken, if not candid. We seldom discover decided condemnations of Slavery in school books, designed like this for universal use. B. B. MUSSEY & Co., Boston.

"THE LIFE OF WILLIAM TUTTLE" is one of those narratives of rare Christian piety that preach better sermons than pulpits full of dogmatic theology. He was a man possessing, to an eminent degree, all those qualities which attract love and admiration, stimulating in the lover and admirer an earnest longing to imitate. His biography could not be unwelcome to any shelf however meagrely or well furnished. ROBERT CARTER & BROS.

For an excellent and judicious volume, designed to interest young readers in foreign missionary labors, we are indebted to Messrs. CARTER & BROS. It is entitled "FAR OFF; or Asia and Australia Described"; and the description is much aided by liberal illustrations and annotations. The sensible writer of the "Peep of Day" is the author.

The author of those fragmentary and graphic stories, the "Maiden Aunt," and the "Story of a Family," has favored us with something more complete and still more effective in "THE USES OF SUNSHINE." This delightful story carries us to Ireland; and abounds with refined feeling and religious sentiment. D. APPLETON & Co.

"THE RECOLLECTIONS OF A POLICE OFFICER" have been gathered from "Dickens's House-hold Words," and published by Messrs. CORNISH & LAMPORT. The narratives have all the thrilling interest of reality. The interest is of a dramatic intensity, while the language and style add to the effect by their rigid simplicity.

—The same publishers issue the "EXPERIENCES OF A BARRISTER," a volume of less pretensions but of equal interest.

Mr. J. W. MOORE, of Philadelphia, reprints in handsome style, CHAMBERS' PAPERS FOR THE PEOPLE." The series is, of course, valuable; the "Essay on Light," in the present number, especially so.

Dr. SPOONER'S very complete "DICTIONARY OF PAINTERS, SCULPTORS, ENGRAVERS AND ARCHITECTS is presented with spirit. Number five, carrying us to letter J, was issued a fortnight since.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

The Cabinet Difficulty Reaffirmed.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 25.

The Cabinet difficulty, to which allusion was made in last evening's dispatch, arose between Postmaster General Hall and Secretary Corwin. The President having been appealed to in the matter, decided in favor of Mr. Hall. Mr. Corwin strongly protested against the decision of the President, but without any effect.

The Cabinet meeting referred to was held on Tuesday, not Wednesday, as incorrectly stated by the telegraph.

Pennsylvania Whig State Convention—Pennsylvania for Scott.

HARRISBURG, Thursday, March 25.

The Pennsylvania Whig State Convention met in the Court-House, at 9 o'clock this morning, and temporarily organized by appointing David Leech, of Armstrong County, President, with two Secretaries. The roll of members was called, and the delegations are full from every part of the State.

A Committee was appointed to report permanent officers, of which Nerr Middleswarth was Chairman. Adjourned to meet at 11 o'clock in the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The Convention reassembled at 11 o'clock. Hon. Wm. Jessup, of Susquehannah County, was elected President, with a large number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

A Committee of thirteen was appointed to prepare resolutions. The following is the Committee: Messrs. Killinger, Penniman, Darragh, Curtin, Johnston, of Cambria, Jones, C. Myers, Conyell, Bull, Brooke, Kelso, and Wetherill.

A long discussion ensued on the propriety of appointing Delegates to the National Convention. Adjourned to 3 o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

At 3 o'clock the delegates again assembled.

Mr. KILLINGER moved that Delegates vote *viva voce* for their preference of candidates for nomination for the Presidency.

One hundred and thirteen Delegates voted for WINFIELD SCOTT, and five voted for the nominee of the National Convention.

Ex-Gov. W F. JOHNSTON, MORTON MCMICHAEL and JOHN C KUNKLE were then nominated Senatorial Delegates to the National Convention.

Nominations were made for Canal Commissioners. One ballot was taken for a candidate, but without choice.

Adjourned until seven o'clock.

Evening Session.

The Convention met at 7½ o'clock, and on the third ballot nominated JACOB HOFFMAN of Berks, as the Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner. The nomination was unanimously satisfied.

Alexander E Brown, of Northampton; James Pollock, Northumberland, and Samuel A. Purviance, of Butler, were chosen Senatorial electors.

The other electors from the various districts are Wm. F. Hughes from the 1st District: James Traquair, from the 2d; John W. Stokes from the 3d, John P. Verree from the 4th: Spencer McIlvain from the 5th; James W. Fuller from the 6th; James Penrose from the 7th; John Shaffer from the 8th; Jacob Marshall from the 9th; Charles P. Waller from the 10th; Davis Alton from the 11th; M C Mercer from the 12th; Nerr Middleswarth from the 13th; James H. Campbell from the 14th; James D. Paxton from the 15th; James K Davidson from the 16th; Dr John McCulloch from the 17th; Ralph Drake from the 18th, John Linton from the 19th; Archibald Robinson from the 20th; Thomas J. Bigham from the 21st; Lewis L. Lord from the 22d; Christian Meyers from the 23d; Dorman Phelps from the 24th.

The Delegates to the National Convention are John C. Kunkle and M McMichael, Senatorial Delegates.

The Representative Delegates, are Jacob Lancaster, from the 1st District; Isaac Hazlehurst, from 2d; Benjamin F. Brown, from 3d; John M Pringhurst, from 4th; George H. Michener, from 6th; Washington Townsend, from 7th; John Strohm, from 8th, David E. Stout, from 9th; F. B Penniman, from 10th, Joshua W. Cornby, from 11th; William Jessup, from 12th; L A. Mackey, from 13th; James Fox, from 14th; Benjamin H. Mosser, from 15th, Gen Joseph D. Simpson, from 16th; A P. Jacobs, from 17th; John H. Ecfie, from 18th, Samuel L. Russell, from 19th; John H. Ewing, from 20th, Cornelius Darragh, from 21st; John S. King, from 22d, Elijah Babbitt, from 23d; John Patton, from 24th.

The Committee on Resolutions reported a series, which were unanimously concurred in by the Committee, and unanimously adopted by the Convention.

After transacting other business of no public importance, the Convention adjourned, with nine hearty cheers for General SCOTT.

Virginia—Democratic State Convention

RICHMOND, Thursday, March 25.

The Convention was fully organized this morning, by the election of John S. Barbour, President, and the various subordinate officers. After which several speeches were made by prominent members of the two divisions of the party; and they had a very harmonious effect upon the subsequent action of the delegates. The usual committees were appointed, with whose reports the session, to-night, will wind up. No nominations will be made until to-morrow.

No expression of preference for any Presidential nominee will, it is understood, be made: the Old and Young Democracy having found each other so formidable, that a truce has been deemed prudent.

Virginia Democratic Convention.

RICHMOND, Thursday, March 25.

The State Democratic Convention reassembled this morning, and the Committee of Organization made their report. The general impression is that CASS Delegates will be chosen.

Defalcation in the Suffolk Bank

BOSTON, Thursday, March 25.

Rumors are current in State-street of a defalcation in the Suffolk Bank, by two employées—(the Receiving Teller and the Book-keeper.) The latter sailed for Liverpool, in the *Asia*, yesterday, unexpectedly to the Directors; and the Teller is said to have been arrested on board the steamer. The bank officers are investigating their books and cash.

[Second Dispatch.]

Charles Brewer, who was arrested in New-York yesterday, was this afternoon brought before the Police Court, and charged with stealing $5,000 in gold from the Suffolk Bank, of which he was Receiving Teller. The examination was postponed for a week—Brewer giving $8,000 bail to appear. The case seems involved in mystery.

Interesting Items from the South.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 25.

The Southern Mail has failed again to-night, and we have nothing South of Richmond.

The papers at hand contain no further details of the frightful murders committed in Dodridge County, Virginia. This County is situated in the wildest part of that State, and all communication is cut off from the scene of the murders, except by a weekly mail.

The bark *Wright* arrived this at port, from Rio—brings no political news of the least interest. Her dates from Rio, are to the 3d of February—not so late as those received, *viâ* Pernambuco.

Henry McElfresh, Esq., a member of the Maryland House of Delegates from Frederick County, died at Annapolis to-day, and, in consequence of which, the Legislature has adjourned over till Monday.

The Savannah *Republican* says, a private telegraphic dispatch from Chattanooga states that the village of Whitesbury was destroyed by fire on the 18th instant. 1,600 bales of cotton were burned.

The Sunday morning trip of the mail boat from Charleston to Wilmington, and the Sunday afternoon trip from Wilmington have been discontinued by order of the Postmaster General. This will leave but one through Southern mail on Sundays.

The Lehman Murder Trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 25.

At 6 o'clock this evening the reading of the evidence in the Polish language to the prisoners was concluded. The counsel for the prisoners offered no evidence, but made an application, supported by an affidavit, that Rosina Skrzpeski be discharged, as it was argued there was no evidence implicating him, so as to allow his testimony to be taken in behalf of his brother. David Paul Brown, one of the prisoners' counsel, argued on behalf of this application, but Judge Allison decided on the part of the Court against the application, there being sufficient evidence of concerted action by three persons in the murder. Henry M. Phillips commenced summing up the evidence on the part of the prosecution, and had not concluded at adjournment.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 25.

Case No. 47. A reserved cause. Martin, appellant, against Shanahan, respondent. Argued. Stillman K. Wightman for appellant, and A. F. Smith for respondent.

No 20. Bogardus, appellant, against the Rosendale Manufacturing Company, respondents. The default taken in this cause yesterday, was opened by consent, and the cause argued. A. F. Smith for appellant, and John K. Porter for respondent.

No. 33. Beebe and Wife, respondents, against Griffing and Wife and others, appellants, submitted upon printed arguments and points. M. Howard, Jun., Counsel.

No. 7. A reserved cause. Hull and another, respondents, against the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad Company, appellants. Re-argued. M. T. Reynolds for appellants, and R. W. Peckham, for respondents.

Later from the Rio Grande.

NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 24.

Advices from Brownsville, Texas, report that Gen. Canales has pronounced against the Central Government on the 15th inst.

Western Steamboat Explosion—Five Lives lost

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Thursday, March 25.

The boiler of the steamer *Pocahontas* exploded on the 18th inst., about 50 miles above Little Rock. Five lives were lost, but full particulars of the disaster have not yet come to hand.

Arrest of a Poisoner.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 25.

The Southern mail has arrived, but brings nothing South of Savannah.

Nancy Hufford, who was recently acquitted of the charge of poisoning a Mrs. Engle, at Cumberland, is now suspected of poisoning her three husbands, each of whom died very suddenly. The body of her last husband, who died three years ago, in Somerset County, has been disinterred, and found to contain poison.

The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada.

TORONTO, Thursday, March 25.

The first Anniversary Meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada was held last night. The attendance was large. The report of the Society denounces the African Emigration Scheme, and estimates the number of colored persons in Canada West at 30,000. A resolution was passed inviting fugitive slaves to come to Canada.

Albany Water Loan.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 25.

The following are the amounts bid for and taken:—$35,000 to John H. Contoit, 108; $15,000 to Winslow, Lanier & Co., 103.55; $25,000 to Winslow, Lanier & Co., 103 75; $25,000 to Winslow, Lanier & Co., 104.15; $25,000 to Winslow, Lanier & Co., 103.15; $25,000 to John J. Palmer, 103.17.

State of the Hudson River.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 25.

The river is still blocked up with ice at Stuyvesant, and there is no probability of its opening under a week or ten days.

The boats continue running to Hudson.

Supposed Shipwreck.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 25.

At the Delaware Breakwater last evening, during a heavy blow, a hermaphrodite brig, from Boston, dragged her anchor, and it is feared went ashore.

The Great India Rubber Case.

TRENTON, Thursday, March 25.

Mr. Brady concluded a very able argument in support of complainant's motion for an injunction.

Mr. Choate will follow to-morrow for Mr. Day.

Navigation in the West.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, March 25.

The Miami Canal is now open to Toledo. The river is in good navigable order.

The Steamship Empire City.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 25.

The steamship *Empire City* sails for New-York to-morrow.

Fire at Geneva.

GENEVA, Thursday, March 25.

A fire was discovered about 2 o'clock last night in the brick block occupied by L. W. Lacy (crockery,) and C. B. Ackerly (hardware) which was entirely consumed. Loss $15.000, partially insured.

Produce in Store at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Thursday, March 25.

The amount of FLOUR in store in this city is 26,500 barrels—of WHEAT, 35,000 bushels. WHEAT comes in slowly from the country, and brings 94c. per bushel.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Thursday, March 25.

Mr. BARTLETT reported complete, with amendments, the bill to authorize Albany to subscribe to the stock of the Susquehannah Railroad.

Mr. CONGER reported favorably on the bill relative to the officers of the Brooklyn Institute.

Mr SNOW reported a bill making an appropriation to the Medical Department of the Buffalo University.

The Building Associations bill was made the special order for Saturday.

The Committee of the whole took up the bill relative to Savings Banks.

Mr. CORNELL moved to amend by striking out the Canal revenue certificates as security. He was not willing to have the money of orphans loaned upon such doubtful securities as these.

Mr VAN SCHOONHOVEN said the idea of having these securities invested in some way, either by special act or in this general law, originated with an eminent lawyer, one who had an extended acquaintance with Savings Banks. As to the securities, it was well known that at this time,—this very day,—they stood at a premium in the market, notwithstanding the late decision of Judge BROWN. He apprehended that the people generally had confidence in them. Nobody pretended to doubt them, except a few gentlemen of a particular stamp.

Mr CORNELL replied, and the amendment was lost.

In the course of a rambling debate upon the amendments proposed,

Mr VAN SCHOONHOVEN expressed the belief that this bill in its present shape, or anything like it, should be passed, the effect would be that these institutions would go out of existence; and this was not his opinion alone, but that of individuals who were engaged in Savings Banks.

Mr. COOLEY had not expected that gentleman's support for this bill, for he (Mr. VAN SCHOONHOVEN) had opposed everything that had come up here this winter, and most vociferously, too; hence he (Mr. C.) did not expect that he would lend his aid to this, and he was willing to let him vent his steam upon it if he wished. As to the opinions of individuals who were engaged in Savings Banks, he contended he had as good authority in favor of the bill as Mr. V. had to the contrary.

Mr. VAN SCHOONHOVEN denied that he had opposed all the bills that had come up here. He had not, he believed, voted against a single one yet.

The Committee had the bill under consideration until after 3 o'clock, when they rose and reported progress.

Mr. CONGER moved to make the State-Prison Appropriation bill the special order for Friday. Agreed to.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY. ALBANY, Thursday, March 25.

The House engaged in the reading of bills, all of local interest.

BILLS READ.

To increase the security of Insurers in Mutual Insurance Companies—passed.

Mr Moss asked unanimous consent to amend the Bill to incorporate the New-York Exchange Company in the individual liability clause—granted—and the Bill was passed. Recess.

BILLS PASSED.

For the relief of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the city of New-York.

To incorporate the Panama Water Stock Co.

This Company is to have a Capital stock of $500,000, for the purpose of supplying the city of Panama, New Grenada, with water.

To incorporate the Widow's and Orphan's Fund of the Associated Presbyterian Church of North America.

To incorporate the powers of the Supervisors of the County of King's.

For the better protection of Mechanics erecting buildings in Westchester and Ulster. Adjourned.

For Congressional Proceedings see Third Page.

☞ The Whig State Convention of Pennsylvania met at Harrisburg yesterday, and declared in favor of Gen. SCOTT. Jacob Hoffman of Berks County, was nominated for Canal Commissioner. Messrs. John C. Kunkle and Morton McMichael were chosen Senatorial Delegates to the National Convention. The telegraph brings us full details of the proceedings of the Convention. The action of the body was very harmonious.

Rev. John Lyburn, D. D., the Corresponding Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, has become joint proprietor and editor of the *Presbyterian*. The paper will hereafter be under the entire control of Drs. Engles and Lyburn.

Parties in Worcester, Mass., have it in contemplation to erect a new first-class Hotel at an expense of $65,000.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ SILKS.—Great bargains in Silks at HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER'S, No 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st, the greatest ever offered in this City A great variety of other new spring goods, as De Laines, Crape Shawls, Calicoes, printed Muslins, &c &c, very cheap.

☞ COMMERCIAL BANK, PERTH AMBOY.—E. EVANS, No. 70 and 72 Fulton st., redeems notes on this Bank at 25 per cent. discount, in payment for ready made clothing.

☞ CLAIRVOYANT EXAMINATIONS.—Dr. SWAN continues to astonish the people with his Independent Clairvoyant, at his office, No 157½ Bowery.

☞ A CARD.—Dr. DAVID L. ROGERS having returned to New-York, has resumed the Surgical practice of his profession at No. 16 Waverly-place.

☞ LEE & Co.'s Guage Wire Office Signs and Window Shades, office No. 349 Broadway.

☞ D. R. PARELY, Dentist, has removed from No. 4 Park-place to No. 3 Bond-st.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, a very large Newspaper for the Country, is published every Saturday. The number for the present week contains, among other articles, the following:

Literary.—Two Poems: The Bursting of the Bud; The Lay of the Lover's Friend. A Story for the Million. Death of Niebuhr, the Historian. Battle of Bunker Hill. Spiders. Mr. Powers and Old Habits. Curious Anecdote. Catlin's Exhibition. Rome.

Editorial.—Presidential Speculations. Henry Clay. Affairs in Albany. Emigration—Its Evils and Benefits. The French Election. Russia and America. Philadelphia and her Rivalries. Senator Jones on Non-Intervention. Texan Heroism. France and Switzerland. Witnesses. The Senator from New-Hampshire. Congressional Manners. The State Senate. Perils by Railroad. Episcopal Convention in New-Jersey. The Arrival of the Pacific. Intervention in 1777. Popular Lectures.

News of the Day.—A weekly Summary of important events, carefully condensed and arranged—comprising, under separate headings, City, Domestic and Foreign Intelligence to the latest moment.

Correspondence.—Letters from our Correspondents in France, England, Washington, and at other points.

Proceedings of Congress.—Carefully selected and condensed.

Commercial Intelligence.—Review of Markets, Stocks, Prices, &c. &c. for the week. New-York Cattle Market.

☞ The *New-York Weekly Times* is published as a double sheet, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum, in advance. Ten copies for $15; twenty copies for $20. Single copies may be obtained at the Office, in wrappers ready for mailing.

Clergymen of all denominations may receive the *New-York Times*, Daily and Weekly, at the lowest Club prices.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers,
No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ Specimen numbers may be obtained at the counter.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ ANOTHER CURE OF CONSUMPTIVE COUGH.—NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1851.—*Gentlemen*: In consequence of indiscreet exposure in the month of February, 1851, a severe cough set in upon my lungs, and I soon began to feel all those symptoms which are usually regarded as premonitory Pulmonary Consumption. Cough mixtures and blisters prescribed by my physician, did me no good, and other remedies were equally inefficacious. My Cough was pronounced Consumptive, decidedly so. I had heard before of Dr Rogers's Syrup of Liverwort, Tar and Canchalagua, and said to the Doctor I wished to try it. The reply was "It will do you no good, though I presume it can do you no harm." So I did try it, and it saved my life. I have no hesitation in stating this to be my firm conviction, and am ready to avow it freely to any one you may refer to me for information, and also to state particulars, which I have not time to give at this present writing.

FRED. BURLEIGH. No. 165 Orchard-st.

To A. L. SCOVILL & Co.

For Sale by A. L. SCOVILL & CO., at the depot, No. 216 Broadway, and by all retail druggists. Price in large bottles, $1, or three bottles for $2 50.

☞ CHILDREN: THEIR HYDROPATHIC MANAGEMENT IN HEALTH AND DISEASE.—A descriptive and practical work, designed as a guide for families and physicians. Illustrated with numerous cases. By Joel Shew, M. D. 1 vol., 12mo., 432 pages. Just published, and for sale by FOWLERS & WELLS, No. 131 Nassau-st., New-York and No. 142 Washington-st., Boston. Price $1.

"Of all the popular works by the author of this volume, we do not hesitate to say that the present is adapted to be of the widest usefulness, as it treats with so much sound judgment and skill a subject of vital consequence to the health of the community."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

☞ Spring and Summer Hosiery by the case or Dozen, selected expressly for the City retail trade. Believing that our stock will be found admirably adapted to the wants of retailers, we feel justified in asking an examination of its styles, qualities and prices. Our mot

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

XXXIId CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 25.

The Senate commenced business at twenty-five minutes to 1 o'clock.

PETITIONS.

Mr. SUMNER presented petitions from Worcester and Boston, in favor of cheap ocean postage.

Mr. FISH presented three petitions, numerously and respectably signed by citizens of New-York, of all parties, asking Congress to stand firm on the principles and policy of WASHINGTON, and declaring that it is inexpedient, even if practicable, to leave our own to stand on foreign ground.

REPORTS, BILLS, AND RESOLUTIONS.

Several unimportant Reports were presented.

Mr. BROOKS introduced a bill, granting land to Mississippi and Louisiana, to aid in the construction of Railroads therein.

Mr. WADE moved, and the Senate took up the bill to divide the State of Ohio into two Judicial Districts, and regulating the holding of District and Circuit Courts therein. Ordered to be engrossed

Mr. SUMNER's resolution, calling for a variety of postal statistics to be furnished in the next Annual Report of the Postmaster General, was then taken up and adopted.

Mr. WELLER's resolution, calling upon the War Department for copies of any charges on file against the present Commissioner to run a boundary line between the United States and Mexico, was next taken up and adopted.

NAVY-YARD FOR CALIFORNIA.

The California Navy-Yard and Depot Bill was next considered.

The Committee report an amendment providing that so soon as it shall have been ascertained to the satisfaction of the President, that the basin or railway now constructing at Philadelphia or Kittery, are in full and successful operation, he is authorized to make arrangements for the collection of materials, and cause to be constructed upon the most approved plan, a basin and railway, connected with the said Navy-Yard and Depot, and that he cause the said sectional Dry Dock to be located in connection therewith

Mr. BADGER proposes to amend the amendment by striking out all authorizing the President to make an arrangement, &c., and insert in lieu thereof, that the Secretary of the Navy be directed to enter into a contract with the patentees, for the construction of a basin and railway, in the most approved form, connected with the said Navy-Yard and Depot substantially, upon the basis of the agreement made with them under the act of Sept. 30, 1850.

Mr. BRODHEAD resumed his remarks, commenced on Tuesday, in opposition to the Sectional Dry Dock and Basin Railway. He opposed the whole system of constructing these docks, and gave a history of the former struggles between the patentees in opposition to each other and of their present union He pronounced the Dock, &c., at Philadelphia, not only a signal failure, but a complete nuisance. He was in favor of the Bill, changing it however so as to provide for a stone Dock and Pier.

Mr. BADGER replied at length, showing that the construction of a Pier and Stone Dock would in the end cost as much as the Floating Dock and Basin. That the work was necessary and proper for National and Commercial marine, and that the honor of the nation was bound to fulfil the contract made with the patentees, but which had never been signed by officers of the Government, and should be now carried out

Question being taken, Mr. BADGER's amendment was agreed to, and the Committees amendment, as thus amended, was concurred in

Mr. BRODHEAD then offered a substitute for the whole bill. The difference being that the Secretary of the Navy shall select the site, and that instead of a Floating Dock, Basin and Railway, the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to contract for the construction of a Pier.

This substitute was ordered to be printed.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 25.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., moved that half an hour be devoted to the reference of the Senate Bills on the Speaker's table.

Objection was made.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and took up the Deficiency Bill. An amendment appropriating $28,505 for the Seneca Indians, being the amount withheld from them by Mr. Striker, the agent, was adopted

The clause appropriating fifteen thousand dollars for compensation to three special agents and four interpreters for the Indian tribes of Texas, and for the purchase of presents, having been read,

Mr. BROOKS moved a proviso that one of these agents shall be directed by the President to confer with the proper authorities of Texas, with a view to an arrangement for placing the Indians in that State, under the General Government, and of reserving to them some territory in which they may be secured in their possessions. He said it would be better and cheaper to pay ten millions of dollars at once than to spend three or four millions per annum for the maintenance of an army in Texas. A boundary between the Indians and whites is necessary to prevent encroachments by the latter on the former, and to preserve peace

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., opposed the amendment. It might be the entering-wedge for another ten millions to Texas, in consideration of lands she may set apart for the Indians.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Ky., was opposed to this Government taking the initiative It should first hear the views of Texas. If it is designed to begin another contract with that State for more land, it becomes Congress to pause and consider.

Mr. HOWARD denied that the whites of Texas encroach on the Indians' lands The Spanish laws never recognized the possessory rights of the Indians to the soil, but treated them as other colonists. When Texas seceded she assumed that position By the articles of Annexation, the General Government undertook to take care of the Indians

Mr. SACKETT said the lands of Texas are pledged to pay her debts, and that, if we take lands of her for Indian purposes, we lay ourselves liable to the extent of the lands we may acquire of her

Mr. BROOKS's amendment was rejected.

Mr. FITCH offered an amendment appropriating twenty-five thousand dollars for the removal of these Indians to some unoccupied lands of the United States. His object was, instead of negotiating with Texas, to have nothing to do with her

Mr. HOWARD said Texas would rather have the Indians sent away from her soil

After further debate on this subject, Mr. FITCH's amendment was adopted

The item of $18,000 for continuing and publishing Indian statistics was read, when

Mr. DUNHAM moved to strike it out, being opposed to the further distribution of splendid books among members. Government has been turned into an immense book concern, and it is a wicked perversion of constitutional power.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Ark., asked Mr. DUNHAM—"Did n't you take the books, last Congress?"

Mr. DUNHAM—"Certainly." (Laughter.)

Mr. JOHNSON—"And I took mine" He then defended the appropriation. It was the only way in which an authentic history of the Red Man could be collected and preserved.

Mr. VENABLE had always been opposed to making the Government a book making concern; but as the policy seems to have been settled, that this publication of Indian history shall be carried on he was for continuing it. He said, incidentally, that he would vote an appropriation to buy LEUTZE's painting of WASHINGTON Crossing the Delaware, now exhibiting in the Rotunda.

Mr. STANTON, of Tenn., took a similar course.

Mr. DUNHAM's motion to strike out was negatived.

Mr. JOHNSON, (Ark.) moved an amendment appropriating $6,500 for 600 copies of the first volume of that work to be distributed among new members, the old members having received theirs. A debate ensued, during which Mr. JONES of Tennessee said there is a rule which prevents members from voting on matters in which they are personally interested Now if the new members don't vote, shall we not be left without a quorum? (Laughter.)

Mr. WALSH,—this is not a personal gift, but put into our hands for public purposes.

Mr. JONES,—Yes, but some of the members sell their books.

Mr. JOHNSON's amendment was adopted. The Committee then rose and the House adjourned.

BROOKLYN CITY.

FIRE—LOSS SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.—Yesterday morning, at about 6½ o'clock, a fire was discovered in a two-story-and-a-half frame building located in the rear of the Brass Foundry of Mr. John Benson, Nos. 70 and 72 Water-street. The building was owned by Mr. Benson, and occupied by him for the purpose of storing patterns used in his establishment. The patterns were all destroyed—a loss of about $7,000. The building was damaged about $1,000, and no insurance on either the patterns or building. The origin of the fire as yet remains a mystery, as there has been none in the building for a long time for any purpose whatever. A negro man usually sleeps in the building, but was absent all last night. The Fire Department and police turned out promptly, and it was by a miracle almost that they prevented the fire spreading and destroying the whole neighborhood, most of the buildings in the vicinity being of combustible material.

COMMON COUNCIL.—This Board held a special meeting last evening—present, presiding, His Honor Mayor Brush, and a quorum of members. A resolution was adopted, authorizing the counsellor to appoint three Commissioners to apportion and assess the expense of grading and paving Graham-street, from Myrtle to Lafayette-avenue; Wadsworth street, from Flushing to De Kalb-avenue; Willoughby-avenue, from Franklin to Nostrand-avenue; Wyckoff-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenues; Hampden-street, from Fulton to De Kalb-avenues.

Alderman Hawxhurst offered a resolution, which was adopted, to the effect that it be referred to the Finance Committee to report at the next meeting some plan for paying the present liabilities of the Fire Department By resolution, the Commissioner of Supplies and Repairs was directed to furnish shade trees for the Second, Third, and Fourth District Station-houses.

Alderman Hawxhurst offered a resolution to the effect that the Law Committee and Counsellor, be directed to prepare an ordinance to prohibit the keeping of swine in the First, Third, Fourth and Eleventh Wards of the city. Adopted.

By Aldermen Stilwell.—*Resolved*, That the Law Committee and Counsellor of the Board be requested to prepare an act and forward it to Albany, to prohibit the erection of Toll Gates within the city limits. Adopted.

A resolution authorizing a contract to be made with the Williamsburg Gas Company for lighting the Seventh Ward. Was referred to a committee for report.

NEWS-GATHERINGS.—Ex-Alderman McDonald of this City departed this life yesterday noon His disease was congestion of the lungs, with which he has been suffering sometime. Deceased has always taken an active part in the affairs of Brooklyn His funeral will take place on Saturday, when Engine Company No. 2, of which he was formerly foreman, with other fire and military companies, will turn out to do honors to the deceased.

NEW-YORK CITY.

MR. EMERSON'S LECTURES.—The lectures of Mr. Emerson's course were resumed last evening at Hope Chapel. The subject of discourse was "Culture." Culture is defined by that molding power which forms the perfect Man. Education, in its truest sense, can only come through the union of all principles for greatness. Town and country combine to perfect our culture. The town is busy and noisy. It has its marts of trade, its halls of legislation, its walks of science. Man learns wisdom therein. The country is free, open and natural. There, men learn beauty. Combination of both elements is essential to a full development of the highly cultured Man. Pertness and superficiality of education were condemned as of no account. Men of true greatness disdain the trifling things of a day. Threadbare coats, old shoes, may develop intellect not promised by the outward man. Let us learn to live plainly, dress coarsely, lie hard. So shall we live better, happier, more usefully. Yet must not this run into affectation or extravagance on the other extreme. Diet must not be restricted to one kind. Man was made to enjoy—yet not to abuse. The purpose of life is to be subordinated to the end of existence. Cobwebs of obstruction are to be put aside in the race to reach the goal. The aim of the race is high. Man's destiny is fixed. He must progress. The world is not where it was, years ago. We had lived, indeed, to poor purpose if Europe was not already behind us. The march of Western mind and culture must henceforth be onward. Mr. Emerson elaborated the thoughts indicated, with the nervous, telling emphasis which gives weight to his words. We were glad to see a larger audience than at the previous lectures. The concluding number of the Course will be given on Saturday evening, at the same place. Subject—"Worship."

MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.—The lecture before this Society, last evening, was by Prof. R. OGDEN DORE MUS. His subject was "Chemistry, or Musings on a candle-flame." With a lighted candle before him, the lecturer explained to the audience the causes which produced the flame, and the light which it emitted—and thus passed on to the causes of light, its effect upon animal and vegetable matter—the formation of air, water, and the different gases which afford life to all things that breathe upon the earth. He gave an interesting account of the experiments which had been made by different Chemists to ascertain the constituent parts of various substances. For the purpose of making these explanations more easily understood by a popular audience, he repeated a number of these experiments. Among the curious phenomena exhibited by Prof. DORMUS, were the production of ice by heat, the Drummond light, the burning of iron, copper and platina, by the double blow-pipe, and the combustion of phosphorus in oxygen and hydrogen gas. The experiments were very successful, and highly satisfactory to the audience, who testified their satisfaction by frequently applauding them, and at the conclusion a vote of thanks was tendered to the lecturer for his instructive and entertaining address.

JEALOUSY AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.—On Wednesday night, about 10½ o'clock, an affray occurred on the corner of Church and Leonard-streets, between two negroes—George Outler and Richard Arther—the latter individual had a white woman for his mistress, and becoming jealous of Outler, in consequence of his intimacy with the female, he made an attack upon him. From words they came to blows. The latter negro ran off but was pursued by Outler, and when opposite the Zion's Church, he drew from his pocket a revolver, and discharged the contents of one of the barrels at the head of his antagonist but missed him. He, however, fell to the ground from the effects of the shock. Officer Gasque of the Fifth Patrol District interfered, and while endeavoring to secure Outler, he was knocked down and seriously injured. Assistance soon came and the desperado was lodged in the Station House.

THE TICKET SWINDLE.—Yesterday was the day named for the examination of the charges made against Palmer & Co., but as the birds were yet to be caught, of course they could not be picked. A large number of their victims were in attendance, and to these Justice made a statement to the effect that Palmer & Co had made an assignment to himself and lawyer Moore, of the furniture owned by the swindling firm, and which would be sold on the arrival at this port of the *William Penn* and the *City of New-York*. This furniture, we believe, is already mortgaged to other parties, Palmer & Co. having paid only five thousand dollars of the original purchase-money. By the time the officers' and assignees' fees are paid, there will be nothing left for the swindled ticket-holders. Those poor fellows have offered a reward of $100 for the arrest of Palmer & Haight.

THE RAILROAD COLLISION—AGONIES OF THE INJURED MEN DEAD.—Coroner Ives was notified yesterday, that Wm. Spence, who was injured in the recent collision on the Harlem Railroad, had died at his residence, in the Tenth-avenue, where he has lingered since the fatal occurrence, in great pain. The Coroner made arrangements for holding the inquest, at 11 o'clock, this morning. The deceased is a brother of John Spence, whose death we have mentioned, and was a brakeman on the up-train when the disaster took place.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—The Bosio Opera troupe are now in this City, but we believe there is no truth in the rumor that it is their intention to open the Astor Place House for a short season, at high prices. We think probable they will give a few performances in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and if the house can be obtained, they will give five or six of the most popular Operas at Washington. Bosio, De Vries, and Bettini, were at Niblo's on Wednesday evening, as was also Miss Laura Addison.

—Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, as the ferry boat *Transit* was crossing from the South ferry to New-York, a young lady, apparently about nineteen years of age, deliberately walked out of the cabin, let down the chain and sprang overboard. The boat was immediately stopped, and the young lady was rescued by two men who fortunately were in a small boat near the spot. She strove hard to accomplish her purpose, and much against her will was taken back to Brooklyn.

—The "Society of the Iron Man," Triune No. 4, will hold a special meeting at Hope Chapel this evening. Mr. AUGUSTINE DUGANNE will deliver a Poem on the "Gospel of Labor."

—Thirty-seven of the Cuban prisoners sailed yesterday for New-Orleans, on board of the packet-ship *Southerner*. They will probably keep clear of filibustering expeditions for the remainder of their lives.

—T. J. SEDGWICK, A. M., will lecture this evening at No. 81 Sixth-avenue, upon "Supernaturalism."

—Rev. S. H. Weston, who has for four or five years past officiated as Deacon in Trinity Church, was admitted to the priesthood on Thursday morning. The ordination ceremonies were conducted by Bishop Chase, of New-Hampshire, assisted by Rev. Drs. Wainwright Creighton, Haight, and six other clergymen.

—The steamship *Georgia* sailed on Wednesday for Chagres, and the *United States* will sail this afternoon for the same port. Both vessels will take to Chagres as many passengers as they can accommodate.

—The Newark and Jersey City Plank Road is now open for travel. About 60 teams passed over it on Monday.

—It is proposed to relieve the pressure at the lower part of Broadway by making one of the Broadway lines stop at Chambers-street, and another at Park Row; let one of the Dry Dock lines find its way to the South Ferry via William, South William and Broad-streets; let another of the Dry Dock lines go down Nassau and Broad-streets; let the Jersey City line go down Vesey and Greenwich to Cortlandt.

—As the steamship *Asia* was about to leave the wharf, on Wednesday, a passenger came rushing down to the ship, but before he could go on board, a Police officer requested his attention, while he read for his edification the contents of a sheet of paper, which he took from his pocket. The arguments therein set forth were so conclusive that the voyager concluded to allow the *Asia* to depart without him.

—GRACE GREENWOOD vows and declares that she does not intend to go upon the stage, but she has a friend, Miss DAVENPORT, already before the public, whom she recommends as a high-hearted woman, an admirable actress, who, in the utmost abandon of the artiste, never forget her own dignity, and preserves at all times, that most regal quality, a high, maidenly pride."

—While two young girls were playing in Greenwich-street on Wednesday, they were accosted by a girl of 14 or 15 years old, who told them she had two nice dolls, the one a wax doll and the other a china one, and that if the children would give her their shawls to wrap them up in she would go home and fetch them, and make them a present of the toys. Child-like, the little girls did so, and as might be expected the thief never made her reappearance.

—DELABOCHE's picture of Napoleon at Fontainbleau on the eve of his abdication, is now exhibiting at Stuyvesant Institute. It is said to be the best portrait of "my uncle, the Emperor," ever painted.

—REV. CHARLES G. FINNEY preaches every evening at the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, and union prayer meetings of all denominations are held in the lecture-room of the Church every afternoon at 5 o'clock.

—Two omnibusses belonging to the Chelsea and Fifth-avenue lines came in contact yesterday afternoon in Broadway, near Leonard-street. George Stevens, one of the drivers was severely injured.

—It was Mr. WM. LONG, of New-Orleans, who rescued the young lady that fell into the water at the foot of Fulton-street, on Wednesday evening, and he is now suffering severely from an affection of the lungs brought on by his immersion in the cold water.

—Officers Bunsted and Merritt, of the Essex Market Police Office, arrested a man in Jersey City, on Thursday, by the name of Alexander Gilleran, on a warrant charging him with the crime of bigamy. He was brought before Justice Timpson, where it was shown in evidence that Alexander married Miss Lucy Wholly on the 24th of June, 1850, and then joined in wedlock with Miss Mary Ann Shaw, on the 8th of September, 1851, while his former wife was and is still living. The Magistrate held him to answer.

—On Wednesday evening, a citizen named William Shannon was arrested and locked up in the Fourth Ward Station House, by order of Coroner Ives, for refusing to act on a Coroner's Jury, in the case of the sudden death of a child in Cherry-street. Shannon was legally summoned by Deputy Coroner Budd, but after being sworn, he became insolent to the Coroner, and defied his authority to make him act as a Juror, until he had paid him a "shilling."

—The dwelling at No. 53 Chambers-street was entered about daylight yesterday morning, and a lot of wearing apparel stolen.

GENEROUS BEQUESTS.—The late EPHRAIM HOLBROOK, Esq., left the following legacies to the various public institutions in this City:

The New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor	$10,000
The New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb	10,000
The New-York Institution for the Blind	10,000
The New-York Protestant Orphan Asylum	6,000
The New-York Protestant Half Orphan Asylum	4,000
The New-York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society	4,000
The American Bible Society	3,000
The American Home Missionary Society	4,000
The American Sunday School Union	2 000
The New-York Marine Bible Society	2,000
The N. Y Bible and Common Prayer Book Society	2,000
The N. Y. Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union Society	2,000
The New-York Protestant Episcopal Tract Society	1,000
The New-York Sabbath Tract Society	1,000
The American Tract Society	2,000
The Society for the Education of Poor Young Men for the Ministry in the Protestant Episcopal Church	2 000
The American Seaman's Friend Society	2,000
The Board of Education of the City of New-York, to be applied to the purchase of books for the Library of the Free Academy of the City of New York	5 000
To the New-York House and School of Industry	3,000
The American Female Guardian Society	2,000
The Demilt Dispensary	5,000
Total	$80 000

In addition to these bequests, he leaves $250 to each Ward School in the City above the grade of Primary Schools, which is to be expended in the purchase of books for the library. The following Societies are made residuary legatees:

The New-York Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor
The New York Institution for the Blind.
The New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb
The American Home Missionary Society.
The New-York Protestant Orphan Asylum.

BOARD OF EDUCATION—*Wednesday*.—Commissioner DODGE in the Chair. *Eighth Ward*.—An appropriation of $476 was asked for, with a view to repairs and alteration of windows in School-House No. 23. Referred.

Fifteenth Ward.—Application was made for leave to purchase site for a new school-house. Referred.

Remonstrance. A Special Committee, consisting of Messrs. Pinkney, Crapo, Bradish, and the President, was appointed to prepare a further remonstrance to the Legislature, against the passage of a bill now before the Legislature to amend the act relative to Common Schools of New-York, passed in 1851.

Free Academy.—A resolution was adopted that all applications and resignations for the Free Academy, shall be made to this Board. A report was adopted in favor of appropriating $800 to make alterations in the recitation and other rooms.

From the Committee.—Commissioner Bradish presented a majority report, with the draft of an act, to petition the Legislature for permission to increase the annual grant to the Free Academy $5,000 a year, being in all $25,000 a year

The President (Mr. Benedict) presented a minority report in favor of indefinitely postponing the matter, that a new system of instruction be organized, and if it cannot be got along with, then an application for increase can be made with better effect, &c. It was shown that the salaries amount to $17,600, leaving but $2,400 The number of pupils is about 460. A debate at much length took place. Adjourned.

COURT CALENDAR—*Thursday*.—CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 307, 332, 333, 353, to 344, 346.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos 902, 922, 923, 927, 929, 514, 921, 814, 406, 877, 931, 933, 935, 936, 937, 939, 942, 943, 944, 947, to 950, 954, 955, 957, 959, 968, 969, 971, 973, 975, 976, 682, 978 to 982, 984, 985, 987, 988, 990, 992, 993, 996, 999, 1,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT SPRING AND SUMMER REMEDY.—NOW IS THE TIME TO COMMENCE PURIFYING THE BLOOD, and cleansing the system, so as to be prepared for the great change generally brought on during the Spring The cull and stagnant blood of winter requires purifying and renewing The debility, want of nervous energy and depression of spirits peculiar to the spring and summer seasons, must be avoided: there must be new, rich and pure blood infused into the body, otherwise the entire system becomes prostrated, the mental energies become enfeebled, and instead of enjoying the blessings and pleasures of a bountiful spring and summer, you toil on through the season, listless and sickly, totally unconscious that a few bottles of

DR S P TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA,

as manufactured by the celebrated Chemist and Physician, Dr JAMES R. CHILTON, will remove the whole system, create

NEW, RICH, AND PURE BLOOD,

remove all want of energy, depression of spirits, and prostration of the mental faculties, and enable you to enjoy the greatest blessing conferred on man,

"GOOD HEALTH."

We advise all to try a few bottles of this valuable preparation, it is the

ONLY MEDICINE

which will have the desired effect. Thousands who have used other preparations, in vain, can testify to the fact, that they have been restored to perfect health and vigor, by the use of a few bottles of

THIS SARSAPARILLA

Beware of counterfeits and buy none without the certificate of "JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist," printed on green paper, and pasted on the outside wrapper, as well as the signature of "S. P. Townsend," on the steel plate label of each bottle All others are COUNTERFEITS. Wholesale and Retail Depot, No. 82 Nassau-st., N. Y. Price $1 per bottle, or three bottles for $2 50. m26-1msod

REMOVAL—J. W. HOLBERTON, Importer of Toys and Fancy Goods, has removed from No. 75 Maiden-lane to No. 43 the same street, and will open for the spring trade an extensive assortment of German, French and English Fancy Goods Foreign and Domestic Toys, Musical Instruments, Snuff boxes and articles of novelty in his line. The advertiser respectfully calls the attention of his customers to the announcement of his removal, and asks the notice of buyers generally to the assortment of goods kept at his establishment. The attention of the trade is also called to the new style of Tin and Iron Toys manufactured by the advertiser, which, for variety of patterns and great durability, exceed anything

The agency for the sale of EDGE'S PREMIUM FIRE-WORKS is held exclusively by J W HOLBERTON, and orders for the same, in large or small quantities, will be promptly attended to

A regular assortment of small Fireworks, as Roman candles, wheels, rockets, fire-crackers, torpedoes, &c., &c., for storekeepers' retail trade, always on hand The new India Rubber Toys lately introduced, as air-balls, dolls' heads animals, rattles, figures, &c., &c., on hand at all times, in large or small lots, at manufacturers' prices. m26-6t*

BERFORD & CO.'S LETTER AND PARCEL EXPRESS for California, Oregon, Sandwich Islands, China, and South America, per steamer UNITED STATES, THIS DAY, 26th inst., in charge of Special Messenger. Mail bags close at 1½ o'clock. Small parcels for our Express trunks, received until 1 o'clock. BERFORD & CO., m26-1t No. 2 Astor House Vesey st.

TO GARDENERS.—For sale cheap, a large quantity of Garden Box, in lots to suit purchasers Apply at the Garden, corner of 67th st. and 8th-av, or at No 43 Mott-st. m26 3t*

GOLD WATCHES, PENCIL CASES, JEWELRY, &c.—For sale very cheap, to close a consignment Apply to WM. A BERCHER, m26-3t* No. 14 Hanover-st.

TWINE, WRAPPING PAPER, BAGGING AND YARD STICKS for sale by m16-1m* EDWARD M. DUNN, No 41 Dey-st.

SHEEP-SKIN MATS, fancy colors, for Sale by m26-1m* EDWARD M DUNN, No 41 Dey-st.

MRS. WILLIS, the great and talented lady of information, is now in the city, and can be seen at No 251 Delancy-st., and with her great and natural gifts she gives the most correct information on all subjects relating to the past, present, and future events. Sign in the window. m19-2w*

NOTICE.—Any person having a tract of Land, situated 10 miles or less from the city, on North or East River, or on some Railroad, suitable for a Village, can dispose of the same, by applying either personally or by letter, to JOHN A. FLAMMER, No. 157 West 18th-st, between 7th and 8th avenues. m24-1m

INDIA RUBBER FINGER COTS—An excellent covering for sore fingers Self adhering and impervious to air or water. Price per half gross 5s, 10s and 14s, in nice boxes. Druggists, and the trade generally, supplied by 27f-1m* D. HODGMAN, No. 37 Maiden Lane.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BAGGING, CANVAS, BALE ROPE CUTTINGS, GRASS and TARRED ROPE, and all other kinds of paper makers' stock, by m17-2m CYRUS W. FIELD & Co., No 91 Beekman-st.

SUNDAY PAPER ROUTE FOR SALE.—An easy in-town route which brings in $3½ Any person with a small cash capital, can purchase the same by applying early to STEPHEN JUDGE, No. 160 3d av. m25-3t*

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER, constantly on hand, and made to order, by m1-1m BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, No. 115 Fulton-st.

WRITING PAPERS.—A large and very desirable assortment of all the various grades, for sale by m1-1m BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, No. 115 Fulton-st.

CALIFORNIA TICKET FOR SALE—At No. 5 Platt-st.—One first cabin ticket per steamer UNITED STATES and WINFIELD SCOTT, to sail on the 26th instant. m23-4t*

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER constantly on hand and made to order by m17-2m CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st.

CHICORY—Prime English, warranted pure, constantly for sale in barrels by m24-1m G. WALKER, No. 258½ Washington-st.

JOSEPH WALTER, IMPORTER OF JEWELRY, ROOM No. 4, m16 1m* No. 181 Broadway, New-York

RAINBOW HOTEL AND DINING ROOMS, No. 27 Beekman-st., N. Y. m15 1m* W. J. HOWELL.

OLD COLONY OUT NAILS.—For sale by E. & J. BUSSING & CO., No. 16 Cliff-st., Agents Old Colony Iron Co. m10 1m*

WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.—500 Agents—$25 to $50 a week made in selling a new Family Work. Life and Speeches of Kossuth and other fine books. Call or address post-paid, American Family Publication Establishment, No. 129 Nassau-st. New York up stairs. m26-1m*

SIX MEN WANTED—Of good address, understanding French and German, to act as agents for MYERS' EXTRACT OF ROCK ROSE. Inquire at the Company's office, No. 412 Broadway. A capital of $6 to $12 will be required. m22-6t*

WANTED TO PURCHASE—Merchandise suitable for the eastern market, for which part cash and part stock in a new Company which promises well, will be given Address, with real signature, (describing the kind of goods,) A. B, *Times* office m26-3t*

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, and several single gentlemen, can obtain neat, commodious, and well furnished rooms, with full board, and use of bathing-room, by applying at No. 86 Warren-st. References exchanged. m24-3t*

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms suitable for families or single Gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 190 Fulton st., between Orange and Pineapple st's, Brooklyn m26-1m*

TO LET.

BUILDING TO LET IN HOBOKEN—Within three minutes' walk of the Ferry, a large, two-story, very substantial brick building, heavily timbered, suitable for machinery. Dimensions, 95 by 30 feet, with six full lots of land. These premises are very desirable for any business requiring much room. The whole will be let either for one year, or on lease on reasonable terms. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE PLATT, m15-6teod* No. 53, Broadway, N. Y.

HALF OF A HOUSE TO LET.—Half of a modern built three story and basement house, on the South side of 27th-st., two or three doors West of the 8th-av. The house is three rooms deep to the second story, and finished with all the usual conveniences. Rent low to a small family In quire at No. 214 31st st, or at the office of the Foundry in 27th-st., near 11th-av m25-6t*

HOUSE TO LET—No 222 West 28th-st., Lamartine-place.—Splendidly finished, in the most modern style, and replete with every possible convenience. Gas fixtures in the house, and in perfect order. Possession 15th April. Apply to W. DUNNING, No. 48 8th-av. m21-1wood

STORE TO LET—No 52 John-st., with or without the basement Possession of the store may be had immediately. Inquire of A. DUNLAP MOORE No. 52 John st. m26-6t*

FOR SALE.

FLAMMERSBURG.—THIS NEW VILLAGE, accessible several times a day, both by stages and steamboat, is situated within eight miles of the City Hall, opposite Harlem, on the College Point and Flushing Bay, near Flushing and adjoining the village of Strattonport, which sold so readily last spring, and is now building quite fast; is laid out on the same scale, the streets of both places intersecting each other; and will, from its commanding situation at no distant period, be one of the principal seaports in the vicinity of New York The lots vary in size, from two to four city lots: in price from $125 to $150. The terms are $25 down, and the rest in installments of $10; which enables every person, however circumstanced, to become its own landlord. It likewise offers an inducement to the capitalist rarely met with—as there is no doubt, judging from the past, but that this property will, in six months, sell at twice the price now asked—being exceedingly healthy, and surrounded by scenery which cannot be surpassed, embracing views of the East River, village of Flushing, Riker's Island, Morrisania, York Island, the Palisade Rocks, and at a small Mountain to West Point, making it one of the most desirable places for a residence that can be imagined N B—A few lots unsold at Strattonport, price $200 Any person wishing to purchase at the above places, are requested to call at the office where maps and every information will be cheerfully given JOHN A FLAMMER, No. 157 West 18th-st, between 7th and 8th ave. All payments for Strattonport and Flammersburg lots must be made personally to JOHN A. FLAMMER. Office hours, from 1 to 3 P. M.

Maps can be seen and had at the following places—A. Zeller, No. 19 Chanceries-st.; T. Leale, No. 75 Wooster-st.; P. Richardson, No. 159 8th-av; P Hearly, No. 205 Bowery: Joseph Thaler, No. 44 Attorney-st.; John G Flammer, No. 31 Mott-st.; at Parson's Real Estate Agency, No 312 Broadway; and at the Commission Agency Office, No 256 Broadway, Room No 23, up-stairs. m19-1m

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE, at very low prices, on terms to suit purchasers—Three beautiful brown stone dwelling houses situated on the corner of Bridge and Willoughby streets 21x40 feet, 3 storys, basements, sub cellar and attic, with enclosed piazzas, finished with every modern improvement as first class houses; all work done in the very best style; size of lots 21x100 feet Also 3 brick houses, with stores, on the southerly side of Fulton avenue corner of Navy street, 4 stories, cellar and back basement, 21x40 feet, size of lots 21x90 feet, all finished in the best style. 4 brick dwelling houses on Navy street corner of Fulton avenue, 3 stories, basement and sub cellar 20x40 feet, finished in the best style, size of lots 20x90 feet One dwelling house on State-st, 175 feet in the rear, 3 stories, basement and sub cellar, 25x40 feet, finished in the best style, size of lot 25x96 feet. The above houses will be finished on or before the 20th day of April

Also vacant lots for sale in different parts of the city. All of the above property is beautifully situated in healthy locations Persons wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call on GEORGE W. BROWN, or J. RO WORTH, No 6 Bond street near Fulton avenue, for particulars. m8-1m

STONY BROOK COTTAGE AND FARM FOR SALE—In the town of Hempstead, pleasantly situated on the Boston Turnpike, one and a half miles from the railroad depot at Mineola. There is a good dwelling or cottage with barn, inclosed with elegant fences, a handsome, spacious carriage house, barn and stable; also a tenant house All the buildings are in complete order and newly painted. About 30 acres of land, principally under cultivation, and 20 or thirty acres of land, susceptible of improvement There are about fifteen acres of timber, divided into orchards and meadows There is also an abundance of fine shade and fruit trees about the dwelling, an excellent garden, &c Stony Brook is the northern boundary of the farm, and forms a picturesque pond near the dwelling. A road leads directly to the Sound, distant half a mile, where is good boating and fishing. Rye Beach is in the vicinity, which is scarcely surpassed for bathing purposes Beautiful roads and fine drives are in every direction. There are several fine residences in the farm, commanding views of the Sound For a person doing business in New York, or for a summer residence, this place offers many attractions. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine st m23 1t

MOUNT VERNON.—A number of the best lots on 24 and 30 feet, one or two hundred yards from the Station, are offered for sale on very easy terms of payment. There is no better location in the whole premises either for business purposes or a private residence Mason, carpenters painters, or storekeepers can do a good business in Mount Vernon, as the improvements are going on beyond all expectation More than one hundred houses have been commenced, some already finished, since November last Nearly 1,000 more are to be contracted for within about two years Those who are not acquainted with the property, and the probable improvement in its value, should go up in the New Haven train, which leaves Grand st. at 8 o'clock A. M., stop at the place in the cars, and judge for themselves For further particulars about the lots for sale, apply in the fourth story of No. 45 William-st. m25 1t*

UPPER MORRISANIA—HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE CHEAP—A two-story House and Lot, 100 feet square, on the corner of Fordham-av and Morris st, within two minutes walk of the depot, suitable for a grocery, or any other business requiring a public thoroughfare The price is only $1,750. One-half can remain on a good and mortgage if desired. Inquire of A D BOWER, No 49 Cedar-st., N. Y., or of R H THOMPSON, m24-3t* Upper Morrisania Hotel.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND.—A large and convenient House, with about five acres of excellent land, pleasantly situated about two miles from Rossville and two miles from Richmond For particulars, inquire of Messrs. L. & V. KIRBY, No 47 Cedar-st., New-York, or of the subscriber, at Rossville. Also one House and Lot and three Building Lots of about one quarter of an acre each, in the village of Rossville B. P WINANT m23-6t* PETER L. CORTELYOU.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—A new and splendid three-story and high basement house in 23d-st., three doors east from the 9th-av. The house is replete with every possible improvement and convenience, is finished in the best and most substantial manner, was designed and built by the owner as a residence for himself, and is finished in elegant style. Title perfect, and terms easy Apply to [m24-1wood] W DUNNING, No 48 8th-av

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—The house and lot No 34 Eldridge st., near Walker, with alley to rear of lot; $4,000 of the purchase money can remain at 6 per cent.; is now rents for over $500. Also, cottage and 11 lots at Lower Morrisania Village, terms reasonable Inquire of N P LABARTE, No 156 Bowery, up stairs, office of Excelsior Building Association. m26 3t

HOUSE FOR SALE, OR TO LET—Situated north side of 36th st., near 8th-av.; three stories and basement high, and three rooms each; fitted up with bath, water-closets, and gas pipes, complete. For further particulars inquire of E. A. PEARCE, No 134 8th-av. m26-6t*

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE CHEAP—House 24 by 30 feet; L 1 one-fourth of an acre; nearly new, and in good order, in the thriving village of Middletown Point, New-Jersey, two hour's ride from New York. Apply to [m24 3t*] H STEWARD, No 331 Pearl-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—Beautifully situated in the village of Rye Neck, Westchester Co., 23 miles from New-York Said house is new, contains 7 rooms 7 closets and pantries, good cellar, cistern, and a well of good water There are six trains of cars which leave the depot every day For further particulars, inquire of W R. HAZLET, Jr., No 5 Amos-st. m26-2t*

DWELLING HOUSE IN BROOKLYN, FOR SALE—The eligibly situated three-story dwelling house, No 89 Columbia st, near Pineapple-st. Is well arranged, with good basement and under-cellar, &c. Will be sold on easy terms. Apply to S. S. WOOD, No. 261 Pearl-st., New-York. m20-6t*

TWO HUNDRED PELHAMVILLE LOTS FOR SALE—Payments weekly. All those who feel desirous

New-York Daily Times.

The Trial of the Cuban Filibusters.

SIXTEENTH DAY.

The U. S. vs. John L. O'Sullivan and others.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Before Judge JUDSON.—The Jurors having answered to their names, the Court inquired of the Counsel when they would desire to have Burtinett brought up.

The District Attorney said the prosecution had nothing to say on that subject.

Mr. Van Buren said that when the prosecution rested, they should require a short consultation.

The Court then directed the Marshal to have Burtinett in attendance by 1 o'clock P. M.

Oscar Van Hake, by the District Attorney.—My name is on the book produced (No. 47); I wrote it myself; (in this list the witness is described as a cavalry officer;) I was engaged by Schlessinger on the Colonization Expedition; it was in March, last year; I made his acquaintance in Broadway, near White-street; he asked me if I should like to participate in a military Colonization for Texas; I said yes, on condition that I should have the same rank as officer of of cavalry, as I held before; he then asked me about some newly-invented rifles, and if I could procure a sample and bring it to his house; I did so, and he promised to see the leaders of the Expedition, and in the meantime I might order 200 rifles, and about 1,000 or 5,000 charges, and if successful, he should want 20,000; subsequently, he had not the money to pay for the rifles; about a fortnight or three weeks before the arrest of Schlesinger he stated to me we were going to Cuba, but took my word of honor not to speak of it; I have been in the service of the Prussian army; I was to have the same pay as the American army, and, if successful, about $8,000 reward

Cross-examined.—I am now a veterinary surgeon in Herkimer County.

Q.—What did Rackelwitz say to you when he subpœnaed you?

Objected to, and ruled to be inadmissible.

Q.—How much money have you received?

A.—I have had the witness fees; I cannot tell you how much; I declined to join after I knew it was to go to Cuba; I was told that after we got to Texas we were to decide if we would go to Cuba.

Peter Schwoeren, examined by the District Attorney.—I am a musician, performing on different instruments—trumpet, ophicleide, trombone, clarionet and serpent; I know Schlesinger; he engaged me in the colonization expedition; I was to blow the trumpet in the cavalry at $15 per month; he said, as I had served, and was acquainted with all the signals, and was a good horseman he would try to get me employed with Gen. Lopez, as his first trumpeter; I made a list of twelve clarinatic instruments; the witness gave the names of the musical instruments, which included two camp horns.

On his cross-examination, the witness said he had been a trumpeter five years five months and twenty-seven days in the European army.

Stephen Blaum examined by District Attorney.—I am a surgeon and have been in the army of Baden; Schlesinger engaged me as a surgeon to join a military colonization; he asked me if I would recommend him another surgeon; a few weeks after he made me a visit; I had all my surgical instruments; I said I had some but not enough to make a complete surgical apparatus for a military expedition; he ordered me to buy what was necessary; I did so; Schlesinger paid for the instruments; I know Rakow, Summer, and others, whose names are on the list.

Mr. Hall read the list of names to the witness.)

Cross-examined.—The surgical instruments were purchased in William-street, between Frankfort and Spruce-streets; Schlesinger gave me the money and I paid the bill; it was $14 or $15.

Emile Krecnik examined by District Attorney.—Witness recognizes the oath and his name in the list of officers; and also identifies a note written by Schlesinger to him, which was found in the portfolio. The following letter was read:

MR. SCHANING: In reply to your lines of yesterday I must tell you, that I am very sorry you should want $5 on Friday at the latest; I lament exceedingly that a grand military chest will give nothing, as I am that grand military chest, and I will give you $5 on Sunday, and $3 50 weekly to you and as well as to Reahn, and others. You have already received $1, and accordingly you have still $2 50 to get.

SCHLESSINGER, Major.

Schlesinger engaged me for the colonization of Texas; he said it will afterward become a military organization in Texas; I engaged about 1,600 men, but only 104 came; I received about $3 50 per week to pay my board; in all about $30 or $50; I was to be officer of engineers; I refer you to the book for the rank, which was disputed or litigated; I did not know where the expedition was to go; Schlesinger did not tell me it was going to Cuba.

The cross-examination of this witness elicited nothing of importance.

The District Attorney, Mr. Hall, said he should now put in evidence the treaties of 1795 and 1819, between the United States and Spain. They would be found in vol 8 of the Statutes at Large page 138 and 252. He cited these treaties for the purpose of showing that, in the Spring of 1851, the United States and Spain were at peace.

Harvey Williams, examined by District Attorney.—Q.—In the summer of 1851, did you embark in an expedition, of which Gen Lopez had the command?

This question was objected to on the part of the defense, and argued at length by the Counsel.

Without deciding this point, the Court took a recess for one hour. At the reassembling of the Court, his Honor decided on admitting the evidence; but, another discussion arising, the District Attorney said that, rather than waste the time, and risk the loss of the Term, he would withdraw the witness, and close the case on the part of the prosecution.

Dr. Henry Burtinett was then called to the stand.

Mr. Van Buren.—Mr Burtinett, what took place between you and Mr. Chacon, the morning you called at the Consulate?

Witness.—I decline to answer, sir; I have already given my opinion.

Mr. Van Buren—I suppose it remains for the Court to make a disposition of the witness. Either to make out a new commitment or impose a fine, or both. Then I have a suggestion to make to the Court as to what disposition should be made of the case.

Mr Hoffman said it was desirable the learned counsel should state his views now.

Mr. Van Buren said he had seen all along the great difficulties he would be in carrying on the trial, unless some disposition was made of this witness. He prop sed the witness should be fined and imprisoned, and then brought up in the morning. Then if the witness would not answer other questions might be put to him, or else the cause might be discontinued.

Mr. Hoffman replied, and urged the utter impossibility of delaying the case. With respect to the witness, the Court could punish, or on motion, could strike his evidence from the cause; but if it was so, that evidence was amply confirmed by others.

The Court said of Mr. Van Buren had any further questions to ask, it would be better to go on now, and cross-examine the witness.

Mr. Hoffman asked if the counsel elected to go on with the cross-examination?

Mr. Van Buren said he should decline, as it might endanger the right to exclude the testimony of Burtinett. He asked for a commitment of the witness

The Court—It is the judgment of the Court, for the contempt, that he pay a fine of $250, and stand committed until the fine be paid.

The Court then said, that as the defense would have the right to save time for preparation, the Court would not proceed further this afternoon.

Burtinett was then committed to the custody of the U. S. Marshal, and the Court adjourned.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

The Springfield *Republican*, noticing the recent developments by Mr. Cooley, in relation to "Spiritual Rappings," places confidence in the statement that, whether the manifestations are under the control of spirits or not, they *are*, sometimes at least, developed by the operations of mind still in the flesh. The rappings, says the Editor, were freely produced upon our table, at the behest of our own will. The effect upon the hand of the medium was evidently electrical. Thus far, then, the matter, in this instance, at least, is this side of the world of spirits; and if thus far, why not further?

The Bangor *Whig* says that the ice in the Penobscot appears somewhat as it did six years since, prior to the great Spring freshet. The anchor ice has formed; and along the river the ice is 25 feet deep, not solid but compacted anchor ice like a snow ball. The channel of the river is not choked up as it was six years since, but still the fact of there being so much anchor ice leads to some fears as to the effect of a Spring freshet.

The number of adults in the State of Georgia who cannot read or write is 41,000, and the number of children whose parents are unable to send them to school is upwards of 38,000. According to official returns, the number of adults in Virginia who cannot read and write is 80,000,—20,060 more than in 1840; and the number of children whose parents have not the means to educate them is 75,000.

A man named James Martin has been committed at Richmond, Va., to answer a charge of manslaughter, for killing Thomas Milligan, by stabbing him during a quarrel. The evidence on the Coroner's inquest shows that accused was beaten not only by the deceased but by his own brother, Thomas Martin, who created the whole difficulty.

The Northern Boundary of Iowa will be run during the present year. The Surveyor-General of Wisconsin and Iowa will have charge and control of the survey. The line of boundary between Iowa and the recent purchase from the Sioux Indians, runs upon the 43½ parallel of north latitude, the initial point of which was fixed nearly three years since, by Col. Lee, of the topographical corps.

The whole number of students in Dickinson College, (Pa.,) is 111, with 65 in the German class, making a total of 176 students, against 152 the previous year. The students attending the College are from the following States: Pennsylvania, 73; Maryland, 60; Virginia, 15; New-York, 4; Delaware, 8; District of Columbia, 6; Illinois, 2; Kentucky, 3; and New-Jersey, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio and Denmark, each one.

Quite a freshet occureed at Milwaukee on Saturday, 13th inst. The river rose to as great a hight as was ever before known. Several hundred barrels of flour were injured. Forty feet of the dam across the Milwaukee river, which furnishes the water power for the mills of the city, was swept away, and so also was the new bridge at Humboldt, three miles above the city.

From the 16th to the 21st instant, eighty-nine boats cleared from Pittsburg by the Pennsylvania Canal. The amount of tolls received was $2,983. The Pittsburg *Journal*, referring to the matter, says that nine hundred tons of bacon and two hundred and fifty tons of lard was dispatched to an eastern market within five days.

The citizens of Hartford are preparing a memorial to Congress, against granting $100,000 to Dr. Morton for the discovery of Ether. The discovery, it is claimed by the *Courant*, was made by the late Dr. Horace Wells, of Hartford.

The contract for supplying the Government with 75,000 gallons of Sperm Oil, one-third winter pressed, from head matter, and two-thirds spring oil, to be delivered in Boston, has been closed in favor of Lawrence Grinnell, Esq., of New-Bedford, at 118½ cents.

The *Cincinnati Commercial* tells of a handsome pointer dog in that city, who having been beaten severely with an umbrella, has taken an incorrigible offense against the fellows of its instrument of torture, and destroys umbrellas upon every occasion that brings them within his reach.

A fire which occurred at Port Jervis on Saturday last, destroyed the Mechanics' Factory, with all its contents. Loss, $12,000; about one-third covered by insurance. H. H. Farnum, H. K. Morford, Ryerson J. Stewart, J. & A. Turner, J. Cook and Benj. Quick, were the sufferers.

A freshet occurred in Lafayette County, Wisconsin, on the 9th inst.—the ice in the Pekatonica having given way, carrying away the bridge on the stage-road from Galena, (Ill.,) to Monroe. The river was still rising on the 10th.

The mining of Copper in Washington Co, Maryland, has been commenced with indications of good success. The surface of the ground for a distance of three or four miles is said to be strongly impregnated with copper.

A petition in favor of Reciprocity with Canada, addressed to the House of Representatives is circulating for signatures in Buffalo.

FIRE AT YONKERS.—A hotel at Yonkers, known as the Exchange, took fire on Monday morning, about 1 o'clock, and communicated to the Post Office, whereby both were entirely consumed. It is believed that everything of importance belonging to the Post Office Department was saved. The fire is supposed to have been the work of incendiaries. W. W. Woodworth's loss is about $4,000; insured for $2,000. Rockwell & Smith, $300; no insurance. H. W. Bashford about $1,000; insured. By the great exertions of the citizens, about $50,000 worth of property was saved, which was in imminent danger.

A town meeting is to be held in Philadelphia, on Monday evening, to take measures in opposition to the establishment of a Branch Mint in New-York.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday, March 24, by Rev. E H. Chapin, Mr. WILLIAM OSTRANDER to Miss MARIA WEMMELL, all of this city.

DIED.

On Thursday morning, Thursday, March 25, of inflammation of the lungs, HENRY CLAY, youngest son of Samuel and Hannah S De La Mater, aged 3 years, 11 months and 11 days

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, 26th inst. at 5 P.M., from the residence of his parents, 23d-st., near 10th av.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.... MARCH 25.

$18,000 Harlem Ex. Bds	74½	27 Utica & Sch R R	12½
1,000 do	74½	50 Roch & Syr. R R	113
8,000 Erie 7s, '71	b30 92½	40 do scrip	109
5 000 do. '62	93½	50 Hudson River R R	67½
1,000 Hudson, 2d mort.	96	20 N. Y. & N. H. R R	99
1,000 Ohio & Penn. 7s	96½	200 Reading Railroad	74½
2,000 Erie 7s, '59	104½	100 do	74½
3,000 Ohio 6s, '56	106½	100 Stonington Railroad	54
1 500 City Water Loan	102	100 Harlem Railroad	s60 71½
175 Nicaragua Canal	4⅜	50 Erie Railroad	84½
100 do	b1m 41	325 do	84½
50 do	39½	350 do	84⅝
50 Phenix Bank	b90 115	250 do	60ds 84½
250 St Lawrence Min. Co	3	150 do	84½
30 Bank Commerce	109	75 do	84½
24 Ocean Bank	107	150 Nor. & Wor. R.R.	56½
100 Morris Canal	19½	150 do	56½
50 do	19½	200 do	56½
150 Long Island R.R.	b15 22½	50 do	56⅝
200 N. Je sey Min. Co	12½	150 do	56⅝
400 do	12½		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Erie Convert. '71	92½	500 N. J. Zinc Co	12½
200 Erie Railroad	b10 84½	100 Grocers Bank	103½
100 do	s30 84½	10 Hanover Bank	102
200 Long Island	s3 22½	50 Nor. & Wor. R. R	56½
100 Reading Railroad	b30 74½	150 do	56⅝
50 do	74½	25 do	56⅝
50 do	74½	50 do	b3 56½
250 St. Lawrence Co	3	25 Nicaragua Co	4
100 Morris Canal	19	100 do	4⅛

THURSDAY, March 25—6 P. M.

The Share market has been quite tame today. At the early Board the sellers for a decline pressed Norwich and Worcester, and Erie. The former yielded 1 ₩ cent.; the latter ½ ₩ cent. The trade in the other Railways was light, as it was in the small stocks, without material change in rates. Nicaragua went up to 40 cash, and 41 buyer 4 months, and at the Second Board further advanced to 42 cash. Large fortunes, and large profits are talked of in this fancy, but to what extent the early holders will have the good sense to realize as prices go up, remains to be told. We have heard some of the original subscribers, whose shares stood them in $10, named as the most anxious buyers at 35@40. In the afternoon a very dull feeling obtained, both buyers and sellers of the Railroads standing off. The latter, though emboldened by the high figures to which several of the leading Stocks have been advanced, are checked by the superabundance of money, and the apprehension that even 84 for Erie and 74 for Reading may come to be regarded as relatively low prices in a speculative market. On the other hand new buyers are not fierce.

Bonds were weak in the forenoon, with the exception of Harlem Extension. The *Europa*, however, brought very fair accounts of the demand on the other side, particularly in Germany, for the best 7 and 8 ₩ cent. Railroads, and a steadier feeling may be looked for. This packet also brought some London orders for State and City Loans. The Circular of Messrs. Baring remarks as follows on the subject.

"There has been some demand for United States Stocks at our quotations, as also for Maryland, New-York and Virginia. A supply of Pennsylvania stock has produced some decline in price. The inquiry for Massachusetts is checked by the high price. In other State securities we have no business to mention, and no sellers at present. Some purchases of Railway Bonds have been made for the Continent, chiefly for delivery.—United States 6's Inscriptions, 1867-8, 107½@108; do. Bonds, 110@111. Kentucky 6's, 97@98. Massachusetts Sterling 5's, 108@109. Maryland Sterling 5's, 90@91. New-York 5's, 93@95. Ohio 6's, 1870-5, 104@106. Pennsylvania 5's, 81; do 2. Virginia 6's, 97."

The London *Daily News* remarks:

"The demand for the various classes of American State Stocks continues, and the appearance of the market is favorable. A limited business has also been done in some of the leading American Railway Bonds, and more extensive transactions would have been entered into, had the supply been larger. So soon as this want has been met, it is anticipated, judging from the numerous inquiries now made, that an active business will spring up in these bonds, many of which yield a highly remunerative return, compared with other classes of investment. Although their introduction into the English market, however, is of recent date, a considerable and increasing business has been done in them at Hamburgh, Amsterdam, Frankfort, and other Continental bourses, where American securities are daily increasing in favor. The reason of the preference accorded to these bonds is, that they have coupons attached, negotiable in Europe, while the dividends on many other United States Stocks are payable in America."

We have seldom had to record a day of greater stagnation in money. It was quite abundant on call, and owing to the inactivity in stocks, but little wanted. Paper grows scarcer in the street, the Banks being willing buyers of all short and well-known signatures, 60@90 days at 6@7 ₩ cent. Longer dates, issued by auctioneers and other mercantile operators, are taken at 8@9 ₩ cent. Exchange was neglected. To-morrow a movement will be had for the *Pacific* sailing on Saturday. The supply of bills is abundant.

The general markets stood up pretty well against the adverse quotations from the other side. The Cotton accounts were fully anticipated. Indeed, the decline in Liverpool was slighter after the sailing of the previous steamer, (the *Pacific*,) than was apprehended. The Circular, which we copy below, embraces the transactions of the whole week, ending Saturday, 13th instant. The sales to-day were 1,800 bales, Orleans middling, 8½; Uplands, 8 cents. Flour, owing to lower freights, and a fair consumptive demand, is fairly supported; Wheat the same; Rye a little weaker; and Indian Corn scarce and in request. Provisions not so strong. Flour freights are down to 19d., and Grain 5d. to Liverpool.

The receipts at the Sub-Treasury were $72,219. Upwards of $200,000 were disbursed, which added to the Street abundance of money. The balance at the close, $2,640,992. The estimates of Gold in the Banks range from ten to eleven millions of dollars. The quarterly statements to the Bank Department, will date from Saturday 27th.

The Commercial tenor of the news by the *Europa* is favorable. The changes in the markets are not attributable to diminished confidence or reduced activity in money, manufacturing or the home trade generally. On the contrary the opinions of the Liverpool press and circulars, and the advices in the London papers, show a high degree of prosperity throughout the kingdom. Consols were a fraction better; money superabundant at 2@2½ ₩ cent.; the bullion in the Bank up to $19,238,923; Foreign securities active; the railway traffic increased 9 ₩ cent. over the corresponding ten weeks of last year, and the consumption of cotton and cotton goods quite cheering. The Continental political and commercial accounts look tranquil.

The Mexican Bond holders in London have determined the following arrangement with Messrs. Baring:

"The agent in Mexico of the houses who have contracted with the United States Government to pay the American indemnity money in that capital will, on the 30th May next, pay over to Mr. Falconnet the $2,500,000 in question, which he will receive for account of the committee, and ship to Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co., who will sell the dollars and distribute the proceeds to the certificate holders here, without making any other charge than the commission of 1 ₩ cent, usual on the payment of dividends. Messrs Baring, Brothers & Co. have, moreover, promised that, on receiving advices from Washington to the effect that the Treasury there have no objection to the present form of the assignment, they will immediately advertise that they are ready to advance to any certificate holder who may desire it, £4 10s. ₩ £100 stock, for which they will only make an additional charge of 4 months' interest, at the rate of £5 ₩ cent. ₩ annum."

A defalcation has occurred in the Suffolk Bank in Boston. The amount is not known. One of the parties implicated escaped yesterday in the steamer *Axia*.

The bill to charter the Merchants' Exchange Company, of this City, passed the House of Assembly to-day. The new Company will at once be organized by the gentleman who bought the property at the judgment sale, a few days since, giving the old shareholders, and non-secured bondholders, the first opportunity to subscribe. The capital will probably be fixed at a million of dollars.

At Philadelphia to-day, $2,000 Pennsylvania fives sold at 90½; $16,000 Navigation 6s at 48¾@½; $15,000 Reading 6s, '60, 84½@⅝; $2,000 Tennessee 5s at 86; $8,000 Allegheny City 6s at 82½; $5,000 U. S. 6s, '56, at 106½; 950 shares Long Island, 22@22½, closing 22 bid; 650 shares Morris, 19½@19, closing 18½ bid; 300 shares Reading, 74½, buyer 30; 150 shares United States Bank, 3½.

The *Chicago Democrat* noticing the business on the Southern Michigan Railroad, says there are over 250,000 bushels Wheat on the line east of La Porte, not including Monroe and Toledo, and it is arriving as fast as the cars can carry it away.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 25.

Within the last four days, 41,000 bales of COTTON have been disposed of, mostly for England at steady prices. We quote Middling at 7½c. The freight on Cotton for Liverpool is ¼d. EXCHANGE—New-York sight, par to ¼c. discount; sixty days, ¼@½c. discount.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 24.

COTTON—Sales 5,000 bales at unchanged prices. Strict Middling 7½c. The *Price Current* of this morning makes the increase of receipts at all the Southern ports 207,000 bales.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, March 25.

200,000 lbs. dry salted MEAT sold at 6½ for shoulders and 7½ for sides. 2 0,000 lbs. of smoked sides sold at 8½c., all for April delivery.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, March 25.

COTTON sales to-day, 3,338 bales, at 6⅞@8½c.; the better qualities are firm, while those under middling fair are rather weak.

Wright, Gandy & Co.'s Liverpool Circular.

Per Europa.] LIVERPOOL, Friday, March 12, 1852.

In our last Circular advices, dated 5th inst., per *Niagara*, we reported large transactions in our COTTON market for the week ending 4th, closing on the first date with much firmness, and no desire on the part of holders to press sales, which on that day were estimated at 10,000 bales, at an advance of ¼d ₩ lb in rates during the week On Saturday the demand continued unabated, and sales were estimated at 10 000 bales, at extreme prices. The *Canada* arrived on Monday, and immediately succeeding the receipt of her accounts, a check was given to operations, which was increased in importance as the week advanced, as will be seen by the following record of daily sales: Monday 9,000, Tuesday 6 000, Wednesday 5,000, Thurday 4,000 bales. The decline in prices is ¼d to ½d ₩ lb in American descriptions, particularly in the lower grades; but even at this reduced quotation, it is difficult to make progress to any extent, as holders have supplied the market freely with late imports, and more choice is afforded to purchasers. We would also remark, that in a dull market classification is scarcely so strictly adhered to as when a brisk inquiry prevails.

The total sales of the week, (as per details in annexed statement,) sum up to 55 900 bales, of which 17,030 are to speculators, and 4,190 to exporters, and include 17,130 bales American, of which speculators have taken 9,910 and exporters 2,360 bales Import for same time amounts to 32,447 bales, of which 30 267 are American

To-day the sales are estimated at 6,000 bales, (1,000 to speculators and exporters,) at the lowest rates of the week.

	PRICES TO-DAY.	
New-Orleans Fair, 5¼c	Middling, 5 1-16	Ordinary, 4½@4¾d.
Mobile	5d.	5d. 4 @4½d
Atlantic	5d.	4½d. 4 @4½d.

The position our market has assumed, and the feeling now prevailing, as compared with the last four weeks, is strikingly characteristic of the uncertainty of the trade in this great staple commodity. Whilst it is admitted that even the largest estimates of crop would all be required to meet the enormous consumption now going on, the fact of advices pointing to heavy receipts for a few weeks, (for it cannot be expected that they can continue for any length of time, seeing that in the first twenty-six weeks of the present season there has been received 1,000,000 bales more than in 1851,) and the Trade holding a sufficient supply to meet present necessities, are not likely to increase prices, as much as it is their interest to defer purchases. This will naturally have its effect with Speculators, but we incline to the opinion that no serious reduction can take place, or, if so, that it will as speedily be followed by a reaction when receipts again begin to fall off.

The tone of feeling in our COTTON market has not been without its influence in the manufacturing districts, but, beyond creating a little more caution on the part of those having orders to give out, the change is scarcely perceptible. Where old contracts are expiring, buyers would have the advantage; spinners generally, however, are undergagements for some time to come, and in the absence of stock, prices of both goods and yarns have varied so slightly as scarcely to call for comment

The GRAIN market has been very inanimate this week, and, with imports to a fair extent, there has been more disposition to realize. WHEAT has suffered a decline of 4d. to 5d ₩ 70 lbs, an which reduction the business done is of a limited character FLOUR is also lower by 6d. to 1s ₩ bbl., and to make sales in quantity, not more than 21s ₩ bbl could be obtained for Philadelphia firsts, at which rate several parcels have changed hands. The inquiry for INDIAN CORN is quite of a retail character, and present quotations nominal.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, March 25—6 P. M.

ASHES—Seem steady, yet quiet; owing to the light stock, the sales embrace only 30 bbls.—Pots at $5 66½, and Pearls $6 25 ₩ 100 ₩ lbs.

COTTON—Favors purchasers—the supplies being larger, and offered very freely. The transactions do not exceed 1,500 bales—Uplands and middling at 8c., and Orleans do. at 8¼.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There is a reactive tenor in the market for State and Western brands, which are less freely exhibited for sale, and find more willing buyers within our range; the ordinary descriptions continue scarce, while the better kinds are less abundant; the foreign demand is considerable, and there is more Eastern inquiry. The City trade alone did limor ously expecting heavy accessions to the stocks on the Canals being opened, and, consequently, some depreciation in prices; the day's sales comprise 5 400 bbls—ordinary to straight State at $4 43¾@$4 62½, chiefly at $4 56@$4 56½; choice State, with mixed Indiana and Michigan, at $4 64½@$4 75; favorite round hoop Ohio, with fair to fancy Indiana and Michigan, at $4 75@$4 93¾; fancy Genesee and Ohio at $4 93¾@$5 18¾, extra Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio, at $5 18¾@$5 56½; and extra Genesee at $5 18¾@$5 93¾ ₩ bbl Canadian is held with more firmness, but is wholly unpurchased—superfine grades nominally command $4 50@$4 62½ ₩ bbl. Southern in better request, at slightly reduced rates—the supply is somewhat accumulating, and there is a serious influence upon the trade; the business embraces 1 800 bbls—mixed to favorite ordinary at $4 31½@$4 50, and fancy do at $4 62½@5 12; Rye Flour is uniform, and salable at $3 56@$3 56; Corn Meal is dull and heavy at $3 50 for Jersey, and $3 62½ for Brandywine

GRAIN—Wheat is moderately active at firm prices The increase of vessels affording greater facilities for shipping, the inquiry for this purpose has visibly improved, while that for home consumption continues fair. We heard that 4,400 bushels white Southern were obtained at $1 08 and 3,200 red do. at 98c. Rye is hardly so valuable, 4 600 bushels River only being offering, for which 70 cents has been paid. Barley after at 72c, 80c ₩ bushel Oats are without essential change, Western bringing 41@44c. and Northern 44@48c. Corn is a shade easier and more abundant The Eastern and export demand is moderate, and the day's sales add up 21,500 bushels, white and yellow Southern at 65½@66c

PROVISIONS—New-York is quiet, although evening less animation The sales of the day embrace near 450 bbls clear Mess at $17 50, new Mess at $17, and new Prime at $16. Pickled Meats are scarce and wanted at 7@7½c for Shoulders, and 9@9½c for Hams. Lard has slightly advanced, and closes quite buoyant, in sales of the day 400 bbls Prime at 9¼@9½. Beef remains unaltered. The sales, including 180 bbls Prime at $5 75@$6 75, and Mess at $9 75@$12 75 Prime Mess is steady and not plenty; 200 tierces were taken to day at $19 Beef Hams are irregular and nominal at $15 50@$16 ₩ 220 bbls Butter or Cheese has not varied much

WHISKY—Is more plentiful and decidedly cheaper, 600 bbls. Prison having been obtained at 22½c. cash, to 21c

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Roanoke, from Richmond.—P. C. Williams, John Watkin, F. L. Turner, S. Brady, John B. Weimer, Wm. Burr, Charles Munn, J. K. Brans, Thomas Blanchard, A. B Tooker, Samuel Emerson, Robert Crossett, W. N. Marcus, Mrs D Y. Marcus and child, H E Bates and lady, J. F. Sizer, S. McCormick, H Jackson and lady, Caleb Sykes, Mrs. P. Perry, Wm. Dunlap, J. C. Weeks, F P. Smith, L. Brizzolara, Mrs A Brizzolara, C. D. Herrick and lady, J. R Frasch, lady and children, R. B. Foster, G. H. Wagner, Miss Wood, Miss Morgan, Chas Cooke, M. P. Bookee, H. A Dwight, George A. Smith, Mrs Dr Birschett and daughter, S. Pratt, H. W. Scott, Mrs. and Miss Hopper, T. Buck, M. Ryman, Mary, Patrick and Daniel Coffee, John Briscoe, P. & S. Cutler, John Daffee, P. Campbell, John Griffin, Mrs. Kay, D. Kay, D. Hussey, J. Gillespie, P. McGill, J. Haro, John Campbell, T. Bolting, J. Sheppard, J. Musty, John and Peter Shiffmington, T. Nowlan, Sarah Green, J. P., Peter and James Blanchard, Geo. Weems.

MINIATURE ALMANAC. THIS DAY.
SUN—Rises..... 5 55 | Sets..... 6 17 | MOON—Sets.....12 59m
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 11 09m | Gov. Island..11 59m | Hell Gate...12 59m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....MARCH 25, 1852.

Cleared.

Steamer Kennebec, Seymour, Philadelphia, M Sanford.
Ship Frank Johnson, Lothrop, Hamburg, E. Beck & Kunhardt
Ship Southerner, Sullivan, New-Orleans, Stanton & Thompson.
Ship Clara Wheeler, Nelson, Liverpool, Nesmith & Son.
Ship Columbia, Pike, San Francisco, J Ogden
Bark Rose Standish, Magna, Rotterdam, E. D Hurlbut & Co.
Brig Walhonding, Dunscomb, Barbadoes, J. M Smith & Co
Brig W F. Safford, Pierce, Cardenas, R. P. Buck & Co.
Brig Mary Lane, Gates, Brunswick, La., J. W. Elwell & Co.
Brig Grey Hound, Pierce, Marseilles, R. P. Buck & Co.
Brig Warcissa, Powell, Apalachicola, Eagle & Hazard.
Brig Wilson Fuller, Johnson, Savannah, Dunham & Dimon
Brig Louis Walsh, Leland, Jacksonville, R. P. Buck & Co
Brig Brazilian, Richards, St. Stephens, Simpson & Mayhew.
Schr. Alexander M., Perry, Jacksonville, Ladd & Church.
Schr. J. B. Bleecker, Smith, Washington, Bateman & Rudderow
Schr Florida, Dickinson, St. Augustine, Beale, Melick & Dewitt
Schr Lowell, Baker, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.
Schr. Roscius, French, Taunton.
Schr. Washington, Murch, Mobile, Sturges, Clearman & Co.
Prop. Shark, Miller, Philadelphia, M. Sanford.

Arrived.

Steamship Roanoke, Parrish, Richmond and Norfolk, 25 hrs. mdse. and pass. Ludlam & Brandon.
Ship Blanchard, (of Yarmouth,) Davis, Liverpool, via St. Thomas, 13 ds. mdse and pass to Neamith & Sons.
Bark Joseph Fisher, Seavy, Apalachicola 12 ds., cotton to Brett & Vose.
Schr Splendid, (wrecker,) Turnell, from the schr. Scioto, ashore at Long Branch, with 24 tons sugar to the Board of Underwriters. Capt. T. reports that all the vessel's cargo has been damaged, and the portion of it that was on deck, consisting of molasses was entirely lost The remainder would be saved in a damaged condition; 70 casks had been got out on the beach, and it was thought the vessel would be got off before the 25th.
Schr John O Hand, (rowell, Salem 7 ds., mdse. to order.
Schr Henry M. Smith, Hawkins, Fredericksburg, 6 ds., wheat to order
Schr Harriet Lehman, Corson, Brandywine 3 ds., flour and meal to order.
Schr. Claudia, Hickman, Norfolk 3 ds, corn to A. C. Havens.
Schr. Antica, White, Norfolk 3 ds., corn and oats to A. C. Havens
Schr. Adeline. Gorham, Provincetown 3 ds., mackerel to master.
Schr Narcissus, Titus, Boston 6 ds, granite and pepper to W. Ebbets
Schr. Wm. Pope, Foster, Machias 10 ds., lumber to Simpson & Mayhews.
Schr. Almeda. (of Orland,) Hutchings, Ocracoke, N.C., 3 ds, corn. B Blossan & Co
Schr James F. Davenport, Thoroughgood, Ocracoke 3 ds. shingles.
Schr. Wm. Thomas, Davis, Baltimore 3 ds., mdse. to W. H Newman.
Schr. H A Hine, Wooster, Eastport 4 ds, lath and fish to Sturgess & Co
Schr Armada, Dearborn, Connecticut River.
Schr. Orlando, Mac Gregor, Plymouth, N C.
Schr. Amanda Clifford,—, Alexandria 4 ds coal.
Schr David Batson, Babson, Rockport 3 ds., fish.
Schr. Osceola, Dunne, Harwich 3 ds, mackerel to master.
Schr. Winslow. Pierce, Plymouth, Mass. 3 ds, fish.
Schr. Lewis Clarke, Philadelphia 2 ds., coal.
Schr. Abram Osborn, Thomson, Virginia, wood.
Schr J. B. Morse, Hutchins, Virginia, wood.
Sloop Undaunted, Gorham, Harwich 3 ds., fish to master.
WIND—At sunset, calm.

Sailed.

Ships Hendrik Hudson, Warner, London; Patrick Henry, Hubbard, London; barks Camilla, (Dan.) Busch, St. Thomas, A. H. Kimball, Sleeper, New-Orleans.

Memoranda.

Pilot boat Jacob Bell, in coming to the pier foot of Roosevelt st., yesterday morning, came in contact with ship J. A. Westervelt and carried away her bowsprit.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, March 25—Arr. ship John Cumming, Liverpool; Br bark Carnatic.
Cld schr. Anice, Baltimore; brig Joseph, New-York.
Sld. steamship Southerner, and schr. Aurora, New-York.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Thomas, March 12, ship Frances for New-York next day; brig H. B Cushing of Boston from Malara, for New-York, 3ds. The ship Silas Holmes was repairing, and would be ready in 15 or 20 ds.

TRAVELING.

BOWMAN, GRINNELL & CO., No. 8 South-st., New-York, sole agents, in this city, for the Swallow-Tail Lines of Liverpool and London Packets.

Liverpool Packets sail 8th and 23d of each month. *London Packets sail once alternately Thursday.*

QUEEN OF THE WEST,	SIR ROBERT PEEL,
LIVERPOOL,	LONDON,
CONSTITUTION,	CORNELIUS GRINNELL,
NEW WORLD,	INDEPENDENCE,
CONSTANTINE,	AMERICAN CONGRESS,
ALBERT GALLATIN,	PRINCE ALBERT,
ASHBURTON,	PATRICK HENRY,
—— (new)	YORKTOWN.

When passengers decline coming, the passage-money will be returned without deduction. Drafts, from £1 and upwards, payable at sight in any town throughout Great Britain and Ireland. m9-1m*

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The new and splendid steamship CITY OF MANCHESTER, ROBERT LEITCH, Commander, will sail from Philadelphia for Liverpool on THURSDAY, April 1 at 12 o clock. Passage, in Saloon State-rooms, $160; in Fore-cabin State-rooms, $60 Passengers will be provided with railway tickets to Philadelphia free of expense, by the Agent, THOS. RICHARDSON, m24-71* No. 41 Exchange-place.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—United States Mail steamship PACIFIC, Capt. EZRA NYE.—This steamship will depart with the U. S. mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, April 3, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st., No berth secured till paid for. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

The steamship ATLANTIC will succeed the PACIFIC and sail April 17, 1852 m8-tA3

UNITED STATES AND PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANIES.—Only through line for California and Oregon. Extra—Through tickets now for sale—The superior double engine steamship ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons burthen, H. J. HARTSTEIN, U S N., Comm'dr, being now ready for service, will leave for NAVY BAY, direct, on MONDAY, April 26, at 2 o'clock, P. M., precisely, from her pier foot of Warren-st., North River, to connect with the GOLDEN GATE, 2 500 tons burthen, Lieutenant PATTERSON, U. S. N., Commander, which steamer is ordered to remain at Panama, to be in readiness immediately on the arrival of the passengers at that point, and to sail direct for San Francisco, without any delay. The accommodations of these steamships are unsurpassed, and they have proved to be the fastest ever launched—the *Illinois* having made the passage from New-York to the Isthmus in seven days and fourteen hours, and the *Golden Gate* from Panama to San Francisco in eleven days and eighteen hours. The Panama Railroad is now done, and the cars running within a few miles of Gorgona, at the head of river navigation, and will, without doubt, be completed to that point by the 26th April, which will enable the passengers to effect their transit from ship to ship in from 24 to 36 hours. Passengers going forward by these vessels, it is confidently expected, will reach San Francisco within 21 days from the date of leaving New-York. Early application will be necessary to secure passage, for which apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West st., corner Warren-st. m18-to A26

UNITED STATES AND PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANIES—The only through line for California and Oregon, via Navy

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I....NO. 164. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sundays excepted.*) at the office, No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, between Ann and Fulton-sts, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies; THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.* One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the *Daily Times*.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.
Payment in all case must be made in advance.
RAYMOND JONES & CO., Publishers.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.**—Rev. CHARLES G FINNEY will preach in this Church every evening this week at 7½ o'clock. There will also be a Union Conference Meeting of churches in the Lecture-room of the same church every afternoon from 5 to 6 o'clock. The public generally are invited to be present. m23-5t*

☞ **The Fifth Lecture** of a course on the "Future Destiny of Man," will be delivered on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Mulberry-st., near Grand. Subject—Will there be a future and final Judgment? m27-1t

☞ **New Jerusalem Church**, 8th-st., near Broadway. Service at the usual hour, the sermon by Rev. R De CHARMS, of Philadelphia. In the EVENING Prof BUSH will lecture at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"Sleep viewed in the light of the New Church." m27-1t*

☞ **Free-Will Baptist** and Free Communion Baptist Church, Sullivan-st., (between Prince and Houston-sts.) Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, Pastor. SERVICE TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours.

☞ **Church of the Restoration**, Brooklyn, Monroe-place, cor. of Clark-st.—Rev. W. R. NYE, Pastor, will preach in the MORNING, and Rev. J. C. PETRAL, formerly a Roman Catholic Priest, in the EVENING. m27-1t*

☞ **Mrs. Bishop will Preach To-morrow**, at 3 o'clock and 7 in the evening, at No 206 Allen-st., near Houston-st. Subject—"Israel's Restoration. 1,000 Years of Peace," &c. The public are invited Seats free. mr27-1t*

☞ **Rev. Dr Lansing**, of Brooklyn, will preach in the Union Congregational Church, 4th-st., between Avenues C and D, SABBATH EVENING Services commence at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend. m27-1t*

☞ **The Prophet will preach** three times TO-MORROW, at Mount Zion Chapel, No 163 Bowery Seats free Evening subject: "The spurious and deceptive character of modern Revivals of Religion." m27-1t*

☞ **Rev. Charles Jones** will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, March 28. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Presbyterian Church**—Rev JOHN LITTLE pres. hes every Sabbath in St. Luke's Hall, corner of Grove and Hudson-sts. at 10½ A.M. and 3 P.M. m27-1t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Removal.**—BENEDICT, HALL & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Boots, Shoes and Findings, have Removed to No. 21 Park Row, on the site of the old Park Theatre, opposite the Astor House, New-York. 26f-1m

☞ **A Public Tea Meeting** will be held in the Primitive Methodist Church, Bridge-st., Brooklyn, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 31. Tea to be on the table at 7 o'clock. After tea, a public meeting will be held at the Church, when good singing and speaking may be expected. Tickets, three shillings each, for tea and meeting, may be obtained of Mr. J. RAY, No 39 Chapel-st and No. 45 Fulton-st.; Mr. G. BRANCH, No 88 Tillary-st. and No 123 Myrtle-av.; Mr. T. WILSON, No. 86 Poplar-st, and at the door of the Church, after 6 o'clock, on the evening of the meeting. m27-3t*

☞ **People's Lectures.**—The last Lecture of the course will be given TUESDAY EVENING, 30th inst., in the Tabernacle, by Rev. E. H. CHAPIN. Subject—"John Hampden, or the Progress of Popular Liberty." Tickets 12½ cents; to be had at No. 121 Nassau-st., and at the door. Two tickets admit a gentleman and two ladies. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; lecture will commence at 7½. m27-3t*

☞ **To the Ladies.**—A course of free Lectures will be given by Dr. BANNING, before the ladies, in the Hall of Society Library, corner of Leonard st. and Broadway, at 3 o'clock of THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, of this week, on Physical Education, and the cause and cure of weakness and diseases incident to females, by the simplest means. Ladies generally invited. m27-1t*

☞ **Worship.**—Mr. EMERSON'S Lecture on Worship will be delivered at Hope Chapel THIS EVENING, Saturday, March 27, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents, for sale at EVANS & BRITTANS', No. 697 Broadway, and C. S. FRANCIS & CO.'S. m26-2t

☞ **The Tompkins Benevolent Association** of the 80 diers of 1812, met on the 19th inst and elected Col JOSHUA FLEET, President; JEPTHA A. WILKINSON, Secretary, and GERARDUS T DEFOREST, Treasurer, for the first constitutional term of six months. Due notice of the next meeting will be given in this paper. m27 1t*

☞ **The Grand Invitation Festival and Ball** of the NEW-YORK PICAYUNE SOCIETY, in honor of Messrs. WOODWARD and HUTCHINGS, will take place on MONDAY EVENING, March 29, at Metropolitan Hall. *Grand Manager*—GEORGE B DEFOREST.—*Reception Committee*—Chairman—W. H. LEVISON—Messrs. COLBY, WEBSTER, HOLMES, WILSON, &c. *Floor Managers*—Messrs. Walker, Palmer, Hoyt, Harrington (Cary), Hinckley, Wilson Kellock, W. Hutchings, Western, Duncan, Gouge, Vase, Asten. m27-1t*

☞ **Come at Last**—In justice to Mr. ANDREW STEVENS, I desire to state that his manuscript on the Forrest Mysteries reached me last night. It had been misdirected to No 120 White-st., instead of to No. 93, and had lain at the wrong place for six days. Unfortunately, it came to hand too late for my paper of this week, and too late, also, to protect my mind from erroneous impressions of Mr STEVENS's action. It is now my duty to say that he has faithfully kept his promise, and that the STATEMENT will appear next week. GEO. WILKES,
m27 1t* Editor of the *National Police Gazette*.

☞ **Teeth are now inserted** without taking out the roots. The teeth are put on gold plate and placed in the mouth the same as if the stumps were out
m27-1t* J FOWLER, No. 136 Spring-st.

☞ **Post Office, New-York.**—NOTICE—The European Mails per U S Mail steamship WASHINGTON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at 10½ A M. [m27-1t] WM. V. BRADY, P M.

☞ **Barron, Brothers' Portable Furnaces and FORGES**—These furnaces are in use at the U. S Mint, at Philadelphia, and at Moffatt's Assaying Establishment, San Francisco. They melt any metal, with one-half the fuel and in one-half the time required by any other furnace. The forges are fitted up with Barron, Brothers' patent self-regulating tuyer, which gives them twice the power of other forges. No. 66 Duane-st. m22-6t*

☞ **To the Deaf**—I hereby dispose that Dr. HEATH, Aurist and Oculist, of No 262 Broadway, cured me of deafness of long standing, almost instantaneously, and that too, after I had been under treatment elsewhere to no benefit. PATRICK HENRY.—Sworn before me Feb. 19, 1852, M. W. DEVINK, Commissioner of Deeds.

I, JAMES STILES, depose and say, that Dr. HEATH cured me of deafness of 18 years duration, caused by scarlet fever; after having been treated by various Aurists to no purpose. JAMES STILES—Sworn to this March 4 1852, ISAAC O BARKER, Commissioner of Deeds. m27-1t*

☞ **Wonderful Discovery.**—Deafness, whether from paralysis of the Nerve, or obstruction of the Eustachian Tube, or discharge from the ear, or tinnitus, or humming, pulsation, or noises, or other causes, can be permanently cured, and without risk or pain, by a new treatment, discovered by Dr. LUTENER, Aurist, No 80 Prince st. second house east of Broadway, New-York. Office hours from 9 till 3 o'clock. Letters must be pre-paid, and contain $1, or will not receive attention. m22-6t*

☞ **Attention Californians!**—A grand mass meeting to be held EVERY DAY at No. 87 Nassau-st., in order to get supplied with FRANK'S AROMATIC SODA previous to starting for the gold regions. The article is now considered indispensable, being a most pleasant beverage and a sure regulator of the system. Let every man be in time, and secure their allowance. 216 tumblers, $2. Sign of Aromatic Soda Company, J. H. BEARDSLEY, Agent. m4-1m eod*

☞ **The Mutual Loan, House Furnishing, and** PIANO-FORTE ASSOCIATION.—A new Society, adapted to the wants of every man of family. Go get a prospectus to-day read it, and come to-morrow and subscribe yourself a member. Simple interest, only, required for the use of capital to furnish a house with all kinds of CABINET FURNITURE, and an elegant PIANO. Office at ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO'S Bookstore, No. 2 Astor House
A. H. JOCELYN, Treasurer. m26-6t*

☞ **Gold Mining in California**—Twenty thousand dollars of the Stock of the SONORA GOLD MINING COMPANY, appropriated for Working Capital, is still offered by the Trustees: that amount, with what has already been subscribed, being deemed sufficient for all purposes.

In presenting the claims of this Company to the confidence of those who are desirous of investing their means in the business of Quartz Mining, it is perhaps necessary to state more fully than has heretofore been done, the prospects, and the scale upon which the operations of the corporation will be carried on. The principal locations upon which the mining operations will be conducted, are on the celebrated CLIFF VEIN, situated within the limits of the City of Sonora, Tuolumne County. This vein extends through one of the richest portions of that immensely productive section, and has yielded, probably, a larger amount of the precious metal than any other in the State, as it runs through the hill overhanging Holden's Garden, and crosses the numerous ravines and drains emptying into Wood's Creek on the north-west, and Sonora Creek on the south-east side; and as those creeks and ravines have all yielded a very large amount of gold, we are forced to the conclusion that the decomposition of a portion of this vein had contributed immensely to the many hundred thousands of dollars already taken from that neighborhood by washing. But although these facts justify the expectation that similar deposits will be discovered in the vein, the yield of the poorest ore taken from the depth of sixty feet, with its superior facilities for working, constitutes the chief value. The various tests of the working ore in which no gold is visible, produce at the rate of from one hundred and twenty to two hundred and fifty dollars per ton. The size of the vein, extent of claim, and abundance of fuel and water, warrant the belief that the operations of the Company, conducted as they will be on the largest scale, can be carried on uninterruptedly for a great number of years and at an expense of less than twelve dollars per ton. The attention of the public is called to the report of Col. M. J Gritzner, recently in the service of the General Government as Geologist and Mineralogist in California. It will be found in the Company's pamphlet of organization

The steam Engine and boilers now complete, are of fifty horse power; and the stamp work, nearly ready to ship, is of the most improved and durable construction, made of the best material, and after plans furnished by Capt. Robt. L. King, similar to those in use at the celebrated Peck's Mill. It will contain of thirty-six stampers of six hundred pounds weight each, with all the wood and iron-work complete, ready to be put together in California without delay, and at a very small expense. It will, without doubt, crush and amalgamate from seventy to ninety tons of ore per day of twenty-four hours.

The Trustees invite the closest scrutiny, on the part of those desirous of making an investment, which promises such large returns, into the objects, prospects, and affairs of the Company. They are satisfied that an examination will convince the most sceptical that a better use of capital cannot be made than in bona fide mining operations in California—they are equally satisfied that dividends will be made by this Company in less than twelve months from the commencement of mining operations, exceeding, in amount, the whole capital stock of the Company.

Capital stock, $200,000 Shares, $100 each. Applications for stock, pamphlets, or further information, may be made at the office of the Company, No 66 Beaver-st., or by mail, post-paid, addressed to either the President or Treasurer.

THOMAS E. HASTINGS, Treasurer. m17-Wa8tf

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **Third Mechanics' Building and** MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.—Shares limited to 1,000—700 have already been taken. The unprecedented success of the Second Mechanics' Building and Mutual Loan Association, (1,200 shares having been subscribed for before the first monthly meeting, and the subscription books consequently closed,) a very large number of persons having been disappointed in becoming members of the Second, have commenced a Third Mechanics' Building and Mutual Loan Association, having incorporated in their Constitution the same advantageous principles to shareholders which found such favor with the public, and which filled up the Second, its predecessor, so rapidly. Any person, male or female, desirous of making his or her small earnings more than triple itself in the space of a few years, or any person who is desirous of borrowing money in order to purchase his own house on the most advantageous terms, who will but take the trouble to compare the advantages offered by this Association, both to lenders and borrowers, with those offered by any other Associations, will at once find the key to the success of our plan; for instance:

1. It will loan money at 6 per cent. per annum on the amount advanced

2. It will allow interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum to all persons who prefer paying their subscriptions for two months or more in advance, thus securing a double interest—firstly, the above 7 per cent.; secondly, their share of profits. Persons who wish to borrow money for the purpose of buying or building their own house or farm, can here secure an advance on far more liberal terms than are effected by any other Association.

3 Persons desirous of withdrawing from the Society, can do so at any time, by giving one month's notice, and receive back all dues paid by them, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum.

A person who will save but 14 cents a day, (and there is not one person who cannot, if so disposed,) can in this Society secure in a few years a small capital, ($1,000,) with which he can establish himself in business, and thus achieve his own independence. The entrance fee is 50 cents per share; monthly payment, $2 per share; value of each share, $500. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of joining can leave their names with the Secretary

J. H. SAYRE, President.
S. P. TOWNSEND, Vice-President, No. 82 Nassau-st.
JACOB PEARCE, Secretary, No. 163 Hester-st.

A special meeting for the payment of dues and admission of members, will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, March 30, at 7½ o'clock, at Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery HENRY C. LINCOLN, Esq., will explain the workings of this Association. Ladies and the public are invited. The Secretary is daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at his office, No. 163 Hester-st., for the purpose of receiving subscriptions. m27-2t

☞ **St. Nicholas Building Association.**—Office under the Chatham Bank, corner of Chatham and Duane-sts.—entrance in Duane st.

This Association being now completely organized, the attention of those interested is invited to the advantages it presents in enabling the poor man to accumulate his savings, and provide himself a home, or the means of procuring one in a few years. As the success of any Association of this nature depends upon the responsibility and character of those who conduct its affairs, care has been taken to select such a Board of Trustees as will inspire the utmost confidence of those who connect themselves with the Society. The office will be open daily until 8 o'clock P. M., to receive subscriptions, where information may be obtained. Shares, $800; entrance fee, $1; dues, $3 per month.

TRUSTEES.

William L. Conklin, clothier, No 8 Bowery		
Thomas Williams, Jr., grocer, 225 Madison-st.		
John Leveridge, attorney-at-law, No. 67 Chatham-st.		
Wm. T Pinkney, President Astor Fire Insurance Co		
John B. Dunham, piano forte maker, No 92 East 13th-st.		
C. A. Whitney, Secretary Astor Fire Insurance Co.		
Geo. B. Whitfield, plumber, No. 281 Water-st.		
Egbert Scudder, hardware, No. 15 Gold-st.		
James V. Rich, stationer, No. 61 William-st.		
William Close, builder, No. 13 Roosevelt-st.		
Abram Duryee, lumber marchant, No. 224 Madison-st.		
Charles J. Shepard, stove manufacturer, No. 242 Water-st.		
John C. Parker, coach builder, Yorkville.		

WM. L. CONKLIN, President.
THOS. WILLIAMS, Jr., Vice-President.
ROBT. D. HART, Secretary.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Attorney. m25-3t

☞ **Home!**—SHARES NEARLY ALL TAKEN—The IRVING BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION will hold a Public Meeting at CHATHAM HALL, No. 5 Chatham-square, on SATURDAY EVENING, March 27, at 7½ o'clock.

Workingmen, and others, now is your time to join, as this Association is nearly full and the books will shortly close

Addresses will be delivered by able Speakers, who will fully explain the

Workings of this Association.

Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to attend.

Entrance fee, for the present, only $2. Monthly dues, $3. Par value of Shares, $800.

MORRIS FRANKLIN President, No. 106 Broadway.
GEO. H. BELL, Vice President, No 158 Nassau-st.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Secretary, No 244 Grand-st.
THOMAS LAWRENCE, Attorney, No. 15 Beekman-st.

TRUSTEES.

Geo. H Franklin, No. 173 West-st		
Geo. W. Riblet, County Clerk's Office, City Hall.		
Silas T. Herring, Nos. 137 and 139 Water-st.		
James Jackson, Jr., No. 97 Broadway.		
Royal G. Millard, No. 89 Barclay-st.		
Nelson Puff, No. 215 Duane st.		
Elias Combs, No. 244 Grand st.		
F. G. Richardson, No. 43 Fulton st.		
Geo. T. Maxwell, No. 18 City Hall.		

Office of Association, No. 244 Grand-st. Open EVERY EVENING from 6 to 9 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY from 3 to 9 o'clock P. M., for Ladies. Articles of the Association may be had gratis. m25-3t

☞ **Pamphlet Review.**—CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—We would advise all who feel interested in the prosperity of Building Associations, as well as those who have been induced by many unfounded statements and other reports that have been circulated to injure these institutions, to attend the public meeting of the SECOND KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 29th inst., at Knickerbocker Hall, at 7½ o'clock, on which occasion the Association will meet any argument that can be brought to bear against the beneficial institutions; and invite the fullest and freest discussion, publicly, at this meeting, as we feel assured that the more minutely and thoroughly the operations are discussed, the more beneficial will be the result. Workingmen, Mechanics, and Clerks, attend this meeting, as it is one of great importance to all; and we would also invite the attention of ladies to this meeting as able speakers will be present. Mr W T MILLIKEN, and others, have kindly volunteered. The prosperity of this Association has been unparalelled, and those who have not secured shares, can do so at this meeting, or at the office of the Secretary, No 168 Ninth-av., as the limited number are fast filling up

JAMES R. DELVECCHIO, President
AMISON WILLIS, Vice President.

TRUSTEES.

John A. Gunn,	W. H. Greuelle,	H. Johnson.
A. A. Valentine,	Emile Baxter,	John W. Miller.
J. W. Ogden		

E. J INGDEN, Secretary. m26-3t

☞ **Public Meeting.**—The REPUBLICAN BUILDING ASSOCIATION will hold its first public meeting at the Apollo Rooms, No 410 Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 30, at 7½ o'clock.

JOSEPH N BARNES, President
JAMES G MOFFATT, Vice-President
JOHN E. MILLER, Assistant Vice-President.

TRUSTEES.

Wm. J Valentine,	Edward S Hidden,	George Boyd,
Isaac Mix, Jr.	Horatio N. Wild,	Henry M Stevens,
John P Heiss,	James Timpson,	Henry Bruner,
Edwin R Barnes,	Harvey Hart,	Charles A King,
Jesse D Price,	Gilbert S. Nixon,	Wm. B. Peck,
	John Hoope,	John Boyd, Surveyor

J BANCROFT STEVENS, Attorney.
JOHN T. CAIRNS, Secretary.

The books of the Association are now open for subscription. Persons desirous of joining can do so by applying as above. Office open from 9 until 2 o'clock every day, and on Saturday evenings. Entrance fee, $2; shares, $800; monthly dues, $3. m26-4t

☞ **The Third Monthly Meeting** of the CITIZENS' MUTUAL LOAN and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, April 1, at 8 o'clock, at their room, No 421 Broadway, next door above Canal-st. Fifteen shares will be offered for redemption to the highest bidders. The books of the Association will be closed at the meeting. Members of the Association are reminded that the dues for April are now payable, and are requested to call at the office and pay the same before Thursday, April 1. Office open daily from 9 to 5 o'clock, and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, to 9 o'clock. SIMEON DRAPER, President
E DELAFIELD SMITH, Vice President.
F J KENDALL, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John J Herrick,	Wm H. Dietz,	Joel W. Mason,
Geo. Schwartz, Jr.	John F. Clarke,	Wilmot P Mosely,
Chas. L Cornish,	Wm. Thompson,	Samil. Alburtus, Jr.

m25-5tTuStuW&Th

☞ **Building Associations'** FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Capital, $150,000—divided into 10,000 shares, of $15 each, cash paid up, with the privilege of increasing the capital stock to $500,000. Subscriptions for the capital stock of this Company will be receive by the following persons, appointed Commissioners: John Bruce, No 24 Platt-st.; Wakeman & Latting, No. 59 Fulton st: John Buxton, No. 16 North William-st; Solomon Jessurun, No. 8 Clinton court. Beekman-st; John F. Yallott, No. 113 Sands-st. Brooklyn; also, by all the Directors. A prospectus, explaining the great advantages to be derived from the Company to mechanics and small property-holders, as well as to those who wish to invest their money and get the largest amount of profits, can be had of any of the Directors, all the Secretaries of the different Building Associations, or at the office of M. Jessurun, No. 7 Clinton court, Beekman-st

JORN BRUCE, President
S JESSURUN, Secretary. m26-2w

☞ **Ship Carpenters Ahoy.**—SECURE A HOME WHILE THE OPPORTUNITY OFFERS.—A public meeting of the East River Building and Mutual Loan Association, will be held at Union Hall, corner of Avenue C and 4th-st., on SATURDAY EVENING, March 27, 1852, at 7½ P M All who feel interested in procuring a home for themselves, should attend and learn how it can be done by a small monthly payment Addresses will be delivered by WM. L. CHANDLER, Esq., and other eminent speakers. The office, No. 514 Grand-st., is open daily from 11 A M to 9 P M., where subscriptions will be received and all necessary information given. Entrance fee for the present, $2; dues, $3; shares $800

ORADIAH NEWCOMB, President
JAMES WHITE, Vice President
SAMUEL H JORDAN, Assistant Vice President
CHARLES E. ANDERSON, Secretary. m25-2t

☞ **Phœnix Building Association**—Incorporated Feb. 25, 1852.—The PHŒNIX is in a very prosperous condition, and possesses all the important and liberal features that are required to render it an easy, safe and profitable Institution. The Officers chosen by this Association are men who are well known to be competent and trustworthy, and entitled to the fullest confidence. Entrance fee $2. Monthly dues, $3. Shares, $800 All that is required at present to join is $2. Interest of 6 per cent allowed on dues paid in advance

WILSON SMALL, President No. 94 Ludlow-st.
AMOS WILLETS, Vice-President, No 276 Pearl-st.
A. R. HATFIELD, Secretary—Office, Chambers' Hall, No. 65 Chatham-st. m27-1t

☞ **Notice.**—BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—All persons who have taken shares are hereby notified to call at the office of the Company, Harlem Railroad Buildings, corner of Chatham-st. and Tryon-row, to sign the Charter, previous to its being sent to Albany. As nearly all the shares are taken, persons wishing to hold any stock in this Company had better call at the office and subscribe immediately The office will be open on this day and to-morrow, (Saturday,) from 11 till 7 o'clock in the evening, for persons to sign the Charter, and subscribe for the few remaining shares

J. BRUCE, President.
S. JESSURUN, Secretary. m25-2t

☞ **The Chelsea Building and** MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION will hold their third regular meeting at the Assembly Rooms, corner 8th-av and 25th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, March 29, at 8 o'clock Shares will be reduced at this meeting, and the entrance fee will be $5 after this meeting. Members are requested to call at the office of the Secretary and get their books and pay the March dues, at any time during the day or evening until 10 o'clock.
m24-5t WM. H. MOYT, Secretary, No. 230 9th av.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **Come and Judge for Yourselves.**—The attention of every person desirous of realizing the full benefit of the mutual system, as applied to loaning and borrowing money for the purpose of building or purchasing real estate, is called to the Public Meeting of the Second Greenwich Building Association, to be held on MONDAY EVENING, March 29, 7½ o'clock, in the Bleecker Buildings, Bleecker-st., near Morton. The members of this Association comprise many of our best and most intelligent citizens, who have thoroughly examined all the operations of this Association, and satisfied themselves that there is no other investment equally safe and profitable. The remaining shares of this Association will probably all be taken at this meeting Persons desirous of becoming members should not fail to attend on Monday evening. Gentlemen thoroughly conversant with the principles of Building Associations will be present and address the Meeting. Every information will be freely given JOHN KEYSER, President.
GEORGE STARR, Vice President.
R. ROSS, Jun., Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

Charles Crane,	James L. Post,	Samuel Sinclair,
John Thomas,	Robert Peterson,	James W Farr,
David Millikin,	D. C. Weeks,	W. E. Smith, Jr.

m27-2t

☞ **Columbian Mutual Loan and** ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION.—NOTICE.—The subscribers to shares in this Association are requested to call at the Secretary's office, No. 25 Delancy-st., sign the Constitution, pay their dues for the month of March, ($2 per share,) and receive their pass books. In consequence of the large number of subscribers, an early compliance with this request will greatly facilitate the business of the Association. We will have over $4,500 to loan on the first monthly meeting, Thursday, 1st April. (No money received at the meeting.) Office hours, during this week, from 8 A M to 9 P. M.

CHARLES L. NOE, Secretary,
m24-4t No. 25 Delancy-st.

☞ **The New-York Land and Building Association** was organized to procure 500 working men homes. It is in the full tide of success! Let the rent-ridden then, be inspired with hope, and join us immediately. The initiation fee is only 50 cents, but will soon be raised to $2.

MILES CHAMBERS, Pres't.
H. S. SMITH, Secretary—Office, 1 Murray-st., m10-1m

New-York Daily Times.

TURKEY.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1852.

Reschid Pasha's Dismissal.

The dismissal of RESCHID PASHA is as great an event for the interests of Turkey, as the absence of Lord PALMERSTON or Prince METTERNICH from the direction of affairs at London or Vienna. I recur to it again, therefore, simply to say that I am convinced that it was merely the result of a court intrigue, and that certain Pashas placed very near the Sultah, represented to him that every ill of the empire had as its direct and efficient cause the Grand Vizier. A single interview of the Minister of Foreign Affairs with the Sultan, sufficed to make him repent of what he had done, and to repair the evil, he made RESCHID PASHA President of the Grand Council.

STATISTICS OF MORTALITY.

There have been 4,950 deaths from small pox during the last eight years at Constantinople. In 1851 alone, there were 805 deaths from this cause. Vaccination is not practiced spontaneously by but a small portion of the population. It demands constantly the efforts of the Government, which provides for the gratuitous vaccination of the poor at the Medical College. The Europeans at Constantinople are not included in the deaths above-mentioned, but the proportion of deaths among them, from small pox, compared with other diseases, was, in 1851, one-tenth of the whole. During the same year, the proportion of deaths from the same disease among the Mussulmans, (whom we are all in the habit of representing as being under the influence of fatality to such a degree that they would adopt no preventative measures against disease,) was only one-sixteenth of the whole number of deaths among them. The Europeans are many of them poor, in unhealthy situations and in closer contact with each other than the other classes of the city.

STEAMERS ON THE BOSPHORUS.

There are at present eight or ten steamboats for passengers that make one trip each way every day on the Bosphorus. A company owning eight additional steamers begins this month, and promises us a passage down and back every hour. The distance from the village nearest the Black Sea (Buiukdéré) to Constantinople is about thirteen miles; and the shores on each side are lined with houses, like a street, and here and there, at the landings, are villages of one thousand inhabitants. The effect of these steamers will be to induce the inhabitants to live on the Bosphorus instead of in the city in the same manner as omnibuses and railways induce people to live up town with you instead of in the heart of the city. Hitherto all passage upon the Bosphorus has been carried on by swift row-boats.

LITERATURE.

Last month was held in Beyroot the anniversary of the Syrian Literary Society, when a discourse was delivered in Arabic by BUTROS BISTANI, to an audience composed of Arab Mussulmans, Greeks, Maronites, Druses, Europeans and Americans. I speak of the Americans last, but I believe that they were foremost in establishing a society of such an anomalous character considering the former and even present character of the people. In the printed report of the session, the presence of the American Consul, of all the Consuls in Beyroot, was alone noticed. The objects of the Society are very general, embracing everything connected with study and investigation by which the members can advance themselves and the people around them in knowledge connected with the Arabic language. They have commenced forming a library. I know of no similar Society in Turkey, unless one may be mentioned among the Armenian Catholics of Constantinople, and the newly formed Academy of Sciences at Constantinople.

MAGNANIMITY TO REBELS.

AZIZ BEY and his brother AHMED BEY, rebel Kurdish chiefs, near Bagdad, conquered by the Sultan and brought to Constantinople six months since, have just received from the SULTAN a pension of 3,000 piasters a month. All over the empire, far removed from the scenes of their original rebellion, are to be found similar chiefs and Pashas who are reaping this generous reward from the victors, the magnanimous and clement Sultans of Turkey, of a free residence in some town, and an ample pension to enable their enemies to enjoy in abundance the pleasures of the Harem and of the Table. It is not rare either that they rise to be again Governors of Provinces.

OCEAN STEAM ROUTES.

The British Screw Steamer, the *Arabian*, lately arrived here from Liverpool in fourteen days. It is now very common for merchants having shipments to make for America, to send their goods by some of the numerous screw steamers to Liverpool, and thence to America. The Cunarders even began an extension of their company to Constantinople, and then goods could be shipped directly from here to Boston without the intervention of a correspondent at Liverpool.

TURKISH USURY LAWS.

The Turkish Government has lately forbidden money to be loaned to the agriculturists and farmers, at more than eight per cent. interest. The firman even forbids the payment of all engagements hitherto made at a higher rate of interest. The money affairs of the larger part of the population of the interior are so much embarrassed, that it is exceedingly common for the people to borrow money at twenty-five to thirty per cent. interest, pledging their crops and produce of the coming season in payment. If these fail, he is unable to pay either capital or interest. The firman however can have but little effect to relieve the cultivators. It is not a little singular that whereas the Koran forbids usury and giving money on interest, that the usual rates of interest should be so high, averaging, at the Capital, 15 per cent.

DEATH OF A TYRANT.

The famous exiled Prime Minister of the Shah of Persia, TAGLIE KHAN, has just died in exile, and doubtless was poisoned. His exactions and tyrannies deserved death, but not death by secret poison.

A third bridge has been opened across the Golden Horn. The first is not fifteen years old, and was a benefaction of Sultan Mahmood, and passage is gratis. The second is a toll bridge, built by the present Sultan. This third is a toll bridge, built by a private Company of Armenians.

THE CARNIVAL.

The Carnival is just over, and it may help to make you believe that we are not living in an absolutely barbarous and uncivilized state, if I tell you that the British Ambassador and his Lady gave, last week, their grand ball of the season; and that, out of eight hundred guests of *the* first society of the City, there were five hundred in costume. I must admit that some of them were in their national costumes; still, even the Armenians and Jews are obliged to go to their chests to bring out for such occasions costumes that, with the rapid change and conformity to European dress of all classes, they are never likely to wear again as a daily custom. The display of diamonds, pearls, and other precious stones, and gold embroidery, on such an occasion, is so rich, that we are not afraid to challenge comparison with any City in Europe. America was represented on the occasion, not only by the Legation, but by a Lady, as an emblem of the Genius of America. Her Liberty Cap, with "Liberty" in gold letters on the front, might be thought by Austrians and Russians to have something of *couleur politique*; but, at least, as the color was blue, and derived from the old English Liberty Cap, neither English nor French could accuse it as savoring of *Red* Republicanism. Two other fine American characters were, one of a California gentleman of the ancient times of 1848, and the other of a regular Pottawotamie Indian.

Another significant token of our civilization is to be found in a ball given on a preceding evening by the chief Charitable association of the city among the Europeans. It was under the patronage, as the printed advertisements had it, of "Her Excellency Lady Canning," and was for the "benefit of the Greeks and Protestants of Pera," and of the poor of this charitable association. The proof here of our civilization is in the evidence that it affords of our tolerant spirit, embracing all classes of poor. The association I have mentioned is for the relief of the poor in an alms-house and at their own houses without regard to sect. Both Catholics and Protestants have, however, their separate organisations besides for the relief of the poor. G. R. L.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Virginia Democratic Convention.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 26.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

Advices received here from Richmond, state that the Democratic State Convention will adopt ultra State Right and Free Trade principles. Steam Navy, and Land Grants are to be exploded. X. Y.

Virginia Democratic Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, March 26.

The proceedings of the Convention have been harmonious, there was no wrangling after the first day. The merits of the nominees were not discussed and only vaguely hinted at.

The Convention to-day appointed fifteen Electors without reference to their preference for Presidential candidates. They authorized the Central Committee to appoint two for the State at large, claiming for the State seventeen Electoral votes.

No delegates for the State at large to the National Convention were appointed.

A series of resolutions were adopted.

The *First*—reasserts the principles of the resolutions of 1798–9.

The *Second*—that Congress has no power to appropriate directly or indirectly the proceeds of sales of Public Lands

The *Third*—declares against a protective Tariff.

The *Fourth*—That the Federal Government should in its foreign policy, adhere to the maxims of the "Father of his country," and the father of Democracy.

The *Fifth*—reaffirms the resolutions of the Baltimore Conventions of 1844 and 1848.

The *Sixth*—recommends four delegates from each District to the Baltimore Convention.

The *Seventh*—approves the modes of voting heretofore pursued by Virginia Delegates to the Baltimore Conventions.

The *Eighth*—That the votes of Virginia, in the Baltimore Convention, ought to be given for the candidate who can command the greatest strength in the Democracy, and whose principles are known to conform most strictly to the cardinal tenets of the Democratic Republican faith.

No address was put forth, and the Convention adjourned this morning.

Later from Texas—Gov. Foote and the Compromise.

BALTIMORE, Friday, March 26.

The Southern Mail as late as due has arrived.

Four New-Orleans Mails were received to-night.

Texas dates to the 12th inst., received at New-Orleans, confirm the news of the arrest of Carvajal, and his arrival at Brownsville, in the steamer *Camanche*, in custody of General Harney.

Indian depredations were becoming more and more frequent in the Western part of the State.

The Whigs of Galveston passed resolutions indorsing Mr. Fillmore and the Compromise.

A Mexican war steamer was off the mouth of the Brazos.

The British ship *Lydia Ann*, with a cargo of salt, from Liverpool for New-Orleans, got ashore on Briton Island, and both vessel and cargo would prove a total loss. A portion of the crew had arrived at New-Orleans. The Captain was supposed to be drowned.

Governor Foote had sent a long message to the Mississippi Legislature, introducing the subject of the finality of the Compromise measures, and the war between the States Rights and the Union men has been thereupon renewed.

The Lehman Murder Trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 26.

Mr. Phillips concluded his argument in the murder trial, this morning, and is followed by Charles A Keyser, who opens for the defense. His colleague, W. A. Jackson, will conclude the defense.

Attorney General Reed will close for the prosecution. David Paul Brown will not speak.

Second Dispatch.

The argument in the Lehman murder case was concluded at 9 o'clock this evening—Messrs. Keyser and Jackson arguing on the part of the prisoner, and Attorney General Reed closing on the part of the prosecution. The Jury was charged very impartially by Judge Allison, and retired to consider their verdict.

Navigation of the Hudson—Susquehanna and Albany Railroad.

ALBANY, Friday, March 26.

The steamer *Indiana* left the city this morning, went down through the Schodack Channel, and took in tow two barges which had wintered near New-Baltimore, and brought them to the city. The only obstruction to navigation is a belt of ice about a mile from Stuyvesant landing to Stuyvesant Steamboat Dock.

A special meeting of the Common Counsel has been held in reference to aid to the Susquehannah and Albany Railroad. A resolution was adopted loaning the credit

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1852.

☞ The Second Edition of the *Evening Times*, published every day at 3 o'clock P. M., and served to subscribers for *One Cent*, contains a full and complete list of the *Arrivals at all the Hotels*, up to the latest hour.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Neither the Publication Office, Editorial Rooms, nor Printing Establishment of the DAILY TIMES are opened on Sunday. Advertisers who desire their notices to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 11 o'clock on Saturday evening.

Commerce.

There is no great wealth, no high degree of improvement in any branch of industry or art, or in the embellishments of life and manners, without extended and prosperous commerce. Agriculture indeed furnishes the means of subsistence, almost exclusively, and may, with but rude and imperfect aid from industry otherwise employed, sustain a numerous population. Military force of formidable proportions may be maintained simply upon the basis of numbers. But the world has seen no instance of a people acquiring a leading position in the community of nations, without that multiplication and division of labor, which can only exist under an active system of commercial exchanges. The chief ambition of States has been to excel in physical power, to possess the requisite strength to control their own destinies and interfere potentially in the affairs of others whenever they desire or are called upon to do so. But this ambition is never gratified except in the cases where the numerical strength is made available and elastic by the habits and the fruits of commercial enterprise. How common the expression in regard to the relation of Russia to the other nations of the world, that her power is unwieldy. Possessing immense fertility of soil, almost boundless productive capacity, and a nominal military strength apparently sufficient to crush mankind, her influence is scarcely fel beyond the bounds of the nations in immediate contiguity to her. Impregnable at home against the combined arms of the world, well understood to be steadily persevering in an aggressive policy, she excites no terror, in any direction, five hundred miles beyond her own borders. Even the smallest States of Europe, at such safe distance from the Northern Bruin, repose in quiet, unalarmed by his growls. Fancy the abatement in this sense of security, if Russia added to her ponderous but now inert strength, the intelligence, activity, experience in the uses and application of means, and the wealth of commercial England.

England really possesses peculiar advantages. A small island, with a population necessarily limited by its ability to produce the means of support, could never have acquired the power to dictate to the world by the genius of its people or the wisdom of its rulers, without a substantial foundation in natural causes, giving it a position of decided favor in comparison with other nations. This foundation existed in the peculiarly happy circumstance of insularity. Among the obvious benefits of this position, is general security from invasion, which, in view of the wars that have disturbed Europe during the whole period to which history reaches, must be acknowledged the very chief of blessings. The habits of the people, in everything which can be deemed peculiar, and which marks their character as national and homogeneous, have been moulded and directed by the same cause. Naval skill has characterized the people from their first noticeable appearance in history; and their prowess upon the deep, as well in the adventurous pursuits of commerce as in the sterner conflicts of arms, has ever been their favored subject of national pride. Naval supremacy in war has resulted from successful enterprize in commercial navigation. Mankind have learned by experience that such supremacy can never be acquired in any other way. It is known that Russia has a very formidable fleet of war ships, thoroughly manned and armed, but in the present development of Russian seamanship this mighty display of naval strength is regarded with entire indifference.

Nor is it alone in connection with navigation that commerce shows its potency in establishing the foundations and extending the securities of national greatness and power. This is only an outward manifestation of the internal strength acquired and nourished by successful industry in the boundless fields of trade. What stimulant tasks the productive power of the soil, draws mineral riches from the bowels of the earth, nerves the arm of the artisan, excites the genius of invention, and continually adds vigor and activity to industry and thought! Surely nothing but the exchangeable value of every product of human skill; the adaptability of every fruit of human exertion to the purposes of commerce. The great marts of the world are always the seats of wealth, knowledge and refinement. London owes its preëminence solely to the vast operations concentrated there, by which productions of remote continents and climates are exchanged; and capital, ever active, infuses enterprise with life and spirit throughout the world. Nations come there to sell their obligations for the present means which they cannot otherwise command. Genius resorts thither for appreciation and reward. Every art and appliance of luxury finds there full employment and ready appreciation. London is the concentration of the British Empire. The herds and the gold of Australia, the varied riches of teeming India, the furs and lumber of North America, the sugar and tropical productions of the West Indies, and the countless products of the wide ocean, are there represented. There, too, the inestimable wealth of England's own agricultural, mining and manufacturing industry finds its outlet, contributing in its transit to the potency of the golden sceptre that sways the commercial destinies of the age.

There is not a circumstance of favor that has aided in the wonderful prosperity of England and her capital, that has not its parallel, on a wider and grander scale, in our American Union and its commercial capital, New-York. Our guaranties of security from foreign disturbance are better than can ever be enjoyed by any other people. They consist in our abundant power to control the Continent, and the impossibility of our ever being disquieted by powerful and hostile neighbors. It is conceded that the American Continent exceeds the old world in the area of arable and productive land; and the American Union embraces a full third of the capacity of production of the whole Continent. We are then capable of sustaining one-sixth of the entire population that the earth can feed. Already, in our infancy, our commercial marine rivals that of our great progenitors; and in present skill and rapidity of improvement, we far excel them. Our enterprizes are as widely extended as theirs, and with the progressive development of our boundless internal resources, will be impelled to accelerated activity through a future beyond the grasp of present anticipation. There is not a provision of nature, in her vast repositories of mineral and vegetable resources for the maintenance of life, and the application of industry and art, in which we do not abound. And, added to this unequaled capacity for the production of wealth, Providence has granted us, for intercourse with every part of our wide dominion, and with the world at large, facilities entirely unrivaled. On the east we look out upon the broad Atlantic whitened with the navies of Christendom bringing men and means to our aid; on the west we breathe the gentle air of the Pacific, perfumed by the spicy groves of the further Indies. The Briarean Mississippi reaches to every section of the great interior, affording easy means of transportation to all that is produced and all that is desired.

New-York is the London of the Western Continent, where all the great operations of exchange concentrate, receiving constant tribute from the industry of the world. Here the cotton, the flour, the rice, the corn, the tobacco, the manufactures and the gold of the whole country meet the products of all other lands and climes, and here the multifarious transfers are made. Here is concentrated the capital that puts in motion the power of steam and the strength of muscle in the remotest districts; that stretches the iron track and impels the rapid engine to the extreme verge of civilization. When we compare the present expansion, power and wealth of the Union, and the extent of the commercial connections of this emporium, with the picture they present to the memory of many now living, it seems perfect soberness to anticipate that within the period of lives now in being, the sceptre of power will have been assumed by our Government, and commercial supremacy universally conceded to New-York.

The responsibilities of this foremost rank among the nations, and of this inevitable leadership in all profitable enterprize, ought to be appreciated. For such high fortune our Country and our City are indebted not only to physical advantages, but, under God, to the protection of a wise, free, and united Government. As commerce is the main element in the aggregation of wealth and the establishment of effective power, so commerce itself depends, vitally, upon security. Our natural wealth and strength we hold from a beneficent Providence; upon ourselves depend the preservation of the institutions that surround us with protecting strength, and the perpetuation of our Freedom and our Union. Palsied be the hand raised in violence against either!

House Rents and Ground Mortgages.

The high rents in this City are a crying evil. They are, in many hundreds of instances, wholly destructive of the comfort of mechanics, clerks, day laborers, and other classes in the receipt of small incomes; driving them out of town for dwellings, or forcing them into ill-constructed, ill-ventilated, and ill-supplied lodging and "cheap" boarding houses. What, with extravagant markets and large rents, housekeepers of moderate means, who are compelled, from their occupation, to remain in the City, enjoy the fewest number of domestic comforts, compared with the same class in the neighboring cities.

Building Associations have been resorted to, to correct the evil. A wide difference of opinion obtains as to whether the end will be thus answered. The attempt, however, is making a fair and impartial trial, and these associations, so far as under the auspices of good men, deserve the best wishes of the public for their success. The chief error, if error there be, will, we apprehend, be found in the fact that they attempt too much. On this, however, it is yet too soon to express a conclusive opinion. We await the progress of the experiment with that degree of interest which the importance of the subject to the workingman deserves. Meanwhile, let us inquire if other adjuncts to cheaper living may not be practicable.

PHILADELPHIA is a model city for building. It may be esteemed, so far as cheap and real comforts are concerned, one the best homes for the mechanic and day laborer, of all the Atlantic cities. Every man of family there lives at his own home, if disposed to do so. There is nothing wanting in regard to house room, and nothing interfering in the matter of rent, to prevent him. He has his own—and a wide—selection as to terms. If unable to pay $200 or $150 or $125 a year, he can take a house at five, six, or eight dollars a month, without the fear of uncomfortable quarters. All the buildings are of the same material, all substantially of the same finish *and all above ground*. A dwelling-house at $72 the year, on one of the cross streets, is a miniature brick mansion, after the pattern of Walnut or Arch-street, two or three stories high, two rooms deep, back building, range, gas, water and bath, and the lot from 60 to 80 feet in depth, though the house is necessarily of narrow front. A laborer receiving a dollar a day may support a family in this healthy, convenient and handsome style. Ascending in the scale of rents, you have houses from $250 to $500 a year, for merchants of moderate business, master mechanics and salaried employées of various classes. These have wider fronts, and are of better finish, than the smaller houses, and in nearly all respects, for small families, equal in elegance, as they do in comfort, the best dwellings on the best streets—and these, by the way, when not owned by the tenant, rent for only $800 or $1,000 a year.

Now much of this is owing to the peculiar system of ground rents and mortgages, rather than superior building skill, or cheap materials, or liberal landlords. The lot-holders, in the first place, pursue the old Quaker system of conveying on ground rent. A fee simple is not sold in one instance out of a dozen. The lots are bargained for at from five to six dollars a foot, front on the cross streets, in the City proper and the most eligible districts, and from two to four in remoter or less desirable quarters. That is, in lieu of a fee simple worth $100 a foot front, the lot holder receives $6 a year per foot on ground rent, irredeemable, or redeemable in 10 years. On a lot 17x90, a dwelling-house is put up of three stories high, and three story back buildings, at a cost of something like $2,500 or $3,000, and on this a second mortgage of $1,500 is obtained, most generally from the lot holder, who thus acquires a lien of $3,200, and the master builder rents out his house for $400, and after paying interest, taxes and water rent, has a handsome sum left on his margin of $1,500, besides employing his means, skill, and employees in putting up the building; or he sells, out and out, to the tenant, for $5,000 subject to the mortgage. In this way three ends are frequently answered to three different parties. The lot holder improves his property, the master builder makes good his labor and profit on a small outlay, and the merchant who desires to own his own house, does so without taking over one-third or two-fifths its cost out of his business. The same plan runs down to 13x60 lots, and to houses yielding less than $100 rent.

We do not know how far the same plan might be resorted to with success in the upper and unimproved part of this Island. We have not at hand the means of knowing what relative saving it would be to the tenant, over present rents, when applied to New-York property. Any plan that gives additional encouragement to builders, of moderate means, would be preferable to monopolizing landlords. And something will have to be done, and that quickly, to improve the condition of the tenant classes, if we hope ever to reduce our bills of mortality, or to retain, within the City limits, *as citizens*, a proper proportion of the people who make their their living here. There must be a wider spread of buildings; the subterranean population reduced, and the ratio of thirteen souls to the house, as by the late census, brought down to eight or nine, as in the neighboring cities. Comfort economy, philanthropy, and we might almost add, humanity, demand that every possible measure should be resorted to, to moderate New-York rents.

The New French System.

The wish of Louis Napoleon to replace the French Government upon the very same basis on which it rested before the fields of Leipsic and Waterloo, has some startling consequences. Not only is the preponderance claimed for the military arm of the body politic in France; but the preponderance of France in the politics of the Continent is boldly asserted, and may possibly be sustained. All that has happened since the abdication of Fontainbleau is to be cancelled by a general act of oblivion. History is alone to preserve the record of the restoration, the revolution of July, the revolution of February. The Congress of Vienna is a myth. The system there originated, and consecrated subsequently at Verona and Laybach, is consigned to Lethe. There is nothing to stand between the aspirations of the nephew, and the glory of his model uncle. The Odyssey of France is expunged; naught is left save the Iliad.

The more immediate and objectionable feature of the new rule is the claim to dictate the degree of observance due from the minor States to French dignity. The internal police of the Republic is to be extended wherever the President sees fit. The law of the Press, enacted at Paris, is enforced at Brussels. The able and scathing *Bulletin Français* was not only confiscated, but a daring paper that ventured to print one or two of its articles has shared the same calamity. A show of justice is certainly preserved. There is to be a trial. It is understood that MM. Odilon Barrot and Berryer will appear for Thomas and d'Haussonville, the defendants. But as the result involves a national contingency of war or peace, there can be little doubt about the verdict. Thus is Belgium effectually annexed to France; for there is no annexation more perfect than a subjection to the laws of a more potent neighbor, under penalty of ball and bayonet.

Switzerland has likewise submitted to have a Presidential decree, banishing his enemies, executed throughout the Federal territories. As no requirement of the French Government can be more offensive to national pride, it is perfectly safe to say, that the Republic has been practically annexed to France, since French law is the supreme rule of political action, and the jurisdiction of the Council inferior to outside dictation. Never had the imperial authority a wider and more absolute Continental sway, than that of the President to-day.

Italy has experienced the benefits of French administration, ever since the occupation of Rome. The President has made himself the sovereign arbiter of Peninsular politics. His Holiness, the Pope, has farmed out to him his temporal authority. By reason of contiguity, Tuscany has experienced a taste of French intervention. Naples, it seems, is not to escape. The King has been required to dispatch his nephew, the Duke d'Aumale, beyond the frontiers. The requisition will, of course, be dishonored. With all his infamy, the Bourbon Ferdinand has never shown a lack of family devotedness; and the dismissal of a Bourbon Prince, and that Prince his sister's son, at the bidding of a Bonaparte, who has just busied himself in plundering the Bourbons of all their property, is a concession forbidden by every obligation of family, and justice, and honor. The refusal, we apprehend, will not involve an appeal to arms; but it provides a foretaste of what may surely be anticipated when the new empire has been consolidated, and its external machinery in lively operation.

The war therefore is between the system of 1815, to which all Europe is pledged, and that of 1800, utterly conflicting with the interests of the Teutonic and Scandinavian powers. The provocation to an armed contest is daily augmenting. To suffer the open disregard of all international law, is to lose all political importance, and every national safeguard. The public law of Europe has now, in four different instances, been made to give way to the private will of Louis Bonaparte. How far will presumption carry the President, and how long will Europe submit to these deliberate violations of her political theory?

Which is True?

Thursday morning we gave a telegraphic dispatch from Washington, announcing a rupture between the President and Secretary Corwin, appending a word of caution as to the degree of faith to which the statement was entitled. Yesterday morning came another dispatch, confirming the previous one, except as to the alleged invitation to Mr. Corwin to resign, and adding some particulars in regard to the manner of the outbreak, placing the onus of the collision upon the Postmaster General. Last evening still another communication on the same subject, comes forward, contradicting the whole story and restoring the relations between the President and Secretary of the Treasury to a condition of amity. Now there is a perplexity about this. Should not a statement twice asserted be twice contradicted before public anxiety has leave to be pacified? Where is the balance of the evidence? Are the friends of the Administration yet justified in assuming a bold face and denouncing the story as a weak and malignant device of the enemy? Must the mischief-loving Democracy have this fresh tit-bit of scandal snatched from their lips before they have half comprehended its sweetness? Perhaps our doubts may be solved, even while we are expressing them, by further advices this morning. At all events, expectant politicians of all shades will hold the lightning to a strict account, if the conclusion of this matter is not hurried up in authentic shape.

Seriously, these telegraphic people ought to cultivate some conscience. What excuse can be pretended for spreading a report over the whole land, calculated to produce anxiety or excitement, without any foundation in truth? Do the wires need employment? Is the lightning in want of exercise? Does the telegraphic exchequer require nursing at the expense of disturbing the quiet digestion of the whole community? And then there is another kind of expense accompanying these flights of fancy, which is worthy of remembrance. It is an old rule that those who dance must pay the fiddler, but when the lightning dances, somebody else has to pay. Now this story of a family quarrel, invented to pander to a mischievous appetite, has been spread over the network of wires that covers the Union, at an alarming cost, which does not come out of the pockets of the scandal-mongers who contrived the fabrication. How shall the telegraph be instructed in the virtues of truth?

☞ The authorship of Washington's Farewell Address is becoming as problematical as that of Eikon Basilike, or the Letters of Junius. Did General Washington touch up a draft of Mr. Hamilton's, or did the Secretary touch up a draft of General Washington's? Whose ideas are we adopting and venerating when we devoutly read the Address? Herein is the gist of the question.

Really, the whole subject strikes us as extremely unprofitable, and not extremely momentous. Whoever may have originated the phraseology of the paper, no one doubts for a moment that it expresses the sober sentiments of the great man. They are none the less valuable because suggested by another, and simply adopted by the President. Whatever they teach us of patriotic duty, and world-embracing humanity, is as wise and apposite in one case as in the other. The maker and enderser of the note are alike responsible; and the pure gold of truth is immutably the same, irrespective of coiners and testers. The principles of the Address are mighty, permanent truths; and do not need to stand in the "shadow of a name."

NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Overland Expedition in Search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN is, perhaps, as deeply interesting as any marine effort. Sir JOHN RICHARDSON set out from Quebec early in the Summer of 1818, and traversing all that wild region stretching between the Lakes and the Arctic Sea, explored the shores of those gelid waters in pursuit of the long lost voyager. While he was unsuccessful in his main object, yet the journey was exceedingly profitable in other ways; and those who read Sir JOHN'S "ARCTIC SEARCHING EXPEDITION," as issued by the HARPERS, will be grateful for the immense amount of information respecting the nations, languages, climate and other peculiarities of those elevated latitudes. The appendix might serve separately for a geography of the British Possessions, so complete and methodical are the matter and arrangement.

Whether in these days of Maine-Law agitation, Mr. THOMAS MCMULLEN does well to publish a "HANDBOOK OF WINES, Theoretical, Practical, and Historical," is a matter for his bookseller and reader to settle. Whatever may be deemed of the *morale* and appositeness of the work, certainly, it is a highly entertaining one; and to the merchant, and liqueur-buyer, we should suppose, quite indispensable. There is nothing at all relating to the whole range of fermented grape-juices, but has its place and description here. The variety of information is endless, and as pleasant and appetizing as a glass of Johannisberger or—but we forget the Maine Law. D. APPLETON & Co.

The last labor of the late MOSES STUART was a "COMMENTARY ON THE BOOK OF PROVERBS." This elaborate specimen of philology and exegesis is characterized by all the professor's well-known defects and excellencies. The learning is profound—although we suspect he is largely indebted in that particular to the scholarly Bertheau,—and the criticism cautious, sagacious and sensible. Of course, every possessor of the commentator's work upon Ecclesiastes will need this admirable complement to that production.—M. W. DODD.

The third volume of the "ANNUAL OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY" has been awaiting our attention for some time. Mr. DAVID A. WELLS, the editor, displays astonishing industry in collecting so vast a mass of curious information. The retrospect of the distance which science has traversed in a year, is a serious business at this time o'century. But the present volume represents it faithfully; and we should regard it as quite invaluable to the scientific savan. GOULD & LINCOLN, Boston.

Mr. P. C. HEADLEY'S "LIFE OF LOUIS KOSSUTH," with a brief introduction from the pen of Mr. GREELEY, of the *Tribune*, has met with unbounded popularity. As a spirited narrative of the events of 1848-9, it well merits it; and not the least valuable feature is the collection of the great orator's speeches, occupying the latter half of the volume.—DERBY & MILLER, Auburn H. PERRY, No 13 Park-row, New-York.

The MAGYAR has likewise called out a meritorious and authentic work from Mr. HENRY A. DE PUY, a writer of much force and judgment. It is entitled "KOSSUTH AND HIS GENERALS," and besides giving an eloquent account of the revolution, has the advantage of furnishing a highly desirable "History of Hungary," without which the merits of the patriotic movement must be indifferently understood. PHINNEY & Co., Buffalo; NEWMAN & IVISON, LEAVITT & Co, and PRATT, WOODFORD & Co., New-York.

M. SURENNE, during a long experience in French teaching at Edinburgh, has acquired a thorough knowledge of the wants of students, and met them in his various vocabularies and manuals. Messrs. D. APPLETON & Co. have recently issued "A NEW FRENCH MANUAL," designed for the use of travelers, as well as for those who are arming themselves in advance for the emergencies of travel. It will be an indispensable help.

We are glad that Miss SEWELL continues her industrious efforts for the gratification of young people. We have now, from the Messrs. APPLETON, "A JOURNAL OF A SUMMER TOUR, for the Children of a Village School," an exceeding pleasant book, if we may judge from the portion before us. There are two other numbers to succeed the present.

Dr. FASQUELLE, of the University of Michigan, has placed students under obligations by applying Woodbury's excellent method with German to the French language. The system is very thorough, and must make the scholar familiar with all the difficulties of gender, idiom and irregularity. NEWMAN & IVISON.

We are gratified to see an American edition of that celebrated work, "LODGE'S PORTRAITS AND MEMOIRS OF ILLUSTRIOUS PERSONS IN BRITISH HISTORY." Messrs. TALLIS & Co. are issuing it in handsome numbers, and at a price so reduced as to place it within the reach of the owners of any of the great English Histories.

Mr. CHARLES B. NORTON, has collected several clever sketches of New-York Society, which have appeared serially, into one volume with the collective title, "NEW-YORK ARISTOCRACY, or, Gems of Japonicadom." The writer indulges in a pleasant vein of not ill-natured satire, and may do service, if rightly read.

Dr. JOEL SHEW was one of the earliest and ablest disciples of Priessnitz in America. His works have been numerous, and successful; and we have no doubt that the last, "THE HYDROPATHIC MANAGEMENT OF CHILDREN," is fully equal in ability to its predecessors. FOWLERS & WELLS.

Mr. JOHN F. STODDARD, of the University of Lewisburg, Pa., has added another to the many School Arithmetics already before the trade. From a cursory examination, we should judge it to be quite simple, practical and thorough. CORNISH & LAMPORT.

Mr. HENY C. WATSON publishes through Messrs. LINDSAY & BLAKISTON, of Philadelphia, a number of pleasant legends of Revolutionary times. As their venue lies principally about the old national capital, he has chosen for title, "THE OLD BELL OF INDEPENDENCE, or Philadelphia in 1776."

"THE CLASS BOOK OF CHEMISTRY," by Mr. EDWARD L. YOUMANS, is a book judiciously compiled for the benefit of junior students. Mr. Youmans's method and simplicity of treatment are especially deserving of praise. D. APPLETON & Co.

Mr SCRIBNER publishes a useful work by Rev. JOHN P. KNOX, embracing an historical, statistical, and geographical "ACCOUNT OF THE ISLAND OF ST. THOMAS," and its neighbors, St. Croix and St. Johns. It will find many readers among those interested in West India matters.

The American S. S. Union have issued lately from their unresting presses several excellent juvenile publications. HAWTHORNE'S "RAILROAD TO THE CELESTIAL CITY," "FRANK NETHERTON," "THE RHYMING ALPHABET," and the *eleventh* thousand of "SUNNY SIDE," are among others. J. C. MEEKS, New-York agent.

AUSTRIAN PASSPORT REGULATIONS.—Information has been received at the Department of State that new instructions have lately been given by the Austrian Government to all their police officers and gens d'armes not to permit any foreigner to enter their dominions unless his passport bears the *visé* of an Austrian Legation or Consulate. This new regulation extends to every place at which an Austrian garrison exists, and will, as is stated, be strictly enforced against English and American travelers. It is therefore, advisable that those of our countrymen who intend to travel in the interior of Germany or into Italy, should have their passports visé at the Austrian Legation at Washington, or at Paris or London.—*National Intelligencer.*

CABINET RUMORS.—Some Telegraphist in this City, on Wednesday night last, probably for want of substantial material for a news dispatch, has given circulation, through distant newspapers, to a story of a misunderstanding having occurred in the Cabinet, followed by a request from the President to one of its members to resign his office. It is scarcely necessary for us to say, to prevent well-informed persons from being imposed upon, that the whole story is a sheer fabrication. There is not a particle of truth in it.—*Nat. Intel.*

MR. WEBSTER IN NEW-JERSEY.—Mr. Webster was received by the two Houses of the New-Jersey Legislature in the Assembly Room, yesterday. He was addressed by Senator Zabriskie, who eulogized his character and services as a Jurist, Statesman and Diplomatist. He referred to his conduct during the late war, his famous reply to Hulsemann, and to the action he took during the Cuban expedition. Mr. Webster in reply expressed his thanks, and his pride in New-Jersey, and in allusion to his late conduct declared that there had been a perfect coincidence of opinion between Mr. Fillmore and himself. Com Stockton afterwards spoke, warmly eulogizing Mr. Webster, and avowing Tariff principles.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.—At 1 o'clock on Thursday morning, a boiler in the drying-room of the extensive paper manufactory of Messrs. Demar, Mein & Kay, at Trenton, N. J., exploded with terrific and fatal violence. There were about 25 hands at work in different parts of the building, at the time. 4 men and a boy were in the machine room. About 10 minutes before the explosion some obstruction impeded the regular revolutions of the water-wheel. This accident drew the principal part of the hands to the wheel, which is on the north side of the mill, remote from the boilers. To this fortunate occurrence it is attributed that more persons were not injured or killed. A man named McCarter, was in the rag boiler room, and apparently warming himself by one of them—as was customary. He was found lying at the bottom of one of the boilers, in a mass of the slush discharged from the exploded boiler—dead. It is probable that he was instantly scalded to death by the steam and the hot slush; and perhaps never knew that the accident had happened. The contents of the boiler were caustic potash, lime, water and rags. It will take a month at least to repair the mill. The loss of property is estimated at $8,000.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, a very large Newspaper for the Country, is published every Saturday. The number for the present week contains, among other articles, the following:

Literary.—Two Poems: The Bursting of the Bud; The Lay of the Lover's Friend. A Story for the Million. Death of Niebuhr, the Historian. Battle of Bunker Hill. Spiders. Mr. Powers and Old Habits. Curious Anecdote. Catlin's Exhibition. Items.

Editorial.—Presidential Speculations. Henry Clay. Affairs in Albany. Emigration—Its Evils and Benefits. The French Election. Russia and America. Philadelphia and her Rivalries. Senator Jones on Non-Intervention. Texan Heroism. France and Switzerland. Witnesses. The Senator from New-Hampshire. Congressional Manners. The State Senate. Perils by Railroad. Episcopal Convention in New-Jersey. The Arrival of the Pacific. Intervention in 1777. Popular Lectures.

News of the Day.—A weekly Summary of important events, carefully condensed and arranged—comprising, under separate headings, City, Domestic and Foreign Intelligence to the latest moment.

Correspondence.—Letters from our Correspondents in France, England, Washington, and at other points.

Proceedings of Congress.—Carefully selected and condensed.

Commercial Intelligence.—Review of Markets, Stocks, Prices, &c. &c. for the week. New-York Cattle Market.

☞ The *New-York Weekly Times* is issued on a double sheet, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum, in advance. Ten copies for $15; twenty copies for $20. Single copies may be obtained at the Office, in wrappers ready for mailing.

Clergymen of all denominations may receive the *New-York Times*, Daily and Weekly, at the lowest Club prices.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers,
No. 118 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ Specimen numbers may be obtained at the counter.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ We were invited to TUTTLE'S Emporium, on one of the coldest days last past, to see a green tree, with birds hopping from branch to branch and singing, one gay-plumaged fellow occasionally drinking, one at ting on his nest, and another apparently thinking—as real-looking a scrap of summer in full operation as could wish to see. It was a piece of curious machinery, that gained the prize at the World's Fair. Every child should be taken to see it, as an event in his life. But while there, we looked about us, and what a wilderness of curiosities that Emporium is! Children have a great deal done for them, to be sure. While straining our wonder at what is doing for men and matrons, we forget to turn aside and see how ingenuity and industry are quite as hard at work for children. Philosophers as well as babes, should look in at TUTTLE'S Emporium, No. 345 Broadway.—*Home Journal.*

☞ THE IRVING BUILDING ASSOCIATION is going ahead in fine style. The success of this Association shows the value of having energetic and practical business men at the head of any great undertaking. If you want to invest in one of these Societies, you will find this one of the most reliable and safe of them. Just take your slate and pencil and calculate the matter for yourself, and you will see whether, as you are now progressing, you can get a house any sooner or more surely, than by paying a monthly instalment into such an institution as the Irving Building Association. A public meeting will be held at No. 5 Chatham square, SATURDAY EVENING, March 27.—*Sunday Dispatch.*

☞ SPRING MILLINERY.—MRS. MARCY, No. 210 Bowery, will open, for the inspection of the ladies of New-York, on TUESDAY, March 30, a beautiful assortment of Spring and Summer Millinery, embracing Silk Chapeaux and Straw Bonnets, an extensive assortment of Ribbons, Flowers, &c. This stock of Millinery will be found on inspection, to be one of the largest and richest offered to the public for a number of years. Ladies, who wish to keep pace with the fashions, and desire to be in season, should make an early call to the establishment of Mrs. MARCY, either on or after Tuesday next. The most fastidious can be suited here, either in style or price.

☞ THE HUDSON RIVER BUILDING ASSOCIATION—recently organized in the Fifth Ward—is rapidly filling up, and will no doubt be a most beneficial institution. The trustees are prominent citizens of the Ward, and their well-known business habits is a guarantee of its success. A public meeting will be held at No 413 Broadway, Bradbury's Music Room on MONDAY EVENING, March 29. Sylvanus S. Ward is President. Office for receiving subscriptions No 411 Washington-st., corner of Laight. The Shares are $800; Monthly Dues, $3; Entrance Fee, $2.—*New-York Express.*

☞ The tremendous rush for Carpets and Floor Oil Cloths at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, is owing to their selling such elegant Spring styles of English Tapestry Brussels, Imperial Three-Ply, and Ingrain Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Mats, &c., at unaccountable low prices. The inducements offered to purchasers are unparalleled in the Carpet trade. Only think of seasoned Oil Cloths at only 2s. 6d. per yard.

☞ CONCERNING THE HEAD.—The head of an intellectual man is always a study; but how easy it is to disguise such a head by an ill fitting hat, so that it cannot be distinguished from the veriest blockhead ever borne upon shoulders. If you are wise, and wish to appear so, leave to KNOX the duty of selecting your hat. In this he has taste, experience and judgment, and will guarantee satisfaction to all who patronise him.

☞ THE CRYSTAL PALACE AGAIN!—Patent Tapestry Ingrain and Patent Tapestry three-ply Carpets precisely the same as were exhibited at the world's Fair; elegant Mosaic and scroll figures of the most magnificent and unique styles of gorgeous colors, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S No 99 Bowery the original depot for those Carpets. N. B.—Beware of imitations.

☞ Hats of the finest quality and most fashionable and becoming styles are sold by the NEW HAT COMPANY at a dollar less than any other establishment. They are equal to any Four Dollar Hat sold. Go and see for yourselves. They have but one quality and one price only. Nos. 146 and 148 Nassau-st. (Tract Buildings.)

☞ Some foolish people think they can't get a fashionable article out of Broadway. Those who have given way to this fancy, up to this time, can be cured to-day by buying one of those Spring Fashion Hats, made by those tasty people, RAFFERTY & LEASK, corner of Chatham and Pearl-sts.

☞ SHIRTS.—If you want a good article in the line of Shirts, call at the New Gentleman's Furnishing Store, of Mrs LAMBERT, WHITE & CO., No 132 Nassau-st., where you may be sure of getting articles made of the best material, from exact measurement, and warranted to fit.

☞ Those same rich, glossy, fashionably-shaped Hats that went off so like wild fire on Saturday last, can be purchased to day at the store of the NEW YORK HAT COMPANY, No. 16 Bowery, the best article for the uniform price, $3.

☞ LEARY & Co's STYLES IN QUARTERLY PATTERNS.—LEARY & CO., Leaders and Introducers of Fashions for Gentlemen's Hats, Nos. 3, 4, and 5, Astor House, will THIS DAY issue the FASHION FOR MARCH, 1852. Feb. 19.

☞ PARIS SILK HATS.—GENIN has just opened several cases of Gents' Paris Silk Hats, of the latest model and finest fabric, received per steamer *Arctic*. GENIN, No 214 Broadway, opposite St Pauls.

☞ COMMERCIAL BANK, PERTH AMBOY.—E. EVANS, Nos. 70 and 72 Fulton-st., redeems notes on this Bank at 25 per cent. discount, in payment for ready-made clothing.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES.—J. & C. BERRIEN, DEALERS IN HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES AND FANCY GOODS, No. 601 Broadway, would invite attention to their unsurpassed assortment of HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES, embracing

SILVER PLATED WARE,

Urns, Water kettles, Vegetable-dishes, Waiters, Cake-baskets, Castors, Liquor stands, Salad-stands, Epergnes, Candlesbras, Candlesticks, Sugar-baskets, Fruit-baskets, Flower-stands, Salt-stands, Mustard-cups, Toast racks, Egg stands, Fish-servers, Tea and Table-spoons, Forks, Ladles, &c., &c., &c.

CUTLERY.

Fine Ivory-handled Dinner and Dessert-knives and Forks, Carved, Ivory and Pearl-handled Table and Dessert-knives, Game and Trowel Carvers, Nut picks, Nut-cracks, Champagne and Sardine-openers, Cork-screws of all kinds, French Cooks-knives, Lamp, Scissors, Snuffers, Cheese-scoops, Ham-knives &c., &c.

JAPANNERY.

Plate and Vegetable-warmers, Plate-carriers, Knife-trays, Knife and Spoon-boxes, Cheese trays and Stand.

FINE WAITERS.

Sets of Oval, Princess Royal, Albert, Victoria, Gothic, Elliptic, Sandwich and other patterns. Waiters and Bread-trays, English Tea caddies, Nurse-lamps, Taper-stands, Lamps, Candlesticks, Cake, Spice, Bread-boxes, &c., &c., English, French and German Coffee Machines, Japanned Bird-cages, over fifty varieties; Wooden, Willow and Tin Ware, of every description; French, English and American Door-mats, English, French and German Cooking Utensils.

BRONZED IRON GOODS.

Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Hall-stands, Boot-racks, Settees, Cribs, Foot-scrapers, &c., &c.

RUSTIC WORK.

Settees, Chairs, Tables, Flower-stands, &c; &c

CANE-WORK—Manufacturers of every description, Bedsteads, Cribs, Chairs, Sofas, Lounges Tables, Work-stands, Sewing and Nursery-chairs, Sewing seats, Hammocks, &c.

House-keepers and those about commencing house-keeping, are invited to inspect this assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

City and country dealers will find it to their interest to examine this assortment, which is offered at the lowest prices.

Illustrated Catalogues may be had, gratis, at the ware-rooms, No. 601 Broadway, New-York.

MATERIAL AID FOR THE WIDOW, ORPHAN AND CREDITOR.

BY THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 106 Broadway.

This Company have just declared a dividend of FORTY per cent. for the past year, and an interest of SIX per cent on all previous dividends, payable in cash, and have an accumulated Capital of $456,750, principally invested in New-York and United States Stocks.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.
California risks taken at equitable rates.

☞ CASH! TWENTY PER CENT. SAVED!—WHITE GOODS! EMBROIDERIES! LACES! DRESS TRIMMINGS! RIBBONS! HOSIERY! GLOVES, &c., a new stock just received. Those who would rather pay cash than 20 per cent for 6 months' credit, are invited to examine my stock of the above goods.

JAMES OSTROM, No. 36 Liberty-st.

Next door to the Post-Office, late of the firm of Myers, Suydam, & Co.

☞ Try A. RANKIN & Co.'s Undergarments, if you wish to enjoy real comfort, preserve your health, and save money. They offer the very best articles at prices often paid for commoner goods. Silk, Merino and Cotton Undervests and Pants, of any size and quality, made to order, at very short notice. Remember the old stand, No. 104 Bowery.

☞ CHEESE.—Some of the finest premium cheese will be offered to families, that ever came to this city. All that are in want of good cheese or butter would do well to call at A. PARKER'S Temperance Store, No. 244 Broome, cor. of Ludlow-st. He is also selling good teas, coffees, sugars, and dried fruits, cheaper than almost any store in the city.

REMOVAL.

☞ UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Removed to No. 40 Wall-st, Manhattan Bank Building. Medical Examiner in attendance daily, from 12 to 1 o'clock. FREDERICK SHELDON, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Actuary.
J. EADIE, Jr., Secretary.

☞ Southern and Western merchants who would rather pay cash than fifteen or twenty per cent. for credit, are invited to examine my stock of Embroideries, Laces, White Goods, Hosiery, &c., before purchasing elsewhere. JAMES OSTROM, No 36 Liberty st., next door to the Post-Office. [Late firm Myers, Suydam & Co.]

☞ A Chance for the Ladies to be Initiated into the Mysteries of Mental Alchemy.—Prof WILLIAMS, encouraged by the signal success which has heretofore attended his afternoon entertainments, has been induced to give another, to Ladies only, at 3 o'clock this P. M., at Metropolitan Hall. Also a Public Lecture at 7½ o'clock.

☞ FOUNTAIN'S India and French Store, No. 570 Broadway, and No. 2 Niblo's Buildings.—PINE-APPLE DRESS GOODS, and other fashionable and useful articles, from China; just received, and well worthy the attention of ladies and gentlemen. No 570 Broadway.

☞ HOUSE-KEEPERS.—Those about commencing house-keeping, and steamboat, ship and hotel proprietors, will find at BERRIEN'S HOUSE-FURNISHING WAREROOMS, No. 601 Broadway, the largest assortment of goods, in their line, to be found in the Union.

☞ Dealers in Hosiery are invited to examine our stock of Hose and half

NEW-YORK CITY.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—About 12 o'clock last night, officer Humblin discovered smoke issuing from the basement of the building on the south-west corner of Broadway and Dey-street. He gave the alarm; but before the firemen could obtain access to the flames, they had swept through to the basement of the buildings Nos. 5 and 7 Dey-street. The building on fire in the lower stories before the firemen could get to work, and in a short time the entire contents were destroyed, and the buildings fell with a tremendous crash.

The basements and the first stories of the corner building and of Nos. 5 and 7 were occupied by Messrs. Merritt, Bliss & Co., importers of foreign dry goods, hosiery, cloths, &c. They lost a large stock of goods by the fire, and what the flames spared the water finished. They estimate their loss at about $200,000, on which they have an insurance of $140,000, $5,000 of which is in the Lorillard Company. The upper stories of the corner building were occupied by Messrs. White, Bramhall & Lockwood, importers of cloths, cassimeres and vestings. Their stock is damaged by water to the amount of $5,000; but they are fully insured.

The upper stories of Nos. 5 and 7 Dey-street were occupied by Messrs. Lotimer & Large, dealers in Laces and Embroidered Goods. Their stock was totally destroyed; but we could not learn its value. It was estimated at $200,000.

No. 9 Dey-street was occupied by Messrs. Mott, Weaver & Richardson, importers of Silks, Satins, Cloths, Cassimeres, etc. Their stock is damaged by water and by the falling of a portion of the rear wall to the amount of $50,000, which is covered by insurance.

The contents of the buildings Nos. 6 and 8 were much damaged by water.

The flames also extended from Nos. 5 and 7 Dey-st. to the south end of the buildings, and finally communicated with the rear portion of Milhau's Drug and Chemical Store in Broadway, a portion of which was laid in ruins. The loss of property will probably amount to some $2,000, which is fully covered by insurance. At the time the flames broke into the drug store, the night clerk was yet asleep in his bed, and hearing the crash of the falling buildings in Dey-street, he was terribly frightened, and making for the front of the store, jumped through the sash and glass lights of the north door, landing upon the side-walk with such force that his ancles were sprained, and his face and arms somewhat cut with the glass

About an hour after the fire was first discovered, the Chief Engineer ordered the general alarm to be rung, and in a short time an immense force of engines and firemen were at the scene of conflagration—but the falling of the buildings in Dye-street, prevented the spread of the flames, and rendered their services useless.

It is not known how the fire originated, but it is supposed it was caused by the furnace in the basement. Men were at work in the store until after 10 o'clock, and when they left, there were no indications of fire.

The buildings destroyed were erected the past season were very valuable, and were stowed full of the richest goods sold in this market—the occupants having just prepared themselves for the Spring trade, now about commencing.

FIRES.—At a late hour on Thursday, a fire broke out in the carpenter's shop of Mr. Spiker, in Thirteenth street, near the Third-avenue, but was speedily extinguished, with trifling damage to the stock or buildings. ....At two o'clock Friday morning a fire was discovered in the row of wooden stables in Sixteenth-street, and before the flames could be extinguished three valuable horses perished. Two of the stables were totally consumed, and an adjoining dwelling house was partially destroyed.

EXPLOSION OF MONS. MAILLEFORT'S APPARATUS, AND LOSS OF LIVES.—One of the cans of powder used by Mons. Maillefort upon the removal of Pot Rock at Hell Gate, exploded yesterday in his boat, killing two of the men in the boat, and severely injuring the three other occupants of the boat, including Mons. M. One of the persons who was killed has had his head blown entirely off, and his body was badly mutilated. The persons who were killed and the other occupants of the boat were taken ashore and the wounds of those who were injured were properly dressed

These five persons were in the boat over the rock. They had placed a can containing 125 pounds of powder on the rock, and had attempted to fire it with the galvanic batterv. From some cause, the charge would not explode, and, for the purpose of ascertaining why it did not go off, it was taken on board of the vessel, and those engaged were gathered around examining it, when the powder exploded, causing a loud report, and shattering the boat. Persons on the shore, who witnessed the disaster, immediately went to the relief of the operators' and succeeded in rescuing them all.

P. S.—We have since ascertained that another of the operators, the foreman of the work, died after being taken ashore. Mons. M. is seriously burned, the powder having penetrated his face and hands, but it is thought that he will recover.

PROF. SILLIMAN'S LECTURES.—The concluding Lecture of the Course of Prof. Benjamin Silliman, Jr., at the Spingler Institute, was given last evening. The subject was "Fire." A number of new and beautiful experiments in combustion, gave unusual interest to the occasion. Prof. Silliman has a happy way of explaining scientific problems, so that they are rendered palpable to the most unlearned auditor. His Lecture last evening was chiefly taken up with experiments upon the properties of flame and electrical light. By means of a new application of the galvanic current, conveyed to poles of carbon and zinc, a French invention, lately exhibited at the World's Fair, a nearly constant light is produced, by means of which daguerreotypes may be taken with nearly the same promptitude as with the solar light. The effect was produced last evening in two instances. Other experiments of a novel character were introduced, and the lecturer was louly applauded.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—On Friday morning a young lady named Jane E. Chambers was knocked down and run over in Broadway by a horse and wagon, the wheels of the vehicle passing over her body and causing serious internal injuries. The reckless driver was immediately arrested. He gave the name of John H. Stearns, and was fully committed for trial by Justice Osborne.

—Coroner Ives held an inquest this morning at the Bellevue Hospital, on the body of an unknown man, who suddenly fell dead on Thursday afternoon, soon after entering the office of Dr. Alexander B. Mott, corner Thompson and Bleecker-streets. Deceased is a man about four feet six inches in height, 28 years of age, and genteely dressed. When he entered the above premises he was bleeding at the lungs, and before the physician could render him any assistance he was a corpse.

—Wm. G. Reanba was arrested in the Seventeenth Ward yesterday, upon a charge of assaulting a police officer in a violent manner, with a hatchet, while in the discharge of his duty. Justice Mountfort committed him to prison for trial.

—Albert Wiley was arrested on Wednesday night, by the Eighth Ward Police, upon a charge of stealing a gold watch and chain, valued at $125, from a gentleman named John Franklin. Justice Bleakely committed him for trial

—The police of the Seventh Ward arrested two men at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, named Joseph Murphy and George Harris, upon a charge of cutting a pocket from the coat of Aaron Poor, while he was passing through Cherry-st., on his way home. The rogues were committed by Justice Osborn.

—At 1½ o'clock yesterday morning, Sergeant McCready, of the Second Patrol District, detected a burglar in the act of breaking into the basement of a dwelling house, at No. 80 Ann-street. He was yesterday conveyed to the Tombs, where he gave the name of Patrick McCormick, and was committed in full for trial by Justice Osborn.

—A desperate fellow, calling himself Tom Gillroy, was taken into custody, yesterday, by the Police of the Sixth-Ward, charged with the commission of a burglary at No 9½ Orange-street, and, also, with violently assaulting Daniel Keegon, who caught the rogue in the act, and endeavored to secure him, but was knocked down by the robber. Justice Osborne gave Tom a cell in the City Prison to await his trial.

—Officer Lally, of the Sixth Ward, arrested Ann Sparks and Johanna Wansley yesterday upon a charge of abstracting a receipt-book containing notes, bills of exchange, and other papers of value, from the coat-pocket of Mr. Adolph Wolf in Catharine-street. They were committed.

—Yesterday morning officer Henshaw, of the Twentieth Ward, arrested John Whitman, who stands charged with threatening to take the life of his brother Eugene, whom he has long had a grudge against. Justice Bleakely committed him to prison.

—A thief entered the residence of James H. Welsh, Justice elect, at No. 293 Pearl-street, a few evenings since, and stole His Honor's overcoat.

—Mayor Kingsland has appointed Henry Hutchings, Esq., (late Street Inspector,) to the Second Assistant Captaincy of the Fifth Patrol District, *vice* William Martain, who was promoted as the First Assistant, in place of the late Samuel Reynolds. Captain Hutchings will prove himself a faithful and efficient member of the Police Department.

—The Clipper ship *Antelope*, Capt. ROBT. SHINN, built by Messrs. Perrine, Patterson & Stack, for Messrs. Harbeck & Co., expressly for the California trade, will be launched to-day, at 1 o'clock, from the yard of Messrs. Perrine, Patterson & Stack, foot of North Tenth-street, Williamsburg. After being launched, she will be towed to the sectional dock to be coppered, and on Tuesday next will be in readiness to receive cargo at pier No. 26 East River.

—William Quinn, John M. Anning and James Hetlans were arrested for attempting to create a riot at the Marble Works in Twenty-third-street.

—The property now occupied by Madame Chegaray, on the corner of Union-square and Fifteenth-street, has lately been sold for $47,000. It has a front of four lots on Union-square.

—Hon. DUDLEY SELDEN, formerly a resident of this City, is dangerously ill in Paris, from a paralytic stroke. One side is completely paralyzed, and he has lost the power of speech.

—The last Lecture of the People's Course is to be given next Tuesday evening, at the Tabernacle, by Rev. E. H. CHAPIN.

—The examination of the charges against Margaret Lohrenz will be commenced on Monday before Justice Osborne. JAMES M. SMITH, Esq., will act as counsel for Margaret.

—The clipper bark *Southerner*, of Baltimore, Capt. Strickland, from Baltimore, arrived here yesterday after a most capital run of sixteen hours from Cape Henry and two days from the city. She will load for San Francisco.

—The steamship *United States* sailed for Chagres yesterday with a large number of passengers.

—The Spring Exhibition of the New-York University will be given on the 31st inst.

—The following standing rule has been issued by the Superior Court:

"All notes of issue hereafter filed with the Clerk in causes which have been once on the calendar for trial or argument, shall specify the number of the cause on the last preceding calendar on which it was entered, and the date of such calendar. And every note of issue shall state whether the cause is to be placed on the calendar of the General Term, the Special Term, or the Trial Term No cause shall be entered by the Clerk on either calendar, unless the note of issue conforms to this rule."

—GEORGE D. PRENTICE, the Editor of the *Louisville Journal*, is now in this City.

—Yesterday afternoon Officer Greene, of the Lower Police Court, arrested a man, in Pearl-street, named John G. Isaacs, upon a charge of stealing $30 worth of silk hats The property was recovered and Justice Osborn committed the prisoner for trial.

—Three of the desperadoes, who are identified with the notorious gang of "Short Boys," were arrested yesterday, by the Police of the Third Ward, upon a charge of highway robbery. It seems James Church and James S Jackson, of the steamboat *Delaware*, were attacked by some twenty or thirty of these ruffians, on the corner of Greenwich and and Barclay-streets, and two gold watches taken from their pockets. One of the rogues, named William Pette, was clearly recognized by the complainants. Justice Osborn fully committed him to the City prison for trial.

—The Police Captain and three of the Patrolmen in the new Twentieth Ward have got themselves into serious difficulty, in consequence of illegally arresting a respectable citizen named James P. Gage, while he was quietly proceeding to his residence in Thirty-seventh-street. It is alleged they beat him unmercifully with their clubs, and the matter is now under investigation before Mayor Kingsland.

—Last evening two noted shop-lifters, named James Curay and George Warren, were detected in the act of breaking open a show-case in Broadway by officer Radford of the Chief's Office, who secured both of the rogues and locked them up.

EASTERN TRAVELS.—Dr. BACON delivered the closing Lecture of his course upon Eastern Travels last evening, at the Tabernacle. It was a narrative of his adventures on the route from Mosul on the river Tigris to Oroomiah, in the interior of Persia. On the passage through the Kurdish mountains the party were robbed by the inhabitants, and after undergoing many hardships and passing through scenes of great excitement, they were forced to return to Mosul without accomplishing their purpose. The narrative of these adventures was published last summer in all the city papers, and is probably familiar to our readers.

ARREST OF A WESTERN FUGITIVE.—On Thursday afternoon, Michael Higgins was arrested in this City on a warrant from the authorities of Chautauque County, wherein he stands charged with stealing 3,190 pounds of leather, valued at $600, from the factory of Barzilla Ellis, 2d, residing in the town of Pomfret, in the above County. The property was found in the possession of the accused, and being identified by the rightful owner, Justice Osborn detained Higgins until arrangements can be made to convey him back.

A HEAVY BANK DEFALCATION IN BOSTON.—ARREST OF ONE OF THE DEFAULTERS IN THIS CITY.—One of the most extraordinary arrests that has been made in this vicinity for many years, was effected on Wednesday last by officer William H. Stephens, of the Lower Police Court, and officer Robert W. Bowyer, of the Chief's Office. The officers were in company with Sheriff Bliss, of Norwich, Connecticut, at Jersey City in search of a Southern fugitive, whom they anticipated would sail for Europe in the steamship *Asia* at 12 o'clock that day. They separated, and searched for the individual whom they were after, and abandoning all idea of finding him, they were about to return to the city, when one of them observed a genteel-looking young man hastening toward the vessel, with a carpet bag in one hand, and several packages in the other. Suspecting something wrong, they resolved to watch closely, and make inquiries who the person was, and what his carpet-bag contained. Upon following him down the wharf, he was seen to meet a man of genteel appearance near the gang-plank, to whom he handed the carpet-bag, and after whispering together for a few seconds, slips of writing-paper passed between them hurriedly, and they then took leave of each other. These actions being apparently performed under a state of excitement and fright, they were scrutinized with great care by the officers, who finally became convinced that their suspicions were correct, and Mr. Bowyer arrested the latter person, and Mr. Stephens secured the bearer of the supposed treasure. The individuals were perfectly astounded when finding themselves within the clutches of the authorities, and one of them exclaimed, "Well, I'm caught at last" The suspicious carpet-bag was immediately searched, and found to contain $6,000 in gold coin, and documents belonging to the Suffolk Bank, of Boston.

One of the two was searched, and from papers and letters found secreted within the inner pockets of his coat, his name was ascertained to be Charles Brewer, the receiving teller of the Suffolk Bank; the other was a friend of the teller, named Albert C. Converse, who came to assist Brewer in taking his departure for the Old World. The slip of paper alluded to in the foregoing, proved to be a telegraphic dispatch for Brewer's wife and his brother, and was to have been forwarded on House's or Bain's line to the assumed name of "Mrs M A Palmer," at No. 36 Common-street, Boston, by his friend Converse. Each dispatch said, "It is all right," and were signed with the initials "A. T. C.," in the handwriting of Brewer. Information was speedily dispatched to the officers of the banking institution, by telegraph, stating the arrest, &c. &c.; but before an answer was received, the steamer had sailed with the bookkeeper of the Bank on board, whose name is Thorndike, Rand. He is also a defaulter to a heavy amount, and is supposed to have upwards of $20,000 in his possession. At the time of the arrest, the officers took Brewer's baggage from the steamer, and among it was also been found the traveling trunk of Rand, containing a years stock of clean linen and other wearing apparel The Teller and his comrade, Converse, were immediately taken on to Boston by railway via Hartford and Springfield, and delivered over to the Bay State authorities, who held Converse to bail in the sum of $8,000 as a witness, and detained Brewer in custody to await the result of the investigation of the cash and books by the bank officers, who are at a loss to conjecture the amount of the defalcation at present.

The Boston *Commonwealth*, after giving the proceedings before the Boston authorities, says:

"Mr. Thorndike Rand, the book-keeper of the Suffolk Bank, went to New-York Monday afternoon on plea that he had received a telegraphic dispatch from that city, announcing the illness of his brother. Mr Brewer, the Teller, left the bank Tuesday afternoon, saying that he had a severe headache, and that it would be doubtful whether he should be at the bank the next day. He, however, left for New-York that afternoon. Wednesday morning a note was received at the bank from Mr. Brewer, dated Wednesday morning, although written Tuesday, saying that he was quite unwell, but would probably be at the bank in the course of the forenoon. Early in the afternoon a dispatch was received at the bank from a police officer in New York, saying that Brewer had been arrested on board the steamer *Asia* about an hour before her departure, having in his possession $6,000 in gold, also stating that Mr. Thorndike Rand, the book-keeper, had sailed on board the same steamer, though that fact was not ascertained till after she had sailed.

"Mr Brewer was brought immediately to the city by the first train after his arrest."

"These proceedings have excited the deepest surprise and consternation. "Mr. Brewer was not suspected at the bank. His father is the Cashier and is one of his sureties. The first intimation of anything wrong was the news that he had been arrested by New-York officers. Why was he arrested? The explanation thus far given is, that he has been suspected in Connecticut of having had some connection with a robbery which took place there a little more than a year ago.

It will be recollected that the Messenger of the Thames Bank, New-London, was robbed in the Norwich Station House, where he was waiting to take the steamboat train to this city, of a carpet bag containing $39,000, which he was bringing to the Suffolk Bank The story was that a stranger stepped up to him to inquire the time, and directly after hit him with a slung shot, left him insensible, and walked off with the bag. The Messenger was intimate with Brewer, and as the bills known to have been in the bag have since been coming in, certain officers have kept a sharp eye on him. Last Friday, the same Messenger, Mr. Whetter, came on here at the request of Brewer, and had several interviews with him. He (Whetter,) is supposed to have been arrested here yesterday and taken back to New-London.

About a year ago, Mr. Thorndike Rand, then supposed to be worth $100,000, went largely into the Canton speculation and failed, notwithstanding which, he has been a bold operator in stocks since. It is a question why he was retained by the Bank, when they knew he was a bankrupt stock speculator. After he failed, Mr. Rand sent in his resignation, but was asked by the Directors to withdraw it, and did so. Mr. Brewer, at the same time with Mr. Rand, went into the Canton stock, was swamped and supposed to have lost all he possessed. He, however, is not known to have been engaged in stock speculation since.

Neither Brewer nor Rand has had a bad reputation here. Brewer has a wife and one child. Rand has left a wife and three children, who are in great distress at his departure.

CARNEL, THE DEY-STREET MURDERER.—Over one year ago, Henri Carnel, was tried and convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer for the murder of a German in Dey-street, named Charles M. Rasseau, was convicted and sentenced to be executed. He has however escaped thus far, through the exertions of his counsel, Henry L. Clinton, Esq., who obtained respite after respite, then a writ of error from Hon. Judge Harris, and ultimately a new trial, on a bill of exceptions, presented in the Supreme Court, and argued at length by the District Attorney, and Mr. Clinton. The prosecuting officer then procured a writ of error to the Court of Appeals, from Hon. Judge Edmonds, for the purpose of reversing the decision of the Supreme Court, in granting a new trial. On Tuesday last the case was called up in the Court of Appeals at Albany, and a motion was made by Mr. Clinton to dismiss the writ of error, on the ground, that the people according to the decision in the case of *The People* vs. *Corning*, v. *Comstock's Reports*, p. 9, had no right to bring a writ of error. Also, on the ground, that Mr. Blunt sued out the writ, before there was any *judgment* of the Supreme Court to review, the judgment of the Supreme Court not having been entered up until several weeks after the allowance of the writ.

Mr. BLUNT, the District Attorney, was present and opposed the motion, and cited a law recently passed by the Legislature, allowing the People to bring writs of error in certain cases. He also cited several cases for the purpose of showing that the right existed at common law

Mr. Clinton in reply contended that the act of the Legislature cited by Mr. Blunt, did not in terms, apply to any but future cases, and were it otherwise, the law would be clearly *ex post facto* in its character, and unconstitutional and absolutely void. The counsel also contended that the right on behalf of the People or the Crown to bring writs of error, never existed at common law, and that the cases cited by Mr. Blunt, contained no such doctrine as that for which Mr. Blunt contended.

The Court yesterday rendered its decision granting Mr. Clinton's motion to dismiss the writ of error, and Carnel will be tried again. We learn that it is the determination of Mr. Blunt, to procure, if possible, the two principal witnesses in the case from South America, where they went immediately after the conviction of Carnel. Without these witnesses, Carnel's chance of escape from the gallows will be good.

THE RECENT RAILROAD COLLISION.—ANOTHER INVESTIGATION PENDING.—As we have before noticed, two of the unfortunate men who were injured at the Harlem Railroad collision, on the 17th inst, have since died, and Mr. Sharpe, the conductor, is very low. The last person that died from injuries received at the time of the disaster, is William Spence, the fireman of the down train, whose remains are at the residence of his parents, No. 353 Tenth-avenue, where Coroner Ives commenced an investigation yesterday, but which was not concluded, in consequence of the absence of several witnesses. Annexed we give the medical testimony of Dr. Mott, and the evidence of a brakeman, who was not called at the late inquest on the body of John Spence

Dr. Alexander B. Mott being duly sworn, says: I was called to see Wm. Spence on the 18th inst., at the corner of Thirty-second-street and Fourth-avenue; I found him with a compound fracture of both bones of the left leg, and suffering greatly from the nervous excitement consequent upon the injury received; I had him conveyed to his residence, No. 353 Tenth-avenue; I called again to see him in the afternoon of the same day; I found he had rallied from the shock, and decided upon amputating the limb, which was done above the knee; he did well until Tuesday last, when he became delirious, and died during the night of the following Wednesday. The cause of death was the shock of the nervous system consequent upon the injury. Further deponent saith not. (Signed) ALEX. B. MOTT, M. D.

John Burlinson, being duly sworn, says: I reside on the Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-streets, No 428; I am a brakeman on the Harlem Railroad; I was on board the up train on the 17th day of March, the day the collision took place; the occasion of the collision was from our leaving William's Bridge a little before our time; I cannot say why the train left before its time; we arrived at William's Bridge at our usual time, 5 o'clock and 50 minutes; we remained there some 20 minutes or more; while we were remaining at the said place, the express Albany train passed us, I recognized it to be the Albany train as it passed; we remained about a minute and then went on; I heard the conductor say "all on board," we had gone about three quarters of a mile when we saw the down train; we had nearly stepped when the collision took place. Aaron Jennings was the conductor of the up train; the deceased was a fireman on board of the down train: I saw him in about 20 minutes after the collision, he was in one of the cars, his leg was broken and greatly disfigured, Mr. Jennings I considered a careful conductor; it was storming very severely at the time the Albany train passed, yet I knew said train most decidedly; Mr. Jennings has been suspended once before from being conductor, but for what reason I do not know; I am of opinion that deceased came to his death from injuries received by the collision on the Harlem Railroad on the 17th inst., we have a time table to go by; we were to meet the Dover train at Williams's Bridge, the Dover train was in the right of the track to said station; I think it was after 5 o'clock when the collision took place; I do not know whether the engineer had his light or not, it was Mr. Jennings's business to give the order to go on, I was on the same platform with the conductor when he said "all on board," we had not got out to our full speed when the signal was given to "break;" I supposed there was something wrong on our train. I did not hear a doubt expressed as to whether the Dover train had passed or not at the time of starting. I believe Mr. Jennings to be a very sober man; Nathan Fetherby is the engineer of the up train; I can't say if ever I saw him drunk; I have seen him drunk; I think he is in the habit of drinking, but I can't say to excess. I did not see him drink anything at Williams's Bridge. I did not see him at all there.

The investigation will be resumed again at 10 o'clock this morning.

[Advertisement.]

IMPORTANT SALES OF PAINTINGS.—An important sale of 125 very fine paintings will be sold THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock, at No 376 Broadway, opposite Keese's Auction Rooms. These paintings compose a portion of the stock of J. Eddy, for many years an extensive importer, who declines business and leaves the City on the first of May. They are probably the finest pictures ever offered for sale in this City.

COURT CALENDAR.—*Saturday*.—CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 332, 333, 333½, 340, 342, 344, 347 to 352, 354, 355, 356.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Jury discharged for the term Motions and decisions in General Term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Before Judge OAKLEY.—*Bennerith* against *Chas. W. Sandford*.—Action to recover $1,965 balance due on account of money loaned by plaintiff to defendant. For defence it was contended that the money was received by General Sandford as the Attorney for a third party, and in consideration of certain securities. A verdict was taken for plaintiff for $1,965, subject to the opinion of the Court at General term. For Plaintiff, John J Hoffman For defendant, Gen Sandford in person

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED MEN WANTED—To sell an article wanted in every family, also several kinds of KOSSUTH and other medals Agents are making $5 to $10 per day Ten good salesmen will be paid liberal wages to travel and establish agencies. Agents for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Kentucky, with $150, can make $1,000 to $1,500 per annum. Call or address, post paid No. 317 Bowery. m27 3t*

PARTNER WANTED.—With $2,000 to $3,000, in an established manufacturing and store business strictly cash, safe, respectable, and lucrative; can clear $5,000 to $10,000 per annum. This is a rare chance for a business man Can have 30 days to examine the business Required to take charge of store, books, and finances Call or address J. No 117 Bowery. m27-3t*

AGENTS WANTED.—500 Agents—$25 to $50 a week made in selling a new Family Work Life and speeches of Kossuth and other fine books Call or address post paid, American Family Publication Establishment, No 128 Nassau st New York up stairs m24-1m*

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two steady, active young women—one as Chambermaid, or to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good Washer and first-rate Ironer of Shirts—the other as Nurse and Seamstress; can both give good city reference. Address No 264 1st-av, between 15th and 16th-sts. m27-1t*

SIX MEN WANTED—Of good address, understanding French and German, to act as agents for MYER'S EXTRACT OF ROCK ROSE Inquire at the Company's office, No. 412 Broadway. A capital of $6 to $12 will be required. m2-6t*

SALESMAN WANTED.—A Salesman in a Lace and Embroidery Store. An American preferred. Reference required—at No. 67 Catharine st m27-2t*

WANTED TO PURCHASE—Merchandise suitable for the eastern market, for which part cash and part stock in a new Company which promises well, will be given Address, with real signature, (describing the kind of goods,) A. B., *Times* office m26-3t*

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Board wanted in a private family, for a man and his wife—a respectable family. State terms and where the house is located. Address LANGDON, *Daily Times* Office. m27 1t*

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms suitable for families or single Gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 196 Fulton st, between Orange and Pineapple st's Brooklyn m26 1m*

ROOM WANTED—For this year, near Chatham Square, a furnished or unfurnished room, for a quiet young German, with or without board, in a respectable private family. French preferred A bath-room must be in the house Address A. C., *Daily Times* m27-1t*

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUMMER MOULD CANDLES.—JAMES BUSHMAN & CO., Nos. 187 and 189 Elizabeth-st, most respectfully inform their customers and others, that they are now manufacturing their First Quality of Summer Refined Mould Candles, which they will warrant fully equal to those which, for a series of years, have given such universal satisfaction. They are now prepared to receive orders for Candles, put up in the following sized packages: 6 and 8 in 42 to boxes; 6 and 8 in 30 to boxes sliding covers J. B. & CO., are constantly manufacturing, and offer for sale, EXTRA FAMILY SOAP, of superior quality and uniform finish, and put up in the following merchantable style, viz.:

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BROOKLYN CITY.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—The body of an unknown man was found floating in the East River yesterday by some boatmen, who towed it to the foot of Montague-street, and notified the Coroner. From the appearance of the head, it would appear that the deceased came to his death by the hand of some assassin.

—The Constables of the City of Brooklyn held a meeting last evening, for the purpose of considering the subject of petitioning the Common Council to allow them pay for the criminal business attended to by them for the city. It appears that under existing circumstances, these officers are compelled to do considerable business in the way of arrests and procuring witnesses for the city, for which they receive no remuneration, and it would seem that it is but just that they should do so. At this meeting, Mr. Zebulon R. Combs was called to the chair, when a resolution was adopted appointing a committee of four, to wait upon the Law Committee of the Common Council, and lay the facts before them at their next meeting. The following persons were appointed that Committee: Henry Oakley, Alexander Skinner, William Hyde and John K. Mundell. The meeting was then adjourned till Monday next, to hear the report of the committee.

—Messrs. Smith & Bulkley, the new lessees of the Catharine Ferry, have bought the unexpired lease of the old Company, and took possession yesterday morning. As soon as possible, the old rickety apologies for boats that are running at the present time, will be replaced by new and substantial ones, equaling those of the Fulton Ferry. When this is done, reduce the price of passengers for a single person to one penny, and the passengers will increase accordingly.

—On motion of Alderman Spinola, a resolution was adopted by the Board of Aldermen, Thursday evening, to the effect that the Common Council attend in a body the funeral of the late William McDonald, and that there be a Committee appointed to draft suitable resolutions in relation to the deceased. The following persons were appointed that Committee: Ald. Spinola, Wilson and Baylis.

—The following Resolution was adopted by the Common Council on Thursday evening, after considerable discussion: "That the Controller be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to pay the interest due on the bonds issued for the construction of the sewer in De Kalb-avenue and Raymond-street."

—A bill in relation to the regulation of Justices' Courts, was directed to be forwarded to Albany.

—A Committee reported in favor of allowing the owners of property on Finlay-street, to widen it at their own expense.

—A substantial stone wall is being erected in front of the new City Hospital, which is to be surmounted by an iron fence; this will add materially to the appearance of the place.

—Two lost children were taken up by the Police of the First District, Thursday night, and placed by them in charge of Mrs. Parsons in Myrtle-avenue.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—The Common Council of this city held another session yesterday. Present, presiding, D. Manger, Esq., President of the Board, and a quorum of Aldermen.

A bill was reported by the Ordnance Committee regulating the sale and storeage of saltpetre and gunpowder, which was referred to a Committee.

An ordinance was passed defining the duties of the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies.

On motion the Board resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to act on the ordinance defining the duties of Policemen. This subject created no little trouble. Some of the Aldermen considered the Mayor as being a policeman, a chief among them, and that there was no need of having any other Chief or Captains and Assistant Captains in the Police Department; that one policeman, in each Ward, could act as a Captain, and the Mayor as Chief over them. An ordinance was finally adopted without the Captains.

An ordinance was reported by Alderman White, in relation to the firing of guns and blasting of rocks within the City limits, which was referred to a Committee.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, March 25th, by Rev. Dr. Burchard, Mr. ABRAHAM L. VAN RIPER to Miss ELIZABETH R., second daughter of Aen E. Simons, Esq., all of this City.

At Jersey City, on the 24th inst., by the Rev. J. D. Wickstead, GEORGE S. CORWIN, of Long Island, to MAGGIE L., only daughter of E. C. Corwin, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

On Friday, March 26, at the residence of her son-in-law, Wm Berrill, No 170 West 17th-st., Mrs. BOORN, aged 93 years, 1 month and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, 28th inst. at 1½ o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment on Monday morning.

On Friday, March 26th, WILLIAM PALMER, eldest son of Dr Samuel A. Purdy, in the 16th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, at 4½ o'clock, P. M., from his father's residence, No. 16 West Washington-place, without further notice.

On the 25th inst., HANNAH wife of Jared L. Moore, and daughter of Jas. W. Dominick, in the 48th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday at 2½ P. M., from her late residence, No 248 East Broadway. The remains will be interred at Green-wood. m27 2t

On Thursday, March 25th, MARY ELIZABETH REMOUD, in the 26th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her uncle, James L. Stratton, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of the latter, No. 141 Green-st., on Sunday, 28th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M.

On Friday, 26th inst., JOHN CAVAN.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this afternoon at 3 o'clock, P. M., from his late residence, No 151 Waverly place.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 26.

$11,000 U. S. 6s, '67	117½	55 Hudson River R.R.	67
1 800 U. S. 6s, '53	101½	20 N.Hav & N Lon R.R	60
1,000 Virginia Comp	109½	12 Alb & Schen R.R.	100
2,000 Erie 7s, '62	94	50 Long Island Railroad	22
5,000 do	b30	200 do	b30 22½
25,000 do	s60	93 50 do	22
1,000 Erie 7s, '71	92½	150 Reading Railroad	s60 73¾
1,000 do	92½	500 do	s30 74
3,000 do	92½	200 do	74
5,000 do, '59	105	50 Nor. & Wor. R R	56½
185 Nicaragua Canal	45	50 do	b10 56¾
50 do	45½	50 do	57
63 do	46	50 do	b30 57
150 do	46	50 do	b60 57¼
150 do	46½	250 Erie Railroad	84½
5 Northern Ind R R	16?	50 do	b20 84¾
10 Bank Metropolis	106	50 do	84½
100 Morris Canal	b60	19¾	b10 85
200 do	b10	19½	50 do	b20 85½
25 Edgeworth Co	8	200 do	84½
250 N J. Mining Co	12½	50 do	b20 85½
2 Dry Dock	64	250 do	b60 85
2 do	18½	200 do	85
10 Syr & Utica R.R.	125	150 do	85½
10 Canton Co	74½	100 Harlem Railroad	71½
165 do	75	200 do	b10 71¾
150 do	b60	75¼	200 do	s60 71¾
75 do	74½		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Hudson, 2d mort	96	50 Nor. & Wor. R R	57
2,000 N. Indiana R R	93¼	50 do	b30 57½
365 Nicaragua Canal	50	50 do	b30 57¾
100 do	49½	100 do	b60 57¾
175 do	49¾	50 do	s3 57
260 do	b30 50	100 L. I Railroad	23½
100 do	50	300 Reading Railroad	s10 74
100 Erie Railroad	b30 85½	100 do	s10 74¼
75 do	85½	100 do	s30 74
50 do	s90 85½	200 do	b60 74¼
100 do	b10 85¾	100 Harlem Railroad	71¾
200 do	b10 85¾	100 Morris Canal	19½
100 do	s90 85	50 Canton Company	73½
50 do	85½	50 do	s30 73¾
200 do	s30 85	250 N. J. Zinc Co	12½
250 do	b10 85¼	20 Metropolitan Bank	106
14 do	85	18 N. Indiana Railroad	107

FRIDAY, March 26—6 P.M.

There is still an undeterminate sort of tone in the Stock market, though, to-day, the operations for a rise had the advantage. Before the early Board, a heavy street seller, in the bear interest at present, sold 1,800 shares Erie, at 84@84¼, seller 3 and 10 days, and $50,000 New Convertible Bonds, at 93, seller 60 days. At the Board, the influence of these sales was directly the reverse of the purpose intended. The stock steadily advanced to 85, and in the afternoon sold at 85¼. The number of contracts made during the day was unusually large, mostly deliverable at the option of the buyer. Norwich and Worcester also improved 1 ₩ cent., and Harlem ½ ₩ cent. Reading was, to all appearances, weak, though it left off at yesterday's price. The Cash stock is quite scarce, and contracts dull. The great movement of the day was in Nicaragua, which went up 8 ₩ cent., and sold freely at the second Board at 49½@49¾, cash, and 50 on buyer's option. This makes an advance of $30 the share in two weeks, and to the original holders affords a profit of $40 the share on a cash investment of $10.

This is an extraordinary rise, probably the largest for the sums invested which has been witnessed in Wall-street for several years. One of the original grantees, the counsellor of the Company, is said to hold stock which would make him $300,000 at current price. Another party, though not of the heaviest holders, could count his $200,000. Steamship men, lawyers, merchants and brokers are all represented among the prize owners, and some of them not used to such happy freaks of fortune, would rejoice their friends by realizing, gradually if not at once. But $53 or $55 is their mark for Saturday, $60 for next week, and Fortune only knows, and she will not divulge the secret, where they will ultimately land. We explained the prospects upon which these movements are based, day before yesterday. These they say are bright, and yet these are not] so tangible as the fact that the Company have $100,000 dividend fund in hand, hard cash, and three months to go upon before dividend day, with transit work across Nicaragua cut out for 2,000 or 3,000 passengers, at $35 or $40 each.

At the Second Board the closing was inanimate though prices were a little better. There seems to be a pause in speculation, with the single exception of Nicaragua, to be followed, no doubt, in a day or two by a demonstration more emphatic than for a week past.

Money keeps plenty, and offers of temporary loans were neglected to-day at 5 ₩ cent, though the Bankers continue to get 6 from their regular dealers. The Sub-Treasury transferred to the Banks another $200 000 to-day, reducing the balance to $2,533,642. Exchange dull. It is the Bremen, not the Collins steamer, which sails to-morrow, and by this opportunity very little will be done. The California packet of 1st March is nearly due, and advices or the gold itself of $1,500,000 to $2,000.000 are looked for. Vanderbilt's boat will most likely be in advance of the mail packet.

The movement of Dry Goods for the current week is of moderate amount, the import being $1,148,000 and the amount marketed $1,089,000. as follows:

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION. Pkgs.	Value.	ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE. Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens	660	$260,575	226	$66,823	76	$26,363
Cotton	906	194 287	203	47,177	170	38,367
Silk	368	269,335	50	26,074	83	28,173
Flax	768	164 629	86	15 911	173	20,671
Miscellaneous	335	88,999	972	34,015	788	19,013
Total	3,045	$968,395	1,543	$179,797	1,292	$132,927

The comparative import of Dry Goods for the first quarter of the year, compared with the corresponding period of last year, is as follows:

	Wool.	Cotton.	Silk.	Flax.	Mis.	Total.
1852.						
Jan..$1,490,000	1,392,000	3,596,000	637,000	997,000	$7,311,000	
Feb.. 1,118,000	1,084,000	2,118,000	580,000	401,000	5,398,000	
Mar.. 1,404,000	1,206,000	1,659,000	811,000	578,000	5,759,000	
Total. $4,012,000	$3,682,000	$7,373,000	$2,028,000	$1,976,000	$16,361,000	
1851.						
Jan..$1,740,000	2,066,000	4,238,000	747,000	569,000	$9,353,000	
Feb.. 1,366,000	1,626,000	2,620,000	910,000	489,000	7,001,000	
Mar.. 1,261,000	1,923,000	1,852,000	990,000	443,000	6,469,000	
Total. $4,367,000	$2,615,000	$8,810,000	$2,647,000	$1,495,000	$22,923,000	

The decrease is $4,562,000 or 20 ₩ cent.

The general markets look fair. The sales of Cotton were about 3,000 bales, at steady rates. Flour a shade better. The private letters by the *Europa* speak with more confidence of the future of Breadstuffs, though no encouragement is given for high prices. This will serve a good purpose for the country. Our Grain-growing districts want the market. Moderate prices, if steady and reliable, will move the vast stores now waiting on the Canals and Railroads in the West, as effectually as the chances of higher speculation. Rye was again in request for shipment. Indian Corn advanced to 66¢ cents, and the stock not abundant. We notice in our Chicago files that a very small portion of the Grain waiting shipment in the Indiana canal consists of Corn. The crops in the West were irregular last Fall, and scarcely an average, in the aggregate. Provisions are steady. Grain freights 5d., Flour 18@19d., Cotton a farthing, with increased shipments.

The Rochester and Syracuse Railroad Co have called another installment of 10 ₩ cent. on their scrip stock for the construction of the new straight track, for the 20th April. The Company are rapidly prosecuting the work, and it is probable the scrip shares will soon be made full stock and take rank accordingly. At present they bear only 7 ₩ cent. interest instead of receiving the full dividend of 10.

Governor Bigler, of Pennsylvania, recommends the creation of a new State Loan of 5 ₩ cents., to cover up the old loans past due, of which $2,600,000 are in 6 ₩ cents., and $1,300,000 in 5 ₩ cents.

The sales of Stocks to-day at Philadelphia were $7,000 Reading Sixes, '70, at 82¼; $2,000 Pennsylvania Fives, 90¾; 1,300 shares Long Island, at 22½; 850 shares Reading, 74@74¼, buyer 30 days, closing 74¼ bid; 300 shares Morris, 19; $2,000 Reading Coupon Bonds, 85.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, March 22.

COTTON has been in active demand, the sales reaching fully 12,000 bales at firm prices. The *Pacific's* news was not received till after business hours. FREIGHTS are active. COTTON is taken for Liverpool at ¼c. and to Havre ⅛c. MESS PORK is at $16. STERLING EXCHANGE is at 8¾@9c. premium.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 23

The sales of COTTON to-day were 8,500 bales at steady prices—good middling is at 7¼@8c. SUGAR has advanced ⅛c—Fair sells at 4¾@4¾c. RIO COFFEE—2 000 bags were sold to day at 9@9¼c. FREIGHTS continue active—nine ships having been taken yesterday and to-day at ¼d. for COTTON.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 24

COTTON transactions to-day reach 10,500 bales, prices steady.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 25.

The sales of COTTON during the past four days have been 41 000 bales, mostly for England, prices are steady—Middling is at 7⅛c. COTTON FREIGHTS to Liverpool, ¼d EXCHANGE—New-York sight par to ¼ discount; 60 days ¼@2 ¼ cent. discount.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, March 25

COTTON sales to-day 2,000 bales. The week's business has been 9,000 bales, at 6¼@8¼c. Prices were rather feeble at the close, last week's quotations being barely sustained Receipts of the week 14 700 bales. Stock on hand, exclusive of that on shipboard, 50,000 bales

MEMPHIS, Friday, March 26.

COTTON has declined in our market, since the reception of the *Europa's* news, to the extent of ¼c

CINCINNATI, Friday March 26

In the Pork market to-day, bulk sides advanced. 300,000 lbs. sold at 7¼c

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, March 26—6 P M

ASHES—Are scarce and wanted There is not much arriving by railway The sales include 50 bbls. Pots at $5 06¼, and Pearls at $6 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is still more abundant, at a further reduction of ⅛c. per the *Europa's* news, encouraging sellers, and the unusually ample supplies The movements of the day add up 4,000 bales, on a basis of 7¼ for middling Uplands, and 8¼@8¾ for do Orleans.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There is no positive variation in the Market for State and Western brands this morning The favorable accounts, out to the 9th inst., by the *Europa*, which continues to exercise a depressive influence, do not affect the trade to any perceptible extent The local and Eastern inquiry is pretty brisk for the medium and finer qualities at quotations but there is little export demand for the lower grades, excepting at our inside figures. The transactions embrace 5,000 bbls ordinary to straight State at $4 35@$4 62½, chiefly at $4 50@$4 56½, choice do, with mixed brands and Michigan at $4 62½@$4 75; favorite round hoop Ohio, with fair to fancy Indiana and Michigan at $4 75@$4 93½, fancy Genesee and Ohio at $4 93¾@$5 18¾; extra Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio, at $5 18¾@$5 56¼, and extra Genesee at $5 18¾@$5 56¼ Canadian is extremely unsettled, partly on account of the light stock and the firm views of holders We quote superfine nominal at $4 50@$4 56¼ ₩ bbl Southern presents no new feature of interest The liberal concessions recently made having satisfied buyers, they now appear more willing to operate both for home and shipment The sales add up 3 200 bbls mixed and favorite brands, Alexandria, Baltimore, Columbia, Fredericksburg Country, Georgetown, and Petersburg City Mills, at $4 31@$4 56¼ Rye Flour is, as noted yesterday, scarce and wanted at $3 50, which price was paid for 470 bbls. within the past three days. Corn Meal is in some request at steady figures, having been made of 150 bbls Jersey at $3 56, and Brandywine at $3 56¼

GRAIN—Wheat is less buoyant, though unaltered The steamer's conflicting intelligence checks export transactions, while the domestic inquiry remains rather light. Sales were made of 6,500 bushels white Southern, at $1 08@$1 09 per bushel, principally at the inside rate Rye is in very active request, at previous figures—the day's sales amounting to 19 500 bushels, on the spot and to arrive, at 78@78½c. Barley is stiffly held, at 78@83c and is less abundant Oats are plenty and repressed, at 40@41c for Western and 41@43c for Northern Corn favors buyers slightly, yet with an animated export and home inquiry, we cannot discover any essential alteration in its value. The operations comprise 37,.00 bushels white and yellow Southern, at 65¼@66½c

PROVISIONS—Pork is more sought after at firm prices, some 500 bbls having changed hands at $16 for new Prime and $16 25@$16 50 for Mess Beef is scarce and wanted, at 7¾@7¾c for Shoulders, and 9¼@9¾c for Hams. Lard is sparingly offered and in good request, with sales of 500 bbls Prime at 8¼@8¾c ₩ lb. Beef is steady but quiet—the sales not exceeding 170 bbls., Prime at $5 75@$6 75, and Mess at $9 75@$12 75. Prime Mess is salable for shipment at $8 25@$8 50 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams are scarce, and held at $16@$20 ₩ bbl. Butter is in brisk demand at 9@23c for Ohio, and 25@27c. for Western Dairy. Cheese is buoyant and uniform at 6¼@8c ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Remains plenty and languid, although there have been 450 bbls. disposed of at 20½@20¾c cash, and 21c. time.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Albert Gallatin, from Liverpool—Robt J Greame, Mrs. C. Carly.

In packet ship Henry Clay, from Liverpool—H. Walker, of Easton.

MINIATURE ALMANAC....THIS DAY.

Sun Rises.....5 53 | Sets.....6 38 | MOON—Sets.....1 55m

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 11 45m | Gov. Island..12 35m | Hell Gate...1 40m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....MARCH 26, 1852.

Cleared.

Steamer United States, Berry, Chagres, Jones & Johnson.
Ship Mercy C. Cousins, Cousins, Cardenas, R. P. Buck & Co
Ship Dorcas Prince, Banchard, Liverpool, Nesmith & Son.
Bark Elk, White, Baltimore, W. H. Thompson
Bark Apollo, Ingham, Havana, Chamberlain & Phelps
Brig Bordeaux Packet, (Norw.) Hine, Hamburg, (re cld) Schmidt & Bachen.
Brig Osceola, Baker, New-Bedford, Russell & Norton.
Brig Horatio, Kempton, Chagres, Briggs & Co
Brig Orinoco, (Venez.) Manistan, Ciudad Bolivar, Moller, Sands & Riera.
Brig Oriole, Brandt, St. Marks, &c., Ladd & Church.
Brig Nugara, Harding, Cardenas, R. P Buck & Co
Brig Cara Windsor, Hutton, Port-au-Prince, H. Becker & Grawe.
Schr. E. G. Baxter, Bennett, Baltimore, J. W. McKee.
Schr. Aretes, Long, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.
Schr. L. S. Pond, Edwards, Portland, Sturgis & Co.
Schr. Firm, English, Richmond, C. H. Pierson.
Schr. Peerless, Conklin, St. Thomas, T. J. Schamberg.
Schr. Gallego, Nelson, Richmond, C. H. Pierson
Schr. E. H. Hubbard, Johnson, Middleton, master.
Schr. John R. Watson, Canbren, Richmond, C. H. Pierson.
Schr. J. H Flammer, Van Gelder, Wilmington, N.C., E. S. Powell.
Schr. Baltimore, Swift, Baltimore, Johnson & Lowden.
Sloop J. B. Hawkins, Hawkins, Providence.
Barge Porpoise, Scofield, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs
Prop. Telegraph, Dougherty, Baltimore, W. H. Thompson.

Arrived.

Packet ship Albert Gallatin, Delano, Liverpool Feb 26th, mdse and pass to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. March 6 while reefing the maintopsail during a gale from S S W, John Constable and Thomas Stephens, seamen, fell from the maintopsail yard, Constable fell overboard and was lost. Stephens fell on deck, broke both legs and was otherwise injured. March 25, Cyrus Peck, of Boston, died from injuries received by a fall from the maintopmast crosstrees on deck, on the night of the 20th.

Packet ship Henry Clay, Hill, Liverpool Feb 15th, with mdse and pass. to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Feb. 27, Chas Anderson, seaman, a native of Norway, died. Have experienced heavy weather. Been 18 ds. to the west of George's, Banks. Had 2 deaths and 1 birth.

Bark Southerner, (of Baltimore,) Hooper, Philadelphia 2 ds. and 16 hs. im Cape Henry, in ballast, Everett & Brown, to load for California.

Brig Herald, Luce, St. Marks, March 11, cotton to Coe, Anderson & Co.

Brig Alfred Exall, Holden, Savannah 3 ds., cotton and rice to N. L. McCready. March 18th, lat. 36 16, lon. 72 18, passed a schr with loss of jib boom and foresail, and to a deck load of cotton; supposed her to be the schr. J. B. Holmes from Savannah for New York. During the same day passed a number of bales of cotton. March 23d, lat. 36 42, lon 72 31, fell in with the wreck of schr. Fanny Bourn, of Dartmouth. Sandy Hook, bearing S W. by N. 130 miles, (before rep.rted.) March 16 and 17 the A. E. experienced a heavy gale from S.E to S., laid on her beam ends with the end of fore yard in the water for 6 hours on the 17th.

Brig Tevere, (Ital.) Yallo, Gaza 18 ds., sugar and molasses to Yznazio & Etuiaine.

Brig Azores, (of Thomaston.) Amsbury, Vera Cruz 27 ds., skins and cochineal to J. W. Elwell. March 22, lat. 36, lon. 73 30, passed some bales cotton

Schr. Scioto, (of Elsworth,) McFarland, Cienfuegos 23 ds., sugar and molasses to master. March 17, in a calm and a strong current drifted ashore on long beach, 10 miles S. of Sirneget, and thumped heavily, which caused the vessel to leak. Discharged cargo on the beach, was sent assistance by the Underwriters and steam pump put on board. Was got off by the wreck master, and taken in tow by schr. Isaac W. Conklin. Ferris, and towed to Sandy Hook, from whence she was brought to the City by steamtug Hector. The S. is considerably damaged considerably damaged.

Schr. Mail, Setsworth, Virginia 2 ds., bound to New-Haven.

Schr. Sea Breeze, (of Bucksport,) Harriman, Cienfuegos March 4, sugar and molasses to Tinker & Lighthourse. Passed brigs Alcone, of Warren, Stephen C. Young, hence, 17 ds., Cuba, of Millbridge, all well in.

Schr. Indus, (Br.) Day, Halifax, 7 ds., N. S., fish to E. N. Goff.

Schr. Gen. Veazie, Mott, Savannah 10 ds., cotton to Pillsbury & Sanford.

Schr. B. J. Mercer, Robinson, Georgetown, D.C., 3 days, flour to Hitchcock & Holt.

Schr. Margaret, Weglam, Petersburg 4 ds., cotton and flour to J. Hunter.

Schr. Rachel C. Russell, Fisher, Chincoteague 2 ds., corn to A C. Havens.

Schr. Uncle Jos, Butler, Portland, Ct stone.

Schr. Wm. Thomas, Davis, Baltimore 3 ds., wheat.

WIND—At sunrise, S.E.; meridian, do.; sunset, E.N.E. and light.

BELOW—1 ship and 2 brigs.

Sailed.

Steamship United States, Berry, Chagres.
Ship Clara Wheeler, Nelson, Liverpool; bark Ann Harley, (Br.) McDonald, Glasgow.

Memoranda.

Bark Barbaresta, (Br) Strickland, hence for Panama 16th inst, returned, having on the 17th, in a strong gale from E. S E. received some slight damage On the 18th the gale continued with a heavy sea, ship hove to at the time on the starboard tack, on sounding the well found 18 inches water in the hold, and set both pumps at work; at 11 30, A. M., discovered the mainmast was sprung and the topmast working much in the cap; eased the mast by sending down the upper spars. The gale continuing, the ship strained much, making 18 inches per hour. At this time was in lat. 37, lon. 72 On the 19th the gale continuing, at 2 A M., the wind suddenly shifted to N.W; shipped a heavy sea, which stove bulwarks and long boat. At 10 A M. found the ship would not answer her helm, when it was discovered that the rudder pintles were broken short off; brought the ship to the wind with a close reefed mainsail and main try sail; 20th, gale still continuing, endeavored to get the rudder on deck, more moderate, succeded in securing the rudder on so as to steer the ship. 22d, made sail for New-York from lat. 38 24, lon. 72 30, and was taken in tow by steamtug Hercules morning of 26th.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, March 25—Cld. brigs Zebra, N.York; Vandalia, Camden, Me.

Spoken. &c.

March 16, off Beuline Islands, ship Trimontaine, fm N Orleans for New-York.

March 14, lat 39 30, lon. 55 28, exchd. signals with ship Southampton, hence for London.

No date, lat. 42 30, lon. 42 15, saw a large ship steering W. under jury topsails.

Foreign Ports.

At Vera Cruz, Feb. 28, bark Brazilliero, for New-York in 6 ds., the only Am vessel.

At Cienfuegos, March 4th, bark Amazon, Thomson, for New-York, 16 ds; brig Celestina, Pickett, for Boston, 3 ds.; Ariel, Brown, for New-York in 3 ds.; W. H. Parke, Webber, for do. do.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MESSRS. LIGHTE & NEWTON, in consequence of the increased demand and unrivaled popularity of their PIANO FORTES, have extended their business, and opened a wareroom in Broadway, No. 665, where we shall constantly keep on hand a choice selection of our Piano Fortes, from 6½ to 7½ octave, in Rosewood Cases, with all the latest improved patterns We shall also continue to keep a full assortment of instruments at our manufactory and wareroom, No. 22 Canal-st. All Piano Fortes of our manufacture are warranted in every respect Professors, Amateurs, and those who anticipate purchasing, are respectfully invited to call and examine. All orders from the city or country punctually executed. m20-1m

BOSTON PIANO-FORTES.—The largest assortment of Pianos in this city, is to be found at the warerooms of T. GILBERT & CO., No. 333 Broadway, opposite Broadway Bank and Theatre, and will be sold at great bargains. These Pianos have the metallic frame, and are warranted to stand any climate. Dealers supplied on liberal terms. Second-hand Pianos for sale cheap. Pianos to let, tuned and repaired. [m27-1m] HORACE WATERS.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.—A large assortment of good second-hand Pianos, including two Æolian Pianos, for sale cheap, or to rent, at the W. Piano Ware Rooms of T. GILBERT & Co., No 333 Broadway, cor. Anthony-st. and opposite Broadway Bank and Theatre.

m19-1m HORACE WATERS.

MEDICAL.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.—Many years of trial, instead of impairing the public confidence in this medicine, has won for it an appreciation and notoriety by far exceeding the expectations of its most sanguine friends. Nothing but its intrinsic virtues and the unmistakable benefit conferred on thousands of sufferers, could originate and maintain the reputation it enjoys. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community, have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, confirmed benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and public cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten. While it is a fraud on the public to pretend that any one medicine will infallibly cure—still there is abundant proof that the CHERRY PECTORAL does, not only as a general thing, but almost invariably, cure the maladies for which it is employed. As time makes these facts wider and better known, this medicine has rapidly become the best reliance of the afflicted, from the log-cabin of the American peasant, to the palaces of European Kings Throughout this entire country, in every State, city, and indeed almost every hamlet it contains. CHERRY PECTORAL is known as the best remedy extant for diseases of the Throat and Lungs, and in many foreign countries, it is coming to be extensively used by the most intelligent Physicians. In Great Britain, France and Germany, where the medical sciences have reached their highest perfection, CHERRY PECTORAL is introduced, and in constant use in the Armies, Hospitals, Alms Houses, Public Institutions, and in domestic practice, as the surest remedy their attending Physicians can employ, for the more dangerous affections of the lungs Also in milder cases, and for children it is safe, pleasant, and effectual to cure. In fact, some of the most flattering testimonials we receive have been from parents who have found it efficacious in cases particularly incidental to childhood. The CHERRY PECTORAL is manufactured by a practical Chemist, and every ounce of it under his own personal and accurate supervision. It is sealed and protected by law from counterfeits, consequently can be relied on as genuine without adulteration. We have endeavored here to furnish the community with a medicine of such intrinsic superiority and worth as should commend itself to their confidence—a remedy at once safe, speedy and effectual, as it has by repeated and countless trials proved itself to be; and trust by great care in preparing it with chemical accuracy, of uniform strength, to afford Physicians a new agent on which they can rely for the best results, and the afflicted with a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can do. Prepared and sold by

JAMES C. AYER, M. D.,

Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, corner of Fulton and William-sts.; RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., C. H. KING, T. T. GREEN, and all the Druggists in New-York; Mrs HAYES, No. 172 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by all dealers in medicine everywhere. 14-sco&tf

WHOLESALE DRUG ESTABLISHMENT.—LORGS, DYES, BRUSHES CHEMICALS, &c.—We would invite the attention of those desiring to purchase fresh, reliable, and standard goods. Our stock has been selected with great care by ourselves individually, thus enabling us to offer "the best" that the market affords at but a moderate advance upon cost. Purchasers from us can depend upon having their interest equally regarded in all respects, whether their orders are entrusted to us personally or by letter. Druggists, Country Merchants, Grocers, Manufacturers in general, Artisans, &c., will find with us every variety of drug merchandise required by them on reasonable terms. GREENLEAF & KINSLEY,

No. 52 Vesey-st., five doors above Greenwich.

SAML P. GREENLEAF, [13-4tMWS&S] WM. H KINSLEY.

MEDICAL NURSING BY J M. LUDLOW—Removed from No 348 Broadway to No 64 4th-av Has had much experience with the sick and insane. Address J. M LUDLOW, No 64 4th-av, N. Y. m23-1meod*

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS—OFFICE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, NEW-YORK, March 15, 1852—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Chief Engineer, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, for the Grading Masonry, Bridging and Superstructure, or either of them, with or without materials, on the following divisions of the Illinois Central Railroad, to wit: First division, from Cairo, on the Ohio River, 60 miles; second do. from the Big Muddy River to Township No. 11 north of the base line of the third principal meridian, 53 miles; sixth do., from Bloomington to the Illinois River 60 miles; eighth do., from Freeport to Dubuque, 67 miles; ninth do., from Chicago to Kankakee River, 55 miles; tenth do., from Kankakee River to Urbana, 70 miles. The proposals must be for the entire length of each of the above divisions, and received at the office in Chicago, as follows. For the ninth and tenth divisions, until April 15, 1852 at noon; for the sixth division, until April 22, 1852, at noon; for the eighth division, until April 29, 1852, at noon; for the first and second divisions, until May 27, 1852, at noon Profiles, plans, and approximate estimates of quantities will be ready for inspection, and blank forms for proposals, and statements of the mode and terms of payment, will be furnished at the office, over the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Passenger Station No. 33 Canal-st, New York City, and at the office of the Chief Engineer in Chicago, Illinois, on and after March 25, 1852. The same, so far as relates to the first and second divisions, may also be found at Jonesboro', Union County, Illinois; to the sixth division at Lasalle, Lasalle County, Illinois; and to the eighth division at Freeport, Stephenson County, Illinois. Sealed proposals will also be received at Chicago until the 27th of May, for furnishing Ties, Plank, Bridge Timber, and Piles for the whole or any part of the Road. Specifications may be obtained on, and after the 1st of April, 1852, by application at the office of the Chief Engineer in Chicago. Satisfactory references will in all cases be required.

R. B. MASON,
Engineer-in-Chief Illinois Central Railroad.

Illinois papers please copy and send a paper to No 2 Hanover-st., New-York. m24-1Myl

FIRE DEFIED!—RICH'S SAFES AGAIN!!—WILDER'S PATENT.—The following letter respecting the fire in Ulster, N. Y., is also her convincing proof of the necessity for every man being provided with one of Rich's Fire-proof Safes:

NEW-YORK, 28th Feb., 1852.

MESSRS STEARNS & MARVIN, Successors to Rich & Co.—*Gents*: We have the pleasure to inform you that the books of the Ulster White Lead Co., and $600 in bank bills, were preserved in one of your Safes when their store at Ulster, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on the night of the 3d inst. The building, with its contents, entirely consumed; nothing whatever remained but your Salamander. Respectfully yours, BATTELLE & RENWICK,

No 163 Front-st., Agents for the Ulster White Lead Co.

An assortment of various sizes and patterns, with and without powder-proof locks, for sale at the depôt, No. 146 Water-st. New-York

STEARNS & MARVIN, Successors to RICH & Co., sole proprietors of RICH's Patent, and the only makers of Salamander Safes combining Wilder's and Rich's Patents.

m2-12tTuTh&S*

THE PRIZE MEDAL—With "Honorable Mention," has been awarded for the GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, by the Jurors of the Exhibition of all Nations, and is now used in the Royal Laundry. Being thus doubly noticed for its "general superiority," (a mark of distinction conferred on no other) by the Royal Commissioners Jury, from among thirty or forty exhibitors, sets it far above every other of its competitors. The ladies are therefore respectfully requested to make a trial of the Glenfield Patent Double-Refined Powder Starch, which, for domestic use, now stands unrivalled.

Sold by Grocers generally in the United States. Wholesale agent. GEO. WALKER, No. 254½ Washington-st. 7f-2m*

WINANT'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—at Little Ferry, nine miles from Hoboken, N. J., under the direction of A. B. WINANT and Lady. The fifth year of this School (for young lads under 13 years of age) will commence on TUESDAY, the 27th of April. Pupils received at any time. TERMS—For board, tuition, washing and mending, $27 per quarter. For circulars please apply to Mr. E. P. ROBINSON, No. 54 Pine-st., or Mr. W. THURMAN, corner Canal and Vestry-st., N. Y.

m1-2mTuTh&S*

LIGHTNING RODS.—A. M. QUIMBY & SON, No 132 East 27th-st., New-York, are now ready to furnish their improved Lightning Rods, (to be sent to any part of the world,) and to personally superintend their erection, when the buildings for which they are designed are within a few days' travel from New-York city. These rods, which have been placed on some of the most splendid buildings in the country, are erected with particular reference to neatness, and are perfect safeguards from lightning. m1-1mood*

PURE OLD PALM SOAP.—This article is superior for chapped hands, and Bath and Toilet use. It is made from a vegetable Oil, is emollient and healing in its properties. It can be had in packages containing six cakes for trial. Also, old fashioned Family Soap which is superior to all

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I....NO. 165. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1852 PRICE ONE CENT.

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted,*) at the office No 118 NASSAU-STREET, *between Beekman and Fulton*, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies: THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.* One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the *Daily Times*

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all case must be made in advance.

RAYMOND JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Notice.**—The annual meeting of the MARINERS' FAMILY INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY will be held on TUESDAY, March 30, at 12 o'clock at the Society's room, No. 322 Pearl-st. Members and all interested are particularly invited to attend. m29-1t*

☞ **To the Ladies.**—The Course of Free Lectures, by Dr BANNING, before the Ladies, on Consumption and Spinal Affections, will be concluded at the Society Library, corner of Leonard-st. and Broadway, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on MONDAY and TUESDAY, of this week. Ladies generally are invited m29 2t*

☞ **People's Lectures.**—The last Lecture of the course will be given TUESDAY EVENING, 30th inst., in the Tabernacle, by Rev E H CHAPIN. Subject—"John Hampden, or the Progress of Popular Liberty." Tickets 12½ cents; to be had at No 131 Nassau-st., and at the door. Two tickets admit a gentleman and two ladies. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; lecture will commence at 7½. m27 3t*

☞ **Dr. Holton's Lectures on Physiology.**—In the New-York Medical College, Thirteenth-st., WEDNESDAY March 31, at 4 and 7½ P. M.; in the Methodist Church, Green Point, April 1, 2 and 3, at 7½ P.M.; in the Chapel of the New York University, WEDNESDAY, April 7 at 3½ P. M.; in the Manhattan Academy, at 4 and 7½ P.M. SATURDAY, April 10. All will be illustrated with plates, skeletons and manikins. m293t eod*

☞ **A Public Tea Meeting** will be held in the Primitive Methodist Church, Bridge st., Brooklyn, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 31. Tea to be on the table at 7 o'clock. After tea a public meeting will be held at the Church, when good singing and speaking may be expected. Tickets, three shillings each, for the tea and meeting, may be obtained of Mr. J. RAY, No 29 Chapel-st and No. 45 Fulton-st; Mr G. BRANCH, No 88 Tillary-st. and No 123 Myrtle-av.; Mr. T. WILSON, No 58 Poplar-st, and at the door of the Church, after 6 o'clock, on the evening of the meeting. m27-3t*

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company**—Incorporated under the law of the State of California, with a capital of $200,000, divided into 2,000 shares, at $100 each, offer $20,000 of stock, for sale at their office No 66 Beaver-st, N. Y. For particulars, they refer to large advertisement in the *Times* of Wednesday or Saturday. Application for stock, or pamphlets of organization, charter, by-laws, &c., may be made personally or by mail, post-paid, to the Treasurer of the Company. D W. INGERSOLL, President.

THOMAS E. HASTINGS Treasurer m18-MTh&Ftf

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **Third Mechanics' Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION**—Shares limited to 1,000—700 have already been taken. The unprecedented success of the Second Mechanics' Building and Mutual Loan Association, (1,200 shares having been subscribed for before the first Monthly meeting, and the number to 1,600 consequently extended,) a very large number of persons having been disappointed in becoming members of the Second, have commenced a Third Mechanics' Building and Mutual Loan Association, having incorporated in their constitution the same advantageous principles to shareholders which found such favor with the public, and which filled up the second, its predecessor, so rapidly. Any person, male or female, desirous of making his or her small earnings more than treble itself in the space of a few years, or any person who is desirous of borrowing money in order to purchase his own house on the most advantageous terms, who will but take the trouble to compare the advantages offered by this association, both to lenders and borrowers, with those offered by any other Associations, will at once find the key to the success of our plan; for instance

1. It will loan money at 6 per cent. per annum on the amount advanced

2. It will allow interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum to all persons who prefer paying their subscriptions for two months or more in advance, thus securing a double interest—first, the above 7 per cent, secondly, their share of profits. Persons who wish to borrow money for the purpose of buying or building their own house or farm can here secure an advance on far more liberal terms than are effected by any other Association

3. Persons desirous of withdrawing from the Society, can do so at any time, by giving one month's notice, and receive back all dues paid by them, with interest at 7 per cent per annum

A person who will save but 14 cents a day, (and there is not one person who cannot, if so disposed,) can in this Society secure in a few years a small capital, ($1000,) with which he can establish himself in business, and thus acquire his own and private home, which you may call your own. All speakers will address the meeting and fully explain the workings of this beneficial Association. Entrance fee one $2. Monthly dues, $1. Par value of shares, $300. Members are particularly requested to pay their subs dues before Friday, April 2 as no money for dues will be received after the monthly meeting.

MORRIS PERKINS, President, No. 106 Broadway.
GEORGE H. BELL, Vice-President, No. 158 Nassau-st
ALFRED H. NEWBY, Secretary, No 244 Grand-st.
THOMAS LAWRENCE, Attorney, No 15 Beekman-st.

TRUSTEES.

Geo. H. Franklin, No. 153 West-st.
Geo. W. Robbe, Comptroller's Office, City Hall.
Silas C. Herring, Nos. 137 and 139 Water-st.
James Jackson, Jr., No. 467 Broadway.
Royal G. Stoddard, No. 69 Barclay-st
Nelson Poff, No. 215 Duane-st.
Elias Combs, No. 244 Grand-st.
F. G. Richardson, No. 43 Fulton-st.
Geo. T. Maxwell, No. 18 City Hall

Office of Association, No. 244 Grand-st. Open EVERY EVENING from 6 to 9 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY, from 3 to 9 o'clock P. M., for lacties. Articles of the Association may be had gratis. m29 2t

☞ **The Montague Mutual Loan Building and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION** of Brooklyn, will hold their third adjourned meeting on THURSDAY EVENING, April 18, at 8 o'clock, in the Lecture Room of Montague Hall. It is believed that this Association has many advantages not inferior to any Building Association. A member wishing to withdraw after the first year will be allowed 6 per cent for his money. Most Associations give but 4 and 5 per cent. Able speakers will be present to give an explanation of the objects and plans of this Association. Subscriptions will be received by, and copies of Constitution and By-Laws, can be had of any of the following officers

S. N. BURRILL, President, Montague-place.
WM J. OVINGTON, Vice Pres't, No 128 McDougal-st.
CHAS. O. RICHARDSON Secretary, No. 10 Court-st.
HENRY K. STEARNS Surveyor, No. 9 Montague Hall.
GEORGE H. COOPER, No 3 Montague Hall.

TRUSTEES.

Geo. T. Broome, No. 8 Court-st.
Engelbert Lott, No. 291 Fulton-st.
P. W. Williamson, No. 7 Court-st.
James A. Ovington, Montague Hall.
Paul M. Crandall, Court-st.
Stephen Mills, No. 172 Johnson-st.
John Butler, No. 210 Marke-field-st.
George W. Brown, Bond-st.
Jame Ducks, No. 293 Fulton-st. m29 4t

☞ **Mechanics and Working Men, Attention.**—THE FULTON BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION—Subscriptions will be received by the Secretary, at the office of the Association, No 61 Bowery, (in the Citizens Insurance Building,) every MONDAY and FRIDAY EVENING from 7 to 9 o'clock. Interest at the rate of 7 per cent will be allowed on 6 months dues or over, or in case of withdrawal from the Association. This is an entire new feature in Building Associations. Entrance fee, 50 cents; monthly dues $2 50; shares limited to 800, a large proportion of which are now taken. After the above number are subscribed for, no more will be sold. Subscriptions will be received by the following officers:

SAMUEL SOUTHERDEN, President.
No 21 Vandewater st.
WM. WEED, Vice-President No 86 Bowery.
ISAAC AMENNAN, JR., Secretary, No. 64 Bowery.

TRUSTEES.

Foster B. Williams, No 143 Hester-st.
Geo. H. Walker, No 61 Elizabeth, cor. of Hester-st.
D. W. Whitney, No. 2 College-place.
Tobias V. Mumford, No 29 Norfolk-st.
Henry McCollum, No 40 Eldridge-st.
Isaac L. Bristoe, No 40 Eldridge-st.
Nathaniel Terpenny, No 185 Fifth-st.
C. N. POTTER, Attorney, No 27 Wall-st. m25-1t

☞ **Columbian Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION.**—NOTICE.—The subscribers to shares in this Association are requested to call at the Secretary's office, No. 25 Delancey-st., (in the Constitution,) pay their dues for the month of March, (two dollars per share,) and receive their pass books. We hope the balance of the subscribers will come up immediately and save their fines, AS WE RECEIVE NO MONEY AT THE MEETING. We will have over $5,000 to loan the first monthly meeting, on THURSDAY, April 1. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. CHARLES L. NOE, m29 1t* Secretary, No. 2, Delancey st

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **Pamphlet Review.**—CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—We would advise all who feel interested in the prosperity of Building Associations, as well as those who have been deceived by the many unfounded pamphlets and other reports that have been circulated to injure these institutions, to attend the public meeting of the SECOND KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 29th inst., at Knickerbocker Hall, at 7½ o'clock, on which occasion this Association will meet any argument that can be brought to bear against these beneficial institutions; and invite the fullest and freest discussion, publicly, at this meeting, as we feel assured that the more minutely and thoroughly the operations are discussed, the more beneficial will be the result. Workingmen, Mechanics, and Clerks, attend this meeting, as it is one of great importance to all; and we would also invite the attention of ladies to this meeting as able speakers will be present Mr W T MILLIKEN, and others, have kindly volunteered The prosperity of this Association has been unparalelled, and those who have not secured shares, can do so at this meeting, or at the office of the Secretary, No. 168 Ninth-av., as the limited number are fast filling up.

JAMES R. DEVECHIO, President.
AMISON WILLIS, Vice President.

TRUSTEES:

John A. Gunn,	W. H. Grenelle,	H. Johnson,
A. A. Valentine,	Emile Baxter,	John W. Miller,
J. W. Ogden.		

E. J. INUDDEN, Secretary. m26-3t

☞ **Public Meeting.**—The REPUBLICAN BUILDING ASSOCIATION will hold its first public meeting at the Apollo Rooms, No 410 Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 30, at 7½ o'clock, when an address will be delivered by J BANCROFT STEVENS, Esq. Seats will be reserved for ladies

JOSEPH N. BARNES, President.
JAMES G MUFFATT, Vice-President.
JOHN E. MILLER, Assistant Vice-President.

TRUSTEES.

Wm. J. Valentine,	Edward S. Hidden,	George Boyd,
Isaac Mix, Jr.	Horatio N. Wild,	Henry M Stevens,
John P. Hone,	James Timpson,	Henry Bruner,
Edwin R. Barnes,	Harvey Hart,	Charles H. Ring,
Jesse D. Price,	Gilbert S. Nixon,	Wm. B. Peck,
	John Hoope,	

JOHN BOYD, Surveyor.
J BANCROFT STEVENS, Attorney.

JOHN T CAIRNS, Secretary.

The books of the Association are now open for subscription. Persons desirous of joining can do so by applying as above Office open from 9 until 2 o'clock every day, and on Saturday evenings. Entrance fee, $2; shares, $300; monthly dues, $3 m26-4t

☞ **Come and Judge for Yourselves.**—The attention of every person desirous of realizing the full benefit of the mutual system as applied to loaning and borrowing money for the purpose of building or purchasing real estate, is called to the Public Meeting of the Second Greenwich Building Association to be held on MONDAY EVENING, March 29, 7½ o'clock, in the Bleecker Buildings, Bleecker-st., near Morton. The members of this Association comprise many of our best and most intelligent citizens, who have thoroughly examined all the operations of this Association, and satisfied themselves that there is no other investment equally safe and profitable. The remaining shares of this Association will probably all be taken at this meeting Persons desirous of becoming members should not fail to attend on Monday evening. Gentlemen thoroughly conversant with the principles of Building Associations will be present and address the Meeting. Every information will be freely given JOHN KEYSER, President.

GEORGE STARK, Vice President.

R. ROSS, Jun., Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Charles Crane,	James L. Post,	Samuel Sneclair,
John Thomas,	Robert Peterson,	James W. Farr,
David Mattham,	D. C. Weeks,	W. E. Smith, Jr

m27-2t

☞ **The First Public Meeting** of the STUYVESANT MUTUAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in the Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, near the Bowery Bank. Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to attend. Several able speakers, well versed in the workings of Building Associations, will address the Meeting.

GEO. H. FRANKLIN, President, No. 153 West-st
JOHN SNECKNER, Vice President, No. 6 Union square

TRUSTEES

Herman Mass, No 30 1st av.
Allen Hay, No 39 do
Henry Kattenkamp, No 146 Reade-st
Nathan C. Ely, No 140 Front-st
Lawrence Tice, No. 196 Centre-st.
Wm. S. Duke, No. 112 Front-st
Clinton G. Bird, No. 287 Bowery.
James Robinson, No 143 2d-st
Chas. G. Dean, No 9 East 14th-st
John T. Brown, No. 111 Cherry-st.
Richard C. Akerly, No. 150 Bowery
GEO. W. TUSS, Secretary & Surveyor, No. 163 Bowery.

☞ **Building Associations' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**—Capital, $250,000—divided into 10,000 shares, or $25 each, on which paid in, with the privilege of increasing the capital stock to $500,000. Subscriptions for the capital stock of this Company will be received by the following persons, appointed Commissioners: John Bruce, No. 24 Platt-st.; Wakeman & Lathe, No. 59 Fulton-st.; John Burton, No. 16 North William-st.; Solomon Jessurun, No. 8 Union court, Beekman-st.; John F. Yallott, No. 143 Sands-st., Brooklyn; also, by all the Directors. A prospectus explaining the great advantages to be derived from the Company to merchants and small property holders, as well as to those who wish to invest their money and get the largest amount of profits, can be had of any of the Directors, all the Secretaries of the different Building Associations, or at the office of M. Jessurun, No. 7 Clinton court, Beekman-st.

JOHN BRUCE, President.
S. JESSURUN, Secretary. m26-2w

☞ **Free Lecture.**—WILLIAM T. B. MILLIKEN, Esq., will deliver a lecture before the EAST RIVER BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 31 at UNION HALL, cor. of Av. C and 4th-st., at 7½ o'clock, P. M. All who feel interested in these Associations should attend. Front seats reserved for ladies. The office, No. 514 Grand-st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M. where subscriptions will be received, and the necessary information will be given. Entrance fee for the present, $2. Monthly dues, $1. Shares, $800.

OBADIAH NEWCOMB, President.

JAMES WHITE, Vice Pres dent
SAMUEL H. JORDAN Assistant Vice President.
CHARLES E. ANDERSON, Secretary. m29 6t

☞ **Third Manhattan Building Association.**—All who are interested in procuring a homestead should join and thus have it can be done by a small monthly payment. The Entrance Fee is $2. Monthly Dues, $1. Shares $800. Persons desirous of becoming members of the Third Manhattan Building Association can do so by calling at the office of the Secretary, No. 15 Spruce-st., second floor, where By-Laws can be had free of charge

JAMES S. TIBBY, President, Lovejoy's Hotel.
DAVIS DELAMORE, Vice-President, No 447 Broadway.
J. W. WESTON, Secretary m29 3t

☞ **The New York Land and Building ASSOCIATION**, will hold a special meeting at DELMONICO'S ASSEMBLY ROOMS, corner of 25th-st. and 4th-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, March 30th, to afford one other opportunity to new subscribers to join us at the present rate of initiation, 50 cents per share. Citizens of the North side attend. We have purchased one plot of ground less than 3 miles from the place of meeting.

MILES CHAMBERS, President.
H. S. SMITH, Secretary, office No. 1 Murray-st. m29 2t

☞ **The Mutual Loan, House Furnishing, and PIANO-FORTE ASSOCIATION**—A new Society, adapted to the wants of every man of family. Go get a prospectus to-day, read it, and come to-morrow and subscribe yourself a member. Simple interest, only, required for the use of capital to furnish a house with all kinds of CABINET FURNITURE, and an elegant PIANO. Office at ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO'S Bookstore, No 2 Astor House.

A. H. JOSELYN, Treasurer m26-9t*

☞ **The Chelsea Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION** will hold their third regular meeting at the Assembly Rooms, corner 8th av. and 25th st. on MONDAY EVENING March 29, at 8 o'clock. Shares will be received at this meeting. And the entrance fee will be $2 after this meeting. Members are requested to call at the office of the Secretary and get their books and pay the March dues, at any time during the day or evening until 10 o'clock

WM. H. HOYT, Secretary, No 250 9th av. m24-5t

☞ **The New-York Land and Building Association** was organized to procure 500 working men homes. It is in the full tide of success! Let the rent-ridden then be inspired with hope, and join us immediately. The initiation fee is only 50 cents, but will soon be raised to $2

MILES CHAMBERS, President.
H. S. SMITH, Secretary—Office, 1 Murray-st. m10-1m

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

The *Baptist Recorder* announces that Rev. R R. Raymond of Syracuse, has resigned the pastoral charge of the congregation over which he has heretofore presided in that city; also, that he is to become associated with the *New-York Daily Times*, as literary Editor. This error has evidently arisen from the fact, that the Rev. gentleman referred to is expected to assume the editorial management of a daily paper about to be established at Syracuse.

The damage to Genesee Valley Canal appears not to have been so great as at first supposed. Nearly one hundred feet of the Mount Morris Dam has been carried away, but a temporary structure will be erected, which will prevent any considerable delay in the opening of the navigation of the canal, and allow the Superintendent time, and a more favorable season to make a permanent repair.

Ex-Gov. Morrow, of Ohio, died on the 22d inst., on his farm, on the Little Miama, in Warren county. He was the first Representative in Congress from Ohio, a Senator, Governor, Canal Commissioner, and in the latter part of his career an active participator in the great railroad enterprises of that State.

A large Temperance meeting was held in Trenton, N. J., on Wednesday evening, at which it was resolved that the thirteen members of the Legislature who sustained the Maine Law, by their votes, "are entitled not only to the thanks of their constituents, but of the friends of humanity throughout the world."

The bark *D. Godfrey* will sail from Boston for Port Praya, with Government stores, about April 1st. Letters for the American squadron on that coast, will be forwarded, if left either at the Navy Yard or the store of E. D. Brigham & Co., Long wharf.

The people of Morris, Grundy County, are agitating the subject of building a bridge across the Illinois River at that point. Their plan is to build the bridge in two years, at a cost of $10,000 in bonds; $5,000 to be issued the first year.

G. Rand Thompson left Philadelphia on Wednesday, in the Pittsburg cars, for Frankfort, Ky., in custody of Mr. Davis, Assistant Keeper of the Penitiary at that place. He was heavily ironed.

Rev. S. Hale Higgins, of Boston, has been invited by the Howe-street Congregational Church in New-Haven, Conn., to become their pastor, and will probably accept.

The *Missouri Brunswicker*, of the 6th inst., says the Hungarians in Iowa, under Gov. Ujhazy, have sold out their claim at New Buda, and are about to colonize in Texas.

Rev. J. W. Alvord, of Philip's Church, South Boston, has been dismissed from the pastoral charge at his own request, impelled by continued ill-health.

Mr. Healey has presented to the City of Washington portraits of Ex Mayors Gales and Seaton.

Mr. John Randolph Benton, son of ex-Senator Benton, died at St. Louis on the 17th inst.

Some wag has announced "Neal Dow's opinion on Yeast."

New-York Daily Times.

FRANCE.

Rumors and their Official Gradations.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, March 11, 1852.

The present ruler of France adds another to the striking proofs of the worth of a good name. Not that he furnishes an example in that kind. He may serve as a warning. To meet ungrateful rumors, which, in warft of unrestrained examination, speaking and printing, are ever in circulation, we are, from time to time, treated to official, semi-official, and sub-semi-official glosses or flat contradictions: These three orders of denial and explanation are not merely the result of the passion for "hierarchical" gradation which reigns throughout the French Administration. There is a practical convenience it is thought in tempering a statement according as it has a base of reality, or is intended only for transient effect. A note *communiqué* in the *Moniteur* is the highest form of certificate of character which authority gives itself. It is almost as though the President spoke in person. A like note first appearing in the *Constitutionnel* may be only a voice from a Ministerial Bureau—a Prince-Presidential declaration at second-hand. Editorial views, more or less definite, in the columns of Court-journals, are the weakest form—NAPOLEON and water. But the trouble and the moral of all these varied utterances of authority, is that people believe in them only so far as external evidence renders them creditable. People are right in their skepticism. It was thought best the other day, for some reason or other, to deny in the third degree, the President's passing illness. But until he was seen out of doors again, the public persisted in reporting him ill—as he really has been, with a vulgar rheumatism or something worse—attended by his old friend and fellow-prisoner at Ham, Dr. CONNEAU. A few days ago a communicated note, of the second degree, denied in emphatic, almost acrid phrase, that there was or had been any differences, between the Minister of War and the President. This note is not believed. It is believed, for instance, that Sr. ARNAUD has had differences with the President; that he would not consent to raise Col. VAUDREY, one of NAPOLEON'S accomplices in the foolish affair of Strasbourg, to the rank of General, and that he did hand in his resignation last January. It is said, also, that on the night of the first of December, when

"Thoughts black, hands apt, drugs fit, and time agreeing
Confederate season, else no creature seeing,"

DE MORNY, MAUPAS, and the rest joined themselves in full copartnership of risks and dangers with LOUIS NAPOLEON, leaving only the lion's share of profits to the head of the firm. ST. ARNAUD so arranged matters that in case of failure he should be looked on but as an agent and not a principal in the conspiracy. And so in spite of denial people *will* talk and predict changes in the Ministry. They designate Gen. CAROBERT, who did his master's work in the streets of Paris in the bloody days of the *coup*, as the future Minister of War. PERSIGNY, the right-hand man of the President, will also, it is reported, change his position in the Cabinet. I give these specimens of political gossip, not from the interest they can inspire in your readers, but as evidence of the want of confidence in their ruler, so generally felt by Frenchmen. One more rumor, which gathers strength the last few days, and which, by the way, is not contradicted, and I am done with that sort of apocryphal news.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EMPIRE.

It is whispered and spoken about that LOUIS NAPOLEON will soon change his present titles for that of Emperor. The 20th of this month is generally looked forward to as the day for the assumption of the purple. I give no opinion on the likelihood of the event at that date. It is not a matter of great importance. People speak of it with no more interest than they speak of the contemplated great review on the Champs de Mars and the distribution of the eagles, which will, it is supposed, furnish its occasion. It would be but a change of name, an addition of sign to substance, of the sceptre to the sword. Since he can if he will, and doubtless wills, the quicker he does, the better. The Constitution—an instrument which makes within itself, as one may say, its own will and provision for suicide—does not in its present dormant state, nor would it after the 29th inst., when the Legislature meets and it first goes into operation, offer any impediment to it's author's passage from the Presidential Chair to the imperial throne.

PRESIDENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

M. BILLAUT is decreed to the Presidency of the Legislature. He was member of the Chamber of Deputies under LOUIS PHILIPPE, of the National Constituent Assembly in 1848. During the famous Ministerial crisis of last October he was called to the Elysée, to form a Ministry. At that time he was not able to come to an entire agreement with the President's views—claimed in those days to have independent views of his own. Since he accepts the office now, it is supposed that he has given up such follies. He holds place for one year. His master fixes his salary.

GENERAL CAVAIGNAC.

A decree of the 8th inst. is noticeable, inasmuch as it seems specially aimed at Gen. CAVAIGNAC. It is, in fact, only a rehearsal, with a preamble, of Art 14 of the Constitution. The purport of it is, that the oath there prescribed and italicised, being the essential preliminary to the exercise of any public function, must be taken, unmodified, as it stands there. Refusal on the part of any functionary, acting or elect, will be considered equivalent to a resignation. Special decrees will determine the mode in which officers of the army and navy, ministers, magistrates, and others, are to "gape and swallow" the Constitutional prescription. The italicised formula, it will be remembered, runs as follows: *I swear obedience to the Constitution, and fidelity to the President.* What CAVAIGNAC'S course will be is not precisely known. He cannot honestly swear—nor dishonestly, it is to be hoped. The mass of the 250 legislative bodies, of the Senate, of the Army and Navy officers, will. But the oath is not so solemn in form, and will not prove tougher in wear, than the one which LOUIS NAPOLEON took, and broke so facilely. So long as he is or seems strong, and remains the dispenser of offices and honors, (such as they are) his liveried Senators and Legislators, and the rest, will preserve towards him their fidelity, (such as it is;) but when his time of falling comes, whether in three years or in eighteen, their sworn promises to him will weigh as lightly as their sworn promises to LOUIS PHILIPPE, or their implied promises to the Republic. As it has been, so it will be. Treason, whenever it is likely to be profitable, is as like to find its fomentors and partizans in their ranks as elsewhere. Judicial swearing is a poor substitute for loyalty, and has no virtue to reform political debauchees into honest men.

LEGISLATORIAL LIVERY.

The *Moniteur* of this morning contains a formal sartorial decree, which I hope is final (for LOUIS NAPOLEON does not write on such topics with half the skill of your Gen. SCOTT,) regulating the buttons, breeches, coats, waistcoats, lacings and trappings of the Legislators. The device of putting them in livery is ingenious enough. If it will not make them faithful servants, it has at least a tendency to make them more servile.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Among the organic laws that on public instruction—next in importance to the law on the Press—has been looked for with great interest. It now seems that this law is at present in the hands of the Council of State, to be definitely formed and published after mature consultation. Meantime a decree upon instruction of a provisional nature, was issued yesterday. Its chief points are that the President is to *appoint and remove* the members of the Superior Council of Instruction, and, directly or indirectly, all other Managers of Education throughout France—here as in all other departments, centralizing the final control in his own hands. By the law of the late Republic, the composition of the Superior Council of Instruction rested on a tolerably free basis, admitting for example two Protestant Clergymen, and a member of the Central Israelite Consistory, severally elected by their peers in religion. Among the names in the list of the old Council omitted in the new, are those of THIERS, DUPIN, senior, and cousin. But while the present decree retrogrades from the liberality of the law of 1850, neither it, nor the forthcoming organic law—so far as the positions of the latter are known—is sufficiently narrow and restricted to satisfy the bigotry of the Jesuits and their party.

The last report is, that the difficulties with Switzerland, which Government solemnly declared, a few weeks ago, did not exist, have been satisfactorily terminated.

FORTIFICATION OF PARIS.

Paragraphs have appeared in the Journals of the last few days, stating that active preparations are going on to complete the furnishing with all munitions of war of the detached posts and line of fortifications about Paris. This furnishing was voted in 1846. It is curious to see the apparent indifference with which French newsmen write down such a fact as this. Hardly a sentence of comment goes with the statement. Not that the French editors are not justified in their manners. Anything beyond chronicling is unsafe. Seeing what has happened in the last three months, and what might well happen to a free commentator on its history, *nil admirari* naturally suggests itself as the motto of newspaper writers. And yet it is good to see in many instances, how with the very sword hanging over their heads, they begin again to assert their freedom, and in their now dangerous calling show a noble courage.

EMIGRATION FROM GERMANY.

Emigration from Germany promises to be on a greater scale this year than ever before. The paternal Governors of that land—Kings, Dukes, and Dukelets—are losing their "contented peasantry" by tens of thousands. Already the populations of whole villages, almost of whole districts, are beginning to move. An unusual number are taking their way through France. Last week, 1,000 emigrants passed through Paris, on their way to America, *via* Havre. Driven to a less hopeful exile, 475 French political prisoners left here the other day for the same port, destined to Algeria or Cayenne. California emigrants continue to be sent by the proceeds of the lottery of the Lingot d'or.

DEATH OF NOTED PERSONS.

Letters from Venice announce the death, in that city, on the 2d inst., of Marshal MARMONT, Duke of Ragusa. He received his highest military title on the battle-field of Wagram, and was the last survivor of the Imperial Marshals. He forsook NAPOLEON'S cause when NAPOLEON was falling, held high offices under the restoration, and has lived in exile since 1830. Having forsaken NAPOLEON in 1814, and opposed the revolution of July, his name was erased from the list of Marshals by LOUIS PHILIPPE'S Government and a black veil drawn over his portrait in the Hall of the Marshals at the Tuileries.

Madame SOPHIE GAY has died with in the week. In the concourse of noted literary men who attended her funeral services, were LAMARTINE, JULES JANIN, ALEXANDER DUMAS, Jr., THEOPHILE GAUTIER, and a large representation of Parisian journalists. They came not merely to pay the last honors to genius, but to testify their sympathy with, and in some sort to fill the vacant place by the coffin, of their guild-brother, EMILE GIRARDIN, son-in law of the deceased. The touching mark of remembrance will comfort the exiled mourner.

Still another name is to be added to the necrology of the week. ARMAND MARRAST, who has been lingering under the effects of an apoplectic stroke since last November, died yesterday. He gained his first distinction as editor of the *National* newspaper; was Secretary of the Provisional Government, then Mayor of Paris, then chosen by four different departments to a seat in the Constituent Assembly of 1848. He was a leading member of the Assembly, and chief author of the Constitution lately destroyed by LOUIS NAPOLEON.

INTERESTING INCIDENT.

An interesting incident, which recently occurred at one of SAINT MARC DE GIRARDIN'S lectures, is worth recording, as a grateful proof, similar to that given at the funeral of Madame SOPHIE GAY, how the Parisians bear in mind the absent. The lecturer had been treating of the Nature of the Sentiment of Honor, as presented in the *Cid* of CORNEILLE. "Ten years ago," he said, "I drew a comparison between honor in the *Cid* and honor as it is characterized in the modern drama of *Hernani*." The orator here paused for a moment, then proceeded: "There is none of you, gentlemen, who will not understand why I shall not to-day pass criticisms on VICTOR HUGO." The listening crowd, whom the lecturer's eloquence always draws around him, instantly comprehended the generous sentiment. It passed like an electric spark from his heart to theirs, and broke out in long continued thunders of enthusiastic applause.

SALE OF LOUIS PHILIPPE'S LIBRARY.

The sales have begun of LOUIS PHILIPPE'S library, to be continued every evening till the 7th of April. The catalogue contains 3,042 articles, among them rare manuscript poems of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, modern works of great value in the various departments of learning, maps, charts, &c., &c. The choicest treasure in the eyes of bibliomaniacs is a unique copy of the romance of *Percefforest*. An English agent is authorized, it is said, to bid as high as 10,000 francs for it. This is one of the many works injured by the rioters at the Sack of the Chateau of Neuilly. Have our State and Society Libraries, above all our Congressional Library, an agent here to attend this sale and others frequently occurring of not less importance, where books of great value are sold at low rates?

ARMY DECORATIONS.

No less than 675 decorations have been given out to the army since December. Now, as the army numbers by 400,000, it would seem, unless it is extravagantly more meritorious than the rest of the nation, that the remaining 10,000,000 male adults, should have some 10,000 decorations parcelled out among them.

THE WEATHER.

We have had beautiful mild skies for the last few days. Under their kind influences the buds are fast swelling on the trees in the park, and the Parisians, who are certainly the *promenadingest* people in the world, display gay equipages and elegant toilettes, in a long line stretching from the Boulevards to the Bois de Boulogne. BUNCLE.

WASHINGTON.

An Exclusive Sectarian Privilege.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 27, 1852.

A remarkable debate took place in the Senate yesterday, and occupied the whole sitting, on a bill remitting duties on certain clerical vestments imported for a church. It is remarkable, indeed, that such a proposition should be entertained. It is late in the day to grant exclusive privileges to a religious order, or to any interest or class. The bill would have passed but for the earnest opposition of Mr. HALE. It was a matter of surprise to me to see men who claim to keep pace with the age, and counsel others to do it—men like Mr SUMNER, Mr. SEWARD, and Mr. CHASE—all voting for this bill, that would carry us back some centuries in civilization. This is not the "better civilization" which we have been promised. The bill failed by a majority of only one vote. The amount involved in the question was forty-five dollars; but it involved a principle vaster in consequence than the whole revenue.

OLE BULL'S CONCERT.

OLE BULL'S concert is the chief event of the week. It was a matter of more public moment than anything that has happened here this session, except the proceedings attendant on the advent of KOSSUTH. Looking at the proceedings of our political notables on the subject, it is evident that they felt a livelier interest in OLE BULL'S fiddle than in KOSSUTH'S doctrines.

OLE BULL was here, not in his professional character, and did not propose to play again for the public. He was engaged in a scheme for planting a colony of Norwegians in the West. But there appeared in the papers the other day, a call, dated at the Senate Chamber, and signed by the principal Senators and Representatives, by members of the Cabinet, and by the Foreign Diplomatic corps, earnestly requesting the favor from Mr. OLE BULL, to play once more. He complied, and the concert took place last night.

There were nearly a thousand persons present. It was more fully attended than any concert ever given in this city. The President and Cabinet, the Foreign Ministers, many Members and Senators, and the whole of the fashion of the city were there. OLE BULL was the sole performer, and did not even issue a programme. He performed six pieces in a masterly style, and the audience were much gratified.

BUSINESS IN CONGRESS.

Congress moves at a slow pace in business. They will not do much till after the nominations, and perhaps not then 'Tis a pity they cannot find something to do. Their time hangs heavily on their hands. X. Y.

THE CUBAN OUTRAGES.

P. S.—The Executive Government has noticed the remarks of the *New York Daily Times* on the subject of the mal-treatment of American citizens in Cuba, by authorizing a statement in the Baltimore *Sun*, that the case of the American engineer will be attended to. We shall see whether it will be properly attended to, for the statement is much qualified.

In Alabama it is an indictable offense to play cards in a "public place." It has been decided in a late case that playing in the woods, out of sight of a house, and off the road, is not a "public place."

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE DEY-STREET FIRE.—The fire in Dey-street, on Friday night, was more destructive than we stated on Saturday morning. It has been ascertained that it originated in the basement of Nos. 5 and 7, occupied by Messrs. MERRITT, BLISS & Co. Their loss is put down at $150,000—stock valued at $300,000—on which there is $143,000 insurance, as follows:

Stuyvesant, New-York	$5 000	Norwich, Norwich, Ct..	5,000
Washington, do.	10,000	Springfield, Mass	5,000
People's, do.	5,000	Aug. Ins. & Bk. Co., Ga.	5,000
Mercantile, do.	10,000	N. Y. Union, Johnst'n, N.Y.	5,000
Lorillard, do.	5 000	N. Y. Farmers, Utica, do.	5 000
Franklin, Boston	5,000	N. Y. Cent., C. Valley, do.	5 000
Manufacturer's do.....	5,000	Mohawk, A'sterdam, do.	5,000
Neptune, do.....	5,000	Union, Fort Plain	5,000
National, do.....	5,000	Globe, Utica	5,000
Ins. Co. N. Am., Phil.	10,000	Columbia, Amsterdam.	5,000
Reliance, do	10,000	People's, Kingston N.Y.	5,000
Philadelphia, do.	10 000		
Washington, Prov R I	5,000		$143,000

The upper stories of Nos. 5 and 7 were occupied by Messrs. LATTIMER & LARGE, who estimate their loss at $200,000, which is fully covered by insurance in the following offices:

Niagara, New York	$10,000	Ætna, Hartford	10 000
Manhattan... do.....	10,000	Protection, do.....	10,000
Union Mutual, do.....	10,000	Connecticut, do.....	5,000
Grocers'..... do	10,000	American, Phila.....	10,000
Commercial, do.....	10,000	Franklin, do.....	5,000
Equitable, do.....	10,000	Reliance, do.....	5,000
Empire City do.....	10,000	North'westerns, do.....	5,000
Clinton, do

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1852.

☞ The Second Edition of the *Evening Times*, published every day at 3 o'clock P. M., and served to subscribers for *One Cent*, contains a full and complete list of the *Arrivals at all the Hotels*, up to the latest hour.

The Pacific Fleet.

The destination of the squadron arming at Norfolk, remains a close secret. Doubtless Commodore Perry is to sail with sealed orders to be opened in latitude 0°, and longitude 360°, in order that curious sovereigns at home may be left in wholesome uncertainty as to the doings of these their wiser servants abroad. We are not sure that precedent is convenient for this sort of business. In war times, when the object of a naval expedition may be defeated by publicity, it has been the practice to preserve the utmost secresy attainable. The very commander knows nothing of his destination or duty, until he is a thousand leagues at sea. The landsmen see the last sail vanish at the horizon in blissful ignorance, as to whether zephyr or boreas shall bear back the first-tidings of its whereabouts. Palos was as well informed upon the route and pausing places of Columbus, as the watchers of a departing expedition against Walcheren or l'Orient. But the present are piping times of peace. Even the chivalrous campaigns of Carvajal are suspended. Our intercourse with European despotism is of the most cordial character. The National, and, indeed, *Mosaic* meekness displayed in that direction must prove infallible preventives of strife; a guarantee against the most distant possibility of offense. Individual cases in Cuba hardly claim sufficient attention as yet to require negotiation, or a thought of martial interposition. The Eastern sky is cloudless. The broad Atlantic offers, on none of its intromundane shores, an enemy to conciliate or subdue. Congress foregoes its constitutional right to declare war collectively, and modestly confines its combative propensities to pugilistic Representatives and Senators within doors. There never was a period of peace so intense, and plenty so boundless. The Temple of Janus is shut, and the quarrelers are all inside. Why, then, this solemn profundity of design, vexing the nation, and, for once, baffling unspeakably the curiosity of the most inquisitive Jonathan of us all?

The ships designated for the service, whatever it is, can be readily spared from the Atlantic side. They are useless here; they may be of immense advantage wheresoever they may be going. The Pacific is the destined theatre of a vaster commerce than the world has yet a conception of. Its calm, deep waters are to be closely furrowed in all directions by the daring merchantmen and whaler. Its myriad islands, rich as ocean's pearls bedded in coral, will be the daily resting places and marts of the mariner. The wild dreams of South Sea schemers in Queen Anne's time, are to be more than realized. There will be a wide, insular empire for some one to rule—some one of the present commercial powers of the world to rule—and which shall have it? England, with the shrewd prescience of the Saxon, has pushed forward her van-guard Westward, from India to Ceylon, from Ceylon to Borneo, from Borneo to New-Guinea, Australia, Tasmania. Her commercial energy strides sturdily from island to island towards the golden prize. Her factories in China all look, mediately, to the same object. France has begun operations at the centre. With that happy pliability and homogeneity that makes the Frenchman as much at home among Indians, Arabs and Tartars, as amid the highest refinement of European life, his footing has been firmly fixed in the Southern groups, while his pretensions and audacity extend over all the others. The Hanoverian kingdom stands in hourly fear of his avarious violence. By the acquisition of California, the United States have entered the lists from the East. Our people stand upon the western shore, looking seaward, like the company of Cortez, "silent upon a peak in Darien." There is, of course, no retrogressive element in the American character. The next step must be forward, like its predecessors; and whether it shall be southward along the Continent, or westward across the waters, time alone will demonstrate. But the extension of American power to the Pacific is likewise a simple question of time. Ultimately the launch will be made. The Continent is but the portage to the Fortunate Isles beyond. Scouting parties are already hovering about the Sandwich Islands. The natives beg to be admitted within the shadow of a flag more familiar to them than any other. Their petition is backed up by the threatening attitude of the French, the earnest wishes of our mercantile navy, and the urgent needs of commerce. At the Sandwich group the pause will be only momentary. The decisive contest for commercial supremacy in the world is to be held, like a great Olympic game, in the South Sea; and the combatants, we among the rest, press thitherward, strengthening themselves for the struggle. We have only to accept the prophecy for fact, and act upon it.

This, then, is one portion of that high vocation, termed manifest destiny, wherewith we are called; and our fleets cannot too early appear and take their stations upon the pellucid seas of the Pacific. They may protect and encourage a growing commerce. They may extend it, through amicable treaty with the Japanese, or any other people sufficiently enlightened to make and observe international contracts. They may, if the time be mature, complete the consolidation of the Hawaiian kingdom with our continental states. At all events, they may guarantee the independence of those lovely islands until the fullness of time be come. The object is grand, and worthy of the utmost circumspection, in order to make sure its attainment. Our advance across the ocean should be step by step. If we reach too far at once, we may miss our aim once for all. That vision is not the safest, which, like Mrs. Jellyby's, sees only the distant and impracticable. The New-England sailor, trafficing from island to island among the Polynesian and Australasian group, will gratefully own the benefit of an American flag, endorsed by American cannon. The opening of Japanese ports is a doubtful measure—the policy and morality alike doubtful. There is an excess of better occupation for our fleets; and we shall make an irreparable blunder if a hasty calculation lose us that grandest prize of commerce, the mastery of the Pacific. By all means dispatch the squadron, but let its present destination be made known, and be the Sandwich Islands.

☞ The Democracy of Virginia write their law upon two tables. Table I selects delegates to the Baltimore Convention, with instructions to vote for the most available candidate. Table II states the principles upon which the nominee shall be supported. As the candidate is quite likely to object to every principle upon the second table, there is a fine opening for confusion. A Kossuth man will be supported popularly, because the masses in the Dominion are opposed to Kossuth. A friend of Railway grants will demand sympathy, because the people are unfriendly to those donations. And so throughout. What process is there for making the oil of expediency mix sociably with the clear water of honest principle? An invention is needed.

The State Tax.

We observe that Senator Morgan, from this City, has introduced a bill into the Legislature reducing the rate of the State tax from *half* to one *quarter* of a mill upon the dollar. This is a just and proper step, and will undoubtedly become a law. It will relieve the property of the State from a considerable burden, and will at the same time raise money enough for all legitimate wants of the State.

This measure is the direct result of the law passed at the last session of the Legislature, to secure a more equal and correct assessment of property throughout the State. Previous to that time the practice of assessors had varied in different sections. While in this city, and in some other localities, property, and especially real estate, was assessed at its full value, in others it was habitually rated at two-thirds, half or even a quarter of its real worth. This was the result simply of habit. The old rates of assessment, which prevailed ten or fifteen years ago, were still preserved, notwithstanding the great increase in the value of property of every kind. Farms, therefore, worth ten thousand dollars, paid taxes only on half or a third of that sum; while in other sections real estate was forced to pay the assessment upon every dollar of its market value. This made the burden of taxation unequal, and of course unjust. And numerous petitions came in from every part of the State, clearly stating the evil and asking a remedy.

A law was enacted simply requiring every Assessor to make oath to the correctness of his assessments, according to the best of his knowledge and belief. This at once put an end to the unjust inequalities of the former system. Assessors estimated property at its correct value, and made their returns accordingly. The census returns taken by authority of Congress, greatly aided them in this endeavor. Among the facts to be ascertained by the census was the value of the property of every inhabitant, as estimated by himself. These returns, being accessible, furnish of course a useful guide to the assessors in making up their rolls.

The result of all this has been a very large *increase* in the amount of the taxable property of the State. This increase is mainly in the agricultural districts, and scarcely at all in this City:—but this only shows that the rate of assessment under the old system was more nearly just in the City than out of it. But the *half-mill* tax now, of course, raises much more money than it did under the old law; and as no more is needed for the purposes of the State, justice requires that this rate should be reduced. It will relieve the agricultural districts from the increase which the new assessment has compelled them to pay. We trust Mr. Morgan's bill will speedily become a law.

City Justice.

We have awaited, for several days, the course of Justice in regard to the recent shameful imposition practised in this City, upon several hundred young men desirous of going to California. The facts of the case are doubtless within the recollection of our readers. Two or three persons, acting in the name of Palmer & Co., sold tickets entitling the holders to a passage in steamers from here to Chagres, across the Isthmus and thence to San Francisco. They received large sums of money for these tickets,—making the most distinct representations as to their ability to fulfil their engagements,—asserting that they were acting in concert with other parties known to be responsible, and using the name of the American Consul on the Isthmus as guaranteeing their respectability. The Emigrants, on the strength of these representations, paid in many cases their last dollar for the means of reaching California. Yet on arriving at the Isthmus they find their tickets repudiated as worthless, and themselves the destitute victims of a cool and premeditated robbery.

Of course, on returning, they apply to our Courts of Justice for redress. The facts are clearly stated, on authority that cannot be impeached; the swindlers are brought before a magistrate upon warrants duly executed; and as clear a *prima facie* case of obtaining money under false pretences as ever came before any legal tribunal, was made out against them. Yet the magistrate allows them to go at large upon their parole of honor, (!) and for the professed purpose of allowing them to compromise the difficulty, and *buy off* those who have made the complaint against them. Of course, they put themselves beyond reach of the officers of justice at the earliest possible moment.

The action of the magistrate in this matter strikes the public as having been most extraordinary. His motive undoubtedly was to enable the defrauded emigrants to get back a portion at least of the money of which they had been robbed. The swindlers represented to him that if allowed to go at large, they would refund some of the money of which they confessed they had plundered these men. What right a magistrate, sitting as the administrator of justice, has to listen to such a proposition as this, we have yet to learn. It was neither more nor less than an attempt to compound a felony—to secure immunity for the commission of a crime, by the restoration of part of the funds which that crime had procured. If such a practice as this can be allowed on the part of judges in our Courts of law, of what possible use are Courts or laws, or penalties for crime of any sort? If one crime may thus be compounded, another may. If one who obtains money under false pretences may escape punishment for that offense by promising to restore part of his ill-gotten gains,—a highway robber may secure immunity upon the same terms, and with the same propriety. Laws are made for the protection of Society, and it is the duty of magistrates so to administer them as best to attain that end. The victim of a crime is not the only person interested in its punishment. He may be indemnified for his losses or consoled for his individual griefs. But Society has higher interests, which cannot thus be compromised. The future security of her members demands that the perpetrators of crime should be punished, and that neither the victims of their fraud, nor the magistrates appointed to execute the law, should interfere to screen them from the penalties they have incurred.

The magistrate in this case, therefore, seems to us to have acted with the grossest disregard of the fundamental requisitions of justice, and upon principles directly at war with the interests of Society.

We find it impossible, however, to understand how he should have been duped by so barefaced a pretence as that which induced him to relax the law and release these men from its restraints. He could not doubt that they had gone to work deliberately to defraud these men of their hard earnings,—to rob them of the money that they had laid up, with careful diligence and hard economy, for the purpose of reaching a field of more extended and profitable labor. They had carried out their schemes with relentless heartlessness. They had enticed their victims to the Isthmus, and then turned them over to famine, sickness, destitution, and death,—far from home and friends,—and without the means of reaching or making either. And these are men to be trusted on their *honor!* These are the men on whose behalf a City Magistrate relaxes the restraints of the law, because they *promise* to pay back part of the money they have so heartlessly stolen!

We do not know that any remedy can be applied in this case. The swindlers thus turned loose upon their honor, have put fifty or sixty thousand dollars—the proceeds of villainy—into their pockets; made a formal assignment of the property they could not carry away, to the magistrate who released them, for the benefit of their victims, and put themselves beyond the reach of the law and its officers. This is about the coolest and most systematic piece of rascality our City has recently witnessed; but it will be only the precursor of far greater villainies, if the principles on which our Courts of Justice have act in regard to it, be allowed to pass without dispute or doubt.

Legislation in New-Jersey.

"If any of your readers have not a theoretical and practical knowledge of what is called, in legislative slang, log-rolling, they could have fully acquired both by a short visit to the Legislature this session. Scarcely a bill has been passed without strenuous efforts of the kind. This has arisen chiefly from the honest convictions of some few in favor of general laws, whose scruples it has been necessary to overcome. One thing also may have been frequently noticed—that one day a bill is reported as lost, and the next reconsidered and passed. This has been the unvarying method of doing business, especially in the Senate. A bill being lost by the honest votes of members, its friends rally, with threats and promises, till finally votes sufficient to carry it are bullied or bought."

So writes the Trenton correspondent of the *Newark Advertiser*. The system works diversely in different cases. Thus with the par redemption bill. The whole strength of Wall-street was mustered at the capital; and the usual appliances, to which legislative honesty is understood to be amiable, were set lavishly to work. The champagne, and the oysters; the brandy and the blandishments of the brokers, were expended at a ruinous rate. The logic of gluttony was exhausted. The scruples of the doubtful were washed down in foaming bumpers. Against such modest persuasives, no virtue could be proof. The most obstinate were subdued; the most timid at knavery emboldened. The thousands of dollars invested—entirely, we would charitably hope, in edibles and bibibles—told upon the convictions of all concerned. The bill was voted down with wonderful unanimity. The gratified denizens of Wall-street, happy in the security of wild-cat banks, located in spots unknown to the most geographical bill-holders, turned cheerily homeward, calculating upon itching fingers the precise number of days requisite to indemnify the expenses of the expedition. Next day, the bill was reconsidered, and passed with almost the same unanimity that had characterized its rejection the day before! The brokers had forgotten to obtain a pledge against the resurrection of the buried measure. The shrewd legislators had beaten them sorely. The work of weeks and the outlay of thousands came suddenly and shamefully to naught.

The system, we must say, has recommendations. It amounts to an artful dodge; a game of hide and seek with the third House. The Legislature stoops to conquer; draws back to make a surer spring. The friends of any given measure spare none of the customary impulsives to ensure its passage. They succeed, and return each man to his place, exulting. But alas, for the vanity of human wishes, their backs are barely turned when the vote is hastily re-considered, retracted, and the bill is lost. Can any better way of getting rid of importunity be devised? The only fear is, that the victims may learn the game, and find it necessary to remain at the Capital all winter to prevent recantation. The main objection is, that the practice is not particularly honorable or candid. The great recommendation is, that the buyers of legislative votes reap disappointment for gains. Log-rolling, thus rewarded, will cease to be fashionable.

☞ Our columns this morning record a sad accident from the falling of a building, caused by the undermining of the wall for the purpose of erecting another building by its side. The first thought, we venture to say, which will occur to the mind of every one who reads this sad narrative, will be one of wonder that similar accidents, from the same cause, are not of much more frequent occurrence. Nothing is more common than to see cellars dug down several feet below the bases of adjoining walls; and immense buildings are kept from falling, when thus undermined, only by a few beams of timber set up as braces, or put under them as supports. Thousands of persons have within the last few weeks, gazed in astonishment at instances of such recklessness in Broadway and other parts of the city. The largest buildings are thus suspended in the air, with no support but a few timbers standing perhaps on flat stones, and looking as if a puff of wind would blow them over. It is becoming a very common thing thus to lift a house upon stilts, and dig under it and about it *ad libitum*.

Such an accident as this will call public attention to the matter for a day or two, but will scarcely make any definite impression upon the public mind, or lead to any effectual remedy against the recurrence of just such disasters.

☞ Col. Polk understands Legislative decorum as well as anybody else, and *he* says:

"I should condemn myself, if I undertook to investigate, even in general terms, the conduct of any fellow-member."

The Colonel is the very refinement of courtesy. It is not for such as he to find fault with any extent of brutality. Diffidence is always praise-worthy, but that excess of it, which forbids a use of the prerogatives of the House, transcends all approbation, and becomes somewhat objectionable. Far be it from Col. Polk to show his breeding by evincing discontent with blackguardism. He regards it as ungentlemanly even to investigate such matters. The last extreme of discourtesy would be the punishment of a member for conduct however infamous. It is far preferable to sustain the present repute of Congress among the fancy, than to offend the sensibilities of a parliamentary Hercules by reproof. Well, well: the Col. may be right, but he strikes us as too polite by half.

The River Open.—It will be seen, by reference to our telegraphic column, that the Hudson river is open, at last, the entire distance to Albany. This will be good news to our merchants, who have been waiting for this occasion for the complete opening of the Spring trade.

The Albany *Evening Journal* is informed by a gentleman who came down the river a short distance on an exploring expedition, on Friday last, that a new island has been formed during the past winter near Castleton, a short distance south of the point of the island on which the light house stands, and just below the end of the dam. It has formed in the channel where the boats ran last year. The new channel runs more to the westward, and from the observation then made, it is thought to be deeper than the old course.

☞ Returns from all the towns but one in New-Hampshire, show Martin's (Dem.) majority to be 1,101. His whole vote was 30,606; Sawyer (Whig), 20,015; Atwood (F. S.), and scattering, 9,490. The *Patriot* makes the Democratic majority in the House 25.

Clippers at Rio.—A letter from Rio de Janeiro, dated Jan. 31, '52, states that the U. S. frigate *St. Lawrence* arrived at that port on the 29th, in forty-nine days from New-York, being beaten by the *Portsmouth*, ten days. The clipper ship *Hurricane* of New-York, arrived the same day. The *Hurricane* sailed from New-York on the 17th December, and is beaten by the *Portsmouth*, four days.

The clipper ship *Invincible* put into that port on the 26th inst. for water, having made the passage from New-York in 36½ days.

The clipper ship *Union* put in at Rio on the 30th, in thirty-four days from Baltimore. These ships are bound to San Francisco.

There were at anchor, on the date of the letter, fifteen American merchantmen, bound to different parts of the world. The *Portsmouth* and *St. Lawrence* were to leave in two days, for Valparaiso. All well on board both ships.

Singular Desertion at Sea.—The ship *Cincinnati*, of Stonington, which arrived yesterday, from a whaling cruise, on the 26th March fell in with and boarded the British schooner *Fanny Bourne*, of Dartmouth, N. S., abandoned and dismantled. The Captain of the *Cincinnati* reports the schooner perfectly tight. He took from her a quantity of bills of lading, insurance policy, a promissory note, private letters, Captain's memoranda, and other papers, which are in the possession of our news collectors, and can be seen at their office at Whitehall.

From Cardenas.—By the bark *Wm. Larrabee*, Capt. Golkey, arrived on Saturday, we have dates to the 13th. Since last advices, business has been more brisk, and freights had improved. Several vessels were taken up at $4@$5 per bbl. for sugar, and $2 50 for molasses.

Arrival of the Southerner.—The U. S. Mail steamer *Southerner*, Capt. Foster, arrived on Saturday, in 60 hours from Charleston. We are indebted to her officers, and to our friends of the *Courier*, for late papers.

☞ The telegraph announced a day or two since, the death of Sir John Harvey, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia. Sir John took an active part in Canada during the last war with Great Britain; he was also at the battle of Waterloo.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Destructive Fire in Philadelphia—Loss over One Million of Dollars.

Philadelphia, Sunday, March 28.

A very destructive fire occurred here this morning, at about 12 o'clock, in Bank-alley, which destroyed four large four-story warehouses, running from Bank-alley to Strawberry-st., and occupied by extensive importers of silks, laces, fancy goods, &c. The loss was very disastrous—that of Stewart & Brother, who occupied the stores Nos. 13 Bank alley and 14 Strawberry-st., is estimated at three hundred thousand dollars; of Lewis & Brother, Nos. 11 Bank alley and 12 Strawberry st., is put at three hundred and fifty thousand; Gihon & Co., Nos. 9 Bank-alley and 14 Strawberry-st., two hundred thousand; Wyeth, Rogers & Co., who occupied the upper story of Messrs. Gihon's store, seventy-five thousand; E. M. Davis & Co., one thousand; J. Edwards Cooper, one thousand. The insurances, as far as ascertained, are as follows: Lewis & Brother, importers of British goods, have twenty-five thousand dollars in a London office, and an amount in Philadelphia and New-York offices, sufficient to cover their entire loss. Gihon & Brother and Stewart & Brother, have each twenty-five thousand dollars in London offices, and enough in other offices in this city and New-York to cover the balance of their stocks.

Another fire broke out, at five o'clock, in the lumber yard of Williams & Brown, on the corner of Green and Tenth-streets, which destroyed a large amount of lumber.

At ten o'clock the fire broke out again in Bank alley.

The Philadelphia Fire.

Philadelphia, Sunday, March 28.

The third alarm of fire mentioned in the morning dispatch was caused by the smouldering ruins of the Bank street conflagration. No further damage was done. Gihon & Co. were covered by insurance in the Pacific, New York, and several offices in this city, names not ascertained.

The Murderers of Young Lehman Convicted—Baggage Car Burned, etc

Philadelphia, Saturday, March 27.

Upon the rendering of the verdict, the elder brother, Matthias, was as pale as death, and kept his eyes fixed upon one object. He appeared deeply affected, though he did not show it by weeping. Blaise looked at the jurors with great eagerness. His eyes were very much inflamed with crying. He has been deeply impressed with the solemnity and danger of his position throughout the whole trial; but Matthias gave no evidence of contrition until yesterday, during the recess given by the Court, when, after eating his dinner, he wept bitterly. Matthias, on his way back to prison, informed one of the officers who accompanied him that the third man, who has been so anxiously sought after, is still in this city, that he is a tailor by trade, and that he has been in the habit of taking work out of some of the city stores. Up to the moment of this disclosure, Matthias has refused to say anything in reference to this third man.

A baggage car attached to the Western Pittsburg Through Line, from Philadelphia, caught fire near Altoona, Pa., and was totally destroyed, yesterday morning.

At a meeting of the Committee to collect subscriptions to the stock of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, held last evening, the sum of $50,400 of individual subscriptions was reported as secured in this city.

The Suffolk Bank Robbery—Massachusetts Legislature—A Ship Captain Arrested for Cruelty.

Boston, Saturday, March 27.

Mr. Brewer's defalcations, as far as made known, are $23,861 62. Rumors are current, however, that the committee of investigation have discovered still larger deficiencies in the bank accounts—various entries having been found in the ledger without any corresponding charges in the blotter. The examination has been adjourned to Tuesday, and Brewer has been held to bail in $25,000.

In the House of Representatives, to-day, the debate was the most exciting one ever known. The liquor bill was under discussion, and it came out that, in caucus, the coalitionists had pledged themselves to use an iron rule, and kill every amendment proposed.

Capt Perkins, of the ship *Constantine*, has been arrested by officer Rackielwitz, of New York, for alleged cruel treatment of his crew. The authorities have determined to try the case here.

Row in the New-Jersey Legislature

Trenton, Saturday, March 27.

The Legislature of New-Jersey has not yet adjourned. Governor Fort vetoed a bill, yesterday evening, and the consequence was, that the members of the House kicked up a quarrel with him about it. They remained in session till 3 o'clock this morning, when they took a recess till 8, and then recommenced their fiery discussion. They continued the wrangle till late this evening, when they adjourned, to renew their hostilities on Monday.

Com. Stockton and Judge Grier left in the Southern train, this evening, for Washington.

Escape of a Convict—Death from a Wound.

Philadelphia, Sunday, March 28

A convict, known as Doctor Adams, escaped from our County Prison last night, by breaking away the window of his cell and forcing himself through the aperture, which is only six inches square, and scaling the wall with a rope-ladder which he had made of the cotton filling used in weaving. He stripped himself, and left all his clothing behind.

Jeremiah Thompson, the man who was wounded in the hand by four men whom he detected in robbing his premises the 12th inst., died last night, at the hospital, from the effects of the wound.

Southern Mail—No Election of Senator in Mississippi.

Baltimore, Sunday, March 28.

The Southern mail through from New-Orleans came to-night.

The Mississippi Legislature adjourned on the 16th instant, without districting the State for Congressional representation, or electing an United States Senator for the long term. An extra session will undoubtedly be called by Gov. Foote.

Mississippi Planters' Bank Bonds—Louisiana Legislature.

Baltimore, Thursday, March 25.

The State Senate of Mississippi have laid on the table the resolutions submitting to a vote of the people the question of paying the Planters' Bank Bonds.

The Legislature of Louisiana have adjourned *sine die*. Previous to adjournment, the Senate rejected the bill repealing the usury law of the State.

Conviction of the Brothers Skupenski for the Murder of Young Lehman.

Philadelphia, Saturday, March 27.

The Jury in the case of Blais and Mathias Skupenski, rendered their verdict this morning, in which they declare the prisoners guilty of murder in the first degree.

Marine Disasters.

Norfolk, Friday, March 26.

The schooner *Judge Hopkinson*, reported ashore, has been gotten off, badly damaged.

The schooner *Lalla Rookh*, capsized at Croney Island, has been righted and brought up to the city.

The ship *Phidura*, ashore at Cape Henry, was two athoms under water at low tide.

Navigation Opened.

Albany, Sunday, March 28.

The steamer *Nimrod* and propeller *Hoboken* arrived from New-York about 8½ o'clock this morning. They report that the river is all clear.

XXXIId CONGRESS....First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Saturday, March 27.

The Deficiency bill was taken up, when

Mr. Houston moved the previous question on concurring in the amendments made in Committee of the Whole, on the state of the Union.

Mr. Jones (Tenn.) said a great many seats were vacant, and before voting he thought they had better have a call of the House.

This was ordered.

The roll having been gone through, the names of absentees began to be called, and several excuses were offered for non-attendance, when all further proceedings in the call were dispensed with.

Under the operation of the previous question, the main question on the bill was ordered.

Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. Fitch, of Iowa, moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the main question was ordered to be put.

Mr. Brooks, of New-York, raised a point of order, that the motion could not be entertained, as there had been no intervening business.

The Speaker overruled the point.

Mr. Fowler, of Mass., moved to lay Mr. Fitch's motion to re-consider on the table; whereupon the question was taken and decided affirmatively, by yeas 98; nays 71.

The question was then taken on laying the bill on the table, and negatived, by yeas 66, nays 97.

The amendments to the bill were severally concurred in, including the following: "That no part of the appropriation made in the bill for the benefit of any tribe of Indians, shall be paid to any attorney or agent of such tribe, or part of a tribe, but shall, in every case, be paid directly to the Indians themselves, to whom it shall be due—or to the tribe or part of a tribe, per capita—or to heads of families, unless the imperious interests of the Indians shall require the payment to be made collectively; nor shall the executive branch of the Government hereafter recognize any contract between any tribe or part of a tribe, and any attorney or agent, for the prosecution of any claim against the Government, under this act."

The bill was then passed by yeas, 95; nays, 76, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs Abercrombie, Allison Appleton of Mass., Bayly of Va., Bennett, Bibighaus, Bowie, Boyd, Brigg, Briggs, Brooks, Brown of Miss., Burrows, Cabell of Fla., Chandler, Chapman, Clingman, Conger, Coleman, Collom, Davis of Mass., Dockery, Dunham, Eastman, Evans, Ewing, Florence, Fowler, Fuller of Pa., Meredith, Gentry, Goodenow, Grey, Harper, Haven, Horsford, Houston, Howard, Howe, Thos M. Hunter, Ives, Johnson of Ark., King of R. I., Kuhns, Kurtz, Landry, Mann Martin, McCorkle Measham, Meade, Miller, Miner, Molony, Moore of Pa., Moore of La., Morehead, Murray, Newton, Outlaw, Parker of Ind., Penn, Penniman, Perkins, Porter, Riddle, Robbins, Jr., Sackett, Scheremerhorn, Schoolcraft, Sedgwick, Seely, Seymour of N. Y., Seymour of Conn., Skelton, Sandy, Stanton of Tenn., Stanton of Ky., Stevens of Pa., Strother, Stuart, Sutherland, Taylor, Thompson of Miss., Tuck, Wallbridge, Walsh, Ward, Washburn, Jr., Watkins, Welch, Wells, White of Ky., White of Ala., and Williams.

Nays—Messrs. Aiken, Allen of Ill., Ashe, Averill, Babcock, Beale, Bissell, Bocock, Breckenridge, Brenton, Buell, Cable of Ohio Campbell of Ill., Caskie, Churchill, Clark, Cleveland, Cobb, Curtis, Daniel, Davis of Ind Dawson, Dimmick, Doty, Edgerton, Edmundson, Fickin, Fitch, Floyd, Freeman, Fuller of Me., Gable, Gaylord, Gilmore, Hall, Harris of Tenn., Hart, Hendricks, Hesn, Hibbard, Hillyer, Holladay, How, Jr., of N. Y., Johnson of Tenn., Johnson of Geo., Jones of N. Y., Jones of Tenn., Jones of Pa., King, Letcher, Mace, Marshall of Cal., Marshall of Ky., Mason, McDonald, McLanahan, McQueen, Millson, Nabors, Olds, Orr, Parker of Pa., Peaslee, Polk, Powell, Robinson, Ross, Smart, Smith, Stanton of Ohio, Sweetzer, Thompson of Va., Venable, Wallace, Wildrick and Woodward.

THE ITEMS.

The Deficiency Bill appropriates upwards of three millions of dollars. The following are the principal items

Dredging river at Philadelphia Navy Yard	$12,000
Dry Dock at Brooklyn Navy Yard	88,300
Quartermaster's Department	775,000
Transportation of the Army	890,000
Purchase of horses, barracks, clothing, equipage, and subsistence of five companies of Texas mounted volunteers	500,000

Adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ..ALBANY, Saturday, March 27.

Mr. Kirby, reported favorably on the Assembly Military bill.

Mr. Mc Murray reported favorably on the relief of the survivors of the New York Regiment of Volunteers.

Mr. Bekkman, favorably on the bill for the relief of the United Evangelical Church, of New-York.

Mr. Tabor, favorably on the bill relative to the schools in Kings county.

Mr. Pierce laid on the table the concurrent resolutions, carrying out the proposed amendment to the Constitution for the election annually of sixteen Senators

Some unimportant bills were considered in committee, when progress was reported on the bill to authorize the formation of corporations for building purposes. The bill was made the special order for Monday, at 4 o'clock P. M. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY Albany, Saturday, March 27.

Mr Wilson reported a bill repealing the Life Insurance law of 1851. Laid on the table until a counter report comes in from Mr. Underwood

Mr. Gale reported favorably on the bill to divide the Eighteenth Ward of New-York.

Also, a bill for the relief of the Cordwainers' Society of New York.

The House then went into Committee, and took up the bill appropriating $16 582 to complete the publication of the National History of the State

Mr. Walsh characterized the whole affair as a disgraceful swindle. The illustrations would disgrace a barber's shop. He moved to strike out the enacting clause

Mr. A Smith, and Mr. Bradford, defended the bill.

The motion to strike out the enacting clause was lost, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

The debate in Committee was resumed on the Canal Lettings bill Messrs. Van Santvoord and Bull addressed the Committee. The subject was made the special order for Monday. Adjourned.

Falling of two new Dwelling-houses—Several Men Killed and Wounded—Arrest of the Contractors

On Saturday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, another frightful catastrophe occurred in the upper part of our city, by which several persons were suddenly killed and many others dangerously injured. Messrs. Brooks & Barton, builders, contracted to erect two dwelling-houses in Thirty-second-street, east of the Eighth-avenue, which they ran up in a very short space of time. The buildings had reached the third story, and while the mechanics and laborers were engaged on them, one of the slender party walls gave way, and before warning could be given to the workmen of their perilous situation, the two buildings fell with a tremendous crash, and buried the bricklayers, masons, carpenters and hodmen beneath the mass of ruins. The crash was heard at a great distance, and in the course of ten or fifteen minutes the locality of the fatal disaster was visited by a large number of citizens, fire companies and police, men from the upper districts, who volunteered their services, and hastened to remove the bricks, stones, mortar, timbers, beams The voices of those underneath were repeatedly heard while removing the pile of ruins, and after several hours' hard labor the killed, wounded and maimed were extricated. Below, we give a list of the workmen who were taken from the ruins some of whom were dead, others terribly injured and have since died.

When the walls began to shake, a brick-layer, named Airman, was on a scaffold, attached to the second story window, who, with great presence of mind, leaped off, and fortunately landed in a heap of sand, and was not injured, with the exception of spraining his ankles and wrists.

A laborer, named James Farrell, was extricated His skull was crushed, and he was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where he died soon after being taken in.

A bricklayer, named McCormic, was dug out alive, but suffering greatly from injuries received about the head

A mason, named Peter Murray, was also found beneath the ruins with his legs and arms horribly mangled, and his thigh broken. He was placed in a coach and taken to the City Hospital, where everything was done by Drs LeRoy and Allen to alleviate his sufferings, but without avail. He died in four hours after the accident.

Another man, whose name we could not learn, was also extricated alive, but has since died

A laborer by the name of Michael O'Brien was missing, but yesterday it was ascertained he had escaped uninjured, and was at his house in the Third avenue

During the afternoon, Alderman Peck, of the Twentieth Ward, visited the scene of the disaster, and, by the advice of some of his constituency, ordered the arrest of Mr. Barton and Mr Brooks, (the contractors of the buildings,) to await further action in the matter by Coroner Ives. In the meantime, they were taken before Justice Bleakely, who discharged them upon their parole, to appear and answer any charges that may be brought against them.

The Coroner will commence an investigation this morning and hold inquests upon the dead bodies.

Melancholy Shipwreck—Three Lives Lost.

The pilot-boat *Yankee*, arrived on Saturday afternoon from a cruise. She brings the particulars of the loss of the schooner *Reaper*, of Yarmouth, Mass., and three of her crew. She was from Philadelphia, bound to Boston. Annexed is the report of the *Yankee*:

"Thursday, March 25, 8 A. M., while lying to, Montauk bearing N. N. E. 40 miles, the wind blowing a heavy gale from the W. N. W., saw a schooner running down for us, with signals of distress flying, and the crew hailing us for relief, but owing to the violence of the gale we could not understand their situation. The schooner having no sails set, we supposed them to have been blown away, and concluded, therefore, to lay by them until the weather moderated, and then take them off; but we soon saw them lower their boat and abandon her; which they had no sooner done than she capsized and sunk, her masts hardly clearing their boat. In the meantime, we wore round, and prepared to pick them up. Their leaky boat being so small, and containing five men, it was impossible to pull her, with the tremendous sea running; and when within twenty yards of the pilot boat, she filled and capsized. The captain and one man clung to the boat, whilst the mate and the other two began swimming. We hove out our two yawls as soon as possible, and endeavored to save the poor fellows, but only succeeded in saving the captain and mate—the other three having sunk before reaching them. It was freezing at the time, and they were very much exhausted. They have lost everything they possessed.

The schooner proved to be the *Reaper*, of Yarmouth, Mass., four days from Philadelphia, for Boston, with 4,552 bushels corn and 50 barrels flour, to A. Hardy. The captain states that until 4 A.M. of the 25th the vessel was perfectly tight, but before 6 A.M. she leaked so much that it was impossible to free her laying to, and he kept her before the wind, and whilst scudding he made the *Yankee*. The schooner was then settling so fast, he was fearful she would sink before he reached her; if such had been the case, no one would have been left to tell the sad story. A more heart-rending sight the writer would not again wish to witness The schooner was twelve years old and was partly insured in Yarmouth The following is a list of her crew, viz.:

Isaiah C. Kelly, of Harwich, captain, saved.
Frederick Cobb, of Dennis, mate, saved.
Isaiah D Philips, of Dennis, cook, lost.
—— French, of South Reading, seaman, lost.
Jeremiah Kelly, of Dennis, boy, lost.

Philips has left a wife and two or three children in destitute circumstances. The captain and mate having lost everything, some assistance will be required to enable them to purchase clothing and reach their homes. It is proposed to raise a contribution for the surviving sufferers. Subscriptions may be left with either of the rescuers, at their residences: John Curtis, No. 152 South street; John Libby, No. 7 Hamilton-street; Wm. J. Murphy, No. 252 Monroe-street; Wm. Champlin, No. 116 South-street.

Naval.—The U. S. steam frigate *Susquehanna*, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore John H. Aulick, left Zanzibar, Dec. 8, for Ceylon and China. ....The U. S. razee *Independence* was at Naples on the 26th of January last, and may be expected at New-York about the middle or last of May.....The U. S. storeship *Southampton* sailed from San Francisco on the 3d of February—destination not reported.....The U. S. frigate *Raritan*, Capt. Charles Gaunt, was at Callao Jan. 13.

The man named Castañeda, who captured Lopez, has returned to Cuba from Spain, laden with honors. The Queen gave him $6,000, and made him a captain in the rural militia, with a salary of $110 a month; 10 negroes and a tract of land have been given to him. The order of leabel decorates his person; his children are to be educated at the expense of the Government; and while in Spain he was permitted the farce of kissing the hands of the Queen and the little Princess. He can neither read nor write, and is a perfect specimen of a vulgar, rough, uneducated *quaxo*, or country bumpkin.

The body of an Irishman was found lying on the New-Jersey Railroad track Friday morning, between Dean's Pond and New-Brunswick, with his head half cut off. He was put off the train the night before in a state of intoxication, and probably run over by the next train.

George Byron, of Newport, while attempting to get upon the cars at Boston, on Friday, slipped and fell, his leg getting caught in the wheel so as to twist it and brake the cords.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ Incredulity Annihilated.—The accumulated autographs of hundreds of physicians, professors, members of the bar, judges, merchants, &c., now in the possession of the proprietors of Dr. Rogers' Syrup of Liverwort, Tar and Canchalagua, proclaim, trumpet-tongued, the priceless value of this medicine, as a rapid and radical cure for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, and all Pulmonary and Hepatic Diseases. Copies of a portion of this voluminous correspondence will be found in the pamphlet kept for distribution by the Agents, and the facts proofs, and reasoning are commended to the serious attention of all who think. For sale by A. L SCOVILL & CO., at the depot, No. 316 Broadway, and by all retail druggists. Price, in large bottles, $1, or three bottles for $2 50.

☞ William S. Dorr, Printer, No. 101 Nassau-st., (Ackerman's Building, between Fulton and Ann,) having recently added to his former extensive stock, an entirely new and beautiful assortment of Types, Cuts, Flowers and Borders, from the best foundries in America, is now prepared to execute all orders with promptness and dispatch. His new arrangements en

Mr. Webster and the New-Jersey Legislature.

The Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, upon his visit to the Legislature of New-Jersey, at Trenton, on Friday last, was welcomed in a short speech by Mr. ZABRISKIE, who, among other things, said:

"The lofty tone, and manly language in which Austrian dictation was rebuked, and the watchful care with which the interference of our own too ardent citizens with the rights of other nations has been restrained, have not, among the later services of your life, been overlooked or unappreciated by the sons of New-Jersey."

MR. WEBSTER'S REPLY.

SENATORS AND ASSEMBLYMEN OF NEW-JERSEY: It becomes me on this imposing, and I may say overwhelming occasion, to do little more than express in a few words, and those significant in the highest degree, my acknowledgements for the honor you have conferred upon me. However humbly I may think of myself—and I do think most humbly—it is not for me to disparage your judgment; nor should I, nor do I feel that so far as motives—patriotic motives, and steady purpose to maintain the liberties of the country through a life now somewhat protracted, are concerned—I do not feel that so far as motives are concerned, anything more than justice has been awarded. For the rest, I owe it to your love of your country. Allow me to say that there is no State in the Union—not even that in which I was born, nor that in which I have so long lived, and which has honored me by maintaining me in the public council of the country—whose soil I tread with more exciting recollections of revolutionary times, and the subsequent struggles of our country, than of New Jersey. At an early period of my life I traversed your State from end to end, and through every spot where the blood of Americans, and of the sons of New-Jersey, was spilt in the defense of their liberty. I feel a hallowed regard for those scenes. I feel the deepest sympathy for the sufferings of the men of New-Jersey, and of other States, who were obliged, in the march of the American army, to track a pathway of blood. It is impossible I should forget how much, at the most critical period of the revolution, is owing to the indomitable patriotism and sufferings of New-Jersey. It has been my fortune through the last thirty years to become acquainted in the councils of the nation with eminent sons of New-Jersey, and I can say with truth and sincerity, that I have found among them, without distinction of political feeling, the loftiest principles, the purest patriotism, and just devotion to the principles of the constitution. Let me add, in respect to the resolutions of the Legislature of New-Jersey, that they could have proceeded from no similar source standing higher in my regard and political affection. It would not become me to say more on this occasion, except that I feel it a dictate of clear duty, that in regard to those portions of my public service, alluded to by Mr. ZABRISKIE, both on the first and latter occasion, while seeking to perform the official duties my station devolved upon me, I had the entire approbation of the chief magistrate of the country. And on recent occasions, I feel it a duty to say, there has been an entire coincidence of sentiment between the distinguished citizen at the head of the government and myself. Senators and Assemblymen: Let me say it has been your pleasure to confer on me such a marked distinction as I never before received. Let me say, with a humble and grateful heart, that I shall carry the recollection of this mark of respect to the end of my life.

Commodore Stockton being called on by the audience, after Mr. Webster and the Committee retired, also made a speech of some length, in which he complimented the Secretary of State very highly, and also told of his own exploits in a general way in the U. S. Senate.

A number of the Members of the Legislature and Bar, of New-Jersey, having tendered a dinner to Mr. WEBSTER, the Hon. Secretary declined the invitation, pleading in excuse his official engagements.

CAPITAL CONVICTION.—The brothers Skupinski have been convicted, at Philadelphia, of the murder of the young peddler, Lehman, whose mysterious disappearance, and the subsequent discovery of whose mutilated remains, created so much excitement at Philadelphia a few weeks since. The testimony against the prisoners was purely circumstantial, bu presented a singularly strong chain of evidence. In substance it was as follows:

"On the morning of the 8th of January last, the deceased left his father's house with the box of jewelry, and proceeded to Richmond, where a number of witnesses testify they had seen him several different times before, upon one occasion walking for a considerable period of time in front of the house occupied by the Skupinskis, and again in the house of Mr. Snyder adjoining.

The testimony of Benjamin Johnson shows that the deceased was in company with him in the house of the defendants on either the 7th or 8th of January, that both Matthias and Blaise were present, that he and Lehman left the place together, both having been first solicited to return by Matthias, that Jacob accompanied him a short distance down the street, and then went back in the direction of the house of the prisoners, at about 4½ o'clock P.M.—the last point of time that any one saw him alive, so far as the evidence is indicated. On the evening of the same day one of the prisoners offered two rings on pawn, which were identified as the property of deceased.

It is then shown that the defendants removed from their residence in Richmond on the 15th of January, and the same day rented a tenement at Front and Moore street, in the lower part of South ward, having first sold their furniture in Kensington.

On the 30th of January, the remains were discovered in the Delaware, embedded to some extent in the ice. The house in Richmond when examined was found stained with blood—upon the steps, door post, wall and shelves of the closets, in the yard, upon a heap of ashes, was found a sheet of tin, bearing the marks of a box, and clamp, which the father testified corresponded with those which were upon the box of Jacob, in which he carried his jewelry. A ring was also found in the yard.

In the cellar of the house in Southwark was dug out a heap of coal ashes a number of articles of jewelry after the defendants arrest. Mr Lehman says that a cluster pin thus found was in the possession of the boy on the morning he last left his home; he also swears to various pieces of jewelry which the prisoners had disposed of. But there was a ring taken from the finger of Mathias Skupinski, which old Mr Lehman says he gave to his wife some considerable time before the death of his son. Mrs Lehman also says that she knew this ring in her son's box on the morning he last left from home, that she had put it therein to fill up a vacant space, and both swear positively to its identity.

These embrace the material portions of the testimony of the Commonwealth, and upon which it mainly relied. There are many other subordinate facts important in their respective connections. Among them were unsatisfactory and contradictory accounts given by the prisoners, of the manner of their coming in to possession of the jewelry. The feathers in the sack, in which the body was found, corresponding in kind with some sold to prisoners, a spectacle case found in Front-street, a ring and steel handle of a purse, discovered in the ashes of a stove sold to Johnson by the defendants; a glazed cap, like the one worn by Lehman, in their house, at Richmond, and the unaccountable absence of a third man, who had been residing with the prisoners before the discovery of the murder.

Matthias, on his way to prison after his conviction, informed one of the officers who accompanied him, that the third man, who has been so anxiously sought after, is still in Philadelphia; that he is a tailor by trade, and that he has been in the habit of taking work out of some of the city stores. Up to the moment of this disclosure, Matthias has refused to say anything in reference to this third man."

THE SUFFOLK BANK ROBBERY.—The examination of Charles H. Brewer, Receiving Teller of the Suffolk Bank, Boston, who was arrested in this City on Wednesday, has been postponed till Thursday next. It does not seem to be known whether the Bank has lost anything by Brewer or not. It was rumored on Friday that the Bank Commite had discovered some traces of fraud, but were not prepared to disclose the nature of them. It is now said that Brewer was arrested by the New-York officers on suspicion that he was concerned in the real or simulated robbery of Henry M. Wetter, Bank messenger, at the railroad depot in Norwich, more than a year ago. The statement then was that Wetter was lying on a settee in the depot, waiting for the night train for Boston, with his carpet bag containing $35,000, near him, and that a stranger came in, struck him a violent blow on the side of the head, which rendered him insensible, and then went off with the carpet-bag. Brewer was Wetter's predecessor as messenger, and got him the situation. The grounds of suspicion are, that much of the stolen money has crept into circulation within a few months past. Second, there have been messages passing between Brewer and Wetter, and they have been seen together, out of the city, as if they had met by appointment. Brewer and Thorndike Rand, still missing, are known to have been extensively engaged in stock operations; but it was supposed that Brewer had been successful in his speculations lately, but Rand had made heavy losses on "Canton."

An incendiary fire which occurred at Providence, on Saturday last, burned out the carpenter shop of Wm Davenport, on Well-street, a building on William-street, occupied by Millerd & Douglass, cabinet makers, and John Millerd painter, the carpenter shop of Sweet & Carpenter, on Benefit street, and the building on the corner of Benefit and William-streets, occupied by John Hopkins, as a cabinet-maker's shop, &c. About one-half of the loss of each of the parties was covered by insurance in Eastern offices. The incendiary was arrested.

property in these pictures, as a subscriber, and if he has not, why then the injunction must be dissolved. I should have grave doubts whether the plaintiff has any such interest in this property as would enable him to apply for the interference of the Court, even waiving the objection that it is confined to subscribers, and that it cannot be transferred. I conclude, then, that the Plaintiff has no right of property in the pictures unless they are distributed. If they remain they are the property of the Art Union. Then they are the property of a Corporation, and they are not the property of the Corporators. By the terms of the Constitution the property of this Corporation is only to be awarded at its dissolution, and then not among the past subscribers, but among those who are members at that time. Now the plaintiff seeks to restrain them from a distribution at this time. If it is a lottery, then it is one within the meaning of this Statute;—(His Honor read the Statute)—and this forfeits the property to the people as well before as after the distribution. In this respect it may be likened to the revenue laws of the United States, and the property could be confiscated even after it was divided. The object here, as I understand, is not to obtain a forfeiture, but to obtain a decree; but I do not think this plaintiff has any more right than a total stranger.

After a few words from the counsel, the Court said it would not give any decision this day.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*General Term.*—Before Chief Justice OAKLEY, Judges SANDFORD, CAMPBELL and BOSWORTH.—*Decisions.*—*John Correll* ads. *George O. Tupper.*—Order at Special Term affirmed, and order reducing tail to $750.

James Scrymser, respondent, vs. Charles James Spencer, appellant.—Order at the Special Term, denying motion for new trial, affirmed, with $10 costs.

Richard Decker vs. Charles D Mathews.—Judgment at the Special Term affirmed, with costs.

SUPREME COURT—Before Judge ROOSEVELT.—The following decisions were rendered.—*James Downey vs. Auguste De Peyster.*—Judgment for plaintiff as the demurrer to complaint.

Van Nest vs. Conover.—Motion for new trial granted—cost to abide event.

John Beekman and others vs Timothy Hedges—Order made authorizing a conveyance of so much of petition as asks for change in distribution. Denied.

Samuel Lord vs. Warren Beman—Motion to strike out answer as frivolous. Denied.

——— *Haney vs. Francis Paddock and others*—Motion to amend denied, without costs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*General Term.*—Before HON. Judges INGRAHAM, DALY and WOODRUFF—*Decisions—Guillaume, Chancel and another vs. George Barclay.*—Judgment reversed, nonsuit set aside, and new trial ordered. Costs of appeal to abide event of suit.

Commonwealth of Kentucky vs. Abraham Bussford and another—Ordered that $69 37 be deducted from bill, as indicated in opinion, without costs on appeal.

Same vs. Same.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs to respondents. (Original attorney for plaintiff.)

Union India Rubber Company vs. Theodore E. Tomlinson—Report of referee opened, and case sent back for further proof. Costs of motion $10 to abide event of suit.

Isaac H. Archer vs. Tobias Boudinot and another.—Order at Chambers affirmed, with $10 costs.

James N. Richards vs. Sarah A Cooke.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs.

Claus Wendebaer vs Francis Bass.—Judgment reversed, with costs.

Frederick Dunn against *George Ehrhert.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Joseph McArdle against *David Cypher.*—Order affirmed, with $10 costs.

Edward Sweeney against *John Smith.*—Judgment reversed, with costs.

Jacob Bovart against *Daniel O'Regan*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

John Farrington and another against *John Lafarge.*—Judgment reversed, with costs.

Joseph Hunt against *George Raphael.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Ephraim H. Hudson against *Lucius T Comstock and another.* Judgment affirmed with costs.

Abiel B Mills against *George Law.*—Report of referee affirmed, with $10 costs.

COURT CALENDAR—CIRCUIT COURT and SUPERIOR COURT adjourned *sine die.*

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—The April Term of this Court will commence on Monday next. The last day for filing notes of issue is Thursday, the 1st inst.

BROOKLYN CITY.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—A young child of Mr. Charles A. Bouton's was accidentally run over on Saturday by a horse attached to a sulky, in Willoughby-st, and considerably bruised, but not seriously injured. Mr. M'Cormick, of Justice King's Court, was passing at the time of the accident, and carried the child home to its parents at No. 105 Willoughby-st.

—C. E. Bergeman, foreman of a gang of men at work for the Jewish Synagogue, near Cypress Hill Cemetery, was arrested by officer Friend, on Saturday, and brought before Justice King, on a warrant in which he was charged with committing several forgeries. It appears that the accused forged orders on the employers of the men for money due them for work, and succeeded in obtaining quite a little sum of the "root of all evil"; soon after, however, the men applied for their money, and the fraud was discovered, and the guilty party arrested. The accused was committed for further examination.

—The funeral of the late William C. Smith took place yesterday. By the death of Mr. Smith, Brooklyn has lost one of her most enterprising and benevolent citizens. At different periods he has held important and responsible positions in our midst, and was respected by all who knew him.

—The examination of School No. 3, at Bedford, under the charge of Mr. Frederick D. Clarke, took place on Friday last, and gave very general satisfaction to those who attended the exercises. A large number of friends of the pupils, and Mr. Holmes, City Superintendant, and Messrs. Armond, Hunter, Taylor and Brinkerhoff, Board of Education, were in attendance.

—In the State Senate, Saturday, Mr. Conger reported favorably on the bill relative to the Sheriffs in Kings County.

—Mrs Mary McCoy was fined $15, on Saturday, by Justice King, for committing a assault and battery upon a German woman in State street.

—James Meehen was brought before Justice King, on Saturday, for beating a Mrs. Kirwin, who keeps a grocery in Carol street, near Myrtle-Avenue. The Justice fined the accused $15, and ordered him to give bail in the sum of $250 to keep the peace for six months.

—Harriette Hutchinson was brought before Justice King, yesterday, for drunkenness, and sent to the County Jail for thirty days.

—The citizens of Newtown, Long Island, held a meeting a few days since, at which they "resolved" to distinctly notify the "getters-up" of the Flushing Railroad Company, by advertising in the Flushing *Journal*, that they should strenuously oppose the construction of said Railroad through that town.

—The Green Point Plank Road project bids fair to be accomplished. It is proposed to lay it in the most substantial manner, and with plank twelve feet in length.

—In the Court of Sessions, lately held at Riverhead, Suffolk County, Long Island, Judge Buffett, presiding, Albert Smith and Amarian H Davis, were convicted of burglary in the 3d degree, and sentenced each to imprisonment in the Sing Sing State Prison for the term of 2 years. The burglary was committed at Brookhaven, and consisted in stealing Hams from a smoke-house.

—The cry of fire last evening, was a false alarm.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—Yesterday afternoon, as one of the Peck-slip ferry-boats was entering her dock on the New-York side, a man attempted to jump ashore, when he fell into the dock, but was immediately rescued from his uncomfortable position, by the employees of the Ferry Company.

—On Saturday, a boy was sitting on the guard of one of the Peck-slip boats, as she was entering the dock on the New-York side, when by a sudden lurch of the boat he was precipitated into the water, and was with much difficulty rescued.

—The alarm of fire on Saturday noon, proceeded from Mr. Cummings's slaughter-house, in Eighteenth-street, but the fire was extinguished without much loss of property. It was supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

—John Elfert, a resident in Stagg-street, was brought before Justice Boswell on Saturday on a warrant in which he was charged with passing counterfeit money. Two men in the employ of the accused were also arrested and committed as witnesses. Elfert was committed for further examination. The counterfeits are 1's on the Bank of Providence, Rhode Island. Officers are on the track of others of the same gang, and probably have secured them ere this.

—Williamsburg was visited yesterday by the usual number of rowdies, but for some unaccountable reason they were unusually quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PRACTICE OF ECONOMY is as valuable to any man as finding a rich placer in California, and one of the first rules of true economy is to get everything good, and at as low a price as possible. Therefore, true economists go to THOMPSON, No. 315 Broadway, to get their Daguerreotypes taken, because there they can get a first-rate likeness for half the money they can at any other respectable establishment. A good Daguerreotype likeness, inclosed in a handsome case, at fifty cents.

J. W. THOMPSON, Daguerrean Artist,
m20-6t* No. 315 Broadway.

A PARTY OF LADIES AND GENTLEMEN are going by the 11 o'clock A.M. cars from Brooklyn, for WOODVILLE, (7 miles,) THIS MORNING, to see my 50 lots. Reader, go with them, or call at No 142 Nassau-st, room No. 16, 3d floor, between 10 and 2 each day.
m29-1t J. J. BROOKES.

BURGESS & CO.'S ROACH, RAT and MOUSE EXTERMINATOR—Retail price 25 cts. per box—The efficiency of this article for the destruction of all species of vermin, is most fully attested to by thousands throughout the country, to whom we have supplied it for some years. A liberal discount allowed to wholesale and retail dealers. GREENLEAF & KINSLEY,
j3-41tMW&S Wholesale Druggists, No 62 Vesey-st

NOTICE.—Any person having a grant of Land, situated 10 miles or less from the city, on North or East River, or on some Railroad, suitable for a Village, can dispose of the same, by applying either personally or by letter, to JOHN A. FLAMMER, No. 157 West 18th-st, between 7th and 8th avenues. m24-1m

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BAGGING, CANVAS, BALE ROPE CUTTINGS, GRASS and TARRED ROPE, and all other kinds of paper makers' stock, by
m17-2m CYRUS W FIELD & Co, No 94 Beekman-st.

FANS—TO JOBBERS AND COUNTRY DEALERS—Just received, several cases of FANS from Paris. A very large assortment of every kind always on hand—FANS.
B. KIPLING, No 32 Maiden-lane.
n27-6t*

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER, constantly on hand, and made to order, by
BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL,
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WRITING PAPERS.—A large and very desirable assortment of all the various grades, for sale by
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WRITING PAPERS BY THE CASE ONLY.—The largest and most desirable assortment in the United States, for sale by
m17-2m CYRUS W. FIELD & Co., No 11 Cliff st

GOLD WATCHES, PENCIL CASES, JEWELRY, &c.—For sale very cheap, to close a consignment. Apply to WM A BRECHER,
m26-3t* No. 14 Hanover-st

RAINBOW HOTEL AND DINING ROOMS, No. 27 Beekman-st., N Y.
m15 1m* W. J. HOWELL

SHEEP-SKIN MATS, fancy colors, for Sale by EDWARD M DUNN,
m26-1m* No 41 Dey-st

JOSEPH WALTER, IMPORTER OF JEWELRY, ROOM No. 4,
m16 1m* No. 181 Broadway, New-York.

CHICORY—Prime English, warranted pure, constantly for sale in barrels by
m22-1m G. WALKER, No. 258½ Washington-st.

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED MEN WANTED—To sell an article wanted in every family; also several kinds of KOSSUTH and other medals. Agents are making $5 to $10 per day. Ten good salesmen will be paid liberal wages to travel and establish agencies. Agents for Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont and Kentucky, with $150, can make $1,000 to $1,500 per annum. Call or address, post paid, No. 317 Bowery. m27 3t*

PARTNER WANTED—With $2,000 to $3,000, in an established manufacturing and store business strictly cash, safe, respectable, and lucrative; can clear $5,000 to $10,000 per annum. This is a rare chance for a business man. Can have 30 days to ascertain the business. Required to take charge of store, books, and finances. Call or address J., No. 317 Bowery. m27-3t*

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable girl as Chambermaid, or to take care of a child, in a small family. Reference given to her last place, which she left only because the family broke up housekeeping, and by whom this advertisement is inserted. Address "KATE" at this office. m29-3t*

AGENTS WANTED.—500 Agents—$25 to $50 a week made in selling a new Family Work. Life and Speeches of Kossuth and other fine books. Call or address post-paid, American Family Publication Establishment, No. 128 Nassau-st. New York up stairs. m24-1m*

PROTESTANT SERVANTS WANTED.—12 Cooks, four men-waiters, six waiters, four laundresses ten servants, of all work; two grooms and waiters, one steady boy and gardener, for situations now ready. All must have good references and apply immediately to No 148 Grand-st. m29-4t*

PIANO-FORTE TUNER WANTED.—A first-rate Piano-forte Tuner at the warerooms of T. GILBERT & CO., No. 333 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.
m29-3t

TO BOOK-BINDERS—Wanted, a good Job Finisher, to whom steady employment and good salary will be given. None need apply but men of steady habits. Apply at No 645 Broadway. m29-1t*

SALESMAN WANTED.—A Salesman in a Lace and Embroidery Store. An American preferred. Reference required—at No. 67 Catharine st m27-2t*

WANTED TO PURCHASE—Merchandise suitable for the eastern market; for which part cash and part stock in a new Company which promises well, will be given. Address, with real signature, (describing the kind of goods,) A. B., *Times* office m26-3:*

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms suitable for families or single Gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 196 Fulton st., between Orange and Pineapple st's, Brooklyn. m26 1m*

FURNISHED BED-ROOM WANTED—By two gentlemen, a furnished bed-room of large size, in the vicinity of the Park, with breakfast and tea, in a genteel private family. None but the above will please answer by note to this office C. and E. m29-1t*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SCALPEL FOR FEBRUARY,

EDITED BY EDWARD H. DIXON, M.D. The Fourteenth No. of this brilliant Quarterly Journal of Medicine and Surgery is now ready and for sale at 25 cents, by G. ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., No. 2 Astor House. The London *Lancet* remarks: "Flashing, spirited and humorous, the *Scalpel* is as interesting as a novel; and is equally fascinating to the general and professional reader alike. BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM—Containing a complete review of the Origin, Symptoms and Treatment of every known Disease. 19 plates. Price $1. The London *Lancet* and New-York Journals, remark: "Dr Dixon has placed the profession and the community under great obligations by this excellent Digest. It abounds in practical and scientific truth, and he has attracted attention to every page in the book." ALSO BY THE SAME.

WOMAN AND HER DISEASES—From the Cradle to the Grave, nearly 350 pages, price $1. The office of the SCALPEL is at No. 2 Astor House. All literary and professional communications must be addressed to the Editor's residence, No. 112 Grand st., 2 doors west of Broadway. Office hours from 1e to 3 and 7 to 9, evenings. m10 1mood

THE LOGIC OF MATHEMATICS.

BY PROFESSOR CHARLES DAVIES. Price $1.50. This is an elaborate inquiry into the mental portion of mathematics, by one of the most able men the country has produced and who, as Professor of his science at West Point, has probably done as much to advance his country's name and fame as any living man. There is scarcely a Railroad or Canal in the United States, on which his pupils have not been employed, and every battle fought in Mexico, was greatly contributed to by men who, as boys, he had instructed in the key science of all their art. The book is not a mere mathematical work but one yielding the greatest of all pleasures. The mastering of a new idea to every thinking reader. Does not spread the cloth, translation from the old French writers, and the book we speak of, we think the best, the character, with which we are acquainted.—"*Ogdensburg Morning News.*"

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J. & C. BERRIAN, DEALERS IN HOUSE FURNISHING ARTICLES AND FANCY GOODS, No. 611 Broadway, would invite attention to their unsurpassed assortment of HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES, embracing

SILVER PLATED WARE,

Urns, Water kettles, Vegetable-dishes, Waiters, Cake baskets, Castors, Liquor stands, salad stands, Epergnes, Candlebras, Candlesticks, Sugar baskets, Fruit baskets, Flower-stands, Salt-stands, Mustard-cups, Toast racks, Egg stands, Fish-carvers, Tea and Table-spoons, Forks, Ladles, &c., &c., &c.

CUTLERY.

Fine Ivory-handled Dinner and Dessert-knives and Forks, Carved, Ivory and Pearl-handled Tab e and Dessert-knives, Game and Trowel Carvers, Nut picks, Nut-crackers, Champagne and Sardine-openers Cork-screws of all kinds, French Cooks-knives, Lamp, Scissors, Snuffers, Cheese-scoops, Ham knives &c., &c.

JAPANNERY.

Plate and Vegetable-warmers, Plate-carriers, Knife-trays, Knife and Spoon-boxes, Cheese trays and Stand.

FINE WAITERS.

Sets of Oval, Princess Royal, Albert, Victoria, Gothic, Elliptic, Sandwich and other patterns. Waiters and Bread-trays, English Tea caddies, Nurse-lamps, Taper-stands, Lamps, Candlesticks, Cake, Spice, Bread-boxes, &c., &c., English, French and German Coffee Machines, Japanned Bird-cages, over fifty varieties; Wooden, Willow and Tin Ware, of every description; French, English and American Door-mats, English, French and German Cooking Utensils.

BRONZED IRON GOODS.

Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Hall-stands, Boot-racks, Settees, Cribs, Foot-scrapers, &c., &c.

RUSTIC WORK.

Settees, Chairs, Tables, Flower-stands, &c., &c.

CANE-WORK—Manufacturers of every description, Bedsteads, Cribs, Chairs, Sofas, Lounges Tables, Work-stands, Sewing and Nursery-chairs, Sewing seats, Hammocks, &c.

House-keepers and those about commencing house-keeping, are invited to inspect this assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

City and country dealers will find it to their interest to examine this assortment, which is offered at the lowest prices.

Illustrated Catalogues may be had, gratis, at the warerooms, No. 601 Broadway, New-York. m29 1aw2w M

REMOVAL.

J. W. HOLBERTON, Importer of Toys and Fancy Goods, has removed from No. 75 Maiden-lane to No. 43 the same street, and will open for the spring trade an extensive assortment of German, French and English Fancy Goods Foreign and Domestic Toys. Musical Instruments, Snuff-boxes and articles of novelty in his line. The advertiser respectfully calls the attention of his customers to the announcement of his removal, and asks the notice of buyers generally to the assortment of goods kept a his establishment. The attention of the trade is also called to the new style of Tin and Iron Toys manufactured by the advertiser, which, for variety of patterns and great durability, exceed anything.

The agency for the sale of EDGE'S PREMIUM FIRE-WORKS is held exclusively by J. W. HOLBERTON, and orders for the same, in large or small quantities, will be promptly attended to.

A regular assortment of small Fireworks, as Roman candles, wheels, rockets, fire-crackers, torpedoes, &c., &c., for storekeepers' retail trade, always on hand. The new India Rubber Toys lately introduced, as air-balls, dolls' heads animals, rattles, figures, &c., &c., on hand at all times in large or small lots, at manufacturers' prices. m2o 6t*

NEPTUNE WORKS.—At Essex, Mouth of Connecticut River, Manufacturers of STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, and BRASS and IRON CASTINGS of every description. STATIONARY ENGINES of different power generally on hand, or made to order at short notice. ENGINES for STEAMERS made or repaired on as good terms as can be had elsewhere. Boats repairing or building have no wharfage to pay along side of the Co's wharf. No charges made for transportation to any of our cities. Our workmen are men of experience, and we are confident that we can be equally as good work as can be done at any other establishment. Our work will be sent to any part of the country and put up ready for operation, if desired.

Boilers set on the improved plan of D. GRIFFIN & CO. approved and adopted by the American Institute, by which 15 per cent. is saved, above any other mode, in cost of fuel. Our Agent in New-York is D. GRIFFIN & CO., No 47 Dey-st., who is well known to the public.

HUNTER, THOMPSON & CO.
Essex, Ct., October 18, 1851. o27-1awMtf

THE PRIZE MEDAL—With "Honorable Mention," has been awarded for the GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, by the Jurors of the Exhibition of all Nations, and is now used in the Royal Laundry. Being thus nobly noticed for its "general superiority," (a mark of distinction conferred on no other) by the Royal Commissioners, they, from among thirty or forty exhibitors, sets it far above every other of its competitors. The ladies are therefore respectfully requested to make a trial of the Glenfield Patent Double-Refined Powder Starch, which, for domestic use, now stands unrivalled.

Sold by Grocers generally in the United States. Wholesale agent, GEO. WALKER, No 258½ Washington-st. N-Y.* m

TO LET.

HOUSE TO RENT ON STATEN ISLAND—For the season, with furniture, or for one or more years without furniture. A large and commodious House with modern improvements, situate on the upper terrace at New Brighton Staten Island, midway between the two ferries. Has Coach House, Stable, and other out-buildings, with 70 lots of ground in lawn, fruit trees, grape vines, &c., &c. The view from the place is unequalled on Staten Island. For particulars inquire of

WM. B. TOWNSEND, No. 2 Pine-st, or
GEO. CATLIN, No. 61 Wall-st.
m29-1t*

HOUSE TO LET.—A three story and basement modern brick house, undercellar, 12 rooms and 13 pantries and closets, marble mantles, sliding-doors, in a healthy location in Powers-st, east side, between Dean and Bergen sts., South Brooklyn, on a stage route. Rent $350. Inquire of E. AUERBACH, No. 84 John st. N. Y., from 12 to 2 o'clock, or at No 122 Norfolk-st., New-York. m27-6t*

HOUSES TO LET IN YORKVILLE.—Two new two story attic and basement Houses; one in 79th and the other in 78th-st, near the railroad depot, 4th av. Possession first of April. For further particulars, inquire at the Railroad Depot, 79th-st. and 4th-av., of E. GROSS.
m27 2t*

HOUSE TO LET.—The convenient two story and attic house, No 191 Hudson st., within one block of St John's Park. Has gas and Croton water to the second story. Can be seen early from 10 to 2 each day. Inquire on the premises. m29 3t

HOUSE TO LET—No 222 West 28th-st., Lamartine-place.—Splendidly finished, in the most modern style, and replete with every possible convenience. Gas fixtures in the house, and in perfect order. Possession 15th April. Apply to W. DUNNING, No. 48 8th-av m24-1weod

HOUSE TO LET—No. 34 Barclay-st.—Store to be altered to suit tenant. Apply only to T. J. HALL, No. 203 Broadway, between 9 and 11 o'clock, where plan can be seen. m29 tf

HOUSE TO RENT—No. 183 West 23d st., modern built white marble front, 3 rooms deep on 1st and 2d stories, with all the modern improvements. Rent $525. Apply to CHAS SANFORD, No. 38 Cedar, or to U. D. FRENCH, No. 128 Nassau-st. m27-6t*

HALF OF A HOUSE TO LET.—Half of a modern built three story and basement house, on the South side of 27th-st, two or three doors West of the 8th-av. The house is three rooms deep to the second story, and finished with all the usual conveniences. Rent low to a small family. Inquire at No. 214 31st st., or at the office of the Foundry in 27th-st., near 11th-av m25-6t*

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET IN BUSHWICK—The two-story house near the cross-roads, to a small family, possession immediately. Also, building lot for sale, convenient to stages. Apply to J MITCHELL, No. 224 South-st., New York, or of H. STREET, near the cross-roads. m29 1t*

HOUSE TO LET IN RYE, near the Railroad station, and but a short ride from Rye Beach, to a respectable family; three rooms with pantries; six bedrooms, with a light dry cellar and garden, &c. Inquire on the premises.
m29-7t*eod* JESSE PURDY

HOUSE IN NEW-YORK WANTED.—To rent or purchase, a convenient house for a small family, (no children.) Address TENANT, *Times* office, with location and terms. m29 3t*

LARGE ROOM TO LET—In the second story of the building at the junction of the Bowery and Division-st., containing about 3,600 square feet, and well adapted for a clothing establishment, or other similar business requiring large space. Also, several spacious, well-lighted rooms in the upper stories suitable for offices and light manufacturing purposes. Possession may be had immediately. Inquire on the premises. m27 6t*

THIRD AND FOURTH STORIES & LOFTS TO LET—Of No 447 Broadway, on a three years' lease, from May 1. For further particulars, inquire of
m2-3t HORACE WATERS, No 333 Broadway.

STORE TO LET—No 29 Spruce-st. Also, part of the bear Building, for manufacturing. Apply to
m27-3t* CORTELYOU & GIFFING, Type Founders, No 61 Ann st.

STORE TO LET—No 52 John st., with or without the basement. Possession of the store may be had immediately. Inquire of
m26-6t* A DUNLAP MOORE No 52 John st.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE—A large and beautiful house, with five lots of ground on 30th-st., even distance back to 31st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. The lots are in a high state of cultivation, and a high fence around them. The house contains 18 rooms, a furnace with ten registers, and has been tried by three families. Suitable for one large family, or at a small expense can be altered into two independent houses. A beautiful spring of water on the premises, or Croton water can be had very easy. The Harlem cars or a line of stages running every few minutes for the same price as from Bleecker and Houston st's. Apply to DEXTER & BROTHER, No 43 Ann-st., up stairs. m27 2t*

HOUSE FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND.—A large and convenient House, with about five acres of excellent land, pleasantly situated, about two miles from Rossville and two miles from Richmond. For particulars, inquire of Messrs. L. & C. KIRBY, No. 47 Cedar-st., New-York, or the subscriber, at Rossville. Also one House and Lot and three Building lots of about one quarter of an acre each, in the village of Rossville.

B. P. WINANT,
m23-6t* PETER L. CORTELYOU.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—A new and splendid three-story and high basement house in 23d st., three doors east from the 8th av. The house is replete with every possible improvement and convenience, is finished in the best and most substantial manner, was designed and built by the owner as a residence for himself, and is finished in elegant style. Title perfect, and terms easy. Apply to [m23-1weod] W. DUNNING, No 488 6th-av.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—The house and lot No. 24 E. during-st, near Walker, with every modern improvement; size of lot 21 feet 4 inches by 100 feet; $4,000 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to GEORGE W. BROWN, or J. ROBERTS, No. 6 Bond street near Fulton avenue, for particulars. m8-1me d*

STONY BROOK COTTAGE AND FARM FOR SALE—In the town of Rye, pleasantly situated on the Boston Turnpike, one and a half miles from the railroad depot at Mamaroneck. There is a good dwelling or cottage, with lawn, inclosed with elegant fences; a handsome, spacious carriage house, barn and stable; also tenant-house. All the buildings are in complete order and newly painted, and will require no repairs for many years. There are about thirty acres of land, suitably divided into orchards and meadow. There is also an abundance of fine shade and fruit trees about the dwelling, an excellent garden, &c. Stony Brook is the northern boundary of the farm, and forms a picturesque pond near the dwelling. A road leads directly to the Sound, distant half a mile, where is good boating and fishing. Rye Beach is in the vicinity, which is justly appreciated for bathing purposes. Beautiful roads and fine drives in every direction. There are several fine building sites on the farm, commanding views of the Sound. For a person doing business in New York, or for a summer residence, this place offers many attractions. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No 1 Pine st. m23-tf

WANTED TO SELL OR LEASE—A fine situation for manufacturing business, in a fine growing village, within thirty minutes' ferry every half-hour from New-York city, for six cents; there is a two-story brick building, 30 by 40, with a water-wheel, shafts and pulley, with water half the year, and a twenty-horse power engine and boilers, set on D. Griffin & Co.'s patent plan, all complete for use, also on the premises, a beautiful dwelling-house and garden, and all two years old. Inquire of D. GRIFFIN & CO., No. 47 Dey-st.

A good LOCOMOTIVE BOILER FOR SALE, with 120 Copper Flues, 4 inch in diameter, with iron sleeves, is fifteen horse power, sold cheap. New and second-hand ENGINES FOR SALE. o27-1awMtf

LAND WARRANTS bought and

New-York Daily Times.

The Trial of the Cuban Filibusters.

EIGHTEENTH DAY.

The U. S. vs. John L. O'Sullivan and others.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Before Judge JUDSON.—The Jurors having answered to their names, Mr. Blankman complained that Bortinett had not been kept in close custody, in accordance with the orders of the Court. Judge Judson made no reply, and the defense proceeded to call Gaetner Spring, to testify as to the handwriting of Mr. O'Sullivan, and as to his having another paper, (No. 17.) formerly published in this report. The witness said he was well acquainted with the handwriting of O'Sullivan; but did not think this paper was written by him.

Beckzy, one of the German recruits testified that he went to South Amboy, but it was to join a colonization expedition for Texas.

Mr Thompson, of Broadway, testified that he was present at the office of one of the Counsel for the defense when a letter was connected to deceive the witnesses with, as Hakow had said they would give $250 for such a letter.

Westershield was called to corroborate this statement, which he did.

Henry F. Tallmadge, U. S. Marshal, was called and examined as to his chartering a steamboat on the 23d of April last, and having a revenue cutter at his disposal to cruise after the Cuban Expeditionists with a force of Police and Custom-House officers, but did not meet with the success they expected, and the whole flotilla returned to the city about 2 or 3 A. M., and in a few hours after, the *Cleopatra*, which they had been cruising for, was captured at her wharf without a fight.

At this stage of the case the Court rose and adjourned, and by the end of this week we anticipate this trial will have terminated.

MARRIED.

In Lockport, on Tuesday, March 23, by Rev. B. Creagh, of Williamsburg WILLIAM H. CREAGH, late of the firm of Creagh & Heydecker, of this City, to MARTHA M. HAINES, of the former place.

DIED.

On Saturday morning HANNAH, wife of Saml. D. Thomson, and daughter of S. A. Arch, aged 29 years.

On the 27th March, by the Explosion at Hurl Gate, THEODORE SUTHARD, in the 34th year of his age.

On Saturday, the 27th inst., of convulsions, MARGARET L., daughter of Chauncey L. and the late Margaret Norton, aged 5 years and 6 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Monday, 29th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 5 Charles-st., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

On the 28th inst., ISABELLA, daughter of J. W. and Eliza Remington, aged 2 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 30th inst., at 10 o'clock, from No. 667 Greenwich st. m29-2t*

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange ...MARCH 27

$10,000	Indiana Prefer'red 4's	100	Morris Canal.....b30 8⅞
10,000	do.....42⅛	300	Long Island.....b30 22½
5,000	do.....42⅛	100	do.....22
4,000	U. S. 6s, '56.....105½	150	N. Jersey Mining Co. 12½
155,000	U. S. 6s, '67.....11⅛	60	do.....12½
4,000	Illinois 6s.....76	100	do.....12⅝
1,000	Indiana 5s.....86½	360	do.....b30 12½
5,500	do.....88	50	Portsmouth.....6¼
1,000	Virginia Coupons 100½	24	Harlem Pref. Bonds 111
11,000	Erie 7s, '62.....93⅛	50	Roch. & Syra. R R ...112½
5,000	do.....b60 93½	75	New Jersey R R ...122½
2,000	Erie 7s, '71.....92⅞	100	Hudson Railroad.....67
1,000	Erie Incomes.....96	25	N. Y. & N. H. R. R. ...114
5,000	Hudson 1st mort 103½	250	Erie Railroad.....85
1,000	do. 2d mort.....96	175	do.....84⅞
2,000	Erie 7s, '59.....104½	100	do.....84⅝
40	Knickerbocker Bank 93	50	do.....b10 84⅞
40	Nicaragua Canal.....45	200	Harlem Railroad.....b60 12
220	do.....46	50	do.....7⅛
175	do.....47	150	Nor. & Wor. R R.....57
25	do.....48	50	Reading Railroad.....74¼
25	do.....49	100	do.....74⅛
50	do.....b10 49	100	do.....74¼
25	Mechanics' Bank ...122	100	do.....b10 74⅛
50	Canton Company ...75	50	do.....b60 74⅞
350	do.....75⅛	50	do.....74⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$1,500	U. S. 6s, '68.....117⅛	100	Merchants' Bank ...122
12,000	Erie Conv. '62..b30 94	150	Nicaragua Canal ...48
20,000	do.....93⅞	50	do.....48⅛
12,000	do '71.....92⅞	50	do.....b4m 48
100	Harlem Railroad.....72	50	do.....48
50	do.....72⅛	25	do.....48⅛
50	Erie Railroad.....s60 85⅛	25	do.....48¼
100	do.....85⅛	100	do.....48
450	do.....b10 85⅛	100	Nor. & Wor. R R.....57⅛
125	do.....85⅛	100	do.....57
100	do.....s10 85⅛	100	N. J. Zinc Co.....12⅞
50	do.....b3 85⅛	250	Reading Railroad.....74⅛
50	do.....s10 85⅛	50	Canton Co.....75¼
200	Long Island Railroad 22		

SATURDAY, March 27—6 P. M.

There was a general improvement in Stock prices to day, yet the tone of the market at the close was not essentially different from the previous part of the week. There is still wanting that determined spirit of speculation, which marked the action of the early half of the month. While the course of prices is to all appearances upward, some of the leading operators distrust the policy of pushing rates beyond a point which already ranges high in most of the Railroad and other speculative shares. But as we stated the other day, the terms *high* and *low* are governed by no particular standard in these times of cheap money and gold accumulation. Operators, looking ahead, may as well accustom themselves to apply the latter to present prices, as on a retrospective view, to say the same prices are high. We look for a more decided movement in a few days, and see nothing in the future of the next three or four weeks—if we may except the proable heavy fire losses—to prevent the stock movement from being an upward one. True, the right parties may not at present, be in position to make it successful, but they are not disposed to risk much on the contrary task.

In shares, the business was large in Reading and Erie. Each improved a fraction, and the latter showed some strength. The Philadelphia quotations indicated a weakness in that quarter in Reading, where much the largest portion of the stock is held, and this market was only supported, in consequence, by the cash stock wants of the bear interest for delivery. The amount on the New-York books has been reduced one-half in the last four months, and only 18,800 shares out of 84,000 are now inscribed here, and more than one-fifth of these are in Boston names. New-Jersey Mining Co. was in active demand at 12⅛@12½. At these prices the stock appears to come out freely, and outside buyers are not encouraged to look for much profit over them. Norwich, Canton, and Harlem are well supported. The City Banks show firmness and an increasing action. The Merchants' sold readily at $1 22, and the American Exchange at $1 25. The Metropolitan, which the interest opposed to the admirable system of country redemption by this Bank, were disposed to sell short a few months ago, at 98¾ par, is up to $1 07. Morris and Long Island are lower, and much neglected whenever the Philadelphia demand is suspended.

The heaviest trade in Loans and Bonds was in the cheap Indianas. The Banking Law in that State contributes to an upward movement, which previously started from a foreign inquiry. Governments in fair request, and Erie Convertibles quite strong.

The new Nicaragua fancy excites surprise, and engrosses a large share of attention in the Board. At the early meeting, some of the holders who felt content to realize a good profit sold out, and the market fell $5 the Share. Fresh orders to buy were sent into the afternoon Board, and the decline was nearly recovered, $50 being paid on four months' contract, and 48¾@4 cash. Commodore Vanderbilt and his associates talk more confidently than ever. The Canal rights attached to the original division of the Stock, which were esteemed valuable at $800 each, a few weeks ago, rise so rapidly that one is reminded of the Mississippi scheme of John Law, in Paris, 120 years ago. Yesterday $2,000 was the price. This morning Rights were sold at $2,300, and before the close of the day the buyers were pressed to re-sell at $2,700!

Money was again over-abundant on demand. Large sums were loaned at five per cent. and short paper taken at 5@6. Yet long operations, such as bond and mortgage, are not so freely made, as that class of lenders appear to have turned their attention to the purchase of real estate in the upper part of the island and suburbs of the city. Speculation is increasing in this way, and it is stimulated by the enormous rents demanded from the first of May. Exchange was tame.

The general markets were well supported Breadstuffs command pretty ready sale, notwithstanding the near prospect of great supplies from the interior. The Hudson is now open at Albany, and a large tow of barges left to-day. A telegraphic dispatch represents the amount of freight accumulated as incalculable. The River steamers are advertised to leave here on Monday; the best of them reducing their passage tickets to 50 cents, exclusive of bed and board. The Railroad Co. put an express train through in 4 hours from Thirty-first-street, and 4.30 from Chambers-street, at $2 25, and the regular train in 5.15, for $1 25.

There was a light Stock business in Philadelphia, to-day. Prices closed heavy at 74¼ for Reading, 90 for Pennsylvania fives, 51¼ for Reading sixes and sevens of '70, 84¼ for sixes of '60, 18¼ for Morris, and 21¼ for Long Island.

The various small shipments of Silver and Gold, this week, sum up $169,538. The Sub-Treasury increased its balance, to-day, $94,000, closing with $2,628,117.

The Board of Public Works in Ohio, in a recent special report to the Legislature, defend their order for the removal of Railroad bridges across the State Canals. The documents is one of special pleading, and will most likely fall short of its purpose. The public will consult their own convenience in shipping produce; and the attempt to impede the Railway rivalry to the Canals, to succeed, must be supported by the people along the line, and this is not probable. The document, sent to the Legislature, however, developes several interesting points in this competition. The Canal tolls are reduced to *half a mill* per mile on 1,000 pounds (five barrels) Flour. The report adds:

"The Mad River Railroad, as we understand, unable so induce the manufacturers of flour in Dayton, to send their flour to Sandusky by railroad, have now an agent in market there, purchasing grain and shipping by their road."

The Central Railroad, in connection with the Newark and Mansfield and Sandusky Railroads, are now transporting flour and other produce from Zanesville to Sandusky City a much lower rate pro rata than from Mount Vernon to the same place. It is understood that the Mansfield and Newark Railroad is now leased to individuals living in Buffalo, for the period of three years, who, of course, have no interest in the permanent welfare of the road, and no interest in common with the people of the State.

"It is said these lessees are making preparations for doing a large business in the purchase of produce through the aid of some foreign banks of doubtful permanency; the result of which will be that the business must be diverted from the canal, the revenues of the State suffer great diminution—honest dealers in produce be broken down by an unnatural competition, and the people, in the end, be probably swindled out of their hard earnings by a worthless currency."

The Ohio Banks report to the Auditor of State

their condition, in detail, on the first Monday in February. We condense the following leading features:

	Circulation.	*Deposites.*	*Specie.*	*Bonds pledged & N.Y. Funds.*
12 Independent Bks.	$1 337,000	$1,271,000	$309,000	$1,691,000
41 State Branches....	3,460,000	3,123,000	2,035,000	1 228,000
Same Banks—Amount of safety Fund.....				919,060
5 Old Banks.....	1,541,000	960,000	381,000	337,000
12 Free Banks.....	207 000	569,000	81,000	472,000
Total.....	11,545 000	5,923,000	2,806,000	4,647,000

RECAPITULATION.

Demand Means..	$2 896 000	Demand Liabilities..	$11,545,000
	4 647,000	42½ per Cent.....	5,923 000
	$7,463,000		$17,468 000

	Capital.	*Loans and Discounts.*
12 Independent Banks.....	$830,000.....	$2,516,000
41 State Branches.....	4,858,000.....	11,539 000
5 Old Banks.....	1,860,000.....	4,480,000
12 Free Banks.....	2 0 000.....	706,000
	$7,818,000	$19,241,000

SUNDAY NIGHT, March 28.

The Fire Insurance Companies suffer severely from the conflagration in Dey-street yesterday morning, and the one in Philadelphia this morning. The stocks destroyed and injured amount to $580,000 in this city, and $925,000 in Philadelphia. The losses here are divided in small sums among the city and country offices having agents here, generally, and they will probably foot up half a million. We have only the telegraphic announcement of the disaster in our sister city. The stocks were the most valuable held by the importers, and embrace four of the largest houses, Messrs. Lewis, Stuart, Gibon and Wyeth, Rogers & Co.

The following interesting official notices appear in the Washington papers:

The assignment and acknowledgment must be endorsed upon the warrant, and must be attested by two witnesses, acknowledged before a Register or Receiver of a Land Office, a Judge of a Court of Record, a Justice of the Peace, or a Commissioner of Deeds resident in the State from which he derives his appointment; and in every instance where the acknowledgment is made before any officer other than the Register or Receiver of a Land Office, it must be accompanied by a certificate, under seal of the proper authority, of the official character of the person before whom the acknowledgment was made, and also of the genuineness of his signature.

JOEL BUTTERFIELD, Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, March 23.

Information has been received from Charles Graebe, Esq., United States Consul for Hesse Cassel, Hesse Darmstadt and Hanover, that in consequence of the general deficiency of the last crop of Grain, and the high price occasioned thereby, the States comprising the Zollverein of Germany have passed a decree, that from the first of the present month to the first of September next, grains, legumes and flour, can be imported into the Zollverein free of duty.

The import duty on Grain previous to the said decree, was about 7 cents a bushel; and that on flour amounted to a prohibition, being $2 50 ₰ barrel.

THE COAL TRADE.—The quantity sent by Railroad is 24,524 18 tons; by Canal, 14,398 tons; for the week, 38,922 18 tons. Total by Railroad, 419,136 19, total by Canal, 21,515 16 tons.

Although the markets abroad were never so bare of Coal as they are at present, the dealers abroad will not make any engagements for Coal until they have had time to close up their year's business, which ends on the first of April. At present they will not purchase more than a single cargo to supply immediate wants, even if the coal were offered at half prices, and it is worse than folly for the trade to endeavor to force sales, particularly when such a policy has a tendency to reduce prices below a fair rate. Four weeks hence the market will take all the Coal they can get, the operators, therefore, had better remain comparatively idle for a short time and secure fair prices, than push the trade and reduce the rates, which, if forced down only ten cents a ton, on 2,250,000 tons, would be a loss to the region of *two hundred and twenty five thousand dollars on the year's business.*

The New York *Herald* states that the Canal and Railroad Companies will soon pursue the cut-throat policy again, of reducing the rates of transportation from the Coal Region. Such will not be the case, at least, so far as this Region is concerned—and we see no necessity for such a policy in the other Regions for the present year. It is true that the rates charged by the Railroad and Canal are not quite as low as we desired, but the Trade will easily bear these rates without effecting its interests this year. The toll and transportation by Railroad is $1 20, with a drawback of 20 cents per ton in favor of the New York Trade—the toll by Canal is 50 cents. These rates, we learn, were agreed upon by both Companies, as being amount equal, and they will not be reduced during the year 1853.

Putting the freight from Richmond to New-York at 90 cents per ton, the cost of transportation by the two Companies would be as follows to New-York, which is about equal, considering the time it takes to make a trip by the two routes:

By Railroad.		*By Canal.*	
Toll & Transportation	$1 20	Toll	$ 50
Freight from Richmond	90	Freight	1 65
Total.....	$2 20	Total	$2 15

If freight from Richmond should rise to $1, it gives the Canal a small advantage over the Railroad. The 8 cents for dumpage and 5 ₰ cent. pays all the expenses for re-shipment at Richmond.—*Pottsville Journal of yesterday.*

Markets by Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, Sunday, March 28

The Cotton sales for the week have been moderate. The market is easier for the lower grades, while qualities above middling are held firmly at quotations. Fair Mobiles 6 cts., middling fair, 9¼@9¾; fair Orleans, 9¾; middling fair 9¾. Woollens—the stock is rather light, with an improved demand over last week's. The sales have been 95,000 lbs., at prices ranging from 25 to 45c. PRINTING CLOTHS—There is less demand this week, and prices are unchanged. Sales for the week 20,400 pieces.

CHARLESTON, Friday, March 26

Sales of Cotton to-day were 1,117 bales, at 6@7c. The market has declined an eighth to a quarter since the receipt of the *Europa's* news.

NORFOLK, Friday, March 26

Our market is quiet and exhibit no change in prices.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, March 27—6 P. M.

ASHES—Seem quiet, yet unchanged. The supply is now under 500 bbls. The transactions of the day do not exceed 50 bbls. Pots, at $5 06¼@$5 12½, and Pearls, at $6 25 ₰ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is plenty and languid, with a strong tendency downward. Some 3,000 bales were forced out to day, at irregular prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—We notice a firmer though not a very buoyant feeling in the market for State and Western brands. The encouraging European intelligence and the exhaustion of speculators' supplies strengthen prices. The rest in transit are not extensive, and the amount on exhibition is not so large. Local operators are also willing to take hold with more freedom. The sales comprise 1,400 bbls ordinary to strait State at $4 75@$5 62½; choice State with mixed Indiana and Michigan at $5 62½@$5 75; favorite round-hoop Ohio, with fair to fancy Indiana and Michigan at $5 75@$5; fancy Genesee and Ohio at $5 87½@$6; fancy Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 25@$5 6; and extra Genesee at $5 25@$6 ₰ bbl. Canadian is nearly but inactive at $4 50@$4 62½ in bond. We have little of it here. Southern is doing better, the heavy movements of the last two or three days having relieved the general feeling and created a more favorable condition to the trade. The operations add up 1,400 bbls mixed to favorite ordinary at $4 37½@4 62½, and fancy do at $4 62½@$5 12½ ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is uniform and salable at $3 50@$3 56; Jersey and Brandywine Meal remains scarce and dull at $3 44@$3 56.

GRAIN—Wheat is without essential variation, although the rear investors of the flour trade give facts a great confidence. The stock is light and demand moderate; 1,500 bushels Southern mixed were bought at 96a98c. Rye presents no new feature of an interesting character. The mercantile and consumptive inquiry is animated, and prices are firmly held. Sales 5,000 bushels Western at 72c. Barley is scarcely offered and in brisk request at 77a80c; within which range there were 2,400 bushels disposed of. Oats rule about the same, Western selling at 40@42c, and Northern at 43@46c. Corn is irregular and lower, with an increased inquiry, and diminished supply. To-day's transactions embrace about 11,500 bushels mixed and common yellow Southern at 65c.

PROVISIONS—Pork is tending upward; the active demand and increased stock influence favorably. The sales amount to 1,200 bbls: new Prime at $16 12½, old Mess at $16 75, and new Mess at $17. Of new Mess there were 1,600 barrels (in small sales) purchased for delivery between the 15th of May and the 15th of June, at the quoted price. Pickled Meats are more in request and we note sales of 170 packages Shoulders at 7¼c, and Hams at 9@9¼c. Lard is scarce and firm, with sales of 200 bbls, prime at 9¼@9½c ₰ lb. Beef is without activity or change in value—the sales reaching only 150 bbls. Prime at $5 75@$6 75, and Mess at $9 75@$12 75; Prime Mess is nominally quoted at $20@$22, without sales. Beef Hams are dull and heavy, at $16 ₰ 220 lbs. We have nothing additional to observe in regard to the Butter and Cheese trade.

WHISKY—Is abundant and depressed. The boisterous weather restricts sales. About 200 bbls. Prison found buyers at 20¼@21c. cash and short time.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Southerner, from Charleston—Miss Horton, Mrs Serley, W A. Harrington, A T R. Crowell, B Randolph, J. G. Randolph, J. G. Elgin, C. T. Barnum, Mr. Coles, Mr. Benson, Col. Griffin, Mr. Isaacs, Jno Pelsifer.

In brig Eliza Jane, from Havana—J. Dubuise, T. Eagle, 8 Massalina.

In ship Kossuth, from Liverpool—Dr. Little and lady, Messrs W & C Middleton, R. Smith, J. A. Ferie, Thos. Child and 370 in the steerage.

In bark Larrabee, from Cardenas—Mrs. Mary W. Peres, of Addieboro, Vt.

MINIATURE ALMANAC... THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises.....5 50|Sets.....6 20|MOON—Sets.... 1 55m

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY

Sandy Hook 12 30m|Gov. Island 1 20m|Hell Gate.. 3 01m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....MARCH 27, 1853.

Cleared.

Steamer Washington, Floyd, Bremen, Moller, Sands & Riera.

Steamer Roanoke, Parrish, Richmond, Ludlam & Pleasants

Steamer Florida, Lyon, Savannah, S. L. Mitchell.

Steamer Union, Adams, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co

Steamer, Oneida, Neal, Philadelphia, H. H Thompson

Ship Wm. H. Wharton, Gates, Galveston, J. H. Brown & Co

Ship Susquehannah, Hungerford, Charleston, Booth & Edgar

Ship Empire, Thorndike, San Francisco, E. B Sutton.

Bark Istria, (Aus.) Selleck, Trieste, Dutihl.

Bark Franklin, Mitchell, Havana, J. W Elwell & Co.

Bark St Joseph Shiverick, Rio Janeiro H B Cruning.

Bark Ann Johnson Lothrop, Havana, R. P Buck & Co.

Bark Lamartine, Hale, Cal ao, P. Harmony's Nephew.

Bark Empress, Ross Matanzas, J J Taylor & Co

Bark Magnolia, Campbell, Mayaguez, W. M. Freeman & Co

Bark Julia Ann, Randall, San Francisco, Butler & Bros.

Bark Milford, Lewis, Savannah, Ladd & Church.

Brig McAdam, Young, Nuevitas, Nesmith & Sons.

Brig Amulet, Spofford, Havana, R. W. Trundy.

Brig Gov. Block, York, Nuevitas, Simpson, Mayhew & Co.

Brig Cushnoc, Lawry, Apalachicola, Ladd & Church.

Brig Lamartine, Sexter, Carcenas, I. S. Gager.

Schr. A R. Wetmore, Dearborn, Richmond, C. H. Pierson.

Schr. Triton, Brown, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaight.

Schr. Siam, Dunham, Jacksonville, R. P Buck & Co.

Schr. Highlander, Nickerson, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Schr. Cornelia, Manklin, Boston, Dayton & Sprague

Schr. Pennsylvania, Bell, Philadelphia, J. M McKee.

Schr. Columbia, Winslow, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Schr. Mary Jane, Bentley, Alexandria, Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Schr. Eliza Jane, Snowman, Jacksonville, Brett, Vose & Co.

Sloop Rienzi, Durfee, Newport.

Sloop Oregon, Sturgess, Providence.

Sloop Pointer, Fowler, Providence

Prop. Ontario Chase, Boston, Mailler & Lord

Barge Oriole, Briggs, Philadelphia, H. N Briggs.

Arrived.

Steamship Southerner, Foster, Charleston, mdse. and passengers to Spofford & Tileston

Packet ship Devonshire, Hovey, London, Feb. 28, Portsmouth 29th, mdse and pass. to Griswold, Morgan & Wiley. Crossed the Banks about lat 45; saw a field of ice.

Bark Juliano (Brem.) Luggties, Trinidad de Cuba 20 ds., sugar to Oelrichs & Co.

Brig Arcturus, (of Newburyport,) Katen, Ponce, P. R. 17 ds., sugar and molasses to Culbert.

Brig R & S Lamson, Wallace, Darien, 11 ds., lumber to S H Rockelbaugh

Schr. Sarah Ann Roe, Baltimore 4 ds., mdse. to Mailler & Lord.

Schr. Harriet Grant, Howard, Savannah 12 ds., rice to Fowler & Talmadge

Schr. Forrester, Benton, Saco 12 ds., headings and mdse. to Skinner & Co

Schr. Elizabeth & Helen, Reuben, North Carolina 12 ds., corn.

Schr. Rodman M Price, Chambers, Baltimore 3 ds., wheat to order.

Schr. Susan Chase, Snow, Harwich 3 ds., mackerel to master.

Schr. Levi Rowe, Wedmore, New Haven 2 ds, bound to Virginia.

Schr. James Hand, Weaver, Philadelphia, coal.

Schr. R. B Pitts, Hall, Reckland, lime

Schr Fountain, Buckley, Rocakand, lime

Schr Globe Snall, Salem, mdse. R W. Ropes

Schr. Louisa, Chace, Boston 3 ds, mdse

Schr. Eliza, Allen, Hgrwich 3 ds, mackerel to master

Schr Charles Dickens, Westerly, R I, in ballast

Schr. Augustus, Poole, Newburyport 7 ds, fruit to master.

Schr. Amazon, Packard, Sandwich, glass.

Schr Oliver H Lee, Collins Virginia, wood.

Schr T P. Abel, Dickerson, Portland, stone.

Schr Grand Turk, Few, Boston 3 ds, mdse.

Schr Albert Final, Anderson, Boston 3 ds.

Schr New-York, Goodsell, Boston 3 ds.

Schr J. W L Sturges, Hill, Chincoteague

Schr. A W Leeds Endicott, Philadelphia, coal.

Schr. Lady Clinton, Taylor, Philadelphia, coal

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, English, Philadelphia, coal.

Schr Sophia Godfrey, Willard, Philadelphia

Schr Charles Gandy, Philadelphia, coal

Schr H W. Godfrey, Lee, Philadelphia, coal.

Schr Compliance, Sears, Boston 3 ds

Schr. J Q Adams, Norris, Boston 4 ds

Sloop Republic, Soule, New-Bedford, oil.

Sloop Active, Holmes Mystic.

Sloop Emily, Brown, Mystic.

Sloop Thos. Hull, Providence.

WIND—Sunrise, N.E.; meridian, do, with rain.

Sailed.

Steamships Washington, Floyd, Southampton and Bremen, Florida, Lyon, Savannah; Union, Adams, Charleston; Roanoke, Parrish, Richmond.

Arrived.. SUNDAY, March 28.

Steamer Kennebec, Seymour, Philadelphia, mdse. to M Sanford

Packet-ship Roscar, Steele, Liverpool, 28 ds., with mdse. and 765 passengers, to D. Ogden. 9th inst., lat 49 30, lon 32, 25, encountered a hurricane, lost the close reefed topsails and a two reefed foresail; was 3 ds. wholly without sails; has had 2 deaths, been 14 ds to the westward of the Banks, has a Liverpool pilot on board; blowing a gale at the time, she came down the Channel, and was unable to land him.

Ship Sullivan, Edwards, Savannah, 5 ds., cotton and rice to J. Wardle

Packet-ship St Denis, Fullansbee, Havre, Feb 20, mdse. and passengers to Boyd & Hincken.

Ship Ocean Queen, (of Newburyport) Mathews, Liverpool, Feb. 12, mdse to D Pilkington

Packet ship Underwriter, Shipley, Liverpool, March 6, mdse. and 600 passengers to Kennedy & Carow.

Ship Maid of Orleans, Denis, New-Orleans, 15 ds., mdse. and 13 passengers to W Nelson

Ship B L Harriman, Arey, New-Orleans, 22 ds, mdse and 5 passengers to Foster & Nickerson. Experienced very heavy weather, blew quarter-boat, started leewaler, &c.

Ship Enja Mallow, —, Providence, 2 ds., in ballast, to master.

Ship Cincinnati, (Whaler of Stonington,) Williams, from a cruise in the Artic Ocean, and 5 months from the Sandwich Islands, with 2,500 bbls whale oil, 150 sperm do., and 30 000 lbs whale bone, to S P Staton, is cleared to Stonington. Has had terrible times, having encountered in the Artic Ocean great quantities of ice, and experienced very heavy weather, and leaks badly.

Ship Kossuth, Br) Bell, Liverpool, Feb. 21, with mds and passengers to W & J T Tapscott. March 9, lat 47 19, lon 37, encountered a severe gale from the east; lost cross jack yard, foretop gallant mast, mizzen-top mast, main sail, foretop sail, and fore royal. All washed away, and lost overboard Thomas Davis of Wales, off the main-top gallant yard. Had four deaths on the passage.

Ship Edella, Forbes, Liverpool, March 4, with mds and 415 passenger pas engers to C H Marshall & Co. March 17 lat 46 N, lon 9 W., passed through large quantities of ice Mar 20, lat 42, lon 25, in the midst of a gale, James Wm. of Providence, seaman, fell from the yards and was drowned.

Barque Hermine, Volkmann, Bremen, 14 ds., mdse and 134 passengers, to Pavenstedt & Schumacker

Bark Jarmouth, (of Boston,) Bass, Cienfuegos, March 3, with sugar and molasses to master

Bark Nostrand, Baxter, Providence 6 ds, in Ballast, to J. Brower & Co.

Bark St. Lawrence, Prince, Saguala Grande, 12 ds., sugar and molasses to master

Bark Wm. Lattabee, (of Boston,) Gilkey, 12 days from Cardenas.

Barque Carlon, (of Eastport) Laughtrn, Matanzas 14 ds., sugar to J J Taylor & Co. Has experienced heavy gales from N E. to N W.

Br brig Carone, Lopez, Arichat, 10 ds, coal to A Leary.

Brig Mexamora, Latham, Providence, 2 ds., in ballast, to master

Brig Atalaya, (of Steuben, Nash, Trinidad de Cuba, Mch 6, sugar to Chasteman & Foxwell.

Brig L. R. Palmer (of Belfast) Park, Cardenas, 12 ds., sugar and molasses to J J Taylor & Co.

Brig Sarah Ellen, (of Portland,) York, 16 days from Arecibo.

Brig Phebe A. Paige, (of Boothby,) Linekin, 14 days from Havana March 25th, in lat 30 45, lon 73, fell in with Br. schr Fanny Bourne, dismasted and abandoned

Brig Rettel, Cates, Attakapas, 28 ds., molasses, to Sturgess & Co. Vessel to Bunger & Peck.

Brig Ranger, (of Rangor,) Snow, Cardenas, 15 ds., molasses and charts to master. Experienced heavy weather in the Gulf Stream, which started outwater stem, and caused the vessel to leak.

Brig Eliza Jane, Bauzet, Havana, 11 ds, sugar and cigars, to Trask & Hazlerrigs.

Br. brig Sarah Crosby, (Cardiff, Wales,) via St. St Thomas, 19 ds, with 280 tons railroad iron to J H. Brain.

Schr. Charles D. Hallock, Davis, (Alexandria, D. C.) flour and wheat, to W H Newman & Co

Schr Oregon Wires, Kingston for Providence.

Schr New-York, Goodsell, Boston, ds., mdse. to Dayton & Sprague

Schr Sarah Ann Roe, West, Baltimore, 4 ds., mdse. to Mailler & Lord.

Schr H C Mead, Hatfield, Newbern, N. C, 4 ds., naval stores to Bateman & Rudderow.

Schr Clotilda, Gloersleeve, New-London, 2 ds, tan to Atlantic White Lead Co

Schr Bloomburg, St. Rockland, 5 ds, lime

Sch Fearnaw, Thomsen, Machias, 5 ds., lumber to Simpson, Mathew & Co

Schr Isaac Hinckley Harvey, Georgetown, D C., 4 ds., flour to W H Newman & Co

Schr Chasset, Tooey, St Marks, 14 ds., cotton to Ladd & Church

Schr Southerner, Locker, Portland, 4 ds., headings and mdse to Ford, Gilman & Mack

Schr Albert Final, Anderson, Boston, 4 ds., mdse. to master

Schr John Q Adams, Norris, Boston, 5 ds., mdse. to Foster & Nickerson

Schr Agawam, Bessey Wareham, 3 ds., nails to S S Tisdale & Co

Schr Jacob Rayward, Bourne, Nantucket, 2 ds., oil to Cartwright & Harriman.

Schr Tryal, Adams Nantucket, 2 ds., oil to J Macey & Son.

Schr Tecter, Wentworth, Frankfort, 10 ds, shingles to master

Schr Senator, Myers, Georgetown, D C, 7 ds., flour and ground bark to Sturgess Cearmin & Co

Schr Fancett, Kings, and, Baltimore, 7 ds, mdse to Johnson & Lowden

Brig Ruggedi, (wrecker) Lewis fm schr Susan, ashore at Bermuda, reports, Bark Cotton to Jones &, from same Capt L. states that the schr was in a favorable condition to get off and that this would probably be accomplished in a few days.

Br schr Rose Galton, Arichat, 11 ds, coal to A Leary.

Schr Franklin, Trueworthy, Rockland, with lime.

Schr Leo, Jamesin, Rockland, with lime

Schr Mary Brainard, Hilliare, Connecticut River.

Schr Crystal, chore, Sandwich, in ballast

Schr Meridian, Hart, Rockland, 5 ds, lime.

Schr Garnett, Smith, Rockland 5 ds., lime.

Schr Oneida, Loper Virginia, 3 ds, wood

Schr Judge Baker, Lyons, Virginia, 3 ds, wood

Schr New Bedford, Sears, Norfolk, Virginia, 3 ds, wood.

Schr. Barbara, White, Virginia wood.

Schr Jane Henderson, Sharpshire, Philadelphia, 2 ds, coal.

Schr Virginia, Ross, Savannah, 5 ds., cotton and mdse to R M Leavitt & Co

Schr Calhoun, Rice, Savanrah, 5 ds., cotton and rice to N. L. McCreacy & Co

Schr Norfolk Packet, Bedell, Apalachicola, 2 ds, cotton and tobacco to Eagle & Hazard

Schr Ann D., Smith, Georgetown, D. C, 4 ds., mdse. to M Bedell

Schr Hannah Grant, Howard, Savannah, 5 ds, cotton and rice to Fowler & Talmadge

Schr. Frank in, Truworthy, Rockland, lime

Schr Mary Brainard, Hilliard, Connecticut River.

Schr Bloomer, Greeley, Gloucester, 7 ds., fish to master

Sloop Portugal, Brown, Nantucket, 2 ds, oil to Cartwright & Harrison.

Sloop Wm H Bowen, Kenney, Providence.

Below.—2 brigs.

WIND—At sunrise, N E; meridian, E.N.E; sunset, S., and light.

Memoranda.

Schr. Isaac W. Conklin, (wrecker,) Ferris, from the wreck of Bark Arion, ashore at Old Cranberry, N J, with 20 bbls whiskey, flour, &c. to Jones & Johnson. She has also the anchors and cables of ship Rhine Capt. F reports that about 26 tons of burr stones and some hardware is all that remains in the ship and that the vessel will not be got off, and that when he left, 6 days ago, a gang of men had been set to work at stripping her. The Arion, he adds will soon be taken off by Capt. Brown, who has charge of her and who is now rigging casks for the purpose of lightning her. The rest of her cargo will be taken off after she is afloat.

At 10 o'clock A.M. to-day, sloop Champion, Freileigh, fm Saugerties, while rounding to under her jib in the East River, opposite pier No 8, was run into and sunk by schr. T P Abel, from Por land, laden with stone. The sloop had $9,000 worth of lead on board. The T. P. A. received no apparent damage.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 28—Arr ship Susan, Liverpool, Feb. 20; bark, Clyde, (Br) do, Jan 29.

At Quarantine, ship Plymouth Rock, fm Liverpool Feb. 25. Reports falling in with Br. bark Aliwall, Pattison, fm. Baltimore, with a cargo of corn and flour, for Liverpool, in a sinking condition, and took off her captain and crew, thirteen in number. The Aliwall was thrown on her beam ends on the 17th inst. in a gale. Her masts were cut away, but she commenced leaking so badly that it was found impossible to save her, and she was abandoned.

Also arr., brig Chicopee, and schr. Charter Oak, Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, March 26—Cleared, brig Rogerlim, New York

Sailed, ship John Ravenel; Br bark John Atherton, Liverpoo; bark "Hermeno," Gottenburg; ketch Commerce, Genoa, brig Joseph, New York; schr. Baltimore; Norw. schr. Frica, North of Europe.

Spoken, &c.

March 26, 21 miles north of Frying Pan Shoals, exchanged signals with bark Carolina, of Charleston, bound south.

No date, lat. 27 30, lon 3 50, W., bark Gwalevi, of and fm. London, bound to New-Zealand.

Jan 7, la 57 40 lon 66 50 W, bark Alice, Frazier, whaler, New Bedford clean. Same time, from bark Olio.

March 14, lat. 30 10, lon 67 40 brig Helen Jane.

March 24, lat. 37 2, lon 73 10, schr. R H. Randel, for New-York.

March 19, lat. 40, 13 lon 53 13, exchanged signals with ship Kate Howe.

FINANCIAL.

$6,000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on a valuable brick House which rents for $500, and thirty-two lots of ground worth upwards of $15,000, and constantly improving. Bond unexceptionable; policy of insurance to be assigned; interest payable quarterly at seven per cent. Property situated at Vanderbilt's Landing on Staten Island, and is more valuable than city property, as it is constantly rising. For a person living on a perman

New-York Daily Times.

VOL I....NO. 166. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted,*) at the office, No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, *between Beekman and Spruce*, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies; THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the *Daily Times*.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all case must be made in advance.

RAYMOND JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Something New for the Ladies.**—WOMAN'S FRIEND IN THE HOUR OF NEED.—The attention of the ladies of New York and vicinity is respectfully solicited to Dr. BLOODGOOD'S OBSTETRICAL and INVALID CHAIR, the most important invention of the age, as connected with their safety, comfort and convenience in the time of their greatest trial. As it is impossible to do justice to the wonderful invention, the value of which is attested by the first physicians of the country, within the limits of an advertisement, the popular and talented Dr. BANNING has generously consented to make it a part of his free lectures on the Lungs and Spinal Affections, at 3 o'clock on THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) in Society Library, cor. of Leonard-st. and Broadway; after which a lady of high intelligence will exhibit and explain the invention to the ladies, when the chair will be exhibited, and its invaluable construction and application fully explained. The names of the physicians who have certified to its importance and usefulness will be a satisfactory guarantee that it is no deception, but the most important and valuable discovery of the age, and destined to become an indispensable article in every intelligent family, being at once a beautiful piece of furniture and a source of luxury in time of sickness. m30-1t*

☞ **Wonderful Discovery**—BLINDNESS AND DEAFNESS CURED.—Dr LUTENER, Aurist and Oculist, No 80 Prince-st, second house east of Broadway, has discovered a remedy which is destined to be the greatest blessing ever conferred upon man, rendering spectacles and ear-trumpets forever unnecessary. Dr L. can be consulted personally, at his Infirmary, daily, from 9 till 3. All letters must be prepaid, and contain $1 fee. m30 6t*

☞ **To the Ladies.**—The Course of Free Lectures, by Dr BANNING, before the Ladies, on Consumption and Spinal Affections, will be concluded at the Society Library, corner of Leonard-st. and Broadway, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on MONDAY and TUESDAY, of this week. Ladies generally are invited m29 2t*

☞ **A Lecture on Sculpture** will be delivered at the Welsh Congregational Church, No 359 Broome-st, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 31, by T. D JONES. Admission 25 cents. m30-1t*

☞ **The Sunday School** connected with the First Mariner's M. E. Church, will, by particular request, repeat their Anniversary Exercises, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, 31st inst. Tickets of admission, one shilling, and may be obtained of the Pastor, or of any of the officers of the Sunday School, or at the door of the Church on the evening of the Anniversary. The proceeds are for the benefit of the Church. The friends of Seamen, and the public, are respectively invited to attend. Exercises commence at 7½ o'clock. J W. LODOWICK,

m30-2t* Chairman of Committee.

☞ **People's Lectures.**—The last Lecture of the course will be given TUESDAY EVENING, 30th inst, in the Tabernacle by Rev. E. H. CHAPIN. Subject—"John Hampden, or the Progress of Popular Liberty." Tickets 12½ cents, to be had at No 131 Nassau-st, and at the door. Two tickets admit a gentleman and two ladies. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; lecture will commence at 7½. m27 3t*

☞ **Attention Californians!**—A grand mass meeting to be held EVERY DAY at No 47 Nassau-st., in order to get supplied with FRANK'S AROMATIC SODA previous to starting for the gold regions. The article is now considered indispensable, being a most pleasant beverage and a sure regulator of the system. Let every man be in time, and secure their allowance. 216 tumblers, $2. Sign of Aromatic Soda Company, J. H. BEARDSLEY, Agent. m4-1meod*

☞ **A Public Tea Meeting** will be held in the Primitive Methodist Church, Bridge-st., Brooklyn, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 31, when the chair will be taken at 7 o'clock. After tea, a public meeting will be held at the Church, when good singing and speaking may be expected. Tickets, three shillings each, for the tea and meeting, may be obtained of Mr. J. RAY, No 29 Chapel-st and No 45 Fulton-st; Mr. G. BRANDT, No 88 Tillary-st, and No 123 Myrtle-av; Mr. P. WILSON, No 86 Poplar-st, and at the door of the Church, after 6 o'clock, on the evening of the meeting. m27-3t*

☞ **Dr Holton's Lectures on Physiology**—In the New-York Medical College, Thirteenth-st, WEDNESDAY, March 31, at 4 and 7½ P. M.; in the Methodist Church Green Point, April 1, 2 and 3, at 7½ P. M., in the Dwight Congregational Church, 6th st., New York, MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, April 5th, 6th, and 7th at 7½ P. M., in Roslyn, as by Circulars, in the Chapel of the New York University, on WEDNESDAY, April 7 at 3½ P. M. in the Madison-st Academy, at 4 and 7½ P. M. SATURDAY, April 10. All will be illustrated with plates, skeletons and manikins. m29-3t*

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company**—Incorporated under the law of the State of California, with a capital of $200,000, divided into 2,000 shares, at $100 each, offer $20,000 of stock, for sale at their office No 66 Beaver-st, N. Y. For particulars, they refer to large advertisement in the *Times* of Wednesday or Saturday. Application for stock, or pamphlets of organization, charter, by-laws, &c., may be made personally or by mail, post-paid, to the Treasurer of the Company. D. W. INGERSOLL, President.

THOMAS E. HASTINGS, Treasurer m18-MTThsWf

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **Columbia Building Association of BROOKLYN**—Will hold public meetings as follows: WEDNESDAY EVENINGS March 31, April 7, and April 14, at Remsen's Mission Hall, No. 14 Hamilton av; on FRIDAY EVENINGS, April 2 and April 9, at the room of the College Grammar School, cor Atlantic and Clinton-sts. This Association is in a very flourishing condition. Its first monthly meeting takes place April 14, when the regular dues are payable. Any person, male or female, desirous of making an or her small earnings more than triple within the space of a few years, or any person who is desirous of borrowing money in order to purchase his own house on the most advantageous terms, who will not take the trouble to compare the advantages offered by this Association, both to lenders and borrowers, with those offered by any other Associations, will at once find the key to the success of our plan, for instance

1. It will loan money at 6 per cent. per annum on the amount advanced

2 It will allow interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum to all persons who prefer paying their subscriptions for two months or more in advance, thus securing a double interest—firstly, the above 7 per cent., secondly, their share of profits. Persons who wish to borrow money for the purpose of buying or building their own house or farm can here secure an advance on far more liberal terms than are effected by any other Association.

3 Persons desirous of withdrawing from the Society, can do so at any time, by giving one month's notice, and receive back all dues paid by them, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum.

A person who will save but 14 cents a day, (and there is not one person who cannot, if so disposed,) can in this Society secure in a few years a small capital, ($1,000,) with which he can establish himself in business, and thus achieve his own independence. The entrance fee is 50 cents per share, monthly payment, $2 per share; value of each share, $500. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of joining can leave their names with the Secretary

DANL P. BARNARD, President.

WM H. GRIFFITH, Vice-President.

CHAS. O RICHARDSON Secretary 10 Court-st. m29-tA15

☞ **Third Mechanics' Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION**—Shares limited to 1,000—700 have already been taken. The unprecedented success of the Second Mechanics' Building and Mutual Loan Association, (1,200 shares having been subscribed for before the first monthly meeting, and the subscription books consequently closed,) a very large number of persons having been disappointed in procuring the number of shares desired, have commenced a Third Mechanics' Building and Mutual Loan Association, having incorporated in their constitution the same advantageous principles to shareholders which found such favor with the public, and which filled up the second, its predecessor, so rapidly. Any person, male or female, desirous of making his or her small earnings more than treble themself in the space of a few years, or any person who is desirous of borrowing money in order to purchase his own house on the most advantageous terms, who will but take the trouble to compare the advantages offered by this association, both to lenders and borrowers, with those offered by any other Associations, will at once find the key to the success of our plan; for instance

1. It will loan money at 6 per cent. per annum on the amount advanced

2 It will allow interest at the rate of 7 per cent, per annum to all persons who prefer paying their subscriptions for two months or more in advance, thus securing a double interest—firstly, the above 7 per cent., secondly, their share of profits. Persons who wish to borrow money for the purpose of buying or building their own house or farm, can here secure an advance on far more liberal terms than are effected by any other Association.

3 Persons desirous of withdrawing from the Society, can do so at any time, by giving one month's notice, and receive back all dues paid by them, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum.

A person who will save but 14 cents a day, (and there is not one person who cannot, if so disposed,) can in this Society secure in a few years a small capital, ($1,000,) with which he can establish himself in business, and thus achieve his own independence. The entrance fee is 50 cents per share, monthly payment, $2 per share; value of each share, $500. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of joining can leave their names with the Secretary

J. H SAYRE, President.

S. P TOWNSEND, Vice-President, No 82 Nassau-st.

JACOB PEARCE, Secretary, No 163 Hester-st.

A special meeting for the payment of dues and admission of members, will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, March 30, at 7½ o'clock, at Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery

HENRY C LINCOLN, Esq. will explain the workings of this Association. Ladies and the public are invited. The Secretary is daily, from 9 A M. to 10 P M., at his office, No. 163 Hester-st, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions. m27-3t8&Tu

☞ **Last Chance.**—The IRVING BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION will hold their last public meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, March 30, at 7½ o'clock, at Chatham Hall, No 5 Chatham-square. This Association is nearly full, and the books will shortly close. Mechanics and working-men, don't lose this chance, but secure for your family a home which you may call your own. Able speakers will address the meeting, and fully explain the workings of this beneficial Association. Entrance fee only $2. Monthly dues, $3. Par value of shares, $200. Members are particularly requested to pay their April dues before Friday, April 2 as no money for dues will be received at the monthly meeting.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President, No. 106 Broadway.

GEORGE H. BELL, Vice-President, No 158 Nassau-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Secretary, No 244 Grand-st.

THOMAS LAWRENCE, Attorney, No. 15 Beekman-st.

TRUSTEES:

Geo H Franklin, No 175 West st.
Geo W Riblet, County Clerk's Office, City Hall.
Silas C Herring, Nos. 137 and 139 Water-st.
James Jackson, Jr., No. 487 Broadway.
Royal G Mallard, No 89 Barclay-st.
Nelson Cuff No. 215 Duane-st.
Elias Combs, No 244 Grand-st.
F G Richardson, No 43 Fulton-st.
Geo T Maxwell, No 18 City Hall.

Office of Association, No. 244 Grand st. Open EVERY EVENING from 6 to 9 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY, from 3 to 9 o'clock P M., for ladies. Articles of the Association may be had gratis m29 2t

☞ **The New-York Phœnix BUILDING ASSOCIATION** will hold a public meeting at Temperance Hall, 8th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 31st of March, at 8 o'clock. This Association is rapidly filling up, therefore those who wish to avail themselves of the privilege of joining will have to do so at once. The admittance fee is not yet raised. Explanations of the benefits of this Association will be given by competent speakers. Ladies are invited to attend. Members who have subscribed are requested to call at the Secretary's office, No. 479 8th-av., pay their dues for the month of March, and receive their pass books.

D. D NASH, President, No. 310 Broadway.

A. P. SMITH, Secretary. m30-2t

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **Public Meeting.**—The REPUBLICAN BUILDING ASSOCIATION will hold its first public meeting at the Apollo Rooms, No 410 Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 30, at 7½ o'clock, when an address will be delivered by J. BANCROFT STEVENS, Esq. Seats will be reserved for ladies

JOSEPH N. BARNES, President.

JAMES G. MOFFATT, Vice-President.

JOHN E. MILLER, Assistant Vice-President.

TRUSTEES.

Wm. J. Valentine,	Edward S Hidden,	George Boyd,
Isaac Mix, Jr.	Horatio N. Wild,	Henry M. Stevens,
John P Hone,	James Timpson,	Henry Bruner,
Edwin R. Barnes,	Harvey Hart,	Charles H. Mag,
Jesse D. Price,	Gilbert S. Nixon,	Wm. B. Peck,
	John Hoope,	

JOHN BOYD, Surveyor.

J. BANCROFT STEVENS, Attorney.

JOHN T. CAIRNS, Secretary.

The books of the Association are now open for subscription Persons desirous of joining can do so by applying as above. Office open from 9 until 2 o'clock every day, and on Saturday evenings. Entrance fee, $2; shares, $500; monthly dues, $3. m26-4t

☞ **Mechanics and Working Men, Attention.**—THE FULTON BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.—Subscriptions will be received by the Secretary, at the office of the Association, No 61 Bowery, (in the Citizens' Insurance Co.,) every MONDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, from 7 to 9 o'clock. Interest at the rate of 7 per cent will be allowed on 6 months dues or over, or in case of withdrawal from the Association. This is an entire new feature in Building Associations. Entrance fee, 56 cents; monthly dues, $2 50; shares limited to 800, a large proportion of which are now taken. After the above number are subscribed for, no more will be sold. Subscriptions will be received by the following officers:

SAMUEL SOUTHERDEN, President.

No 24 Vandewater-st.

WM WEED, Vice-President, No 86 Bowery.

ISAAC AMERMAN, JR., Secretary, No. 64 Bowery.

TRUSTEES:

Foster B. Williams, No. 143 Hester-st.
Geo H Walker, No 61 Elizabeth, cor. of Hester-st.
D W Kitney, No. 21 College-place.
Tobias V Mumford, No 29 Norfolk-st.
Henry McCollum, No 40 Eldridge-st.
Isaac L Bevoe No. 40 Eldridge-st.
Nathaniel Terpenny, No 185 Fifth-st.
C. N. POTTER, Attorney, No 27 Wall-st. m30-1t

☞ **The Montague Mutual Loan Building and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION** of Brooklyn, will hold their third adjourned meeting on THURSDAY EVENING, April 1st, at 8 o'clock, in the Lecture Room of Montague Hall. It is believed that this Association has many advantages hitherto unknown in Building Associations. A member wishing to withdraw after the first year will be allowed 6 per cent for his money. Most Associations give but 4 per cent. Able speakers will be present to give an explanation of the objects and plans of this Association. Subscriptions will be received by, and copies of Constitution and By-Laws, can be had of any of the following officers.

S. N BURRILL, President, Montague-place.

WM. J. OVINGTON, Vice Pres't, No. 128 McDougal-st.

CHAS. O. RICHARDSON, Secretary, No. 10 Court st

HENRY K. STEARNS, Surveyor, No. 9 Montague Hall.

GEORGE H COOPER, No. 3 Montague Hall.

TRUSTEES

Geo. T. Broome, No. 8 Court-st.
Engelbert Lott, No. 291 Fulton st.
P. W. Williamson, No. 7 Court st
James A. Ovington, Montague Hall,
Paul M. Crandall, Court-st.
Stephen Mills, No. 172 Johnson-st,
John Butler, No. 20 Markefield-st.
George W. Brown Bond-st.
Jame Ducks, No. 299 Fulton-st. m29-1t

☞ **Second New-York BUILDING ASSOCIATION**—The Second New-York Building Association will hold their Second Regular Meeting, for the payment of dues and election of new members, at Chatham Hall, No 5 Chatham square, THURSDAY EVENING, April 1st, at 8 o'clock. The Association is nearly filled up, and this will be the last opportunity of joining at the present rate of entrance fee. Much valuable information relative to the advantages and the operations of Building Associations can be obtained at this meeting. Members are requested to call at the office and subscribe the articles, and get their pass-books, which are now ready. All shares on which dues are not paid at this meeting will be forfeited. Shares will be received: Entrance fee, 50 cents. Dues $2 50, par value $500. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent paid on all dues paid six months or more in advance.

Dr JOHN HASSELL, President.

J T SHEPPERD, Vice-President.

J BUXTON, Jr., Secretary

Office No 14 North William-st m30-3t*

☞ **Card**—BUILDING ASSOCIATION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Shareholders will bear in mind that the third instalment of $5 per share is due and payable on THURSDAY, the 1st day of April, at the Mercantile Bank, cor. of Broadway and John-st. The fourth and last will be due on the 15th, at the same place. Shareholders are requested to call at the office of the Company, cor of Chatham-st. and Tryon-row, Harlem Railroad Buildings to sign the Charter previous to its being sent to Albany. Office hours from 11 till 7 o'clock. Any of the stockholders wishing to increase the number of shares can do so as they are not quite all taken. JOHN BRUCE, President.

S JESSURUN, Secretary. m30-1t.

☞ **The Second Peoples Building Association.**—The books of this Association are now open, and will continue to be a few days longer, to receive subscriptions, at the office, No 257 Ninth-avenue, daily and until 9 o'clock in the evening. A public meeting will be held at the Assembly Rooms, corner of 25th-st and 8th-av, on THURSDAY EVENING 1st inst. All persons who may wish to join are invited to attend, and any explanations asked will be cheerfully given. Several persons are expected to address the meeting. OLIVER H. LEE, President.

ABRAM M'BRIDE, Vice-President.

J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary m30-3t

☞ **Columbian Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION**—NOTICE.—The subscribers to shares in this Association are requested to call at the Secretary's office, No. 25 Delancey-st, sign the Constitution, pay their dues for the month of March, (two dollars per share,) and receive their pass books. We hope the balance of the subscribers will come up immediately and save their fines. AS WE RECEIVE NO MONEY AT THE MEETING. We will have over $5,000 to loan the first monthly meeting, on THURSDAY, April 1. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. CHARLES L. NOE,

m29-4t Secretary, No. 25 Delancey-st.

☞ **The Third Monthly Meeting** of the CITIZENS' MUTUAL LOAN and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, April 1, at 8 o'clock, at their room, No. 421 Broadway, next door above Canal-st. Fifteen shares will be offered for redemption to the highest bidders. The books of the Association will be closed at the meeting. Members of the Association are reminded that the dues for April are now payable, and are requested to call at the office and pay the same before Thursday, April 1. Office open daily from 9½ to 5 o'clock, and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings till 9 o'clock. SIMEON DRAPER, President.

F DELAFIELD SMITH, Vice President.

F J KENDALL, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John J Herrick,	Wm H Dietz,	Joel W. Mason,
Geo. Schwartz Jr.	John F Clarke,	Wincar P Moody,
Chas. L Cornish,	Wm Thompson,	Samil. Alburtus, Jr.

m25-5tTuThSTuW&Th

☞ **Building Associations' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**—Capital, $150 000—divided into 10,000 shares of $15 each, cash paid in, with the privilege of increasing the capital stock to $500,000. Subscriptions for the capital stock of this Company will be received by the following persons, appointed Commissioners: John Bruce, No 24 Pine-st; Wakeman & Latting, No 59 Fulton st; John Huxton, No. 16 North William-st; Solomon Jessurun, No 8 Clinton court Beekman-st; John F Yallott, No 143 Sands-st, Brooklyn; also, by all the Directors. A prospectus, explaining the great advantages to be derived from the Company to mechanics and small property holders, as well as to those who wish to invest their money and get the largest amount of profit, can be had of any of the Directors, all the Secretaries of the different Building Associations, or at the office of M. Jessurun, No. 7 Clinton court, Beekman-st.

JOHN BRUCE, President.

S. JESSURUN, Secretary. m26-2w

☞ **Free Lecture**—WILLIAM T B MILLIKEN, Esq. will deliver a lecture before the EAST RIVER BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 31 at UNION HALL cor of Av C and 4th-st., at 7½ o'clock, P. M. All who feel interested in these Associations should attend. Front seats reserved for ladies. The office, No. 514 Grand-st, is daily from 11 A. M. to 9 P. M. where subscriptions will be received and all necessary information will be given. Entrance fee for the present, $2. Monthly dues, $3. Shares, $800. OBADIAH NEWCOMB, President.

JAMES WHITE, Vice President.

SAMUEL H. JORDAN Assistant Vice President.

CHARLES E ANDERSON, Secretary. m29 3t

☞ **Third Manhattan Building Association**—All who feel interested in procuring a homestead should join and learn how it can be done by a small monthly payment. The Entrance Fee is $2. Monthly Dues, $3. Shares $800. Persons desirous of becoming members of the Third Manhattan Building Association can do so by calling at the office of the Secretary, No. 15 Spruce-st, second floor, where By-Laws can be had free of charge

JAMES S LIBBY, President, Lovejoy's Hotel.

DAVIS COLLAMORE, Vice-President, No. 447 Broadway.

J W. WESTON, Secretary. m29-3t

☞ **The New York Land and Building ASSOCIATION**, will hold a special meeting at DELEREE'S ASSEMBLY ROOMS, corner of 25th st. and 8th av., on TUESDAY EVENING, March 30th, to afford one other opportunity to new subscribers to join us at the present rate of initiation, 50 cents per share. Citizens of the North side attend. We have purchased one plot of ground less than 3 miles from the place of meeting.

MILES CHAMBERS, President.

H S. SMITH, Secretary, office No. 1 Murray st. m29-2t

☞ **The Mutual Loan, House Furnishing, and PIANO-FORTE ASSOCIATION.**—A new Society, adapted to the wants of every man of family. Go get a prospectus to-day read it, and come to-morrow and subscribe yourself a member. Simple interest, only, required for the use of capital to furnish a house with all kinds of CABINET FURNITURE, and an elegant PIANO. Office at ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO'S Bookstore, No. 2 Astor House

A. H. JOCELYN, Treasurer. m26-6t*

☞ **The New-York Land and Building Association** was organized to procure 500 working men homes. It is in the full tide of success! Let the rent-ridden then, be inspired with hope, and join us immediately. The initiation fee is only 50 cents, but will soon be raised to $2.

MILES CHAMBERS, Pres't.

H. S. SMITH, Secretary—Office, 1 Murray-st. m16-1m

Death of Joseph Bispham.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 29.

Joseph Bispham, aged 58 years, partner in the well-known firm of Richards & Bispham, auctioneers, died last evening.

The brothers Skupenski, convicted at Philadelphia of the murder of young Lehman, have been identified as two men who broke into a house at Newark, New-Jersey, robbed it of a sum of money, and threatened to shoot the occupant. They are also believed to have been concerned in at least one robbery in this city. A New-York officer was in Philadelphia all last week, ready to arrest the prisoners and bring them to New-York, had they been acquitted of the charge of murder.

The Washington National Monument Society want more money for that work. Each course, two feet in hight, costs $2,000—two courses can be laid per month—but the contributions are only $2,000 monthly The Society which makes the appeal, says that three cents from each white inhabitant of the United States would be sufficient to complete the monument in a few years.

The only remaining window-glass factory in New England was closed at Keene, N. H., recently.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Removal of the U. S. Mint.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 29,

The town meeting of those who are opposed to the removal of the U. S. Mint to New-York came off to-night. A goodly number of persons were present. ISAAC R. DAVIS, Esq., presided, assisted by twelve Vice-Presidents.

The President stated the object of the meeting. He could never believe that the representatives of the nation would ever consent to the location of a branch Mint in New-York City, when it came to be understood that the removal of the mother Mint was contemplated. He urged that the present capacity of the Mint was capable for a coinage of one hundred and twenty millions per annum, larger than there is any probability it will amount to for many years. The Mint had remained here since 1793, and in 1828 Congress declared its location here should be permanent. The only reason assigned for the proposed removal is the delay in coinage, which at the most never exceeds five days, and at times, but one. Another reason assigned is the expense of transportation; but this is trifling compared with the immense outlay which would be required to build another mint. He admitted the truth of the assertion that the great bulk of the bullion arriving from California, jarrived at New-York, but the establishment of a bullion agency, providing for its transportation at Government expense, will remove the objection to the location of the mint here. A bill, he said, had been prepared, and would soon be presented to Congress for this purpose. But then, say the New-Yorkers, "our city is the commercial emporium, and Philadelphia is a mere village." This may or may not be true. But if a village is equal to the wants of Government and the people, there is no need of a change.

Col. PATTERSON offered a series of resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The meeting was also addressed by Mr. WILLIAM WELCH, Mr. JOSEPH PATTERSON, Mr. FREDK. FEALEY, and others.

Mr. PATTERSON said, though he was unused to appear before an audience, he had screwed his courage to the sticking point to express his opinion of the efforts of New-York to enrich herself at the expense of all others. He amused the audience by reading an extract from the *New-York Daily Times*, ridiculing the pretensions of Philadelphia as a mercantile or manufacturing city. The speaker commented in a pleasant strain upon the egotism and perversion of truth displayed throughout the article. He did not wish to abuse New-York. It was a great city, and from its geographical position, was bound to continue so. Philadelphia was now the greatest manufacturing city of the Union, and when her resources are properly developed, her steam marine complete, her internal trade and general commerce will yet rival that of any other city. He concluded by calling on New-York to let us alone. We want no change, and least of all, such change as you would bring us.

Mr. JOHN M KENNEDY asserted that New-York owed its reputation for greatness to the systematic puffing by the press of that city, and said that if published accounts of the shipments of manufactures were compared with the official Custom House reports, a great disparity would be evinced. The jealousy apparent by New-York of Philadelphia showed that we were considered no mean rival. He acknowledged New-York to be the commercial emporium of the country for foreign trade, but it has become so from being the centre for agents of foreign houses, representing foreign capital, who entered into unjust competition with honest merchants, by their facility of swearing goods through the Custom House. He concluded by adverting to the immense Western trade enjoyed by Philadelphia during the present Spring, which was but an earnest of what might be expected when the iron arms, now but imperfectly established, should reach with uninterrupted lines, not only the Ohio, but the lakes. The resolutions were then unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 29.

Plans for executing the public printing are now engaging the earnest attention of the Joint Committees of Congress. The execution of the present contract is wofully deficient, and legislation has been delayed in consequence.

Thirty two extra Clerks will shortly be dismissed from the pension office.

The exhibition of Leutze's picture of Washington crossing the Delaware, in the rotunda of the Capitol, closes to-morrow. It is reported to have been sold for $13,000.

The Great India Rubber Case.

TRENTON, Monday, March 29.

Mr. Cutting has just closed an able argument for the defendant, Day, in which he maintained that the re-issued patent was invalid, because of embracing matter not in the original, and encroached upon the patent of Ayer & Hahn belonging to Mr. Day. He also argued that no injunction could issue till the title was established at law. The plaintiffs insist that Day is estopped from his defense under his argument, and cannot question the title. To-morrow Mr. Webster commences his great argument, for which he is fully prepared. The Court Room continues crowded.

The Legislature has not yet adjourned.

Irish Riot near Lockport.

LOCKPORT, Monday, March 29.

The military and fire department of this village have been called out to quell a disturbance among the Irish, about three miles west of the canal, where they are having a general fight with guns, &c. Our jail has been full of the rioters for a week past. The disturbance has continued for more than a fortnight, but not to such an extent as at present. It is occasioned by one party striking for higher wages, and attempting to drive off those who remain at work.

Western Items.

PITTSBURG, Monday, March 29.

Since the opening of the Pennsylvania Canal, now 12 days, there have been 209 clearances from this point. The amount of freight sent eastward has exceeded 500 barrels per day.

Rund Thompson, the great swindler, arrested a few days since in Philadelphia as an escaped convict from the Kentucky Penitentiary, left this city yesterday, in charge of the Assistant Keeper of the Penitentiary, *en route* for Frankfort.

A new Steamboat Company has been started in this city, for the purpose of establishing a line of steamers between Pittsburg and Louisville, Ky. Eight first class boats are to be contracted for immediately, and will be built with all possible dispatch.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Monday, March 29.

The proceedings of Saturday were:

Cause No 29 Burr, respondent, against King, implied appellant. Argued—Judiah Ellsworth for appellant, E. F. Bullard for respondent.

Nos 30 and 31 Noyes against Blakeman and others. Judgement by default against plaintiff in each case. S. Stevens, counsel.

March 29—No. 34. Dowes and others, respondents, against Hotchkiss and others, appellants. Alvah Worden for respondents.

Navigation on Lake Erie.

DUNKIRK, Monday, March 29.

Our harbor is clear of ice and steamers run regularly from here to Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit. Should the weather continue favorable, all the ports on the Lake will be open in a few days.

The Southern Mail—From Texas—Ship Fever among Emigrants.

BALTIMORE, Monday, March 29.

The New-Orleans mail as late as due is received. The papers contain Texas dates to the 19th, but no news of importance. Messrs. Mills, of Galveston, whose failure some time since created something of a panic in Texas, were redeeming their notes.

The ship *James Henderson*, arrived at Baltimore today from Liverpool, with emigrants, has twenty cases of ship fever on board. She is at quarantine.

From Nova Scotia—Parliamentary Elections—Funeral of Lieut.-Governor Harvey.

BOSTON, Monday, March 29.

Halifax papers to the 26th inst. received here mention that Messrs Howe and Fullerton (Liberals) had been returned to Parliament from Cumberland County by about 250 majority. This was considered a great Government triumph.

The funeral of the late Lieut.-Governor Harvey was to take place on the 27th inst. with great military pomp.

Steamboat Explosion—Eight Lives Lost—Sinking of a Steamer.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, March 27.

The steamer *Pocahontas* collapsed both the flues of her middle boiler, killing eight persons and severely scalding eighteen others. All the sufferers belong to Western States.

The steamer *Grampus* sunk in the Hutchee River. No lives were lost.

Navigation on Lake Erie.

ROCHESTER, Monday, March 29.

The steamer *Admiral*, from Toronto, arrived at this port this morning. She had to cut her way through the ice, at Toronto, three-quarters of a mile. She brought over 200 passengers and a large amount of goods. Navigation between here and Toronto may now be considered open.

Fatal Railroad Accident—Navigation at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Monday, March 29.

A pedler named Lorenzo Maght was killed on the railroad, on Saturday, while walking on the track near this city. He stepped off on the approach of a train, but not quick enough, and was struck by the frame work. The train was going at full speed, but no blame attaches to the engineer.

The weather is mild here, and the ice is gradually leaving the Lake. The Creek is clear, and active preparations are making for the opening of navigation. From present appearances, boats will probably leave next week.

Large Fire in the Georgia Woods.

RICHMOND, Sunday, March 28.

The woods in the vicinity of the Georgia Railroad were on fire last week, and burned fiercely for several days. Governor Crawford's steam-mill, together with several dwellings, were consumed.

The Reported Murder in Virginia Contradicted—The Indian Troubles in Florida.

BALTIMORE, Monday, March 29.

The wholesale murder of seven persons, reported by the *Fairmount Virginian* to have taken place in Doddridge County, is flatly contradicted by the editor of the *Clarksburg Register*, published near the locality of the reported murders, who pronounces the rumor to be the greatest humbug of the season.

The Indian troubles in Florida do not appear to be entirely settled. The Governor had sent General Hopkins, with an armed company into Orange County, to investigate the recent outrage. The whites appear determined to compel the Indians to emigrate. A delegation of friendly Seminole Indians have been dispatched to Billy Bowlegs, to induce him to emigrate.

The Suffolk Bank Robbery.

BOSTON, Monday, March 29.

It is currently reported in State-street, this morning, that defalcations to the amount of $73,000 have been discovered in the Suffolk Bank since Saturday. The officers of the Bank have not yet made their official report. Clerks were engaged all Sunday in investigating the books, and have not yet finished.

Kossuth in the Crescent City.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 27.

KOSSUTH reached this city to-day. There were no preparations made for his reception, and scarce any excitement was manifested.

The Ice in the Delaware.

NARROWSBURG, Monday, March 29,

Several days of warm weather have had the desired effect upon the ice in the big eddy of the Delaware River at this place. The river is now fairly open. The bridge of ice proved to be twenty-five feet thick, and defied the recent flood, in consequence of which over 300 rafts were blocked in the river above, which are awaiting a freshet to carry them down the river to market. The weather now indicates rain.

Fire at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Monday, March 29.

The long wooden building on Salina-street, known as Tipperary Block, was destroyed by fire this morning. It was owned by H. Winchester, of New-York, and insured for $3,500, which will cover the loss. The inhabitants were mostly Irish families, who managed to save a great part of their furniture, in damaged condition.

The fire was discovered in a wood shed, and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Murderous Attack.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 29.

Last night, as Messrs. Hugh and William Muldoon were returning to the city, from Darby, Pa., they were attacked by three men near the County Almshouse gate. One of the men fired a pistol, severely wounding Wm. Muldoon on the hand—one finger had subsequently to be amputated. Robbery was evidently the design of the attack.

XXXIId CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, March 29.

BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, in reply to a resolution calling for copies of all the charges on file against the Boundary Commissioners. The Secretary has had no charges of the kind indicated are on file in that Department, nor were the Commissioners in any way responsible to that Department.

RAILROAD LANDS.

Mr. WALKER presented petitions in favor of grants of land to Wisconsin for several Railroads in that State. Also, two petitions in favor of the freedom of the public lands to actual settlers. Also, a petition from Rock County, Wisconsin, signed by men, women, and children, praying for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. On motion of Mr. WALKER, the petition was laid on the table.

Messrs. MANGUM and FISH presented petitions from New-York, in favor of an extension of Woodworth's Patent; and Mr. SUMNER, several in favor of cheap Ocean postage.

The Deficiency bill was received from the House, and referred to the Finance Committee.

PETITIONS.

Mr. DODGE presented ten petitions for land to aid in the construction of railroads in Wisconsin.

Mr. BRODHEAD, petitions in favor of an increase of the duty on iron.

Mr. SEWARD presented a petition in favor of a repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, which he moved be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr MASON said he would not object.

Mr. NORRIS of N. H. moved to lay Mr. SEWARD's petition on the table. Carried, by a vote of 33 to 11, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs Adams, Atchison, Badger, Bayard, Borland, Bradbury, Brodhead, Brooke, Cass, Clarke, Clemens, Cooper, Dawson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglass, Downs, Felch, Fish, Geyer, Gwin, Hamlin, Hunter, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tennessee, King, Mallory, Mangum, Mason, Miller, Norris, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Spruance, Underwood, Walker—33

NAYS—Messrs Chase, Davis, Dodge of Wis., Fish, Foot, Hale, Hamlin, Seward, Sumner, Upham, Wade—11.

RIGHT OF PETITION.

Mr SEWARD presented a petition, asking that Congress would take measures for the extinction of slavery.

Mr. DAWSON asked if the Senator from New-York believed Congress had any such power.

Mr SEWARD said he presented the petition, as he did all other petitions, because he believed the petitioners had a right to petition.

Mr. NORRIS moved to lay it on the table. Carried: Yeas, 36; nays, 6.

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Badger, Bayard, Borland, Bradbury, Brodhead, Brooke, Cass, Clarke, Clemens, Dawson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglass, Downs, Felch, Fish, Geyer, Gwin, Hamlin, Hunter, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tennessee, King, Mallory, Mangum, Mason, Miller, Norris, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Spruance, Underwood, Walker—36.

NAYS—Messrs. Chase, Davis, Dodge of Wis., Fish, Foot, Hale, Hamlin, Seward, Sumner, Upham, Wade—6.

Mr HAL

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1852.

☞ The Second Edition of the *Evening Times*, published every day at 3 o'clock P. M., and served to subscribers for *One Cent*, contains a full and complete list of the *Arrivals at all the Hotels*, up to the latest hour.

The Rake's Progress—not by Hogarth.

We have not watched very closely the progress of Lola Montes throughout the country. The task of recording her reception seemed to be more appropriate, as it was certainly more grateful, to other columns than to ours; and as there were many journals by whom the public was duly and daily enlightened upon this subject, we felt at liberty to devote the limited space at our command to pleasanter and more useful topics. Besides, her only claim to public notice grows out of the reputation she bears as the cast-off mistress of a king; and whatever fascination such a fame may throw around her for others, it did not strike us as likely to win for her, special admiration from the readers of the *Times*. It is true some feeble efforts have been made to throw doubt upon her claims to this distinction; and sundry journalists, relaxing, in their superabundant charity, the rigid morality which is their habit—have hinted that others have lived as viciously as she, and that public sentiment should therefore deal tenderly with her name. Still, the fact remains that this phase of her character is the only one upon which she has any claim to public notice. If her friends disprove this, they leave her nothing. She has no other title to be considered a distinguished public character; and, it is the belief, that her reputation has been fairly earned, that she is really the discarded prostitute she is said to be,—which has commanded public attention, and made her the cynosure of so many eyes. It is universally conceded that, as a dancer, she is utterly without merit; and if the stories of her *coups d'amour* are also fictitious, she is no better than common people. If her defenders should by any chance establish her virtue, they would degrade her essentially in the eyes of her gaping American admirers, and reduce her to the commonplace level of every-day decency.

Her visit and reception are taking a more important character than they promised. She has been now to five or six of the principal cities of our Union, and the reception she has met in each affords a very fair barometer wherewith to mark the degrees and the character of the culture by which they are respectively distinguished.

In this City she was suffered to remain in comparative obscurity. Her worshippers were few, though proportionally ardent. Her charms and claims to public favor were duly rehearsed in the organs best fitted for effective service, and a temporary sensation was excited in the regions most susceptible to such influences. But her followers were exclusively the professional hangers-on of every celebrity—the panders to every candidate for public favor—whom money will secure for any service. Her first public performance was witnessed by a crowd of the curious—attracted solely by her peculiar reputation.

At Philadelphia she did better. Her saloons were better filled, and men whose names were known, not disreputably, to the public, danced in her train and paid her open honors. One of them,—we regret to say, a member of the press,—officiated as figure-head, in the presentation to her of a service of plate, and made a eulogistic speech, in which the allusions to her reputation were as delicate as could have been expected under the circumstances. Reaching Washington her prospects brightened. She dawned upon the Capital like

"Another morn,
Risen on mid-noon."

The high officials of our Government hastened to do her honor. Members of Congress clustered around her, and vied in paying admiring attentions. The chivalry contended with each other in the race for her smiles. The distinguished Major Polk,—who has more recently professed that "he should condemn *himself*, if he ventured to censure anybody else," and who felt bound, of course, in self-defense, to extend very broadly the phylacteries of his general charity,—dazzled Washington at noon-day by driving her, in his open carriage, through the great avenue of the capital. She seemed to have reached the climax of her cis-Atlantic glory. As was fitting and proper, she achieved her greatest victory, upon the very spot and among the same people, where KOSSUTH suffered his chief defeat.

But another field remained. Boston—the capital of New-England—old home of the Puritans—the Athens of America—top-heavy with her own exalted purity, and fairly staggering under her feelings of pity and contempt for her sister Sodom at the South—Boston was still unvisited. With natural modesty, the Countess of Landsfelt hesitated about venturing among the Puritanic race, whose rolled-up eyes have grown fixed in horror at the wickedness and commercial disadvantages of the port of New-York. But her scruples were needless; and when *they* had been overcome, the battle was won. She conquered Boston as Cæsar conquered Gaul. And now that sacred city, unctious and shining with unapproachable purity, whose steeples bristle with indignation at the thought of the vast depravity which encompasses all the world out of Boston, lies at the feet of this distinguished off-shoot from foreign Courts. Her *ballets* are crowded with eager gazers. The education and morality of the city have been committed to her special charge. She was escorted on Friday last—so the Boston journals tell us, by Frederick Emerson, Esq., one of the School Committee, through the Latin and High Schools of the City. What speech Mr. Emerson made on the occasion,—in what eloquent terms he commended her to the admiration and emulation of the youth of Boston,—how brilliantly and touchingly he depicted the various incidents of her life, and what high moral lessons he drew from her character and history,—unfortunately we do not know. It is not to be doubted, however, that he did the occasion justice, and that the effect of this visit upon the pupils of the Boston schools will be visible for years to come. We do not know what day has been set apart for the public reception of this extraordinary personage by the municipal authorities of Boston; nor what further steps will be taken to secure for her, from the people of Massachusetts, gratitude for the distinguished services she has rendered the world, and to impress upon their character the imprint which her example is so well calculated to make. After all these things, however, in due time will the Bostonians look.

☞ Mr. WILLIAM M. SWAIN, President of the Magnetic Telegraphic Company, in charge of the line from here to Washington, remonstrates, at great length, against a paragraph in a recent number of the *Times*, urging the wires to cultivate a little conscience, as to the quality of the news they transmit. Mr. SWAIN very reasonably urges that the wires are not responsible parties; and that as neither the operators, agents, nor *attachés* of the telegraph, have anything to do with fabricating the despatches sent by their agency, it is only just that they should be acquitted of all blame in the premises. This is quite true, and we make the correction very cheerfully, although it seems to us entirely needless. Our censures were plainly directed at the correspondents who employ the telegraph for the transmission of unreliable intelligence; and the publication of Mr. SWAIN'S extended communication is scarcely necessary for the statement of that fact.

Captain Stockton and the Tariff.

"I am aware that I am about to tread upon delicate ground, and I hope that none will take offense, for I mean none. I do it on the principle that the operations of the general Government shall contribute to the development of your resources as they have done for other States. I intend to say this of iron as well as of glass included in a tariff, if they will pass it. The question of a protective tariff was always a Democratic measure in New-Jersey."

Here is a precious protectionist for you! Protection has been always a Democratic measure in New-Jersey. The orator has been by birth, position, and association, a Federalist: and therefore, a Protectionist. Oh, logical Commodore Stockton!

But suppsing the Captain to be in earnest, the nondescript, reduplicated thing he calls himself—a Federo-Democrat, an aristocratic republican, a protective radical; pray tell us, somebody, where the rail was bought wherewith the various New-Jersey roads have been laid? New-Jersey teems with iron, some of it equal to the best in the world. The upper counties are studded with furnaces and machine shops. All the villages of the Union might be linked together with the excellent metal of Warren and Morris alone. Of course, the truest protection is the patronage of the wealthy capitalist. Have the railroads, in the construction of which the voice of the ardent Senator is omnipotential, been built solely of New-Jersey iron, or even of American iron? If not, a fig for all professions. One good contract, which the Captain might have conferred these twenty years, would have been worth all the service he is likely to do the mining interest in as many years to come.

☞ Senator FOOTE has slipped up. When he quit the Senate to be Governor of Mississippi, he announced that he did it only to save the Union, menaced just then in its southwest corner; and that when he had done this, and trampled the powers of secession under his feet, he should return to gladden the Senate once more with his presence, and to clinch the nail he had already driven. Part of his promise he has fulfilled—the residue was beyond his grasp. That part of it which depended upon himself was duly performed:—what rested with Fate and the State of Mississippi he could not arrange so well as he anticipated. He left the Senate but he could not come back. The Legislature of his State adjourned on the 16th inst, without electing any Senator for the long term, which he had expected, and in fact, pledged himself to fill.

It is due to Governor FOOTE to say that this failure was owing to no lack of effort on his part. From the time he reached Mississippi he has been most diligently engaged in the work of making his election sure. He fulminated sharp letters to General Jefferson Davis, his chief opponent, and demolished his foes with valor quite as great as that with which old Peter Stuyvesant laid low the legions of sun-flowers in his prolific garden. He sent in special messages to the Legislature, rehearsing to that illustrious body the perils which beset the Union, and his own surpassing fitness for the work of warding them off. General Foote is a valiant and a serviceable man for a crisis. He has a certain inherent spasmodic energy, which needs no stimulus and awaits no occasion. He can work himself into a passion upon the smallest provocation, and fire off the most stupendous broadsides to destroy a fly. He lays siege to a molehill as if it were a mountain, and breaks butterflies upon the most enormous wheels.

It seems hard that Mississippi should treat the author of the Compromise with such small respect. General Foote was in truth the projector, and first inventor, of that series of measures. It is true other claimants have since arisen for the honors of the discovery; but that will always be the case where the patent laws are so defective as they are with us. General Foote was the foremost in that great battle. It was his arm that struck that first great blow at the foes of the Union. And yet Mississippi seems to have treated him as altogether such a man as one of themselves. It is possible they acted on the principle of the courtier in the play:

King.—What would you kill the man that killed the giants?

Courtier.—May it please your Majesty—he *made* the giants first, and then he killed them.

But even on this supposition, they cannot be acquitted of the charge of ingratitude.

☞ One of those rich, but not extremely rare scenes, which now and then embroider the cares of legislation, occurred at Trenton last week. It has been the fashion, by means of a certain stretching of legislative authority, above that of constitution makers, to vote considerable sums of public moneys into the pockets of members just before adjournment. The process was equally ingenious and useful. By its employment, the disagreeable falling off of daily pay, when the session had passed its quarantine, was compensated at one capital swoop. The constitutional interest of reducing the cost of legislation, by a sort of a statute of limitations, was adroitly evaded. The member returned to the bosom of his family with something warm in his purse. Whigs and Democrats have alike sanctioned and shared the merits and profits of the system. His excellency, the present Governor, we believe, was not over delicate when filling a seat in the Senate, about filling his scrip with the plunder. Under these conclusive precedents, there seemed in the short-sighted vision of the present legislature of New-Jersey, to be no reason why custom should not be complied with, and they, too, secure a parting souvenir of public service. They passed, consequently, the usual "Bill of Incidental Expenses," and among other items appeared the prescriptive $30 a-head to the members. The bill went to the Governor, and was vetoed. That gentleman had received better instruction in constitutional law, since his elevation to his present dignity, and regarded the appropriation as unauthorized. The fury of the House was indescribable. The veto of the Cumberland (special) Bank Charter had already aroused its ire, and this personal attack—it could be considered nothing less—was the overflowing drop. To a late hour of Friday night did they rave and sputter. Even after the resolutions of thanks to the officers had been adopted and acknowledged, and when there was nothing left to do but die, they still resolved and wrangled and became extensively asinine. The pecuniary wrong stung so deeply as to lead to a proceeding which no other, the most urgent business, had been able to bring about before. They agreed to sit to Saturday. On Saturday they accordingly met, but can hardly be said to have sat. There was the same running to and fro, in and out; the vanishing of members and the call of the House; the same vituperation, rant, shamelessness and silliness that had made the night before hideous. At length a quorum of members was detected in the Chamber, and the bill was hastily put and carried by a vote of 32 to 10.

The *State Gazette* engages, by way of punishment of the persons concerned in this shabby business, to publish an accurate report of all the precious doings. The mirror thus held up to nature will be the bitterest penalty. In the meantime, there is but one sentiment out of doors, and that is applause of Gov. Fort, and contempt for the Legislature. Throughout the session the Governor has borne himself like a man. He has proved a staunch adherent of General Laws. His voice has been constant to partisan professions, and on every proper occasion has exhorted his friends to abide by the principles upon which the Whigs were thrust out of office. With such a menagerie of animals to control, his task has been herculean. He deserves credit for his faithful determination.

Indemnity against Fire Losses.

The conflagrations which have just occurred in this City and Philadelphia, should awake popular attention to the current system and premiums of Fire Insurance. The Chamber of Commerce recently had an interesting report on the subject, from a Select Committee of its members. This investigation demonstrated that for the past half century the business had been unprofitable, in the aggregate, in this country. Many of the largest of the old stock capitals in New-York, were used up, and others would have followed, had not a large portion of the old and experienced underwriters cut off this department of their business by confining themselves to marine risks. This change threw much of the Fire Insurance into the hands of new mutual associations and country agencies, and numerous as these bodies are, they have scarcely kept pace with the greatly increased stocks of goods, held by importers and jobbers, in the closely built and narrow streets of the first three wards.

It is not, however, of the number employed under the new system, but of its profit, safety, and reliability as an indemnity to individual sufferers from fire, that we would speak. The reasons which moved Mr. Walter R. Jones, of the Atlantic, Mr. Neilson, of the Sun, and other standard New-York underwriters to abandon Fire Insurance, and the causes which have wound up so many of the old Fire Companies, ought, it seems to us, to awaken the new adventurers to a sense of the insecurity of present premiums. Here we imagine rests the chief difficulty, and while it continues, it is not to be expected that substantial capital will seek Fire Stocks, as an investment; nor will substantial business men risk their means and credit, and give their personal attention to Mutual Insurance. They may continue to lend their names, as they do now—and may we not say, somewhat reprehensibly!—to constitute boards of trustees, to help deserving friends to presidencies or secretaryships, but their part in the direction will be nominal, and their investments, beyond their own premiums, less than nominal. The premiums are either too low, or the business too loosely conducted. If the latter, we suppose the fault will be attributed to country, rather than to city competition. This competition should not be so much regarded. Like the Marine Companies, the Fire Offices should form a Board of Underwriters, and regulate their premiums for their own meridian alone; and from their knowledge and experience of the hazards of fire and the history of fire losses in New-York, and the magnitude—and not unfrequently changeable values—of Dry goods and other stocks insured in the lower Wards.

There are many tried and responsible agencies in the city. The best of these would doubtless instruct their agents to attach themselves to any Board of Supervisorship that promised mutual good, mutual security, and some reliable profit. From the absence of well-regulated premiums and careful surveys, the last four years have witnessed the insolvency of some of the distant agencies, and the withdrawal of others. And we must believe that the number of first-rate agencies will diminish rather than increase, if a revision of premiums should not take place.

Fire Insurance Stocks should be a source of profitable investment. There is no good reason why they should not be so. A few of the old Companies still make them so, but they do it by pursuing a steady, independent and moderate policy, irrespective of new comers, and increased competition. All the new companies might be made to attract attention as a source of real and substantial investment, instead of resting chiefly on mutual premiums and the hazards of good or ill luck, and to do so, judging from the reasoning and facts of the Chamber of Commerce Report referred to, a revision of premiums must be regarded as the initiatory step.

A Sore Deprivation.

A notice from his Excellency, Prince Schwarzenburg, informs mankind that foreigners are not to be permitted hereafter the privilege of free ingress and regress from the Austrian dominions. The foreign legatien, Chevalier Hulsemann, for instance, at Washington, may make out a clean bill of political health for any emulous voyager; but without it the imperial doors are shut; there is no earthly sesame, by which the portals of the empire may be flung back and the world go in and out without hindrance. Elsewhere the new duties required by this decree may be burdensome. But not so with Hulsemann. His time weighs heavy upon him. He kills it by alarums and excursions into the Gulf States. Satan may have found mischief for his idle hands. Even a little job at the Capital will be a god-send; and this is no little job. The passport system has received a new feature. It is no longer enough to say that Mr. Vacuus Viator has a hooked nose, oblique eyes, extended mouth, drooping at the corners; sparse whiskers, as if the soil were too mean to raise more; flagrant hair; and stands five feet three in his socks. The inner man must be *visèed*. There is a religious test act to be signed. His political creed must be overhauled and stated. It will probably run somewhat thus: "Has read *Courier and Enquirer*; believes in General Webb, Bathyanyi and the integrity of the Holy Roman Empire; has no hesitation in saying would not trust KOSSUTH under oath, or believe evil of the Austrian Government, were he to see it wrought with the oblique eyes aforesaid at Vienna. Mem.—Is not a Roman Catholic, but thinks quite favorably of that religion." Thus examined and described, we may suppose the adventurer to be a free and accepted visiter, where none but imported discord interferes to mar the festivities of every occasion.

It will be seen, at a glance, that the Austrian envoy has double duty to perform. Politics are unfortunately independent of a curl or curtness of the nose, a leer of the eye, or a display of ivory. There is a longer or shorter catechism to be recited. The gauger must not merely lay his rods to the outside of the cask, but thrust his probe within, and test the quality of the contents. Else, secret admirers of Hungary and its hero, non-readers of the *Enquirer*, dissenters with Morgan and Long, and inquisition heretics of every grade, may poke their impertinent noses into each ultimate hole and corner of the empire, and heaven only knows what iniquity they may root out.

But who in the name of wonder, it will be asked, cares a groat about Austria? Reader, be not rash. Were there nothing to see but Austria and its Danubean capital; or Hungary and its woes and wrongs, and restlessness, we might snap our fingers at doctrinal passports and run all around the Empire without running into it. But, alas, Italy is the prey of the Austrian. Who cares to see Europe, or talk of a Continental trip, with Milan, Mantua, Venice, Cremona, and Verona, omitted from the programme. What is to become of all our classic associations! St. Ambrose, Virgil, Byron, fiddle-sticks and Catullus; Petrarch, with his chastened loves; and Napoleon, with his dazzling campaignings: what is Europe without these! Who would care to boast of the grand tour, with so extensive an abatement in its better parts! Ah, Austria has us there! The embargo interferes with the leading American staple—curiosity. It is another Milan decree; a national affront; a grievous loss. Hulsemann is avenged.

CALIFORNIA.—Neither of the expected steamers, with California news had arrived when our paper went to press. Both the *Cherokee* and *Prometheus* are now due, and may be expected hourly.

NEW-YORK CITY.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—During the past week there were 418 deaths in this city, as follows; Men, 91; Women, 68; Boys, 148; Girls, 91; of these 62 died of Consumption, 36 from Inflammation of the Lungs, 6 from Congestion of the Lungs, 10 from Scarlet Fever, 24 from Typhus Fever, 11 from Small Pox, and 39 from Convulsions.

—The Deputy City Inspector and the Health Wardens will, on Thursday next, commence suits against the City Authorities for one month's salary each.

—The annual dinner of the Dramatic Fund Association will be given at the Astor House, on the 10th of April.

—The approval of the Governor has been given to the bill regulating and limiting the number of ballot-boxes to be used in the elections in this city.

—In the Supreme Court on Saturday, the Counsel for the City moved the confirmation of the Commissioner's Report for the extension of Canal-street, but the counsel for the property-holders obtained a stay of proceedings for two weeks, to enable him to argue the motion.

—PETER A. COWDREY, Esq., lately a prominent member of the Bar of this City, died at his residence, at Yonkers, on Friday. His remains were buried at Greenwood, yesterday.

—There is an active business doing in Real Estate on the Island. Hardly a day passes without the sale of fifty or a hundred lots. The prices are well up, and the demand constant.

—A bill has passed the Legislature increasing the capital of the Manhattan Gas Company.

—They have commenced laying down the track of the Eighth-avenue Railroad.

—During the past year, there were 86 inmates of the Asylum for Aged Ladies, and 85 out-door pensioners. By the payment of $50, by herself or by any friends for her benefit, any respectable indigent old lady of 60 years of age or upward may secure the advantage of this Asylum for life.

—The windows of the second story of the Metropolitan Hotel are to be cut down to the floor, and a balcony is to be put up along the entire front of the building on Broadway.

—Thomas Dodd was arrested on Sunday night by the Police of the Second Ward, and locked up in the Tombs for ringing a false alarm of fire with the Post-Office bell.

—John Clarke was arrested at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, by officers Kellam and McCarty of the First Ward Police, upon a charge of violently assaulting Peter Case with a "slung shot." The weapon was found in his possession, and Justice Lothrop committed him for trial.

—Yesterday morning about 2 o'clock, Sergeant Blake of the Sixth Ward, found a man named Dennis McNamara, lying in the gutter corner of Pearl and Chatham-streets, in a state of intoxication, with two of his own children beside him. He was taken to the Sixth Ward Station, where Captain Garrett provided lodgings for them.

—Yesterday, the police of the Sixth District, arrested Albert Rouse, upon a charge of entering the premises of No. 75 Centre-street, by forcing open the cellar-door with a heavy iron bar. Justice Lothrop committed the accused to answer.

—John Conlay was arrested yesterday in the Eighteenth Ward, by Officer Kinnersly, charged with attempting to take the life of Patrick McGinney, residing at No. 169 West Sixteenth-street. He was held for a further examination, by Justice McGrath.

—Jack Simpson, the notorious burglar, who was recently captured by the policemen of the Seventeenth Ward, for a robbery in Second-street, has been fully committed for trial, by Justice Bleakley, and from the character of the evidence against him, there is no doubt but Jack will soon take board in the State Prison.

—The whole number of inmates of the Institution for the Blind, at the date of last annual report, was 139, of whom 102 were pupils and 37 were employed in manufacturing and teaching. Of the pupils, eighty-seven are New-York State beneficiaries; five are beneficiaries of the State of New-Jersey; five are supported by the Commissioners of Emigration; three are pay pupils, and two are supported gratuitously by the Institution. On the 1st of January, 1851, the treasury contained a balance of $211 11. The receipts from all sources during the year, including the said balance, amount to $35,135 88; while the expenditures have been $30,919 25; leaving in the treasury on the 31st December the sum of $4,216 63.

—Mr. Marcellus Ells, the present Superintendent of the letter carriers' department of the City Post-Office, will shortly resign that station for the purpose of assuming other duties in the office. It is said that Philip Jonas, Esq., late of the Register's office, will succeed Mr. Ells as Superintendent.

THE SOCIETY OF THE IRON MAN.—Triune No. 4, of this Society held a special meeting at Hope Chapel, on Friday evening. The exercises consisted of Addresses, Music, and the delivery of a Poem on "The Gospel of Labor," by Augustine Duganne. From an address delivered by one of the members, we gather an explanation of the objects of the Society. The primary object of the Association is the advancement of the moral and social condition of the laboring portion of the community. This is to be effected by the establishment of branch Associations, the formation of district libraries, the encouragement of art, the organization of labor schools, the planting of agricultural colonies, establishing colleges, in which every branch of scientific education may be combined with such industrial trades and callings as are most requisite to the advancement of our national prosperity. "The title of 'THE IRON MAN,'" says the introduction to the Constitution of the Society, "typifies the characteristics of the present age, and the material which the entire plan calls into action. The present Age is emphatically one of progress—of movement—of iron energy and enterprise. It is the Age of IRON, in its Railroads, its Telegraphs, its steamers, and the mighty machinery which its discoveries and inventions have rendered necessities of life. It is IRON in the aspect of its politics, which discovers the masses of mankind arising and asserting the right of humanity to life, liberty and happiness. These masses—the people—are the deep ORE of the body politic, out of which may be wrought the jewels and ornaments of life—Beauty, Honor and Virtue. This ore has, of late, been upheaving itself, and breaking through the crust of ancient prejudices. It is rough and unshapely; but EDUCATION, the great refiner, may mold it into proportion and polish it into beauty. Education may shape and elevate the PEOPLE, until this Iron age shall be richer and more glorious than a thousand ages of Silver and Gold." The Society was first organized July 4, 1846. Hon. HENRY CLAY is the Chancellor, or Chief Officer, and the Board of Regents is composed of members of the United States Senate.

THE INDIA RUBBER CASE.—Yesterday morning the case of perjury pending against Mr. Hiram Hutchinson, was to have been investigated before Justice Lothrop, but owing to the defendant being engaged in a heavy law suit, in New-Jersey, the magistrate adjourned the examination over until the 9th of April next.

THE ELECTION RIOTERS SURRENDERED.—Yesterday afternoon the bailer of John and Duncan Stewart surrendered them both to the authorities, and Justice Lathrop committed them to the City Prison. It will be recollected these two individuals belong to the gang, prominently engaged in the serious riot at the Nineteenth Ward polls last fall, and were recently convicted in the Court of General Sessions. When convicted, the Court suspended judgment, which will now probably be pronounced at the opening of the next term.

☞ The commander of the light-ship, stationed off this port, during the past three months, makes the following report of the number of vessels that have passed his ship during that period:

PASSED IN.

Steamships... 113	Barks..... 296	Schooners.... 958	
Ships..... 319	Brigs..... 420		

PASSED OUT.

Steamships... 154	Barks..... 263	Schooners... 1,131	
Ships..... 311	Brigs..... 432		

THE LATE CATASTROPHE IN THIRTY-SECOND-STREET.—THE CORONER'S JURY EMPANNELED, AND THE INVESTIGATION ADJOURNED.—Yesterday afternoon, Coroner Ives postponed the Railroad Collision investigation, for the purpose of proceeding in the matter concerning the recent fatal disaster in Thirty-second-street. Deputy Coroner Budd summoned twelve jurors, and repaired to the dead house of the New-York Hospital, where they viewed the dead bodies of Farrell and Brady, and then proceeded to visit the locality where the accident occurred. A thorough examination of the timbers, and other building materials in the ruins, was made by the Jury. In the meantime, the Coroner made arrangements for the attendance of witnesses, and finally adjourned the case over until 10 o'clock this morning.

THE HARLEM RAILROAD DISASTER.—The Coroner's investigation, respecting the recent death of WM. SPENCE, from injuries received at the time of the fatal disaster on the Harlem Railroad, some two weeks ago, was again resumed yesterday morning in the Oyer and Terminer Court room, new City Hall. Since the last adjournment, several of the jurors seemed to have taken a deep interest in the matter, and through the agency of Mr. Sloat, the Superintendant of the road, they procured the attendance of several persons connected with the road, who testified concerning the collision. We give first the testimony of the Superintendant of the Harlem Railway.

Madison Sloat, being duly sworn, says: I am superintendent of the Harlem Railroad; the time for the Croton Falls train to leave 32d-st. was 5 o'clock; the time of arrival at Williams Bridge was 5 o'clock and 50 minutes; there is a train to pass the Croton Falls train at said bridge, at the above time, (5 o'clock and 50 minutes.) In case the down train does not arrive there by 6 o'clock and 20 minutes, the up train has a right to go on: the down train on that day had the right of the track to Williams Bridge up to 6 o'clock and 20 minutes; the conductor had no private instruction in relation to running on that day; I was in Albany on the day of the accident; the Albany train was detained in Albany about an hour after the regular hour for starting; the Albany train was due at Williams Bridge at 4 o'clock and 32 minutes, P. M., but did not pass (as I was informed,) till after 6 o'clock; the Albany train was due at Forty-second-street at 5 o'clock. The accident occurred on the 17th inst; it was storming very hard all day at Albany: Mr. Jennings has been in the employ of the Company over four years; he has run the present train over two years; he has been a very steady and sober man, has never to my knowledge used a drop of intoxicating liquors; he was suspended two months ago on account of an accident which occurred by an engine being on the track unknown to the Conductor or Superintendant or any person at this end of the road; I suspended him till the matter was investigated, after which Mr. Jennings was reinstated; William's Bridge is a regular stopping-place for both trains which came in collision, to take up and put down passengers; it is not a regular stopping-place for the express trains to and from Albany, although they may stop to accommodate passengers; it is a flag station for the New-Haven trains; both the Conductor and Engineer are furnished with a time table, and instructions for their government in running between stations; the Engineer is always under the control of the Conductor. (Signed,) MADISON SLOAT.

Dr. Alexander B. Mott being recalled, deposed as follows: I attended William Spence during his last illness; I was first called to see him on the morning of the 18th inst., about 8 o'clock; I found him in a bar-room corner of Thirty first street and Fourth-avenue, with a compound fracture of the leg; he was suffering considerable from nervous excitement consequent upon the injury received; I ordered him removed to his house in Tenth-avenue; about 10 o'clock P. M. of the same day I again visited deceased; I found he had rallied from the shock; I made a more thorough examination of the limb, and, as before stated, decided upon amputation; it was impossible to save it; I returned again between 4 and 5 o'clock and amputated the limb; my father, Dr. Valentine Mott, with several other medical gentlemen, was present; I saw him again in the evening and he was very comfortable; he continued to improve for four or five days, but on Tuesday, the 23d inst., he became delirious, and continued so until the night of Wednesday, when he died; the cause of death was the shock to the nervous system consequent upon the injury.

Peter Cannon, being duly sworn says—I reside at William's Bridge, Lawrich for the New Haven trains; I am employed so to do by the Harlem Railroad Company; I saw the Croton Falls train on the evening of the 17th inst.; I saw the down train from Albany pass by whilst the Croton Falls train was there; I took it to be the Albany train by the engine that drew it; I heard no dispute of any kind in relation to whether the Croton Falls train should start; I went from one to two hundred yards ahead of my switch, and ahead of the Croton Falls train with a flag, for fear that the down train should come in contact with the Croton Falls train while it was switching in order to let the New Haven train pass; I expected there were two trains due at that time, and I could not tell whether the Albany or Dover train would come first; there is a curve at some distance; I went as far as I should have done; it was dark and very stormy, and I had a lantern and flag in my hand; I saw no train coming down.

Bernard Lee being duly sworn, says: I reside at William's Bridge; I am employed by the Harlem Railroad Company as a switch tender; my switch is above Williams's Bridge, about two rods above the tank house; it is about twenty rods from the switch that Peter Cannon attends, on the afternoon of the 17th inst., the Croton Falls train came to a stop at Williams's Bridge; I was busy clearing my switches, and did not note the time; in a few moments the New-Haven up train arrived; I then switched off the Croton Falls train, in order to let the New-Haven train pass, after which I turned my switches back again and let the Croton Falls train back down; it remained at Williams's Bridge until the Albany train passed; I don't know how much longer the Croton Falls remained before starting; I heard no question as to the propriety of the Croton Falls train going on; no other train passed while the Croton Falls train was waiting; the Dover train always stops at Williams's Bridge; I have never heard anything against the character of the Croton Falls train for safety.

James Baird being duly sworn, says: I reside at the corner of Thirty second-street and Madison-avenue; I am employed by the Harlem Railroad Company as engineer to the Albany train; I was on the train that left Tryon Row on the 17th inst., at 3½ o'clock, P. M.; I met the Dover train at Pleasantville Station; I think about 20 minutes above Williams's Bridge; it was then 30 minutes *behind time*, on account of being obliged to wait at Williams's Bridge, for the express train from Albany; this train and the Dover Plains trains passed me at Pleasantville; the Dover train was in time when I got in Pleasantville; the Dover train and the Albany train were waiting for me; it was 5 o'clock and 12 minutes when I got to Pleasantville; the Albany train was in advance of the Dover train, when I saw them; I left Williams's Bridge at 4 o'clock and 43 minutes; I have never heard anything against the character of the Croton Falls train as to safety; I met no trains on that day, which I should have met; on account of the stormy weather I was not able to make my proper time above Croton Falls; I did not make my up time to Croton Falls; I think the storm increased after dark, and after I left the Croton Falls train; it was dark earlier than usual on that day.

James Maguire, being duly sworn, says: I reside at No. 253 Tenth-avenue; when the deceased was brought home, I asked him how he got hurted; he told me he had been putting wood in the furnace and he shut the furnace door, and when he stood up the engineer was away; he (the boy) did not see him going, nor did not hear him say anything, and there was no signal given to break, and then he looked around to see if the engineer had gone towards the tender; I then the locomotives came together; I asked where his leg got caught, and he said it was jammed between the tender and engine. [The balance of this witness's evidence was unimportant.]

One or two of the Jurors were desirous to get more testimony before them. Therefore Coroner Ives allowed them the opportunity to obtain it, and adjourned the case over until 10 o'clock this morning.

BENEVOLENT ORDER OF UNITED IRISHMEN.—The third lecture of the course before this Society was delivered last evening at Hope Chapel by Col. MICHEAL DOHENY. The lecture was a continuation of the lecture commenced on the 22d instant. The Colonel reviewed the History of the Irish nation, from the year 1690, where the Irish Brigade, under of Lord Montcashel, united with the French in the war against Austria. He showed that in almost all the great battles that have been fought since that period, the Irish have taken an active part, and have always maintained a reputation for bravery and endurance.

—The concluding lecture of this course will be given on Monday evening, the 12th of April, by Col. DOHENY. Subject—"The Battles of the Revolution."

IMMIGRATION.—There arrived at this port yesterday the following vessels and passengers:

Ship Helvetia,	Havre	351
Ship Prince Albert,	London	180
Ship Robert Harding,	Havre	298
Ship Hemisphere,	Liverpool	404
Ship Gen. Dunlap,	do.	319
Ship Leviathan,	do.	523
Ship Harriet,	Antwerp	76
Total		2,151

☞ By the fire on Sunday, Messrs. CATTERFIELD & TOPPING lose about $12,000, which is covered by insurance in the following offices:

Firemen's, New York	$5,000	Union Mutual	$4,000
General Mutual, do...	5,000		
City.....	4,000	Total	$18,000

The building in which the fire occurred is damaged about $1,000—insured for $5,000 in the Knickerbocker.

FIRE IN SIXTH-AVENUE—A FIREMAN INJURED.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the hay and feed store of Benjamin F. Allen, in Sixth-avenue, near Thirty-second-street. Owing to the vast quantity of hay and straw in the building, the flames spread rapidly, and soon burst through the roof and communicated with an adjoining building, occupied by John Patterson, as a paint store. The interior of the latter building was consumed, and the stock of paints nearly destroyed. Mr. Allen is insured for $600 in the Greenwich Insurance Company, and Mr. Patterson for $500 in the Pacific Company. While the various fire companies were returning to their respective head quarters, a member of Engine Co. No. 16, by the name of Robert Corbet, was knocked down by Hose Cart No. 19, and the wheels of the truck passed over the poor man's body, causing severe internal injuries.

FIRE IN CORTLANDT-STREET.—Yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock, a fire broke out in the large six-story warehouse at No. 4 Cortlandt-street, but the flames were got under before material damage had been sustained by either the building or stock of goods.

EXPLOSION OF A CAMPHENE LAMP, AND FIRE.—Last evening, about 8 o'clock, a camphene spirit lamp exploded in the tailoring room of Alfred McNerpine, on the fourth floor of a dwelling-house at No. 25 Pearl-street. The fragments of the shattered lamp scattered in all directions and set fire to the wood-work, which, however, was speedily extinguished by Engine Company No. 21 and Hose Company No. 50, before any material damage was sustained to the premises. The family of Mr. McNerpine had a narrow escape from being burned when the lamp exploded.

☞ At a late hour on Sunday night, a man by the name of Richard Holland, while passing through Gold-street, slipped and fell down the area of No. 64. He was taken up insensible, and conveyed to the New-York Hospital by a Second-Ward policeman.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The investigation relative to the explosion of one of the *tin* blasting cans at the Gate, on Friday, by which three persons were killed and two wounded, has not yet been completed. The adjourned meeting of the Coroner's Jury takes place at Astoria, at 7 o'clock this evening. The Francis Metalic Life Boat, which contained the battery, was recovered on Friday evening, at the foot of Delancey-street; to-morrow it will be sent to Walter R. Jones, Esq., President of the New-York Life Saving Benevolent Association, to be placed on the sidewalk opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

Yours, &c.,
E. MERIAM.

Monday A.M., March 29, 1852.

[Advertisement.]

PEOPLE'S LECTURES.—REV. E. H. CHAPIN gives the last Lecture of the Course at the Tabernacle, this evening, on "John Hampden, or the Progress of Popular Liberty." Those who know Mr Chapin's power of thought and of oratory, will need no hint from us to secure an early seat. Those who have never heard him, may well rejoice in this opportunity.

[Advertisement.]

LARGE SALE OF BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—Anthony J. Bleecker will sell at Auction, this day, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, 300 desirable Building Lots, in the Sixth Ward of the City of Brooklyn. Sale positive, and terms very liberal to the purchasers. Maps can be had at the Auction Rooms, No. 7 Broad-street.

[Advertisement.]

CHOICE PAINTINGS.—Messrs. H. H. LEEDS & Co., will make the second large sale of Paintings in store No 376 Broadway, opposite Keese's auction rooms, on Friday and Saturday, April 2 and 3, at 11 o'clock. These paintings merit the attention of our citizens generally being composed of the choicest pictures of J. Eddy, who declines business and removes from the City.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ AMERICAN ART UNION.—The distribution which was announced to take place on the 30th inst., is necessarily postponed, the question of the legality of the Institution involved in the injunction proceeding before Judge DUER not having yet been decided.

As soon as a judicial determination of this question is obtained, notice will be given to the members.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1852.

☞ Don't forget Prof. WILLIAMS' Public Entertainment in Mental Alchemy THIS EVENING, at ½ o'clock, at Metropolitan Hall; for all who wish to be amused and amazed beyond measure should make it a point to attend without fail. Admittance, 25 cents, children half price. To LADIES ONLY on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. A liberal arrangement made with Schools, on application to Mr. Harding, at his office in the Hall.

☞ UNDER GARMENTS AND HOSIERY.—The place to buy such goods, if the best articles at the lowest prices are wanted, is at the New-York Stocking and Under Garment Factory, No. 104 Bowery. Call and examine the stock—wholesale and retail. Silk, Merino, and Cotton Underwests and Hosiery, of any size and quality, made to order.

A. RANKIN & CO Importers and Manufacturers.

☞ SPRING AND SUMMER HOSIERY.—RAY & ADAMS cheerfully open their goods to the examination of dealers, confidently believing that their success in anticipating the wants of the New-York Hosiery Market will meet the approval of the intelligent dealer, and secure to themselves permanent customers.

RAY & ADAMS, 57 William-st.

REMOVAL.

☞ UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Removed to No. 40 Wall-st, Manhattan Bank Building. Medical Examiner in attendence daily, from 12 to 1 o'clock. FREDERICK SHELDON, President.

JOHN A. STEWART, Actuary.
J EADIE, Jr., Secretary.

MATERIAL AID FOR THE WIDOW, ORPHAN AND CREDITOR.
BY THE NEW

☞ An act of justice has tenfold weight when it is *timely* as well as just; but the following letter, although now first published, a quarter of a century after it was written and years after the slander which it refutes had done its work, is worthy of perusal even now:

DETROIT, April 14, 1835.

DEAR SIR: I have just finished the perusal of your masterly address to your late constituents, and I cannot refrain from expressing to you the high satisfaction it has afforded me. It is a *triumphant* refutation of the VILE SLANDERS which have been propagated, respecting the motives of your conduct in the peculiar circumstances in which you were recently placed. You may safely commit your character to the judgment of your countrymen and of posterity. They will not fail to award you full justice. I must ask your indulgence for this almost *involuntary tribute* to your claims and services, so strong is the impression which your appeal has made upon me, that I could not restrain this expression of my feelings. With warm regard, I am, dear Sir,

Sincerely yours,

HON. H. CLAY. LEWIS CASS.

☞ The Presidents of the Atlantic Mutual, General Mutual, Mercantile Mutual, Sun Mutual, Astor Mutual, and Union Mutual Insurance Companies, each generously presented yesterday twenty-five dollars, to relieve the distresses of JOSIAH C. KELLY, FREDERICK COLBY, and the widow of ISAIAH D. PHILIPS, master, mate and cook of the unfortunate schooner *Reaper*, of Yarmouth, Mass., which vessel foundered off Montauk on Thursday last, the survivors having been rescued by the pilots and crew of the pilot-boat *Yankee*, only by the most arduous exertions.

FROM VENEZUELA.—A letter from Caraccas, dated March 10, states that the Venezuelan Congress was still in session. Disorders had been repressed and good order restored, by the vigilant and energetic conduct of President Monagas. Native produce was abundant, and cultivation was generally on the increase. The market is abundantly supplied with every species of dry goods and provisions. Washed coffee, 10¼@10½c.; unwashed, 9½@9¾c.; Indigo, 87@91c., for lb. F.; Ox and Cow Hides, 9½@9½c.; and Cocoa $16@$21 ₩ 100 lbs

☞ We are indebted to Mr. JOHN D. ELIOT for Albany papers of yesterday morning, received here at 11.20 o'clock, per Hudson River Railroad.

BROOKLYN CITY.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—The brig *Radius*, Captain Janette, lying at the Atlantic Dock, was boarded by burglars early on Sunday morning, and a trunk of clothing and other articles taken from the cabin, where the Captain and his wife were sleeping, but before they could get away with their plunder they were surprised, and managed to make good their escape without carrying anything away with them.

—Some burglars entered the boarding house of Mrs. Haines, in Schermerhorn-street, on Sunday morning, and succeeded in obtaining $28 from the pantaloons pockets of two of the boarders. They made their escape from the premises without creating any alarm to the inmates.

—An emigrant fell into the East River on Sunday, while attempting to get into a boat from the vessel in which he had arrived as a passenger. He was rescued.

—Michael Deering, a mason by trade, died suddenly on Saturday, while at work on a building in Myrtle-avenue. He leaves a wife and three children, who reside in Bergen-street. The Coroner held an inquest on the body, when a verdict was rendered that the deceased came to his death by a disease of the heart.

—The Police of the Fourth District arrested on Saturday night, William Tracy and Mary Harrington, on a charge of passing counterfeit half dollars. One was arrested at a shanty in Jackson's Hollow, and the other at a house in Canton-street. It is supposed that these persons are member of an organized gang of counterfeiters. They were committed.

—A dog, supposed to have been mad, was killed by the Police of the Third District, on Sunday, in Harrison street.

—Lockett's pork store, in Fulton-street, was entered on Suncay night by a burglar, by taking out a pane of glass in a window. He obtained for his trouble about $2 in copper coin.

—The residence of Elder Platt, at Hempstead, L. I., was entered last Sunday by burglars, while the family were at church, who were rewarded for their trouble by obtaining a few dollars in money.

—Rev. Mr. Freeman of Portland, Me., who has been for a long time Pastor over the Anysimian Church at that place, has been invited to take charge of a Society of the same denomination in this city.

—In the House of Representatives at Washington on Saturday, $88,300 were appropriated for the dry-dock at the Navy-Yard, Brooklyn.

—Thirty homeless human beings were accommodated with lodgings at the police station-houses on Saturday and Sunday nights.

—The books of the Flushing Railroad Company were opened last Saturday. The shares have been fixed at twenty dollars each. Ten per cent is required by law to be paid down at the time of subscription

—The Sons of Temperance on Long Island will hold their second quarterly session, at River Head, on the 14th of April. On the 15th, they will have a grand jubilee, procession, &c.

—Stephen Case, Charles Johnson, William Francis, *alias* Daddy Bill, colored persons, have been arrested and committed to Jail, at Hempstead, Long Island, for highway robbery. The subject was an Irishman.

—The Hempstead Turnpike Company are required to elect nine Directors on the 7th of April next.

—A youth, named James Morrison, was accidently run over by a horse and cart, yesterday afternoon, in Furman street, by which he had a leg broken. The driver of the cart took the injured boy to his residence in State street, and called in medical assistance.

MONTAGUE FERRY.—At the meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council, last evening, the following preamble and resolution was presented by Alderman Spinola:

Whereas This Common Council has heretofore decided to assume the expense of, and to conduct to a final termination, the suit at law now pending between the City of New-York and certain parties known as the Lessees of the so-called Montague Ferry, under a license obtained from commissioners appointed, and an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed in 1845

And, whereas, The assuming of said suit by the City, with a view of paying the expenses thereof out of the city treasury, is appropriating the public money for individual purposes.

And *whereas* the appropriating of the public money for the purpose of benefiting the personal interests of one or more individuals, at the expense of the whole community, is decidedly at variance with the provisions of the true meaning of the City Charter—as taxes are levied upon the people for the express purpose of defraying the expenses necessarily arising in the administration of the City Government, and for no other purpose, and that money drawn from the Treasury of the City for any purpose other than to liquidate the current and necessary expenses of the Government of this City, is a violation of the trust reposed in the Common Council, and of the people, whose interest is confided to our care under certain restrictions, which are expressed in the Charter, as advised to guide us in discharging the trust reposed in us by the taxpayers of this City.

And whereas, The Ferry accommodations at the present time, although conducted on the most liberal and improved scale, are entirely insufficient to meet the wants of the community; therefore, it becomes absolutely necessary that other Ferry accommodations should be forth with furnished or the inhabitants of this City and vicinity may be called upon to record one of the most unheard-of catastrophes which we have ever been visited with

Therefore Resolved, that this Common Council will take no further action in the prosecution or defending of said suit above referred to, until such time as the owners of said lease shall assign all their right, title and interest in said lease to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of Brooklyn, which said lease shall be held by said Commissioners in trust for the City to the end, and that all benefits arising from said lease, in case the said suit shall be terminated successfully to the defendants shall be paid into the Treasury of the City of Brooklyn, for the benefit of the City. Lost—ayes 8 nays 12

Ald. Spinola then moved to rescind the resolution passed on this subject some time since, and followed up his motion with some remarks, and took a general survey of the question. The Board adjourned without coming to a vote upon this question

THE POLICE COURTS.—The Law Committee, at the last meeting of the Common Council, reported an Act in relation to Police Courts and Constables' fees, which was adopted, and ordered to be forwarded to Albany for action thereon. It provides that the Clerk of each Justice of the Peace shall issue and sign with his own hand and name all civil processes (except attachments and warrants, which he shall issue only by order of the Justice,) including executions and transcripts upon judgments. They shall be *ex-officio* Commissioners of Deeds, and have power to take acknowledgments of satisfaction of judgments rendered by the Justices.

Any of said Justices may attend at the time and place of the return of any process or adjournment of any action, and to take the place of the Justice before whom such action may have been commenced, at any time before trial, without the consent of parties. The trial of any action before said Justices may be adjourned when any of the Counsel is engaged in another Court, or where any of the parties to the action is sick

No Jury shall be demanded except at the time of joining issue, except by consent, and the party demanding shall pay the cost of summoning the Jury, and their fees at the time of summoning said Jury.

The Court may punish for contempt of Court any officer refusing or neglecting to return processes, and any disrespect shown to process, although such disrespect may not take place in presence of the Court.

The Clerk shall make monthly returns (under oath) to the Common Council, of all fees received by the Court, and pay over the amount to the City Treasurer.

Fees of Constables.—For serving a warrant or summons, 75 cents for one defendant, and 25 cents for each additional defendant in the summons; for a copy of every summons delivered on request, or left at the dwelling of a defendant in his absence, 50 cents; for serving an attachment, 50 cents; for a copy thereof, and an inventory of the property seized, left at the residence of the defendant, 50 cents; for serving an execution, 5 cents for every dollar to the amount of $50; for every mile more than one mile going to serve summons, &c., 12 cents, to be computed by the Clerk, from the place of abode of the defendant to where the summons, &c., is returnable; for notifying plaintiff of the service of a warrant, 12½ cents; and going to plaintiff's residence, or where such notice was served, 6 cents for every mile after the first.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—Mr. George Dalmater succeeded in arresting another of the gang of counterfeiters infesting our city (the fourth arrested.) He gave his name as George Long. It appears that Long had passed a counterfeit bill at a store, a few minutes before the capture. Mr. D passing by, was notified of the fact. He followed in pursuit Long finding that he was pursued, took refuge in a sink, and on coming out, was arrested and examined, but nothing suspicious was found upon his person, with the exception of a "bully." On examining the sink, about $50 counterfeit money, mostly on the Bank of America, was found. Long was carried before Justice Boswell, and committed for examination.

—Two boys, named David Miller and Peter Till, were brought before Justice Boswell, yesterday, on a charge of petit larceny. They were committed for further examination.

—Thomas Ryan was arrested and committed, Yesterday, on suspicion of setting fire to the butcher shop of Mr. Cummings, in North Tenth-street, on Saturday. The examination will take place this day.

—Three thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven dollars were received on deposite at the Williamsburg Savings Bank.

COMMON COUNCIL.—Present, presiding, DAN'L. MANGER, President, and a quorum of Aldermen.

A resolution was adopted that the Police Department be paid semi-monthly.

A resolution was presented by Ald. White and adopted by the Board, that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the streets of the city to be cleaned at as early a day as possible.

The taking up of the wooden sewer in North Tenth-street was referred to the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, with power.

The following resolution was offered by Ald. Comstock, and adopted:

Resolved, That the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department be requested to make a report to this Board of the condition of the Engine-houses, Engines Hook and Ladder Trucks, Hose Carriages, Carts and Hose belonging to the Fire Department; so that the Controller may make up the amount of the appropriation to be asked for of the Board of Finance.

A resolution was offered by Ald. Driggs, and adopted, that the Controller be directed to pay the city officers up to the 1st of April, and thereafter payments to be made on the 1st of each month.

The following preamble and resolutions were presented by Ald. Driggs and adopted by the Board.

Whereas—A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of New-York to incorporate a company to supply the City of Williamsburg with water, and *whereas*, we consider that the supplying of wholesome water to the inhabitants is a matter of public interest, and not to be made a private speculation. Therefore

Resolved, That we are opposed to the passage of the bill alluded to, and hereby request our Senator and Member to use their exertions to defeat said bill

Resolved, That the City Clerk be, and he is he eby directed to forward a copy of the above preamble and resolution to our Senator and Member at Albany.

The vote stood: 10 Ayes, and 2 Nays.

Ald. Johnston and the President of the Board voted in the negative.

WANTED.

TO PRINTERS.

WANTED A GOOD COMPOSITOR to take charge of a Job Printing Office. Apply to C. PAINE, Nos. 42 and 44 Nassau-st. m30 1t*

CANVASSER FOR ADVERTISEMENTS WANTED, who can come well recommended for honesty and industry, and of good personal address. It is not necessary to have been in the business previously. To one suiting, a good chance will be given, on salary or percentage. Address a note to THOMPSON, No 109 Nassau-st. m30-1t*

BOY WANTED.—Wanted, in a Grocery Store, a smart active boy about 14 years old, who can come well recommended. A boy that has been in a grocery store would be preferred. Inquire at S P SIMONSON'S, m30-1t* No 88 Washington-at, corner York Brooklyn

ONE HUNDRED MEN WANTED—To sell an article wanted in every family; also several kinds of KOSSUTH and other medals Agents are making $5 to $10 per day Ten good salesmen will be paid liberal wages to travel and establish agencies. Agents for Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont and Kentucky, with $150, can make $1 000 to $1,500 per annum. Call or address, post paid, No 317 Bowery. m27 3t*

PARTNER WANTED.—With $2,000 to $3,000, in an established manufacturing and store business strictly cash sale; respectable, and lucrative; can clear $1,800 to $10 000 per annum. This is a rare chance for a business man Can have 30 days to asce tain the business Required to take charge of store, books, and finances Call or address J, No. 317 Bowery. m27-3t*

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable girl as Chambermaid, or to take care of a child, in a small family Reference given to her last place which she left only because the family broke up housekeeping and by whom this advertisement is inserted. Address "KATE," at this office m29 2t*

SITUATIONS WANTED—Situations for Protestant and Catholic Servants, males and females, of good character and every requisite for station, at the "Second Protestant Agency," No 7 Carmine st, and Society Agency No 116 Chambers st. m29-6t*

PROTESTANT SERVANTS WANTED.—10 Cooks, four men-waiters, two waiters for Ladies, ten female waiters, of all work; two grooms and coachmen, to be boy and gardener, for situations now ready All must have good references and apply immediately to No 148 Grand st. m29 1t*

AGENTS WANTED.—500 Agents—$25 to $50 a week made in selling a new Family Work Life and Speeches of Kossuth and other fine books Call or address post-paid, American Family Publication Establishment, No 128 Nassau-st. New York up stairs. m24-1m*

PIANO-FORTE TUNER WANTED.—A first-rate Piano-forte Tuner at the warerooms of T. GILBERT & CO., No 333 Broadway. HORACE WATERS m29 3t

$30 REWARD—Left his residence, No. 24 Renwick-st., on the morning of the 26th inst. laborer under a depressed state of mind Joseph W Cassidy, aged 27 years, five feet nine inches high, light complexion, spare made, black overcoat, gray under do, and black pantaloons. The above reward will be paid for his recovery m3 -2 *

BANK BOOK LOST.—A Bank Book on the Bowery Savings Bank, No 42,537. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 21 First-av WILLIAM MOORE. m30-1t*

SHOW WINDOW AND COUNTER WANTED—A show window, 8 feet wide by 7 feet high, second-hand; also a counter of two with small drawers, say 12 or 15 feet long wanted before the 1st of May. Apply at Store, No. 418 Pearl st m30-3 *

BOARDING.

BOARD AND ROOMS.—A gentleman and wife can be accommodated in a private family, with a very pleasant front parlor and bed-room adjoining, with permanent board Warm and cold bath in the house. Apply No 22 Grove-st m30 1t*

BROOKLYN HIGHTS.—A private family in a desirable location, can accommodate a few gentlemen with pleasant rooms and board, without dinner except on Sundays A fine large front room on the 2d floor is just vacated Apply at 123 Columbia-st., between Cole and Pierpont-sts m30 3t eod*

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms suitable for families or single Gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 196 Fulton st., between Orange and Pineapple st's Brooklyn m26 1m*

MISCELLANEOUS.

REMOVAL.

J. W. HOLBERTON, Importer of Toys and Fancy Goods, has removed from No. 75 Maiden-lane to No. 43 the same street, and will open for the spring trade an extensive assortment of German, French and English Fancy Goods Foreign and Domestic Toys, Musical Instruments, Snuff-boxes and articles of novelty in his line The advertiser respectfully calls the at ention of his customers to the announcement of his removal, and asks the notice of buyers generally to the assortment of goods kept at his establishment. The attention of the trade is also called to the new style of Tin and Iron Toys manufactured by the advertiser, which, for variety of patterns and great durability, exceed anything.

The agency for the sale of EDGE'S PREMIUM FIRE-WORKS is held exclusively by J. W. HOLBERTON, and orders for the same, in large or small quantities, will be promptly attended to.

A regular assortment of small Fireworks, as Roman candles, wheels, rockets, fire-crackers, torpedoes, &c., &c., for storekeepers' retail trade, always on hand. The new India Rubber Toys lately introduced, as air-balls, dolls' heads animals, rattles, figures, &c, &c, on hand at all times, in large or small lots, at manufacturers' prices. m26 6t*

NOT POISONOUS.

RUSHTON, CLARK & CO'S Acidulated Fruit Drops with the following delightful flavors:

Pine Apple, Strawberry, Orange,
Vanilla, True Cinnamon, Lemon, &c., &c.

These drops are warranted not to contain any of the substance supposed by Prof Mapes to be injurious, or any other article of an unhealthy nature.

Manufactured and sold by RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., No. 110 Broadway, No. 10 Astor House, and No 273 Broadway, where may also be had the concentrated Essences for flavoring the same m30-3teod*

TO VOCALISTS, ORATORS AND THE PUBLIC—Acidulated Isinglass and Gelatine Lozenges prepared by the subscribers, are recommended as promoting purity of the sweet neat of medical Lozenge for the following reasons. They are composed of two of the most nutrit ous ingredients in nature; are eminently adapted for the sick, instead of jelly, besides alleviating cough, they clear and strengthen the voice, relieve dryness in the mouth and throat, and protect the lungs and throat from cold. Parents, from their experience of the pernicious ingredients being combined in sweetmeats, must be convinced that these only can be given to children, from being nutritious, and not injuring the teeth or constitution. Supplied only to respectable druggists by the manufacturers:

m30-1m RANDLE & QUER, No 624 Hudson st., N Y.

RICH'S SALAMANDER SAFES—WILDER'S PATENT.—FIRE STATISTICS FOR 1851.—tatistical account of Fires in the year 1851 wherein RICH & CO SSAFES preserved their contents from the devouring element:

Owners of Safes.	*Location of Fires.*	*Contents of Safes.*
Wilson & Estate.....	Yazoo City, Miss..	$3,000 in Notes, &c.
John Williams.....	New-Orleans.....	Books, &c.
Henderson & Peale.	do	do.
Joseph Hafel.....	do.....	do.
R L Scannon.....	do.....	Jewelry, val. unk'n
Conway Tool Co....	Conway, Mass	$30,000 in Notes, &c
Alt Ca ifor'a office	San Francisco.....	Books, &c
(This safe was also in the fire of May, 1850.)		
A S. Bates.....	Chicago, Ill	$4,000.
L W Chapin.....	New York.....	Books, &c.
James Ferguson..	do	$150 in Notes, &c
J G Gilbert.....	do.....	$160,000 in Notes. Bonds and Mort
Pine Safe in Great Fire, 4th May, 1851	San Francisco.....	Gold dust &c val un

The importance of being in possession of such a chest as insurance for valuable documents, books, papers, &c., is apparent on reading the above list, wherein it will be seen that five safes (which cost the owners only $650) saved property to the amount of $138,150 from fire Certificates to that effect can be seen at the store of the subscribers; also other can be seen during a period of ten years past, during which time no instance has occurred where WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, improved by Rich & Co., has failed to preserve its contents in the fiercest of fires will be seen

A large assortment of Safes, of various sizes and patterns, with and without powder-proof locks, for sale at the depot, No 147 Water-st. New-York.

Burglar-proof Bank Vaults and Vault Doors made to order. STEARNS & MARVIN,

(Late Roff, Stearns & Co., successors to Rich & Co., No 146 Water st., cor. Avenue A and 8t. Marks-pl ace, N.Y.

Sole proprietors of Rich's Patent, and the only makers of Salamander Safes combining Wilder's and Rich's Patents.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING of every description of handsomely and cheaply executed, on HALL & CO'S STEAM PRESSES, No. 77 Beekman st. m30-3teod*

HAND BILLS AND POSTERS cheaply and promptly printed, on HALL & CO'S STEAM PRESSES, No. 77 Beekman st. m30 3teo *

CIRCULARS neatly and expeditiously printed on HALL & CO.'S STEAM PRESSES, No. 77 Beekman-st. m30-3teod*

OATS! OATS! OATS!—3,000 bushels prime Seed Oats from Columbia County. BISHOP & KING, m30-3t* No. 170 Centre st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

CONTENTS OF THE APRIL NUMBER.

RODOLPHUS.—A Franconia Story. By Jacob Abbott. With Seven Illustrations.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.—The Return from Egypt. By John S. C. Abbott With Seven Illustrations from Original Drawings by Döpler.

PARADISE LOST.

THE VATTEVILLE RUBY.

IMPRESSIONS OF ENGLAND IN 1851.—The Cholera in London.—The Ragged Schools.—The Poorer Classes.—Beehives.—The Royal Family.—Birmingham and the Chartists. By Fredrika Bremer.

TRUE COURAGE.—A Tale of Tattershall Castle.

INTRODUCTION OF THE POTATO INTO FRANCE.

THE ARTIST'S SACRIFICE.

THE STOLEN BANK NOTES.

WONDERFUL TOYS.

MY TRAVELING COMPANION.

THE LITTLE SISTERS.

HOW GUNPOWDER IS MADE.—Visit to Hounslow Mills.

AN INSANE PHILOSOPHER.

BLEAK HOUSE.—I. In Chancery.—II. In Fashion.—III. A Progress.—IV. A Telescopic Philanthropy. By CHARLES DICKENS. With Two Illustrations.

HUNTING AN ALLIGATOR.

THE MOOR'S REVENGE. From the Polish. By Epes Sargent.

A TASTE OF FRENCH DUNGEONS.—Incident in the Life of Mrs Radcliffe.

MY NOVEL; or, VARIETIES IN ENGLISH LIFE. By Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton

PIPE-CLAY AND CLAY PIPES.

HABITS AND CHARACTER OF THE DOG-RIB INDIANS.

MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.—An Abstract and Chronicle of Political, Social, Literary, Artistic, and Personal Affairs at Home and Abroad.

EDITOR'S TABLE.—The Spiritual Telegraph; Wires and Nerves; Brain Pictures and Telegraphic Signals; Spiritual Dignity; Spiritual Loneliness; Argument for a Deity.—History the World's Memory; Parallel between the Individual and the National Mind; Mythical; Mechanical; Universal Ideas more Exciting than Individual; Philosophy of the Passion for Politics; for Magazines and Newspapers; True Subjects of History; Illustrations.

EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.—Now, to Ourselves and our Readers. Close of the Carnival; the Cooper Commemoration; Lectures and Lecturers; Exemplary Damages; Mantegna's Cartoons; the Maine Liquor Law; Reminiscence of Maffitt; French Writers; the Chevalier's Stroke for a Wife.

EDITOR'S DRAWER.—Differences of Opinion; A Tale of Other Times; Stealing Sermons; About Snuff; Laughter; Looking-glass Reflections; Something from Sam Slick; Turning the Tables; Youthful Age; Fools and Blunders. Under Canvas; Joking in Letters; Welsh Card of Invitation; Chiffonniers in Paris; Harrowing Lies.

LITERARY NOTICES.—The Books of the Month, Original and Reprinted.—Literary Intelligence, at Home and Abroad

THREE LEAVES FROM PUNCH.—Going to Cover.—Revolution on Bayonets.—Thoughts on French Affairs.—Early Publication of a Liberal Paper in Paris.—Scene from the "President's Progress."—Punch and Sympathy.—Good Advice.—Effects of a "Strike."—Perfectly Identified.—Looking for the Policeman.—The Seven Wonders of a Young Lady. With Nine Illustrations.

SPRING FASHIONS. With Three Illustrations

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE is issued invariably on the first day of the month in which its dated. Each Number will contain 144 octavo pages, in double columns; each year thus comprising nearly two thousand pages of the choicest Miscellaneous Literature of the day. Every Number will contain numerous Pictorial Illustrations, accurate Plates of the Fashions, a correct Chronicle of Current Events and important Notices of the important Books of the Month. The Volumes commence with the Numbers for June and December

TERMS.—The Magazine may be obtained from Booksellers, Periodical Agents, or from the Publishers, at THREE DOLLARS a year, or TWENTY FIVE CENTS a Number The semi-annual Volumes, as completed, neatly bound in cloth, at Two Dollars, or the Muslin Covers at Twenty five Cents each are furnished by the Agents or Publishers

The Publishers will supply Specimen Numbers gratuitously to Agents and Postmasters, and will make liberal arrangements with them for efforts in circulating the Magazine They will also supply Clubs on liberal terms, and Book and City Subscribers, when payment is made in them in advance Numbers from the commencement can be supplied at any time

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The selections for the March number, are as usual, various and entertaining Among them a "Life in St Petersburg," illustrated by many comic designs In the Editor's Table is a careful prepared paper on the population of the United States, in which the accessions from emigration are distinguished, and their sources pointed out and compared —*N Y Evening Post.*

We can heartily commend it to all who love a sound, elevated, and inspiring literature.—*St Louis Watchman.*

Urbane in its illustrations, and replete with the most interesting matter This periodical has justly obtained a celebrity unequalled by any literary publication of the kind in Europe or America.—*Southern Star*

This Magazine always appears with punctuality, and its readers are never disappointed either in its receipt or in the nature of its contents when received. The editors uniformly display great taste and judgment in the selection of articles, the original matter is generally pleasing, and the typography and illustrations are as neat and elegant as any reasonable critic could desire A concise account of the late census of the United States and the usual Record of the lives and of the Month, compose the strictly utilitarian portion while gossip, fashion and fun are duly cared for in the Editor's Table, &c., and the Leaf from Punch.—*N Y. Commercial Advertiser*

The expenditure evinced by the lavish amount of illustration is conclusive of the disposition of the publishers to be in the van of enterprise, and fully up to the demands of a pampered epicurean taste The historical contributions of the Messrs Harper to their Magazine are like the works of those gentlemen, profoundly interesting stories, told with studied reference to picturesque effect, and with severe precision care of the plain sides and fustian commonly used to cover out the facts of history together The other original and choice matters are of the customary quality, while the Editor's Drawer, the Editor's Easy Chair, and the Literary Notices are improvements on the excellences of the last.—*Savannah Morning News*

The contents of this Magazine are of a character to at once arrest given it a preeminence among the literary serials of the day It is unapproached and unapproachable by any other magazine in this country.—*Inter Repository*

m30 3t HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York.

JULIA KAVANAGH'S NEW WORK,

D. APPLETON & CO. will publish on WEDNESDAY, MADELINE, a Tale, founded on facts. By Julia Kavanagh, author of "Nathalie," "Women of Christianity" &c, one vol 12mo, paper cover, 50 cents, cloth, 75 cents A glowing tale of one of those pure and sensitive spirits, whose life was full of generous affection and noble acts It is written with unusual elegance and power of language, and will rank among the best productions of this accomplished author

D. A. & CO. will publish, by the same author,

WOMEN OF CHRISTIANITY, exemplary for acts of Piety and Charity, 1 vol. 12mo, cloth, 75 cents.

"The design and spirit of this volume are alike admirable. It is well worthy a place in every Christian family"—*Banner of Cross*

NATHALIE, a Tale; two parts, paper, 75 cents, cloth, Price, $1.

"A work of extraordinary merit. Some of the wisest lessons in life are taught in this work, while the a tistic skill with which he narrative is managed, imparts a vivid interest"—*Evangelist.* m30 2t

HINTS TO CHRISTIANS,

HINTS DESIGNED TO AID CHRISTIANS in their efforts to convert men to God By Thomas H. Skinner, D D and Ed Beecher, D.D. A new and neat edition. Price $1 per 100 ANSON D F RANDOLPH,

m30-2t Tus Th No 669 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

THE COMIC PICK,

NO. 7, IS ISSUED THIS MORNING, and for sale at No. 24 Ann-st., and by all the News Boys in the City. It contains several caricatures—"Henry Clay as Wesster," "Mike Walsh in the Democratic Nursery," "Dandy Firemen" and a new story called "Wagaries, Vagaries," &c &c &c Price two cents m30 1t*

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MESSRS. LIGHTE & NEWTON, in consequence of the increased demand and unrivaled popularity of their PIANO FORTES, have extended their business and opened a wareroom in Broadway, No. 605, where we shall constantly keep a choice selection of our Piano Fortes, from 6½ to 7½ octave, in Rosewood Cases, with all the latest improved patterns We shall also continue to keep a full assortment of instruments at our manufactory, No 22 Canal-st. All Piano Fortes of our manufacture are warranted in every respect. Professors, Amateurs, and those who anticipate purchasing, are respectfully invited to call and examine. All orders from the city or country punctually executed. m20-1m

A regular assortment of small Fireworks, as Roman candles, wheels, rockets, fire-crackers, torpedoes, &c., &c., for storekeepers' retail trade, always on hand. The new India Rubber Toys lately introduced, as air-balls, dolls' heads animals, rattles, figures, &c, &c, on hand at all times, in large or small lots, at manufacturers' prices. m26 6t*

BOSTON PIANO-FORTES—The largest assortment of Pianos in this city, to be found at the wareroom of T GILBERT & CO., No. 333 Broadway, opposite Broadway Bank and Theatre, and will be sold at great bargains These Pianos have the metallic frame and are warranted to stand any climate. Dealers supplied on liberal terms Second-hand Pianos for sale cheap. Pianos to let. Cash paid for Pianos. We have a large stock of second hand Pianos. GOULD & BERRY, m29-1mD&W* No 297 Broadway.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS—A large assortment of good second hand Pianos, including two Æolian Pianos for sale cheap, or to rent, at the Piano Ware Rooms of GILBERT & Co., No 333 Broadway, cor. Anthony-st. and opposite Broadway Bank and Theatre. m10-1m HORACE WATERS.

MEDICAL.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.—Many years of trial, instead of impairing the public confidence in this medicine, has won for it an appreciation and notoriety by far exceeding the most sanguine expectations of its friends Nothing but its intrinsic virtues and the unmistakable benefit conferred on thousands of sufferers, could originate and maintain the reputation it enjoys. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community, have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten While it is a fraud on the public to pretend that any one medicine will infallibly cure—still there is abundant proof that the CHERRY PECTORAL does, not only as a general thing, but almost invariably, cure the maladies for which it is employed As time assures these facts wider and better known, this medicine has gradually become the best reliance of the afflicted, from the log-cabin of the American peasant, to the palaces of European Kings. Throughout this entire country, in every State, city, and indeed almost every hamlet it contains. CHERRY PECTORAL is known as the best remedy extant for diseases of the Throat and Lungs, and in many foreign countries, it is coming to be extensively used by their most intelligent Physicians. In Great Britain, France and Germany, where the medical sciences have reached their highest perfection, CHERRY PECTORAL is introduced, and in constant use in the Armies, Hospitals, Alms Houses, Public Institutions, and in domestic practice, astonishes even their attending Physicians can simpler for the more dangerous affections of the lungs. Also in milder cases, and for children it is safe, pleasant, and effectual to cure. In fact, some of the most flattering testimonials we receive have been from parents who have found it efficacious in cases particularly incidental to childhood The CHERRY PECTORAL is manufactured by a practical Chemist, and every ounce of it under his own eye, with invariable accuracy and care. It is sealed and protected by law from counterfeits, consequently can be relied on as genuine without adulteration. We have endeavored here to furnish the community with a medicine of such intrinsic superiority and worth as should commend itself to their confidence—a remedy at once safe speedy and effectual, which this has by repeated and countless trials proved itself to be; and trust by great care in preparing it with chemical accuracy, of uniform strength, to afford Physicians a new agent on which they can rely for the best results, and the afflicted with a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can do. Prepared and sold by

JAMES C AYER,

Practical and Analytical Chemist Lowell, Mass.

Sold by A B & D SANDS, corner of Fulton and William sts., RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., C. H. KING, T. I. GREEN, and all the Druggists in New-York; Mrs. HAYES No 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by all dealers in medicine everywhere. m-eod1y*

UNIVERSITY MEDICAL COLLEGE.—SURGICAL CLINIQUE.—Professor VALENTINE MOTT will give advice free of charge to the poor and perform all necessary operations, on every TUESDAY at the University Medical College, in 14th st. between 3d-av and Irving-place, from 11 to 4 o'clock P M. m15 4t Tu*

WRITING PAPERS BY THE CASE ONLY.—The largest and most desirable assortment in the United States, for sale by

m17-2m CYRUS W. FIELD & Co., No. 11 Cliff-st.

TO LET.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—A desirable Country Residence, pleasantly situated in the village of Metuchin, N. J., within two minutes' walk of the dépôt, where trains constantly pass Metuchin is 25 miles or 1½ hours' ride by railroad from the City of New York. The house contains six rooms, three with fire places. Garden and every convenience for a small family. Rent $65. Apply to C. C. CAMPBELL, No. 60 William-st. m30 4t*

OFFICE TO RENT.—To rent, till May 1, a corner office in the most eligible thoroughfares in the city. As an office for Building Associations, or, in fact, for any business not requiring much room, it would be admirable. A store is all ready to use. Rent till May, $70 in advance. Inquire at No 109 Nassau-st, second floor. m30 1t*

HOUSE TO LET.—A three story and basement modern brick house, undercellar, 12 rooms and 3 pantries and closets, marble mantles, sliding-doors, in a healthy location in Powers-st, east side, between Devn and Bergen-st., South Brooklyn, on a stage route. Rent $350. Inquire of E. AUERBACH, No. 84 John st. N. Y., from 12 to 2 o'clock, or at No 122 Norfolk-st., New-York. m27-6t*

HOUSE TO LET.—The convenient two-story and attic house, No 191 Hudson st., within one block of St. John's Park. Has gas and Croton water to the second story. Can be seen only from 10 to 2 each day. Inquire on the premises. m29 3t*

HOUSE TO LET—No. 34 Barclay-st.—Store to be altered to suit tenant. Apply only to T. J. HALL, No. 203 Broadway, between 9 and 11 o'clock, where plan can be seen. m29-tf

HOUSE TO RENT—No. 183 West 23d st., modern built white marble front, 3 rooms deep on 1st and 2d stories, with all the modern improvements. Rent $525. Apply to CHAS SANFORD, No. 38 Cedar, or to U. D. FRENCH, No. 128 Nassau-st. m27-6t*

HALF OF A HOUSE TO LET.—Half of a modern built three story and basement house, on the South side of 27th-st., two or three doors West of the 8th-av. The house is three rooms deep to the second story, and finished with all the usual conveniences. Rent low to a small family. Inquire at No 214 31st st, or at the office of the Foundry in 27th-st., near 11th-av m25-6t*

HOUSE IN NEW-YORK WANTED.—To rent or purchase, a convenient house for a small family, (no children.) Address TENANT, *Times* office, with location and terms m29 3t*

LARGE ROOM TO LET—In the second story of the building at the junction of the Bowery and Division-st., containing about 3 000 square feet, and well adapted for a clothing establishment, or other similar business requiring large space Also, several spacious, well-lighted rooms in the upper stories suitable for offices and light manufacturing purposes. Possession may be had immediately. Inquire on the premises. m27 6t*

THIRD AND FOURTH STORIES & LOFTS TO LET—Of No. 447 Broadway, on a three years' lease, from May 1 For further particulars, inquire of HORACE WATERS, No 333 Broadway. m24-3t

STORE TO LET—No 29 Spruce-st. Also, part of the Rear Building, for manufacturing Apply to CORTELYOU & GIFFING, Type Founders, m27-3t* No 61 Ann st.

STORE TO LET—No 52 John-st., with or without the basement Possession of the store may be had immediately Inquire of A DUNLAP MOORE No 52 John st. m26-6t*

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—In Stamford, Conn., that pleasant situation, late the residence of Isaac Ward well, deceased, consisting of a large two-story dwelling house, barn, &c., with twenty two acres of land, divided into meadow, pasture and plow land, and has on it fifty-two apple and a variety of other fruit trees. It is situated half a mile from the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot, Stamford and has a commanding view of the village of Stamford, Stamford Harbor and Long Island Sound For further particulars, inquire of RUFUS WARDWELL, m30 12t* in Stamford

ONLY 38 LOTS LEFT, price $30 each, which gives the use of a well, and a chance for a large house They are situate at Woodville, 7 miles from New-York Apply at No 102 Nassau-st, room No. 16, 3d floor, between 10 and 2 o'clock each day. [m30-1t*] J. S. BROOKES

HOUSE FOR SALE, OR TO LET—Situated north side of 36th st, near 8th av; three stories and basement high, and three rooms deep; fitted up with bath water-closets, and gas pipes, complete. For further particulars inquire of E A. PEARCE, No 131 8th av. m26 6t*

TWO HUNDRED PELHAMVILLE LOTS FOR SALE—Payments weekly. All those who feel desirous of getting a healthy spot, near the Railroad Station easy access to the City, and joining on to a Village 20 strong, and which must be to meet the prosperous Village of Mount Vernon 1 000 strong, are requested to apply to WM PARKES, No 192 Canal st m24 6t*

TWO COTTAGES FOR SALE CHEAP—Situated in 33d-st., between Broadway and 7th av. They are neat and convenient, with marble mantels, sliding doors, Croton water &

New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON.

The New Bounty Land Law.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 27, 1852.

The number of persons to be embraced by the act of March 22, making Warrants assignable, will depend upon the official construction of it. The most limited interpretation of which it is susceptible will exclude large classes who now expect to obtain the benefits of the act. But if, on the other hand, the Commissioners of the Pension and Loan Offices adopt the most enlarged construction contended for, about sixty thousand Warrants will be issued, averaging eighty acres each, namely: ten thousand for services in the Mexican War, and fifty thousand to participants in Indian hostilities, and to the soldiers of the War of 1812.

DISMISSAL OF CLERKS.

The pressure of business at the Pension Office, under the act of Sept. 28, 1850, has ceased, and a considerable part of the force engaged for the last eighteen months will be dismissed on the 1st of April. Some thirty or forty clerks will be discharged from the Census Office, on the same grounds.

REPORT ON THE COPPER MINES.

The long-expected report of Messrs. Foster and Whitney on the copper mines of Lake Superior, ordered to be printed at the Executive session one year ago, has just got through the press. The number of copies ordered was 15,000. It is one of the most valuable and interesting documents ever issued. It is much to be regretted that the niggardly prices allowed by the contract has precluded the execution of the work in a style such as the able and zealous authors of the report had a right to anticipate. But though the typography and the plates are not so fair and clear as they should be, the work will be an important addition to the knowledge we possess of our own country. I shall send you a copy by the next mail. Mr. Owen's report embracing the whole of the lead and copper regions from Arkansas to Lake Superior, will soon follow.

ABSTRACTION OF PAPERS.

Considerable excitement was raised in the State Department early this week, by the discovery that one of the claimants under the treaty with Mexico had abstracted from the files, the papers relating to the case, on which the late Board for the adjudications of those claims had made an award. The President's Message, delivered to the Senate yesterday, narrates the circumstances, and states that in the opinion of the Attorney General there is no law to reach the case. It is no secret that the person referred to is Dr. W. W. BALDWIN, of Philadelphia, but more lately of California, and it is understood that the Department has applied to the proper legal authority to arrest him. It is proper to say that Dr. BALDWIN is a gentleman of standing, and that no opinion is intended to be expressed of his conduct in this matter. It is alleged that $81,000 was allowed upon his claim, which was very much below the amount of it. He has memorialised the Senate for a further allowance, and, it is charged that he obtained from the State Department permission to examine the papers on file there, and carried away or destroyed such as he considered unfavorable to the view of the case presented in his memorial.

X. Y.

Destructive Fire—Loss of Nearly a Million of Dollars Worth of Property.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Monday, March 29.

One of the most destructive conflagrations that has visited this city, for years past, occurred yesterday morning, just before 1 o'clock, in the granite stores running from Bank to Strawberry-street, between Chesnut and Market-streets.

The fire was discovered in the basement of Messrs. A. J. Lewis & Co's warehouse, No. 11 Bank Alley, and No. 12 Strawberry-street. The alarm was promptly given by the State House and other bells, and the firemen were promptly at the scene of destruction. The stores being fire-proof, and constructed throughout in the most substantial manner, it was some time before the doors could be forced open, and the fire had passed up into the upper stories before the firemen were enabled to get the water upon it.

Messrs. Lewis & Co. are importers and dealers in woolen goods, linens, stuff goods, &c. Their stock, as usual at this season of the year, was exceedingly large, and had been materially increased by heavy arrivals from Europe. Their entire loss is about $275,000, nearly all of which is covered by insurance. Their stock was insured in twenty-one offices, part of them in Europe. In the upper part of the store were about 600 packages of foreign goods, under Customhouse lock.

The firemen, assisted by the Marshal's police and the Night and Day police of the Mayor's department, labored manfully to confine the flames to this building, but were unsuccessful. The combustible nature of the goods was such that the flames, for a time, appeared to be beyond control. The heat thrown out from the burning goods was so intense as to repeatedly drive the firemen and police from the scene of action with blistered hands and faces. The buildings were all fire-proof, having their doors and shutters covered with sheet iron, otherwise the store-houses on the opposite sides of the streets must inevitably have been destroyed.

Messrs. Gihon & Co., occupy the store adjoining that of Messrs. Lewis & Co.'s on the north. The doors of their building were forced at an early hour, and when it was found impossible to save the building, the firemen and police carried out the greater portion of their goods and placed them in the stores on the opposite side of the street, and in other places of safety. Their stock was valued at $150,000, and consisted mostly of domestic cotton and woolen goods. Their loss is mostly from water, and they are fully covered by insurance in different offices in this city and to the Eastward.

The second story of this building was occupied by Messrs. Wyeth, Rogers & Co., importers and wholesale dealers in laces and fancy goods. Their stock was large, valued at about $100,000, and being in the upper part of the building, but a trifling amount of it was got out, and that in such a damaged condition as to be almost worthless. They were also nearly covered by insurance.

The building to the south of Lewis & Co.'s store was occupied by Messrs. Stuart & Brother. This store runs from No. 13 Bank-street through to No. 14 Strawberry-street. They had a stock of goods on hand valued at near $450,000, consisting of fancy and staple goods of all descriptions; upon this amount there is an insurance of $400,000, partly in offices in this country and partly in Europe, which will about cover their loss, as a considerable portion of their goods were saved in a damaged condition. Their importations recently, in anticipation of a large spring business, have been unusually heavy, and their stock of goods was not surpassed by any in this country. Their books and papers were preserved in safety. The upper stories of their store, as well as those of the adjoining stores, were loaded down with goods, and the heat of the fire was such as repeatedly to drive the firemen from the street.

The store No. 16 Strawberry-street, was occupied by Messrs. E. M. Davis & Co., dealers in fancy and staple goods of all descriptions. Their building was only partially destroyed, the fourth and fifth stories being considerably burned. Their stock of goods was also large, but the most of it was saved, with but trifling damage. We were unable to learn the extent of the loss, the value of the stock, or the amount of their insurance.

These three large stores were owned by Messrs. Stuart & Brother. They were valued at $80,000, and were fully insured. They were four stories in hight, fire proof, constructed throughout in the most approved style, and each furnished with large fire proof safes. The first stories were all of granite, and the upper ones of brick.

The total loss by this conflagration is about *one million of dollars*, nearly the whole of which amount is covered by insurance. There was nothing left of the three stores last evening but the tottering walls. The Hibernia Engine Company was still upon the ground endeavoring to save those goods that might still be remaining in the ruin.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION AT ST. BARTHOLOMEW, W. I.—A letter from St. Bartholo new, under date of March 4, brings us intelligence of a destructive conflagration which occurred on that island on the 2d inst. One hundred and twenty buildings were burned. The account states:

"About two o'clock in the morning, we were awakened by the thunder of cannons, and by the tocsin ringing the alarm, to learn that our little town was the prey of flames, the wind blowing at the time with such violence that, notwithstanding all our endeavors, 120 houses or stores were, in the space of four hours, laid in ashes, by which a great number of people are now without shelter, and deprived of the means of support. We do all in our power to assist, at least for the present, the unfortunate who have lost their all, but the demands and wants are such that we alone are unable to satisfy them, and are thus compelled to appeal to our distant friends to come to our assistance."

An appeal is made to the benevolent in behalf of the sufferers. Any donations will be receive l by F. S. Schlesinger of this city. The island of St. Bartholomew is one of the Antilles, is in the possession of Sweden, and contains some 2,000 inhabitants. Their revenues are, of course, suspended for the present. The affliction will lie heavy upon them.

The heirs of Gen. LaFayette have brought suit to recover several hundred acres of land, having a front of 600 yards beyond the old fortifications at New-York ans. This is a portion of the 11,520 acres of land granted to LaFayette by Congress.

Some burglars broke into a house at Louisville, Ky., recently, during the night, stupified its sleeping inmates by the application of chloroform to their nostrils, and then ransacked the house, robbing it of jewelry and other valuables.

J. P. De Wint, Esq., has recently presented to the Newburg Historical Society, a grape shot, found August 9th, 1851, in the bank at Fishkill Landing, supposed to have been fired from the English frigate "*Asia*," before the war of the Revolution.

In the Monroe County Court, held at Rochester, 14 persons were sentenced to Auburn State Prison, on Tuesday, for terms varying from 4 to 2 years, and for various crimes, amounting in the aggregate to *forty-two* years!

Pneumonia has prevailed as an epidemic, for two months, at Petersburg, Va., and, it is said, with a fatality almost surpassing the cholera. Several worthy citizens have fallen victims to it.

A Mr. Carpenter, of Bolton, Connecticut, had both legs broken, and was otherwise injured, on Friday, by the premature explosion of a blast that he was arranging in one of the quarries in that place.

A beggar boy applying to a lady at Boston one day last week, for money to get a dose of castor oil, was called in, and the oil was administered *gratis*, despite his grimaces.

The population of Toronto, Canada, in 1826 was 1,719; by the census, just completed, it is 30,763, having more than doubled itself during the last ten years.

Hon. Horatio Seymour, while on a sporting excursion in the woods of Northern New-York, recently had the good fortune to slay a splendid moose.

A line of omnibuses between Jersey City and Newark, over the plank road, has just been established.

Senator Bright, of Iowa, has lost his eldest son, a youth of much promise.

The Trial of the Cuban Filibusters.

NINETEENTH DAY.

The U. S. vs. John L. O'Sullivan and others.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Before Judge JUDSON.—The jurors having all answered to their names, the Court called on Mr. Van Buren to produce any affidavits in relation to the witness Burtnett, being at large, after the orders of the Court for his committal.

Mr. Van Buren said he was not prepared with an affidavit. The statement came from Capt. Moore, who was not in Court. It would be proper to call in the Marshal to explain.

The Marshal, being present, said he had sent Burtnett to the County Jail, in King's County, and the officer had brought back a receipt. On leaving the Court Room, I learn, they called in this neighborhood to take some refreshment. they called in this neighborhood to take some refreshment.

Capt. Moore called by Mr. Van Buren—I know Burtnett by sight; last saw him at French's Hotel on Thursday, between the hours of 7 and 8 P. M.; he was smoking a cigar, and appeared to be alone.

The Court said this matter could be laid over until a later period in the day.

William Yellott by Mr. Van Buren.—I know of the sale of the steamer *Cleopatra* by the firm of L. M. Hoffman & Co.; she was sold by auction on the 8th of July, 1851.

Samuel J. Tilden by Mr. Van Buren—I have known O'Sullivan for 14 years; have seen him write, through a period of 10 years many quires of paper; we were engaged together in literary pursuits, and we have written at the same table and often portions of the same article. [Paper No. 17 shown to witness.] I have no doubt this paper is not in his handwriting; the character of O'Sullivan for honor and integrity stands as high as that of any man.

By Mr. Hoffman—I first saw this paper since I have been in Court; it bears some resemblance to the handwriting of O'Sullivan, but there are characters in it which it is an impossible that I could mistake for his handwriting as to mistake Mr O'Sullivan's face for Mr Hoffman's.

David Dudley Field, Counsellor at Law—I know John L. O'Sullivan; he is one of my most intimate and valued friends; I have seen him write many times, [paper No 17 produced.] the body of this is not in the handwriting of O'Sullivan; I have not a particle of doubt of that; the character of Mr. O'Sullivan is of the very highest kind; I know of no person in whose word I should place more reliance.

N. J. Waterbury Counsel or at Law, gave similar testimony as to the handwriting of No 17, and as to the high character of O'Sullivan for veracity.

George W. Morton, Clerk of the Court, was called to prove that the recognizance of Wiedenhold was not on file in his office. A number of recognizances in the case were produced.

John W. Nelson, Clerk of the Common Council, was examined but his testimony was entirely unimportant.

Richard E. Stillwell, Deputy Clerk—I can find no recognizances on file in our office in relation to the case.

Ethan Campbell, Civil Engineer, examined by Mr. Van Buren—I am well acquainted with O'Sullivan, and have had opportunities to become acquainted with his handwriting. [Paper No 17 produced.] That is not in the handwriting of O'Sullivan; I know his character to be of the highest kind for veracity.

By Mr Hoffman.—[Paper No 40 produced.] Should say that paper is in the handwriting of O'Sullivan.

Witness would recalled by Mr. Van Buren.—Saw the recognizances I entered into in the hands of Mr Hall either Monday or Tuesday of last week. I saw my signature on it.

Mr. Van Buren called on Mr. Hall to produce the paper.

Mr Hall, U. S District Attorney, said he should decline to produce it as there was a discretion vested in him as to the production of papers in his office.

After some discussion between the Counsel the Court said, "It is a very common occurrence that a paper is in the hands of a party who refuses to produce it, and then the other side requiring its production, can shew its contents."

Daniel Rees, examined by Mr. Van Buren—I came here, from Baden, in July, 1850; I was a Notary at that time; I knew Burtnett a year before; I spoke with him about going South, and was to have gone with him to Texas, to assist in establishing a colonization there; I knew Raskow and others; I saw Schlesinger many times, but nothing was said about our going to Cuba; I subpœnaed the government in this case; I was taken in May, and paid and discharged; I had some $20. [A subpœna dated February 12, 1852, for this witness was put in evidence, and marked by the Judge.] Some eight or ten others were also subpœnaed at the same time; Rackelwitz told me he wanted half the witne s fees which I should get out of the trial; he said he would see how many months he could get out of it; he said that he had plenty of fun, but, I presume he would have to be fleeced of it; I paid the fees to the certificates; he paid me $40 for them; when we agreed to divide, he stated that he again would be obliged to divide with the clerks in the office.

By Mr. Hoffman—I never had the certificates, so I could not give them up; [to Rackelwitz.] had them before me to swear; I never showed them to a man named Schelwalb, but Rackelwitz did; I was not a so dier in Europe, but took part in the revolution, on the side of the Government. [Book No 47 produced.] That is my signature, at No 24; I wrote that, but did not write the word "Infantry." I was to go in the boat foot of Eighteenth-street.

Letter produced, and identified by witness as received by him.

Translation of the letter read. The substance of this missive was thus

"Enclosed you will find eighteen tickets for passage to Baltimore." Then directing the recipient to take his men to the boat, foot of Eighteenth street.

Testimony resumed—Had only been eighteen men engaged; the boat was to be there at eight, and we were to be there before ten, some time, but to be punctual.

By Mr Van Buren—Schlesinger asked me if I would go in the infantry, and then he added the word to it; he said there would be three kinds of military there; I went to the foot of Eighteenth street with some of the men who met me at the corner of Chatham and Pearl-streets, & got the paper there from Simmons and I handed it to Rackelwitz.

Jacob Aims by Mr Van Buren—I know Dr. Henry Burtnett.

Mr Hoffman asked what was the object

Mr Van Buren said he was going to prove the bad character of Mr Burtnett.

Mr. Hoffman said if Burtnett's testimony was struck out, then any evicence of his character was totally irrelevant to the case.

Mr Van Buren then went on to give a list of offenses he was going to prove against Burtnett.

The Court said he had already decided that Burtnett's having refused to answer on cross examination, his testimony must be taken from the Jury. And the Court decides now that Burtnett's testimony must not weigh a feather. It is now offered to be proven that his testimony is worthless, and that he has been charged with crime. All this was inadmissable and the rules were well settled. It seems very clear that no good end is to be served by this evidence. The Court should instruct the Jury, upon their oaths, to reject the testimony of Burtnett.

Mr. Van Buren—That is all there is from Mr. Aims.

Mr Van Buren said that if the Court adhered to its decision, it would save the examination of many witnesses.

Before the Court resumed, the U. S. Marshal reported that the had been to the jail of Kings County, and had ascertained that Burtnett was not out of prison at the time testified to by the witness. Captain Moore, but that Burtnett had been permitted to come to the City on Friday to see a sick child. The Marshal had given orders for the confinement within the walls of that prison, and if the Court would order him to be confined in a cell, the Marshal would see that the order was carried into effect; at the same time it must be observed that the Marshal had no place of confinement which was under his own control.

The Court gave a written order for the close confinement of Burtnett. Along discussion then ensued as to the closing of the testimony, and it was finally settled that the case was to be closed on Monday, and that the summing up should commence on Tuesday at 10 o'clock, to which time the Court adjourned.

DIED.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning March 28, MARY ADELAIDE, infant daughter of William S. and Mary Jane Lawrence, aged 9 months and 2 weeks

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents in Smith st., between Baltic and Warren-sts., on Tuesday, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

On Monday morning, 29th inst., CHARLES ELDRIGE, youngest son of Samuel J. Seely, aged 9 months and 11 days.

The funeral will take place from his residence, No. 249 West 19th st., to-morrow afternoon, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock. The relations and friends of the family, also those of his brother, John G. Seely, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation

On the 28th inst., ISABELLA, daughter of J. W. and Eliza Remington, aged 2 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 30th inst., at 10 o'clock, from No 667 Greenwich st. m29-2t*

At Middletown, Conn., on Sunday morning, 28th instant, CORNELIA M., wife of William B Casey, M. D.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 29.

$1 000 Virginia Coupons	109	27 Utica & Syr. R R	127½
3,000 Illinois Interest	76	27 Rich. & Syr. R R	11
2 000 do	76	30 Paterson Railroad	129
3 000 Northern Ind 7s	94	150 Hudson River R.R.	67
2 000 Hudson 1st Mort	105½	200 Reading Railroad	74½
5,000 do 2d Mort	97	300 do	74¼
275 Nicaragua Co mlots	49½	100 do	s60 73¾
70	49½	200 do	73¾
40 Pennsylvania Coal Co	92	300 do	b10 74
250 St Lawrence Co	3½	100 do	b60 74
50 Bank Commerce	109	50 do	73½
10 Del & Hudson R R	111½	600 do	73¾
40 Metropolitan Bank	106	100 Nor. & Wor. R R	57
100 Canton Company	75½	200 Erie Railroad	85½
100 do	b30 75½	200 do	b60 85½
50 do	b60 75½	558 do	85½
100 Edgeworth Co	8	100 do	85½
100 N. J Mining Co	12½	100 Harlem Railroad	72
250 do	12½	100 do	71½

SECOND BOARD

$3 600 Erie Incomes	96	10 Michigan So R. R.	112
200 Erie Railroad	85½	150 Long Island	s90 21
250 do	b30 85½	50 Nicaragua Co	b60 30½
100 do	s3 85½	175 do	49½
50 do	b3 85½	50 Hudson River R R	s30 67½
500 do	s90 85	25 Metropolitan Bank	106
200 do	b3 85½	20 Knickerbocker Bank	96
100 Reading Railroad	73½	100 Kalamazoth Company	8
200 do	s60 73¾	365 N. Jersey Zinc Co	12½
50 do	s3 73¾	200 do	b30 12½
100 do	b10 73½	100 do	b60 12½
100 do	b10 73½	100 do	b15 12½

MONDAY, March 29—6, P. M.

At the early Stock Board to-day, prices were fairly supported for Loans and Bonds, but rather weak in the Railroads. There were considerable sales of Reading at lower prices, and the Telegraphic quotations from Philadelphia coming over dull, the short sellers were more disposed to make contracts. The business in Erie was light in the morning, but at the Second Board a general favorable turn was manifested, and this Stock was the favorite, leaving off 85½ cash, and 85 seller 90 days. Nicaragua Transit Shares were again supported and closed 49¼ cash, and 50 buyer 100 days, and for 60 days buyer 50½ was paid. The Canal Rights advanced $550 on Saturday's closing, with sales at $3,000@$3,250. The original Nicaragua Stockholders held 192 Transit and the same number of Canal Rights. The former were subdivided each into 200 single shares, selling now at $50, or $10.000, while the latter command $3,250, together $13,250 for an outlay of something like $2.000.

Railroad Bonds were firm. The Hudson first and second mortgage, and the Northern Indiana 7s, are appreciating. The Erie Bonds were held at full rates. State and Government Loans in fair request. Some of the Railroad Bonds are going abroad by the Boston steamer, part, no doubt, for a market, the remainder on orders.

Exchange looks weak. Different impressions obtain as to the supply, and the future course of rates. There is a greater variety of bills offering, and this gives the appearance of abundance which may not tally with the aggregate amount. First-rate transient bills, Bank and Brokers' signatures, were offered to-day at 109¼@109¾. The regular Bankers ask 109¾@110. The best informed bill brokers report the rates as feebly supported, and the business to-day not large. The early mails for the Boston steamer close at 1½ P. M. to-morrow, and more may be done in the forenoon.

Money rates were without change. The demand on call, from the comparative inactivity of the Stock market, was not large, and Bank men were in the street as lenders. The regular offerings of short paper have fallen off, and some of the large Banks are not able to employ their incomes. First-rate paper out of Bank time, say 4 to 8 months, is wanted at 7@8 per cent., and fair names, 8@10 per cent.

The balance in the Sub-Treasury this afternoon is $2,691,507. The receipts to-day, $95,022; disbursements, $31,641.

The general merchandise import of last week, according to Custom-House table, was $965,000. The whole import at New-York for the month of March is $11,600,000, including Dry Goods, against $12,700,000 for the corresponding month of 1851. The export of specie for the first quarter of 1852, is $7,030,000, against $4,640,000, same period last year. The increase in January and February was $3,913,000, and the falling off in March, $1,523,000, making the net increase $2,390,000.

The following were the prominent sales of Stocks at Philadelphia to-day: $69,000 Schuylkill Navigation Loans, 48@48@49; $7,000 Reading 6s, '60, 84½; $2,000 Cincinnati 6s, '65 at 97½; $7,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 90½; $2,900 Tennessee 5s, 86; $3,000 Reading 6s, '70, at 81½; 900 shares Reading, 74@73¾@73½, closing 73¼@74; 600 shares Long Island, 21½; 200 Morris, 18¼@18½.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, March 27.

400,000 lb of BACON, sides, sold here, deliverable on the 1st May, at 9c, packed. Sight Exchange on New-York ¼@¾ cent. premium.

The weather is wet, and the river is in good navigable order.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, March 27.

COTTON is dull in this market, and the receipts are light, owing to the navigation of the Hutches being suspended.

New-York Cattle Market....MARCH 29.

Carefully Reported for The New-York Daily Times.

[For Beeves, at the Washington Drove Yard, corner of Fourth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, and at Chamberlain's Hudson River Bull's Head, foot of Robinson-street. For Cows and Calves, Sheep and Lambs, at Browning's, in Sixth-street, near Third-avenue, and also at Chamberlain's

AT WASHINGTON DROVE YARD.—1,750 Beeves—700 Southern, and remainder from this State.) Business has been pretty active since our last, but is interrupted a little to day by the rain. Prices continue firm at 8 to 9½c ₩ lb. for good retailing qualities. About 200 left over unsold.

AT BROWNING'S—Offered. 80 Cows and Calves. Sales at from $30 to $32 50 $35@$45. Left over, 25. Sheep and Lambs—1,500 offered. Prices ranged at from $3 to $5 50@$9—the latter figure an improvement. Left over, 70

AT CHAMBERLAIN'S—HUDSON RIVER, BULL'S HEAD—Offered, 275 Beef Cattle, 7c. to 9c.; 100 Cows and Calves, at $22 $30@45. 1,900 Sheep—$3, $4, $4 50@$6. All sold.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times*

MONDAY, March 29—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are scarce and wanted at full prices. The sales consist of 50 bbls. Pots, at $5 13½, and Pearls, at $6 25 ₩ 100 lbs

COTTON—Is abundant and lansuid, yet there is no further change to notice. The day's transactions do not exceed 2,500 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There is considerable activity in the market for State and Western brands, at Saturday's quotations, though business is somewhat impeded by the inclement weather and the opening of the Hudson The light stock also tends to retard operations. The Eastern and rural demand is good, and that for export pretty brisk. The railway arrivals are extremely light, and the Canal receipts equally so. The movements of the day reach 5,600 bbls. Ordinary to straight State, at $4 50@4 62½; choice do. and mixed Western, at $4 62½@4 75; fair to fancy Indiana and Michigan with favorite round hoop Ohio, at $4 75@5 25; fancy Genesee and Ohio, at $5 25@5 43; extra Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio, at $5 22@5 62½; and extra Genesee, at $5 25@6 per bbl Canadian is slowly offered and is as slowly bought at $4 50@$4 62½ per bbl in bond Southern is not quite so plentiful, and being more inquired for is held very firmly, with sales of 3,000 bbls mixed to favorite ordinary, at $4 37½@$4 87½; and fancy qualities, at $4 62½@$5 12½. Rye Flour is in limited supply and for sale demand; with sales of 500 bbls. at $3 50. Corn Meal dull and heavy, at $3 41½@3 50 for Jersey, and $3 56½@$3 62½ for Brandywine.

GRAIN—Wheat is more sought after, and slightly favors factors, whose high pretensions, however, added to the unpleasant weather and poor amount here, restricts transactions. There were a few Southern red disposed of on private treaty, and 1,000 Genesee fair, at $1 10. Rye is buoyant and uniform, with sales of 6 000 bushels, for future delivery, at 78@79c. Barley is scarce and saleable, at 77@ 80c. ₩ bushel Oats tend downward, Western being only worth 39@42c., and Northern, 41@46c ₩ bushel. Corn is inactive, though unaltered; the light stock and inclement weather checks business; the sales are under 7,500 bushels mixed Southern, at 64½@65c, with white and yellow do., at at 65@67c.

PROVISIONS—Pork is becoming very rare, and is on the advance. The day's transactions embrace 300 bbls.; new Prime, at $16 17½; and new Mess, at $17 25 Pickled Meats are apparently unchanged. Shoulders being quoted at 7@7½c.; and Hams at 9@9½. Lard is steady and in request, with sales of 200 bbls Prime, at 9½@9¾c. Beef is very firm, and more inquired for. Sales of 700 bbls have been made to day, at $5 75@$6 75 for Prime, and $9 75@$12 75 for Mess. Pure Mess and Beef Hams are nominally the same Butter seems active and steady, at 20@23c. for Ohio, and 23@28c for Western Dairy Cheese is in good demand and limited supply, at 6½@8c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Is neither plenty nor active. The receipts being light and inquiry contracted. About 200 bbls. Prison were purchased at 20½ cash, and 21c time.

Passengers Arrived.

In packet ship Prince Albert, from London and Portsmouth—G. Webb and lady, Mr. Gardiner and lady, D T Meyer, T. Wallin, Dr. G Otis, Miss C. Sinclair, Mast. S Geary, and 180 in the steerage

In bark Chieftain from Nuevitas—C W. Clark and lady, Don Rocie, Don Juan Beza

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC... THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises..... 5 48, Sets..... 6 21 | MOON—Sets.... 2 47m
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 1 31m | Gov. Island.. 2 21m | Hell Gate.. 3 02m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK. ..MARCH 29, 1852.

Cleared.

Ship Nebraska, Bearse, Apalachicola, Chamberlain & Phelps.
Ship Camden, Sherwood, Charleston, Dunham & Dimon.
Bark Alexina, Chase, Mobile, Eagle & Hazard.
Bark Exact Stevens, Savannah, Sturges, Clearman & Co.
Brig Reveille, Sleeper, Cardenas, R. W. Trundy.
Brig Hamlet Crawford, Nuevitas, M M Freeman & Co.
Brig Rio Grande, (Br.) Eldridge, Cienfuegos, J. R Gordon.
Brig Susan Ann, (Br.) Rennels, Seville, I S Gager.
Schr. W. H Mariler, Price, Baltimore, Mariler & Lond.
Schr Helene, Griffing, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.
Schr. Mary Barker, Barker, Georgetown, do.
Schr. Mary Niles, Pool, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand.
Schr Patmos, Sanford, Richmond, master.
Schr. Chas. Carroll Raynor, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.
Schr. Geo. E Prescott, Gilkey, Ponce, P R., H. Morse, Jr.
Schr Ann. Purcell, Petersburg, Jas Hunter & Co.
Schr J. Cooley & Co, Young, Boston, J. Atkins, Jr. & Co
Schr. Jas Brewster, Horton, Wilmington, N. C., N. L. McCready & Co.

Arrived.

Packet ship Hemisphere, Whittlesey, Liverpool, 30 days, mdse and 404 steerage passengers, to John A McGaw

Packet ship New-York, Thompson, Havre, March 4, mdse. and passengers to Mortimer Livingston.

Ship Gen. Dunlap, Scofield, Liverpool, Feb. 16, mdse and 349 passengers, to Nesmith & Sons.

Ship Leviathan, Knapp, Liverpool, March 6, mdse and 523 passengers, to Sturges, Clearman & Co. Has had strong N. and W. winds since the 16th inst

Packet ship Helvetia, Marsh, Havre, Feb. 26, mdse and 291 passengers, to W. Whitlock, Jr. No date, lat. 48, lon. 36. 20, spoke bark Ocean, from Boston, 43 30, lon 39, passed a ship, supposed a ship, supposed to be the Powhattan, hence for Havre, hove to under close-reefed maintopsail and reefed foresail.

Packet ship Prince Albert, Meyer, London and Portsmouth, Feb 26, mdse. and passengers, to Grinnell, Minturn & co.

Ship Robert Harding, (of Boston,) Harding, Havre, March 2, mdse and 298 passengers, to Taylor & Merrill All well.

Bark Paul Boyd, (of Warren, Dizer, Matanzas, 12 ds., sugar, to J. W Elwell

Brig bark Harriet, Sueten, Antwerp, 47 ds., mdse. and 76 passengers, to Funck & Meincke

Bark Chieftain, (of Freeport,) Drinkwater, Nuevitas, 12 ds., sugar, molasses, &c., to Thomas Owen & Son

Br brig Emporium, (of Windsor, N S.) Colter, Port-au-Prince, 18 ds., logwood, to A C Rossire & Co

Brig Edwin, (of Waldoboro,) Roberts, Sagua la Grand, 11 ds., sugar and molasses, to J. J. Taylor & Co. Vessels left not known

Brig Rufus Saule, Colson, Guavama, P R., 15 ds., sugar, to Maitland, Phelps & Co., vessel to Peck & Church. Has had heavy gales during the passage, split topsail and lost topgallant sail

Schr Amaranth, Fitts, Portland, 4 ds., mdse to order.

Schr. Cornelia, Young, New-Bedford, 16 hrs., oil, to S. Judd's Sons

Schr Thos. B Smith, Kelly, New-Bedford, 2 ds., oil, to S. Judd's Sons

Schr. Francena Hooper, Jacksonville, E F., 11 ds., lumber, to S. H Rockenbaugh. Sid. in co. with schr. H. W. Wellington, Wells, for New-York.

Schr Governor Watson, Darien, Ga., 9 ds., timber to J. Grice, Sid. in co. with schr. Lejok, (of Ellsworthy,) for Boston.

Schr. Planet, (of Bath,) Snow, Rondout coal for Boston.

Schr. J. K Randall, (of New-Bedford,) Blackwell, Pence, P R., 16 ds., sugar and molasses, to M M Freeman & Co

Schr. Nancy Mills, Eldridge, Portsmouth, 40 hrs., mdse. to S W Lewis

Schr Daniel Russell, Sheer, Portland, Ct., stone.

Schr. Charoline Hall, Rodgers, Alexandria, D. C., 8 days, wheat and flour, to W. H Newman & Co

Schr. Willett S. Robins, Smith, Alexandria, D. C., 8 days, wheat and flour, to W. H. Newman & Co

Schr New Regulus, Waters, Alexandria, D. C., 8 days, wheat and flour to W. H. Newman & Co.

Schr. Ellen Rodman, Osgood, New-Redford, 3 ds., oil.

Schr Cadet, Barrett, Rockland, 4 ds, lime

Schr Eben Herbert, Johnson, Rockland, 4 ds., lime.

Schr. Florence, Jamesson, Rockland, 4 ds., lime.

Schr Richmond, Shaw, Rockland 4 ds., lime.

Schr Bride Bessey, Rockland, 4 ds, lime

Schr. Mt Vernon Hall, Rockland, 4 ds, lime.

Schr. Eliza Jane, Emery, Rockland, 4 ds, lime.

Schr. Thos. Hix Hall, Rockland 4 ds., lime.

Schr. May Langdon, Simonton, Rockland, 4 ds., lime.

Schr Bengal, Pearce, Rockland, 4 ds, lime.

Schr Julian, Snow, Rockland, 4 ds., lime.

Schr Massachusetts, Hix, Rockland, 4 ds., lime.

Schr. Rio Grande, Hix, Rockland, 4 ds., lime.

Schr. Ontario, Hall, Rockland, 4 ds., lime.

Schr Me bourne, Everett, Rockland, 4 ds., lime.

Schr Esther Burr, Tuttle, Savannah, 10 ds., cotton and rice, to J. R Gazer

Sloop Joel Hall, Clarke, Portland, Ct., stone.

WIND—During the day, S E.

Sailed.

Ship Empire, Thorndike, San Francisco.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 29.—Arr, steamer Ontario, New-York.

Spoken, &c.

March 23, lat. 36 54, lon 73, schr. Utetia, for Boston.

March 15, lat. 45 50, lon. 46, was passed steamship Glasgow, (propeller,) hence for Glasgow.

March 23, lat 41, lon. 61 12, was passed an American ship with passengers, supposed to be the New-Hampshire, for New York

March 26, lat. 45, lon 68, was passed bark John Farnham, of Philadelphia, bound E

Domestic Ports.

At Darien, Ga., 9 ds. since, brig Factor, Handy, for New-York; Burmah, Flye, do, 1dg; schr. D. C. Brookes, Allen, for do., do.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P R., 17 ds. since, barks Avolid, for New-York, 1dg; James Hall, for do, do; brigs W. A. Drew, disc'g; Nonen, do.; Br brig Emily, for New-York 1dg

At Matanzas, 13 ds. since, barks Arline, St. John, ready for New-York; Robt Morris, of Philadelphia, disc'g; brig Rainbow Stackpole, for New-York in 6 or 7 days

At Guavama, 15 ds since, bark Mariel, Colson, for New-York, 8 ds; brig Solomon Eaton, Sparks, do in 7 days.

At Nuevitas, 12 ds since, bark Thales, for New-York; schr George H. Thompson, of Hempstead, L. I., schr. New-York Packet Miles for New-York in a few days.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BAGGING, CANVAS, BALE ROPE CUTTINGS, GRASS and TARRED ROPE, and all other kinds of paper makers' stock, by CYRUS W. FIELD & Co., No 34 Beekman-st. m17-3m

WRITING PAPERS.—A large and very desirable assortment of all the various grades, for sale by BABCOCK, BURUISSON & HALL, No. 115 Fulton-st. m1-1m

FINANCIAL.

$6,000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on a valuable brick House which rents for $500, and thirty-two lots of ground worth upwards of $15,000, and constantly improving. Bond unexceptionable; policy of insurance to be assigned; interest payable quarterly at seven per cent. Property situated at Vanderbilt's Landing on Staten Island, and is more valuable than city property, as it is constantly rising. For a person living on a permanent income this is a rare opportunity for investment, as the property is ample; city bond unquestionable; title perfect and interest prompt. A note to Box No. 3,136 Post-Office, will be attended to. m29-2t

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN AND CO., BANKERS, New-York, issue Foreign Circular Letters of Credit on the following

CITIES:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Madrid,	Rotterdam,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Malta,	Rio de Janeiro,
Athens,	Dusseldorf,	Marseilles,	St. Petersburg,
Berlin,	Florence,	Milan,	Strasburg,
Baden-Baden,	Francfort,	Moscow,	Siena,
Berne,	Genoa,	Munich,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Geneva,	Messina,	Seville,
Boulogne,	Gibraltar,	Mulhouse,	Turin,
Bremen,	Hamburg,	Naples,	Toulon,
Brussels,	Hague,	Nice,	Trieste,
Barni de Lucca	Havre,	Oporto,	Venice,
Basle,	London,	Oleron,	Vevey,
Cairo,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Vienna,
Coblentz,	Leipsic,	Pau,	Wiesbaden,
Cologne,	Lyons,	Pisa,	Warsaw.
Cadiz,	Lesbon,	Rome,	

Also, Letters of Credit, payable in all the principal cities of the United States, Canada, West Indies, &c. m20-tf

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 279 GREENWICH-STREET.—This Institution, organized under an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, is now open daily, at No. 279 Greenwich-street, between Chambers and Warren streets, from four to seven o'clock in the afternoon. Interest at six per cent. per annum will be allowed on all sums not exce

New-York Daily Times.

VOL I....NO 167. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted.*) at the office, No 118 NASSAU-STREET, *between Beekman and Ann*, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies: THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the *Daily Times*.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all case must be made in advance.

RAYMOND JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Dr. Holton's Lectures on Physiology**—In the New-York Medical College, Thirteenth-st WEDNESDAY, March 31, at 4 and 7½ P M; in the Methodist Church, Green Point, April 1, 2 and 3, at 7½ P.M.; in the Dwight Congregational Church, 6th-st., New York, MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, April 5th, 6th, and 7th at 7½ P.M.; in Roslyn, as by Circulars; in the Chapel of the New York University, WEDNESDAY, April 7 at 3½ P M; in the Manhasset Academy, at 4 and 7½ P M., SATURDAY, April 10 All will be illustrated with plates, skeletons and manikins. m19-3t*

☞ **The Sunday School** connected with the First Mariner's M. E Church, will, by particular request, repeat their Anniversary Exercises, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next., (31st inst.) Tickets of admission, one shilling, and may be obtained of the Pastor, or of any of the officers of the Sunday School, or at the door of the Church on the evening of the Anniversary. The proceeds are for the benefit of the Church The friends of Seamen, and the public, are respectively invited to attend. Exercises commence at 7½ o'clock. J. W. GOODWIN,
m30-2t* Chairman of Committee.

☞ **House Carpenters, Attention.**—The adjourned meeting of the Trade will be held at Convention Hall, Wooster-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, April 1, at 8 o'clock. m31-1t*

☞ **Wonderful Discovery**—BLINDNESS AND DEAFNESS CURED—Dr LUTENER, Aurist and Oculist, No 80 Prince-st, second house east of Broadway, has discovered a remedy which is destined to be the greatest blessing ever conferred upon man, rendering spectacles and ear-trumpets forever unnecessary. Dr L can be consulted personally, at his Infirmary, daily, from 9 till 3. All letters must be prepaid, and contain $1 fee. m30 6t*

☞ **Gold Mining in California**—Twenty thousand dollars of the Stock of the SONORA GOLD MINING COMPANY, appropriated for Working Capital, is still offered by the Trustees: that amount, with what has already been subscribed, being deemed sufficient for all purposes.

In presenting the claims of this Company to the confidence of those who are desirous of investing their means in the business of Quartz Mining, it is perhaps necessary to state more fully than has heretofore been done, the prospects, and the scale upon which the operations of the corporation will be carried on. The principal locations upon which the mining operations will be conducted, are on the celebrated CLIFF VEIN, situated within the limits of the City of Sonora, Tuolumne County. This vein extends through one of the richest portions of that immensely productive section, and has yielded, probably, a larger amount of the precious metal than any other in the State, as it runs through the hill overhanging Holden's Garden and crosses the numerous ravines and drains emptying into Wood's Creek on the north-west, and Sonora Creek on the south-east side; and as those creeks and ravines have all yielded a very large amount of gold, we are forced to the conclusion that the decomposition of a portion of the vein had contributed immensely to the many hundred thousands of dollars already taken from that neighborhood by Rockers; But although these facts justify the expectation that similar deposits will be discovered in the vein, the yield of the poorest ore taken from the depth of sixty feet, with its superior facilities for working, constitutes its chief value. The various tests of the working ore in which no gold is visible, produce at the rate of from one hundred and seventy to two hundred and fifty dollars per ton. The size of the vein, extent of claim, and abundance of fuel and water, warrant the belief that the operations of the Company, conducted as they will be on the largest scale can be carried on uninterruptedly for a great number of years and at an expense of less than twelve dollars per ton. The attention of the public is called to the report of Col. M. J. Garrison, recently in the service of the General Government as Geologist and Mineralogist in California. It will be found in the Company's pamphlet of organization

The steam engine and boilers now complete, are of fifty horse power; and the stamp work, nearly ready to ship, is of the most improved and durable construction, made by the best material, and after plans furnished by Capt. Robt. L. King, similar to those in use at the celebrated Peck's Mill. It will consist of thirty six stampers of six hundred pounds weight each with all the wood and iron-work complete, ready to be put together in California with no delay and at a very small expense. It will be driven by steam and amalgamate from seventy to ninety tons of ore per day of twenty-four hours

The Trustees invite the closest scrutiny, on the part of those desirous of making an investment, which promises such large returns, into the objects, prospects, and affairs of the Company. They are satisfied that an examination will convince the most incredulous that no better mine of metal cannot be made than in bona fide mining operations in California—they are equally satisfied that dividends will be made by this Company in less than twelve months from the commencement of mining operations, exceeding, in amount, the whole capital stock of the Company.

Capital stock, $200,000 Shares, $100 each. Applications for stock, pamphlets, or further information, may be made at the office of the Company, No 66 Beaver-st, or by mail, post-paid, addressed to either the President or Treasurer.

D. W. INGERSOLL, President.
THOMAS E MASTINGS, Treasurer m17-W&Sly

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **Lexington Building and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION.**—This Association has been organized under the General State Law, and a large number of shares already subscribed for. Persons wishing to join can do so by leaving their names with any of the undersigned, or at the office of the Company, No 94 Myrtle-avenue, (Granada Hall), where the Secretary may be found every evening until 9 o'clock. Public meetings for the purpose of explaining the principles of this Association, and receiving subscriptions, will be held every THURSDAY EVENING at Granada Hall, until the 15th of April when the first month's dues will be payable The LEXINGTON ASSOCIATION will retain one cent in each 6 per cent. per annum out advanced It will allow interest at the rate of six per cent per annum to all persons who prefer paying their subscriptions for two months or more in advance, this securing a double interest—firstly the above six per cent—secondly, their share of profits Persons who wish to borrow money for the purpose of buying or building their own house or farm, can have the same advance on favorable liberal terms than are effected by any other Association Persons desirous of withdrawing from the Society can do so at any time, by giving one month's notice, and receive back all dues paid by them, with interest at 6 per cent per annum. I P. S BRIANT, President No. 31 Prince-st.

JOHN M LEARY, Vice President, No 84 Duffield-st.
ISAAC BADEAU, Collector's Office, City Hall
BARNARD & PARSONS, Attorneys, No. 16 Wall-st.

TRUSTEES.

Francis B Striker, County Clerk's Office, City Hall.
Parden W Kenyon, *Journal of Commerce Office*, New-York.
Francis D. Mason, Duffield-st, near Myrtle-av.
Robert E. Dinan Carlton, near Park av
Judah B. Vounbees, County Clerk's Office
Wm M. Muchmore, No 87 Myrtle-av m31-4t

☞ **Only a few Shares Left**—The IRVING BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION will hold their second regular monthly meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, April 2, at 8 o'clock, at MASONIC HALL, No 274 Grand-st, (near Forsyth) There being only a few shares left, the books will positively close on the above evening A number of shares will be put up for redemption and sold to the highest bidder All persons that are desirous of obtaining a home, which they may call their own, should not lose this chance, as no shares can be subscribed for after the meeting. Able speakers will address the meeting and fully explain the workings of this flourishing Association. Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend Entrance fee only $2. Monthly dues $3. Par value of shares $800

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President, No 196 Broadway,
GEORGE H. BELL, Vice President, No 158 Nassau-st.
ALBERT H NICOLAY, Secretary, No 244 Grand-st
THOMAS LAWRENCE, Attorney, No. 15 Beekman-st.

TRUSTEES,

Geo. H. Franklin, No 73 West-st
Geo. F. Riblet, County Clerk's Office, City Hall.
Silas C. Herring, No. 127 and 129 Water st.
James Jackson, Jr., No 487 Broadway.
Royal G Millard, No 89 Barclay-st.
Nelson Puff, No. 215 Duane st.
Elias Combs, No 244 Grand-st.
F G. Richardson, No 43 Fulton-st.
Geo T Maxwell, No 18 City Hall.

Office of Association, No 244 Grand-st. Open EVERY EVENING from 6 to 9 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY from 3 to 9 o'clock P M, for Ladies Articles of the Association may be had gratis m31 3t

☞ **Mechanics and Workingmen, Attention.**—The FULTON BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.—Subscriptions will be received by the Secretary at the office of the Association, No 61 Bowery, (in the Citizens' Insurance Co.,) every Monday and Friday evening from 7 to 9 o clock Interest at the rate of 7 per cent will be allowed on six months' dues or over, or in case of withdrawal from the Association This is an entire new feature in Building Associations Entrance Fees, 50 cents, Monthly Dues, $2 50, shares limited to 800, a large proportion of which are now taken. After the above number are subscribed for no more will be sold. Subscriptions will be received by the following officers

SAMUEL SOUTHERDEN, President,
No 24 Vandewater-st.
WM. WEED, Vice President, No 86 Bowery.
ISAAC AMERMAN, Jr., Secretary No. 64 Bowery.

TRUSTEES

Foster B. Williams, No. 143 Hester-st.
Geo. H Walker, No 61 Elizabeth-st., cor. of Hester-st.
D W. Whitney, No 21 College-place
Tobias V Mumford, No 29 Norfolk-st.
Henry McCollum, No 40 Eldridge-st.
Isaac L. Devoe, No. 40 Kidridge st.
Nathaniel Terpenny, No 135 5th-st.
m31-1t C. N. POTTER, Attorney, No 27 Wall-st.

☞ **Mount Vernon Building Association, No 2**—The first regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, April 1, at 8 o'clock, in Convention Hall, Wooster-st., near Bleecker. The members are hereby notified that the first monthly payment will then be due Mr G. W. Parsons, one of the Attornies, who is connected with many other Building Associations, will give an exposition of the principle on which they are founded, and their mode of working. Mr. Geo. W. Cooper, Secretary of Mount Vernon Building Association No 1, and several other speakers conversant with the subject, will address the Meeting. All persons interested are invited to be present. Any one wishing to join may do so by calling on the Secretary, at No. 110 Barrow-st., or on the night of the meeting—at both of which places copies of the Articles of Association may be obtained. The monthly dues are one dollar per share; ultimate value, $200

ABM J POST, President, No 112 9th-av.
WM A. ELLIS, Vice President, No. 155 Monroe-st.
CORN'S. A. COOPER, Secretary. m31-2t*

☞ **Phœnix Building Association** will hold a public meeting, at Military Hall, Bowery, (opposite Spring-st) on THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock An explanatory address will be delivered by JACOB L FENN, Esq. Free to all. WILSON SMALL, President,
No 94 Ludlow st.
AMOS WILLETS, Vice-President, No. 276 Pearl-st.,
office (Chambers Hall) No. 64 Chatham st.
A R HATFIELD, Secretary. m31-2t

☞ **Postponement of Public Meeting.**—In consequence of the storm on Tuesday evening, the REPUBLICAN BUILDING ASSOCIATION have adjourned their first public meeting until THURSDAY EVENING, April 1, at the Apollo Room s, No, 410 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock, when J. BANCROFT STEVENS, Esq., will deliver an address. By order Trustees JOSEPH N. BARNES, President.
JOHN T. CAIRNS, Secretary. m31-2t

☞ **North American Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION.**—A meeting of this Association will be held on THURSDAY EVENING next, April 1, at 7½ o'clock, at the Broadway House, corner of Broadway and Grand-st. It is particularly desired that every member should be present.

RICHARD F CARMAN, President.
THOMAS S CUMMINGS, Vice-President.
MORTIMER SMITH, Secretary. m31-2t

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **Columbia Building Association of BROOKLYN**—Will hold public meetings as follows: WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, March 31, April 7, and April 14, at Remsen's Mission Hall, No. 14 Hamilton av; on FRIDAY EVENINGS, April 2 and April 9, at the room of the College Grammar School, cor. Atlantic and Clinton-sts. This Association is in a very flourishing condition. Its first monthly meeting takes place April 14, when the regular dues are payable. Any person, male or female, desirous of making his or her small earnings more than triple within the space of a few years, or any person who is desirous of borrowing money in order to purchase his own house on the most advantageous terms, who will but take the trouble to compare the advantages offered by this Association, both to lenders and borrowers, with those offered by any other Associations, will at once find a key to the success of our plan; for instance:

1. It will loan money at 6 per cent. per annum on the an ount advanced
2 It will allow interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum to all persons who prefer paying their subscriptions for two months or more in advance, thus securing a double interest—firstly the above 7 per cent.; secondly, their share of profits Persons who wish to borrow money for the purpose of buying or building their own house or farm, can here secure an advance on far more liberal terms than are effected by any other Association
3 Persons desirous of withdrawing from the Society, can do so at any time, by giving one month's notice, and receive back all dues paid by them, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum.

A person who will save but 14 cents a day, (and there is not one person who cannot, if so disposed,) can in this Society secure in a few years a small capital, ($1,080,) with which he can establish him self in business, and thus achieve a own independence. The entrance fee is 50 cents per share, monthly payment, $2 per share; value of each share, $500 Ladies and gentlemen desirous of joining can leave their names with the Secretary.

DANL P. BARNARD, President.
WM H GRIFFITH, Vice-President.
CHAS. O. RICHARDSON, Secretary, 10 Court-st. m29-tA15

☞ **The Montague Mutual Loan Building and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION** of Brooklyn, will hold their third adjourned meeting on THURSDAY EVENING, April 1st, at 8 o'clock, in the Lecture Room of Montague Hall. It is believed that this Association has many advantages hitherto unknown in Building Associations. A member wishing to withdraw at the first year will be allowed 6 per cent for his money Most Associations give but 4 and 5 per cent. Able speakers will be present to give an explanation of the objects and plans of this Association. Subscriptions will be received by an officer of Constitution and By-Laws, can be had of any of the following officers

S. N BURRILL, President, Montague-place.
WM. J. OVINGTON, Vice Pres't, No 128 McDougal-st.
CHAS. O. RICHARDSON, Secretary, No. 10 Court st.
HENRY K. STEARNS, Surveyor, No. 9 Montague Hall.
GEORGE H COOPER, No 3 Montague Hall.

TRUSTEES

Geo. T Broome, No. 8 Court-st.
Engelbert Lott, No 291 Fulton-st.
P. W. Williamson, No 7 Court st.
James A. Ovington, Montague Hall.
Paul M Crandall, Court-st.
Stephen Mills, No 172 Johnson-st,
John Butler, No 20 Marketfield-st.
George Bowman, Bond st.
Jame Ducks, No. 299 Fulton-st. m29-4t

☞ **Mechanics and Working Men, Attention.**—THE FULTON BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.—Subscriptions will be received by the Secretary, at the office of the Association, No 61 Bowery, (in the Citizens' Insurance Co.,) every MONDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, from 7 to 9 o'clock. Interest at the rate of 7 per cent will be allowed on 6 months dues or over, or in case of withdrawal from the Association This is an entire new feature in Building Associations Entrance fee, 50 cents; monthly dues, $2 50, shares limited to 800, a large proportion of which are now taken. After the above number are subscribed for, no more will be sold. Subscriptions will be received by the following officers

SAMUEL SOUTHERDEN, President.
No 24 Vandewater st.
WM WEED, Vice-President, No 86 Bowery
ISAAC AMERMAN, JR., Secretary, No. 64 Bowery

Foster B. Williams, No 143 Hester-st.
Geo. H. Walker, No 61 Elizabeth-st., cor. of Hester st
D W Whitney, No 21 College-place
Tobias V Mumford, No 29 Norfolk-st.
Henry McCollum, No 40 Eldridge-st.
Isaac L Devoe, No. 40 Eldridge st.
Nathaniel Terpenny, No 135 Fifth-st
C. N. POTTER, Attorney, No 27 Wall-st m31 1t

☞ **The Third Monthly Meeting** of the CITIZENS' MUTUAL LOAN and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, April 1, at 8 o'clock, at their room, No 421 Broadway, next door above Canal-st. Fifteen shares will be offered for redemption to the highest bidders. The books of the Association will be closed at the meeting. Members of the Association are reminded that the dues for April are now payable, and are requested to call at the office and pay the same before Thursday, April 1. Office open daily from 9½ to 5 o'clock, and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings till 9 o'clock. SIMEON DRAPER, President.

E DELAFIELD SMITH, Vice President.
F J KENDALL, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John J Herrick, Wm. H Dietz, Joel W Mason.
Geo. Schwartz, Jr. John F Clarke, Wincht P Moody,
Chas L Cornish, Wm Thompson, Saml Alburtis, Jr.
m25-5tThSTuW&Th

☞ **Second New-York BUILDING ASSOCIATION**—The Second New-York Building Association will hold their next Meeting, for the purpose of receiving dues and election of new members, at Chatham Hall, No 5 Chatham square, THURSDAY EVENING, April 1st, at 8 o'clock The Association is nearly filled up, and this will be the last opportunity of joining at the present rate of entrance fee March valuable information relative to the advantages and the operations of Building Associations can be obtained at this meeting Members are requested to call at the office and subscribe the articles, and get their passbooks, which are now ready All shares on which dues are not paid at this meeting will be forfeited. Shares will be redeemed Entrance fee, 50 cents; Dues $2 50; par value $600 Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. paid on all dues paid six months or more in advance

DR JOHN HASSELL, President.
J. T. SHEPPERD, Vice-President.
J BUXTON, Jr., Secretary.
Office No. 14 North William-st. m30-3t*

☞ **Building Associations' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**—Capital, $150,000—divided into 10,000 shares, of $15 each, cash paid up, with the privilege of increasing the capital stock to $500,000 Subscriptions for the capital stock of this Company will be received by the following persons, appointed Commissioners: John Bruce, No 24 Platt-st; Wakeman & Latting, No. 59 Fulton st; John Bunton, No. 16 North William st; Solomon Jerun, No. 8 Clinton court Beekman-st, John F Yallott, No 143 Sands-st, Brooklyn; also, by all the Directors A prospectus, explaining the great advantages to be derived from the Company to mechanics and small property holders, as well as to those who wish to invest their money and get the largest amount of profits can be had of any of the Directors, at the Secretaries of the different Building Associations, or at the office of M. Jessuran, No. 7 Clinton court, Beekman-st

JOHN BRUCE, President.
S. JESSURUN, Secretary. m26-2w

☞ **Free Lecture.**—WILLIAM T B MILLIKEN, Esq., will deliver a lecture before the EAST RIVER BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 31 at UNION HALL cor. of Av C and 4th-st, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. All who feel interested in these Associations should attend. Front seats reserved for ladies. The office, No. 514 Grand-st open daily from 11 A. M. to 9 P. M., where subscriptions will be received, and all necessary information will be given. Entrance fee for the present, $2 Monthly dues, $1 Shares, $800.

OBADIAH NEWCOMB, President.
JAMES WHITE, Vice Pres dent
SAMUEL H JORDAN Assistant Vice President.
CHARLES E. ANDERSON, Secretary. m29 3t

☞ **The New-York Phœnix BUILDING ASSOCIATION** will hold a public meeting at Temperance Hall, 8th-av, between 41st and 42d sts, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 31st of March, at 8 o'clock. This Association is rapidly filling up, therefore those who wish to avail themselves of the privilege of joining will have to do so at once. The admittance fee is not yet raised. Explanations of the benefits of this Association will be given by competent speakers Ladies are invited to attend. Members who have subscribed are requested to call at the Secretary's office, No. 479 8th-av, pay their dues for the month of March, and receive their pass books.

D. D. NASH, President, No. 310 Broadway.
A. P. SMITH, Secretary. m30-2t

☞ **The Second Peoples' Building Association.**—The books of this Association are now open, and will continue to be a few days longer, to receive subscriptions, at the office, No 257 Ninth-avenue, daily and until 9 o'clock in the evening. A public meeting will be held at the Assembly Rooms, corner of 25th-st and 8th-av, on THURSDAY EVENING 1st inst. All persons who may wish to join are invited to attend, and any explanations asked will be cheerfully given. Several persons are expected to address the meeting. OLIVER H. LEE, President.

ABRAM. MCBRIDE, Vice-President.
J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary m30-3t

☞ **Columbian Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION.**—NOTICE.—The subscribers to shares in this Association are requested to call at the Secretary's office, No. 25 Delancey-st., sign the Constitution, pay their dues for the month of March, (two dollars per share) and receive their pass books. We hope the balance of the subscribers will come up immediately and save their fines AS WE RECEIVE NO MONEY AT THE MEETING We will have over $5,000 to loan the first monthly meeting, on THURSDAY, April 1 Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M CHARLES L. NOE,
m29-4t Secretary, No. 25 Delancey-st.

☞ **"A Penny Saved is a Penny Earned"**—The LEXINGTON MUTUAL LOAN AND ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION is now in the full tide of success. Entrance fee, $1; Dues, $3 per month; Shares, $800. The office is now open daily, at No 368 3d av., between 28th and 29th-sts, where Articles of the Association may be had gratis, and subscriptions will be received.

JOHN PETTIGREW, President.
JULIUS A. CANDEE, Vice President,
WM ROBERTSON, Jr., Secretary. m31-2t

☞ **Third Manhattan Building Association.**—All who feel interested in procuring a homestead should join and learn how it can be done by a small monthly payment The Entrance Fee is $2; Monthly Dues, $3; Shares $800 Persons desirous of becoming members of the Third Manhattan Building Association can do so by calling at the office of the Secretary, No. 45 Spruce-st., second floor, where By-Laws can be had free of charge.

JAMES S LIBBY, President, Lovejoy's Hotel.
DAVIS COLLAMORE, Vice-President, No. 447 Broadway
J. W. WESTON, Secretary. m29-3t

☞ **The Mutual Loan, House Furnishing, and PIANO-FORTE ASSOCIATION.**—A new Society, adapted to the wants of every man of family. Go get a prospectus to-day read it, and come to-morrow and subscribe yourself a member. Simple interest, only, required for the use of capital to furnish a house with all kinds of CABINET FURNITURE, and an elegant PIANO Office at ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO'S Bookstore,
No. 2 Astor House.
A. H. JOCELYN, Treasurer. m26-6t*

☞ **Western Farm and Village Association** meets THIS EVENING at Chatham Hall, No 5 Chatham Square Mr MURPHY has arrived. Got a splendid location. Village lots chosen this evening. Members must attend at 7½ o'clock precisely

WILLIAM HADDOCK, President,
B. K. ALLEN, Recording Secretary. m31-1t*

☞ **The New-York Land and Building Association** was organized to procure 500 working men homes. It is in the full tide of success! Let the rent-ridden then, be inspired with hope, and join us immediately. The initiation fee is only 50 cents, but will soon be raised to $2.

MILES CHAMBERS, Pres't.
H. S. SMITH, Secretary—Office, 1 Murray-st.. m16-1m

The body of DANIEL M. CHAPIN, formerly of Chicopee, Me., has been found drowned in the Connecticut River. Deceased was an intemperate man, and is supposed to have fallen into the water while helpless from intoxication.

New-York Daily Times.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

Cotton and Breadstuffs Declining.

Provisions Advancing.

INTERESTING POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE FROM ENGLAND.

FRANCE QUIET.

By Telegraph over the Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick and Maine Lines to Portland,
AND THENCE BY THE
BAIN MERCHANTS' LINE TO NEW-YORK.

HALIFAX, N. S., Tuesday, March 30.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, Captain LAING, arrived here this morning at 7¼ o'clock, with Liverpool and London dates to March 20.

She brings 63 passengers, £15,000 specie, and a large freight.

She left here at a quarter to nine for Boston, where she will be due about 5 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

On the 21st March, the *Canada* exchanged signals with the steamer *Africa* from New-York to Liverpool.

The Royal Mail steamship *Cambria* arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 16th, at 11 o'clock, and the *Baltic* on the morning of the 19th, at 9 o'clock. Both steamers encountered strong easterly gales during their passage.

The *Canada* brings a variety of interesting political and commercial intelligence, but nothing of striking importance. Business affairs were dull both at Liverpool and London.

ENGLAND.

The proceedings in Parliament were of no great moment, with the exception of the explanation touching the renewal of the Corn Law given by the Premier in the House of Lords, and by Mr. D'ISRAELI, in the House of Commons.

On the 15th inst., Lord DERBY said that the question at issue between the Free-Traders and Protectionists would be decided at the ensuing general election. He repudiated a factious opposition, and declared he had no desire to return to the Law of 1846, nor a wish to recur to the Law of 1842. He castigated the proceedings of the Anti-Corn Law League; implored their lordships to apply themselves, not to the renewal of free trade, but to such modifications of the system as would mitigate the blow inflicted on the agricultural portion of the community, and alleviate the injustice from which they suffered. He expressed the opinion, that in regard to those who had suffered from the changes made, and being left without a corresponding alteration in the expenditures thrown upon them—the moderate imposition of a duty, producing a large revenue, thereby enabling other taxation to be taken off, with hardly an appreciable effect on the food of the people, would be a most just, a most economical, and for the country a most advantageous mode of allowing relief. Lord DERBY concluded by declaring his intention not to flinch from performing his duty on the subject, if the sense of the country supported his opinions. But he would not overstrain the influence which belonged to Government, nor would he abuse the high position in which his Sovereign had placed him, and by a mere majority force upon the country, a measure against which a great portion of the country had expressed an opinion.

Lords GRAY, CLANRICARDE and BEAUMONT considered the Premier's statement unsatisfactory, but Earl POWERS considered that an attempt had been made to place Lord DERBY in the position of first bidder at an auction.

In the House of Commons, Mr. D'ISRAELI, in answer to an interpellation from Mr. VILLIERS, respecting the principles and policy upon which the Government intended to regulate the foreign commerce of the United Kingdom, and especially that branch which was engaged in the supply of Corn, made a statement similar to that of Lord DERBY, and announced that the Government was determined to prosecute the following measures during the existing session, viz. The St. Alban's Disfranchisement bill, the Chancery Reform bill, and the Militia bill.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and Sir JAMES GRAHAM defended the opposition they intended to offer to the commercial policy of the Government.

Mr. Secretary WALPOLE, after comparing the conduct of the Government with that of Mr. PITT, warned Lord JOHN RUSSELL how he allied himself with the Democrats, and concluded with an earnest vindication of the course pursued by the Ministry.

Mr. GLADSTONE objected to Mr. WALPOLE's arguments for delaying the dissolution of Parliament, but Lord PALMERSTON considered that the Ministers should receive all due forbearance as their position was anomalous and unconstitutional, but being accidental involved them in no blame. The subject then dropped.

In the Lords, on the following evening, Lord DERBY promised to appoint a committee to investigate the movements of the Irish National Education Board with the view of mitigating the opposition of the Irish Clergy.

Mr. NAPIER, the new Irish Attorney General, has moved for and obtained a committee, to inquire into the Ribbon system in Ireland.

On the 19th, Lord DERBY, in the Lords, and Mr. D'ISRAELI, in the Commons, announced their intention to dissolve Parliament as soon as the Militia Bill and other necessary measures were passed.

The two great parties, Protectionists and Free Traders, were busy preparing for the electioneering campaign, and all the leading constituencies had been addressed by candidates aspiring to the office of Representatives.

Mr. FREDERICK PEEL had been visiting the Electors of Bury. His opponent is Lord DUNCAN.

Sir THOMAS BIRCH had retired from the representation of Liverpool. Mr. CARDWELL would contest the next election of that town.

The Conservatives have got up a requisition to WM. M. MCKENSIE, Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. CHARLES TURNER, Chairman of the Liverpool Dock Committee.

IRELAND.

Lord EGLINTON had held his first levee and drawing-room entertainment, as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. They were most numerously attended, far beyond anything known since the days of Earl GREY's vice-royalty.

Lord NAAS, the new Irish Secretary, had gone down to canvass the Electors of Coleraine, vacant by the resignation of Dr. BOYD.

The termination of the Cork election had not reached Liverpool when the *Canada* left; it was the general opinion that Mr. SCULLY would be returned. The Parliamentary Committee of the Catholic Defense Association had issued an Address to the Electors of Cork, eulogizing Mr. SCULLY, and deprecating the consistency or ability of the Protestant candidate, Mr. TRESHAM.

From the tactics adopted by the Defense Association, three-fifths of the Counties will be completely in the hands of the priests at the approaching election.

Lord CLONCURRY had addressed the people of Kildare, regretting that the candidates for its representation had not said a word about Repeal—the one thing needful—and vote by ballot.

FRANCE.

M. CARNOT, opposition candidate, had been elected for the Fourth Conscription of Paris.

A Presidential decree had been issued, authorizing the Minister of Finance to reimburse the Rentes of 5 per cent. at the rate of 100 francs, or to effect their conversion into New Rentes of 4½ per cent.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France were discontinued.

Government proposes to place on the retired list a considerable number of officers of various ranks, on the same principle that has been applied in the superannuating of a number of the Judges.

The Bishop of Orleans had declined to accept the seal of Supreme Counsel of Public Instruction to which he was appointed.

It was said the civil list of LOUIS NAPOLEON would be 600,000 francs, free from the charge of maintaining the Royal establishments, which fell upon LOUIS PHILIPPE.

SPAIN.

The Government intends to reinforce the garrisons of Cuba and Porto Rico by an addition of from 3,000 to 4,000 men.

General CAREDO, who supersedes General CONCHA as Governor of Cuba, was to sail from Cadiz on the 20th of March. The cause of CONCHA's dismissal was not made known.

Extensive dismissals and reorganizations were taking place both in the civil and military services.

PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese Cabinet had been completed by the acquisition of Viscount DELMURDA, GARRETE and MALABRA. A ministry so favorably endowed with talent and oratorical powers has not existed at Lisbon for many years. The reform of the Charter was likely to be carried.

HOLLAND.

The Second Chamber had rejected one of the most important clauses in the bill for establishing an income tax. The Ministry therefore withdrew the measure.

AUSTRIA.

Lord DERBY's accession to power in England had given great satisfaction to the Court of Vienna. The Government had resolved to abstain from the reprisals upon English Travellers previously threatened in consequence of the countenance given in England to the Continental Refugees.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The overland mail had arrived in London. It brought but little additional news respecting the Burmese war. The Governor General was anxious to avoid further hostilities. The Persians had invaded Herat and were likely to prove successful. The war continued in the South of China. A large piratical fleet had arrived off Ning Po. British vessels were on the spot, to render such assistance as might be necessary.

Seventeen American whalers were in Hong Kong harbor. The fishing season had been unprofitable.

The emigration of Chinese to California was greatly increasing.

AUSTRALIA.

Sydney advices to the 18th December had been received in England.

Provisions there were exceedingly dear, though not scarce. The place was comparatively deserted, great numbers having gone to the diggings, where gold is still found in great abundance. Women get ten shillings a day for discharging vessels.

MARKETS.

COTTON was in fair demand at Liverpool, but without much animation. In the early part of the week, preceding the *Canada's* departure, prices receded full one-sixteenth of a penny ₱ lb. Brown & Shipley's Circular, however, says, under date Liverpool, March 19th, "Since the arrival of the *Baltic*, with advices of an advance in the New-Orleans market, prices have rallied. The sales, to-day, reached 8,000 bales, with a steady market, at the quotations of the previous week." Other Circulars report the sales on Friday at 10,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters. The sales of the week foot up 44,800 bales, of which the trade took 30,600 exporters 6,200 and speculators 8,600. The current quotations were, fair Orleans and Mobile, 5¼; fair New-Orleans, 5¼; middling Uplands, 4 15-16ths; Mobile, 5; New Orleans, 5 1-16th

The Havre Cotton market, at the last dates, and the current prices of the previous week, were barely sustained.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market was greatly depressed, and prices of Wheat, Flour and Corn had receded Messrs. Morin & Sons' Circular quotes Western Canal Flour at 20s. 2d @21s; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 20s. 6d @21s. Ohio, 21s. 6d @22s. Corn, 5 1-16th New Orleans, 21s @22s. United States white Wheat, 6s. 5d @6 11d; mixed and red, 5s. 8d. @6s 1d

INDIAN CORN—Was quiet at 22s @29s 6d for yellow, and 31s to 33s for white.

PROVISIONS.—The Provision market is cleared of American Beef, also of Pork, for which would realize very full prices. Old Beef is clear of sale. Gardner, Baring & Co's Circular quotes new prime Mess Beef at 85s @92s 6d; old. 62s @65s.; ordinary new 80s @84s. old, 50 @55s; Eastern Bacon is quoted at 40s @43s; Western, 38s @42s

Fine and middling CHEESE 44s @52s.

LARD—Fine qualities of Lard are held at 50s to 51s, but the transactions are very limited at these rates.

Other kinds of PORK are in improved demand, at an advance of 1s ₱ cwt. Of Shoulders, more are offering at the late advance. HAMS are neglected. LARD is also neglected and from 6d to 1s lower. Fine CHEESE meets with a ready sale, but other sorts are dull. BUTTER has ceased 6s to 8s ₱ cwt. TALLOW is steady at previous rates.

ASHES are dull at 25s for Pots, and 27s. for Pearls.

TURPENTINE.—Nothing to report.

ROSIN—Sales of common, to arrive, have been made at 5s 3d ₱ cwt

TAR moves off readily at 11s 6d ₱ bbl, from store

RICE—The demand has improved, with sales of Carolina at 17s 6d @18s ₱ cwt.

OILS meet a limited demand at previous prices.

QUERCITRON BARK continues in very limited demand

LINSEED CAKES are wanted, at very full prices.

CLOVER SEED has been offered more freely, and prices have declined 3s. Present quotations are 45s to 55s

BEESWAX—Sales have been made at 2 6s to 6 7s 6s, according to quality.

The SUGAR market is quiet, but prices are not lower.

COFFEE is in limited demand. The market, however, is heavy

TEA—As last reported

MOLASSES—Sm all sales at last week's rates

STATE OF TRADE IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS—There is a slight degree of activity in the COTTON manufacturing districts The manufacturers are fully employed at profitable prices

FREIGHTS AND CHARTER—Messrs. Train & Co's Liverpool Circular says Freight are looking up, as there are no American vessels to be chartered. Is in demand by packets for Monday's Sailing. Passengers prices to New-York 4 4 10s. for Boston 4 4 10s.

METALS—Iron is unchanged. Railway bars are in demand, and are rather higher Scotch pig is dull, and prices are easier. Tin Plates, slow sales Copper and Tin unchanged. There is a better demand for Lead, at higher rates.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.—Cash continues very abundant, and discounts are easy The market for English securities has been very buoyant, the explanations in Parliament being satisfactory. Consols have run up to 99¾

Passengers

Mr. and Mrs Lack, Mr. and Mrs Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Blakie, Mrs. Virze, Miss Lee, Mrs Sterling, Cappins, Hebron, Lucas, Bedford, Cornell, Furgeson, Jessup, Durrin, Boner, Loutrg, May, Sheratten, Boyd, Vassal, Morrison, McCollock Magire, Brisvart, Hastings Havens, Miller, Thazer, Chrisholm, Hatherly, Ash, Wilson, Walle, Miller Hunting, Morrison, Disborges, Osborn, Browne, O'Neil, Rowse, Beekman, McDonnell.

Hollinshead, Tetley & Co.'s Cotton Circular.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, March 19, 1852

The business in COTTON this week has been fair for many weeks past Still, there has been a fair amount of business going forward, and the daily sales have ranged from 6,000 to 8,000 bales. Spinners have purchased rather sparingly, having previously supplied themselves somewhat freely But for export and on speculation, there has been a steady demand daily—the whole having been sufficient to prevent any marked decline in prices. The market, however, has been in a dull state all the week. The quantity on sale is not large but offered in such a way as to tempt

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1852.

☞ The Second Edition of the *Evening Times*, published every day at 3 o'clock P. M., and served to subscribers for *One Cent*, contains a full and complete list of the *Arrivals at all the Hotels*, up to the latest hour.

The Mint Meeting in Philadelphia.

"Mr. Joseph Patterson, of the Western Bank, advocated the resolutions. He said, though he was unused to appear before an audience, he had screwed his courage to the sticking point, to express his opinion of the efforts of New-York to enrich herself at the expense of all others. He amused the audience by reading an extract from *The New-York Daily Times*, ridiculing the pretensions of Philadelphia as a mercantile and manufacturing city. The speaker commented in a pleasant strain upon the egotism and perversion of truth displayed throughout the article."

We are obliged to "Mr. Joseph Patterson, of the Western Bank," for supplying his native diffidence, at public speaking, by a vein of subtle humor at our expense. A witty, sarcastic man, is this Mr. Patterson, as he presents himself to our mind's eye. We think we see him now, his lips writhing with contempt as words of caustic satire and sardonic invective slide out between them; while the delighted audience before him are absolutely convulsed with the keenest enjoyment as the *New-York Times* catches the blighting, pitiless storm. Oh, remorseless Patterson! oh, obdurate Philadelphians!

The Mint rally was designed to be the final, finishing stroke at the prospect of a mint in New-York. All the unspent energies of the City were summoned for one desperate effort, that must bring the golden edifice of our hopes about our ears. There is only one way to excite the spirit of Philadelphians, an appeal to the civic jealousy of New-York. Touch that chord, and the fever is at once beyond the reach of the most potent anti-phlogistics, and can only be left to die out, through utter exhaustion. The excitement which culminated last evening was the result of the most industrious fanning on the part of the press. The *New-York Times* has been the text for the most lavish expenditure of rhetoric. Our modest apology for the claims of this thrifty City, has been received with howls of disapprobation and execration. And by consequence, this Anti-Mint-in-New-York mass meeting turned out to be a highly-respectable and well-dressed assemblage, animated by common enthusiasm and a common sense of civic preparation.

From the elaborate resolves of these resolutionary heros, we discover that objections to a Mint in New-York are, generically speaking, manifold.

1st. The Fathers of the Republic established the Mint at Philadelphia, and therefore it is disrespectful to their glorious memories to talk of a transfer to any other location. This is the patriotic argument.

2d. The removal is not favored by the American people. This is the popular argument.

3d. The removal would be expensive, inconvenient, unproductive of good, and in every way unprofitable. This is the argument from expediency.

4th. It will tend to confirm the immense influence already gained by New-York over national opinions and habits. This is the argument from morality.

5th. That the pretensions of New-York are, in general terms frivolous and ridiculous. This is the argument *ex-absurdo*.

The Fathers of the Republic have been made the stalking horses for so many outlandish and unseasonable dogmas of late, that it really grows doubtful whether a genuine respect for them would not oblige us to put them entirely out of Court. It will be a sorry day when they are made the John Doe and Richard Roe, to go security upon every plea indiscriminately. Of all other things should we be careful not to implead them on behalf of local jealousies and sectional disputes. It conflicts with our notions of what true veneration requires to evoke them from their upper homes, only that they may participate in the squabbles of the shopkeepers of rival markets. We protest against their summons for any other than the general good of the country, and in their absence we cannot listen to suppositious sentiments and ideas, however plausible, presented by interested parties.

It may be that the removal is not favored by the American people, but upon this point we have no information. Pennsylvania has labored for years to prevent a fair expression of popular opinion. Her field of contest has been the lobbies of Congress, her arguments, threats and promises of political aid or enmity. There has never been a vote taken upon the naked merits of the controversy. Resolutions of a Philadelphia mass meeting do not make national sentiment; and what is worse, are not painfully sedulous about reporting them correctly.

The question of expediency is a wide one, susceptible of unlimited discussion. Cost has nothing to do with it—for citizens of New-York will provide the necessary buildings and apparatus, if Congress will consent. Is it better to have the labor of conversion done as near the seat of the material as possible, or subject the public to the inconvenience of transportation and return to and from a distant point! Is it better that the currency of the country should be made at the centre of distribution, or at an inland town of fading commercial importance, whose narrow and selfish policy is the best assurance against reanimation! Is not New-York the departing point of foreign exchanges; and does not common sense and reason indicate that as the proper location for coinage? *Is there a single recommendation for the existence of a Mint at Philadelphia, that has not a thousand-fold strength with reference to New-York?* We have had volumes of special pleading against this city: now let us have one *for* Philadelphia.

As to the influence acquired by New-York, and the tendencies of national interest and power to centralize here, we plead the general issue. New-York, unhappily, possesses too little influence. Our peaceful and moral example has had no weight whatever with our neighbors. Riot and lawlessness are none the less rife at Philadelphia, because we have pursued that equable and peaceable tenor, which the Quaker forefathers of that city inculcated in vain. Commercial and social liberality are as much strangers in Philadelphia, as if every day did not illustrate the magnanimity of our merchants, and the cordial generosity of our citizens, of whatever class. Our cautious and guarded morality, that forbids the reception of frail countesses and stray imposters of every description, with regal honors, has had no effect upon the tastes of our neighbors. In fact, New-York has endeavored, at all times and in every way, to exert some little influence for good, over weak and erring sister cities, but in vain. We stand as a living, though unavailing, protest against the perversions and degeneracy of the age. Our influence is scouted at. Our great men and wise men, for their greatest and wisest actions, are berated as rioters and mobbites. Our preference of KOSSUTH to a Cyprian has been the provocation of endless abuse. The tremendous progress of our wealth and greatness, the necessary result of the honesty and other virtues we daily illustrate, have excited hate and envy, instead of admiration. Surely no charge could be more gratuitous than that the influence of New-York keeps pace with the right to exert it.

As to the *ex absurdo* logic, its absurdity is too manifest for comment. There is a bathos of the ridiculous, which they alone can fathom, who are given over to believe the most foolish fallacies. That some of our neighbors are deep in such a category, we know well, but are quite indisposed to descend in order to extricate them.

The whole business, we fear, receives no new light from these Philadelphia scintillations. The pleas are too obviously *ad captandum*. They do not reach the essential merits of the case at all. They afford no justification for the many pitiful condescensions, by which Philadelphia has thought fit to contest the primacy of New-York. They offer, as we have already said, no sensible reason why a Mint should exist in the former city, and why one should not exist in the latter. It is but a senseless expression of spleen; a wordy following up of the disgraceful exclusiveness which shut the freight of New-York off the Pennsylvania railroad.

What might have been the effect of a calm, deliberate assemblage, unpreceded by any acts of ungenerous narrowness, and sustained by positive arguments in favor of the mooted institution in their city, it is impossible to conjecture. Possibly, Congress would have listened respectfully, and acted as it has hitherto acted, only from political impulses, favorably to the remonstrants. But in the present state of the case, we do not see how the proceedings can win the slightest consideration. Upon any merit they exhibit, they surely cannot. They disclose in the most vivid light the extreme weakness of the cause. They say all that can be said, and it amounts to nothing. The urgency of Presidential intrigues may drive the subject over to a post-election session, but thanks to this effective demonstration, the question is stripped of doubt, and must presently claim a decision favorable to the wants and convenience of the whole mercantile community of the country. For the little while we may have to wait, we can well afford to wait.

Crowner's 'quest Law.

We wish some ingenious gentleman would inform us of what possible use are Coroner's inquests as they are habitually conducted. They "sit on the body" now, as they did in Hamlet's time; and the law which governs them seems to be just about as lucid now as it was under the clown's learned expositions. Coroner's juries usually venture to assure the world that the person sat upon is dead—a fact which unhappily does not need their endorsement. Some doctor, moreover, generally does his best to make it doubtful, by stating it in terms which nobody understands. Beyond these important steps, an inquest does nothing, unless the death has been caused by somebody's fault; and then its object seems to be either to conceal the fact or to scatter the blame among the greatest possible number of persons, and thus virtually secure the acquittal of everybody.

A Coroner's jury has "investigated" the deaths by explosion at Hurl Gate. Mr. Maillefert, the gentleman in charge of the operations out of which the disaster grew, made a statement of the circumstances attending it. The disaster, he says, arose out of the fact that one of his assistants handed him the wrong wire, so that he exploded the wrong canister. He touched off fifty or sixty pounds of gunpowder, which were in a boat with three or four persons, instead of that which was under water. Of course the boat was blown to atoms, and four or five persons were thrown into the water—some killed and others injured. The jury return a verdict that there is no blame to be attached to any one in this case; although the testimony taken was too meagre to warrant any positive conclusion, this verdict may be true.

But it also appears that one of the Hurlgate *pilots*, while passing in a boat, was asked to go to the rescue of the men who were drowning, and that he *refused* to do so; at the same time expressing his *satisfaction* at their disaster. "They ought to have been blown to hell long ago," he is reported to have said. The Coroner censured mildly the feeling thus displayed; but neither he nor the Jury, so far as appears, thought it worth while to ask the name of this disgrace to his profession and his race.

The public understand, of course, the reason for this savage exultation. The Hurlgate pilots derive profit from the dangers of the channel. Mr. Maillefert was engaged in the attempt to remove these dangers. He was blasting out the rocks on which so much property has been lost, and where life is continually at hazard. The pilots, it seems, have regarded his exertions with general hostility, as likely to interfere with their gains. This jealousy, discreditable as it is, can still be understood. But we should not have believed it possible—but for the proof now afforded,—that any man, no matter how deeply his own interests might have been involved, could have looked on with savage glee, at half a dozen of his fellows drowning within his reach and refused to extend them any aid, *because* they were injuring his business while benefiting the public. This is a degree of heartless depravity which is seldom witnessed among the civilized portions of our race.

The Coroner owed it to the community, especially to the Hurl Gate pilots, to have this man's name made public. No man would willingly trust his life or his property to so heartless a trader in the blood of others. As it stands, however, all the Hurl Gate pilots are implicated in his crime. The Coroner saw fit to lecture the jurors upon the *general* hostility of that class towards these scientific operations in aid of safe navigation, but did nothing to fix upon the individual really guilty, the remarks of which all are made to share the infamy. The pilots owe it to themselves to fasten this heartless conduct of one of their number upon the proper person. If Coroner's inquests will not do them justice, they should take the matter into their own hands.

☞ Through the columns of the *National Intelligencer*, a "Carolina Secessionist" has promulgated the terms on which South Carolina is willing to remain in the Union. "Give *us* a President," he says,—and he further nominates for that office James Gadsden, whom he characterizes as a man of "liberal feelings and national sentiments." This act, he says, would enable South Carolina to fall again into the old Continental line.

This proposition is worth considering. We paid Texas ten millions of dollars not to make war upon the Union, for territory to which she had no rightful claim, and that is very widely celebrated as the greatest bargain ever made. South Carolina's terms are decidedly more favorable. She offers for a hundred thousand dollars—four years' salary—not only to stay in the Union, but to give in a *quid pro quo*, in the shape of a President. She has, certainly, able men among her sons,—men of strong intellects, high culture, of integrity unimpeached, of that other quality, so justly and so highly eulogized by Mr. Webster, political *firmness*. They adhere, with all-conquering tenacity, to the principles they espouse,—not making them convenient dresses, which they shift with every new emergency, nor the mere means to certain other ends, but pressing them strongly, boldly, against all opposition, and without any timid fears of possible results. Such men are far more to be admired, and far worthier to fill the Presidental chair, than those whose principles are the plaything of the hour,—mere weathercocks to indicate the direction of the wind, and which veer and turn, now North and then South, just as the gales may chance to blow.

We may as well add that we shall be quite willing to see a South Carolina secessionist in the Presidential chair, so far as any danger of dissolving the Union would be involved. There is a conservative power in that high office which would override all such paltry and partial views as those out of which secession grows. From that great hight, a secessionist would see other lines than those which bound his own locality, and other interests than those which had filed his limited vision,

☞ The *People's Lectures*—as the series lately delivered at the Tabernacle was styled—were closed last evening. Their distinguishing feature was the smallness of the admission fee—one shilling only. As a general thing, lecturers of ability and culture were invited, and the course has been numerously attended. The same system will undoubtedly be followed hereafter, with such improvements as time and experience may suggest. This is the true way to render public lectures useful—by making them accessible to the great mass of the people. Discourses upon a different class of subjects than those which have formed the staple of the lectures this winter—upon topics having more direct relation to practical life—would, it seems to us, be more generally acceptable and useful. It is a very pleasant recreation, doubtless, to listen for an hour to a fine philosophical essay, or a brilliant piece of rhetoric, and both have their uses. But there are a great many subjects, immediately connected with every day life, upon which lectures might be delivered equally interesting and far more generally useful. The science of common life—the scientific principles upon which its most ordinary operations depend—are but imperfectly understood, and might be made, if properly set forth and illustrated by experiments, in the highest degree attractive to the public mind.

We presume that the intelligent gentlemen who were mainly instrumental in getting up the Course now closed, will give due weight to these considerations, as well as others which these will suggest, in preparing their programme for another season. That such a course of lectures, delivered by the best men among us, with the best aids and appliances, and at the lowest price, will command marked success, and prove highly beneficial to the public, we cannot doubt

☞ The *Southern Press*, the organ of the ultra pro-slavery party of the South, advises its friends not to go into National Convention with either the Whigs or the Democrats. It says:

"Both of these conventions will contain a decided *majority from the North*, and that majority will consist of those who are in favor of the Compromise, and those in favor of something still worse for the South. It is true that both will desire to obtain Southern votes, but the struggle between the two parties at the North will prevent them from recognising any Southern right *that would interfere with success at the North, the ruling section*. It is in vain any longer to expect that Northern men will sacrifice or jeopardize their position at home for the chances of Southern support.

The *Press* holds that the Southern Rights party will be more influential *outside* of the Conventions than in them. While it laments the divisions and dissensions that prevail at the South, it considers the separate action of that party, the only means of protecting Southern interests.

☞ Our readers may recollect that while the appointment of Lieut. Beale, as Superintendent of Indian Affairs in California, was pressed at Washington, it was resisted on the ground that he was largely concerned with Col. Fremont, in contracts. Col. Fremont has written a letter to Lieut. Beale, giving the most explicit contradiction to these allegations, and saying that he was never connected with him in any way, or to any extent, in any business transactions whatever.

THE AUTHORS OF THE FEDERALIST.—The following memorandum, concerning the authorship of the several papers of the *Federalist*, has been handed to us by a gentleman whose position gives him facilities for being well informed on the subject:

"The late distinguished jurist, Chancellor Kent, in a letter to the former Editor of the *Evening Post*, the 12th May, 1817, stated, from a communication he had received from General Hamilton, that the numbers of the *Federalist* were written by the several authors, as follows:

Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 54—by Mr. Jay.
Numbers 10, 14, 37 to 48 inclusive—by Mr. Madison.
Numbers 18, 19, 20—by Madison and Hamilton jointly.
All the residue of the volumes by Mr. Hamilton.

"The above corresponds with a memorandum in the hand writing of General Hamilton, and by him placed in a volume of the *Federalist* belonging to the New York Society Library, which volume has been purloined from the Library, either as a valuable relic, or for some other less *honorable* purpose.

"In Mr. Madison's enumeration, published long after the death of General Hamilton, several of the papers claimed by Hamilton are appropriated to himself."

EXECUTION OF JOHN EPPENSTEIN.—The execution of this man, for the murder of his wife, took place at Newark yesterday, in the presence of a large number of persons. He was attended by three clergymen, and met his fate calmly. Previous to his execution he made a written confession of his guilt, which is to be published for the benefit of his children. When told that his hour had come, he made the following prayer:

"O, Father! I commend to thee my soul. Take my spirit unto thee, Father—for my career on earth is now ended. I have wandered on a strange path, in a strange land, and I now return to thy fatherly house. O, God! have mercy upon me! Jesus, thou art my Savior, and in thee, O, Jesus, I live and die! I am thine, alive or dead! I am ready to die now—I have commended myself to God."

When he had concluded this appeal, he waved his hand to signify his readiness, and the cord was cut by the Sheriff. He died without a struggle, and hung the usual time; the body was taken down and interred in Potters' Field. The prisoners confined in the jail were permitted to witness the execution.

THE WRECK OF SCHOONER REAPER.—Capt. ISAIAH C. KILLEY, late of the ill-fated schooner *Reaper*, issues a card expressive of his grateful acknowledgments to the pilots and crews of the pilot-boat *Yankee*, by whom the shipwrecked crew were rescued; to the Insurance, Merchants and residents of this City for having generously contributed to repair the losses, and to the benefactors who have furnished needful assistance. The amount of funds collected will be equally divided between Capt. Killey, Mr. Cobb, the mate, and Mr. Phillips.

ARRIVAL OF THE MARION.—The steamer *Marion* arrived at this port last evening, from Charleston. She brings a large number of passengers and a full freight. We are indebted to the purser for late Charleston papers, and to our cotemporary, of the *Charleston Courier*, for Tallahassie, New-Orleans and Columbus papers, of later dates than those received by mail

JAMAICA.—By the *Crescent City*, we have Kingston papers to the 12th, but find in them nothing of interest.

The number of muskets manufactured at the Springfield Armory, during the last year, was 21,000—a large excess over previous years,—at a cost of $8 75 per musket. This shows a reduction in the cost of the muskets of fifty per cent since 1839. The monthly wages of the workmen have increased, during the last ten years, from $37 87 to $38 85, or 98c. per month.

The Bunker Hill *Aurora* understands that the names of many of the citizens of Charlestown, Mass., have been fraudulently placed upon the petition for the enactment of the Maine Liquor Law, and that the Legislature has been asked to investigate the subject, with a view of ascertaining by whom the forgeries were committed.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Almost another School-House Calamity in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 30.

Great alarm was occasioned in the South-East Grammar School this afternoon, by some of the boys setting fire to some combustibles in the cellar. The teachers succeeded in dismissing the scholars without accident, and the fire was soon extinguished. It had been kindled immediately beneath the stairway, and but for the early discovery, would have cut off the escape of 450 children.

The Suffolk Bank Defalcation—Brewer held to Bail.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 30.

Brewer, the late Teller of the Suffolk Bank, was brought before the Police Court this morning, and his examination postponed to Thursday next. In default of $25,000 bail he was committed to prison.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 30.

Twenty clerks have been removed from the Pension Bureau.

Sales were made at auction to-day of the Corporation of Washington 6 per cent. Stock at 105, and Bank of Washington at 77.

Fire at Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, March 30.

The Massey block, on Middle-street, was nearly consumed by fire at an early hour this morning. Among the sufferers are J. R. Corey & Co., Dry Goods, heavy stock nearly destroyed; L. E. Hanson & Co., Shoe Dealers; Samuel Chester, Tailor; the Law office of John Rand, &c. The losses are not yet ascertained, but are mostly covered by insurance.

Movements of New-York Steamships.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, March 30.

The *Cherokee*, at New-Orleans, reports the arrival of the *Prometheus* at San Juan on the 15th of March. Her passengers, 400 in number, were detained at San Juan, owing to the low state of the water, it being impossible for the boats of the Nicaragua line to proceed.

The propeller *City of New-York*, from New-York, had put into Porto Bello short of coal.

Kossuth at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 27.

KOSSUTH has arrived in this city, and is staying at the St. Louis Hotel. He has been waited on by many respectable citizens. He made a great Address to the Committee of Reception, and intimated that his Louisville speeches concerning Mr. CLAY had been entirely misrepresented. He intends to address the public, early next week.

The weather here is quite hot.

The water on the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi, is unusually low,—barely 14 feet. Many vessels, outward and inward bound, are detained in consequence.

Kossuth and Governor Foote.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, March 30.

Kossuth called on and had a personal interview with Gen. Foote at Jackson, while passing through that city.

Lola Montez and Epes Sargent.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 30.

Lola Montez publishes a caustic letter to Epes Sargent, the editor of the *Transcript*, for his strictures upon her recent visit to the Public Schools of Boston, and defies any living man to prove the aspersions made on her character.

Southern Mail—Marine Disaster.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 30.

We have no mail from the South to-night.

The ship *Great Britain*, arrived at Mobile, reports passing on the 15th ultimo, lat. 54° 34 N., lon. 12° 42 W., ship *Brandon*, of Liverpool, from Honduras to London, water-logged and abandoned.

Court of Appeals

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 30.

Several motions were made, this being motion day.

No. 41. A reserved cause. Blacksmith, respondent, against Kemble and another, appellants. Argued.

No. 8. Woolcot and Wife, respondents, against Holcomb and another, appellants. Submitted upon printed arguments and points.

Explosion of the Buckeye State.

LOUISVILLE, Monday March 29.

The steamer *Buckeye State* exploded her steam-pipe at Steubenville on Friday, killing one man and scalding several others.

XXXIId CONGRESS.... First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 30.

Mr. CHASE requested a correction of the Journal. His name was not recorded on the motion to lay on the table the petition praying for the extinction of slavery. He voted in the negative. The Journal was amended accordingly.

Mr SUMNER presented several petitions in favor of cheap ocean postage,

Mr FISH asked and obtained leave to withdraw the memorial of JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON, asking for aid to establish a line of steamships from New-York to Genoa, and have it referred to the Committee on Post-offices.

Mr SEWARD presented several petitions in favor of WOODWORTH's patent.

Mr. BRADBURY presented the resolution of the Legislature of Maine, in favor of a law to prevent the overcrowding of vessels to California.

There were numerous reports on private claims.

A bill for the relief of HENRY L. KINNEY was reported, taken up, and ordered to be engrossed.

REPORTS.

Mr. FISH reported a bill for the relief of petty officers and seamen, who lost clothing, &c., by the destruction of the steam frigate *Mississippi*.

Mr. BRODHEAD reported a resolution continuing the Clerk of the Committee of Claims during the session, and the same was read three times and passed.

Mr. CLEMENS reported a bill for the relief of S. G. Simmons, and it was considered, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr DOUGLAS presented a petition from Illinois, praying that the Wheeling Bridge may be made a post route.

MEXICAN CLAIMS.

Mr. SOULE said that the Select Committee of Claims against Mexico had disposed of all those preliminary matters, and were now prepared to proceed with the investigations ordered by the Senate. He submitted a resolution authorizing the Committee to employ a Clerk—which resolution was read three times and passed.

Mr DODGE, of Wisconsin, introduced a bill granting land to Wisconsin for a Railroad from Sheboygan to the Mississippi River.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. CHASE offered a resolution, which was, however, laid over, directing an inquiry as to the expediency of fixing the salaries of United States District Judges at the same rate allowed to the associate Judges of the State in which such District Court may be.

Mr. BORLAND submitted a resolution, which was agreed to, directing an inquiry as to what amount of private property it will be necessary to purchase to make the Capitol grounds uniform, if the present plan of work be continued.

Mr SEWARD's resolution, directing an inquiry as to the propriety of subscribing for *Stryker's Annual Register*, was agreed to.

SILVER COINAGE AND GOLD INGOTS.

A bill amendatory of the existing laws relative to silver coinage, which was yesterday ordered to be engrossed, was taken up and amended so as to go into effect on the 1st of June next, and then read a third time and passed.

The bill provides that from and after the first day of June, 1852, the weight of the half-dollar, or piece of fifty cents, shall be one hundred and ninety-two grains, and the quarter-dollar, dime, and half dime, shall be, respectively, one-half, one-fifth, and one-tenth of the weight of said half dollar

It also provides for casting gold or silver—deposited for that purpose—into bars or ingots of either pure metal or of standard fineness, as the owner may prefer, with a stamp upon the same designating its weight and fineness, but no piece, of either gold or silver, shall be cast into bars or ingots of a less weight than ten ounces, except pieces of one ounce, of two ounces, of three ounces, and of five ounces, all of which pieces of less weight than ten ounces, shall be of the standard fineness, with their weight and fineness stamped upon them; but in cases where the gold and silver deposited be coined or cast into bars or ingots, there shall be a charge to the depositor, in addition to the charge now made for refining or parting the metals, of one-half of one per cent.

The bill further provides for the coinage of a gold piece of the value of $3, the devices and shape to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE JUDICIARY.

The bill increasing the salary of the United States District Judge of New-Hampshire was taken up.

Mr GWIN moved its postponement. No quorum voted. Second vote taken—yeas, 13; nays, 22. A long debate ensued.

Mr. CHASE moved to strike out the words, sixteen hundred dollars, as the salary to be paid, and insert in their place, twelve hundred. Lost—yeas, 15; nays 28.

Mr. UNDERWOOD moved to strike out sixteen hundred and insert fourteen hundred. Agreed to.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed. Yeas, 34; nays, 8.

On motion of Mr. BADGER the session then went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 30.

PASSENGER LINES.

Mr. SEYMOUR, of New-York, moved the House to take up the Senate bill amendatory of the passenger law, which he said is constantly violated. This bill proposes the actual enforcement of this law, by making the penalty attach to the ship as well as the captain and owners.

FREEDOM OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., objected, and the House then went into a Committee of the whole on the state of the Union on the Homestead Bill.

Mr. FULLER, of Maine, being entitled to the floor gave way to Mr. BROWN, of Miss., who said his colleague, Mr. WILCOX, a few days ago asked leave to publish a speech not delivered in the House, as though he had delivered it in reply to his (Mr. BROWN's) speech. He would not detain the House with any remarks now, but rose to give notice that following the example of his colleague he would publish a rejoinder to that speech. [Cries "agreed, agreed"].

Mr. JONES, of Tenn.—File all your speeches, under the rule, and let us go to voting.

Mr. GENTRY.—I hope, by universal consent, this mode will become general. ["Agreed! agreed! ha! ha!"]

Mr. FULLER then said he regarded this bill as illegal, unjust, and partial in its provisions, and if he were before a tribunal or forum differently constituted from this he would premise his remarks by a motion to dismiss this bill. He denied the title of the petitioners in law and equity; he denied the right of the government to make the partition; he denied that the government holds the public domain by such a tenure as that it is susceptible of such a sovereignty and partition as is asked for. He was opposed to the thousand and one schemes to rid the government, in the shortest possible time, of its public domain. Our present land system has been in force thirty years, and is the best system the wit of manhood has yet devised. He then argued the subject as applicable to the public domain under the heads—first, the public lands should be disposed of for the common use and benefit of the people of the United States; secondly, that each State should participate in this common benefit in proportion to the general part of the expenses it has to incur for the support of the government; and, thirdly, that these lands should not be disposed of for any other use or purpose whatever.

Mr. CHURCHILL replied to the gentleman who preceded him. He said he had looked into the different plans in both branches for the best method of disposition of the public lands. None had struck him with such force of propriety as the bill of his colleague.

Mr. JOHNSTON—It will advance the interests of the community, the Government, and individually, and elevate the moral nature of mankind. It is a liberal and benevolent system. He was told that all will not need the benefit of the act; but the wheel of Fortune is always turning. To-day, a man may be in the sunshine—to-morrow, in the shade. These points he enlarged upon; and, in conclusion, showed the importance of the proposition, in a moral, political, defensive and commercial view.

Mr. GROW maintained that every person has a right to as much as may be necessary for his support, as he has to the air, water and sunshine, and took the broad ground that every man settled on the public domain is made a consumer of foreign products, from which our revenue is to be raised. As a question of revenue, then, it becomes necessary to make donations of the public lands as designated by this bill, while the natural rights of man imperatively demand this. He opposed the internal improvement by the General Government, and took the JACKSON doctrine as his guide in this respect.

Mr. SKELTON said that in other countries citizenship is swallowed up in nationality, hence there is no individual liberty; for this reason he advocated the largest liberty consistent with the public safety. On this basis rests the peculiar prosperity of our country, and this is directly opposite to socialism and agrarianism. He repudiated these last names. Another reason why he would vote for the bill was, that it would not only produce a positively good object but would prevent the other projects of the railroad schemers, appropriating 30,000,000 of acres, from being carried into effect. The democratic policy, is opposition to chartered monopolies, and he was surprised that some of his political friends should advocate the building up of such institutions. He maintained that the public land should be disposed of for the public benefit. Therefore he contended that this bill is one which secures the greatest benefit of the whole people in the old and new States. He earnestly contended that the donating of the lands would have the happy effect of lessening want and preventing the wretched poverty and misery which exists to so frightful an extent in the Atlantic cities, and give the laboring man, the creator of national wealth, an opportunity to depend on his own resources and not abjectly to beg the bread for his daily subsistence. The Committee rose.

A proposition was made to close the debate in two hours, pending which the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, March 30.

Mr. BENNET laid on the table resolutions relative to public lands.

The Senate took up executive business.

Mr. VANDERBILT reported favorably on the following nominations for notaries: *Kings County*—Stephen B. Brophy, William F. Schmidt, J. P. T. Briant, Daniel G. Weldon, Jr., J. A. Underwood, Ralph Malborn, Addison S. Dissoway. Concurred in.

Mr. BEACH, reported favorably on the nomination of Christopher Morgan, as Manager of the State Lunatic Asylum. Concurred in.

Mr. BABCOCK moved to reconsider the vote rejecting Mr. Calborn as General Appraiser. Not in order, three days having elapsed. He holds over.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME.

Relative to Bedford-avenue.

Relative to the Recorder and City Judges of New-York.

To amend the Charter of the Church Charity Congregation of Kings County.

Relative to the Assessment Roll of Kings County.

To establish the grade of certain streets in Brooklyn.

Authorizing the Trustees of the Brooklyn Benevolent Society to sell a tract of land.

To incorporate the American Geographical and Statistical Society, of New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

To authorize Auburn to borrow money for Railroad purposes.

To authorize the Supervisors of Kings County to make a loan for Hospital purposes.

To incorporate the New-York College of Dental Surgery.

To increase the number of Trustees of the Eighth Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.

The Senate agreed to meet at 10 A. M., and at 2 o'clock to take a recess till 4. They also agreed to take up Mr. WRIGHT's Tariff resolutions on Tuesday next at 7 P. M.

The bill to promote medical inquiry and instruction, and to protect places of sepulture, was rejected. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY... ALBANY, Tuesday, March 30.

BILLS PASSED IN COMMITTEE.

Repealing the Births, Marriages, and Deaths Registry Law.

Making appropriations for certain Academies in 1851.

To prevent the use of original patterns for casting metal, and imposing penalties. Rejected.

Afternoon Session.

The House was engaged reading private claim bills.

Evening Session.

The debate on the Canal bill was resumed.

The question was on Mr VAN SANTVOORD's substitute, directing the Attorney-General to vacate the fraudulent contracts. Lost.

The question was then taken on Mr. CUSHING's substitute for the bill legalizing the contracts, &c., which was adopted.

The Committee then rose and reported the bill and amendments.

Mr VAN SANTVOORD renewed his proposition. It was rejected. Ayes, 30; nays, 58.

Mr. VAN SANTVOORD moved to lay the bill and amendment on the table—lost by a vote of 25 to 61.

The report of the committee was then agreed to, and the bill ordered to be read a third time on Thursday at 12 M. Adjourned.

John Hampden—or, the Progress of Popular Liberty.

A LECTURE—BY REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

The closing Lecture of the People's Course was delivered at the Broadway Tabernacle, last evening, by Rev. E. H. CHAPIN. His subject was—"John Hampden, or, the Progress of Popular Liberty."

Universal history is at bottom the history of great men, and the application of this remark to any great movement is obvious. To understand such a movement we must look to the characters of those who originated it. They must act through means which must often baffle their intentions. Their ideas are not always carried out, frequently not comprehended, and sometimes what was commenced with right purposes, is, through the changes of the struggle, perverted to bad ends. The partial historians charge to our leaders the enormities that have been perpetrated. So if we would know history truly, we must study not merely *events* but *biographies*. The lives of great men stand for whole eras, and show how far the human mind has advanced.

Prominent amongst the revolutions that have done so much for popular liberty, was that of 1640 in England, and foremost among those who originated it stands JOHN HAMPDEN. Although his name is familiar to the lovers of freedom, few know the details of his personal history. The events which give him his interest and his fame are concentrated in the closing years of his life, a life so public that his Times may be said to be a history of his Life, and his Life a history of his Times.

Born in 1594, of a rich and ancient family, closely connected with Cromwell, at an early age, he entered upon the possession of his ancestral estate; and when 15 years of age commenced his studies at Magdalen College, where he was distinguished as a scholar, and was chosen, with others, to write the Oxford gratulations on the marriage of the Elector Palatine with a daughter of James the First. And it is a little remarkable that, of this marriage, for which he poured forth such joyful wishes, was born Prince Rupert, who led the host from which Hampden received his death wound. In 1619, he was married, and the early portion of his life was devoted to a somewhat dissipated indulgence in the pleasures of the day. This had but a slight influence upon a mind like his, and he soon changed to a grave and orderly deportment, more fitting the lofty and stern task of his after life. He first entered Parliament in 1620-21, and continued to represent the Borough of Grampound, until the years 1623-24—the last held under the reign of James I.

The lecturer here sketched the condition of England at this time—the struggle between the two great issues of Royal Prerogative and Popular Rights. The spirit of English liberty did not at once break forth into a flame; but liberty is the heritage of the Anglo-Saxon race, and rooted deep in the sense of individuality, and drawing its sap from the popular heart, it has expanded into the broad tree of constitutional freedom, bearing as its fruits Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights, and the Declaration of Independence; and it is this spirit that, in this critical hour of the world, keeps alive thought and hope, and confronts the thrones and bayonets of despotism with free speech, free presses and free pens. The Norman invasion of England did not retard the growth of the spirit of freedom, but was like the injection of trap-rock into the primeval granite. The Saxon class still predominated and was a constant check, now upon the king, now upon the noble, and became, at last, the acknowledged depository of important rights, the most memorable of which was the power of sanctioning or preventing taxation. The Commons were the balance power, but the destruction of the old nobility by the wars of York and Lancaster, destroyed this balance, and brought them more directly in contact with the throne. During these wars, the spirit of liberty made rapid progress with the people; and with the unfolding of popular power, awoke jealousy of the royal prerogative. The question of Religion also agitated the times of Hampden, and though to many the changes of the Reformation appeared but slight, there were many minds that looked forward to a more radical reformation than a shifting of mitres and a change of title.

The characters of Elizabeth and James I. were widely different. The former was every inch a king, the latter a despot and a coward. She could wield the prerogatives of the crown gracefully, and secure its influence all the more by bending to circumstances. The people were awed by her dignity; foreign powers felt the vigor of her reign, and around her throne blazoned a constellation of illustrious names. But her mantle fell not upon James—she soothed, he irritated. Instead of courting the good will of the people, he quarreled with them. His life was a continued struggle with the Commons, and the latter were triumphant. His death was in peace, but shadows lowered upon the future, "giving fearful note of preperation."

Such were the circumstances which surrounded the public life of Hampden. It is unnecessary to say that he espoused the popular side. The stormy period which followed the accession of Charles I. is well known. The people were aroused—they had an end to accomplish, and were resolved to secure it. Popular evils were to be eradicated, rights maintained, liberties secured. It was a stern work, undertaken by stern men. Charles was bigoted, haughty, faithless; and in order to obtain the ascendancy, the people had but the one hold upon him—the power to cut off the supplies—and they were strenuous in the exercise of this right, well knowing that if supplies preceded redress, redress was neglected. Through three short Parliaments the strife between them was carried, and each time they parted with an acrimony sharpened by every new collision. In the third Parliament was passed the famous "Petition of Rights." Though Hampden was a member of these Parliaments, and took a prominent part, he was yet preparing himself for the scenes which were to follow. Refusing to pay a forced loan, he was imprisoned, but was released at the summoning of another Parliament. Through the dark period of eleven years that Charles literally governed without a Parliament, Hampden remained at his country residence, until he was brought forth by the memorable case of "Ship Money"—a tax that was a spring that had no bottom. It was an infringement of their rights that aroused to the highest pitch the indignation of the people; and Hampden placed himself between the perilled rights of his country and the encroachments of the Crown, and the people recognized him as their champion. He resisted the payment of the tax, issue was joined, and the case brought to trial. Hampden lost the case, but gained the victory; for on the legality of his sentence the Judges were divided. The tax was less freely paid, and frequently boldly resisted, until the King was forced to summon another Parliament. A brief and stormy period elapsed, a period of tyranny, disaster and war, and then met that decisive assembly, the *Long Parliament*.

The doom of Laud, the death of Hampden, the execution of Charles and the supremacy of Cromwell, form a series of historic pictures, seldom surpassed in the records of any assembly. The lecturer gave a history of the Long Parliament, and the active part which Hampden took in its deliberations—to the close of his glorious but brief career, when on the battle-field, at the head of his regiment, with his armed right-hand he struck for those liberties for which he had spoken and suffered in vain. His battle cry was "*Nulla Vestigia Retrorsum*"—"There are no footprints backward." To him war seemed the last expedient, and as such he used it. Now in Parliament, now at the head of his green-coats, in London or on the ramparts—his post was at all points of the field. Though other spirits were of more strictly martial mold, there were none that possessed so well that moderation that sustains true courage, and that calm vision that looks steadily on to the end.

He fell amid the scenes of his youth—honored as a patriot by his friends—acknowledged as a statesman by his enemies. "With him," says Macaulay, "England missed that sobriety, that self-command, that perfect soundness of judgment, that rectitude of intention, to which the history of revolutions furnishes no parallel, or furnishes a parallel in Washington alone." The lecturer pointed out briefly the parallel traits in the characters of Hampden and Washington. But

New-York Daily Times.

The Hurigate Catastrophe—The Inquest and the Verdict.

The inquest upon the bodies of the two unfortunate victims of this calamity, Capt. Southard and Joseph Martin, took place on Monday, at Asteria. The body of Whalen had not been found. John Boyd, Esq., acted as Coroner. A large crowd, drawn by the rumor that the Hurigate Pilots were likely to be implicated in the verdict, assembled at an early hour, and attended the examination. After viewing the bodies, the Jury withdrew to a neighboring apartment, and opened the inquiry with the testimony of Professor Maillefert.

Mr. Maillefert is still suffering from the consequences of the accident, and his deposition was taken at the bedside. It ran as follows:

Last Friday afternoon, at about half past 1 o'clock, I went out with two boats to make my usual blastings on the Frying Pan. It was then high tide, slack water, and fine weather; myself and William Smith went out in the metallic life-boat, in which, as usual, the galvanic battery was placed upon a seat in the stern, Capt. Southard, John Whalen, and Joseph Martin went out in a wooden boat, carrying out with them four charges ready prepared for being lowered down upon the rock, and to be fired by means of the galvanic battery. Captain Southard, who acted as foreman of the operations, having received my instructions relative to the rock upon which the blast was to be made, went out first, made the necessary soundings upon the Frying Pan rock, and when he found himself in the right range, dropped from the stern of his boat a large piece of rock, which served as an anchor, he then proceeded within the same range, and having found the spot which was to be blasted, the first charge was lowered down upon the rock, by making it slide along the sounding-pole, and thus guiding it down to the exact spot. This having been done, the pole was withdrawn and the isolated wire, one end of which was fixed to the charge, was handed over to me, and I took the other end of the wire into my hand and then had my boat hauled off by means of a cable attached to an anchor, which I had dropped in coming up towards the spot to be blasted. Captain Southard, after having hauled up from the bottom his anchor-stone, had his boat also pulled off in another direction. When both boats were distant from the spot where the charge had been lowered down, and which was distinguished by a small buoy fixed to the charge, I asked if the other boat was prepared for the explosion, and having received the answer that all was right, I got the battery ready and touched it with the wire, thus igniting instantly that charge. The charges consisted of one hundred pounds of gunpowder in a tin box, which was put into a wooden one; the room between the tin box and the sides of the wooden box was filled with sand, with a view of making the whole sufficiently heavy to sink it and keep it steady on the rock. These were the usual proceedings, and the two first charges were fired as I have just described. The third charge, when lowered down upon the rock, probably struck it with violence; at least, that must be supposed, because part of the sand which was put into the wooden box dropped out, and the charge thereby becoming less heavy, floated up to the surface of the water, where it remained floating. This charge, of course, was not fired, but was ordered to be hauled in towards the bow of the life-boat where it was held for a time by William Smith, who kept the wires belonging to this charge in his hands. The fourth charge was then lowered down upon the rock, about thirty feet from the buoy, on the Frying Pan, in a range drawn from that buoy to Pot Rock office. When the pole was withdrawn, the men in the wooden boat took hold of the cable attached to the life-boat, and thereby hauled their boat off in that range, bow foremost, in the direction of Pot Rock office. I do not know that the men had any special reason for thus hauling off the boat, instead of pulling it off, but that they may have thought it more easy. The consequence was that the life boat had to follow the wooden boat, and that these two boats, when thus retiring from the spot where the charge had been lowered down, remained close together, touching each other with their sterns. When the wooden boat had arrived above the anchor, at a distance of about five feet from the buoy of the charge, the cable was fixed, and the two men, T. Whalen and T. Martin, went towards the stern of their boat, in order to receive and take care of the floating charge, the wire of which was handed over to them by William Smith. I not only intended to keep this floating charge as far off as possible from the contemplated explosion, but, apprehending some dangerous effect from the commotion produced in the water by that explosion, requested the men in the wooden boat to take it out of the water and lay it down on the bottom of their boat. This, however, the men had not the necessary power to execute, the charge, with the wooden box, &c., being very heavy; and they, therefore, only took the charge alongside their boat, lifted it somewhat above the water, and kept it steady in this position, expecting the explosion to come on. A wire was then handed over to me and Mr. Southard standing in the stern of the boat next to me, I suppose that the wire passed through the hands of Mr. Southard, whose business it was to superintend the lowering down of the charges, the running out of the wire, and the handing it to me. A mistake took place in this instance; having in their boat too wires—one belonging to the floating charge alongside of them, the other belonging to the charge on the rock, and which was to be fired—the men in the wooden boat handed the wrong wire over to me. Such a mistake would not have been possible, but for the extraordinary occurrence of a charge losing part of its ballast, and coming up to the surface of the water; and for another circumstance, equally extraordinary, which consisted in the two boats being close together, a circumstance which prevented the concerned parties from observing the direction in which the wire went. Having received the wire from Mr Southard's boat, I asked if it was right; and having received an affirmative answer, and further observing that I was sufficiently distant from the buoy on the charge, and that no vessel was in the way, I brought the wire in connection with the battery, and the disastrous explosion instantly ensued, killing on the spot T. Whalen and T. Martin, and severely hurting Mr. Southard, who was then stooping down, keeping hold of my boat, and turning his right side towards the floating charge. I had my left side towards the floating charge, and was severely injured and burnt, and thrown into the water, and was very near being drowned. William Smith, who had his face turned towards the charge, had his teeth knocked out by the stern of the life-boat being thrown upwards with great violence. He was then thrown into the water, and was also nearly drowned.

William Smith, who was next examined, deposed: I was in the boat that contained the galvanic battery, in company with my brother-in-law, Benjamin Maillefert. I was blasting the Pan rock, in Hurl Gate; there was, in another boat that contained the canisters of powder, Capt. Theodore Southard, Joseph Martin and John Whalen; Mr. Maillefert blasted two of the canisters of powder; the third canister would not ignite from some cause, and consequently Capt. Southard was ordered to pull up that canister from the bottom alongside of the boat, and also to put the fourth one down; the fourth canister was put down to the bottom, the third being then alongside of the boat; Mr. Maillefert ordered Joseph Martin and John Whalen to pull the canister out of the water, as he feared the canister might collapse when the one on the bottom exploded; but the canister being very heavy with sand, they could not get it entirely out of the water; Capt. Southard had hold of the anchor rope, the anchor being moved some distance from the canister that was to be exploded; he pulled the two boats a proper distance, and to the full length of the wires that ignited the canister; he then said, "all right—let her go;" the two boats were laying at the time not over one foot apart; the first thing that I recollect is that I was under water, with the anchor rope around my body; I extricated myself and rose to the surface; I found the boat containing the canister blown to atoms, and scattered about; the boat that M. Maillefert and myself was in was one of Francis' metallic life boats; her sides were bent together. I caught hold of her bow, which was out of water, and kept myself from sinking; I heard Southard crying for help. M. Maillefert came up close to the boat, and caught hold of it with me; he did not speak until we arrived on shore. we were taken up by a yawl boat sent to our assistance from a schooner or sloop, and conveyed on shore; after we reached the shore, M. Maillefert said that he wished they had pulled the canister out of the water; the canisters were made of tin, and contained 100 pounds of powder each, and were placed in a box containing 50 or 60 pounds of sand, to sink them; the nails of the canister that did not explode got loose, and the sand ran out, consequently, the canister floated; it is my impression that the accident happened by the explosion of the canister at the bottom of the river, which caused the one on the surface of the water, and lying by the side of the boat, to collapse, driving the tin and sand into the powder and caused it to ignite.

Mrs. Elizabeth Maillefert testified as follows—I am the wife of Mr. Maillefert: I was on the shore of the river at the time of the explosion, and heard the report; I and a friend intended to go with my husband in his boat to witness the operations, but we were a few minutes too late, and which we much regretted; at the time of the explosion, I saw through the smoke immense fragments flying in the air, and thought I heard some one groan; the saw the boat that picked up my husband.

James Low deposed that he was at work, &c., in the still yard of Mr. Halsey, on the 20th, at the time of the explosion; saw black spots in the air; saw a pilot in a white boat rowing up; a man asked the pilot to go and pick up the distressed; he refused, and said, "they should have been blown to hell long ago."

In summing up, the Coroner said that he, of course, left the verdict to the consideration of the Jury upon the evidence before them. He hoped that, whatever that verdict might be, they would show their disapprobation of any bad feeling which existed on the part of the Hurl Gate pilots and Mr. Maillefert and his operations. He said it was generally known throughout the village that the pilots had thrown every obstacle in the way of Mr. Maillefert, and that they had done all they could to damage his apparatus at night, and had escaped detection.

The Jury then retired, and after a few minutes consultation, returned the following verdict:

"That the said Theodore Southard and Joseph Martin, were killed by the accidental explosion of a canister of powder suspended by the side of a boat. They attach not the slightest blame to Mr. Maillefert, or his assistants. They also agreed to a resolution, strongly condemning the conduct of the pilot who passed by the struggling sufferers and refused his assistance; and consured the bad feeling which had been exhibited generally, by the pilots, towards Professor Maillefert."

The Trial of the Cuban Filibusters

TWENTIETH DAY.

The U. S. vs. John L. O'Sullivan and others.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Before Judge JUDSON—The jurors having all answered to their names Mr. Van Buren requested the Court to make an order for the attendance of the sheriff or the Jailor of Kings County in order to ascertain if the order of the Court in relation to the close confinement of Burtinett had been complied with

Judge Judson said that matter should be attended to at the first opportunity.

Mr Blatchman on the part of the defendant Lewis, then demanded of the District Attorney to be informed on which of the ninety-seven counts of the indictment it was intended to present the case to the jury for a conviction

The District Attorney declined giving the information and Mr Blatchman then summed up his case to the jury in a speech of two and a half hours duration.

As Mr. Cutting was announced to be desirous of taking part in the summing up of the case for Mr O'Sullivan, the Court rose and adjourned at an early hour. As there are four Counsel yet to speak it is not probable the Judge will charge the Jury before Friday morning.

The Court stands adjourned to 10 o'clock on Wednesday.

DIED.

At Middletown, Conn., on Sunday morning, the 28th inst., aged 20 years, CORNELIA M., only daughter of William P. Orme, M. D., and daughter of the late Henry M. Boore, of New-York.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....March 30.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '67	117½	100 Reading Railroad	73¾
2,000 do.	118	300 do.	73⅞
7,000 Erie 7s, '71	93½	150 do.	73¾
3,000 do.	93½	150 do.	73⅞
2,000 North. Indiana	93	100 Stonington Railroad	54
425 Nicaragua Canal	50	50 do.	b30 54½
75 do	49½	100 do.	b60 54½
7 Ohio Trust	107	150 Nor. & Wor. R. R.	57
150 Morris Canal	18½	50 do.	b30 57½
150 N. J. Mining Co.	12½	50 do.	b30 57½
17 Roch. & Syr. R. R.	113½	100 do.	57
100 do. 60ds	113	300 do.	57
50 Hudson Riv. R. R.	b60 67½	300 Harlem Railroad	7½
45 N. Y. & N. H. R. R.	111½	200 do.	7½
5 do	111½	500 Erie Railroad	85⅛
150 Canton Co.	75½	300 do.	b30 85⅛
650 Long Island Railroad	3½	200 do.	b60 85⅛
25 Phenix Coal Co.	6	5 Bank of America	114½
25 Bank of N. America	107	13 Metropolitan Bank	106
5 Irving Bank	102		

SECOND BOARD.

500 Reading Railroad	72⅜	300 Erie Railroad	b30 85⅛
100 do	72⅜	50 do	85⅛
100 do	72½	50 Nor. & Wor. R. R.	s30 56½
50 do	b10 72	10 Metropolitan Bank	106
300 do	71	50 Nicaragua Canal	49½
300 do	71½	25 do	49
300 do	s3 71½	25 do	48½
200 do	s30 71⅝	50 Farmers' Loan	89¼
46 Hudson River R. R.	67½	100 do	b30 90
200 N. Jersey Zinc Co.	b30 12½		

TUESDAY, March 30—6 P. M.

There was a very moderate business in Stocks to-day. At the early Board, the Railways were dealt in to a fair extent; Erie shares advancing to 85⅜. Long Island and Reading, particularly the [latter, were weak, and at the Second Board Reading closed at a decline of 2 ₱ cent. on the prices of yesterday. The short sellers have had the advantage in this stock for several days past, and they were further encouraged to-day by the reported movement against the Company at Harrisburg, and the indisposition of the Philadelphia market to take more of the stock at present prices. Appearances indicate a further fall, as several parties who realized on their low-priced purchases at 74@75, as well as others who did not participate so largely in the rise, are unwilling to make another turn, unless at reduced figures. The opposition interest, who have been making contracts at 73½ to 75, were buyers this afternoon for delivery. Much now depends on the Philadelphians. They have the bulk of the stock. If they should attempt to realize, from sympathy with this market, or from apprehension of legislative action, the [probability is that the stock would go very considerably lower. On the other hand, if further transfers are not made to the New-York books, so as to effect the supply of cash stock, the present will only prove one of the many temporary fluctuations incident to a speculative season. The following is the bill moved at Harrisburg:

SECTION 1.—Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly met, that so much of the further supplement to an act to authorize the Governor to incorporate the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, approved the second day of February, *anno domini* one thousand eight hundred and fifty, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. That it shall not be lawful for the said Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company to declare any dividend or dividends until they shall have first paid all debts due by said company up to January first, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

SEC. 3.—That it may be lawful for all the creditors of the said Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company to proceed and collect all claims and debts against said company under the now existing laws of this commonwealth, any law heretofore passed to the contrary notwithstanding.

We do not regard this as a matter of much moment. Whether designed as a threat by parties in Pennsylvania dissatisfied with the Road, or intended as a *ruse* on the Stock market, so long as *bona fide* Bond-holders and other creditors are not the memorialists or movers in the case, it amounts to little or nothing. The first section purports to repeal what is past repealing—the conversion or extension of he Bonds of 1850. The second section is nugatory for the greater part, as we are not advised of any debts due or past due when the January dividend was made, except, probably, about a twentieth of the Bonds of 1850, held by trustees, guardians or executors, who had no authority to convert, but who have been content and will be content to receive, as they have invariably and promptly received their semi-annual interest, as though the Bonds were extended to 1870. The last section can only apply to the foregoing exception, and if the whole of the outstanding Bonds were put in bar of future dividends, less than $40,000 (the difference between the current price of 1870 Bonds and par) would remove the difficulty.

The Nicaragua speculation continued through the day, but not so brisk at the close. The Canal Rights again advanced and sold as high as $3,600, and afterwards at $3,500. The Transit shares were offered at 47 at the close, and at 46 on seller's option, though no sales were made at the Board under 48½.

Neither Loans nor Bonds were brisk at either Board. Bidding prices not essentially different from yesterday. Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co. sold $250,000 Bellefontaine Indiana Railroad Bonds, 7 per cents, at an average of about 92 per cent.: the lowest successful bids 91 26, the highest, 92.65. The successful bidders were Moran & Iselin; DeLaunay, Iselin & Clark; John S. Palmer, and D. D. Howard, of this city; and Chubb, Schenck & Co., of Washington. The whole amount bid for was $880,000. The Loan is represented to be a desirable one at the prices paid, and most of it will probably go to Europe.

Mr. Luther C. Clark, of E. W. Clark, Dodge & Co., the well-known Wall-street Bankers, has been made Vice-President of the Nicaragua Company.

Exchange closed for the Boston steamer at 109¾@¼, earlier figures for bank and banker's signature. There was a great variety of bills from the South, of the best names, and owing to the dullness of Continental Exchange, bills on Hamburg, Bremen and Paris were remitted and drawn against on London. The transactions were to a large extent, and the selection as well as rates, more favorable than for six months past. Money was quite easy, and will, no doubt, be pressed on demand borrowers for a week or two to come, as the California receipts accumulate and remain with the banks.

The Sub-Treasury balance, this afternoon, was $2,776,840. The packet ship arrivals since Saturday, have increased the duties.

The *Canada's* news is not so ill for Cotton as anticipated. Prices here will be fairly supported under it. Increased consumption and cheap money and cheaper bread, in Great Britain, are evidently neutralizing the increased crop reported from this side. The Circulars that go out by the Boston steamer, to-morrow, show the following movement, including a crop of full 2,850,000, it not 2,900,000 bales. After this date, in 1849, the last big crop, 625,000 bales were received, which added to 2,247,000 this year, would give 2,872,000 bales.

	1852	1851	1850	1849
Receipts at the Ports	2,247,000	1,815,000	1,593,000	2,101,000
Exports to Great Britain,	862,000	736,000	560,000	924,000
do France,	287,000	230,000	187,000	188,000
do other Foreign ports	157,000	158,000	102,000	161,000
Total exports	1,306,000	1,124,000	849,000	1,273,000
Stock on hand	625,000	628,000	591,000	644,000

The Breadstuff accounts by this arrival are reversed. They look discouraging, and coming at a time when the interior lakes and rivers are beginning to pour in their supplies from the Northwest, the effect will be depressing on the market. Provisions were better in Liverpool.

The *Crescent City* brings a California argosy of one and a half millions. The mining accounts look fair, and Gold Dust is reported more abundant both at San Francisco and in the interior towns. The remittances to the Atlantic ports are said to be more governed by the balances actually due to or collected on account of New-York and other Eastern points, than by the supply of Dust at the time. There is nothing in the surface and placer washing to discourage the estimate of a large yield during the spring, though more labor is required to make them available, and increased attention is given by the miners to canaling and ditching, in order to spread the water over a larger extent of country. Quartz mining was not so active—the purpose being to await the result of operations already gone into, and the arrival of additional machinery before further investment. Of the market for Produce and Goods, the San Francisco *Price Current* says:

"Since our last issue we have had an interval of but ten business days. This period has not been marked by activity in any department of trade. With few exceptions, noticed in our review of separate heads, the general course of business has been dull; demand drooping, and transactions confined to purchases for actual wants. Up-river and interior trade has also fallen off somewhat, from the condition before noticed in our last review, with a diminished amount of freight."

At San Francisco, a fair business was doing in Dry Goods, Stark Mills Sheetings, four quarters selling at 7½c. Boots and Shoes traded in chiefly at auction. They pay a small profit on Eastern cost. Bricks scarce and on the advance. Coal in speculative demand at $25@$27@$30, and 400 tons Delaware and Hudson at $35 the ton. Drugs without alteration. Flour depressed; fresh Chili $9. Baltimore Meal, $7. Grain on the contrary, particularly Corn, in demand. Lumber in less demand and lower. Whisky firm. Brandies and French wines depressed, and generally pay a loss. Provisions scarcely equal to New-York prices. Lard improved, selling at 28@30c. for choice. Sugars a little better; refined 10c. Real estate looking up. Money rates at 3 ₱ cent. a month.

There was a light business in Stocks at Philadelphia to-day. Only 400 shares Reading sold, closing 72 bid, after selling at 73¼@73⅜@73. $5,000 Bonds of '60 brought 84½, and $8,000 70s, 81½. Long Island and Morris inactive. For U. S. Bank, $3½ bid.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, March 26.

COTTON.—Sales, to-day, of 8,000 bales, at a decline of ⅛c. since the receipt of the *Europa's* news. Strict middling is quoted at 7⅞c. The sales of the week have been 35,000 bales. The *Price Current* makes the increase in the receipts at all the Southern ports thus far, 160,000 bales over last year.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 27.

COTTON continues at the decline of ⅛c., since the receipt of the *Europa's* news. The week's sales foot up 38,000 bales. STOCKS—The sales during the week have been 7,000 hhds., at steady prices from 3½@4c. TOBACCO—The week's transactions have been 1,000 hhds., at 8@5c. for the new crop. CORN has declined to 62@65c. New-York Sight Exchange, par to ¼ discount.

CHARLESTON, Monday, March 29.

COTTON—Sales of 1,480 bales, at 6¼@8 3-16c. The market is unsettled, and prices favor buyers. A decline of ⅛@⅛c. has taken place from the highest point of the previous week.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, March 30—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in fair demand at full figures—the day's sales embrace 50 bbls. Pots at $5 06@$5 12½, and Pearls at $6 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is dull and heavy, with a large stock and limited inquiry. The transactions to-day were under 2,000 bales, at 8½c.@8¾c., for middling Orleans, and 7¾c., for do. Uplands.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are apparently unchanged—yet we do not observe so much animation in the trade or so much firmness in rates. The opening of the river interrupts business, and tends to depress prices. The Eastern purchasers are least extensive, and those for city use moderate. There is very little, if anything, doing for export. The quantity on hand is small, and the arrivals so far restricted. The sales include 3,800 bbls. ordinary to straight State at $4 50@$4 62½; choice do with mixed Indiana and Michigan at $4 62½@$4 81½; favorite round-hoop Ohio with fair to fancy Indiana and Michigan at $4 81½@$5; fancy Genesee and Ohio at $5@$5 25; extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 25@$5 62½, and extra Genesee at $5 25@$6. Canadian is somewhat nominal, although more inquired for at $4 43½@$4 56½, an engagement of 2,000 bbls. for future delivery were reported, but the terms were not made public. Southern is steady and uniform, with a good local and brisk shipping demand, and sales of 1,200 bbls. mixed to fancy at ordinary Alexandria, Baltimore, Fredericksburg country, Georgetown, and Petersburg City, at $4 37½@$4 56½. Rye Flour is firm and salable at $3 50@$3 62½ ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is scarce and quiet at $3 43½@$3 56½, for both kinds.

GRAIN—Wheat is sparingly offered, and in good request, the continued disagreement of parties in relation to price restricts operations, and with the exception of 3,500 bushels mixed Ohio which were taken at an unknown figure, we have nothing to report. Rye is in light stock and fair demand with sales of 12 000 bushels here and to arrive at 80c. Barley is scarce and nominal at 77c@80c ₱ bush. Oats are plenty and cheaper, at 39c@43c for Western, and 44c@46c for State. Corn is in active request, the much wanted for consumption and shipment; the only sale effected to-day was of 1,000 sacks Orleans mixed at 66c.—an advance.

PROVISIONS—Pork is firm, but quiet—the sales comprising but 300 bbls., new Prime at $16@$16 12½, and new Mess at $17@$17 25. Pickled Meats are more in request, at improved rates—the sales consisting of 400 packages A, S White's extra cured Hams at 9¢., and 80 do. Lewis's do. do., at the same price. Shoulders are worth, perhaps, 7@7¼c ₱ lb. Lard is in steady demand, and with a firm market, the sales include 400 bbls. Prime, at 9½@9¾c. ₱ lb. Beef tends upward—we heard that 250 bbls. were sold at $5 75@$6 75 for Prime, and $9 75@$12 75 for Mess. Prime Mess and Beef Hams are inactive. Butter is in good request, while Cheese is less buoyant at old figures.

WHISKY—Remains inanimate—the demand and supply being equally light, and the sales confined to 100 bbls. Prison, at 20½c., cash.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Crescent City, from Chagres—Geo. Haskins, Mail Agent, J Kell, A. Harrison and lady, J. Ealmer, D. Crabtree, H. Hayden, M. Muage, M. Lustanans, W. M. Gayton Judge Dares, T Sarrett, C. W. Griffen, C. D. Maxwell, Mrs Graves, Mrs Phillips, M. Wallack, T. J. Johnson, John Brundege, W. W. White, M. Wadsworth, E. R. Kane, J. Yates, A. Fridau, Capt. Hall, R. F. M. W. Lapley, M. Hoggs, T. J. Northop, D. C. Rush, S. E. Gibson, S. S. Lawrence, J. Jones, W. C. P. Smith, H. R. Marks, H. W. Sanchold, H. F. Flannagan, A. C. Nichols, D. S. Smith, J. Marks, S. H. Benton, R. R. Greenlock, S. Beallock, M. Grubb, H. H. Orr, T. J. Mercier, B. Strong, R. G. White, D. Jenks, T. W. Sampson, J. W. Grass, M. Whitsey, J. McGen, Louis Sheets, W. C. Nicholson, F. A. Trippord, S. Isaacks, E. Godfrey, W. D. Curring, J. Sellons, G. Denty, Robt. Chandler M. Davis, S. F. Clure, F. Fail, D. W. Berry, N. Van Vaulkenburgh, R. Smith, J. B. Jameson H. Twichell, F. French, J. Davis, J. W. Potter, I. M. Cutlen, J. Hudson, W. N. Clark, J. Harden, J. Ruth, H. D. Marshall, J. Stretch, G. W. Eglinton, M. Conner, D. W. Searer, J. Tuckley, H. F. Danna, H. F. Cline, A. Goake, C. Burger, G. R. Wood, J. Downs, A. C. Chapman, and 130 in steerage.

In packet ship Isaac Bell, from Havre—Mr. Hield and family, Miss A. Reis, Miss H. Reis, Mr. Saunders, and 600 in the steerage.

In bark Brazthere, from Vera Cruz—Capt W. Simon, and 3 steerage.

In packet ship Universe, from Liverpool—Mr. Dod, Mr. Hardy and lady, M. William, Miss May, Mr Scott, Mr Dean, and 556 in the steerage.

In packet ship American Congress, from London and Portsmouth—Mrs and Mast. Williams, J Thompson, B. Foster, G Inman, J. Vernon, and 291 in the steerage.

In ship New-York, from Liverpool—Richard C. Morse, R. Morse, jr., of New-York, and 350 in the steerage.

In ship Richard Cobden, from London—C. Esdaile.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC... THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises.....5 47 | Sets.....6 23 MOON—Sets....3 33m

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook, 2 57m | Gov. Island.. 3 47m | Hell Gate.. 5 28m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....MARCH 30, 1852.

Cleared.

Ship New-York, Hill, Charleston, Geo Bulkley
Ship Fawn, Allen, Savanna, T London, D. C. Pulletz.
Ship Saxony, Melcher, Aspinwall, J. W. Elwell & Co.
Bark Peter Demill, Hoey, Savannah Demill & Co
Schr Geo. W Comer, Shelly, Yorktown, Va, master.
Schr Amanda Clifford Ball, Jacksonville, J. Grice
Schr Isaac Hughes, Johnson, Newbern, Bateman & Rudderow
Schr Independence, Farron, Wilmington, Bateman & Rudderow
Schr Julia Nancy, Littleton, Newbern, S. L. Mitchell.
Schr. Uranus, Ames, Bucksport, R. P. Burk & Co.
Schr. Adeline Gorham, Philadelphia, J. Hand.
Sloop Sarah, Lincoln, Taunton, master.

Arrived

Packet ship Constitution, Britton, Liverpool, 12th inst., mdse and 340 pass. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Packet ship Washington, Page, Liverpool, 27 ds., mdse and pass. to Frost & Hicks.

Ship Catherine, Nelson, Charleston, 6 ds., cotton and 6 pass to S Wardle.

Ship Atlantic, (of New-London,) Lamb, Antwerp, Feb. 15, and 37 ds fm Flushing, mdse and pass. to E D Hurlbut & Co. On the 5th inst, Andrew Anderson, seaman, native of Holstein, fell from the maintopgallant yard overboard and was drowned 2 deaths and 1 birth.

Packet ship Splendid, Higgins, Havre, Feb. 11, mdse. and 222 pass to Whitlock, Jr.

Ship Angelique, Samuel, Rotterdam, Feb. 16, mdse to Schenchard & Gebhardt. No date, lat 36 30, lon 56 W., saw he wreck of a topsail schooner, about 300 tuns, painted black, with white streak, foremast standing, full of water; did not board her on account of the weather.

Packet ship Sheridan, Cornish, Liverpool, March 4, mdse. and passengers, to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ship Wm Nelson, Cheever, Liverpool, 29 ds., mdse. and 477 steerage passengers, to W. Whitlock, Jr. Had 1 death and 1 birth.

Packet ship Star of the West, Bowne, Liverpool, Feb 25, mdse and 400 pass. to S Thompson & Nephew. Ma ch 16, lat 39 40, lon 49 30, spoke the NEW ERA, from NY, lost all three topsails, foresail, mainsail, topga lant sail and royal, fore and main spencers, foretopmast studding sail, nb, and two topgallant studding sails; most other sails being furled at the time; stove bulwarks, and received other damage in the 4 days without the topsails set. Afterwards experienced very heavy weather. No sickness.

Packet ship Isaac Bell, from Havre—Mr. Hield and family, Miss A. Reis, Miss H. Reis, Mr. Saunders, and 600 in the steerage.

In packet ship Isaac Bell, from Havre—Mr. Hield and family, Miss A. Reis, Miss H. Reis, Mr. Saunders, and 600 in the steerage.

Packet ship Universe, Bird, Liverpool, March 1, mdse. and passengers, to Williams & Guion

Packet ship American Congress, Williams, London and Portsmouth, March 7, mdse and passengers, to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Had 1 death.

Ship Richard Cobden, Barrell, London, left the Downs Feb. 22, mdse and 236 passengers, to Geo. Collins. Three deaths during the passage.

Bark Frederick Warren, (of Boston,) Mather, London 33 ds., mdse to master. 13th inst, lat 49 36, lon 38 35, shipped a heavy sea, which threw the bowsprit on her beam ends, and sprung stanchions, stove bulwarks and long-boat, swept decks, and done considerable other damage. Cut the lee and fore topsail braces, and foot of main spencer, which three of the crew overboard; 2 were rescued, but could not succeed in saving the other. (J McAlister.) When the ship righted, sounded the pumps, and found 18 inches water in—immediately manned the pumps, and succeeded in freeing her. 9th inst, lat. 50 30, lon 45 30 in a severe gale, lost sails stove bulwarks, and done other damage. 27th inst., lat. 41 37, lon 65 08, saw a bark with loss of mainmast, run down to her, and found it to be the Br bark Alliance, of Liverpool, abandoned, and appeared to be perfectly free of water. The starboard quarter boat was gone, and the tackle hanging to the davit quarter bridge. She had the mask of partly hauled out, jib half up. Was unable to take her in tow.

Bark Harvest, Nichols, Savannah, 6 ds., cotton and rice, to Sturgess, Clearman & Co.

Br bark Element, Feeney, Cadiz, 54 ds, mdse. to J. B. & G. A. Hamilton

Bark Go W. Herten, Pockard, St. Marks, 18 ds., cotton, &c. to Coe, Anderson & Co.

Bark Montezuma Downes, Demerara, 12th inst, sugar and specie, to Maitland, Phelps & Co

Br bark Emily Scott, Newcastle, 50 ds, coal, to Barclay & Livingston. Experienced heavy weather, lost bulwarks, rails &c.

Brig Arline St. John, Budlin, Matanzas, 17th inst, sugar, to master. Sld. in co. with the Wiles P. Walker, for Providence

Bark Brazthero, Marsh, Vera Cruz, March 12, mdse. to Hargouse & Brothers

Brig Alabama Thompson, Mobile, 24 ds., cotton and lumber, bd. to Boston. Put in here for a harbor. Experienced very heavy weather, lost sails, &c.

Brig Harriet Newell, Warren, Jeffersonton, Ga., timber, to Peck & Church.

Brig Holladay, (of Gloucester,) Pousland, Malaga, Feb 13, and Gibraltar 16th, fruit, &c. to Chamberlain, Robins & Co. Experienced very heavy weather, sprung bowsprit, lost sails, stove bulwarks and head rails, and done other damage.

Pruss brig Martin Frederick, Krafft, Rotterdam, Dec 27, and 48 ds. fm Dartmouth, mdse to Funcke & Meincke. Experienced very heavy weather, Feb. 27, off the Western Islands; lost and split sails, &c.

Brig Frances Hopkins, Trinidad de Cuba, 22 ds., molosses, to Thompson, Hunter & Co

Schr. H. Moulton, Zaples, Trintdad de Cuba, 25 days, molasses, to H D Brookman. Experienced very heavy weather; has been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras

Schr James and Henry, Hall, Fredericksburg, Va., 6 ds, bd. to Boston.

Schr Alida, Delnois, New-Haveh, 2 ds, in ballast.

Schr John S. Burgess, Sterling, Charleston, 8 ds, cotton and rice to J S Van Benschoten & Co.

Schr. Amanda, Lawsun, Jonesport, 15 ds.

Schr Sterling, (of Bangor,) Persons, Ponce, 14th inst. sugar and molasses, to Sturges & Co. Sld. in co. with bark Jas Hall, for New-York.

Propeller City of Norfolk, Foot, Norfolk and Richmond, 25 hrs, mdse and pass to Mailler & Lord.

Below.—4 ships, 2 barks, and 3 brigs.

WIND—During the day, N E. by N.; sunset, E N E.

Sailed.

Ship Camden Sherwood, for Charleston.

Spoken, &c.

March 22, lat 28, lon. 61. ship R. L. Stevens, fm. New-Orleans for Liverpool

Feb 29, lat. 51, lon 20, ship Rip Van Winkle, for Liverpool.

March 18 lat 41 45, lon. 55 30, packet ship Liverpool, hence for Liverpool

March 5, lat. 44 44, lon. 36, ship Morgan, of New-York, for Liverpool.

No date, Cardenas light-house S S E 10 miles, was passed a brig, showing two white and three red stripes horizontally in her signal.

Feb 21, lat 47 26, lon. 9 12, Br. brig Nora, bd E.

March 29 Highlands N W., distance 70 miles, brig Tornado, fm Cuba for Boston.

March 25, lat 37, lon 69, Br bark Fanny, of and for Londonderry, fm New-Orleans

Foreign Ports.

At Demerara 12th inst, bark Kingston, Foulks, fm. Philadelphia, for Turk's Island next day; brigs Chief, Smith; Vulcan, Mann, fm. New-York, do.

At Ponce, 14th inst, brigs Wm. A. Drew, Dunning, for Guyana to load for New York; Fidelia, Jones, ldg. for Georgetown; Mazatlan, Rose, for Baltimore; bark John Colby, Hatch, ldg. for New York; brigs Patrick Henry, wig cargo; Nora, do; schrs. Susan, ldg for New-York; Hope, Bibber, wig, to load for Philadelphia, arr 13th; Isabella fm Newburyport in 13 ds. Also, bark Tivoila, Stilson ldg. at Guayamilla for New-York.

At Matanzas, 17th inst, brig Rainbow, of Warren for New-York made; brig Rainbow, of Boothby, ldg for do.

FINANCIAL.

$4,000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, at 7 per cent. Property situated in the 11d Ward of this City. No commissions paid. A letter addressed to Post-office, box No. 1,326, will be attended to. m31-3t

$200,000 BOURBON, FAYETTE AND MASON COUNTY AND CITY OF MAYSVILLE, (Kentucky) BONDS—Messrs. GILBERT & JOHNSON, Insurance Buildings, William-st., offer for sale Two Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Six per Cent. Bonds of the above Counties and City, with interest coupons, payable semi-annually, in the city of New-York. The Bonds are for $1,000 each, the principal reimbursable in 1881, in the city of New-York. These Bonds were issued to the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company, in payment of stock subscriptions to that road, made by the above counties and city, by authority of a vote of the people, unanimously, in the city of Maysville, and by heavy majorities in the counties. The road to which the Bonds are issued is sixty-eight miles long, and connects the city of Maysville, on the Ohio River, and Lexington, in Fayette County. The estimated cost of the work is $1,440,000, and the stock subscriptions are already $1,033,511. The counties of Bourbon, Fayette and Mason, are all populous and wealthy. The soil is unsurpassed in fertility in any country, and the population is intelligent industrious and substantial. The Auditor's Report for 1851 exhibits the following statistics of wealth and population:

	Taxable Property.	Population.
Bourbon	$11,941,797	17,904
Fayette	17,756,745	24,022
Mason	9,154,648	24,823

The above Counties are entirely out of debt, excepting for their recent Railroad subscriptions, amounting to $1,220,000, for which they hold an equal amount of Railroad stock. The city of Maysville has a population of about 5,000, and taxable property to the amount of $1,500,000. It is the point on the Ohio river, in the County of Mason, of transhipment for the whole north-eastern section of Kentucky, of merchandise and produce going inward and outward—and under the influence of the system of roads now converging upon it, and forming connections with all the rich central roads of Kentucky, and with the principal lines of Railway running south and north, that are most rapidly rise in business, population and wealth. Maysville owes now a debt of $70,000, but has means to the amount of $79,000, and a revenue of $22,000, exclusive of the tax for Railroad purposes. This indebtedness is based on a capital of $40,453,250, as exhibited by the Assessor's books, which does not give more than two-thirds of the actual value.

The Constitutionality of the issue of these Bonds has been affirmed by the Circuit Court, and Court of Appeals, of the State of Kentucky, which forever settles that question. The Court of App

THE FATAL DISASTER IN TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—INQUEST BY ARTHUR, WORRALL.—THE CORONER'S INVESTIGATION COMMENCED.—About day light yesterday morning, another of the workmen, named Henry Rankin, died at his residence in Forty-second-street, from the injuries he received on Saturday last at the calamity in Thirty-second-street, near Eighth-avenue. Coroner Ives and the Jury immediately proceeded to view the remains of the deceased, and the investigation was commenced at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

We are informed that the buildings in question tumbled to the ground in consequence of a slight breeze blowing from the Southeast, which shows conclusively they must have been weak and miserable structures. We also learn, that both these buildings were run up, from the foundation to the third story, in the short space of some eight or ten days. All the walls were erected, with the exception of the front ones, (which were half up,) in the course of only one week. The object of the builder and owner, who permitted these dwellings to be thus recklessly erected, was, no doubt, to have them ready for occupancy by the first of May next. If the present inquiry, before the Coroner and the Jury be rigidly prosecuted, we shall probably arrive at the *real* cause of the calamity, by which three workmen—*John Brady, James Farrell*, and *Henry Rankin*—lost their lives, and several others were seriously injured. A large number of witnesses were subpenaed by the Coroner but none of them appeared except two laborers, who were at work on the premises at the time of the accident. They testified as follows:

Patrick Gell, being duly sworn, says:—I reside in Twenty-seventh-street; I was a laborer, and at work on the buildings in Thirty-second-street, near the Eighth-avenue, on the South side of the street, where the buildings fell on Saturday last; I carried mortar, and was going up the ladder at the time they fell; I knew James Farrell, the deceased, by sight; I was working on Wednesday and Saturday until the buildings fell; Farrell was a hod carrier; the buildings were erected as high up as the third story, at the time the ladder gave way; I ran from the ladder across the street; by the time I got back, both buildings had fallen; I then assisted in extricating Farrell from among the mortar and bricks; he was lying in the middle of the buildings; I could see him; when we got him out, he was insensible; we took him to a doctor's shop; I have been a hod carrier for over two years; I know good from bad mortar; the mortar used for these buildings was not very bad, nor yet was it very good; I should say it was pretty fair; the sand used in the mortar was first-rate.

James Thorp, being sworn, says—I was employed on the buildings in question by Mr. Thomas Brooks, the owner and builder; I was a laborer; I know one of the masons, named James McGinnis; I was carrying brick on the top of the building on a ladder when I heard the beams cracking; I turned my face towards the street, and when the buildings fell I seized the ladder and sprang with it towards the street; Farrell was on the building next to me; when I came down I struck against a sand barrel, and did not know any more until I was picked up; the gable end wall was up, and topped off; there was three tier of beams, and the roof was yet to go; I think it was a four-story building; all the walls were eight-inch walls; the bricks were all alike; I don't know anything about the foundation.

The further proceedings were here postponed until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Yesterday morning, Mr. Thomas E. Brooks, the builder and owner of the houses in Thirty-second-street, called upon Captain Hannegan, at the Twentieth Ward Station-house, and deposited in his hands $70, to be divided among the surviving sufferers.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—Two men have been arrested on a charge of having set fire to the building occupied by Doremus & Nixon, on the corner of Liberty and Nassau-streets. A third person is included in the charge, but he has escaped to Philadelphia.

—The packet ship *Isaac Bell*, made the run from Havre to this port in 19 days, and the *Washington*, from Liverpool, in only 17 days.

—The anniversary of the battle of Lexington, (April 19,) will be celebrated by a number of the military companies of this city.

—The following persons have been elected officers of the College of Pharmacy: Geo. D. Coggeshall, President; Jno. H. Currie, Wm. H. Rushton and Oliver Hall, Vice-Presidents; Jas. S. Aspinwall, Treasurer, and R. W. Bull, Secretary.

—Chief Justice Oakley has intimated that where a *prima facie* case of fraud by misrepresentation is made out, the Superior Court would grant an order of arrest and hold a defendant to bail.

—The Collector gives notice that instructions have been received from the Treasury Department that no allowance will be made up of goods damaged on the voyage of importation unless a certificate is presented, made out from actual survey, either by the Port Wardens or Marine Surveyors. Said survey must be ma e within ten days after the landing of the goods, and must specify the packages actually in a damaged condition.

—Some lots between Twenty-sixth and Thirtieth streets have lately been sold at an advance of 25 per cent. over the prices obtained for the same lots about two years ago.

—The Hudson River has been closed the present season 102 days—being 12 days more than the average of the 67 years from 1765 to 1852. The longest time of suspension of navigation on record is 136 days, in 1842-3—the shortest in 1805-6, 42 days.

—During the past month, the Executive Committee of the Prison Association have taken care of twenty-one discharged prisoners, either by sending them to the Home or by finding places for them.

—Major Livingston has joined the firm of Archer & Ostrander, and will hereafter be connected with those gentlemen in the Express business on the Hudson River Railroad.

—The Industrial Congress of this City, at its session last evening, elected the following delegates to the National Industrial Congress, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President: D. C. Henderson, J. L. Kingsley, J. A. Smith, D. Willis, K. Arthur Bailey, W. V. Barr, and A. G. Levy.

—The investigation before Justice Osborne at the Lower Police Office, respecting the charge of false pretences pending against the ex-President of the Bowery Bank, was resumed yesterday afternoon. Some evidence on the part of the prosecution was taken, and the case was adjourned until Monday next.

—The body of an unknown dead infant was found drowned yesterday in the slip foot of Wall-street. It was sent to the Coroner's office.

—The gold dust and false pretence case of Mr. Cyrus W. Scofield against Messrs. Winn & Hawkins was again adjourned, yesterday, until to-morrow, in consequence of the absence of defendant's counsel, who mistook the hour.

—Yesterday morning, Officer Blake, of the Sixth Ward, arrested Mary Faulkner upon a charge of stealing a lever watch from a countryman, named James Dougherty, of Norwich, Conn. The time-keeper was recovered, and Mary was committed to the City Prison by Justice Lothrop.

—Miss Jane Heastis died very suddenly yesterday at her residence, No. 201 Prince-street, and it is supposed she committed suicide. Coroner Ives proceeded to the premises last evening to investigate the cause of death.

—Yesterday afternoon, Deputy Sheriff Baldwin, arrested Mrs. Anna Rotterband, of No. 679½ Broadway, and brought her before Justice Lothrop, on a charge of stealing a valuable diamond from a lad, who had stolen the same from Miss Caroline Stephens, the authoress, who resides at No. 139 Spring street. The little son (aged 10 years,) of a domestic named Owens, employed by Miss Stephens, took a diamond stud from her bureau drawer a few days ago, and gave it to another boy, Edward McFadden, who went to the jewelry shop of Rotterband, where the jewel was abstracted (as alleged) by Mrs. R., and she then purchased the gold setting for the sum of three shillings. These facts being sworn to, the magistrate held Mrs. Rotterband to bail in the sum of $500 to answer.

A BOY NEARLY KILLED IN MERCER-STREET.—Yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock, a laboring man, by the name of Edward Carrigan, threw a heavy stick of timber from the rear of the fourth story of the St. Nicholas Hotel, running through from Broadway to Mercer-street, just above Broome-street. The timber struck a negro boy, by the name of John Stone, on the head, and terribly injured his skull. He was immediately taken home, to No. 55 Mercer-street, where he lies in a critical state, and will probably die during the night. It is said that Carrigan threw it with the deliberate intention of killing the lad, and he was therefore taken into custody by Captain Turnbull, of the Eighth Ward, to await further action in the matter, and the result of the injury inflicted upon the lad.

BURGLARY AND ATTEMPTED ARSON.—About 11 o'clock on Monday night, officers Rynders and Payne, of the Eighth Ward, discovered smoke coming from the front doors and windows of Mr. William Simpson's furniture warehouse, at No. 591 Broadway. Officer Rynders immediately burst open the door, and with his partner entered the building, when they discovered that the premises had been forcibly broken into, through the rear window; they also found a lot of papers and the books of the concern scattered over the floor, all in a blaze. An exploded canister was also discovered lying near the heavy iron salamander safe, upon which the robbers had made a demonstration and endeavored to blow off the lock with powder. The rogues made good their escape before the officers came in that direction.

A BRUTAL AND MURDEROUS OUTRAGE.—Yesterday morning, about 7½ o'clock, a brutal assault was made upon two omnibus drivers at the Jersey City Ferry, foot of Cortlandt-street. Two hack drivers, named James Wyeth *alias* "Cock Robin" (driver of the New-Haven House coach,) and Richard Finley, were standing in front of the Northern Hotel, when Isaac Sheeler and John McKnight drove up with their stages. Soon after Sheeler was attacked by Wyeth, who had an old grudge against him, because he was not permitted to ride in his (Sheeler's) omnibus some days ago, when he (Wyeth) was grossly insulted. Fist words passed between them, and Sheeler was knocked to the pavement by a blow on the temple. His associate attempted to assist him, and he was also knocked down by the partner of Wyeth, and before assistance could reach the poor men, they were beaten and probably fatally injured. Sheeler was kicked and stamped in the face, with Wyeth's heavy nailed boots, and when he was picked up by the citizens his left eye was out of the socket, and the blood streaming from his mouth, ears and nostrils. McKnight is also seriously injured. The body of poor Sheeler was horribly mutilated, and if he recovers, he will be maimed for life. The proprietor of the omnibus line immediately took the matter in hand, and made application to Mayor Kingsland for redress, and by his Honor's order, the villains were arrested by officer Devoe, and locked up in the City Prison to await further action in the matter.

FIRE IN WASHINGTON-STREET.—On Monday night at 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in the second story of a warehouse at No. 258 Washington-street, occupied by Messrs. J. Wheaton & Co., provision dealers, and Wm. Bunn, dealer in butter and cheese. The flames were discovered by policeman Bray of the Third Ward, who ascended the awning post, broke into the window, and succeeded in extinguishing the devouring element without any alarm being given by the fire bells.

IMMIGRATION.—There arrived at this port yesterday, the following ships and passengers:

Star of the West, L'pool,	465	Richard Cobden, London	227
Universe, do.	579	American Congress, do.	312
Washington, do.	954	Sheridan, do.	484
William Nelson, do.	477	Atlantic, Antwerp	301
Isaac Bell, Havre	639		
New-York, do.	358	Total	5,006
Splendid, do.	283		

SUPERIOR COURT.—This is the last day for filing notes of issues for the April Term.

[Advertisement.]

Our readers must recollect that to-night will be the last opportunity to join Mr Wash's Violin Class, for beginners, under the direction of Mr. U. C. Hill, in Stuyvesant Institute.

BROOKLYN CITY.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.—At the meeting of the Common Council held on Monday evening, the following resolutions were adopted:

To give the usual notice of the intention of the Common Council to fence lots bounded by Tillary, Gold, Concord-streets, and Hudson-avenue.

That the Fire Department Committee report on or before April 12, some suitable building for the use of Engine Company No. 19.

That the usual notice be published of intention to pass an ordinance to cause property owners to flag sidewalks on southerly side of Livingston-street, between South and Court-streets.

That the Commissioners of Repairs and Supplies prosure the usual staves of office for the members of the Common Council

That it be referred to a special committee consisting of Aldermen Fowler, Baylis, Marvin, Stilwell and Rice, to revise the standing rules of the board.

That the several committees of the Board, who are authorized to receive estimates for contracts with the city, shall have power, when any person or persons give in estimates and refuse to enter into contract on their own estimates, to refuse at all subsequent estimates furnished by them.

The following preamble and resolution was presented and referred to the Law Committee for report:

Whereas, The Charter provides that the Common Council shall have power after any assessment for a local improvement has been confirmed, and the contract for making the same been entered into, to issue certificates of indebtedness to the contractor, payable out of such assessment when collected, and leaving estimates and bearing interest after 120 days from the delivery of the assessment roll to the collectors; therefore,

Resolved, That the proper officers be directed, whenever a contract is made on behalf of the city with any contractor or contractors, whereby a local assessment is made for any improvement, that the contract be so made that the contractor shall receive interest on his contract.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.—From the last report of this Society, we gather the following particulars: Total amount of moneys received during the past year, from all sources, $14,023 27. This sum has all been expended, and the Society is in debt $5,008 06. This debt was contracted in erecting a new Asylum building; extending the old building, and furnishing, at a cost of nearly $9,000

Number of children in the two Asylums, March, 1851: females, 43; males, 61; total, 104.

Admitted during the year ending March, 1852. females, 42; males, 33; total, 57.

Left and provided with places during the past year: females, 3; males, 16; total, 19. Died during the past year, 2 females.

In the two Asylums at the present time, 80 females, 78 males; total, 158.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—A lodger at the Franklin House, in Fulton-street, near the Ferry, had his room entered on Monday night, by some villain, and robbed of a valuable gold watch. The thief escaped without creating any alarm.

—On Monday evening the Lexington Association of Brooklyn, presented to the Lexington Chapter No. 17, O. U. A., a beautiful stand on which to place the Bible used in their ceremonies. The presentation was made by A. S. Brown, Secretary of the Association, and received by the First Chief of the O. U. A., A. P. Waldron. On the front of the stand is carved the motto of the order, "Patriotism, Charity, and Harmony."

—In the State Senate yesterday, Mr. Vanderbilt reported favorably on the following nominations for Notaries for Kings County: Stephen B. Brophy, William F. Schmidt, J. P. J. Briant, Daniel G. Welden, Jr., J. A. Underwood, Ralph Malbone, Addison Dissoway, which were concurred in.

The following bills were read in the State Senate yesterday a third time. Relative to Bedford-avenue, to amend the Charter of the Church Charity Congregation of Kings County; relative to assessment roll of Kings County; to establish grades of certain streets in Brooklyn; authorizing the Trustees of the Brooklyn Benevolent Society to sell a tract of land.

—The Police Committee have caused a lantern to be furnished each Police District, with the number of the District distinctly on each, similar to those used by fire companies. These lanterns are attached to a staff about six feet in length, for the purpose of being used in a crowd to designate at what point the police may be found.

—A couple of well-dressed young men called at a house in Henry street, yesterday, to obtain board, and while one of the party was engaged in making arrangements with the landlady, the other made out to pocket a gold watch-chain and valuable brooch. The loss was not discovered until the thieves had made their escape.

—The Court of Sessions assembled yesterday morning, but on account of the absence of one of the Justices, could not proceed to business, and consequently adjourned till 10 o'clock this day (Wednesday).

—A Court-martial, to try any delinquencies in the Fifth Brigade, commenced its sittings at the City Armory last evening, Major Thomas B. Teale presiding, and Captains Hoogland and Burnet, members.

—The Treasurer of the Brooklyn City Hospital acknowledges the receipt of $12 23 in donations made at the boxes left at the South and Fulton Ferries.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—Officers Mullens and Keihl, returned from Philadelphia, Monday night, having in their custody the woman Efferts, one of the principal operators in the gang of counterfeiters. This makes five now imprisoned at Williamsburg, awaiting an examination. The officers report, that from information received they have reason to believe that these parties are a portion of a large gang of counterfeiters, who have for some time managed so adroitly as to elude the vigilance of the Police. If the Police of Williamsburg will carry this matter through with as much energy as they have shown in the commencement of the work, and they will deserve the good wishes of the community at large. The officers arrested another of the gang, at Camden, where he will remain until a requisition is obtained.

—James Mulligan, a boatman, resident in Waterstreet, Brooklyn, rescued a German from death last evening by taking him out of the East River, near Peck-slip Ferry, Williamsburg side, where the poor man had accidentally fallen from one of the docks.

—The commander of the Washington Guard of this city, John Maerz, has been ordered under arrest by Gen. Duryea, commanding the 5th Brigade, on charges preferred by Colonel Abel Smith, commander of 13th Regiment. The trial will take place on Wednesday, 13th instant.

—At the Common Council, Monday evening, the following persons were declared elected bell ringers: First Ward, Lower.—John Jackson and Joseph Fletcher. Third Ward, Lower.—Charles Sherman and George Brown.

—H. P. Freeman, Esq, has been chosen Cashier of the Citizens' Bank, about to commence operations in our city.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOST.—In the street, March 25, a SMALL ROLL OF PAPER, containing an agreement between various parties and the owner, and of no use to anybody else. The finder will be handsomely rewarded by handing it in at No. 157 Broadway, up stairs, room No. 1. m31-2t*

FOREIGN EXPRESS AGENCY.—Our partner, resident in Paris, who will leave on SATURDAY, in the PACIFIC, will receive orders and attend to any business that may be entrusted to him, whether in England or on the Continent. LIVINGSTON, WELLS, & CO. m31-tA3 No. 6 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—I have this day associated with me Mr WM. H. PHILIPS, as partner in my business, which will hereafter be conducted under the name and firm of BARKER & PHILIPS E. S. BARKER. March 31, 1852. We will remove on the first day of May to No 199 and 201 Duane, corner Washington sts. BARKER & PHILIPS. m31-8t*

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER. Travellers leaving for California are recommended to provide themselves with this valuable essence, as it effectually prevents the bad effects of change of water, climate, &c., to which they are exposed. No traveler should go without it.

CAUTION.—Persons desiring an article that can be relied upon, prepared solely from the pure Jamaica Ginger, should be particular to ask for "Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger," which is warranted to be what it is represented, and is prepared only by FREDERICK BROWN, and for sale at his Drug and Chemical store, north east corner of 5th and Chesnut-sts., Philadelphia; and for sale in New-York by A. J. Delatour, No. 25½ Wall-st; Rushton, Clarke & Co., No. 110 Broadway, No. 10 Astor House, and No 273 Irving House. N. Y; John Milhau, No. 183 Broadway; F. C. Wells & Co., No. 237 8th avenue. m31-1m-eod*

COSTAR, OF 444 BROADWAY.
Clear out the Roaches, Rats and Mice!
Out Ants and Bedbugs in a trice!
Show wisdom—never mind the price—
Though that is nothing, if 'twere twice
As much. Call on the housewife a friend,
And receive instructions ... and the END
Of loathsome Vermin is at hand.
Forget not that frequented Stand,
444 Broadway.
They will not die in their holes, nor create a stench, by using COSTAR'S Exterminator of Rats, Mice Cockroaches Ants, &c Not dangerous to the human family. COSTAR'S Depôt, No. 444 Broadway. Warranted effectual in all cases. m31-4t

WANTED.

CLERK WANTED IN A COUNTRY STORE.—About 20 miles from New York, on the Hudson River Railroad. A German who speaks English and has had experience preferred. Apply to D LYON, No. 17 Dey st., up stairs. m31-3t*

BOY WANTED.—In a Wholesale Dry Goods Store, about 14 years of age. One who resides with his parents. None others need apply. Address Box 1,423 General Post Office, in handwriting of the applicants, stating name and residence. m31-1t*

SITUATIONS WANTED.—Situations for Protestant and Catholic Servants, males and females, of good character and every domestic station, at the "Select Protestant Agency," No. 7 Carmine-st., and Society Agency, No. 166 Chambers-st. m30-6t*

PROTESTANT SERVANTS WANTED.—18 Cooks, four men-waiters, six waiters, four laundresses ten servants, of all work; two grooms and waiters, one stable boy and gardener, for situations now ready. All must have good references and apply immediately to No. 148 Grand-st. m29 4t*

AGENTS WANTED.—500 Agents—$25 to $50 a week made in selling a new Family Work. Life and Speeches of Kossuth and other fine books. Call or address post-paid, American Family Publication Establishment, No. 128 Nassau-st. New York up stairs. m24-1m*

WANTED AT MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY FOR DOMESTICS, No. 386 Broadway, nursery governess, lady's maids, waiteress, chambermaids, French, English and German. Colored cook highest wages. Best class of help of all countries. Rates reduced. m31-1t*

PIANO-FORTE TUNER WANTED.—A first-rate Piano-forte Tuner at the warerooms of T. GILBERT & CO., No. 333 Broadway. HORACE WATERS. m29-3t

$30 REWARD.—Left his residence, No. 23 Renwick-st., on the morning of the 26th inst., laboring under a depressed state of mind. Joseph W. Cassidy, aged 27 years, five feet nine inches high, light complexion, spare made, black overcoat, gray under do, and black pantaloons. The above reward will be paid for his recovery. m30-2t*

SHOW WINDOW AND COUNTER WANTED—A show window, 8 feet wide by 7 feet high, second-hand good size glass. A counter or two with small drawers, say 12 or 15 feet long, wanted before the 1st of May. Apply at Store, No 418 Pearl-st m30-3t*

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms suitable for families or single Gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 190 Fulton st., between Orange and Pineapple st's, Brooklyn. m26-1m*

BOARD AND ROOMS.—A gentleman and wife can be accommodated in a private family, with a very pleasant front parlor and bed-room adjoining, with permanent board. Warm and cold bath in the house. Apply No. 32 Grove-st. m30-3t*

RAINBOW HOTEL AND DINING ROOMS, No. 27 Beekman-st., N. Y.
m15 1m* W. J. HOWELL.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GEO. P. PUTNAM
WILL PUBLISH, ON THURSDAY—HOME NARRATIVES; or, STORIES FROM "HOUSEHOLD WORDS" Edited by Charles Dickens, being the Sixth Volume of PUTNAM'S SEMI-MONTHLY LIBRARY. 25 cents

CONTENTS—The Serf of Poberize; The Loaded Dice; The Ghost of the late Mr James Barber; The Young Jew of Tunis; An Excellent Opportunity; The Gentleman Beggar; The other Garret; The Ghost that appeared to Mrs. Wharton; Judge Not; The Right One; A Gallop for Life; The Modern Haroun-al-Raschid; Dust; or Ugliness Redeemed; A Penitent Confession.

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m31-1t

APPLETON'S MECHANICS' MAGAZINE AND ENGINEERS' JOURNAL.—THIS DAY READY, THE APRIL NUMBER.
CONTENTS.
McCallum's Patent Timber Bridge, illustrated; Municipal Telegraph, illustrated; What to Observe, No. III., illustrated; Cleopatra's Needle; On the Friction of Marine Engines; Air as a medium for conveying mechanical power; Electro Metallurgy illustrated; Mechanics for the Million, No. XII; Flax and its manufacturing Machinery, (Weaving and Bleaching) concluded; Dr. Playfair, Lecture on Water supply; Marine Steam Engine; Sawers' new Static Pressure Engine, illustrated; Proney's Friction Brake, illustrated; Experiments upon Hydraulic Motions Proceedings of Scientific Societies; Institution of Civil Engineers; Sounding in deep water; Wages of Engineers, Ocean steamers; Report on the Explosion of a Steam Boiler, American Patents, Notices and Correspondence.

The numbers of this magazine give evidence of its decided superiority over every other of the kind that has been published in this country. It is thoroughly practical, useful, and scientific, and a faithful journal of current movements and developments in mechanism and engineering. We cordially recommend our mechanic brethren to strain a point and spare twenty-five cents per month, rather than lose the really useful information and practical knowledge it will afford them."—*Am. Mechanic.* m31-2t

THE SCALPEL FOR FEBRUARY,
EDITED BY EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. The Fourteenth No. of this brilliant Quarterly Journal of Medicine and Surgery is now ready and for sale at 25 cents, by G. ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., No 2 Astor House. The London *Lancet* remarks: "Flashing, spirited and humorous, the *Scalpel* is as interesting as a novel; and is equally fascinating to the general and professional reader.

ALSO BY THE SAME AUTHOR.
A PRACTICAL TREATISE OF DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM—Containing a complete review of the Origin, Symptoms and Treatment of every known Disease, pp 275 price $1. The London *Lancet* and Boston and New-York Journals, remark: "Dr Dixon has placed the profession and the community obligations by this excellent Digest. It abounds in practical and scientific truth, and he has attracted attention to every page in the book."

ALSO BY THE SAME.
WOMAN AND HER DISEASES—From the Cradle to the Grave, page 350, price $1. The office of the SCALPEL is at No 2 Astor House. All literary and professional communications must be addressed to the Editor's residence, No. 112 Grand-st, 2 doors west of Broadway. Office hours from 10 to 3 and 7 to 9, evenings. m10-1meod

THE LOGIC OF MATHEMATICS.
BY PROFESSOR CHARLES DAVIES Price $1.50
This is an elaborate inquiry into the mental portion of mathematics, by one of the most able men the country has produced and who, as Professor of his science a West Point, has probably done as much to advance his country's name and fame as any living man. There is scarcely a Railroad or Canal in the United States, on which his pupils have not been employed; and every battle fought in Mexico, was greatly contributed to by men who, as boys, he had instructed in the key notes of the art. The book is not a mere mathematical work, but one yielding the greatest of all pleasures, the mastering of a new idea to every thinking reader. Davies has entirely superseded the translations from the old French writers, and the book we speak of, we think the best, of the many text books which we are acquainted."—*Ogdensburg Morning News.*
Published by A. S. BARNES & CO., No. 51 John st. Publishers of Davies' entire course of Mathematics for Schools Academies and Colleges. m25-eod & W1f

JULIA KAVANAGH'S NEW WORK,
D. APPLETON & CO. will publish on WEDNESDAY, MADELINE; a Tale, founded on facts. By Julia Kavanagh, author of "Nathalie," "Women of Christianity," &c, one vol., 12mo, paper cover, 50 cents, cloth, 75 cents.

A glowing tale of one of those pure and sensitive spirits, whose life was full of generous affection and noble acts. It is written with unusual elegance and power of language, and will rank among the best productions of this accomplished author.

D. A. & CO. will publish, by the same author,
WOMEN OF CHRISTIANITY, exemplary for acts of Piety and Charity; 1 vol. 12mo, cloth, 75 cents.

"The design and spirit of this volume are alike admirable. It is well worthy a place in every Christian family."—*Banner of Cross.*

NATHALIE; a Tale; two parts, paper, 75 cents, cloth. Price, $1.

"A work of extraordinary merit. Some of the wisest lessons in life are taught in this work, while the artistic skill with which the narrative is managed, imparts a vivid interest."—*Evangelist.* m30-2t

MISS CHESEBRO'S NEW BOOK.
WILL BE PUBLISHED ON THURSDAY, APRIL 1.—ISA, A PILGRIMAGE. By Caroline Chesebro, author of Dream Land by Day Light. In one volume, 12mo. Price $1.

"The style is vigorous as well as luxuriant, argumentative as well as imaginative, and carries a world with it and a spell to the heart of the reader."—*Home Journal.*

On Saturday, DREAM LAND BY DAY LIGHT. Second edition By Caroline Chesebro. In one volume, 12mo. Price $1 25. Published by
J. S. REDFIELD, Clinton Hall.
m31-3t

CORNISH, LAMPORT & CO. have in preparation for publication a translation of Prof. ALEXIS MUSTON'S very interesting work entitled THE ISRAEL OF THE ALPS; a history of the Vaudois of Piedmont. m31-3t WTh&S

REMOVAL.
J. W. HOLBERTON, Importer of Toys and Fancy Goods, has removed from No. 75 Maiden-lane to No. 43 the same street, and will open for the spring trade an extensive assortment of German, French and English Fancy Goods. Foreign and Domestic Toys, Musical Instruments, Snuff-boxes and articles of novelty in his line. The advertiser respectfully calls the attention of his customers to the announcement of his removal, and asks the notice of buyers generally to the assortment of goods kept at his establishment. The attention of the trade is also called to the new style of Tin and Iron Toys manufactured by the advertiser, which, for variety of patterns and great durability, exceed anything.

The agency for the sale of EDGE'S PREMIUM FIREWORKS is held exclusively by J. W. HOLBERTON, and orders for the same, in large or small quantities, will be promptly attended to.

A regular assortment of small Fireworks, as Roman candles, wheels, rockets, fire-crackers, torpedoes, &c., &c., for storekeepers' retail trade, always on hand. The new India Rubber Toys lately introduced, as air-balls, dolls' heads animals, rattles, figures, &c, &c, on hand at all times, in large or small lots, at manufacturers' prices. m26 6t*

THE PRIZE MEDAL—With "Honorable Mention," has been awarded for the GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, by the Jurors of the Exhibition of all Nations, and is now used in the Royal Laundry. Being thus doubly noticed for its "general superiority," (a mark of distinction conferred on no other) by the Royal Commissioners Jury, from among thirty or forty exhibitors, sets it far above every other of its competitors. The ladies are therefore respectfully requested to make a trial of the Glenfield Patent Double-Refined Powder Starch, which, for domestic use, now stands unrivalled

Sold by Grocers generally in the United States. Wholesale agent GEO. WALKER, No 258½ Washington-st 9f-2m*

BURGESS & CO.'S ROACH, RAT and MOUSE EXTERMINATOR—Retail price 25 cts. per box—The efficacy of this article for the destruction of all species of vermin, is most fully attested to by our customers through out the country, to whom we have supplied it for some years. A liberal discount allowed to wholesale and retail dealers. GREENLEAF & KINSLEY,
f3-41tMW&S Wholesale Druggists, No 63 Vesey-st

PURE ESSENTIAL OILS, &c.—Confectioners Bakers, Perfumers, Restaurateurs and Distillers can secure their Drug articles "right" of GREENLEAF & KINSLEY,
f3-41tMW&S Wholesale Druggists, No. 63 Vesey-st

TO LET.

HOUSE AND LOTS TO LET, in 73d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av; a pleasant place, large house, carriage house, 2 lots of ground, for summer only, if desired, at reduced rent. The Moore & O'Keefe stages pass. Inquire of E. VAN AKEN, on the premises. m31-4t*

HOUSE TO LET.—A three story and basement modern brick house, undercellar, 12 rooms and 13 pantries and closets, marble mantles, sliding-doors, in a healthy location in Fourteen-st, east side, between Dean and Bergen-st., South Brooklyn, on a stage route. Rent $350. Inquire of AUERBACH, No. 84 John st. N. Y., from 12 to 2 o'clock, or at No. 128 Norfolk-st., New-York. [m27-6t*

HOUSE TO LET.—The convenient two-story and attic house, No. 191 Hudson st., within one block of St. John's Park. Has gas and Croton water to the second story. Can be seen only from 10 to 2 each day. Inquire on the premises. m29-3t

HOUSE TO LET—No. 34 Barclay-st.—Store to be altered to suit tenant. Apply only to T. J. HALL, No. 293 Broadway, between 9 and 11 o'clock, where plan can be seen. m29-tf

HOUSE TO LET IN RYE, near the Railroad station, and but a short ride from Rye Beach, to a respectable family; three rooms with pantries; six bedrooms, with a light dry cellar and garden, &c. Inquire on the premises. m29-7teod* JESSE PURDY.

HOUSE TO RENT—No. 183 West 23d st., modern built white marble front, 3 rooms deep on 1st and 2d stories, with all the modern improvements. Rent $625. Apply to CHAS SANFORD, No. 38 Cedar, or to U. D. FRENCH, No. 128 Nassau-st. m27-6t*

HALF OF A HOUSE TO LET.—Half of a modern built three story and basement house, on the South side of 27th-st., two or three doors West of the 8th-av. The house is three rooms deep to the second story, and finished with all the usual conveniences. Rent low to a small family. Inquire at No. 214 31st st., or at the office of the Foundry in 27th-st., near 11th-av m25-6t*

DWELLING-HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO LET.—The three-story Dwelling house, No. 100 Clinton-st. near State-st. Inquire of D. & M. CHAUNCEY, No. 12 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, or at No 261 Pearl-st. New-York May be seen from 12 to 2 o'clock. m31 6t*

HOUSE IN NEW-YORK WANTED.—To rent or purchase, a convenient house for a small family, (no children). Address PENANT, *Times* office, with location and terms. m29 3t*

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—A desirable Country Residence, pleasantly situated in the village of Metuchin, N.J., within two minutes' walk of the depôt, where trains constantly pass. Metuchin is 25 miles or 1½ hours' ride by railroad from the City of New York. The house contains six rooms, three with fire places. Garden and every convenience for a small family. Rent $65. Apply to C. C. CAMPBELL, No. 66 William-st. m30 4t*

LARGE ROOM TO LET—In the second story of the building at the junction of the Bowery and Division-st., containing about 3,600 square feet, and well adapted for a clothing establishment, or other similar business requiring large space. Also, several spacious, well-lighted rooms in the upper stories, suitable for offices and light manufacturing purposes. Possession may be had immediately. Inquire on the premises. m27 6t*

TO MANUFACTURERS.—Several eligible rooms, (one 40x60 ft.) with STEAM POWER, TO LET, in the building No 68 Duane st. Inquire in the basement, of the Engineer, or of CHAS. STARR, Jr & Co,. m31 6t* No. 117 Fulton-st.

THIRD AND FOURTH STORIES & LOFTS TO LET—Of No. 447 Broadway, on a three years' lease, from May 1. For further particulars, inquire of m29-3t HORACE WATERS, No 333 Broadway.

STORE TO LET.—No 52 John-st., with or without the basement. Possession of the store may be had immediately. Inquire of A. DUNLAP MOORE, No. 52 John-st, m26-6t*

FOR SALE.

PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—A well situated store, under a low lease, with a good run of jobbing custom work for three or four hands. All necessary fixtures and tools. Also a good stock of coppersmith's implements of trade; also a horse and wagon for sale at a bargain. Apply to m31-1t* JATHAM & BROTHER, No 249 Water st., N.Y

HOUSE FOR SALE.—In Stamford, Conn., that pleasant situation, late the residence of Isaac Wardwell deceased, consisting of a large two-story dwelling house, barn, &c., with twenty two acres of land, divided into meadow, pasture and plow land, and has on it fifty-two apple and a variety of other fruit trees. It is situated half a mile from the New York and New Haven Railroad Depot, Stamford, and has a commanding view of the village of Stamford, Stamford Harbor and Long Island Sound. For further particulars, inquire of RUFUS WARDWELL, m30 12t* in Stamford

HOUSE FOR SALE, OR TO LET—Situated north side of 36th st, near 8th-av; three stories and basement high, and three rooms deep; fitted up with bath water-closets, and gas pipes, complete. For further particulars inquire of m26 6t* E. A. PEARCE, No 130 8th av.

LAMMERSBURG.—THIS NEW VILLAGE, accessible several times a day, both by stages and steamboat is situated within eight miles of the City Hall, opposite Harlem, on the College Point and Flushing Bay, near Flushing and adjoining the village of Strattonport, which stood so readily last spring, and is now building up fast, and out on the same scale, the streets of both places intersecting each other; and will, from its commanding situation at no distant period, be one of the principal seaports in the vicinity of New York. The lots vary in size, from two to four city lots; in price from $125 to $150. The terms are $25 down, and the rest in installments of $10; which enables every person, however circumscribed, to become his own landlord. It likewise offers an inducement to the capitalist rarely met with—as there is no doubt, judging from the past, but that this property will, in six months, sell at twice the price now asked—being exceedingly healthy and surrounded by scenery which cannot be surpassed, embracing views of the East River, village of Flushing, Riker's Island, Long Island, York Island, Harlem Heights, and the Catskill Mountains to West Point, making it one of the most desirable places for a residence that can be imagined. N B—A few lots unsold at Strattonport, price $200. Any person wishing to purchase at the above places, are requested to call at the office, where maps and every information will be cheerfully given. JOHN A FLAMMER, No 157 West 18th-st, between 7th and 8th-avs. All payments for Strattonport and Flammersburg lots must be made personally to JOHN A. FLAMMER. Office hours, from 1 to 3 P M.

Maps can be seen and had at the following places:—N Miller, No 15 Chambers st; T. Lent, No 76 Walker-st.; P. Richardson, No. 153 8th av; F. Hearty, No 205 Bowery; Joseph Thaler, No 9 Attorney-st.; John A. Flammer, No 31 Spring-st; at Farnham's Real Estate Agency, No. 312 Broadway; and at the Commission Agency Office, No. 290 Broadway, Room No 23, up-stairs. m19-1m

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE, at very low prices, on terms to suit purchasers—Three beautiful houses and lots, situate on the North side corner of Bridge and Willoughby streets, 21x40 feet, 3 storys, basements, sub cellar and attic, with enclosed piazzas, finished with every modern improvement as first class houses; all work done in the very best style; size of lots 21x100 feet. Also 3 brick houses, with stores, on the southerly side of Fulton avenue corner of Navy street, 4 stories, cellar and back basement, 22x40 feet, size of lots 21x90 feet, all finished in the best style. 4 br ck dwelling houses on

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (Sundays excepted,) at the office, No 113 NASSAU-STREET, between Beekman and Ann, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies; THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted. One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every Saturday Morning, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Wonderful Discovery**—BLINDNESS AND DEAFNESS CURED—Dr LUTENER, Aurist and Oculist, No 19 Prince-st., second house east of Broadway, has discovered a remedy which is destined to be the greatest blessing ever conferred upon man, rendering spectacles and ear-trumpets forever unnecessary. Dr. L can be consulted personally, at his Infirmary, daily, from 9 till 3. All letters must be prepaid, and contain $1 fee. m30 6t*

☞ **American Bible Society.**—A stated meeting of the Managers and Directors of the American Bible Society, will be held at the Society's House, Nassau-st., THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 4½ o'clock.

JOSEPH HYDE, General Agent.

New-York, April 1, 1852. a1-1t*

☞ **A Gold Watch for Twenty-five Dollars.**—So says COX, importer of Watches, No. 258 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. (up stairs.) We say when a warranted Gold Watch can be bought for $25, few, very few, will be without one. We advise all who want a good Watch to call at the above establishment and suit themselves. a1-1t*

☞ **Mr. Sedgwick** will repeat his Lecture on Supernaturalism TO-MORROW EVENING, at No 84 Avenue C., at 7½ P. M. Admission (for two) 25 cents. a1-1t*

☞ **Attention Californians!**—A grand mass meeting to be held EVERY DAY at No. 87 Nassau-st., in order to get supplied with FRANK'S AROMATIC SODA previous to starting for the gold regions. The article is now considered indispensable, being a most pleasant beverage and a sure regulator of the system. Let every man be in time, and secure their allowance. 216 tumblers, $2. Sign of Aromatic Soda Company, J. H. BEARDSLEY, Agent. m4-1meod*

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company**—Incorporated under the law of the State of California, with a capital of $300,000, divided into 2,000 shares, at $100 each, offer $20,000 of stock, for sale at their office, No. 66 Beaver-st., N. Y. For particulars, they refer to large advertisement in the Times of Wednesday or Saturday. Application for stock, or pamphlets of organization, charter, by-laws, &c., may be made personally or by mail, post-paid, to the Treasurer of the Company. D. W. INGERSOLL, President.

THOMAS E HASTINGS, Treasurer. m18-MTThaSf

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **The Lexington Building and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION**, of Brooklyn, has been organized under the General State Law, and a large number of shares already subscribed for. Persons wishing to join can do so by leaving their names with any of the undersigned, or at the office of the Company, No. 94 Myrtle-avenue, (Granada Hall,) where the Secretary may be found every evening until 9 o'clock. Public meetings for the purpose of explaining the principles of this Association, and receiving subscriptions, will be held every THURSDAY EVENING at Granada Hall, until the 15th of April, when the first month's dues will be payable. The LEXINGTON ASSOCIATION will loan money at 6 per cent. per annum on the amount advanced. It will allow interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum to all persons who prefer paying their subscription for two months or more in advance, thus securing a double interest—firstly, the above six per cent—secondly, their share of profits. Persons who wish to borrow money, for the purpose of buying or building their own house or farm, can here secure an advance on far more liberal terms than are affected by any other Association. Persons desirous of withdrawing from the Society can do so at any time, by giving one month's notice, and receive back all dues paid by them, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum.

JOHN M. PERRY, Vice-President, No. 83 Duffield-st.
ISAAC BADEAU, Collector's Office, City Hall.
BARNARD & PARSONS, Attorneys, No. 16 Wall-st.

TRUSTEES.

Francis B. Striker, County Clerk's Office, City Hall.
Pardon W. Kenyon, *Journal of Commerce Office*, New-York.
Francis D. Mason, Duffield-st., near Myrtle-av.
Robert E. Dinan, Carlton, near Park-av.
Judah B. Voorhees, County Clerk's Office.
Wm. M. Muchmore, No 87 Myrtle-av. m31-2t

☞ **Only a few Shares Left.**—The IRVING BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION will hold their second regular monthly meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, April 2, at 8 o'clock, at MASONIC HALL, No 274 Grand-st., (near Forsyth.) There being only a few shares left, the books will positively close on the above evening. A number of shares will be put up for redemption and sold to the highest bidder. All persons that are desirous of obtaining a home, which they can call their own, should not lose this chance, as no shares can be subscribed for after this meeting. Able speakers will address the meeting and fully explain the workings of this flourishing Association. Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend. Entrance fee only $2. Monthly dues $3. Par value of shares $200.

Members will please pay their April dues before Friday Evening, April 2, during office hours, as it will be impossible to receive any money for dues at the regular monthly meeting, except for new subscriptions.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President, No 106 Broadway,
GEORGE H. BELL, Vice President, No 158 Nassau-st.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Secretary, No. 244 Grand-st.
THOMAS LAWRENCE, Attorney, No. 15 Beekman-st.

TRUSTEES.

Geo. H. Franklin, No 73 West-st.
Geo. W. Kiblet, County Clerk's office, City Hall.
Silas C. Herring, No. 137 and 139 Water-st.
James Jackson, Jr., No 487 Broadway.
Royal G. Millard, No. 89 Barclay-st.
Nelson Puff, No. 215 Duane st.
Elias Combe, No. 244 Grand-st.
F. G. Richardson, No. 43 Fulton-st.
Geo. T. Maxwell, No. 18 City Hall.

Office of Association, No 244 Grand-st. Open EVERY EVENING from 6 to 9 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY from 3 to 9 o'clock P. M., for Ladies. Articles of the Association may be had gratis. m31 3t

☞ **Building Associations'** FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Capital, $150,000—divided into 10,000 shares, of $15 each, cash paid in, with the privilege of increasing the capital stock to $500,000. Subscriptions for the capital stock of this Company will be received by the following persons, appointed Commissioners: John Bruce, No. 24 Platt-st.; Wakeman & Latting, No. 59 Fulton-st.; John Buxton, No. 16 North William-st.; Solomon Jessurun, No. 8 Clinton-court, Beekman-st.; John F. Yallott, No. 143 Sands-st., Brooklyn; also, by all the Directors. A prospectus, explaining the great advantages to be derived from the Company to mechanics and small property-holders, as well as to those who wish to invest their money and get the largest amount of profits, can be had of any of the Directors, all the Secretaries of the different Building Associations, or at the office of M. Jessurun, No. 7 Clinton-court, Beekman-st.

JOHN BRUCE, President.
S. JESSURUN, Secretary. m26-2w

☞ **The Third Monthly Meeting** of the CITIZENS' MUTUAL LOAN and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, April 1, at 8 o'clock, at their room, No 424 Broadway, next door above Canal-st. Fifteen shares will be offered for redemption to the highest bidders. The books of the Association will be closed at the meeting. Members of the Association are reminded that the dues for April are now payable, and are requested to call at the office and pay the same before Thursday, April 1. Office open daily from 9½ to 5 o'clock, and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings till 9 o'clock.

E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Vice-President.
F. J. KENDALL, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John J. Herrick,	Wm. H Dietz,	Joel W Mason,
Geo. Schwartz, Jr.	John F Clarke,	Wincn'r P Moody,
Chas L Cornish,	Wm. Thompson,	Saml. Alburtus, Jr.

m15-5tThSTuW&Th

☞ **Second New-York BUILDING ASSOCIATION.**—The Second New-York Building Association will hold their third Regular Meeting, for the payment of dues and election of new members, at Chatham Hall, No. 5 Chatham square, THURSDAY EVENING, April 1st, at 8 o'clock. The Association is nearly filled up, and this will be the last opportunity of joining at the present rate of entrance fee. Much valuable information relative to the advantages and the operations of Building Associations may be obtained at this meeting. Members are requested to call at the office and subscribe the art cles, and get their passbooks, which are now ready. All shares on which dues are not paid at this meeting will be forfeited. Shares will be redeemed. Entrance fee, 50 cents; Dues $2 50; par value $600. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. paid on all dues paid six months or more in advance.

Dr JOHN HASSELL, President.
J. T. SHEPPERD, Vice-President.
J BUXTON, Jr., Secretary.
Office No. 14 North William-st. m30-3t*

☞ **Mount Vernon Building Association, No 2.**—The first regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, April 1, at 8 o'clock, in Convention Hall, Wooster-st., near Bleecker. The members are hereby notified that the first monthly payment will then be due. Mr. G. W. Parsons, one of the Attorneys who is connected with many other Building Associations, will give an exposition of the principle on which they are foun ded, and their mode of working. Mr. Geo. W. Cooper, Secretary of Mount Vern on Building Association No 1, and several other speakers conversant with the subject, will address the Meeting. All persons interested are invited to be present. Any one wishing to join may do so by calling on the Secretary, at No. 119 Barrow-st., or on the night of the meeting—at both of which places copies of the Articles of Association may be obtained. The monthly dues are one dollar per share; ultimate va ue, $200

AB'M. J POST, President, No. 112 8th-av.
WM A. ELLIS, Vice President, No. 156 Monroe-st.
CORA'S. A. COOPER, Secretary. m31-2t*

☞ **Phœnix Building Association** will hold a public meeting, at Military Hall, Bowery, (opposite Spring-st.) on THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. An explanatory address will be delivered by JACOB L. FENN, Esq. Free to all.

WILSON SMALL, President,
No 94 Ludlow-st.

AMOS WILLETS, Vice-President, No 276 Pearl-st.,
office (Chambers Hall) No. 68 Cha ham st.
A. B. HATFIELD, Secretary. m31-2t

☞ **"A Penny Saved is a Penny Earned"**—The LEXINGTON MUTUAL LOAN AND ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION is now in the full tide of success. Entrance fee, $1. Dues, $1 per month; Shares, $200. The office is now open daily, at No 368 3d-av., between 28th and 29th-sts., where Articles of the Association may be had gratis, and subscriptions will be received.

JOHN PETTIGREW, President.
JULIUS A. CANDEE, Vice President,
WM ROBERTSON, Jr., Secretary. m31-2t

☞ **Postponement of Public Meeting.**—In consequence of the storm on Tuesday evening, the REPUBLICAN BUILDING ASSOCIATION have adjourned their first public meeting until THURSDAY EVENING, April 1, at the Apollo Room, No. 410 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock, when J. BAILEY BOLT STEVENS, Esq., will deliver an address. By order Trustees JOSEPH N. BARNES, President.

JOHN T. CAIRNS, Secretary. m31-2t

☞ **The Mutual Loan, House Furnishing, and PIANO-FORTE ASSOCIATION**—A new Society, adapted to the wants of every man of family. Go get a prospectus to-day, read it, and come to-morrow and subscribe yourself a member. Simple interest only, required for the use of capital to furnish a house with all kinds of CABINET FURNITURE, and an elegant PIANO. Office at ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO'S Bookstore, No. 2 Astor House.

A. H. JOCELYN, Treasurer. m26-6t*

☞ **North American Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION.**—A meeting of this Association will be held on THURSDAY EVENING next, April 1, at 7½ o'clock, at the Broadway House, corner of Broadway and Grand-st. It is particularly desired that every member should be present.

RICHARD F. CARMAN, President.
THOMAS S CUMMINGS, Vice-President.
MORTIMER SMITH, Secretary. m31-2t

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I....NO. 168. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **Columbia Building Association of BROOKLYN**—Will hold public meetings as follows: WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, March 31, April 7, and April 14, at Remsen's Mission Hall, No. 14 Hamilton-av; on FRIDAY EVENINGS, April 2 and April 9, at the room of the College Grammar School, cor. Atlantic and Clinton-sts. This Association is in a very flourishing condition. Its first monthly meeting takes place April 14, when the regular dues are payable. Any person, male or female, desirous of making his or her small earnings more than triple within the space of a few years, or any person who is desirous of borrowing money in order to purchase his own house on the most advantageous terms, who will but take the trouble to compare the advantages offered by this Association, both to lenders and borrowers, with those offered by any other Associations, will at once find a key to the success of our plan; for instance:

1. It will loan money at 6 per cent. per annum on the amount advanced.

2. It will allow interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum to all persons who prefer paying their subscriptions for two months or more in advance, thus securing a double interest—firstly the above 7 per cent.; secondly, their share of profits. Persons who wish to borrow money for the purpose of buying or building their own house or farm, can here secure an advance on far more liberal terms than are effected by any other Association.

3. Persons desirous of withdrawing from the Society, can do so at any time, by giving one month's notice, and receive back all dues paid by them, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum.

A person who will save but 14 cents a day, (and there is not one person who cannot, if so disposed,) can in this Society secure in a few years a small capital, ($1,000,) with which he can establish himself in business, and thus achieve h s own independence. The entrance fee is 50 cents per share, monthly payment, $2 per share; value of each share, $500. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of joining can leave their names with the Secretary.

DANL P. BARNARD, President.
WM H GRIFFITH, Vice-President.
CHAS. O. RICHARDSON, Secretary, 10 Court-st. m29-tA15

☞ **The Montague Mutual Loan Building and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION** of Brooklyn, will hold their third adjourned meeting on THURSDAY EVENING, April 1st, at 8 o'clock, in the Lecture Room of Montague Hall. It is believed that this Association has many advantages hitherto unknown in Building Associations. Any member wishing to withdraw at the first year will be allowed 6 per cent. for his money. Most Associations give but 4 and 5 per cent. Able speakers will be present to give an explanation of the objects and plans of this Association. Subscriptions will be received by, and copies of Constitution and By-Laws, can be had of any of the following officers.

S. N BURRILL, President, Montague-place.
WM J OVINGTON, Vice Pres't, No 128 McDougal-st.
CHAS. O. RICHARDSON, Secretary, No. 10 Court-st.
HENRY K. STEARNS, Surveyor, No. 9 Montague Hall.
GEORGE H COOPER, No. 3 Montague Hall.

TRUSTEES.

Geo. T Broome, No. 8 Court-st.
Engelbert Lott, No. 291 Fulton-st.
P. W. Williamson, No 7 Court-st.
James A. Ovington, Montague Hall.
Paul M. Crandall, Court-st.
Stephen Mills, No. 172 Johnson-st,
John Butler, No. 20 Marketfield-st.
George W Brown, Bond-st.
Jame Ducks, No. 299 Fulton-st. m29-4t

☞ **Public Meeting.—Unusually attractive!**—THE MUTUAL LOAN HOUSE-FURNISHING and PIANO FORTE ASSOCIATION, will hold a first meeting at the Society Library Rooms, corner of Broadway and Leonard-st., ON FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. No ADDRESS TO BE MADE!—but the nature and plan of this Association will be fully explained in a simple, practical, and comprehensive manner. The Articles of Government and Laws, &c., will be submitted for adoption; and the usual officers, viz. President, Vice-President, Committee of Management, Secretary, &c., are to be appointed, and the Society regularly organized. Reserved seats for Ladies, whose convenience will be especially consulted. Persons may subscribe any time previously at the office No 3 Astor House, in the Book Store of ADRIANCE & SHERMAN. Entrance Fee, $1. Shares, $2. Monthly Payments, $4.

A. H. JOCELYN, Treasurer.
Come one! come all! and be there in time. a1-2t*

☞ **Unparalleled Success!**—The first regular meeting of the SECOND KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION will be held in Knickerbocker Hall, corner of 33d-st and 8th-av., on MONDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. This Association is in a flourishing condition, being organized only three weeks, and will redeem shares at this meeting. We advise all who wish to join during the week to call at the Office of the Secretary, No 168 9th-av, which is open during the day and evening. We invite both ladies and gentlemen to attend this meeting, as the principles and profits will be thoroughly explained.

JAMES R. DELVECCHIO, President.
ARNON WILLIS, Vice President.
E. J. MADDEN, Secretary, office No 168 9th-av. a1-1t

☞ **Greenwich Building Association**—The fourth regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held at the Bleecker Buildings, Bleecker-st., near Morton, on FRIDAY EVENING, April 2, at 7½ o'clock, when the redemption of shares will take place. Members are requested to pay their dues at the office No 48 8th-av., before that time. CHARLES CRANE, President.

DAVID MILLIKEN, Vice President.
B. ROSS, Jr., Secretary. a1-2t*

☞ **The Fulton Building and Mutual LOAN ASSOCIATION**—Subscriptions will be received by the Secretary at the Office of the Association, No 64 Bowery, (in the Citizens' Insurance Co.,) every MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENING, from 7 to 9 o'clock. Members who have not received their pass books, can get them by calling at the office of the Secretary. Entrance Fee 50 cents. Monthly Dues $2 50. Shares limited to 800, a large proportion of which are now taken. After the above number are subscribed for, no more will be sold.

ISAAC AMERMAN, Jr., Secretary, No. 64 Bowery.
C. N POTTER, Attorney, No 64 Wall-st. a1-3t

☞ **Card**—BUILDING ASSOCIATION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Shareholders will bear in mind that the third instalment of $5 per share is due and payable on THURSDAY, the 1st day of April, at the Mercantile Bank, corner of Beekman and John-st. The fourth and last will be due on the 15th, at the same place. Shareholders are requested to call at the office of the Company, corner of Chatham-st and Tryon-row Harlem Railroad Buildings to sign the Charter previous to its being sent to Albany. Office hours from 11 till 7 o'clock. Any of the stockholders wishing to increase the number of shares can do so, as they are not all taken. JOHN BRUCE, President.

S JESSURUN, Secretary. a1 3t

☞ **The Second Peoples' Building Association.**—The books of this Association are now open, and will continue to be a few days longer, to receive subscriptions, at the office, No 257 Ninth-avenue, daily and until 9 o'clock in the evening. A public meeting will be held at the Assembly Rooms, corner of 25th-st and 8th-av, on THURSDAY EVENING, 1st inst. All persons who may wish to join are invited to attend, and any explanations asked will be cheerfully given. Several persons are expected to address the meeting. OLIVER H. LEE, President.

ABRAM MCBRIDE, Vice-President.
J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary m30-3t

☞ **Columbian Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION.**—NOTICE.—The subscribers to shares in this Association are requested to call at the Secretary's office, No. 25 Delancey-st., sign the Constitution, pay their dues for the month of March, (two dollars per share,) and receive their pass books. We hope the balance of the subscribers will come in immediately and save their fines, AS WE RECEIVE NO MONEY AT THE MEETING. We will have over $5,000 to loan the first monthly meeting, on THURSDAY, April 1. Office hours from 8 A. M to 9 P. M. CHARLES L. NOE,

m29-4t Secretary, No 25 Delancey-st.

☞ **The New-York Land and Building Association** was organized to procure 500 working men homes. It is in the full tide of success! Let the rent-ridden then, be inspired with hope, and join us immediately. The initiation fee is only 50 cents, but will soon be raised to $2.

MILES CHAMBERS, President.
H. S. SMITH, Secretary—Office, 1 Murray-st. m16-1m

WASHINGTON.

The Duty on Clerical Vestments.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 30, 1852.

The question of remitting duties to the amount of $45, on clerical vestments for the Carmelite Nunnery of Baltimore, is to come up in the Senate, on a motion to reconsider, on Friday. It was a matter of surprise that Mr. HUNTER should report a bill recognizing a discrimination in favor of a religious order. But the fact is, that he assented to it out of courtesy to his popularity-seeking and President-making friends, who constitute the majority of the Senate. He presented the project, not voting for it himself, but as a test of the sense of the Senate upon the subject of such applications, which have become numerous. These boons seem to be sought for by none but the Catholics; but I see no reason why the bells, the vestments, and the organs and the books for the other Churches should not be duty free, as well as those for the Catholics. At no other time than this, when the Catholic vote is courted by all parties, would such a proposition be even tolerated. This forty-five dollar project cost one entire day in the Senate, and will probably occupy another. We shall see who will support it, and what arguments will be offered for it.

SECESSIONIST NOMINATION.

JAMES GADSDEN, of S. C., is nominated by a South Carolina Secessionist for the next Presidency, in a communication addressed to the *National Intelligencer*. Col. GADSDEN would be a very national man if he was in any other State than South Carolina. He supported General Taylor at the last election.

SENATOR WELLER *vs.* MR. BARTLETT.

Col. WELLER, the new Senator from California, has done nothing yet but to make a vain attempt to assail Mr. BARTLETT, who succeeded him as Boundary Commissioner. There are no charges against Mr. BARTLETT before the Department of the Interior; but an officer who was recalled from the Commissioner's party and is now here, had left a manuscript containing charges at the Secretary's office, which was not officially received there, but which the officer has consented to furnish to Col. WELLER for the Colonel's own purposes.

MR. BUCHANAN IN VIRGINIA AND PENNSYLVANIA.

I learn from persons who were members of the late Convention of the democracy of Virginia, and others who have opportunities of seeing many of them, that Mr. BUCHANAN was the undoubted choice of a majority of the body. Mr. WISE's motion was considered by some as a BUCHANAN test—he being a BUCHANAN leader—but he disclaimed any such object. But, if it was a test, then the result was not unfavorable to BUCHANAN, for it got 261 votes, nearly half of the body. I know, personally, that, in Eastern Virginia, the Democrats are for Buchanan. The majority of the delegates to the Baltimore Convention from Virginia are to govern the vote of the whole delegation, and I think it almost certain that the vote of the delegation will be cast for Buchanan on the first ballot.

The Pennsylvania Democrats confidently pledge the State for Buchanan, and are equally confident that Gen. CASS will be beaten in the State by Gen. SCOTT. X. Y.

A Mrs. Hilt, residing at Rocky Hill, Philadelphia Co., on Tuesday morning last, while in a state of insanity, murdered her own child—an infant four weeks old—by beating its brains out against a chair. The alarm was given by her son, a little lad of six years of age, and when the neighbors rushed in, they found the unhappy mother cutting her own throat with a razor, which was taken from her before she had accomplished her purpose.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FURTHER BY THE CANADA.

Confirmation of the Defeat of Rosas.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

Loss of an Austrian War Steamer, with a Large Number of Lives.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 31.

The R. M. steamship *Canada* reached her dock at East Boston at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Her mails left for the South by the 6 o'clock train.

Accounts from Buenos Ayres to the 3d February, by way of England, confirm the previous accounts of the downfall of Rosas. On that day a desperate battle was fought between Merlo and Passo Del Rey, which terminated in the defeat of the Buenos Ayres troops. It is said that 4,000 men were killed and wounded in this engagement; and that the Holstein cavalry in the Brazilian service literally rode over the much vaunted cavalry of the Dictator of the Argentine Republic, who was present during the action and received a wound in the hand. General Pachece commanded the Buenos Ayres troops, and is reported to have been slain.

During the night of the 3d, Urquiza slept at the country residence of Rosas, at Palermo, and took up his residence there, previous to marching upon Buenos Ayres.

Rosas, with his daughter, Manuelita, and several of his suite, escaped on board H. B. Majesty's ship *Locust*. He was disguised as a marine, and his daughter as a sailor boy. They were afterwards transferred to Her Majesty's ship *Centaur* at Buenos Ayres. That city was commanded by General Mancilla, who offered to capitulate.

The diplomatic agents of the various foreign powers had gone to arrange matters amicably if possible.

Urquiza's army commenced the passage of the river Parana on the 23d December, and completed it on the 8th January. The army comprised 28,000 men, 5,000 horses, and 40 pieces of artillery, with the necessary baggage.

Mr. Payne, master of Her Majesty's ship *Locust*, who rode out to view the fight, was met by some gauchos retreating, who demanded his horse, and on his refusing to give it up, they took it from him, and wounded him so severely that he died in consequence.

Mr. Robert C. Sherer, U. S. Minister, had arrived at Montevideo.

The naval commanders of the different nations were about to land forces in Buenos Ayres, to protect the persons and property of the foreign inhabitants.

The battle is stated to have lasted from 6 in the morning till 12 at noon.

The cavalry of Rosas were routed early in the battle, but the infantry made a desperate stand—hence the great loss of life.

Business was at a standstill at Buenos Ayres—the highest price of Doubloons was 306.

AUSTRIA.

Accounts from Vienna to the 15th March, state that the Austrian war-steamer *Ananna* had been stranded on an island, off the Coast of Dalmatia. She had a crew of 121 men—the dead bodies of 40 of whom had been recovered.

Navigation of Lake Erie—*Correction.*

[Two telegraphic dispatches were handed to us on Monday evening, dated respectively, Erie and Dunkirk. The one dated Erie, stated that that harbor was clear of ice, and that steamers were running regularly from there to Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit. This, we are assured, is entirely correct—but, by an oversight on the part of the copyist, this dispatch from Erie was incorporated into the dispatch from Dunkirk, and so worded as to give the impression that the harbor of Dunkirk was clear of ice, which was wholly incorrect, as the dispatch itself will show.]

DUNKIRK, Monday, March 29.

The harbors on the Lake are now open West of Erie. Boats are running for the following places: Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, and Erie. The prospects are that this harbor will be open and the boats commence running in a few days. The ice is disappearing fast, and should the weather continue favorable, all the ports on the Lake will be open for navigation in a very few days.

Proceedings of the Canal Board.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 31.

After the transaction of some ordinary business at the Canal Board to-day,

Commissioner MATHER moved to take up the resolutions for issuing Canal revenue certificates, to pay contractors, &c.

Mr. WRIGHT desired the mover of the resolution to explain how it could be carried out, if passed—he said he would issue the scrip if it could be done legally, but he desired gentlemen to explain the manner and method in which they proposed to have it done—they must not expect him to violate and trample on the law of the land. For his own part he did not believe the resolution contemplated a legal course of action. There was money in the treasury to pay all just demands against the State—there was no need of issuing scrip while there was abundance of money in the Treasury to meet their claims.

Mr MATHER desired the Controller to state why the money was not then paid out.

Mr WRIGHT said it was not for him to say if it was unjustly held. We have Courts of Law which are open to any parties who consider themselves aggrieved. He was not to be driven from his course by this outside clamor. Great frauds were complained of in the Canal letting. He believed himself they were most iniquitous and corrupt.

Mr. MATHER asked the Controller if he charged him and his Democratic colleague who took a part in the lettings, with fraud and corruption?

Mr. WRIGHT did not come here to indulge in personalities. He made no assaults on individuals. On the contrary. At an early day, as the gentleman well knew, he had placed a resolution on the records, exonerating his colleagues from blame; they should be satisfied with that. Since then he had learned more of the history of the Canal lettings, and he had found them iniquitous and corrupt. He could not and would not defend them. No honest man could justify them.

Mr. MATHER: Did you not advise those lettings?

Mr WRIGHT—No, Sir—never.

Mr. MATHER—I charge that the Controller did advise them. I asked his advice myself, and he indorsed what he now pronounces corrupt and fraudulent.

Mr. WRIGHT—I pronounce the whole statement false, entirely and unmitigatedly false.

Some explanations here took place.

Mr. MATHER said he did not claim that the Controller had indorsed every detail of the lettings, but he had advised in general what was done.

Mr. WRIGHT again pronounced it wholly untrue.

Mr. MATHER—Did you not advise us to let the contracts before the 1st of January? Did not you advise us to secure a portion of the work for Democrats?

Mr. WRIGHT—I did; but I advised no man to make collusive bargains with the Whigs to secure either object. I took no part in the lettings. I intentionally closed my ears against the subject. I was perhaps the most ignorant individual in the State on the subject. In reply to questions from Democrats in the Board, I simply advised them to obtain a share of the contracts for Democrats, if it could be done legally and properly, but I never dreamed of advising bargains with the Whigs.

Mr. MATHER thought the memory of the Controller was very short.

Mr. CHATFIELD denounced the measure, in some exceedingly strong remarks. He said the question was before the Courts. The contractors and their adjuncts were concertedly defaming the Courts. He warned gentlemen of the consequences of this conduct. He paid an eloquent tribute to the dignity and majesty of the Courts.

Mr. RANDALL moved to make the resolution the special order for to-morrow, which prevailed, and other business was taken up.

Destruction of Tremont Temple, Boston, by Fire—Loss $200,000.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 31.

About 1 o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the Northwest corner of the Tremont Temple, and in less than two hours the entire structure was in ruins. At 2 o'clock the roof fell in; about half an hour after, the South wall fell, and in a short time the front fell, directly into the street, when the building was entirely demolished. The entire loss cannot be less than $200,000.

The main hall, which would seat 2,000 people was used for concerts, and religious services, by Rev Mr. Colvers, Baptist Society; there being no other large room. The building was insured to the extent of $42,000, divided between four offices—one in the city, one in Hartford, one in Salem and one in Portland. A large number of Artists, Dentists, and others occupied the various rooms of the building. The following are some of the names:

Dr. J. Cheever, Botanic Medicines; J. B. McCrea, hair dresser; C. E. Green, furnishing goods; A. N. Johnson, music dealer and teacher; J. R. Woodward, Boston Musical Fund Society Committee Room; J. R. Hayes, Superintendent: E. G. Leach, surgeon dentist; J. Stickland, dentist; Henry Bent, painter; J. Clough, dentist; H. A. Emery, dentist; John Pope, portrait painter; B. F Mason, portrait painter; John C. King, sculptor; Wellman Morrison, portrait painter; Benjamin Champney, artist; John W. Ascott, artist; George Bemis, teacher of music; A. H Ogden, Taxidermist; T. Franklin, teacher of music. The loss of A. J. Johnson, in music and pianos, is not far from $8,000. Mr. Shepard lost a valuable library he had stored in the fourth story. Mr. Thomas Thompson who had a collection of very rare and costly pictures stored in the upper story, lost the entire collection, which was valued at $45,000, and insured.

The loss of Mr. King, the artist, was serious; among other works, his beautiful bust of Daniel Webster. Among Mr Pope's paintings was a much admired portrait of Madame Tedesco; the picture was one of Mr. P's best productions. The building next south to the Temple was completely smashed by the falling walls, and was occupied by Stephen B. Stewart, plumber; Joseph Pierce, oyster saloon; Mr. Howe, Tremont market; John Cadmus, billiard saloon, and "The Gem." The adjoining buildings were pretty severely scorched, but none of them took fire.

A fireman from Charleston, named George Esty, had his back broken, and was otherwise so seriously injured by the falling ruins that he died in a few hours. The dead body of John Hall, residing in Providence-street, has been taken from a building, which was crushed by the falling walls. Several others are still missing.

The buildings in Montgomery-place, Province-court, and Seward's stable, in School-street, were in imminent danger, having caught fire several times. A stone, weighing two tons, fell upon the railing of the Tremont house, opposite, crushing it completely. Had it fallen two feet further, it would have entered the house and caused a sad loss of life.

The Southern Mail—Affairs in Mexico—Kossuth in Mississippi, &c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 31.

The New-Orleans mail as late as due is received.

The intelligence that General Canales had pronounced against the Mexican Government, was brought by the passengers on the brig *Brownsville*, from Brazos. No particulars were given, nor anything further in relation to the arrest of Carvajal. All was quiet along the Brazos.

The Mexican Government, on the representations made by General Avalos, had rescinded the consumption duty. Business had resumed its course and general satisfaction existed. Matamoros is to be a free port.

KOSSUTH on his way to New-Orleans, stopped at Jackson, and was received in the Mississippi House of Representatives. He made a long speech in reply to Governor Foote. But little enthusiasm was manifested, and no material aid rendered.

The ship fever is rapidly spreading among the emigrants on board the ship *Jane Henderson*, lying at Quarantine below Baltimore. The hospital is crowded with cases, and new ones are daily occurring.

Democratic Southern Rights Convention.

MACON, Ga., Wednesday, March 31.

The Democratic Southern Rights Convention met at Milledgeville to-day at 11 o'clock A. M. 45 Counties were represented by 112 Delegates.

Hon S. D. Stell, of Fayette, was chosen President; S. N Boughton and W. J. Williams, Secretaries; General Hendrix, of Bucks, Vice-President. A Committee of four from each Judicial District was appointed to report matter for the action of the Convention. The Convention adjourned at 3 P. M. to Thursday.

The Weather.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 31.

The storm has cleared off. It is now clear and cool.

UTICA, Wednesday, March 31.

We have had a regular snow storm here all day.

Dr Baldwin Indicted.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 31.

Dr. Baldwin, formerly of Philadelphia, but latterly of California, has been indicted by the Grand Jury for abstracting papers from the files of the State Department, he being a claimant under the Mexican treaty, and those papers being relative to his case.

The Maine Liquor Law.

HARRISBURG, Wednesday, March 31.

The law to prohibit he manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors has passed the Senate by a vote of 17 to 15.

The Great India Rubber Case.

TRENTON, Wednesday, March 31.

The argument in the great India Rubber case is concluded. Mr. Webster having closed his argument this afternoon. The decision of the Court is reserved.

Horrible Tragedy.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 31.

Coroner Goldsmith held an inquest at Oxford Township, this morning, upon the body of an infant, four months old, killed by its insane mother, Mrs. Hilt. She seized the child by the feet and broke its skull against a chair. Her son, 6 years old, gave the alarm, and when the neighbors arrived they found the woman in the act of cutting his throat. She had two razors, which were with difficulty taken from her. She has been crazy since Christmas.

Ship Fever at Baltimore

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 31.

The ship *Jane Henderson*, from Liverpool, before reported at Quarantine, brought over two hundred passengers, forty of whom are lying sick with ship fever, at the Marine Hospital. One has died, and it is feared the disease will spread among those on the ship, owing to confinement and the want of cleanliness.

Trial of Captain Nagle.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 31.

The trial of Captain Nagle on the second indictment, (after an honorable acquittal on the first, at the previous Term,) for issuing false Treasury Vouchers, was brought before the Criminal Court to day. Motion for continuance was argued at length by Messrs. McCalla, M. C. Reed, and B B. French, Nagle's Counsel—and resisted by the District Attorney, on the ground of the expense to Government in maintaining witnesses from abroad. During the argument, letters were read from the President, and Secretary Corwin, relative to matters at issue. They created considerable interest. Judge Crawford finally ruled the trial for next week.

Departure of the Niagara.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 31.

The R. M. steamship *Niagara*, Capt. STONE, sailed at noon to-day for Liverpool, via Halifax. She took out $12,000 American gold, and the following passengers for Liverpool:

Messrs C. Scott, Henry, New-York; E. Jones and lady China, Me; Mrs. F Tudor, son and servant, C Heath and lady, A. W. Mory, E G Loring, C. Morin, all of Boston; J. Frothingham, L G Frothingham, Montreal; F. Frothingham Cambridge; G Leader, J. Cameron, Liverpool; W. Thompson, Mass; E Boerlin, Mr. John, N. Y.; Mr. Bishop, Switzerland; Mr. Moss, London; J. Antonin, Cuba; P. Millandin, Morris, New-Orleans; M. Otz, Mexico; Mrs Maher and children, Providence—and 13 for Halifax.

The Canada at Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 31.

The Cunard steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool, via Halifax, has just been telegraphed. She will reach her dock about 3½ o'clock, so that her mails may leave this afternoon.

Illness of Father Brockard

GEORGETOWN, (D. C.) Wednesday, March 31.

The Very Reverend Father Brockard, provincial of Jesuits, lies dangerously ill at the College and is not expected to recover.

XXXIId CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 31.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1852.

☞ The Second Edition of the *Evening Times*, published every day at 3 o'clock P. M., and served to subscribers for *One Cent*, contains a full and complete list of the *Arrivals at all the Hotels*, up to the latest hour.

☞ Messrs. McGOWN & KEWIN, news-agents at Albany, will furnish our paper to dealers and others in the cities west of Albany. Their office is at No. 464 Broadway, Albany.

☞ Nothing is more natural than that the *Herald* should rush to the defense of brazen-faced profligacy, wherever it may confront the public gaze. Drawing a large portion of its revenues from advertising the wants and proposals of prostitution, its sensibilities are touched by whatever affects any individual of the class from which so much of its patronage comes. Most men have some pet virtue, which they deem cardinal, and upon which they concentrate the admiration and love which might better be distributed among them all. In like manner, the *Herald* nurses, as its pet vice, the profligacy out of which it elicits, at once, piquancy for its columns and supplies for its exchequer. It was, therefore, in the natural order of events,—as much to be expected as that the sun should rise,—that the *Herald* should visit with its abuse those fastidious persons who hesitate about kissing the dust under the feet of flaunting courtesans.

The *Boston Advertiser*, making different pretensions and holding a different position, "does not understand on what ground some of the journals" have undertaken to censure those through whose agency Lola Montez has been paraded through the public schools of Boston as a distinguished personage. On the contrary, that staid exponent of Boston respectability speaks of her as "an intelligent and thoroughly educated woman, who seems to comprehend and to take a deep interest in the system of instruction." And it exhibits no small degree of satisfaction at the distinguished honor paid to the institutions of education in Boston, by the condescending attentions of this foreign female.

It is not for us to quarrel with the tastes of our Boston friends. They have, unquestionably, a perfect right to bestow public honors upon precisely those qualities which they deem most worthy of them, and to introduce into the schools where their boys and girls are educated, those influences which they consider most likely to fit them for the spheres of usefulness they are to occupy hereafter. This is all a matter within their own control. But children are apt to ask puzzling questions; and we cannot help feeling a little curious to know how the fathers and mothers of Boston will sustain the catechism they are quite certain to have propounded to them, when their rising hopes come home. "Oh, mamma, such a nice lady as we had at our school to-day! So very handsome—with such large black eyes and such splendid rings! Where did she get her rings, mamma? Did somebody give them to her? What did they give them to her for? Why didn't good Mr. Emerson tell us more about her? She must be a very great lady to have so many fine things, and to be so looked up to by Mr. Emerson and Mr. Olmstead, and all the great folks,—who is she mamma? What has she done? Whose wife is she? Is she very pious,—or a Queen,—or what is it that makes her so great? O, dear! how I do wish I was a fine lady, and had black eyes, and big rings, and so many men to go all 'round with me. I do wish you would tell me all about her, mamma." And the little Sophonisbas, who can't get a word of satisfactory explanation from their mothers, will dream about it all night and wake up, wishing they *did* know how they could grow to be such nice ladies as Mr. Emerson brought to see their school.

Perhaps the *Advertiser* would be a little puzzled to answer some of these questions, when put by children of a larger growth. Why was Lola Montez paraded through the Schools of Boston as a celebrity? What has she done to distinguish herself? She is an "intelligent and thoroughly educated woman,"—the *Advertiser* answers. Grant it; is she the first specimen of the kind ever seen in Boson? She "seems fully to comprehend" our system of instruction; that, too, is very possible; and yet the system does not draw so dreadfully on the human understanding, as to entitle one who comprehends it, to such marked distinction. But she is an *Artist*,—she dances;—this comes nearer the mark, and yet neither Elssler, nor Augusta, nor Cerito nor any of the many others who dance ten times as well as she does, was ever so petted and paraded in Boston before. The simple fact is that the reputation which this woman bears, of having been the mistress of a European King, is her real passport to the attention and admiration she receives in Boston. It is *possible* that this title to distinction may be factitious. She defies Mr. Sargent of the *Transcript* to prove it to be well-founded,—and probably he is unable to do so. It is not a matter of which he would be likely to have any personal knowledge. And probably nine out of ten of the professional wantons of this City could make the same defiance with equal impunity. But they would scarcely establish their claim to social recognition and to public honors, by such a process.

One thing is certain—if Lola Montez had come to this country without bringing the reputation of a prostitute with her, she would never have been paraded through the schools of Boston as a lady of distinction. If it was not believed, whether truly or not, that she has fairly earned the character which public rumor gives her, her only public displays would be before the footlights—she would be left to the patronage of the pit and the applause of the gods in the gallery. Boston would not have quivered with admiration at her presence, nor would its journalists have labored through difficult paragraphs to vindicate her ways

The *National Intelligencer* has given circulation to a story about one "Paul Wilhelm, Duke of Würtemburg," who is said to have suffered among the Missourian Savages, and written the tale of his woes in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*. We are told, that on the 14th of November,

"An awful snow-storm broke over the hapless wanderer: his three horses died one after another; with difficulty could he continue on foot for fifteen miles further, when, at last, near the mouth of the Big Sandy Creek, his strength gave way, and he laid himself down, as he thought, to rise no more. Already were his limbs stiff, and his senses began to forsake him, when the mail-riders from Fort Laramie found the wretched Duke and carried him with great difficulty to Independence, Missouri, where, under the most hospitable care of its generous inhabitants, he soon recovered his health and strength. The Duke expresses great gratitude to the people of Independence."

Will somebody be kind enough to tell us whether this yarn is fact or fiction; in which of the *Allgemeinen Zeitungen* it appeared; and who the hero of it may be? Of what Würtemburg is this Paul Wilhelm the Duke? There is a kingdom of Würtemburg in Germany, having a monarch entitled William I, a man well stricken in years; but the Duchy of Würtemburg appears nowhere on the maps. Such titles are sometimes given by courtesy to the sons of royalty, but unhappily, King William has no son answering to the name. We do suspect that no Irish scion of regal or ducal family has really visited the Western wilderness. May not the accurate *Intelligencer* have fallen victim to a joke? In the vulgate, is it not so?

For President, R. F. Stockton.

Very much stranger things have happened than the nomination of such a ticket. The chances for Mr. Polk were far less respectable in 1844. The name of that gentleman had been unheard of, until announced by the Baltimore Convention. His life was unwritten and but half lived. His claims to presidential honors were so many drafts upon an uncertain future. The past offered nothing to extenuate so sudden a thrusting on of greatness. The candidate was in the position of a cousin, thrice removed, whose relatives fall victims to a hasty and malignant malady, leaving him heir apparent of a superb property in Government six per cents. When the combatants losing their leaders, have withdrawn from the field, suttlers and obscure camp-followers sometimes come in and carry off the plunder.

Present circumstances seem to flush the prospects of the Captain with the hues of success. In a party, where "all men are candidates," there are necessarily a few whose names occupy a foremost place. Thus General Cass, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Douglas, are the more prominent of the Democratic leaders. Each will go into convention with ardent supporters, and with a determination to make failure, if it threatens the common lot of his principal contestants. Their strength will not be proffered, after trial, to the more powerful opponent, but be transferred to some new competitor, who has held back in order to keep himself fresh and limber for a tight push on the quarter stretch. There is no more available *pis aller* than the Commodore. He stands high with his party. His temporary following of strange gods, in the days of Harrison and Tyler, has only served to set off his subsequent fidelity. He has the means at his disposal to pay the most extravagant of costs in the prosecution of the campaign. He is free from the priggishness of old fogyism, and equally free from the crazy vagaries of young America. Upon the Slavery question he is sound to the core; entirely sound. His family connections; his Carolinian inheritance; his Virginian gold mines; are deposited collaterals for his reliability upon all questions in which the peculiar institution is involved. His positions upon foreign policy are remarkably safe and conservative. Indeed, as a public man, it would be difficult to pick out another so entirely spotless, in all that relates to partisan qualifications.

Personally, the Commodore is a thousand leagues ahead of his rivals. The swagger and bluster of the quarter-deck charm the myriad admirers of Kidd, Morgan, Paul Jones, Lafitte, and other heroes of the Pirate's Own Book. His style of talk outdoors and on the stump is irresistible. There is something so free, candid and nautical in his manners; such a winning disregard of partisan ties; a contempt so lofty for conventionalities and formalities of every kind; so many piquant inconsistencies; so much of confiding *naiveté*, that he springs close to and at once clenches the popular heart. That his spirit spurns and soars immeasurably above the littleness of party, is demonstrated at every fitting opportunity. How frank and manly his panegyric of the man who may, in a few short months, be his rival in the race of fame! The Secretary's gun has been discharged over the Commodore's dogs! Alas, that the Commodore's gun did knock so many Secretaries in the head! And not only are the points of the Captain such as to insure his acquisition of power, supposing him to be fairly on the course He knows how to govern. By a powerful stretch of the imagination, we can conceive of President Stockton in the full exercise of his constitutional functions. What off-handed dispatch in disbursing the patronage! What sovereign disrespect for partisan services! What contempt for partisan ties! How grandiloquent the tone of foreign intercourse! Ah, we shall have, in those golden days, another, but a constitutional, Louis Napoleon; a marine Jackson; a glory-loving ruler, whose motive to action shall be ever his own sweet will!

☞ We have received a letter from Messrs Pride & Co., denying explicitly the statements made in the *Panama Echo* concerning them. They assert that they have fulfilled to the letter every contract they have made with passengers. They state that they agreed to furnish them passage in a steamer to San Francisco on or about a certain date, and to pay their board for any detention they might cause; and they specify cases in which they have done so. They are very naturally indignant at the charges brought against them in the Panama papers.

It is very difficult to get at the facts in regard to complaints like these from any reliable and disinterested source. There are so many rival interests, and each has so little scruple in building itself up at the expense of the rest, that very little dependence can be placed upon their statements. In the case of this firm, we have no knowledge whatever of the circumstances, and presume that their statement is correct. But persons intending to go to California cannot be too careful in scrutinizing the character and responsibility of those who offer to sell them tickets There has been an immense amount of imposition practiced in the prosecution of this business. And the apparent indifference of our Courts of Justice to such cases does not encourage the hope that they will do much to lessen the evil.

☞ "Justice in America," says our able cotemporary, the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, "is sometimes guilty of remarkable oversights." And, as might justly be expected, it specifies the case of Palmer & Co, to which the *Times* has already called attention, as a signal example. The offense of these men was not simply that of plundering their victims of their money; they also conveyed them to a distant land, threw them among strangers, and then abandoned them to destitution. The conduct of the magistrate, in permitting men guilty of such an offense, when regularly brought before him on complaint of the sufferers, to go at large, and put themselves beyond the reach of justice, is stigmatized by the *Courrier* as inexplicable, and highly discreditable to the administration of justice in the United States. "European Courts," it says, "are often reproached with their liability to treat with unmerciful severity persons accused of crime; but truly nothing would go farther towards reconciling us to their system of suspicion and rigor, than the laxity of law of which we have so flagrant an example before our eyes." There is justice and force in these strictures.

☞ The *Louisville Journal*, in reply to an attack from the *Republic*, says:

"We always have felt and always hope to feel, a profound interest in every effort to diminish the influence of despotism in Europe, and we shall continue to express our feelings on all suitable occasions. If by so doing, any cold-blooded conservative chooses to designate us Kossuth's organ, or any body else's organ, he may do it."

The *Journal* is becoming radical. It would do well to wrap itself in flannel, and read Washington's Farewell Address.

The American Engineer in Cuba.

We are glad to learn that the attention of Government has at length experienced the effectual calling to the case of Mr. Cunningham. It only surprising, when we remember that the facts have been in the possession of the Department for months, and that repeated efforts have been made by the Consuls at Matanzas and Havana to obtain authoritative aid in the premises, that action should have been delayed so long.

A later communication from our Cuban correspondent furnishes us with some further details of the business, explanatory of the long imprisonment of Mr. C. Condemned to the dungeon in September last, without the first fact alleged against him, to give color to the proceeding, the prisoner has only seen the light, in order to be tried, found guiltless, and sent back again to his cell. Every means which their humanity prompted, were resorted to vainly by our agents to procure his discharge. To apply to the judicial officers were to waste labor and court insult. It is well understood that the detention is directly attributable to the avarice of the judges, who are proposing, by this miserable plan to extort a bribe from the friends of the victim, as an inducement to do him justice. The Captain-General, when the matter was laid before him, had no other reply than that the case could not be interfered with until it had been brought before him in due course of law—a course that is, and will probably remain obstructed until the interposition of the American Government shall override it. The business, therefore, stands briefly thus: the harpies of the law have their grasp upon an American citizen; and so low is the respect of the Cuban for the American Government that, in spite of remonstrance and petition, the wrong is unredressed, and shall probably remain unredressed until the Cabinet at Washington see fit to notice properly these and other individual cases abroad.

What shape the action, we hear of, is to take, we are not informed. Our correspondent sees nothing better than the dispatch of a frigate forthwith to Havana, that the demand may be made with a sanction. He has no doubt been reading apocryphal accounts of an expedition to Japan. An extreme measure may not be necessary. The same method of proceeding that has just landed the Lopez crew at New-York, may effect the release of Mr. Cunningham. And the release is not all that should be required. The unfortunate man has suffered greatly in every way; his family has been distressed for the lack of a provider, and his own prospects in business have doubtless been seriously affected. Indemnity of the most ample description should be rigorously demanded. There is no want of authority for a claim of the kind; and every plea of inexpediency is in its favor. An unjust deprivation of property is as fair a subject of indemnity as a loss of liberty. No property is more valuable than the time of a mechanic, and Mr. Cunningham has endured a serious loss in that line. Let exemplary damages be required

It is due to Judge Sharkey to cite what our correspondent tells us of his official assiduity. "I cannot," he says, "omit a reference to our worthy Consul, who not only attends to his official duties with exemplary industry and ability, but succeeds in commanding the respect of all classes and parties. His labors to protect the American population deserve the highest applause. All that visit here congratulate themselves upon being so worthily represented." Mr. Sharkey appears to be quite the antipodes of his predecessor. Whatever censure may be directed against the Administration for present neglect, must be qualified, in consideration of this one decent appointment.

City Police.

Our City pays about half a million of dollars annually, for what is styled a *Police* Department. The public is interested in knowing what services are performed in return for this money. The affidavit of *James P. Gage*, a respectable citizen, which we publish in another column, will afford some distinct and specific information upon this subject. It appears from that document, that while going through Eighth-avenue, near Thirty-sixth-street, towards his house, on the evening of Friday, the 19th ult, he was brutally assailed by three men with clubs; that he was repeatedly struck upon the head, and very severely wounded, and that these three men proved to be *policemen*. Not the slightest explanation was made of the reason of the attack, nor was there the slightest provocation for it, so far as appears.

We beg our readers to notice that this occurrence happened on the 19th of March,—a fortnight ago; that it was immediately made public; and that not the slightest notice had been taken of it by the authorities until Monday last. These men have been "on duty," as it is called, ever since,—that is, they have been allowed to parade in the same street, with clubs in their hands, and to draw their pay from the City treasury. The Chief of Police has not thought it worth his while to give any attention to the subject, as his clerk informed our reporter, on Tuesday, that there was "*nothing in it*." On Monday, Mr. Gage had sufficiently recovered from his injuries to make a formal affidavit to the facts, which were previously known to the Aldermen of the Ward, and to others in authority. Justice Bleakely sent for the men yesterday, but they declined to attend. Warrants have since been issued, and to-day, at ten o'clock, is set down for their examination.

We content ourselves for the present, with simply asking public attention to this case, as one in which all have a deep concern. We shall feel it our duty hereafter to speak more fully, and very plainly, about the police system of this City, and the manner in which it is administered.

The Governor and Legislature of New Jersey have been at loggerheads for three or four days, respecting the Governor's veto of an appropriation bill, on the ground that it contained a clause allowing $30 to each member for contingencies. The Governor doubted the constitutionality of the appropriation. It is a small business, anyhow, especially as an appropriation of $20 for each member had been previously allowed by the Governor. The three or four days' continuation of the session will occasion as much expense, to say nothing of the loss of dignity and good temper all round."

It is a matter of surprise to find the law-abiding *Commercial Advertiser* talking in this vein of Gov. Fort. The Governor, by vetoing the incidental bill, simply complied with his inauguration oaths of fidelity to the Constitution. The amount involved has nothing to do with the principle; nor is one error a proper precedent for another. Gov. Fort has acted manfully, and should be commended.

☞ We learn that some enterprising officers of the American army are subjecting the Sandwich Islanders to a lively course of infantry drill and ball practice. It is not stated against what enemies the powers and prowess thus acquired are to be used; but may it not have some relevance to the outfitting squadron at Norfolk? Should we really annex the Sandwich Islands, a native force may be valuable to preserve order within, and guard the coast against invaders or smugglers from without. Is it supposed that France or England may object to such a proceeding, and, *ergo*, the necessity for precautions? What if we should have unsphynxed that most enigmatical of expeditions!

CALIFORNIA.—We find little of interest in the California files, in addition to the details given in yesterday's edition. The Whig State Convention adopted a series of resolutions, endorsing the Compromise measures, and instructing their Delegates to the National Convention to vote for no candidate for President or Vice-President, who is not a friend to the Compromise Measures, and an ardent supporter of the preservation of the Union. The indications at the Convention were decidedly in favor of Mr. WEBSTER, as the favorite of his party in California. Mr. COVARRUBIAS, one of the Delegates to the Baltimore Convention, is one of the oldest and most intelligent of the native Californians, and a wealthy landholder of the Southern country, where his herds of thousands of cattle roam over the immense tracts of some of the finest lands on the Continent, requiring no care or attendance, except "driving in," when necessary to supply a small order of a thousand or two head for market.

Great apprehensions were entertained at San Francisco, at last accounts, for the safety of the propeller *Monumental City*. She left Panama sometime in January, arrived at Acapulco on the 2d of February, and departed from thence the same day. Since then she has not been heard from. It is not improbable that she is laying along the coast, out of fuel, and without wind enough to get up the coast. A sailing vessel can hardly crawl along the shore as closely as is the usual track of the steamers, because of the lightness of the breeze. A steamer having a propeller to hold astern, stands little chance of progressing by use of her sails.

GOLD IN NEW GRENADA.—The Panama *Star* chronicles the successful result of an expedition to the reputed gold placers on the coast of Choco, in the Southern part of the kingdom of New-Grenada, about 150 miles South of Panama. About 1,500 ounces of pure gold dust were exhibited in the latter city, as the first fruits of the enterprise. There seems to be no doubt of the existence of the *oro* in that vicinity in large quantities. The town of Buenaventura is one of the principal on the Choco coast. There are several ports accessible for small vessels, and not more than two or three days sail from Panama, under ordinary circumstances; and all kinds of provisions are to be procured in most bountiful abundance along the coast. The *Star* recommends the procurement of small vessels, with a party of five or six experienced mineralogists on board, to go down the coast, touching at such points as might be deemed advisable, until the arrival at the proper port of disembarkation; there the vessel could remain whilst the party visited the interior. The expenses of running the vessel are estimated at $75 a month, and the time necessary for the exploration at two months.

NEW-YORK CITY.

☞ MARCH, the first-born of Spring, has this season fairly maintained his ancient reputation. Coming to us amid snow and hail—existing only beneath cloudy skies—breathing but the rude blasts from the bleak Northwest—he has passed away amid mist and rain—leaving behind only the recollection of cheerless days and stormy nights. May we never look upon his like again.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—There were at this port on Tuesday morning—15 steamers, 122 ships, 73 barks, 102 brigs, and 245 schooners—Total, 557.

—On Tuesday night, Dennis Mullens was run over and seriously injured, in Thirtieth-street, by Cart No. 1,632, which was carelessly driven against him, by one Patrick Shipey.

—Yesterday morning, Daniel Kaines was seriously injured by falling into a cellar, at No. 39 Madison-street. His skull was fractured, and the Police of the Fourth Ward conveyed him to the New-York Hospital.

—Officer Turner, of the Seventh Ward, arrested G. B McCoy yesterday, upon a charge of stealing three bales of cotton from pier No. 45 E R, belonging to Eagle & Hazzard, at No 40 South street. The stolen property was recovered from a junk shop at No. 272 South-street, and restored to the rightful owners.

—Sergeant Martin, of the Sixth Patrol District, arrested a man yesterday by the name of James Brown, *alias* Preston, upon a charge of stealing a silver watch, valued at $40. Justice Lothrop committed him to prison.

—One of the passengers who returned yesterday from California, in the *Crescent City*, died soon after the vessel reached the wharf.

—The Cadets of the Hamilton Collegiate Institute, at White Plains, visit the city in uniform to day for parade, and the distribution of medal.

MORE FRAUDS UPON CALIFORNIANS.—Another exciting scene took place yesterday, at the Halls of Justice, in Centre-street, on the occasion of another batch of victimized Californians, appealing to the police authorities for redress, against the firm of A. H. Pride & Co. This firm assumed to be venders of legitimate "through tickets" for San Francisco, in various steamers, belonging to the "Independent Steamship Line," and having recently established "ticket" offices at No. 2½ Cortlandt-street, No. 7 Wall-street, and No. 3 Broad-street; where they have been doing a large business, in selling certificates for San Francisco, via. Chagres and Panama, which several of the holders charge to have been fraudulent and worthless. The arrival of the steamship *William Penn*, at this port, yesterday morning, brought back a large number of the holders of the spurious tickets of Pride & Co. They were compelled to lay out their last dollar for a return passage to New-York, are now without money, or friends, and are, therefore, thrown upon the charity of the public

The first who appeared at the Police office, to make his complaint, was Peter Schmidt, who made an affidavit that he purchased two tickets from A. H. Pride & Co., in the early part of February, for $175 each, and proceeded to Chagres in the steamship *Bro. Jonathan*, thence across the Isthmus to Panama, where he was to take the steamship *Monumental City*, as per ticket, of which the following is a copy:

INDEPENDENT STEAMSHIP,
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
New-York, Feb. 13th, 1852.

Berth, No 24. Paid $175

Mr. Peter Schmidt has secured a passage in the STEERAGE of the MONUMENTAL CITY, on her next voyage from Panama to San Francisco.

A. H PRIDE & CO.

N B—This ticket, to be registered, at the office in Panama.

Wm C Barney, No 3 Broad st

On reaching Panama the *Monumental City* was not to be found, and there was no prospect of her ever being there again, and the victims could obtain no passage to their destination. An additional affidavit was made by John R. Wilson, who purchased from this firm a ticket for himself and ten others, named H. Hawns, Wm B. Harmington, Wm. Ammerman, J. McEwan, J. Stockman, J. J Harrington, Joshua De Moss, Jacob Grups, Joseph Reader, James Martin. These tickets date from the 11th to 28th February, and cost from $40 to $175 each.

The tickets were purchased of different members of the firm, who represented themselves connected with the steamer *Monumental City*, and assured their purchasers they would have no delay in meeting the vessel within a few hours of their arrival at Panama. The complainants deposed that since their departure and return they have ascertained, beyond a doubt, that no such firm as A H Pride & Co. were authorized to dispose of passage tickets for said steamer, or any other on the Pacific route.

About twenty other persons holding Pride & Co.'s tickets, who came back in the *William Penn*, were present and desired to make their complaints before the magistrate, but those were deferred for the present, and Justice Lothrop issued warrants for the arrest of Wm. C. Barney and his partner, A. Hamilton Pride. The latter individual was soon after taken into custody by officer Keefe, of the Chief's office, and brought to the Tombs. A search was made for Barney, the ostensible proprietor of the concern, and he was finally arrested in Greenwich-street by officers Crosett and Greene, of the Lower Police Court. Alderman Sturtevant appeared as counsel for the defendants, and after a preliminary examination, the magistrate ordered them to find bail in the sum of $20,000, to be justified, in the sum of $40,000, by responsible real estate owners. An effort was made to procure this security, but failed, and both Barney and Pride were confined in the City Prison on a temporary commitment by Justice Lothrop. A further examination will be had this morning and, as an act of humanity, Sidney H. Stuart, Esq., Police Justice-elect, made an application to the District Attorney for him to be present to aid these destitute persons in the prosecution.

At the time the steamer *William Penn* touched her wharf, a laughable scene took place. One of the defrauded Californians, named Philip Quigley, stood near the gangway, and observing a member of the firm of Pride & Co., who sold him his ticket, he leaped off the vessel and seizing him by the throat, demanded the return of his money, which was instantly forked over, and he made a speedy exit, fearing the others would follow suit.

At the request of Mr. Barney, we publish the following card:

"It can be shown that A. H. Pride & Co, in the month of February, issued tickets for passage in the steamship *Monumental City*, from Panama to San Francisco, 33 in number. These were paid for in full to passengers at Chagres, not deducting for passage from New-York to Chagres One passenger, who returned to New-York sick, per *Brother Jonathan*, received the amount paid in full, which we paid him as an act of courtesy. We then consulted our attorney, Oscar W. Sturtevant, who, upon a full statement of facts, advised us not to pay any other passenger who may have returned, as our contract with them had not been violated, as per indorsement upon our tickets we agreed to pay their board during necessary detention. The steamer had been delayed,

ACAPULCO.

Particulars of the Loss of the Steamship North America, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ACAPULCO, (Mexico) Monday, March 8, 1852.

You will hear by this mail of the disastrous wreck of the fine steamship *North America*. She sailed from San Juan del Sur on the evening of the 23d, and at 11½ o'clock on the night of the 27th, went ashore about 55 miles south of Acapulco, on the long sand beach which commences some seventy miles below here. The night was a bright moonlight one, and the ship had been steaming the whole day and evening within almost a stone's throw of the shore. The Captain's version of the affair is, that at 9 o'clock he went below to sleep, previously ordering the mate to keep her along, with the beach in sight, and call him at 11 o'clock. At that hour Capt. Blethen came on deck, and looking towards the land, saw the mountains in the distance, he completely overlooking the lowlands. Thinking himself a great distance from the shore, he ordered her one point nearer, standing at the time on the wheelhouse. In less than twenty minutes after he stepped on deck, the ship struck. The passengers, with a crew of 90 men, came on deck, and prepared to save themselves. Only a few boatloads, however, left the ship before morning, there being not the least danger. At daylight, the whole number landed, with a portion of the provisions, bedding, sails and carpets, and erected tents on the beach.

At 9 o'clock, A. M., Col. Avery, a passenger, was dispatched to Acapulco, overland, a distance of about 80 miles, for assistance. He arrived at 3 o'clock the next day, and in a couple of hours a bark and a schooner were despatched to bring up passengers, luggage and freight. The agent, Mr. Guys, and F. W. Rice, U. S. Consul, immediately started for the wreck, and made the distance, mostly by night, in 14 hours riding.

The scene at the wreck beggars all description. From fifty to a hundred tents had been erected—some covered with sails, others with costly carpets, and even with rich draperies. The different tents had stowed away in them, wines and cigars of all kinds, preserved meats and oysters, kegs of nice butter and jars of preserves. All was waste, profusion and confusion in this particular. Outside the line of tents, scores of natives were hanging around some with mules, and many were watching opportunities to steal.

We found the vessel firmly imbedded in the hard sand, side on to the beach, partially filled with water, the sea breaking over the quarter. She had been driven in, by the force of the sea, until each retiring wave left her almost completely dry on the starboard or shore side, and persons were wading backward and forward to the ship. It was impossible to get anything from her to the vessels sent to her assistance from the larboard side of the steamer, and the breakers were so heavy that no ship's boat could live in coming to, or going from, the shore. Under these circumstances the passengers' baggage was all safely landed under protection of the breakwater formed by the ship; and passengers' baggage and freight were packed off as fast as possible on the backs of mules. The ship will be, of course, a total loss

The number of passengers on the list is 620, but the purser says they amount to about 700, and the crew to 100 more. It is generally said by the well informed, however, that there were over 800 passengers. The whole number had arrived here yesterday, one half, at least, being in a totally destitute condition. The agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and Mr. Rice, raised a subscription three days since, on the *Tennessee*, bound up, of about $900, and have been enabled with this fund to support the sick and most necessitous. The hotel-keepers are each maintaining gratis thirty to fifty persons, but yet there is a vast deal of suffering. Two or three schooners have been badly fitted up and provisioned, and will take away some three hundred of the crowd as have money to pay passage. A few of the balance hope to get on to the upward bound steamship, but the chance is exceedingly small, every steamer coming packed as closely as a barrel of herrings.

The steamer, at the time of the wreck, had some $5,000 or $6,000 on board, but the purser, as a matter of course, reports it all stolen, with the exception of less than a thousand dollars. The agents here say they have no power from the Vanderbilt Company to assist the destitute, or send them forward. They have written to Mr. Vandewater, at San Francisco, stating the unfortunate situation of the shipwrecked company, but do not hold out any encouragement of assistance. The passengers were all in a remarkably healthy condition at the time of the wreck—indeed, I did not find a single person unable to ride a mule. There must be in the whole number at least forty women and a hundred children. We are afraid the worst is yet to come, if the agent at San Francisco does not send relief. God only knows the suffering there will be. I suppose, of course, that some seven hundred more passengers have already been sent forward for the April trip of the *North America*, and there will be distressing scenes on their arrival, at San Juan del Sur.

There is also a bark, the *Isabel*, under the new Grenadian flag, in part, with no provisions, money, or credit, with 130 American passengers from Panama, nine-tenths of them without a dime. The native population here do not render us any aid, and the whole of the 600 destitute are dependent upon what few American residents there are here, and the contributions from the steamers touching in.

ARRIVAL OF THE OREGON

The *Oregon* has just arrived from San Francisco, with only about 200 passengers. The *Northerner* is expected down in a day or so. As the mail is just closing, I can write no more to-night. ACAPULCO.

The Nicaragua Route

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

ACAPULCO, (Mexico) Monday, March 8, 1852.

We sailed from New-York on the afternoon of Feb. 5, "California bound," via Vanderbilt's (Nicaragua) Line, in the steamer *Prometheus*, with over seven hundred passengers on board, and although the boat was badly crowded, we got along comfortably.

We arrived at Grey Town on the morning of Feb. 15, where we were delayed four days, by reason of the inability of the Transit Company to take all the passengers at one trip. The Company were compelled to make two trips from Grey Town to Virgin Bay, taking one half of the passengers at each trip.

We arrived at Virgin Bay on the morning of the 22d, there leaving the *Central America*. A ride of twelve miles on mules, which I accomplished in two hours and a half, over a good road, graded most of the way, brought us to San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, where we found the steamship *North America*, Capt. J. Blethen, ready to receive her passengers.

WRECK OF THE NORTH AMERICA.

On the 23d, the passengers all having arrived on board at 8½ P. M., the *North America*, with nearly one thousand souls on board, sailed for San Francisco. For the next four days all was pleasant. Every one seemed in the best of spirits, with the prospect of making a good average passage.

Having nearly all the time, except when crossing the Gulf of Tehuantepec, kept very close to the shore—sometimes within half a mile—seldom more than two miles off—on the night of the 27th of February, when a little over four days out, a quarter of an hour past midnight, in the first officer's watch, the *North America* struck the beach about 55 miles south of the mouth of the harbor of Acapulco, and within a quarter of a mile of the shore. She is a total wreck. Nothing of any consequence that belonged to the ship was saved, although much of her furniture and stores were landed, but only to be stolen or destroyed.

Although there was great excitement at the time she struck, no lives were lost.

THE PARTICULARS.

The cause of the catastrophe is inexplicable. The night was clear; there was no fog, the moon and stars shining brightly, and there was no wind at the time. The sand-beach was plainly in sight; the highlands loomed up distinctly in the distance, and the surf was breaking almost directly under the bows of the ship when she went ashore. The captain was standing on the wheel-house at the time, giving an order to change her course N. W. by W. to N. W., (more on the land.) The ship answered her helm and struck—at first easy, but then quite heavily, as she surged ahead. The order was given to "slow her," then to "back her;" but she was fast, and heeling over to larboard, badly jamming her wheel house, she lay broadside on, and thus drifted with each swell of the sea to within one hundred feet of the shore. And thus ended our voyage on the *North America*.

The sea was calm, and after the first few minutes, in which all was uncertainty, consternation, and excitement, everything was as quiet as could be expected, under the circumstances. We felt perfectly safe, so long as the sea continued still; and the appearance of the weather was favorable. The ship would not go to pieces in a week, unless the weather changed. Still, it might come on to blow, and in an hour not one timber remain to give evidence of the disaster. A line was got out—the boats were lowered, and the landing of the women and children, (about forty of the former, and eighty of the latter,) was accomplished between daybreak and noon; and their baggage, and the ship's stores, were also soon got on shore. Throughout the day, the utmost confusion and disorder prevailed among the crew, waiters, firemen, and others of the ship's company.

Captain Blethen, from the time the steamer struck, seemed totally lost. * * * *

DISGRACEFUL SCENES

During the forenoon, thirty or forty of the crew, with a few of the passengers—all intoxicated—had been reveling in the hold, breaking open liquors, provisions, freight; in short, broaching everything that came within their Bacchanalian reach, and this without an effort on the part of Captain B. to stop it. The provisions, instead of being protected, and dealt out sparingly to such as needed them, were abandoned. The effect of this was that some had enough hid away to last them a month or two, whilst others had nothing. And strange as it may seem, there were found in that crowd, on that desolate beach, fiends (I must call them) in human shape, who, having played the *grab game* with success, were actually demanding and receiving pay from their fellow-passengers, for the provisions which were intended for and actually belonged equally to all.

NO EFFORT TO SAVE THE SHIP.

I remained by the wreck *thirty-six hours*, going to and from the ship frequently, and during all this time there was not an effort made to save her—not an anchor got out—not a pound of coal thrown over to lighten her. To all appearance, the ship was totally abandoned from the moment she struck. She is now a perfect wreck—a total loss, of hull, furniture, machinery, all, all.

As soon as possible after the disaster, a courier was dispatched to this place to procure assistance, means to bring the passengers up, &c., nearly all of whom have now arrived, without any serious accident having happened that I am informed of. When they will succeed in getting to their destination, is impossible to predict. The steamers going up are crowded and there are no provisions, suitable for a long voyage in a sailing vessel, to be had at this place.

DESTITUTION OF PASSENGERS.

Most of the passengers of the *North America* are entirely without means to prosecute their journey, or will be so by the time they have paid one or two weeks board, and the only hope seems to be that the agent of Vanderbilt's line, in San Francisco, will charter a steamer and send down for us. D. N.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE CATASTROPHE AT TWENTY-SECOND-STREET.—THE CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.—Yesterday afternoon the investigation concerning the recent fatal disaster in Thirty-second-street, was resumed before Coroner Ives and the Jury. A large number of witnesses were present, and James M. Smith, Esq., appeared as counsel for Mr. Thomas Brooks, the owner and builder of the premises. The first witness called,

George Carrollton, being duly sworn, says:—I live in Fortieth-street, near Ninth-avenue; I am acquainted with John Rankin, the deceased; saw him taken out of the ruins; I did not work on the buildings, but was passing at the time of the accident; I am a mason, but do not know anything about the work on the buildings, or the materials.

Mathew Williams, being sworn, says:—I reside at No. 207½ Bleecker street; I am a mason, and have been one for 15 years; I was engaged on the foundation of the buildings in question; the mortar used in the foundation was good of the kind; the lime used was shell lime; the sand used was the kind usually used; it was good; the sand was not all screened; the same kind of mortar was used throughout all the building; I am not acquainted with shell lime; I considered the work in the foundation good enough; I have seen five stories built on the same kind of a foundation; I thought this foundation able to hold the brick-work; the earth beneath the foundation was clay soil; I consider this kind of soil better for a foundation to be built than a sandy soil; I never worked any shell lime before; I have worked on good buildings, but never used the kind of lime used before; I can't give any opinion as to the cause of buildings falling; the foundation had been completed about nine or ten days before the buildings fell; I think the foundation was sufficiently strong to hold a five story building; there was not wind enough on Saturday to blow the buildings down; my impression is, the foundation did not give way; a building properly built will not give way and fall; the stone wall, in some parts, was 20 inches; other parts two feet; the middle partition foundation wall was eighteen inches thick; it is customary to screen sand in a foundation wall, and this was not all screened; an eight inch wall, in my opinion, if properly built and braced, if run up ever so quickly would not fall; rock lime is the best for mortar.

John McGuire, sworn, says: I reside at No 240 Sixteenth-street; I am a mason by trade, and have been one for fifteen years; I was contractor for the building of he walls, and saw them erected; I contracted with Mr. Barstow to build them.

John Glastelier, sworn, says: I reside at No. 140 Seventh-avenue; I am, and have been a mason for seven years; I was employed on the buildings that fell, but was not at the time they fell; the walls were eight inches thick all round, except a portion near the doorway, which was twelve inches thick, in order to hold the stonework of the door; the kind of lime used, I believe, was shell lime, and the mortar used was the kind most usually used; I worked on the front, and the mortar I used was white and good; I saw the lime used for the other walls; the sand used was called sharp sand; when I returned to the buildings, on Saturday afternoon, I found they had fallen; I don't know what caused them to fall, but I think it was carelessness in not bracing up the gable end wall; a great many do not brace them, but I should think the walls in question would have been safer if they had been braced to the beams; I mean the gable end wall; I understand the wall that first fell was that part which was not braced; Mr. Brady, the deceased, was the foreman of the mason work; the law allows an 8 inch wall to be run up thirty-five feet. These walls were not carried to that hight

Owing to a large number of other inquests to be held, the Coroner was compelled to adjourn the further hearing in the matter until Saturday next at 9 o'clock, A. M.

BROOKLYN CITY.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—John Anderson, a resident of New-Jersey, crossed over to the "City o Churches," yesterday, for the purpose of examining the manners and customs of our people, and to form an opinion of his own upon their merits, but before leaving he was induced by some unknown person to imbibe freely of Brooklyn rum, by which he became somewhat oblivious, and finally fell asleep at a place near the Hamilton-avenue Ferry. He was discovered by one of the "Knights of Malta," who aroused him to consciousness, and also to the knowledge of the loss of a silver watch valued at $30, with about $3 in money. The guardian showed him the way to get out of the city, and he left as soon as circumstances would permit; before which, however, he expressed an opinion that there were "some dishonest people in Brooklyn as well as in New-Jersey."

—On the 6th day of this month, the residents of Queens County hold their Charter election for the election of Supervisors, and other County officers.

—The Summer arrangement for the trains over the Long Island Railroad commences this day.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—A man named John Day, who has a reasonable amount of worldly goods, was arrested and brought before Justice Boswell yesterday, charged with stealing twelve or fourteen hogs from the yard of Mr. George Pie, in Bushwick. He was committed for trial, and threatens to make some astonishing disclosures which will cause the arrest of persons now holding respectable positions in society. Day is a man of considerable property

—Thomas Ryan, the boy arrested for setting Cummings's shop, in North Tenth-street, on fire last Saturday, was examined yesterday before Justice Boswell, and committed by him for trial.

WANTED.

A CLERK WANTED in a Country Store, about 20 miles from New-York on the New-Haven Railroad. A young man of good address, and who has had experience preferred. Address a note to S. L. at this office, stating terms and full particulars. a1-2t*

BOY.—A stout Boy wanted, at No. 197 John-st., up stairs a1-1t*

SALESMAN WANTED.—A first rate Salesman one acquainted with the City retail trade. Apply at No 137 8th av a1-1t*

MEN WANTED.—Two or three men, who write a very plain hand. Address, with reference, E. H., *Times* office. a1 1t*

SITUATIONS WANTED.—Situations for Protestant and Catholic Servants, males and females, of good character and every domestic station, at the "Select Protestant Agency," No. 7 Carmine st., and Society Agency, No. 146 Chambers st. m30-6t*

PROTESTANT SERVANTS WANTED.—12 Cooks, four men-waiters, six waiters for La ndresses ten servants, of all work; two grooms and waiters, one stable boy and gardener, for situations now ready. All must have good references and apply immediately to No 148 Grand st. m29 4t*

AGENTS WANTED.—500 Agents—$25 to $50 a week made in selling a new Family Work. Life and Speeches of Kossuth and other fine books. Call or address post-paid, American Family Publication Establishmen, No. 128 Nassau-st. New York up stairs. m24-1m*

SHOW WINDOW AND COUNTER WANTED.—A show window, 8 feet wide by 7 feet high second-hand good size glass. A counter or two with small drawers, say 12 or 15 feet long wanted before the 1st of May. Apply at Store, No 418 Pearl st m30-3t*

BOARDING.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A private family in a desirable location, can accommodate a few gentlemen with pleasant rooms and board, without dinner except on Sundays. A fine large front room on the 2d floor is just vacated. Apply at 127 Columbia-st., between Clark and Pierpont-sts. m30 3tsod*

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms suitable for families or single Gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 196 Fulton st., between Orange and Pineapple st's, Brooklyn. m26 1m*

BOARD AND ROOMS.—A gentleman and wife can be accommodated in a private family, with a very pleasant front parlor and bed-room adjoining, with permanent board. Warm and cold bath in the house. Apply No 23 Grove-st. m30-3t*

RAINBOW HOTEL AND DINING ROOMS, No 27 Beekman-st., N. Y. m15 1m* W. J. HOWELL

BERFORD & CO'S CALIFORNIA FREIGHT, PACKAGE AND PARCEL EXPRESS, per steamer PRESIDENT CITY, April 5th, for CALIFORNIA, OREGON, SANDWICH ISLANDS, AND CHINA, in charge of our own "SPECIAL MESSENGER," and freight agent to destination.

All goods with invoices must be sent in on or before Saturday 3d inst.

No Charge for Custom-House fees, or Consular certificates

Packages to be put up water-proof, and not to exceed 125 lbs weight

Small parcels received till one P. M., day of sailing.

a1-3t* BERFORD & CO, No 2 Vessy-st, Astor House

A LOT OF FINE DIAMOND and other JEWELRY, of the best style and quality, suitable for the best City or California trade, will be offered, reasonable, in Exchange for city property below Yo kville Some arrangement must be made before May. Address REAL ESTATE, office of this paper. a1-3 *

ON CONSIGNMENT—50 hhds K. D. corn meal; 1,200 lbs dried plums; 24 hhds cl e, brandy. For sale by S STAATS & BRO., No. 1 Water-st, a1 3t*

FRESH SEEDS—A variety—Cauliflower Seeds, Cabbage, Turnips, Peas, Herbs, just received fro London, with an assortment of other Garden and Field Seeds. For sale by RALPH & CO., No. 23 Fulton-st., a1-3t* Near Fulton Market.

LAWN GRASS.—A choice mixture for Lawns; also, English and Italian Ray Grass, White Clover, Lucerne, Flower Seeds, Plants, Fruit Trees &c. For sale at the UNION AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE, No. 23 Fulton-st., near Fulton Market a1-3t*

NOTICE.—Any person having a tract of Land, situated 10 miles or less from the city, on North or East River, or on some Railroad, suitable for a Village, can dispose of the same, by applying either personally or by letter, to JOHN A. FLAMMER, No. 157 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avenues. m24- 1m

SUNDAY PAPER ROUTE FOR SALE.—An easy up-town route which brings in $3½ Any person with a small cash capital, can purchase the same by applying early, to STEPHEN JUDGE, No 160 3d-av. m10 3t*

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BAGGING, CANVAS, BALE ROPE CUTTINGS, GRASS and TARRED ROPE, and all other kinds of paper makers' stock, by m17-2m CYRUS W. FIELD & Co., No 94 Beekman-st.

WRITING PAPERS BY THE CASE ONLY.—The largest and most desirable assortment in the United States, for sale by m17-2m CYRUS W. FIELD & Co., No 11 Cliff-st.

FANS—TO JOBBERS AND COUNTRY DEALERS—Just received, several cases of FANS from Paris A very large assortment of every kind always on hand—FANS. m27-6t* R. KIPLING, No 32 Maiden-lane.

CARDS PRINTED in the most beautiful style on HALL & CO.'S STEAM PRESSES, No 77 Beekman-st. m30-3teod*

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER constantly on hand and made to order by m17-2m CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No 11 Cliff-st.

TWINE, WRAPPING PAPER, BAGGING AND YARD STICKS for sale by m26-1m* EDWARD M. DUNN, No 41 Dey-st

HAND BILLS AND POSTERS cheaply and promptly printed, on HALL & CO.'S STEAM PRESSES, No. 77 Beekman-st. m30-3teod*

OATS! OATS! OATS!—3,000 bushs a prime Seed Oats; from Columbia County. BISHOP & KING, m30-3t* No 170 Centre st.

OLD COLONY CUT NAILS.—For sale by E & J. BUSSING & CO., No. 33 Cliff-st., Agents Old Colony Iron Co. m10 1m*

BILL HEADS neatly and cheaply printed on HALL & CO.'S STEAM PRESSES, No. 77 Beekman-st. m30-3teod*

SHEEP-SKIN MATS, fancy colors, for Sale by m26-1m* EDWARD M. DUNN, No. 41 Dey-st.

EXTRA WHEAT AND RYE FLOUR.—BISHOP & KING, No. 170 Centre-st. m30-3t*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SMEE'S ELECTRO METALLURGY, NOW READY.—ELEMENTS OF ELECTRO METALLURGY; in which will be found, Full Directions to Bank of England, by Mr. Smee, Fifth Edition—revised and enlarged, with numerous wood cuts and diagrams. Subjects treated are—Galvanism, the Properties of Galvanic Batteries; Additional Sources of Voltaic Power; Electro-Metallurgy; Substances capable of receiving the Metallic Deposit; Laws regulating the Reduction of Metals; Electro-Gilding; Silvering, &c.; Various Applications of the Reduction of Metals by Galvanism; The Electrotype; Galvanic Etching; Electro Disruptive Etching; Voltaic Etching. 1 vol 12mo., full cloth, $1 25

JOHN WILEY, Publisher, No. 13 Park-place.

JUST PUBLISHED:

MAHAN'S CIVIL ENGINEERING. 5th edition, with additional matter and plates. 1 vol. 8vo, $3 a1-3t

APPLETON'S MECHANICS' MAGAZINE AND ENGINEERS' JOURNAL.—THIS DAY READY, THE APRIL NUMBER.

CONTENTS.

McCallum's Patent Timber Bridge, illustrated; Municipal Telegraph, illustrated; What to Observe, No. III., illustrated; Cleopatra's Needle; On the Friction of Marine Engines; Air, as a medium for conveying mechanical power; Electro Metallurgy illustrated; Mechanics for the Million, No. XII.; Flax and its manufacturing Machinery, (Weaving and Bleaching,) concluded; Dr. Playfair; Lecture on Water supply; Marine Steam Engine; Stevens' new Static Pressure Engine, illustrated; Prosey's Friction Brake, Illustrated; Experiments upon Hydraulic Motions. Proceedings of Scientific Societies; Institution of Civil Engineers; Bourdon Gauge, Illustrated; Wa-ca-ma-ho-ga; Ocean steamers; Report on the Explosions of a Steam Boiler; American Patents, Notes and Correspondence.

The numbers of this magazine give evidence of its decided superiority over every other of the kind that has been published in this country. It is thoroughly practical, useful, and scientific, and a faithful journal of current movements and developments in mechanism and engineering. We earnestly recommend our mechanic brethren to strain a point and secure twenty-five cents per month, rather than lose the really useful information and practical knowledge it will afford them."—*Am. Mechanic.* m31-2t

MISS CHESEBRO'S NEW BOOK.

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON THURSDAY, APRIL 1—ISA, A PILGRIMAGE. By Caroline Chesebro, author of Dream Land by Day Light. In one vo.ume, 12mo. Price $1.

"The style is vigorous as well as luxuriant, argumentative as well as imaginative, and carries a wild and weird spell to the heart of the reader."—*Home Journal.*

On Saturday, DREAM LAND BY DAY LIGHT Second edition. By Caroline Chesebro. In one volume, 12mo. Price $1 25. Published by m31-3t J. S. REDFIELD, Clinton Hall.

TO STATIONERS AND BOOKSELLERS.

PLAYING CARDS.—The cheapest and most superb that can be had in this city, are constantly kept on hand and for sale at the Factory of the Congress Stationery Manufacturing Company, No. 45 Vesey-st. Wanted, a young man, who is thoroughly acquainted with the Stationery Business and is a competent Book Keeper. The best references required. a1-1t*

HINTS TO CHRISTIANS,

HINTS DESIGNED TO AID CHRISTIANS in their efforts to convert men to God. By Thomas H. Skinner, D.D., and Ed Beecher, D.D. A new and neat edition. Price $4 per 100 ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH, m30-3t Fu&Th No. 669 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

CORNISH, LAMPORT & CO. have in preparation a translation of Prof. ALEXIS MUSTON'S very interesting work entitled THE ISRAEL OF THE ALPS; a history of the Vaudois of Piedmont. m31-3t WFu&S

SCHOOLS.

BOARDING SCHOOL AT SING SING, WESTCHESTER CO., NEW-YORK.—The Misses TISDALE will commence their Summer Session on the first Monday in May. They have a most healthy location, with ample grounds for out-door exercise. Every attention will be paid to Pupils entrusted to their charge, and every means taken to insure their comfort and mental improvement. For particular reference, apply to Prof. McVICKAR, Columbia College, New-York, or to THOS. D. DOUBLEDAY, Nos. 13 and 14 Park-row, N. Y. a1-3tawt4wTh*

WINANT'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—at Little Ferry, nine miles from Hoboken, N. J. under the direction of A. B. WINANT and Lady The fifth year of this School (for young lads under 13 years of age) will commence on TUESDAY, the 27th of April Pupils received at any time. TERMS—For board, tuition, washing and mending, $27 per quarter. For circulars please apply to Mr. E. P. ROBINSON, No. 54 Pine-st., or Mr. W. THURMAN, corner Canal and Vestry-st., N. Y. m1-2mTuThS&S*

REMOVAL.

J. W. HOLBERTON, Importer of Toys and Fancy Goods, has removed from No. 75 Maiden-lane to No. 43 the same street, and will open for the spring trade an extensive assortment of German, French and English Fancy Goods Foreign and Domestic Toys, Musical Instruments, Snuff-boxes and articles of novelty in his line. The advertiser respectfully calls the attention of his customers to the announcement of his removal, and asks the notice of buyers generally to the assortment of goods kept at his establishment. The attention of the trade is also called to the new style of Tin and Iron Toys manufactured by the advertiser, which, for variety of patterns and great durability, exceed anything.

The agency for the sale of EDGE'S PREMIUM FIREWORKS is held exclusively by J. W. HOLBERTON, and orders for the same, in large or small quantities, will be promptly attended to.

A regular assortment of small Fireworks, as Roman candles, wheels, rockets, fire-crackers, torpedoes, &c., &c., for storekeepers' retail trade, always on hand. The new India Rubber Toys lately introduced, as air-balls, dolls' heads animals rattles, figures, &c., &c., on hand at all times, in large or small lots, at manufacturers' prices m26 6t*

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—OFFICE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, NEW-YORK, March 15, 1852.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Chief Engineer, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, for the Grading Masonry, Bridging and Superstructure, or either of them, with or without cross ernals, on the following divisions of the Illinois Central Railroad, to wit: First division, from Cairo to Big Muddy River, 60 miles, second do from Big Muddy River to Township No 1, north of the base line of the third principal meridian, 53 miles, sixth do, from Bloomington to the Illinois River 60 miles, eighth do, from Freeport to Dubuque, 67 miles; ninth do, from Galena to Kankkee River, 35 miles; ten h do, from Kenkakee river to Urbana, 70 miles. The proposals must be for the entire length of each division, and will be received at the office in Chicago, as follows: For the ninth and tenth divisions, until April 15, 1852 at noon; for the sixth division, until April 22, 1852, at noon; for the eighth division, until April 29, 1852, at noon; for the first and second divisions, until May 1, 1852, at noon; for the third and fourth divisions, until May 15, 1852, at noon. Plans and approximate estimates of quantities will be ready for inspection, and blank forms for proposals, and statements of the mode and terms of payment, will be furnished at the office, over the New York and New-Haven Railroad Passenger Station No. 33 Canal-st., New-York City, and at the office of the Chief Engineer in Chicago, Illinois, on and after March 25, 1852. The plans, &c., so far as related to the first and second divisions, may also be found at Jonesboro', Union County, Illinois, to the sixth division at Lasalle, Lasalle County, Illinois, and to the eighth division at Freeport Stephenson County, Illinois. Separate proposals will also be received at Chicago until the 27th of May, for furnishing Ties, Plank Bridge Timber, and Piles for the whole or any part of the Road. Specifications may be obtained on and after the 1st of April, 1852 by application at the office of the Chief Engineer in Chicago. Satisfactory references will in all cases be required R. B. MASON, Engineer-in-Chief Illinois Central Railroad

Illinois papers please copy and send a paper to N. Y. when over at New-York. m24-tMy1

NOT POISONOUS.

RUSHTON, CLARK & CO'S Acidulated Fruit Drops, with the following delightful flavors:

Pine Apple, Strawberry, Orange,
Vanilla True Cinnamon, Lemon, &c., &c.

These drops are warranted not to contain any of the substance supposed by Prof Mapes to be injurious, or any other article of an unhealthy nature.

Manufactured and sold by RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., No 110 Broadway, No. 10 Astor House, and No 273 Broadway, where may also be had the concentrated Essences for flavoring the same. m30-3teod*

FIRST PREMIUM MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT AND STRAW BONNET MANUFACTORY, No 561 Broadway near Niblo's Garden, New-York.—Mrs WM SIMMONS respectfully announces to her numerous friends and the public that she has prepared for the present Show Rooms a splendid and unique assortment of millinery and Straw Goods, of her own manufacture, in which are combined all the modern improvements, latest styles and fashions, together with magnificent selections of Paris Millinery, which, for diversity of patterns, richness and variety of finish, transcend in unusually all former importations. Also, a rare and interesting invoice of lace Straws, Straw Blonds, and an endless variety. Merchants and Milliners supplied with pattern prints.

N B—No connection with any other store in the city doing business in the same line.

MRS. WM SIMMONS, m30-13teod* No 561 Broadway.

ANTIQUARIANS AND COLLECTORS may find the following items for sale by the subscriber, for a short time,—100 pieces CHINESE SUNDRIES, carved ivory, with twelve figures finely executed. PORTABLE GOLD SCALES for weighing doubloons. LETTER STAMP, cut from pure Agate, &c. &c. CLINTON CANAL KEEP SAKE, being the speech of the late Hon. De Witt Clinton, finely printed on satin, delivered in 1822. HEAD OF FRANKLIN, beautifully carved in ivory. GOLD COIN SPOONS—100 pieces, few duplicates. LOSS OF THE ROYAL GEORGE, in a small book bound in boar lis—taken from the wreck. The above, with a few other things, will be sold very cheap, to close an estate.

m27-3teod* C. B. NORTON, No 71 Chambers-st

NOTICE.—I have this day associated with me Mr WM H. PHILIPS as partner in my business, which will hereafter be conducted under the name and firm of BAKER & PHILIPS E. S. BAKER.

March 31, 1852.

We will remove on the first day of May to No 199 and 201 Duane, corner Washington sts. BAKER & PHILIPS.

m31-2t*

PURE OLD PALM SOAP.—This article is superior for chapped hands, and Bath and Toilet use It is made from a vegetable Oil, is emollient and healing in its properties It can be had in packages containing six cakes for trial Also, old fashioned Family Soap which is superior to all the so-called Patent Soaps and Fluids Goods delivered free of charge in New-York and Brooklyn W. HULL'S SON, m18-tf Nos. 108, 110 and 112 Cliff-st., North end

REMOVAL.—The office of the American Mutual Life Insurance Company is removed from No 40 Wall-st. to the new Insurance Buildings, corner of Wall and Williamsts., where Annual Reports, Pamphlets, and general information will be given to members and other friends of the Institution, by a1 2t* P. D. WHITMORE, Actuary.

SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY, at wholesale.—Country merchants and booksellers, are invited to call and examine our very large Stock, and prices, before purchasing elsewhere KIGGINS & KELLOGG, m29 1weod* No. 48 John-st.

FOOLSCAP AND LETTER PAPER, Packet Commercial and Bath Post, blue and white ruled and unruled, wove and laid, for sale at mill prices, by KIGGINS & KELLOGG, m29 2weod* No 48 John-st.

WRITING PAPERS.—A large and very desirable assortment of all the various grades, for sale by BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, m1-1m No. 115 Fulton-st.

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER, constantly on hand, and made to order, by BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, m1-1m No 15 Fulton-st.

CIRCULARS neatly and expeditiously printed on HALL & CO.'S STEAM PRESSES, No. 77 Beekman-st. m30-3teod*

CHICORY—Prime English, warranted pure, constantly for sale in barrels by m19-1m G. WALKER, No. 250½ Washington-st.

COR. B. DIGGSWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW and COMMISSIONER of DEEDS 75 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton sts., N. Y. m26-1m*

JOSEPH WALTER, IMPORTER OF JEWELRY ROOM No. 4, m25 1m* No. 151 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—A three story and basement brown stone House, No. 200 First-avenue, No. 19 in 20th-st., near 2d av., just finished and ready for occupancy. Also, house No. 177 10th-st., near 4th, Mott's Chapel, in perfect order. Apply immediately to LYON & TORREY, No 90 Pine-st. a1-6t*

LARGE ROOM TO LET.—About 30 by 70 feet, at No. 600 Broadway, suitable for Building Associations, Military Drill Room, Debating Societies, Lectures, Sapiens, &c. Also, to let on Sundays, for religious purposes. Apply at No. 374 Bowery, Book store. a1-3teod*

TO LET.—Four large and desirable rooms on the second story of Nos. 297 and 299 Broadway, (west side,) finely lighted The two rooms in each number, can be thrown into one, one hundred feet deep. a1-6t* GOULD & BERRY, No. 297 Broadway.

STORE IN BROADWAY TO LET.—In the most eligible location for wholesale or jobbing business; or, the lease for sale. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st a1-tf

HOUSE TO LET.—The large four story house corner Warren-place and Greenwich-av., replete with conveniences, and will be put in good order. Apply to a1 6t W. DUNNING, No. 48 8th-av.

TO LET—In Times Building, No. 113 Nassau st, the 2d floor, 25 by 103 feet deep, entrance on two streets. Inquire of JOHN GILHOOLY, No. 113 Nassau st, in basement a1-1t

HOUSE TO LET—A splendid 2-story House in Fitzroy-place, between 8th and 9th-avenues. Apply to [a1-6t] W. DUNNING, No. 48 8th-av.

HOUSE AND LOTS TO LET, in 73d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av; a pleasant place, large house carriage house, 8 lots of ground for summer only, if desired, at reduced rent The Moore & O'Keefe stages pass Inquire of E. VAN AKEN, on the premises. m31-6t*

HOUSE TO LET.—A three story and basement modern brick house, undercellar, 12 rooms and 13 pantries and closets, marble mantles, sliding-doors, in a healthy location in Powers-st, east side, between Degn and Bergen-st., South Brooklyn, on a stage route. Rent $350. Inquire of E. AUERBACH, No. 84 John st. N. Y., from 12 to 2 o'clock, or at No 122 Norfolk-st., New-York. m27-6t*

HOUSE TO LET—No. 34 Barclay-st—Store to be altered to suit tenant. Apply only to T. J. HALL, No. 203 Broadway, between 9 and 11 o'clock, where plan can be seen. m29-tf

HOUSE TO RENT—No. 183 West 23d st., modern built white marble front, 3 rooms deep on 1st and 2d stories, with all the modern improvements Rent $625. Apply to CHAS SANFORD, No. 38 Cedar, or to U. D. FRENCH, No. 128 Nassau-st. m27-6t*

DWELLING-HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO LET—The three-story Dwelling-house, No. 100 Clinton-st., near State-st. Inquire of D. & M. CHAUNCEY, No. 12 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, or at No. 261 Pearl-st. New-York May be seen from 12 to 2 o'clock. m31 6t*

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—A desirable Country Residence, pleasantly situated in the village of Mt uchin, N.J., within two minutes walk of the depôt, where trains constantly pass Metuchin is 25 miles or 1½ hours' ride by railroad from the City of New York. The house contains six rooms, three with fire places. Garden and every convenience for a small family. Rent $55. Apply to C. C. CAMPBELL, No. 60 William-st. m30 4t*

LARGE ROOM TO LET—In the second-story of the building at the junction of the Bowery and Division-st., containing about 3 600 square feet, and well adapted for a clothing establishment, or other similar business requiring large space Also, several spacious, well-lighted rooms in the upper stories suitable for offices and light manufacturing purposes. Possession may be had immediately. Inquire on the premises. m27 6t*

TO MANUFACTURERS.—Several eligible rooms, (one 40x60 ft.) with STEAM POWER, TO LET, in the building No 68 Duane st. Inquire in the basement of the Engineer, or of CHAS. STARR, Jr. & Co., m31 6t* No. 117 Fulton-st.

STORE TO LET—No 53 John-st., with or without the basement. Possession of the store may be had immediately. Inquire of A. DUNLAP MOORE, No. 52 John-st, m26-6t*

FOR SALE.

FARM ON STATEN ISLAND FOR SALE—Situated 7 miles from Vanderbilt's Landing, 6 miles from Port Richmond, 3 from Rossville, and 1½ from Prince's Bay. Post-office, churches, and stores within fifteen minutes' walk. The farm contains fifty acres of the choicest land and in the highest possible cultivation fenced in the best manner. Excellent dwelling, 38x53, two story, built in modern style, 14 rooms, cellars, pantries, &c.; one of the best barns in the county, besides numerous out houses. The place is stocked with every variety shrubbery, fruit and forest trees Abundance of fish near The neighborhood is most desirable For a gentleman who wishes a farm and residence made to his hand, there can be none more desirable Apply to W. B TOWNSEND, No. 2 Pine-st. a1 3t

UPPER MORRISANIA.—House and Lot for Sale, cheap—A House and Lot, 100 feet square, on the corner of Fox Lane and Morris-st., within two minutes walk of the depôt, suitable for a Grocery or any other business requiring a public thoroughfare Terms easy. For particulars, inquire of A. D BROWER, No 89 Crosby-st., New-York: or of W. T. ANDERSON, on the premises. a1-3t*

HOUSE FOR SALE.—In Stamford, Conn., that p

New-York Daily Times

By the arrival of the steamship *William Penn*, from Chagres and Kingston, we have dates from Jamaica to the 23d March.

The Kingston papers are occupied with discussions of the present condition of affairs in the colony. The bench, the bar, and the legal profession generally, had agreed to petition the House of Lords and Commons. The petitions were already numerously signed.

The Antigua papers announce the death of Dr. Musgrave, the Public Treasurer of the Island. He was appointed Treasurer of the Colony in 1825.

In Demerara, the petitions to Parliament for the enforcement of the Treaties with Spain and Brazil, and for stopping the further reduction of the duties upon slave produce, have received a large number of signatures, and would speedily be forwarded.

The Demerara *Royal Gazette* mentions that a gentleman in that colony had dried the banana and produced an article superior to prunes in taste, color and flavor, and expresses his conviction that if the dried banana should receive the same care and attention in preparing it for the English market as foreigners bestow on foreign dried fruits, it would prove a powerful, if not a successful competitor with its foreign rivals, such as prunes, figs, dates, raisins, &c., in the English market.

Petitions to Parliament were preparing in St. Lucia.

The small pox had prevailed with some severity at Montego Bay and Trelawney.

From Montserrat we learn that Mr. Edward Dacres Baynes, well known to many in this island, having been a Stipendiary Magistrate in it for some years, is to be succeeded in the Presidency of that island by Captain Booth.

The Dominica *Colonist*, contrasting the present with the past, remarks:

"It will not require any vast amount of intelligence to discover that on the score of prosperity the year 1852 will bear a very unfavorable aspect when compared with 1851. The staple productions of our country have fallen so much in value in the home market that it is not to be wondered at that every branch of trade should feel the effects; at the present market prices of sugars they will—except on favorably situated estates—scarcely pay the cost of production, and hence the planter feels the pinch, and that, too, most severely."

SOUTH AMERICA.—A Valparaiso letter, under date of the 25th February, which we find in the *Commercial Advertiser*, contains particulars of the recent disturbances at the Chilian Penal Colony at Fort Bulnes, on the Straits of Magellan. A mutiny occurred in the garrison, headed by a Lieutenant. The Governor, a superior man, named Munoz Gamero, escaped with his life, in company with the priest and a few more, to the other side of the Straits. There they wandered about for many days, living on shell-fish, and suffering every hardship. At length they were compelled by want to return to the colony. Instead of being treated with compassion, they met the most merciless cruelty. A fire was kindled to burn the Governor alive. He begged to be spared such a horrible death, asking that he might be shot instead. This request was granted, but after shooting him they burned his remains, dancing and singing the national hymn around the fire.

An American vessel under charter from Valparaiso, sent by the Chilian Government—the bark *Florida*—arrived while the Governor was wandering in such distress. Immediately she was seized. The owner, Mr. Shaw, of New-Orleans, who was on board, was shot. Without any provocation, and the Captain was spared only that he might navigate the vessel. Also a British vessel, the *Elisa Cornish*, anchored there, on her way to Valparaiso, for England, having cargo and nearly a hundred thousand dollars in treasure. She too, was seized, and pillaged, and the Captain, named Talbot, the mate and the owner's son were shot, having first been put in irons. After the Governor returned and had been murdered, these miscreants set sail. Some of their own company, however, soon rose against the leaders, bound them, and directed their course for a Chilian Port.

The British Admiral at Valparaiso, dispatched a war steamer, the *Virago*, Capt. HAYNES, and the frigate *Thetis*, Capt. KUPER, to capture the mutineers. They are now all in the hands of the British or Chilian authorities. The miscreants numbered from twelve to twenty persons.

Capt. Gardiner and five other English Missionaries sent out to the Straits by the Patagonian Missionary Society have all perished from starvation, at Spanish Harbor, whither they were compelled to flee from the savages. The melancholy fact was ascertained by the officers of the British corvette *Dido*, who were in search of them, for the purpose of supplying provisions. Written memoranda, detailing the sufferings of the party, in the handwriting of Capt. Gardiner, and coming down to the 6th September last, were found. They had then been four days without food.

The Usury Laws.

To the Editors of the New-York Daily Times:

"Bentham," in his reply of the 27th to my questions of the 24th, says that "about one in ten of the signers of this year's memorial from the city are Bank directors." This is a very large proportion, when not one in five thousand of the population of this City is a Bank director. A gentleman of my acquaintance told me that in one year he bought over half a million of paper at from one to three per cent. a month, and probably he "borrowed about as much as he loaned," for he was at the time a commission merchant and Bank director, and kept several Bank accounts. I think this is not an extraordinary case, and it may serve to explain why so large a proportion of the petitioners are Bank directors; for it cannot be the interest of the Banks over which they preside to be restricted to 7 per cent., while other lenders of money are allowed to obtain much higher rates. Again, I met a merchant to-day who informed me that about two years since two brokers called upon him to sign a petition for the modification of the Usury Laws, and that he saw another broker at the Mechanics' Exchange trying to procure signatures to a like memorial. This gentleman says that not one broker signed that petition, and Bentham tells me that no broker signed the one now before the Legislature. Their refraining from signing these petitions while they are busy in getting others to sign them, is not proof to me that the brokers are opposed to the passage of the law; and I think Bentham may extend his inquiry among brokers without danger of provoking a remonstrance.

Bentham further argues that money would flow more freely to a common centre and cheaper interest if the rates were unrestricted by laws. The legal interest in the State of New-York is now 7 per cent., while in all the New-England States, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, it is but 6 per cent. Why does not money come into the State of New-York to equalize the rates of interest? It is a fact that farmers in the neighboring States can as readily borrow on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent as our farmers at 7. How does it happen that, for a century past, money has usually been loaned in England at about half the usual New-York rates? If products will pay 5 per cent. profit by shipping them from England here, they will soon flow in and equalize the market. Why does not money, too, come in and equalize the interest? for $100 here will bring as much interest as $200 in England, and the freight on money is trifling compared with that on products. In 1849, Wisconsin legalized any rate of interest agreed upon between borrowers and lenders. I will quote an extract from the letter of a professional gentleman residing in that State, dated Dec. 16, 1851, showing the operation of the law: "The usual rates of interest before 1849 were from 7 to 12 per cent.—7 per cent. where no rate of interest was specified in the contract, and 12 or any intermediate rate which was specified. The usual rate of interest under the law of 1849, allowing any rate of interest agreed upon by parties, was 25 per cent. per annum, and varying from that up to 75 and 100 per cent." Why did not money from the other States flow into Wisconsin and reduce the interest? It is true that large sums of money were loaned there by people of other States, who were induced to send it to gain this enormous interest; but no reduction of interest or abundance of money was the consequence. The State was impoverished by compelling its citizens to pay these exorbitant rates to other States. MERCHANT.

The Trial of the Cuban Filibusters.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY.

The U. S. vs. John L. O'Sullivan and others.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Before Judge JUDSON.—Mr. Cutting, counsel for the defense, not having arrived from Trenton this morning, Mr Hoffman commenced to sum up the case on the part of the prosecution. Mr Hoffman compliments of severe composition, and apologized to the Court and jury for having detained them beyond the usual hour. The learned and eloquent gentleman then entered on an elaborate and very able history of the expedition and of the subsequent proceedings of the Government officers for its suppression, showing also his early connection with the cause, as counsel for the Government, at a time when the District Attorney, Mr. Hall, was incapacitated from duty by severe indisposition Mr Hoffman occupied three hours and when he closed his eloquent appeal to the Jury, the audience evinced marked signs of their approbation.

The Court then took a recess of one hour, and on resuming, Mr. John Van Buren addressed the Jury on the part of the defense. The learned gentleman went into a historical and legal detail of all the cases of this kind, reports in the Books—the trials of Smith and Ogden, and of Col Burr, the aids set on foot he e in the United States for the South American Republics for Greece, Texas, and for Canada, with the opinions of Wadey Thompson and of President Van Buren thereon. Lastly, the learned advocate alluded to the Hungarian Committee, of which he was a member—of the material aid to Kossuth—contending that it was the right, if not the duty of every American citizen to engage in these little affairs, which only became unlawful when organized into a military expedition

Mr. Van Buren not having concluded at 6, P. M., the Court rose and adjourned.

DIED.

In Jersey City, on Tuesday, March 30, after a short illness, MARGARET ANN, wife of B Lloyd James, and second daughter of Jacob Poznier, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence Grove at, Jersey City, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, March 30, JAMES A., only son of James Mayell, Esq, aged 17 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 20 Livingston-st, Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock.

[F Albany papers please copy.

On Wednesday morning March 31, GEORGE KITCHING, infant son of Thomas and Louisa Kingsland

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No 57 South 3d street, Williamsburg, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M

On Wednesday evening, March 31, ISABELLA AMELIA, youngest daughter of Theodore and Amanda Shadbolt, aged 1 year 8 months, and 18 days

The friends of the family, and acquaintances, are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 34 Essex-st., at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

On Tuesday, 30th inst, MARY DICKINSON, wife of Mark H. Newman, aged 43 years

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her husband, on Clinton av., corner of Gates st, on Thursday, April 1 at 4 o'clock P. M

Suddenly, on Wednesday, March 31, of erysipelas, MARY

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 31.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '67	117½	100 Harlem Railroad	71½
5,000 do	117½	250 do	71½
2,000 N. Y. 6s, '61	118	450 do	71½
1,000 Illinois In. 6s	48	250 do	71½
10,000 Erie Incomes	98	100 do	71½
3,000 Erie 7s, '68	115½	200 do	b10 71½
5,000 do. '39	104½	100 do	71½
2,000 do	104½	200 do	71½
10,000 do 63	93	50 Nor. & Wor. R. R	56
20,000 do '71	91½	50 do	56½
10,000 do	92½	350 do	56½
5 Nicaragua Canal	44	175 Harlem Railroad	71½
30 do	43	250 do	71½
100 Morris Canal	13½	450 do	71½
150 N. J. Mining Co	12½	100 Erie Railroad	s60 85
100 do	b30 13	150 do	b60 85½
50 Hudson Riv. R.R.	b60 67½	200 do	85½
150 do	67½	90 do	85½
5 North Indiana R.R.	100	50 do	85½
250 Long Island Railroad	21½	50 do	85½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Erie 1st mort	115½	600 Harlem Railroad	71½
300 Erie Railroad	86	300 do	b60 72
150 do	b10 86	200 Reading Railroad	72
100 do	s3 86	100 do	72
100 do	b3 86½	200 do	b3 71½
25 do	86	200 do	s3 71½
100 do	b30 86	150 do	s60 71½
50 do	s60 85½	50 do	71½
25 do	85½	700 do	b30 72
200 do	b10 86½	1008 do	s3&10 72½
150 do	s60 86	250 Long Island	b3 21
250 do	s3 86½	14 Harlem Preferred	111
50 do	b10 86½	100 N. Jersey Zinc Co	b10 12½
50 do	b5 86½	250 do	s2 12½
10 Nicaragua Canal	44	100 do	s2 12½
50 do	b30 46	18 Merchants' Bank	123

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, March 31.

The prices of Stocks at the First Board today, were fairly supported in Bonds and State Loans, but Railroad shares were weaker, and Reading fell off 71, being ¼ below the closing rate of yesterday. Erie also fell off a fraction, and Norwich was sold freely at 56½, a decline of ¼ ₱ cent. Harlem, Hudson and Long Island were active at about last prices. The last improved at and after the Second Board, on orders from Philadelphia, and 22 was bid.

At the afternoon Board, there was quite an improved feeling, with a large speculative demand for Erie and Reading, the former, 1 ₱ cent. over the morning prices, and the latter closing 1¼ up, say 72¼ bid. Two thousand cash shares sold in lots at 71¼, and 1,000 subsequently, seller 3 or 10 days, at 73½.

In Bonds, there was a large demand, both for domestic banking purposes and on foreign orders. The New-York and New-Jersey Banks are in the market for short Federal 6's, Kentucky Bonds and Virginia Coupons, while the foreign brokers are buyers of the best-known Railroad Bonds, at very free rates. Part of the new Bell-fontaine Loan was resold at a handsome commission on the taking price, and there was considerable activity in Erie's. The Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana 7's, the loan of November last, were sold at 94; the old stock at 113 and new at 109.

Nicaragua Transit Shares moved up and down the scale of prices so rapidly, that as much as $5½ difference was paid in the forenoon, the lowest sale being at 41½ and the highest 47. Subsequently, at the Second Board, there were sellers at 45. The loss of one of Mr. Vanderbilt's steamers, on the Pacific, is prejudicial to the spring profits; in addition to which, there was a rumor, believed to be unfounded, that the transit business is suffering from low water on the San Juan.

Both Money and Exchange were quiet. The day, out doors, was a very stormy one, and there was less business, both in demand loans and paper, on this account. The next steamer to sail is the *Pacific*, of the Collins line, on Saturday.

The accounts from California are not viewed with unanimous favor. In addition to the dullness of the Market, and the consequent losses and disappointments which will follow many of the shipments of goods from the Atlantic, the small amount of Gold in the hands of passengers, and the non-increase of the freight lists are viewed, by the less sanguine in Wall-street, as unfavorable. We apprehend, however, that this arises from anticipating too much for the new year. The deposits at the Mints, for the first quarter, were fully equal to last year, and at this rate, we shall have $55,000,000 for the year. Those who look for $75,000,000, may be disappointed, but we see no reason yet to look for less than $55,000,000.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company made their new direction yesterday, and received the report of the old. The following gentlemen were elected Managers:

John Wurts,	Wm S Herriman,	Ed J Woolsey,
Wm M Halsted,	Chas N Talbot,	Wm Musgrave,
Silas Holmes,	Maurice Wurts,	G T Olyphant,
Jacob R LeRoy,	Lora Nash,	D B Fearing,
Robert Ray,	JOHN WURTS, President.	
	WM MUSGRAVE, Vice-President.	
ISAAC N SEYMOUR, Treasurer	G. A. SMITH, Secretary.	

Messrs. Olyphant, Fearing, and Ray, are new members.

STATEMENT *of the Business of the Company for the year ending March* 1, 1852

To Coal, on hand, March 1, 1851	$305 116 73	By Sales of Coal	$1,553,973 05
To Mining Coal	280,053 61	By Canal and railroad tolls	41,758 52
To Railroad transportation and repairs	267 439 48	By Tolls from Penn Co	116,683 44
To Freight of Coal to Rondout	450 912 71	By Profits of barges real estate &c	56 191 90
To Canal repairs and superintendence	128,731 35	By Coal on hand	309 588 07
To Labor and expenses at Rondout	39,496 91		
To Rents, salaries, current expenses &c. New York Office	25,123 49		
To Expenses of Coal Yards, Taxes, Interest acct, &c	102 176 22		
Balance	459,241 40		
Total	$2,678,594 98	Total	$2,678,594 98
		Balance	459,241 40

ISAAC N SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1852.

The valuation, in the foregoing document, of the Coal on hand, is put down largely within the market value, and the whole exhibit is made to show the least speculative side of the prospects of the Company. Last year as all the parties concerned now see, was one of fierce and unnecessary competition among the transporters, and the effect tells upon all their reports. On this point the able and candid President of the Delaware, observes:

"It has never been the practice of the Board of Managers in their annual reports to present the Stockholders with flattering promises of anticipated profits, with a view to influencing the market value of their stock; they have left that to be determined and settled by the productiveness; but they deem it their duty in the present posture of the Company's affairs, to caution them against being betrayed into an under-estimate of the value of their property, based upon the returns of the year now closed. Let the improving condition of their valuable work have due consideration in forming the estimate."

The Erie Railroad receipts for March are not yet known to a point, but the gross will not vary far from $250,000. This is satisfactory to the "full interest" in the Shares and Bonds, although below the estimate of the last Report. They say the strong feature in the March result is that it comes from local business and travel, within the State of New-York, the weather having put an embargo on the through travel. The Hudson road, we hear, received gross, this month, about $105-000, which also falls short of previous estimates.

The Atlantic Insurance Co, moved into their splendid new building, corner of Wall and Williamstreets, yesterday. The Sun Mutual Co., who participate in this new architectural ornament to the street, will move in a few days. The Commercial Fire Co. have rented the basement, next above Clark, Dodge & Co., fronting Wall. Two new Fire Companies are projected. the *Atlas*, and *Republic*, the latter under the auspices of the Bank of Commerce people, Mr. J. A. Stevens, and others.

Of the Sonora Mining Company, heretofore referred to, our neighbor of the *Tribune* speaks as follows, this morning:

"The Sonora Gold Mining Company have filled up a large portion of their stock, and need but about $20,000 further subscriptions to enable them to start their machinery. This company possesses a very valuable gold vein in Sonora, which has been thoroughly tested, and found to be richer than the average of quartz veins. The gentlemen who are connected with the enterprise are many of them practically familiar with California gold-mining, having spent two or three years in that State. We have made inquiries, and find the managers of this enterprise to be highly respectable and reliable parties. The machinery to be used by this company is of the most effective and powerful character, of a description which has been fully tested in California, and found to produce the greatest results. It is nearly ready for shipment. It will crush about 50 tons of quartz per day. The highest expense of crushing 50 tons per day is $521, or $10 42 ₱ ton. The yield of gold, at 6 cents ₱ lb, (the experiments yielded 6 to 13 cents,) will give $120 ₱ ton, a profit of $110 ₱ ton, or over $5,000 ₱ day. A very large allowance may be made upon this sum, and yet enough be left to make immense dividends upon the capital stock, which is $200,000. The office of the Company is at No. 66 Beaver-st."

To Liverpool, 600 bales of Cotton were engaged at ⅛d. Flour was at 1s. 8d @1s. 9d. and Grain at 5½d. To London 800 barrels of Flour were engaged at 2s.

The receipts to-day in the Sub-Treasury were: received, $63,131 19; paid, $24,128 88; balance, $2,815,-843 12.

At Philadelphia several lots of Reading sold at 81¼@81½, closing at the latter figure. Reading Bonds maintain previous figures. Small sales of Long Island at 10¼ cash, and 11¼@11½ on time. Morris Canal closed at 18½.

Treasurer's Statement, showing the amount at his credit in the Treasury, with Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositories and in the Mint and Branches, by returns received to Monday, 22d March, 1852, the amount for which drafts have been issued, but were then unpaid, and the amount then remaining subject to draft. Showing, also, the amount of future remittance to and from depositories, as ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury:

Amount on deposit	$18,826,600 93
Drafts heretofore drawn but not yet paid, though payable	1,710,333 04
Amount subject to draft	$11,339,344 57
Suspense account	2,496 66
Add transfers ordered	1 555,540 00
Net amount subject to draf	$12,773,397 91
Transfers or'd to Treas'y U. S, Washington, D.C.	$460,000 00
Transfers or'd to Asst. Treas., New Orleans, La.	975,000 00
Transfers or'd to Depository at Norfolk, Va.	120,000 00
Transfers or'd from Asst. Treas., Pittsburg, Pa.	540 00
	$1,555,540 00

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, MARCH 26, 1852.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, March 29.

COTTON.—Sales, to-day, of 9,000 bales, mostly for England. Prices are more in favor of buyers, without, however, any quo able decline. CORN—40,000 bushels sold at 44@46c. NEW PORK is at $16 25.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, March 31.

COTTON—Sales to-day 3,400 bales. The Market is unchanged.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, March 31—6. P. M.

ASHES—Are firm and not plenty—about 30 bbls. were purchased to-day at $5 06½@$5 12½ for Pots, and $6 25 for Pearls. ₱ 100 lbs.

COTION—Is more freely offered, and strongly tends downward The news from England has unsettled prices. The day's sales include 2 600 bales, within the following range:

	Atlantic Ports.	*Florida.*	*Other Gulf Ports.*
Inferior	6¼@—	6¼@—	6¼@—
Ordinary low to good	7½@8¼	7¼@8¼	7½@8¼
Middling, low to good	8¼@8¾	8¼@8¾	9 @9¼
Middling, fair to fair	8¾@—	—@—	—@—
Fully fair to good fair	—@—	—@—	—@—

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western brands is unchanged, yet unchanged The inclement weather and limited supply impede transactions, while the opening of the river, and unfavorable transatlantic intelligence, enervate prices. The shipping demand has entirely ceased, and that for the East is much reduced. The local trade are less inclined to operate. The sales of the day reach about 3 700 bbls., ordinary to straight State at $4 56@$4 62½; choice do., with mixed Indiana and Michigan, at $4 62½@$4 75; favorite round-hoop Ohio, with fair to fancy Indiana and Michigan, at $4 75@$4 93½, fancy Genesee and Ohio at $4 93¾@$5 25; extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $5 25@$5 62½, and extra Genesee at $5 75@$6. Canadian is dull and heavy, at $4 43¾@$4 50. Southern presents no new feature of an interesting character. The demand continues brisk, and the receipts moderate, which sustain prices. The business consists of 1,700 bbls., mixed to favorite ordinary at $4 37½@$4 56¼, and fancy qualities at $4 62½@$5 12½ ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair request, and with a steady market, at $3 50@$3 62½. Corn Meal rules quiet, for want of sales; we quote Jersey at $3 43¾, and Brandywine at $3 56¼ ₱ bbl.

GRAIN.—Wheat is without essential change; the Foreign and consumptive inquiry being limited, and the supply small, at previous figures; which, however, are above buyers' views, and therefore check sales Rye is without shipment; a lot of 3,600 bush. changed hands, this afternoon, at 80c. Barley seems inactive, on account of its rarity; 77@81c are the nominal prices. Oats plenty and depressed, 39@41c for Southern, and 40@43c. for Northern Corn is extremely scarce, and held with much firmness, at 68@69 and 70c for white and Yellow Southern; but we heard of no transactions worth mentioning.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Alabama, from Savannah—Mrs McRea, Rev. H. M. Blodgett and lady, Miss Blodgett, Miss Maury, Dr. T Potter, lady, 2 children and servant, Wm. W Fellows, lady and child, Mrs Cunningham, D. Averett, G. Sutton, E. S. Hollis, B. M Kissam, A. M. K Swift, F A Habersham, C A. Prinelli, R. Van Vorhees, H. W Stillwell, H. Fitch, S Halloway, E. T. Tikes, J. L Saulsbury, H. C. Palmer, H. Mitchell, J. E. Cisley, S. Lipiam, Dr Hatley, A. M. Barnes, C L. Taylor, Mrs Martin, J. Bedtelehurst, J. Knight, and 147 in the steerage.

In ship Thorndike, from Havana—Capt. Edward Watts, of Hallowell, Me.

In ship Frances, from Newport, via St. Thomas—W. Wesley, Mary Wuhny, Catherine Fahy, Mary Faby.

MINIATURE ALMANAC. THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises..... 5 45 | Sets..... 6 23 MOON—Sets..... 4 15m

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 4 26m | Gov. Island.. 5 16m | Hell Gate.. 6 57m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....MARCH 31, 1852.

Cleared.

Ship Robert Kelly, Berstow, Alexandria
Ship Wm. Tell, French, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.
Steamship Southerner, Foster, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co
Ship North America, Austin, San Francisco, Adam Smith
Bark White Cloud, Mitchell, Cienfuegos, Nesmith & Son.
Brig Edgar, Meyer, Havana, master.
Brig Florence, Hopkins, Buckhell, S C., Nesmith & Son.
Brig J. W. Elwell, Johnston, Porto Rico, J. W. Elwell & Co
Brig Marshal Ney, Lelin, Nuevitas, J. W. Elwell & Co.
Brig Vandalia, William, Santa Cruz, Nesmith & Son.
Brig James Hoach, Haven, Portland, master
Brig Redebar Skinner, Bordeaux, Nesmith & Son
Brig Queen Esther, Pendleton, Matanzas, R. P. Buck & Co.
Brig Onyum, Aveller, Lisbon, Grinnell, Minturn & Co
Schr Rio Grande, Hix, Charleston, R. W. Trundy
Schr Virginia Griffeth, Plummer, (recleared,) Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght.
Schr New-York, Nelson, Richmond, C H Pierson.
Schr Siam, Dunham (recleared) Jacksonville.
Schr John Sullivan, Chandler, Richmond, C. H Pierson.
Schr Marina B, Arrants, Philadelphia, Jas Hand
Schr A J DeKosaite, Brewster, Wilmington, Dolliner & Potter.
Schr. Francis, Medgett, Washington, N. C., Bateman & Rudderow
Schr Oliver H. Perry, Varill, Charleston, R W. Trundy.
Schr. Gertrude Horton, Pendleton, Charleston, R. W. Trundy
Sloop Maria Louisa, Barnett, Fall River, master.
Sloop Thomas Hull, Miller, Providence, master
Barge Falcon, Dougherty, Baltimore, W. H Thompson.

Arrived

U S. M. steamship Alabama, Ludlow, Savannah, 28th inst, mdse and passengers, to S L Mitchell. Has experienced strong head winds all the passage On the 29th, lat. 33 54, lon 77 18, exchanged signals with steamship Florida, same time saw steamer Union bound S

Ship Richard Alsop, Post, Antwerp, March 5, mdse, and passengers, to E D Hurlbut.

Ship James Foster, (of Bath,) Berry, New-Orleans, 14 ds, cotton &c to J W Elwell

Ship Thorndike, (of Boston,) Perkins, Havana, 16 days, sugar, to R L & A Stuart Has had very heavy weather; had a pilot on board 6 ds. Sld in co. with bark Hy Warren, Rairdon, for New-York. Bark Palmetto, Bell, for do., sld. 2 ds previously

Packet ship Queen of the West, Hallet, Liverpool, 9th inst, mdse and 479 passengers, to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Antarctic, Zeraga, Liverpool, 9th inst., mdse, and passengers, to Zeraga & Co

Ship Frances, (of Portland) Ellis, Newport, Wales, Oct. 23, via St Thomas, 11th inst. railroad iron, to Perkins & Delano

Ship Matilda, (of Boston,) West, Manilla, 130 ds, sugar, to order. Put into this port for orders, was bd to Boston

Ship Enterprise, Funk, Liverpool, Feb 24, and Cape Clear, 28th mdse and 305 passengers, to Taylor and Rich All well; 2 births. Has experienced heavy gales during the passage

Ship Chaos (of Savannah,) Dunton, Liverpool, 32 days, mdse and 3 8 passengers, to Sturgess, Clearman & Co

Bark Indiana, (of Warren) Watts, New Orleans, 8th inst, mdse, to J W Elwell.

Belg. bark Marie Emilie, Kloch, Antwerp, and 149 ds fm Rivingate, mdse, and 165 passengers, to E. D. Hurlburt & Co.

Russ bark Victoria, Iuberry, Port Vendre, 60 ds., wine, to Cazet & Aston

Brem. bark Friehandel, Bugdasl, Newcastle, 53 ds, coal, to order. Has experienced very severe gales lat inst., in lat. 39 19, lon 41 28, lost the rudder, and was obliged to rig the vessel by the sails and a hawser, until a new one could be made and fitted, which required some 20 da s

Bark James Hall, Timmons, Ponce, P. R, 17 ds., sugar, to Escuriza & Co

Bark N. H. Wolfe, Porterfield, New-Orleans, 18 ds, mdse, to Foster & Nickerson

Brig Condor, (of East Machias,) Small, Matanzas, 11 ds., molasses, to J. J. Taylor & Co

Brig M. & J Gilmore, (of Boston,) Eldridge, Mobile, 28 ds, bound to Boston. 24th, off Hatteras, in a gale from W N. W., lost sails, and being short of provisions, put into this port; will proceed as soon as she can be refitted.

Brig Emily, (of Bath,) Deering, Cardenas, 14 days, bd to Bath

Brig Marseilles, (of Columbia,) Norton, Saltillo River, 7 ds., timber, to Badger, Peck & Co

Brig Florence, (of Columbia,) Ray, Nuevitas, 14 ds., sugar, &c., to Barger, Peck & Co

Schr. Flying Cloud, Wheelan. Norfolk, 3 ds., bound to Newport.

Schr Boston Kelley, Bridgeport, 2 ds, in ballast

Schr Flying Cloud, ——, Norfolk, 2 ds., grain, bound to Boston.

Schr. A L. Hyde, Bailey, Eastport, 4 ds., to Sturgas & Co.

Schr Mary C Ames, Linsey, Mayaguez, P. R., 16 days, mdse to S. W Lewis

Schr Brisel, Barrett, Boston, 3 ds., bd to Norfolk.

Schr Maize, Barrett Rockland, 3 ds., lime.

Schr. Aid, Pratt, Rockland, 3 ds, lime

Schr Lucy Blake, Harris, Rockland, 3 ds., lime.

Schr Eagle, Rhoades, Rockland, 3 ds., lime.

Sloop Sea Witch, Wells, Providence.

WIND—During the day, E.S.E; sunset, N.W., with rain.

Below.

Ship St Louis, Bunker, New-Orleans, to Wm. Nelson & Son

Br brig Mountaineer, Hall, Tobasco.

There are some 8 or 10 sail anchored in the lower bay, bound up.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, March 31.—Arr., ship Columbia, schr. Col Satterly, brig Hilda, New-York; William Nickels, Boston; Enoch Benner, Baltimore.

Sld, schr D Smith Philadelphia; D. D. Warner, New-York; Tahmaroo, Newburyport.

Cld., schr. Lasburg, Philadelphia.

Spoken, &c.

March 27, lat. 36 23, lon. 74 10, brig Mountaineer, (of Annapolis N S.) fm Tobasco, for New-York.

March 28 lat. 37, lon. 74 37, was seen brig Charles Thomas, of Salem

March 30, lat. 38 08, lon. 74 34, ship St. Louis, fm. New-Orleans, bd to New-York.

March 29, lat. 39 30, lon. 72 30, an Austrian ship, hence, 2 ds out.

March 28, lat. 37 30, lon. 72, ship Hope, of Duxbury, stg. N N E

March 22 lat. 32 17, lon. 69 24, brig Indian Queen, fm. Calais—could not understand where bound.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Thomas, 11th inst, ships Blanchard, (of Yarmouth,) Davis, for New-York 15th; Silas Holmes, Coffin, for do; unc; Aleste, (of Gloucester,) Nickerson, fr California; barks John A. Taylor, (of Wilmington, N. C.) Forsonett, for Tagado, P. R., 12th inst; Kacuresza, (of Mecksville,) disch. lumber; brigs H P. Cushing, Cady of and for Boston, unc; Vernon, (of Bangor,) Kent, searching for freight; Caroni, (of New-York.) Honschildt, disch cargo; Eagle, (of Bath,) Evins, searching for cargo; Gen Taylor, (of Thomaston,) Fuller, do; Damrscove, (of Eastport,) Hanscomb, do; Nancy, (of Baltimore,) Davis, do. Brig Wanderer, Myers, is expected fm. Martinique. Schr. Connecticut is also expected from do.

At Mayaguez, 16 ds since, schrs Juniata, fm Portland; M M Freeman, fm. New-York; Isabella, fm Ponce; Magellan, (loud. dacg; Onatavia, hence, do.; Braganza, ldg. for New-York: brig Thos. Trowbridge, wig. cargo, and others

INSURANCE.

HARTFORD LIFE AND HEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY.—Premium due on Policies issued prior to August, 1851, received at the Office of David S. Dodge, Agent, No. 25 Cliff-st. 134-2mood

SUPREME COURT.—MERRILL B. SHERWOOD against ERASTUS SPARROW and SANFORD E. CHURCH JONAS C. HEARTT, HENRY S. RANDALL, LEVI S. CHATFIELD, WILLIAM J. McALPIN, JOHN C. WRIGHT, and JAMES M. COOK, Commissioners of the Land Office of the State of New-York.—To the DEFENDANTS above named: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the above Court, in the County of Erie, on the 6th day of October, 1851 and to serve a copy of your answer on us, at the City of Buffalo, in said County, within twenty days after the service hereof upon you, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. GREENE & BALDWIN, al-1aw19wT Attorneys for Plaintiff.

$4,000 REWARD.—STOLEN OR MISLAID, ABOUT THE 15th INST., A CERTIFICATE OF SHARES IN THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 1,000, for 100 shares, in the name of the subscriber, and which has been published as lost. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the certificate, or for information that will lead to the recovery of the same. m25-2w

OFFICE ROCHESTER AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD CO., CANANDAIGUA, March 25, 1852.

FOURTH INSTALMENT.—NOTICE.—A call of Ten Dollars on each share of the capital stock of this Company has been made by Resolution of the Board of Directors, payable on the 26th day of April next. Payments may be made to the credit of CHARLES SEYMOUR, Treasurer, at the office of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., New-York; Messrs. J. H. THAYER & BROTHER, Boston; Bank of Syracuse; Bank of Auburn; the Rochester City Bank, or at this office. Certificates of Deposits in the above named offices, to be forwarded to this office. [m25-1A26] CHAS. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN AND CO., BANKERS, New-York, issue Foreign Circular Letters of Credit on the following

CITIES:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Madrid,	Rotterdam,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Malta,	Rio de Janeiro,
Athens,	Dusseldorf,	Marseilles,	St. Petersburg,
Berlin,	Florence,	Milan,	Strasburg,
Baden-Baden.	Francfort,	Moscow,	Siena,
Berne,	Genoa,	Munich,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Geneva,	Messina,	Seville,
Boulogne,	Gibraltar,	Mulhouse,	Turin,
Bremen,	Hamburg,	Naples,	Toulon,
Brussels,	Havre,	Nice,	Trieste,
Barri de Lucca	Hyeres,	Oporto,	Venice,
Basle,	London,	Olerou,	Vevey,
Cairo,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Vienna,
Coblentz,	Leipsic,	Pau,	Wiesbaden,
Cologne,	Lyons,	Pisa,	Warsaw.
Cadiz,	Leghorn,	Rome,	

Also, Letters of Credit, payable in all the principal cities of the United States, Canada, West Indies, &c. m20-tf

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, March 24, 1852.—The PRAT BANK, (Buffalo) has this day filed in this office, a notice of the appointment of BANK OF ALBANY, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the STATE BANK OF ALBANY, in the same city, as such agents, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. DANIEL B. ST JOHN, Superintendent. m25-6t

BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, March, 25, 1852. The HUDSON RIVER BANK has this day filed in this office, a notice of the appointment of THE METROPOLITAN BANK, in the City of New York as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. DANIEL B. ST JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY Nov. 4, 1851.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to the Statute in such case made and provided, that all these circulating notes issued by the WARREN COUNTY BANK, Johnsbur

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted,*) at the office, No 113 NASSAU-STREET, *between Beekman and Ann*, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies: THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the *Daily Times*.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.
Payment in all case must be made in advance.
RAYMOND JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Remember, Dr. Benton's Lectures** and Experiments upon Electrical Psychology, at the Brooklyn Institute, (Washington-st.) THIS, and TO-MORROW EVENING. 12-1t*

☞ **Mutual Loan House-Furnishing and PIANO FORTE ASSOCIATION**.—The public are invited to attend the meeting at the Society Library Room, TO-NIGHT, at 7½ o'clock. a3-1t*

☞ **Dentistry**.—Those hundred dollar sets of Teeth inserted by Dr. LUTHER, Dentist, corner of Prince and Mercer sts., cannot be surpassed either in point of strength, durability, ease, and comfort, or for their beautiful and life-like appearance a2 1t*

☞ **The Tomkins's Benevolent Association** of the soldiers of 1812, will meet at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, on THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Col. JOHN J. MOMFORD is expected to address the meeting. Soldiers of 18 2-12-14 are invited to attend.
JOSHUA FLEET, President
J. A. WILKINSON, Secretary. a2 1t

☞ **To Night**!—Attend the Meeting of the Mutual Loan House-furnishing and Piano-Forte Association, at the Society Library, corner of Broadway and Leonard-street, at half past 7 o'clock. From $100 to $1000 worth of Goods may be procured and paid for by easy monthly instalments. See prospectus to be had at the Book Store of ADRIANCE & SHERMAN, No. 2 Astor House.
A. H. JOCELYN, Treasurer. a2-1t*

☞ **Attention!**—Those wanting Furniture or a Piano-forte, must attend the meeting TO-NIGHT, at the Society Library, corner of Broadway and Leonard-st, at 7½ o'clock. Reserved seats for Ladies. Get a Prospectus of the MUTUAL LOAN HOUSE FURNISHING AND PIANO-FORTE ASSOCIATION, to be had gratis at the Book Store of ADRIANCE & SHERMAN, No. 2 Astor House.
a2-1t* A. H. JOCELYN, Treasurer

☞ **Notice.**—Passengers per steamship PACIFIC will please be on board, foot of Canal-st., To MORROW, (Saturday, 3d inst.) at 11 o'clock, A M. All luggage not wanted on the passage, must be sent on board this day, marked "Below," with number of passenger's berth.
a2 E. K. COLLINS & CO.

☞ **Delta Phi Fraternity**.—The Gamma Chapter of New-York will hold their regular Convocation on the 6th of April, at Metropolitan Hall. Tickets can be procured of the Committee before the 6th inst.
GEORGE C. PENNELL, No. 91 Chambers at
THOMAS McCAKEY, No. 5 Dey-st Row
JAMES M. MORRIS, No. 26 St. Mark's-place.
a2-1t* EDWARD W. LAIGHT, No. 37 Clinton-place.

☞ **Trees and Plants**.—PARSONS & CO., Flushing, near New York, offer for sale some rare novelties, with their usual assortment of fruit Trees for the orchard and garden. Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Roses for the avenue, lawn or cemetery, Vines for the grapery, and Exotic Plants for greenhouse culture. Catalogues can be obtained at No 60 Cedar-st., or will be forwarded to all post paid applicants on closing a postage stamp. a2 FMWSw

☞ **Wonderful Discovery**.—DEAFNESS AND DEAFNESS CURED.—Dr. LUTHER, Aurist and Oculist, No. 60 Prince-st., second door west of Broadway, has discovered a remedy for the restoration to perfect hearing ever conferred upon mankind, rendering artificial ear-trumpets forever unnecessary. Dr. L. can be consulted personally, at his Infirmary, as above, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Letters must be prepaid, and contain $1 fee m30-6t*

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company**—Incorporated under the laws of the State of California with a capital of $200,000, divided into 2,000 shares, at $100 each, offer $20,000 of stock, for sale at their office No 65 Beaver-st., N. Y. For particulars, they refer to Dana advertisement in the *Times* of Wednesday or Saturday. Application for stock, or pamphlets of organization, charter, by-laws, &c., may be made personally or by mail, post-paid to the Treasurer of the Company. D. W. INGERSOLL, President
THOMAS E. HASTINGS Treasurer m18-MThwFtf

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **Columbia Building Association** of BROOKLYN—Will hold their regular meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 7, at 7½ o'clock, and not on FRIDAY EVENING, as stated in the notice of the meeting of March 26. Persons who wish to become members of the Association, can do so by application at the meeting, or at the office, No. 141 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, corner of Jefferson-st. Applications for shares will be received at the office, No. 141 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, corner of Jefferson-st., every day, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., and at the meeting on Wednesday evening. Monthly payments, $2 per share. Initiation fee, $1. Ladies can become members of this Association, and are requested to call and have their names with the Secretary.
DANL P. BARNARD President.
WM H. GRIFFITH, Vice-President.
CHAS O. RICHARDSON, Secretary. 30 Courts-st. fm29-A15

☞ **Only a few Shares Left**—The IRVING BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION will hold their second regular monthly meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, April 2, at 8 o'clock, at MASONIC HALL, No 270 Grand-st., near Eldridge. There being only a few shares left, the books will positively close on the above evening. A number of others will be put on for redemption and sold to the highest bidder. All persons desirous to obtain loans of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, or more, at the low rate of one dollar per month, should not lose this chance, as no shares can be subscribed for after this meeting. Able speakers will address the meeting and fully explain the workings of this Licensed Association. Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend. Entrance Fee only $2. Monthly dues $3. Par value of shares $200.
Members will please pay their April dues before Friday Evening, April 2, after the hours, as it will be impossible to receive any money at the regular monthly meeting, except those who have pass-books.
HORACE FRAZIER, President, No 196 Broadway,
GEORGE H. BELL, Vice-President, No 153 Nassau-st.
ALEXR H. NEGLEY, Secretary, No 241 Grand-st.
THOMAS LAWRENCE, Attorney, No 15 Beekman-st.
TRUSTEES.
Geo. H Frank in, No 74 West-st
Geo W. Lane, County Clerk's Office, City Hall.
Silas C. Herring, No 127 Old Water-st.
James Jessup, No 487 Broadway.
Royal G. Millard, No 89 Barclay-st.
Ne son Puff, No 215 Duane-st
Elias Comes, No 244 Grand-st.
F. G. Richards, No 43 Fulton-st.
Geo T. Maxwell, No. 18 City Hall.
Office of Association, No 244 Grand-st. Open EVERY EVENING, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY from 3 to 9 o'clock P. M., for Ladies. Articles of Association may be had gratis. m31 3t

☞ **First Public Meeting** of the CITY MUTUAL LOAN AND AUCTION FUNDS ASSOCIATION, will be held at the room of the Association, No 411 Broadway, on SATURDAY EVENING April 3, at 7½ o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by G. DENISON, and W. L. CHANDLER Esquires, who will fully explain the nature and benefits of the Association. Persons who wish to become acquainted with the objects and advantages of this association, or who wish to subscribe for shares, are invited to attend.
WILLIAM HALL, President, No 230 Broadway.
J. C. BALDWIN, Vice-President, No. 1814 Chatham-st.
LAWRENCE BURKE, Secretary, No 141 Broadway.
GEORGE DENISON, Attorney, No 14 Wall-st.
WM. V. ALEXANDER Surveyor, No. 190 Broadway.
TRUSTEES
Stephen V. Albro, No. 328 Bowery.
Henry Warren, No. 290 Broadway.
Joseph Stonecrest, No. 591 Broadway.
Samuel Schoonmaker, No. 5 Chatham square.
William H. Albro, No. 251 Bowery.
William Fowler, No. 33 Tie-st.
John L. Weston, No. 502 Broadway.
Calvin O. Billings, No. 27 West 23d-st.
George Poinot, No. 343 Broadway.
Secretary's office, No. 411 Broadway, up stairs. Open from 9 A. M., to 6 o'clock P. M., daily. Entrance fee $1; monthly dues $3; shares $200. a2-2t*

☞ **Building Associations' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**—Capital, $150,000—divided into 10,000 shares, of $15 each, cash rated 1, with the privilege of increasing the capital stock to $500,000. Subscriptions for the capital stock of this Company will be received by the following persons, appointed Commissioners: John Bruce, No 21 Platt-st; Wakeman & Latting, No 59 Fulton-st; John Burton, No. 16 North William-st; Solomon Jessurun, No 8 Chatham-court, Beekman-st; John F. Yallott, No. 113 Sands-st, Brooklyn; also, by all the Directors. A pamphlet, explaining the great advantages to be derived from the Company to mechanics and small property holders, as well as to those who wish to invest their money and get the largest amount of profits, can be had of any of the Directors, all the Secretaries of the different Building Associations, or at the office of M. Jessurun, No. 7 Clinton-court, Beekman-st.
JOHN BRUCE, President.
S. JESSURUN, Secretary. m26-2w

☞ **Public Meeting.—Unusually attractive!**—THE MUTUAL LOAN HOUSE FURNISHING and PIANO FORTE ASSOCIATION will hold its first meeting at the Society Library Rooms, corner of Broadway and Leonard-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. No ADDRESS TO BE MADE—but the nature and plan of this Association will be fully explained, in a simple, practical, and comprehensive manner. The Articles of Government and Laws, &c., will be submitted for adoption; and the usual officers, viz: President, Vice-President, Committee of Management, Secretary, &c, are to be appointed, and the Society regularly organized. Reserved seats for Ladies, whose convenience will be especially consulted. Persons may subscribe any time previously at the office No 2 Astor House, in the Book Store of ADRIANCE & SHERMAN. Entrance Fee, $1. Shares, $2. Monthly Payments, $4.
A. H. JOCELYN, Treasurer.
Come one! come all! and be there in time. a1-2t*

☞ **Greenwich Building Association.**—The fourth regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held at the Bleecker's Buildings, Bleecker-st, near Morton, on FRIDAY EVENING April 2, at 7½ o'clock, when the redemption of shares will take place. Members are requested to pay their dues at the office No 48 8th-av., before that time CHARLES CRANE, President.
DAVID MILLIKEN, Vice President.
B. ROSS, Jr., Secretary. a1-2t*

☞ **The New-York Land and Building Association** was organized to procure 500 working men homes. It is in the full tide of success! Let the rent-ridden then, be inspired with hope, and join us immediately. The initiation fee is only $2, but will soon be raised to $5.
MILES CHAMBERS, Pres't.
H. B. SMITH, Secretary—Office, 1 Murray-st., m10-1m

New-York Daily Times.

VOL I....NO 169. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1852 PRICE ONE CENT.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **Unparalleled Success!**—The first regular meeting of the SECOND KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION will be held in Knickerbocker Hall, corner of 23d st and 8th-av. on MONDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. This Association is in a flourishing condition, being organized only three weeks, and will redeem shares at this meeting. We advise all who wish to join during the week to call at the Office of the Secretary, No 168 9th av., which is open during the day and evening. We invite both ladies and gentlemen to attend this meeting, as the principles and profits will be thoroughly explained.
JAMES R. DELVECCHIO, President.
ANSON WILLIS, Vice President.
E. J. MADDEN, Secretary, office No 168 9th-av. a1-1t

☞ **Card.**—BUILDING ASSOCIATION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Shareholders will bear in mind that the third instalment of $5 per share is due and payable on THURSDAY, the 1st day of April, at the Mercantile Bank, cor of Broadway and John-st. The fourth and last will be due on the 15th, at the same place. Shareholders are requested to call at the office of the Company, corner of Chatham-st and Tryon-row Harlem Exhibition Buildings, to sign the Charter previous to its being sent to Albany. Office hours from 11 till 7 o'clock. Any of the stockholders wishing to increase the number of shares can do so, as they are not quite all taken. JOHN BRUCE, President.
S. JESSURUN, Secretary. a1-3t

☞ **The Fulton Building and Mutual LOAN ASSOCIATION.**—Subscriptions will be received by the Secretary at the Office of the Association, No 61 Bowery, (in the Citizens' Insurance Co.,) every MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENING, from 7 to 9 o'clock. Members who have not received their pass books, can get them by calling at the office of the Secretary. Entrance Fee 50 cents; Monthly Dues $2 50; Shares limited to 800, a large proportion of which are now taken. After the above number are subscribed for, no more will be sold.
ISAAC AMERMAN, Jr., Secretary, No. 61 Bowery.
C. N. POTTER, Attorney, No. 61 Wall-st a1-3t

☞ **Second Irving Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION**.—In consequence of the unprecedented success of the Irving Building and Mutual Loan Association, a Second Irving has been organized, and the SUBSCRIPTION BOOK will be opened on MONDAY, April 5. Office hours from 6 to 9 o'clock EVERY EVENING. Entrance fee $1. Monthly Dues $3. Par Value of Shares $800. The Entrance Fee will only be received. a2 2t

New-York Daily Times.

HAYTI.

Character of the Island—People—The Carnival.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PORT AU PRINCE, HAYTI, Friday, March 5, 1852

THE INHABITANTS.

The first thing that strikes a stranger upon landing on this beautiful Island, is the people themselves, who, with few exceptions, are black, but whose very step and air distinguish them from the degraded, down-trodden, colored race of our own land of *liberty*. The men are generally large and finally formed, and very few have the African features, though many have the curly hair. They are generally intelligent, and many of them well educated, (I speak of the city, for I have not yet seen much of the country people,) and there are some among them who are capable of adorning any station in life, where the prejudice of color is not made an objection. In general they are healthy and long-lived. It is not uncommon to see men near one hundred years old. The fine climate, the simple mode of living of most of the people, and their habit of frequent *bathing*, undoubtedly contribute to their health and longevity. They have to boast of no lakes or rivers, and fresh water baths, such as we have them at home, are unknown to them. The city is supplied with springs from the mountains, and there are several fountains in different localities. Water is in great profusion, and the water so cool as to need no ice.

SOIL AND CLIMATE.

Few spots on the globe are blessed with a finer climate and richer soil than this island. It produces spontaneously a great variety of the coarser kinds of vegetables, and indeed, with proper cultivation, be made almost a garden of the world. The people, however, are so far behind the times in agriculture, that they have to import nearly all the provisions consumed by the foreign residents. Could the prejudice of color be removed on this island, and the inhabitants be induced to engage in agriculture, commerce would be carried on to a great extent. But this, I fear, will be a long time in coming. Politics were it to exist, would be a fine field for ambitious men to display their talents in, as the Government is entirely in the hands of the military, and the civil officers are appointed by the President. Cotton and coffee are the principal articles of export, and the former is of the very best quality. Large quantities are exported annually to Europe and the States, and in a few years, no doubt, it will be a source of great wealth to the Island. I need not mention, for they are well known.

SOCIETY, ETC.

With regard to society here, there is one fact I must mention for the encouragement of "woman's rights" lecturers, that is, that nearly all the *retail stores* are kept exclusively by women, in the respectable ladies here are ahead of the ladies in New-York. They generally keep a running account with the importers, and when buying a new stock of goods, pay up for the old. Some of them make thousands of dollars a year in their retail shops.

THE CARNIVAL.

There has been no business done here for the past week, and every one has been making the most of the *Carnival*. Thousands were to be seen promenading the streets, masked, and in grotesque dresses, among whom his Satanic Majesty figures largely. The ladies were very numerously represented, though I cannot say very flatteringly. Some of the dresses were somewhat light, and not remarkably graceful. The custom of masking here is confined entirely to the men, and those of the *ton* amuse themselves by calling on the ladies, and not being recognised, of course occasion much sport. The common people were generally seen in companies of about fifty or sixty, accompanied by a "band of music," usually consisting of drum and fife. These parade through the streets on mules, in carts, and on foot. Some of the dresses exhibited on this occasion were very rich and costly, of the finest embroidered silks and satins, but their grotesqueness generally much exceeded their beauty.

CORONATION OF THE EMPEROR.

Now that the Carnival is over, all is quiet, and nothing remains but the anticipated *coronation of his Majesty, Faustin 1st*, which important event, it is said, will take place on the 11th of April, and will be attended with great pomp and ceremony. It is stated that upward of thirty thousand troops have been ordered here for the occasion from the different parts of the Island. The Emperor with his suite and guard made the circuit of the city on Sunday morning last. He was mounted on a beautiful large white charger, and wore a splendid military dress.

In my next I will endeavor to give you some account of the ceremony of the coronation. As yet it is not known whether his Majesty will crown himself, or whether the Priest, whom he sent to Rome, and who returned a short time since, has been authorized by the Pope to perform the grand ceremony.

Yours, &c., ROBUR.

Texas Items.

We learn from an extra of the Indianola *Bulletin*, of the 20th inst, that the Guadalupe River had risen higher than had been known since 1833, and that immense damage had been done to the crops on the bottom lands.

Indianola is improving very rapidly. There will be over two hundred houses built this year. The trade of the town is increasing in a still more rapid ratio.

The commander of the Eighth Military District, considers that El Paso county is not within his District; and Col. Sumner, of the Ninth Military District, thinks it is not within his; consequently the commanders in each of these districts have neglected to protect the inhabitants. The San Antonio *Ledger* mentions that there are no civil officers in the county, there was no sheriff or constable, and the district judge was absent. The inhabitants complain of their situation. They say they are neither protected by the General Government from the savages, nor have they any civil officers to enforce the laws against vagabonds and outlaws that infest the settlements.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—The Brownsville *Rio Bravo* of the 17th ult., gives the following particulars of the arrest of Carvajal:

"Gen Carvajal, having business in Brownsville, arrived here yesterday morning, on the *Comanche*. On his way down, he was arrested by a company of United States troops, under Lieut. Gibbons. Immediately on his arrival, bail, to a hundred times the amount demanded, was offered, and although Mr. Commissioner Cummings demanded two thousand dollars more than Judge Watrous did, in like cases, the bail was instantly entered, and Carvajal was triumphantly discharged. We noticed quite a number of long faces and very short tallies of courage exhibited just after this event.

The General comes accompanied, on his visit to this place, by Brevet Lieut-Col A. H. Gonzales, his aid and military secretary; Col. Jose M. Cabasos, formerly in command of the Reynosa Squadron; and Major A. N. Norton, of the Commissary Department. Col. Cabasos, (whose grandfather was executed by the Spanish Government in 1817, for espousing the patriot cause,) with Don Ignacio Guerra and several other patriotic gentlemen of this frontier, who are with him, are at present exiles from the same cause. We trust the day is not distant when they may return with honor to their own country."

Dr. Adams, editor of the *American Flag*, at Brownsville, was cowhided by Col. Wheat, in consequence of a personal attack made upon the latter, in the columns of the *Flag*.

Robberies have been frequent of late on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande.

When the steamship *Yacht* was leaving Brazos Santiago for New-Orleans, an accident happened worthy of notice. Capt. THOMPSON, of the steamship *Yacht*, in sounding the bar at the Brazos, was capsized in his long-boat. His mate, Mr. Williams, and four sailors were along. Three of the latter were drowned. The remainder of the crew were saved through the intervention of Gen. C. R. Wheat, Major J. D. Howell and Mr. John Daizell.

FROM TAMPICO.—The schooner *Mary Ellen*, Capt. EARL, arrived yesterday from Tampico, 13th inst We find no news of importance. The elections, which were soon to take place, excited some interest, and the papers were complaining greatly of the manner in which the business of the custom-house is conducted.
N. O. Picayune, March 25.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

XXXIId CONGRESS... First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 1.

The Senate commenced business at 12½ o'clock.

PETITIONS, &c.

Numerous petitions were presented against the extension of WOODWORTH'S patents.

Mr. DAWSON presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of New Mexico, asking that two regiments of troops be raised for the protection of that Territory against Indians.

Mr. FISH presented several memorials from New-York asking the passage of laws to encourage reciprocal trade with Canada.

COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS.

Mr. BRODHEAD moved that an additional member be appointed on the Committee on Claims, in consequence of the protracted illness and consequent absence of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. WHITCOMB.) Agreed to.

WHITNEY'S PACIFIC RAILROAD PROJECT.

Mr. RUSK, from the Committee on Post-Offices and Postroads, reported a bill to set apart and sell to ASA WHITNEY, a portion of the public lands, to enable him to construct a Railroad from Lake Michigan, on the Mississippi River, to the Pacific Ocean. Also, to set apart and sell a portion of the public lands, to enable him to construct a railroad from a point on the West Bank of the Mississippi, not north of the neighborhood of Memphis, in Tennessee, to run thence to the Rio del Norte and the Pacific Ocean, having its terminus at San Diego and San Francisco, or at some other harbor suitable for commerce. Mr. R. said he should call up the bill at an early day.

Mr. GWIN gave notice that when the bill came up, he would move to strike out Mr. WHITNEY'S name. He was opposed to WHITNEY, and to WHITNEY'S plan.

The bill was ordered to be printed.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. RHETT introduced a joint resolution, granting the use of the Congressional Library to the Judges of the United States Courts of the District of Columbia.

Mr. CHASE'S resolution, directing an inquiry as to fixing the salaries of the United States District Judges at the same rate as is paid to the Judges of the State Supreme Courts, was adopted.

THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.

The resolution offered by Mr. BORLAND yesterday, calling upon the Secretary of the Navy to communicate to the Senate the object of the naval expedition recently ordered to the Indian Ocean; and also to communicate copies of the instructions to the commanders, was taken up. Mr. B. modified it, so as to address the resolution to the President of the United States, and to read, "that the information be communicated, if not incompatible with the public interest."

Mr. MANGUM said he was opposed to the resolution. If it were adopted, and the President were to answer that it would be incompatible with public interests to furnish the information asked for, it would give some grounds for the declaration, that the expedition was sent out with hostile purposes. All understand that it is important to have the commercial interests of the country extended in those Eastern Seas. All know that American sailors and others who have been so unfortunate as to be cast upon the shores of Japan, have been treated with great barbarity, and that something ought to be done for their protection. The only way to treat with barbarians is to treat them as barbarians. A strong force in that quarter, and a few bomb shells, would have greater effect upon them than any other means. He thought this matter could be safely, and ought to be, left in the hands of the Government. He thought that a proper degree of confidence ought to be given to the Administration, and that it should be presumed they were not acting adversely to the interests of the country. As sure as the President answers that this information cannot be given without prejudice to the public interests, the antagonistical party of the country will declare the Administration sent out an expedition to make war upon an innocent and harmless people. He looked upon this matter with no party view. He was indifferent as to the influence upon parties. He considered both parties pretty well dislocated and broken in the middle, and he had but little interest in the matter, for he had become pretty much of an outsider in politics. Another reason why the call should not be made was, that when the President answered that it would be incompatible with the public interests to furnish the information, that answer would put all the other nations of the world on the qui vive, and then our commercial views would take no more favorable direction at this moment, for one of the expedition. We might thereby come into conflict with the ships of war and our sailors are not disposed to be made victims of returning hero, who could tell the savage nations. He could suppose many reasons why the expedition should be sent to Japan, as he thought it ought to be, and the latter was the least expected. But in case of difficulties he believed a few bomb shells would effect more with the barbarians than all the diplomacy of TALLEYRAND.

Mr. BORLAND said, he never heard of a resolution of this kind objected to before. No one pretended to say that the Administration had done anything which was not in the good of the country, but the Government of this country was the people, and Congress was nothing but the agents of the people, and the people had a right to know the object and purpose of every movement, particularly those involving, perhaps, large expenditures of the public money. It had been said that the Administration was in minority in both Houses, and that the majority having the control of the purse string, were alone responsible for the public expenditures. This was true, and before he could vote for appropriations to pay the expenses of this expedition, he desired to know its object and purpose.

Mr. GWIN said he was opposed to the resolution. The expedition to Japan was one of great importance, and to [illegible] would be sent out. It was easy to conceive how such an expedition would be necessary to the nation, but it would never do to give to the world of europe the purpose. He hoped the resolution would go over a few days.

Mr. SEWARD said he hoped the expedition would be sent out. It was one of great importance, and we [illegible] suit in great benefits. He had received letters from California last night, from an officer of the United States, in which it was stated that some sixty Japanese had been picked up by United States vessels, in wrecks, and were praying to return to their own country. He thought this circumstance afforded an excellent and favorable opportunity for the expedition to approach Japan, by restoring these men to their native land. They could not be sent home except by a Government vessel, for merchantmen were unwilling to risk landing in that country. Japan was becoming a point of great interest in the world.

Mr. BELL was opposed to the resolution. He could see no good in sending out this expedition. Nine millions were appropriated annually for the support of the Navy. One half of its officers were waiting orders, and this expedition was sent out as a means of expending the millions appropriated for the Navy. The President in answer to a demand why he sent certain troops to a fort down South, replied that he was the Commander-in-Chief of the Army; might he not answer this resolution in the same manner, that he was Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. The exploring expedition had been sent out, and it was not paid for yet, that was the greatest humbug ever heard of, and this may be of the same character; but it belonged to the province and the authority of the President to decide.

Mr. BADGER could not agree with Mr. BORLAND that there could be nothing secret in the administration of the affairs of the government. It is all very true that the people were the sovereigns, and that the government was administered by their servants, &c., and that no interests are to be advanced but those of the people, who have the right to know what is going on; but while this was good in theory, it would not hold out in practice in all cases. The interests and objects of a family of twenty millions might be discussed openly and freely, but in this case, to make those interests known to the whole family, was to inform the world. It was said no such resolution was ever opposed before, he denied that any such resolution was ever offered before.

Mr. BORLAND said he had no objection to what Mr. BADGER had said; that while it would be well enough for a man to discuss family matters over the breakfast table, no wise man would call in the neighbors to hear them. There were many things affecting the public interest of which it was not advisable to inform the world. Treaties were discussed and considered secretly, and for manifest considerations of public policy.

Mr. CASS said that by the papers they were advised that one of the most important naval expeditions ever sent out was about to start. Now what reasonable objection can there be to informing Congress in advance of the general objects of that expedition? There may be secret purposes and reasons which could be properly withheld, but its general object should be made known. If the President stated that certain matters could not be disclosed without injury to the public interests, very well; but if the resolution was not passed, would it not follow that you refuse to call for that information which it is proper should be made known? The President is the Commander-in-chief, but while he can order troops, and Congress cannot, Congress has the power to withhold the supplies, and Congress has the right to refuse the supplies, if it chooses, unless the object of the expedition be made known. Suppose the President was to order the whole naval force to the Banks of Newfoundland, or withdraw the troops from the frontier to this City, could not Congress refuse the supplies, unless the object of that disposition of the forces be made known? In this way, Congress had a check on the President. It can disband the whole army and navy at its will. Congress ought at least to know the general object of the expedition, in order to have some reason for voting any appropriation for its expenses. It should have some knowledge of the purpose of the expedition, to justify it for voting for a tax on the people to defray the expenses. He had no doubt the expedition was sent out for very good reasons.

Mr. SEWARD said that while he did not know but he would ultimately vote for the resolution, he was not prepared to say that he would vote for it to-day. There might be danger in passing it hastily, while there would be none in allowing it to lie over for a few days. He thought it highly proper that the Government should send out such an expedition as this was said to be. The trade of the East has been in the hands of European powers, and is now. For 200 years, they have, by means of naval expeditions and otherwise, controlled, and have parcelled out, the trade of the East among themselves, and now one nation monopolizes the whole trade of Japan. With him, it was not a question why the expedition was sent, but why one had not been sent before.

Mr. BAYARD moved to strike out that part of the resolution, calling for copies of the instructions to the Commander.

Mr. BORLAND said that the resolution now gave to the President a discretion what to send and what not to send.

Mr. HALE said he did not expect to be President very soon, but from a desire to defend the constitutional power, which Mr. CASS might, at no distant day, if the wishes of his friends prevailed, be called upon to exercise, he maintained that the Constitution, if it means anything, meant that the President, as commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy, had the power to order this expedition, and Congress had no right to demand of him his reasons.

Mr. CASS replied, contending that Congress had the right to know what was to be done with the Army and Navy before voting supplies.

Mr. DAWSON said that this whole matter had grown out of newspaper publications. For years past, the United States had had a squadron in the East Indies, and no one had asked the reason; and now, because it is on the eve of an election, gentlemen demand to know the object of the squadron, but fitted out under additional estimates, but under appropriations already made for keeping it afloat. He then argued, how impolitic it would be to inform the world of the object of this expedition, if it had any special purpose.

Mr. RUSK said that, from the opposition to the resolution, it would appear that there was some stupendous secret in this matter.

Mr. BADGER said that he opposed the resolution, because it was unbecoming—was without precedent—would do no good, and might do much harm.

Mr MANGUM said he would now move to lay the resolution on the table, not as a final disposition of it, but so as to have time to examine the matter, and with a view of calling it up again when the Senate knew more about it.

Mr. MANGUM subsequently withdrew his motion, at the request of Mr SHIELDS.

Mr SHIELDS hoped Mr. BAYARD'S amendment would be agreed to. The instructions to commanding officers ought to be considered confidential.

Mr. MANGUM renewed his motion, and it was rejected, as follows

YEAS—Messrs. Badger, Brooks, Clarke, Cooper, Dawson, Fish, Foote, Gwin, Hale, Mangum, Miller, Morton, Seward, Smith, Underwood, Upham, Weller—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Borland, Bradbury, Brodhead, Cass, Chase, Dodge of Wis., Dodge of Iowa, Douglass, Downs, Fitch, Hamlin, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tenn., King, Mallory, Norris, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Spruance, Sumner, Wade—24

Mr. BAYARD'S amendment was next agreed to—Ayes, 22, Nays, 11.

Mr SHIELDS moved to amend, by inserting in the resolution the word "force" before "object," so as to make the call for the force and object of the naval expedition. Agreed to.

Mr. WELLER said he would have, in this question, to vote differently from those with whom he acted generally. If any Senator would now rise and say that he had grounds for believing that this expedition was sent out from any improper motive, or with any other purpose than to promote the interests and welfare of the country, he would vote for the resolution. He believed the expedition would effect great benefit to the interests of the country. If the resolution should pass, and the President should answer that the object cannot be disclosed without injury to the public interests, then the world is advised that there is something to be done by this expedition, which they will seek to defeat. He had no more confidence in this administration than others; but they are placed in power by the people, and are entitled to confidence. No one has a right to presume that they are doing anything to the detriment of the public interests. He hoped the resolution would not pass.

Mr. GWIN, with a view to having executive session, moved that the resolution be postponed till to-morrow. Agreed to.—Ayes 23, nays 16.

The bill changing the name of Midshipman BREEZE, and the bill for establishing a tri-monthly Mail from New Orleans to Vera Cruz in steamers, passed.

Mr. DOWNS offered a resolution that the Judiciary Committee have a Clerk. Laid over.

At three o'clock, the Senate went into executive session. In three-quarters of an hour afterwards, they adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 1.

ALABAMA RAILROAD.

The bill introduced and discussed yesterday, giving the right of way and donation lands to Alabama, to aid in the construction of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. CLEVE, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported giving the right of way and land to Alabama, for the Winchester and Tennessee Railroad. Also, a bill to graduate and reduce the price of the public lands. Both reports were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

FLORIDA CLAIMS.

Mr. HENN, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill authorizing certain entries of lands in Florida, of lands previously forfeited under the Armed Occupation Act. Passed.

IOWA RAILWAY.

Mr HENN also, among other bills, reported one giving the right of way and donation lands to Iowa, for a railroad from Davenport to Council Bluffs, and from Keokuk to Dubuque.

He said the disposition of the House was against putting such bills on their passage, although they passed the Senate, in one day, a bill, No. 2, for a million dollars to warm a building attached to the Capitol.

Mr. STANTON, of Ky., said that that Senate bill, granting bounty lands, had been referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. HENN replied it was taken up by Eastern votes and referred there by the House, and the appropriations of the Senate increased from $100,000 to $250,000. He said the time had arrived for Western men to stand up and vote for the bill reported by him, and kindred measures. The time has arrived when it should be determined whether justice is to be done to the West or not. It was willing to make a test of the disposition of the House on this bill.

Mr. HOUSTON—Do I understand the gentleman to say he does not want any measures voted except those of Eastern and Western men?

Mr HENN replied that there had been a disposition to push through Eastern measures, and to table those for the West.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Ark., accused the members from the old States of staving off Western measures to get preferences upon their own.

Messrs. VENABLE and MEACHAM, as members of old States severally denied that this had been done, and the last named gentleman said that $2,500,000 of the $3,000,000 appropriated by the deficiency bill, are to be spent in the West.

After some further proceedings, of no particular interest, the House went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the

FREEDOM OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. FOLTER, in his remarks referring to the bill, said if the object really was to indulge the hardy pioneers to settle in the West, means should be afforded them to get their surplus produce to market; and he proceeded to discuss the policy of granting lands for railroad purposes, speaking favorably of the roads commenced in Missouri, and showing the great results which will attend the completion of the works.

Mr. CLEVELAND advocated the Homestead bill, and branched off on to the subject of the Compromise, to which he was utterly opposed, regarding it as a Whig measure, some of it as odious as the Alien and Sedition laws. Mr. FILLMORE, observed Mr. C., supported these measures to prop himself up, and he knew that General SCOTT was as active a man as could be found in prevailing on the Whigs to support them. He reviewed the position held in Connecticut and out of it; spoke of his own connexion, lauded Mr. RANDOLPH to the skies as a distinguished Democrat; spoke in the strongest terms against Slavery, saying that those who support it will have to answer to God at the judgment day. He was astonished to with much interest, especially by the Free Soil part of the House, who took seats in his immediate proximity with Southern members.

The Committee rose, when the Speaker laid before the House the plans and specifications for a Mint at San Francisco. The House then adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, April 1.

The Insurance bill was made the special order for Saturday.

Mr. PLATT reported favorably on the bill for the election of Orleck Masters in Suffolk and Richmond.

Mr. CONLEY moved to reconsider the vote on the Steamship bill. Lost—Ayes 12, nays 16.

The bill was ordered to a third reading.

BILLS READ.

Relative to the Marine Court, New-York.

To amend the act for the incorporation of Insurance Companies.

Defining the exemption from taxation of public buildings in New-York.

Mr. BARTLETT reported favorably on the bill to facilitate the decision of causes brought by mandamus. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The Committee of the Whole took up the bill for aiding emigrants of color from the State of New-York.

Mr. MONROE moved to strike out the enacting clause.

Afternoon Session.

The debate on the Genesee College appropriation bill was continued to the adjournment.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Thursday, April 1.

A memorial was presented for an appropriation to remove the bar at Castleton dam.

Mr. UNDERWOOD reported favorably on the bill to amend the life insurance law of 1851.

Mr. HUTCHINS reported favorably on the bill relative to the Recorder of New-York.

Mr. TAYLOR introduced a bill to improve the navigation of the Hudson River, with an appropriation to remove the bar at Castleton.

Mr. LUCKEY objected to the introduction of the bill, but the House received it, and it was sent to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. CUSHING reported a bill to facilitate the dissolution of manufacturing associations.

Mr. BERRY reported favorably on the Kings county Hospital Loan bill. Also the Bushwick Street bill; the Williamsburg Account bill, and the Kings county Assessment bill.

Mr. ROLLINS reported favorably on the New-York Coroner's bill.

The bill—Mr. CUSHING'S substitute, &c.,—relative to the Canal letings was taken up for a third reading.

Mr. STILWELL moved to strike out the first section.

Mr. WRIGHT followed, in opposition to the bill.

Mr. BULL replied to some allusions made to his remarks the other day.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1852.

☞ The Second Edition of the *Evening Times*, published every day at 3 o'clock P. M., and served to subscribers for *One Cent*, contains a full and complete list of the *Arrivals at all the Hotels*, up to the latest hour.

The Common Council and City Schools.

We observe that a "petition" has been sent into the Legislature from this City, praying that control may be given to the Common Council over the financial affairs of the Board of Education. Although the fact is not stated, we have no doubt that the petition comes from the Common-Council itself; and we presume that the Controller's Report of next year will exhibit a charge of seven or eight hundred dollars to defray the expenses of a *Committee* at Albany to secure the passage of the bill.

We trust the Legislature will not be misled into compliance with this petition. No step could be taken which would more effectually ruin the excellent Common School system of this City, than to place it under the control of the Common Council. That body is not composed of men fit to be intrusted with such authority. A very large proportion of its members are violent, brawling partizans, who have no conception of public interests, except as connected with their own private gains, and who would readily sacrifice the Schools, as they now sacrifice everything under their control, to their personal and party schemes. They are always elected as partizans, and their nomination is usually effected by the worst influences of the worst sections of the City.

The City Schools are at present under charge of the Board of Education, composed of members chosen by the people in each Ward for the express purpose of attending to this subject. They are better men in every respect than the members of the Common Council. Being elected by the people, they are equally responsible to the popular vote, and are therefore quite as likely to give due weight to considerations of economy. There is not the shadow of a reason why the control of these Schools should be taken from them, and given to the political branch of the City Government.

The pretext is urged that the schools at present are too expensive. The Controller has endeavored to give currency to this impression, as the Mayor did in his Message last year. Even if this were so, it would prove to be far *more* expensive in the hands of the Common Council. Every department of the public service, which is under their control, shows conclusively that *economy* is the last merit to which they can ever lay claim. Not eminent in any branch of the virtues, they might establish their title to all the others sooner than this. A more wasteful administration of public funds, cannot be found anywhere in the country than the books of our City Government show.

But official investigations show conclusively, that *there is not a school system in the world so economically managed as that of this city*. The cost for each pupil, in our Common Schools and in the Free Academy, is less than that of any other city in the Union, where the system is equally good. The only way in which our school expenses could be diminished, would be by diminishing their efficiency. The Common Council would either make them more expensive or less useful.

But besides these personal objections to the enactment of such a law as the one demanded, every consideration of public interest and of sound principle requires that the powers of our City Government should be *diminished* rather than increased. Of course, the Common Council is anxious to obtain the greatest possible control over the public funds. Having already the disbursement of three millions of dollars every year, they are greedy for the handling of the three or four hundred thousand devoted to purposes of education. The present Common Council, which seems to be composed of less respectable materials than usual, has signalized its advent to power, by the most bare-faced prostitution of its public functions to schemes of personal and party advantage. We trust the Legislature will not consent to any increase of its powers in any respect. If it could be stripped of much of that which it already possesses, the public good would be greatly promoted thereby. It is probably too late for any efficient action upon the subject during the present session; but we wish some member of our City delegation would introduce a bill to place the *Police Department* under a separate Board, elected from both political parties, like the Alms-house Governors. A better service to the interests of the City could not be rendered.

Ireland in America.

On Sunday last *three thousand* emigrants arrived at this port. On Monday there were over *two thousand*. On Tuesday over *five thousand* arrived. On Wednesday the number was over *two thousand*. Thus in four days *twelve thousand* persons were landed for the first time upon American shores. A population greater than that of some of the largest and most flourishing villages of this State, was thus added to the City of New-York within ninety-six hours. Every setting sun has seen, thrown among us, men, women and children enough to constitute a town. And every year brings to our shores, from foreign lands, more than three hundred thousand souls. A city almost as large as Philadelphia is annually emptied from ships upon the New-York docks. More people than live in any two other Cities of the United States—twice as many as Baltimore, Boston, New-Orleans or Cincinnati—and three times as many as are contained in any other American City, are added every year, by immigration, to the population of the United States.

These are striking facts,—and are well fitted to arrest attention, even in an age of startling events. The increase of American population by immigration, is now *half* as great as its natural increase. And everything indicates that this ratio will continue to advance,—that the number of immigrants will be greater every year, for an indefinite time to come. The whole tendency of political and social events in Europe, is to drive the inhabitants from the poverty, despetism and wretchedness, which are their portion there, to the vast fertilities and free institutions of this Western world. When has the world ever before seen such gigantic strides of a nation towards power as this,—such vast additions to its strength,—such ceaseless and such rapid increments of its population,—such boundless expansion and augmentation of its wealth?

These facts are quite as important for Europe as for us. What one nation gains by increase of population, others must lose by its decrease. Most of these emigrants come hither from Ireland,—and the population of that part of the British Empire has fallen off a *million and a half*, within the last ten years. The average increase in the population of England and Scotland during the same period has been fourteen per cent. That of Ireland, under similar circumstances, would have been still greater. But instead of that, it has largely diminished. It is computed by the best authorities, that *one-third* of the population of Ireland either perished from famine, or to escape it were driven from their native land, within the last ten years.

The causes of so terrible a result will aggravate its effects. When men leave their homes for a foreign shore, merely because they hope to improve their condition, they retain grateful recollections of the land they have left. It is still home to them, and has strong ties upon their affection. But when men are driven away by unjust laws,—by starvation and the fear of death,—when they are forced to snatch their wives and children, and take them three thousand miles across the sea, to save them from the jaws of famine, while they see plenty and luxury all around them,—their memories of home become motives of hatred, and will feed the fires which time cannot quench. In 1847 alone, *three hundred thousand* of the Irish people perished from starvation, or from diseases incident to the lack of food. And during that very year, 73,000 cattle, 43,143 pigs, and 26,599 crates of eggs were sent into England from the very districts where the famine raged with most severity. For although the Irishman had nothing for himself or his family to eat,—though doomed to stand by and see his wife and children perish day by day, from lack of food,—he must pay his rent. The landlord must receive his due. And now, in every part of Ireland, men, women and children are turned into the open air,—the roof is torn from above them, and the bare walls are leveled to the ground that they may no longer give them shelter, by the barons, or dukes, or earls, to whom rent is due for their occupation. Is it surprising that men, when they see such inhumanities practised in the name of order and vested rights, when they see the most heartless cruelties inflicted by grasping avarace, is it surprising that execrations against such laws should rise in the heart and to the lips of men compelled to see and to suffer such things!

There is no hope for Ireland, under the present state of things. Her prosperity has been sacrificed to the ambition of England. Her enforced Union to the British Empire prostrated all the barriers by which her own enterprise and industry had been encouraged, and reduced her to an unequal and ruinous competition with her conqueror. Provisions are even now as cheap in Ireland as they are with us. But there is no demand for labor at prices sufficient to pay for them. Emigration, desperate and hard as it is, seems to be the only resource of the Irish people. Transplantation to the United States is all the chance of growth that is left to them. They cannot here, of course, preserve for many generations their nationality. But they can do what is much more important for themselves and their children—they can take deep root in this soil, and grow up with the vigorous and fruitful American tree, which is soon to overshadow this portion, at least, of the planet on which we dwell.

The Disraelite Ministry.

Although the news by the *Canada* is without essential moment, it is not entirely devoid of interest. The march of politics in England is particularly instructive and amusing. There is a rare mustering of opposition to the sickly Ministry of My Lord Derby. Recent animosities are healed over, and the oldest prejudices laid at rest, in courtesy to the new *regime*. The extremely ridiculous quarrel, between the late Premier and his Irish Foreign Secretary, has been set right. Lord John Russell and Viscount Palmerston are at peace. The Whigs are once more thoroughly consolidated; asperities smoothed away, and armed at all points for a sharp conflict. Nor is this all. The Peelite Conservatives have coalesced with their free-trade brethren of the Russell school. Sir James Graham is understood to have concluded an offensive alliance with the Whigs, to further the common object of sustaining a system hallowed by the dying wishes of the great Sir Robert. Thus, three-fourths, at least, of the British people stand pledged, through their party leaders, to oppose the Ministry. The opposition manifests itself outside by active canvassing in the boroughs, and liberal contributions to the treasury of the Anti-Corn Law League. In Parliament, it finds vent in the cut and thrust of debate, and in the malicious popping of insoluble questions at the Ministerial leaders.

Whether Lord Derby experiences any peculiar gratification in view of the immense to-do he has raised, there are no means of judging. It must certainly be flattering to his political sensibilities to measure the estimate his enemies set upon his power, by the force they rally against him. The opposition he has to meet, no other minister ever dreamt of meeting. Retreat and resignation have always been deemed the alternatives, when breakers so formidable roll up before the ship of state. To confront an enormous majority of the Commons, with the insecure backing of a doubtful majority of the Peers, is an attempt so Quixotic as to force us, as we may be diversely disposed, to weep at its craziness, or laugh at its exceeding folly.

The ministers have so far yielded to the pressure of inquiry as to avow a determination "to do something for the agricultural interest." Lord Derby, however, urged in his appeal to the Peers, that it would be unfair and factious to make the question of protection an element of opposition now, or at the polls. This is not the only anomaly in the position of the Premier; but it is undoubtedly the most singular. A minister, who exists upon sufferance, denounces in advance all opposition to his avowed principles on the part of the majority, through whose forbearance he remains a day in office. He has no delicacy about dictating what he shall condescend to regard as fair and honorable treatment on the part of his more potent opponents. It may be a law of chivalry, that the weaker party shall choose his ground and weapons, and prescribe the laws of the lists; but it is no law of politics, as the Premier will surely and presently find.

An appeal to the country is held *in terrorem* over the heads of those whose triumph upon such appeal must be unprecedented. Luckily, a dissolution is courted by the opposition. The country is ripe for their harvest. There is no way of keeping the permanence of the no-corn-law system out of the controversy. All the deprecatory polemics of Lord Derby will be worthless, while his earnest devotion to an unpopular policy is remembered. The issue will be, cheap bread or dear bread; and no conjurer is needed to forecast the popular verdict upon a question so stated. It is probably a conviction on the part of the Premier, that with the present Parliament his career must end, that induces him to protract the dissolution so persistently. He can hardly anticipate a much more extended continuance of long-suffering among his opponents.

Sir Edward Sugden, Lord Chancellor, delivered his maiden speech in the House of Peers, a few days ago. No doubt his lordship had argued many an appeal at the bar in the earlier days of his practice; but that experience seems hardly to have sufficed as a tonic to an unstrung nervous system. His voice was so indistinct as to be at times quite inaudible. His embarrassment was painful to the listeners. He who had treated so potently upon "Powers," found his powers forsaking him at the critical moment of need. But the defects were purely physical. The manner and form alone were fallible - the substance faultless. Unequivocally did the Chancellor pronounce in favor of Chancery Reform. Self-denyingly did he recommend a serious reduction of his own salary. Readily did he promise to appoint no incumbent to those sinecures, which had been designated as deserving abrogation. To all measures, tending to sweep away the hoary evils and gigantic patronage of his high office, did he pledge his most cordial support. All this is noble and hopeful. The ills of chancery practice must soon disappear, when their foe is of their own household. Indeed, no machinery, though with every presumption of right on its side, could long withstand the united assaults of three such men as Brougham, Copley and Sugden; and, *à fortiori*, must the complex diabolism of the Chancery Court yield to the joint onslaught of those three legal champions. We argued, that Dickens would have to write down this inveterate iniquity; we begin to believe that he will only have to write its epitaph.

☞ River navigation is open again, and we shall now have sharp competition between the Steamboats and Railroads, for the transportation of passengers between Albany and this city. There is one reform which Steamboats must introduce, if they hope to stand upon a level with Railroads in point of comfort. They must make better provision for the keeping of baggage. Ostensibly they will put their fares very low—*fifty cents*, probably, will be the average rate during the season. But this is wholly deceptive. Meals at fifty cents, berths at the same, and state-rooms at a dollar, swell the aggregate of passage expenses to a very respectable figure. And when in addition, the passenger is forced to hire somebody to take care of his baggage, he finds himself pretty well fleeced upon the way.

The management of baggage on our river Steamboats is a flagrant imposition, and ought to be suppressed by law. It is a device of the owners to get rid of paying their hands for their services. Deck men, cabin boys, waiters, &c, go on the boats for what they can pick up by taking charge of baggage; and travelers are not only imposed upon by being thus compelled to pay the wages of these men for their services on the boat, but they are subjected to serious inconvenience and delay on arriving. They are forced to hunt up the man they have employed, out of fifty or sixty persons, and to attend to the matter personally, in a dense and hurrying crowd.

If the Steamboat managers expect a fair share of travel, they must make better provision for the comfort of their passengers. Baggage should be checked, just as it is upon Railroads, and delivered promptly, and without extra charge.

☞ Our readers probably noticed yesterday the arrest of Mr. Pride and Mr. Barney, on complaint of several returned Emigrants to California, of having been defrauded by them out of several hundred dollars, by the sale of tickets entitling them to passage upon steamers over which they had no control whatever. They will also have observed that Justice Lothrop did *not* indulge them with their liberty on parole, for the sake of arranging the matter; but required them to find substantial bail for their appearance, and in default thereof, committed them to prison to await their examination. Yesterday they *waived* an examination, but Mr. Pride obtained bail, and was released. Several new witnesses have presented themselves, and made similar charges against this firm, which will be found in another column. They have been required to give recognizances for their appearance whenever the case shall come up for trial.

It is due to the magistrate to say, that he has prosecuted the inquiry in this case with vigilance, and a just regard to the important character of the charges made. The immense number of our citizens going to California,—the fact that most of them come from the country, and are not familiar with the infinite devices of rascality in the City, and are, therefore, very likely to be plundered, by sharpers, of the small amounts of money they may have saved for the purpose of emigrating to a more promising field of activity, and the heartless inhumanity of turning them adrift, friendless and penniless, upon the Isthmus,—are considerations which entitle them to the fullest and most complete protection of our Courts of Justice. The accused parties allege that they can acquit themselves entirely of the serious charges brought against them. We are not disposed to condemn them unheard; but we are glad that the legal inquiry will not be a mere form. We hope it will not only punish whatever wrong may have been done hitherto, but also prevent any future impositions of a similar kind.

☞ No examination was had yesterday into the case presented in the affidavit of Mr. John P. Gage, which was published at length in the columns of the *Times* yesterday morning; nor so far as we can learn have the policemen charged with the aggravated assault then complained of, been arrested. We understand that they are still on duty, because no complaint has been made against them before the Mayor, who alone has power to suspend them. We were informed yesterday, that Mr. Gage informed the Mayor of the affair verbally, immediately after its occurrence; but that he declined or neglected to put his statements into the form of an affidavit, upon which alone any action could legally be taken. Nor did he bring the matter to the notice of the authorities in any way, until Monday last, when he made before a magistrate the affidavit already published.

Why Mr. Gage should have delayed attending to the matter so long, we are, of course, unable to say. If his statements are true, the transaction is one of the most startling character. If members of the City Police can, with impunity, commit such assaults as that which he details, upon our citizens, we are under the despotic domination of absolute brutality. Thus far we know nothing whatever of the manner in which his assertions are met by the accused parties; but we take it for granted there is another side to the story, which will be presented whenever the examination shall take place. We do not mean to do injustice to any parties, by prejudging the case: but we know enough of the brutality with which many of our policemen discharge their duties, not to desire a rigid investigation of the circumstances attending this affair.

☞ A correspondent, to whom we are under obligations, informs us that the so-called "Duke of Würtemberg" is the brother of King Wilhelm I., and claims no other title than "Prince," without any territorial designation. In 1834 he was banished on account of a conspiracy which he had devised for the dethronement of the reigning king. Stütgardt, the splendid capital, was to be burned, and the aged monarch assassinated, at a time duly appointed; but, fortunately, one of the conspirators proved faithless, and on the evening before the fatal day disclosed the plot to his royal master. Upon the arrest and punishment of the offenders, the life of Prince Paul Wilhelm was spered, upon condition of emigration to America. Thus, with our female specimen from Bavaria, and male exemplar from the adjoining realm of Würtemburg, the courtiers of Germany are tolerably well represented in the United States. The pair had better join fortunes.

☞ The *Courrier des Etats Unis*, in noticing the announcement make by the "official *Moniteur*" of Lola Montez, that she is to commence libel suits against the *Courrier*, *Tribune* and *Times*, for rather sprightly reflections upon her visit to the Boston public schools, says:

"For our part we hope this is true,—for we have more than one curious disclosure which we should be glad to make in a Court of Justice. The ex-Queen of Bavaria would probably obtain from the tribunal of the Courts, the same amount of damages which Mr. Bennett received in a similar suit,—*six and a quarter cents*"

Our neighbor writes as if he had been put in possession of certain affidavits made at the French Consulate, in this City, not long ago. If we are not mistaken some of the Herald *corps* visited Philadelphia during the stay of the Countess there; but we don't see how the *Courrier* should understand the nature of their business. It is doomed to disappointment, in common with others, in this matter of a libel suit.

☞ Hon. E. C. Cabell, member of Congress from Florida, has written a letter to the Albany *Register*, in regard to the nomination of Mr. Fillmore for the Presidency. He says that the Southern Whigs are united in desiring his nomination; and if he is to be set aside because some other candidate can get more votes at the North, the Whig party at the South will be dissolved. Southern Whigs could no longer act with such a party:

"The best men of our party and the people generally, would and should indignantly repudiate a nomination *made from such considerations*. There will not be found men of respectability to risk their reputation on an electoral ticket in favor of such a candidate in more than one Southern State which will give large majorities for a Whig nominee standing on broad national ground."

At the close of his letter, he presents another consideration, which he deems worthy the "attention of party men." If the National Convention should act from the motives referred to, and refuse to nominate Mr. Fillmore or some one occupying the same ground, he says:

"Southern Whigs would not abandon the principles for which they have heretofore contended, but would form National Associations, in place of those which such sectional party action necessarily dissolves, and I venture my life there will not be *one man* acting with the northern sectional party, calling itself Whig, whose term expires within four years, returned to the Senate from a Southern State. You cannot hope to secure the Senate, *without the aid of Southern votes*, for all experience has shown that Northern Democrats are specially skillful in playing for the votes of Free Soilers and Abolitionists."

☞ It is quite common for political aspirants to suppose that they are *ex officio* Editors of the periodicals which support them. We are glad to see that in one instance such pretensions have been rebuked. It is stated that Judge Douglas, hearing that the *Democratic Review* was to contain an article urging his claims, and assailing General Butler, telegraphed to the Editor to leave it out, to which he received the following reply:

Astor House, New-York, Feb. 20, 1852.

Hon S. A. Douglas—Sir I am happy to inform you that your telegraph came too late to save your friend, General Butler; and candor compels me to say, that had it come in time, it would not have changed a word of the article. We know the man, and the *Review* would be treacherous in its duties to the party, if it failed to expose his delinquencies. The foggy atmosphere of Washington makes cowards of you all, and the sooner you learn that you cannot direct the columns of the *Review*, the better. Signed, G. N. Sanders.

☞ The Aztec Children have taken Metropolitan Hall, where they will attend upon visitors at hours specified in the advertisement in another column. We are not surprised that the growing curiosity concerning these singular creatures should constrain them to take larger and more conveniently-situated rooms than those they have been occupying hitherto. They are universally conceded to be the most remarkable curiosities ever exhibited to the public.

☞ A spicy debate occurred in the Senate yesterday upon a resolution calling for information relative to the character and object of the Naval Expedition about to sail for Japan. It will be found under the Telegraphic head.

Increased Value of Property.—A Correspondent of the *Rochester Democrat* mentions the fact that the price of $96 per acre for farming land, in Monroe County, was one year ago considered an excellent average, and remarks that the rise in the value of property has much increased since that period. A farm with cheap buildings, was recently sold in the town of Wheatland Centre at $140 per acre, and this for farming purposes—not for village lots.

The Irish Exiles.—The *Irish American* has received the following paragraph announcing the rumored release of the Irish State prisoners:

From the Weekly Freeman's Journal Dublin 20th March, 1852.

It is reported that orders have actually been issued from the Colonial Office, or shortly will be issued, directing the immediate release of the Irish Exiles, subject to the condition that they are not to return to any part of the British Islands.

The Destruction of Tremont Temple, at Boston.—The Boston *Journal* gives full details of the destruction of the Tremont Temple, at Boston, by fire, on Wednesday.

The fire was first discovered in a room on the third floor, in the northwest corner of the building, occupied by Benjamin Champney, portrait and landscape painter. As we are informed, a person was filling a lighted lamp with burning fluid, when an explosion took place, and fire was immediately communicated to the room. Mr. Hayes, the Superintendent of the Temple, is, however, inclined to the opinion that the fire crought from some defect in a flue. The list of sufferers was given by telegraph in our paper of yesterday.

Tremont Temple, as is well known, was formerly the home of the drama, having been built as a theatre in 1827, and was used as such until 1843, when it was sold to the Baptists for public worship for $55,000.

There was insurance on the building to the amount of $26,000, divided between four Eastern offices.

The "Chapman Hall" building was insured for $10,000, but the books, apparatus, and fixtures, are a total loss. Mr. Gilman lost a very valuable cabinet of minerals, on which there was no insurance. In this building was a hall occupied by the Oriental Lodge of the I. O. of O. F., which was destroyed, together with a portion of the paraphernalia. The Lodge was insured for $800.

The precise amount of loss by this conflagration cannot be correctly estimated at present, but it is certain that it cannot fall short of $200,000, on which there is undoubtedly considerable insurance.

It is said that the Directors of the Suffolk Bank, of Boston, have discovered defalcations amounting to $83,000, and are still investigating the affairs of the Corporation.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The New-York Weekly Times, a very large Newspaper for the Country, is published every Saturday. The number for the present week contains, among other articles, the following:

Literary.—Poems: The Age of Irreverence; The Good Part; March, by Wm. C. Bryant; A Cry from the Dust. The Deformed Girl. Sentimental Journalism. Dickens. The Catacombs of Paris. Romance in Real Life. New Omnibus. Mount Zaharah.

Editorial.—Commerce. Where lies the Blame? The Fall of Rosas. American Citizens in Cuba. House-Rents and Ground Mortgages. The Pacific Fleet. Capt. Stockton and the Tariff. The Rake's Progress—not by Hogarth. The new French System. The State Tax. The Morals of Politics. City Justice. Legislation in New-Jersey. A Sore Deprivation. Senator Foote. The Mint Meeting in Philadelphia. For President, R. F. Stockton. American Officers and the Sandwich Islands. Snndry short Articles.

News of the Day.—A weekly Summary of important events, carefully condensed and arranged—comprising, under separate headings, City, Domestic and Foreign Intelligence to the latest moment.

Correspondence.—Letters from our Correspondents in France, England, Washington, and at other points.

Proceedings of Congress.—Carefully selected and condensed.

Commercial Intelligence.—Review of Markets, Stocks, Prices, &c., &c., for the week. New-York Cattle Market.

☞ The *New-York Weekly Times* is issued on a double sheet, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum, in advance. Ten copies for $15; twenty copies for $20. Single copies may be obtained at the Office, in wrappers ready for mailing.

Clergymen of all denominations may receive the *New-York Times*, Daily and Weekly, at the lowest Club prices.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers,
No. 118 Nassau-st., New-York.

Specimen numbers may be obtained at the counter.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Mexican Affairs—The Arrest of Carvajal, &c

Baltimore, Thursday, April 1.

The New-Orleans mail, as late as due, came through this morning.

The steamship *Yacht* had arrived at New-Orleans with Brazos dates to the 22d ult. There was no truth in the report that General Canales had pronounced against the Government of Mexico.

Carvajal was arrested by U. S. troops under Lieut. Gibbone, while on his way to Brownsville. Immediately on his arrival he was released on bail, security to any amount being offered.

The Maine Law in Massachusetts—Suffolk Bank Robbery.

Boston, Thursday, April 1.

The House of Representatives to-day, in Committee of the Whole, struck out the section in the Liquor bill referring the subject to the people, by a vote of 175 to 172. Subsequently the bill was taken out of Committee, and the first question, that of referring it to the people, was negatived by 190 to 167. If the bill passes the House in its present form, it must go back to the Senate.

In the Suffolk Bank robbery case, this morning, before the Police Court, the investigation was referred to the Municipal Court, and Brewer was remanded to jail Bonds of $500 each were requested of the witnesses, who are to appear before the Grand Jury on Wednesday next.

A Boy Killed.—Ship Fever Patients.

Baltimore, Thursday April 1.

The wall of a house on Thames street, destroyed by fire last night, fell to-day, instantly killing a boy named John Null, a number of others had a narrow escape.

The first branch of the City Council this afternoon, passed a resolution providing for the sale of 3000 shares of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—divided stock—fixing the minimum price at $70.

The Government Warehouses at Lazazetto have been placed at the disposal of the City, to be used for the accomodation of ship fever patients.

Court of Appeals.

Albany, Thursday, April 1.

No. 9.—Talmadge, President, &c., *against* Pell, Ex., &c.; The State of Ohio, and others, respondents, *against* Pell, Ex., and others, appellants. The reargument of this case commenced this morning—the first argument took place in the June term. Samuel Beardsley and John Cleveland for appellants; David Leavitt, Receiver, &c.; Edward Sandford and N. Hill, Jr., for Pell and others; William Curtis Noyes for respondents. The argument will probably continue throughout to-morrow. The case involves the question of the powers of the North American Trust and Banking Company to purchase State Stock, Bonds, Mortgages, &c., to sell again, and to borrow money, &c.

Marine Intelligence.

Baltimore, Thursday, April 1.

The steamer *Herald*, from Norfolk, reports in the bay the brig *Christina Surray*, for Liverpool, abandoned by the crew, who made off, last night, in the boats.

The crew of the English ship *Northumberland*, who mutinied, have been taken off by the Revenue Cutter, and imprisoned in Norfolk.

Sentence of Death.

Cincinnati, Thursday, April 1.

Nancy Tarran, who was found guilty of murder in the first degree, some time since, for poisoning the Forrest family, was sentenced to day to be hung on the 5th of June next.

Forgery.

Philadelphia, Thursday, April 1.

This afternoon, Charles Hardell presented at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank a check for $500, drawn in favor of George M. Dallas, with the forged signature of "Schaffer, Roberts & Co." It was detected, and Hardell was committed.

Sale of the Steamship Fanny.

Baltimore, Thursday, April 1.

The steamship *Fanny*, which formerly plied between New-Orleans and Brazos, Texas, has been sold for $30,000. She is to be sent to San Francisco, via Cape Horn.

Sailing of the City of Manchester.

Philadelphia, Thursday, April 1.

The steamship *City of Manchester* sailed for Liverpool at 9 o'clock this morning, with 23 cabin and 50 steerage passengers. She takes out a large freight.

Sailing of the Steamship City of Manchester.

Philadelphia, Thursday, April 1.

The steamship *City of Manchester* sailed at noon to-day, with a full cargo of flour and grain, and twenty-nine passengers.

The Suffolk Bank Defalcation.

Boston, Thursday, April 1.

Brewer, the defaulting teller of the Suffolk Bank, has been held for trial in the sum of $25,000.

☞ The Propeller *City of New-York*, Capt Baxter, arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Chagres and Kingston, bringing dates from the latter port to March 24. Her news is two days later from Kingston, but there is nothing of importance

The following is a list of the passengers:

From Chagres—P Lazuske J Fare, J. J Warwick, H. B Cranor, S D Tobs B Martin. *From San Juan*—S M. Besando & Son. *From Kingston*—J. McDonald, H. Joseph, T. Jiles, Jno. Williams.

Fire at Portland, Me.—On Monday last a fire occurred at Portland, which destroyed property to the amount of $40,000. The following is a list of the principal sufferers. Messrs. L. D. Hanson & Co., shoe dealers, loss about $10,000, insured $9,000; Messrs. J. R. Corey & Co., dry goods dealers, had a stock of about $14,000, partly saved in a damaged state, insured $9,000; H. P. Storer, dry goods dealer; Samuel Chesley, tailor, no insurance; and Mr John Rand. The buildings belonged to John Mussey; insured for $5,000.

A little boy aged 5 years, and son of Mr. John Cleary, at Savannah, was found under a bale of Cotton in that city on the 23d, with his neck broken. It is supposed he was playing on the Cotton bales, when they rolled over, causing his death.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ The Last Chance.—Those who desire to enrol their names on the list of THE IRVING BUILDING ASSOCIATION, will have to do so at once or they will be too late. This Association has met with great success since its organization and now bids fair to outstrip many of the similar Associations now in operation. The officers seem to take especial pride in forwarding its interests, and have, consequently, left no stone unturned to render its final success certain. There can be little doubt that the most sanguine hopes of the friends of the Irving Building Association will be fully realized, if it continues in the spirit which has characterized the proceedings thus far. A regular meeting will be held at Masonic Hall, No. 274 Grand street, FRIDAY EVENING, April 2.—*Sunday Dispatch.*

☞ Wonderful Developments in the *London Lancet*—see Dr. THOMPSON'S Lecture on Consumption. Dr WATT'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE proved infallible in the cure of Consumption—Dr. ALLIS of New Rochelle sounded and examined Mr. HENRY V. FOWLER, on the 12th of last December, and pronounced him incurable, gave him up to die, of consumption. He took the Antidote, and not only recovered health and strength, in sixteen and a half pounds of flesh in two months. Dr. QUAIR observes, "This case presents an example of the great extent to which the ravages of consumption may extend and yet be stayed."—*London Lancet, march No., p* 185 SETTINGER & TOWNSEND, broadway, cor Ann st.

☞ Lyon's Kathairon for the Hair—*Price only 25 cents*—The testimony of those who have long used this valuable preparation upon the hair, induced the present proprietor to purchase the recipe at a great cost, and now for the first time undertakes to offer it to the public, feeling confident that so high a reputation earned in secret, must speedily attain a triumphant popularity when fairly known. Extraneous to its medicinal qualities in curing the nervous headache, eradicating dandruff, ameliorating the hair, preventing it from falling off and turning grey, it is the most delightful toilet article ever placed upon a dressing table. Sold by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ The Last Day of the Bargains.—To-day is the last day of the bargains in Watches, Diamonds, rich Jewelry, China Vases, Silver and silver plated Wares, Papier Mache Goods, Bronzes, Candelabras, Fans, Opera Glasses, Work-boxes, Writing-desks, Dressing-cases, Tet Ornaments and other fancy goods, offered by A. JOEL & CO., No. 243 Broadway, who are about effecting some extensive alterations in their store. They will offer the whole of their wel-assorted stock at an immense reduction till 5 o'clock, P. M., THIS DAY, when their store will be closed till the alterations are completed.

☞ Durkee's Baking Powder.—Housewives are advised to try the above article, and they will find a cessation of complaints from husbands and others about sour or heavy bread, biscuits, pastry, &c., and, on the contrary, will hear, accompanied by smiles, "What nice biscuits you have, my dear," &c &c. Grocers and others can be supplied by calling at or sending orders through Penny Post to the principal depôt, No. 139 Water-st.

☞ I depose that Dr. Heath, Aurist and Oculist, No 262 Broadway, N. Y. cured me, in two weeks, of deafness and distressing ringing, buzzing and hissing noises in my head of three years' duration; yet I had been under several of the most eminent Surgeons of the city, besides the Eye and Ear Infirmary—all to no benefit. Sworn before me, April 1, 1852. Ira Floyd, Commissioner of Deeds
PATRICK HERRICK.

☞ The Crystal Palace Again!—Patent Tapestry Ingrain, Patent Tapestry Three ply Carpets, precisely the same as were exhibited at the World's Fair. Elegant Mosaic and Scroll figure of magnificent new styles, at No. 99 Bowery, HIRAM ANDERSON'S, the central depot for those new and beautiful carpets. N. B.—Beware of imitations.

☞ A Gold Watch for Twenty-five Dollars—So says COX, Importer of Watches, No. 208 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., (up stairs.) We say when a warranted Gold Watch can be bought for $25 few, very few will be without one. We advise all who want a good Watch to call at the above establishment and suit themselves.

☞ The place to go to get good shirts, No. 292 Greenwich-st., cor. of Chambers, where customers will be treated civily, and get the value of their money, in shirt collars, cravats, suspenders, under shirts and drawers of all kinds, suitable to to all seasons. Fine shirts made to order, and warranted to fit. THOMAS McLAUGHLIN.

☞ Great Carpet Depôt, and Regulator of Trade Prices.—For prices of English Tapestry Brussels, Imperial Three-ply, and English Ingrain Carpets, Rugs, Oil Cloths, &c., visit the eight spacious sales-rooms of No 199 Bowery, HIRAM ANDERSON'S, and become familiar with the extraordinary reduction in prices.

☞ Look at This.—Only 4s. per yard for beautiful all wool Ingrain Carpets; English superfine Ingrain Carpets at 5s. and 5s. 6d., at No. 99 Bowery, HIRAM ANDERSON'S. Common Ingrain Carpets, 3s. and 3s.; Stair Carpets, 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. and 4s. Also, English Tapestry Brussels, &c. Other Carpets, remarkably cheap.

☞ Leary & Co.'s Styles in Quarterly Patterns.—LEARY & CO., Leaders and Introducers of Fashions for Gentlemen's Hats. Nos. 1, 4 and 5, Astor House, will, THIS DAY, issue the FASHION FOR MARCH, 1852.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GENIN'S

☞ Ladies' and Juvenile Bazaar, St. Nicholas Hotel, No 513 Broadway.—TO BE OPENED MONDAY, APRIL 5.—Fashion and convenience have long required in this Metropolis of the Western World, an establishment from whose ample and comprehensive stores children of all ages could be furnished with a complete outfit, comprising every article of juvenile dress, of the most elegant pattern and make, and the finest material, at prices so moderate as to command a vast patronage, instead of being regulated by a scale based upon the limited demands of an exclusive circle.

Such an establishment GENIN has been frequently urged to open, and at length satisfied that the wants of the public justify the enterprise, and will sustain it, he has taken a spacious and beautiful store in the new ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, No 513 Broadway, between Broome and Spring-streets, fitted it up in the most costly and graceful style of modern decoration, and will open it, with a display of juvenile costume and fancy goods hitherto unequaled in this country, on Monday, the 5th instant.

To this grand sumptuary Bazaar, a lady may take her sons and clothe them from head to foot, after the then reigning fashion of Paris or London, for a less sum in the aggregate than would be required to purchase the various articles in a dozen different stores, and of inferior style, workmanship, and material. Parents justly complain of the loss of time and annoyance involved in buying hats and caps for their children at one place, sacks, jackets, paletots and pantaloons at another, shoes at a third, and under clothing, &c., at a fourth. This difficulty will now be obviated. GENIN'S BAZAAR will be a microcosm, a complete Mirror of the World of Juvenile Fashion. Expedition in the execution of orders will be one of the rules of the establishment, and the full and entire satisfation of every purchaser at any cost of labor, will be a grand desideratum with the proprietor. The first artists in the several departments of juvenile costume will be employed, and however great may be the demand, provision has been made to meet it with a regularity and certainty that will command the confidence of the public.

In anticipation of the opening of GENIN'S BAZAAR, arrangements were entered into with the first houses in the Juvenile and Fancy Costume Department on the Continent and in England, for the early transmission of the most approved styles and fashionable materials, simultaneously with their adoption abroad; so that on the very day when a change of costume or a new style is announced in Paris or London, it will be duplicated in GENIN'S BAZAAR. Thus the establishment will afford a perfect reflex, at a single glance, of all the newest modes in every branch of Juvenile dress comprised in the assortments of hundreds of FRENCH MAGAZINS, and of the various WEST END EMPORIUMS of the British metropolis.

Such a concentration of attractions, such a complete MULTUM IN PARVO of Juvenile and Ladies' Fashionable Apparel, has never before been exhibited under one roof in the new world.

While the store at No. 214 Broadway will continue to be the headquarters of supply for gentlemen, THE GENIN BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway, will be more especially devoted to Ladies and Children.

There will be kept, in addition to every description of Youthful Attire, a splendid stock of LADIES' STRAW BONNETS, untrimmed, of the most elegant designs, RIDING HATS, of the models already introduced by Genin, and others now in preparation, PARIS RIDING-WHIPS, GLOVES, GAUNTLETS, and an immense variety of other Fancy Articles of personal ornament and decoration.

Our resident population is rapidly moving up town, leaving the southern portion of the city to the bustle of commercial life. Our merchants and tradesmen, engaged in buying and selling the great staples of trade and what are called "articles of the first necessity," spend their days in the great mart of business, below Chambers-st; but their HOMES are in the quieter streets and avenues of a less busy region. Midway between the two extremes—the World of Fashion and the World of Business—GENIN has taken the stand, and thither he invites his friends, customers, and the public from both ends of the route, and all the space between. There is not a more convenient location, for all parties, on the Island of Manhattan. It is precisely the JUSTE MILIEU—"the golden mean" between the business and suburban QUARTERS, and equally accessible to the denizens of both.

To all and each of them, and especially to Ladies and Heads of Families, GENIN tenders a respectful invitation to visit the new and, he trusts, appropriate establishment he has fitted up and stocked for their reception and accommodation. Certainly, it is altogether unique and unparalleled in the United States. Sustained as he has hitherto been in his business relations, GENIN has neither doubt nor fear of the success of his present undertaking. He regards that success as perfectly assured, and once more, in conclusion, invites his friends, customers and the public to call upon him on his "opening day," and judge for themselves how far he fulfils the promise of this advertisement.

The following is a list of the leading articles in the various departments of GENIN'S BAZAAR

CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS AND CAPS.
CHILDREN'S VELVET HATS AND CAPS.
CHILDREN'S CLOTH CAPS.
MISSES' LEGHORN AND STRAW FLATS.
INFANTS' HOODS, HATS AND CAPS.
CHILDREN'S WEARING APPAREL, of every material in use, imported from the most fashionable houses of Paris and London, and of home manufacture.
CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' SHOES
LADIES' RIDING HATS, WH

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

Foreign Exchanges are more in favor of England. Amsterdam, 12.0½; Amsterdam, short, 11.19@11.19½; Rotterdam, 12½@12; Antwerp, 25.52½@25.55; Hamburg, 13.10½@13.11; Frankfort, 12½@122; St. Petersburg, 37¾; Marseilles, 25.50@25.55; Paris, short, 25.35@25.40.

PARIS.—A decree announces that deposits to secure a pension in old age will be received in rentes at 5 per cent. at par. Bourse—Fives, 99 60; threes, 69.

Letters from Amsterdam state that the agreement between the Dutch Government and the Dutch Rhenish Railway Company was signed on the 13th ult.

The *Times* says, "It is not certain, as reported, that the Bank advanced £500,000 to the London and Northwestern Company, at 2½ per cent.

A dividend of 3d. in the Pound is announced on the estate of Messrs. Cockrell, Larpent & Co., suspended in 1847. A further small payment is expected.

The debts and liabilities of Messrs. A. A. Lackersteen are stated at about £212,000, of which it is estimated £105,000 will be proveable against the estate. Assets in hand, $1,000; and an additional £2,000 may be received from Calcutta.

The Astor-Place Riot—Mr. Stevens' Disclosures.

Mr. Andrew Stevens has published a long letter, in which he proposes to give the history of the disastrous riot in Astor-Place. Most of the paper, however, is occupied with his personal complaints of the ungrateful treatment he has received at the hands of Mr. Forrest, and a great deal of it is mere gossip about matters with which the public is already familiar. He states that in the Fall of 1848, when Mr. Macready appeared here, some of Forrest's friends were desirous of driving him from the stage, but that Forrest dissuaded them. Mr. E. S. Gould, he adds, called upon him as a friend of Forrest, to learn what he intended to do, and was glad to learn that there was no intention of using violence. In his speech, on his farewell night, Mr. Macready spoke of the demonstration intended to have been made against him, which he said was defeated by the public sentiment in his favor. When Macready appeared again, in May, 1849, Mr. Stevens says, there was an organized attempt to drive him from the stage. He himself went over to Hoboken, and engaged a number of "the boys," but found them unwilling to enlist, because Forrest had recently turned off his wife. Mr. Stevens goes on to say:

"Another expedient was then resorted to, which was far more successful; it was to copy parts of Macready's speech, referring to *parties* and *factions*. Of course we said he slurred the Democratic party, it could mean nothing else, and for an impudent English actor to lecture and abuse us from the stage about politics, &c., &c., was not to be endured. This ruse had a most wonderful effect, and brought out hundreds on that score who did not care a pinch of snuff for *either* actor. All this could not be done, however, without ample means, provided in money, in blarney, in tickets, &c., &c., which were plentifully supplied, for *this time* it was *resolved* there was to be no such word in the vocabulary as *fail*. My readers, however, will be obliged to exercise a little of their imagination, or the "Yankee" quality of "guessing," as to where the money came from, but *I had it*, and used it successfully, as the event proved, on the 7th of May. To manage so that no suspicion of what was going on should get abroad, I procured from different hotels thirty to fifty tickets each. Their orders for the tickets created no alarm at the time, as it was there supposed the hotels wanted them for their own customers; besides, many of my personal friends procured from five to ten each so that it was done so quietly the management were alarmed but little, if at all, until the curtain rose, and Mr. Macready made his appearance. As Forrest had repeatedly, since Macready's speech of the 26th October, above quoted, in the presence of Mrs. Forrest sworn vengeance against him, and told what he intended to do if he ever attempted to play here again, I took the precaution of calling on her at No. 50 Great Jones street, a few days before the 7th of May, and told her that two or three of us, friends of Forrest, were going to get up a demonstration against Macready, without letting him (Forrest) know anything about it; that it would be as much of a surprise to him as it would be to the public when it was over, and I have told hundreds the same thing since to screen him, by assuming the blame myself. I am now reaping the gratitude of this "nature's nobleman." To make sure of success, before the night arrived, banners were painted in large characters, with inscriptions appropriate to the occasion, to be used in different parts of the house. As the habitues of that theatre were supposed to be fond of perfume, it was provided liberally, in the shape of three or four dozen bottles of a new kind of odor, never before introduced to good society." This was the cause of many quaint remarks in the course of the evening, after the opera was performed and withdrawn. The different companies of fire-engine houses, hose companies, manufactories of various trades and occupations, selected to operate on this occasion, were all on their "own hook," for neither knew what the others intended to do. The instructions to all were, without an exception, to say nothing about going to the Park during the day, go quietly in the evening, and keep as much of the green Indian himself appeared, when those who did not like the performance had the privilege of hissing, those who did could of course applaud. Between them both to kick up such a row that nothing could be heard, but under no circumstances to commit an overt act by throwing anything on the stage. The instructions were very generally carried out, except by some supernumeraries that did not attend rehearsal, who took it into their heads when they saw what seemed to them Macready's obstinacy in *persisting in the performance*, to introduce several novelties not set down in the bills, by throwing chairs and other missiles, which put an end to the play (Macbeth) before the third act was over."

The friends of Mr. Macready, indignant at the manner in which he was treated, then invited him to appear again in a public card; and this, according to Mr Stevens, created an immediate change in public sentiment.

"This card was immediately taken up by a certain set who at once considered it as a challenge or defiance by the "Upper Ten," and English interests combined, and all sorts of rumors were raised and industriously circulated purposely, to keep up that impression. The report, also, that the officers and crews of the British steamers were to be at the theatre on the 10th of May, had its effect; this, and the issuing of incendiary handbills, which were well circulated and posted about town, raised the fury of the "boys" to the highest pitch, bringing a different set altogether into the field of action from those found in opposition on Monday night. It was found very difficult to procure tickets in sufficient numbers on this occasion, as the hotels could not be used again to so large an amount, if at all, without being detected. I was urged more vehemently than ever to spare no exertions to distribute tickets plentifully in the right quarter; and if they could not be had during the day to furnish the means to purchase them at night. Thus matters went on until the afternoon of the 10th, when the excitement was tremendous. A number of gentlemen, during the day, desired me to see Mr. Forrest, to induce him to issue a card, asking his friends, and appealing to them, to desist in their opposition to Mr. Macready, as the result would evidently prove serious if he would not do so. He was out of town. On consulting with some two or three of his friends, it was deemed undesirable for him to do so. About 6 o'clock, however, Capt. Rynders, who *approved* of the first night's proceedings, told me he had been a close observer through the day, and from the military arrangements which he saw in preparation, it would be impossible to oppose Macready with success, and if persisted in, would end in bloodshed and massacre. He begged me, for God's sake, to see Forrest, state to him what was going on, and press upon him the *necessity* as well as *propriety* of issuing a card at once, asking all his friends and partizans to desist; by doing this, he said it would place him on high ground, and appear as a magnanimous man. I told him I would, although it would be idle to ask him to do anything of the kind, knowing the bitter hatred he bore Macready, and his resentment at the signers of the card of invitation, but I would see him, notwithstanding. I did go to the theatre, he had just returned from the country, my message was delivered; the result was as I anticipated. He was inflexible, and it fell the city were to have been sacrificed, the purpose of his heart. I think, would not have been changed. I came back with a heavy heart, and thought most seriously whether it was not best, at all hazards, to issue a card in his name. If it turned out well, it would be a glorious move, which he, in his cooler moments, might sanction; or he might repudiate it, as a weak invention of the enemy." I believe it would have been done, had there been time, and could a printer have been then procured, who could have been trusted with such a movement. It was not done, and the bloody and disastrous result is continually before me. When I think that *possibly* all those lives might have been spared. If it had been done at the proper time, it would have saved me many a sad reflection, that, however remotely, I was possibly an instrument in the sacrifice of so many innocent people, for the mere gratification of a bitter personal feud.

The Coroner's inquest followed, which from a number of causes most fortunate for those who *first* put the ball in motion, resulted in a most singular verdict, blurring the matter over as if nothing particular had happened. Why was this? Probably because the Mayor, and some of the other authorities, on reflection, saw where they had been grossly negligent, imbecile and cowardly. It was also made quite apparent, on examination, that several distinguished people, (nobly some who had signed the card of invitation, were so deep in this business as their opponents, in giving tickets, other little arrangements, &c., &c. Such a sacrifice of life, however, could not be got over without some body's being arraigned. The first one selected was Judson, (Ned Buntline,) who was tried, condemned and sentenced, but not for his participation to a guilty extent in the riot. They must have a victim; he was unpopular; his other offences sent him to prison. Another prominent and comparatively innocent man, (Capt Rynders,) was also, from prejudice and hatred by a certain clique, indicted, tried, and every means in their power used to convict him also, who, I know, would have prevented the riot on the 10th of May, if it had been in his power to have done so; but the elements at work were beyond his reach or control. It was partly brought on himself, I think, by a little vanity, in rather liking to be *thought* the hero of Monday night's demonstration, which he approved of, and participated in, to a legal extent only. He was not in the secret, and acted on that occasion, as many others did, from their own impulses, and paid their own money to go there. It went off so well on that occasion, that half the people in the house, knowing anything about such matters, took it for granted it was all his work, which was rather a fortunate circumstance, in not directing at that time, any particular attention of the public and the authorities to the writer of this."

This is all contained in the letter of Mr. Stevens of any general interest or importance. The whole makes three columns in the *Police Gazette*.

An insane woman, named Magnan, residing at Thomaston, Ga., threw her four little children into a millpond, and jumped in herself. The woman and three of the children were rescued by a fisherman, and the other child perished.

BROOKLYN CITY.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—Patrick McGowan was examined before Justice King, yesterday morning, on a charge of bigamy, and committed for trial at the next term of the Court of Sessions. From the evidence it appears that he was married in New-York, on the 4th of April, 1850, to one Julia Hogan, with whom he lived about a year, then left her and emigrated to the City of Churches, where he was smitten with the charms of a Mrs. Duffy, in Green-lane, and in process of time married the widow, which made him instantaneously the father of three hopeful children, they being the ensumbrances of the new wife. This case is but a sample of the numerous cases that have been before our Courts within the last few months, and instead of the crime diminishing it increases, the cry being "still they come." Several other cases will come up within a few days, so that from all appearances our Courts will have plenty of business.

—House No 87 Fulton-street was entered a few nights since by a burglar who stole therefrom a black coat with silk facings, a gold locket and a California hat, besides several other articles of some value. We are informed that officer Whitehurst of the first district Police found no less than fifteen doors unfastened in Fulton street, one night this week. If this is the case, and there can be no doubt of it, no surprise ought to be manifested, if in the morning, house-keepers find little trinkets and indispensibles missing, with such inducements held out to those naturally disposed to appropriate to their own use what does not belong to them.

—A man, giving his name as John Brown, has been arrested in this city, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses. His operations have been conducted by advertising for clerks, and when answered he appoints an interview, and agrees to employ, by the applicants placing into his hands a certain sum of money as security for their good conduct. After obtaining their money he discharges them, without returning the security. In this way, he has made it quite profitable. He has been taken to New-York for examination.

—John A. Williams, Harriet Williams and Sarah Kemlett, were arrested at Gravesend, yesterday, by Constable John Oliver, and brought before Justice Hubbard, on a charge of stealing a large number of fowls, the property of Mr. Aaron Jamieson. They were fully committed by the Justice to stand trial at the Court of Sessions.

—The Eleventh Ward Temperance Alliance held a meeting last evening, in Navy-street, at the Methodist Church. It was well attended, and some excellent addresses were made. The temperance men in this Ward will render a good account of their stewardship in due time.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

SCHOOL BOARD OF FINANCE.—This Board met last evening at the City Hall, present presiding His Honor Mayor BERRY, and a quorum of members. The minutes of several previous meetings were read and approved. An invitation was received from the Trustees of the First Ward, inviting the members to be present at the examinations of Schools in that Ward. On motion, the minutes of the present meeting were read and approved.

This being the last meeting of this Board, His Honor Mayor Berry returned his thanks to the members for their general deportment and attention to business, while he had the honor to preside over their deliberations. The Board then adjourned *sine die*.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—A Court Martial assembled, on Wednesday evening, at the City Hotel, to try Captain Marcy. After organizing, the Court adjourned over to Monday evening next. The members of the Court are: Captain Burnett, of the Fourteenth Regiment, President; Captain Hoogland, of the Thirteenth Regiment, and Captain Calahan, of the Brigade Staff; Alexander McCue, Esq, Judge Advocate.

—We hear of numerous complaints being made every day by parties who reside in this city and do business in New-York, of the irregularity of the ferry-boats. Yesterday morning in particular, between 6 and 7 o'clock, there was not a boat left the Williamsburg side for *some forty minutes*, to the great detriment of all masses, particularly mechanics. This can and should be remedied; it would be for the interest of all parties.

—Three of the Counterfeiters, John Eifert, and his two journeymen, Helder Brummer and Ludwig, were brought before Justice Boswell, yesterday morning. They gave bail to appear for trial at the next term of the Court of Sessions.

—A boy named Jacob Boslett was arrested, yesterday, for assaulting and seriously injuring another boy, named James Fogarty. He was committed, to await the result of the injury.

—The female department of School No. 1 in the First Ward, will be examined this afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. The Senior Class will be examined in the evening, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

—The Common Council did not meet on Wednesday evening, no quorum having assembled.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO VOCALISTS ORATORS AND THE PUBLIC.—An exhibited Isinglass and Gelatine Lozenges for the relief of the above Organs, are recommended as infinitely superior to the most celebrated Lozenges before the public, being composed of two of the most nutritious elements in nature, are eminently adapted for the sick, invalid or well. Besides alleviating cough, they clear and strengthen the voice to a degree unattainable by any other means, and, in short, the lungs and throat from every ailment. Persons requiring the use of their voices for hours together, must be prepared before they can be given to children from being nutritious and not in marring the teeth or constitution. Supplied only to respectable dealers by the manufacturers.

m30-6m RANDLE & QUEE, No 624 Hudson st., N.Y

BEDFORD & CO'S CALIFORNIA FREIGHT, PACKAGE AND PARCEL EXPRESS, per steamer OLD CENTRAL CITY, April 10, for CALIFORNIA, OREGON, SANDWICH ISLANDS, AND CHINA, in charge of their "SPECIAL MESSENGER," and freight agent to destination.

All articles with invoices must be sent in on or before Saturday, 3d inst.

No charge for Custom-House fees, or Consular certificates. Packages to be put up water-proof, and not to exceed 125 lbs. weight.

Small parcels received till one P. M., day of sailing.

ap3-2t* BEDFORD & CO., No 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

GENERAL MINING AGENCY.—TO COMPANIES AND PERSONS CONNECTED WITH MINING ENTERPRISES.—The subscribers, scientific and practical miners, having just completed a geological survey and examination in all the States, for the Government of the United States, beg to give notice that they have established an office in this City and is ready to attend to explorations, examinations, essays, plans, maps, drawings, superintendence and information of a special character, on mining operations.

M J GRIZZNER, Jr. Civil Engineer, Baltimore, Author of Wildcat.

Reference, RICHARD B KIMBALL, Esq., N Y a2-1aw6t*

PROF. THOMPSON'S ORRIS and MYRRH TOOTH SOAP cleans, whitens, and preserves the teeth from decay; kills the animalcules that infect them, purifies the mouth and breath, and gives a healthy ruddy color to the gums. Give it a trial. Sold in Hair-dressing Saloons, and where fancy goods are sold. Depot removed to H SMITH'S, the original Razor Strop Man's Store, corner of Grand and Christie sts. a2-2FSTu*

THE MOST UNIQUE AND ELEGANT MARKET IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK has just been opened in Brooklyn, at the corner of Middagh and Henry-sts., by Mr JAMES SHEMAN, a practical butcher, of many years experience, who spares no pains or expense to get the best stock in the world. Fish, oysters, game and poultry may also be obtained there of the very finest quality. Everyone who gives this market a call, must be satisfied.

GLOBES.—COPLEY'S New Globes, Celestial and Terrestial, 16 inches diameter, containing all the late discoveries, and laying the stars of the first, second and third magnitudes Colored. Prepared by CHARLES COPLEY. Just published, and for sale at wholesale and retail, by E. & G. W. BLUNT, No. 179 Water st.

a2-2aw1w*

WOLDSTEIN & BECKEL—The eminent Optic ians, in Germany, have removed from No. 418 to No 451 Broadway. Having tested their skill in assisting imperfect or impaired vision, we are able to work wonders in its favor. Their telescopes, microscopes, opera glasses, spectacles &c., are unsurpassed.—Tribune. a2 6*

FOREIGN EXPRESS AGENCY.—Our partner, resident in Paris, who will leave on SATURDAY, in the PACIFIC, will receive orders and attend to any business entrusted to him. Also her in England or on the Continent. LIVINGSTON, WELLS, & CO.,

No. 6 Wall-st

GRASS SEED WAREHOUSE.—CLOVERS,—Purple and small, Red and White, prime new.

TIMOTHY—reaped and mowed—new crop.

RED TOP, Orchard grass Seeds, &c., &c., constantly in store and sold on commission by

HENRY N BEACH, No 95 Front-st

FLAXSEED, rough and cleaned, for druggists use and crushing, usually on hand. m24 1mos*

A LOT OF FINE DIAMOND and other JEWELRY, of the best style and quality, suitable for the best private trade, will be offered, peremptorily, in Exchange for city property below Yorkville. Some arrangement must be made before May. Address REAL ESTATE, office of this paper. a1-3.*

NOTICE.—Any person having a tract of Land, situated 15 miles or less from the city, on North or East River, or on some Railroad, suitable for a Village, can dispose of the same by applying either personally or by letter, to JOHN A. FLAMMER, No. 157 West 18th-st, between 7th and 8th avenues m24-1m

FRESH SEEDS.—A variety—Cauliflower Seeds, Cabbage, Turnips, Peas, Herbs, just received from London, with an assortment of other Garden and Field Seeds. For sale by RALPH & CO., No. 23 Fulton-st, a1 3t* Near Fulton Market.

LAWN GRASS.—A choice mixture for Lawns; also, English and Italian Rye Grass, White Clover, Lucerne, Flower Seeds, Plants, Fruit Trees &c. For sale at the UNION AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE, No 23 Fulton-st, near Fulton Market a1-3t*

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BAGGING, CANVAS, BALE ROPE CUTTINGS, GRASS and TARRED ROPE, and all other kinds of paper makers' stock, by m17-2m CYRUS W FIELD & Co., No 91 Beekman-st.

WRITING PAPER.—A large and very desirable assortment, for sale by BABCOCK, DUBUISON & HALL, No. 115 Fulton-st.

ON CONSIGNMENT—50 bbls K. D. corn meal; 1,200 lbs dried plums; 24 bbls cider, brandy. For sale by S. SKAATS & BRO., No. 1 Water-st. a1 3t*

FANS—TO JOBBERS AND COUNTRY DEALERS—Just received, several cases of FANS from Paris A very large assortment of every kind always on hand—FANS. E KIPLING, No 32 Maiden-lane. m27-6t*

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER constantly on hand and made to order by CYRUS W FIELD & CO., No 11 Cliff-st. m17-2m

TWINE, WRAPPING PAPER, BAGGING AND TAGS STICKS for sale by EDWARD M. DUNN, No 41 Dey-st. m26-1m*

OLD COLONY CUT NAILS.—For sale by E & J. BUSSING & CO., No. 33 Cliff-st., Agents Old Colony Iron Co a1 0 1m*

SHEEP-SKIN MATS, fancy colors, for Sale by EDWARD M. DUNN, No 41 Dey-st. m26-1m*

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER, constantly on hand, and made to order, by BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, No 15 Fulton-st. a1-1m

CHICORY—Prime English, warranted pure, constantly for sale in barrels by G. WALKER, No. 254 Washington-st. m23-1m

COR. R. DISOSWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW and COMMISSIONER of DEEDS 75 Wall-st., between John and Fulton-sts., N. Y. m25-1y*

JOSEPH WALTER, IMPORTER OF JEWELRY ROOM No 4, No. 181 Broadway, New-York. m16 1m*

WANTED.

BOY WANTED.—In a lawyer's office who writes a good hand. Address, box W., at the office of this paper, in handwriting of applicant. a1-1t*

LAD WANTED.—An active, intelligent lad, 14 to 16 years of age, who can write a fair hand, to run with messages, and make himself generally useful. The most unexceptionable references required. Address Box No. 497 Post-Office. a2-1t*

SALESMEN WANTED.—Four or five first class salesmen, well acquainted with the city retail dry goods trade, and can come well recommended, can apply (no others need,) at No. 361 Grand-st. a2-1t*

SITUATIONS WANTED.—Situations for Protestant and Catholic Servants, males and females, of good character and every domestic station, at the "Select Protestant Agency," No. 7 Carmine-st., and Society Agency, No. 106 Chambers-st. m30-4t*

A BOOK KEEPER whose evenings are disengaged, would like a set of Books to write up; is a first rate penman; would not object to doing writing of any kind. Terms moderate, address J. B. K., at this office a2-2t*

A CLERK WANTED in a Country Store, about 20 miles from New-York on the New-Haven Railroad. A young man of good address, and who has had experience preferred. Address a note to S. L. at this office, stating terms and full particulars. a1-2t*

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FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Without board, to one or two single gentlemen, from the 1st of May next, two rooms on the third floor of a house, in one of the most desirable locations in the Seventh Ward. Address, Box No. 1,298 Post-Office, with name and address. a2-6t*

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THEOLOGICAL AND LITERARY JOURNAL, EDITED BY DAVID N. LORD; published by FRANKLIN KNIGHT, No 146 Nassau-st., at $3 a year.

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With the history of the creation of the atmosphere

With the history of the formation of seas and dry land, and the creation of vegetables

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ART. VI.—LITERARY AND CRITICAL NOTICES a2 1t*

THE SCALPEL FOR FEBRUARY,

EDITED BY EDWARD H. DIXON, M.D. The Fourteenth No. of this brilliant Quarterly Journal of Medicine and Surgery is now ready and for sale at 25 cents, by CLEMENCE, SHERMAN & CO., No. 8 Astor House. The London *Lancet* remarks, "Flashing, spirited and humorous, the *Scalpel* is as interesting as a novel; and is equally fascinating to the general and professional reader

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SCRIBNER & TOWNSEND, No 222 Broadway m27-2t

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TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—OFFICE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, NEW-YORK March 15, 1852.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Chief Engineer, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, for the Grading, Masonry, Bridging and Superstructure, or either of them, with or without ma erials, on the following divisions of the Illinois Central Railroad, to wit: First division, from Cairo to Big Muddy River, 60 miles; second do., from Big Muddy River to Township No. 1, north of the base line of the third principal meridian, 53 miles; sixth do., from Bloomington to the Illinois River 60 miles; eighth do., from Freeport to Dubuque, 67 miles; ninth do., from Chicago to Kankakee River, 55 miles; tenth do., from Kankakee River to Urbana, 76 miles. The proposals must be for the entire length of each division, and will be received at the office in Chicago, as follows. For the ninth and tenth divisions, until April 15, 1852 at noon; for the sixth division, until April 22, 1852, at noon; for the eighth division, until April 29, 1852, at noon; for the first and second divisions, until May 27, 1852 at noon. Profiles, plans, and approximate estimates of quantities will be ready for inspection, and blank forms for proposals, and statements of the mode and terms of payment, will be furnished at the office, over the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Passenger Station No 33 Canal-st., New-York City, and the office of the Chief Engineer in Chicago, Illinois, on and after the 23d, 1852. The same, so far as relates to the first and second divisions, may also be found at Jonesboro', Union County, Illinois; to the sixth division at Lasalle, Lasalle County, Illinois; and to the eighth division at Freeport, Stephenson County, Illinois. Separate proposals will also be received at Chicago until the 27th of May, for furnishing Ties, Plank, Bridge Timber, and Piles for the whole or any part of the Road. Specifications may be obtained on and after the 1st of April, 1852 by application at the office of the Chief Engineer in Chicago. Satisfactory references will in all cases be required R B MASON,

Engineer-in-Chief Illinois Central Railroad.

Illinois papers please copy and send a paper to No 2 Hanover-st New-York m24-1tMyl

F BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, Travellers leaving for California are recommended to provide themselves with this valuable essence, as it effectually prevents the bad effects of change of water, climate, &c., to which they are exposed. No traveler should go without it.

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LARGE ROOM TO LET—In the second story of the building at the junction of the Bowery and Division-st., containing about 3,600 square feet, and well adapted for a clothing establishment, or other similar business requiring large space. Also, several spacious, well lighted rooms in the upper stories, suitable for offices and light manufacturing purposes. Possession may be had immediately. Inquire on the premises. m27 6t*

ROOMS TO LET, CHEAP.—Croton water in the rooms. To families without children—$3 to $4. Also stores, with large windows and rooms, from $10 to $12 good stand for barber, tailor, shoemaker or dressmaker. Inquire in the four-story brick buildings on 11th av., between 43d and 44th-sts. a2 1t*

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STORE IN BROADWAY TO LET—In the most eligible location for wholesale or jobbing business, or the lease for sale. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No 1 Pine-st a1 tf

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FARM FOR SALE.—At a great bargain at Northport, L. I., one mile from the steamboat landing on Long Island Sound, containing of forty or fifty acres of good tillable land, house barn and outbuildings, fruit trees and good spring of water. For further particulars inquire of E. LEWIS, No 11 Peck-slip, New-York, for three days

FOR SALE, OR TO RENT, IN NEWARK N. J.—A very desirable residence, East Washington-square, within four minutes walk of the Railroad Depot, and by Railroad, in 1 hourly, within thirty-five minutes of New-York. The house contains 10 rooms, is 40 feet front by 118 feet, having a fine vegetable and flower garden fruit of various kinds &c. Will be sold on very favorable terms if applied for soon. For further information, inquire at No 17 Lombardy-st., Newark, or M W DODD, Bookse

New-York Daily Times.

FURTHER NEWS BY THE CANADA.

The Deposition of Rosas.

We at length hear of the defeat and downfall of General Rosas. The confederate forces of the upper provinces of the Argentine Confederation and of Brazil, in all about 18,000 men, under General Urquiza, have fought a great and sanguinary battle with the troops of Buenos Ayres, in strength somewhat greater, commanded by General Pacheco. The engagement took place in the vicinity of Palermo, the rural residence of General Rosas, not far from Buenos Ayres itself. Though not assuming or interfering with the conduct of the battle, that chief encouraged the ardor of his followers and supported the General to whom he entrusted his fortunes by his presence in the field, and several times during the conflict was supposed to have been killed. After a desperate fight, in which not fewer than 4,000 combatants are said to have been slaughtered, victory declared for General Urquiza and the allies; and Rosas, accompanied by his daughter Dona Manualita—who has played so remarkable a part in the career of her father—sought refuge and safety on board her Majesty's steamer, the *Locust*. Urquiza promptly followed up his victory by investing the city of Buenos Ayres. Deprived of the presence of its Governor, and of its army, it could not make any prolonged defense. Steps were being taken by the conquerors to call together a Representative Assembly of all the States of the Argentine Confederation, for the purpose of forming that federal Constitution to which for twenty years Rosas had been the great obstacle. And, thus occupied, the news leaves them.

It was the belief at Rio Janiero, that General Urquiza would cause the Constitution to be respected, and that a popular election would take place for a new President. Urquiza had himself expressed a determination not to be a candidate, his desire being only to remain Governor of Entre Rois; but he would assist in the re-organization of affairs, and is stated to have expressed a wish that the British loan should be attended to, and that arrangements should be made to meet it punctually. Previously to his defeat, Rosas shipped a considerable amount of treasure, and it was supposed that he would go to England either in a British ship of war, or by the next mail steamer. With regard to commercial affairs at Rio, great confidence had been created by the termination of Rosas' career, the intervention against him having already cost the Brazilian Government a million of doubloons. The funds were steadily advancing, and money was abundant at 4½ per cent. No further slaves had been landed, and there was continued reason to hope that the traffic was extinct. It is a remarkable circumstance in this campaign, that the battalions of the late Schleswig-Holstein army, which passed into the Brazilian service at the termination of hostilities in the Duchies, should have arrayed the energy and strength of Northern Europe against the degenerate militia of South America; for these Holsteiners rode down Rosas and his Guachos as a Crusader may have dispersed a swarm of Saracens.

FRANCE.

General Cavaignac, it is said, has resolved not to take his seat in the *Legislatif Corps*.

A bill for altering the copper coinage has been sent to the Council of State.

It is generally believed that the octrol duties will be abolished, the deficiency created by which is to be made up by adding fifty per cent. to the household and furniture tax.

The silk manufactories at Lyons are very brisk at present, owing to an extensive order for that article, intended for the colors to be presented to the army and the National Guards.

M. Armand Marrast was buried on the 15th. The pall-bearers were General Cavaignac and M. Marie. There was no popular manifestation of feeling upon the occasion. M. Lamartine, and a number of ex-representatives, were present.

The mortal remains of Marshal Marmont are, says the *Presse*, to be brought to France, and deposited in a vault which he caused to be prepared in the Church of St Vorles, at Chatillon-sur-Seine, the village in which he was born.

The budget appears at length in the *Moniteur*. The main feature consists in such a modification of the taxes on potable liquors as will encourage families to buy wines and discourage drinking in shops, by reducing the taxes one-half on wholesale, and adding one-half to the retail. 25 litres, (about a quart,) instead of 150 litres, will be considered wholesale.

A decree appears for the completion of the Louvre.

On Wednesday, 300 political prisoners, condemned by courts-martial to transportation, left Paris in close custody for Algeria.

Several persons of the higher class, confined at Nancy, were liberated on Sunday last, upon condition of leaving the country within seven days.

SPAIN.

General José Concha, Captain General of Cuba, has been dismissed from that post, which has been given to General Cañedo, Captain General of New Castile. The ostensible reason of the removal of General Concha is said to be some strong representations which he has sent home from Cuba; but the hostility subsisting between him and the present Minister of Marine, (General Armero,) when at the head of the Naval Department at Cuba, is considered the real cause of his fall.

The *Gazette* publishes a royal decree appointing a censorship for dramatic productions. The titles of such as may be approved of will be published in the *Gazette*.

The news of further insults offered to the Spanish flag at New-Orleans has excited a great sensation here. Further accounts are waited for, but every one seems unanimous in the feeling that this state of things cannot be put up with.

AUSTRIA.

KOSSUTH'S sisters are still in confinement in Austria. It is supposed that the Government is at a loss to know what to do with the relations of the exile. The correspondent of the *Times* at Vienna, writes:—"If I might be permitted to give an opinion on the subject, I should say that the best plan would be to permit one and all to emigrate, for as long as they are in this country they can hardly fail to form a medium of communication with the Revolutionary party. Of what use as hostages are a parcel of women and children? The family is in great distress, and a small sum—I believe about £121—having been forwarded by some philanthropist for their relief, the Imperial authorities, after satisfying themselves that it was really intended for their support, with great readiness consented to its being paid into the hands of the aged mother, who has a third daughter, and the thirteen children of the two daughters who are in prison, dependent on her for their daily bread."

A subscription has been opened at Vienna for a testimonial to the hostess of the inn in which Marshal Haynau took refuge from Barclay & Perkins's draymen.

A Protestant clergyman at Trieste, a native of Hungary, has been forbidden to exercise his functions. His papers, have all been seized, and he himself, I believe, thrown into prison, on suspicion of carrying on a political correspondence with the members of the emigration.

Religious toleration in Austria has been further illustrated by a Ministerial edict forbidding the meetings of the Anabaptists in certain of the Crown lands, that are not named.

Another seizure has been made of 900 Bibles, the property of the British and Foreign Bible Society, who have two printing establishments in Hungary—the principal one at Guns. The printing-office has been forcibly closed, and the publication of the sacred volume interdicted by order of Government. This invasion of the rights of property is the second instance of the kind that has occurred lately, and the English agent of the Society has not yet succeeded in obtaining any satisfactory answer to his inquiries on the subject.

Austria is paying especial attention to her navy. On the recent visit to Trieste, the Austrian squadron, consisting of fifteen vessels, was reviewed by the young Emperor. A letter from Trieste states that, in addition to five steamers now building for Austrian Lloyd's in England, the *Australia*, 460 horse power, has been purchased. Three screw steamers are on the stocks. The steam-fleet will shortly amount to forty-three vessels, all of which could be made serviceable in case of war.

SWITZERLAND.

The Prussian Government, which asserts sovereign rights over the Canton of Neufchatel, has confiscated the sum of 110,000 francs, which have long been invested in Prussian Rentes in the name of the Cantonal Government.

The *Post-ampt Gazette* of Frankfort quotes a letter from Milan of the 5th, stating that the relations between Austria and Switzerland have become much more friendly of late, and that the rigorous surveillance exercised along the frontiers of the cantons of Ticino and the Grisons had been greatly relaxed. This is owing, the writer says, to the cantons having acceded to all the demands of Austria.

TURKEY.

The *Presse* and *Lloyd*, of Vienna, have letters from Constantinople, stated to be written by well-informed persons, announcing that a firman for the deposition of Abbas Pacha, Viceroy of Egypt, is preparing. The correspondents omit to state how it is proposed to harmonize such a proceeding with the treaty of 1810, guaranteeing the viceroyalty to Mehemet Ali and his heirs.

Miscellaneous.

From Baden and Wurtemberg, thousands of emigrants are wending their way to France and Northern Germany, in order to embark for America.

It is understood that Sir James Graham will henceforth act as colleague to Lord John Russell in the leadership of the liberal party.

The *Gateshead Observer* states that a Darlington auctioneer, in a recent hand-bill, advertises for sale a large quantity of oil paintings, "by some of the *ancient masters of the day!*"

It is not generally known that Lord Derby has written a little book on the "Parables of our Lord," in the form of "Conversations between a mother and her Child."

We understand, says the *News*, that a house in Ladbrooke-square, Kensington, London, has been taken for M. KOSSUTH, whose family is expected to take possession on the 1st of May.

Messina has been declared a free port. Many English vessels have already arrived there

The Trial of the Cuban Filibusters.

TWENTY-SECOND DAY.

The U. S. vs. John L. O'Sullivan and others.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Before Judge JUDSON.—The Court met at the usual hour.

Mr. Van Buren resumed his speech on the part of the defense, and occupied the attention of the Jury until 2 P. M., when the Court adjourned to dinner

At 3 o'clock the Court and Jury were again in their seats, and J. Prescott Hall, Esq., U. S. District Attorney, commenced his reply to Mr. Van Buren, which he will continue this morning.

The Court adjourned at 6 P. M.

HARD WORK.—The Judiciary act of Mississippi, has been changed so that the Judges are now required to sit nine months during the year; they not being entitled to draw the last quarter of their salary unless they produce to the Auditor the certificate in writing of the Clerk of the Court, that they have not failed to *sit it out* during the nine months.

☞ Gen. Hamilton, of Texas, who has been in town for a short time, leaves to-day for Washington, where he will endeavor to make some arrangement in regard to the residue of the money due to Texas, and now in the hands of the Government.—*New-Orleans Pic., 25th ult.*

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

The Spiritual Rappers have got into trouble in New-Berlin, Chenango Co. Two mediums having tendered their good offices to a gentleman, who patronized them, in company with several others, produced sundry communications from the paternal ancester of the gentleman, by no means agreeable to him. The "spirit" accused him, according to the mediums, of having beaten and chained the corporeal body formerly possessed by the said spirit. The gentleman denied the harsh impeachment, and has sought legal redress by an action for libel against the mediums.

A writer in the Salem *Gazette* says the number of pairs of shoes manufactured in the North Parish of Danvers, Mass., for the two years past, is estimated at 800,000 pairs per year, of thick work, and 290,000 of thin, the profit of which is set at about $100,000. On the other hand, the whole loss in the shoe trade for the last twenty years, is over half a million of dollars.

The Postmaster-General has established the following new Post-Offices in this State: Trout River, Franklin Co., E. Hollister, Postmaster; Ash Park, Cattaraugus Co., A. M. Green, Postmaster; N. Greenfield, Saratoga Co., Joel O. Barnes, Postmaster; East Candor, Tioga Co., Ebenezer Lake, Postmaster. The name of the office at Moreau, Saratoga Co., has been changed to "South Glenne Falls."

The Printers' Union of Albany have chosen John S. Nafew as a Delegate to the Printers' National Convention, to be held at Cincinnati in May. Delegates have also been selected by "Unions" in Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Norfolk, and New-York.

Dr. THOMAS HUNT, who was indicted, at New-Orleans, last Summer, for killing Mr. JOHN FROST, in a duel, has been discharged without a trial,—each of the three Judges of the Court before which he was to have been tried, having declined to sit in the case.

A new daily paper reaches us from Ogdensburg, styled the *Morning News*, published by Wm. N. Oswell, recently one of the proprietors of the St. Lawrence *Republican*. The *News* is edited by Mr. Oswell and Mr. Fayette Robinson, formerly of New-York.

The Boston *Traveller* says the line of Boston and Philadelphia steamships is to go on. One of the ships is to be built in Boston, and the other at Philadelphia; whether Boston fortune is to attend the enterprise remains to be seen.

The dry goods store of H. P. Storer, in the Muzzey block at Portland, Me., was destroyed by fire on Monday night; also, the adjoining store of Corey & Co. Loss in both cases covered by insurance.

The University of Georgia has 175 students, of whom 151 are in actual attendance. There are two literary societies connected with the University—the Phi Kappa and the Demosthenian.

The pugilist that *nihil fit* has gone to Boston, and hopes to see *sic transit* in *gloria mundi* morning. So says the *Springfield Post*—good authority in such matters.

Young potatoes and onions appeared in the New-Orleans markets a week ago. Strawberries were also in abundance on the 25th ult.

The U. S. sloop of war *Vincennes*, Commodore Hudson, 13 days from the Sandwich Islands, bound home, *via* San Francisco, was at Puget's Sound, 8th ult.

A "Tree Society" is about being formed in East Boston, for the purpose of rapidly studding the principal public avenues on the island with ornamental trees.

The Coroner's Jury in the case of James Connor, who was killed while crossing the railroad track near Jersey City, on Friday, have rendered a verdict charging his death to culpable negligence on the part of the New Jersey Railroad Company.

Kossuth, according to the Mobile papers, is to make a short visit to Gov. Foote, at the capital of Mississippi, and will proceed to Mobile when he leaves New-Orleans.

Mr. John S. Dwight's new musical paper in Boston is talked of. It will commence with the month of April. Leading musical personages are to be connected with it.

An elderly bookseller in Paris, one of the old fashioned routine school, on being asked for the "New French Constitution," replied that he "did not sell *periodicals*."

Warren Cobb, of Mansfield, aged about sixty years, committed suicide by hanging himself in his barn on Saturday evening. He was in easy circumstances, and leaves a widow and three sons.

The Odd Fellows of Boston are to erect a splendid hall in that city within the ensuing year. It is to be of granite, four stories in hight, and will cost $80,000. This amount is to be divided in shares of $20 each.

Rev Joshua Soule, senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been formally requested to pay a visit to California. The request comes from the Missionary Society of the Church, South.

The St. Louis *Intelligencer* expresses the opinion from preparations now making, that the California emigration across the plains this year, will equal in amount that of the last.

The cabinet shop of William Jenkins, in East Lee, Mass., was destroyed by fire on the night of the 18th inst., with all its contents. Loss from $1,000 to $1,500.

Mr. Hamilton Householder, of Baltimore, was knocked down in that City, on Thursday evening, by three ruffians, and robbed of $4,775 in Virginia bank notes.

The Postmaster General has established the following new Post-Offices in this State: Rushville, Sullivan County; Crescent, Saratoga County; Sugartown, Cattaraugus County; Boylston, Oswego County.

John Bishop, a Revolutionary soldier, died at Rossville, S. C., a few days since, at the age of 99. He was buried with military honors.

A tract of land containing about 70 acres, has been purchased, near Baltimore, for a new Cemetery. It is to be named "Mount Vernon."

Mr. James Harper, a conductor on the Baltimore and Susquehannah Railroad, fell off the train a day or two since, was run over, and instantly killed.

The *Hopkinsville* (Ky) *Rifle* has hoisted the name of General Winfield Scott as the Whig candidate for President.

It is stated that a new morning paper is to be started at New-Haven, to be called the *New-Haven Times*, to be *neutral* in politics.

The Philadelphia Annual Conference of the M. E. Church adjourned in that city yesterday, after a session of five days.

Mr. Henry Hollinger was killed in Gettysburg, Pa., on Friday last, by the falling of a building wall, which was being taken down.

The Temperance folks of Rochester talk of starting a daily paper in that city. They seem inclined to do a little effectual "spirit rappings."

Abraham Jackson, of Plymouth, Mass., has offered a $1,200 lot in aid of the proposed monument on Plymouth rock.

The dwelling of Caleb Hedden, at Orange, N. J., was destroyed by fire on Saturday night last.

A considerable number of whales have lately appeared along the Southern coast—none caught.

Panthers remain in portions of Alabama. A negro was recently attacked by one, but escaped.

The Post-Office at North Clymer, Chautauque County, New-York, has been discontinued.

DIED.

March 31, JOHN W. ACTON, aged 61 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral from his late residence, No 521 Wooster-st., this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hill Cemetery for interment.

On Thursday night last, after a short but severe illness, CATHERINE THROCKMORTON, wife of William Van Houk.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Friday, April 2, at the Church of the Ascension, 5th-av., at 2½ o'clock.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 1.

$25,000 U S 6s, '67.....	117	200 Reading Railroad....	73
5,000 do., '56.....	106½	100 do.....	73⅛
4,000 Illinois 6's.....	48	100 do.....	73⅛
10,000 Indiana 5s.....	83½	400 do.....	b15 73⅛
5,000 do.....	83½	300 do.....	s60 73
5,000 do.....	83½	100 do.....	73⅛
10,000 Erie 7s, '52.....	94	100 do.....	b60 73⅛
5,000 do.....	b60 94½	100 do.....	s10 73
21,000 do, '71.....	93	600 do.....	73⅛
5,000 do.....	b60 93½	50 do.....	b60 73⅛
2,000 do, '59.....	104	50 Stonington [Railroad.	52
1,000 N Y & N H R.R.	102½	100 do.....	b60 54
150 Nicaragua Canal.....	45	175 Nor. & Wor. R.R.	57½
25 do.....	44½	100 do.....	b30 57½
50 do.....	44½	200 Harlem Railroad.....	72
50 do.....	45	300 do.....	72½
50 do.....	44½	100 do.....	s90 72
25 Del. & Hud. Canal....	111	100 do.....	b30 72½
15 North Ind. Railroad.	169	200 do.....	72½
46 Ohio Trust.....	107	200 do.....	b60 72½
575 Morris Canal.....	19	250 Erie Railroad.....	86½
250 N. Jersey Min. Co....	12½	250 do.....	87
100 do.....	15da 12½	250 do.....	b10 86½
250 Rech. & Sy. R.R....	112⅜	100 do.....	s60 86½
50 Hud. River R.R.....	67½	100 do.....	b30 87
20 do.....	67	50 do.....	b10 87
750 L. Island Railroad....	23		

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000 Erie Convert '71.	93½	100 Nor. & Wor. R R....	57
2,000 Hudson 3d Mort....	67	50 do.....	b30 57⅛
125 Erie Railroad.....	87	50 do.....	b10 57⅛
100 do.....	bsnw 87	50 do.....	56½
100 do.....	s10 87	150 do.....	56½
50 do.....	b60 87⅛	50 Harlem Railroad.....	72½
250 do.....	87⅛	50 do.....	b30 72½
100 do.....	87⅛	100 do.....	b60 72½
100 do.....	b60 87⅛	200 do.....	72½
100 do.....	s60 87	200 Long Island R R....	24
50 Reading Railroad.....	74	250 N. Jersey Zinc Co....	12½
100 do.....	s3 73⅛	100 do.....	b30 12½
400 do.....	s10 73⅛	400 do.....	b20 12½
100 do.....	b30 74	250 do.....	12½
200 do.....	s15 73⅛	75 Nicaragua Canal.....	44½
200 do.....	73⅛	50 do.....	44⅝
50 Del. & Hudson R.R.	111	50 Canton Co.....	s10 75⅛
25 do.....	b10 111	50 do.....	s10 75⅛
125 Huds. River R.R..	b30 67½		

THURSDAY, April 1—6. P. M.

There was a buoyant market for Stocks to-day. Prices are quite sensitive to a renewal of the speculative feeling, and buyers, under the present abundance of money, and the hope of its continuance *put up* much easier than sellers, under a temporary dullness, *put down*. The Railroads all advanced this forenoon, and the smaller fancies were also better. The dealings were general, and rates from ¼ to 1½ per cent. higher than on the closing operations yesterday. Reading rose 2½ per cent. from the lowest point of Wednesday. At the Second Board, the same tone continued, and a further advance realized.

In Bonds, and Government and State Loans, also, the transactions were at better prices. The sales were to the extent of $110,000. Erie new Convertibles, which were sold for future delivery, a day or two ago, at 93, brought 94, cash, and 94½ buyers option. Indiana and Illinois Bonds continue to meet a good request from abroad, also for Banking use in the West. The orders by the *Canada* were to a fair extent for State and choice City Bonds from London and for Railroads from the Continent.

The Nicaragua fancy has become a little steadier. The fluctuations to-day, although the sales were numerous, were less than 1 per cent. A leading member of the Company, one of the original parties, returned home yesterday from Nicaragua, and gave such accounts of the Canal survey and prospects, as advanced the Canal Rights to $3,600 again.

Exchange was plenty at 109¼ for the best distant Bank and Bankers' bills, and 109¼@109⅜ for home-drawn No. 1 signatures.

The abundance of money caused some demand loans on ordinary Stocks, which previously stood at 6, to be lowered to 5 per cent, and others were made on Governments at 4@4½. Paper was not abundant. The rates for short, 5½@6 per cent.; for 4@8 months, 7@8 per cent. The money news from abroad strengthens confidence in the future, though opinions are not unanimous in regard to the course of Exchange after May, whether at or below specie point.

The receipts of the Erie Railroad for the month of March, 1852, were as follows:

From passengers and mail.....	$94 420 95
From freight.....	156,749 66
Total.....	$251,170 61
Same month, 1851.....	163,400 99
Increase.....	$87,769 62

The Official Report of the Mint at Philadelphia confirms the opinion which we expressed this morning, that for the first quarter of the new year, the California deposits were equal to the corresponding quarter of last of 1851. The following are the comparative figures:

	Gold Bullion Deposited.		*Gold Coined.*	
	1851.	1852.	1851	1852.
January.....	$5 071 667	$4,161 680	$2,620 866	$4 222,115
February.....	3 004,970	3,010 222	5 082,997	2,992,649
March.....	2,880,271	3,898,000	6,285,736	3,886 632
Total.....	$10 956,908	$11 061,902	$13,989,698	$11,101,396

GOLD COINAGE IN MARCH.

162,951 double eagles,.....	$3,259,020
14,140 eagles,.....	140,400
31,257 half eagles,.....	156,285
91,520 quarter eagles,.....	228,800
102,127 gold dollars,.....	102,127
401,895 pieces,.....	3,886,632
SILVER.	
46,400 quarter dollars,.....	11 600
115,000 dimes,.....	11,500
1,000,200 3 cent pieces.....	30,006
1,563,495 pieces,.....	3,939,738
COPPER.	
239,975 cents,.....	2,399 75
1,803,470 pieces,.....	$3,942,137 75

The *Canada's* mails were received this morning. The commercial news is rather encouraging. The confidence in Cotton continues, notwithstanding the large receipts reported in the American ports. There was scarcely a quotable decline at Liverpool, for the week ending on Saturday, 20th March, except in the ordinary and low middling descriptions. Orleans Fair rules at 5½d. The Grain Trade was dull, with a small decline, and a general unwillingness, however, on the part of holders to do business at lower figures. There was a lull in the Manchester activity, with lower prices for yarns, growing out of the previous yielding in rates for the raw material. The money accounts are highly prosperous. The Bank has realized the vast sum of £19,640,000 in bullion, equal to $95,000,000, and had made a railroad loan of five millions dollars to the London and North Western line at 2½ per cent., on deposit of bonds. Railway shares were active, and during the week "quite wild" in prices. Consols up ¼@1, selling as high as 98⅞. Buenos Ayres bonds went up 20 per cent. on news of defeat of Rosas. The Mexican bondholders were advised of a further assignment of $280,000 of the Mexican Indemnity. American stocks continue in fair demand, and some of the figures higher. U. S. 6s, '67-8, 107@108; Pennsylvanias, 82@83; Ohio 6s, 105@106; Virginia Coupons, 97@97½; Montreal City, 83@84; Reading Mortgage, 76@77. Our neighbors of the *Evening Post*, "sell" the money circles in England after this fashion

"The correspondence in the *New-York Evening Post*, between Mr. M'Clure, banker, of No. 195 Wall-street, New-York, (!) and Mr. B. B. B. M'Kinney, who signs himself "Of the Strand, banker," although the latter gentleman is wholly unknown in London, (!) notwithstanding that he professes to act on behalf of the Duke of Rutland, has excited great attention in commercial circles here. It is quite clear that the English moneyed classes, even of the highest aristocracy, care little about republics or democracy, so long as they can get any investment 'where the principle will be safe, even at a small nominal interest,' as this is always a point of careful consideration to executors and guardians. Mr. M'Clure's eulogy of the 'Squam Beach and Coney Island,' the 'Florence and Keyport,' the 'Dauphin Coal,' and the Zinc Paint Company, are commercially ludicrous in the highest degree."—*Liverpool Times.*

The same "correspondence" is gravely treated by the *London Times*. The joke is a capital one to the initiated few on this side the water, who deal in the extremes of Wall-street "fancies," but the wit may be shadowed by the practical mischief abroad, which its misconstruction might lead to.

The Bank of Fishkill has recently increased its capital, and the new stock was sold at auction at an average of 106⅞, the premiums ranging from 5 to 9 per cent. The Bank has been well managed for the shareholders, and carefully so for all parties from the start.

The Boston Bank dividends, semi-annual, for April, on a capital of $24,410,000, amount to $881,600, an average of 360 per cent. The Suffolk Bank declared no dividend, owing to the confusion of accounts growing out of the late defalcation.

The French 5 Per Cents fell to 100.30 from 106, after the decree of the Prince President to reduce the stock to 4½ per cent. or pay it off; but the converted scrip at once rose to 100.25, and will probably soon obtain the prices of the Fives, besides saving to the Government more than three and a half millions dollars a year, or ¼ per cent. on about 3,750 millions francs.

The prices of British Iron Nails have gone up. Baring's Circular quotes. Common Welsh Bars are firmer at £4 7s 6d a £4 10s., and for Rails the makers are not disposed to contract under £4 12s. 6d a £4 15s., though we do not believe those prices have as yet been obtained. Scotch Pig dull at 36s a 37s. 6d. Swedish, £11 5s. Russian C. C. N. D. £16. Lead is also higher and in demand.

The amount received at the Sub-Treasury today was $2,132 31; paid, $58,845 96; balance, $2,839,122 47.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, March 30.

COTTON sales to-day: 575 bales at 6½@8c. The market is unchanged, but somewhat depressed.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, April 1.

PROVISIONS are firm—DRY SALTED MEAT is at 6½c for Shoulders and 8c for Sides. PORK and LARD are quiet. FLOUR sells at $3 10@$3 15.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, April 1—6. P. M.

ASHES—Are more inquired for, and continue very firm, with sales of 50 bbls. Pots at $5 12½, and Pearls at $6 25 per 100 lb

COTTON—Is without further variation. The supply is ample, and demand active, at previous quotations. The business amounts to 3,300 bales—strict Middling Upland at 8c. and do do. Orleans at 8½c per lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are more freely offered, at somewhat reduced prices. The River receipts and unfavorable foreign accounts have depressed the market. The trade demand is moderate, and that for export light—Eastern buyers are pretty willing to purchase The lower qualities are most affected by buyers' eagerness to realize. There is little of the better grades here heave they rule firm. The operations embrace 7,000 bbls ordinary to strn ght State at $4 43¾@$4 56½; choice do. with mixed Indiana and Michigan at $4 56½@$4 62½; favorite round-hoop Ohio, with a fair to fancy Indiana and Michigan, at $4 68¾@$4 93½; fancy Genesee and Ohio at $4 93¾@$5 25; extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 25@$5 62½, and extra Genesee at $5 25@$6 per bbl. Canadian favors buyers The prospective receipts are large, and offered for pre-engagement on easier terms—sales of 2,000 bbls. superfine were made at $4 37½@$4 43. Southern is wavering a little The most urgent calls of dealers have been satisfied within the past week or two, and as there is now no other important inquiry than that for local use, the prices are falling The transactions consist of 900 bbls. mixed to favorite ordinary at $4 31½@$4 56½, and fancy at $4 62½@$5 12½ per bbl. Rye Flour is firm and wanted at $3 50@$3 62½. Corn Meal remains weighed at $3 43½@$3 56½.

GRAIN—Wheat is unsettled and nominal, with a heavier stock and less animated demand. We have no actual movements to record. Rye is scarce and in request; 2,000 bushels have been sold at 80c. Barley is plenty and heavy at 77@81c per bush. Oats are abundant and languid at 39@41c. for Western, 40@42c for River and 43c for Canal. Corn seems very quiet, to the absence of supplies, though the Eastern and export demand is good, and that for city use fair Two boat loads, say 5,000 bush., Western mixed were only obtained at 69@70c., which latter figure is above the market price

PROVISIONS—Perk is scarce and firm with a fair consumptive inquiry, and sales of 500 bbls new prime at $6 12½, and new Mess at $10@10 12½ per bbl. Pickled Meats are wanted by jobbers. Some 200 pkgs changed hands at 7@7½c for Shoulders and 9½@9¾c for Hams. Lard is scarcely available, but the light stock limits operations. 200 bbls. Prime were procured at 8½@8¾c per lb. Beef is sparingly forwarded to market. The sales of the day embrace 150 bbls Prime at $5 75@6 75 and Mess at $9 75@12 75 Prime Mess and Beef Hams are unaltered Butter and cheese quiet; fully our last quotations. There is little of either left in here

WHISKY—Is actively dealt in at the recent decline, sales having been made of 800 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 26c., cash, per gal

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Roanoke, from Norfolk and Richmond—J H. Gray, lady, 2 children and nurse, R Moore, P H Reach, Capt Cavendy, Capt. S H. Stringham, U. S. N., Lieut J. K Tucker, U S N., Lieut W L. Riddick, U S N., Rev Mr. Eldridge, U S N., B Mitchell, W P. Mullins, M. Briggs, J. A Allen, T D. Mills, B. Saviller, A Davis, S. King, P. Maddison, Mrs. Dr. Hurtil, Mr Rutt and lady, L Travis, Miss J. Anderson, A Kinsel and lady, S. H. Udell A. B Alford D. Allison, A. Wilson, A H. Mitchell, and 41 in the steerage.

In packet ship Northumberland, from London and Portsmouth—A. Wright, of New-York; E. Blitke and lady, Miss Ann Picer H. Walle, Mrs. J. Wright, J. S. Moiret, and 310 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.... THIS DAY.
Sun—Rises..... 5 43|Sets..... 6 24|Moon—Sets.... 4 52m
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 5 43m|Gov. Island.. 6 22m|Hell Gate.. 8 15m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....APRIL 1, 1852.

Cleared.

Steamer City of Richmond, Foster, Norfolk, Mailler & Lord.
Steamer Delaware, Seymour, Philadelphia, M. Sanford.
Ship Fides, Borland, Liverpool, E Ricnardson & Co
Ship Ocean Queen, Griswold, London, Griswold & Wiley.
Ship West Point, Allen, Liverpool, Kermit & Carden.
Bark Dudly, Morrison, Charleston, Dunham & Dimon.
Bark E. A. Kinsman, Thornton, Matamoros, Perkins & Delano.
Bark Susan, Thurlow, Port-au-Prince, H. & W. Delafield.
Bark J. B. Johnson. Staples, Matamoros, Peck & Church.
Brig R. W. Brinkerhoff, Philbrook, Havana, Brett, Vose & Co.
Brig Aborna, Anderson, Cardenas, R. C. Read.
Brig Philura, Thatcher, Savannah, Dunham & Dimon.
Brig Frantz, (Pruss) Potlick, Elsinore, &c., Funcke & Meincke.
Brig Ambrosius, (Swe.) Bechmann, Gottenberg, Funcke & Meincke.
Brig Komeet, (Dutch,) Dryer, Rotterdam, Funcke & Meincke.
Schr. Columbia. Rogers, Philadelphia, J. Hand.
Schr Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven, master.
Schr Messenger, Snow, Fredericksburg, C. H. Pearson.
Schr Helene, (Dan.) Jurgensar, St. Thomas, &c., Russell & Norton.
Sloop W. H. Bowes, Kenny, Bristol.

Arrived.

Steamship Roanoke, Parrish, Norfolk and Richmond, 25 hrs mdse. and pass to Ludlam & Pleasants.
Ship Silas Greenman, Spencer, New-Orleans, 20 days, mdse to Frost, Hicks
Br. ship China, Simpson, Liverpool, March 4, mdse. and passengers, to Maitland & Phelps
Brem ship Schiller, Bahr, Bremen, 37 ds., mdse. and 213 passengers, to Meyer & Stricken
Ship Samoset, (of Wiscasset,) Chapman, Havre, March 11, in ballast and 233 passengers, to master. Is bound to Charleston; put into this port to land passengers.
Packet ship Northumberland, Lord London and Portsmouth, March 15, mdse. and passengers, to J. Griswold. Had light winds from the N. from the banks.
Bark Henry Warren, (of Bath,) Pyrien, Havana, 17 ds., sugar to Isbet & Williams, vessel to master.
Bark Orilla, Starks, St. Marks, 11 ds., cotton, to master.
Brem bark Amaranth, Provost, Bremen, 24 ds., mdse. and 224 passengers, to Meyer & Stricken
Bark Clyde, Kempton, New Orleans, 21 ds., mdse. to Schiff, Bros. & Co. 30th ult, lat 38 20, lon. 73 20, fell in with wreck of Br schr Fanny Bourne, of Dartmouth, dismasted and abandoned, perfectly tight
Br. bark Odessa, Selley, Dublin, 25 ds, in ballast and 141 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.
Brig Joseph, Keller, Charleston, 5 ds., cotton and rice, to master
Brig H Cousins, Thompson, Attakapas, 36 ds, sugar and molasses, to Nesmith & Sons. March 31, lat 38 47, lon 74 48, saw a large steamer sig S. by E. Has experienced very severe weather, split sails, shifted cargo, &c
Schr Joseph Farwell, Alexander, Rockland, 5 ds., lime.
Schr Superior Grover, Rockland, 5 ds, lime
Schr Silas Wright Johnson, Rockland, 5 ds, lime.
Schr Schr Wm S. Camp, Barrett, Hartford, 2 ds, bound to Philadelphia.
Prep. City of Richmond, Foster, Norfolk and Richmond, 30 hrs, mdse. and passengers, to Mailler & Lord.
WIND—Sunrise N.W.; meridian, S.W.; sunset, S.S.W.

Below.

Ship N. B Palmer, Low, Whampoa, 84 ds, teas, &c. to A. A. Low & Brother.
Bark Maryland, fm New-Orleans, cotton, &c. to Mason & Thompson. Also, 4 ships, 3 barks, and 4 brigs.

Sailed.

Steamship City of Norfolk, Post, for Norfolk and Richmond Ships Wm Tell, Funcke, Havre; West Point, Allen, Liverpool; Isaac Wright, Furber, do.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, March 30—Arr, steamship Union, 49 hrs. fm New York; steamer Palmetto, Boston.
Sld, bark Rosa Rumbin, New-York; Foster, Providence; schr. North Carolina, for a northern port.

Spoken, &c.

March 30, lat. 37 21 lon. 73 15, bark Canada, of Portland, 3 ds fm Boston for Matanzas.
March 14 off Tertugas, schr. S P. Lofland, of and for Philadelphia fm Cienfuegos.
March 29, lat. 42 00, lon. 66, ship Andimian, 50 ds. from Shields, for New-York
March 26, lat 42 30, lon. 42 30, was seen Ham. bark No 339.
March 30, lat. 43, lon. 50, ship Senora, hence, stg. E.

Domestic Ports.

At Attakapas, 26 ds sldcc, schrs Harbinger, Olive Branch and Judge Lacy, to sail for New-York next day.

FINANCIAL.

$200,000 BOURBON, FAYETTE AND MASON COUNTY AND CITY OF MAYSVILLE, (Kentucky) BONDS—Messrs GILBERT & JOHNSON, Insurance Buildings, William-st., offer for sale two Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Six per Cent. Bonds of the above Counties and City, with interest coupons, payable semi annually, in the city of New-York. The Bonds are for $1,000 each, the principal reimbursable in 1881, in the city of New-York These Bonds were issued to the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company, in payment of stock subscription to that road, made by the above counties and city, by authority of a vote of the people unanimous y, in the city of Maysville, and by heavy majorities in the counties. The road for which the Bonds are issued is sixty-eight miles long, and connects the cities of Maysville on the Ohio River, and Lexington, in Fayette County The estimated cost of the work is $1,440,000, and the stock subscriptions are already $1,639,511 The counties of Bourbon, Fayette and Mason, are all populous and wealthy. The soil is unsurpassed in fertility in any country, and the population is intelligent industrious and substantial The Auditor's Report for 1851 exhibits the following statistics of wealth and population:

	Taxable Property.	*Population.*
Bourbon.....	$11,941,797	17,304
Fayette.....	17,756 785	25,172
Mason.....	9,124,648	24 883

The above Counties are entirely out of debt, excepting for their recent Railroad subscriptions, amounting to $1,220,000, for which they hold an equal amount of Railroad stock. The city of Maysville has a population of 5,000, and taxable property to the amount of $1,500,000 It is the point on the Ohio

New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted,*) at the office, No 113 NASSAU-STREET, between Beekman and Spruce, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies: THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the *Daily Times*.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all case must be made in advance.

RAYMOND JONES & CO, Publishers.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Romanism and Republicanism Incompatible.**—A lecture will be given in the Broadway Tabernacle, on MONDAY EVENING, April 5, 1852, by Rev. W. S. BALCH. Showing the falsities and fallacies in the Catholic Chapter in the History of the United States, as written by Rev. JOHN HUGHES Archbishop of New York. Doors open at 7 o'clock, lecture to commence at 7½. Admission 12½ cents. JAMES WEBB, Chairman.

JOSEPH C. HULSE, Secretary. a1 2t*

☞ **Sermons at the Church of the Restoration,** BROOKLYN.—Rev. H. R. NYE, Pastor of this Church, will by request deliver four Sunday Morning Discourses during the month of April, in "illustration and defense of the doctrine of Universal salvation." The first sermon will be given SUNDAY MORNING, April 4. Topic—"The position and views of Universalists defined." a3-1t*

☞ **Eastern Congregational Church.**—Rev. WM. DE LOSS LOVE, (Pastor elect,) will preach in this Church TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, and will be publicly installed Pastor on MONDAY EVENING next, April 5, sermon by Rev. RAY PALMER, of Albany, New-York. a3-1t*

☞ **Installation.**—Rev. W. DE LOSSE LOVE will be publicly installed as pastor of the Eastern Congregational Church, (cor. of Gouverneur and Madison-sts.,) MONDAY EVENING, April 5. Sermon to the occasion by Rev RAY PALMER, of Albany. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. a3 2t*

☞ **Second Unitarian Church, Brooklyn.**—SEATS FREE.—services EVERY SABBATH MORNING and AFTERNOON, at the Female Academy, Joralemon-st, Brooklyn. Rev. HENRY E. HARRINGTON, of Lawrence, Mass., will preach to-morrow and the following Sabbath. a3 1t*

☞ **The Sixth Lecture of a Course** on the Future Destiny of Man, will be delivered on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Evangelical Lutheran Church, in Mulberry-st near Grand. Subject—"Has man to dread any punishment in the world to come?" a3-1t*

☞ **Professor Bush** will deliver a Lecture at the New Jerusalem church 8th st, near Broadway, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—The New Church view of Regeneration. a3 1t*

☞ **Preaching Extraordinary!**—The Messenger of God will preach TO-MORROW AFTERNOON and EVENING, at Mount Zion, No 163 Bowery. Seats free. Evening subject: "The exact time of the end of the world."

☞ **Presbyterian Church**, St. Luke's Hall, corner of Grove and Hudson-sts. Rev JOHN LITTLE preaches every Sabbath at 10½ A M and 3 P.M., and on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS at 7½. a3-1t* ;

☞ **Preaching** in the Dwight Congregational Church in Sixth-st, between 2d and 3d avenues, at the usual hours in the MORNING, AFTERNOON, and EVENING, 7½ o'clock, by Rev Dr DUTCHER and others. Seats free.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Union Cemetery Notice.**—At a public meeting held in Attorney-st Church, Jan 30, 1852, it was Resolved, That the Trustees of Union Cemetery should remove the dead out of said Cemetery, at the expense of the Trustees, to Union Cemetery, Bushwick Rows, from 21 to 27, will be commenced on SATURDAY, 3d inst. By order,

a3 1t* JOHN C SMITH Chairman of Board of Trustees.

☞ **Wonderful Discovery**—BLINDNESS AND DEAFNESS CURED—Dr LUTENER, Aurist and Oculist, No 80 Prince-st, second house east of Broadway, has discovered a remedy which is destined to be the greatest blessing ever conferred upon man, rendering spectacles and ear-trumpets forever unnecessary. Dr L. can be consulted personally, at his Infirmary, daily, from 9 till 3. All letters must be prepaid, and contain $1 fee. m30 6t*

☞ **Attention Californians!**—A grand mass meeting to be held EVERY DAY at No. 87 Nassau-st., in order to get supplied with FRANK'S AROMATIC SODA previous to starting for the gold regions. The article is now considered indispensable, being a most pleasant beverage and a sure regulator of the system. Let every man be in time, and secure their allowance. 316 tumblers. $2 Sign of Aromatic Soda Company, J. H. BEARDSLEY, Agent. m4-1mseod*

☞ **Association for the Exhibition of the INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.**—Capital $200,000, with liberty to increase it to $300,000.—This Institution being organized under a Charter granted by the Legislature of the State of New-York, the Company is now ready to receive Subscriptions to the stock. The books will be opened at the office of Messrs DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., of No. 48 William-st, New-York, the Company from and after Friday, the second day of April 1852. Ten per cent of the amount of subscriptions to be paid at the time of subscribing. No subscription to exceed five thousand dollars

THEODORE SEDGWICK, President.

WM WHITTEN, Secretary

DIRECTORS

Mortimer Livingston Alex. Hamilton, Jr. Chas. A. Stetson,
Aug Belmont, Elbert J Anderson Philip Barrows,
Alfred Pell, Johnat Livingston Henry C Murphy.
Fre W Edmonds, John E Develin,
EDMUND HTRAY, Superintending Architect. a3 6t

☞ **Gold Mining in California.**—Twenty thousand dollars of the Stock of the SONORA GOLD MINING COMPANY, appropriated for Working Capital, is still offered by the Trustees: that amount, with what has already been subscribed, being deemed sufficient for all purposes.

In presenting the claims of this Company to the confidence of those who are desirous of investing their means in the business of Quartz Mining, it is perhaps necessary to state more fully than has heretofore been done, the prospects and the scale upon which the operations of the corporation will be carried on. The principal locations upon which operations will be conducted, are on the celebrated CLIFF VEIN, situated within the limits of the City of Sonora, Tooluma County. This vein extends through one of the richest portions of that immensely productive section and has yielded, probably, a larger amount of the precious metal than any other vein found in California. It crosses a hill overhanging Houden's Garden and crosses the numerous ravines and drains emptying into Wood's Creek on the north-west, and Sonora Creek on the south-east side, and as those creeks and ravines have all yielded a very large amount of gold, we are forced to the conclusion that the decomposition of a portion of this vein and contributed immensely to the many hundred thousands of dollars already taken from that neighborhood by washing. But although these facts justify the expectation that similar deposits will be discovered in the vein, the yield of the poorest ore taken from the depth of sixty feet, with its superior facilities for working constitutes its chief value. The various tests of the working ore in which no gold is visible, prove it at the rate of from one hundred and sixty to two hundred and fifty dollars per ton. The size of the vein, extent of claim, and abundance of fuel and water warrant the belief that the operations of the Company, conducted as they will be on the largest scale can be carried on uninterruptedly for a great number of years and at an expense of less than twelve dollars per ton. The attention of the public is called to the report of Col M. I. Ritzius, recently in the service of the General Government as Geologist and Mineralogist in California. It will be found in the Company's pamphlet of organization.

The steam engine and boilers now complete, are of fifty horse power; and the stamp work, nearly ready to ship, is of the most improved and durable construction, made of the best material, and after pans furnished by Capt. Robt L. King, similar to those in use at the celebrated Peck's Mill. It will contain of thirty six stampers of six hundred pounds weight each with all the wood and iron work complete, ready to be put together in California with out delay, and at a very small expense. It will, without doubt, crush and amalgamate from seventy to ninety tons of ore per day of twenty-four hours.

The Trustees invite the closest scrutiny, on the part of those desirous of making an investment, which promises such large returns, into the objects, prospects, and affairs of the Company. They are satisfied that an examination will convince the most sceptical that a better use of capital cannot be made than in bona fide mining operations in California—they are equally satisfied that dividends will be made by this Company in less than twelve months from the commencement of mining operations, exceeding, in amount, the whole capital stock of the Company.

Capital stock, $200,000 8 shares, $100 each. Applications for stock, pamphlets, or further information, may be made at the office of the Company, No 66 Beaver-st., or by mail, post-paid, addressed to either the President or Treasurer.

D. W. INGERSOLL, President.

THOMAS R. HASTINGS, Treasurer m17-W&Sly

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **Card.**—BUILDING ASSOCIATION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Shareholders will bear in mind that the third instalment of $5 per share is due and payable on THURSDAY, the 1st day of April, at the Mercantile Bank, cor of Broadway and John-st. The fourth and last will be due on the 15th, at the same place. Shareholders are requested to call at the office of the Company, corner of Chatham-st and Tryon-row Harlem Railroad Buildings, to sign the Charter previous to its being sent to Albany. Office hours from 11 till 7 o'clock. Any of the stockholders wishing to increase the number of shares can do so, as they are not quite all taken JOHN BRUCE, President.

S. JESSURUN, Secretary. a1-3t

☞ **Unparalleled Success!**—The first regular meeting of the SECOND KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION will be held in Knickerbocker Hall, corner of 23d st and 8th av on MONDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. This Association is in a flourishing condition, being organized only three weeks and will redeem shares at this meeting. We advise all who wish to join during the week to call at the Office of the Secretary, No 168 9th-av, which is open during the day and evening. We invite both ladies and gentlemen to attend this meeting, as the principles and profits will be thoroughly explained

JAMES R DELVECCHIO, President.

ANSON WILLIS, Vice President

E. J. MADDEN, Secretary. Office No 168 9th-av. a1-6t

☞ **The Third Manhattan Building** ASSOCIATION will hold a public meeting on MONDAY EVENING, April 5, at No 430 Broome-st, corner Crosby, (entrance in Crosby.) All who feel interested in procuring a homestead themselves should join and learn how it can be done by a small monthly payment. The entrance fee is $2; monthly dues, $1; shares $500. Persons desirous of becoming members of the Third Manhattan Building Association can do so by calling at the office of the Secretary, No 15 Spruce-st, 2d floor, where by-laws can be had free of charge

JAMES S. LESLEY, President, Lovejoy's Hotel.

DAVID COLLAMORE, Vice President, No 447 Broadway.

J. W. WESTON, Secretary. a3 1t

☞ **Phœnix Building Association**.—Incorporated Feb 25 1852.—The Phœnix is in very prosperous condition, and possesses all the important and liberal features that are required to render it an easy, safe, and profitable institution. The officers chosen by this Association are men who are well known to be competent and trustworthy, and entitled to the fullest confidence. Entrance fee, $2; monthly dues, $3, shares $200

WILSON SMALL, President, No 94 Ludlow-st.

ANSON WILLETS, Vice-President, No 276 Pearl-st.

A. R. HATFIELD, Secretary, Office, Chambers' Hall. No. 65 Chatham-st. a3-1t

☞ **The Fulton Building and Mutual LOAN ASSOCIATION.**—Subscriptions will be received by the Secretary, at the Office of the Association, No 61 Bowery, (in the Firemen's Insurance Co.,) every MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENING, from 7 to 9 o'clock. Members who have not received their pass books, can get them by calling at the office of the Secretary. Entrance Fee 50 cents; Monthly Dues $2 50; Shares limited to 100, a large proportion of which are now taken. After the above number are subscribed for, no more will be sold.

ISAAC AMERMAN, Jr, Secretary, No. 64 Bowery.

C. H. POTTER, Attorney, No. 64 Wall-st. a1-1t

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **Columbia Building Association of BROOKLYN**—Will hold public meetings as follows: WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, March 31, April 7, and April 14, at Remsen's Mission Hall, No. 14 Hamilton av; on FRIDAY EVENINGS, April 2 and April 9, at the room of the College Grammar School, cor Atlantic and Clinton-sts. This Association is in a very flourishing condition. Its first monthly meeting takes place April 14, when the regular dues are payable. Any person, male or female, desirous of making his or her small earnings more than triple within the space of a few years, or any person who is desirous of borrowing money in order to purchase his own house on the most advantageous terms, who will but take the trouble to compare the advantages offered by this Association, both to lenders and borrowers, with those offered by any other Associations, will at once find a key to the success of our plan; for instance:

1. It will loan money at 6 per cent. per annum on the amount advanced.

2 It will allow interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum to all persons who prefer paying their subscriptions for two months or more in advance, thus securing a double interest—firstly the above 7 per cent.; secondly, their share of profits Persons who wish to borrow money for the purpose of buying or building their own house or farm, can here secure an advance on far more liberal terms than are effected by any other Association

3 Persons desirous of withdrawing from the Society, can do so at any time, by giving one month's notice, and receive back all dues paid by them, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum.

A person who will save but 14 cents a day, (and there is not one person who cannot, if so disposed,) can in this Society secure in a few years a small capital, ($1,000,) with which he can establish himself in business, and thus achieve his own independence. The entrance fee is 50 cents per share, monthly payment, $2 per share; value of each share, $500. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of joining can leave their names with the Secretary.

DANL. P. BARNARD, President.

WM H GRIFFITH, Vice-President.

CHAS. O. RICHARDSON, Secretary, 10 Court-st. m29-tA15

☞ **First Public Meeting** of the CITY MUTUAL LOAN AND ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION, will be held at the room of the Association, No 411 Broadway, on SATURDAY EVENING April 3, at 7½ o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by G DENISON, and W L. CHANDLER Esquires, who will fully explain the nature and benefits of the association. Persons who wish to become acquainted with the objects and advantages of this association, or who wish to subscribe for shares, are invited to attend.

WILLIAM HALL, President, No. 239 Broadway.
J. C. BALDWIN, Vice Pres't, No. 183 Chatham st.
LAWRENCE BURKE, Secretary, No 411 Broadway.
GEORGE DENISON, Attorney, No. 14 Wall st.
WM. V. ALEXANDER, Surveyor, No. 195 Broadway.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen V. Albro, No. 328 Bowery.
Henry Warren, No 295 Broadway.
Joseph Stouvenel, No. 594 Broadway.
Samuel Schoonmaker, No. 5 Chatham square.
William H Albro, No. 253 Bowery.
William Fowler, No 33 Tenth-st
John L. Weston, No. 598 Broadway.
Calvin O Billings, No 27 West 23d-st.
George Ponsot, No 343 Broadway

Secretary's office, No. 411 Broadway, up stairs. Open from 9 A M., to 6 o'clock P M., daily. Entrance fee $1; monthly dues $3; shares $500. a2-2t*

☞ **The First Public Meeting** of the ST. NICHOLAS BUILDING ASSOCIATION will be held on MONDAY EVENING next, April 5, at 8 o'clock, at Chatham Hall, No. 5 Chatham-square, to receive subscriptions for shares. Those who appreciate the advantages of such Associations, in enabling the poor man to save his earnings and obtain the largest increase therefor, will have an opportunity of joining a new Association, with responsible and reliable men as Trustees, and at the smallest entrance fee, and are invited to attend and subscribe Shares $500, entrance fee, $1; monthly dues $3

W L CONKLIN, President.

THOS. WILLIAMS, Jr., Vice President.

TRUSTEES

John Levendge,	Geo B Whitfield,	Chas J. Shepard,
W T. Pinkney,	Robert Scudder,	Abm. Duryee,
John B Dunham,	James V. Rick,	John C Parker,
Chas. A. Whitney,	William Close,	Henry W. Sill,
	W. B Worrall	

J W C LEVERIDGE, Attorney.

ROBERT D HART, Secretary, office No 16 Duane-st, under the Chatham Bank. Open until 8 o'clock every evening. a2-2t

☞ **For Mutual Benefit**—The plan adopted by the the SECOND GREENWICH BUILDING ASSOCIATION by which both borrowers and lenders are mutually benefitted, has met with the most encouraging success. Members are enabled to secure money to purchase lots or houses, on terms which are much better than could be obtained from capitalists The attention of all who would invest their saving so as to bring them the largest return, is invited to this flourishing Association A public meeting for the reception of new members, will be held on MONDAY EVENING, April 5 at 7½ o'clock in the Bleecker Buildings, Bleecker-st, near Morton The officers of the Association invite all interested to attend this meeting Explanatory addresses will be made, and the fullest information on every point freely given. Come and secure shares

JOHN KEYSER, president.

GEORGE STARR, Vice-President.

R. ROSS, Jr, Secretary

TRUSTEES

Charles Crane,	James L. Post,	Samuel Sinclair,
John Thomas,	Robert Peterson,	James W Farr,
David Milliken.	D C. Weeks.	W E. Smith, Jr.

a3-2t

☞ **The Stuyvesant Mutual Building and LOAN ASSOCIATION** will hold a public meeting at the Henry Clay House, corner of 1st st. and Avenue A, on TUESDAY EVENING next, the 5th inst., at 8 o'clock Addresses may be expected both in English and German, by competent gentlemen, illustrating the benefits to be derived by its members. TRUSTEES

H Maass, 30 1st-av.		J Robinson, 142 Second st
A Hay, 39 1st av		C. G Dean, 9 East-11th-st.
H Kattenhorn, 146 Reade-st.		L Taylor, 199 Centre-st
N C Ely, 140 Front-st		J. T Brown, 114 Cherry-st.
Wm S Duke, 112 Front-st.		B. C Akerly, 130 Bowery.
C. G. Bird 257 Bowery.		

GEO H. FRANKLIN, President.

JOHN SNECKNER, Vice-President

GEO W TAPPEN, Secretary, Office No. 163 Bowery, near the Bowery Bank, New-York. a3 3t

☞ **Building Associations' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**—Capital, $150,000—divided into 10,000 shares, of $15 each, called 10 per cent, with the privilege of increasing the capital stock to $500,000 Subscriptions for the capital stock of this Company will be received by the following persons, appointed Commissioners: John Bruce, No 24 Platt-st; Wakeman & Latting, No 59 Fulton st; John Burton, No. 16 North William-st; Solomon Jessurun, No 8 Clinton court; Beekman-st and John F. Wallett, No. 1 Sackett-st, Brooklyn; also, by all the Directors. A prospectus, explaining the great advantages to be derived from the Company to mechanics and small property-holders, as well as to those who wish to invest their money and get the largest amount of profits, can be had of any of the Directors, all the Secretaries of the different Building Associations, or at the office of M. Jessurun, No. 7 Clinton court, Beekman-st

JOHN BRUCE, President.

S JESSURUN, Secretary. m26-2w

☞ **Brooklyn Mechanics' Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION**.—A meeting of this Association will be held on the corner of Atlantic and Clinton-sts, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 7, at 8 o'clock, when those desirous of obtaining shares would do well to secure them as there are but a few more to be taken. Subscribers with whom it is convenient, will confer a favor by paying their dues for the first month that evening

ROBERT P PERRIN, President.

JAMES ROBINSON, Vice-President

J. S. DEBMAN, Secretary, No 154 Atlantic-st. a3-2t

☞ **Second Irving Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION**.—In consequence of the unprecedented success of the Irving Building and Mutual Loan Association, a Second Irving has been organized, and the SUBSCRIPTION BOOK will be open on MONDAY, April 5 at No 244 Grand-st. Office hours from 6 to 9 o'clock EVERY EVENING Entrance fee $1. Monthly Dues $3 Par Value of Shares $200 The Entrance Fee will only be received. [a2 3t] ALBERT H NICOLAY, Secretary.

☞ **To Night**—A public meeting of the CITY MUTUAL LOAN AND ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION, will be held at the room of the Association, No 411 Broadway, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Able speakers have been engaged to address the meeting, who will explain the nature and advantages of the Association. The public are invited to attend. W. HALL, President.

S BURKE, Secretary. a3-1t*

☞ **The New-York Land and Building Association** was organized to procure 500 working men homes. It is in the full tide of success! Let the rent-ridden then, be inspired with hope, and join us immediately. The admission fee is only $2, but will soon be raised to $5.

MILES CHAMBERS, Pres't

H. S. SMITH, Secretary—Office, 1 Murray-st. m10-1m

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

A Berlin correspondent of the *Boston Transcript* says; On all the Telegraph lines in the Kingdom of Prussia, 4,454 dispatches were sent for the Government, 1,103 for foreign Governments, 5,537 for Railroad Companies, 28,878 private. Total, 39,972 dispatches in the year 1851. The receipts for these were 90,450 thalers ($68,000.) As only about 30,000 dispatches were paid for, the average cost of a single dispatch was $2 25. The Kingdom of Prussia is as large as the whole of New England and a part of New-York, and contains a population of 17,000,000. Where is the Telegraph used the most?

Mr. John Boorin, of Fremont, Sandusky Co., Ohio, left his home last January to go to California, since when none of his friends have heard anything from him. A few days ago, however, a letter from Cameron, Steuben Co., N. Y., reached Fremont addressed to the missing man. A brother of Mr. Boorin took it from the office, and learned from it that the writer (the postmaster in Cameron) had found a pocket-book, containing about $60, and inscribed "John Boorin, Fremont, Sandusky Co., Ohio," upon the bank of a river at that place. It had apparently been lying there for many weeks.

A fire occurred at East Troy, Wisconsin, on the 18th inst., which destroyed the stores of Mower, Brooks & Co., and E H Ball. Loss of the former, $8,000 to $9,000. Insurance $3,000. Loss of Mr. Ball, about $1,200 Insurance $600. The Post Office, which was kept in the store of Mr. B, was destroyed, with all the letters and papers therein.

A letter from Capt. Stewart Van Vliet, in the *St. Louis Republican*, refutes the assertions lately prevalent in relation to Quartermaster General Jessup, and the protested drafts. Capt. Van Vliet states that on the 21st of February, he drew for $15,000, with the understanding that if the appropriation had run out, the draft should lay over, and no money be advanced upon it.

A Mr. Carman, of Bordentown, New-Jersey, is said to be engaged in hatching eggs by steam. The machine is placed on a table about 2½ long by 16 inches broad, and the water is heated by an oil lamp. The machine contains about 100 eggs, and the chickens thus produced appear to be as lively and healthy as those produced by natural means.

Several persons in Philadelphia have received letters signed "John Segrove, Seventeenth-street, Third avenue, Brooklyn, New-York," setting forth that the writer was cognizant of an amount of property standing in his name, and that on the receipt of $5 he would furnish them with the particulars, &c. The affair is looked upon as either a hoax or a swindle.

Governor Ladislaus Ujhazy has addressed a letter to the editor of the *Bremenbote*, in Missouri, denying the statement which appeared in a previous number of his paper, that the Hungarians were about selling out their claims in Iowa with the intention of colonizing in Texas.

New-York Daily Times.

FRANCE.

Political Affairs—The Orleans Confiscation—General News, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, March, 18, 1852.

Our President dashes on with unabated speed and boldness in his new path of decretory revolution. He innovates as freely in political economy as in pure politics. The great decree of the past week is on the reduction of the *rente*. Holders of five per cent. funds are to receive hereafter four and a half per cent., or the principal at par value, at their option. If this financial measure is carried through successfully, it will reduce the annual interest on the national debt by $3,600,000. It naturally meets with opposition from fund holders, *rentiers*, who feel as though they were to be robbed of ten per cent. of their incomes. There is another objection made by a few, who deny the right of the Government to reduce the rate of interest which at the time of contracting the debt it bound itself to pay. There is still a question of sufficient gravity in the minds of political economists, to qualify their approval of the decree. They say that, under a Government but three months old, which has not yet succeeded in gaining the fullest confidence, either of its subjects or its neighbors, political convulsions or the dread of political convulsions might induce holders generally to prefer reimbursement to reduction of interest. There are accessory causes to such a result in the large amount of paper lately thrown into the market by the new Railroad Companies Now, could the Government, in such a case, bear a heavy "run" on the treasury? The contingency is in some sort foreseen in one of the clauses of the decree, which provides for a new loan to meet it. But whatever cause should make the loan necessary, would disadvantageously effect the terms of its negotiation. Here is but the old device of bettering the blanket by cutting off one end of it to sew on to the other. My impression, however, is, that in general, the decree has been favorably received. One of its articles guarantees the permanence of the new rate of interest for ten years.

THE BUDGET.—LEGION OF HONOR.

The *Moniteur* of this morning contains a decree fixing the Budget for 1852. Discussion and voting on this matter was attributed by the dormant Constitution of last January to the Legislature. But the Minister of Finance naively observes in his preliminary report to the President, that should the "body" vote the Budget, it would only be voting taxes and appropriations already decided on by the higher power: the matter is much better settled at once. A long decree about the Legion of Honor, so called, offers nothing of interest to your undecorated readers.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE PALACES.

Such of them as have visited Paris may be glad to know that a short decree of to-day orders the junction of the palaces of the Louvre and the Tuileries on the side of the Rue Rivoli. To meet the expenses of construction, a credit of 5,000,000f. is opened. Architectural plans for the work have been accepted. It is proposed to complete it as early as 1856. Paris will then have in the Court of the Louvre and the *Place du Carrousel* the finest and the largest Court in Europe. The President will have his monument. It is hardly necessary to remind any one that the junction of the two palaces, by continuation of the galleries on the north side, was one of the plans of the Emperor.

AN INNOVATION.

It is ordered, that the heading of public documents which formerly ran: "In the name of the French people," shall be, hereafter, "Louis Napoleon, President of the French Republic, to all present and to come, greeting, (*salut,*)"—a step in the easy transition to "Napoleon II, etc, by the Grace of God."

RUMORS AND SPECULATIONS.

I give to-day, as usual, a few of the floating rumors, not simply with the intention of sending advanced news, nor a proof of being posted up to date. They may none of them prove true in fact. One of them has a nine days' antiquity. The true reason for noting them is, that in themselves, and in the way they have been received, they furnish a sort of index to public opinion Do not imagine that public opinion, latterly, gets into any excitement on the strength of them. As some one said the other day, "by dint of surprises, poor public opinion is become *blasee*." It starts at nothing—consequently not at a decree which should forbid the bringing in question before any legal or other tribunal, of any provision, measure, or statement contained in any decree emanating from the Chief of the State. This decree, which is in logical accord with the policy of the day, would reach the case of the Orleans property. It would prevent ODILLON BARROT from lashing the Government, under pretense of pleading in a law-court, as he most effectively did the other day, in the defense of M. BOCHER. The journals of Paris were not permitted to report the case. They are, however, growing bolder and bolder in their writing—at the risk of being suspended any day, without questions asked or answered. Something like discussion begins to appear, though imperfect enough as yet. NAPOLEON may have recognised the importance of knowing something of what his subjects think: he may have taken the shrewd hint of the French maxim, which says, "There is danger in governing a people who are silent—a gag is not a bit."

THE ORLEANS CONFISCATION.

Although ODILLON BARROT's speech attacking the decree of confiscation of the Orleans property was not let go to press two weeks ago, and M. BOCHER, in whose defense he spoke, was prosecuted for circulating protests against it, yet at present several publications in pamphlet form, containing legal and historical arguments against the decree, are permitted to be sold. The *Constitutionnel* is publishing documents on both sides of the question, which may be copied freely by the Opposition press. The story goes, that the Minister of the Interior requested Dr. VERON, manager of that paper, to publish the official defense of the decree. The Dr., who is shrewd, as well as virtuous, did not choose to lose subscribers by such an unjust course, and grew indignant. A day or two after his refusal, the President told him that all he wanted was a fair presentation of both sides, that the measure he had taken in regard to the Orleans estates could well bear examination, and that he was willing to have attack as well as defense appear in the columns of the *Constitutionnel*. The editorial comment is done by the somewhat notorious GRAVIER DE CASSAGNAC. He was an ardent supporter of the Monarchy of July, when *that* paid.

DUPIN'S WITTICISMS.

It was this Orleans decree, I think, of which DUPIN wittily said: *Voila le premier vol de l'aigle.* That un virtuous politician is as noted for his *esprit* as for his legal learning. Of the many *bon mots* attributed to him, none is better than his answer to a journalist, who asked him if he thought the new law on the press would be applied in the colonies? "O no; slavery is abolished there." And this I saw in print. Six weeks back it would have been dangerous to put it in type. Jesters and punsters, as well as the graver publicists, are resuming something of their old license. I quote another instance of this—a caricature with traits of likeness. On the 4th of December an ordonnance officer came dashing up at full gallop to the hotel of the Minister of War. He hurriedly described to ST. ARNAUD the alarming state of things—a new barricade going up at the *Porte St. Denis*—the crowd on the Boulevards swelling in numbers and impeding the movements of the troops. The Minister was suffering from a severe cold. His first effort to clear his voice for a reply to the officer provoked a violent fit of coughing. Catching his breath for an instant, he exclaimed, all vexed and exhausted, "*Ma sacree toux!*" (my cursed cough.) The officer, looking for more explicit orders, repeated his statement. The Minister made a new and desperate effort to recover free use of his speech, which started his cough again, and again he interjected in a choked voice, "*Ma sacree toux,*" *massacrez tous*—kill them all. And the officer, thinking the first order confirmed, rode back at full speed to report to his superiors. A French *calembourg* is difficult to transplant. In Paris a pun is as forcible as an argument, and has an importance here quite beyond the first smile it raises.

NAPOLEON AND HIS MARSHALS.

The apocryphal nature of this story—which, however, is to some extent characteristic, if not true—reminds one of the rumors promised above, of which but one has been given. The other is, that three new Marshals are to be created. The names spoken of in connection with this high rank, are Generals MAGNAN, BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, and DE CASTELLANE. The first, be it remembered, secured Paris for LOUIS NAPOLEON at the time of the *coup*; the last did the same since in Lyons and the neighboring region. (It was he who, in one of his circulars, attributed short crops and dry seasons to Socialism and Democracy. The other was among the first in those days to give in his adhesion at the Elysée. It is reported, also, that there is to be a creation of nobility. The fact is, there are not enough high offices of State to reward and purchase valuable adherents; the extravagant emission of decorations in the Legion of Honor, has sunk their value sadly. New loaves and fishes must be furnished to sop the greedy.

ELECTION OF CARNOT.

The deferred election in the fourth district of the city, has resulted in the choice of CARNOT by about 3000 majority over MOREAU, the government candidate. The entire vote varied but little from that cast on the 29th of February. CARNOT's gain was about 4000, MOREAU's loss, 400. The Government offered a candidate who was rather popular in his district. It did what it could to further his election. Unable directly, or by subordinates to practise under the eyes of the intelligence of Paris, all those means of coercion which were freely used in the country, it has been defeated in his trials. To judge from the comments of its spokesmen, to the public, it is surprised as well as sore vexed at the result of the last. It patiently belies their constant assertion of popular confidence in proclamations of deep enthusiasm for LOUIS NAPOLEON and his acts. It proves that there is still an opposition—an opposition of numbers too—to their favorite doctrine of authority. It is not thought that CARNOT will take the oath and enter the ranks of the legislative corps. He is not at present in the country.

FUNERAL OF ARMAND MARRAST.

I mentioned in my last the death of ARMAND MARRAST. His funeral was solemnized on the 12th inst., in the Church of Notre Dame de Lorette. Among the mourning crowd were many of the men most prominent in the stirring history of 1848. LAMARTINE, so lately swaying the people at will by the magic of his eloquence—now descended from almost the throne of France to an Editor's office, (as he has just written in his *Civilisateur,*) having ascended to distinction, he now descends to be useful—MARIE, and GARNIER PAGES, comrades in the Provisional Government of that time—CAVAIGNAC, the *honest* Dictator—POUSSIN, Ambassador to the United States—MANIN, President of the Republic of Venice—the boldest and bravest of the Republics of 1848. Besides these, and others of lesser fame, writers of the liberal press, and—to their honor be it said—representatives from some of the Government and monarchical journals—a mass of citizens filled the Church to its utmost capacity; and another crowd waited without in respectful silence. On leaving the Church they followed the dead to the Cemetery of Montmartre. The peaceful mourners were watched by policemen, some of whom were stationed at different points on the line of march, while others kept progress with it. They allowed no one dressed in a blouse to enter the burial ground, I counted a cordon of thirty of them about the grave, to which they did not suffer even the pall-bearers—two of whom were CAVAIGNAC and MARIE—to approach too near. And there they stayed, in swords and cocked hats, till the seditious corpse was covered deep with earth. This needless insult to the spirit of the dead and the feelings of the living, produced a deep effect on all present. Under such circumstances, no words of eulogy could be pronounced. LAMARTINE has since written a brief portraiture of the deceased, which has appeared in the papers of the day. In it he carefully avoids anything that could excite old hostilities. He appeals to the generosity of enemies as much as to the sympathy "In the war of minds, as in material war, let there be a truce between the hostile camps, to bury the dead."

CAVAIGNAC'S REPORT.

Among the reports of the day, I should not omit a reply of CAVAIGNAC to VIEILLARD, formerly preceptor to LOUIS NAPOLEON, and now one of his Senators. They met for the first time since the new order of things, at this funeral. After referring to their political separation, the new-born Senator remarked, "We shall meet some day on common ground." "It may be," replied the General, "on the ground we are going to, but on no other." The varied trials of war, of state, and of prison, have left no traces on the form and face of CAVAIGNAC. He looks to be yet in his mature prime of mind and body. He is perhaps the worthiest public man in France, and may yet find occasion to do the State good service.

The widow of MARSHAL SOULT died on the 12th inst. She was born a Protestant, but embraced the Catholic faith shortly before her death.

LITERATURE.

Bookish people will be rejoiced to learn that the publication of the second edition of the *Biographie Universelle* (MICHAUD) is resumed at last, after so many years' delay. Volume ninth, containing among other new matter, a memoir of FENIMORE COOPER, has lately appeared, and will be regularly succeeded by the rest of the series. This edition, besides including in one series the matter of the first edition and supplement, will be largely increased in the number of its articles, and recdited throughout. It is well known this *Biographie Universelle* was, in the old form, even without a rival.

BUNCLE.

NEW-YORK CITY.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.—Before Mr. Commissioner MORTON.—*In re Horace Preston.*—Yesterday, the proceedings under the Fugitive Slave Law, for the surrender of Horace Preston, were resumed, by Messrs Jay and Emmett, Jr., who called Richard Busteed, the claimant's Counsel to the stand. The witness said he was a lawyer of this City, admitted as an attorney and counsellor, but did not think it was important to state when; became acquainted with Horace Preston about two hours before he was brought into this Court, knows Reese, of Baltimore; had not seen him this month, but saw him last month in this City; don't know when Reese first became acquainted with Horace Preston; knows that Reese has relations of his or of Mrs. Reese in this City.

The Counsel for the fugitive asked some questions about the manner in which Busteed had been engaged to secure the slave, which Busteed declined answering, on the ground that they were irrelevant.

Commissioner.—I cannot compel the witness to answer: I have not the power, as a Commissioner, to commit him.

Mr. Busteed and Mr. Jay got into an angry discussion at this refusal, and the latter called the former "a rank perjurer," at which Busteed said if the Commissioner would allow him to leave the stand, he would "slap Jay's face;" and without waiting for permission, he came off the stand, and struck Jay a violent slap on the left side of the head. Mr. Tallmadge, Jr., and other Deputy Marshals, interfered, and the Commissioner left the floor, to consult with Judge Betts, in another room, and in an instant the Judge himself came in, and addressing the assembly, said, "I understand disorder has been committed before the Commissioner, and I shall expect a report from him on the subject. If more disorder is committed, I shall break up this Commission, and take the case into my own hands.

Mr. Emmett said he wished his Honor would do so, and take up the examination.

Judge Betts said he had no judicial power until next week, as only one District Judge could sit at one time It is my duty to say, that I will hear of no excuse for an assault in this Court, or words spoken, and I will punish the first person who so offends.

Mr Jay asked Judge Betts to adjourn these proceedings until next week—but the Judge refused.

Mr. Busteed and Mr. Jay both apologized to the Commissioner for their mutual misconduct; and the Commissioner ordered them to proceed. Mr. Busteed was further examined by his learned friend, Mr. Jay, but after Mr. B. had refused to answer several questions Mr. Commissioner Morton said it appeared to him that the course pursued would not be likely to throw light on the question, and that it was of no use pursuing that line of examination, and added that, if Mr. Jay had no witnesses, he, the Commissioner, would proceed to adjudicate.

Mr. Jay said he should first move that the affidavit and evidence of Mr. Busteed be stricken from the case.

The Commissioner said he should deny that motion, and Mr Jay then moved for the Commissioner to dismiss the case, the claimant not having furnished the evidence the Act of Congress required. The learned gentleman

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1852.

☞ The Second Edition of the *Evening Times*, published every day at 3 o'clock P. M., and served to subscribers for *One Cent*, contains a full and complete list of the *Arrivals at all the Hotels*, up to the latest hour.

☞ ADVERTISERS.—Neither the Publication Office, Editorial Rooms, nor Printing Establishment of the DAILY TIMES are opened on Sunday. Advertisers who desire their notices to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 11 o'clock on Saturday evening.

Risks of Railway Travel.

—Would you like the luxury of a new sensation? Take your stand six feet from a railroad track,—in the night, and await the passage of the Express train. There is no wind stirring. Clouds close in the light of the stars. The hum of life has ceased. Blackness and silence brood together upon the face of the earth. Afar off the listening ear catches a dawning roar. Half heard and half felt,—it grows into more distinctness,—partly revealed by the trembling of the solid earth and partly felt as a shapeless horror filling the air. Every second swells its awful volume and deepens its terror. The earth now quakes under its tread—a blazing glare, as from the eyes of hell, flashes livid horror into the surrounding air,—and you see, crawling along in snaky track, with fiery head crouched close to the ground, and its long train swinging from side to side with a wavy motion, —a gigantic and terror-breathing monster, instinct with life and power, crushing the earth with its tread, and creating a whirlwind with its blasting breath, as it sweeps along. Is there anything in the world which impresses the mind with a profounder sense of resistless power,—than that enormous mass, with its blazing eyes and smoky breath,—rushing with the speed of a cannon ball, and startling the air and the earth with the overwhelming horror of its flight! What would the savage think—seeing it for the first time! Imagine such a flight across the country fifty years ago,—unheralded by any rumor of its coming, revealing its existence by its prescence, and rushing suddenly into oblivion,—as it now rushes into the darkness while you gaze upon the spot where it disappeared, and hear only the faint echo of its distant tread. What rumors of it would fill the world! What tales of its grandeur,—of its speed, and power,—would startle the credulity of the remotest village gossip!

Yet this gigantic monster—which never fails even yet to impress us with the majesty and grandeur of its power—is one of our most familiar servants; he is simply the drudge upon whom we throw the hardest work of every day life. Grand and superhuman as he seems to the eye, we use him merely as a substitute for legs. We no longer walk or carry burdens from place to place. We have caught this all-powerful, swift-footed monster—this omnipotent, gigantic centipede; we have laid down our iron track for him to run upon; and chaining his nose to its narrow rail, and guiding his course by an iron flange not an inch thick, we load him with the weight of mountains, pile hundreds of people upon his back, fasten tons upon tons of merchandize to his tail, and, thus laden drive him, like a tamed tornado, through the length and breadth of the land. If we could climb to some great hight, from which we could see at one glance the whole area of the State of New-York, we should see it cut in every direction with the tracks marked out for these chained thunderbolts to run upon. At every hour, and every minute, of the day and of the night, we should see them rushing from point to point, with the speed of the lightning, and crossing the direction of each others' tracks, like cannon balls on a field of battle.

He must be a fool-hardy man, one would think, who should dream of riding such a monster. One might as well straddle a bomb-shell, or a Paixhan shot, for the sake of speed. Suppose some little stone should get wedged upon the track; or some misplaced switch should turn it off; or a pin, the size of your finger, should break; or some one of ten thousand trifling accidents should happen; what would become of the train and the lives of those who had entrusted themselves to its care! And yet, during the last twelve months, no less than *eight millions, four hundred and forty-five thousand, nine hundred and ten* persons rode upon the Railways of this State alone. And out of this vast number, less than *one hundred* lost their lives from Railroad accidents. The chance observer would say that this small proportion of casualties is even more astounding than the Railroad itself. And so, indeed, in many of its aspects, it is.

And yet, there can be no doubt that traveling by Railway is *the safest mode of traveling yet discovered*;—and that for the simple reason that it depends more completely than any other, *upon fixed principles that can be understood, and upon agencies that can be controlled by the intellect of man.* A horse will sometimes run away: he has a will of his own, and its freaks cannot always be foreseen. The locomotive has no will, —no passion,—no life, but what man gives, and can guide, check, control or take away. Everything connected with a Railroad,—the track, the motive power, the wheels, the cars,—every agency employed about it and every thing on which its movements in any degree depend, can be distinctly understood and subjected to the full and complete control of the presiding intellect. The exact *exercise* of this entire mastery, is all that is necessary to render Railway traveling *perfectly safe.* And the fact that it is exercised with different degrees of fidelity upon different roads, is what makes one road safer, or less safe, than another.

Compare, for example, the railroad returns of different countries. In France a Railway accident is almost unknown. Not half a dozen have happened within memory. In the two years 1847 and 1848, *not a single Railway accident occurred in the whole of France.* And why? Because everything in any way connected with Railways there, is subjected to the most faithful, vigilant and intelligent supervision of those best qualified to attend to it. The same degree of attention here, would secure the same result.

Compare the safety of traveling upon the English Railroads with that of traveling upon ours. In Great Britain, during the two years ending with 1848, the whole number of miles traveled by Railway passengers was 1,830,184,617; and the number of persons killed during the same time was 413. This shows that one person was killed for every 4,455,652 miles that were traveled. In New-York last year the whole number of miles traveled was 247,838,040: and the number of persons killed was about 100,—which is *one* for every 2,478,380,—or very nearly *twice* as many as were killed in England, in proportion to the aggregate number of miles traversed by Railway. In either case the proportion of lives seems small, and so it is But the comparison shows that it is *not so small as it might be made.* More lives are lost here than in England,—and more in England than in France.

Why should not the people of New-York travel as safely upon Railroads as the people of France? There is no reason, except that the *Managers* of New-York Railways are not as careful of life as those of France. This article is too long already, to allow us to enter into detail now upon this subject, though we may do so hereafter; but we may say generally that there is culpable, criminal carelessness, on the part of many of our Railroad Superintendents, Presidents and Companies, in regard to the safety of the millions of lives every year entrusted to their care. They do not exercise sufficient vigilance over the daily movements of their trains. The Presidents of many of the roads, spend their time in Wall-street, or elsewhere, speculating in their stocks, instead of watching the operations of their roads. Their Superintendents are left to themselves, and are often utterly heedless of everything except the ordinary movements of their trains. Conductors collect their tickets,—stop at their stations and go through the whole as a *routine*, and not with that constant wide-awake vigilance to every possibility of accident which their great trust requires. And Directors often sacrifice every consideration of safety to motives of miscalculated economy.

Two facts, illustrating these statements, must for the present suffice. A proposition was made not long ago in the Board of Directors of a neighboring road to procure *wrought-iron* instead of *cast-iron* wheels, on the ground that they were safer. The Board *voted down* the proposition solely on the ground that they would be more expensive.

—A Superintendent of another road was urged to use a newly invented axle, which was recommended as less likely to *break.* He said he *did n't care a straw how many axles broke*; the only thing he wanted to know was, whether the new one would effect any saving in motive power.

The chapter of such illustrations of frequent recklessness in managing railroads,—of refusing to avail of the newest and the best inventions for securing safety, and of comparative disregard of the lives of passengers,—by no means ends with these isolated cases.

Objects of the Expedition.

Attention is invoked to a profoundly interesting and lucid debate in the Senate upon the Japan expedition. Mr. Senator Borland, on Thursday, moved a resolution of inquiry into the force and objects of the armament. It appears to have struck the Senator, that armed enterprises against any quarter of the globe conflict with the right of Congress to levy war. As that body have to pay the piper, too, whenever the executive dances to martial measures, it was "borne in," it would appear, upon his untutored mind, that it might be well to know what precise advantages may be derived from the demonstration. So far Senator Borland.

Senator Mangum, however, held divergent notions. He argued that we know that just such an expedition is needed to accomplish precisely the objects which the President anticipates; but that it would be prejudicial to public interests to know what the expedition is designed to do, or what force is enlisted in it. The circuity of his logic does not embarrass the Senator a bit. We do know *all* about it; therefore we had better not inquire, because we may possibly find out something we do not know, and which ought not to be disclosed. Such is his syllogism. At all events, we are informed by the amiable Carolinian, that the objects of the expedition are belligerent, and that bomb and bullet, it is contemplated, must necessarily be put in requisition. The sagacious reader may have inferred so much already. It has been distinctly stated at Washington, as orthodox doctrine, that baffled negotiations must be followed up by war; and it requires no very extraordinary perceptions to interpret this Japanese business accordingly.

Senator Gwin deemed the "objects of the expedition" so laudable, that he did not care to learn their nature.

Senator Shields knew of sixty or seventy Japanese sailors, who were pining to return to their islands; and therefore *he* did not think it well to ascertain the "objects of the expedition."

Senator Badger held the sovereignty of the people to be very pretty in theory, but unsound in practice. He did not think it prudent, in many instances, to let the public know the good things which its servants had in store for it; and certain that "the objects of the expedition" are commendable, he did not care to inquire what the "objects of the expedition" are

Senator Dawson ascribed the inquisitiveness of Senators to the approaching election; thought it should not be indulged; and recommended secresy as the best way to keep the "objects of the expedition" out of the political fight.

Senator Weller could only consent to investigate the business upon condition that some one, presumed to know nothing about it, would undertake to state that the "objects of the expedition were objectionable."

And these were the forcible-feeble reasons against a resolution of inquiry, to which grave Senators gave utterance and audience As if notorious facts, admitted indeed, and made a portion of the argument, could be voted out of sight by laying a resolution of inquiry upon the table! As if the buried beak of the ostrich can conceal his disgusting body; or the head of a rat, capped by a bivalve, insure invisibility to his last extremities! The question is simply this,—the correctness of the belligerent representations being granted: Has the President or has Congress the constitutional right to make war! Is it the practice, or is it prudent, to vote money for uses which the Executive refuses to disclose? That the "objects of the expedition" are wise and salutary we are willing to presume; but is it wise, or can it be salutary, to make the Executive independent of the legislative power in a system so nicely balanced originally? No resolution of inquiry is needed to gather answers to these questions.

Pugilistic.

The spirit of Pugilism has penetrated into our Courts of Law. Even the newly-created tribunals, called into being by the special enforcement of a provision of the Constitution, have become the scenes of these displays. In Mr. Commissioner Morton's Court yesterday, Messrs. Busteed and Jay had a set-to,—Mr. Jay making a somewhat strong statement concerning the character of Mr. Busteed's affidavit, which that gentleman resented by a blow in the face. The particulars of the affair will be found under the head of our legal intelligence.

We trust these learned gentlemen have not been seduced into following Congressional examples by the precedents which an erudite correspondent of the *Times* dragged to light some days since. Although it is always laudable to emulate the virtues of great and good men, it is well that the historical records concerning them should be closely studied in order that their actions may be clearly understood before they are imitated. We advise Mr. Busteed to hunt up Plutarch's Life of Æschines, and read therein more carefully the narrative of his scrimmage with Demosthenes, before acting upon the precedent supposed to have been then established; and it would do Mr. Jay no harm to look into the *ninety-fifth* volume of Hansard, for a more detailed account of the fist-fight between Pitt and Fox, before attempting to tread in their footsteps.

—We observe, by the way, that our correspondent's classical citations are going the rounds of the press of the country, as excellent precedents for Congressional pugilism. Some of our cotemporaries justly observe that they ought not to be regarded as justifying such displays on the floor of Congress, because we live in a more enlightened age than did any of these distinguished rowdies. But it is pleasant to notice, in these days of prevailing skepticism, that the genuineness of our correspondent's extracts from classical authorities has not been questioned in a single instance.

The Nero of Naples.

We were credulous enough to believe, some short time since, that his monstrous Majesty of Naples had introduced a few ameliorations into the condition of his political victims. They were transferred to Montefusco, it was said, in order to deduct slightly from the sum of their sufferings; and the omen was accepted as a promise of speedy discharge. The merit of these better things we ascribe to Mr. Gladstone's admirable pamphlets. We fondly deemed that the recreant king had done homage to the public sentiment of Europe and the universal dictates of humanity; and prognosticated still happier fruits.

Alas, for the vanity of human wishes, when based on nothing steadier than human hopes! It seems we were all wrong. The adroit falsity of some hireling writer to the London press, strengthened by our own ardent desires, misled us. Ferdinand has been guilty of no act of generosity; no thought of mercy has penetrated his royal vestments; the same cold, relentless cruelty is as calmly pursued, as if mankind were not actually standing aghast at its shocking atrocity. It is a sad story to tell—it is a sadder story to realize—when we read the following, which the Neapolitan correspondent of the *Daily News* obtained from an eye-witness:

"On the 8th of February, a royal steamer called at Ischia and other island prisons to take up some 60 political victims of the Constitution, among whom were Poerio, Pironti, Braico, Dono, Errichello, and Nisco, from Ischia. From Procida: Count Castropedino, De Lucca, Cavalier Calvello, and other well-known gentlemen. The whole were brought to the arsenal of the city of Naples chained and ironed hand and foot; and in that state kept from their arrival at sunset until 2 o'clock next midnight, when they were placed in sixteen coaches, surrounded by a strong military force, under the command of the celebrated inspector of police, Campagna. They took the road to Avellino. Here the authorities, on their arrival, sought to get up a public manifestation against the prisoners, but it entirely failed; the inhabitants were moved by profound pity. During this long journey (about 27 miles,) they were not allowed any refreshment,—*neppure di andare fare a piu impronte necessita*—nor were their chains for one moment removed. On arriving at Montefusco, some ten miles further on, they were conducted to their cells, unprovided with any sleeping accommodation whatever, nor could they procure any food, but bread and water. The prison of Montefusco is out of the high road, and difficult of access. The relatives of the unhappy prisoners are told they will not be allowed to communicate with the victims."

The case is hopeless, indeed, where the criminal is so utterly steeled to shame. If there were any more cogent appeal to his sensibilities, most certainly should it be used. Not violently; for interference in the domestic affairs of a State is written in a different code than that the bulk of our people act under, but through such channels as may mark more emphatically and permanently the universal detestation which such atrocities invoke. Were not the office so useful as a reward for meritorious politicians, the post of Charge at Naples might be abolished, and diplomatic intercourse suspended with a felon, whose acts well deserve international outlawry. But are there no other means of expressing the common feeling! We shall be surprised if England do no not recall her Minister as soon as the Derby Administration shall own itself defunct. Or, if a cautious regard for Sicilian interests shall forbid a measure so extreme, we shall be sorely mistaken if the ingenuity of Palmerston, the Restored, be not *au fait* at rubbing in and applying practically the hints of Mr. Gladstone. And it must be always borne in mind that there are conceivable degrees of national criminality justifying the armed intervention of neighboring States. The history of France furnishes precedent of this description.

The Case of Mr Gage.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 2, 1852.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times

Will you permit me to say, as the counsel of Mr. Gage, that the delay in bringing his assailants to account has not been without its reason, and perhaps its good results. It should be borne in mind that proceedings in matters of this kind are to be conducted with due preparation as to the proofs, especially when the injured stands as one against three. It appears to me that the publication of the affidavit laid before the Police Magistrate was a little premature I am informed, however, that the three parties charged with the attack upon Mr. G. have been held to answer by the Magistrate, and will be handed over to the next Grand Jury. This is one step the next will come in due season

Respectfully, yours, J. B. STAPLES.

We give place, cheerfully, to the above letter, though we cannot see that it threws any new light upon the case. The public would probably have taken it for granted, as we did, that Mr. Gage or his counsel had some reason for delay in bringing the affair in question to the attention of the proper authorities; but what that reason is, they certainly cannot infer from the letter of Mr. Staples. Very likely it is not worth while, either for them or for us, to inquire.

We have called special attention to this case, not from any special interest in it,—for we had never seen any individual of those concerned,—but because it presented features very extraordinary in themselves, and of unusual importance. A citizen is assaulted with brutal and bloody violence, by three persons, in a public street, at night, and, as he avers, without the slightest cause or provocation. Two of his assailants prove to be policemen—men specially appointed and employed by the City to preserve the public peace and protect life and property. The offense as charged in the affidavit of Mr. Gage, is one of the gravest character, and should have received the most prompt attention from the public authorities. We were certainly excusable for expressing some degree of surprise that the policemen upon whom it is charged should have been still on duty a fortnight afterwards, and that, too, because no complaint had been made by the party attacked. We are quite willing, nevertheless, to believe, on the assurance of Mr. Staples, that there is some good reason for this delay.

We publish to-day the affidavits of the three men charged with having committed the assault. One of them, Patrick McGran, states that Mr. Gage pushed him, and struck him twice upon the breast, although he did not hurt him; that he called for the watch, and the two policemen came up in answer to the call. The policemen state that they heard the call, and came up to arrest Gage, who resisted and struck them, and that the only violence they committed was in endeavoring to arrest him for the assault upon McGran. Mr. Gage, on the contrary, as our readers remember, denies that he struck or touched McGran at all; and says there was no attempt to arrest him nor any intimation that he had been guilty of any offence, and that he did not assault anybody except in defending himself against the attack of the two men who afterwards proved to be policemen. Thus stands the case at present. We have given the statements of all the parties implicated. Everything connected with the matter so far, needs explanation. We see no motive whatever for the assault in the statement of Mr. Gage, for the assumption that they wished to rob him seems absurd. Nor on the other hand do the affidavits of the parties themselves, even if their truth is conceded, justify or palliate the brutality charged upon them. As the affair is to go first to the Grand Jury, it will be some time before it can be examined.

☞ Rev. JONATHAN M. WAINWRIGHT, of this city, by the steamer of the last of February, received from the Archbishop of Canterbury, the proceedings of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, at which resolutions were passed inviting the House of Bishops of the United States, to depute representatives of their body to attend and take part in the concluding services of the celebration of the Society's Jubilee Year, which will end on the 15th of June next. His Grace, in transmitting these resolutions, intimates that it is the wish of the Society that it may be permitted to bear the expenses of the delegation.

Upon the receipt of the communication, Dr. Wainwright conferred with Bishop Chase, of New-Hampshire, and Bishop Whitehouse, the only Bishops in the City of New-York at the time, as to what course it was proper for him to pursue. At their instance, and by their advice, he proceeded, to Hartford, to consult Bishop Brownell, the Senior Bishop east of the mountains, who thought that an informal call of the House of Bishops was necessary, or at least expedient. As however there was no canonical provision for making such a call, Dr. Wainwright forwards to each Bishop a copy of the invitation, with the request that if the measure accords with his judgment, he will sign it at his earliest convenience, and return it to the Secretary; who, upon the receipt of a sufficient number to indicate the wishes of the Bishops, will immediately forward them to the Senior Bishop for his action in the premises.

FROM ST. THOMAS.—By the brig *Mary Emily*, Capt. SCANDALLA, from St Thomas, we have dates to the 20th ult, at which time the Br. mail propeller *Merlin* was in port, having gone ashore on the Southwest part of the Island, and broken her shaft, or propeller. She was towed into the harbor by the French war steamer *Crocodile*. It was supposed she would come on to New-York, under canvass. On the 17th, at 8 P. M., a slight shock of an earthquake was felt, which, however, done no damage.

☞ KOSSUTH made a great speech on Tuesday night, in Lafayette-square, New-Orleans. An immense crowd listened to and greeted him with the greatest applause. He expressed his surprise that his doctrine met with opposition at the South, where he anticipated the warmest support. He attributed it to misrepresentation of his sentiments and speeches, particularly in Kentucky. He quoted from his speech at Louisville, to show that he never spoke disrespectfully of Mr. Clay, for whom he has the deepest respect, though not deeming his opinions infallible. This explanation was perfectly satisfactory to Mr. Clay's New-Orleans friends.

☞ We find in the Boston papers the following explanation, made before the School Committees, by Mr. Frederick Emerson, of the circumstances under which he escorted Lola Montez through the public schools of that city.

Mr. EMERSON said: In several of our city newspapers, a very unnecessary parade has been made of the simple fact that Mme. Lola Montez has visited three of our schools. Statements have been published, descriptive of the procedure of the visitant and the masters and the scholars, that have no foundation in truth, and a member of the Committee, in the common course of his duty, has been rudely censured. The whole matter of fact which has been thus misrepresented and made the occasion of abuse, may be easily stated. A citizen of respectable character and good standing in the mercantile community of Boston, called and asked me if I would afford Lola Montez an introduction to some of the schools. I replied, of course, in the affirmative, and suggested that it would be proper for her to be accompanied by some one of her circle. The gentleman himself volunteered, and we visited the Wells, the English High, and the Latin School. In each school I introduced the lady by her proper name, and in my usual manner. During our stay in each school, the exercises of the scholars were continued with no more variation from the daily course than is usual when strangers are visiting. There was no Lather an "ovation," nor "address in French and Latin," nor anything else of pageantry, as has been stated. It is true that while one of the classes were reading French, she occasionally interchanged remarks with the teacher, in the French language, and if I mistake not, while another class was reciting in Latin, she read a few lines from the textbook, in an undertone, to the ear of the teacher, and made to him some comments thereon. It is also true, that when leaving the Wells School, which consists of girls, she bowed to the scholars, and in a voice that could not be heard more than half across the room, thanked them for the entertainment she had received; and I was glad to see that the children immediately around her very properly reciprocated the bow.

Mr Chairman, strangers from abroad understand the three schools of Boston to be an object of interest, peculiar to our city, and few strangers of taste and observation visit Boston without visiting its schools. Hence there is an established etiquette in the matter, and this etiquette was fully observed in the case of the visit of Miss Lola Montez

Neither the School Committee nor its members, as such, have anything to do with the squabbles of those concerned with the stage, and it would be great folly for a member of the Committee to withhold courtesy from an artist, on the ground that she is assailed In the case of Lola Montez, I have not yet learned from any history entitled to confidence, that she has forfeited her claims to the courtesies usually granted to those distinguished in her profession

The engine *Jersey City*, attached to the 10 o'clock train from Newark to New-York, yesterday morning ran off the track against the rocks when about half way through the Bergen cut. The engine was greatly shattered, the front part of the first passenger car, containing the baggage room, was broken in, and the tender was thrown upon the other track, obstructing it so that the opposite train was delayed for a considerable time. The passengers of subsequent trains exchanged cars, and arrangements have been made to clear the track as speedily as possible. The fireman of the engine was bruised, but not materially injured. None of the passengers were hurt.

The General Election in Connecticut comes off on Monday next. The canvass has been an active one on both sides, and the contest is expected to be a close one. The temperance question enters largely into the struggle.

President Fillmore has recognized Ambrose Lanlear as Vice Consul at New Orleans, of Sweden and Norway.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, a very large Newspaper for the Country, is published every Saturday. The number for the present week contains, among other articles, the following:

Literary.—Poems: The Age of Irreverence; The Good Part; March, by Wm. C. Bryant; A Cry from the Dust. The Deformed Girl. Sentimental Journalism. Dickens. The Catacombs of Paris. Romance in Real Life New Omnibus. Mount Zaharah.

Editorial.—Commerce. Where lies the Blame? The Fall of Rosas. American Citizens in Cuba. House-Rents and Ground Mortgages. The Pacific Fleet. Capt. Stockton and the Tariff. The Rake's Progress—not by Hogarth. The new French System. The State Tax. The Morals of Politics. City Justice. Legislation in New-Jersey. A Sore Deprivation. Senator Foote. The Mint Meeting in Philadelphia. For President, R. F. Stockton. American Officers and the Sandwich Islands. Sundry short Articles.

News of the Day.—A weekly Summary of important events, carefully condensed and arranged—comprising, under separate headings, City, Domestic and Foreign Intelligence to the latest moment.

Correspondence.—Letters from our Correspondents in France, England, Washington, and at other points.

Proceedings of Congress.—Carefully selected and condensed.

Commercial Intelligence.—Review of Markets, Stocks, Prices, &c., &c., for the week. New-York Cattle Market.

☞ The *New-York Weekly Times* is issued on a double sheet, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum, in advance Ten copies for $15; twenty copies for $20. Single copies may be obtained at the Office, in wrappers ready for mailing.

Clergymen of all denominations may receive the *New-York Times*, Daily and Weekly, at the lowest Club prices.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers,
No 118 Nassau-st., New-York.

Specimen numbers may be obtained at the counter.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ HOSIERY.—WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.—Dealers in Hosiery who want bargains, who require styles of goods exactly adapted to the retail trade, should examine the stock at No. 104 Bowery. Thirty years' experience in the trade, and unequaled facilities in manufacturing, enable the subscribers to offer Hosiery and Under-garments as low as they can be sold in the City. An examination will convince. A. RANKIN & CO.,
Importers and manufacturers.

☞ TO THE LADIES.—Prof. WILLIAMS will give one of his exceeding y popular and amusing entertainments in Mental Alchemy, to Ladies only, at Metropolitan Hall, THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. Doors open at 8. And one to the Public generally, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Admittance 25 cents. Children half price.

☞ HOSIERY SUITED TO THE SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MARKETS.—RAY & ADAMS, No. 37 William st., invite the attention of Southern and Western Merchants to their carefully selected assortment of Hosiery, Our importations for the season [illegible] an extensive variety of goods, of the best qualities and lowest prices

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.—A charter having been granted by the Legislature of this State, for the purposes of an Industrial Exhibition; and the Corporation of the City having, with great liberality, granted the use of Reservoir-square, for five years, the parties associated in the enterprise are now prepared to invite the coöperation of their fellow-citizens.

In doing this, they think it proper to state, at some length, the motives which guide them, and the objects which they hope to attain.

It is scarcely necessary to say that the idea was suggested by the brilliant success that attended the London Exhibition of last year.

That Exhibition, prompted by enlarged and liberal views, and carried out with energy and skill, was crowned with the most triumphant results: and a just pride authorizes us to assert that, in all that was array of the triumphs of genius and industry, no nation gave more striking proofs of intellectual capacity and vigor, applied to the useful arts, than were manifested by our own people.

It was, therefore a natural suggestion of patriotic and national feelings, that we should not only wish to see a like Exhibition in our own country, but that we should desire to reproduce in it, the beneficial effects that had resulted from its great prototype

It is generally acknowledged that the London Exhibition marks an era in the progress of the world—an era of which the distinctive characteristics are the advance of those arts which increase the comforts and lighten the delights of life, the spread of amicable relations among rival countries and, above all, the elevation of labor to its proper dignity.

The difficulties apparent at the outset of the enterprise have been overcome; the liberality of the English Government has been emulated by the respective authorities of our country; and a correct appreciation of the objects of the Association seems to be entertained by those to whom they have been communicated; and we are satisfied, that the more generally these objects are made known, the more favorable will be their acceptation by our fellow citizens, whose sagacity can foresee, as their cooperative energy can achieve, the results at which we aim

In an Edifice, which, of itself, will be a noble monument of skill we hope to bring together the choicest productions of the Old World's Industry; thus not only opening a fair field for the competition of the productive intellect of America, but enlarging its scope and multiplying its aims, and at the same time presenting to all classes of the community such rare and novel objects of attention, as cannot fail to widen the sphere of general knowledge

It is well known that in London a great portion of the Building was occupied by objects of but little interest, and that American Industry entered into the competition to a very small extent. It is believed that by a careful selection of articles, and by a larger introduction of our own products, the interest of the Exhibition in these two essential particulars can be greatly increased.

In a statement of this kind it is impossible to introduce full details, but we may say, in general terms, that we have such assurances, not only from England, but from the principal countries of the Continent, as justify us in the expectation of bringing under the eyes of our fellow citizens not only such specimens of the industrial arts as shall generally interest the practical American mind, but such rare products of industry and skill as have never been seen among us Some of these were among the choicest articles of the London Exhibition, and others are now being prepared abroad expressly for exhibition here And, more than that, we hope to bring within the reach of all, such wonders of the Fine Arts as have hitherto been approached only by those of our countrymen who have been able to seek them abroad.

The Corporation is authorised by its charter to award prizes among the exhibitors; and in discharging this part of their duty, the Directors will hereafter invite the coöperation of the most eminent and capable of their fellow citizens.

If we effect our object, we shall not only have imparted a fresh impetus to the career of our great Metropolis, but we shall have given an impulse to mechanical skill and manufacturing industry, we shall have raised higher the standard of taste, we shall have extended and diffused the knowledge of the various families of the world; and, in so doing we shall have strengthened the great bonds of Peace and Good Will

The Association is incorporated, by an Act of the Legislature of the 11th March, 1852, for the term of five years

The capital of the Company is $200,000, to be divided into shares of $100 each, and may be increased by the Directors to $200,000.

The price of admission to the Exhibition is limited to Fifty Cents, and the cost of the Building is restricted by the Charter to $200 000

The Act of Incorporation provides, that for one day, at least, the children and scholars of the schools of the Public School Society, of the Ward Schools, and of the Free Academy, of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institutions, and of the Orphan Asylums in the City of New-York, shall be admitted free of charge

It also provides that the net proceeds of one day's exhibition shall be appropriated and paid over to the Treasurers of the Fire Department Fund, for the benefit of Widows and Orphans of deceased Firemen in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and divided between them in the proportions of three fourths to the former and one fourth to the latter THEODORE SEDGWICK, President

WM WHETTEN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

MORTIMER LIVINGSTON,	JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON,
AUGUST BELMONT,	JOHN E. DEVELIN
ALFRED PELL,	CHARLES A. SPETSON,
FRANCIS W. EDMONDS,	PHILIP BURROWES,
ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr,	HENRY C. MURPHY,
ELBERT J. ANDERSON,	

EDMUND HURRY, Superintending Architect.

☞ CHEESE.—Some of the finest premium Cheese will be offered to families, that ever came to this city All that are in want of good Cheese or Butter would do well to call at A. PARKER'S Temperance Store, No 244 Broome, corner of Ludlow-st He is also selling good Teas, Coffees, Sugars, and Dried Fruits, cheaper than almost any store in the city. 9 Fresh Eggs for 1s.

☞ Ladies' India Rubber House and Garden Gloves are just what every lady needs, at this season for protection to the hands, while house-cleaning, gardening, &c. In wearing, they render the hands very soft, and bleach them perfectly white. Also, Ladies' Bleaching Mitts at 4s per pair—very nice For sale at HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER'S, No. 317 Broadway, and at all the Rubber stores.

☞ A REVIEW OF STEVENS' LETTER.—An able review of Stevens' letter; a brilliant romance by Dumas; the statistics of the City, the Common Council and other interesting reading matter, will appear in the *Sunday Courier* of to-morrow.

☞ WARNOCKS, No. 275 Broadway, Irving House, offer with increased confidence their beautiful Spring Hats No former pattern has more assuredly borne the test of observation with ready approval.

☞ The Stomach prepares the element of bile and the blood; and if it does the work feebly and imperfectly, liver disease is the certain result. As soon, therefore, as any affection of the liver is perceived, we may be sure that the digestive organs are out of order The first thing to be done, is to administe a aperient which will act directly upon the stomach—the manufacturer of the animal machinery For this purpose we can recommend HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr C M. JACKSON, Philadelphia Acting as an alternative and a tonic, it strengthens the digestion, changes the condition of the blood, and thereby, gives regularity to the bowels For sale in this City by A B & D SANDS, Fulton and William sts; C. H. KING, No 192 Broadway, and Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

☞ LYON'S KATHAIRON FOR THE HAIR—*Price only 25 cents.*—The testimony of those who have long used this valuable preparation upon the hair, induced the present proprietor to purchase the recipe at a great cost and now for the first time undertakes to offer it to the public, feeling confident that so high a reputation earned in secret must speedily attain a triumphant popularity when fairly known Extraneous to its medicinal qualities in curing the nervous headache, eradicating dandruff, invigorating the hair, preventing it from falling off and turning grey, it is the most delightful toilet article ever placed upon a dressing table Sold by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ THE HUDSON RIVER BUILDING ASSOCIATION—recently organized in the Vth Ward—is rapidly filling up and will, no doubt, be a most beneficial institution. The trustees are prominent citizens of the Ward, and their well-known business habits is a guarantee of its success A public meeting will be held at No. 413 Broadway, (Bradbury's Music Room) on MONDAY EVENING, April 5 Sylvanus S. Ward is President Office for receiving subscriptions No 41 Washington-st, corner of Leight. The shares are $800. Monthly dues, $3. Entrance fee, $2.—*New-York Express.*

☞ CARPETINGS, &C.—SMITH & LOUNSBURY, No 448 Pearl-st., have now in store a complete and desirable assortment of SPRING STYLES, which they are offering at the following very reduced prices:

	Per Yard.		Per Yard
Velvet Carpets	10s. to 16s	Tapestry Ingrains	6s to 7s
Tapestry do	7s to 10s	Superfine do	5s to 6s
Brussels do	7s to 10s	Extra fine do	4s to 5s
Three-ply do	7s to 9s	Cot & Wool do	3s 6d to 3s

Also, Floor Oil Cloths, 3 to 24 feet wide, and a choice assortment of all other goods connected with the trade, from 10 to 20 per cent less than last year's prices.

☞ UNION HALL WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts, N Y Boys' Youths' and Children's Clothing Having lately enlarged our establishment by the addition of a splendid sales Room for Boys' Clothing exclusively, the public are respectfully invited to call and examine our extensive assortment, which embraces the latest and most fashionable styles in every variety. P. L. ROGERS

☞ THE CRYSTAL PALACE AGAIN!—Patent Tapestry Ingrain, Patent Tapestry Three ply Carpets, precisely the same as were exhibited at the World's Fair. Elegant Mosaic and Scroll figure of magnificent new styles, at No. 99 Bowery, HIRAM ANDERSON'S, the original depot for those new and beautiful carpets. N. B.—Beware of imitations.

☞ No 94 BOWERY.—J. HYAT'S Carpet Ware House. Astonishingly low prices, only 4s 9d some beautiful ingrain carpets; Superfine Ingrain Carpeting 5s & 5s 6d 9 yard; common ingrain Carpeting, 2s, 2s 6d & 3s.; Stair Carpeting, 1s, 1s 6d., 3s. & 4s; also English 3 ply Carpets, only 6s. 6d., 7s. & 8s. 9 yard. Go there and save your dollars.

☞ Great Carpet Depot, and Regulator of Trade Prices.—For prices of English Tapestry Brussels, Imperial Three-ply, and English Ingrain Carpets, Rugs, Oil Cloths, &c., visit the eight spacious sales rooms of No 199 Bowery. HIRAM ANDERSON'S, and become familiar with the extraordinary reduction in prices.

☞ LOOK AT THIS.—Only 4s per yard for beautiful all wool Ingrain Carpets; English superfine Ingrain Carpets at 5s and 5s. 6d, at No. 99 Bowery, HIRAM ANDERSON'S. Common Ingrain Carpets, 2s and 2s., Stair Carpets, 1s 6d., 2s., 3s and 4s Also, English Tapestry Brussels, &c. Other Carpets, remarkably cheap.

☞ Straw Goods wholesale and retail at YOUNG'S cheap Straw Hat establishment at No 96 Bowery. He keeps a large assortment of Straw Goods of the choicest kinds and of the most approved shapes for ladies' and children's wear, with French Trimmings, Braids, and everything in the above line that is desirable. Call and see for yourselves.

☞ A GOLD WATCH FOR TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.—So says COX, In porter of Watches, No. 208 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., (up stairs.) We say when a warranted Gold Watch can be bought for $25, few, very few, will be without one. We advise all who want a good Watch to call at the above establishment and suit themselves.

☞ A superb Hat of the latest style and finish can be had of the NEW-YORK HAT COMPANY, No. 16 Bowery, at the uniform low price of three dollars. Those who admire real elegance in a hat, and who wish to consult their wishes, and at the same time save one dollar, can do so there.

☞ H. DE GRAW & CO., have a full and fashionable stock of SPRING CLOTHING, which they will sell at lower prices than ever before offered. Our stock is among the largest in the City, and got up in a style that cannot be excelled. H DE GRAW & CO,
No. 139 Fulton-st.

☞ LEARY & CO.'S STYLES IN QUARTERLY PATTERNS.—LEARY & CO., Leaders and Introducers of Fashions for Gentlemen's Hats, Nos. 3, 4 and 5, Astor House, will, THIS DAY, issue the FASHION FOR MARCH, 1852.

☞ HATS AND CAPS unsurpassed in quality and in style, at No. 20 Fulton-st. A FREEMAN, Manufacturer of all kinds of Felt and Silk Hats.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GENIN'S

☞ LADIES' AND JUVENILE BAZAAR, ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, No 513 Broadway.—TO BE OPENED MONDAY, APRIL 5.—Fashion and convenience have long required in this Metropolis of the Western World, an establishment from whose ample and comprehensive stores children of all ages could be furnished with a complete outfit, comprising every article of juvenile dress, of the most elegant pattern and make, and the finest material, at prices so moderate as to command a vast patronage, instead of being regulated by a scale based upon the limited demands of an exclusive circle.

Such an establishment GENIN has been frequently urged to open, and at length satisfied that the wants of the public justify the enterprise, and will sustain it, he has taken a spacious and beautiful store in the new ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, No 513 Broadway, between Broome and Spring-streets, fitted it up in the most costly and graceful style of modern decoration, and will open it, with a display of juvenile costume and fancy goods hitherto unequaled in this country, on Monday, the 5th instant.

To this grand sumptuary Bazaar, a lady may take her sons and clothe them from head to foot, after

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

The Southern Mail—Interesting from Mexico—Kossuth in New-Orleans.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 2.

The Southern Mail, as late as due, has arrived.

Dates from the City of Mexico, to the 6th ultimo, had reached New-Orleans. The *Siglio* accuses the American population along the Rio Grande of preventing the Mexican steamer *Estado de Mexico* from entering the River Bravos. It says that "had the steamer entered she would have been assaulted by a mob of American adventurers."

The *Picayune* says of KOSSUTH'S arrival in New-Orleans: "He came unexpectedly and went immediately to the St. Louis Hotel. He was visited there by the Mayor and a Committee, welcomed to New-Orleans, and tendered the hospitalities of the City. He was also given to understand that he would receive every attention during his stay. KOSSUTH replied briefly. He said he had been misunderstood in the South, and was glad that he had come to disabuse parties of erroneous impressions. He desired to repose and consider for twenty-four hours, before entering into any engagement to appear in public."

Important from Callao—Invasion of Guayaquil.

BOSTON, Friday, April 2.

A letter from Callao, dated the 9th ult., says: "There is some excitement at this time in Callao on account of the intended invasion of Guayaquil by a political party. Two vessels left armed, with many foreigners on board, numbering in all about 400 men. The party have purchased one of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamers for $107,000, intending to send her on the same errand. Other vessels will follow, and no doubt is entertained that they will succeed in their attempt.

The Southern Rights—Democratic Convention.

MACON, (Ga.) Thursday, April 1.

The Southern Rights Democratic Convention reassembled at Milledgeville at 3 o'clock yesterday according to adjournment, and received the report of the Committee of Thirty-three, reaffirming the Baltimore platform of 1844 and 1848, and recommending the appointment of forty delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

This report was adopted, and the delegates were appointed—four from each judicial district were nominated by the Delegates from the District—and eight for the State at large, were nominated by the Convention.

The Delegates to the Baltimore Convention go instructed to show no preference for any particular candidate, but although not expressed, it is understood that a large majority of the Convention were in favor of Buchanan as their first choice.

The Convention adjourned at a quarter to 10 o'clock, P. M.

Maine Law in Connecticut.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, April 2—10 P. M.

The Maine Law Democrats of this City held a mass meeting at the Temple this evening, which was densely crowded, nearly a thousand persons being in attendance. Some opposition was manifested by the liquor party, but it was soon silenced. A vote to support the Maine Law Candidates now before the people, who are Whigs, was passed with but two dissenting voices. The meeting was enthusiastic throughout. Several excellent speeches were delivered, and the meeting adjourned with three hearty cheers for the Maine Law!

Fatal Railroad Accident—Navigation on Lake Erie.

BUFFALO, Friday, April 2.

A man named Thomas Lahey was instantly killed at the Eastern Railroad Dépôt last night, by being crushed between a tender and a car, while arranging some freight.

The weather is rather more settled, but continues cold. From Erie we learn that the steamer *Ohio* is still in the ice, with a flag of distress flying. Attempts were made to reach her to-day, but without success. Several boats in that harbor are detained by the ice.

Great Fire at Chillicothe—One-Third of the Town in Ruins

CINCINNATI, Friday April 2.

Yesterday morning, a fire broke out in Chillicothe, Ohio, which, before it could be subdued, laid over one-third of the town in ruins. Two entire business squares were destroyed, with several large warehouses, and the two principal hotels in the place. The wind was blowing a gale at the time, and water was very scarce, the canal being empty. The loss has not yet been ascertained.

The U. S. Sectional Dock at Philadelphia—The Methodist Conference.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 2.

The U. S. Sectional Dock at Philadelphia Navy Yard was tested to-day, by taking up the steamship *City of Pittsburg*, which was done with great facility. A Government Commission, consisting of Commodore Reed, Capt. Ingraham, and Mr. Grice, were present. The *City of Pittsburg* will be hauled out on the permanent ways next week.

The Methodist Conference has adjourned *sine die*, having made their appointments for the ensuing year.

The Pennsylvania Appropriation Bill.

HARRISBURG, Friday, April 2.

In the house this morning an amendment was submitted to the appropriation bill authorizing a loan of $5,000,000 to redeem the loans falling due in 1852, 1853, and 1854. The rate of interest not to exceed five per cent. The bonds to be for $20 0,000, with coupons attached. The interest to be paid in gold or silver, either at London or Philadelphia.

Lottery Vender Arrested.

BOSTON, Friday, April 2.

Horace Tinkham was arraigned, this morning, for having in his possession a number of lottery tickets, with intent to sell He was held to bail in the sum of $20,000, and the Court intimated that they could have fixed the bail at $100,000, had they felt so disposed.

Court of Appeals—Opening of the Canal.

ALBANY, Friday, April 2.

Several motions were made The argument in Cause No. 9, was continued The argument on behalf of Pell and others, appellants, was concluded by Mr. Sanford, their counsel Mr Noyes commenced the answering argument, for the respondents in the State of Ohio.

It is very probable that the day of opening the Canal will be postponed to the 22d or 25th inst.

The Lehman Murder.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday April 2.

Motion for a new trial of the brothers Skupenski, for the murder of the boy Lehman, was argued this morning by Messrs. Keyser and Brown in favor, and Attorney-General Reed in opposition. The Court overruled the motion, and Judge Allison pronounced sentence of death, which was subsequently translated into Polish.

Death of an Old Philadelphian.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 2.

W. W. Whilden, the oldest steamboat captain of Philadelphia, died to-day, aged over 80 years.

The Ship Fever at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 2.

The ship fever is raging very violently among the patients in the hospital. The Common Council have appropriated $1,000 for the relief of the sufferers.

XXXIId CONGRESS ..... First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, April 2.

The private calendar was postponed till 1 o'clock.

Mr. CLARKE presented petitions from Rhode Island asking for the erection of beacons and light-houses on Narragansett Bay.

Mr. UNDERWOOD reported a bill granting land to Indiana and Illinois for the construction of a railroad from opposite Louisville to opposite St Louis.

Mr. HUNTER reported back the joint resolution for the extension of the Capitol, with a recommendation that the amendment of the House, increasing the appropriation to five hundred thousand dollars, be concurred in. He begged that the amendment might now be considered. The Deficiency bill would come up on Monday. The Report states that the foundations of the Capitol have been examined by four officers of the United States Engineering Corps, and that they state there is no possible doubt of their sufficiency. There is, therefore, no reason why the work should be suspended any longer, and he suggests many reasons why it should go on at once.

Mr. DODGE, of Iowa, objected.

THE BOUNDARY COMMISSIONER.

Mr. WELLER offered a resolution, directing the Secretary of the Interior, to communicate copies of all charges on file in his department, against the Commissioners of the Mexican Boundary. Adopted.

The resolution granting the Judiciary Committee a Clerk, was also adopted.

THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.

Mr. BORLAND moved to take up the resolution calling upon the President to communicate the object of the naval expedition to Japan.

Mr. HAMLIN asked, if that was taken up, would it supersede the the private calendar!

CHAIR—If not disposed of before 1 o'clock, it will.

MENOMONIE LANDS.

Mr. WALKER moved to postpone all other subjects, and take up the bill granting preemption rights to certain settlers on land purchased from the Menomonie Indians, and it was agreed to, and the bill read a third time and passed.

COAL FOR THE NAVY.

Mr. COOPER submitted the following resolution, which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be requested to communicate to the Senate a copy of the Report of the Engineer-in-Chief, in relation to the qualities of the several species of coal now used by the Navy, together with the cost of the several kinds per ton, when delivered at the different ports on the Chinese seas Also, how, in what manner, and with what kind of coal, the Navy is at present supplied; the quantity of each kind furnished, and at what price per ton.

PRIVATE CALENDAR.

It being now 1 o'clock, the private calendar was taken up.

The bill for the relief of John W. Simonton was debated until 2 o'clock, and then indefinitely postponed. The Senate then adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 2.

JUDICIARY RETRENCHMENT.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, in reference to the resolution calling for information relative to the fees and costs in the Circuit and District Courts, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, who have a measure of retrenchment on this subject pending before them.

NAVAL DISCIPLINE.

The further consideration of the Senate bill for the promotion of discipline and good conduct in the Naval service, was postponed until next Tuesday.

DONATIONS OF LANDS.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill reported yesterday from the Committee on Public Lands, granting the right of way and a donation of land to Iowa, for the construction of a Railroad from Council Bluffs to Davenport, and from Keokuk to Dubuque.

Mr. HENN resumed his remarks from yesterday. It is said, when a good time to make them is much flattering. He was glad his observations had had this effect. He did not say that Eastern men were disposed to vote down all propositions of the West, but that they were disposed to over-ride the West by placing their own measures in advance. He then analyzed the votes of Eastern gentlemen on the motion to commit the Missouri Railroad, shewing that the majority of them in this respect opposed the West.

Mr. CHANDLER said the feeling of the East is in favor of these bills, but they must be voted on at the proper time, and under proper circumstances. But Eastern gentlemen are not willing to be taken by the neck, to force them down.

Mr. HENN did not know of any disposition on the part of the Western members to choke Eastern gentlemen.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Ark., said, the forcing of Eastern measures ahead of Western measures, and putting the latter on the Calendar, was but another name for death.

Mr. HENN resumed, speaking for the West, and explaining the bill and its peculiar merits.

The HOUSE proceeded to vote on committing the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and the question was decided in the affirmative—Yeas, 115; nays, 80.

Mr. DEAN moved that the vote be reconsidered; and, at his instance, the motion was laid on the table, and the House went into Committee on the Private Calendar. When the Committee rose, twenty-one bills were reported and passed in gross.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, April 2.

Mr. BEEKMAN reported favorably on the bill relative to St. Andrews Church, Harlem; also, on the bill to incorporate the Widows and Orphans' Fund of the Presbyterian Society of North America.

The Senate then went into Committee on the bill for the relief of W. W. Niles—a long debate ensued, and the enacting clause finally was stricken out.

After action on a bill for the relief of J. P. VAN EPPS, a recess was taken until 4 o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

Several private bills were discussed.

Mr. PRATT reported favorably on the bill to incorporate the San Juan and Atlantic Transportation Company. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Friday, April 2.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME.

To Insorporate the Williamsburg Water-Works Company.

In relation to the fees of the Sheriff of Kings Co., and the keeper of the Cells in Williamsburg.

To authorize Buffalo to borrow money and make investments in the Stock of the Buffalo and Brantford Railroad.

Mr. MOLONEY moved that the Excise bill be read a third time. Lost, ayes 29, noes 44.

Mr. MOLONEY then moved that it be read a third time on Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. A. SMITH moved to amend by fixing the time on Friday of next week at 12 o'clock. Accepted, and the resolution adopted.

Mr. A. SMITH called up the motion to reconsider the vote on the bill in relation to the expenses of Boards of Health.

The motion to reconsider prevailed, and the bill was passed. [The pill provides that the expenses of Boards of Health shall be a charge on the respective towns, villages and cities, wherein they are organized.]

Recess till 4 o'clock

Afternoon Session.

BILLS READ.

Relative to the Natural History of the State.

To promote Medical Education and for the better protection of Burial Grounds. Lost.

To extend the charter of original Mutual Insurance Companies for thirty years, and to restrict their doing business beyond the County where located, and adjoining Counties. Lost.

A motion to reconsider the bill was laid on the table, and the House adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOST—On board the Jersey City Ferry Boat, on Friday morning, a package containing a WHITE CRAPE SHAWL. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No 16 Cortlandt-st., New-York. a3-2t*

RICH'S SALAMANDER SAFES—WILDER'S PATENT—FIRE STATISTICS FOR 1851.—Statistical account of Fires in the year 1851, wherein RICH & CO.'S SAFES preserved their contents from the devouring element:

Owners of Safes.	Location of Fires.	Contents of Safes.
Wilson & Hyatt	Yazoo City, Miss	$3,000 in Notes, &c.
John Williams	New-Orleans	Books, &c.
Henderson & Peale	do.	do
Joseph Rafel	do.	do
R. L. Scannon	do.	Jewelry, val unk'n.
Conway Tool Co	Conway Mass	$30,000 in Notes, &c.
Alta Califor'a office San Francisco		Books, &c.

(This Safe was also in the fire of May, 1850)

A. S Bates	Chicago, Ill	$4,000
L. W. Chapin	New York	Books, &c
James Ferguson	do.	$1,500 in Notes, &c.
J G Gilbert	do.	$100,000 in Notes.
Nine Safes in Great		Bonds and Mort.

Fire, 4th May, 1851, San Francisco. Gold dust &c. val un.

The importance of being in possession of such a cheap insurance for valuable documents, books, papers, &c, is apparent from the above list, wherein it will be seen that five safes (which cost the owners only $650) saved property to the amount of $138 150 from fire Certificates to that effect can be seen at the store of the subscribers; also others, extending over a period of 10 years past, during which time no instance has occurred where WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, imported by Rich & Co, has failed to preserve its contents in the fiercest fire A large assortment of Safes, of various sizes and patterns, with and without powder-proof locks for sale at the depot, No. 147 Water st., New-York. Burglar-proof Bank Vaults and Vault Doors made to order

STEARNS & MARVIN,

(Late Roff, Stearns & Co.,) successors to Rich & Co, No 146 Water-st, cor Avenue-A and St Mark's place N Y. Sole proprietors of Rich's Patent, and the only makers of Sa amander Safes combining Wilder's and Rich's Patents. a3-2weod

NEW OMNIBUS ARRANGEMENT FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF THE PUBLIC—On MONDAY, the 5th of April, FINCH, SANDERSON & CO., proprietors of the KNICKERBOCKER LINE of Stages, will commence to transfer passengers with LENT & MULFORD, proprietors of the SECOND-STREET LINE of Stages. This arrangement will afford facilities for any person who wishes to go from 8th-av or Bleecker st to Williamsburg Ferry; or from Williamsburg Ferry through Bleecker-st. and to and through 8 h-av. For this accommodation only one fare will be charged. The hours during which this transfer will be made, will be from 8 A M till 8 o'clock P. M., during which time a man will be found on the corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st. to present to the passengers the transfer ticket. a3-2t*

TO SHOE MANUFACTURERS.—There are some things which it is important you should know. 1st, That it is the opinion of the most extensive manufacturers in Mass-chusetts and Connecticut, that all fitting closely and binding of Boots and Shoes, will soon be done by SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. 2d, That the shoe manufacturers of Lynn have purchased the right to use Singer's machines, at a large price, and are using 40 of the machines. 3d, That twenty of these machines are used in one establishment, at Abingdon, Mass., by the owners of the exclusive right for Plymouth County A word to the wise is sufficient. Call and see the machines in operation on all kinds of work, at the office of I M SINGER & CO.,

a3-24t No 256 Broadway, New-York.

JAMES RIKEMAN'S NEW AND BEAUTIFUL MARKET IN BROOKLYN, at the corner of Henry and Middagh sts, eclipses every similar establishment in the City of Churches. Prize Beef, mutton and veal of this day be exhibited, and sold at fair and reasonable prices; and in the connecting department of the building may be found the choicest fish, poultry, game, &c., of every description. Hotel and boarding-house keepers and private families, are respectfully solicited to give this market their attention. Articles sent to any part of the city without charge. a3 1t*

OLD COLONY SHOVELS.—Iron, Steel and Cast-Steel Shovels, of every description, for sale by

E & J. BUSSING & CO, No. 32 Cliff st.,

a3-1m Agents Old Colony Nail Co.

BURGESS & CO.'S ROACH, RAT and MOUSE EXTERMINATOR—Retail price 25 cts. per box—The efficacy of this article for the destruction of all species of vermin, is most fully attested to by our customers throughout the country, to whom we have supplied it for some years. A liberal discount allowed to wholesale and retail dealers. GREEN LEAF & KINSLEY,

a3-4t*MWF Wholesale Druggists, No. 42 Vesey-st

WOLDSTEIN & BECKEL—The eminent Oculists from Germany, have removed from No. 418 Broadway to No 451 Broadway. Having tested their skill in restoring imperfect or impaired vision, we are able to speak warmly in its favor Their telescopes, microscopes, opera glasses, spectacles &c, are unsurpassed—*Tribune*. a2 6t*

FOREIGN EXPRESS AGENCY.—Our partner, resident in Paris, who will leave on SATURDAY, in the PACIFIC, will receive orders and attend to any business that may be entrusted to him whether in England or on the Continent. LIVINGSTON, WELLS, & CO.,

m31-tf A3 No. 6 Wall-st

A LOT OF FINE DIAMOND and other JEWELRY, of the best style and quality, suitable for the best city or ball room trade, will be offered, reasonable, in Exchange for city property below Yo kville. Satisfactory settlement must be made before May. Address REAL ESTATE, office of this paper. a1 3.*

FRESH SEEDS—A variety—Cauliflower Seeds, Cabbage, Turnips, Peas, Herbs, just received from London, with an assortment of other Garden and Field Seeds. For sale by RALPH & CO, No. 23 Fulton-st, a1-3t* Near Fulton Market.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BAGGING, CANVAS, BALE ROPE CUTTINGS, GRASS and TARRED ROPE, and all other kinds of paper makers' stock, by

m17-2m CYRUS W. FIELD & Co., No 94 Beekman-st.

WRITING PAPER.—A large and very desirable assortment, for sale by

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a2-1m No. 115 Fulton-st.

WRITING PAPERS BY THE CASK ONLY.—The largest and most desirable assortment in the United States, for sale by

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BILL HEADS neatly and cheaply printed on HALL & CO.'S STEAM PRESSES, No. 77 Beekman-st. m30 3teod*

ON CONSIGNMENT—50 bbls K. D. corn meal; 1,200 lbs dried plums; 24 bbls cider. brandy. For sale by S. SKAATS & BRO., No. 1 Water-st, a1-3t*

TWINE, WRAPPING PAPER, BAGGING AND YARD STICKS for sale by

m16-1m* EDWARD M. DUNN, No. 41 Dey-st.

OLD COLONY CUT NAILS.—For sale by E & J. BUSSING & CO., No. 32 Cliff-st., Agents Old Colony Iron Co m10 1m*

SHEEP-SKIN MATS, fancy colors, for Sale by

m26-1m* EDWARD M. DUNN, No. 41 Dey-st.

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BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL,

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m13-1m G. WALKER, No. 258½ Washington-st.

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JOSEPH WALTER, IMPORTER OF JEWELRY ROOM No. 4,

m15 1m* No. 121 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED.—A physician having an old established drug store now doing a good cash business in one of the principle thoroughfares in the city, is desirous of procuring a partner with $300 or $400 cash who would take charge of the drug store, as he cannot attend to both his practice and the store. None need apply unless they have the above amount. Also a second-hand two-wheel Physician's gig wanted. Apply to S. JENKINS, No. 77 Bowery. a3-1t*

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—One competent to take charge of a retail store. Good and satisfactory references required as to character and ability. Apply at Drug-Store, Myrtle Avenue, between Franklin Avenue and Skillman Street, East Brooklyn. a3-1t*

SITUATIONS WANTED.—Situations for Protestant and Catholic Servants, males and females, of good character and every domestic station, at the "Select Protestant Agency," No. 7 Carmine-st., and Society Agency, No. 166 Chambers-st. m30-6t*

COMPOSITOR—Wanted, by a first-rate Compositor to work on a morning paper, or in a job or book office Has worked on a morning paper nine years. Address G. P., Office of *Daily Times*. a3-1t*

COPYIST WANTED.—A first rate one. None other need apply. REYNOLDS & VAN SCHAICK,

a3-1t* No 11 Nassau-st.

BOY WANTED—To learn the Drug and Apothecary business Apply at the Drug and Chemical Store, No. 286 Bowery, corner of Houston-st. a3-1t*

A BOOKKEEPER whose evenings are disengaged, would like a set of Books to write up; is a first rate penman; would not object to doing writing of any kind. Terms moderate, address J. B K, at this office a2-2t*

AGENTS WANTED.—500 Agents—$25 to $50 a week made in selling a new Family Work. Life and Speeches of Kossuth and other fine books. Call or address post-paid, American Family Publication Establishment, No. 128 Nassau-st. New York, up stairs. m24-1m*

TO LAND SURVEYORS—Wanted by a young man a situation; he can survey, level, and contour; is a good office man; he has been employed plotting, tracing, and drawing plans for a length of time, and perfectly understands the use of the Theodolite. Address J. P., *Daily Times* office. a3-1t*

MUSIC—Wanted, immediately, an Organist, to play the Melodeon in a small Church. A lady preferred. Address K L. M., this office a3 2t*

BOARDING.

BOARDING,—Pleasant rooms suitable for families or single Gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 190 Fulton st., between Orange and Pineapple st's, Brooklyn. m26-1m*

BROOKLYN HIGHTS.—A private family in a desirable location, can accommodate a few gentlemen with pleasant rooms and board, without dinner except on Sundays. A fine large front room on the 2d floor is just vacated. Apply at 127 Columbia-st., between Clark and Pierpont-sts m30-3teod*

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Without board, to one or two single gentlemen, from the 1st of May next, two rooms on the third floor of a house, in one of the most desirable locations in the Seventh Ward. Address, Box No. 1,998 Post-Office, with name and address. a2-6t*

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET to one or two gentlemen, at the following prices—if occupied by one, $1 per week, if by two $1 50. Inquire at No 15 Rose-st. 1t*

RAINBOW HOTEL AND DINING ROOMS, No. 27 Beekman-st., N. Y.

m15-1m* W. J. HOWELL.

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SEVENTH THOUSAND.

GREAT REVOLUTIONARY LEGEND—The SWAMP STEED; or, THE DAYS OF MARION AND HIS MERRY MEN—Price 50 cents—The universal Press say that this is the best romance of the "Days that tried men's souls," and gives a most thrilling account of the hardships, perils, and adventures of Marion and his trusty band Two editions, making 8,000 copies, have been sold in about ten days from publication.

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NOW READY.—ELEMENTS OF ELECTRO METALLURGY, by Alfred Smee, F R. S., Surgeon to Bank of England, &c &c 1st American, from 3d London Edition—revised and enlarged, with numerous wood cuts and electrotypes Subjects treated are—Galvanism, the Properties of Galvanic Batteries; Additional Sources of Voltaic Power; Electro-Metallurgy; Substances capable of receiving the Metallic Deposit; Laws regulating the Reduction of Metals: Electro Gilding; Silver-plating, &c.; Various Applications of the Reduction of Metals by Galvanism; The Electrotype; Galvanic Etching, Electro Disruptive Etching; Voltaic Blasting. 1 vol 12mo., full cloth, $1 25.

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NEW CHARMING NOVEL—Third Edition now ready. A STORY WITHOUT A NAME. By G P. R. James, Esq. Price 37½ cents

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CORNISH, LAMPORT & CO. have in preparation a translation of *Prof. ALEXIS MUSTON'S* very interesting work entitled THE ISRAEL OF THE ALPS, a history of the Vaudois of Piedmont. m31-3t W Th&S

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP—The undersigned having formed a copartnership, and purchased the bookselling business of JOSEPH BRETAN in the Merchants' Exchange, hope to receive the patronage of those accustomed hitherto to frequent the store. They intend to add to the present business the importation of foreign books. Entrances on Hanover-st. and Exchange-place.

a2 3t* MOORE & HORSFALL

NOTICE—I have this day associated with me Mr WM H. PHILIPS as partner in my business, which will hereafter be conducted under the name and firm of BARKER & PHILIPS E. S. BAKER.

March 31, 1852

We will remove on the first day of May to No 199 and 201 Duane, corner Washington sts. BAKER & PHILIPS

m3 3t*

MEDICAL.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION—Many years of trial, instead of impairing the public confidence in this medicine, has won for it an appreciation and notoriety by far exceeding the most sanguine expectations of its friends Nothing but its intrinsic virtues and the unmistakable benefit conferred on thousands of sufferers, could originate and maintain the reputation it enjoys While many inferior remedies are thrust upon the community, have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten. While it is a fraud on the public to pretend that any one medicine will infallibly cure all there is abundant proof that the CHERRY PECTORAL does, not only has a general influence almost invariably, cure the maladies for which it is employed As time makes these facts wiser and better known, this medicine has gradually become the best reliance of the afflicted, from the log-cabin of the American peasant, to the palaces of European Kings Throughout this entire country in every State, and indeed almost in every hamlet it contains, CHERRY PECTORAL is known as the best remedy extant for diseases of the Throat and Lungs, and in many foreign countries, it is coming to be extensively used by their most intelligent Physicians. In Great Britain, France and Germany, where the medical sciences have reached their highest perfection, CHERRY PECTORAL is introduced, and in constant use in the Armies, Hospitals, Alms Houses, Public Institutions, and in domestic practice, as the surest remedy their attending Physicians can employ for the more dangerous affections of the lungs. Also in milder cases, and for children it is safe, pleasant, and effectual to cure. In fact, some of the most flattering testimonials we receive have been from parents who have found it efficacious in cases particularly incidental to childhood The CHERRY PECTORAL is manufactured by a practical Chemist, and every ounce of it under his own eye, with invariable accuracy and care. It is sealed and protected by law from counterfeits, consequently be sure to get the genuine by observing our situation. We have endeavored here to furnish the community with a medicine of such intrinsic superiority and worth as should commend itself to their confidence—a remedy at once safe, speedy and effectual, which this has by repeated and countless trials proved itself to be; and trust by great care in preparing it with chemical accuracy, of uniform strength, to afford Physicians a new agent on which they can rely for the best results, and the afflicted with a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can do. Prepared and sold by

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TO VOCALISTS ORATORS AND THE PUBLIC—Acidulated Isinglass and Gelatine Lozenges prepared by the subscribers, are recommended as surpassing every other sweetmeat or medicinal Lozenge for the following reasons: They are composed of two of the most nutritious ingredients in nature; are eminently adapted for the sick, instead of jelly; besides alleviating cough, they clear and strengthen the voice, relieve dryness in the mouth and throat, and protect the lungs and throat from cold Parents, from recent experience of poisonous ingredients being combined in sweetmeats, must be convinced that these only can be given to children, from being nutritious, and not injuring the teeth or constitution Supplied only to respectable druggists by the manufacturers.

m30-1m RANDLE & QUEE, No 624 Hudson-st., N.Y.

WHOLESALE DRUG ESTABLISHMENT.—DRUGS, DYES, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c—We would invite the attention of those desiring to purchase fresh, reliable, and standard goods. Our stock has been selected with great care by ourselves individually, thus enabling us to offer "the rarest" that the market affords at but a moderate advance upon cost Purchasers from us can depend upon having their interests equally regarded in all respects, whether their orders are entrusted to us personally or by letter. Druggists, Country Merchants, Grocers, Manufacturers in general, Artizans, &c., will find with us every variety of drug merchandize required by them on reasonable terms. GREENLEAF & KINSLEY,

No. 62 Vesey-st., five doors above Greenwich

SAML. F. GREENLEAF. (j3-41tMWF&S) WM. H KINSLEY.

MEDICAL NURSING BY J. M. LUDLOW—Removed from No 848 Broadway to No. 64 4th-av Has had much experience with the sick and insane. Address J. M. LUDLOW, No 64 4th-av., N. Y m13-1meod*

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HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—In Williamsburg, about five minutes walk from Fork Ship Ferry, a two story and basement brick house finished in the most modern style with marble mantles, grates, &c., price $3,000. The most part may remain in bond and mortgage at $300 to one family. Inquire of WM. C. SMITH, No. 126 South 6th-st. a3-6t*

HOUSE AND LOTS TO LET, in 72d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av; a pleasant place, large house, carriage house, 3 lots of ground for summer only, if desired at reduced rent. The Moore & O'Keefe stages pass. Inquire of E. VAN AKEN, on the premises. m31-6t*

HOUSE IN NEWPORT, R. I. TO LET.—A house situated in a very desirable part of the town of Newport, will be rented for the summer months. Apply to Mrs. PIERCE, No. 63 Bridge-st., Newport—either by letter or verbally. a2-3t*

HOUSE TO LET—No. 34 Barclay-st—Store to be altered to suit tenant. Apply only to T. HALL No. 203 Broadway, between 9 and 11 o'clock, where plan can be seen. m29-tf

HOUSE TO LET.—The large four story house corner Warren-place and Greenwich-av., replete with conveniences, and will be put in good order. Apply to

a1-6t* W. DUNNING, No. 48 8th-av.

HOUSE TO LET—A splendid 3-story House in Fitzroy-place, between 8th and 9th-avenues. Apply to [a1-6t] W. DUNNING, No. 48 8th-av.

DWELLING-HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO LET—The three-story Dwelling-house, No. 100 Clinton-st., near State-st. Inquire of D & M. CHAUNCEY, No. 12 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, or at No. 261 Pearl-st. New-York. May be seen from 12 to 2 o'clock* m31 6t*

TWO GOTHIC COTTAGES AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, TO LET.—Situated within ten minutes walk of Vanderbilt's Ferry, with a fine view of the City and Bay. Both nearly new, with a fine Garden Plot, Kitchen Ranges, Marble Mantles, and every convenience for Genteel Families. Rent, $325 for one and $425 for the other. Apply to WM. B. TOWNSEND, No. 2 Pine-st. a2 2t

UPPER PART OF HOUSE IN BROOKLYN, TO LET—On the second floor, two rooms, with pantries, fire-places and marble mantels, and one small room On the third floor, two rooms with fire places, and one small room Privilege of cellar and place for washing Will be let only to a small, genteel family without children. Apply on the premises, second door North from Atlantic-st., in Hoyt-st, from 12 to 5 P. M. a3 1t*

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—Part of the modern built three story and basement house, with verandah front, No 84 West 29th-st, near the 6th av., consisting of the first floor, three rooms deep, back basement, with range, bleeding rooms in third story, privilege in bath and wash rooms; gas pipes through the house. Rent $350 None but a small family need apply, as above, or of MORGAN & CO., No. 221 Pearl-st., corner Platt. Possession the 15th inst.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET on Brooklyn Hights, to a small family, without children, and with unexceptionable references. Address Box No. 482, New-York Post Office. a3-3t*

FOUR ROOMS TO LET.—Four large and desirable rooms on the second story of Nos 297 and 299 Broadway, (west side,) finely lighted. The two rooms in each number, can be thrown into one, one hundred feet deep.

a1-6t* GOULD & BERRY, No. 297 Broadway.

LARGE ROOM TO LET—About 30 by 70 feet, at No 616 Broadway, suitable for Building Associations, Military Drill Room, Debating Societies Lectures, Supper, &c. Also, to let on Sundays, for religious purposes Apply at No. 274 Bowery, Book store. a1-3teod*

APARTMENTS TO LET IN BROOKLYN—To a small family, without children. Inquire of B. RICHARDS, No 42 John-st., New-York. a2-2t*

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—In *Times* Building, No. 113 Nassau st, the 2d floor, 25 by 103 feet deep, entrance on two streets Inquire of JOHN GILHOOLY, No. 118 Nassau st, in basement a1-tf

TO DAGUERREANISTS—TO LET OR LEASE in Broadway,—Splendid rooms, with skylight, suitable for the above business. For particulars, apply at No 42 Reade-st, third story. a3-1t

STORE IN BROADWAY TO LET.—In the most eligible location for wholesale or jobbing business; or, the lease for sale. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st a1 tf

TO MANUFACTURERS—Several eligible rooms, (one 40x60 ft.) with STEAM POWER, TO LET, in the building No 68 Duane st. Inquire in the basement, of the Engineer, or of CHAS. STARR, Jr. & Co.,

m31 6t* No. 117 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP—Beautifully situated on Gates-av., between Bedford and Tompkins-av., the finest location in the city Price $550 cash, (well worth $500) Apply to J. WARD, No. 120 Water-st., New-York; or Cumberland-st., near De Kalb av., Brooklyn. a3 3t*

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—A three-story Brick House and Lot on Driggs-av., between the extension of 5th and 6th sts, Williamsburg, finished in superior style Price, $3 600 $2,500 can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years Also, 200 Lots on the Boerum property, with money loaned to build. Inquire of J. L HEATH, No 38 6th-st, Williamsburg. a3-6t*

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE—With twenty acres of excellent Land attached, situated in Lyme, at the mouth of the Connecticut River, and about one mile distant from the New-Haven and New-London Railroad Depot. The House, Carriage-house and other outbuildings are new, and built in the best manner. The House is two stories high, very convenient and fitted with marble

New-York Daily Times.

Sentence of Death.—A Confession.

Judge ALLISON, yesterday pronounced sentence of death against the brothers SKUPINSKI, in Philadelphia, convicted of the murder of LEHMAN, the young peddler. The Judge, deeply affected, addressed the prisoners as follows:

Mathias Skupenski and Blaise Skupenski: A jury of your own selection, after an impartial and laborious consideration of the charges preferred against you by the representatives of the Commonwealth, have found you guilty of the wilful and deliberate murder of Jacob Lehman. With the verdict which now stands recorded against you, the Court are entirely satisfied; believing, as we do, that it was fully justified by the evidence upon which it was based, which, although entirely circumstantial, was so conclusive in its nature as to dispel every reasonable doubt of your participation in the crime of which you have been convicted. In view of your awfully solemn situation, I desire to avoid saying anything that may unnecessarily add to your distress. For, however you may feel, it comports not with the dignity of the law, neither is it in accordance with humane teachings and operations to embitter your remaining days on earth by a needless repetition of the details. In vindication, however, of the awful sentence which I am about to pronounce, and with the hope that the last few words which I shall address to you may have some influence in inducing you to regard in a proper light the crime committed against an inoffending brother, it is proper on this solemn occasion to remind you of its enormity,—a crime against which the most powerful instincts of our nature revolts, and one which is in direct violation of the divine command—"Thou shalt do no murder." Life is the most precious of precious gifts. No one can trifle with that which his Maker has entrusted him, and be guiltless; much less can he be excused in taking the life of another; and he who violates this sacred law of Humanity shall pay with his own, the penalty of his offending. You are soon to exemplify this truth, sanctioned alike by human and divine enactments, and thus to present to all men another illustration of the certainty with which the eye and arm of Omnipotence follow upon the track of the murderer, laying bare the most hidden actions, and bringing him to a speedy accountability. In the retirement of your own house, alone with the unfortunate victim of your cupidity, you slew him, and amid secrecy the most profound, protected, in all probability, by the darkness of the night, the mutilated corpse is placed where, to all human calculation, no eye shall ever again behold it. But a few straggling hairs, loosed from their confinement, became locked in the ice, and are there firmly held until the body is discovered and disinhumed. You, however, had fled, no one knew where. Weeks passed, and you were undetected, when a single unguarded look, which no human foresight could have anticipated, betrayed you as the murderers of Jacob Lehman. Before I end my painful duty as the minister of the law, whose voice I utter, not my own, let me remind you that although your crime be great, it is not beyond forgiveness. God is merciful as just, and willing to pardon and forgive, and all may, through the mediation of the Redeemer, be saved from the consequences of their transgression. Your doom is a solemn warning to all others. In the full strength of your manhood, in the bloom of life—together, and at the same time, the children of one mother, in a strange land—you are about to be conveyed to a felon's death, and a dishonorable grave. The stern requirements of retributive justice demand of me, now, the imposition of the sentence of the law. It is, therefore, considered and adjudged by the Court, that the prisoner at the bar, Mathias Skupinski, be taken hence to the jail of the county of Philadelphia, from whence he came, and thence to the place of execution, and that he be there hanged by the neck until he is dead. And may God have mercy on his soul.

Blaise was sentenced to death in precisely the same words as those in the last paragraph.

CONFESSION OF MATHIAS.

After the adjournment of the Court, a large crowd gathered around the prisoners, your correspondent among the rest. A conversation took place between Mathias and some of the officers of the Court, in the German language. He stated that he was watching at the outside of the front door, while the third party, the Hungarian, was despatching the deceased; that when he (Mathias) went into the house Lehman was dead. The prisoner freely confessed that he cut off one of the boy's legs, but said he took no part in the killing. Mathias expressed a desire, in very passionate language, for the arrest of the Hungarian. He said the authorities should search for him all over Europe and America. Mathias, during the whole of this conversation, did not evince anything like sorrow, but a strong feeling against the third party, who had fled the city. He said the Hungarian ought to be hung as well as he.

Blaise remained, apparently, in a state of stupor. He fixed his eyes upon one object and seemed to be absorbed in the sentence of the Court. He said nothing at all.

Mathias showed great attachment towards his younger brother, and takes every opportunity to vindicate him in this matter. He said that Blaise had nothing to do with the murder.

The prisoners were conducted out of the Court-room to the "Black Maria" by several officers, but they made no attempt to escape. There was a large number of persons in the vicinity, eager to catch a glimpse of the prisoners.

The Wreck of the North America.

In an Acapulco letter from General WINCHESTER, and published in the *Tribune*, we take the following:

On Monday, after the wreck, Mr. F. W. Rice, (U. S. Consul at Acapulco,) visited the beach, having ridden express in fourteen hours. Mr. Guys could do but little in this unfortunate case; but all he was able to do has been done most kindly, promptly and cheerfully. He is now lodging and feeding thirty of the destitute passengers, and Mr. Rice about fifty more. Mr. Bills, the agent of the mail line, has been unceasing in his endeavors to alleviate the distressed, and, as I understand, raised a fund of $500 toward their support.

The hostility of the Mexican officials and the lower classes of the people to the Americans is scarcely disguised; and almost daily some act of violence toward the latter is committed, under color of some trumpery charge. Two or three days ago an American narrowly escaped having a bayonet run through him by a couple of lazzaroni soldiers, sent to arrest him on a frivolous charge. He was released, it is true, but there is no power to obtain redress for such, or any other interference with the rights of American citizens. Mr. Rice can do but little, unsupported as an American agent, by the presence of a public vessel. While it *happens* (accidentally of course,) that nearly the entire Pacific Squadron lies idle for months and months, in the port of Valparaiso, a vessel of war scarcely ever is seen here, though, in comparison to the magnitude of the trade and interests at stake, to say nothing of a treacherous and weak Government, the port of Acapulco is ten times more important than that of Valparaiso. It cannot be denied, however, that our dandy officers find vastly more to attract them at the latter place, where beautiful women, balls and amusements give them a capital opportunity of spending the people's money, without the necessity of rendering a particle of real service. Let a vessel be sent here, as was the *Vandalia* last summer, and her listless or pleasure-loving commander and officers are sure to report to the Department the great unhealthiness of the climate. It was so with this vessel, though she lost but two men in four months. The truth is, that our naval system is becoming a by-word, and certainly it stinks in the nostrils of every American who has opportunity to witness its inefficiency and uselessness as a *protection* in foreign countries. Congress, though getting to be of as little use to the people, ought either to reform the Navy, or, what would probably be better, abolish it altogether, and thus save seven or eight millions per annum to the public purse.

In the case of the propeller *Commodore Stockton*, legally sold by the Consul, the Mexican authorities took forcible possession of her, and hold her still, keeping her on a frivolous pretext. The case has been represented to Mr. Letcher, our Minister at Mexico, and an order for the release of the vessel promised by the supreme authorities—but nothing has been done, or is likely. Mr. Letcher is too busy in looking after the private interests of the Tehuantepec Company to give attention to small matters like this. The Consul is certainly imbued with a true American spirit, and is vigilant and prompt in the exercise of his duties; yet, in a "crowd" of destitute people, such as are now here, he cannot escape blame and abuse on the part of the ignorant, because he is not rich enough to feed them all, nor is possessed of judicial powers to enforce their just claims on the Company. * *

The sloop-of-war *St Marys*, as we learn by the San Francisco papers, arrived at that port a couple of weeks since,—no doubt passing within sight of the harbor of Acapulco, *without looking in*. It is additional evidence of the entire disregard of the interests of the United States shown by the present Administration. A State like this, so strong as to defy the central power at Mexico, needs to have a vessel of war here constantly to protect American citizens, of which some four or five thousand pass through monthly. The U. S. Consul has even been threatened with arrest by a file of soldiers, and confinement in the Castle. Under the feeling of the authorities here toward Americans, such an event may happen any day. Whatever is done for their protection, Mr. Rice is obliged to fight for. * * * * *

The day of our arrival here, from the wreck, also came into port bark *Isabel*, from Panama, for San Francisco with a large number of passengers, in a state of perfect exhaustion from starvation. *She has been sixty days at sea*, and her passengers for a long time subsisted only on a modicum of rice to each person.

The Trial of the Cuban Filibusters.

TWENTY THIRD DAY.

The U. S. vs. John L. O'Sullivan and others.

U. S DISTRICT COURT—Before Judge JUDSON.—The Court and Jury assembled at the usual hour, when Mr J. P. Hall resumed his argument to the Jury, on the part of the prosecution, and concluded a most able speech about 3½ o'clock. His honor, the Judge, said that as there was a large mass of testimony for him to review he should not be prepared to charge the Jury before the morning. The Jurors were then agreed

Mr Cutting read a number of Points, in which he required the Court to charge the Jury on in favor of Captain Lewis, and another series, in which he required the Court to charge the Jury on, in favor of Mr O'Sullivan. Judge Judson said he would take the papers with him, and give them his consideration.

Mr. Hoffman said they had only one Point, which was that, if the defendants began an expedition in the southern district, no matter where it was to be completed, they were guilty. The Court then adjourned.

At a fire which occurred in Baltimore on Thursday morning, a lad, fifteen years of age, named John Nolit, was killed by the falling ruins. Several other boys had just been driven from the spot by the police, two of whom, named, respectively, Woodhead and Elliott, were in the building when the indications of the crash commenced. Mr. Woodhead had a very narrow escape, the burning rafters and bricks falling upon and around him in showers. He, however, miraculously escaped with a few slight bruises and burns, and the loss of his overcoat, which was literally torn and burned from his back. Mr. Elliott was standing alongside of his companion at the time, and was prostrated to the ground, but was raised to his feet by Mr. W., and they both succeeded in getting out.

A German apothecary, named C. M. Bollman, committed suicide at Baltimore on Thursday last, by taking laudanum. He was formerly Consul at that port from one of the German powers.

DIED.

On Friday, 2d inst., JOSEPH BRENTNALL, infant son of J. Cyrus and Angeline T. Smith, aged two months and 23 days.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral at 4 o'clock this afternoon, at No. 197 Dutch-st., Brooklyn.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, April 2, ROBERT G. HUNTER, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his father-in-law, Wm. H. Howe, No 206 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

April 3, 1852, LOUISA, daughter of Dr. W. E. McMullen, aged 3 years and 14 days.

Funeral on Saturday, April 3, at 3 o'clock, P.M., at No. 160 Court-st, Brooklyn.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 2

$3,000 U S 6s, '67	117¼	50 Rock & Syr. R.R. scrip	109¾
5,000 do '68	117¼	106 Hudson Railroad	67
2,700 do '56	106¼	40 do	67¼
2 000 Illinois 5s	78¼	50 Mohawk Railroad	106
4,000 Ind Canal Pref	42	2 0 Reading Railroad	b10 73¾
4,000 do 5s	88¼	50 do	73¾
15,000 Er e 7s, '62	94¼	300 do	73¾
5,000 do	94¼	300 do	b30 74
1,000 do '71	93¼	50 do	b15 73¾
12,000 do	93¼	50 do	s60 73¾
5,000 do	b60 93¾	100 do	73¾
5 000 do	b60 94	200 Long Island R R	b30 23¾
2 000 Harlem Ex	75	250 Nor. & Wor. R R	b30 57¾
25 Nicaragua Company	43¼	150 do	57
75 do	43	50 Harlem Railroad	72¾
7 do	42¾	250 do	73
50 do	43	100 do	b30 72¾
50 Dauphin Coal Co	b60 55	540 Erie Railroad	b50 87¼
100 Merchants' Ex Bank	107	100 do	s90 87
45 North American Bk	107	25 do	87¼
20 Mechanics' Bank	106	50 do	b60 87
10 Ohio Trust Co	107¼	100 do	b30 87¼
100 Morris Canal	b30 19¼	100 do	b10 87¼
100 do	19¼	100 do	b60 87¼
50 do	b10 19¾	200 do	87¼
250 N. J. Mining Co	12¾	100 do	87¼
150 do	12¾	100 do	b10 87¼
200 do	b30 13		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Indiana Pref. 5s	40	450 Reading Railroad	74¼
1 000 Harlem Ex. Bonds	107¾	200 do	s3 74
10,000 Erie Convert '69	b53 95¾	100 do	b60 74¼
12,000 do	95	100 do	s10 74
2 0 Erie Railroad	87¼	100 do	74
750 do	87¼	50 Canton Co	75¾
200 do	s60 87	50 do	b5 16
50 do	87¼	150 do	s3 66
525 do	b3 87¼	50 do	b10 76¾
500 do	s2 87¼	175 Edgeworth Co	7¼
100 do	s90 87	300 N. Jersey Zinc Co	b30 13
50 Nor. & Wor. R R	b10 57	150 do	b10 13
100 Harlem Railroad	72¾	375 do	b3 13
100 Dauphin Coal Co	b30 54¼		

FRIDAY, April 2.—6 P. M.

Speculation for a rise, is again fairly afloat in Wall-street. The bear interest lost courage, to-day. A leading and wealthy operator had previously changed his course on Erie, and the influence of this Stock and its sudden rise of 3¼ per cent., with such support, has been to impart confidence to nearly all the Fancies. The sales of Erie, through the day, were 6,500 shares, of which 2,500 were taken in the Street, at 87¼, by one—and supposed to be a short—party. There were new and strong buyers of Reading, both in Philadelphia and in this market, and prices again advanced to 74 cash, and ¼ @ ⅜ on buyer's option. Harlem, Norwich and Canton were firm and higher; the last wanted, at the close, at 76, though sellers are cautious in making contracts. The great and successful rise, last year, in Farmers' Loan, which, like Canton, is dependant on the course of town lots and other real estate, is having its influence on the Baltimore Company. The small Stocks were generally better; a very large business in New-Jersey Mining, at an advance of half-dollar the share.

The transactions in Bonds were again large, both at the Board and in the Street. There were considerable private transactions in State and Railroad loans, part for the steamer to-morrow. The Erie Convertibles sold to the extent of $75,000, at an advance of 1 ₩ cent., closing at 95 for the '62s, interest from January, and 94 for the '71s, interest from February. The Erie party are quite confident in both Stock and Bonds, and they receive effective help from the outside and foreign orders for the various Bonds of the Company. The earlier loans have nearly disappeared from the market; for the few first Mortgage offered 115@116 is asked. Hudson Bonds are also stiff, and the new Bellefontaine 7s sold at 93 as far as offered, some of the takers holding on for 95@97. Governments were in fair request at previous figures.

The Nicaragua Company—a fancy on its own peculiar hook—sold down to 42, and the Canal Rights at $3,400. This was quite a fall from day before yesterday, but not at all surprising, considering the sudden rise from $19 to $50 for the shares and $800 to $3,700 for the rights.

There was another fall in Exchange to-day. The rates for the Collins packet, sailing to-morrow, closed at 109¾@¾ for best transient bills, and 109¾ asked by the home bankers. The regular drawings were light—unusually so—and the sales of Southern bank and other good transient signatures only to a fair extent. France, 5 25@5 20, and dull. The importers and foreign agents and correspondents holding funds due to Europe, not only make their remittances on better terms, but seem, for the most part, indifferent to the facilities now afforded by an easy money market and cheaper bills. A large portion of the returns for Continental goods is undoubtedly made in Railroad Bonds, and if the same course is not taken by the British agents, much of their money is kept here and temporarily loaned on these and other collaterals, at cheap rates. In addition to this, there is a brisk and increased barter trade going on for Welsh and other British Iron, for the use of the various Railroads now building. To what extent American Railroad Bonds are bought out and out with foreign money, it would be hard to tell, as the actual terms of many of the transactions are confidential, while the reported negotiations are not without a certain mixture of exaggeration. The end, however, is answered. The number of these loans enjoying this sort of help is daily increasing, and the circle of their respectability and credit enlarging. Confidence grows as the new lines are finished and operated to profit, and as money becomes cheaper here and of less value on the other side. *Security* is fast becoming an imaginary term. In the first commercial State in the Union, Railroad Bonds have been suggested and urged on the Legislature as the best basis for increased business by the Savings' Banks, and in Wisconsin they are talked of as a substitute for Gold in Free Banking. These things go to show the course of the times and the effect of the reaction upon the United States of large unemployed means in Europe. The tendency is to speculation, and speculation favors enlarged confidence and a liberal construction of such convertible terms as credit and security. We repeat the expression of hope that it may end well.

The General Markets, with the exception of Wheat, quite animated. The sales of Cotton reached 4,600 bales, and prices closed stiff. Flour in demand at $4; Corn sold as high as 70 cents for select lots, the general range being 67@68 cents. Provisions in good demand. Freights favor the shipment of Flour and Grain.

The Sub-Treasury received $106,069; disbursed $36,258, and held at close $2,908,943.

The exact figures for the March Imports into New-York are as follows:

Dutiable Goods and Merchandize	$9,382 624
Free Goods	1,813 918
Total	$11 145 564
Foreign Specie entered	525 421
Duties accruing at Custom-House	2,973 951
Goods withdrawn from Public Warehouse	1,605,819
Goods stored in Public Warehouse	916,5.9

The first week in April shows the following Dry Goods movements at the Custom-House:

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION		ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.		WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.	
	Pkgs.	*Value.*	*Pkgs.*	*Value.*	*Pkgs.*	*Value*
Woolens	519	$199,193	119	$38,281	90	$25,065
Cotton	744	145 956	100	20 174	147	34,135
Silk	812	338,997	408	122,455	89	24 715
Flax	766	129,5 9	79	17,201	155	16,973
Miscellaneous	203	69 627	1,129	10,601	1,203	24,290
Total	3,044	$843,350	1 832	$208,692	1 292	$126,1 7

The imports (first and second columns) was $1,052,041; the amount marketed (first and third columns), $969,473

In regard to the Cotton crop, Messrs. T. I. Stewart & Co, in their Circular, to go by the *Pacific*, to-morrow, remark—

"The estimates made for the Crop are being generally revised. The new lands brought into cultivation the past season being mostly bottom lands, felt the excessive drouth less, and have returned a greater per centage than was expected. The probability is, that 2,800,000 bales will do well enough for a starting point, and beyond, all is conjecture. If a sudden fall had not taken place in many of those streams like excess now would be greater than it is as compared to last season, a though the receipts were then heavy for the first two weeks of April. Planters have been well satisfied with the prices at which they have disposed of a nut two millions of bales, and certainly not of two-thirds of their crops, and although they may continue to deliver the residue freely, it does not follow that they will sell with equal freedom, as last Autumn money was scarce, and credit difficult. Now, he reverse is the case, and they can afford to be looker-on, and hold for the contingencies of another growth, and of European politics."

The receipts at the ports are 2,253,000 bales, against 1,642 000 bales same period last season.

The following resolutions are suggested in the Ohio papers, for the settlement of the Bridge question in that State, between the Canal Commissioners and the Railroads:

1. Railroad cars are bound to run, bridges or no bridges Nothing can stop the locomotive after it is started.

2. This being the case, if the bridges are removed, the locomotive and cars will run into the canals, and they will prove a more serious obstruction to navigation of the canals than the bridges are in the present condition.

3. It follows that the Board of Public Works have not fully considered the consequences of their order, and it is therefore the duty of the Legislature, as the people's guardians to interfere in the matter

The rain storm of Wednesday caused the ice in the harbors of Erie and Dunkirk to move rapidly down the Lake, and navigation will be resumed in a day or two. The previous attempts to run boats between Cleveland and Erie, were attended with much hazard and delay, and two of the steamers were caught in the ice off Erie bound in.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADLPHIA.—*First Board*—$7,000 U S 6s '53 101¼; $10,000 Reading 6s, '44, 84¼; $9,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 90¼; $3,000 do, 90¾; $1,000 Lehigh 6s, 86; $3,000 Cramp 6s, 90; 50 sh. Mechanics' Bank, 100; 100 Reading Railroad, 74; 100 Long Island Railroad, 23¾; 175 Girard Bank, 97; 50 Reading Railroad, 74; 100 do, 74; 200 do, 74; 100 do, 74; 100 do, 74; 50 Long Island, 23¾. *Second Board*—$1,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, interest off, 47½; $6,000 do, do., 46½; $32,000 do., interest on, 50 @ 51; $5,000 do., interest off, 46½; $3,000 Pittsburg Cramps 6s, 97; $4,000 Reading 6s, '44, 84¼; $3,000 Lehigh 6s, 86½; $700 Pennsylvania 5s, 90½; $200 Chesapeake & Delaware 6s, 98; 200 shs. Reading Railroad, b5, 37; 50 do., b5 and interest, 37; 250 do, b5, 37. *After Boards*—100 shs Reading Railroad, b5, 37; 100 do, b30, 37; 100 do, s5 mo., 36¾; 100 Morris Canal, b4, 19¾. *Closing Prices*—U. S. 6s, 117@⅜; U. S. 5s, '67, 117¼@¾; Pennsylvania 5s, 91@¾; Reading 6s, '60, 84½@¾; Reading 6s, '70 79¾; Reading Stock, 36¼@37; Morris Canal, 19¾@⅝; Union Canal, 19¾@¾; Girard Bank, 13¾; Vicksburg Bank, 15¾@16; Long Island Railroad, 11¾@¾; U. S Bank, 3¼@4.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 31.

COTTON is in fair demand; the sales to-day reached 7,500 bales, at unchanged prices Strict middling is at 7½c. The increase in the receipts at all the Southern ports is now 455.000 bales over the same time last year. The stock on hand to-night is 200,000 bales FREIGHTS are advancing. Cotton is taken for Liverpool at 9-16d.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, April 1.

The sales of COTTON to-day amounted to 3,000 bales at steady prices. We quote middling at 7¼@7¾c.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, April 1.

COTTON sales to-day 2,000 bales—the market closing tight at ⅛c. decline Fair and fully fair qualities are quoted at 8@8½c. The week's sales have been 10,300 bales, and the receipts 13 306 bales The stock on hand, exclusive of that on ship board is 51,448 bales.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, April 2—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are more plentiful and less salable. There were 50 bbls. taken at $5 06½@$5 12½ for Pots, and $6 25 for Pearls ₩ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is doing better. The absorption of recent receipts by purchasers exigencies stiffens holders. The sales reach 4,000 bales, part upland middling at 8c. and Orleans do at 8¼c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There is more animation, without any special variation in the market for State and Western brands. The Eastern trade deal liberally, and there is more consumptive inquiry, especially for favorite qualities, which are scarce and firm The shipping operations are, however, extremely light—owing to the unfeeling European accounts, which exporters expect future arrivals to elucidate The business exceeds 5,400 bbls ordinary to straight State at $4 43¾@$4 56¼; choice do. with mixed Indiana and Michigan at $4 56½@$4 75; favorite round hoop Ohio with fair to fancy Indiana and Michigan at $4 75@$4 93¾; fancy Genesee and Ohio at $5@$5 25; extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 25@$5 62½, and extra Genesee at $5 25@$6. Canadian is in less request and nominally worth $4 37½@$4 50 in bond Southern is steady and languid, the demand being, as before observed, mainly domestic, and factors solicitous to realise. The sales embrace 1,600 bbls—mainly at ordinary Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, and Georgetown, at $4 31¼@$4 56¼ Rye Flour continues very rare and brings by retail $3 50@$3 62½ ₩ bbl Corn Meal is partially neglected. The last sales of Jersey were at $3 43¾, and of Brandywine $3 56¼.

GRAIN.—Wheat is on the decline; occasioned by vendors' willingness and purchasers' reluctance to operate at current figures, which depresses the market and enervates prices; the transactions are wholly unimportant. Rye is essentially unaltered; 7,500 bushels having been disposed of at 79@80c. Barley appears inactive and nominal at 73@78c. ₩ bush. Oats are plenteously forwarded to market, and can be bought at 32@34c for Western, and 40@43c. for Northern. Corn is somewhat variable; influenced by supply and demand; the former of which, though light, has decidedly gained upon dealers' wants, and put down prices; last evening, 4,500 bushels round yellow and mixed Western were sold at 70c; but for the 15 000 bush. taken to-day, holders were unable to procure more than 66@67 for white Southern and 68 for yellow do

PROVISIONS—Pork is not so much in request, yet remains firm at the former rates. The sales include 300 bbls. new Prime at $16 12½@$16 25 asked, and new Mess at $17 25@$17 37½ ₩ bbl. Pickled Meats rule quiet for want of stock; some 50 packages extra Shoulders and Hams brought 8@10c ₩ lb Lard is wanted by the trade, and with an improving market; sales have been made of 750 bbls. and tierces at 9½@9¾c., and 200 kegs at 10¼@10¾c. ₩ lb. Beef slightly inclines downwards; the day's business embraces 300 bbls. Prime at $5 62½@$6 25 and Mess at $9 50@$12 75. Prime Mess is nominally dull at $12@$12½ ₩ tierce; as are also Beef Hams at $16 ₩ 220 lb. Butter is in good demand at 20@24c. for Ohio, and 24@28c for Western New York. Cheese remains steady and salable at 6½@8c ₩ lb

WHISKY—is not so freely offered; the demand is fair, and the sales comprise 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 20½@20¾c., cash, ₩ gallon.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship St. Louis, from New-Orleans—J. Ganby, of Liverpoe; W. H. Elliot, of New-Orleans

In brig Marvel, from Guayama—John Crosby.

In ship N. Palmer, from Whampoa—H. W. Burdett, S. S. Smith, Capt Bullington.

In brig Mary Emily, from St. Thomas—J. M. Gourgas, D. Clark, S. Jove, C. E. Curtis, Dr. McFarland, C. A. Ely, Jas. Cleland, B. Crassous, and 1 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC. THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises..... 5 42|Sets..... 6 25|MOON—Sets..... 5 27

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 6 34m|Gov. Island.. 7 24m|Hell Gate.. 9 03m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....APRIL 2, 1852.

Cleared.

Ship B. Aymar, Carver, Apalachicola, Nesmith & Sons.
Ship Garrick, Eldridge, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co
Ship Quirfey, New-Orleans, Stanton & Thompson;
Ship Princeton, Russell, Liverpool, Frost & Hicks.
Bark J Paton, Jr., Pierce, Navy Bay, N. L. McCready & Co
Bark Parodi, Rich, Havana, J. J. Taylor & Co.
Brig Zebron, Dert, St John, N B, J S Whitney & Co.
Schr. Sarah McDonald, Ellis Philadelphia, J Hand
Schr Jacob Raymond, Bowne, Philadelphia, J. Hand
Schr. S S Willetts, Smith, Philadelphia, J. Hand.
Schr Abbot Lawrence, Allen, Boston, Dayton & Sprague.
Schr Montrose, Storer, Georgetown, master
Schr Ansel, Luce, Philadelphia Nesmith & Sons.
Schr. Talbot, Chase, Sagua la Grande, Mayhew, Talcott & Co
Prop. Novelty, Briggs, Philadelphia, J. & N Briggs,
Barge Express, Pierson, Baltimore, W. H. Thompson.

Arrived.

Ship Santiago, (of Boston) Peterson, Batavia via Calcutta left Sand Head Dec 6, and Cape Tacon Feb. 6, coffee, &c. to D C Bacon

Ship Clifton, Ingersoll, New-Orleans, 14 ds., mdse. to Stanton & Thompson

Ship S S Austin, Moss, Galveston, 20 ds., cotton, &c. to J H Brower & Co.

Ship George Washington, (of Boston) Cummings, Liverpool, 24 ds., mdse and 446 passengers to J Ogden. March 29, J W Baker, of Massachusetts, fell from the main royal yard and was drowned.

Ship Robert Center, Arnold, Mobile, 29 ds., cotton to Center & Co

Ship N. B Palmer, Low, Whampoa, Jan. 9, silks, tea, &c, to A A. Low & Bros. Feb 5, George Kitchie, of Edinburg, a seaman, died

Ship Powhattan, (of Baltimore) Meyers, Havre, 41 ds., in ballast and 213 passengers to Taylor & Merrill

Ship St. Louis, Bunker, New-Orleans, 13 ds., mdse. to Wm. Nixon & Co

Ship Hudson, White, New-Orleans, 20 ds., mdse. to F. P. Stanton.

Ship Tone, Silsby, New Orleans, March 16, mdse. to master

Ship Java, Jackson, New-Orleans, 20 ds., mdse. and 30 passengers to F P stanton

Bark Emily Minor, Smith, St. Marks, 20 ds., cotton to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Bark Abetom, Castner, Rochelle, 45 ds., brandies to Nesmith & Sons

Bark Mount Washington, (of Freeport) Pettingill, Rio Janeiro, 50 ds., coffee to master

Bark Mosquito, Peterson, Cardenas, 14 ds., sugar and molasses to R C Reed.

Norw bark Ocean, Harn, Newcastle, 72 ds., mdse. to Barclay & Livingston

Bark Orion, Jones, Mobile, 15 ds., cotton to Eagle & Hazard

Bark Palmetto, (of Kennebunk) Bell, Havana, 20 ds., sugar to master

Bark Maryland, Klein, New-Orleans, 13 ds., mdse. to Mason & Thompson

Bark Gen. Green, (of Charleston) Hamer, Havana, 11 ds., sugar to master.

Brem bark Minna Diencker, Bremen, 24 ds., in ballast, and 158 passengers to Poppe & Co.

Bark Borneo, (of Salem) Rhoades, Penang, 135 ds., pepper, &c. to order. March 25, in the southern edge of the Gulf, was struck by lightning, which set fire to the maintopmast and burnt the maintop-sail

Russ. bark Primus, Swindleim, Marseilles, 12 ds., mdse. to order

Brig N. H. Parks, (of Harpswell) Webber, Cienfuegos, March 10, sugar and molasses to Chastelain & Pouvert. Has been north of Hatteras 10 days. March 31, lat 38 on. 75 30 saw the hull of a fore and-aft schr. of about 75 or 80 tons, bottom up in the deck painted black to water-line and green bottom; had a white arch on her stern, with a molding above and below the name

Brig Albano, Burns, Sagua la Grande, March 18, sugar and molasses to M Taylor & Co, vessel to master. Had a very boisterous passage. March 19, lat. 24 30, lon 79 30, carried away jib, split sails, and lost boat. 20th, at 2 P. M., lat. 25, lon. 78 30, in the very sea, which carried away the after part of the house and forward quarter bulwarks, stove three casks of molasses, and knocked John S Whiten, a boy, through the break of the house, killing him instantly. The man at the wheel was also very much injured. 25th, H. P. Snow, while hauling out the main-reef tackle, fell overboard and was drowned.

Brig Mary Emily, Scandalla, St Thomas, 13 ds., rum, &c to J. C. Wetmore

Brig Lucy, Brewer, New-Orleans, mdse to master.

Brig Eliza Ann, Chase, Cardenas, March 18, molasses to Young, Hawkins & Co.

Brig J D Perry, (of Brunswick) Stover, Guayama, P. R. 20 ds sugar and molasses to Rivera & Baldwin. March 29, was struck by lightning carrying away foretopgallantmast, stove water ways, split sails.

Brig Benj. Carver, (of Searsport) Clifford, Sagua la Grande, March 18, sugar and molasses to Goodhue & Co.

Brig Arve, Berry, Curacoa, 20 ds., hides and skins to Boman Graves Left no Am vessels in port.

Brig St. Andrew, (of Baltimore) Robinson, Maracaibo, March 19, fustic, &c to Desarts & Heusen.

Brig Timothy Crosby, (of Bangor) Atwood, Manzanilla, Cuba, 18 ds., sugar to H. D. Brookman

Ital brig Catesand, Tartarili, Palermo, 76 ds., fruit and 5 passengers to Chamberlin & Robinson.

Br. brig Anadale, Gorman, Cardenas, 14 ds, sugar to N. L. McCready & Co.

Brig Reindeer, Areg. Matanzas, sugar to E. Richardson.

Brig Delta, Mehan, St. Jago de Cuba, 21 ds., to P. Harmony, Nephews & Co

Br brig Mountaineer, Hall, Tobasco, 35 ds., mdse. to Lobark & Schepler

Brig Colcord, (of Plymouth) Cornish, Messina, 62 ds., fruit to Draper & Devlin.

Brig O'Brien, Stuart, Georgetown, S. C. 7 ds., lumber to Thomson & Hunter.

Brig Mariel, Colson, Guayama, 15 ds., and Hobos, P. R., sugar and molasses to G B. DeForrest & Co.

Brig Rainbow, (of Portland) Brown, Cienfuegos, 23 ds., molasses to Pedro Cabellero & Co.

Br. brig Caledonia Petitpas, Arichat, 8 ds., coal to J. H. Brain.

Brig H. P. Cushing, Cady, Malaga, fruit, &c. to M. Howes & Co

Brig Rowland, Watts, New-Orleans, 19 ds., sugar to master.

Brig Orinoco, (of Cherryfield) Lewis, Cardenas, 11 ds., molasses to D Curtis & Co, vessel to Thompson & Hunter.

3-masted schr Alexander Mitchell, Blackington, Maracaibo, 20 ds., coffee, &c. to Maitland & Phelps

Schr Mary E Knapp, (of Portland) Wilson, Cape Haytien, 15 ds, coffee and logwood to Peter Edes

Schr Enture, Dearest, Elizabeth City, 5 ds., corn to J. G Williams.

Schr North State, Horton, Savannah, 6 ds., to N. L. McCready & Co

Schr L Startevant, Corson, Brandywine, 2 ds., flour to J. L Buckley.

Schr Ship Carpenter, Burris, Smyrna, Del., 3 ds, corn to A Burrell.

Schr John. W. Gandy, Townsend, Philadelphia, coal.

Schr Jos. Rusling, Rice, Philadelphia, coal.

Schr Henry Ransom, Curtis, Virginia, wood

Schr Anthem, Lutherin, Matagorda, Texas, 16 ds., cotton to master.

Schr B L Perry, Thomas, Beaufort, N. C. 9 ds., naval stores to S L. Mitchell, and cotton from the vessel wrecked at Whaler one Inlet, 5 miles S. of Ocracoke, to the Board of Underwriters

Schr E L S Wales, Little, Cienfuegos, 12 ds, sugar and molasses to master.

Schr Almeretta, Conklin, Aux Cayes, 20 ds, and Inagua 17 ds, coffee to Morris & Bennett

Schr Madeira, (of Prospect) Ames, Cardenas, 14 ds., molasses to G. F. Stephanson.

Schr Rusatar, Trefthan, St. John, P. R., March 15, sugar to Rivera & Baldwin.

Schr H. M. Klein, Klaiber, Norfolk, oysters and flour to Allen & Kinsey.

Schr Rio, Chesmanie, Leipsic, Del., barn to R. N. Fox & Co.

Below.

Brig. ship Eliza, Gibson, Bremen, March 5, and c. and passengers.

Also two barks and two brigs.

Sailed.

Ships Ocean Queen, Griswold, London; Princeton, Russell, Liverpool, and others.

The ship North America, Austin, for San Francisco, has anchored at the Quarantine Ground.

WIND—Sunrise, S.; meridian S S.W.; sunset, N.W.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, April 1—In the offing, Br. barks Lady of the Lake, Liverpool; Kingston; one ship, supposed the Lizzie Howard, New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Feb 18, lat. 35 04 S., lon. 21 54 06 E., Br. ship City of Peomer, fm Mauritus for London.

March 21, lat 23 06 N., lon. 63 31 W., exchanged signals with ship Thomas Dallett, steering S. W.

March 22, lat. 24 07, lon. 64, was passed an Am. ship showing a blue flag with a yellow cross in it.

March 28, lat 35, lon. 75 40, schr. Waterloo, of Waldoboro', for Jacksonville.

March 29, lat. 36 20, lon. 75, brig Tremont, fm Philadelphia for Cardenas.

March 25, lat. 38, lon. 71, was seen ship Martha Ward, of New York, steering E.

March 23, lat 35 35, lon. 70 10, brig Isis, fm. Marseilles for Boston, 35 ds out.

March 30, lat. 36 42, lon. 73 30, brig Albion, Cooper, fm. Ponce, P. R., for Baltimore. Same time, bark Little Lizzie, fm. Canary Islands for Boston, 33 ds out.

March 30, off Matanzas, was seen brig Marsellaise, Pillsby, for New-Orleans.

March 30, lat 37 34, lon. 72, schr. Johnson, fm. Port-au-Prince for Boston.

March 29, lat. 35 30, lon. 73 20, bark R. H. Knight, of and for Portland, f

New-York Daily Times.

VOL I....NO 171 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted,*) at the office, No 113 NASSAU-STREET, between Spruce and Nassau, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies; THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the *Daily Times*.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND JONES & CO, Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Installation.**—Rev. W. DE LOSSE LOVE will be installed as pastor of the Eastern Congregational Church, (corner of Madison and Gouverneur-sts,) THIS EVENING. Rev. H. W. Beecher, Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., Rev. J. P. Thompson, Rev. N. H. Egleston, several clergymen from New-Haven and others are expected to take part in the services. Sermon by the Rev. RAY PALMER, of Albany. a5-1t*

☞ **Romanism and Republicanism Incompatible.**—A lecture will be given in the Broadway Tabernacle, on MONDAY EVENING, April 5, 1852, by Rev. W. S. BALCH, Showing the falsities and fallacies in the Catholic Chapter in the History of the United States, as written by Rev. JOHN HUGHES Archbishop of New-York. Doors open at 7 o'clock, lecture to commence at 7½ Admission 12½ cents. JAMES WEBB, Chairman. JOSEPH C. HOLAH, Secretary. a3 3t*

☞ **Refutation.**—The "CATHOLIC CHAPTER"—A complete refutation of bishop HUGHES'S "Catholic Chapter in the History of the United States," from historical data, will be found in *Whitney's Republic* for April—now ready. Office, No. 105 Nassau st. a5-1t*

☞ **Dwight Congregational Church, Sixth-st.**—Dr. HOLTON'S LECTURES ON PHYSIOLOGY in the Dwight Congregational Church, Sixth-st., a few doors East of the Bowery, will be on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, April 5, 6 and 7, at 7½ P. M. In the Chapel of the University, Washington-square, on WEDNESDAY, April 7, at 3½ P. M. and on Saturday, by circulars FRIDAY, April 9. In the Manhasset Academy, SATURDAY, 10th inst., at 4 and 7½ P. M. All will be illustrated with plates, skeletons and manikins. Admittance to each lecture 12½ cents; Children half-price. a5-1t*

☞ **Wonderful Discovery**—BLINDNESS AND DEAFNESS CURED.—Dr LUTENER, Aurist and Oculist, No 80 Prince-st, second house east of Broadway, has discovered a remedy which is destined to be the greatest blessing ever conferred upon man, rendering spectacles and ear-trumpets forever unnecessary. Dr. L. can be consulted personally, at his Infirmary, daily, from 9 till 3. All letters must be prepaid, and contain $1 fee. m30-6t*

☞ **Association for the Exhibition of the INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.**—Capital $200,000, with liberty to increase it to $300,000.—This Institution being organized under a Charter granted by the Legislature of the State of New-York, the Company is now ready to receive Subscriptions to the Stock. The books will be opened at the office of Messrs DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., of No. 42 William-st., Bankers to this Company, from and after Friday, the second day of April, 1852. Ten per cent of the amount of subscriptions to be paid at the time of subscribing. No subscription to exceed five thousand dollars

THEODORE SEDGWICK, President.

WM. WHETTAN, Secretary

DIRECTORS.

Mortimer Livingston, Alex. Hamilton, Jr. Chas. A. Stetson,
Aug. Belmont, Elbert J. Anderson, Philip Burrowes,
Alfred Pell, Johnst Livingston, Henry C. Murphy.
Fre. W Edmonds, John E. Develin,
EDMUND HUBERT, Superintending Architect. a3 6t

☞ **Trees and Plants.**—PARSONS & CO., Flushing, near New-York, offer for sale some rare novelties, with their usual assortment of Fruit Trees for the orchard and garden Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Roses for the avenue, lawn or cemetery, Vines for the grapery, and Exotic Plants for greenhouse culture. Catalogues can be obtained at No. 60 Cedar st; or will be sent by mail to all post paying applicants enclosing a postage stamp. a2 lyMWSw

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company**—Incorporated under the law of the State of California, with a capital of $200,000, divided into 2,000 shares, at $100 each, offer $20,000 of stock, for sale at their office No 66 Beaver-st., N. Y. For particulars, they refer to large advertisement in the *Times* of Wednesday or Saturday. Application for stock, or pamphlets of organization, charter, by-laws, &c., may be made personally or by mail, post-paid, to the Treasurer of the Company. D. W. INGERSOLL, President.

THOMAS E HASTINGS, Treasurer m13-MTThaSt

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **Hear, Ye! Hear, Ye! Hear Ye!**—Public Meeting—THE ALLEGHANY MUTUAL LOAN AND ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION will hold a Public Meeting at Union Hall, cor of 22d-st and 3d av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 7th, at 7½ o'clock. Able addresses will be delivered by Peter C. Baker, Esq, and Wm W Niles, Esq. Come one, come all, and learn how you may, by the simple saving of SEVEN CENTS PER DAY, secure a house or acquire a sufficient sum of money to make a fair start in business in a few years. Entrance fee, 50 cents. Dues, $3 a month. Shares, $500. Office, No. 198 3d-av., up stairs, open every evening, where all information will be given, and Articles of Association furnished gratis.

MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., President.
T. H. VALENTINE, Vice President.
RICHARD KELLY, Assistant Vice President.

TRUSTEES

Robert C. Voorhees, Job L Black, Hiram Purdy,
James M Dennis, Charles E. Peck, D Hennessy.

S. V BAGLEY, Attorney.
OSCAR F. BENJAMIN, Secretary. a5-3t

☞ **Unparalleled Success!**—The first regular meeting of the SECOND KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION will be held in Knickerbocker Hall, corner of 23d st. and 8th-av., on MONDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. This Association is in a flourishing condition, being organized only three weeks, and will redeem shares at this meeting. We advise all who wish to join during the week to call at the Office of the Secretary, No 168 9th-av. We invite both ladies and gentlemen to attend this meeting, as the principles and profits will be thoroughly explained.

JAMES R. DELVECCHIO, President.
ANSON WILLIS, Vice President
E. J. MADDEN, Secretary, Office No 168 9th-av. a1-4t

☞ **The First Public Meeting** of the ST. NICHOLAS BUILDING ASSOCIATION will be held on MONDAY EVENING next, April 5, at 8 o'clock, at Chatham Hall, No. 5 Chatham-square, to receive subscriptions for shares. Those who appreciate the advantages of such Associations, in enabling the poor man to save his earnings and obtain the best increase thereon, will have an opportunity of joining a new Association, with responsible and reliable men as Trustees, and at the smallest entrance fee, and are invited to attend and subscribe. Shares $800; entrance fee, $1; monthly dues, $3.

W. L. CONKLIN, President.
THOS. WILLIAMS, Jr., Vice-President.

TRUSTEES.

John Leveridge, Geo. B. Whitfield, Chas J. Shepard,
W T. Pinkney, Egbert Scudder, Abm. Duryee,
John S Dunham, James V. Rich, John C Parker,
Chas. A. Whitney, William Close, Henry W. Sill,
W. B Worrall,

J W. C LEVERIDGE, Attorney.

ROBERT D. HART, Secretary, office No 16 Duane-st., under the Chatham Bank. Open until 8 o'clock every evening. a3-2t

☞ **For Mutual Benefit**—The plan adopted by the SECOND GREENWICH BUILDING ASSOCIATION by which both borrowers and lenders are mutually benefitted, has met with the most encouraging success. Members are enabled to secure money to purchase lots or houses, on terms which are much better than could be obtained from capitalists. The attention of all who would invest their savings so as to bring them the largest increase, is invited to this flourishing Association. A public meeting for the reception of new members, will be held on MONDAY EVENING, April 5 at 7½ o'clock, in the Bleecker Buildings, Bleecker-st., near Mor on. The officers of the Association invite all interested to attend this meeting. Explanatory addresses will be made, and the fullest information on every point freely given. Come and secure shares.

JOHN KEYSEN, President.
GEORGE STARR, Vice-President.

R. ROSS, Jr., Secretary

TRUSTEES:

Charles Crane, James L. Post, Samuel Sinclair,
John Thomas, Robert Peterson, James W. Farr,
David Milliken, D. C. Weeks. W. E. Smith, Jr.

a3-2t

☞ **The Stuyvesant Mutual Building and LOAN ASSOCIATION** will hold a public meeting at the Henry Clay House, corner of 1st-st. and Avenue-A, on TUESDAY EVENING next, the 5th inst., at 8 o'clock. Addresses may be expected both in English and German, by competent gentlemen, illustrating the benefits to be derived by its members

TRUSTEES:

H. Mease, 30 1st-av. J. Robinson, 142 Second st.
A. May, 39 1st av. C. G. Dean, 9 East 11th-st.
H. Kattenhorn, 146 Reade-st. L. Taylor, 199 Centre-st.
N C. Ely, 140 Front-st. J. T. Brown, 114 Cherry-st.
Wm. S Duke, 112 Front-st. R. C. Akerly, 150 Bowery.
C. G. Bird 287 Bowery.

GEO. H. FRANKLIN, President.
JOHN SHECKNER, Vice-President.

GEO. W. TAUSS, Secretary, Office No. 163 Bowery, near the Bowery Bank, New-York. a3-3t

☞ **Columbia Building Association of BROOKLYN**—Will hold public meetings as follows: WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, March 31, April 7, and April 14, at Remsen's Mission Hall, No. 14 Hamilton-av; on FRIDAY EVENINGS, April 2 and April 9, at the room of the College Grammar School, cor. Atlantic and Clinton-sts. This Association is in a very flourishing condition. Its first monthly meeting takes place April 14, when the regular dues are payable. Any person, male or female, desirous of making his or her small earnings more than triple within the space of a few years, or any person who is desirous of borrowing money in order to purchase his own house on the most advantageous terms, who will but take the trouble to compare the advantages offered by this Association, both to lenders and borrowers, with those offered by any other Associations, will at once find a key to the success of our plan; for instance:

1. It will loan money at 6 per cent. per annum on the amount advanced.

2. It will allow interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum to all persons who prefer paying their subscriptions for two months or more in advance, thus securing a double interest—firstly the above 7 per cent.; secondly, their share of profits. Persons who wish to borrow money for the purpose of buying or building their own house or farm, can have secure an advance on far more liberal terms than are offered by any other Association.

3. Persons desirous of withdrawing from the Society, can do so at any time, by giving one month's notice, and receive back all dues paid by them, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum.

A person who will save but 14 cents a day, (and there is not one person who cannot, if so disposed,) can in this Society secure in a few years a small capital, ($1,000,) with which he can establish himself in business, and thus achieve his own independence. The entrance fee is 50 cents per share; monthly payment, $2 per share; value of each share, $500. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of joining can leave their names with the Secretary.

DANL. P. BARNARD, President.
WM H GRIFFITH, Vice-President.
CHAS. O. RICHARDSON, Secretary, 10 Court-st. m29-tA15

☞ **The Fulton Building and Mutual LOAN ASSOCIATION.**—Subscriptions will be received by the Secretary, at the Office of the Association, No. 64 Bowery, (in the Citizens' Insurance Co.,) every MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENING, from 7 to 9 o'clock. Members who have not received their pass books, can get them by calling at the office of the Secretary Entrance Fee 50 cents; Monthly Dues $2 50: Shares limited to 800, a large proportion of which are now taken. After the above number are subscribed for, no more will be sold.

ISAAC AMERMAN, Jr., Secretary, No. 64 Bowery.
C. N. POTTER, Attorney, No. 64 Wall-at a5-1t

☞ **Second Irving Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.**—In consequence of the unprecedented success of the Irving Building and Mutual Loan Association, a second Irving has been organized, and the SUBSCRIPTION BOOK will be open on MONDAY, April 5, at Room 244 Broadway. Office hours from 8 to 9 o'clock EVERY EVENING. Entrance fee $1. Monthly Dues $3. Par Value of Shares $500. The Entrance Fee will only be received. [a2 3t] ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Secretary.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **The Second Citizens MUTUAL LOAN AND ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION** have opened their books and are ready to receive subscriptions at the office, No 421 Broadway, next door above Canal-street. The first Association have closed their books. The office hours are from 9½ A. M., till 5 o'clock P. M., and on WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY EVENINGS till 9 o'clock. Entrance fee $2, monthly dues $3, shares $800.

The attention of those desiring to make investments in, or obtaining loans from the Association, is particularly called to this advertisement.

ADAM P. PENTZ President.
JOEL W. MASON, Vice President.
J. F. KENDALL, Secretary.

TRUSTEES

Duncan F. Cary, Edward Walker, Wm H. Dietz,
John F Herrick, Gamaliel G. Smith, Samuel Stiles,
James B. Mingay, John Rabb, Edward Strong.

☞ **Third Mechanics' Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.**—Shares limited to 1,000—700 have already been taken. The unprecedented success of the Second Mechanics' Building and Mutual Loan Association, (1,200 shares having been subscribed for before the first monthly meeting, and the subscription books consequently closed,) a very large number of persons having been disappointed in becoming members of the Second, have commenced a Third Mechanics' Building and Mutual Loan Association having incorporated in their Constitution the same advantageous principles to shareholders which found such favor with the public, and which filled up the second, its predecessor, so rapidly. Any person, male or female, desirous of making his or her small earnings more than triple itself in the space of a few years, or any person who is desirous of borrowing money in order to purchase his own house on the most advantageous terms, who will but take the trouble to compare the advantages offered by this Association, both to lenders and borrowers, with those offered by any other Associations, will at once find the key to the success of our plan; for instance:

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3. Persons desirous of withdrawing from the Society, can do so at any time, by giving one month's notice, and receive back all dues paid by them, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum.

A person who will save but 14 cents a day, (and there is not one person who cannot, if so disposed,) can in this Society secure in a few years a small capital, ($1,000,) with which he can establish himself in business, and thus achieve his own independence. The entrance fee is 50 cents per share; monthly payment, $2 per share; value of each share, $500. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of joining can leave their names with the Secretary.

B. J. HOWLAND, President.
ISAAC H BAILEY, Vice President.

TRUSTEES.

Abm Halsey, Jr., R. B. Lockwood, E. Thompson,
Chas. Rolfe, T. J. Bayaud, B. Pomeroy, Jr.
W. T Child, T. W Grosser.
a5-3teod* W O GROSSER, Secretary.

☞ **A Home Within the Reach of All.**—The first Public Meeting of the ISLAND CITY BUILDING ASSOCIATION will take place at the Union Building, No. 161 Bowery, a few doors above Broome-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 7, at 8 o'clock. An address, explanatory of the objects of the Association, and the advantages proposed to its members, will be delivered by A. A PHILLIPS, Esq Admission Free. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend. Entrance Fee, $2, Monthly Dues, $3, Shares, $500.

Every information given by the Secretary, at the Office, No. 7 Chatham-square, where subscriptions will be received from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 6½ to 7½ P. M. Subscriptions will also be received at the drug store of Charles H. Ring, corner of Broadway and John-st, any afternoon of the present week, from 3½ to 6½ o'clock, P. M.

C. H. RING, President, cor. Broadway and John-st.
J. H. BROWN, Vice-President No. 107 4th-av.

TRUSTEES.

G. F. Bowne, No 165 West-st.
H. A. Burr, Cliff, corner of Frankfort st.
W. Wakeman, Nos. 79 and 81 Maiden-lane
R. C. Valentine, No. 45 Gold st
J. B. Byer, Broadway, corner of Houston-st.
W. S Gregory, No 214 Mott-st.
W. H. Denny, No 23 West-st.
H. H. Snelling, No. 368 Broadway.
C. Dickinson, No. 76 Beaver-st.
S. J. Jacobs, No. 144 Water st.
R. H. SMITH, Surveyor.
A. A. PHILLIPS Attorney, No. 39 Chambers-st
W. S. SMITH, Secretary.

The present members can obtain their Pass Books at the Secretary's office. a5-3t

☞ **Savings Bank and Loan Association**—THE THIRD MANHATTAN BUILDING ASSOCIATION will hold a Public Meeting, at the new and highly situated Hall on the corner of Broome and Crosby-sts, on this MONDAY EVENING, April 5, at 7½ o'clock. Among those who have signified their intention to address the meeting are—W. T. B. MILLIKEN, Esq, and JACOB L. FEN, Esq, both familiarly acquainted with the practical operations of these monied associations. Illustrations of the advantages accruing to members will be furnished —not fancy sketches—but positive occurrences where men of small means have borrowed money and purchased themselves homes, which they now occupy, and for which they are paying in small instalments; these instalments amounting to no more than they have heretofore paid for rent.

To all who wish to use this Association as a place of deposit for their savings the fact that an interest of six per cent is allowed on all advance payments, may prove an attractive inducement

No one can be injured by gaining a thorough insight into the workings of Building Associations, and for the purpose of affording an opportunity to all disposed to learn, a free invitation is extended both to ladies and gentlemen.

Books will be open for the reception of new members at this meeting.

JAMES S. LIBBY, President, Lovejoy's Hotel.
DAVIS COLLAMORE, Vice-President, No 417 Broadway.
J. W. WESTON, Secretary, office No. 15 Spruce-st a5-1t

☞ **Shares offered for Redemption**—The sixth regular monthly meeting of the FRANKLIN BUILDING ASSOCIATION will be held at Washington Hall, corner of Hester-st and the Bowery, (entrance in Hester-st.) on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 7, at 7½ o'clock, when shares will be offered for redemption.

This Association is in a most prosperous condition, and all disposed to become members must do so previous to, or on this occasion, as the books will positively be closed after the adjournment of this meeting. The articles of Association can be signed at the Secretary's Office, and those who wish to avoid the crowd at the meeting can there enroll themselves as members. Members would likewise save themselves both time and trouble by paying their dues at the office, which is open daily from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M. On the evening of the meeting the Secretary will be in attendance at the Hall, at 6 o'clock. The entrance fee is now $4; dues, $3 per month, and shares $800.

Those who join now will enjoy the privilege of redeeming their shares the same as if they had been members from the origin of the Society, so those who wish to escape from the rent taxationshould avail themselves o this—the last chance—previous to the 1st of May

SAM'L. F. BARTOL, President.
WINCHESTER P. MOODY, Vice-President.
C. Z POND, Secretary. Office, No 15 Spruce st. a5-1t*

☞ **East River Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION**—The Second regular meeting of the above Association will be held at Thalian Hall, No 492 Grand-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 7, 1852, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. The success of this Association is such that the Trustees will be enabled to offer a number of shares for redemption Several able and eloquent speakers will address the meeting, and explain the principles and advantages to be derived from it these Associations The public are respectfully invited to attend. Seats reserved for ladies. Members are particularly requested to call at the office, No. 514 Grand-st., New York, and pay their dues before the night of meeting, to avoid confusion The Office, No. 514 Grand-st, open daily from 11 A. M. to 9 P. M., where subscriptions will be received, and all necessary information will be given. Persons subscribing before Wednesday evening, will be entitled to bid for shares at that time

SAMUEL DANIEL NEWCOMB, President.
JAMES WHITE Vice President
SAMUEL H JORDAN, Assistant Vice-President.
CHARLES E. ANDERSON, Secretary. a5 3t

☞ **Hudson River Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION** will hold its first regular meeting THIS (Monday) EVENING, April 5, at 8 o'clock, at Bradbury's Music Room, No 413 Broadway, third floor. Able speakers will address the meeting, explanatory of the operations, workings, and advantages of Building Associations The entrance fee is at present only $2. No better opportunity can be offered for persons to join to secure a good investment and a home free from rent paying. The Office, (No. 411 Washington, corner of Laight-st.,) is now open, daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday and Saturday from 5 to 7 P. M., where persons desirous of joining may procure any information. Articles of Association, &c., gratis

SYLVANUS S. WARD, President.
GEO. W. MORTON, Secretary. a5-1t

☞ **Empire Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.**—The second Monthly Meeting will be held at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer-streets, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 6 at 7½ o'clock, when a number of shares will be offered for redemption. Members will notice that the second month's dues are payable at or before the meeting. To prevent confusion, they are requested to call at the office No 173 Spring-street, pay their dues, sign the Articles, and get their pass books.

JOS. B. TAYLOR, President.
J. W. ALLEN, Vice President.
J. W. FELL, Secretary. a5-1t

☞ **Brooklyn Mechanics' Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION**—A meeting of this Association will be held on the corner of Atlantic and Clinton-sts, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 7, at 8 o'clock, when those desirous of obtaining shares would do well to secure them as there are but a few more to be taken. Subscribers with whom it is convenient, will confer a favor by paying their dues for the first month that evening.

ROBERT P PERRIN, President.
JAMES ROBINSON, Vice-President.
J. S. DERMAN, Secretary, No. 156 Atlantic-st. a3-3t

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **Building Associations' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**—Capital, $150,000—divided into 10,000 shares, of $15 each, cash paid in, with the privilege of increasing the capital stock to $500,000. Subscriptions for the capital stock of this Company will be received by the following persons, appointed Commissioners: John Bruce, No. 24 Platt-st.; Wakeman & Latting, No. 69 Fulton st; John Buxton, No. 16 North William-st; Solomon Jessurun, No. 8 Clinton-court, Beekman-st; John F Yallett, No. 143 Sands-st., Brooklyn; also, by all the Directors. A prospectus, explaining the great advantages to be derived from the Company to mechanics and small property holders, as well as to those who wish to invest their money and get the largest amount of profits, can be had of any of the Directors, all the Secretaries of the different Building Associations, or at the office of M. Jessurun, No. 7 Clinton court, Beekman-st.

JOHN BRUCE, President.
S. JESSURUN, Secretary. m26-1w

☞ **The New-York Land and Building Association** was organized to procure 500 working-men homes. It is in the full tide of success! Let the rent-ridden then, be inspired with hope, and join us immediately The initiation fee is only $2, but will soon be raised to $4.

MILES CHAMBERS, Pres't.
H. S. SMITH, Secretary—Office, 1 Murray-st., m18-1m

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

☞ THE APRIL TERM commences this day, with a frightful array of criminal and civil cases to be heard, both at *nisi prius* and in *banco*. The United States Circuit Court will be opened by Chief Justice NELSON, there being several cases of importance which have been waiting a hearing. The Oyer and Terminer will be opened by Judge EDWARDS, with not less than seven cases of murder on the calendar. Two Circuit Judges will hold Court to dispose of 900 cases on the calendar of that Court, many of which have been on hand for three and four years. The most prominent of these is the case of "Morrell *vs.* Morrell," which we have before alluded to. The Superior Court has 670 cases on the calendar, including "Fry *vs.* Bennett," "Cushman *vs.* Nibio," and the issue in relation to the will of the late John Mason. There are also several Corporation controversies with contractors and others, and two to recover damages against Railroad Companies for injuries suffered in consequence of accidents.

THE CRIMINAL CALENDAR.—The April Term of the Court of General Sessions will commence at the Halls of Justice this morning—Recorder Tillou, presiding Judge. Through the politeness of Mr. GEORGE F. COACHMAN, Clerk of the City Prison, we are furnished with the following calendar of criminal cases to be disposed of during the present month:

Burglary	28	Stung Shot	1
Petit Larceny	2	Robbery	1
Grand Larceny	33	Abandonment	1
Forgery	13	Disorderly House	4
Murder	6	Malicious Mischief	1
Assault and battery, with intent to kill	3	Mayhem	1
Witness	2	Bigamy	1
False Pretenses	2	Assault and battery	2
Total			101

The duties of the Grand Jury and Court of Sessions this term, will be very arduous, in consequence of a great increase of crime in the various Police Courts of the city. The returns from the Lower Police Office, this month, are heavier than they have been at any period during the past year.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—On Friday afternoon, a number of marble polishers attempted to create a riot in the Third Avenue It seems some of the workmen who recently "struck" for wages, made an attack upon several German polishers, because they continue to work for rates less than demanded by them. The Police of the Seventeenth Ward interfered and checked the progress of the row.

—We see it stated that the congregation of the Rev. Dr. McElroy, have resolved to build a new church, up town. There is some mistake here. About a year since, a meeting of the congregation was called, the question of removal discussed, and a resolution passed against the up-town movement, and at the election of Trustees, in June last, the move party were again defeated Since that time, the Trustees have resolved to move, and have decided to make an application to the Supreme Court, for authority to sell the present church, without bringing the question before the congregation. The question is now about to pass inwardly the threshold of the place where "at the heart of the fog sits the Lord High Chancellor." Eminent counsel have been engaged, to mystify "mlud," and probably long before the case of "Up Town *vs.* Down Town" is called for the last time, the original disputants will have passed away.

—The consecration of St. Thomas's Church took place on Saturday last. Bishop Chase, of New-York, officiated, assisted by Revs. Dr. Vinton, of Brooklyn, Mr. Halsey, Dr. Height of Trinity Church, Dr. Shroeder, Mr. Eigenbrobt of All Saints Church, Dr. Lewis of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, Mr. Abercrombie, Mr. Johnson, of the Theological Seminary, Mr. Eaton, of St Clement's Church, and about twenty other clergymen, attired in their surplices, and ten unattired. Rev. Mr. Halsey read the instrument of Donation, and Rev. Dr. Height the sentence of consecration. The first part of the morning prayer was read by Dr. Shroeder, the lessons by Mr. Eigenbrobt and Dr. Lewis; and the morning portion was concluded by Rev. Mr. Johnson. Dr. Height gave out the Psalms, and the communion was read by the consecrating Bishop, assisted by Mr. Abercromby, who also read the Gospels, and Mr. Eaton read the Epistles. Rev. Dr. Vinton, of Brooklyn, preached the consecration sermon, taking for his text Hebrews, 9th chapter, 24th verse: "For Christ is not entered into holy places made with hands, which are the figures of the true, but into Heaven," &c.

—The celebration of the Passover commenced on Saturday evening, and to-day there will be worship in all the synagogues.

The *Pacific* sailed for Liverpool on Saturday with ninety-three passengers. Among the passengers were W. E. WILMERDING, Esq., bearer of dispatches to our Minister at Paris, and R. B. KIMBALL, Esq., author of "St Leger, or the Threads of Life."

—Colonel W. W. Tompkins offers to drill, voluntarily, any of the officers of the First Division that will attend the drill rooms over Centre Market, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

—Capt. Hugh O'Hara, one of the soldiers of the War of 1812, died on Thursday last He was buried yesterday and his funeral was attended by the veteran corps and other military companies.

—Coroner Ives held an inquest on Saturday, upon the body of a seaman named Atong, who was instantly killed by falling from the maintopmast of the clipper-ship *N. B. Palmer*. Deceased was aged 24 years, born in China, and had recently arrived at this port in the above vessel.

—Two fugitives from this city, named Charles and Theresa Schwitzer, were brought back yesterday from Newark, N. J., by officers Blazier and Sandford. They were committed to the City Prison by Justice Osborn, upon a charge of robbing the boarding-house of Joseph Keller, in Greenwich-street, of a large quantity of wearing apparel.

—Officer Elder, of the Lower Police Court, arrested an old rogue, yesterday, named Thomas McGrath, upon a charge of stealing three valuable Chinese floor rugs, from a Carpet store in Broadway. The property was found in his possession, and Justice Lothrop committed him to prison for trial.

—Yesterday morning, a man named Thomas Smith was arrested in the Nineteenth Ward, upon a charge of maliciously driving his horse and waggon against the vehicle of Captain Robert M. Cormer, in the Eighth-avenue. Captain C. was thrown out of his waggon upon the pavement, and seriously injured.

—Yesterday morning, at 12½ o'clock, Assistant Captain Stanford, of the Seventeenth-Ward Police, received information that a notorious gambling den was in existence, at No. 174 Third st. He proceeded to the premises, where he found a large number of persons, engaged at gambling with cards, for money and liquor. Arrangements being made, a descent was made, and after a desperate resistance on the part of the gamblers, several of the principal persons were secured. They gave their names as Peter Reeve, Joseph McMenroy, Frank Stevens, Wm. Powell, Jacob Peider, Joseph Brown and John Risk, and were committed to answer by Justice Mountfort. George J. Sudlen, keeper of the place, was taken into custody, and several other persons were also arrested, for interfering with the officers During the excitement, Policeman Brewer was struck in the head with a brickbat, and severely injured.

—Lorenzo Dow Francis was arrested on Saturday night by the police of the Eighteenth Ward, charged with violating the Corporation ordinances, by ringing a false alarm of fire, with the Tompkins market bell. Justice Mountfort committed him to prison.

—At 1 o'clock yesterday morning, policeman Hamblin, of the Third Ward, detected two men, named Joseph Hughes and Wm. Divan, in the act of stealing a lot of goods from the store of Messrs Merritt, Bliss & Co, in Broadway, where the late fire occurred. Justice Lothrop committed the accused parties for examination.

—A young man named Joseph Miller was arrested yesterday by officer Anderson, charged with stealing fifteen sovereigns from the possession of a poor immigrant, who had just landed. He was detained to answer.

—Yesterday morning officer Wood of the Third Patrol District, recovered two lads named Oscar Lawyer and Gaylord Osborn, who, some weeks ago, deserted their parents at Clinton, Oneida County, New-York, and wandered to this city. The juveniles were taken back to their father.

—On Saturday morning officer O'Brien of the Fourteenth Ward, arrested a young man by the name of William Anderson, upon a charge of stealing $70 worth of clothing from Benjamin Merritt, residing at No. 869 Broadway. Justice Mountfort held the accused to answer.

—A ship carpenter named Frederick Hershen was arrested on Saturday morning by the Police of the Eleventh Ward charged with inflicting a dangerous wound upon the head of a lad named James Linsey, with an axe The boy was gathering chips in the ship-yard of Mr. Webb, at the foot of Seventh-street, East River, and because he would not leave, when ordered by Hershen he seized the instrument and hurled it at the little fellow. Hershen was taken before Justice Mountfort, and committed.

—Rev. W. De Losse Love will be installed Pastor o the Eastern Congregational Church this evening.

—The charge of conspiracy to take the life of Charles Fox, made against Gustave Zulcholsky and Samuel Alopant, about two months since, has been dismissed by the Justice. The difficulty was caused by rivalry in business.

—William Lee and John Lembler, who were arrested some time since, on a charge of robbing a store in Broad-street, were surrendered by the individual who went bail for them at the time of their arrest.

—Yesterday, at 8 o'clock, A. M., the schooner *Nancy Mills*, Capt. ELDRIDGE, bound to Portsmouth, N. H., while getting under weigh, fell aboard o' the schooner *Tioga*, at anchor in the East River, off Pier No. 15. The *Tioga* lost both anchors, and the vessels drifted together to Catherine Slip. The vessels were considerably injured.

—Yesterday was Palm Sunday.

—Several of the Insurance Companies of this city have presented to Capt. H. R. HOVEY of the London packet-ship *Devonshire*, and to R. M. Moore and Samuel Warner, first and second mates of the ship, testimonials, to the value of seven hundred dollars, for rescuing the crew and passengers of the steamer *Helena Sloman*, in latitude 43° north, longitude 60° west, in the month of November, 1850.

—In William-street, between Spruce and Frankfort, there is a sign erected on a bank of street rubbish, with the following inscription: "For sale, this bank of mud, For terms inquire of the Alderman of the Ward."

—Rev. W. S. Balch will deliver a Lecture at the Tabernacle this evening, reviewing "The Catholic Chapter."

—There were two or three false alarms of fire yesterday.

—Both branches of the Common Council meet this evening at the Tea-room of the City Hall.

—The Cuban case having been concluded, Burtnett will be discharged to-day, "providing" he can pay up the $250 fine marked against him.

—The dead body of an unknown man was found floating in the North River, off Pier No. 6, and was towed to the wharf, where Coroner Ives held an inquest. Deceased had been in the water for some two or three months. His clothing was a black frock coat, vest, and pants, a blue over-coat, shoes, and cotton socks. He was interred at Potters Field.

THE CALIFORNIA TICKET FRAUDS.—The complainants seem determined to prosecute these cases to the full extent of the law, and in order to bring the charges before a judicial tribunal, with as little delay as possible, the papers will be submitted to the Grand Jury by the authorities to-day, should that body be empanelled. As yet, no trace of the whereabouts of Palmer & Haight has been ascertained, although diligent search has been made for them, in various parts of the State, where it was thought the rogues had taken up their abode. Mr. Charles Barney, the principal of the firm of Pride & Co., still remains in the custody of Mr. Edmonds, keeper of the City Prison, in consequence of not being able to procure the required bail.

THE RAILROAD COLLISION INVESTIGATION.—The Coroner's Investigation, respecting the Harlem Railroad collision in March last, is yet pending. This is owing to the absence of a Juror, named Samuel J. Propper, who was arrested last week upon a warrant issued by Justice McGrath, for fraud. Coroner Ives will probably subpena another this morning and bring the investigation to a close.

IMMIGRATION.—During the past two days there arrived at this port the following vessels and passengers:

Brig *Ocean*, Bremen.....107 | Ship *Elise*, Bremen.....182
Bark *Alfred*, " .....184 |
Total.....473

A FIRE PREVENTED.—On Friday evening a large dwelling house at No. 62 Walker-street, came very near being damaged by fire in consequence of some rats nibbling at a box of lucifer matches in the pantry and setting them off. The wood work of the pantry caught fire, and the smoke being observed by officer King of the fifth Ward, he entered the premises and speedily extinguished the flames with a few buckets of water.

☞ We understand that Horace Preston, the fugitive slave, was sent off by boat and railroad to Baltimore, and therefore the application for a *habeas corpus* was a failure.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.—Before Geo. W. MORTON, Esq., U. S. C.—At 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, Horace Preston appeared, attended by his wife, and Messrs. Jay, Culver, and Emmett, as his counsel. Mr. Busteed appeared as counsel for the claimant. The Commissioner said he was ready to adjudicate the case which had been before him yesterday. Mr. Morton then delivered the following decision:

Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the reclamation of Horace Preston, a fugitive from service and labor, Baltimore, Maryland —William Reese, claimant. Horace Preston, a fugitive from service or labor due and owing to William Reese, of Baltimore, State of Maryland, is brought before the Commissioner, under a warrant issued upon an affidavit and power of attorney, which fully complied with the requirements as to such preliminary proceedings. The fugitive, of whom service and labor is claimed, has been represented by three able and zealous members of the bar, and the subject has been so thoroughly discussed, as that counsel on both sides, cannot but be fully satisfied of an efficient performance of their respective duties. The application of the claimant for a certificate of restoration rests upon the latter provisions of the 10th section of the act of Congress of the 18th of September, 1850, and which presents the simple question, whether "satisfactory proof, competent in law," has been produced before the Commissioner for sustaining the application on behalf of the party to whom the service and labor is alleged to be owing. William D. Reese, of Baltimore, has been examined for the claimant, and after having undergone a cross examination of some three or four hours, leaves the following facts, as to the truth of which the Commissioner can entertain no reasonable doubt, and the competency of which, as legal proof, in his judgement stands very clear. For a period of thirteen years, the witness had lived in the same dwelling with Preston, who during all that time was publicly and notoriously known and regarded as the property of William Reese, the claimant, and the father of the witness; and Preston himself, during that time, always acknowledged and acted consistently with the relation in question—that, with some others, Preston had become the property of the claimant on a second marriage. That witness had labored daily side by side with Preston at the business of brick making, for about two years, went out with him in the mor

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1852.

☞ The Second Edition of the *Evening Times*, published every day at 3 o'clock P. M., and served to subscribers for *One Cent*, contains a full and complete list of the *Arrivals at all the Hotels*, up to the latest hour.

Education—The National University.

We avail ourselves of the occasion of the large and influential meeting recently held at Albany, on the subject of the establishment of a National University, and which was ably and eloquently addressed by our townsman, Samuel B. Ruggles, Esq., to allude, in brief terms, to the subject generally.

Education assumes a very different aspect and importance, when viewed from a Republican than from a Monarchical point of view. In proportion as the Government departs from a democratic form, and gathers within itself despotic powers, is the enlightenment of the people considered undesirable and dangerous. What have they to do but dig, hoe, and pay taxes! What matters it to them how Government or the world get on! These subjects are beyond their sphere. Let them work, starve, and be forgotten. Is not that glory enough for them! The Crown, and its long train of lazy and corrupt dependants, and a few hundred lordly families, will manage the national affairs, and take care of the surplus productions of the people. And, lest this state of things—this unequal distribution of rights, privileges and duties—might not exactly quadrate with enlightened views, why, it is better to keep the perceptions of the people level with their condition—else they may see through the thin delusion, break from the shackles of birth and habit, interrupt the wonted course of events, and actually penetrate to the true relative posit on and rights of men, and their importance and capacities. Therefore, pour not the knowledge of books into their minds. Do not imbue them with science, history, or food for thought. Let their souls merely inform the machines they inhabit of the absolute necessity of repeating to-morrow the same labor they performed to-day, and so on day by day, to the end of their lives. Thus, and t us only, may a race of unworking and haughty lords thrive on the labors of the people, and pile their castle turrets to the clouds.

But in a Republic, how changed! Education is the substratum rock on which it is erected Where the people govern, the people should know how to govern. All considerations for perpetuating ignorance and stupidity are fled. Everything tends, and should tend, the other way. Carry knowledge to the greatest possible number. Every well educated citizen is a pillar that helps support the national arch. If it be practicable, and it surely is, let no man make his mark; but be able to write his name in full whenever occasion demands, whether in the transaction of business, or to a petition to Congress, or subscribing a declaration of rights. Throw no impediment in the way. Let every man have scope for the exercise of the faculties God has given him.

The world has never seen—can only conjecture—the career of a nation where every man has the opportunity of becoming educated In our own country, which more nearly approximates this condition than any other, we see the effects in the activity and heavings of the general mind. Where these opportunities have been most extensively availed of, we perceive proportionate results Thus, to take a single instance, in New England, where these advantages are most profuse, we see her people, to an extent that has no precedent, invading the domain of discovery, and bringing secrets to light, which, but for Yankee eyes, might have remained hidden forever.

Indeed, our system of common schools is a New-England invention. It comes from that rich corner of our country where every mind is active, and from whose contributions our Patent Office is crowded to bursting, and new wings made necessary.

These common schools are the mental architects of this age. They lay the granitic foundation for the mind of the country. From their plastic modeling, arise the noble column of enduring strength—the shaft of fluted elegance, or the entablature over whose rich and wavy surface, poetic forms are blending in ideal beauty. Here are our future painters, sculptors and inventors—our Judges and Governors—our poets, philosophers and orators—our great, our good, our gifted. From under those tangled and elf-like locks the eye of intellect is gleaming; and the immortal spirit, looking through its commanding windows, may yet survey the history of the world, may scan the mysteries of science, and penetrate the most cherished secrets of Nature.

But do not let us imagine that the system has reached perfection. Beneficent as it is, it is capable of greater advances. Whether under the name of a common school, or whatever other name, we hope its influence will be extended. It is claimed by the advocates of the project for a National University, that it will carry a higher education than common schools are capable of giving amongst the people. "We plant ourselves," says their eloquent exponent, "by the side of the people, and from that position we will not be driven." The plan proposes the founding of an establishment at Albany, with at least fifteen professorships; the pupils to be selected, according to merit, after open examination and competition; and with certain restrictions as to age and residence, one from each of the Assembly districts—128 in all—to be educated at the public expense;—the buildings, the endowments, the library, the scientific collections, the apparatus, to be provided by the public spirited individuals who have caused themselves to be incorporated for the purpose. We cannot here refrain from commending the liberal policy, the comprehensive scope and flowing eloquence, in which this enterprise is advocated by Mr. Ruggles. That this plan, effectually carried out, would diffuse a spirit of generous competition, and the elements of knowledge, to an extent, of far greater value to the State than the cost of their production, must be evident to all. The question with us is, if there is any question at all, does the scheme go far enough! Does it enter as far as some plan might, every nook and corner! We know it is contemplated that the 128 pupils, thus gathered, shall be only the nucleus for hundreds and thousands to cluster around; but whether the most efficient and extended education may be afforded by a gigantic central Institution, or by carrying opportunities nearer to the home of the poor, is a question, perhaps, that may admit discussion.

We are for education, in the fullest and freest forms. Such education as a school affords, we would have extended to every American child. Let no school-house door be barred, whatever its degree—a common school, an academy, a college, or a national university. And let those who cannot educate themselves, be furnished the opportunity at the public expense. Let the public pay for it, for they realize its benefit. It is an investment that does not count its returns by simple interest. It compounds its usury. No other expenditure of equal amount repays as well. Its effects are diffused through every section and department of the country. Sometimes through the seething brain of a single man, thus lifted from ignorance, schemes may be originated and carried forward, which shall return in national position, wealth, power and comfort, more than the cost of the education of a generation. Why should the affluence of knowledge be confined to a few! Do these few hold the only intellects of the country worth cultivating! Or, is it not rather from unexpected sources,—some humble and uneducated origin,—that the true genius most frequently arises. It is a melancholy thing that there should be thousands upon thousands of men, in this country, endowed with the most liberal powers, deprived of all opportunity to signalize themselves or benefit their race, through deficiency of early advantages. Their muscles are strong, but their armory is scanty. They are not weaponed for the occasion. We would extend to all, the benefits of opportunity, and let the aspiring genius of the whole country soar in its appropriate sphere.

A Home Mission.

The authorities at Washington have not yet, that we are aware, taken any step towards sending a war vessel to the Mexican port of Acapulco. The necessity for such action has been frequently presented through the press. Time and neglect have in no measure abated it. On the contrary the apparent indifference of our goverment to the subject, has so long offered a premium to the oppressions and outrages to which American citizens and interests have been subjected at Acapulco, that the semi-barbarous natives of that locality now practice their impositions with a recklessness equalled only by their immunity from punishment. Such is the evidence to be gathered from letters narrating the loss of the *North America*, a short distance south of the port named; and such is the testimony of every returning Californian who has spent an hour in the harbor.

The attention of the Government has been called to this subject time and again; but the result thus far would indicate that it is not deemed worthy of practical consideration. There are many, however, who cannot avoid a different conclusion. American citizens have been murdered in cold blood on more occasions than one. Others have been imprisoned without cause, and without limitation to their sentence except purchased for gold, which the prisoners have been able to beg or borrow from fellow-countrymen, who passed their prison-house while on the way to California. Others again have been beaten, and bruised and maimed by blows from the muskets, or thrusts from the bayonets of the tyrannical soldiery, while their officers stood silently by, displaying less concern for the result, than in witnessing a struggle for victory between the game-cocks which afford them their daily morsel of intellectual amusement. American shipping interests have suffered because American Consular agents were unable or unwilling to maintain a single-handed contest with the graceless and treacherous natives, unless supported by some ocular demonstration of the *power* of "*los Americanos*" "Might makes right," is the rule adopted by the native population, from the courts and other officials down to the occupant of the meanest hovel in the town A State of Mexico, its people are virtually independent of the Central Government, because its *power* cannot be visited upon them; and in their intercourse with strangers, brute force, or fear of it, alone restrains their villainous hands. Our Consuls consequently have not chosen to raise issues with them, no matter how flagrant the wrong, because they had no reason to hope that a United States vessel would ever stray into that important port, to sustain and enforce their defied authority. The present Consul, with a spirit and decision worthy the highest commendation, seems determined to protect American interests at every hazard; and he is compelled to act amid the imprecations, curses, insults, and even threats of the "ill-mannered crew," to say nothing of the obstacles strewn in his path by Mexican officials, under legal pretexts. Even his life is not safe, except by the exercise of unceasing watchfulness, and fearlessness,—qualities which sometimes keep four-legged brutes at bay. As our readers already know, he has been compelled at times to save American interests by the exercise of physical force—by stationing armed men on board an American vessel, with orders to shoot down those who attempted to anticipate his prompt action by similar means. It is now some months since that occurrence; yet no American armed vessel has entered the port, to relieve him from his guard, although one has recently passed directly by, without even looking in to see if something might not be required of the vaunted protectors of our Commerce.

We have a strong Pacific fleet—too pacific, unfortunately it would seem, to make its appearance where most needed. The orders of the squadron are loosely framed, and give wide discretion to the commanding officers. The luxuries and fascinations of Valparaiso have far more attractions than the beautiful harbor but miserable town of Acapulco. We do not wonder that naval officers should prefer enjoying the former to suffering the latter. While their orders so distinctly infer that their duty may be just as well performed at Valparaiso, it is natural they should choose that most agreeable theatre. But while they are at ease at the great sea-port of Chili, where there is little to do and no urgent necessity for their presence, their fellow countrymen languish in dungeons, or suffer robbery, outrage and death, a few degrees further up the coast. This may seem all right in the eyes of the old Commodores of the Navy Department, who remember their younger days, and the balls and routs, and gayeties of Valparaiso, and would have their successors follow in the footsteps their fathers trod; but the people at large, who know nothing of these scenes except by hear-say, (evidence we admit not good in court.) are apt to think differently. The general impression is, that if we have a Navy, its services are due where American interests need protection and vindication. Its gallant officers do not look upon the service as a simple means of comfortable travel, and without its labor and duties. With rare exceptions they perform the duties assigned them with a cheerful alacrity, and unerring fidelity. But if the Department which orders and directs their movements, and undertakes to relieve them from all responsibility on that score, does not appreciate the necessity for a particular course of action, how can the subordinates be expected to look for an undefined duty in a disagreeable neighborhood!

The amount of British interests at Acapulco, is not one tithe that of American; yet our transatlantic neighbors keep a sloop-of-war almost constantly in or near that port, which is by all evidence one of the healthiest on the coast for ordinarily prudent men. Is it surprising that American authority is despised by the natives of the coast, when they compare the indifference of our Government, or the confession of weakness afforded by the absence of American vessels, with the air of unceasing watchfulness and protection presented by the Government of Great Britain!

"What is everybody's business is nobody's." Perhaps the Department has not been called upon to sustain the amount of outside pressure which custom has made necessary, as an antecedent to a graceful yielding and consequent action. This subject is one demanding and deserving the consideration of the Press. Let those who have visited the port in question, present the subject to the Press in their respective localities. The evidences of the outrages we have cited, are numbered by thousands of witnesses. If they are worthy of redress, there is hardly a family in the land that has not some personal interest in the matter, through friends, whose travels for business or pleasure have led them up the Pacific coast. Where is Senator GWIN, of California, whose constituents especially are interested! Can he not effect something in this matter! He appears foremost among the advocates of the Japan Expedition, without inquiry as to its object, character, or probable results. We would suggest to him the propriety of obtaining protection for American interests already established—safety and security in a valuable port which we may enter without the aid of bomb-shells.

The Cuban Trials.

The trial of Mr. O'Sullivan and others for a violation of our neutrality laws, was concluded on Saturday,—the Jury not being able to agree on a verdict. The charge of Judge JUDSON, in submitting the case to the Jury, will be found at length in our columns this morning. It merits attention as an authoritative exposition of the law of the United States, upon the subject of fitting out military expeditions against countries with which our Government is at peace. The increasing importance of our foreign relations, and the extent to which the sympathies of our people are frequently enlisted in the struggles of oppressed nations for deliverance, render it proper that the public mind should be accurately informed of our duties and obligations upon the subject. In this point of view the charge of the presiding Judge is timely and interesting.

It will be observed that the Judge took a somewhat wider range than is usual in addresses of this kind. He subjected the arguments of counsel for the defence to a caustic and detailed review, and vindicated the District-Attorney, with the warmth of personal friendship, from what he regarded as imputations upon his private character. Having been born in the same section of the country with him, and having been for a considerable portion of his life familiar with his character and history, he was able to repel, very emphatically, the disparaging remarks of his legal opponent.

Judge Nelson further excused his neglect to enforce punishment of the witness *Burtnett* for contempt of Court. He did his best, he said, to have the officers of the law carry his sentence of close confinement into execution:—he had been unable, however, to do so, and he was unwilling to cite the officers before him, lest they should treat him with as much contempt as Burtnett had done. He thought it prudent therefore, not to molest them.

We do not think that the Judge's remarks upon this part of the subject, and upon the character of Burtnett as a spy, are calculated to exalt the character of the Court. If the federal courts of the United States have no power to punish witnesses for such gross contempt as that of which Burtnett was guilty, then their powers should be enlarged. And the fact that *spies* are necessary during war, in order to furnish information of the enemy's movements, is scarcely sufficient to justify the American Government in sending informers among our own citizens,—in employing men first to *aid* criminal enterprises in order that they may afterwards betray them. Burtnett was from the beginning one of the most active agents in carrying forward preparations for the expedition;—and he proves to have been from the outset, connected with the Spanish Consul, and to have joined the expedition for the purpose of betraying it. The Judge's analogies scarcely commend such practises, to the approval and admiration of the public.

Judge Judson is not at all sparing in his censure of verdicts rendered by Juries in cases similar to this. The acquittal of sundry parties in New-Orleans charged with having been concerned in the Cuban invasion, is characterized as a disgrace to the State, as is also a similar verdict in the Courts of Georgia, some time ago. Col. Burr, moreover, the Judge says, ought to have been tried in Ohio, instead of the District of Columbia, and there, he thinks, he might have been convicted. These remarks, and many others, scattered throughout the Charge, show that Judge Judson does not fully share Judge DUER'S unwillingness to deliver opinions that are extra-judicial.

We presume this case will not be tried again; and while it certainly seems desirable that the originators of this expedition should not be exempt from the penalties which fell so heavily on the heads of their victims, very little good could result from the renewal of such a trial as that just closed. We trust the determination of the Government to enforce the law has been made sufficiently manifest, to deter any renewal of such illegal attempts as the ill-fated expedition against Cuba. It will be quite time enough for Americans to evince solicitude for the deliverance of that island from the domination of Spain, whenever its inhabitants shall evince their desire for independence; and then all the aid they will need can be given without any violation of the laws we have established for our own government.

☞ Our readers will have noticed the passage, in the Assembly, of the bill which has been pending for some time upon the Canal lettings. It was introduced by Mr. CUSHING, a leading Democratic member, and received, in its final passage, *twenty-one* Democratic votes. Its leading provision is a declaration that the Canal Contracts, as already made, are *valid*, and a distinct injunction upon the State officers to go on with the execution of the law.

The contracts were made, it will be remembered, by the Whigs and the two *Hunker* members of the Board. The attacks made upon them come from the other section of the Democratic party. The Hunkers in the Assembly voted for the bill and the Barnburners against it. If, as seems likely, the same course should be pursued in the Senate, the bill will pass there also and become a law. It is not certain, however, that it will produce any effect upon the progress of the work, as the State officers who refuse to comply with the requisitions of the existing law, on the pretext that it is unconstitutional, will scarcely pay any more respect to a new one of the same character.

The *Argus* sustains the principle of the bill, and thus speaks of the purposes of that portion of the Democratic party by which it is opposed:

"Why certain partisans now cavil at the application in the lettings of a principle which both Boards recognized, and all assented to, needs no explanation. It is the result of a systematic effort in that quarter to secure the ascendancy of a faction, which, claiming the Democratic name and character, has thrice stricken down and prostrated the Democracy of the State, and now aims at a similar and similar triumph by *striking at faithful Democratic public officers, and displacing the Democratic party again in the false position of hostility to the enlargement.*"

The Art-Union.

Judge DUER, it will be seen, made short work with the application of the *Herald* proprietor for an injunction upon the Art-Union, forbidding the distribution of its paintings among its subscribers in the manner provided by its charter. Whatever might be the merits of the case, the Judge said, the plaintiff had no business to ask for any such process. If the Art-Union is *not* a lottery, of course there is no ground for an injunction. If it *is* a lottery, the plaintiff, as the buyer of a ticket, is himself guilty of violating the law. He is *particeps criminis*, and has no right to apply for process against those whom he has joined in the offence.

Conclusive as this judgment may be, in regard to the application made, we regret that Judge Duer's conception of his duty in the matter did not allow him to pronounce an opinion upon the main question involved, viz: Whether the Art-Union is, or is not, a lottery within the meaning of the Constitution and Laws of this State. It is important to the public, and especially to the members of the Institution, that the question should be settled; and a decision from Judge Duer, upon which side soever it had been, would have been regarded as final.

Whether the managers will feel at liberty now to proceed with the distribution, or not, we, of course, are not aware. The *pronunciamento* of Recorder TILLOU, in quashing an indictment found by the Grand Jury against the *Herald* proprietor for libel upon the managers, raised so much of a presumption that the Art-Union was a lottery, in the mind of the District Attorney, that he was led to apply for a decree forfeiting its property to the charitable institutions of the City, in accordance with the provisions of the law. Whether this application will be urged, we do not know. If it should, the distribution may still be indefinitely delayed. If not, it will undoubtedly be made at once.

THE SANTA FE FORGERIES.—The official announcement by Gen. Jessup, of the discovery of heavy frauds upon the Government, committed at Santa Fé, has directed attention to the facts of the case. According to the St. Louis *Republican*, the guilty party is Gustavus McHarcourt, a man who has long been employed in the army, and who has heretofore borne a good reputation. Enjoying the highest confidence of all his employers, he was necessarily entrusted to some degree with the control of the official business at Santa Fé; and, taking advantage of his position, effected sundry alterations and false entries in the books of the Quarter master's Department, whereby the sum of $50,000 has been abstracted. A reward of $10,000 for the arrest of the culprit was offered by Capt. Easton, by whom McHarcourt was employed, and that officer still professes his willingness to pay the amount, in order to secure the defaulter. No suspicion fell upon McHarcourt, until information of the forgeries was received from Washington. In fact, some drafts were sold by him in Chihuahua without difficulty, for large amounts.

FROM GONAIVES.—By the arrival of the brig *Tioga*, Capt. CROWELL, at this port from Gonaives, we learn that matters were in a tranquil condition at the date of sailing. The inhabitants were anticipating a great oration on the 1st inst., when Faustin I. was to be crowned Emperor of the Haytien dominion.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.—An intelligent correspondent of the Ohio *State Journal* details some of the ravages lately committed in New-Mexico by the Gila Apaches, showing the necessity of immediate action on the part of Government to protect emigrating parties while passing through the Territory, particularly in the Southern portion.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Terrible Steamboat Explosion—Loss of Life.

MADISON, Ind., Saturday, April 3.

The steamer *Redstone*, Capt. Tate, hence for Cincinnati, with about seventy persons on board, including the boat's crew, blew up as she was backing out from Scott's landing, about three miles above Carrolton, at 2½ o'clock this afternoon.

The force of the explosion was terrific, and completely shattered the boat, which immediately sunk in twenty feet of water.

Of the passengers a large proportion are lost, and of the crew only the captain and clerk are saved. The former is severely, if not fatally injured.

Up to 7 o'clock this evening, fifteen dead bodies had been recovered in a horribly mutilated condition.

It is impossible, at present, to give the names of those who were killed.

Steamboat Disaster—Terrible Calamity.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, April 3.

The steamer *Glencoe*, which arrived this evening about 8 o'clock, from New-Orleans, while making the landing, blew up with a terrible explosion, bursting all her boilers. She had about one hundred and fifty passengers on board at the time, a large number of whom were killed. The steamers *Cataract*, *Georgia* and *Western*, which were lying alongside at the time, sustained considerable damage. Several persons were also killed on board these boats. The number of the killed is not yet ascertained, but it must be very large. The *Glencoe* took fire, and burnt to the water's edge. Particulars to-morrow.

Wreck of the Steamship Independence—Seven Lives Lost.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, April 2,

The Steamer *Louisiana*, just arrived, reports that the steamship *Independence*, bound hence, was wrecked on the bar of Matagorda Bay, on the 26th ult. The vessel and cargo (valued at $70,000) will prove a total loss.

The *Independence* had a large number of passengers, one hundred and fifty of whom were saved; but the following seven were lost in attempting to reach the shore in a boat Mrs. Monott and three children; Mrs. Lieut Jones; Mrs. Hovey; the chief mate. The mate was drowned in trying to save Mrs. Jones.

The steamship *Georgia*, from New-York, via Havana, is reported below.

Later from Mexico. Kossuth's Departure from New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, April 2.

We have advices from the City of Mexico, to the 18th ult. The country generally was quiet. The news of the arrest of Carvajal had caused great rejoicing

Kossuth left this City yesterday for Mobile.

Methodist Conference at Philadelphia—Banks.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 3.

The Philadelphia Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church adjourned last evening, after a session of nine days. Its next session is to be held at Harrisburg. The Conference, before adjourning, had the report upon the subject of Temperance, and the resolutions attached in favor of the Maine Liquor Law, upon the table. The majority deeming it inadvisable to commit the Conference upon this or any other political measure. They all, however, very heartily approved even of a prohibitory law.

The Pennsylvania Senate have passed the bills incorporating the Erie City Bank, the Anthracite Bank, and the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Allentown. The bill to extend the charter of the Easton Bank also passed.

The House last evening passed to a third reading, by a vote of 55 to 28, the bill from the Senate repealing the sixth section of the Act of '47, prohibiting the use of jails of this commenwealth for the detention of fugitive slaves.

Mississippi Whig Convention.—Delegates to the Whig National Convention.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, April 4.

The Mississippi Whig Convention is called to meet at Jackson, on the 3d day of May, to choose Delegates to represent the party in the Whig National Convention.

Virginia—Small-Note Law, &c.

RICHMOND, Saturday, April 3.

The Virginia House of Delegates have indefinitely postponed the bill allowing the issue of small notes.

Burgess Nelson, an old Methodist clergyman, committed suicide at Frederick yesterday.

James Burroughs, a highly esteemed citizen of Marksville, La., was recently murdered by his slave.

The Canal Contracts,

ALBANY, Saturday, April 3.

In the Supreme Court, General Term, this morning, the case of Phelps against Newall, the Canal Auditor, was argued. The Court ordered a peremptory mandamus to be issued, recommending the defendant to draw a warrant, with the object of carrying the cause to the Court of Appeals.

The Fire at Chilicothe, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, April 3,

The Chilicothe papers, just received, contain full particulars of the destructive conflagration that occurred in that town on Thursday. The fire broke out in Watts' carpenters shop, and soon extended to the out-houses of the Clinton House, the wind blowing fiercely from the West at the time. Adams' block, including the Clinton House and the adjoining warehouses, was soon burned to the ground. The flames then extended rapidly east, and in a few hours the whole portion of the city east of High, and northeast of Second street, was a mass of smouldering ruins. It included the Rees block: the whole row of extensive stores between that and the canal; the Masonic House, and the business houses north from the corner; also, the wholesale establishments on Water, east of Walnut street. Every house to Mulberry street is burned, and a number are destroyed as far east as Bridge street. The merchants had just received their stocks of spring goods, and the loss is enormous. The Post Office was destroyed, but the books and letters were saved. The *Advertiser* printing office, the telegraphic lines, &c., were also destroyed.

Another Destructive Fire—Post Office Destroyed

NORFOLK, Sunday, April 4.

A very destructive fire took place on Friday night, at Elizabeth City, (N. C.) Many buildings were burnt, including the Mansion House, Post Office, *Old North State* newspaper office, the residence of the Postmaster, William C. Man, etc. Loss not yet estimated.

Arrest of a Swindler.

CHARLESTON, Friday, April 2.

The notorious David T. Pines, *alias* Colonel Floyd, was arrested here to-day for swindling Mr. Word, of TEXAS, at New-Orleans, recently. Mr. Word has pursued him with great indefatigability.

The Steamship Southerner.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, April 3.

The steamship *Southerner*, Capt. DICKINSON, arrived here early this morning, from New-York.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Saturday, April 3.

Mr. UPHAM moved the second reading of the Canal Bill. After it had been read Mr. BRISTOL moved its reference to a committee of the whole.

Mr. CORNELL pressed its reference to a standing committee.

A debate ensued, when Mr. CORNELL withdrew his motion, and the bill was referred to a committee of the whole Senate.

Mr. UPHAM moved to make the bill the special order for Monday, at 4 o'clock.

Mr. CORNELL opposed, and moved that it be made the special order for Wednesday.

Mr. BARTLETT moved to send the bill, to facilitate the disposition of the suits commenced by mandamus, to the same Committee.

Mr. COOLEY moved to lay Mr. UPHAM'S motion on the table. Lost, by ayes, 7; nays, 16.

Mr. CORNELL'S motion to make the bill the special order for Wednesday was lost, as also was Mr. BARTLETT'S motion.

Mr. MUNROE moved to make it the special order for this afternoon, at 4 o'clock

Mr. WILLIAMS moved that the special order, the Insurance bill, be forthwith proceeded with.

The motion to make the Canal bill the special order for the afternoon was lost.

Further motions were put and lost, and the bill was finally made the special order for Tuesday, at four o'clock P. M.

The bill to amend the Insurance law went through the committee, with amendments, which were laid on the table and ordered to be printed. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.... ALBANY, Saturday, April 3.

BILLS PASSED.

A bill to incorporate the New-York Academy of Music

A bill to raise the capital of the Harlem Railroad Co. to $8,000,000.

A bill for the relief of the Cordwainer's Benefit Society of New-York.

A bill authorizing the construction of bridges over navigable streams between New-York and New-Rochelle.

Mr. MONROE moved to strike out so much as permitted the bridging of the Harlem River at the intersection of Second-avenue.

The vote was taken, and the bill rejected.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A bill to incorporate the Dudley Observatory, Albany.

A bill in relation to hawkers and pedlars in New York. Lost—no quorum voting. Adjourned.

ARRIVAL OF THE PROMETHEUS.

$300,000 in Gold.

The steamship *Prometheus*, Capt. CHURCHILL, arrived at this port on Saturday morning, eight and a half days from San Juan. She brings 238 passengers, and $300,000 in gold on freight, and in the hands of passengers.

We are under obligations to Mr. B. S. Hopkins, Purser of the *Prometheus*, and to Gregory's Express, for papers and memoranda.

The following is a list of her passengers:

Rev. M C. Briggs, R. A. King, Wm. Bailey, M. O. Mea, W. Hanson, W C Perry, J A Lewis, Roger Murphy, Cyrus R Tuthill, Frank Flanagan, Charles Reinhart, Edward W. Doane, Riply Hudson, Henry Donahue, R H Wilson, L. Taggart, N Smith, J. Hamill, H Goodspear, J V. Hoag, H L Fish, M S Wilster, A Chublack, W. Percy, L. Drahan, H. L. Graham, A. S Case, J. Cauldwell, G. R. Webb S. Trobridge, C. Sicio C Van Houson, J. Weeks, C M Poor, G. Humphrey, H. M Ramsey, A. C. Raymon, W. Picking, A. C Fern, E Lansing, S. Kinney, W. C Dunn, G. Allen, D Jermey, J. Johnson, Peter Tyler, Abram Peck, E. C Fisbee, Jesse M. Kinsley, Dr C Clark, W. E. Stentenburgh Ezra Hatch. G F Hatch, G Mitzell, L. Pratt, H M. Ansley, J N. Crasen, J P Keener Joseph Simpson, Chas T Ganben. Cornelius Gleason, John Kemis, Hugh Kelly, Albert Grant, A. M Sexton, H. R Hoaton, J. G Vandelhaven, J Curry, D Shaver, A. Deiller, H Scheidt, L. Soley, J A Hughs, J C Davis, C. Rayham, J. Waldwell, S. Rogers, G W. Arey, P Ford, E. C Gilson J. L Bacon, P Lord, A Porentis, W Buckland, W. Johnson, F. J Barnes, W Wilson, L S La Rose, H Fyle, J. F Staig, J. L Gunning J B Schaffer D D Moore, A. Smith, W. G. George, and 137 in the steerage.

The *Prometheus* brings no later news from California.

The steamship *Independence* left San Francisco, the night of the 1st ult Arrived at San Juan del Sud, the morning of the 17th, having stopped two days at Realejo.

The *Prometheus* left New-York, March 5, at 3 P. M. Arrived at San Juan, the afternoon of the 16th. Left San Juan, the evening of the 25th.

A passenger named Ripley Hudson, of Maine, fell overboard and was drowned, the night of the 27th. 28th, off Cape St. Antonio, spoke bark *Water Lily*, of London, bound to London. 29th, off Double Head Shot Keys, at midnight, saw a steamer steering S. S. W. 30th, at 5.30 A. M., off Caryesfoot Reef, passed a steamer with four masts steering South. April 1, lat. 33° 08' long. 75° 41' spoke bark *Sarah Chase*, of Portland, 10 days from New Orleans, bound to New-York.

Vessels left at San Juan.—U. S. sloop-of-war Decatur, Br. brig-of war Sapphe, bark Republic, of New-York, brig J Williams, of New Orleans, steamship Alabama, of New-Orleans.

WASHINGTON.

River and Harbor Improvements.

Correspondence of The New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 2, 1852.

The Committee on Commerce and Navigation have agreed upon a bill for the improvement of Rivers and Harbors, which will probably be reported on Tuesday. The items sum up about $1,200,000. Of this amount $50,000 are assigned to the improvement of the Hudson River, and $20,000 for the removal of the obstructions in the channel at Hurl Gate, to be expended under the direction of the War Department. The Committee has given mature consideration to the petition of the New-York Chamber of Commerce for the reimbursement of about $10,000 expended in the operations of M MAILLEFERT upon these rocks, and have refused to pay it. The breakwater at the mouth of the Delaware comes in for $30,000. The appropriation for the Mississippi and Ohio rivers is $200,000.

The amount of the bill for these purposes, which was defeated by the factious opposition of certain Senators on the last night of the last Congress, was $2,300,000 A great many appropriations were included in it, without regard to their merits, but with a view to conciliate opposition. I learn that the greatest care has been taken by the Committee to adopt no appropriation which was not proved to be both necessary and advantageous. All claims were subjected to a very close scrutiny, and there is no reason to suppose that any item of even doubtful propriety has been admitted into the bill. The Chairman of the Committee, Hon. D. L. SEYMOUR, of New-York, has labored with a conscientious industry, which ought to secure the success of the measure. X. Y.

LAKE ONTARIO.—A statement originating in a Hamilton (C. W.) paper, is going the rounds of the papers on this side, purporting to give the time of the opening of the navigation of Lake Ontario for a series of years. As the navigation of the Lake is never obstructed by ice excepting some of the harbors, the statement probably has reference to the opening of the Welland Canal—possibly to the opening of the harbor at Hamilton.—*Oswego Times.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ BRONCHITIS CAN BE CURED!—*Letter from a well-known Merchant.*—BRIDGEWATER, Sept 14, 1851.—DEAR DOCTOR:—I take up my pen to certify that "Dr. Rogers' Syrup of Liverwort, Tar and Canchalagua," has cured me of the Bronchitis Physicians' prescriptions had done me no good. I could not attend to business, and was quite melancholy and discouraged; besides the pain and cough, and want of sleep, with difficult breathing. This was last spring. By recommendation, I obtained a bottle of your medicine, and it seemed to me that every dose I took I felt easier. So I kept on till I had taken six bottles, which left me free from every pain and difficulty, and I have not since had a return of the same. Hoping that others may derive the like benefit, you are authorized to publish my testimony, if you see fit. Yours, &c, ISAIAH DINSMORE.

Dr. A. L. SCOVILL.

For sale by A. L. SCOVILL & CO., at the dépôt, No. 316 Broadway, and by all retail druggists. Price, in large bottles, $1, or three bottles for $2 50.

MATERIAL AID FOR THE WIDOW, ORPHAN AND CREDITOR.

BY THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 106 Broadway.

This Company have just declared a dividend of FORTY per cent. for the past year, and an interest of SIX per cent on all previous dividends, payable in cash, and have an accumulated Capital of $456,750, principally invested in New-York and United States Stocks.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

California risks taken at equitable rates.

☞ CRAPE SHAWLS AND SPRING SILKS.—$75,000 worth plain and embroidered Crape Shawls, and rich spring Silks, just opened, at G. M. RODINE'S, No 323 Grand-st, corner of Orchard; also, 50 cases splendid spring Dress Goods, for ladies' wear. Ladies will do well to give Mr. R a call before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ SECOND IRVING BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—In consequence of the go-ahead spirit with which the affairs of the First Irving Building Association was managed, all the shares were rapidly taken. As will be seen by our advertising columns, a Second Irving has been started, which bids fair to be as successful as the First.—*Sunday Dispatch.*

☞ ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.—A charter having been granted by the Legislature of this State, for the purpose of an Industrial Exhibition; and the Corporation of the City having, with great liberality, granted the use of Reservoir-square, for five years, the parties associated in the enterprise are now prepared to invite the cooperation of their fellow-citizens.

In doing this, they think it proper to state, at some length, the motives which guide them, and the objects which they hope to attain.

It is scarcely necessary to say that the idea was suggested by the brilliant success that attended the London Exhibition of last year.

That Exhibition, prompted by enlarged and liberal views, and carried out with energy and skill, was crowned with the most triumphant results: and a just pride authorizes us to assert that, in all that was array of the triumphs of genius and industry, no nation gave more striking proofs of intellectual capacity and vigor, applied to the useful arts, than were manifested by our own people.

It was, therefore, a natural suggestion of patriotic and national feelings, that we should not only wish to see a like Exhibition in our own country, but that we should desire to reproduce in it, the beneficial effects that had resulted from its great prototype

It is generally acknowledged that the London Exhibition marks an era in the progress of the world—an era of which the distinctive characteristics are the advance of those arts which increase the comforts and lighten the delights of life, the spread of amicable relations among rival countries and, above all, the elevation of labor to its proper dignity.

The difficulties apparent at the outset of the enterprise have been overcome; the liberality of the English Government has been emulated by the respective authorities of our country; and a correct appreciation of the objects of the Association, seems to be entertained by those to whom they have been communicated; and we are satisfied, that the more generally these objects are made known, the more favorable will be their acceptation by our fellow-citizens, whose sagacity can foresee, as their cooperative energy can achieve, the results at which we aim

In an Edifice, which, of itself, will be a noble monument of skill, we hope to bring together the choicest product one of the Old World's Industry; this not only opening a fair field for the competition of the productive intellect of America, but enlarging its scope and multiplying its aims, and at the same time presenting to all classes of the community such rare and novel objects of attention, as cannot fail to widen the sphere of general knowledge

It is well known that in London a great portion of the Building was occupied by objects of but little interest, and that American Industry entered into the competition to a very small extent. It is believed that by a more careful selection of articles, and by a larger introduction of our own products, the interest of the Exhibition in these two essential particulars can be greatly increased.

In a statement of this kind it is impossible to introduce full details, but we may say, in general terms, that we have such assurances, not only from England, but from the principal countries of the Continent, as justify us in the expectation of bringing under the eyes of our fellow-citizens not only such specimens of the industrial arts as shall generally interest the practical American mind, but such rare products of industry and skill as have never been seen among us. Some of these will consist of articles of the London Exhibition, and others are now being prepared abroad expressly for exhibition here And, more than this, we hope to bring within the reach of all, such wonders of the Fine Arts as have hitherto been approached only by those of our countrymen who have been able to seek them abroad.

The Corporation is authorised by its charter to award prizes among the exhibitors; and in discharging this part of their duty, the Directors will hereafter invite the cooperation of the most eminent and capable of their fellow citizens.

If we effect our object, we shall not only have imparted a fresh impetus to the career of our great Metropolis, but we shall have given an impulse to mechanical skill and manufacturing industry; we shall have raised higher the standard of taste; we shall have extended and diffused the knowledge of the various families of the world; and, in so doing, we shall have strengthened the great bonds of Peace and Good Will.

The Association is incorporated, by an Act of the Legislature of the 11th March, 1852, for the term of five years

The capital of the Company is $200 000, to be divided into shares of $100 each, and may be increased by the Directors to $300,000

The price of admission to the Exhibition is limited to Fifty Cents, and the cost of the Building is restricted by the Charter to $200 000

The Act of Incorporation provides, that for one day, at least, the children and scholars of the schools of the Public School Society, of the Ward Schools, and of the Free Academy, of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institutions, and of the Orphan Asylums in the City of New-York, shall be admitted free of charge

It also provides that the net proceeds of one day's exhibition shall be appropriated and paid over to the Treasurers of the Fire Department Fund, for the benefit of Widows and Orphans of deceased Firemen in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and divided between them in the proportions of three-fourths to the former and one fourth to the latter THEODORE SEDGWICK, President.

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REMOVAL.

☞ UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Removed to

GREAT BRITAIN.

Political Affairs—The New Ministry—Literary Intelligence—Gold Mining.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, March 19, 1852.

MINISTERS IN PARLIAMENT.

The Protectionist oracle—*arcades ambo*—the head of the Ministry, and his Hebrew factotum—have at length spoken, and, like most other oracles, after a most mysterious fashion. Lord DERBY, indeed, in the House of Lords, on Monday, adopted the bold course—that of confronting the enemy. Worried for information he was by no means in a condition to give, he deemed it the wisest plan to attack in his turn, pretty plainly intimating that those who had just been turned out of office had no right to dictate to those who had got in; stating, also, that he would dissolve Parliament when he thought proper, and not a moment before. In brief, the cold tone of the noble earl has delighted all the small fry of Protectionists, in and out of Parliament, and especially excited the admiration of the *Times*. That "honest Iago" of the Press cannot sufficiently express its approbation of the tortuous tactics adopted by the new Administration, which are just what would be played off by itself under the same hopeful circumstances.

Mr. DISRAELI, in the Lower House, went on a somewhat different tack. The right hon. gentleman was all frankness and candor; he was willing to tell everything, and did, in fact, expatiate largely on the wrongs of the suffering agriculturists, whose backs are reported to be breaking under the burdens they are compelled to bear. He claimed the forbearance of Parliament, not only for what they meant to do, but for what they did not mean to attempt; viz., to upset the system of Free Trade—at least, for the present. He talked grandly of the future appeal that is to be made to the country, after the session is comfortably got through, by which the intelligence and judgment of the people is to be elicited on these momentous questions; and, finally, he declined pledging himself to any specific measure, either about corn or anything else, after such appeal shall have been made. His speech was not ill adapted for its purpose—that of saying nothing definite, while professing to be unusually candid and explicit. It was, in short,

——"A fine sample on the whole,
In rhetoric, of what the learn'd call rigmarole

It drew forth able replies from SIR JAMES GRAHAM and Lord JOHN RUSSELL; the debate of the night, however, being chiefly remarkable for a pithy speech from PALMERSTON, who is of opinion, that though a Government with a minority is an anomalous thing, yet it is under the circumstances, entitled to forbearance, on account of the public business which must be got through before a dissolution should be resorted to. The "ex bottle-holder" has evidently no mind to play the game of the Whigs for their benefit instead of his own.

THE MINISTERS OUT DOORS.

The other legislative business of the week has not been of special importance. Every day, however, is a gain to the DERBY Ministry, since it familiarizes the public to the fact of their being in office, and tends to strengthen the disposition which undoubtedly prevails with many to give them what is rather facetiously called "a fair trial." Our new Chancellor of the Exchequer, has not "come out" very strong at present, nor, as I observe, by a question put last night by Mr. HUME, does he condescend to state when the annual financial statement is to be made. Certes, it is quite a novelty to see a Government so dependent on ordinary party forbearance, yet beginning to take a high tone, as though assured of a favorable verdict when it thinks it convenient to make an appeal to the country on the ground of protection. Such an administration can never suit the views of the League, nor can the state of public business be long allowed to shelter it from a rigorous onslaught. Subscriptions are still pouring in, amounting now to £57,000, a sum fully sufficient to reanimate the dormant machinery by which the men of Manchester were able to organize public opinion in behalf of a free trade policy, and against all import duties on corn. It would be doing injustice to the Earl of DERBY to suppose him incapable of appreciating the resolve of the people on this point. For the sake of his party, however, the "dodge" of protection must still be tried, the noble Earl being fully aware that should a new House be returned unfavorable to protecting the farmers at the expense of the rest of the community, he will still be at liberty to let the question remain in abeyance rather than risk an expulsion from office.

GOLD AND GOLD MINING.

The coffers of the Bank of England are still metaphorically "groaning" with their aureous deposits. At the meeting of proprietors held yesterday, the amount of bullion in the Bank cellars was stated to be nearly 20 millions sterling, and the "rest" to more than three millions and a half, out of which a dividend of 4 per cent. was declared. The gold remittances of California and Australia are, therefore, making themselves felt, whatever the currency-mongers of the Old School may assert on the subject; and let the rich tide continue flowing a little longer, and some serious misgivings will begin to be felt as to the power of maintaining the present standard,—despite of what was asserted by a Bank proprietor at the meeting in question, viz that there would be no redundancy of gold until the world was full! The gradually altered value of the sovereign may one day help to convince him of the contrary. At any rate, a local congestion of the precious metals is possible enough, and in some quarters exists even now; albeit I admit that the substitution of gold for the present wretched continental currency is likely to swallow up all that can be produced for years to come, without permanent disturbance of its nominal value.

While talking of gold, I may mention that the *Times* of this morning, contains a cruelly severe notice of the gold-mining companies which have sprung up lately with mushroom rapidity. The doings and prospects of these companies are sifted and shown up by a correspondent who dates from San Francisco, and who passes in review the pretensions and humbug by which they are characterized—dealing with no gentle hand with Col. FREMONT and his leases, and the delusions which have arisen therefrom. The letter, which extends to more than two columns, will terribly flutter the Volcanians" of Capel Court and the host of needy joining speculators by whom these companies are mainly concocted. The grand conclusion arrived at is, that gold-seeking and mining may be, and, under certain circumstances, is, a most lucrative thing, but that "property" in mines, in a country like California, is a very shadowy, doubtful affair, as those who have subscribed their money for shares, as a "safe investment," are destined to find out. It was full time that the humbug of "rich specimens" of gold quartz should be exposed, as likewise that of sending out a multitude of miners, and fancying that they will keep to the terms of their contract on their arrival.

THE "SHELLEY CASE."

Some clue has been obtained to the concoctor of the literary forgeries, of which I made mention last week. It is now avowed by Mr. WHITE, bookseller, of Pall-Mall, that the SHELLEY letters, lately published by Mr MOXON, were bought by him of a person calling himself GEORGE GORDON BYRON, and pretending to be a natural son of the great poet. This individual is not altogether unknown to the booksellers, to whom, some years since, he was excessively anxious to sell a number of unpublished BYRON manuscripts and letters—just as genuine, no doubt, as the SHELLEY letters referred to. At that time a wholesome skepticism prevailed as to his pretensions, and the "BYRON papers," though announced to be published, never, I believe, saw the light. Since then, having the imitative faculty strongly developed, he appears to have devoted himself assiduously to the art of literary forgery, and with so much success as to deceive the practised skill of the whole tribe of autograph-mongers, no doubt reaping considerable sums by his culpable ingenuity. It is still questionable, however, whether other clever gentlemen of his stamp will not rather be stimulated by his example, of what can be done in this line, than deterred by his ultimate detection.

THE LITERARY REMAINS OF MOORE.

Those who have delighted in the genius of MOORE—and who has not?—will see with interest the announcement that he has left a journal extending over the greater part of his life, and containing the records of his literary experience, and correspondence with distinguished men. Its publication cannot fail to be interesting in a very high degree; for if his career was not very eventful, his labors were various as his genius was fruitful; and the more familiar revelations of a "journal" are ever those most eagerly perused. There is, however, no poem among the literary treasures left behind him, the imaginative faculty having been "used up" many years before his other faculties gave way.

BRITISH JOURNALISM.

Journalism in this country is, as you know, not over progressive in the matter of price. But though we have not arrived at cheap newspapers, thanks partly to the stamp duty, their influence is extending in another direction. Penny rooms are being established in various parts of the town, furnished with all the daily journals, foreign newspapers, and many of the current periodicals. The supply of physical refreshments is coupled with that of intellectual food, and thus linked together, such speculations appear to answer very well. They are not exactly adapted for the quiet digestion of leading articles, but are well suited, nevertheless, for those who have time for only a hasty perusal of the news of the day, and must snatch their information as they can, or not get any at all. Such places are curiously illustrative of the "fast" habits which are growing upon us every day. Our men of business "bolt" the current topics as they often do their dinners; no wonder that the thinking as well as the digestive process, should sometimes be at a discount.

A POLITICAL RECONCILIATION.

Lord PALMERSTON and the ex-Premier have made up their little differences, and are now the best friends in the world. I beg to record the fact to their credit, for the quarrels of statesmen are not quite so reconcileable as those of lovers, and to all appearance the RUSSELL and PALMERSTON feud threatened to last a long time. The first overtures came, it is said, from Lord JOHN, who, the bone of contention, viz., place, being gone, must have felt himself sentimentally disposed to a renewal of old friendship. To some extent each might have exclaimed, with PEACHUM and LOCKIT, "Brother, we are both in the wrong!" But this is past now, and old recollections will have their way, especially when a couple of statesmen have weathered together the storms of official vicissitudes of a quarter of a century. PALMERSTON, to be sure, has been as much of a political chameleon as anybody, but his future chances lie far more with Whigs than Conservatives, and so far, he is right in being on the best terms with the acknowledged head of the party.

THE RECENT ELOPEMENT.

Rev. Mr. LAW, the poor parson, who not long since had the audacity to run away with the daughter of the proud Marquis of Londonderry, has had more luck than might have been expected. He has received not only the paternal pardon, but a living of £600 a year, to commence housekeeping with, and the chance of one day becoming perhaps a bishop. This is certainly highly encouraging to aspiring young clergymen, who may have the good fortune to win the hearts of aristocratic young ladies, and can convince them of the propriety of an elopement, as the fittest denouement of a mutual affection.

MINING IN AUSTRALIA.

The news from the Australian "diggins," received this week, is as favorable as the most sanguine Gold Company conoctor could desire. There has been a very lively market for the shares of these Companies, with, on the whole, as little swindling as could be expected. Both at Bathurst and Port Philip, gold is collected in most tempting quantities, and at a very rapid rate. The main question is, what are the chances of participation in such golden treasures by the newly started Gold Companies? As yet there is no authentic account of the actual doings of any English Gold Company in the locality professed to have been purchased. It is to be feared that speculation in shares is the prime motive in these enterprizes, without much regard to ultimate results. Gold mining, doubtless, *may* be successfully carried on fifteen thousand miles off, and to the enrichment of those who have embarked their capital in the undertaking. I should be glad, however, to witness one undoubted and authentic case of a Gold Company at home realizing half the proceeds promised to the subscribers for shares. This would be wondrous encouragement to other Companies, and also to the share-buying public. At present, those who desire to hoard Australian gold had better *go* there and get it.

MR. DISRAELI UPON THE GOLD CROP.

Our new Chancellor of the Exchequer, by the way, has got a curious crotchet about the effect of Californian gold sent over to this country. He told the "chawbacons" of Buckinghamshire last week, that it is solely on account of the liberal supply of gold from that quarter that we have been saved from a currency panic, that *would* have taken place through the payment of gold for foreign corn. He has not yet, I believe, broached this ingenious conception for the benefit of the House of Commons, where it might not go down so well as in Bucks. It is tolerably certain, however, that Sir ROBERT PEEL, in proposing his free-trade policy, did not exactly expect that we should be run aground for the reason in question, or that the clearing out of the Bank coffers would be the consequence of our purchasing foreign corn. No, he firmly believed that such commercial operations would find their level, and that in the long run the sale of our manufactures would balance our imports of corn. With all deference to DISRAELI, this has actually been the case; and the result is, that without having a surplus of corn, we have a glut of gold, as the old lady in Threadneedle-street knows to her cost.

TAIT'S MAGAZINE.

TAIT'S Magazine has passed into new hands, the editorship and proprietorship being now united in a member of the Legislature, ambitious of possessing an "organ" of his sentiments to himself, and distrusting perhaps the effect of his eloquence within the walls of the Senate. TAIT once enjoyed a high repute for plain political speaking, and also for its literary utterances, as the names of DE QUINCY, GILFILLAN, BON GAULTIER, and a host of others, amply testify.

ALBERT SMITH.

That smart writer and clever *raconteur*, ALBERT SMITH, has, as I predicted, produced a new entertainment based on his late ascent of Mont Blanc. Few men have the art of turning their traveling experiences to better account. Very pleasant, too, it must be to be assured, as Mr. ALBERT SMITH is, that the cost of a Continental trip will be returned ten-fold by the "entertainment" which, in due time, follows it. "*Mont Blanc*" beats the "*Overland Journey*" in variety and interest—and the comic singer and story teller is fast ripening into the perfect artist. The superficial and serious are, moreover, mingled very skilfully, the literary workmanship of both being much beyond the average order. This lively gentleman, in short, bids fair to rank highest in the line he has chosen, and with his mercurial and enjoyable temperament finds it, I have no doubt, far more profitable to sing and act his own reminiscences of traveling than merely to scribble tales. He will probably take An erica in its turn, and give you an opportunity of judging what he can do in the way of amusement; of course, bringing back a budget of American "Notions," collected during his visit, to be worked up afterwards, *secundum artem*, at your expense—and, doubtless, very much enjoyed this side the Atlantic, as smart pictures of smart people always are.

THEATRICALS.

In consequence of the illness of Mrs. MACREADY, the retired tragedian has been obliged to decline presiding at the approaching Dinner of the General Theatrical Fund, and his duties have been undertaken by the literary baronet Sir BULWER LYTTON, by whom the Chair will be taken at the dinner. It is remarkable that the demand for tickets fell off when it was known that MACREADY could not take the Chair.

A new Operetta—with very pretty music by Signor BILETTA, and a very meagre libretto by F. CHORLEY—has been produced at the Princess's, with complete success. It is entitled *White Magic*. The principal characters are sustained by Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. HARRISON.

There has been a little disagreement between CHARLES KEAN and the KEELEY's at the Princess's Theatre, which has led to the secession of the latter—who are no longer members of the Company there. The difficulty arose from Mrs. KEELEY having refused the part for which she was cast in the forthcoming Easter burlesque.

Another rupture has taken place at Drury Lane Theatre between Mr BUNN and Mlle PLUNKETT, his *premiere danseuse*, who thought fit to refuse the part of *Lizh*, in the spectacle of *Azrel* which has been revived there. In consequence of this refusal, Mr. BUNN published the fact in his play-bills of the evening, and declared Mlle. PLUNKETT's engagement at an end. She has been replaced by Mlle. VECCHI, a very clever artiste.

The tragedy of *Titus Andronicus*, once attributed to SHAKSPERE, but in which it is now believed that he could have had little or no share, has been revived in an altered form, at one of the minor theatres,—The Britannia Saloon,—by ALDRIDGE, "the African Roscius," who is playing there. The fact that the revolting character of the play had hindered its representation for more than two centuries, rendered its production now, a matter of some curiosity; but the original play has been so completely set aside, that only a small portion of it is recognizable in the very commonplace melodrama that bears its name.

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This story has been running through the columns of the *Saturday Evening Post* where it has proved to be one of the most popular works that ever appeared in the columns of any newspaper in the country. Before it was half complete the back numbers containing the beginning of it could not be obtained at any price, which induced the publisher to issue it entire, so as to place it in the hands of every one.

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March 31, 1852

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SAML. F. GREENLEAF. [19-4tMW&S] WM. H KINSLEY.

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.—Travellers leaving for California are recommended to provide themselves with this valuable essence, as it effectually prevents the bad effects of change of water, climate, &c., to which they are exposed. No traveler should go without it.

CAUTION—Persons desiring an article that can be relied upon, prepared solely from the pure Jamaica Ginger, should be particular to ask for "Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger," which is warranted to be what it is represented, and is prepared only by FREDERICK BROWN, and for sale at his Drug and Chemical Store, north-east corner of 5th and Chesnut-sts., Philadelphia; and for sale in New-York by A. J. Delatour, No. 25½ Wall-st; Rushton, Clarke & Co., No 110 Broadway, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 273 Irving House, N. Y.; John Milhau, No. 183 Broadway; F. C. Wells & Co., No. 227 8th avenue. m31-1meod*

D. GRIFFIN & CO.'S PATENT FUEL SAVING IMPROVEMENT, for setting boilers and hot-air furnaces, for drying wool, cloths, prints, white lead, &c., &c., with hot wind, are now coming into very general use throughout the country, after a trial of about three years.

They have lately adapted this great improvement for saving fuel to annealing, mufflers, retorts, and furnaces, &c., of every description, which will reduce the amount of fuel over one-half from any other plan now in use, besides a great saving in time. It is also entirely safe from fire.

There are hundreds of these boilers now in operation, and several hot-wind furnaces have lately been put up, all of which can be seen if desired,

All who wish to know the importance of this invention, will please call at the office of the Proprietors, No. 47 Dey-st., where they have ample proof of all that has been said.

o27-1awM&F

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER, constantly on hand, and made to order, by

a1-1m BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, No. 15 Fulton-st.

TO LET.

TO LET.—A PIER ON THE NORTH RIVER, below Cortlandt-st., 350 feet long, suitable for a line of propellers or steamboats. Apply at No. 2 Pine st. a5-2t

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED.—The lower part preferred; or the advertiser would rent a whole house, in connection with a family who would wish to occupy a part. Address, Box, No. 1,614, Post-office. a5 3t*

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—In Williamsburg, about five minutes walk from Peck Slip Ferry, a two story and basement brick house, finished in the best manner, with marble mantles, grates, &c., price $3,300. The most part may remain in bond and mortgage—rent $300 to one family. Inquire of WM. C. SMITH, No. 150 South 6th-st. a3-6t*

HOUSE TO LET IN RYE, near the Railroad station, and but a short ride from Rye Beach, to a respectable family; three rooms with pantries; six bedrooms, with a light dry cellar and garden, &c. Inquire on the premises. m29-7teod* JESSE PURDY

HOUSE AND LOTS TO LET, in 72d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av; a pleasant place, large house, carriage house, 8 lots of ground for summer only, if desired, at reduced rent. The Moore & O'Keefe stages pass. Inquire of E. VAN AKEN, on the premises. m31-6t*

HOUSE TO LET—No. 34 Barclay-st—Store to be altered to suit tenant. Apply only to T. J. HALL, No. 203 Broadway, between 9 and 11 o'clock, where plan can be seen. m29-tf

HOUSE TO LET.—The large four story house corner Warren-place and Greenwich-av., replete with conveniences, and will be put in good order. Apply to

a1 6t W. DUNNING, No. 48 8th av.

HOUSE TO LET—A splendid 3-story House in Fitzroy-place, between 8th and 9th-avenues. Apply to [a1-6t] W. DUNNING, No. 48 8th-av.

DWELLING-HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO LET—The three-story Dwelling-house, No. 100 Clinton-st, near State-st. Inquire of D & M CHAUNCEY, No. 12 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, or at No. 261 Pearl-st. New-York May be seen from 12 to 2 o'clock. m31 6t*

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET on Brooklyn Hights, to a small family, without children, and with unexceptionable references. Address Box No. 482, New-York Post Office. a3-3t*

FOUR ROOMS TO LET.—Four large and desirable rooms on the second story of Nos 297 and 299 Broadway, (west side,) finely lighted. The two rooms in each number, can be thrown into one, one hundred feet deep. a1-6t* GOULD & BERRY. No. 297 Broadway.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—In *Times* Building, No. 113 Nassau st, the 2d floor, 25 by 103 feet deep, entrance on two streets Inquire of JOHN GILHOOLY, No 118 Nassau st, in basement a1-tf

STORE IN BROADWAY TO LET.—In the most eligible location for wholesale or jobbing business; or, the lease for sale. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st a1 tf

TO MANUFACTURERS.—Several eligible rooms, (one 40x60 ft.) with STEAM POWER, TO LET, in the building No 68 Duane st. Inquire in the basement of the Engineer, or of CHAS. STARK, Jr & Co.,

m31 6t* No. 117 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, twenty-five miles from the city, being a very desirable house and lot, 1 acre pleasantly situated in the town of Plainfield, N. J. 3 minutes walk from the depot. The house is nearly new, and was built by the owner for his own use. For further particulars apply at the Union-square Post-office, or of S. S. HUTCHINGS, No. 36 John st, between 10 and 12 A. M. a5 1t

BROOKLYN LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP—Beautifully situated on Gates-av., between Bedford and Tompkins-av., the finest location in the city. Price $250, cash, (well worth $300.) No 120 Water-st., Apply to J. WARD, New-York; or Cumberland-st, near De Kalb av., Brooklyn. a3-3t*

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—A three-story Brick House and Lot on Division-av., between the extension of 5th and 6th sts, Williamsburg, finished in superior style Price, $3 600 $2,500 can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years Also, 200 Lots on the Boerum property, with money loaned to build. Inquire of J. L HEATH, No. 38 6th-st., Williamsburg. a3-6t*

HOUSE FOR SALE.—In Stamford, Conn, that pleasant situation, late the residence of Isaac Ward well, deceased, consisting of a large two-story dwelling house barn, &c., with twenty two acres of land, divided into meadow, pasture and plow land, and has on it fifty-two apple and a variety of other fruit trees. It is situated half a mile from the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot Stamford, and has a commanding view of the village of Stamford, Stamford Harbor and Long Island Sound. For further particulars inquire of RUFUS WARDWELL, m30 12t* in Stamford

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT PIERMONT AND DUNKIRK—A plot of ground comprising about one third an acre, adjoining the grounds of the N. Y. and E. Railroad Company, fronting about 200 feet upon the Hudson River, with several thousand yards of earth in the rear, by which the above lots may, at trifling expense, be extended several hundred yards in the river. Also, three lots in the town of Ithaca, fronting on Wood and Fulton-streets, opposite the Canal Basin. Also, 12 lots advantageously situated at the terminus of the Erie Railroad, at Dunkirk. For terms, apply to

a3-3t T. DUNLAP, No. 635 Broadway.

FOR SALE, OR TO RENT, IN NEWARK N J—A very eligible residence, near Washington-square, within four minutes walk of the Railroad Depot, and Railroad, half-hourly, within thirty-five minutes of New-York. The house contains twelve rooms. Lot 52 feet by 118 feet, having fine vegetable and flower garden fruits of various kinds &c. Will be sold on very favorable terms, if applied for soon. For further information, inquire at 5 Tonnelay st., Newark, or of M. W. DODD, Bookseller, Brick Church Chapel, New-York. a2-10eod*

FLAMMERSBURG.—THIS NEW VILLAGE, accessible several times a day, both by stages and steamboat is situated within eight miles of the City Hall, opposite Harlem, on the Harlem Railroad and Plank road, adjoining and adjoining the village of Strattonport, which will so readily last spring, and is now building quite fast; is laid out on the same scale, the streets of both places intersecting each other; and will, from its commanding situation at no distant period, be one of the principal seats in the vicinity of New York. The lots vary in size from one to four city lots; in price from $125 to $150. The terms are $25 down, and the rest in installments of $10; which enables every person, however circumstanced, to become his own landlord. It likewise offers an inducement to the capitalist rarely met with—as there is no doubt, judging from the past, but that this property will, in six months, sell at twice the price now asked—being exceedingly healthy, and surrounded by scenery which cannot be surpassed, embracing views of the East River, village of Flushing, Riker's Island, Morrisania, York Island, the Palisade Rocks, and Catskill Mountains in the West Point, making it one of the most desirable places for a residence that can be imagined. N B—A few lots unsold at Strattonport, price $200 Any person wishing to purchase at the above places, are requested to call at the office, where maps and every information will be cheerfully given JOHN A FLAMMER, No. 157 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs. All payments for Strattonport and Flammersburg lots must be made personally to JOHN A. FLAMMER. Office hours, from 1 to 3 P. M.

Maps can be seen and had at the following places:—N Miller, No 15 Chambers st.; T. Lent, No 76 Walker-st.; F. Richardson, No 77 Walker-st.; Mowery, No 205 Bowery. Joseph Thaler, No 44 Attorney-st.; John G Flammer No 31 Mott-st; at Parson's Real Estate Agency, No. 312 Broadway; and at the Commission Agency Office, No. 290 Broadway, Room No. 23, up-stairs. m19-1m

WANTED TO SELL OR LEASE—A fine situation for manufacturing business, in a fine growing village, within thirty minutes' ferry every half-hour from New-York city, for six cents; there is a two-story brick building, 30 by 40, with a water-wheel, shafts and pulley, with water half the year, and a twenty-horse power engine and boilers, set on D. Griffin & Co.'s patent plan, all complete for use; also on the premises, a beautiful dwelling-house and garden, and all two years old Inquire of D. GRIFFIN & CO., No. 47 Dey-st.

A good LOCOMOTIVE BOILER FOR SALE, with 126 Copper Flues, 14 inch in diameter, with iron sleeves, is fifteen horse power, sold cheap. New and second-hand ENGINES FOR SALE. o27-1awM&F

LAND WARRANTS bought and sold, and Bounty Land Pension and other claims against the United States promptly attended to by GEO WOODMAN, Counsellor-at-Law, Notary Public Commissioner for Wisconsin, &c., No 49 William-st., N. Y. m27-1m*

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

LOPEZ AT CUBA:—

Oh! most unhappy patriot!
They passed the murderous garotte
Around the dauntless hero's throat,
And life had fled!

But quicker doom than this we sing,
For death arrives on fleeter wing
When famous LYON does the thing
With Powders dread!

For bug and flea there is no cure,
And death to roach and ant is sure
When LYON'S Powders you procure,
From poison free

But are you plagued with rats and mice,
Procure his Pills and in a trice
Rats can't be bought at any price,
And mouse will flee!

Dépôt for LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER, for the destruction of insects; and LYON'S PILLS for killing rats and mice, No. 424 Broadway. a3-6t*

COAL.

COAL UNDER COVER.—PRICES REDUCED.—COAL AFLOAT.—We have reduced the price of all kinds of Anthracite Coal to the summer rate, and have replenished our stock with coal direct from the mines of this spring's production. Red and white ash and Lehigh Coal afloat for next two weeks, delivered direct from the vessel at 20 cents less than from yard. All kinds of Bituminous Coal always on hand. PHILLIPS & OAKLEY.

a5-11t* Down town office, No. 51 William-st., second story.

TO COAL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE UNION—The undersigned having recently made very important improvements in their scales for the weighing of coal, and also having reduced their prices to the lowest point at which good scales can be afforded, are now prepared to supply those engaged in the coal trade, at short notice. FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water-st., N. Y.

A new modification of Wheelbarrow Scales also for sale.

m18 Th&M4w

PURE ESSENTIAL OILS, &c.—Confectioners, Bakers, Perfumers, Restaurateurs and Distillers can procure their Drug articles "right" of

GREENLEAF & KINSLEY,

19-4tMW&S Wholesale Druggists, No. 62 Vesey-st.

LOCOMOTIVE BOILER FOR SALE.—A Locomotive Boiler, (new,) Shell 4 feet diameter, containing 48 Tubes, 15 feet by 3 inches. Apply to THOS. PROSSER & SON, No. 28 Platt-st. m29-2aw2w*

WRITING PAPER.—A large and very desirable assortment, for sale by

BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL,

a2-1m No. 115 Fulton-st.

WRITING PAPERS BY THE CASE ONLY.—The largest and most desirable assortment in the United States, for sale by

m17-2m CYRUS W. FIELD & Co., No. 11 Cliff-st.

TWINE, WRAPPING PAPER, BAGGING AND YARD STICKS for sale by

m26-1m* EDWARD M. DUNN, No. 41 Dey-st.

OLD COLONY CUT NAILS.—For sale by E. & J. BUSSING & CO., No. 32 Cliff-st., Agents Old Colony Iron Co. m10 1m*

SHEEP-SKIN MATS, fancy colors, for Sale by

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OLD COLONY SHOVELS.—Iron, Steel and Cast-Steel Shovels, of every description, for sale by

a3-1m E. & J. BUSSING & CO., No.

New-York Daily Times.

The Trial of the Cuban Filibusters.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.

The U. S. vs. John L. O'Sullivan and others.

Before the Judge proceeded to charge the Jury, Mr. Culver offered to present a petition for a writ of habeas corpus in relation to Horace Preston the fugitive slave. The Judge referred the applicant to Judge Nelson, who was at the Astor House. Judge Judson then proceeded to deliver the following charge;

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY—During this protracted trial you have manifested an unusual share of patience, and it is surely a matter of congratulation that we are approaching its conclusion. It remains only to be submitted to your decision. The position of the jury, as well as my own, involves deep responsibility, and I can say to you, as it is the last opportunity I may have to address you, that I am not unwilling to meet my full portion of that responsibility, while I shall leave that which belongs to the jury entirely with them, without any attempt on my part to entrench upon their duties or their rights. These rights and these duties are divided between us by a well-known rule. Mine are confined to the law, yours to the facts. Here is the solemn oath we have taken—here is the law of the land binding us close to our duty—here are our consciences, not unenlightened; and over and above us is that All-seeing Eye, pervading both motive and action, peculiarly so when we are in the administration of justice.

In the progress of this trial there have been submitted to the Court numerous questions as to the admissibility of testimony offered on both sides. In several instances the testimony has been heard, with an understanding that a disposition should be made of it in the charge. I have carefully reviewed all these rulings, and find no occasion to change the opinions then expressed, and, consequently, I leave with the Jury all the testimony which they may have heard under such special rulings. Next comes the testimony of Burtnett, of whom we have heard so much, and to prevent all mistakes, I repeat what has been said before, that testimony must be shut out of the case—it must be obliterated from your minds. Can you do it? The counsel say you cannot. I will tell you how it can be done—be honest with yourselves, and treat it precisely as you would a slander or a falsehood, when you know them to be such. This is a simple process of the mind. Disbelieve it. Every man can, if he will, do this.

But it has been said that the Court cannot punish him for his contempt, and this has been spoken by way of complaint. It is no fault of the Court that Burtnett has not been in close confinement every moment since the first order. The Court has passed four peremptory orders against him, to be imprisoned; second, a fine of $250; third and fourth, special orders for his close confinement. These have all been faithfully sent by the Marshal, to the Sheriff of Kings County. The United States have no jails, and are dependent on the State Authorities for both jails and keepers. If this be a fault, it is a fault of Congress, which the Court cannot remedy; or a fault of the keeper of the jail. It has been suggested that the Sheriff of Kings County should be cited here, to show cause for his conduct in this matter; but, upon reflection, I do not see how I can coerce a State officer, neither do I wish to put myself in collision with the State Authorities—they might treat the Court with as much contempt as Burtnett. I have done all that I can do, unless called upon to punish him for being an informer or a spy. This is not a Court Martial, to try any man for these offenses. Such characters are sometimes necessary. So the British General thought when he sent a spy up the North River—so Gen. Washington thought when he selected Captain Hale to perform the perilous duties of a spy, on the Brooklyn shore. These valuable officers were executed for their crimes—so let Burtnett be punished for his, by the proper Court; but I am not that Court. I cannot place it; on the records here, any evidence of a vindictive character, to be read when I am gone. Renewedly, then, I call upon the Jury to dispose of his testimony, as though it had never been given in their hearing.

The cause now to be committed to you, is that of the United States *ag* inst John O'Sullivan, Lewis Schiessinger, and A. Irvin Lewis, all of whom have been arrested Schiessinger having given bail, does not appear, and the case goes on against O'Sullivan and Lewis. The indictment is founded on the 6th section of an act of Congress, passed April 20, 1818. This section is in the following words:

"That if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin or set on foot, or provide or procure the means for any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people, with whom the United S ates are at peace, every such person so offending, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor."

This indictment contains ninety-seven counts, setting out in different forms the offense supposed to have been committed against this act. These various forms of declaring are adopted for the purpose of meeting the phraseology peculiar to this act. At the same time it is not claimed that more than one offense has been committed. You will, therefore, be unembarrassed with these matters of form. The nineteenth count must be laid out of the case. In the disposition of this case, much depends upon the proper construction of this act of Congress; and on this subject we are to be governed by established rules, and so far as I have been able to investigate the matter, we shall have no occasion to seek out any new or untried rules for our guide.

And, first of all, it is an undeniable proposition, that all penal statutes are to receive a strict construction. This is a penal statute, and it falls within this rule. The terms used are not to be extended beyond their natural import, to fix an offense on the defendants; but this rule, on the other hand, does not require any such construction as to fritter it away, and defeat its object, and annul the law itself. I will then state to you, in the outset, some of these essential rules, and point out their application. We are to look at the spirit, intent, and object of a law—what mischief it was intended to prevent, and in what manner the remedy is to be applied? What, then, is this law? Its great object—the all pervading object of this law—is peace with all nations, national amity—which will alone enable us to enjoy friendly intercourse, and uninterrupted commerce—the great source of wealth and prosperity—in short, to prevent war, with all its sad and desolating consequences. These being the objects of this law, they are sufficiently important to arrest the attention of both Court and Jury, and secure, to the United States and to the accused, a fair and an impartial trial. Before the Jury can convict on this indictment, it must be proved to their satisfaction, that the expedition or enterprise was in its character military; or in other words, it must have been shown by competent proof, that the defendants, the aid, the aim, and the purpose of the expedition, or enterprise, was some military service—some attack, or invasion of another people or country, State or colony, as a military force. The engagement of men to invade or attack any other people or country, by force and strong hand—the designation of officers—the classification and arrangement of men into regiments, squadrons, battalions or companies; the division of the men into artillery, cavalry, artillery or riflemen; the purchase of vessels or steamboats—military stores—such as powder or ball—for an expedition, give character to the expedition itself, provided that there is sufficient proof to satisfy the Jury that they are so to be used. But any expedition or enterprise in matters of commerce or of business, of a civil nature, unattended by a design of an attack, invasion or conquest, is wholly legal, and is not an expedition or an enterprise within this act. A colonization expedition or enterprise is not unlawful. It contemplates only a peaceful settlement, without intention or design to make war upon a people, or to overturn their government.

To constitute a misdemeanor under the law of 1818, there must have been a hostile intention connected with the act of beginning or setting on foot the expedition. This intended hostility, or this intended peaceful movement, characterizes the act of beginning or setting on foot an expedition. The one makes it military, and the other makes it colonization. How this intention shall be shown depends on the proof. A vessel, armed and equipped, with all the implements and munitions of war, with men organized into companies, might be a striking spectacle; but even then, we should inquire of the proof, what they were to do, and what their destiny was. Without such qualifying proof it might still be lawful, but with it the military character might be established. In a case, declaration of intentions would go much to develope the real object, and the object is the great thing to be sought for. A specious covering, an artifice, secret movements, or deceptive practices, may aid in fixing the true character of any act. These remarks lead me to the consideration of such acts as are penal under the law of 1818. The term "expedition" is used to signify a march or voyage with martial or hostile intentions. The term "enterprize" means an undertaking of hazard or arduous attempt. "Begin" is to do the first act; to enter upon. We may say, with all propriety, that to begin an enterprize is to take the first step; the military movement of an enterprize, the very first step in the commencement of any expedition. "To set on foot," is to arrange to place in order, to set forward, to put in way of being ready. Then, "to provide," is to furnish and supply, and "to procure the means," is to obtain, bring together, put on board, to collect. After all these proofs are made out, the prosecution must further show that the beginning, the setting on foot, or the providing or procuring materials for such an expedition or enterprize, were within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, and to be carried on from thence, against the territory or dominion of some foreign Prince or state, country or district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace. You will see by a careful attention to this law, that these are four acts which are declared to be unlawful, and which are prohibited by the statute. To "begin" an expedition—to "set on foot" an expedition—to "provide" the means for an enterprize, and lastly, to "procure" those means. It is not necessary that all these provisions shall be violated to constitute the offense—the proof of either one of them will be clear and sufficient. If there are any of the allegations, as an illustration of what has been said thus far, I will remark, that to purchase, charter, repair, or fit up any vessel or steamboat; to procure and put on board such vessel or steamboat, powder, ba l, fire-arms, military stores, ship stores, or any of them, to be used at any place in contravention of, and with an intent to violate this act, is proper evidence; to enlist, engage verbally, or contract with men as officers, so diers, or musicians, to go out on such an expedition as I have defined may be considered by the Jury, as providing and procuring the means of a military expedition and enterprise; and if the proof shows the additional fact that these means were provided and procured for a military expedit on, or enterprise, then it is your business to consider such acts as falling directly within this law. It is not essential to the case that the expedition should start, much less, that it should have been accomplished. To "begin" is not to "finish." To "set on foot" is not to accomplish. To provide and procure powder is not to put to it the match or the percussion. It is not necessary that the vessel should actually sail, nor is it necessary that war should exist between the nation on which the descent is to be made, with another nation. The counsel for the defense, in the course of the argument, have laid down several important propositions of law, of which I have been called upon to speak to you. They put forward this as the leading proposition, to wit:

I.—The jury are judges of the law of the case. This question has been argued at great length and with great zeal, enforcing upon you the propriety of adopting this as a rule of our proceeding. Now, why is this? The law is not so—the law never was so in the United States courts—and I think I may safely add, that it never can be so. I refer to the opinion of the late Judge Story and especially to a very late opinion of Judge Curtis, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, which has been read to us. These opinions settle the matter, that the Court is to judge of the law and that the jury are to understand the law as it is pronounced by the Court. Judge Thompson always so held in the circuit—so I believe, in all the other circuits. No principle can be better settled, or more universally acquiesced in. It is no advantage to the jury to possess this power, and any attempt to exercise it, is a direct violation of the oath of the jury. What has surprised me is, that counsel, with all the knowledge of these decisions, should argue for fears that this is not law. Yet we have heard such arguments here, and it becomes my duty to tell you that no counsel are to be given to the proposition. But I think it reserves and deserves the unqualified disapprobation from the place which I occupy.

II.—This expedition, whatever it might have been, had never gone forth. Now, gentlemen, this proposition is not part. The statute does not require that the expedition should go our, and the decisions which I will soon read to you will settle this in like manner.

III.—That the law of 1818 is a neutrality law merely, and designed only to apply to a state of war. Well, this proposition must stand also corrected by numerous determinations which I will incorporate into my remarks. Again, it is said, that

IV.—The law of 1838 shows, that the law of 1818 could not operate. The law of 1838 was a temporary law aimed to the peculiar condition of the Northern frontier; and a new rule of evidence was introduced, founded on probable cause alone, as sufficient authority to seize and stop the incursions into the Canadas—then by this law of 1818, a new set of officers were vested with the power to take possession and stop the invasion. It is, therefore, inapplicable, and may be laid out of view.

V.—If convicted, these defendants are to be sent to the State prison. This is not so. These varied propositions of the law cannot be sustained by this Court. I will have you distinctly understand that the defense cannot be aided by these propositions—they will afford no security to the defendants. I think it peculiarly unfortunate that the defense should be placed on grounds so untenable. And I shall here entreat you by no means to hazard the cause of the defendants upon such grounds. Gentlemen of the Jury, you will see now by what follows, that all these questions of law have been settled, leaving nothing for me to do, except to acquiesce in the law as it has been declared and pronounced by all the learned Judges in the United States, who have passed upon the questions. The decisions have been uniform, and surely it would be worse than presumption in me, even to question what has been thus established, by such high and ample authority. My business is to pronounce the law as it is, and it is yours so to receive it, and be satisfied. I hold in my hand the able opinion of the Hon. Judge Betts, delivered, after full argument, on this very indictment, delivered from this Bench last July. Every question of law raised on this argument was then decided. How can I reverse that judgment? You know who pronounced it, and the great weight to which it is entitled, from the long experience and great learning of that Judge. I find, also, by the report itself, that these questions have been submitted to the learned Judge of the Supreme Court, who presides over this Circuit, that he concurs in the law as there ruled; and of course, it has become the law in my district, as well as in this, and while it stands unreversed, it is the law of the Union.

(Several extended extracts from this opinion were read by the Judge.)

Superadded to this authority, which alone would be conclusive on me, we have the opinions of Judge McLean, Judge Catron, Judge Story, Judge McKinley, and Judge McCaleb, all on the same point, fully and powerfully sustaining the decision of Judge Betts. I think I may say to you with confidence, that the law is settled, and that the acts charged in this indictment fall within this law, and that the proper defense to be urged before you was, that the government have failed to prove the allegations in the indictment, and there the defense must rest. These are wholly questions of fact, belonging to the jury, and I am the last person to invade your rights, or to interfere with your exclusive privilege in weighing the testimony in all criminal cases. I would not, if I could, do t at, because there is a sufficient responsibility on me with out assuming yours. No gentlemen, you are left free to be influenced by your own convictions of duty, in weighing this evidence. If upon your oaths, you can say that the facts in this case are not true that it will afford me unspeakable pleasure to hear the verdict so pronounced, because I confide this part of the case to you, and you must be responsible to your own consciences for the result.

But before this case is committed to your deliberation, it may be proper to allude to an appeal that has been made to you, which certainly requires a trifling notice. It is said here, that there has not been a conviction upon this act, by any jury. This is the appeal. And the recent trials at the South are relied upon as grounds for your acquittal. Gentlemen, it was no fault of the law that an acquittal took place there. The fault was elsewhere—and I should tell you that the fault rested with the jury, precisely as it did in any years ago in Georgia, when the much lamented Whitney sought in that State, to recover for a wanton infraction of the laws. The law was then as now, and was so pronounced over and over again, yet he could not have a verdict for the redress of his great wrongs, because the jurors were influenced by their interests, and by their prejudices, to have the law thus violated. The State herself was dishonored, and the jurors must have lived to feel the blush of shame in it, as it has been felt in Connecticut. But was not convicted of treason, and could not be convicted under the act of 1794 for a high misdemeanor. He was indicted in the District of Columbia, instead of the State of Ohio, where the crime was committed. He ought to have been indicted in the right district, and there he might have been convicted.

I may be excused, in a passing remark regarding what has been said by the counsel for the defense, as to the District Attorney his preparation and management of this cause. The terms used, as you will hear me witness, were unsolicited use, harsh and reproachful, such as are not often heard in a Court of justice. I have indicted the individual. I presume, you suppose, from my silence, that the attack was to be justified by the circumstances of the case. Personal assaults like these should not be made unless there shall be found a clear warrant for them in both the conduct and motive of the person assailed. I have had my fortune to have known the District Attorney from his youth. He is a native of my own county, born and reared up in a town adjoining to that of my birth-place. He was prepared for college side-by-side in the village where I live. When he prepared himself for admission at our bar, it was my lot to examine his qualifications, and as we there have an old-fashioned regard for each other, he was pleased to say that I was of some benefit to him in this particular, above all suspicion or reproach. I will remember how joyfully we received him into our fellowship, and with what entire confidence he was received and cheered onward by the public confidence. At the May session of our Legislature, in 1823, though much my junior, he was my successor to an honorable post in that body. Ample field, and room to make full play for the noblest impulses of his nature of intentional wrong to any human being. Since then I have only seen him once or twice, until the fall of 1850, but I have not been ignorant of his high position at the bar, as it has been, by a life of honorable toil. Others there may be, who have entitled themselves to as good a name, and to an equal share of public confidence, but there are none who can, for themselves, claim a better fame, or a more honorable post in the profession, and nothing in the course of this trial has smitten, in my judgment, my confidence in him in the least degree. Judge ye, whether the remarks to which I have here alluded, were just in their application, or worthy of the source from whence they came.

There is another incident of this trial which still lingers on my mind, but as it was a matter of personal rather than a public concern, I have some delicacy in taking the least notice of it. Gentlemen, our relations have always been so friendly, that I confess I have a strong desire to carry home with me your good wishes, and for that purpose alone I may be indulged in saying that you all must remember that while the senior counsel was opening the defense, he was called off on the Court, and after he was denounced, in unmeasured terms, according to the report of the speaker, you were told "that the Court sanctioned the unlawful expedition on the treasury of the United States." You will remember, too, that every eye, except that of the speaker, was fixed on the point of personal assault. You may remember, too, that the object of that attack bitter and unkind as it was, sat in silence. A week has elapsed, and all that shaft is left. When this case is over, I expect to leave you, perhaps forever; and as I desire to carry back to my home your friendship and confidence there is but one favor to be sought at your hands. For this reason I invite the Jury to place these unmerited remarks by the side of the testimony of Burtnett, and let them both be stricken from the case. I think you may say that it was not my desire to have stopped all that portion of the argument which related to the law of the case, as was done recently by one of the most learned Judges of the Supreme Court, Judge Curtis. Perhaps I should have done so; but on a moment's reflection, you will see why I let the argument proceed. This is not my own judicial district, and as I am here in obedience to the law which has called me, and am a stranger in the place, I felt no disposition to assume the responsibility which others might suppose belonged to you. I have heard it all. And again, I was equally disposed to give to these defendants every benefit of what their counsel might, by any possibility, conceive for their benefit. Hence the said error has been cheerfully granted, and I repeat, I cannot but be too often repeated, that the defendants are entitled to every reasonable doubt arising out of the testimony.

Now, gentlemen, I have endeavored to dispose of many of the difficulties and embarrassments which have hung around this case, and in some measure obscured the real merits, which are indeed so important to these defendants and to the country. In this humble effort, I hope that I may have aided you and rendered your task somewhat less responsible. My wish and my object have been to render the case less complicated and more simple—to present to you only the real question to be tried. It is a question of fact merely. Give yourselves no trouble and no anxiety about anything but the facts in the case. Have the allegations in this indictment been proved? This is all. This cause is put to you to be decided on its own merits—on the truth of the allegations contained in the indictment, as they are laid, in one or any of the counts, except the nineteenth. You will, of course, remember, that you are a New-York jury, empanneled here in the city of New-York, and not in Mississippi, drowning, beyond a doubt, that your verdict must be according to the evidence given in court. A single word as to the facts.

I.—From the evidence, you must be satisfied beyond any reasonable doubt, that persons were combined to begin or set on foot, a military expedition in the city of New-York, to be carried on from thence against a territory, with which the United States were at peace.

II.—If, from the evidence, you find such a combination or agreement to have been made, or understood by them, then what any one of those persons may have said or done in relation to the expedition, becomes evidence against all.

III.—The proof must establish, in fact, that the expedition, or enterprise was a military enterprise, and evidence showing that the ends and objects were hostile or forcible against a nation at peace with the United States, then it is, to all intents and purposes, a military expedition.

IV. The prosecution is bound to prove that act of beginning or setting on foot, or that the means were provided, or procured with in the Southern District of New-York.

V. You must be satisfied from the evidence, that these defendants have done these acts, or participated in their being done, before you can return your verdict against them.

The testimony is now before you, and that portion of it which has been interpreted through Mr. Johnston, the interpreter, in a manner acceptable to both parties, requires your careful attention. To show you the important principle involved in the invaluable rights of a jury trial, and as that right is to be preserved inviolate, I shall leave the evidence in your hands, without making a witness, or permitting upon any of the testimony, either written or parole. It is to your sure to which that evidence, and apply the law as you command to that testimony, and return your verdict accordingly. Prejudices you should have none; they are unworthy of such men and such a cause. Partialities you cannot entertain because your oath forbids it, and your conscience. You are here to convict or acquit because those accused are great men or small men, but only because the evidence of the case makes your duty plain. The law is no respecter of persons, and the glory of our land is, that in the hands of an upright jury, the administration of justice reaches the high and the low, the poor and the powerful, in meting out the law here impartially. The law never punishes to inflict a wound. The real objects are to reform the individual, and to prevent others from like offences, so that life, property, and character may be made secure. To conclude, I will only say, do your duty to the government—do your duty to the accused without fear or favor of any man—protect the innocent, but punish those who may have violated your laws. Let the evidence in court, and your own conscience be your guide. This will give you rest and peace.

The jurors retired at 12 o'clock and were in consultation near 9 hours, when they came into Court, and by their foreman informed the Judge that there was no probability of their agreeing on a verdict. After some conversation between the Court and the jurors, his Honor consented to discharge them, as it was very near the Sabbath. The jurors were then discharged. They stood equally divided as it related to Mr. O'Sullivan, but eight to four for Capt. Lewis. There was no excitement at the *finale* of this tedious case.

A brutal murder was committed on Saturday, 13th ult., at Bayou DesGlaises, La. Mr. James Burroughs, an old resident of the parish, was assassinated by one of his slaves—the boy having given occasion to his master for chastising him. Upon attempting to lay hold of him, Lewis, who had armed himself with an ax, immediately raised it, and struck his master a deadly blow on the side of the head.

It has been proposed to hold a convention at Frederick, Md., on the 17th of May, of all persons interested in the Bounty Land Warrants for services in 1812, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of locating all the land granted in one body, and in as eligible a situation as possible.

The revenue cutter *Morris*, Capt. Walden, has arrived at Boston, from a cruise of 80 days on the coast, for the relief of distressed vessels. During the cruise she has boarded and spoken 219 vessels, viz: 13 ships, 19 barks, 45 brigs, and 142 schooners, and has relieved and assisted 8.

An Irish patriot mass meeting was held at Freeport, Ill., on the 20th ult., for the purpose of making a public demonstration in behalf of Smith O'Brien, and his fellow-exiles. A series of resolutions and a memorial to the President, were adopted.

A complimentary correspondence has passed between Commodore Stringham and the master-workmen of Gosport Navy-Yard, on the occasion of the Commodore's resignation to take command of the Mediterranean squadron.

The water will be turned into the Canal at Mount Morris, N. Y., by the 1st of May. The repairs at that point are now in progress.

The steamer *Glaucus*, while on her way to Rock Island, was burned on the Mississippi on the 20th ult. The passengers escaped.

DIED.

Saturday morning, 3d inst., MARGARET CLENDINNING, wife of Bingham N. Lawrence, and eldest daughter of the late Horace W. Bulkley, in the 36th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place to day, (Monday,) the 4th inst., at 3 o'clock P.M., from No 58 East 16th-st, without further notice.

On the 4th inst., SAMUEL M. CAUDLER, Jr., eldest son of Samuel M. Caudler, aged 15 years

His remains will be taken from the residence of his father, corner of 3d-av. and 77th st., at 3 o'clock this afternoon, to the Reformed Dutch Church at Hudson. The friends of his father, and those of Capt Saml. Caudler, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral.

On Sunday, 4th inst., JAMES RIKER, Esq., in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock, at his late residence, 125th-st, between 5th and 6th-avs. The 10 o'clock train from the city will arrive in Harlem in time for the funeral. a5-2t*

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange ...APRIL 3.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, '68	117⅛	
2,000	Indiana Preferred	43	
14,000	Erie 7s, '62	95	
30,000	do	b60	95⅛
10,000	Hudson Canal 1st mort		103⅛
7,000	Erie 7s, '71		93⅛
3,000	do	b30	94
5,000	do		93⅛
5,000	do '68		115⅛
6,000	do '59		104⅞
3,000	Harlem Ex		75
3,000	Erie Incomes		96⅛
500	Nic. Nicaragua Co	s30	43⅛
50	Dauphin Coal Co		30
125	Del & Hudson Canal		110
6	do		110⅛
35	Bank Com Scrip		119⅛
40	Bank Republic		101
10	Hanover Bank		102
350	Indiana & Mad R R		100
400	N. J Mining Co		13⅛
150	do		14⅛
12	New-Jersey R R		130⅛

SECOND BOARD

5	shs State Bank		109⅛
150	N. J. Zinc Company		73⅛
300	do	b3	13⅛
50	do		13⅛
100	do		13⅝
50	Canton Company		77
25	do		77
50	Nicaragua Company		43
500	St. Lawrence Co	b30	3
100	Edgeworth Company		7⅛
50	Erie Railroad	s3	87
350	do		87
400	Harlem Railroad	b3	72⅛
50	Morris Canal		101⅛
100	do		b15
100	do		s10
100	do		10⅛
28	Harlem Preferred		12⅜
25	Utica & Schen. R R		12⅜
49	Roch. & Syra. R R		112⅜
25	Canton Co		76⅛
100	do	b10	77
700	Reading Railroad		73⅛
950	do	b10	74
50	Nor. & Wor R R		57
50	do		56⅛
900	Harlem Railroad		13⅛
100	do	60ds	73
700	do		72⅛
700	do		72⅛
100	Erie Railroad	s90	87
650	do		87
300	do		87⅛
50	do	b30	87⅛
100	do	s10	87

SATURDAY, April 3—6 P. M.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange today were large. The course of prices not very steady. Harlem, Canton, and Jersey, were of the favorite fancies, while Erie lost part of its buoyancy, and Reading, under heavy sales, part for Philadelphia account, fell off in price. Norwich was fairly supported. Morris improved at the early Board but fell back at close. The business in Harlem, at higher prices, was to the extent of 4,000 shares, the movement looking, somewhat, to the closing of the books for the annual election in May. The sales of Jersey Zinc were also quite animated, and prices closed $1 in advance on a $12; stock over Thursday's rate. We know nothing of the basis of the advance beyond fancy speculation. There appears to be an increased variety of buyers. The operators in Canton find it difficult to bring out stock or to make contracts without putting prices up too rapidly.

In Bonds, the Erie Convertibles were brisk. Prices closed substantially as on yesterday, the 7's a fraction better. The old loans of the Co. brought 115⅛ for first, 104⅞ for second Mortgage, and 96⅞ for the Incomes. Government Stocks were steady, without speculation, City Bank shares not so active, and Delaware and Hudson 1⅞ cent. lower. New-Jersey Railroad brought 130½, and Madison and Indianopolis is again up to par. The cheap Indiana and Illinois State Bonds were wanted.

The Nicaragua Fever is subdued. The market for the Shares and Rights can neither be forced, nor, with safety, steamed. The late rise, when calmly looked at, was too sudden, too rapid, and altogether too like a bubble, for new buyers to come in at present prices, while the original parties have not, to any considerable extent, realized the paper fortunes which these high figures hold out. Some few of them have taken advantage of the excitement, but much of the harvest has been gathered by outside buyers and sellers for a turn, as the market went up. We quote Shares $43, Rights nominal at $3,000 to $3,500.

There was nothing new in the money circles. Lenders on demand, were generally disposed to go below 5 ⅌ cent on Government and State Stocks, and 6 ⅌ cent on Fancy Shares and Railroad Bonds. The old established Stock Houses borrow at 5 ⅌ cent on miscellaneous collaterals, and had more money offered to-day, than they could use. Paper is scarcer. The early 60 days bills from the South are running out, and the incomes at Bank are larger than the good offerings. The collections on Western Produce bills will be large this and next month. These belong to the Ohio and other N. Western Banks, but the proceeds will be left in New-York, and greatly add to the abundance of money unless Foreign Exchange should suddenly turn against us. The appearances are against this at present. The *Pacific* took out more than the usual remittances by the Collins line, yet bills were superabundant and offered in such out-side variety that the regular bankers drew but few. There is general confidence in Cotton and other Produce Exchange at present prices, so that home made mercantile as well as Southern Bank Bills, are freely taken at a small fraction below the standard New-York drawers.

The General Markets were irregular. Cotton in better demand, and prices quite stiff—sales 3,000 bales. Flour was also brisk, notwithstanding the increase of receipts by the Hudson River. But Wheat, Rye, and Provisions felt the influence of larger supplies, and are weaker in prices. Indian Corn keeps up to 67@68 cents for sound lots. The prices in New-Orleans, at last mail dates, were 44@47 cents. The Southwestern crop, as indicated by the receipts at that port, thus far, will be equal, if not ahead of last year. It is hardly so in the Northwestern States.

Freights are irregular. Many of the engagements on private terms. Shipping is more abundant, and Grain and Flour rates easier, say 4½@5d. ⅌ bushel; 18@19d. ⅌ bbl. to Liverpool: 20@21d. to London.

The Sub-Treasury received $130,446 to-day, disbursed $60,028, and held at close $2,679,361.

The Wisconsin House of Assembly have passed the General Banking Bill, with the clause admitting Railroad Bonds as a basis for part of the circulation. This provision was at first defeated by a vote of 33 to 31, but the lobby influence and the appeals of the Madison and Milwaukie press, (the Milwaukie *Journal* excepted, proved too potent for the opposition. We confess our surprise at this course of legislation. It certainly looks, if not like precipitating, at least provoking, a currency crisis in the new States. The old Insurance Bank, it is stated, will elect to continue business under the new law or wind up.

The Buffalo and State Line Railroad Company are sending off 800 passengers a day from Buffalo. The harbor is still embargoed by the ice, which makes in favor of the Road.

Seven hundred laborers are already employed on the first section of the Illinois Central Railroad, near Chicago, and some miles of the line are ready for the rails.

The Southern Michigan Railroad Company are preparing a new schooner to put passengers through from Chicago to Dunkirk in 24 hours, making the time to New-York about 40 hours.

The Coal trade of the past week from the Schuylkill region amounted to 41,500 tons, of which the Reading Road carried 27,500, and the Canal 14,000 tons.

The new Railway from Saratoga Springs to Sackett's Harbor, on Lake Ontario, is to be pressed with vigor.

The Bank rate of interest in Wisconsin is to be established at 10 per cent. until 1858, and at 7 per cent. thereafter, under the general Banking Law.

The grand present and future connections of the two rival Roads in Michigan, the Southern and Central, are being discussed in the North-western papers. The Southern is to connect direct with the New-York works; the Central, through Canada, with Boston and the East, and by means of the Rochester and Lockport with the Central New-York lines. Going West, the Southern will reach the Mississippi River at Rock Island by the Chicago and Rock Island line; the Central will reach the River higher up at Galena, by the Illinois Central.

The Canal Commissioners at Albany have postponed the opening of the Canals to 20th April.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Saturday.—First Board*—$1,000 Reading 6s, '70, 79⅛; $3,000 Chesapeake and Delaware 6s, b5, 97; $1,000 Camden & Amboy 6s, 93⅛; $3,000 Reading 6s, '70, cash, 79⅛; $1,000 do, 79⅛; $3,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, int. off, 48; 100 shs. Reading Railroad, b5, 37; 100 do, b5, 37; 200 Morris Canal, 19⅛; 8s Pennsylvania Railroad, 43⅛; 12 Mechanics' Bank, 30; 20 Brokers' & Merchants' Bank, 28; 5 Pennsylvania Bank, 115⅛; 100 Schuylkill Bank, 1⅛; 300 do, 1. *Between Boards*—$1,000 Reading 6s, '70, 79⅛; 100 shs. Reading Railroad, b5, 37; 300 Morris Canal, 19⅛; 50 Long Island Railroad, s5, 11⅛; 100 Reading Railroad, b5 36⅞. *Second Board*—$3,000 Camden & Amboy 6s, '67, 93⅛; $1,000 City Gas 6s, '72, 101⅛; $10,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, int. off, 50; $7,000 Reading 6s, 79⅛; $1,500 Pennsylvania 5s, 90⅛; 36 shs. Pennsylvania Railroad, b5, 44. 250 Long Island Railroad, b5, 1⅛; 30 New-Orleans Gas Company, b5, 11⅛. *After Boards*—100 shs Reading Railroad, b10, 36⅛; 100 do, b5, 36⅛; 300 do, 36⅛; 350 Long Island Railroad, 11⅛; 100 Morris Canal, 19⅛; 100 do, b30 19⅛. *Closing Prices*—U. S. 6s, 68, 117⅛@⅞; U. S. 6s, '67, 117⅞@⅞; Pennsylvania 5s, 90⅛@⅜; Reading 6s, '70, 81⅛@⅜; Reading 6s, '70, 79⅛@⅜; Reading Stock, 36⅞@⅞; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, 56@56; Morris Canal, 19⅛; Union Canal, 14⅛@⅜; Girard Bank, 15⅛; Yorkshire Bank, 15⅛@⅜; Long Island Railroad, 11⅛@⅜; U. S Bank, 3⅛@⅜

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 31—Noon.

The sales of COTTON this morning were 4,000 bales at steady prices. The transactions of the last four days have reached 41,000 bales. BACON sides are firm at 9½c. WHISKY is dull at 17½@17¾c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, April 1—Noon.

COTTON—Sales to noon to-day, reached 4,000 bales, prices steady. The *Canada's* news has been received, and published in the *Evening Delta*. Its effect has not been developed.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, April 2.

The *Canada's* news has been received. COTTON heavy Sales 4,000 bales Middling is offered at 7¼@7¾c. FLOUR and GRAIN quiet. FREIGHTS improving.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 3.

COTTON—Sales to-day foot up 7,000 bales. Prices are steady for qualities above middling, which are scarce. We quote low middlings at 7c., and strict middlings at 7¼c. RICE—The stock is considerably reduced, but the market continues steady at 3¼c to 3¾. SUGAR, MOLASSES and COFFEE—Markets have undergone no change whatever for some days past.

CHARLESTON, Friday, April 2.

COTTON—Sales to-day 1,656 bales at 6½@8¼c., the market was depressed at the close.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, April 3.

COTTON—sales to-day 1,332 bales, at 6½@8¼c. The market for qualities below fair is rather weak.

NORFOLK, Sunday, April 4.

COTTON rather slack, at 7½ to 7¾. CORN is in active demand; 57@58 for yellow; 55 to 56 for white, and 54 to 54 for mixed. Supply light. STAVES are dull. Sales of White OAK PIPE, at $42 to $47. Headings, $33 50. Hogshead $30 to $32 Barrels, 18 to $19. RED OAK, hogshead, $23 to 25. TAR, $1 45.

PROVIDENCE, Sunday, April 4

COTTON—We have had moderate sales for the week Prices for middling fair and uplands are held firmly at quotations. Grades of a lower description are easier. Fair Mobiles, 10¼; middling fair, 9½@9¾; fair Uplands, 9¼; middling, 9¼

WOOL—The demand is fair, and the market rather in favor of purchasers. The stock of pulled on hand is very light, and difficult to realize, excepting upon small lots. The operations include 300 bbls., new Prime at $16@$16 12½; do Prime Mess at $15 75, old Mess at $16 87½ and new Mess at $17@$ 7 12½ Pickled Meats are steady and saleable,—150 packages extra Shoulders and Hams bringing 8 and 9½@10c ⅌ lb. Lard remains in good request, both for home use and export, and with a firm market, the sales reach 300 bbls and tierces Prime at 9½@9¾c ⅌ lb., and 90 lbs Grease are sold at 6½c. Beef is plenty and heavy—the business comprising only 150 bbls—Prime at $5 50@6 75, and Mess at $9 50@$12 75. Prime Mess and Beef Hams are unaltered Butter and Cheese are in brisk demand, at full rates.

WHISKY—Presents no new feature of an interesting character. The trade inquiry continues fair at previous quotations. The sales amount to 650 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 20@20½c, cash, per gallon.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Empire City, from New-Orleans and Havana—Lt. Wescott and lady, U S N., Mr Armstrong, Miss Collins, Mr. Guion & Fessis, Randolph, Pamuler, Fourcar, Blum, Stuckens, Dunham, Equilon, Barnham, Capt. Raymond, Mr. Lent, Sage, Concha, Capenchs, Paret, H Delphy and lady, John Henderson, Capt Burress, F Moore, L Carey, W Loughrain, C Listtenburgh, Mr Hart, J. Mosley, G Rountree, G Dimon, W Charran, H Johnston, F Hannery, F. Lance, J. McNeal, W H. Rutger, James Livingston, C Bome and lady, W Ryan, J Burrill, T Nanson, James Bird A Barbiere, J Mulrany J. Martin, S. Dunn, E Downing, J Nerason, G Downing, G Stebbins, A. Ross, H. Crosby, P. Malvey, B. Frost, J. Denny, S. Burns.

Arrived

U. S. Mail steamship Empire City, Leeds, New-Orleans, March 27, via Havana 5 ds, specie and passengers to M. O. Roberts.

Ship South Carolina, Stewart, Rotterdam, 26 ds., mdse. and 148 passengers to E. D Hurlburt & Co

Ship Mississippi, (of Baltimore) Bryan, Cork, 28 ds, in ballast and 25 cabin and 247 steerage passengers to Cook & Smith.

Ship Howard, (of Boston) Lane, Liverpool, 38 ds., mdse. and 97 passengers to D Pilkington & Co. March 9, lat 49 30, lon 32, experienced a heavy gale from W S W, carried away fore and maintopgallant-mast, maintopsail-yard, shifted cargo and received other damage March 20, John Black, seaman, a native of Ireland, fell from the foreyard on deck and was killed.

Brem. ship Elise, Jatgen, Bremen, 24 ds, mdse. and 182 passengers to Henschen & Unkart

Br. bark Endymon, Clark,

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted,*) at the office No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, *between Beekman and* 19m, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies: THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

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Payment in all case must be made in advance.
RAYMOND JONES & CO., Publishers.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **To the Bar.**—LECTURES OF THE NEW-YORK LAW INSTITUTE.—The Sixth Lecture of this Course will be delivered on WEDNESDAY, (April 7) at 8 o'clock P. M., in the Circuit Court Room, New City Hall, by E. W. STOUGHTON, Esq. Subject—"The Common Law, the Civil Law, and Codification." As this will be a lecture of great interest to the Profession, every member is invited to attend. Admission free.
a6-2t* JOHN ANTHON, Vice-President.

☞ **New-York Historical Society.**—The regular monthly meeting of this Society will be held at their rooms, in the University, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 6th, at 7½ o'clock. JOSEPH BLUNT, Esq., will read a paper on "The Title of the American Colonies, and of the United States, to the North-west Territory."
a6 1t* MAUNSELL B. FIELD, Recording Sec'y.

☞ **Association for the Exhibition of the INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.**—Capital $200,000, with liberty to increase it to $300,000.—This Institution being organized under a Charter granted by the Legislature of the State of New-York, the Company is now ready to receive Subscriptions to the Stock. The books will be opened at the office of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., of No. 48 William-st., Bankers to this Company, from and after Friday, the second day of April 1852. Ten per cent of the amount of subscriptions to be paid at the time of subscribing. No subscription to exceed five thousand dollars.
THEODORE SEDGWICK, President.
WM. WHETTEN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
Mortimer Livingston, Alex. Hamilton, Jr., Chas. A. Stetson, Aug. Belmont, Elbert J. Anderson, Philip Barrowes, Alfred Pell, Johns. Livingston, Henry C. Murphy, Fre. W. Edmonds, John E. Develin.
EDMUND HURRY, Superintending Architect. a5 6t

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company**—Incorporated under the law of the State of California, with a capital of $200,000, divided into 2,000 shares, at $100 each, offer $20,000 of stock, for sale at their office No 66 Beaver-st., N. Y. For particulars, they refer to large advertisement in the *Times* of Wednesday or Saturday. Application for stock, or pamphlets of organization, charter, by-laws, &c., may be made personally or by mail, post-paid, to the Treasurer of the Company. D. W. INGERSOLL, President.
THOMAS E. HASTINGS, Treasurer. m13-MTTh&Ftf

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **A Home Within the Reach of All.**—The first Public Meeting of the ISLAND CITY BUILDING ASSOCIATION will take place at the Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery a few doors above Broome-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 9, at 8 o'clock. An address, explanatory of the objects of the Association, and the advantages proposed to its members, will be delivered by A. A. PHILLIPS, Esq. Admission Free. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend. Entrance Fee, $2, Monthly Dues, $3; Shares, $100.
Every information given by the Secretary, at the Office, No. 7 Chatham-square, where subscriptions will be received from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 6½ to 7½ P. M. Subscriptions will also be received at the drug store of Charles H. Ring, corner of Broadway and John-st., any afternoon of the present week from 3½ to 6½ o'clock P. M.
C. H. RING, President, cor. Broadway and John-st.
J. H. BROWN, Vice-President. No. 107 4th-av.
TRUSTEES.
G. F. Bowne, No. 165 West-st.
H. A. Burr, Cliff, corner of Frankfort-st.
W. Wakeman, Nos. 79 and 81 Maiden-lane.
R. C. Valentine, No. 45 Gold-st.
J. B. Rier, Broadway, corner of Houston-st.
W. S. Gregory, No. 214 Mott-st.
W. H. Denny, No. 23 West-st.
H. H. Snelling, No. 368 Broadway.
C. Dickinson, No. 76 Beaver-st.
S. J. Jacobs, No. 144 Water-st.
R. H. SMITH, Surveyor.
A. PHILLIPS, Attorney, No. 39 Chambers-st.
W. B. SMITH, Secretary.
The present members can obtain their Pass Books at the Secretary's office. a5-3t

☞ **Protection Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION**—This Association is now organized and those wishing to subscribe for shares can do so on application to either of the officers, where books of subscription are now open. Entrance fee 50 cents. Value of Shares $500. Monthly Dues $2. Interest of 6 per cent per annum will be allowed on all dues paid 6 months in advance. Members wishing to withdraw can do so at any time; receiving 6 per cent. interest.
WM. K. TATTERSALL, President, No. 315 Sixth-st.
GEO. W. LOWERRE, Vice-President, No. 133 Centre-st.
TRUSTEES
Edwin Houghton, No. 90 Walker-st.,
John H. Anderson, No. 26 Av. D.,
Daniel S. Searz, No. 12 Suffolk-st.,
George Shumway, Canal-st.
Jackson Kissam, 23d st., one door east of 3d-av.,
John Faulker, No. 57 Suffolk-st.,
Cyrus Schoonmaker, No. 322 Fifth-st.,
John W. Miller, foot of West 30th-st.,
Hugh W. McDonald, No. 372 Hudson-st.,
Chas. Irving, No. 14 East 27th-st.,
Daniel Moran, No. 79 Suffolk-st.
JOHN E. BENDIX, Surveyor, No. 210 East 26th-st.
STEPHEN CLARK, Secretary, No. 57 Suffolk-st.
Messrs. BARNARD & PARSONS, Attorneys, Nos. 16 and 18 Wall-st. a5-3t*

☞ **East River Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION**—The Second regular meeting of the above Association will be held at Thalian Hall, No. 492 Grand-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 7, 1852, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. The success of this Association is such that the Trustees will be enabled to offer a number of shares for redemption. Several able and eloquent speakers will address the meeting, and explain the principles and advantages to be derived from these Associations. The public are respectfully invited to attend. Seats reserved for ladies. Members are particularly requested to call at the office, No. 514 Grand-st., New York, and pay their dues before the night of meeting, to avoid confusion. The Office, No. 514 Grand-st., open daily from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M., where subscriptions will be received, and all necessary information will be given. Persons subscribing before Wednesday evening, will be entitled to bid for shares at that time.
OBADIAH NEWCOMB, President.
JAMES WHITE, Vice President.
SAMUEL H. JORDAN, Assistant Vice-President.
CHARLES E. ANDERSON, Secretary. a5 3t

☞ **Hear, Ye! Hear, Ye! Hear Ye!**—Public Meeting—THE ALLEGHANIA MUTUAL LOAN AND ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION will hold a Public Meeting at Union Hall, cor. of 22d st. and 3d av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 7th, at 7½ o'clock. Able addresses will be delivered by Peter C. Baker, Esq., and Wm. W. Niles, Esq. Come one, come all, and learn how you may, by the simple saving of SEVEN CENTS PER DAY, secure a house or acquire a sufficient sum of money to make a fair start in business in a few years. Entrance fee, 50 cents. Dues, $2 a month. Shares, $500. Office, No. 193 3d-av., up stairs, open every evening, where all information will be given, and Articles of Association furnished gratis.
MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., President.
T. H. VALENTINE, Vice-President.
RICHARD KELLY, Assistant Vice-President.
TRUSTEES.
Robert C. Voorhees, John L. Black, Hiram Purdy,
James M. Deanis, Charles E. Peck, D. Hennessy.
S. V. BAGLEY, Attorney
OSCAR F. BENJAMIN, Secretary a5 3t

☞ **Building Associations' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**—Capital, $150,000—divided into 10,000 shares, of $15 each, cash paid in, with the privilege of increasing the capital stock to $500,000. Subscriptions for the capital stock of this Company will be received by the following persons, appointed Commissioners: John Bruce, No. 34 Platt-st.; Wakeman & Latting, No. 59 Fulton-st.; John Buxton, No. 16 North William-st.; Solomon Jessurun, No. 8 Clinton-court Beekman-st.; John F. Yallott, No. 143 Sands-st., Brooklyn; also, by all the Directors. A prospectus, explaining the great advantages to be derived from the Company to mechanics and small property-holders, as well as to those who wish to invest their money and get the largest amount of profits, can be had of any of the Directors, all the Secretaries of the different Building Associations, or at the office of M. Jessurun, No. 7 Clinton-court, Beekman-st.
JOHN BRUCE, President.
S. JESSURUN, Secretary. m26-2w

☞ **The Stuyvesant Mutual Building and LOAN ASSOCIATION** will hold a public meeting at the Henry Clay House, corner of 1st st. and Avenue-A, on TUESDAY EVENING next, the 5th inst., at 8 o'clock. Addresses may be expected both in English and German, by competent gentlemen, illustrating the benefits to be derived by its members.
TRUSTEES:
H. Maass, 30 1st-av. J. Robinson, 142 Second-st.
A. Hay, 39 1st-av. C. G. Dean, 9 East 11th-st.
H. Kattenhorn, 146 Reade-st. L. Tayler, 199 Centre-st.
N. C. Ely, 140 Front-st. J. T. Brown, 114 Cherry-st.
Wm. S. Duke, 112 Front-st. R. C. Akerly, 150 Bowery.
C. G. Bird 287 Bowery
GEO. H. FRANKLIN, President.
JOHN SNECKNER, Vice-President.
GEO. W. TRUSS, Secretary, Office No. 463 Bowery, near the Bowery Bank, New-York. a3 3t

☞ **Phœnix Building Association**—Incorporated Feb. 25, 1852. The first regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 7th, at 8 o'clock, at the corner of Broome and Crosby-sts., (entrance in Crosby-st.) Members are requested to be in attendance, and get their pass books. An illustrative address will be delivered by Jacob L. Fenn, Esq. The public are invited to attend. Shares, $800; monthly dues, $3. The Phœnix is in a prosperous condition, and is conducted upon the most approved and liberal principles, which, together with the responsible and reliable character of its officers, render it an easy, safe, and profitable institution. Free sections and By-Laws, and full information can be obtained at the Secretary's office, No. 65 Chatham-st.
WILSON SMALL, President, No. 94 Ludlow-st.
AMOS WILLETS, Vice-President, No. 276 Pearl-st.
A. R. HATFIELD, Secretary, No. 65 Chatham-st. a6-2t

☞ **The Fulton Building and Mutual LOAN ASSOCIATION.**—Subscriptions will be received by the Secretary at the Office of the Association, No. 64 Bowery, (in the "Firemen's Insurance Co.,) every MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENING, from 7 to 9 o'clock. Members who have not received their pass books, can get them by calling at the office of the Secretary. Entrance Fee 50 cents; Monthly Dues $2 50: Shares limited to 800, a large proportion of which are now taken. After the above number are subscribed for, no more will be sold.
ISAAC AMERMAN, Jr., Secretary, No. 64 Bowery.
C. N. POTTER, Attorney, No. 64 Wall-st a6-1f

☞ **The Lexington Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION**—The first regular public meeting of this Association will take place at the Bull's Head Hall, corner of 3d av. and 24th st., on THURSDAY EVENING, April 8, at 8 o'clock. Several eminent speakers will address the meeting. Entrance fee, $1. Monthly dues, $3. Shares, $800. The office is now open at No. 368 3d-av., where articles of the Association may be had gratis.
JOHN PETTIGREW, President.
JULIUS A. CANDEE, Vice President.
WM. ROBERTSON, Jr., Secretary. a6 3t

☞ **Excelsior Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION**—A regular meeting of this Association, will be held at Masonic Hall, No. 274 Grand-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, April 8, at 7½ o'clock. A number of Shares will be offered for redemption. The monthly dues are payable previous to the day of meeting, at the office, No. 156 Bowery. ROBERT T. HAWS, President.
H. P. LABARTE, Secretary a6-1t

☞ **The New-York Land and Building Association** was organized to procure 500 working men homes. It is in the full tide of success! Let the rent-ridden then, be inspired with hope, and join us immediately. The initiation fee is only $2, but will soon be raised to $5.
MILES CHAMBERS, Pres't.
H. S. SMITH Secretary—Office, 1 Murray-st., m16-1m

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **Columbia Building Association of BROOKLYN**—Will hold public meetings as follows: WEDNESDAY EVENINGS March 31, April 7, and April 14, at Remsen's Mission Hall, No. 14 Hamilton-av; on FRIDAY EVENINGS, April 2 and April 9, at the room of the College Grammar School, cor Atlantic and Clinton-sts. This Association is in a very flourishing condition. Its first monthly meeting takes place April 14, when the regular dues are payable. Any person, male or female, desirous of making his or her small earnings more than triple within the space of a few years, or any person who is desirous of borrowing money in order to purchase his own house on the most advantageous terms, who will but take the trouble to compare the advantages offered by this Association, both to lenders and borrowers, with those offered by any other Associations, will at once find a key to the success of our plan; for instance:
1. It will loan money at 6 per cent. per annum on the amount advanced.
2. It will allow interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum to all persons who prefer paying their subscriptions for two months or more in advance, thus securing a double interest—firstly the above 7 per cent.; secondly, their share of profits. Persons who wish to borrow money for the purpose of buying or building their own house or farm, can here secure an advance on far more liberal terms than are effected by any other Association.
3. Persons desirous of withdrawing from the Society, can do so at any time, by giving one month's notice, and receive back all dues paid by them, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum.
A person who will save but 14 cents a day, (and there is not one person who cannot, if so disposed,) can in this Society secure in a few years a small capital, ($1,000,) with which he can establish himself in business, and thus achieve h own independence. The entrance fee is 50 cents per share; monthly payment, $2 per share; value of each share, $500. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of joining can leave their names with the Secretary.
DANL. P. BARNARD, President.
WM H. GRIFFITH, Vice-President.
CHAS. O. RICHARDSON, Secretary, 10 Court-st. m29-tA15

☞ **Shares offered for Redemption**—The sixth regular monthly meeting of the FRANKLIN BUILDING ASSOCIATION will be held at Washington Hall, corner of Hester st. and the Bowery, (entrance in Hester-st.) on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 7, at 7½ o'clock, when shares will be offered for redemption.
The Association is in a most prosperous condition, and all disposed to become members must do so previous to, or on this occasion, as the books will positively be closed after the adjournment of the meeting. The articles of Association can be signed at the Secretary's Office, and those who wish to avoid the crowd at the meeting can there enrol themselves as members. Members would likewise save themselves both time and trouble by paying their dues at the office, which is open daily from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M. On the evening of the meeting the Secretary will be in attendance at the Hall, at 6 o'clock. The entrance fee is now $1; dues, $3 per month, and shares $500.
Those who join now will enjoy the privilege of redeeming their shares the same as if they had been members from the origin of the Society, so those who wish to escape from the rent taxation should avail themselves o. this—the last chance—previous to the 1st of May.
SAM'L F. BARTOL, President.
WINCHESTER P. MOODY, Vice-President.
C. Z. POND, Secretary. Office, No. 15 Spruce st. a5-2t*

☞ **Notice.**—FIRST KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION—The third regular meeting, for the payment of dues, will be held on MONDAY EVENING, April 12, at 8 o'clock, in Knickerbocker Hall, cor. 23d-st. and 8th-av. The members will bear in mind that a great saving of time and trouble can be made by paying their dues at the office of the Secretary, No. 168 9th-av, during this week. WELCOME R. BEEBE, President.
JAMES R. DELVECCHIO, Vice-President.
E. J. MADDEN, Secretary. a6 6t

New-York Daily Times.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS

IMPERIAL PROSPECTS IN FRANCE.

Cotton Firm—Breadstuffs Falling, and Money Market Easy.

The U. S. Mail Steamship *Baltic*, Captain J. L. Comstock, arrived at her dock yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, having sailed from Liverpool at 1½ P. M., of Wednesday, March 24th. We are indebted to the obliging Purser, for files of the London papers to the day of departure.

On the 26th ult., the *Baltic*, 200 miles west of Cape Clear, passed the ship *States Rights*, bound east. On the 27th, in lat. 50. 45, and lon. 22. 30, spoke ship *Tonauanda*, from Liverpool, 21st. In lon. 48 50, a large iceberg and much floating ice were encountered.

The following passengers came upon the *Baltic*:
Messrs J. Sefton, H. Spaulding, H. Pellatt, C. F. Smith, Mr Olmsted, J. D. Robbins, Mr. Borden, Mr Duval, J. Beaudry, Mr. Marvel, P. B. Badeaux, E. Gidney, A. Fernandez, P. Fernandez, Mr. Douglas, Mr Kelly, J. P. Kellogg, Mr. Harraves, J. Schofield, Mr. Jennings, Mr. Toybba, Mr and Mrs Jas Swaim, Mr and Mrs. Cazett, Mr and Mrs W. L. Deveau, W. Nibio, son, daughter, and servant, Mrs. Bradshaw, and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Williams.

The news is unimportant.

Parliament is vigorously engaged in the discussion of several important questions, none of which approaches a solution. The bill for amending the law of wills was before the Lords on the 23d ult., when the Chancellor urge its passage, and was supported by Lords Brougham, Cranworth and Ellenborough.

Lord Beaumont called the attention of the House to the state of affairs in the River Plate, and having given a sketch of the history of the various Republics watered by that river, from their origin down to the recent expulsion of Rosas, proceeded to ask several questions connected with the trade and commerce of those Republics, and concluded by urging on the Government to lose no time in entering into negotiations for establishing a free navigation along the Plate, Parana, and Paraguay rivers.

Lord Malmesbury replied that it was not in his power to answer all the questions put by the noble Lord at present, but as soon as he had heard of the expulsion of Rosas, he put himself into communication with the Government of the French Republic for the sake of renewing such negotiations with the State along the River Plate as would contribute to the peace of those States and the commercial interests of both nations.

The Earl of Aberdeen expressed his satisfaction at what had fallen from Lord Malmesbury. The independence of the Oriental Republic, which was the main object of our interference in the River Plate, was now accomplished. Having had some experience in these negociations, he was anxious to testify that nothing could have exceeded the good faith with which France, both as a monarchy and a republic, had acted towards us in the affairs of the River Plate, and he was therefore glad to hear that the noble Lord had put himself into communication with the Government of that country with regard to the recent occurrences at Buenos Ayres.

The House of Commons has not developed anything of especial interest. The Chancellor of the Exchequer announces that the correspondence in relation to foreign refugees will shortly be presented. The difficulty between the Porte and the Pacha of Egypt excited lively debate, leading to nothing definite.

The Government and the Royal Commission have decided to allow the contract under which the Crystal Palace was constructed to take its course. In accordance therewith the building will shortly be pulled down. Sir Joseph Paxton, in a letter to the *Times*, censures the Report of the Commissioners, and says: "The destruction of the building, when its purchase has been so nearly completed, would, in my opinion, be a wanton sacrifice of property; and the reference in the report to the possibility of constructing a more suitable edifice at a less expense than would be required for the necessary outlay on the Crystal Palace, is not only a misrepresentation of my evidence, but tends to blind the eyes of the public to the foolish piece of modern Vandalism which the report of the commission sanctions."

Much interest has been felt in the resuscitation and trial trip of the *Great Britain* Steamer. On the 18th ult., when the trial was to be made, thousands were gathered to witness her departure. She moved out of dock in good style, and immediately turned her head seaward, and sped on her way at a rapid rate, on her trial trip towards Cape Clear. A telegraph message three hours after her departure reported her speed at 15 miles an hour. Her departure for New-York is fixed for the 1st of May, by which time accommodation will be ready for nearly 400 first and second class passengers.

The Arctic Searching Expeditions continue to occupy much attention. A letter from Dr. Rae, of the Hudson's Bay Company, who has been in command of an expedition overland, has been received at the Admiralty. Dr. Rae writes from Detroit, under date of February 28th, and says:

"The farthest point reached during the summer voyage on the Arctic sea was lat. 70 deg. 30 min. N., long. 101 deg. W. on Victoria Land, about 80 miles west of the magnetic pole. Here we were arrested by ice for nearly a fortnight, and, despairing of being able to push on further, we commenced our return on the 19th of August. On our way to the Copper Mine river, two pieces of wood, the one oak, the other pine, were picked up. The former appeared to be a stanchion, in the upper end of which there had been a hole through which a chain had evidently passed. The wood on one side of the hole had been torn away, as if by pressure against the chain. The piece of pine looked like the butt end of a small flagstaff, and had certainly belonged to one of her Britannic Majesty's vessels, as there was a piece of line and two copper tacks attached to it, all of which bore the government mark. The thread in the line is *red*. The line, tacks, and portions of the wood are preserved, and shall be delivered to the Admiralty on my reaching England."

It is rumored, of course incorrectly, that Capt. Penny, "the gallant but ill-requited commander of the late Arctic expedition, and the discoverer of Queen Victoria Channel, has received offers from the United States to serve in the next Arctic expedition, which it is expected will be sent out by that Government."

The Ex-Dictator Rosas was hourly expected in England. He had been transhipped to the steamer *Conflict*, due at Portsmouth.

The packet-ship *New-York*, after an absence of nearly a week, arrived in the river yesterday, says the *Liverpool Standard* of the 24th ult., her commander, Capt. Abeel, having deemed it advisable to put back, owing to the vessel having sprung a leak. She sailed on Wednesday last with her full complement of passengers. After being two days out, she was found to have made considerable water, but as at the time the pumps were expected to free her, the Captain continued his course. The leakage, however, increased, and the commander discreetly bore up for Cork; but owing to the wind being very fresh from the southeast, and the weather thick, he was unable to make the land. With the heaving of the ship the leak increased, and the crew and passengers worked ably at the pumps. There being but little chance of the weather clearing, Captain Abeel decided to put back, and arrived here yesterday.

The arrival of Col. Fremont, by the *Africa*, has excited some interest in the city, and it is expected that he will, without delay, clear away the mystifications that have for so long a period involved the questions connected with his property in California.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* publishes, to-day, the text of the speech addressed by Louis Napoleon, at the review of the 21st, to the soldiers whom he decorated with the medal instituted by the confiscation decree of January 22. It deserves to be noted that he seizes the opportunity to remind the public of one of the most important features of his usurpation, namely, the supreme military rank which the prince has attributed to himself in the new order of things. Thus he speaks of his love for the great military family of which he is proud to be the head. The President's speech was as follows:

Soldiers: In giving for the first time this medal, I am anxious to explain to you the object for which I have instituted it. When any one perceives, like me, how much devotedness, abnegation and patriotism are to be found in the ranks of the army, a feeling of regret arises to his mind that the Government has at his disposal such scanty means of acknowledging so great trials, and rewarding so marked services. The admirable institution of the Legion of Honor would lose its prestige, were it not restricted within certain limits. Yet, how often have I regretted to see soldiers and officers return to their homes without a recompense, although by their length of service, their wounds, and by actions worthy of eulogium, they had merited a testimony of satisfaction from their country!

It is in order to accord them such a mark of approbation that I have instituted this medal. It may be given to such persons as have reengaged themselves in the army, after having previously conducted themselves well; also, to those who have made four campaigns; or to such as have been wounded or specially named in the orders of the day. The army. It insures to them an annuity of 100 francs for life. That sum is undoubtedly but small, but what is great is the ribbon which you will wear on your breast, and which will signify to your comrades, your families, and your fellow-citizens, that he who wears it is a brave man. This medal will not prevent you from pretending to the Cross of the Legion of Honor, should you be worthy of receiving it.

On the contrary, it will be a first step towards obtaining the cross, since it will in advance point you out to the attention of your superiors. You are not to receive at the same time two pecuniary allocations, but you will be able to wear at the same time the two decorations; in the same way as a non-commissioned officer, corporal, or soldier, to whom the cross of the Legion of Honor has been accorded, may also, if he should again signalize himself, receive the medal. Soldiers, this distinction I repeat, is but a trifling matter for the immense services which, both here and in Africa, you render to France; but receive it as an encouragement to maintain intact that military spirit which does you so much honor. Wear it as a proof of my solicitude for your interests, and of my affection for that great military family of which I am proud to be the head, because you are its glorious children.

Upon the return of the staff to the Elysee, the cry of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" was repeatedly raised by persons in the crowd.

It would appear that the conversion of the Five per Cents. has done no trifling injury to the retail trade of Paris. Many of the smaller holders of that stock, on finding their incomes reduced by one-tenth, have decided on adopting a strict economy, and by the reduction of their ordinary expenditure necessarily make the loss fall on their tradesmen. In wholesale commercial business there is some improvement. Several large orders have been received during the week for exportation, and the manufacturers are in general fully employed. The improvement already remarked in the iron trade is maintained, and the new lines of railway lately adjudicated have influenced the iron masters in raising their prices. The Lyons manufacturers are still awaiting for orders from America; fortunately the demand for exportation to England, and for home consumption, has hitherto enabled them to give employment to their operatives.

The *Patrie* says that the secret societies in the south are using their utmost endeavors to get up an insurrectionary movement. The Minister of Police is aware of their intentions, and is fully prepared to defeat their object.

The President of the Republic, it is said, will visit this year Bordeaux, Bayonne, Toulouse, Marseilles and Toulon; and, probably, Nantes and Brest.

M. Emile de Girardin has obtained permission from the President of the Republic, to return to Paris to arrange some family affairs, caused by the death of his mother-in-law.

M. Gafney, chief editor of the *Journal du Havre*, has been expelled from France.

The *Patrie* states that several ex-Representatives who quitted France voluntarily after the *coup d'etat* have just returned. It adds that three ex-Representatives of the Mountain have applied for letters of naturalization in the United States.

It is stated that M. Clément Thomas, ex-member of the Constituent Assembly, and General-in-Chief of the National Guard of Paris after the 15th of May, has just been ordered to quit France within a week.

A will of Marshal Marmont has been found, bequeathing the bulk of his fortune to Joseph Barbrier, his *Maitre d' hotel*.

The other day, says the correspondent of the *Times*, Lord Cowley, accompanied by the Belgian Minister, M. Firmin Rogier, paid a visit to Count Turgot, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The object of this diplomatic interview seems to have been two-fold. In the first place, explanations, were, as I understand, demanded with regard to the attitude and intentions of France towards Belgium, and secondly, with regard to the reported design of effecting a change in the form of the Government, as it was said, that preparations were making, not only for holding a vast review, but actually for proclaiming the Empire, on the 5th May, anniversary of the Emperor's death. On the first point, the answers of Count Turgot were considered satisfactory. The Minister of Foreign Affairs repeated once more the same assurances of a pacific policy, which the Government of Louis Napoleon has not ceased to avow since the *coup d'état* of December. As to the other subject of demand, Count Turgot was more reserved. He said that France was the only proper judge of what Government suited her best; that the President had reserved to himself the right of appealing to the nation on questions touching changes in the form of Government; and that experience had proved, that such appeals would be answered by the universal assent of France. That tribunal was the only one to which the Prince was responsible on such matters and the Government could not admit the pretensions of any foreign power to meddle with such questions.

It is announced that M. Fialan de Persigny, the present Minister of the Interior, is about to be married to Mdle. de Grammont, daughter of the Duke de Grammont and niece to the Count d'Orsay.

SPAIN.

The chief subject of conversation in political circles is the abrupt dismissal of Lieutenant-General Jose de la Concha from the Captain-Generalship of the Isle of Cuba. His brother, the Marquis of Duero, who, after Narvaez, is the most important military man in the country, has published a long letter in reply to the article in a ministerial print.

The *Orden* states that the government has ordered a re-inforcement of 1,600 men to go to Cuba, 1,200 of whom will go this and the next month from Spain and the rest from Puerto Rico. Four thousand percussion muskets are also to be sent.

General Canedo, the new Governor-General, was to leave on that day for Cadiz, where he was to embark on the 20th for Havana, with the new Captain General of Porto Rico.

The Duke of Rianzares, husband of Queen Christine, has been in Paris, upon some business connected with the island.

BELGIUM.

The trial of Count d'Haussonville and M. Alexandre Thomas, commenced on the 19th ult., at Brussels. The charge, it will be recollected, is the publication of certain articles in the *Bulletin Français*, offensive to the French President. The verdict was acquittal. A host of political notorieties were in attendance.

GERMANY.

The official Dresden journal declares for the prolongation of the Zollverein, but is of opinion that, as soon as that object is effected, the realization of Austria's plans, though difficult, will receive the cordial cooperation even of those who seem least to favor them.

The gaming-table at Homburg is kept by a company of shareholders, who have just received, from last year's returns, a dividend of 44 per cent.! Gambling seems to be a safer business for the bankholders than for the players.

DENMARK.

The Opposition in the Danish Diet has wisely concluded not to pass the address of the King, expressing a want of confidence in the present Ministry, which thus formed the subject of a long and animated debate in both Chambers.

AUSTRIA.

The Hungarian Committee left Vienna in high dudgeon. The Cabinet steadily refuses to make concessions which could militate against the unity of the Empire, and the Hungarian nobles will never support or serve a Government whose professed aim is to reduce Hungary to the level of a common Austrian province. "The machinery of Government cannot work, say the Hungarians, "as long as the *vis inertiæ* of the nation clogs its wheels, and this will always be the case until its just demands are granted.

A letter from Constantinople, from a well-informed party, writing on the 3d inst., says that Austria was reported to have demanded from the Porte a cession of territory, as indemnification for injury sustained through the assistance given to the Hungarians during the late war.

Wright, Gandy & Co.'s Circular.

Per steamship Baltic. LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, March 23.

COTTON—Succeeding the receipt of advices per *Baltic*, the market, which had previously been irregular and sales limited, assumed more steadiness with an increased amount of business doing, and sales on Friday were estimated at 10,000 bales, Saturday, 7,000, and Monday, 5,000. The *Africa* arrived same evening, and business opened very quietly, which continued throughout the day, sales being restricted to 4,500 bales. Of the above about 24,000 bales are American, and includes 6,000 to speculators and exporters,—principally the latter. Import for same is about 8,000 bales, of which about 4,000 are American.

The great bulk of Cotton now here is of the ordinary and low middling qualities, which being offered very freely, scarcely command last week's currency—while the demand being for the better classes (say from 5@5½d. per lb., which are very scarce,) full prices are currently paid. From the poor selection now offered, there is no inducement for the Trade to buy largely, and the same cause affects the operations of speculators; nor do we expect more animation until a change of wind bring in fresh arrivals, (the quantity now afloat being over 200,000 bales) when prices will be better tested.

PRICES TO-DAY.

New-Orleans fair, 5¼. Middling, 5@5 1-16; Ordinary, 4¾@4¾ lb. Mobile fair 5¼; Middling, 4¾; Ordinary, 3¾@4. At antic fair, 5¼. Middling, 4¾; Ordinary, 3¾@4.

The Manchester report of trade is slightly more favorable there being more disposition to extend orders for such goods and yarns as are most in request. Where contracts are expiring, however, spinners are open to renewal on easier terms, the Home trade demand still continues languid.

GRAIN markets continues to wear a heavy aspect, and at to-day's meeting WHEAT was in but limited demand, and sold at a decline of 2d. ₱ 70 lbs. FLOUR also moved off very slowly, although offered at a reduction of 1s ₱ bbl. INDIAN CORN at 6d. ₱ quarter decline, met with very little favor; other articles were equally depressed.

ASHES are dull at 25s 3d. for Pots, and 27s 6d. for Pearls.

CLOVER SEED—Demand subsided, and prices have a downward tendency.

LARD is dull—sales of good to fine have been made at 47s. @48s. 6d ₱ cwt.

TALLOW is quiet—a few parcels of city rendered sold at 37s. 6d @38s ₱ cwt.

TURPENTINE is in request at 8s. 9d. for good rough. No supply of Spirits.

RESIN sells readily at 3s. 2d @3s. 3d. for common. Fine is much wanted and command extreme rates.

RICE is in steady demand at 17s @19s. ₱ cwt. in bond.

No sales of BARK, BEESWAX, TAR or OILS.

24th—The COTTON market opens quiet this morning, with indications of a very moderate business.

London Produce Market....MARCH 23.

SUGAR—West India, sales 755 casks, at full prices; refined firm; brown lumps, 44s. Mauritius, 8,000 bags, went off with spirit, from 26s to 35s. 6d. Bengal, 3,400 bags sold. White Benares, 32s to 36s 6d. COFFEE—A fair business has been transacted at former terms; native Ceylon, 39s to 39s 6d. TEA—Very little doing and prices unaltered. COTTON—Little doing, but no decline. TALLOW—Flat, at 36s. on the spot.

State of Trade.

MANCHESTER, Tuesday evening, March 23—Since this day week, all that can be said of our Cloth and Yarn markets is that there is more firmness in prices than on this day se'night and that a large business is done in both. The German houses are operating very extensively in both articles, and, from appearances, likely to continue for some time to come. The Greek houses are not busy, so many failures having taken place among that class of merchants, here as well as in London, that confidence has not yet been restored—consequently little doing. For the United States there is a good business doing. The operations for the River Plate, since the defeat of Rosas, are rather extending, and a very extensive business is anticipated. Our home merchant's are just moderately busy. The market, on the whole, is looking upwards.

The commercial reports from France are not flattering, though there is one-and-a-half millions of revenue over the corresponding month of last year. The reduction of the Five per Cents. is supposed to be in some measure the cause. Orders have, however, been received sufficient to cause activity, and the banks have been discounting more freely. The corn markets keep up, owing to the demands for Germany. The German side of Lorraine is nearly in a state of famine.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree which settles the relations of the Senate and Legislative Corps with the President and the State Council, as also the form of oath. It is as follows:

"I swear obedience to the Constitution and fidelity to the President."

Every proposition modifying the Constitution requires the signature of ten Senators before it be made.

The Senate separates on the reading of the proclamation for the prorogation or the closing of the Parliamentary session.

NEW-YORK CITY.

MURDER OR SUICIDE.—On Sunday night the clothes of a man were found lying upon the sidewalk in South-street near Maiden-lane, by the Police of the First Ward. They consist of a drab overcoat, dress coat, pants, boots and stockings, and in the pockets was found a bill of goods, "dated October 9th, 1850, George Brown to Baldwin & Co., for the sum of $57,90," also two promissory notes for $55 each, in favor of Alfred Baldwin, dated "Montrose, Pa., May 21st. 1851," and signed "George Brown." The articles were deposited with Capt. Silvey, who made every effort to find the owner but was unsuccessful. It is supposed that he has been murdered, or has committed suicide.

A MAN SHOT.—Yesterday, about 12 o'clock, a daring attempt was made to murder one of the omnibus drivers belonging to the Dry Dock line, by a grocer named John Sass. Two drivers, named Joseph Leonard and Dwight Smith, went into the store of this man, corner of Tenth-street and Avenue C., and commenced skylarking. While playing together, the grocer became angry, and abruptly ordered them to stop; but because they did not desist as soon as he desired, he ran behind his counter, seized a loaded six-barrelled revolver, and deliberately discharged the contents of three barrels at both of them. The ball, at one of the shots, took effect in the flesh part of Leonard's thigh, and inflicted a frightful wound. The desperate fellow fired twice more in succession, and the balls grazed the head of Smith, who was greatly frightened, and cried, "murder! murder!" In a few moments, the premises were surrounded by a large number of citizens, and the excitement was intense. The wounded man was lying upon the floor, perfectly helpless from the great loss of blood. He however was not mortally injured, and the slug being extracted from his thigh, he proceeded to the Essex Market Police-office, to prefer a charge. Upon arriving there, he met the assailant, who was making an *ex parte* statement of the affair to Justice Mountfort. The injured man informed the Magistrate how, and in what manner, it occurred, and after taking his affidavit, Sass was committed for a further hearing.

THE TICKET FRAUDS OF PRIDE & Co.—Since the arrest of William Chase Barney and Alexander H. Pride, upon charges of defrauding some twenty or thirty Californians out of large sums of money, by selling them spurious passage tickets for San Francisco, strenuous efforts have been made by Mr. Barney to procure bail in the sum of $10,000. Yesterday arrangements were made with Mr. Alexander Dearborn to become his surety, but when the hour arrived for the bonds to be executed, a messenger came to the Police office and informed the accused, that upon reflection Mr. Dearborn had concluded not to justify in

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1852.

☞ The Second Edition of the *Evening Times*, published every day at 3 o'clock P. M., and served to subscribers for *One Cent*, contains a full and complete list of the *Arrivals at all the Hotels*, up to the latest hour.

Land Titles in California.

In a late number of *Hogg's Instructor*, the veteran De Quincy gives his ideas of the movement towards California. That they are originally conceived, and diffusely expressed, no one need be told, who is familiar with the writings of the opium-eater. The leading idea is equally novel and courageous. California, he believes to be a stupendous humbug—a realm of Prester John—a theatre for all manner of imaginary characters and impossible facts, for the parentage of which the brains of American editors are solely responsible. His theory of mendacious propagation is amusing enough. There is one paper to start an outrageous improbability, and another to contradict it and plead a set-off, reducing the story to one-half size; there is a third to report the primitive myth, and its subsequent qualification, and give them world-wide notoriety. So skeptical is Mr. De Quincy, that he deducts some seventy-five per cent. from all stories of gold-finding and rapid opulence, and has many doubts about the remaining portion.

The *London Times*, too, most thoroughly John-Bullish in everything, is what the "Street" calls a *bear* in whatever relates to California. The earliest discoveries of gold in Australia, and the prospect of a British interest entering the field in conflict with the American, wrought an instantaneous revolution in the versatile sentiments of that paper, and since that era no faith whatever has been yielded to what are in California every-day and *blasé* realities. That the production of gold was and continues to be enormous, has to be granted,—for the Custom-house accounts are incontestible. Other arguments are required. British capital persists in seeking the American in preference to British mines. There are two California mining companies to one Australian. A new plea is devised, and substantiated by letters obviously written to order at San Francisco. It is alleged that land titles in California are insecure, —that investments of capital upon the guarantee of the best title offered by resident owners and occupants, are so many hazards staked upon an extremely dubious result.

It is not our present purpose to enter upon an elaborate discussion of a question upon which we are obliged to differ materially from this British authority. As an attempt to frighten the London moneyed-man from investments so tempting, it has certainly failed. The various stocks in quartz-crushing companies have gained strength since the assault. There is no reason to apprehend a panic there; and here, where the subject is better understood, of course the speculations and interested criticisms of a foreign press will pass for what they are worth, and that is zero.

There is no essential difficulty about the adjustment of land-rights in California. The legislature has already enacted that the local laws shall be valid, so far as the rights by occupancy go. There is but one opinion among Californians. *It is agreed that the fee simple ought to be vested in the present possessors.* These opinions must determine the action of the Federal government. Whatever the action may be, so far as modes and forms are concerned, no one for a moment imagines that the actual settler and occupant is to be deprived by an act of Congress. There is a common sense, that the energy and advancement and skill of the settler, entitle him to whatever possessions the voice of the community in which he lives, designates as due to him. Politicians, partisans, presses, and private individuals seemed to be unanimous upon this doctrine, in its application to the mining regions. The agricultural districts are not the subject of the same unanimity.

The difficulties are merely formal. In what way shall the popular will be most completely realized? One small party, the most of whom are Whigs, maintain that Congress should at once pass an act conveying a title to actual occupants, upon the payment of a nominal or factitious price. Thus Mr. Thomas Butler King, a candidate for the United States Senate, at the recent election, says, in reply to inquiries put to him by a legislative Committee:

"I unhesitatingly give it as my opinion that the agricultural portions of the public lands ought to be given to actual settlers for cultivation and improvement, without cost or charge, except for surveys and grants, and that the mines be left free to be worked under the rules and regulations established by the miners themselves. There cannot be a question, therefore, that the time has arrived when the true interests of the whole country will be best promoted by relinquishing the public lands for the purposes of actual settlement and cultivation, *and confirming by act of Congress*, the rules and regulations established by the miners themselves, defining the rights of those who may be employed in the collection of gold, or who may invest capital in machinery for the purpose of working the vein mines."

But this is by no means the popular view. While the regulations and laws of the miners are universally admitted to be the only code that should govern them, and define their titles, the majority believe that the legislation ought to emanate from the State Legislature, which, from its proximity and extended local constituency, is supposed to be more intimately familiar with the wants and demands of the landholders. They insist therefore that the true federal policy is to release the land to the State, in order that the State may give its sanction to mining claims, and convert rights of possession into rights of property. Thus Gov. Bigler, in a recent message:

"That the mines should, as at present, remain free, is the almost unanimous sentiment of those who have familiarized themselves with the subject from actual operations, or careful observation."

Possession of a vein, attended and attested by actual labor, is thus made a decisive title against all gainsayers. The Government claimant, or any one bearing no better authority than a land warrant, is precluded, and the custom of the county or neighborhood, now the legal criterion, made the final appeal. Senator Weller, in reply to the same interrogations which obtained from Mr. Butler King the sentiments we have quoted, says:

"An effort should be made to obtain from the Federal Government a release of her interest in the mineral lands; and the Legislature, coming directly from the people, could then adopt such a system of laws as would give security to all, and particularly those who have invested capital in machinery. If such a cession *cannot* be obtained, and the titles remain in the Federal Government, I am opposed to selling or leasing them. Some legislation may be necessary to secure the occupants of Quartz veins."

And thus, General Anderson, a miner himself, and more thoroughly conversant with the popular views, than any other, perhaps, of the competitors:

"I am in favor of leaving the mines to the enterprise of American citizens, and at the same time securing to miners the protection of their labor and investments against all the world."

There can be little doubt that Congress will yield to the local view of the question; but whether they pursue the masterly indolence recommended by President Fillmore, or make an effort that must necessarily prove futile, to obtain control of the soil; or invoke the aid of the State Legislature and tribunals in confirming and regulating the present titles; or assign the whole of the lands at once to the State, and thus get rid of a double, because difficult, source of expense and embarrassment; it will, after all, come to this, that the claim of the miner, admitted by the voice of the vicinage to be just, will be the supreme law of property. We are, therefore, not among those who regard the titles so precarious.

California is a wonderful land; a social anomaly. It is a child in years, but a giant in vital energy. The tight-fitting and constricting dresses, in which matured societies are arrayed, are unsuited to the young wild man. You might as well expect the Camanche to adopt naturally and practice the cavalry drill of Bird-cage walk, as a people, such as that which throngs our Pacific coast, to comply with the staid legislation of veteran communities. Their laws, to be valid, must be dictated by the exigencies of their novel situation. Their political system, instead of conforming to Utopian schemes of organization, must be evolved from the elements suddenly congregated there; as a star is formed from the nebula. Committees of Safety are not illegal, where they are required and sanctioned by a common need. And rights of property, in the absence of custom and prescription, must be founded upon the only known principle, that of occupancy; and of this the people of California are satisfied. For our part, regarding this conclusion as inevitable, we place unlimited confidence in the ultimate confirmation of existing claims.

Extra-Judicial Punishments.

One of those cases, which read so like a legend of the Inquisition, as to carry the mind forcibly back to the days of Guzman and Torquemada, occurred the other day at the Sing Sing Prison. Henry Hagan, a convict, whose term of confinement was within three days of fulfillment, was employed in a workshop, under the superintendance of Keeper James H. Ashton. On the 17th of March, his overseer, in violation of a rule, exempting convicts who work by the day, from "counting out" their work, ordered Hagan to do so, and was met with a refusal. The officer insisted, and the convict as obstinately persisted in his non-compliance, until both became inordinately excited; when the former stepped back, and seizing a hickory club, "one and a-half inch thick at the butt, with a brass and iron ferule, three inches long, at the small end," advanced upon the prisoner. To defend himself, the latter found nothing better than a small hand-wrench, a worthless weapon, we presume, as he was stricken instantly to the earth. Recovering himself he was again flung down by Ashton, and while the two were clenched together, on the ground, a few unimportant blows were exchanged. The bystanders interfering, the combatants were separated.

Hagan, bruised and injured as he was, was carried to a dark cell and there confined until the arrival of the Agent, Gen. Lockwood. With a refinement of cruelty, which can only be appreciated by remembering that in three days the prisoner was to be discharged, his *head was then shaven*, and he was removed to the shower-bath, where *certainly* three, and *possibly* a dozen, barrels of water were poured upon his naked scalp. The head and fall of a stream flowing from the prison reservoir, was deemed so inadequate to the extraordinary exigency of the case, that a keeper was profitably employed in dipping out and pouring into the "funnel," pailful after pailful of the freezing element. Thus, four varieties of barbarity had been applied to the unmurmuring victim—the club, the dungeon, the razor, and the bath—and it might be supposed that malice the most diabolical would have been, by this time, to some degree appeased. But not so. The yoke was still untried; and the fainting, quivering wretch, while yet in the bath, had that accursed invention screwed about his neck, and grovelled on the ground beneath it, during the remainder of the day. The armory of torture being thus exhausted, the victim was carried back to the shop, and in two days after, the termination of his sentence released him.

The tormentors, however, were still unsatisfied. The hunt was not fairly up. No sooner had their prey passed forth from the prison-gates, than he was once more seized and dragged before Justice Urmy, of the Special Sessions, where a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill was preferred against him—Ashton and a brace of convicts appearing for the prosecution. The narrative we have given is a faithful summary of the testimony. Ashton admitted, upon cross-examination, that Hagan had always been peaceable and generally well-behaved, although he had been thrice punished by the witness since August last—once by showering, for *tearing his bed*; once by tonsure, for having a razor and mirror in his cell; once by incarceration in the dungeon, for *accidentally breaking a tool*. It was likewise admitted that Hagan had used no threat of violence until he had been brutally knocked down; that the requirement for him to "count his work," and the use of a cane upon the prisoner, were both violations of the prison regulations. In short, Ashton confessed, what the two convicts corroborated, that the unhappy prisoner, for peaceably withstanding illegal oppression, had suffered all that fiendish malignity could devise; and that the prison officers, Gen. Lockwood, Mr. Andrews and others, had exposed themselves to the damnatory charge of unlawful and wanton cruelty.

No witnesses were called on behalf of the prisoner by his counsel, Mr. A. H. Wells. There was none needed. Ashton had only convicted himself, and inculpated his superiors in striving to affix guilt upon Hagan. The Justice unhesitatingly ordered the prisoner's discharge. Bystanders, commiserating the unfortunate wretch, placed in his hands enough money to pay his expenses to this city; and, still trembling with fear of his persecutors, he hastened away from the village in an evening train. Of course, the brand of imprisonment, fastened upon him by the adroit malice of his jailers, will adhere to him for some time to come—thus prolonging the period of his punishment far beyond the requisition of law.

In view of this case, which, flagrant as it is, is by no means singular, we reiterate our protest against the system of prison discipline pursued in this State. A system founded on utter and barbarous ignorance of human nature; an ignorance disgraceful to the age—an age of boasted enlightenment and rehnement. A prison in New-York is a spot to which the power of the laws cannot reach: a walled enclosure from which charity, kindness, gentleness, and all other graces inculcated by Christianity, are hopelessly excluded. Out-lawed and unchristianized, it stands in the midst of churches, alms-houses, asylums and refuges, a dreary, forbidding monument of veteran error and cruelty; a desert waste amid vaunted religious and social fertility; a constant reproach and refutation to our assumed humanity. That cannot be a Christian community, where such wrongs are sanctioned. We can conceive of no code, claiming to embody sound notions of what is just and what is salutary, that is not in utter discord with the internal police of our prisons. Keepers and officers, whose natures may not originally have been gifted with the instincts of tigers, soon acquire the utmost facility in all brutal propensities and accomplishments, under the tuition of the present system. Criminals, whose reform is said to be one object of confinement, are schooled by the shining example of their task-masters, in depths of inhumanity they had probably never dreamed of before; and lose all that self-respect, without which reformation and reasserted manhood are as hopeless as an erect posture where there are no vertebra. How long are evils so flagrant and in all respects pernicious, to be endured?

The special instance before us requires, and we shall waste, no rhetoric to aggravate its extreme atrocity. We are unwilling to believe that the participants in the transaction are to go unpunished. The punishment can hardly be too severe. The subject admits of an improvement that shall go far to enforce upon gaol hirelings their responsibility to law and humanity. We shall keep an eye upon the business; and if Inspectors and Wardens fail to take proper action in regard to it, they may expect to hear of it again, and frequently.

Cuba.

It is not given to States to have colonies and be wise. The story of colonial Government is the story of colonial mismanagement. The destinies of a people are not to be shaped from a distance. Ships are not correctly steered by cords in the hands of a helmsman, stationed on dry land and out of sight of the vessel. Not to instance Britain, Holland or France, look at Spain and her colonial possessions, upon which the sun that shone upon Philip III., never set. They have dropped away from her, not in single provinces and solitary islands, but by continents and archipelagos. The Phillipines, and two of the Antilles, are almost the last relics of the noblest territorial wealth, that ever fell into the hands of a single people. There are no more Acapulco galleons for Blake, or Penn, or Anson to capture. The winds that in other times toiled from every quarter of the sky, to waft wealth to Spain, have no end to their rest. The day of discovery, of occupation, of golden argosies, and invincible armadas, incalculable revenues and resistless armies, has gone by. Cuba, the filial Cuba, is the stay and dependence of tottering old age; and how long shall it be before the decrepit and querulous and weeping parent, a spectral semblance of Ferdinand the Catholic, may be seen crouching upon one corner of the European continent, and bewailing his "ducats and his daughter; his daughter and his ducats," stolen away by that perfidious Lorenzo, Uncle Sam!

Towards Cuba the same suicidal system is employed, that has lost all things else. The same process of extortion and exhaustion, used by the early settlers upon the aborigines, are now enforced against the Creole descendants of those early settlers. Natives of Spain alone rule in Cuba; natives of Cuba are overtaxed bondmen, who minister to the wealth and arrogance and safety of their imported lords. To defend the island, and its valuable tribute to the Spanish treasury, from American encroachments, the Creole is obliged to pay enormously. Taxation usually receives its equivalent in the shape of protection; the Cuban has to be taxed, and take care of himself in the bargain. The soldiery, to be sure, are selected for him and sent to him in such numbers as the timidity of Government suggests; but woe to the native if the military chest be not amply supplied. At the present moment there is more than ordinary stringency in these military demands. Fresh troops are poured into the island in a ceaseless tide. Gen Concha, who had managed to gain the confidence of the Creole population, by his excellent tact and judgment, has been recalled. There is obviously a profound suspicion of this esoteric population at the basis of these changes. The old Spanish families are more insolent and exacting Their organ, the *Diario del Marina*, discusses the posture of affairs in the most arrogant vein. The pretence that another Lopez invasion is apprehended, is simply puerile; and veils thinly the truth, that the subjugation of the Creoles, and the repression once for all of every revolutionary idea, are the genuine motives of the new policy. In fact, Cuba only shares in the great European reaction, with more hope of eventual extrication, however, than if in more neighborly proximity to its step-mother country.

This excess of caution is destined to defeat itself. So long as their lines seemed to have fallen to them in pleasant places; while government was to some extent paternal; and social burthens and blessings more equitably dispensed, the watcher for a Cuban insurrection had a desperate task. So long as the people were trusted they were trustworthy; but the expression of doubt was a declaration of hostilities. Every new imposition makes release more desirable; and while the Government of the United States exists, with the shadow of its liberties reaching over the bayous, and leafy mountains, and cane fields of the island, Spain will never be less suspicious, nor her rule abate one iota of its rigidity. The prospect for the Creole in all other directions than this, is utterly discouraging. Despair of pity at home will drive him to seek help from abroad; and the help can only come from us. And even in this direction the hope is far from being assured. The growing timidity of our foreign intercourse is not calculated to impress the foreigner with a saving sense of our capacities. If we can't protect one citizen on the island from Spanish tyranny, how shall we protect one million? Nevertheless, the Spanish Government is driving the question to a sudden solution, and we shall not have many years to wait. No one doubts, we presume, that Cuba shall eventually be ours. Spain does not doubt it; and only struggles in an awkward fashion to postpone the event. A few more insults; a few more confiscations of personal liberty and property; some yet more unequivocal expressions of contempt for our Government and its agents; and the ire of our people may be stirred to foregather the work of time, thereby leaving Spain ducatless and daughterless, as aforesaid.

☞ We remarked yesterday upon what we considered the discreditable employment of *spies*, in time of peace, upon our own citizens,—to fasten upon them the crime of violating the laws which we have made for the protection of other countries. A letter from JOHN VAN BUREN, Esq., one of the Counsel for the defence in this Cuban case, thus states other practices resorted to by the prosecution, to elicit evidence for the conviction of the accused parties:

"In the progress of the defence, it was proved that one witness, Weiderhold, was *offered*, on or about the 15th of October, 1851, through the agency of one Rakow, *the sum of* $250, if he would surrender to the District Attorney, a letter of Mr. O'Sullivan's, which he claimed to have; that he did so on the 31st of October, and received from Mr. Hall, on that day, a subpœna ticket, dated the 24th of April, 1851; he executed recognizances, dated from term to term, from April to October, as if he had been regularly recognized as a witness in April; and he received from Mr Hall an official certificate, signed by Mr. Hall, as District Attorney, certifying that he was entitled to $1 50 per diem, as witness fees, from the 24th of April to the 31st October. It was proved by Rakow and Weiderhold, that Mr Hall never heard of Weiderhold as a witness, and that Weiderhold was never spoken to on the subject, till about a fortnight before the 31st of October."

From this statement it appears that Weiderhold was offered $250 for the production of certain evidence; and that, as this money could not be paid directly from the public treasury, he was credited with *witness fees for six months more* than the time for which he was legally entitled to receive them. The law allowed him a dollar and a quarter a day from the time he was subpœnaed,—which was the 31st of October: but in order to enable him to receive the promised sum of $250 extra, his subpœna was *dated back* over six months, namely, the 24th of April.

The District Attorney acted doubtless in this case, as in all others, under a strong sense of official duty. Still it seems to us that he would have shewn all needful zeal, on behalf of the Government, for the conviction of the parties accused, if he had not resorted to so unusual a step for procuring evidence against them. The law clothes the Courts with the means to compel the production of whatever evidence may be in the possession of any witness. They may fine or imprison any person who refuses to answer pertinent questions, or to produce whatever papers he may have bearing upon the case. Under such circumstances, it certainly does not seem that a resort to *bribery* should be necessary, on the part of the Government. If parties accused of crime cannot be otherwise convicted, than by such very questionable proceedings, they should be acquitted. A conviction obtained by such means, would not advance the cause of justice, nor elevate the character of the Government.

☞ The *Southern Standard* urges the Southern Rights party in that State to act with its brethren of the other Southern States, in regard to the selection of a Presidential candidate. By so doing the *Standard* thinks it may exert a controlling influence upon the nomination. It seems likely that nothing can be done towards nominating a Southern Rights candidate, because in most of the States the party is too much disorganized to take any such action with effect. But they may still have it in their power, if they will only act together, to influence the Democratic nomination so as to make it more acceptable to the South. The *Standard* does not advise sending delegates to the Baltimore Convention so as to be pledged to the unconditional support of its nominee: but if delegates should go there and hold a Convention *of their own* at the same time with the Democratic Convention, they could be prepared to act as circumstances might require. At all events, it exhorts the Southern Rights party not to suffer itself to fall to pieces, by doing nothing. It declares itself sick of the policy of the party in South Carolina, in holding itself aloof from its sister States, and in refusing to act in concert with other portions of the country.

☞ We have received a very long letter from the proprietor of the People's Line of Steamboats, upon the Hudson River, vindicating that line from the censure supposed to be cast upon it by a recent paragraph in the *Times*. As we did not mention the name of that line, or make any specific allusion to its boats, we do not feel bound to publish the reply. We are quite willing, however, to state, on the proprietor's authority, that the hands employed on the boats are paid full wages, without any reference to what they may receive for taking care of baggage; and that no pains will be spared to make the boats convenient and comfortable for all who may travel upon them.

☞ We observe that steps have been taken by the Whigs of Congress to fix a time and place for holding the coming National Convention. Ought it not to be held at least as far west as Cincinnati or Louisville? The Whigs of the West have borne more than their share of the labor and expense of traveling to Conventions, hitherto; and it would seem to be no more than just that their brethren upon the seaboard should for once meet them half way.

☞ JOHN VAN BUREN publishes a letter in the *Evening Post*, correcting some misapprehensions on the part of Judge JUDSON. He says that so far from imputing to the Judge any sanction of such allowances of money as were awarded to some of the witnesses in the Cuban case, he expressly exonerated him from it, though he presumes his remark upon that point was not heard. He thus corrects another error of fact, into which the Judge has fallen:

"It is to be regretted that, whilst taking from the jury the right to judge of the law, he should have overlooked the facts, (as detailed in 2 Burr's trial, pages 538, 239,) that Col. Burr, instead of being indicted "in the District of Columbia," was indicted and tried at *Richmond* in *Virginia*—that all he was charged with doing, was done at Blennerhassett's Island, in the County of Wood, in the *District of Virginia*—that if he had been taken to Ohio, to be tried where the Judge says "the crime was committed," all the testimony as to Blennerhassett's Island would have been excluded, and that certainly no complaint is to be made of the Jury in Burr's case, because under the ruling of Chief-Justice Marshall, the U. S. District Attorney, Mr. Jay, and his able associate, Mr. Wirt, themselves abandoned the prosecution."

☞ The question of the California apportionment was revived in the Senate yesterday. Mr. DOWNS' bill was discussed, and sought to be amended. It gives California a population of 117,318, allowing her one Representative, with a fraction of about 24,000. South Carolina appears with a margin of 47,000, and, in order to meet the difficulty, it is now proposed to allow the choice of another Palmetto member—increasing the number of Representatives to 231. The bill, as it stands, meets with much opposition, and some amendments are obviously necessary to secure its passage.

☞ The House of Representatives yesterday, in attempting to effect a pacification by declaring the Compromise a "finality," got into another long-winded dispute, and accomplished nothing. The Telegraph deprives us of the closing scenes of the farce by an untimely disruption.

KOSSUTH IN THE SOUTH.—Gov. KOSSUTH was received at Mobile, on Saturday, with great enthusiasm. A public meeting of the citizens was held, at which the sentiments expressed in Congress by Senator CLEMENS were disavowed, and the mission of KOSSUTH warmly indorsed. In consequence of this turn of affairs, the departure of KOSSUTH for the North is delayed. A considerable sum has already been subscribed in Mobile, in aid of the cause of Hungary.

SOUTH AMERICA.—By way of Panama, we have later dates from different portions of South America. The accounts from Valparaiso announce the arrival, at that port, of the captured revolutionists of the Straits of Magellan. The statements of a terrible massacre on board the American bark *Florida* and British brig *Eliza Cornish*, are fully confirmed. The leaders Cambiaso, was heavily ironed, and immediately upon the arrival of the vessels at Valparaiso, he was conveyed to prison. The prisoners were 350 in number. Among the persons murdered by the creatures of Cambiaso, were Captain Talbot, of the *Eliza Cornish*, young Cornish, son of the owner of the vessel, and eight others. As soon as news of the massacre was received, a dispatch was sent to Commodore McCauley, at Callao, who returned with the United States frigate *Raritan*, to be in readiness for action. Affairs in Chili were quiet. A large emigration to California was going on. In Coquimbo and Capiapo, the copper and silver mines are yielding very good returns.

In Lima, nothing was talked of but Flores' expedition to Ecuador.

In Ecuador, there was much preparation for the anticipated invasion, and some hard fighting was expected.

Otherwise, the news is not important.

☞ The U. S. Mail steamer *Ohio*, Captain SCHENCK, arrived here yesterday morning from Chagres via Havana, having left the latter port on the 31st ult.

Died on the 25th March, on the voyage from Chagres to Havana, Mr. A. S. Coffin, of Cincinnati, of consumption.

The following persons came passengers in the *Ohio*: Gen. Law, R. Story, B. L. Burling, Antonio V. de Sorruga, Joaquin de Zardu.

The *Ohio*, for the last two months, has been on the route between Havana and Chagres, and has now returned to take her place in the line, from New-York.

Romanism and Republicanism Incompatible.

A LECTURE: BY REV. W. S. BALCH.

There was a large audience at the Tabernacle last evening, to hear the Lecture by Rev. W. S. BALCH, reviewing the Lecture recently delivered by Archbishop Hughes, on the "Catholic Chapter of American History." Previous to the lecture, a prayer was made by Rev. Mr. Stone. The lecturer remarked that any cause that will not bear the test of investigation is unworthy of the support of freemen. Truth is the most beautiful when unclothed. Its law is liberty—it needs no passport to give it citizenship. Christianity is compatible with the largest liberty—it acknowledges no distinction—it has the same hopes and blessings for the high and the low—it has positive duties for all who accept it. It requires its advocates to stand fast—to advocate it at all times and at all seasons. In obedience to this behest, I stand before you to-night—to warn you of the danger that surrounds you—to review a Chapter in the History of the United States. I am here with no lofty titles, to attract your attention, but as a Christian and a Republican; and I have no claim to your respect, save as a Democrat and a Christian. I am not here as a partizan—not to tear down or to build up any sect—but to discuss—to appeal, not to prejudices, but to judgments. It was evidently the design of the writer of the Catholic Chapter, to show that the Catholic religion is not incompatible with Republicanism—to show that they were numerous enough at all times to leave their mark upon the pages of American History—to allay suspicion, and to pave the way for a more effectual attack upon our institutions. Protestantism needs no such commentator. If it has sometimes erred, it has been when it has denied its own principles; while the history of the past ten centuries shows that the Catholic Church has never lost an opportunity to break down Republicanism, and to torture, with fire and the rack, all who doubted the infallibility of its head. The difference between Protestantism and Romanism is, that the former acknowledges no head but God himself—it looks directly to the great giver of all good. Romanism is made up of go-betweens, from the Priest to the Bishop, from the Bishop to the Cardinal, from the Cardinal to the great head at Rome. The penitent has no will, no conscience of his own—nothing but what is given him by the Priest; he knows nothing but the word "*obedium.*" Now, is this compatible with Republicanism? The one recognizes all power in the masses, the other knows no authority but that which emanates from the individual—the one is Republican, the other a despotism. The error is in the system, and when I speak of it, I speak of measures, not of men. I proclaim here my respect for the man, JOHN HUGHES; but I neither respect nor reverence the titles that dangle around his name. The man who is Pope is no doubt a very good man—a man who would harm nobody; but the man was lost in the priest—the priest was lost in the Pope. Romanism is essentially monarchical—though the Bishop does refer us to the little Republic of San Marino, as an evidence that Romanism does tolerate Republicanism; but suppose that Republic had given shelter to the Republicans of 1848, how long would she have existed? The church, as a church, never has tolerated Republicanism, though individual members of it have done so. Instances were given of cases in which the Church has severely punished for the exhibition of Republican tendencies. One, when a Hungarian Catholic clergyman was excommunicated for presenting a banner to KOSSUTH—the withdrawal of the clergy from the Catholic Church at Buffalo, because the congregation remonstrated against the passage of a law to vest all property belonging to the Catholic Church in fee to the Archbishop or the Bishop.

The speaker argued at some length, that it was impossible for any man to be a good republican who owed body and soul to the Pope and the Church. He then took up the Chapter and reviewed it—contending that it was full of fallacies—that its statements were false, its conclusions jumped at, and that it contained absurdities as well as fallacies—a perfidious attempt to pave the way for the overthrow of Liberty—smooth and sleek, but cold and false as December moonshine. Jesuitism is everywhere—it is here, it is there—it is here to-night—it followed KOSSUTH from his prison in Asia Minor to the United States—it preceded him to St. Louis, producing and making up ill-feeling and distrust of that great man. Jesuitism is a living lie—a foul blot upon the earth. The lecturer concluded by warning his countrymen against the insidious wiles of Romanism—to watch well the course of events, and when the Archbishop talks of the virtues and the purity of Isabella the Catholic, remember the virtues and the honesty of Washington the Protestant.

At the close of the lecture the audience gave three cheers for the speaker.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.—The *Empire City*, Capt. LEEDS, arrived at this port on Sunday, from Havana, whence she sailed on the 30th ult. The U S steamer *Vixen* arrived at Havana on the 28th; and the *Cherokee*, from New-Orleans, on the 30th. The U. S. steamer *Fulton* left Havana on the 29th, for Pensacola.

☞ The authorities of Boston have begun to make preparations for the reception of KOSSUTH, in conjunction with the State Legislature.

☞ HANS WILSON, a venerable citizen of Steubenville, Ohio, who died a few days since, made several very liberal bequests to religious and benevolent objects: First Presbyterian Church of that city, $1,000; all other churches in that city, $200 each; Board of Domestic Missions of the Presbyterian Churches, $50,000; Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Churches, $50,000; Presbyterian Bible Society, $1,200; Presbyterian Tract Society, $500; Poor of that city, $500.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

REMOVAL.

☞ UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Removed to No. 40 Wall-st, Manhattan Bank Building. Medical Examiner in attendence daily, from 12 to 1 o'clock. FREDERICK SHELDON, President.
JOHN A STEWART, Actuary.
J EADIE, Jr., Secretary.

☞ BROWN & TASKER, Nos. 6 Murray-st. and 9 Park-place, wholesale dealers in every variety of FANS, SHELL, IVORY and HORN COMBS,
JOSHUA W. BROWN, WM TASKER.
Bebes, Steel Trimmings, Beads, Purses, Pocket-Books and Wallets, Perfumery, Hooks and Eyes, Cutlery, Lead Pencils, Needles, Buttons, Playing Cards, &c. &c.
B & T. are sole agents for David E. Noyes's English Dressing Combs.

☞ HOSIERY!—IT HAS BEEN DECIDED by discriminating buyers, that the best bargains in Hosiery and Under-garments, are secured at A. RANKIN & CO'S, No 104 Bowery Importing and manufacturing themselves, A. R. & Co are able to sell the best goods at the lowest prices, thus saving for their customers two or three profits. Call and examine. Wholesale and retail.

☞ Ladies' India Rubber House and Garden Gloves are just what every lady needs, at this season, for protection to the hands, while house-cleaning, gardening, &c. In wearing, they render the hands very soft, and bleach them perfectly white. Also, Ladies' Bleaching Mitts at 4s per pair—very nice For sale at HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER'S, No 347 Broadway, and at all the Rubber stores.

☞ HOUSE-KEEPERS.—Those about commencing house-keeping, and steamboat, ship, and hotel proprietors, will find at BERRIEN'S HOUSE-FURNISHING WAREROOMS, No. 601 Broadway, the largest assortment of goods, in their line, to be found in the Union.

☞ CANAL-STREET CARPET STORE.—Now is the time, if you want to make a saving of 15 per cent—call at No. 70 Canal st., E. A. PETERSON & Co. and there you will find good all Wool Carpets, 2s 3s 6d, and 4s per yard; extra superfine, 2s, 3s 6d and 4s, per yard; Three ply, 7s, 7s 6d and 8s per yard; Tapestry Brussels, 8s to 10s; also, a large and splendid assortment of Tape-try Velvet, new patterns Oil Cloths, from 2s, 6d to 7s per yard.

☞ CRYING BABIES!—CRYING BABIES!—A large supply, embracing all sizes of these most curious and interesting babies just received at TUTTLE'S Emporium of Fancy Goods, Novelties &c, No. 345 Broadway Come soon before this lot is exhausted At this establishment will be found a splendid and immense stock of fancy and useful articles, suitable for presents, to which the attention of the gift giving public is particularly invited

☞ GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No 379 Broadway, corner of White st, having purchased largely at the late large auction sales, will dispose of the same at the following low prices: Rich Velvets, 12s; Tapestries, 9s.; Brussels 8s; Three-ply, 7s. to 8s.; Ingrains, 4s. to 6s.; and all other goods equally low.

☞ No 94 BOWERY—J. HYAT'S Carpet Ware House. Astonishingly low prices, only 4s 9d some beautiful ingrain carpets, Superfine Ingrain Carpeting 5s & 5s. 6d per yard; common ingrain Carpeting, 2s, 2s 6d & 3s. Stair carpeting, 1s, 1s 6d, 2s & 4s; also English 3 ply Carpets, only 6s. 6d, 7s. & 8s. per yard. Go there and save your dollars.

☞ CRAPE SHAWLS AND SPRING SILKS.—$75,000 worth plain and embroidered Crape Shawls, and rich spring Silks, just opened, at G. M. BODINE'S, No 323 Grand-st, corner of Orchard; also, 50 cases splendid spring Dress Goods, for ladies' wear Ladies will do well to give Mr. B a call before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ NOTICE TO THE LADIES.—The Paris Mantilla Emporium, removed from No 351 to No. 361 Broadway, is now open for the spring season, and contains the largest, richest and cheapest stock of Mantillas ever seen in America
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 (late 351) Broadway.

☞ THAT COMIC PAPER.—The PICK, No. 8 is in the field this morning It contains caricatures of Bennett, Greeley, Raymond, Lola Montez and a variety of other illustrations and funny reading-matter For sale at No 24 Ann st., and by all the newspaper agents and newsboys. Price 2 cents.

☞ H. DE GRAW & Co, have a full and fashionable stock of SPRING CLOTHING, which they will sell at lower prices than ever before offered. Our stock is am ong the largest in the City, and got up in a style that cannot be excelled. H DE GRAW & CO,
No 139 Fulton-st.

☞ LOOK AT THIS.—Only 4s per yard for beautiful all wool Ingrain Carpets; English superfine Ingrain Carpets at 5s and 5s. 6d, at No. 99 Bowery, HIRAM ANDERSON'S. Common Ingrain Carpets, 2s and 3s.; Stair Carpets, 1s 6d., 2s, 3s and 4s Also, English Tapestry Brussels, &c. Other Carpets, remarkably cheap.

☞ GENIN'S LADIES AND JUVENILE BAZAAR.—Ladies and heads of families are respectfully informed that this magnificent establishment is now open and they are invited to call and examine the store and the display of goods.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Store.

☞ CANTON CRAPE SHAWLS.—A magnificent and very cheap stock of these goods, embroidered and plain, recently imported from China, is now on sale, at the Paris Mantilla Emporium.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 (late 351) Broadway.

☞ Horsemanship, at DISBROW'S, No. 20 4th av., every day and evening, for ladies and gentlemen.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GENIN'S

☞ LADIES' AND JUVENILE BAZAAR, ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, No 513 Broadway.—TO BE OPENED MONDAY, APRIL 5.—Fashion and convenience have long required in this Metropolis of the Western World, an establishment from whose ample and comprehensive stores children of all ages could be furnished with a complete outfit, comprising every article of juvenile dress, of the most elegant pattern and make, and the finest material, at prices so moderate as to command a vast patronage, instead of being regulated by a scale based upon the limited demands of an exclusive circle.

Such an establishment GENIN has been frequently urged to open, and at length satisfied that the wants of the public justify the enterprise, and will sustain it, he has taken a spacious and beautiful store in the new ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, No. 513 Broadway, between Broome and Spring-streets, fitted it up in the most costly and graceful style of modern decoration, and will open it, with a display of juvenile costume and fancy goods hitherto unequaled in this country, on Monday, the 5th instant.

To this grand sumptuary Bazaar, a lady may take her sons and clothe them from head to foot, after the then reigning fashion of Paris or London, for a less sum in the aggregate than would be required to purchase the various articles in a dozen different stores, and of inferior style, workmanship, and material. Parents justly complain of the loss of time and annoyance involved in buying hats and caps for their children at one place, sacks, jackets paletots and pantaloons at another, shoes at a third, and under clothing, &c, at a fourth. This difficulty will now be obviated. GENIN'S BAZAAR will be a microcosm, a complete Mirror of the World of Juvenile Fashion. Expedition in the execution of orders will be one of the rules of the establishment, and the full and entire satisfaction of every purchaser at any cost of labor, will be a grand desideratum with the proprietor. The first artists in the several repartments of juvenile costume will be employed, and however great may be the demand, provision has been made to meet it with a regularity and certainty that will command the confidence of the public.

In anticipation of the opening of GENIN'S BAZAAR, arrangements were entered into with the first houses in the Juvenile and Fancy Costume Department on the Continent and in England, for the early transmission of the most approved styles and fashionable materials, simultaneously with their adoption abroad; so that on the very day when a change of costume or a new style is announced in Paris or London, it will be duplicated in GENIN'S BAZAAR. Thus the establishment will afford a perfect reflex, at a single glance, of all the newest modes in every branch of juvenile dress comprised in the assortments of hundreds of FRENCH MAGAZINS, and of the various WEST END EMPORIUMS of the British metropolis.

Such a concentration of attractions, such a complete MULTUM IN PARVO of Juvenile and Ladies' Fashionable Apparel, has never before been exhibited under one roof in the new world.

While the store at No. 214 Broadway will continue to be the headquarters of supply for gentlemen, THE GENIN BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway, will be more especially devoted to Ladies and Children.

There will be kept, in addition to every description of Youthful Attire, a splendid stock of LADIES' STRAW BONNETS, untrimmed, of the most elegant designs, RIDING HATS, of the models already introduced by Genin, and others now in preparation, PARIS RIDING WHIPS, GLOVES, GAUNTLETS, and an immense variety of other Fancy Articles of personal ornament and decoration.

Our resident population is rapidly moving up town, leaving the southern portion of the city to the bustle of commercial life. Our merchants and tradesmen, engaged in buying and selling the great staples of trade and what are called "articles of the first necessity," spend their days in the great mart of business, below Chambers-st; but their HOMES are in the quieter streets and avenues of a less busy region. Midway between the two extremes—the World of Fashion and the World of Business—GENIN has taken the stand, and thither he invites his friends, customers, and the public from both ends of the route, and all the space between. There is not a more convenient location, for all parties, on the Island of Manhattan. It is precisely the JUSTE MILIEU—"the golden mean" between the business and suburban QUARTERS, and equally accessible to the denizens of both.

To all and each of these, and especially to Ladies and Heads of Families, GENIN tenders a respectful invitation to visit the new and, he trusts, appropriate establishment he has fitted up and stocked for their reception and accommodation. Certainly, it is altogether unique and unparalleled in the United States. Sustained as he has hitherto been in his business relations, GENIN has neither doubt nor fear of the success of his present undertaking

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Connecticut Election.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, April 5—10 P. M.

The results of the election, as far as heard from in this vicinity, are, *New-Haven*—2 Whigs elected by 500 majority. The State Ticket about the same. The Whig Senator Gilbert is elected in this District, by 427 majority.

Train, Whig, is elected in the Fifth District.

The 6th District is uncertain—probably Democratic.

New-Haven County—Of the 24 Towns in this County electing 30 Representatives, the Whigs have 16. Democrats 11—with 3 to hear from, of which 2 are probably Whig, showing a net Whig gain of 5.

NORWICH, Monday April 5.

Hendrick—(Whig) for Governor, has 304 majority.

Lathon—(Whig) for Senator, 316 majority.

Two Whig Representatives by 346 majority.

Thompson—Returns 2 Democrats.

Killingly—Returns 2 Whigs.

Brooklyn—Returns 1 Whig.

Bloomfield—Returns 2 Democrats.

New-London—Returns 2 Whigs.

BRIDGEPORT, Monday, April 5, 11, 20, P. M.

Tenth District.—For Governor—Kendrick, 1940 Seymour, (Dem.) 2,008.

For Senator.—Perry. (Whig) 1,788; Judson, (Dem.) 1,941.

Representatives.—6 Democrats, 4 Whigs; being a Whig gain of 2.

Second Dispatch.] NEW HAVEN, April 5.

Hartford has given SEYMOUR, Dem., for governor, about 300 majority.

Democratic representatives are returned for Hartford, Manchester, Windsor, Rocky Hill, Glastenburg, and Berlin.

Whig representatives from Simsbury, New Britain, and Enfield.

Divided, *East Hartford* and *Wethersfield*. We suppose here that the House is Whig—Senate doubtful—and no election of Governor by the people.

The Judge of Probate elected from New-Haven District, is Frederick Croswell, (Dem.) who runs ahead of his ticket.

IIId Dispatch.] NEW-HAVEN, April 5.

Middlesex County—The two Senators elected are Democrats.

Middletown—Whig, for Governor, 526; Dem., 274.

Chatham—108 majority for Seymour, Dem.; 172 for Maine Law representatives.

Cromwell—Kendrick, Whig, for Governor, 80; Seymour, Dem., 128. (This town was last year set off from Middletown.)

Durham—A gain of two Whigs.

Haddam.—Two Democratic representatives.

East Haddam.—Two Democratic Representatives.

Chester.—Kendrick for Governor, 87; Seymour, 121. No returns of Representatives.

Saybrook.—Two Whig Representatives.

Westbrook.—One Whig.

Portland—One Democrat.

Killingworth—One Democrat.

Middletown gives 100 Whig plurality on the Representative ticket.

Meridan giver 37 ditto.

There can be no reasonable doubt that the Whigs have the House by a large majority. All else is uncertain.

The storm has prevented our getting full returns. No communication can be had with Hartford.

Nothing heard from *Litchfield* County, except *Plymouth*, which elects a Whig.

BRIDGEPORT, Tuesday, April 6—1 A. M.

Twelfth District—Butler, Whig, for Senate, has about 200 majority.

Greenwich—Gives Kendrick, Whig, for Governor 30 majority.

Wilton—Kendrick, 36 majority—Whig representatives.

Stamford—Seymour, Dem., for Governor, 66 plurality. 1 Whig and 1 Dem. representative

Darien—Kendrick, 11 plurality. 1 Whig representative.

New-Canaan—Seymour, 39 plurality. 1 Dem. representative.

Norwalk—Kendrick 70 maj. 2 Whig representatives.

Whig Caucus at Washington—Assault.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 5.

A Whig Caucus of Senators was held on Saturday evening, Mr. Mangum in the Chair. The Chairman was instructed to confer with the Whigs of the House, and ascertain their opinions in regard to the time and place for holding the National Convention. Philadelphia, Baltimore and Annapolis were mentioned for the place, and the middle of June as the time.

Mr. Hale, formerly a lottery dealer, was assaulted with a sling-shot on Saturday evening, by a man named Grigsley, at the Theatre. It is feared he is fatally injured.

Kossuth's Visit to Boston—Lola Mentez.

BOSTON, Monday, April 5.

The Special Committee of the City Authorities appointed on the subject of LOUIS KOSSUTH'S visit to this City, made their report at the meeting of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen to-day, to the effect that the Legislature, now in session, having extended an invitation to M. KOSSUTH to visit this City as the guest of the State, and that invitation having been accepted, and KOSSUTH being expected here before the adjournment, it would not be proper for the City Government to do anything which would interfere with the arrangements of the State authorities for his reception. The Committee, however, recommend the Mayor to afford the Governor and Committee of the Legislature every facility to visit the City Institutions, Public Schools, and other objects of interest, with their guest, and to tender to them the use of Faneuil Hall in case M. KOSSUTH desires to address the citizens.

Lola Montez left here this afternoon, for Lowell, and thence she goes to Portland, Me. She re-appears here on Saturday, and intends in about three weeks to appear in the drama of her own life.

The Canal Auditor.

ALBANY, Monday, April 5.

A motion was made in the Court of Appeals this morning to put the cause of Phelps *vs.* Newell in the calendar. The Judge said he would consult the other Judges, and decide upon the application this afternoon. This afternoon, however, it is announced that the decision will not be given until to-morrow.

The Fire at Elizabeth City—Fire in the Woods.

NORFOLK, Va., Monday, April 5.

The loss by the conflagration at Elizabeth City is $30,000, a portion of which is covered by insurance. Nearly all the letters and papers in the Post-office were saved.

The woods near Wilmington caught fire last week and burned over an extent of four miles.

Fears for the safety of the Isabel.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, April 3.

The schooner *General Taylor* has arrived from Havana, which port she left on the 28th ult. The steamer *Isabel*, which was to sail on the 30th, her regular day, has not yet arrived at Charleston. Some apprehension is felt of her being disabled, as the *General Taylor* experienced a violent gale on the 1st inst.

Snow Storm at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 5.

It was snowing here all through the night, and the snow was 4 inches deep this morning—it is now melting fast.

XXXIId CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, April 5.

MEMORIALS.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mass., presented resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts, praying for an appropriation for the removal of obstructions in Cape Cod Harbor. Also, a memorial from ROBERT G. SHAW and others, shipowners of Boston and New-York, setting forth that the policy of the Government in aiding in the establishment of lines of steamers is prejudicial to the private merchant service. They say that steamers established in this way are essentially Government steamers, and by this means the Government is brought into competition with private citizens in the freight and passenger business. They therefore pray that the policy of the Government in aiding the several lines of mail steamers may be brought to a close as soon as possible. Referred.

REPORTS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Several reports on private matters were made.

Mr. WELLER of Cal., offered a resolution calling for copies of all contracts for the construction of light-houses on the Pacific coast. Adopted.

Mr. UPHAM of Vt., offered a resolution directing inquiry into the propriety of increasing the salary of the District Judge of Vermont. Adopted.

A bill for the relief of JAMES JONES of Ark., correcting an error at the Land Office, was reported, taken up, and ordered to be engrossed.

CALIFORNIA APPORTIONMENT.

Mr. DOWNS moved that the Senate take up the bill amendatory of the apportionment act, so as to fix the apportionment of California, in consequence of the imperfect returns of the census taken.

Mr. GWIN said that he was much interested in that bill, but he hoped the Navy-yard bill would be disposed of to-day.

NON-INTERVENTION.

Mr. BELL said that Mr. CLARK'S resolutions upon non-intervention, were fixed for to-day, and he (BELL) had the floor. He was not anxious to proceed to-day, and as the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations was desirous to leave the city, and before doing so, to speak on these resolutions, he would move that the non-intervention resolutions be taken up and postponed till to-morrow, when he would yield the floor to Mr. MASON and take some other day for himself.

The resolutions were then taken up and postponed till to-morrow, when Mr. Mason will speak.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

Mr. DOWNS' bill was then taken up as follows: The majority of the Committee on Judiciary report a bill, directing that the Secretary of the Interior proceed forthwith to apportion the Representatives among the several States, according to the Census and Apportionment Act, of May, 1850, according to the returns of population which have been completed and returned to the Census Office, including in the population of California the estimated returns for the Counties of Santa Clara, San Francisco and Contra Costa. This would give her a population of 117,318, and would allow her one representative, with a fraction of about 24,000 South Carolina has now a fraction of about 47,478, and if California be set down at 117,318, South Carolina will have a member for this fraction. Louisiana has a fraction of 46,196.

Mr. DOWNS addressed the Senate, explaining the whole matter. He argued that the constitution of the United States required that representatives should be apportioned according to actual enumeration only. No estimates of population should be relied on, except, perhaps, in the cases of the first admission of states. According to actual returns from California, her fraction ever one representative was 24,000 If she was to have another member, for this he would insist on Louisiana's right to one for her fraction of forty-six thousand.

Mr. BRADBURY replied, reading from several tables, and much documentary evidence, to show that the returns from California were incomplete, and that the population returned were short by from 30 to 50 per cent. of the actual population of the State, in June, 1850. He and Mr. GEYER, who were the minority of the committee, were of opinion, that under the difficulties, uncertainties and embarrassments of the matter, the best way was to allow South Carolina the member, and then to increase the whole number of representatives to 234, and give a member to California.

Mr. GEYER then moved to amend the bill, so as to increase the whole number of Representatives from 233 to 234.

Mr. SEWARD was firmly convinced that California had a far greater population than 117,000. He was in favor of the amendment.

Mr. PRATT said he could not vote for the amendment, because the Constitution of the United States was imperative that representation should be apportioned according to an actual enumeration of the inhabitants.

Mr. HALE said, if these were data enough to enable the Senate to correct the actual returns, by making the fraction of California greater than that of South Carolina, thus showing that California, and not South Carolina, was entitled to the members, why was one to be given to South Carolina at all? Either California or South Carolina was entitled to the member, and it was not just to the other States to give them both one.

Mr. GEYER said that apportionment depended on actual returns from all the States, assuming 233 as a divisor. The returns from California were not only not complete, but entirely wrong. He was satisfied that the population of that State exceeded 155,000, and would cut South Carolina out. But owing to the uncertainty of the matter, he thought it would be best to give both of them a member.

Mr. BADGER agreed with Mr. GEYER, and advocated the amendment.

The debate was continued by Messrs. BRADBURY and BADGER, when, without coming to any vote, the Senate adjourned.

Before the adjournment, the President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, in reply to a resolution of the Senate, showing that four thousand dollars is due to the St. Regis Indians, under the treaty made by R. H. GILLETT with the New-York Indians.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 5.

THE COMPROMISE.

The Speaker announced the first business in order, to be the following resolution, introduced two weeks ago, by Mr. JACKSON, of Georgia, and to which he had called the previous question:

Resolved, That we recognize the binding efficacy of the Compromise of the Constitution; and believe it to be the intention of the people generally, as we hereby declare it to be ours individually, to abide such Compromise, and to sustain the laws necessary to carry them out. The provision for the delivery up of fugitive slaves, and the Act of the last Congress, for that purpose included, and that we deprecate all further agitation of the question, growing out of that proviso of questions, embraced in the Acts of the last Congress, known as the Compromise, and of questions generally connected with the institution of slavery, as unnecessary, useless and dangerous

Mr. HILLYER asked Mr. JACKSON to withdraw his demand for the previous question, as he wished to move an amendment.

Mr. STANLY quickly rose to a point of order, the substance of which was that the resolution was not now properly before the House. Mr. JACKSON having offered it out of time, and before South Carolina two weeks ago, was called for resolutions.

The SPEAKER overruled the point of order, giving his reasons therefor, delicately controverting Mr. STANLY'S position, and asked the gentleman whether he appealed from the decision.

Mr. STANLY replied "No, unless you invite an appeal."

The SPEAKER replied, blandly, "The Chair does not certainly invite an appeal, but is at all times happy to have the decision of the House"

Mr. HILLYER again asked to have his resolution read.

The SPEAKER—Is it the pleasure of the House?

Mr. STANLY—Provided I can get in three resolutions, for any one of which I will vote.

(Cries—Agreed, Agreed.)

The CLERK then read Mr. HILLYER'S amendment for information merely, it being the same as Mr. POLK voted down in Democratic Caucus—and is as follows:

Resolved, That the series of acts passed during the first session of the Thirty-First Congress, known as the Compromises, are regarded as a final adjustment, and as a permanent settlement of the questions therein embraced, and should be maintained and executed as such.

A SCENE.

The confusion was now at its hight, amid which Mr. MEADE desired to have read an amendment of his. While some agreed to hear it read, the greater number expressed dissent in the loudest terms.

Several minutes elapsed before partial order was restored.

VOICES—"Now read STANLY'S resolutions." "Read." "Read"

Mr. PRESTON KING—I object to all of them.

(Cries of "Too late," "Too late.")

Points of order were raised, and various gentlemen who essayed to speak were silenced, owing to the pendency of the previous question.

Mr. STANLY expressed the hope that his resolutions would now be read.

Mr. GORMAN—I object to the reading of any more papers.

The SPEAKER said the unanimous consent of the House was given.

Various questions were asked and answers given, when finally Mr. STANLY'S resolutions were read. The first, was that of Mr. POLK, which was voted down in Democratic Caucus; the second, was the resolution adopted in Whig Caucus; and the third those offered in Democratic Caucus, by Mr. JOHNSON of Ark., and laid on the table. In the last there were a few strong interlineations by Mr. STANLY.

Mr. JACKSON of Ga. having been appealed to, refused to withdraw his demand for the previous question, at the request of his colleague.

Mr. HILLYER—So this gentleman would not offer his amendment.

Mr. BAILEY, (of Ga) wanted to ask Mr. JACKSON a question.

Mr. PRESTON KING and others loudly called for order.

Mr. BAILEY, (of Ga.)—I will be heard at some future time.

"Order," "Order."

Further noisy proceedings took place, when Mr. FOWLER moved to lay the resolution on the table, but subsequently withdrew the motion, as gentlemen seemed to be anxious to vote on the demand for the previous question.

Mr. POLK renewed the motion, and he, too, afterwards withdrew it.

Mr. BEALE renewed the motion, and held on to it.

Mr. STANLY moved that there be a call of the House. Lost by one vote.

The House refused to lay Mr. JACKSON'S resolution upon the table. Yeas, 79. Nays, 102.

Mr. JACKSON asked for, but was refused, the privilege of making a verbal alteration in his resolution.

After much shuffling, the House refused to second the demand for the previous question; Ayes, 80; Noes, 85. So Mr. HILLYER was then enabled to introduce his amendment, as given above, and moved the previous question upon it.

Mr. MEADE again wished to offer his amendment, but as on the other occasion, was cried down.

Mr. ORR rose to a question of order. He said that whenever objection is made to a resolution, it goes over.

The SPEAKER replied, it is true that a resolution, if it be offered—

(Here the telegraph, after staggering and blundering through the report thus far, gave out, owing to the heavy storm.)

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.....ALBANY, Monday April 5.

Mr. MCMURRAY reported a bill for reducing the half mill tax to one-quarter mill. Ordered to a third reading.

Mr. BABCOCK reported favorably on a bill authorizing CHARLES JAMES MURRAY to hold real estate. This is the grandson of Mr. WADSWORTH, of Genesco.

Mr. BEEKMAN reported favorably on the bill to incorporate the Trustees of the fund for the aid of Ministers of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The Senate in Committee took up the License bills, the first one being that of Mr. BABCOCK, for repealing all the laws authorizing the issuing of licenses, and imposing penalties for selling without.

The consideration of the Excise bill was resumed, the question being on the substitute offered by Mr. MONROE, the House bill with amendments, and a clause submitting the bill to the people.

Mr. MCELWAIN moved to amend by striking out the clause submitting the bill to the people. Lost.—Ayes 6, nays 8.

The question then recurred on Mr. MONROE'S proposition, which, at the request of Mr. BABCOCK, he withdrew, so that the two bills might stand independent of each other.

Progress was reported on Mr. BABCOCK'S bill, and the Assembly bill, as amended by Mr. MONROE, was then taken up.

Mr. MCELWAIN renewed his motion to strike out the submission clause. Lost—Ayes, 6; Nays, 8.

The bill was then gone through with without material objection, and reported to the Senate.

Mr. BEACH moved to lay the report on Mr. BABCOCK'S bill on the table. Lost.

Mr MCELWAIN renewed his motion to strike out the submission clause. Carried—Ayes, 10; Nays, 9

After some further debate, the question of agreeing to the report of the Committee was made the special order for Thursday. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY..ALBANY, Monday, April 5.

The House has been engaged in the reading of bills, and nothing of interest has transpired.

There being only a quorum in attendance sufficient to pass majority bills, the House took a recess till 4 o'clock.

After recess, the third reading of bills was resumed

Mr MONROE moved to reconsider the vote rejecting the New-York Hawkers' and Pedlars' bill. The vote was reconsidered, and the bill again lost.

Nothing further of interest was transacted. Recess till 7 o'clock—and then adjourned for want of a quorum.

The Stolen Papers.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 4, 1852.

—The case of Dr. Baldwin, lately indicted for larceny, in stealing papers from the archives of the Mexican Commissioner, is very curious. It now appears that Dr. Baldwin's award of $81,000 was not paid till recently. Various creditors made claims upon the award, and had received assignments of portions of it. Another portion was under injunction. Finally, all these incumbrances were paid, and Dr. Baldwin arriving here from California, to settle up the matter, received his share of the spoil in full of all due to him, to wit: the sum of $530; the sum of $80,470 having been paid to his creditors and his attorneys, who, as usual, got their full allowance. The matter being thus closed up, Dr. Baldwin was desirous of seeing some of the papers wherewith he had been used up, and the clerk having charge of the archives of the commission, in the State Department, gave him access to them, though contrary to the orders of the President—which were that no one should see the papers without his leave. Dr Baldwin took off, without asking leave, a bundle of papers concerning his case, looked over them, and in a perfect rage, as he says, at their contents, threw them into the fire. Subsequently it occurred to him that he had acted imprudently, and he consulted his friends about it. Upon advice, he wrote a letter to Mr. Webster, explaining and apologizing for his act, and sent it by Mr. Lewis, of Philadelphia, who delivered it. But the abstraction of the papers had been already discovered by the clerk, and notice of the matter given to the President. Hence this message to Congress on Friday week. After the indictment was obtained, the President directed the United States Marshal to follow Baldwin, who had gone North, and bring him here; and here he is, preparing now, I suppose, for trial.—*Com. Adv.*

WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED—A lad, about 15 years of age, left the residence of his father, No. 124 Sussex-st., Newark, N. J., on the morning of Friday, Jan. 23. Said boy is about four feet in hight, spare built, complexion pale, and hair light; had on a Summer cap, a brown, well-worn frock, grey jacket underneath, and grey pantaloons. $50 reward will be given for any information of his whereabouts, and will be thankfully received by his grand parent, M. A. BERK, and his distressed father,
a6-3t* E. MURDOCK, Albany, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN WANTED IN A PIE BAKERY.—One who has worked some at baking and is willing to go under instructions, at moderate wages, may apply at No. 1 19th-st., cor. Greenwich-av.
a6-1t* WM. L. STEPHENS.

GOOD HANDS WANTED.—To make boys' and Children's Clothing. Steady employment given to those who are capable of doing it well.
a6-1t*] N. P H. BARRETT & CO., No 47 Nassau-st.

A RESPECTABLE YOUTH wants an opportunity to learn a trade. Salary no object. Can be most satisfactorily recommended as to his principles, habits of industry and attention. The advertiser is a good draughtsman, and something in the way of wood line engraving or marble-cutting would be preferred. Inquire of GEO. LAURIE & CO. No. 3 Murray-st.
a6 3t*

A YOUNG MAN FROM THE COUNTRY, 18 years of age, wants to learn a trade—brushmaking preferred, or stove-molding, under instructions Reference given. Call at No. 107 Rosehill house, between 2d and 3d-avs., 24th-st. Address note for one week.
a6-5t*

AGENTS WANTED.—500 Agents—$25 to $50 a week made in selling a new Family Work. Life and Speeches of Kossuth and other fine books. Call or address post-paid, American Family Publication Establishment, No. 128 Nassau-st. New York up stairs.
m24-1m*

BOARDING.

A WIDOW LADY is desirous of obtaining a furnished room with or without board, with use of the parlor, in a private family where there are but few or no boarders. Terms moderate. Call or address a note to A. D., No. 89 Amity-st.
a6-1t*

BOARD.—A small family and two single gentlemen can be accommodated with large, pleasant rooms and board, with all the comforts of a quiet home, at No. 254 West-Nineteenth-street, near Ninth Avenue. References exchanged.
a5 1w*

BOARDING—Board wanted, by a single man, in a private family where there are no children, in the neighborhood of 31st-st to 36th-st., and 6th to 9th avs. Address S G T., at this office.
a6-2t*

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms suitable for families or single Gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 190 Fulton st, between Orange and Pineapple st's, Brooklyn.
m26-1m*

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Without board, to one or two single gentlemen, from the 1st of May next, two rooms on the third floor of a house, in one of the most desirable locations in the Seventh Ward. Address, Box No. 1,298 Post-Office, with name and address.
a2-6t*

RAINBOW HOTEL AND DINING ROOMS, No. 27 Beekman-st., N. Y.
m15 1m* W. J. HOWELL.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

REV. WALTER COLTON'S WRITINGS IN FIVE VOLUMES—Sold separately, or in sets—

I.—SHIP AND SHORE, in Madeira, Lisbon and the Mediterranean, with engravings, $1.

II.—LAND AND LEE IN THE BOSPHORUS AND ÆGEAN; or, Views in Athens and Constantinople, with engravings, $1

III.—DECK AND PORT; or, Incidents of a Cruise around Cape Horn, with Sketches of Rio, Valparaiso, Lima, Honolulu and San Francisco—in 1 vol 12mo, with engravings, $1 25

IV.—THREE YEARS IN CALIFORNIA, with portraits and engravings, $1 25.

V.—SEA AND SAILOR; Notes on France and Italy, and other Sketches from the Writings of Rev WALTER COLTON, with a Memoir by Henry S Cheever, with engravings, $1 25. These Books have received the highest encomiums from the American Press. Published by
a6 4teod&W A. S BARNES & CO., No. 51 John-st.

MEDICAL BOOKS CHEAP.

A LOT OF NEW AND VALUABLE MEDICAL BOOKS, somewhat damaged, will be sold very low, at wholesale or retail, if applied for soon
PRATT, WOODFORD & CO.,
a6 2t No. 4 Cortlandt-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MESSRS. LIGHTE & NEWTON, in consequence of the increased demand and unrivaled popularity of their PIANO FORTES, have extended their business and opened a warerooom in Broadway, No. 605, where we shall constantly keep a choice selection of our Piano Fortes, from 6½ to 7½ octave, in Rosewood Cases, with all the latest improvements. We shall also continue to keep a full assortment of instruments at our manufactory and warerooms, No 22 Canal-st. All Piano Fortes of our manufacture are warranted in every respect Professors, Amateurs, and those who anticipate purchasing, are respectfully invited to call and examine. All orders from the city or country punctually executed.
m30-1m

BOSTON PIANO-FORTES.—The largest assortment of Pianos in this city, is to be found at the warerooms of T. GILBERT & CO., No 333 Broadway, opposite Broadway Hall and theatre, and will be sold at great bargains. These Pianos have the metallic frame and are warranted to stand any climate. Dealers supplied on liberal terms. Second-hand Pianos for sale cheap. Pianos to let tuned and repaired. [m 27-1m] HORACE WATERS.

BOSTON AND NEW-YORK PIANOS—We are now enlarging our store, and need all our room; hence we will sell our present stock of Pianos with and without Æolian—new and second-hand—at low price, during the next two weeks. Music at wholesale and retail. Pianos to let Cash paid for Pianos. We have a large stock of second hand Pianos. GOULD & BERRY,
m29-1mD&W No 297 Broadway.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS—A large assortment of good second-hand Pianos, including two Æolian Pianos, for sale cheap, or to rent, at the Piano Ware Rooms of T. GILBERT & Co., No 333 Broadway, cor. Anthony-st., and opposite Broadway Bank and Theatre.
m10-1m HORACE WATERS

MISCELLANEOUS.

REMOVAL—STRAW GOODS—The subscriber having removed from No. 12 to No. 10 John-st., (first floor,) respectfully invites the attention of Milliners and others to his new and desirable stock of Straw Bonnets, which comprises the most desirable styles, adapted to Fashionable Millinery trade, all of which will be sold at the lowest market prices
[a6 2t*] L. CHAPIN, No 10 John st

MEDICAL ADVICE GIVEN—BY DR. K, Indian Doctor, also future events, he has the gift to know persons laboring under magic influence. Fee, Ladies, 50 cts. Gents $1. He will remain but a short time in his old stand, as he will take a tour out of this city. he also gives thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal custom they have bestowed upon him. DR. RILEY, M. D. a6-1t*

PHIPPS' FARM FENCE—$1 50 per rod. Wrought and cast iron fence; ornamental wire railing; superior force pumps; bank safe and store locks; iron bedsteads, &c, &c For sale by GEORGE FOSTER, No. 398 Broadway, cor of Walker-st.
a6-1m*

RICH'S SALAMANDER SAFES—WILDER'S PATENT—FIRE STATISTICS FOR 1851—Statistical account of Fires in the year 1851, wherein RICH & CO.'S SAFES preserved their contents from the devouring element:

Owners of Safes.	Location of Fires.	Contents of Safes.
Wilson & Hyde	Yazoo City, Miss.	$3,000 in Notes, &c.
John Williams	New-Orleans	Books, &c.
Henderson & Peale	do.	do.
Joseph Rafel	do.	do.
R. L. Scannen	do.	Jewelry, val unk'n
Colwar Tool Co	Conway Mass.	$30,000 in Notes, &c
Alta Calif'a office	San Francisco	Books, &m

(The Safe was also in the fire of May, 1850)

A. S Bates	Chicago, Ill.	$4,000
L. W. Chapin	New-York	Books, &c
James Bergueon	do.	$1,150 in Notes, &c
J G Gilbert	do.	$100,000 in Notes.
Nine Safes in great		Bonds and Mort.

Fire, 4th May, 1851, San Francisco. Gold and &c. not in us

The importance of being in possession of such a cheap insurance for valuable documents, books, papers, &c, is apparent on reading the above list, wherein it will be seen that five safes (which cost the owners only $650) saved property to the amount of $138 150 from fire. Certificates to that effect can be seen at the store of the subscribers; also others, extending over a period of 10 years past, during which time no instance has occurred where WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, improved by Rich & Co, has failed to preserve its contents in the fiercest fire A large assortment of Safes, of various sizes and patterns, with and without powder-proof locks, for sale at the depot, No 147 Water st., New-York. Burglar-proof Bank Vaults and Vault Doors made to order

STEARNS & MARVIN,
(Late Roff, Stearns & Co.,) successors to Rich & Co., No 146 Water-st., cor Avenue A and Mark's p ace N Y
Sole proprietors of Rich's Patent, and the only makers of Salamander Safes combining Wilder's and Rich's Patents
a3-2w eod

TO SHOE MANUFACTURERS.—There are some things which it is important you should know. In That it is the opinion of the most extensive manufacturers in Massachusetts and Connecticut, that all fitting, closing and binding of Boots and Shoes, will soon be done by SING ER'S SEWING MACHINES 2d, That the shoe manufactures of Lynn have purchased the right to use Singer's machines, at a large price, and are using 40 of the machines 2d, That twenty of these machines are used in one establishment, at Abingdon Mass, by the owners of the exclusive right for Plymouth County A word to the wise is sufficient Call and see the machines in operation on all kinds of work at the office of I. M SINGER & CO.,
a3-24t No. 256 Broadway, New-York.

PROF. THOMPSON'S ORRIS and MYRRH TOOTH SOAP cleans, whitens, and preserves the teeth from decay, kills Animalcule that infect them, purifies the mouth and breath, and gives a healthy ruddy color to the gums Give it a trial Sold in Hair-dressing Saloons, and where fancy goods are sold. Depôt removed to H SMITH'S, the original razor Strop Man's Store, corner of Grand and Christie-sts.
a3-2t Fa Tu*

NOTICE—I have this day associated with me Mr WM H. PHILIPS, as partner in my business, which will hereafter be conducted under the name and firm of BARKER & PHILIPS E. S. BAKER.
March 31, 1852.
We will remove on the first day of May to No. 199 and 201 Duane, corner Washington sts. BAKER & PHILIPS
m31-2t*

WOLDSTEIN & BECKEL—The eminent Optici ns from Germany, have removed from No. 410 to No 451 Broadway. Having tested their skill in assisting imperfect or impaired vision, we are able to speak warmly in its favor Their telescopes, microscopes, opera glasses, spectacles &c, are unsurpassed—*Tribune* a2-6t*

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER, constantly on hand, and made to order, by
BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL,
a1-1m No 15 Fulton-st.

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER constantly on hand and made to order by
m17-2m CYRUS W FIELD & CO., No 11 Cliff-st.

OLD COLONY SHOVELS.—Iron, Steel and Cast-Steel Shovels, of every description, for sale by
E. & J. BUSSING & CO, No 32 Cliff st.,
a3-1m Agents Old Colony Nail Co.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BAGGING, CANVAS, BALE ROPE CUTTINGS, GRASS and TARRED ROPE, and all other kinds of paper makers' stock, by
m17-2m CYRUS W. FIELD & Co., No 94 Beekman-st.

COL. R. DISOWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW and COMMISSIONER of DEEDS 76 Wall-st., between John and Fulton-sts., N Y. a26-1y

OLD COLONY CUT NAILS.—For sale by E. & J. BUSSING & CO., No. 32 Cliff-st., Agents Old Colony Nail Co
from Co m10 1m*

SHEEP-SKIN MATS, fancy colors, for Sale by
EDWARD M DUNN,
m26-1m* No 41 Dey-st

CHICORY—Prime English, warranted pure, constantly for sale in barrels by
m31-1m G. WALKER, No. 258½ Washington-st.

JOSEPH WALTER, IMPORTER OF JEWELRY ROOM No. 4,
m15 1m* No. 181 Broadway, New-York.

FENCING AND BROAD-SWORD ACADEMY, No. 631 Broadway, near Canal
a3-3t*

DRY GOODS.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.—IMPORTS OF 1852. By S. & M. E. TOWLE, IMPORTERS, JOBBERS, RETAILERS, COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st, New-York.

The subscribers would invite the attention of strangers visiting the city, to their new and elegant assortment of

FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS.

We would remind the LADIES of a very important fact, viz.:

THE NEW SPRING STYLES OF

RICH DRESS GOODS

are now open for exhibition at COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st. What article of dress is so becoming or so genteel to the appearance of a lady as a

RICH CANTON CRAPE SHAWL?

and how much more an object, when it can be obtained, in comparison with the prices of last season, at

HALF THE COST.

But when aided by a RICH DRESS SILK, such as may be obtained at Columbian Hall, whether black Gro de Rhin, a rich brocade, chamelion, Canton plaid or stripe, it matters not, when the *tout ensemb e* is complete.

Ladies, if such is your choice, and you would combine economy with taste, remember No. 281 Grand-st. is the only place for BARGAINS; or if you should prefer a rich SILK TISSUE BAREGE CHALLE, BAREGE DE LAINE, PARIS PRINTED JACONET LAWN, or GINGHAM. S. M. E. TOWLE has the largest assortment, the newest styles, the richest qualities, and are offered at least 20 per cent. lower than any house in the city. Why? Simply because they are the importers, therefore are not obliged to pay the importers' and jobbers' profits. But there are other articles to which we would call your attention, for instance:

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,

French KID GLOVES, English and German HOSIERY, SATIN AND LUSTRING RIBBONS, all of which are sold at the very lowest prices. We cannot do the Ladies greater service, than to recommend those who wish to purchase, to call and examine the stock of

S. & M. E. TOWLE, Importers and Retailers,
a6-1t Columbian Hall, No 281 Grand-st.

GOODS FOR THE MILLION.—TWEEDY, MOULTON & PLIMPTON, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, No. 47 Broadway, invite the attention of purchasers to their large and varied assortment of goods, which they offer, by the piece or package, at NET CASH PRICES. They have made the following division of their stock, namely:

PRINT AND GINGHAM DEPARTMENT.

Under this head will be found a complete assortment of domestic and foreign Prints, together with a long line of Lancaster and other styles of Domestic, Scotch and French Ginghams.

WOMEN'S DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

"Portsmouth" and other styles of American, English and French Lawns, Barege and Mouslin de Laines. Also a full and complete display of English Stuffs and Scotch Printed Goods, Shawls, &c., &c.

WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

White Linens, Cambrics, Jaconets, Mulls, Lawns, &c.; Laces, Edging and Insertings; Linen Sheetings, Towels, Napkins, Diapers, &c.; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs &c., &c.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

A complete assortment of all grades German and English Cotton, Lisle Thread and Silk Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, Shirts, Drawers, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Cravats, &c., &c.

MEN'S WEAR DEPARTMENT.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tweeds, Satinets, Jeans, Cotton, Linen and Worsted Goods, for summer wear, including Blaye Linens, Linen Drillings, Cotton Pantaloonery, &c, together with the Trimmings and Linings therefor.

DOMESTIC GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Drills, Bed Ticks, Colored Cambrics, Cotton and Woolen Flannels, Apron Checks, Bagging, Cotton Yarn, Batts, Wick, &c., &c.

FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Buttons, Combs, Brushes, Pins, Needles, Hooks and Eyes, Spool Cottons, Cotton and Patent pound Threads, &c., comprising a full assortment of what is generally termed "Notions," or Small Wares.

CARPET AND OIL-CLOTH DEPARTMENT.

A general assortment of Domestic Carpeting and Oil-Cloths, Druggets, Rugs, Floor Mats, &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

The second story of our store is entirely devoted to this Department; it is under the direction and management of Mr William Gardner, who is practical in all departments of his business. The assortment of Clothing and Shirts is very extensive. We shall continue, as heretofore, to sell our Clothing on a CREDIT.

The Heads of our different Departments are those who have had long experience in their respective grades of goods as buyers and sellers; and they will be happy to aid purchasers in gaining a correct knowledge of the *Cash value of goods* in this market. m11-1m

POPULAR TRADE,—BARGAINS! BARGAINS! 1852.

CHESEBROUGH & STEARNS,
wholesale dealers in
SILKS, FRENCH MILLINERY,
and
FANCY GOODS,
No. 162 Broadway,

are now offering at the very lowest prices, a complete and carefully selected assortment of

GOODS

in their line,

comprising all the various styles and designs, consisting in part of the following:

BLACK and FANCY SILKS,
MARCELINES, FLORENCES, SHAWLS,
TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY,
also,
LACES and WHITE GOODS, &c.

to which they would invite the attention of their friends, and the trade generally.

They will offer great inducements to
Cash and close-time buyers,
and they would respectfully solicit an examination of their m11-6w stock before purchasing elsewhere. Tu&Th*

READY MADE CLOTHING.—FOR CASH OR CREDIT—This department of our business is under the direction and management of WILLIAM GARDNER, who has had long experience, and is practical and tasty in this branch of business. We invite the attention of dealers to the style of the stock particularly. LIGHT PROFITS a the system we have adopted, being convinced that it is the popular one We are prepared to grant liberal terms of credit in this department. We solicit an inspection of the stock from close buyers.

TWEEDY, MOULTON & PLIMPTON,
m22 1m No. 47 Broadway.

FIRST PREMIUM MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT AND STRAW BONNET MANUFACTORY, No. 561 Broadway, near Niblo's Garden, New-York.—Mrs WM SIMMONS respectfully announces to her numerous patrons and the public that she is now prepared to exhibit at her Show Rooms a splendid and unique assortment of millinery and Straw Goods, of her own manufacture, in which are combined all the modern improvements, latest styles and fashions, together with magnificent selections of Paris Millinery, which, for diversity of patterns, colors and variety of finish, transcends immeasurably all former importations Also, a large and interesting invoice of Lace, Straws, Straw Blonds, and an endless variety. Merchants and Milliners supplied with pattern Bonnets

N B—No connection with any other store in the city doing business in the same line.

MRS. WM. SIMMONS,
m30-13teod* No 561 Broadway.

CALIFORNIA BLANKETS—LEATHER BAGS and MONEY BELTS, for sale by
m1-1m* EDWARD M. DUNN, No 41 Dey-st, N.

New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON.

Congressional,—Land Grants, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 3, 1852.

BUSINESS IN CONGRESS.

Every thing indicates that Congress is determined to act upon the fewest possible questions at this session. The democratic majority have begun late upon the Calendar of Business, but intend to end early. From the 1st of May to the beginning of July, $50,000,000 will be voted for the support of government, and that will comprise the sum of legislative action for the year.

LAND GRANTS.

The Senate has passed the Iowa Land Bill, proposing to grant a million or two of acres of public land, for a railroad from the north to the south end of the State. Mr. HENN, a member from Iowa, appealed to the House yesterday, to put this bill in a situation where it would be reached during this session. He asked that it be placed at the head of the calendar, but the House, with remorseless obduracy, and by a majority of two to one, sent it to the committee of the whole, where it will find a comfortable but obscure lodging for the remainder of the year, so that the land grants, which, at one time, seemed likely to be carried by an overwhelming majority, will probably share the fate of many other measures brought forward under promising auspices on the eve of a presidential election.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

It is stated that the Whig Senators held a caucus today, with the object of fixing the time of meeting of the Whig Convention. A committee was appointed to meet a committee of the House, and it is generally supposed the time will be agreed on. The Southern senators generally attended. Governor SEWARD was present. There were no disputes, and perfect harmony prevailed. X. Y.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Cold Weather in Louisiana—Ice Manufactory.

Correspondence of The New-York Daily Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 23, 1852.

On Wednesday and Thursday last we had very cold weather again, and ice made in considerable quantities in the upper Parishes on the coast. I learn, however, that the cane was not injured by it. If this state of things is to continue, we shall soon be independent of the North, in the cold weather line, at least, and be able to make our own ice, without manufacturing it. Some two or three years ago some gentlemen in this city tried to get up a company for "manufacturing ice." They had discovered a process to effect it, and several cakes of ice, of Southern manufacture, were exhibited at Old Hewlett's Hotel, which were made by the apparatus. They intended to establish ice manufactories all over South America and the East and West Indies; but the thing failed, I believe, for want of means to carry it through. If our seasons keep changing, however, we shall not only be able to do without a machine for making ice, but also do without your pure Rockland. Sunday, it rained in torrents throughout the day, but the weather is now charming, though still quite cool.

ELECTION IN NEW-ORLEANS.

The fate of our state was decided by the great charter election, which came off yesterday. It was one of the most hard-fought battles that I have ever seen in this city; and if it had been the Presidential election itself, there could not have been more excitement. The returns are not yet fully complete, but sufficient is known to be certain that the Whig ticket has generally prevailed. Crossman, the little hatter, has beaten his Democratic opponent, Gen Lewis, by a small majority of 40 votes. The Independent ticket was generally abandoned, and Whigs and Democrats ran back and rallied under their old standards. This has been made a test vote, and Louisiana can therefore safely be counted a Whig State, for the City always governs the State.

TEXAS ITEMS.

The new line of steamships put in the Texas trade has brought us into closer communication, and we now receive weekly advices regularly. The *Meteor* arrived last evening with Galveston papers to the 19th instant, but brings no news of importance. The Brazos River has risen so rapidly that the planters greatly feared an overflow.

One of the largest stock-raisers of Texas died a short time since at his residence in Liberty County, leaving the sum of $40,000, which he had made by raising sheep and fine cattle.

R. & D. G. Mills, of Galveston, who had stopped payment some time since on account of the heavy failure of the house of McDowell, Mills & Co., of this city, have resumed, and are paying the notes of the Northern Bank, of Mississippi, with, as well as without, their endorsement.

The Texas papers publish a letter of Gen. Memucan Hunt, explaining his position with regard to the affairs of that State. Gen Hunt is on his way north for the purpose of selling stock in a Railroad lately chartered by the Texas Legislature, to run from Galveston to the head waters of the Brazos.

KOSSUTH.

Kossuth, who lately went to Jackson to pay a visit to Gen. Foote, is expected here this week. He will receive a cordial welcome from the "Lone Star Order," which will, no doubt, induct him into the mysteries of Filibusterism.

JACOB BARKER'S SUIT.

Jacob Barker's case of York *vs.* Chilton, in which the plaintiff sued for damages, for being turned out of the British bark *Aldebaran*, of which he was captain, by Mr. MOORE, the British Consul, at the instance of the defendant, was brought to a close yesterday. This case has been pending since May, 1845, and was once tried in the United States District Court. It has been tried some three times in the State courts, and I think has been up twice before the Supreme Court. The Jury found a verdict this time of $100 for the plaintiff, and the costs of the suit, which amount to over $500! The damages were laid at $10,000. The case was a perfect hobby of Mr. Barkers' and I should not be surprised if he took another appeal.

GEORGE LAW.

The *Cherokee* arrived, this morning, from Chagres and San Juan. Among her passengers is George Law, Esq., who visits this city for the first time. The steamers of George Law's line now run to Navy Bay, instead of Chagres, where they connect with the Panama Railroad, which is nearly completed to Gorgona. Passengers go over now in thirty hours, and when the road shall be completed to Gorgona they will make it in fourteen. She brings no news of importance. A.

Affairs at New-Orleans—Reception of Kossuth.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, March 29, 1852.

As you have long since been telegraphed, the great Magyar is in our midst. This morning he received a large delegation of the members of the Press of this city, to whom he disclosed his views in a short address. He spoke of the impossibility of this Government continuing to be friendly with the power of Russia, and intimated that Turkey would be induced to join the cause of Hungary. He alluded to the course of the European press, and spoke of the position of France in connection therewith. He said, if it was not now, it would shortly become the, policy of this Government to interfere in the affairs of tyrannical Europe for our own preservation, for a struggle must ensue for the balance of power.

SPEECH FOR THE PRESS.

Judge Walker, of the *Delta*, in behalf of the Press, made a short reply, and assured KOSSUTH that no people had more deeply sympathized with him and his cause, than the people of New-Orleans, who were in favor of extending the area of freedom to its utmost capacity. Mayor Crossman and Recorder Genois, were also present. KOSSUTH will address the people of this city tomorrow evening, in Lafayette-square. Although a class of people of this city have been greatly prejudiced against him, yet as is generally the case, those who had denounced him the most fiercely, are now the most anxious to do him homage.

THE SIERRA MADRE REVOLUTIONISTS.

Brigadier-General O. F. Johnson, Col. Wheat, Maj. Howell, and others, have arrived here from the Rio Grande, and it is said in quest of "material aid" for the purpose of carrying on the Sierra Madre Revolution. From what I can learn there is no doubt that another attempt, upon a large scale, will be made to effect the independence of the State of Tamaulipas and the adjoining country. It is said that the forces will be commanded by an American General of distinction.

RETURNED CUBAN FILIBUSTERS.

Several of the Cuban filibusters, who were carried to Spain, have returned to this city, much to the joy of their old friends. Things in that line are brightening up a little, and Cuban bonds have advanced in consequence of it. We are a progressive people, and it will not do in the present age for us to stand still. To prevent all further difficulty with Spain, our Government would do well to try and purchase Cuba, for the island is destined to fall into our hands at no distant day.

AFFAIRS AT NICARAGUA.

I learn from a gentleman who lately arrived from San Juan de Nicaragua, or, as the English call it, Greytown, that Captain Green, of the U. S. sloop-of-war *Decatur*, would not salute the Nicaraguan flag, unless it should be hoisted at San Juan by the officers, and with the authority of the Nicaraguan Government. It will be recollected that a delegation of American merchants had gone to Grenada to procure a charter for the town of San Juan, in order to get the Government to assert its jurisdiction. Captain Green was afraid that a party might hoist the flag without the authority of the Nicaraguan Government, in which case he could not respect it. But if it is done by the authority of the Government the flag will be saluted—and if the English brig-of war interferes, Captain Green would fire a shot into her. Captain Green had written to the commodore to come down, and also to our Government for instructions relative to the marcial point, and our Government will soon see the necessity of our sustaining the Nicaraguans over the Britisho-Mosquito King.

THEATRICALS.

MAX MARETSEK is here with his Italian troupe, and commences at the French Opera House, next Wednesday.

The Ravels are drawing crowded houses at the St. Charles, in fact, this is the only time the theatre has been filled this season.

The weather is very hot, and our business season is fast drawing to a close. A.

The Washington *Republic* cites recent instances of acts of good feeling and friendship among the Seminoles. A lost drummer-boy, belonging to Fort Myers, was searched for and found by the Indians, under the direction of Bowlegs, and, when found, was cared for with much kindness, and afterwards restored to his friends. This act was done without any prospect of reward.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

An affray occurred at Talcahuana, on the 19th January, of which an account is given by a correspondent of the New Bedford *Mercury*. The crew of the American merchant-ship *Atlas*, of Baltimore, Capt. Le Brew, refusing to weigh anchor, the ringleaders in the mutiny were placed in irons. Next morning the remainder of the men refused to do duty, and one of them struck the first mate, who grappled with the sailor, and while the two were struggling, another of the crew assaulted the mate with a belaying-pin. The mate turned and shot him with a pistol. The man, named Somers, died during the night.

THE GREAT NORTHWEST.—It has been computed that the Northwest Territory belonging to the United States, and *now without white inhabitants*, if as densely populated as Belgium, would support over *one hundred and ninety seven millions of souls!* Here is food for thought. No one here has any adequate conception of the immense tract of country above us yet to be inhabited. From the rich quality of its soil, good water, and the most invigorating climate, it must some day be filled with people possessing the highest grade of civilization.—*Galena Advertiser.*

An important legal decision was made recently at St. Louis. The widow of Dr. Jno. Emerson, who was formerly a surgeon in the U. S. Army, and stationed, in 1836 and 1838, at Rock Island and Fort Snelling, brought suit against a slave, named Dredd Scott; the slave having previously sued for and obtained his freedom. The slave based his action on the ground that he had served four years in free Territory. The Court reversed the judgment, taking the ground that the States in regard to each other were foreign.

The lock manufactory of Simon Pye, at Acquackanonk, New-Jersey, was robbed on Thursday night, of a large lot of locks and keys, such as store, house, hall, door and vault keys, and many tools and implements. The public should be on their guard, lest the rogues have thus secured duplicate keys to locks designed to secure valuable property, and which they may use to accomplish burglarious purposes.

The late Mrs. Ware, of Frankfort, Kentucky, by her will emancipated all her slaves, thirty in number. She had previously purchased for them thirteen hundred acres of good land in Ohio. Twenty seven of the negroes have arrived in Cincinnati.

The citizens of Wheeling, Va., in view of the early completion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, have formed a company and opened books of subscription to the stock of the Union Line of steamboats, to run between that city and Louisville.

The amount of Lands sold in the Dubuque (Iowa) Land District, from 1838 to 1851, was 2,068,600 acres. The sales of 1851 were divided between cash and warrants, being 70,612 acres of the former, and 331,246 of the latter.

The Fire Department of Boston was called out eighteen times during the last month. Fifteen times from fires in the city. The estimated amount of loss $213,512; insurance on the same $87,575.

The *Boston Transcript* comes to us slightly enlarged, and on a beautiful new type, *minion* and *agate*, from a foundry in Sheffield, England,—taken, it is stated, in exchange for a valuable Yankee labor-saving machine.

The annual commencement of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, was held on Saturday, at the Musical Fund Hall. The degree of M. D. was conferred on upwards of 150 graduates.

Some serious disturbances have occurred on several sections of the Pacific Railroad, in Missouri. The cause was the old Irish feud between the Corkonians and the Fardowners.

The head men and Chiefs of the Onondaga Nation of Indians have memorialized the Legislature of this State in favor of the Maine Liquor Law.

A young man named Roberts, residing in the American Bottom, in Illinois, was killed while gunning, a few days since, by the explosion of a fowling-piece.

Mr. James H. Colburn, of Nashville, N. H., was drowned near the old Charlestown bridge, at Boston, on Wednesday morning.

The St. Louis *Intelligencer* loses the editorial services of Mr. Lewis E. Harvie, who retires on account of impaired health.

The vote in the Wisconsin Assembly on the rejection of the bill to abolish Capital Punishment, was ayes 25, nays 37.

The losses by fire in Boston in the month of March, amounted to $213,512. Last year, for the same period, $5,417.

The Jewish Society in New-Haven, Ct., is about to erect a house of worship, at a cost of $6,000 or $8,000.

The export of specie from the port of Boston, since the 1st January last, have amounted to $557,027 83.

Lola Montez has visited the House of Correction in Boston, but did not remain there.

The total value of the exports of Baltimore, in March, was 698,550

Horses now find a ready market at Galena, Illinois.

DIED.

DORINDA M. H. POSEY, consort of S. R. Posey, and daughter of Rev J. C. Guldin, on the 5th instant.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday morning, at 8 A. M., in the German Evangelical Mission Church, in Houston-st, between Eldridge and Forsyth.

On Sunday, the 4th inst, JULIA GRACE, the youngest child of John and Lucy Boardman, aged 3 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No 68 White st, on Tuesday, the 6th inst, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

On Monday morning, April 5 of Consumption, CATHARINE AUGUSTA eldest daughter of W. P. Holl, aged 17 years and 11 months

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her father, No 73 Sixth-st., this afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to the Trinity Cemetery for interment.

On Monday, 5th inst, MARIA CALDWELL, wife of Robert S. Robertson and daughter of the late Rev. James Caldwell, of Elizabethtown, N J., in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday next, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. W. H. Blakeman, No 113 Tenth-st., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Elizabethtown for interment

On Sunday, 4th inst., JAMES RIKER, Esq., in the 61st year of his age

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock, at his late residence, 1256th-st., between 5th and 6th-aves. The 10 o'clock train from the city will arrive in Harlem in time for the funeral. 25-2t*

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 5

$10,150 U. S. 6s '67.....	117½	100 Erie Railroad.....	87½
10 000 Erie 7s, '62,.....b15	93	100 do.....	87½
10,000 do.....10ds	94½	300 do.....	87½
10 000 do 71.....	94	175 do.....	87½
8 000 do '59.....1	64½	250 do.....	87½
5 000 do.....b10	105	50 do.....b6	88
2,000 Erie Incomes.....	96½	175 Del & Hud. Canal.....	110
5,000 Harlem Extension.	75	7 Metropolitan Bank.....	107
5,000 Kentucky 6s	109	200 Morris Canal.....	19½
25 Nicaragua Company.	43	25 Canton Company.....	79½
75 do.....	42½	100 do.....	79½
500 Reading Railroad.....	73	150 do.....	79½
300 do.....	73½	25 do.....	79½
300 Nor & Wor. R.R.....	57½	200 do.....	79½
150 do.....	57½	100 N. J. Mining Co.....	13½
300 Harlem Railroad.....	7	150 do.....	13
100 do.....	7	100 do.....	13½
10 Roch. & Syr R.R.....	113	60 Harlem Preferred.....	11
10 Hudson River R.R.....	67	44 Utica & Schen. R.R.	12

SECOND BOARD.

$14,000 Erie Convert '71.	94	150 Nor. & Wor R.R.....	57
10 000 do.....b30	94½	100 do.....	57
20,000 do.....'62.	93	100 do.....	57½
30,000 do.....b10	95	300 do.....b10	57
10 000 do.....b60	95½	200 do.....b3	67
15,000 do.....	95	50 do.....s30	57
2,000 Erie Incomes.....	96½	200 do.....b10	57
400 Reading Railroad....	73½	150 Harlem Railroad..b30	7
600 N. J. Zinc Company.	13½	200 do.....	7
300 do.....	13½	100 Erie Railroad.....	87½
176 do.....	13½	300 do.....	88
100 Canton Company.....	79½	60 Del & Hud. R.R.....	110
125 do.....	80	100 Morris Canal.....	19½
100 Nicaragua Company..	42½	100 do.....	19½
50 do.....	43½		

MONDAY, April 5—6 P. M.

There was a strong market for Stocks, to-day. The advance was pretty general in the Railways and small Fancies, while for United States Loans and Railroad Bonds there was a good demand, at full prices. The transactions in Erie Bonds alone, were $200,000. In the shares of the Company, an advance of 1 @ 1½ over Saturday's rate, was realized, closing 88½ @ ¾. The sales of Railroad shares, Canton Company and New-Jersey Mining, were quite heavy, including a number of large Street transactions. Reading sympathised less than the other Stocks, owing to the inactive or indifferent feeling in Philadelphia, where the Stock is chiefly controlled. The New-York books hold only about 17,000 shares at present, and nearly 5,000 of these are in New-England names. The friends of Canton, moved by the prospective increase in real estate and the feeling already wide awake to city property, are bidding up the Stock with much confidence, and to make it range with the best of the Fancies seems to be their present purpose. The rise, to-day, was 3 ₱ cent. Norwich was strong at the close, with private sales at 58. New-Jersey went to $13¾, but gave way a fraction, at the close. Nicaragua was better supported than at the close of last week. United States sixes were in request at 117½ @ 1. Kentucky Bonds sold at 109. Harlem Extension brought 75, and the Hudson River Second Mortgage 96½. The orders for Continental account for the best Railroad Bonds bearing the tempting interest of 7 ₱ cent., are very considerable, while the selection among the established and finished lines is somewhat narrowed down. The heavy purchases of Erie Convertibles, at present chiefly speculative, are based, in part, on the prospect thus held out for an an investment absorption at higher rates.

The accounts by the *Baltic* are four days later. The Cotton news is good. The demand was not so heavy, owing to the reduced stock of the better qualities, but much confidence was manifested by the trade, prices sustained, and the consumption large, and business in Manchester firm. Orleans fair Cotton 5¼d., middling 5d @ 5 1-16th d. Breadstuffs are further depressed, and Wheat in very limited request, at a decline of 2d. the 70 lbs. Flour 1s. lower. Indian Corn 6d. lower. A quiet market for Provisions. The Money and Stock advices from London report extraordinary ease in the supply of capital, with a further considerable advance in English Securities. Consols, 96¾, cash; 96¾ for settlement day. The French Rentes, 41s, advanced to 101, but closed about 100.50. Nothing is said of the prices of American Stocks. The report that the Bank of England had lent one of the English Railways a million Sterling is positively contradicted.

It is understood the Bank will reduce the rate of interest, in April, to 2 ₱ cent., unless some change in the current demand for money should be felt in the meantime.

There was some little more activity to-day in demand loans, owing to the increased movement in Stocks, but capital was freely tendered to the leading brokers at 5 ₱ cent., and special Stock loans made at 6 ₱ cent. In Exchange there will be a wide selection of bills for the Boston steamer, and rates are weak.

All the signs from the Lake country point to an immense business in produce on the Railroads, and the Erie people talk confidently of $350,000 to $400,000 ₱ month, as the Spring and Summer receipts. Judging from the preparations spoken of in our Northwestern exchanges, we do not deem the outside figure extravagant.

The Southern Michigan Railroad Company are preparing a new schedule to put passengers through from Chicago to Dunkirk in 24 hours, making the time to New-York about 40 hours.

The Central Railroad lines through New-York, and the Hudson Road, are in tip-top order for the spring and summer business, from Buffalo and the Canada and Lake Ontario country. The Rochester and Syracuse section will soon have a new second track. The Rochester, Lockport and Niagara Falls Company, are prosecuting their work with vigor: they have all the "sinews" ready, and the whole of their bonds are off the market. The Falls connection with the Erie Road, by means of the Canandaigua Line, will also be rapidly prosecuted.

We should like to know that the prospects of the market for Breadstuffs were equal to the preparations making to facilitate their transportation to the seaboard. But the news by the *Baltic* to-day is the worst we have had to report for many weeks. Our market sensibly felt its influence. Flour, though at present in small supply, was exceedingly dull at reduced figures, and for the best White Wheat $1 00 @ $1 05 was the nominal range of prices. Indian Corn is fairly supported, owing to the light receipts from the South, and the rather short supplies in the North, while Rye has fell off in demand and prices to correspond with the reported depression in the North of Europe.

Cotton was in good demand. The effect of the recent large receipts, and the largest estimates of the American crop is yet to be felt in Liverpool, but there seems to be much confidence at home that the increase will be readily taken by the trade, and on speculation, in view of the contingencies of the ensuing growth of 1852-3. The wants for consumption in Great Britain are now so enormous, that the risk and possibility of a shorter medium crop next season, will enter more largely than usual into speculation.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $144,897; paid out $94,902, and had at close $3,029,356.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

MONDAY, April 5—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are plenty and heavy, with a very limited inquiry, and sales for the day of 50 bbls—Pots at $5@$5 06½, and Pearls at $6 18¾@$6 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is pretty firm, with a brisk demand for export and consumption, and sales of 3,500 bales at previous quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There is a feeling of depression, with a tendency to decline, apparent in the market for State and Western brands. The Eastern demand gradually subsides and local buyers are not desirous to purchase—which, added to the non existence of any export inquiry, and to the augmented arrivals by river conveyances, have deprived prices of their firmness, and holders of their confidence. The sales embrace 4,000 bbls, ordinary to strait State and good common Orleans at $4 43¾@$4 50; choice State, favorite Ohio, and mixed Western, at $4 56¼@$4 68; fair to fancy Indiana and Michigan at $4 68¾@$4 93; fancy Genesee and Ohio at $4 93¾@$5 25; extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 25@$5 36; and extra Genesee at $5 25@$6 ₱ bbl. Canadian is abundant and languid, although we heard of 500 bbls superfine being taken at $4 31¼@$4 43¾—the former rates. Southern is decreasing in value. The receipts are far greater than dealers' wants, and exert a decidedly pernicious influence. The domestic business is moderate, with but little shipment. Prices unchanged. The transactions include 1,000 bbls mixed to favorite ordinary Alexandria, Baltimore, Columbia, Fredericksburg County and Georgetown, at $4 25@$4 50, chiefly at $4 31¼@$4 43¾. Rye Flour seemingly tends downwards—400 bbls fine having been obtained at $3 50. Corn Meal is extremely inactive at $3 19½@$3 56 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is more plentiful, and sparingly sought after at irregular prices. The only operation reported was 2,000 bushels inferior Southern, which a distiller bought at 79½c. Rye is tolerably firm at 78c. ₱ bushel,—the rate procured for 2,700 bushels this forenoon. Barley is nominally unchanged—two-rowed being held at 72½@77½c. Oats are without material variation, the sales embracing 17,000 bush, Northern 46@48c. Corn is exceedingly scarce and unfirm, with a good eastern and local inquiry, and sales of 10,000 bushels Southern white and yellow at 66½@67½c ₱ bush.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in limited demand at feebly sustained rates. The day's sales comprise 500 bbls new prime at $16, and new Mess at $16 @ $17 12½. Pickled Meats are buoyant and unfirm. The sales of 150 pkgs extra Shoulders at 6@6½c and extra Hams at 9½@10c. Lard is not so active, yet remains very firm—the sales amounting to 200 bbls prime at 9½@9¾c and 150 kegs do at 10½@10¾c. Beef is dull and heavy—the day's business not exceeding 150 bbls prime at $5 62½@$6 75, and Mess at $9 50@$12 75. Prime Mess and Beef Hams are totally neglected. Butter is hardly a firm Oil can be had at 20@24c., and Western Dairy at 24@28c ₱ lb. Cheese is steady and salable at 6½@8c ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Is coing better. The supply and demand are fair and the sales reach 600 bbls. Ohio at 20c., and Prison at 20½@20½c. cash. ₱ gallon.

Passengers Sailed

Per steamship Northern Light from this port for San Juan.—First Cabin.—S Kemp and wife, J Kapp, wife, and child, J. S. Dean and wife, C. W. Davis, H. Voorhis, Mrs. C. Cody and child, W. S. Place, Mrs. M. A. Johnson and child, Miss J Johnson, Mrs Mary Stone, Mrs Boston and infant, G. N. Fredericks and wife, G. H. Martin, wife, and child, Mrs. Obdul and child, Edward Allen, Mrs. Jervey, G. W. Douglass, G F. Bragg, Mrs G W. Leger and five children, C. Merriam and wife, H. H. Woodruff and wife, Miss H Setchley, child, and servant, Mrs James Patterson, Mrs H M. Harvey and four children, Mrs E. V Howe, F. A. Foster, H. K. Murray, J. A Cameron, S Mandelbaum and wife, Mrs. Kendall and child, Dr F. L. Maguire and wife, Miss Disborough, George Dietz, T. W. Dietz, Mrs Wolf, five children, and infant, Mrs and Miss Meyer, Mrs Eschenberg, F Eschenberg, Mrs. Gallagher and two children, S. S Johnson, wife, and servant, G. B. Reed, N Crane and servant, O. Unz and servant, Mr. Van Sycle, N. H. Sanborn, Mrs. Carpenter, Mrs. Langdon, Mrs. James, Mrs Vincent, M. G. Cushing, Mrs. Dodge, J. C. Noida, D. Drew, Mr Nye and wife, Mrs Collins, Mrs. Bradford, Mr G Dunstan and wife, W Pemberthy, wife, and two children, L. G Carpenter, Mrs. Grover, S Mansfield and servant P Grove, Mr Grove, Mr. Grove, J Ferguson, J. Clark and wife, Miss M. A. Thompson, Miss L. Asop, T. S. Hall, E. W Hopkins, D Davis, G. W. Chase and wife, Miss P Pease, Mrs H K Gates, J McDonald and wife, Mrs Irish, Eli Holmes, F. B Rowe, Mrs Howe and children, Miss Rowe, J. H. Condit, J. D Blum, wife, child and servant, Mrs Thierris James Harter, James W. Burtin, John Cloud, F E. Taber, T J Pouliterer, Mrs. Barron, W B Van Sycle, S S Denton and servant, George Tenny and servant, S Newton and servant, E Burt, S. N. F. Winslow A, S Hall, M L Olds, J B Lyons, James Allen, R. Holden, C. Kavanaugh, H. L Tupper, Isaac Case, G F. Davis, Mrs T. Phairs and two children, T. Phair, H. Phair and son, M. H. Robinson, N. J. Rouser, R. Montague, D F. Williams, Wm Williams, C. Woodruff, P D Eamendorf, A J Harrison, S. B. Prephagen, Mr Watson, J. F. Hobert, Miss Kline, J. Beattie, Peter Beattie, William Beattie, R Crandall, O R. Armstrong, F. Cole, J. W. Garden, A J. Fredericks, C. K Goodman, Mrs McKever and two children, S Templeton, James Doyle, William Leonard, C B. Preble, S.H. Bennett, J. M. Swain, J. Bennett, J H. Abbott, J H Mudgett, S Choat, E T. Emerson, E T Woods, J. Baldwin, Henry Hayes, Jas B Henry, Alex Reed, John Hayes, Jas. Patterson, H. M. Harvey, J. P Treadwell, D. B Carlton, F Moss, J W. Robinson, S Palmer, Wm. Coffinger, M Palmer, L. C. Cutler, Mr. Roach, C. Robbins, C. Peterbin, C. Matthews, G Seibolt, S. Smith, B. Tuttle, J. Dufield, W. A. Warner, C. Van Ness, W. Sprague, Wm. Wagstaff, Thos Reifield, Jas. Minor, J. Manning, M. Webster, E G Glass, H. C. Hollins, T. J Dean, W. Gibbon, J. Hill, W. A Benjamin, W. Bullard, Jas Wells, Wm. Reed, sen., N Lindsmeth, G W Lochna, John Leise, Wm Reed, jr., Wm Supp, C F Smith, W F Fulton, A. Osborn, J Harris, Wm. Zigler, E. Gerhart, J Schaffner, J. Lochner, S Spink, R Ramsay, Wm. Spink, Jas Ward, J. H White, H. Stoughton, C. W Kenny, C O Taylor, Wm. Patterson, W. Kingman, J Peakes, S. Smith, Henry Washburn, D. Olmo, G W Veatch, W. Ellis, T. G Kingsland, J. J Morris, C. Holmes, E. H Holmes, Wm Bigham R Blood, J. W Vestery, D. Disborough, T Holbrook, J. Bassler, J. Coles, L. Meyer, C. Kastmel, J. Freeman, E R Wright, J. T. Clayton, A. Dunne A. Boynton, E. Robertson, D. Bowles, C. Bowles, F G. Peck, J. G

New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted.*) at the office, No 116 NASSAU-STREET, *between* Beekman and Ann, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies: THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the *Daily Times*.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all case must be made in advance.

RAYMOND JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **The Right Rev. Bishop Chase**, of New Hampshire, will administer Confirmation in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 170 Stanton-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 7. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. a7-1t*

☞ **Festival.**—Hon. E. D. CULVER and others are expected to speak at the Ladies' Fair and Festival in the Hall near av. D. and 4th-st., THIS EVENING. Admission free. a7 1t*

☞ **Psychology.**—Dr. BENTON will lecture THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at the Brooklyn Institute, Washington-st., and on FRIDAY EVENING, the 9th; also, 13th and 16th, next, at Central Hall, Williamsburg. The number of cures effected, the test and amusing experiments exhibited, secure a full house. Doors open at 6½, commencing at 7½. Admittance 12½ cents. a7-1t*

☞ **To the Bar.**—LECTURES OF THE NEW-YORK LAW INSTITUTE.—The Sixth Lecture of this Course will be delivered on WEDNESDAY, (April 7) at 8 o'clock P. M., in the Circuit Court Room, New City Hall, by E. W. STOUGHTON, Esq. Subject—"The Common Law, the Civil Law, and Confiscation." As this will be a lecture of great interest to the Profession, every member is invited to attend. Admission free. a6-2t* JOHN ANTHON, Vice-President.

☞ **Association for the Exhibition of the INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.**—Capital $200,000, with power to increase it to $300,000.—This Institution being organized under a Charter granted by the Legislature of the State of New-York, the Company is now ready to receive Subscriptions to the Stock. The books will be opened at the office of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., of No. 48 William-st., Bankers to this Company, from and after Friday, the second day of April, 1852. Ten per cent of the amount of subscription to be paid at the time of subscribing. No subscription to exceed five thousand dollars.

THEODORE SEDGWICK, President.
WM. WHETTEN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Mortimer Livingston, Alex. Hamilton, Jr., Chas. A. Stetson, Asa. Belmont, Elbert J. Anderson, Philip Barrowes, Alfred Pell, Johnst Livingston, Henry C. Murphy, Frs. W. Edmonds, John E. Develin, Edmund Hurry, Superintending Architect. a3 6t

☞ **Gold Mining in California.**—Twenty thousand dollars of the Stock of the SONORA GOLD MINING COMPANY, appropriated for Working Capital, is still offered by the Trustees: that amount, with what has already been subscribed, being deemed sufficient for all purposes.

In presenting the claims of this Company to the confidence of those who are desirous of investing their means in the business of Quartz Mining, it is perhaps necessary to state more fully than has heretofore been done, the prospects, and the scale upon which the operations of the corporation will be carried on. The principal locations upon which the mining operations will be conducted, are on the celebrated CLIFF VEIN, situated within the limits of the City of Sonora, Tuolumne County. This vein extends through one of the richest portions of that immensely productive section, and has yielded, probably, a larger amount of the precious metal than any other in the State, as it runs through the hill overhanging Holden's Garden and crosses the numerous ravines and drains emptying into Wood's Creek on the north-west, and Sonora Creek on the south-east side; and as those creeks and ravines have all yielded a very large amount of gold, we are forced to the conclusion that the decomposition of a portion of this vein had contributed immensely to the many hundred thousands of dollars already taken from that neighborhood by washing. But although these facts justify the expectation that similar deposits will be discovered in the vein, the yield of the poorest ore taken from the depth of sixty feet, with its superior facilities for working, constitutes its chief value. The various tests of the working ore in which no gold is visible, produce at the rate of from one hundred and twenty to two hundred and fifty dollars per ton. The size of the vein, extent of claim, and abundance of fuel and water, warrant the belief that the operations of the Company, conducted as they will be on the largest scale, can be carried on uninterruptedly for a great number of years and at an expense of less than twelve dol ars per ton. The attention of the public is called to the report of Col M. J. Gritzner, recently in the service of the General Government as Geologist and Mineralogist in California, which will be found in the Company's pamphlet of organization.

The steam engine and boilers now complete, are of fifty horse power; and the stamp work, nearly ready to ship, is of the most improved and durable construction, made of the best material, and after plans furnished by Capt. Robt. King, a similar one to those in use at the celebrated Peck's Mill. It will consist of thirty six stampers of six hundred pounds weight each, with all the wood and iron-work complete, ready to be put together in California with ut delay, and at a very small expense. It will, without doubt, crush and amalgamate from seventy to ninety tons of ore per day of twenty-four hours.

The Trustees invite the closest scrutiny, on the part of those desirous of making an investment, which promises such large returns, into the objects, prospects, and affairs of the Company. They are satisfied that an examination will convince the most sceptical that a better use of capital cannot be made than in opening mining operations in California—they are equally satisfied that dividends will be made by this Company in less than twelve months from the commencement of mining operations, exceeding, in amount, the whole capital stock of the Company.

Capital stock, $200,000 Shares, $100 each. Applications for stock, pamphlets, or further information, may be made at the office of the Company, No 66 Beaver-st., or by mail, post-paid, addressed to either the President or Treasurer.

D. W. INGERSOLL, President.
THOMAS E. HASTINGS, Treasurer. m17-W&Sm

☞ **Trees and Plants.**—PARSONS & CO., Flushing, near New-York, offer for sale some rare novelties, with their usual assortment of Fruit Trees for the orchard and garden. Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Roses for the avenue, lawn or cemetery, Vines for the grapery, and Exotic Plants for greenhouse culture. Catalogues can be obtained at No 60 Cedar st., or will be sent by mail to all post paying applicants enclosing a postage stamp. a2 WMSw

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **St. Nicholas Building Association.**—PUBLIC MEETING.—A public meeting of this Association will be held at CHATHAM HALL, No 5 Chatham Square, on FRIDAY EVENING next, April 9, at 8 o'clock, when W. T. B. MILLIKEN, Esq., has consented to address the meeting, explanatory of the workings of the Association. Those who are still unacquainted with the subject are invited to attend. This Association will afford the most favorable opportunity for men of small means to invest a portion of their gains advantageously and securely, and by means of which a larger increase can be obtained than by any other kind of the institution in existence. Subscriptions for shares will be received at the meeting, on payment only of the *entrance fee*. Those who wish to avoid a crowd can sub-scribe at the office, No 16 Duane-st., near Chatham, under the Chatham Bank. Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Entrance fee at present $1. Monthly dues $3

W. L. CONCKLIN, President.
THOMAS WILLIAMS, Jr., Vice President.
ROBERT D. HART, Secretary

TRUSTEES.

Wm L. Conklin,	Charles A. Whitney,	Chas. J. Shepard,
Thos Williams, Jr.	Geo B. Whitfield,	Abram Duryee,
John Leveridge,	Egbert Scudder,	John C. Pine,
Wm. T. Pinkney,	James V. Rich,	Henry W. Sill,
John B. Dunham,	William Close,	Wade B. Worrall.

a7-3t

☞ **Bowery Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.**—A public meeting of this Association will be held at the Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING the 7th inst., at 8 o'clock, for the admission of new members. All desirous of availing themselves of the opportunity to become connected with this thriving Association are invited to attend. Addresses will be delivered by gentlemen familiar with the workings of Building Associations. Books containing articles of incorporative of the principles of organization, as well as all other information pertaining thereto, may be had of either of the officers herein named.

JOHN IVES, President, Coroner's Office, No. 9 New City Hall.
JOHN NEWHOUSE, Vice-President, Irving Bank.

TRUSTEES

Wm H. Van Cott, Justice's Court, corner of Bowery and 3d-st
David Seaman, Justice's Court, corner of Bowery and 3d-st.
Geo B Dean, No 264 West 13th-st.
E Tildon Blodgett, No 94 John st.
Martin Benedict, No 276 Bowery.
Wm A Doolt, 53d st., near 2d-av.
B L Budd, No 30, 2d av
Samuel Derickson, No 325 Bowery.
Gabriel Van Cott, No 1 Hall of Records.
GEO W TRUSS, Secretary. a7-1t

☞ **Second Mutual Loan PIANO-FORTE AND HOUSE FURNISHING ASSOCIATION.** 300 Shares of $200 each. Monthly payments, $4. This Society was organized on Friday evening last, when the following officers were appointed:

JAMES PIERSON, President.
E. WEBSTER, Vice-President.
J. CHOLWELL, Secretary of Meetings
W. VAN NORDEN, Chairman Committee of Management.
J. D. PRICE, Secretary.

The object of this Association is to enable a member to procure a piano from $100 to $1,600 worth of Furniture, or a Piano-forte, by payment of a small sum in advance, and easy monthly instalments of from $3 to $30. The Society will certainly close in three years, and probably less. The shares are filling up rapidly and the Association is already one of the most popular of the day. Subscriptions received and Prospectuses procured gratis, at the office in the Book Store of Adriance, Sherman & Co., No 2 Astor House. Entrance fee, $1. [a7-3t*] A. H. JOCELYN, Treasurer

☞ **Excelsior, Number Two.**—The EXCELSIOR BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, No 2, will hold a meeting on THURSDAY EVENING, April 8, at 7½ o'clock at Union Building, No. 163 Bowery, near Broome-st., 3d floor. Those desirous of joining this Association will have an opportunity of doing so at this meeting. Entrance fee $1, dues $3, shares $600. Subscriptions received at any time at the office, No. 156 Bowery. Shares will be sold at our next regular meeting, previous to which the April dues are to be paid at the office

WM. L. MULLER, President.
ROBERT PROTHEROE Vice President
N. P. LABARTE, Secretary. a7-1t

☞ **Come to the Meeting** of the NORTH AMERICAN MUTUAL LOAN ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION, to be held on THURSDAY EVENING, April 8, at 7½ o'clock, at the Broadway House. An interesting address may be expected. It is requested that every member will be present, and bring as many friends with him as possible. Office, No 458 Broadway. Office open from 10 to 3 daily, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.

R'CHARD F. CARMAN, President.
THOMAS S. CUMMINGS, Vice-President.
MORTIMER SMITH, Secretary. a7-2t

☞ **Remember that the first public meeting** of the ISLAND CITY BUILDING ASSOCIATION will be held at the Union Buildings, No 163 Bowery, on FRIDAY EVENING, 9 h inst., at 8 o'clock. A. A. PHILLIPS will deliver an address explanatory of the objects of the Association. Admission free

C. H. RING, President
WM. B. SMITH, Secretary, office No 7 Chatham-sq a7-2t

☞ **The Mount Vernon Building Association** will meet at the corner of Christopher and Hudson-sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 7, at 8 o'clock. The first Annual Report of the Finance Committee will be presented. B. H. BALDWIN, President.
GEO. W. COOPER, Secretary. a7-1t*

☞ **The New-York Land and Building Association** was organized to procure 500 working men homes. It is in the full tide of success! Let the rent-ridden then, be inspired with hope, and join us immediately. The initiation fee is only $2, but will soon be raised to $5.

MILES CHAMBERS, Pres't.
R. S. SMITH Secretary—Office, 1 Murray-st., m10-1m

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **Third Mechanics' Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.**—Shares limited to 1 000—700 have already been taken. The unprecedented success of the Second Mechanics' Building and Mutual Loan Association, (1,200 shares having been subscribed for before the first monthly meeting, and the subscription books consequently closed,) a very large number of persons having been disappointed in becoming members of the Second, have commenced a Third Mechanics' Building and Mutual Loan Association having incorporated in their Constitution the same advantageous principles to shareholders which found such favor with the public, and which filled up the Second, its predecessor, so rapidly. Any person, male or female, desirous of making his or her small earnings more than triple itself in the space of a few years, or any person who is desirous of borrowing money in order to purchase his own house on the most advantageous terms, who will but take the trouble to compare the advantages offered by this Association, both to lenders and borrowers, with those offered by any other Association, will at once find a key to the success of our plan; for instance:

1. It will loan money at 6 per cent. per annum on the amount advanced

2. It will allow interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum to all persons who prefer paying their subscriptions for two months or more in advance, thus securing a double interest—firstly, the above 7 per cent.; secondly, their share of profits. Persons who wish to borrow money for the purpose of buying or building their own house or farm, can here secure an advance on far more liberal terms than are effected by any other Association.

3. Persons desirous of withdrawing from the Society can do so, at any time, by giving one month's notice, and receive back all dues paid by them, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum.

A person, who will save but 14 cents a day, (and there is not one person who cannot, if so disposed,) can in this Society secure, in a few years, a small capital, ($1,000) with which he can establish himself in business, and thus achieve his own independence. The entrance fee is 50 cents per share; monthly payment, $2 per share; value of each share, $500. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of joining can leave their names with the Secretary.

J. H. SAYRE, President.
S. P. TOWNSEND, Vice-President, No 82 Nassau-st.
JACOB PECARE, Secretary, No. 163 Hester-st

A special meeting for the payment of dues and admission of members, will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, April 8, at 7½ o'clock, at Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Addresses to be delivered explaining the workings of this Association. Ladies and the public are invited. The Secretary is daily, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., at his office, No 163 Hester-s., for the purpose of receiving subscriptions. a5-3tMW&Th

☞ **Columbia Building Association of BROOKLYN.**—Will hold public meetings as follows: WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, March 31, April 7, and April 14, at Remsen's Mission Hall, No. 14 Hamilton-av; on FRIDAY EVENINGS, April 2 and April 9, at the room of the College Grammar School, cor Atlantic and Clinton-sts. This Association is in a very flourishing condition. Its first monthly meeting takes place April 14, when the regular dues are payable. Any person, male or female, desirous of making his or her small earnings more than triple within the space of a few years, or any person who is desirous of borrowing money in order to purchase his own house on the most advantageous terms, who will but take the trouble to compare the advantages offered by this Association, both to lenders and borrowers, with those offered by any other Associations, will at once find a key to the success of our plan; for instance.

1. It will loan money at 6 per cent. per annum on the amount advanced

2. It will allow interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum to all persons who prefer paying their subscriptions for two months or more in advance, thus securing a double interest—firstly the above 7 per cent.; secondly, their share of profits. Persons who wish to borrow money for the purpose of buying or building their own house or farm, can here secure an advance on far more liberal terms than are effected by any other Association.

3 Persons desirous of withdrawing from the Society, can do so at any time, by giving one month's notice, and receive back all dues paid by them, with interest at 7 per cent per annum.

A person who will save but 14 cents a day, (and there is not one person who cannot, if so disposed,) can in this Society secure in a few years a small capital, ($1,000,) with which he can establish himself in business, and thus achieve his own independence. The entrance fee is 50 cents per share, monthly payment, $2 per share; value of each share, $500. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of joining can leave their names with the Secretary.

DANL P. BARNARD, President.
WM H GRIFFITH, Vice-President.
CHAS. O. RICHARDSON, Secretary, 10 Court-st. m29-1A15

☞ **A Home Within the Reach of All.**—The first Public Meeting of the ISLAND CITY BUILDING ASSOCIATION will take place at the Union Buildings No 163 Bowery, a few doors above Broome-st, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 9, at 8 o'clock. An address, explanatory of the objects of the Association, and the advantages proposed to its members, will be delivered by A. A. PHILLIPS, Esq. Admission Free. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend. Entrance Fee, $2; Monthly Dues, $3; Shares, $500.

Every information given by the Secretary, at the Office, No. 7 Chatham square, where subscriptions will be received from 10 A M to 3 P M, and from 6 to 7 P M. Subscriptions will also be received at the drug store of Charles H Ring, corner of Broadway and John st, any afternoon of the present week, from 3½ to 6½ o'clock, P M

C. H RING, President, cor. Broadway and John-st.
J. H BROWN, Vice-President, No. 107 4th-av.

TRUSTEES.

G. F. Bowne, No. 165 West st.
H. A. Burr, Cliff, corner of Frankfort-st.
W. Wakeman, Nos. 79 and 81 Maiden-lane.
R. C. Valentine No 45 Gold st
J. B. Rver, Broadway, corner of Houston-st.
W. S. Gregory, No. 214 Mott st.
W. H. Dery, No. 24 West st.
H. H. Snelling, No. 368 Broadway.
C. Dickinson, No. 76 Beaver-st.
S. J. Jacobs, No. 144 Water st.
R. H. SMITH, Surveyor.
A. A. PHILLIPS Attorney, No. 39 Chambers-st.
W. B SMITH, Secretary.

The present members can obtain their Pass Books at the Secretary's office. a5-3t

☞ **Protection Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.**—This Association is now organized and those wishing to subscribe for shares can do so on application to either of the officers, where books of subscription are now open. Entrance fee 50 cents. Value of Shares $500. Monthly Dues $2. Interest of 6 per cent per annum will be allowed on all dues paid 6 months in advance. Members wishing to withdraw can do so at any time; receiving 6 per cent. interest.

WM K. TATTERSALL, President, No 315 Sixth st.
GEO W. LOWEREE, Vice-President, No. 138 Centre-st.

TRUSTEES

Edwin Houghton, No. 90 Walker-st.,
John H. Anderson, No. 26 Av D.,
Daniel S. Sarz, No. 12 Suffolk-st.,
George Shuway, Canal-st.,
Jackson Kissam, 23d st., one door east of 3d-av.,
John Faulker, No 57 Suffolk-st.,
Cyrus Schoonmaker, No 322 Fifth-st.,
John W. Miller, foot of West 30th st.,
Hugh W. McDonald, No. 372 Hudson-st.,
Chas Irving No. 114 East 27th-st.,
Daniel Moran, No 79 Suffolk-st.

JOHN E. BENEDICT, Surveyor, No. 210 East 26th-st.
STEPHEN CLARK, Secretary, No 57 Suffolk-st.
Messrs. BARNARD & PARSONS, Attorneys, Nos. 16 and 18 Wall-st. a5-3t*

☞ **Shares offered for Redemption.**—The sixth regular monthly meeting of the FRANKLIN BUILDING ASSOCIATION will be held at Washington Hall, corner of Hester st and the Bowery, (entrance in Hester-st.) on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 7, at 7½ o'clock, when shares will be offered for redemption.

This Association is in a most prosperous condition, and all disposed to become members must do so previous to or on this occasion, as the books will positively be closed after the adjournment of the meeting. The articles of Association can be signed at the Secretary's Office, and those who wish to avoid the crowd at the meeting can there enrol themselves as members. Members would likewise save themselves both time and trouble by paying their dues at the office, which is open daily from 9 A. M till 4 P. M. On the evening of the meeting the Secretary will be in attendance at the Hall, at 6 o'clock. The entrance fee is now $4; dues, $3 per month and shares $800.

Those who join now will enjoy the privilege of redeeming their shares the same as if they had been members from the origin of the Society, so those who wish to escape from the rent nuisance should avail themselves o. this—the last chance—previous to the 1st of May.

SAM'L F. BARTOL, President.
WINCHESTER P MOODY, Vice-President.
C. Z POND, Secretary. Office, No 15 Spruce st. a6-2t*

☞ **East River Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.**—The Second regular meeting of the above Association will be held at Thalian Hall, No. 492 Grand-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 7, 1852, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. The success of this Association is such that the Trustees will be enabled to offer a number of shares for redemption. Several able and eloquent speakers will address the meeting, and explain the principles and advantages to be derived from these Associations. The public are respectfully invited to attend. Seats reserved for ladies. Members are particularly requested to call at the office, No. 514 Grand-st., New York, and pay their dues before the night of meeting, to avoid confusion. The Office, No. 514 Grand-st. open daily from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., where subscriptions will be received, and all necessary information will be given. Persons subscribing before Wednesday evening, will be entitled to bid for shares at that time

OBADIAH NEWCOMB, President.
JAMES WHITE Vice President
SAMUEL H. JORDAN, Assistant Vice-President.
CHARLES E ANDERSON, Secretary. a5-3t

☞ **Hear, Ye! Hear, Ye! Hear Ye!**—Public Meeting.—THE ALLEGHANIA MUTUAL LOAN AND ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION will hold a Public Meeting at Union Hall, cor. of 22d st and 3d av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 14, when the regular dues are payable. Able addresses will be delivered by Peter C. Baker, Esq., and Wm W Niles, Esq. Come one, come all, and learn how you may, by the simple saving of SEVEN CENTS PER DAY, secure a house or acquire a sufficient sum of money to make a fair start in business in a few years. Entrance fee, 50 cents. Dues, $2 a month. Shares, $500. Office, No 193 3d av., up stairs, open every evening, where all information will be given, and Articles of Association furnished gratis.

MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., President.
T. H. VALENTINE, Vice-President.
RICHARD KELLY, Assistant Vice-President.

TRUSTEES.

Robert C. Voorhees, Joh L. Blunt, Hiram Purdy,
James M. Dennis, Charles E. Peck, D. Hennessy.
S. V BAGLEY, Attorney
OSCAR F. BENJAMIN, Secretary. a5 3t

☞ **Building Associations' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**—Capital, $150,000—divided into 10,000 shares, of $15 each, cash paid in, with the privilege of increasing the capital stock to $500,000. Subscriptions for the capital stock of this Company will be received by the following persons, appointed Commissioners: John Bruce, No 34 Platt-st; Wakeman & Latting, No. 59 Fulton st; John Baxton, No. 16 North William-st; Solomon Jessurun, No. 8 Clinton-court. Beekman-st; John F. Yallott, No. 143 Sands-st., Brooklyn; also, by all the Directors. The prospectus, explaining the great advantages to be derived from the Company to mechanics and small property-holders, as well as to those who wish to invest their money and get the largest amount of profits, can be had of any of the Directors, all the Secretaries of the different Building Associations, or at the office of M. Jessurun, No. 7 Chinton-court, Beekman-st.

JOHN BRUCE, President.
S. JESSURUN, Secretary. m26-2w

☞ **The Mercantile Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION.**—The second regular monthly meeting of this Association, will be held at their room corner of Broadway and Grand st. (over the Pacific Bank) on SATURDAY, April 10, at 7½ P. M. The books are now open for subscriptions, and payment of dues from 4 to 8 o'clock, P. M daily. Shares, $800. Entrance fee, $2. Dues, $3 per month on each share. This association offers to clerks, mechanics and others, a most desirable opportunity for investment. Pamphlets with the articles of association and by-laws can be had of the Secretary gratis. The public are invited to attend.

B. J. HOWLAND, President.
ISAAC H. BAILEY Vice President.

TRUSTEES.

Abm. Halsey, Jr.,	R. E. Lockwood,	E. Thompson,
Chas. Rolfe,	T. J. Bryand,	B. Pomeroy, Jr.
W. T. Child,	T. W. Groser.	

a5-3teod* W. O. GROSER, Secretary.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **Phœnix Building Association.**—Incorporated Feb. 25, 1852. The first regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 7th, at 8 o'clock, at the corner of Broome and Crosby-sts., (entrance in Crosby-st.) Members are requested to be in attendance, and get their pass books. An illustrative address will be delivered by Jacob L. Fenn, Esq. The public are invited to attend. Shares, $800; monthly dues, $3. The Phœnix is in a prosperous condition, and is conducted upon the most approved and liberal principles, which, together with the responsible and reliable character of its officers, render it an easy, safe, and profitable institution. Free lectures and By-Laws, and full information can be obtained at the Secretary's office, No 65 Chatham-st.

WILSON SMALL, President, No 94 Ludlow-st
AMOS WILLETS, Vice-President, No 276 Pearl-st.
A. B. HATFIELD, Secretary, No. 65 Chatham-st. a5-3t

☞ **The Fulton Building and Mutual LOAN ASSOCIATION.**—Subscriptions will be received by the Secretary, at the Office of the Association, No. 64 Bowery, (in the Citizens' Insurance Co.,) every MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENING, from 7 to 9 o'clock. Members who have not received their pass books, can get them by calling at the office of the Secretary. Entrance Fee 50 cents; Monthly Dues $2 50; Shares limited to 800, a large proportion of which are now taken. After the above number are subscribed for, no more will be said.

ISAAC AMERMAN, Jr., Secretary, No. 64 Bowery.
C. N. POTTER, Attorney, No. 64 Wall-st. a5-1f

☞ **The Lexington Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION.**—The first regular public meeting of this Association will take place at the Bull's Head Hall, corner of 3d av and 24th st., on THURSDAY EVENING, April 8, at 8 o'clock. Several eminent speakers will address the meeting. Entrance fee, $1. Monthly dues, $3. Shares, $800. The office is now open at No 368 3d-av., where articles of the Association may be had gratis.

JULIUS A. CANDEE, Vice-President.
WM. ROBERTSON Jr., Secretary. a5-3t

☞ **Notice.**—FIRST KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—The third regular meeting, for the payment of dues, will be held on MONDAY EVENING, April 12, at 8 o'clock, in Knickerbocker Hall, cor. 23d-st and 8th-av. The members will bear in mind, that a great saving of time and trouble can be made by paying their dues at the office of the Secretary, No. 168 9th-av, during this week.

WELCOME R. BEEBE, President.
JAMES R. DELVECCHIO, Vice-President
E. J. MADDEN, Secretary. a6 6t

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Election at St. Louis—Disgraceful Riot.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, April 6.

The returns of yesterday's elections indicate success of whole Whig ticket, with probably three exceptions. The returns from First Ward have not yet been received. Mr. Kennett is reelected Mayor, by six or seven hundred majority.

A disgraceful riot occurred in the First Ward, which resulted in the death of six persons, and the wounding of five or six others, by shots which were fired from the windows of a German coffee-house. This house, in addition to one or two other buildings, was entirely destroyed, after the close of the polls. The returning crowd, when at the corner of Seventh and Park-avenue, were fired upon from the windows of Weickmeyer's Tavern. The windows and doors were instantly broken in, and the crowd, on gaining access, fired the building, which was burned to the ground.

The crowd was again fired on at the corner of Park and Carondelet-avenues; and a member of the St. Louis Fire Company was mortally wounded. The house from which the last shot was fired was instantly riddled, and the crewd then pursued their way up town, and quietly dispersed.

Later at night the crowd collected around the office of the *Anzeiger des Westen*, when the military were ordered out by the Mayor, and having formed kept the block where the office is situated clear until a late hour in the night. The office appeared to be deserted, the inmates probably expecting an attack.

The city is perfectly quiet to-day.

Cincinnati Municipal Election.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, April 6.

Our Municipal Election took place yesterday. The whole Democratic County Ticket was elected. The City Council is also Democratic, by from five to seven majority. The Whigs had a majority in the last Council.

Portland (Me.) Municipal Election—Defeat of Neal Dow.

PORTLAND, (Me.) Tuesday, April 6.

Albion K. Parris, (Dem.) is elected Mayor over Neal Dow (Whig). The vote was, Parris, 1,580; Dow, 1,496. 4 Democratic Aldermen were elected, and 3 Whigs, and 12 Democratic Councilmen to 9 Whigs, with one vacancy.

Missouri Democratic State Convention

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, April 6.

The Democratic State Convention met at Jefferson City at 10 A. M., yesterday. About sixty counties are represented.

The Convention organized temporarily by appointing Mr. McDermont, President, and Mr. Graves, Secretary. After calling the counties, receiving the names of delegates, &c., adjourned till the afternoon.

Afternoon Session.

The Convention organized permanently with the following officers:

JOHN W. KELLY, *President.*
Gustavus M. Bowers and A. Humforth, *Vice Presidents*
W. H. Wares and J. P. Arneux, *Secretaries.* Two having declined, H. A. Clover and J. P. Arneux were elected Secretaries.

On motion, a Committee of two from each Electoral District, was authorized to be formed by the President to report upon credentials, delegates, &c., and a similar Committee to adjust and report the basis of the representation of which the votes of the delegates from the several counties, should be cast.

The above Committees, of fourteen each, were constituted equally, of Benton and anti-Benton men.

Nothing has occurred as yet to destroy the harmony of the meeting, and good feeling prevails. Adjourned till 9 o'clock this morning.

Violent Snow-Storm—Railroad Collision—Non-arrival of New-York Boats.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 6.

At 11 o'clock last night a violent snow commenced, which lasted until 10 this morning. Nearly a foot of snow fell on a level, while in some places the drifts are three and four feet deep.

From various points east of this city, we hear that the gale raged with great violence, accompanied with snow; but no damage has been reported, up to noon, to-day. At New-Bedford, Taunton, Fall River and Newburyport, the snow is eight inches deep. We hear of no damage to the shipping.

No boats from New-York have yet arrived, and all the railroad trains are detained.

At Mansfield, on the line of the Providence Railroad, two passenger trains came in collision this morning, smashing the engines, but doing no personal injury.

The Chillicothe Fire—Loss $600,000—The Late Explosion.

CINCINNATI, Monday, April 5.

The total loss by the fire at Chilicothe is estimated at $600,000.

The insurances comprise the following Companies: Ætna, Hartford, $168,000; Protection, Hartford, $75,000; Franklin, Philadelphia, $50,000; Ohio Mutual, $2,500; Eagle, Cincinnati, $5,000; Franklin, New-York, $12,000: Hudson River Co., $2,000.

Among the killed by the explosion of the steamer *Redstone*, on the 3d instant, were Lewis Berry and Joseph W. Berry, of Brownsville, Pa.; M. Smith, of Petersburg. The remainder, as far as known, belong to the West. The whole number of killed is not yet known.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 6.

The loss of the Franklin Insurance Company of Philadelphia by the Chillicothe fire is said to be exaggerated in the account received by Telegraph. We learn that it does not exceed $28,000

Great Fire at Paducah, Ky.—Forty Buildings Destroyed.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, April 5.

A large fire occurred at Paducah on Saturday morning last, destroying forty buildings, and entailing a loss of $100,000 over and above the insurances. The fire originated in the livery stable of J. G. Cole, and soon communicated to Heywood's House on the north, and several frame buildings on the south. The Branch Bank was entirely consumed; the fate of the money, &c., in its vaults, is not yet known. The offices of the *Democrat* and the *Journal* sustained some slight damage by the hurried removal of the contents, but not otherwise. During the fire a gang of thieves commenced their work, but their depredations were soon suspended. The town is a mass of ruins.

Destructive Fire at Louisville.-Loss $40,000, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, April 5.

About 1 o'clock, this morning, the large Soap and Candle Factory of Cornwall & Brother was destroyed, by fire;—the supposed work of an incendiary. Loss $40,000; partially covered by insurance

The river is rising fast. It has been raining hard, since Saturday.

Miss Catherine Hayes gave her first Concert here, on Saturday night, and met with a brilliant triumph.

A Family Poisoned.

PITTSBURG, Monday, April 5.

A poor family named Cuthbert, consisting of the father, mother, two boys, a girl, and a lad living with them, named John Cawley, were poisoned last night while partaking of some sugar, into which some poison had dropped from an upper shelf, where some loose papers of medicines, &c., had been left by a previous tenant. Medical assistance was immediately rendered, but the two sons died this morning, and it is hoped the others may recover.

The Southern Mail—Ship Fever at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 6.

The Southern mail is experiencing the effects of the late storm. We have nothing to-night beyond Savannah. Two New-Orleans mails are now due.

Ship fever continues to prevail to a great extent among the passengers of the ship *Jane Henderson*. A number have already died, and others are not likely to recover. Capt. Stewart is among the sick.

The Robbery of Bark Missouri.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 6.

In the U. S. Court, this afternoon, Captain Henry C. Pittman, late of the ship *Sterling*, was convicted of plundering the bark *Missouri*, of New-York, (wrecked on the coast of Sumatra,) of $16,000—silver dollars. The captain of the *Missouri* (Dixey) had previously pleaded guilty. He stated that the wreck was accidental, but he afterwards proposed the robbery to Capt. Pittman, and he assented to it.

Great Rise in the Ohio—A Flood Anticipated.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, April 6.

The river is rising at the rate of a foot an hour, and the water is already up to the houses west of Main-street. A flood is apprehended.

PITTSBURG, Tuesday, April 6.

We have a great freshet here in consequence of the rapid rise in the Monongahela. The channel now measures 23 feet, and it is still rising fast. At Brownsville the channel is 50 feet and still rising, with the water only four feet from the bridge. A rise is anticipated in the Allegheny, as the rains have been general.

The Weather at Buffalo—Suicide, &c

BUFFALO, Tuesday, April 6.

We have had a heavy snow-storm here, and it still continues.

A German, named Balthashapsel hung himself in the Watch-house, yesterday, while drunk. Another man in the same place, also in a drunken fit, mangled himself dreadfully with a knife and is not expected to recover.

The Canal Auditor.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 6.

Phelps vs. *Newell*.—The Court of Appeals decided this morning, that they would hear the case upon the mandamus. The Court is not now full—Justice Watson being absent—but the case will be heard at the present term.

Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 6.

The Common Council, at 3 o'clock this morning, by a vote of 14 to 5, agreed to loan the credit of the City to the extent of $1,000,000 to the Albany and Susquehanna Railway.

Snow has been falling here since 9 o'clock last evening.

Steam between Charleston and Liverpool.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, April 7.

The steamship *South Carolina* sails to-morrow for Liverpool, with a cargo valued at about $80,000.

The Alabama at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, April 6.

The Steamship *Alabama*, Capt. LUDLOW, has arrived here from New-York.

The Steamship Isabel at Charleston

CHARLESTON, Monday, April 5.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived, with Havana and Key West dates to the 30th ultimo. She was detained, by a trifling accident to her machinery, but will leave here again, on Thursday,—her regular day.

KEY WEST.—Arrived, March 30, brig *J. C. Anderson*, New-York. Sailed, 31st, Government schooner *Captain Williams*, Philadelphia.—23d, schooners *Justina*, New-York, *Eliza*, New-Bedford.

IN PORT.—Brig *Susan Vere*, loading, for Richmond, Va., having been hove out and repaired; schooner *George Arnold*, repairing;—will sail for Bath, Me.; brig *J. C Anderson*, discharging; schooner *Harp*, repairing.

SIOKEN.—March 24, off American Shoals, brig *Emma Frances*, Mount Desert, from Laguayra, 12 days, for New-York. Reports the Island healthy—weather fine.

A report from Nassau, N. P., states that the affairs of the ship *Russell Glover*, lost on Abasco, were settled on the 25th, and Captain Tucker was waiting for a passage to the States.

The ship *Marion*, having repaired, sailed on the 26th for Matanzas.

The bark *Sarah Hand*, (of Philadelphia,) for New-York, went ashore near the rising rocks, saving only 300 boxes of Matanzas sugar out of a cargo of 500 hhds. and 1,000 boxes. Vessel a total wreck.

A large ship, name unknown, was reported ashore on the 25th, near Abasco.

A Dutch brig, bound for Darien, Ga., was lost on Abasco, on the 18th. Materials only saved. Not known where from.

XXXIId CONGRESS... First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 6.

PETITIONS.

Mr. DOUGLAS presented the petition of HENRY O'REILLY, proposing to establish a line of communication, by mail and telegraph,

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1852.

☞ The Second Edition of the *Evening Times*, published every day at 3 o'clock P. M., and served to subscribers for *One Cent*, contains a full and complete list of the *Arrivals at all the Hotels*, up to the latest hour.

☞ A. C. STORY & Co. will furnish the *Daily* and *Weekly Times* to those who may desire it in Providence, Rhode Island.

Influence of Cities.

The *Savannah Republican*, commenting upon a recent paragraph in the *Times*, makes some very just remarks upon the merits and demerits of the city of New-York. It says:

"The people of New-York are too indiscriminate in their likes and dislikes. When they take a fancy for a man or woman, no kind of adulation is too fulsome—and when their opinions happen to clash, as in the case of Macready and Forrest, it may become necessary to invoke the 'intervention' of the bayonet and musket. The popular mind never moves quietly; it rushes and surges along, like a sea in a tempest. And yet, with all these defects, New-York is a truly great city. It is great, not merely on account of its population, but for its magnificent enterprises, its public spirit, the quickness and energy and liberality of its people. The excesses into which it is sometimes hurried, are blemishes, to be sure; but they are also evidences of great activity in the public mind, of power and energy, and of a spirit of inquiry, which, if properly directed, cannot fail to accomplish the most important results. They are but the foibles of an ungrown giant; still they diminish the influence which New-York would otherwise exert upon the national mind."

New-York in all these respects,—in its advantages and its draw-backs,—is just like every other growing, business City in the world. The heterogeneous character of its population,—the fact that among its active inhabitants are natives of almost every country under Heaven,—brought from different conditions of society, unequally cultivated, and having little in common except the thirst for gain which has brought them hither, undoubtedly affects its character and influence to some extent. And still every great City, distinguished for its business facilities, will exhibit the same characteristics. Paris collects pleasure-seekers from every corner of creation. London is the metropolis, not only of England, but of the world. New-Orleans and San Francisco, each presenting marked business attractions in its own sphere, collect inhabitants from all lands, as different in character and customs as in appearance and speech.

In all great Cities the people are "too indiscriminate in their likes and dislikes"—too little under the control of reflection and judgment—too liable to gusts of passion and excitement. This is the inevitable result of crowding great masses of people together. Each one tells his neighbor the news, and the very act of talking it over together stirs both up to a certain zeal which neither feel alone. Any startling incident—the arrival of a steamer, the perpetration of a crime, the advent of a celebrity—anything at all calculated to stimulate curiosity or startle attention—comes upon half a million of people at once. It is not passed from one to another in the course of weeks or days, losing its immediate interest at each successive step. It goes, like an electric shock, through the whole at once. Every man sees it in his neighbor's face, and hears it from his lips, the moment he meets him. A hundred thousand people find it upon their breakfast tables, in the morning papers. They speak of it the first thing on going out. And the natural result of all this is just what you may see in any mass meeting, or large collection of people, all thinking of the same thing—a degree of excitement which looks like folly, and is still the simple consequence of very natural causes.

Of course it passes away just as rapidly as it comes. All high feeling is temporary in its nature, and speedily gives place to the ordinary tone of the mind. Besides new events and new causes of excitement, constantly claim the attention of the inhabitants of a large City. One follows another, like the waves of the sea,—and each sweeps away the traces of that which went before. Living in a City is in this respect much like walking upon the sea-shore:—every swell of the waters obliterates the foot-prints made after its predecessor disappeared; and the higher the tempest, the faster do these changes come.

But it is not passion, feeling, alone that is stimulated into unnatural activity by City life. The same stimulus affects all the faculties. Constant intercourse with others,—the habit of seeing everything and everybody actively engaged in some pursuit,—the ceaseless rush and energy of city life, tend to sharpen the intellectual faculties, and to quicken all the modes of thought and of exertion. It is like walking in a crowd of people,—all going one way;—you inevitably fall into their pace and walk *with* them, partly from sympathy, and partly because you must, if you would avoid being trodden down. It is this stimulus, the artificial product in a great degree of living in crowds, which gives to the business, the daily life, the whole character of great Cities, such wonderful energy and vigor, and which enables them to accomplish such gigantic schemes in every department of active exertion. Men in Cities live and work constantly *under high pressure*. Everything is done as if there were nothing else in the world to be done. It is almost impossible to go on a walk in Broadway or Wall-street, in business or pleasure; one naturally and unthinkingly quickens his pace into a run.

While all this tends to give greater energy to the individual character, and to promote the rapid growth and prosperity of great Cities, like everything else it has its disadvantages. None of our blessings are unmixed. We cannot *haste* and *rest* at once. If we have the advantages of the one, we must forego those of the other. And thus while any great object, of business, beneficence, or of amusement, can be carried forward in Cities with ten times greater force, energy, and success, than in the Country where men live apart, and cannot so readily work together, *opinions* can be formed in the Country with far greater coolness and discretion than amid the hurry and excitement of City life. Upon all subjects, political and social, the sentiment of the Country,—of the great mass of those who live out of great Cities and beyond the reach of their immediate influence, is always sounder and healthier,—is always more free from passion and prejudice, and more clearly the dictate of sound judgment and right feeling, than that of Cities.

There is no reason to fear that Cities, and especially the City of New-York, will not exert over the public mind all the influence and control which the good of the Country requires. The direct business connection which they always maintain with the rural sections; the power they possess of giving, by concert of action, undue weight and an artificial importance to their sentiments and wishes; and the imposing position which great numbers and great wealth always give, will insure to them quite as much sway over national sentiment, and quite as much control over national action, as they ought to have. Nothing is more deleterious to a nation than the domination over it of a single, great, populous, wealthy City. The City of Rome ruled and ruined the Roman Empire. The supremacy of Paris is a curse to France. Fortunately, the great extent and the character of this country will render it forever impossible that any one City should attain a corresponding ascendancy here.

Mazzini and the Socialists.

Joseph Mazzini is undoubtedly the most active agent in the organization of European revolution. He has contrived to get together a vast quantity of munitions, and a tolerably replete military chest; and it is whispered that, as far as his own lovely land of Italy is concerned, there are men enough prepared to use the weapons. Nay, it is said that the Apennines, from Reggio to the Po, are actually pregnant with latent muskets, and populous with patriots yearning to put them in active service. If this be veritable, then is there still a remnant of hope for the good cause. The redemption of Italy cannot be a solitary event. The movement may certainly be premature. Mazzini, shrewd and patient as he is, may precipitate action, where passion and interest are so powerfully impulsive. But, if he abide his time, he may inaugurate an era memorable in all time.

The 2d of December was a gloomy day for patriotic dreams. There had been unlimited confidence in the help of the French people, and it was fondly trusted that the only revolution possible, in the contracting, centralizing policy of Bonaparte, was the reaction towards republicanism. Mazzini, though villified and decried mercilessly at the Vatican, Shönbrunn and Elysée, as a Red Republican, Socialist, and even Communist, was wholly undeserving of the reproach. It was certainly his chosen policy to enlist every element adverse to monarchy, in a crusade against institutions bulwarked by the accumulated refuse of ages, and a mistaken veneration, resulting from habit, custom and religious associations. In times of extraordinary peril, we are seldom fastidious about the spiritual experience of such aid as offers itself. Mazzini was led to believe that Socialism was the prevailing sentiment of the French. United with the red and more moderate Republicanism, it was supposed to be a silent, unenergetical principle, omnipotent for political ends, when once fairly set in motion. It was regarded as rising infinitely superior to personal considerations; and even above the base level of an immediate expediency. That such power as it possessed was about to be exerted; that France was to be the scene of an early illustration of the worth of Democratic institutions; and that Italy would share the golden reign of liberty, in witnessing the withdrawal of foreign and unfriendly soldiery from her sacred soil: these were, and not unreasonably, the sober expectations of the extriumvir. But the event repudiated the promise. The reaction took a wrong direction. The Socialists verified none of their principles; and convicted themselves of cowardice, if not complicity, in an act of prodigious treason to humanity and rights. They proved beyond controversy their subjection to the least manly of weaknesses, and their pliability in the fingers of any pretender whose pretences are gilded with glory. The first, modest flight of the imperial eagle produced a sorry fluttering in their cotes; and now, so presently after, the France that knew them so well, knows them no more forever.

Mazzini vents his disappointment in one of his recent manifestos. He obviously feels it keenly. He conceives that the moment has come for the enunciation of the precise and simple truth. Hereafter no more alliances with evil for the production of good. He drags the recreants to the bar of humanity, and indicts them sternly, relentlessly. Listen:

"I charge the Socialists, and especially their leaders, with falsifying, mutilating, and debasing the great thought, which is our only law, by shutting it up in positive systems, conflicting with individual liberty, national sovereignty, and the development of the age.

"I charge them with having desired, *in the name of their mischievous individuality*, to attach arbitrary solutions to the problem of human life, before the life had been allowed to manifest itself, in its plentitude of aspiration and capacity, under the impulse of those great electric currents, that we learn from revolutions.

"I charge them with having pretended to *evoke from their cramped and morbid brains*, at a given moment, an organization, which can only spring from the conjoint action of all human faculties; with having substituted their solitary *ego* for the collective *ego* of Europe; with prophesying in the name of Saint Simon, Fourier, Cabet, and others, whenever the repression of revelators for the benefit of future revelations, has been debated; and with having inscribed on the brows of their temples: GOD IS GOD, AND HUMANITY IS HIS PROPHET.

"Through forgetfulness of ACTION, by saying, "All that France owes to Europe is a solution of the problem of the organization of labor," by refusing to hear the voice of their children, praying them to lay aside all discussion, and range themselves on a common field to do battle. France has been brought, through Rome, to the shame of the second of December.

"Democratic Europe, without exception, is now called to assist France in recovering herself, as she has formerly assisted Europe. Instead of flattering her errors, we have to speak to her in the candid, caustic language, which she eminently merits. It is, above all, necessary that we advance, advance always, and that we advance without France, until such time as she shall overtake the movement of the age. At present she keeps step with the prevailing movement of Europe; but the movement of the Tessino, and the Sicilian insurrection preceded the revolution of 1848.

"The European initiative belongs to the first people, whoever they may be, who shall rise up, not in the name of a local interest, but on behalf of a general principle. If France does it, may the benedictions of God and of humanity be hers! If she refuses, it must be done by others. God has no chosen people. Father of all, He is ever with those who offer to sacrifice themselves for the good of mankind.

"Whenever Democracy militant shall have a Government, a revenue, a common soil, a plan and unity of operations, it shall conquer. Until then, let it resign itself to shame, the rod, deportation, the gibbet; and let it find its consolation, if it can, in poring over the political romances, which its pacific Utopians are ever ready to make for it: they cost little in the making."

Thus is Socialism finally read out from the current scheme of politics. The tribunes of humanity, Kossuth and Mazzini, have both disclaimed it. Those who have made it the plea for withholding aid from the combined enterprises of the Italian and Magyar, may withdraw their plea without fear of the consequences. The only ism on the tapis is Republicanism. It is in active antagonism with the worst of Monarchical principles, developed to their extremest longitude. It denounces the butcheries of Ferdinand; the perjuries and butcheries of Francis Joseph; the perjuries and banishments of Louis Napoleon, in terms of manly earnestness, and with threats of retribution. Not of such sanguinary retribution as Socialism has been wont to spread like the red mantle of the Matador, to the gaze of Monarchs, perplexing them with wrathful fears of change. Red is a color more agreeable to Cardinals than to Kings. The loss of rank unworthily gained; of power improperly wielded; of wealth mercilessly extorted, is penalty enough in Republican eyes for the most flagrant of regal wrongs; and in eliminating Socialism from the programme of his campaign, we have no doubt that hosts of helpers have been won for the great political *renaissance*.

☞ The "Southern Rights Democratic Convention" of Georgia was held at Milledgeville on the 31st ult. Only forty-five Counties, not quite half the State, were represented. The principal business transacted was the adoption of a series of resolutions, fully reaffirming the Baltimore resolutions of 1844, and declaring their purpose to send delegates to the coming National Convention, and to act in harmony with the Democratic party of the Union. The resolutions make no reference to the Compromise, to Slavery in the territories, or to the law for the recapture of fugitives from labor. The power of Congress to interfere with Slavery in the States is denied. Every "attempt to abridge the present privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us" is denounced, and the duty is specially urged upon the Democracy of "sustaining and advancing among us constitutional liberty, equality and fraternity." State and District Delegates and Electors were appointed, and the Convention adjourned.

The Whig National Convention.

The time and place of holding the Whig National Convention are about to be designated. There has seldom been so little talk or action in advance, in the papers, or by Caucuses and Conventions, in relation to any important party movement. This has not happened because any one supposed these matters to be settled, for whenever the subject has been referred to it has uniformly been treated as an open question, especially in regard to the place to be selected. The only suggestion of a day of meeting that has attracted much attention (the 17th of June) has met with general favor. The Senate Caucus at Washington seemed inclined to meet the general wish as to time, indicating the middle of June as the appropriate period.

But where shall the Convention be held? There are several considerations that ought to have weight in deciding this question. First of all, beyond doubt, the convenience of the delegates ought to be consulted, but not solely; for if this was the only thing to be settled, New-York would, of course be selected at once by common consent; for although not geographically central, yet the facilities of access are such that New-York lies in the course of a majority of the delegates from the Atlantic States, if the point of meeting is anywhere East of the Alleghanies, and hardly a man from the West will cross the mountains, without being attracted to this City by some business growing out of our commercial preeminence. But we do not desire to have the Convention held in New-York. Although it would be hard, perhaps impossible, to exhibit any plausible reason against the selection of this City, if the Convention is to be held at any point East of the mountains, yet there are the strongest considerations in favor of going Westward.

Let the Whigs once throw themselves upon the hospitality of the West, and visit either Cincinnati or Louisville. There they will be met by a hearty and vigorous welcome, springing from generous social habits, and from a cordial sympathy in their patriotic feelings and objects. Ever since Conventions have been in fashion, our Western friends have met us without complaint on the Atlantic slope, and it is full time we should begin to reciprocate. Lay out of view the other objects which may induce gentlemen to visit the East and New-York as its business centre, and the convenience of the Delegates would be quite as much promoted by holding the Convention at Cincinnati as at any other point—much more than at either place said to have been mentioned at the meeting of Senators. There are unhappy recollections connected with Baltimore, and Philadelphia has already been sufficiently favored and distinguished as the head-quarters of Conventions. The proposal of Annapolis we take to be a joke, and no very bright one either. Better go to Yorktown, or Guilford Court-House. But with all due appreciation of Revolutionary reminiscences we prefer to associate the opening of this Whig campaign with something fresh, vigorous, generous and hopeful. Let us go to the Queen City of the great valley.

Free Trade in England.

The position of political parties in England just now, is very curious. A Protectionist Ministry has come into power; and yet Protection never seemed so powerless as at the present moment. The Earl of DERBY has been for many years the ablest and most determined opponent of the Free Trade policy of Sir ROBERT PEEL; and yet on taking office he does not touch or disturb that policy in the least degree. The opponents of Protection in England have been compelled to fight with incessant energy, against the party which has so clamorously demanded its restoration; and yet they now treat that party, since its advent to power, with a forbearance that almost amounts to contempt. The most powerful champion of Free Trade in England, the *London Times*, does not hesitate to demand for the new Ministry a full and fair opportunity to carry out while in power, the principles it professed while in opposition,—so entire is its reliance upon that popular sentiment to which Earl DERBY, like every other ruler, must implicitly defer. "The opponents of free trade," says the *Times*, "were never so *utterly disarmed* as when they found themselves suddenly invested with all the powers of Government, and told, upon their own peril and responsibility, *to use them*." The course of the Ministry, since its accession,—its hesitation in declaring its policy, and the reluctance with which it yielded at last to the demand for an appeal to the people, seems fully to justify this high confidence on the part of the friends of Free Trade.

The people of Great Britain will never again consent to a tax upon bread. The issue has come to be substantially one between the aristocracy and the people—between the few who are there the owners of land and the millions who are compelled to purchase its products. Whenever such an issue is made, even in England, the result cannot be doubtful. The supreme power over the people of the British realm no longer rests with the nobility. Great and overshadowing as its influence still is over everything that relates to the control of property, the aristocracy of England is not now what it once was—the only power which rulers were bound to consult, the only class whose privileges were to be protected. Earls and Lords even yet, when they succeed to power, are accustomed to proclaim, with a flourish, their purpose to "defend the rights and the interests of their *order*:" but other "orders" demand protection also. No Minister can hold his place who forgets the interests of the people or who attempts to sacrifice them to the ambitious exactions of the titled classes. Sir ROBERT PEEL's great strength consisted in his ready response to the popular requirements of his time; and he never was half so strong as when he conceded the just claim of the laboring millions of England, that their food should no longer be taxed to heap up the wealth of the land-holding aristocracy.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL's sole strength lay in his adhesion to this policy. If he had managed other branches of his administration as wisely as he did that, he would still be in power. Upon this question he had the great body of the English people with him. But he sacrificed the public interest, on all other subjects, to private schemes. He installed the branches of a single *coterie* into all the places of emolument and of honor.

It is curious to notice how readily the most incongruous elements coalesce, when thrown together in opposition. When Lord JOHN RUSSELL was in power, he treated the COBDENS, the HUMES, and the TRIBUNES of Parliament with serene contempt, and dismissed PALMERSTON with lofty scorn from his councils, for a breach of etiquette. Now that he is out of office, he has joined them all in a war upon the Ministry by which he was displaced. Their mutual differences are all forgotten; they have a common aim,—the expulsion from office of their common foe.

The ministry have announced their intention of dissolving Parliament as soon as possible. Only those measures which are absolutely necessary to carry on the Government will be introduced at the present session, and these will undoubtedly be allowed to pass without opposition. Lord BROUGHAM has given notice of a bill to reduce the time within which Parliament can be again assembled after a dissolution. And the elections will be held as early in the season as possible. The great issue will, of course, be between Protection to British agriculture, and Free Trade in the produce of the soil. The new ministry has an arduous task to perform, in bringing back the public sentiment of the kingdom to the point where it stood a quarter of a century ago. It shows more boldness than prudence thus to stem a tide to which Sir ROBERT PEEL thought it expedient to yield and to resist popular demands, which justice always sanctioned and to which concessions have given increased force. The result, especially if it be adverse to Protection, will probably set that question at rest in England for many years to come.

The Compromise.

It will be seen by reference to our Congressional report that two or three important resolutions upon the subject of the Compromise measures, were adopted in the House of Representatives on Monday. Mr. JACKSON, of Georgia, first offered one, to which Mr. HILLYER, from the same State, offered, as an addition, the following—being the same as the one rejected in the Democratic caucus, held at the opening of the session:

Resolved, That the series of acts passed during the first session of the thirty-first Congress, known as the Compromises, are regarded as a final adjustment, and a permanent settlement of the questions therein embraced, and should be maintained and executed as such.

This resolution was adopted by a vote of 103 to 74. After several unsuccessful attempts to adjourn, the vote was then taken upon the resolution originally offered by Mr. JACKSON,—which was as follows:

Resolved, That we recognize the binding efficacy of the compromises of the Constitution—and we believe it to be the determination of the people generally, as we hereby declare it to be ours individually, to abide by such compromises, and to sustain the laws necessary to carry them out—the provision for the delivery of fugitive slaves, and the act of the last Congress for that purpose, included; and that we deprecate all further agitation of the questions growing out of that act of the last Congress, known as the Compromise Act—and, of questions generally connected with the institution of slavery, as unnecessary, useless and dangerous.

This resolution was adopted, ayes, 101; noes, 64. The following is an analysis of the vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Willis Allen, Ill.; *Wm Appleton*, Mass.; T. H. Bayly, Va; Bocock, Va.; *Bowie*, Md.; Bragg, Ala.; Breckenridge, Ky.; *Brooks* N Y; A. G. Brown, Miss; Busby, Ohio; *E. C. Cabell* Fla.; Caskie, Va.; Clark, Iowa; Cobb, Ala.; Curtis Pa.; Daniel, N C.; J G. Davis, Ia.; Dawson, Pa.; *Dockery*, North Carolina; Dunham, Indiana; Edmundson, Va.; *Ewing*, Ky.; *Faulkner*, Va; Fickiin, Ill.; Fitch, Ind; Florence, Pa.; *Freeman*, Mississippi; T J D. Fuller, Me; Gamble, Pa.; *Gentry*, Tenn.; Gorman, Ind.; *Grey*, Ky.; Hall, Mo.; Hamilton, Md; Hammond, Md.; Hart, N Y; *Hiues*, N Y.; *Haven*, N Y; Hendricks Ind; Henn, Iowa; Hibbard, N H; Hillyer, Geo; Houston, Ala.; Howard, Texas; Ingersoll, Conn; Jackson, Geo; A. Johnson, Tenn; J. Johnson, Geo; W Jones, Tenn; Kurtz, Pa; *Landry*, La.; Letcher, Va.; Lockhart, Ind; E C. Marshall, Cal.; H. Marshall, Ky; *Martin*, N. Y.; Mason, Ky; McCorkle, Cal; McDonald, Me.; McMullen, Va; Meade, Va; *Miller*, Mo; *J Moore*, La.; *Morehead*, N. C.; Murray, N Y; Nabors, Miss; *Outlaw*, N L.; *S. W. Parker*, Ind.; Peaslee, N H.; Peck, La; Phelps, Mo.; Polk, Tenn.; Price, N J.; William A. Richardson, Ill.; Riddle, Delaware; Robbins, Pa; Robinson, Ind; Ross, Pa.; Savage, Tenn; *Schermerhorn*, N Y; Scurry, Texas; D. L. Seymour, N Y; O. S. Seymour, Conn; Smith, Ala.; F. P. Stanton, Tenn. R. H. Stanton, Ky.; A. P. Stevens, N Y; Stone, Ky; St. Martin, La; *Strother*, Va; Stuart, Mich; Sutherland, N Y; G. W. Thompson, Va; Venable, N C; *Walsh*, Md; *Ward*, Ky; *Watkins*, Tenn; *Addison White*, Ky; *Alex. White*, Ala; Wilcox Miss.; *Williams*, Tenn—101.

NAYS—Messrs. Aiken, S C; *Alison*, Pa.; Ashe, N C; Averett, Va; D J. Bailey, Geo; *Barrere*, O; Bartlett, Vt; *Brenton*, Ind; *G H Brown*, N. J.; Buell, N. Y.; Jos Cable, O; *L. D. Campbell*, O.; T. Campbell, Ill.; *Chapman*, Conn.; *Chipman*, N C; *Conger*, Mich; Dean, N Y; Doty, Wis; DURKEE, Wis; Eastman, Wis; Edgerton, O; Floyd, N. Y.; *Fowler*, Mass.; Gaylord, O.; *Goodenow*, Me.; *Goodrich*, Mass; Grow, Pa.; *Harper*, O.; Holladay, Va; *Horsford*, N. Y; *T M. Howe*, Pa.; Ives, N. Y; Jenkins, N Y; *John Johnson*, O; D T. Jones, N Y; Preston, King, Ky; *Kuhns*, Pa.; McANN, Mass; McQueen, S C; *Meacham*, Vt; Millson, Va; *Minor*, Vt; Mitchell, Ill; *Newton*, O.; Orr, S C; *Penniman*, Mich.; *Perkins*, N H.; Powell, Va; Rantoul, Mass; *Sackett*, N Y; *Schoolcraft*, N. Y.; *Scudder*, Mass.; Smart, Me.; *Benj Stanton*, O; Stratton, N J; Sweetser, O.; *Benj. Thompson*, Mass; TUCK, N. H; *Walbridge*, N. Y.; Wallace, S C; *Washburn*, Me; *Wells*, N. Y.; Woodward, S. C.; *Yates*, Ill.—64

Whigs in *Italics*; Democrats in Roman; Free Soilers in SMALL CAPS.

RECAPITULATION.

YEAS		NAYS	
Northern Whigs	7	Northern Democrats	35
Southern Whigs	20	Southern Democrats	39
Whigs	27	Democrats	74
Total	101.		
Northern Whigs	29	Northern Democrats	21
Southern Whigs	1	Southern Democrats	10
Whigs	30	Democrats	31
Free-Soilers	3	Total	64.

☞ It seems that the modest endeavor of the French people to have two, out of two or three hundred legislators, as genuine representatives of themselves, has excited the ire of the Elysée. Cavaignac and Carnot are not so immediately the objects of indignation. They can readily be got rid of. It is quite problematical whether they will consent to take the requisite oath, and don the livery annexed to their legislative dignity. The offence lies at the door of the electors,—in that they ventured to prefer their own to Government candidates. It appears to have implanted suspicion in the Presidential bosom that his popularity has not that rotund completeness, which has helped him already to so much, and upon which he counts to settle the imperial crown upon his temples. The consequences have been most unhappy. The proscriptions, which had ceased for awhile, are renewed with aggravated violence. The papers teem with new banishments and deportations. In the Department of Basses Alpes, for instance, 953 have been punished with deportation to Algiers, 41 to Cayenne, 69 to imprisonment, 16 to exile; and 346 others have been placed under the especial care of the police. Railway trains all over the country run freighted with mingled crowds of the condemned; many of them men of wealth, and rank, and respectability, huddled together with the very offscourings of society, exchanging the quiet and ease of home, and family, and friends, for the perpetual companionship of the rough and reckless convicts of a penal colony. Many arrests have been made recently at Rheims and Rouen,—the accused being among the most refined and cultivated members of society in those cities. Individuals of note are daily saluted with an intimation that Government craves their absence from the country. Thus with the miserable convoys, numbering by hundreds mostly, of those doomed to transportation, and those who turn their backs upon their country with the liberty to choose their location anywhere beyond the frontier, the highways of the autocratic Republic find throngs of travelers. A painful sight to see all the noble and liberty-loving spirits of a nation, hurried in droves to the shore, and exported like so many cattle, to a distant market!

☞ A Washington correspondent of a Philadelphia paper says:

"Great joy is expressed here on account of the success of the Sectional Dry Dock in *Philadelphia*. It will set a great many objections raised against the California dock *at rest*, and insure the passage of the bill in regard to it, now pending before Congress."

It would be gratifying to know *what* objections to a dock at San Francisco are "set aside" by the fact that one has been authorized at Philadelphia. People out of Congress, and out of Philadelphia, may not see at a glance the intimate connection between the two subjects.

☞ The *National Intelligencer*, noticing the rumor that a house has been rented near London, for KOSSUTH, says:

"If true, it only confirms what we have more than once heard predicted by intelligent and far-seeing persons, that London, or its neighborhood, would become the residence of the Hungarian Exile after his departure from the United States. We shall not be sorry, for our part, to learn that he has collected sufficient 'material aid' in this country, to enable him and his family to spend the rest of their days in undisturbed quiet in that country."

As to residence, perhaps the *Intelligencer* will be good enough to mention some country in Europe, besides England, where Governor KOSSUTH *can* live "after his departure from the United States." The "intelligent and far-seeing persons," whose amazing sagacity is so highly rated, may be aware that the despots of Europe have forbidden this distinguished champion of popular rights from setting foot in their dominions. It needed no ghost, then, to inform them that if he lived anywhere, it must be in England or the United States.

As to the "material aid," Governor KOSSUTH has repeatedly stated that he would not receive one dollar as a donation from any source for his personal support; but that all the money which generous men might bestow upon the cause of his country should be sacredly applied to the furtherance of designs for its deliverance from oppression. In the face of such an assurance, is it quite decorous for the *Intelligencer* to accuse him, by a sneering implication, of designing to convert the whole of these funds to his own support?

The express train on the New-York and Erie Railroad, due at Dunkirk on Saturday noon, had not arrived there up to 5 o'clock P. M. It was off the track between Forestville and Dayton. No lives were lost. The President and Superintendent of the road were both on board.—*Buffalo Rough Notes.*

☞ There is the right kind of a railroad "accident." It is complete in all its parts. There was nobody killed; perhaps no one seriously injured; and the President and Superintendent were both on board. The Erie road is by no means so fatal as wits and women will have it. If they can only contrive to have a responsible official upon every train, we have an idea that "accidents" will be few and not mortal. By all means try the experiment.

Connecticut Election.

The returns from Connecticut are as unsatisfactory and incomplete as usual, in these days of Telegraphing. The indications, however, render a Democratic victory probable. The Democratic candidate for Governor, THOS. H. SEYMOUR, is no doubt elected, and the Legislature may prove Democratic in both branches. We cannot yet announce the majority in the House, though the latest dispatches claim a majority of 20 on Joint Ballot.

Out of 21 members of the Senate, the Democrats elect 13. The Whigs carry New-Haven, which is a large gain over last year, and have 6 Senators. Two Senatorial Districts are yet to hear from.

The result in Hartford is thus announced by the *Courant*:

"The result of the election in this town, will surprise our friends throughout the State. With a canvas showing a Whig majority of some two or three hundred, we are badly defeated. The cause is apparent. The position of the party on the temperance question, has estranged a large number who have hitherto acted with us. It is true, that we got some votes from the Democratic ranks; but where one of that class went for our candidates, three Whigs left us. A large number of Whigs resolutely refused to go to the polls at all."

The following is the vote for State Officers, as far as ascertained:

MIDDLESEX COUNTY—[Complete.]

	1852. Kendrick.	Seymour.	GOVERNOR Foster.	1851 Seymour.
Middletown	526	274	560	687
Cromwell	80	128	(from Middletown.	
Chatham	108	170	78	165
Durham	115	100	88	116
Chester	87	121	80	102
Clinton	195	102	138	70
East Haddam	176	214	199	235
Haddam	153	274	190	223
Killingworth	67	134	75	146
Portland	— maj.	62	149	241
Saybrook	369	261	364	277
Westbrook	80	84	105	88
Total	1886	1994	1921	2338
Seymour ahead, 108. Do. last year, 409.				

TOLLAND COUNTY.

Tolland	80	167	99	177	18
Andover	43	67	1 48	62	1
Bolton	40	89	5 40	87	6
Columbia	38	138	30 47	110	20
Coventry	157	191	183	146	14
Ellington		28m	142	149	1
Hebron	113	164	10 139	122	20
Mansfield	141	193	157	187	8
Somers	146	164	10 174	179	7
Stafford	185	299	35 260	311	2
Union	68	62	19 52	69	19
Vernon	324	151	13 330	124	15
Willington	127	135	14 131	104	14
Total	1,492	1 848	137 1,802	1,827	145

HARTFORD COUNTY.

Hartford	1242	1618	69	1390	1485	45
Avon	98	89		128	62	8
Berlin	140	260	12	170	220	7
Bloomfield	99	182		101	168	15
Bristol				298	310	14
Burlington				109	102	13
Canton	158	183	28	205	178	26
East Hartford	228	292	9	246	247	1
East Windsor	177	254	5	221	166	2
Enfield	258	206		300	241	53
Farmington	197	234		203	194	60
Glastenbury	206	353		253	357	45
Granby				226	281	3
Hartland	57	102		82	98	
Manchester	215	243	14	227	235	7
Marlborough				88	66	
New Britain	310	272	31	245	256	25
Rocky Hill	75	143	3	84	128	4
Simsbury	216	209		206	219	1
Southington		49m		205	237	13
South Windsor	122	191	3	162	183	2
Suffield	152	343	49	181	3 6	54
Wethersfield	239	249	7	256	225	8
Windsor	163	340		196	297	9
				5783	6271	415

VOTE OF NEW-HAVEN—CITY.

	Whig.	Opposition.	Free-Soil.
Governor	2,013	1,514	38
Lieutenant-Governor	2,029	1 513	37
Treasurer	2,031	1,512	37
Secretary of State	2,030	1,511	37
Controller	2,005	1,509	37
Judge Probate	1,635	1,799	12
Senator	2,032	1,502	5
Representatives { Pardee	2,052	Ingersoll	1,492
Representatives { Lester	2,068	English	1,500

THE LATEST.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, April 6.

In Litchfield, the XVth District has elected a Democrat to the Senate,—which makes it, thus far, 13 Democrats in the Senate to 6 Whigs,—with two still to hear from,—both in Litchfield County.

The editors of the *Courant*, Hartford, and of the *Palladium*, New-Haven, give up both Houses of the Legislature to the Democrats, but cannot yet say what the majority in the House will be.

☞ The *Sun* announces the dissolution of partnership by its proprietors,—the establishment remaining in the hands of Mr. MOSES S. BEACH. An evening paper is hereafter to be issued from the same office. The *Sun* is the oldest and most successful penny paper ever issued in this City.

☞ The steamship *Florida*, Capt. LYON, arrived at this port yesterday, from Savannah in sixty hours. She brought a large number of passengers. We are indebted to the Purser of the ship and our Savannah friends for late papers. The *Florida* exchanged signals on the 4th inst., 25 miles S. W. of Cape Hatteras, with steamship *Alabama*, hence for Savannah.

BAR IN THE HUDSON.—A bill is pending in the Legislature of this State providing means for the removal of the new bar formed in the Hudson river, near Castleton, during the past winter. It is to be hoped that the measure will be promptly and favorably acted upon. It is highly important to the interests of the entire State that the Hudson River should be kept open and free. It must be remembered that the water is not "salt," so far from the seaboard, and the bar in question therefore, is beyond reach of any internal improvement policy likely to be sustained by the dominant party in Congress.

DISPATCH.—We are indebted to Mr. D. P. Stull, ARCHER & Co.'s Express messengers, for copies of the Albany papers of yesterday morning, delivered in this city at 10 minutes past 12 o'clock, having left Albany at 10 minutes past 8 o'clock A. M.

☞ The usually well informed Democratic correspondent of the *Philadelphia Ledger*, writes thus concerning political prospects:

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 4, 1852.

The Whigs have held a caucus in the Senate Chamber, in regard to holding a National Whig Convention, either in Philadelphia or New-York. They have invited a Committee from the House to join them, and will probably fix the time for holding the Convention on the 1st of July, and the place, Philadelphia. Very little doubt exists of the Whigs being able to harmonize, since fire-eaters, *carnivora* and *herbivora*, including EX-Governor Seward, fraternized on that occasion. Everything tends towards the nomination of Gen. Scott, so far as the Congressional Whigs are concerned; but Mr. Fillmore is fairly in the field, and the decided choice of every State south of the Potomac. Things in the Convention may be differently managed from what they are here, at the seat of Government.

LIBERATION OF GENERAL PEREZEL.—A Constantinople correspondent of the *Tribune*, states that General PEREZEL, KOSSUTH's brave compatriot, has been liberated from his detention in Asia Minor, on the intercession of the United States Legation. He is furnished with an American passport, and was to leave Constantinople on the 5th ult., with his wife and three children, for Malta, on his way to the United States, via England. The General and family are all well, happy in being once more free. The Sultan has generously donated him with a sum of money for his expenses, and he has called upon Heli Pacha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to express his acknowledgments for the same. *He is the last of the Refugees.* He is warmly attached to M. KOSSUTH, and condemns very strongly, the vigorous attack of Batthyanyi, who, doubtless, made it to procure his pardon from the Emperor of Austria, and the restoration of his forfeited estates.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNION.—The steamship *Union*, Capt. ADAMS, arrived at this port yesterday noon, having left Charleston on Saturday the 3d inst., at 6 P. M.

☞ Advices from Florida report that General Hopkins had captured eleven Indians, including the wife of Billy Bowlegs, and sent them to Pelatka.

BROOKLYN CITY.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—This Board held its regular monthly meeting, Tuesday afternoon, at their room, City Hall.—Present, presiding, Cyrus P. Smith, Esq., President of the Board, and 17 members.

On motion of Mr. Arnold, by-laws were so altered as to have the Finance Committee composed of five members instead of three, as at present.

By resolution, the President of the Board was authorized to settle with Mrs. Smith for a certain lot of land in York-street, for school No. 7.

The Visiting Committee made their monthly report, and offered resolutions which were referred to committees—that there be an additional teacher for primary department of No. 9, and another for the female department of No. 8, and two additional teachers for Nos. 1, 9, and 12, and constructing water courses for the privies of the male departments of Nos. 1, 5, and 12, and to procure a suitable case for the philosophical apparatus of Nos. 3 and 11; also, addition to the primary of No. 9. The report of the Committee was adopted.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—The following gentlemen were admitted as Attorneys and Counsellors, in the Supreme Court, yesterday: Gilbert Hathaway, Joseph H McRibbin, Frederick A. Lane, Jacob W. Stewart, Silas D. Gifford, Zadock Hubbell, Augustus H. Welch, N. Preston

NEW-YORK CITY.

A FLOOD.—The tide on Monday night rose so high that the water in many places broke over the piers, and in West and other streets adjoining, a large number of streets were flooded. At Fulton Ferry the river rose two or three feet over the docks, to the great inconvenience of the ferry boats, which found considerable difficulty in getting in and out of the slips. When the flood subsided, the streets were literally strewed with timber, barrels, &c., and it is feared that a large amount of merchandise which was lying on the pier, has been damaged or destroyed. The docks at Jersey City and Hoboken were also submerged. The tide, at the latter place, broke over the sea wall, covering the lawn in front of Bunker's Hotel, sweeping right up to the southern piazza. Sad havoc was made among the awnings, swing signs, etc., that had been left out.

PROBABLE FLIGHT OF TWO COUNTERFEITERS.—Several weeks ago, Andrew J. Toms and Enoch Cook, were arrested by the Police of the Third Ward, upon charges of passing a large number of counterfeit $5 bills at various hotels and saloons in Broadway. They were brought before Justice Osborn at the Lower Police Office in Centre-street, and fully committed to the City Prison for trial. Subsequently they were bailed out by Mr. John Carland, who afterwards surrendered the accused parties to the authorities. True bills of indictment were found against them by the Grand Jury, after which they were again liberated from prison by Hon Judge Beebe, before whom appeared John N. Eastman and John N. Briggs, and jointly justified in the sum of $6,800 as security for the appearance of the prisoners when called for. Yesterday morning the case was called in the Court of General Sessions, but the defendants were not forthcoming, and the Court ordered the recognizances forfeited, with instructions to prosecute the bail-bonds. These two men are supposed to be connected with a gang of counterfeiters. It is said they gave a bonus of $800 to procure the bail as named above.

DETECTION OF BURGLARS.—Yesterday morning, about 4 o'clock, while policeman Kennedy was patrolling his beat in the Fifth Ward, his attention was attracted by hearing a noise at the grocery store, on the south-east corner of Franklin and Church-streets. Two burglars were at work with iron jimmies, endeavoring to force open the front doors. The officer watched the movements of the rogues for some time, and fearing they would make their escape if he rapped for assistance, he at once seized upon them, single handed, and secured one, by the name of Mose Vigler, who made a desperate struggle to get away, but was held fast and finally lodged in the Station-House. The accomplice succeeded in effecting his escape. Yesterday Vigler was brought before Justice Lothrop and fully committed for trial.

I. O. OF F.—The semi-annual report makes the following statement of the condition of the Order in the Southern District of New-York, on the 31st day of December last:

Number of Lodges	200	Suspended	761
Members initiated	702	Expelled	16
Admitted by card	84	Deaths	113
Reinstated	64	Number of Members	19,541
Proposed for membership, and rejected	83	Number of Past Grands	2,296
Withdrawn by card	195	Revenue of six months	$65,129

ETHERIAN NAVIGATION.—There was but a small audience last night at the Tabernacle, to hear M. PETIN explain his system of Etherian Navigation In front of the audience was a large painting, showing his machine as it will appear when in operation, and on the platform was a minature model of the apparatus. This large aerial ship is made of alen er timber-work, 54 metres in length, one metre in breadth, and two metres in height, suspended by ropes from three huge silk balloons, 22 metres in diameter and 26 metres in height; the ascensional power of these balloons is above 15,000 kilograms.

The open frame-work, of elongated form, presents in its upper part, fore and aft, seven parallel cross-bars or rails. These rails support, on the right and on the left hand side eight movable horizontal flaps or sails, four ahead and four astern, so disposed as to form, according to the direction in which they are moved, either a culminating roof or parachute, or an inverted or parascensional roof.

On the bows of the ship are two screw-propellers, or helixes, likewise supported by one of the parallel crossbars, and moved by means of two small steam engines, of three-horse power each. Lastly, supported by two masts, placed, the one horizontally ahead, the other vertically astern, are two square or triangular sails: two more sails are also placed on the sides of the balloons. Accordingly, the entire apparatus, forms a whole, divided into seven principal parts, thus:

A centre of gravity, where the boilers are placed.

Two lateral parts, composed each of four moveable flaps or sails, intended to serve as surfaces of support to find resistance either on the upper or the lower strata of air; or to serve as a counterpoise, as a power to break the equipoise round the centre of the surface of support, by displacing the ship and determining her motion along a more or less horizontally inclined plane.

Two screw-wheels, auxiliary moving powers propelling the ship, transmitting a power of traction, either to progress horizontally or descend.

Sails, to improve the power of the wind, or to tack.

M. Petin explained the principles upon which he based his invention. He had studied them from nature, from man, from the bird, from the fish.

All bodies move, because they meet with a certain resistance round themselves, or in the medium which surrounds them, let that medium be water or air. A body will not move *in vacuo*, wanting support or counterpoise, it will sink and be depressed. A cannon-ball and a humming-bird's feather, will drop *in vacuo*, in the same time, which is not the case in the open air.

Thus, every movement is the result of two forces; the influence of gravity, and the resistance of the surrounding medium. The Lecturer illustrated his remarks by the exhibition of various drawings. A figure of a man in the act of swimming, a bird, with spread wings, and a wind propeller. The butterfly, says Mr. Petin, with its four wings stretched out, lies in a horizontal plane. When it wants to move forward, it partly closes its wings, and disposes them like a wedge or an inverted roof. Its body then is barely supported by the hind upper wings, it glides along the inclined plane. It would fall, like an unskilled swimmer, head foremost, if it should persist in this position, but it expands again its fore wings, rests them upon the air which uplifts it; it has moved forward. Again it closes its forewings, and glides downward to rise again. The flight of the butterfly is nothing else than a succession of sliding movements up and down inclined planes. To create these inclined planes at pleasure in the air is the basis of this locomotive system, and this he thinks he has succeeded in doing. In a few days, he will practically test the truth of the principles he has set forth.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—*Tuesday*.—Before Judge BETTS.—No Grand or Petit Jurors were in attendance for the April Term, Mr. Hall, U. S District Attorney, not intending to try any civil causes, as the Court has a heavy Admiralty calendar to attend to.

In re Louis Schlessinger.—Mr. Dillon, on the part of Charles O'Conor, to move an affidavit, that inasmuch as Schlessinger was condemned to be imprisoned for ten years in Spain, and was therefore beyond the reach of his surety, and also of any process of the United States, that Charles O'Conor should be liberated from the sureties he had entered into, and the order for the forfeiture discharged. Mr. Dillon cited several authorities in support of the motion.

Mr. Hall said he did not mean to oppose the motion, as he knew the facts to be as stated by the gentleman, and also that the law was as cited in support of the motion.

The Court directed the Clerk to make the necessary entry on the minutes.

Decrees in Admiralty—Daniel Goff et. al. vs. the brig Abram.—This was a libel to recover the value of merchandise shipped on board the brig and lost at sea. The Court gave judgment for the defendant, on the ground that the goods were shipped under a special undertaking, and being lost without fault or negligence, the vessel is not liable for the loss. The libel must be dismissed with costs.

William J. Osborn, M. William Pease, Jr, and others.—In this case the libelant sued *in persona*, to recover wages for a voyage to California, on an alleged agreement for wages by ordinary shipping articles, to serve as an engineer. The court held that the agreement was special and not of the same character as between the master and seamen, and that the libellant having left the vessel, voluntarily, at the West Indies, could not recover as for a voyage out. The plaintiff had also, it appeared, received his pay up to the time he left, and the defendants were not found to have been the owners of the vessel at the time the contract was entered into. Under this state of facts the Court gave judgment for the defendants.

The United States vs. The brig Susan.—This case has been a long time before the Court. The *Susan*, owned by Messrs William H. Harbek & Co., of Wall-street, was loaded at Rio port in January, 1849, for a voyage to the coast of Africa, but suspected by the Consul of the United States to be fitted out for a slaving voyage, and when beyond the jurisdiction of the Brazilian authorities, she was captured by the United States brig *Perry* on the 3d of February, 1849. A prize master was put on board, and the *Susan* sent to this port as a lawful prize to the captors. She was then libeled by the United States District Attorney, and the vessel and cargo—including the three boxes of specie, which so mysteriously disappeared from one of the banks—appraised, and the claimants gave the necessary security with the exception of the specie which was retained in the custody of the United States Marshal, (Mr. Peck.) The evidence in relation to the vessel and cargo was taken before Judge Betts, at the sittings in Admiralty, and at a subsequent term argued before the Court. The Judge now decided that the vessel had not been concerned in the slave trade, and that the cargo did not justify the seizure, and judgment must be rendered for the claimants with a certificate of probable cause of seizure.

James Tatum vs. Thomas Kiley.—On exceptions to Commissioner's report the allowance of $500, as gross sum was rejected with leave to go again before the Commissioners and prove specific damages.

The Admiralty Calendar was called, and the Court adjourned to Tuesday.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Before Judge ROSEVELT.—*John McLean vs. George D. Haydock*.—This was an action to recover a balance of $425, alleged to be due to the plaintiff on a sale of live stock raised in Duchess County, viz: Item—one short horned Durham Cow, $80; two long tailed black horses, $100. It was shown in evidence that that the animals in question were sold by the plaintiff to the defendant in July, 1850, and that in the course of the next month the defendant sold to the plaintiff: Item—two cows at $55, and paid in cash $400 on account of the horses, leaving the balance above named due, but which the defendant refused to pay. On the other hand, the defendant denied buying the horses, but admitted the buying and selling the cows. With respect to the horses, the defendant alleged that he was to bring them to this City, and if, on trial, they were satisfactory in all respects, he was to purchase them. If not satisfactory, the defendant was to send them back to Duchess County. The horses on trial, proved not to be quite satisfactory, and the defendant informed the plaintiff of the fact, and then the latter borrowed $400 on security of the horses, and requested the defendant to keep the animals for one month longer. That time having passed, the defendant notified the plaintiff to fetch away the horses and pay the $400, but that not being done the defendant sent the horses to the Bazaar, in Crosby-street, and had them sold, and the net proceeds were $202, thus leaving a balance due from the plaintiff to the defendant of $215 46. The evidence was conflicting, and the case was sumed up pro. and con. Verdict this morning.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Before His Honor HENRY P. EDWARDS.—*Fanny Birdsall vs. The New-Jersey Railroad Company*.—This case came up on motion of James T. Brady, on the part of the defendants, for a new trial. The plaintiff, an aged female, was run down by a crate or baggage car as she was crossing the railroad track to take the cars to go to Newark from Jersey City, in September, 1850. The case was tried, and the defense set up was that the accident was caused by the negligence of the woman herself. The Jury awarded her $1,000. The application for a new trial was opposed by Mr. Romaine, but no decision was rendered.

COURT CALENDAR.—*Wednesday*.—SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*.—Nos. 25, 28 to 41.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 298, 235, 200, 340, 342, 344, 348 to 352, 354 to 357.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—No. 1, 4th C, 5th C, Nos. 1, 2, 4 to 10.

COMMON PLEAS.—Part 1—Nos. 61, 151, 153, 251½, 267, 287, 289, 293, 297, 299, 301, 303, 307, 309, 311. Part 2—Nos. 211, 260, 280, 284, 294, 296, 298, 298½, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 308½, 310.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 10, 18, 22, 36, 39, 42, 45, 47, 48, 49, 57, 59, 64, 65, 66, 68, 69, 73, 75, 76, 78, 80 to 86, 88, 89, 91 to 94, 96 to 100.

WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED.—A Lad, about 15 years of age, left the house of his grand parents, No. 138 Broadst., Newark, N. J., on the morning of Friday, Jan. 23. Said boy is about four feet in high, spare built, complexion pale, and hair light; had on a Summer cap, a brown, well-worn sack, grey jacket underneath, and grey pantaloons. $50 reward will be given for any information of his whereabouts, and will be thankfully received by his grand parent, M. A. BERK, and his distressed father,
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BOY LOST.—A boy, 14 years of age, had on when he left home, a brown cloth sack without buttons; underneath, an olive green jacket, with brass buttons, and gray mixed pantaloons, black cloth cap, is car complexion, light hair, straight features. He is small of his age but very intellectual in his conversation—he had a considerable sum of money with him. When last seen was down at the Bowling Green, and stated he was going to Brooklyn. Any information will be thankfully received by his afflicted parents at No. 312 Broadway, or No. 53 Green st. His name is ALEXANDER McQUHAR.
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NOTICE.—At the annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the NEW YORK OIL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, held on the 22d March, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year: Robert B. Coleman, Dr. Polk, Nathan Brown, Esq., Simeon Draper, Esq., Benjamin G. Wilder, Esq., and Hon. J. R. J. Daniel. At a subsequent meeting of the Trustees, ROBERT B. COLEMAN, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company, C. F. LEAVITT, Treasurer, and DANIEL WADSWORTH, Secretary. a7-3t*

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Ball Cord	10 cents to 36 cents per box.
Ivory Tablets	$1 50 to $15 00 per dozen.

BUTTONS, A GREAT VARIETY, AND ALL PRICES.
MILWARD & SONS' CELEBRATED NEEDLES, EVERY VARIETY.
PERFUMERY.

Toilet Soaps, various kinds and prices.
Lubin's best, and imitation Extracts.
Cologne, different qualities.
Shaving Soap, various kinds.
Low's Brown Windsor Soap.
Farina Cologne, &c., &c., together with a great variety of
YANKEE NOTIONS,
too numerous to mention. Every kind of goods in our line, all of which have been selected with care, and are offered to both city and country buyers, at the lowest prices.
☞ A CALL IS SOLICITED.
BROWN & TASKER,
a7-1t No. 6 Murray-st. and No. 9 Park-place, N. Y.

TO LET.

COTTAGE TO RENT.—A small, neat cottage, on the line of the New Jersey Railroad, 25 miles from the city. Communication frequent. Price $60. The owner would like to board with the occupant. For particulars inquire of M. S., No 37 Bleecker-st., before 9 A.M., and between the hours of 2 and 4 P.M. a5-3t*

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—The Advertiser has just finished a House for his own use, (the locat on is desirable, being a short distance from City Hall,) with bath, range, gas, enclosed piazza, marble mantles on 3 floors, cella. cemented, &c., but in consequence of change in his arrangements, he wishes to sell It will be sold low, possession given by the 20th inst. A fine chance for any one wishing to purchase a residence. Apply in the Store, No. 50 Maiden Lane. a6-2t*

HOUSES TO LET OR LEASE—At Pavonia Place, Jersey City, some handsomely-finished three-story and basement brick houses; fronts cemented to imitate brown stone: marble mantels, speaking tubes, well and cistern water, with ranges in the kitchens, and convenie nt pantries and closets; on an omnious route, about 10 minutes walk from the ferry. Rent $300. Apply to
CLERK & BACOT, Agents,
a6-6t* No. 13 Montgomery-st., near the ferry.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—In Williamsburg, about five minutes walk from Peck Slip Ferry, a two story and basement brick house finished in the best manner with marble mantles, grates, &c., price $3,300. The most part may remain in bond and mortgage—rent $300 to one family. Inquire of WM. C. SMITH, No. 150 South 6th-st. a3-6t*

HOUSE TO LET IN RYE, near the Railroad station, and but a short ride from Rye Beach, to a respectable family; three rooms with pantries; six bedrooms, with a light dry cellar and garden, &c. Inquire on the premises. m29-7teod* JESSE PURDY.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 34 Barclay-st.—Store to be altered to suit tenant. Apply only to T. J. HALL, No. 203 Broadway, between 9 and 11 o'clock, where plan can be seen. m29-tf

HOUSE TO LET.—The large four story house corner of Warren-place and Greenwich-av., replete with conveniences, and will be put in perfect order. Apply to
a1 6t W. DUNNING, No 48 8th-av.

HOUSE TO LET.—The whole or part of the three-story house No. 10 Factory-st, near Christopher. Inquire on the premises a5-3t*

HOUSE TO LET—A splendid 3-story House in Fitzroy-place, between 8th and 9th-avenues. Apply to
[a1-6t] W. DUNNING, No. 48 8th-av.

FOUR ROOMS TO LET.—Four large and desirable rooms on the second story of Nos 297 and 299 Broadway, (west side,) finely lighted. The two rooms in each number, can be thrown into one, one hundred feet deep.
a1-6t* GOULD & BERRY, No. 297

New-York Daily Times.

AFFAIRS ON THE PACIFIC.

Mission of Col. Berzenczey—Chinese Emigration—The Japan Empire, &c.

A letter from our San Francisco correspondent refers to the arrival there of Col. BERZENCZEY, formerly of KOSSUTH'S suite, on his way to Chinese Tatary—that portion of the Celestial Empire where "Hungaria Magna" is situate. The Magyars deduce their origin from a people incorporated into the Chinese Empire; and it is affirmed that the missionary Gutzloff, among others, obtained evidence of the existence of such a people. The mission of Berzenczey is to verify the truth of ancient tradition and of modern rumor. A formidable rebellion is alleged to be now in progress in the interior of China; and if this be so, it is quite as likely to facilitate as to impede the progress of KOSSUTH'S emissary. It is a perilous embassy at best. If the agent finds the people from whom he sprung, it is expected he will appeal to them to disturb the repose of Russia in Asia.

THE CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.

The Chinese are pouring into California by hundreds. Some are hugely delighted by this immigration, for reasons which do not exist. Except for the reports they may make concerning us there is no reason to rejoice at their coming. It will, of course, be useful to us to be represented in a favorable light to their countrymen at home; but in an economical point of view no profit can be expected from such as come here. They are diligent in acquiring money, but they keep it. A few rats and a little rice suffice for their support, and every dollar is hoarded to be carried to China.

THE SHIPWRECKED JAPANESE.

It will be remembered the bark *Auckland*, Capt. JENNINGS, brought into the port of San Francisco, about a year ago, the survivors taken from a Japanese junk, drifting in the ocean. The Collector, by order of the Treasury Department, took these people in charge, and they have since been cared for on board the revenue cutter *Polk*, in that harbor. It was reported that the Government had undertaken to return them to their home, and that the United States sloop-of-war, *St. Marys*, Captain MAGRUDER, to sail from San Francisco on the 2d of March, was charged to convey them to China, where Com. AULICK will receive them for that purpose, and it is hoped that the Commodore will be more favorably received than was Capt. MERCATOR COOPER, who found that Government anything but grateful to him, because he rescued and returned some of its shipwrecked subjects, and it is known the Russians have failed repeatedly to commend themselves by similar acts of humanity and good neighborhood.

THE JAPAN EMPIRE.

It is to the Dutch all must resort who would know anything of Japan. They alone know anything about the Empire, or have published anything about it; but to one who cannot read their language, the books are sealed, for it is believed there are no translations of them in America or in England.

It will be well if Commodore Aulick shall not be compelled to use an interpreter, furnished by the Dutch factory; and it would seem he might render himself independent in that regard by using the Japanese in question, as teachers of their language to intelligent and trustworthy persons, selected from his officers. The Master-at-Arms, on board the *Polk*, has acquired enough of the language to enable him to communicate with them. It is observable the Japanese are more curious concerning this country, than communicative in regard to their own.

The Commodore's mission will be likely to fail utterly, if missionary purposes are associated with it. It ought to be borne in mind that once Christianity flourished in Japan, and that the present system of Government is founded upon the ruins of it. The Japanese have such a dread of its re-introduction among them, that one department of their Government has no other duty but to guard against the revival of the Christian religion in the Empire. If the slightest attempt to proselytize be made, irretrievable mischief will be done.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDERS.

The Sandwich Islanders are resorting to extraordinary means to improve their condition. Trade has been so depressed, now for a long time, that something may be pardoned to impatience. It is barely possible they are but increasing their burdens. A letter just published speaks of the matter in this wise.

On the 3d ultimo we had the arrival of the first cargo of coolies from Amoy China, most of whom were ordered by the planters. The question of cheap labor has been much talked of for a long time, and this arrival was looked for with much interest. The coolies are scattered through the different islands, and thus far give general satisfaction, and the belief is so general that the experiment will succeed that also her cargo has been ordered, and a vessel sails immediately for China, for the purpose of bringing them. The native labor has always been a cause of annoyance to the planter, and if this importation should prove successful he will be placed in a position that will enable him to land his sugar on the coast of California at as low cost as the manufacturer from any other quarter, which, together with the fact that the sugar made here by the improved machinery is a very superior article, will give him such advantage that he will have no fear of competition.

The stocks of goods are large there and advices have been received that large accessions are on their way thither.

THE WRECK OF THE GENERAL WARREN.

The search for the bodies of such as perished by the wreck of the steamer *General Warren*, at Oregon has been vigorously prosecuted. The Oregon *Times* pillories P. GERHEART, Justice of the Peace of Clatsop County, S. CONDIT, JAMES COOK and JOEL WELCH as claimants for salvage for money found upon the bodies of the dead. GERHEART and CONDIT are indicated as the parties who barely avoided a fight about the money found upon the corpse of D. H. LUTHER, who finally compromised the matter by taking a hundred and five dollars salvage, and thirty dollars for burying the body in a rough box. The Indians had reported "many dead Boston men" at Klismook Head, 40 miles from Astoria, and a party was about to start to verify the truth of it.

ISLAND OF CUBA.

Annexation—Value of Property, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

MATANZAS, Thursday, March 26, 1852.

I was at first opposed to any annexation of Cuba to the United States; but after my visit, last winter, to the Island, my views upon that subject have entirely changed. The possession of Cuba would relieve the Southern States of a large portion of the curse—if it may be so called—that now afflicts it—the *slaves*. The emigration from the South would be on a scale so extensive as nearly to drain it of that class of population. It would *free* Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina; and, I do not know, but South Carolina. Here, such an additional population would have a great moral bearing for the benefit of the Island, through their example, and that of their masters, in ameliorating the present condition of the Island slaves. It would also put a stop to the slave trade, which will be continued so long as the Spanish flag flies here.

These reflections have led to a change in my opinions. If ever the flag do change, the rush of emigration will be unprecedented. The temptation will be greater than has ever been realized. Not only the soil and climate, but the field of speculation will be without example. Lands are held here at very moderate prices—less than those of our cotton lands in the South,—and most of them are what they call *Tribuna* lands. The larger portion of the Island is divided off into large tracts, assigned to the Nobility or to charitable and other institutions and to the Church. These lands are taken up at a low value, seldom exceeding $10 or $15 the acre, and on them you pay a tribute of 5 per cent. upon the valuation. The majority of the plantations are held under this tenure, and consequently the capital required for the acquisition of the soil is quite trifling. The lessee has the privilege of redeeming the property by paying up the full valuation; but under no circumstances can you be disturbed in your possession. Even in the vicinity of this city, very pretty situations, which, in the event of a change, would, in a few months, be valuable town lots, may be obtained at prices ranging from $75 to $125. There is now, however, nothing to give them value. Agriculture, Trade and Commerce are in a state of depression, owing to the various exactions upon them, and nothing is yielded in return to benefit either.

SOCIETY.

In the present state of things, the climate is the only attraction to the stranger. The hotels are none of them good; and, as to society, you must bring it with you, or find it at your inn. It is a word nearly obsolete among the inhabitants. Society, if such a thing exists, is made up of family cliques out of the immediate circle. Individuals seldom move or marry. This is probably to keep property in the family; and it is really lamentable, so far as their children are concerned. Strangers who bring letters of introduction, which, in all countries, are regarded a fair order for a dinner, not unfrequently find that no notice whatever is taken of them, although the writers may be the most intimate friends, or even dear relations. This fact is rather surprising, when we remember that so many of them have connection in the United States, from whom they are constantly receiving every hospitality and kindness. It is very difficult to account for this neglect, except after the mode of the Serious Family—"it is not in our way."

THE CASE OF CUNNINGHAM.

You have no doubt heard of the case of Cunningham, the American Engineer, who has been imprisoned since September last. He is forced to pay $25 for board, $15 for light and $2 50 for a negro to bring his meals—making in all $42 50 per month. Not a charge has been found against him, yet he has just been condemned to pay all charges of the Court, amounting to $1,200, and to remain in prison until they are satisfied. He is also forbidden to exercise his profession on the Island again. Here is Spanish justice for you. If our Government permits him to remain in prison under these circumstances, woe to them, as it is to him. MOBILE.

AUTHORSHIP.—A very accomplished young lady, residing with her father in the country, who was reduced in circumstances about a year since, made up her mind that she must do one of two things—work as a seamstress or become an author! She preferred the latter, and composed a little work which had only a partial success, but she gathered courage even from that. Her second work, "The Wide, Wide World," was produced and placed in the hands of the publisher, who gave her, conditionally, a very liberal contract; but the sale was slow for some months, and a loss appeared inevitable. Suddenly, however, public opinion decided in favor of the work, and Mr. Putnam has had the happiness of disposing of 20,000 copies, and paying over to the clever and intelligent authoress several thousand dollars. Her third work is now announced.—*Evening Post.*

WASHINGTON.

Presidential—The Compromise Resolutions, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 5, 1852.

The field of Democratic competition for the Presidential nomination is much widened, while that of the Whigs is rather more restricted than ever; for, in all the discussions in the newspapers, only two candidates are permanently mentioned, though they started with three or four. The Whigs here, judging from daily conversations, contemplate only two candidates, and there is at present no prospect that they will unite on either of them. The Whig members are making some preliminary arrangements for concentrating their efforts and uniting their views. In the caucus of Senate Whigs, on Saturday, Mr. MORGAN presided, and Gov. JONES acted as Secretary, showing that it was directed chiefly by Southern Whig counsels. As they came to no determination, either as to the place or the time of the holding of the Convention, but left both for subsequent arrangement, no conclusions can be drawn from their proceedings, except that they leave to time and chance the solution of their difficulties. But, in the Democratic ranks, new and promising candidates, of greater or less dimensions, spring up every day. Mr. WISE, though the champion of the BUCHANAN interest in Virginia, placed Commodore STOCKTON in the front rank of the Democratic phalanx of candidates—not as a forlorn hope, but as full of hope for the Democracy. His late speech commends him to the friends of domestic industry and to the conservative interests. He is sound on the national questions of the day, and presents a happy medium between "Old Fogyism" and "Young Democracy." The Democrats might do worse than to rally under "fighting Bob." They may find themselves "at sea" under a less trusty pilot.

This stormy day was a signal for a storm in the House. A confused and noisy series of proceedings took place on the resolutions of Mr. JACKSON, of Ga., scrutinizing the Compromise measures. There was a majority against laying them on the table, and against passing them. There is said to be a movement in favor of Mr. COBB, of Ga. It is to justify him before the South. The Senate will adopt the Apportionment bill now under consideration. It is the only mode of getting clear of the present difficulty. It is still to be decided whether California shall be allowed one or two Representatives; but, in the latter case, the whole number will be fixed at 434, instead of 233. X. Y.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The following letter from the Hawaiian Minister for Foreign Affairs, exhibits a strong reliance upon the United States:

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
CITY OF HONOLULU, Friday, Jan. 16, 1852.

SIR: It is now time that we should hear from France. We have every reason to expect tidings of a more favorable kind, from the promptitude with which the Governments of the United States and Great Britain have interposed their good offices at that Court. They have made known, in the most decided manner, the wish that the King of these Islands should preserve his rights as an independent sovereign.

Our chief danger, now, is from unprincipled adventurers from California, who wish to do here what others did in Texas. Of late, our great safeguard has been the friendly countenance of the Commissioner of the United States, whose views in support of the King, as directed by the President of the United States, has been most zealously and energetically carried out by that able and active officer, Capt. Gardner, of the United States ship *Vandalia*.

The King is safe so long as he enjoys such friendly protection, for which His Majesty and his Government are duly thankful. I am happy to add, that Capt. Gardner will stay here till relieved by some other U. S. vessel of war; and I hope, in whomsoever may succeed him, the Commissioner will find an officer as competent and willing to give efficiency to his orders, under the direction of the honorable Daniel Webster.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
R. C. WYLLIE.

DIED.

On Tuesday afternoon, April 6, after a lingering illness, PETER BECKER, in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family and the members of Chelsea Lodge, No 81, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No 69 West 15th st., on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

On Tuesday morning, of convulsions, IDA JUDITH KIP, daughter of G. Frederick Ziegler, aged 2 years, 9 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No 83 Horatio-st. 7-2t

On Tuesday morning, April 5, 1852, ALFRED RIGGS, of the firm of Riggs & Hall, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday morning, at 6½ o'clock, from his late residence, No 375 Washington st., where his remains will be taken by Harlem Railroad to Pleasantville for interment.

April 6th, EMMA, daughter of Alfred and Louisa Jones, aged 10 years.

Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery, from the residence of her grandmother, No. 10 Fourth-st., Williamsburg, on Wednesday, April 7, at 2 P. M.

On Monday, April 5, SARAH M., daughter of Elder Barnet Matthias, aged 29 years.

Her relations and friends are invited to attend her funeral at the house of her father, at Bergen Neck, N. J., on Thursday, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. a7-2t*

At sea, March 1, WILLIAM W. MOORE, of this city, on voyage home from Calcutta, in ship Albany, of dysentery, aged 22 years.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...APRIL 6.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '67	118	200 Morris Canal	19½
14,000 do	118½	50 do	b60 19¾
1,000 do '62	114	50 do	19¾
5,000 Indiana 5s	88½	25 L. Island Railroad	22½
10,000 do	89	200 N. Jersey Min. Co	13¾
1,000 City 5s	103	150 do	13½
4,000 Reading 6s, '70	79	60 Hud River R R	67
25,000 Erie 7s, '62	b60 93½	500 Harlem Railroad	73½
5,000 do	93	300 do	b60 74
1,000 do 7s, '71	93½	100 do	73½
5,000 Hudson 1st Mort.	102½	100 do	73½
1,000 do	106	300 do	b30 73½
50 Dauphin Co	b60 53	200 Nor. & Wor. R.R	b30 58
66 Del & Hud. Canal	110	50 do	57½
13 Ocean Bank	103½	100 do	b30 57½
20 do	104	300 do	b60 58
42 N. Y. N. H. R. R.	111	150 do	57½
10 Metropolitan Bank	107	50 do	s60 57½
400 Reading Railroad	73	50 do	57
200 do	72½	325 Erie Railroad	88½
150 Canton Co	80½	100 do	b30 88½
150 do	80½	150 do	88½
175 do	80½	50 do	s30 88
100 do	81	50 do	s90 87½
75 do	81½	300 do	87½
150 do	81	550 do	87½
150 do	80½	50 do	88
100 do	s90 80		

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, '67	118	100 Reading Railroad	s60 71½
10,000 Erie Incomes	b60 ⅞7	500 do	b10 72½
5,000 Hud 1st Mort.	106	500 do	72
100 Bank Republic	105	500 do	b10 74
1 Nicaragua Canal	45	100 do	74½
100 N. Jersey Zinc Co	b60 13¼	300 do	s3 78
250 do	13½	100 do	b5 72
250 St. Lawrence Co	b30 3	104 Erie Railroad	88
100 Canton Co	s15 80½	25 do	b30 88½
50 do	b60 81	200 do	b15 88½
125 do	80	100 do	b15 88½
100 Stonington Railroad	54½	25 do	88
100 Harlem Railroad	73½	50 do	s60 87½
20 Farmers' Loan	94	300 Nor. & Wor. R.R	b3 57½

TUESDAY, April 6—6 P. M.

The market for stocks opened with increased buoyancy this forenoon, and on Erie, Harlem, and Canton shares, a further advance was had. But the rapid rise of the past few days brought out sellers, both at the Board and in the Street, and the market fell off and closed dull. In the afternoon prices were steady, and the final closing was not essentially different from the figures of yesterday, except for Reading, which fluctuated from 73 to 71½, closing 72. A number of contracts were made in this stock, on seller's option, thirty days, but most of the operations of the day in the leading fancies, were by parties controlling the cash stock. Jersey Mining fell off to 13¼. Morris was pretty steady through the day. A few shares Farmer's Loan, now reckoned among the solids, brought 94 per cent., a wonderful change in a year or two, since it was knocked about the Street as a cheap fancy at 29 to 35. The rise to the neighborhood of par, is owing to the large real estate interest held by the Company, in this City and Western New-York, nearly the whole of which has rapidly appreciated. The late house of Drew, Robinson & Co. were the principal "bulls," and, of course, added largely to their wealth by the rise.

In Bonds, the business of the day was to a fair extent; not so heavy, however, in Eries, as yesterday. United States sixes of '67, improved to 118½, and there were private sales of '68's at 118½, and of fives of 53, at 102. For the new Texas indemnity fives, paid out by the Treasurer of that State, at 103, the bids are up to 105. The loan is on Coupon fives running to 1865. The Federal Government issued it direct to Texas at par, according to the provisions of the Compromise, and the State authorities now invite proposals for one million of the Bonds, the bids to be opened at Austin in May. It will, no doubt, be a popular loan for Banking purposes. The Hudson First Mortgage is in active demand at 106, and for the Northern Indiana 7's, 95 and the accumulated interest is now had; an advance of 8 ⅌ cent. in a few weeks. A further private sale of $50,000 new Missouri Coupon sixes is reported at 102, being the second instalment to the Pacific Railway. The public had scarcely had a fair chance at this desirable State loan, issued by one of the very best, as it is among the freshest of the agricultural Commonwealths of the Union. With a tithe of the notoriety by advertisement and otherwise given to some other State loans, it ought to command equal premiums. The Bonds are every way as good as Kentuckys or Virginias, both of which are selling at 109@109½.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania will probably soon provide for the past due loans of the Commonwealth, and also for the completion of the North Branch Canal, which objects will require near six millions dollars, if the loans due in 1853 and 1854 are included. The bill already introduced to take up the past due debt, contemplates a new 5 ⅌ cent. Coupon loan, free from taxation, the Coupons payable in Philadelphia or London. The bill to appropriate $850,000 to the North Branch Canal, has passed the Assembly.

The Exchange Market, to-day, exhibited lower rates, and a more abundant supply of good bills than for twelve months past. The figures for Sterling ranged from 108¾ to 109½. The bulk of the business done for the *Europa* was in undoubted transient bills, at 109@109½ and a few at 109¾. The home Bankers were drawers at 109½. The remittances will be large, though there was an over-supply of bills, some of which, from the South, must prove a losing operation to first hands, judging from relative quotations. Francs were dull at 5.22@5.20. The supply of money was again ample, and the course of Exchange strengthens the speculations of various kinds which are more immediately based on continued ease.

The leading Bonds and Loans dealt in for foreign account are now held as follows:

U. S. 6s, '67-8	119½	Erie R. R. 7s, '68	115½
U. S. 6s, '62, Coupon	114	Do. 7s, '59	105½
U. S. 6s, '56	107	Do. 7s, '55	97
U. S. 5s, '53	102	Do. 7s, '63	95
U. S 5s, '65	106	Do. 7s, '71	94
N. Y. 5s, long	105	Reading 6s, '70	79½
N. Y. 6s, short	103	Do 6s, '60	84½
N. Y. 6s, long	116	Michigan Central 8s	104½
N. Y. 6s, short	110	Michigan Southern 7s	95
City 6s, '75	105	Lockport 7s	102
Ohio 6s, '70-5	115½	Hudson 7s, '68	106½
Kentucky 6s	109	Do 7s, '60	96½
Virginia 6s	109½	Philadelphia City 6s	102
Tennessee 6s	104	Albany 6s	106
Tennessee 5s	96	Cincinnati 6s	102
Indiana 5s	89½	St. Louis 6s	95
Pennsylvania 5s	90½		

Some of our neighbors, in their financial speculations on the future, look to the recent arbitrary reduction of the French Rentes as likely to direct increased attention to American Bonds, the interest on which is never reduced. This is well enough for one side of the question. But let us not, in the heyday of our prosperity, be too sanguine or too self-complacent. Let us not, above all things, deceive Foreign Bond buyers as to what may fall out when pay-day rolls round, or the prompt semi-annual responses to the item of interest become embarrassing by reason of hard times and glutted markets. The past legislation of these States in regard to Public Debt may not, with justice to ourselves, be compared with the summary decrees of the lesser Napoleon, yet there is much in its history to teach wisdom by example. To legislate Public and Corporate and County Indebtedness into being is a delightful task; the more so when hallowed by the charms of Public Enterprise. But unfortunately the mission of Law making does not always end here. The same Public Sentiment which, stimulated by the prospect of Internal Improvement, demands the creation of Public Debt and all sorts of pledges of faith, security and promptness, for its redemption, may—and on a retrospective view we find often does—in seasons of embarrassment, impel to it⁸ postponement, composition or change of tenor.

There is no pressing call to pursue the subject at present. A reference to it might have been deemed out of place, but for the self-complacency with which, at a distance, we regard a recent breach of Public Faith in France that might possibly find a parallel in the adjustment, now going on, of the Texas Debt, the reduction and classification of Indiana and Illinois Bonds, the obstruction to the foreclosure of mortgage on the Merchant's Exchange, and the taxation amounting to a virtual reduction of her five per cents. to *four and three-quarters*, imposed by a neighboring Commonwealth on the foreign holders of her own Public Debt. Coming down to Railroad and Canal Corporations, experience is yet too young to have tested their faith, but even here, within the recollection of the past year or two, at least one case occurred where the public usefulness of the Company was made to check, and that by Legislative sanction, the forcible collection of Bonds past due. We do not say this was a great public wrong. On the contrary, we know there was much to mitigate the act, and we quote it only to suggest that the Public Sense, at the time, of what ought or can practicably, and without distress to the embarrassed party, be done, is very apt to have a voice quite as potential as parchment pledges in the collection of Public Debts.

The general markets to-day were moderately active. The sales of Cotton were again large, and an advance of an eighth of a cent. was established. Flour continues depressed, particularly the low grades, which cannot be quoted over $4 for State, and $4¼ for Southern ordinary brands. Red Wheats, 94@96 cents. Genesee white, 1 10 nominal. Rye, 78 cents. Corn keeps up to 67@68 cents. Provisions rather heavy, though still bearing high figures for pickled meats. The circulars, to go by the *Europa*, will report the Cotton movement as follows.

	1852	1851	1849
Receipts at the Ports	2,343,000	1,892,000	2,198,000
Exports to Great Britain	931,000	757,000	990,000
do. France	362,000	246,000	260,000
do. other Foreign ports	190,000	163,000	188,000
Total exports	1,423,000	1,166,000	1,437,000
Stock on hand	583,000	597,000	611,000

These figures indicate a crop in advance of nearly all previous estimates. The rates of increase over last year, will give 2,916,000 bales. A comparison with the big crop of 1849, would give 2,870,000 bales.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $161,634; paid out $86,756, and held at close $3,104,233.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad earned $243,000 in March, a gross revenue far in excess of previous receipts and indicating a heavy Spring business to the West, from Philadelphia. The stockholders of the road, in public meeting last evening, resolved on a subscription to the Pennsylvania and Ohio road, so as to promptly extend their Railway connexions west of the Ohio.

The four Banks of Lowell, Massachusetts, have made dividends as follows:

	Capital.	*Per Cent.*	*Am't Div.*
Appleton	$150,600	4½	$6 750
Lowell	200,000	5	10,000
Prescott	150 000	4	6,000
Railroad	600 000	4	24 000
	$1,100.000		$46,750

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, April 4.

COTTON—Yesterday (Saturday) remained steady at 7½c. for strict middling. The receipts at this port have been 1,150,000 bales against 830,000 at the same time last year. The increase over last year at all the Southern ports thus far, has been 470,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, Monday, April 5.

COTTON—Sales to-day 3,000 bales, at 6¼@8¼c.; the market is firm.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, April 6.

COTTON—Sales 3,000 bales at 7¼@8¼c.; the market is steady and prices firm.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, April 6—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are less abundant, and held with more firmness. The day's sales exceed 140 bbls., Pots at $5 06½, and Pearls at 6 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Continues in very brisk request, and it has improved ⅛c ⅌ lb, with sales for the day of 3 300 bales—Uplands middling at 8¼c, and Orleans do. at 8½c. The supply is less extensive.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are very freely offered, and still tending downwards. The *Baltic*'s news has diminished the desire to purchase, and the stormy weather impedes business. The demand for shipments is extremely light—that for the East less active—and for city use moderate. The low grades are most depressed, on account of the large consignments received, but there is also some heaviness apparent in the better qualities. The transactions consist of 4 500 bbls ordinary to straight State and good common Orleans, at $4 37½@4 56½; choice State, favorite Ohio and mixed Western at $4 56¼@4 68¾; fair to fancy Indiana and Michigan at $4 68¾@4 93¾; fancy Genesee and Ohio at $5 @5 25; extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 25@5 50; and extra Genesee at $5 18¾@5 93¾ ⅌ bbl. Canadian favors buyers—the inquiry being limited, and stock pretty large. Sour rye lots can be had at $4 3¾@4 42½ ⅌ bbl., in bond. Southern is dull and heavy, with ample arrivals and a reduced inquiry. The sales of the day are unsettled 800 bbls., mixed to favor ordinary qualities, at $4 37½@4 43¾, and fancy and extra at $4 50@$5. Rye Flour is plenty and quiet, at $3 50. Corn Meal remains inactive at $3 37½@3 50 ⅌ bbl. The shipments of Wheat Flour from this port during the fortnight ending on Saturday were 16 280 bbls. to London; 7 619 do. to Liverpool; 1,040 do. to Glasgow; 200 do. to Rotterdam; and 105 do. to Bremen.

GRAIN—Wheat comes forward in larger quantities and is gradually decreasing in price. The shipping demand is unusually contracted, and that for home use apparently limited. White Genesee may be quoted nominal at $1 10@$1 12, Canadian in bond at $1 03@$1 06, white Ohio and Southern at 94c.@96c., ⅌ 60 lb. Rye is without essential change, 20,000 bush having found buyers in part at 78c @79c. Barley is nominally worth 72c @76c., but in parcels of any magnitude it would hardly bring these rates. Oats are in slow request at 37c @40c for Western and 40c @43c for Northern. Corn is in better supply and less demand at previous figures—the export trade has been checked by the same's unfavorable accounts, and there is much inquiry from Eastern and local jobbers. The sales comprise 9,500 bushels—Northern round yellow, deliverable up the river, at 66½c; Southern do. at 67c., and do. white at 68c. The shipments of Grain from this port during the fortnight ending on Saturday were 31 338 bush Wheat, and 28,391 do. Corn to Liverpool; 8 491 bush. Wheat, and 5 692 do. Corn to Glasgow, with 3,585 bush. Wheat to Rotterdam.

PROVISIONS—Pork exhibits increasing heaviness at languid quotations; the day's sales embrace 500 bbls new Prime, at $16, and new Mess, at $17@$17 12½. Pickled Meats are scarce and firm; the sales include 100 pkgs extra Shoulders, at 5½@5½c., and Hams, at 9½@10c ⅌ lb. Bacon is in good demand at nearly rates, 25,000 lb dry salted Sides having realized 9c. Lard is more freely offered at former prices; the sales amount to 150 bbls prime, at 9½@9½c. and 200 kegs country at 10½@10½c. Beef continues very quiet at the abatement 130 bbls., only, were sold at $5 62½@$5 75 for prime and $9 50@$12 75 for Mess; Prime Mess is totally neglected. A sale of 160 pkgs. Beef Hams was effected at $10, the previous rate. Butter and Cheese remain unaltered.

WHISKY is in good request, and ample stock at old figures—the operations comprising 500 bbls Ohio and Prison, at 20½@20½c ⅌ gallon, cash.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE....April 6.

By E. H. Ludlow.

2 lots on 22d-street, 100 feet west from 7th-avenue, each $2 400	$ 4,800
2 lots on 22d-street, in rear of the above, each $1,850	3,700
House and lot No. 111 Liberty-street	16,100

By Anthony J. Bleecker.

1 lot N E corner of 110th-st. and 11th-avenue	$ 300
1 lot N E do do do	450
5 lots adjoining, on 110th-st, each $200	1,000
2 lots do on 11th-avenue each $270	540
3 lots on 110th-st. bet'n 10th and 11th avs, each $200	600
2 lots adjoining	115
1 lot do	105
1 gore lot adjoining	90
1 gore adjoining, on rear of above 7 lots	120
1 lot do do do	115
1 lot do do do	112
2 lots do do do	115
1 gore lot adjoining	105
4 lots on 111th-st, bet'n 10th and 11th avs, each $170	680
4 lots do do do each $140	560
7 lots adjoining, each $130	910
1 gore lot adjoining	130
2 gore lots on west side of 11th-avenue, between 10th and 11th-street, each $180	320
1 lot opposite	280
2 lots on 112th-st., bet'n 10th and 11th-av, each $175	350
1 lot do do do	150
1 lot on 112th-street, between 10th and 11th-avenue	120
1 lot adjoining	115
1 lot do	112½

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Florida, from Savannah.—Mrs. Seely, Mrs. Sharp, Mrs. S. S. Walsh, Mrs A. B. Marchet, S Hubbard, lady, child and nurse, Miss Clay, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Champlen, Miss Wyeth, Dr. Glentworth, G. W. Day, S. P. Griffin, U.S.N., J. S. Lathrop, Mrs. Sarah Oliver, Alfred Cranston, Wm. Wyeth and lady, O. A. Norris and lady, Mrs. Stelesboro, 2 children and svt, Miss Garland, Miss Harkness, H. Pearce and lady, C. Vandine, H. Gowdy, Joshua Mitchell, E. J. White, B. A. White, T. Burdige, G. H. Edgerton, G. P. Sterling, J. F. Washburn, T. Morton and lady, J. H. Lane, Andrew Little, Mr. Middleton, Capt. A. McLean, C. Durand, C. L. Cole, Charles Wilson, David Grant, S. J. Lewis.

In steamship Union, from Charleston.—Thomas Tileston, J. Bryce, S. B. Ames, J. Crane, S. Kellogg, L. H. Tucker, F. T. Savell, A. Ward, P. Sedgewick, Miss H. Loomdam, T. Higham, Jr., Mrs and Miss Leverine, J. Bardell, Miss E. Williams, Miss J. Smith, Rev. Jos. Wilson, E. Corbett, J. Mixon, R. M. Sorn, Miss C. Reynolds, M. Cochrane, Mrs. Lewis, A. McLaughlin and lady, B. Hoffman and lady, Mrs. Davidson, Capt. M. Waring, S. S. Stafford, E. F. Thoder and lady, C. C. Shute and lady, F. H. Story and servant, H. D. Cruger, Miss Cruger, P. H. Jeremiah.

MINIATURE ALMANAC....THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises..... 5 35 | Sets..... 6 30 | MOON—Rises.... 9 18

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 31m | Gov. Island 10 21m | Hell Gate..12 02m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....APRIL 6, 1852.

Cleared.

Steamer Delaware, Reymour, Philadelphia, M. Sanford.
Steamer Europa, Lott, Liverpool, E. Cunard, Jr.
Ship Mount Vernon, Given, Hamburg, E. Bech & Kunhardt.
Ship Meteor, Robinson, Havana, Gorham, Bassett & Co.
Ship Senator, Coffin, Liverpool, Sleight, Gardner & Co.
Ship Silas Leonard, Bassett, Hamburg, Schmidt & Balchen.
Ship Queen of the East, (new) San Francisco, R. W. Trundy.
Ship Mississippi, Bryan, Baltimore, Cook & Smith.
Ship E. Z, Harisborne, Antwerp, Zerega & Co.
Bark Udessa, Selby, St. Johns, N. B, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.
Bark Azof, Chipman, Apalachicola, R. Post.
Brig Kate Anderson, Anderson, Matamoras, Peck & Church.
Brig Cleopatra, Kent, Bermuda, Nesmith & Sons.
Brig Palm, Gill, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaight.
Brig Xenophon, York, Philadelphia, J. B Sardy.
Schr. Harry Lee, Errickson, Fraunha, J B Sardy.
Schr Victor, Chase, Boston, J. S. Atkins & Co.
Schr. R. S Lamson, Wallace, Jacksonville, S. H. Rockenbaugh.
Schr Gen Veazie, Marsh, Jacmel, Pillsbury & Sanford.
Schr Geo. J Jones, Coffin, Savannah, Demill & Co.
Schr. Globe, Small, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co
Schr. John O. Ireland, Crowell, Philadelphia, J. Hand

Arrived.

Steamer Florida, Lyon, Savannah, 60 hs., mdse. and pass, to S. L. Mitchell.
Steamer Union, Adams, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co 4th inst., 15 miles south of Cape Hatteras, passed a brig bound N showing new flag with black star. Off Sandy Hook, passed steamers Northern Light and Crescent City bound South.
Ship Nord Skov, (Dan) Kruse, Hamburg 29 ds., in ballast and pass to Bech & Kunhardt.
Brig Samuel French, (of Eastport) Brown, Castle la Mar, (Bay of Naples) 53 ds, mdse to Chamberlain & Robinson.
Nov. 14, on the outer passage, lost overboard Christian Nelson, mate, and Andrew Johnson, seaman.
Schr J. P Bent, Means, Cherryfield 10 ds, lath to Smith & Boynton. April 5, saw a topsail schr. ashore between Sadd's Point and Eaton's Neck, with color set in the main rigging, union down.
Schr May Flower, Robinson, Machias 5 ds, lath to Simpson, Mayhews & Co.
Schr Edwin, Bray, Deer Island 10 ds, lath and pickets to Simpson, Mayhews & Co.
Schr. Elisha Holmes, Haws, Yarmouth, Mass., mackerel to master.
Schr Jarvis Lyon, Burroughs, Boston 4 ds., mackerel to master.
Schr Panama, Terry, Alexandria 4 ds, flour and corn to order.
Schr. Plymouth Rock, Lacy, Boston 4 ds, mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.
Schr Wing of the Wind, (new) Pearsall, Rockaway, ballast to master.
Schr Corvo, Cables, Rockland 5 ds, lime.
Schr. Gen Cass, Miller, Rockland, lime.
Schr. Ann Denman Wo ds, Rockland, lime.
Schr Warrior, Ham, Rockland, lime.
Schr Zephyr, Crockett, Rockland, lime.
Schr Chromo, Parker, Pierson, Lubec 9 ds., lath and plaster to Smith & Boynton.
Schr. John Randolph, Baker, Yarmouth, Mass, in ballast.
Schr. Corene, Nickerson, Providence, in ballast.
Schr Peru, Baker, Providence 2 ds, for Albany.
Schr Denmark, Penny, Greenport.
Schr Argus Paulding Philadelphia 2 ds, iron
Schr Metaseuit Chief, Baltimore 4 ds, coal
Schr Martha Collins, Falkenberg, Virginia, wood.
Schr. Susan Orlean, Hazelton, Virginia, wood.
Schr John S Harris, Dix, Virginia, wood.
Schr Eliza Amanda, Hotchkiss, Virginia, wood.
Schr. Robert B Smith, Kelley, Nantucket, for Albany.
Schr Sarah Jane Fitzgerald, Nantucket 3 ds, oil.
Schr Argene, Linnell, Providence, bound to Albany.
Schr. Col. Hanson, Bassett, Barnstable 3 ds., in ballast.
Sloop New-London, Latham, Boston 4 ds, sugar to Jas. Hand.
Sloop America, Sturgess, Providence.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL I....NO. 174 NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1852 PRICE ONE CENT.

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted,*) at the office, No 118 NASSAU-STREET, *between Beekman and Fulton*, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies: THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.* One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the *Daily Times*.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all case must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Association for the Exhibition of the INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.**—Capital $200,000, with power to increase it to $300,000.—This Institution being organized under a Charter granted by the Legislature of the State of New-York, the Company is now ready to receive Subscriptions to the Stock. The books will be opened at the office of Messrs DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., of No. 48 William-st., Bankers to this Company, from and after Friday, the second day of April, 1852. Ten per cent of the amount of subscriptions to be paid at the time of subscribing. No subscription to exceed five thousand dollars

THEODORE SEDGWICK, President.

WM. WHETTEN, Secretary

DIRECTORS.

Mortimer Livingston, Alex. Hamilton, Jr., Chas. A. Stetson, Aug. Belmont, Elbert J. Anderson, Philip Burrowes, Alfred Pell, Johnst. Livingston, Henry C. Murphy, Fre. W. Edmonds, John E. Develin, Edmund Hurry, Superintending Architect. a3 6t

☞ **A Card.**—The undersigned, Officers and Managers of the New-York State Colonization Society, having received evidence that their names are used by L. H. PUTNAM, a colored man, to induce others to contribute to his objects, would inform the public, that although, at the commencement of his efforts in 1816 they were induced to lend him aid, they have since then lost confidence in him, and withdrawn their approbation, and that the further use of their names is wholly unauthorized, and against the known wishes of the Board

GARDINER SPRING, ANSON G. PHELPS,
B. F. BUTLER, JAMES STOKES,
H. M. SCHIEFFELIN. a8 1t*

☞ **National Academy of Design** will open the 27th annual Exhibition to the Public, on TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M. Artist exhibitors are notified that Saturday, the 10th, is appointed varnishing day. By order of the Council.

J. F. SHEDOGUE,
Corresponding Secretary, N. A.
a8-5t*

☞ **The Thirty Sixth Anniversary** of the NEW-YORK FEMALE BIBLE SOCIETY, will be celebrated at the American Bible Society's House, No 115 Nassau-st., TO DAY, at 12 o'clock, when the Report will be presented and several Addresses delivered. Ladies are respectfully invited to be present. a8 1t*

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company**—Incorporated under the law of the State of California, with a capital of $200,000, divided into 2,000 shares, at $100 each, offer $20,000 of stock, for sale at their office No 66 Beaver-st, N. Y. For particulars, they refer to large advertisement in the *Times* of Wednesday or Saturday. Application for stock, or pamphlets of organization, charter, by-laws, &c., may be made personally or by mail, post-paid, to the Treasurer of the Company. D. W. INGERSOLL, President.

THOMAS E. HASTINGS, Treasurer m18-MTh&Fif

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **The Second Citizens MUTUAL LOAN AND ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION** have opened their books and are ready to receive subscriptions at the office, No 421 Broadway, next door above Canal-street. The first Association have closed their books. The office hours are fr m 9½ A. M., till 5 o'clock P. M., and on WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY EVENINGS till 9 o'clock. Entrance fee $2, monthly dues $3, shares $800.

The attention of those desiring to make investments in, or obtaining loans from these Associations, is particularly called to this advertisement.

ADAM P. PENTZ, President.
JOEL W. MASON, Vice President.
J. F. KENDALL, Secretary.

TRUSTEES

Duncan F. Curry, Edward Walker, Wm H. Dietz,
John F Herrick, Gamaliel G. Smith, Samuel Stiles,
James B Mingay, John Rob, Edward Strong.

☞ **$3 418 Made at the First REGULAR MEETING OF THE SECOND KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION**, showing the healthy and flourishing condition of this Association, and the entrance fee will soon be raised. A public meeting will be held at Knickerbocker Hall, corner 23d-st., and 8th-av. on MONDAY EVENING next at 7½ o'clock, for those who wish to join.

JAMES K. DELVECHIO, President.
ANSON WILLIS, Vice-President
E. J. MADDEN, Secretary, office No 168 9th-av. a8-1t

☞ **St. Nicholas Building Association.**—PUBLIC MEETING.—A public meeting of this Association will be held at CHATHAM HALL, No 5 Chatham Square, on FRIDAY EVENING next, April 9, at 8 o'clock, when W. T. B. MILLIKEN, Esq. has consented to address the meeting, explanatory of the workings of the Association. Those who are still unacquainted with the subject are invited to attend. This Association will afford the most favorable opportunity for men of small means to invest a portion of their gains advantageously, and securely, and by means of which a larger increase can be obtained than by any other kind of Institution in existence. Subscriptions for shares will be received at the meeting, on payment only of the *entrance fee*. Those who have not yet become subscribers can subscribe at the office, No 16 Duane st., near Chatham, under the Chatham Bank. Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Entrance fee at present $1. Monthly dues $3

W. L. CONCKLIN, President.
THOMAS WILLIAMS, Jr., Vice President.
ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Wm L. Conklin, Charles A. Whitney, Chas. J. Shepard,
Thos Williams, Jr. Geo B. Whitfield, Abram Duryee,
John Leveridge, Egbert Scudder, John C. Parker,
Wm. F. Pinkney, James V. Rich, Henry W. Sill,
John B. Dunham, William Close, Wade B. Worrall.
a7-31

☞ **Columbia Building Association of BROOKLYN**—Will hold public meetings as follows: WEDNESDAY EVENINGS March 31, April 7, and April 14, at Remsen's Mission Hall, No 14 Hamilton av., on FRIDAY EVENINGS, April 2 and April 9, at the room of the College Grammar School, cor Atlantic and Clinton-sts. This Association is in a very flourishing condition. Its first monthly meeting takes place April 14, when the regular dues are payable. Any person, male or female, desirous of making his or her small earnings more than triple within the space of a few years, or any person who is desirous of borrowing money in order to purchase his own house on the most advantageous terms, who will but take the trouble to compare the advantages offered by this Association, both to lenders and borrowers, with those offered by any other Associations, will at once find the key to the success of our plan; for instance:

1. It will loan money at 6 per cent. per annum on the amount advanced.

2. It will allow interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum to all persons who prefer paying their subscriptions for two months or more in advance, thus securing a double interest—firstly, the above 7 per cent.; secondly, their share of profits. Persons who wish to borrow money for the purpose of buying or building their own house or farm, can there secure an advance on far more liberal terms than are effected by any other Association.

3. Persons desirous of withdrawing from the Society can do so at any time, by giving one month's notice, and receive back all dues paid by them, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum.

A person who will save but 14 cents a day, (and there is not one person who cannot, if so disposed,) can in this Society secure in a few years, a small capital ($1,000,) with which he can establish himself in business, and thus achieve his own independence. The entrance fee is 50 cents per share; monthly payment, $2 per share; value of each share, $500. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of joining can leave their names with the Secretary.

J. H. SAYRE, President.

S. P. TOWNSEND, Vice-President, No 82 Nassau-st.
JACOB PECARE, Secretary, No 163 Hester-st

A special meeting for the payment of dues and admission of members, will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, April 8, at 7½ o'clock, at Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Addresses will be delivered explaining the workings of this Association. Ladies and the public are invited. The Secretary is daily, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., at his office, No 163 Hester st., for the purpose of receiving subscriptions. a5-3tMW&Th

☞ **Remember that the first public meeting** of the ISLAND CITY BUILDING ASSOCIATION will take place at the Union Buildings, No 163 Bowery, on FRIDAY EVENING, 9th inst., at 8 o'clock. A. A. PHILLIPS will deliver an address explanatory of the objects of the Association. Admission free

C. H. RING, President.
WM. B. SMITH, Secretary, office No 7 Chatham-sq a7-3t

☞ **Protection Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.**—This Association is now organized and those wishing to subscribe for shares can do so on application to either of the officers, where books of subscription are now open. Entrance fee 50 cents. Value of Shares $500. Monthly Dues $2. Interest of 6 per cent per annum will be allowed on all dues paid 6 months in advance. Members wishing to withdraw can do so at any time; receiving 6 per cent. interest

WM. K. TATTERSALL, President, No 315 Sixth st.
GEO W. LOWERRE, Vice President, No. 138 Centre-st.

TRUSTEES

Edwin Houghton, No 99 Walker-st.,
John H. Anderson, No. 26 Av. D,
Daniel S. Swarz, No 12 Suffolk-st.,
George Shumway, Canal-st.,
Jackson Kinsam, 23d st., one door east of 3d-av.,
John Faulker, No 57 Suffolk-st.,
Cyrus Schoonmaker, No 322 Fifth-st.,
John W. Miller, foot of West 30th st.,
Hugh W. McDonald, No. 372 Hudson-st.,
Chas Irving, No 114 East 27th-st.,
Daniel Moran, No 79 Suffolk-st.

JOHN E. BENEDICT, Surveyor, No 210 East 25th-st.
STEPHEN CLARK, Secretary, No 57 Suffolk-st.
Messrs. BARNARD & PARSONS, Attorneys, Nos. 16 and 18 Wall-st. a6-3t*

☞ **The New-York Land and Building Association** was organized to procure 500 working men homes. It is in the full tide of success! Let the rent-ridden then, be inspired with hope, and join us immediately. The initiation fee is only $2, but will soon be raised to $5

MILES CHAMBERS, Pres't.
H. S. SMITH Secretary—Office, 1 Murray-st. m10-1m

New-York Daily Times.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

PROGRESS OF EVENTS IN FRANCE

Further Depression in Breadstuffs.

DECLINE IN COTTON.

The Royal Mail steamer *Africa*, Capt. RYRIE arrived at her dock in Jersey City at 4½ o'clock last evening, having left Liverpool at 1 o'clock on the 27th ultimo. She brings dates from London and Liverpool to the 27th ultimo; from Paris to the 26th.

The Liverpool and Philadelphia screw steamship *City of Glasgow* arrived in the Mersey, from Philadelphia, on the 23d ult., at noon. She left the Capes of the Delaware on the afternoon of the 5th ult., and on her passage experienced stormy easterly winds, several days amounting to gales, with a heavy head sea.

The American Mail steamship *Franklin*, Capt. WORTON, which sailed from New-York on the 13th ult., at noon, arrived off Cowes on the 26th, and after landing her mails and passengers, proceeded on her voyage to Havre.

The *Africa* brings the following list of passengers:

Mrs. Long and 4 children, Mr. Woodhead and lady, Mr. Morrison, lady and child, Mrs. J. Stanton, Mad Gouriotte, Mr. C. Dodd and lady, Dr. Bodmier, Mr. and Misses Charters, Mr. Halford and lady, Mr. Utting, lady and son, A. Morell, O'Connor, D. Lynch and lady, Mr. Oliver, Mr. Sivret, Mr. Rivas, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Gilmour, Messrs. Harriman, Wragg, Gillespie, Paterson, Leper, Greenshields, Peto, Williams, Seymour, Booth, Shallon, Dixon, Cumming, Stewart, Lunedon, Sands, Smith, P. William, Ogivie, Lewis, Bateman, Cooke and lady, Rands and lady, Morton, Berton, Mackay, Nottingham, Parker, Swan, Pike, Wetmore, Purdy, Newsham and lady, McGunglil, Kemp, Mrs Strachan, Mr Samuel, Mr. and Miss Watson, Mrs Flemming, Mr Meredith, Mr Benetut, Mr. Moss and lady, Mr. Bulen and son, Mr. Morris, Mr. Stoori and two sons. Total, 86

The intelligence is not at all important, otherwise than as forming the connecting chain between the past and future.

Parliament moves slowly. The Lords had continued the debate upon Argentine affairs, with a manifest determination to have them bead to British commercial interests in the future; but without arriving at anything conclusive. On the 25th, Lord Brougham's bill, to shorten the time required for assembling Parliament after a dissolution, was printed by order. The following is the entire bill after stating the title: "Whereas on account of the increased facilities of communication which now exist, the time required by law to intervene between the date of the proclamation for assembling Parliament, and the day appointed for the meeting thereof may be reasonably shortened. Be it enacted (in the usual manner) that so often as Her Majesty shall by her Royal proclamation appoint a time for the first meeting of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland after a dissolution thereof, the time so to be appointed may be any time less than 50 days after the date of such proclamation, the Act of the 5th of Queen Anne, chap. 8, art. 22, or any other law or usage to the contrary, notwithstanding; provided that the time so appointed shall not be less than 35 days after the date of such proclamation."

The House of Commons had listened to the annual exhortation of Mr. Hume, on behalf of Parliamentary reform, without experiencing any serious amelioration of symptoms.

The *Great Britain* returned from her trial trip to Liverpool on Tuesday. "We have pleasure," says the correspondent of the *Times*, "in announcing the entire success of the whole trip, and that her compasses were as correct as in any wooden vessel. After landing a part of her company at Holyhead at 6 P. M., on Monday night, she shaped her course with a fresh head wind for Tuskar. At 8 A. M. on Tuesday morning she was abreast of the Saltees, the wind up to this time having been fresh and dead against her. Here it died away. The ship's head was turned and the course shaped for the South Stack. Soon after 10 the engines were put on at full speed, and so remained, without drawback, for ten hours, the average rate being fully ten knots an hour. The ship was kept the whole night out in mid-channel. At 5 A. M. on Tuesday morning the engines were turned on at full speed, and the course shaped back for Liverpool. She passed the Skerries at 30 minutes past 7, Point Lynas at 25 minutes past 8, and the Bell Buoy at noon."

A letter from Mr. Henry Grinnell, who has just been elected a member of the Royal Geographical Society, appears in the London papers. It conveys the refusal of the writer to receive the great national testimonial contemplated for time past. The subscriptions already received will therefore be returned.

FRANCE.

Some surprise has been excited at the announcement, in one of the journals, that the Prince President will, at the ceremony opening of the Chambers, wear the grand costume of President of the Council of State. The Prince, it is said, must have forgotten that he has to open the Chambers not as the President of an inferior body, but as President of the Republic.

A new scheme of commercial policy is decreed, by which duties on wines are altered, modified and increased, in a manner wholly regardless of the public or the parties engaged in the wine trade—the entire decree exhibiting a profound contempt for public and private opinion.

It is intimated, further, that a decree is about to be issued, which will be more astounding than any which has preceded it. It is to consist of only three lines, which are to have a more magical effect than any form of words yet disclosed. Some persons allege that the state of siege is to be removed; and the people of Paris are torturing their wits to discover what is meant by this mysterious announcement. Whether the new decree, which is to appear on the 20th instant, will establish an open imperial *régime*, or whether it will embody some new act of spoliation, remains to be seen.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree for regulating the position of the Chambers and the President. Each Senator may propose to present to the President the basis of a bill of great national interest: ten Senators must sign any proposals for the modification of the Constitution. One of the most important provisions in the ordinance is that which prevents the speech of a deputy from being printed, unless with the permission of the Chamber. Of course the speeches of the servile Government slaves will be made public, whilst any expression tending to public liberty which some bold deputy may venture upon, will be sure to be suppressed. The printing of a deputy's speech is punishable by fines of from 500 to 5,000 francs against printers, and 5 to 500 francs against distributors.

There are also decrees by which all engravers are forbidden to carry on their business without a special effect, and all printers are required to take out licenses from the Prefect of Police.

The *Monitteur* likewise, publishes the law on Administrative Centralization.

The decree of March 28, 1848, on Clubs, is repealed, article 13 excepted, which prohibits Secret Societies.

A decree regulates the Disciplinary System for the Merchant Navy.

The Government candidate for Lyons has been defeated by Dr. Henon, who was supported by the Socialists. The majority is 5,000.

No less than seventy German Refugees, of Communist opinions, were arrested on Monday last, in the Rue St. Honore.

The *Times* correspondent speaks of a decree likely to appear on the 28th or 29th, which will invest with a character of inviolability the whole of the decree that have emanated from the President since December 2, up to the last moment preceeding the meeting of the chambers.

The Prince de Canino has left Paris for Rome.

M. Janvier, the Councillor of State, died on Monday from the attack of apoplexy which he had on Friday last.

There is an extraordinary rumor afloat in Paris, to the effect that the President has offered to the Emperor of Russia to adopt his grandson, the Duke of Leuchtenburg, as his successor. The young gentleman for whom the perilous honor is intended has reached the mature age of five years. Such an offer is, in fact, to accept the future ruler of France from Russia. But, on the other hand, he is grandson to Eugene Beauharnais. The Duke, in the meantime, was to leave Alexandria, Egypt, on the 7th ult., for Marseilles, *en route* to Paris.

GERMANY.

The Royal Chamber of Hungary has definitively taken possession of the property of Count Casimir Batthiany, which had been before under sequestration.

The *New Prussian Gazette* has been seized four times and is now prohibited in the Austrian dominions. The writers have vigorously assailed Prince Schwartzenburgh's German commercial policy; the prohibition is therefore easily accounted for.

It is stated that the question of the succession to the throne of the Grand Duchy of Baden has been settled, and that the Prince Frederic will be summoned to the Grand Ducal office.

The military commander of Prague, Field-Marshal Count Clam Gallas, has issued a proclamation, under date of the 14th, which suspends the right of associations, and recalls to mind the prohibition of either possessing or distributing exciting or revolutionary pamphlets or papers. Every transgressor of either of these laws is amenable to the cognizance of the court-martial.

In Upper Austria the tide of emigration is greatly on the increase, and this is by no means confined to the mechanics or the lower classes of the population, but large farmers and persons possessed of considerable landed property leave their native soil for the purpose of trying their fortune in America. Dr. Anthony Warren, of New-market, formerly Deputy to the Austrian Diet, has united with himself above 100 highly respectable persons, who will leave for their distant trans-marine home in the course of a few days.

In Bohemia, in a district of Blowitz, an emigration society has been formed, the object of which is to establish a Bohemian and Moravian colony in North America.

BELGIUM.

The *Independance*, of Brussels, states that it is not true, as asserted by the *Emancipation*, that Count d'Haussonville and M. Thomas were ordered by the government to leave Belgium. They have, however, both returned to London.

SPAIN.

The Queen intends to present the Pope with a splendid painting of Murillo, and a number of carriage horses from the royal stables of Aranjuez.

A Madrid letter of the 20th, states that the *Nacion* journal, having published an article offensive to the President of the French Republic, General Aulick, the French Ambassador at Madrid, had made a formal complaint to the government on the subject, and the consequence has been the arrest of the director of the *Nacion*, preparatory to his being brought to trial, and the seizure of the journal, from which it can be relieved only by a new deposit of caution money.

TURKEY.

A telegraphic dispatch, dated Zara, March 14, states that a force of 1,700 men had been marched into Livno, where Greeks and Catholics were disarmed, and all the clergy, with two principal men out of every canton, seized and imprisoned. A proclamation was issued, threatening with death all persons, except Turks, who should secrete arms. Travelers, even those possessing Austrian passports, found great difficulty in making their journeys. Many Christians, their means exhausted by the soldiers quartered upon them, wander about without shelter. The dispatch conveying these particulars, comes through an Austrian medium.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 27, 1852.

COTTON.—We have passed rather a dullish time throughout the whole of this week. The trade, as we have formerly observed, being pretty fairly in stock, and the late advices from the United States showing the receipts of Cotton at the ports to be 220,000 bales in excess over last year, will sufficiently account for our more moderate proceedings. In prices, the change that has taken place has been more in reference to the stocks of various kinds on the market that any uniform scale of advance or depression,—for instance, American descriptions below middling are ordinary to low middling are 1d. lower; all qualities of that kind, especially those with good staple, are less sensibly affected, and the fair qualities and upwards, scarcely at all. Surats are only very slightly depressed—not quotably so. Brazils, of all kinds, are at least steady and Bania may be regarded as ½d. to 1d. higher, the same mark of that description having been sold at 6½d., which was last week selling at 6d. The Egyptian market, in both unchanged in price, may be regarded from this time as being better supplied, the Cotton of that kind now landing being amply sufficient to meet the demands that will be made upon it. Sea Islands without change. The Committee of Brokers place fair Uplands at 5¼d., Mobile at 5¼d., and Orleans at 5¼d. 6,170 American, 30 Surat, and 100 Egyptian are reported to have been taken on speculation, and 2,290 American, 620 Surat, and 900 Peruann for export. Sales for the week 35,850 bales.

GRAIN AND FLOUR.—The depression in the Grain trade continues in the face of very moderate imports, and since Tuesday some sales of American Flour have been forced making prices irregular. This week's return of sales of British Wheat, as given in the *Gazette*, is 85,125 qrs against 167,374 qrs last week, showing an important falling off. The Corn Exchange this morning was again marked by dullness in the general demand, and Wheat was considered to be 1d. to 2d. per bushel, and Flour was also 3d., and Egyptian Beans 6d. per quarter. In Oats, Oatmeal, and Barley there was no change of value.

PROVISIONS.—Since our last no new Beef has arrived, attention has been paid to old, of which the sales are to a very fair extent at very full prices, and an advance is now generally demanded. Pork is without further alteration in price, the recent arrivals of French having given a supply to the dealers. At full rates there is a moderately fair demand for Bacon, Shoulders still rule at the quotations. Hams continue neglected. At a reduction of 1s. to 2s. per cwt., the sales of Lard reach about 40 tons. The stock of Cheese is almost exhausted; there is, however no great activity in the demand. Butter, at the late decline, sells somewhat more readily. Tallow, this week, has been very quiet. Irish.—The transactions in Butter since our last report have been very limited retail trade. Prices are so irregular that quotations are nearly nominal. Belfast 66s to 70s; Waterford, 68s to 75s; Clonmel, 65s to 72s; Banbridge and Coleraine, 64s to 68s; Newry and Dundalk, 56s. to 62s.; Limerick, 56s. to 56; Sligo, 60s to 68s; and pickle Cork uncoods, 70s to 76s. 1,400 landed. Imported from Ireland from the 15th to the 20th inst., both inclusive, 4,764 firkins, 67 kegs, 290 crocks, 387 boxes, 152 bbls.; Butter; 133 bales Bacon, 6 hhds., 2 tierces Hams; 66 firkins, 456 kegs Lard.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, Saturday, March 27, 1852.

FRANCE.

The decree states that the Prefects still continue to submit to the Home Office all matters relating to the general interests of the State—such as budgets and extraordinary imposts, &c; but will in future themselves decide on all departmental and commercial affairs as specified in schedules annexed to the decree.

The law of May, 1850, preventing the application of national property to the public service, except in virtue of a law, is repealed.

An import duty of 26fr. 50c., the 100 Killogrammes, is placed on sodas of all kinds, and 21fr. 50c, on alkalies.

BOURSE, March 26.—Fives, 100fr. 50c.; Threes, 71fr. 70c.

PRUSSIA.

The Imperial Government propose an Industrial Exhibition, in alternate years, at Petersburg, Moscow and Warsaw.

SPANISH BONDS.—The amount of Spanish Bonds sent in for conversion, up to the present time, is £31,931,907; of this about £13,000,000 sent to Amsterdam, £12,000,000 to London, and about £6,500,000 to Paris.

A young lady, of Albany, recently received from a relative in California, in a letter, a gold watch and two gold chains. The package did not weigh an ounce and a half. The watch is a perfect gem. It is a Geneva lever, full-jeweled, is not much larger than a dime, and keeps admirable time. One of the chains was of gold and agate, very beautiful, and the other was of the finest California gold, and about eighteen inches in length. Such a letter is worth the postage, at least.

The *London Lancet* records the death of a tradesman's wife from swallowing pins. Upon a *post mortem* examination, the stomach was found to contain in its lower half, nine ounces of pins of a purple black color, not corroded, all bent or broken, many very pointed. The contents of the stomach were very much blackened. The intestines contained a mass of pins, very tightly packed, of various shapes, similar to those found in the stomach, and wholly obstructing the tube. Their weight was about a pound.

A propeller has cleared at the port of Oswego for Canada. This vessel took 1,669 packages of foreign and domestic goods, which were shipped from Boston and New-York over the Central Road. The value of the cargo was $492,695—pretty fair for the inland lake trade.

The Postmaster-General has made the following Post Office changes in this State, viz: Rounsville, Alleghany County name changed to Ormal; new offices established at Falconer, Chautauque County, and South Greece, Monroe County.

The ship fever has created a great alarm at Boston and Baltimore, and at both ports active preparations are making to prevent the spread of the infection. The cause of the extent of the malady is to be traced to the constant arrival of infected ships.

The recent rains in the middle and western counties of Virginia and Maryland have been unusually heavy.

The meeting of the creditors of Texas at Washington City is postponed to Wednesday, the 14th instant.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Whig Caucus at Albany—Preference of Gen Scott

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 7.

The Whig caucus to-day was fully attended. Senator UPHAM presided, Mr. HEDGES acting as Secretary.

Mr. UNDERWOOD offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, in consideration of his life having been wholly devoted and actually spent in the service of his country, and that by such service he has preeminently advanced its honor and renown at home and abroad, has shown himself justly entitled to the gratitude and affection of his countrymen, therefore,

Resolved, That the Whig members of the Legislature of this State do present to the Whig National Convention his name as their first choice for the Presidency, subject to the decision of such Convention.

The resolution was adopted—ayes 50, nays 1. The negative vote was that of Mr. TAYLOR, of New-York, who afterwards changed his vote. Absent, 9 Senators and 20 Assemblymen.

The selection of delegates at large was left to the District delegates.

Rhode Island Election.

The Election in Rhode Island for State Officers took place yesterday. The Whigs have a large majority in the Senate, and ten Representatives in Providence. LAWRENCE, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is probably elected. The Lieutenant Governor is in doubt. We give below the returns which reached us last night:

[First Dispatch.] PROVIDENCE, April 7—12 P. M.

Washington County—HARRIS, (Whig,) for Governor, has 1,194; ALLEN, (Dem.) 1,013. The Whigs gain 3 Senators and 3 Representatives in Washington County, and lose 1 Representative and 1 Senator in Kent.

Second Despatch.] PROVIDENCE, April 8—1 A. M.

There is little doubt that the whigs have elected the Senate and *ten* Representatives in Providence. Two Representatives are in doubt.

The present probability is against Lawrence, the Democratic candidate for Lieut. Governor, and in favor of Allen, the Democratic candidate for Governor.

Democratic State Convention at Albany

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 7.

The Democratic State Convention met this morning, and organized by the choice of Erastus Corning, of Albany, as President, and Messrs. Angell, of Allegheny, and Conover, of New-York, as Secretaries.

There are two contested seats, one between Messrs. O'CONNOR and Shepard, from one of the New-York districts, and in the Otsego and Delaware districts. In this latter district, George Clark holds credentials signed by the Otsego delegates, but the Delaware delegates object to him on the ground that he has not their approval. Committees were appointed on both cases. Messrs. O'CONNOR and Shepard agreed to be bound by the decision of the Convention on their respective claims, and not carry the dispute to Baltimore. Recess till 4 o'clock.

General WARD, of Westchester called attention to the contested seat in the 8th District of New-York City. He did not know whether it was proper it should be decided here or at Baltimore. He was not aware what had been the practice in such cases. The Baltimore Convention was undoubtedly the judge of the qualification of its own members, but it might be proper to decide it here, as a preliminary question for the purpose of ascertaining who had the *Prima Facia* right to act in this body.

The CHAIR suggested that there was a protest from Delaware County against the right of the gentleman claiming to represent the 10th District, to his seat.

Mr. GROVE remarked, that there was no usage to govern them in this case. Heretofore, when the party acted together, Delegates had been chosen by a State Convention, and the seat of one could not be contested unless they all were. It is not for the delegates here assembled to determine who were and who were not entitled to seats in the Baltimore Convention. That Convention alone has the right to settle such questions: but we have an incidental right to say who are *prima facie* entitled to vote upon questions coming before this body. He, therefore, moved for a Committee of five to inquire into the right of the contestant.

Mr. O'CONOR wished for but one trial of the claim—he coincided with the views expressed by Mr. GROVER but thought as there was a unanimity in regard to the choice of delegates at large, it would make but little difference if the matter was left for the action of the Baltimore Convention.

Mr. SHEPARD was not advised in regard to the unanimity of action in the appointment of delegates, &c.—he thought that so far as the matter could be settled it should be settled here—undoubtedly the Baltimore Convention would have the ultimate right to decide which was entitled to the seat.

Mr. GROVER did not know whether there would or would not be a unanimity of action here.

Mr. WEST, of New-York, moved that the question be without reference to a Committee.

Mr. MURPHY, of Kings, thought the case properly a subject for consideration at both places; but he hoped it would be decided here. We had a) retime, occupied much of the sittings of the National Convention with questions growing out of contested seats, and he hoped it would be avoided for the future. If both parties would agree to abide by the decision of this body as final in this matter, everything could be got along with here.

Mr. SHEPARD would cheerfully submit to the action of this Convention as final. He thought he should be betraying no interest in doing so, and he was averse to throwing a firebrand into the National Convention.

Mr. O'CONNER expressed the unwillingness to regard the action taken here as final. He had no taste for contested seats, and would willingly, if he could, with propriety, place in the hands of the President his resignation of any claims he might have. The question was then taken on Mr. WEST's amendment, and lost, as follows

AYES—Messrs. Murphy, Charlick, Bard, West, Degraw, Conover, Ward, Pratt Corning Watson, Danforth, Dickinson Sutton, Wilson and Dickie—15. NAYS—Messrs. Mc-Cown, Beekman, Winfield, Lothridge, Geer, Crain, Coates, Fox, Briggs, Ingham, Wright, Angel, Gay, Grover, Sacket —15.

The resolution of Mr. GROVER was then adopted: Ayes, 24; Nays, 6.

Mr. DANFORTH, from Schoharie, called up the case from the Nineteenth District. A protest from Delaware County, against the right of George Clark, of Otsego Co., to a seat, was received. Referred to a Committee of three.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Briggs, Danforth, Murphy, Coates, and Winfield, the Committee on the contested case from the Eighth District; and Messrs. Pratt, Wilson, and Crain, on that from the Nineteenth. Recess till 4 o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

The delegates re-assembled at 4 o'clock.

Gen. WARD inquired if the Committee on contested seats were ready to report.

Mr. WESTFIELD said that the Committee on the New-York case were busily at work. It would take them some time to get through.

Mr. PRATT, from the Committee on the case from the XIXth District, reported that it was involved in a good deal of difficulty and uncertainty, but the Committee had come to the conclusion to offer a resolution declaring George Clark equitably entitled to the seat. Laid on the table to await the coming in of the other Committee.

General WARD was appointed to await on the New-York Committee and ask if they would be able to report this afternoon. The answer was that they would not be able to report until to-morrow morning.

On motion of Mr. GROVER, the Otsego and Delaware case was taken up, but after some explanation by Mr. PRATT, it was, on motion of Mr. WATSON, laid on the table till to-morrow morning.

Mr. GROVER had leave to substitute CHARLES S. BENTON for himself, in case it should become necessary for him to be absent before the meeting of the Convention to-morrow morning. Adjourned.

Maine Law in Pennsylvania—Fugitive Slaves.

HARRISBURG, Wednesday, April 7.

The Maine Liquor Law is the special order in the House. The lobbies are filled with borers from Philadelphia against the bill. Great excitement prevails. Warm debates to postpone indefinitely; the motion was lost by Yeas 33, Nays 63.

A motion to make the bill the special order for Wednesday night, was lost: Yeas, 25; Nays, 69.

A motion to postpone for the present was also lost: Yeas, 23; Nays, 70.

A motion to recommit to a Select Committee, was lost by yeas, 13; nays, 75.

Mr. MILLER, a Native American, has the floor and is speaking in favor of the bill. The prospect is, that it will pass to a second reading.

The vote on agreeing to the first section of the Maine bill was: Yeas, 46; Nays, 50; killed.

A later dispatch says:

A substitute for the Maine Liquor Law, striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting a section changing the mode of granting tavern licenses, was argued and negatived: Yeas, 46; Nays, 50.

At Harrisburg to-day, in the House of Representatives, the bill repealing the act of 1847, denying the use of the jails of the Commonwealth for keeping fugitive slaves, finally passed this afternoon.

Missouri Democratic State Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, April 7.

The Democratic State Convention reassembled at Jefferson City this morning, and after transacting some unimportant business, adjourned over till to-morrow, when it was understood the Committee will be ready to report.

Municipal Election in Portsmouth, Va.

PORTSMOUTH, Tuesday, April 6.

The municipal election in this City has resulted in the choice of John White, Democrat, for Mayor.

Virginia—Henrico Co. Politics

RICHMOND, Wednesday, April 7.

The Whigs of Henrico County, have passed resolutions in favor of the re-nomination of Fillmore for the Presidency—but pledge themselves to support any other nominee who is sound on the Compromise question.

The Resolutions also oppose the intervention of the United States in the affairs of other nations.

Election of U. S Senator.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, April 7.

Mr. Todd, Democrat, has been elected Senator from Indiana over Mr. Coburn, Whig.

[We give the above as received by telegraph.]

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 7.

The trial of Capt. Naglee was postponed to-day, in the Criminal Court.

The case of Mrs. Van Ness was resumed to-day, in the Circuit Court, on an application for an injunction as to the right to property. Messrs. Bradley and Carlisle are for Mrs. Van Ness, and Mr. Brent for the contestant.

Steamers at New-Orleans.—Texas State Conventions.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, April 6.

Arrived,—Steamship *West Wind*, Chagres, and yacht *Meteor*, from Texas. The latter brings Galveston dates to the 2nd inst. The Whig and Democratic State Conventions had both resolved to adhere to the Compromise measures. The former passed resolutions complimentary to Mr. Fillmore. The latter determined to support the nominee of the Baltimore Convention.

The Falcon at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, April 5.

The steamship *Falcon*, from Chagres, with 70 passengers, has arrived at this port.

Later from Mexico—Marine Disaster—Maryland Whig State Convention.

MARYLAND, Wednesday, April 7.

Three New-Orleans mails arrived to-night, bringing dates as late as due. Advices from Vera Cruz to the 23d ultimo, and from the City of Mexico to the 18th had been received.

The news generally is unimportant. The country was quite tranquil. The electric telegraph line between the City of Mexico and Vera Cruz, was to be completed by the 1st of April.

D. Manuel Larrainzar has been appointed Minister to the United States, in place of Señor de la Rosa, resigned. Larrainzar belongs to the Conservative party, and was a member of the Committee which reported in favor of annulling the Garay grant.

Captain Barrett, of the ship *Sultana*, arrived at New-Orleans from New-York, reports that on the 17th he saw a large ship ashore on Bahama Banks, but could not make her out.

The Whig State Central Committee has called a Convention of the Whigs of Maryland, to meet in Baltimore on the 20th May, to select delegates to the National Convention, and appoint an electoral ticket.

Later From Texas—Firing into a Steamer by Mexican Soldiers.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, April 7.

As the steamer *Camanche* was ascending the Rio Grande, with forty passengers on board, including many ladies, and also General Carvajal, she was fired into from the bank by some Mexican soldiers. Several shots struck the boat, but luckily no lives were lost. The shots were probably intended for Carvajal. The outrage has excited much indignation among Americans.

Marine Disasters and Loss of Life.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 7.

The brig *Mariel*, of Belfast, Captain Staples, from St Mary's, Georgia, for Boston, went ashore on Cohasset rocks during the late gale and went to pieces—all hands are supposed to be lost. A memorandum book with the name of Captain Staples in it, has been found on the beach at Cohasset. Her cargo consisted of 1706 bbls. naval stores, 500 hides, and 4 bales of deer skins, consigned to Means & Clark. 200 bbls. of resin have been picked up on Long Beach.

The steamer *St. Laurence*, Sturtevant, arrived here this morning from Portland, with 220 passengers. She left Portland, Me., on Monday, at 7 o'clock P. M. Capt S. states that the gale comm

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1852.

☞ The Second Edition of the *Evening Times*, published every day at 3 o'clock P. M., and served to subscribers for *One Cent*, contains a full and complete list of the *Arrivals at all the Hotels*, up to the latest hour.

☞ A. C. STORY & Co. will furnish the *Daily* and *Weekly Times* to those who may desire it in Providence, Rhode Island.

Young America.

At the close of the Fifteenth Century, Printing was just beginning to make its vast facilities manifest—the successful use of the magnetic compass had infused unwanted confidence into the enterprises of Navigation—Spain had finally expelled the Moors, after an intrusion of nearly a thousand years—Lancaster and York had closed their strife in England, and the careful policy of Henry VII was augmenting her wealth and cementing her power—Germany and Hungary had so far settled the contention of rival dynasties as to be able to make a successful stand against the further spread of the Ottoman power. Altogether, Christian Europe had attained the degree of vigor and self-reliance that left it no longer in doubt that her affairs would continue to occupy the leading position in history for a long period. Mohammedan rivalry in learning, in arts, and in arms had been distanced. At this period, when the ardor and the strength of revived learning and awakened enterprise were absolutely cramped for want of an adequate field for the exercise of their energies, America was opened to the knowledge and access of the active and advancing world. No other event in the history of mankind, excepting always those marking our relations to our Saviour, is in any degree comparable to this in its unlimited influence upon the condition and progress of the race. The world was at once, practically, more than doubled in magnitude. "The New World" was immediately applied as the designation of the newly discovered hemisphere. What elaborate form of expression could more aptly present to our comprehension the exultant admiration which overwhelmed the mind at the wonderful expansion of material nature! If one of the Planets should now become approachable by improved Steamships and Railroads, the accession to the impetuous current of human enterprise would not be more astounding than that flowing from the discovery of the New World The magnitude of this actual accession has not yet half disclosed itself. Indeed it must flow on, with increased volume and rapidity, to the final consummation of human destiny.

What was humanity before the New World! What is it now! These inquiries, prosecuted with reference to their mutual relations, lead to a wide field of investigation and thought. The New World was not a solitude. But the population found here did not contribute to the general partnership of mankind their equal proportion of knowledge, industry, or useful capacity. Without skill in art, without ambition for improvement, without historical records or any accumulated stores of knowledge, their existence has thus far scarcely served any other purpose than to stimulate a fruitless curiosity as to the blank pages of their history, and to excite a mournful commiseration for their apparently inevitable doom. These races figure to us not only the actual state of Old America when first visited by the Christian—presenting scarcely a permanent idea except the rudest notions of animal existence and the most dreamy visions of spiritual realities—but they bear with them the evidence of a permanence of savage immobility, showing the future as plainly as the present, if their hunting-grounds had never been disturbed by the adventurous foot of the white man. But the course of Providence brought a new population into the New World. Of all the subjects of wonder which the knowledge, the wealth, and the power of their invaders brought to the astonished apprehension of the aborigines, their restless activity and untiring industry must have been the most impressive. In these respects European energy and versatility were modified and expanded by transplantation to a virgin soil. But little more than a sixth of the space comprised in the Christian period has elapsed since Young American entered upon her vigorous existence, yet already she elbows and jostles her European progenitors in every trial of activity throughout the world. The openness and freedom of a new atmosphere have given unparalleled precocity to every department of thought and experiment. The idea of freedom has attained an expansion and a various application under the stimulus of favorable culture, unknown in any other time or land. It is the leading principle in every institution and usage of our social system. In religion, in government, in science, in business, and in all the acknowledged obligations of human society, and the infinite variety of human pursuits, individual freedom is constantly maintained as an essential characteristic. A love for the very word is acquired, and whenever on the wide earth you meet a son of Young America, with whatever ardor you find him hurrying forward in the pursuit of gain, or yielding his senses to the allurements of pleasure, probe the inward sources of his pride, and you will find them springing from his sense and love of freedom.

The intimate relations between commercial nations modify character in a great degree, and without destroying the distinctions that exist in masses, transfuse the peculiarities of different communities interchangeably among each other, so that we find in our own national family an occasional disciple of every system,—not aliens to our board, but erratic thinkers, glorying in their exceptional character, and thus furnishing proof of the general rule from which they depart. Thus we may find writers, politicians and leaders of coteries, who fancy themselves carried away with admiration of other principles than those which bear rule here, and other schemes of Government than that on which our foundations are reared. It is a beautiful illustration of our just devotion to the leading idea of our system, that these fantastic advocates of impracticable notions propagate their various fancies with the approbation of the community, without forfeiting anything of respect or consideration that is due to their personal character. It matters not whether the vagrant taste is made captive by the allurements of monarchical splendor, or the wild promises of socialistic dreamers; an indulgent hearing is vouchsafed on all hands, for it is of the very essence of our inherent notions of freedom that the widest latitude of opinion and discussion should be invited and enjoyed. Some there are who typify the aborigines, with their eyes always fixed upon the past, never indulging hope of any good time coming, but constantly feeding regret with the memory of things that will not return again. From this school has emanated the derisive application of the designation of Young America to the active spirit which leads and sways the national sentiment. If there were ever any mistake in the application of terms, we should never be induced by any erroneous classification, to laud what in our hearts we disapprove, or to condemn what we most desire to advance. Believing that the true characteristics of Young America are as widely different from hopeless aboriginal lamentations over the grave of the past, as from any frantic efforts to seize the reins of an impossible future, we shall aim to do our duty as a faithful son, by warding off the dangers of insane zeal on the one hand, and the reproach of swerving imbecility on the other.

Young America embodies the progressive sentiment of the people and the age. Enterprising in design, energetic in action, her conceptions are characterized by uniform honesty and courage. If a political question is presented it is not she that shrinks from its discussion from any idle fear of aboriginal prejudice; or that hurries it to a decision without weighing every prudential consideration upon which it depends. If a moral proposition is offered for consideration, it is not she that turns timidly away from examining its merits to search out precedents for her guidance, or that blindly rushes to a conclusion from crude and uninformal impulse. She investigates with the same courage and the same faith that led Columbus to the discovery of her prolific home, and steps forward in the march of improvement, political, and economical, with the same firmness that distinguished her noblest children, her Washington and her Franklin.

English Free Trade in Corn.

The *London Examiner*, one of the ablest political papers in England, condenses from a pamphlet recently published by an officer of the Treasury Department, some statistical statements showing the results of the Free Trade policy, introduced by Sir Robert Peel. The duty on imported grain was taken off in 1846; and the aggregate amount of taxation has been reduced by the amount of £5,663,638, or over *twenty-eight millions of dollars* annually, from that time forward. Yet the aggregate annual revenue is only £717,196, *or three and a half millions* of dollars less than it was before that reduction. The sum of nearly twenty-five millions of dollars has therefore been saved to the people without diminishing the revenue of the Kingdom. This fact is very properly considered as conclusive evidence that the free admission of foreign grain is not destructive of the revenues of the country.

Equally striking are the effects of this policy on the consumption of food, which is always the best test of the prosperity and comfort of a people. In 1842 there was a tax of over twenty-five shillings the cwt. on British sugar, and foreign sugar was so highly taxed as to be virtually prohibited. The consumption of sugar that year was 4 068,331 cwt. In 1851 the duty was reduced to *ten* shillings on British, and fourteen on foreign sugar; and the entire consumption during the year was 6,884, 189. Allowing 14 per cent. for increase of consumption, caused by increase of population, there is still an augmentation of over *fifty per cent.*, caused slirectly by the reduction of duty. As sugar may fairly be classed among the comforts, if not the necessaries of life, this increase in the amount consumed shows a great advance in the prosperity of the great masses of the English people. And the same thing holds true of tea. In 1842 the consumption was to the value of £37,355,911; in 1852 it was £53,965,112. The duty on this article has remained nearly the same; the increase in the amount consumed is, therefore, due first to an increase of population,—which will account for about fourteen per cent. of it,—and then to the fact that the people are in better circumstances, and can, therefore, have greater command over necessaries of life.

In regard to the consumption of *grain* the *Examiner* states the following results:

"The total importation or consumption, for they are in this case the same, of all kinds of foreign corn in 1845 was 2,428,145, and in 1851 it rose to 9,669,712, an increase in six years' time approaching to 300 per cent. The wheat and wheat meal imported, and, which is the same thing, consumed, in 1845, was 1,141,957, and in 1851 it was no less than 5,355 687 quarters. The people, then, consumed last year 4,213,730 quarters more wheat than they did seven years ago under the sliding scale. Supposing the production of English wheat to be as great in 1851, and there is good reason to suppose it still greater, it follows, that *at a consumption of a quarter a head, near four million and a quarter of persons had a supply of wheat in* 1851 *who ate no wheaten bread at all in* 1845; or, as an alternative, that *all who consumed scantily in the last-named year consumed abundantly in the first-named.*"

These are striking results; and it will be no easy matter, in the face of such positive additions to their comfort and prosperity, to persuade the people of England to abandon the policy to which they may fairly be traced. The only answer to these representations is, that although the condition of the great mass of the people has been thus greatly improved, the interests of the agricultural classes has been injured. So far as the *laborers* on English farms are concerned, facts prove that this is not true; they have shared fully in the general prosperity which has followed a reduction in the cost of the necessaries of life, by relieving them from taxation. It is not *the laboring* farmers of England, therefore, who complain of having been ruined by the Free Trade policy. It is only *the landlords*, —the rich land-owners,—the nobility and gentry, in whose hands rests the ownership of English lands. They complain that the farmers can no longer pay them *the same rents* they used to pay; and to this assertion, conceding its correctness, the obvious answer is, "*Reduce* your rents: you may as equitably surrender a portion of your enormous incomes from the land you monopolize, as to levy tribute longer on the millions of the English people. They have as good a right to *cheap bread* as you have to *high rents*; and so far as either depends on Government action, it ought to be secured to them."

Against such plain, self-evident considerations as these, the new Protectionist Ministry, though backed by the whole land-holding aristocracy of England, will have hard work to wage successful war.

Railroad Discipline.

A MURDEROUS OUTRAGE.—We learn from a gentleman who came down on the Hudson River Railroad last evening, that a passenger who got on board the train near Peekskill, was ejected from the car by a brake man, under the direction of the Conductor, and fell with such violence as probably occasioned speedy death. The cars were going at the time at full speed. Our informant could learn no cause of offence to justify the brutal outrage.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

Believing that Railroad Companies should be held responsible for the conduct of their subordinates, and knowing furthermore that it is only through the public press that any such responsibility can be exacted, we have taken some pains to ascertain the facts in the case thus loosely referred to by the *Mirror*. We learn that the passenger referred to got on board at Peekskill; he was a large, stout man, well dressed, and just drunk enough to be ugly. He took his stand on the platform of the last car, and when asked by the Conductor for his ticket, told him he would show it to him when he got ready. He was reminded that the rules of the Company forbade his standing on the platform, to which he answered that he didn't care a d—n. The Conductor told him he must show his ticket or pay his fare, to which he replied that he'd see him d—d first,—that when the cars got to New-York he would pay his fare if he chose, and not otherwise. On reaching Dobb's Ferry the Conductor again demanded his fare, and was answered by profanity and abuse. He then took him by the collar and led him some twenty feet from the cars,—holding him firmly at arms' length, and thus preventing himself from being hit by the vigorous blows which the man constantly aimed at him. He then called the brakeman and told him to keep the man from getting on the cars, as he had refused to pay his fare, and then gave the signal for the train to start. The brakeman stepped into the last car at its forward end, and by the time he had passed through it the fellow had got on behind. The cars had but just started, and were moving slowly; the brakeman pushed the man off,—probably with some violence; and he fell at full length upon the ground. The conductor, seeing him fall, stopped the train and went back. The man was found still lying insensible—whether from the blow, or from rum, or from both, seemed doubtful. He was removed to a hotel, and put in charge of the landlord, who was told to take care of him, send for a physician, and do whatever might be needful. The man was put to bed, examined by a physician, bled and left to a night's rest. The next morning he had vanished; and it was found that, on recovering during the night from the effects of his adventure, he had concluded not to show himself in the morning, and had accordingly dressed himself and walked to his residence in Tarrytown.

These are the circumstances of the "murderous assault" referred to in the *Mirror*. The passengers were greatly excited at the time, and very stormy debates took place as to the propriety of lynching the conductor, brakeman, and directors of the Company; but on learning the facts of the case, they changed their minds.

The *Times* is not disposed, and will not consent, to relieve Railroad Companies from any just degree of censure for faults of management, or for harshness and incivility to passengers, and still less for any recklessness, as to the lives and personal safety of their passengers. In this case we think it altogether likely that the brakeman pushed the man off the car too suddenly, and with too much violence: he should have stood at the back end of the car and *kept* him off, instead of thrusting him off after the cars had got in motion. But the man had been guilty of a gross violation of the rules of the Company,—rules to which every traveler is in duty bound to conform; and unless the Company was ready to abandon all attempts at regular discipline in the management of the road, its agents could do no less than to expel him from the train.

☞ The late elections in Connecticut, and the municipal elections in Maine, have been looked to with immense interest by the friends and opponents of the Maine Law. The fate of the measure, among our own Legislators, was understood to depend largely upon this outside verdict. Connecticut has disappointed both parties, probably, by the result it has just yielded. It has been thoroughly canvassed. The merits of the case were supposed to be fairly before the people; and party considerations so far reduced to secondary importance as to leave daylight, a clear field and fair play for the trial of the great moral issue. The decision has been against the law. Are we to regard it as final? Was the course so effectually cleared of partisan prejudice as to give the highest validity to the dictum? Information is wanted; who will furnish it?

Nor are we better posted up with reference to the town elections in Maine. It is unfortunate that the beagles of politics can't be kept out of the chase for one season at least. But while that blessing is withheld from us, we shall have to wander in darkness. From a paragraph in the *Tribune* of yesterday, we might infer that the friends of law have no reason to be gratified with the result. There is an obvious disposition to play tricks with figures; to attempted dexterity at an arithmetical game of thimble rig; and when this policy is preferred to a plain statement of the fact, there is a strong presumption raised against the party using it. The *Tribune* seos proper to say "the Voice of the People is as follows:

For the Temperance Law, SIXTY-FIVE towns, having a population in 1850 of	176,861
Against it, FIFTEEN towns, Population	21,663
Majority for the Law	155,198

Of course it is obvious that these figures may be correct, and yet the opponents of the law have a popular majority of thousands. We are therefore justified in believing that such is the case. Will anybody volunteer a fair report of the returns?

The Portland City election for Mayor, in which Mr. Neal Dow, the gospeller of the new moral dispensation, was defeated by Mr. Albion K. Parris, is another piece of ill-fortune for the cause. Not that its enemies can properly regard it as a victory. Mr. Parris is understood to be a friend of the law; a moderate and judicious friend; indisposed to any undue violence in its enforcement; and doubtless those who chose him, did so from a desire to obtain the least of what they considered a brace of evils. The politics of Mr Parris, too, had much to do with it. He is a Democrat of the most ultra order; a veteran office-holder; a highly respectable man, and doubtless from long and liberal mingling with society at Washington, a pretty good judge of liquor. Whether he shall prove as sage upon cider and other plebeian beverages, we shall learn presently. In the meantime, the cold water army have to console themselves with the reflection, that a temperance man defeated the temperance candidate, and believe that no other was able to do it. The rest must be left to the judgment of this modern Paris.

Connecticut Election

The latest accounts from Connecticut show that SEYMOUR'S (Dem.) plurality for Governor is at least 1,500. There is no choice by the people. Seymour has generally run ahead of his ticket. The Democrats clearly gain the House; their majority will be from 10 to 15. In the Senate, 8 Whigs and 13 Democrats are elected. The temperance question has entered largely into the canvass, and of the candidates who are elected, there are probably some Maine Law men.

☞ Hon. EDWARD STANLY explicitly denies, through the *Republic*, that his influence has in any manner been exerted in opposition to Gen. SCOTT, as substantially charged by a Washington correspondent of the *Express*. Mr. Stanly's letter occupies two columns in argument upon the general merits of the question; the honorable gentleman preferring so to state his ground, rather than occupy the attention of the House with personal explanations—an example which it would be well to follow in many cases of similar character. Mr. Stanly evinces a manifest dislike to abolition tendencies, and promises a visitation of the displeasure of his State upon all such operations in the coming canvass. Gen. SCOTT is indorsed as an earnest friend of the Compromise measures, a true Republican, and an honest man; and from these premises the Presidential question is argued out at length. The position of Messrs. FILLMORE, BUTLER and the Free-Soilers is canvassed, and the letter winds up as follows:

Though the election of Mr. Fillmore would be to my constituents and myself "more acceptable than that of any other man in this country," yet should Gen. Scott, or any other man who "exerted his personal influence to the utmost to effect the passage of the Compromise measures," and who is well known to be "individually entitled to the support of all Compromise men"—should such a man be nominated, it will not be "too late" for the country to do him justice, or for me to give him a cordial, whole souled, enthusiastic support; and should the Democratic Convention that is to assemble at Baltimore allow such abolitionists as I have referred to, to fraternize with them, to guide and direct their counsels, and aid in their nominations, in the hope of getting the "plunder of the nation," the good people I represent will prepare for them such a hot "hasty plate of soup" as was never thrown in the faces of British or Mexican enemies. Very respectfully, yours,

EDW. STANLY.

☞ A Missionary meeting at Boston, on Monday night, was gratified with the announcement that his youthful serenity, the Shah of Persia, has proclaimed liberty of conscience, and toleration to all religions, within the limits of his kingdom. The concession is reported to be vouchsafed at the pressing instance of Mr. Shiel, the British Envoy at the Court of Teheran, supported warmly by Mr. Stevens, the British Consul. It was much to ask of the descendants of Omar—the truest disciples of Islam—and every presumption was adverse to success. The high-principled diplomacy—diplomacy using honestly, for once, the livery of heaven to serve the cause of religion in—has triumphed, and opened a new field for the display of Christian devotion.

To the religious community the news will be especially welcome. Those who have read Dr. Grant's interesting record of labors among the Nestorians, will appreciate the importance of the event. A barrier is thus thrown down, letting in the full light of religion upon a people, already partially acquainted with the true principles of Christianity, and eminently capable of holding them spiritually and profitably. Missionary zeal has looked anxiously, these many years, for a safe inlet to this theatre for earnest enterprize. It is not impossible that hopes of making a breach in the hitherto impregnable walls of Mohammedanism have been quietly indulged, in the event of an entry being effected. Indeed, whenever Christianity obtains a footing, it appears to do its own battling with heathenism, and needs no regal aid to speed it.

To the statesman and philanthropist, no more encouraging fact could be presented. This is the first occasion, upon which Evangelical Christianity, exiled, more than thirteen centuries ago, from Asia, its birthplace, is voluntarily permitted to return. The event is an era in the annals of liberalism. Toleration dawns upon the most populous quarter of the globe. A better day for humanity may be hoped for, when a conservative principle, which threatens to perish in Europe, is revived in the Mohammedan orient.

GALE AT MALAGA.—A letter from the American Consul at Malaga to a friend in Washington, under date of March 1, speaks of a tremendous gale of wind that created much devastation in that vicinity, a few days previously. Nine vessels were blown on shore within the harbor—seven Spanish, one French and one Russian. No American vessels were in port. Reports from Gibraltar stated that forty vessels had gone ashore, and that a great number were wrecked between Malaga and the Rock. The storm was very violent from the south-east.

NEW-YORK CITY.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—There were at this port on Tuesday, 20 steamers, 137 ships, 90 barks, 103 brigs and 223 schooners. Total, 579.

—The U. S. Mail steamship *Europa* sailed for Liverpool, yesterday, with fifty-eight passengers. She took out only about $5,000 in specie.

—In the Board of Alderman, on Monday evening, Ald. Boyce submitted a a proposition to appoint an Inspector of Buildings, whose duty it shall be to see that all the buildings are properly and substantially constructed His salary is to be paid by an assessment on the owners of buildings in course of erection. Any competent architect in the City is made eligible to the office. If this could be done, and a man appointed who would do his duty, it would be beneficial not only to the community, but to the owners of buildings—but, under the present system of selecting men to fill such stations no good would result from the creation of the office. It would only make a place for one more loafing politician, incapable of doing his duty, and indisposed to do so if he knew how. Better go on as we are, until the good time comes, when the people shall shake off the drones and knaves who have wormed themselves into all the high places.

—Jenny Lind Goldschmidt's husband is now in this city, making arrangements for the three concerts which Jenny will give, previous to her departure for Europe.

—The project of educating females for Dentists is urged by some modest masculine reformer, on the ground that it is indelicate for operations on the teeth of ladies to be performed by gentlemen. Where would they get their customers, after they had fitted themselves for the profession—what woman would confess to another woman that her teeth were worn out, and that she needed artificial masticators? We reckon none.

—The Directors of the Broadway Bank are about to commence the erection of a new Banking-house, on the corner of Park-place and Broadway, and the Bowery Savings Bank will also soon commence the erection of a new building, in the Bowery, next door to the corner of Grand-street, which they will occupy as a Banking-house.

—The Corporation sale of real estate will commence at the Merchants' Exchange this morning.

—During the storm of Monday night last, four unfinished houses in Yorkville—one in Second-avenue, one in Third-avenue, and another in Eighty-seventh-street, were blown down.

—N. P. Willis, Esq., and his father-in-law, Hon. Joseph Grinnell, were at St. Thomas, W. I., on the 19th ult., expecting to leave there for the windward Islands in the steamer from Southampton, Eng., on the 21st. Mr Willis's health had materially improved under the salubrious influence of a tropical climate.

—Fourteen Lectures were given, during the People's Course, at the Tabernacle. The total receipts of the Course, were $1,804 41, and the payments were: To Lecturers, $846 75; for the Tabernacle, $399; for Advertising, $573 68; net loss to the management, $15 32 Three of the Lecturers received over $100 each for a single lecture, and the average compensation to the lecturers, was over $60. There were no Contingent Expenses; all the work of procuring Lecturers, preparing Advertisements, sending them around for insertion, &c., having been done by gentlemen who felt an interest in the diffusion of useful information.

—Major A. P. FOUDAN, the Auditor of the Hudson River Railroad Company, having resigned that office, the employees of the Company have presented him with a beautiful service of plate, as a slight token of their esteem. The service consists of a tea pot, cream jug and sugar bowl.

—The regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, was held on Tuesday. Charles H. Russell was elected a member of the Arbitration Committee, and twenty-three new members were proposed. At the next meeting, an election will be gone into for President, the term of the present incumbent having expired by limitation, unless unanimously re-elected. Mr. Blunt moved for the appointment of a committee to report on the condition of light-houses in the United States, as developed in the recent report of the Light-house Board. Messrs. Curtis, Bierwith and Phillips, were appointed said committee. A communication in relation in relation to trade between the United States and Canada, by S. B. Ketching, was referred to a committed, to be reported upon at the next meeting. Adjourned.

—A resident of Astoria, Long Island, named Michael Morrison was saved from drowning on Thursday night by the police of the Thirteenth Ward, who found him struggling in the river at the foot of Grand-street.

—On Monday night the "Gem" Saloon in Broadway, belonging to Christian W. Schaffer, Esq., was burglariously entered. The rogues stole considerable property, among which was a package of the Broadway Theatre tickets, indorsed by Mr. Schaffer, which led to the arrest of a young man, on the following evening, by the name of Charles Delong, who was taken into custody by officer Wm. H. Stephens, while entering the theatre on one of the stolen tickets. At the time of the robbery, an attempt was also made to fire the premises, but it did not succeed.

—The Court of General Sessions did no business yesterday. The Court is awaiting the action of the Grand Jury upon important cases before them.

—A strange suit was brought in the Marine Court on Tuesday. The assignee of Lewis Emanuel sued the uncle of a Miss Levy, for the recovery of a lot of furniture. Emanuel and the lady were engaged to be married, and in anticipation of that event, Miss L. bought the furniture, Emanuel providing the funds to pay for it. The parties were to be married, according to agreement, about the middle of next May; but Emanuel, not long since, gave the fair one notice that he could not marry her, pleading poverty as a reason. She took this notice as a breach of promise, and when the furniture was claimed, she refused to give it up, and suit was brought to compel her uncle, why is her guardian, to restore the chattels. The jury found a verdict for the defendant? so Miss L. remains in possession.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Historical Society was held on Tuesday evening. A communication was read from JOHN G. SHEA, Esq., concerning the discovery and exploration of the Mississippi River. Accompanying this communication was the original map made by Marquette, who explored the country in 1673.

Mr. GREENE requested the Society to aid him in recovering a number of letters of Major-General Greene. It is his intention to publish a volume of letters from Washington and Gen. Greene, and these are necessary to enable him to make the series perfect.

—Mr. JOSEPH BLUNT read a paper relative to the United States title to the Northwest Territory. He will continue the subject in a future paper.

Professor TURNER presented a paper on the supposed affinity between the Athafascians and the Apache tribe of Indians. Copies of these papers were solicited for preservation in the archives of the Society, and a vote of thanks was passed to the authors.

THE DISPENSARIES.—The following is an abstract of the Annual Report of the Trustees of the Northern Dispensary, Waverley-place, for the year ending March 31, 1852:

Whole number treated during the year	21,941
Attended at their houses	9,580
Attended at the Dispensary	12,361
Total	21,941

Sex.

Males	8,733	Females	13,208
Total			21,941

Nativity.

Ireland	13,865	Scotland	349
United States	6,606	Germany	314
England	466	Other countries	341
Total			21,941

Result.

Cured, Relieved or Discharged	20,153
Died	175
Sent to Hospital	160
Vaccinated	1,396
Remaining under treatment	57
Total	21,941

MARGARETTA LOHRENZ.—On Monday next, the investigation respecting the charge against this female, concerning the murder of Mrs. Grunzig will be proceeded with at the Lower Police Office, before Justice Osborn.

WILLIAM CHASE BARNEY BAILED.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. Henry W. Prescott appeared before Justice Lothrop, and entered into the recognizance of $10,000 for the liberation of Mr. William Chase Barney, the principal member of the firm of A. H. Pride & Co. The bailiff justified in the sum of $16,000, and Mr. Barney was set at liberty.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—At a late hour on Tuesday night, a citizen, named James Sheriden, was attacked in the Nineteenth Ward, and stabbed in several places, by some lawless rowdies, who committed the murderous outrage and fled before the police came up. The injured man was sent to the Bellevue Hospital, where his wounds were dressed.

FIRE.—A Fire broke out yesterday in the foundry of Mr. J. F. Valentine at No. 91 Elizabeth street, which was discovered by policeman Abern, of the Fourteenth Ward, and speedily extinguished with a few buckets of water, before any material damage was sustained.

ASSAULT BY A WILD OX.—Yesterday morning, as Mrs. Charles Wright was passing through Greenwich-street, near Barclay, she was assaulted by an ox that had broken loose and was rushing uncontrolled through the crowded thoroughfares Mrs. W. was seriously injured, and but for the prompt action of those who were passing at the time, there is no doubt she would have been killed How much longer are such evils to be tolerated by the public? Will those who should enact ordinances that would effectually prevent the occurrence of such an assault as we have narrated, ever have done pilfering from the public crib, and turn their attention to the wants of those whom they represent? Will we ever have a Common Council that will have the slightest regard for the public welfare, or think of anything but how they may soonest fill their own pockets, and best reward their vagabund retainers!

BOARD OF ASSISTANTS.—Mr. Assistant Alderman BROWN in the chair.—The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Petitions referred—Of Clinton Rosevelt, in relation to a machine invented by him, to assist the police to guard the City Of D Fanshaw and others, for more accommodation from the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company Of Stewart E. Clark, for lease of land at the corner of Amsterdam-street and Sixth-avenue. Adverse to flagging sidewalks in St. John's Park.

Reports Adopted—In favor of concurring in the report for a sewer in Sixty-first-street from John to Fulton-street In relation to the action of the Mayor in the case of policemen during sickness and approving of the course pursued by the Mayor In favor of placing two gas lights in front of the Church at the corner of Lexington-avenue and Thirtieth-street. In favor of concurring in the report to pay for laying cross-walks in Broadway, between Broome and Spring streets, out of the City Treasury. In favor of concurring in the resolution to allow an area to be inclosed, and an area window to be constructed at the north-west corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-seventh street. In favor of re-setting curb and gutter-stones in Twenty-fifth-street, between Avenues A and C. In favor of paving Thirty-sixth-street, between Eighth and Tenth-avenues. In favor of concurring in the resolution to postpone the building of a pier at the foot of Desbrosses-street, North River. In favor of concurring in the resolution to excavate mud from the piers Nos 41 and 42, North River. In favor of concurring in the resolution to contract for the filling up of bulkhead at Washington Market. In favor of concurring in the resolution to repair piers Nos. 5 and 6, East River. In favor of concurring in the resolution to excavate mud alongside bulkhead between Chambers and Reade-streets In favor of paying J. W Fell for medical services at the Eighth District, $23. In favor of lighting Washington-street, from Chambers to Beach-streets, with gas. In favor of changing the route of the Sixth avenue Railroad, below the Southern junction of the Sixth avenue.

Resolutions Referred—For a sewer in Washington-street, from Rector to Morris-street

On motion, the Board adjourned to Thursday.

COURT CALENDAR—*Thursday*—U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Nos 4, 10, to 18.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part 1*—Nos. 151 153, 251½, 267, 289, 293, 299, 301, 305, 307, 309, 311, 51, 313, 317. *Part 2*—260, 250, 292, 314, 310, 314 to 330, even numbers.

CIRCUIT COURT—Nos. 235, 200, 340, 342, 344, 318, to 352, 356, 324 267, 246, 117.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos 18, 36, 42, 45, 47, 48, 49, 37 64, 65, 66, 68, 69, 75 79, 80, 82, 83, 85, 91, 94, 96, 98, 99, 101, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 111, 112, 113, 116 to 124.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Special Term*—Nos. 41, 15, 30, 40, 42 to 52.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Before Judge ROOSEVELT.—In the case of *John McLean* vs. *George G. Haydock*, the jury came in with a sealed verdict for the defendant. The Court ordered that the judgment be reserved for further consideration as to the amount due.

Diman Gihon vs. *Horace Whittemore*—This was an action for slander The plaintiff alleged that the defendant had asserted in the presence of a certain person that he, the plaintiff, "had perjured himself, and that I, the defendant, will send him to the State Prison before three months," adding other opprobrious words On the part of the defense it was set up that the plaintiff had not alleged the words to be false; and secondly, that they were true, and the defendant offered to prove by way of justification, that a judgment was recovered against the plaintiff in the Superior Court for $208 03, which was returned as unsatisfied That subsequently Judge Duer issued an order for the plaintiff in that case to be examined and that on the 28th of August, 1850, the plaintiff appeared, and in the course of his examination committed perjury. The case stands adjourned.

COMMON PLEAS—Before Judge INGRAHAM—*William Wolfe* vs. *Kerr*—This was an action for assault and battery In March, 1851, the plaintiff and another musician had been to a ball, and were returning home in the wee small hours of the morning, when they had a game at snow-balling, by way of a mate. This was near Barrow and Norfolk-streets, where the defendant lives, and being aroused at the "muss," came down and entered into the fun by throwing a big stone, which hit the plaintiff on the head and inflicted an ugly wound. The facts of the case were admitted on both sides, and the only question for the Jury was how far the circumstances of the case excused the defendant, and, if they did excuse him, how much damages should he pay. Up to the hour of adjournment the Jury had not agreed on a verdict.

[Advertisement.]

☞ There are upwards of ninety gems of old Paintings,—cabinet pictures of sterling quality, now in the store No 376 Broadway, opposite Keese's Auction Rooms, to be sold by Messrs Leeds, on Friday and Saturday mornings, at 10½ o'clock. Besides, there are more than one hundred really beautiful modern pictures, collected on the Continent. These are the last sales by the proprietor. None should fail to examine them.

BROOKLYN CITY.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—As the evening passenger train on the Long Island Railroad was entering the City on Tuesday, the locomotive came in contact with a farmer's wagon, and caused a promiscuous distribution of the contents, consisting of eggs and other edibles: fortunately the train was moving at a slow speed, and no person was injured.

—In the State Assembly, yesterday, Mr. Van Elten reported favorably on the Bill to incorporate the East-Brooklyn Savings Institution. Mr. Fiske reported a Bill to increase the number of Trustees of the 8th Methodist Episcopal Church.

—Yesterday morning, while about fifty men were engaged in rolling out a very large cast-iron fly-wheel, from the foundry of Mr Burden, in Front-street, it lost its balance, and fell to the ground, but fortunately only one person was injured, and that one not severely.

—Yesterday morning, at 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of a wooden house in Water-street, between Gold and Bridge-streets. It was extinguished without giving a general alarm.

—The receipts of the Long Island Railroad for the months of February and March of this year, have amounted to $27,356 77, and for the corresponding months last year, $25,610 11, an increase of $1,846 66.

—The jury empannelled on Monday to try criminal causes, have been discharged until Monday next.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.—The workmen broke ground for the erection of this building yesterday, at the corner of Clinton and Atlantic-streets, and the work will be pushed rapidly forward to completion. $50,000 has already been subscribed for the erection of the building, the particulars of which have heretofore been published in the *Times*.

—At high tide on Monday night the streets and many of the cellars in the vicinity of the river were completely flooded. At Jackson-street Ferry the float was raised at such height that a covered wagon which was attempted to be run on to the boat, could not pass on account of there not being room between the float and the shed over it. On the Coney Island Plank Road near Third-avenue and Ninth-street, the tide rose on a level with the road.

—Richard Thom and Richard Knight were found in Clinton-street, on Monday evening, by officer Mathews, of the First District, completely besmeared with molasses, which answered the place of tar very well. It appears that they reside in Rockaway, and had come to Brooklyn for the purpose of buying a few groceries. Among other articles purchased was a cask of molasses; before they left town they became somewhat inebriated, and upon getting into their vehicle to return home, started down Clinton-street at a fast rate, when one of the wheels came off, spilling out the occupants and bursting the cask of molasses, which happened to fall upon them They were taken to the Station-house, scraped and allowed to depart with a word of caution.

Delegates to the National Convention.

The Whig Electors of the several Congressional Districts in the State of New-York, in which Delegates have not already been appointed, are requested to hold Conventions in their respective Districts, on or before the 15th day of May next, and select a Delegate to represent each District in the NATIONAL CONVENTION to be held at such time and place as shall hereafter be appointed, for the nomination of Candidates for President and Vice-President, to be supported by the Whig party.—ALBANY, April 6, 1852.

JOHN L. SCHOOLCRAFT, SIMEON DRAPER,
SAMUEL STEVENS, DANIEL LORD,
LEWIS BENEDICT, O. B MATTESON,
FRANKLIN TOWNSEND, BENJ. PRINGLE,
GILBERT C. DAVIDSON.

NAVAL.—Orders have been received at the Gasport navy-yard, to fit out the U S ship *St. Louis*, immediately Commander R. B Cunningham has been ordered to the command of the U. S. sloop of-war *Levant*. Commander Andrew Harwood has received orders to command the U S. sloop of war *St. Louis*. Lieut Richard L Page is to command the U S brig *Perry* Lieut John Guthrie has received orders to report for duty on board the brig *Perry*. Lieut. Edward Winder reported Thursday for duty on board the *Pennsylvania*, and Passed Midshipman Stevens as master Surgeon McLeod has been detached from the U. S. sloop-of-war *Albany*, and ordered to the naval hospital, Pensacola, and Surgeon Vanhorn to the *Albany*.—*Norfolk Herald, April 5.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MATERIAL AID FOR THE WIDOW, ORPHAN AND CREDITOR.
BY THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 106 Broadway.

This Company have just declared a dividend of FORTY per cent. for the past year, and an interest of SIX per cent on all previous dividends, payable in cash, and have an accumulated Capital of $456,750, principally invested in New-York and United States Stocks.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.
California risks taken at equitable rates.

REMOVAL.

☞ UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Removed to No. 40 Wall-st, Manhattan Bank Building. Medical Examiner in attendence daily, from 12 to 1 o'clock. FREDERICK SHELDON, President.
JOHN A STEWART, Actuary.
J. EADIE, Jr., Secretary

☞ SILKS! SILKS!—Now is the time for the ladies to purchase a rich Silk Dress, when a rich black Gro de Rhine Silk is selling for 50 and 75 cents; also, a splendid Brocade Silk, very heavy, is offered for 75 cents and $1 per yard; or a beautiful Canton Plaid and Stripe is sold for 50 cents per yard. All these may be obtained by visiting Columbian Hall, No 281 Grand-st.

☞ RICH CRAPE SHAWLS.—We have lately noticed the appearance of Crape Shawls on the promenade, and to judge from the demand made for them in the trade, we are inclined to the opinion they will entirely supersede the Mantilla and Visite this spring and summer; and while we think of it, we see our old friends, S. & M. E. TOWLE of Columbian Hall, No 281 Grand-st, are making quite a display in these articles $6 or $8 we should suppose is a very reasonable price for a rich Crape Shawl and if any of our fair readers are of the same opinion, we would advise them to visit Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand st.

☞ UNDER GARMENTS FOR THE SEASON.—A. RANKIN & CO., 164 Bowery, invite attention to their beautiful and elastic "Protector Under vest" a safe and agreeable change from the Winter to the Summer Undergarment Silk,

WASHINGTON.

National Convention—Compromises.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 5, 1852.

The Committee appointed at the meeting of Senators, to confer with the members of the House on the subject of appointing place and time for holding the Whig National Convention, are Senators MANGUM and JONES—both Southern men, and both decidedly for SCOTT, as a candidate. I do not learn that a joint meeting of the Whigs of both branches has yet been agreed upon.

Mr. JACKSON's resolution upon the Compromise, which has engaged the attention of the House during the whole of this day's session, is intended to preclude all present or future attempts to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law, and to suppress discussion upon it. That the talk about "the Compromise of the Constitution," is merely introduced for effect, and as a part of the political cant of the day is shown by the position of the mover of the resolutions; for he is not only known as a professed Secessionist, but voted against and opposed throughout the body of the Compromise of 1850. He did not then regard the Fugitive Act as a part of that Compromise, and does not now; for after having spoken of the Compromise in his resolution, he thinks it necessary to particularize the Fugitive Act. The entire body is mathematically considered to include all the members. But the game is not worth the candle. The House has not yet passed the resolution, but that it will go down there is no reasonable doubt. It is only another and a very small specimen from the geological deposit discovered by RANTOUL, and designated by him as "Southern dirt." The majority has swallowed bigger and nastier ones before. X. Y.

Missionary Intelligence.

Some interesting items of Missionary intelligence communicated at a public meeting in Boston, on Sunday last, are reported in the *Traveller:* Rev. Mr. Treat, one of the Secretaries of the A. B. C. F. M. was present, and introduced the exercises by a very valuable statement respecting the present number, condition and prospects of the North American Indians; in part the result of his own observations during a recent extended tour among the different tribes. It appears that the whole number of Indians within the bounds of the United States is supposed to be 400,000. More than one-half of these, from their wandering habits and from other causes, are in circumstances which, for the present, discourage and repel the efforts of missionaries in their behalf. Our different Societies, however, have their eye upon them constantly: and as soon as a door is fairly opened, they are ready to enter.

Among the Indians who occupy the Indian Territory, or who reside within our States and Territories, missions are prosecuted with encouragement and success. If we commence with the Choctaws on Red River, and travel north through the Creeks, Cherokees, &c., &c., till we come to the Sioux and Ojibwas of Minnesota, and then survey the various tribes in Wisconsin, Michigan, New-York, &c., we shall find that there are about one hundred ordained preachers of the Gospel, who devote their time and strength to our red brethren. A few of these preachers are themselves Indians; and Mr. Treat bore his testimony, from personal observation, to the earnestness and propriety with which some of them deliver their message. A distinct and emphatic reference was made to certain heresies which have prevailed in this country in regard to the Indians. It was formerly said, that but little fruit could be expected from any attempt to give them the Gospel. But now we have the gratifying fact, ascertained after much careful inquiry, that the mission churches among the Indians have (including a few whites and negros,) about 10,000 communicants! And though it may be true that some of these have been received to Christian fellowship on lower evidence than we should approve, it is also true that all have been admitted in accordance with the principles and practice of the denominations to which they belong. And Mr. Treat mentioned one fact of a very significant character. To the church among the Tuscaroras forty five persons have been admitted since Jan. 1, 1852. And this in a population of three hundred souls!

But it has been said that the Indians, even if they become converted men and women, cannot be *civilized*. Facts were stated to show the groundlessness of this allegation. Mr. Treat has visited several tribes of Indians, and he declared from his personal knowledge that the red man could be civilized. They are giving up the hunter's life, and becoming agriculturists. Many of them have comfortable houses, good farms, strong fences, horses and cattle, gardens, &c., &c. One of the Tuscaroras raises about 2,000 bushels of grain annually. One of the Cherokees is said to own 1,500 head of cattle. In the Choctaw country, farms may be seen that would greatly surprise any New Englander. The government of the Cherokees, modeled after our own, and successfully administered, was adduced as additional evidence that the Indians can be civilized.

And it has been also said that, do what we may for the Indian race, *it must waste away*; it is "doomed," and nothing can save it. Mr Treat remarked that if the people in this country settle down in this belief, our forebodings will doubtless be verified; for in this way we insure the catastrophe. Still the history of the Indians shows that there is no necessity for such a result. Whenever and wherever they are in favorable circumstances they *increase*. At this very moment the Choctaws, Creeks and Cherokees, three large and interesting tribes, are advancing in population, and this, notwithstanding all which, they have suffered from the white man within a few years. The Seneca, also, though surrounded by a white population, are manifestly increasing.

On the whole, we are much gratified with the picture given us of Indian missions. There is hope for the red man. Let us not forget his claims upon us. Our Missionary Societies should continue their efforts, with the cordial support of the churches, that so a remnant may be saved.

During the month intelligence has been received from the Nestorians, from South Africa, from Ahmednuggur, Armenia, and Constantinople.

The new mission among the Nestorians at Gawar is progressing with interest and promise; but amidst serious opposition, probably from the Patriarch, covertly, in the form of onerous and almost insupportable taxes on the poor villagers, and attempts of the bishop to prevent the villagers from attending the religious exercises of the missionaries, or sending their children to the mission schools. But thus far all such efforts to wean the poor Nestorians from the missionaries have been fruitless. On the plain of Oroomiah, the missionaries and their assistants are abundant in their labors, which are attended with most encouraging success. In twenty-nine different places, the gospel had been preached during the month of December, and thirteen other places had been visited by them. In the missionary seminary, the missionaries report more than ordinary religious interest.

Considerable anxiety has been felt by the Board about the American Missions in South Africa, since the Kaffir war commenced; and the result is yet somewhat uncertain—though, up to the latest dates, the Zulus had not become involved. They have been solicited by the English Governor to join him; and there have been some indications that they might join the Kaffirs against him. In either case, the effect on the mission would be unfavorable, if not disastrous. It is now hoped that the Zulus will avoid all participation in the excitement of the war, which has been so long raging in their neighborhood.

The account of his missionary labors at Umvoti, from Mr. A. Grout, is quite encouraging. The people around him are gradually, and very sensibly, improving in the manners and customs of civilized life, and above all, in their apprehension of religious truth. During the past year, Mr. Grout has baptised thirteen persons, eight of whom were males, and his church contains 47 persons, twenty-nine of whom are males, who give satisfactory evidence of piety; and seven others are waiting for admission to the church. Interesting accounts are given of the condition of three other stations. The whole number of churches connected with this mission is nine; the whole number of church members, 166; number of schools, 12; scholars, 188; average attendance upon preaching, about 800.

Interesting letters have been received from Mr. Wilder, at Ahmednuggur; from Messrs. Whiting and Calhoun, at Abeih; and from Mr. Hamlin, at Constantinople; and in all of them interesting statements are given of the progress of the Missionary Labors in their several fields; but as there is nothing of peculiar interest, we omit particulars.

A most encouraging piece of intelligence, and as unexpected as it is important, brought by the last letters from the missionaries in Nestoria, is that the king of Persia has granted religious toleration in his kingdom, including equal protection to all Christians, and the right of proselytism and change from one sect to another. This most unexpected privilege has been obtained through the efforts of Mr. STEVENS, the British Consul at Tabreez, who has long been a kind friend to our missionaries, aided by the efforts of Col. SHIEL, the British Ambassador at the Persian Court, who, though a Roman Catholic, has been induced to secure this act of toleration, which will be a most important aid to our missionaries in their efforts. Col SHIEL probably has been influenced, in part, at least, by his desire to befriend the Lazarists, who, though forbidden by an express edict of the King, have resided in Persia, have, nevertheless, continued to live in the kingdom for several years past.

Nor does the interest of this statement end with its effect upon Missionary effort; it is a gratifying indication of a spirit of liberality, which will be apt to manifest itself, ere long, in an extension of civil privileges and immunities to the subjects of the Persian monarch. We hail it as the rising of a new star of hope in the political firmament.

THE SEMINOLES.—The Savannah *Morning News*, in announcing the capture of a number of Seminole Indians, by Gen. Hopkins, and among them, as we have before mentioned, the wife of Billy Bowlegs, says: It will be remembered that Bowlegs has all the time maintained that his Indians were peaceably disposed, and that the depredations that had been committed were the work of renegades and vagabond Indians, whom he had banished from the nation. If we recollect right, he even promised to aid in suppressing them. The party taken by Gen. Hopkins would seem to belong to Bowlegs' tribe. Whatever may seem to be the disposition of the remnant of the Seminole Indians left in Florida, it is evident that they cannot remain in the State, which is now rapidly being settled. Serious difficulty will be the result if they are not speedily removed. Humanity to the Indians as well as justice to the people of Florida should prompt the General Government to take prompt measures for their removal.

The Police of Albany, on information given by a person recently arrested in that city, for attempting to pass counterfeit money, broke up a den of counterfeiters at West Troy, on Monday night, arresting one of the gang, and capturing a trunk, containing between two and three thousand dollars, in notes of their manufacture.

WILLIAMSBURG.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—At the meeting of the Common Council, on Monday evening, the following ordinance was adopted: "No person shall ride or drive any horse, within the city of Williamsburg, with greater speed than at the rate of five miles an hour, under the penalty of ten dollars for every offense."

His Honor Mayor Berry submitted the following statement as a portion of the estimated expenses for the current year, which were ordered by the Common Council to be placed on file:

For interest on adjusted claims, amounting to $24,007 58	$1,680 55
Do. do. on permanent loan, $30,000, at 7 ₩ cent.	2,100 00
Do. do. on special loan, $13,900, at 6 ₩ cent.	780 00
Salaries of officers elect	9,750 00
do. do appointed	2,200 00
do. 27 policemen, at $1 37½ per day	13,550 62
do. 4 bell-ringers	1,680 00
Cleaning streets	5,000 00
Building new cisterns	1,630 00
Repairing and building wells and pumps	1,500 00
Gas lights for 750 lamps, at $15 each	11,250 00
Fire Department	4,000 00
Contingent fund	5,000 00
Adjusted claims due in 1852	1,874 00
Rents	525 00

On motion of Ald. Thayer it was recommended that the Board of Finance appropriate the above amounts.

—His Honor, Mayor Berry, returned the resolution, passed March 29, which requested the Senators and Representatives, at Albany, to use their influence against the incorporation of a private Company to introduce water into this city,—without his signature, and stating his objections to be as follows: "First, the resolution, in itself, contains no argument, nor does it assign any sufficient reason, to my mind, why a subject of so much importance to the people at large, as that of supplying the city of Williamsburg with good and wholesome water, should be objected to by the Common Council;—a subject which I did not hesitate to recommend, in my Message, as one most worthy of its consideration."

Secondly—It does not advance any justifiable reason why an application to the Legislature may not be made by private enterprise for a charter, as they have already granted again and again, for a like object, in various cities, viz: to Buffalo, Auburn, Rome and other places.

Thirdly—I cannot see any sufficient cause why such delay should be urged at this particular crisis, against an enterprise so commendable, as to retard its progress for at least a year or two to come: and I therefore disapprove of the resolution directing our Senators and members of Assembly to oppose a measure of so much importance to the people and to the future interests of our city."

On motion of Ald. Van Zant, the previous question was taken and lost. On motion, the Board resolved to meet at 5 o'clock P.M. hereafter.

—One of the Jenny Lind line of omnibuses while passing through Division-avenue, Monday afternoon, was capsized, by which the driver, a green hand at the business, had one of his legs badly broken; the omnibus was also considerably broken.

—The tide rose on Monday night higher than it has for a long time before. The bridge on the road to Greenpoint was transformed into a floating bridge. On some of the low streets, near the beach, they were completely flooded. We do not hear of much damage being done.

NEW LOTTS.—On Tuesday the first election for Town Officers took place. The result was that the Whigs elected their ticket, with the exception of Town Clerk. The following are the persons elected:

Supervisor—Ferdinand L. Wyckoff. *Assessors*—Peter Rapelje, W. Williamson. *Commissioners of Highways*—John G. Williamson, James L. Williams, John Drew, Sen. *Town Clerk*—Gilam Schenck. *Justices of the Peace*—Stephen P. Stortbo ff, Geo. W Seamen, Abraham S Eidert, Wm H Suydam. *Superintendent of Common Schools*—J Pascal Strong. *Collector*—Samuel E Vandewear, *Constables*—Joseph H. Weeks, Thomas W. Burtis John Duryea. *Inspectors of Election*—Samuel B. Davenport, Stephen P. Stoothoff.

GRAVESEND.—At the annual Town Election, held on Tuesday, the following persons were elected:

Supervisor—B Ryder, Whig. *Town Clerk*—N Stilwell, Democrat. *Assessor*—P D. Voorhies, Whig. *Commissioner of Highways*—A. A. Williamson, Whig. *Justices of Peace*—N Stilwell, Democrat; S. S Stryker Whig. *Collector*—H. Donly, Whig. *Pound Master*—S Hubbard, Democrat. *Superintendent of Common Schools*—J Bergen, Democrat. *Constables*—J Oliver, Democrat; P. V Emmons, George Lott, J N Johnson and S. Van Cleef, Whigs. *Commissioners to Leasing Coney Island Plank Road*—S Van Cleef, J J Stout, B. I Ryder, J H Van Siclen, Whigs and A. Barre, Democrat. *Overseers of Highways*—J. C. Van Sicklen, J. V D Emmons Whig.

BUSHWICK.—At the election, on Tuesday, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year

Supervisor—C. I Debevoise. *Town Clerk*—N. Andrews. *Assessor*—J Conselyea. *Superintendent of Common Schools*—W. Conselyea. *Justice of the Peace*—I. Hall. *Commissioner of Highways*—R. Beales. *Overseers of Highways*, Wm Fiermont, James Fitzgerald, R. Shotwell. *Constables*—J. Colyer, George Smith, H Helmes, A Dunn, T Porter. *Collector*—J C Provost. *Inspectors of Election*—First District, G. White and J. Cleaveland; Second District, I H Bunel and D. Phelps. *Overseers of the Poor*—Wm Cooper, Wm M. Messerole. *Pound Masters*—P. Struper, Job Hickman

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—*Washington, Monday April 5, 1852*—Present. The honorables John McLean, James M Wayne, John Catron, John McKinley, Peter V. Daniel, Samuel Nelson, Robert C Grier and Benjamin R Curtis, Associate Justices. Walker Brooke and John A Wilcox, Esqs., of Mississippi were admitted attorneys and counsellors of this Court Nos. 45 6 John S. Breningham et al., appellan ts *vs* Nathaniel C Mc Lean, assignee, &c., and N C McLean, assignee &c., appellan ts. Lafayette Bank of Cincinnati et al The motion to dismiss this cause was argued by Mason, Grant and Read. No. 156—James A Stewart et al *vs* Lessee of Philip Hickey et al Error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi On motion of Mr Reverdy Johnson, stating that the matters in controversy in this case had been settled and agreed, it was ordered by the Court that this writ of error be dismissed, with costs.

Tuesday, April 6, 1852—No 108 The United States, appellants *vs.* William Maccul ah, et al This cause was argued by Messrs Lawrence and Attorney-General Crittenden for the appellants, and submitted on a printed argument by Messrs Janin and Taylor for the appellees No. 109.—J S Morsell, plaintiff in error *vs* Henry A Hall. This cause was argued by Messrs. Stewart and Johnson for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. Du any for the defendant in error.

THE STORM.—The Newark *Advertiser* says of the severe storm of Monday and Tuesday last, that the tide has been higher in the Passaic during the prevalence of the present storm than for several years previous, the docks being overflowed to the depth of one or two feet. No great damage or serious accident has however resulted. The meadows below Newark, were overflowed on Tuesday night, so that part of the railroad track was washed away, retarding the passage of the trains. The Southern Mail of that day was not received.

WANTED.

AGENTS.—Wanted, 20 men to sell an article wanted in every family Agents are making $20 per week. Agents for Boston and Philadelphia, with $150 can make $1 500 per annum Ten men paid wages to travel. Call, or address, post-paid, No. 317 Bowery. a8 1t*

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young Woman, lately from Boston, to do chamber work, and assist in washing and ironing, or to do the work of a small private family. Can be seen for two days in the rear of No. 103 Mulberry-st. a8-1t*

SITUATIONS WANTED—For cooks, general workers, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, chambermaids, waiters, gardeners, farmers, &c., at SKELLY'S REGISTRANT AGENCY, No. 7 Carmine-st., and SOCIETY AGENCY, No 106 Chambers-st. Only Servants of good character admitted a8-1m*

CYLINDER JOB PRESSMAN WANTED—Experienced, thorough, and steady, at J. A. GRAY'S, No 54 Gold-st a8-3teod*

INFORMATION WANTED.—A Lad, about 15 years of age, left the house of his grand parents, No. 138 Broadst., Newark, N. J. on the morning of Friday, Jan 23 Said boy is about four feet in hight, scare built, complexion pale, and hair light; had on a Summer cap, a brown, wellworn Sack, grey jacket underneath, and grey pantaloons. $50 reward will be given for any information of his where abouts, and will be thankfully received by his grand parent, M. A. BERK, and his distressed father, B. MURDOCK, Albany, N. Y.

TEACHER WANTED—(From 1st May)—In a respectable, well established Boarding School; must be a Graduate, and well qualified by experience to instruct in Classics and Mujary instruction; must be a single man, and a member of some orthodox Church—Episcopalian or Presbyterian preferred. The situation is pleasant. Salary equivalent to $500. Also an experienced assistant in the English branches; compensation $400 Address soon, PRINCIPAL, Box No. 67 Post-Office, Tarrytown, N.Y. a7-3t

A RESPECTABLE YOUTH wants an opportunity to learn a trade. Salary no object. Can be most satisfactorily recommended as to his principles, habits of industry and attention The advertiser is a good draughtsman, and something in the way of wood line engraving or machine cutting would be preferred. Inquire of GEO. LAURIE & CO. No. 3 Murray-st. a6 3t*

A YOUNG MAN FROM THE COUNTRY, 18 years of age, wants to learn a trade—brushmaking preferred, or stove-molding, under instructions Reference given. Call at No. 107 Rosehill house, between 2d and 3d-avs, 24th-st. Address note for one week. a6-5t*

AGENTS WANTED.—500 Agents—$25 to $50 a week made in selling a new Family Work. Life and Speeches of Kossuth and other fine books. Call or address post-paid, American Family Publication Establishment, No. 128 Nassau-st New York up stairs. m24-1m*

FIVE HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED.—Active Agents can make from $1,000 to $3,000 per annum selling an improved edition of Wells' Lawyer. Price in strong binding, reduced to 63 cents.
WELLS & CO., No. 47 Ann-st. a7-6t*

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED Immediately, or after the 1st of May, East of the Bowery, South of Grand-st., and West of Allen-st., by a young man, (a mechanic) in an American family, where there are but few boarders Private family preferred. Address, for three days, WILLIAM, No. 224 Walker-st, up stairs References exchanged. a8-1t*

BOARD.—A small family and two single gentlemen can be accommodated with large, pleasant rooms and board, with all the conforts of a quiet home, at No. 254 West Nineteenth-street, near Ninth Avenue. References exchanged. a5 1w*

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms suitable for families or single Gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 196 Fulton st., between Orange and Pineapple st's. Brooklyn m26 1m*

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant room by applying at No. 12 Vandam-st a7-3t*

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET.—A Furnished Room, without board, suitable for two single gentlemen Inquire in the store, No. 414 Broadway. a8-3t*

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Without board, to one or two single gentlemen, from the 1st of May next, two rooms on the third floor of a house, in one of the most desirable locations in the Seventh Ward. Address, Box No. 1,298 Post-Office, with name and address. a2-6t*

RAINBOW HOTEL AND DINING ROOMS, No. 27 Beekman-st., N. Y.
m15 1m* W. J. HOWELL

POISONOUS CONFECTIONARY.—A request to Prof J. J. MAPES, for more specific information in relation thereto, for the especial instruction of Confectioners, will appear in the *Evening Post* of the 7th, 8th, and 9th instant. Will any of the New-York papers offer the use of their columns to bring this matter fully before the public? a8-1*

$1.000 REWARD is still offered by ELMORE & CO., if they do not prove by hundreds of persons that the celebrated BOHEMIAN HAIR DYE is the very best Hair Dye in use. It instantly changes grey or sandy hair to a beautiful permanent black or brown. Sold at the perfumery store, No. 197 Hudson-st.—75 cents a case, $6 per doz. a8-4t*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SECOND EDITION OF

MRS. SIGOURNEY'S NEW BOOK, now ready. EXAMPLES, OF LIFE AND DEATH. By Mrs. L. H. Sigourney. 1 vol. 12mo. Price 75 cents.

FOURTEENTH THOUSAND.

DREAM LIFE; a Fable of the Seasons. By Ik Marvel. 1 vol. 12mo.

FIFTH THOUSAND.

THE OLD GUARD OF NAPOLEON, from Marengo to Waterloo. By J. T. Headley. 1 vol. 12mo.

C. S WILL PUBLISH NEXT WEEK,

2d Edition of CHEEVER'S REEL IN A BOTTLE, with a new Preface.

2d Edition of HOMŒOPATHY UNMASKED. By Dr. W. Hooker.

BRACE'S HUNGARY IN 1851, with an Experience of the Austrian Police. In 1 vol, with Map and tinted Illustrations.

THE HOUSEHOLD OF SIR THOMAS MORE. By Margaretta More. In 1 vol. 16mo.

a7-3t CHARLES SCRIBNER, No. 145 Nassau-st.

CHOICE FOREIGN AND AMERICAN BOOKS. AUCTION SALE—GEORGE P. PUTNAM, Publisher and Importer, No. 155 Broadway, will remove on the 1st of May to No. 10 PARK-PLACE, where he will continue his Publishing and Importation business. His present *Retail Stock* will be sold by LYMAN & RAWDON, at their Auction Rooms, No. 377 Broadway, on the evening of the 13th inst. The more important works included in the collection will remain on view at No. 155 Broadway, till the time of sale They comprise, among others, the following: Layard's great work on Nineveh, large folio plates, $60; Scott's Life and Works, 98 vols. 8vo. calf extra, $180; Knight's Pictorial History of England, 8 vols 8 vo, Russia; Rose's Biographical Dictionary, 12 vols 8vo; Humphrey's Illuminations of the Middle Ages, folio, $100; Bohn's Classical Library, 27 vols 12mo, calf Antique; Hooker's Flora Borealli Americana, 200 fine plates, 2 vols. 4 to.; Agincourt's History of Art, folio: Shaw's Decorations of the Middle Ages, 2 vols. 8vo; Pickering's Milton, 3 vols 8 vo, calf extra; Antiquities Mexicanus, numerous plates, folio, $150; Hogarth's Works, folio, $50; Royal Gems of the Galleries of Europe, 2 vols folio, $40; the Vernon Gallery, 4 to, morocco; the Wilkie Gallery, 4 to, morocco, $28; the Abbotsford edition of Waverley Novels, 12 vols, illustrated. a8-3t

REV. WALTER COLTON'S WRITINGS IN FIVE VOLUMES.—Sold separately, or in sets—I.—SHIP AND SHORE, in Madeira, Lisbon and the Mediterranean, with engravings, $1.

II.—LAND AND LEE IN THE BOSPHORUS AND ÆGEAN; or, Views in Athens and Constantinople, with engravings, $1

III.—DECK AND PORT; or, Incidents of a Cruise around Cape Horn, with Sketches of Rio, Valparaiso, Lima, Honolulu and San Francisco—in 1 vol 12mo, with engravings, $1 25

IV.—THREE YEARS IN CALIFORNIA, with portraits and engravings, $1 25.

V.—SEA AND SHORE; Notes on France and Italy and other Sketches from the Writings of Rev. WALTER COLTON, with a Memoir by Henry S Cheever, with engravings, $1 25. These Books have received the highest encomiums from the American Press. Published by

ae 4teod&W A. S BARNES & CO., No. 51 John-st.

NEW-YORK PICAYUNE FOR SALE—The good-will of the above weekly paper, with the type, fixtures, &c., appertaining to the same, will be sold at public auction at the office of said paper, on THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 P. M—unless sooner disposed of at private sale. For further information apply to
VINCENT W. HELMS, Assignee,
a7-2t* No 122 Fulton st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MESSRS. LIGHTE & NEWTON, in consequence of the increased demand and unrivaled popularity of their PIANO FORTES, have extended their business, and opened a wareroom in Broadway, No. 605, where we shall constantly keep a choice selection of our Piano Fortes, from 6½ to 7½ octave, in Rosewood Cases, with all the latest improved patterns We shall also continue to keep a full assortment of instruments at our manufactory and warerooms, No. 22 anal-st. All Piano Fortes of our manufacture are warranted in every respect Professors, Amateurs, and those who anticipate purchasing, are respectful ly invited to call and examine. All orders from the city or country punctually executed. m20-1m

ÆOLIAN PIANO-FORTES.—The largest assortment of Pianos, with and without the Æolian, in this city, is to be found at the warerooms of T. GILBERT & CO., No 353 Broadway, opposite Broadway Bank and Theatre, and will be sold at great bargains. These Pianos have the metallic frame, and are warranted to stand any clim ate. Dealers supplied on liberal terms. Second-hand Pianos for sale cheap. Pianos to let tuned and repaired. [m 27-1m] HORACE WATERS.

BOSTON AND NEW-YORK PIANOS.—We are now enlarging our store, and need all our room; hence we will sell our present stock of Pianos with and without Æolian—new and second-hand—at low price, during the next two weeks. Music at wholesale and retail Pianos to let Cash paid for Pianos. We have a large stock of second hand Pianos. GOULD & BERRY,
m29-1mD&W* No 297 Broadway.

PIANO FORTES.—The best assortment of Pianos in the City may be found at the spacious warerooms of N B CURTISS & CO., sole agents for GEO HEWS celebrated American Piano Also T GILBERT & CO'S much admired Æolian Piano Fortes, warranted in every particular Boudoir and second hand Pianos for sale low to let or tuned. N B CURTISS & CO.,
a7 1m No 447 Broadway, New-York.

LINCOLN & THOMPSON formerly at the Ware rooms of T. GILBERT & CO., have opened rooms for the sale of new and second hand Pianos, at No. 441 Broadway, where may be found a fine assortment of instruments, at very low prices Pianos to let. a7 1m

SECOND-HAND PIANOS—A large assortment of good second-hand Pianos, including two Æolian Pianos, for sale cheap, or to rent, at the Piano Ware Rooms of T. GILBERT & Co., No 333 Broadway, cor. Anthony-st., and opposite Broadway Bank and Theatre.
m10-1m HORACE WATERS.

SCHOOLS.

EPISCOPAL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Clifton Staten Island—Principal, Rev T IOWELL This establishment is conveniently located, within an hour's ride from the city, on one of the most healthy and delightful spots to be found within the suburbs of New York The summer session commences on the 1st May The course of instruction include English, mathematics, navigation, land surveying and engineering, French, German, Spanish, Latin and Greek, fencing, military tactics, gymnastics, vocal and instrumental music, &c. Lectures on scientific subjects twice a week Prospectuses may be obtained at the book stores of SHEPPARD, Fulton-st, and Messrs APPLETON, Broadway The Principal can be seen on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at the office of Davis & Bromley, No. 27 Wall-st, from 9 to 11 A. M. m31-3wW&S

BOARDING SCHOOL AT SING SING, WESTCHESTER CO., NEW-YORK—The Misses TISDALE will commence their Summer Session on the first Monday in May. They have a fine, healthy location, with ample grounds for out door exercise Every attention will be paid to Pupils entrusted to their charge, and every means taken to insure their comfort and mental improvement. For particular reference, apply to Prof. McVICKAR, Columbia College, New-York, or to THOS. D DOUBLEDAY, Nos 13 and 14 Park-row, N Y. a1-3taw4w*

WINANT'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—at Little Ferry, nine miles from Hoboken, N. J., under the direction of A. B WINANT and Lady. The fifth year of this School (for young lads under 12 years of age) will commence on TUESDAY, the 27th of April Pupils received at any time TERMS—For board, tuition, washing and mending, $27 per quarter. For circulars please apply to Mr. E. P ROBINSON, No. 54 Pine-st., or Mr. W. THURMAN, corner Canal and Vestry-st., N Y
m1-2mTuTh&S*

PROF. S. METCALFE'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos 66 and 68, South 9th-st, Williamsburg, L. I.—Parents or Guardians, especially such as are about to break up household ties, will find it to their advantage to call on Mrs. S. METCALFE, who proposes to take a limited number of Misses or Young Ladies under her special care, with all the advantages of a flourishing Seminary. Refer to Geo T Cobb, Eugene Bogart, B Lowe and W C H Waddell, Esqs. and Rev Drs. De Witt, and Ferris, New York; Rev E. B Porter, W. Houghton, Esq., Hon. A. J. Berry, Mayor, Williamsburg. a6-4t*

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS—For sale a good second hand Levelling Instrument. Apply to SAWYER & HOBBY, Mathematical
a8-2teod* Instrument Makers, No 156 Water st.

TO SHOE MANUFACTURERS.—There are some things which it is important you should know 1st, That it is the opinion of the most extensive manufacturers in Massachusetts and Connecticut, that all fitting, closing and binding of Boots and Shoes, will soon be done by SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES 2d, That the shoe manufacturers of Lynn have purchased the right to use Singer's machines, at a large price, and are using 40 of the machines 2d, That twenty of these machines are used in one establishment, at Abington Mass by the owners of the exclusive right for Plymouth County. A word to the wise is sufficient Call and see the machines in operation on all kinds of work at the office of I. M SINGER & CO.,
a3-24t No. 256 Broadway, New-York.

PURE OLD PALM SOAP—This article is superior for chapped hands, and Bath and Toilet use. It is made from a vegetable Oil, is emollient and healing in its properties. It can be had in packages containing six cakes for trial. Also, old fashioned Family Soap which is superior to all the so-called Patent Soaps and Fluids Goods delivered free of charge in New-York and Brooklyn
W. HULL'S SON,
m18-tf Nos. 108, 110 and 112 Cliff-st., North end

LADIES FINE GOLD WATCHES AS LOW AS $25.

Gold Lever full jeweled	$35
English Gold Patent Levers	$40, $45, $50
English Gold Hunting Patent Levers	65
Silver Levers full jeweled	15

A large assortment at greatly reduced prices, by
JOHN I COX, Importer, No 208 Broadway,
a5-6t* cor. Fulton-st., (up stairs,) and No. 254 Bowery.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BAGGING, CANVAS, BALE ROPE CUTTINGS, GRASS and TARRED ROPE, and all other kinds of paper makers' stock, by
m17-2m CYRUS W. FIELD & Co., No 94 Beekman-st.

BROOKLYN STEAM SUGAR REFINERY.—Various grades of Coffee Crushed Sugar, also of Sugar-House Syrup, constantly on hand, for sale by the agents, ADAMS & CUSHMAN, No. 75 Front st. a7-1m

FOREIGN EXPRESS.—Samples Parcels, and Specie, forwarded, per steamer HUMBOLDT, to France and all parts of the Continent,—to sail on SATURDAY, 10th inst. Orders promptly executed, by
LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO.,
a7-3t No. 6 Wall-st.

WOLDSTEIN & BECKEL—The eminent Opticians from Germany, have removed from No. 418 to No. 451 Broadway. Having tested their skill in assisting imperfect or impaired vision, we are able to speak warmly in its favor. Their telescopes, microscopes, opera glasses, spectacles &c., are unsurpassed—*Tribune.* a2-6t*

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER, constantly on hand, and made to order, by
BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL,
a1-1m No 15 Fulton-st.

OLD COLONY SHOVELS.—Iron, Steel and Cast-Steel Shovels, of every description, for sale by
E. & J. BUSSING & CO, No 32 Cliff-st.,
a3-1m Agents Old Colony Nail Co.

TWINE, WRAPPING PAPER, BAGGING AND YARD STICKS for sale by
m16-1m* EDWARD M. DUNN, No. 41 Dey-st.

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER constantly on hand and made to order by
m17-2m CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st.

COR. R. DISOSWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW and COMMISSIONER of DEEDS 76 Nassau-st between John and Fulton-sts., N Y. a2-6t*

OLD COLONY CUT NAILS.—For sale by E & J. BUSSING & CO., No. 32 Cliff-st., Agents Old Colony Iron Co. m10 1m*

SHEEP-SKIN MATS, fancy colors, for Sale by
EDWARD M DUNN,
m26-1m* No. 41 Dey-st.

CHICORY.—Prime English, warranted pure, constantly for sale in barrels by
m23-1m G. WALKER, No. 258½ Washington-st.

JOSEPH WALTER, IMPORTER OF JEWELRY ROOM No. 4.
m16 1m* No. 181 Broadway, New-York.

WRITING PAPERS BY THE CASE ONLY.—The largest and most desirable assortment in the United States, for sale by
m17-3m CYRUS W. FIELD & Co., No. 11 Cliff-st.

TO LET.

STORES AND DWELLINGS AND APARTMENTS TO LET, corner of 3d-av. and 30th-st, corner of Broadway and 68th-st. Two three-story brick buildings in 53d-st., near 5th av., suitable for one or more families.

TO LET—Five three-story brick buildings, 20x40 each, Croton water, &c., in 50th-st, near Broadway; will be finished early in the summer. Inquire on the premises, and of A. C. DAYTON, Bonded Warehouse, corner of Exchange-place and Broadway. a8-eod10w*

COTTAGE TO RENT.—A small, neat cottage, on the line of the New Jersey Railroad, 25 miles from the city Communication frequent. Price $60. The owner would like to board with the occupant. For particulars inquire of M. S, No 37 Bleecker-st., before 9 A.M., and between the hours of 2 and 4 P.M. a6-3t*

HOUSES TO LET OR LEASE—At Pavonia Place, Jersey City, some handsomely-finished three-story and basement brick houses; fronts cemented to imitate brown stone: marble mantels, speaking tubes, well and cistern water, with ranges in the kitchens, and convenient pantries and closets; on an omnibus route, about 10 minutes walk from the ferry. Rent $300. Apply to
CLERK & BACOT, Agents,
a6-6t* No. 13 Montgomery-st., near the ferry.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—In Williamsburg, about five minutes walk from Peck Slip Ferry, a two story and basement brick house finished in the best manner, with marble mantles, grates, &c., price $3,300. The most part may remain in bond and mortgage—rent $300 to one family. Inquire of WM. C. SMITH, No. 150 South 6th-st. a3-6t*

HOUSE TO LET—No. 34 Barclay-st—Store to be altered to suit tenant. Apply only to T. J. HALL, No. 203 Broadway, between 9 and 11 o'clock, where plan can be seen. m29-tf

HOUSE TO LET.—The whole or part of the three-story house No. 10 Factory-st, near Christopher. Inquire on the premises a6-3t*

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—In *Times* Building, No. 113 Nassau st, the 2d floor, 85 by 103 feet deep, entrance on two streets Inquire of JOHN GILHOOLY, No. 118 Nassau st., in basement a1-tf

STORE IN BROADWAY TO LET.—In the most eligible location for wholesale or jobbing business; or, the lease for sale. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st a1 tf

PIER ON THE NORTH RIVER TO LET, below Cortlandt-st., 350 feet long, suitable for a line of propellers or steamboats. Apply at No 2 Pine st. a5-6t

TO MILKMEN—OR FOR A FACTORY—TO LET.—a large barn 30x70, with a cottage containing six rooms and a good cellar and ice-house, situated near Prospect-hill, Flatbush-road, Brooklyn, being a part of the homestead of the late MOSES SMITH Inquire of Mr SHEPPERD, No. 111 Nassau-st., N. Y., or No. 80 Duffield-st, Brooklyn. a5-3t*

FOR SALE.

$25 ONLY—For eight village lots, or one of fifty farms, containing from four to twenty acres each, adjoining the villages of Lake Land and Hernanville. Many of the lots near these have already been sold for 100 per cent advance over the price for which these lots are now sold for—showing conclusively that the purchase will be a good investment Each subscriber is entitled to 8 lots, 25x100 ft., lying together, or one of 50 farms, containing from 4 to 20 acres each for $25 The shares are limited at $25, payable—$5 when subscribed for, $5 on or before the day of distribution and the balance in monthly instalments of $3 Any person wishing to purchase a five, ten, twenty, or fifty acre lot of good and handsome land, without one foot of waste or useless ground on it, can do so by sending one dollar per acre for first payment, and the further sum of fifty cents a month per acre until one-half is paid, when a warrantee deed and a good title will be given, and the remainder part of the purchase money may be paid, or secured on the land, to be paid within five years, with six per cent yearly interest Apply to CHARLES WOOD, Stationer, No 208 Broadway, cor of Fulton-st, New-York, where maps and pamphlets can be had gratis. a3-1t

EIGHTH-AVENUE LOTS.—To members of Building Associations and others desirous of procuring building lots in this city at a reasonable price. A number of persons having joined in the purchase of a block of ground in the upper part of the city, between 7th and 8th-avs, in a pleasant location, and within the limits of above the grade, entirely free from rocks or stones, proffer to a few more this opportunity of obtaining cheap lots for building purposes. Price from $125 to $375 Terms easy All subscribers will be placed upon an equal footing with respect to the choice of lots. The arrangement must be closed in a

New-York Daily Times.

ITALY.

Chevalier Wyckoff—Signorina Gamble—The Waldenses.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

GENOA, Saturday, March 20, 1852.

THE CHEVALIER IN PRISON.

Chevalier WYCKOFF, one of the most acute diplomatists of the age, is quietly at work in St. Andrea's Prison, making stockings, suspenders, and other useful labors for his *panem et circenses*. The American diplomatist, as they call him in Genoa, has been duly informed that King VITTORIO EMANUELE declined to grant commutation or pardon; for criminals, in Sardinia, are treated as such, and WYCOFF acknowledges, as a sincere penitent, the efficiency and severity of the Piedmontese laws. Thus, the Chevalier is to be transferred, in a few days, to the Penitentiary of Alexandria, where, in his hours of leisure and solitude, he intends writing his Memoirs, dating from the good times of the FANNY ELSLER *Commonwealth*, and descending through his diplomatic career with the Prince President and Lord PALMERSTON, closing an interesting narrative with his romantic and bandit adventure in Genoa.

Miss GAMBLE, a damsel of forty-two winters, with two beautiful blue eyes, a coquettish appearance, and enriched by chance with an income of $20,000 a year, alleged as principal cause of her refusing WYCKOFF as a husband, the fact of his being an illegitimate son of a grand-sire in the Quaker City; that he had been in the service, as a chevalier or *homme d'affaires*,, of a danseuse, hence working in the diplomatic circles of Paris and London as an informer of LOUIS NAPOLEON and of Lord PALMERSTON: in one word, because he, Chevalier WYCKOFF, cared more for money than for Miss GAMBLE. The prisoner of St. Andrea attempted to make out of his crime a conspiracy plotted by the English Consul in this city, but it was of no avail, as the English representative appeared in court as a mere witness.

During this amusing trial the hall of justice was crammed with distinguished foreigners. I noticed, among the female audience, two charming English ladies, engaged in sketching for the *Illustrated London News* portraits of the romantic hero and heroine. The entire free press of Genoa censured the conduct of WYCKOFF, and some of the papers insisted that he ought to be convicted as a *bandit*.

THE CHEVALIER DRAMATISED.

The trial being over, the same afternoon it was announced that a laughable *Comedietta* would be played at the *Teatro Diurno* that evening, entitled "Wyckoff and Signora Gamble!" Large placards, with figures, were posted up on the walls of the city; and towards evening an immense crowd of people thronged the Teatro to witness the amusing spectacle. But alas! the manager had been informed, too late, that the Police would not allow "Wyckoff and Lady Gamble" to be played. The American and English Consuls had interfered in behalf of their countrymen. What could the poor manager do in such an emergency! A good idea was suggested by the prompter—to change the title of the play, and Italianize the names of the individuals. The comedietta was accordingly performed, under the title of "*L' Americano in Genoa*," (The American in Genoa). The most interesting part of this *Jeu d' Esprit* is the grand finale, in which WYCKOFF appears, dressed as a convict, and begs his victim, in the most pitiful and abject manner, that she would interfere in his behalf. The lady is deaf to the lamentations of poor WYCKOFF, and reproaches him in a sarcastic and bitter tone, with having forgotten her *for ten years*, and that he never would have dreamed of Signorina Gambella, had he not heard of her rich fortune. The curtain falls, with the following exquisite apostrophe "You betrayed Elsler, cheated Louis Napoleon, plotted with Lord Palmerston against the freedom of mankind, and, as a last resource, attempted, by fraudulent means, to get possession of my money! Go, to the Penitentiary, wretched Wyckoff!"

PETIT IMPOSTOR.

Leaving WYCKOFF and Miss GAMBLE aside, I will mention another personage who represents himself, or at least is introduced to the public as a native American. This gentleman, who has become the hero of the ladies of Turin, and had even the honor of being invited to Court, belongs to the family of the Dwarfs. The public press are generous in their praises, but this *Tom Pouce* is a little impostor, having represented himself to the Italians as an American, native of Bridgeport, Conn., and as being the original General TOM THUMB, of Barnum's Museum. As no person has yet attempted to contradict and expose the duplicity of the little Englishman, TOM POUCE plays at the Gervino Theatre to crowded houses. This game would injure our national TOM THUMB should he ever visit this country.

THE SARDINIAN GOVERNMENT.

Speaking of the political state of this Kingdom, Sardinia in our days, is the model Government of all nations in Europe. I witnessed, on the 1st of March, the grand ceremony which took place for the opening of the national Parliament. The people and National Guard greeted their liberal King with deafening acclamations of joy. Turin with dressed in holiday gear; and this spontaneous demonstration of a free and armed people, is the best testimonial to the conduct of its chief, and to the free institutions which he has called them to enjoy. VITTORIO EMANUELE is the only king that walks the streets without the escort of *gens d'armes*, or of the police. The religious order of the friars' *Paolotti* of Turin, has been suppressed, by order of the Government, sanctioned by the two Chambers. These religious men did not always act according to the morals and duties of religion. They plotted with Austria, against the people, and employed their immense fortune of *two millions* to defray the expenses of political intriguers and traitors.

THE WALDENSES.

The Protestant Waldenses have celebrated with great *eclat* the anniversary of their emancipation proclaimed by the late CHARLES ALBERT. They publish now an Italian Protestant paper called *Il Valdese*, and the principles of the Reformation are increasing very rapidly in this country. The Italian Protestants are erecting a large church in Turin. I have seen the drawing and I can say that we have not such a temple in our country. Dr. BERG, the Protestant minister in Turin, will visit the United States to lecture on the Waldenses, and to obtain donations for the erection of other Protestant churches in Piedmont. I hope that the good minister will find a warm welcome in our country. His mission is noble and Christian, and as *Americans*, we owe something to those Italians who gave us a country and a name. X. X.

FROM SANTA FE.—The Santa Fé correspondence of the *St. Louis Republican* states that the mail wagon between Elizario and that place, was attacked on the Jornada, near the Southern opening. This time, however, the mail party was prepared for their assailants. Inside the wagon were a party of United States soldiers, who were unseen by the Indians. These last were allowed to approach within thirty yards, when the soldiers jumped from the wagon, much to the surprise of the Indians, who discharged a volley at them and then ran. This discharge killed one of the mail party and wounded two others, also killed a mule and crippled another, making it necessary for the party to return to Dona Ana. The Indians were fired on in turn; it is supposed some of them were killed.

A more painful report is that the January mail, between San Antonio and El Paso, which failed to arrive, has been cut off. It is said that not far from Eagle Spring, and between that and the Rio del Norte, wagon tires have been found and some other articles, including a man's hat, which had been perforated by a bullet, and containing papers, which showed it belonged to the conductor of the mail. On the return of the party they found on the road an American, who had just been killed and scalped. This man had most imprudently ventured on foot alone through this dangerous pass. It is not doubted that the mail has been intercepted by the Indians, and all who were with it either killed or captured. The probability is that the Indians concerned in it were Apaches. A large number of cattle had been stolen from the settlers by the Indians during the last month.

Mr. A. Conetanti, while returning to Dona Ana, from the copper mines, with a team, had his horse shot under him, and one man killed. His teams and all his animals, except those which he and the rest of his companions escaped on, were captured.

Major Richardson had fallen into an ambuscade near the copper mine, and lost two sergeants and one man—having a narrow escape for his own life. As reported, it seems that Major Richardson, who is stationed at Fort Webster, with two companies of infantry, had previously met the Apaches near there, with a view to some understanding with them. This object failed—and not only that, but some difficulties arising, as we learn, from the insolent manner in which the Indians behaved, nine Apaches were shot by our men, who retired to the Fort. Immediately after this, the Indians came in upon the grazing ground and drove off the horses and stock; and it was in quest of these that Major Richardson was occupied, when he fell in with the Indians.

The Fort among the Navajoes holds that people in check to an extent which could hardly have been anticipated, and shows the propriety of a step which it is astonishing was not taken at the very first

Col. CHANDLER's sentence upon the charge of disrespect to a fellow officer, tried before the Court Martial, recently held at Fort Conrad, is suspension from his rank and emoluments for six months.

The aversion of the Mexicans to organize under the Militia Act of the Territory, is such as to have made its provisions nearly, if not quite, nugatory.

Bishop Dowry, who has recently returned from Durango, describes all of Northern Mexico, which he saw, Sonora, Chihuahua, and Durango, as in a most distressed and pitiable condition. Cholera and drought, with its consequence of famine, have severely scourged that country; but its most terrible and fatal enemy is the Indians The Apaches and Camanches, especially the latter, may now fairly call the country their own.

Some Mexicans, of a party which had gone into Utah Territory to traffic with the Utahs, recently got back to Abiqun, and report the capture and detention by the Mormons of some of their number. The Mexicans have for a long time been in the habit of making up parties to visit the Indians with whom they were not at war, for purposes of trade. Skins, furs and animals are given by the Indians in exchange for goods in demand among them. The Pah-Utahs have sometimes sold children of their tribes to the Mexicans: and some of these Pah-Utahs are now held as slaves in the Territory. Whether or not the detention of the Mexicans, who it is said are now confined at the Salt Lake, has been on account of this kind of traffic, remains to be seen.

DIED.

On Tuesday morning, of convulsions, IDA JUDITH KIP, daughter of G Frederick Ziegler, aged 2 years, 9 months and 27 days

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 83 Horatio-st. a7-3t*

On Tuesday morning, 7th inst., of consumption, SARAH ANN, eldest daughter of the late Jacob L. Sebring, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 83 Horatio-st., on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, precisely. a6-2t

On Monday, April 5, SARAH M., daughter of Elder Barnet Mathias aged 29 years.

Her relations and friends are invited to attend her funeral at the house of her father, at Bergen Neck, N.J., on Thursday, 8th inst, at 2 o'clock P.M. a7-2t*

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 7.

$11,000	U. S. 6s, '67	118	100	Nicaragua Company	45
6,000	Kentucky 6s	109½	50	Hudson R.R.	s6m 65
4,700	Illinois Imp	48	55	N. Y. & N. H. R.R.	111½
3,800	Indiana 5s	89½	15	Panama Railroad	95
4,000	Hudson 2d mort.	96½	25	Canton Company	80½
500	do 1st mort.	106½	75	do	81
34,000	Erie 7s, '62	95	250	Reading Railroad	72½
10,000	do	b20 95½	250	Nor. & Wor. R.R.	b15 58
10,000	do	b60 95½	25	do	57½
16,000	do '59	105	50	do	b10 57½
50,000	do '71	94	100	Harlem Railroad	b10 73½
1,000	do '55	96½	400	do	73½
12	Bank of America	115½	200	do	b30 73½
106	Metropolitan Bank	107	350	do	73½
10	Hanover Bank	102	475	Erie Railroad	88½
10	Brooklyn City Bank	104	100	do	s30 88½
250	Morris Canal	19½	300	do	b10 88½
45	Del & Hud Canal	110	50	do	88½
50	N. J. Mining Co.	13½	100	do	88½
150	do	12½	100	do	88½

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '56	107	300	Nor & Wor. R.R.	58½
10,000	Erie Convert. '71	94½	50	do	b15 58½
3,000	do	94½	110	Reading Railroad	b15 73½
40,000	do '62	b30 95½	500	do	73½
5,000	do	b60 95½	300	do	b60 74
6,000	Erie Incomes	97	100	do	73½
600 shs.	N. J. Zinc Co	13½	150	do	73½
300	do	13½	110	Harlem Railroad	b60 74
50	Nicaragua Co	b30 45	100	Erie Railroad	89½
2,000	do	45	100	do	b60 89½
100	Phœnix Mining Co	8½	325	do	88½
50	Edgeworth Company	8	50	do	s10 88½
100	Canton Company	82	50	do	s90 88½
50	do	82½	100	Utica & Schen. R.R.	130
5	N. H. & Hartford R.R.	123	23	Knickerbocker In. Co.	117½

WEDNESDAY, April 7—6 P. M.

The stock dealings continue to show a very strong market. The fluctuations from day to day afford a good profit to those who avail themselves of quick turns, but are not such as to give any considerable encouragement to the bear interest. Prices, of late, advance two points forward to one backward, and nearly the whole list ranges higher than at close of last week. To-day the market was led by Erie shares and bonds, the former attaining 89 ₩ cent. in the Street, and closing at 88½@¾, at the afternoon Board. Of the latter, $125,000 changed owners, and both the old and new Convertibles closed higher than they had ever previously sold. The other railroads sympathized; Harlem selling at 74; Reading advancing 1½ ₩ cent. on yesterday's sales, and Norwich standing at 58½. The old established companies were sought for by investing buyers. Utica brought 130, Madison 100, and for New-Jersey Transportation 131 was bid. The bonds of the Hudson were also in demand at 106½ for first, and 96½ for second mortgage. The Panama road brought 95. City Bank shares were higher. The Metropolitan sold at 107—a stock that some of the fancy bankers attempted to write and talk—though too prudent to sell—down to 98 a few months ago. The *eighth per cent.* country redemption adopted by this useful Bank, has proved a most convenient medium to its numerous depositors, besides giving increased credit and stability to the sound small-note circulation issued from the interior.

The Bond trade continues fair. The assortment of well known Railway lines pressing on the market is rather diminished. The late loans of the Bellefontaine and Northern Indiana are held from 3 to 5 per cent. above the rates at which they were bid off, and are nearly all sold. The new Convertibles of the Erie are 8 per cent. higher than when bid off, and although still freely dealt in at the Board, there is little doubt that a considerable share of the three millions has been permanently placed. The Lockport loan is off the market. The Canandaigua has not been offered here by the party contracting for the whole loan. The Lafayette Bonds have been sold out. A small loan of $100,000 of the Eton and Hamilton, Ohio, Co., is advertised by Cammann, Whitehouse & Co. It is a 7 per cent. coupon issue, and offered at 85 per cent.

In State and Government Bonds the business to-day was to the extent of $40,000. The latter are deemed too high for speculation, but are sought for Banking purposes. Kentucky's brought 109½ for the same object. The cheap Indianas and Illinois continue in request.

Money keeps easy in rates and moderately active in demand. There is now an inquiry for four and six months double name business paper at 6 ₩ cent, and brokerage for No. 1 signatures, and 8 ₩ cent for fair names. Bond and Mortgages are not so cheerily negotiated, although the activity in Real Estate is daily increasing. Three or four auctioneers were busy today in the Rotunda of the Exchange knocking off City property. Nothing said in Exchange. The Cotton buyers are actively shipping, and will make bills freely for the next two or three packets. There is yet a million of bales of this crop to go forward, equal to forty millions dollars of Exchange.

The Sub-Treasury is rapidly accumulating again. The balance, to day, is $3,262,000. The fleet of packet ships arriving, last week and this, and the cargo of the *Baltic* steamer, have increased the Custom House duties.

The Bank Department, at Albany, called for the Quarterly Report, as suggested, on Saturday, 27th March. We shall have the city Banks piece-meal, in a week or two, and in the course of the new quarter, the country reports of the old will appear. The present system is little more than a farce for all practical information. Will Mr. Underwood, of the Bank Committee, in the Assembly, Mr. St. John, or some other good man at Albany, favor the commercial public by suggesting a change to weekly reports?

The general Markets were depressed, in Flour and Grain, but active in Cotton. The sales of the latter reached 4,500 bales, at stiff prices. The stock on call is reduced, and to-day, the sample tables of the brokers were pretty well cleared of all desirable lists. The higher grades of Orleans are not in supply. Of Breadstuffs, one of our best informed brokers says to his Foreign correspondent by the *Europa*. "The Erie Canal, in consequence of the cold weather in the western part of the State, will certainly not be opened before the 25th inst, and we cannot expect supplies from that quarter sooner than 1st to 10th May. The extent of the crop, and the high prices of the winter past, produced more or less speculation at the West, and thereby concentrated the produce in the hands of the merchants, and from the most reliable sources of information as regards stocks at the shipping ports, it is generally believed that the summer's receipts will be large. The course of the price will, in a great measure, depend upon the Foreign demand, and the appearance of the coming crop."

The Flour shipments from this country, notwithstanding the late speculative feeling, are only 670,867 bbls. since 1st Sept against 835,542 last year. Wheat, 1,459,000 bushels against 818,000. Corn, 739,000 bushels against 190,000.

The *Lockport Courier* notices a very large increase in the business and property of Tonawanda, at the mouth of Lake Erie, below Buffalo. It is stated—

"That for a freighting business by Railroad between the Lakes and the City of New-York, the location of Tonawanda has advantages over any other port, as railroad cars can lay side by side of vessels and steamers for miles, dispensing entirely with cartage, and many expenses that cannot be avoided at Buffalo It is forty miles nearer New York than Dunkirk, with the best harbor on the Lake. The steamboat *Saratoga* will take her place as a regular tug, on the opening of navigation In case of head-winds, vessels can leave that port at any time for ports up the Lakes"

The Hanover Fire Insurance Company put forth their programme, under a Board of Trustees, composed of highly respectable city merchants, who have the ability and experience, as well as popularity, to make the new office successful, if they have the will to give it proper attention—which, as yet, the public have no right to doubt.

The *Africa* steamer from Liverpool, Saturday, March 27th, arrived this afternoon. Her accounts are generally satisfactory. But not so for Breadstuffs. A decline of an eighth of a penny in the lower qualities of Cotton was not unexpected. The quotations otherwise remain steady notwithstanding advices of larger receipts in the American ports, Orleans Fair 5¾d; Fair Uplands 5¼d; Middlings 4¾d; for Uplands, 5d. for Orleans. The Manchester trade had sympathised to the extent of ¼d. on Yarns, &c. Grain and Flour continue depressed, and some sales of American Flour had been forced, making prices irregular. Provisions steady. In London, money continued in large supply, though speculation had given more activity to its use. Consols further advanced to 98⅞. After the sailing of the *Baltic*, Foreign Bonds, particularly of the South American States, and English Railways, were speculated in freely, and the advance of late has been very great. The *London Globe* remarks on this:

Railway Shares are much in the same position as Foreign Stocks. The best descriptions of these securities have experienced a considerable advance, and yet there has been no severe reaction. The Bears in this department must have suffered astounding losses during the last two months, and they now perceive with despair the small chance that apparently exists of recovering their position. For a lengthened period few have known such profits as have been netted by the speculators for the rise; and if a fall should follow to the extent of £3 or £4 per share, they could scarcely complain of the change.

The following are the quotations for American Stocks, some of which are higher, and show, as far as the present supply in London goes, a healthy demand:

	Redeemable.	*Prices.*
United States 5 ₩ cent. bonds, 1853		99[illegible] @ 91½
United States 6 ₩ cent. bonds, 1862		102½@103½
United States 6 ₩ cent. bonds, 1868		110½@110½
United States 6 ₩ cent. stock, 1867-'68		108 @1·9
New-York State 5 ₩ cent. stock, 1858-'60		95 @ 96
Pennsylvania 5 ₩ cent. stock		83 @ 83½
Ohio 6 ₩ cents., 1870-'75		105 @105
Massachusetts 5 ₩ cent. State bonds, 1868		108 @109
Maryland 5 ₩ cent State bonds		94 @ 93
Virginia 6 ₩ cent. bonds, 1836		97½@ 98
Canada 6 ₩ cent. bonds 1874		108 @109
Montreal City 6 ₩ cents, 1857-'65		83 @ 84
Phil. & Read. R.R. 6 ₩ cent. mortgage bonds, 1860		76 @ 77

The Report of the Bank of England exhibits a further accumulation to nineteen and three-quarters millions sterling of Gold and Silver. Although the import from this country had measurably ceased, the supplies from Australia, Mexico, and the Pacific coast continued to enhance the coffers of the Bank.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued		£3,175,625
Government Debt	£11,015,100	
Other Securities	2,984,900	
Gold Coin and Bullion	19,142,250	
Silver Bullion	32,375	
		£3,175,625

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	
Rest	3,620,036	
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	7,520,393	
Other Deposits	12 309,704	
Seven Days and other Bills	1,061 520	
		£39,055,653
Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	13.567,593	
Other Securities	11,722 150	
Notes	13,195,605	
Gold and Silver Coin	570,305	
		£39,055,653

March 26, 1852. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

The movement in the Legislature of Mississippi to submit the question of paying the Planter's Bank Bonds to the people, is commented on by the *London Times* money writer. The movement is treated as a discreditable shirking of responsibility by the Legislature. It is now known here that the Senate defeated the resolution.

The legislation going on at Harrisburg for the relief of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, have caused their common loans to rapidly appreciate to 52 ₩ cent., being 2 ₩ cent. higher than they were originally issued at. The sales at Philadelphia yesterday were to the extent of $53,000.

The *National Intelligencer* publishes a letter from the Directors of the Mint at Philadelphia to the Treasury Department, fully disproving the complaints which have occasionally been put forward from Europe, of a want of uniformity in the value and fineness of the gold coinage of the United States.

Sales at the Philadelphia Stock Exchange—Reading 6s, '70, 79, and shares at 36½@36¾.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, April 7—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are buoyant and uniform, with sales of 100 bbls. Pots at $5 06½@$5 12½, and Pearls $6 25@$6 31½ ₩ 100 lbs., The receipts are moderate.

BEESWAX—Is sparingly offered, and in slow request at 26@26½c. for American yellow ₩ lb, cash.

BRICKS—Are coming in in ample quantities, and find ready purchasers at $4@$4 25 ₩ thousand.

CANDLES—City adamantine are quoted firm, at 25@30c. and plain and patent sperm at 42@50c ₩ lb, but the sales are unimportant.

COALS—Remain very dull at $6 75@$7 ₩ chaldron for Liverpool Orrel, and $5 50@$5 25 ₩ ton for American Anthracite

COTTON—Rules very firm, and is in good request at full quotations The day's sales sum up 4,500 bales within our range:

	Atlantic Ports.	*Florida.*	*Other Gulf Ports.*
Inferior	6½@—	6¼@—	6¼@—
Ordinary, low to good	7 @7¾	7 @7¾	7 @7¾
Middling, low to good	7½@8¼	7½@8¼	7½@8¼
Middling, fair to fair	8¼@8¾	8¼@—	9 @—
Fully fair to good fair	9 @—	—@—	—@—

FLOUR AND MEAL—We have no additional transactions to notice in the market for State and Western brands The supply of all kinds, especially the common descriptions, is fair, and the demand for trade purposes is more perceptible. There is not much Eastern inquiry, and shippers operate rather cautiously. The City trade, however, buy pretty freely and this enables holders of superior qualities to be firmer than any other. The day's business comprises 8,000 bbls., ordinary to strait and good common Orleans at $4 31½@$4 50; choice State favorite Ohio, with mixed Indiana and Michigan at $4 56½@$4 62½; fair to fancy Illinois and Michigan at $4 68½@$4 93½; fancy Genesee and Ohio at $4 93¾@$5 31½; extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 31½@$5 56½; and extra Genesee at $5 31½@5 93¾ ₩ bbl Canadian is steady but quiet at $4 25@$4 37½. Southern continues to recede. The local demand is moderate and that for export not very brisk. The receipts are ample and the supply increasing. The sales embrace 2,200 bbls mixed to favorite ordinary at $4 25@$4 43½, and fancy qualities at $4 50@$5 Rye Flour is plenty and heavy with only a retail inquiry at $3 50 Corn Meal sells very slowly at $3 31½@$3 37½ for Jersey, and $3 50@$3 56½ for Brandywine

GRAIN—Wheat is inanimate and unsettled The large stock and unfavorable foreign news depress prices The shipping inquiry is very limited, and sales of Genesee notes moderate The sales of the day embrace but 1,400 bushels Southern white at $1 05, and 6,500 Pennsylvania do at private contract Rye is less abundant and in more request, with sales of 12,000 bushels at 78@79c. Barley is free y offered at languid figures—two rowed can be had a 79@75c ₩ bush. Oats are nominally worth 26@29c. for Western, and 35@42c. for Northern ₩ bush. The amount offering is ample. Corn appears depressed—under the influence of augmented arrivals and diminished inquiries. The sales include 15,000 bushels—Southern mixed at 66@66½, with yellow do and white at 67c ₩ bush

PROVISIONS—Pork is more sought after, in part for immediate consumption and for investment, and, with a light stock, prices seem firmer The general sales of the day exceed 3,500 bbls, chiefly new Prime, at $16@$16 12½, and new Mess at $17 12½@$17 25 Pickled Meats are without essential change, 130 packages having realized 8¾@8¾c. for extra Shoulders and 9¼@10c for do. Hams. Lard is in good demand at firm prices The business consists of 200 bbls and tcs. prime at 9¼@9¾c., and 300 kegs do at 10¼@10¾c ₩ lb. Beef favors purchasers. The sales amount to 250 bbls Prime at $5 62½@$6 75, and Mess $9 50@$12 75. Also, 150 tcs. Prime Mess at $18 Beef Hams are steady but quiet at $16@20 lb. Butter and Cheese sell quickly at former quotations

WHISKY—Is very firm, and in active demand, with sales of 1,100 bbls Ohio and Prison, part here, at 20¾@20½c, cash, and the residue to arrive, on private terms

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, were rather easier, especially for Flour; 1,300 bbls, of which were engaged at 1s 9d. 6,500 bushels of Grain, in part engaged in bulk, at 4½d, and some corn in bulk, was reported at 4¾d Also, about 500 bales Cotton were engaged, at 7 32d., part compressed To London, some 10,000 bushels o. Wheat were engaged on private terms. Rates to California varied from 45 and 50 to 60c ₩ foot. There was no change in rates to Havre.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE....April 7.

By Anthony J. Bleecker.

House and lot No 38 Charlton st, 24x100	$ 9 800
House and lot No 79 Catharine-st, 14x30	6 650
House and lot No 305 Bowery, 15x41	9,150
House and lot No 307 Bowery, 15x40	7,900
House and lot No 119 Lexington av, 22x90	7 950
House and lease of lot No 147 Christopher-st	1,900
1 lot on 41st-st, near 8th av., 20x98	855
1 lot adjoining, 20x98	850
1 lot adjoining, 20x98	840
2 lots adjoining with buildings thereon, each 20x98, $1,150 ea	2,300
4 lots on 46th-st, near 11th-av, ea. 25x100, $625 ea	2,500

By W. H. Franklin, Son & Co.

House and lot on Tompkins, near Delancey-st, 21x60	3,050
2 gores on 16th st. near 9th-av, $1 800 ea	3 600
1 lot corner 5th-av. and 46th-st, 25x100	1,650
1 lot on 5th av. near 45th st., 25x100	1,310

By E. H. Ludlow.

House and lot No. 6 Mangin-st	3,900 00
House and lot No. 340 Livingston-st	4,400 00
1 lot on Rivington, near Tompkins-st	1,900 00
2 houses on 21st-st near 10th-av, each $410	820 00
25 shs. Phenix Coal Co., each 8½	212 50
160 do. do. do. 8	800 00
250 do. do. do. 7½	1,937 50
50 do. do. do. 7½	375 00

MINIATURE ALMANAC. THIS DAY

SUN—Rises .... 5 34 | Sets .... 6 31 | MOON—Rises 11 40

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY

Sandy Hook 10 12m | Gov. Island 11 03m | Hell Gate..12 41m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....APRIL 7, 1852.

Cleared.

Ship Arlington, Ryan, Savannah, H. Tupper.
Ship Excelsior, Crocker, Liverpool, Saml Thompson & Nephews
Ship Thomas Dickson, Harrell, New Bedford, master.
Bark Voyageur, Jones, Aspinwall, Nesmith & Sons.
Bark Mandarin, Cutler, Virginia, J. W. Elwell & Co.
Bark Arethusa, Crowell, Bremen, Thompson & Henshaw.
Bark Jasper, Hasty, Charleston, Dunham & Dimon.
Bark Joseph Fish, Leavey, Apalachicola, Brett, Vose & Co
Brig Tavina, Robertson, Havana, R. L. Maitland.
Brig Thomas & Edward, Smalley, Kingston, J. W. Elwell & Co
Schr. Esther Brown, Tuttle, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaight
Schr. Isaac Tunnell, Perkins, Antigua, Bleecker & Wiley.
Schr. Phebe, Brewster, Philadelphia, J. H. Havens
Schr. Amaranth, Fitts, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaight
Schr J. R. Maher, Arey, Wilmington, Dollner & Potter.
Schr. C. D. Hallock, Alexandria, W. H. Newman.
Schr Almida, Hutchings, Washington, N.C. B. Blossom.
Schr. Mary Rogers, Farren, Matanzas, master.
Schr. Insaac Day, Mallory, H. G. Donovan.
Prop. Oneida, O'Neal, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.
Prop. Black Diamond, Stevenson, Philadelphia, W. H. Thompson
Prop. Ontario, Chase, Boston, Mailler & Lord.

Arrived.

R. M. steamship Africa, Harrison, Liverpool, March 27th, mdse. and pass to E. Cunard, Jr.

Ship Milla, Aus Wannoorp, Belfast 52 ds., iron and pass. to master. Has experienced heavy weather during the passage, stove bulwarks, split sails and received other damage.

Schr. Mary S., from wreck of Prussian ship Rhein, ashore at Corson's Inlet with sails, rigging, &c

Schr Turk, Staples, Lubec 8 ds., lath, fish and plaster to Sturgess & Co.

Schr. Challenge, Penniman, Rockland 5 ds., lime. Night of 5th inst., off Lloyd's Neck, struck the shoal, and beat over with loss of boat, and leaking 3,000 strokes per hour.

Schr. Martha, Spofford Rockland 5 ds., lime Night of 5th inst., in clawing off shore at Loyd's Neck, carried away fore gaff boom, and rent foresail

Schr. Thomas, Wyer, Fredericksburg 4 ds, wheat and flour to J Fenby.

Schr. Ada, Woodbury, Rockport 4 ds., fish to master. 6th inst, at 10 A M., saw a schr of about 100 tuns ashore one mile W. of Stratford Point Same day at 1 P M, saw a schr W of Black Rock, at anchor with head of mainmast carried away.

Schr. Mary, Cotell, Provincetown 5 ds., mackerel to master.

Schr. Sterling, Chase, Yarmouth 5 ds., mackerel to master.

Schr. Augustus, Hedgdon, Machias 8 ds., lumber to Simpson, Mayhews & Co

Schr. Sarah Maitida, Coombs, Bucksport 9 ds., spars to master.

Schr. Wm R. Gean, Nye, Philadelphia, with coal to Fall River.

Schr. Spring Bird, Perry, Rockland, lime.

Schr. Fremont, from Lubec, lath and plaster.

Schr Mary Munson, Machias, 8 ds., lumber to Simpson, Mayhews & Co.

Schr. G. L., Cowe'l, Boston, mdse to master.

Schr. Convert, Boult Boston, bound to Troy.

Schr. G. L., Lovell, Boston 3 ds., mdse. to E. J. Herrick.

Schr. Delaware, Holbrook, Rockland, lime.

Schr. Helena, Hale, Rockland lime.

Schr Gen Warren, Hall, Rockland 5 ds, lime.

Schr Lanson Dean, Ullmer, Rockland 6 ds., lime.

WIND—At sunset, West and light.

Below.

Bark Dolphin, from Eastport,
Brig Emily, from Charleston.
Also, a Norwegian brig, 33 days from ——.

Sailed.

Steamship Europa, Lott, Liverpool; ships Queen of the East, (new) Bartlett, San Francisco; E Z. Hartshorne, Antwerp; Senator, Coffin, Hamburg; barks Fanny Major, Megg, San Francisco; Odessa, (Br.) Selby, St. John, N.B.; Agaf, Chipman, Apalachicola; Solomon Piper, Curtis San Juan, (C.A.); brigs Cleopatra, Kent, for Bermuda; Delhi, Gravier, Guayama; Kate Anderson, Matanzas; Ocean Bird, Lorop, St. Thomas; Gen. Wilson, Beckwith, Apalachicola, and others.

Memoranda.

The topsail schr with spars ashore at Eaton's Neck, is probably the Harriet Newell from Searsport.

The schr reported yesterday as being ashore between Eaton's Neck and Sand's Point, was the schr Albany Packet, from Rockland for New York, which in beating from under the point of land at Lloyd's Neck, missed stays and went ashore. Nothing more has yet been learned concerning her.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 7—Arr.—Bark Elizabeth, of Baltimore, from Savannah, was in the Bay in the gale of Monday night, and in order to prevent going ashore was obliged to cut away two masts and throw overboard 25 bales of cotton which floated ashore.

Cld. ships Western Star, Liverpool; Albania, New-Orleans; Richmond, New-Orleans; barks Clara C. Bell, Savannah; Helen Maria, Baltimore; brigs Mary Perkins, Philadelphia; Richard A. Duncan, Philadelphia; schrs. Clara Rogers, Norfolk; J. Fenno, Philadelphia; Saginaw, Albany.

CHARLESTON, April 7—Arr. schr. L.B. Hodgman, Providence.

Cld. brig Clinton, New-York; schr. Vulture, Providence.

NEW ORLEANS, April 5—Arr ships Memphis and Meganticook; barks Mary Broughton, New-York; Emma Lincoln, Boston.

Spoken, &c.

March 28th, passed the R. M. steamship America.

April 4, passed a steamer supposed to be the Niagara. fm. Boston for Liverpool.

INSURANCE.

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CAPITAL, $150,000. SHARES, FIFTY DOLLARS EACH—The books of subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company are now open. Persons wishing to subscribe, can apply at the HANOVER BANK, or to either of the undersigned:

John Beach, 186 Front-st.	N. E. James, 23 Cliff-st.
J. E. Southworth, cor Coenties slip and Water-st.	C. M. Livingston, Hanover Bank.
Amos Howes, 93 Pearl st.	Sylvester M. Beard, 281 Front street
Lamason Riggs, 56 Wall-st	Francis H. Abbott, 141 Front street.
T. W. Bayaud, 100 Pearl st.	Lewis Roberts, 11 South st.
B. H. Howell 227 Front-st.	Harold Dollner, 154 Front-st.
Chas. B. Goodwin, 154 South street.	Jas D Sparkman, 184 Water street.
Wm. Depew, 124 Front-st.	Chas. P. Freeman, 144 Broadway.
Isaac Otis, Jr., cor. Old slip and Front-st.	Edw'd H. Tracy, 350 Broadway.
Thos. H. Cheever, 72 Front street.	Chas. Tracy, 74 Beaver-st.
A. Sidney Baxter, 9 Old slip.	Spencer D C. Van Bokkelin, 32 Front-st.
J. M. Goold, 44 Cortlandt-st.	Jonah M. Fiske, 19 South st.
B. F. Jarvis, 58 Pearl-st.	Geo A. Fellows, 60 Water-st.
J H Irake, 31 Water-st.	John A Davenport, 85 Broad street
Wm H. Goodwin, 269 Water street.	Joel Seymour, 63 Pearl-st.
Jno H Wyckoff, 117 Pearl street.	Charles Pitt, 2 St. Mark's place.
Daniel Chouncey, Livingston st., Brooklyn.	Phillip W. Enes, 131 Front-st.
Danford Knowlton, 96 Front street	Charles J Fox, cor. King and West-st.
D. W. Ingersoll, 68 Beaver street.	Alex. H. Schultz,
James Stuart, 16 William-st	John D. Pye,
	Hen Quackenboss,
	Lemuel S. Redfield,
	J. W. Ackerman,
	Fordyce Hitchcock
	John C. Smith.

JOHN BRUCE, President.
SOLOMON JESSURUN, Secretary. m26-1m FTh&S

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New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted,*) at the office, No. 119 NASSAU-STREET, *between* Beekman and John, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies: THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the *Daily Times*.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.
Payment in all cases must be made in advance.
RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **The Right Rev. Bishop Chase** will administer the rite of confirmation in the Protestant French Church du St Esprit, Franklin-st., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. a9-1t*

☞ **Association for the Exhibition of the INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.**—Capital $200,000, with liberty to increase it to $1,000,000.—This Institution being organized under a Charter granted by the Legislature of the State of New-York, the Company is now ready to receive Subscriptions to the Stock. The books will be opened at the office of Messrs DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., of No. 48 William-st., Bankers to this Company, from and after Friday, the second day of April, 1852. Ten per cent of the amount of subscriptions to be paid at the time of subscribing. No subscription to exceed five thousand dollars
THEODORE SEDGWICK, President.
WM. WHETTEN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
Mortimer Livingston, Alex. Hamilton, Jr., Chas. A. Stetson,
Aug. Belmont, Elbert J. Anderson, Philip Burrowes,
Alfred Pell, Johnst Livingston, Henry C. Murphy,
Frs. W. Edmonds, John E. Develin,
EDMOND HURRY, Superintending Architect. a3 6t

☞ **National Academy of Design** will open the 27th annual Exhibition to the public, on TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M. Artists exhibitors are notified that Saturday, the 10th, is appointed varnishing day. By order of the Council.
J. H. SHEGOGUE,
Corresponding Secretary, N. A.
a3 5t*

☞ **Trees and Plants.**—PARSONS & CO., Flushing, near New-York, offer for sale some rare novelties, with their usual assortment of Fruit Trees for the orchard and garden. Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Roses for the avenue, lawn or cemetery, Vines for the grapery, and Exotic Plants for greenhouse culture. Catalogues can be obtained at No. 60 Cedar st., or will be sent by mail to all post paying applicants enclosing a postage stamp. a2 FMWsw

☞ **Notice.**—Steamship BALTIC, from Liverpool, is now discharging under general order, at her berth, foot of Canal st. Consignees will please send their permits on board immediately, and attend to the receipt of their goods.
a9-2t EDWARD K. COLLINS & CO.

☞ **Post-Office, New-York.**—NOTICE.—The mails for California, &c., via Havana, per U. S. Mail Steamship EMPIRE CITY, will close at this office on Friday, the 9th inst., at 1 P. M. WM. V. BRADY, P. M.

☞ **Young Men.**—The Young Men of the City of New-York, who will vote for the first time at the next Election, and who desire to vote for DANIEL WEBSTER, and all other Young Men, favorable to the election of Mr. WEBSTER to the Presidency of the United States, are requested to meet at Lafayette Hall, No 595 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 19th day of April, inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the evening, to adopt such measures as they may deem necessary, to insure such Election, and also to address the Young Men of the whole country. a9 1t*

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company**—Incorporated under the law of the State of California, with a capital of $200,000, divided into 2,000 shares, at $100 each, offer $20,000 of stock, for sale at their office No 66 Beaver-st., N. Y. For particulars, they refer to large advertisement in the *Times* of Wednesday or Saturday. Application for stock, or pamphlets of organization, charter, by-laws, &c., may be made personally or by mail, post-paid, to the Treasurer of the Company. D. W. INGERSOLL, President.
THOMAS E. HASTINGS, Treasurer m18-MTThsFtf

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **Columbia Building Association of BROOKLYN**—Will hold public meetings as follows: WEDNESDAY EVENINGS March 31, April 7, and April 14, at Reman's Mission Hall, No 144 Hamilton av.; on FRIDAY EVENINGS, April 2 and April 9, at the room of the College Grammar School, cor Atlantic and Clinton-sts. This Association is in a very flourishing condition. Its first monthly meeting takes place April 14, when the regular dues are payable. Any person, male or female, desirous of making his or her small earnings more than triple within the space of a few years, or any person who is desirous of borrowing money in order to purchase his own house on the most advantageous terms, who will but take the trouble to compare the advantages offered by this Association, both to lenders and borrowers, with those offered by any other Associations, will at once find a key to the success of our plan; for instance:

1. It will loan money at 6 per cent. per annum on the amount advanced.

2 It will allow interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum to all persons who prefer paying their subscriptions for two months or more in advance, thus securing a double interest—firstly the above 7 per cent.; secondly, their share of profits. Persons who wish to borrow money for the purpose of buying or building their own house or farm, can there secure an advance on far more liberal terms than are effected by any other Association.

3 Persons desirous of withdrawing from the Society, can do so at any time, by giving one month's notice, and receive back all dues paid by them, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum.

A person who will save but 14 cents a day, (and there is not one person who cannot, if so disposed,) can in this Society secure in a few years a small capital, ($1,000,) with which he can establish himself in business, and thus achieve his own independence. The entrance fee is 50 cents per share, monthly payment, $2 per share; value of each share, $500. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of joining can leave their names with the Secretary.
DANL. P. BARNARD, President.
WM. H. GRIFFITH, Vice-President.
CHAS. O. RICHARDSON, Secretary, 10 Court-st. m29-tA15

☞ **St. Nicholas Building Association.**—PUBLIC MEETING.—A public meeting of this association will be held at CHATHAM HALL, No 5 Chatham Square, on FRIDAY EVENING next, April 9, at 8 o'clock, when W. T. B. MILLIKEN, Esq., has consented to address the meeting, explanatory of the workings of the Association. Those who are still unacquainted with the subject are invited to attend. This Association will afford the most favorable opportunity for men of small means to invest a portion of their gains advantageously and securely, and by means of which a larger increase can be obtained than by any other kind of institution in existence. Subscriptions for shares will be received at the meeting on payment only of the *entrance fee*. Those who wish to avoid a crowd can subscribe at the office, No 16 Duane-st., near Chatham, under the Chatham Bank. Open daily, from 9 A. M to 8 P. M. Entrance fee at present $1. Monthly dues $3.
W. L. CONKLIN, President.
THOMAS WILLIAMS, Jr., Vice President.
ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.
TRUSTEES.

Wm. L. Conklin,	Charles A. Whitney,	Chas. J. Shepard,
Thos Williams, Jr.	Geo. B. Whitfield,	Abram Duryee,
John Leveridge,	Egbert Scudder,	John C. Parker,
Wm. T. Pinkney,	James V. Rich,	Henry W. Sill,
John B. Dunham,	William Close,	Wade B. Worrall.

a7-3t

☞ **Second Mutual Loan PIANO FORTE AND MUSIC FURNISHING ASSOCIATION.** 300 Shares of $200 each. Monthly payments, $4. This Society was organized on Friday evening last, when the following officers were appointed:
JAMES PIRSSON, President.
E. WEBSTER, Vice-President.
J. CHOLWELL, Secretary of Meetings.
W. VAN NORDEN, Chairman Committee of Management.
J. D. PRICE, Secretary.
The object of this association is to enable a member to procure from $100 to $1,000 worth of Furniture, or a Pianoforte, by payment of a small sum in advance and easy monthly instalments of from $3 to $30. The Society will certainly close in three years, and probably less. The shares are filling up rapidly and the Association is already one of the most popular of the day. Subscriptions received and Prospectuses procured gratis, at the office in the Book Store of Adriance, Sherman & Co., No 2 Astor House. Entrance fee, $1
[a7 3t*] A. H. JOCELYN, Treasurer.

☞ **The Second Empire Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION** have opened their books and are now ready to receive subscriptions at their office, No 173 Spring st., from 2 to 9 P. M., daily. (The books of the First Empire are closed.) Entrance fee, $2; monthly dues, $3; shares $240. Redemption fee, $4 per month, payable for seven years only. JONATHAN W. ALLEN, President.
MICHAEL M. VANDYKE, } Vice-Presidents.
GEORGE H. PURSER, }
WM SINCLAIR, Surveyor
STEVENS & HOXIE Attorneys.
TRUSTEES

Joseph R. Taylor,	George W. Riblet,	James English,
Thomas C. Bertine,	Wm Forbes,	E. Bouton,
Wm H. Rinhof,	Wm H. Arthur,	T. L. Vuite,
Samuel C. Mott,	C. S. Merritt,	W. F. Warner.
D. A. Fowler,	Wade Worral,	

J. WELDON FELL, Secretary a9-3tFM&W

☞ **The Mercantile Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION**—The second regular monthly meeting of this Association, will be held at their room corner of Broadway and Grand st., (over the Pacific Bank) on SATURDAY, April 10, at 7½ P. M. The books are now open for subscriptions, and payment of dues from 4 to 8 o'clock, P. M. daily. Shares, $300. Entrance fee, $2. Dues, $3 per month on each share. This association offers to clerks, mechanics and others, a most desirable opportunity for investment. Pamphlets with the articles of association and by-laws, can be had of the Secretary gratis. The public are invited to attend.
B. J. HOWLAND, President.
ISAAC H. BAILEY, Vice President.
TRUSTEES

Abm. Halsey, Jr.,	R. E. Lockwood,	E. Thompson,
Chas. Rolfe,	T. S. Bayard,	B. Pomeroy, Jr.
W. T. Child,	T. W. Groser,	

a5-Rtod* W. O. GROSER, Secretary.

☞ **Second People's Building Association.**—Several shares will be redeemed at the monthly meeting on next WEDNESDAY EVENING, 14th inst., which will be held at the Assembly Room, corner of 25th st. and 8th-av., at 8 o'clock. The books of this association will be open a few days longer to receive subscriptions, at the office, No. 297 9th-av. Articles of Association can be had of the Secretary, daily, from 9 A. M till 9 P. M. The entrance fee will shortly be raised. It is now $1. Monthly dues, $3.
OLIVER H. LEE, President.
ABRAM MCBRIDE, Vice-President
J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary a9-5t

☞ **The Fulton Building and Mutual LOAN ASSOCIATION.**—Subscriptions will be received by the Secretary, at the Office of the Association, No 64 Bowery, (in the Citizens' Insurance Co.,) every MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENING, from 7 to 9 o'clock. Members who have not received their pass books, can get them by calling at the office of the Secretary. Entrance Fee 50 cents; Monthly Dues $2 50; Shares limited to 800, a large proportion of which are now taken. After the above number are subscribed for, no more will be sold.
ISAAC AMERMAN, Jr., Secretary No. 64 Bowery.
C. N. POTTER, Attorney, No. 64 Wall-st a6-tf

☞ **To-Night.**—A public meeting of the CITY MUTUAL LOAN AND ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION will be held THIS EVENING at the room of the association, 411 Broadway, third story, at 8 o'clock. The nature and advantages of the association will be explained by able speakers, who will address the meeting. The public are invited to attend. WILLIAM HALL, President.
L. BURKE, Secretary. a9-1t*

☞ **Notice.**—FIRST KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—The third regular meeting for the payment of dues will be held on MONDAY EVENING, April 12, at 8 o'clock, in Knickerbocker Hall, cor. 23d-st. and 8th-av. The members will bear in mind that a great saving of time and trouble can be made by paying their dues at the office of the Secretary, No. 168 9th-av., during this week. WELCOME R. SLEEP, President.
JAMES R. DELVECCHIO, Vice-President.
E. J. MADDEN, Secretary. a6-6t

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ $3,4,15 **Made at the First** REGULAR MEETING OF THE SECOND KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION, showing the healthy and flourishing condition of this Association, and the entrance fee will soon be raised. A public meeting will be held at Knickerbocker Hall, corner 23d-st. and 8th-av., on MONDAY EVENING next, at 7 o'clock, for those who wish to join.
JAMES R. DELVECCHIO, President.
ANSON WILLIS, Vice-President
E. J. MADDEN, Secretary, office No 168 9th-av. a3-4t

☞ **Washington Building Association.**—There will be a regular meeting at Warren Hall, corner of Oliver and Henry-sts., on MONDAY EVENING, April 12, at 8 o'clock. At the last meeting 34 shares were redeemed. Money will also be advanced on shares at this meeting. This institution is in a flourishing condition, and those who wish to join, would do well to do so at once, as the entrance fee will be raised. CASPER C. CHILDS, President.
H. H. HOOPER, Secretary, No 333 Pearl-st. a9-3t

☞ **Remember that the first public meeting** of the ISLAND CITY BUILDING ASSOCIATION will take place at the Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on FRIDAY EVENING, 9th inst., at 8 o'clock. A. A. PHILLIPS will deliver an address explanatory of the objects of the Association. Admission free.
C. H. RING, President.
WM. B. SMITH, Secretary, office No. 7 Chatham-sq. a7-3t

☞ **The New-York Land and Building Association** was organized to procure 500 working men homes. It is in the full tide of success! Let the rent-ridden then, be inspired with hope, and join us immediately. The initiation fee is only $2, but will soon be raised to $5.
MILES CHAMBERS, Pres't.
H. S. SMITH Secretary—Office, 1 Murray-st., m16-1m

☞ **Western Farm and Village Association.**—A special meeting of members will be held THIS EVENING, at Chatham Hall, at 7½ o'clock precisely. By order.
A. MURPHY, President.
THOS K. ALLEN, Recording Secretary.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

The Canal Bill and the Governor's Message.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 8.

The special Message of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, addressed to the Governor, has made its appearance.

It states that the Commissioners who sign the communication, having learned from the Governor's Message that, in consequence of the non-attendance of the Attorney-General to the mandamus suits, he has deemed it necessary to apply to the Legislature for power to appoint counsel to watch the interests of the State. They suggest that all difficulty may be avoided by the employment by the Commissioners of such counsel as may be designated by the Governor, and they offer to employ and pay them. Their power to do so will be found in section 3, title 2, chapter 9, part 1, revised statutes. They further state that JOHN C. SPENCER has been employed by the Auditor to argue the case, and is fully competent to do so. They do not believe additional counsel can be of any essential service; but they are willing that every facility shall be afforded the Governor of presenting his views to the Court, and therefore make the above offer.

(Signed) J. C. WRIGHT, L. S. CHATFIELD, S. E. CHURCH, Commissioners of the Canal Fund.

State Democratic Convention at Albany.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 8.

The delegates met at 9 o'clock.

Mr. MURPHY, from the majority of the Committee on the contested seat of O'Conner and Shepard, presented a report awarding the seat to Mr. O'CONNER.

Mr. BRIGS, from the minority, a report awarding the seat to Mr. SHEPARD.

At the request of Mr. SHEPARD, who wished to examine the reports, they were laid on the table for half an hour.

Mr. GROVER then called up the Otsego case, and

Mr. GEORGE CLARK, who claimed the seat, addressed the Convention.

Mr. GROVER asked if any one contested his (CLARK'S) right to take his seat?

No one appearing, a motion was made that CLARK take the seat, but this was objected to on the ground that it was the understanding that the New-York case should be disposed of before the Otsego case.

Mr WARD pressed the Convention to take up the New-York case, which was agreed to.

Messrs. SHEPARD and O'CONNER spoke, when Mr. BRIGGS moved to amend the resolution of the majority by striking out the name of Mr. O'CONNER, and inserting that of Mr. SHEPARD.

After a debate, the motion prevailed. Ayes 17, Nays 14.

Mr. CLARK of Otsego, was then admitted to his seat.

Recess.

On reassembling, HORATIO N. SEYMOUR, of Oneida, and JOHN B. SKINNER, of Buffalo, were appointed Delegates at large.

The first ballot stood as follows: for Seymour, 20; Cutting, 14; Skinner, 16; Redfield, 13.—Seymour chosen.

Second Ballot.—Skinner, 16; Cutting, 15; Redfield, 1; blank, 1—No choice.

Third Ballot.—Skinner, 17; Cutting, 16.—Skinner elected. The Convention then adjourned.

Later from Texas—The Loss of the Independence—&c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 8.

The Southern Mail as late as due has arrived.

The steamship *Louisiana* arrived at New-Orleans, with Texas dates of the 29th ultimo, and full particulars of the loss of the steamer *Independence*, on Matagorda Bar. The details do not differ from those already sent on by telegraph. Her cargo was valued at $17,000, which, with the vessel, is a total loss. The news from Texas is unimportant.

KOSSUTH, the *Picayune* says, left New-Orleans even more quietly than he came.

Reid and Clements, the two sailors convicted of murder and piracy, are to be hung at Richmond, to morrow. The application to the President for their pardon, or a commutation of the sentence, having been refused.

Rhode Island Election.

JOURNAL OFFICE, PROVIDENCE, Thursday, April 8,

Our Election has resulted in the return of Allen, Dem., for Governor, by about 300 majority.

Lawrence, Dem., for Lieut. Governor, is defeated badly.

The Whigs have two majority in the Senate over all, and eight in the House.

Two Senators and four Representatives are yet to be chosen.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 8.

No. 5—Russell, appellant, against Pistor, impleaded, respondent submitted upon printed arguments and points. Henry Hogeboom for appellant, and M. Schoonmaker for respondent.

No. 28—Bell, Suror, &c., respondents, against Leggett and others, executors, appellants. Submitted upon printed arguments and points. N. Howard, Jr., counsel.

No 13—A reserved cause. Walden, administrator, &c., and others, appellants, against Murray and others, respondents. Argued. John H. Reynolds for appellant, and Murray Hoffman, for respondents.

Nos. 91, 92, and 93—Called and passed.

No. 94—Harrison, appellant, against McMahon, &c., respondents. Judgement affirmed by default. N. Hill, Jr., counsel.

No. 95—Called and passed.

No. 96.—Evans, appellant *against* Root, respondent, submitted upon printed arguments and points. N. Howard, Jr., counsel.

Nos 97, 98, 99 and 100 called and passed.

No. 101.—Reserved.

No cause being ready for argument, the Court adjourned till to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock.

Re-Arrest of the two Poles for Murder.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 8.

The two Poles, Gabriel Lelege and John Puskas, who were yesterday discharged, after undergoing an examination for the Trenton murder, have been arrested on the same charge, in consequence of a new cause of suspicion being found. It seems a card was found among their baggage, which card a German runner for a tavern in Southwark, swears he gave to the murdered man, two weeks since. Leabold, the murdered man, had boarded at the house, and the card was given to him on leaving the city for Trenton.

Second Dispatch.] PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 8.

The re-arrest of the two Poles, charged with the murder of Mr. Leaboid, near Trenton, appears to have been under a false impression. The ticket found on them had been in the possession of the authorities of Trenton, and was given to the city officers for the purpose of tracing out the movements of the deceased in the city prior to the murder. The ticket having got among the prisoners's luggage, by accident, and Mr. Hoffman not knowing the above circumstances, viewed it as evidence of their guilt. They will be released from confinement to-morrow.

The Canal Bill—Confirmation of Judge Brown's Decision.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 8.

The *Atlas* has received advices that the judges of the Supreme Court of the second district have unanimously confirmed the decision of Judge Brown declaring the canal bill unconstitutional.

Loss of the Schooner Rainbow, of Cape May.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 8.

The schooner which the steamer *City of Richmond* reported sunk at Cape Island, proves to be the *Rainbow*, Capt. WILLIAMS of Cape May. All hands perished.

Maryland—Democratic Legislative Caucus.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 8.

On Monday evening last, the Democratic members of the Legislature held a caucus, and passed a resolution in favor of Cass, but desired that the Delegates to the National Convention should go uninstructed.

Marine Disaster

NORFOLK, Wednesday, April 7.

The schr. *Francis*, from Newbern, for New-York, with a cargo of naval stores, put in with loss of bowsprit.

State of the Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, April 8.

The river is still rising—it is now 66 feet above low-water mark, and only 6 feet below the flood of 1847.

XXXIId CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 8.

The Senate was called to order at half-past twelve.

ARTISTS' PROPOSALS.

Mr. COOPER, of Tenn., presented the memorial of Mr. LEUTZE, offering to paint a copy, with emendations, of his picture of Washington Crossing the Delaware, with a companion-piece of "Washington checking a retreat of the American troops at the Battle of Monmouth." Also, a proposition by Mr. HEALY, to paint two historical paintings—one of the throwing the tea overboard in Boston Harbor, and the other of the Battle of Bunker Hill—and asking Congress to make an agreement with them for painting the same. Mr. COOPER addressed the Senate at length in behalf of the object of the petitioners, urging upon Congress the policy of encouraging American artists, for private fortunes for that purpose of sufficient magnitude were too rare. Referred.

Mr. COOPER also submitted a resolution directing the Committee on the Library to inquire into the expediency of having the proposed pictures painted for Congress.

Mr. ADAMS objected, and the motion was laid over. Several petitions were presented.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. HALE presented a resolution, which was agreed to, directing an inquiry into the propriety of increasing the salaries of the Chaplains in the Navy.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution, directing an inquiry as to the expediency of appointing a commission to revise and codify the statutes of the United States. Adopted.

JAPAN EXPEDITION.

Mr. BORLAND's resolution calling upon the President to inform the Senate of the naval expedition recently ordered to the Indian Ocean, and particularly to the coast of Japan, was then taken up.

Mr. MASON said that he did not feel authorized at present to vote for the resolution. He knew nothing personally of the expedition, but he supposed the President had no other object in view but the general good of the country. Until some information to the contrary was produced, he could not vote for this call, which was unusual.

Mr. BORLAND read from a debate in the House, to show that the Chairman of the Naval Committee had declared that the Expedition was about to sail. He also read an article from a newspaper, published in Boston, which had been got up, established, and was kept alive as the special organ and supporter of a prominent member of the Administration. [The Secretary of State.] This paper heralded forth that the expedition was one of vast importance, and was the result of suggestions of the Secretary of State.

Mr. DAVIS.—What paper is it?

Mr. BORLAND: A paper called *Our Country*. It is a paper got up expressly to advocate Mr. WEBSTER for the Presidency. This paper, among other causes for the expedition, states that it was to obtain from the Japanese indemnity for the past and security for the future. This was what had struck him so particularly remarkable that this Administration and its friends, who had expressed such a holy horror of the Mexican war because it was intended to obtain indemnity for the past, and security for the future, should now set out and encourage an expedition for similar purposes, against a nation with whom we had never had any quarrel. While the newspapers, in the confidence of the Administration, were thus informed and were glorifying on account of the great objects to be obtained by the expedition, it was too much for the Senate to ask some information as to the expedition, particularly when it was to be held responsible for the appropriations to defray its expenses. When the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. MANGUM) had lectured the Democratic party upon its doctrines of progress and intervention, was he not a little inconsistent in advocating an expedition abroad against a people far beyond our own territory.

Mr. MANGUM said that he never had undertaken to lecture the Democratic or any other party. That party moved with a momentum physical and moral, which it would be folly for him to attempt to resist. He might as well endeavor to stop with a straw one of the tornadoes of the West, or blow up the rock of Gibralter with a single grain of powder. He had no idea that anything he could say would, in any degree, control, direct or improve (which was vastly more important) the Democratic party. [Laughter.]

Mr. BORLAND said he was glad to hear that the Senate entertained correct notions of the power of the Democratic party. He repeated that he considered the honorable senator as inconsistent in denouncing the doctrine of intervention and favoring this expedition.

Mr. MANGUM replied that the Quixotic ideas entertained by some persons at this day, of carrying liberty and freedom to people all over the world, forcing them, whether they deserved it or not, to be free, did meet his strong and firm disapproval. He did not regard this expedition as of such character.

Mr. GWIN moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost—yeas 20, nays 20.

YEAS—Messrs Adams, Badger, Bell, Brooke, Cooper, Davis, Dawson, Fish, Geyer, Gwin, Hale, Mangum, Miller, Morton, Seward, Smith, Spruance, Underwood, Upham and Weller—20

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Borland, Brodhead, Cass, Chace, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Dodge, of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Hunter, King, Mallory, Norris, Rusk, Sebastian, Seward, Shields, Sumner, Wade and Walker—20.

Mr. GWIN moved to postpone the resolution.

Mr. BORLAND objected.

Mr. GWIN—I have a right to express my reasons for voting against this resolution. I cannot do it to-day, because there is another subject which ought to be taken up and disposed of. I move this resolution be postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. BADGER said that he hoped the resolution would be disposed of, one way or the other, to-day. It would be coming up every morning.

The motion to postpone finally prevailed.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a report from the Secretary of War, stating that several officers of the Army in California have made contracts for supplying the Army with provisions, and that one has been tried and acquitted, on the ground that the law did not prevent it. The Secretary has issued orders for the prevention of such contracts for the future, and strongly recommends that laws be passed prohibiting any officers being concerned in any contracts to supply the Government. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The Apportionment Bill was then taken up.

Mr. CHASE opposed the proposition to increase the number of Representatives, so as to give South Carolina one member more for her fraction, and allowing California two members.

Mr. BADGER contended that, as the law stood, South Carolina was entitled to one member for her fraction; but while this was so, it was not just to allow California her present representation, inasmuch as no census had been taken of that State.

Mr. GEYER followed, in favor of Mr. BRADBURY's amendment.

Mr. DOWNS replied, contending that California was bound by the returns received. His amendment to the amendment, increasing the whole number to 235, so as to give one to Louisiana for her fraction, was then rejected.

The question recurred on Mr. BRADBURY'c amendment, which is as follows:

"*And be it further enacted*—That the State of California be entitled to the number of Representatives to Congress prescribed by the act admitting the said State into the Union, and that for this purpose the act of May 23, 1850, providing for an apportionment among the social States, be so amended that the whole number shall be 234, instead of 233, until an apportionment under a new census."

[The amendment would allow South Carolina to retain one for her fraction.]

Messrs. WELLER and DAWSON continued the debate.

Mr. CHASE moved to amend this amendment by striking out the word "Union." He desired to see whether the whole number was to be increased or not.

Mr. RUSK—If you refuse to increase the number, and yet declare that California shall have two, don't you say that South Carolina is to have none for her fraction?

Mr. CHASE—Not at all. This vote simply will decide whether this whole number is to be increased.

Mr. BADGER said that the effect of the amendment was to cut South Carolina out of her member.

Mr. CHASE said that, if his amendment prevailed, the question would then be, shall California or South Carolina have the member, and that was the proper question.

The question was then taken, and Mr. CHASE's amendment was rejected—yeas 14, nays 24.

Mr. BRADBURY's amendment was then agreed to—yeas 23, nays 15—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Badger, Bell, Borland, Bradbury, Cass, Chase, Cooper, Dodge of Wis., Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Felch, Fish, Grier, Gwin, Mallory, Rhett, Seward, Shields, Sumner, Wade, Walker Weller.

NAYS.—Messrs Atchison, Brodhead, Davis, Dawson, Downs, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Miller, Morton, Smith, Spruance, Underwood, Upham.

A debate ensued as to whether there would not have to be a new apportionment, if the whole number was increased to 234, and whether a new ratio would not thereby be fixed. The opponents of the amendment maintaining the affirmative, and its friends the negative.

Mr. MASON moved an amendment. Lost.—Yeas 14.

The bill was then reported to the Senate.

Mr. ATCHISON moved to amend by striking out 234 and inserting 233, and after a debate, withdrew it.

The amendment of Mr. BRADBURY was then concurred in by the Senate.

Mr. COOPER now moved an adjournment. Lost, 16 Ayes to 17 Nays.

Mr. DOWNS desired to renew the amendment so as to increase the whole number to 235, so as to allow one member to Louisiana, but the amendment having been concurred in, it was ruled out of order.

After much confusion, Mr. WELLER moved to reconsider the vote concurring in Mr. BRADBURY's amendment. Agreed to.

Mr. DOWNS then moved his amendment, and the question being taken, resulted, Yeas 5, Nays 26.

There being no quorum, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 8.

NAVAL DISCIPLINE.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill to enforce discipline and good conduct in the naval service.

Mr. BECOCK said there was nothing more common than to hear gentlemen speak of the necessity for thorough reform in the naval establishment; but yet Congress, and the House especially, have been highly derelict in relation to it. The last Congress was called the Slavery Congress, and the cry here went forth that the questions at issue being adjusted, gentlemen in this Congress would attend to the business of the country. But what have they been doing? Resetting the settlement, and readjusting the adjustment. There is much talent in the House, but it is exercised in the presentation of amendments, projects, and scheming. He would call on the House, in a spirit of brotherly regard, and tell them these subjects are worthy the talents of American statesmen. This sort of plotting and cunning is a talent to which the monkey is equal, and the fox superior. They ought to look to subjects calculated to advance the interests of the country. He deprecated false philanthropy, the abolition of capital punishment, Fourierism, Anti-rentism, Abolitionism, and all the other *isms* of the age. He would not advocate punishment by the lash, as it could not be restored. He then examined the provisions of the Bill, and spoke of the various modes of punishing the sailors. Among these, there was that of keel-hauling, which consisted of letting a sailor down on one side of a ship and drawing him up on the other.

Mr. CHANDLER said that that was making the sailor undergo a great hard ship. [Laughter.]

Mr. BOCOCK resumed arguing against summary Courts of Maryland taking the broad ground that when the power of the general Court Martial ends, the power of the Captain should commence, and that summary authority to punish crime is absolutely necessary.

Without concluding the subject, the House went into Committee on

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

Mr. AVERETT concluded his remarks commenced yesterday, in opposition to the measure, regarding it as unconstitutional, and designed to operate on a class instead of all the people, for which the public lands are held in trust by general consent.

Mr. POLK avowed himself in favor of the Homestead Bill, and proceeded to say, that he is one of those commonly known as Young America, by which he meant men who live up to the progress of the age, and wish to carry out the glorious mission of the country. He did not, however, war against the glorious old Democrats who have stood in the front ranks struggling against the common enemy—the Whig party; and he would consider it parricidal to strike at their scarred bosoms. He acted for the interests of the Democratic party because the success of the principles of the Government and progress are identified with it. He had his preference, but he could not aim a blow at old LEWIS CASS. He would sustain the nominee of the Baltimore Convention. Is there a Democrat who will not do this? (Voices—no! no!) He charged that the Whigs are responsible for the agitation of the slavery question, and, that from its origin, they have stimulated it to the present time. Without the Northern abolitionists there would be no Whig party. He insisted that the majority of the Whigs in the House, who assembled in caucus, did not endorse the Compromise as a finality, and called out explanations from Messrs. OUTLAW, FOWLER and MARSHALL, of Ky., from which it appeared, that in caucus, a proposition was made to present a Whig candidate for the Speakership, but it was voted down. Referring to General SCOTT, he asked whether his friends are going to say that the old soldier fought in Mexico, and painted his principles on his banner, but will refuse to do it now? Would any Whig tell him that SCOTT will now refuse to declare what he is for? Is he in favor of a change or modification of the Fugitive Slave Law.

Mr. WHITE of Ky., said—I believe I am authorized to say from Gen. SCOTT, that he is opposed to any alteration of any measure contained in the Compromise.

Mr. POLK asked—Is the gentleman authorized to state that Gen. SCOTT, if elected President, will veto any bill amending, altering, or changing the Compromise act,—particularly the Fugitive-Slave law? Will he put it in writing?

Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio, wished to know what Democratic candidate, if any, has pledged himself to veto in advance a law which he himself does not regard in violation of the Constitution; in other words, what Democratic candidate has pledged himself to veto a bill on the score of expediency alone?

Mr. POLK replied—All, all! [Laughter.] He condemned the denunciation by various papers of the old Democratic soldiers, and stood ready to prove that CASS made the first move of that clause—the first move and speech in favor of the execution of that clause of the Constitution for the restoration of fugitives.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio, desired to say to the gentleman, (Mr. POLK,) that if he would furnish a written pledge that all the Democratic candidates would veto a change or modification of the Fugitive Slave Law, he would give him a thousand dollars for the pledge.

Mr. CHANDLER then said, while he was gratified in obtaining the floor, he felt great disadvantage in standing before the Committee at this time. There has been a spice of politics infused into the debate, and something of what the books call allspice, which was listened to with pleasure; for however gentlemen may be disturbed by occasional attacks on their party feelings, there is no man but would rather smile than cry over what is said, though unkindly meant. He had nothing to say on the Presidential question, nothing as to Young America or Old Fogyism, although he understood the gentleman from Tennessee to say that he belongs to one and is opposed to the other; he had not time to give advice, but could say, in all ages, times and countries, old Fogyism has been that which has saved nations from the rashness and impudence of young, whatever it might be.

Mr. POLK—I meant by "Young America" only the spirit of the age, and not trembling limbs and wrinkled brows. We think we are old enough to carry the night-key and try ourselves. [Laughter.]

Mr. CHANDLER replied that perhaps the gentleman had read more of the Sacred Scriptures than of the profane. [Laughter.] He would recollect that there was a *rouse* among the young Israels and that Absalom set up young Israel against the old *fogy*, his father. [Laughter.] If Absalom had had as bad a head as the gentleman from Vermont, (Mr MEACHAM,) or his head covered with a wig, like that of the Senator from Michigan, he never would have got hung on the oak tree of his father's forest, and been pierced through with a dart. [Excessive laughter.]

Mr. CHANDLER stated, at length, his reasons for supporting the Homestead bill. After which the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, April 8.

BILLS READ AND PASSED.

To amend the Charter of Brooklyn.

To incorporate the Trustees of the Fund for aged Ministers of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Making appropriations to the Clinton Prison, to purchase the Averill ore bed.

Making appropriations for the Sing Sing Prison; also, for Auburn.

Afternoon Session.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED.

Repealing the Act creating the Teacher's Institute.

Authorising North Danville to borrow money to aid in the construction of the Genesee Valley Railroad. (A motion to reconsider lies on the table.)

To amend the Williamsburg Common School Act.

To incorporate the New-York Art Hall Association.

The Delancy Institute Bill.

To authorise the Board of Supervisors to make the office of District Attorney, a salaried office.

The St. Andrew's Church Bill in Harlem.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Thursday, April 8.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To incorporate the Mariners' Savings Institute, New-York.

To credit and allow certain accounts against Williamsburg.

Relative to the jurisdiction of the Marine Court, New-York.

To amend the charter of the Charity Church foundation, Kings County.

To incorporate the Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Bank, New-York.

To amend the act to protect emigrants.

The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Loan bill was received from the Senate, and referred, to be reported complete.

Afternoon Session.

A number of bills were ordered to a third reading.

The House went into Committee and disposed of the following bills:

To amend the Free School act. Enacting clause stricken out.

The bill in relation to the divorce of the marriage contract.

Mr. HURLBUT moved to strike out the enacting clause. Lost.

The Committee then rose and reported the bill to the House.

In the House, the question being on agreeing to the Report of the Committee—

Mr. HURLBUT renewed his motion to strike out the enacting clause. Lost—Ayes, 43; nays, 55. The report of the Committee was then agreed to.

Mr. VAN SANTVOORD moved to set down the reading of this bill for to-morrow, immediately after the reading of the Anti-Rent bill. Carried.

Mr. WRIGHT asked consent to have the bill authorizing the City of Albany to loan its credit to the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad, read a third time. Granted.

The bill was then read and passed. Adjourned.

A call has been issued for a Women's State Temperance Convention, to be held at Rochester, on the 20th

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1852.

☞ The Second Edition of the *Evening Times*, published every day at 3 o'clock P. M., and served to subscribers for *One Cent*, contains a full and complete list of the *Arrivals at all the Hotels*, up to the latest hour.

Democracy in Great Britain.

"Between the two principles it appears to me the American principle is the one easier defined, and it is the principle which will be found the less burdensome in practice."

It matters little *what* principles Lord Derby was alluding to, when he used this remarkable language. The question of tariff, we need hardly say, was the immediate topic on the carpet. It goes to establish a new principle: *the propriety of borrowing whatever is valuable in the American system*, and adding it to the many republicanizing elements of the British Constitution. It practically admits, moreover, that there are advantages in the Republican scheme, which the monarchical lacks, and which it might profitably and safely adopt. Nor is this all. The admission comes from the very inner sanctuary of conservatism. The speaker is among the most loyal royalists. He is thought to have no aspirations beyond the general preservation of existing institutions. He is a reputed believer in the divine mission of Kings. Church and State were, in his eyes, twinned at birth; both are special dispensations of the same benignant providence; and their divorce must be the signal of the final wreck of the crown, and principalities and powers, and mayhap of the great globe itself. Lord Stanley, in short, once wore a white waistcoat, and abandoned himself to the *niaiseries* of Young England—May-poles, Sunday-games, nunneries, oratories and all; and there is no reason to believe that Lord Derby has flung off his follies with his former title.

The protectionists may therefore be taken as proposing innovation upon American principles for the restoration of a superannuated and disused policy. To bring back the baton of authority to the "nobility and landed gentry," those aristocratic classes are made to summon the questionable aid of democratic precedent. And where, under Lord Derby's rule, is the example to cease its efficacy? An election would "be more easily defended," and "found less burdensome," than an accidental executive; but how long could Lord Derby, and his corporal's guard of friends, hold their own as ministers? Universal suffrage and the ballot "would be more easily defended" and "found less burdensome," but what then would become of the agricultural interest? Equality of rank and citizenship is as defensible, and no more burdensome, than the enormous disparity of both in England; would the conservatives like to see it tried? The American Common School system has everything in its favor, and is infinitely less onerous than the parochial plan urged by the Premier; why not bring it in under the rule?

The fact is, the perplexed Minister has laid down his law with a thoughtless indifference about the corollaries, and finds himself, as he has found himself frequently before, feeding his adversary's fire with the most inflammable of fuel, in his honest attempts to extinguish it. The Free-Traders embrace the middle and inferior orders. The whole body has a notorious leaning to Republican institutions. One wing, the most efficient in the annihilation of the corn laws, has no scruple in avowing its predilection for a total change in the form of Government. The prying inquisitiveness of Joseph Hume developes annual arguments for a radical amendment of the Constitution. There are hosts of men, among the manufacturing and self-creative classes of society, who in every-day talk express their preference and longings for the American Constitution. To these people Lord Derby has added the strength of the aristocracy. He has unconsciously allied the agricultural to the mechanican interest, in a subtle warfare upon the prevalent system. The war may, and, indeed, *must* be tedious; but the event can hardly be doubtful. When the opponents of monarchy are perpetually busy at their sapping and undermining, and its friends either furnish ammunition to the destroyers, or shut their eyes to the deed they do, the result is tolerably well indicated.

And no unimportant share in the development is due to the recent temper of the news press. While the periodical press, quarterly monthly and daily, indulged, as in other times, their merciless diatribes upon American institutions and society, the distance between the two people appeared too wide to be bridged by any common interest or feeling. The jealous and at the same time contemptuous tone of the one side; and the swaggering pretension and self reliance of the other, were wholly incompatible elements. But the later march of European politics, has excited a lively sense of danger, and it discloses itself in an amended taste and more respectful tone, whenever American affairs are discussed. Our place in the community of nations is conceded. Our quondam foes have become our flatterers. The squibs of New Monthly satirists are exchanged for touching odes of Mr. Tupper, sentimentally sent to us, new every month, across the water; and the caustic lampoons of Sidney Smith, are replaced by complimentary columns in the *Times*. John Bull has thrown off in our favor his characteristic reserve, and courts our friendship. What must be the effect of this new behavior of the press upon popular sentiment? Is it not the natural presumption that acquaintance with our institutions must grow into familiarity; familiarity into admiration; and admiration into imitation? Will they not want to *try* a system, of which their opinion-makers speak so affectionately? Are there no obvious defects in the existing scheme, that require improvement or replacement? Are taxes so trifling; wealth so equally apportioned; the land monopoly so tolerable; the crown and queen such essential elements of safety; the ecclesiastical and civil establishments so inexpensive; the poor laws so salutary; labor so well rewarded, as to make innovation the sacrilegious thing Lord Derby formerly described? It is surely a perilous business, this universal holding up of a panacea for all national ills, if a patient, so sorely handled, is to be prohibited from using it.

Let us conceive the general conspiracy to be triumphant; the sovereignty of the people to be seated where the maiden queen sits now. The true House of Peers is understood to be the Commons. Sinecures are merely historical; the voluntary system sweeps away Church preferment. The Court of Chancery, with the last vestiges of life sucked out of it, is a mummy of multitudinous wrappings. The people, all voting, vote away titles, establishments, pensions, stars and garters, and replace them with the substance of popular power. Gold sticks are sent beyond the Styx; or bound up like the French sticks of Sir Francis, in the mortal obscurity of a book: a book of post-dated Heraldry. Crowns are converted into coin; and the sceptre buys food for the paupers of the Tower Hamlets. Ireland is regenerated, and the outflow of population stayed by liberal legislation. In short, the people of England, dispensing with the imported and worn out stock of Hanover, agree to rule themselves with their own British blood and sinews; and receive no kings from abread, save fugitives from foreign revolution. As first President of the Republic, which Lord Derby advocates, and events predict—the "United Republic of Great Britain and Ireland,"—we venture to nominate RICHARD COBDEN. Perhaps William Smith O'Brien would serve for Vice-President.

A Trans-Continental Telegraph.

In these liberal days, when public lands are handed out to any corporation for any purpose, it is pleasing to meet a petition so moderate as that of Mr. Henry O'Rielly. Lawyers define a fee simple in land, as reaching from the terrestrial centre to the stars. Thus, it naturally falls into three divisions: the subsoil, the superficial, and the atmospheric. To the first of these classes of public domain, the subterranean, the gold and lead miner, and squatter raise a gratuitous claim. For the second, railway and road companies of every order, have an insatiable appetite. But in his aspirations for the third, Mr. O'Rielly is without a rival; unless, indeed, an applicant should suddenly turn up for an aerial right of way for balloons. The fields of air are entirely his own. There will probably be no sort of hesitation in permitting the stilts, upon which the electric courier travels, to be planted at due intervals. The public service, and the public generally, must be infinitely benefitted by instantaneous communication with the far off country of the West. Think of a message from a gentleman, who reads the latest California news at his breakfast table, to his friend at San Francisco, sitting down to tea and toast of an evening. How many private yearnings for a momentary talk with friends, the mother with her child, the wife with her absent lord, the lover with her betrothed, might be gratified as if by magic. What incalculable gains would be the merchant's, arising from those rapid magnetic words that should place him in instant possession of an antipodean market. How much more enormous the flow of population, when home shall be within an hour's communication; how much less painful and more hopeful the partings, where there is no deprivation of "intercourse soulical," notwithstanding the material correspondents have a continent between them. By all means let Mr. O'Rielly belt the waste with wires; and so open a highway for words over plain, and lake, and mountain, and river, that shall complete the marriage of the Pacific to the Atlantic.

But Mr. O'Rielly wants other posts than his locust uprights to secure the enterprize. And reasonably. There are Indians, unconscious of telegraphic values, scattered over those inland deserts. There are straggling whites and half-breeds, more mischievous than Indians, to interrupt the navigation of thought, by the cesura of a wire, or the felling of a post. Tempests, more pitiless than ought human, sweep along the plains with unobstructed violence and disastrousness. Mr. O'Rielly needs protection, and wants military posts to afford it. The locust posts are all very well in their way, but they may be blown down, or hewn down, or otherwise levelled; and the contractor wants to bargain with Government to furnish him a cordon of military posts to substantiate the others. The demand is as moderate as the former. It is already determined, pleads Mr. O'Rielly, to station bodies of troops at various points along the overland trail to the Pacific. Cut up these bodies, he urges, into detachments of a score of men each, and place those detachments at distances of twenty miles asunder; and the protection of the telegraph will be complete. Besides, the path of the emigrant will be much more satisfactorily secured, than by more distant cantonments; the means of armed or other relief, will be always closer at hand; and, as for the danger of the squads being too minute to protect themselves, there is the telegraph always ready to summon assistance—provided the assailants do not bisect the wires. How large an army would be required for this specialty, we have to learn. Supposing the length of the line to be 2,500 miles, it is clear that 2,500 men would be required, at the rate of a man per mile; and surely the number is not at all frightful.

Upon the whole, therefore, Mr. O'Rielly deserves encouragement. The advantages he offers to purvey are inestimable; the cost nothing; the danger of establishing a fallacious precedent, zero. The petition substantially requires nothing but a trifling alteration in the disposition of the troops; and the alteration, while it has no disadvantages, promises to be of immense value in every point of view.

Affairs on the Mexican Border.

It is alleged, without contradiction, that our Government has wholly failed to discharge its duties under the Treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, in relation to the protection of the Mexican Territories against the incursions of Indians from our borders. If Congress has neglected to make the necessary appropriations or authorize the requisite force to fulfil this obligation of the Treaty, it is an injustice to the administration and the country, which ought to bring upon the responsible majority emphatic and general reprehension. As might be anticipated, however, while the Indians are left, unrestrained and unawed, to prosecute their predatory enterprizes, general discontent and lawlessness prevail along our whole south-western frontier. The cupidity of illicit border traffic has also entered the lists to foment and magnify insurrectionary tendencies. For several months, the valley of the Rio Grande has been the theatre of spasmodic efforts to organize a rebellion or a revolution, having no very definite apparent object other than the advancement of purposes of personal ambition and private gain, unless a further permanent dismemberment of the Mexican Republic be aimed at, with an ulterior squint at annexation. It is now boasted that although these attempts at revolution have miserably failed in all their military demonstrations, a market has been opened for a million of dollars of American merchandize, in defiance of the laws of Mexico. Is there not in these movements on the Rio Grande, their objects and their fruits, the strongest grounds of belief that the means and the craft to stir up the loose passions of the Mexican border are furished from the American side? A letter recently published in the New-Orleans *Picayune*, gives us a view of the schemes at the root of the recent disturbances. The writer says:

"The first effect of Carvajal's movement on the Rio Grande, was to compel the Mexican officers there to lower the tariff to a scale at which all could afford to pass, and consequently a market was found for over a million of dollars' worth of property. The fear of Carvajal's return compels these officers still to retain the reduced tariff against the positive instructions of the General Government, which has neither the power nor the means of enforcing its orders. * * * *

Carvajal is a true patriot, who knows the miseries and wants of his country, and having lived in the United States, and seen their growth and progress, wishes to see the blessings of free institutions extended over his own oppressed and benighted countrymen."

What plainer display of smuggling schemes and cherished desires for a prolongation of manifest destiny could possibly be made? Whether any useful effort has been neglected, to maintain the honor of our country, involved in Treaty obligations, is an inquiry which ought to be pressed. We are not unmindful of the value of commerce upon a fair basis with Mexico, nor of the alleged desire of her northern Provinces to improve their political condition. But if there are desirable results in prospect beyond the disturbance now influenced and kept alive on the frontier, it becomes us the more to take heed no dishonorable means shall meet with even the negative approbation of inattention. We have causes enough of irritation with Mexico to keep alive the remembrance of our recent strife. The Tehuantepec Treaty is still a subject of uneasiness, intrigue and jealousy. When the last of our payments for the cession of California shall be made, the strongest motive of forbearance on the part of Mexico under real or fancied injuries will cease. Claims for indemnity for Indian transgressions, which we had covenanted to prevent, will arise and be pressed upon us. It may also happen that the supreme Government of that Republic, having tasted the sweets of pecuniary compensation for the loss of profitless and uncertain dominion, will yield with the mildest reluctance to constant struggles, within and without, for a separation of the northern provinces. Is it in any respect desirable that we should face the storm of agitation most sure to follow in the wake of such an event? We earnestly hope that Congress may be induced to withdraw its attention for a brief space from the arduous labors of President making, and take measures for the efficient performance of our obligations to restrain the Indians, and effectually to preserve the peace throughout our South-western regions. Yesterday a suspicious piece of intelligence was received by telegraph from New-Orleans, as follows:

As the steamer *Camanche* was ascending the Rio Grande, with forty passengers on board, including many ladies, and also General Carvajal, she was fired into from the bank by some Mexican soldiers. Several shots struck the boat, but luckily no lives were lost. The shots were probably intended for Carvajal. The outrage has excited much indignation among Americans.

Does not this smack of contrivance? Has it not the odor of concerted agitation for the purpose of assuring and hastening collisions between our own citizens and our neighbors? If Carvajal is pursuing his insurrectionary projects, what right has he to the protection of the American flag, coasting along the districts whose peace he is disturbing? We hope no great amount of indignation will be wasted at this "outrage," until it is known how much cunning and skill were expended in getting up the performance. Our position with Mexico, as the stronger and protecting power, bound by treaty to exercise a sort of guardianship in her behalf, precludes the idea of hasty resentment, and imposes the duty of faithful investigation, in order to the exercise of impartial justice.

Another Light Extinguished.

Whatever refers to a commercial centre so intimately related to the trade of the United States as is Bremen, must be of more or less interest. The good burgesses of that city are in trouble. The quarrel between despotism and liberalism is at its height, with small prospect of a result favorable to the side of freedom. Intervention is as actively busied there as it was in Rome or Hungary.

On the 4th of March, it appears, the Germanic Diet passed a regulation requiring the abrogation of certain free institutions preserved in the Hanseatic cities since the revolution of 1848–9, the privilege of universal suffrage being among the rest. The civic Senate has lately had the decree under consideration. Counselling rather with their fears than their rights; or yielding to the pressure of those diplomatic arguments that tell so much more stringently upon small bodies than upon large, they passed a law abolishing the Constitution of March, 1849, and announcing the publication of another more strictly conformable to the retro-active views of the Diet. This proceeding occurred on the 18th ult.; and the law took effect next day. On the 20th the Assembly of Burgesses met, and upon duly pondering over the work of the superior body, declared by a vote of 127 to 98, that the Diet had exceeded its powers by interfering in the domestic concerns of the free town of Bremen; and, in short, totally nullified the law, as Charleston did years ago. The Senate was likewise instructed to fill a vacancy in its body, by the election of a member, agreeably to the Constitution just abrogated, or be forever dissolved and dispensed with as a part of the municipal Government. Thus the issue was distinctly formed: the Senate supported by all the strength of the confederation, and the people by those unsubstantial nothings in these days of arbitrary wrong, justice and a sense of patriotic duty.

There is no room for doubt about the upshot of this business. The King of Hanover was appointed the Commissioner by the Diet, to see its will enforced; and the probability is that the Hanoverian troops are already in the suburbs of the once free city. Resistance will hardly be essayed against odds so desperate. Bremen, therefore, may be set down as another and almost the last victim of the absolutist reaction. If the last, we may speedily look for better things. The flood of wrong usually begins to ebb, when every dry spot has been fairly submerged.

☞ The increase of speed by steam on the Western waters has been regularly progressive for the past twenty years. The high-pressure engines are exclusively employed. It has not been so on the Hudson and other Eastern waters, with the low-pressure boats. They go to Albany now in about the same time the old *North America* was calculated for, somewhere near the year 1832. A few minutes are possibly saved, but the trip has yet, we believe, to be made inside of seven hours. From New-Orleans to Louisville, a distance of 1,400 miles, inside of ten days was considered an achievement, previous to 1830. A few years afterwards, eight days excited the wonder of the boating world. Then seven. Then inside of seven up to 1840. The gain since this last date has been gradual, but sure every year. Now, two leviathan-like boats, built last fall, the *Eclipse* and *James Robb*, make the time in four days, possibly a few hours short of four. This against a Mississippi current more formidable than any known railroad grade, is great work. The competition and increase in speed, however, has produced little change in safety. The high-pressure principle continues to be marked by frequent and most disastrous explosions. The accidents to life and limb from this cause, have been numerous and terribly fatal the present season, and looking ahead to railway competition in the Southwest, it is easy to foresee that while the steamboat interest will continue to make herculean efforts to advance in the item of speed, they cannot hope to rival the locomotive, with all its dreaded accidents, in the more important consideration of safety. The revolution in the passenger business in the valley of the Mississippi, is as sure as the extension of the railway system. It may not be so with the heavy carrying trade, especially for long distances. It is yet doubtful, whether a barrel of pork or whisky, a hogshead of bacon or tobacco, can be transported overland as cheaply as on the river and by canal. Yet who shall risk a decided opinion on the future of railway progress, and who undertake to "bet his money" against the iron horse, either in point of speed or capacity of burthen?

"The *New-York Times* will please to take notice that the Duke Paul Wilhelm of Würtemburg's letter, dated Boonville, Missouri, 11th December, 1851, was published in the supplement of the *Ausburger Allgemeine Zeitung*, of the 24th February last, and is as reliable as anything that ever appeared in the *New-York Times*. The Duke Paul Wilhelm is a second cousin of the reigning King of Würtemburg, and if his Duchy does not appear on the maps, it is for the same reason that the *Times* would look in vain for the possessions of the numerous Archdukes of Austria, or the principalities of the Princes of Prussia. Duke Paul Wilhelm of Würtemberg is a man of very respectable acquirements in natural history; he has been traveling over every part of the Union, and visited, fifteen or twenty years ago, the Rocky Mountains. The *Intelligencer* has certainly not fallen victim to a joke, although the *Times* has victimized itself."

☞ The *National Intelligencer* introduces the above note from a correspondent with infinite complacency. The *Times*, if we remember, denied the right of any individual to be styled "Duke of Würtemberg." It turns out that the hero of the story in the *Intelligencer* in which he was so styled, is not entitled to such a designation, and that the *Times* is therefore right. There is a vast difference between Prince Albert, of England, and Albert, Prince of England; and we have no hesitation in denying the existence of the latter personage. Perhaps the *Intelligencer* may appreciate the folly and ignorance that would entitle the Archduke Constantine, "Constantine, Archduke of all the Russias."

☞ On Tuesday, the high tide and strong winds completely covered the New-Jersey Railroad below Newark with water. The trains were retarded on Tuesday night in going out and returning—the tide at the time being nearly two feet above the level of the track. Carriages and vehicles were on the spot to convey passengers through the water, a distance of some five hundred yards. We learn that the track was relaid on Wednesday night, in time for the Philadelphia train to pass, and that all the trains now run as usual, without interruption.

WESTERN COMMUNICATION.—A direct Railroad communication between New-Orleans and St. Louis, is the latest grand scheme that has attracted attention at the Westward. The proposed plan is for Missouri and Arkansas to build a road from St. Louis to Helena, Ark., the latter point being some 40 miles from Holly Springs; a branch of the required length to be constructed, connecting with a point on the Mississippi opposite Helena. The remainder of the distance can be accomplished by an extension of the Southwestern Railroad from New-Orleans to Jackson, Miss., and thence to Holly Springs. By this route, it is urged, a saving in distance of 650 or 700 miles may be accomplished between the two cities. The communication may be made in two days, and the route is believed to be feasible; particularly as the road enters Missouri in the heart of the mineral region.

☞ Messrs. BEALE, of Va., and ISHAM G. HARRIS, of Tenn., inform the public, through the *Washington Union*, that had they been on the floor of the House during the vote on Jackson's resolution upon the Compromise, they would have voted for both the resolution and the amendment of Mr. Hillyer.

YUCATAN.—News from Yucatan to Feb. 24, has been received in Mexico. It appears that the Indian war is not yet brought to a close, though the whites have gained some trifling advantage.

Connecticut Election.—The Result

From the Hartford Courant.

We have the vote for Governor, from all the towns in the State but nineteen, and they give the following result:

Kendrick	25,580	Seymour	28,577
Scattering	2,458	Maj. for Seymour	519

The towns to be heard from, gave, last year, 2,698 votes for Foster, 2,769 for Seymour, and 277 scattering. Seymour is undoubtedly elected by the people, by a majority of about 500. The whole Loco State ticket is also chosen.

The Whigs have lost the Senator in the VIIIth District, notwithstanding the large majority given for him in Norwich. Hull has a majority of 251 in North Stonington, which puts him ahead in the District about a dozen votes.

The Whigs are sure, therefore, of only five Senators—the IVth, Vth, VIIth, XIIth and XIVth Districts. Dr. Welch is probably elected in the XVIIth. The other Districts are Loco, without hope.

We have full returns of the House, showing 92 Whigs elected and 133 Locos—whole number, 225. Loco majority, 41.

THE CITY INSPECTOR AND THE COMMON COUNCIL.—The City Inspector last evening forwarded to the Common Council a reply to a resolution of inquiry passed by that body relative to the dismissal of Health Wardens:

In reply, the City Inspector would state that the resolution of inquiry, above alluded to, was the first *official* information received by this Department, of the City Inspector being required to dispense with the services, and dismiss from the Department, the Health Wardens attached thereto.

The City Inspector would further most respectfully state that he has been unable to find in said ordinance any requirement that he should dismiss from the public service the Health Wardens. The ordinance, if of full force and binding by virtue of its legality, abolishes the office of Health Warden, and gentlemen filling that place in the several Wards, are thereby dismissed, without the action of the City Inspector. If, however, these gentlemen deem it prudent to continue to perform the duties of the office, and the ordinance prove void and illegal in its adoption, they can doubtless recover their salaries. His Honor, the Mayor, having vetoed the said ordinance on account of legal objections, and the Health Wardens having been appointed for a term "during the pleasure of the City Inspector," presents reasons why the head of this Department should not interfere, in the exercise of *his* right, to dismiss the Health Wardens as long as the legality of the ordinance is a question reserved for legal decision. Involving a responsibility of the most serious character, the City Inspector cannot assume this responsibility, and thus leave the Department without the necessary force to carry into execution the laws relative to the preservation of the public health.

The City Inspector makes a long statement of the services rendered by the Health Warden, and expresses the belief that it will be impossible properly to discharge the duties of his Department without a corps of Health Wardens, who shall be entirely under his control, and, in conclusion, says:

Since the appointment of these gentlemen, the bone-boiling, bone-grinding, horse-skinning establishments, and others of a similar nature, have been removed from the City through the active and persevering labors of this Department, and by their removal, from the improvements since made, a large amount has been added to the taxable property of the City, compared with which the amount thus furnished to the City Treasury, the salaries of nineteen valuable and faithful officers dwindle into insignificance! Should this Department be deprived of the requisite assistance to sustain the laws, these places will soon again resume operations, and our City suffer the effects of the worst kind of pestilence-breeding nuisances that have ever been permitted in a civilized community.

The Act of the Legislature under which the Health Wardens were appointed, was adopted for the express purpose of resting upon this Department the responsibility and accountability devolving upon it by its formation under the amended Charter, and the several Acts of the Legislature. Previous to the adoption of the present admirable system, the duties of Health Wardens were performed by policemen, detailed for the purpose; but the inconsistency of duties of this nature being performed by officers of another department, the absence of all responsibility of these officers to this Department, and the importance of vesting the accountability in the charge of persons accountable and responsible to the City Inspector was so evident that the Legislature unhesitatingly conferred the power of appointment on this Department, where the responsibility must be borne.

In a pecuniary point of view, it is necessary to refer to the general stagnation of business during the late cholera, the amount of trade lost to our city? Is it necessary to refer to the great mortality at that time in the upper portions of our city, where the bone-boiling and other establishments were spreading pestilence and death? Unprotected by proper sanatory regulations and force in its Health Department, the *first* alarm of disease in an epidemic form, even if false, will be taken advantage of by other cities, and New-York must suffer to the amount of millions, on account of this *Economy!* The City Inspector most deeply regrets that he is thus compelled to assume a position that may appear antagonistical to the action of your honorable Board, but must, most solemnly and strenuously, protest against the removal or dismissal of the Health Wardens, and urge upon your consideration the responsibility thus assumed by the legislative branch in thus depriving the Executive head of a Department of the necessary power, force, and efficiency to perform the service of the Department, and that Department one of the most importance, guarding the welfare and prosperity of our city and the lives of our citizens against the approach or origin of pestilence and death! It has been the wish of this Department to cultivate the most kind and friendly relations with the Common Council, and no pains has been, or will be, spared by the City Inspector to advance such relations, as far as his duties to the public will admit of; and the City Inspector will be most happy to aid the Common Council in their arduous labors, by affording all the information in his power, but he cannot, consistently, and with a due regard to the interests of the City, sacrifice the Department by discharging, in his official capacity, the Health Warden.

Later from Mexico.

By an arrival at New-Orleans from Vera Cruz, we have received our files of Mexican dates to the 13th ult.

The Chamber of Deputies has, by a large majority, voted the abolition of the Tribunal of Commerce, an institution which the *Trait d'Union* defends as highly useful and necessary. It is not known whether the Senate will concur.

M. Larrainzar has been appointed Minister from Mexico to the United States, and confirmed by the Senate. He is said to be a strong conservative.

The subject of the finances has been again brought before Congress, but nothing has yet been done to provide the Government with the means of meeting its obligations.

The cocoanut crop, of which chocolate is made, has been greatly injured by bad weather.

Mr. Ramires, a member of the Cabinet, has resigned his office.

Dr. Beesteguy, a highly respectable citizen of the Federal District, was assassinated on the 3d inst. He was on his way to the Capital, accompanied by his wife and a friend, when his carriage was attacked by bandits, himself killed, his friend severely wounded, and the vehicle rifled of its contents. The miscreants who perpetrated this infamous crime, have been arrested.

A resolution has been introduced into the Legislature of Vera Cruz, requesting Congress to repeal or alter the act of Feb. 22, 1832, as being in opposition to the guaranteed rights of the people. Under this law foreigners are arrested and expelled from the Republic without even the formality of a trial and condemnation. Such acts of tyranny are of frequent occurrence in Mexico, and it is a good sign that they have excited opposition among some of the Mexicans themselves.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

RECONNOISANCE OF THE CHINESE SEAS.—The communication from Secretary Graham, in reply to a resolution of inquiry from the Senate, regarding the proposed reconnoisance of the Chinese seas, states that the necessary vessels for the service can be built at our Navy-yards, or purchased for a sum not exceeding $125,000, and that no additional appropriation, beyond that sum, need be made. A favorable opinion of the project is entertained by Mr. Graham. The wear and tear of the vessels, pay of the officers and crews, stores, provisions, instruments, &c, can be provided for out of current appropriations. Accompanying the Secretary's letter is a report from the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, and papers prepared by Commander Ringgold and Lieutenants Maury and Page, throwing additional light upon the subject.

The late HARMANUS BLEECKER, of Albany, bequeathed his entire estate absolutely to his wife—an estimable and accomplished lady, whom he married at the Hague, while holding the position of United States Chargé—but with the verbal request that upon her death, it should be disposed of in some way beneficially to the city of Albany, where Mr. Bleecker inherited and acquired his property. Mrs. B. having since married again, she and her husband, Mr. Henry Coster, have united, in compliance with the wishes of Mr. B., in an absolute conveyance of the estate, amounting to $80,000, to J. V. L. Pruyn, Esq., reserving only a life estate in the grantees, and in trust that he will give it the direction indicated by the deceased.

The Treasurer of the Philadelphia Mint gives notice that he is prepared to exchange three cent pieces for gold, to all applicants therefor. He will also deliver the same, at the expense of the Mint, to any party requiring them at a distance, and who may be conveniently accessible on the line of the expresses. The coins being in parcels of $30, $60 and $150, the applications should be made for either of those sums, or multiples thereof, and payment in advance will be required in every case.

The people of Salem, Danvers, Lynn, Saugus, Chelsea, North Chelsea, and in fact of all the principal towns in the extensive county of Essex, Massachusetts, are now taking the necessary measures to make Chelsea bridge a free bridge. The plan is to have the tolls, which the State are to collect from the Charles River and Warren bridges, continued on those bridges for a few weeks longer than has been suggested by the authorities, till a sufficient sum be collected to purchase Chelsea bridge, and maintain it.

We learn from the *Southern Advocate*, that the recent visit of Rev. Dr. Styles, the Southern Secretary of the American Bible Society, to Montgomery, Ala., has led to the purchase of a large house, in that city, to be used as a general dépôt for the Scriptures, to supply the wants of the people of that State. One gentleman subscribed the munificent sum of $15,000 toward the object, and the remainder, amounting to about the like sum, was subscribed by other gentlemen in Montgomery.

The Northampton *Gazette* says of the contemplated movements of Jenny Lind Goldschmidt and her husband, that the primary object of the Nightingale's visit to this country—the establishment of a system of Free Schools in Sweden—has been accomplished, and that the money has been forwarded for that purpose. The promised concerts in New-York will probably take place about the middle of May, and the songstress will leave Northampton on the 7th prox.

The amount of wheat and flour in store on Lake Michigan, according to a correspondent of the *Milwaukee Sentinel*, is less than in any Spring since 1845; and is less than one-third of the quantity in store at the same places on the opening of navigation in 1849. In that year the amount of wheat alone, to say nothing of other grains, exceeded 2,000,000 bushels; an amount greater by one-half than that of all the grains combined this year.

A letter from St. Johnsbury, Vermont, dated April 1st, says: "It commenced snowing last night, and this morning there was some eight to ten inches of damp snow—making, on the old bottom, fine sleighing. This is the 33d, (*thirty-third*) snow storm we have had this winter; and to-day is the 141st. (*one hundred and forty-first*) day of good sleighing in St Johnsbury and vicinity, this season. The thermometers have all "gin out," and are laid up for repairs.

The *Tallahasse Sentinel*, of the 30th ult, mentions the arrival at St. Marks, Fla., from Cedar Keys, of the corps engaged in the Florida coast surveys, who are to proceed immediately to the examination of the St. Mark's river. The party have been engaged in survey of the Cedar Keys, and report the discovery of a new channel, affording ten feet of water to the wharf, and a safe and well protected anchorage.

Some days ago, says the *Albany Register*, Mr. R. W. Hyde, who lives on the Troy and Poestenkill plank-road, within the limits of the city of Troy, opened a well on his premises, and found gold in it, in the shape that it is found in the California diggings. A returned Californian has identified the auriferous findings, and declares they are the "real thing," and promise most abundantly.

Judge Kane has decided, in the U. S. District Court, Philadelphia, that a vessel and her owners are not liable for injuries done by her collision with another vessel, if she has a pilot on board; but that the pilot is responsible for any damage done to other vessels, by collisions, while he is on board. The pilot is not the servant of the owners, as the law compels them to take him on board.

A dispatch has been received by the Massachusetts State authorities from Count Pulaszky, dated Mobile, stating that Kossuth will reach Boston the latter part of this month. There will be no public demonstration on the part of the city authorities of Boston, no reply having been received to the invitation to visit the city.

PROF. SEARS C. WALKER.—The *Western Review* learns from a brother of Mr. Walker, that he has nearly recovered from his partial alienation of mind, and there is little doubt of his final and thorough restoration.

"Why should the President of the United States declare war against the Pope of Rome?" "Because the Pope has declared his intention to blockade (block-aid) the Washington Monument."

Twelve thousand tons of ice have been packed this Winter in the neighborhood of Peru, Mich., by one firm. It is destined for the St. Louis, Vicksburg, and Natchez markets.

It is a fact that two-thirds of all the combs manufactured in the United States, are made in Leominster, in Worcester County, Mass., some of the manufacturers employing upwards of fifty hands.

Mr. O. S. Fowler denies that he has endeavored to influence the result of the Connecticut election by appeals in behalf of temperance, in a lecture delivered in Hartford a few days since.

The Board of Health of Philadelphia have resolved that vessels from foreign places, arriving at that port, shall stop at the Lazaretto for a visit from the physician at the station, on and after the 22d inst.

The large steam flouring mill on Main and Franklin-streets, in Dansville, N. Y., was entirely consumed on the 1st inst, together with its contents. Loss $7,000; insured 4,200.

A Liquor bill now pending before the Provincial Parliament of New-Brunswick, is a strong one—on some points ahead of its model, the Maine Law.

The statute against using profane language, has been revived at Memphis, Tenn. It applies equally to parties of every sect and color.

Richard Lundy, of East Troy, at Greenbush, on Monday, was run over and killed by a train of cars on the Hudson River Road.

A Canadian paper states that a Company has been formed for the establishment of new lines of telegraph through Canada, west of Hamilton.

A spring of water, having the properties of the Alum Springs, has been discovered, two miles from Norfolk, Va.

A barn belonging to Hon. Clark Hyatt, about two miles west of Owego, took fire on Sunday last, and was destroyed, together with its contents.

The Census of Toronto, taken on the 13th of January, shows a population of 30,763.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Thursday.—First Board*—$1,500 Camden and Amboy 6s '67, 93¾; $538 Pennsylvania 5s, 9 ¼; $10 000 do, 91½; $20 000 do, 91¾; $4,000 do, 91¾; $500 do, 91¼; $2 000 Tennessee 5s, 86; $10 000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, int off, 51; $4 000 Reading Mortgage 6s, '54, 84¼; 150 shs. Reading Railroad, 36¼; 100 do, cash, 36¾; 39 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44¼; 1 Kentucky Bank, 103¾; 113 Girard Bank, 13; 34 Kentucky Bank, 104; 50 Long Island Railroad, b5, 11¾; 250 do, cash, 11¾. *Between Boards*—$2,000 Reading 6s, '70, cash, 89; 200 shs. Long Island Railroad, b30, 11¼; 2 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 142½; 100 Long Island Railroad, 11¾. *Second Board*—$300 Pennsylvania 5s, 91½; $1,400 do, 91¾; 100 shs Pennsylvania Railroad, 44¼; 200 Reading Railroad, s5, 36¾; 6 Pennsylvania Bank, b5, 115½; 8 Commercial Bank, 60; 8 Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, 28; 4 Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, 185. *After Boards*—100 shs Reading Railroad, 36¼; 200 do, 36¾; 250 do, b5, 36¾; 100 do, b30, 37; 90 do, 2 s, 36¾; 100 do, b15, 37; 100 do, 36¾; 300 Long Island Railroad, s5, 11¾; 400 do, 11¾; 400 Reading Railroad, b5, 36¾; 100 Vicksburg Railroad, b30 16¼; 500 Girard Bank, b5, 13¾; 100 do, b30, 13¾; 200 do, b60 13¾. *Closing Prices*—U. S. 6s, 68, 117¾@118; U. S. 6s, '67, 117¾@119; Pennsylvania 5s, 91¾@91¾; Reading 6s, '60, 84¾@85; Reading 6s, '70, 89¾@90¼; Reading Stock, 36¾@36¾; 250 do, b5, 36¾; 100 do, b30, 37; 90 do, 2 s, 36¾; 100 do, b15, 37; 100 do, 36¾; 300 Long Island Railroad, s5, 11¾; 400 do, 11¾; 400 Reading Railroad, b5, 36¾; 100 Vicksburg Railroad, b30 16¼; 500 Girard Bank, b5, 13¾; 100 do, b30, 13¾; 200 do, b60 13¾. *Closing Prices*—U. S. 6s, 68, 117¾@118; U. S. 6s, '67, 117¾@119; Pennsylvania 5s, 91¾@91¾; Reading 6s, '60, 84¾@85; Reading 6s, '70, 89¾@90¼; Reading Stock, 36¾@36¾; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, 51¾@52; Morris Canal, 19¼@19¾; Union Canal, 14¼@14¾; Girard Bank, 13¾@13¾; Vicksburg Bank, 16@16½; Long Island Railroad, 11¼@11¾; U. S. Bank, 30¾.

The Board of Naval Surgeons have reported the following persons duly qualified for promotion, viz: Washington Sherman, of the date of 1845, to take rank next after Passed Assistant Surgeon William H. Harris. Randolph F. Mason, of the date of 1846, to take rank next after Passed Assistant Surgeon Henry O. Mayo; and John Rudenstein, of the date of 1846, to take rank next Passed Assistant Surgeon Randolph F. Mason. The Assistant Surgeons of the date of 1847, who have passed, to take effect from the 26th of April, 1852, will rank in the following order, viz: Edward R. Squibb, Robert J. Farguharson, Philip Lansdale, James F. Harrison, James S. Gillian, J. W. B. Greenhow.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, a very large Newspaper for the Country, is published every Saturday. The number for the present week contains, among other articles, the following:

Literary.—Poetry: The Pagan Questioning Death. Memory at Cranford—a beautiful sketch. Sledge-Traveling in Scandinavia. Hindoo Letters. Politeness and Truth. Miscellaneous Items.

Editorial.—Risks of Railway Travel. The Disraelite Ministry. The American Engineer in Cuba. The Common Council and City Schools. Baggage on River Steamers. Objects of the Japan Expedition. The Nero of Naples. Lola Montez in the Schools of Boston. Education—The National University. A Home Mission. Land-Titles in California. Extra-Judicial Punishments. The Cuban Trials. Cuba. The Canal Lettings. Young America. English Free-Trade in Corn. The Late Elections and the Liquor Law. The Compromise. Smaller articles.

News of the Day.—A weekly Summary of important events, carefully condensed and arranged—comprising, under separate headings, City, Domestic and Foreign Intelligence to the latest moment.

Correspondence.—Letters from our Correspondents in France, England, Washington, and at other points.

Proceedings of Congress.—Carefully selected and condensed.

Commercial Intelligence.—Review of Markets, Stocks, Prices, &c., &c., for the week. New-York Cattle Market.

☞ The *New-York Weekly Times* is issued on a double sheet, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum, in advance. Ten copies for $15; twenty copies for $30. Single copies may be obtained at the Office, in wrappers ready for mailing.

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WASHINGTON.

Doings in Congress.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 7, 1852.

The smoke of the terrible action fought in the House on Monday, has partially cleared away, and we can now count up the killed, wounded, and missing. The bulletins issued by the *Southern Press*, the *Union*, and the *Republic*, give conflicting accounts of the affair and of the results. The *Republic*, as the organ of the Administration, is perfectly well satisfied, and that being the case, no one has a right to complain. The President's Message made the Compromise the great issue before the country, and he is supported in it by a majority of the House. The Southern Whigs gave him twelve votes and the Northern Democrats thirty-six. But he did not get a majority of the Northern votes by a long way. The *Republic* is thankful for small favors, as far as the Northern Whigs are concerned.

The Senate is in a dilemma about the apportionment. They debated the matter again to-day, and came to no conclusion.

They must get out of the difficulty by compromise; that is, to give California two members, without disturbing South Carolina in her *quasi* virtue right to one for her faction. X. Y.

NEW-ORLEANS.

The Speech of Kossuth.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 31, 1852.

The great feature in the events of our city, yesterday, was the announcement that the great Hungarian advocate for the freedom of his country would speak before our people. KOSSUTH himself seemed to feel that he had to combat greater prejudices against him than he had ever met with elsewhere; and he had signified to the Committee of Arrangements that he did not wish to speak before the people of New-Orleans unless it was by general request; and it was only on being reassured, that he consented to speak. The day was unpropitious. It was hot and sultry. Towards evening heavy dark clouds threatened a storm, and at nightfall a very slight rain fell, but it soon held up. The people commenced to flock in thousands to Lafayette-square, where a large platform had been erected, illuminated by the gas-lights and pots of burning tar placed on posts. From a flag-staff behind the platform waved the American and Hungarian flags. Mayor Crossman presided over the meeting, and a large number of our most distinguished citizens acted as Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. A large torch-light procession of Germans and other citizens, headed by a band of music, with transparencies and banners, marched up Royal-street to the Square. There were between eight and ten thousand people present, which included a number of ladies. Had it not been for the inclement weather, the gathering would have been much larger. At 8 o'clock, KOSSUTH arrived, and on appearing on the stand was heartily and most enthusiastically cheered. E. Warren Morse, Esq., then stepped forward and delivered a beautiful and touching address, welcoming the Magyar to our city, on behalf of the authorities. On concluding, KOSSUTH shook him warmly by the hand, and then proceeded to address the people. He spoke with his hat on, as a high wind prevailed, and a drizzling rain commenced to fall. He read his speech from a manuscript which he held in his hand; and I must confess, he never appeared to a greater disadvantage since I first heard him speak.

Before he had concluded, the rain increased, and he had hardly finished when the storm broke, and torrents fell, amid the most vivid flashes of lightning and tremendous peals of thunder, which continued throughout the night.

TROUBLES IN MEXICO.

Our latest dates from the city of Mexico are to the 18th inst., and from Vera Cruz to the 23d, brought by the brig *American*, which arrived yesterday.

A difficulty had taken place between President Arista and a deputy named Villa Nueva, in which the latter accused the President of having challenged him. The Chamber of Deputies had appointed a Special Committee, to investigate the affair.

The House had been discussing the subject of the defence of the frontier, and has passed a bill granting an amnesty to those persons engaged in the late Revolution on the Rio Grande. The papers exult on the last defeat of Carvajal, but it is thought he will yet make another attempt.

The electric telegraph from Vera Cruz to Mexico was to be finished by the 1st of April. The President had sent to the Senate the name of D. Manuel Larrainzar, as Minister to the United States, in place of Senor de la Rosa. Don Manuel is opposed to the Tehuantepec treaty, and was one of the Committee who reported against the Garay grant. A.

Marine Intelligence.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

KEY WEST, Florida, Tuesday, March 30, 1852.

The steamer *James L. Day*, O. A. PITFIELD, master, arrived here on the 24th ultimo, from New-Orleans, with freight, mails and passengers. She is the first of a line of steamers established to ply regularly between Key West and New-Orleans, touching to and fro at the intervening ports of Pensacola, Apalachicola, St. Marks and Tampa Bay. It is expected that this steamer will so arrange her trips as to connect with those of the steamship *Isabel*, which will give her a portion of the California travel. The want of regular communication between this place and New-Orleans, has been greatly felt by strangers from the West, invalids and others visiting this island.

The schooner *Harp*, before reported to have been advertised for sale for $1,500 is to be repaired and have her rig altered to that of a hermaphrodite brig.

The brig *Sarah Voce* has been hove out and repaired, and will take in cargo with dispatch, and sail for Richmond, Virginia, in a few days.

The Carysfort Reef Light ship is to be repaired and taken to Newport, Rhode Island, in charge of Captain Moore and Lieut. Saunders, U. S. Revenue Service.

By the arrival of the pilot-boat *Euphemia*, we learn that the bark *Sarah Hand*, of Philadelphia, from Matanzas, bound to New-York, was lost a short time since on the Riding Rock, Bahamas. Three hundred boxes sugar saved; rest of cargo destroyed; ship a total loss; Captain and wife, and crew were saved.

A large ship was reported to be ashore on the northeast end of Abuco, and a large number of wrecked vessels around her.

The wreckers assisted a ship that ran ashore a short time since on the Gingerbread Ground, and received for their services the Captain's draft for $4,000. Name not ascertained. No further news of importance. The weather here has been unsettled for several days; heavy squalls from south and south-east and north-west, together with severe showers of rain. During the night of the 26th inst., the fall of water reached 4½ inches on a depth level.

ARRIVED—March 19, oil schooner Eliza, Howland, Gulf of Mexico; 21st—schooner Advent, Gomez, Jacksonville; schooner Emma, Alderslade, Tampa Bay; 23d—schooner Justina, Spears, Atakapas; 24th—schooner Gov. Anderson, Sawyer, New-Orleans; steamer James L. Day, Pitfield, New-Orleans; 29th—brig Q. G. Anderson, Payne, New-York; 30th—pilot boat Euphemia, Nassau.

SAILED—March 17—pilot boat Euphemia, Cary, Nassau; 21st—schooner Williams, York, Philadelphia; 22d—schooner Eliza, Howland; New-Bradford; 23d—schooner Justina, Spears, New-York; 25th—steamer James L. Day, Pitfield, New-Orleans.

SPOKEN—March 24, off Key West, bark Ocilla, Stark, from St. Marks, bound to New-York; brig Emma, Francis, from Laguna 13 days, loaded with logwood for New-York.

CAYS HUERRO.

MR. WEBSTER ON LABOR.—The Workingmen's Association of Trenton, N. J., having invited Mr. Webster to address them publicly, during his recent visit to that city, he made the following reply:

TRENTON, Thursday, April 1, 1852.

* * * You do me no more than justice, gentlemen, in addressing me as a friend to American labor and the American mechanic.

Whether that labor be employed in the field of agriculture, on the ocean, or in the factories and shops of mechanical operations, it is the true source of national prosperity and happiness. It is the great interest of our American society. It feeds and clothes us; educates our children, and enables us to uphold the free institutions under which we live. In other countries, where the mass of the people is uninformed, where wages are low, and there is but little hope held out to the most industrious, labor is often and chiefly toil and drudgery. But in the happy condition of things existing among us, labor, in all its varieties of employment, is cheerful, hopeful, grateful and happy.

That these blessings, gentlemen, enjoyed by us all, may descend to our children from generation to generation, is the fervent prayer of

Your faithful and obedient servant,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

BROOKLYN CITY.

FLATBUSH.—At the Town Election, held on Tuesday last, the following officers were elected: *Supervisor*—J. V. Schoonmaker. *Town Clerk*—John L. Lefferts. *Assessors*—J. J. Vanderbilt, R. L. Schoonmaker. *Commissioner of Highways*—John Vanderveer. *Town Superintendent*—Wm. Algeo. *Justices of Peace*—Alonzo G. Hammond, Isaac Denyze, Philip S. Crooke. *Collector*—John Vanderveer. *Constable*—Peter Williamson. *Inspectors of Election*—Tunis G. Bergen, John Lefferts.

NEW UTRECHT—*Town Election—Tuesday.—Supervisor*—Tunis G. Bergen. *Justices of the Peace*—D. C. Winslow, Charles Gardiner. *Town Clerk*—Jesse Van Brunt. *Commissioner of Highways*—Rulieff Van Brunt. *Constable and Collector*—John J. Denyze. *Overseers of the Poor*—Charles Lott, John J. Barnett. *Inspectors of Election*—James C. Church, Tunis G. Bergen.

—In FLATLANDS, John H. Voorhies has been reelected Supervisor.

SUPREME COURT.—*Thursday*, before Judges MORSE, BARCULO, and STRONG.—*The Canal Question.—Thomas H. Rodman vs. Alfred Munson.*—In this case of appeal, which involved the constitutionality of the canal law, the court decided in favor of the decision recently given by Judge Brown, at Newburgh, Orange county, that the law "to provide for the completion of the Erie Canal Enlargement, and the Genesee Valley and Black River Canal, passed the 10th day of July, 1851," was unconstitutional and void. A written opinion will be prepared, and rendered on Tuesday next, and the case will be carried before the Court of Appeals at Albany.

This Action is on a promissory note of $515, given by A. Munson to A. W. Williams, for a Canal Certificate of the value of $500. The notes were made payable at the bank of the State of New-York, but on maturity, payment was refused. Mr. Munson, the defendant in this case, is a resident of Utica and a violent opposer of the Canal Law. Mr. Mann, one of the recusant Senators, resides in the same place. The plaintiff, Mr. Rodman, is the law partner and son-in-law of Abijah Mann, a brother of Senator Mann. Mr. Abijah Mann appears as Attorney for the plaintiff in this case. Before Judge Brown, at Newburg, Orange Co., and before this Court also, the case was submitted without argument.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—Yesterday morning, as a young man named Michael Murray, of Newtown, was driving a horse and cart through Myrtle-avenue, when near Spencer-street, by a sudden jolt he was thrown from his seat to the ground, one wheel of the cart passing over the right thigh, crushing it in a most horrible manner. The police of the Fourth District took the injured man in charge, and called in the services of Dr. Sefferell, who promptly attended to the necessities of the case, when he was conveyed by the police to the City Hospital. The cart was heavily loaded at the time.

—We are informed that a most diabolical outrage was committed at Bridgehamton, Long Island, on last Saturday, at the house of Mr. Noah Halsey. It appears that while Mr. H. was sitting in his house Saturday evening, at about 10 o'clock, some fiend in human shape fired a gun loaded with shot at him through a window of the house. Twenty shots entered his head and neck,—a number of which have since been extracted, and others are too deep to attempt it,—seventy-six entered the wall just above his head, while the marks of from fifty to eighty more were visible on the outside of the house. A colored woman, who had been sitting for some time in range of the assassin, stooping to pick up something from the floor, this opportunity was evidently seized upon to accomplish his fiendish design, but raising her head a second too soon, one of the shots cut her earring in halves, driving one half into her face, leaving two other shots in her head, while another shot grazed the ear of a boy standing several feet from her. The person who committed this outrage must have been well acquainted with the premises, as the gun used for the purpose belonged to Mr. H., and was kept loaded, in a corn-crib. Dr. Cook was immediately called to attend upon the wounded parties, and we are gratified to learn that no one is injured fatally. Two persons have been arrested on suspicion of knowing something of this outrage, and committed for examination.

—Coroner Ball held an inquest, yesterday, on the body of an Englishman, named George Morgan, who came to his death by being crushed under a piece of machinery, weighing nearly two tons, that fell upon him while superintending a gang of stevedores, who were hoisting machinery from a sloop, on board the brig *Amanda*, for Cuba, lying at Thompson's Wharf, near the foot of Fulton-street. The deceased was in the employ of Mr. Love, of New-York, and has no friends in this country. The Jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, as it appeared that the tackling which gave way, was new, and to all appearance sound.

—A verdant son of Erin's Isle, named Patrick Sedgwick, complained to Justice King, yesterday, that his better and larger half had made repeated assaults upon him, and kept him in a muss all the time. The Justice gave them his advice in the matter, holding up in beautiful and glowing colors the pleasant relations which should exist between a man and wife, and discharged the parties by their paying the usual fee.

—Patrick Cullen and Mary Hart, residents on Hicks-street, in that classic locality known by the significant appellation of Red-Hook Point, were brought before Justice King yesterday, by the Police of the Third District, charged with fighting each other. The Justice, in consideration that they had not applied for permission to give a public exhibition, fined them $5 each.

—Some unwhipped boys attached a shop-keeper's card to the dress of a respectable lady, yesterday, while she was walking in Fulton-street. The card was inscribed "Two dollars only." The lady, unconscious of the trick which had been put upon her, was the object of much attention, just about that time.

—Engine Company No. 3 received their new and truly beautiful machine yesterday, and were "at home" to receive their friends in the evening. The scene was enlivened by the presence of Granger's Band. This is one of the best fire companies in Brooklyn, and is always "on hand."

—A colored man named "Franks" killed a horse instantly, yesterday, in Fifteenth street, near Seventh-avenue, which he was driving into the City, attached to a cart, by striking the animal on the head a violent blow with a cart rung. Poor horse!

—A rabid dog was killed in Hicks-street, near State, yesterday morning, after having attempted to bite several persons, one, a boy, only escaped by the thickness of the leather of the leg of his boot.

—Another victim, named Peter McLaren, was fined $5, by Justice King, for beating his "worser half," as he termed her.

—Francis O'Hara was brought before Justice King yesterday, and fined "costs of Court," for pummeling Capt. Bodine.

—An unfortunate wight, rejoicing in the name of Basso Lero, was sent to the Penitentiary yesterday, by Justice King, for the term of three months.

—In the State Senate yesterday, the bill to amend the Charter of Brooklyn was read and passed.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—The books for the new Bank—"The Farmers' and Citizens' Bank"—will be opened this day to receive subscriptions for the capital stock. The officers of this Bank are C. W. Houghton, President; H. P. Freeman, Cashier.

—The Board of Aldermen held a special meeting Wednesday evening. The only business of importance that came up was—"Will saltpetre explode?" This question will be decided next Monday evening, the subject being of such a nature that the limited space of one evening would not admit of a decision at their last meeting.

—We are informed that the following gentlemen are to be the directors of the Water Company: Noah Waterbury, John F. Greene, A. B. Hodges, A. Thos. Smith, Isaiah Nichols, M. H. Kersh, and Thomas Greene, all of whom are men of responsibility.

—An examination of the male department of the First Ward Schools takes place this afternoon at 12½ o'clock, in the new School-house, corner of South-second and Tenth-streets. The senior class will be examined in the evening at 7½ o'clock, at the same house.

—In the State Assembly yesterday the bill to credit and allow certain accounts against Williamsburg were ordered to a third reading.

—Justice Boswell disposed of a few drunken vagabonds yesterday—about the usual number.

CALIFORNIA SPECULATIONS IN SARDINIA.—A private letter from Turin, says the Newark *Advertiser*, speaks of the prevalence of the gold-fever in that section of the world. The writer remarks:

"Speculation in California gold lands has been introduced into this remote part of Europe. David Hoffman, LL.D., formerly an eminent jurist of Baltimore, is now residing in London, as the representative of Col. Fremont. Among others to whom he has leased, or rather with whom he has contracted to lease lands belonging to the Colonel in the gold regions, is Mr. George Barrilliou de la Pagerie, of Paris. This last named gentleman is in Turin by his agents, offering leases to those disposed to emigrate, either as gold-diggers or agriculturists, on inviting terms—with what success is yet to be known. It will not be surprising if a considerable number of the Piedmontese should be enticed from home by these offers. They are an industrious and frugal people, and would do well almost anywhere. Several hundred families have settled along the Mississippi, but there are not many elsewhere in the United States. The emigration from Piedmont has been chiefly to South America, where there are some 30,000 Piedmontese—chiefly in Brazil and Buenos Ayres. They prefer a climate milder than that of North America."

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR AUSTRALIA—A first class Ship will meet with immediate dispatch, and can accommodate a limited number of first and second class Cabin passengers. Apply to J. HENRY WILLIAMS, No. 119 Front-st. a9-6t*

TO THE DEAF.—I depose that Dr HEATH, Aurist and Oculist, No 262 Broadway, cured me of Deafness and distressing ringing and buzzing noises in my head, of three years duration. PATRICK HERRICK,
Sworn before me, April 1, 1852. { No. 69 Orange st., N.Y.
IRA FLOYD, Comm'r of Deeds. } a9-3t*

GLOBES.—COPLEY'S New Globes, Celestial and Terrestial 16 inches diameter, containing all the late discoveries, and having the stars of the first, second and third magnitudes, Colored. Prepared by CHARLES COPLEY. Just published, and for sale at wholesale and retail, by E. & G. W. BLUNT,
a2-2aw4w* No. 179 Water st.

FOREIGN EXPRESS.—Samples Parcels, and Specie, forwarded, per steamer HOLLAND to France and all parts of the Continent,—to sail on SATURDAY, 10th inst. Orders promptly executed, by LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO.,
a7-3t No. 6 Wall-st.

PHIPPS' FARM FENCE—$1 50 per rod. Wrought and cast iron fence; ornamental wire railing; superior force pumps; bank safe and store locks; iron bedsteads, &c., &c. For sale by GEORGE FOSTER, No. 398 Broadway, cor. of Walker-st. a6-1m*

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BAGGING, CANVAS, BALE ROPE CUTTINGS, GRASS and TARRED ROPE, and all other kinds of paper makers' stock, by CYRUS W. FIELD & Co., No. 94 Beekman-st. m17-2m

BROOKLYN STEAM SUGAR REFINERY.—Various grades of Coffee Crushed Sugar, also of Sugar-House Syrup, constantly on hand, for sale by the agents, ADAMS & CUSHMAN, No. 75 Front st. a7-1m

GEORGIA PINE FLOORING—City dressed, well seasoned, high and low priced, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by COLYER & DUGARD, at their new steam saw mill, foot 28th-st., North River. a7-3teod*

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER, constantly on hand, and made to order, by BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL,
a1-1m No. 15 Fulton-st.

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER constantly on hand and made to order by CYRUS W FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st. m17-2m

OLD COLONY SHOVELS.—Iron, Steel and Cast-Steel Shovels, of every description, for sale by E. & J. BUSSING & CO, No 32 Cliff st., Agents Old Colony Nail Co. a3-1m

WRITING PAPER.—A large and very desirable assortment, for sale by BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL,
a2-1m No. 115 Fulton-st.

TO STAIR BUILDERS AND OTHERS—A complete assortment of Georgia pine step plank, every thickness and width, for sale low at foot of 28th-st., N R, by COLYER & DUGARD. a7-3teod*

TWINE, WRAPPING PAPER, BAGGING AND YARD STICKS for sale by EDWARD M. DUNN, No. 41 Dey-st. m16-1m*

COR. R. DISOSWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW and COMMISSIONER of DEEDS, 96 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts., N. Y. a26-1y*

OLD COLONY CUT NAILS.—For sale by E. & J. BUSSING & Co., No. 32 Cliff-st., Agents Old Colony Iron Co. a10-1m*

SHEEP-SKIN MATS, fancy colors, for Sale by EDWARD M DUNN, No. 41 Dey-st. m26-1m*

CHICORY.—Prime English, warranted pure, constantly for sale in barrels by G. WALKER, No. 258½ Washington-st. m17-1m

JOSEPH WALTER, IMPORTER OF JEWELRY, ROOM No. 4, No. 181 Broadway, New-York. m16 1m*

WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED.—An active partner, in an old established first-class grocery and liquor store. He must have from $1,000 to $2,000 cash, and none others need apply. Address, post-paid, JOHN HOWELL, No. 227 Bleecker-st. a9-3t*

SITUATIONS WANTED—For cooks, general workers, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, chambermaids, waiters, gardeners, farmers, &c., at SELECT PROTESTANT AGENCY, No. 7 Carmine-st., and SOCIETY AGENCY, No. 106 Chambers-st. Only Servants of good character admitted. a9-1m*

TEACHER WANTED—(From 1st May)—In a respectable, well established Boarding School; must be a Graduate, and well qualified by experience to interest his Classes and impart instruction; must be a single man, and a member of some orthodox Church—Episcopalian or Presbyterian preferred. The situation is pleasant. Salary equivalent to $500. Also an experienced assistant in the English branches; compensation $400. Address soon, PRINCIPAL, Box No. 67 Post-Office, Tarrytown, N.Y. a7-3t

GOVERNESS.—A respectable lady wishes a situation as Governess. She speaks English, French and German and plays the Piano-Forte. Address M. P., at the office of this paper. a5 3teod*

AN AMERICAN GIRL WANTED, about 12 or 14 years of age, to take care of a child and run of errands. A nice girl would be taken to bring up as one of the family. None but an American, or a German girl that can speak some English, need apply to Mrs. Birmingham, 164 East Broadway, between Market and Pike. a9-1t*

A YOUNG MAN FROM THE COUNTRY, 18 years of age, wants to learn a trade—brushmaking preferred, or stove-moulding, under instructions. Reference given. Call at No. 107 Rosehill house, between 2d and 3d-avs, 24th-st. Address note for one week. a6-5t*

AGENTS.—Wanted, 20 men to sell an article wanted in every family. Agents are making $20 per week. Agents for Boston and Philadelphia, with $150 can make $1,500 per annum. Ten men paid wages to travel. Call, or address, post-paid, No. 317 Bowery. a3-3t* [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.—500 Agents—$25 to $50 a week made in selling a new Family Work. Life and Speeches of Kossuth and other fine books. Call or address post-paid, American Family Publication Establishment, No. 128 Nassau-st. New York up stairs. m24-1m*

FIVE HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED.—Active Agents can make from $1,000 to $3,000 per annum, selling an improved edition of Wells' Lawyer. Price in strong binding, reduced to 63 cents. WELLS & CO., No. 47 Ann-st. a7-6t*

LAND WARRANTS WANTED—By A. S. CASE & CO., No 27 Wall-st. a9-3t*

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A small family and two single gentlemen can be accommodated with large, pleasant rooms and board, with all the comforts of a quiet home, at No. 254 West-Nineteenth-street, near Ninth Avenue. References exchanged. a5 1w*

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, and several single gentlemen, can obtain neat, commodious, and well furnished rooms, with full board, and use of bathing-room, by applying at No. 86 Warren-st. References exchanged. a7-6teod

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms suitable for families or single Gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 190 Fulton st., between Orange and Pineapple st's, Brooklyn. m26-1m*

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant room by applying at No. 12 Vandam-st. a7-3t*

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET.—A Furnished Room, without board, suitable for two single gentlemen. Inquire in the store, No. 414 Broadway. a8-3t*

RAINBOW HOTEL AND DINING ROOMS, No. 27 Beekman-st., N. Y.
m15-1m* W. J. HOWELL.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW DOMESTIC STORY.

D. APPLETON & CO. PUBLISH, ON SATURDAY, **HEARTS UNVEILED; or I KNEW YOU WOULD LIKE HIM**; by Sarah Emery Saymour. 1 vol 12mo, paper 50 c., cloth 75c.

An exceedingly vigorous and truthful tale, characterized by true feeling, elevated sentiment and much dramatic interest. Those who can appreciate what is noble in character and pure and refined in enjoyment, will peruse it with delight.

D. A & CO. have just published the following excellent Works for family reading:

MADELINE, a Tale of Auvergne, by Julia Kavanagh 12mo., paper 50 c., cloth 75c.

THE RISE OF SUNSHINE, by the author of "The Maicen Aunt. 12mo., paper 50 c, cloth 75c.

MARGARET CECIL, or "I can because I ought," by Cousin Kate. 12mo., paper 50 c., cloth 75c.

WOMEN OF CHRISTIANITY, exemplary for acts of piety and charity, by Julia Kavanagh 12mo, cloth 75 cts

THE HEIDEN AND MARRIED LIFE OF MARY POWELL, [afterwards Mistress Milton,] 12mo, cloth 50 cents. a9-2t

SECOND EDITION OF

MRS SIGOURNEY'S NEW BOOK, now ready. EXAMPLES, OF LIFE AND DEATH. By Mrs. L. H. Sigourney. 1 vol. 12mo. Price 75 cents.
FOURTEENTH THOUSAND.

DREAM LIFE; a Fable of the Seasons. By Ik Marvel. 1 vol. 12mo

FIFTH THOUSAND

THE OLD GUARD OF NAPOLEON, from Marengo to Waterloo. By J. T. Headley. 1 vol 12mo.

C. S WILL PUBLISH NEXT WEEK.

2d Edition of CHEEVER'S REEL IN A BOTTLE, with a new Preface.

2d Edition of HOMŒOPATHY UNMASKED. By Dr. W. Mocker.

BRACE'S HUNGARY IN 1851, with an Experience of the Austrian Police. In 1 vol, with Map and tinted Illustrations.

THE HOUSEHOLD OF SIR THOMAS MORE. By Margaretta More. In 1 vol. 16mo.
a7-3t CHARLES SCRIBNER, No. 145 Nassau-st.

CHOICE FOREIGN AND AMERICAN BOOKS.

AUCTION SALE—GEORGE P PUTNAM, Publisher and Importer. No. 155 Broadway, will remove on the 1st of May to No 10 PARK-PLACE, where he will continue his Publishing and Importation business. His present *Retail Stock* will be sold by LYMAN & RAWDON, at their Auction Rooms, No. 377 Broadway, on the evening of the 13th inst. The more important works included in the collection will remain on view at No. 155 Broadway, till the time of sale They comprise, among others, the following: Layard's great work on Ninevah, large folio plates, $60; Scott's Life and Works, 90 vols 8vo. calf extra, $180; Knight's Pictorial History of England, 8 vo, Russia; Rose's Biographical Dictionary, 12 vols 8vo; Humphrey's Illuminations of the Middle Ages, folio, $100: Bohn's Classical Library, 27 vols 12mo, calf Antique; Hooker's Flora Boreali Americana, 250 fine plates, 2 vols 4 to.; Agincourt's History of Art, folio: Shaw's Decorations of the Middle Ages, 2 vols, 4to; Pickering's Mimoan, 2 vols 8 vo, calf extra; Antiquities Mexicanus, numerous plates, folio, $150; Hogarth's Works, folio, $50; Royal Gems of the Galleries of Europe 2 vols folio, $45; the Vernon Galle.y, 4 to, morocco; the Wilkie Gallery, 4 to. morocco, $28; the Abbotsford edition of Waverley Novels, 12 vols, illustrated. a8-3t

THE SCALPEL FOR FEBRUARY,

EDITED BY EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. The Fourteenth No. of this brilliant Quarterly Journal of Medicine and Surgery is now ready and for sale at 25 cents, by G. ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., No. 2 Astor House. The London *Lancet* and Boston and New-York Journals, remark: "Dr. Dixon has placed the profession and the community under great obligations by this excellent Digest. It abounds in practical and scientific truth, and he has attracted attention to every page in the book."

ALSO, BY THE SAME.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM—Containing a complete review of the Origin, Symptoms and Treatment of every Known Disease, pp. 275, price $1. The London *Lancet* and Boston and New-York Journals, remark: "Dr. Dixon has placed the profession and the community under great obligations by this excellent Digest. It abounds in practical and scientific truth, and he has attracted attention to every page in the book."

ALSO, BY THE SAME.

WOMAN AND HER DISEASES—from the Cradle to the Grave, page 350, price $1. The office of the SCALPEL is at No 2 Astor House. All literary and professional communications must be addressed to the Editor's residence, No. 112 Grand-st., 2 doors west of Broadway. Office hours from 10 to 3 and 7 to 9, evenings. m10-1mood

SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS and STATIONERY, at wholesale. Country merchants and booksellers are invited to call and examine our very large stock, and prices, before buying elsewhere. a5-2weod* KIGGINS & KELLOGG, No 88 John-st.

BLANK BOOKS FOR COUNTRY TRADE.—We now have on hand a large stock of Blank Books, Memorandums and Pass Books, of our own manufacture, which we can offer at very low prices. a5-2weod* KIGGINS & KELLOGG, No. 88 John-st.

FOOLSCAP AND LETTER PAPERS—Packet, Commercial and Bath Post, blue and white, ruled and unruled, woven and laid—for sale, at mill prices, by a5-2weod* KIGGINS & KELLOGG, No 88 John-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FAIRBANK'S SCALES.—GREAT REDUCTION.—Recent improvements in Machinery, by which to produce parts of Scales at reduced cost, and extended facilities at St. Johnsbury for manufacturing, together with the completion of through lines of railroad to the principal markets, combine to enable the manufacturers to afford their Scales, improved in quality, at prices below those of any other manufactory. If other Scales are well made, and reliable, they cannot be sold for lower prices. If offered at lower prices, they will be found on trial to be imperfect and deceptive.

FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 99 Water-st.

One reason why Fairbank's Scales are always so durable, and retain their adjustment so much longer than others is, that the bearings are protected by the Patent Vertical Steel Knife Edge, the exclusive right to which is secured. No scale can be durably accurate, especially when subjected to severe and constant use, without this protection. a7-3teod

TO SHOE MANUFACTURERS.—There are some things which it is important you should know. 1st, That it is the opinion of the most extensive manufacturers in Massachusetts and Connecticut, that all fitting, closing, and binding of Boots and Shoes, will soon be done by SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. 2d, That the shoe manufacturers of Lynn have purchased the right to use Singer's machines, at a large price, and are using 40 of the machines. 3d. That twenty of these machines are used in one establishment, at Abingdon, Mass, by the owners of the exclusive right for Plymouth County. A word to the wise is sufficient. Call and see the machines in operation on all kinds of work, at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO.,
a3-24t No. 256 Broadway, New-York.

PURE OLD PALM SOAP—This article is superior for chapped hands, and Bath and Toilet use. It is made from a vegetable Oil, is emollient and healing in its properties. It can be had in packages containing six cakes for trial. Also, old fashioned Family Soap which is superior to all the so-called Patent Soaps and Fluids. Goods delivered free of charge in New-York and Brooklyn W. HULL'S SON,
m13-tf Nos. 108, 110 and 112 Cliff-st., North end

LADIES FINE GOLD WATCHES AS LOW AS $25.

Gold Lever full jeweled	$35
English Gold Patent Levers	$40, $45, $50
English Gold Hunting Patent Levers	55
Silver Levers full jeweled	15

A large assortment at greatly reduced prices, by JOHN I COX, Importer, No 298 Broadway, a5-6t* cor. Fulton-st., (up stairs,) and No. 254 Bowery.

TO MERCHANTS IN NEW YORK and THROUGHOUT THE UNION.—The New York Scale Makers Company are prepared to supply you with Scales, guaranteed equal in every particular to Fairbanks's, or any other at less price. Warehouse floor, Portable Platform, Druggist, Grocers, or any other style. Scales repaired at short notice Store Trucks, anti-Pyric Paint, &c, Depôt. GEORGE G. SHEPPARDS, No. 187 Water-st., near U. S. Hotel. Manufactory No 129 Amos-st. [a7-2teod*] C. N. FARR.

NOTICE.—Any person having a tract of Land, situated 10 miles or less from the city, on North or East River or on some Railroad, suitable for a Village, can dispose of the same, by applying either personally or by letter, to JOHN A. FLAMMER, No. 157 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avenues m24-1m

$1,000 REWARD is still offered by BLMORE & CO. if they do not prove by hundreds of persons that the celebrated BOHEMIAN HAIR DYE is the very best at Hair Dye in use. It instantly changes grey or sandy hair to a beautiful permanent black or brown. Sold at the perfumery store, No. 237 Hudson-st.—75 cents a case, $6 per doz. a3-4t*

TO LET.

PART OF HOUSE IN HOYT-ST., BROOKLYN, TO LET—To a small, genteel family of grown persons. Two rooms, with marble mantle fire-places, and pantries, and one small room on the 3d floor. Two rooms with fire-places, and one small room on 3d floor, privilege of cellar and washing-place. Apply from 12 till 5 P. M., at the House, 3d door north from Atlantic, in Hoyt-st. a9-1t*

HOUSES TO LET OR LEASE.—At Pavonia Place, Jersey City, some handsomely-finished three-story and basement brick houses; fronts cemented to imitate brown stone; marble mantels, speaking tubes, well and cistern water, with ranges in the kitchens, and conveniences at pantries and closets; on an omnibus route, about 10 minutes walk from the ferry. Rent $300. Apply to CLERK & BACOT, Agents,
a6-6t* No. 13 Montgomery-st., near the ferry.

HOUSES TO LET.—Four new brown stone front houses, furnished with chandeliers and gas fixtures complete, plate glass windows, heaters, baths, &c., located in a good neighborhood; rent $600. One splendid brown stone house in Brooklyn; rent $700. One brick do.—$400. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st, up stairs. a9-2w

HOUSE TO LET.—A 3 story and basement modern brick house, marble mantels sliding-doors, good under-cellar, 13 rooms well closeted, in a healthy location Rent, $250—in Powers-st., between Dean and Bergen-sts., South Brooklyn. Apply to E. AUERBACH, No 84 Johnst., N. Y., or No. 122 Norfolk-st., N. Y., from 12 to 2 o'clock. a9 6t*

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—In Williamsburg, about five minutes walk from Peck Slip Ferry, a two story and basement brick house, finished in the best manner with marble mantles, grates, &c., price $3,300. The most part may remain in bond and mortgage—rent $300 to one family. Inquire of WM. C. SMITH, No. 150 South 6th-st. a3-6t*

HOUSE TO LET IN RYE, near the Railroad station, and but a short ride from Rye Beach, to a respectable family; three rooms with pantries; six bedrooms, with a light dry cellar and garden, &c. Inquire on the premises. m29-7teod* JESSE PURDY.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 34 Barclay-st.—Store to be altered to suit tenant. Apply only to T. J. HALL, No. 203 Broadway, between 9 and 11 o'clock, when a plan can be seen. m29-tf

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—In *Times* Building, No. 113 Nassau st, the 2d floor, 25 by 103 feet deep, entrance on two streets Inquire of JOHN GILHOOLY, No. 113 Nassau st., in basement a1-tf

STORE IN BROADWAY TO LET.—In the most eligible location for wholesale or jobbing business; or, the lease for sale. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st a1 tf

PIER ON THE NORTH RIVER TO LET, below Cortlandt-st., 350 feet long, suitable for a line of propellers or steamboats. Apply at No. 3 Pine st. a5-6t

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—In Stamford, Conn., that pleasant situation, late the residence of Isaac Ward well, deceased, consisting of a large two-story dwelling house, barn, &c., with twenty-two acres of land, divided into meadow, pasture and plow land, and has on it fifty-two apple and a variety of other fruit trees. It is situated half a mile from the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depôt Stamford, and has a commanding view of the village of Stamford, Stamford Harbor and Long Island Sound. For further particulars, inquire of RUFUS WARDWELL,
m30 1t* in Stamford

HOUSE FOR SALE—A two-story Dwelling House with two-story wing attached, situate on the main street in the village of Weed Farms. The House was thoroughly repaired and painted last fall, and contains some 11 rooms, with an oven in the kitchen. It is very pleasantly situated, and the access to the City of New-York is frequent by railroad or stage. For further particulars or terms, which will be made easy, apply to HARRIS SCOVILL.
a7-12t* Rear of No. 75 Nassau-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—A three-story Brick House and Lot on Division-av., between the extension of 5th and 6th sts, Williamsburg, finished in superior style Price, $3,600 $2,500 can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Also, 2 Lots on the Bowery property, with money loaned to build. Inquire of J. L. HEATH, No. 38 6th-st., Williamsburg. a3-6t*

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE—Six Lots 25x100 feet, on 129th and 130th-sts, and 150 feet from 7th av; 129 h-st. is paved and lighted, and the Lots are ready for building upon. A large part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. N B.—Money to loan. Apply to DANIEL BARNES, No. 118 West 32d-st., or to a2-5t* C. MANN & RICHARDSON, No. 60 Wall-st.

EIGHTH-AVENUE LOTS.—To members of Building Associations and others desirous of procuring building lots in

New-York Daily Times.

FURTHER NEWS BY THE AFRICA.

ENGLAND.

The following is the letter addressed by Mr. HENRY GRINNELL to the Royal Geographical Society:

New-York, Feb. 24.

GENTLEMEN,—The report being confirmed by the last arrival from England, of your generous intention to present me with a memorial of British gratitude for my efforts for the relief of Sir John Franklin, I beg to transmit, by the first steamer, my grateful sense of the feelings which have dictated the movement, and to request most earnestly that you will dedicate to the recovery of the missing navigators any sums you may have collected for the purpose.

I claim no merit for my expedition; the cause of Sir John Franklin is the cause of universal humanity; and my country would have reaped as much advantage as yours had he succeeded in opening the icy gates of the Arctic regions.

I only regret that the aid it was so ineffectual, and am earnest to hear that the combined means will witness more powerful efforts to assist in the recovery of the brave men who have perilled life for the advancement of knowledge, to benefit not England alone, but the whole world.

Gratefully appreciating your honorable motives I beg to decline receiving a testimonial for an act which was simply a duty, especially urgent upon the citizens of this maritime commonwealth.

With sentiments of great respect,

I am, Gentlemen, your friend,

HENRY GRINNELL.

To Sir JOHN ROSS, Sir WM EDWARD PARRY, Captain WM. PENNY, and others.

FRANCE.

Paris is still much occupied with the trial of the *Bulletin Français*. The different manner in which the proceedings of the court are reported by the various Belgian papers is remarkable. Thus the ministerial *Independance* has not dared to give a complete account of the pleadings, while the *Emancipation*, whose French politics is of a legitimist and ultramontane cast, omits none of the harshest terms applied to Louis Napoleon and his government. As the *Procureur du Roi*, M. Bavay, must have received his cue from the ministry, his speech affords an important means of tracing the disposition of the Belgian government towards Louis Napoleon. The attitude of Leopold, tried by this test, would appear singularly conciliatory or submissive. It seems that the son-in-law of the late King of France is quite reconciled to the grievance he has sustained by loss of his wife's portion by the decree of confiscation. The language held by his Procureur-General at least justifies us in believing that no further reclamation will be made against this spoliation. M. Bavay, in allusion to the lesion of interests of the Belgian crown by the decree of January 22d, says that it is not for "a miserable question of money" that the Government would raise a clamor against the French President. He likewise quotes the language in which, at the opening of the present Session of Parliament Lord John Russell and the Earl of Derby condemned the English press for its free discussion of the conduct of Louis Napoleon. "See, here," said he, "the opinion of prime ministers—somnipotent men—*en fait de presse*." The procureur adds that an acquittal would be a *soufflet* given to seven millions of Frenchmen. This phrase is more important as the *soufflet* has now been given. M. Batteis held in his defense that Louis Napoleon was not a sovereign any more than the American President, or M. James Fazy, the Dictator of Geneva; and he asked whether the Jury would condemn a journal for writing in the same terms of those functionaries which the *Bulletin Français* had used toward Louis Napoleon. Such are the features of this trial which have drawn most notice at Paris.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss journal, the *Bund*, announces that definitive explanations have recently taken place at Geneva between the Federal Commissioners and the Government. MM. Kern and Trog demanded that the Government of Geneva should adopt towards the political refugees the same measures as the other cantons. This the Genevese Government has complied with. In consequence of this all foreigners must provide themselves with a permission of residence, in default of which they will be expelled within five days. The inhabitants are reminded of the penalties which they incur in not declaring what foreigners they have in their houses. The commissioners demanded that they should be permitted to examine all the papers of foreigners which were at the police office. Many of the political refugees, particularly the French, have been sent into the interior, or received passports for England and America.

The extreme Radical party in Zurich has obtained the victory at the elections. The reactionary journals do all they can to excite and keep up discord between the Federal Council and the Central Government of Geneva.

Various Items.

In a letter addressed by Lady Morgan to one of the auditors of the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick, she proposes that a monument to Moore should be erected in the poet's native city. She says: "The name of Ireland's greatest poet suggests an idea which perhaps is already more ably anticipated, that some monumental testimony to his honor should be raised in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin; for Westminster might well deny such a distinction to the Irish bard as was refused to the remains of England's greatest poet since the time of Shakspeare and Milton—Byron. Nowhere could the monument of Moore be more appropriately placed than near that of Swift: and upon no occasion could the proposal for raising such a memorial be more aptly made than on that of the celebration of the festival of the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick, held in London, under the especial patronage of her Majesty and the nobility and gentry of Ireland."

Lady Georgiana Fullerton, Lord Granville's sister, arrived at Rome a few days ago. Had his lordship, says the *Globe*, remained at the head of the Foreign-office, the presence of his Catholic si ter at the head-quarters of Catholicism, coupled with the fact of his having a Catholic wife, might have given rise to some significent surmises.

The contractor for removing the wreck of the *Missouri*, sunk in the bay of Gibraltar, reports that all the machinery has been removed except the shafts, which he intended to hoist early in the spring. Nothing is left of the woodwork but her keel and some of her floor timbers. There is now not less than eighteen feet of water over all portions of the wreck.

The copy of the Bible used on the occasion of the admission of General Washington to the order of Masons was exhibited to the brethren assembled at a meeting of the Lodge of Virtue, held in the Albion Hotel, Manchester, on the 17th ult.

The importation of British woollen manufactures into Portugal has been falling off so rapidly of late that there is reason to fear it will soon cease altogether.

It has been decided in the Denmark House of Representatives that the electric telegraph, in continuation of the German lines, shall be immediately extended from Elsineur, *via* Copenhagen, to Rendsborg.

Rio de Janeiro will shortly be lighted with gas by an English company. The gas pipes for the purpose will be shipped from Liverpool in a few days, and a gentleman will proceed to Rio, by the next Brazilian mail packet from Southampton to superintend the arrangements.

The palace of Rheinardsbrunn, the favorite residence of the Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha, brother of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, was burned to the ground on the night of the 14th.

The military commission of the Germanic diet has framed the sum of 40,000 florins to Professors Schonbein of Basle, and Boutger of Frankfort, as a reward for their invention of gun cotton.

Kossuth and Mr. Clay.

In his great speech at New-Orleans on the 30th ult., Gov. KOSSUTH thus satisfactorily disposed of the charge that he has ridiculed and slandered Hon HENRY CLAY:

GENTLEMEN: There is nothing nobler in the character of a free people than the susceptibility about the honor of its distinguished citizens who have well merited of their fatherland. Woe to the people which does not honor its great men; woe to the people which does not feel an offense given to its great men, as if it had been offended itself. The honor of good and great citizens is no party question—it is and should be always considered as a common national property—a people which would not consider it thus, would never honor great men, because it would not deserve to have them.

It was this truly republican sentiment, upon which some enemies of mine played a disgraceful trick, with the design of preventing a warm, cordial welcome to the poor exile whom you have in your congenial sympathy for the noble cause of his country, invited to enjoy the public honors of your city's hospitality.

Give me the privilege to close that matter, before the great tribunal which I have the honor to address: I claim that privilege, because I am wronged.

When in Washington I had the honor to see Mr. H. Clay [Loud cheering.] The distinguished gentleman, I understand holds a high place in the affections and in the regards of this community, and nobody on earth can more heartily join in these your sentiments than I myself. I fear nobody but the Almighty God—therefore this tongue of mine will never be sullied by flattering a mortal man. It is therefore not with the purpose to gain your or his favor, but because it is true that I say, that I spoke with full heart in your affections and your regards for Henry Clay—God preserve his life. We have met. The memory of our meeting remains deeply engraved on my mind. It was a melancholy one, on account of the condition of his health. When about to part—he standing erect with the youthful energy of his mind, neither broken by sickness nor the burden of age, he laid his hands upon my head and gave me the blessings, (as he said, with a melancholy smile,) the blessings of a dying man—for myself and for my bleeding fatherland, and we parted both with affection, I trust—and I, besides, with deep respect.

In the course of our interesting interview, he entered with wonted energy upon politics, and advanced some views with which I could not agree: but so great and sincere are the respects I bear to him, that I would not for all the world have spoken a single word capable to cause him the least excitement, which might have added some injury to the condition of his health. I did not, therefore, answer him—the more because I considered our interview to be a private one—as it was, indeed. I believe every one having a claim to the character of a gentleman, would have acted on that occasion just as I did.

But somebody of those few present on that occasion (I indeed don't know who, but certainly not Mr. Clay—of this I am sure,) considered matters not with the same delicacy I have done, and made a public report in some newspapers, about our private interview; and therefore I stood before the public of this great republic in the light—as if I were not able to answer a view opposed to me, and had avowed by silent acquiescence to have pleaded a bad cause.

Now, gentlemen, the cause which I plead is not my private cause. It is the cause of my brave unhappy country, and of many millions of oppressed natives besides; nay, of all the nations, comprised within the boundaries of Christian civilization, and, therefore, of your great Republic itself, also. To be an advocate of such a great and sacred cause, is a position connected with the high and sacred duty not to abandon it so long as we are convinced of its righteousness, justice, and truth. Mr. Clay himself is too distinguished, too just a man, to claim the privilege of infallibility—a quality reserved to the Almighty himself, and not given to any mortal man on earth. He has, in his brilliant career, often met opinions different from his own, but he would not be so great as he is, had he felt offended by it. Nay, I remember that when America lost another of its great statesmen—very often opposed to the views of Mr. Clay—it was he, Mr. Clay himself, who paid the noblest tribute to the character and patriotism of his deceased opponent. Thus, I saw myself obliged in honor, duty, and conscience, to answer publicly, with some modest, respectful remarks, that which was publicly opposed to, and if passed silently could harm my great and sacred cause—I did so in Louisville, Kentucky. I am sure every man would have done the same—nay, would have done it with far more skill, but so much I dare say, nobody could have done with more delicacy, more loyalty, and with more personal regard.

[M. KOSSUTH here quoted from his speech at Louisville, which has been already published here. It will be remembered as a moderate, carefully guarded, and respectful argument of the positions taken by the great Kentuckian.]

Those are the only words which I spoke, and I trust that every just man must take them to be spoken with that consideration and that high respect which none of his warmest admirers can entertain in a higher degree for that distinguished statesman. Even the remark of the unlocked for publicity, though being a simple fact, was in no case indelicate, is not applied to that distinguished statesman. Nay, I have not even entered into any detailed discussion of the matter, but simply left it to the judgment of public opinion. And yet upon these modest and respectful remarks, somebody, hiding himself in the dark clouds of animosity, that he may not be made responsible before public opinion for his foul misrepresentations, writes to New Orleans by telegraph that I "*insulted*" Mr. Clay, and charged him with "a *breach of confidence, and a want of gentlemanly courtesy*."

And up is taken the foul misrepresentation in certain papers, and on went motions and resolutions, and every possible spring put in activity, to excite a hostile feeling against the poor, persecuted exile, whom your citizens kindly invited to become your guest, and who, upon this invitation, came down more than 600 miles, not without considerable expense and loss of precious time, to acknowledge the honor which you bestowed upon him by inviting him to be your City's guest.

Well, gentlemen, if those who did not hesitate upon the trick of a telegraphic dispatch, to charge me with having committed a disloyal act, if they had published my Louisville speech, or at least the concerning part of it—if those inhospitable resolutions had been connected with a quotation of my words, I would not complain; I would say: "Well, the fact is stated, the matter is reported to the people—the people is put into the condition to judge for itself—the people is just—I rely upon its verdict with confidence and humility."

But no—that was not done; my speech, I made at Louisville on the 6th of March—to-day is the 30th, and yet those who have so disloyally charged, nay, insulted an unfortunate exile, have never given any notice of the real fact—they relied upon the circumstance that their readers would not read the papers belonging to an opposite party—where impartial justice was done to me; no, they misused the confidence of their political friends; they left them under the impression of their false report, and did not tell the truth, because the truth would have done me some good.

It is this against which I have to complain and appeal to the justice of your sentiments. But no, I do not complain. I have too high an opinion of the citizens of New-Orleans, to believe that it is I who will have to suffer from this foul play—and if so, well; let them rejoice in their triumph. I would rather be driven away with shame from your City, than triumph by such means. [Great cheers.]

The Storm.

From the Boston Journal of Wednesday.

MARINE DISASTERS AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The first intelligence of the more disastrous effects of the late gale reached this city this morning, and gives sufficient evidence of the dreadful severity of the storm. The following information was brought from Cohasset this forenoon. The brig *Mariel*, of Belfast, Capt. Staples, from St. Mary's, Ga., for Boston, went on to Cohasset Rocks some time during the gale, and went to pieces. *All hands were lost!* She had a cargo of naval stores, consisting of 1,706 barrels, 500 hides, and 4 bales deer skins. A memorandum book of the Captain was found on the beach at Cohasset. The wreck has completely broken up. About 200 barrels of resin and tar have been picked up on Long Beach.

A large bark, with her masts cut away, is at anchor off the Second Cliff, Scituate. A portion of her cargo, 18 bales of cotton, was found on the beach. The steamer *R. B. Forbes* has been sent to her relief.

The light-ship off Minot's Ledge, we are told, rode out the gale in safety, and remained on her station this morning.

The steamer *St. Lawrence*, which left Portland on Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, had a very stormy and dangerous passage, and did not reach this port till about 7 o'clock this morning. About 12 o'clock Monday night, when about half-way between Thacher's Island and the Isle of Shoals, she encountered a tremendous snow-storm, the wind blowing a hurricane, and the sea running very high. The weather was so thick that she could not make a harbor, and she lay with just steam enough on to keep her under control, till 10 o'clock last night. During the gale, one of the deck hands, named James Sprague, was washed overboard while trying to lash one of the boats. He was seen to swim towards a bale of goods which had been thrown over, but the sea was so high that no aid could be rendered him. He was about thirty years of age, and leaves a wife in this city. The passengers made up a purse of $50 for her.

There were about 250 passengers on board, most of whom suffered very much from sea sickness. During the gale, a quantity of bulky freight, such as dried apples, &c., was thrown overboard, to ease the boat. At 5 o'clock last night few on board thought they would ever see the land again. The boat behaved most admirably, and the passengers speak in the highest terms of praise of the conduct of Captain Sturtevant, and his officers and crew. For eight hours the engineer worked the engine by hand, not daring to put on steam, as the sea was so rough. About 10 o'clock last night it began to clear up, and soon after the boat was headed for her destination, and reached the City about 7 o'clock this morning.

The steamer *R. B. Forbes* left this port yesterday morning, after the storm had somewhat abated, on a cruise in the bay, to render assistance to any vessel in distress, but returned in the afternoon without meeting any who required aid. The schooner *Mary*, of Newburyport, from Philadelphia, was seen ashore on Rainsford Island, where she remains in an upright position, and will be got off as soon as she can be relieved of her cargo.

On the Sound, the storm raged with almost unknown fury. The steamers all started from New-York at the usual hour. The Fall River boat, impelled by the fury of the elements, to seek a harbor, and being unable to make a port on the Sound, returned to New-York at 3 o'clock the same night.

The Stonington train reached this city last evening at about 6½ o'clock. A passenger informs us that the officers of the boat, the *Massachusetts*, could not remember a more furious storm. The wind was very high, and the swell of the sea was very heavy. From the commencement of the storm until Tuesday morning, no lights whatever were seen in the Sound; and from 11 o'clock until daylight the officers were entirely ignorant of their position.

An effort was made to run into Huntington harbor, but no light could be found, and, accordingly, the boat kept on her way. At daylight, they were 80 miles from Stonington, which place was reached at 12 o'clock. But few of the passengers conjectured the danger through which they passed. The *Massachusetts* behaved nobly, and but about an inch of water was made in the hold. The freight from the decks was all carried into the cabin, which it is thought saved the boat.

At Portland, about 4 inches of snow fell.

At Newbury Port, the storm was violent on Monday night, and yesterday the wind blew a perfect gale. About 8 inches of snow lay on the ground yesterday, much drifted.

In New-Bedford, Fall River, and other places in that section, large quantities of snow fell.

At Hartford, it snowed violently, and several inches of snow fell.

Remarkable storms, for three or four years past, have occurred in April, but for inappropriateness to the season this surpasses them all.

MARRIED.

On the 7th inst., by Rev Wm. Adams, D.D., HENRY OLMSTED and CATHARINE MARIA, daughter of Joseph Hyde, Esq., all of this City.

On Thursday, 8th inst., by Rev. G. W. Alexander, D.D., WESLEY F. WOOD, of St. Lawrence Co., N.Y., to SARAH G., only daughter of William Scott, Esq., of this City.

DIED.

On Wednesday evening, April 7, WILLIAM METTLER, youngest son of Mahlon and Maria H. Agar, aged 5 years and 3 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Friday) morning at 7 o'clock, from the residence of his parents No. 136 Charlton-st. His remains will be taken to Mount Pleasant for interment.

On Tuesday morning, of convulsions, IDA JUDITH KIP, daughter of G. Frederick Ziegler, aged 2 years, 9 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 83 Horatio-st. a7-3t*

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 8.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '62	113½	
10,100	do '67	118	
2 000	Illinois 6s, '47	76½	
4 000	Kentucky 6s	99½	
4,000	Hudson 2d mort	98½	
1,000	Erie 7s, '52	95½	
1,000	Erie Incomes	97	
6,000	Erie 7s '59	105	
30	shs. Merchants' Bank	123	
25	Manhattan Bank	118½	
25	Bowery Bank	107	
20	Ocean Bank	103½	
20	do	104	
50	Chatham Bank	103½	
40	Exchange Bk	98	
100	Morris Canal	19½	
40	Utica & Schen. R.R.	124	
150	Del & Hud Canal	110	
750	N. J Mining Co	1¾	
100	do	b30	1¾
100	do	b30	1¾
75	Nicaragua Company	46½	
170	do	47	
50	do	s90	46
120	do		48
65	N. Y. & N. H. R.R.		111¾
25	Southern Mich. R. R		113
425	Canton Company		83
50	do	b30	83¼
50	do	b30	83¾
100	do	s90	82
50	Albany & Schenect		100
550	Long Island Railroad		23
100	Reading Railroad		73¾
200	do		73
100	do	s10	73
100	do	s30	73
300	do	b10	73½
225	Nor. & Wor. R.R		68
50	do		58½
100	do	b30	58¾
200	Harlem Railroad	b60	74
100	do	b10	74
400	do	b10	73½
450	Erie Railroad		39
125	do		39½
25	do	s60	39¾
25	do	b30	39
50	do	b30	39
300	do		39¾
200	do	s90	38

SECOND BOARD

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '67	118	
15 000	Erie Convt. '71	b30	95½
10,000	do		95½
10.000	do		95
30.000	do Monday		95
5 000	do '62	b60	96½
25 000	do	b30	96
5,000	do	b10	96
4,000	do		95½
5,000	do	b15	96
2,000	Erie 2d Mortgage		105
50	N. J. Zinc Company		13¾
100	do	s90	13½
100	Morris Canal Monday		19½
75	Nicaragua Company		47½
50	People's Bank		104
100	Harlem Railroad	b30	74
50	Hudson River R. R.		58½
150	Nor. & Wor. R. R.		58¾

THURSDAY, April 8—6 P. M.

There was a very large business in bonds today. The private and public sales were little short of half a million dollars. The *Africa* brought the acceptance of a conditional offer of $200,000 Erie Convertibles, made some five weeks ago, when it was rumored money had been lent on this lot at 4 ₱ cent. The terms are not known, but the bonds at the time of offer were selling 8 ₱ cent. below this day's rates. Besides this transaction, we heard of $90,000 Ohio and Pennsylvania 6s at 98, an advance of 1 ₱ cent.; and $50,000 Erie Convertibles of '71 at 95, short buyers' option—also an advance of 1 ₱ cent.; and the Board record reports $135,000 various bonds, the chief sales being 1 @1¼ above yesterday's rates. Governments were only fairly supported. An occasional order to sell comes from the other side, with a view to cheaper investments. The private letters and circulars, in regard to American stocks, are quite encouraging. Messrs. Baring say that the supply of State securities in London is limited, and attention is turned to Railway bonds. This change is favored by the active speculation in the English Railway shares, which directs attention to the operations of the system both at home and abroad, while the high rate of American interest justifies an extra risk in the purchase of bonds.

In the share market, the Fancies were again strong, and in Canton and Nicaragua, the advance was 2½ ₱ cent.; and the latter is dealt in with increased confidence. There was some realising of profit on Erie; but notwithstanding the cash sellers the stock sold up to 39¾, and closed 39½, as on yesterday. Reading advanced to 73¾ cash, 74 on short buyer, and closed 73½, bid regular. The present leading bull of the Street bid 74½ for Harlem at the close, and other brokers wanted the Extension Bonds of the Company, at 76. The sales of Jersey Mining were large at steady figures. Norwich is up to 58½, and little stock offered on contract. The short interest in Railroad stocks generally is for the moment reduced; and, although, several of them look like maximum prices, when contracts for future delivery ought to be reasonably safe, sellers are not disposed to venture contracts. In the City Banks and old dividend Railways and Canals, there was a good business and prices firm.

The Money transactions of the day were not important as indicating any change of rate. A leading Bank is reported to have taken $200,000 prime short bills at 5 ₱ cent., and this is the usual rate on No. 1 60 day acceptances on Southern shipments. There was a little inquiry for French Exchange for the *Humboldt* on Saturday. The rates 5.22½@5.20. Sterling is heavy and looking down. The duties paid into the Sub Treasury to-day were again large, and few Government drafts appear at present. The balance this afternoon is $3,363,970. The General Markets were rather dull under the Foreign advices. Cotton operators did very little. No quotable change in prices. Breadstuffs were almost nominal for shipping demand.

The following leading figures we compile from the partial Reports of the City Banks. Only 9 out of the 41 have as yet advertised their official statements:

I. Specie strength as compared with circulation and deposits, throwing off fractional thousands.

	March 27, 1852.		Rate	December 20, 1851.		Rate
	Deposits and Specie.	Circulation.	Specie.	Deposits and Specie.	Circulation.	Specie.
State	428,000	3,5?3,000	16¼c.	442 000	2,339,000	19c.
National	120 000	1,838,000	12	100,000	816,000	19½
Grocers	48,000	407,000	12	41,000	243,000	16½
Broadway	92,000	1,058 000	8¾	57,000	812,000	7
Sev Ward	91 000	900,000	10	116,000	768,000	15
Republic	30,000	814,000	11½	142,000	770 000	18½
Chatham	46,000	339,000	14	36,000	195 000	18½
Irving	34,000	534,000	6¼	25,000	210 000	8
Fulton	123,000	1,066,000	11½	139,000	1,017,000	13½

II.—Position with reference to each other and with distant Banks, and the amount of "cash items," other than specie:

	March 27, 1852.			December 20, 1851.		
	Dr. Bk.	Cr. Bk.	Cash Items.	Dr. Bk.	Cr. Bk.	Cash Items.
State	$127,000		$845,000	$390,000		$565,000
National	25,000		156,000	63,000		140 000
Grocers		69,000	39,000		16,000	45,000
Broadway		16 000	78,000	8,000		130 000
VIIth Ward		40,000	93,000	5 000		122,000
Republic	171,000		135.000	79,000		2-9,000
Chatham	15,000		34,000	9 000		26 000
Irving		39 000	55,000		4,000	74,000
Fulton	112,000		201,000	174,000		156,000

III.—Loans and discounts of every sort, including the columns "Loans and Discounts, except to Directors and Brokers;" "Loans, &c, to Directors;" "All sums due from Brokers;" "Real Estate;" "Bonds and Mortgages," and "Stocks," as compared with Capital Stock.

	March 27, 1852.		December 20, 1851.	
	Investments.	Capital.	Investments.	Capital.
State	$3,949,000	$2,600,000	$3,796,000	$2,000,000
National	1,662,000	750,000	1,440,000	750 000
Grocers'	561,000	300 000	443,000	300 000
Broadway	1 237,000	500,000	1,233,000	500,000
Seventh Ward	1,245 000	500,000	1,119,000	500,000
Republic	1,737 000	1,000,000	1,485 000	1,000,000
Chatham	588 000	300 000	497,000	300,000
Irving	732,000	388,000	533,000	300,000
Fulton	1 712,000	600,000	1,526,000	600,000

The following information is translated from the Paris *Presse*: Since the publication of the decree of conversion, inquiry has been made as to what is the precise amount of the 5 ₱ cent. *rentes*, and the number of persons, who hold them. On the 1st January, 1848, the total debt reached 240,808,965 francs, divided among 291,808 creditors, of whom 243,055 were at 5 per cent., 43,391 at 3 per cent., 1,545 at 4½ per cent., and 3,817 at 4 per cent. The amount of the debt was subsequently reduced by the cancellation of 100,000 francs, belonging to the sinking fund; and the condition of the debt on the 1st of January was as follows:

Creditors.		Annual Arrears.	Nominal Capital.
5 per cent	793 330	180 451 122 60	3 609,022,452
3 per cent	94.767	59,722 646 00	1,657,421,533
4½ do	1.661	895,302 00	19.895 600
4 per cent	3,934	2.371,911 00	50,297,775
Total	823,790	233,440 981 60	5,345,637,360

From the 1st of Jan., 1850, to the 1st of Jan., 1852, the number of creditors diminished 22,540, while the total amount of *rentes* increased 3,822,223, and the capital of the debt, 125,992,007f. We have not yet received the financial returns to the 31st December, 1851, and we can give no information as to their character. There is room for believing, however, that the number of creditors had largely augmented.

Markets by Telegraph.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, April 7.

CORN scarce and in active demand, at 55@56c. for White, and 58c. for Yellow.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, April 8.

Bacon sides are selling at 9½@9¾c.

Markets—Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.

THURSDAY, April 8—6 P. M.

ASHES—Continue active and firm. The day's sales include 120 bbls. Pots at $5 06½ and Pearls at 6 37½ per 100 lbs.

COTTON—Has been very slowly dealt in since the *Africa*'s arrival, whose news is deemed still more unfavorable, though its effect here is not yet discernable. The movements of the day embrace only 1,000 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands present no new features of an interesting character. The receipts by railway and river conveyances are ample, and the coastwise arrivals pretty heavy, which enlarge the stock and depress prices though there is an apparent abatement of the desire to realize. The Eastern trade operates with greater freedom, and the local purchases continue fair. There is, however, very little export inquiry. The sales amount to 5,000 bbls., ordinary to strait State and round common Ohios at $4 25@$4 43, chiefly at $4 31½@$4 37½; also the coastwise favorite Ohio and mixed Western at $4 44½@$4 62½; fair to fancy Indiana and Michigan at $4 12½@$4 87½; fancy Genesee and Ohio at $4 93¾@$5 31½; extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 31½@$5 62½; and extra Genesee at $5 31½@$6. Canadian is entirely nominal and decidedly more plentiful at $4 25@$4 37½ per bbl. Southern is also in abundant stock unimproved quotations, though the domestic demand is good, and that for shipment more active. The transactions embrace 1,200 bbls., mixed to favorite ordinary at $4 25@$4 43¾, and fancy do. at $4 50@$5. Rye Flour is steady and saleable; 100 bbls. fine realizing $3 50. Corn Meal is about the same; the sales including 300 bbls. Jersey, part at $3 31½@$3 37½.

GRAIN—Wheat is rapidly decreasing in value, affected by an accumulating supply and diminished inquiry; some 3,000 bush. prime white Genesee changed hands at $1 10, excepting which we have nothing to report. Rye is plenty and quiet, with sales of only 5,700 bush. at 78@79c. Barley seems heavy, and nominal at 70@75c. Oats are not so freely offered, and consequently tend upward, Western fetching 37@40c., and of Northern about 35c. Corn is without essential variation, the supply and demand being about equal, and the day's sales including 18 500 bush.; mixed Southern at 66c., flat and ground yellow at 66½c., and round white at 67c.

PROVISIONS—Pork still displays an advancing tenor—yet is not so much inquired for. The day's operations comprise 350 bbls.—New Prime at $16 12½; old Mess at $17 12½, and new Mess at $17 50. Pickled Meats are scarce, and wanted; the sales are 120 packages—extra Shoulders at 5¢@5¢., and do. Hams at 9½@10c. Lard is heavier in stock and easier in price, with sales of 450 bbls and tierces prime, at 9@9¼c ₱ lb. Beef is less abundant and a shade firmer, with sales of 200 bbls., Prime at $5 75@$6 75, and Mess at $9 62½@$12 75. Prime Mess is held at $20, and Beef Hams at $16 without transactions. There is nothing new to note in Butter or Cheese.

WHISKY—Is on the advance, as the receipts fall off and the inquiries increase. Sales were made of 500 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 20½@20¾c., cash—the latter being the closing price.

FREIGHTS—There was very little doing. Some Cotton engaged for Liverpool at 7-32d., with some Flour at 1s. 6d @ 1s 7d., while Grain in bulk was at 4½@4¾d. To London, 1,600 bbls. Flour were engaged at 1s 9d. There was no alteration in rates to the Continent or to California.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE....April 8.

By James M Miller.

2	lots on 5th-av., bet'n 53d and 54th sts., each $1.330	$2,680
4	do. on 54th-st., bet'n 5th and 6th-avs., each $750	3,000
1	lot do. do. do.	1,010
3	lots adjoining, each $1,050	3,150
1	lot adjoining	1,100
1	do. on 55th-st., between 5th and 6th-ave	600
1	do. do. do. do.	610
1	do on 54th-st., do. do.	1,105
1	do corner 4th-av. and 51st-st	1,175
2	lots on 54th-st. bet'n 4th and Lexington-av. each $670	1,350
1	lot adjoining	860
1	lot on Lexington-av., between 51st and 52d-sts	800
1	lot cor. do do and 52d-st	1,695
3	lots on 59d-st. bet'n Lexington and 3d-av. each $335	1,005
1	lot adjoining	475
1	do. do.	500
1	lot corner Lexington-av and 52d-st	1,225
3	lots adjoining on Lexington-av., each $800	2,400
3	do. do each $725	2,175
1	lot corner Lexington-av. and 53d-st	1,225
5	lots on 53d-st., bet'n 3d and Lexington-av., each $600	3,000
1	lot corner Lexington-av and 53d st	1,200
3	lots adjoining on Lexington-av., each $800	2,400
3	do. do. do. do $725	2,175
1	lot corner Lexington-av. and 54th-st	1,125
5	lots on 53d-st., bet'n 3d and Lexington-av. each $725	3 625
5	lots on 54th-st, bet'n 3d and Lexington av, each $680	3,000
2	lots on 54th st. bet'n Lexington and 4th-av, each $860	1,720
1	lot adjoining	675
4	lots on 54th-st. bet. 3d and Lexington-avs., each $540	2,160
1	lot on 55th st., between 4th and Lexington-avs	560
1	lot adjoining	570
1	lot on Lexington-av between 56th and 56th-sts	700
4	lots on 55th-st. bet. 3d. and Lexington-avs., each $500	2,000
4	lots on 56th-st., bet. 3d and Lexington-avs., each $150	1,800
4	lots adjoining, each $400	1,600
1	lot adjoining	480
2	lots on Lexington-av., bet. 56th and 57th sts, each $500	1,770
1	lot corner of 5th-av. and 79th st	1,850
3	lots adjoining on 79th st., each $850	2 650
2	lots adjoining, each $490	980
21	lots do. do. $465	9,765
1	lot corner of 79th-st. and 4th-av	950

6	lots on 5th-av., bet. 79th and 80th-sts., each $1,450	9,700
1	lot corner of 5th-av. and 80th-st	1,500
7	lots adjoining on 80th-st., each $300	2,100
2	do. do. do. do. $375	2,250
2	do. do. do. do. each $300	1,800
1	do. do.	600
19	do. 82-st., bet. 5th and 6th-avs., each $450	18,050
1	do do adjoining	900
4	lots adjoining each $450	3,150
4	do do $525	2,200
18	lots on 83d-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., each $430	3,780
16	lots adjoining, each $550	5,500
1	lot adjoining	600
1	lot corner of 5th-av. and 61d-st	2,650
6	lots as joining on 5th-av., each $925	5,550
1	lot corner of 5th-av. and 63d-st	1,625

Passengers Arrived.

In packet ship Marmion, from Havre.—B. Gottlieb and lady, S. Zacharias, W. Renolt, S Joseph, B. Jean, T. Frederich, L. August, J. Elizabeth & daughter.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC....THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises.....5 23|Sets.....6 32|MOON—Rises....12 42

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 10 56|Gov. Island...11 46m|Hell Gate.. 1 27m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....APRIL 8, 1852.

Cleared.

Ship White Squall, Kennedy, San Francisco, Booth & Edgar.

Ship Maid of Orleans, Dennis, New-Orleans, W. Nelson.

Ship T. J. Rogers, Sprague, Charleston, Jas. W. Elwell & Co.

Ship Constantine, Bunting, Liverpool, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Meta, (Bren.) De Hanle, Bremen Oelrichs & Co.

Ship Leila, Binford, Baltimore, A. Nottebohm.

Bark Theo. Lincoln, Higgins, Dublin, H. D. Brookman.

Bark Amelia, (Br.) Holden, Matanzas, master.

Brig Francis, Hopkins, Jacksonville, Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Warreat Brown, Vaillent, Georgetown, Peck & Church.

Brig Amanda, Rose, Cardenas, R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Tybee, Ferguson, Charleston, Geo. Sulkley.

Brig Emil, (Sw.) Ekman, Charleston, master.

Schr. Eliza Rodman, Osgood, New-Bedford, master.

Schr. J. R. Randall, Blackwell, Washington, master.

Schr. Isabella, Boyd, Port-au-Platte, Slaight, Gumbs & Baker.

Schr. Ellicott, Kingsland, Baltimore, Johnson & Lowden.

Schr. Cara, Chase, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.

Schr. Teaser, Wentworth, Boston, J. Atkins & Co.

Pron Anthracite, Morley, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

Steamship Roanoke, Parrish, Norfolk and Richmond, 23 hs. mdse. and pass. to Ludlam & Pleasants.

Packet ship America, Lawrence, Liverpool, March 13th, mdse. and 186 pass. to D. & A. Kingsland. March 23, lat. 45 40, lon. 36 10, fell in with a herm. brig full of water and abandoned, the foremast and topmast with rigging attached

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted.*) at the office, No 118 NASSAU-STREET, *between Beekman and Ann-sts*, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies: THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the *Daily Times*.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.
Payment in all case must be made in advance.
RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

VOL I....NO. 176. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Rev E. H Canfield**, Rector of St. Peter's Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the P. E Free Church of St. Jude, No. 25 6th-av., opposite Amity-st. The friends of free churches are particularly invited to attend. a10-1t

☞ **Presbyterian Church**, St Luke's Hall, corne. of Grove and Hudson-sts., Rev. JOHN LITTLE, Pastor Services every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. The public are invited. Seats free. a10-1t*

☞ **Rev. Frederick G. Clark**, late of Astoria, L. I., will preach in the 20th-st. Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., (from which he has accepted a call,) TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING and AFTERNOON. a10-1t

☞ **Mrs. Bishop is to Preach To-morrow** at the C. Israelite Sanctuary, No 108 1st-st, near Avenue-A, at 3 o'clock P M, and 7 in the EVENING. Subject—"Israels Restoration and the Millennium." Seats free. a10-*

☞ **New Jerusalem Church**—6th-st., near Broadway. Prof BUSH, will deliver a Lecture, in this place, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on the Doctrine of Regeneration, as held in the new Church. a10-1t*

☞ **The Seventh Lecture** of a Course, on The Future Destiny of Man, will be delivered on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Evangelical Lutheran Church, in Mulberry-st., near Grand. Subject—What is Hell? Is it material fire, or what is it? a10-1t*

☞ **Temperance Meeting**.—There will be a great turn out to hear the Rev. LUCIAN BURLEIGH, on SUNDAY EVENING 11th April, at the Methodist E. Church, in 18th-st, near the 8th-av Seats free A collection will be taken up. Subject—"The Rumseller's Sabbath." a10 1t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Protestant Association.**—All the officers and members of New-York Lodge No. 3 P A., are hereby notified to be punctual in their attendance at their Lodge-room, Convention Hall, Wooster-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, 13th inst, at 8 o'clock, as business of importance will be transacted. [1t*] THOMAS MINNIS, Recording Sec'y.

☞ **Industrial Home Association, No. 2**.—The Officers, Executive Committee, and Bank Trustees, will hold a meeting, (for the transaction of important business referred by the Association,) at the Westchester Hotel, corner of Bowery and Broome-st., THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. [a10-1t*] K. A. BAILEY, President.

☞ **National Academy of Design** will open the 27th annual Exhibition to the Public, on TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M. Artist exhibitors are notified that Saturday, the 10th, is appointed varnishing day. By order of the Council. J. M. SHEGOGUE,
a8 3t* Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

☞ **Notice.**—Steamship BALTIC, from Liverpool, is now discharging under general order, at her berth, foot of Canal st. Consignees will please send their permits on board immediately, and attend to the receipt of their goods.
a9-2t EDWARD K. COLLINS & CO.

☞ **Post-Office, New-York.—Notice.**—The European mails, per S. S. HUMBOLDT, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 10th inst., at 10½ A. M. closed mail will be made up, per *Humboldt*, for Bremen and German States. [a10-1t] WM. V. BRADY, P. M.

☞ **Gold Mining in California**.—Twenty thousand dollars of the Stock of the SONORA GOLD MINING COMPANY, appropriated for Working Capital, is still offered by the Trustees: that amount, with what has already been subscribed, being deemed sufficient for all purposes.

In presenting the claims of this Company to the confidence of those who are desirous of investing their means in the business of Quartz Mining, it is perhaps necessary to state more fully than has heretofore been done, the prospects and the scale upon which the operations of the corporation will be carried on. The principal locations upon which the mining operations will be conducted, are on the celebrated CLIFF VEIN, situated within the limits of the City of Sonora, Tuolumne County, which extends through one of the richest portions of that immensely productive section, and has yielded, probably, a larger amount of the precious metal than any other in the State, as it runs through the hill overhanging Holden's Garden and crosses the numerous ravines and drains emptying into Wood's Creek on the north-west, and Sonora Creek on the south-east side; and as those creeks and ravines have all yielded a very large amount of gold, we are led to the conclusion that the disintegrated composition of a portion of this vein had contributed immensely to the many hundred thousands of dollars already taken from that neighborhood by washing. But although these facts justify the expectation that similar deposits will be discovered in the vein, the yield of the portion ore taken from the Company's property, with its superior facilities for working, constitutes its value. Several various tests of the working ore in which no gold is visible, produce at the rate of from one hundred and twenty to two hundred and fifty dollars per ton. The size of the vein, extent of claim, and abundance of fuel and water, warrant the belief that the operations of the Company, conducted as they will be on the largest scale, can be carried on uninterruptedly for a term longer than a human life, at a profit of less than twelve dollars per ton. The attention of the public is called to the report of Col M J Gritzner, recently in the service of the General Government as Geologist and Mineralogist in California. It will be found in the Company's pamphlet of organization.

The steam engine and boilers now complete, are of fifty horse power; and the stamp work, nearly ready to ship, is of the most improved and durable construction, made of the best material, and after plans furnished by Capt Robt L. King, similar to those in use at the celebrated Peck's Mill. It will consist of thirty six stampers of six hundred pounds weight each with all the wood and iron work complete, ready to be put together in California without delay, and at a very small expense. It will, without doubt, crush and amalgamate from seventy to ninety tons of ore per day of twenty-four hours.

The Trustees invite the closest scrutiny, on the part of those desirous of making an investment, which promises such large returns, into the objects, prospects, and affairs of the Company. They are satisfied that an examination will convince the most sceptical that a better use of capital cannot be made than in bona fide mining operations in California—they are equally satisfied that dividends will be made by this Company in less than twelve months from the commencement of mining operations, exceeding, in amount, the whole capital stock of the Company.

Capital stock, $200,000 shares, $100 each. Applications for stock, pamphlets, or further information, may be made at the office of the Company, No 66 Beaver-st, or by mail, post-paid, addressed to either the President or Treasurer.
D. W. INGERSOLL, President.
THOMAS E. HASTINGS, Treasurer m17-W&Stf

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **The Finance Committee of the MOUNT VERNON BUILDING ASSOCIATION**, having examined the vouchers and accounts of the secretary, report them in all respects correct. They likewise report the following statement of the condition of the financial and other affairs of the Association, viz.: There have been 1,034½ shares subscribed, of which 15 shares have been withdrawn and 17 forfeited—in all, 32—leaving 1,002½ shares now held by members. There have been 123½ shares redeemed; leaving 879 shares unredeemed. They likewise report the following

SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS.

DR.		CR.	
To entrance fees received	$836 75	By Expenses	$569 54
To Transfer fees received	60 00	Less Pass Books sold	77 90
To Redemption fees received	494 50		$491 64
To Fines	131 90	By par value on 123½ shares	24,700 00
To Dues	11,816 00	By Dues in arrears	318 00
To Dues in advance	26 00	By Redemption fees in arrears	3 00
To Dues in arrears	218 00	By Fines in arrears	41 20
To Redemption fees in arrears	3 00	By Cash refunded to Widows	80 00
To Fines	41 20		
To Interest	73 98		
To Money redeemed in advance of receipts	72 71		
To Profit on 123½ redeemed shares	11,760 50		
Total	$25,633 84	Total	$25,633 84

PROFIT AND LOSS.

DR.		CR.	
To Expenses	$491 64	By Entrance fees	$836 75
To Cash refunded	80 00	By Redemption fees	497 50
To net gain	12 829 49	By Transfer fees	60 00
		By Fines	172 40
Total	$13,401 13	By Interest	73 98
The net gain on each unredeemed share is	$14 60	By Profit on redeemed shares	11,760 50
		Total	$13,401 13

CORNELIUS A COOPER,
JAMES LAYCOCK,
CHARLES ALPHONSE, } Committee.

We, Bradley H Balcwin, President of the Mount Vernon Building Association, and George W Cooper, Secretary of the Mount Vernon Building Association, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct account of the financial matters of such Association for the year ending on the third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.
B. H. BALDWIN
GEORGE W COOPER.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of April, 1852
a10 J B. BATCHELOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

☞ **The Long Island Farm Association**.—A HOME FOR ALL AND THE MEANS TO SUSTAIN IT!—The exorbitant rent paid for dwellings in the City has become so heavy a tax on the industrial class, that it is hard to be borne. Landlords, in many instances, charging from 20 to 30 per cent on the value of their property. The plan of this Association is more favorable, and differs from that of others hitherto established. It embraces a tract of land, which, with the same cultivation, will produce as much as any land within fifty miles of New York. It is divided into 240 shares, of 10 acres each. A deduction of 10 per cent. is allowed on all payments made six months or more in advance of the time required. Each member has the privilege of securing one or more shares, by paying $1 per acre, and thereafter, each month. $2 50 per share. All information cheerfully given at the office of the Association, No. 208 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.
HENRY MEIGGS, President.
JAMES D. MORGAN, Vice President.
J. R. HUNTING, Secretary
A. S EASTON, Surveyor. a-10

☞ **Come and see the Practical Working**.—The second regular monthly meeting of the SECOND GREENWICH BUILDING ASSOCIATION will be held on MONDAY EVENING, April 12, at 8 o'clock in the Bleecker Buildings, Bleecker-st, near 8th-av. Such was been the success of this Association that the officers will be enabled to offer ten or twelve shares for sale or redemption. The attendance of all interested in the principles of Building Associations is invited. Persons who desire to secure shares in this profitable institution should come prepared to subscribe this evening. The members are reminded that the April dues must be paid on or before this meeting. The Secretary is always to be found at the office, No 48 8th-av., to receive subscriptions and dues. JOHN KEYSER, President.
GEO. STARR, Vice President.
R Ross, Jr, Secretary

TRUSTEES.

Charles Crane,	James I. Post,	Samuel Sinclair,
John Thomas,	Robert Peterson,	James W. Ferr,
Geo P Nelson,	D C. Weeks.	W. E. Smith, Jr.

a10-2t

☞ **Washington Building Association**.—There will be a regular meeting at Warren Hall, corner of Oliver and Henry sts., on MONDAY EVENING, April 12, at 8 o'clock. At the last meeting 24 shares were redeemed. Money will also be advanced on shares at this meeting. This Institution is in a flourishing condition and those who wish to join, would do well to do so at once as the entrance fee will be raised. CASPER C. CHILDS, President.
B. H. HOOPER, Secretary, No 333 Pearl-st. a10-2t

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **Columbia Building Association of BROOKLYN**.—The first Regular Monthly Meeting will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 14th inst., at No. 14 Hamilton-av., when a number of shares will be offered for redemption. Members are notified to pay their first month's dues, during the week, to the Secretary, at his office, No. 16 Court-st., or at the Hall, on Wednesday evening. The Hall will be open at 5 P. M., for the reception of dues. The Meeting will commence at 8 o'clock. This Association is in a very flourishing condition. Its first monthly meeting takes place April 14, when the regular dues are payable. Any person, male or female, desirous of making his or her small earnings more than triple within the space of a few years, or any person who is desirous of borrowing money in order to purchase his own house on the most advantageous terms, who will but take the trouble to compare the advantages offered by this Association, both to lenders and borrowers, with those offered by any other Associations, will at once find a key to the success of our plan; for instance:

1. It will loan money at 6 per cent. per annum on the amount advanced.
2. It will allow interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum to all persons who prefer paying their subscriptions for two months or more in advance, thus securing a double interest—firstly the above 7 per cent.; secondly, their share of profits. Persons who wish to borrow money for the purpose of buying or building their own house or farm, can here secure an advance on far more liberal terms than are effected by any other Association.
3. Persons desirous of withdrawing from the Society, can do so at any time, by giving one month's notice, and receive back all dues paid by them, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum.

A person who will save but 14 cents a day, (and there is not one person who cannot, if so disposed,) can in this Society secure in a few years a small capital, ($1,000,) with which he can establish himself in business, and thus achieve a home and independence. The entrance fee is 50 cents per share; monthly payment, $3 per share; value of each share, $500. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of joining can leave their names with the Secretary.
DANL. P. BARNARD, President.
WM H GRIFFITH, Vice-President.
CHAS. O. RICHARDSON, Secretary, 10 Court-st. m29-tA15

☞ **Brooklyn Mechanics' Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION**.—The first monthly meeting of this Association will be held on the corner of Clinton and Atlantic-sts, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 14, at 8 o'clock. The dues for the first month must be paid that evening, if not previously paid, and as a large number of shares will be redeemed, the members should be prompt in attendance. This Society offers peculiar advantages to those who desire either to convert or borrow money, and as there are a few shares yet to be taken, it would be well for such persons to attend this meeting. The Secretary will receive subscriptions and monthly dues at No. 156 Atlantic-st., from 6 o'clock in the morning until 1 P. M.
ROBERT P. PERRIN, President.
JAMES ROBINSON, Vice-President.
J. S. DENMAN, secretary. a14-3t

☞ **The National Building and Mutual Loan ASSOCIATION** invites persons desirous of joining before the initiation fee is increased, to avail themselves of the opportunity immediately, as the number of shares taken will soon guarantee the advance entrance fee. Several shares will be offered for redemption at the next meeting of the Association, of which due notice will be given. The office, No. 173 Canal st., under the People's Bank, will be open every evening from 7 to 9½, to receive subscriptions and dues. Present entrance fee, $1; dues, $3 per month; shares, $200.
B NEWHOUSE, President.
JOHN W. VANDEWATER, Secretary a10-2t

☞ **The Fulton Building and Mutual LOAN ASSOCIATION**.—Subscriptions will be received by the Secretary, at the Office of the Association, No. 64 Bowery, (in the Citizens' Insurance Co.,) every MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENING, from 7 to 9 o'clock. Members who have not received their pass books, can get them by calling at the office of the Secretary. Entrance Fee 50 cents; Monthly Dues $2 50: Shares limited to 800, a large proportion of which are now taken. After the above number are subscribed for, no more will be sold.
ISAAC AMERMAN, Jr., Secretary, No. 64 Bowery.
C. N. POTTER, Attorney, No. 64 Wall-st a6-tf

☞ **Second People's Building Association**.—Several shares will be redeemed at the monthly meeting on next WEDNESDAY EVENING, 14th inst., which will be held at the Assembly Room, corner of 25th st. and 8th-av., at 8 o'clock. The books of this Association will be open a few days longer to receive subscriptions, at the office, No. 297 9th-av. Articles of Association can be had of the Secretary, daily, from 9 A M till 9 P. M. The entrance fee will shortly be raised. It is now $1. Monthly dues, $3
SCAB WHEELER, Jr., President.
ABRAM McBRIDE, Vice-President.
J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary a9-5t

☞ **Six per Cent. on the Amount Loaned**.—The SECOND CHELSEA BUILDING and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION is now in the full tide of success, and will loan its members money on the above favorable terms. The monthly dues $2; entrance fee 50 cents at present; the value of shares, $5 00. Interest allowed on dues paid in advance. The office is open day and evening, until 10 o'clock, where all persons can subscribe for shares. Public meetings every MONDAY EVENING, at 8th-av. and 20th st., at 8 o'clock.
JOHN P CUMMING, President.
WM H. HOYT, Secretary—office No 230 9th-av. a10-2t

☞ **Notice**.—FIRST KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—The third regular meeting for the payment of dues, will be held on MONDAY EVENING, April 12, at 8 o'clock, in Knickerbocker Hall, cor. 23d-st and 8th-av. The members will bear in mind that a great saving of time and trouble can be made by paying their dues at the office of the Secretary, No. 168 9th-av, during this week.
WELCOME R BEEBE, President.
JAMES R. DELVECCHIO, Vice-President
E. J MADDEN, Secretary a6 6t

☞ **$3,418 Made at the First REGULAR MEETING OF THE SECOND KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION**, showing the healthy and flourishing condition of this Association, and the entrance fee will soon be raised. A public meeting will be held at Knickerbocker Hall, corner 23d-st and 8th-av on MONDAY EVENING next at 7 o'clock, for those who wish to join.
JAMES R. DELVECCHIO, President.
ANSON WILLIS, Vice-President
E. J. MADDEN, Secretary, office No 168 9th-av. a3-4t

☞ **On Monday Night**, the 12th inst, a public meeting of the NORTH AMERICAN M L AND A F ASSOCIATION will be held at the Broadway House, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.
RICHARD F CARMAN, President.
THOMAS S CUMMINGS, Vice President.
MORTIMER SMITH, Secretary. a10 2t

New-York Daily Times.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Action of Parliament—The Elections—Literature, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, March 26, 1852.

Her Majesty's Opposition have at last succeeded in extracting some definite information from the head of the Ministry, of the course in contemplation for the session. This was not achieved without a good deal of badgering on the part of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who in his capacity of leader of the Liberal host, put poor DISRAELI to his wits' end to answer, without committing himself to any contradiction of what Lord DERBY might choose to state in the other house. The result is, that the DERBY Ministry have generously promised to cut matters as short as possible, and "appeal to the country," as they facetiously call it, in time for an autumnal session. Nothing will be done now, therefore, but what cannot be left undone, and all the fine promises of "social reforms" are, for the present, in abeyance and will probably turn out moonshine at last.

A DULL ADMINISTRATION.

The nightly sittings, as you may imagine, under the circumstances, are terribly devoid of interest, nobody caring for what is, but only for what is to be. The voting away of the people's money, in providing for the estimates, is, however, not forgotten, and never is, let the position of public affairs be what they may. There is not much debating, but the sums taken from the public pocket are none the less. Discussions on the estimates are proverbially dry—so much so that here members, for the most part, accept, as gospel, whatever the Government officials choose to tell them, rather than go into details which they do not understand. Mr. HUME, to be sure, puts some puzzling questions on matters of finance, but they rarely result in anything, and the money goes just the same.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL WAKING UP.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, I must inform you, is grown quite lively since his release from the trammels of office. He has thrown off the apathetic indifference which characterized his latter days as Premier, and makes a vigorous onslaught, at every available opportunity, on the ranks of the enemy—that is, those who succeed him in the good things of office. It is a vast pity his lordship had not thought of being more on the alert earlier in the session. His chances were at least respectable, even if some of his colleagues were otherwise. Yet so curious a compound is this small aristocratic fraction of humanity, that, though warned of the results of inaction, he perseted letting things take their course; and the consequence was, that he was kicked out—a most righteous retribution, as every body thought. Now, however, he is making amends for his former sins of omission, by "hitting out" as hard and often as he can, and damaging his successors to the best of his ability, in which amiable occupation he is bravely seconded by Mr. COBDEN and the crew of worthy senators who act with, and swear by, him. D'ISRAELI, though not wanting in spirit, is no match for the motley host who are "let loose" at him every evening, while the long parliamentary experience of Lord JOHN gives him an advantage which he makes the most of

ADVANCE SKIRMISHING.

The coming elections, however, are the great theme for comment and expectation; and every one who has a particle of political influence is pondering how he can turn it to the most advantage. New candidates for legislative honors are coming into the field, and issuing addresses and making speeches to the constituencies they fondly hope to humbug. This is all in the natural course of things. It is much too soon to calculate the chances and changes of impending contests. All looks perplexed and chaotic—much more so than usual; for nobody knows precisely on what principles the ministry is "appealing" to public opinion. Lord DERBY discreetly says as little as he can help, hoping, doubtless, to win a verdict on the ground of "general confidence" in his administration, without descending into particulars. The liberals, nevertheless, are determined that the question for the country shall be "protection," or "no protection," well knowing that upon this issue they are safe, and I may add, on no other. Neither the Whigs nor the Manchester school are prime favorites with the people; and could Lord DERBY have disentangled himself from the evil influences of the farmers' friends, he would have reason to look more cheerily than he can pretend to do now. He carries too much dead weight and legislative lumber to come in a winner, unless the deity who presides over the destinies of Downing-st. specially interposes to save him.

THE DENOUEMENT NEAR.

A short time will show matters in a clearer light. The Peelites and other parties are driving the Ministers in both Houses to make a positive declaration of their future policy; but, to do him justice, Lord DERBY is not such a fool as to disclose this at present. Caution has not, hitherto, been his characteristic; yet it is clearly the only thing that can possibly give him even a brief term of office;—a long lease is too much to hope for.

THE LITERARY FORGERIES.

The interest attaching to the late literary forgeries of BYRON and SHELLEY letters, is anything but exhausted; on the contrary, it is thickening, in virtue of a pamphlet published by the Pall-mall bookseller, Mr. WHITE, by whom the forged letters were first bought, and afterwards sold at a great profit to Messrs. MOXON & MURRAY. Mr. WHITE, as is usual in all cases of swindling, talks largely about his honor, and seems terribly anxious to show that he has been an innocent victim throughout; but the sages in the bibliopolic world shake their heads, and with a reverent recollection of the law of libel, say nothing. Had Mr. WHITE said nothing too, his position as a purchaser of mock letters would have been none the worse, whatever might be thought of his palming them off at a profit afterwards. Paris, it seems, is the head-quarters for this kind of work, and thanks to the ingenuity and skill displayed in its execution, by this time half the autograph and curiosity collectors of Europe are well stocked with forgeries of the finest description, and more perfect than any of the originals. About the quality of such compositions there cannot be much doubt, when we find such experienced publishers as MURRAY buying them in the lump, at the rate of two guineas and a half a letter. Verily, the fellow who wrote them, has worked the vein to some advantage, thus to bamboozle a bookseller who had a host of BYRON originals with which to compare them.

LIFE OF LORD JEFFREY.

Turning from booksellers to books, Lord COCKBURN'S "Life of Lord JEFFREY," of *Edinburgh Review* renown, is being read with much interest. JEFFREY turns out to be not half so ferocious as he had been popularly imagined. He is even described as genial, and sweet tempered,—hard as it is to believe this of the writer of so many fierce articles and truculent reviews. It was but small comfort to the authors of the books he slaughtered in his *Review*, to be told that he was a most amiable and kind-hearted man, when it is not the less true that he reserved all his softer traits for his friends, giving unhappy writers the benefit of the heavy blows it was his delight to deal out. Be this as it may, Lord COCKBURN has given us a book replete with attractive matter. After all, one never gets tired of reading about literary giants, either of the past or present age, or whether historians, poets, philosophers, or politicians; these last, too, find leisure to scribble a good deal;—witness MACAULAY and BROUGHAM. JEFFREY'S name and fame are forever linked to the *Edinburgh*,—the history of which, by the way, though bristling with vivid realities, is as full of interest as a romance. Moreover, he owed everything to literature, and never throve well as a lawyer, until he had gibbeted half a generation of authors, in the pages of the *Review*, as a warning to the rest of their tribe. It is quite pleasant to find him the gentlemanly, courteous individual he is represented, even though we may suspect something of Scotch partiality in the character drawn by his biographer and friend.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE TO COME DOWN.

While you are erecting a temple of industry, or glass palace of your own, we are about pulling one down. The "Crystal" edifice in Hyde Park, one of the great architectural curiosities of the day, is to all appearance doomed to destruction; and strange to say apparently with the full consent of the public. Neither voice nor hand is raised for its preservation—a thing which would seem not remarkable but for one little fact, viz., that the said crystal structure could only be preserved and maintained by a large and indefinite outlay. If the public will have it, they must pay for it; and just now there are so many better uses for the money it would cost, that no Minister, I suspect, would like to propose a vote in the estimates, for that purpose. There is another thing, too, which is, the marvellous amount of jobbing—*robbing* would be the right word—that would be consequent on a new museum, a winter-garden, or any other project as yet talked of. John Bull knows something of the cost of this kind of establishments, and is content to dispense with any present addition to the number. The report of the special Commissioners is dead against the retention of the palace, and though the contractors are trying to get up the steam, by letting in the public for nothing to view the palace, no substantial results are indicated; though it is just possible that the building may be disposed of piece meal, and ultimately adorn the royal conservatory at Kew and elsewhere.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.

The so-called science of "Electro Biology" is making strides among us, its professors, at least, are advertising all sorts of curious experiments on persons "in a perfectly wakeful condition," with great vigor. These exhibitions may not come under the definition of humbug, seeing that the effects produced may be genuine, but from the uncertain results, the apparent trickery and repeated failures, Electro-Biology is about the slowest species of amusement I know of. Clairvoyance is quite a lively pastime in comparison, and altogether more endurable, on account of the cleverness it supposes, whether based on imposition or not. At all events, Dr. DARLING, and his coadjutors and rivals, have not hit the public very hard at present, despite the desperate puff he received from the Messrs. CHAMBERS, of Edinburg. The worthy Doctor is sometimes in danger of not merely sending his "subjects" to sleep, but the spectators likewise, so dull are the *seances* at which his marvels are displayed. When he gets hold of the right "organizations," however, he goes on wondrously well, and certainly evinces a strange power in controling the mental and physical movements of susceptible young ladies and delicate young gentlemen. If, nevertheless, you ask what use is this Electro-Biology, and what light it is likely to throw on the operations of the human mind, you are baulked directly, and the Doctor, I doubt not, would rather return your money, than have you too inquisitive into the mysteries of his craft.

THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.

The "engineers' strike" drags itself along without much approximation to a result. The battle between masters and men is fought with true English tenacity, nor will the latter give way, I believe, until every means of resistance is exhausted, their funds included. The masters are slowly but surely replacing the malcontent workmen by new hands, whom they are gradually transforming into skilled operatives; so that they are every day becoming more independent of the "turn outs," and less in a position to be dictated to as regards terms. Much as the quarrel is to be regretted, a victory of the workmen would be something worse, as it would surely lead to the destruction of the whole engineering trade. Such at least is the judgment of those least biased one way or the other.

CAPT BEATSON'S PROPOSED ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Captain BEATSON has unfolded his plan of a private expedition in a small steamer of 250 tuns, in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, and the missing ships. The paper read by him at the last meeting of the Geographical Society on Monday, presented an interesting summary of his intended operations. The route he proposes to take will be wholly independent of any other expedition. Behring's Straits and the ice-fields in that direction, being the locality near which he believes FRANKLIN to be imprisoned in "thrilling regions of thick-ribbed ice," and seeking vainly the means of extrication. A letter of Dr. RAE, dated Detroit, published in the morning papers, stating his discovery of a portion of a flagstaff with the British Admiralty mark upon it, supposed to be a portion of the wreck of the lost vessels, has caused some sensation. The President of the Geographical Society, however, has given it as his opinion, on a comparison of the relative position reached by Dr RAE, and that of FRANKLIN'S ships when last heard of, that the inference is not justified, and that the "flagstaff" must have belonged to some other vessel Dr. RAE, who is now in London, has brought his relics with him for the inspection of the Admiralty.

NEW HOUSE-WARMERS.

A "new fire" has just been patented; in other words a new method of warming rooms by means of a series of thin metal plates placed in an ordinary grate, and heated by gas obtained from the decomposition of water. The plates become red hot, and are kept so by a combustion of gas,—and so, you can dispense with coals. Compared to the latter, it is said to be cheaper, more cleanly, and healthy. It is now exhibited, with countless other scientific marvels, at the Polytechnic Institution, and should it deserve all the fine things said of it, it must create quite a domestic revolution.

A REFORM BILL BY MR. HUME.

Last night Mr. HUME produced, for the consideration of the assembled Commons, a nice Reform bill of his own, by which every man occupying a house, or part of a house, being also duly rated or registered, would have a vote. The ballot and short Parliaments were also features of his scheme for amending the representation. Such a bill, as you will readily guess, was rather too strong a dose for such a House. It led, however, to an animated debate, in which it was strongly opposed by Mr. DISRAELI, who quoted from the address of the Governor of New-York, sundry passages to shew that the ballot was no prevention of bribery, nor of a variety of evils, for which it is alleged by its advocates to be a sovereign cure. Lord JOHN RUSSELL also took many "Constitutional" objections to the bill, which, on being put to vote, found only 89 supporters, against 244 on the other side. So far, the conclusion might be that Democracy is at a discount, and so, doubtless, it is in an assembly like that which meets at St. Stephens, of which the great majority are certainly elected under aristocratic influences, if not by the aristocracy itself. The country itself, were its voice fairly heard, might give a very different decision, albeit it cannot be denied that the classes now possessing the franchise, are jealous in the extreme of the exercise of a preponderating political power of the masses,—which would, probably enough, be the result of Mr. HUME'S measure.

COURT ETIQUETTE—A REBUKE.

The Romish chaplain of Mr. SWIFT, the Romish High Sheriff of London, who was introduced, at the late levee, to Her Majesty, under the pompous title of "The Reverend *Monsignore* SEARLE," and who appeared, on that occasion, in an odd costume consisting of purple vestments, a green cap, and scarlet stockings, has received a marked rebuke from the Lord Chamberlain, by having his presentation canceled in the *Gazette*. The cause assigned for this step is, that "*Monsignore*" is a foreign title which it does not appear the reverend courtier was entitled to assume. It was an oversight of the Lord Chamberlain's officials to have sanctioned his presentation in the first instance. The circumstance has caused much observation; but the general feeling seams to be that the Sheriff and his *pseudo* "*Monsignore*," have been treated as they deserve.

THE STEAMER GREAT BRITAIN.

The *Great Britain* steamer, after being completely repaired and renovated, has started on a trial trip to Cape Clear; she is reported to have greater power and velocity than she possessed previous to her being wrecked.

THEATRICALS.

As Easter approaches theatricals become stagnant, and managers cease to produce any novelties, keeping themselves in reserve for Easter Monday. The only events of note are the announced opening of the two Italian Opera Houses; Covent Garden commences to-morrow evening with the opera of *Maria di Rohan*, and Her Majesty's Theatre opens on next Tuesday with the same opera. GRISI, CASTELLAN, VIARDOT, with MARIO, TAMBERLIK, RONCONI and Herr FORMES, are to be the leaders at Covent Garden; and as Her Majesty's we are promised SONTAG, FIORENTINI, MARIE and SOFIE CRUVELLI and Mdlle WAGNER, who is expected to create a great sensation. The principal male singers will be GARDONI, CALZOLARI, NEGRINI, FERLOTTI, BELLETTI and LABLACHE *pere et fils*. Mr. and Mrs. KEELEY, who recently left the Princess' Theatre, have engaged with Mr. WEBSTER; the former is to play at the Haymarket, the latter at the Adelphi.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

The Whig Caucus.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Friday, April 9.

It is understood that all the Whig Members of the Senate, except Messrs. BABCOCK, BEEKMAN and NEWCOMB are favorable to the nomination of General SCOTT; and that all the Members of Assembly, except Messrs. BENNETT, BLACKSTONE, COPELAND, CORTELYOU, HUTCHINGS, RILEY, HEARTT, TAYLOR, VAN VECHTEN, WARD and WILSON, have authorized their names to be recorded in favor of the Caucus resolution declaring him to be the first choice of the Whigs of this State.

The Presidential preferences of both parties in this State have been pretty distinctly expressed within a few days past. We have already recorded the actions of the Democratic Convention of district delegates, assembled at Albany on Thursday last. They met to elect two delegates at large, to the National Convention. GENCASS was avowedly the candidate of one portion, and Mr. MARCY of the other,—the latter being composed of the Free-Soil section and a portion of the Hunkers. The latter prevailed, after a protracted struggle, Messrs. SKINNER and SEYMOUR, the delegates elect, being known to be favorable to Gov. MARCY'S nomination. Of course, the Free-Soilers abandon substantially the ground they held upon the subject of slavery in 1848, as Gov. MARCY has never been regarded as with them in their action then. The Hunkers, on the other hand, who have abandoned Gen. CASS, have probably done so from a desire to conciliate their former opponents, and from a conviction that he could not obtain the electoral vote of this State.

The Whig Legislative Caucus was held on Wednesday night. The election of delegates at large was postponed, not from any difficulty in coming to an agreement upon them, but because it was desired that all the Whigs in the State—in those districts where the Democrats have a majority as well as in the others, should be represented in such an election. The resolution declaring their first choice for the Presidency to be General SCOTT, was adopted with essential unanimity. Of the members absent the majority were either out of town or kept away by sickness, and most of them have since authorized their names to be recorded in favor of the resolution. Not a word was said in the caucus against its passage, and only three or four members withdrew or declined to vote. It is understood that out of sixteen Senators, all but *three*, and out of sixty-four members of Assembly, all but *twelve* were in favor of the adoption of the resolution. No other candidate was proposed by any one. Thus far, therefore, so far as New-York is concerned, the opposing candidates are SCOTT and MARCY.

Another Frightful Steamboat Disaster—One Hundred Lives Lost.

LEXINGTON, Friday, April 9.

The steamer *Saluda*, bound for Council Bluffs, exploded her boilers at this place to-day. She had on board, besides other passengers, a large number of Mormon emigrants. All the officers of the boat were killed, except the first clerk and mate. About *one hundred* lives are supposed to have been lost. The boat is a total wreck. Her boilers have been in use several years.

Arrival of Kossuth at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Friday, April 9.

KOSSUTH and suite arrived here this evening, and quietly proceeded to their hotel. His arrival has not, as yet, created the least sensation.

To-day being Good-Friday, business has been generally suspended. We have, consequently, nothing to report.

Rhode Island Election

PROVIDENCE, Friday, April 9.

The following additional returns of the Election have been received

Coventry—Harris 274 votes; Allen 187; Arnold 278; Lawrence 178; Fisher 9.

West Greenwich—Harris 41; Allen 140; Arnold 41, Lawrence 138.

New-Shoreham—Harris 89; Allen 145; Arnold 89; Lawrence 145.

Coventry—No choice for Senator, but will elect a Whig to-morrow.

Cromwell—Whipple and Levi Johnson, Whigs, Representatives.

West Greenwich—T. T. Hazard, Dem., elected Senator, and a Democratic Representative.

New-Shoreham—Wm P Ball, Whig, Senator, Simeon Babcock, Dem, Representative.

East Greenwich—Electa Robert Allen Representative. He is claimed by both parties, but voted with the Whigs, being for the Maine Law.

Exeter—The old Senator and Representative hold over—both Democrats.

Foster holds a second trial on Wednesday.

Missouri Democratic State Convention.

THIRD DAY

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, April 8.

The Convention re-assembled yesterday.

The Committee on resolutions reported, through their Chairman, a series of resolutions, as follows:

The first endorses the Baltimore platform of 1848.

The second endorses the Virginia platform of 1798-99.

The third approves of the Compromise measures.

The fourth declares the right of instruction.

The fifth denounces abolitionism, nullification, and all the enemies of the Union and the Union of Democracy.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mr. HALLEY nominated J. M. PRICE for Governor.

Mr. D OXBY nominated General S. PRICE for Governor.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot, and, after two ineffectual efforts, some sharp skirmishing and angry words passed among some members. Adjourned till the afternoon.

Afternoon Session.

The Convention again proceeded to ballot, and on the third trial the vote stood as follows for Governor: T. M. PRICE, (BENTON,) 18,974. STERLING PRICE, (BENTON, but supported by the anti-BENTONS,) 20,773. Scattering, 1,144.

STERLING PRICE was then declared elected, and in a brief speech he pledged himself to support the resolutions.

T. M. PRICE gave the same pledge.

The following nominations were then made;

Lieut. Governor.... D. WILSON BROWN, (Anti-Benton.)
Secretary of State.. J. M. NICHOLSON, (Benton.)
Auditor..... W. H. BUFFINGTON, (Anti-Benton.)

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1852.

☞ The Second Edition of the *Evening Times*, published every day at 3 o'clock P. M., and served to subscribers for *One Cent*, contains a full and complete list of the *Arrivals at all the Hotels*, up to the latest hour.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Neither the Publication Office, Editorial Rooms, nor Printing Establishment of the DAILY TIMES are opened on Sunday. Advertisers who desire their notices to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 11 o'clock on Saturday evening.

The Expedition to Japan.

Senator BORLAND seems to be in pursuit of knowledge under difficulties. His resolution of inquiry, into the objects of the Expedition to Japan, has been again postponed. The Senate is unwilling to appear inquisitive. It has all possible confidence in the honorable intentions of the President, and is fearful of giving offence, or evincing distrust, by asking what those intentions are. Perhaps, too, it fears the answer to such an inquiry might not be satisfactory; or perchance that the President might refuse to answer at all. But, whatever the motive, Mr. BORLAND certainly encounters great obstacles in his endeavor to extract from the Executive Department any information upon this subject.

Perhaps we feel special sympathy in his failures, because we have shared his embarrassments. We have found great difficulty in procuring any definite and reliable information as to the purposes and plans of this expedition. We are assured, on all sides, by the organs of the Government, that it is to be a very great affair; that it will open new fields to the commerce of the country; put the United States in new relations with the Eastern world, and, in various ways, tend greatly to exalt and magnify this Republic among the nations of the Earth—all which is highly gratifying, though not very specific. We are told again, with equal emphasis, that this American fleet is to demand reparation from the Japanese authorities for injuries they have inflicted upon us; to force open their ports to our commerce; to enter their Capital, "at all hazards," and to teach that venerable nation its duty as a power on Earth. These more definite, and, therefore, more satisfactory announcements, came to us through the columns of those organs of the Government, which have been most violent in their remonstrances against our taking any part in the affairs of other nations. Perhaps it was this circumstance which led us to distrust them. We confess our embarrassment in endeavoring to reconcile their excessive zeal for intervention in Japan, with their horror-stricken fear of intervention in Europe. It is, however, probably not worth while to attempt to reconcile the apparent discrepancy.

We trust that the administration is about to vindicate itself by practical measures, from the reproach which its defenders have brought upon it. We have not had full faith in that utter indifference of our Government to the affairs of the world, which its special champions have claimed for it. And although Washington's birth-day was very ostentatiously celebrated by sundry members of Congress, for the express purpose of enforcing the duty of minding our own business and letting other nations mind theirs, we have had a lurking suspicion that, in the view of Mr. WEBSTER, and other eminent men in places of authority, "our own business" might not always be bounded by our geographical limits. Our illustrious Secretary of State has on sundry occasions hinted an opinion that we had some "business" with the affairs of other people:—that it might be a matter of direct importance to us, what nations were doing beyond the sea; and that, on various questions of international and commercial law, and in various matters touching international intercourse, it was our right and our duty to keep a watchful eye upon other powers, and to assert rights and interests which we possess in common with all the nations of the earth. He gave the world to understand some years ago, that the struggles of Greeee for freedom were not matters of indifference to us; that we were directly concerned in the league which the despots of Europe had formed to crush free principles wherever they might make themselves apparent; and that we had no right to evade the responsibility which our position among the nations of the earth imposes upon us. He told Mr. Hulsemann that it was a mistake to suppose that the United States had no concern in the development of free principles in Austria. Remembering all these things,—and recalling too the instructions which he gave to our Minister to China, some years ago, we found it not impossible to believe that the Administration intended, in spite of the fierce crusade of its organs against any departure out of our own particular shell, to put our relations with Japan, and perhaps with the other nations of the East, upon a better footing than they hold at present.

We sheuld be glad to have some official confirmation of our hopes upon this subject,—if any such could be attained. We should be glad to see Mr. BORLAND's resolution adopted, and answered, so far as the public interest would allow. We should be glad to know that this expedition goes to Japan for the purpose of protecting our commerce and our sailors in the Eastern seas. We trust there is no mistake in the rumor that American sailors, if found confined in dungeons or exposed in cages, or in any other way misused by the authorities of Japan, will be delivered from that captivity by any means necessary for that result. We would rather see every Japanese port blockaded, and bombarded, by an American fleet, than to permit longer such treatment of American sailors, as they are said to have experienced hitherto. Japan has no right to put forth pretensions, and to commit outrages, in regard to this country, which would not be allowed nor endured for a single moment, from any civilized nation on the face of the earth.

We do not believe in the right of any nation to *isolate* itself, and to treat as enemies all the rest of the world. National sovereignty over Territory is always subordinate to the sovereignty of God, and of those rules of justice which He has established for the Government of the world. We cannot doubt that it is the absolute duty of every nation to promote the welfare of the people who comprise it,—to extend civilization, enlightenment and Christanity throughout its borders, and to perform its part towards the advancement and elevation of the human race. Upon what principle can we justify the early settlers of this continent, in seizing its soil, driving off its savage inhabitants, and putting their lands into hands that would subdue it to the use and culture of man, except upon this broad ordinance of God, that the earth was given to man to be thus tilled and subdued and be made the abode of industry, of civilization and happiness! No nation has any right to plant itself thus, as a permanent stumbling block, in the path of universal progress.

We trust, therefore, that our Government does intend to enforce, by just and moderate means, upon the Government of Japan the obligations, and to exact from it the duties, which its very *existence* of necessity involves. We wish to see no war commenced or waged,—no unjust seizures of territory,—no arbitrary exactions made. But we have a right to claim from Japan, as from every other community on the face of the Earth, justice in her dealings with us, and a respectful recognition of other powers. She has no right to ignore the rest of the world, or to treat other nations as if their existence were an encroachment upon her rights. The feeling that the Earth was made for the use of man,—that it is misused wherever it is not made to contribute to the advancement of human happiness and the progress of civilization, and that all nations, however distinct in their organization, have still common duties, and common rights, is becoming too general and too strong to permit Japan, or any of the other nations of the Eastern world, to maintain forever their present position of isolated and stagnant solitude.

We trust the Expedition which our Government is about to send thither, will bear an honorable and conspicuous part in opening new relations, new developments, and a new era for the nations of the East.

Southern Rights.

There is a party, with organization more or less complete, in different sections of the South, whose sole bond of union is the conservation of Southern rights as dependent on the institution of slavery and its perpetuity. The uses of this organization have not been manifested in any Presidential election, for it has only commenced its action since the election of Gen. Taylor. It presents a far higher respectability both of character and numbers than the Abolition Party of the North. Whether it is designed like that to act as a Hessian adjunct to the forces of the Democratic camp is to be disclosed by its future movements. Some steps have already been taken toward a coalition with that interest, by sending delegates to the Baltimore convention. Slavery is so overwhelmingly the predominant interest of the States where it is maintained, representing the mass of the property, and pervading and modifying every institution and all social relations, that it seems in no way surprising that it should enter largely into the elements of all political arrangements, or even, in supposed emergencies, be made the foundation of exclusive Party action. But it will certainly present an anomalous phase of political sagacity, if we find the combined defenders of southern interests consummating an alliance with the factious abolitionists who send Chase and Sumner to the Senate, and Giddings, Preston King and Rantoul to the House of Representatives. As yet however we do not consider the indications decisive that the Southern Rights People entertain any such purpose. It will certainly "call down" the most uproarious applause from the wonder-loving among the unterrified, to see the departed patriotism of the Nashville convention and the fossil sediment of the Buffalo platform revivified in a common resurrection under a compromise banner at Baltimore. But there is yet an appearance of independence and faithful adherence to the principles, or at least the professions of their factional creed among the Nashville troops. The *Southern Press* seems to enjoy an Ishmaelitish satisfaction in every prospect of calamity to either of the great parties of the country. If the wisdom of the patriotic gentlemen who make that paper their organ is safe in its convictions that the interests they cherish are best promoted by standing aloof in that sort of armed neutrality which occasionally indulges in predatory incursions upon neighboring territories, they will keep the *Press* on its present course, and give us an imitation on an enlarged scale of the profound policy of Birneyism which has heretofore won such distinction in the Northern States. Never having been able to discover the peculiar advantages of that policy, we acknowledge ourselves incompetent to advise those who adopt it as the means of guiding and directing the legislation of the country. It must, nevertheless, be conceded that there is a fair and dignified look about it which commands respect. It does not expose itself to the loathing and contempt which attach to unprincipled and abhorrent alliances, such as a coalition between the disciples of the Buffalo and Nashville schools. One-ideaism is in every form of manifestation a mischievous abstraction. Allow the object of its devotion to be ever so meritorious, it detaches its votaries from every other worthy object, and precludes the possibility of general usefulness. Although this disarming a party for any useful exertion is sufficient to justify and demand general condemnation, it is by no means the end of the evil. An individual or a party so abstracted in the pursuit of one object, or the propagation of one dogma, as to withdraw from and neglect all other matters of general interest, loses all legitimate influence for the advancement of the very cause thus suffered to absorb all thought and all energy. No commiseration is excited in honest minds for the fate of the Birneyite abolitionists, who in this manner were left to destroy themselves—the only good they ever accomplished—because their whole energies were employed and expended in the fanatical pursuit of unconstitutional objects. But the protection of paramount interests, like those of slavery in near half the States, guaranteed by the Constitution, is a legitimate subject of political regard, and however well settled the convictions of any portion of the people may have become, that slavery is a detriment, and that its removal would be an advantage, no one can object to any proper action or any consolidation of influence to maintain it as the Constitution left it. The one-idea fallacy, however, will probably lead to as mischievous extremes in this direction as the other, and we shall witness the waste of much of the best talent and capacity in the country, in the vain pursuit of permanent controlling power for a single interest and a geographical section. Who cannot see the vastly increased influence for every good purpose—for the object above all others, which occupies all their anxieties—that the Southern rights people might wield, if they acted harmoniously with the ruling parties, according to their general political affinities! But like the Abolitionists, they seemed destined to waste all their strength in the pursuit of impracticabilities, and probably at last lose themselves and their honor together by a merger with their natural enemies in an unprincipled bargain for the corrupt enjoyment of spoil. We leave out of view the avowed secessionists,—they have already delivered themselves to the uses of Treason—their future course will arouse no solicitude. But all who yet value the Constitution and the rights protected by it may profitably reflect upon the absurd weakness of all attempts either North or South to build up sectional parties in defiance of its sanctions, or outside of the general current of sentiment in our political divisions. The experience of the last ten years satisfactorily demonstrates that no organization can ever acquire power or even respectability of numbers in disregard of our general loyalty to the Constitution and the Union. The various differences of opinion that arise among us on matters of principle or policy can only be usefully or satisfactorily disposed of by free discussion, and common acquiescence in such decision as the public sentiment shall approbate when pronounced under established forms and sanctions.

Special Message of the Governor.

In another column will be found the Message of the Governor, asking authority to employ counsel to protect the interests of the State in the cause, said to involve the Constitutional validity of the Canal Law, now pending in the Court of Appeals. The movements of faction in opposition to the Canal policy of the State—a policy absolutely vital to the continued prosperity of this City, and advancement of the State—are simply amazing. The suit in question was got up by collusion, not for the purpose of settling any individual rights, or enforcing the performance of duty by the Auditors, but in aid of the efforts of the disorganizers to obstruct the execution of the law. The plaintiff has no interest in the question, but lent his name for the uses suggested, being amply indemnified. A million and a half of dollars have been raised and mainly expended under the law, and now these proceedings are set on foot, instigated by the disappointment of a few Barnburners in the allotment of the contracts. The result will, we trust, justify the public confidence in the purity of the judiciary, by a signal rebuke of the clamors of faction, and of the party appliances that will seek to find access to the Court. The Message of Gov. Hunt treats the subject with the dignity becoming his position, and with an enlightened comprehension of the public interests, honorable to the State.

The Sing Sing Prison Case.

We are rejoiced to note a disposition at Albany to investigate the conduct of the State prisons. In the Senate, on Thursday afternoon, Mr. Tabor called the attention of that body, to an article in the *New-York Times*, in reference to the persecution of Henry Hagan, a convict, on the eve of discharge. He represented the case as so flagrant as to demand an immediate examination into the details, and proceeded to move the appointment of a Committee to collect evidence.

Mr. Conger stated that he had reason to believe the report, from which the *Times* drew its statements, was erroneous. He desired that there should be a suspension of action for the present.

Mr. McMurray approved of the postponement, inasmuch as the Inspectors have taken the matter in hand, and promise to have it fairly investigated.

The suggestion of Mr. Conger was very properly adopted. We can wait for the action of the Inspectors; and for the honor of humanity, we hope it may be favorable to the officers; but the postponement must not, as usual, amount to oblivion; or we shall have to be at the trouble of stirring the matter up again.

☞ HARPER'S *New Monthly Magazine* for April has been upon our table for nearly a week. It presents its usual elegant typography, splendid and profuse pictorial embellishments, and its customary variety of attractive and instructive reading matter. The two best novels of the day,—"Bleak House," by DICKENS, and "My Novel," by BULWER, are given monthly in its pages, and space is still reserved for all the choicest and best selections from all the English periodicals. The Editorial department, comprising strong original articles, gossip and anecdote, literary notices, and a Monthly Record of Current Events, is kept up with care and regularity; and both labor and expense seem to be lavished in making it more attractive and useful. It has, as it deserves, by far the largest circulation ever attained by any similar magazine in any part of the world. Now that the *International*, in its way also a most excellent monthly, has been discontinued, Harper's stands not only without an equal, but without a rival.

☞ Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL has written a long letter to the Editor of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* declaring that Mr. FILLMORE is the first choice of nine-tenths of the Whigs of Kentucky for the Presidency, and expressing great surprise at the inactivity of his friends in New-York. He says that unless Gen. SCOTT shall write a letter giving pledge for his course on the subject of Slavery, he cannot obtain the vote of a single Slave State.

RAILROAD CASUALTY.—We learn that as the Hudson River Railroad down train was approaching Poughkeepsie, yesterday afternoon, a man stepped deliberately upon the track, just in front of the engine, and was, of course, instantly killed. The wheels passed over his head, crushing him horribly. Whether he was insane, or intoxicated, was not known, nor had any information been obtained as to his name when our informant left.

THE ALLEGED CALIFORNIA DECEPTION.—We have already published the complaints made by several returned emigrants to California, against Messrs. A. H. Pride & Co., and Mr. W. Chase Barney, a member of that firm, of having sold them tickets for passage to San Francisco, by the steamer *Monumental City*, from Panama, under the *false representation* that they were part owners of that steamer, or, at all events, had such a connection with her owners as gave them a control over her.

Mr. Barney has made an affidavit in regard to the matter, which he has sent us, with accompanying documents, and in which he utterly *denies* the charge of having made any such false representations as those alleged. On the contrary, he swears that he put up conspicuously in his office notices announcing that tickets for that steamer could be procured *only* of the owners, at Panama; that he uniformly told every person who applied for tickets of this fact, and also of the further fact, that he had sent his partner, Mr. Pride, to Panama, for the express purpose of securing passage for them, and that he had funds in his hands for that purpose; and that the only reason their passages were not secured was, because the steamer had broken down, and the passengers would not wait upon the Isthmus for another to take her place, although Pride & Co. had agreed to pay their board for any such detention.

Mr. Barney publishes, in support of his statements, first, the affidavit of Mr. Robert Ludlow, who swears that he was a clerk in the office, and was

Present at nearly every sale of tickets by Mr. Barney, between the above-named dates, and never heard Barney represent himself or his firm to be agents of, or owners of, or to have any control over, the steamship *Monumental City*; on the contrary, Barney *always stated* that Zachrisson, Nelson & Co., at Panama, were the only authorized agents of said steamer, and that *Barney could only get his tickets by sending to Panama* for them, and that he had sent his partner, A. H. Pride, to Panama for that purpose; Barney had caused to be published in the *New-York Herald* the advertisement hereto annexed, marked B, which was placed in a conspicuous place in the office, No. 2½ Cortlandt-street, and was repeatedly the subject of conversation between Mr. Barney, himself and the passengers, and so often was it talked over that he got tired out with the repetition; that several holders of certificates issued by Barney brought to the office, No. 2½ Cortlandt-street, the *New-York Herald* containing the advertisement hereto annexed, marked C, and asked for an explanation; that Barney repeated to them that he had sent to Panama to secure tickets of the only authorized agents, and that the certificates issued by Barney were to be presented to A. H. Pride, at Panama, who would exchange them for tickets issued by the agents, Zachrisson, Nelson & Co.

Two other affidavits, of precisely the same purport, were made by Messrs. John Mowatt and W. F. Leonard, also in the office. Both testify that they repeatedly heard Mr. Barney make these explanations to persons applying for tickets, and that they never heard him represent himself as either owner or agent of the *Monumental City*, or as able to secure tickets on board of her, except by sending to purchase them at Panama, which he had done.

The following is the advertisement which they published upon the subject:

SPECIAL NOTICE TO CALIFORNIANS.—It has been advertised by parties, that passage on the *Monumental City*, to sail from Panama on the 15th March, cannot be secured in New-York. We announce that the *Monumental City* is advertised to sail from Panama on the 15th of March, and that passage can be secured only of the agents in Panama. We have sent to Panama to secure all the tickets for the *Monumental City*, and we issue tickets for her next trip and guarantee them.
A. H. PRIDE & Co., No. 2½ Cortlandt-street.

Under these circumstances Mr. Barney claims to be relieved from the charge of having made any false representations to these parties, and pledges himself to sustain everything he has said whenever the examination shall be had.

☞ The Democratic Convention of Missouri has chosen Cass delegates, and nominated a Benton man for Governor, who is supported in part by Anti-Bentonians. Three trials for the Gubernatorial nomination, finally resulted in the choice of STERLING PRICE over T. M. Price. The rest of the ticket is equally divided, by a compromise between the two sections of the party. The resolutions confirm the Baltimore platform of 1848, declare the right of Instruction, and endorse the Compromise. The proceedings seem to have been harmonious.

FROM ST. JAGO DE CUBA.—By the brig *Favorita*, we have dates from St. Jago to the 21st ult. The authorities, apprehending another expedition against the Island, had ordered three vessels—a steamer, a brig, and a schooner—to cruise between Cape Cruz and Cape Maize. The U. S. steam-frigate *Saranac*, Com. PORTER, commanding, arrived from Jacmel on the 20th, and sent dispatches for the United States Government by the *Favorita*.

Rhode Island Election—The Result.

From the Providence Journal.

We present below the returns of one of the severest political contests that has been held in this State. Every town has been contested and all the means known to political warfare have been lavishly expended.

In all its substantial fruits the triumph is with the Whigs. We have carried the city handsomely, electing our Senator and eleven Representatives. One candidate was defeated by a third ticket.

We have carried both branches of the General Assembly, securing a Senator in Congress. Gov. Allen has been reelected by a diminished majority, and has, without much doubt, lifted his ticket up with him, except Gov. Lawrence.

RECAPITULATION.

	1852. GOVERNOR.		1851	
Counties.	*Harris, W.*	*Allen, D.*	*Chapin, W.*	*Allen, D.*
Providence	4259	5801	2970	4414
Newport	1403	921	1127	683
Washington	1194	1013	932	1055
Kent	642	492	683	562
Bristol	700	325	394	220
Total	8198	8553	6106	6935
Scattering, 1851				186

Reckoning Coventry and West Greenwich as they are now, and the Lieutenant-Governor with the Whigs, the General Assembly will stand:

	Whigs.	*Democrats.*	*Vacancies.*
Senate	17	13	2
House	40	28	4

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE POLICE AND THE MODEL ARTISTES—THE TEMPLE OF THE GRACES TRANSFERRED TO THE FOURTEENTH WARD STATION HOUSE.—Some years ago, the exhibitions of Model Artistes were quite numerous in this City. They were first commenced by Dr. Collyer, whose exhibitions were patronized by the citizens, and were declared to be exceedingly chaste and classical. The success with which the Doctor's efforts were rewarded, encouraged others to follow in his footsteps—but, like the "Nephew of my Uncle," those who attempted to tread in the footprints of the Doctor fell far short, and each follower getting farther and further from the path originally traced out, they finally came to be nothing but vulgar exhibitions of nude men and women, white and black, young and old. For a time these were tolerated, and were well patronized by those of depraved taste. Finally, the police interfered, and on several occasions quietly surrounded the buildings in which the performances were going on, and, at a given signal, would arrest all the persons present—both audience and actors, and the next morning the parties would be paraded at the bar of the Police Court. Some of the *expose* made on these occasions were not very pleasing to the parties. Grey-headed men, who passed in the community for moral and upright men, were found side by side with the most depraved, brought to the same level by a depraved appetite, seeking gratification in these disgusting exhibitions. On one of these occasions, we recollect, an old man, his own son, and his daughter's husband found themselves together at the police office—each one ignorant of the presence of the other. There was no law to punish the spectators, and of course they were let off, after an exposure at the police office, which generally proved a cure, and prevented a second attendance. The actors were fined, in a few instances, and by repeating this process, those engaged were forced to give up the business.

Several attempts have since been made to establish other troupes of Ethiopean Minstrelsy and Model Artists exhibitions in Broadway, the Bowery, Chatham-street, and other parts of the City, all of which bailed until an individual named John St. Luke, managed to engage a number of male and female individuals, who consented to give day and evening performances at No. 598 Broadway, which was called the "Temple of Graces." The manager and proprietor of this exhibition, caused glaring placards of the "living models," "ministrelsy," "ancient and modern statuary," "necromancy," and the following tableaux:

The Three Hebe's. Midnight Intruders. Anthony and Cleopatra. The Mexican Guitar Player. Venus and Adonis. Three Graces. The Light of the Harem. The Nuns and Priests of Isis. The Bridal night. Youth and Age. Tableaux from Robert Le Diable. The Priests and Priestesess animated and transfixed by the Fiend.

These notorious exhibitions have been in existence in Broadway, at the above number, for some 3 months, and were visited by large audiences. So-called celebrated magicians appeared in numerous experiments in chemistry, pneumatics, optics, natural philosophy, and magic, which were received with wonder and admiration by audiences consisting principally of strangers, from all parts of the United States, who would be attracted and induced to witness the displays alluded to, observing the flashy handbills posted in all the hotels of City. Since the commencement of these performances a portion of the community have in endeavoring to break them up, and yesterday morning a number of citizens applied at the office of the Chief of Police, and called for the interference of the authorities at a place called "The Temple of Graces," where females and males appeared nightly in a state of nudity. The information was at once given to his Honor Mayor KINGSLAND, who sought an interview with Mr. N. B. BLUNT, the District Attorney—and last evening he ordered a police force to the building, with instructions to make a descent upon the model artists and arrest them all, while in the act of exhibiting themselves.

In the absence of Chief Matsell, directions were given to his assistant, Mr. Mackeller, to order a sufficient force to attend the performance last night. The entire detailed force of the Chief's Office, and others of the Police department were ordered to be on hand at a certain hour.

The force proceeded to the building, and when the actors were about to appear in the play of "Midnight Intruders," the police entered in a body, made their appearance upon the stage and made known their business to the proprietor and his employées. They attired themselves in respectable clothing and accompanied the Police officers to the Fourteenth Ward Station, where the Chief Magistrate of our City, and the District Attorney, were waiting for the individuals to be brought before them. The parties in custody were John St. Luke, John A. Richie, William Kelly, Miss Butler, and three other women, whose names our Reporter could not learn. The males were detained, and the women discharged.

There was great excitement among the audience when the descent was made, and all of them made a speedy exit from the premises.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning, about 7½ o'clock, a mechanic, named John Pugh, aged 22 years, residing at No. 120 Sheriff-street, met with a fatal accident at the steam moulding mill of Mr. Joseph Ritter, Nos. 31 and 33 Attorney-street. He was at work near the machinery, and by some means got his arm caught within the large leather band, and before assistance could reach him, he was drawn into the machinery, and his limbs horribly crushed. The engine was stopped as soon as possible and the poor man extricated, but he died while being conveyed to the New-York Hospital. Coroner Ives held an inquest on the body, and the Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts. Deceased was a young man of excellent character, and for many years has supported an aged mother and three sisters.

FIRES.—On Thursday night, about 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in the attic story of a large dwelling-house on the corner of Montgomery and Monroe-streets. The flames were discovered by Policeman Berrian, of the Seventh Ward, who immediately gave the alarm, and the fire was speedily subdued, with trifling damage..... The alarm of fire at 1½ o'clock yesterday morning, was caused by the chimney of a dining saloon at No. 346 Broome-street taking fire, in consequence of it being in a dirty condition with soot. No damage was sustained.

THE ALLEGED CHARGE OF PERJURY.—Yesterday morning, an investigation of the charge of perjury against Mr. Henry Hutchinson, President of the New-York and New-Jersey India Rubber Company, was commenced before Justice Lothrop, at the Tombs. After a brief cross-examination of one witness, the case was adjourned over until Monday next.

BEATING TIME.—Last evening the New-Orleans telegraph operators had a chat, for the first time, wire to wire, with their cotemporaries in Hanover-street. Dispatches were forwarded and answers received from New-Orleans *dated one hour after they were received*. Thus a message started from this office, traversed 3,000 miles, and arrived at its destination sixty minutes before it started.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—The Board of Aldermen have appointed two additional members to the Committee to procure a site for a Mint, and have instructed the Committee to proceed to Washington, to urge upon Congress the passage of the bill for the establishment of a Mint at this City. We have fears that we shall now have a poor look for a Mint. A Committee of our Council in Washington will be too much for it.

—The Young Men of the City of New-York, who will vote the first time at the next election, and who desire to vote for DANIEL WEBSTER, and all other young men, favorable to the election of Mr. Webster to the Presidency of the United States, are requested to meet at Lafayette Hall, No. 595 Broadway, on Monday, the 19th of April instant, at 7½ o'clock in the evening, to adopt such measures as they may deem necessary to secure such election.

—The verdict recovered by the Fire Department against Solon Buffon, for erecting a building in violation of the Fire Laws, should be a warning to builders. Under the law the department could recover in this case $30,000, as the penalty was $50 per day for each day from July 15, 1850.

—The workmen have commenced tearing down the old Essex Market in Grand street. New buildings are to be erected, the lower stories of which will be used for a market, and the upper rooms for the 10th Ward Police the Police Court.

—Justice Mountfort, of the Essex Market Police, has a very important case of abduction under advisement; but as the accused party has not yet been taken into custody, we forbear giving the details.

—The Marshals who went South with the Fugitive Slave Preston, have returned to this city. They report that Preston's master will dispose of him for $1,500.

—The divorce cases of Morrell *vs.* Morrell, and Putnam *vs.* Putnam, are to be tried in the Superior Court next week. They will cause much excitement.

—HENRY CLAY's birthday will be celebrated by his friends in this city, on Monday evening, at the Apollo Saloon, by a banquet, as usual.

—The steamship *Empire City* sailed yesterday for Havana and New-Orleans. She had a large number of passengers for Chagres.

—The steamship *Humboldt* yesterday went down the bay on a trial trip. The trip was very successful.

—Rev. Dr. WHITEHOUSE has resigned the temporary charge of St. Thomas' parish.

[Advertisement.]

A BLESSING MADE UNIVERSAL.—We have great pleasure in announcing that LYON, the far famed inventor of the Magnetic Powder and Pills, has reduced the retail and wholesale prices of these peerless articles for the destruction of insects and vermin *just one-half*. You can now clear your houses of roaches and bed-bugs, or your conservatory or garden of plant insects, for twenty-five cents, and without perilling the life of any human being. Look at Lyon's advertisement, and then away to his store, No. 424 Broadway. The reduction in the wholesale prices is even greater than in the retail. Lyon has the right idea—enormous sales and small profits

[Advertisement.]

JUDGED BY HIS PEERS.—ROOT is the most extensively patronized by painters and engravers who want daguerreotypes to copy from. Of course such persons go where they can get the very best picture. This hint will not be forgotten. (Root is at No. 363 Broadway.)

[Advertisement.]

PUBLIC MEETING.—The Republican Building Association hold a public meeting at the Broadway House this (Saturday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Gilbert S. Nixon, Esq., will deliver an address.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, a very large Newspaper for the Country, is published every Saturday. The number for the present week contains, among other articles, the following:

Literary.—Poetry: The Pagan Questioning Death. Memory at Cranford—a beautiful sketch. Sledge-Traveling in Scandinavia. Hindoo Letters. Politeness and Truth. Miscellaneous Items.

Editorial.—Risks of Railway Travel. The Disraelite Ministry. The American Engineer in Cuba. The Common Council and City Schools. Baggage on River Steamers. Objects of the Japan Expedition. The Nero of Naples. Lola Montez in the Schools of Boston. Education—The National University. A Home Mission. Land-Titles in California. Extra-Judicial Punishments. The Cuban Trials. Cuba. The Canal Lettings. Young America. English Free-Trade in Corn. The Late Elections and the Liquor Law. The Compromise. Smaller articles.

News of the Day.—A weekly Summary of important events, carefully condensed and arranged—comprising, under separate headings, City, Domestic and Foreign Intelligence to the latest moment.

Correspondence.—Letters from our Correspondents in France, England, Washington, and at other points.

Proceedings of Congress.—Carefully selected and condensed.

Commercial Intelligence.—Review of Markets, Stocks, Prices, &c., &c., for the week. New-York Cattle Market.

☞ The *New-York Weekly Times* is issued on a double sheet, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum, in advance. Ten copies for $15; twenty copies for $20. Single copies may be obtained at the Office, in wrappers ready for mailing.

Clergymen of all denominations may receive the *New-York Times*, Daily and Weekly, at the lowest Club prices.
RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers,
No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York.
Specimen numbers may be obtained at the counter.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ LIVE AND LET LIVE.—Every man to his trade—The HAT FINISHERS' UNION is satisfied in making and selling the best of Hats, and leaving to Tailors, Cordwainers, Mantua makers and Milliners to manufacture their goods. The Union, therefore, does not infringe on their rights, nor place itself on the list of monopolizers. The grand question that will now agitate the public mind is, not how we shall account for the milk in the cocoanut, but whether a Hatter is more competent than either a tailor or bootmaker to supervise the making, or to make our coats, boots, etc., and *vice versa*. The Union, though not under a hotel, is directly opposite one of the best, i. e. the Astor House, where the gentlemanly salesman may be found, busy as ever, dispensing to the public the choicest products in the way of Hats and Caps. Standard prices $3 and $4. HAT FINISHERS' UNION, No. 11 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

☞ DEATH TO BIG BUGS, BED BUGS AND ALL BAD BUGS—

There is a fascinating spot
To which all wise housekeepers,
Preferring comfort, rush for what
Gives peace to all sound sleepers.
It's COSTAR'S Terminating Ext',
Or great EXTERMINATOR!
It takes them by the nape o' the necks,
Ah! nothing could be greater.
Come on, come early, be ye wise,
And you will say. "O, bless my eyes!"

They will not die in their holes nor create a stench by using COSTAR'S Exterminator of rats, mice, cockroaches, ants, &c. Not dangerous to the human family. COSTAR'S Depot, No. 444 Broadway. Warranted effectual in all cases.

☞ GREAT SALE OF NEW SPRING DRY GOODS.—SANDERS & CO., successors to S. BARKER, No 301 Grand st., will sell their entire stock of new goods, at prices never before heard of, commencing Monday, April 12. We invite particular attention to Silks, Crape Shawls, Barèges, Barege de Laines, which will be sold at lower prices than the same quality has been sold under any circumstances. Tissues, Muslin de Laines, French Jaconets, Printed Muslins, Linens, Sheetings, Damasks, &c., with every other kind of fancy and staple goods. This presents an opportunity not offered before this season, for purchasing what every lady is in pursuit of, at far below their real value. Goods freely shown and sent to any part of this or adjoining cities, free of charge.

☞ THE HUDSON RIVER BUILDING ASSOCIATION, recently organized in the Vth Ward, is rapidly filling up, and will, no doubt, be a most beneficial institution. The Trustees are prominent citizens of the Ward, and their well-known business habits is a guarantee of its success. A public meeting will be held at No. 413 Broadway, (Bradbury's Music Room) on MONDAY EVENING, April 12. SYLVANUS S. WARD is President. Office for receiving subscriptions, No. 411 Washington, corner of Laight-st. The Shares are $800. Monthly dues, $3. Entrance fee, $3. —*New-York Express.*

☞ We earnestly call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Long Island Farm Association, in this paper. They are now offering for sale lands on Long Island, in farms of ten acres, just suited to the wants of citizens for country residences and for farming purposes. First come first served. A party went out, yesterday, and they each secured a farm apiece for themselves, and several for their friends. Office, No. 208 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

☞ MANTILLAS.—LYONS & JONES will open TO-DAY and MONDAY their new styles of Paris Mantillas, in great variety, ranging from $3 50 to $12 50. Also, a large lot of Spring Hat Ribbons, from auction at 1s. per yard; black Lace Veils, and Muslin Collars, very cheap. LYONS & JONES invite an inspection of their new and elegant assortment of Dress Goods and Shawls, at their new store, the Union House, No. 277 Hudson-st., between Canal and Spring-sts.

☞ Great excitement! Tremendous low prices! Good and handsome floor oil-cloths at 2s. 6d., 3s. and 4s. per yard; suburb all wool ingrain carpeting, 3s. 6d. and 4s. per yard; English superfine ingrain carpeting, 3s., 5s. 6d and 6s; tapestry carpets, 7s., 8s. and 9s. at the famous Carpet Emporium, No. 99 Bowery, HIRAM ANDERSON'S. Copy the address.

☞ EXTRAORDINARY—First block above St. Nicholas Hotel.—Our numerous friends and lady patrons are specially invited to see some new lace caps, chemmettes, sleeves, collars, &c., seventy-five per cent. less than the cost of importation, and really extraordinary.
JOHN MADDEN & CO., 557 Broadway.

☞ BOYS' CLOTHING—CAFFRY & BLOOD, No. 384 Broadway east side, 2d door above White st., have on hand a splendid assortment of youths' and childrens clothing to which they call the attention of the public. Call and examine. Goods freely shown

☞ GLORIOUS!—English imperial three-ply Carpetin, of glittering colors, elegant mosaic and scroll figures, only $1 the yard, at No. 99 Bowery, HIRAM ANDERSON'S. The newest and most desirable carpets ever offered in this market. Purchasers will advance their interest by examining these beautiful carpets

☞ LEARY & Co.'s STYLE IN QUARTERLY PATTERNS.—Hats of the Quarterly Pattern March, 1852, for Gentlemen's wear, will this day be issued and sold by LEARY & CO., leaders and introducers of Fashion, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway. Feb. 19.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MATERIAL AID FOR THE WIDOW, ORPHAN AND CREDITOR,
BY THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 106 Broadway.

This Company have just declared a dividend of FORTY per cent. for the past year, and an interest of SIX per cent on all previous dividends, payable in cash, and have an accumulated Capital of $456,750, principally invested in New-York and United States Stocks.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.
California risks taken at equitable rates.

☞ BROWN & TASKER, Nos. 6 Murray-st. and 9 Park-place, wholesale dealers in every variety of FANS, SHELL, IVORY and HORN COMBS.
JOSHUA W. BROWN, WM. TASKER.
Brushes, Steel Trimmings, Beads, Purses, Pocket-Books and Wallets, Perfumery, Hooks and Eyes, Cutlery, Lead Pencils, Needles, Buttons, Playing Cards, &c. &c.
B. & T. are sole agents for David E. Noyes's English Dressing Combs.

☞ A GOOD PROFIT SAVED!—LACES, EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, GLOVES, RIBBONS, &c., &c.—Merchants are invited to call and examine my stock of the above goods, where a saving of at least 20 PER CENT. can be made by purchasing for CASH. JAMES O'TROM, No. 36 Liberty-st.
Next door to the Post-Office,—late of the firm of Myers, Suydam & Co.

☞ The *Mirror* of to-morrow (Double Sheet) will contain a verbatim report of Mr. STOUGHTON'S eloquent Lecture, delivered before the New-York Bar, on Wednesday last. We shall publish an extra edition; and it is desirable that all advertisements should be sent in by 10 o'clock A. M., on Saturday, if possible.—*Evening Mirror, April 9.*

☞ Window Shades, from 25 cents to $10; Lace Curtains, from $3 to $20; Muslin Curtains, from 75 cents to $5. Also, all kinds of trimmings for Curtains and Shades, at reduced prices. Dealers and others can find the best assortment in the city at KELTY & FERGUSON'S, No. 289½ Broadway, No. 54 Reade st

☞ NIBLO'S GARDEN—INDIA DRY GOODS.—MR. FOUNTAIN solicits the attention of his friends and strangers to his stock of rich India and French Goods, No. 570 Broadway and No. 2 Niblo's Buildings. A good assortment of Pine Apple Dress Goods and Shanghai Silks, just received.

☞ WARNOCKS, No. 275 Broadway, Irving House, offer with increased confidence their beautiful Spring Hats No former pattern has more assuredly borne the test of observation with ready approval.

☞ SPRING STYLE OF HATS AND CAPS.—As great a variety and unsurpassed for beauty, durability or cheapness, by any sold in this city at the One Price Store, No. 128 Canal st. J. W. KELLOGG.

☞ When death is at the door, the remedy which would have saved life, if administered in time, comes too late. Do not trifle with disease. Rely upon it, that when the stomach will not digest food—when faintness and lassitude perv

New-York Daily Times.

Destitution in London.

From the London Times.

Does it not appear at first sight a strange result of the terrible statistics of society, that upon an average one person out of twenty of the inhabitants of this luxurious metropolis is every day destitute of food and employment, and every night without a place for shelter or repose? There are very few of us in London who know *all* London. Belgravia, the clubs and the parks comprise the area of one man's knowledge; another knows every nook and corner in placid Bloomsbury; a third spends his life among those mysterious wharves on the Surrey side of the great stream; a fourth may consider the misery of Bethnal-green and Spitalfields as the normal condition of mankind—his experience can suggest no alleviation of such unceasing suffering and struggle. So it is throughout. Even in the midst of all this bustle and turmoil, each one is confined to his own narrow sphere of action, and troubles himself but little as to his neighbor's fortune.

It is not that we need remain ignorant of such subjects, if we choose to be at the pains of inquiry. The police, the boards of guardians, the select committees of the Commons, the philanthropists, have all something to tell us, if we choose to open our ears to their reports. But the waves of unceasing labor roll on. An Englishman has always something ready to his hand which must, and many things which ought, to be done. Our countrymen, at least many of them, are rich and liberal. Charity with them must be transacted, like other business, efficiently but quickly, and then its exigencies may be forgotten until next audit-day. Let us not be interpreted as casting a slur upon English charity in its manifold developments—its schools, its hospitals, and its benevolent institutions. It may be that we are blessed with greater means than our neighbors; but, if we judge by results, the conclusion is inevitable, that there is no charity like English charity—there is no country in the world where such strenuous efforts have been made to relieve the destitution and minister to the wants of the suffering classes. Notwithstanding all these efforts, it is a lamentable fact that in this very town of London alone, the centre and core of British civilization, 1,000,000 *persons are every day without food, save it be the precarious produce of a passing job or a crime.* Since England was England the general prosperity of the country has never reached so high a point as at the present moment. We mark with complacency the gradual rise of this swelling tide of wealth and luxury; we take no notice of the receding wave. Many schemes have been devised by politic or humane persons to remedy this acknowledged evil. The statesman erects his Poor Law Unions, and the philanthropist his houses of refuge; but still the destitution continues. It is stated in the Registrar-General's annual report for 1849, "that nearly one human being died weekly in this wealthy metropolis from actual starvation." In the corresponding report for 1851, we find that 28 adults died from starvation, and 252 infants from want of breast milk or want of food. In the month of December, 1851, five adults died from starvation, and 29 infants from inanition.

HORRIBLE MURDERS.—Another horrible murder was committed on the 12th ult., in the eastern portion of Mississippi. Mr James Blakeney, an old citizen of Jasper County, was shot, near his own dwelling, by a man named Marcus Tullius Cicero Randal. The latter suspected the former with illicit intercourse with his wife, and to make her confess, whipped her severely and maltreated her brutally. Under the torture she acknowledged the charge. Randal took his rifle (a gift from Blakeney) and proceeding to Blakeney's house, met him near his dwelling, called upon him to look out, took deliberate aim, and as the latter looked round, fired; the ball entering the right hip, and making a mortal wound. Blakeney lived only a few hours, denying the charge made against him in the most solemn and unequivocal manner, to the last moment of his existence.

Not two months ago Blakeney's only child fell into the fire and was burned to death, and only a few weeks since his wife died of a lingering and painful disease. The parent and husband, (says the Paulding *Clarion*,) has fallen by the hand of the assassin; and thus, by fatal accident, disease and murder, a whole family has been swept away within a few months.

In Jersey County, Ill., on Saturday, 3d inst., Benjamin Smith shot a neighbor, named Henry Gimlin, in the head, with a shot gun charged with buck-shot, causing instant death. Smith had borrowed a horse from Gimlin, and either refused or failed to return it in proper time. Gimlin went to Smith's, took his horse from the stable, and returned with him home. Smith loaded his gun afresh, and followed Gimlin to his house, and shot him dead in his own door, surrounded by his family. The murderer instantly fled, but was captured on the river bank, a few miles above Alton.

The Maryland Historical Society received a very valuable present, at its regular meeting for April, from Major General Nathan Towson, who is one of its honory members. The gift consisted of two hundred and fifty-one coins and medals, in gold silver and copper, contained in nineteen volumes, with a descriptive catalogue annexed to each volume. The collection embraces Greek, Roman, English, French, Asiatic, Turkish, Austrian, Portuguese, Danish, Prussian, Austrian, Sardinian, Italian, Mexican, Peruvian, early American coins, and a collection of medals of the French kings, from Pharamond, A. D. 420, to Louis XVI., in 1793.

The machine at work on the Bar at Castleton is excavating 600 cubic yards of earth per day, and making 100 feet channel way, with 9 feet of water per day. The Bar is about 600 feet long, 200 feet of it has already been removed.

The President has recognized Ernst C. Angelbrodt as Consul of the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg at St. Louis.

MARRIED.

On the 8th instant, by Rev. Moses L. Scudder, WM. J. BARNES and SARAH E., only daughter of Robt. Stead, all of this city.

On Wednesday, 7th inst., by Rev. John M. Ward WILLIAM E. SCHOTT to CAROLINE, daughter of Monmouth Lyon, both of Mamaroneck, Westchester Co. N.Y.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....APRIL 9

$3,200	Ohio 6s, '56	106½	
7 000	do	107	
3,000	do. '60	109	
1,000	Arkansas 6s	60	
2,000	do	60	
2,000	Indiana 5s	90	
5,000	N Y City 5s, '58	102	
17,000	Tennessee 6s	103	
1,000	Pennsylvania 5s	91½	
2,000	Erie Incomes	97½	
5,000	do	97	
10 000	Erie Convert '62	95½	
7,000	do	95½	
3,000	do '71	93½	
30 000	do	93	
16,000	Erie 7s '59	105½	
125	Nicaragua Canal	48½	
25	do	48½	
50	Canton Co	b30 83½	
250	do	83	
200	do	83½	
53	Mechanics' Bank	128	
50	Phenix Bank	110	
7	Merchants' Ex. Bank	107	
10	Ocean Bank	103½	
30	Irving Bank	100½	
5	Metropolitan Bank	107½	
40	Knickerbocker Bk	98	
10	Albany & Syr R R	101	
100	L. Island Railroad	22½	
200	do	b30 23	
200	N. Jersey Min. Co	13½	
200	Reading Railroad	s30 73½	
300	do	73½	
600	do	74	
300	do	73½	
100	do	60¼	74½
100	do	b60 74½	
125	Nor & Wor R R	58½	
50	Stonington Railroad	55½	
100	do	56	
100	do	55½	
100	do	b30 56½	
30	Harlem Railroad	14	
100	do	14½	
50	do	b30 14½	
200	do	14½	
150	Erie Railroad	89	
200	do	89½	
50	do	b10 89½	

SECOND BOARD

$7,000	Ohio 6s, '60	109	
7,000	Erie Convt '71	b15 95½	
12,000	do	95	
5,000	do	95½	
30 000	do '62	b60 96	
10 000	do	96	
10,000	do	b10 96	
2 000	Erie Incomes	97½	
2,000	do	b15 97½	
7 000	do	97½	
2,000	Rockford Mortgage	102½	
130	Nicaragua Company	49	
100	do	b30 49	
50	Canton Company	s3 82½	
50	do	83	
50	do	b60 83½	
50	do	83½	
50	do	b30 83½	
200	do	83½	
100	U. S. Bank	3½	
32	Metropolitan Bank	107½	
100	Stonington R. R.	b30 56½	
100	do	56½	
150	Harlem Railroad	b30 14½	
50	do	b30 14½	
125	Erie Railroad	89	
1350	do	89½	
100	do	b60 89½	
200	do	s60 89	
150	do	s new 89	
650	Reading Railroad	73½	
150	do	73½	
100	do	s60 73½	
150	Nor & Wor. R R	58½	
15	Hudson River R R	66½	
50	N. H	s60 83	
50	N. J. Zinc Company	13½	
50	do	s60 13½	

FRIDAY, April 9—6 P. M.

The Board business of the day in Loans and Bonds amounted to over $200.000, and there were Street sales of Railroad Bonds to a fair extent in addition. The short Ohio sixes, City Water Loans and Tennessee sixes of 1890 were dealt in; but the heaviest trade was in Erie Convertibles, which further improved. Northern Indiana 7s brought 96. Hudson second mortgage, 97. We heard of private sales of Cincinnati sixes of 1860 at par, and Painsville and Ashtabula Convertible sevens at 105. For Cleveland and Pittsburg sixes, 96 was bid. Federal Loans were not offered in any amount, and the bids showed firmness.

There was a large traffic in Railway and other speculatives, and prices were generally very full and some of them higher at the early Board, but the closing feeling in the afternoon indicated something of a pause, and prices not so strong. The orders for Reading in the morning were executed at an advance of ¼@¾ cent., after which a prominent house, the largest holder on the New York books of the Cash Stock, sold largely, and influenced the market to a corresponding decline. Canton went up to 83¾; Harlem, with large sales, to 74¾; Nicaragua sold at 49.

The investment demand for City Bank, old established Railroad, and Delaware and Hudson shares was firm, and no considerable lots offered. Michigan Southern advanced to 112½, Panama to 97, and Madison to 97 per cent. The Central New-York lines were all held at high figures.

Nothing of interest transpired in money dealings. General ease, with a fair show of activity, still obtains, and the rates on short operations continue cheap. Exchange dull, and not much was done for the Continental packet—the *Humboldt* sailing to-morrow.

The general markets, except for Provisions, which are firm at high figures, were not so favorable. There is a pause in Cotton, and the few sales of the day were at easier prices. State brand flour sold a fraction under $4¼, and Southern barely commanded that figure. Rye is down to 77 cents. Indian corn, for home use, is fairly kept up.

Sales of real estate, chiefly for account of the City, show increased speculation, particularly in unimproved property up town.

The movement of Dry Goods at this port the past week has been as follows:

	ENTRY CONSUMPTION.		WAREHOUSE.		WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.	
	Pkgs.	Values.	Pkgs.	Values.	Pkgs.	Values.
Woolens	883	$235,338	170	$33,731	108	$15,826
Cottons	1,904	310 599	146	31 842	158	29 808
Silk	324	135.118	67	36.980	86	27 182
Flax	1,317	252 647	98	19 642	128	15 814
Miscellaneous	295	49 958	19	4,164	1,253	13 578
Total	4 923	$1,083,754	430	$178,339	1 733	$122,014

The value of imports is, by columns first and second, $1,431,000; the amount marketed, according to columns first and third, $1,125,000.

The population of the following Indebted or Borrowing Cities of the United States in 1850, and the ratio of increase since 1840, we have abridged from a valuable Census Table just published at Washington:

Towns.	Population, 1850.	Ratio of increase.	Towns.	Population, 1850.	Ratio of increase.
Boston, Mass	136 871	46 56	Wheeling	11 391	44 46
Providence	41,513	79 15	Charleston	42,985	46 9
New-Haven	20,345	56 98	Savannah, Ga	16,060	43 21
Norwich	10,255	41 8	Mobile, Ala	20 513	61 87
Hartford	13,555	43 16	New-Orleans	119.461	16 89
N. York City	515,567	64 85	Memphis, Tenn.	8,839	336.27
Brooklyn	96.838	167 26	Nashville	10,478	51.31
Albany	50.765	50 53	Louisville, Ky.	43,196	223.65
Buffalo	42,261	131 03	Cincinnati, O	115,436	149.11
Rochester	36,403	80 29	Columbus	17,883	185 68
Williamsburg	30 789	504 24	Cleveland	17,034	180 57
Troy	28,785	48 88	Dayton	10,977	80.92
Philadel. City	121,376	29.58	Chillicothe	7,100	78 52
Philadel. Co. exclusive of the city	287.386	74 83	Zanesville	7,929	64 36
Pittsburg	46,601	120 7	Madison, Ind	8,005	110 76
Alleghany	21,261	110 73	Chicago, Ill	29,963	570.31
Baltimore, Md	169,054	65 23	Detroit, Mich	29 019	130.92
Washington	40,001	71.2	St Louis, Mo	77,860	373 76
			Milwaukee	20,061	1071.78

We continue our compilation of the leading features of the City Bank Reports, 15 of which, out of 41, have been received:

I. Specie strength as compared with circulation and deposits, throwing off fractional thousands.

	MARCH 27, 1852			DECEMBER 20, 1851.		
	Deposits and Specie.	Circulation.	Rate Specie is p. c.	Deposits and Specie.	Circulation.	Rate Specie is p. c.
State	420.000	2,3 3,000	16½c.	442 000	2.330.000	19c.
National	120 000	1,030,000	12	168.000	816,000	19½
Grocers	48,000	407.000	12	41,000	243,000	16½
Broadway	92,000	1,058 000	8¾	57,000	812.000	7
Sev Ward	91 000	900 000	10	116.000	768 000	15
Republic	90 000	814,000	11½	142,000	770 000	18½
Chatham	48,000	339.000	14	36,000	195.000	18½
Irving	34,000	534,000	6½	25,000	310 000	8
Fulton	123,000	1,066,000	11½	139,000	1,017,000	13½
Mer. Exch	119.000	1 197.000	10	67.000	815 000	8
Leather	212,000	1,251,000	17	218,000	954,000	22
N. America	78,000	1,244 000	6¼	60 000	1 067,000	5½
Peoples	33 000	350 000	9	22,000	313,000	7
N River	182 000	1,367 000	13½	176 000	1,182 000	15
Metropol'n	238,000	1,332,000	17½	155 000	1,158,000	13½

II.—Position with reference to each other and with distant Banks, and the amount of "cash items," other than specie:

	MARCH 27, 1852.			DECEMBER 20, 1851.		
	Dr. Bk.	Cr. Bk.	Cash Items.	Dr. Bk.	Cr. Bk.	Cash Items.
State	$127 000		$841,000	$390 000		$565 000
National	25,000		156,000	63,000		140 000
Grocers		69,000	39 000		16,000	45 000
Broadway		16 000	78,000	8,000		130 000
V Ith Ward		40,000	93,000	6 000		121,000
Republic	171,000		135 000	79,000		289 000
Chatham	15 000		34 000	9 000		26 000
Irving		39 000	55,000		4,000	74,000
Fulton	112 000		201 000	174 000		156 000
Mer Exch	304 000		225,000	343 000		248 000
Leather	155 000		219 000	317 000		187 000
N America	246,000		575 000	180,000		587,000
Peoples		23,000	39,000		9 000	41,000
N River	3,000		155,000	110,000		187,000
Metropol'n	528,000		308,000	212 000		374,000

III.—Loans and discounts of every sort, including the columns "Loans and Discounts, except to Directors and Brokers;" "Loans, &c., to Directors;" "All sums due from Brokers;" "Real Estate;" "Bonds and Mortgages," and "Stocks," as compared with Capital Stock.

	MARCH 27, 1852.		DECEMBER 20, 1851.	
	Investments.	Capital.	Investments.	Capital.
State	$3 949 000	$2,000,000	$3,790,000	$2,000,000
National	1,662 000	750,000	1,440,000	750 000
Grocers	581 000	300 000	443,000	300 000
Broadway	1 237 000	500,000	1,253,000	500 000
Seventh Ward	1,249 000	500 000	1 119,000	500 000
Republic	1,79 000	1,000,000	1,485 000	1,000 000
Chatham	558 000	300 000	497 000	300,000
Irving	732 000	300 000	533,000	300,000
Fulton	1,12 000	600,000	1 620,000	600 000
Mech Exch'ge	2 474 000	1 235 000	2 312,000	1,235 000
Leather	1,690,000	900 000	1,750 000	600,000
N America	1,875 000	1,000 000	1,841 000	1,000 000
Peoples	731 000	412 500	792,000	412 000
N River	1,749 000	655 000	1 670 000	655 000
Metropolitan	3 632,000	2 000,000	2 918 000	2,000,000

The Sub-Treasury disbursed $203,000, to-day, against $110,000 received for duties. The balance now stands $3,202 000.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* assumes 20 per cent. as the probable increased wants of the Coal trade, this year, making an aggregate of nearly five and a quarter millions tons, say 5,200,000. This would require 250.000 tons over and above the estimates of the great Coal carriers, which have been questioned by the short sellers of Reading, Delaware and other Coal shares. The Companies, in order to make good their calculations for the season, only ask for the following tonnage

Schuylkill—Railroad	1,800 000
do. Canal	750 000
Lehigh	2 550 000
Delaware and Hudson Company	1,900 000
Susquehannah Canal Company	900 000
	500 000
Total	4,950,000

A writer in the same paper, treating of the aspient suggestion of the *New-York Herald*, that "Schuylkill coals" may fail to be produced in successful competition with other fuel, goes into the following calculation of the capacity and endurance of the region:

1—The Southern, or Schuylkill coal field, upon the head waters of the Schuylkill and Swatara, in the counties of Carbon, Schuylkill, Lebanon and Dauphin, 164 square miles, 104 960 square acres

2—The middle coal field, upon the Mahonoy and Shamokin, including several small shallow basins at the eastern end, such as the Beaver Meadow and Hazelton in the Counties of Northampton, Schuylkill, Luzerne, and Carbon, 115 square miles 73,600 square acres

3—The Northern, or Wyoming coal-field, upon the Susquehannah and Lackawanna mostly in the county of Luzerne, 72 square miles 46,080 square acres

Total Anthracite in Pennsylvania, 397 square miles, 254,080 square acres

If, after allowing for faults, waste and pillars, we calculate 1,400 tons to the acre for every foot or thickness of coal, every acre of the 254,080 will contain 60,000 tons, and the whole Southern or Schuylkill coal-field will yield the enormous amount of 2 9 200 000 tons, or more than *twelve hundred millions* of tons of workable coal!

In the year, 1851, not quite 2 250 000 tons were sent to market by the valley of the Schuylkill, and 4,364,7 1 tons mined and shipped from all the anthracite coal fields in Pennsylvania. If then we allow the Reading Railroad and the Schuylkill Navigation to bring to market an equal amount annually, it will take them 5,434 years to exhaust the Southern or Schuylkill coal-field. But allow the Reading Railroad to bring to market the enormous amount of 4,000.000 tons annually, and the Schuylkill Navigation 2,000 000, which is beyond the limits of their capacity, still it will employ them 2,648 years to exhaust the Schuylkill coal-field alone!

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, April 9—6 P M

ASHES—Are very firm and in good demand, with sales of 100 bbls Pots at $5 06½ and Pearls at $6 37½ ₱ 100 lbs

COTTON—Is dull and lower—the news being unfavorable, and the amount on sale large; but 600 bales were purchased to-day, at a partial decline of ⅛@¼c ₱ lb

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands continue to favor purchasers as the supplies augment, and demand diminishes. Shippers have nearly withdrawn from the market, and there prevails a less animated Eastern inquiry. The City Trade buy more prudently within our range—the extreme figures of which are but occasionally secured and circulate to-day. Receipts are moderate, and the coastwise arrivals large. The transactions embrace 5,200 barrels—ordinary to strait and good common Orleans at $4 25@$4 42½ choice State, favorite Ohio, and mixed Western at $4 37½@$4 56½; fair to fancy Indiana and Michigan at $4 50@$4 87½; fancy Genesee and Ohio at $4 9 @$5 12½, mostly the latter; Brandywine and Ohio at $5 25 @$5 56½; and extra Genesee at $5 25@$6. Canadian is precisely as last reported—no arrival and abundant, at $4 25 ₱ barrel, in bond. Southern is a little easier, with an increased quantity offering and a reduced consumptive and export inquiry, the sales comprise 1,500 barrels mixed to favorite ordinary Alexandria and Petersburg, Fredericksburg Country and Georgetown, at $4 18¾@$4 37½. Rye Flour is steady, but nominal, at $3 50 ₱ barrel. Corn Meal rules very quiet at $3 31½@$3 37½ for Jersey, and $3 43¾@$3 50 for Brandywine

GRAIN—Wheat is not so plentiful at the decline—the River receipts having fallen off considerably. The inquiry, both for export and domestic is however, light, and prices still much depressed. A sale of 1,700 bushels red Southern was made at 93c. Rye is plenty and lag'guid, with sales of 5,000 bushels at 77@78c. Barley is nominal is quoted at 70@ 75c, without demand. Oats are in more request, at 37@ 40c for Western and 40@43c for Northern. Corn is tending downwards, the large arrivals exceeding the inquiries, which have abated much in their spirit since the *Africa's* mails came to hand—the sales add up 17,500 bush—mixed Southern at 65c.; Yellow do. and Northern at 66@66½c, and white do at 67c.

PROVISIONS.—Pork still inclines toward higher rates: the stock being small and dealers and brisk sales were made of 500 bbls New Prime, at $16 12½; Soft Mess at $17 and New Mess at $17 50. Purchasers are buying out and salable Some 200 packages extra Shoulders and Hams were taken at 6½c Lard is less plentiful, and held more firmly, with sales of 1,200 bbls: Grease, at 6½c; and Prime at 9¼@9½ Beef seems scarce and uniform, the transactions comprising 200 bbls.; Prime, at $5 75@$6 75, and mess, at $9 75@$12 75 Prime Beef Hams are unaltered. Butter is somewhat cheaper, fetching only 18@22c for Ohio, and 22@27c. for Western dairy. Cheese is dull and heavy, at 6½@8c ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Comes in smaller quantities, and is held with more steadiness. The demand is very brisk, and the day's sales reach 200 bbls Prison at 2½@2½c; with 1,400 do. (E. and B. brand) Ohio, at 26c, ₱ gall cash.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were irregular. Yesterday and to day about 20 000@30,000 bush. of grain have been engaged at rates varying from 4d @4½d, chiefly in bulk, with some lots of Flour at 1s 6d, and 500@600 bales cotton at 7-32d., part compressed. Shippers offered a large lot at 3-16d. which was refused. To London, flour was 1s 9d; to Havre cotton was being engaged at ⅛d. Ashes, at $6 for pots. To California, rates were dull at 45@60c

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, April 8.

The *Africa's* news has been received. COTTON was not affected by it. FLOUR, 3,000 bbls Ohio sold at $3 75, and St Louis at $3 90. Mess PORK is steady, at $17 25; Prime, $14 50. BACON—Sides are at 9¢@9½c, and Shoulders, 7½c. WHISKY, 17c. LARD, 200 bbls changed hands at 8½c. GUNNY BAGS have declined, with large sales, at 8c, for cash. Sight EXCHANGE on New-York is at par at ¼ discount

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, April 9.

The Sales of COTTON to day, foot up 7,000 bales. We quote ordinary and middling qualities, at a decline of ⅛c. The sales of the week have been 46 000 bales. The *Prices Current* estimates the increase of receipts at all Southern ports this season, over the corresponding period last year, at five hundred and nine thousand bales

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, April 9.

The increase, this season, in the receipts of COTTON at this port, over the corresponding period last year is 329,000 bales. The exports of COTTON, to day have been large, amounting to 25,600 bales, mostly to Liverpool.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, April 8.

COTTON sales to-day, 1,000 bales—Market closing firm, and prices showing an improvement of ⅛c. on some qualities. The week's sales have been 12,000 bales, and the receipts 9 350. The stock on hand, exclusive of that on ship board, is 45,822 bales.

NORFOLK, Thursday, April 8

We have no change to note in our Market. The supply of COTTON continues light, and is rather droopy to-day.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Friday.*

First Board—$20,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '70 80½; 1,700 Chesapeake and Delaware 6s, 96½; 1,160 Pennsylvania 6s, 101½; 7,000 do. 5s, '92; 12,600 Reading Mortgage 6s, '44, 85; 2 600 do 43 85½; 2 shs Camden and Amboy Railroad, 142½; 21 U S Bank, 3½; 282 do., 3½; 20 Reading Railroad, 73½; 150 Morris Canal, cash 19½; 100 Long Is and Rail oad, 11½; 125 Virksburg Railroad, b5, 16½; 300 Reading Railroad b5, 37, 100 do., b5, 37; 10 Girard Bank, b5, 13½. *Between Boards*—300 shs Reading Railroad, 36½; 50 do s5 in, 36½; 100 do., 50 Morris Canal, b30, 19½; 100 Reading Railroad, b20, 37, 100 do., b15, 37. *Second Board*—$10,000 Pennsylvania 6s, 101; 1,350 do 93½; 15,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, reg. 5½; 20 000 Allegheny Coal 6s, 93; 8,000 Reading 6s, '70, b5, 89½; 7,000 Camden and Amboy 6s, '87, b5, 91½; 500 Chesapeake and Delaware 6s, 97; 1,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 93½; 1,100 U. S. 6s, '67, 118; 200 shs. U. S. Bank, 3½; 5 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½; 100 Morris Canal, b5, 19½; 400 do., 19½; 4 Philadelphia Bank, 160. *After Boards*—$6,700 Pennsylvania 5s, 92½; 5,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, int. off, b5, 49½; 5,000 U. S. 6s, '67, 118; 200 shs. Reading Railroad, b5, 36½; 50 Long Island Railroad, 11½; 100 Reading Railroad, b5, 36½; 1,000 Long Island Railroad, in lots, 11½; 100 Vicksburg Railroad, 16½. *Closing Prices*—U. S. 6s, '68, 118@; U. S 6s, '67, 118@; Pennsylvania 5s, 93@; Readings, '70, 84@85; Reading 6s, '70, 80½@; Reading Stock, 36½@; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, 5½@; Morris Canal, 19½@; Union Canal, 14@14½; Girard Bank, 13½@13½; Vicksburg Railroad 16½@; Long Island Railroad, 11¼@11½; U. S. Bank, 3½@3¾.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE....April 9.

By Dumont & Rosack

Continuation of sales of Corporation property.

4 lots on 83d-st near 5th-av. each 25x102—$550 each	$2,200
1 lot on 82d-st near 4th-av. 25x102	725
6 lots on 82nd-st near 4th av each 25x102—$560 each	3,360
5 lots adjoining, each 25x102—$530 each	2,650
1 lot adjoining, 25x101	570
1 lot opposite 25x101	550
1 lot corner 78th-st and 3d-av. 25x100	600
1 lot adjoining, 25x100	515
1 lot on 4th-av. near 79th-st. 25x100	570
2 lots adjoining, each 25x100—$525 each	1,050
1 lot corner 85th-st and 6th-av. 25x97	920
1 lot adjoining, 25x97	670
1 lot adjoining 25x97	650
1 lot adjoining, 25x97	600
7 lots on rear of 85th st., each 25x102—$510 each	3,570
4 lots adjoining, each 25x102—$490 each	1,960
3 do. do do. do. $510 each	1,530
1 lot corner 5th-av. and 84th-st. 25x97	1,225
1 lot adjoining, 25x97	900
1 lot do. do.	925
1 lot do. do.	900
3 lots do. on rear on 84th-st ea. 25x102—$670 ea.	2,010
6 lots do. adjoining, each 25x102, $600 each	3,600

By Adrian H Muller

1 lot S. side 83d-st 101 8 W. 2d av. 25x102	310
3 lots do do. adjoining, 25x100—$360 each	1,080
2 lots N side 82d-st 279 ft W 2d-av. 25x100—$415 each	830
1 lot S E cor 6th-av and 63d-st 25x95	840
3 lots E side of do. adjoining, 25x95—$625	1,875
1 lot N. side 62d-st 65 ft E 6th av 25x102	610

By W H Franklin, Son & Co.

House and lot 81 Rivington st, 25x77 3,825

Passengers Arrived.

In ship North Carolina, from Canton.—Mr. Bradley and servant.

In ship Flying Cloud, from Canton.—Mrs. T. F. Bush and 3 children and 3 svts, J. Townsend.

In ship Union, from Rio Janeiro.—Mr. and Mrs. Treviere, F. Rodewald, J. M. Jones.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.....THIS DAY

SUN—Rises..... 5 30 | Sets..... 6 33 MOON—Rises..... 0 43

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY

Sandy Hook 11 21m | Gov. Island.. 0 31m | Hell Gate.. 2 12m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....APRIL 9, 1852

Cleared.

Steamer Empire City, Leeds, New Orleans and Chagres, M. O Roberts.

Ship Sardinia, Pendleton, Liverpool, Saml. Thompson & Nephews.

Ship Shelter, Goodell, Charleston Ladd & Church.

Ship Constellation, Allen Liverpool, Kermit & Carow.

Ship John Waring, Madigan, San Francisco, H. H. Butterworth

Ship Robena, Sawyer, Havana, Nesmith & Sons.

Ship Thorndike, Perkins, Matanzas, V Deshon.

Bark Chesapeake Pike, Kingston, R P Buck & Co.

Bark Olive St John, Rudbird, Matanzas, J. W. Elwell & Co

Bark Lion, Gray, Apalachicola, Nesmith & Sons.

Brig Phebe A Page, Lucken, Jacksonville, Thompson & Nephews

Schr Hanover, Chichester, Richmond, C H Pierson.

Schr America, Sturges, Providence, master

Schr Gunpowder, Bird, Chester, Pa., Slaight, Gumbs & Baker.

Schr Copy Daggett, Bridgeport, Dunham & Dimon.

Schr. Ann Somers, Somers, Wilmington, Hussey & Murray

Schr Rebecca, Gould Fredericksburg, C H Pierson.

Sloop Cornelia, Terasher, Fauntos, master.

Barge Porpoise, Scofield Philadelphia

Barge Laurel Cook, Philadelphia, W H Thompson

Prop. Ironsides, Green, Philadelphia, W. H Thompson.

Arrived

Steamer City of Norfolk, Post, Richmond and Norfolk, 26 hs., mdse and pass to Lord.

Steamer Delaware, Seymour, Philadelphia April 9, 5½ P M passed steamship Empire City, 5 miles S Long Branch going off in fine style

Ship Union, (of Baltimore,) Bux on, Rio Janeiro, March 30, coffee to Figgs, Hitchcock & Co. sld in co with ship Banshee, Wright, for Bait more, do; St Lawrence, Brown from Montevideo for Baltimore, do; Tiber, Thompson, from Callao dsg guano, and will be condemned; Rebecca, Wolf, from Richmond, unc.; Greyhound, Pickett, from and for Baltimore, disg; Prince de Joinville, hence for California, disg. leaky, will have to repair; John Jay, Benjamin, do., do. put in leaky; barks George E. Webster, Girdler, from Boston for California, to sail next day; Victor, Clarke, for Liverpool for New-Orleans, idr; Pennington, Parker, from San Francisco for Hampton Roads, with ship Tiber's cargo; Crisis, Gray from Boston for New-Orleans, soon; Le Colgre, A Kins, from Montevideo for New-Orleans, soon; Indus, Thompson, from Bahia for Baltimore, 4 ds; brig Falmouth, Oliver, from Richmond for Baltim re, 2 ds; Victorine, Brown, from Bahia for Baltimore, next day; Glenmorgan, Walter, from Baltimore, disg; Camargo, Gord n, from San Francisco, for Cape Good Hope, soon; Metropolis Taylor, fm Rio Grande for New-York, next day; Lion, Cunningham from California, wtg freight.

At Arecibo, P R, March 23, brigs Tiberius, (Br) Moore, to sail same day for a mkt; Wm Pantire, (Br) of New-Brunswick, sharpe, ldg scar. Mary H. Chappell, of Cape Bray, disg.

At St. Jago de Cuba March 21, brigs W J Richardson, Richardson, from Wilmington for New York, 2 ds; Francis Fabers, from and for Philadelphia, 6 ds.

Below.—2 barks and 2 brigs unknown.

Sailed.

Steamship Empire City Leeds for New-Orleans and Havana; ship Constantine, Bunting Liverpool; bark Theodore Lincoln, Higgins, for Dublin brig Frances, Hopkins, for Jacksonville. The ship White Squall, Kennedy, for San Francisco, sailed this morning from the S. W. Spit.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 9—Arr. bark Lucinda, San Francisco via Rio Janeiro

April 8—Arr. ships Arab, Calcutta; Amazon, (Br) Shields, Eng.; bark Lizzie Canary Islands; Hyperion, (Fr) New-Orleans; Pellander, (Br) Glasgow; brig Beaumore, (Fr.) Rochelle; schr A. A Lawrence.

CHARLESTON, April 8—Arr. bark Dudley, ship Samoa Sullivan, New York.

Cld barks Caroline, New York; Avola, Boston.

Sld brig Clinton, schrs. William Hanson, Vulture, Providence; steamer Isabel Havana

NORFOLK, April 8—The weather is very squally with a strong East wind, which detains quite a fleet of outward bound vessels in Hampton Roads

The brig Wissahickon and schr. Ringgold fm. New-York, arr. to-day. The former has lost anchor and chain.

Spoken, &c.

Dec. 19, lat. 12 40 S., lon. 116 45 E. ship Mandaria fm. New-York for Shanghai.

Feb 3, lat 35 25, S., lon. 22 20 E., Ship Propontis from Penang for Boston

April 5, lat 36 50, lon. 73 40, exchd. signals with a ship ship thowing red signal with a white ball, lester L. in the centre, steering South.

March 4, lat. 23 S., lon 40 30, was seen bark Ellen Morton, Gavit, from Rio for Baltimore

March 28, lat 25, 38, lon 62 25, was seen brig Susan, of Baltimore, steering S S W

March 29 lat 24 30, lon. 69 ship Liberty, from Havre de Grace for New-Orleans.

April 3, lat 29 50, lon. 71, was seen bark Apollo, of New-York, steering South

No date, lat 0 57, lon. 32 15, brig Aim of and from Liverpool for Para.

No date, lat 09 57, lon. 35, bark Thames, from Callao for New-York, 90 days out.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro, March 3, ships Sarah E. Howell, fm Cadiz for New-Orleans, idr.; Susan L. Fitzgerald, P

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

To the Senate and Assembly:

FELLOW CITIZENS: It becomes my duty to invite your attention to the unforeseen obstacles that have been interposed to prevent the completion of the unfinished Canals of this State.

At the commencement of the present session it was confidently believed that no more difficulties would be encountered in prosecuting the several improvements provided for by the last Legislature.

The Canal law had received the general sanction of the people. Both parties stood pledged to sustain it, and on all hands it was regarded as a settled question.

In the election of a new Canal Board, every member chosen, unless known as an original supporter of the measure, had received the popular suffrage upon a public pledge, supposed to be binding, in honor and morality, to support the law and coöperate in its execution.

Some important steps had been taken towards carrying out the provisions of the act. Canal Revenue Certificates to the amount of $1,500,000 were issued before the commencement of the present year; and a loan of $200,000 was obtained under the act providing for the enlargement of the Oswego Canal.

Late in December contracts were awarded and entered into by the Canal Commissioners, State Engineer, and Surveyor, and the Division Engineers, for the entire work of completing the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and the enlargement of the Erie and Oswego Canals, at an aggregate cost falling below the official estimate of the engineers.

In view of all these antecedents, I regarded the policy of the State as fixed and established, and deemed it a cause for profound congratulation in my annual message to the legislature, that our canal improvements had ceased to be a subject of political controversy.

In the present posture of affairs, I do not desire to revive former discussions, nor can it be deemed necessary to enlarge upon the considerations which governed the action of the last Legislature. It cannot be disguised, however, that the reasons which influenced your predecessors remain in full force, strengthened by another year's experience, and by the additional weight which results from an existing law, sanctioned by emphatic expressions of popular approval.

The necessity for a more capacious channel to accommodate and secure the Western trade, has long been felt and acknowledged.

Seventeen years have passed away since the Legislature decided to enter upon the enlargement of the Erie Canal.

After various alterations of policy, the completion of the undertaking was provided for by the new Constitution by setting apart the surplus canal revenues for that purpose. When sixteen millions of dollars had been expended upon the enlargement, it became necessary to determine whether the consummation of the work should be deferred for a long series of years, or expedited by anticipating the surplus revenues which the Constitution had pledged to its accomplishment.

It was demonstrated that a system of small annual expenditures involving an unnecessary and injurious delay; considerable increase in the actual cost of the work; a heavy loss of interest on the money already expended, inasmuch as the principal advantages of the improvement could not be realized until the entire channel is completed; and that during the tardy progress of the enlargement, our inability to cheapen sufficiently the cost of transportation would force a large amount of Western business into other channels to the prejudice of all our financial and commercial interests.

On the other hand, it was perceived that these evils would be obviated, and the desired advantages attained, be a more vigorous prosecution of the undertaking.

While the importance and expediency of expediting the enlargement were generally conceded, the same unanimity of sentiment did not exist in regard to the mode to be adopted for securing the object.

Differences of opinion were manifested in relation to the power of the State to obtain the necessary funds by an issue of revenue certificates, intended to operate as a transfer of the future surplus revenues, without recourse to the State, in case of their insufficiency. It was shown, to the satisfaction of a majority of minds, that this mode of proceeding was in harmony with the provisions and purposes of the constitution.

The competency of the Legislature to anticipate the surplus revenues in the manner proposed, was sustained by the opinions of our most eminent jurists, including the late Chief Justice of our highest judicial tribunal. After the fullest discussion and examination, the exercise of this power was deliberately resolved upon by the Legislature, and confirmed by the people. The question having been thus determined by the passage of the law, and the subsequent proceedings in connection with it, it seemed reasonable to presume that no further efforts would be made to defeat or retard its execution. But this impression has proved to be erroneous. After the award of the contracts, a serious question was presented in respect to the authority of the letting board to make final and valid contracts, without first submitting them to the Canal Board for approval.

It is not within my province to pronounce an opinion upon the extent of the powers vested in the subordinate Board by the resolution under which they acted. If it was necessary to the validity of the contracts that they should be reviewed and acted upon by the Canal Board, a prompt discharge of that duty would have protected the State and its citizens from unnecessary embarrassment. Unfortunately, no practical measures have been taken by the present Canal Board toward removing the difficulties referred to; and paralyzed by doubts concerning the precise extent of its authority on some points, it seems to have shunned the exercise of every power which had become necessary to the progress of the work. While the Canal Board and the Commissioners of the Canal Fund renounced all responsibility in respect to their duties under the law, it cannot be deemed surprising that the Auditor of the Canal Department should distrust his authority to recognize the contracts, or to draw warrants for work performed in pursuance of their conditions.

Yielding to the doubts produced by the non action of his immediate official superiors, the Auditor has refused to honor the drafts of the Canal Commissioners, and several of them have been protested.

It appears that proceedings have been commenced against that officer, to compel payment of a draft thus refused and protested; that the Supreme Court has granted an order for a peremptory mandamus, and that the whole case has been carried to the Court of Appeals for a final decision. It is also understood that the questions presented will be argued and disposed of at the present term of the Appellate Court, and that its decision will extend not only to the power of the Letting Board to award and execute the contracts, but to the Constitutional validity of the law itself.

You cannot fail to appreciate the grave importance of this proceeding, and the magnitude of the interests to be affected by its adjudication. The great undertaking upon which the State has entered, and which was supposed to rest upon the deliberate approval of the people and their representatives, must now depend upon the action of the judiciary. Novel and anomalous as it may appear, the question of enlarging the Erie Canal, a measure demanded by so many considerations of public interest and policy, and so repeatedly sanctioned by an enlightened public sentiment, has assumed the form of a law-suit, and the capacity of the State to proceed in the work it has commenced, is reduced to a question of critical phraseology and technical construction. Whether the law and the Constitution shall be interpreted according to the common sense and reason of mankind, and allowed to operate beneficially to the public welfare, or shall be thwarted by the artificial refinements of legal subtlety and abstraction, will now be determined by the Court of last resort. Before that elevated tribunal, composed of Judges whose capacity, impartiality, and independence, inspire the highest public confidence, we may anticipate the result without apprehension.

The language of the law to be submitted to their consideration is plain and distinct. It declares in express terms that the revenue certificates authorized by it "shall in no event be so construed as to create any debt or liability against the State or the people thereof, within the meaning of section 12, article 7 of the Constitution." Before the act can be construed to create the obligation, which it thus explicitly disavows, we must reverse the ordinary meaning of words and defy the clearest principles of interpretation. Such a conclusion would of course over ride the deliberate and well-considered action of the Legislative department. It would be alike repugnant to the public judgment and disastrous to the vital and cherished interests of the State.

An abiding confidence in the wisdom and firmness of the judiciary dispels all apprehensions of a result so calamitous in its consequences. Constitutional and legal provisions, intended for the advancement of useful and beneficent measures, have always been liberally interpreted in favor of their objects. After adopting a measure deemed eminent, wise and judicious, for completing the public works from the means which the Constitution has appropriated to that object, and after the progress which has been made in the undertaking, we cannot abandon the law and the objects it was intended to ensure, without renouncing our commercial supremacy, and producing a train of evils which no patriotic citizen could contemplate with composure.

It is due to your predecessors that measures should be taken to vindicate their opinions and maintain the rightful action of the law making power, whenever the subject is presented for judicial consideration. In contemplation of the momentous interests involved in the final decision of the case, I deem it respectful to the Court and befitting the importance of the occasion, that able and eminent counsel should be engaged to appear in behalf of the State, to defend the constitutionality of the canal law.

Ample authority is vested in the Executive to employ such counsel as he may deem proper to assist the Attorney General in any suit prosecuted or defended by him in behalf of this State; but that officer has not been connected with the present proceeding and in the event of his omission to appear and sustain the law, the provision referred to does not sufficiently meet the exigency of the case.

I consider it my duty, therefore, to recommend the immediate passage of an act authorizing the appointment of such special counsel as may be deemed advisable, to appear for the State, in support of the law, and making provision for the payment of a reasonable compensation.

The importance of securing an early decision by the Court is obvious. It becomes indispensable to the efficient and successful prosecution of the work that the questions which have been placed in issue should be finally determined, so that all doubts in respect to the rights of individuals and the duties of public officers may be removed.

It is hoped that your action on the subject will be as prompt as the ordinary rules of legislation will permit.

ALBANY, April 8, 1852. WASHINGTON HUNT.

☞ The *Little Rock* (Ark) *Democrat*, the leading Democratic journals in that State, declares its preference for DOUGLAS for the Presidency,—principally for the following reasons:

"It seems to us that the poteney of Texas annexation was scarcely greater in 1844, in determining the issue of the Presidency than Cuban acquisition will be, on a similar issue in 1852. And with this measure Douglas has, *from the first, been thoroughly and favorably identified*—if indeed he may not be considered its originator. This is well known to have been a favorite measure with the late President Polk; and there is good reason to believe that it owed much of its favor with him to the counsel and concurrence of Douglas.

"With Douglass and Cuba inscribed upon our party flag, (as in 1844 we had 'Polk, *Dallas and Texas*,') we cannot be mistaken in anticipating that not success merely, but a triumph alike brilliant and valuable in all that can give value to a party triumph, will reward our exertions."

Indians in Florida.

To the Editors of the New-York Daily Times:

Your paper of to-day (Wednesday) speaks of a report that eleven Indians had been captured by Gen. Hopkins, and brought to Pilatka, Florida. The following extract from a private letter, relating to those Seminoles,—written at Pilatka, on Thursday last—may have some interest for your columns.

Yours, &c.

"Last Sunday morning this little village was thrown into quite an excitement by the arrival of a party of eleven Indians, who were captured near Enterprize, and are now here, waiting to be sent on, probably to Arkansas. There is but one man, all the rest women and children, as the warriors in the party most of them escaped. One poor woman was shot, through mistake—five buck-shot lodged in her thigh. They were nearly naked, but have been clothed now, and everybody goes to see them. Walking in the hammock, I came upon the house where they are confined, and stopped. Such a set of poor, miserable-looking savages as they are! The children have an unpleasant physiognomy—large cheeks, dull eyes, low foreheads; and they all appear so dejected and sad, it is distressing to look at them. The younger children were entirely without clothes. They are very dark, more so than the Cherokees, and all have, even the young ones, a sunburnt, old look, from living so constantly out of doors. If they are placed in close confinement, they will die, it is said, of grief. Ah, poor Seminoles! The white man gives no peace, no quarter to you, so long as a remnant is left! It is universally said here, that in these affrays on the borders, the whites are *almost invariably* the aggressors. A very low class of whites live near the Indians, and do not scruple to provoke the Indians to commit depredations, and then claim to have their losses made good by the Government.

HUNGARIANS IN TURKEY.—The *Scioto* (Ohio) *Gazette* publishes the following extract of a private letter, supposed to be from Hon. John P. Brown:

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey, Feb. 15, 1852.

* * * There are still a number of Hungarian refugees here. They all feel an interest in the fate of M. KOSSUTH. I am informed that much of the details of his reception in England and the United States penetrates into Hungary; and that he is as much admired and looked up to, as the leader of the destinies of his country and countrymen, as he ever was. The Hungarian refugees who embraced Mosiemism, at Widen, and were sent to Aleppo, having expressed a desire to lay aside their Islamism and proceed to the United States, have received permission to do so. Most of them have already left there, furnished each with a sufficient amount, by the Sultan, to cover their expenses, and protected by British passports.

☞ A Gettingen correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* states that the students from Servia, studying at the University and Military School in Berlin, have addressed a complimentary letter to Mrs. Robinson "Talvi," (Therese Adelgunde Louisa Von Jacob,) now in Berlin, thanking her for having made the literature of their race known to the world.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CARMAN who crossed the SOUTH FERRY to Brooklyn with a LOAD OF TEA, on FRIDAY MORNING, between 6 and 7 o'clock, will hear of something to his advantage by applying at No. 4 South-street.

JAMES PRENTICE, Mathematical Drawing Instrument Manufacturer, has removed to No 315 Broadway, corner of the Hospital. A second hand Theodolite and Level for sale. a10-1m*

SPRING STYLE HATS, of the French Elastic Stiff, manufactured from the finest imported plushes, which for brilliancy of finish and durability will bear the test with any offered with our beautiful patterns of Spring Caps. At MONARQUE'S, No. 228 Bowery. a10-1m

STOLEN ON THURSDAY NIGHT, from on board the Br brig HANTSPORT, at Pier No 15 E R, a quantity of TEA in half and quarter chests. Any information that will lead to the detection of the thieves and the recovery of he property, will be liberally rewarded by applying to No. 4 South-st. a10-1t*

NEW AND SECOND HAND TOOLS and Machinery, bought and sold; large and small Screw Presses, Vices, Lathes, Anvils, and a lot of malleable Iron Nuts, at 7 cts per lb., and some for hand rail Screws, and a general assortment of Tools and Machinery, for sale at H HOMER'S, No 20 Ann-st, N. Y. a10-1t

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO would respectfully inform the public that all goods received by them to be forwarded west of Erie, are still liable to detention at Erie. The impossibility for steamers to get out or in to the Lake ports, together with the state of the roads, renders it advisable for shippers to hold their goods until the opening of Lake Erie, of which notice will be given.

WELLS, BUTTERFIELD & CO.
Nos. 10 Wall-st and 8 Erie-place. a10-1t

FOR OILING HARNESS, &c—A decidedly beneficial and valuable article, which penetrates, remains in, blacks and softens leather, adding greatly to its durability, (as it preserves it from cracking) causing it to retain its pliability at least twice as long as clear oil. For directions &c, see label on the inside of the cover of each box, of FRANK MILLER'S LEATHER PRESERVATIVE and WATERPROOF OIL BLACKING. For sale by shoe, drug, and hardware merchants in most cities and towns through the country. N. B For boots and shoes it needs no preparation. Manufactured by FRANK MILLER, Warsaw, N. Y. a10 6t D&it W*

THE FIRST REGULAR MEETING of the LEXINGTON BUILDING AND ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION OF BROOKLYN, will be held at Granada Hall, No 94 Myrtle-av., next THURSDAY EVENING, 15th inst., at 8 o'clock, when the first payment of monthly dues will be made and shares offered for redemption. The books of the Association are also open to receive subscriptions at the office, under Granada Hall, or at the office of the Collector of Taxes, City Hall, where the Secretary may be found, and By-Laws obtained. Entrance Fee, 50 cents; Monthly Dues, $2 50; Shares, $600. The principal features of this Association are different from most others, in that persons willing to withdraw their subscriptions during the first year can do so and receive back all they have paid, with six per cent. interest, and after the first year six per cent interest, together with a share of the profits. On redeemed shares six per cent. interest charged on the amount received only, instead of the par value of shares. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend the meeting. ISAAC P. BRIANT, President.

JOHN M PERRY, Vice President.
ISAAC BADEAU, Secretary a10 1t A15

AN EDITORIAL FROM THE ESSEX STANDARD, of March 11, 1852:

ROBACK'S fame the world pervades,
The press his triumphs tell,
And from the north, south, east and west,
The notes of glory swell.

THE WONDERS OF ASTROLOGY.—This is an age of wonders and the marvels of Astrology, as practised by that extraordinary Swedish Professor, Dr ROBACK, late of Stockholm, and now of New York, are not among the least amazing of the physiological science. He seems not merely to have revived that art in which Napoleon trusted, and Sir Walter Scott is said to have believed, but has made new discoveries in it, which have led to the most startling results. The ancient Magi of Egypt and Assyria, could they revisit the earth, might learn something of this modern diviner. His application of the art are all practical. He undertakes to cast the nativity of King Bernadotte and predicted the year of his death. When General Taylor was supposed to have been annihilated by the superior forces of Santa Anna, Dr. ROBACK issued an astrological circular, showing that the old Hero's star was in the ascendant and proclaiming, in defiance of all the reports of his defeat, that he had been signally victorious. So of diseases, where physicians have pronounced the case hopeless he has succeeded. It will not do to say, these are chance coincidences. A long train of facts, all in harmony with each other, is a chain of testimony which even skepticism cannot break. Whatever is the process by which he predicts coming events, cures all diseases, and gives infallible advice, it is sufficient to know that he does these things; and those who call upon him at his residence, No. 6 White-st., New York, will doubtless be as much astonished by his magic as we were during a recent visit. a10 1t

RICH'S SALAMANDER SAFES—WILDER'S PATENT—FIRE STATISTICS FOR 1851—Statistical account of Fires in the year 1851, wherein RICH & CO.'S SAFES preserved their contents from the devouring element:

Owners of Safes.	*Location of Fires.*	*Contents of Safes.*
Wilson & Hyatt	Yazoo City, Miss	$3,000 in Notes, &c.
John Williams	New-Orleans	Books, &c.
Henderson & Feale	do.	do.
Joseph Rafel	do.	do.
R. L. Scannon	do.	Jewelry, val unk'n.
Cowa Tool Co	Conway Mass	$30,000 in Notes, &c.
Alta Calif'a office San Francisco		Books, &c.

(This Safe was also in the fire of May, 1850)

A. S Bates	Chicago, Ill	$4,000
L. W. Chapin	New-York	Books, &c
James Ferguson	do.	$1,150 in Notes, &c.
J G Gilbert	do.	$100,000 in Notes.
Nine safes in Great		Bonds and Mort.

Erie, 4th May, 1851, San Francisco. Gold dust & val un. The importance of being in possession of such a cheap insurance for valuable documents, books, papers, &c is apparent on reading the above list, wherein it will be seen that five safes (which cost the owners only $656) saved property to the amount of $138 150 from fire. Certificates to that effect can be seen at the store of the subscribers; also others, extending over a period of 10 years past, during which time no instance has occurred where WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, improved by Rich & Co., has failed to preserve its contents in the fiercest fire. A large assortment of Safes, of various sizes and patterns, with and without powder-proof locks for sale at the depôt, No 147 Water st, New-York. Burglar-proof Bank Vaults and Vault Doors made to order

STEARNS & MARVIN,
(Late Roff, Stearns & Co.) successors to Rich & Co.
No 146 Water-st, cor. Avenue-A and St. Mark's-place N.Y.
Sole proprietors of Rich's Patent, and the only makers of Salamander Safes combining Wilder's and Rich's Patents.
a3-2weod

BROOKLYN STEAM SUGAR REFINERY.—Various grades of Coffee Crushed Sugar, also of Sugar-House Syrup, constantly on hand, for sale by the agents, ADAMS & CUSHMAN, No. 75 Front st. a7 1m

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER, constantly on hand, and made to order, by BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL,
No. 15 Fulton-st a1-1m

WRITING PAPER.—A large and very desirable assortment, for sale by BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL,
No. 115 Fulton-st a2-1m

OLD COLONY SHOVELS.—Iron, Steel and Cast-Steel Shovels, of every description, for sale by E. & J. BUSSING & CO, No 32 Cliff st,
Agents Old Colony Nail Co. a3-1m

OLD COLONY CUT NAILS.—For sale by E & J. BUSSING & CO., No. 32 Cliff-st., Agents Old Colony Iron Co. a10 1m

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER constantly on hand and made to order by CYRUS W FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st. m17-2m

TWINE, WRAPPING PAPER, BAGGING AND YARD STICKS for sale by EDWARD M. DUNN, No. 41 Dey-st. m16-1m*

COR. R. DISOSWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW and COMMISSIONER of DEEDS for Wisconsin, between John and Fulton-sts. N Y. a26-6*

CHICORY—Prime English, warranted pure, constantly for sale in barrels by G. WALKER, No. 256½ Washington-st. m31-1m

JOSEPH WALTER, IMPORTER OF JEWELRY
ROOM No. 4,
No. 181 Broadway, New-York. m16 1m*

SHEEP-SKIN MATS, fancy colors, for Sale by EDWARD M DUNN,
No. 41 Dey-st. m26-1m*

WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JOHN M. EM-MET, who left his home on Thursday morning, the 8th inst, laboring under disease of the head. Had on when he left, a dark mixed sack coat, dark vest, mixed with red spots, blue and drab-striped pants; gold watch and fob chain; silver box in his pocket with his name: 5 feet 5 inches high. A Reward of $50 will be paid to any one who will bring him or give information of him to his distressed wife and family, No. 69 Charlton-st. a10-1t*

TO VEST-MAKERS.—Wanted, at No. 45 Dey-st., up stairs, a few first rate hands to work on white Marseilles and other light Vests. None but the most competent hands need apply. (interior ones can save themselves the trouble,) as it will be required to bring a sample of the work which the applicant has made. To approved hands, permanent employment will be given. a10 3t*

CLERK WANTED.—A young man, from 17 to 20 years of age, who can write a good hand, is wanted in a publishing office Salary $200 per annum. Apply at No. 111 Nassau-st, 3d story. a10-1t

BOY WANTED.—A smart, active boy, about 16 years old, to run of errands. Apply at No. 10 Centre street, up stairs, New-York a10-1t*

PARTNER WANTED.—An active partner, in an old established first-class grocery and liquor store He must have from $1,000 to $2,000 cash, and none others need apply. Address, post-paid, JOHN HOWELL, No. 237 Bleecker-st. a9-3t*

SITUATIONS WANTED—For cooks, general workers, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, chambermaids, waiters, gardeners, farmers, &c., at SELECT PROTESTANT AGENCY, No. 7 Carmine-st, and SOCIETY AGENCY, No. 106 Chambers-st. Only Servants of good character admitted. a8-1m*

A YOUNG MAN FROM THE COUNTRY, 18 years of age, wants to learn a trade—brushmaking preferred, or stove-molding, under instructions. Reference given. Call at No. 107 Rosehill house, between 2d and 3d-avs, 24th-st. Address note for one week. a6-5t*

AGENTS.—Wanted, 20 men to sell an article wanted in every family Agents are making $20 per week. Agents for Boston and Philadelphia, with $150 can make $1,500 per annum Ten men paid wages to travel. Call, or address, post-paid, No. 317 Bowery. a3-3t*

AGENTS WANTED.—500 Agents—$25 to $50 a week made in selling a new Family Work. Life and Speeches of Kossuth and other fine books. Call or address post-paid, American Family Publication Establishment, No. 128 Nassau-st New York up stairs. m24-1m*

FIVE HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED.—Active Agents can make from $1,000 to $3,000 per annum, selling an improved edition of Wells' Lawyer. Price in strong binding, reduced to 63 cents.

WELLS & CO., No. 47 Ann-st. a7-6t*

CYLINDER JOB PRESSMAN WANTED.—Experienced, thorough, and steady, at J. A. GRAY'S, No 54 Gold-st. a8-3teod*

THREE GIRLS WANTED—To learn the Book-folding and Sewing Apply at No. 563 Avenue C. 1t*

LAND WARRANTS WANTED—By A. S. CASE & CO., No 27 Wall-st. a9-3t*

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Board Wanted, from 1st or middle of May, with unfurnished room, below Spring st., by a gentleman and wife, where there are not many boarders; for which $5 per week will be paid. References exchanged. Address X. Y., *Times* office. a10-1t

BOARDING.—A small family and two single gentlemen can be accommodated with large, pleasant rooms and board, with all the comforts of a quiet home, at No. 254 West-Nineteenth-street, near Ninth Avenue. References exchanged. a5-1w*

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms suitable for families or single Gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 190 Fulton st., between Orange and Pineapple st's, Brooklyn. m26-1m*

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET.—A Furnished Room, without board, suitable for a single gentlemen Inquire in the store, No. 414 Broadway. a5-3t*

RAINBOW HOTEL AND DINING ROOMS, No. 27 Beekman-st., N. Y.
W. J. HOWELL.
m15-1m*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WE TAKE THIS METHOD of informing the public that the rich, racy, funny, and attractive production, entitled, PAGES AND LEAVES FROM THE DIARY OF A BROADWAY DANDY, edited by John D. Vose, former editor of the *New-York Picayune*, splendidly illustrated, price 25c., will be published on MONDAY, the 12th of April.

BUNNELL & PRICE, Publishers,
No 121 Fulton-st, N Y.
a10-1t*

BOOKS AND PAPER HANGINGS,

SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, WALL PAPERS, WINDOW SHADES and CURTAIN PAPERS for sale at the very lowest market prices by LEAVITT & ALLEN, Booksellers, No. 27 Dey-st. a10-1w

CHOICE FOREIGN AND AMERICAN BOOKS.

AUCTION SALE—GEORGE P. PUTNAM, Publisher and Importer No 155 Broadway, will remove on the 1st of May to No. 10 PARK PLACE, where he will continue his Publishing and Importation business. His present *Retail Stock* will be sold by LYMAN & RAWDON, at their Auction Rooms, No 377 Broadway on the evening of the 13th inst. The more important works included in the collection will remain on view at No. 155 Broadway, till the time of sale. They comprise among others the following: Layard's great work on Nineveh, large folio plates, $60—Scott's Life and Works, 9§ vols 8vo half extra, $180—Knight's Pictorial History of England, 8 vols 8vo, Russia; Rose's Biographical Dictionary, 2 vols 8vo; Humphrey's Illuminations of the Middle Ages, folio, $100; Bohn's Classical Library, 27 vols 12mo, calf Antique; Hooker's Flora Boreali Americana, 250 fine plates, 2 vols to; Agincourt's History of Art, folio—Shaw's Decorations of the Middle Ages, 2 vols, 8vo—Darling's Milton, 3 vols, 8vo, calf extra—Antiquities Mexicanus, numerous plates, folio, $150—Hogarth's Works folio, $50, Royal Gems of the Galleries of Europe, 2 vols, folio, $45—The Vernon Gallery 4to, morocco—The Wilkie Gallery, 4to, morocco, $28—The Abbotsford edition of Waverley Novels, illustrated, 12 vols, illustrated. a8-3t

REV. WALTER COLTON'S WRITINGS

IN FIVE VOLUMES—Sold separately, or in sets—I—SHIP AND SHORE, in Madeira, Lisbon and the Mediterranean, with engravings, $1.

II—LAND AND LEE IN THE BOSPHORUS AND ÆGEAN, or, Views in Athens and Constantinople, with engravings $1.

III—DECK AND PORT; or, Incidents of a Cruise around Cape Horn with Sketches of Rio, Valparaiso, Lima, Honolulu and San Francisco—in 1 vol 12mo, with engravings, $1.25.

IV—THREE YEARS IN CALIFORNIA, with portraits and engravings, $1.25.

V—SEA AND SAILOR; Notes on France and Italy, and other Sketches from the Writings of Rev. WALTER COLTON, with a Memoir by Henry S Cheever, with engravings, $1.25. These Books have received the highest encomiums from the American Press. Published by A. S BARNES & CO, No. 51 John-st. a9-4teod&W

DOWNING'S

COTTAGE RESIDENCES & COTTAGE GROUNDS—JOHN WILEY publishes this day, COTTAGE RESIDENCES, or a series of Designs for RURAL COTTAGES and COTTAGE VILLAS and their GARDENS AND GROUNDS, adapted to North America; by A J Downing author of "The Architecture of Country Houses," &c. Illustrated by numerous Engravings. 4th edition, revised and improved with new plans for Cottages and Cottage Grounds. 1 vol 8vo Price $2 00

JUST PUBLISHED

SMEE'S ELECTRO METALLURGY.—1 vol. 12mo. Cloth $1 25

BLAHAN'S CIVIL ENGINEERING.—6th edition. 1 vol 8vo. $3 00. JOHN WILEY, Publisher,
a10 3t No. 18 Park-place.

ENGLISH BOOKS AND PERIODICALS

PER AFRICA.—Franklin and the Arctic Regions; H. K. White's Poetical Works, Foster's Illustrations; Railway Library, unique; Readable Books, vol 1, (a new series;) Davidson's Plays, 38 cents each; Chambers' Edinburgh Journal, April; Pocket Miscellany, vol 4; Illustrated Exhibitor; London Journal; Family Herald; Reynolds' Miscellany, &c, &c A full supply of the above just received by J. PERRY, Bookseller and Stationer, No 404 Broadway. a10-1t*

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

A CARD—LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS—PRICE REDUCED—Thousands of poor families, suffering from the annoyance of domestic insects and vermin, having complained that the price of these infallible preparations prayed them beyond their reach, the inventor and proprietor, EMANUEL LYON, has determined, in order to extend their benefits to every class, that the small price of the Magnetic Powder per flask, and of the Pills per box, shall henceforth be twenty-five cents instead of fifty cents with a corresponding reduction to wholesale dealers. The Magnetic Powder is the only article now before the world, which in all cases and without the possibility of failure, accomplishes the instantaneous destruction of roaches, bed-bugs, ants, insects on plants, flies, mosquitos, &c., and is at the same time (as certified by the first analytical chemists in Europe and America,) entirely harmless to human beings and domestic animals. In order to show by experiment that the Magnetic Powder and Pills will do their work effectually, LYON pledges himself, whenever called upon, to clear any house, office or store, of all noxious insects or vermin in the space of one hour. E. LYON invites the attention of country papers to this notice, and any publisher who will insert the same and send the bill and a copy of the journal containing the advertisement to E LYON, No 424, Broadway, shall receive the Powder or Pills, or both, to the amount charged.

The reduced wholesale prices of both the Powder and Pills are as follows: $1 25 the 4 doz., $2 00 per doz., $11 00 the 6 gross (6 doz) and $20 00 per gross. (12 doz)
a10-6t E LYON, No 424 Broadway.

LADIES FINE GOLD WATCHES AS LOW AS $25

Gold Lever full jeweled	$25
English Gold Patent Levers	$40, $45, $50
English Gold Hunting Pat-nt Levers	65
Silver Levers full jeweled	15

A large assortment at greatly reduced prices, by JOHN I COX, Importer, No 208 Broadway, cor. Fulton-st., (up stairs,) and No. 254 Bowery. a5-6t*

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET OR LEASE—At Pavonia Place, Jersey City, some handsomely-finished three-story and basement brick houses; fronts cemented to imitate brown stone: marble mantels, speaking tubes, well and cistern water, with ranges in the kitchens, and convenient pantries and closets; on an omnibus route, about 10 minutes walk from the ferry. Rent $300. Apply to CLERK & BACOT, Agents,
a6-6t* No. 13 Montgomery-st., near the ferry.

HOUSES TO LET.—Four new brown stone front houses, furnished with chandeliers and gas fixtures complete, plate glass windows, heaters, baths, &c., located in a good neighborhood; rent $600 One splendid brown stone house in Brooklyn: rent $700. One brick do.—$400. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st., up stairs. a9-2w

HOUSE TO LET—A 3 story and basement modern brick house, marble mantels sliding-doors, good under-cellar, 12 rooms well closeted, in a healthy location Rent, $350—in Powers-st., between Dean and Bergen-sts, South Brooklyn. Apply to E. AUERBACH, No 84 Johnst., N. Y., or No. 122 Norfolk-st., N. Y., from 12 to 2 o'clock a5 6t*

HOUSE TO LET—A splendid house in Fitzroy Place, 3 rooms deep, 3 stories high, and replete with all the modern improvements; a delightful location, fronting and open through to 29th-st. by a park. Apply to W. DUNNING, No. 48 8th av. a10-3t

HOUSE TO LET—No. 34 Barclay-st.—Store to be altered to suit tenant. Apply only to T. J. HALL, No. 203 Broadway, between 9 and 11 o'clock, where plan can be seen. m29-1f

HOUSE TO RENT—1st May next, for $360—agenteel three-story and basement brick house, in good order, in West 15th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs. Apply No 13 East 29th st. a10-6t*

HOUSE WANTED.—For a small family, in the upper part of the city, rent about $300. A house to be vacated the first of June would answer. Address F. W., this office a10-1weod*

FACTORY TO LEASE, WITH STEAM POWER—A Factory with an Eight-horse power steam Engine—Newburger's Table Factory on 48th-st near 3d-avenue—two large and convenient buildings, with sheds; steam engine, with shafting, Belts, &c., fit for immediate occupancy. Inquire of A. W. SPIES & CO.
No. 91 Maiden-lane.

TO CARTMEN—Stables to let, near 4th-st. and the Bowery—rent $1 50 per month. Wanted to purchase, the good will of a carman, having all the work of one or more good profitable store. Apply, from 9 to 12 A M, 2 to 5 P. M., or 7 to 9 in the evening, at office No 151½ 3d-av., east side, one door above 15th-st. a10-3t*

STORES AND DWELLINGS AND APARTMENTS TO LET, corner of 3d-av. and 86th-st, corner of Broadway and 68th-st. Two three-story brick buildings in 53d-st., near 5th-av., suitable for one or more families.

TO LET—Five three-story brick buildings, 20x40 each, Croton water, &c., in 50th-st, near Broadway; will be finished early in the summer. Inquire on the premises, and of A. C. DAYTON, Bonded Warehouse, corner of Exchange-place and Broadway. a3-eod10w*

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—To a family without children, in 4th-av., between 11th and 12th-sts., the entire second floor, consisting of four rooms, with Croton water. Possession given after the 13th inst. References exchanged. Enquire at No 57 John-st., up stairs. a10-3t*

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—In *Times* Building, No. 113 Nassau st, the 2d floor, 25 by 103 feet deep, entrance on two streets Inquire of JOHN GILHOOLY, No. 118 Nassau st., in basement. a1-tf

STORE IN BROADWAY TO LET.—In the most eligible location for wholesale or jobbing business; or, the lease for sale. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st a1-tf

PIER ON THE NORTH RIVER TO LET, below Cortlandt-st., 350 feet long suitable for a line of propellers or steamboats. Apply at No. 2 Pine st. a5-6t

FOR SALE.

COTTAGES FOR SALE.—A GREAT BARGAIN. Three new wood Cottages, in 47th-st, near 10th-av. Houses two stories high, with good Stables on the rear, and an alley way to accommodate them. The houses are well built and in good order, and title perfect. Price $1,500.—$800 of which can remain on mortgage. Apply to a10-6t W. DUNNING, No. 48 8th-av.

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE—With twenty acres of excellent Land attached, situated in Lyme, at the mouth of the Connecticut River, and about one mile distant from the New-Haven and New-London Railroad Depot The House, Carriage-house and other outbuildings are new, and built in the best manner. The House is two stories high very convenient and fitted with marble mantels, grate, &c. For particulars, inquire of A. W. LORD, No. 8 Wall-st, New-York. m27-1awtwsd*

HOUSE FOR SALE.—In Stamford, Conn, that pleasant situation, late the residence of Isaac Wardwell, deceased, consisting of a large two-story dwelling-house, barn, &c., with twenty two acres of land, divided into meadow, pasture and plow land, and has on it fifty-two apple and a variety of other fruit trees. It is situated half a mile from the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot Stamford, and has a commanding view of the village of Stamford, Stamford Harbor and Long Island Sound. For further particulars, inquire of RUFUS WARDWELL,
m30 12t* in Stamford

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—The Advertiser has just finished a House for his own use, in Livingston-street nearly opposite Hanover Place, with bath, ranges, gas, enclosed piazza, marble mantels on three floors, cellars cemented, &c, but in consequence of change in his arrangements, he wishes to sell. It will be sold low. Possession given by the 20th inst. A fine chance for any one wishing to purchase a residence. Apply in the store No. 38 Maiden Lane a10 1t*

HOUSE FOR SALE—A two-story Dwelling House with two-story wing attached, situate on the main street in the village of West Farms. The House was thoroughly repaired and painted last fall, and contains some 11 rooms, with an oven in the kitchen. It is very pleasantly situated, and the access to the City of New York is frequent by railroad or stage. For further particulars, terms, &c., which will be made easy, apply to HARRIS SCOVILL.
a7-12t* Rear of No. 75 Nassau-st.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE—Six Lots 25x100 feet, on 129th and 130th-sts, and 150 feet from 7th av; 129 h st. is paved and lighted, and the Lots are ready for building upon. A large part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage N B—Money to loan. Apply to DANIEL BARNES, No 45 West 22d-st; or to a8-5t* C. MANN & RICHARDSON, No. 60 Wall-st.

EIGHTH-AVENUE LOTS.—To members of Building Associations and others desirous of procuring building lots in this city at a reasonable price. A number of persons having joined in the purchase of a block of ground in the upper part of the city, between 8th and 9th avs., in a pleasant location, about three feet above the grade, and free from rocks or stones, proffer to a few more this opportunity of obtaining cheap lots for building purposes. Price from $125 to $375 Terms easy All subscribers will be placed upon an equal footing with respect to the choice of lots. The arrangements are complete in every way. Therefore those who wish to avail themselves of this excellent opportunity, should call immediately. For further particulars, apply to W. T. B. MILLIKEN, at the office of Pomeroy & Jenks, No 54 Wall-st a8-6t*

FLAMMERSBURG.—THIS NEW VILLAGE, accessible several times a day, both by stages and steamboat, is situated within eight miles of the City Hall, opposite Harlem, on the College Point and Flushing Bay, near Flushing and adjoining the village of Strattonport, which sold so readily last spring, and is now building quite fast; is laid out on the same scale, the streets of both places intersecting each other, and will, from

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted,*) at the office, No 116 NASSAU-STREET, *between Beekman and Ann*, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies: THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the *Daily Times*

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.
Payment in all case must be made in advance.
RAYMOND, JONES & CO, Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **State Fencibles.**—At a meeting of the NEW-YORK STATE FENCIBLES, Capt. GEO. LYONS, held at their Armory, Broadway House, Friday evening April 9th, 1852, the following Committee—Messrs. Henry L. Slote, Robert R. Breese, and Geo Young—were appointed to retire and draft resolutions upon the decease of Mr. William W. Moore, which were accepted and ordered to be printed.

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God, in his all-wise providence, to remove from among us, by death, our late brother soldier, William W. Moore, at sea March 1, 1852, while on his return home from Calcutta, on board of ship Albany: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Private William W. Moore, the State Fencibles have lost an efficient soldier, and the members of the corps, individually, a valued friend.

Resolved, That this dispensation of Providence is but another instance of the "mysterious workings of the Almighty," and of the uncertainty of life; for when we last saw Mr Moore previous to his departure from the City, his prospects of life were as bright as ours—in full health, buoyant spirits; and while we were hourly expecting his return home we received the mournful intelligence of his death. Still, while we mourn his loss, we feel it our duty to bow submissively to the will of Him "who doeth all things well;" that "what is our loss is his gain;" and are also reminded to "Be ready, for in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of Man cometh."

Resolved, That the customary badge of mourning be worn on all parades, and the armory enshrouded with crape for ninety days

Resolved, That the Company deeply sympathize with the family and friends in the loss they have sustained, and hope that unto afflictive Providence will be overruled for good.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and published in the daily papers.

HENRY L SLOTE,
ROBERT R. BREESE, } Committee.
GEORGE YOUNG,

a12-1t*

☞ **To the Ladies.**—Dr. BANNING repeats his Free Lectures before Ladies, on Physical Education and the Cause and Cure of Chronic Weakness and Spinal deformity, in Society Library, corner of Leonard st. and Broadway, at 3 o'clock on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, of this week. a12-2t*

☞ **Astor House**—A CARD.—A report being in circulation that the Astor House is to be closed as a Hotel, and converted into stores—We hereby beg leave to say, that we have an unexpired lease of five years of the premises and further, that there is not the slightest foundation for the above report. COLEMAN & STETSON.
ASTOR HOUSE, April 10, 1852. a12-2t*

☞ **National Academy of Design** will open the 27th annual Exhibition to the Public, on TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M. Artist exhibitors are notified that Saturday, the 10th, is appointed varnishing day. By order of the Council.
J. H. SHEPHERD, U. S. A.
Corresponding Secretary, N. A.
a8 2t*

☞ **Trees and Plants.**—PARSONS & CO., Flushing, near New-York, offer for sale some rare novelties, with their usual assortment of Fruit Trees for the orchard and garden. Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Roses for the avenue, lawn or cemetery, Vines for the grapery, and Exotic Plants for greenhouse culture. Catalogues can be obtained at No. 600 cedar st., or will be sent by mail to all post-paying applicants enclosing a postage stamp. ad FMWSw

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company**—Incorporated under the law of the State of California, with a capital of $200,000, divided into 2 000 shares, at $100 each, offer $20,000 of stock, for sale at their office No 66 Beaver-st, N. Y. For particulars, they refer to large advertisement in the *Times* of Wednesday or Saturday. Application for stock, or pamphlets of organization, charter, by-laws, &c., may be made personally or by mail, post-paid, to the Treasurer of the Company. D. W. INGERSOLL, President.
THOMAS E. HASTINGS, Treasurer. m18-MITh&Fif

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **Rutger's Building Association**, office No 246 East Broadway, corner of Convent-st. Office hours from 7 to 9 P. M. This Association having complied with its organization according to law, is now ready to receive subscriptions for its shares. Shares $500. Monthly dues, $4. Initiation fee, $2. The officers of this association are well and generally known as being connected with the various business interest of the City of New York, and their characters as citizens and men of property furnish all those who may feel disposed to invest in the Association with the most satisfactory assurance that its business affairs will be conducted with an eye solely to the best interest of its members. Men of small means will find this association to be both a safe and profitable repository for such sums as they may saitably be able to dispose. THOMAS M. LELLAND, President.

CHANCELLOR L. INGERSOLL, } Vice Presidents.
ELWIN ROTCH, }
JAMES P. HASLETT, Secretary.
CLINTON MILLS and THOMPSON, Attorneys.

TRUSTEES

Daniel D. Benson,	Thomas R. Davis,	Edwin Sexton,
Thomas Wetmore,	Charles Roberts,	Ja. Murphy,
Abraham Hasbrouck,	Peter Schermerhorn,	Dan. P. Haslett,
Chancellor L. Ingersoll	Aaron F. Conrad,	John H Bliss.

a12-3t*

☞ **Notice**—BUILDING ASSOCIATION'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—The subscribers to the stock of this company, who have not paid the fourth and last instalment of five dollars per share is require to be paid on Tuesday, the 13th inst. at the Mercantile Bank, corner of John street, six doors west.

Should there not have been a sufficient number of shares taken to enable the Company to organize under the Charter, will do so immediately, to facilitate the business of the company.
JOHN BRUCE, President.
J. JESSURUN, Secretary. all 12

☞ **Come and see the Practical Working**—The second regular monthly meeting of the SECOND GREENWICH BUILDING ASSOCIATION will be held on MONDAY EVENING, April 12, at 8 o'clock in the Bleecker Building, Bleecker-st, near Sixth-av. The success of this association is that the officers will be enabled to offer ten or twelve shares for sale or redemption. The attendance of all interested in the principles of Building Associations is invited. Persons who desire to secure shares in this profitable institution should come prepared to subscribe this evening. The members are reminded that the April dues must be paid, or forfeiture incurred. The Secretary is always to be found at the office, No 48 8th-av., to receive subscriptions and dues. JOHN KEYSER, President.
GEO. STARR, Vice President.
R. ROSS, Jr., Secretary.

TRUSTEES

Charles Crane,	James L. Post,	Samuel Sinclair,
John Thomas,	Robert Peterson,	James W. Farr,
Geo. P. Nelson,	D. C. Reeves,	W. E. Smith, Jr.

a10 2t

☞ **Washington Building Association**—There will be a regular meeting at Warren Hall, corner of Oliver and Henry sts., on MONDAY EVENING, April 12, at 8 o'clock. At the last meeting 24 shares were redeemed. Money will also be advanced on shares at this meeting. This institution is a flourishing condition, and those who wish to join, would do well to do it at once as the entrance fee will be raised. ASPER C. CHILDS, President.
H. H. HOOPER, Secretary, No 383 Pearl st. a10-2t

☞ **Columbia Building Association of BROOKLYN**—The first regular Monthly Meeting will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 14th inst., at No. 14 Hamilton-av., when a number of shares will be offered for redemption. Members are notified to pay their first months dues, during the week, to the Secretary, at his office, No 10 Court-st., or at the Hall, on Wednesday evening. The Hall will be open at 5 P. M., for the reception of dues. The Meeting will commence at 8 o'clock. This Association is a very flourishing one. Its first monthly meeting takes place April 14, when the regular dues are payable. Any person, male or female, desirous of making his or her small earnings more than triple within the space of a few years, or any person who is desirous of borrowing money in order to purchase his own house on the most advantageous terms, who will but take the trouble to compare the advantages offered by this Association, both to lenders and borrowers, with those offered by any other Associations, will at once find a key to the success of our plan, for instance

1 It will loan money at 6 per cent. per annum on the 20 out each month.

2 It will allow interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum to all persons who prefer paying their subscriptions for two months or more in advance, thus securing a double interest—firstly the above 7 per cent.; secondly, their share of profits. Persons who wish to borrow money for the purpose of buying or building their own house or farm, can here secure an advance on far more liberal terms than are effected by any other Association.

3 Persons desirous of withdrawing from the Society, can do so at any time, by giving one month's notice, and receive back all dues paid by them, with interest at 7 per cent per annum

A person who will save but 14 cents a day, (and there is not one person who cannot, if so disposed,) can in this Society secure in a few years a small capital ($1,000), with which he can establish himself in business, and thus acquire his own independence. The entrance fee is 50 cents per share, monthly payment, $2 per share; value of each share, $500. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of joining can leave their names with the Secretary.

DAVID P. BARNARD, President.
WM H GRIFFITH, Vice-President.
CHAS. O. RICHARDSON, Secretary, 10 Court-st. m29-tA15

☞ **Brooklyn Mechanics' Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION**—The first monthly meeting of this Association will be held on the corner of Clinton and Atlantic-sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 14, at 8 o'clock. The dues for the first month must be paid that evening, if not previously paid, and as a large number of shares will be redeemed, the members should be present at attendance. This Society offers peculiar advantages to those who desire either to convert or borrow money, and as there are a few shares yet to be taken, it would be well for such persons to attend this meeting. The Secretary will receive subscriptions and monthly dues at No. 156 Atlantic st., from 6 o'clock in the morning until 1 P. M.
ROBERT P. PERRIN, President.
JAMES ROBINSON, Vice-President
J. S DENMAN, Secretary. a10-3t

☞ **The Second Empire Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION** have opened their books and are now ready to receive subscriptions at their office, No. 173 Spring st. from 2 to 5 P. M., daily (The books of the First Empire are closed.) Entrance fee, $2; monthly dues, $3; shares $200 Redemption fee, $4 per month, payable for seven years only. JONATHAN W. ALLEN, President.
MICHAEL M. VANDYKE, } Vice-Presidents.
GEORGE H PURSELL, }
WM. SINCLAIR, Surveyor
STEVENS & HOXIE Attorneys.

TRUSTEES.

Joseph R. Taylor,	George W. Riblet,	James English,
Thomas C. Bertine,	Wm Forbes,	E. Boston,
Wm H Riblet,	Wm H. Arthur,	T. L. Waite,
Samuel C Mott,	C. S. Merritt,	W. F. Warner.
D. A Fowler.	Wade Worral,	

J WELDON FELL, Secretary a9-3tFM&W

☞ **Notice.**—FIRST KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION—The third regular meeting for the payment of dues will be held on MONDAY EVENING, April 12, at 8 o'clock, in Knickerbocker Hall, cor. 23d-st. and 8th-av. The members will bear in mind, that a great saving of time and trouble can be made by paying their dues at the office of the Secretary, No. 168 9th-av, during this week. WELCOME R BEEBE, President.
JAMES R DELVECCHIO, Vice-President.
E. J. MADDEN, Secretary a6 6t

☞ **$3 418 Made at the First REGULAR MEETING OF THE SECOND KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION**, showing the healthy and flourishing condition of this Association, and the entrance fee will soon be raised. A public meeting will be held at Knickerbocker Hall, corner 23d-st. and 8th-av. on MONDAY EVENING next at 7 o'clock, for those who wish to join.
JAMES R DELVECCHIO, President.
ANSON WILLIS, Vice-President
E. J. MADDEN, Secretary, office No. 168 9th-av. a3-4t

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **$3,372 50 Made in One Night.**—A public meeting of the EAST RIVER BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION will be held at Thalian Hall, No. 493 Grand st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M., to enable those who were unable to attend the former meetings, on account of the inclemency of the weather an opportunity of hearing explained the principles of the Association. An opportunity will be offered at the meeting to those who wish to join the Association to do so at the present rate of entrance fee. Addresses will be delivered by several eminent speakers. The public are respectfully invited to attend. Seats reserved for ladies. Monthly dues $3. Entrance fee for the present, $2 Shares $800. The office, No 514 Grand-st., is opened daily from 11 A M. to 9 P M., where subscriptions will be received, and all necessary information given

OBADIAH NEWCOMB, President.
JAMES WHITE, Vice President.
CHARLES E. ANDERSON Secretary. a12-3t

☞ **New-York Phenix BUILDING ASSOCIATION.**—The second regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held at Temperance Hall, 3 h av., between 41st and 42d-sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 14th April, at 8 o'clock, when an opportunity will be afforded to members who have not paid their dues for the month of March to do so, and receive their pass-books

This Association being regularly incorporated and chartered, and every measure taken to insure its being equal to any association of the kind now existing, those who intend joining are reminded that now is the time to come forward, in order to save money, as subscriptions for shares will be received at this meeting, on payment of the original entrance fee—50 cents Speakers are engaged to explain the advantages of this Association, and the benefits of Building Associations in general. The dues for the month of April are payable on or before the day of this meeting Books open daily for subscriptions at the office of the Secretary, No 479 8th-av. D. D. NASH, President.
M. C. EDWARDS, Vice President.
A. F. SMITH, Secretary. a12 3t

☞ **Third Mechanics' Building and Mutual LOAN ASSOCIATION**—Entrance fee 50 cents, monthly dues $2, ultimate value of a share $500 This Society will loan money at the rate of six per cent. on the actual amount advanced on a share Persons desirous of withdrawing can do so by giving one month's notice, and receive back the dues paid by them, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum Persons paying in advance will be allowed interest. There are but a few shares left, and the books will positively be closed as soon as 1,000 shares are subscribed for; so persons desirous of joining had better apply early, to JACOB PECARE, Secretary, No 163 Hester st. Office hours from 7 to 10 P. M. A public meeting for the admission of new members will be held at Union Building, No 163 Bowery, on THURSDAY, the 15th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., when speakers will be in attendance. a12-4t

☞ **Fulton Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION**—The Second Monthly Meeting of this Association for the payment of dues will be held at Chatham Hall, No. 5 Chatham-square, on THURSDAY EVENING April 15th, at 8 o'clock. Shares will be offered for redemption. The number of original shares being limited to 800, a large proportion of which are already taken it would be advisable for all who wish to become members of this successful Association to subscribe at once. Entrance fee, 50 cents. Monthly dues, $2 50 Ultimate value of shares, $600 The Secretary will be at the office of the Association, No 64 Bowery, (Citizens' Insurance Company,) on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, for the purpose of receiving dues and subscriptions, where those who can make it convenient will please call.
ISAAC AMERMAN, Jr., Secretary.
a12-4t

☞ **Mount Vernon Building Association, No. 2.**—A public meeting of this association will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, April 15, in Convention Hall, Woodward st., near Bleecker, at 8 o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by several eminent speakers, who will explain the objects and working of the Association. All the objections to these institutions that have been or can be urged, will be refuted to the satisfaction of any one open to conviction Come then, you who are laboring under the extortion of landlords and hear how you may escape these heavy rents and secure a home for yourselves—a home of your own The entrance fee is only 50 cents, and the monthly dues $1, on each share; ultimate value of each share $200 Subscriptions received at the meeting, or by the Secretary, at his residence, No 110 Barrow st.
ABRAHAM J. POST, Pres dent
CORNELIUS A COOLEY, Secretary. a12-4t*

☞ **Workingmen**, come to the Meeting of the LEXINGTON MUTUAL LOAN AND ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION, to be held at the Bull's Head Hall, corner 3d-av and 24th st., on MONDAY EVENING, the 12th April, at 8 o'clock, and learn how you can, in a few years for the small sum of $3 per month, secure a home for yourselves. Several eminent speakers will address the meeting. Entrance fee $1 monthly dues $3; shares $500
JOHN PETTIGREW, President
JULIUS A. CANDEE, Vice-President
WM. ROBERTSON, Jr., Secretary
Office, No. 68 3d-av, where articles of the Association may be had gratis

☞ **Phenix Building Association**—Incorporated Feb. 25 1852 Shares, $800; monthly dues $4 The Phenix is in a prosperous condition and is conducted upon true and approved and liberal principles, which, together with the responsible and reliable character of its officers, render it an easy, safe, and profitable institution. Printed rules and by-laws, and full information can be obtained at the Secretary's office, No 65 Chatham-st
WILSON SMALL, President, No 91 Ludlow-st.
AMOS WHEELER, Vice President, No 276 Pearl st
A. R HATFIELD Secretary—Office, No 65 Chatham-st. it

☞ **Mechanics' Building Association.**—A regular meeting of the above Association, will be held at Warren Hall corner of Oliver and Henry sts on WEDNESDAY EVENING the 14th inst, at 8 o'clock. Members are requested to attend, as an amendment to the Constitution will be voted on.
JACOB PECARE, Secretary.
a12 3t

☞ **Industrial Home Association, No 1.**—The organization is completed for which the Rules and By-Laws for the new Association, to build houses at Mount Vernon, will report on TUESDAY EVENING April 13, at K. P. H., No 29 2d-av A full list of the place will be given, which cannot fail to meet the wishes of all. Members wishing to join, will please attend and hand in their names, as only a limited number can be taken
W. B. ASTEN, Secretary.

☞ **Excelsior No. 2**—A regular meeting of this Association will be held at Union Buildings, No 163 Bowery, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 13th, at 8 o'clock Subscriptions will be received at the meeting or at the office No. 156 Bowery. Entrance fee, $1; dues, $1; shares $5
W. L. MILLER, Pres pro tem.
N. P. LABARTE, Secretary a 12-3*

☞ **A Pamphlet fully explaining THE WORKINGS OF BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS**, just published and for sale by R. CHAPMAN, rear of No. 94 Fulton st., and of the Secretaries of the various Associations. Price 12½c. All who will be convinced that Building Associations are based on Truth by a perusal of this little work. It contains much information, both to members and those about joining. a12-1.*

☞ **Union Building Association.**—A regular meeting of the above association will be held at No 5 Chatham-sq., on TUESDAY, the 13 h inst., at 8 o'clock, P M Entrance fee $5, which has been raised to $10 after this meeting. After this meeting the books will be closed.
JACOB PECARE, Secretary.
a12-2.*

☞ **The National Building and Mutual Loan ASSOCIATION** invites persons desirous of joining before the initiation fee is increased, to avail themselves of the opportunity immediately, as the number of shares taken will soon guarantee to advance entrance fee. Several shares will be offered for redemption at the next meeting of the Association, of which due notice will be given. The office, No. 173 canal st., under the People's Bank, will be open every evening from 7 to 9½, to receive subscriptions and dues. Present entrance fee, $1; dues, $3 per month; shares, $3 0.
B. NEWHOUSE, President.
JOHN W. VANDEWATER, Secretary a10-2t

☞ **Second People's Building Association**—Several shares will be redeemed at the monthly meeting on next WEDNESDAY EVENING, 14th inst., which will be held at the Assembly Room, corner of 25th st. and 8th av., at 8 o'clock. The books of this Association will be open a few days longer to receive subscriptions, at the office, No. 297 9th-av. Articles of association can be had of the Secretary, daily, from 9 A M till 9 P M. The entrance fee will shortly be raised. It is now $1 Monthly dues, $1
OLIVER H LEE, President.
ADAM M. BRIDE, Vice-President.
J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary a9-5t

☞ **Six per Cent on the Amount Loaned**—The SECOND CHELSEA BUILDING and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION is now in the full tide of success and will loan to members money on the above favorable terms. The monthly dues $2; entrance fee 50 cents at present; the value of shares, $5 00. Interest allowed on dues paid in advance. The office is open day and evening, until 10 o'clock, where all persons can subscribe for shares Public meetings every MONDAY EVENING, at 8th av and 25th st., at 8 o'clock.
JOHN P CUMMINGS, President.
WM H HOYT, Secretary—office No. 236 8th-av. a6 2t

☞ **On Monday Night**, the 12th inst, a public meeting of the NORTH AMERICAN MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION will be held at the Broadway House, at 7½ o'clock The public are invited to attend.
RICHARD F. CARMAN, President.
THOMAS S. CUMMINGS, Vice President.
MORTIMER SMITH, Secretary. a10-2t

According to the Baltimore County *Advocate*, during the year 1851, there were 1,000,000 of bushels of lime, and 5,806 tons of white marble, produced or quarried in the County, the estimated value of which was about $210,000 The *Advocate* notices the subject in connection with the recommendation, by the State Agricultural Chemist in his annual Report, of the Schuylkill lime, as at variance with the true interest of the State

The young men of Clarksville, Missouri, have adopted a female foundling, and intend having her reared and educated as the "daughter of the village," they have given her the name of Lola Montez. Will not justice entitle her to damages against these thoughtless youths when she shall be old enough to regret the humiliating associations fastened upon her through a name she has no power to disclaim?

The *Newburyport Herald* says that the wages of all shoemakers in the large manufactories in that region have been reduced about 30 per cent on all but first class work. The same paper states that there are a great many journeymen shoemakers, now employed on ordinary work 12 or 15 hours a day, who earn *less than fifty cents a day.*

The fall of snow at St Johnsbury, Vt, on Tuesday of last week, was the greatest of the season. Nearly two feet fell during the night. At Danville, Vt., on Tuesday week, it snowed incessantly, from five o'clock in the morning until nearly dark—falling to the depth of full a foot and a half on a level. It was the heaviest snow storm which had taken place for twelve years.

The Boston *Commonwealth* says there is little doubt now that the Temple will be re-built. About $50,000 will be required for the work, 26,000 of which is already in the hands of the trustees. It is not improbable that the Mercantile Library Association will become interested in the re-building, thereby securing their room in the new Temple.

The Journeymen Printers of the Union are to have a National Convention at Cincinnati, on the first Monday of May next A Call for the meeting has been issued by the Chairman of the National Executive Committee, urging the prompt selection of Delegates from the several State Associations.

Sixteen hundred strangers were gathered at Erie, Pa, on Wednesday, 7th inst. They were passengers on sundry Lake boats which were detained, in port, the harbor being ice-bound. Hopes were entertained that the steamers would be able to leave on the ensuing day.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I....NO. 177. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1852 PRICE ONE CENT.

"Barkis is Willin."

MR. BUCHANAN thus responds, in a recent letter, to the wish of a friend that he may be the next President:

"I thank you most cordially for your kind wishes in my behalf in regard to the Presidency. Should the Democratic party of the country elevate me to that most exalted station on earth, I shall endeavor to perform its duties honestly and successfully; if not, I trust I possess sufficient Christian philosophy to enable me to bear my fate with cheerful and contented resignation. In truth, so far as I am personally concerned, I feel no anxious and ambitious longings for the prize, though if it should come, gratitude to the American people will ever be engraven on my heart."

The tone of cheerful submission in which the Pennsylvania bachelor anticipates a fate which it is wickedly insinuated he only fears won't come, reminds us of an anecdote retailed to General CASS by SAM HOUSTON, during the exciting week preceding the Baltimore Convention of '48.

SAM, it will be remembered, then stood a pretty fair chance of being "Polk-ed" into the nomination under the operation of the two-third rule. Meeting the Senator from Michigan on Pennsylvania-avenue one fine morning, the hero of San Jacinto "buttoned" him for a brief comparison of rival hopes.

"Well, General!" said SAM, "I suppose you are prepared to start on the road towards the White House."

GENERAL CASS. "Well, really, I must confess it looks as though I should be compelled to turn face in that direction. I am heartily tired of public life, and have no aspirations for the presidency. And, besides, you know my wife is a member of the church, and she dreads the thought of the White House. But if the Convention *force* the nomination on me, I shan't back out and desert the party, much as I would prefer the selection of any body else who can successfully uphold the Democratic banner."

SAM. "Ah! Yes! yes! General. You remind me very *forcibly* of a boy down our way, who went home one night awfully corned. His doting mother-poor soul! was much grieved at his condition, and, in tones of deepest concern, inquired "how on arth he had fallen in so bad a habit?"

"Wa-al, mother," hiccuped Bill, "I was [hic] down at the cor [hic]-ner, and the poli-[hic]-ticioners forced it on me." This was not sufficiently clear to Bill's mother, who, urging her son not to add falsehood to indiscretion, repeated her question

"Wa-al now," said Bill, as a ray of penitence broke upon his clouded mental vision, "the truth is, mo[hic]-ther, Dick Jo-[hic]-Jones forced the cus-[hic]-ted stuff down my [hic] throat, and I took it [hic] d—d easy."

Just then General CASS started down street, leaving his button and SAM HOUSTON behind—the latter's mouth spreading the while into a most indescribable grin.

FRANCE.

Affairs in France—The Great Military Review Desecration of the Sabbath—Distribution of Medals, &c.

Correspondence of The New York Daily Times.

PARIS, Wednesday, March 24, 1852.

Last Sunday our President held a review in the court-yard of the Tuileries. The preceding Sunday he deferred a similar military review in order to preside at a dinner of a hundred covers, given at the Elysée to officers of the Paris garrison. He observed the "Lord's Day," preceding that, at a horse-race. I gravely and theologically mention these cases of his regard for the Sabbath, for the enlightenment of those innocents only, who saw in his sudden conversion of the Pantheon to the uses of religion, a shining proof of vital piety. It had as little to do with any such notion as his later conversion of the five per cents. He held the review, last Sunday, of three regiments. The purpose of this review—which is to be followed by others—was to feel the military pulse, to discover any symptoms of military ardor rising to imperial heat. The pretext was, the distribution of certain medals—honorary and profitable in their nature—to be attached to the breast by a fancy-colored ribbon, and to the pocket by an accompanying pension of one hundred francs yearly. One side of the medal bears the words, "Valor and discipline," on the other with singular appropriateness, figures the name of the donor, LOUIS NAPOLEON, the unscarred hero, whose clothes alone are those of a general, and who has approved his high regard of discipline by getting up two rebellions and a revolution—*the imitator of "His uncle."* That is, on a small scale, an imitation of the Emperor and his Legion of Honor, and partially a substitute for it. The ranks of that legion are *too full*, according to the inadvertent confession of its "Sovereign head," in his late decree of regulations. The decoration has been so profusely distributed as a cheap coin for the purchase or payment of supporters, that it has lost in value. The legion counts at present, some twenty thousand members—the mass of them, in comparison of worth with their undecorated fellow-citizens, furnishing so many instances of "a distinction without a difference."

NAPOLEON AMONG THE PEOPLE.

On the occasion of delivering the medals, the President addressed to his drilled constituency one of his neat, apt speeches. The sum of it, of course, was ingeniously applied flattery of the army. At the close of the performances, loud cries of *Vive Napoleon*, and rarer cries of *Vive l'Empereur*, were raised by the soldiery. The people did not meet their enthusiasm in words. Later in the day, he drove out on the Champs Elysées, in an open carriage and without escort, as he has frequently done of late. The rare loveliness of the time had drawn out an immense throng on to the avenue. Some raised their hats, as their ruler went by, but thousands of his subjects—representatives from all grades of society in Paris—gave no outward sign of their gratitude for Society's Saviour. Strangely unmindful of the debt it owes, here, as on other occasions, where I have been an observer, Society restrains itself within a "respectful silence." A large per centage of the tribute of respect and silence is doubtless due and paid to those amiable assistants at all public gatherings, the *sergents de ville* and the *mouchards*. He has more than ever a brazen, weary look. New cares of State have worn still deeper the furrows first channeled by wine and women.

THE EXPECTED EMPIRE.

In my last I spoke of the 20th as the day fixed by rumor for the grand review in the Champs de Mars, and the declaration of the empire. Though the day passed unsignalized by any marked event, the idea spreads and strengthens that the empire is near at hand. Among the days for its advent now spoken of, are the 1st of April (all fools' day.) the 20th, (one of the prefixed days of the grand review; also the birth-day of L. N. B, who entered on his 45th year,) the 5th of May, (anniversary of the great Napoleon's death,) and any day which is the anniversary of any important date in the imperial chronicles, up to the 5th of August, fete-day of Napoleon I, and soon, legalized, national fete-day of France The Senate may propose the empire; it may receive a petition from the people to that effect. But some report a Senatorial opposition to any movement of this kind. There are Senators of legitimist and other tendencies, who are willing to wear livery and draw wages for ten years under the present regime, but live in a Micawberish hope that something will turn up, in the way of government and salary, more agreeable to their tastes Another supposition, not wanting in likelihood, is, that every thing being arranged at the Elysée and the Prefecture of the Police, we shall wake up some fine morning—say to-morrow morning—and find ourselves under an Emperor, as we did a few mornings ago under a *coup* and *chef de l'Etat*. Since the offence must come, why the quicker it comes the better, to put an end to the uneasy interval of suspecting and expecting. The courtiers at the Palace take no pains to conceal their wishes and hopes on this point; journals on the sunny side of power hint at the necessity of prolonged office; a departmental newspaper openly declares it.

STRAIGHT JACKETS FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

Meantime, preparations go briskly on for organizing the "grand bodies of State" Two days ago a decree was issued, containing all rules and regulations for the conduct of the Senate and Legislature. It is of great length, filled with details of no interest to your readers. It is enough to say that its spirit harmonizes with that of the constitution and of the general policy of the Government; stringent provisions for stopping the mouths of restive members; all signs of applause, or disapproval, are strictly forbidden; the spokesmen delegated by the Government, have the privilege of the floor at all times; proclamations from the President, adjourning, proroguing, or dissolving the Legislature, are to be read in public session,—all business ceasing,—and to be followed by the immediate separation of the members, etc.

LUDICROUS BLUNDER—ITS CAUSE.

Paragraph second of Article 58 of this decree merits a translation. It runs as follows: "These messages and proclamations can be the object of no discussion nor vote, *unless they contain a proposition on which a vote is to be taken*"—that is, to simplify the matter, "they are not to be voted on, unless—they are to be voted on." This odd rhetorical blunder is but one of many evidences that LOUIS NAPOLEON is rather mortal than otherwise;—that like the rest of us, when work crowds too much, it is hurriedly done and slighted. And how he is crowded, what with internal policy and foreign policy, religion and finance, dinner parties and next mornings, reviews and sitting for busts, (PERSIGNY is said to sit for the busts latterly,) public receptions, private receptions, occasional discourses and consultations with adepts in man-millinery! Such multifarious duties must be the excuse for their imperfect performance. After each grand decree come little decreetal notes and emendations, dribbling through the columns of *Moniteur* and *Patrie* for a week after, as in the case of the conversion of the five per cents; or what is worse, they do not come as in the case of the Law, or the Press, which no one fully understands.

THE LIVERIES CAN'T BE HAD.

The decrees on the clothing of the constituted bodies were completed ten days ago, but the time intervening between their date and the 29th inst. proves too brief Deftest tailors sit cross-legged, intent upon their work of state, plying the busy needle from early morn till deep into the night; skillfullest embroiderers do their utmost possible for legislative side-seams, and senatorial pocket-flaps, all in vain. The thing cannot be done. The "bodies" cannot be dressed. At the very time, when of all others, the grand livery would have its finest effect, lending brilliancy and harmonized beauty to his creatures, the Presidental "bodies" stand like Frankenstein's monster, in the undiguished deformity of their first creation.

A FORESHADOWED PICTURE.

At the opening ceremonies at the Tuileries on the 29th instant, Senators and Deputies are not required to appear in "grande tenue." They will assemble there, and putting the best face they can on the matter, will listen to a discourse from the President. What exactly the nature of this discourse is to be, no one knows. My Irish friend suggests the *sin of perjury* as a topic appropriate to both speaker and congregation. After sermon, the formula of the oath will be read; each Senator and Deputy, called upon by name, will "gape and swallow," uttering the words *Je le jure*, (I swear it,) and "lubricating the passages," with such mental reservations as best suits himself. This interesting event in profane history will take place in the Hall of the Marshals.

NAPOLEONIC LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

A decree issued on Tuesday, regulates the time and manner, when and how magistrates and others are to take the oath of allegiance By a decree of yesterday, a supplementary gag to the law on the press, no engrosser shall exercise his profession, without being duly sworn and licensed; no one shall, without due authorization, use or hold in possession, small presses, to print privately; manufacturers and dealers in types, presses and all kinds of printing ware, are to keep a register, checked and signed by the mayor of their commune, of the date, amount and nature of each sale made by them, a copy of which is to be sent to the ministry of police in Paris, or to the prefect in the departments.

ANOTHER TURN OF THE GARROTE.—MORE ARRESTS.

Notwithstanding the much vaunted clemency of the President in late instances, where persons lawlessly imprisoned, or deported, have been *as* lawlessly released, or have had their destination arbitrarily changed to exile, the severity of Government seems to have grown more intense, again for the past few days. The cause of increased zeal and vigilance on the part of the bosom friends of order, society and religion, may partly be looked for in the election of CARNOT at Parisand of the opposition candidate at Lyons. This last election was deferred, it will be remembered, at the request of the Prefect of the Department, to the 21st of March; but with all the time gained for preparation, the Government was defeated. The Orleanists suffer, as well as the Republicans, for the factious opposition to "the powers that be," but not to the same extent. On Monday evening, about fifty persons were arrested at a cafe in the Rue St. Honore, much frequented by Germans and Danes. It seems hardly probable that fifty people could plot against the Government in full gas-light, in a public coffee-room, open to every one. Yet there is the same foolish talk of conspiracy that we hear Cisat September, when 200 persons were arrested for being *"suspected of being suspicious."*

A number of other arrests were made in the *cafés garnis* of the neighborhood, which were closely guarded while the search for victims was going on. Another *razzia* was made at the Batignolles, and some thirty persons seized. These last are the small-fry agents and correspondents of MAZZINI. The people who were drinking coffee and reading newspapers at the cafe Danemark, in Rue St Honore, are all catalogued as Communists by the *Patrie*. Still other numerous arrests have been made in the 5th arrondissement. Of what is done in the country, we know less; but not a day passes without our hearing of some one or more ordered out of the country, for political causes, at a week's notice. Still, we probably know little, as yet, of the wrongs inflicted by administrative "zeal," in the departments. Not the complete history of what has been done and suffered in Paris, since Dec. 2d, has yet been written.

TRIAL AND ACQUITTAL OF EDITORS.

An editorial article on the iniquities of the election of the 20th of December, which appeared in the *Times* some weeks since, has made your readers acquainted with the *Bulletin Francais*, published in Belgium by French refugees. Its editors, ALEXANDRE THOMAS and Count D'HAUSSONVILLE, have been brought to trial there for their offense of plain truth-speaking against the French Government. As the trial was instigated by the Parisian Cabinet, there seemed some danger in exposing oneself to it. Escape was open to them. They preferred to meet the trial, relying on the integrity of a Belgian jury. They refused to expose Messrs BERRYER and BAROT, to the odium of the French power by accepting their proffered advocacy. They plead their own case. The defense was a manly taking on themselves of all responsibility for their writings, and a bold maintenance of what they had written. The thin-skin of the frontier by a single judge, their condemnation had been certain A free jury acquitted them. On quitting the court they were greeted by the cheers of the people assembled without—good pretext for fifty arrests in our *Republique Francaise*. In accordance with NAPOLEON'S wishes, the Belgian Government orders the acquitted editors out of the kingdom. They will hereafter print the *Bulletin Francais* in London It is not thought that it will furnish any more agreeable reading than heretofore to its political enemy

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gen. CAVAIGNAC, having applied for leave to visit his political exiled friends in Belgium, is said to have been told that he could go, but if he went, that he must not return. EMILE GIRARDIN is in Paris again, and is said to have had an interview with the President Poor old ABD-EL KADER is seriously ill LOUIS NAPOLEON wrote to Lord LONSDONBERRY last autumn, intimating that if he had the power he would grant the old warrior the freedom solemnly promised him as the condition of surrender. It was in the same correspondence, however, that he declared himself peculiarly unambitious, and regardless of pomps and honors of State. At a late meeting of the Academy of Sciences, the CUVIER prize was awarded to Professor AGASSIZ. This is the first time that this prize, instituted for the best work on zoology or geology, has been granted. AGASSIZ receives it for his work on fossil fishes (*Recherches sur les Poissons Fossiles*) the publication of the plates and private life of PHILIPPE is just published. In his room for letsple pen of ALEXANDRE DUMAS, or perhaps only from the letsple pens of ALEXANDRE DUMAS' literary journeymen. Not altogether reliable, but like his history of Louis XIV, very readable. *Joanita, or L'Alsacienne la Maladetta*, is the title of an opera recently brought out

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1852.

☞ The Second Edition of the *Evening Times*, published every day at 3 o'clock P. M., and served to subscribers for *One Cent*, contains a full and complete list of the *Arrivals at all the Hotels*, up to the latest hour.

An Interesting Topic—Ourselves.

The *Tribune* appeared on Saturday morning in new type throughout,—increasing, of course, the usual typographical elegance of its appearance. It announces the renovation of its dress, which took place on its *eleventh* birthday, by a just exultation at the success by which its career has been crowned. It professes to be a party paper,—but going with the Whig party only so far as it seems to be going right. It states its present daily circulation at 19,680, and its receipts for advertising during the last three months at $20,732; but it takes occasion to say that it might have largely increased its subscription list by "compliances" to which its rivals condescend, and that "its value as an advertising medium is not adequately represented by its circulation," inasmuch as it "does not believe *any rival* in the country addresses directly *so large* a share of the resolute energy, fearless thought and generous purpose of the American People, nor reaches so many of the springs whereby Society is impelled forward and upward."

The regular charges of the *Daily Times* for advertising are, we believe, somewhat higher than those of the *Tribune*; and we should concede their injustice, perhaps, if we neglected to dissent from the *Tribune's* claims to superior advantages as above set forth. Our regular circulation has been for the last three months, and is now, at least *six thousand* greater than that of the *Tribune*: and the character of its subscription list, for advertising purposes and for all others, is quite as good. Its subscribers are entirely among the active, business classes,—merchants, mechanics, professional men,—precisely those whom business men seek to address for the promotion of their own interests. The *Times* does not address itself in any degree to classes or cliques; nor does it base its title to attention and favor upon its devotion to the *isms* and idiosyncracies of individuals. It might perhaps increase its circulation by feeding more carefully these specific appetites of distinct coteries. It might court and secure the favor of the credulous by elaborate and regular records of spirit rappings, clairvoyance, and kindred matters. It might rally to its lists some thousands devoted to projects of reform in dress, or in the social relations, or by sedulously nursing whatever rising excitement upon any question of morals or of politics, seems for the moment to challenge attention. But it has not sought success by any such process. It has achieved it, on the contrary, by attention to matters of general instead of special interest, and by endeavoring to allow moderation, impartiality, and common sense, a share, at least, of that influence too often sought by spasmodic and fanatical violence.

We think that in this way the *Times* reaches quite as many of the "springs whereby Society is impelled forward and upward" as the *Tribune* does. For we do not believe, as the *Tribune* does, that "this world of ours moves onward to its Divinely appointed, benignant destiny, *mainly by means of the efforts of 'fanatics' and 'visionaries,'* put forth in what are (up to the moment of indisputable success) regarded by the wise and prudent as decided 'failures.'" The efforts of such doubtless have their place in the Divine plan for the redemption and perfection of the race: the weak, and vile,—the things which *are not*, are sometimes used to bring to nought things that are. But fanatics and visionaries do not rule the world, or guide its steady growth and self-development, however they may seem at times to give temporary energy and a local impetus to some of its advancing steps. The stolid conservatism of the age is always too ready to brand as fanatical and visionary, whatever menaces its selfish peace, or impels it into new conditions of life; but that fact does not prove that there is no such thing as fanaticism, or impress upon it any new character where it does exist. It is always foolish, unreasoning, violent, and mischievous. Society grows in spite of it, and through those healthy progressive energies which have reason for their rule, and which rely upon the judgment as well as upon the impulses of the heart

We receive now and then a letter from some ardent friend, calling upon the *Times* to thrash about more violently, and set the affairs of the world in order. We are often called upon to exterminate slavery the next day,—to annihilate oppression, intemperance, all the forms of vice and sin, and to renovate the universe at large, in course of the coming week. All this bespeaks a very flattering over-estimate of our power, and tempts us sometimes to imagine that the affairs of the world are thrown for the moment upon our shoulders. The reflection, however, that the *Times* is only an infant some six months old, that the world got along some how or other before it was started—and that it may possibly be less under our immediate control than our impatient friends suppose, restores the *Times* to its wonted modest and its unpretensious demeanor. The *Tribune* took tolerably good care of the multifarious affairs of society for over ten years before the *Times* was born; perhaps it will be good enough to continue its good offices at least until we shall have passed the perils and woes incident to infancy. When we have fairly gained strength of limb, cut our teeth, and acquired a reasonable degree of that cool presumption which longer life has bestowed somewhat bountifully upon our neighbor, we will requite its kindness by relieving it from an undue share of responsibility for the affairs of the world at large; although we shall still leave it to the undisturbed possession of many portions of that field in which it thinks "fanatics" and "visionaries" so serviceable in promoting the progress of the race.

—On or about the 1st of May—the exact time depending more upon type-founders than upon ourselves—we shall present the *Times* in a new dress throughout, when we shall again avail ourselves of the opportunity to renew to our readers assurances of our distinguished consideration.

☞ The Whig Congressional Caucus, which met at Washington on Friday night, seems to have been marked by good feeling, although the introduction of other topics prevented any decision upon the time and place for holding the National Convention—the special object for which the caucus was held. The proceedings on the occasion are thus reported:

The Whig Members of Congress convened, on Friday night, at Washington, to make arrangements for the National Convention. Mr. Mangum of North Carolina, in the Chair, and Messrs. Chandler of Pa. and Dockery of N. C., Secretaries. Mr Marshall of Ky., urged that before the time and place of the Convention were settled, the Compromise resolutions, passed in December, by the Whig caucus, should be adopted. This was advocated by Messrs. Gentry of Tenn., Outlaw of N. C., and Walsh of Md. They wished a pledge that Northern agitation should be discontinued, now that there was no measure except the Fugitive Slave Law, about which the South felt any solicitude. This law was constitutional, and the Whigs of the South could not act with those who were traitorous to it.

Messrs. Campbell of O., Barker of Is., Thaddeus Stevens of Pa. and Truman Smith, opposed the introduction of any new issues on the Whig platform.

A resolution of adjournment to Tuesday week, was carried, and Mr. Mangum gave notice that if he was Chairman of the adjourned meeting, he should decide Mr. Marshall's motion *out of order*, as the Caucus was called for the specific purpose of considering the call for the National Convention. Mr. Marshall expressed his willingness to have the question decided on the point of order, as well as in any other way.

Surveys in the Pacific.

It is a highly sensible recommendation of Mr. Secretary Graham, that an exploring expedition be sent to the recondite regions of the Northern Pacific. The daring advance of American whalers, beyond the Straits of Behring, has opened a vast field of profitable adventure. The Secretary states that one hundred and fifty-four vessels composed the fleet in those seas during the year 1849; and that 206,850 barrels of oil, and 2,481,600 pounds of bone, were the results. The summer of 1850 was still more profitable. The number of vessels engaged was one hundred and forty-four; the gettings, 243,680 barrels of oil, and 3,654,000 pounds of bone. Of the transactions in 1851, we have only partial accounts, and they by no means so gratifying. No tidings, but those of disaster and loss, have come to hand. Seven of the finest vessels in the fleet are reported as wrecked, and others have been damaged to a more or less serious extent. These fatalities have aroused the interest of the Navy Department. Although the accidents have not, as yet, been distinctly traced to the absence of correct hydrographical information, the Secretary coincides with the Senate's Committee in the conviction that a careful survey of those waters would remove much of the peril, by disclosing the hidden seats of reefs and rocks and shoals, and by indicating safe havens for storm-tost ships, when they find it impossible to ride out a high sea. It is to be wished that the proposition may be put in practice at the earliest practicable day. The necessary vessels may, perhaps, be procured and stored on the Pacific side. There are *always* ships enough at anchor at San Francisco to admit of a wide selection. Or, if none of these craft be sufficiently stout and swift for the service, Oregon has the timber, and California the builders, to prepare others. It will be prudent to make the work as inexpensive as possible, in view of the common prejudice against these scientific explorations; and if the loss of time and money attending the doubling of the Horn can be prevented, there is the best of reasons for preventing it. Besides, it may be proper to encourage the mechanics of Western America, by assigning them some share in a business which has such direct reference to the waters that lave their shores. As the Fox or Aleutian Islands, stretching northward from Japan to the Straits, are included in the recommendation, the survey might be conducted in connection with the proposed expedition to the Japanese archipelago.

☞ We are sorry to see that Commodore Stockton's speech at Trenton has damaged his case in Virginia. The protectionism is unpalatable in the Old Dominion, probably, because there is nothing there to protect. The iron works of Botetourt and Rockbridge Counties are certainly in a bad way; but they have literally, no business there. It will be a sad day in the diary of the cavalier State, when the sons of the "first families" shall embark in such a base, mechanical occupations, as the ownership of iron mines, or the superintendence of iron furnaces. They can hardly forgive the Percys, whose genealogical tree is as tall as a taliput, and their rent-roll as big as the annual income of Virginia, for investing so extensively as they have in the coal mines of Cumberland.

In justice to the Commodore, his Virginia friends ought to know that, notwithstanding his affected devotion to tariff, he didn't at all mean it. They should take into consideration the excitement under which he labored at the time. He was for the moment caught up to a cloud-point, above the turmoil and even above the recollection of party. It was due to Mr. Webster, in paying him the compliments of the State, to assure him of entire coincidence in his opinions. Anything less would have been a deduction from courtesy. We presume the whole speech is to be interpreted in a Pickwickian sense. Mr. Webster probably fired no other than metaphorical guns over the Captain's sea-dogs; and the salute which the Captain discharged in honor of Mr. Webster was to be considered as a purely Virginian abstraction. Blank cartridges, *ex vi termini*, are not shotted.

And, while making allowance for the fervent heat of the nautical orator, we must also remember the tendency of heat to expand. The Captain's favorite figure is amplification. Very slight addiction to a cause may, from peculiar thermometrical conditions, be enlarged into an expansive enthusiasm. Not unfrequently, as under the influence of nitrous oxide, the native character of a man is reversed by the atmosphere he inhales. The man of unspeakable meekness swells into a Bendigo; your bully becomes an Aguecheek; the consistent professor blasphemes; and the burglar mutters a *pater noster*.. Thus, we doubt not, the Captain's claim to Federalism, and his abhorrence of Free Trade, are to be interpreted, like dreams, by the rule of contraries. Unquestionably, his whole career in politics or business hitherto has told a vastly different story; and they will not do him serious wrong, who appeal from Philip elated by a peculiar emergency, to Philip presented in a long and consistent life. Whether we succeed in making our meaning clear, we cannot tell; but we shall be sorry, indeed, if the Captain's trust in the Old Dominion is to be betrayed through an unfortunate slip of the tongue. Then or hereafter, whenever the Senator talks in favor of Tariff, listeners must do him the justice to believe that he does not mean it.

☞ We are surprised to find our learned and judicious friends of the N. O. *Picayune* calling in question certain "parliamentary precedents for pugilism," cited in the *Times* of the 18th ult. We are quite unprepared to see these apologies by analogy, thus sneered and pooh-poohed away. The *Picayune* is certainly hasty in saying:

"Any person who has not the book at hand to search whether there is any epistle on Cicero with that title, may easily detect the fraud by remembering that the elder Cato, to whom alone the name of 'crusty old man' could be applied, was a cotemporary of Cæsar's great grandfather; and that Cato of Utica, the opponent of Cæsar, was a younger man than Cæsar himself, and died under fifty. As to the extract from Plutarch's life of Æschines, there is a previous question whether Plutarch ever wrote any such life. It has never been published that we know of, and an edition of Plutarch with such a life, would be scrutinized more closely than Moxon's edition of Shelley. The quotation from Hansard is in the same predicament. The 97th volume of Hansard, published fifty or sixty years ago, would be a good library companion to the 10th folio volume of commentaries upon the baby poem of Jack Horner or the Christmas Pie."

Surely, the *Picayune* is aware that at least a dozen books of epistles, to his friend, T. Pomponius Atticus, were written by the first of Roman orators; and that, consequently, there *is* an epistle of the "title" indicated by our correspondent. The rendering of "crusty old man," as applied to the Utican Cato, is, perhaps, too free; but is it safe to set the false version of a single epithet against the notorious existence of Cicero's epistles! If the *Picayune* will turn to any edition of the orator's works—we prefer Ernesti's as revised by Oberlin—he will find the very book of the very epistles quoted. As to the passage from Plutarch's Life of Æschines, it is quite obvious that the *Picayune* has been misled by Langhorne's incomplete translation; or has forgotten that the "Parallel Lives" was not the only biographical work of the Greek rhetor. There has certainly been much doubt thrown upon the authenticity of the work upon the "Lives of the XII Orators," but the best of critical testimony assigns it to Plutarch. Stephens, Xylander, and Reisky, especially the latter, in his admirable prolegomena to the Leipsic edition of the Cheronean, may be consulted; and it will be found that our correspondent is justified in assigning the book *de Vit. Duod. Orat Græc.* to Plutarch. If, then, the *Picayune*, abandoning the elegancies of the Langhornes, turn to the Life of Æschines in the collection referred to, it will have its skepticism removed.

As to the quotation from Hansard, may not the *Picayune* have referred to the "Parliamentary Reports," instead of the "History of Parliament," from the xcviith volume of which our correspondent distinctly cites!

Nothing could more clearly show the necessity of having such public libraries as those which now adorn New-York, in every great literary community. We are not surprised that the *Picayune*, with the very indifferent means it possesses of verifying a classical question, should scruple about admitting references too rashly; but on the other hand we are surprized that it ventures to condemn our citations upon an examination so necessarily superficial. It is obviously time that a public library should be established at New-Orleans; and if selected with sufficient care, the *Picayune* will be able to consult the eighty-ninth epistle, book ninth, of Cic. *Epist. ad Attic.*, Pluturch, *in Vit. Æschin, sec.* 69, and Hansard, xcvii., for itself.

☞ No little chagrin has been felt by the Whigs of New-Jersey, at what, carelessly viewed, would seem to be a trifling matter. The appointment of a Cadet from the State had been solicited by several prominent Whigs for *protégés* of like faith; and it was of course presumed that from their number the President would finally make the selection. A son of Mr. Jacob W. Miller, the present Whig Senator, was among the candidates. The prospects of this young gentleman brightening, as the time drew near, other applications were withdrawn, and it was understood that he was to be the successful competitor. To the amazement of every one, when the appointments were announced, the name of Bayard appeared in the list instead of Miller. The appointment, at the request of the Democratic Senator, Captain Stockton, had been conferred upon a son of Samuel J. Bayard, his brother-in-law and private secretary. Mr. Bayard was formerly editor of the *New-York Globe*, and has always been a busy writer for the Democratic press. It is also alleged that his son had lived so short a time upon the soil of New-Jersey as to be unentitled to the qualification of a resident.

It is not at all surprising that Whigs should be deeply mortified at this transaction. The circumstance that personal merit can hardly be alleged, in the matter of a boyish candidate for the Military Academy, narrows the business down to a preference of Democratic over Whig recommendations on the part of the executive. The policy can scarcely fail to please the Democratic party; and must certainly offend the Whigs.

☞ The *Boston Post* puts up Boston against New-York, in the heat for commercial supremacy. To do that highly-respectable and thrifty village justice, it is by far the most formidable rival we have. Philadelphia may continue to vegetate on the Delaware, reminding us of its existence now and then by a vexatious embargo of some sort, but there is nothing to give it a prosperous up-growth, like that of New-York; and, they *do* say, that New-Orleans, the other rival referred to by the *Post*, has not that vital promise of rapid development which it once had. Look at the following table, indicating the relative ratio of increase exhibited by the four cities, and judge where the real elements of greatness lie;

	Population.	*Ratio of Increase.*
New-York	515,507	64 85
Mobile	29,513	61 87
Boston	136,871	46 56
Philadelphia	121,376	29 58
New-Orleans	119,461	16 89

We place Philadelphia at the mark of the actual population of the city proper. If we permit the reckoning of the districts and county, New-York must be allowed to count Brooklyn, and the other suburbs; and Boston may take in Charlestown and the towns lying around the harbor. The comparison, as we have given it, may therefore be accepted as complete; and if so, Boston is thereby greatly edified and strengthened in the hope, that in time she may compete with the American "Alexandria." And why not be content with playing the part of the modern Athens, to which philosophy and learning may fairly entitle it! Like our Egyptian models, do we not listen, as the past winter testifies, delightedly to Athenian wisdom, and is it not enough to appropriate the worship of Minerva, without craving the *culte* of Plutus besides?

☞ The Vienna correspondent of the *London Times* writes as follows concerning the mother and sisters of KOSSUTH:

"The family is in great distress, and a small sum—I believe about £121—having been forwarded by some philanthropist for their relief, the Imperial authorities, after satisfying themselves that it was really intended for their support, with great readiness consented to its being paid into the hand of the aged mother, who has a third daughter, and the thirteen children of the two daughters who are in prison, dependent on her for their daily bread."

We have received, from the wife of a member of Congress from this State, the sum of FIFTY DOLLARS, for the relief of the mother and sisters of the illustrious Hungarian exile. As it appears from the above paragraph that the Austrian authorities will permit the application of donations to such a purpose, we trust many of our people will feel disposed to contribute to a fund for their relief. Such a purpose will certainly be free from all the objections, real or fancied, which are urged by many against raising money here to aid the people of Hungary in any future struggle against oppression. It seems unreasonable and cruel for the Austrian authorities to detain these defenceless and sorrow-stricken women and children, as means of lacerating the feelings of one who has made vigorous war upon their oppressive tyranny;—but so long as they are not forbidden to enjoy the sympathies and charitable gifts of the people of other lands, there can be no hesitation in making contributions for their aid.

Money may undoubtedly be sent to them through the American representative at Vienna, or through our Minister in London. We trust some steps will be taken towards raising a fund for this specific purpose.

An effort for the endowment of the Richmond (Va.) College is being made, with prospect of success.

☞ Circular instructions have been issued by the Canal Commissioners to the contractors for the work on the completion of the State works, to "commence the work contracted for by them without delay, and to prosecute the same with all due diligence, to an early completion, within the time and according to the terms of their several contracts."

Retrenchment in the Navy.

Much has been said of the great expense of our Navy, and many suggestions have been made in relation to a retrenchment in some form, in that branch of the National defense. For our part, we can see no great difficulty in what appears to have puzzled, for several years past, statesmen and legislators having the reputation of being erudite. And although we cannot give our entire approbation to the plan of reducing the pay of the officers, while the system of contracts, and many other abuses, remain as they are, yet we think that, as the passage of a law authorizing a retired list seems to be impossible, some attention might be directed with advantage to the salaries of such officers as render no service for them.

There are four different rates or gradations of pay attached to each grade of officers in the Navy, viz.: Sea pay, other duty pay, leave of absence and waiting orders pay, and furlough pay. Now, we think that when an officer is unemployed, and waiting orders, he should not receive the same salary as when on leave of absence, but an amount equivalent to half of his sea pay. On returning from a cruise, officers should be allowed leave of absence, not to exceed six months, and at the end of the period, whatever it might be, if their services were not required immediately, they might be considered as *waiting orders*,—receiving the reduced pay.

This would be an item towards retrenchment, but the work should not be thus commenced. Justice to the officers of our navy requires that the reform be general. Money is thrown away upon contracts and contractors, and bad management, in various departments, is the cause of much unnecessary expenditure.

The sum saved by the item towards retrenchment suggested by us, would amount to about $124,000 per annum; and if as thorough an improvement as this were made in the other branches of the service, the yearly appropriation might be greatly diminished.

In proportion to its size, the navy of the United States is probably the most expensive in the world, and why it is so, anybody may discover, who will take the trouble to examine into the administration of the affairs of others. We have before called upon the Sailor-senator from New-Jersey to put his shoulder to the wheel, and we trust he will need no further bidding.

We observe, that a member of Congress, a day or two since, accused the House of being negligent in regard to the navy. Negligence is a very pretty word to call the indifference and procrastination exhibited thereby, but we should designate it as bad legislation.

GEN. SCOTT AT THE SOUTH.—The *New-Orleans Bee*, after mentioning the conversation said to have been held by Gen. Scott with an anonymous correspondent of the *Nashville Banner*, upon the subject of the Compromise bills, says:

"We have now little or no doubt that this distinguished commander is perfectly sound upon Southern questions. This will *remove a mountain of obstacles to his support by the South*, should he receive the Whig nomination. Our preferences, however remain the same. Mr. Fillmore is the first choice of an overwhelming majority of the Whigs of Louisiana, and probably of the whole South. He has claims upon their gratitude, respect and reverense paramount to those of any man living except Daniel Webster.

☞ Hon. C. J. FAULKNER, present Member of Congress from the Tenth District of Virginia, has published a letter declining an appointment as member of a Whig State Convention. He says that if the two National Conventions shall refuse or neglect to indorse clearly and unequivocally the Compromise measures, or fail to pledge themselves to a "stern and inflexible execution of the Fugitive Slave law," he will not support their nominees. He declares his want of confidence in the Whigs of the North and adds:

"It is impossible for the Whigs of the North and South, at a period like the present, to meet in National Convention without a frank and explicit declaration of the principles upon which this Government is to be administered. The no-principle platform of 1840 and 1848 will not be tolerated in 1852. Among these principles must be an unqualified pledge of the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave law. Will the Northern Whigs give such pledge? If so, why is it that Millard Fillmore is without a party in the North? If not, can there be any union or concert of action between Northern and Southern Whigs?"

☞ The following paragraph is from the well-known correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun*:

"The intelligence that the Whigs of the New-York Legislature have unanimously declared for Scott, and that the Silver Greys have unanimously caved in, or backed out, has produced considerable sensation here, particularly as it occurs immediately after the exposition in Congress of Northern Whig sentiment in hostility to the Compromise measures. There are some signs, too, that the Southern Whigs will recover from their devotion to Fillmore in time to unite in the hurrah for Seward and Scott. If so, they will throw up their hands at the very moment when they have the best chance for the game. If they stand firm, the Northern Whigs will come to them on every substantial point."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Whig Caucus at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 10.

Mr. Webster is confined to his room by indisposition.

There was a long talk in the Whig Caucus, upon the Compromise resolutions, and nothing done. It adjourned to Tuesday week. The majority are against doing anything but fixing the time and place for holding the Convention.

Transfer of the Public Printing to the Union and Republic, &c.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 10.

The joint Committee on Printing have decided that the present contractor has failed to fulfil his contract, and have given the Senate printing to the *Republic*, and the House printing to the *Union*. The vote of the Committee stood as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Stanton of Ky., Gorman, Haven, Freeman, Smith. Nays—Messrs Hamlin and Borland.

It is now the general belief that the Whig National Convention will not be held at Philadelphia.

From the South.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 10.

Andrew J. Clifton, formerly mate of the steamship *Isabel*, has been convicted at Charleston, of swindling A. Levin of $8,000. Clifton is now at the North.

The Union men of Augusta, Ga., have voted against sending delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

The schr. *Perseverance*, of Philadelphia, loaded with oysters, was captured near Annapolis, on Thursday, and the captain and crew committed to jail.

A resolution is before the Maryland Legislature, tendering thanks to Gov. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, for pardoning Messrs. Alberti and Price, convicted of kidnapping.

Arrival of the Southern Mail—Brutal Murder.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, April 11.

The Southern mail came through to-night, but brings no news of interest.

A brutal murder was committed in this city, this afternoon. An old German, named Rasch, while standing near his own residence in Low-street, was attacked by a gang of rowdies, and while repelling their assault, was fired at three times, all the balls taking effect, and producing almost immediate death. The police have arrested two notorious rowdies, named William Gault and James Brown, who are charged with the murder, and have been committed for examination. The murder has created a great deal of excitement in the locality where it occurred.

Late and Important from Buenos Ayres.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 10.

We have received Rio Janeiro papers of the 2d March, which contain late accounts from Buenos Ayres. The City had surrendered, and Urquiza had been appointed Governor, *pro tem.*, of Buenos Ayres.

Dr. Vincent Lopez had made a requisition on Urquiza for means and force to suppress the disorders of the populace.

Among the rigid orders for the occasion was the following: "Any person found plundering shall be executed within a quarter of an hour, and upon the spot."

Directly after the embarkation of Rosas, General Mancilla disbanded his troops, who were very disorderly, plundering and sacking houses, &c., in consequence of which Urquiza ordered a division of infantry against the mob, 200 of whom were killed. Better order was restored.

Monte Video dates are to the 8th of February. We learn from them that Rosas would go to England in H. B. M. Steamer *Conflict*. He still, however, remained on board the *Centaur*.

The dates to Buenos Ayres are to the 15th of February. On the 12th, the new Government was organized as follows: Interior, Dr. Vicente Alsina; Foreign, D. Luiade Lapend; State, Grastiago; War and Marine, Escalada; Chief of Police, Guerrico.

The 18th of February was appointed for the public entry of the allied forces into the city of Buenos Ayres, and great preparations were making for the occasion.

From Louisville—Fatal Quarrel—Extensive Robbery of Watches and Jewelry.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, April 9.

Mr. W. W. Miller, produce dealer, was killed by his partner, Mr. Phillips, this morning, during an altercation. Phillips has been bound over for trial.

Mr. Linde's jewelry establishment was robbed on Tuesday night of $5,000 worth of watches and jewelry.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 10.

Argument No. 9, commenced yesterday, concluded. The Court commenced at No. 102, and called through the calendar. Several defaults were taken; and no case being ready for argument, the Court adjourned until Monday.

Kossuth's Departure from Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, April 10.

KOSSUTH left here, to-day, in the Wilmington boat. His reception here was very cool. Few citizens called on him, and no public demonstration took place.

Loan of Arms to Kossuth by the State of Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, April 10.

A resolution passed the Senate of Ohio, to-day, to loan the arms of the State to KOSSUTH.

Navigation on Lake Erie.

BUFFALO, Saturday, April 10.

The harbor of Erie continues blocked up with ice. Cleveland is free, and there is no ice above Connaut. The steamers which tried to get out from Erie yesterday, were obliged to return to their docks, not being able to force their way through.

The ice here is solid, but the wind is changing, and the weather is warm; so that the prospects, of an early opening are more encouraging. With the weather of the past few days, it would take a fortnight to free us.

The Ice Giving Way, etc.

BUFFALO, Saturday, April 10, 1½ P. M.

By a dispatch from Erie, we learn that the steamers are yet there, with a prospect, however, of getting out to-day. The ice was moving off down the lake. It is also breaking up here, and going down the river in large masses, under the effects of a hot sun, and a favorable, though light wind. The prospects are improving.

Printers' Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, April 11.

George A. Hubbard, James Montgomery, and M. C. Brown, were last evening elected delegates to the Printers' National Convention, which is to assemble at Cincinnati on the 3d of May.

Sailing of Steamers.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 10.

The steamships *Georgia*, for New-York via Havana; *Philadelphia*, for Navy Bay, and *West Wind*, for San Juan, all sailed to-day.

Man Drowned.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, April 11.

Felix Gardner, a fireman on board the revenue cutter *Tom Corwin*, fell overboard yesterday afternoon, and was drowned.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

PORT PLAIN, Saturday, April 10.

At 12 o'clock, last night, when the freight train going West was about six miles East of Utica, the conductor, John Milmine, in attempting to pass from the engine to the cars, was thrown off and instantly killed, the whole train running over and dreadfully mangling him. The deceased was universally esteemed by all. He was about 35 years of age, a widower, and leaves two young children.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Saturday, April 10.

THE NATURAL HISTORY BILL

Was received from the House, and after some debate was referred to the Committee on Literature. Mr. TABER made a motion to lay the order of business on the table, with a view of reaching the Canal bill. The motion was lost by 12 to 16.

HARLEM RIVER BRIDGE.

The Harlem River Bridge bill was received from the Assembly, and sent to the Committee on Commerce and Railways, after a long debate, with power to report the bill complete.

The amendments by the Assembly to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad bill were concurred in.

USURY LAW.

Mr. HURLBUT, of Tompkins, moved to re-commit the usury law, with instructions to strike out the first section, which prevailed.

THE ANTI-RENT.

The bill to stay proceedings to the anti-rent districts came up from the Assembly.

Mr. COOLEY moved it to be referred to the Judiciary Committee. Carried, 15 to 10.

THE CANAL BILL.

Mr. TABOR moved to lay the order of business on the table, so as to take up the Canal bill, and then he would move to resume the order. Carried.

Mr. TABOR then moved to lay the next order on the table. Carried.

Mr. CORNELL moved to reconsider, and he was proceeding to discuss the point of order, when Mr. TABOR called him to order.

Mr. CORNELL asked the gentleman to place his point of order in writing.

COUNSEL IN THE AUDITOR'S MANDAMUS CASE.

Mr. BABCOCK, from the Judiciary Committee, (to whom it was referred on Thursday,) reported a bill to authorize the employment of counsel to represent the State in a cause pending in the Court of Appeals.

The Senate then went into Committee on the bill, and passed it.

On agreeing to the report, Mr. Cornell made a long speech on the constitutionality of the Canal law.

He was followed by Mr. BABCOCK, when, after some further debate, the report was agreed to, and the bill passed—Ayes 22, nays 2.

Evening Session.

On re-assembling, the Senate went into Committee on the bill to authorize the Governor to employ counsel to represent the State in a certain cause pending in the Court of Appeals. On the question of agreeing with the report of the Committee, Mr. CORNELL made a long speech on the constitutionality of the Canal law. At seven o'clock, Mr. CORNELL gave way for a recess for one hour.

At 8 o'clock, the Senate re-assembled, and Mr. CORNELL resumed the floor, and continued his remarks at considerable length, at the conclusion of which the bill was read a third time and passed—ayes 23, nays 2.

Mr. CLARK moved that the Canal bill be made the special order for Monday, immediately after the reading of the journal, and that no other business be done until that is disposed of.

The Senate, being on the order of Reports, Mr. MURRAY objected to receiving the motion at this time.

The bill to stay proceedings in certain cases was announced for concurrence. Mr. PIERCE moved to refer it to a Select Committee, consisting of the Senators from the VIIIth, Xth, XIth, and XIIth Districts—Messrs. OTIS, PIERCE, TABER, and VAN SCHOONHOVEN.

Mr. BABCOCK moved its reference to the Judiciary Committee, on which the question was taken, and carried—Ayes 15, Nays 10.

The general Steamship Bill came up from the Assembly, and was concurred in.

Mr. TABOR moved to lay the Order of Business on the table, so as to have the Canal Bill Resolution offered, after which he would move to resume business where they had left off. The motion prevailed.

Mr. BENNETT asked and obtained the unanimous consent to take up the Land Distribution Resolutions. After some discussion, and various attempts to amend, the Resolutions were carried—Ayes 13, Nays 6. At 12 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Saturday, April 10.

Mr. HUTCHINS had leave to introduce a bill to empower the Governor to employ counsel in a certain case before the Court of Appeals.

The report of the Select Committee to investigate the affairs of Savings Institutes was received and referred.

Messrs. WILSON, CORSER, G. B. ROWE, B. SMITH and PERRY, asked permission to record votes on the Liquor Bill.

Mr. WALSH objected.

The bill exempting the First Division of the Militia from the operations of the Militia Law was passed.

CHANCERY FUNDS, COMMON SCHOOLS, ETC.

The following bills were passed, unless otherwise stated:

The Chancery Fund bill was taken up, a reconsideration ordered, and it was lost, by ayes 60; noes 42.

A bill to increase the Common School Fund, for a more free education throughout the State. (The bill provides for a transfer of the moneys in the so-called Chancery fund, and those deposited in the Savings and other Banks, and unclaimed, to the Common School fund, to be devoted to educational purposes.) Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

A bill to amend the act in relation to certain trusts.

A bill allowing the Society of Shakers to hold more property.

A recess was taken till 4 P. M.

Afternoon Session.

BILLS PASSED, ETC.

A bill in relation to taking testimony conditionally, to be used on trials in Justices' Courts of the City of New-York.

A bill to incorporate Companies to navigate the ocean by steam, having been reported, with amendments, according to the instructions of the House, Mr. MOSS moved to recommit it, with instructions to amend the individual liability clause. This motion was discussed, and the unanimous consent of the House was given to make the amendment. The bill was then passed. Adjourned.

The condemned pirates, Reid and Clements, who were to have been hung at Richmond, Va., on Friday last, have been respited for two weeks.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NEGLECTED COLDS.

A solemn word to young and old—
DEATH THRIVES FROM A NEGLECTED COLD!
A Cough may be the knell of fate,
Death smiles when sick men hesitate.
The SERIOUS SYMPTOMS of disease
Grow to be FATAL by degrees;
Then, sufferer, ere too late it be,
Try Dr. ROGERS' remedy.
'Twill clear the Lungs, relieve the Throat,
And prove a SOVEREIGN ANTIDOTE,
(So cry ten thousand, thousand tongues,)
IN ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

For sale by A. L. SCOVILL & CO., at the dépôt, No. 316 Broadway, and by all retail druggists. Price, in large bottles, $1, or three bottles for $2 50.

☞ NIBLO'S GARDEN—INDIA DRY GOODS.—MR. FOUNTAIN solicits the attention of his friends and strangers to his stock of rich India and French Goods, No. 370 Broadway and No. 2 Niblo's Buildings. A good assortment of Pine Apple Dress Goods and Shanghai Silks, just received.

☞ Horsemanship, at DISBROW'S, No. 20 4th av., every day and evening, for ladies and gentlemen.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ Union Hall wholesale and retail Clothing Warehouse, corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts. Small profits—vast sales—dispatch and punctuality. This immense establishment, which has lately been increased in size by the addition of another spacious building, contains six distinct leading apartments, subdivided into various minor branches, each having its separate corps of salesmen. These departments are distributed over six floors, and the system upon which they are conducted insures prompt and satisfactory attention to the wants and wishes of every purchaser. The stock of ready-made clothing is the most comprehensive, varied and fashionable in the United States, and the apparel made to measure cannot be surpassed in style, workmanship, or material by any house in New-York; while as regards cheapness, in every department, comparison is invited and competition defied.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ESTABLISHMENT.

The entire system of the concern is under the general superintendence of Mr. W. Payne, whose long experience and thorough knowledge of the various branches qualify him admirably for the situation of manager.

THE FIRST FLOORS

are devoted wholly to the retail business, and are stocked with an unsurpassed assortment of fashionable and seasonable clothing for gentlemen and boys.

S. H. Noe, director of the Gents' department.

The Boys' department comprises a complete assortment of the most tasteful and elegantly cut suits for boys ever offered in this city. W. K. Taylor, superintendent.

THE SECOND FLOOR

is the Custom department, where all styles of fashionable and serviceable goods are kept, and gentlemen and boys' clothing made to measure by the best artists. None but cutters of the very first class are employed. Managers—James T. Barry and Wm. Helon.

THE THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS.

are appropriated to the wholesale branch. Buyers will here have an opportunity of selecting from a stock, the extent and variety, the beauty and cheapness of which must be seen to be appreciated. This department is under the direction of A. Phillips, with several assistants.

THE FIFTH AND SIXTH FLOORS.

form the manufacturing portion of the establishment.

Superintendent—J. C. PATT.

Purchaser of trimmings, fancy goods, &c., T. Scoles.

P. L. Rogers, purchaser of cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c.

No advertisement can convey an adequate idea of the vast business done at Union Hall; of its extensive stock; its order and regularity, and the cheap prices which laid the foundation of its popularity, and continue to sustain and increase it. The proprietor, under whose own eye the whole system works so satisfactorily, respectfully invites buyers and the public generally to come and see for themselves.

P. L. ROGERS, Proprietor.

☞ A GOOD PROFIT SAVED!—LACES, EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, DRESS-TRIMMINGS, GLOVES, RIBBONS, &c., &c.—Merchants are invited to call and examine my stock of the above goods, where a saving of at least 20 PER CENT. can be made by purchasing for CASH. JAMES OSTROM, No. 36 Liberty-st.

Next door to the Post-Office,—late of the firm of Myers, Suydam & Co.

☞ WARNOCKS, No. 275 Broadway, Irving House, offer with increased confidence their beautiful Spring Hats. No former pattern has more assuredly borne the test of observation with ready approval.

☞ The Splendid Address of DR. STEVENS to the graduates in the College of Physicians and Surgeons ought to be printed in letters of gold, and the whole 36 000 Physicians of the United States compelled to learn it by heart. He most strenuously recommended the use of Dr. WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE, saying, "There were two methods of curing diseases; the one was to follow the observations of the effects of remedies, and to select those that produced the largest proportion of benefit, and nothing has ever equaled Dr. WATTS' remedy, for it almost acts upon certainty; by magnetizing the nerves, disease must retire, and recovery is certain if the patient has sufficient strength left to recruit the ravages of the disease." To be had at No. 102 Nassau-st., $1 per bottle. $9 per dozen.

☞ IT IS NOT KNOWN, BUT SOON WILL BE.—LYON'S KATHAIRON, at first simply intended by the inventor for his own use, in practice, has so widened in reputation and character, that the present proprietor is now induced to offer it to the public. Those troubled with dandruff, nervous headache, and a disposition in the hair to turn grey and fall off will find full relief in the Kathairon; while as a toilet article, its effect upon the hair is truly pleasing. Only 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all the principal Druggists, Perfumers, Music and Furnishing Stores in New-York, Brooklyn, &c. Wholesale Agency, No. 101 Broadway, up stairs.

☞ H. HALL & CO.,

NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We are not sure that the presses of the Messrs. APPLETON might not have been better employed than in reproducing the "HISTORY OF MODERN PHILOSOPHY" of M. COUSIN. Histories of Philosophy are necessarily the groundwork of a special system of the writer. There must be some standard by which doctrine, hypothesis, and deductions are to be admeasured; and that standard the Historian must invent or adopt for himself. The story of what has been done, is the basis or the confirmation of a new theory. It was especially so in the instance of VICTOR COUSIN. Following the course marked out by M. Royer Collard, his predecessor in the chair professorial, he has run over the infinite field of metaphysics, only to pick up fragments, out of which to build an edifice of his own. His history is thoroughly controversial. It presents prevalent or departed systems in no light that may prove unfavorable to the one he favors. Thus a most incongruous collection of ideas, indifferently bound together, is offered to the thinker, under the specious name of Eclectism—a synonym for philosophical indifference and religious scepticism. Nothing is surer than that the true system of philosophy, whenever it may be arrived at, is not to be the product of arbitrary selections from dead men's ideas; but shall possess a rounded, compact individuality of its own. COUSIN has made a porridge of earlier and later Platonism, along with the sensualism of LOCKE, and the idealism of Kant, Fichte, and Hegel, and styles it a rational system. Out of France, it is called nonsense; and in Germany it is duly laughed at as such.

We do not therefore hail the present publication with any affectation of enthusiasm. It will be a sorry day for good sense or sober religion, when the doctrines it teaches come to be regarded as orthodox. A smaller work upon Psychology, has already had its era as a college class-book, and been discarded. We regret the necessity of wishing the same fate to this more assuming production.

For the rest, the task of the translator, Mr. O. W. WIGHT, has been ably executed. There are many easier things to do, than the translation of a metaphysical work, as Cousin himself has demonstrated in his version of the Dialogues of Plato. Mr. Wight has clearly all necessary familiarity, not only with the nomenclature of the general subject, but with the idioms and significance of the language he translates from.

Mr. HENRY JAMES is gifted with one of those excursive intellects that are dissatisfied to remain tethered to custom, or fenced in by conventionalities. Abandoning orthodoxy for the sublime speculations of Swedenborg, he has followed his native mental bias, by going still further aside from every day walks, but always going with massive strides and dauntless courage. No man, probably, can honestly claim to be his disciple; but no man will refuse the tribute of praise to a bold and potent thinker, however carried away by ill-regulated convictions. We are glad to see that REDFIELD has gathered a handsome volume of Mr. JAMES' Lectures and Miscellanies together. It will have many readers, and almost as many admirers.

"NIGHTS AND MORNINGS; or, WORDS OF COMFORT TO THE AFFLICTED," is a little volume of judicious consolation for distressed Christians. It is from the pen of Rev. Dr. DOWLING. E. H. FLETCHER.

DEATH OF BISHOP HEDDING.—Rev. Elijah HEDDING, Senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at his residence in Poughkeepsie, on Friday, last, in the 72d year of his age. Bishop H. was a native of Vermont. At an early period of his life he resided at Sherburne, in that State, in the family of the Hon. Mr. MEACHAM, and at that time exhibited a thirst for knowledge which impelled him to a persevering course of study and reading in his leisure hours—the benefits of which were displayed during his maturer years in his addresses, sermons, and other writings; and in his daily conversations and intercourse with his fellow-men.

He entered the itinerant ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1801, and was elected Bishop in 1824. His administration of the duties of his sacred office, is spoken of as eminently wise, judicious, simple, and christian-like. It is only three years since he ceased to perform his share of the active duties devolving upon the episcopacy. Although, for some time past bed-ridden from dropsy—the immediate cause of his death—the venerable Divine maintained the full possession of his strong mental faculties, in his last hours.

WASHINGTON.

Important Presidential Movement—Whig Caucus, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 10, 1852.

The Whig Caucus, called to consider business of importanse to the Whig party, met in the Senate Chamber, last night, and remained in session from 8 to 10½ o'clock. About seventy members of the Senate and House were present. The understood object of the meeting was to agree upon the place and time for holding a National Convention of the party, and Mr. Mangum, who was called to the Chair, announced that he should entertain no motion not pertinent to that object. This gave rise to a very prolonged discussion. It was contended by Messrs. Humphrey Marshall, of Ky., Outlaw, of N. C., and others, that there were certain preliminaries to be settled before the Whig party of the Union could come together at all, and intimated that before proceeding to settle the time and place, it would be proper to adopt resolutions, setting forth the principles upon which the party was prepared to enter upon the ensuing presidential canvass.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Gentry, Outlaw of N. C., T. Walsh of Md., Brooks of N. Y., Parker of Ia., White and Ward of Ky., Senators Mangum, Underwood, and others. Mr. Brooks thought the selection of a place for holding the Convention was a matter of great importance, and, as not over two-thirds of the Whig strength in Congress were present, he was in favor of an adjournment to a future day. Mr. Outlaw, Mr. Moore of La., and Mr. Williams of Tenn., concurred with Mr. Marshall that a platform of principles was an indispensable condition to any harmonious and efficient action. The Whig party must proclaim itself favorable to the maintenance of the Compromise, and must nominate a man pledged to carry them out and to resist their repeal.

Mr. Parker and other Northern members considered that those were questions which more properly belonged to the Convention, and they deprecated agitation at this time.

Mr. White would enter into no debate about men. Kentucky would go for the nominee of the party.

Senator Underwood and Mr Ward of Kentucky replied to Mr. Marshall, and expressed the opinion, that with or without pledges and platforms, the Whigs of Kentucky would cheerfully and enthusiastically support Gen. Scott if nominated.

Upon the whole it appeared that the general opinion of the meeting was against the introduction of the Compromise or any other political tools, and after the conversation had continued two hours and a half without any substantive proposition being presented, the meeting adjourned to next Tuesday week.

CAPITOL EXTENSION.

The action of the Senate yesterday, upon the bill appropriating half a million of dollars for the prosecution of the work upon the capitol enlargement was very inconsistent. One amendment was adopted, so hampering and restricting the power of the Executive over the contracts for carrying on the work, that it will be necessary to collect materials by piece-meal, to advance the construction by spasms. The amendment prohibits the making of any contract for an amount greater than the appropriation existing at the time it is made, so that if the cost of the marble delivered at the ground for the whole edifice be a million of dollars, not more than a quarter of it can be contracted for at this time. The consequence will be, that only enough can be engaged for about half of the first story, above the basement. The whole material must be of the same character, and must be taken from the same quarry. The effect of the restriction, then, is to give the man who may be fortunate enough to secure the privilege of furnishing the first instalment, a monopoly as to all the remaining portion; for he only can furnish the required material. It follows that he will be able to obtain a much higher price from Government than he could have done, if a contract for the whole had been awarded him. But economy was here only the pretext. The real source of solicitude with the Democratic Senators was that the disbursement of the greatest possible amount of public money should be reserved for the next Administration, which they hope will be controlled by their own party.

LIBERALITY.

The next amendment was a startling commentary upon the preceding. It was to give to the three or four hundred laborers, who were engaged upon the work when suspended in November last, full pay for all that time, until it shall be resumed—nearly five months. It is not pretended that they could have been employed during the winter months, or that they were promised employment. The Senate had a right to confess gross neglect of duty, in neglecting to pass the appropriations in time to permit the work to be recommenced at the opening of Spring, a month ago, but none in the world to vote to these or any other men $50,000 of the public money.

The amendments adopted send the bill back to the House, the necessity of which interposes considerable delay to the benevolence of the Senate.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING

The joint committee on printing have dismissed A. Boyd Hamilton from his situation as printer by contract to both houses of Congress. The committee has plenary power to remove him, and to give the whole or any part of the work to whomsoever they please. They derive this extraordinary authority from the act of 1846, establishing the contract system. The joint committee consists of Senators Borland, Smith and Hamlin, and Representatives Gorman, Haven, and Stanton. The committee was unanimous in deciding that the work had not been done as required by contract either as to time, type, paper, ink or press-work. After a great many proceedings, all tending to that end, it was resolved to take away from Mr. Hamilton such portions of the printing for each House, as the Committee thought expedient, and to appoint for its execution Gideon & Co., of the *Republic* newspaper, on the part of the Senate, and Donnelson & Armstrong, of the *Union*, for the House. The vote on this remarkable proposition was as follows: Ayes, Senator Smith, Representatives Gorman, Haven, and Stanton, 4; noes, Senators Borland and Hamlin.

It is presumed that Hamilton will be practically deprived of all the printing, and that the engagement with the proprietors of the two partisan journals is such as to place them in the relation of the printers to the House and Senate respectively under the old *regime*. CIVIS.

The City Police.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 9.

Your remarks upon the tyranny and despotism that prevails some times in Sing Sing prison are just what a bold and honest defender of the defenceless should make.

There is another subject that requires from your pen a little skinning, and that is the Police system. There is a radical defect somewhere, and it is found, in my opinion, in the short term of office for which a police officer is appointed, causing him to fear that, by strictly performing his duty, he will make himself unpopular in the Ward in which his beat lies, and thus make himself odious to those, "the boys," who have votes, and who, by a little maneuvring, can prevent his reappointment. I think they should be appointed during good behavior. Another reason of the inefficiency of many of the officers is, that many of them are arrant cowards, and fear the combined influence of the "white boys," and others of that ilk, who could bring to bear a powerful array of persecution so as to jeopard life. Hence, whenever there is a row, officers are "few and far between," and dodge the melée.

Several months since a man was killed, as you may recollect, about 12 o'clock at night, by a slung-shot, at the corner of Leonard-street and Broadway. Has anything ever been done to ferret out the murderer? If there has, it has escaped me.

I live in the Ninth Ward, between Barrow and Christopher-streets. Opposite my house are several groggeries, and a row takes place every day or two, so as to make the neighborhood a nuisance. I have seen men and boys play foot-ball on Sunday, and no one dare say nay to it. The combination of vicious young rascals between the ages of eight and twenty years, put the respectable portion of the community at defiance. What is the use of a Police Officer, unless he enforces his duty? When I was in my *teens*, thirty-five years ago, I entertained no fears of being out after 11, P. M., in company with young ladies returning from a party; but the Government of the city has altered, and how much for the worse! There is absolute danger with your wife and daughter, or any other ladies, of being insulted, or if alone, of being killed by a slung shot, or knocked down and robbed. Is not this the worst governed city in the United States? NINTH WARD.

Kossuth at Mobile.

Correspondence of The New-York Daily Times.

MOBILE, Friday, April 2, 1851.

KOSSUTH is here. He came yesterday from New-Orleans unannounced. The news spread like a flame through the city, and all were eager to hear and see him, and as there was no boat leaving for Montgomery last night—a mere accident—were gratified in their wishes. A committee waited upon him at the Eutaw House, and prevailed upon him to address the people to-day. The largest collection ever assembled before in one place in Mobile, met in the Amphitheatre, and gave him a reception hearty and enthusiastic, such as could not have been much surpassed at his first landing in New-York. Daniel Chandler, Esq., welcomed him in behalf of the inhabitants of Mobile and Alabama, and expressed much sympathy for the man and his cause. KOSSUTH then read a very eloquent and ingenious speech, which was received with rapturous applause, again and again.

He spoke of Senator Clemens's, of this State, political and personal enmity to himself; he knew not the cause of it, and was exceedingly happy and grateful that that enmity did not extend to the people of Mobile and Alabama. He showed the designs of despots in Europe at centralization and subjugation; that they looked with jealousy and alarm on all self governed nations, that after they had reduced to servitude all the nations of Europe, they would bring all their powers to bear on the Continent of America, and by creating discord and envy among the several States, be able to consummate their crowning act of tyranny; and that the Southern States ought to be the first to advocate and carry out the great doctrine of non-intervention.

When he closed, ex-Governor Gale, Judge Meek, and Hon. P. Walker responded to the call of the multitude, and expressed their concurrence in all the great Magyar had said, and Rev. Mr. Milbourn, formerly Chaplain in Congress, invoked on him and his cause, the blessings and aid of Almighty God. He leaves for the East this evening, being called, as he said, by important business that way, in such haste, that he had left New Orleans in secret and unobserved. Respectfully, E. C. J.

The annual report of the Kentucky Superintendent of Public Instruction, shows a gradual improvement in the system of popular education in that State. The Common School Fund for the year 1851 amounted to $123,000, and there are 206,000 children in the State within school ages. The Superintendent estimates the income from bonds, bank stock, and taxes, set apart for school purposes for the present year at $133,000, and thinks it may in a few years reach $140,000.

An experiment was made in New Orleans a few days since by a druggist, with one of the narcotics so much used in the East—viz. Indian Hemp, or *cannabis indica*, in order to test its application to medicinal purposes. He took six grains, (a very large dose,) which produced great weight about the head, followed by irresistible bursts of laughter, during which, however, he was perfectly conscious of all that he was doing, or felt and thought.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHELSEA MILLS—No 251 West Twenty-seventh-st. Depot No 10 Beekman-st. The subscribe are now prepared to furnish fresh ground Flour, Graham Flour and yellow and white Corn Meal, Hominy, Wheaten Grits, and Feed in a room and Feed of all kinds ground to order. Orders served in any part of the city, free of charge. For sale cheap, a 16-horse Steam Engine and Boiler in complete running order [al2 1m] MUNSON & WILLIS.

PROSPECT HILL WATER CURE PORT CHESTER, N. Y—Dr. NICHOLS and Mrs GOVE NICHOLS will receive at their establishment, on the first MONDAY in June, a class of Young Ladies for a course of Physiological and Academical Education based upon physiological principles. Circulars may be obtained at FOWLERS & WELLS'S No. 131 Nassau-st., or of Dr. RICHARDS, No. 9, Clinton place. a12-2tx3w*

PATENT SELF-STOPPING HYDRANTS—BARTHOLOMEW'S patent, made at No 81 Maiden-st. has been extensively used now more than two years and proved the most substantial and durable hydrant in use—are not broken by the frost or freezing—are cheaply repaired without digging, never let running will not burst pipe, nor likely to freeze, if proper vent in. Also double Hydrants supply two yards. For sale by the plumbers generally. Landlords will find these hydrants the most economical and make the least trouble and expense. a12-2tnMW&F*

WHIG NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—In one of the most beautiful, healthy and flourishing villages in the State of New York, within a few hours of the city of New York, by Railroad. A Daily as well as Weekly Paper is issued from the office. A rare opportunity is here offered to a party of moderate capital. Possession given immediately. Application may be made to the editor of this paper a12 2t*

WATCHES PER STEAMER "AFRICA" FROM LIVERPOOL.—Received from Liverpool a small invoice of—

English Gold Hunting Patent Levers $55, $65
Gold Lever Watches, capped and jewalled, $30, $35, $40.
Ladies fine Gold Watches, as low as $25
Silver Cylinder Escapement Watches, $10.
Silver Lever Watches, full jewelled, $15
English Silver Patent Levers, (best quality) $30.

JOHN C. CX Importer of Watches, No. 208 Broadway, Cor. Fulton-st., (up stairs) and No 251 Bowery. a12 6t*

PRINTING PRESS FOR SALE CHEAP—With Inking Machine, all in good order. Hoe's make—super royal size. Inquire of G. B. MAGNE, No 11 Spruce st. 12-1t*

PAPER ROUTE FOR SALE.—One of the most desirable Paper routes in the City. Terms liberal. Address C. M., this office a12-1t*

A DAGUERREAN GALLERY, with 4 cameras, furniture and all necessary apparatus, for sale low. It has been established between 5 and 6 years, and is doing a good business. Apply on the premises, No. 170 Broadway. a12 2t*

JAMES PRENTICE, Mathematical Drawing Instrument Manufacturer, has removed to No 315 Broadway, corner of the Hospital. A second hand Theodolite and Level for sale a10-1m*

SPRING STYLE HATS, of the French Elastic Stiff, manufactured from the finest imported plushes, which for brilliancy of finish and durability will bear the test with any offered with our beautiful patterns of spring Caps AT MONARQUE'S, No. 228 Bowery. a10-1m

FOR OILING HARNESS, &c.—A decidedly beneficial and valuable article, which penetrates, remains in, blacks and softens leather, adding greatly to its durability, (as it preserves it from cracking) causing it to retain its pliability at least twice as long as clear oil. For directions &c., see label on the inside of the cover of each box, of FRANK MILLER'S LEATHER PRESERVATIVES and WATERPROOF OIL BLACKING. For sale by shoe, and HARDWARE merchants in most cities and towns through the country. N. B. For boots and shoes it needs no preparation. Manufactured by FRANK MILLER, Warehouse, N. Y. a10 6tD&ltW*

TO THE DEAF.—I depose that Dr HEATH, Aurist and Oculist, No 262 Broadway, cured me of Deafness and distressing ringing and buzzing noises in my head, of many years duration. PATRICK HERRICK,

Sworn before me, April 1, 1852. (No. 69 Orange st., N. Y.
IRA FLOYD, Comm'r of Deeds.) a9-3t*

GEORGIA PINE FLOORING—City dressed, well seasoned, high and low priced, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by COLYER & DUGARD, at their new steam saw mill, foot 28th st, North River. a7-3teod*

TO STAIR BUILDERS AND OTHERS—A complete assortment of Georgia pine step plank, every thickness and width, for sale low at foot of 28th-st., N. R., by a7-3teod* COLYER & DUGARD.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BAGGING, CANVAS, SALE ROPE CUTTINGS, GRASS and TARRED ROPE, and all other kinds of paper makers' stock, by m17-2m CYRUS W. FIELD & Co., No 94 Beekman-st

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER constantly on hand and made to order by m 7-2m CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No 11 Cliff-st.

TWINE, WRAPPING PAPER, BAGGING AND YARD STICKS for sale by m16-1m* EDWARD M. DUNN, No. 41 Dey-st.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Young Man, desirous of employment, a situation as light porter in a store, or in any other business whereby he can make himself useful to his employer. The best of city reference can be given. A note addressed to H. BROWNE, No. 17 Bedford st., will meet with prompt attention. a12-2t*

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, an active Young Man of good address, and with respectable reference, to solicit subscribers for J. TALLIS & CO'S Illustrated Standard Works. If the applicant is found to answer, wages or a very liberal commission will be given. Apply at No. 40 John st. a12-1t*

A BOY, Seventeen years of age, wishes to bind himself to some respectable trade. Apply at No. 50 Anne st., top floor, for three days. a12-1t*

BOYS WANTED—Two Boys, from 14 to 15 years of age, in a wholesale drug store, to learn the business. Apply, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 1,214. Post Office. References required. a12-1t*

MAN WANTED.—A young Man of good address, and who writes a fair hand, is wanted for a few months, at an out-door employment. Address, in hand-writing of applicant, and with references, box No. 3 069, Post-Office.

AGENTS.—Wanted, 20 men to sell an article wanted in every family. Agents are making $20 per week. Agents for Boston and Philadelphia, with $150 can make $1,500 per annum. Ten men paid wages to travel. Call, or address, post-paid, No. 317 Bowery. a12-3t*

TO VEST-MAKERS—Wanted, at No 45 Dey-st., up stairs, a few first rate hands to work on white Marseilles and other light Vests. None but the most competent hands need apply, (inferior ones can save themselves the trouble,) as it will be required to bring a sample of the work which the applicant has made. To approved hands, permanent employment will be given. a10 3t*

PARTNER WANTED.—An active partner, in an old established first-class grocery and liquor store. He must have from $1,000 to $2,000 cash, and none others need apply. Address, post-paid, JOHN HOWELL, No 237 Bleecker-st. a9-3t*

SITUATIONS WANTED—For cooks, general workers, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, chambermaids, waiters, gardeners, farmers, &c., at SELECT PROFESSIONAL AGENCY, No. 7 Carmine-st., and SOCIETY AGENCY, No 106 Chambers-st. Only Servants of good character admitted. a2-1m*

AGENTS WANTED.—500 Agents—$25 to $50 a week made in selling a new Family Work. Life and Speeches of Kossuth and other fine books. Call or address post-paid, American Family Publication Establishment, No. 128 Nassau-st. New York up stairs. m24-1m*

FIVE HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED.—Active Agents can make from $1,000 to $3,000 per annum, selling an improved edition of Wells' Lawyer Price' in strong binding, reduced to 63 cents. a7-6t* WELLS & CO., No. 47 Ann-st.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED—By A. S. CASE & CO., No 37 Wall-st. a9-3t*

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Board wanted, for a gentleman and wife and two small children, in a plain private family, where the comforts and retirement of a home may be obtained. Location to be within a short distance of Houston st. and Broadway. Address, with terms and particulars, W. E. R., at this office. a12-1t*

BOARDING.—Gentlemen may be pleasantly accommodated with Breakfast and Tea, (with Dinner on Sundays if required) at Jersey City, in a private family. Locality near the water, a few minutes walk from the Ferry. Address A., box 142, Lower Post Office, with undoubted references. a12-5t*

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife and several single gentlemen, can obtain neat, commodious, and well furnished rooms, with full board, and use of bathing-room, by applying at No. 86 Warren-st. References exchanged. a7 6teod

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms suitable for families or single Gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 190 Fulton st., between Orange and Pineapple st's, Brooklyn. m26 1m*

RAINBOW HOTEL AND DINING ROOMS, No 27 Beekman-st., N. Y. m15-1m* W. J. HOWELL

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS AND PAPER HANGINGS,

SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, WALL PAPERS, WINDOW SHADES and CURTAIN PAPERS for sale at the very lowest market prices by LEAVITT & ALLEN, Booksellers, No. 27 Dey st. a10-1w

CHOICE FOREIGN AND AMERICAN BOOKS, AUCTION SALE.—GEORGE P. PUTNAM, Publisher and Importer, No 155 Broadway, will remove on the 1st of May to No 10 Park-place, where he will continue his Publishing and Importation Business. His present retail stock will be sold by LYMAN & RAWDON, at their Auction-rooms, No 377 Broadway, on the evening of the 13th inst. The more important works included in the collection will remain on view at No 155 Broadway till the time of sale. They comprise among others the following: Layard's great work on Nineveh, large folio plates, $60—Scott's Life and Works, 98 vols., 8vo half extra, $180—Knight's Pictorial History of England, 8 vols., 8vo half Russia—Rose's Biographical Dictionary, 12 vols., 8vo—Humphrey's Illuminations of the Middle Ages, folio, $100—Bohn's Classical Library, 25 vols., 12mo, cl. antique—Hooker's Flora Boreali-Americana, fine plates, 2 vols., 4to—Agincourt's History of Art, folio—Shaw's Decorations of the Middle Ages, 2 vols., 8vo—Pickering's Milton, 8 vols., 8vo, calf extra—Antiquities Musicanas, numerous plates, folio $150—Hogarth's Works, folio, $50—Royal Gems of the Galleries of Europe, 2 vols., folio, $45—The Vernon Gallery, 4to, morocco—The Waverley Gallery, 4to, morocco, $22—The Abbotsford edition of Waverley Novels, illustrated, 12 vols.

*** A copy of the Catalogue of the above sale, marked in red ink, having been accidentally given away, any person having it will confer a favor by returning it to No. 155 Broadway. a12

DOWNING'S

COTTAGE RESIDENCES & COTTAGE GROUNDS—JOHN WILEY publishes this day, "COTTAGE RESIDENCES, or a series of Designs for RURAL COTTAGES and COTTAGE VILLAS and their GARDENS AND GROUNDS, adapted to North America, by A. J. Downing, author of "The Architecture of Country Houses," &c. Illustrated by numerous engravings. 4th edition, revised and improved, with new plans for Cottages and Cottage Grounds. 1 vol 8vo Price $2 00

JUST PUBLISHED

SMEE'S ELECTRO METALLURGY.—1 vol. 12mo. Cloth $1 25

HAHAN'S CIVIL ENGINEERING.—6th edition. 1 vol 8vo. $3 00. JOHN WILEY, Publisher, a10 3t No 18 Park-place.

READY THIS DAY,

THE RICH, racy, funny and attractive production, entitled FRESH LEAVES FROM THE DIARY OF A BROADWAY DANDY, edited by John D. Vose, former editor of the *New York Picayune*, splendidly illustrated, price 25c., will be published on MONDAY, the 12th of April BUNNELL & PRICE, Publishers, No 121 Fulton st., N. Y.

N. B.—The trade supplied on the most liberal terms. 1t*

SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS and STATIONERY, at wholesale. Country merchants and booksellers are invited to call and examine our very large stock, and prices, before buying elsewhere a5-2w eod* KIGGINS & KELLOGG, No 88 John-st.

BLANK BOOKS FOR COUNTRY TRADE.—We now have on hand a large stock of Blank Books, Memorandums and Pass Books of our own manufacture, which we can offer at very low prices a5-2w eod* KIGGINS & KELLOGG, No 88 John-st.

FOOLSCAP AND LETTER PAPERS—Packet Commercial and Bath Post, blue and white, ruled and unruled wove and laid—for sale at mill prices, by a5 2w eod* KIGGINS & KELLOGG, No 88 John-st

MAGNETIC POWDERS

A CARD—LYONS MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS—PRICE REDUCED—Thousands of gentlemen, suffering from the annoyance of domestic insects and vermin, have complained that the price of these infallible preparations placed them beyond the reach of their purses, and applied to DR. SAMUEL LYON, (his recipient in order to extend their benefits to every class, that the usual price of the Magnetic Powder per flask, and of the Pills per box shall henceforth be two dollars each—a steel of fifty cents with a coupon on the inside of it to which he adheres. The Magnetic Powder is the only article known before the world, which in all cases and without the possibility of failure accomplishes the instantaneous destruction of roaches, bed bugs, ants, insects on plants, flies in nurseries, &c., and as at the same time certified by the most analytical chemists in Europe and America,) entirely harmless to human beings and domestic animals. In order to show by experiment that the Magnetic Powder and Pills will do their work effectually, LYON pledges himself, whenever called upon, to clear any house, office or store, of all noxious insects or vermin in the space of one hour. E. LYON invites the attention of country papers to this notice, and any publisher who will insert the same and send one bill and a copy of the journal containing the advertisement to E. LYON, No. 424, Broadway, shall receive the Powder or Pills, or both, to the amount charged.

The reduced wholesale prices of both the Powder and Pills are as follows: $1 25 the ½ doz., $2 00 per doz., $ 1 00 the ½ gross (6 doz) and $20 00 per gross (12 doz)

a10-6t E. LYON, No 424 Broadway.

SCHOOLS.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Taught by Rev. E. S. HUNTINGTON.—This School is situated on Dyer Hill, in the pleasant village of Danbury, Conn. The Summer term will commence on Monday, May 3. Circulars can be had at the store of Messrs. Leary & Co., No. 4 Astor-House, and of Messrs. GRANNISS & STEWART, No. 96 Maiden-lane. a10-1t&S3w*

G. W. SMITH, Teacher of the Piano-Forte, Organ, Singing, thorough bass, &c. Residence No. 1 Wooster-st. Terms moderate. a9-6t*

THE FIRST REGULAR MEETING of the EXCELSIOR BUILDING AND ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION of BROOKLYN, will be held at Granada Hall, No 94 Myrtle-av., next THURSDAY EVENING, 15th inst., at 8 o'clock, when the first pay ment of monthly dues will be made and shares offered for redemption. The books of the Association are still open to receive subscriptions at the office, under Granada Hall, or at the office of the Collector of Taxes, City Hall, where at the office of the Association are still open to the Secretary may be found, and By-Laws obtained. Entrance Fee, 50 cents; Monthly Dues, $2 50; Shares, $600. The principal features of this Association are different from most others, in that persons wishing to withdraw their subscriptions during the first year can do so and receive back all they have paid, with six per cent. interest, and after the first year six per cent interest together with a share of the profits. On redeemed shares six per cent. interest charged on the amount received only, instead of the par value of shares. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend the meeting. ISAAC P. S. BRIANT, President.

JOHN DE PEYSTER, Vice President.

ISAAC BADEAU, Secretary

PURE OLD PALM SOAP—This article is superior for chapped hands, and Bath and Toilet use. It is made from a vegetable Oil is emollient and healing in its properties. It can be had in packages containing six cakes for trial. Also, old fashioned Family Soap which is superior to all the so-called Patent Soaps and Fluids. Goods delivered free of charge in New-York and Brooklyn

W. HULL'S SON

m18-tf Nos 108, 110 and 113 Cliff-st., North end.

WRITING PAPERS BY THE CASE ONLY.—The largest and most desirable assortment in the United States, for sale by CYRUS W. FIELD & Co., No. 11 Cliff-st. m17-2m

BROOKLYN STEAM SUGAR REFINERY.—Various grades of Coffee Crushed Sugar also of Sugar-House Syrup, constantly on hand, for sale by the agents, ADAMS & CUSHMAN, No 75 Front st. a7 1m

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER, constantly on hand, and made to order, by BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, No 115 Fulton-st. a1-1m

WRITING PAPER.—A large and very desirable assortment, for sale by BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, No 115 Fulton-st a2-1m

OLD COLONY SHOVELS.—Iron, Steel and Cast-Steel shovels, of every description, for sale by E. & J. BUSSING & CO., No 32 Cliff-st., a3-1m Agents Old Colony Nail Co.

TO LET.

A HOUSE TO LET—Comprising three stories and basement, a few minutes walk from the City Hall, near Broadway. It is now filled with respectable boarders, and the furniture is to be disposed of for cash. Address A. F., to this office. a12 1t*

HOUSES TO LET OR LEASE—At Pavonia Place, Jersey City, some handsomely-finished three-story and basement brick houses; fronts cemented to imitate brown stone; marble mantels, speaking tubes, well and cistern water, with ranges in the kitchens, and convenient pantries and closets; on an omnious route, about 10 minutes walk from the ferry. Rent $300. Apply to CLERK & BACOT, Agents, a6-6t* No. 13 Montgomery-st., near the ferry.

HOUSES TO LET.—Four new brown stone front houses, furnished with chandeliers and gas fixtures complete, plate glass windows, heaters, baths, &c., located in a good neighborhood; rent $600. One splendid brown stone house in Brooklyn; rent $700. One brick do—$400. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st., up stairs. a9-2w

HOUSE TO LET—A 3 story and basement modern brick house, marble mantels, sliding-doors, good under cellar, 12 rooms well closeted, in a healthy location Rent, $350—in Powers-st., between Dean and Bergen-sts., South Brooklyn. Apply to E. AUERBACH, No 84 John st., N. Y., or No. 123 Norfolk-st., N. Y., from 12 to 2 o'clock a9 6t*

HOUSE TO LET IN RYE, near the Railroad station, and but a short ride from Rye Beach, to a respectable family; three rooms with pantries; six bedrooms with a light dry cellar and garden, &c. Inquire on the premises. m29-7teod* JESSE PURDY

HOUSE TO LET—A splendid house in Fitzroy Place, 3 rooms deep, 3 stories high, and replete with all the modern improvements; a delightful location, fronting and open to rough to 29th-st. by a park. Apply to W. DUNNING, No 48 8th av. a10-3t

HOUSE TO LET—No. 34 Barclay-st.—Store to be altered to suit tenant. Apply only to T. J. HALL, No 203 Broadway, between 9 and 11 o'clock, where plan can be seen. m29-tf

HOUSE TO RENT—1st May next, for $360—agreeable three-story and basement brick house, in good order, in West 15th-st., between 6th and 9th-avs. Apply No 13 East 29th st. a10-6t*

FACTORY TO LEASE, WITH STEAM POWER—A factory with an Eight-horse power steam Engine—Newburgh's Table Factory on 48th-st near 3d-avenue—two large and convenient buildings, with sheds; steam engine, with shafting, Belts, &c., fit for immediate occupancy. Inquire of A. W. SPIES & CO. a10-3t* No. 91 Maiden-lane.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—To a family without children, in 4th-av., between 11th and 12th-sts., the entire second floor, consisting of four rooms, with Croton water. Possession given after the 15th inst. References exchanged. Enquire at No 57 John-st., up stairs. a10-3t*

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—In *Times* Building, No. 113 Nassau st., the 2d floor, 25 by 103 feet deep, entrance on the streets. Inquire of JOHN GILHOOLY, No 113 Nassau st., in basement a1-tf

STORE IN BROADWAY TO LET.—In the most eligible location for wholesale or jobbing business; or, the lease for sale. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st a1 tf

FOR SALE.

HOUSES AND BUILDING LOTS WANTED.—The subscribers have daily and constant applications for houses and building lots, in various parts of the City, as well as in Brooklyn and Williamsburg, and could make large sales at fair prices. Persons having houses and building lots to sell, will do well to leave upon our Property Register a full description of their property for sale. Office hours from 6 to 9 o'clock P. M.

COMBS & NICOLAY, Real Estate and Ins. Agts., a12-1t No. 244 Grand st., near the Bowery.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE, CHEAP—On the 7th and 8th-avs., 142d and 143d-sts. Also a number of choice Houses and Lots in Williamsburg and Brooklyn on easy terms. For further particulars, apply to COMBS & NICOLAY, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, No 244 Grand-st., near the Bowery. Office hours from 6 to 9 o'clock P. M. a12-1t

HOUSE FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURG—about five minutes walk from Peck Slip ferry, a two story and basement brick house, with counter cellar, finished in the best manner with marble mantels, grates, &c. Price $3,250 of which $2,100 may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of WM. C. SMITH, No 150 South 6th st. a12 6t*

I HAVE SOLD THIRTY LOTS—There are now only twenty-eight left—price $50 each; which gives the use of a well, and a chance for a house. The drawing will take place within three weeks. Apply to J. J. BROOKES, No. 162 Nassau st., Room 16, 3d floor, between 10 and 2 o'clock each day. a12-1t*

COTTAGES FOR SALE.—A GREAT BARGAIN.—Three new wood Cottages, in 47th-st., near 10th-av. Houses two stories high, with good Stables on the rear, and an alley way to accommodate them. The houses are well built and in good order, and title perfect. Price $1,500,—$400 of which can remain on mortgage. Apply to W. DUNNING, No 48 8th av. a10-3t

HOUSE FOR SALE.—In Stamford, Conn., that pleasant situation, late the residence of Isaac Ward well, deceased, consisting of a large two-story dwelling house barn, &c., with twenty two acres of land, divided into meadow, pasture and plow land and has on it fifty-two apple and a variety of other fruit trees. It is situated half a mile from the New York and New Haven Railroad Depot, and has a commanding view of the village of Stamford, Stamford Harbor and Long Island Sound. For further particulars, inquire of RUFUS WARDWELL, m30 12t* in Stamford

HOUSE FOR SALE—A two story Dwelling House with two-story wing attached, situate on the main street in the village of West Farms. The House was thoroughly repaired and painted last fall, and contains some 11 rooms, with an oven in the kitchen. It is very pleasantly situated, and the access to the City of New York is frequent by railroad or stages. For further particulars, or terms, which will be made easy, apply to HARRIS SCOVILL, a7-12t* Rear of No. 75 Nassau-st.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE—Six Lots 25x100 feet, on 129th and 130th-sts., and 150 feet from 7th av., 129 ft. st. is paved and lighted, and the Lots are ready for building upon. A large part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. N. B.—Money to loan. Apply to DANIEL BARNES, No. 116 West 22d-st.; or to a8-3t* C. MANN & RICHARDSON, No. 60 Wall-st.

EIGHTH-AVENUE LOTS.—To members of Building Associations and others desirous of procuring building lots in this city at a reasonable price. A number of persons having joined in the purchase of a block of ground in the upper part of the city, between 7th and 8th-avs., in a pleasant location, about three feet above the grade, entirely free from rocks or stones, proffer to a few more this opportunity of obtaining cheap lots for building purposes. Price from $125 to $375. Terms easy. All subscribers will be placed upon an equal footing with respect to the choice of lots. The arrangements will be closed in a few days therefore those who would avail themselves of this excellent opportunity, should call immediately. For further particulars, apply to W. T. & H. MILLIKEN, at the office of Pomeroy & Jenks, No 54 Wall-st a8-6t*

**FLAMMERSBURG.—THIS NEW VILL

New-York Daily Times.

BROOKLYN CITY.

☞ The Democratic General Committee of this City, passed resolutions a few evenings since, expressing a decided preference for the nomination of Lewis Cass, as the Democratic candidate for the next Presidency, and requesting the Delegate of this District at Baltimore to use his influence in his favor.

MURDER WILL OUT.—Mrs. Elizabeth Pinkerton, a resident in Furman-street, made a complaint on Saturday, before Justice King, that her husband, John Pinkerton, had committed a violent assault and battery upon her, for which she demanded redress. An officer arrested the heartless husband, who, when brought into Court, charged Mrs. P. with robbery, which she resolutely denied, and accused Mr. P. of being guilty of bigamy, in marrying her, when to offset this accusation, he charged her with being a bigamist, having a former husband yet living. These counter charges caused the Court to investigate the matter, when the fact was elicited that the wife was married to a Patrick Coyle, in the month of July, 1849, by the name of Elizabeth Rourke, and shortly after left her husband, and in July, 1850, she married Pinkerton. The husband was married in 1847, to Susan Lester, in New London, Connecticut, where he left her, and came to Brooklyn to reside; on forming the acquaintance of Elizabeth they were joined in the bonds of wedlock, each knowing that the other had other partnership relations existing at the time. Justice King, under the circumstances, detained both parties in custody, and ordered processes to be made out, for the purpose of prosecuting them as bigamists; they were consequently held for a further examination, at which time there may be more re-crimination.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—On Saturday, another accident occurred at Bergen Hill. In this instance, however, the victim did not lose his life. David Crochet and others were excavating, when the embankment gave way, which caught poor Crochet and broke the ankle of his left leg. He was immediately taken to the City Hospital, where the necessary attentions were paid him. About three months since, the same man broke his right leg, while at work under the same embankment.

—Michael Murry, who was so severely injured by being run over by a loaded cart in Myrtle-avenue, a few days since, is in a fair way of recovery.

—The examination of Public School, No. 4, in Classon-avenue, East Brooklyn, takes place this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

—On Friday night, a Polander, named Miklouski, who resides in Van Brunt-street, was accidentally shot by a friend, who had loaded a pistol for the purpose of shooting at cats that had disturbed his sleep. Two slugs entered the neck of Mr. M., but the wounds are not dangerous.

—Saturday afternoon, a boy named Joseph Nolan, was trundling a hoop on Myrtle avenue, when it rolled between the legs of a horse attached to a grocer's cart. The boy, in endeavoring to stop it, was knocked down and run over by the cart.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

THE WATER COMPANY.—An application has been made to the Legislature for an Act of incorporation by Associate Company, for the purpose of introducing water into our city. The gentlemen who made this application are men of integrity, who have the facilities for carrying out whatever they undertake. That the object in view is very much needed especially in this city all will admit. But the Common Council seem to feel that the business has been taken out of their hands, or that proper respect was not paid to that body, because they did not notify them directly of their intentions, and at a late meeting a resolution was adopted, which, by the way, has been vetoed by His Honor Mayor Berry) instructing our Representatives at Albany to oppose any act that might come up authorizing any company to supply our city with water. This is much to accept from the general will of the people. We believe that if a vote was taken as to who should have the benefit of the Act, the city or a private company, nine out of every ten votes would be in favor of the private company.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—From the Apothecary's report, of the Williamsburg Dispensary, for the month of March, we perceive that the whole number of patients treated in the direction of this Institute was 309; at the Dispensary 260—at private houses 31. Vaccinated 15. Of this number, (309.) 133 were males, and 176 females. Born in Ireland, 208; do. United States, 81; England, 15; Germany, 10; Scotland, 1. France, 1. The trustees of this Institution called a meeting to be held last Thursday evening, at their dispensary rooms, corner of Fifth and South First streets, but there was no quorum present, and consequently there was no business transacted. The meeting adjourned for one week, to meet at the same place.

Later from South America.

By the arrival at this port of the ship *Union*, from Rio de Janeiro, we have intelligence from that port to the 3d ult.—eighteen days later than received by the last English steamer.

The steamship *Winfield Scott*, Captain COUILLARD, hence for the Pacific, arrived at Rio de Janeiro in the reported time of twenty one days and fifteen hours. One account states that she sailed on the 26th of February for Valparaiso, and another fixes it on the 28th.

The new Minister from Brazil to the United States, Sr. F. T. de Carvalho Mercina, would leave Rio de Janeiro some time this month, for Washington.

Charles Meyers, a seaman, died in the Hospital at Rio Janeiro, and James N. Hidston, also a seaman, and a native of Halifax, Nova Scotia, died at sea on the 11th of March.

The United States storeship *Relief* was going into Rio on the 3d ultimo.

Advices from Buenos Ayres are to the 16th, and from Montevideo to the 19th of February.

Urquiza had taken possession of Buenos Ayres; but we have no particulars in relation to the subsequent movements in the revolutionary district. The Rio *Journal do Commercio* of the 28th February, however, contains an advertisement of the Argentine brig *Dos Amigos*, loading at Rio for Buenos Ayres, which is an indication that the trade between the two ports is re-established.

Mr. F. WM. REESE, an American citizen residing in Brazil, has had his second trial for shooting an Italian named EMILIO ANSELMI, and has been acquitted.

LATER FROM TEXAS.—We have received dates from Galveston to the 30th ult. The papers are filled with accounts of the overflow of rivers and creeks. The overflow is said to be greater throughout the country than has been known before for many years. Many bridges have been swept away, the crops near the streams have, of course, suffered, and much damage has been done. Considerable damage is said to have been done to cotton and corn by the late cold weather, but we see it stated that the young cane was not injured by the frost.

The New-York packet-ship *R. B. Milan*, laden principally with ice, in attempting to cross Galveston Bar, was driven from the channel and struck. She remained on the Bar for two days, but after throwing overboard a considerable portion of the ice, was finally got off and towed to Galveston with some 3½ feet water in her hold. About one-half of her cargo of ice, and all of the merchandise, will be saved. The ship will have to go into dry dock to repair.

The schooner *James Mcknight*, formerly a Galveston pilot-boat, has been lost,—supposed in a recent gale when on her way to Galveston. All the crew are supposed to have perished. Portions of the wreck have been washed on the beach, some 15 miles below Galveston.

Appointments by the President and Senate.

JOSEPH PARSONS, of Tennessee, to be Marshal of the United States, for the eastern district of Tennessee, in place of D. McCallum, deceased.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, to be a Justice of the Peace in the County of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

Supreme Court of the United States

WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1852.—No. 110. Thos. J. Coffee, plaintiff in error, vs. Planter's Bank of Tennessee. This cause was argued by Mr. Coxe for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr Badger for the defendant in error.... No 111. Parrish & Company, appellants, vs. George Goff's administrator et al. This cause was argued by Mr. V. E. Howard for the appellants, and submitted on a printed argument by Mr Wilcox for the appellees.... No. 113. Planter's Bank of Tennessee, plaintiff in error, vs. Wm. L. Harris. Error to the District Court United States, North Mississippi. The matters in controversy in this case having been agreed and settled between the parties, it was ordered by the Court that this writ of error be dismissed with costs.... No 115 Henry Miller, plaintiff in error, vs. David Austin et al. This cause was argued by Messrs. Rockwell and Chase for the defendants, and submitted on a printed argument by Mr. Fox for the plaintiff in error.

THURSDAY, April 8, 1852.—No. 114. E. Williamson et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. A. B. Barrett et al. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr Chase for the plaintiffs in error, continued by Mr. Crittenden for the defendants in error, and continued by Mr. Lincoln for the plaintiffs in error.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—We learn from the Merchants' Exchange books, that a large vessel struck on Peaked Hill Bars, about two miles from Race Point Light, during the late gale, and went to pieces. *All hands lost!* When first seen by Capt. Dyer, of Provincetown, her spars and rigging were alongside, as if just cut away. The sea was so heavy she could not be boarded, and shortly after she went to pieces. There is nothing left by which she can be identified. She is supposed to be a foreign vessel, from the appearance of the fragments on shore. She was sheathed with yellow metal and copper.

We learn, also, that the stern of a vessel, supposed a brig, washed ashore at Dennis, on Wednesday last, with the letters *Colonia* carved on it. The Danish brig *Colonia*, Capt. BLOCK, sailed from Leghorn about January 24, for Boston, and is undoubtedly the vessel wrecked. The crew have probably perished.—*Boston Journal.*

Capt. HENRY, of the ship *Mary*, of New-Bedford, states that on his passage to the Japan Sea, in lat. 24 N., long. 131, 19 E., he passed near a small island, low, and apparently covered with trees of small growth. He knows of no chart or book in which reference is made to any land in that vicinity.

The Mineral Point (Wis.) *Tribune* says, "that Robert Dyer, while boring for an Artesian well, a few miles east of that village, sunk the hole with the borer about fifty feet, and in so doing has cut through over *thirteen feet of solid mineral!*"

The Newark *Daily Advertiser* says that Absecom harbor, at the lower end of Camden, N. J., is a safe retreat for vessels in a storm, and 60 lately sought shelter there. It was formerly but little known, but is now beginning to be appreciated.

DIED.

Rev ELISHA HEDDING, D.D., senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at his residence in Poughkeepsie, on Friday, 9th inst, at 25 minutes past 12 o'clock, P. M. The funeral will take place to-day, 12th inst, at 1 o'clock, P.M.

On Saturday morning, April 10, of disease of the heart, CLARISSA LINDESMILL, infant daughter of Geo H. and Maria C. Welles.

Saturday morning, 18th inst., of consumption, MARION S., wife of Richard J. Ware, in the 34th year of her age. The friends of the family, and the Brothers of Benevolent Lodge of Free Masons, also the Brothers of Granada Lodge, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., from No. 23 Gouverneur-st.

On Sunday, the 11th inst., of congestion of the lungs, after a short and severe illness, WILLIAM SERRELL, of this City, aged 66 years 8 months, and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 170 West 17th-st, on Monday, the 12th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

On Sunday, April 11, HENRY AUGUSTUS, infant son of Peter P. and Mary E. Demarest.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday afternoon, 12th inst., at 3½ o'clock, from No. 201 West 15th-st.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 10.

$6,000	U. S. 6s '56.....	107¾	
1,000	do '67.....	118¾	
3,000	do '68.....	118¾	
4,000	New-York 6s, '65...115¼	100	
2 000	do 5½, '61.....	106	
5 000	Ohio 6s '68.....	109¾	
3,000	Virginia 6s.....	109¾	
22,000	Pennsylvania 5s....	92¾	
20.000	do.....	b10 92¾	
5.000	do.....	93¼	
6 000	Erie 2d mortgage..	103¾	
8,000	do.....	103¾	
5,000	do.....	b60. 105¼	
5.000	do.....	b60. 105¼	
8 000	Erie Convert. '71....	95	
18 000	do.....	95¾	
27.000	do.....	96¼	
2.000	Erie Incomes.....	97	
1.000	do.....	97¼	
214	shs Ohio Trust Co....	108	
10	do.....	b10. 108	
6	Del & Hud. Canal....	110¼	
25	State Bank.....	109¾	
100	Metropolitan Bank...	107¾	
20	do.....	107	
125	Long Island Railroad.	22¾	
100	do.....	22¾	
100	do.....	b30 22¾	
40	Roch. & Syra. Scrip.	110	
100	Morris Canal.....	19¼	
50	Stonington Railroad..	84¼	
36	Nicaragua Co.....	4⅜	

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Erie Convt. '71....	95¾	
15,000	do '67.....	b10 96¼	
217	Phenix Bank.....	110¾	
55	State Bank.....	109¾	
50	Roch & Syra Scrip	110	
110	Reading Railroad....	74	
200	do.....	bnw 74¼	
100	do.....	b30 74¼	
100	do.....	b30 74¼	
50	do.....	bnw 74¼	
100	do.....	74¼	
250	do.....	s10 74¼	
150	do.....	b3 74¼	
100	Stonington R. R..b60	57¼	
100	do.....	b30 57¼	
100	Nicaragua Company	4⅞	
100	Nor & Wor R R	b30 59¾	
50	do.....	b10 59¾	
300	Harlem Railroad..b30	73¾	
200	do.....	s60 74¼	
200	do.....	b10 74¼	
200	do.....	s60 74¼	
200	do.....	b10 74¾	
1,000	do.....	b3 75	
100	do.....	b10 75¼	
100	Erie Railroad.....	88¾	
100	Canton Company....	84	
100	do.....	s30 84	
50	do.....	b30 84¼	
610	Ports Dry Dock.....	7	
200	do.....	b10 7¾	
150	N. J. Zinc Company	13¾	

SATURDAY, April 10—6, P. M.

Wall-street was decidedly more speculative to-day than for six months past. Money on call having been loaded below 5 ₰ cent, and the supply, if not on the increase, is dealt out with increased confidence in the future, and what are termed demand loans, are now frequently made in large sums with the privilege of 10, 20, and in some cases, even 30 day's notice. Of course these things add increased fuel to the fires of speculation, and the fiercest leaders of the bear interest are indisposed to brave the rise in Railroad, Land, and other shares. Bonds, in a still larger degree, feel the influence of the free supply of Cash, and to-day a further and general advance was experienced.

The sales of Pennsylvania Fives, dull a day or two since at 90¼, were at 92¾, 93, and in Philadelphia the closing bid was 93. The *Africa* brought higher figures for these Bonds on the other side, and the market is further stimulated by the prospect of refunding the past due loans free of taxation. The presumption is a reasonable one, that the Commonwealth will follow up this creditable step by relieving all the old loans of taxation. There has for several years been a disposition to do this, as soon as the revenue can be spared. Governments were in better demand. The short loan of '56 brought 107¾, the '67s and '68s sold at 118¾. The Erie's were further advanced, the new Convertibles 96¼, the '71s 95¾, and both in demand. There were large sales Second Mortgage, at 105¼, 4, and as high as 105¾, on buyers' option. Northern Indiana Sevens are now held at 96. Ohio and Pennsylvania at 98 a 99.

In shares, the prominent movement was in Canton and Reading. The former sold at 84¼, an advance of ½ over the sales of Friday. The Baltimore Real Estate Interest attached to the stock, is confidently relied on for a further considerable rise. Reading opened dull after the heavy sales referred to yesterday by a leading holder of cash stock, and there was a disposition to make contracts at 73 a 73¼. But after the early Board, orders came from Philadelphia, and these were followed in the afternoon by heavy purchases, supposed for a short party here, and the stock closed at 74¼ a 74¾. The New-York transfer books exhibit only 13,700 shares, a reduction of 4,600 shares in two weeks, showing much earnestness on the part of the Philadelphia buyers.

In the other fancies there was also an active trade. Norwich was in demand at 58¼ a 59 in the afternoon, and Stonington brought 57¾ on buyer's option. Harlem was the great card in the Street, and at the Second Board, and the Stock sold largely at 75, and on seller's contract at 74¾ a ¾. The sales of the day were little short of 9,000 shares, and the bidding was strong at the close, although a leading Bull in other Stocks was disposed to sell on time.

The old investment shares were very strong, in the bids, and little Stock offered. Metropolitan Bank sold at 107¼, Delaware & Hudson 110¼, Rochester Scrip at 110, Harlem Preferred 112, Phenix Bank 110¼, and State Bank 109¾. The partial Bank Reports, as far as they go—and only one-half in number heard from—exhibit a large increase in Deposits; since December, upwards of five millions dollars; and upon these the Banks have not been slow to increase their Loans, so that the ratio of Investments paying them interest to capital Stock is very essentially increased. Whether this be wholly safe or not, there is no question the semi-annual profits will be enhanced. The Specie strength, though exhibiting an increased aggregate, is no higher to the dollar of circulation and deposits than in December.

We add to our City Bank compilation, the following additional reports

I. Specie strength as compared with circulation and deposits, throwing off fractional thousands.

	MARCH 27, 1852.	Rate	DECEMBER 20, 1851.	Rate
	Dep. and Cir.	Per cent.	Dep. and Cir.	Per cent.
15 Banks	1,526,000 15,671,000	—	1,618,000 12,757,000	—
Union.....	308,000 2,393,000	12	275,000 1,711,000	17¼
Mechanics	462,000 2,450,000	20	557,000 2,443,000	23
Commerce	1,566,000 2,429,000	32¾	1,107,000 1,741,000	59
Butchers	111,000 1,723,000	7	97,000 1,451,000	9
Mec & Tr.	68,000 573,000	12	31,000 422,000	8
Citizens'..	40,000 500,000	9	21,000 313,000	8¼
Am Ex.....	360,000 3,682,000	24	473,000 2,315,000	26
	$4,640,000 28,904,000	16	3,309,000 22,853,000	17

II.—Position with reference to each other and with distant Banks, and the amount of "cash items," other than specie:

	MARCH 27, 1852.		DECEMBER 20, 1851.	
	Dr. Bk. Cr. Bk.	Cash Items.	Dr. Bk. Cr. Bk.	Cash Items.
Union.....	$195,000	$913,000	$11,000	$1,000,000
Mechanics	43,000	501,000	241,000	500,000
Commerce	1,567,000	1,108,000	820,000	781,000
Butchers	41,000	230,000	2,000	262,000
Mech & Trad	57,000	41,000	7,000	68,000
Citizens'.....	9,000	31,000	19,000	43,000
Amer Exch	2,103,000	816,000	1,681,000	668,000

III.—Loans and discounts of every sort, including the columns "Loans and Discounts, except to Directors and Brokers;" "Loans, &c., to Directors;" "All sums due from Brokers;" "Real Estate;" "Bonds and Mortgages," and "Stocks," as compared with Capital Stock:

	MARCH 27, 1852. Loans, &c.	Capital.	DECEMBER 20, 1851. Loans, &c.	Capital.
15 Banks....	23,650,000	12,152,000	23,275,000	12,152,000
Union.....	2,993,000	1,000,000	2,472,000	1,000,000
Mechanics'....	3,747,000	1,449,000	3,499,000	1,449,000
Commerce	7,166,000	4,644,000	6,235,000	4,608,000
Butchers.....	1,981,000	500,000	1,472,000	500,000
Mech & Trad.	679,000	200,000	582,000	200,000
Citizens.....	798,000	350,000	667,000	350,000
Am. Exchange.	3,936,000	1,500,000	4,000,000	1,500,000
Tota .	48,544,000	21,885,000	42,956,000	21,800,000

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $309,568, disbursed $66,974, and held at close, $3,501,280.

The general markets were more active for Cotton and Flour. The former sold to the extent of 2,500 bales, and for the lower grades of the latter there was a shipping demand at the reduced figures, which cannot be quoted over $4 25 for ordinary State brands. Southern Flour is relatively higher in Baltimore, and the arrivals are not so free. Corn is well supported. Rye dull at 77 cents. Provisions not so firm.

In the absence of our usual Philadelphia report of Stocks, we are indebted to Messrs. Barker Brothers & Co., of that City, for the sales and quotations of the day. In the Pennsylvania Legislature, a bill has been introduced to appoint three Receivers and Auditors to wind up the old Bank of United States, by which a saving of $80,000 yearly expenses of the various trusts will be discontinued.

BALTIMORE TOBACCO TRADE.—It will be seen by our report of the Tobacco market that a very heavy business has been done in Ohio Tobacco within the last three weeks, the sales reaching the large aggregate of 4,500 hhds. The great bulk of these purchases was made in fulfilment of the contract between the French Government and Messrs. Rothschild. The whole quantity actually contracted for is about 5,000 hhds., with the stipulation that the quantity may be increased at the discretion of the Government one-third more. As the French Government took none last year, and the contract this year was made at very low figures, it is not improbable that the excess stipulated for will be demanded. The average cost of this article is about $12 ₰ hhd., so that the value of the purchases of Ohio Tobacco, above stated, is about $190,000.—*American, of Saturday.*

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Saturday.—First Board*—$1 000 Pennsylvania 5s, 92¾; 750 do cash 92¾; $900 County 6s, '81, 100, $2 000 Reading 6s, '70, 3d, 80; $1,000 Lehigh 6s 82½; $2,000 Sch. Nav 6s, '68, int. on, 51; $230 Lehigh Mort 6s, 94; 13 shs. Camden and Amboy Railroad, 142½; 99 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44¾; 10 do. 44¾; 20 Lehigh 34; 38 do 36; 500 Lehigh Interest, 3d, 91; 300 Long Island Railroad, b5, 11¾; 50 Norristown Railroad, 38½; 50 do b5, 38¾; 100 Reading Railroad, b5, 36¾, 10 Mechanics' Bank, 30½; 5 Girard Bank, 13½; 3 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, 70¾. *Between Boards*—$2,000 Reading 6s, '48, cash, 83; $2,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 50, 92½; $2,500 do cash, 92½; 50 shs Long Island Railroad, 11¾; 50 do., cash, 11¾; 100 Reading Railroad b5, 36¾; 100 do. cash, 36¾; 150 do. s5 36¾; 50 do., 36¾; 200 do., s5, 36; 50 Morris Canal, b5, 19¼. *Second Board*—$300 Pennsylvania 5s, 52¾; $240 do., 92¾; $2,033 Pennsylvania 6s, '01; $1,000 Reading Mortgage 6s, 85¾; $1,000 Reading 6s '70, 80¾; $4,000 do., s5, 80¾; 1 Chesapeake and Delaware 105; 100 Reading Railroad, 36¾; 150 do. 37; 50 do, s5 wn, 37; 10 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44¾; 11 do., 44¾; 10 Schuylkill C. & P. 11¾; 6 Philadelphia Bank, 104; 8 do, 2d 140; 6 Mechanics' Bank, 30¾. *After Boards*—$5,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '68, int. off, b5, 49¾; $3 000 Erie 6s, '70, 80¾; 400 Reading Railroad, s5, 36; 100 do., cash 37; 200 do., s5, 37; 50 do., 37; 100 do s5wn, 37¾; 50 do, s5, 37¾; 100 do, 37; 50 do 37¾; 1,250 Long Island Railroad b5, 11¾; 300 do, 11¾. *Closing Prices*—United States 6s, '68, 118¾@118¾; do do '67, 118¾@118¾; Pennsylvania 5s, 93@93¾; Reading R R, 37¾@ 37¾; do Bonds, '70, 80¾@80¾; do. Mortgage 6s, '60, 85@85¾; Pennsylvania R R, 44¾@44¾; Morris Canal, 19¼@19¾; Schyl. Nav 1st on, 51¾@51¾; Long Island, 11¾@11¾; Vicksburg, 16¼@16¾; Girard Bank, 13¼@13¾; U. S. Bank 3¼@3¾.

Markets by Telegraph.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, April 9.

Our COTTON market is dull and declining.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 10.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 5,500 bales, at unchanged prices; strict Middling 7¾c. Stock on hand to-night 76,000 bales. MESS PORK firm, at $17 25. FREIGHTS advancing; Cotton to Liverpool 5c.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, April 10.

COTTON—Owing to the severe storm and the election, our market has been extremely dull. Prices remain as last week. WOOL—The past week has been a dull one, and but few sales were effected. Prices were without deviation and firm at the close. The sales of the week were 40,000 lbs., at from 33 to 42c. PRINTING CLOTHS—The sales have been small, and prices without change. The sales of the week have been 11,000 pieces.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, April 10—6 P. M.

ASHES—Continue in good request at previous rates, the day's sales comprising about 100 bbls., at $5 06½ for Pots, and Pearls at 6 37½ ₰ 100 lbs. The stock is under 650 casks of both kinds.

COTTON—Is not very active, owing to the dissentient views of factors and purchasers, which check operations. The day's business does not exceed 2 500 bales at languid prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—There is more animation, without any essential variation in the market for State and Western brands. The Eastern and City trade demand is good for desirable qualities, and we notice a revival of the export inquiry for the new kin's at quoted figures. There is not as much arriving via River or railway, and there is a perceptible diminution in the coastwise receipts. The sales reach 7,500 bbls.; ordinary to straight State and good common Orleans at $4 21½ a $4 37½; choice State, mixed Western and favorite Ohios at $4 37½ a $4 56½; fair to fancy Indiana, Michigan at $4 56½ a $4 87½; fancy Genesee and Ohio at $4 93¾ a 5 25; extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 25 a 5 62½, and extra Genesee at $5 25 a 5 26. Canadian is more freely offered at $4 25, without finding a market. Southern presents no new feature of an interesting character. The consumptive and shipping inquiry seems active, and the supplies remain ample for free operations, the transactions embracing 1,400 bbls., mixed to favorite ordinary grades at $4 18¾ a $4 43¾, chiefly at $4 25 a $4 37½. Rye Flour is scarce, and wanted—100 bbls. fine realized $3 50. Corn Meal has not varied; 100 bbls. Jersey bringing $3 31½, and some Brandywine $3 37½.

GRAIN.—Wheat is depressed and declining. The home demand is very small, and that for export right, at asking figures—in view of which many heavy dealers are forwarding their supplies to Europe rather than submit to buy further curtailment in value here. There have been no sales reported to day. Rye is plenty and quiet at 77c. Barley rules the same. 1 200 bushels two-rowed having been obtained at 74c. Oats are in fair request at 37¾ a 40c for Western, and 46 a 48c for Northern. Corn is without any positive alteration—the brisk demand and good supply maintaining the uniformity of prices. The sales embrace 15 700 bushels Southern mixed at 65¾ a 66½c; do. Yellow at 66¾ a 66½c, and round Jersey do at 67c ₰ bushel.

PROVISIONS.—Pork is not actively inquired for, yet it remains firm, the day's operations consisting of 600 bbls new Prime, at $16 ½ a $16 25, old Mess at $17 25, and new Mess at $17 50 ₰ bbl. Bacon is sparingly offered, at 9 a 10c ₰ lb. Pickled Meats are buoyant and steady, with sales of 200 packages extra Shoulders at 8c., and do Hams at 9½c. Lard appears quite firm, the sales including 650 bbls. Prime at 9¾ a 9¾c, from the latter rate to Richmond real. The supply is but light and firm, the sales embrace 250 bbls. Prime at $5 75 a $5 75, and Mess at $9 75 a $12 75 ₰ bbl; Prime Mess is still held at $18 a $20, and Beef Hams at $16, without inquiry. Butter is selling in lots at 28 a 31c for Orange County, 27 a 27 for Western Dairy, and 22c for 17 a 21c. for Ohio. Cheese is at last accounts at 7 a 7½c.

WHISKY—Has still further advanced, and closes buoyant at 21½ a 21¾c. cash, for Prison, and 22c for extra (E & D brand) Ohio—the rates procured for 600 bbls to day.

FREIGHTS to Liverpool were rather irregular in Breadstuffs, with a fair amount of Cotton and Grain offering, and only moderate quantities of Flour. 900 bales Cotton about 5-32d, compressed at 7-32d, and about 20,000 bushels Grain, about half in bags, at 3¼ a 3½d. Some 1 a 1½ Flour and 600 bbls Resin were taken at 1s. 6d. To London, 400 mats of Cassia were taken at $6 ₰ ton. There was no change in rates to the Continent or to California.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Southerner, from Charleston—Mr. Winges, Col. Lawrence, Capt. Hamilton and Lady, F. H. Wolgers, P. Fellows, Mrs. Pires, Miss Alice Piers, Miss Adeline Piers, N. H. Chase and lady, A. Levering, A. Partridge, G. E. Hawkins, Q. A. Dwight, and 40 in the steerage.

In brig Wm. O. Alden, from Honduras—I. Fitzdley, A. Valle, G. O. Bagie, Capt. Rudoll, Mr. and Mrs. Fevere, P. Casa and lady.

In brig Rainbow, from Matanzas—Miss M. J. McClements.

In bark Childe Harold, from Havana—R. M. Denman.

MISCELLANEOUS. THIS DAY

SUN—Rises.... 5 27, Sets... 6 35 | MOON—Rises.... 2 23

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY

Sandy Hook, 1 16ev; Gov Island 2 30ev Hell Gate... 4 11ev

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....APRIL 10 & 11, 1852.

Cleared.

Steamer Humboldt, Lines, Havre, M. Livingston.
Steamer Roanoke, Parrish, Norfolk, &c., Ludlam & Pleasants.
Steamer Union, Adams, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.
Steamer Florida, Lyon, Savannah, S. L. Mitchell.
Steamer City of Norfolk, Post, Richmond and Norfolk, Mailer & Lord.
Steamer Delaware Seymour, Philadelphia, M. Sanford.
Ship May Flower Crabtree Glasgow, Dunham & Dimon.
Ship Albion (Norw), Koht, St. Petersburg, Schmidt & Bachen.
Ship New-York, Harding, New-Orleans, N. Snow.
Ship Harriet, Berry, Savannah, J. W. Elwell & Co.
Ship Sir Robert Peel, Chadwick, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.
Bark Conway, Hopper, Mobile, Brett, Vose & Co.
Bark Yazoo, Banks, Charleston, J. Atkins & Co.
Bark W. H. Woolfe, Porterfield, Havana, Foster & Nickerson.
Bark Yarmouth, Bangs, Charleston J. Atkins & Co.
Bark Kate Lincoln, Sherman, Trinidad, master.
Brig Fulton, (Br.) McCall, Cienfuegos, H. G. Donovan.
Brig Pauline, (Norw.) Vanterlippe, Porto Cabello, S. de Acosta Jones & Co.
Brig Sea Mew, Denison, West Coast of Africa, Wood & Nesbitt.
Brig St. Andrew, Robertson, Baltimore, Des Arts & Heuse.
Brig Eolian, Jordan, Mobile, Ladd & Church.
Brig Eliza, Merrill, Sisal, Nesmith & Sons.
Brig Condor, Small, Philadelphia, Brett Vose & Co.
Brig Huntsport, (Br.) Holmes, St. Johns, N. B., G. S. Wheelwright.
Schr. Alida, Delancy, Baracoa, C. H. Pierson.
Schr Alex Mitchell, Pulsbury, St. Thomas, Maitland, Phelps & Co.
Schr. L. M. Shaw, Branisa, Philadelphia, J. Hand.
Schr. Albert Vinal, Anderson, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaight.
Schr. Anawan, Letzer, New-Orleans, Frost & Hicks.
Schr Senator, Myers, Alexandria and Georgetown, Sturges, Glenman & Co.
Schr E. Bowley, Rogers, Mobile, J. W. Elwell & Co.
Schr. Almira T. Gandy, Richmond, C. H. Pierson.
Schr. Francis, Robinson, New-Orleans Medad Platt.
Schr. B. L. Perry, Thorn, Beaufort, Bateman & Rudderow.
Schr Mary A. Rowland, Rayner, Philadelphia, J. W. Mc Kee.
Schr Madeira, Ames, Jacksonville, Nesmith & Sons.
Schr. Henry Gibbs Cushman, New-Bedford, master.
Schr Tice P. Cooper, Corson, Richmond, C. H Pierson.
Schr. E. S Munsell, Avery, Matanzas, C. Ackerly.
Sch Jane C. Patterson Peacock, Washington, N.C., E. S Powell.
Sloop W. H Sanford, Jones, Providence.
Sloop Grecian, Soules, Providence.
Sloop New-York, Chapman, New-Haven.
Sloop Lucy Washington, sridgeport.

Arrived.

Steamship Southerner, Foster, Charleston, 68 hrs., mdse. and passengers to Spofford & Tileston. Wednesday, P. M., passed up the Camden and New-York going into Charleston.

Ship Hartford, Cooper, for Putnam, Me. New-Orleans March 20, mdse to Nesmith & Sons. Sld in co. with ship, Ashburton for Cadiz, and ship Hampton from Boston.

Ship Creole, Pierce, New-Orleans, March 28th, the Bar 22d, mdse to Frost & Hicks. The C. has had a succession of easterly gales. Took a pilot last Thursday. Left at the S. W. Pass ships Rajah and 13 in ward bound vessels. Left ships Minnesota and Shannon for New-York aground on the Bar.

Ship Oswego, Larkin, New-Orleans 17 ds., mdse to T. P. Stanton & Co.

Ship Activo, Zerega, Liverpool March 18, mdse. and 511 pass. to Zerega & Co. Sld. in co. with ships Jas Nesmith, Sidney, and Rip Van Winkle for New-York.

Bark Hyperion, Benjamin, Ponce, P.R., March 2, sugar and molasses to D. Dwight.

Bark Lucerne, (of Bristol) Bates, Sagua la Grande 16 ds., sugar and molasses to M. Taylor.

Bark William O. Alden, Bates, Belize Honduras, 18 ds., mdse to F. Alexander & Co. Lost no Am. vessels.

Bark M. Von Bree, (Belg.) De vaerts, Antwerp 34 ds., mdse. and 216 pass to order.

Bark Childe Harold, Olmsted, Havana April 1, sugar to J. J. Taylor & Co.

Bark Sarah Ann, (of Brunswick,) Merryman, Havana 15 ds., sugar to master.

Brig Harrio, (Br) McLean, Glasgow 50 ds., mdse. to F. McDonald & Co.

Brig Sabao, (of Cherryfield.) Sawyer, San Juan de los Remedios 15 ds., sugar to master. The S. has been 10 ds. N. of Bahama, with continual gales from N. N. W., split sails.

Brig Bonita, Dow, (of Boston) Oliver, Cardenas 10 days, sugar to master.

Brig Brookline, (of Eastport,) Ellingwood, Eastport 8 ds., lath to Smith & Boynton.

Brig Vesador, (Braz) Colchon, Para, March 6, hides to H. R. Cunning & Co.

Brig Emma Frances, Bartlett, Laguna, March 12, mdse, to Howland & Aspinwall. Left no American vessels.

Brig James Crosby, (of Bangor,) Pendleton, Cardenas, March 26 sugar to R. P. Buck & Co. Sld in co with bark C. H. Hamilton, Means, for Portsmouth; brigs Romer, Nichols for Portland; brig Houlton Barker, for Boston; schr. Hill, Carter, Coming out saw brigs California and Rutherford, for Boston; schr. Henry Lawrence, bound in.

Brig Cascada, (Br.) McDougal, Iungua, 20 ds., salt to J. S. Whitney.

Brig Augusta, Stone, Savannah 8 ds., cotton to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Brig Rainbow, Stackpole, Matanzas, 15 ds., sugar and molasses, to J. W. Elwell. Sld in co with brig Rainbow, of South Bay, Emerson, for Portland; bark Hudson, for Norfolk.

Brig Juanita, Bramhall, Belize, (Hond.) 22d March, copper, indz, &c., to Josiah Jex.

Brig Josslin, Crowell, Charleston 11 ds., cotton &c. to Foster & Nickerson. Experienced very severe weather.

Brig David Duffield, Yeager, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., naval stores to R. P. Powell.

Brig Ellen Mann (or Frankfort) Treat, Cardenas March 31, sugar and molasses to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Glenlyon (of Orland.) Partridge Sagua la Grande 16 ds., sugar and molasses to H. D. Brookman.

At Sagua la Grande March 26th, brigs Eliza Merrithew, Griffin, of New York, 5 ds.; Baronda Morton, do., and 6 brigs of no class.

Schr Madawaska, (of Cambridge,) Nutter, Cardenas 17 ds., molasses to M. Taylor & Co. Experienced very heavy weather. Has been 11 ds N. of Hatteras. Vessels left before reported.

Schr. Chesapeake Babbidge, Attakapas 22 ds., sugar and molasses to C. P. Leverich.

New-York Daily Times.

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RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Psychology.**—Dr. BENTON will Lecture at the Brooklyn Institute, (Washington-st.,) TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, April 13 and 14, and at Central Hall, Williamsburg, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, April 15 and 16. Admittance, 12½ cents. a13-2t*

☞ **Special Notice.**—The regular meeting of the HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY of the City of New-York will be held at the Stuyvesant Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 14, at 7½ o'clock. All interested in the subject are invited to attend. GEO WM CURTIS,
a13-2t* Recording Secretary.

☞ **To the Ladies.**—Dr. MANNING repeats his Free Lectures before Ladies, on Physical Education and the Cause and Cure of Chronic Weaknesses and Spinal deformity, in Society Library, corner of Leonard st. and Broadway, at 3 o'clock on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, of this week. a12-2t*

☞ **Geographical and Statistical Society.**—The Monthly Meeting of the AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY will be held at the New-York University, Washington Square, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The members of the New-York Historical Society and others interested in these subjects are invited.

☞ **Astor House.**—A CARD.—A report being in circulation that the Astor House is to be closed as a Hotel, and converted into stores—We hereby beg leave to say, that we have an unexpired lease of five years of the premises and further, that there is not the slightest foundation for the above report. COLEMAN & STETSON.
ASTOR HOUSE, April 10, 1852. a12-3t*

☞ **National Academy of Design** will open the 27th annual Exhibition to the Public, on TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M. Artist exhibitors are notified that Saturday, the 10th, is appointed varnishing day. By order of the Council.
a9-3t* J. H. SHEGOGUE,
Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

☞ **Woman's Friend in the Hour of Need.**—The attention of the ladies is respectfully solicited to Dr BELKNAP'S Obstetrical and Invalid chair, the most important invention of the age, as connected with their safety, comfort and convenience, in the time of their greatest trial. This chair is now offered for exhibition and sale at the Ladies' dressing-room, City Assembly Rooms, No 450 Broadway, for ladies only, this and next week, from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M. A lady of intelligence will attend to explain the same.

☞ **Friends of Temperance in Jersey City.**—Our municipal election in Jersey City will be held their municipal election TO-DAY. By recent amendments to their City charter, virtually containing the essential features of the Maine Law, they are now enabled to bring this question to a direct issue. It is the determination of the temperance folks to elect for Mayor, JAMES M. DAVENPORT, and a Board of Aldermen pledged to carry out this law. Let us urge the friends of the cause to VOTE, and above all to vote early, before going to business. Polls open from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M. a13-1t*

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company**—Incorporated under the law of the State of California, with a capital of $200,000, divided into 2,000 shares, at $100 each, offer $20,000 of stock, for sale at their office, No 66 Beaver-st., N. Y. For particulars, they refer to large advertisement in the Times of Wednesday or Saturday. Application for stock, or pamphlets of organization, charter, by-laws, &c., may be made personally or by mail, post-paid, to the Treasurer of the Company. D. W. INGERSOLL, President.
THOMAS E HASTINGS, Treasurer m18-MTTh&Ftf

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **Notice.**—SECOND MUTUAL LOAN, PIANO-FORTE AND HOUSE FURNISHING ASSOCIATION.—There will be a meeting of the Members of this Association TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING at 7½ o'clock, at Clinton Hall, Beekman-st., when the Articles of Agreement will be ready for the signatures of Members, and the dues received for the month of April. The Shares are filling up rapidly, and the Association is already one of the most popular of the day. Those Ladies and Gentlemen who have not yet entered their names as subscribers, can do so by calling at the Office, in the book store of ADRIANCE SHERMAN & CO., No 3 Astor House, or at the Clinton Hall, on the evening of meeting. Entrance fee $1.
JAMES PIRSSON, President.
E. WEBSTER, Vice-President.
J. CHOLWELL, Secretary of Meetings.
WM. VAN NORDEN, Chairman of Committee of Management.
J. D PRICE, Secretary.
A. H. JOCELYN, Treasurer.
A Prospectus can be had, gratis, and every information given, at the Office, No. 2 Astor House. a13-1t*

☞ **New-York Phœnix** BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—The second regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held at Temperance Hall, 8 av., between 41st and 42d-sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING 14th April, at 8 o'clock, when an opportunity will be afforded to members who have not paid their dues for the month of March to do so, and receive their pass-books

This Association being regularly incorporated and chartered, and every measure taken to insure its being equal to any association of the kind now existing, those who intend joining are reminded that now is the time to come forward, in order to save money, as subscriptions for shares will be received at this meeting, on payment of the original entrance fee—50 cents Speakers are engaged to explain the advantages of this Association, and the benefits of Building Associations in general. The dues for the month of April are payable on or before the day of this meeting Books open daily for subscriptions at the office of the Secretary, No 479 8th-av. D. D. NASH, President.
M. C. EDWARDS, Vice-President.
A. F. SMITH, Secretary. a12 3t

☞ **$3,372 50 Made in One Night.**—A public meeting of the EAST RIVER BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION will be held at Thalian Hall, No. 408 Grand st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock P M., to enable those who were unable to attend the former meetings, on account of the inclemency of the weather an opportunity of hearing explained the principles of the Association. An opportunity will be offered at the meeting to those who wish to join the Association to do so at the present rate of entrance fee Addresses will be delivered by several eminent speakers. The public are respectfully invited to attend Seats reserved for ladies. Entrance fee $1. Entrance fee for the next 50 Shares $25. The office, No 514 Grand st., is opened daily from 11 A. M. to 9 P. M., where subscriptions will be received, and all necessary information given.
OBADIAH NEWCOMB, President.
JAMES WHITE, Vice President.
CHARLES K. ANDERSON, Secretary. a12-3t

☞ **Fulton Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.**—The Second Monthly Meeting of this Association for the payment of dues will be held at Chatham Hall, No. 5 Chatham-square, on THURSDAY EVENING April 15th, at 8 o'clock. Advances will be offered for redemption The number of original shares being limited to 600, a large proportion of which are already taken it would be advisable for all who wish to become members of this successful Association to subscribe at once. Entrance fee, 50 cents. Monthly dues, $2 50 Ultimate value of shares, $600. The Secretary will be at the office of the Association, No 64 Bowery, (Citizens' Insurance Company,) on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, for the purpose of receiving dues and subscriptions, where those who can make it convenient will please call.
a12-4t ISAAC AMERMAN, Jr., Secretary.

☞ **Mount Vernon Building Association, No. 12.**—A public meeting of this association will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, April 15, in Convention Hall, West 37-st, near Bleecker, at 8 o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by several eminent speakers, who will explain the objects and working of the Association. All the objections to these institutions that have been or can be urged, will be refuted to the satisfaction of any one open to conviction. Come then, you who are laboring under the exactions of rapacious landlords and hear how you may escape these heavy rents and secure a home for yourselves—a home of your own. The entrance fee is only 50 cents, and the monthly dues $1. on each share; ultimate value of each share $200. Subscriptions received at the meeting, or by the Secretary, at his residence, No 110 Barrow st.
ABRAHAM J. POST, President.
CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Secretary. a12-4t*

☞ **Third Mechanics' Building and Mutual LOAN ASSOCIATION**—Entrance fee 50 cents, monthly dues $2, ultimate value of a share $500 This Society will loan money at the rate of six per cent on the actual amount advanced on a share. Persons desirous of withdrawing can do so by giving one month's notice, and receive back the dues paid by them, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum. Persons paying in advance will be allowed interest. There are but a few shares left, and the books will positively be closed as soon as 1,000 shares are subscribed for; so persons desirous of joining had better apply early, to JACOB PEGARE, Secretary, No 163 Hester st. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. A public meeting for the admission of new members will be held at Union Building, No 163 Bowery, on THURSDAY, the 15th inst., at 8 o'clock. P. M., when speakers will be in attendance. a12-4t

☞ **Second People's Building Association.**—Several shares will be redeemed at the monthly meeting on next WEDNESDAY EVENING, 14th inst., which will be held at the Assembly Room, corner of 25th-st. and 8th-av., at 8 o'clock. The books of this Association will be open a few days longer to receive subscriptions, at the office, No. 207 8th-av. Articles of Association can be had of the Secretary, daily, from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M. The entrance fee will shortly be raised. It is now $1. Monthly dues, $3
OLIVER H LEE, President.
ABRAM MCBRIDE, Vice-President.
J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary a9-5t

☞ **Notice.**—BUILDING ASSOCIATION'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The subscribers to the stock of this company, will bear in mind that the fourth and last instalment of five dollars per share, is required to be paid on Thursday, the 15th inst., at the Mercantile Bank, corner of John-st and Broadway.
Share-holders who have not signed the Charter, will do so immediately, to facilitate the business of the company.
JOHN BRUCE, President
J. JEREMUN, Secretary. a11-4t

☞ **A Pamphlet fully explaining THE WORKINGS OF BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS**, just published and for sale by R. CHAPMAN, rear of No. 93 Fulton st., and of the Secretaries of the various Associations. Price 12½c. All who will, can be convinced that these Associations are based on Truth, by a perusal of this little work. It contains much information, both to members and those about joining. a10-1t*

☞ **Mechanics' Building Association.**—A regular meeting of the above Association, will be held at Warner Hall, corner Grand and Henry-sts., on MONDAY EVENING the 14th inst., at 8 o'clock. Members are requested to attend, as an amendment to the Constitution will be voted on.
a12-3t JACOB PEGARE, Secretary.

☞ **Excelsior No. 2.**—A regular meeting of this Association will be held at Union Building, No 163 Bowery, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 13th, at 8 o'clock. Subscriptions will be received at the meeting or at the office No. 163 Bowery. Entrance fee, $1; dues, $3; shares $5.
W. F. BARRETT, Secretary. a12-3t* D. L. MILLER, President.

☞ **Union Building Association.**—A regular meeting of this above Association will be held at No 5 Chatham-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, April 13th, at 8 o'clock. Entrance fee $5, which has been raised to $10 after this meeting. After this meeting the books will be closed.
a12-3t* JACOB PEGARE, Secretary.

☞ **The Western Farm and VILLAGE ASSOCIATION** (2 class, 1st central) meeting THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock, at Clinton Hall, Beekman-st. Members are requested to attend punctually. By order.
A. MURPHY President.
THOMAS H. ALLEN, Recording Secretary. a12-1t*

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **Columbia Building Association of BROOKLYN.**—The first Regular Monthly Meeting will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 14th inst., at No 16 Hamilton-av., when a number of shares will be offered for resignation. Members are notified to pay their first month's dues, during the week, to the Secretary, at his office, No. 16 Court-st., or at the Hall, on Wednesday evening. The Hall will be open at 5 P. M., for the reception of dues. The Meeting will commence at 8 o'clock This Association is in a very flourishing condition. Its first monthly meeting takes place April 14, when the regular dues are payable. Any person, male or female, desirous of making his or her small earnings more than triple within the space of a few years, or any person who is desirous of borrowing money in order to purchase his own house on the most advantageous terms, who will but take the trouble to compare the advantages offered by this Association, both to lenders and borrowers, with those offered by any other Associations, will at once find a key to the success of our plan; for instance:

1. It will loan money at 6 per cent. per annum on the amount advanced.
2. It will allow interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum to all persons who prefer paying their subscriptions for two months or more in advance, thus securing a double interest—firstly the above 7 per cent.; secondly, their share of profits Persons who wish to borrow money for the purpose of buying or building their own house or farm, can here secure an advance on far more liberal terms than are effected by any other Association.
3. Persons desirous of withdrawing from the Society, can do so at any time, by giving one month's notice, and receive back all dues paid by them, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum.

A person who will save but 14 cents a day, (and there is not one person who cannot, if so disposed,) can in this Society secure in a few years a small capital, ($1,000,) with which he can establish himself in business, and thus acquire in a own independence. The entrance fee is 50 cents per share; monthly payment, $2 per share; value of each share, $500. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of joining can leave their names with the Secretary.
DANL P. BARNARD, President.
WM H GRIFFITH, Vice-President.
CHAS. O. RICHARDSON, Secretary, 10 Court-st. m29-tA15

☞ **Rutger's Building Association**, office No. 286 East Broadway, corner of Gouverneur st. Office hours from 4 to 9 P M. This association having completed its organization according to law, is now ready to receive subscriptions for its shares Shares $500. Monthly dues, $3 Initiation fee, $2 The officers of this association are well and generally known as being connected with the various business interest of the City of New-York, and their characters as citizens and men of property furnish all those who may feel disposed to patronize the association with the most satisfactory assurance that its business affairs will be conducted with an eye solely to the best interest of its members. Men of small means will find this association to be both a safe and profitable repository for such sums as they may subscribe to its funds.
THOMAS McLELLAND, President.
CHANDLER L. INGERSOLL, } Vice-Presidents.
EDWIN SOUTON, }
JAMES P HAIGHT, Secretary.
CLINTON MILLS and THOMPSON, Attorneys.

TRUSTEES

Daniel D Bemsen,	Thomas B. Davis,	Edwin Souton,
Thomas Woodward,	Charles Roberts,	James Murphy
Abraham Leake.	Henry Fairburn,	Dani P. Sams,
Chandler L Ingersoll,	Alfred T Conklin,	John H. Briggs.

a12-6t*

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I...NO. 178 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1852 PRICE ONE CENT.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE EL DORADO.

$800,000 IN GOLD DUST.

The Mails left Behind.

HEAVY RAINS---GREAT FLOODS.

Marriages, Deaths, &c.

The U. S. Mail steamer *El Dorado*, Lieut H. J. HARTSTEINE, U. S. N., commanding, arrived at this port early last evening from the new city of Aspinwall, N. G., via Chagres at 9 o'clock P. M., the 3d inst, with 214 passengers, and over $800,000 in gold dust.

The *El Dorado* left at Aspinwall the steamer *Sierra Nevada*, to sail soon. The *United States* arrived at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 3d. The *Ohio* was hourly expected.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s steamer *California*, Capt. WHITING, had arrived at Panama. The *Constitution* and *Tennessee*, of the same line, were hourly expected.

Passengers by the *El Dorado* report a steamer coming into Panama on the 1st April, supposed to be the *Winfield Scott*.

The *California* was to sail on the 15th inst., and the *Tennessee* on the 18th. The *New-Orleans* was to sail on the 16th for San Francisco via San Juan del Sud.

At 4 o'clock A. M. on the 11th April, fifty miles south of Cape Hatteras, the *El Dorado* saw the *Empire City* hence for Havana and New-Orleans.

We regret to say that the Pacific Mails did not come by this steamer. They arrived at Panama twenty hours behind the passengers and treasure—the steamer delaying her departure that length of time. When at last they reached Aspinwall, Mr. MIDGETT, the U. S Mail Agent in charge, refused to put them on board, alleging as a reason, his orders from the Postmaster-General to carry them by the way of Havana. They will probably come on in the *Georgia*, which may be expected to morrow, or next day, as she left New-Orleans for this port, *via* Havana, on Saturday last.

The following is the

Specie List.

Adams & Co.....	$190,424	Peter Naylor.....	6,125
Am. Exchange Bank..	100,000	Johnson & Lowden....	5,344
Burgoyne & Prime....	60,000	Spofford, Tileston & Co	5,267
Drew, Robinson & Co..	50,000	Weeks, Kelly & Co....	5,100
Howland & Aspinwall.	50 000	Read, Wade & Co....	5,066
Philapelphia Bank....	32,000	Read, Wade & Co....	5,000
A H. Lisack & Co....	19,225	J Cunningham	4,800
Brown Bros & Co.....	18,480	McNulty & Co.....	4 000
J Watson & Sons.....	11.100	L. Lougfeldt	2,030
S F Hurd & Co.....	10.000	H. Josephi & Co.....	2,716
A & R.....	10,000	A. A. Frazer.....	1,910
De Rham & Moore....	8,500	W. S. Hansell & Co....	1,109
Twombly & Lamson...	8,000	F. Probst.....	559
Howard, Fox & Co....	8,000	To Order.....	34,357
H & H Freeman & Co	7.175	On Freight.....	680,000
A W. Canfield.....	6,288	Among Passengers ...	150.000
Beale, Meincke & De Witt	6,265		
Total.....			$330 009

The Isthmus Transit.

Passenger trains now run on the Panama Railroad regularly as far as Buena Vista, to which point it was opened on the 2d inst. Col. GEO. M. TOTTEN, the Chief Engineer, expects to have the road opened to Friola, on the 18th inst., leaving only twelve miles of river navigation. The regular trains leave Aspinwall at 6 A. M., daily. Mail trains are run immediately on the arrival of the mail ships. Passengers leaving Aspinwall in the morning arrive at Gorgona the same day, Fare on cars, $5; from the end of railroad to Gorgona, in boats, from $1 50 to $3; while by the old river route from two to four days were consumed at an expense pecuniarily of from $10 to $15. The road is in excellent order and the cars are equal in comfort to any on our Northern roads. The *El Dorado* was the first ship to discharge her passengers and cargo directly from the ship to the wharf. She laid at the wharf while there and received the treasure and passengers on board in the same way, with as much ease and security as could be done at the wharf in New-York, thus avoiding the danger and inconvenience attending the landing in small boats at Chagres. All the mail steamers now land at Aspinwall, and Chagres is being deserted very fast. Many houses are being removed from there to Aspinwall, and the latter place begins to assume the appearance of a busy and thriving city.

The North America's Passengers.

We learn from passengers that much distress prevails among the *North America's* passengers, at Acapulco; many of them being destitute of means, and dependant on the gifts of passing steamers for the means of living. Most of the ladies were taken on board the Pacific mail steamship *Panama*, but the balance have no means, either present or prospective, of getting away, as the owners of the *North America* have no extra ships to send to their relief. The *Pacific*, of the same line, stopped at Acapulco, going up, but refused to take any on board, as they said they were already full. The *Panama* was also full, but still found accommodation for many ladies. The California papers state that the agent of the *North America* and *Pacific* was making endeavors to charter a sailing vessel to go to their relief, as no steamer could be procured for that purpose.

Deaths on board the El Dorado.

April 4, Edward Cornish, aged 24 years, of New-York, from fever.

April 10, George White, aged 26 years, of Bridgeport, from erysipelas.

The list of passengers by this arrival will be found in the appropriate column.

We are indebted to Purser L. C. PAINE, of the *El Dorado*, and to Adams & Co.'s Express, for valuable memoranda, and late California papers.

Miscellaneous.

Our dates from San Francisco are to the 15th ult. The news is of little interest.

The leading item of news relates to severe freshets in the interior, consequent upon recent and very heavy rains. The loss of property, however, is not so great as on a former similar occasion. Sacramento City was overflowed on the 7th March, in consequence of a crevasse in the levee. The Sacramento and American Rivers had risen very rapidly during the day previous, and at length acquired a velocity of current and strength of pressure which the levee could not resist, and the water poured into the city at several points. All the bridges were swept away, and several persons—names not given—were drowned. The greater portion of Sacramento was inundated, and boats were brought in requisition to navigate the streets to and from the State Capitol and between many other points. The loss, however, was chiefly confined to the owners of small cottages, whose furniture was more or less damaged. The merchants, having anticipated the casualty, had taken precautions which saved their stocks. The citizens turned out, and under the direction of the Mayor, the breaches in the levee were repaired. The rains ceased, the rivers resumed their ordinary level, and at the last accounts all parties were repairing damages in good spirits, and rejoicing "that it was no worse." The entire loss in the city is estimated at $150,000. The farmers and gardeners, on the low lands, and the proprietors of bridges, must have sustained much greater losses.

At Marysville the destruction was proportionately greater. The lower part of the City—the business portion—was from 6 to 14 feet under water. The foundations of Peter Robertson's Chili flour warehouse, and of Ream & Co.'s brick store, were washed away, and the buildings fell. Other brick buildings are seriously weakened. The aggregate amount of loss cannot be less than $100,000. The following were the principal sufferers:

Peter Robinson; Pacific Hotel; Antelope House; Fashion and Gov. Dana's Steamboat office; Bullard, Bray & Co.; Flint & Rhodes, crockery; King, Pierce & Co: John C. Fall & Co.; J. M. Faulkner; Dexter & Hite; McCormick & Mears; Roberts, Packard & Co.; Sartwell and Co.; A. Y. Smith & Co.; George W. Tyler & Co.; Parish & Adams; Low Brothers; Charles Lambert; Parish, Duval & Co.; J. A. Ream & Co.; George W. Plume; Adgma & Co's Express; Hotel de France; Ford, Lathrop & Co.; Packard & Co.; Harrington & Hazeltine; Blanchard & Garst; Drum & Sommers & White; S. Perry & Co.; Fisher & McLeod; Chinese Saloon; Senorita Jesus; Hotel de Commerce; J. Smith, lumber dealer; Johnson & Co., builders; Ruckley & Heise, saddle manufacturers; Hugh Lynch; C. Armstrong; Jerome Falco.

No lives were lost in the city. Three men were drowned at Bodley's Ranch, some three miles from town, on the Cuba. They were caught by the rise in the river. One of them was J. Miller.

Considerable portions of Stockton were also inundated, but the loss there is estimated at only $25,000. The following is a list of the principal losers:

Gov Edwards, interest in bridge, Weber avenue, $1,700; City, interest in bridge, $1,400; City, Main-street bridge, $1,500; Mr Shaw, two houses and a large quantity of lumber, $4,000; City, foot bridge, $400; City, dam at upper end of slough, $300; City, damage to levee bridge and engine-house, $700; H Morton, $1,200; Nicolas & Co., $700; Congdon & Lourneau $300; Converse & Co., $1,000; Dr Gratton, Mr Gwinne and others, fencing, etc.; Capt. J. D. Cressy, $1,000

Along the bed of the plain between the San Joaquin and the foot hills of the Sierra Nevada there are numerous channels, which have been formed by the rains of successive winters, and which are dry in summer time. These have been completely filled, and their banks have been overflowed to a greater extent than has ever been known; while the rivers Moquelumne, Calaveras and Stanislaus have risen at least 12 feet higher than they rose in the severe winter of 1849 and '50 The country on the Moquelumne was completely flooded, the crops are hidden from the sight, and in many places the houses have been swept away. Every bridge and ferry on the river was carried down by the resistless force of the current.

Communication with the mining districts was cut off for several days. Mining operations in many places had been impeded to a considerable extent by the flood; but the increased supply of water was hailed with joy by many others, who had been unable to wash out their "dirt" for the want of it. It is confidently expected by intelligent persons, who have given attention to the subject, that the yield of gold this season will exceed that of any former year. A greater number of persons have been at work, and a greater quantity of earth has been dug, than was ever known before.

The San Francisco *Herald* says that crime is increasing in the State. Since the last mail left, we have accounts of several murders having been committed in the interior by the Indians, some of whom were arrested, tried, and convicted, according to the Lynch code of procedure. In San Francisco, burglary is of frequent occurrence. Hardly a night passes over without one or more houses being forcibly entered and plundered.

The bill before the Legislature submitting to the people at the next election, the question whether a Constitutional Convention shall be held or not, will probably become a law. It was passed by the House on the 2d ult., and is before the Senate.

Another bill which is pending, and will probably pass, proposes to enforce contracts, made beyond the State, for the performance of labor within the limits thereof. If this bill should become a law, contracts will be immediately made with laborers in China, and a fresh impetus will be given to the development of the mineral resources of California, and to the improvement of her cities. The present high price of labor of every kind retards the growth of the larger towns.

The U. S sloop of war, *St. Marys*, had left San Francisco for the Japanese empire, taking home the wrecked Japanese, who were rescued over a year since.

The amount of duties paid during the months of January and February, in the present year, on goods imported into San Francisco by American and foreign vessels, was $285,701 85.

From the 28th of February to the 10th of March inclusive, the number of passengers arrived in San Francisco by sea, was 1,424—of whom 1,250 were men, 133 women, and 41 children. The departures during the first fourteen days of March were 509. Upwards of 1,500 persons were then hourly expected in the *Tennessee* and *North America*.

The *Western American*, the only Democratic organ at San Francisco, has wound up its affairs and "gone out." This, we believe, is the fifth failure to establish a daily paper of that faith in San Francisco.

The San Francisco *Picayune* establishment has been sold out to parties who propose to continue its publication.

The trial of James Edgarton for the murder of Warren C Norris, has been had at San Francisco. The Jury could not agree. It will be remembered that the accused was a policeman, and had arrested Norris, who used abusive and threatening language towards the officer, in the police-office, when the latter shot him, and plead the necessity of self-defense.

Deputy-Marshal Charles H. Smith was stabbed, and instantly killed by a Mexican prisoner named Montemeyes, whom he had in charge at San José. The murderer escaped.

The steamship *Monumental City*, for whose safety much anxiety has been felt, arrived at San Francisco on the 4th ult., having been detained by accident to machinery.

Col. Berzenezey, formerly of KOSSUTH'S suite, had left for China—a free passage having been tendered him in the New-York clipper *Golden Gate*.

Mr. Joseph Fish, one of the proprietors of the California State *Journal*, at Sacramento, committed suicide by taking laudanum. It is stated that he was subject to temporary derangement.

The town of Downieville, recently nearly effaced by fire, is already nearly rebuilt in an improved style, and a fine business is doing there.

Madame BISCCACIANTI, the vocalist, had arrived, and was about to commence her concerts.

Marysville has just elected the entire Whig ticket for City officers, with the exception of one Alderman.

A man named O'Connor was beat and kicked and stabbed at San Francisco, by Wm. Adit, and others, so severely that he died. Adit was committed on a charge of murder.

Several expeditions to Mexican Sonora have been recently organized, and other companies were forming. The ostensible object is to drive off the Apache Indians, and occupy the rich places said to exist there.

The body of a man named James Brooming has been found in the Sacramento river.

The Italian ship *St. George* has reached San Francisco after eleven months' passage from Genoa.

Daniel Waterman, a miner, whose cabin is near Nevada, was robbed on the 24th ult. of $4,500 in Cayote gold dust.

The Mines.

The accounts from the mining districts are meagre, in consequence of communication being cut off by the floods Such as we have are ensouraging. At O'Neal's Bar, Murphy's and numerous other places, the miners were making from $20 to $50 to the man.

The quartz mills, whose machinery is found effective, continue to turn out large amounts of the precious metal. The rock continues to yield handsome returns, the veins proving rich and quite uniform, giving every promise of holding out for many years.

Considerable excitement exists in consequence of the reported richness of gold mines at Queen Charlotte's Island. Several parties who have attempted to prove the truth of the reports were prevented from making explorations by hostility of the Cape Flattery Indians. A ship has been "put up" at San Francisco for the island, and it is proposed to take a strong handed party there to contest with the Indians for the golden prize. It is believed that the Hudson's Bay Company have been acquainted with these mines for some time past, and are taking measures to secure their monopoly under the crown.

OREGON.

Our dates from Oregon are to the 11th ult.

There have been thirteen bodies found of those who perished by the ill-fated *Warren*. But a few, however, could be recognized.

Capt. Flavel and others are engaged in buoying out the channel at the bar at the mouth of the Columbia.

A man by the name of Hooker was brutally murdered in Polk County by a man named Everman. Everman was accused by Hooker of attempting to rob his brother's house, in which his property was. Report says that Everman has confessed the murder.

The papers are still agitating the seat of government question.

Gold has been found in small quantities in Portland.

Joshua Atkins, of Benton county, was instantly killed by a falling tree, on Tuesday, the 17th ult., near his residence.

The schooner *Juliet*, Captain J. COLLINS, was wrecked on the beach about 30 miles south of Columbia river, on the 28th January. All hands saved.

PANAMA.

The health of Panama is ordinarily good. The crowd of California-bound passengers had so nearly subsided that sailing vessels had been drawn off the route for want of sufficient patronage.

Rev. Mr BIGHAM, a Methodist Missionary, appointed to reside at Panama, by the Georgia Methodist Convention, had arrived and commenced his labors.

It is announced that the Pacific Steam Navigation Company is making arrangements to run a line of steamers between Panama and Sydney, N. S. W.

$150,000, in gold dust, is reported in the hands of passengers.

The road from San Juan del Sud is reported in good condition.

The Transit Company's large light draft boat, *Edmund H Miller*, was completed in time to take up a portion of the *Webster's* passengers, and is found admirably adapted to the purpose.

San Juan was quite healthy. Fine weather prevailed during five days that the *Webster* lay in port.

The U. S. sloop of war *Decatur* sailed on the 1st inst., for a port in the South, to be absent four or five days. Officers and crew all well.

The steamer *Alabama*, condemned and sold in San Juan, left for New-Orleans on 1st inst.

MARRIAGES.

In San Francisco, April 3, by Rev. S. H. Willey, Mr Daniel B. Provost to Miss Mary A. Sherry, all of that city.

On the evening of April 1, at the First Congregational Church, by Rev. T. Dwight Hunt, John C. Fory, to Mrs Annie Bartlett, all of that city.

On Sunday, Feb. 29, by Rev. H. Kroh, Mr. Henry Frederick to Miss Sophia M. E Maurer.

March 9, at the residence of Eben Niles, Esq., by Rev. A. Williams, Edward Russell Antony, of Adams & Co.'s Express, to Adaline Augusta Boomer, late of Boston.

In the First Congressional Church, on the 10th March, by Rev. T. Dwight Hunt, Mr. William B. May, of Sacramento City, to Mrs. Mary E Inskeep, of San Francisco.

At Stockton, by Rev. Mr. Woods, Mr John McAime to Miss Ellen Petty, both of that city and formerly of Texas.

On Sunday, Feb 29, by Rev. H. Kroh, Mr. Henry Frederick to Miss Sophia M. E. Mauber.

In Oregon City, Feb. 19, by Rev A. A. F. Walker, Mr Alanson Beers to Miss Sarah S Smith

DEATHS.

In Sacramento City, on Sunday evening, March 1, Mr Joseph Fish, aged about 30 years. The deceased was a native of Brownsville, Pa

In Stockton Feb 26, Mr. James McNab, aged 46 years, native of Ireland.

In San Francisco, March 1, Mr. William Evans, aged 41 years, formerly of Chester County, Pa.

At Middle Bar, Mokolumne River, on the 26th ult., of consumption, Charles Van Dessil, aged 30, a native of Belgium.

Feb. 2, in West Tulatin Plain, O. T., Sarah, wife of Taos. G. Naylor.

Feb. 13, in Oregon, Mr. James E Goodrich, formerly of Iowa.

On board schr. *Alerto*, Feb. 18, Miss Rosalie Flores.

On board of the *Monumental City*, from Panama, Mr. Fred'k Schartzer, of congestion of the brain.

At Mazatlan, Feb. 16, Isaac Gordon, of Vermont, aged 29 years

On Sunday, March 7, at Contra Costa, suddenly, John S. Amieux.

On board of the brig *Cabarco*, on her passage from Panama, Mrs Swartz, Mr Dehan, Mary Halligan, A. Montgomery, R Valtenburgh, B. Smith, S D Mayon

On board the clipper ship *Northern Light*, the second day out from Boston, Mr. W P N Hunt, seaman, of Salem He fell from the fore yard on deck, and was instantly killed. He leaves a wife and one child in Salem

At Columbia, on the 26th February, James Shields. 116 ounces of gold dust were found buried in his house, and $134 on his person; both of which sums were placed in the hands of the Public Administrator.

At San Francisco Feb. 29, James R. Bird, aged 30 years, Tennessee. March 1, Thos Darns, 35, New-York. March 2 Morris Rearden, 40, Massachusetts. March 3, James Cochrane. March 5, Nathaniel Nickerson, 26, Massachusetts. March 5, James Wall, 18, New-York. March 7, Reuben H Morrow 26, Massachusetts; James Grimshaw, 3 N. S. Wales. March 11, John Lawless, 34, Ireland March 12, John A. Goupert, 45, France; Ane Yablousky, 40, London.

The following named persons died at Sacramento City during the month of February:

Ella Gay, Illinois; Nathan Spencer, New-York; Henry Lawrence, Mississippi; Chas Camel, Tennessee; Cass Woodhouse, Georgia; Jas. Fires, (colored) Missouri; Anna Bray; Lockhart Mellin, Wisconsin; Thomas Reese, Kentucky; Ebenezer Ford, Vermont; Geo E. Foster; Alfred Alexander, (colored) North Carolina; Washington Lash, Missouri; H L Morgan, Ohio; a Chinaman; Harman Studyer, Maine; Charles Adriance, New-York; C. Nesselroads Kentucky; Wm. Bryce, Scotland; Stranger (colored); Matthew Atkins, Kentucky; Griffith Edwards, New South Wales.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Great Fire at Savannah—Immense Destruction of Cotton—Loss, $300,000.

SAVANNAH, Sunday, April 11.

A fire was discovered at 2 o'clock this (Sunday) morning in Lamar's Cotton Press sheds; and the wind being high, the flames spread with great rapidity. Lamar's warehouse contained several presses, and from 4,000 to 5,000 bales of Cotton, which were entirely consumed.

The ships *Jane Hammond* and *Isabella* were aground at the wharf, and could not be removed—the former was nearly consumed, with a large quantity of Cotton on board. The *Isabella* also sustained much injury. Lamar's shed and presses cost $50,000. Insured only for $2 ,000. Messrs. Allen & Ball lost 1,000 bales of Cotton—insured G. W. Garland & Co. lost 800 bales. Messrs E. Molyneux, A. Low & Co., Wm. Battersby, and seven other firms, lost different quantities of Cotton. They were all insured.

Lamars' goods and papers, in an iron safe, were entirely destroyed. He also lost a house, valued at $1,500. The total loss is estimated at $300,000.

General Scott and the Compromise.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 12.

The *Republic* of this morning contains a letter from Hon. Edward Stanly, in reply to the Washington correspondent of the New-York *Express*. He denies the statement that General Scott was only in favor of the four first Compromise measures, and asserts that he supports them all.

General Scott.

CHARLESTON, Monday, April 11.

The *Macon* (Ga.) *Journal* is out against Gen. Scott as a candidate for the Presidency.

The Southern Mail—Loss of the Bark Sarah Hand—Miscellaneous Items

BALTIMORE, Monday, April 12.

The Southern mail, as late as due, has arrived.

The ship *Memphis* arrived at New-Orleans, reports the total loss of the bark *Sarah Hand*, on Sandy Keys, bound to New-York, with a cargo of sugar and molasses. All the cargo was saved except 300 boxes of sugar.

The *Vicksburg Whig* reports another tragedy in Mississippi—a man named William McKay being shot by his step-sons. The mother of the murderers was witness of the deed.

A fire occurred at Richmond, Va, yesterday, consuming an extensive tobacco factory.

Rasch, the unfortunate German who was shot last night, is still alive, notwithstanding the general report which prevailed of his immediate death. He has three balls in his head, and it is thought cannot possibly survive.

The Baltimore City Council to-day adopted a petition to the Legislature, to pass a law prohibiting the carrying of concealed weapons.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Monday, April 12.

The schooners *Ivanhoe*, from Rockland for New-York, and *Vendovi*, Hatch, from New-York for Portland, and an unknown schooner, from Cape Ann for New-York, went ashore at Tours's Island on the 9th. The *Vendovi* got off the same day, and arrived here this morning.

The bark *Turk*, Capt. Harding, from Messina, also arrived this morning.

Conviction of Captain Naglee

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 12.

Captain Naglee's second trial resulted, to-day, in his conviction for obtaining

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1852.

☞ The Weekly Edition of the *Daily Times*, published every day at 2 o'clock P. M., and issued to subscribers for *One Cent*, contains a full and complete list of the *Arrivals at all the Hotels*, up to the latest hour.

International Copyright.

The regular Paris correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* has the following paragraph, in a recent letter:

"The first volume of Mr. Bancroft's History of the American Revolution came into my hands about three months ago; its cost here was twenty-two francs—more than four dollars; *we pay dear for our London copyright literature.*"

By the treaty between France and England, authors in one country enjoy the benefits of copyright in the other; and Mr. Bancroft, acquiring the protection of a copyright in England by publishing his work there before its appearance here, shares also the advantages of the English treaty with France. As it has been rumored that efforts are made to conclude a similar treaty between England and the United States, this may be a favorable time for directing attention to the subject.

The direct and inevitable result of such an international copyright system is stated by Mr. Walsh—"*we pay dear* for our literature." English books cannot now be reprinted in Paris; French readers of course must pay English prices for them. The same result would follow the conclusion of a similar arrangement between England and the United States. We should obtain no books here except at copyright prices,—the prices which English authors and publishers see fit to put upon them. There are *three* parties interested in this matter, all of whom would be seriously affected by such an arrangement,—viz.: Authors, Publishers, and the Public. The rights and interests of neither class can justly be disregarded; all must be fairly weighed and duly protected.

1. It is urged on behalf of authors that they have an *absolute property* in their books,—just as truly as in any other product of their labor: and that any interference with their absolute control over them,—any limitation of that right of property, either in regard to the countries in which, or the time for which, they may sell them at their own prices, and upon their own conditions, is unjust and oppressive. Whatever may be the abstract merits of this claim, it is sufficient to say that no such absolute property in books has ever been conceded to authors in any country or at any time. It has always been held that Society depends so much upon books for its welfare and progress,—that their wide circulation is so necessary to the public health and to the elevation and advancement of mankind, that private rights must yield something of their exclusiveness and concede such restrictions as the public good requires. At common law there is no absolute property in books at all. Each country, by its statute law, confers upon authors such rights of property as it deems just to them and still conducive to the general good. Authors are allowed, within certain limits,—in their own country and for a certain number of years,—to enjoy the absolute monopoly of their books,—and to give them to the public only upon such conditions and at such prices as may be consistent with their own private interests. After that term shall have expired, their books become the property of the public, which is so largely dependant upon them for its health and growth. An International Copyright law, by extending these bounds, would confer upon English authors the monopoly of their books in the United States, and *vice versa*. It would unquestionably, therefore, greatly promote their private emolument.

2. Publishers have substantially the same private interest in this matter as authors. English publishers, through an international copyright law, would be able to monopolize the publication of all English books. They could say to the American public, you must buy our books, at our prices, or you cannot have them at all. And if they should see fit to sell their copyrights to American publishers, it is clear that they would go into the hands of the wealthiest and most powerful publishing houses, who could afford to pay the highest prices for them. Book publishing, therefore, would become a monopoly. All our books would either be printed in England, or by the heaviest houses only in the United States. Our relations to England, in this matter, would be substantially the same as those of Canada.

3. Would the *public good* be promoted by the establishment of an international and perpetual copyright system? Nothing is more certain than that the superiority of the American people, over the people of England, as well as of every other country, in general intelligence, is due mainly to the fact, that books are brought more universally within their reach. Every American reads, because he can get books. In England the price of books, and of literature of every kind, has been and still is enormously high. Authors and publishers, enjoying copyright protection, find it for their private advantage to exact large prices for their books; and this, together with the exactions of the Government in the shape of duties, has kept books, magazines, newspapers,—reading of every sort, entirely beyond the reach of the great masses of the English people. And to that fact, more than any other, is due their comparative ignorance and consequent degradation. The whole tendency of things on the other hand in the United States, has been to render literature *cheap*, and thus to bring it within the reach of every class of our people. There is no laborer so poor that he cannot buy books,—take newspapers, and in various ways avail himself of the instructing and elevating influences of literature. Put all books under copyright protection,—give to English authors and publishers the right to exact their own prices for their books here as they do at home,—and you destroy at once this most potent agent in the enlightenment and elevation of the American people.

It is said that this thing will regulate itself—that the *price* of books will be reduced, in order to create the wider demand. Facts do not sustain this theory. There cannot be any such competition in the production of books as will enforce such a practice. The price of books in England is not reduced under the operation of any such principle. Mr. Bentley knows that Bancroft's "History of the United States" has no rival; he can demand *four dollars* a volume for it, therefore, with entire impunity. The history of our own copyright books shows the same thing. Congress has from time to time appropriated large sums of money to aid in publishing the posthumous papers of HAMILTON, JEFFERSON, MADISON and other great men of our Republic, whose writings ought to be public property. Yet they are copyrighted by their surviving families, and in spite of the public money so liberally voted, are kept at so high prices as to be entirely inaccessible to the great mass of the people. The temptation to put large profits in their purse outweighs, with authors and publishers, all considerations of the public good. And this is specially true of those works which are most valuable. The best biographies, histories, collections of public papers, legal and medical essays, &c., to—those American books which would most tend to the promotion of public intelligence and prosperity, are precisely those which are kept at the highest prices, and which attain, therefore, only a limited circulation. An international copyright treaty would put English books upon the same footing, and would remove the great body of the best literature of the day entirely out of the reach of the great mass of the American people.

The reply usually urged to these obvious considerations is, that Society has no right, even for its own good, to rob authors of their property. But it is an established principle, essential to the welfare of individuals as well as of Society, that private interests must be held subordinate to the public welfare; and the principle has always been recognized and applied in regard to new inventions and other kinds of property, which had a direct and important bearing upon the public good. Besides, the existing laws of copyright, with all their limitations, afford to authors perhaps quite as large remuneration as would be consistent with the general interests of Society.

One thing seems very clear; this subject is one of too wide an interest, and of too direct a bearing upon the welfare of the people, to be settled by any but the *law-making* power. It is not a matter to be adjusted by treaty—by negotiations conducted in secret, and without the knowledge of the millions so directly interested in the issue. We take it for granted that the laws of the United States upon this subject, will not be changed by any other authority than that which made them.

The Modern Phalaris.

Speculators of the French school used to perplex themselves with conjectures as to the character of a people, whose Governments were based on principles of vice instead of virtue. What would be the fate of a nation whose rulers were recommended by atheism, murder and violence, and crime of every description. Could it exist? Was it within the scope of possibility? The history of their own land, in 1793, threw some light on the question. France was governed by crime. The ordinary sense of humanity upon rights and justice, was superseded by a code so sanguinary, that Draco must have died of envy at perusing them, were he not already in Erebus. It was proved that a democracy might theorize in blood, and lop away the best members of the body politic in order to make visionary constitutions cover and fit tastefully over the mutilated shape. There was no doubt of the capacities for wrong, among an outraged people, outraged by ages of matchless injustice; and yet the people live on, outliving republican and royal *regimes* without number. But it was reserved for a later era, a century of immeasurable light and cultivation, to illustrate the remainder of the proposition, proving that kings may run riot with power, and employ the authority, claimed as descending from deity, for purposes so destructive, that "Apollyon, the destroyer," would seem to be their favorite false God. A Bourbon—one of the same family which decreed and shared the massacre of St. Bartholomew; which delivered the Albigenses and Chamissards to sword and flame; and which uttered the edict of Nantes—was to be the immediate actor in the fearful demonstration. And Naples, whither none goes that does not exult in the loveliness of the land; the cloudless sky; the exuberant nature; the placid seas; and its myriads of classic memories, was to be the scene of the experiment. The reign has been all that the most eager inquirer could desire. Popular rights and religion; personal liberty, and happiness and life, have been as dust in the path of this arch-fiend of royalty. He represents to the reflective mind, *murder enthroned and crowned*; the incarnated evil; the final result of diabolical malice as practiced upon humanity. The speculator need no longer doubt. A nation can exist—though it can hardly be said to live—under all manner of established and authorized cruelty. The laws of the two Mosaic tables, reversed, and then enounced as the true standard of moral and civil duty, are made the vital principles of society. The trial succeeds to a marvel. Surely, no further investigations of the sort are required to prove the possibility of national existence, although it be controlled by the devil's own decalogue.

We have ever and anon dwelt upon the excesses of this new Nero; less with any fair prospect of effecting good, than with a faint hope and earnest wish to have the universal voice of mankind speak its censure and execrations in his ear. A more familiar acquaintance with the discipline of our own prisons has sometimes caused us to qual fy our comments, and blush as we peered into foreign dungeons. But at least the atrocities we witness at home are not legalized, or inflicted in conformity with the known will of our rulers; while those of Naples are the immediate dictate of a power, whose wishes are laws. The hireling of a penitentiary here may torment, and abuse and brutify himself, without the knowledge of his superiors; while in Italy the *fons et origo* of wickedness is an absolute king "by the grace of God." There is a difference, therefore, and we shelter ourselves under it cheerfully.

Not long ago the removal of Poerio and his fellows to Montefusco was mentioned in the *Times*. A correspondent of the *Corriere Mercantile* gives some particulars of this transaction. On the sixth of February, a royal vessel touched at those charming islands, Ischia and Procida—transformed, by the inhuman policy of their owner, into penal prisons for his enemies—and bore away to Naples sixty of the prisoners, those most distinguished in other times for genius and fortune. From Ischia, the illustrious Baron Poerio, and citizens Pironti, Braico, Nisco, Dono, Errichielo, were taken; from Procida, Count Castropediano, Schiarone di Lecce, Chevalier Cavello da Cosenza, and thirteen others. At Naples they were lodged in the Arsenal until midnight; and then, still chained neck and hand and foot, were placed in close carriages, and so sat out upon their journey to Montefusco. The Castle of Montefusco is a structure of the middle ages, seated under the brow of a mountain of the same name, in Calabria, twelve miles from Avellino. Its dungeons are proverbial throughout the kingdom for their gloom and horror. Nurses and mothers tell tales of them to refractory children, as terrors to good behavior. Removed very far from ordinary routes of travel, the country around is a sterile wilderness. The visits of friends, and even of strangers, to the prisoners are thus rendered almost impracticable; while the cruelties practiced upon the victims may be indulged without dread of the supervision and remark which they attracted so long as Ischia and Procida were their rest.

At Montefusco, the prisoners, formerly the lights and ornaments, and admiration of the most refined society in Naples; their families the gentlest and most devoted; and their only crime a trust in the voluntary oath of their sovereign, were lowered down into the dungeons, [illegible] they had been [illegible] smiling world, and formed [illegible] upon the [illegible] these men are living with those who have died under their sufferings; the only food hung down to them being unwholesome and unpalatable bread. No one is permitted to approach the castle without special grace of the king, and in no case can the families of the victims enter. And yet the Government, with a mendacity equaled only by its malignity, has caused the story to be circulated that the "change was made in order to mitigate the discomforts of the prisoners!" Poor Poerio! his case seemed intolerable, when manacled, shackled, chained by the neck to a ring in the middle of the floor; his food nothing more than a crust washed down by water; he could still see the fair sunshine, and breathe the charmed air of the beautiful bay. But what shall we think of the "mitigation" which dooms him to the damp, and gloom, and isolation of the mountain tower! What is this but the mercy of a monster; of a being whose notions of right and goodness are hopelessly inverted!

Other instances, equally terrible, are daily narrated in our Piedmontese exchanges. There are hosts of prisoners locked up without hope of release. They have lain in prison, perhaps, for two and three years; their crime unascertained, and the hope of a trial as remote as when they were first shut out from sunshine. There are those two far-famed advocates, Giacomo Tofana, and Liberio Romano; ex-representative Giannastasio, Giuseppe Camarata, Doctor Montuori, and the venerable Soldati, now in his 85th year, awaiting a trial, as they have awaited it for years, and without any prospect of obtaining it. Camillo Duroni, one of this number, was poisoned the other day by one of the attendants, and it was only after the most earnest solicitations of himself and his friends, that he was allowed to go forth that he might die at home. His murderer escaped unquestioned.

Such is Naples to-day; the prey of the foulest and fiercest misrule that ever trampled a nation to the dust. All the crimes of the most voluptuous days of Sybaris, and Crotona, Pompeii and Herculaneum, pale beside the deep scarlet of these latter times. Phalaris, and his tortures, are outdone by this Phalaris of the nineteenth century, Anno Domini. Let the voice of the age find utterance; and, we repeat, the general protest of humanity must sooner or later tell upon this giant prodigy of evil.

The Whig Legislative Caucus.

"In regard to the Albany Caucus, it was a trick of the *few* to impose upon the *many*. Of *eighty* Whig members of the Legislature, but *fifty* participated in the vote on the resolution. The minority expected no such resolution, and *thirteen* of them left the room, or refused to participate, when the Presidential resolution was introduced."—*Express*.

Out of eighty Whig members, *fifty voted* for the resolution, and ten others, who were necessarily absent, have since authorized their names to be recorded on the same side. There are *sixty* votes out of *eighty*, therefore, in favor of the resolution; and they are the "few" who sought to impose upon the "many." It is untrue that "thirteen" left the room when the resolution was introduced; *five*, and five only, did so leave,—five having left before, during a long debate on another matter; but it is fair to presume that the departure of those who left last was due quite as much to their unwillingness to vote *against* the resolution, as to any indisposition to vote *for* it. Mr TAYLOR, of New-York, was the only one who voted against it, and afterwards declared his purpose to support the nominee of the National Convention. Speaker HEARTT asked to be excused from voting,—not because he had any objection to the candidate named, but simply because he wished to express no preference which would prevent his supporting the nominee. A member from Kings County also declined to vote. With these exceptions, every member present voted for the resolution.

The *Express* also says:

"Even one of the members in the caucus who voted for the resolution denounced the whole proceeding of the caucus."

The member alluded to was probably Col Monroe. He did *not* "denounce the whole proceeding of the caucus." He merely expressed doubts whether the caucus had the power to delegate the choice of delegates at large to the District delegates. He said not one word upon the resolution nominating Gen. SCOTT,—either denouncing its introduction or doubting its propriety. He simply voted for it.

We make these explanations at the request of one who was present at the caucus.

Virginia on Tariff and Lands.

The vote of the Virginia delegation in the Democratic National Convention, is to be given as a unit—the preference of the majority in the delegation to be the vote of the whole. The vote of the State, under these circumstances, will greatly influence, if not settle, the nominations at Baltimore. It is fair then, we presume, to draw from the platform adopted by the Virginia Convention, some indication of the true policy on which the nominee of the National Convention will be selected, though it may differ essentially from the programme issued by the leaders.

The second resolution of the State Convention declares that Congress has no power to appropriate, directly or indirectly, the proceeds of sales of the Public Lands. It will be readily perceived that this position cuts severely into the great Democratic interests of the West. No one proposition, probably, has more earnest, energetic, and uncompromising advocates, in the Democratic strongholds of the West, than that which favors donations of public lands for the construction of railroads. The present session of Congress has exhibited an unusual amount of log-rolling for the success of these schemes. If evidence were wanted of the fact that it is, at the present moment, the paramount interest of the great North-West, it might be found in the volumes almost of speeches, and the unceasing, and pertinacious struggle made by the Western members during the present session. And yet Virginian Democracy pronounces all these schemes fraudulent and unconstitutional. It is difficult to see how "the Party" is to succeed under such a banner. It may be, however, that this is only the anti-land-donation *side* of the standard, and not the standard itself. Perhaps Virginia executes her commission by holding up a pleasant picture to the non-landholding States in one direction, while the reverse is to be filled by Gen. CASS, or some other Western man whom the land States fancy *they* can rely upon. To such skillful management as this, it has been charged, is the great West indebted for the repeated defeat of its other darling project—River and Harbor Improvements.

Another of the Virginia resolves says, there shall be no protective tariff. This, if believed in Pennsylvania, would be death to the party nominations in the Keystone State. The declaration must certainly be received in her immense manufacturing districts, and in New-Jersey and other of the Northern States, with any but pleasing emotions. But then, a few years ago, the KANE Letter set Pennsylvania all right; and the Democracy of "the Mother of Presidents" [illegible] greatly [illegible] in expecting [illegible] again to secure the Democratic vote. True, sense of her [illegible] inquiring [illegible] may be a little inquisitive upon one point. They see it stated that Mr. BUCHANAN is the first choice of the Virginia Democracy, a mortal sentence to their dearest hopes; and they may not precisely understand the consistency of such a choice, without believing that Mr. BUCHANAN has either deceived the Convention or his own State as to his position on the tariff. But these are queer times. Pennsylvania swallowed Mr. POLK, thinking she had an antidote in Mr. DALLAS; and she may be induced to repeat the experiment, hoping for "better luck next time." At all events, Virginia exhibits a confidence in Pennsylvania's party fidelity, that it would be ungenerous not to appreciate. Particularly would it betoken an unpardonable want of all chivalric regard, should Pennsylvania Democrats attempt to disarrange the nicely-perfected programme.

☞ The news from California by the *El Dorado* and *Daniel Webster*, which arrived last evening, presents nothing of striking importance. It will be seen that the close of the winter season was marked by a succession of very heavy rains, amply sufficient for all mining and agricultural purposes, and quite too abundant for the convenience and comfort of the interior towns, several of which were flooded by the swelling streams. The damage however, is comparatively trifling. Sacramento City, it will be remembered, was overflowed two years ago. The cholera which visited that city with such fatal presence during the summer following, was attributed to the effects of the flood. It is natural that some fears for a similar result of the recent disaster should be entertained. There is hardly ground for the apprehension, however. During the overflow of 1850, the waters lay upon the city for several days, and in many places for a fortnight or more; leaving behind them, when they subsided, a sediment charged with much vegetable matter, which, upon exposure to the heat of a summer's sun, spread the seeds of disease and death. The recent overflow was partial only, and the improved facilities for drainage carried off the surplus water in a few hours. For particulars of the freshets, full details of the news, lists of passengers, shipping news, &c., we refer to other columns.

☞ A writer in the *Tribune*, we observe, has undertaken to furnish a series of arguments in support of the proposition that "under our present system of patent laws, the evils they entail upon the community are infinitely *greater* than all the real or imaginary benefits to be derived from their continuation; and that for this growing and stupendous evil there is but one remedy—*a total repeal of all patent laws*." The adventurer has our best wishes. The *Times* has repeatedly expatiated upon the evil and urged the remedy; but with little hope of impressing so novel and seemingly heretical a dogma upon the reader. The abolition of the patent laws is only a question of time; and to speed it, nothing but the freest and fullest discussion is needed.

☞ By reference to our Legislative report, it will be seen that quite an exciting time was had in the Senate yesterday over the Canal bill—the friends of the measure having made a decided effort to secure immediate action thereon, and its opponents talking against time in order to stave off a decision. The contest was kept up until the small hours.

☞ It will have been noticed that a bill has passed the Assembly providing that in all cases where the State has commenced proceedings against landlords, to test their title to leasehold property, under the law of 1848, the tenants may pay rent *into Court*, to await the decision. The vote upon its final passage stood thus:

		Democrats.	*Whigs.*
Yeas	65	22	43
Nays	35	20	15
Absent	28	17	11

☞ A bill abolishing the Death Penalty passed the lower House of the Pennsylvania Legislature, on Thursday, by a vote of 46 to 42. This, in the teeth of the State Prison Report, showing to what a startling and terrible extent insanity has resulted from confinement! But, perhaps, the Legislature are prepared with some substitute for imprisonment; or the Senate may defeat the bill. We shall soon discover.

☞ The NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN threw open its rooms last evening to a company invited to a private view of the galleries, previous to their being opened to the public for the season. The attendance of gentlemen and ladies was very large and very brilliant. The pictures upon the walls are numerous, and, so far as we could judge from a hasty glance, of a high order of merit.

☞ The Board of Managers of the Washington Monument Association have resolved that four marble panels shall be inserted in the Monument, on which shall be inscribed the name and place of residence of each contributor of $1,000, $500, $200 and $100; one panel to be appropriated to those who contribute $1,000 or more; one to those who contribute $500, and less $1,000; one to those who contribute $200, and less than $500, and the fourth to contributors of $100 and less than $200.

AFFAIRS IN TIOGA COUNTY.—A correspondent writes us that the past season has been favorable for the lumbermen, and that the mills are more largely stocked than for many previous years. The felling of timber still continues with unabated activity.

On the evening of Sunday, 4th inst., a barn belonging to Mr. Clark Hyatt, of Nichols, Tioga County, was burned, with 46 head of cattle, and a large amount of hay and farming implements. Mr. Hyatt has been a heavy loser by fire, this calamity completing an aggregate destruction by fire of $6,000 worth of property, and this within six years.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE CANAL FUND.—Gov. HUNT has addressed the following letter to the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, in reply to a proposition that the Executive should employ counsel, to appear on behalf of the Canal Auditor, in the Mandamus case. It will be seen that the Governor declines to interfere:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Saturday, April 10, 1852.

GENTLEMEN: After fully considering the views expressed in your letter of the 8th inst., I am of opinion that the Executive possesses no authority to designate or select counsel to be employed and paid by the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, and that it would be improper for me to assume a responsibility for which I can find no legal warrant.

It seems to me more regular and appropriate that your Board should exercise, independently and upon its own responsibility, the power to employ counsel under the law to which you refer.

As that authority has been already exercised in the employment of counsel to oppose the law on the ground of its unconstitutionality, I am advised that serious doubts exist in respect to the power of the Fund Commissioners to retain other counsel to advocate the opposite side of the constitutional question.

Very respectfully, WASHINGTON HUNT.

Hon. John C. Wright, Levi S. Chatfield and Sanford E. Church, Commissioners of the Canal Fund.

ARRIVAL OF THE DANIEL WEBSTER.—The steamer *Daniel Webster* arrived at 10 o'clock, last evening, from San Juan, which place she left on the 4th inst, at 8 o'clock P. M.

The *Daniel Webster* connected with the fine steamer *New-Orleans*, of Howard & Son's line, which left San Francisco on the 17th March. She brings no additional news, however.

A list of the passengers by this arrival will be found in the usual column.

The Batture at New-Orleans, which has been the scene of litigation for thirty years past, has finally been sold for the sum of $11,000. The purchaser, Mr. Rodrigues, is about to erect two fine stores thereon—the first buildings ever commenced on that site.

Dr. Junius Smith writes from Greenville, S. C., that he has received a fresh supply of tea-nuts from China, and expresses high satisfaction at the result of his experiments in the culture of tea in America.

Birthday of Henry Clay.

The anniversary of the Birthday of HENRY CLAY was celebrated by a dinner last evening at the Apollo. About 50 o'clock the company were admitted to the dining-room, and after a blessing had been asked, the eatables were soon dispatched. The first regular toast was,

1. *The 12th of April, 1777*—The Birthday of the man who "is not for a day, but for all time."—MUSIC—"*Oft in the Stilly Night.*"

This toast was received with twelve cheers—and was followed by the singing of an original song, in the chorus of which the whole company joined. Letters were read from HENRY CLAY, Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE, Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, Hon. WM. H. GRAHAM, Hon. C. M. CONRAD, and Hon. WASHINGTON HUNT. The second regular toast was

2. *The Man whose Birth makes this Day Glorious.*—"He has outlived detraction, and, disturbed by no dreams of ambition,—removed from the storm of political conflict,—animated by no desire but the good of his country, he still survives, the noble embodiment of Democratic Whig principles."

"We might hail thee as President with happier brow,
But, oh! could we love thee more deeply than now,"
[Music—"*Here's to you, Harry Clay.*"

The third toast was—

3. *Our Country*—"We know no North, no South, no East, no West—nothing but our country."

"The hallest spot, a smiling sun
E'er shed his genial rays upon,
Is that which gave a Washington,
The drooping world to cheer."
[Music—"*Hail Columbia.*"

To this toast, and to the one which preceded it, Senator JAMES C. JONES, of Tenn., responded. Gentlemen, said he, I thank you most sincerely for the privilege of being present this evening. It always affords me pleasure to be present at such occasions—and this is one of the most interesting of my life. This is the first time it has been my good fortune to meet you in person; yet I have ever been with you in heart—and, in looking at your faces, I feel that you are not only American freemen, but my brothers in spirit and in faith. We have fought, bled and been willing to die together. Among all Christian nations it has been the habit to celebrate great events. You have chosen to commemorate the birth-day of an American citizen. And who, and what is he—the "Mill Boy of the Slashes?" A boy starting from the utmost obscurity of life,—and now not only States and Empires, but multitudes do honor to his name. "I know no East, no West, no North, no South," said the statesman of Ashland. And is there not enough to call forth the heartfelt devotion of every citizen of that country of which he says, "I know no East, no West, no North, no South,—but my country."

Henry Clay needs no eulogist; the history of the country is but the history of Henry Clay. His history is written upon every heart; will descend from generation to generation till time shall be no more. It stands forth like some proud mountain towering above the surrounding valleys. His whole political career has been marked by a faithful devotion to his country—ever willing to sacrifice himself for his country and his country's honor. Where is the man, since the days of the Father of his country, who could and would thus say, "I know no East, no West, no North, no South." It is the self-sacrificing spirit of the man. It is said that he is ambitious; yet he never allowed his ambition to outstrip his love of his country. Tell me of a man having talent, and genius, and energy who is not ambitious, and you will tell me of a devil destined for the courts above. Who does not know that Henry Clay could, years and years ago, have been President?—yet he never swerved from the path of duty. Ever faithful—ever true, he has stood by his country "through good and through evil report." In the great Missouri question, where was this man of ambition? In 1832, who was it that came forward and offered himself as a sacrifice? Henry Clay, of Kentucky. And who, again, when the whole nation was shaken from centre to centre—who was the man who said to the angry waves—thus far shalt thou come and no farther? Where else is the man, living or dead, that thrice in three-quarters of a century, had been called upon and responded to the call? I am called ambitious, yet I would rather be a member of the Old Guard of Henry Clay, than to follow in the train of the proudest man that ever lived. I am no idolater—I do not worship any man; I believe in the living and the true God—yet there is something due to merit, and upon this ground I have ever given him the warmest admiration of my heart.

In conclusion, I desire to say a few words in response to the last sentence of the toast, "our Country." Have we not enough in that country to admire—to adore? The great universe presents no such prospect, and is it not wonderful that in the lifetime of Henry Clay we have had our existence—from a few feeble colonies to thirty-one glorious States? As an American freeman, I ask you to-night, "Is there not enough in this country of ours to fill the largest desires of our hearts? And is it not strange that we can for a moment forget we are all heirs of the same great immortality? When I walk along your streets, you Yorkers look at me and call me Southerner. What right have you to know that I am a Tennessean? What right has a Southerner to know that you are a Yorker? I know no East, West, North or South, but my country. It is that sentiment that endears Henry Clay to my heart. If I believed that he was a sectional man, I could not love him. Is it not strange that members of the same great family should cherish such miserable prejudices that we cannot live together as members of one great family? What have we that is not in common—for our common good? Your interest is my interest: my interest is your interest; you cannot exist without us,—we cannot exist without you. I hope that the reporters will note what I say, for I am saying here what I say at the South, and what I will say everywhere. I have a sublime contempt for those demagogues who preach sectional prejudices; and if I had the power I would damn them so low that the thunders of the resurrection would not reach them. As I live, had I the power, I would hang every man—lives he North or South—that should dare to invade the integrity of the Union. He who preaches dissolution of this Union ought to be hung; and I would desire to have no higher office than that of hangman to those who would sow the seeds of discord over this great and glorious country.

This is a pleasing and a sad occasion. In all human probability when you next assemble here, it will be to commemorate his birth and his death. That great light is fast going out. With a feeling like that with which I look upon the setting sun, I gaze upon that bright luminary yet among us, as it glides to its setting in the west. When next you meet here, in all human probability it will be in woe. If my or your prayers would avail anything, he would long live to guide us; but the fiat has gone forth, and one thing consoles me, that when his spirit shall have gone forth—then and then alone, will his patriotic heart feel and enjoy the full measure of that hope and joy and felicity, which a just God will award to such patriotism and devotion as has never been paralleled. Farewell, gentlemen.

The fourth and fifth toasts were given as follows:

4. *Washington*—

"Heirs of an immortal sire,
May his words our hearts inspire"
MUSIC—"*Dixie.*"

5. *The President of the United States.*—MUSIC—"*President's March.*"

The toast to the President was received with three cheers. A volunteer toast was then read:

"*Kentucky*—First admitted to—she has, with unsurpassed ability and bravery in the Cabinet and in the field, maintained the interest, the honor, and the glory of the Union."

Hon PRESLEY EWING, M. C. from Kentucky, responded. As Kentucky was the first to apply for admission into the Union, she will be the last to go out of it. She boasts a long line of orators—and no higher claim have we than the name which you to-night meet to honor. If Kentucky has pursued an honorable, straight-forward policy, it is due to him. I did not know that Henry Clay lived so in the hearts of the citizens of this great city—yet if this was only the stump of a tree and this champagne was only old corn whisky, I should imagine myself in Kentucky. The speaker spoke of the approaching close of the great career of the man of whom Kentucky felt so proud—and paid a glowing tribute to the past services of Henry Clay.

The next toasts were:

6. *The Jurors—The Enfranchised Jurists of the Highest Laws.*—"They teach that we owe no divided allegiance, but that our duties to our County, to the Union and to that Constitution which binds together this sisterhood of States, are also a part of the duties enjoined upon us by the laws of Heaven."
[MUSIC—"*Sound the trumpet.*"—*Sacred Opera.*

7. *The American System.*—"Let it fall when it may, like the strong man of Israel it will bury its enemies beneath the ruins of its own dissolution, and the name of Henry Clay become more deeply engraved upon the hearts of his countrymen."—MUSIC—"*Yankee Doodle.*"

To the seventh toast, Mr. PEYTON, of Va., briefly responded, in eulogy of Mr. Clay, and concluded by offering, as a toast,

WILLIS HALL—One of the most devoted and warm friends of Henry Clay.

Mr. Hall responded, by offering—

The Friends of HENRY CLAY *in the City of New-York*—Faithful to the last. In reverencing the man they revere also the principles of which he is the embodiment.

The other regular toasts were:

8. *The Compromise of 1850*—"It came as a trusted messenger of glad tidings, in an hour of trouble to every homestead and every heart in the Republic—cheering up with words of faithfulness and hopes of deliverance and peace. It dispelled in a moment the deepening gloom which hung upon the Union." MUSIC—"*Hail Columbia.*"

9. *The War of 1812, and Henry Clay.*—"The colors that float from the masthead" are "the credentials of our seamen."

"The Flag, that at our masthead floats, in triumph seems to say,
The Stars and Stripes grow brighter still, sustained by Henry Clay."—*Ode by Miss Beardsley.*
MUSIC—"*Star Spangled Banner.*"

10. *The Governor of the state of New-York.*—MUSIC—"*Governor's March.*"

11. *The Press*—"Its freedom is the surest guarantee of Constitutional Liberty." *Music*—"*Marseillaise Hymn.*"

12. *Our Annual Offering—the Violet and the Cedar*—"The first flower of Spring, and the changeless leaf that defies the frosts and storms of Winter—emblems of *Hope* and *Faith*—they whisper, *Forget me not!*"

"We gather a wreath from our garden bowers;
And tell the truth of our hearts in flowers."
Music—"*Should auld acquaintance.*"

13. *The Fairest and most Constant Admirers of Henry Clay.*—

"Visions bright and cheering, as the bow
That spans the thunder cloud;—things of light,
As early hopes first dreaming—pure and bright."
MUSIC—"*Then the Toast be Dear Woman.*"

FROM HAVANA.—By the arrival yesterday of the brig *P. Soulé*, from Havana, we have received our files of papers, the *Diario de la Marina*, and the *Gaceta Official*, to the 24th ult.

Strakosch and Parodi were in Havana giving concerts.

A letter from Yaguay states that a terrific hail-storm occurred in that part of the country on the 9th ult. The crops of all kinds, which before were extremely flourishing, were entirely destroyed. One of the stones was found to weigh six ounces, three drachms, and five grains. Many others weighed three, four, and five ounces, and the generality were an ounce in weight.

The Belgian Consul in Havana, D. Edmondo Moert, has been decorated by the King of Belgium with the cross of Leopold, in reward for the benefits he has conferred on the commerce of his country.—*N. O. Picayune*

Washington News, Sunday, April 11, 1852.

To the Editors of the New-York Daily Times:

At the Whig Caucus last night, as you will have learned, Senator BADGER was nominated for President.

In the course of the evening, Gov. MOREHEAD, of Kentucky, said, I believe, some of the Union papers, published in Washington, had charged that the Caucus would be one for Conference, and not for nominating candidates. He was authorized by leaders of the Caucus to say that it was to be a Caucus for nominating, and filling the then vacancies of the Convention. After remarks made by several, on the impropriety of such a course in a Caucus of this State, the Caucus, in a full and well-considered manner, decided that no such subject could be properly brought before the Caucus; that the object was to fill a then existing vacancy in the National Convention; that we had no power to make platforms for the Convention, or to dictate to it any course of action whatever. He said, he had well considered the whole subject, and his mind was fixed and settled in relation to it. The Caucus was addressed by all parts of the house:—By BADGER, of N. C., Underwood, Ward, White, of Kentucky, &c., &c.—in fact, by a large majority of the South, and by all the North, except Mr. Brooks, from your City, who seemed to think himself diddled by such an emphatic resolve administered to the spirit of faction, by so firm, so national, so honest a "finality" Whig as Willis P. Hall.—R.

A man named John Drake was accidentally killed by the premature discharge of a rifle, while on a bear-hunting excursion in Oneida County, a few days since.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ SILKS! SILKS!!—1852.—BARGAINS!—BARGAINS!!—CHESEBROUGH & STEARNS, Wholesale Dealers in SILKS, FRENCH MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS, No. 163 Broadway, are now offering at the VERY LOWEST PRICES, a complete and carefully selected assortment of Goods in their line, comprising all the various styles and designs, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, Bombazines, Glaces, Marcellines, Florences, Shadows and Sarcenets, Black and Colored Satins, Shawls, Mantillas and Visites, Dress Trimmings, Sewing Silk Fringes, every width, color, and quality, Braids, Gimps, Cords, Buttons, &c., &c.

EMBROIDERIES.

Swiss and Jaconet Edgings, Inserting Collars, Cuffs, Sleeves, Chimizettes, &c.
Lace Falls, Veils, Collars, Sleeves, &c
Embroidered Laws and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Swiss and Jaconet Flouncing.

WHITE GOODS.

Plain Cambric, Jaconet, Swiss.
Bishop Lawn, Book Muslin, Checks, &c.
Lappet Spots and Dotted Swiss.
Curtain Muslin, Skirts, Musquito Nets, &c.
Children's, Ladies and Men's Linen C. Handkerchiefs.

LACES.

Cotton and Thread Edgings of all widths and descriptions.
Black, White and Colored Silk Edgings and Laces.
Plain and Figured Nets.
Patent Spots and Sprig Nets

GLOVES.

Women's Cotton, Lisle Thread and Thread and Silk.
Men's and Children's Lisle Thread and Silk.
Ladies' English Fillet, and French Sewing Silk Mitts and Gloves, all qualities.
Ladies Kid Gloves.
Men's Kid Gloves, best imported.

HOSIERY.

Children's White, Brown, Mixed, Striped, &c.
Women's Black, Brown, Mixed, Striped, &c.
Men's Black, Brown, Mixed, Striped, &c.
Half Hose, both English and German, of every quality.
Ladies' English Silk Hose, black and white.
Cotton, Silk, and Gauze Merino Underware.
Ladies' and Gents' Silk Shirts.
Lace Veils.
French and English Crapes.
Crape Lisse.
Taffeta, Satin, and Fancy Ribbons.
French and American Flowers.
Italian Cravats.
Ponges Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

To which they would invite the attention of their friends and the trade generally. They will offer great inducements to CASH AND CLOSE-TIME BUYERS, and they would respectfully solicit an examination of their stock before purchasing elsewhere. No. 163 Broadway, New-York.

☞ BROWN & TASKER, Nos. 6 Murray-st. and 9 Park-place, wholesale dealers in every variety of FANS, SHELL, IVORY and HORN COMBS.
JOSHUA W. BROWN, WM. TASKER.
Brushes, Steel Trimmings, Beads, Purses, Pocket-Books and Wallets, Perfumery, Hooks and Eyes, Cutlery, Lead Pencils, Needles, Buttons, Playing Cards, &c. &c.
B. & T. are sole agents for David E. Moyer's English Dressing Combs.

☞ Hosiery of the best quality, at low prices, may be obtained at the Mammoth Hosiery and Under-garment Establishment, No. 104 Bowery. Those who like to buy their Hosiery and Under-clothing low, and at the same time want durable goods, should call at the importers and manufacturers, A. RANKIN & CO., No. 104 Bowery.

☞ WINDOW SHADES, from 25 cents to $10; Lace Curtains from $2 to $20; Muslin Curtains from 75 cts. to $5. Also, all kinds of trimmings for Curtains and Shades, at reduced prices. Dealers and others can find the best assortment in the city at KELTY & FERGUSON'S, No. 289 Broadway, No. 54 Reade-st.

☞ WARNOCKS, No. 275 Broadway, Irving House, offer with increased confidence their beautiful Spring Hats. No former pattern has more assuredly borne the test of observation with ready approval.

☞ NEW GOODS.—This day opened, the most elegant and magnificent ever exhibited in this City. A. JOEL & CO. No. 340 Broadway, having completed their alterations, beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have this day reopened their store, with a perfectly unequaled display of diamond and other rich jewelry; fine watches by eminent makers, plain and enamelled, set with pearls, diamonds, &c.; silver and silver-gilt wares, manufactured by James Dixon & Sons, Sheffield, and other celebrated makers; rich porcelain vases, figures, centre-pieces, &c., exquisitely decorated, and of the most recherché patterns, elegant bronze, ormolu and porcelain mantel clocks, and girandoles, real bronze figures card receivers, &c.; papier maché goods, and an endless variety of rich and fancy goods too numerous to particularize—the whole of which will be offered at prices heretofore tot

NEW-YORK CITY.

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSION.—Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning, one of the boilers in the Sugar Refinery of Messrs. Howell, King & Co., in Duane-street, exploded. By this catastrophe several persons were probably fatally injured. The workmen were just commencing work, and it is said the pressure on the boiler was forty pounds to the square inch. The noise of the explosion was heard for a great distance, and an alarm of fire was immediately sounded. The police of the Fifth Ward and the firemen were promptly on the spot, and were soon at work clearing away the ruins and extricating those who were injured. The following persons were taken out:

Edward Doran, a refiner, was taken out with his face, arms, breast, and shoulders, horribly scalded by the steam and hot water. He was in great pain, and was immediately conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where he now lies in a critical condition.

Patrick Murphy was found in a corner of one of the out-buildings, severely injured by the steam. He was also taken to the New-York Hospital and will probably die.

Michael Kennedy was also terribly injured, and conveyed to the City Hospital.

Alexander McBride, a fireman, was scalded, and lies in a precarious state, under the medical treatment of Drs. Leroy and Allin, at the Hospital.

Patrick Callahan, a refiner, received frightful injuries.

John Finley was badly hurt in the head and back.

James McGarry was found to be in a state of insensibility, but upon examination, was discovered to be only slightly injured.

In consequence of the steam boiler being in an out-house, attached to the main building, the damage to the premises is of no great amount.

ROWDYISM.—On Sunday evening, a couple of rowdies entered the Fifth-Ward Hotel, and after being furnished refreshments, &c., were refused more liquor, because they were drunk already. One of them proceeded to assail the proprietor, Mr. Charles Wright, who turned him out of doors. The fellow then came back with paving stones, broke the windows, and injured sundry curiosities kept in a glass case. He was arrested, and committed for trial at the lower police office, by Justice Osborne. He gave his name as John Ledge.

THE INDIA RUBBER PERJURY CHARGE.—Another examination took place yesterday before Justice Lothrop, at the Halls of Justice, in this case,—against Hiram Hutchinson, Esq., President of a New-Jersey India Rubber Company. The complainant, Mr. O. S. Halstead, underwent a rigid cross-examination by Edward Sandford, Esq., counsel for the defendant. The case was further adjourned until Monday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—During the past week, there were 369 deaths in this City, as follows: Men 92, women 76, boys 109, girls 92. Of these, 12 died of apoplexy, 64 of consumption, 24 of convulsions, 19 of dropsy, 10 of scarlet fever, 19 of typhus fever, 31 of inflammation of the lungs, and 22 of marasmus.

—Mr. Schiessinger acknowledges the receipt of $404 in addition to that formerly acknowledged on behalf of the sufferers by the late fire at St. Bartholomew.

—The School of the Mechanics' Institute, in Chambers-street, will give their annual exhibition at the Broadway Tabernacle, this evening.

—The St. Nicholas Society will celebrate the Passch festival, on Thursday evening, at the Astor House.

—Judge Betts will probably resume the business of the U. S. Circuit Court on Monday next, if, in the meantime, another Judge should arrive to relieve Judge B. from the pressure of business now before him in Admiralty.

—Henry D. Burtinett, the witness who was committed for contempt of Court by Judge Judson, on the Cuban trial, yesterday paid his fine and was released from durance vile.

—Capt. Stevenson, of the Sixteenth Ward, has recovered more of the stolen wearing apparel from the receiving house of West, in Tenth-avenue.

—On Sunday evening, two spirited horses, attached to a light wagon, took fright in Thirtieth-street and ran away. The driver was thrown upon the pavement and seriously injured. They also came in collision with another vehicle, containing two ladies and a gentleman, all of whom were thrown out and slightly injured.

—At 11½ o'clock on Sunday night, a fire was discovered in a wooden dwelling, No. 36 Orange-street, which originated by a rat upsetting a lighted lamp in the second story. Policeman Riker, of the Sixth Ward, observed the flames, and speedily extinguished them, with trifling damage.

—Yesterday morning six rowdies, named Michl. Brown, John Brown, Robert Stephens, Nicholas Norman, George Morgan and John Norman, were brought before Justice Timpson, at the Upper Police Court, and committed to prison upon charges of creating a riot in Lewis-street, concerning a dog fight, and also with violently assaulting policeman Decker, of the Eleventh Ward, while in the discharge of his duty, endeavoring to quell the disturbance.

—The police of the Fourteenth Ward arrested John Slavden upon a charge of stealing $400, in cash, from Charles Ward, residing at No. 233 Elizabeth-street. Justice Timpson committed him for examination.

—At a late hour on Sunday night, the clothing store of Messrs. Donohoe & Hutchins, in North William-st., was entered by false keys, and robbed of a considerable amount of property, with which the thieves made their escape.

—Yesterday morning, the body of a man named John Bethgate, who was drowned in February last off Pier No. 4, North River, was found floating in the water near the place where he fell in.

—Yesterday the case of Margaretta Lohrenz was further adjourned until this afternoon, in consequence of the magistrate being otherwise engaged, which he could not leave.

OYER AND TERMINER.—Before Hon. HENRY P. EDWARDS, and Aldermen BOYCE and OAKLEY.—*Murder on the Night of the Election.*—Leonard Schaffer, aged 25, a native of Hesse Darmstadt, and by trade a peddler, was put to the bar, charged with the willful murder of Basil Blair, by stabbing him with a knife, on the evening of the 4th of November last, in a grocery, in the Thirteenth Ward. The mother of the prisoner was in Court. Jonathan B. Phillips and E. Blankman appeared for the prisoner, and N. B. Blunt, District Attorney, for the prosecution. On the calling of the panel, twenty-two jurors were found to be absent and fined $25 each. Nine were challenged peremptorily, and others for cause.

The following Jurors were sworn on the panel: James Carr, John St. Hegen, Harrison D. Hunt, William Miller, George H. Ball, William H Beam, Solon Buffum, Charles Dunn, James Cummings, Peter J. Schultz, George W. Benson, Henry B. Hart.

The District-Attorney briefly opened the case to the Jury, and stated the facts on which he expected to base his case for a verdict of guilty of murder.

Dr. Ambrose L. White, the attendant physician, testified to the nature of the wound, the manner of treatment and the fact of death. The deceased resided at No. 73 Sheriff-street, was wounded on the night of November 4, and died on the 11th. A *post mortem* examination showed that his death was caused by the wound. The weapon which inflicted the wound was doubtless a knife. *Dr. James R. Wood*, who also attended him, gave similar testimony.——The District attorney then offered to read the deposition of deceased, taken before his death. This was objected to by prisoner's counsel, Mr. Phillips, and temporarily withdrawn.——*Christian Badkiem* testified that he attended the grocery of Mr. Marten, at which the affair took place; that deceased and another person came in, drank, kicked up a row, and were finally put out by him.——*Mrs. Martha J. Blair*, widow of deceased, testified that her husband went out with Mr. Marten on the night in question, and afterwards saw him scuffling with some one in the street. She did not see him again until he was brought in wounded. She was present at the time his deposition was taken; he was perfectly conscious, and knew he could not live.——*William Eick* was at the barber's shop of a Mr. Kelier, on the night in question, when Shaffer and Blair came in. Shaffer was very drunk, and had been stabbed in the wrist—said he had also stabbed the man who hit him.

At the evening session of the Court, *Justice Mountfort* was examined. He said he took the deposition of the deceased, who knew he was dying when he made it. The paper was then presented. It stated that on the night of the occurrence, he saw the two prisoners returning to the store and abuse the clerk; that he, deceased, then received a blow, which he thought at the time was a kick, and then he received another, which was like a stab. His wife called to him to come in, and he went up stairs and found himself stabbed. His wife then sent for the doctors, who had attended him ever since. He recognized the prisoners as the two men, and Shaffer as the one who inflicted the fatal blow. The deponent had neither struck or spoken to Shaffer.

The evidence for the defence related mainly to the character of the accused, which several witnesses testified to be good. The Jury, after an absence of fifteen minutes, returned a verdict, *guilty of manslaughter in the third degree, and recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the Court.* The Court then adjudged him to the State Prison for four years.

John Stekenreiter, the other prisoner, was discharged, and the Court adjourned to Tuesday.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN—*Monday*—RICHARD T. COMPTON, Esq., in the Chair, and a quorum present.—*Petitions referred*—Of Peter Hant, for a contract to carry off butchers' offal, &c.; of J. T. Tascott & Co., for a lease of pier No. 20 East River; of Capt Gillespie, of the steamboat *Empire*, and several owners of steamers, barges, &c., doing business on the Hudson River, for the abatement of nuisances on the shores; of stephen Whitney and others, remonstrating against widening Battery-place and State-street, or any curtailment of the Battery grounds, and against extending or building piers in front of the Battery; of Henry Rose and others, for a sewer in Centre-street, from Broome to Grand; of J. Harrison and others, for a sewer in Thirteenth-street, between Eighth and Tenth-avenues; of Philip Mahon, for lease of half the piers Nos. 7 and 8 East River; of Hogg & Delamater and others, for a pier at the foot of Thirteenth-street, N. R.; of James L. Worth, for a lease of lots corner of Amos-street and Sixth-avenue; of citizens of the Eleventh Ward, in relation to altering the plans for rebuilding Essex Market, so as to accommodate the Eastern Democracy with more room; of property owners in Vesey-street, against the laying of tracks in said street.

Resolutions Adopted.—Directing the Chamberlain to take a lease of the premises now occupied for the Justice's Court in the Twelfth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Wards, for the same purpose, at a rent not to exceed $450 per annum; appropriating $750 to purchase the two engines formerly used by Engine Companies Nos. 24 and 25—one to be used by Engine Co. No. 36, and the other to be kept for special use; appropriating $150 to build a receiving basin and culvert at the southeast corner of Cortlandt-alley and Walker-street; directing the Commissioners of Repairs and Supplies to have the flagging between the engine-houses and the Alms-House repaired; directing the Controller to select a site for a station-house for the Seventeenth Ward Police; to light Thirty-third-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenues, with oil; to lay the flagging around the fountain in Tompkins-square in a circle at least four feet wide, and at a proper distance from the sides of the fountain.

Reports Adopted—In favor of fencing lots between Fifth and Madison Avenues and Twentieth and Thirtieth-streets. Concurring to grade One Hundred and Twentieth-street from Third avenue to the East River. In favor of the resolution for the actual widening of Liberty-street to take place on the first of May, 1852. In favor of permitting Simeon Leland to erect stone columns at the entrance of the Metropolitan Hotel, corner of Broadway and Prince-street. In favor of a sewer in Franklin-street from Broadway to Elm-street. In favor of regulating, grading and Macadamizing Forty-ninth street from Sixth to Eighth-avenues. In favor of flagging side-walks in Fifth-avenue between Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth-streets. In favor of establishing a well and pump at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, and Tenth-avenue. In favor of flagging the walk in front of the boatmen's cells, at Whitehall. In favor of flagging sidewalks in Twenty-fourth-street between Fifth and Sixth-avenues. In favor of fencing vacant lots on Twenty-fourth-street between Sixth and Seventh-avenues. To build a sewer in Forty-third-street from Ninth-avenue to within 250 feet of Eighth-avenue. Several papers from the Board of assistants were referred to committees.

Relief for Broadway—A curious document, entitled "a plan for the relief of Broadway," was received from John L. Brower. The communication is voluminous, and concludes as follows: "And now I am done, only let me say, in fathering this project, I shall be like one of the two mothers and Solomon, if any other wishes to father it, let 'em, only let the child live, for which I shall ever pray." The entire document is written in the style of this extract. An attempt was made to read it, but on motion of Ald. Sturtevant, it was referred to the Committee on Streets. On motion the Board adjourned to Wednesday.

BOARD OF ASSISTANTS—*Monday.*—*Petitions Referred*,—Of sundry persons, to open One Hundred and Twentieth-street from Fourth to Sixth-avenue.

Reports Adopted.—In favor of confirming the assessments for regulating, &c., Thirty-fourth and Forty-second streets; also Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-first streets, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Concurring to pay the *Commercial, Express, Evening Post National Democrat*, and *New-Yorker Democrat*, $1,000 each, and the *Herald* $3,000, per annum, as Corporation papers. The *New-York Staats Zeitung* was also added to the other papers by an amendment to the report. In favor of giving a contract for removing nuisances to W. B. Reynolds. In favor of excavating mud from between piers No. 51 and 52 N. R. Concurring to excavate mud from slip between Clarkson and North-Moore streets. In favor of permitting owners of bulkhead between Spring street and Tenth-avenue to pile out thirty-five feet. Concurring in favor of excavating mud from slip between piers No. 43 and 44 N. R.

Resolutions concurred in.—To amend resolution for sewer in Second-street. In favor of sewer in Henry-street. In relation to bell-towers. To repair cross-walk in West-street at the junction of Battery-place. To light Lexington-avenue, Twenty-eighth and Thirty-third streets, and Thirty-second-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues, with gas.

Resolutions.—To light Elizabeth-street, between Bayard and Walker-streets, with gas. Adopted. To repair Front-street, between Pike and Rutger-streets. Adopted. To curb, gutter and pave Mangin-street, between Rivington and Stanton-streets. Referred. To re-build Pier No. 19, North River. Referred. The Board adjourned to this evening.

THE SESSIONS.—The April term of the Court of General Sessions was again commenced yesterday morning at the chambers, Halls of Justice. Hon. Recorder Tillou, Aldermen Barr and Smith presided, and the following criminal cases were disposed of:

A man by the name of Thomas Shepard was brought before the Court on *habeas corpus*, in consequence of some informality in the magistrate's commitment respecting an alleged charge of assault and robbery preferred before Justice Mountfort, at the Essex Market Police Court. The matter was argued and the accused honorably discharged....Phillip Frasee was arraigned and plead guilty to a charge of grand larceny, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and two months....Alexander D. G. Moran was placed on trial charged with bigamy. The Jury could not agree upon a verdict.....John Hastings was sentenced to the State Prison for three years and two months, and the Court adjourned for the day.

U. S. MARSHALL'S OFFICE.—*Monday.*—*Larceny on the High Seas.*—This morning three of the crew of the bark *Alden* were brought up, charged by Jacob T. Bates, master of the bark *Alden*, with a larceny on the high seas. The prisoners are George E. Lee, the negro cook, and James Smith and Amasa Davis, seamen. The allegations are that the cook broke open a box and took it from the cabin, containing $1,000 in silver coin, destroyed the box, and parted some of the money with the other prisoners. They were all three held for examination.

SUPERIOR COURT—Before Judge PAYNE.—*Geo. F. Nesbitt* vs. *Stringer & Townsend.*—In this case the plaintiff sued for the printing of a legal pamphlet, written by a member of the Bar, Mr. Upton, which the defendants had published. The only question for the Jury in the pleadings was whether the defendants had rendered themselves liable to the printer. A sealed verdict will be brought in this morning.

OYER AND TERMINER.—The trial of Leonhard Shaeffer, for the murder of Basil Blair, on the night of the last election, was taken up yesterday morning.

CIRCUIT COURT—*Monday.*—Before Judge ROOSEVELT.—In the case of *Benam Cain* vs. *Horace Whitehouse*, tried on Thursday last, the Jury came into Court with a sealed verdict for the defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—Before Judge WOODRUFF.—In the case of *Louis Steinman* vs. *Conrad Smith, and others*, tried on Saturday, the Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages $765, and the costs.

COURT CALENDAR—*Tuesday.*—SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 48, 91, 119, 117, 147, 45, 7, 63, 168 to 175 177, 178, 182, 183, 184, 187, 188, 190 to 194, 197 to 207, 209, 210, 211.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 13, 15, 17, 19, 21 to 26.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 200, 340, 342, 344, 348 to 352, 354, 267, 220, 328, 347, 357, 322.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part* 1—Nos. 151, 153, 319, 323, 327, 329, 331, 335 to 349—add numbers. *Part* 2—Nos. 298, 340, 344, 352, 358 to 378—all even numbers.

BROOKLYN CITY.

ST. NICHOLAS SOCIETY.—The fifth annual election and Easter festival of the St. Nicholas Society, of Nassau Island, took place last evening in the commodious new dining-hall of the Mansion House. In the absence of the President, Mr. JEREMIAH JOHNSON, whose apology from indisposition was read, Mr. BERGEN took the head of the table as Vice-Chairman. The Company numbered about eighty gentlemen, though from the storm in the afternoon, many members of the Society, living at a distance on the Island, were debarred the pleasure of participating. The banquet was handsomely prepared by Mr. Yall, of the Mansion House, and altogether well managed by the stewards of the Society. Henry C. Murphy, Esq., a native of the City, responded to a sentiment to Brooklyn, and Rev. Dr. Dwight spoke in very feeling and appropriate terms for the Clergy. Several other brief responses were made to the regular toasts of the evening, and about 11 o'clock the ancient customs of the pipe and paesch were gone through with, and the company separated with marked good spirit and social hilarity.

A remarkable Cave, recently discovered in Berkshire County, Mass., has been explored. It is situated about a mile south of the village of North Adams. A narrow and difficult passage, about ten feet in length, leads to a room large enough to contain six or eight persons. Northward, a small horizontal avenue, ten or twelve feet long, leads to another room, considerably larger than the first. From this, by descending twenty perpendicular feet, another room is entered, thirty feet long by an average breadth of about twenty feet and twenty feet high. Beyond this, and lower down, are smaller apartments, answering to bed-rooms, pantries, &c. Farther on no one has explored. The walls of the cavern are composed of limestone, belonging to the vast ledge of which Saddle Mountain is composed.

KOSSUTH, in reply to a note from the Superintendent of the O'Reilly Telegraph Lines at New-Orleans, tendering him the free use of the wires, remarks that the Telegraph, Gunpowder, and the Press, are the most efficient engines of Liberty; and if they are used by the enemies of freedom, they carry with them the remedy for the wounds they inflict. In the long run, they always benefit Truth and Justice.

WANTED.

GARDENER WANTED.—A single Man, capable of managing a Garden and a few acres of meadow land. Apply between the hours of 3 and 4 P. M., to J. GREACEN, Jr., No. 94 Broadway. a13-2t*

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Young Man, desirous of employment, a situation as light porter in a store, or in any other business whereby he can make himself useful to his employer. The best of city reference can be given. A note addressed to H. BROWNE, No. 17 Bedford st., will meet with prompt attention. a13-2t*

SITUATIONS WANTED—For cooks, general workers, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, chambermaids, waiters, gardeners, farmers, &c., at SELECT PROTESTANT AGENCY, No. 7 Carmine-st. and SOCIETY AGENCY, No. 106 Chambers-st. Only Servants of good character admitted. a8-1m*

TO VEST-MAKERS.—Wanted, at No. 45 Dey-st., up stairs, a few first rate hands to work on white Marseilles and other light Vests. None but the most competent hands need apply, (interior work can save themselves the trouble,) as it will be required to bring a sample of the work which the applicant has made. To approved hands, permanent employment will be given. a10-3t*

A GERMAN GIRL would like a situation to help in the kitchen. Washing and Ironing. Call at No. 94½ Rivington-st., rear house. a13-1t*

AGENTS.—Wanted, 20 men to sell an article wanted in every family. Agents are making $20 per week. Agents for Boston and Philadelphia, with $150 can make $1,500 per annum. Ten men paid wages to travel. Call, or address, post-paid, No. 317 Bowery. a13-3t*

AGENTS WANTED.—500 Agents—$25 to $50 a week made in selling a new Family Work. Life and Speeches of Kossuth and other fine books. Call or address post-paid, American Family Publication Establishment, No. 138 Nassau-st. New York up stairs. m34-1m*

FIVE HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED.—Active Agents can make from $1,000 to $3,000 per annum, selling an improved edition of Wells' Lawyer. Price in strong binding, reduced to 63 cents.
a7-6t* WELLS & CO., No. 47 Ann-st.

CYLINDER JOB PRESSMAN WANTED.—Experienced, thorough, and steady, at J. A. GRAY'S, No. 54 Gold-st. a8-3teod*

WANTED BY THOUSANDS THE KNOWLEDGE TO MAKE MONEY FAST.—Instruction in five useful and two ornamental arts, by which you can realize a handsome income, will be sent to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, post-paid. Address BURT & SMITH, Box No. 50 Broadway Post-Office, New-York. a13-1t*

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen may be pleasantly accommodated with Breakfast and Tea, (with Dinner on Sundays if required,) at Jersey City, in a private family.—Locality near the water, a few minutes walk from the Ferry. Address A., box 342, Lower Post Office, with undoubted references. a13-6t*

BOARDING AND LODGING—At CHAMBERLIN'S NORTH RIVER HOUSE, No. 247 Washington-st. A few permanent boarders can be accommodated at $4 per week; also a few permanent lodgers $1 25, $1 50 and $1 75 per week. a13-1mseod*

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms suitable for families or single Gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 190 Fulton st., between Orange and Pineapple st's, Brooklyn. m26-1m*

ROOM AND BED-ROOM WANTED—By a young Gentleman and wife, in New-York or Brooklyn, within half a mile of Fulton Ferry, with Board, in a pleasant locality. Private family preferred. Will furnish their own rooms in part or in full. Gentleman will dine either at home or down town. Unexceptionable references will be given and required. Address, for two days, with full particulars, A. B., *Times* office. a13-1t*

FURNISHED ROOMS, without Board, or with Breakfast and Tea, at No. 190 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, near the South Ferry. Apply immediately. a13 3t*

RAINBOW HOTEL AND DINING ROOMS, No. 37 Beekman-st., N. Y.
m15-1m* W. J. HOWELL.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS AND PAPER HANGINGS,
SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, WALL PAPERS, WINDOW SHADES and CURTAIN PAPERS for sale at the very lowest market prices by LEAVITT & ALLEN, Booksellers, No. 27 Dey-st.
a10-1w

REV. WALTER COLTON'S WRITINGS IN FIVE VOLUMES—Sold separately, or in sets—
I.—SHIP AND SHORE, in Madeira, Lisbon and the Mediterranean, with engravings, $1.
II.—LAND AND LEE IN THE BOSPHORUS AND ÆGEAN; or, Views in Athens and Constantinople, with engravings, $1
III.—DECK AND PORT; or, Incidents of a Cruise around Cape Horn, with Sketches of Rio, Valparaiso, Lima, Honolulu and San Francisco—in 1 vol. 12mo, with engravings, $1 25.
IV.—THREE YEARS IN CALIFORNIA, with portraits and engravings, $1 25.
V.—SEA AND SAILOR; Notes on France and Italy, and other Sketches from the Writings of Rev. WALTER COLTON, with a Memoir of Henry T. Cheever, with engravings, $1 25. These Books have received the highest encomiums from the American Press. Published by
a8-4teod&W A. S BARNES & CO., No. 51 John-st.

DOWNING'S
COTTAGE RESIDENCES & COTTAGE GROUNDS—JOHN WILEY publishes, this day, COTTAGE RESIDENCES, or a series of Designs for RURAL COTTAGES and COTTAGE VILLAS and their GARDENS AND GROUNDS, adapted to North America; by A. J. Downing, author of "The Architecture of Country Houses," &c. Illustrated by numerous Engravings. 4th edition, revised and improved, with new plans for Cottages and Cottage Grounds. 1 vol. 8vo. Price $2 00
JUST PUBLISHED.
SMEE'S ELECTRO METALLURGY.—1 vol. 12mo. Cloth. $1 25.
MAHAN'S CIVIL ENGINEERING.—4th edition. 1 vol. 8vo. $3 00.
JOHN WILEY, Publisher,
a10-3t No. 16 Park-place.

MR. GEO. P. PUTNAM'S RETAIL STOCK.
LYMAN & BOWDEN, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of Walker-st., will OPEN THIS EVENING the first portion of the retail stock of Mr. GEORGE P. PUTNAM, comprising classical literature, and French, German and Italian books. a13

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR OILING HARNESS, &c.—A decidedly beneficial and valuable article, which penetrates, remains in, blacks and softens leather, adding greatly to its durability, (as it preserves it from cracking) causing it to retain its pliability at least twice as long as clear oil. For directions &c., see label on the inside of the cover of each box, of FRAZIER MILLER'S LEATHER PRESERVATIVE and WATER-PROOF OIL. For sale by shoe, drug, and hardware merchants in most cities and towns throughout the country. N. B. For boots and shoes it needs no preparation. Manufactured by FRANK MILLER, Warsaw, N. Y. a10 6tD&EW*

WATCHES PER STEAMER "AFRICA," FROM LIVERPOOL.—Received from Liverpool a small invoice of:
English Gold Hunting Patent Levers, $55, $45
Gold Lever Watches, capped and jewelled, $30, $35, $40.
Ladies fine Gold watches, as low as $25.
Silver cylinder Escapement Watches, $16.
Silver Lever Watches, full jewelled, $15.
English Silver Patent Levers, (best quality) $30.
JOHN COX, Importer of Watches, No. 208 Broadway, (up stairs) and No. 254 Bowery. a12-6t*

PURE OLD PALM SOAP.—This article is superior for chapped hands, and Bath and Toilet use. It is made from a vegetable Oil, is emollient and healing in its properties. It can be had in packages containing six cakes for trial. Also, old fashioned Family Soap which is superior to all the so-called Patent Soaps and Fluids. Goods delivered free of charge in New-York and Brooklyn.
W. HULL'S SON,
m13-tf Nos. 108, 110 and 112 Cliff-st., North end.

CHELSEA MILLS.—No 254 West Twenty-seventh-st. Depôt No 10 Beekman-st. The subscribers are now prepared to furnish fresh ground Flour, Graham Flour, white and yellow Corn Meal, Hominy, Wheaten Grits, and Farina. Grain and Food of all kinds, ground to order. Orders served in any part of the City, free of charge. For sale cheap, a 16-horse Steam Engine and Boiler in complete running order. [a12 1m] MUNSON & WILLIS.

WHIG NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—In one of the most beautiful, healthy and flourishing villages in the State of New-York, within a few hours of the city of New York, by Railroad. A Daily as well as Weekly Paper is issued from the office. A rare opportunity is here offered to a party of moderate capital. Possession given immediately. Application may be made to the editor of this paper. a12 2t*

GLOBES.—COPLEY'S New Globes. Celestial and Terrestial 16 inches diameter, containing all the late discoveries, and having the stars of the first, second and third magnitudes traced. Prepared by CHARLES COPLEY. Just published, and for sale at wholesale and retail, by E. & G. W. BLUNT,
a2-2aw4w* No. 179 Water st.

PHIPPS' FARM FENCE—$1 50 per rod. Wrought and cast iron fence; ornamental wire railing; superior force pumps; bank safe and store locks; iron bedsteads, &c., &c. For sale by GEORGE FOSTER, No. 298 Broadway, cor. of Walker-st. a6-1m*

SPRING STYLE HATS, of the French Elastic Stiff, manufactured from the finest imported plushes, which for brilliancy of finish and durability will bear the test with any offered with our beautiful patterns of Spring Caps at MONARQUE'S, No. 228 Bowery. a10-1m

A DAGUERREAN GALLERY, with 4 specimens, Furniture and all necessary apparatus, for sale low. It has been established between 2 and 3 years, and is doing a good business. Apply on the premises, No. 179 Broadway. a12-2t*

JAMES PRENTICE, Mathematical Drawing Instrument Manufacturer, has removed to No. 315 Broadway, corner of the Hospital. A second hand Theodolite and Level for sale. a10-1m*

TO ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS.—For sale a good second hand Leveling Instrument, by SAWYER & HIBBY, Mathematical
a7-1teod* Instrument Makers, No. 156 Water-st.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BAGGING, CANVAS, BAILING, CUTTINGS, GRASS and TARRED ROPE, and all other kinds of paper makers' stock, by
m17-3m CYRUS W. FIELD & Co., No. 94 Beekman-st.

WRITING PAPERS BY THE CASE ONLY.—The largest and most desirable assortment in the United States, for sale by
m17-3m CYRUS W. FIELD & Co., No. 11 Cliff-st.

BROOKLYN STEAM SUGAR REFINERY.—Various grades of Coffee Crushed Sugar, also of Sugar-House Syrup, constantly on hand, for sale by the agents, ADAMS & CUSHMAN, No. 75 Front st. a7-1m

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER, constantly on hand, and made to order, by BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL,
a1-1y No. 15 Fulton-st.

WRITING PAPER.—A large and very desirable assortment, for sale by BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL,
a3-1m No. 115 Fulton-st.

OLD COLONY SHOVELS.—Iron, Steel and Cast-Steel Shovels, of every description, for sale by E. & J. BUSHING & CO., No. 23 Cliff-st., a3-1m Agents Old Colony Mail Co.

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER constantly on hand and made to order by
m17-3m CYRUS W FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st.

TWINE, WRAPPING PAPER, BAGGING AND YARD STICKS for sale by
m16-1m* EDWARD M. DUNN, No. 61 Dey-st.

OLD COLONY OUT SAILS.—For sale by E. & J. BUSHING & Co., No. 23 Cliff-st., Agents Old Colony Sail Co.
a10 1m

CHICORY.—Prime English, warranted pure, constantly for sale in barrels by
m26-1m* E. WALKER, No. 220½ Washington-st.

JOSEPH WALKER, IMPORTER OF JEWELRY, No. 4, Maiden-lane, New-York.

SPRING SILK HATS, of the finest quality, for Sale by EDWARD M. DUNN,
a6-1m* No. 61 Dey-st.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.—Three first class modern style, new Brick Houses in Union-st., between Court and Smith-sts., Brooklyn, a few minutes' walk from the Ferry. Rent cheap. Also, a fine new GROCERY STORE on the corner of Union and Smith-sts., to let cheap. Inquire of R. RIGGS, on the premises, or at the corner of Hoyt and Butler-sts. Brooklyn, or of ISAAC POMEROY, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York. N. B.—Possession given immediately. a13-2t*

HOUSES TO LET.—Four new brown stone front Houses, furnished with chandeliers and gas fixtures complete, plate glass windows, heaters, baths, &c., located in a good neighborhood; rent $404. Gas splendid brown stone house in Brooklyn; rent $700. One brick do.—$400. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 23 Nassau-st., up stairs. a9-3w

HOUSE TO LET.—A 3 story and basement modern brick house, marble mantels, sliding-doors, good under-cellar, 13 rooms well closeted, in a healthy location Rent, $250—in Powers-st., between Dean and Bergen-sts., South Brooklyn. Apply to E. AUERBACH, No. 84 Johnst., N. Y., or No. 123 Norfolk-st., N. Y., from 12 to 2 o'clock. a9-6t*

HOUSE TO LET—A splendid house in Fitzroy Place, 3 rooms deep, 3 stories high, and replete with all the modern improvements; a delightful location, fronting and open 11 rooms to 20th-st. by a park. Apply to W. DUSENBING, No. 48 8th av. a10-3t*

HOUSE TO LET.—No. 34 Barclay-st.—Stove to be altered to suit tenant. Apply only to T. J. HALL, No. 283 Broadway, between 9 and 11 o'clock, where plan can be seen. m29-tf

HOUSE TO RENT—1st May next, for $260—agreeable three-story and basement brick house, in good order, in West 15th-st., between 6th and 9th-avs. Apply No. 13 East 29th st. a10-6t*

HOUSE WANTED.—For a small family, in the up per part of the city, rent about $300. A house to be vacated the first of June would answer. Address F. W., this office a10-1weod*

FACTORY TO LEASE, WITH STEAM POWER—A Factory with an Eight-horse power steam Engine—Newburger's Table Factory on 45th-st. near 3d-avenue—two large and convenient buildings, with sheds; steam engine, with shafting, Belts, &c., fit for immediate occupancy. Inquire of A. W. SPIES & CO.
a10-3t* No. 91 Maiden-lane.

TO CARTMEN—Stables to let, near 4th-st. and the Bowery—rent $1 50 per month. Wanted to purchase, the good will of a carman, having all the work of one or more good profitable stores. Apply, from 9 to 12 A. M., 2 to 5 P. M., or 7 to 9 in the evening, at office No. 41 3d-av., east side, one door above 15th-st. a10-3t&Tu&Sa*

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—No. 320 Broadway, corner of White-st.; to be enlarged and improved by an entirely new and costly front. Inquire on the premises. a13-1t*

OFFICE, BEDROOM AND PANTRY TO LET—A very superior Office, Bedroom and Pantry, suitable for a Dentist or any other profession, in Broome-st., between Broadway and Bowery. Also, a first-rate STABLE and CARRIAGE HOUSE, with two stalls. Inquire at No 323 Broome-st. a13 1t*

STORES AND DWELLINGS AND APARTMENTS TO LET, corner of 3d-av. and 59th-st., corner of Broadway and 58th-st. Two three-story brick dwellings in 53d-st., near 5th-av., suitable for one or more families.

TO LET—Five three-story brick buildings, 20x40 each, Croton water, &c., in 58th-st., near Broadway; will be finished early in the spring. Inquire on the premises, and of A. C. DAYTON, Bonded Warehouse, corner of Exchange-place and Broadway. a8-sod10w*

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—To a family without children, in 4th-av., between 11th and 12th-sts., the entire second floor, consisting of four rooms, with Croton water. Possession given after the 13th inst. References exchanged. Enquire at No 57 John-st., up stairs. a10-3t*

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—In Times Building, No. 113 Nassau-st., the 2d floor 25 by 105 feet deep, entrance on two streets. Inquire of JOHN GILHOOLY, No. 118 Nassau-st., in basement. a1-tf

STORE IN BROADWAY TO LET.—In the most eligible location for wholesale or jobbing business; or, the lease for sale. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st. a1-tf

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—The three-story house and lot, No. 136 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply on the premises. a13-6t*

HOUSE FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURG; about five minutes walk from Peck Slip ferry, a two story and basement brick house, with corner cellar, finished in the best manner with marble mantels, grates, &c. Price $3,250 of which $2,100 may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of WM. C. SMITH, No. 150 South 6th St. a12 6t*

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A two-story Dwelling House with two-story wing attached, situate on the main street in the village of West Farms. The House was thoroughly repaired and painted last fall, and contains some 11 rooms, with an oven in the kitchen. It is very pleasantly situated, and the access to the City of New-York is frequent by railroad or stage. For further particulars, or terms, which will be made easy, apply to HARRIS SCOVILL,
a7-12t* Rear of No. 75 Nassau-st.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—Six Lots, 25x100 feet, on 129th and 130th-sts. and 150 feet from 7th-av.; 129th-st. is paved and lighted, and the Lots are ready for building upon. A large part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. N. B.—Money to loan. Apply to DANIEL BARNES, No. 116 West 32d-st.; or to
a8-5t* C. MANN & RICHARDSON, No. 40 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—That desirable two story and attic house, with dining room attached, containing all the modern improvements, with four lots of ground, (50x200 feet,) on Clinton and Vanderbilt-avs., a few feet north of Myrtle-av. For particulars inquire of J. DAYTON, No. 43 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or on the premises. a13-2t*

COTTAGES FOR SALE.—A GREAT BARGAIN. Three new wood Cottages, in 47th-st., near 10th-av. Houses two stories high, with good Stables on the rear, and an alley way to accommodate them. The houses are well built and in good order, and title perfect. Price $1,500,—$200 of which can remain on mortgage. Apply to W. DUNNING, No. 43 8th-av.

EIGHTH-AVENUE LOTS.—To members of Building Associations and others desirous of procuring building lots in this city on a reasonable price. A number of persons having joined in the purchase of a block of ground in the upper part of the city, between 7th and 8th-avs., in a pleasant location, about three feet above the grade, entirely free from rocks or stones, proffer to a few more this opportunity of obtaining cheap lots for building purposes. Price from the 1st of May, $375. For sale and description will be placed upon an equal footing with respect to the choice of lots. The arrangement must be closed in a few days, therefore those who would avail the maelves of this excellent opportunity, should call immediately. For further particulars, apply to W. T. B. MILLIKEN, at the office of Pomeroy & Jenks, No. 54 Wall-st. a8-6t*

FLAMMERSBURG.—THIS NEW VILLAGE, accessible several times a day, both by stages and steamboat, is situated within eight miles of the City Hall, opposite Harlem, on the College Point and Flushing Bay, near Flushing, and adjoining the village of Strattemport, which would no doubt, ere long, unite with it. The whole is now laid out on the same scale, the streets of both places intersecting each other; and will, from its commanding situation, at no distant period, be one of the principal seaports in the vicinity of New-York. The lots vary in size, from two to four city lots: in price from $125 to $150. The terms are $5 down, and $5 per month, in installments of $1 each, which enables every person, however circumstanced, to become his own landlord. It likewise offers an induc

New-York Daily Times.

Qualifications of Military Men for Office.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Please give room for the annexed extract from Mr. Roebuck's History of the Whigs and the Reform bill. I go for General Scott for the next President, and I am often asked, What can a soldier know of civil administration? The extract gives a much better answer than I am able to give, and the publishing of it will save the friends of General Scott much trouble.

Just Insert, Northern Frontier in 1812, Black Hawk and Florida War, North-Eastern Boundary, for the centuries named below; then put General Scott's name instead of that of the Duke, and you will make the extracts right, and name the next President. G. W. B.

"Since the days of Marlborough no soldier had swayed the Councils of this country, and the Duke of Wellington had himself, a few months before, sanctioned the general opinion as to the incapacity of a soldier to rule over the civil affairs of the State. Yet there is no rational foundation for any such belief.

No man can be a great soldier unless he possesses great administrative talent, and this talent is more likely to be brought forth and fostered by the business of war, than by the management of cases at Nisi Prius; yet because of his habits of speaking, the lawyer is deemed capable of governing, while the soldier, whose life is spent in action and not in talk, is considered unversed in what are called the civil affairs of State.

The training of the Duke of Wellington was, however, of a much higher character than any which ordinary statesmen, or soldiers, or lawyers can hope to enjoy.

In India, and in Spain and Portugal, he led armies, and he governed nations. To feed his armies, and to keep the people, for whom he was nominally engaged, obedient and favorable to his cause, he was obliged to bring into action all those great qualities of mind which are needed for the practical government of mankind.

Every intricate question of finance, the various and perplexing operations of trade, the effects of every institution, commercial, political, of law and administration, all had to be understood, weighed, watched, and applied, while he led the armies of England, and in fact governed the people of Spain and Portugal."

More of the Redstone Explosion.

From the Cincinnati Nonpareil.

When the *Forest Queen* passed the wreck of the ill-fated *Redstone* yesterday afternoon, the hull and wheel-house was under water, the river having risen from eight to ten feet since the accident.

We are informed that the head engineer, Mr. Berry, was asleep in his berth, and not on watch at the time of the explosion.

Several experienced steamboatmen who saw the *Redstone* at Carrollton when she passed up, prophesied that she would explode her boilers from an over-charge of steam, and two of the party remained on the wharf for the express purpose and witnessed the explosion.

Eight of the unfortunate victims were buried at Carrollton on Sunday. The good people of that town did all in their power to relieve the distressed.

It has been ascertained to a certainty that sixteen of the crew were lost. In addition to the list of killed, we add the names of James E. Goble, and Mr. Crissman, of Lawrenceburgh, Ind.; David Chamberlain, second Engineer, of Madison, Ind. Mary Jackson, chambermaid, and three deck hands, escaped unhurt. We have conversed with several persons who were on board when the accident occurred, all whom are of the opinion that ten or twelve of the passengers and crew went down with the wreck when it sank.

The noise of the explosion was heard a distance of forty miles, and the heat was so intense that spoons blown from the pantry were so suddenly heated that they were fastened together.

THE LOSS OF THE STEAMER INDEPENDENCE.—A correspondent of the New-Orleans *Delta* gives the following particulars of the loss of the steamship *Independence*, on her way from New-Orleans to Galveston:

"At 2 P. M., on the 26th ult., a sea boarded us and destroyed three boats. At 4 P. M., the mate, with the only boat remaining, attempted to land with a portion of the lady passengers. In closing this the boat was capsized, and Mrs. Minot, with three children, Mrs. Jones, wife of Lieutenant Jones, and Mr. Hovey, the mate, perished in the surf. The colors were then set at half-mast and signal guns fired for assistance from the shore. Captain NICHOLS, the pilot, was on board the ship, and Captain CUMMINGS lying inside with the pilot boat ready to render what assistance he could, but the sea was too rough for their small boats. Throughout the night signal guns were fired, and although before dark twelve boats could be distinctly seen inside, picking up goods thrown over from the ship, none of them attempted to come to our assistance. This night was one of the most distressing anxiety to all on board. At 7, the propeller *J. W. Rayburn*, Captain KERR, came down and attempted to run a line to us, without success; we then succeeded in transporting five ladies and three children, which, with two landed before not named, made in all nine persons placed in safety on board the propeller, and six drowned. At 12 M, the sea increased. Capt. Kerr did not return to the ship, but proceeded to Desro's Point, for the purpose of sending word to the *Louisiana*, at Indianola, our only hope being in receiving assistance from Capt. Lawless, who unfortunately was ignorant of our perilous situation, and did not hear of it until 3 o'clock, P. M., on the 27th, at which time he was preparing to start with his ship for New-Orleans. At 4 o'clock, P. M., the smoke from her chimneys appeared in sight, and carried joy and hope to the wretched beings on board the wreck. She anchored off Saluria at 5 o'clock, P. M. Immediately three boats were seen approaching us from her, and proved to be Capt. Lawless, in command of the starboard life-boat of the *Louisiana*, Mr. Dimond, the mate, in command of the port life-boat, and Mr. Foster, the second mate, in charge of the starboard quarter boat. The other boat was left by the ship in reserve. In Capt. Lawless's boat was Capt. Kerr, and Mr. Thayer, a passenger on board the *Louisiana* from New-Orleans, who nobly volunteered his services. The life-boat in command of the mate, at 6 P. M., capsized in the breakers a quarter of a mile to leeward of the ship; and just as Capt. Lawless with his boat entered the breakers, the life-boat of the mate was seen to roll over and over, with the men clinging to her and the oars. When this boat was last seen, she was outside the breakers. Then night closed in after this sad spectacle, and with a gloomy veil over our fate."

TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION AT PADUCAH, KY.—FORTY BUILDINGS DESTROYED.—The Cincinnati *Nonpareil* gives the following particulars of the fire at Paducah, Ky., on the 3d inst., by which forty buildings were destroyed, and a loss of $100,000 incurred. A partial account of the disaster has already been given by the telegraph. The fire broke out at 4 o'clock in the morning, in the livery stable of J. G. Cole, on Front and Main-streets, and crossing Main-street, communicated with the Branch Bank of Kentucky, and thence throughout the whole block embraced between Broadway, Main, Market and Court-streets. The fire then crossed over Broadway to the frame buildings occupied by Ritter & Spainer, and burned out all the buildings between Malden lane and Market. There was no eggine, not one from which could possibly be thrown a drop of water, in a city of 4,000 inhabitants. For a time it seemed our entire city was doomed to destruction, but fortunately, after the progress of the flames to the limits designated, the wind subsided, and thus thousands of property was saved. So far as we can ascertain, in the hurry of the moment, the following are the estimated losses:

Halbert & Ogden, druggists, loss $4,000....Haywood House, insured for $2,000....Wm. Smedly, loss $2,000....Wm. Norton, loss $7,000 to carriage indefinite....W. W. Bolles, three, loss $2,200, insurance $1,000....A. S. Winston, hardware merchant, loss $2,500, insurance $2,000....Nesbit & Keller, tinners, loss $900, no insurance....Long & Hurst, livery stable, loss $500....D. Lowenstein, merchant tailor, loss $3,000, insured to one-third of stock....Riggs & Bonner, dry goods merchants, loss $5,000, insured $3,000....Anderson & Brandon, dry goods dealers, insured for $5,000....Jas Larmon, block of storehouses, loss, $10,000 insured $3 500....S. Kay, loss $2,000, insured for $3,000....Rogers & Titsworth, loss $1,200; insurance $2,000....Coe's livery stable, 20 or 30 horses lost, loss $3,000....J. Campbell, lawyer, loss $800, no insurance....L. & A. Boyd, dry goods merchants, loss $700....J. Beauchamp, silver-smith, loss $200....John Wallace, loss $2,000....Insurance, loss $4,000, no insurance....Babb & Enders, druggists....Weir, Given & Co., $1,000, insured....H. H. & W Enders, $3,000, no insurance....Lewis Walden, gun-smith, loss $1,840....W. W. Haywood, $700, no insurance....J. Garner merchant, loss in buildings and furniture $2,000, no insurance....M. M. Connor, $1,000, no insurance....Mrs. Walters, loss $1,000, no insurance....J. Shires, loss $500, no insurance....Mrs. Stafford, loss $600.

The above comprises the principal losses, so far as we can, in the hurry, bustle and confusion of everything, ascertain. We estimate the loss at from $75,000 to $100,000. Where we mention *losses* in the above statement, we mean absolute loss, over and above insurance. The Bank buildings were entirely consumed, with a large amount of valuable property. The money, &c., is in the vault, and its fate not yet known.

DREADFUL STEAMBOAT DISASTER—EIGHT LIVES LOST.—The steamer *Pocahontas*, on her upward trip from this place, met with one of those explosions now so common in the western waters. While rounding-out from a wood-yard, on the 14th inst., about 10 miles below Dardanelle, on the Arkansas river, she collapsed both flues of her middle boiler, blowing out principally aft, scalding eighteen persons, eight of whom died the next day before 11 o'clock. The following list of sufferers was furnished by a passenger on board, who made a miraculous escape:

Killed—Wm Pettit, 2d engineer, Quincy, Illinois; Mike McGuire, Ireland; Henry Cook, cook, St. Louis, Mo; Lavina Barker, Simon Barker, Mourning Barker, Joe McCandless, and John A McDonald, passengers, Indiana.

Scalded—Gallagher, 3d engineer, (badly,) St Louis; Wm. Blythe, fireman, do; Wm Morgan, deck-hand, New-Orleans; Matilda Bonsly, passenger, Indiana; Peter Barker, (badly,) Indiana; Wm J McDonald, Son of John McDonald, Jr., (scalded badly,) and James A McDonald, passengers, Indiana; and the 1st engineer, who is not much hurt, and is now at his post on the *Fort Smith (Ark.) Herald, 20th ult.*

LIBERIA EMIGRANTS.—From present appearances, the number of emigrants who will sail for Liberia the coming season, will be very large. Over twenty from Pennsylvania have applied for a passage to the N. Y. State Society, and as many more from New-Jersey have secured a passage in the packet from Baltimore, of May 1. The N. Y. *Colonization Journal* says: "In our own State an unprecedented number are enrolled to go. It was intended to send about seventy this month, but the early departure of the brig *Zone* did not allow sufficient time to make the necessary preparation, and the expedition will be delayed until the middle or close of May, when, by arrangement with the American Colonization Society, the vessel which sails from Baltimore May 1, will come to New-York, and be ready to sail by the 15th of the month with those who may be prepared to embark."

THE LOUISVILLE FIRE.—The Louisville papers of Tuesday give the loss of Cornwall & Brother, extensive soap and candle manufacturers, by the fire which consumed their establishment on Monday last, at $50,000. They were insured for $15,000, of which the Harvard Insurance Co., of New-York, loss $9,000.

☞ The sufferers by the late fire at Chillicothe have held a meeting, Gen James T. Worthington presiding, for purposes of general consultation and encouragement. A committee of five was appointed to report upon the subject of Taxation at an adjourned meeting.

OVERFLOW OF THE MIAMI BOTTOMS.—The *Cincinnati Nonpareil*, of the 8th, says:—The river continued to rise during yesterday, and was still swelling last night, with over five feet water in the lower stories of the buildings on the levee above Broadway. The lower stories of the houses on the levee below Main-street are also submerged, compelling the Walnut-street ferry to land in the street. Owing to the contracted space on the wharf, several of the streets leading from the river were crowded with merchandize.

We learn that the waters of the Miami are spreading over the low lands for many miles above its mouth. The sudden and simultaneous rise of the Monongahela and Alleghany rivers, and of the Scioto, Muskingum and Kanawa, may well cause us here to dread another flood. Considerable heavy drift was floating in the channel throughout the day.

The wharf is thronged with steamers, and large quantities of freight is arriving and departing daily.

At Brownsville, all the Western part is submerged, and property damaged to the amount of $12,500.

The lower part of Alleghany City is in the water, as far up as Robertson-street.

A number of steamboat disasters had also occurred, the vessels having been dragged from their moorings.

MARRIED.

In this City, after the order of the Society of Friends, 8th of 4th month, ELIAS H. UNDERHILL to ELIZABETH, daughter of the late David Underhill, of Clinton, Dutchess County.

On Monday, April 12th, by Rev. Dr. Wood, Mr. J. E. BOWEN to Miss LIZZIE KNIGHT, both of this City.

DIED.

On the morning of the 12th April, HANNAH ELIZABETH KENNEDY TUCKER, aged 25 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, Fanning C. Tucker, No. 1 West 16th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

On Monday morning, April 12, after a short illness, MARIA, wife of William A Pigott, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 3 Thompson-st., this day, at 1 o'clock, P.M. Her remains will be taken to New-Jersey

April 12th, AMELIA HORTENSIA BIGLER, daughter of Rev. David Bigler, aged 6 years and 3 weeks

The friends of the family and the members of the Moravian Church, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at No 522 Houston-st., on Wednesday morning, 14th inst., at 9 A.M., without further notice.

On Sunday, April 11, of consumption, ELIZA VANCE, aged 27 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Tuesday,) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her parent's residence, No. 273 South 4th-st., Williamsburgh. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

Departed this life, on Monday afternoon, 12th inst., after a lingering illness, 3in the 3d year of her age, MARGARET, wife of Jas. Wiggins.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 2½ P.M., on Thursday, 15th inst., from her late residence, No. 61 North Moore-st. The remains will be taken to the Ref. Pres. Cemetery, at Bronxville, for interment. a13-3t*

ELIZABETH ANN EULALIA, aged 2 years, 2 months and 21 days, daughter of James and Elizabeth J. Maguire

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 13 Dry Dock-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock, P.M. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....APRIL 12.

$1 000 U. S. 6s, '68 coup.	120½	50 Nicaragua Canal	45
1,000 do	120	100 Porter Dry Dock	7½
4 000 Indiana State 5s	90½	100 do	7⅝
5 000 do Canal Pref 5s	45	500 do	7½
10 000 Erie Convt. '71 b10	96	300 Edgeworth Co	8⅛
10,000 do b20	96	115 Harlem Railroad	75
10 000 do b30	96	100 do b10	75
2 000 do	95½	100 do	75⅛
1,000 Erie Incomes	97½	100 do b10	75½
6 000 Erie 2d Mortgage	105½	300 do b3	75⅝
2,000 do	105½	200 do b10	75⅝
1,000 Hudson 2d Mtge	97½	30 Harlem Preferred	111½
50 Ohio Trust	s60 107½	100 Erie Railroad	b15 89
1 Bank of New-York	145½	50 do	b60 89½
100 Merch'ts Ex Bank	107½	50 do	89
10 Bank America	115½	320 do	88⅞
20 Broadway Bank	107½	200 do	b10 88⅞
200 Ocean Bank	104	100 do	88⅞
10 Hanover Bank	102½	50 do	b60 89
20 Metropolitan Bank	107½	150 do	s10 88⅞
40 People's Bank	104	300 Stonington R. R.	57½
25 Morris Canal	19½	400 do	b60 57½
275 do	19½	150 do	57
400 do	b10 19½	100 Nor. & Wor. R. R	b60 59
250 do	b15 19½	100 do	58½
200 do	s3 19½	150 do	b60 59½
325 Canton Company	51½	100 do	58½
50 do	b10 84½	250 do	b90 59½
100 do	b60 84½	100 do	b60 59½
100 do	b3 84½	300 Reading Railroad	b30 74½
50 do	b10 84	150 do	s10 74½
50 N. J. Zinc Co	13½	100 do	s15 74½
100 do	b60 13½	500 do	b30 75
100 do	b15 13½	400 do	b30 75
550 do	13½	300 do	s60 74½
10 Mich. Southern S.R.	113	32 Hudson River R.R.	65
60 Housatonic Old R.R.	9	20 do	65½
6 Roch. & Syr. R.R.	115	50 N. Y. & N. H. R.R.	111½

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Erie Convt. '71	95½	43 Metropolitan Bank	107½
10,000 do '62	s5 96	15 North River Bank	111½
10,000 do '62	b60 97	50 Erie Railroad	b10 89
1 000 Erie Inc me Bds	97½	15 do	88⅞
150 Portsmouth Dry Dock	7½	55 do	89
100 N. J. Zinc Co	s60 13½	50 do	s10 89
200 Morris Canal	19½	25 do	89
210 do	b30 19½	100 Harlem Railroad	b30 75½
50 do	19½	50 do	s60 75
250 do	b3 19½	200 do	b60 75
28 National Ins. Co	137	150 do	b30 75½
25 Nicaragua Transit Co.	43	100 do	b4 75½
75 do	42½	100 do	75½
225 do	42⅝	100 do	b30 75
150 do	b30 42½	10 do	75½
175 do	s3 42	200 Reading Railroad	74½
50 Canton Co	s30 83½		

MONDAY, April 12—6 P. M.

There was another large business in Stocks to-day, and prices continue to advance. At the close this afternoon, the feeling was a buoyant one, and both Bonds and Shares were generally higher than in the forenoon. The chief, and almost only exception, was Nicaragua, which fell $66@7 a share from the rates of Friday and Saturday, closing with sales at $42. The Railroads were in demand. Harlem led the market, and 76 was paid on short buyer's option at the Second Board. Erie took a fresh start, and, although the Board report shows no sale above 89, the last bid was 89½. Reading advanced to 74⅛@75. For Norwich 59½ bid at close. The small Stocks were all better. There was an animated demand for Morris Canal, Jersey Mining, and Portsmouth. The business in these unadulterated Fancies is a pretty fair evidence of the high pressure speculation which obtains in the Street. Canton Company gave way a fraction, after selling in the forenoon at 84½. The last sale was at 83¾, seller 30 days.

In Bonds, the chief transactions were in Eries. The Convertibles advanced to 97, buyer 60 days, for the new, and 96, cash, for the old. The Incomes brought 97⅛. U. S. Coupon 6s, of '68, brought 120½, and Indians 5s 90¼. Nothing done in other State stocks, and very few offered. The bid for Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, we hear, was 93 per cent.

City Bank shares were again in good demand, and the transactions were unusually heavy, at advanced figures. The Merchants' Exchange Bank sold at 107½; the Ocean at 104. In the established Railroads, also, the bids were higher. Southern Michigan sold at 113, and Rochester and Syracuse at 115. New-Haven again brought 111½. Hudson is much neglected, and the rates have fallen back to 65 per cent.

There was a fair business in Exchange for the Boston steamer sailing on Wednesday. There was no essential change in transient bills on England, which were in good supply, at 109@109¼ per cent. The Bankers were asking 109⅛@⅜, and in some cases ¼. French exchange was steadier, and the rates on Paris 5 21½@5 20. The remittances, unless very much increased in the morning, will not be heavy. Some of the importers look to remit, hereafter, on better terms.

Money was offered, in various quarters, below 5 per cent. on best Stock securities, and even this low rate caused very little activity in the demand. The Banks generally feel easy, since their March reports, and although their previous expansion of loans and discounts would seem to be liberal enough for prudence, it is not likely they will hold up while Exchange favors the retention of specie. They seem, with a few exceptions, to have entered the same course of competition, and the race is but too evidently for the largest dividends. The favorite of the field has already invested six millions against a capital of a million and a half, (being *four* fold,) and we have not heard that the worthy officers would object to loan a million or two more, in the present state of the exchanges, "for a consideration."

The California receipts by the *El Dorado*, this evening, are not satisfactory. The manifested sum is only $680,000, with $150,000 reputed in the hands of the passengers. The falling off is partially accounted for by the heavy rains in the interior, the floods from which had embarrassed free intercourse with the miners. The same cause had almost suspended general business in San Francisco, Sacramento, &c. The rains were much needed by the miners, both for surface and quartz operations. The chances are, therefore, that the delay in the receipt of dust in March and April, will only tend to enhance the shipments in May and the summer months.

The business in Cotton to-day was quite light, only 500 bales sold and at prices somewhat easier. The comparative movement of the crop to the present date, is as follows:

	1853.	1851.	1849.
Receipts at the Ports	2,436,000	1,936,000	2,263,000
Exports to Great Britain	992,000	812 000	1,042 000
Exports to France	230,000	248.000	217,000
Exports to other Foreign ports	204.000	166 000	200,000
Total Exports	1,516.000	1,226.000	1,459,000
Stock on hand	573,000	570 000	587,000

The Circular of Mr. W. P. Wright, to go by the Boston steamer, contains the annexed very interesting remarks. They present a truthful and singularly prosperous picture, to all parties, of the heavy transactions in our great staple, for the past four months:

"The receipts into the ports during the past week have amounted to 93,000 bales. This is probably the last heavy week for the season; and I cannot refrain from calling attention to the fact that during the past 17 consecutive weeks, the receipts of cotton in the ports of the United States have been on an average of 100,000 bales per week; and there has been realized for this a sum exceeding $56,000,000, or over £12,000,000 sterling. Another remarkable fact in connection therewith is, that during the whole of this period the price of the article has not varied more than ⅛c. or ¼d. ℔ lb. In no market has there been a pressure to sell; on the contrary, the buyers have, during the whole time, shown far more eagerness to operate than the sellers, nor has any accumulation of stock taken place. The earth has yielded bountifully; planters have been encouraged; the factor, commission merchant, [illegible], have done well; the cotton in its way from the plantation to the shipping ports called into request various means of conveyance, and employed thousands of hands and hands. It is now gone and going to various distant countries, furnishing by its transit the means of support to a large maritime interest, and upon reaching its destination will give employment to hundreds of thousands of the human family."

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Monday, April 12.

Sales were made to-day of 450 BREVES at $4 @ $4 75 on the hoof, equal to $3@3 nett. Hogs sold at $7 50@$7 75.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

MONDAY, April 12—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are sparingly offered at Saturday's prices; about 100 bbls. were sold to-day at $5 06¼ per Pots, and $6 37½ for Pearls

COTTON—Is depressed and declining. The shipping trade deal timidly, and there is little consumptive inquiry. A few recess. tous purchases (in all perhaps 500 bales) were made this afternoon at previous rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are somewhat firmer, although without any discernible improvement in value. The rail way and river receipts are much lighter, and the quantity here offering less ample, while the local and Eastern demand seems better, and the export inquiry more active at former quotations. The inclement weather and greater stiffness of factors in cause transactions. The day's sales add up 4,500 bbls ordinary to strait State and good common Orleans at $4 25@$4 37½; choice State, favorite Ohio and mixed Western at $4 37½@$4 56¼; fair to fancy Indiana and Michigan at $4 56@$4 87½; fancy Genesee and Ohio at $4 93¾@$5 25, extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 25@$5 62½; and extra Genesee at $5 56@$6. Canadian is abundant and inanimate at $4 25 ℔ bbl. in bond. Southern is less plentiful and more salable. The demand is brisk for shipment and consumption. The operations embrace 2 100 bbls. mixed to favorite ordinary at $4 25@$4 43¾, and fancy qualities at $4 50@$4 93¾. Rye Flour comes in more freely, and sells rather slowly at $4 56. Corn Meal is plenty and heavy at $3 31½@$3 37½ for Jersey, and $3 43¾@$3 50 for Brandywine.

GRAIN—Wheat is dull and nominal, with an accumulating supply and limited inquiry, which is much restricted by the hazy weather. A sale of 2,500 bush white Southern was (the only sale) made to-day at $1 05. Rye tends downward; 1,500 bush North River changed hands at 77c. Barley is in better request at improving rates. A parcel of 500 bush. fair two-rowed was obtained at 75c. Oats are scarce and wanted, at 39c.@41c. for Western, and 41@44c. for Northern—an advance. Corn is heavier in stock and easier in price. The export and domestic demand has decreased. The transactions consist of 7,500 bush. Jersey and Southern yellow at 65½@66½c., closing at the inside figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less abundant and held with more steadiness at $16 12½@$16 25 for new Prime and $13 75 for new Mess which prices have been paid for about 900 bbls. since our last. Pickled Meats rule quiet for want of stock. Lard is very firm and in fair demand. The days sales reach 650 bbls and tierces Prime at 9½@9¾. Beef appears the same—the sales reach to 150 ℔ Prime at $5 75@$6, and Country Mess at $9 75@$12 75. Prime Mess, and Beef Hams are nominally unaltered. Butter and Cheese are sparingly purchased at old prices. The large receipts deter buyers and the rainy weather interferes with out-door movements.

WHISKEY—Continues scarce and has again advanced—the sales to-day having reached 500 bbls Jersey and Prison at 22@22½ cts per gallon, cash.

FREIGHTS—We have to notice 2,000 bbls Flour engaged for Liverpool at 1s. 6d.; 600@800 bales Cotton at 7-32d., and 700 bbls. Resin at 1s. Grain ranged from 3½d. to 4d. in bulk. There was no change in rates to London. To Havre, 1,500 Oats were taken at 1c.; Cotton was at 1 cent. Rates to California were unchanged and dull.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Monday—First Board*—$4,343 Pennsylvania 5s, 93; $300 do 92¾; $500 Reading Mortgage 6s, '43, 85¾; $4,000 do '44, 85½; $2,500 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, int. off b5, 49¼; $1,500 do b5, 49¾; $3,000 do '66, int on, b5, 51½; $1,000 do 51¾; $1,000 Camden & Amboy 6s, '70, b5, 95; $1,250 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 93½; $400 Lehigh Interest, 91; 250 shs Reading Railroad, b5, 37½; 50 do, int on, b5, 37⅜; 400 do, 37⅛; Long Island Railroad, s5, 11½; 50 do, 11¾; 50 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44¾; 40 Morris Canal, 19¾; 300 do., b5, 19¾; 30 Lehigh Canal, 38; 15 Mechanics' Bank, 60; 16 Pennsylvania Bank, 116½; 19 Commercial Bank, 60.

Second Board—$13,000 Schylkill Navigation 6s, '68, int. off, 49¾; $1,000 Reading 6s, '70, cash, 80; 100 Long Island Railroad, b5, 11½; 50 do, 2d, 11¾, 100 Reading Railroad, 37½.

Second Board.—11 shs. Pennsylvania Railroad, 44¾; 150 Schuylkill Navigation, 13½; 38 New-Orleans Gas, s5, 112; 150 Vicksburg Railroad, b5, 16½; 5 do., 16¾; 100 Reading Railroad, s3, 37½; 30 Norristown Railroad, 38½; 20 Schuylkill Bank, C. & P., 11.

After Boards—$13,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '68, int. off, 49½; $1,600 do., int. on, 51½; $10,000 Allegheny Coal 6s, 63½; 12 shs Morris Canal Preferred, 98; 100 Reading Railroad, s5, 37⅛; 300 do., b5, 37⅜; 50 do., rw, 37⅜; 500 do., 37½; 500 Long Island Railroad, b5, 11½; 250 do., 11¾; 300 Morris Canal, b5, 19½; 50 do. 19¾.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 118¼@119¼; do. do. '67, 118¾@119¾; Pennsylvania 5s, 92¾@93; Reading R. R. 37¼@37½; do. Bonds, '70, 86@86½; do. Mortgage 6s, '60, 85@85½; Pennsylvania R. R. 44¼@45; Morris Canal, 19¼@19½; Schyl. Nav int. on, 51¼@51½; Long Island, 11¾@11¾; Vicksburg, 16¼@16½; Girard Bank, 13½@13½; U. S. Bank, 3¼@3½.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship El Dorado, from Navy Bay—S. D Mills and lady, Mrs Eugenie, Miss C. True, B. B. Post, B. Ferris, S. Wyckoff, J. B Scribner, G. W. Beatty, C. S. Price, D Willoughby, J H Wilson, Mary H. Wilson, Wm C. Badger, J. Thomson, T. Rogers, S Sinclair, J. H. Drake, H. P. Gage, D. Hilitabiddle, M. Maney, A. J. Van Sice, C. J. Van Wagner, Jos. Town. E. Forte, J. J. B. Poole, T. Archar and friend, Wilhelmina Schultz, H. D. Rogers, Geo. Coffin, M. M. Coffin, S. A. Mills, M. Matthany, W. Somers, J. A. Sandee, C. Ellis, G. W. Ellis, T. Newton, C. Martini, J. S. Tuttle, M. Ferguson, J. Bottlebury, R Hamilton, F. Stepheds, T. Fowler, J. Cannon, J. King, E Birdwell, T. Gager, M. Fitzgerald, J Duffy, A Gadney, W. Nelson, W. Colon, E Price, M Ellis, W H Cornell, J. S Cooke, W. Soule, B C Soule, J Jones, J. Upton, F. Rogers, J. B. Holbrook, W. H. Grant, B. Stevens, G. Sall, Wm. Neil, B. Mouthrop, J Hill, M P Pangborn, D. Eley, A. Clements, T. M. Quackenbush, M. Mullet, B. Foster, D. Mauger, W. Reeder, A. Hawkins, O. Hawkins, M. Storm, M. Parker, B Band, W H. H. Clarke, B. C. Marsh, I. Coffee, I. Delancy, E. Rogers, W. Rogers W. Silverthorn, L. Kuve, F. Castle, J. Vreeland, S. Hossington, A. Palmer, W. P. Bond, G. O. Sheffield, J. Collins, C. T. Metcalf, C. Ritchie, W. Butts, J. S McKinley, S Knapp, M. Miser, F. Benson, S. Talls, N. Delamater, J. Krider, J. M Hutton, J Burrell, J. P. Ogden, E. Chilson, J. F. Merrill, A. Maupis, S. Maupin, J. M. Pendleton, J. Donaghue, J. Turner and two brokers, W. C. Clark, F. Cook C. Harrison and servant, R. Parker, J. D Cone, B Beadle, G Swedden, J. C Murray, John Hogan, J Boyle, A. Gardner, T. Heron, J. Burns, M. Fitzgerald, P. Clifford, M. Scanlon, J Cochran, J. H Taylor, H Chamberlain, J M Stannard, W Myers, Edward Cornish, (dead,) P Martin, C. Hatfield, W. Drummond, M. Slater, J Patterson, W Potter, J. Tucker, C. Cherryopn, J. Harrower, L. Carey, D. Gaspain, J. de Cruz, J. McCabe, M Rush, Wm Wade, B. McLaughlin, Thos Frazier, J Carney F. Kiernin, R. C. Bliss, J. Campbell, B. Costello, D Kavanagh, J Kavannagh, B Annis, S. Kelly, J Griffin, P Dougherty, J. Wesson, D Dougherty, P. Cunnigham, R White, F Harris, M. Horace, C. McCune, J Cornish, D Dorsey, F Collon, J. Johnson, J. H White, J. Hoffoinister, J. H Lothrop, J L Labigh, J. Marble, C. Sweeney, M. Sweeney, J. Hapden, Christian Blake, Jas. Huntwell George Michael, Henry Uren, W. Daniels Geo. S Barnard, A. McArthar, Thos Higley, A. M. Cassard, Irvei, Geo. Knight, J Brock, Lorains, Z Wasson, J. M. Wagner, Leavitt Watt, Charles Prior, C. A. Campbell, J. Duncon—total 241

In steamship Daniel Webster, from San Juan de Nicaragua—A Given, J. Shindler, I. Lockwood, Mrs Wm. H. Dow, C. H. Neal, S. C Gray, J. Griffith, Mrs. Griffith and son, A. W. Jones, R Hemmer, Mrs. D Buckley and child, W. Batholomew, Delos Seeley, Isaac Bloom, M. Mackie, S. S. Dickerson, George McNeir, H. N. Humphreys, M. Comvran, J. E Vansandt, Joel Strong, R. H. Vischer, Lewis Trask, James Madden, George Robinson, B. Wilcox, A. Colton, Thomas H. Stewart, George C. Wainwright, Chas. F. Davenport, Geo. John S. Chase, M. G. Dewey, F. Jackson, S. McLanahan, Capt. Geo. W. Watson, J. S. Knight, Henry Miller, A. Goodyear, G. C. Barnd, E. Lowitz, P. L. Vroom, J. G. Smith, S Marston, J C. Smith, S. Chipman, G S. Hall, W. L. Fish, Walter Warren, Henry Sanders, P. B. Wood, D A. Woodbury, H. Williams, Uriah McCoy, Levi Demers, P Powdrell, H. Graly, N. F. Bruce, Jas C. McBrier, G. Newcombe, G. T. Brougham, D. Watson, E. Gaidner, G Bridges, C. L. Badger, L. C. Badger, J. McClary, H. Woodbury, L. Colby, Wm Huntington, Edward Williams, James Williams, Utah Joe, Ralph Cooper, Andrew Fogle, W. Windemere, S. Hamilton, E. Vanamearmor, C Marshall, Jacob Cullen, H. C. Whiting, C. P. Young, S. Barker, Andrew Smith, Wm. A. Jaslin, F. Hageman, J Frink, S Paddock, Israel Budd Thos. W. Demarest, C. F. Young, A. Christian, John Robbins, W A Wilkinson, E. Plaisance, A. J Knapp, David Grover, Wm. Davis, Wm. Tanner, Wm. Sherman, James P. Phenix, C Fenton, Lewis Gans, J Steward, Leman Clapp, Wm. H. Hunter, James P. Horseman, James R. Tompkins, J. G. Sandder, Levi Rowland, J Garner, George H. Herring, Thos. S. Parks, J. Hopkins, W. S. Willey, E. Tupper, John C Perry, Eli Smith. E. Blanchard, O Richmond, J. McKenzie.

In bark A. B. Sturges, from Santiago de Cuba—Mr. Ing, Mr Youlton, J. Tixada, S. Badell, T. Dudey, J. Amoreil, L. Rabaud.

MINIATURE ALMANAC....THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises.....5 26 | Sets.....6 36 | MOON—Rises.....3 01

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook, 3 05m | Gov. Island.. 3 56m | Hell Gate.. 5 17m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....APRIL 12, 1853.

Cleared.

Ship Nordskov, (Dan.) Krause, Havana, E. Bech & Kunhardt

Ship Jenny Lind, Robinson, New-Orleans, Eagle & Hazzard.

Ship John Benson, Winchester, Havana, Sturges & Co.

Ship Helvetia, Marsh, Helvetia, Havre, W. Whitnock, Jr.

Bark Montezuma, Downey, Demarara, S. Tuttle.

Bark N. Boynton, Smalley, Rotterdam, Jas. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark R. H. Gamble, Hosmer, Cedar Key, &c., Coe, Anderson & Co.

Brig Harriet Newell, Warren, Darien, Peck & Church.

Brig Monica, Robbins, Brazos, J. B Sardy.

Brig Marcellus, Norton, Jacksonville, Peck & Church.

Brig Rush, Leach, Cardenas, Nesmith & Sons.

Brig Azores, Amesbury, Havana, R. W Trundy.

Brig Alfred Exall, Golden, Savannah, N. L. McCready & Co.

Brig Relief, Cates, Philadelphia, Peck & Church.

Schr Hannah Codner, (Br) Furzman, Port-au-Platte, I. B. Gager.

Schr Wilmington, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., Bateman & Rudderow.

Schr. Pacific, Farren, Washington, N. C., Bateman & Rudderow.

Schr. Lamartine, Tyler, Wilmington N.C., N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Chas. Cranmer, Townsend, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaight.

Schr. Louisa Gray, Sharp, Alexandria, master.

Schr Boston, Kelly, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.

Schr Adele, Ackley, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Eliza, (Br.) Baker, Antwerp, I. B. Gager.

Schr. Susan, Grattan, Portland, S. W. Lewis.

Arrived.

Steamer El Dorado, Hartstein, Navy Bay April 2, specie and pass. to M. O. Roberts. The passengers by the El Dorado report a steamship coming into Panama April 1, supposed to be the Winfield Scott. The shipper ship Hornet arrived at Panama April 1.

Steamer Daniel Webster, ——, San Juan de Nicaragua April 4. April 11, at 8 o'clock A.M., lat. 34 35, lon. 74 50, passed a steamer going South East.

Steamer City of Richmond, Foster, Norfolk, 30 hs., mdse. to Mariner &

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted,*) at the office, No 113 NASSAU-STREET, between Beekman and Ann, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies: THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the *Daily Times*.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

VOL. I....NO. 179. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Religious Notice.**—A special meeting of the AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY will be held in Hope Chapel, Broadway, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 o'clock and 7½ o'clock. Important business is to be transacted, and interesting addresses may be expected from Revs. Dr. HAGUE, of New-Jersey, CHARLES, of Rhode Island, Hon. E. D. CULVER, of this city, Rev. WM. REES, of Pennsylvania, and others. The friends of the Society are respectfully invited to attend. a14 2t*

☞ **The Fifteenth Anniversary** of the ALLEN-ST. YOUTH'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY, will be held THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, in the Allen-st. M. E. Church, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. Dr. EARLY, of Virginia, Rev. Dr. GREENE, of Tennessee, and Rev. C. H. WHITACAR, Pastor of the above Church.

☞ **T. D. Jones' Lecture on Sculpture.**—Mr. JONES delivers a Lecture on Sculpture, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at the Welsh Congregational Church, No. 359 Broome-st. Ladies admitted free—Gentlemen 25 cents. To commence at 8 o'clock, P. M. a14-4t*

☞ **Psychology.**—Dr. BENTON will Lecture at the Brooklyn Institute, (Washington-st.,) TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, April 13 and 14, and at Central Hall, Williamsburg, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, April 15 and 16. Admittance, 12½ cents. a13-3t*

☞ **To the Ladies.**—Dr. BANNING repeats his Free Lectures before Ladies, on Physical Education and the Cause and Cure of Chronic Weaknesses and Spinal deformity, in Society Library, corner of Leonard st. and Broadway, at 3 o'clock on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, of this week. a14-2t*

☞ **Special Notice.**—The regular meeting of the HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY of the City of New-York will be held at the Stuyvesant Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 14, at 7½ o'clock. All interested in the subject are invited to attend. GEO. WM. CURTIS, Recording Secretary. a13-2t*

☞ **Trees and Plants.**—PARSONS & CO., Flushing, near New-York, offer for sale some rare novelties, with their usual assortment of Fine Trees for the orchard and garden. Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Roses for the avenue, lawn or cemetery, Vines for the grapery, and Exotic Plants for greenhouse culture. Catalogues can be obtained at No. 60 Cedar st., or will be sent by mail to all post paying applicants enclosing a postage stamp. a2 FMWly

☞ **Card.—Steamship New Orleans.**—We the undersigned Cabin Passengers on board the Steamship NEW-ORLEANS, Capt. E. H. ACKLEY, from San Francisco, to San Juan and Panama, take pleasure in stating to the traveling public, that in point of superior ventilation, good substantial sea qualities, and comforts generally, she has no superior on the route. We would recommend Capt. ACKLEY and officers, to be in every way calculated to make a trip with them one of pleasure, as at their hands you may be assured of every exertion in their power.

SAN JUAN, March 29, 1852.

Mrs Wm. H. Dorr,	Capt. Loyd Semmer,	S. C. Shipman,
Mrs. S. C. Gray,	J. W. Jones,	Moses G. Dow,
Mrs. S. D. Griffith,	George Wilson,	A Given,
Mrs. S. L. Isaacs,	J. S. Chase,	J. S. Knight,
Mrs L. M. James,	Jonathan Griffith,	Warren Fish,
Mrs. E. H. Leake,	Stephen Marsten,	Isaac Bliss ner,
J. Boone,	S. L. Isaacs,	Charles S. Bragg,
F. M. Leake,	A. Moreland,	Thos C. Crar,
S. M. Lanahan,	P. B. Wood,	E. J. Strother,
A Goodyear,	Dr F M James.	Jas. M. Prewitt,
E. Lowitz,	James Shindler.	a14-1t*

☞ **Gold Mining in California.**—Twenty thousand dollars of the Stock of the SONORA GOLD MINING COMPANY, appropriated for Working Capital is still offered by the Trustees: that amount, with what has already been subscribed, being deemed sufficient for all purposes.

In presenting the claims of this Company to the confidence of those who are desirous of investing their means in the business of Quartz Mining, it is perhaps necessary to state more fully than has heretofore been done, the prospects, and the scale upon which the operations of the corporation will be carried on. The principal locations upon which the mining operations will be conducted, are on the celebrated CLIFF VEIN, situated within the limits of the City of Sonora, Tuolumne County. This vein extends through one of the richest portions of that immensely productive section, and has yielded, probably, a larger amount of the precious metal than any other in the State, as it runs through the hill overhanging Holden's Garden, and crosses the numerous ravines and drains emptying into Wood's Creek on the north-west, and Sonora Creek on the south-east side; and whose creeks and ravines have all yielded a very large amount of gold, we are forced to the conclusion that the decomposition of a portion of this vein had contributed immensely to the many hundred thousands of dollars already taken from that neighborhood by washing. But although these facts justify the expectation that similar deposits will be discovered in this vein, the yield of the poorest ore taken from the depth of sixty feet, with its superior facilities for working, constitutes its chief value. The various tests of the working ore in which no gold is visible, produce at the rate of from one hundred and twenty to two hundred and fifty dollars per ton. The size of the vein, extent of claim, and abundance of fuel and water, warrant the belief that the operations of the Company can be carried on as they will be on the largest scale, can be carried on uninterruptedly for a great number of years and at an expense of less than twelve dollars per ton. The attention of the public is called to the report of Col. M. J. Gritznor, recently in the service of the General Government as Geologist and Mineralogist in California. It will be found in the Company's pamphlet of organization.

The steam engine and boilers now complete, are of fifty horse power; and the stamp work, nearly ready to ship, is of the most improved and durable construction, made of the best material, and after plans furnished by Capt. Robt. L. King, similar to those in use at the celebrated Peck's Mill. It will consist of thirty-six stampers of six hundred pounds each, with all the wood and iron work complete, ready to be put together in California without delay, and at a very small expense. It will, without doubt, crush and amalgamate from seventy to ninety tons of ore per day of twenty-four hours.

The Trustees invite the closest scrutiny, on the part of those desirous of making an investment, which promises such large returns, into the objects, prospects, and affairs of the Company. They are satisfied that an examination will convince the most sceptical that a better use of capital cannot be made than in bona fide mining operations in California—they are equally satisfied that dividends will be made by this Company in less than twelve months from the commencement of mining operations, exceeding, in amount, the whole capital stock of the Company.

Capital stock, $200,000 Shares, $100 each. Applications for stock, pamphlets, or further information, may be made at the office of the Company, No 66 Beaver-st., or by mail, post-paid, addressed to either the President or Treasurer.

D. W. INGERSOLL, President.
THOMAS E. HASTINGS, Treasurer. m17-W&Stf

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **The Mercantile Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION.**—By unanimous desire, this Association will hold a special meeting in the commodious room of the Broadway House, corner Grand-st., on SATURDAY EVENING, 17th inst., at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of affording all who have not joined an opportunity to record their names at once as subscribers. The entrance fee is $2; monthly dues $3 on each share of $800. To clerks, mechanics, and all who desire to accumulate or to obtain money on as easy terms as this Association affords, a most desirable opportunity is now offered. In this Association purchasers have the privilege of taking or purchasing ten shares. The Secretary is in attendance at the office from 4 to 9 P. M., daily, for the transaction of all business relating to the Association.

B. J. HOWLAND, President.
ISAAC H. BAILEY, Vice-President.

TRUSTEES:

Abm. Halsey, Jr.,	T. J Bayard,	Charles Rolfe,
Thos. W Groser,	Wm. T. Child.	E. Thompson,
R. R. Lockwood,	Alfred Ree,	R. Pomeroy, Jr.

Wm. Groser, Secretary, office corner Broadway and Grand-st., over the Pacific Bank. a14-4t

☞ **Third Mechanics' Building and Mutual LOAN ASSOCIATION**—entrance fee 50 cents, monthly dues $2, ultimate value of a share $500. This Society will loan money at the rate of six per cent. on the actual amount advanced on a share. Persons desirous of withdrawing can do so by giving one month's notice, and receive back the dues paid by them, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum. Persons paying in advance will be allowed interest. There are but a few shares left, and the books will positively be closed as soon as 1,000 shares are subscribed for; so persons desirous of joining had better apply early, to JACOB PECARE, Secretary, No. 163 Hester-st. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. A public meeting for the admission of new members will be held at Union Building, No 163 Bowery, on THURSDAY, the 15th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., when speakers will be in attendance. a12-4t

☞ **Second People's Building Association.**—Several shares will be redeemed at the monthly meeting on next WEDNESDAY EVENING, 14th inst., which will be held at the Assembly Room, corner of 25th st. and 8th-av., at 8 o'clock. The books of this Association will be open a few days longer to receive subscriptions, at the office, No. 207 9th-av. Articles of Association can be had of the Secretary, daily, from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M. The entrance fee will shortly be raised. It is now $1. Monthly dues, $3.

OLIVER H. LEE, President.
ABRAM MCBRIDE, Vice-President.
J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary. a3-5t

☞ **The Workingman's Building Association,**—Office No 461 Broadway, over Pacific Bank.—will hold its regular month y meeting, at the Broadway House, corner of Grand st., on MONDAY, April 19, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Those who wish to subscribe, are particularly requested to do so before that time, as it is expected that the subscription book will be closed on that evening. Members are requested to pay their dues during this week, or on Monday, before 5 o'clock, P. M. A number of Shares will be redeemed on that evening ROBT McCLELLAN, Pres.
GEORGE W. ANDERSON, Secretary. a14-4t WF8&M

☞ **St. Nicholas Building Association.**—The shares in this Association are being rapidly taken up and several will be offered for redemption at the monthly meeting in May. Now is the time, therefore, to subscribe. Call at the office, Duane-st., corner of Chatham, under the Chatham Bank, and put down your names for one or more shares, before the entrance fee is raised. Present entrance fee, $1. Monthly dues, $3.

WM. L. CONKLIN, President.
R. D. HART, Secretary. a14-4t

☞ **Notice.**—BUILDING ASSOCIATION'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The subscribers to the stock of this company, will bear in mind that the fourth and last instalment of five dollars per share, is required to be paid on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at the Mercantile Bank, corner of John street and Broadway.

Share-holders who have not signed the Charter, will do so immediately, to facilitate the business of the company.

JOHN BRUCE, President
J. JESSUBUN, Secretary. a11-4t

☞ **Industrial Home Association No. 1.**—A meeting of the Association will be held at K. P. Hall, 2d-av., between 1st and 2d-sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, April 16, at 8 o'clock. Those members who have not procured their Deeds, are reminded that, very probably, this will be the last opportunity of paying up in a long time, as no money will be received except at a regular meeting. a14-2t*

☞ **Mechanics' Building Association.**—A regular meeting of the above Association, will be held at Warren Hall, corner of Oliver and Henry-sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 14th inst., at 8 o'clock. Members are requested to attend, as an amendment to the Constitution will be voted on.

JACOB PECARE, Secretary.
a13-3t

☞ **To-Night**—Attend the meeting of the SECOND MUTUAL LOAN PIANO FORTE AND HOUSE-FURNISHING ASSOCIATION at Clinton Hall, Beekman-st., at 7½ o'clock. a14-1t*

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **Columbia Building Association of BROOKLYN.**—The first Regular Monthly Meeting will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 14th inst., at No. 14 Hamilton-av., when a number of shares will be offered for redemption. Members are notified to pay their first month's dues, during the week, to the Secretary, at his office, No. 10 Court-st., or at the Hall, on Wednesday evening. The Hall will be open at 5 P. M., for the reception of dues. The Meeting will commence at 8 o'clock. This Association is in a very flourishing condition. Its first monthly meeting takes place April 14, when the regular dues are payable. Any person, male or female, desirous of making his or her small earnings more than triple within the space of a few years, or any person who is desirous of borrowing money in order to purchase his own house on the most advantageous terms, who will but take the trouble to compare the advantages offered by this Association, both to lenders and borrowers, with those offered by any other Associations, will at once find a key to the success of our plan; for instance:

1. It will loan money at 6 per cent. per annum on the amount advanced.
2. It will allow interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum to all persons who prefer paying their subscriptions for two months or more in advance, thus securing a double interest—firstly the above 7 per cent.; secondly, their share of profits. Persons who wish to borrow money for the purpose of buying or building their own house or farm, can here secure an advance on far more liberal terms than are effected by any other Association.
3. Persons desirous of withdrawing from the Society, can do so at any time, by giving one month's notice, and receive back all dues paid by them, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum.

A person who will save but 14 cents a day, (and there is not one person who cannot, if so disposed,) can in this Society secure in a few years a small capital, ($1,000,) with which he can establish himself in business, and thus achieve his own independence. The entrance fee is 50 cents per share; monthly payment, $3 per share; value of each share, $500. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of joining can leave their names with the Secretary.

DANL. P. BARNARD, President.
WM H GRIFFITH, Vice-President.
CHAS. O. RICHARDSON, Secretary, 10 Court-st. m29-tA15

☞ **Rutger's Building Association,** office No. 286 East Broadway, corner of Gouverneur-st. Office hours from 4 to 9 P. M. This association having completed its organization according to law, is now ready to receive subscriptions for its shares. Shares, $800. Monthly dues, $3. Initiation fee, $2. The officers of this association are well and generally known as being connected with the various business interest of the City of New-York, and their characters as citizens and men of property furnish all those who may feel disposed to patronize the association with the most satisfactory assurance that its business affairs will be conducted with an eye solely to the best interest of its members. Men of small means will find this association to be both a safe and profitable repository for such sums as they may subscribe to its funds.

THOMAS McLELLAND, President.
CHANDLER L. INGERSOLL, } Vice-Presidents.
EDWIN BOUTON, }
JAMES P. HAIGHT Secretary.
CLINTON MILLS and THOMPSON, Attorneys.

TRUSTEES

Daniel D. Bemsen,	Thomas B. Davis,	Edwin Bouton,
Thomas Woodward,	Charles Roberts,	James Murphy.
Abraham Denike	Henry Fairborn,	Daniel P. Samis,
Chancler L. Ingersoll,	Alfred T. Conklin,	John H. Briggs.

a12-6t*

☞ **New-York Phenix BUILDING ASSOCIATION.**—The second regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held at Temperance Hall, 3 Av., between 41st and 42d-sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 14th April, at 8 o'clock, when an opportunity will be afforded to members who have not paid their dues for the month of March to do so, and receive their pass-books

This Association being regularly incorporated and chartered, and every measure taken to insure its being equal to any association of the kind now existing, those who intend joining are reminded that now is the time to come forward, in order to save money, as subscriptions for shares will be received at this meeting, on payment of the original entrance fee—50 cents. Speakers are engaged to explain the advantages of this Association, and the benefits of Building Associations in general. The dues for the month of April are payable on or before the day of this meeting. Books open daily for subscriptions at the office of the Secretary, No 479 8th-av.

D. D. NASH, President.
M. C. EDWARDS, Vice-President.
A. F. SMITH, Secretary. a12 3t

☞ **Public Meeting To-Night**—SECOND MUTUAL LOAN PIANO FORTE AND HOUSE-FURNISHING ASSOCIATION.—There will be a meeting of the members of this Association THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Clinton Hall, Beekman-st., when the articles of agreement will be ready for the signatures of the members, and the dues received for the month of April. The shares are filling up rapidly, and the Association is already one of the most popular of the day. Those ladies and gentlemen who have not yet entered their names as subscribers, can do so by calling at the office in the Book-store of A. BARNES & SHERMAN & CO., No. 2 Astor House, or at the meeting. Entrance fee $1 JAS. PIRSSON, President.

E. WEBSTER Vice President.
J. CHOLWELL, Secretary of Meetings.
WM. VAN NORDEN, Chairman of Committee of Management. J. D. PARK, Secretary. A. H. ALLYN, Treasurer.

A prospectus may be had, gratis, and every information procured at the office, No 2 Astor House. a14-1t*

☞ **$3,372 50 Made in One Night.**—A public meeting of the EAST RIVER BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION will be held at Chatham Hall, No. 492 Grand-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M., to enable those who were unable to attend the former meetings, on account of the inclemency of the weather, an opportunity of hearing explained the principles of the Association. An opportunity will be offered at the meeting to those who wish to join the Association, to do so at the present rate of fee, monthly dues, &c. Addresses will be delivered by several eminent speakers. The public are respectfully invited to attend. Seats reserved for ladies. Monthly dues $3. Entrance fee for the present, $2 Shares $800. The office, No 514 Grand-st., is opened daily from 11 A. M. to 9 P. M., where subscriptions will be received, and all necessary information given.

OBADIAH NEWCOMB, President.
JAMES WHITE, Vice President.
CHARLES E. ANDERSON, Secretary. a12-3t

☞ **The Second Empire Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION** have opened their books and are now ready to receive subscriptions at their office, No 173 Spring-st., from 2 to 9, P. M., daily (The books of the First Empire are closed.) Entrance fee, $2; monthly dues, $3; shares $800. Redemption fee, $4 per month, payable for seven years only. JONATHAN W. ALLEN, President.

MICHAEL M. VANDYKE, } Vice-Presidents.
GEORGE H. PURSER, }
WM. SINCLAIR, Surveyor.
STEVENS & HOXIE, Attorneys.

TRUSTEES.

Joseph R. Taylor,	George W. Riblet,	James English,
Thomas C. Bertine,	Wm. Forbes,	E. Souton,
Wm. H. Riblet,	Wm. H. Arthur,	T. L. Vulte,
Samuel C. Mott,	C. S. Merritt,	W. F. Warner.
D. A. Fowler,	Wade Worral,	

J. WELDON FELL, Secretary a9-3t FM&W

☞ **Fulton Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.**—The Second Monthly Meeting of this Association for the payment of dues will be held at Chatham Hall, No. 5 Chatham-square, on THURSDAY EVENING April 15th, at 8 o'clock. Shares will be offered for redemption. The number of original shares being limited to 800, a large proportion of which are already taken it would be advisable for all who wish to become members of this successful Association to subscribe at once. Entrance fee, 50 cents. Monthly dues, $2 50 Ultimate value of shares, $500. The Secretary will be at the office of the Association, No 64 Bowery, (Citizens' Insurance Company,) on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, for the purpose of receiving dues and subscriptions, where those who can make it convenient will please call.

ISAAC AMERMAN, Jr., Secretary. a12-4t

☞ **Brooklyn Mechanics' Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.**—The first monthly meeting of this Association will be held on the corner of Clinton and Atlantic-sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 14, at 8 o'clock. The dues for the first month must be paid the evening of, or previously paid, and a large number of shares will be redeemed, the members should be prompt in attendance. This Society offers peculiar advantages to those who desire either to convert or borrow money, and as there are a few shares yet to be taken, it would be well for such persons to attend this meeting. The Secretary will receive subscriptions and monthly dues at No. 156 Atlantic-st., from 6 o'clock in the morning until 8 P. M.

ROBERT P. PERRIN, President.
JAMES ROBINSON, Vice-President.
J. S. DENMAN, Secretary. a10-3t

☞ **Mount Vernon Building Association, No. 12.**—A public meeting of this association will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, April 15, in Convention Hall, Wooster-st. near Bleecker, at 8 o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by several eminent speakers, who will explain the objects and working of the Association. All the objections to these institutions that have been or can be urged, will be refuted to the satisfaction of any one open to conviction. Come then, you who are laboring under the exactions of rapacious landlords and hear how you may escape these heavy rents and secure a home for yourselves—a home of your own. The entrance fee is only 50 cents, and the monthly dues $1. on each share; ultimate value of each share $200. Subscriptions received at the meeting, or by the Secretary, at his residence, No 110 Barrow st.

ABRAHAM J. POST, President.
CORNELIUS A COOPER, Secretary. a12-4t*

☞ **Phenix Building Association.**—Incorporated Feb. 25, 1852—Shares, $800. Monthly dues, $3. A public meeting of this Association will be held THIS EVENING, at Military Hall, Bowery, opposite Spring-st., at 8 o'clock. An explanatory address by QUENTIN McADAM, Esq. Free to all. The Phenix is in a prosperous condition, and is conducted upon the most approved and liberal principles, which, together with the responsible and reliable character of its officers, render it an easy, safe, and profitable institution. Prospectuses and by-laws, and full information can be obtained at the Secretary's office, No. 65 Chatham-st.

WILSON SMALL, President, No 91 Ludlow-st.
AMOS WILLETS, Vice-President, No 276 Pearl-st.
A. E HATFIELD, Secretary, office, No. 65 Chatham-st.

FREAKS OF NEWS.—A friend, on reading our item yesterday, on the "Freaks of Trade," reminded us of the curious fact, that the first announcement in the United States of the death of the Princess Charlotte, in 1817, was made in a little country newspaper in the town of Northampton, Mass., about 100 miles from the seaboard. This was before the days of Telegraphs, Steam Ships, or even regular Sailing Packets. In this case, the news was taken to Canada on a British vessel; and a passenger, who had a London paper in his pocket, with the news, traveled by stage to Boston. Stopping at Northampton over night, he incidentally spoke of the news, which the country printer present was observing enough to take down and publish the next day. The Princess died November 15, 1817, but the fact was not published in this country for about six weeks.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

IMPORTANT LAW DECISION.—In the Supreme Court, in Boston, on Monday, Chief Justice Shaw delivered an opinion in the case of *Atlantic Cotton Mills* vs. *J. G. Abbott.* The plaintiffs agreed to organize and commence business when their capital stock subscribed amounted to one and a half million dollars, and not until then. Under this understanding, defendant subscribed for five shares at $1,000 per share. Subsequently the plaintiffs organized with a subscription of one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars, and defendant therefore refuses to pay for his shares, and this action is brought to recover the amount. Judgment was rendered for defendant.

MISSING VESSELS.—The Gloucester (Mass) *Telegraph* is announcing the undoubted loss of two of the fishing fleet, the *Golden Fleece* and *C. E. Parkhurst*, which were last seen at the mouth of George's Bank, just before a severe gale, Feb. 20, 1852: "By the loss of these vessels nine widows and thirty-fatherless children have been left—most, if not all of them in destitute circumstances. This is an unusual large number, and the sympathy of our citizens has been extended in their behalf, and subscription papers have been liberally signed."

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Non-Arrival of the America at Halifax.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, April 13.

Our latest accounts from Halifax are to 8 o'clock this evening, at which time the *America* had not been signalled.

Kossuth at Washington—Mr. Clay's Health.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 13.

KOSSUTH arrived here to-day and is at the National Hotel. Senators CASS and SEWARD waited on him.

Mr. CLAY received a few calls yesterday and to-day. He is very feeble. X. Y.

Libel Trial—Arrival of Kossuth, &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 13.

In the United States Circuit Court, to-day, an interesting libel suit was commenced. The parties are General Weightman, now Chief Clerk in the Patent Office, and Lieut. Barney, U. S. N. Weightman was the guardian of Barney's wife, (formerly Miss DeKaff,) and on the eve of the election of Mayor, two years since, Weightman being a candidate for the office, a publication was issued by Barney, charging Weightman with the gross mismanagement of his wife's estate—hence follows the suit. Messrs. Bradley & Key are for the prosecution, and Messrs. Chilton & Linton, for the defence. Much interest is excited in the matter.

KOSSUTH arrived here this afternoon, by the Southern boat, and repaired to the National Hotel. He is now receiving visitors.

The workmen engaged on the Capitol Extension are highly rejoiced at the final passage of the Extension appropriation.

Fatal Altercation at Marietta—The Savannah Fire—Explosion of Alcohol and Loss of Life—Municipal Election at Augusta.

SAVANNAH, GA., Tuesday, April 13.

During an altercation on Saturday at Marietta, Capt. Sissman, formerly of the schooner *Exit*, running between Savannah and Charleston, but for ten years past located in Georgia, was shot dead, through the heart, by Mr. Patten, whose brother is married to Sissman's daughter.

The ship *Isabella*, of Baltimore, which was injured by the fire here, has been found considerably damaged in her sails, rigging, and masts, and it will cost $5,000 to $6,000 to repair her.

A barrel of alcohol exploded in the grocery store of W. W. Goodrich, in this city, last night, killing a negro boy, who was incautiously using a spirit gas lamp near the barrel. Mr. Goodrich's stock was also much damaged.

Mr. Toombs arrived at his residence from Washington on Saturday evening. He is still feeble, but is gradually recovering, and will soon resume his seat in Congress.

Dr. William E. Doering was elected Mayor of Augusta to-day.

The Southern Mail—The Firing into the Steamer Camanche by Mexican Soldiers—&c.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 13.

The Southern mail as late as due is to-hand.

The steamship *Yacht* arrived at New-Orleans with the particulars of the firing into the Steamer *Camanche*, by Mexicans, while she was going up the Brazos. After the boat left Brownsville a party of Mexicans were observed following her along the bank, but nothing occurred until the 26th, when a party of Mexican women came down to the river and hailed them, saying some soldiers above were going to take the steamer. When the boat arrived at the point indicated she was fired into by a concealed party. Five shots were fired, three of them taking effect upon the boat, fortunately not injuring any one. It is supposed the shots were intended for General Carvajal, it being known he was going up the river.

Rasch, the German who was shot on Sunday, died today. A post mortem examination showed that two balls had passed entirely through his brain.

Important from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, April 12.

The *Picayune* has received advices from Mexico, to the 29th ult.

The Foreign Ministers had protested against the tariff issued by General Avalos, at Matamoros, and a large number of merchants had also refused to acknowledge it, or pay the duties it imposed. Much excitement prevailed in consequence, and trouble, it was feared, would ensue.

The Maine Law—Casualty.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 13.

The Maine Liquor bill passed the Massachusetts House of Representatives to-day by 93 majority, with nearly all the amendments passed in Committee of the whole, and with another amendment postponing its operation for sixty days from and after its passage.

On Saturday afternoon, Edmund Furness, George Bunker, Mr. Burnham and son, and a man whose name is unknown, were drowned near Portsmouth, N. H., by the upsetting of a boat.

A violent storm of snow, with a strong gale, has been raging here all day.

Destructive Fire at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, April 13.

A fire broke out at midnight in the wooden building in the southeast corner of King-street and Burn's Lane, occupied by Mrs. Recke, as a grocery, which was entirely consumed; the flames then crossed to the west side of King-street and destroyed the houses owned by Charles Dunn, D. McGuire, M. D. Hyams & Son, and the store of G. P. Williams—the loss is estimated between $15,000 and $20,000. Mr. Habersham, who occupied the northeast corner of King-street and Burn's Lane, also sustains serious loss, his goods having been much damaged by water and removal. The insurance was partial.

Fire at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, April 12.

A fire occurred on Saturday night in the engine and machine shop of Messrs. Lawson, Franks & Co., doing damage to the extent of about $3,000, which is covered by insurance.

Navigation on Lake Erie.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, April 13.—A. M.

The weather is warm, with wind still from South, and light. The ice has broken off the shore, and the first schooner arrived yesterday afternoon, from Black Creek, Canada West, but with no prospect of yet getting in from the West.

At Erie, the steamer *J. D. Morton* left, early this morning, to go up the Lake, with a good prospect of getting through. The wind was South-west, and the ice fast leaving. The steamer *Ohio* has again drifted, with the ice, out of sight. Last night, she got within seven miles of the harbor. The *Superior* got in, last night, after laying several weeks fast in the ice. The *Baltic*, and the *Ocean*, are firing up for an effort to leave.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, April 13.—P. M.

We learn, by a dispatch from Erie, that the steamer *Ohio*, which has been so long in the ice, succeeded, at noon, to-day, in getting up to the dock. The *Morton* left Erie, this morning, and was making good headway; and the *Ocean* leaves there, this evening.

Accidents—Suicide, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 13.

John Irwin, a lad aged 15 years, employed in the Chemical Works near Gray's Ferry, was drawn into the machinery, by his apron catching upon the band. Both his legs were awfully crushed, and he was taken to the hospital this evening, in a dying condition.

Washington Hallman, the painter who fell yesterday from a fifth story, has had both his legs amputated.

The German proprietor of a Lager Bier Tavern in Pennsylvania District, committed suicide this morning, by hanging himself.

Louisiana Constitution.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, April 13.

Yesterday, a vote was taken throughout the State, as to holding a Convention to alter the State Constitution. In New-Orleans, the vote was 5,500 in favor, and only 170 against.

Another Forgery Case.—Death of Rev. J. King.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, April 13.

Rufus Greene, Secretary of a Fire Insurance Company at Mobile, has been convicted of forgery.

Rev. J. King recently died at Augusta.

Catherine Hayes at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, April 13.

Catherine Hayes left here, to-day, for Columbus. She was very successful here,—having given four Concerts, to full houses on each occasion.

The river is falling fast.

Suicide by a Maniac.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 13.

David Long, carpenter, of Moyamensing, committed suicide this moring by cutting his throat. He had been laboring under insanity.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 13.

The mandamus case was called up, when a motion was made to further postpone the argument—(still proceeding.)

XXXIId CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 13.

CAPITOL EXTENSION.

Mr. HUNTER moved that the Senate take up the joint resolution making an appropriation for the extension of the Capitol, and that the Senate recede from the amendment making provision for compensation to the laborers for the time they have been out of employment, which had been disagreed to by the House.

Mr. MANGUM said there was no hope that the amendment would ever be adopted by the House, and he hoped the Senate would recede from the amendment, and suffer the appropriation for the public works to pass.

Mr. BORLAND repeated his opposition to the bill. The Senate then receded from the amendment. Yeas, 30; nays, 16.

Mr. HALE introduced a joint resolution for the relief of the laborers on the Capitol, being a copy of the amendment just rejected.

The bill granting the right of way over the public lands to the Missouri Plank Road Company, was read a third time and passed.

NON-INTERVENTION.

After one or two reports from various Committees,

Mr. CLARK moved that all other orders be postponed and the Senate take up the joint resolutions reaffirming the policy of non-intervention, to allow Mr. BELL to speak on them.

Mr. CASS said that this motion would place his colleague in an awkward position—cut him off in the middle of the speech commenced yesterday by him on French Spoliations.

Mr. BADGER said he had been in that situation for more than two months.

Mr. CASS—I hope the honorable Senator does not intend his position to be a precedent for us all, that we should be so long hatching an egg.

Mr. BRADBURY opposed the motion and insisted upon finishing the French Spoliation Bill, and after some remarks by Messrs. CASS, SHIELDS, BELL, and others,

Mr. FELCH said he would yield the floor cheerfully to Mr. BELL.

Mr. CLARKE's motion was then agreed to, and the Non-Intervention Resolutions were taken up.

Mr. BELL addressed the Senate to the effect, that while he agreed in the general tone and effect of Mr. CLARKE's Non-Intervention resolutions, he saw no objection to those proposed by Messrs. CASS and SEWARD, and while he would vote perhaps under all the circumstances for either of them, he saw no necessity for passing any of them in the particular language in which they now were couched. He thought it of but little consequence whether we expressed our concern at, or protested against, the violation of National Law by Russia.

He did not intend to discuss those subjects at all, but to call the attention of the Senate and country to the great American question, which was, "How are we to be affected by the present state of affairs in Europe?" He gave the history of the overthrow of LOUIS PHILIPPE, and the succeeding events which have taken place in France, down to the present seeming acquiescence by the French people in the strong and arbitrary measures of LOUIS NAPOLEON. He traced the events which followed the French Revolution throughout Europe, and the unsuccessful efforts for liberty; and pointed to the present almost triumphant position of absolute power, and the consequent destruction of all hopes for freedom. He cited the facts that the commercial and financial interests, the mercantile interests, and the stock board, by their confidence, gave an assurance that those powers absolute in their nation, were to be relied upon, as firm and immovable, and giving better security to those interests, than the temporary uprisings and triumphs of more free Governments. England, too, which had been considered as the flaming sword at the gate of the eastern Eden of liberty, had given in adherence and submission to this new state of things. He read from a debate in Parliament a speech by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, to the effect that he hoped liberty may yet, at some future period, appear again in Europe. Personal and national freedom was a principle which had ever been struggling against power. Why was this struggle now at an end in Europe? Why was it that absolute power was so dominant and supreme? The substantial people of Europe—those who in this country would be regarded as the bone and sinew—the commercial and financial interest, had become satisfied that popular forms of Government did not afford that protection to life, property, morals, and the obligations of society, which were to be found under more arbitrary and despotic powers. What was it that had produced this change in the minds of these, the thinking and not talking people of Europe? It was the introduction and adoption, by all the European forms of popular government, of the ultra, wild, fanciful theories of modern philosophy, calculated, when carried into practical operation, to disturb all the preëxisting notions of propriety in all that was moral, social, and religious. It was the adoption of these theories by the republicans of Europe, together with the excesses of their leaders when occasionally successful, which has frightened the timid, alarmed the cautious, and driven off the thinking and substantial from the cause of freedom. Philosophy governed the actions and policy and ideas of those engaged in popular movements in Europe. These philosophers, wrapt up entirely in the theories of their own school, rejected the existing governments of Europe, because those governments were not consistent with the practical execution of their philosophy. For the same reason, they rejected a republican government, like our own. Nor did they stop here—but when religion presented its barriers to the execution, practically, of this philosophy, they hesitated not to include the altar in the destruction of the throne. He pointed out the necessity, in order to secure confidence in popular governments, that these reformers should first reform their philosophy—get rid of their *cant* of liberty, fraternity and equality, and learn that true liberty, fraternity or equality can exist without limitation.

He then adverted to the effect which this philosophy and spirit would have on this country. A large party in this country declared that reform is a laggard, and lingers long in the rear of the spirit and progress of the age. It was said that our institutions were not in keeping with the spirit of the age—were not Democratic enough. Whence came this new type of Democracy? It is European born—it has destroyed liberty there, and the mission of its advocates will not be fulfilled until it has destroyed liberty here. He rebuked, strongly, that philosophy which cried out, Progress! Progress! and sought to make our institutions the type of a Democracy in accordance with the theories of reform, social, moral and political: with 99 out of every 100 of those who cried out for progress, there was no other progress desired than change. He returned to the question as to how were the United States to be affected by this change of public opinion, &c. in Europe. He thought it possible and probable that Europe shall become under the control of absolutism, and that its great powers will unite and combine against the United States, and that the next great war will be one of Europe against America—the old world against the new. He gave many causes why the despotic powers of Europe should be jealous of the United States, and the interest they naturally have in its destruction: Such a war would be one unequalled in the annals of the world, and would be prolonged till both parties were too exhausted to continue it, or one shall be triumphant. Where will England be in this contest? He pointed out many reasons why England would not be our ally; instead of being our ally in such a contest, she will have cause to rejoice and exult, because in it she will have an opportunity to protract still longer her power and dominion. England now made fair speeches to the United States

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1852.

☞ The Second Edition of the *Morning Times*, published every day at 3 o'clock P. M., and served to subscribers for *One Cent*, contains a full and complete list of the *Arrivals at all the Hotels*, up to the latest hour.

Presidential.

The proceedings of the Whig caucus at Washington indicate a tendency towards greater harmony of feeling than has hitherto prevailed. The conviction seems somehow or other to have forced itself upon the minds of the majority of the Whigs in Congress, that votes at the North are quite as essential to success as votes at the South, and that the party is not strong enough yet to throw away New York, New-England, and the West, without seriously diminishing the chances of electing a Whig President. What sagacious Southern Whig is entitled to the credit of having made this discovery, our information is not accurate enough to enable us to judge. That quite a number of them appear sensible of the fact, affords, however, good ground of encouragement and hope. Several gentlemen—Members of Congress from Southern States—have recently favored their Northern brethren with political Epistles upon the subject of the Presidency. They all have marked features in common,—especially in evincing less interest in the success of the Whig candidate, than in the admission of their claims to prescribe *by whose votes* he shall be elected. They agree in stigmatizing the great body of the Whigs of the North as *abolitionists*, as men whose favor contaminates and whose support is an element of weakness. They concur, of course, in recommending such practical measures as shall effectually prevent these men, thus denounced, from supporting the Whig ticket. Indeed the one purpose which runs through all these fulminations of our southern friends,—the single object which they all have in view,—is to place the Whig party upon such a platform and under such leaders, that it cannot possibly succeed. And they enforce these pretensions with the utmost vehemence and the direst menaces. They threaten to desert the party, if it will not commit suicide at their bidding.

Any one not wilfully or selfishly blind, may easily penetrate the motive of a policy so utterly hostile to common sense and to every dictate of devotion to Whig principles. The example of Messrs. Toombs & Co. has proved contagious. Those gentlemen put up the State of Georgia at public auction, and pocketed the price of its sale. They found it very convenient, for their personal purposes, to discard all allegiance to the national Whig party, and to enter the field as the champions of a new faith. They have prospered by it. Why may not Messrs. Cabell & Co. go and do likewise? There may be, it is true, no Senatorships in abeyance or conveniently seizable; but the fountain of favor is never dry, and the official heavens may rain place and profit on them if they do, with due diligence, watch for prey. At all events, their agency in securing the defeat of the Whig party, through denunciations of the North, seems more certain of reward than any degree of aid they could contribute to its success.

These men evidently constitute but a small minority of the Whigs of the Southern States. The course pursued at the recent Caucus, and the deep dissatisfaction which it created in their minds, shows clearly enough that the leading Whigs in the South are not prepared, or disposed, to abandon the *national* party with which they have always acted hitherto, or to force upon it new issues which must inevitably rend it into sectional factions. The present session of Congress has abundantly proved an entire acquiescence on the part of Northern Whigs in existing laws—a sincere desire to avoid all occasions and causes of sectional difference and an aversion to any further agitation of Slavery and the incidental issues to which it has given rise. There has not been, in any of the Northern States, on the part of the Whigs, any renewal of these agitations, any purpose manifested to interfere with the operation of existing laws, or any wish in any way to disturb the institutions or excite the sensibilities of the Southern States. Yet with this entire and consistent acquiescence in the Compromise measures, the ultraists of the south have not been content. They have exacted new pledges, new oaths, new and humiliating concessions on the part of the Whigs of the North They claim the right to erect new platforms for them and to administer new oaths of obedience and fealty.

All such extravagant and insulting exactions could tend only to the division and destruction of the party; and, indeed, it is not easy to conceive of any other object for which they could have been devised. The day, and we hope the disposition, for their enforcement has passed. The Whigs of the whole Union will act hereafter, as they have done hitherto, with mutual respect and mutual forbearance. Neither section will force upon the other needless and vexatious issues, or require it to take ground hostile to its sentiments and fatal to its strength.

☞ The Inspectors of the State Prisons have made a Report upon the case of Henry Hagan, and we publish it in another column. But as it throws no new light upon the case; relieves no particle of the odium resting upon the prison officers, we can hardly deem it worth publication. It is a mere *ex parte* statement, without oath, of matters already testified to under the sanction of an oath. In the examination before Justice Urmy, the evidence of James Ashton, the keeper, was thoroughly given, and carefully sifted. Whatever the malevolence of himself or his fellows could suggest, was there employed. The facts stated in the *Times*, were in exact accordance with the testimony given by this witness; aggravated or diminished in no particular. They were so reported in the *Hudson River Chronicle*, and we have abundant proof from those who were present at the examination that the report of the *Chronicle* was literally correct. Then, actuated by the first flush of angry vindictiveness, we may presume the worst possible case would be made out against the prisoner. The statements were verified by oath and supported by collateral testimony. Are we not justified in believing the first attested story of the officers, rather than the second edition, deliberately matured and tinkered up in order to repair the mischief wrought by the earlier and more candid exposé?

For in his evidence under oath, Ashton told a widely different tale from that which he affords us now. *Then* he represented Hagan as an inoffensive man, who had been guilty of no stubbornness, insubordination, or flagrant misconduct, during his incarceration; admitted that the convict had neither made nor threatened any hostile demonstration at the time when the witness seized his club and struck him; that the order to "count out" the work was in violation of the prison rules; and that the punishments inflicted upon the victim were the utmost the officers could accomplish in the way of barbarity. Now, we have an account agreeing with this in nothing. Instead of being habitually submissive, the prisoner had always been remarkable for violence and viciousness; instead of Ashton taking offensive measures, in grasping his club, he was merely defending his life; the torments inflicted upon the offender, though exhausting the ingenuity of the officers, were mild and gentle when measured by the offence. And last, not least, the prisoner's hair was cut, not shaved; it was shorn as closely as possible to the scalp, but not subjected to that Jewish abomination, the razor. A nice distinction!

The Inspectors, we humbly submit, have not helped the cause of their clients in the least. We shall persist, we repeat it, in believing the sworn statements of the witnesses, rather than any subsequent revelations, trumped up in self-defence. Most heartily should we rejoice if we could conscientiously acquit the officers of their alleged brutality; but the correctness of our first report is certified by too many reliable witnesses to permit us to hesitate for a moment; and we are consequently constrained to pronounce the report of the Inspectors an unsuccessful attempt at whitewashing. Now let the Legislature act.

The Canal Question.

A more singular state of things, in regard to an important question of public interest, was never exhibited, than that in which our Canal matters are now involved. The Whig Party, and a full moiety of the Democrats, were united in sentiment in favor of the measures embodied in the Canal Law of 1851. But the opponents of the measure had a majority of the Democratic representation in the Legislature, and succeeded in forcing that Party into an attitude of united hostility. After their disastrous defeat at the special election, more discreet counsels prevailed, and they went into the campaign in the Fall under resolutions of acquiescence, dictated by those who were in favor of carrying out the policy in good faith. Toward the close of the canvass, it became manifest to the Barnburners that they must satisfy the public that the enlargement policy would be safe in their hands, or they would suffer irretrievable defeat. A pledge was therefore issued, under the names of the Democratic candidates, that, in case of their election, they would throw no impediment in the way of the execution of the law, but would give it their earnest aid; and thus a majority of them succeeded in securing their election. But, from the moment of assuming office, the Secretary of State, Controller, and Attorney-General, have been gradually unmasking, till they now present the basest example of dishonor, and treachery, that ever disgraced public men. They have placed a tool in the responsible post of Auditor, through whom they have effectually suspended the execution of the law by refusing payments on contracts made under its provisions. Pretences were set up in relation to the contracts, that they were fraudulent and incomplete; but a searching Legislative investigation swept away the first allegation, and an impartial and enlightened Committee adjudged the last to be frivolous. But the Barnburners, deriving courage from the excited feelings of those who were disappointed in obtaining contracts, persevered in their factious schemes, and got up a collusive and dishonest suit, which, by some patent process of expediting judicial proceedings, they have got into the Calendar of the Court of Appeals, at a term already half elapsed when the suit was started. At this juncture the Legislature has passed a law affirming the contracts, leaving the suit in the Court of Appeals to be decided upon a constitutional question, which was not raised at the beginning of the proceeding, and to present which, on the side of the disorganizers, other counsel has been employed since the action was brought into the Court of Appeals—the learned gentleman who conducted it through the Supreme Court holding unswervingly to views opposed to the present position of his Barnburning clients.

The present aspect of the whole matter is about this. The people are full three to one in favor of the completion of the Canals as now provided for, the majority comprising the entire Whig party and half the Democrats. The Legislature has now emphatically reaffirmed the decision of last year by majorities in both houses of more than two to one.

The Canal Board stands five to four for the prosecution of the work. The Canal Commissioners, one Whig and two Democrats, are unanimous for the measure. But the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Controller, and Attorney General, four of the five Commissioners of the Canal Fund, having the appointment of the Auditor, and the control, through him, of the purse-strings, are hostile, and have shut the gate against payments, and are using the public funds in dishonest and collusive litigation to thwart and overthrow the law, instead of carrying out its injunctions faithfully, according to the pledges upon which they were elected. The Court of Appeals, if it regard its own dignity, will dismiss the cause as factitious, which it is conceded to be, the nominal plaintiff having no interest, but having consented to the use of his name for a political purpose, under full indemnity.

But the hopes of the Disorganizers rest upon the political character of the Judges, a majority of whom have been of the same faith on general questions with those who now seek to reverse the policy of the State, and plunge us again into perplexity and strife on all the questions connected with our internal improvements and financial policy. The whole question has been abundantly discussed before and among the people, and the universal sentiment is settled. The Court, notwithstanding the appliances that are known to surround and bear upon several of its members, has the entire confidence of the public, and no doubt will justify that confidence by an impartial decision.

☞ There are confused notions of our foreign and commercial relations among those who manage them. Some, with telescopic views, see nothing short of Indus and the Pole, and devise alarums and excursions to the Arctic or Japan. These are of the circumferential order; and propose to make their charity begin at the periphery, and gravitate to the centre. Others keep an eye upon the relations of the neighborhood; amazing themselves with Canadian reciprocity or Cuban annexation. The charity of these begins at home. Between the two, we should like to establish a third species, who should take a middle course and an interest in South American trade.

The invasion of Urquiza has let in fresh air upon Buenos Ayres. The prohibitions, which have rendered the waters of La Plata stagnant these many years, are given to the winds that waft Rosas to England. The field for an opulent commerce is for the moment unoccupied. It cannot remain so long. There will be a general *mêlée* for a monopoly. Brazil, who has furnished men and means and brains to the liberating army, has clearly a first lien and the best chance. But England has not been idle; her subsidies and diplomacy have accumulated a store of merit, upon which she may fairly draw; and France has nursed and coddled Montevideo, the old rival of Buenos Ayres, so as to secure as fair a prospect, if not so honest a claim, as the rest. The Government of the United States has been unaccountably indifferent to the fate of a stream down which courses the wealth of a continent. It has established no pretensions; it can make no prevalent claims. All we can do is to enter an appearance at the conferences, which are to determine the future arrangement of interests upon the river; insist upon a voice, in consideration of valuable and growing commercial relations; and trust to the number of claimants for our admission to equality with them. We are willing, indeed, to take it for granted that Government has already dispatched the necessary special instructions to our Chargé, and that we have only to await the satisfactory fruits of his exertions. We must not be left out from the adjustment.

Rights of Labor.

There is a good deal of public discussion concerning the course of our neighbor the *Sun*, in reducing the weekly wages of its printers. As we know nothing of the circumstances which led to such reduction, we are of course unable to say whether it was justifiable or not. It is certain, however, that the proprietor had a *right* to reduce the wages of those in his employ, if he saw fit; and it is also certain that they have an equal right to *complain* of it, in public or in private, if they see fit. It is quite true, as some of our cotemporaries have remarked, that the relations between employers and employed in this country, are entirely free and open to such mutual arrangements as they can agree upon. At the same time, either has a perfect right to complain, if the other shall seem to violate the dictates of justice in its treatment of the other.

The Printers of this City have fixed upon a scale of regular prices for their work. Those prices are not exorbitant, and are very generally acceded to by proprietors of printing establishments. We trust the printers will be able to maintain the standard of wages they have established. We do not share in the least the feeling of hostility, expressed in many quarters, to such combinations of laboring men for keeping up the prices of their labor, against the incessant encroachments of Capital. Very many persons who look with great complacency upon combinations of capitalists to keep up the prices of land, of flour, of money, and of other necessaries and conveniences of life, are shocked at any similar endeavor on the part of those whose labor is their only dependence, and who are often forced into a competition sharper and more fatal to them than Capitalists can conceive. There are rich men, owning hundreds and thousands of building lots in the upper part of the City, who will not sell or lease them, or allow them to be built on at all,—hoping thus to drive the prices of lots to a point which will enable them to add hundreds of thousands of dollars at once to their vast estates: yet this is all legitimate and just. Wall-street commends their shrewdness and takes no account of the increased rents which the poor are compelled to pay, or of the consequent suffering their families are forced to undergo, in order to swell the incomes of these wealthy men. But let a hundred *laborers* combine to demand for their work money enough to buy bread for their families,—let them tell their Employers that they will withhold their labor until they can be fairly paid for it,—and we have at once the most dismal jeremiads over the radicalism that threatens society and renders property insecure.

This is all wrong. It is heartless and unjust. Labor is always comparatively defenceless against capital, for the simple reason that the laborer is always poor; he needs his daily wages to procure his daily bread. He cannot wait from day to day, until justice shall be done him. Delay is for him starvation. Labor is, therefore, in our judgment, fairly entitled to whatever protection it can acquire from such combinations as those of which we speak. Even these do not, and in the nature of the case cannot, put it upon anything like a level with the powerful influences against which it is forced to contend. Nor can they, moreover, protect those who need protection most. Look at the thousands of poor women in this city, who earn a scanty livelihood for themselves and their children by *sewing* for heartless capitalists, at prices which are the merest mockery of justice. Who would not rejoice if these victims of unlimited competition and unfeeling speculation, could so combine as to enforce a rate of payment for their work sufficient at least to keep them from starvation!

Partly through their own energy, and partly from the character of their labor, printers have succeeded better in keeping up the prices of their work than some other trades, which, perhaps, deserve protection as much, and need it more. We should be very sorry, however, to see any of the barriers which they have themselves erected against avarice and cupidity, broken down. Each employer, in all such cases, will act, of course, according to his own convictions of justice and propriety. But whenever we can succeed in publishing a newspaper only by reducing printers' wages below the rate which they may deem just and fair, we shall turn our attention to some other mode of obtaining a living.

☞ One of the most energetic opponents of non-intervention, as applied to Russia and Hungary, has been the Paris correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce*. He has furnished whatever ammunition the conservatives, or vulgarly, old fogies, of this side of the water, have riddled the cause of the Magyar withal. He has indorsed all the notes of Batthyanyi and Szemere, and procured a good situation for Mr. Bowen as chief clerk to the universal anti-Hungarian Association. He has written tomes in justification of the Russian intervention of 1849. No one can refuse him the palm of being the most able and un-American advocate of intervention dogmas that the age has supplied His fame is fixed, and will outlive his sentiments by centuries.

Is it not therefore refreshing to find this notable conservative,—this champion of error and vindicator of wrong,—recurring to the truth, as if accidentally, or in individual pursuance of a maxim which he cites from Machiavelli, "that Governments should, from time to time, be drawn back to their original principles"! Listen to him:

"In the testamentary paper which Algernon Sidney delivered to the Sheriff on the scaffold, you read this sentence: "I am persuaded to believe that God has left nations to the liberty of setting up such Governments as best please themselves." This liberty, both the Romulis and the Decius recognize for the thirty-six millions of French Leave them to work out their own salvation or perdition in their own way."

This is simply all that is asked by the most violent living revolutionist. In endorsing Algernon Sidney, he applauds Kossuth and Mazzini, and stultifies all his own claims to distinction. What other claim to memory has Mr. Robert Walsh, than as advocate and apologist of absolutism; and of the most objectionable interventionist doctrines of the Holy Alliance? Hungary is a nation, and has an unquestionable right "to set up such a government as shall best please itself." Is Mr. Walsh in a position to deny it?

But singularly enough, it is in defence of the worst despotism ever forced at the shortest notice upon the necks of a people, that the stern republican Sidney is summoned. Mr. Walsh is the special champion of Louis Napoleon. He repudiates the right of the British press to criticise his master. And hence these tears. Would that the writings of Mr. Walsh might be turned back to some of their earlier pages, and spread before the President. With what unsparing pen did he lash the shoulders of the uncle, in younger days! Who more inventive and prodigal of epithets? How cordially were all the acts, which the nephew has plagiarized, visited with the most merciless invective, or blighted with satire! And when the Emperor had fallen, who was it that wrote a wild, exulting pæan, invoking the last extreme of punishment upon his bared head, and exalting the restored Bourbons to the skies! Would that this chapter of a life might be opened before the Prince-President!

☞ Our State Senators earned their three dollars each on Monday. They prolonged that day's work through the night, and until 10 o'clock the next morning, when they adjourned for an hour. The Canal Bill was the subject of discussion. Part of the Democratic party was in favor of its passage; the rest, therefore, resorted to the expedient of talking against time, in the hope of wearing out the patience of its friends, and forcing an adjournment before the vote should be taken. The game, however, did not succeed. The friends of the bill maintained their position, and the vote was taken yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. All the Whigs, *except Mr. Babcock from Erie County*, voted in its favor, as did also four Democratic Senators. The vote stood 19 to 8.

This bill had already passed the Assembly, and is undoubtedly, therefore, now a law. It *confirms* the Contracts for the work on the Canals, made by the Commissioners and Engineers, under the direction of the Canal Board: and thus dispenses with the formal *approval* of these contracts by that Board, which Hon. John C. Spencer has held to be essential to their validity. It is not easy to see by what new trick the enemies of the Canal will evade the operation of this law.

From the Albany State Register

The *Times*, "as a *newspaper*, is able, industrious, and as interesting and valuable as any of its cotemporaries. It wants nothing but a liberal infusion of that same conservatism that we just spoke of, and *more independence of tone*, to make it the first paper of its class in the United States."

☞ The *Register* should remember that it enjoys peculiar advantages in the way of superior independence. If we had the privilege of levying contributions upon the Custom-House quarterly or oftener, to supply deficits in the Exchequer,—or if we could command Canal Contracts by menacing those refusing to award them with the displeasure of the Silver Grey party,—perhaps we could afford to be quite as "independent" and "conservative" as the *Register*. Our cotemporary ought not, however, to be too much exalted under its superior advantages,—nor to look down too contemptuously upon its less favored brethren.

New-Jersey.—The town elections in New-Jersey came off yesterday. In New-Brunswick the full Whig ticket has been elected with the exception of two persons—Robert Miller, Collector, and Saml. R. Marsh, Overseer of the Poor. In Trenton the majority for Tucker, Whig candidate for Mayor, was about 200. Five Whigs and three Democrats were elected to the Common Council.

☞ The City Election of Hartford took place on Monday. The Whigs carried five wards out of the six, and elected five Aldermen to one Democrat; also twenty Councilmen to four of the opposite party. The Whigs also have the City Clerk, Collector, Treasurer and Sheriff by handsome majorities. There was no election for Mayor, the present incumbent holding over.

☞ Hon. Heman Allen, of Highgate, Vt., died at his residence, on Friday last, of apoplexy. Mr. A. was formerly American Minister to the Chilian Republic.

☞ The Canal Fund Commissioners have replied, rather tartly, to the letter of Governor Hunt, declining to employ counsel on behalf of the Canal Auditor. The document bears the signatures of Messrs. Wright, Randall, Church, and Chatfield. The Commissioners say they did not expect the Executive to assume responsibility, which they were willing to assume alone. They deem the Governor mistaken in the assumption that counsel had been employed by them; and state that the proceedings have been conducted throughout for the Auditor by Mr. J. C. Spencer; the services of Hon. S. Beardsley being subsequently retained by Mr. Newell. The Commissioner, believing the counsel thus employed, amply sufficient in the premises, were impelled by liberality to propose to Gov. Hunt the selection of any additional counsel; and hence this correspondence. In conclusion, the Commissioners intimate their suspicions that the occasion has been seized by His Excellency to transmit to the Legislature a Message upon topics disconnected with the immediate subject.

The Mint.—A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* states that "an attempt will be made to establish a United States Assayer's office in the City of New-York, in lieu of a mint, with power to issue mint certificates that shall be transferable with those issued by the Philadelphia mint, with a view to aid the requirements of trade of commerce. Such a measure could not be legitimately opposed, even by the Pennsylvania members."

Arrival of the Marion.—The U. S. mail steamer *Marion*, Capt. Berry, arrived, last evening, from Charleston, which port she left on Saturday, at 11½ o'clock, P. M.

☞ The *Mobile Daily Register* does not seem to share the nervousness of many of its Southern brethren concerning Kossuth. Not having the fear of Austria or of war before its eyes, that paper thus speaks of his speech at Mobile:

"This speech will command the attention of every Southern reader. It is a frank exposition of the doctrines of the speaker—an *irrefutable vindication of himself and his cause from the studied and reckless misrepresentations and aspersions of his opponents*, a lofty logical and unanswerable plea for the great principles of International Law and Justice—and a masterly defence of State Rights in their broadest sense, and in their local adaptation to this country, and particularly to our section of the Union.

Though not as highly ornate and imaginative as some of his previous addresses, we do not think Kossuth has delivered a more satisfactory and effective speech in this country It is level to the apprehensions, and self-commendatory to the instincts and sympathies of our people in all that is generous, just, and magnanimous in the intercourse of nations. To every Republican heart, that wishes success to the down-trodden masses of Europe, in their struggles against that absolutism and tyranny of which Nicholas and Joseph Francis are exponents, it makes an appeal which cannot be heard with coldness or indifference."

Copyrights and Authors.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

There is one class of persons whose interests are usually overlooked by the opponents of international copyright, viz., American authors. They will never be adequately remunerated, as long as publishers can have foreign books gratis. If there is to be protection, why are not the brains of the country as much entitled to it as the hands? The printing of books here is encouraged by the present system; the writing of them here by Americans is discouraged. It appears to me a shortsighted national policy, to repress the activity of native intellect, even if this does afford some present facilities for supplying it with foreign aliment. The mind of the nation may be fattened by food, but can be rendered powerful only by action. As I ask but little of your valuable space, please insert, and gratify a Reader.

New-York, Tuesday, April 13, 1852.

A gentleman of New-Brunswick has discovered a large deposit of bituminous matter, which may be easily manufactured into making gas-light. He has illuminated the light-house at Meagher's Beach with it, at an expense of £10 per annum.

A violent storm of rain, hail, and snow, occurred in the vicinity of Clarksburg, Va., on the 8th inst., doing much damage to property on Elk Creek and West Fork river, which rose to an unprecedented height.

REPORT

Of the Investigation made by the Inspectors of State Prisons, on the 13th day of April, 1852, at the Prison in Sing Sing, in relation to the case of Henry Hagan, a convict recently confined in said Prison.

Sing Sing Prison, Tuesday, April 13, 1852.

Hon. Henry J. Raymond:

Sir—Having observed in the *New-York Daily Times* of the 6th instant, an article in relation to an affray, and the punishment of a convict named Hagan, confined in this Prison, which is calculated to give an erroneous impression in relation to the matter, we take the liberty of requesting you to publish a statement of facts ascertained by us upon a careful investigation, and the evidence of which is now on file with the Clerk of this Prison.

An examination of the books of the Prison shows that Hagan was sent to this Prison at the age of 18 years, for the crime of burglary, on the 20th day of March, 1847, and discharged by expiration, on the 20th of March, 1849.

On the 22d day of Oct., 1849, and only seven months after his first sentence expired, he was again convicted of the crime of grand larceny, and sentenced to this Prison for 3 years and 5 months.

On the 17th of March last, and a few days before his second term expired, Hagan attacked his keeper, Mr. Ashton, and the affray took place, which has been the subject of some excitement. We have examined all the persons who have any knowledge of the transaction, and consider the following statement as clearly established:

Mr. Powell, the agent of the contractor, in the shop where Hagan was employed, complained to Mr. Ashton, the keeper, that he refused to work. Hagan replied that he knew nothing about it. Ashton again requested, him to count his work, when he refused, and told him (Ashton) to do it himself. He was then cautioned in relation to his conduct towards an officer, when he replied that he did not care a d—n for all the officers or punishments in the prison, and at the same time rose up and assumed an attitude of attack upon the keeper. Ashton requested him to sit down, which he peremptorily refused to do; he was requested a second time to sit down, which he refused, and told Ashton to "stand back." Fearing an attack, Ashton went to his desk and took his cane, and upon turning around saw Hagan coming towards him with an iron wrench in his hand, prepared to strike; the wrench was about 18 inches long, and weighed from five to seven pounds; and as Hagan was about to strike, Ashton struck at him with his cane, and at the same time received a blow on his wrist with the wrench; Ashton then seized the wrench in his left hand and pushed Hagan backward, when he fell over a small rack. As Ashton leaned over him, and was trying to get the wrench away, Hagan gave him a blow with it on his forehead cutting it to the skull and rendering him powerless. Hagan then rose, threw Ashton upon some boxes, from which he rolled upon the floor, and then struck him a second time with the wrench, upon the head, cutting it as before, when some of the convicts pulled Hagan off. Hagan then went to the forge and seized an iron bar, one end of which was red hot, weighing about fifteen pounds, with which he attempted to strike Ashton, who was at the time almost insensible from the effects of the blows he had received, and blind from the blood which flowed freely from the wounds and filled his eyes.

The convicts again interfered and took the bar away from Hagan, when he seized an iron poker and rushed upon Ashton with that. He was prevented, as before, by the convicts, from reaching Ashton, when he went to his seat, taking the poker with him. Ashton was then conveyed to the Hospital, where his wounds were dressed, and found to be of a serious character.

Hagan was taken from the shop, confined in his cell, and reported for punishment. Mr Lockwood, who was acting as Warden, ordered as a punishment, that Hagan should be showered, have his hair *cut* (not shaved,) and wear the yoke. He was taken to the shower bath, and about 30 gallons of water applied, not more than 10 or 12 of which fell upon his person. After he was showered, his hair was cut short, and he wore the yoke some 20 minutes. He was then confined in the cell, and allowed his bed and his usual rations, until he was discharged.

The punishment which Hagan received was very far from being a severe one, and was not productive of the slightest injury. Any one at all acquainted with the discipline of a prison, would, on the other hand, have regarded the punishment as mild in its character, and hardly sufficient for the outrage which demanded it.

During the entire period of Hagan's confinement, he was regarded as a bad and dangerous man, and it was necessary to keep a constant watch upon him to prevent him from doing injury. During a portion of the period of his first confinement, Mr. Wells, the late Inspector, was Warden of the prison; and in a letter to one of the present Inspectors, written on the 16th of March last, referring to this transaction, on the day after it happened, says:

"Yesterday, a convict named Hagan, in the brass shop, attacked Keeper Ashton, and injured him badly with an iron bar Hagan was discharged in 1849. He had been a bad and dangerous man, having once set fire to the middle weave shop."

Mr. Wells also states, that on the day he left he behaved very badly, and it became necessary to punish him: and after he was discharged, he attacked and attempted to flog one of the keepers. He went to New-York, fell in with his old associates, and in seven months was back again for another term.

We desire to submit this statement of the case without comment; and if it shall be found a proper subject for the exercise of public or individual sympathy, or a ground of complaint against the Prison officers, we have no wish to enter into any controversy with the taste or the judgment that exhibits so blind a desire to receive as true any story of Prison discipline, no matter how revolting or improbable it may be represented.

We deem it due to Mr. Ashton to say, that he is regarded as an excellent keeper, is mild and humane in his disposition and treatment of the convicts, and we do not believe him capable of any improper treatment to those under his charge. Hagan was punished by the officers in the same manner as other convicts are, and with no circumstances of cruelty or unnecessary severity.

DARIUS CLARK,
W. P ANGEL,
HENRY STOMMS,
} Inspectors of State Prisons.

The statement made on the authority of Rev. H. H. Spalding, late missionary of the American Board to the Oregon Indians, that a treaty was formed with the tribes of the middle districts in Oregon, an article of which provides "that no American missionary shall ever again enter their country," is pointedly contradicted by President Fillmore, in answer to a letter on the subject from the editor of the Philadelphia *Sun*.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ This is to certify that my son, Thos. Ray, was greatly reduced with Nervous Debility, severe cough, and violent pains through out his entire system. and got no relief from the many medicines he took, until he tried Dr. WATTS'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE, which was then completely restored, and quite another man before he has used three bottles of it. I have likewise been relieved of Rheumatism pains in the breast, and shortness of breath by it. MARY RAY, No. 43 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

Dr Watts: *Dear Sir*:—The bearer is very bad with cough and pains in the side, &c. I send him to you to cure him. He is not half so bad as I was, when I commenced taking the Antidote. Please give him a dose at the office, and oblige yours, fraternally, JNO. LEONNAIR, P. G., No. 87 Lewis-st.

Dr. Watts: *Dear Sir*:—I recommend my friend, Mr Lewis, to your particular care. He is afflicted with a stiffness in the neck. By relieving him, you will confer another favor upon one who already owes his life to your Nervous Antidote. Respectfully THOS SHARWOOD, at Kipp & Brown's, corner of Charles st.

The second bottle of Dr Watts's Nervous Antidote completely brought me round from a three years and a half debility—agonizing pains in my side, chest, head and limbs. I was for weeks previous I could take nothing in my stomach but a little rice water. I am now hardy strong, and well—although previously sore afflicted with cough, night sweats, and sleepless nights. JAMES CALLAN, No. 26 Hammersly-st.

Dr. Watts: *Dear Sir*:—We are selling considerable of your Nervous Antidote. Our customers think it the greatest wonder of the age—in fact, we know it has acted upon many of them like a charm. W J. & E. SHELTON, Bridgeport, Conn.

Dr. Watts: *Sir*:—Enclosed, please find amount of last bill for Antidote, which is all disposed of, and has given very great satisfaction. Please send by L. I. Express, half gro more. Yours truly, E & H. PAYNE, Sag Harbor, L. I.

Yet, with thousands of such evidences of the power of Watts's Nervous Antidote, it can be had by only depositing $1, which will be returned if not found beneficial. J. PYNE, No. 102 Nassau-st.

☞ Valuable Lots on Eighth-av.—Members of Building Associations, and others that are desirous of purchasing Building Lots in this city, at low prices, are informed that a number of persons have joined together and purchased a block of ground in the upper part of the city, between the 7th and 8th ave It is a pleasant location, about three feet above the grade, and entirely free from rocks and stones, which makes them more desirable, and are considered, by good judges, to be the cheapest lots on this Island. Price from $125 to $375. Terms easy All subscribers will be placed upon an equal footing with respect to the choice of Lots. The arrangement must be closed in a few days; therefore, those persons who would avail themselves of this excellent opportunity, should immediately apply to Combs & Nicolay, No. 244 Grand-st, near the Bowery. Office hours from 6 to 9 o'clock, P. M.

☞ Durkee's Baking Powder is destined to effect an entire revolution in household affairs, both morally and physically. Husbands will no longer frown at their wives for baking sour or heavy bread; wives will no longer find any difficulty in baking bread and biscuits to suit their husbands All these desirable results can be brought about by purchasing DURKEE'S BAKING POWDER. Principal depôt, No 139 Water st. where grocers and others can be supplied

☞ Canal-street Carpet Store.—Now is the time, if you want to make a saving of 15 per cent, call at No 70 Canal-st., E. A PETERSON & CO., and there you will find good all Wool Carpets, 3s, 3s 6d and 4s per yard; extra superfine, 5s, 5s 6d and 6s per yard; Three ply 7s, 7s 6d and 8s per yard; Tapestry Brussels 4s to 10s.; also a large and splendid assortment of Tapestry Velvet, new patterns Oil Cloths, from 2s 6d. to 7s. per yard.

☞ Tremendous rush at Hyatt's, No. 94 Bowery.—Splendid three ply Carpeting, selling off at 4s 6d., 5s and 6s per yard; Ingrain Carpets, 1s 6d, 2s, 2s 4s, 3s and 4s; Oil Cloths, 2s, 6d, 3s, 4s, to 6s Also, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats, Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, Stair Druggets, Matting, etc. etc. This is the greatest chance to get a bargain, ever offered to the public.

☞ New Carpet Store, Opened January, 1852, No 378 Hudson-st, between Canal and Spring streets. The subscriber invites his friends and the public generally, to visit his new store and examine a large and select stock of Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Window Shades &c., bought principally for cash and which are offered upon the best terms. WM. ROWE, Jr., (Late with Thompson & Company.)

☞ The Crystal Palace Again!—Patent tapestry, ingrain and patent tapestry, three-ply carpets, precisely the same as were exhibited at the World's Fair, at 50 Bowery. BIRAM ANDERSON'S. Also English tapestry Brussells, of magnificent new patterns, and various styles, in patent expressly for New-York City trade. They will be sold very low.

☞ Great excitement! Tremendous low prices! Good ingrain Carpets from 37½ cents to 3s 6d; all wool do. per yard; velvets all wool ingrain carpeting, 3s. 6d. and 4s. per yard; splendid imperial tapestry carpeting, 3s. 6d and 4s 6d; three ply carpets, 7s. 6d. and 8s. At the 88 cent Carpet Depository, No. 99 Bowery, HIRAM ANDERSON'S. Copy the address.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ Union Hall wholesale and retail Clothing Warehouse, corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts. Small profits—vast sales—dispatch and punctuality. This immense establishment, which has lately been increased in size by the addition of another spacious building, contains six distinct leading apartments, subdivided into various minor branches, each having its separate corps of salesmen. These departments are distributed over six floors, and the system upon which they are conducted insures prompt and satisfactory attention to the wants and wishes of every purchaser. The stock of ready-made clothing is the most comprehensive, varied and fashionable in the United States, and the apparel made to measure cannot be surpassed in style, workmanship, or material by any house in New-York; while as regards cheapness, in every department, comparison is invited and competition defied.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ESTABLISHMENT.

The entire system of the concern is under the general superintendence of Mr. W. Payne, whose long experience and thorough knowledge of the various branches qualify him admirably for the situation of manager.

THE FIRST FLOORS

are devoted wholly to the retail business, and are stocked with an unsurpassed assortment of fashionable and seasonable clothing for gentlemen and boys.

S. H Noe, director of the Gents' department.

The Boys' department comprises a complete assortment of the most tasteful and elegantly cut suits for boys ever offered in this city. W. K. Taylor, superintendent.

THE SECOND FLOOR

is the Custom department, where all styles of fashionable and serviceable goods are kept, and gentlemen and boys' clothing made to measure by the best artists. None but cutters of the very first class are employed. Managers—James T. Barry and Wm. Hahn.

THE THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS.

are appropriated to the wholesale branch. Buyers will here have an opportunity of selecting from a stock, the extent and variety, the beauty and cheapness of which must be seen to be appreciated. This department is under the direction of A. Phillips, with several assistants.

THE FIFTH AND SIXTH FLOORS.

form the manufacturing portion of the establishment.

Superintendent—I. C. Parr.

Purchaser of trimmings, fancy goods, &c., T. Scoles.

P. L. Rogers, purchaser of cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c.

No advertisement can convey an adequate idea of the vast business done at Union Hall; of its extensive stock; its order and regularity, and the cheap prices which laid the foundation of its popularity, and continue to sustain and increase it. The proprietor, under whose own eye the whole system works so satisfactorily, respectfully invites buyers and the public generally to come and see for themselves.

P. L ROGERS, Proprietor.

Rich Spring Goods.—We would advise all female acquaintances and friends, who are in want of a rich Canton Crape Shawl, or the newest style of a Spring dress, to visit COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st. It is certainly the cheapest store in the City, and the quality of their goods are fully equal to any store in Broadway. Who could object to paying $8 for a rich crape shawl, worth at least $14, or a rich brocade silk at 75 cents, worth 9 or 10 shillings per yard Also a rich black Gros de Rhin silk, valued at 9 shillings per yard, is certainly reasonable at 6 shillings. Rest assured, ladies, either of the above rich goods can be obtained in any quantity at COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

☞ Laces and Embroideries.—The special attention of the Ladies is directed to a new and elegant assortment of Rich Laces and Embroideries just received at COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st., containing a full assortment of rich Lace Window and Recess Curtains and Muslin Drapery, rich Lace Berthe Capes, Undersleeves, Chemisettes, Collars, Cuffs, and Laces Embroidered Pocket Handkerchiefs. Also, Jaconet and Swiss Flouncing, Edgings and Insertings, Silk, Cotton and Lisle Thread Gloves and all other Fancy Goods. Ladies remember COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand st.

☞ The Mammoth Hosiery and Under-Garment Establishment—A. RANKIN & CO., manufacturers and importers, offer the best articles in their line at prices often paid for inferior goods. They make any size and quality at very short notice Their stock of seasonable Hosiery is very large and well selected. Wholesale and retail. No. 104 Bowery.

☞ Housekeepers and all others in want of Bedding, Bedsteads, &c., would do well to call at M. WILLARD'S old established Warerooms, No. 150 Chatham-st., corner of Mulberry-st., where may be found the largest assortment of articles in his line ever offered to the public.

☞ Warnocks, No. 275 Broadway, Irving House, offer with increased confidence their beautiful Spring Hats No former pattern has more assuredly borne the test of observation with ready approval.

☞ New Goods.—This day opened, the most elegant and magnificent ever exhibited in this City. A. JOEL & CO. No 340 Broadway, having completed their alterations, beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have this day reopened their store, with a perfectly unequaled display of diamond and other rich jewelry; fine watches by eminent makers, plain and enameled, set with pearls, diamonds, &c; silver and silver-plated wares, manufactured by James Dixon & Sons, Sheffield, and other celebrated makers; rich porcelain vases, figures, center-pieces, &c., exquisitely decorated

NEW-YORK CITY.

ANOTHER TICKET OPERATION.—For some time past, George A. Hamilton, has been selling passage tickets on the steamship *Reindeer* to go to California, via Cape Horn. At first the steamer was advertised to sail on the first of April, then the time was postponed until the 15th, and with one promise and another, those who had purchased tickets were put off from day to day, and kept quiet. Yesterday morning some who felt anxious to get away, called at the office on the corner of Greenwich and Fulton-streets, to make further inquiries of Mr. Hamilton, but that gentleman could not be found—nor the books, nor the papers, nor the contracts, nor anything that was his. All had vanished; the sole remaining individual being an Irishman, who knew "nothing at all at all" about the concern. In despair, those who had purchased turned to the authorities for redress, but we believe, without much prospect of assistance. We saw one receipt, signed by Hamilton, for $200, in full for a passage, and another for $50, the remaining $150 to be paid previous to the sailing of the steamer. We are told that about two hundred persons have been thus fleeced. The steamer *Reindeer* is at Kensington, on the Delaware, not yet finished, and no prospect that she will very soon be ready to prosecute her voyage.

MURDEROUS ASSAULTS.—Yesterday morning an affray occurred at a Porter House in Third-Street, during which a man named Bauer was seriously injured. Bauer and John Shiulter commenced quarreling, and from words proceeded to blows. Finally Shiulter drew a knife and made several thrusts at Bauer, cutting off one ear and making three or four gashes in his face. The Eleventh Ward Police were called. the wounded man was taken to his residence and Shiulter was taken into custody and committed to await the result of the wounds he had inflicted....Another row took place in the First Ward on Monday night, which will probably result in a loss of life. The difficulty occurred in a house of ill-fame, and in the *melee*, MAX STAGLER, residing in a building adjoining the one in which the fracas occurred, was stabbed in five different places, with a dirk. Last evening he was not expected to live. The police of the First Ward arrested David O'Keefe and Thomas Armstrong, on suspicion of having inflicted the wounds, and they were committed to the City Prison for examination.

THE LATE EXPLOSION AND DEATH OF TWO OF THE SUFFERERS.—At an early hour yesterday morning, two of the unfortunate men who were injured by the late steam boiler explosion at the Sugar Refinery of Messrs. Howell, King & Co, in Duane street, died from the effects of burns and internal injuries. The names of the deceased are Edward Doran and Michael Murphy, both of whom were under treatment by the Surgeons at the New-York Hospital, at the time of their deaths. They each lived exactly twenty-four hours after the accident. They were horribly mangled, and when admitted into the Hospital, it was not expected they could survive. The three others, who were severely injured, are yet at the Hospital, and hopes are entertained of their recovery. The inquisition on the deceased, will be held this morning, when Coroner Ives will institute a rigid investigation, respecting the origin of the fatal explosion. Yesterday the Coroner visited the sugar refinery, examined the boiler, and obtained a list of names of persons to be used as witnesses. He will also summon several experienced boiler makers to make a minute examination of the steam apparatus, and testify before the Jury. We also again visited the building yesterday, and obtained the following additional particulars. The boiler in question was constructed about twelve months ago by Messrs Hogg & Delemater, of the best iron, sufficient to carry a pressure of sixty-five pounds of steam. There are also three other boilers of the same manufacture adjoining this one, and at the time of the explosion William Dawson was in command of the machinery, as engineer. Upon further examination we found the boiler had been drawn several feet from its original locality, and no portion of it damaged, except the front which is owing to a collapse of the flue, that fortunately did not effect any other part of the massive boiler, or the buildings would undoubtedly have been much injured and ten times as many lives lost. From statements of those present when the explosion took place, the principal *cause* seems to be attributed to the engineer, who let off an over quantity of the water and allowed the boiler to become almost *dry*.

ANOTHER DEAD.—About 6 o'clock last evening, Alexander McBride, one of the men who were injured by the explosion, died at the New-York Hospital. He leaves a wife and six children, without any means of support. Cannot something be done for them by those who have the means to assist them? The charitable should, and we hope will, aid them by donations.

SUICIDE IN LEONARD-STREET.—At a late hour on Monday night, Richard Baltè, residing at No. 102 Leonard-street, committed suicide by swallowing an over-dose of laudanum, which he had purchased the previous evening. Yesterday afternoon, Coroner Ives held an inquest, and the Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts. The deceased was born in France, was seventy-two years of age, and many years ago, was paymaster in the French army, in the time of the Empire. Of late years he has taught music, making much money, and living in magnificent style.

ANOTHER WILD OX IN THE STREET.—Yesterday, morning, at 6½ o'clock, a steer escaped from its owner in Twenty-first-street, and darted through the First-avenue, perfectly uncontrollable. A mechanic, named Taylor, was caught on his horns, tossed into the air some ten or twelve feet, and landed among a pile of bricks and stones. He was terribly injured and conveyed to the residence of his family in great agony. The progress of the animal could not be checked, until Policeman Earle shot him down with a musket.

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE SCHOOL.—The Thirteenth Annual Exhibition of the Mechanic's Institute School took place at the Tabernacle last evening. The exercises were exceedingly interesting, and were witnessed by the largest audience we have lately seen gathered in the Tabernacle. The recitations were admirably given, and the debate on slavery was conducted in a spirit that might be profitably followed by our Members of Congress.

FIRES.—On Monday night, about 9 o'clock, a fire broke out in the Segar-store of Mr Kaher, at No. 427 Grand-street. It was quickly discovered by the Police of the Thirteenth Ward, and the flames were extinguished before any material damage was sustained..... The attic rooms of a dwelling-house at No 2 Fourth-street were slightly damaged, this morning, by fire that caught from a lighted lamp.

FIRE IN GRAND-STREET.—About 9 o'clock last evening, a fire was discovered in a building in Grand-street, near Suffolk. The lower part of the building was occupied as a store.

☞ The Messrs. BRADBURY give a Juvenile Musical Entertainment at the Broadway Tabernacle this evening. The choir will consist of 1,000 young singers in uniform dresses.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—The regular meeting of the Horticultural Society, of this city, will be held at the Stuyvesant Institute, this evening. The members and those interested in the subject are earnestly solicited to attend, and take part in the proceedings. A Society of this character has long been needed in this city, and those who have taken the lead in the present organization are eminently qualified to render it useful and instructive.

—The Seventh Regiment (National Guard) have just organized a new band of 44 musicians, most of them eminent in the art.

—The City Blues, Capt. Johnson, (Twelfth Regiment,) of this City, and Capt. Pollard's Jersey Continentals, will go to Boston on the 17th of June to take part in the celebration of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

—The Captains of Police wish the public to understand that they are not the persons to whom complaints of filthy streets should be made. They have no power to remedy the evil.

—Joseph Whofler was arrested in the Third Ward, by Officer Phillips, charged with stealing a lot of valuable silver spoons from the residence of Mrs. Annett Ellis. Justice Osborn committed him for examination.

—The examination of Margaretta Lohrenz was yesterday further postponed until Friday afternoon.

—A member of the French troupe, at the old Olympic Theatre in Broadway, is said to have fled with about $1,000 belonging to the Company.

—On Monday night, Michael Rafferty attempted to plunder the dwelling of Mr. White, at No. 10 Great Jones-street, by secreting himself in the garret, where he was found, and handed over to the Police.

—Susan Spencer was arrested yesterday, by the Police of the Sixth ward, charged with relieving a countryman, named Dunchee, of his wallet containing $30 in cash. She was committed by Justice Osborne.

—There was no business transacted in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Two men, Andrew Bowden and John Cregan, were tried for burglary, in the third degree; but only found guilty of petit larceny, and the Court adjourned for the day.

—Owing to the indisposition of some of the Grand Jurors, yesterday, that body held a short session and adjourned over.

—The Fifteenth Anniversary of the Youth's Missionary Society will be celebrated in the Methodist Church, in Allen-street, this evening.

—William Wood was found in the streets on Sunday evening, raving like a maniac. When taken to the Station-house, he said that he was in the habit of eating opium, and having accidentally left home without a supply, he became delirious

—Shepherd Knapp, Chamberlain of this City, acknowledges the receipt of a letter signed "Contrite," inclosing one hundred and fifty dollars, which the writer says belongs to the City, and which he wrongfully appropriated. The same has been credited to the City as requested. Not long since the Treasurer of a city down east received a similar remittance, and due credit was given for the proceeds of a stricken conscience; but upon a close examination of the money it was found to consist of admirably executed counterfeits. We hope our worthy Chamberlain has not been aiding and abetting a gang of counterfeiters by putting their money afloat.

—WM. A. F. PENTZ, extensively known as a hardware merchant in this City, died suddenly yesterday morning of apoplexy.

—Gutta percha pens are the last articles introduced. They will stretch to suit circumstances, and therefore must be invaluable to members of Congress and Presidential aspirants.

—Yesterday afternoon, a horse became frightened, while passing Tammany Hall square, and ran rapidly through Park Row. When near the end of the Park, the cart to which he was attached struck a post, and the horse left it behind a perfect wreck. Just as he passed the railroad terminus, he struck a young lady named Mary Chapman, who resides in Twentieth-street. She was knocked down, and either fell on a stone, or was hit on the lip by the hoof of the horse. Her lip was badly cut, and in a short time was much swollen. She was taken into the drug store on the corner of Broadway and Barclay-street, and medical attendance being obtained, she was restored to consciousness. She was much frightened, and was probably much, though not fatally, injured.

—Yesterday morning, at an early hour, one of the Eighth Ward policemen found a gentleman named Felex Mackey lying in the area of his dwelling, at No. 25 Watts-street, where he had fallen and severely cut his head. Drs. Fell and Gardner were called in, and dressed the wound.

[Advertisement.]

LARGE SALE OF 325 BUILDING LOTS, KNOWN AS THE MILLEDOLER TRACT, AT AUCTION.—We invite the attention of capitalists, manufacturers and others, to the large sale of 325 desirable building lots and water fronts, known as the Milledoler Estate, situated on Avenue-A, First and Second-avenues, the Harlem River, and on 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st and 122d-streets, all lying in one parcel, to be sold This Day, by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. The title to the above property is indisputable, and will be conveyed from all incumbrances. Seventy per cent of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years, at 6 per cent. Maps can be had at the auction rooms, No. 7 Broad-street. Also, will be sold at the same time and place, the splendid property known as No. 14 Board-street, and No. 17 Great Jones-street.

BOARD OF ASSISTANTS—The President, J. TROTTER, Esq., in the Chair.—The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.—*Petitions*—Of Samuel Garrison & Co., to remove offal from City, free of charge. Referred to Committee on public health; adverse to the leasing lot No. 118 Sullivan-street; of Hecker Brothers to lay pipe in Seventh Ward.

Reports Adopted—From the Committee on wharves in, favor of a concurrence in the resolution to rebuild the middle pier between Vesey and Barclay-streets.

Papers Concurred in—That the Commissioner of Streets cause lamp-posts to be placed in Avenue B. from Thirteenth to Eighteenth-streets. To procure sufficient fixtures for the lighting the Superior Courts, and the Courts of Common Pleas, with gas. To have gas-pipes and fixtures placed on Gouverneur Market; and also for the Seventh Ward Police. To have the flagging between the Engine Houses and the Alms House repaired forthwith. To take a lease of the premises, now occupied for the Justices' Court for the Twelfth, Sixteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Wards, at a rent of $450 per annum. To appropriate $150 to make a culvert at the southeast corner of Cortlandt-alley and Walker-street. To alter and repair the house in Fourth street for the use of Hose Company No 47. To appropriate $750 to purchase the two engines owned by Engine Companies Nos. 24 and 25. To remove the well and pump in Eighteenth-street, west of Eighth-avenue. In favor of permitting Simeon Leland to erect stone columns at the entrance of the Metropolitan Hotel, in Broadway. To construct receiving-basins at the corner of Elm and Leonard-streets. In favor of the resolution for the actual widening of Liberty-street to take place 1st May next.

Resolutions Adopted—That Elm-street from Pearl to Anthony-street be repaved; that the actual opening of Washington-street from Gansevoort to Twelfth-street, take place on the 1st of May; that all proceedings be stayed in the construction of the sewer in Pearl-street, from Fulton to John-street.

Resolutions Referred—To inquire into the probability of collecting the forfeited recognizances due the city; to repair the flagging in Fifteenth-street, Third-avenue. Adjourned to Wednesday.

[Advertisement.]

TO SHIP-BUILDERS AND MANUFACTURERS.—The valuable Milledoler property is to be sold at auction by Mr A J BLEECKER, this day at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange. The fine front on the River, the slope of the shore and the grade of the whole property, rendering the cost of regrading little or nothing, all point to this as the one exactly fitted to supply the public demand for available building lots on this island. The time has arrived when Harlem must become the workshop, the ship-yard, and general field of labor of the mechanic and the workingman. Its advantages are developing themselves daily to our eyes and it requires no more *hard sense* to attract artizans and laborers to this natural site of a great manufacturing town.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—*Tuesday*—Before Judge EDWARDS, Ald. BOYCE and OAKLEY—*Infanticide*—The District Attorney moved on the trial of Margaret Morrell, the French woman, who stands indicted for infanticide. Mr A. A. Phillips applied, on affidavits, for the postponement of the trial until Monday next, as he had been unable to procure the attendance of an important witness. The District Attorney opposed the delay, as detrimental to the dispatch of the business of the Term.

The motion was granted.

The case of the people *vs.* Martin Bloomer, who stands charged with killing his wife, was called up to inquire into his insanity. Dr. Carel, of the Toombs, who is a material witness, not being prepared to testify without a further examination of the prisoner, the inquiry was postponed until Monday next. The Court then adjourned to Wednesday.

SUPREME COURT.—*Special Term*—Before Judge MITCHELL.—Decisions.—*The Broadway Bank vs. Danforth and others.*—The defendant should put in his answer within the same time after the order to be entered shall be served upon him, that he had when the answer was served. Otherwise the plaintiff may proceed as if no answer was put in.

Powell vs. Meyer.—Motion for judgment denied without costs.

SUPREME COURT—*Tuesday*—Before Judge PAYNE—In the case of *George F. Nesbitt vs. Stringer & Townsend*, the Jury found for the plaintiff—damages $162.

COURT CALENDAR.—*Wednesday*—SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 119, 117, 45, 7, 174, 183, 187, 192, 199, 207, 28, 8, 22, 83, 66, 213 to 217, 219 to 226, 672, 227 to 231, 233 to 236, 238 to 243.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 324, 267, 347, 322, 313, 263, 252, 232, 358 to 364.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 19, 21 to 29.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Part* 1.—Nos. 151, 153, 319, 323, 327, 329, 331, 335 to 349—odd numbers. *Part* 2.—298, 352, 360 to 392, 396, 400, 404, 406, 408, 410.

BROOKLYN CITY.

THE FERRY INJUNCTION.—The argument which was to have taken place on Monday morning in the Supreme Court, upon the injunction placed upon Messrs. Develin & Draper, and the Common Council of New-York, to prevent the granting of a lease, and the establishing of a ferry at the foot of Montague-place, was postponed by consent of council until after the decision on the motion to make permanent the injunction, preventing the lessees under the Commissioners, from establishing a ferry at the same place. The argument upon the injunction referred to is set down for Thursday next.

☞ Deaths in the City of Brooklyn during the week ending April 10:

Diseases.		*Diseases.*		*Diseases.*	
Asthma	1	Fever Remittent	1	Marasmus	4
Cancer Stomach	1	Scarlet	2	Measles	1
Colic	1	Heart Disease	1	Premature Birth	1
Consumption	1	Whooping Cough	1	Small Pox	3
Convulsions	2	Inflammation	1	Stillborn	3
Croup	3	Infla m of Brain	2	Unknown	1
Debility	1	" Lungs	1		—
Dropsy Chest	1	Influenza	2	Total	39
Dysentery	1	Jaund ce	1		

Males, 26; Females, 13; Adults, 6; Children, 33.

H. WENDELL, Health Officer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REMOVAL.—J. W HOLBERTON, Importer of FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c, has removed from No. 75 to No. 43 Maiden-lane, and invites the attention of his customers and buyers generally, to an extensive assortment of German, French, and English Toys and Fancy Goods now opening for the Spring trade. Also, TIN and IRON TOYS, in great variety, of own manufacture. All the new styles of INDIA-RUBBER TOYS, in small or large quantities, at manufacturers' prices. The agency for the sale of EDGE'S PREMIUM FIRE WORKS is held solely by J W. HOLBERTON. FIRE CRACKERS and CHINA ROCKETS, (of his own manufacture,) TORPEDOES, and other small fireworks, constantly on hand. ap14-WM&Fim

$1 000 WILL BE FORFEITED by ELMORE & CO, on the following conditions, viz: $250, if the celebrated BOHEMIAN HAIR DYE does not instantly change grey or any other hair to a beautiful black or brown; $250, if the color attained ever change or fade; $250, if it injures the hair or skin; $250, if any other hair dye in market possesses the same or as many good qualities. Made and sold at No. 237 Hudson-st., at 75 cents a case, $6 per dozen. ap14

SALAMANDER SAFES.—WILDER'S SAFETY-LOCK IMPROVEMENT.—STEARNS & MARVIN, No 146 Water-st, New York, are the only makers of the above named celebrated Safes, containing both patents. a14-1m

JAMES PRENTICE, Mathematical Drawing Instrument Manufacturer, has removed to No. 315 Broadway, corner of the Hospital. A second hand Theodolite and Level for sale. ap16-1m*

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BAGGING, CANVAS BALE ROPE CUTTINGS, GRASS and TARRED ROPE, and all other kinds of paper makers' stock, by m17-2m CYRUS W. FIELD & Co., No. 94 Beekman-st.

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER constantly on hand and made to order by m17-2m CYRUS W FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st

TWINE, WRAPPING PAPER, BAGGING AND YARD STICKS for sale by m16-1m* EDWARD M. DUNN, No. 41 Dey-st

JOSEPH WALTER, IMPORTER OF JEWELRY ROOM No. 4, m16 1m* No. 181 Broadway, New-York.

SHEEP-SKIN MATS, fancy colors, for Sale by m16-1m* EDWARD M DUNN, No. 41 Dey-st.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.—To those in want of a faithful Young Man—the advertiser wishes a situation as porter and out-door clerk or salesman in any respectable store, Dry goods or Groceries, or Stationary; is smart in business habits and willing to devote his time to the interest of his employer, can get the best of city references or security if required. Address No. 73 Greenwich-av., W. N. HAWKINS, or apply to the Editor of the *Evangelist*, No. 120 Nassau st. P S.—Has no choice as to employment, wages not so much an object as a steady, respectable situation. a14-1t*

SITUATIONS WANTED—For cooks, general workers, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, chambermaids, waiters, gardeners, farmers, &c., at SELECT PROTESTANT AGENCY, No. 7 Carmine-st. and SOCIETY AGENCY, No. 106 Chambers-st. Only Servants of good character admitted. a3-1m*

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—Who has a practical knowledge of business, and keeping books by double entry. A married man preferred, who would leave the city if required. Address MERCHANT, *Times* office, stating reference, last employers, name, salary expected, &c. a14-3t*

LAD WANTED—In a newspaper establishment—A smart, active and intelligent lad—must write a quick hand, bring good recommendations, and be willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 18 Nassau-st. 1t*

GARDENER WANTED.—A single Man, capable of managing a Garden and a few acres of meadow land. Apply between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., to J. GREACEN, Jr, No 96 Broadway. a13-3t*

A BASSO SINGER, who has for a number of years sung in an Episcopal Church in upper New-York, having recently removed to Brooklyn, is desirous to make an engagement to sing in a quartette choir, or would take conductorship of a promiscuous choir, in Brooklyn, or near the railroad in New-York. References can be given to the best conductors of choirs in the city. Address A. P., box 1,341 New-York Post-office. a14 3teod*

AGENTS WANTED.—500 Agents—$25 to $50 a week made in selling a new Family Work. Life and Speeches of Kossuth and other fine books. Call or address post-paid, American Family Publication Establishment, No. 128 Nassau-st. New York up stairs. m24-1m*

AGENTS.—Wanted, 20 men to sell an article wanted in every family. Agents are making $20 per week. Agents for Boston and Philadelphia, with $150 can make $1,500 per annum. Ten men paid wages to travel. Call, or address, post-paid, No. 317 Bowery. a13-3t*

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen may be pleasantly accommodated with Breakfast and Tea, (with Dinner on Sundays if required,) at Jersey City, in a private family, locality near the water, a few minutes walk from the Ferry. Address A., box 142, Lower Post Office, with undoubted references. a13-6t*

BOARDING.—Board wanted, for one year from the 1st of May, by a gentleman and his wife, in a genteel house, with parlor and bed-room on the second floor, (front.) Location above 20th-st., west of 8th-av. Reference given and required. Address W. Y, *Times* office. a14-1t*

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, and several single gentlemen, can obtain neat, commodious, and well furnished rooms, with full board, and use of bathing-room, by applying at No. 86 Warren-st. References exchanged. a7-6teod

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms suitable for families or single Gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 190 Fulton st, between Orange and Pineapple st's, Brooklyn. m26-1m*

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen can obtain board at No. 296 Hudson-st. Terms moderate. a14 6t*

ROOMS AND BOARD.—A gentleman and lady wish for unfurnished rooms and board in an agreeable location, between 14th and 23d-sts and 3d and 6th-avs. $600 per annum will be paid, provided a satisfactory arrangement can be made for a permanent residence Address ROOMS, *Times* office. a14 1t*

LARGE AND NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With breakfast, if required, to single gentlemen, at No 278 Fourth-avenue a14 6t*

FURNISHED ROOMS, without Board, or with Breakfast and Tea, at No. 199 Atlantic-st, Brooklyn, near the South Ferry. Apply immediately. a13 3t*

RAINBOW HOTEL AND DINING ROOMS, No. 27 Beekman-st., N. Y. m15-1m* W. J. HOWELL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHAT IT COSTS FOR HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES.—The following list of articles of good quality, which are all requisite in going to housekeeping, may be had delivered in any part of the city, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City or Hoboken, for Thirty Dollars, or any part, at proportionate rates, at the General House-Furnishing store, No. 50 Maiden-lane, corner of the Big Tea Kettle.

S. W. SMITH & BROTHER.

House Furnishing List—Set No. 1, for $30.

1 Kitchen Shovel, T. & Poker,	1 Coal Hod,
1 Iron Tea Kettle,	1 Grid Iron,
1 Tinned Iron Pot,	1 Fry Pan,
1 Tinned Iron Sauce Pan,	1 Cullender,
1 Soap stone Griddle,	1 Coffee Boiler,
2 Tin Bake Pans,	1 Tea Pot,
1 Tin Dripping Pan,	1 Grater,
1 Tin Sauce Pan,	1 Tin Dipper,
1 Small Tin Kettle,	1 Egg Whip,
1 Pepper and Flour Dredge,	1 Basting Spoon,
3 Tin Pie Plates,	1 Skimmer,
1 Tin Wash Basin,	1 Ladle,
1 Dish Pan,	1 Meat Fork,
3 Table and Tea Spoons, Iron	1 Meat Knife,
1 Chop Knife and Bowl,	1 Knife Board,
1 Tea and Coffee Canister,	2 Scrub Brushes,
2 Japanned Lamps,	1 Dust Pan,
1 Match Safe,	1 Dust Brush,
1 Chamber Pail,	3 Brooms,
2 Smoothing Irons.	1 Coffee Mill,
2 Large Cedar Wash Tubs,	1 Clothes Horse,
1 Wash Board,	1 Flour Sieve,
3 Dozen Clothes Pins,	1 Oil Filler,
1 Pint Measure,	1 Knife Box,
1 Set Table Mats,	1 Door Mat,
1 Britannia Coffee Pot,	1 Kitchen Table,
1 Britannia Tea Pot,	1 Potato Masher,
6 Knives and Forks, stag han- dles	1 Flour Pail.
1 Pair of Carvers to match,	1 Chicken Spit,
1 Cork Screw and Funnel,	1 Pastry Board,
1 Large Waiter,	1 Rolling Pin.
2 Painted Pails,	1 Clothes Line.

House Furnishing List, Set No. 2, for $75, being still more complete than Set No. 1. This may be had, together with our illustrated catalogue, at the store. The price of every article in the above sets will be found marked down to its lowest remunerative point, but in our endeavors to make the aggregate small, we have strictly adhered to our rule of only admitting articles of best quality; others bearing some shape and name might have been presented at even less cost, but as it is our endeavor to retain our customers by giving them satisfactory goods, we would not venture to supply inferior articles Observe the number—Fifty Maiden-lane.

S. W. SMITH & BROTHER,
(Late Smith, Torrey & Co.)

a14-1t* Sign of the Big Tea Kettle, No. 50 Maiden lane.

CITY TRADE.—Now is the time to advertise in the newspapers of neighboring cities and towns for the trade of the country; and to those who desire to do so with discrimination and circumspection, a most convenient opportunity is offered by V. B PALMER'S ADVERTISING AGENCY, Tribune Buildings. Merchants, Manufacturers and others wishing advertisements inserted in the best and most widely circulated journals of either or all of the following places, (the inhabitants of which do most of their trading in New-York) are invited to call at V B PALMER'S Advertising Agency, Tribune Buildings, where the papers may be seen, prices ascertained, and every information obtained for the adoption of a judicious system of advertising.

Bennington,	Providence,	Keesville,	Freehold,
Burlington,	Albany,	Kinderhook,	Hightstown,
Middlebury,	Binghamton,	Kingston,	Jersey City,
Montpelier,	Bloomingburg,	Middletown,	Lambriville,
Bridgeport,	Brooklyn,	Monticello,	Middletown Pt,
Birmingham,	Coxsackie,	Mount Kisco,	Morristown,
Danbury,	Catskill,	Newburgh,	Newark,
Hartford,	Cohoes,	Nyack,	N Brunswick,
Litchfield,	Carmel,	Peekskill,	Newton,
Meriden	Chatham,	Poughkeepsie,	Patterson,
Middletown,	Delhi	Roslyn,	Princeton,
New-Haven,	Deposit,	Rondout,	Plainfield,
New-Britain,	Elmira,	Rhinebeck,	Rahway,
New-London,	Fishkill,	Sag Harbor,	Somerville,
Norwalk,	Flushing,	Saugerties,	Trenton,
Norwich,	Goshen,	Sing Sing,	Carbondale,
Stamford,	Glen Cove	Stapleton,	Easton,
Saybrook,	Havestraw,	Troy,	Honesdale,
Waterbury,	Hempstead,	Williamsburg,	Montrose,
West Killingly,	Huntington,	Bordentown,	Flotteville,
Willimantic	Hudson,	Elizabethtown,	Towanda,
Newport,	Jamaica.		

All communications attended to promptly by addressing V. B. PALMER,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

A list of other cities and towns in each State, in which papers are published, can be had by those wishing to advertise, South or West, East or North, at the Agency. a14&17*

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—OFFICE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, NEW-YORK March 15, 1852.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Chief Engineer, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, for the Grading Masonry, Bridging and Superstructure, or either of them, with or without the materials, on the following divisions of the Illinois Central Railroad, to wit: First division, from Cairo to Big Muddy River, 60 miles. Second do., from Big Muddy River to Township No. 1, north of the base line of the third principal meridian, 53 miles; sixth do., from Bloomington to the Illinois River, 60 miles; eighth do., from Freeport to Dubuque, 67 miles; ninth do. from Chicago to Kankakee River, 55 miles; tenth do., from Kankakee River to Urbana, 70 miles. The proposals must be for the entire length of each division, and will be received at the office in Chicago, as follows. For the ninth and tenth divisions, until April 15, 1852, at noon; for the sixth division, until April 23, 1852, at noon; for the eighth division, until April 29, 1852, at noon; for the first and second divisions, until May 27, 1852, at noon Profiles, plans and approximate estimates of quantities will be ready for inspection, and blank forms for proposals, and agreements of the mode and terms of payment, will be furnished at the office, over the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Passenger Station No 33 Canal-st, New-York City, and at the office of the Chief Engineer in Chicago, Illinois, on and after March 25, 1852 The same, so far as relates to the first and second divisions, may also be found at Jonesboro', Union County, Illinois; to the sixth division at Lasalle, Lasalle County, Illinois; and to the eighth division at Freeport, Stephenson County, Illinois. Separate proposals will also be received at Chicago until the 27th of May, for furnishing Ties, Plank, Bridge Timber, and Piles for the whole or any part of the Road Specifications may be obtained on and after the 1st of April, 1852, by application at the office of the Chief Engineer in Chicago. Satisfactory references will in all cases be required R. MASON,
Engineer-in-Chief Illinois Central Railroad.

Illinois papers please copy and send a paper to No 2 Hanover-st, New York m24-tMy1

THE FIRST REGULAR MEETING of the LEXINGTON BUILDING AND ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION of BROOKLYN, will be held at Granada Hall, No 94 Myrtle-av., next THURSDAY EVENING, 15th inst., at 8 o'clock, when the first payment of monthly dues will be made and shares offered for redemption. The books of the Association are still open to receive subscriptions at the office, under Granada Hall, or at the office of the Collector of Taxes, City Hall, where the Secretary may be found, and By-Laws obtained. Entrance Fee, 50 cents; Monthly Dues, $2 50; Shares, $500. The principal features of this Association are different from most others, in that persons wishing to withdraw their subscriptions during the first year can do so and receive back all they have paid, with six per cent. interest, and after the first year six per cent interest, together with a share of the profits. On redeemed shares six per cent. interest is charged on the amount received only, instead of the par value of shares. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend the meeting. ISAAC P BRIANT, President.

JOHN M PERRY, Vice-President.
ISAAC BADEAU, Secretary a13-tA15

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF TEA.—Five lbs. of good black or green tea for $1. Orders from the country, enclosing a remittance, or satisfactory reference, punctually attended to. J HERRLAGE'S tea stores, Nos. 137 and 494 8th-av. N. Y. a13-3t*

PHIPPS' FARM FENCE—$1 50 per rod Wrought and cast iron fence; ornamental iron railing; suspension fence pumps; hand-rails and store locks; iron bedsteads, &c., &c. For sale by GEORGE FOSTER, No 266 Broadway, cor. of Walker-st a8-1m*

SPRING STYLE HATS, of the French Elastic Silk, manufactured from the finest imported plushes, which for brilliancy of finish and durability will bear the test with any offered with our beautiful patterns of Spring Caps. At MONARQUE'S, No. 288 Bowery. a16-1m

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS AND PAPER HANGINGS,

SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, WALL PAPERS, WINDOW SHADES and CURTAIN PAPERS, for sale at the very lowest market prices by LEAVITT & ALLEN, Booksellers, No. 27 Dey-st. a10-1w

SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, and STATIONERY, at wholesale. Country merchants and booksellers are invited to call and examine our very large stock, and prices, before buying elsewhere. a5-2weod* KIGGINS & KELLOGG, No. 88 John-st.

BLANK BOOKS FOR COUNTRY TRADE.—We now have on hand a large stock of Blank Books, Memorandums and Pass Books, of our own manufacture, which we can offer at very low prices. a5-2weod* KIGGINS & KELLOGG, No. 88 John-st.

FOOLSCAP AND LETTER PAPERS—Packet, Commercial and Bath Post, blue and white, ruled and unruled, woven and laid—*for sale*, at mill prices, by a5-2weod* KIGGINS & KELLOGG, No. 88 John-st

DRY GOODS.

READY MADE CLOTHING.—FOR CASH OR CREDIT.—This department of our business is under the direction and management of WILLIAM GARDNER, who has had long experience, and is practical and tasty in this branch of business. We invite the attention of dealers to the style of the stock particularly. LIGHT PROFITS is the system we have adopted, being convinced that it is the popular one. We are prepared to grant liberal terms of credit in this department. We solicit an inspection of the stock from close buyers.

TWEEDY, MOULTON & PLIMPTON,
m29 1m No. 47 Broadway.

SHIRTS, SHIRTS.—2,000 doz white shirts, assorted qualities; 2,000 doz. fancy do. do.; 2,000 doz. hickory, Hamilton check, and flannel shirts; also, a large assortment of drawers—at very low prices.

HANFORD & BROTHER, No. 29 Park Row,
a10-2w opposite the Astor House.

NO. 55 DEY-STREET.

HASTINGS, LIBBEY & FORBY, having closed, by order of the underwriters, their stock saved from the late fire in Nassau-st., are now offering at their New Warehouse, No. 55 Dey-st., an entirely FRESH STOCK OF DRY GOODS, and invite the attention of City and Country Buyers, particularly to their WOOLEN, HOSIERY, DRESS GOODS, AND LINEN DEPARTMENTS. a12-6t*

TO BUYERS OF FANCY GOODS.—COMBS, BUTTONS, THREADS, &c, &c.—Large sales and small profits being the order of the day, we would invite the attention of the trade to a complete assortment of the above Goods, which will be sold at the lowest figures, to cash and short time buyers. GODDARD & BOGARDUS,
a14-6t* No. 29 Nassau-st., opposite Post-Office.

GREAT SALE OF WET GOODS.—The sale of rich goods that were wet at Messrs. C. & A. C. POILLON'S Silk and Shawl Emporium, during the recent fire over their store, will be commenced THIS MORNING, and great bargains may be expected by all who call.

a14-2t* C. & A. C. POILLON, No. 57 Catherine-st.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.—Three first class, medium size, new Brick Houses, in Union-st., between Court and Smith-sts, Brooklyn, a few minutes' walk from the Ferry Rent cheap Also, a fine new GROCERY STORE, on the corner of Union and Smith-sts., to let cheap Inquire of R. R. HICKS, on the premises, or at the corner of Hoyt and Butler-sts, Brooklyn, or of ISAAC POMEROY No. 54 Wall-st, New-York. N. B.—Possession given immediately. a13-2t*

HOUSES TO LET.—Four new brown stone front houses, furnished with chandeliers and gas fixtures complete, plate glass mantels, baths, &c., located in a good neighborhood; rent $600. One splendid brown stone house in Brooklyn; rent $700. One brick do—$400. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st., up stairs. a9-2w

HOUSE TO LET—A 3 story and basement modern brick house, marble mantels sliding-doors, good under cellar, 13 rooms well closeted, in a healthy location rent, $350—in Powers-st., between Dean and Bergen sts, South Brooklyn Apply to E. AUERBACH, No 84 John-st, N Y., or No. 122 Norfolk-st., N. Y., from 12 to 2 o'clock. a9 6t*

ROOMS TO LET—In the building at the junction of the Bowery and Division-st. The whole of the Second story, together with several well-lighted rooms in the Fourth story; suitable for a Restaurant, with Lodging rooms, or separately for Ware Rooms, and for light manufacturing purposes Inquire of J M. D KEATING, Actuary of Mechanic's Institute, on the premises. a14-6t*

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—In *Times* Building, No. 113 Nassau st, the 2d floor, 25 by 183 feet deep, entrance on two streets Inquire of JOHN GILHOOLY, No. 113 Nassau st, in basement a1-tf

STORE IN BROADWAY TO LET.—In the most eligible location for wholesale or jobbing business; or, the lease for sale. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st a1 tf

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—The three-story house and lot, No. 136 32d-st, between 7th and 8th avs. Apply on the premises. a13-6t*

HOUSE FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURG; about five minutes walk from Peck Slip ferry, a two story and basement brick house, with counter cellar, finished in the best manner with marble mantels, grates, &c. Price $3,350 of which $2,100 may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of WM. C. SMITH, No 156 South 6th St. a12 6t*

HOUSE FOR SALE—A two story Dwelling House with two-story wing attached, situate on the main street in the village of West Farms. The House was thoroughly repaired and painted last fall, and contains some 11 rooms, with an oven in the kitchen. It is very pleasantly situated, and the access to the City of New York is frequent by railroad or stage. For further particulars, or terms, which will be made easy, apply to HARRIS SCOVILL.
Near or No. 76 Wooster-st.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—That desirable two story and attic house, with dining

New-York Daily Times.

Letter from Mr. Ullman.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

HAVANA, Tuesday, March 30, 1852.

SIR:—I beg to inform you that the statement of my having been arrested as an agent of KOSSUTH, is without any foundation. I certainly was put to some inconvenience, in consequence of a letter having been sent here, that might have compromised me, had I not been known to many respectable persons. This rumor has been current here also, during my temporary absence from this city, and this circumstance may probably have occasioned the letter addressed to you.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

B. ULLMAN.

The Explosion on Board the Glencoe.

The Western papers contain full particulars of this distressing occurrence, at St. Louis.

The *Glencoe* had just arrived from New-Orleans, crowded with passengers, and was attempting to effect a larding near the foot of Chestnut-st. The steamers *Aleck Scott*, *Georgia*, *Cataract* and *Western World*, were lying, one beside the other, at that point, and the *Glencoe* was attempting an entrance between the *Cataract* and the *Georgia*. She lay with her bows a little above the stern of the *Georgia*, when two or more of her boilers exploded, rendering the forward part of the boat a frightful wreck, greatly injuring the *Georgia*, almost entirely demolishing the cabin of the *Cataract*, and hurling between forty and sixty human beings into eternity.

The explosion was indeed terrific, and was distinctly heard even to the suburbs of the city, and for several squares around, the shock was sensibly felt. Heavy timbers, fragments of the boilers, machinery, chimneys, upper works of the boat, and human beings were hurled with fearful violence many feet in the air, and fell upon the surrounding boats and adjacent parts of the levee, and as far back as Commercial-street. At the time of the *Glencoe's* landing, a large number of citizens, hotel and steamboat runners, cabmen, and others, were, as usual upon the arrival of a boat, hurrying aboard, and the forecastle and boiler deck were crowded with these, as well as the passengers belonging to the boat.

The shock of the explosion drove the ill-fated steamer fairly out in the stream, and almost instantly after, she caught fire from the furnaces, and commenced floating down, presenting the most horrible spectacle we ever beheld. The entire forward part of the boat, from the wheel-house nearly down to her water line, was gone, and the after-part one mass of timber, freight, and human beings, heaped together in wild confusion. The flames burst fiercely, and rapidly spread to all parts of the boat. From shore, men, women, and children, were seen running from one part of the burning steamer to another, in hope of escaping the dreadful death that threatened them, and the bodies of several piled among the timbers, some only wounded, writhing in agony, and crying for assistance, were plainly descried. These, as well as all others, badly wounded, or killed outright, and left on the ill-fated boat, were devoured by the flames. As the *Glencoe* continued to drift down, a number of persons on board threw themselves into the water, several of whom reached shore, whilst quite a number of others in the stern managed to get into the steamer's yawl, and were saved. Several other yawls and skiffs visited the burning wreck, and took off others, whilst many were picked up in the water. The whole number saved in this and other ways, is set down at between sixty and seventy.

At the foot of Spruce-street the wreck lodged for a moment, swung round and passed down to nearly opposite the foot of Poplar-street, in the head of the slough, where it again lodged, burned to the water's edge, and sunk with the bow resting on shore, carrying down with it the freight in the hold and the ashes and bones of those killed and burned on board.

Returning from the burning wreck of the *Glencoe*, the scene on the levee, where the explosion occurred, beggars description. Some twelve or thirteen bodies and parts of bodies had been picked up on the levee and adjacent boats, and taken to the office of the Board of Health, on Chestnut-street, and all the seriously wounded sent to the hospital. Many others, who were less injured, were running about on the levee, their faces blackened, and clothes wet and tattered, crying for help. Five dead bodies were taken from the *Cataract*, all of which were blown from the *Glencoe*. These consisted of one woman, supposed to be Mrs. Schenle, a deck passenger, who embarked with her family at Memphis; Captain Lee's little son, aged ten years; one man, and one boy and girl, neither of whom were identified. With one exception, the bodies taken from the *Cataract* were dreadfully mangled, the limbs in some instances being torn from the trunk, heads mashed, and so horribly mutilated as to defy recognition only from the garments. The woman mentioned was found stretched across a marble-top table, nearly every bone in her body broken, and her limbs so mangled as to barely hang together.

The body of Mr. John Denny, first clerk of the *Glencoe*, was found on the hurricane roof of the *Western World*, slightly mutilated, but quite dead. The body of a little girl, with the legs blown off, was recovered from the water's edge, and the leg of a man, severed at the thigh, with a portion of the pants and drawers and a fine calf-skin boot on, was picked up near the sidewalk, and taken to the Board of Health office. It was recognized yesterday morning as a portion of the body of William Brennan, one of the assistant engineers, and part owner of the boat.

The following is a list of killed, wounded, and missing, as far as ascertained.

KILLED, 16—John Denny, first clerk of the boat; Henry Baisar, Pilot; John C. Lee, son of the Captain, aged 10 years; Edward ——, deck passenger from Memphis; Mrs. Schenille, or Schiller, deck passenger from Memphis; John Grey, aged 12 years, embarked at Memphis, peddler by profession; William Brennan, assistant engineer and part owner of the boat—leg only found; one man, one boy, two girls and three women, all passengers—inquest held, but bodies not identified; George W. Rulfe; David Cree, died at the hospital; and one woman, name not known.

WOUNDED—W Callahan, fireman, dangerously wounded; Jesse H. Harrington, right thigh and wrist fractured; Samuel Sleigh, badly injured and not expected to recover; Thomas Carroll badly hurt; Frederick W. Burlog, seriously wounded; Thomas Donahoe, badly hurt, not expected to recover; John Graham, slightly injured; Patrick McLaughlin, of New-York, severely scalded; Daniel H. Herman, of Gibson Co., Ill.; James McLean, of Ohio, scalded, little hope of recovery; Michael Dunn, badly injured and scalded; Sarah Matthews, badly injured, with no hope of recovery; W B. Cartwright, case almost hopeless; William Brethwad, very seriously scalded and mangled. Had on his person nineteen hundred dollars, no hope of recovery; Geo. Buchanan, engineer, slightly injured; John Ryan, engineer, thigh broken; —— McLane, barkeeper, slightly injured; Mr. Staddiford, of Ohio, only slightly hurt; Francis Caferta, hotel runner, slightly injured; Thomas Foley, assistant engineer, slightly scalded and bruised.

In addition to those mentioned, numbers who were hurt, some seriously, left the ground instantly, and their names were not ascertained.

The killed and missing by this fearful explosion is set down at sixty, and the wounded at thirty-five, many of whom will not survive their injuries, and nearly all of whom were either officers, passengers, or hands on the *Glencoe*.

The Clay Festival.

The following letters were written in reply to invitations to attend the festival in honor of the Birthday of HENRY CLAY:

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1852.

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your friendly note inviting me to attend the celebration of my birth-day, by the "Clay Festival Association," on the 12th instant, in the city of New-York. If there were that improvement in the condition of my health, on which you kindly congratulate me, it might have been possible for me to accept your invitation. But I am sorry to say that during the last three months with occasional alterations, there has been no material change in the state of my health, and it is utterly impracticable for me to proceed to New-York, and to unite in the contemplated festivities of the 12th.

The commemoration of my birth-day, on this and former occasions, chiefly confined to the city of New-York, I have ever regarded as being prompted by the hearts of ardent and enthusiastic friends, by their devoted attachment to me and by their generous and unbounded confidence. I never conceived that it would pass the limits of their circle or that it would partake in the smallest degree of a National character. Our country has been blessed by Providence with but one man whose birth-day ought to be and I hope ever will be celebrated, as a great national anniversary in all times to come. But gentlemen I own an expression of my profound acknowledgement, and my deep obligation for this distinguished and renewed testimony of the esteem and regard, which the Clay Festival Association does me the honor to entertain. And I implore, upon the heads of all its members, the blessings of providence, of health, happiness and prosperity, and all other blessings.

I am with the highest respect,

Your true and faithful friend,

H. CLAY.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 7, 1852.

GENTLEMEN: I received in the course of mail your obliging letter of the 13th March, to which circumstances have prevented me from returning an earlier answer; and I am now obliged to say, with much regret, that my public duties will not allow me to be in New-York on the 12th inst.

You invite me, gentlemen, to join your association in commemorating the birthday of Mr. Clay. You say, with becoming emphasis and warmth, that your object is "to pay honor, not to the partizan, but the man; not to tender a tribute to party political services, but to the attributes which characterize the patriot, who, in the advocacy of his country's cause, knows no North, no South, no East, no West, nothing but his country."

I entirely concur with you, gentlemen, in this high commendation. I have known Mr. Clay in the councils of his country for many years, and I have always entertained admiration for his talents, and entire confidence in his patriotism. I have regarded him uniformly as a man of broad national policy, and quite free from the influence of local prejudices, opinions, or feelings. Your remembrance of him at the approaching festival, will be the more tender and affectionate, from the present state of his health. If your fervent wishes, gentlemen, and mine could be gratified, we should soon see him restored again. In health and strength, to the public service. But whatever in this respect may be designed by Providence, he will be sure of our united sympathies and prayers, so long as he shall be spared to his country.

I am, gentlemen, with high regard,

Your friend and obedient servant,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

FROM THE SOUTH.—The mail steamship *Alabama* arrived here yesterday morning, from Savannah on Saturday. She has 47 cabin passengers, and 106 in the steerage, and brings 480 bales cotton. The Savannah *Republican*, *Georgian* and *News* have our thanks for favors received.

The Savannah *Morning News* has the following account of a shocking affair at Waresboro, Geo.: From a letter received in this city yesterday, from Centreville, we learn that a serious and fatal encounter took place at Waresboro, Ware County, Georgia, on Saturday night last. It appears that three brothers, James, George and Barney Murray got into a difficulty with several individuals, when a desperate fight occurred, in which John Fullwood was so seriously injured that he died in about an hour after receiving the wounds. He was stabbed in three places; each wound, it is said, would have proved fatal. E. S. Miller was dangerously wounded; Thomas Cox also received some wounds. The Murrays have been arrested, and committed to the jail of Waresboro to take their trial.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—By the arrival of the *El Dorado*, we have Honolulu dates to the 21st Feb. The news is of little importance. Business continued dull. The ship *George Thatcher*, Capt. CROWELL, of Boston, bound thence for Calcutta, went ashore at Kilihikai, on the 31st January, and was totally lost.

The Society Islands.—By the way of Honolulu we have later intelligence from the Society Islands.

The natives of Raiatea, says the *Polynesian*, have quite recently changed the form of their Government to Republican. It has hitherto been under the rule of Queen Pomare, and she had appointed one of her sons to be Vice-Regent or Governor of Raiatea. Before the arrival of Pomare's son, the natives of that island and of several of the neighboring islands held a council, and elected a ruler for a term of two years, and declared the several islands in the confederacy to constitute a "Republica." The Chief Magistrate elected is a half white, and is represented as a very capable man. The "Republica" party, as the natives term it, is very strong, and little doubt exists but that the change of Government will be permanent, as the French officials at Tahiti are indifferent in the matter, and Queen Pomare's power is too weak to compel the islanders to return to her rule; and intelligent foreigners say that it is quite likely that the new form of Government will extend to other neighboring islands and groups.

The New-Jersey Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, met at Trenton on Saturday. Intelligence of the late demise of Bishop Hedding, was communicated by Bishop Janes, and a Committee reported resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention, in view of the sad event, Bishop Janes was requested to preach the funeral sermon of the deceased Bishop. Messrs. Boehm and Force were appointed a Committee to attend the funeral ceremonies. The following additional delegates to the General Conference were elected: James Ayars, Thomas McCarroll, Jefferson Lewis and Isaac Winner.

The Legislature of New-Brunswick was prorogued at Frederickton on the 7th instant, after a session of three months by the Lieut.-Governor in person. His speech from the throne congratulated the legislature on the passage of the Railway Bill, the School Bill, and the bill for a report on the amendment and consolidation of the laws of the province.

There are 43 weekly newspapers published in the State of Wisconsin, and 11 Dailies are issued in the towns of Milwaukee and Madison. Total, daily and weekly, 54. Texas has, altogether, about 40, of which the Galveston *News*, now entering on its ninth volume, is the third oldest. Its only predecessors were the Houston *Telegraph* and Galveston *Civilian*.

The Richmond *Republican* speaks of a new article of Tobacco, lately introduced into that market, the peculiar excellence of which consists in the denicotizing of the weed—or, the extraction of its poisonous qualities by effecting a separation of the narcotine.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, April 8, by Rev Mr. Chalker, Mr. SAML. H. WOOD to Miss ELIZA A. WELLS, both of this City.

DIED.

Departed this life, on Monday afternoon, 12th inst., after a lingering illness, 3in the 3d year of her age, MARGARET, wife of Jas. Wiggins.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at 9½ A.M., on Thursday, 15th inst., from her late residence, No. 61 North Moore-st. The remains will be taken to the Ref. Pres. Cemetery, at Bronxville, for interment. a13-3t*

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 13.

$9,000 U. S. 6s, '67	118½	50 Nicaragua Trans. Co.	4½
6,000 Pennsylvania 5s	93½	100 do	4¼
15,000 Erie Convert. '71	96	200 Erie Railroad	89
8,000 Erie 2d mortgage	106½	100 do	s60 89
5,000 Erie Incomes	97½	100 do	b30 89½
1,000 Hudson, 1st mort	106½	100 do	b60 89½
1,000 do 2d mortgage	97½	350 do	89½
2,000 Long Island R. R.	67	50 do	b40 89½
35 Del. & Hudson Canal	111	100 Harlem Railroad	s60 75½
50 Ocean Bank	104	50 do	75
26 Bank Republic	105	100 do	b30 76
10 Metropolitan Bank	107	100 do	s60 76
200 do	107½	150 do	b3 76½
25 Farmers' Loan	97	850 do	b30 76
50 Ohio Life & Trust	s60 107½	100 do	s60 75½
182 do	107	100 do	s30 76
300 Morris Canal	19½	100 do	s3 74½
400 do	19½	700 do	76½
100 do	b60 19½	100 do	76½
300 do	b30 19½	50 Stonington Railroad	57½
50 Dauphin Coal Co	b60 50½	100 do	57½
550 N. Jersey Zinc Co	13½	400 Nor. & Wor. R.R.	59½
300 do	b15 13½	100 do	b60 59½
100 Portsmouth Dry Dock	7½	100 do	s10 59½
150 do	7½	200 do	b60 59½
25 Canton Co	83½	600 Reading Railroad	74
100 do	s30 83½	200 do	s3 74
200 do	b30 83½	50 do	b15 74½
100 do	b60 83½	10 Mich Southern R.R.	114
25 do	82½	5 do	114½
50 do	s30 82½	10 do	115
50 do	83	40 New Jersey Railroad	132
200 Edgeworth Co	8½	5 Makin Railroad	90
41 Pennsylvania Coal Co.	92	50 Hudson River R.R.	63½
20 Roch & Syr. R R Exp	110	100 do	b60 65
340 Long Island Railroad	22½	5 N. Y. & N. H. R.R.	111

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Erie Convt. '71	96	50 Portsmouth Dry Dock	7½
20,000 do	b10 96½	50 do	7½
5,000 do	b3 96½	100 do	b30 7½
5,000 do '62	b10 97	200 do	7½
5,000 do	b10 96½	100 do	7½
5,000 Penn State 5s	b60 94	20 Nicaragua Transit Co	4¼
525 Illinois Interest	47	50 Stonington R. R.	b15 57½
39 Penn Coal Co	92	300 Harlem Railroad	76
250 Morris Canal	19½	300 Erie Railroad	b30 89½
50 do	b30 20	100 do	89½
200 N. J. Zinc Co	b10 13½	50 do	89½
20 do	13½	50 do	b30 89½
510 do	13½	100 do	89½
50 do	s3 13½	15 do	89
50 Canton Company	83	200 do	s30 89½
50 do	b10 82	200 Reading Railroad	74½
100 do	s10 81½	100 do	s10 74
100 do	b10 81½	50 Nor. & Wor. R.R.	59½

TUESDAY, April 13—6 P. M.

The Stock trade closed dull this afternoon, although between the Boards some of the Railroads sold higher than at any time during the season. The transactions of the day were quite large in Harlem and Erie Convertibles of '71, but otherwise the business was only to a moderate extent. Some of the small Stocks, such as Jersey Mining and Portsmouth, again sold pretty freely at full prices, and Morris advanced to 20 on short buyer's option. Erie shares were not largely dealt in. In the Street as high as 89½ was paid for cash stock, but at the close 88½ was the best bid. Reading was steady through the day, but weak in demand. At the Second Board Canton took a decided turn downward, and the fall was 3 ₩ cent. from the highest price of yesterday. Several of the strong operators for a rise, who went in at 73@75, it is understood have realized, and the transfer of Stock to weaker hands has the effect of depressing prices for the moment. Norwich was fairly maintained, and Stonington advanced to 57½@58, closing in some demand. These two Railroad Stocks attract attention from the relatively wide margin which present prices hold out for a rise, and from the prospect of increased receipts from the spring and summer travel and freight business. Norwich has steadily advanced from 50, and Stonington from 51½ ₩ cent. and both have been regular 5 ₩ cent. Stocks on par in their earnings and dividends for several years past.

The business in Bonds was not so large as during last week, though the sales of the day foot up full $100,000, among which were $20,000 Pennsylvanias in the Street at 93½. Prices were firm, and Governments of '67 again were at 118½.

For investment Shares the demand continues active. The City Banks are regarded with favor. The Ocean sold at 104, the Republic at 105, and the Metropolitan at 107½. Delaware & Hudson advanced to 111, and Southern Michigan to 115; the last a rise of 2 per cent. on the sales of Saturday. New-Jersey Railroad advanced to $132, and Rochester Scrip sold at 110. These are all high premiums, paid in consequence of the cautious movements of certain outside buyers who invest for safety rather than speculation.

The fierce rise in speculative stocks for the past few days has been too much confined to brokers to last without outside support. The commission houses complain of the absence of substantial orders, and there is really less buying outside the Board than would seem to be indicated by the large sales and rapid advance in prices. The effect of this is very apt to be experienced after two or three days of activity, and the dullness this afternoon was probably owing to the attempts to realize on the advanced figures. Besides, a partial degree of disappointment was felt at the small receipts of gold by the California packet.

Exchange was in more demand this morning. The Bankers generally came down to 109½, and thus induced increased remittances by the Boston steamer. At this rate, the standard drawers can cover at a fair profit, with transient bills; but we hear that a good share of the drawings, to-day, were against American bonds, to go forward on foreign account.

Money was without change to-day in supply or rates. The recent expansion of the City Banks, as developed by their March reports, creates some conversation in the Street, but it will scarcely prove a nine days' wonder. Time was when the expansion of Loans and Discounts beyond two fold the capital stock of a bank excited attention, but in these high-pressure days, four fold is not deemed out of the way, and six fold would only be wondered at in the possible contingency of a blow-up.

The General Markets were fairly supported to-day. There was a little more doing in Cotton, and Provisions were better. Owing to the comparatively light receipts, Flour and Wheat are sustained in prices. Rye is lower, not above 76 cents, and Indian Corn not so firm. The following quotations for Breadstuffs at some of the neighboring ports go out by the Boston steamer:

BOSTON—Ohio and Michigan superfine Flour $4 50; Baltimore and other Southern, $4 56@$4 62½. Rye, 73@75c. Indian Corn, in small supply, and in demand at 63½@67c for Southern yellow, and 66@61c. for white. Receipts for the week ending 10th inst., 10,989 bbls. Flour, 2,100 bush. Wheat, 25,563 bush. Indian Corn. Increase in Flour, compared with the previous week, 4,779 bbls; decrease in Wheat, 7,390 bush; Indian Corn, 14,258 bush. Exports, for same period, 2,567 bbls. Flour; 6,192 bush. Wheat to Liverpool. Freights is. 9d.@is. 6d. for flour, and 6@6½d for grain to Liverpool.

PHILADELPHIA—Superfine No 1 Flour, $4 37½@4 00; Wheat unchanged; receipts, is in demand at 89@90c. for good red, and 93@95c. for good to choice white. Indian Corn is in demand at an advance, say 62c for yellow, and 63@63½c. for white. Freights is. 9d @2s. for flour, and 6½@7d. for grain to Liverpool.

BALTIMORE—Superfine No 1, FLOUR, firm at $4 06; for Howard-street and City Mills. WHEAT, with light receipts, firm at 88c. for good Red, and 90@97c. for good to choice White. INDIAN CORN, steady, for White, and 57@58c. for Yellow. FREIGHTS to Liverpool, 2s. @ 2s. 6d. for Flour, and 7@8d for Grain. Receipts, for the week ending 10th inst., 24,318 barrels Flour. Decrease, compared with the previous week, 3,519 barrels. Exports to European ports for same period, 8,822 barrels Flour, and 3,043 bushels Wheat, to Liverpool. Bremen, 1,400 barrels Flour, 2,232 bushels Wheat, and 466 bushels Rye.

NEW ORLEANS—In consequence of light receipts, superfine FLOUR was firm at $3 65@$3 75 for Ohio. INDIAN CORN, 45@47c for Mixed, White, and Yellow. Decrease in receipts for the week ending 3d inst, compared with the previous one, 22,252 barrels Flour, and 25,425 bushels Indian Corn. Increase in Wheat, 5,327 bushels. Exports to Great Britain for same period, 3,984 barrels Flour, and 3,750 bush. Indian Corn.

The process of Quartz Mining in California is thus described by a correspondent of the *Boston Atlas*, who had visited the Nevada mines:

"I will now describe one particular crushing mill, whose motive power is steam. It consists of 15 upright stampers of iron, which weigh with their shafts, 800 lbs. each—each one of these stampers is raised 15 inches, three times a minute, by the revolution of a shaft, and from this high (15 inches) they fall upon a solid cast iron bed, inclosed in what may be called a pan; these pans are about 26 inches deep, and are three in number, (five of the stampers in each pan). They are, as you may suppose, placed upon very solid beds or foundations of heavy timbers. Upon one side near the top of these pans, are holes or hoppers, into which are put the rocks to be crushed, and upon the opposite side, near the bottom, are openings covered by thick iron, perforated with very fine pin holes, forming a sieve. The quartz is first broken by sledge hammers to about the size of the fist, and then put into the hopper; a stream of water is kept constantly running in also upon it, and the mill is set in motion, and when the rock is fine enough, it is carried by the stream of water through the sieve at the bottom, into V shaped troughs of about 8 feet in length, upon a gentle declivity, through another fine sieve at their lower ends into what is called the "shaking" or amalgamating tables, which are kept in constant motion by the machinery; these tables are three in number generally, and placed one below another on this inclined plane. They vary in size from two to three feet square, and are made of thick plank, and hollowed in the middle to the depth of an inch, and in these hollows is placed a small quantity of quicksilver. So the pulverized quartz mingled with the gold, in passing down the inclined plane by the stream of water, settles in the hollows for a while, and the shaking of the tables brings them into contact with the quicksilver—when owing to the affinity of the quicksilver for the gold an amalgam is formed of the two, while the quartz is carried off by the water down into the second and third tables, where the same operation is repeated and more of the gold collected."

A private letter to a gentleman in this City, in regard to the richness of one of these mines—the Sonora—soon to be worked by similar machinery to the above described, says:

"I showed a specimen, taken from Sonora mine, to Count Wass, who has had great experience in mining, both in Europe and this country, and although the piece presented no visible gold, he pronounced it at once as one showing the best indications of a permanently profitable working of any I exhibited to him.

I am perfectly satisfied that with proper machinery for crushing, (and I am equally satisfied that stamps are the best,) and an honest appropriation of the money, together with an economical administration, that a large return will be made in Quartz Mining, and I am confident that in the Sonora Gold Mining Company there are all these requirements. I know of one company which was started about a year since, and never called in more than two-fifths of its nominal capital, and is paying now *ten per cent per month* on the nominal capital, or equivalent to twenty-five per cent. per month on amount of capital paid in."

A gentleman who carried out, as an investment, to California, $10,000 Erie Bonds, Convertibles, attempted to realize on them at auction, and could find no bidder above 76@78 per cent. Of course he did nearly 20 per cent better if he remitted them to New-York for sale.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, April 12.

COTTON is in active demand; the day's sales have been 10 500 bales at full and firm prices for the better grades, but very irregular for the lower qualities. Low middling is quoted at 6¼@6¾c; good middling, 7½@8c.

NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, April 13

COTTON—Sales to-day 11,000 bales at steady prices. Dealers are waiting for the news by the *America*.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, April 13.

Bulk SIDES are selling at 8½c. LARD is held at 9c. for bbls., and 10c for kegs.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, April 13.

Sales of COTTON to-day, 2,100 bales, at 6@8½c. The market is firm, and the better qualities tend upwards.

CHARLESTON, Monday, April 12.

COTTON—Sales 1,350 bales at 6½@8½c. Market firm.

New-York Cattle Market....APRIL 12.

Carefully Reported for The New-York Daily Times.

[FOR BEEVES, at the Washington Drove Yard, corner of Fourth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, and at Chamberlain's Hudson River Bull's Head, foot of Robinson-street. For Cows and Calves, Sheep and Lambs, at Browning's, in Sixth-street, near Third-avenue, and also at Chamberlain's

AT WASHINGTON DROVE YARD.—1,500 Beeves, (1,000 Southern and Western, remainder this State (The market still continues very firm, good retailing qualities bringing from 8 to 10 cents ₩. Demand fair. About 50 left over.

AT BROWNING'S—100 Cows and Calves, Sales at from $20 to $32@$48 All sold. Sheep and Lambs—1,000 on sale. Prices at from $3 to $6@$9 All sold.

AT CHAMBERLAIN'S—HUDSON RIVER, BULL'S HEAD—Offered, 258 Beef Cattle, 7c to 9c.; 100 Cows and Calves, at $22 $27@43. 1,100 Sheep—$3 50@$4 50 to $6@$8.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, April 13—6 P. M.

ASHES are in good request at pretty firm rates, the sales consisting of 60 bbls. Pots, at $5 06½, and Pearls at $6 37½ ₩ 100 lbs.

COTTON has been extensively dealt in at about former quotations. There is more shipping demand, and an increased domestic trade. The day's sales reach 4,000 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL. There is less firm feeling, with, however, more animation in the market for State and Western brands. The export and speculative inquiry is moderate. The City trade buy freely of the better kinds, which are likewise wanted for the East, and as they continue scarce, rule about the same. The receipts are larger, and the supply of common kinds, particularly ample. The operations comprise 5,000 bbls ordinary to straight State and good to common Ohio, at $5 18½@$5 37½, choice State, favorite Ohio, with mixed Indiana and Michigan, at $5 37½@$5 56½; fair to fancy Indiana and Michigan, $4 56½@$4 81½; fancy Genesee and Ohio at $4 93½@$5 25; extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $5 25@$5 62½, and extra Genesee, at $5 25@$5 93½; Canadian is in very slow request at $4 18½@$4 25; ₩ bbl. The amount for home use is improving. Southern exhibits greater activity, without any special change in value. The local demand is fair, and there is a better export inquiry. The transactions include 2,200 bbls. mixed to favorite ordinary Alexandria, Baltimore, Columbia, Fredericksburg County and Georgetown, at $4 25@$4 43¾ ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is more sought after—100 bbls. have found buyers, at $3 50. Corn Meal is still very dull, at $3 31½ for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine.

GRAIN—Wheat presents more uniformity and steadiness as regards prices but nothing particularly new in relation to demand, which, alike for export and home use, continues brisk. About 24,000 bush Southern Red have been sold since our last, in part at 95c., 1,000 bush. damaged Richmond at 71c. Rye is in better stock and less request. 1,100 bush. River were obtained at 76c. Barley ranges from 70@75c, and is wanted by distillers at these rates. Oats are sparingly offered and as slowly bought at 38@41c. for Western, and 41@44c. for Northern. ₩ bush. Corn is still inclined to recede. The amount on sale is greater than dealers' wants, and the easeness of factors to realize depresses the market. The house have purchased 15,000 bush. Southern at 65c., with Yellow do and Jersey at 65½@66c.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in more demand for consumption and investment, and with a reduced stock; prices denote a further improvement. The day's sales foot up 2,000 bbls. new prime at $16 50; new *mess*, deliverable any time previous to the end of June, at 17 75; do, to arrive p tor to the 1st of May, at $18, and do, from store, at $18 12½@$18 25. Pickled Meats remain inactive, owing to the deficient offering. Shoulders are worth 8@8½c., and Hams, 9¼@10c ₩ lb. Lard is buoyant and uniform—the transactions of the day embracing 1,000 bbls. and tierces—prime at 9¼@9¾ ₩ lb. Beef is more inquired for, held very firmly, with sales of 250 bbls., prime at $5 75@$6 75, and mess at $9 75@$12 75; prime mess is extremely dull at $18@$20 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams sell pretty quickly at $16 ₩ 220 lbs. New State Butter brings 24@27c. ₩ lb. There is nothing doing in Old. Cheese is more sales to note, and prices are nominal.

WHISKY—Is tending upwards; the small receipts do not equal the necessities of the trade. Sales of 1 160 bbls were effected during the day at 22@22½c for Prison, and 24@23c. for Ohio, closing at the outside figures.

FREIGHTS—There was only a moderate business doing. For Liverpool 5 000 bush. Corn in bulk were taken at 3½d, in bags 600 bales Cotton at 7-32d, and 500 bbls Rosin at 1s. Flour was at 1s 2d @ 1s. 3d. asked. To London the last engagements of Flour were at 1s. 6d @ 1s 9d. To Havre, Cotton was going forward at ¼c, Ashes at $6, and Rice at $8. There was no change in rates to California.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Tuesday—First Board.*—$25 Pennsylvania 5s, 92. $1 000 Camden and Amboy 6s, '95, 115; $5 000 do. b5, 95; 7,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, int. on b5, 51½; $2,000 Reading Mortgage 6s, '43, 82½; 150 shs. Long Island Railroad, 11½; 150 do, cash, 11½; 25 do., b5wn 11½; 50 North American Coal Co, cash, 12½; 8 Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, 105; 200 Morris Canal, b5, 19½; 300 do., 19½; 100 do., b5, 19½; 10 Morris Canal Preferred, 30; 50 Navigation, 13½; 3 Penn'y Vania Railroad, 44½; 50 do, 45, 15 Norristown Railroad, 35, 38½; 50 Mechanics' Bank, 34½; 13 North American Bank, 140½; 34 Girard Bank, 13½.

Between Boards.—$10 000 Pennsylvania 5s, 93½; $1,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '67, 94; 48 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½; 200 Long Island Railroad, 11½; 100 do 11½; 100 Morris Canal, 19½; 50 North American Coal, cash, 13½; 12 Pennsylvania Bank, 116½.

Second Board.—$500 Pennsylvania 5s, 93½; 400 do. 93½; 1 710 do, 93; $2,000 Norristown Railroad 6s 94; 300 Morris Canal, b5, 19½; 40 Schuylkill Navigation, s5, 13½; 17 Pennsylvania Railroad, 45; 150 Norristown Railroad, 38¼.

After Boards.—100 Reading Railroad, b5, 37½; 400 do., b5, 37½; 100 do., 37; 150 do. s5, 36½; 100 Long Island Railroad, 11½; 50 Girard Bank, b5, 13½.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 118½@118¾; do. do. '67, 118¼@118¾; Pennsylvania 5s, 93@93½; Reading R R, 36¾@37; do Bonds, '70, 80@80½; do. Mortgage 6s, '60, 85½@85¾; Pennsylvania R. R. 44¼@45; Morris Canal, 19@19½; Schyl. Navigation, 13½@13¾; Long Island, 11½@11¾; Vicksburg, 16½@16¾; Girard Bank 13@13½; U. S. Bank, 3¼@3¾.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE....April 13.

By A. J. Bleecker.

4 story house and lot No. 23 West 18th-st	$14,700
4 " " No. 25 " "	14,700
3 story house and lot No. 140 Cherry-st.	3,300
2 " " No. 142 Cherry-st	3,000
2 story stable and lot No. 139 Cherry-st	1,000
Office and lot No. 131 Cherry-st	1,000
Vacant lot No. 412 Water-st	1,000
" do. No. 414 Water-st	1,000
2 story frame house and lot No. 39 Hamilton-st	1,950
Gore lot, corner Reade and Hudson-sts	170
1 lot cor 5th-av. and 29th st	7,350
1 lot on 5th-av., adjoining	6 100
1 lot on 37 h-st., between 9th and 10th-avs	1,160
2 lots on 8th-av., bet. 39th and 40th-sts., ea. $4,500	9 000
1 lot cor 8th-av and 49th-st	2 000
1 lot on 8th-av., adjoining	2,350
1 lot on 49th-st., "	1,150
1 lot on 49th st., "	1,120
2 lots on 49th-st., adjoining, each $1,110	2,220
1 lot on 49th-st., near 8th-av	900
1 lot on 49th-st., adjoining	910
3 lots on 49th st., adjoining, each $910	2,190
4 gore lots adjoining, each $350	1,340
1 lot on 6th-av., between 49th and 50th-sts	1,200
1 lot on 50th-st., near 6th av	630
1 lot on 50th-st., adjoining	600
1 lot on 85th-st., near 3d av	3,700

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Marion, from Charleston.—B. S. Horner, L. S. Knowlton, Mrs. S Heeber, Dr. E. D. Blake, H. Brooke, Mrs E. S. Card, Mrs Schr. eder, J E. Hicks, Miss E. Dana, J. S. Caldwell, Mrs J. B. Valk, Mrs. M. Valk, Mrs. Chadwick, Miss Campbell, W. B. Whitehead, Miss Greenwood, L. Durham, A. Franchi and lady, A. Franchi, F. Franchi, E. Franchi, Mrs. Zabriskie, child and svt., Capt. J. W. Gray, T. Pollesin and lady, L. Polloim, and 62 in the steerage.

In steamship Alabama, from Savannah.—G. B Admin and lady, E. H. Packerman, lady and child, Dr. Hall, Mrs. Mackin, Miss Knox, Miss O'Baily, Mrs. Baker, D Ford and lady, Ira Peck, E F. Bishop and lady, Mrs. Kyle, Miss Kyle, Miss Chaever, W. A. Savory and lady, Mrs Dackney, D. H. Kellogg and lady, Dr Bunbee and lady, W. A. Howard, D. Woodsworth, Wm Storms, F H. Murdock, G Cornwall, H. Smith, D Landall, D. Scranton, Curtiss, Gen. Hamilton, A Tarver, A. Bradley, D S. Holman, N. W. Shiff, F H Rowe, B Whitehead, W H. Williamson, C. Churchill, H. Wright, H. C. Mann, G. B. Hannahs, and 106 steerage.

In packet ship St. Nicholas, from Havre.—M. Rhashart Mr. Rhashes.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.... THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises	5 24	Sets	6 37
MOON—Rises	3 34	Sandy Hook	4 39
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.			
Gov. Island	5 20	Hall Gate	7 01

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....APRIL 13, 1852.

Cleared.

Ship Atlantic, Wallace, San Francisco, J. Ogden.
Ship Conqueror, Boutelle, Savannah, J. W. Phillips.
Ship Robena Bartlett, Liverpool, Dunham & Dimon.
Ship Matilda, Kenny, Antwerp, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.
Bark Norembega, Baxter, Galveston, J. H. Brower & Co.
Bark Jason, (Brem.) Wenken, Bremen, Poppe & Co.
Bark Harvest, Nichols, Savannah, Sturges, Clearman & Co.
Bark Laura & Adele, (Dutch) Sebatz, Amsterdam, R. C. Burbage.
Bark Esperanza, (Ham.) Meanen, Rotterdam, Schmidt & Baichen.
Brig J. H. Waydorn, (Hanov.) Hasloop, Aguadilla, Poppe &

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted,*) at the office, No 113 NASSAU-STREET, *between Beekman and Ann*, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies: THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the *Daily Times*.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **The Third Anniversary of the CLINTON UNION LITERARY SOCIETY** of the Mercantile Library will be celebrated at Hope Chapel, on FRIDAY EVENING, April 16. Oration by WM. MORROW KNOX. Poem by Rev. S. DRYDEN PHELPS, of New-Haven. Music by a full Band. The friends of the Society are respectfully invited to attend. Tickets may be had on application to the desk of the Mercantile Library. Exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock. a15-2t*

☞ **Religious Notice.**—A special meeting of the AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY will be held in Hope Chapel, Broadway, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 o'clock and 7½ o'clock. Important business is to be transacted, and interesting addresses may be expected from Revs. Dr. HAGUE, of New-Jersey, CHARLES, of Rhode Island, Hon. E. D CULVER, of this city, Rev. WM. REES, of Pennsylvania, and others. The friends of the Society are respectfully invited to attend. a14 2t*

☞ **To the Ladies.**—Dr. BANNING repeats his Free Lectures before Ladies, on Physical Education and the Cause and Cure of Chronic Weaknesses and Spinal deformity, in Society Library, corner of Leonard st. and Broadway, at 3 o'clock on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, of this week a14-2t*

☞ **A Meeting of the plat owners** of the "Methodist Episcopal Church Cemetery at Williamsburg" will be held in the Lecture-room of the Lutheran Church, Mulberry street, near Grand, this (Thursday) evening at 7½ o'clock. a15-1t*

☞ **$3 50 Boots, Standard Price**—ready made or to order of the best French Calf skin, with Patent shanks. Also French Patent Leather Boots at $4 50. Congress gaiters, and shoes of every style, unusually low. A good assortment constantly on hand. Call and examine for yourselves, at A. BAKER'S, No. 30 Beekman-st. a15-1w&2t*

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company**—Incorporated under the law of the State of California, with a capital of $200,000, divided into 2,000 shares, at $100 each, offer $20,000 of stock, for sale at their office No 66 Beaver-st., N. Y. For particulars, they refer to large advertisement in the *Times* of Wednesday or Saturday. Application for stock, or pamphlets of organization, charter, by-laws, &c., may be made personally or by mail, post-paid, to the Treasurer of the Company. D. W. INGERSOLL, President.

THOMAS E. HASTINGS Treasurer m13-MTTh&Ftf

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **The Mercantile Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION.**—By unanimous desire, this Association will hold a special meeting in the commodious room of the Broadway House, corner Grand st., on SATURDAY EVENING, 17th inst., at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of affording all who have not joined an opportunity to record their names at once as subscribers. The entrance fee is $2; monthly dues $3 on each share of $800. To clerks, mechanics, and all who desire to accumulate or to obtain money on so easy terms as this Association affords, a most desirable opportunity is now offered. The Association purchasers have the privilege of taking or purchasing ten shares. The Secretary is in attendance at the office from 4 to 8 P. M., daily, for the transaction of all business relating to the Association. B. J. HOWLAND, President.

ISAAC H. BAILEY, Vice-President.

TRUSTEES:

Abm. Halsey, Jr.,	T. J. Bayard,	Charles Rolfe,
Thos. W. Groser,	Wm T. Child,	E. Thompson,
R. E. Lockwood,	Alfred Roe,	B. Pomeroy, Jr.

WM. O. GROSER, Secretary, office corner Broadway and Grand-st., over the Pacific Bank. a14-4t

☞ **Third Mechanics' Building and Mutual LOAN ASSOCIATION**—Entrance fee 50 cents, monthly dues $2, ultimate value of a share $500. This Society will loan money at the rate of six per cent. on the actual amount advanced on a share. Persons desirous of withdrawing can do so by giving one month's notice, and receive back the dues paid by them, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. Persons paying in advance will be allowed interest. There are but a few shares left, and the books will positively be closed as soon as 1,000 shares are subscribed for; so persons desirous of joining had better apply early, to JACOB PEGARE, Secretary, No. 163 Hester st. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. A public meeting for the admission of new members will be held at Union Building, No. 163 Sowery, on THURSDAY, the 15th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., when speakers will be in attendance. a14-4t

☞ **Fulton Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.**—The Second Monthly Meeting of this Association for the payment of dues will be held at Chatham Hall, No. 5 Chatham-square, on THURSDAY EVENING April 15th, at 8 o'clock. Shares will be offered for redemption. The number of original shares being limited to 800, a large proportion of which are already taken, it would be advisable for all who wish to become members of this successful Association to subscribe at once. Entrance fee, 50 cents. Monthly dues, $2 50. Ultimate value of shares, $600. The Secretary will be at the office of the Association, No 64 Sowery, (Citizens' Insurance Company,) on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, for the purpose of receiving dues and subscriptions, where those who can make it convenient will please call. a12-4t ISAAC AMERMAN, Jr., Secretary.

☞ **Mount Vernon Building Association, No. 2.**—A public meeting of this Association will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, April 15, in Convention Hall, Wooster-st. near Bleecker, at 8 o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by several of the speakers, who will explain the objects and working of the Association. All the objections to these institutions that have been or can be urged, will be refuted to the satisfaction of any one open to conviction. Come then, you who are laboring under the exactions of rapacious landlords and hear how you may escape these heavy rents and secure a home for yourselves—a home of your own. The entrance fee is only 50 cents, and the monthly dues $1, on each share; ultimate value of each share $200. Subscriptions received at the meeting, or by the Secretary, at his residence, No 110 Barrow st.

ABRAHAM J. POST, President.

CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Secretary. a12-4t*

☞ **Rutger's Building association**, office No. 286 East Broadway, corner of Gouverneur st. Office hours from 4 to 9 P. M. This association having completed its organization according to law, is now ready to receive subscriptions for its shares. Shares $800. Monthly dues, $3. Initiation fee, $2. The officers of this association are well and generally known as being connected with the various business interest of the City of New-York, and their characters as citizens and men of property furnish all those who may feel disposed to patronize the association with the most satisfactory assurance that its business affairs will be conducted with an eye solely to the best interest of its members. Men of small means will find this association to be both a safe and profitable repository for such sums as they may subscribe to its funds.

THOMAS McLELLAND, President.

CHANDLER L. INGERSOLL, } Vice-Presidents.
EDWIN SOUTON, }

JAMES P. HAIGHT Secretary.

CLINTON MILLS and THOMPSON, Attorneys.

TRUSTEES.

Daniel D. Bemsen,	Thomas B. Davis,	Edwin Souton,
Thomas Woodward,	Charles Roberts,	James Murpay.
Abraham Lemke.	Henry Fairborn,	Dani P. Samis,
Chandler L. Ingersoll,	Alfred T. Conklin,	John H. Biggs.

a12-6t*

☞ **Mamaroneck Homestead Association** will meet THIS EVENING, April 15, at No. 274 Grand st. Members are hereby notified that all arrearages and assessments must be paid this evening, under penalty of forfeiting their shares. A few remaining lots will be sold at auction this evening. All who desire a home of their own are invited to attend this meeting. By order,

S. B. ACKER, President.

NELSON SPRATT, Recording Secretary. a15-1t*

☞ **North American Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION** will hold a public meeting at the Broadway House on FRIDAY EVENING next, the 16th inst., at 8 o'clock. It is important that every member should be present. A gentleman, well conversant with the workings of the Association, will be present and address the meeting. The public are invited to attend. RICHARD F. CAMMAN, President.

THOMAS S. CUMMINGS, Vice-President.

MORTIMER SMITH, Secretary. a15-2t

☞ **St. Nicholas Building Association.**—The shares in this Association are being rapidly taken up and several will be offered for redemption at the monthly meeting in May. Now is the time, therefore, to subscribe. Call at the office, Duane-st., corner of Chatham under the Chatham Bank, and put down your names for one or more shares, before the entrance fee is raised. Present entrance fee, $1. Monthly dues, $2. WM. L. CONKLIN, President.

R. D. HART, Secretary. a14-4t

☞ **Notice.**—BUILDING ASSOCIATION'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The subscribers to the stock of this company, will bear in mind that the fourth and last instalment of five dollars per share is required to be paid on Thursday, the 15th inst., at the Mercantile Bank, corner of John street and Broadway.

Share-holders who have not signed the Charter, will do so immediately, to facilitate the business of the company.

JOHN BRUCE, President.

J. JESSURUN, Secretary. a11-4t

☞ **Industrial Home Association No. 1.**—A meeting of the association will be held in Grand-st. Hall, No. 127 Grand-st., between Broadway and Crosby-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, April 16, at 8 o'clock. Those members who have not procured their Deeds, are reminded that, very probably, this will be the last opportunity of paying up in a long time, as no money will be received except at a regular meeting. a14-3t*

☞ **The Paine Farm for Sale** in half acre lots at farm prices. A special meeting of the Paine Farm Association on FRIDAY, 16th inst., at 8 P. M. at Taylor's Hotel (Shades), Thames-st. G. VALE, agent, (removed) to Mechanics Institute Buildings, Chatham square. a15 1t*

An exchange describes the oldest house in Manchester, Mass., as a curiously built dwelling, having two stories in front and one in the rear, mostly constructed of oak timber, and set on a rock, where the people of the present day would no more think of placing a house than they would on the Himmalaya mountains. This house was built in 1643 and is therefore about two hundred and nine years old; it was one of the first put up in that town, and its original proprietor was Shadrach Morten. The bricks in the chimney are a great curiosity, some of them weighing from eight to ten pounds each.

The jury of inquest in the case of the late death by chloroform, in New-Haven, declare in their verdict that Emily Norton came to her death in consequence of the use of chloroform administered to her, at her earnest request, by Dr. C. A. Park, of that city, preparatory to a professional operation, and that according to the uniform testimony of all the witnesses, the said chloroform was administered in less than the usual quantity, and with great caution, and without any want of medical or surgical skill on the part of the said Dr. Park.

In noticing the recent explosion on board the *Glencoe*, the *St. Louis Signal* condemns her owners for running her when notoriously unseaworthy; stating that her machinery was placed in her in 1846, after having done full service in two, if not three boats, prior to that date. Her boilers, it is said, were built thirteen years ago. If such be the case, and the additional statements made with regard to her unfitness for service be not unfounded, a total disregard of human life is certainly attributable to those who have thus long continued her in the trade.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I....NO. 180. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Lieut. Gov. Church and the Canal Bill.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 13.

A rumor prevailed here yesterday, and gained credence in some quarters, that Lieut. Gov. Church had pocketed the Canal Bill. This morning, however, he contradicted the statement by signing the act.

Virginia Whig State Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, April 14.

The Virginia Whig State Convention met to-day, and was largely attended. The Convention organised by the appointment of Mr. WALL, of Spottsylvania, President, *pro tem.* A Committee of fifteen was appointed to report permanent officers, and the Convention adjourned till 8 o'clock at night.

It is believed no preference will be expressed for the Presidency. FILLMORE and SCOTT are both strongly represented.

Non-Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, N. S., Wednesday, April 14, Midnight.

A dense fog prevails here, and there is no appearance of the steamer.

Kossuth's Movements.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 14.

KOSSUTH will go to Mount Vernon on Friday. To-morrow he will have an interview with Mr. Webster. On Saturday he will leave Washington for Trenton, N. J. On Monday he will speak at Trenton. On Tuesday he will go to Jersey City, and, if possible, to Burlington; and on Wednesday to Newark, where he will remain till Monday, 26th instant, when he will go to Boston, via New-Haven, Conn., or Providence, R. I. He desires to see Mr. Clay again before he leaves, and will probably have an interview with him to-morrow.

Movements of Kossuth.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, April 14.

Mayor Jerome received a letter from KOSSUTH this morning, stating that he will not be able to pay his promised second visit to Baltimore at present, on account of his anxiety to proceed direct to Boston before the adjournment of the Legislature, in compliance with their invitation to visit the glorious Bay State. He returns thanks for the enthusiastic reception and unbounded kindness extended to him by the citizens and authorities of Baltimore on his first visit, and hopes that the same kindness and enthusiasm will give him comfort on his return to the Monumental City, which will be shortly.

The Mandamus Case.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 14.

Mr. Foote resumed and concluded his argument in the Court of Appeals to day, occupying all the forenoon and a portion of the afternoon session. Mr. Wheaton was then briefly heard for Mr. Phelps, the relator. When he concluded, the Court adjourned till to-morrow morning, when Mr. Dennis will be heard against the Canal Law, and J. C. Spencer will conclude the argument.

The Black Mail Report.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 14.

Mr. McMurray in the Senate this afternoon, reported the testimony taken by the Select Committee as to the black mail paid by certain Banks to obtain canal deposits. The Committee report the evidence for the action of the Senate.

Some six or eight Cashiers were examined, and four or five admit the payment of money to prominent politicians of the West, either directly or by discounting notes, with the understanding that they should not be collected when due. One Cashier paid an agent $1,000 in a single year, and during the next year discounted his note for another $1,000 on the above understanding, in consideration of his political influence with the Canal Board! That a system of exaction on the Banks, and by them deemed necessary to procure these deposits, is satisfactorily proven. There is some correspondence submitted with the testimony, that will surprise the public.

Items from the South.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, April 14.

There is no mail south of Mobile to-night. The Savannah papers contain full particulars of the great fire in that city on Sunday morning. Mr. Lamar has an insurance of $20,000 in a New-York office, and others of the sufferers are also insured in New-York. The British ship *Jane Hammond* was so much injured by the fire as to render her worthless. Mr. Lamar lost all his books and papers.

Rufus Green who was convicted at Mobile of forgery, has been sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

The complimentary dinner to Hon. Robert M. Lane, given by his personal and political friends, takes place to-morrow night. It will be largely attended and a grand affair.

Mrs. Sinclair has a large audience at her reading to-night, and has been received with great favor.

A bill granting the railroad company the privilege of erecting a bridge over the Susquehanna river at Havre de Grace was reported in the Maryland Legislature to-day.

The Mexican Forgeries—The Texas Landholders—&c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 14.

Government is prosecuting the forgers of the Treasury Mexican Vouchers with extraordinary diligence. Wm. S. Brown, of Michigan, was on trial to-day, in the Circuit Court. Hon. A. W. Buel, of Detroit, is his counsel.

The mechanics and laborers on the extension of the Capitol resume work to-morrow.

The Texas land holders met to day, appointed a committee, and adjourned without a final decision. The opinion is that they will take what Texas offers, and bide their chances for the remainder.

Break in the Miami Canal—Extensive Damage.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, April 14.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning, a break occurred in the Miami Canal, in the rear of the House of Refuge, which was flooded with water, and a portion of the outer walls were washed away. The inmates occupying the lower floor, were rescued with great difficulty. Other property in the neighborhood also sustained great damage. The break is 13 feet deep and 40 feet long.

Departure of the Steamship Canada.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 14.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, Capt. LANG, sailed at noon to-day for Liverpool, with the following passengers:

The Lord Bishop of Fredericton, N. B., and two children, Miss Burnett, A. V. Stuart and lady, of Fredericton, J. A. Dixon, C. F. Bray, Samuel Shaw, jr., Abbot Lawrence, jr., of Boston, J. Walker, Havana, Mrs. N. Newsome, Dedham, H. Topping, J. F. Small, Toronto, J. Tyrapson, Mr. Pratt and N. Safarborda, New-York, Lieut. Col. Lawrence, British Army, and 17 for Halifax.

The *Canada* takes out no specie.

Destructive Freshet in Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, April 14.

A destructive freshet occurred in Morgantown, Virginia, last week. Sixteen houses were swept away. The village of Riversville, in Marion county, was almost entirely destroyed. The loss is represented as very heavy.

Political Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 14.

The Democrats of Columbus county, N. C., have nominated Mr. Buchanan, for the Presidency.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 14.

The new bark *Greyhound*, from Robinstown, Me., for Boston, went ashore yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, on Duxbury beach, one mile from High Pine ledge. She lays on the sand, and was perfectly tight at 12 last night. She had lost her rudder and shoe.

The British schooner *Colchester*, from Windsor, went ashore at the back of Deer Island in the gale of yesterday morning. The crew and (10) passengers were all saved.

The bark *Jacob Prentis*, from Savannah, dismasted in the late gale, is coming up in tow.

There are two brigs ashore at Ram's Head.

The Ice in Lake Erie.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, April 14.

The weather continues fine, and the ice is breaking off slowly; it is still solid, however.

At Erie the *Keystone State* arrived this morning from above. The *Ocean*, *Morton*, and *Baltic* got through last night, and are going up. The *Queen City* leaves to-night. Wind still south.

Dead Body Found.

FORT PLAIN, Wednesday, April 14.

The body of a man (apparently a boatman) was found yesterday by the workmen cleaning out the Canal here. It had evidently been in the water a long time.

Snow Storm in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 14.

Passengers from western Massachusetts report a fall of two feet of snow there yesterday.

Steam Frigate Saranac—Sleep-of-War Albany.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, April 14.

The steam frigate *Saranac*, from a cruise in the Gulf, arrived at Pensacola on Sunday—all well.

We learn that Commodore Parker has ordered the U. S. sloop-of-war *Albany* to proceed to San Juan, in consequence of dispatches received thence.

Steamer Florida at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, March 13.

The steamer *Florida*, from New-York, arrived here to-day, in sixty hours. All well.

XXXIIId CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 14.

The Senate met at half-past 12.

PETITIONS.

Mr. SEWARD presented the petition of EBENEZER ATWATER, of New-York, stating that while the President and his Cabinet were traveling through that State he was engaged to fire a salute, and in so doing, lost both his arms, and he now prays for a pension.

Mr. DAVIS presented a petition from the Bar of Boston, praying for an increase of the salary of the United States Judge of Massachusetts.

Mr. SUMNER, of Mass., presented several petitions against the restoration of flogging in the navy.

LANDS IN OHIO.

Mr. CHASE said, that for peculiar matters, he should be obliged to leave the city for two or three weeks, and he would take it as a particular favor if the Senate would now take up the bill granting to the State of Ohio the unsold and unappropriated lands remaining in that State. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HUNTER asked how much land was granted by the bill?

Mr. CHASE said that, on the 30th of September last, there remained of the public lands, in Ohio, 216,000 acres, chiefly refuse lands. The United States had received into its treasury from the sales of public lands in Ohio, during the last 65 years, over twenty millions of dollars. Her citizens had paid Connecticut, and other quarters of the United States, for public lands in Ohio, over thirteen millions of dollars. Ohio then had paid over thirty millions of dollars for the public lands in her limits. It would require a grant of more than 2,000,000 of acres to Ohio to make the grants to her in aid of internal improvements equal to the grants made to Illinois.

Mr SHIELDS said the lands remaining unsold in Ohio were nearly all refuse land, and the Government would save money by giving them away; for then the land offices, &c., in that State could be dispensed with.

Mr. DAVIS asked what was the amount of the sales of land in Ohio during the past year.

Mr. CHASE said that the expenses of the land offices in Ohio were over five thousand dollars a year, and that since land warrants had become a currency, he doubted whether the receipts for the sales of land in that State would exceed that amount.

Mr. DAWSON said that this bill established a new principle, the unconditional surrender of the public lands to the States in which they lie. Its passage, he thought, would lead to others of a similar character. He preferred a graduation of the price of the lands to this bill. If the lands were worth fifty cents an acre, that fifty cents ought to be paid to the United States. If we give Ohio these remaining cents, Indiana will ask the same. Michigan too, next year, will make a similar demand; and that demand will be made perhaps under the favorable auspices of one of her citizens filling the Executive chair. Illinois too, may present her claims for the same grant, under similar auspices; the same might be said of Alabama.

Mr. CHASE said the precedent had already been set, the public lands remaining in Tennessee unsold in 1846, were granted to that State.

Mr. DAWSON said that was true, but the lands granted to Tennessee had been long in the market at twenty-five cents an acre, and were then given for educational purposes.

Mr. DAVIS said that in 1849 there were over 800,000 acres of land in Ohio unsold; the balance unsold now was 200,000. If this were so, it would appear that the lands were valuable enough to be sold very rapidly.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed.—Yeas 28, Nays 13, as follows.

YEAS—Messrs Adams, Atchison, Borland, Cass, Chase, Clemens, Dodge of Wis., Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Geyer, Gwin, Hale, Hamlin, James, Jones of Iowa, King, Mallory, Rusk, Sebastian, Seward, Shields, Smith, Stockton, Sumner, Wade, Walker.

NAYS—Badger, Berrien, Bradbury, Brodhead, Clark, Davis, Dawson, Hunter, Mangum, Norris, Sprunance, Underwood, Upham.

Mr. HALE moved to take up the joint resolution, introduced by him for the relief of the laborers and workmen on the Capitol; but after some debate he withdrew the motion.

FRENCH SPOLIATIONS.

The French Spoliation bill was then taken up, and Mr. FELCH resumed and concluded his speech against the bill; after which,

Mr. DOWNS moved that the bill be postponed for an Executive session.

Mr BRADBURY opposed the motion.

Mr. HUNTER said that he would, to-morrow, take up the Deficiency bill.

Mr. DOWNES's motion was rejected.

Mr. MANGUM said that he desired the attention of the Senate, for about ten minutes, to make an explanation personal to himself. He was too hoarse to speak this evening, but would ask the permission of the Senate to do so to-morrow morning. He now moved that the Senate adjourn. Agreed to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 14.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

The House resumed the consideration of the report made yesterday from the Committee on Printing, relative to the new arrangement of employing Donelson & Armstrong to do the Printing for the House, and Gideon & Co for the Senate.

Mr. BROWN (Miss.) resumed his remarks from yesterday, distinctly disavowing that he was actuated by any feelings of personal hostility against these parties. He owed them no thanks for past favors, and no grudges for past injuries. He occupied a position to mete out exact justice to all. From the very commencement of this affair to the consummation, the names of DONELSON & ARMSTRONG have been mentioned, and these gentlemen were sought to be made printers.

Mr. STANTON of Ky. replied.

Mr. BROWN rejoined that still he found the gentleman had voted to put DONELSON & ARMSTRONG in somewhere,—the public interests were made secondary to those of private individuals. He would now put on trial the gentleman who, (a Democrat,) coming from a Slave State, had gone into coalition with Senator TRUMAN SMITH, of Connecticut, an Abolitionist, Free-Soiler and Whig. It seemed that no account is taken of a coalition like this. It is all right. But if he (Mr. BROWN) acted with others against the coalition, it is all wrong.

Mr. STANTON—We succeeded in bringing an Abolition Whig Senator to support a Compromise Press.

Mr. BROWN—Yes, and in this conjunction you selected the Whig *Republic*, a newspaper which has teemed with more abuse of the Democratic majorities in both Houses than any other paper from Maine to Louisiana.

Mr. POLK—Will you vote to elect the editor of the compromise paper, the *Union*, public printer?

Mr. BROWN—I will not vote to elect any newspaper Editor public printer.

Mr. POLK—You propose and desire to. Can I ask a question? I see that a coalition is now formed—the gentleman from New-York, (Mr. PRESTON KING), says I am not in order in asking a question.

Mr. BROWN resumed, saying that the *Republic* is fatted and made sleek by the patronage of the Executive department. Between this paper and the *Intelligencer*, he would have taken the old fogies, GALES and SEATON, of the latter. He threw out a friendly warning, if proscription is to be commenced for opinions sake against that portion of the Democrats who support the Southern press newspapers, there can be proscription on this side as on the other. He offered a resolution:

"That the report be referred to the Committee on Judiciary, with instructions to report on the whole subject, and recommend for the adoption of Congress such a system for the execution of public printing as they shall deem expedient; and especially to take into consideration a bill for a printing bureau under the superintendence of a Government officer."

Mr. FLORENCE moved to amend by adding a bill for the establishment of a National Printing office, and entered into a history of the contract system, and vindicated A. BOYD HAMILTON, the contractor, and contended that the object was to break him down, and build up partisan editors. He could not understand why a Democrat without a newspaper should be treated so badly, and a Democrat with a newspaper should be so highly favored.

Mr. ORR concurred in the views expressed by Mr. BROWN, of Miss., and said that if a newspaper cannot sustain itself without Treasury pap and bounties, it ought to go by the board.

Mr. POLK wished to say to Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, and other gentlemen, that he had been a Democrat as long as they have, and if they intend to exercise an influence to distract the party, come they from North and South; if such a combination is to be formed, and if they intend to perform such an act of outrage on the Democratic party, he wanted them to proclaim it like men. If, he said, they drive us to the wall, we will go there, and I am ready now to go there to save the pillars of the Capitol and denounce those who prowl on the outskirts of the camp. I have endeavored to be conciliatory, and to harmonize our own party as far as an expression of sentiment can do it; but do not ask me to sit down, fraternize, coalesce and sympathise with a man who stands ready to stab the party, and with a single blow send it to the grave. When the gentleman makes such a threat, he must understand that there is a ponderous arm which will strike for the safety of the Union, and that ponderous arm will be found to battle against them. The gentleman from Mississippi, in answer to a question yesterday, said that on the great issues which unite him and the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. RANTOUL,) they act together. Now, I wish to know whether the gentleman stands at this hour shoulder to shoulder with the man from Massachusetts, who would steal a negro if he had a chance. (Sensation.) I say this with the full responsibility which follows it. The records of the country furnish it, and the speeches of the gentleman from Massachusetts read so; and therefore I feel authorized from the record to ask the gentleman from Mississippi, who eats a coal on fire and drinks a quart of water to put it out, whether he does not stand in a sweet embrace with the gentleman from Massachusetts?

Mr. BROWN, of Miss.—I said yesterday, and I repeat to-day, that on the old Democratic issues I do recognize the gentleman from Massachusetts. As to the question whether I coalesce with him on the Slavery question, the gentleman from Tennessee knows perfectly well I do not.

Mr. POLK—The gentleman says he does not coalesce with him; but why not vote together on a question which agitates, and is calling out, if you like, the strength of the party?

Mr. RANTOUL—I wish to interrupt the gentleman,—not because it is necessary on my own account, but because it is right the House should not be misinformed as to the historical facts relating to parties or members of this House. I therefore want to ask the gentleman to produce the record to sustain his charge.

Mr. POLK—What's that?

Mr RANTOUL—I understood the gentleman to say I stand on the record in a peculiar condition.

Mr. POLK—If the gentleman claims to be a Democrat I will not act in the same fold with him. He claims to be a Free Soiler, and I believe any man who prostitutes himself to the miserable sympathies of the Abolitionists, will steal a negro.

Mr. RANTOUL—I shall not notice the last remark.

Mr. POLK—Of course not.

Mr. RANTOUL—I will, however, notice the other statement. He says I stand here, chosen by the Free Soilers, now I was nominated unanimously by the old line of Democrats, of my district, in the fullest caucus held for many years. I came here first, nominated by a Convention of Delegates; secondly, by a mass Convention, to which all the Democrats were invited. In the next place, I never accepted a nomination by the Free Soil party in my life. The Free Soil party, however, voted for me, and I was happy to receive their votes.

Mr. POLK—Oh, yes; a negro would have been thankful for that.

Mr. RANTOUL—I say to this gentleman from Tennessee, or to any other gentleman who may choose to say that he will have no fellowship with me, that is a matter for his own option. It is for him to decide whether he will act in the same party; but if he decides that he shall not, it is for him to step out of the Democratic party, for I shall not do so.

Mr. POLK—He will not be permitted to step out, but will be ordered out. [Laughter.]

Mr. FOWLER here sprung a question of order, but Mr. POLK apologized for the digression.

There was a good deal of excitement all over the hall, but no *ficticiffs*.

Mr. NABORS, by permission of Mr. POLK, was permitted to ask a question to bring out the whole truth. He said.—My colleague remarked that on the old issues of the Democratic party, he and the gentlemen from Massachusetts stand together. Now, I desire to ask my colleague if one of the old issues of the Democratic party does not require a strict observance of the Constitution? and if there is not a clause in the Constitution, guaranteeing to the people of the South the right to capture their slaves when they get into the free States? Is not that the creed of the Democratic party?

The SPEAKER said that he must arrest this course of debate—it was out of order, unless by unanimous consent.

Mr FOWLER insisted on his point of order. [Cries of "order"—"order."]

Mr. RANTOUL—The gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. NABERS) inquired whether there is not, in the Constitution, a clause which provides for the delivery of fugitive slaves? I desire to answer this question.

The SPEAKER again interfered to prevent this course of debate. He repeated, it could not go on without the unanimous consent of the House. [Cries, "Agreed"—"Agreed." Great confusion, and calls to order.]

Mr. HOUSTON—I object.

Mr. BROWN, of Miss.—I have but one remark to make. Was it in order for my colleague to ask a question, and not for me to answer it?

The SPEAKER—Does the gentleman cast an imputation upon the Chair? [Sensation.]

Mr. BROWN—I merely meant to refer to the fact, as it was.

The SPEAKER—Then the gentleman is out of order.

Mr. POLK—I am willing for the gentleman to answer the question. Come along!

The SPEAKER said that this course of debate was out of order, and that he would endeavor to preserve order, whatever might be the opinion of the gentleman from Mississippi.

Several gentlemen made motions, and raised questions of order. The excitement seemed to be on the increase, when Mr. POLK said that, as he wanted harmony in the House, he would forego making his speech; and concluded by moving to lay the whole subject of printing upon the table.

FREEDOM OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Pending this motion, the House went into Committee of the Whole, on the state of the Union, and took up the Homestead bill.

Mr. JENKINS opposed it, contending that not one person in a hundred could avail himself of its provisions. Besides, Congress had no right to give the public lands away in the manner proposed.

After the conclusion of Mr. JENKINS's remarks, the Committee rose, when the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.....ALBANY, Wednesday, April 14.

Several bills were received from the Assembly, and referred to be reported complete.

BILLS PASSED.

The bill for the more speedy investigation into the causes of fire in New-York.

In relation to the New-York Marine Hospital.

For the promotion of medical science and the better protection of cemeteries, &c.

To incorporate the Aspinwall Water Co.

Making appropriations to remove obstructions in the Hudson, at Castleton.

To incorporate the Mechanic's and Trader's Savings Institution, New-York.

To increase the Common School fund and to provide for a more elevated system of common school education. It disposes of the Chancery fund, unclaimed dividends, &c, for the purpose. A long debate took place. A motion to refer was laid on the table, which carries the bill with it.

The Senate bill amending the Emigrant Laws, as amended by the House, was received and committed to the judiciary committee.

The report of the Select Committee on the bills relative to College appropriations was taken up, the pending question being on adding $1,000 to the appropriation to Madison University, and $1,000 to Tulley Academy.

Various motions to refer, recommit, &c., were made and negatived, and a debate on the subject continued until the hour for recess.

Afternoon Session.

The debate on the College Appropriation Bill was resumed, and several amendments made. The appropriations were reduced to one year. An appropriation to Granville College was defeated. One to Oxford Academy prevailed; also, one to Keeseville Academy, and then the whole subject was laid on the table, which publicly disposes of it for the session. The Albany University is included in it.

Mr. MCMURRAY, from the select committee appointed to investigate the alleged frauds connected with the deposits of Canal tolls, made a report which has laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

By Mr. MORGAN—To authorize the Mayor, &c., to issue assessment bonds. Also, to authorize the Second-street Methodist Church in New-York to hold lands.

The House resolution, to adjourn at 12 o'clock to-morrow, was received and laid over, under the rule.

The bill to amend the Militia Law was passed.

All the private claim bills reported by the Committee on Claims, and all bills of a similar character which they may report, were referred to a Select Committee to be reported complete.

The general Savings Bank bill was then taken up, on a motion to agree to the report of the Committee of the Whole.

The Savings Bank bill was laid on the table.

Mr BRISTOL offered a resolution that when the Senate adjourn it be till 8½ o'clock to-morrow morning, then to take up the concurrent resolution for the adjournment of the Legislature as soon as the journal is read. Agreed to, after a debate of at least three hours.

The Senate then proceeded to read the code, which will occupy several hours.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Wednesday, April 14.

A joint resolution, appointing a Committee to examine the accounts of the Treasurer, &c, was adopted.

The Canal Appropriation Bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and passed without amendment.

The General Appropriation Bill was then taken up in Committee.

Objections were made to the appropriation for extra services performed by the Clerks—thus paying them double salaries.

Mr. A. SMITH, explained that the appropriation was for regular clerk hire in that office, at the stipulated salaries.

Mr. LUCKEY moved to add $1,000 to the Demilt Dispensary when the item for New-York Dispensaries was under consideration. Lost.

To the item for Orphan Asylums Mr. VANSANTVOORD moved to amend by adding $10,000 for the Asylums in the city of New-York—leaving $20,000 for the balance of the State.

Mr. BROWN said he hoped this amendment would prevail. In early life he had the misfortune to lose his parents, and he found a home in one of these asylums, in the city of New-York; and he looked back with pride and gratitude to that part of his life he spent within its walls. Along with him there were many who were now the merchants of New-York. These institutions were doing a work of good—rescuing many, and placing them in the road to honor and a standing in society, while else they might be vagabonds.

The subject was further discussed by Messrs. MONROE, MOSS, H SMITH, VAN SANTVOORD and UNDERWOOD, when the motion was so modified so as to appropriate $30,000 to be distributed per capita among the Asylums of the State.

Mr VAN SANTVOORD offered an amendment, which he trusted would meet with the unanimous approbation of the House. He proposed to appropriate $1,500 to the Troy Female Seminary. Agreed to after debate.

Mr. CUDDEBACK moved to strike out the appropriation of $10,000 for the Normal School.

Mr. HUTCHINS moved to strike out $10,000, and insert $6,000, and $6,000 to establish a Normal School west of the meridan of Utica.

Mr KEYES opposed the whole Normal School system.

On motion of Mr. CUSHING, the Committee rose and reported progress, to enable a motion to be made for a recess.

The bill making appropriations for repairs of canals, &c, was passed.

Recess to 4 o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

A resolution was adopted to adjourn at noon to-morrow.

The House went again into Committee of the Whole on the General Appropriation Bill.

The question pending was the motion of Mr. HUTCHINS to strike out $10,000 for the Normal School, and insert $6,000 for a winter Normal School.

Mr CHAMBERLIN advocated the proposition to establish the Winter Normal School. He said that the expense attending the School at Albany was so great, that but few students were present from the interior Counties of the State.

The amendment for $6,000 for a Winter Normal School was lost.

The amendment striking out $10,000, and inserting $6,000, was carried,—Ayes 46, Nays 32.

Mr. A. SMITH moved to increase the appropriation to $8,000. Carried; ayes, 42; nays, 41; the item was adopted.

Mr. A. SMITH moved that $25,000 be divided between the incorporated Hospitals of the State out of the city of New-York,—those being already provided for in the bill. Agreed to.

An amendment relative to the contingent expenses of the Legislature was agreed to.

Mr LAKE moved to strike out $1,000 for the New York Apprentice's Library. Lost.

The appropriation of $1,500 to the

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1852.

☞ The Second Edition of the *Evening Times*, published every day at 3 o'clock P. M., and served to subscribers for *One Cent*, contains a full and complete list of the *Arrivals at all the Hotels*, up to the latest hour.

Orientals in America.

While the great currents of world-population set westward from the olden continent, we must not overlook certain small eddies and counter-currents rippling up from the oriental lands of Ind and Cathay. There is, of course, no proportion between the two tides. One week lands more Europeans at this one port of New-York, than have ever migrated from Hindostan or China. Eyes at forty-five degrees, heightened malar bones, and the other characteristics of Asiatic races, are as rare and curious in our midst as the relics of races long gone by. But for all that, there are constant and increasing movements of those people eastward to the Sandwich Islands, to California, to Cuba, and to others of the West Indian islands. The plantations of Jamaica have been farmed these many years by Coolies carried thither by the East India Company. They have been found to answer the liveliest expectations of speculators. Their merits as steady, sober laborers, thoroughly accustomed to tropical toil and the disadvantages of a tropical climate, have brought them into extremely favorable comparison with their negro predecessors. They accomplish a more reliable and constant amount of work. They are subject to fewer of the maladies, especially the *maladie de langueur*, which deduct so largely from the time, and add so much to the cost of the negro. Similar results are reported from the Sandwich Islands. The Coolie is taking the place of the native as a laborer on sugar plantations. The planter finds the profit of possessing a vigorous and faithful drudge, which the Coolie always is, along with thorough familiarity with the processes and details of cane cultivation. There is every reason to believe that in the course of a few years, African labor in the British West India Islands will give way pretty generally to the labor of the Asiatic.

The Chinese, availing themselves of the new facilities for egress from their embargoed land, are wandering about the earth in search of employment. Their lithe and active shapes are as common on our Pacific shore as the Mexican or Chilian. The labor of the miner is undoubtedly less adapted to their habits and previous pursuits than the labors of tillage But they are always found industrious and ambitious; capable of bearing an unparalleled amount of toil without fatigue; willing to do whatever their hands find, and able to do it cunningly and well. China is so overswarmed with labor that the rewards are there less than in any other land on earth. The stories of wealth to be earned in America have been made more and more familiar to the ear of the Chinaman, as the voyages of our clipper fleet have become faster and more frequent. Drawn away from home by these representations, we find them by thousands in California They are the *washermen* of San Francisco; the servants of all work; ever ready to earn a picayune by an errand or light task of any sort They subsist upon almost nothing There are rats enough in the city, they say, with an epicurean grin, to feed the whole Chinese Empire. What money they acquire is hoarded with miserly thrift; and they acquire it by incessant diligence. Nor have they stopped at California. Venturing further, they have lately shown themselves upon the cane fields of Cuba. The experiment has proved successful. There is but one opinion among the planters of the Island Labor was never offered of a quality so excellent and at a price so low. It is estimated that *four dollars* a month will hire a Chinese laborer of the best qualifications, for a long term of years The cost of a slave is much greater; his labor worth much less. The Chinese, too, may be had in the amplest abundance, thanks to the trans-Pacific routes recently opened In forty or fifty days a ship load may be transferred from Macao to Cardenas, and at a cost only slightly exceeding the prevailing steerage rates from Liverpool to New-York.

These calculations of the Cubans are fully borne out by the experience of California. Speculators have found it in the highest degree profitable to send for an invoice of Chinamen, who were anxious to engage at rates ridiculously below those prevailing in California. The only trouble there, is one that can hardly be repeated in Cuba. The Chinese, when set down among the high wages of the gold land, refuse compliance with the extortionate bargains imposed upon them at the starting But in Cuba, the difference between the cost of the Negro and the pay of the Chinaman is so slight, the gain being confined to the larger sum of work and the more valuable ingenuity of the latter, that a similar source of embarassment need not be apprehended. Indeed, the same legislation that is proposed in California, in reference to this very subject will make everything secure. The contracts for labor, formed abroad, may be sanctioned and inforced at home.

There is, therefore, the best of reasons for believing that ere long a large proportion of Sugar and Tobacco cultivation in Cuba will be carried on by Chinese labor. The prophecy has its importance for the United States. What shall be the value of Slave capital in the Southern States, when the Slave population of Cuba, now numbering 323,847 souls, shall be flung into the labor market! May not the obvious advantages of this celestial labor eventually become apparent to growers of Rice, Tobacco, Cotton and Sugar! If the gain of replacing the indolence and mechanical incapacity of the negro, with the cheap industry, constancy, and ingenuity of the Chinaman, prove satisfactory in Cuba, will it not be coveted by the Planter of the neighboring American States! Indeed, the plain of speculation herein opened is unbounded enough for the revels of the most eccentric of dreamers, and the wildest of calculators. Who shall satisfy us that the true remedy for the disadvantages of Slavery is not found in the displacement to be effected by this immigration of Orientals! Asia enters the market against Africa: the children of Japhet against the children of Ham. Which underbids the other! and shall we take the lowest bidder!

☞ An accident occurred night before last on the Hudson River Railroad, caused by the falling of a piece of rock on the track

This Road has commanded a large degree of public confidence, by the employment of men at short intervals throughout the whole line of the road, to watch the track and to give signals, of safety or danger, to the approaching train And yet this is the third or fourth accident which has occurred from the same cause,—and that, too, of a nature which these railroad watchmen ought to prevent, if they are of any service at all. It is supposed by the traveling public, that it is their duty to pass over their respective divisions every hour or so, in order to know positively whether the track is in order or not. Yet they could not have done so in these cases, else they would never have permitted the trains thus to rush upon certain disaster.

We have frequently said that the police of the Hudson River Railroad was better than that of any other road in the country, with the details of whose management we are acquainted. And so it is, in *theory*; but, there is reason to fear, from these occurrences, that it is not so rigidly enforced in practice as it ought to be. A *show* of excessive precaution may be serviceable to a road in allaying the apprehensions of the public; but it becomes an additional source of danger, when not properly enforced by the officers—because it is apt to induce relaxed vigilance on the part of conductors, engineers and others in immediate charge.

Southern Fanaticism.

The *Southern Press* vindicates the devotion to one-ideaism which is the platform upon which it aims to rally the active patriotism of the Slave States in opposition, not only to Abolitionism, but to what it deems the injurious and aggressive legislation of Congress, controlled by Northern majorities, against Southern interests. It claims that the single principle of universal emancipation exerts a potential influence in the politics of the country,—ruling both parties at the North,—degrading and despoiling the South, and likely to control the Presidential election. From these premises it deduces the necessity for an earnest rally upon the antagonistic one idea that African Slavery is the most valuable of human institutions,—that "the system has thus far worked better than any system that has yet been tried on a great scale; it has resulted in a better state of society, superior modes of Government, and a greater amount of health, comfort, and progress, than any other." But on the other hand, it is alleged to have "begotten an apathy, a love of ease, a difficulty of concert, that have permitted the enemy to threaten its very existence. It must now accept the combat. It must not even stand any longer on its defence—*it must assail*." Well, so be it. The great body of the American people, hitherto intent on the duty of perfecting and maintaining their free institutions, and developing and augmenting their usefulness towards the security and advancement of the happiness and interests of society, must meet, as they are able, the efforts of a class to force a sectional interest into a controlling position in our Government. We are disinclined to discuss the assumption, in behalf of slavery, of superior beneficence over all other social systems. Probably there are not a dozen persons, whom any arguments of ours would ever reach, who are not as thoroughly convinced as we are, that Slavery depresses and weighs down every community where it exists,—restraining and hindering its progress in material improvement, in wealth, in knowledge and refinement, and in moral elevation. Our breath would therefore be wasted in any attempt to refute ideas which are simply considered absurd by all whom we should address.

But practical considerations arise in view of the aggressive and defiant attitude of this new sectional organization. What are to be the next movements to build up this new power! Is further extension of Slavery, by annexation or proselytism, contemplated! Within the last seven years, we have passed through several campaigns wherein this subject has been, in one form or another, made especially prominent. The success, so far, of the admirers of slavery has certainly been considerable, and may, perhaps, justly encourage them to look for further triumphs. But they need not consider the victory wholly theirs. It will be a long time before Texas will equal California in population and political importance; and before a new accession of slave States can be made by subdividing Texas, the influence of California in drawing emigration westward, will build up quite a brood of free States in the heart of the continent. In the long run, slavery must ever lose in all these attempts to fortify itself by expansion. By spreading its blight over an increased area it weakens its original strong-holds, without acquiring a compensating strength in the new.

But while the fever of angry excitement on these subjects is still burning, it is not in our view profitable to prolong irritation by overhauling the past, or getting up new schemes for the future. We are decidedly hostile to all agitation of the subject, either for the advancement of any impracticable or unconstitutional notions of philanthropy, or for the purpose of putting down agitation. We feel a deep and painful sympathy for our fellow-citizens of the slave-holding States, and although in their desperation they are likely to do many things which can only meet with disapprobation and resistance from the just and enlightened sentiment of the North, yet in every proper effort to improve their social condition and to lighten the evils which bear so heavily upon them, they shall ever have our active cooperation and our devout aspirations for all desirable success. But we do not believe that a constant nursing and manifestation of discontent is likely to conciliate the supposed adverse interests of the States possessing the majority of votes, any more than it will nourish the confident self-reliance that commands events among the Southern people themselves. Certainly the great influence heretofore exercised by the South, in every period of our Government, has not been maintained by a separate devotion to one-ideaism or sectionalism. National and liberal views have generally adorned the career of Southern statesmen. Whether the experiment of a hostile and exclusive concentration of all strength in support of their predominant sectional interest will be more advantageous, the South must judge. We do not think the preliminary trials of the policy augur very happy results. The general repugnance to Slavery which has always distinguished Northern sentiment, has not been diminished by the course of those in the South who denounce every expression in favor of Freedom. The tendency of such injustice has been manifestly to inflame feelings of resentment, and to excite dissatisfaction with the Constitutional guarantees upon which the security of the Southern interests alone depends. The hopes of the *Southern Press*, that it may yet be the fortune of the South "to give the agitated North and to ensanguined Europe the lesson of adjusting the elements of society on the just basis of moral subordination," may possibly be realized, although the more readily admit, because not clearly comprehending what is meant. But there will be no such triumphant achievement by means of Quixotic advocacy of the system of African Slavery, or through any schemes, of agitation or coalition, for its extension.

KOSSUTH.—GOV. KOSSUTH, it will be seen, is staying at Washington for a few days. It is stated that he will spend some time at Trenton and Newark, N. J., making the latter place his headquarters until he goes to Boston on invitation of the Legislature of Massachusetts. It is also said that after his return from Boston he will pay a brief visit to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Col. Betklen and others of the suite are now in our City.

David Sloane has been tried at Burlington, Vt., for the murder of Samuel J. Prouss, in Milton, the 8th of September last, and found not guilty.

Compromise Resolutions.

Mr. WEBSTER, in his letter to an inquiring friend in Virginia, says, in regard to the pertinacious pressure of resolutions on the Compromise measures upon Congress, and the disinclination of Northern men to vote for them, "that gentlemen may not think it necessary or "proper that they should be called on *to affirm* "*by resolution* that which is already the existing "*law* of the land." This is a timely hint, from a quarter entitled to respect. It ought to open the eyes of Southern ultraists to the absurdity of the crusade upon which they have entered. The Compromise measures have been laws for the last two years. They were passed mainly by Southern votes, and against the convictions of the great body of the people at the North. Yet there has been no proposition from any responsible quarter, for the repeal or modification of any one of them. They have all been fully and promptly acquiesced in by the people of the North. And yet there has not been a month nor a day during all that time, in which a portion of the politicians of the South have not demanded new endorsements of those measures, and fresh pledges of devotion to them. There can be no possible pretext that such resolutions are needful, for they can add nothing to the stability or scope of the laws. This Congress may proclaim their "finality" over and over again, but such action cannot in the least degree control the action of future legislatures or prevent the people and their representatives, from taking such course in regard to them as their interests and inclinations may hereafter require. One Congress has no right to fetter the action of another upon any matter of legitimate legislation; and the ultraists of the South cannot, therefore, have hoped to accomplish any such result by the measures they have proposed.

The motive for thus pertinaciously pressing upon the North an empty endorsement and formal approval of those existing laws, is to be sought in projects of personal and sectional ambition. The prominent agents seek simply to make themselves conspicuous at home, by noisy pretensions of superior devotion to Southern interests, in order that they may succeed the better in compassing the political purpose they have in view. Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, bargained himself thus into the Senate of the United States—two years before any vacancy had occurred in the representation of that State. His example is likely to prove contagious, and we shall undoubtedly witness a very active race, among ten or a dozen Southern aspirants, for martyrdom in the cause of Slavery and for the *crown* which gives to it all its attractions. We shall see within the coming year, sundry applicants for foreign missions, chargeships, &c., from among the CABELLS and WILLIAMSES who are now so clamorous for further endorsements of the Compromise measures, on the part of the Northern States. It may do *them* no harm to know what Mr. WEBSTER thinks of the necessity and propriety of their exactions.

The Secretary gives additional weight to his suggestions upon this subject, by renewing declarations of his own firm and unalterable devotion to the measures in question. Even this new pledge of adhesion was unnecessary, and to ask for it from one whose sentiments were so well known as Mr. WEBSTER, would have been impertinent. But the fact that he volunteers to give it adds impressiveness to his warning, that it is neither 'necessary nor proper' to exact further oaths of conformity from the people of the North.

Silence that Dreadful Bell!

Readers of morning papers must have been much horrified, yesterday, at the speech of Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, in the U. S. Senate. Mr. Bell is decidedly composed of *verd-antique* metal. He is embodied 'fogyism.' His gaze into the future is always attended by a retrospective leer. A good man; a very excellent man; no man more steady and conservative; no man more constant to his convictions; none more thoroughly informed. The only defalcation is due to a constitutional timidity; a disproportionate development of caution. He is what moneyed men and bank directors call a "safe man;" a man securely indemnified against loss by youthful fire.

So, Mr. Bell made a speech, on Tuesday, therein ringing out some novel chimes upon intervention. He looks with equal indifference at all the diverse resolutions offered in the Senate. They are all works of supererogation. The reception of KOSSUTH at Washington has done the business for us. If Russia is not offended now, she must have no pluck. No resolution, however insolent, can add to the weight of insult already heaped upon her craven shoulders. Thus thinks Mr. Bell; and he is, therefore, ready to vote for any protest or appeal that KOSSUTH himself may dictate.

But this is only the exordium of the wonders. Mr. Bell changes the venue of the anticipated convulsions in Europe, and lays it upon our own shores. He argues that Louis Napoleon will not dare to wage war upon his continental neighbors; and the same prudent considerations, it is assumed, will prevent his continental neighbors from making war upon him. Therefore—mark the *sequitur*—therefore they will join in a general trans-marine crusade against America. They will swarm in our waters, blockade our ports, submerge our shipping, annihilate our commerce, blockade the capital; and, perhaps, having overrun the Union, and worked their will extensively, set up a wide kingdom of the West, with a Romanoff or Hapsburg for emperor. These are Mr. Bell's serious apprehensions. He sees but one course in view of them. All other subjects are to give way to this. The presidential schemings and intriguings are to be suspended. Sectional disputes are to be appeased. The Compromise must be again iterated and pronounced a finality. Philadelphia must forgive New-York, and make up. Railroads, by way of affording an easy escape for our wives and daughters, and perhaps for ourselves in case of emergency, are to be built forthwith to the Pacific. The navy is to be enormously augmented; the army placed upon a war footing In short, Mr. Bell is as heartily bent upon getting up an invasion-cry as the most notable grandame in Britain; and is only dubious as to whether he ought to propose a local or movable militia, as a proper measure of defense! The Athenians, at the approach of Xerxes, enjoyed far better spirits, than does the worthy Senator from Tennessee.

It is, speaking seriously, strange indeed to find a person of Mr. Bell's usual stability carried away by these imaginary fears. That they are purely fanciful, no man need think twice to satisfy himself Does Mr. Bell mean in good faith to tell us that the reception of KOSSUTH at Washington, was such as to raise a *casus belli* on behalf of Russia! Suppose Haynau were to be fêted upon a visit to Paris; should we find it due to our dignity to declare war with France! The Emperor Nicholas is about to visit Berlin; are we bound to bombard Dantzig! Is the extension of republican courtesy to a republican, more objectionable than the use of regal ceremony in receiving a king! Else the Czar has no present ground of discontent with America, beyond the permanent dislike of our institutions and their example: and these latter are not likely to be seriously in the way, while statesmen like Mr. Bell, are ready to blush for them, and repudiate their fundamental principles.

Upon the whole, people of sensitive nerves may remain placid, so far as Mr. Bell's belligerant apprehensions are concerned. The expedition to Japan may sail and "take in coals," without fear of leaving "a rack behind." Against all probable invasions we shall be able to protect ourselves by existing means. There are already commonwealths enough around the French frontier, quaking with terror of the Prince President, to spare us from completing the circle. Mr. Bell snuffs carnage from afar, and breathes it upon us. But since our vision is so much shorter that we *cannot* see, we must even consent to postpone the exhibition until the fog clears up.

☞ We trust we appreciate the *Tribune's* sadness of heart at the "disappointment" of its hopes in regard to the *Times*. Virtue in distress always dissolves us;—but in a case which so comes home to our business and bosoms as this, we stand all in tears,—much like Niobe, though not in stone. We can well understand the high expectations our neighbor had formed concerning the *Times*,—the glowing anticipations with which it looked forward to the establishment of a journal which, by *not* "lacking backbone and character," should "form a new feature in the journalism of the country:" and, of course, we can appreciate the depth of despair into which it has been plunged by the apparent unwillingness of the *Times* to run upon the track so generously erected for its accommodation and guidance.

We are grateful for all this neighborly kindness: and yet we must respectfully decline the offer of our friends of the *Tribune* to edit the *Times* for us. About every tenth man an Editor usually meets, thinks he understands his business a good deal better than he does himself; and very possibly he may. But we have some prejudices in favor of attending to our own concerns, instead of handing them over to the guardian care of others, which we have not as yet been able to conquer.

We think it unkind in the *Tribune* to speak so irreverently of our witticisms; it may have been "frank," but it was not "neighborly," to call them "paltry." "Phansy our feelinks" at this wanton attack in our tenderest spot!"

Justly boasting that it has discarded in its maturity none of the "compliances" to spirit-rappers, socialist reformers, &c, which marked its infancy, the *Tribune* is hard upon us for compliances of another sort, which perhaps we *may* discard as we grow older. It thinks it a "great pity that a paper with *twenty-five thousand subscribers* should shirk such questions as that involved in the outrage on Horace Preston, and that of the Maine Law." We have no doubt the *Tribune* deplores our abstention from discussing these topics; and we are not much surprised at its inability to conceive of any other motives for so doing than those it assigns. So far as its censures are concerned, however, we console ourselves by reflecting upon the still more overwhelming rebukes we should have encountered, if we had entered upon these discussions, and ventured to express opinions not strictly in harmony with these of our neighbor.

☞ We have received a communication containing a proposition to establish an institution for giving employment at *sewing* to the many thousands of industrious females who now suffer for lack of such employment. The writer very justly urges that there are many kinds of wearing apparel which require taste and skill in their construction, and which could be made in such an establishment if it should be furnished with sufficient capital and provided with suitable managers. He proposes, therefore, that means be taken to secure, from men of wealth, donations or loans sufficient to establish such an institution, to be put into the hands of competent persons, and so managed as to confer the greatest possible benefit upon that large and deserving class of persons it is designed to aid.

The enterprize is a worthy one, and if fully carried into effect, could not fail to do a great deal of good. Such organizations, on a smaller scale, are already quite numerous in our City, and are very useful. In many of our churches there are such associations, managed mainly by ladies, and contributing largely, in proportion to the means at command, to the relief of honest, labor-seeking poverty. There would be a thousand practical difficulties in the way of creating a large institution of the kind referred to, which our correspondent does not seem to have considered. But whenever the enterprize shall be undertaken by men of the requisite qualifications, and upon a substantial basis, it will not lack friends and advocates.

☞ They seem to have quite indistinct notions in Europe, just now, as to the meaning of the word "Republic." It is rapidly becoming obsolete there; and a regard for future delvers in dead languages, requires that all the modifications of meaning it has passed through should be preserved. At the trial of Messrs. d'Hausonville and Thomas, at Brussels, Bavay, the prosecuting attorney, applied the epithet "Sovereign" to the Prince President of France; the law of 1816, under which the prisoners were held being confined to libels upon sovereignty.

M Bartels, on the part of the defense, denied that the President of France was a Sovereign. He urged that by the treaty of Fontainebleau Napoleon, for himself and descendants, renounced the sovereignty of France. He maintained that the sovereignty of France lies in the people, and proceeded to inquire, whether, under the phraseology of the law, the prosecutor would have brought suit in behalf of the President of the United States!

BAVAY—Yes.

BARTELS—And were James Fazy, President of Geneva, to complain, would you indict the offender!

BAVAY—Certainly.

Thus the highest judicial authority of Belgium defines a Republic to be where sovereignty exists in a solitary ruler; and regards the Government of the United States as in this category. Truly, our light would seem to have been under a bushel these sixty years, when the vaunted doctrine of popular sovereignty is thus illy understood by the most intelligent people of Europe.

EXPLOSION OF A LOCOMOTIVE BOILER—LOSS OF LIFE.—We learn that one of the engines on the Erie Railroad collapsed a flue on Tuesday evening, when the train going West was near Chester, by which the fireman on the engine was instantly killed, and the engine man was very badly scalded: The engine was one of the best on the road, and was made by one of our most celebrated manufacturers. The explosion was probably occasioned by the neglect of the engine-man, in allowing the water in the boiler to become too low. The train was approaching the station at Chester, and was moving very slowly when the accident occurred. No other persons were injured; but the train was detained some hours. This is the first accident of the kind that has ever happened on the road; and very few such explosions have occurred on any road. Some years ago, an engine exploded on the Reading Railroad, while it was running at its usual speed; and though the subject of much investigation, the cause was never satisfactorily ascertained.

☞ Mr. Naglee, who was convicted on Monday last for obtaining money from the treasury upon false vouchers, is a native of Philadelphia. He was educated at the military academy, West Point, where, we believe, he graduated several years before the commencement of the Mexican war, and shortly afterward resigned his commission in the army. In the year 1846, Mr. Naglee went to California in command of one of the companies of Stevenson's New York Regiment; and it was during this period of command that the alleged frauds are said to have occurred. During the service of his regiment both in Upper and Lower California in the war with Mexico, his company was emphatically and beyond question the most thoroughly drilled and best disciplined corps of volunteers in California, if not in the whole army, and he won for himself much distinction by his conduct in various skirmishes, for being engaged in which,—merely as amateurs, too—several officers in the regular army received brevets.

At the conclusion of the Mexican war, and on the discovery of the *placeres* of California, Mr. Naglee, in partnership with a young man from Virginia of the name of Sinton, established the first banking house in California. In the course of a few months this copartnership was dissolved. Naglee continued the business and Sinton entered another house.

Mr. Naglee was entirely burnt out twice, and after the partial destruction of his house by a third conflagration, he failed; and subsequent to this preceeded to the Atlantic States.

For the offence with which he stands charged he has been tried twice. The first trial resulted in his acquittal, and the second in his conviction. We see that his counsel has moved for another trial.

MORE TICKET FRAUDS.—IMPORTANT ARRESTS BY THE POLICE.—Yesterday morning some thirty or forty stout, able-bodied men entered the police office at the Tombs in Centre-street, and applied to the authorities for aid and advice. The crowd surrounded the magistrate's bench, and several statements were made concerning the operations of a firm called George E. Hamilton & Co., who opened a California passage ticket office over the Ocean Bank in Greenwich-street, but a few weeks ago. Justice Osborne, Justice Lothrop, Justice Stewart, (elect,) and Justice Welsh (elect) were present, and listened attentively to the stories of those who had purchased tickets. They exhibited certificates of passage which they had recently bought from Hamilton & Co., with the assurance of being dispatched to San Francisco on the 1st inst., in the steamship *Reindeer*.

Several affidavits were taken before Justice Osborn, who issued his warrants for the arrest of all parties concerned in the fraudulent operations With a view of giving to the world a full *expose* of this ticket swindle, we give the copy of an affidavit sworn to and filed at the Police-office, by one of the sufferers named:

John McGrath, who at present resides at No. 89 Eleventh-street, being duly sworn, says—That on or about the 13th of March, 1852, he purchased the stated ticket of passage from this City to California, on board the ship [steamer] *Reindeer*, from George E. Hamilton, and his clerk and firm, who represented to this deponent that he (Hamilton) and others were the owners of the said steamer; that she was then being constructed in Boston, and would positively sail for San Francisco on the first day of April, 1852; when purchasing the ticket, deponent saw four persons in the office, all of whom appeared to be interested in selling deponent said tickets, and all of whom joined in assuring deponent that they were the owners of the said ship, and that she would sail as above stated; deponent was shown a model of the *Reindeer*, by those in the office of Hamilton; deponent waited from day to day, until he was at last informed there was not, nor never has been such a steamer in the harbor of New-York; but further that a vessel of the name of *Reindeer* is lying upon the docks of Boston, without any prospects or reasonable probability of her ever sailing under the direction or control of the parties who sold this ticket. Since purchasing the above ticket from the persons named above, have told deponent that the *Reindeer* was not in Boston, but in Philadelphia; and further, that deponent has been unable to obtain any satisfactory information from the sellers, as to the sailing of the steamer.

The following is a description of this complainant's ticket, which is the same as all the others:

> Not transferable.
>
> INDEPENDENT STEAMSHIP REINDEER,
> NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO.
> Received from Mr. John McGrath two hundred dollars for passage from New-York to San Francisco, on steamship *Reindeer*, to sail from New-York on Thursday, April 1st, 1852
> (Signed) GEORGE E. HAMILTON, Agent.
> By T. S. Wood.
> Class—Steerage. Berth No. —

Additional affidavits of others who had been fleeced were then taken by Mr. Stewart, through whose exertions a principal clerk of Hamilton & Co. was arrested and after being made a witness, disclosed the following:

William S. Wood, residing at No. 88 Clinton-street, being duly sworn, says, that on or about one month since, deponent, at the instance and upon the recommendation of John G Miller, was employed by George E Hamilton then just returned from Panama, as clerk and servant to sell tickets of passage on board the steamship *Reindeer*, from this city to California; deponent was employed as foresaid, with a perfect and full understanding between Miller and Hamilton, that all the money received by deponent for the sale of said tickets, was to be by deponent paid over immediately into the hands of said Miller: deponent was in this employ up to the 13th inst, and from day to day sold tickets in said Hamilton's office, (of a character precisely like the one attached,) for about two hundred dollars each, sometimes for one hundred and fifty dollars each, and paid the money received for them into the hands of said *Miller* for tickets he sold in *Hamilton's* office about the sum of $6,000 or $7,000, all of which have been received for tickets (like the one attached) of passage to San Francisco on board the said ship *Reindeer*. Hamilton always represented himself as the *owner* of the said steamer *Reindeer*, and deponent upon the authority of both Miller and Hamilton, always represented the *Reindeer* as Hamilton's ship. Deponent always understood from what both Miller and Hamilton said that the *Reindeer* belonged to Hamilton, and so represented when he sold any tickets. Deponent says, that Hamilton had agents for the sale of his tickets in Boston, Cincinnati, the Western part of this State and elsewhere. Deponent also says that the office of Hamilton was never closed when he was absent. Deponent has never been in any ship called the *Reindeer*, and has no other knowledge of her, other than such as has received from Miller and Hamilton. The ship is said to be at Philadelphia, further deponent saith not

Two other clerks of the firm, named Charles Cook and Alonzo Swords, were brought up, by officers Patterson and Green, each of whom corroborated the evidence of Wood, and all three were held to bail in the sum of 1,000 each, to appear and testify when called for. In the meantime, officers Greene and Patterson, had warrants placed in their hands for the arrest of two men, named Charles H. Gallaher and H. Weldin, the former of whom was identified by some of the Californians, as being the person who sold them some of the tickets in question, and represented them as genuine. These two persons were brought before the magistrate, and an examination being demanded, it was granted, and resulted in their being held to bail, in the sum of $2,000 each, as accomplices in the fraud.

Efforts were then made to capture George E. Hamilton, the principal manager of the firm, but it was found he had fled, on Saturday last, to the West, and the office cleared of all the books, furniture, &c., as noticed in the *Times* of yesterday. The authorities finally received reliable information that Hamilton had absconded with his mistress, for Canada West, via the New-York and Erie Railroad, whereupon the necessary processes were issued, and Officers Eider and Crossett dispatched by the first train to overhaul him.

Last evening a shipping merchant in Front-street, named John G. Marshall, was also arrested by officer Fulton, upon a charge of being the main stay of the fraudulent firm, and Justice Osborn held him to bail in the sum of $10,000 to answer. Mr. James Smith, of No. 99 Front-street, became his surety. Thus far, as relates to the implication of this individual, will be seen by reference to the disclosures of Mr. Wood, in the foregoing affidavit.

There will probably be developments made in a few days, which will implicate Mr. Marshall, and also Mr. Corwine, U S. Consul at Panama, in the recent frauds perpetrated upon California adventurers in this city Mr. Marshall is a brother in-law of the U. S. Consul, and the authorities are of the opinion they have been playing into each other's hands for many months past.

BUSINESS NOTICES

☞ NEW GOODS —This day opened, the most elegant and magnificent ever exhibited in this City. A JOEL & CO. No 543 Broadway, having completed their alterations, beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have this day reopened their store, with a perfectly unrivalled display of diamond and other rich jewelry; fine watches by eminent makers plain and enamelled, set with pearls, diamonds, &c, silver and silver-plated wares, manufactured by James Dixon & Sons, Sheffield, and other celebrated makers: rich porcelain vases, figures, centre pieces &c, exquisitely decorated, and of the most *recherché* patterns, elegant bronze, ormolu and porcelain mantel clocks, and groups, and real bronze figures, candelabras, &c; papier maché goods and an endless variety of rich and fancy goods too numerous to particularize—the whole of which will be offered at prices heretofore totally unprecedented. The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

☞ GOURAUD's Liquid Hair Dye is positively, without exception or reservation the very best ever invented. Dr. GOURAUD's celebrated reputation as a Chemical Philosopher is a guarantee that it is so This Dye never stains the skin, requires no drying in the sun, no trouble and moreover possesses the singular property of nourishing the hair, making it soft and nice Equally renowned is GOURAUD's Italian Medicated Soap, for curing tan pimples, salt rheum, ring-worms, freckles, sallowness, chaps, or sore, chafes, and all skin deformities Pearl Subtile uprears hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the head Liquid Rouge, for pale cheeks and lips Hair Gloss and Lily White Found at Dr GOURAUD's old established Laboratory, No. 67 Walker-street, near Broadway.

☞ VALUABLE LOTS ON EIGHTH-AV.—Members of Building Associations, and others that are desirous of purchasing building lots in this city at low prices, are informed that a number of persons have joined together and purchased a block of ground in the upper part of the city, between the 7th and 8th avs It is a pleasant location, about three feet above the grade, and entirely free from rocks and stones, which makes them more desirable and are considered, by good judges to be the cheapest Lots on this Island Price from $125 to $275 Terms easy All subscribers will be placed upon an equal footing with respect to the choice of Lots The arrangement must be closed to a few days; therefore, those persons who would avail themselves of this excellent opportunity, should immediately apply to COMBS & NICOLAY,
No 244 Grand-st, near the Bowery.
Office hours from 8 to 9 o'clock P M.

☞ I have used Dr. WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE, and think it a blessing from Almighty God, for Cramps and Debility. MRS. FAWLING, No 31 King-st. Dépôt, No. 163 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ SILKS! SILKS!!—1852.—BARGAINS!—BARGAINS!!—CHESEBROUGH & STEARNS, Wholesale Dealers in SILKS, FRENCH MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS, No 163 Broadway, are now offering at the VERY LOWEST PRICES, a complete and carefully selected assortment of Goods in their line, comprising all the various styles and designs, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, Bombazines, Glaces, Marcellines, Florences, Sinchews and Sarcenets, Black and Colored Satins, Shawls, Mantillas and Visites, Dress Trimmings, Sewing Silk Fringes, every width, color, and quality, Braids, Gimps, Cords, Buttons, &c., &c.

EMBROIDERIES.
Swiss and Jaconet Edgings, Inserting Collars, Cuffs, Sleeves, Chimizettes, &c.
Lace Falls, Veils, Collars, Sleeves, &c.
Embroidered Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Swiss and Jaconet Flouncing.

WHITE GOODS.
Plain Cambric, Jaconet, Swiss.
Bishop Lawn, Book Muslin, Checks, &c.
Lappet Spots and Dotted Swiss.
Curtain Muslin, Skirts, Musquito Nets, &c.
Children's, Ladies and Men's Linen C. Handkerchiefs.

LACES.
Cotton and Thread Edgings of all widths and descriptions.
Black, White and Colored Silk Edgings and Laces.
Plain and Figured Nets.
Patent Spots and Sprig Nets

GLOVES.
Women's Cotton, Lisle Thread and Thread and Silk.
Men's and Children's Lisle Thread and Silk
Ladies' English Fillet, and French Sewing Silk Mitts and Gloves, all qualities.
Ladies' Kid Gloves.
Men's Kid Gloves, best imported.

HOSIERY.
Children's White, Brown, Mixed, Striped, &c.
Women's Black, Brown, Mixed, Striped, &c.
Men's Black, Brown, Mixed, Striped, &c.
Half Hose, both English and German, of every quality.
Ladies' English Silk Hose, black and white.
Cotton, Silk, and Gauze Merino Underware.
Ladies' and Gents' Silk Shirts.
Love Veils.
French and English Crapes.
Crape Leise.
Taffeta, Satin, and Fancy Ribbons.
French and American Flowers.
Italian Cravats.
Ponges Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

To which they would invite the attention of their friends and the trade generally They will offer great inducements to CASH AND CLOSE-TIME BUYERS, and they would respectfully solicit an examination of their stock before purchasing elsewhere. No. 163 Broadway, New-York.

☞ BROWN & TASKER, Nos. 6 Murray-st. and 9 Park-place, wholesale dealers in every variety of FANS, SHELL, IVORY and HORN COMBS.
JOSHUA W. BROWN, WM TASKER.
Brushes, Steel Trimmings, Beads, Purses, Pocket-Books and Wallets, Perfumery, Hooks and Eyes, Cutlery, Lead Pencils, Needles, Buttons, Playing Cards, &c. &c.
B. & T. are sole agents for David E. Noyes's English Dressing Combs.

☞ SPRING STYLE OF HATS AND CAPS.—As great a variety, and unsurpassed for beauty, durability or cheapness, by any sold in this city, at the One Price Store, No. 128 Canal-st. J. W. KELLOGG.

☞ THE CRYSTAL PALACE AGAIN!—Patent tapestry, ingrain and patent tapestry, three-ply carpets, precisely the same as were exhibited at the World's Fair, at No. 99 Bowery, HIRAM ANDERSON'S Also English tapestry Brussells, of magnificent new patterns and unique styles, imported expressly for New-York City trade. They will be sold very cheap.

☞ Great excitement! Tremendous low prices! Good and handsome floor oil cloths at 2s 6d, 3s, and 4s. per yard: superb all wool ingrain carpeting, 3s 6d, and 4s. per yard: English superfine ingrain carpeting, 3s, 5s 6d and 6s; tapestry carpets, 7s 8s and 9s at the famous Carpet Emporium, No 99 Bowery, HIRAM ANDERSON'S. Copy the address

☞ We feel it to be our duty to speak of STOW'S C S. CHEMICAL ERASIVE SOAP, as being the best in the market It will wash perfect without any washboard or pounding barrels, saves clothes and time. Clothes look much better. It is also a beautiful toilet soap. Some unprincipled men sell Kendall's, representing to be the same which sells for 9c; and they sell it for 18c the same price of Stow's manufacture Depot for Stow's Soap, Beaumont's Patent Starch, Polish, and French Liquid Bluing, No 317 Bowery.

☞ Let it be widely known that DAVIS's great discovery of the RAHVENE, (price 50 cents per bottle,) will enable those whose hair has turned grey to restore it to its original color without the aid of dyes It acts upon and stimulates the coloring glands, and reproduces the original coloring matter For sale by the proprietor, W. DAVIS, Ludlow-st, one door from Grand-st, RING No. 192 Broadway; E. COOK & CO, No 379 Washington-st, W H CARY & CO, No 245 Pearl-st, New-York, and for sale by druggists and perfumers in general.

☞ Americans will ever point to General Taylor's battles in Mexico as great achievments by force of arms, and so do many New-Yorkers point with alm st equal pride and pleasure to GENERAL TAYLOR'S HEAD QUARTERS, No 76 Fulton-st corner of Gold, as the place where they were more economically clad, by the manager, Mr. J. SOUDER, than they could have been at any other place on this continent.

☞ DR. WATTS'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—335 patients took 1,554 bottles during the month of February and part of March, viz: 850 paid for by 198 patients and 704 given to 197 poor patients, being about six bottles each to the former and 3½ to the latter, not one of whom died The reason those who pay require more than the poor patients, is they always part with some to children or let friends try it, while the latter are requested not to do so, but to take it all themselves MASON ASTEN.
Sworn to before me, ISAAC B. BATCHELOR
No. 82 Watts-st

☞ TESTIMONY OF W. W. SNOW, MEMBER OF CONGRESS.—MESSRS. C. MORSE & CO.—Gentlemen: Having used your Compound Syrup of Yellow Dock in my own family, in cases of Chronic Headache, brought on (I have no doubt) by indigestion I found it to be an effectual remedy; also in my own case of Constipation I found immediate relief. And knowing of others who have been materially benefited and cured by its use, I would recommend it as a salutary preparation.
(Signed) W. W SNOW. Otsego Co., N Y.
General Depôt for the above Medicine, No 2½ Maiden-lane, and sold by Druggists generally

☞ UNION HAT STORE, No 90 Fulton-st., near Gold, keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of H

ANNIVERSARIES.

The American and Foreign Bible Society.

In accordance with the call issued by the Board of Managers, a special meeting of the Society was held yesterday afternoon and evening, at Hope Chapel, Rev. B. T. WELCH presiding. The meeting was opened by prayer, after which the Board of Managers presented a report, stating that they had received notice from the Board of Trustees of the First Baptist Church, in Broome-street, that the Bible Society must surrender the premises which they have occupied in said Church for many years. The Managers of the Bible Society also submitted a long statement of their understanding of the conditions upon which they had heretofore been tenants of the Church, and their decided opinions that the Society had an undoubted moral right to remain in possession of the rooms. They also express their conviction that they owe their "ejection from the rooms to the fact of having lost the favor of the Church by refusing to lend itself to the present 'new version' movement.

A long discussion took place upon the motion to adopt the following resolution:

Resolved, That "the best interests of our Bible cause," no less than a just regard for the independence and self respect of the American and Foreign Bible society, require the peaceable and prompt surrender of the premises, No. 350 Broome-street, without any appeal to judicial authorities, other than the decisions of an impartial Christian community, of our posterity, and the ultimate decree of Heaven's High Court of Chancery.

Many motions were made to amend this resolution so as to make it conform to the views of the different members of the Society, and finally the whole subject was referred to a Committee. The Committee retired, and after consultation reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The American and Foreign Bible Society have been notified to vacate the rooms, No. 350 Broome-street, therefore,

Resolved, That the Board be instructed to comply with said notice at the specified time

Resolved That the Board be authorized and instructed to procure suitable temporary accommodations for the Society's local business.

The following abstract of the Treasurer's report was then read:

The entire receipts of the year have been.....$42,312 25

Of this there was appropriated:

To the Baptist Mission for Asia.....				$10,000 00
Do.	do.	do.	Germany.....	8,699 22
Do.	do.	do.	North France.....	800 00
Do.	do.	do.	Orissa.....	1,000 00
Do.	do.	do.	South France.....	550 12
Do.	do.	do.	China.....	500 60
Do.	do.	do.	Hayti.....	50 00
Do.	do.	do.	Africa, (in Bibles and Testaments)	100 00
Do.	do.	do.	Canada.....	145 00
Do.	do.	do.	New Mexico.....	30 00
Total.....				$23,584 34

The remaining $18,729 91, has been devoted to the circulation of the Bible at home. During the fifteen years which this Society has existed, $240 460 have been devoted to the circulation of the Bible in foreign lands.

In the publication and sales department there has been received during the past year:

From sales.....	$5,174 61
Old accounts and debts.....	1,839 20
Books appropriated.....	1,372 13
Life members.....	1,243 06
The society have now on hand:	
Bills receivable.....	$6,639 59
Books on hand.....	8,339 92
Paper on hand.....	527 50
Stereotype plates.....	5,000 00
Total.....	$30,335 01

Of this sum there is a balance on hand, after paying salaries, and expenses of paper and printing, the sum of $257 59.

After these reports had been read, a Committee was appointed to nominate officers to be elected for the ensuing year. The Committee reported a list of officers, when the question was raised as to the right of the Society to proceed to the election of officers at this meeting. This question was discussed at great length, and finally the whole subject was laid upon the table, and a Committee was appointed to devise a plan for procuring suitable rooms for the use of the Society for the future. The Committee were instructed to report at the evening session, and the meeting adjourned until 7½ o'clock.

Evening Session.—At the evening session, addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. REESE, of Pennsylvania, and Rev. Dr. HAGUE. The last gentleman offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the results of the last year, the Society found incentives to renewed exertion in the work of Bible Distribution, not Bible Translation.

The resolution was adopted. The Committee to procure a permanent location, recommended that $100,000 be raised for the purpose of purchasing a proper building, and that a Committee be appointed to select a location. A Committee of twelve persons was appointed to carry out the recommendations made in the report The Committee was authorized to fill any vacancies that may occur. It was understood that the Committee should act independently of the Board of Managers.

The Society then adjourned, to meet in Cleveland in May next—the regular annual meeting.

WASHINGTON.

Matters at the Capital.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 13, 1852.

NEW DAILY PAPER.

Some exertions are in progress to establish, at the seat of Government, a daily organ of Young America, to be published as a campaign paper until the Election.

The Old Fogies are much pleased with the course the *Democratic Review* has taken, because they consider that it has a tendency to disgust the party with the opposite faction. Judge DOUGLASS, as the responsible Chief of the anti-fogy wing, expresses his profound regret at the course taken by his friend SAUNDERS, and one of the motives for setting on foot the proposed daily organ is to counteract the effect of the *Review's* assaults upon the older leaders of the party. Those engaged in this movement, if they carry out their purpose, will recommend an armistice upon the Slavery question, and will advocate the finality of the Compromise. But, to give the fullest practical effect to this finality, they will recommend that all reference to the controverted subject shall be omitted by the Democratic Convention.

WHIG CAUCUS.

The disagreements in the whig caucus of Friday evening last have been much exaggerated. They would have been prevented altogether but for the adoption of the Senate rules, which do not recognize the previous question, nor any other expedient to stop debate. This was done on the motion of Mr. Cabell of Florida. Mr. Badger recommended that a committee of three Senators and three representatives be raised and be invested with authority to call another meeting and to state the objects of it. This was in answer to the objections of those who considered that the call under which they were then assembled was so general, as not to warrant the decision of Mr. MANGUM, that no business could be brought before the meeting unconnected with appointing a time and place for the national convention Mr. MANGUM said that he should re-affirm his decision if called to the chair at the adjourned meeting, and if over-ruled he would leave the chair. The motion to adjourn for ten days was made by Mr SACKETT of New York, a decided anti-slavery whig, and his motive was conciliation, and to give the compromise whigs the fullest opportunity to reflect upon the expediency of the tests proposed by them, and ample time to prepare those tests in the manner best suited to their final purposes. The adjournment was agreed upon unanimously and took place just at the time when the advocates of the compromise test had talked themselves out, for nearly all the talking was done by them. All difficulties will be arranged before next Tuesday.

The most excited speech that was made, was by Mr. WALSH, of Baltimore, who required the test chiefly because it would be some guarantee of the intention of the North to prevent such scenes as the outrage at Christiana, in which a constituent of his had lost his life, and others were wounded Mr. W forgot to notice the very obvious circumstance, that the unfortunate affray referred to would never have occurred but for the fugitive law, for the perpetuity of which he now demands a pledge from Northern Whigs.

CAPITOL EXTENSION.

The conservatism of the House has defeated the popularity-seeking extravagance of the Senate, in the matter of the laborers on the Capitol The popular branch refused by the vote 19 to 136, to confirm the Senate proposition to pay the laborers for time during which they were unemployed. X. Y.

The walls of Hose-House No 2, at Hartford, fell on Monday, burying five children under the ruins. Three of the children—Philip Foley, 14 years old; Margaret Crawford, 5 years old; Ann Kenney, 10 years old, were killed. James Whalen had his foot badly broken and mashed; Bridget Whalen, 6 years old, dangerously wounded in the head, and arms broken.

A letter in the Boston *Traveller*, states that twelve students, members of the Sophomore class of Yale College, have been expelled. The unfortunates were all members of a secret society, which published in its own name, a few weeks since, a paper containing abusive caricatures on some of the subordinate officers of the Faculty.

The Boston papers state that Lola Montez had a scrimmage at the Howard Atheneum on Saturday night, between the scenes, in which she quarreled with an actor named Parsons, whom, according to one account, she knocked down.

The Mobile papers mention the recognition of the murderer of Mr. Nye, at the jail in Cleveland, O A requisition is to be made upon the Governor for his return to Alabama. The fellow went by the name of Coleman.

The anniversary of sending the fugitive slave Thomas Sims back to his master, was celebrated at Boston, on Monday last, by religious services. Rev. Theodore Parker preached on the occasion

Deacon Daniel Noyes, Treasurer of Andover Theological Seminary, and formerly of the firm of Maynard & Noyes, of this city, died at Andover on Thursday, at the age of 66.

Mrs Bell, wife of Arthur Bell, of Binghamton, N. Y, committed suicide, on the 9th inst., by hanging herself, during a fit of temporary insanity.

The Corporation of Georgetown, D. C., according to the *National Intelligencer*, has, in all, issued about seventy thousand dollars in small notes.

The population of Halifax is stated at nearly 20,000, or 19,000, beside some omitted returns.

WANTED.

DAILY CINCINNATI GAZETTE.—TO PRESSMEN, OR JOB PRINTERS.—A PARTNER WANTED.—The foreman of the *Cincinnati Daily Gazette* expecting soon to leave, after a service of over twenty years, it is desired to secure a competent person to take his place The present proprietors are not practical Printers; hence they desire the services of a practical Job Printer and Pressman, who has had experience in the immediate superintendence of a good Job office, executing all kinds of current Job, Book and Press work, and of Hoe and Adams' presses, of the different kinds, for book, job and newspaper work. It is especially desired to obtain the aid of a qualified Pressman—a practical Job Printer would also be taken. Only those who have had active and immediate supervision, would be taken, and who are fully competent, sober, industrious and reliable men. To persons of the above description, a good opportunity is offered, either as partners in the above-named departments, on the payment of cash, or part cash and part in Adams' Presses. This establishment is now running eight power presses, and their work increases faster than their ability to extend or attend to it An opportunity rarely offered is now presented to suitable persons. Apply, with full particulars, by letter, addressed to

CRAFTS J. WRIGHT,
Gazette Office, Cincinnati, Ohio.
a14-2t*

MEN WANTED—Twenty men, to sell an article wanted in every family. Agents are making $20 per week. Agents for Boston, Philadelphia, Maine, New-Hampshire, Connecticut, with $150, can make $1 500 per annum. Ten men paid wages to travel. Call, or address, post-paid, No. 317 Bowery. a15-3t*

FIVE HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED—To sell LIFE AND SPEECHES OF KOSSUTH, a new family work, and other works. Great inducements offered. Call, or address, post-paid, "American Family Publication Establishment, No. 128 Nassau st., N. Y." a15-1meod*

ADAMS PRESSMAN.—A permanent situation is now open to an experienced workman, and none other need apply, Address H. H., box No. 2,264 Post-office. a15-3t*

TAILOR.—Wanted, a journeyman Tailor who is willing to go a short distance into the country—one that can make Pants and common coats or who would be willing to work under instructions would be preferred. Appiy to

JAMES A. CLARK,
a15-1t. No 643 Broadway, cor. of Bleecker st.

$4 OR $5 PER WEEK.—I will pay any man a good bonus, to give me work in some light, clean, mechanical business, that I can learn quick, and make my board by working nights. Address UNTIRING INDUSTRY, Broadway Post-office. a15-1t*

WANTED BY THOUSANDS THE KNOWLEDGE TO MAKE MONEY FAST—Instruction in five useful and two ornamental arts, by which you can realize a handsome income, will be sent to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, post-paid Address BURT & SMITH, Box No. 50 Broadway Post-Office New-York. a15-3t*

SITUATIONS WANTED—For cooks, general workers, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, chambermaids, waiters, gardeners, farmers, &c., at SELECT PROTESTANT AGENCY, No. 7 Carmine-st, and SOCIETY AGENCY, No. 106 Chambers-st. Only Servants of good character admitted. a8-1m*

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—Who has a practical knowledge of business, and keeping books by double entry. A married man preferred, who would leave the city if required. Address MERCHANT, *Times* office, stating references, last employers, name, salary expected, &c. a14-3t*

AGENTS WANTED.—500 Agents—$25 to $50 a week made in selling a new Family Work. Life and Speeches of Kossuth and other fine books. Call or address post-paid, American Family Publication Establishment, No. 128 Nassau-st. New York up stairs. m24-1m*

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen may be pleasantly accommodated with Breakfast and Tea, (with Dinner on Sundays if required,) at Jersey City, in a private family.—Locality near the water, a few minutes walk from the Ferry. Address A., box 342, Lower Post Office, with unobjectionable references. a12-6t*

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife wish to obtain Board (with two unfurnished rooms) in a private family, or in a house where there are few boarders Satisfactory references given and required. Address immediately A. B., box No. 247 Lower P. O. a15-1t*

BOARDING AND LODGING—At CHAMBERLIN'S NORTH RIVER HOUSE. No. 247 Washington-st. A few permanent boarders can be accommodated at $4 per week; also a few permanent lodgers $1 25, $1 50 and $1 75 per week. a13-1meod*

BOARDING,—Pleasant rooms suitable for families or single Gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 190 Fulton st, between Orange and Pineapple st's, Brooklyn. m26-1m*

BOARDING—Two gentlemen can obtain board at No. 296 Hudson-st. Terms moderate. a14-6t*

LARGE AND NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With breakfast, if required, to single gentlemen, at No. 278 Fourth-avenue a14 6t*

FURNISHED ROOMS, without Board, or with Breakfast and Tea, at No. 199 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, near the South Ferry. Apply immediately. a13 3t*

RAINBOW HOTEL AND DINING ROOMS, No. 27 Beekman-st., N. Y.
m15-1m* W. J. HOWELL.

SCHOOLS.

TEACHERS WANTED.—A Principal and Assistant (male and female,) to take charge, from 1st July next, of the District Free School in the village of Boonton, in Morris Co., N. J. Compensation first year, $600 per annum None need apply but those who intend to follow teaching as a profession Unexceptionable references required as to capacity, qualifications and moral character. Address, post paid, "SCHOOL TRUSTEES, Boonton, Morris Co., N.J. a15-2t*

THE IRVING INSTITUTE—LYON'S Classical and Commercial Boarding School for Young Gentlemen, TARRYTOWN, N. Y—This School has been in successful operation for twelve years, and is well known. Thorough instruction in the common and higher branches of an English education, in the Latin and Greek, the French and Spanish languages, as well as a faithful supervision of morals and manners, is insured to each pupil. Summer Term opens 3d of May. Students admitted at any time Charges $100 for the term Circulars at Nos. 285 and 599 Broadway, No. 76 Bowery, and at the Institute. WILLIAM H. LYON, A. M., Principal and Proprietor. a10-eod1m*

NYACK INSTITUTE.—A SELECT FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—NYACK, Rockland Co., N. Y. LEWIS H. HARDCASTLE, Principal Summer session commences on the 1st Monday in May. Circulars, stating terms, &c., can be obtained at M. H. NEWMAN & CO.'S Book-store, No 199 Broadway; at the Drug-store corner of Mott and Broome-sts; and also at J. C. HUNTINGDON'S, at the corner of 3d-av and 22d-st. Parents wishing to confer with the Principal, will please leave their address at either of the above places, and they will be promptly waited upon. a13-3t*eod*

BOARDING SCHOOL AT SING SING, WESTCHESTER CO., NEW-YORK—The Misses TISDALE will commence their Summer Session on the first Monday in May. They have a fine, healthy location, with ample grounds for out-door exercise. Every attention will be paid to Pupils entrusted to their charge, and every means taken to insure their comfort and mental improvement. For particular reference, apply to Prof. McVICKAR, Columbia College, New-York, or to THOS. D. DOUBLEDAY, Nos. 13 and 14 Park-row, N. Y. a1-3t*eod*

WINANT'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—at Little Ferry, nine miles from Hoboken, N. J., under the direction of A. B. WINANT and Lady. The fifth year of this School (for young lads under 13 years of age) will commence on TUESDAY, the 27th of April. Pupils received at any time. TERMS.—For board, instruction, washing and mending, $27 per quarter. For circulars please apply to Mr. E. P. ROBINSON, No. 54 Pine-st, or Mr. W THURMAN, corner Canal and Vestry-st., N. Y. m1-2mTuThs&S*

THE DUTIES OF THE FLUSHING FEMALE INSTITUTE (St Thomas's Hall,) at Flushing, Long Island, will be resumed on the first Monday in May. For catalogues containing numerous references and an engraving of the Hall, with the terms for Board and Tuition, apply at the book-store, No 138 Nassau-st. a14 3tWThaS* REV WM. H GILDER, A.M., Principal.

BOARDING AND SCHOOLING for children with or without their entire care, at Flatbush, Long Island. Terms moderate Apply to Mrs JAMES SACO, Clarkson-st, or CONGER & RUSSEY, Bank of New-York, Harrison-st. Rev. Mr. VAN KLEEK. a15-3teod*

G. W. SMITH, Teacher of the Piano-Forte, Organ, Singing, thorough bass, &c. Residence No. 1 Wooster-st. Terms moderate. a9-6t*

MORE TESTIMONY—The editorial columns of the country press teem with such spontaneous notices as the one published below, from the Essex *Standard*, Elizabethtown, New-Jersey, Feb 26, 1852. Well may it be said that—

ROBACK'S fame the world pervades,
The press his triumph tells,
And from the North, South, East and West
His glory swells

PRACTICAL USE OF ASTROLOGY.—We know by scriptural proof that the Chaldaic Magi, and the soothsayers and augurers of Egypt, Rome and Assyria, did foretell future events. It is difficult to see, therefore, why we should deny the possibility of the same supernatural act being exercised with equal accuracy at the present day. All other arts and sciences have been improved upon since that day, and why not astrology? The burning stars of night have been supposed, by the greatest men of all ages, to influence the destinies of men. There is now a distinguished Swede residing in New-York, the descendant of a line of astrologers, reaching back for centuries, who professes to read and to translate the language of the stars. We refer to Dr. ROBACK, of No 6 White-st the force of whose predictions, for the last of their accomplishment, has spread far and wide. His impression is, that he derives this extraordinary faculty, or that part at least, from being the seventh son of a seventh son. Be this as it may, it is not denied that he gives advice by which all the varieties of disease are removed or cured—debts collected—worldly prosperity secured—happy marriages brought about—lost property recovered—and a thousand other benefits secured, for a moderate fee. We advise the skeptical to visit him, as we have done, and judge for themselves. It is impossible to doubt the evidence of the senses and the voluntary testimony of multitudes

a15-4t Th&S

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY—Sight and hearing restored. Spectacles and ear-trumpets rendered useless. DR LUTHER, No 89 Prince-street, N. Y. has discovered a treatment that will effectually cure every species of obstructed vision or hearing, no matter from what cause or of how long standing, so that the organs be not destroyed can be consulted personally or by letter at his Infirmary, No 89 Prince-street, second house east of Broadway, from 9 till 3 o'clock. All letters must contain the fee of $1 and be prepaid. a15-4t.

CYLINDER PRESSES FOR SALE—Two Taylor's Cylinder Power Presses, nearly new and in perfect running order. The beds of the Presses measure 44 by 56 inches each As the room occupied by these Presses is desired for more powerful ones, they will be sold at a bargain Apply to S FRENCH, corner of Nassau and Spruce-s s, New-York a15 3t

PRINTING PRESS FOR SALE CHEAP—One of Hoe's superroyal Presses and self-inking machine, in good order Can be seen at work at No. 11 Spruce-st. Inquire of G. B. M.—HOE & CO. on the premises, or of a15 1t* W E SIBELL, cor. Wall and Nassau-st.

HORSES—HORSE OWNERS.—NOTICE—The right, title, and interest of the well known and celebrated Equarian Condition Powders, for the cure of distemper pink eye, fancy loss of appetite, or want of condition in horses, has been transferred to H. S DURHAM as he also the right for sale, which is now at No. 476 Broadway Price, 50 cents. [a15-3t*] W. H. WYATT.

BROOKLYN STEAM SUGAR REFINERY.—The Various grades of Coffee Crushed Sugar, also of Sugar-House Syrup, constantly on hand, for sale by the agents, ADAMS & CUSHMAN, No. 75 Front-st. a7-1m

OLD COLONY CUT NAILS.—For sale by E & J. BUSHING & CO., No. 22 Cliff-st., Agents Old Colony Iron Co. a10 1m

CHICORY.—Prime English, warranted pure, constantly for sale in barrels by
m12-1m WALKER, No 258½ Washington-st.

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER, constantly on hand, and made to order, by
BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL,
a1-1m No. 15 Fulton-st.

WRITING PAPER.—A large and very desirable assortment, for sale by
BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL,
a2-1m No. 115 Fulton-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GEORGE P. PUTNAM

WILL PUBLISH IN A FEW DAYS.—I.—QUEECHY. By the author of "The Wide Wide World." 2 vols. 12mo. In order to secure the author's copyright in the English edition, this work will not be issued till the 24th inst.

II.—Uniform with the above. DOLLARS AND CENTS. 12mo.

III.—THE EAST; or Sketches of Travel in Egypt and the Holy Land. By Rev. J. A. Spencer, A. M. New Edition 12mo.

IV.—KALOOLAH. By Dr. W. S. Mayo. Fifth Edition. 12mo. cloth, $1 25.

V.—THE OPTIMIST. By H. T. Tuckerman. A Series of Essays New Edition. 12mo.

VI.—CLARET AND OLIVES. From the Garonne to the Rhine. By Angus B. Reach. On the 17th inst.

VII.—IDA PFEIFFER'S JOURNEY TO ICELAND, &c. Translated by Charlotte Fenimore Cooper. May 1st.

THE MUSICAL WORLD AND

JOURNAL OF THE FINE ARTS, for April 15, is now ready, and is filled with matter that cannot fail greatly to interest all lovers of music—the composer, the pupil, the virtuoso, the amateur and the general reader. It contains letters from Germany, filled with musical news, by Lowell Mason; ditto from London and other important cities; an impartial and spicy review of musical matters in New-York, Boston, New-Orleans, &c. &c; Biographical Sketches of Paganini and Wm Vincent Wallace; a splendid selection of miscellaneous matter; three pieces of music, which alone are worth a year's subscription; and a resumé of musical intelligence from all parts of the United States. The *Musical World and Journal of the Fine Arts* is published on the 1st and 15th of every month. It contains 24 pages, 4 of which are devoted to choice and popular music, and the musical criticisms, reviews, literary and art matters are of the finest, most agreeable and instructive character. Price, only $1 50 per annum in advance; 10 cents or a single copy. Address (postpaid) OLIVER DYER, Publisher of the *Musical World*, No 257 Broadway, New-York. a15-1t*

LIVES OF CELEBRATED HIGHWAYMEN.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED—THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF TOM KING, the notorious Highwayman and Robber—by the author of "Dick Turpin," "Jack Rann," "Captain Hawke," "Claude Duval," "Paul Clifford," &c. Complete in one volume, with two beautiful Illustrations of Turpin's Ride to York. Price 25 cents.
THOMAS ORMSBY, Publisher, No. 102 Nassau-st.
a15-3t*

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS MORNING—BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS: Their true character, practical operations, and beneficial tendency. With a review of the various objections which have been urged against them, and suggestions for their improvement. Price, 12½ cents.
a15-2t. STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway.

ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS

PUBLISH ON THURSDAY, April 15, CHARITY AND ITS FRUITS, by Jonathan Edwards. Second edition. $1 00

On FRIDAY, 16th, WHEAT OR CHAFF! by Rev. J. C. Ryle, author of "Living or Dead?" &c. 16mo 75c.

On SATURDAY, 17th, CHRIST OUR EXAMPLE; by Caroline Fry, with her autobiography and portrait. 16mo. No 285 Broadway. a15-3t

"PUBLIC SENTIMENT."

NO. 7 OF THIS NEAT and interesting DOLLAR WEEKLY is published this morning. It has already reached a circulation of Nineteen Thousand! A new attraction is offered in the commencement of an original and thrilling local tale, entitled "THE MAID OF MANHATTAN, or, THE MECHANIC'S DAUGHTER!" For sale at all the Periodical Depôts in the principal cities, and at the office, No. 289 Broadway. Price $1 per year, 3 cents single copy. a15-1t*

BOOKS AND PAPER HANGINGS,

SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, WALL PAPERS, WINDOW SHADES and CURTAIN PAPERS, for sale at the very lowest market prices by LEAVITT & ALLEN, Booksellers, No. 27 Dey-st. a10-1w

SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, and STATIONERY, at wholesale. Country merchants and booksellers are invited to call and examine our very large stock, and prices, before buying elsewhere.
a15-1m* KIGGINS & KELLOGG, No. 88 John-st.

DRY GOODS.

READY MADE CLOTHING.—FOR CASH OR CREDIT.—This department of our business is under the direction and management of WILLIAM GARDNER, who has had long experience, and is practical and tasty in this branch of business. We invite the attention of dealers to the style of the stock particularly. LIGHT PROFITS is the system we have adopted, being convinced that it is the popular one. We are prepared to grant liberal terms of credit in this department. We solicit an inspection of the stock from close buyers.
TWEEDY, MOULTON & PLIMPTON,
m22-1m No. 47 Broadway.

SHIRTS, SHIRTS.—2,000 doz white shirts, assorted qualities; 2,000 doz. fancy do. do.; 2,000 doz. hickory, Hamilton check, and flannel shirts; also, a large assortment of drawers—at very low prices.
BANFORD & BROTHER, No. 29 Park Row,
a10-2w opposite the Astor House.

NO. 55 DEY-STREET.

HASTINGS, LIBBEY & FORBY, having closed, by order of the underwriters, their stock saved from the late fire in Nassau-st., are now offering at their New Warehouse, No. 55 Dey-st., an entirely
FRESH STOCK OF DRY GOODS,
and invite the attention of City and Country Buyers, particularly to their WOOLEN, HOSIERY, DRESS GOODS, AND LINEN DEPARTMENTS. a12-6t*

POPULAR TRADE,—BARGAINS! BARGAINS! 1852.
CHESEBROUGH & STEARNS,
wholesale dealers in
SILKS, FRENCH MILLINERY,
and
FANCY GOODS,
No. 163 Broadway,
are now offering at the very lowest prices, a complete and carefully selected assortment of
GOODS
in their line,
comprising all the various styles and designs, consisting in part of the following:
BLACK and FANCY SILKS,
MARCELINES, FLORENCES, SHAWLS,
TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY,
also,
LACES and WHITE GOODS, &c.
to which they would invite the attention of their friends, and the trade generally.
They will offer great inducements to
Cash and close-time buyers,
and they would respectfully solicit an examination of their stock before purchasing elsewhere. Tu&Th*
m1'-6w

FIRST PREMIUM MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT AND STRAW BONNET MANUFACTORY, No. 561 Broadway, near Bleecker's Gardens, New-York.—Mrs. WM SIMMONS respectfully announces to her numerous patrons and the public that she is now prepared to exhibit at her Show Rooms a splendid and unique assortment of Bail inery and Straw Goods, of her own manufacture, in which are combined the modern improvements, latest styles and fashions, together with magnificent selections of Paris Millinery, which, for diversity of patterns, colors and nicety of finish, transcends immeasurably all former importations Also, a large and interesting invoice of Lace, Straws, Straw Blonds, and an endless variety. Merchants and Milliners supplied with pattern Bonnets.
N B—No connection with any other store in the city doing business in the same line. MRS. WM. SIMMONS,
m30-1Steod* No 561 Broadway.

LACES, SHAWLS, SILKS, DRESS GOODS.—Ladies are invited to examine our new and large stock of Thread Lace Goods and Embroideries; among which are some Lace Shawls and Scarfs, at from $50 to $500 each, much under value. Also, a few fine India Shawls for sale, low to close an account; and every variety of new Silk and Dress Goods, purchased at the recent large sales at auction, are offered on most favorable terms, wholesale and retail, by TIFFANY & CUTTING,
a8-6teod* No 341 Broadway.

TO BUYERS OF FANCY GOODS—COMBS BUTTONS THREADS, &c., &c.—Large sales and small profits being the order of the day, we would invite the attention of the trade to a complete assortment of the above Goods, which will be sold at the lowest figures, to cash and short time buyers.
GODDARD & BOGARDUS,
a14-6t* No 29 Nassau-st., opposite Post-Office.

GREAT SALE OF WET GOODS.—The sale of rich goods that were wet at Messrs. A C POILLON'S Silk and Shawl Emporium, during the recent fire over their store, will be commenced THIS MORNING, and great bargains may be expected by all who call.
a14-3t* C. & A. C. POILLON, No 57 Catharine st.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS—OFFICE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, NEW-YORK March 15, 1852—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Chief Engineer, in the City of Chicago Illinois, for the Grading Masonry, Bridging and Superstructure, or either of them, with or without materials, on the following divisions of the Illinois Central Railroad, to wit First division, from Cairo to Big Muddy River, 60 miles; second do from Big Muddy River to Township No. 11, north of the base line of the third principal meridian, 53 miles; sixth do, from Bloomington to the Illinois River 60 miles; eighth do, from Freeport to Dubuque, 67 miles; ninth do, from Chicago to Kankakee River, 55 miles; tenth do, from Kankakee River to Urbana, 70 miles. The proposals must be for the entire length of each division, and will be received at the office in Chicago, as follows. For the sixth and ninth divisions, until April 15, 1852 at noon; for the sixth division, until April 22, 1852, at noon; for the eighth division, until April 29, 1852, at noon; for the first and second divisions, until May 27, 1852, at noon Profiles, plans, and approximate estimates of quantities will be ready for inspection, and blank forms for proposals, and statements of the mode and terms of payment, will be furnished at the office, over the New York and New-Haven Railroad Passenger Station No 33 Canal-st, New-York City, and at the office of the Chief Engineer in Chicago, Illinois, on and after March 25, 1852 The same, so far as relates to the first and second divisions, may also be found at Jonesboro', Union County Illinois; to the sixth division at Lasalle, Lasalle County, Illinois; and to the eighth division at Prospect, Stephenson County, Illinois Separate proposals will also be received at Chicago until the 27th of May, for furnishing Ties, Plank, Bridge Timber, and Piles for the whole or any part of the Road Specifications may be obtained on and after the 1st of April 1852 by application at the office of the Chief Engineer in Chicago. Satisfactory references will in all cases be required
JOSEPH E. BOMAN,
Engineer-in-Chief Illinois Central Railroad.
Illinois papers please copy and send a paper to No 3 Hanover-st., New-York. m24-tMyI

WATCHES PER STEAMER "AFRICA," FROM LIVERPOOL.—Received from Liverpool a small invoice of:
English Gold Hunting Patent Levers $55, $65
Gold Lever Watches, capped and jewelled, $30, $35, $40.
Ladies fine Gold watches, as low as $25.
Silver Cylinder Escapement Watches, $10.
Silver Lever Watches, full jewelled, $15
English Silver Patent Levers, (best quality) $30.
JOHN C. X. JURGENSEN, Importer of Watches, No. 398 Broadway, cor Fulton-st, (up stairs) and No 254 Bowery. a15 6t*

DR. FAUCHTWANGER'S OFFICE has been removed to No 141 Maiden-lane, where his celebrated Chemical Preparations may be had permanently viz: Disinfecting Liquid Chemical White Oil Soap Fly paper, Bleached Sulphate Ammonia, Prussian, Pallidum, Nickel Cadmium, Bismuth, Best Rouge, Vienna Lava, Oxide Potassium, German Manganese Oxide Uranium, for the English Poultice Cloth, or Pompeio Pitina Poultice an indispensable substitute for poultice or fomentation, for manufacturer's agency, No 41 Maiden lane Daguerreotype Pyrotechnic, and Glass Makers' Materials, and rare Metals prepared and imported a11-1mood*

PROSPECT HILL WATER CURE PORT CHESTER, N. Y—DR. NICHOLS and Mrs. GOVE NICHOLS will receive at their establishment, on the first MONDAY in May, a class of Young Ladies for a course of Physiological and Academical Education based upon physiological principles Circulars may be obtained at FOWLERS & WELLS'S, No. 131 Nassau-st, or of Dr. NICHOLS No. 9 Clinton-place. a12-Stawlm*

SPRING STYLE HATS, of the French Elastic Stiff, manufactured from the finest imported plushes, which for brilliancy of finish and durability will bear the test with any offered with our beautiful patterns of Spring Caps. AT MONARQUE'S, No. 128 Bowery. a15-4m

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.—A dwelling-house in 13th-st, near 9th av.....$450
Also, No. 214 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., Fitzroy-place..... 650
Also, No 158 West 21st-st, between 7th and 8th-avs..... 750
Also, West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs—2 story and attic..... 250
Also, West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs..... 625
Also in Greenwich-av., between Charles and Perry-sts. 750
Also, in 7th-av., near 34th-st.—4 stories high..... 500
Also, in 34th-st., near 8th av.—high basement..... 550
Also, stone and dwelling, 7th-av., near 34th-st..... 500
Also, store, back room and kitchen..... 225
Apply 8th-av., corner 16th-st, from 7 in morning to 9 in evening. [a15-3t*] J. DENHAM

HOUSE TO LET and FURNITURE FOR SALE. A very cheap—A very genteel two-story and attic house in Hanover-place, Brooklyn. Rent $250. It is newly furnished, last September, and is in beautiful condition with pier glasses, tapestry carpets, mahogany and rose wood furniture, lace curtains. There is gas throughout the house, and very fine chandeliers. The furniture will be sold at a bargain, and terms easy. Possession immediately. For full particulars inquire of F. COLTON, No. 59 Beekman-st a15-2t*

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Brown stone front House, 20 by 50; lot 98 ft. 9 in by 20 ft., 24th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., modern improvements. Terms easy. Also, a large brown stone front House, with stores and modern improvements, 4th-av, near 28th-st; also several others in different parts of the city, desirable for residences or investment Apply to (personal or by letter) FOSTER & VAN OSTRAND, No. 445 West-st. a15-4t*

ROOMS TO LET—Suitable for engravers, jewelers, and light manufacturers, in the building No. 80 Nassau-st Also, the 4th and attic stores of the building No 19 Wall-st, suitable for the same purposes. Apply to
a15-1t* GEO. CHESTERMAN, No. 88 Nassau st.

STORES AND DWELLINGS AND APARTMENTS TO LET, corner of 3d-av and 30th-st, corner of Broadway and 68th-st. Two three-story brick buildings in 53d-st., near 5th-av., suitable for one or more families.

TO LET—Five three-story brick buildings, 20x40 each, Croton water, &c., in 50th-st, near Broadway; will be finished early in the summer. Inquire on the premises, and of A. C. DAYTON, Bonded Warehouse, corner of Exchange-place and Broadway. a8-eod10w*

HOUSES TO LET.—Four new brown stone front houses, furnished with chandeliers and gas fixtures complete, plate glass windows, heaters, baths, &c., located in a good neighborhood; rent $500. One splendid brown stone house in Brooklyn; rent $700. One brick do—$400. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st., up stairs. a9-2w

HOUSE TO LET.—A story and basement modern brick house, marble mantels sliding-doors, good under cellar, 13 rooms well closeted, in a healthy location Rent, $350—in Powers-st., between Dean and Bergen-sts, four minutes from Court and New-Haven Railroad Passenger Station No 33 Canal-st, New-York City, and at the office of the Chief Engineer in Chicago, Illinois, on and after March 25, 1852 The same, so far as relates to the first and second divisions, may also be found at Jonesboro', Union County Illinois; to the sixth division at Lasalle, Lasalle County, Illinois; and to the eighth division at Prospect, Stephenson County, Illinois Separate proposals will also be received at Chicago until the 27th of May, for furnishing Ties, Plank, Bridge Timber, and Piles for the whole or any part of the Road Specifications may be obtained on and after the 1st of April 1852 by application at the office of the Chief Engineer in Chicago. Satisfactory references will in all cases be required
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New-York Daily Times.

TURKEY.

Statistics of Turkey—Condition of the Country, &c.

Correspondence of The New-York Daily Times.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, Jan. 19, 1852.

A semi-official journal of the capital, published in French, has, in a late number, given some statistics of the Capital and the Empire, which, as Turkish statistics are rare, and as I think these are as reliable as various other estimates that have been given, I will abridge for your readers. The population of Constantinople, including the suburbs, is 975,000 souls. This is larger than any estimate made by Europeans from data in their possession. Less than one-half of these are Mussulmans. The whole number of slaves is 47,000, of which number 42,000 are females. The greater part of the females are black, and perform the part of house servants. The principles of the Mussulman religion would exclude female servants other than slaves from free intercourse with a family. Of course the male or female white slaves, called Circassian, are very few, and confined to the rich.

UBICINI, in his *Lettres sur la Turquie*, gives to the Ottoman Empire a population of 35,500,000. The official editor thinks that the actual population falls but 500,000 short of 40,000,000. The addition of 4,000,000 he obtains by counting the Arabs between Bagdad and Mecca, the Negroes beyond Nubia and Cordufan, and the Nomadic Curds on the confines of Persia. It is certainly right to count these, for the purpose of exalting the glory of the Empire, though such Ishmaelitish, and Cushic, and Ham races contribute nothing to the strength of the Empire, but are rather a perpetual incubus upon it.

In Turkey in Europe, the same editor finds among the different races 5,500,000 Mussulmans, and among the same and other races, 9,670,000 of the Greek religion. If the Christian races of Turkey in Europe are not two to one of the Mussulmans, it is an important fact in reference to the immediate future of this part of the Ottoman Empire. A dominant race, with all the power in its hands, need not have the greatest difficulty in maintaining its superiority, having the immensely preponderating weight of numbers in Turkey in Asia, unless some of the Christian powers of Europe come to the aid of theChristians.

In the mixed Mussulman, Greek and Catholic population of Bosnia, all being of the Slavonic race, the Government claims to have been successful during the last year, in spite of rebellion, in introducing all the reformed institutions of the Empire, and to have essentially broken down the feudalism which has existed there for so many hundred years. Bosnia contains about 1,200,000 inhabitants. They are kindred, in almost every particular, with their neighbors, the Croatians. As peasants, or nobles, they have not the first ideas of *civil* liberty; and Austrian intrigue, in case of any trouble with Turkey, can do but little to foment any lasting disaffection among them, to the Caliph of Islamism, though she may and has furnished them with supplies and with engineer officers.

DEATH OF A SCHOLAR.

M. PETRUS KERAME, one of our Eastern literati, has just deceased. He was a Maronite Christian, of Mount Lebanon, and regarded by Mussulmans and Christians as one of the most learned in the empire, in his knowledge of the Arabic. When the Emir Beshir, Governor of Lebanon, was obliged to leave it in 1840, M. KERAME, his secretary, came with him. The Porte, to honor his merit, and to profit by his scholarship, had made him a member of the Bureau of Translations; and when the Academy of Sciences was organized, he was one of the first Corresponding Members chosen. It should be noted that there are no full members of this new Academy, other than Mussulmans. The respect with which Mussulmans, of whatever language, speak of the Arabic scholars of Mount Lebanon, who are all either Christians or Druses, is remarkable, and indicates a low standard of philological knowledge among the followers of the Prophet, whose sacred studies are all in the Arabic language. M. KERAME has won a rare token of regard from a Mussulman friend, a member of the same Bureau, who has had the hardihood to publish a few complimentary lines to his memory, in a Turkish newspaper. Such an amenity of Mussulmanism we hope, though unparralleled, is indicative that the era of good feeling is wide and widening.

EXPORTS OF WOOL.

Of the beautiful Angora wool there was exported from Turkey, last year, about 1,600,000 pounds. It cannot be had now at Angora under eight piastres, or thirty-three cents the pound.

KOSSUTH.

You will not suppose that the splendid reception America has given KOSSUTH will make any impression in Turkey. Few Turks will know the least tittle about the matter, and whatever interest it might have created in other minds here, and in other circumstances, has been thwarted by the news from France, which takes away, for the present, all hope of any national movements for liberty. But America shall afford a home to all the proscribed, till the day when the enlightened of Europe shall refuse to sell their birthright for messes of pottage. G. R. L.

Letter of Mr. Webster.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 10.

DEAR SIR; I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th inst., and thank you for what you are pleased to say of my fidelity to great national Whig principles. I trust there is not a man in the country who doubts my approbation of those measures, which are usually called "Compromise Measures," or my fixed determination to uphold them steadily and firmly. Nothing but a deep sense of duty led me to take the part which I did take in bringing about their adoption by Congress, and that same sense of duty remains with unabated force. I am of opinion that those measures, one and all, were necessary and expedient, and ought to be adhered to by all friends of the Constitution, and all lovers of their country. That one among them which appears to have given the greatest dissatisfaction, I mean the Fugitive Slave Law, I hold to be a law entirely constitutional, highly proper, and absolutely essential to the peace of the country. Such a law is demanded by the plain written words of the Constitution; and how any man can wish to abrogate or destroy it, and at the same time say that he is a supporter of the Constitution, and willing to adhere to those provisions in it, which are clear and positive injunctions and restraints, passes my power of comprehension. My belief is, that when the passions of men subside, and reason and true patriotism are allowed to have their proper sway, the public mind, North and South, will come to a proper state upon these questions. I do not believe that further agitation can make any considerable progress at the North. The great mass of the people, I am sure, are sound, and have no wish to interfere with such things as are, by the Constitution, placed under the exclusive control of the separate States. I have noticed, indeed, not without regret, certain proceedings to which you have alluded, and in regard to these, I have to say, that gentlemen may not think it necessary or proper, that they should be called upon to affirm, by resolution, that which is already the existing law of the land. That any positive movement to repeal or alter any or all the Compromise measures would meet with any general encouragement or support, I do not at all believe. But, however that may be, my own sentiments remain, and are likely to remain quite unchanged. I am in favor of upholding the Constitution, in the general, and all its particulars. I am in favor of respecting its authority and obeying its injunctions; and to the end of life shall do all in my power to fulfil honestly and faithfully, all its provisions. I look upon the compromise measures as a proper, fair, and final adjustment of the questions to which they relate, and no reagitation of those questions, no new opening of them, no effort to create dissatisfaction with them, will ever receive from me the least countenance or support, concurrence or approval, at any time, or under any circumstances.

I am, with regard, your ob't servant,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

G. A. TAVENNER, Esq.

From the West Indies.

By the steamer *Merlin* from St. Thomas, *via* Bermuda, we have later dates from these parts. Our files from Bermuda are to the 5th inst., and from St. Thomas to the 27th March.

By way of Bermuda, we have also received later advices from various parts of the West Indies.

The anxiety that had been felt in Bermuda, for the safety of the *Merlin*, was terminated by her safe arrival from St. Thomas, where her detention has been caused by running ashore.

Rev. A Forrester, of Halifax, N. S., arrived to relieve Rev. James Adam, in the pastoral charge of the people of the Free Church of Scotland, in the Bermuda Islands.

The Bermuda *Royal Gazette* mentions the loss of the brig *Favorite*, Capt. SANDERS, on the 22d February, while on the way from Bermuda to Alexandria, Va.

On the morning of 7th March, Vice Admiral Sir Geo. F. Seymour, changed his flag on board the Cumberland, on his promotion, from blue to white, at the fore.

The *Royal Gazette* congratulates the public of Bermuda on the present state of the Gaol in Hamilton; there are at present but four persons under restraint within its walls.

A felucca captured by H. M. steamer *Sampson*, off the coast of Africa, in October last, is supposed to have foundered with a prize crew on board, consisting of Lieut. Gilbert Elliot, W. Wood, midshipman, and twelve seaman. She was last seen off the Isle of St. Thomas.

From Turks Island, we have dates to the 17th March. A large quantity of salt of the best description was lying ready for shipment, at Grand and Salt Cay.

The Antigua *Observer*, of the 27th ult., contains the particulars of the death of the Treasurer of that Island, Anthony Musgrave, Esq., M. D.

The house of Assembly of the Bahamas has memorialised Her Majesty praying to have the disposal of the Fund raised there for the support of the Crown. The special cause of this memorial seems to be the reported intention of the Imperial government to withdraw progressively from the Bahamas the Stipendiary Justices in the receipt of salaries from the Home Government.

GUADALOUPE.—*Important to Ship Masters and others.*—We observe by a Proclamation issued by the Governor of Guadaloupe, that the following regulations will be observed at *The Saints*, in consequence of French Guiana being made a penal settlement.

Firstly.—From and after the arrival at the Saints of the ship *Orne*, no boats or crafts whatever, sailing or playing within the vicinity of the Saints, shall not, during the night, approach so near the shores of those Islands as to be within cannon shot.

Secondly.—Every night, half an hour after the setting of the sun, a gun shall be fired from one of the batteries of "La Terre de Haut." From that time until the rising of the sun, every vessel or boat which shall not contrary to the foregoing regulation shall be fired at—the first gun to be loaded with blank cartridge by way of notice; the second and every other, should such become necessary, shall be shotted—the expense of discharging such guns to be defrayed by the owner or the master of the vessel or other craft.

Thirdly.—The Military, Commandant and the Intendant Commissary are directed, in so far as each is concerned, to see to the due observance of the present Proclamation, which shall be recorded in all places where it shall be necessary.

MARRIED.

April 7, by Rev. Mr. White, of North Orange, New-Jersey, Mr. ALBERT H. MANN, of Brooklyn, L. I., to Miss ARTHUSA H. BOOK, of Killingly, Conn.

DIED.

Departed this life, on Friday, April 9, after a long and severe illness, of disease of the lungs, CATHERINE HANNAM, aged 25 years, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Warner of South 4th-st., Williamsburg.

Her remains were interred on Monday, 12th inst., in the Cemetery of the Evergreens, Long Island.

On Wednesday, April 14, WINFIELD HENRY, the only child of Ann Eliza and Gershom B. Smith, aged 1 year, 3 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral to-morrow (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 653 4th-st., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

At his residence in New-Albany, Ind., on the 29th ult., ABA MANN, Esq., in the 83d year of his age, for many years a resident of this City.

On Monday evening, 12th inst., after a short illness, CHARLOTTE, widow of the late Geo. W. Niven, Esq., in the 64th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also of her son-in-law, Mr. Hegeman, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, Thursday af ernoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence No 6 Harrison-street.

Departed this life, on Monday afternoon, 12th inst., after a lingering illness, in the 3d year of her age, MARGARET, wife of Jas. Wiggins.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at 9½ A. M., on Thursday, 15th inst., from her late residence, No. 61 North Moore-st. The remains will be taken to the Ref. Pres. Cemetery, at Bronxville, for interment. a13-31*

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 14

$2,000	U. S. 5s, '65	105¾	
12,000	Penn. State 5s	93¾	
6,000	Erie Incomes	97¼	
6,000	Erie Conv., '71	b30	96
15,000	do	b3	95¾
1,000	do, '52		96¼
2,000	Hud. 2d Mort		97½
2,000	Harlem Ex. Certif.		80
1,000	do		80¼
5	Bank America		115¾
30	Del & Hud. Canal		110½
115	Merch. Ex Bank		108
5	Hanover Bank		102¾
20	Irving Bank		101
40	Citizens' Bank		102
200	Peoples Bank		104½
50	Star Bank		102½
200	Ocean Bank		104
20	Pacific Bank		105
20	Metropolitan Bank		107
60	National Fire Co		135
250	Mercer Canal	b3	19¾
200	do	b15	19¾
100	do	b30	19¾
100	do		19½
400	Canton Co	s3	81½
50	do	s60	81¾
50	do	s60	81½
100	do		81¾
50	Edgeworth Co		8½
50	Harlem Railroad		76
162	do		75½
12	do		75¾

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Pennsylvania 5s	b60	91
5,000	do		93½
2,000	Erie Convert. '71		95½
1,000	North Ind. R. R.		96
250	Canton Company	b10	82
250	do	s60	81½
50	do		81¾
120	do	b10	82
50	do	b10	84
50	Ocean Bank		104
100	Seventh Ward Bank		115
125	North Ind. R. R.		19¼
50	Montgomery Zinc		6
100	New-Jersey Zinc	b10	13½
550	do		13¼
300	do		13½
100	Harlem Railroad		76½
15	Nicaragua Trans. Co.		43¾
50	do		44
50	do	b30	44¾
200	Ports. Dry Dock	b10	7½
200	do	s10	7½
25	Roch & Syr. R. R.		115
50	Nor. & Wor. R. R.	s3	85½
75	do	s3	85¾
200	Erie Railroad		89
100	do	b20	89¼
260	Reading Railroad	b30	74
200	do	s4m	73
200	do		73¾
50	do	s60	73¾
100	do	b60	74¼
200	do		74

WEDNESDAY, April 14—6 P.M.

The Stock market showed further symptoms of weakness this forenoon, and there was a decline of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. in the Railroads, and a fractional falling off in Bonds. But in the afternoon the recovery was sudden and general, and the closing rates fully up to the Second Board on Tuesday. The business of the day was only to a moderate extent in the Fancies, except Reading, which sold largely both in and out of the Board at 74. Canton Company recovered part of the decline, and was quite firm and in demand at the Second Board. The short sellers of Harlem are timid in making contracts, and the Stock was bid up to 76¼, without inducing a supply for the demand.

In Bonds and Loans, the changes were not remarkable. Philadelphia orders to sell Pennsylvania fives reduced the bids at the close to 93⅛. Harlem Extension Bonds sold at 80½, an advance of 4 ₱ cent. on the last transactions. Very few are offered on the market. The Bonds bear 7 ₱ cent. interest, and are convertible into common stock.

We notice a continuance of demand for investment shares. Domestic capital is, to all appearances, rapidly accumulating: the increased private deposits in the banks show this. Cautious and old-fashioned people, in many cases, prefer established stocks at a high premium to railroad bonds and new railroad shares, below par, however tempting the interest, and the amount daily put into Bank shares, Utica, New-Jersey, and Rochester Railroads, Delaware and Hudson, &c., is on the increase. Some of the most recently established banks are selling at 104@107 ₱ cent. It is not altogether certain there is not a touch of the "fancy" in all this, as a large share of the dividends of these very banks are made out of loans on securities which the eager dividend-drawing stockholder, acting for himself, would reject as questionable.

Money keeps in large supply. The Sub-Treasury disbursed $270,000 to-day, reducing the balance to $3,350,000. Some 5 ₱ cent. loans were called in, but we heard of no case in which they were not renewed through other channels. Nothing was done in Exchange. A large amount of Sterling was left over for the Boston packet, and as the activity in Cotton was renewed to-day, it is probable the supply will not very soon decrease.

The general markets looked healthy to-day. The sales of Cotton were 2,600 bales. Flour and Grain are both in good demand, at the reduced figures, and Provisions are doing remarkably well.

We add the following to our compilation of City Bank Reports:

I. Specie strength as compared with circulation and deposits, throwing off fractional thousands.

	March 27, 1852.			December 20, 1851.		
	Specie.	Deposits and Circulation.	Rate Specie to	Specie.	Deposits and Circulation.	Rate Specie to
22 Banks.	$4 640 000	28,964,000	16	3,869,000	22 898,000	
America	1,434 000	2,23 000	52¼	1,174,000	2 477,000	47½
City	237 000	1,199,000	20	156 000	1 037,000	15
Manhattan	401 000	2,163,000	19¼	403,000	1,935,000	21
Phenix	376,000	1,733,000	15	135,000	1,310 000	9
Hanover	93,000	733,000	12¾	66 000	463,000	14¼
Chemical	142 000	1,208 000	11	148,000	1 169 000	12½
Mercantile	79 000	767,000	10¼	44,000	571 000	8
Bowery	48,000	973, 00	5	28,000	825,000	3½
Ocean	123 000	960,000	12	57 000	782 000	7¼
Pacific	27,000	533,000	5	43,000	508,000	8½
Dry Dock	11,000	1 2 000	10	8,000	69,000	11½
33 Banks	$7,511,000	42,162 000	17¾	$ 129 000	32,434,000	19

II—Position with reference to each other and with distant Banks, and the amount of "cash items," other than specie:

	March 27, 1852.			December 20, 1851.		
	Dr. Bk.	Cr. Bk.	Cash Items.	Dr. Bk.	Cr. Bk.	Cash Items
America	$1 008 000		6 7 000	542,000		413 000
City	9 000		284,000		10,000	192 000
Manhattan	231,000		474 000	245 000		565,000
Phenix	573,000		661,000	638,000		425 000
Hanover		59,000	151,000		38,000	181 000
Chemical	12,000		35 000	9 000		68 000
Mercantile		2 000	148 000	1.000		141,000
Bowery		57 000	31 000	11 000		52 000
Ocean		16 000	172 000	35 000		211 000
Pacific		25 000	37 000	24,000		47 000
Dry Dock		76,000	27 000		12,000	92 000

III.—Loans and discounts of every sort, including the columns "Loans and Discounts, except to Directors and Brokers;" "Loans, &c., to Directors;" "All sums due from Brokers;" "Real Estate;" "Bonds and Mortgages," and "Stocks," as compared with Capital Stock

	March 27, 1852.		December 20, 1851.	
	Investments.	Capital.	Investments.	Capital.
22 Banks	48,544,000	21 885 000	42,956 000	21 850,000
America	4,056,000	2,601,200	3,718,000	2,001 000
City	1 583,000	726 000	1,558,000	720,000
Manhattan	2 943 000	2,050,000	3,87,000	2 000 000
Phenix	2,783,000	1,200 000	2,875 000	1,200 000
Hanover	589,000	500 000	715 000	480,000
Chemical	1,886 000	300 000	1,614,000	300 000
Mercantile	1,216 000	600 000	1,079,000	600,000
Bowery	1 262 000	356,650	1,180,000	356 650
Ocean	1,701,000	1,000 000	1,600,000	1,000 000
Pacific	894,000	442 700	899 090	422 700
Dry Dock	271 000	200 000	225,000	200,000
Total 33 Banks	$48,946,000	31, 00,350	63,272 000	31,180 350

The comparative receipts of the following articles of produce at New-Orleans, are made up to our latest mail report, April 7.

	1852.	1851.
Cotton, bales	1,149,932	823,757
Bacon, packages	52.000	76,000
Bacon, bulk, lbs	34.000	125,000
Beef, packages	11,000	11,000
Corn, sacks	764,000	565,000
Flour, bbls	655.000	707,000
Lard, packages	195.000	205,000
Lead, pigs	88 000	125,000
Molasses, bbls	191.600	165.000
Pork, bbls	188.000	237,000
Pork, bulk, lbs	6,613,000	9,997,000
Sugar, hhds	110,000	106,000
Tobacco, hhds	20,000	23,000
Whisky, bbls	86.000	106.000
Wheat, bbls	25,000	65,000

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, April 14.

Our PROVISION market is excited by private advices and orders from New-York. Everything has advanced, and sales were made of 500 bbls. MESS PORK at $17 300 000 lbs. of SIDES and SHOULDERS, in bulk, sold at 3½c. and 7c. 400 bbls. LARD changed hands at 9c., likewise 1,000 kegs.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, April 14.

COTTON sales to-day 2,100 bales, at 6@8¾c. The market is firm at very full prices.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, April 14—6 P. M.

ASHES—Seem firm, but inactive. The transactions reach nothing but 50 bbls.—Pots at $5 ¾; and Pearls $6 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is in better request at unaltered rates, which are however more buoyant, under the influence of a prospective decrease in supplies. The business of the day exceeds 2,000 bales, within the following range:

	Atlantic Ports.	Florida.	Other Gulf Ports.
Inferior	6¼—	6¼—	6¼—
Ordinary low to good	7 @7¼	7 @7¼	7 @7¼
Middling low to good	7¼@7¾	7¼@7¾	8 @8¼
Middling fair to fair	8¼@8¾	8¼@—	9 @9¾
Fully fair to good fair	9 @—	—@—	—@—

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands continue to tend downward. The ample stock and anxiety to sell, depress the market. There is more coming down the river, and constwise arrivals are heavy; speculative holders are particularly solicitous to realize, and show some indifference about price. The shipping demand is modera e, and that for the East, fair. There is considerable inquiry from local dealers. The sales include 10,000 bbls. Four, at $3 68@$3 75; Superfine. No 2, at $3 75@$3 87½; ordinary to st. ught State and good common Orleans, at $4 12½@$4 31¼; choice State, favorite Ohio and mixed Western, at $4 31¼@$4 50; fair to fancy Indiana and Michigan at $4 50@$4 75; fancy Genesee, at $4 77½@$5 12½; fancy Ohio, at $5 06@$5 18¾; extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $5 18¾@$5 50; and extra Genesee, at $5 18¾@$5 81¼. Canadian is more willingly exhibited for sale at $4 12½ ₱ bbl.; the rate procured for 1,000 bbls. superfine, this evening. Southern is barely so firm, though in the absence of large supplies and during the prevalence of an active demand, it is difficult to pur chase at a decline; about 1,200 bbls mixed to favorite ordinary Alexandria, Baltimore, Columbia, &c., were disposed of at $4 18¾@$4 37½. Rye Flour is plenty and cheaper at $3 43¾@$3 50 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal has fallen a little, 100 bbls. Jersey having been taken at $3 25, and some Brandywine at $3 43¾.

GRAIN—Wheat is in active request for consumption and export but the protracted variance of parties about price, impedes transactions, and we have none other than a sale of 3,600 bushels red Southern, at 91@95c., to record. Rye is pretty firm at the recent decline—2,000 bushels having found buyers at 76c ₱ bushel. Barley is in moderate demand, with sales of 800 bushels fair two-rowed, at 72c. Oats are scarce and wanted, at 38@41c. for Western, and 41@44c. for Northern. Corn is gradually receding—the quantity offering being larger, and the demand for shipment and home use restricted. The sales embrace only 8,700 bushels mixed and yellow Southern and Jersey at 65@66c.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less abundant and more in demand, with sales of 400 bbls. new prime at $16 50@$16 75, and new Mess at $18 50. Pickled Meats are doing better in 250 packages extra sugar-cured changed hands to-day at 8@9¼c for Shoulders, and 8¼@9¼c. for Hams. Lard is briskly sought after and is a shade dearer, with sales of 800 bbls. prime at 9¼@9½c ₱ lb. Beef seems scarce and buoyant, 150 bbls having been sold at $5 75@$6 75 for prime, and $12 75 for mess. Prime mess and Beef Hams remain as last noticed. There is less doing in Butter and Cheese at yesterday's prices.

In FREIGHTS rates continued heavy—to Liverpool, 800 to 1,000 bales of Cotton were reported at about 7-32d., some lots of Flour were engaged at about 1s. 2d., while some sels demanded 1s. 3d.@1s. 4d. To London, 1,000 bbls. Flour were engaged at 1s. To Havre, the rate was 4½c. There was no change in rates to California. A Dutch vessel was loaded for the North of Europe with Rye at 7d.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Wednesday.—First Board*—$900 Pennsylvania 5s, 101¼; $990 do, 101½; $3,500 Pennsylvania 5s, b5wn. 93¼; $3 000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '70, b5wn. 95; $3,300 Lehigh 6s, 82½; $1 400 do, 82½; $3 000 do, 3d, 82½; $2,000 City 5s, '71, 90; $2,000 Reading 6s, '70, 80; $500 Reading Mortgage 6s, '43, 85½, 6 shs Camden and Amboy Railroad, 2d, 142½; 250 Beaver Meadow Railroad, b10, 50; Vicksburg Railroad, b5, 16; 9 Pennsylvania Bank 116¼; 6 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, b5wn 70¼; 20 Girard Bank, 13.

Between Boards—$4,000 Pennsylvania 5s, cash, 93; $5 000 do, cash 93⅛, $5,600 do, 93⅛; 300 shs Reading Railroad, 37

Second Board—$100—Pennsylvania 5s, 93; $1,000 do, 2d, 93¼; $570 do, 93; $3 000 do, 93¼; $1 000 Reading Mortgage 6s, '43, 85½; $360 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '70, 3d, 93; $5,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '68, int on, b5, 51; $1.000 Reading 6s, '70, 80; $100 City Railroad 6s, 104¼; $110 Lehigh Interest, 9½; 10 shs. Pennsylvania Railroad, 44¼; 20 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 18½; 22 United States Bank, 3¼; 5 Mechanics' Bank, 39¾

After Board—$1,500 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '68, int. on, b5 51; 100 shs. Long Island Railroad, 11¼; 100 do. s5, 11¼; 350 Morris Canal, s5, 19½; 18 Pennsylvania Bank, 116¼

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 118¼@118¾; do do.'67, 118@118¾; Pennsylvania 5s, 93¼@93½; Reading R. R., 37@37½; do Bonds, 70, 80@80½; do. Mortgage 6s, '68, 85¼@85½; Pennsylvania R. R., 44¼@45; Morris Canal, 19¼@19½; Schuylkill Nav. int. on, 5c¼@5¼; Long Island, 11¼@11½; Vicksburg, 15½@16¼; Girard Bank 13@13½; U. S. Bank 3¼@3⅜.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE....April 14.
By A. J. Bleecker.

(Property known as the Mitchell-Odeler Estate)

1	lot corner av-A and 115th-st., 25x94	$365
5	lots adjoining, each 25x94, $305 each	1,525
1	lot corner 116 h-st., 25x94	310
2	lots on rear lot on 116th-st., each 25x100, $315 each	630
4	lots adjoining, each 25x100, $310 each	1,240
5	lots adjoining, each 25x100, $305 each	1,525
1	gore adjoining, 25x100	285
1	gore adjoining, 25x100	195
1	gore adjoining, 25x100	120
1	gore adjoining, 25x100	80
3	lots corner 116th-st and 1st-av, each 25x94, $260 each	780
4	lots adjoining, each 25x94, $300 each	1,200
1	lot corner 117th-st., 25x94	340
1	lot rear on 116th-st 25x100	330
2	lots adjoining, each 25x100, $320 each	640
2	lots adjoining each 25x100 $330 each	660
2	lots adjoining each 25x100, $315 each	630
4	lots adjoining, each 25x100, $310 each	1,240
2	lots adjoining, each 25x100, $315 each	610
4	lots adjoining, each 25x100, $330 each	1,320
2	gores corner 120th st and 2d-av, $340 each	680
1	lot adjoining, 25x100	365
1	lot adjoining, 25x100	370
1	gore adjoining	320
1	gore adjoining	315
1	gore adjoining	255
1	gore adjoining	190
5	gores on 122d-st., near 2d-av, $100 each	500
4	gores near above, $120 each	480
1	gore near 1st	195
1	gore adjoining	150
2	gores adjoining, $50 each	100
1	lot corner 115th-st and av-A, 25x94	350
1	l t adjoining, 25x94	300
4	lots adjoining, each 25x94, $235 each	1,140
1	gore adjoining	215
1	gore adjoining	270
1	lot on 115th st near av-A, 25x100	140
1	lot adjoining, 25x100	125
1	gore adjoining	200
1	gore adjoining	155
2	gores adjoining, $70 each	140

Passengers Arrived.

In Steamship Merlin, from St. Thomas and Bermuda—W. Donaldson, Peter Anna.

MINIATURE ALMANAC. THIS DAY.
SUN—Rises..... 5 23 | Sets..... 6 38 | MOON—Rises..... 4 03
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 5 44 | Gov Island 6 31 | Hell Gate.. 8 12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....APRIL 13, 1852.

Cleared.

Steamship Southerner, Foster, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ship Catharine, Wilson, Charleston, T. Wardle.

Ship American Eagle, Merse, London, Grinwold & Wiley.

Ship Josiah Quincy, Endicott, San Francisco, Jas. Smith & Son.

Bark Chieftain, Drinkwater, Matanzas, Nesmith & Sons.

Bark Mopang, Leesgang, Cardenas, R. C. Reed.

Brig Carbon, Langhorn, Georgetown, S. C., P. Buck & Co.

Brig Sarah Ellen, York, St Johns P. R., Nesmith & Sons.

Brig Amelia, (Russ) Ornstrom, St. Petersburg, Funche & Meincke.

Brig Tevere, (Sard) Gallo, Zara, master.

Brig L. R. Palmer, Park, Cardenas, Nesmith & Sons.

Brig Florence, Ray, Nuevitas, Peck & Church.

Brig Astrel, Brown, Portland, H. B. Brookman.

Brig Alexines, (recleared,) Amesbury, Havana, R. W. Trundy.

Schr Mary B. Knapp, Wilson, Cape Haytien, P. Edes.

Schr Frank McMath, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Schr. Florio Ober, Port au-Prince, Nesmith & Sons.

Schr. Atlantic, Nickerson, Salem, & W. Jeopes & Co.

Schr. Michigan, Blissett, Baltimore, Johnson & Lowden.

Schr. Maria Fleming, Corson, Wilmington, Del., master.

Schr. D. W. Bratley, Wrabble, Plymouth, N. C., master.

Schr. Almira, Smith, Richmond, C. H. Fry.

Prop Vanora, Hand, Philadelphia, W. H. Thompson.

Barge Planet, Drake, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

Steamship Merlin, (Br.) Cope, St. Thomas via Bermuda 4 days, passengers to E. Cunard, Jr.

Packet ship Siddons, Briggs, Liverpool, March 18th, with mdse. and 385 pass. to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ship Sup Wan Winkle, Lowber, Liverpool 25 ds., mdse. and 481 pass. to J. B. Kitchen. The R. V. W. has been ds. W. of George's Shoals.

Ship Macedonian, (of Bath,) Snow, Havana 13 ds, sugar to R. L. & A. Stuart. Has been 7 days N. of Hatteras, and has a pilot on board 3 days.

Ship Jane Hoyer, (Br.) McLeavy, Cork 46 ds., mdse. and 297 pass. to Barclay & Livingston.

Bark Industry, (Prus) Scholchman, Antwerp 63 ds. mdse. to Funche & Meincke.

Bark Slash (new, clipper,) Wilson, Newburyport 3 ds., in ballast to Hargous Bros.

Brig Edwin Simpson Robbins, Trinidad de Cuba 19 ds., sugar to Chas Cain & Penvert. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, and has had a pilot on board 3 days.

Brig Coral, (of Bath,) Freeman, Trinidad de Cuba 20 ds. sugar to Chas Cain & Penvert.

Brig Argo, (Br.) Douglas, Maitland, N. S, 9 ds. plaster and ship knees to J. S Whitney.

Brig Mariana, (Br.) McDonald, Mayaguez, P. R., molasses to Culbert & Fin.

Brig American, Godfrey, Savannah 6 ds., cotton and rice to Dunham & Dimon.

Brig John A. Taylor, Sleeper, Savannah 12 ds., cotton and rice to Fordham & Carhart.

Brig Fortuna, (of Nova Scotia,) Collins, Matanzas 10 ds., sugar to E. D. Morean & Co. Sld in co with ship Erie and brig Goldsmith for New York.

Bark Harriet Spalding, fm. Sagua la Grande, 3d inst., sugar and molasses to Sturzen & Co. Sld in company with brig Beronda for New-York and schr. Cameo for do. Left ships Samuel Boyd, ——, for New-York 8 ds. Barks Susan Howes, for do 10 ds. Vesta, Pierce, do 16 ds., Baring Brothers, ——, do. 20 ds.; Sir P. Burton, Br., do. 20 ds. Brigs Elza Goddard, Br., for Boston, Capt. John Brans, combe for New-York next day. Schrs. J. & Brown, for do 3 ds.; R. H. Wain, Selma, for Phila., 8 ds. The schrs Pantheon, for New-York, Robert Haie, for Philadelphia, sld. a few ds. s previously.

Schr. United States, (of Buckport,) Grant, Trinidad de Cuba 20 ds., sugar, &c. to Chastelain & Ponvert.

Schr Rebekah, (of Beaufort,) Gooding, March 26, sugar, &c. to K. C. Alsop & Co.

Schr Scott, Sherman, Mayaguez, P.R., March 24, sugar and molasses to Denham & Sons.

Schr. Isabella, Arbecam, Boston 3 ds., mdse. to Drake & Sprague.

Schr. Com. Kearney, Lovell, Boston 3 ds., mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Wm. Tyson, Young, Charleston 6 ds, cotton and rice to master.

Schr. Harriet Newell, Burton, New-Haven, bound to Albany.

Schr. Comet, Pugh, Washington, N. C., 4 ds., naval stores to S. L. Mitchell.

Schr. Washington, Newbern N. C., 4 ds., naval stores to Bateman & Rudderow.

Schr. Geo M. Smith, Hawkins, Newbern, N.C., naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Caroline Perry, Harrington 9 ds., spars.

Schr. Congress, Mitchell, Harrington 9 ds., spars.

Schr. Henrietta, Penfield, Bath, ship timber.

Schr. Mary Cummings, Leipsic Del., ship timber.

Schr. Excel, Crowell, Portland 3 ds., mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Rogers, Albany.

Schr. Empire, Lovell, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. John Burton, Rockland, lime.

Schr. Gertrude Horton, Pendleton, lime.

Schr. Elbert Higgins, Rockland, lime.

Schr. Antilles, Rhodes, Rockland, lime.

Sloop Chase Gates, Providence.

Sloop Rebecca Ann Bridgeburgh, Providence.

WIND—At sunset, S.E

Sailed.

Steamship Southerner, Foster, Charleston; clipper ship Atalanta, San Francisco

**Spoken, &c

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I....NO. 181. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted.*) at the office, No 118 NASSAU-STREET, *between Beekman and* sixes, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies: THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.* One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the *Daily Times*

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **New-York Printers' Union**.—At a regular meeting of the N. Y. P. U., held on Saturday evening, April 3, 1852, Mr. AUGUSTE BERCIER was expelled for working on the French paper, *Le Courrier des Etats Unis*, the proprietor of said paper refusing to pay the Union prices.

N. B.—A regular meeting of the Union will be held on SATURDAY EVENING, April 17, at the Hall, No. 149 Bowery, when delegates to the National Union to meet in Cincinnati on the first Monday in May, will be chosen. It is hoped that there will be a full attendance of the members. F. J. OTTARSON, President.

C. WALTER COLBURN, Recording Secretary. a16-2t*

☞ **The Third Anniversary of the CLINTON UNION LITERARY SOCIETY** of the Mercantile Library will be celebrated at Hope Chapel, on FRIDAY EVENING, April 16. Oration by WM. MORROW KNOX. Poem by Rev. S. DRYDEN PHELPS, of New-Haven. Music by a full Band. The friends of the Society are respectfully invited to attend. Tickets may be had on application to the desk of the Mercantile Library. Exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock. a15-2t*

☞ **Trees and Plants.**—PARSONS & CO., Flushing, near New-York, offer for sale some rare novelties, with their usual assortment of Fruit Trees for the orchard and garden. Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Roses for the avenue, lawn or cemetery, Vines for the grapery, and Exotic Plants for greenhouse culture. Catalogues can be obtained at No. 60 Cedar st., or will be sent by mail to all post paying applicants enclosing a postage stamp. a2 F M W 3w

☞ **Eighth Avenue Lots.**—To Members of Building Associations and others, desirous of procuring building lots in this city at reasonable prices: an arrangement by means of which individuals may secure single lots at the wholesale prices of $125 to $375 per lot, must be closed in a very few days. By this arrangement a block containing 64 lots beautifully located between 7th and 8th-avs., having the streets cut through, can be obtained, provided a sufficient number of persons subscribe. For maps, descriptions &c., apply to W. I. B. MILLIKEN, at the office of Pomeroy & Jenks, No. 54 Wall-st. a16.1w

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company**—Incorporated under the law of the State of California, with a capital of $200,000, divided into 2,000 shares, at $100 each, offer $20,000 of stock, for sale at their office No 66 Beaver-st., N. Y. For particulars, they refer to large advertisement in the *Times* of Wednesday or Saturday. Application for stock, or pamphlets of organization, charter, by-laws, &c., may be made personally or by mail, post-paid, to the Treasurer of the Company. D. W. INGERSOLL, President.

THOMAS E. HASTINGS, Treasurer. mi8-MTh&Fif

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **Rutger's Building Association**, office No. 286 East Broadway, corner of Gouverneur st. Office hours from 4 to 9 P. M. This association having completed its organization according to law, is now ready to receive subscriptions for its shares. Shares $300. Monthly dues, $3. Initiation fee, $2. The officers of this association are well and generally known as being connected with the various business interests of the City of New-York, and their characters as citizens and men of property furnish all those who may feel disposed to patronize the association with the most satisfactory assurance that its business affairs will be conducted with an eye solely to the best interest of its members. Men of small means will find this association to be both a safe and profitable repository for such sums as they may subscribe to its funds.

THOMAS McLELLAND, President.
CHANDLER L. INGERSOLL, } Vice-Presidents.
EDWIN BOUTON, }
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.
CLINTON MILLS and THOMPSON, Attorneys.

TRUSTEES.

Daniel D. Bemsen,	Thomas B. Davis,	Edwin Bouton,
Thomas Woodward,	Charles Roberts,	James Murpay,
Abraham Lenke,	Henry Fairborn,	Dani P. Samis,
Chandler L. Ingersoll,	Alfred T. Conklin,	John H. Briggs.

a12 6t*

☞ **The Mercantile Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION.**—By unanimous desire, this Association will hold a special meeting in the committee room of the Broadway House corner Grand-st., on SATURDAY EVENING, 17th inst., at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of affording all who have not joined an opportunity to record their names at once as subscribers. The entrance fee is $2; monthly dues $3 on each share of $800. To clerks, mechanics, and all who desire to accumulate or to obtain money on as easy terms as this Association affords, a most desirable opportunity is now offered. In this Association purchasers have the privilege of taking or purchasing ten shares. The Secretary is in attendance at the office from 4 to 8 P. M., daily, for the transaction of all business relating to the Association. B. J. HOWLAND, President.

ISAAC H. BAILEY, Vice-President.

TRUSTEES.

Abm. Hals.y Jr.,	T. J. Bryant,	Charles Rolfe,
Thos W. Grosser,	Wm. F. Child,	E. Thompson,
R. E. Lockwood,	Alfred Rice,	P. Pomeroy, Jr.

WM. O. GROSER, Secretary, office corner Broadway and Grand-st., over the Pacific Bank. a14-4t

☞ **Second Mutual Loan, Piano-Forte, & HOUSE FURNISHING ASSOCIATION.**—Those members who have not signed the articles of agreement, are requested to do so forthwith. Those who neglect this notification on the 1st of May, and the dues must be paid on or before the first Monday of that month. The subscription list is now open, and a prospectus may be had, gratis, at the office from 4 to 8 P. M., daily, for the transaction of all business relating to the Association.

E. WEBSTER, Vice President.

J. CHOLWELL, Secretary of Meetings; WM. VAN NORDEN, Chairman of Committee of Management; J. D. PRICE, Secretary; A. H. JOCELYN, Treasurer.

Due notice will be given of the next meeting. a16-2t*

☞ **St. Nicholas Building Association.**—The shares in this Association are being rapidly taken up and several will be offered for redemption at the monthly meeting in May. Now is the time, therefore, to subscribe. Call at the office Duane-st., corner of Chatham, under the Chatham Bank, and put down your names for one or more shares, before the entrance fee is raised. Present entrance fee, $1. Monthly dues, $1.

WM. L. CONKLIN, President.
R. D. HART, Secretary. a14-4t

☞ **North American Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION** will hold a public meeting at the Broadway House on FRIDAY EVENING next, the 16th inst., at 8 o'clock. It is important that every member should be present. A gentleman, well conversant with the workings of the Association, will be present and address the meeting. The public are invited to attend.

RICHARD F. CARMAN, President.
THOMAS S. CUMMINGS, Vice-President.
MORTIMER SMITH, Secretary. a15-2t

☞ **Industrial Home Association No 1.**—A meeting of the association will be held in Grand-st. Hall, No. 127 Grand-st., between Broadway and Crosby-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, April 16, at 8 o'clock. Those members who have not procured their Deeds, are reminded that, very probably, this will be the last opportunity of pay ng up in a long time, as no money will be received except at a regular meeting a14-3t*

☞ **United States Building Association**.—The fifth regular meeting of the above Association will be held at the Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery on MONDAY, April 19 at 8 P. M. Those who want money will find this a favorable opportunity, as shares were redeemed at $225 at last meeting. Monthly dues $2 50; ultimate value of shares $600. Office No. 750 Broadway. a16-3t*

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—*Thursday*.—RICHARD S. COMPTON, Esq., President, in the chair, and a quorum present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Petitions referred to Committees.—Of James W. Smith, in relation to making connections with sewers. Of T. Pinkney and others, to have the Third avenue graded, and for resetting curb and gutter stones between Forty-ninth and Fifty-sixth-streets. Of owners of property on Wooster-street, against a rail being laid in that street. Of Hook and Ladder Co. No. 20, to have their house lighted with gas. Of owners and others interested in Park Place, against a Railroad being made in that street. Of Thomas Suffern, to be permitted to build a sewer at his own expense, in Pearl street. Of Engine Co. No 3, for an additional story to their house, and other improvements. Of butchers, fishermen, and others doing business in Clinton market, to have a floor laid therein.

Resolutions Adopted.—Appropriating $1,000 to build a sewer and receiving basins, &c., in Gouverneur-slip, from the bulk-head of the westerly curb line of Water-street, for the accommodation of the Seventh Ward Police Station-house; that the Manhattan Gas Light Company be requested to anticipate their contract with the Corporation to lay mains for lighting the streets to the whole extent of their contract as soon as practicable, under the direction of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps; to repair and relay the crossing at the junction of Broadway and Dey-street.

Reports Adopted.—To purchase sixty copies of "Mitchell's Universal Atlas" for the use of the Corporation and heads of Departments at $10 per copy; concurring to pave Twenty-fifth street from Broadway to the Sixth-avenue; in favor of extending Pier No 1, N. R., to the exterior line; concurring with the Board of Assistant Aldermen to pave Thirty-sixth-street, between Eighth and Tenth-avenues; also from the same, awarding certain contracts for repairs to streets; concurring to pave and flag Broadway from Fortieth to Forty second-street; concurring to reset curb and gutter stones in Twelfth-street, between Avenues A and C; in favor of paying John McDermot for work and materials for setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks of Madison-street.

The Oil Contract.—Ald. Tieman called up the papers relative to the oil contract, which were read. The communication of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps submitted the contract for 10,000 gallons of oil, at $1 20, with Messrs. Kingsland and Sutton, for confirmation. Communications were read from Messrs. Judd & Son, and Decker & Bodine, alleging that the contract was unjustly awarded by the Commissioner. Affidavits of a similar nature were, after some discussion, read. Also, an affidavit from Joseph Coles, the Commissioner's clerk, declaring that the contract was properly given, and entirely adverse to the affidavits of the complainants. The Whole matter was, after some discussion, referred to the Committee on Streets and Lamps. The Board then adjourned to this afternoon.

COURT CALENDAR.—*Friday*.—SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 7, 102, 199, 22, 66, 221, 224 to 229, 55, 73, 81, 268, 72, 94, 248, 249, 250, 252 to 256, 258 to 275.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Part 1*.—Nos 329, 351, 357 to 365, 369 to 377, 381, 383, 387, 391, 393—odd numbers. *Part 2*.—Nos. 420, 448, 440, 442, 444, 446, 450, 452, 455, 456, 460, 462, 464, 466, 470.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—*Class 5*.—Nos. 23 to 29, 30 to 33.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 267, 245, 322, 265, 109, 220, 207, 362 to 379.

The Albany *Evening Journal*, of Wednesday, says: There were two or three land-slides yesterday about a mile south of the Troy Nail-Works, which carried away two or three poles and several hundred yards of the Morse line of telegraph wires, besides covering up the track of the Troy Railroad to the depth of from two to five feet, and several yards in length.

New-York Daily Times.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

Decline in Cotton and Breadstuffs.

INTERESTING PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS IN ENGLAND.

MEETING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

By Telegraph over the Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick and Maine Lines to Portland, AND THENCE BY THE *EARN MERCHANTS' LINE TO NEW-YORK.*

HALIFAX TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Thursday, April 15—9 A. M.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, Captain SHANNON, for Boston, with Liverpool dates to the 3d inst., arrived at her wharf in this city at 3½ o'clock this morning.

She brings 65 passengers, 18 of whom land here.

The *America* brings the announcement of her own arrival at Liverpool at 8 P. M., on the 29th ult., making the passage from Boston in 12 days and 8 hours.

The Collins' steamer *Arctic*, from New-York on the 20th ult., arrived at Liverpool at 6½ P.M. on the 31st ult., making the passage in 11 days and 6½ hours.

The miscellaneous news possesses several features of interest.

Business affairs were generally dull.

ENGLAND.

Parliamentary proceedings during the week preceding the departure of the *America* were interesting.

Mr. Secretary WALPOLE had introduced the new Militia bill in the House of Commons. Its provisions aim at raising a force of eighty thousand stroag—50,000 to be raised the first yeor by voluntary enlistment. The term of service to be five years, and the bounty £4 or £5, in one payment or by monthly installments. The time for discipline, &c, to be 21 days in each year; but power is given, in case of emergency, to increase it to seven weeks, or, on the contrary, to reduce it to three days. The estimated expense is £400,000 the first year, and £250,000 per annum afterwards. Lord PALMERSTON gave the measure his support and advocacy. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, although not opposing it, was disposed to find fault with some of its provisions. Mr. HUME protested against the doctrine of numerous armaments when they were by no means needed.

Mr. COBDEN ridiculed the idea of an invasion, and complained of an expenditure being incurred to provide against an imaginary evil. The bill was read a first time.

Mr. ANDERSON had made an ineffectual attempt to induce the Commons to place the British commercial marine so as to be available as a reserve force to assist in the defence of the country.

The bill to provide for taking the votes at the Parliamentary Election by ballot, was rejected by a majority of 102.

SHARMAN CRAWFORD'S Irish Tenants' Right bill has been "burked," by a maneuvre on the part of the Government. The Attorney General for Ireland had, however, promised to produce an unexceptionable measure.

Mr BAILEY COCHRANE had given notice, that after Easter he would move a resolution having for its object the establishment of communications between the Canadian and Newfoundland Colonies and Great Britain.

Mr. MONCKTON MILNES moved a resolution expressing the disapprobation of the Commons at the measures of Austria threatening British travelers with inconvenience and annoyance in consequence of the refusal of the British Government to expel foreign refugees.

Lord DUDLEY STUART seconded the motion and declined against the illiberality, faithlessness, and mean tyranny of Austria, and other despotic powers in Europe.

Mr. WALPOLE considered that the passage of such a resolution might interpose difficulties to the maintenance of present relations with friendly States.

Lord PALMERSTON took a similar view, and eventually the motion was withdrawn.

In the House of Lords on the 2d inst, Lord DERBY intimated that it was not the intention of Government to interfere with the Maynooth grant. On the same nigh In the Commons Mr. D'ISRAELI, in answer to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, stated that Parliament would be dissolved as soon as the measures for the safety and service of the country were passed,—and that the sense of the new Parliament would be taken upon the policy of the present Government during the current year.

The approaching general election was absorbing much attention throughout the United Kingdom.

A great meeting had been held at Liverpool, at which, Mr FORBES MACKENZIE, one of the Lords of the Treasury, and Mr. CHARLES TURNER, the Tory candidate for Liverpool, attended, and gave an account of their political faith.

Mr. MACKENZIE'S speech was remarkable, from the fact that it contained the announcement that Lord DERBY'S Government did not seek to reverse the commercial policy of Sir ROBERT PEEL, but merely to modify and correct it, so as to afford relief to the agricultural and shipping interest, which the repeal of the Corn and Navigation laws had greatly depressed. Sir THOMAS BIRCH had issued his farewell address to the electors of Liverpool. The reform and free trade party had nominated Mr JOSEPH C. EWART in his stead.

Sir JAS. GRAHAM had delivered a remarkable speech to the electors of Carlisle, in the course of which he advocated an extension of the suffrage—extolled free trade but was not prepared to support vote by ballot.

IRELAND.

Mr. CHARLES GAVAN DUFFY, of the *Nation* newspaper, is a candidate for the representation of New-Rosse. He is to be opposed by T. H. REDDINGTON, late under Secretary for Ireland.

The Parliamentary Committee, of the Catholic Defence Association held daily sittings to decide upon the merits of the new candidates for Parliamentary honors, and recommend those of their choice to the Irish constituencies.

A meeting of the citizens of Dublin had been held on the subject of tenant rights. Mr. Crawford's bill was unanimously approved of, and the meeting pledged itself to support no other candidates at a general election, nor such as were staunch supporters of a National tenant right.

A numerous and influential meeting had been held at Lord Charlmont's house in Dublin, for the purpose of taking steps to erect, in Ireland, a suitable memorial in honor of the lamented poet, Tom Moore.

Sir William Somerville, the late Chief Secretary for Ireland, had been hunted from the representation, and it is said, sought refuge in Canterbury.

FRANCE.

The great event in Paris, during the week preceding the sailing of the *America*, was the opening of the French Chambers, which took place on the 29th ult., the Prince-President performing the ceremony in person. He was attended by a brilliant staff of general officers—colonels of regiments, counsellors of State, &c. His reception was of the warmest kind. He read his installation speech standing. In alluding to the foreign relations of France, he says:—"It is for all our interests to keep with them the most amicable relations."

He next proceeds to explain what his conduct will be in doing so. *He disclaims any intention of declaring himself Emperor*,—but if the restless and disaffected portion of the community by underhand intrigues endeavor to sap the basis of his government—if in their blindness they contest the legitimacy of the popular election—or engender by their lines and attacks the future prosperity of the ministry—then he would demand from the people in the name of the repose of France a new title which would irrevocably fix upon his head the power they had invested him with.

Immense applause greeted the various salient points of his address—and at the end enthusiastic cheers were given—with cries of "Vive NAPOLEON."

The Prince President then took the oath of fidelity to the Constitution, after which the members took their oath of fidelity to the President, &c. Neither General CAVAIGNAC nor M. CARNOT attended.

On the following day the Senate and the Legislative Corps met in their respective chambers. Martial law ceased from the 28th ult. in all the departments of Continental France. The mixed commission ceased on the same day. The Code Civil resumed its former title of Code Napoleon.

A deputation from Havre had arrived at Paris to address a protest to the Government against the imposition of additional duty on foreign sugar. The announcement of such an intention had created great anxiety in all the French ports.

It was reported that the President's dotation would be fixed at 10,000,000 francs, with an addition in the event of his marriage.

The feeling increases that the Empire may be expected.

No further arrests were to be made, except according to law.

SWITZERLAND.

An Edict has been issued warning all foreigners who may be residing in the Canton of Geneva, without papers of commission, that they will be certainly expelled, unless they report themselves at the police-office and obtain the necessary *carte de sejour*—for those who quit voluntarily, passports, chiefly for America or England, would be given, but they were not allowed to go to either France or Germany.

AUSTRIA.

The correspondent of the London *Times* says that he has excellent reasons for believing that all is ready, and that Government will secretly mature the territorial arrangement, and that Russia and Prussia will make common cause with them in the matter. Austria is still on excellent terms with France. It is said that Austria and Prussia have concluded a treaty of Navigation of the Danube, according to which the duties payable on that river are abolished.

PRUSSIA.

The Ministerial crisis at Munich was at an end. The President of the Upper Chamber, Baron Von SCHAFFENBURG, received the King's commands, on the 19th ultimo, to state to the Chamber that he had no intention of making any change in the Ministry.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Later advices from Bombay, &c., had been received by overland mail.

The negotiations with the Burmese having failed and the insults being continued, a force of 6,000 men, in equal proportions from Calcutta and Madras, was to set out for Burmah on the 13th March. A squadron of war steamers had left Bombay for Rangoon, and would call at Madras to transport the troops. Hostilities seemed inevitable. The forces under Sir COLIN CAMPBELL had reached Peshawaur.

The progress of the rebels in China was decided and unquestionable. The Governor-General of the Canton province had been besieged in one of his own towns, and the remnant of the Imperial forces had been signally defeated.

Passengers.

Mr. Mrs. and Misses Martin Groome, Mr. and Mrs. Stovel, Mr and Mrs., 3 Misses, 4 Masters Henry, and female servant; Mr. and Mrs. Waugh, Mr and Mrs. Bainbridge, Mrs. Scovel, Messrs. Frestle, DeSantel, DeRones, Dohi o, Johnston, Redpath, Whitford, Storm, Frye, White, Guyime, Levi Ross, Buckler, Kepot, Oman, Fillon, P. Brody, Shultz, Pankvim, Adams, Seartec, Harvey, Strong.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

COTTON—The dullness and inactivity in the Liverpool COTTON market noticed in the advices by the *Africa*, still continued. Indeed, the intelligence taken out by the *Arctic* had indeed still less animation, and the sales were less than for some time previous. Prices were irregular, and a slight reduction had taken place on all descriptions of American under fair Orleans. Brown, Shipley & Co.'s Circular says the decline is fully ¼d. The week's sales were 30,750 bales, of which the trade took 24,830 bales, speculators 2,170 bales, and exporters 3,750.

The following are the official quotations.

Fair..... Orleans, 5¾..... Mobile, 5¼..... Uplands, 5¼.
Middling..... Orleans, 4 15-16..... Mobile, 4 13-16..... Uplands, 4¾.
Inferior to ordinary, 3¾@4¾.

The market was steady on Friday, with sales of 6,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—The trade kept continued much depressed. The circulars, however, disagree as to the extent of the decline. Brown, Shipley & Co. say that FLOUR had given way 6d @ 1s ₰ bbl., and WHEAT 1d @ 2d ₰ 70 lb. They quote Western Canal, Philadelphia and Baltimore and Ohio FLOUR at 19s. 6d.; sour, 17s. 6d. @ 18s. 6d. WHEAT, 8s @ 8s. 6d. for red, and 8s. 11d @ 9s. 3d. for white, ₰ 70 lb. INDIAN CORN—30s. for white, 25s. 9d. for yellow, and 24s @ 25s. 3d. for mixed. Messrs. Makin & Sons' quotations are a shade higher. The Continental markets for breadstuffs had experienced a similar decline; prices of WHEAT had receded in the chief Baltic ports.

PROVISIONS—The transactions in BEEF and PORK were to a fair extent, but operations were somewhat checked by short supplies. Prices were very firm. Gardner & Co. quote new prime mess BEEF at 85s @ 92s 6d, and old do 70s @ 78s. Pierce PORK, 60s @ 70s ₰ bbl. BACON was inactive but prices were supported. The supply was small. LARD, dull, a though offered at 6d @ 6s ₰ cwt lower; fine sold at 42s 6d, and good at 47s 6d @ 48s.

CHEESE—Fine qualities were in demand but other qualities were neglected.

TALLOW—Was in fair request at easier prices.

COFFEE—Was in more general demand at full prices.

TEA—The transactions were limited and prices drooping.

RICE—Parcels of Carolina were arriving and we offered at lower rates. Sales were made at 17s 9d @ 18s 3d for fair and good.

ASHES—Were unchanged. Sales moderate.

QUERCITRON BARK—Had advanced 3d ₰ cwt, say 7s. 9d. @ 8s ₰ Pearlash pots.

CLOVER SEED—Was in large supply, and a decline of 2s. @ 4s ₰ cwt had taken place.

FLAX SEED AND TIMOTHY SEED—Were quite neglected, and prices nominal.

HEMP—Was at a rise and in demand, at 38s. 9d. for common and 42s. for fine.

TURPENTINE—The sales have been small at 9s @ 10s. ₰ cwt. Nothing doing in Tar.

OILS—No change in Land or Whale oils. Sperm is scarce and salable at an advance of 2s @ 3s ₰ ton. The current quotations are £116 @ £46 for Land; £28 @ £30 for Whale, and £7 @ £8 for Sperm.

METALS—Manufactured Iron is firm with an advancing tendency. Tin Plates are in good demand at stiff prices. Block Tin has declined £3 ₰ ton. Other articles are without change.

From Hollinshead, Tetley & Co.'s Circular.

LIVERPOOL, April 2, 1852.

Our COTTON Market, which left off in a dull and declining state last week has not improved during the present one. As the advices received from the United States have, in consequence of large receipts at the ports, brought import estimates, owing to the large continuance of easterly winds, and the fact that there are now at sea from the United States, about 190,000 bales, has tended to keep buyers out of the market—hence, we have had but a moderate demand all the week, with small purchases for export, and, on the part of the trade, but little doing except in parcels for immediate use. The market, under these circumstances, has been dull and irregular; but the only change to notice is a slight decline in the prices of American descriptions, under fair quality, barely amounting to one-eighth of a penny per pound, while the better sorts remain as quoted last week. The sales to day are stated to be 6,000 bales. The business during last month amounted to 231,810 bales, of which 16,000 were taken on speculation and 21,560 bales for export. Prices of American descriptions have declined during the month one farthing.

P. — April — Fair, middling, 4 17-16; fair, 5¼; Mobile, middling, 4¾; fair, 5¼; New-Orleans middling, 4 15 16; fair, 5¼.

State of Trade at Manchester.

Business in Manchester responded to the dull feeling of the Liverpool Cotton market. Spinners and Manufacturers were anxious to renew engagements to the advantage of buyers. Goods and Yarns were therefore lower.

Money Market.

Money continued as abundant as ever in London, and discounts were easy although the rate has not been reduced by the Bank of England. The returns gazetted on the 2d inst. showed the amount of bullion in the Bank of England to be £9,815,853 (Sterling, being an increase of £54,815). Consols were steady, and closed on the 2d at 98¼@98¾ for money and account. AMERICAN SECURITIES were in fair demand at favorable prices. The latest quotations were—

U. S. 6s, '53.....	94@94¾	Ohio 6s, '70-'75.....	105 @108
U. S. 6s, '62.....	104¾@ 0¼	Mass 5s Stg. and 6s '68	106 @107
U. S. 6s '68.....	109@111	Md 5s, S'g Bonds	97¼@ 98
U. S. 6s stock, '67..	104 @107	Va 6s, Bonds, '86.....	97½@ 98
N. Y. state 5s.....	95 @ 96	Va 6s, Bonds, '66.....	97½@ 98
Pennsylvania 5s.....	83¾@ —	Montreal City 6s	85 @ 90

FREIGHTS—Were rather higher—ships having in some instances paid 2s. for Bar Iron to New York. Boston, Philadelphia and New Orleans rates were unchanged. In the rates for passengers, as high as £5 has been obtained in one or two packets for New York; very few were offering for Boston.

Havre Market.....MARCH 31.

COTTON had a downward tendency; the sales on the 30th did not exceed 700 bales and the week's transactions were only 3,000 bales against imports of 10,000 bales. Orleans was quoted at 87½ @ 100 francs; Uplands at 87.

ASHES—Remained in favor—the demand being regular. American Pots to be delivered in May, sold at 42f. 25c @ 42f. 50c; Pearls 46f.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 3.

A sample of Irish beet-root sugar was shown in Mincing Lane, London, on Friday, and excited much interest. Specimens were dispatched to America and the Continent of Europe. They are at present making it in Ireland at the rate of 30 tons per week.

Archbishop CULLEN is at the head of the list of the three Bishops from whom the Pope is to select one to succeed the late Archbishop of Dublin.

FORGERIES.—The Savannah *Georgian* of the 10th says: A forgery was committed to day on the Marine and Fire Insurance Bank of this city for $2,600, drawn in favor of Chas. Hartridge, factor. The check was presented on Friday at the Bank by a yellow man by the name of Edward. It was refused, but was subsequently cashed. James Ray, the clerk of Mr. Hartridge, was arrested for the forgery.

The Baltimore *Patriot* states that the forgeries committed in that city by a merchant named Wm. C. Carpenter, which have already been announced, will amount to $15,000. Carpenter has left the city and cannot be found.

KOSSUTH IN CHARLESTON.—The arrival of KOSSUTH at Charleston was summarily disposed of as follows: "This distinguished Hungarian exile paid us on Friday last, a flying visit. He arrived here on that day in the Augusta train, and took up his abode at the Charleston Hotel, leaving the afternoon following in the Wilmington boat for that city, on his way north. He was called upon by the Mayor of our city during his stay, but declined any public attention, upon the plea of circumstances which demanded his early departure."

The *N. O. Picayune* states that a suit has been brought at New-Orleans by Bishop Kenrick, late of Philadelphia, and now Archbishop of Baltimore, as the heirs of Mrs. Campbell, late of Germantown, Pa., and the heirs of the late Mrs. Caroline Clark, wife of John Barnes, of Philadelphia, to recover the immense estate of Daniel Clark, deceased, lately claimed by Mrs. Myra Clark, the widow of Gen. Gaines. Several other similar suits are being brought by different heirs, which will lead to a long, tedious and vexatious trial.

Frost occurred last week in several Parishes of South Carolina, which so nipped and blasted the young Cotton as to render re-planting necessary.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

The Southern Mail—Henry Clay and Kossuth—From Mexico.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 15.

The New-Orleans mail has arrived here in the shortest time yet.

The *Bee*, of Friday last, publishes the following letter from Henry Clay:

I have never distinctly understood what M. KOSSUTH said of me at Somerville. I certainly had given him no cause for offense. The interview between him and me cannot be regarded as private, as it certainly was not a confidential one. It was attended by three members of Congress and the Attorney of the United States for this District, and would have been by others but for my feeble state of health.

What I said in the interview with KOSSUTH was variously, and sometimes contradictorily, represented in the newspapers. Under these circumstances, Mr. Ewing, one of the members in attendance, prepared a statement, which has been published, and the substantial accuracy of which has been verified by another attending member. Over my own sentiments and language I thought I had entire control, just as Gen Cass thought proper to state to the Senate of the United States what he had said to KOSSUTH at their first interview.

Mr. Ewing in his statement treated M. KOSSUTH with perfect respect and said nothing to compromise him in the slightest degree. Such, my Dear Sir, was the origin, and such the motives of the publication alluded to.

I am, with great respect,
Your friend and obedient servant,
H. CLAY.

Tampico dates to the 20th inst. had been received at New-Orleans.

The commander of the steamer *Estada de Mexico* had been dismissed for failing to land his guns and munitions at Avalos. A new commander had been equally unsuccessful.

Virginia Whig State Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday April 15.

The Virginia Whig State Convention reassembled at 11 o'clock this morning. Hon. J. J Strother, President, in the Chair. The Committee appointed to prepare business for the Convention, having reported in favor of giving the election of delegates to the National Convention to the people of the several districts, a Warm debate ensued and the Convention finally, by a vote of 89 to 29 reversed the report of the Committee and decided in favor of the Convention appointing the delegates. This was deemed a test vote, the majority being Fillmore men and the minority Scott men.

The Convention adjourned to 8 o'clock to-night, when the Committee will report resolutions expressive of the principles of the Whigs of Virginia. The Committee are instructed to be explicit on the Compromise question.

The proceedings thus far have been very harmonious.

The Great Coal Monopoly.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 15.

The Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, recently chartered by the Legislature of Maryland, has today effected a large reduction on the transportation of their coals. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have reduced the charge for transporting, from Cumberland to the wharves in Baltimore, to $1 75 per ton. This reduction, it is believed, insures the delivery of coal afloat at prices which will command almost an unlimited market. A similar reduction on the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, from Cumberland to Alexandria, will, of course, follow, which, together with the enormous cash working capital of the Company, (which exceeds *one* million dollars,) will constitute the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, a rival that may be apprehended by the mammoth Anthracite Companies of New-York and Pennsylvania. The C. C. & I. Co. have contracted to give regular employment to one hundred cars of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, per day, and lines of canal barges are being established, which will convey coal through the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, from Baltimore to Philadelphia, for 60 to 70 cents per ton, and through the Delaware and Raritan Canal to New-York, for from $1 to $1 25 per ton.

Pennsylvania Bank Charter.

HARRISBURG, Thursday, April 15.

The House of Representatives this afternoon passed the following Bank bills, which had previously gone through the Senate: Re-charter to Bank at Easton; charter to Commercial Bank, Pittsburg, and Anthracite Bank, Tamaqua, to change the name of Deposit Bank, Carlisle, to Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, and make it Bank issue; charters to Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Lehigh; Erie City Bank, Meadville Bank, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Phœnixville; bill charter to Bank of Newcastle, Lawrence County; and bill charter to Bank at Pottstown, rejected. Run or says the Governor will veto the batch, except Easton.

The Recent Poisoning Case at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Wednesday, April 14

The recent poisoning case continues to excite much attention in this city. At the instance of the Mayor the bodies of the Cuthbert children have been exhumed, and a Coroner's Jury have again investigated the sad occurrence. The appearance of the bodies indicate arsenic, and developments recently made attach suspicion to Cuty. The Jury have adjourned until the contents of the stomach can be analized.

A public meeting is to be holden here this afternoon, for the relief of the sufferers of the late fire at Chillicothe, Ohio.

Catherine Hayes' first concert is advertised to take place here on Saturday next.

From Washington—Kossuth's Movements—Mangum's Speeches, &c.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 15.

KOSSUTH remained at the National Hotel all day, receiving calls, &c. He visits Mount Vernon to-morrow.

Judge Mangum's speech in favor of Scott produces great sensation among politicians. Scott's nomination is now considered certain.

The libel suit, "Weightman against Barnet," has been postponed till Monday.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Thursday, April 15.

A ship belonging to Newburyport is ashore on Peaked Hill Bar, Cape Cod, supposed to be the *Iaez*, from Mobile, for Boston.

A bark, sugar laden, is ashore near Race Point, probably the Br bark *Queen*, from Matanzas.

An English schooner is ashore inside of Race Point.

The schooner *Andrews*, from Calais for Middletown, Ct., anchored off Cohasset Rocks in the gale of Tuesday, and cut away her masts to prevent going on shore. She rigged jury masts and proceeded.

[The Whigs of Baltimore and the Presidency.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 15.

The Whig City Convention on Monday night, will adopt a resolution in favor of General Scott for the Presidency, on account of President Fillmore and Secretary Corwin, having declined to remove Collector Kane on the charge of keeping Democrats in the Custom-House. Mr. Fillmore is, however, the favorite of the Whigs of the City.

Weather at Halifax—Detention of the America—Her sailing for Boston.

HALIFAX, Thursday Evening, April 15.

The weather here for some days past has been exceedingly unpleasant. On Tuesday night snow fell to the depth of a foot. The *America* was off the harbor on Wednesday morning at 6 o'clock, but could not get in, owing to the thick and blustering weather. She sailed for Boston at 5½ o'clock this morning, and the weather is favorable for an average passage to Boston, where she will be due at 3 o'clock, Friday afternoon.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 15.

J. C. Spencer concluded his arguments in favor of the constitutionality of the Canal Law.

Mr. Demot followed on the other side.

Mr. Spencer will, it is understood, reply, in case any new matter is introduced.

District Conventions in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, April 14.

District Conventions to nominate Delegates to the National Convention, were held to-day throughout Ohio. In this District strong SCOTT resolutions were adopted, by 80 yeas to 9 nays. Scott Delegates were nominated.

The Steamship Falcon.

NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, April 14.

The steamship *Falcon* sailed to-day for New-York.

Freshet at Albany.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 15.

The heavy rain of last night and this morning, and the snow storm of this afternoon, has produced a freshet in the river and the docks are under water. The rise since the morning has been three or four feet.

Court of Appeals—The Mandamus Case.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 15.

J. C. Spencer is now arguing in favor of the Constitutionality of the Law.

The Canal Auditor

ALBANY, Thursday, April 15.

The Canal Auditor refused to pay drafts upon him made under authority of the recent Canal Law.

XXXIId CONGRESS.... First Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 15.

The Senate commenced business at 20 minutes past 12 o'clock.

PETITIONS.

Mr. COOPER presented a petition from the Printer's Union in Philadelphia, in favor of a Government Printing establishment.

Also numerous petitions in favor of a modification of the tariff, and against the destruction of the Wheeling Bridge, &c.

Mr. JONES presented a petition from an aged lady in Kentucky, complaining of the action of Texas with regard to her debt.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. MANGUM said that he had no speech

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1852.

The Senator from Alabama.

Hon. Jeremiah Clemens has not failed to distinguish himself, since his advent to the United States Senate. Few great measures have been toward, in which he has not taken a lion's share of the honors. His readiness and versatility have been simply amazing. Upon Compromise topics he has spoken like a second Daniel, called Belteshazzar. A young man, he has lent himself in good faith and superabounding zeal to whatever old fogyism has deemed salutary for the welfare of the country. In good sooth, the youth has displayed the ofttimes disgusting phenomenon of old head upon young shoulders, and while he has demanded the largest sympathy for his courage, has gained our pity for his curious obliquities. Upon intervention, for instance, his views have been as sound and orthodox as those of an Austrian minister of the interior. They have marked him in the memoranda of European diplomacy as a rising man, that deserves encouragement. There was his quarrel with Senator Rhett, too, at which the nation stood breathless, conscious that the destinies of the Union were dependent. He has done yeoman service for conservatism. In the history of the Senate, his meteoric displays will be remembered, along with whatever of greatness or oddity has ever diverselfied the dullness of that dignified body.

It will be a source of painful regret to many to learn that Mr. Clemens is likely to be presently snatched away from the cultivation of national laurels. His State has need of him. The party lacks a candidate for Governor. Inconsiderate friends have indicated Hon. Jeremiah Clemens—known at home more familiarly as Jerry Clemens—as the only available candidate. He is to run like his neighbor, Mr. Foote, upon the Union course. His points are considered to be good. He is popular with the masses. They like his boldness and bluster, and are not so much dissatisfied as we might suppose with the retrogressive traits of his public career. Indeed, ideas of progress and retreat are so indistinctly apprehended among some of the Southern confederates, that one is quite commonly confounded with the other. Every other man you meet would seem to have been born under the constellation of the Crab, and to find it impossible to discriminate between a forward and a backward action. Mr. Clemens, they doubtless regard as vastly in advance of his age, merely because he is out of sight of it. Therefore, they like him; and they offer to promote him from the discreditable scenes and society of the Senate to the loftier honor of Governor of the sovereign State of Alabama.

There is, to be frank, one drawback to the otherwise unimpeachable recommendations of the Senator. The means that made him so are the topic of a very unpleasant controversy. The pleadings in the case have passed through all the legitimate stages from declaration to sur-rebutter, and at last an issue is raised—an issue as limitless and foggy as the genie which the Arabian fisherman let loose from his casket. It will be remembered that Mr. Clemens owes his present high estate to the support of the Whig minority in the Legislature. It has been roundly asserted that this support constitutes a very fair case of false pretences, inasmuch as the candidate pledged himself to sustain the Whig party as a consideration for Whig votes, and has never done so. Mr. L. R. Davis is charged with having visited the Whig caucus, previous to election, and exhibited there a letter from his friend Clemens, conveying the most solemn assurances of devotion to Whig sentiments, and guarantees of submission to them. As the caucus consisted of thirty or forty individuals, there can hardly be a dearth of evidence to maintain the indictment if well found. And yet Mr. Davis has reiterated again and again his denial. He has spoken it on the house-tops, and at the street corners; and has printed it in the papers. His reputation is a fair one Socially, no character for veracity could be more purely unimpeachable. But here is Mr. Jefferson Buford, of Barbour County, a man of equally spotless repute, who contradicts Mr. Davis at all points. He alleges that such a letter *was* shown, and that Mr. Davis was the exhibitor He testifies to the handwriting as that of the honorable Senator. Mr. Davis is challenged to any mode of investigation he may select. A suit for libel, a reference to arbitrators, or recourse to the code of chivalry, are all suggested That there may be no difficulty about the latter resort, Mr. Buford tenders his opponent the lie circumstantial. And thus the matter stands.

Now is it not embarrassing for Mr. Clemens; is it not gall and wormwood for the Whigs; is it not nuts and cider for the Democrats, to have things tied up in these inexplicable knots? There is all manner of swearing among the witnesses, every one of them honorable men So dense is the mist they have gathered about the subject, that it would be arrant presumption to pronounce where the truth does or does not lie. But there is the story: a very disagreeable one, whether true or false; and the Senator, when he takes the field for a popular canvass, will have to face it, and perhaps face it down. It is earnestly to be hoped that Messrs. Davis and Buford will proceed to enlighten the subject by "letting daylight" into each other.

☞ We publish this morning another communication upon the genuineness of the precedents recently quoted by a Correspondent of the *Times*, on the subject of Parliamentary Pugilism. It seems entitled to great weight, as it bears internal evidence of coming from the pen of one thoroughly acquainted with the practical part of the subject,—although his knowledge of *books* seems a little defective. We cannot refrain from expressing surprise that a gentleman who was for so long a time in the habit of frequenting the English House of Commons, should be unacquainted with Hansard's 'History of Parliament'—of which, however, we believe but a small edition was ever printed. If the work is not to be found in any of our City libraries at present, we take it for granted that Dr. Cogswell will secure a copy for the Astor Library, regardless of expense.

Upon the practical questions involved in the alleged row between PITT and FOX, although our correspondent is more at home, we do not think his argument wholly conclusive. It may have been 'inconvenient' for those distinguished bruisers to "get at each other," on account of the intervening table eight feet by twelve: but to men of pluck such obstacles are of small importance. They only stimulate them to increased exertion. In fact if either of these great men had encountered no difficulties in his political career, he never would have achieved a tithe of the distinction which actually crowned the exertions of both. As a general principle, indeed, obstacles are always essential to the accomplishment of great designs. They stimulate effort,—arouse the energies and provoke the ardent spirit to new and more powerful exertion. Who knows, then, but that the interposition of this table, eight feet wide and twelve long, between them, may have been the very thing which brought these great enemies into collision,—in the manner narrated by our correspondent? If there had been nothing between them,—no intervening obstacles,—nothing to make it even "inconvenient" to "get at each other," they would scarcely have taken the trouble to do it. Souls like theirs are not fired to high exploits, except by perils to be encountered and obstacles to be overcome.

Besides, our correspondent underrates the spirit of a genuine bruiser, if he supposes him so easily deterred from gratifying his propensities. Do we not see, in our own country,—youthful as it is, and so far behind England in many things,—do we not see almost daily, Members of Congress overcoming obstacles far more formidable than a paltry *table*, to "get at each other," in the excitement of debate? Are there not upon record instances without number, of their leaping over benches, overturning seats, upsetting messenger boys, and breaking loose from peaceable men who had seized them by the coat-tails, in order to get at one another, for pummeling purposes, on the floor of Congress? Did not WILCOX,—*the* Wilcox of history,—whose glory is as far superior to that of FOX or Pitt, as Mississippi is greater than the Calf of Man,—did not Wilcox leap like a tiger upon the desk which separated him from Brown, and shout to the excited and alarmed by-standers that he could *whip* the execrated male descendant of one of the feminine representatives of the canine race? And can our correspondent, with the recollection of these facts full in his mind, remembering, too, that the English Constitution is, according to good authorities, more than a thousand years old, while ours has stood for less than a century, and has required the constant exertions of Union Safety Committees and kindred institutions to prop it up even for that short time,—remembering that the English flag has braved the battle and the breeze, on the floor of Parliament and elsewhere, on sundry occasions, minutely described by the poet Campbell in his unequalled ode, of which Mr. Webster did not express any special admiration in his discourse before the Historical Society, but which is nevertheless much more sonorous than Gray's Elegy, or any other elegy whatever,—can he deliberately, and with his hand upon his heart, assail the authenticity of our original account of the fisticuff fight between William Pitt and Charles James Fox, upon so paltry an objection as the intervention of a *table* only twelve feet long between them?

But we are making too much of this matter The game is not worth the candle. The argument *ab inconvenienti*, will not stand the test of cross-examination.

☞ Commodore Stockton has suffered in Alabama, as he suffered in Virginia, all through that hot-headed pow-wow of his with Mr. Webster, at Trenton. In the *Montgomery Advertiser* we find a letter of the Captain to Messrs. Whetstone, Robinson, and other enthusiastic admirers in Autauga, expressing a reluctant willingness to see his name on a Presidential ticket, along with that of Col. Jeff. Davis. He walks up to the mark manfully upon all questions involving Southern rights and interests. Mr. Rhett is not more ultra in the matter of State sovereignty. He says:

"Permit me, before closing this letter, to say that, in my opinion, it rests with the South almost entirely, to place this Government, by the ensuing election, in such hands as will protect the rights of the States, and avert the dangers which threaten the Union and the Constitution. Should the South now, from personal or any other considerations, omit to perform her duty, she may discover her mistake when it is too late

"The South demands that the Constitution shall be adhered to strictly, in spirit and letter, and that the Government should be brought back to the frugality and simplicity which distinguished the administrations of Washington and of Jefferson. Should these principles be lost sight of, at this critical period, the Government will continue in its present career of boundless expenditure and loose construction, until we find ourselves oppressed with a mountain of debt, and struggling vainly against the usurpation of a majority controlling a Government in the exercise of unlimited powers"

Of course this counsel will be heeded, for who ought to know the dangers impending over the South better than one whose home is in the very midst of the conspirators? It is a critical period in the annals of State rights. The Captain has an eye to shoals and breakers, which the unpractised vision of the mere landsman cannot perceive. His lead-line finds bottom where there is seemingly a deep and placid summer-sea. He foresees a tempest in a cloud of hand-breadth. And thus, prophetically gifted, can he do less than warn his tropical friends of the hurricane, and exhort them to seek safety in his mastery of the elements? This by the way.

The letter, from which we have quoted, unfortunately bears date March 11, ultimo. Since then the Trenton speech has been delivered The mischief has been done. Candidates should learn the wisdom of silence. The five years speechless probation required by Pythagoras, ought to be introduced immediately into the training school of politics. That one luckless outburst has dethroned the Captain in the hearts of his Southern lovers. His devotion to Southern interests was all shown up to be bogus, by his tariff declarations. His adoration of that ardent Nimrod, the Secretary of State, was un-Southern and un-Democratic to the last degree. Was not Mr. Webster the bitterest enemy that secession ever encountered! Did he not crush Hayne; and has he not frowned down any amount of disunionist and States-right ideas since that victory? His addiction to federalism, as an hereditary disease, handed down from revolutionary sires, is quite out of fashion, and in particularly ill odor with rampant secession of the Mississippi type. Upon every point the Commodore has gone wrong. He has forsaken a tolerably substantial slice of popularity at the North for a fleeting shadow at the South Mixed up and entangled in a political labyrinth, like the Athenian hero, he has only confused himself more profoundly by each effort at extrication. When your Arabian courser finds himself in a drawing-room, the best thing he can do is to stand stock still; otherwise there will be trouble among the pier glasses and pottery. Let us recommend the Captain to withdraw his name, so cheerfully lent to Alabamians, who no longer want it, and stand still awhile. Presently he may put himself up on a low diet, and under rigid discipline, with a view to 1856. It is his only hope.

☞ It pleased the *Albany Register* a few days since to pronounce an *ex cathedra* condemnation upon the *Times* for lack of "independence." By way of apologizing for whatever defects the *Times* might exhibit in that respect, we referred to the superior advantages of the *Register* for the display of that particular virtue It now accuses us of being "caustic at the expense of truth,"—and of rehearsing "hearsay slanders for no better purpose than that of gratifying a little feeling." The *Register* is mistaken. We have no feeling whatever upon this subject, because we know perfectly well that a lack of "independence" is very apt to be charged upon those who are *too* independent to walk in the footsteps of self-elected leaders The *Register* probably considers the immediate recipients of Executive patronage as the only real "independent" papers in the country. We don't. As to the "hearsay slanders" we are charged with having repeated, if the *Register* will be more specific, we will endeavor to make such explanations as ought to be satisfactory.

The California Ticket Frauds.

Several cases have occurred lately, in which tickets have been sold in this City to persons desirous of going to California, for passage by steamers over which the sellers had no control. Of course, the parties purchasing have lost their money, and been left upon the Isthmus destitute and helpless. Another case of this kind was reported in the *Times* of yesterday. A Mr. Hamilton sold a large number of tickets for passages to California, by a steamer which was in process of construction, of which at that time he had not full control, and for which, as the event proved, he had no authority to act. He had contracted for her, and had paid $10,000 towards her completion; but from inability or indisposition, he had made no further payments, and the steamer passed from under his control. The purchasers of tickets for passage by her find themselves robbed of their money, and without any means of reaching California; and some of them have very properly laid the case before the Courts of justice, for such redress as the law may give them.

The names of Mr. CORWINE, U. S. Consul at Panama, and of Mr. JOHN G. MILLER of this City, have been connected with this case, from the fact that HAMILTON owed them money, and they had taken the steamer as security for its payment. Both these gentlemen are well known to the business community, as upright and honorable men; and no one will suppose them to have been connected, in any criminal or disreputable manner, with such transactions as that in which Hamilton is involved. A card from Mr. Miller, in another column, sets forth clearly the nature of their connection with the affair. It seems from that statement, and from the testimony given yesterday, that they received from Hamilton the sum of $6,500,—the proceeds of his sale of tickets while the steamer was in his possession; and that when he had forfeited his claims upon her, by failing to make the second payment of the purchase money when due, they had advanced the money and taken the steamer to secure to themselves the payment of his indebtedness. In this transaction, certainly, there is nothing to implicate either of them, in any way or to any degree, in the dishonor of Hamilton's proceedings.

The investigation into this affair, which will undoubtedly be had at an early day, will put all the parties connected with it, directly or remotely, in a proper light. But the gentlemen referred to ought not to be subjected to any unjust imputations in regard to it during the interval that must elapse. It is not to be expected that persons in the condition of the complainants in this case, should exercise any special discrimination in regard to parties whom they have known in connection with it. Knowing that their money went into the hands of Mr. Miller, as the agent of Mr. Corwine, it is not strange that they should confound them with the real actor in the whole affair. Neither their business nor their character, however, ought to suffer unjustly from any such imputations.

☞ The treatment which M. KOSSUTH has received at the hands of sundry editors and others in this country, evinces a grosser disregard on their part of the ordinary courtesies of life than we had supposed could be openly manifested in any respectable quarter. And yet, after all we have seen of this sort within the last few weeks, we were not prepared for such a paragraph as this from yesterday's *Commercial*:

"When the false rumor of his mother's death reached this country, most touching were his allusions to her memory, and most pathetic his descriptions of her spirit-presence stimulating him to heroic deeds; yet *not a single word, that we have met with, has indicated his sympathy with, or care for, her and his sisters in their pining want and penury.* One admires the suffering exile that refuses pecuniary aid for himself, but *a different feeling supervenes* when one finds the name and memory of the supposed dead pressed into the service of the oratorical son, but the *pinching necessities of the living mother and sisters prompting the son and brother to no appeal on their behalf*, while his heart glows and his tongue is eloquent over a down-trodden land that, for the present at least,—alas! that it should be so—can reap no practical benefit from his labors."

If the Editors of the *Commercial* can coolly reflect upon the character of these imputations, and not feel any remorse at their wanton cruelty, they are beyond the reach of any appeal which we could make. KOSSUTH's touching expressions of grief at his mother's death, are set down as mere "oratorical flourishes:"—while his declining to solicit charity for his family, is ascribed to heartless indifference to their sufferings. We do not envy the temper which takes pleasure in such unprovoked defamation as this.

Strenuous efforts have been made in sundry quarters to foment hostility to M. KOSSUTH, by the false charge that he had "attacked" Mr. CLAY: and a letter from that gentleman, which we publish this morning, shows that direct attempts have been made to poison his mind with the same belief. Those who have kept the run of events at all, know how utterly false and calumnious all this is, and will have no difficulty in tracing it to the same unscrupulous and envenomed hatred which has pursued the distinguished Hungarian from the moment he first landed upon our shores. He has never used any expression which could be tortured into disrespect towards Mr. Clay; but on the other hand, he has exercised the most marked forbearance from the outset, in regard to his opposition to his policy and his conduct. But the cry is up and the unprincipled warfare must go on. We trust the leading actors in it will live long enough to be ashamed of the disgrace they have done their best to bring upon the American character, by their venomous assaults upon one whose name will live as long as liberty shall have advocates in any part of the world.

☞ The State Legislature adjourns to-day. The session has been one of interest, though there has been comparatively little legislation of general importance. The acrimonious contests to which the allotment of the Canal contracts gave rise last fall, have greatly influenced the proceedings of both Houses, and have to some extent shaped the legislation of the session. A bill has been passed affirming the validity of those contracts, and directing immediate measures for the completion of the work. A list of the acts of the session relating to this City, and its immediate vicinity, will be found in another column; we shall allude hereafter more fully to the results of the action of the Legislature during the session which will end to-day.

☞ The *Express* makes the following suggestion, which we respectfully commend to the attention of those concerned:

"If the people of the U. S. would only make the Editor of the *Times* their President, or some President but make him Secretary of State, with supreme Executive power, everything would move like clock-work."

It is quite needless for us to remark that this paragraph evinces more good sense than is usually found in the columns of the *Express*. We fear, however, that the influence of that luminous sheet with the "people of the United States" is not sufficiently overwhelming to give to its advice the weight it deserves.

☞ Senator MANGUM, it will be seen, has declared his preference for General SCOTT as the Whig candidate for the Presidency. He states that in this he differs from the prevalent opinion of the State of North Carolina, where Mr. FILLMORE is undoubtedly the first choice of the Whigs. We presume that Senator Mangum's example in declaring his preference will be followed, as his opinions are shared, by other prominent Whigs from Southern States.

KOSSUTH.—The Legislature of Massachusetts have appointed Hon. Anson Burlingame, of the Senate, Gen. Eliab Ward, of Middleboro', and Charles S. Newell, of Lawrence, of the House, a sub-Committee to meet KOSSUTH at New-York, and accompany him to Boston. The main Committee, who will meet and welcome the Magyar at Springfield, consists of twenty-one members, Gen. Wilson being the Chairman. They will meet him at Springfield Monday noon, and will lodge at Worcester Monday night. Tuesday, the Governor will be received and escorted into Boston by a Division of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, consisting of the Boston Brigade and a brigade detailed from the others.

☞ The report that Judge NELSON, of Oregon, had resigned the office of U. S. District Judge, is denied by his friends at Peekskill. We believe the story originated from the fact that he did intend to resign, on account of the gross manner in which the Legislature had disregarded the proceedings of the United States officers; but the friends of order, who desired a proper administration of the laws, persuaded him to abandon the idea, and to remain in the territory.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—For the information of readers at a distance who propose emigrating to California, we would state that the steamers are now amply sufficient to take all the passengers who apply. In addition to the several vessels of the Mail line, to sail the last of the month, we notice that HOWARD & SON's beautiful steamer, the *Sierra Nevada*, leaves on the 20th. A notice published in our advertising columns by the Pacific Mail Co., states that there will be ample accommodations for all who may desire passage by steamer from Panama to San Francisco,—some half dozen of their vessels having been ordered to Panama during the month.

☞ Another fire occurred in the Capitol at Washington on Wednesday morning, about 3 o'clock, in the room occupied by the Clerk of the Supreme Court. The flames were subdued by the police of the building, after they had destroyed most of the furniture, and slightly damaged some of the Court archives. The fire is supposed to have been accidental, originating from the ignition of a box of matches.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT SAVANNAH.—We are indebted to our friends of the *Savannah Journal* for a slip containing an account of the fire which occurred there on the 10th inst. It broke out in the Cotton Press of C. A. L. Lamar, which was destroyed, together with about 4,000 bales of cotton, and several houses, one of which was valued at $5,000. The ship *James Hammond*, of Glasgow, and *Isabel*, of Baltimore, lying alongside the wharf, also took fire, and the former was destroyed, with 1,300 bales of cotton in the hold. The damage to the *Isabel* consisted in her total destruction of her rigging, sails, deck house, &c; probably from $5,000 to $6,000 will be the sum required to repair her. The total damage by the conflagration is set down at $300,000.

☞ We are telegraphed from Philadelphia that Capt. H. Naglee, of California, is *not* the Naglee recently in trouble at Washington, as stated yesterday. A further correction is promised by mail.

First Baptist Church.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The undersigned having seen statements in the daily papers that the American and Foreign Bible Society has been required to remove from the premises occupied by it, in the Meeting House of the First Baptist Church, because of the opposition of that Society to a revised English Version; as a Trustee of that Church, I beg leave to state: That the reasons for the removal of the Society from the said premises, were the acceptance by the Board of the Society of the lease of the premises at the yearly rent of $1 for 21 years, without the knowledge or approval of the Church; and the claim put forth by the Society of a perpetual right to them, when they were forced by public opinion to relinquish the lease. The question of a revised version was not in any way connected with the proceedings, but the Trustees would have been compelled to follow the same course with any other tenant at will who put forth a similar claim.

Yours, respectfully, E. P. DAVIS.

NEW-YORK, April 15, 1852.

A CARD.

My name and that of Mr Corwine, U. S. Consul at Panama, having been connected with alleged frauds in the sale of tickets for California by Mr. George E. Hamilton—justice to the public and to myself calls for a statement of the facts so far as we are concerned.

Mr Hamilton on the 9th of March contracted, through two other persons, for the steamer *Reindeer*, then being built at Philadelphia, and paid $10,000 in cash towards the purchase. He then advertised her to sail for San Francisco on the 1st of April, and afterwards on the 15th.

Mr. Hamilton at that time was indebted to the firm of Corwine, Brother & Co., of which the Consul at Panama is a partner, and I am agent in this city, to the amount of $28,500, for passages from Panama to San Francisco; and the firm relied upon the receipts from the steamer *Reindeer* for payment of this debt. The sum of $6,500 had already been received by Hamilton from the sale of tickets, and paid to me, as their agent, towards the discharge of his indebtedness.

On the 8th inst, I ascertained that the second payment on account of the purchase of the steamer had not been made by Hamilton, as agreed upon. The builder of the steamer, Captain Loper, told me that unless $5,000 was paid upon the purchase account the next day, he should sell the steamer at auction In order to secure the firm of Corwine, Brother & Co., and to save the $10,000 already paid, I advanced the $5,000 required, and had the steamer transferred to me for the benefit of the firm. I had forbidden the sale of any more tickets, the moment that I learned from the builder she would not be ready for sea at the time specified.

It will be seen from this statement of facts, which will be substantiated by proof, at the proper time, that I had no connection whatsoever with Hamilton, or the steamer *Reindeer*, except so far as to secure a debt due by him to the firm of which I am agent; and that neither I, nor that firm, are at all responsible for Hamilton's sale of tickets, or for his failure to fulfill his engagements. JOHN G. MILLER.

BROOKLYN CITY.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—In the City Court yesterday, before Judge Greenwood and Aldermen Wilson and Evans, Jeremiah Butler was arraigned for trial on an indictment for bigamy. The accused was married in Portland, Maine, in 1846; soon after he left his wife and came to Brooklyn, where he was married a second time, the first wife being still living Upon these facts being made known, the counsel for defence made a motion for the acquittal of the prisoner under the provision of the statute of Limitations, which declares that the action shall be brought within three years. The Jury were so directed, and the accused was acquitted.

—Martin Regan, Phillip Smith and William McDonald were brought before Justice Truman Smith yesterday, and fined $5 each for being drunk and disorderly.

—Rose Jackson was fined $5, by the same Justice, for throwing a pail of slops upon Ann McNary, in Tillary-street.

—Mary Ann Campbell was sent to the Penitentiary for the term of 60 days, by Justice Smith, for cruelly beating her husband.

—The old board of Directors of the Long Island Railroad have all been reelected.

—A large number of canal boats which have been laid up in winter quarters, at the Atlantic Docks, are being got ready for the summer trips.

—The examinations of Public School, No. 5, will take place to-day at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

—The new track on the Brooklyn and Jamaica Plank Road, will be laid down as soon as the lumber arrives, which is expected daily.

—An Inquest was held yesterday morning, by Coroner Ball, on the body of an aged woman named Totten, who died very suddenly at her residence in Jay-street. Verdict—Died by disease of the heart.

[Advertisement.]

H. T. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.—We call attention to the sale of rich furniture, horses, carriages, &c., at the house, head of Myrtle av., Brooklyn, near Williamsburg line, postponed to Saturday, 17th inst. See advertisement.

MARRIED.

On 14th inst. by Rev. Dr. I. Ferris, FRANCIS S. STURGES to Miss MARY COOPER, all of this City.

On Wednesday, April 14, by Rev. M. S. Hutton, D.D., Col. ISAAC LUCAS to Mrs MARY A. BRADFORD, daughter of the late Dr. George Rodgers, all of this City. Albany papers will please copy

In the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn Heights, on Tuesday evening, by the Rector, Rev. William H. Lewis, D.D., Rev. T. STAFFORD DROWNE (Assistant Minister of said Church,) and ANNE CATHERINE, daughter of the late Robert Beatty, Esq.

DIED.

In the 54th year of his age, at his late residence, of dropsy, JACOB PERRY, of Orange, N. J., where his friends are invited to attend his funeral from the house of Jonathan S. Williams Esq., at 10 A.M., 16th inst

Suddenly, April 14, of congestion of the brain, ISAAC B., youngest son of Brenton B. and Nancy B. Grinnell, aged 17 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 4 Morris-st., Jersey City, without further invitation. *New-Bedford and Providence papers please copy.*

In Brooklyn, April 13, suddenly, MARY B., daughter of Albemarle H. and Esther Washburn, aged 17 years, 9 months and 26 days

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, in Dean-st., cor. of Nevins, this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, April 15.

The House resolution for the adjournment of the Legislature was amended by fixing upon 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, and was then adopted.

Mr. PIERCE asked when the Anti-Rent Stay Bill would be reported.

Mr. VANDERBILT said he had not been able to get the Committee together, so he could not present their views.

The subject dropped, the Senate refusing to receive a resolution directing the Committee to report the bill forthwith.

The Canal Committee was discharged from the further consideration of the petitions to close the canal locks on the Sabbath.

Mr. VAN SCHOONHOVEN called for the report of the Judiciary Committee on the Emigrant passenger bill.

The Judiciary Committee replied that that they were not prepared to recommend the Senate to reject the amendment made by the House. Many of them were very important, but they were drawn in so crude a shape they might produce more mischief than good.

After further debate, the matter dropped—no report being made.

Mr. COOLEY called up the question of privilege arising out of certain difficulties in Executive business, and moved that the Select Committee prosecute the inquiry during the recess. Laid on the table.

The Governor returned the bill for the relief of the Trustees of the German Missionary Church of Buffalo; also, the bill to incorporate the American Geographical and Statistical Society of New-York; also, to continue the Presbyterian Society of Stephentown, with a Message that the relief sought could be obtained by general law. The Message was debated, and the bills were finally declared lost.

A recess was taken until 4 o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

Mr. TABER moved to lay on the table the order of motions, &c. Carried.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

The following bills were passed, unless otherwise ordered:

To amend the act authorizing the business of banking. It cuts up the backwood banks.

Relative to the Union Cemetery in Bushwick.

To authorise the Mayor, &c, of New-York to issue Assessment Bonds.

Concerning passengers arriving at New-York—the public health, &c.

To restore the office of Physician of Marine, and define and separate his duties and those of the Health Officer. Laid on the table, 17 to 10.

Relative to the Emanuel Corporation of New-York.

To authorize the Trustees of the Second-street Methodist Episcopal Church in New-York to hold certain lands.

To ascertain the number and the residences of the idiots in this State.

To incorporate the Panama Water Co.

To incorporate the Mariners' Savings Institution in New-York.

To establish the fire limits and for the more effectual prevention of fires in the city of Brooklyn.

To incorporate the New-York Exporting Company for mining purposes.

Recess to 7½ P. M.

Evening Session.

BILL PASSED.

In relation to the Marine and Police Courts of New-York.

The Annual Appropriation Bill for 1852 was then taken up in committee.

At 12 o'clock, after a long debate the sub-divisions continuing the appropriations to the Dispensaries were stricken out.

The appropriation of $500 to the Apprentices' Library in New-York was rejected, as were all the appropriations for which there are not existing laws. Most of these will be added to the Supply bill.

At 1 o'clock the Senate was still on the Supply, with no prospect of closing the debate.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Thursday, April 15.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendment to the adjournment resolution.

The Senate resolution for the appointment of an Agent to investigate the affairs of the Seneca Indians was taken up, and after debate, lost by ayes 10, nays 75.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Supply bill.

Various amendments relative to salaries and extra compensation of Clerks, Messengers, &c., were acted upon.

The item of $2,000 for the Ballston Law School being under consideration.

Mr LAKE moved to strike out the appropriation.

Mr. HURLBUT reported complete the bill to reduce the half-mill tax—passed. It reduces the tax to ¼ mill.

Recess to half-past 7 o'clock.

Evening Session.

BILLS PASSED.

In relation to the City Judge, Police Justices, in the City of New-York.

To amend the Charter of Columbia College.

In relation to the Carter property held by John V. L. Pruyn.

The Militia Bill was called up, debated and defeated.

Mr. UNDERWOOD moved the appointment of a select Committee on the Militia Bills. Adjourned.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—A fireman on board one of the Grand-street boats, named Owen Donnelly, had one of his arms dreadfully mangled yesterday, by being caught in some of the machinery of the boat,

—A young son of Mr. Small who resides in North Sixth-street, between Third and Fourth, was run over on Tuesday, by a loaded cart. The injuries are very severe but not supposed to be fatal.

—The stock of the new Bank, Farmers' and Mechanics' is being rapidly taken up.

—The proposed ferry between Greenpoint and Fourteenth-street, New-York, it is expected will go into operation about the 1st of July. Several boats are nearly completed for this ferry as we are informed.

—Justice Boswell will hold his Court at the new building being built for him in North Fifth-street—*when finished.*

A whale about fifty feet in length was seen close in to the wharf at Fall River, Mass., on Monday.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, a very large Newspaper for the Country, is published every Saturday. The number for the present week contains, among other articles, the following:

Literary.—Poetry: Time's Changes, by W. M. Praed. Traits of Ireland—Abduction and Abduction Clubs—Anecdotes, &c. The Wrecker—a Tale. Early Musical Education in Germany. Mice and Reptiles. New Works Forthcoming. Thinness of a Soap-Bubble. Truisms. Lord Bacon. Items.

Editorial.—The Expedition to Japan. Special Message of the Governor. Southern Rights. Democracy in Great Britain. Free-Trade in England. Southern Rights Democratic Convention. Influence of Cities. Affairs on the Mexican Border. The Sing-Sing Prison Case. An Interesting Topic—Ourselves. The Whig National Convention. Railroad Discipline. Steaming on the Western Waters. Surveys in the Pacific. Another Light Extinguished. "Parliamentary Precedents" and the *New-Orleans Picayune*. New-Jersey and a Cadetship. Commodore Stockton at Trenton. Boston and New-York. French Representatives. Kossuth to Reside in London. Kossuth's Mother and Sisters. The Shah of Persia and Religious Toleration. Presidential. The Canal Question. Southern Fanaticism. Railroad Accident. Short Articles.

News of the Day.—A weekly Summary of important events, carefully condensed and arranged—comprising, under separate headings, City, Domestic and Foreign Intelligence to the latest moment.

Correspondence.—Letters from our Correspondents in France, England, Washington, and at other points.

Proceedings of Congress.—Carefully selected and condensed.

Commercial Intelligence.—Review of Markets, Stocks, Prices, &c., &c., for the week. New-York Cattle Market.

☞ The *New-York Weekly Times* is issued on a double sheet, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum, in advance. Ten copies for $15; twenty copies for $20. Single copies may be obtained at the Office, in wrappers ready for mailing.

Clergymen of all denominations may receive the *New-York Times*, Daily and Weekly, at the lowest Club prices. RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers, No. 118 Nassau-st., New-York.

Specimen numbers may be obtained at the counter.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ GREAT AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—DAVIS'S RAHVENE or Hair Restorer, price 50 cents per bottle, acts upon the glands, which secrete the coloring substance of the Hair, in such a manner as to reproduce the original color. By the beautiful law of animal chemistry, thus called into action, gray hair may be changed without the aid of a dye or any external coloring matter For sale by the proprietor, W. M. DAVIS, Ludlow-st., one door from Grand; C. H. RING, No. 193 Broadway; E. COOK & CO., No. 279 Washington-st.; W. H. CARY & CO., No. 245 Pearl-st., New-York, and for sale by Druggists and Perfumers in general.

☞ DURKEE'S BAKING POWDER is destined to effect an entire revolution in household affairs, both morally and physically. Husbands will no longer frown at their wives for baking sour or heavy bread; wives will no longer find any difficulty in baking bread and biscuits to suit their husbands. All these desirable results can be brought about by purchasing DURKEE'S BAKING POWDER. Principal depôt, No. 139 Water-st., where grocers and others can be supplied.

☞ CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASSWARE.—S. D. GORMAN, No 120 Canal-st., calls the attention of the public to his extensive assortment of the above goods, which he is selling at the following prices: French China Dinner, Tea and Breakfast sets, of 154 pieces, for $14; best white stone do. do do., 181 pieces, for $26; blue, brown, and mulberry do. do. do., 130 pieces, $25, and all other goods in proportion.

☞ CANAL-STREET CARPET STORE.—Now is the time, if you want to make a saving of 15 per cent, call at No 70 Canal-st., E. A. PETERSON & CO., and there you will find good all Wool Carpets, 3s, 3s 6d and 4s. per yard; extra superfine, 5s, 5s 6d, and 6s per yard; Three ply 7s., 7s. 6d and 8s per yard; Tapestry Brussels 5s. to 10s.; also a large and splendid assortment of Tapestry Velvet, new patterns Oil Cloths, from 2s 6d. to 7s. per yard.

☞ THE CRYSTAL PALACE AGAIN!—Patent tapestry, ingrain and patent tapestry, three-ply carpets, precisely the same as were exhibited at the World's Fair, at No. 99 Bowery, HIRAM ANDERSON'S. Also English tapestry Brussells, of magnificent new patterns and unique styles, imported expressly for New-York City trade. They will be sold very cheap.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ Union Hall wholesale and retail Clothing Warehouse, corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts. Small profits—vast sales—dispatch and punctuality. This immense establishment, which has lately been increased in size by the addition of another spacious building, contains six distinct leading apartments, subdivided into various minor branches, each having its separate corps of salesmen. These departments are distributed over six floors, and the system upon which they are conducted insures prompt and satisfactory attention to the wants and wishes of every purchaser The stock of ready-made clothing is the most comprehensive, varied and fashionable in the United States, and the apparel made to measure cannot be surpassed in style, workmanship or material by any house in New-York; while as regards cheapness, in every department, comparison is invited and competition defied.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ESTABLISHMENT

The entire system of the concern is under the general superintendence of Mr. W. Payne, whose long experience and thorough knowledge of the various branches qualify him admirably for the situation of manager.

THE FIRST FLOORS

are devoted wholly to the retail business, and are stocked with an unsurpassed assortment of fashionable and seasonable clothing for gentlemen and boys.

S. H Noe, director of the Gents' department.

The Boys' department comprises a complete assortment of the most tasteful and elegantly cut suits for boys ever offered in this city. W. K. Taylor, superintendent.

THE SECOND FLOOR

is the Custom department, where all styles of fashionable and serviceable goods are kept, and gentlemen and boys' clothing made to measure by the best artists. None but utters of the very first class are employed. Managers—James T. Barry and Wm. Helon.

THE THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS,

are appropriated to the wholesale branch Buyers will here have an opportunity of selecting from a stock, the extent and variety, the beauty and cheapness of which must be seen to be appreciated. This department is under the direction of A. Phillips, with several assistants.

THE FIFTH AND SIXTH FLOORS,

form the manufacturing portion of the establishment.

Superintendent—J. C. Parr.

Purchaser of trimmings, fancy goods, &c., T. Scoles.

P. L. Rogers, purchaser of cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c.

No advertisement can convey an adequate idea of the vast business done at Union Hall; of its extensive stock; its order and regularity, and the cheap prices which laid the foundation of its popularity, and continue to sustain and increase it. The proprietor, under whose own eye the whole system works so satisfactorily, respectfully invites buyers and the public generally to come and see for themselves.

P. L ROGERS, Proprietor.

☞ CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED!—*Let who will say to the contrary*—PORTLAND, Sept 4, 1851—DR SCOVILL—Sir: I have always heard that when profuse night sweats come on, and the flesh of the legs begins to puff up, that the case of the consumptive is hopeless. But it is not so. Such was my condition when I began taking your Syrup of LIVERWORT, TAR AND CANCHALAGUA, in April last, after having been confined to my bed for two months! My physician had said he could do nothing for me—my friends had no hopes, and my own were very faint. But in two days there was a marked change. In less than two weeks my cough became quite loose: my lungs seemed as if a mountain had been removed from them, and I could sleep without being propped up with pillows in bed Soon my appetite began to come back to me, and with it strength. I need not here trace the cure through all its stages. It is sufficient to say, that it has proved a CURE, complete, thorough, and permanent. I have had no return of the disease, and, with proper care, anticipate none. You are at liberty to publish this letter. In haste, yours, &c,

JOSEPH LIBBY.

For sale by A. L. SCOVILL & CO., at the depôt, No. 316 Broadway, and by all retail druggists. Price, in large bottles, $1, or three

Parliamentary Pugilism.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Having read your correspondent's article of the 18th ult., upon this subject, and your notice this day of the article from the New-Orleans *Picayune* upon the same, perhaps you will allow me to put in my "spoke" for a spell.

From the year 1829 to the year 1834, I was in the habit of frequenting the gallery of the English House of Commons to hear the debates, (I mean the old House before it was burnt down in October, 1834.) In those times "Boz" used to be there as reporter to the *Chronicle*. Now, I always understood that the House was *then* (i. e. during my visiting) precisely in the same condition with reference to its interior arrangements, as it was during the stormy times of Pitt, Fox, Burke, Sheridan, &c. The House was a long square, with the Speaker's Chair at one end, *he*, mounting to his seat up five or six steps. The members' seats, that is, plain long wooden benches, rose one above another from the floor on each side of the House, leaving a large open space from twenty-five to thirty feet wide on the floor of the House, from the Speaker's chair in front, extending to the other end or "Bar" of the House. The Gallery was across the end of the House opposite the Speaker's face and over the "Bar." Outside the Bar, though actually on the floor, was technically not in the House, it was under the Gallery, and was appropriated to the visits of Peers, Foreign Ambassadors, and persons personally introduced by members of the House. It was at the "Bar" I heard O'Connell deliver his speech after his first election for Clare in 1829 or 1830, about the time of the passage of the Catholic Emancipation Act. In the open space above mentioned, close to the Speaker's chair, was a large table, perhaps six or eight feet across, and twelve or fifteen feet long; two or three clerks with long grey wigs, usually sat behind the table, immediately in front of, and close to the Speaker, and, of course, below him. It was on this table that the "mace" lay, when Cromwell told his soldiers to "take away that bauble."

The Ministers of the Crown and leading members of the House, sat on one side of the table on the lowest bench to the Speaker's right, and their supporters on the benches behind them, and on the benches on that side of the House. The leading members of the opposition sat on the other side of the table, on the lowest bench on the Speaker's left, and their supporters behind *them* and on the benches on *that* side of the House. Now, Pitt and Fox sat one on each side of this large table, and to get at each other must (to say the least of it) have been very inconvenient. Now, therefore, as the Lawyers say, without disputing the veracity of your classical and ironical correspondent, I, together with various of my friends, very much doubt whether such personal collision ever took place in the House in that described by your correspondent between Pitt and Fox, and will feel obliged to him or any other gentleman to point out any public institution or private library in this city where the volume containing the account thereof may be seen, so that an extract from the same may be published, whether the same be "Hansard's Debates," or "Parliamentary Reports," or "Hansard's History of Parliament," the last of which books, if it exists, I confess myself wholly unacquainted with. I have no idea of permitting the English, or any other foreign influence, to interfere with our monopoly of Parliamentary Fisticuffs.

Yours, &c.,
YANKEE SULLIVAN.

CHAMBERS-ST., April 12, 1852.

SALAMANDER SAFES.

HERRING'S SALAMANDER SAFES—WILDER'S PATENT—A FEW MORE OF THE SAME SORT LEFT.—The following letter was received to-day, per mail, being the first and only advice the subscriber has had on the subject, and although the public may deem it superfluous on his part to multiply proofs of the efficacy of his Safes, still as there may be one man yet unconvinced of the vast amount of heat they are able to withstand, he has thought proper to publish the letter, and settle the whole matter at once, and render the publication of certificates useless. S. C. HERRING,
APRIL 16, 1852. Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st.

COLBORNE, CANADA WEST, April 5, 1852.

SILAS C HERRING, Esq., New-York:

Dear Sir—Having had the misfortune to have my building burned, 26th March last, in which I had one of your Salamander Safes, which was exposed to the most intense heat, so much so that the stoves melted; and after removing the brick and getting the Safe from the ruins, I found the tumbler out of the springs of the locks, and some of the plate broken by the falling of the walls. Therefore I have shipped it to you for repairs or to send me a new one in exchange. When it arrives, please write me what you can do with it in the shape of repairs, or how you will exchange and give another for it, the same size. I have none at present, and would like to have one as soon as possible. I trust you will take into consideration that I was not covered by any insurance; and feel the want of another at as good terms as possible. Waiting your favors, I am your obedient servant, J. D HAYES.

a16-12t*eod

SALAMANDER SAFES.—WILDER'S PATENT—RICH'S IMPROVEMENT.—STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 146 Water-st, New York, are the only makers of the above named celebrated Safes, combining both patents.
a14-1m

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MESSRS. LIGHTE & NEWTON, in consequence of the increased demand and unrivaled popularity of their PIANO FORTES, have extended their business, and opened a warerooms in Broadway, No. 605, where we shall constantly keep a choice selection of our Piano Fortes, from 6½ to 7½ octave, in Rosewood Cases, with all the latest improved patterns. We shall also continue to keep a full assortment of instruments at the factory and warerooms, No 22 canal-st. All Piano Fortes of our manufacture are warranted in every respect. Professors, Amateurs, and those who anticipate purchasing, are respectfully invited to call and examine. All orders from the city or country punctually executed.
m20-1m

AEOLIAN PIANO-FORTES.—The largest assortment of Pianos, with and without the Æolian, in this city, is to be found at the warerooms of C. GILBERT & CO., No 333 Broadway, opposite Broadway Bank and Theatre, and will be sold at great bargains. These Pianos have the metallic frame, and are warranted to stand any climate. Dealers supplied on liberal terms. Second-hand Pianos for sale cheap. Pianos to let tuned and repaired. [m 27-1m] HORACE WATERS.

BOSTON AND NEW-YORK PIANOS.—We are now enlarging our store and need all our room; hence we will sell our present stock of Pianos, with and without Æolian—new and second-hand—at low price, during the next two weeks. Music at wholesale and retail. Pianos to let. Cash paid for Pianos. We have a large stock of second hand Pianos. GOULD & BERRY,
m29-1mD&W* No 297 Broadway.

PIANO FORTES.—The best assortment of Pianos in the City may be found at the spacious warerooms of N. P. B CURTISS & CO., sole agents for GEO HEWS'S celebrated American Action Piano. Also, T GILBERT & CO'S much admired Æolian Piano Fortes, warranted in every particular. Boudoir and second hand Pianos for sale low. Pianos to let and tuned. N B CURTISS & CO.,
a7-1m No 447 Broadway, New-York.

COTTAGE OR BOUDOIR PIANOS.—HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, corner of Anthony st., and opposite the Broadway Bank and Theatre, has just received a very large assortment of GILBERT'S Boudoir Pianos-fortes, 6½ and 7 oct., in splendid carved cases and rich tone, for sale at reduced prices. Dealers supplied at the same discount as at the warerooms in Boston. m15-1m

LINCOLN & THOMPSON formerly at the Warerooms of T. GILBERT & CO., have opened rooms for the sale of new and second hand Pianos, at No. 416 Broadway, where may be found a fine assortment of instruments, at very low prices. Pianos to let. a7-1m

MISCELLANEOUS.

REMOVAL.—J W HOLBERTON, Importer of FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c., has removed from No. 75 to No. 43 Maiden-lane, and invites the attention of his customers, and buyers generally, to an extensive assortment of GERMAN, FRENCH, AND ENGLISH TOYS and FANCY GOODS now opening for the Spring trade. Also, TIN and IRON TOYS, in great variety, of own manufacture. All the new styles of INDIA RUBBER TOYS, in small or large quantities, at manufacturers' prices. The agency for the sale of EDGE'S PREMIUM FIRE WORKS is held solely by J W. HOLBERTON.
FIRE CRACKERS and CHINA ROCKETS, (of his own manufacture,) TORPEDOES, and other small fireworks, constantly on hand.
a14-WM&Flm

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S INDIA RUBBER GLOVES.—Ladies' Gardening and House Gloves are what every lady needs in gardening, and for protection to the hands while engaged in household affairs. They are made of different lengths, to protect the wrists and arms from exposure. Gentlemen will find these gloves just what is desired in gardening, care of horses, and driving in wet weather. Also, Ladies' Bleaching and Gentlemen's Sporting Mitts. These goods, by wearing, render the hands soft, and perfectly white. For sale, wholesale and retail, by D. HODGMAN, No 27 Maiden lane. a16-3tsod*

SUPERIOR FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.—WM R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, N. Y., offer among other stock, 10,000 pear trees, 5 to 8 years grafted, of extra large size, being Standards and Pyramids on pear and quince, and 12,000 cherries 4 and 5 years and extra large size, being Standards and Pyramids, the latter on Mahaleb. We guarantee these trees to be very superior to any that can be obtained elsewhere. Also extra sized apples, plums, nectarines, peaches, quinces, grapes, and other fruits, and an immense stock of large ornamental trees, evergreens, &c. The collection of rose pæonies, and other flowering plants is unrivaled. Priced catalogues sent to post-paid applicants who enclose stamps
a16-3t*

REMOVAL.—Dr HEATH will remove to No. 581 Broadway, on the 1st of May.—I depose that Dr. HEATH, of No 264 Broadway, cured me of an offensive discharge from my ears, of fifteen years continuance, and that when he began to treat me, I could not hear the alarm-bell from the City Hall, and that I can now engage in conversation. JOSEPH SPEAKMAN Sworn before me this 3d day of April, 1852.
a16-1t IRA FLOYD, Commissioner of Deeds.

BERFORD & CO'S GREAT CALIFORNIA FREIGHT EXPRESS will go forward on the fast running steamer EL DORADO, 20th inst., in charge of freight agent. Also, our Express mails will be despatched per steamer DANIEL WEBSTER, via Nicaragua, in charge of a special messenger. Mail Bags close at 2 P. M., 20th inst. BERFORD & CO.
a16-2t* No 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

TO UNHAPPY WIVES AND HUSBANDS.—The undersigned, having great experience in divorce cases, tenders his services to those who wish to be relieved from the bonds of matrimony, and to become again eligible for marriage. Confidential communications promptly attended to. M. VAN HOVENBURGH, Counsellor at Law, No 334 Broome-st. 2d flo r from the Bowery Bank.
a16-3t*

THE PEOPLE OF THIS GENERATION, who are seeking for SIGNS (for their places of business,) can obtain either golden or plain ones, at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms, by applying to J. M. GORDON, House Sign and Ornamental Painter, No 55 Gold-st., (basement,) west side, one door from Fulton st., New-York.
a16-2t*

NEW AND SECOND-HAND TOOLS AND MACHINERY BOUGHT AND SOLD.—Large and small screw presses, vices, lathes, anvils, and lot of malleable iron nuts at 7c per lb., and a general assortment of tools and machinery for sale at
H. HOMER'S, No. 20 Ann st., N. Y.
a16-1t*

NOTICE.—The Partnership business carried on in the names of MOUNTAIN & WOOSTER, as Shipping Agents in the City of New-York, has this day been dissolved. [a16 1t*] JOHN MOUNTAIN

CALIFORNIA THROUGH TICKET.—VANDERBILT'S LINE—NICARAGUA ROUTE.—One steerage ticket for steamer of 20th April, for sale by
a16 1t* G O. BARTLETT, No. 4 Wall st.

TWINE, WRAPPING PAPER, SAGGING AND YARD STICKS for sale by
m16-1m* EDWARD M. DUNN, No. 41 Dey-st.

WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Any person who can give information about certain papers, supposed to be in existence in New-York, Boston or Philadelphia, concerning an estate in England belonging to the GIBBS FAMILY, will be liberally rewarded. The estate was usually termed "The manor of W. Gibbs, deceased." JOHN GIBBS.
SYRACUSE, April 14, 1852. a16-2t*

PARTNER WANTED—With from $1,000 to $2,000 to join the advertiser in a profitable business of which he has the entire control. Any gentleman wishing to go into a safe and good business, at small risk, will please address with real name, &c., G. C, at the office of this paper. a16-3teod*

MEN WANTED—Twenty men, to sell an article wanted in every family. Agents are making $20 per week. Agents for Boston, Philadelphia, Maine, New-Hampshire, Connecticut, with $150, can make $1 500 per annum. Ten men paid wages to travel. Call, or address, post-paid, No. 317 Bowery. a15-3t*

WANTED BY THOUSANDS THE KNOWLEDGE TO MAKE MONEY FAST.—Instruction in five useful and two ornamental arts, by which you can realize a handsome income, will be sent to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, post-paid. Address BURT & SMITH, Box No. 50 Broadway Post-Office New-York. a15-3t*

THE UNDERSIGNED have no connection with, nor knowledge of the business, nor of the parties above advertised. BURT & SMIDT,
a16 2t* Counsellors at Law, No. 54 Wall-st.

SITUATION WANTED AS CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young woman, in a small family, or to take care of a child. First-class references given. She has been over 12 years in service, in three families only, to all of whom she can refer. Address K. M., at this office.
a16 2t*

SITUATIONS WANTED—For cooks, general workers, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, chambermaids, waiters, gardeners, farmers, &c., at SELECT PROTESTANT AGENCY, No. 7 Carmine-st. and SOCIETY AGENCY, No. 106 Chambers-st. Only Servants of good character admitted. a8-1m*

SITUATION WANTED—In a store, as clerk or porter, by a young man of steady habits. Address V. S. *Times* office. a16-3t*

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—Who has a practical knowledge of business, and keeping books by double entry. A married man preferred, who would leave the city if required. Address MERCHANT, *Times* office, stating reference, last employers, name, salary expected, &c.
a14-3t*

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—By a great variety of Servants men, women, boys, and girls at C. MASON'S office No. 550 Broadway, and No. 129 Bowery. Terms—yearly subscription, 50 cents, otherwise 25 cents. N B—No pains will be spared to render satisfaction a16-4t*

ADAMS PRESSMAN.—A permanent situation is now open to an experienced workman, and none other need apply. Address H. H., box No 3,264 Post-office.
a15-3t*

AGENTS WANTED.—500 Agents—$25 to $50 a week made in selling a new Family Work. Life and Speeches of Kossuth and other fine books. Call or address post-paid, American Family Publication Establishment, No. 128 Nassau-st. New York up stairs. m24-1m*

A BASSO SINGER, who has for a number of years sung in an Episcopal Church in upper New-York, having recently removed to Brooklyn, is desirous to make an engagement to sing in a quartette choir, or would take conductorship of a promiscuous choir, in Brooklyn, or near the railroad in New-York. References can be given to the best conductors of choirs in the city. Address A. P., box 1,541 New-York Post-office. a14 3teod*

LOST—On the 14th inst., in Grand st., between the Bowery and Mulberry-st., a roll of BANK NOTES, to the amount of between $92 and $95. The advertiser does not remember all the Banks, but there were some on Greenwood Stock, Fulton Bank, and on a bank in Orange County. Whoever will return the said money to WILLETS & CO., No. 303 Pearl-st., shall be liberally rewarded a16-6t*

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen may be pleasantly accommodated with Breakfast and Tea, (with Dinner on Sundays if required) at Jersey City, in a private family.—Locality near the water, a few minutes walk from the Ferry. Address A., box 342, Lower Post Office, with undoubted references. a12-4t*

BOARDING.—Rooms to let on 2d and 3d floor of house No 45 Walker-st, suitable for gentlemen and their wives; also, two rooms for single gentlemen. The house has been recently painted, rooms newly furnished, and gas, with other modern improvements, introduced. References required. a16-6t*

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, and several single gentlemen, can obtain neat, commodious, and well furnished rooms, with full board, and use of bathing-room, by applying at No. 86 Warren-st. References exchanged. a7-6tsod

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms suitable for families or single Gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 190 Fulton st., between Orange and Pineapple st's, Brooklyn m26-1m*

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen can obtain board at No. 296 Hudson-st. Terms moderate. a14-6t*

LARGE AND NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With breakfast, if required, to single gentlemen, at No. 278 Fourth-avenue a14-6t*

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—OFFICE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, NEW-YORK, March 15, 1852.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Chief Engineer, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, for the Grading, Masonry, Bridging and Superstructure, or either of them, with or without materials, on the following divisions of the Illinois Central Railroad, to wit: First division, from Cairo to Big Muddy River, 52 miles; second do., from Big Muddy River to Township No. 1, north of the base line of the third principal meridian, 53 miles; sixth do., from Bloomington to the Illinois River, 60 miles; eighth do., from Freeport to Dubuque, 67 miles; ninth do., from Chicago to Kankakee River, 55 miles; tenth do., from Kankakee River to Urbana, 70 miles. The proposals must be for the entire length of each division, and will be received at the office in Chicago, as follows. For the ninth and tenth divisions, until April 15, 1852, at noon; for the sixth division, until April 22, 1852, at noon; for the eighth division, until April 29, 1852, at noon; for the first and second divisions, until May 27, 1852, at noon. Profiles, plans, and approximate estimates of quantities will be ready for inspection, and blank forms for proposals, and statements of the mode and terms of payment, will be furnished at the office, over the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Passenger Station No 33 Canal-st., New-York City, and at the office of the Chief Engineer in Chicago, Illinois, on and after March 25, 1852. The same, so far as relates to the first and second divisions, may also be found at Jonesboro', Union County, Illinois; to the sixth division at Lasalle, Lasalle County, Illinois; and to the eighth division at Freeport, Stephenson County, Illinois. Separate proposals will also be received at Chicago until the 27th of May, for furnishing Ties, Plank, Bridge Timber, and Piles for the whole or any part of the divisions named in the foregoing, to be delivered after the 1st of April, 1853, by application at the office of the Chief Engineer in Chicago. Satisfactory references will in all cases be required. R. B. MASON,
Engineer-in-Chief Illinois Central Railroad.

Illinois papers please copy and send a paper to No. 2 Hanover-st., New-York. m24-3t*My1

TO SHOE MANUFACTURERS.—There are some things which it is important you should know. 1st, That it is the opinion of the most extensive manufacturers in Massachusetts and Connecticut, that the fitting, closing, and binding of Boots and Shoes, will soon be done by SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. 2d, That the shoe manufacturers of Lynn have purchased the right to use Singer's machines, at a large price, and are using 40 of the machines. 2d, That twenty of these machines are used in one establishment, at Abington, Mass., by the owners of the exclusive right for Plymouth County. A word to the wise is sufficient. Call and see the machines in operation on all kinds of work at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO.,
a3-24t No. 256 Broadway, New-York.

CHELSEA MILLS.—No 254 West Twenty-seventh-st. Depot No 10 Beekman-st. The subscribers are now prepared to furnish fresh ground Flour, Graham Flour white and yellow Corn Meal, Hominy, Wheaten Grits, and Farina. Grain and Food of all kinds, ground to order. Orders served in any part of the city, free of charge. For sale cheap, a Horse Steam Engine and Boiler in complete running order. [a12 1m] MUNSON & WILLIS.

PURE OLD PALM SOAP.—This article is superior for chapped hands, and Bath and Toilet use. It is made from a vegetable Oil, is emollient and healing in its properties. It can be had in packages containing six cakes for trial. Also, old fashioned Family Soap which is superior to all the so-called Patent Soaps and Fluids. Goods delivered free of charge in New-York and Brooklyn.
W. HULL'S SON,
m12-tf Nos. 108, 110 and 112 Cliff-st., North end.

CYLINDER PRESSES FOR SALE.—Two Taylor's Cylinder Power Presses, nearly new, and in perfect running order. The beds of the Presses measure 44 by 56 inches each. As the room occupied by these Presses is desired for more powerful ones, they will be sold at a bargain. Apply to S FRENCH, corner of Nassau and Spruce-sts., New-York a15 3t

HORSES—HORSE OWNERS.—NOTICE.—The right, title, and interest of the well known and celebrated Equarian Condition Powders, for the cure of distemper, pink eye, farcy, loss of appetite, or want of condition in horses, has been transferred to WM. S DUNHAM, as has also the depôt for her sale, which is now at No. 476 Broadway, Price, 50 cents. [a15-3t*] W. H. WYATT.

FRESH SEEDS.—English and Italian Ray Grass, Sweet Vernal Grass, White Clover, Lawn Grass Lucerne with a variety of choice Garden Seeds of recent importation. For sale at the Union Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, RALPH & CO., No. 23 Fulton-st., near Fulton Market: a16-3t*

SPRING STYLE HATS, of the French Elastic Stiff, manufactured from the finest imported plushes, which for brilliancy of finish and durability will bear the test with any offered with our beautiful patterns of Spring Caps. At MONARQUE'S, No. 228 Bowery. a16-1m

PHIPPS' FARM FENCE—$1 50 per rod. Wrought and cast iron fence; ornamental wire railing; superior force pumps; bank safe and store locks; iron bedsteads, &c., &c. For sale by GEORGE FOSTER, No. 398 Broadway, cor. of Walker-st a5-1m*

JAMES FRANTICE, Mathematical Drawing Instrument Manufacturer, has removed to No. 315 Broadway, corner of the Hospital. A second hand Theodolite and Level for sale a16-1m*

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BAGGING, CANVAS, OLD ROPE, CUTTINGS, GRASS and TARRED ROPE, and all other kinds of paper makers' stock, by m17-2m CYRUS W FIELD & Co., No. 64 Beekman-st.

WRITING PAPERS BY THE CASE ONLY.—The largest and most desirable assortment in the United States, for sale by m17-2m CYRUS W FIELD & Co., No 11 Cliff-st

OLD COLONY SHOVELS.—Iron, Steel and Cast-Steel Shovels, of every description, for sale by E & J. BUSSING & CO., No 33 Cliff st.,
a3-1m Agents Old Colony Nail Co.

BROOKLYN STEAM SUGAR REFINERY.—Various grades of Coffee Crushed Sugar, also of Sugar-House Syrup, constantly on hand, for sale by the agents, ADAMS & CUSHMAN, No. 75 Front-st. a7-1m

WRITING PAPER.—A large and very desirable assortment, for sale by BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL,
a2-1m No. 115 Fulton-st.

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER, constantly on hand, and made to order, by BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL
a1-1m No 15 Fulton-st.

OLD COLONY CUT NAILS.—For sale by E & J. BUSSING & CO., No. 33 Cliff-st., Agents Old Colony Iron Co. a16 1m

CHICORY.—Prime English, warranted pure, constantly for sale in barrels by
m23-1m WALKER, No. 358½ Washington-st.

SHEEP-SKIN MATS, fancy colors, for Sale by EDWARD M DUNN,
m26-1m* No 41 Dey-st.

COR. R. DISOSWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW and COMMISSIONER of DEEDS for Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio and Illinois, 99 Wall-st., New-York. a7-1y

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m17-2m

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READY THIS DAY, THE GEM OF THE MONTHLIES.—GRAHAM'S AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR MAY.—Price 25 cents. 112 pages of original matter in each number.

ARTICLES AND CONTRIBUTORS.

May Morning—Both of the Months.
The Game of the Month—Henry W. Herbert.
The Urn of the Heart—Miss Mattie Griffith.
Stratford-on-Avon—Fredrika Bremer.
Optical Phenomena—Thomas Milner, M. A.
Stewart Adair Godman—Charlton H. Wells, M. D.
Fanny—A new Contributor.
The Physiology of Dandyism—Thompson Westcott.
Stanzas—Sarah Helen Whitman.
The Sigh—E Oakes Smith.
The Stars—Rev. S. Dryden Phelps.
The Crystal Palace and its Lessons—Horace Greeley.
The Mother's Answer—Julia C. R. Dorr.
A Life of Vicissitudes—G. P. R. James, Esq.
My Mother's Spirit—Kayvett Thornton.
Magdalen—L. L. M.
Rosalie—Mrs. E. L. Cushing.
The New Garden—Emily Hermann.
Sonnet: Amor—Wm. Alexander.
The Legend of the White Nun—J. Popham.
The Isle and Star—Geo. D. Prentice.
A Canter to California—Blackwood.
Homer—Trueman S. Perry.
The Pampas fired by the Indians.
To One Afar—E. Anna Lewis.
The Master's Mate's Yarn—H. Milnor Klapp.
Carrie—Lilian May.
Nelly Nowlan to her Aunt—Mrs. S. C. Hall.
A Mother's Prayer—Mrs. Mary G. Horsford.
The First Age—H. Didimus.
I Think of Thee—V. B. L.
The Arabs at Amboise.
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Arab and Camanche Horsemen.
Review of New Books.
Graham's Small-talk

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Agents for New-York and vicinity. a16-1t

NELSON'S NORTHERN LANCET AND AMERICAN JOURNAL OF MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.—The cheapest Medical Journal in the United States, and published Monthly at $1 a year in advance or 12½ cents a number.

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PART I.—CLINICAL DEPARTMENT.

Clinical Lectures on Diseases of Women and Children, delivered in the University of New-York, by Professor G. S. BEDFORD:

LECTURE XVII.—Preliminary Remarks—Anæmia from Menorrhagia—Mucous discharge from the vagina of a child six years old, produced by ascarides in the rectum—Ulceration of cervix of the Womb. Purulent Opthalmia. Encysted ovarian dropsy. Atrophia.

PART II.—ORIGINAL DEPARTMENT.

ART I.—Justice.—The late Dr. C. P. RICHARDSON and Dr. RAMSAY. By PHOCION.
ART. II.—Transactions of the American Medical Association. Report upon Obstetrics. By COOPER.
ART. III.—Reviews on the sale of Medicines. By Dr. CLEVELAND of Waterbury, Vermont.
ART IV.—"He is the same DAVID." By ENQUIRER, of Baltimore, Md.
ART V.—Catarrh, Bronchitis, &c. Popular Remedies. By J. F. STEWART of Jackson, Tennessee.
ART. VI.—Professional Responsibility reciprocal. By WATERS of Iowa.
ART. VII.—The Practice of Medicine in North Mississippi. By Dr. G. W. BOOTH of Carrollville, Miss.
ART. VIII.—Employment of Quinine in Infantile Convulsions. By Dr. MATHEWS of Nicholsonville, Indiana.
ART. IX.—Letter from Buffalo. By FAIR PLAY.
ART. X.—NORTHERN LANCET and the University of Buffalo.
ART. XI.—LANCET exposition of the system of making DOCTORS. By an EX PROFESSOR.

PART III.—EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

The American Medical Association on its last legs.
Defence of the present system of Medical Education. A reply to Prof. FLINT'S Letter.
Prof. BEDFORD'S Clinical Lectures. Reply to the New-Hampshire *Journal of Medicine*.
Prof. MOTT—Correction.
Canada Medical Journal.
Where and how to save your Money.
OUR LETTER AND NEWS BOX.—Correspondence from New-York. No IV. A BUNCH-ful of RESIN. Chorea Sancti Viti. An Editor with 33,000 cases! Commencement of the University of New-York. Graduates. Extracts from Prof. BEDFORD'S Valedictory Address.
Tobacco in Scarlet Fever.
Epidemics of Grafton County, New-Hampshire.
New Agencies: Publications received; Communications accepted and declined; To Readers and Correspondents.

PART IV.—MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Lectures on Medical Jurisprudence by Prof. THOMSON in the London University.
LECTURE XVI.
PREGNANCY (concluded.)—Infanticide. Evidence derivable from the Contents of the Thorax. Contrast of the Fœtal and the Infantile Circulation. Records of the Fœtal Respiration and Cries in the Uterus and Vagina.

Subscriptions received and single numbers on sale at STRINGER & TOWNSEND'S, No. 222 Broadway, and G. & H. MILLER'S, No. 615 Broadway.

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AGAINST ULTRA TEETOTALISM.—Reprobating tipping, drunkenness, all excess and immorality, and coercive total abstinence: By Sheldon Buckingham. Price 25 cents. ANGEL, ENGEL & HEWITT, printers and publishers No. 1 Spruce-st., New-York. To be had of booksellers generally. a16-1weod*

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a10-1w

C. MUNK'S GREAT NATIONAL WORK ON AMERICAN ENGINEERING.—Agents wanted for every city in the Union, excepting New-York, Philadelphia and St. Louis, to sell the above splendid work. It is to be published semi-monthly each part to contain two splendidly-executed plates, size 24 by 30—embracing River-boat Engines, Marine do., Stationary do., and Locomotives. Parts 1 and 2 of Division A, containing plates of the machinery of the steamer *Reindeer*, are now ready for delivery—each part—price one dollar. Parties at a distance will receive the work promptly, by forwarding the amount for each part to the publishers, to whom all applications for agencies may be addressed, prepaid. HENRY S. SAMUELS & CO.,
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THE GREAT BOOK OF CONUNDRUMS.—Containing over 1,000 original spirited riddles—contributed by the wits of New York, in competition for the prize given by Prof. Anderson, at Metropolitan Hall, Feb 6, 1852. Price 12½ cents. ELTON & CO., No 9 Tryon-row, Harlem Railroad Building, New-York. a16-1t*

GLOBES.—COPLEY'S New Globes. Celestial and Terrestial, 16 inches diameter, containing all the late discoveries, and having the stars of the first, second and third magnitudes, Colored. Prepared by CHARLES COPLEY. Just published, and for sale at wholesale and retail, by E. & G. W. BLUNT,
a2-2awiw* No. 179 Water st.

SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS and STATIONERY, at wholesale. Country merchants and booksellers are invited to call and examine our very large stock, and prices, before buying elsewhere
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F. BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER. Travellers leaving for California are recommended to provide themselves with this valuable essence, as it effectually prevents the bad effects of change of water, climate, &c., to which they are exposed. No traveler should go without it.

CAUTION.—Persons desiring an article that can be relied upon, prepared solely from the pure Jamaica Ginger, should be particular to ask for "Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger," which is warranted to be what it is represented, and is prepared only by FREDERICK BROWN, and for sale at his Drug and Chemical store, north east corner of 5th and Chesnut-sts., Philadelphia; and for sale in New-York by A. J. Delatour, No. 25½ Wall st.; Rushton, Clarke & Co., No 116 Broadway, No 30 Astor House, and No 373 Irving House, N. Y.; John Milhau, No. 183 Broadway; F. C. Wells & Co., No. 257 6th avenue. m31-1meod*

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Also, store, back room and kitchen..... 225
Apply 8th-av., corner 16th-st, from 7 in morning to 9 in evening. [a15-3t*] J DENHAM.

HOUSE TO LET and FURNITURE FOR SALE, very cheap.—A very genteel two-story and attic house in Hanover-place, Brooklyn. Rent $350. It is newly furnished, last September, and is in beautiful condition with pier glasses, tapestry carpets, mahogany and rose-wood furniture, lace curtains. There is gas throughout the house, and very fine chandeliers. The furniture will be sold at a bargain, and terms easy. Possession immediately. For full particulars inquire of F. COLTON, No 59 Beekman-st.
a15-2t*

HOUSE TO LET.—A handsome modern-built three-story and basement marble front House, on the north side of 23d-st., near 7th-av. The situation is one of the finest in the City. The House is new; has all the modern improvements; three rooms deep on the first floor, with gas, hot and cold baths, &c. Rent to a good tenant, $700. For further particulars, apply to F. A. PADDOCK, Counsellor-at-law, No. 15 Wall-st. a15-1t*

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Brown stone front House, 20 by 50; lot 98 ft. 9 in by 20 ft., 34th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., modern improvements. Terms easy. Also, a large brown stone front House, with modern improvements, 4th-av., near 28th-st; also several others in different parts of the city, desirable for residences or investment. Apply to (personal or by letter) FOSTER & VAN OSTRAND, No. 445 West-st.
a15-4t*

HOUSES TO LET.—Four new brown stone front houses, furnished with chandeliers and gas fixtures complete, plate glass windows, heaters, baths, &c., located in a good neighborhood; rent $600. One splendid brown stone house in Brooklyn; rent $700. One brick do.—$400. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No

New-York Daily Times.

Titles of Acts

Passed by the Legislature relating to the City of New-York and its immediate vicinity.

31. To alter the commissioners' map of the city of Brooklyn, and to extend and lay out La Fayette-avenue and S. Felix-street thereon.

32. Vesting in the United States of America jurisdiction over a certain tract of land in Gardiner's Island, in the County of Suffolk.

35. For the relief of the Collector of Taxes in the town of Hempstead, in the County of Queens.

44. In relation to the Superior Court and the Court of Common Pleas of the City of New-York.

45. To reduce the capital of the Piermont and Dearman Ferry Company.

46. To exempt the Mint or Branch Mint of the United States in the city of New-York from tax or assessment.

48. To close and discontinue so much of the road known as the Bedford road, in the city of Brooklyn, as lies between Clinton and Washington-avenues in said city.

52. To make permanent the grades of the streets and avenues of the City of New-York.

54. To amend an act entitled "An act in relation to Justices of Police Courts in the City of New-York," passed March 23, 1848, and the several acts amendatory thereto.

56. To incorporate the Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations

63. In relation to the Collectors of the late town of Williamsburg, in Kings County, and to extend the time for the collection of taxes in Williamsburg.

70. Authorizing the Supervisors of the county of Kings to create a loan to continue the erection of a Penitentiary in said county.

71. To facilitate the collection of debts against Corporations.

72. For the relief of John C. Beekman and others, and to authorize the sale of part of certain real estate in the City and County of New-York, of which Mary E. G. Beekman died seized.

76. To enable the Supervisors of the City and County of New-York to raise money by tax.

77. To amend the charter of the Farmers' and Merchants' Insurance Company of Western New-York.

78. Exempting vessels and persons engaged in the coasting trade, between the port of New-York and the Capes of Virginia, from quarantine.

83. To provide for the election of Register of Deeds in and for the County of Kings.

85. To regulate the number of Ballot Boxes to be used at elections in the City of New-York.

90. To amend an act passed April 9, 1851, entitled "An act to incorporate the Yonkers Ferry Company"

104. To incorporate the New-York Exchange Company.

107. Increasing the powers of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Kings.

108. To amend an act entitled "An act for the better security of mechanics and others erecting buildings and furnishing materials therefor, in the counties of Westchester, Ulster and Putnam," passed April 14, 1851.

109. In relation to the school officer of the Twentieth Ward of the City of New-York.

110. To authorize the inhabitants of the town of Oyster Bay, in the county of Queens, to elect five Assessors for said town.

117. To amend an act entitled "An act relative to the Farmers' Fire Insurance and Loan Company," passed April 17, 1822.

120. To incorporate School District No. 1 of the town of West Farms, Westchester County.

152. To amend an act relating to the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, passed May 7, 1840, and acts amending the same

159. To authorize the Trustees of School District No. 1, in the towns of Southfield and Castleton, and county of Richmond, to mortgage the property belonging to said District for certain purposes.

168. To incorporate the Atrato and San Juan Transportation Company.

177. To authorize John C. Bard to establish and continue a ferry across the Hudson river, from Nyack to Tarrytown

181. To authorize the Supreme Court, or any Justice thereof, to direct the sale of the real estate of Mary Jane White, of the City of New-York.

188. For the relief of the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestrymen of St. Andrew's Church, in the village of Harlem, in the Twelfth Ward in the City and County of New-York.

199. To amend an act entitled "An act for the enrollment of the militia, to abolish militia fines in certain cases, and to exempt members of uniform companies from working on highways and serving on juries"

204. To amend the act "To provide for the enrollment of the militia and to encourage the formation of uniform companies, excepting the fire military division of the State," passed May 13, 1847

216. In relation to the Chief of Police in the city of New-York.

268. To incorporate the Sunday School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church

319. To amend an act entitled "An act for the relief of the survivors of the First Regiment of the New-York Volunteers, who served in the war with Mexico," passed June 10, 1851

220. An act relative to the North American Fire Insurance Company in the City of New-York.

250. For the purpose of uniting in one corporation the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in the city of New-York and the Asylum for relief of the children of poor widowers and widows.

261. To incorporate the New-York College of Dental Surgery.

263. To release the interest of the people of this State in certain lands in the City and County of New-York to Matthew Harden.

266. To regulate the rate of wharfage on lighters in the Cities of Brooklyn and New-York.

267. To authorize Charles K. Hamilton to take and hold Real Estate in the County of Richmond

270. For the relief of the United Evangelical Lutheran Church in the City of New-York.

NEW-YORK CITY.

JENNY GOLDSCHMIDT'S FAREWELL CONCERTS.—By an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that JENNY GOLDSMIDTH'S three farewell Concerts will be given on Tuesday, the 18th; Friday, the 21st, and Monday, the 24th of May. The two first will be given at Tripler Hall, which will be refitted and decorated for the occasion, and previous to that time new entrances to the Hall will be constructed, so that the facilities for getting out of the building will be greatly improved. The third will take place at Castle Garden, as Mrs. GOLDSMIDT much prefers to sing in that building

—The arrangements for these Concerts have been made without regard to the expense incurred—the sole desire being to make them satisfactory to the public. An Orchestra of *eighty* musicians, (embracing the first talent in the city,) has been engaged, with THEO EISFELD to wield the Conductor's baton. The programme embraces the names of Signor BADIALI, Signor ALPY, and Joseph BURKE. Of course, Mr. GOLDSCHMIDT will preside at the PIANO, and will probably perform for the first time in public, an original composition written by him during his residence at Northampton. Should any great artists, in addition to those we have named, be in this vicinity, they will be engaged for these entertainments. The price of tickets will be $3 for the parquette and front seats of the dress circle, $2 for the gallieries and $1 for promenade; and every effort will be made to prevent their being bought up by speculators.

—Of course it will be understood that Mrs GOLDSCHMIDT will give but these three Concerts in this country, previous to her departure. Passages have already been taken in the steamer *Atlantic*, Capt. WEST, to sail on the 29th of May. Mr. and Mrs. GOLDSCHMIDT will arrive in this City about the middle of May.

LIQUOR SELLING IN THIS CITY.—Some time since the Mayor resolved to ascertain the number of places where liquor was sold, and for this purpose he issued an order to the Captains of Police, directing them to obtain and report the name and residence of every person in their respective wards who sold liquor. The reports have been received from all the Wards but the Eleventh, and from them we make up the following table:

Wards.	*No. of places.*	*Wards.*	*No. of places*
I.	452	XI.	305
II.	185	XII.	91
III.	310	XIII.	173
IV.	484	XIV.	316
V.	260	XV.	141
VI.	513	XVI.	281
VII.	285	XVII.	404
VIII.	278	XIX.	248
IX.	245	XX.	390
X.	221		

In making up the table we have taken the number of houses that have been licensed in the Eleventh Ward—the total being thus made 5,608—or 503 more places than have been licensed by the proper authorities. The following table shows the numbers of the houses in that part of Mulberry-st. that runs through the Sixth Ward, in which liquor is sold:

No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
3	27	38	57	81
6	28	40	59	82
9	29	41	61	82½
10	30	42	63	83
12	31	47	66	84
19	32	48	68	87
20	33	49½	71	88
21	34	50	74	89
22	35	51	75	90
23	36	52	76	94
24	37	53	78	94
		55½	79	97

It will be seen that, in nearly two-thirds of the houses liquor is sold.

WHIG MEETING.—Governor JAMES C JONES, of Tennessee, and Hon. PRESLEY M. EWING, of Kentucky, will address the Whigs of this city, this evening, at the Broadway House. Of course there will be a full house.

THE FRAUDS IN CALIFORNIA TICKETS.—ADDITIONAL COMPLAINTS AND NEW DISCLOSURES.—Since the publication, in yesterday's *Daily Times*, of the complaints made against *George E. Hamilton*, by sundry persons to whom he had sold tickets for passage to California by the steamer *Remarer*, sundry others have presented themselves and made similar complaints Among them was a man named *Hugh McMullen*, residing at No. 56 Laurens-street, who presented the following receipt, which sufficiently explains the object for which it was given:

NEW-YORK, March 2, 1852.

Received from Hugh McMullen one hundred dollars, for a *privelege* of becoming a *fireman* on board of the steamship *Reindeer* during her fire voyage from New-York to San Francisco. (Signed) JOHN HALL

McMullen also made an affidavit, setting forth that on the 2d of last month he was induced, by the above John Hall, to purchase the said right of being fireman on the steamer *Reindeer*. Another victim, residing at Newark, N. J, named *Isaac Baylis*, was to be "employed" as assistant steward of the vessel, for which he paid another hundred dollars to Hall, and received a similar receipt. Still another man, named *Daniel June* paid $100 to the same Hall, with the expectation of being a deck hand on the *Reindeer*. One of the receipts is endorsed, "All correct—George E Hamilton, Agent, by T. S. Wood." The magistrate issued warrants for the arrest of John Hall, printer, at No 77 Beekman-street, and Samuel H. Crook, keeper of an eating-saloon at No 195 Washington-street, both of whom are charged with defrauding the above complainants. Officers Fulton and S. J. Smith proceeded to the headquarters of these accused parties, took them into custody and brought them to the Tombs. An examination was waived, and Justice Osborne required them to furnish bail in the sum of $5,000, to answer any indictment that may be found against them. Annexed, we give a list of the names of additional victims, who appeared at the Police office yesterday and placed their tickets of Hamilton & Co. in the hands of the authorities for further action, whenever the principal operator (Hamilton) shall be captured. As will be seen, the enormous price of $325 was paid to these men for a single ticket.

THE LIST OF VICTIMS.

Names.	*Date of Sailing.*	*Class.*	*Price of Tickets.*
William K. Robinson	April 1	Steerage	$ 200
Frederick Barley	..	..	200
Owen O'Conner	..	..	200
R. N. Wogan	..	..	200
S S Hyde	..	..	200
Charles Swaimey	..	..	200
William R. Turner	April 15	..	200
Eliza Patterson	April 1	..	200
John Farrell	..	..	200
Albert J Schureman	..	..	200
William J Worsham	..	1st Cabin	325
Thomas Short	..	Steerage	200
John H Rutherford	..	..	200
James Rutherford	..	..	200
Robert Tixon	..	..	200
James W. Withersone	..	..	200
Reuben Russ	..	..	200
E. L Worsham	..	1st Cabin	375
Miss Ellen Gleason	..	Steerage	200
John J Levy	..	..	200
Six other men who appeared on the 14th inst. have 13 tickets at $200 each			2,600
The three men who paid John Hall $100 each			300
Total			$7,200

The following is a copy of Hamilton & Co.'s printed circulars, which were dispatched to cities, towns, and villages, in different parts of the Union, in answer to letters received by mail making inquiries about the *Reindeer*:

[CIRCULAR.]

DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiry I would state, that we have just launched the new, substantial steamship *Reindeer*, and that she will be ready to sail from New-York to San Francisco, via Straits of Magellan, on or about the 15th of April.

RATES OF FARE

Cabin from New-York to San Francisco	$325
Second Cabin	200
Steerage	200

This is a new steamship, just finished, and built of the most substantial Delaware white-oak, and is expected to make the run in 55 to 60 days No ship has offered greater inducement is to those going to California, and the delays and expenses of the Isthmus are entirely avoided. Only a limited number of passengers will be taken from the port of New-York, as it is intended to take an additional number on her arrival at Panama 100 pounds baggage allowed each passenger Tickets can be obtained of

GEORGE E. HAMILTON, Agent,

over the Ocean Bank, cor Greenwich and Fulton-sts.

Those who resided out of town and had purchased tickets of this firm each received a letter in the following terms:

NEW-YORK April 9, 1852.

SIR—I beg to inform you that, in consequence of unavoidable circumstan es the *Reindeer* will be detained for a few days after the 15th inst I however, will let you know in time, so that you can be here without any detention.

I am, Sir, respectfully yours

M S S HYDE GEORGE E HAMILTON.

Several of these letters are at the Police office, and are all written in the same style. Mr. Hyde also received the following telegraphic dispatch:

NEW-HAVEN, 16th March, 1852

FOR S. S. HYDE:—This dispatch has just been received from New York—"The *Reindeer* sails about April 15th"

GEO E. HAMILTON.

In another part of this paper will be found a card from Mr. John G. Miller, in regard to the connection of his name and that of Mr. Corwine, U. S Consul at Panama, with this affair.

THE SUGAR HOUSE BOILER EXPLOSION.—VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.—Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, the Investigation respecting the late fatal disaster at Messrs. Howell, King & Co's Steam Sugar Refinery in Duane-street, near West Broadway, was commenced before Coroner Ives and a Jury of Inquest.

The first witness called was the Chief Engineer of the establishment, who testified as follows:

Henry Affieck—I am chief engineer at the sugar refinery of Messrs. Howell, King & Co.; I have been in their employ about two years, and have only run engines during that time; I have been in the shop for about twelve years; I am an engine maker, I was not present when the explosion took place, nor was I present when the engine was stopped on Saturday night previous; it is usual to stop at 11 o'clock; I was there on Sunday evening, between 5 and 9 o'clock; we usually start the fires on Sunday night, about 11 o'clock, and they are not put out, except for cleaning, till the following Saturday; I was present at 2½ o'clock on Saturday last, and the boilers were then in operation; I had, on the forenoon of that day, examined all the safety-valves, and found them all right; I did not at that time discover any impediment in any of the valves; on Sunday evening I ordered the firemen to turn the water on boiler No. 4, nearest Reade street. I cannot tell whether the boiler which exploded had sufficient water in it or not; I think I made inquiry as to the water in the boilers; I am very particular; I usually ascertain as to the quantity of water; molasses frequently dripped down, mixed with boiler black. I examined the valve after the explosion, and I am of opinion that the substance around the valve was the molasses, dried down hard to a crust; the screw valve was down; there was no communication with the main pipe from the exploded boiler, consequently the mercury could not indicate the pressure upon it; when I first saw the boiler, the safety valve was lying on the side, the balls on the levers as situated there; I saw them indicate 25 to 30 pounds of steam to the square inch; the fourth boiler was blowing off; I think the boilers would carry 70 pounds of steam with perfect safety, but we have never carried over 60 pounds; I saw Alexander McBride in the building after the explosion; he was scalded, and taken to the New York Hospital; there were five persons scalded who worked for Howell, King & Co., and taken to the Hospital; the fireman, Patrick Gallagher, is a very careful man; he has been with me about 6 months; we never had any accidents of any note; the engineer, William Dawson, is also a very cautious man

TESTIMONY OF BOILER MAKERS.

John F. Rodman—I am an engineer and have been so for 20 years; I have seen the exploded boiler; I found the flue of one of the boilers collapsed and some breaches made through it; the boiler had been thrown four to six feet from its bed by the explosion in a horizontal line; I think from the manner of the explosion it was from want of action in the boiler, thereby the top of the flue became heated and consequently weakened more than other parts of it; I am of the opinion that the iron was good; it is possible the same occurrence might have taken place with a plenty of water, from a very great pressure, with iron of that thickness; I did not examine the safety valve; a pressure of 35 pounds of steam could not have produced the explosion; it could not have taken place under any ordinary pressure, and it was the engineer's duty to have known what the pressure was upon his boiler; I think that the adhesive properties of molasses could not have held the safety valve down; a boiler able to bear a pressure of 60 pounds of steam to the square inch, with the weight in the centre sufficiently heavy to indicate 35 pounds could not have held the valve down, with the weight of 60 pounds to the square inch, even with the adhesive quality of molasses incumbering the valve; it is the duty of the engineer to know either by the mercury, or by the valve, the amount of pressure upon the boiler.

James Cunningham says—I have been a practical engineer for about 28 years, I have seen the boilers in question; the flue had settled down from the top, and torn in several places; I think the disaster occurred from an over pressure of steam; there is no indication of the want of water in the boilers; the usual indication of the want of water is the blueness of the iron and the starting of the seams upon the inside of the boiler; these were absent; there were no appearances of the kind; I examined the safety valve; it stuck on its seat, from some cause or other; I discovered no appearance of molasses; it appeared as if it had been worked up since the explosion; I think I exerted the weight of 100 pounds to raise it; I think it must have taken at least a pressure of 200 pounds to have produced the explosion; it appeared to me the valve had stuck in the hole, but from what cause I could not tell: I think the molasses gathering around the valve, and with the heat of the boiler hardening the same, it might resist the pressure of 200 pounds, and have caused the explosion; I think it possible it might have become hardened sufficiently from Saturday night to Monday morning; had there been steam issuing from the valve, the molasses could not have hardened; it was the duty of the engineer to have known the condition of the valve; in my opinion, the cause of the explosion was the resistance of the valve, but what occasioned it, I cannot say; the valve could not have been in good working order; in my opinion, the immediate cause of the explosion was the pressure of steam, and why the boiler gave way at that particular place, was the weight of the flue, it not being supported in the centre—the length of the boiler being, as I am told, 59 feet; I did not measure it.

William Browning—I am an iron founder by profession; I have seen the boiler in Howell, King & Co.'s Sugar Refinery; I consider the iron of the boilers was good; I found the flue broken in eight places, but the largest rents were directly over the fire; I do not think there was sufficient quantity of water, yet the cause of the disaster was the extreme pressure of steam; I did not examine the valve myself; I was present when Mr. Cunningham did so; I presume the valve did not work right; it is impossible to tell precisely what led to the explosion, still, had the valve been in proper working order, it would have carried off the steam and prevented the disaster.

Peter Hogg, Esq, of the firm of Hogg & Delemater, testified to the construction of the boiler in question, as being a No. 1, and built with great care, and of the best material in existence. Michael Brennan, Charles S Loree, and others, were also sworn, but nothing additional was elicited, and the testimony closed with the medical evidence of Dr. Charles M. Allin, who, being sworn, deposed as follows:

"I am Resident Surgeon of the New-York Hospital; on Monday morning last, about 2 o'clock, the deceased persons, viz: Doran, Murphy and McBride, were admitted into the Hospital, suffering greatly, and in a prostrated condition, from scalds extending over the entire surface of the body; Michael Murphy and Edward Doran lingered until 2 o'clock A. M of the 13th, and Alexander McBride until about 6 o'clock P. M. of same day, at which times they died; the scalds were sufficient to produce death."

Coroner Ives here briefly charged the Jury, and they retired for deliberation. In the course of an hour, the Jury rendered the following

VERDICT.

"That the said Alexander McBride, Edward Doran, and Michael Murphy, came to their deaths from scalds received on the morning of the 12th inst., by the collapsing of a flue in a steam-boiler in the sugar refinery of Howell, King & Co., but from the conflicting character of the testimony, the Jury cannot come to any satisfactory conclusion in their own minds as to the *real cause* of the disaster, nor are they prepared to censure the engineer who was on duty at the time of the accident, for the want of a proper degree of caution and care. The Jury, however, are decidedly of the opinion that the boiler in question was of good material, and well built, and entirely competent to bear the amount of pressure it was designed to sustain."

(Signed)

GEO. DEMING, J. H. BROWN, WM. R. TRACY, J. COLLINS, JOHN D. FOX, EDWARD BISSELL, Jurors.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—The brig *Zeno*, hence for Liberia, returned to this port yesterday morning, in consequence of the sickness of her captain.

—A new line of stages has been started to run from the Hudson River Railroad dépôt, Thirty-first-street and Tenth-avenue, down Tenth-avenue to Greenwich-street; down Greenwich street to Spring-street; through Spring-street to Broadway; down Broadway to Broome-street; through Broome-street to the Bowery; down the Bowery to Catherine-street; through Catherine-street to the Ferry.

—Mr. D. F. Robertson desires us to say that no person has any authority to solicit donations for any benevolent institution in his name.

—The People's Ferry to Staten Island will hereafter be run from Philadelphia Railroad Dock, at the foot of Liberty street.

—Yesterday morning, Austin Persons, residing in the County of Chenango, State of New-York, was fleeced out of $50 in cash by a trick termed the "burn." The stranger was induced to walk up an alley-way in Barclay-street, on a speculation, by a negro, named Joseph Morris *alias* "Butcher Joe," who has served out a sentence of 5 years in the Sing Sing State Prison for robbery. The *modus operandi* by which the Chenango gentleman lost his "fifty," was successfully played by "Butcher Joe" and two confederates, one of whom bet on the little "joker," and the stranger was drawn into the snare by the cunning maneuvres of the trio, who endeavored to get the money down, and then one of them instantly snatched it and left. Soon after, the countryman applied to the Police office, and in the course of the afternoon Joe was arrested and locked up in the City Prison.

—Sergeant Blake, of the Sixth Ward, arrested Margaret Smith yesterday, charged with stealing a watch, valued at $30, from Thomas Flanagan, of No. 43 Beekman-street. Margaret acknowledged the corn, and Justice Lothrop committed her to prison.

—Charles Ranshlean was arrested on Wednesday, by officers Collins and Conley, of the First Ward, charged with the crime of highway robbery, perpetrated upon a stranger named Matthew Porter, residing in the Western part of the State.

[Advertisement.]

DELAROCHE'S NAPOLEON.—This admirable picture continues to attract large numbers of visitors. We are informed that the Exhibition will close on the first of May.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange ...APRIL 15

$10,000 U S 6s, '67	118½	57 Hud. River Railroad	61
4 000 Kentucky 6s	109½	50 do	b60 64½
4 000 do	109	50 do	s3 64½
29,000 Erie Convs. 71	b60 93	300 Harlem Railroad	b3 78½
24,000 do	93½	200 do	b30 78½
3 000 do	b10 93½	50 Madison & Ind. R. R	101
9 000 Erie Incomes	97½	7 North Indiana R R	109½
1 000 Erie Certificates	99	75 N. Y. & N. H. R R	111½
5,000 Hudson 2d mort.	97½	26 do	112
1,000 North Ind. R.R.	95½	50 N. J. Zinc Company	13½
13 Ohio Life & Trust Co	67½	400 do	13¾
10 Del & Hud Can	b10 119	1,300 do	13½
116 do	119½	150 do	b3 14½
56 Seventh Ward Bank	115	50 do	s40 14
5 Metropolitan Bank	107	50 do	s30 14
20 Brooklyn City Bank	108	100 do	b30 14½
5 Hanover Bank	102½	16 Utica & Schen Scrip	145
5 Bank of North Amer	107	50 Erie Railroad	s30 29
50 Morris Canal	b3 19½	12 do	29
200 Canton Company	8¾	50 do	28½
150 do	b10 8¾	400 do	b30 29
50 do	b30 8¾	7 do	28½
100 Portsmouth Dry Dock	7½	100 do	28½
100 Edgeworth Land Co	7½	150 Long Island Railroad	23½
50 Farmers' Loan	98	200 do	22½
100 Reading Railroad	s60 73½	50 Nor. & Wor. R. R	38½
200 do	b30 74	100 do	b10 38½
100 do	b3 74	50 do	38½
10 Mich. Southern R R	114½		

SECOND BOARD.

$2 000 Erie Convt '62	96½	175 Erie Railroad	29½
5,000 Hudson 1st M gs	106½	1,000 do	29½
14 Harlem R. R. Pref	b3 11½	1,350 do	29½
400 Reading Railroad	74	50 do	b10 29½
200 do	s10 74	50 do	b10 29½
200 do	b10 74	50 do	b90 29½
300 Harlem Railroad	b30 76½	100 do	s90 29½
10 Mich Southern R R	115	100 do	b30 29½
50 Nicaragua Transit Co	4¾	50 do	s45 29½
50 N J Zinc Co	b15 14	100 do	s90 29½
50 do	13½	450 do	29½
100 Canton Company	8¾	50 do	b60 29½
200 Erie Railroad	29	50 do	b3 29½

THURSDAY, April 15—6 P. M.

The ugly weather this forenoon, coupled with the absence of the steamer's news, caused a dull feeling on the Stock Exchange. The Railroad Stocks were barely supported, and some disposition was manifested to make contracts for a decline. Yet the amounts offered were small, and the Board closed inactive, rather than heavy. In the Street, very little was done. But at the Second Board, a different turn was given to the whole market by very large cash purchases of Erie, embracing for a single account, and an advance of full ¼ ₩ cent., 2,500 shares, and nearly as much more on contract by various operators. This gave confidence to other shares which were held firm at the close. New-Jersey Mining Co took a new start this forenoon and advanced to $14¼, closing $13¾ Canton, Harlem, and Reading were steady, without much action. In the afternoon 300 Harlem brought 76½, buyer 30 days. The position of Reading is singularly stupid. The Philadelphians have nearly all the stock held on this side of the Atlantic having greatly reduced both the Boston and New-York transfer books, yet they seem indisposed to take further action one way or the other. This induces occasional short contracts at 73¼@74, on which there is little made or lost.

The Bond Market was not very bright. The Erie Convertibles partook of the general dulness at the first Board, and the sales, about $50,000, showed a decline of ¼@¾ ₩ cent. At the second meeting few were offered, and owing to the decided improvement of the shares, there was no disposition to sell any class of the bonds at the morning figures. Hudson First Mortgage went up to 106¾; Kentucky sixes brought 109@109½, and Government were again done at 118½ Two new Railroad Loans are on the market, one for 300,000 Six per cents, of the City of Covington, Kentucky, (opposite Cincinnati) held at private sale at 92½ ₩ cent; the other, a loan of 400,000, of the Buffalo and Corning Railroad, Seven per cents, to be sold at auction by Simeon Draper, Esq., on liberal terms of payment, on the 13th May, peremptorily. Of this we shall have more to say, after an examination of the prospectus of the Company, kindly furnished to day, in pamphlet form. Meanwhile, we refer to advertisement

The demand for Bank stocks was not so large. In the established Railroads, New-Haven brought 112; Harlem Preferred, 111½; Madison, 101 Michigan Southern, 115.

There was only a fair demand for money. The rates on demand to the established Stock and Exchange firms is not over 5 ₩ cent. Some few loans are made at 6 ₩ cent. Paper rates, 5 ₩ cent. for prime, 60 days acceptances; 6 ₩ cent. on mercantile notes, not over 90 days, and 7@8 ₩ cent. for longer paper of undoubted credit. There is nothing doing in Exchange.

We take pleasure in directing attention to the advertisement of the new Merchants' Exchange Company. The privilege of subscription to the stockholders of the old concern, will expire to-morrow, after which the remainder of the stock will be open to new parties, and we hear there is little doubt the whole amount, at a valuation of one million of dollars for the property, will be taken. It is certainly to be desired that the Company should start under the most substantial and influential auspices, and, aside from the consideration of profit, there would seem to be a propriety in a general participation by our old merchants in the reestablishment of the Exchange as a joint stock property.

The general markets to-day were rather firm The trade in Cotton was interrupted by the notice that the steamer had been telegraphed. The prices of Flour, Wheat, and Corn were unaltered from yesterday. Provisions very firm, and Pork unusually dear; new mess sold as high as $19

The European market news by the *America* as far as received to the close of business this afternoon is not worse than was anticipated Indeed the tone of the Liverpool Cotton trade is rather more confident than was looked for, if the meagre telegraphic advices are properly understood In Breadstuffs, the prospect looks rather gloomy, even at cheap prices.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, April 14—Noon

A rain storm this morning interrupted business. The sales of COTTON on 'change were only 2 000 bales at steady prices The increase in the receipts at all the Southern ports, according to the Price Current, is 507,000 bales over last year.

Markets—Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.

THURSDAY, April 15—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are dull and heavy at easier prices Some 30 bbls were sold at $5@5 06½ for Pots, and $6 31½@6 37½ for Pearls.

COTTON—Remains very firm at previous quotations—though the recent weather and telegraphed arrival of the steamer interrupted sales. About 1,000 bags were disposed of in a former rates

FLOUR AND MEAL—We have nothing new to observe in the state of the market for State and Western brands. The arrivals by inland and coastwise conveyances are fair, and the demand is still increasing The consumptive inquiry is moderate and confined to the better qualities. There is also less export demand—owing partly to the announcement of the steamer's going at Halifax and to the prevailing rain storm. Sales operations embrace 3 000 bbls superfine No. 2 at $3 68½@$3 81½, in country to regular trade and good common Ohio at $4 12½@$4 31½, among State, favorite Ohio and mixed Western at $4 12½@$3 37½; fair to fancy Indiana and Michigan at $4 37½@$4 56½; fancy Genesee at $4 87½@$5 12½; fancy Ohio at $5 06½@$5 18½; extra Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio at $5 18¾@$5 56½; and extra Genesee at $5 18¾@$5 81½. Canadian is plenty and quiet at $4 12½ ₩ bbl., in bond. Southern is steady but not active—the shipping demand having decreased and the local inquiry being moderate. There were 650 bbls. mixed to favorite ordinary purchased at $4 18¾@$4 37½; with some fancy lots sales by retail at $3 43¾ Corn Meal is freely offered at $3 25@$3 31½ for Jersey, and $3 43¾@$3 50 for Brandywine.

GRAIN—Wheat is without any essential variation. The high prices of factors still interfere with business, and though the demand is active for consumption and exports, the sales are light Rye is heavy and nominal at 76c. ₩ bushel. Barley seems about the same; two-rowed fetching 70@75c., as in quality Oats are in good request at 38@41c. for Western, and 41@44c for Northern. Corn presents no new feature deserving of remark. The local and export inquiry is light, but there exists a fair Eastern demand at full rates. The sales include 4,000 bushels, yellow and white Southern at 65½@66c. ₩ bush

PROVISIONS—Pork is trading upwards. The supply is small and demand brisk The operations comprise 500 bbls; new prime at $17 and new mess at $19. Pickled meats continue inanimate in the absence of supplies. Prices are unchanged. Lard is buoyant and advancing. Sales were made to-day of 600 bbls prime at 9¼@10c., the latter for an extra kind; 200 kegs prime at 10¼@10¾—chiefly the higher figures Beef continues active at somewhat better prices—the day's sales consisting of 500 bbls. prime at $5 75@7; and mess at $9 75@12 75; prime mess and beef hams rule the same. Butter and cheese are steady and dull.

WHISKY—Is in better supply and less request, with sales of 450 bbls Ohio and prison at 23c ₩ gal, cash.

FREIGHT—Engage accounts were light to Liverpool, owing to bad weather and the arrival of the *America* at Halifax. 8 000 bush Wheat, in bulk, were engaged at 9½d Cotton was at 7-32d, and Flour at 1s 3d. There was a fair inquiry for Havre, and Cotton was going forward at ⅛c. Pots at $6, and Bark with Rice, at $8. There was nothing new to London or to California.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamer Roanoke, from Richmond and Norfolk.—E Sturtevant, W Williams, W J Johnson R A Dair, M. Fiegg Col. Glastry, U S A, Lieut R L Paige, U S N., J. Myers, M. Myers, W. P. Winfree, J. Taylor, G W. Edwards, H Eckert and lady, A. B Clarke, W. M Jones, Mrs. Patterson, 3 children and nurse. Mrs Luckey and child. J. Manning, T. A. Williams, J. Palmer, C Derbert, L. M. Doley, C. R Richie, C. B Hastings, G. M. Tracy, J. B. Dempsie, W. Brockenridge, J. Wolfe, J. McIlvaine, C. Pray, Capt. J. S Salter, D. F Pond, G. W. Walker, R. Curtis, G. R. Sawyer, D B Coons, A. B Graham, G R. Delano, R. D. Fonda, L Oldham P. W. Clarke, W H. Marcus, lady and 6 children, Miss Emerson, G F. Wilkins, G. Hollard, A. Storer, J. Groton, D F Keelan, C. H Barman, R. A. Armistead, F. A. Schweig, N. Peck, A. Tuffts, J. Spillman, 23 in the steerage.

In brig Clinton from Charleston.—Mr. Diffe and lady. Mr. Bowen and lady.

In brig Fedroza, from Nassau, N P.—Capt. B. N. Tucker, lady and 2 children, Miss L. Secor, Capt. G. W. Nichols, lady and child, A. G. Thompson, B. Galdiban, C. E. Morse, Capt. W. Mennen, G Meunen, F. Grote, N. Niles, J. D. Gray, G. Smith.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises..... 5 21 | Sets..... 6 39 | MOON—Rises..... 4 30

Sandy Hook. 6 29 | Gov. Island 7 19 | Hell Gate.. 9 00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....APRIL 15, 1852.

Cleared.

Steamer City of Richmond, Foster, Norfolk, &c., Mailler & Lord.

Steamer Delaware, Seymour, Philadelphia, M. Sanford.

Ship Brooklyn, McDonald, Aspinwall, M O. Roberts

Ship Richard Morse, Perry, Liverpool, Dunham & Dimon.

Bark Wm Larobee, Gilsey, Cardenas, R. P. Buck & Co.

Bark Pathfinder, Hull, San Francisco, Merrill & Frank.

Bark Parana, Colson, Wilmington, master

Bark Margaret Ridgeley, (Br.) Brown, Harbor Grace, W. F. Sifken & Ironsides.

Brig Mountaineer, (Br.) Hall, Annapolis, N S, Nelson Place.

Brig W H Parks, Webber, Darien, R P Buck & Co.

Brig Everthorp, (Br.) Gleadow, Hull, Logan & Collins.

Schr American Belle, Crowell, Boston, J Atkins & Co.

Schr Plymouth Rock Lucy Boston Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. John W Bell, Rowland, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.

Schr. Emily Tuttle, Baker, Baracoa, master.

Schr. Kim City Frisbie, New-Haven, master.

Schr. Virginia, Foss Savannah, R. M. Demill & Co.

Schr. Maria, McKeige, Navy Bay.

Arrived.

Steamship Roanoke, Parrish, Norfolk and Richmond, 23½ hrs. mdse and pass to Ludlam & Pleasants.

Ship Orlando, (of Kennebunk,) Gould, Bordeaux, Feb. 15, wine to D. St Amant

Bark Three Brothers, (of Boston) Batavia, Dec 14, coffee, &c to master Dec 28, Curtis Childs, seaman, native of Conn, died of typhus fever. Jan 1 John Lemm, a native of Prussia died Jan. 10, lat 26 S, lon 56 E, experienced a heavy gale, los. nearly a whole suit of sails, also jib and flying jib boom.

Bark Constitution, (Brem) Luth, Bremen 29 ds., ballast and 127 pass to Oelrichs & Co Experienced very heavy weather; had 2 deaths and 1 birth

Brig Pedroza, Dorrule, Nassau, N P, April 3, cotton, &c. to A G Benson.

Brig Brazanza, (of Waldoboro,) McIntyre, Mayaguez, P. R 23 ds, sugar to J. V. Ontavia Vessels left before reported

Brig Clinton, Walker, Charleston 7 ds, cotton and rice to Geo. Bulkley. Sld. in co with bark Caroline, Sherwood, for New York.

Brig Messenger, (Br) Buchey, Arichat 15 ds., fish to G. & J Lauie

Brig Condova, (of Providence,) Dutch, Matanzas 13 ds., sugar to master.

Brig Jane Baird, (Br) Limestrong, Havana 14 ds., sugar to J. Thompson

Schr Juan J de Carthagena, Hooper, Machias, bound to Philadelphia

Schr Connecticut, Jones, Alexandria 4 ds, flour and wheat to order

Schr Susan, Thacher, Ponce, P R, March 26, sugar and logwood to M Freeman & Co

Schr. Thomas M Mayhew (of East Machias,) Spencer, Zaza Cuba, sugar to J Mashew & Co.

Schr abel Story (of Provincetown,) Dyer, St Domingo City, 18 ds, mahogany to C. Rofsire & Co. Sld. in co with brig Daniel Weldon, Fettingill, for New-York. Left no Am. vessels

Schr Pawnee, st John, Fredericksburg 4 ds., flour and wheat to C H Pierson.

Schr. Grace Hopkins, Attakapas 20 ds, molasses, &c., to Thayer & Co

Schr Challenge, Sargent, Lubec 6 ds., plaster to Brett, Lee & Co

Schr. Secretary Marcy, (3 masted) Gautier, Washington, N C., naval stores

Schr Velocity, Sproul, Lubec 4 ds. bound to Newark.

Schr. Abram Osborn, Thomson, Virginia, wood.

Schr. Van

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (Sunday excepted,) at the office, No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, between Ann-st. and Beekman-st., and delivered by subscribers in the City and Brooklyn, and sent to Country Subscribers, at SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies: THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS; and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sunday excepted. One edition will be issued at 1, and one other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail, or paid at the same rates as the Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every Saturday Morning, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS; or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS. It will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

VOL. I....NO. 182. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Seamen's Mission.**—The eighth anniversary of the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen, in the city and port of New-York, will be held at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Park, the first SUNDAY after Easter, (April 18, 1852,) at 7½ P. M. The annual report of the Board of Managers will be read, and a sermon will be preached by Rt. rev. ALONZO POTTER, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, and a collection taken. The patrons and members of the Society, and all others interested in its objects, are invited to attend. It*

☞ **The Eighth Lecture of a Course** on the Future Destiny of Man, will be delivered in the Evangelical Lutheran Church, in Mulberry-st., near Grand, on next SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject, "Will the Punishment of the Wicked in Hell be endless, or will they finally be Restored?" a17-1t*

☞ **Fifth Universalists' Church**—Rev. G. BAILEY, of Malden, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING and AFTERNOON, at the Lecture Room of University Medical College, 14th-st., near 3d-av. Hours of service, 10½ and 3½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited. a17-1t*

☞ **Rev. Dr. Green, of Tennessee,** will preach in the Second-street M. E. Church, between Avenues C and D, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on SABBATH, April 18. All friends of Missions are cordially invited to attend. a17-1t*

☞ **Westminster Church**—Rev. JOHN LITTLE, Pastor. Services in St. Luke's Hall, corner of Grove and Hudson-s s., every SABBATH, at 10½ A.M., and 4 P.M. The public are invited. Seats free. a17-1t*

☞ **An Original Poem,** on the doom of apostate Christendom, will be delivered TO-MORROW EVENING, at No. 163 Bowery, by BISHOP SNOW, who will also preach morning and afternoon. Seats free. a17-1t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **New-York Printers' Union.**—At a regular meeting of the N. Y. P. U., held on Saturday evening, April 3, 1852, Mr. AUGUSTE BERCIER was expelled for working on the French paper, *Le Courrier des Etats Unis*, the proprietor of said paper refusing to pay the Union prices.

N. B.—A regular meeting of the Union will be held on SATURDAY EVENING, April 17, at the Hall, No. 140 Bowery, when delegates to the National Union, to meet in Cincinnati on the first Monday in May, will be chosen. It is hoped that there will be a full attendance of the members. F. J. OTTARSON, President.

C. WALTER COLBURN, Recording Secretary. [a16-2t*

☞ **Free Lecture to Ladies.**—Dr. VAN DOREN will repeat his second Lecture upon Medical Reform and Female Maladies, on TUESDAY, April 20, at 3½ o'clock, P. M., in Rutger's Institute, Madison-st., near Clinton-st., in consequence of the storm on Thursday last. a17-3t*

☞ **Post Office, New-York—NOTICE.**—The mails per U. S. M. Steamer ATLANTIC, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 10½ A. M. Closed mails for Bremen and German states will be dispatched per Atlantic. [a17-1t] WM. V. BRADY.

☞ **$3.50 Boots, Standard Price**—ready made or to order of the best French Calf skin, with Patent shanks. Also French Patent Leather Boots $5.50. Congress gaiters, and shoes of every style, equally low. A good assortment constantly on hand. Call and examine for yourselves, at A. BAKER'S, No. 30 Beekman-st. a15-Th&Sat2m*

☞ **Eighth Avenue Lots.**—To Members of Building Associations and others, desirous of procuring building lots in this city at reasonable prices: an arrangement by means of which individuals may secure single lots at the wholesale prices of $135 to $375 per lot, must be closed in a very few days. By this arrangement a block containing 64 lots beautifully located between 7th and 8th-avs., having the streets cut through, can be obtained, provided a sufficient number of persons subscribe. For maps, descriptions, &c., apply to W. T. B. MILLIKEN, at the office of Pomeroy & Jenks, No. 54 Wall-st. a16.1w

☞ **Gold Mining in California.**—Twenty thousand dollars of the Stock of the SONORA GOLD MINING COMPANY, appropriated for Working Capital, is still offered by the Trustees: that amount, with what has already been subscribed, being deemed sufficient for all purposes.

In presenting the claims of this Company to the confidence of those who are desirous of investing their means in the business of Quartz Mining, it is perhaps necessary to state more fully than has heretofore been done, the prospects, and the scale upon which the operations of the corporation will be carried on. The principal locations upon which the mining operations will be conducted, are on the celebrated CLIFF VEIN, situated within the limits of the City of Sonora, Tuolumne County. This vein extends through one of the richest portions of that immensely productive section, and has yielded, probably, a larger amount of the precious metal than any other in the State, as it runs through the hill overhanging Holden's Garden, and crosses the numerous ravines and drains emptying into Wood's Creek on the south-east, and Sonora Creek on the north-east side; and in those creeks and ravines have all yielded a very large amount of gold, we are forced to the conclusion that the decomposition of a portion of this vein had contributed immensely to the many hundred thousands of dollars already taken from that neighborhood by washing. But although these facts justify the expectation that similar deposits will be discovered in the vein, the yield of the ground now taken from the depth of sixty feet, with its superior facilities for working, constitutes its chief value. The various tests of the working ore in which no gold is visible, produce at the rate of from one hundred and twenty to two hundred and fifty dollars per ton. The size of the vein, extent of claim, and abundance of fuel and water, warrant the belief that the operations of the Company, conducted as they will be on the largest scale, can be carried on uninterruptedly for a great number of years, and at an expense of less than twelve dollars per ton. The attention of the public is called to the report of Col. M J Gritzner, recently in the service of the General Government as Geologist and Mineralogist in California. It will be found in the Company's pamphlet of organization.

The steam engine and boilers now complete, are of fifty horse power; and the stamp work, nearly ready to ship, is of the most improved and durable construction, made of the best material, and after plans furnished by Capt. Robt. L. Tyler, similar to those in use at the celebrated Peach's Mill. It will consist of thirty-six stampers of six hundred pounds weight each, with all the wood and iron work complete, ready to be put together in California without delay, and at a very small expense. It will, without doubt, crush and amalgamate from seventy to ninety tons of ore per day of twenty-four hours.

The Trustees invite the closest scrutiny, on the part of those desirous of making an investment, which promises such large returns, into the objects, prospects, and affairs of the Company. They are satisfied that an examination will convince the most sceptical that a better use of capital cannot be made than to locate mining operations in California. Shares are equally as desirable, and will be made by this Company in less than twelve months from the commencement of mining operations, exceeding, in amount, the whole capital stock of the Company.

Capital stock, $200,000 Shares, $100 each. Applications for stock, pamphlets, or further information, may be made at the office of the Company, No 66 Beaver-st., or by mail, post-paid, addressed to either the President or Treasurer.

D. W. INGERSOLL, President.
THOMAS E. HASTINGS, Treasurer. m17-W&Stf

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **Butler's Building Association**, office No. 286 Bleecker-st., corner of Gouverneur-st. Office hours from 4 to 9 P. M. This association having completed its organization according to law, is now ready to receive subscriptions for its shares. Shares, $200. Monthly dues, $3. Initiation fee, $2. The officers of this association are well and generally known as being connected with the various business interests of the City of New-York, and their character as citizens and men of property furnish all those who may feel disposed to patronize the association with the most satisfactory assurance that its business affairs will be conducted with an eye solely to the best interest of its members. Men of small means will find this association to be both a safe and profitable repository for such sums as they may subscribe to its funds.

THOMAS McLELLAND, President.
CHANDLER L. INGERSOLL, } Vice-Presidents.
EDWIN SOUTON, }
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.
CLINTON MILLS and THOMPSON, Attorneys.

TRUSTEES

Daniel D. Samson,	Thomas B. Davis,	Edwin Souton,
Thomas Woodwards,	Charles Roberts,	James Murpsy.
Abraham Leake,	Henry Fairborn,	Dan'l P. Sams,
Charles Ivi L. Ingersoll,	Alfred T. Conklin,	John H. Briggs.

a13-6t*

☞ **The Mercantile Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION.**—By unanimous desire, this Association will hold a special meeting in the commodious room of the Broadway House, corner of Grand-st., on SATURDAY EVENING, 17th inst., at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of affording all who have not joined an opportunity to record their names at once as subscribers. The entrance fee is $2; monthly dues $3 on each share of $200. To clerks, mechanics, and all who desire to accumulate or to obtain money on easy terms for building purposes, a most desirable opportunity is now offered. In this Association purchasers have the privilege of taking or purchasing ten shares. The Secretary is in attendance at the office from 4 to 8 P. M., daily, for the transaction of all business relating to the Association. B. J. HOWLAND, President.

ISAAC H. DAILEY, Vice-President.

TRUSTEES:

Alex. Halsey, Jr.,	T. J Bayard,	Charles Rolfe,
Thos. W Greene,	Wm. T Child,	E Thompson,
R. B. Lockwood,	Alfred Roe,	B. Pomeroy, Jr.

Wm. O. Gardner, Secretary, office corner Broadway and Grand-st., over the Pacific Bank. a14-6t

☞ **Third Mechanics' Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.**—A regular monthly meeting for the payment of dues and the redemption of shares will be held at Union Building, No. 163 Bowery, on TUESDAY, the 20th inst., at 8 o'clock, P. M. As there are yet a few shares left, persons desirous of availing themselves of the advantages offered by this association, had better attend this meeting and subscribe. Speakers will be in attendance. Estimated fees, 50 cents; monthly dues, $2; ultimate value of a share, $500. This Society will loan money at the rate of 6 per cent on the usual amount advanced on a share. Persons desirous of withdrawing can do so by giving one month's notice, and receive back the dues paid by them, with interest, at the rate of 7 per cent per annum. Persons paying in advance will be allowed interest. There are but a few shares left, and the books will positively be closed as soon as the 1,000 shares are subscribed for; so persons desirous of joining, had better apply early to JACOB PECARE, Secretary, No. 163 Hester-st. Office hours from 9 A M of to 3 P. M. a17-3t

☞ **Second Mutual Loan, Piano-Forte, & HOUSE BUILDING ASSOCIATION.**—The members of this association who have not signed the articles of agreement, are requested to do so forthwith. The Society goes into operation on the 1st of May, and the dues must be paid on or before the first Monday of that month. The subscription list is now open, and a prospectus may be had, gratis, at the office in the Astor House, or at the Commercial Advertiser & Courier, No 3 Astor House. Secretary's office, 113 Nassau-st. THOMAS TYLER, President.

J. CROSWELL, Secretary of Meetings. WM. VAN NORDEN, Chairman of Committee of Management. J. D. PRINCE, Secretary A. E. SOUTHEY, Treasurer.

☞ **The Third Manhattan BUILDING ASSOCIATION**—The shares in this Association are being rapidly taken up and several will be offered for redemption at the monthly meeting in May. Now is the time, therefore, to subscribe. Call at the office, Duane-st., corner of Chatham, under the Chatham Bank, and put down your names for one or more shares, before the entrance fee is raised. Present entrance fee, $1. Monthly dues, $3.

WM. L. CONKLIN, President.
R. D. HART, Secretary. a14-4t

☞ **United States Building Association.**—The fifth regular meeting of the above Association will be held at the Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on MONDAY, April 19, at 8 P. M. Those who want money will find this a favorable opportunity, as shares were redeemed at $225 at last meeting. Monthly dues $1 56; ultimate value of shares $500. Office No. 750 Broadway. a16-3t*

New-York Daily Times.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Sierra Nevada.

$400,000 IN GOLD DUST.

No Passengers on the Isthmus.

THE FLOODS.

Favorable Mining News.

The fine new steamer *Sierra Nevada*, Capt. J. D. WILSON, of HOWARD & SON's Empire City Line, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, from Aspinwall, Navy Bay, *via* Kingston, Jamaica, with two hundred and eighty passengers, and about $400,000 in gold dust.

The *Sierra Nevada* sailed from Navy Bay on the 6th inst., at 8 o'clock, P. M., arrived at Kingston, in sixty hours, and left the latter port for New-York on the morning of the 10th.

The steamers *Winfield Scott, California, Tennessee, New-Orleans*, and *Constitution*, were at Panama, all bound for San Francisco—besides the clippers *Horned* and *Trade Wind*, and other sailing vessels. There were no passengers on the Isthmus bound for California; and the competition between the steamers has reduced the rates of fare very much on the other side.

The *Winfield Scott* arrived on the 3d, having made the trip from New-York to Panama, *via* Rio Janeiro, and Valparaiso, in 66 days and six hours, including stoppages. This is stated to be the quickest run ever made between these ports.

The railroad on the Isthmus continues in excellent order, and is spoken of highly. It has been opened so as to cut off 40 miles of river travel.

ELIAS R. STODDARD, died on board the *Sierra Nevada* at sea, on the 10th inst., of consumption. His remains were brought to this port.

We are indebted to the Purser of the *Sierra Nevada*, and to ADAMS & Co.'s and BERFORD's Expresses, for memoranda and late California papers promptly furnished.

California Intelligence.

By this arrival we have dates from California to the 20th March, on which day the steamer *Tennessee* sailed from San Fransisco. There is nothing important in the news.

The waters which recently flooded much of the interior had subsided, and business everywhere was resuming the usual course, although communication to and from the mines was yet almost impossible, in consequence of the state of the roads. The abundance of rain has given an impetus to mining operations, and it is thought that the loss of property will be more than counterbalanced by the advantages gained from a sufficient supply of water. The effect will be very beneficial to agriculture. A large extent of the finest land, parched by the long drought, was too hard for cultivation; now it will yield readily to the plough, and save from ruin many a farmer. In some places, where seed was put into the ground, the rain may prove injurious.

A duel was fought at Contra Costa (on the opposite side of the bay from San Francisco) on the 17th March, between Hon. David C. Broderick, formerly of this City, and Judge J. Caleb Smith, son of "Extra-Billy" Smith, of Virginia. Mr. Smith had published a letter denouncing his antagonist as a liar, scoundrel, and blackguard. Hence the duel. The weapons used were Colt's navy revolvers, distance twelve paces, the word being given at the first fire, and the subsequent shots taken at random. Each party fired six rounds, Judge Smith getting the first fire. After the first exchange, Mr. Broderick's pistol got out of order and would not revolve, but by using both hands he remedied the evil, and continued firing. One of Mr. Smith's shots struck Mr. Broderick in the right side, cutting his fob-chain, and breaking his watch. A part of the ball struck him near the groin, but did not inflict a serious wound. This was the only shot that took effect. Judge Smith declared himself satisfied, and the parties left the ground. Each of the combatants was accompanied by a large number of his friends. The papers say the affair "was conducted with the strictest order and decorum"!

Broderick, it will be remembered, is a leading political aspirant, and one of the defeated Democratic candidates for the United States Senate. By the Constitution of California both parties are disfranchised, in consequence of their participation in the duel. Of course this occurrence ends Mr. B.'s political life for the present—another argument probably in favor of the proposed Constitutional Convention.

The agent of the wrecked steamer *North America* was making arrangements to carry her passengers up from Acapulco in the clipper ship *Northern Light*, being unable to procure a steamer for the purpose.

There seems to be a good deal of excitement in relation to the bill pending in the Legislature, making binding contracts for Chinese or Cooley laborers. The measure has excited considerable opposition, and several public meetings have been held, at which resolutions were passed remonstrating against its passage.

The steamer *New-Orleans* made her last trip up from Panama to San Francisco in 18 days.

The Mayor of San Francisco has vetoed the ordinance accepting the provisions of the Water Lot Bill, recently passed by the Legislature.

Three gentlemen, respectively named John S. Amiens, of Kentucky, John B. Sammas, of Ohio, and Jeremiah F. Goodwin, of Woolfboro, N. H., were poisoned at Contra Costa, by eating a species of mushroom. Mr. Amiens died on the same day, Mr. Sammas on the 9th ult., and Mr. Goodwin on the 10th.

A little boy, named Eugene Hyde, formerly of New-Orleans, while riding on the cars used in conveying sand from the sand hills, to fill in water lots, was thrown upon the rail track, and had his legs so terribly crushed by the wheels of a loaded car running over them, that amputation became necessary. He survived the operation a few hours only.

Madame Biscacianti is singing at San Francisco.

A new newspaper has been started at Shasta, by Messrs Hinckly & Skillman. It is called the *Courier*. By it we learn that a population of at least fifty thousand souls exist within the State, west of the Sacramento River, and north of the latitude of Sacramento.

A number of lives were lost during the freshets, of which no mention was made in previous advices.

Out of a company of fifty men who were endeavoring to save the lumber of a flume on the Middle Fork of the American River last week, thirteen were drowned. We have no particulars.

The floods was as severe in Southern California as in the northern country. Several lives were lost at Monterey.

A man named Chrystle, who had been a baker at Placerville, was drowned, it is said, in crossing a slough near Groat's Ranch.

At Merman Island, a young man by the name of Cyrus Taisey, a native of Vermont, and last from Massachusetts, was mortally wounded by the accidental discharge of a rifle in the hands of a man named Howard.

At Downieville, both bridges were swept away, besides several houses. Two men were drowned, one at Downieville and the other at Cox's Bar.

A great deal of snow had fallen in the mountains, sufficient to keep the stream full for some time to come.

The *El Dorado News* of the 15th March, states that a great deal of property had been destroyed at Murderer's Bar, on the middle fork of the American, by the recent floods. Six houses were swept away.

Three men, named Callahan, Wilson and Hilliard, were drowned, in attempting to cross the Stanislaus in a canoe, six miles above Knight's Ferry. A miner named Alexander Dunn was drowned in the Calaveras, at Esperanza. A man named Appleton, was drowned at Nevada, in endeavoring to cross Deer Creek.

An affray took place at Diamond Springs, in which J. R. Rose was severely but not dangerously wounded. He was shot by a hotel-keeper with a pistol, the ball passing through the right breast and lodging in the arm.

At Twist's Flat, on the South Fork of the Yuba, a man named James Stewart, from the State of Pennsylvania, was drowned. His body was found a few days afterwards, and buried by the I. O. of O. F., of which he was a member. He leaves a widow and a child in Philadelphia.

Another man, named Sweet, from Hampden, Me., aged about 25 years, was drowned at Slate Ran.

A young man, named Thomas J. Jones, from Memphis, Tenn., died at Downieville, of apoplexy, aged 22 years.

Mr. Fairchild, a favorite comedian, well known to all Californians, died recently at Sacramento City from apoplexy.

The Mines.

The intelligence from the mining districts is of the most encouraging character. Up to the third of March, the prevailing dry weather rendered unusually the operations of the miners. Discontent was general, (and very many who had hopefully labored for two years in throwing up immense piles of golden earth in the dry diggings, becoming discouraged with the apparently gloomy prospects before them, were disposing of their interests at an immense sacrifice, and returning to their homes in the Atlantic States. The recent heavy rains however changed their circumstances decidedly, and they are now reaping the rich fruits of their persevering labors. Not only have they a present plentiful supply of water, but the heavy showers on the mountains promise an abundance for some time to come.

The Shasta *Courier* says all those places that were deserted for the want of water and now occupied, are yielding a rich return to the miner for his labor. It is probable that during this month the yield of gold in the vicinity of Shasta, will be equal to that of the previous two months. The fact that the miners are now all well supplied with water, is already agreeably felt in every channel of trade.

At Parks Bar, the miners are doing well. Labor is in demand at $5 per day, that being the ruling price.

At Long Bar, diggings which have been supposed to be exhausted, are being re-worked, and from $5 to $6 per day is being paid for laborers. The same state of affairs rules at Ousley's Bar.

The news from Nevada, Grass Valley, Rough and Ready, and the surrounding country, represents a prosperous condition of affairs.

At Mokelumne Hill, it is estimated that over $200,000 have been taken out since the rains.

At Corral Hill, new diggings have been found, which are very rich.

A hill near Columbia, about four miles from the celebrated Sonora Mines, was lately prospected, and a rich vein struck. In a short space of time, every claim was staked off, and the miners are now undermining the hill. Some lucky hauls have been made.

A lump of gold bearing quartz, weighing 48 lbs., was taken down from the Buttes ledge, and burnt in the furnace of a blacksmith's shop. It yielded, even by this imperfect process of extration, 24 lbs. pure gold.

A lump of gold has been taken out of the Wyandote Dry Diggings since the late rains, which weighed $497.

It is estimated by experienced miners that there cannot have been less than $200,000 worth of gold dust washed out in and around Moquelumne Hill with the last two weeks.

In the vicinity of Moquelumne Hill the miners are in some places averaging $50 a day since the rain; so it is said.

In the neighborhood of French Gulch a company of seven men struck a lead in ravine diggings, from which in five working days they took out over $40,000. The gold was very coarse. After having taken out this amount, they abandoned the diggings. Since then, other parties have gone in, and are now realizing 50 cents a pan ter their labor.

MARRIED.

At San Francisco, on the 18th March, by Rev. Dr. J. L. Ver Mehr, Charles B Polhemus, Esq., of New-Jersey, one of the firm of Alsop & Co., to Miss Matilda J. Murphy, of New-York.

At Marysville, March 16, by Rev. Mr. Brier, Mr. J. D. Blanchard to Mrs E. Risley, all of San Francisco.

In Honolulu, Feb. 19, by Rev. S C. Damon, Captain Maughan, to Mrs. Hannah Farmer, both of Honolulu.

DIED.

At San Francisco, on the morning of March 19, Eugene Adrien, youngest son of William F. and Jane V. B. Hyde, late of the city of New-York, aged 3 years and 3 months, after amputation of both lower extremities, in consequence of injuries received by railroad cars on the morning of the 17th inst

On board steamer *Tennessee*, on her passage from Panama, C. H. Palmer and O. O Force, of Newark Wayne Co., N. Y.

At San Francisco, March 7, Reuben R. Morrow, aged 26 years, from Massachusetts; March 7, James Grimshaw, aged 3, from New South Wales; March 11, John Lawless, aged 34, from Ireland; March 12, Anne Yablousky, aged 40, from London; March 13, John A. Goubert, aged 45, from France.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Kossuth at Mount Vernon—Gen. Scott.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 16.

Gov. KOSSUTH, Senator Seward, Mr. Pulszky, Elwood Fisher and ladies visited Mount Vernon to-day.

Twenty-five members of the Virginia Convention have declared for Gen. Scott. The General left for New-York this morning.

Virginia Whig State Convention.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, April 16.

At a late hour last night, the Whig State Convention unanimously adopted the following resolutions, amid great enthusiasm:

1st. *Resolved*, That we regard the acts of Congress, commonly known as the Compromise acts, as a final settlement and adjustment of the questions involved in them; and we will consider any attempt to disturb them as a blow aimed at the peace of the country and the integrity of the Union.

2d. *Resolved*, That we approve of the Administration of President FILLMORE, in having (by his wisdom, evinced in the conduct of our national affairs amidst embarrassing difficulties, his loyalty to the Constitution, his firmness in the maintainance of the laws, and his just regard for the rights of States, he has eminently fulfilled our expectations and justly entitled himself to our continued confidence and support.

3d *Resolved*, That we prefer MILLARD FILLMORE as a candidate for the Presidency over all other persons who have been proposed fur that high station; and if he shall be nominated by the Whig National Convention, the Whigs of Virginia will give him their cordial supdort.

4th *Resolved*, That the Whigs of Virginia will give a like cordial support to any other true Whig who may become the nominee of that Convention,—who has stood by, and does stand by the Compromise, out and out, and regards it and stands by it with an unalterable determination, as a final settlement and adjustment of the measures involved in it.

6th. *Resolved*, That the wise maxims of WASHINGTON, respecting the Foreign policy of the country, which has been practically illustrated in the administration of Presdent FILLMORE, ought ever to guard the Federal Government in its intercourse with Foreign nations.

6th *Resolved*,—That the Public Lands are the common property of all the States, and that such a disposition should be made of them as will ensure equally the benefit of all; and that an equitable portion of them in kind, or a like distribution of the proceeds of their sales, among all the States, is not only clearly within the constitutional power of Congress, but is the wisest and most rightful disposition that can be made of the common fund.

7th. *Resolved*—That, whilst we are opposed, as to a tariff, to excessive duties, and as to internal improvements, to lavish appropriations, we are content by a judicious arrangement of duties accessory for an economical administration of Government, and to encourage our domestic industry; and to provide, in time of peace, such improvements in our harbors and principal rivers as may be necessary to assure our strength within, and secure our safety without.

8th. *Resolved*, That we hold the Union of States to be a primary object of patriotic desire—and the Federal Government to be indispensible in its efficacy and permanency, as this springs only from a compromise and mutual concession between diverse interests, so we believe it can only be successfully administered in the same conciliatory spirit which gave it birth; and we consider that respect for its just authority and acquiescence in its constitutional measures, are duties required by the plainest considerations of the natural state and individual welfare.

The following are the delegates to the National Convention:

Congressional Districts.

I. Samuel Watts, John Petty, Dr Burgess.
II. John W Syme, Wm S. Archer, Ed. G. Booth.
III T. S Flournoy, N. Witchey, P Saunders.
IV Charles T. Mosely, John Hill, George Stillman.
V. Wm. T Early, Wm. L. Goggin, Dr. Terrell.
VI. John M Botts, H Rhodes R. C. Stannardz.
VII. George T. Yerby, Hill Carter, Robert Saunders.
VIII B T Danach, G. W. Lewis, W. O. Gresham.
XI. John Janney, W. H Fowle, R E Scott.
X. John F Wall, W O Worthington, David Gibson.
IX John D Imboden, S. M. D Moore, Wm. Seymour.
XII. A. S. Caperton, W. B. Preston, E. Ward.
XIII. T. S. Preston, J W. McIlhany, J. D. Campbell.
XIV. W. P. Rathbone, S Patrick, D Pianell.
XV. S. Harmon, C. W. Russell, E. C. Wilson.

The Convention then adjourned.

Kossuth's visit to the Tomb of Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 16.

KOSSUTH and his lady, M. Pulszky, and others of his suite, accompanied by Senator and Mrs. Seward, and a party of about 100 ladies and gentlemen visited Mount Vernon to-day in the steamer *Collier*. The party stopped at Fort Washington and inspected that beautiful fortification—they then crossed to the Virginia side and landed near the Tomb,—it was visited in solemn silence and KOSSUTH looked upon the resting place of the remains of the illustrious Washington with evident emotion—for some time after he retired to the adjacent woods, apparently to commune alone with his thoughts. The party then viewed the other prominent features of this hallowed spot and returned to the city in the afternoon. KOSSUTH leaves for Trenton to-morrow.

Professor Silliman commences a series of Lectures next Monday at the Smithsonian Institute.

The evidence in the case of Mr. Brown, of Michigan, in the Criminal Court for fraudulent Treasury vouchers, has been concluded, and the argument commenced.

The Steamship United States at New-Orleans—California Dates to the 20th March.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, April 15.

The steamship *United States*, Capt. BERRY, has arrived at this port in 8 days from Navy Bay, via Kingston, Jamaica. She brings 160 passengers; and San Francisco dates to the 20th March, brought down to Panama by the steamer *Tennessee*.

The three days later California news is quite unimportant.

The Mails by the *Tennessee* left Aspinwall on the 7th instant, in the steamer *Cherokee*, for New-York.

Captain Knight and John L. Stephens, Esq., are among the passengers on the *Cherokee*.

The Bark Augustine on Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 16.

The bark *Charles E. Lee* arrived here from Port au Prince, reports speaking on the 1st of March, in lat. 41. 45, lon. 69 31, the new bark *Augustine*, Capt. Allen, from Thomaston, Maine, bound for New-Orleans, with a cargo of lime, on fire. The *Augustine* was making for the nearest port, though the chances of her being able to reach one were doubtful. The *Charles E. Lee*, from the 5th to the 15th of April, experienced cold northwest storms. Spoke April 8, lat. 39 74, lon. 10, whaling bark *W. D. Chase*, 90 bbls. sil.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Friday, April 16.

The House of Representatives passed this morning the Charter of the Harrisburg Mechanics' Savings Institution, the re-charter of the Bridesburg Bank and the Bank of the Northern Liberties, the re-charter of the Valley Bank, the Mercantile Bank, the Newtown Wayne County Bank, the Bank of Hamburg, (all these had previously passed the Senate,) the bill to increase the capital of Southwark Bank, Passenger, and Iron City Bank passed in like case on the bill authorizing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to purchase Sidney Dean, of Philadelphia, has been appointed Secretary of Legation to Brazil.

acres of land in West Philadelphia, known as the Powelton Estate.

Later from Port-au-Prince—The Coronation of the Emperor—Markets, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 16.

Advices from Port-au-Prince to March 23, have been received. All was tranquil. The most extensive preparations continue to be made for the Coronation of the Emperor Faustin the I., which was to come off on the 11th of April. Thousands of persons were daily arriving, and it was supposed that not less than 100,000 would be present at the festivities. The Government anticipated the purchase of a large stock of flour and provisions for the use of the troops. All business was to be suspended from eight to fifteen days after the coronation. American provisions were dull. The deliveries of coffee from the coast is small; prices ranged from 77 to 88. Logwood, 35 to 40. Doubloons were quoted 234@236. The brigs *Isabella Reed*, Hayti, and *Milton*, from New-York, were in port; also, the schooners *Mason*, *Abbot*, *Deliverance*, and *Louisiana*, from Boston.

The Southern Mail—Duel Prevented.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 16.

We have no mail to-night south of Charleston.

Hon. Edward Long and Hon. J. W. Crisfield, both Whigs, of Maryland, were arrested at Princess Anne, last Wednesday, and put under $10,000 bail to prevent them from fighting a duel. Judge Spence gave the information that led to their arrest.

Thirty-seven thousand bbls. of Flour have been exported from Baltimore during the past week.

Terrible Affray near Havana—The Military called out.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, April 17.

The *Ficayune* has received advices from Havana to the 7th inst. A terrible fight occurred near that place a few days since, between some American and English sailors. The military were called upon to interfere, but before order could be restored several persons were killed.

Destructive Fire at Detroit.

DETROIT, Friday, April 16.

A fire broke out at midnight, in the building on Jefferson-avenue, adjoining the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, occupied by the *Commercial Bulletin* Printing office, which lost everything, and the building was entirely destroyed. Total loss about $18,000. There was an insurance for $4,000 on the building in a Western company.

Conviction for Murder.

ROCHESTER, Friday, April 16.

Maurice Antonia, (the Portuguese) who has been on trial for the murder of Ignavio Pinto last winter, has been found guilty of murder. The jury were out about half an hour. The prisoner is totally ignorant of our language, and is quite an old man.

The Mandamus Case.

ALBANY, Friday, April 16.

Judge DENIO this morning resumed his argument and closed in the afternoon. Mr. SPENCER followed and closed about 5 o'clock P. M. The Court then adjourned to the second Tuesday of May next, when it will meet for consultation only.

The Remains of Commodore Warrington.

NORFOLK, Friday, April 16.

The remains of the late Commodore Warrington reached this port to-day. They will be interred in the Naval Cemetery.

The Robbery of the Bark Missouri.

BOSTON, Friday, April 16.

Capt. DEERY, late master of the bark *Missouri*, who was lately convicted of stealing a large sum of money in specie, from his vessel, was this morning sentenced to five years confinement in Dedham jail.

The America at Boston—The Mails for the South.

BOSTON, Friday, April 16.

The Royal Mail Steamship *America* reached her dock at East Boston at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and her mails for New-York and the South left here in the 5½ o'clock train for the steamer. They will reach your city early to-morrow morning.

Ohio for Scott.

CINCINNATI, Friday, April 16.

The District Convention in this State, so far as heard from, have appointed Scott delegates to the National Whig Convention.

Specie from Europe by the America.

BOSTON, Friday, April 16.

The Steamer *America* brings $69,830 in specie.

XXXIId CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, April 16.

The Senate met at 12½ o'clock.

On motion of Mr. GWIN, the Private Calendar was postponed till 1 o'clock.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. BORLAND then rose to make a personal explanation, in relation to his course in the Committe of Printing, with regard to the printing. He read articles from the *Union*, and from speeches in the House by Messrs. GORMAN and STANTON, in which he was charged with favoring a proposition to give the printing to the *Southern Press*. These statements he pronounced to be false in every particular.

The CHAIR called him to order for thus alluding to the proceedings of the House.

Mr. BORLAND then resumed, and reviewed his whole course, and the course of the Committee, with regard to the subject. He continued his remarks until after one o'clock.

Mr. SUMNER said that in the telegraphic report of Wednesday's proceedings, the remarks made by Mr. HUNTER in opposition to the bill ceding the unsold lands in Ohio to that State, as that report appeared in the New-York papers, were attributed to him. He did not speak on the bill, but voted for it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. UNDERWOOD moved to postpone some private bills for half an hour, in order to receive reports. Lost.

Mr. HUNTER moved that the private calendar be postponed, and the Deficiency bill taken up.

Mr. DOUGLASS hoped the Senate would take up the temporal bills to-morrow, and that it meet to-morrow instead of adjourning until Monday.

Mr. ATCHISON moved that when the Senate adjourn, it adjourn till Monday.

The CHAIR said that the motion was not in order.

Mr ATCHISON moved to lay Mr. HUNTER's motion on the table. Lost—ayes 19, nays 20.

Mr. SHIELDS suggested that the Deficiency bill be postponed until Monday.

Mr HUNTER said that he received letters, daily, from the Departments, stating that drafts were coming in and that no money was appropriated to pay them. His motion was then agreed to. Yeas 21, Nays 17.

The Deficiency bill was then taken up, and

Mr. HUNTER proceeded to explain the bill. He said that it had been objected that there should never be a deficiency bill—that enough should be estimated for in the first instance, and that the Government should, in all cases, confine its expenditures to the amount actually appropriated—but this was not practicable, in all cases. The Deficiency Bills grew out of the change in the time of the fiscal year, which, in 1842, was fixed on the first of July, instead of the first of January. Previous to that change there had been constantly partial appropriations to enable the government to go on, and then the full appropriations afterwards. The faculty of the House to pass a Deficiency Bill was eminently proper and useful. It affords an opportunity to Congress to test the practicability of reducing the estimates. This was illustrated last year. The committee in the House asked the Secretaries of War and Navy if their estimates could not be reduced. The Secretary of the Navy reduced his; the Secretary of War declined doing so, because he said that all the money he asked would be required. The House refused to vote his estimates and cut down the appropriations one-half. The house struck in the dark! When the bills came to the Senate he would never have recommended their passage with only half the amount appropriated that was asked for, had he not known that any mistake or error could be remedied by a deficiency bill—hence this bill. It was objected that by passing this bill Congress would endorse the reckless expenditures of the administration. He did not think so, he believed no items in this bill upon estimates from the department to supply deficiciences were for debts upon contract which the administration had no authority of law. Under the act of 1820 the government had authority to contract even without appropriations for that purpose for supplies for the army and navy and for transportation of troops, &c., These matters form the principal bulk of the bill. There were other items for matters which Congress would have to appropriate in either this or the regular bill. The item giving aid to the Collins Line was inserted against his will, and against which he would vote. He argued that Congress could not remedy the extravagance of the expenditures. It could appropriate the money, but could not regulate its disbursement. He could not say that the manner in which the public monies had been expended by the Quarter Master's department or bureau of subsistence, had been either economical or wise or the manner in which the public monies had been appropriated by Congress for the support of the army this and all other administrations must account to and be responsible to the people. While he admitted difficulties and increased expenditures, occasioned by the operations in the interior and frontier territories, he thought much of these economical expenditures could have been by proper regulation or management suited to the country. He pointed out many items of large amounts for forage, expended in a country where grass grew all the year. He thought that the Army could be so employed as to raise their own forage, and build their own quarters, by which means the purchase, for barracks, of lumber at $500 a thousand, and other similar bargains, could have been avoided. He detailed at length the many abuses and difficulties which had occurred for the want of proper regulations concerning the settlement of accounts in the Quartermaster's Department; also, to the want of a proper discrimination and new modeling of the Clerical force in the department there

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1852.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Neither the Publication Office, Editorial Rooms, nor Printing Establishment of the DAILY TIMES is opened on Sunday. Advertisers who desire their notices to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 11 o'clock on Saturday evening.

Daniel Webster.

The young men who have never yet christened the elective franchise, and whose first opportunity for its exercise, under the law, will arrive at the next election, have called a meeting for next Monday evening, to present, as their candidate for President, the man whose name precedes this article. It is quite natural that Mr. WEBSTER should enlist the enthusiasm of youth, as well as bind, in captivating chains, the judgement of manhood and age. The young, fresh from colleges, academies or schools, have been accustomed to declaim his sonorous and freighted sentences. His speeches have been an element in their education, and his wisdom has informed their own. Youth, too, more than age, glories in the great men of the country. Less accustomed to travel in the *cart-ruts* of party, it, with noble generosity, seeks out the highest models, and bends respectfully before the most splendid endowments. Such gifted men are the inspiration of the young.

There is probably no name, since those of WASHINGTON and FRANKLIN, more ineffaceably interwrought into the history of our country, than that of DANIEL WEBSTER. However men may differ from him on particular questions—on tariffs or currency, on banks or revenues—all men agree that no one has lifted the reputation of the country so high, for great thoughts and classic eloquence. He has brought to the service of the country the most stupendous intellect it has ever produced. And when the time comes—which we hope may yet be distant—for the termination of his earthly career, we believe it will be granted by foes, as well as claimed by friends, that the very strongest and greatest man of the age, will have departed from the world. His name will be a tower of strength, to which every American will point with a just pride, in argument for American intellect. When political animosity shall have died away, and rust gathered on the sword of party vindictiveness, we believe that all Americans, North and South, East and West, young and old, Whigs and Democrats, or of whatever faith or creed, will agree in installing WEBSTER in the very highest intellectual seat of America.

For real, mental muscle, we think Mr. WEBSTER must be regarded as the greatest living man. Many may transcend him in particular departments; none, we think, can equal him in all. HUMBOLDT may grasp a more minute and extensive geographical or scientific knowledge—WELLINGTON, or SCOTT, excel him in military skill—KOSSUTH in versatility—CLAY in impassioned and spontaneous declamation—and CALHOUN, when living, may have wielded a keener metaphysical scimitar;—and so, perhaps, we might run through the catalogue of the most illustrious men of the age; but in a scale of mental measurement, where the intellect stands up in full, perfect, proportioned, and developed stature, WEBSTER towers above any other man who now treads the globe.

It has been the good fortune of Mr. WEBSTER, more than of most statesmen, to record the evidence of his transcendent powers. His speeches, in their ponderous massiveness, are of the classics of the language. As such they will ever remain. They are as durable as the Constitution,—as the country,—as the language. They are immortal.

In hearing WEBSTER, we are impressed with the conviction that he is not aroused to the fulness of his power. There seems always behind unmeasured capability. The plummet never touches the depths of his mind. They are beyond soundings. In his mightiest efforts, the hearer feels that if the occasion were however greater, there is a latent capacity in the orator to meet it; that, if need should be, he could rise still higher, and pour out his resistless argument in compacted sentences of yet greater power. The colossal grandeur and supremacy of the great harmonious mind of WEBSTER are bodied forth in a head of unequalled fulness and preponderance. It is a battery of thought,—the symmetry of whose external proportions makes it a model of the finest and most intellectual of the Caucasian race. THORWALDSEN, the Swedish sculptor, after passing in review the heads of the most eminent men in Europe, and the long list of antiques, as he approached the marble semblance of WEBSTER, instinctively bending before it, pronounced it the grandest specimen he had ever seen. Nature has inscribed greatness upon him in her most imposing characters. His erect and brawny form, his clarion voice, his large and lustrous eyes, and massive, overhanging brain, proclaim him one on whom

> "Every God did seem to set his seal,
> To give the world assurance of a man."

It is extraordinary that WEBSTER should have maintained his health and ability to think, speak and work, amidst such protracted and gigantic labors. Seventy-two years weigh heavily upon even those of the hardiest of our race, who are permitted to reach that period, and whose labors may be most favorable to health and longevity. But when we reflect how much Mr. WEBSTER has accomplished—a professional study and practice of itself sufficient to break down a sturdy constitution—six volumes of the ablest speeches that ever glanced from human tongue—a life of official toil, as Legislator and Secretary of State—the excitement of personal homage such as has been rarely tendered to mortal—the vast concerns of his own private business—and the constant excogitation, the working of that mind, which, in its wear and tear, requires machinery of superior texture and power, and we are amazed, that even his iron frame, has not long since surrendered to these crushing labors. Nevertheless, we see him at this day, with a mind as unclouded and vigorous as ever, delivering the most splendid arguments before Courts and Juries—speeches and classical addresses as occasions occur—conducting a most extensive private correspondence, and, amidst these and other labors, carrying on the correspondence and business of the Federal Government, and triumphantly grappling with all the great national questions that arise.

And yet it by no means follows that Mr. WEBSTER will ever attain the Presidential office. The title to the throne of England, descending by inheritance, and not by national choice, is as likely to fall upon the greatest man of the nation, as the Presidential office, conferred by the election of the people, is to seek out the very ablest sons of the Republic. Political machinery is so constructed, that it points to availability rather than eminence. Factions are to be reconciled, feuds and differences compromised—the interests of different sections of the country consulted—particular questions, for the time, especially considered—indeed, a thousand elements enter into the selection of the candidate of a party, in which the real ability of the nominee is the least important item—which make greatness succumb to probable popularity—which, indeed, often make greatness the most fatal enemy to its own success. These are reasons, or among the reasons, why CLAY, CALHOUN and WEBSTER have not been borne in triumph into the Presidential chair, but have been obliged to give precedence to mediocrity, in the persons of TYLER and POLK. Pity, we think, that party strife should run quite so high. Pity that the people should not, sometime, in their generosity, stride over the lines of party demarcation, and testify their appreciation of personal worth, talent and experience, by unanimously calling to the head of the Government their most gifted brethren. But primary meetings, committee rooms and caucuses will be likely yet to control the offices of the country; and it will only happen that our greatest men will stand an equal chance for its highest honors, when a fortunate combination of circumstances shall chance to invest them with supposed availability. Whether the Whig party shall conclude that such combination now exists in the case of Mr. WEBSTER, the National Convention will soon determine.

If it be the purpose of the American people to crown the official labors of the subject of this notice, and testify their admiration of his great faculties, by conferring the highest office in their gift, the tribute should not be long delayed. At this time, two of the brightest lights in the political history of our country are beginning to cast those lengthened shadows which accompany declining rays. Both CLAY and WEBSTER have reached a full maturity of days, rich in the harvest time of life, with three score years and ten more than realized, their golden prime and glorious old age.

The Whig Meeting.

Senator JONES made a very able, interesting, and eloquent speech to a large Whig meeting, called for the special purpose of hearing him, at the Broadway House, last evening. Hon. J. PHILLIPS PHŒNIX presided. Senator JONES spoke of the principles which have hitherto divided, and which in his view must continue permanently to divide, the Whig and the Democratic parties of the country. He proclaimed his adhesion to all the great measures for which the Whigs have hitherto contended, but declared that the great distinction between the two parties,—that which would forever command his support for the Whigs even if all the measures of policy should be settled and exist no more as points of division,—consisted in the fact that the Whig party was the natural, consistent, conservative party of the country; while the Democratic party was factious, reckless, progressive, aggressive, and agrarian. In speaking of the coming contest, he most earnestly urged the necessity of union and harmony,—and exhorted the Whigs not to carry their personal preferences for any man so far as to prevent their giving a full and cordial support to the nominee of the National Convention. He neither expressed nor indicated any preference for any candidate, nor did he say anything which could in any degree conflict with the feelings or the views of any Whig present. His remarks were heard with interest, and received with warm applause. His mention of the names of FILLMORE, SCOTT, and WEBSTER, as candidates for the Presidential nomination, called forth stormy shouts from the friends of each.

After he had concluded, Gen. CALVIN E. MATHER offered a series of resolutions, which embodied a direct nomination of Mr. FILLMORE for the Presidency. This movement areused a storm. It was received with applause by a portion of the meeting, but was evidently regarded by the majority as betraying a purpose, on the part of the managers of the meeting, to make an unfair use of the name and presence of Senator JONES, and by unworthy means, to throw his influence, and that of the Whigs assembled to hear him, into the scale of Mr. FILLMORE. A motion was made to lay the resolution upon the table, and this gave rise to a prolonged and tumultuous wrangle,—carried on mainly by successive cheers for FILLMORE and for SCOTT,—the meeting being apparently nearly equally divided between the two. Governor JONES finally came forward, and complained of the introduction of the resolutions, as placing him in a position of great embarrassment; and he expressed the hope that they would not be pressed, but that the friends of the candidates would take some more proper occasion for adjusting their differences. Gen. MATHER then said, that in obedience to the evident wish of the meeting, he would *withdraw* the resolutions. This announcement was received with loud applause. The meeting then, after a few words from a gentleman from Virginia, who happened to be present, adjourned.

A more detailed report of the proceedings will be found in another column. The meeting was especially worthy of notice, as showing that there is by no means a marked unanimity of sentiment among the Whigs of this City as to the propriety of nominating Mr. FILLMORE for reelection.

The Opening of the French Chambers.

The ides of March are past. The crown tendered at the Lupercal has been declined. The 29th ultimo left Louis Napoleon as it found him, President of the Republic of France, with only a fair showing for the empire. The day has been looked to with vast solicitude by the Franco-American population. Their apprehensions are now allayed. It is quite clear that for a while, at least, the consummation of the age is postponed, and the national nakedness left unclad with the dazzling drapery of royalty.

There are many remarkable features about the assemblage of the legislative body, and the attendant doings. MM. Cavaignac and Carnot did not appear, nor offer to take the oaths. Whether Dr. Heron, the opposition Deputy from Lyons did so, we are not informed. The presumption is adverse. The President *did* take another oath, similar to the one solemnly uttered in December, 1849. He has sworn fidelity to the new order of things, so long as the order suits him. Upon the subject of foreign war and conquest, he has been unexpectedly explicit. His policy is peace. There is no design or need of taking the field. From what he did say, we cannot infer that he has ever seriously entertained the ideas which Senator Bell too rashly imputed to him the other day. He seems to have no immediate intention of making war upon any body in particular; and, as for an ultramarine campaign, he does not even hint at it. Can we doubt that he would mention the fact, if it had being? And what will Senators, who thrill with apprehension lest the Gauls shall again invade the capitol, say now—quieted as they are with the assurance that their beards may yet go for centuries unplucked?

Nor has the Prince been less satisfactory upon domestic affairs. He has assured the complaisant Chambers that he has no present intention of establishing the empire. So long as he has his own way as President he cares little for titles. He will modestly submit to any amount of self-negation, if they will only agree not to interfere with him. If they behave, they shall be let off with nothing worse than a Republic. If they are troublesome, and attempt in any way to set up their free-wills against his predeterminations, then shall the sky rain down crowns, robes, grand-crosses, titles, and all else that adds show to the existing substance of authority. This bargain struck the listeners so favorably, that it was instantly ratified by enthusiastic cries of *Vive Napoleon!* The people are let off upon parole. If it be violated, then for the penalty in the shape of despotic formalism. So reads the bond.

To the practiced on-looker, there appears small reason to imagine that the day of punishment is afar off. The oath is by its very terms nugatory. The compact executory leaves the whole subject at the discretion of the Prince. It is a shorter rehearsal of what occurred between the two Decembers of 1849 and 1851. The same solemnities are observed; similar assurances are volunteered. But as the baseless perturbations upon which the act of December turned were conjured up for the express purpose of founding an autocracy, so in the fulness of time will another alarm be invented, from which another transformation may be evolved. As the past is a type, so is it a prophecy, of the future. He is sanguine who expects the Republic to outlive the earlier flowers of Spring.

Adjournment of the Legislature.

The Legislative session of 1852 closed yesterday, after a duration of one hundred and two days. It has been, in many respects, an excited and stormy session, marked by the ebullitions of party and personal passion in an unusual degree. Yet its history may be considered as already written in the passing notices of its doings. The usual amount of local and private business has had attention, the necessary annual appropriations have been made, and the Legislature of 1852 has retired from the stage. No innovation in any department of our social condition will mark the era of their deliberations as specially memorable. A late and sudden, but strenuous, effort was made to eradicate the great evil of intemperance; but the measure proposed was deemed too radical to command the assent of the majority, though the discussions and intrigues connected with the subject made quite a feature among the other excitements of the session. There has seldom been a winter of more exasperated political strife at Albany. The great theme of denunciation, upon which all the minor displays of party tactics have in some degree hinged, has been the Canal Enlargement, and the contracts to perform the work. The investigation of the matters connected with these contracts has concentrated more attention than any other matters of policy or duty. The final decision by the Legislature will hereafter more distinctly mark the period than any other event. It sweeps away the many malignant charges against the public officers immediately instrumental in the lettings, and gives the Legislative sanction to the integrity and validity of their acts. Whatever may the fate of the Canal policy in the turmoil of party and litigious warfare, it will always be a subject of congratulation with all men of honorable feelings, that the rancorous spirit of slander, which is rampant among a certain class of politicians, has been signally rebuked. The Senate has shown itself a particularly lively body. Equally divided in politics, a continual series of guarilla skirmishes, on the Governor's nominations, has insured constant activity in the Upper House. Confirmations and rejections have alternated with great rapidity, but at last, we believe, the confirmations had rather the advantage, though some important nominations were finally pushed over. Except the local matters, the only act of enduring benefit that we call to mind, is that making enlarged provision for our noble system of Common School education. Every advance in that direction may well be cherished as a subject of proud remembrance by all who participate in its adoption.

Aboriginal Politeness.

A correspondence has met our attention between a Committee of the "Tammany Society or Columbian Order," and four distinguished Democratic Sachems who have been recently elevated to membership. The valiant Red Skins, who have arrived at this distinction, are Gen. Cass, Senators Dickinson and Dix, and Canal Commissioner Mather. The respective missives of the Commitee and the Neophytes, are choice specimens of the grave, deliberate and poetic style which has drawn the admiration of the polished schools of civilization to aboriginal rhetoric, ever since the days of Powhattan and Raleigh. But we miss the letters between the Committee and that dignified and eloquent Tonawanda Chief, Commissioner Follett, who, it is announced, was designated for initiation at the same time with his colleague. The august ceremonies of installation will lose much of their appropriate complexion, if not graced with his presence.

There is one remarkable difference in the invitations to Sachems Cass and Dickinson, distinguishing them from those to the other Braves, and suggesting a suspicion of partiality. The notification to Gen Cass contains this delightful paragraph:

> "Will you be pleased to write to us when it will be convenient for you to be in New-York, as it is desirable to gather the tribes in the great Wigwam, and around the council fires smoke the calumet of peace and good will, drink the refreshing water from the great spring, and witness the ceremonies of your installation as a brother?"

And that to Senator Dickinson, this:

> "Our wigwam is open—our council fires burn brightly—the waters from the great spring are refreshing, and we smoke the calumet of peace and good will with all the warriors and braves in true brotherly style."

Now, in the name of all the departed Braves, from Pontiac to Major Noah, whose proud boast has ever been that they "spoke not with two tongues," we desire to know why all mention of the social cheer of the great Wigwam is withheld from the other chosen chiefs. Especially, why are they not solaced with the hope of refreshing draughts of "the waters from the great spring?" We feel authorized to claim, in behalf of the noble Tonawanda chief, that in his case this injurious omission shall not be repeated.

☞ The *Commercial* seeks to evade rebuke for its heartless and unmanly attack upon the personal character of M. KOSSUTH, under the mantle of Mr. CLAY. It exclaims, with well-acted surprize, at the idea of KOSSUTH's being entitled to any credit for forbearing to reply to Mr. CLAY's denunciation of his purposes and his policy:

> "Kossuth showing Henry Clay, of Kentucky, forbearance, indeed! the most marked forbearance!—because Henry Clay disapproved of his doctrines!! Well, this is certainly too bad."

This is a new outburst on the part of the *Commercial*. It has not been noted hitherto for thinking "Henry Clay, of Kentucky," so far exalted above common humanity as its present paroxysm would imply. Whether the novelty of its position, or the power of its exclamation points, will excuse or palliate the grossness of its attack on KOSSUTH, the public will judge.

OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN

Great Whig Meeting at the Broadway House.

Speech of Ex-Gov. Jones of Tennessee.

A large audience assembled at the Broadway House last evening, to hear the promised speech of Senator JONES, of Tennessee, on National Politics. Long before the hour of commencement, the house was nearly filled by an enthusiastic concourse, who greeted the appearance of the orator with vehement bursts of applause.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. ZOPHAR MILLS, who nominated Hon. J. PHILIPS PHŒNIX, as President. The nomination was unanimously confirmed.

The following additional officers were elected:

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

Jno. H. White,	Zophar Mills,	Jas. Dewey,
Jas. Kelly,	Jas. Gridley,	B. Lewis, Jr.,
J. Edgar,	Jas. R. Ball,	B. Johnson, Jr.,
Ralph Hall,	N. G Bradford,	Robt. Smith,
S S. Ward,	C. M. Simonson,	Gerard Stuyvesant,
Jno. Beardman,	R. Pennoyer,	Henry Houston,
	M. Hopper Mott.	
K. S. Townsend,	SECRETARIES: J. V. Rice, Heratio Reed.	David Webb,

The meeting having been duly organized, the President introduced the Orator of the evening—Hon. JAMES C. JONES, of Tennessee.

Gov. JONES, in rising, was greeted with rounds of applause, and proceeded to address the audience, in substance as follows: In consenting to appear on this occasion, he had been actuated by a sincere desire to perform his duty to the Party to which he belonged. He had no selfish purposes to subserve. He had been a Whig, from the earliest days of his political existence, down to the present hour. He had been so from the sincerest convictions of his judgment, and the honest promptings of his heart. In claiming a peculiar and distinguishing character for the principles he professed, he was, at the same time, far from wishing to attribute dishonest or corrupt motives to those who differed from him in opinion. The question is, which party is in the right. One of us must be right, and the other inevitably wrong.

I am aware that the opinion has gained ground, here as elsewhere, that party differences may now be safely laid aside, that all may go into a state of fusion. I cannot think so, and I will state to you some of the reasons upon which I found this opinion. It is quite true that many of the distracting questions of former years, no longer remain to provoke the bitter discussions of party violence. The subject of a United States Bank, formerly served to separate parties from each other, but that dispute has died out. We do not now feel that it is necessary to burden the freemen of this country with an institution of National importance to which aversion is expressed. We do not now feel that the interests of the country require the establishment of a Bank of the United States. But who can tell what shall be in the future? Hours of gloom, despondency and despair may arise to eclipse the triumphs that the Whigs have won. And, in case of a fusion of these parties, as is suggested, what would then be the remedy? And the question of the Tariff, too. Is there no difference here, between the Whig and Democratic parties? I am one of those who believe that the present Tariff is most iniquitous, unjust and oppressive. Is not the gulf here placed between these parties, an impassable one? The question of the Freedom of the the Public Lands is a subject of vast importance: one which I prophecy—though I do not claim to be a prophet, nor the son of a prophet—will, in less than two years from this hour, be one of the leading questions of the day. Democracy has strange ideas of constitutionality. In Gen. Jackson's day, it was only constitutional to improve the Cumberland River, in Tennessee, as far up as Nashville—beyond that point, Congress had no power to legislate. [Laughter.] In the next revelation, we hear Mr. Calhoun expounding the theory, that internal improvement can only be National, where more than individual States are interested therein—as with a river which may chance to run through several States. Then its navigation may be improved; not otherwise. In the third and modern revelation, the Democratic party cries out against a division of the Public Lands among the several States; yet it does not hesitate to vote away thousands and millions of acres to individual States for the construction of Railroads. And this is to the new States, while New-York and Tennessee, and the other old States of the Union, are denied any participation in the privilege. In the name of reason and consistency, look at these acts of the Democratic party. It has decided that there is a Constitutional right in Congress to build a Road from Mobile to Chicago; toward the construction of that Road, Illinois has received a grant of 2,700,000 acres of the public lands. Do you suppose the framers of the Constitution ever had such a conception as that in their heads? [Cries of "No," "No."] Is there no difference between the Whig and Democratic parties in these particulars? Have we not, as American freemen, a right to come in and demand our share of the lands distributed by Congress?

Let these questions go. Whether you will protect your Industry, enable each State to receive its quota of the Public Lands, or adopt measures on either side of those questions of policy, is as nothing, compared with the mightier matters which engage our notice. Our liberties remain to us, and questions which contribute results to the prosperity of the country, or otherwise, are not of vital importance to the support of the fabric upon which our principles are based.

Still, if these questions be all laid aside, the same impassable gulf remains. Here is the great difference. The Whig party is a sound, conservative party. [Applause.] The other is an oppressive, aggressive, utilitarian, agrarian party, taking up every ism that is floating through the land, caring less for Constitutions than for policy. If there is any soundness in the Whig party, it is because it sustains constitutional pledges and the National honor and renown.

We have had many fierce conflicts, for these many years. Victory has wavered between the two, and with these principles before us, shall we surrender and abandon the field? Never! Never! [Cries of No! No!] Then, how shall they be maintained? He would be plain with his hearers. He might be heard with disfavor, but, deeply grateful as he was towards the people of this city for their cordial hospitality towards him, he yet craved their attention to truths which might prove unpalatable.

We are upon the verge of another conflict. In a few short months, the armies will be drawn up in battle array. We are compelled to have a leader to head our armies, because the enemy possesses an abundance of them. Now, the question is, who is to head that army? [Cries of Fillmore! Scott! Fillmore!] Just exactly what I knew. [Laughter.] Now, my friends, just keep cool, and hear me; raise your shouts outside, and fight as hard as you please for your particular friends; but hear me patiently. [Here a sudden outbreak occurred, with loud shouts for "Fillmore!" "Scott!" and three groans for the "Custom-House!"] Now it is my turn! [Renewed laughter, and cries of "Hush!"] Now, let me ask you, What sort of a front would you make against an army drawn up before you? How would you look in presence of the serried ranks, thus destitute of a leader; one shouting for Fillmore, one for Scott, and another for Webster. This is the very thing. Separated by divisions, and cut up into sections, what can we hope to accomplish? Shall we separate, and follow after men, instead of the great principles which actuate our faith? [Cries of "No," "No."] Dear friends! if you continue to be rent into factions, as now, let no man lay the flattering unction to his soul that the distractions of the Democratic party will remain as they are. No! they know too well the value of union in strength, and when the time comes for action, they will be found shoulder to shoulder. Can we hope to succeed, if we do not follow the same practice? That you have your preferences, is very right. Yet devotion to one man may bring distraction upon the ranks of the party. For himself, Gov. Jones declared his determination, fixed and unalterable, to abide by the decision of the National Convention—with this single reservation: the candidate must be a sound National Whig. Were he only that, no mere personal prejudices should for a moment weigh in the balance, or bias the speaker's hearty support of the nominee of the Whig party.

In bringing his remarks to a conclusion, Gov Jones begged leave to advert to personal matters for a single moment. He said he could not approach New-York, nor make a speech, and scarcely could dine with a friend, but his motives were interpreted as a bid for his personal aggrandizement. Men suspected him, sometimes of being a Fillmore man—a Webster man—a Scott man. But, remarked the Governor, I am a Whig man, and no man's man [Loud Applause.] I am for the nominee of the Whig party, with the simple reservation I make. But, while thus devoted to the Whig party, I am charged with another motive. It is said that I am playing a game—that I am trying to get myself put upon somebody's ticket for the Vice-Presidency. So far from desiring to be put upon any man's ticket, I have not sought it, nor should I accept such a nomination, under any circumstances, unless I was convinced that my duty to myself and my country demanded it of me. [Applause.]

It is an honor higher than my aspirations. I had rather be a Senator of the United States, than Vice-President of the United States. No man can accuse me of having said or written a word to indicate that I ever desired such a place. Every act of my public life has been attributed to the selfish, ambitious motive of advancing my pretensions to that office; yet, I never received office, except from my convictions of duty to myself, my friends, and my country.

The Speaker took occasion to express his feelings of gratitude toward the people of his State for the marks of their regard which had been bestowed upon him. In conclusion, he urged with great earnestness the necessity of a union of party strength and National interests, counseling the harmonizing of conflicting interests, and indicating a firm belief in the power inherent in Whig principles and Whig questions of policy.

This speech was heard with deep attention, broken only by bursts of applause as the felicitous points were appreciated by the audience.

The PRESIDENT announced, with regret, the absence of Hon. PRESLEY EWING, of Kentucky, who was announced as one of the speakers of the evening, but had suddenly been called to Washington.

Hon. WM. M. PEYTON, of Virginia, was introduced and made a few remarks. He cordially seconded the remarks of the eminent speaker who preceded him.

CALVIN E. MATHER, Esq., presented a series of resolutions, which excited the wildest confusion. Shouts upon shouts were vociferated for "Fillmore"—"Scott"—"Fillmore"—until it was impossible to sustain order or maintain a position. Finally, the tumult was quieted by the reappearance of Gov. JONES, who spoke briefly in reprobation of excitement or party ebullitions. In a few moments, Mr. MATHER was heard in defence of his resolutions, but subsequently withdrew the obnoxious document, in obedience to the demands of a majority of the house. We annex a copy of the resolutions, as offered and rejected:

Resolved—That as the hearts of our people have always been true to Henry Clay, it becomes his friends to see that the principles he has illustrated in his public services suffer no defeat in this City—the home of thousands who revere him for his patriotism, his virtues, and his life-long devotion to our whole country.

Resolved—That our present Chief Magistrate, Millard Fillmore, as honored son and citizen of New-York, has ever proved faithful to the best interests of his country his State, and his party; by his support of the Constitution in all its provisions, by maintaining the just rights of our citizens abroad, by rebuking and enforcing the rights and privileges of all our citizens of every section, he has secured for us the respect and confidence of other nations—the peace and prosperity of our own.

Resolved—That we believe that the Whig National Convention should nominate for President, Millard Fillmore. That while we entertain great respect for the opinions of our fellow Whigs, and will support any true Whig who may be nominated, we shall enter upon the contest against our ancient foes with stronger hearts and hopes, under the lead of one whose virtues and patriotism we have tried and proved.

Resolved—That our thanks are eminently due to the distinguished gentlemen who have addressed us this evening.

A vote of thanks to Gov. JONES was unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned at an early hour.

Accident on the New Jersey Railroad.

The train which leaves Jersey City for Rahway at 6 o'clock, P. M., ran off the track last evening while passing through Bergen Cut. It was running around a curve at the moment, and whether through some defect in the rail or the grade, the engine dashed straight forward into the rampart of rock that walls the road on either side. The engine, of course, was nearly annihilated, the fragments being heaped upon the tender. The two cars immediately following the engine were seriously shattered and damaged. The passengers, with the exception of a person who was standing on one of the platforms, who had the fingers of his right hand crushed, escaped without injury. The train was unusually crowded. The engine hands, however, suffered more calamitously. The engineer was flung violently across the track, and the forward car running over him, rested, finally, with its whole weight upon his body. At the moment our informant left, ineffectual efforts were making to remove the car; but it was understood that the man was dead. Nothing could be more affecting than the endeavors of some of the passengers to disguise the full extent of the casualty from the wife of the wretched victim. She was upon the train returning from a day's visit to the city; a young and interesting woman, whose pleasant laugh had been heard repeatedly in the car before the accident occurred. Then filled with fears for the safety of her husband, she endeavored to make her way out to the immediate scene of disaster. Those about her interfering, she could only implore, in the most heart-rending accents, to be told the worst, at once; but who was there willing to break, as it could not but break, the poor girl's heart, by telling the fearful truth? All the words of comfort they offered were worthless, for they contained no assurances of her husband's security. No scene could be more painful; and it is not likely to be soon erased from the memory of any one who witnessed it.

The fireman and assistant engineer were seriously scalded and otherwise injured. The passengers were soon after carried forward to Newark, by a train sent for the purpose, from Jersey City.

☞ We learn that Major General WINFIELD SCOTT reached town last evening, by the Philadelphia train. He is accompanied by his daughter, who is soon to visit Europe.

THE CALIFORNIA MAILS.—The Steamer *Georgia*, now fully due, had not arrived when our paper went to press. She probably has on board the California Mails, which left Aspinwall in the *Cherokee*, for Havana.

FROM JAMAICA.—We have received files of Kingston papers to the 8th inst., but they contain nothing of interest to our readers. The small-pox continues its ravages in the Parishes of Trelawney and Falmouth. It had quite disappeared at St. Ann's.

Chili.

By the arrival of the *Winfield Scott*, at Panama, we have 10 days later advices from Valparaiso, but no important news.

The American ship *Lyon*, Capt. Davis, had sailed from Valparaiso, with 350 men, and large supplies of ammunition, &c., to join the Flores expedition at Guyaquil.

The American sloop of war *Portsmouth*, and fifty-gun ship *St. Lawrence*, had arrived from the States. The latter had orders to sail for Panama on the 1st inst.

The clipper ship *Eclipse* arrived out from New-York in 62 days—the shortest trip on record; the *Mechanics' Own*, in 90 days, and the *Seaman's Bride*, in 84. The latter vessel was passed by the *Winfield Scott*, 800 miles north of Valparaiso, bound for California, with total loss of masts and spars, and jury masts rigged.

The emigration from Valparaiso to San Francisco was increasing rapidly since the late revolutionary movements in Chile. Upwards of 1,500 passengers had been forwarded by the house of F. A. Richardson & Co. during the past month.

In the U. S. District Court, at Boston, on Thursday, Judge Sprague overruled the motion for a new trial, in the case of Capt. Henry C Pittman, found guilty of plundering the bark *Missouri* of $10,000. He then proceeded to pass sentence, which was a fine of $25, and three years imprisonment in the Salem Jail.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, a very large Newspaper for the Country, is published every Saturday. The number for the present week contains, among other articles, the following:

Literary.—Poetry: Time's Changes, by W. M. Praed. Traits of Ireland—Abduction and Abduction Clubs—Anecdotes, &c. The Wrecker—a Tale. Early Musical Education in Germany. Mice and Reptiles. New Works Forthcoming. Thinness of a Soap-Bubble. Truisms. Lord Bacon. Items.

Editorial.—The Expedition to Japan. Special Message of the Governor. Southern Rights. Democracy in Great Britain. Free-Trade in England. Southern Rights Democratic Convention. Influence of Cities. Affairs on the Mexican Border. The Sing-Sing Prison Case. An Interesting Topic—Ourselves. The Whig National Convention. Railroad Discipline. Steaming on the Western Waters. Surveys in the Pacific. Another Light Extinguished. "Parliamentary Precedents" and the *New-Orleans Picayune*. New-Jersey and a Cadetship. Commodore Stockton at Trenton. Boston and New-York. French Representatives. Kossuth to Reside in London. Kossuth's Mother and Sisters. The Shah of Persia and Religious Toleration. Presidential. The Canal Question. Southern Fanaticism. Railroad Accident. Short Articles.

News of the Day.—A weekly Summary of important events, carefully condensed and arranged—comprising, under separate headings, City, Domestic and Foreign Intelligence to the latest moment.

Correspondence.—Letters from our Correspondents in France, England, Washington, and at other points.

Proceedings of Congress.—Carefully selected and condensed.

Commercial Intelligence.—Review of Markets, Stocks, Prices, &c., &c., for the week. New-York Cattle Market.

☞ The *New-York Weekly Times* is issued on a double sheet, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum, in advance. Ten copies for $15; twenty copies for $20. Single copies may be obtained at the Office, in wrappers ready for mailing.

Clergymen of all denominations may receive the *New-York Times*, Daily and Weekly, at the lowest Club prices.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers,
No. 118 Nassau-st., New-York.

Specimen numbers may be obtained at the counter.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ Quarterly Pattern for Gentlemens' Hats, issued Feb 19, by LEARY & CO., Leaders and Introducers of Fashions, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

☞ ASTOUNDING.—The total number of affidavits of cures effected by Dr. WATTS'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE amounts to the extraordinary aggregate of 732—independent of the 250 certificates sent by mail and otherwise, unattested by the individuals themselves, but published over the respective signatures and residences; the others were all sworn to before the Mayor, Commissioners of Deeds, and legal authorities—all of which can be seen at Dr. WATTS'S office, No. 424 Greenwich-st.

☞ GENIN has not only to thank his friends and the public for calling upon him in the pauses of the storm, but for coming "rain or shine," not "in single spies, but in battalions," to fit themselves with the light, beautiful and stylish hats he has introduced this spring. Genin's leading style for this season, draws people through mud and rain to purchase it. It is magnetic; and the fact that it is sold at $4, adds to its attractive influence.
GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

☞ "WHERE SHALL I GO?"—This was the inquiry of the "Great Expounder," when his Whig friends cornered him about remaining in Captain JOHN TYLER'S Cabinet; but gentlemen of taste, in quest of a new Hat, have no need of asking any such question. They can repair directly to the store of KNOX, No. 128 Fulton-st., where they will find no difficulty in obtaining "just the thing"—a beautiful, fashionable, becoming and durable Hat—more brilliant than anything to be found in Broadway.

☞ THE OLD ARM CHAIR.—The series of plates of BOOT'S DAGUERREAN GALLERY, illustrating this fine heart-melody, are worth an hour's study. While looking at them you seem to live the whole scene through, and before you are aware of it, you find your own dim and tear hand in search of a pocket handkerchief. This is but one feature of BOOT'S large gallery, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.

☞ KNAPP'S new and beautiful Daguerrean Rooms, No 589 Broadway, near Prince st., are the most convenient (being on the 1st floor) in the City. Mr. K. attends personally. He also continues his old rooms, No. 193 Bowery, over Anderson's Carpet Store. His pictures are perfect gems.

☞ THE HAT OF THE SEASON.—The hat that neither the rain, dust, or rough usage can deprive of its shining qualities, is sold at the store of the New-York Hat Company, No 13 Bowery, at the uniform low price of $3. Two dollars saved in four saved; call there and test it.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ BROWN & TAGGER, Nos. 6 Murray-st. and 9 Park-place, wholesale dealers in every variety of FANS, SHELL, IVORY and HORN COMBS,
JOSHUA W. BROWN, WM. TAGGER.
Brushes, Steel Trimmings, Beads, Purses, Pocket-Books and Wallets, Perfumery, Hooks and Eyes, Cutlery, Lead Pencils, Needles, Buttons, Playing Cards, &c. &c.
B. & T. are sole agents for David E. Hoyt's English Dressing Combs.

☞ SPRING STYLE OF HATS AND CAPS.—As great a variety, and unsurpassed for beauty, durability or cheapness, by any sold in this city, at the One Price Store, No. 128 Canal-st. J. W. KELLOGG.

☞ HYATT'S Life Balsam, the conqueror of Rheumatism, the most certain cure for Neuralgia, Scrofula, King's Evil, Erysipelas, Liver Complaint, old Ulcers, Fistula, Piles, Dyspepsia, Barber's Itch, Diseases of the Blood, &c.—Rheumatism.—MR. H. D. NOBLE, No. 176 Chatham-st., was for 3 months suffering from Rheumatism and Neuralgia, of so terrible a character that he was unable to walk or rest his feet upon the ground. His health and strength were entirely prostrated, and the agony of pain which he endured deprived him of sleep and rest. After his physicians had abandoned the case as hopeless, he was enabled to sleep tranquilly by 3 days use of the Life Balsam, and restored to perfect health by 3 more bottles. Mr. J. SNYDER, No 211 Gold-st., Brooklyn, was a hopeless cripple for nearly 16 years. His limbs and joints were thrown out of their natural positions and shape. He could obtain no sleep, except from opium or morphine. After he had spent an ample fortune in drugs, medical attendance, and loss of business, he was restored to his health and to business by 4 bottles of the Life Balsam. Hon. J. V. D. B FOWLER, late of the Legislature, No. 188 Stanton-st., was also helplessly crippled for many months, and entirely restored to health by the Balsam.
SCROFULA, KING'S EVIL, &c., &c.—It cured Mr. E. B. HOLLY, No 125 Orchard-st., of an ulcer, after he had been 6 months in the New-York Hospital, and was then given up by able physicians in that Institution as incurable. Three bottles effected a perfect cure. Mrs BURTON, No 127 Eldridge-st. This lady had suffered for years, until life became intolerable—some of the ulcers had consumed the flesh to the bones and skull. She was cured in a month. Principal depôt, No. 130½ Bowery, 4th house above Grand-st.—75 cents per bottle, or 6 bottles $4.

☞ IT SHOULD BE UNIVERSALLY KNOWN—for it is strictly true—that indigestion is the parent of a large proportion of the fatal diseases. Dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera morbus, liver complaint, and many other diseases enumerated in the city inspector's weekly catalogue of deaths, are generated by indigestion alone. Think of that, dyspeptics! think of it all who suffer from disordered stomachs, and if you are willing to be guided by advice, founded upon experience, resort at once (don't delay a day) to HOLLAND'S German Bitters, prepared by Dr. M. Jackson, which, as an alterative, curative, and invigorant, stands alone and unapproached. General depôt, No. 120 Arch-st. We have tried these Bitters, and know that they are excellent for the diseases specified above.—*Philadelphia City Item.*
For sale in this City by A. B. & D. SANDS, Fulton and William sts.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, and Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

☞ GOURAUD'S Liquid Hair Dye is positively, without exception or reservation, the very best ever invented. Dr. GOURAUD'S celebrated reputation as a Chemical Philosopher is a guarantee that it is so. This Dye never stains the skin, requires no drying in the sun, no trouble, and moreover possesses the singular property of nourishing the hair, making it soft and nice. Equally renowned is GOURAUD'S

Supreme Court of the United States.

WEDNESDAY, April 14.—Richard McAllister, Esq., of Pennsylvania, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this Court.....No. 117. J D Bradford *et al.*, appellants, *vs.* The Union Bank of Tennessee, *et al.* The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. Coxe for the appellees, and concluded by Mr. V E Howard for the appellants.....No. 118. The heirs of Don Carlos de Villemont, appellants, *vs.* the United States. This cause was argued by Mr. Lawrence and Mr Attorney General Crittenden for the appellees, and submitted on a printed argument by Mr. Taylor in behalf of the appellants. Adjourned till to-morrow, 11 o'clock, A M.

The Liquor Bill came up in the Massachusetts House on Tuesday, and after the discussion and adoption of various amendments, passed to a third reading by a majority of 85—yeas 219; nays 134. The bill will go back to the Senate shorn of the proviso submitting it to the people for ratification, and with some important amendments. Among the latter is one in relation to giving bonds in cases of appeal, which involves the principle of a provision in the bill as originally reported, which was struck out by the Senate.

John McLaughlin, a young Irishman, was put on trial at Boston, a day or two since, for highway robbery. During the recess of the Court, he was placed in a small lock-up adjoining the Court, whence he escaped by cutting a hole through the floor with a common case knife sent in with his dinner. Having made the opening he let himself through it to the stone pavement below, whence he walked off without molestation

The Jackson (Mi.) *Star* says that while KOSSUTH was in that city, on a visit to Gov Foote, a distinguished citizen of an adjoining county made an affidavit against him, charging him with a violation of the neutrality act of 1818, and praying for a warrant for his arrest. The application was refused.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAUGHWOUT & DAILEY Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, Agents for the sale of CORNELIUS & CO.'S CHANDELIERS and other fixtures.—DAILEY & HAUGHWOUT, Paris, have the most superb and extensive assortment of new goods of the following kinds, ever offered for sale in the United States, which from the advantages H. & D. possess both at home and abroad, assure their friends and customers that they are prepared to furnish such at prices lower than the same quality can be bought at auction.

GAS FIXTURES.—Chandeliers, Brackets, Hall and Mantel Lights with every other article connected with this department in endless variety. Gas pipes put into buildings in a superior manner, promptly and at full 20 per cent less than is generally charged. An invoice of imported gas fixtures just arrived, in order to show the variety of patterns, and great comparative difference in price.

CHINA.—Our assortment in this department has been selected with the greatest care by our house in Paris, which with our own painting and decorating executed on the premises, is now so complete that we can offer the most extensive and choice assortment of fancy vases, dinner, dessert and tea sets, that can be found either in London or Paris at 33½ per cent less than they can be bought there or in this country.

GLASS.—This department is complete with the choicest and most distinguished patterns, (sketched by our Mr. Haughwout at the great exhibition in London) made of the very finest material and cut and engraved under our own immediate supervision and science.

SUNDRIES.—Plated ware, cutlery, French clocks, candelabras and every variety of house-keeping articles and ornamented goods at low prices. a17-6t;Sa W*

CITY TRADE.—Now is the time to advertise in the newspapers of neighboring cities and towns for the trade of the country; and to those who desire to do so with discrimination and circumspection, the convenient opportunity is offered by V. B PALMER'S ADVERTISING AGENCY, Tribune Buildings. Merchants, Manufacturers and others wishing advertisements inserted in the best and most widely circulated journals of either or all of the following places, (the inhabitants of which do most or their trading in New-York) are invited to call at V. B PALMER'S Advertising Agency, in Tribune Buildings, where the papers may be seen, prices ascertained and every information obtained for the adoption of a judicious system of advertising:

Bennington,	Providence,	Keesville,	Freehold,
Burlington,	Albany,	Kinderhook,	Hightstown,
Middlebury,	Binghamton,	Kingston,	Jersey City,
Montpelier,	Bloomingburg,	Middletown,	Jamaica,
Bridgeport,	Brooklyn,	Monticello,	Middletown Pt,
Birmingham,	Coxsackie,	Mott Haven,	Morristown,
Danbury,	Cattskill,	Newburgh,	Newark,
Hartford,	Cohoes,	Nyack,	N Brunswick,
Litchfield,	Carmel,	Peekskill,	Newton,
Meriden,	Chatham,	Poughkeepsie,	Paterson,
Middletown,	Delhi,	Rondout,	Princeton,
New-Haven,	Deposit,	Rhinebeck,	Plainfield,
New-Britain,	Elmira,	Sag Harbor,	Rahway,
New-London,	Fishkill,	Saugerties,	Somerville,
Norwalk,	Flushing,	Sing Sing,	Trenton,
Norwich,	Goshen,	Tarrytown,	Carbondale,
Stamford,	Glen Cove	Staplet'n,	Easton,
Saybrook,	Hempstead,	Troy,	Harrisburg,
Waterbury,	Hempstead,	Williamsburg,	Montrose,
WestKillingly,	Huntington,	Bordentown,	Pottsville,
Willimantic,	Hudson,	Elizabethtown,	Towanda,
Newport,	Jamaica.		

All communications attended to promptly by addressing V. B PALMER, Tribune Buildings, New York.

A list of other cities and towns in each State, in which papers are published, can be had by those wishing to advertise, South or West, East or North, at the Agency. a14&17*

MORE TESTIMONY—The editorial columns of the country press teem with such spontaneous notices as the one published below, from the Essex *Standard* Elizabethtown, New-Jersey, Feb 26, 1852. Well may it be said that—

ROBACK'S fame the world pervades,
The press his triumph tells,
And from the North, South, East and West
The note of glory swells

PRACTICAL USE OF ASTROLOGY.—We know by scriptural proof that the Chaldaic Magi, and the soothsayers and augurers of Egypt, Rome and Assyria, did foretell as we are told by difficult to see. Therefore, we should deny the possibility of the same supernatural act being exercised with equal accuracy at the present day. All other arts and sciences have been improved upon since that day, and why not astrology? "The burning stars of night" have been supposed, by the greatest men of all ages, to influence the destinies of men. There is now a distinguished Seer residing in New-York, the descendant of the Chaldean astrologers, reaching back for centuries, who professes to read and to translate the language of the stars. We refer to Dr. ROBACK, of No 6 White-st, the fame of whose predictions, or rather of their accomplishment, has spread far and wide. His impression is, that he derives this extraordinary faculty, or that part at least, from being the seventh son of a seventh son. Be this as it may, it is not denied that he gives advice by which all the varieties of disease are removed or cured—debts collected—worldly prosperity secured—happy marriages brought about—lost property recovered—and a thousand other benefits secured, for a moderate fee. We advise the skeptical to visit him, as we have done and judge for themselves. It is impossible to doubt the evidence of the senses, and the voluntary testimony of many ladies a15-2t Th&S

KELLY'S HALF-PRICE ENGRAVING AND PRINTING OFFICE, No 141 Fulton-st, New-York. Bill Heads, Cards Maps, Diplomas, Mercantile work, of all descriptions, Wedding, Visiting, Address and At Home Cards, Cake Boxes, Bridal Envelopes, &c. &c. A Name Plate engraved, and 50 Cards printed, for ten shillings N. B. Depôt for the sale of Copper-plate Presses, Burned Oil, Black and Blankets. a17-1t*

PURE OLD PALM SOAP.—This article is superior for chapped hands, and Bath and Toilet use. It is made from a vegetable Oil, is emollient and healing in its properties. It can be had in packages containing six cakes for trial. Also, old fashioned Family Soap which is superior to all the so-called Patent Soaps and Fluids. Goods delivered free of charge in New-York and Brooklyn

W. HULL'S SON,
m19-tf Nos. 108, 110 and 112 Cliff-st, North end

BERFORD & CO.'S GREAT CALIFORNIA FREIGHT EXPRESS will go forward on the fast running steamer EL DORADO, 20th inst, in charge of our freight agent. Also, our Express mails will be despatched per steamer DANIEL WEBSTER, via Nicaragua, in charge of a special messenger. Mail Bags close at 2 P M, 20th inst.

BERFORD & CO.,
a16-3t* No 2 Vesey-st, Astor House.

TO UNHAPPY WIVES AND HUSBANDS—The undersigned, having great experience in divorce cases, tenders his services to those who wish to be relieved from the bonds of matrimony, and to become again eligible for marriage. Confidential communications promptly attended to. M. VAN HOVENBURGH, Counsellor at Law, No. 334 Broome-st., 2d door from the Bowery Bank a16-3t*

CYLINDER PRESSES FOR SALE.—Two Taylor's Cylinder Power Presses, nearly new, and in perfect running order. The beds of the Presses measure 44 by 56 inches each. As the room occupied by these Presses is desired for more powerful ones, they will be sold at a bargain. Apply to S. FRENCH, corner of Nassau and Spruce-sts., New-York. a15 3t

NOTICE.—The partnership business carried on in the names of MOUNTAIN & WOOSTER, as Shipping Agents, in the City of New-York, has this day been dissolved, and the subscriber will not be answerable for any debts contracted after this date. JNO MOUNTAIN. April 15, 1853 a17-1t*

FRESH SEEDS.—English and Italian Rye Grass, Sweet Vernal Grass, White Clover Lawn Grass Lucerne with a variety of choice Garden Seeds of recent importation. For sale at the Union Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, RALPH & CO., No 23 Fulton-st, near Fulton Market.

SPRING STYLE HATS, of the French Elastic Stiff, manufactured from the finest imported plushes, which for brilliancy of finish and durability will bear the test with any offered with our beautiful patterns of Spring Caps at MONARQUE'S, No. 228 Bowery a16-1m

SALAMANDER SAFES.—WILDER'S PATENT RICHLY IMPROVED—STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 146 Water-st, New York, are the only makers of the above named celebrated Safes, combining both patents. a14-1m

SHIPPS' FARM FENCE—$1 50 per rod. Wrought and cast iron fence; ornamental wire railing; superior force pumps; bank safe and store locks; iron bedsteads, &c., &c For sale by GEORGE FOSTER, No. 206 Broadway, cor. of Walker-st a6-1m*

JAMES PRENTICE, Mathematical Drawing Instrument Manufacturer, has removed to No 315 Broadway, corner of the Hospital. A second hand Theodolite and Level for sale. a10-1m*

WRITING PAPERS BY THE CASE ONLY.—The largest and most desirable assortment in the United States, for sale by CYRUS W FIELD & Co., No 11 Cliff-st m17-1m

OLD COLONY SHOVELS.—Iron, Steel and Cast-Steel Shovels, of every description, or sale by E. & J. BUSSING & CO No 21 Cliff-st. a3-1m Agents Old Colony Nail Co.

BROOKLYN STEAM SUGAR REFINERY.—Various grades of Coffee Crushed Sugar, also of Sugar-House Syrup, constantly on hand, for sale by the agents, ADAMS & CUSHMAN, No. 75 Front-st. a7-1m

WRITING PAPER.—A large and very desirable assortment, for sale by BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, a3-1m No 115 Fulton-st

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER, constantly on hand, and made to order, by BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL a1-1m No 115 Fulton-st.

OLD COLONY CUT NAILS.—For sale by E. & J. BUSSING & Co., No 21 Cliff-st., Agents Old Colony Iron Co. a16 1m

CHICORY.—Prime English, warranted pure, constant ly for sale in barrels by G WALKER, No. 236½ Washington-st. m27-1m

SHEEP-SKIN MATS, fancy colors, for Sale by EDWARD M DUNN, m26-1m* No. 41 Dey-st.

COR. R. DISOSWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW and COMMISSIONER of DEEDS 75 Wall-st, between John and Fulton-sts. W V ★★★

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER constantly on hand and made to order by CYRUS W FIELD & Co., No. 11 Cliff-st. m17-2m

TWINE, WRAPPING PAPER, BAGGING AND YARD STICKS for sale by EDWARD M. DUNN, No. 41 Dey-st. m26-1m*

WANTED.

$1,000 TO $1,500—PARTNER WANTED—With that amount to engage in a first-class Restaurent, with private supper rooms and two billiard rooms attached. The investment will pay from $3,000 to $5,000 per annum. Lease of premises ten years. Rent nearly cleared from lodgers. The advertiser is a practical, hard-working man, and would prefer a person who could devote a portion of his time to the business. The amount to be secured by mortgage on the property. Apply with real name, &c. appointing an interview, to ENTERPRISE, care of JOHN WHITTAKER, No. 17 Centre-street. a17-1t

PARTNER WANTED.—With a cash capital of from $5,000 to $8,000 in an extensive, well established and lucrative business. Or, if desired, the advertiser would dispose of his interest for a fair consideration. To an energetic person, able to command the above sum, this opening would offer a pleasant, respectable business, with the most flattering prospect of realizing a fortune, almost without limit. Ample assurance of the safety of the investment and all necessary information can be given to an applicant by addressing Q. E. D., *Times* office, with real name, and stating where an interview may be had. a17-2t*

INFORMATION WANTED.—Any person who can give information about certain papers, supposed to be in existence in New-York, Boston or Philadelphia, concerning an estate in England belonging to the GIBBS FAMILY, will be liberally rewarded. The estate was manually termed "The manor of W Gibbs, deceased." JOHN GIBBS. SYRACUSE, April 14, 1853. a16-2t*

MEN WANTED—Twenty men, to sell an article wanted in every family. Agents are making $20 per week. Agents for Boston, Philadelphia, Maine, New-Hampshire, Connecticut, with $150, can make $1,500 per annum. Ten men paid wages to travel. Call, or address, post-paid, No. 317 Bowery. a15-3t*

WANTED BY THOUSANDS THE KNOWLEDGE TO MAKE MONEY FAST.—Instruction in five useful and two ornamental arts, by which you can realize a handsome income, will be sent to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, post-paid. Address BURT & SMITH, Box No. 50 Broadway Post-Office New-York. a15-3t*

THE UNDERSIGNED have no connection with, nor knowledge of the business, nor of the parties above advertised. BURT & SMIDT, a16 3t* Counsellors at Law, No. 54 Wall-st.

SITUATION WANTED AS CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young woman, in a small family, or to take care of a child. First-class references given. She has been over 12 years in service, in three families only, to all of whom she can refer. Address K. M., at this office. a16 2t*

SITUATIONS WANTED—For cooks, general workers, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, chambermaids, waiters, gardeners, farmers, &c., at SELECT PROTESTANT AGENCY, No. 7 Carmine-st. and SOCIETY AGENCY, No. 106 Chambers-st. Only Servants of good character admitted. a8-1m*

SITUATION WANTED—In a store, as clerk or porter, by a young man of steady habits. Address V. S. *Times* office. a16-2t*

GIRLS WANTED—To put up Perfumery. Inquire at No. 57 John-st., up stairs, between 12 and 2 o'clock.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—In a French Importing House. A young Man acquainted with the Silk Millinery business. Apply after 3 P. M., at No. 18 John-st., up stairs. a17 1t*

BOOKKEEPER AND BOY, WANTED—As assistant Bookkeeper, and a small Boy, who lives with his parents, wanted, at a small salary. Apply at No. 57 John-st., up stairs. a17-1t*

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—By a great variety of Servants men, women, boys, and girls, at C. MASON'S office No. 7 Broadway, and No. 139 Bowery. Terms—yearly subscription, 50 cents, otherwise 25 cents. N. B.—No pains will be spared to render satisfaction. a16-4t*

FIVE HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED—To sell LIFE AND SPEECHES OF KOSSUTH, a new family work, and other works. Great inducements offered. Call, or address, post-paid, "American Family Publication Establishment, No. 128 Nassau-st., N. Y." a15-1meod*

A NEAT FRENCH GIRL WANTED—Who speaks the French language correctly, to take care of children, and do plain sewing, in a private family. Apply at No. 110 West 13th-st, immediately. a17 2t

AGENTS WANTED.—500 Agents—$25 to $50 a week made in selling a new Family Work. Life and Speeches of Kossuth and other fine books. Call or address post-paid, American Family Publication Establishment, No. 128 Nassau-st. New York up stairs. m24-1m*

ADAMS PRESSMAN.—A permanent situation is now open to an experienced workman, and none other need apply. Address H. H., box No. 2,264 Post-office. a15 3t*

TO SILVERSMITHS.—Wanted 3 or 4 first-rate Silversmith; none but good workmen need apply. Inquire of JOHN S. MOORE & SON, No. 85 Leonard-st. a17-3t*

LOST—On the 14th inst., in Grand st., between the Bowery and Mulberry-st., a roll of BANK NOTES, to the amount of between $92 and $95. The advertiser does not remember all the Banks, but there were some on Government Stock, Fulton Bank, and on a bank in St Lawrence County. Whoever will return the said money to WILLETS & CO., No. 303 Pearl-st, shall be liberally rewarded a16-6t*

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Board wanted in East Broadway or Henry-st., by a gentleman and his lady; room and bedroom adjoining, unfurnished preferred, in the second story, front or rear, with gas, bath, and hot and cold water in the house. A private family preferred; a liberal price will be paid. Address, stating terms found, HARDWARE, box No. 147 Chatham-square Post-Office, immediately. Rooms are wanted on or before 1st May. a17-1t*

BOARDING.—A small, agreeable family, having a genteel house, pleasantly situated, near 2d-av. and 19th-st., would let part or the whole of the second floor, unfurnished—three rooms, two bed-rooms, and pantries, (bath, gas, &c., in the house.)—to a gentleman and wife, or not more than three persons. No other boarders. Terms moderate. Reference given, and required. Address PERMANENT, at this office. a18-1t*

BOARDING.—Gentlemen may be pleasantly accommodated with Breakfast and Tea, (with Dinner on Sundays if required) at Jersey City, in a private family.—Locality near the water, a few minutes walk from the Ferry. Address A., box 343, Lower Post Office, with undoubted references. a12-6t*

BOARDING—Rooms to let on 2d and 3d floor of house No 145 Walker-st, suitable for gentleman and their wives; also, two rooms for single gentlemen. The house has been recently painted, rooms newly furnished, and gas, with other modern improvements, introduced. References required. a16-6t*

BOARDING.—A Professor of the piano-forte, who can give the best of reference as to qualifications and character, is desirous of obtaining board in a family where his instructions would be a compensation. Address PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, at this office. a173-1t*

BOARDING AND LODGING—At CHAMBERLAIN'S NORTH RIVER HOUSE. No. 347 Washington-st. A few permanent boarders can be accommodated at $4 per week; also a few permanent lodgers $1 25, $1 50 and $1 75 per week. a13-1meod*

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms suitable for families or single Gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 190 Fulton st, between Orange and Pineapple st's, Brooklyn. m26-1m*

BOARDING—Pleasant apartments for a gentleman and wife, with board, at No. 130 Orchard-st. a17-6t*

BOARDING—Two gentlemen can obtain board at No. 296 Hudson-st. Terms moderate. a14-6t*

LARGE AND NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With breakfast, if required, to single gentlemen, at No 278 Fourth-avenue a14-6t*

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE is not the question When MAGNETIC POWDERS are in vogue; No bug or roach hath any hope to rest on, When the fatal unction strikes the rogue.

For those who *be* will cease their being quickly When LYONIZED and powdered well; And its remarked that vermin have grown sick'y Since they've had this antidote to sell.

And rats and mice indignantly declare Poor Lyon a quack, with conscience tough, The more that he pulls down he worse they are, And none survive its doctor stuff!

Depôt for the sale of LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER and PILLS, No 424 Broadway. a17 1t*

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHAT IT COSTS FOR HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES.—The following list of articles of good quality, which are all requisite in going to housekeeping, may be had delivered in any part of the city, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City or Hoboken, for Thirty Dollars, or any part at proportionate rates, at the General House Furnishing store, No. 50 Maiden-lane, sign of the Big Tea Kettle. S. W SMITH & BROTHER.

House Furnishing List—Set No 1, for $30

1 Kitchen shovel T. & Poker,	1 Coal Hod,
1 Iron Tea Kettle,	1 Grid Iron,
1 Tinned Iron Pot,	1 Fry Pan,
1 Tinned Iron Sauce Pan,	1 Cullender,
1 Soap Stone Griddle,	1 Coffee Boiler,
2 Tin Bake Pans,	1 Tea Do.,
1 Tin Frying Pan,	1 Grater,
1 Tin Sauce Pan,	1 Tin Dipper,
1 Small Tin Kettle,	1 Egg Whip,
1 Pepper and Flour Dredge,	1 Basting Spoon,
3 Tin Pie Plates	1 Skimmer,
1 Tin Wash Basin,	1 Ladle,
1 Dish Pan,	1 Meat Fork,
3 Table and Tea Spoons, Iron,	1 Meat Knife,
1 Chop Knife and Bowl,	1 Knife Board,
1 Tea and Coffee Canister,	2 Scrub Brushes,
2 Japanned Lamps,	1 Dust Pan,
1 Match Safe,	1 Dust Brush,
1 Chamber Pail,	3 Brooms,
2 Smoothing Irons,	1 Coffee Mill,
2 Large Cedar Wash Tubs,	1 Clothes Horse,
1 Wash Board	1 Flour Sieve,
3 Dozen Clothes Pins,	1 Oil Filler,
1 Pint Measure,	1 Knife Box,
1 Set Table Mats,	1 Door Mat,
1 Britannia Coffee Pot,	1 Kitchen Table,
1 Britannia Tea Pot,	1 Potato Masher,
6 Knives and Forks, stag handles,	1 Flour Pail,
1 Pair of Carvers to match,	1 Spice Box,
1 Cork Screw and Funnel,	1 Pastry Board,
1 Large Waiter,	1 Rolling Pin,
2 Painted Pails,	1 Clothes Line,

House Furnishing List, Set No. 2 for $75, being still more complete than Set No. 1. This may be had, together with our illustrated catalogue, at the store. The price of every article in the above sets will be found marked down to its lowest remunerative point, but in our endeavors to make the aggregate small, we have strictly adhered to our rule of only admitting articles of the best quality; others bearing more showy name might have been presented at even less cost, but as it is our endeavor to retain our customers by giving them satisfactory goods, we would not venture to supply inferior articles. Observe the number—Fifty Maiden-lane. S. W SMITH & BROTHER, (Late Smith, Torrey & Co.,)

a16-1t* Sign of the Big Tea Kettle, No. 50 Maiden lane.

SUPERIOR FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.—WM R. PRINCE & CO, Flushing, N. Y., offer among other stock, 10,000 pear trees, 3 to 8 years grafted, of extra large size, being Standards and Pyramids on pear and quince, and 12,000 cherries 4 and 5 years and extra large size being Standards and Pyramids, the latter on Mahaleb. We guarantee these trees to be very superior to any that can be obtained elsewhere. Also extra sized apples, plums, nectarines, peaches, quinces, grapes, and other fruits, and an immense stock of large ornamental trees, evergreens, &c. The collection of roses, peonies, and other flowering plants is unrivalled. Priced catalogues sent to post-paid applicants who enclose stamps. a16-3t*

DR. FEUCHTWANGER'S OFFICE has been removed to No 141 Maiden-lane, where his celebrated Chemical Preparations may be had permanently, viz: Disinfecting Liquid, Chemical Whale Oil Soap, Fly Paper, Bleached Sulphate Ammonia, Prussian, Pallidum, Nickel, Cadmium, Bismuth, Boot Blacking, Vienna Lime, Cyanide Potassium, German Manganese, Oxide Uranium, &c., &c. Eaglian Poultice Cloth, or Sponge Pillow Poultice, an indispensable substitute for poultice or fomentation, at manufacturer's agency, No 141 Maiden-lane. Daguerreotype, Pyrotechnic, and Glass Makers' Materials, and pure Chemicals prepared and imported. a13-1meod*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DOUBLE NUMBER.
IMMENSE INCREASE OF READING.—120 PAGES OF LETTER PRESS—GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, EXCELSIOR, FOR MAY.—USEFUL, ORNAMENTAL, AND INSTRUCTIVE.—THE BOOK OF THE NATION.
EMBELLISHMENTS, &c.
THREE ORIGINAL DESIGNS.

January and May. From an original picture. Painted, by P. F Rothermel, expressly for "Godey."

May-Day among the Juvenalles. Designed and engraved expressly for Godey's Lady's Book.

Cooks. Designed and engraved expressly for "Godey."

The Dead Dove, a beautiful engraving.

Costumes of all Nations. Eight engravings.

Model Cottage. Three engravings.

Editorial Rapping. Two engravings.

CONTRIBUTORS AND CONTENTS.

January and May, by Alice B. Neal.

Music, by D H. Barlow.

The Beautiful Seamstress, by Samuel Lawrence James.

Mrs Smith and Mrs Brown—A Domestic Dialogue.

A Gossip about Gloves, by Mrs. White.

The Pioneer Mothers of Michigan. Ann Allen, by Mrs. E F Ellet.

My Mother. A Dream, by Marie J. Clare.

The Phantom of the Wabash, by Wm E. Gilmore.

Florence Sefton; or, the Border Warfare, by Miss B. Gartland.

Faded Bridal Flowers, by Mrs. L. G. Abell.

Costumes of all Nations. Third Series.

Rome, by Helen Hamilton.

The Campbells and the Cliftons, by Miss Meta M. Duncan.

To a Geranium Leaf.

Wooing the Widow, by the Author of "Miss Bremer's Visit to Cooper's Landing," "Getting into Society," &c.

Scottish Flower Time, by Wm. Alexander.

My Brother Tom, by Patience Price.

Florine Greenway, by Mrs. S A. Wentz.

Helen and Bella, by P. Lantus

The Enthusiast, by Clara Moreton.

Model Cottage.

The Soldier's Son; or, the Triumph of Virtue, by Mary, of Flemington, N. J.

Sketches of Southern Life, by Pauline Forsyth.

Wild Flowers, by Harland Coultas.

Mr. Harrison's Confessions.

The Mother's Lament, by a Lady of Virginia.

Scenes in Real Life, by Charles Blackburne.

Books by Kate Sutherland.

Sister, I Miss Thee, by J. B. Durand.

Stanzas, by a Stray Waif

Sabbath Evening on the Baltic Sea, by Nadezhda.

The Flowing River, by G. R. Read.

The Consumptive, by M. W.

The Sunny South, by Shequalak.

A Confession, by Beata.

Chemisettes

A Lady's Nightcap in Crochet.

Berlin Work—Gentleman's Braces.

Embroidered Purse.

Knitted Berries and Fruit.

Patterns for Silk Embroidery.

Cottage Furniture.

Editor's Table.—May.

The Present.

An Expensive Woman.

Statistics of Female Teachers.

The Ladies' New-England Art Union of Needlework.

Our Treasury and its Planting, by Washington Irving.

Woman, by Edward D. Mansfield.

Literary Notices,

Godey's Arm-Chair.

Centre Table Gossip.

Fashions.

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New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON.

Senator Mangum's Pronunciamento—Gen. Jones.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 15, 1852.

Mr. MANGUM'S speech or manifesto, in favor of the nomination of Gen. SCOTT as the Whig candidate was expected here with much interest, as foreshadowing the action of the Whig Caucus of which he is the Chairman. Mr. MANGUM declared, as you will see in the telegraphic report, that Gen. SCOTT was sound on the Compromise question, and would execute the Fugitive Slave Law; and on all questions of public policy, was eminently national and conservative. He declared that he would be elected, and no other Whig candidate could be elected. He asserted also that he would certainly be nominated unless the administration and its friends should prevent it by their hostility to him, and by misrepresenting his views in regard to the slavery question. This is probably the sum and substance of the declarations that are to be made by a number of the Southern Whigs in the caucus of next Tuesday night. There is no longer any doubt that a large number of the Southern Whigs are becoming disposed to go into the Whig National Convention without any previous pledges or platform on the Compromise question. There will be a large majority in the Caucus of Whig members in favor of fixing the time and place of the National Whig Convention, without any other action. The proposition of Mr. MARSHALL, of Ky., to adopt a pledge on the Compromise measures, will be ruled out of order by Mr. MANGUM, and the majority will support him in his decision. Mr. MARSHALL, and Mr. GENTRY, and Mr. WALSH, and Mr. OUTLAW, and all other dissentients, will then probably retire, and perhaps publish a protest against the proceeding. They may go so far as to call an outside Convention. Senator DAWSON, of Georgia, stated to-day that he should, perhaps, go for an outsider as the next President.

PORTION OF GOV. JONES.

There is a smart feud between Gov. JONES and some of his colleagues, on the score of Gov. JONES's preference of Gen. SCOTT as their candidate. This rendered Mr. GENTRY so warm in his remarks in the caucus.

The Democrats are much delighted at the prospect of dissension between the Northern and Southern Whigs: but they begin seriously to apprehend that, after all, the party will unite on Gen. SCOTT—the only candidate they dread.

FRENCH SPOLIATIONS.

The French Spoliation bill is about to be put on its second reading in the Senate. It will pass the Senate by a considerable majority.

It provides for no appropriation, and therefore there will be no necessity for sending it to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, where bills oftentimes perish.

X. Y.

News has been received at Washington that the Government of Nicaragua has received Mr. Kerr, (of Maryland,) our charge d'affaires to Central America. We may now expect a speedy settlement of all the matters pending between the United States, Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

DIED.

On Thursday night, April 15, SAMUEL SNYDER, formerly of Easton Pa., aged 39 years

Funeral from No 241 Bowery, to Greenwood, at 9 o'clock this morning

April 16, in Williamsburg, at 78 10th st., THOMAS W., son of Thomas W. and Caroline Smith, aged 2 years and 8 months.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday morning, at 7½ o'clock The remains will be taken to Westchester Co. for interment.

At Fredonia, Chautauque Co. N. Y., on the 16th instant, THOMAS BELLOWS, in the 56th year of his age. He was for many yeyrs a resident of Saratoga Co., and was beloved by all who knew him.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 16.

$2,000	Ohio 6s, '60	109½	
5,000	Erie 8d mort. s6m	104½	
3,000	Erie Con. bds. '71,	95½	
8,000	do	b30	96½
10,000	do	b30	96½
11 000	do	b30	96½
10 000	do		96
1,000	do	b2	96½
2,000	Hud. 2d mort. bds		97½
5,000	Lit Miami bonds		10
10 shs	Ocean Bank		104
40	American Ex Bank		124
25	Bank Republic		105
30	Metropolitan Bank		107
30	Pacific Bank		105
100	People's Bank		104½
40	Merchants Ex. Bank		108½
10	Merchants Ins Co		102
10	People's Ins Co		92½
125	Canton Company	s3	63
50	N. J. Zinc Co		13½
100	do	b30	14½
50	do	s30	14
200	do		14½
300	do	b15	14½
250	do	b30	14½
200	do	s3	14½
128	Nicaragua Transit Co.		43½
20	do		44
100	do		44
100	do	b60	44½
300	Morris Canal		19½
100	Edgeworth Land Co.		8½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	N. Indiana Bonds	9s	
2,000	Long Island Bds	b3	68
2,000	Harlem Ex Cifs		81½
25	Bank Republic		105
20	Knickerbocker Bank		98
13	Utica & Schen. Scrip		125½
65	do		125½
300	Reading Railroad	s3	74½
50	do	s60	74
200	do		74½
200	do	b30	74½
200	do	b10	74½
75	Stonington R. R.	b30	57
50	do		56½
200	Erie Railroad		20½
50	do		20¾
15	do	b30	20½
50	do		20½
100	do		20½
100	do	s60	20½
25	Hudson River R. R.		64½
200	Harlem Railroad		17½
200	Long Island Railroad		22½
50	Nicaragua Transit Co.		43½
200	Portsmouth Dry Dock		7½
100	do		8½
100	Edgeworth Land Co.		8½

FRIDAY, April 16—6 P. M.

There was an unsettled tone to the Stock Market, to-day. At the close, prices were generally weak. A further rise on the present large figures of Erie is pretty vigorously contested by the Bear interest, and this, with a reaction in Harlem, imparted a dull feeling all round, although the other Railroads were fully up to yesterday's rates, and Jersey Mining and Nicaragua quite active.

In Bonds, the trade was chiefly confined to Erie Convertibles. Prices were firm, and the impression is, the steamer's mail will bring further foreign orders and negotiations. Bank Stocks were again in demand, and the sales show increased confidence in good dividends. Some of the May dividends have already been announced. They will be 5 ₱ cent. out of the earnings of the past six months. Syracuse and Rochester Railroad again sold at 115, and Utica and Syracuse at 126. Rochester Scrip brought 111.

Money was in abundant supply. The large Brokers were over full at the close of business. The day was an active one in Exchange for the *Atlantic's* sailing to-morrow. Sterling was very plenty, and early in the day there was a press to sell the best transient bills, such as drawn by the Banks of Mobile and Charleston, at 109. This induced one or two of the home Bankers to reduce their drawing rate to 109½. Later in the day, the best bills stiffened up, and both Southern Bank and home drawn No. 1 were held at 109¾. France were also higher, say 5,20, and not so abundant. The remittances will be large.

From California we have three day's later market and mining news. The *Tennessee* steamer, leaving San Francisco, 20th March, brought to Panama $136,000 on freight, and about $250,000 reported in hands of passengers. The accounts from the mines since the rains, look quite fair.

The first loan of any magnitude of the young and thrifty City of Chicago was negotiated to-day, through Duncan, Sherman & Co.; the amount, $250,000, twenty years 6 ₱ cent. Coupon Bonds, payable in New-York, at the Banking house of Messrs. D. S. & Co. The Loan is for the supply of the city with water.

The Sub-Treasury received $101,054; disbursed, $68,792, and held at close, $3.418.659.

The Cotton market to-day was firm. As remarked in our last notice, the steamer's news is rather more favorable than looked for. The sales of the day were 2,000 bales.

The Coal trade from the Schuylkill region this week is large; 32,500 tons by the Reading Road, and 16,300 by the Canal, making an aggregate of 49,000. The Road is now 117,000, and the Canal 41,000 tons ahead of last season.

We have now the remaining seven City Bank Reports not embraced in our last table, and add a compilation of the leading items to make the summary complete:

I. Specie strength as compared with circulation and deposits, throwing off fractional thousands.

	MARCH 27, 1852.			DECEMBER 20, 1851.		
	Specie.	Deposits and Circulation.	Rate Specie to ₱.	Specie.	Deposits and Circulation.	Rate Specie to ₱.
32 Banks.	$7 511 000	42 162 000		6,149,000	32,234,000	
New York	1,108 000	2,654 000	42c	535 000	3,334 000	22½c.
Merchants.	851 000	2,779 000	30½	525 000	3,505 000	21
N Y Ex..	18 000	260,000	9	15 000	197,000	7½
Greenwich.	20,000	568,000	3½	22 000	397 000	5½
Tradesm'n's	65 000	841 000	7¾	36,000	2 2,000	10
Mech As..	115 000	1,250,000	9	48,000	945,000	5
Knickerb'r	26 000	252 000	10	25 000	140 000	15½
Total....	$9,714 000	50 726 000	19	7.385,000	41,654,000	17¾

II. Position with reference to each other and with distant Banks, and the amount of "cash items," other than specie:

	MARCH 27, 1852.			DECEMBER 20, 1851.		
	Dr. Bk.	Cr. Bk.	Cash Items.	Dr. Bk.	Cr. Bk.	Cash Items
New-York.	$110 000	....	513,000.	79 000	....	345.000
Merchants	685,000	....	983.000	439,000	....	884 000
N. Y Exch.	....	63 000	18 000	....	51,000	36 000
Greenwich	....	16 000	23 000	....	41 000	40,000
Tradesmans'	....	29,000	54 000	10 000	....	116 000
Mech Ass..	10,000	....	218 000	....	6,000	176.000
Knicke'b'r	....	8,000	29.000	22 000	....	5?,000
Grand Total				194,000		
29 Banks...	809,000	585,000	11,314,000	7,110 000	194,000	10,317,000
	585,000			194,000		
	$9,307,000			$9,916,000		

III. Loans and discounts of every sort, including the columns "Loans and Discounts, except to Directors and Brokers;" "Loans, &c., to Directors;" "All sums due from Brokers;" "Real Estate;" "Bonds and Mortgages," and "Stocks," as compared with Capital Stock.

	MARCH 27, 1852.		DECEMBER 20, 1851.	
	Investments.	Capital.	Investments.	Capital.
33 Banks	68,946,000	31,290 250	68,273,000	31,180 000
New-York	2 662,000	1,000.000	2 765.000	1,000,000
Merchants	3,443.000	1,490 000	3,302.000	1,490.000
N Y Exchange	259 000	130,000	235,000	130,000
Greenwich	674,000	200 000	511,000	200,000
Tradesman's	1,369,000	400,000	1.223.000	400.000
Mechs. Asso	1 587,000	632,000	1,379.000	632,000
Knickerbocker	424 000	300,000	151 000	300,000
	$79,264,000	$35,252,000	$71,762,000	$35.131,000

RECAPITULATION.

	March.	December.	Increase.
Investments	$79 264,000	$71,762,000	$7,502,000
Specie	9,714.000	7,385 000	2,329,000
Cash Items	11 314 000	10.317 000	997,000
Total	$100.292 000	$89,464 000	
Capital	$35,252.000	$35,131,000	$100,000
Circulation and Deposits	50,726 000	41,654 000	11,128,000
Due Banks. (net)	9,367,000	6 916.000	2,451,000
Undivided Profits, &c	4 947.000	5,763.000	
Total	$100,292 000	$89,464,000	

INVESTMENTS CLASSIFIED,

	March.	December.	
Loans and Discounts	$70,916.000	64,129,000	
Real Estate	2,486.000	2 470.000	
Stocks	5 530.000	4,922 000	
Bonds and Mortgages	332 600	241 000	
Total	$79,264.000	$71,762 000	

The movement of Foreign Dry Goods, this week, has been as follows:

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens	452	$114,146	99	$22,305	143	$38.455
Cotton	509	111.267	70	8,665	190	39 483
Silk	350	209,460	23	14,532	179	31 745
Flax	188	45 113	10	2,065	143	14.039
Miscellaneous	246	54,430	1,403	7,940	260	7,459
Total	1,736	$534.356	1 605	$55,507	905	$141,181

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, April 15.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 7,600 bales, at unchanged prices Strict middling is quoted 7¾c MESS PORK has declined to $17, with sales of 100 bbls at that figure. LARD has advanced; prime barrelled sells at 9@9¼c. RIO COFFEE dull, at 9¼c. WHISKY has declined to 16@16½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, April 16—Noon.

The *America's* advices are received, and prove less unfavorable than was expected. The news has given COTTON an active impulse, and already 7,000 bales have been sold at full prices, but without any positive advance. Sterling EXCHANGE is at 8½@8¾c.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, April 15.

COTTON—Sales 1,800 bales, the market closing at ¼c advance on most qualities Quotations—Middling fair, 8¾c.; fair and fully fair 8¼@8¾. The sales of the week have been 10,606 bales, and the receipts 9,511. The stock, exclusive of that on ship board, is 40 680 bales.

CHARLESTON, Friday, April 16.

COTTON—Sales, 1,000 bales, at 6@7¼c. The Market has undergone no change since the receipt of the *America's* news.

CINCINNATI, Friday, April 16.

MESS PORK sells at $17; BACON SIDES, 10c. The market is buoyant.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

ASHES—Are dull and heavy, with sales to the day of only 50 bbls. Pots. at $5@$5 06½, and Pearls at $6 25@$6 31½

COTTON—Is pretty freely offered at irregular prices, which, however, evince a slight improvement, despite the unfavorable news per *America* from England, which has been deprived of its efficacy by the accounts of diminished receipts at the Southern ports. The day's movements comprise 2,000 bales, in part at 8½c. for middling uplands, and 8¾c. for do. Orleans at a strict close.

FLOUR AND MEAL—An easier feeling is discernable in the market for State and Western, arising from the pernicious influence of steamer's accounts, and the constantly increasing receipts The demand is fair for consumption and moderate for the East—but there is very little doing for export even at the lowest quoted rate. The day's sales reach 8,000 bbls Superfine No. 1 at $3 62½@$3 75, ordinary to straight State and good common Orleans, at $4@$4 25; choice State and favorite Ohio and mixed Western, at $4 18¾@$4 37½; with fair to fancy Indiana and Michigan, at $4 31½@$4 50; fancy Genesee at $4 81½@$5 06¼; fancy Ohio at $5@$5 18¾; extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 18¾@$5 50; and extra Genesee at $5 18¾@$5 75. Canadian is quite nominal, at $4 37½@ bbl. Southern is more extensively dealt in; yet prices are not firmer, as the supply is ample and fully satisfies dealers' wants. The sales amount to 2,200 bbls—mixed to favorite ordinary Alexandria, Baltimore, Fredericksburg, Country, Georgetown and Petersburg city, at $4 18¾@$4 37½ ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is unchanged for sale, and we note sales of 200 bbls. fine at $3 43¾. Corn Meal remains very dull, at $3 25@$3 31½ for Jersey and $3 43¾@$3 50 for Brandywine.

GRAIN—Wheat is abundant and languid—affected by the European advices, which check the shipping demand, and there is scarcely any consumptive inquiry. No sales have been made worth notice. Rye comes in in larger quantities and can be bought at 75 cts. at which price it is supposed the sale of 2,500 bushels was made this afternoon. Barley is somewhat dep ressed at 70@75 per bushel Oats are more freely offered at 38@40 for Western, and 40@42 for Northern—an abatement. Corn remains without especial change. The eastern and local demand is fair, the entire receipts and sup lies if not strengthens prices. The business consists of 18 500 bushels. Southern mixed at 65½@66 and ditto yellow at 66@67

PROVISIONS—Pork exhibits increased firmness, with a good demand as to-day for sales of 600 bbls—new Prime at $17 @$17 25, old Mess at $18 75@$19, and new Mess at $19@$19 25 closing at the higher figures Pickled Meats have not varied much—450 pkgs extra Shoulders fetched 8½c, and extra Hams (of which 300 pieces alone were purchased in advance of the arrival from Toronto, Canada West,) at 10@10½c. Lard is in good request at unaltered rates—250 bbls Prime having been sold at 9¼@10c. chiefly at 9¾@9¾c. Beef is speculative y inquired for a d has improved a trifle—the sales of the day reaching 2,500 bbls —prime at $6 @$7 25, and Mess at $10@$12 75 Other commodities are unchanged.

WHISKY—Is more active but not steadier—700 bbls were obtained during the day at 22¼@22½c for Ohio, and 23c for Prison.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Friday First Board*—$4 000 Pennsylvania 5s, 93¾, $100 do, 93, $112 do, 2d 93¾; $6,500 Camden ar d Amboy Railroad 6s '67, 94, $500 do, 2d 94¾; $1,000 do, 2d 95, $2 000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s '88, int. on bown, 51, $2 000 do, 51, $100 Lehigh 6s, 82¾, $2 400 do 83¾, $2,000 Harrisburg Railroad, 6s, 93, $6 000 Reading 6s, '70, 79½, 100 shs Vicksburg Railroad b5, 16; 5 Camden and Amboy Railroad, s5, 142½; 500 Long Island Railroad, b5, 21¼; 200 Reading Railroad, b3, 3¼, 50 do, 3¾; 2 Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, s5, 79½; 10 North American Insurance, 2d, 14; 10 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 19; 8 Girard Bank, 13, 40 Mechanics' Bank, 30¼

Between Boards—$5,000 U S 6s, '67, 118¾, $6,500 Camden and Amboy 6s, '67, 94; 5 shs Pennsylvania Railroad C & P, 43¼; 2 do, 43¾; 250 Reading Railroad, 37½, 100 do, 37¾, 100 do, cash, 37¾; 100 Long Island Railroad, 21¾

After Boards—50 Reading Railroad, 37¾, 50 do, b5 37¾; 100 s3wn, 37¾, 250 do 37¾, 100 Morris Canal, b5, 19¼, 200 do, 19¾

Closing Prices—United States 6s '62 118@118¼; do do '67, 118@118¾; Pennsylvania 5s, 93@93¾, Reading R. R. 37¼@37¾; do Bonds, '70, 79½@79¾, do Mortgage 6s, '60, 85@85½; Pennsylvania R R 43¼@43¾, Morris Canal, 19¼@19¾; Schuylkill Nav. int. on, 5½@5¾; Long Island, 21¼@21¾; Vicksburg, 15½@16¼; Girard Bank 13@13¼; U S. Bank, 31@31¾.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE....April 16.

By A. J. Bleecker.

1 lot corner of 14th st and 10th-av. 25x100	$100
1 lot adjoining, 25x100	240
1 lot do. 25x100	210
1 lot do. 25x100	190
1 lot on 114th-st, near 10th-av., 25x100	170
1 lot adjoining, 25x100	165
2 lots do. each 25x100 $155 each	310
1 lot on rear on 115th-st, 25x100	100
1 lot adjoining 25x100	190
2 lots do each 25x100, $140 each	280
4 lots opposite, each 25x100, $105 each	420
2 lots on 116th-st, rear 9th av, each 25x100, $110 each	220
1 lot adjoining, 25x100	145
2 gores on rear, $110 each	220

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Sierra Nevada, from Aspinwall.—Capt Hart, J Wood, S Cott, J Mix, Mr Tremaine, C P Price, F Ramiro, M Bradstreet, H W Fruell, D Hatfield, H Burt, G McCarty, Miss Addard, J D Squiers, Capt Fry, M. McNutt and lady, H Schaffer, H Colmas, Mrs. Nevers, A Haberling, S Griffith, M Evans, Mr Maccauley, J Underhill, C Underwood, R Turner, L C Cushman, Dr Gandee W Seligman, Capt Kumbolt, wife, child and svt, Dr Blane and lady, Mr Plummer and lady, S Woodward, J Linzler, W N Phillips, J Baun, R McWetty, C O Gbey, J D Hathaway F Hathaway, T Child, T Stuffed, A McKelle, Mr Gestude, M D Curtis E Buffon, G W Ferguson, Mr Price, lady, 4 children and svt, C A Parker, S Fiege, D F Emery, A Stevenson, R Smith, N Howland J Daly, H Moore, A Day, F Campbell, C K Proctor, C G Cole, B F Gale, J W Bartholomew, J Spass, J M. Ward, M Shoemaker, O Bartholomew, J B Summers W Thurston, M W Sherman, R Hampton, J Armitage, J Van Mater, J M Brett, Mr Wilcox, R C Drake, Mr. Booth and lady, R W Heath, J Yates, G W Sartory, A C Munson, Capt Brown, M Fallon, M Brownell, Mr. Josephs, Mr Gage, W A Lightfall, A R Gaines, W. Meyer, E Schubart, Capt P Leach, H Weber, Mr Neudadt, J Crosby, M B Kelly, C Gruper, Mr Morton, E D Sexton, A Tobias, J W Bentley, M G Sherman, T Bickford, C C Smith, B F Young, J H Randall, J Goudier, S Paten, F R Button, W Favundas, T Owen, A F Cushman, A S Ebmmizer, E Armington, C George, E S Vandreef, C Handford, S hamess, D Fuller, G Dale, W. Brownell, O F Austin F W Austin, J N McLean, J Johnston, J Shaw, W O Saville M G Griswold, J McMullen, P Albert, A E N Redmond, A Ellison, J. Smith, J S McCuzzy, U Thompson, J N Ticker, C Bogan, J G Bibery, G Nelson, A Meyers, E Later, S Meyer, H Pieper, G Ibbotson, J Duell, H Gibser, S Schuyler, B Stilton, J Treat, J Eddy, M. Marble, E Farrington, H F. Jones J Staats, L Irvin, T Webster W Harper, J Christy, E Eddy, J McLaugh in, H Brink, G M Koss, E Somerset, J Ball, A Nelson Bakeman, J Wright, A Burnett, M Lear, H M Nichols, S Pauson, L McEwen, P. A McCarger, J Wilson, J Lerias G Bedson H May, I Flaherty S Buter J Trager, E Johnson, G Bisbee, R Mullard, E Endy, M Stafford, J Sandford, S Wilson, W. Flirt, J Fuller, J Downe, S Ball, E Hall, E Lane, W. McQueen, B Gedaar, N Cahill, B B Hart, H Wiser, A Hamilton, F Farrin, B Morrell, J Rotel, M Davis, M. Hazleton, N Wogan, A Shuman, O Denny, Chas Rust, E. Mazel M Bauer H Freweace, W Allison, F Brown, N. Colcher H. Hinckley, M Russell, A Fegdo, H Wood, C Adams, N Loeson, J Burges, H Norbury, W Alexander, J. J. Lupe, A Fegaro

MINIATURE ALMANAC.... THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises 5 20 Sets 6 40 MOON—Rises.... 4 54

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY

Sandy Hook. 7 07ev Gov Island 7 57ev Hell Gate.. 9 38ev

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....APRIL 15, 1852.

Cleared.

Steamer Atlantic, West, Liverpool, E. K. Collins.
Ship Helena, (Brew) Volckman, Bremen, via Richmond, Pavenstadt & Schumacher.
Ship Columbus, Bryen, Liverpool, C H. Marshall.
Ship Hweson, White, New-Orleans, T & Stanton.
Ship Admiral, Bluffer, Havre M Livingston.
Ship Henry Clay, Hill, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.
Bark St. Lawrence, Prince, Wilmington, N. C., I. B. Gager
Bark James Hall, Tamss, St. Jago de Cuba, Escoriasa & Co
Bark Henry Warren, Rairden, Havana, Jas. W. Elwell & to
Brig Ocean, (Brem) Jacobs, Bremen, Pavenstadt & Schumaker
Brig Scotia, (Br) Daken, St. Stephens, J W. Burnham.
Brig Eliza Jane, Chase, Nuevitas, Thompson & Hunter.
Brig Lagano, Link, Jacksonville S. Watkins & Co.
Brig Emily, Sharp, Charleston, Dunham & Dimon.
Brig George & Edward, (Nesapoint) Cascone, Rotterdam, Schmatt & Balchen
Brig Hamden Pomeroy, Bangor, Brett, Vose & Co
Brig Mary Emily, Scardella, St Thomas, Russell & Norton.
Schr. Adelaide, Briggs New-Bedford, master
Schr. Mary, Gaskill Newbern N C, M. Platt & Co.
Schr R. W. Brown, Hulse, Wilmington, N.C., Dollaer & Potter
Schr. E S Willetts Washington, N C., S L. Mitchell.
Schr. Chas. L. Hinlee, Overton, Baltimore
Schr Mary Powell, Powell, Washington, E S. Powell.
Schr. Beamen, Tutt s, Richmond, C H Pierson
Schr. Entire, Demarest, Elizabeth City, J. G. Williams.
Schr. Ruth Elizabeth, Burton, Philadelphia, J. Hand.
Schr Winslow, Pierce, Plymouth, Mass., master
Schr. Cony. Dennett, New-Haven, Dunham & Dimon.
Schr. Sterling, Parsons Portland, Pettibery & Sanford.
Schr. Alice, Wicks, Baltimore, Mailler & Lord.
Schr. Alfarette, Conklin, Norfolk master.
Schr. Gen. Warren, Ball, Salem, master.
Sloop Pointer, Fowler, Providence, Fowler.
Prop. Oneida, O'Neal, Philadelphia, M. Sanford.

Arrived.

Steamship Sierra Nevada, Wilson, Aspinwall, April 6th, gold dust and pass. to Howard & Sons.
Ship Wm. Frothingham, (of Belfast,) Richards, New-Orleans 26 ds., mdse. to master.
Ship Westminster, Shapter, New-Orleans 26 ds., mdse. to Stanton & Thompson.
Bark Carolina, Sherwood, Charleston 6 ds. cotton to Dunham & Dimon.
Bark Maria Morton, Bulkley, Savannah 5 ds., with cotton to R M. Demill.
Bark Charlotte, Wynns, Hosmer, St. Marks 14 ds., cotton to Coe, Anderson & Co.
Brig Sunbeam, (Br, of Swansea,) Hullin, Cardenas 13 ds., sugar to Robert & Williams.
Brig Solomon Eaton (of Bowdoinham,) Sparks, Guayama, P.R., March 20, molasses to Aguira & Galway. The S. E. has experienced heavy weather on the passage; stove part of the deck load, lost bulwarks and received other damage.
Brig Matinic, (of Rockland,) Thorndike, Cardenas 17 ds., sugar to R. W. Trundy Vessels left before reported. The M has experienced very heavy weather on the passage.
Brig Wetumpka Fowler, Mobile 18 ds, cotton to Sturges, Clearman & Co. Has had very heavy weather on the passage.
Brig British Queen, (Br.) Brown, St. John, P.R, 16 ds., sugar to Dunham & Sons. April 13, John Galvin, seaman, fell from from the yard arm and was lost. He was a native of Cork, Ireland.
Schr. Wm H. Smith, Harman, Wilmington N.C., 6 ds., naval stores to Dollner & Potter. April 10, 3 P.M., lat 35 46, lon. 74 25, passed two masts of a schr adrift, with gaffs and sails attached; the mainmast whole, the foremast broke off near the deck, made of yellow pine, painted green above deck to the saddle, the mast hoops mso green. Could not ascertain if fast to the hull or not. From the size of the masts supposed the vessel to have been about 125 tons
Schr. Eliza. Jarvis, Newbern N. C. 5 ds, naval stores to R. M. Blackwell & Co.
Schr. A. Heaton, Thomas, Newbern, N.C., 5 ds., naval stores to Bateman & Ruderow.
Schr Harriet Hallock, Mandaul, Wilmington, N.C., 5 ds., cotton and naval stores to N. L. McCready & Co.
Schr Eliza, ——, Machias 8 ds. lumber to Simpson, Mayhews & Co.
Schr. Londonderry, (Br.) McDougal, Mait'and, N.S., 16 ds., plaster to J. S. Whitney & Co.
Schr. Onatavia, Simonton, Mayaguez, P.R, 15 ds., sugar and molasses to J. V. Onatavia
Schr. Eliza, (of Portsmouth,) Frisbee, Barbadoes 24 ds., molasses, &c. to N. H. Eaton, of New-Haven
Schr Advance, Lord, Fredericksburg 21 ds., wheat and flour to master.
Schr. Brookville, Limburner, Jacksonville 15 ds., yellow pine to master.
Schr. H. F. Baker, McGlaughlin, Wilmington, N.C., 4 ds., naval stores to E S Powell.
Schr Ellen Baker, Pennington, Newbern, N.C., 4 ds. naval stores to Blackwell & Co.
Schr. Hannah Havens, ——, Snow Hill 3 ds., corn to A. C. Havens.
Schr Gen. J. Cropper, Baylis, Accomac, Va., 3 ds., corn to A. C. Havens
Schr. Ship Carpenter, Burrows, Smyrna, Del., 2 ds., corn to A. Barrett.
Schr. Eva, Garwood, Newbern, N.C., 4 ds., naval stores to R M. Blackwell & Co
Schr. Henry Clay, Phillips, Accomac, Va, 3 ds., corn to A. C. Havens.
Schr Col Satterly, Elwood, Charleston 6 ds, cotton and rice to N. L. McCready & Co
Schr Cape Cod, Kelley, Gloucester 2 ds., fish to master.
Schr. Bolivar, Mitchell, Harrington 10 ds, spars.
Schr Margaret, ——, Rockland, lime.
Schr. I. O. of O F., ——, Rockland lime.
Schr. Acawam ——, Frankfort, lime.
Steamboat Penobscot, Whitecan, Philadelphia, M. Sanford.
WIND—At sunset, N,N.W.

Below.

Bark Elizabeth Leavitt, Gooding, from Matanzas
Brigs W. S Jones, Tyler, from Apalachicola; W. C. Pickering, from Cardenas

Sailed.

Packet ship American Eagle, Williams, London; ship Brooklyn, Aspinwall.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 16—Arr. Swedish brig Isabella, Antwerp. Bld. ships Vancouver, China; St Peter, New-Orleans; Mary Glover, Apalachicola; barks Suliots, St Jago; Como, Charleston; Ilk, Philadelphia; brigs Emma, do.; schrs. J. A. Payne, Hayti; Golati, Alexandria.
NEW-ORLEANS, April 15—Arr ships Adams and Trenton, Boston; Vicksburg and Southerner, New-York.
CHARLESTON, April 15—Cld brig Ormas.
Sld schr Col Satterly New-York.
16th—Arr bark Velocity, Boston; schr. Louisiana, New-York
In the Roads—Ship Prentice, New-York.

Spoken, &c.

March 27, lat 20 32, lon 63, brig Susan Duncan, of Bangor for Porto Rico, with lumber, all well
April 2, lat 25 02, lon 68 20, brig Russia, of Boston for San Juan de Nicaragua, 14 ds. out, with pass, all well.
April 7 lat 26, lon. 79, bark Ellen, Ulmer, from Mobile for Boston, 7 days out. Same time was seen ship Windermere, of Boston, steering North.

Foreign Ports.

Arr at Panama, April 1, steamship Winfield Scott, Couillard, from New-York, 4th, clipper ship Trade Wind, San Francisco, 214 pass
At Jamaica, Jan 7, April 13, brig Ella, Bryant, for Jamaica. The Susan Duncan, Mitchell, of Mayaguez, arr March 31, ship Thomas Henry, ldg for New-York, brig Ellen Thomson, Thomson wlg cargo
At Barbadoes, March 23, brig Hope, from New-York, disg. and others
At Kingston, April 10, shrs Holyoke Jenkins; brigs Edwin de Rawley; Ella, Bryant, bark C. Bartol, Graham; schr T. P Alston

SCHOOLS.

PERTH AMBOY SEMINARY—The thirtieth semi-annual session of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 5 The course and mode of instruction are adapted to the wants and capacities of the pupils, who in their preparation for college or business are trained to habits of discriminating thought and close investigation Proverbial healthfulness, ease of access, and pleasant retirement, with the luxuries of the sea breeze and sea bathing recommend its location To forestall him who finds much of still for idle hands to do" by furnishing innocent and useful employment, the Principal has, at no small expense, provided a Reading-Room, with library and periodicals, a Gymnasium, and a variety of incentives to safe and healthful outdoor amusement For the assurance which every parent must desire in reference to the character and advantages of a school in which he is about to place a son, the Principal refers with confidence to num rous patrons and others who have long known him and his school, and respectfully invites parents seeking a good school and a pleasant home for the r sons, to visit this Institution. Terms, $75 per session of 24 weeks, for board and tuition, with use of books for English studies Modern Languages and Music extra. For circulars, containing further particulars, with testimonials, references, and a steel engraving of the buildings, apply to CLARK, AUSTIN & CO., No 205 Broadway, or to the Principal, S. G. WOODBRIDGE, Perth Amboy, N. J

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, at PRATTSVILLE, Greene County, New York—Rev. D. G Wright, Rector of Grace Church Prattsville, proposes to receive into his family a few boys to be educated with his own sons. The number will be limited to not to exceed ten. The pupils will be subjected to parental discipline, enjoy the advantages of a home, be faithfully taught and fitted for College, or business. The village of Prattsville is thirty-six miles from Catskill through which it has daily communication with New-York by means of stages, steamboats, or railroad. For beauty of location and the wild scenery of the mountains—purity of air, and removal from various influences, it is unsurpassed The Summer term, of five months, commences on the 1st Monday in May The Principal will be at the Astor House, on Thursday morning, preceding the commencement of each session, to receive those of the pupils in route for New-York

TERMS—$75 per session, inclusive of every expense of Board, and Tuition in English studies, and the Latin and Greek Languages, payable always in advance French and German, each $10; Music including use of instrument, $10 per quarter Drawing and Perspective, with Sketching from Nature—for which rare advantages are afforded, $5 Circulars and further information, as may be obtained of Hon. Z PRATT No 94 5th-av, and MOSES WAMZER, Esq., No 39 Broadway, New-York, or, of the Rector, at Prattsville. a 6-6t*

EPISCOPAL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Clifton Staten Island—Principal Rev T TOWELL This establishment is conveniently located, within an hour's ride from the city, on one of the most healthy and delightful spots to be found within the suburbs of New York The summer session commences on the 1st May The course of instruction include English, mathematics, navigation, land surveying and engineering, French German, Spanish, Latin and Greek, fencing military tactics, gymnastics, vocal and instrumental music, &c. Lectures on scientific subjects twice a week. Prospectuses may be obtained at the book stores of SHEPPARD, Fulton-st, and Messrs APPLETON, Broadway The Principal can be seen on Tuesday, Thursdays and Saturdays, at the office of Davis & Bromley, No 27 Wall-st, from 9 to 11 A. M. m31 3wW&S

THE IRVING INSTITUTE—LYON'S Classical and Commercial Boarding School for Young Gentlemen, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—This School has been in successful operation for twelve years, and is well known. Thorough instruction in the common and higher branches of an English education, in the Latin and Greek, the French and Spanish languages, as well as a faithful supervision of morals and manners, is insured to each pupil. Summer Term opens 3d of May. Students admitted at any time Charges $100 for the term Circulars at Nos 205 and 599 Broadway, No 76 Bowery, and at the Institution. WILLIAM P. LYON, A. M., Principal and Proprietor. a16-eodtm*

NYACK INSTITUTE.—A SELECT FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—NYACK, Rockland Co., N. Y.—LEWIS B HAR

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted,*) at the office, No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, *between Beekman and Ann*, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies: THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

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IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the *Daily Times*.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.
Payment in all case must be made in advance.
RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Association of Exempt Firemen.**—The regular quarterly meeting of this Association will be held at Firemen's Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 20, at 8 o'clock. G. W. WHEELER, Recording Secretary.
a19 2t*

☞ **Benevolent Order of United Irishmen.**—The last of the series of Military lectures will be delivered at Hope Chapel, on MONDAY EVENING, April 19, at 8 o'clock, by Col. MICHAEL DOHENY. Subject—The Campaigns of the American Revolution. Tickets 25 cents.

☞ **Free Lecture to Ladies.**—Dr. VAN DOREN will repeat his second Lecture upon Medical Reform and Female Maladies, on TUESDAY, April 20, at 3½ o'clock, P. M., in Rutger's Institute, Madison st., near Clinton-st., in consequence of the storm on Thursday last. a17-3t*

☞ **Trees and Plants.**—PARSONS & CO., Flushing, near New-York, offer for sale some rare novelties, with their usual assortment of Fruit Trees for the orchard and garden. Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Roses for the avenue, lawn or cemetery, Vines for the grapery, and Exotic Plants for greenhouse culture. Catalogues can be obtained at No. 60 Cedar st., or will be sent by mail to all post paying applicants enclosing a postage stamp. a2 F M W 1y

☞ **Citizen Volunteers.**—DIVISION ORDER.—The First Division Citizen Volunteers will parade on the 19th inst., to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Lexington. The Division line will form at 2 P. M., on the West side of the 5th-av., the right resting on Waverley-place; line of march through Waverley-place to Wooster-st., through Wooster to 4th-st., down 4th st. to 6th-av., through Carmine and Clarkson to Hudson, down Hudson to Canal, down Canal to Broadway, down Broadway to the Park, there to be reviewed by the Major and Common Council, then up Chatham to East Broadway, up East Broadway to Clinton st., through to Grand, down Grand to the Bowery, up the Bowery to Astor-place, to Broadway and dismiss. By order
HENRY WILSON, Maj. Gen. Citizen Volunteers.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company**—Incorporated under the law of the State of California, with a capital of $200,000, divided into 2,000 shares, at $100 each, offer $20,000 of stock, for sale at their office No 66 Beaver-st., N. Y. For particulars, they refer to large advertisement in the *Times* of Wednesday or Saturday. Application for stock, or pamphlets of organization, charter, by-laws, &c., may be made personally or by mail, post-paid, to the Treasurer of the Company. D. W. INGERSOLL, President.
THOMAS E HASTINGS, Treasurer m18-MTTh&Ft

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **$2,053 made in one night.**—The COLUMBIA BUILDING ASSOCIATION, of BROOKLYN, will hold public meetings on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Apr 121, April 28, May 5, May 12, at Remsen's Mission Hall, No 14 Hamilton-av. At the first regular meeting of this Association the profit on shares redeemed was over $2,000. Those who wish to take shares in this Association must avail themselves of the present opportunity, as the shares are nearly all taken, and the premium fee will be shortly advanced. At the rate the shares have been redeemed, this Association will close sooner than any other in New York or Brooklyn. Members are notified who have not paid their April dues to pay the same to the Secretary during the week at his Office, No 10 Court-st., or at the Hall, on Wednesday evening. Hall open at 7½, for the reception of dues. Meeting commences at 8. P. M. Shares, $200. Entrance fee 50 cts. Monthly dues, $2 per cent interest allowed on all dues paid in advance. Those who wish to obtain money to buy a comfortable house or accumulate a sum to start in business, will have a better opportunity than is afforded by this Association. DANIEL P. BARNARD, President.
WILLIAM H. GRIFFITH, Vice-President.
CHARLES O. RICHARDSON, Secretary.
J. B. BENNETT, Surveyor a19 My13-MW&F

☞ **Third Mechanics' Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.**—A regular monthly meeting for the payment of dues and the redemption of shares will be held at Union Building No. 163 Bowery, on TUESDAY, the 20th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. As but few shares are left, persons desirous of availing themselves of the advantages offered by this Association, had better attend this meeting and subscribe. Speakers will be in attendance. Entrance fee, 50 cents; monthly dues, $2, ultimate value of a share, $500. This Society will loan money at the rate of 6 per cent on bond and mortgage to a share. Persons desirous of withdrawing can do so by giving one month's notice and receive back the dues paid on them, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum. Persons paying in advance will be allowed interest. There are but a few shares left, and the books will positively be closed as soon as 1,000 shares are subscribed for, so persons desirous of joining, had better apply early to JACOB PECARK, Secretary, No. 163 Hester st. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. a17-3t

☞ **The Second Empire Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION** have opened their books and are now ready to receive subscriptions, at their office, No. 178 Spring-st., from 2 to 9 P. M., daily. The Rules of the First Empire are closed. Entrance Fee $2. Monthly dues $3. Shares $200. Redemption fee $1 per month. Loan for seven years only. JONATHAN W. ALLEN, Pres't.
MICHAEL M. VAN DOREN, } Vice Presidents
GEORGE H. PURSER, }
J. WELDON FELL, Secretary.
WILLIAM SINCLAIR, Solicitor.
STEVENS & HOXIE, Attorneys.

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Samuel C. Stott,	C. S. Merritt,	Wm. F. Warner,
D. A. Fowler,	Wade Worral	a16-2t

☞ **The North American Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION.**—In consequence of the room being engaged at the Broadway House last Friday evening, the Association could not hold their meeting as advertised. They will, however, hold a Public Meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, the 21st inst., at 8 o'clock, at Convention Hall Nos. 177 and 179 Wooster, 4 doors above Bleecker-st. All gentlemen wishing organized with the Building Association Principles will address the meeting. Seats provided for Ladies.
RICHARD F. CARMAN, President.
THOMAS S. CUMMINGS, Vice-President.
MORTIMER SMITH, Secretary.

☞ **The Alleghania Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION.**—Those shares in this Association are being rapidly taken up. Those wishing to subscribe will do well to do so now. The entrance fee is 50 cents, dues a 2 a month, shares $500. Office, No. 198 3d-av., up stairs, where all information will be given and "Articles of Association" furnished gratis.
MOSES MAYNARD JR., President.
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J. H. VALENTINE, Vice President, No. 91 East 19th-st.
RICHARD KELLY, Assistant Vice-President, No. 314 11-av.
OSCAR F. BENJAMIN, Secretary a19 5t

☞ **The Third Manhattan BUILDING ASSOCIATION.**—All who feel interested in procuring a homestead for themselves, should join, and learn how it can be done by a small monthly payment. The entrance fee is $2, monthly dues $3, shares, $300. Persons desirous of becoming members of the Third Manhattan Building Association, can do so by calling at the office of the Secretary, No. 15 Spruce-st., second floor, where by-laws can be had free of charge.
JAMES S. LIBBY, President, Lovejoy's Hotel.
DAVID C. LAMOREE, Vice-President, No. 447 Broadway.
J. W. WESTON, Secretary. a19 3t

☞ **Eighth Avenue Lots**—To Members of Building Associations and others, desirous of procuring building lots in this City at reasonable prices, an arrangement by means of which individuals may secure single lots at the wholesale prices of $125 to $375 per lot, must be closed in a very few days. By this arrangement a block containing 61 lots, beautifully located between 7th and 8th-avs., having the streets cut through, can be obtained provided a sufficient number of persons subscribe. For maps, descriptions, &c., apply to W. B. MILLIKEN, at the office of Pomeroy & Jenks, No. 54 Wall-st. a16 1w

☞ **United States Building Association.**—The fifth regular meeting of the above Association will be held at the Union Building, No. 163 Bowery, on MONDAY, April 19, at 8 P. M. Those who want money will find this a favorable opportunity, as shares were redeemed at $225 at last meeting. Monthly dues $2 50; ultimate value of shares $600. Office No. 750 Broadway a16-3t*

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

The New-England Methodist Episcopal Convention met at Chicopee, Mass., on Wednesday. Bishop Morris, of Cincinnati, was present, in the place of the late Bishop Hedding. Between 80 and 100 members were present. On calling the roll, it appeared that three members died during the past year, viz.: M. C. Pierce, formerly a pastor in Springfield; G. W. Bates and C. W. Ainsworth. A communication from the Book Concern at Cincinnati, was read, from which it appeared that the *Western Christian Advocate* circulates more than 20,000; the *Ladies' Repository* more than 15,000; *Christian Apologist*, a German paper, between 2,600 and 3,600; and the *Missionary Advocate* 4000. The Conference will continue in session for about a week.

The President of the U. S., accompanied by the Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments, on Wednesday visited the Washington Navy Yard, and, attended by Com. Ballard, Commandant of the Yard, witnessed a number of experiments in gunnery and bomb-shell firing, conducted by the experienced and scientific officer, Lieut Dalgren. The shells thrown into and exploding in the hull of the condemned iron steamer *Water Witch*, were very interesting from the precision with which they were thrown, and their destructive effect.

The *Providence Journal* states that an effort is about to be made by the members of an influential Association, to establish a new and first class library for the young men of that city. Institutions, similar to the one projected, have been in existence for a long time in Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities, and have been attended with very great success.

The Supreme Court on Tuesday decided the case of the Clamorgan grant, under which half a million of acres of land were claimed in the State of Arkansas. The decision is in favor of the Government, and against the validity of the claim. The large tract of country covered by it, therefore, falls into the mass of the public lands, and is subject to sale and settlement.

The *Boston Post* advises that "farm-work for April" be undertaken as follows: Now clear the snow from your hot-beds, shovel walks from the house to the highway, make paths for the cattle to go out and take the air and browse, and prepare seeds and tools for planting in July, in case of a favorable change in the weather.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* has received a lithograph letter, franked by "B. Thompson, M. C.," dated New-York, March 16, 1852, and signed by sundry prominent Whigs of New-York, in which it is intimated that both Scott and Fillmore will be thrown overboard, and that Mr Webster be nominated as the Whig candidate for the Presidency.

Five men belonging to Durham, N. H., were drowned near Dover Point, on Saturday. Their names were Eliot G. and Joseph P. Burnham, father and son, George Bunker, Stephen Garland, and Edward Furness. They had been to Portsmouth, and were on their return, when the boat was upset.

New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARCTIC.

DISTRESSING SHIPWRECK.

LOSS OF 400 LIVES.

DEATH OF PRINCE SCHWARZENBERG.

Movements on the Continent.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA'S MAILS.

The steamer *Arctic*, Capt. LUCE, arrived yesterday afternoon, from Liverpool on Wednesday, 7th inst. Her news is four days later than that brought by the *America*. The *Arctic* sailed in company with steamship *Sarah Sands*, bound to this port. On Saturday, 10th inst., at 5.30 A. M., lat 50° 27', lon. 24°, passed steamship *Niagara*, bound East.

The *Arctic* brings the following passengers:

Mr Henry T Selden, Dr. Thomas F. Murdoch, Messrs. Samuel Barrett, Thomas Barrett, Otto Eberhardt, Dr Wm. Berry, C M B St. John and servant, Thomas Knight, Hon. John Macaulay, Mr. Ernest Hasenwater, lady and child, Lawrence S. Pepper, Richard Reeves, Edward Kirkpatrick, Bernard Mecenie, George H. Miles, Miss Louisa Mars'all, Mr. E. V. Ashton, Rev. E. W. Peet, Mrs. Wright, Miss Wright, Mr. Lorenzo Blackstone, lady, 3 children and 2 servants, Theodore Roosevelt, Mrs. Catherine Seaman, Mr. Morys Haggar, Charles L. Boult, Wm. Von Sachs, George Sumner, Matthew Getz, John Droge, John Beresford, Wm. Laughlin, Andrew Shaw, John Higgins, James Arill, D. L. Jones, Mrs. Margaret Dumphy, William Vernon, Pierre Oudford.

The most important intelligence brought by the *Arctic*, is the announcement of the death of Prince SCHWARZENBERG, and the wreck of the British Cape steamer *Birkenhead*, with a loss of some four hundred lives.

Our English files give the following account of the calamity on board the *Birkenhead*, from the pen of an officer:

Loss of the Birkenhead Troop-Ship.

The following report of the loss of the troop-ship *Birkenhead*, was addressed to the Commandant of Cape Town, by Captain Wright, of the 91st Regiment, one of the survivors of the mournful occasion:

SIMON'S BAY, Monday, March 1, 1852.

SIR—It is with feelings of the deepest regret that I have to announce to you the loss of her Majesty's steamer *Birkenhead*, which took place on a rock about two miles and a half or three miles off Point Danger, at 2 A. M., 26th February.

The sea was smooth at the time, and the vessel was steaming at the rate of 8 knots an hour. She struck the rock, and it penetrated through her bottom, just aft the foremast. The rush of water was so great that there is no doubt that most of the men in the lower troop deck were drowned in their hammocks. The rest of the men and all the officers appeared on deck, when Major Seaton called all the officers about him, and impressed on them the necessity of preserving order and silence among the men. He directed me to take and have executed whatever orders the commander might give me. Sixty men were immediately put on to the chain pumps, on the lower after deck, and told off in three reliefs. Sixty men were put on to the tackles of the paddle-box boats, and the remainder of the men were brought on to the poop, so as to ease the fore part of the ship. She was at this time rolling heavily. The commander ordered the boats to be pitched out of the port gangway, and the cutter to be got ready for the women and children, who had all been collected under the poop awning. As soon as the horses were got over the side, the women and children were passed into the cutter, and, under the charge of Mr. Richards, master's assistant, the boat then stood off about 150 yards. Just after they were out of the ship, the entire bow broke off at the foremast, the bows-prit going up in the air towards the foretopmast, and the funnel went over the side, carrying away the starboard paddle-box and boat. The other paddle-box boat capsized when being lowered. The large boat in the centre of the ship could not be got at.

It was about 12 or 15 minutes after she struck that the bow broke off. The men then all went up on the poop, and in about five minutes more the vessel broke in two, crosswise, just about the engine-room, and the stern part immediately filled and went down. A few men jumped off just before she did so, but the greater number remained to the last, and so did every officer to encourage to the troops. All the men I put on to the tackles, I fear, were crushed when the funnel fell, and the men and officers below at the pumps could not, I think, have reached the deck before the vessel broke up and went down. The survivors clung, some to the rigging of the mainmast, part of which was out of the water, and others got hold of floating pieces of wood. I think there must have been about 200 on the drift-wood. I was on a large piece along with five others, and we picked up nine or ten more. The sea carried the wood in the direction of Point Danger, as soon as it got to the weeds and breakers, finding that it would not support all that were on it, I jumped off and swam on shore, and when the others, and also those that were on the other pieces of wood, reached the shore, we proceeded into the country, to try to find a habitation of any sort, where we could obtain a shelter. Many of the men were naked, and almost all without shoes. Owing to the country being covered with thick, thorny bushes, our progress was slow, but after walking till about 2 P. M., having reached land about twelve, we came to where a wagon was outspanned, and the driver of it directed us to a small bay, where there is a hut of a fisherman. The bay is called Stanford's Cove. We arrived there about sunset, and as the men had nothing to eat, I went on to a farm-house, about eight or nine miles from the Cove, and sent back provisions for that day. The next morning I sent another day's provisions, and the men were removed up to a farm of Captain Smale's, about 12 or 14 miles up the country. Lieut. Girardot, of the 43d, and Cornet Bond, of the 12th Lancers, accompanied this party, which amounted to 68 men, including 18 sailors.

I then went down to the coast, and during Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, I examined the rocks for more than twenty miles, in the hope of finding some men who might have drifted in. I fortunately fell in with the crew of a whaleboat, that is employed seining on Dyer's Island. I got them to take the boat outside the seaweed, whilst I went along the shore. The sea weed on the coast is very thick, and of immense length, so that it would have caught most of the drift wood. Happily, the boat picked up two men, and I also found two. Although they were all much exhausted, two of them having been in the water thirty-eight hours, they were all right the next day, except a few bruises. It was eighty-six hours, on Sunday afternoon when I left the coast, since the wreck had taken place, and as I had carefully examined every part of the rocks, and also sent the whaleboat over to Dyer's Island, I can safely assert that when I left there was not a living soul on the coast of those that had been on board the ill-fated *Birkenhead*.

On Saturday I met Mr. Mackay, the Civil Commissioner of Caledon, and also Field-cornet Villiers. The former told me that he had ordered the men who had been at Captain Smales's, to be clothed by him, he having a store at his farm. Forty soldiers received clothing there. Mr. Mackay, the field-cornet, and myself, accompanied by a party of men brought down by Mr. Villiers, went along the coast, as far as the point that runs out to Dyer's Island, and all the bodies that were met with were interred. There were not many, however, and I regret to say it could be easily accounted for. Five of the horses got to the shore, and were caught and brought to me. One belonged to myself, one to Mr Bond, of the 12th Lancers, and the other three to Major Seaton, of the 74th, Dr. Laing, and Lieut Booth, of the 73d. I handed the horses over to Mr. Mackay, and he is to send them on to me here, so that they may be sold, and that I may account for the proceeds.

On the 28th of February, her Majesty's ship *Rhadamanthus* was seen off Sandford's Cove; so I went down there, and found that Captain Bunce, the commander of the *Castor* frigate, had landed, and gone up to Captain Smales, to order the men down to the Cove, so as to embark in the steamer to be conveyed to Simon's Bay. On Sunday, when I was down on the coast, the field cornet told me that at a part where he and his men had been, a few bodies were washed up and buried; also a few boxes, which were broken to pieces, and the contents strewed about the rocks. I then ceased to hope that any more were living, and came down to the Cove and joined the other men. We arrived there at about 6 P. M.

The order and regularity that prevailed on board, from the time the ship struck till she totally disappeared, far exceeded anything that I thought could be effected by the best discipline, and it is the more to be wondered at, seeing that most of the soldiers were but a short time in the service. Every one did as he was directed, and there was not a murmur or a cry amongst them, until the vessel made her final plunge. I could not name any individual officer who did more than another. All received their orders, and had them carried out, as if the men were embarking instead of going to the bottom; there was only this difference, that I never saw any embarcation conducted with so little noise or confusion.

I inclose a list of those embarked, distinguishing those saved. I think it is correct, except one man of the 91st, whose name I cannot find out. The only means I had of ascertaining the names of the men of the different drafts, was by getting them from their comrades, who are saved. You will see by the list enclosed, that the loss amounts to 9 officers and 349 men, besides those of the crew; the total number embarked being 15 officers and 476 men. (One officer and eighteen men were disembarked in Simon's Bay.)

I am happy to say that all the women and children were put safely on board a schooner that was about seven miles off when the steamer was wrecked. This vessel returned to the wreck at about 3 P. M., and took off 40 or 50 men that were clinging to the rigging, and then proceeded to Simon's Bay. One of the ship's boats, with the assistant surgeon of the vessel and eight men, went off, and landed about 15 miles from the wreck. Had the boat remained about the wreck, or returned after landing the assistant surgeon on Danger Point, about which there was no difficulty, I am quite confident that nearly every man of the 200 who were on the drift wood might have been saved, for they might have been picked up here and there, where they had got in amongst the weeds, and landed as soon as eight or nine were got into the boat. Where most of the drift wood stuck in the weeds the distance to the shore was not more than 400 yards; and as by taking a somewhat serpentine course I managed to swim in, without getting foul of the rock or being tumbled over by a breaker, there is no doubt the boat might have done so also.

One fact I cannot omit mentioning. When the vessel was just about going down, the commander called out, "All those that can swim jump overboard, and make for the boats." Lieut. Girardot and myself were standing on the stern part of the poop. We begged the men not to do as the commander said, as the boat with the women must be swamped. Not more than three made the attempt.

On Sunday evening, at 6 P. M., all the men who were at Captain Smales', and the four I had with myself on the coast, were embarked in boats and taken on board the *Rhadamanthus*, and we arrived at Simon's Bay at 3 A. M. on Monday, the 1st of March. 18 of the men are bruised and burnt by the sun, and the Commodore has ordered them into the Naval Hospital. The rest are all right; and 70 require to be clothed. I need scarcely say that everything belonging to the men was lost. I have, &c.,
EDWARD W. C. WRIGHT,
Capt. 91st Regt.

Lieut. Col. INGLEBY, R. A., Commandant of Cape Town.

P. S.—I must not omit to mention the extreme kindness and attention shown by Capt. Smales to the men at his house; and by Captain Ramsden, of the *Lioness* schooner, and his wife, to those taken on board his vessel.
E. W. C. W.

The names of the officers lost, are as follows:

Major Seton, Ensign Russell, 74th Highlanders; Lieut G. W. Robinson, Lieut. A. H. Booth, 73d Regiment; Sergeant Wm. Butler, Corporal Alex. Webber, 91st Regiment; Corporal Francis Curtis, 60th Rifles; Sergeant Wm. Hicks, Corporals Joseph Harrison and Benjamin Cousins, 43d Light Infantry; Sergt. J. Straw, 12th Lancers; Ensign Medford, 6th Royal Regiment; Ensign Boyland, Corporal McManus, 2d Queen's Regiment.

ENGLAND.

A discussion on the subject of the Burmese War had taken place in Parliament. Lord ELLENBOROUGH, on the 5th inst., called the attention of the Lords to the circumstances under which the war had commenced, and reprobated the plan of a further prosecution of oppressive operations. He urged that the climate was unhealthy, and the removals of troops might lay bare sections of India from which they could be ill-spared. The Earl of DERBY assured the noble Lord that the Government was anxious to bring hostilities to a close, and that every effort had been made by the Governor-General to avoid them; but, having once commenced, there was reason to suppose they would not be long protracted. For his own part, he should regard any large annexation of territory on the side of Ava as inconvenient and disastrous, and as far as the papers were concerned, all that could be produced without injury to the public service should be laid before the House.

Lord BEAUMONT brought forward the question of the foreign refugees in England, and trusted that the Government would adopt the principles laid down by Lord GRANVILLE.

The Earl of MALMESBURY entered into explanations connected with his recent dispatches to Prince SCHWARZENBERG, and with regard to the foreign refugees, declared that the hospitality of England should not be denied them so long as they proved themselves worthy of it.

It was understood that a special joint mission is shortly to be sent by the English and French Governments, at the instance of the Foreign-office, to Buenos Ayres, to arrange a treaty of commerce, and the free navigation of the Parana.

Col. FREMONT has reached England, with the view of setting at rest the vexed question of his own title as freeholder of the Mariposa estate, and to adjust leases.

The selection of Dr CULLEN as the successor of Dr. MURRAY, by the priests of Dublin, and the certainty that their choice will be readily ratified by the Vatican, has given great offence to the moderate Roman Catholic laity.

The same dullness noticed in recent reports, in general trade, in Dublin as well as in the country towns, still continues. In the foreign produce and grocery trade the effects of the recent failures are still felt, to some extent at least, in preventing that revival of confidence so necessary for active enterprise. The best feature from the country is the great progress made in spring cropping, and the activity generally displayed in field operations.

FRANCE.

Speech of the President.

At the opening of the Upper and Lower Chambers of the French Assembly, the President made the long anticipated avowal of his wishes and designs. That his enemies were disappointed in their prophecies of evil about them need hardly be said. They were eminently satisfactory. Were the reputation of the President less besputted with falsehood and duplicity, there would be good ground for hoping the on-coming of a more moderate and liberal *regime*. The speech was as follows.

Messieurs the Senators, and Messieurs the Deputies—The Dictatorship which the people confided to me ceases to-day. Things are about to resume their regular course. It is with a sentiment of real satisfaction that I come to proclaim here the establishment of the Constitution, for my constant preoccupation has been not only to re-establish order, but to render it durable by endowing France with institutions adapted to her wants.

Only a few months ago, as you will recollect, the more I endeavored to confine myself within the circle of my attributions, the greater were the efforts made to restrict it, in order to deprive me of movement and action. I confess I often felt so discouraged, that I had the idea of abandoning a power which was so disputed. What withheld me was that I saw that only one thing could succeed me, and that was anarchy. Everywhere, in fact, the ardent passion for destruction was rising without capacity to found anything. Nowhere was there an institution or a man to whom to attach one self, no where an undisputed right, no organization of any kind or a system capable of being realized.

Thus when, thanks to the aid of some courageous men, thanks especially to the energetic attitude of the army, all perils were removed in a few hours, my first concern was to demand institutions at the hands of the people. For too long a time society had resembled a pyramid turned upside down, and I have replaced it on its basis. Universal suffrage, the only source of right in such conjectures, was immediately restored. Authority regained the ascendant, in fine, France, adopting the principal dispositions of the Constitution that I submitted to her, opportunity was afforded me to create political bodies, whose influence and consideration will be the greater, according as their attributions shall be wisely regulated.

Amongst political institutions, in fact, those alone have durability which fix in an equitable manner the proper limits to which each power ought to be confined. There is no other way of arriving at a useful and beneficial application of liberty. Examples enough are near at hand.

Why, in 1814, was the inauguration of the parliamentary system seen with satisfaction, despite of our reverses? It was because the Emperor—let us not fear to make the avowal—had been led, on account of the war, into too absolute an exercise of power.

Why, on the contrary, in 1851, did France rejoice in the fall of the same parliamentary *regime*? It is because the Chambers had abused the influence that had been allowed them; for, wishing to dominate, they compromised the general equilibrium.

In fine, why did not France show herself moved at the restrictions imposed on the liberty of the press and on personal liberty? It is because the one had degenerated into licentiousness, and that the other, instead of being the legal exercise of the right of each, had, by odious excesses, menaced the rights of all.

This extreme danger, especially for Democracies, the having to see unceasingly ill-defined institutions sacrifice liberty and power by turns, had been perfectly comprehended by our fathers half a century ago, when, escaping from revolutionary troubles, and after a vain trial of all kinds of *regimes*, they proclaimed the Constitution of the year VIII which has served as a model for that of 1852. Without doubt the liberties, to the abuse of which we had become accustomed, are not all sanctioned, but still real liberties are consecrated. Thus the day following revolutions, the first of securities does not consist in the immoderate use of the tribune and the press, it is to be found in the right to choose a suitable Government. Now the French nation, perhaps, for the first time, has given to the world the imposing spectacle of a great people voting in full liberty the form of its Government.

Thus the Chief of the State who you have before you is truly the expression of the popular will; and what do I see before me? Two Chambers, the one elected by virtue of the most liberal law existing in the world; the other named, it is true, by myself, but also independent, because immoveable.

Around me you behold men of recognised patriotism and merit ready to support me with their councils, and to enlighten me as to the wants of the country.

This Constitution, which to day is to be put in practice, is not the work of a vain theory or of despotism—it is the work of experience and reason. You will aid me to consolidate it, to extend, and to ameliorate it.

I will cause to be made known to the Senate and Corps Legislatif the state of the situation of the Republic. They will see by it that confidence has been everywhere restored, that work has recovered, and that, for the first time after a great political change, the public fortune has increased instead of being diminished.

During the past four months, it has been possible for my Government to encourage many useful undertakings, to recompense many services, to succor much want, to exalt even the position of the greatest number of principal functionaries; and all that without adding to the estimates of the budget, which we are happy to present you in a balanced state.

Such facts, taken with the attitude of Europe, which has received with satisfaction the changes that have been made, gives us just hope of security for the future; for if peace is secured within, it is equally so without. Foreign powers respect our independence, and it is for all our interests to keep with them the most amicable relations. So long as the honor of France shall not be engaged, it will be the duty of the Government to avoid carefully all cause of perturbation in Europe, and to turn all our attention to internal ameliorations, which can alone procure comfort for the laborious classes, and ensure the prosperity of the country.

And now, gentlemen, at the moment when you are associating yourselves with my labors, I will explain to you frankly what my conduct shall be.

It has been frequently repeated, when I was seen to re-establish the institutions and the recollections of the Empire, that I desired to re-establish the Empire itself. If such had been my constant preorcupation, that transformation would have been accomplished long since. Neither means nor opportunity have been wanting to me.

Thus, in 1848, when six millions of suffrages named me, in spite of the Constituent, I was not ignorant that the simple refusal to acquiesce in the Constitution might give me a throne, but I was not seduced by an elevation which would necessarily produce serious disturbances.

It was equally easy for me to change the form of the government on the 13th of June, 1849. I would not do so.

In fine, on the 2d of December, if personal considerations had prevailed over the grave interests of the country, I might at first have demanded a pompous title of the people which they would not have refused me. I contented myself with that which I had.

Consequently, when I borrow examples from the Consulate and Empire, it is because I find them there particularly stamped with nationality and grandeur. Being determined to day, as before, to do everything for France and nothing for myself, I should accept no modification of the present state of things, unless I was obliged to do so by evident necessity. Whence can it arise? Solely from the conduct of parties. If they resign themselves, nothing shall be changed; but if, by their underhand intrigues, they endeavored to sap the basis of my government; if, in their blindness, they contested the legitimacy of the popular election; if, finally, they endangered, by their incessant attacks, the future prospects of the ministry, then, and only then, it may be reasonable to demand from the people, in the name of the repose of France, a new title, which will irrevocably fix upon my head the power with which they invested me.

But let us not preoccupy ourselves with difficulties which no doubt have nothing probable. Let us maintain the Republic; it menaces nobody, and may reassure everybody. Under its banner I wish to inaugurate anew an era of oblivion and conciliation, and I call distinctly upon all those who wish to cooperate with me in forwarding the public good.

Providence, which has hitherto so visibly blessed my exertions, will not leave its work unfinished. It will animate us with its inspirations, and give us the wisdom and power necessary to consolidate an order of things which will insure the happiness of our country and the repose of Europe.

Immense applause greeted the various salient points of this address, and at the end cheering and cries of "Vive Napoleon!" were enthusiastic.

On Thursday, 1st inst, the President received, in person, the oath of the members of the Council of State, to whom he addressed the following speech:

"MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE—I regretted, before the Constitution was in force, not to be able to preside over you, for you well know that I regard it as one of my first prerogatives to be the President of this select body. Happily I have been replaced by the distinguished statesman who has passed with me through times of great difficulty, and who has acquired a just celebrity by the talent and the courage of which he has always given proof in the defense of the great principles on which our society reposes. Now that the Constitution is in force, I wish myself to receive your oath, for everything which can draw closer the bonds which unite us is precious to me. Henceforward I shall frequently come among you, happy to communicate my ideas freely to you, and to receive in return your opinions and your advice: for do not forget that each of you, by his functions, participates in the duty of minister and legislator, and we are all responsible to the French people for the utility of the labors to which we devote ourselves."

It has been decided that the Council of State shall sit all the year, with the exception of the two months' vacation, during which, a Committee will be appointed to transact the necessary business.

The extraordinary sitting of the Senate, which took place on April 1, was, as we have already stated, for the purpose of having a proposition laid before the members relative to the dotation, or yearly allowance, which it would be advisable to make to the President of the Republic. The *senatus-consulte* referring to this subject, emanated from the initiative of all the members composing the bureau, with the exception of the President, Jerome Bonaparte. The dotation in question is to be 12,000,000f a year in money. This sum was voted unanimously by 79 members present.

The following is the collective letter addressed by General Cavaignac, M. Carnot, and M. Henon, to the President of the Legislative Corps.

"M. LE PRESIDENT—The electors of Paris and Lyons sought us in our retreat, or in our exile. We thank them for having thought that our names would serve as a protest against the destruction of public liberties and the rigors of despotism.

"But we do not admit that they meant to send us to sit in a legislative body whose powers do not extend to the point of repairing the violation of rights. We repudiate the immoral doctrine of silence, or of mental reservation; and we refuse to take the oath required in admission to the Legislative Corps. We pray you, M. le President, to be so good as to communicate to the Assembly this declaration.

(Signed) "CAVAIGNAC.
"CARNOT.
"HENON."

"PARIS, March, 29, 1852.

Out of the 255 members of which the Legislative body is at present composed, 101 have titles of nobility or high rank in the army.

M. Cheneveix, ex-Secretary-General of the Elysee, has been named Director of Palaces and Manufactures, vice M. Cave, deceased.

A letter from Marseilles states that the departure for Algeria of the political prisoners confined in the Chateau d'If, which was to have taken place the day before, has been postponed.

We learn that the last commission of grace appointed by the President, have already liberated, in the places they have visited, nearly two-thirds of the political prisoners who were under sentence of transportation. This shows either the clemency of the Government, or that the military commissions by whom these prisoners were sentenced decided against them without due deliberation.

It is announced that the demands for reimbursement in the Five per Cents exceed 30 millions of capital. This is more than was expected, and is almost inexplicable, considering that the holders could have sold their rentes at the Bourse at a higher price than the amount of reimbursement. Large as the amount claimed is, however, it is much too small to occasion any embarrassment to the government, and the payment of the claimants is to commence immediately.

It is stated by friends of the Government that the fears of a demand of reimbursement by the Russian Bank have not been realized, that the Emperor will not demand repayment, but only security for the capital, an annuity, I believe, to near 50,000,000f., and that 4½ per cent. has been accepted.

GERMANY.

A dispatch from Paris, at the latest moment announces the receipt of a message from Vienna, conveying intelligence of the death of Prince Schwarzenberg. This event occurred on Monday evening. The Prince's disease was apoplexy. Beyond the brief announcement of the fact we have no information.

The hotel of the Russian Embassy at Berlin is being prepared for the reception of the Empress of Russia, who will visit Berlin in the course of the spring. Her Majesty will also reside for some time in the Palace of Sans Souci.

In addition to the Prussian duty on newspapers, the Government contemplates a tax on railways. The question was discussed at a Ministerial Council held last night, but in what mode the new impost will be levied is not yet decided.

The Prussian Government will lose no time in taking possession of the two vessels that have become her property, as chief contributor to the fund which has hitherto supported the provisional existence of the German fleet. Orders have been received in Stettin to place six marine officers and 180 men on board the *Barbarossa* and the *Eckernforde*, which are to be removed to Bremen.

The Upper Chamber of Prussia has rejected the motion of M. Klee, which would have cancelled the declaration of the Constitution, that no civil disabilities are created by differences of religious belief.

In addition to the proclamations by which, on authority of the Bund, the Constitution of the city of Bremen has been suspended, a decree of the Senate prohibits the circulation of printed papers and the posting of placards.

Her Serene Highness the Duchess Ida of Saxe-Weimer, sister of the late Queen Dowager of England, died very suddenly on Saturday, at Weimar.

SPAIN.

A decree has been issued at Madrid, enacting that the sums paid by France to the Spanish Government in 1822, during the war of Independence, shall be forthwith distributed to her creditors, circumstances having hitherto prevented the Spanish treasury from distributing them.

The Foreign Office has published an extract of a communication from the Spanish Consul at New-Orleans to the Spanish Minister at Washington, enclosed in a letter from the latter, of the 25th ult. The Spanish Consul expresses himself perfectly satisfied with his reception on his return to New-Orleans, and declares that he "has not the slightest cause of complaint, direct or indirect, against those who witnessed his entry, and was only followed by 50 or 60 persons, who, more from curiosity towards the officer who accompanied him than any other cause, followed him to the consulate."

The Gibraltar Board of Health has decided that arrivals from Brazil should be ordered to quit the port, a malignant fever being prevalent in that country.

The Madrid *Gazette* contains a further list of 62 convents situated in the dioceses of Avila, Cuenca, Leon, Oviedo, and Placencia, which are authorized to receive novitiates under the *concordat*. The maximum number of nuns to be contained in the whole of these convents is 1 107.

The *Revista Militar* says that it will require 3,000 officers and men to make up the deficiencies in the army of Cuba, and that the proper dispositions for that purpose have been taken by the Government.

The Swedish Government having agreed to the reciprocity system of port charges and navigation dues, Swedish and Norwegian vessels will henceforth be charged the same port dues, &c., in Spanish ports, as national vessels.

ITALY.

NAPLES, March 25.—A few days since, at Santa Maria, a batch of political offenders were tried, after three years of imprisonment. The Procureur General, or Crown prosecutor, asked from the Judges slight correctional punishment, such as a few months imprisonment, while many were to be set at liberty altogether. The Bench, nevertheless, in their zeal, actually condemned some twelve of the accused to various periods at the galleys in irons. So that here we have the unheard of example of the Judges extending the pun

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY APRIL 19, 1852.

The Foreign News.

The news from EUROPE by the *Arctic*, which will be found in our columns this morning, has several points of more than common interest. The death of Prince SCHWARZENBERG is an important event and cannot fail to affect Austrian politics. He was probably the ablest diplomat in Europe, after Metternich, and his advice has for some years exercised a controlling influence on the politics of central Europe. The loss of an English vessel with over *four hundred* lives, mainly of soldiers on their way to the Cape, following so close upon the destruction of the *Amazon*, had created a very painful interest. The details of this sad catastrophe will be found in another part of the *Times*. From Australia the gold news is extraordinary,—outstripping the best days of California:—two vessels had arrived, bringing $800,000. Some magnificent specimens of ore had been found.

Broadway.

Broadway still grows. Every day sees some old tenement leave its ancient bed, and some new, cloud-kissing structure, of free-stone or marble, proudly take its place. This noble avenue not only pushes its length towards the Spuyten Devil, but invades the sky. "Excelsior" is the watchword of our builders, and the motto of our State. Vast spaces in the air, which had remained open and free from the morning of Time,—free to every ocean breeze, and open to every ray of light from sun and star,—are every day inclosed with walls of masonry, and shut out from the common property of men. The sacredness of age is disregarded Mould and accumulated years are no protection Down come the venerable walls, to be supplanted by new and loftier inclosures. No richness of association can stay the hand of the mason. Though every brick may have come from Holland, before bricks *were* in the western world,—though they may have witnessed the growth and progress of the City, as it marched from Chambers-street to Harlem,—though they may have clung closer to the mortar that cemented them, as they saw the British troops defile from their presence, and heard the enthusiastic shouts that attended the entry of the American army,—though they may have been the very headquarters of Washington; yet, consecrated as they are, and overclustered with memories of the past, they cannot stand in the pathway of Improvement; but, having fulfilled their appointed hour, they are permitted to live only in the recollections of men. So, too, profound abysses yawn under your feet. A man's title is said to extend, in one direction, to the heavens; in the other, to the earth's centre. The holders of realty in Broadway seem disposed to avail themselves of the fullness of their title. High as architecture can be reared,—deep as masonry can be sunk, are habitable buildings lifted or based. Frightful are the abrupt precipices, on the crumbling edges of which you find yourself, suddenly, walking. Far below, reduced in apparent size by cellared depth and dizziness of distance, you see the adventurous excavators delving still lower, and wonder if they will not soon break through the crust and fall into the central fires.

Each month and each week beholds the accession of new crowds and business to those which already choke Broadway to suffocation. You may perceive the increase day by day. You were more jostled to-day than yesterday, and to-morrow will come nearer being run over than you came to-day. Life is cheap in Broadway—preserved, like liberty, only by eternal vigilance. Intellectual and physical activity, and an innate tendency to cautiousness, are indispensably requisite to safety in a Broadway promenade. Accidents continually befal, as often wilful, careless and wanton injuries. It was no less truly than wittily said by one of our barristers, that it required more brains to keep out of the way of omnibuses in New York than to be a Justice of the Peace in some parts of the country. To cross Broadway, in any of its lower sections, is a task of infinite hazard—not less than that of the passage of the Splugen, or the Bridge of Lodi. Sometimes you may spend half an hour on the side-walk, waiting a favorable opportunity. At last a narrow vista opens, and, with a sudden summoning of tact and energy, you essay the dangerous pass. Sometimes it is a scene of "confusion worse confounded" Vehicles of all denominations are inextricably interlocked. Forward or backward, no progress can be made. The clattering of uneasy hoofs and the yells of impatient drivers bedlamize the street. At last some aperture is opened, and the knot vehicular is gradually untangled The iron-pointed poles of omnibuses pierce the gilded panels of the family carriage, and kill or wound the frightened tenants. A butcher's cart, in rapid motion, and driven by some reckless boy, suddenly turns a corner upon you, and you were born under a lucky star if you escape. Remonstrances are met with denunciations, brutality and oaths. Call for a policeman! Aye, call spirits from the deep! Who ever saw a policeman, in Broadway, at the right point at the right time! The verdancy of such an expectation reveals the recent comer. You may see *stars* in the sky at meridian, but never on Broadway; whereas, such is the rush and crush, disorder, uproar, recklessness and cruelty, that it should be, throughout its length, a starry constellation, a very zodiacal light. We have often thought that the time was rapidly approaching when every pedestrian would be obliged, for his own protection, to carry some suitable weapon—a lance, or sharpened crook—to pull these Jehu's from their seats. The evil and the danger are growing so enormous that, in the absence of police, the people will be obliged to take the matter in their own hands. It is an outrage already beyond toleration; and we have been surprised that, ere this, some general movement for its remedy has not been made. An omnibus, or a cart, will plunge into a crowd of men and women, as if they were so many sheep. What cares the driver! If he runs over an aged man, or a defenceless woman on he whips, and is out of the way before he can be arrested. Besides, if caught, he has neither reputation or means that can suffer from prosecution. The injured woman may get a verdict, but will be obliged *to pay the costs herself*, and limp through life, a helpless cripple. The poverty of the perpetrator is his protection. It gives him courage in his wantonness. It shields him from prosecution. As to being smitten with any suggestions of conscience—what conscience is there in an iron tire, or in a horse's corks? So much is there in him who will charge furiously into a defenceless crowd. The incident is rather a matter of *stable-talk* and commendation—regarded by all the boys as one of the best jokes of the season. Haply, some paper may record the accident, but each reader congratulates himself on his own safety, and passes to more agreeable intelligence. Hundreds of these cases happen of which the public never hear.

Meanwhile, on rushes the ebb and flow of the Broadway tide—ever increasing—composed of the representatives of every people. The costume of what nation, the features of what race, will you not see in this splendid street! What shall be done with the augmenting crowds! Where foot-room found! Anxiety rests on the eyelids of our City Fathers. Shall a railroad be constructed through the air over our heads, or through subterranean tunnel below cellars and strata of gas and water-pipes; or shall parallel streets be widened to give passage to the swelling throngs! That the street is too contracted for its present necessities, to say nothing of its future wants, is a stern proposition, that stares our City Government in the face. Something must be done, or the stream will be dammed with its own fullness.

Another feature of Broadway, is the unresting dust, agitated and ground by a million wheels and blown by every wind. The thick smudge penetrates everywhere. It covers your garments and enters the pores of the skin. It lubricates your eyes and fills the porches of your ears. It grinds against the tympana—deadens the sense of hearing, and inflicts incipient opthalmia and granulated lids. It cannot be separated from the air in the process of respiration, but enters the laboring lungs. What stuff to breathe! What pair of lungs, unless of iron, can stand the daily friction of such quantities of dust. Nothing but an upper and nether millstone could perform the duty without sacrifice. On such days as Broadway is most populous with dust, many of our citizens—with delicate optics, ears or lungs—are interdicted by the commands of health, from visiting this otherwise lovely street. Summer's gay bloom is but dust and ashes. The Patriarchs of the Park draw on a coat of drab over their livery of green. Vegetation assumes a dusty hue,—all parched and choked. Vision is intercepted as in a London fog. The omnipresent dust enters every crevice of mansion or store, and settles on costly silks and laces, and invades the boudoir and parlor. Broadway is like a street built in Sahara. A moving desert obstructs your path. Clouds of sand, as penetrating as the Libyan, fill the air. Sweep Broadway!! Who dare do it! Such heresy never entered the mind of the authorities. It has been too long guiltless of broom, now tamely to submit. A few madmen have imagined that this stupendous avenue, might be swept every morning before daylight, with little labor, and thus rendered not only tolerable, but delightful and enchanting. But if this were done, what would become of that army of corporation employées who spend their time in hoeing little pyramids of dirt, for the greater convenience of the wind! The next generation may see Broadway swept: never this. The only sweeping we expect to see in it is the refuse of the shops, which lazy clerks are propelling over the side-walk in the morning, just in time to cover and bespatter the crowds that are eagerly pressing to their business. This is "a custom, more honored in the breach than the observance."

But, with all thy faults, Broadway, we love thee still. Thou art a true representative of the spirit of the age,—a type of Young America,—filled with the elements of progress. The finest enterprize of the country daily traverses thy walks. Thou beholdest, every hour, the most bewitching beauty, the most stalwart manhood. Every town in the Union has sent some of its ambitious youth, to seek their fortune in thee. The force, the haste, the energy we behold along thy bustling pavement, is an example of similar qualities, that stretch to the Pacific. All other parts of the country feel thy influence. The great West receives its fabrics from thee Thy consignments reach distant Oregon, and golden California. In return, the treasures of the boundless West—the products of its lands, whether of yellow ore, or growth of grain or animals, give their reacting influence to thy wealth and splendor. But great and admirable as thou art, who can tell the glory that awaits thee, when half a century more shall have added untold millions to the opulence and population of the country!

Postage Reform.

What is the hope of action in Congress on the petitions for reduction of postage on newspapers! Will the supposed interests of the legion of Presidential aspirants allow any beneficial legislation on a matter of such universal interest, affecting the convenience of every family in the country! The improvement of our Post-Office system, since its foundation, have been very rapid and extensive, but except in keeping pace in a fair degree with the progress of settlements into the new portions of our territories, they are far behind the general measure of our advancement. Cheapening the cost of postage, next to securing regularity and promptness, the object which ought to engage the most zealous and constant care of the Government, has been late and slow in progress.

The present law, while its provisions in regard to letter postage leave little room for complaint, is wholly unequal, and in many things oppressive and absurd, in regard to newspapers. The cost of newspaper postage for the longest distances is higher now than under the former rates; and the graduation of rates on distances, jumping in divisions from 50 to 300, 700, 1,000 and 2,000 miles, follows no rule of convenience or equity. The cost is made enormous in proportion to the expense of transportation. The postage on a daily for the shortest distance is one dollar a year; and if the paper weighs the full amount allowed to pass at that rate, three ounces a copy, making about 56 pounds a year, the freight amounts to $40 a ton, gross. And this is only for distances of fifty miles and under. For 51 miles, and so up to 300, it is $80 a ton. From 300 to 1,000 miles, $120; from 1,000 to 2,000 miles, $160; from 2,000 to 4,000 miles, $200; and for any greater distance, $240. For all distances beyond 2,000 miles, these rates exceed the former charge of a cent and a half a copy; and for all papers published three times a week, or less frequently, the rates are 20 per cent higher These enormous charges on the vehicles of intelligence—the diffusion of which is a matter of great public interest—should not be continued The average rate of newspaper freight is now far above that of passengers, saying nothing of the baggage accompanying them Every route on which large accumulations of newspaper mails are transported is now traversed by steam power, either on lakes, rivers or railroads; and there can be no reason why the cost of their conveyance should remain so immeasurably disproportionate to that of property in general.

For a series of years the receipts of the Post-Office Department from Newspaper Postage have been very nearly one-fifth of the amount of the receipts for Letter Postage. It is apprehended by the Department, according to the last Annual Report, that a large reduction will be encountered under the present law, and this in a great measure from the resort to other modes of conveyance on the best organized routes. The Postmaster-General recommends equalizing the postage for all distances, or making but two rates at most. Let the rate be put down to a fair charge for transportation by the ton to the most distant points, and this scheme would not be objectionable, and would leave a reasonable margin of profit on the shorter distances which are most used, which, with the great increase of newspaper circulation through the mails, would doubtless protect, if not improve, the revenues of the Department.

☞ The cravings of appetite for the spoils of political warfare have led the hostile camps at Washington into a novel measure in the history of belligerent Parties. The Marcy Rule that "to the victors belong the spoils," has been varied by the exigencies of the Presidential *mêlée*. No single faction being able to appropriate the entire plunder, the popular system of compromise has been resorted to, and the fat things divided between the rival organs of that new power in the State. At the opening of the session the "Harmonious" were so largely in the ascendant that they went confidently forward to provide a fortune for Donelson & Armstrong of the *Union*, after the approved Democratic fashion of the days of Blair & Rives and Father Ritchie. But the flower of their hopes did not expand—the atmosphere was too rankly tainted with the malign breath of the uncongenial monstrosities of Abolitionism, Secessionism, Baltimore Platformism, Old Fogyism and Young Fogyism—so that the frail plant withered even under the most copious waterings by the tears of the anxious and distressed children of promise. But invention is never idle. What could not be achieved by the strength of pure Democracy, might be accomplished by alliance with the easy virtue of compromising and needy Whiggery. Upon this hint a new coalition has been formed, and the great Census job is divided between the *Republic* and the *Union*. Neither Party being able to seize the "spoils" as victors, the Camp followers of both have banded together in the common cause of plunder. Some half million dollars, more or less—probably more—are thus to be lavished upon these organs of Parties without vitality enough to command the adhesion of their own nominal leaders. The unhappy *Southern Press* was insultingly repulsed when offering its valuable aid to the Democracy, on condition of being admitted to participate in the corrupt job. Whether its courage will hold out to execute its threat of opposition, if not "let in," we shall know better by-and-by. There are striking points of resemblance between the arrangement of this bargain at Washington, and the celebrated Chatfield slate, which was framed at Albany last December. It is quite possible that our immaculate Attorney-General has been making himself useful in nursing the failing strength of his motley Party at the Federal City. There is an ominous coincidence, too, between the position of the *Southern Press* and the *State Register*. The Postmaster of Albany, and Mr. Elwood Fisher ought to be the kindest of friends. Their "fellow-feeling" is obviously very ardent.

☞ Friar Lubin, in the *Evening Post*, makes short work with Mr. Sparks, and his edition of Washington's Letters. Mr. Sparks has recently taken the field in defence of his editorial fidelity, against the criminations of Lord Mahon. It was charged that Mr. Sparks treated the originals quite arbitrarily, omitting a passage here, and amending a passage there, to suit his own taste; and without any fair pretensions to consistency, or due veneration towards his author. Mr. Sparks denies this emphatically; asserting that no alterations were made, other than those absolutely necessary to restore the sense or improve the grammar. He states his rule in making these changes, to be the supposed wishes of Washington himself, had he contemplated the publication of the letters. The editor endeavored to realize the disposition of the writer, and act accordingly. But Friar Lubin shows that the alterations were frequently more than verbal or grammatical, and amounted to the omission or distortion of whole sentences. He instances a letter written in 1776:

"I hope my countrymen (of Virginia) will rise superior to any losses the whole navy of Great Britain can bring upon them. And the destruction of Norfolk and threatened devastation of other places, will have no other effect than to unite the whole country in one indissoluble band *against a nation which seems to be lost to every sense of virtue and those feelings which distinguish a civilized people from the most barbarous savages.*"

From which Mr. Sparks omits the italicized lines. Again, Washington referring to the dissatisfaction of certain gentlemen, at not being treated with more courtesy during the stay of the Commander-in-Chief in Massachusetts, writes:

"You know that it was my wish at first, to invite a certain number of the gentlemen of this colony every day to dinner, but unintentionally, I believe, by any body, we some how or other missed it, if this last has given rise to the jealousy, *I cannot say I am sorry for it.*"

Here Mr. Sparks substitutes for the italicized words, "I can only say I am sorry for it;" thereby reversing the meaning of the writer. Elsewhere Washington wrote:

"The Connecticut troops will not be prevailed upon to stay longer than their term, saving those who have enlisted for the next campaign, and are mostly on furlough; and such a *dirty*, mercenary spirit pervades the whole, that I should not be at all surprised at any disaster that may happen."

Here Mr. Sparks omits the word "dirty," probably through deference to Connecticut State pride.

Several other instances of gratuitous amendations are cited by the industrious Friar, quite sufficient to show that Mr. Sparks has not always been governed by the best of judgment. There are very few people who care to have the letters of such men as Washington, cut down and patched, and filled in to suit the standard of any smaller personage. Mr. Sparks is a laborious historian, and in this erroneous editorial policy, was actuated, we never hesitate to believe, by the purest of motives; but who would not much prefer the Washington of Washington, to the Washington of Jared Sparks! Who would thank Sully, or Leutze, or Vernet, for undertaking to touch up Stuart's admirable portrait, into the likeness of a gentleman of the present time, and out of its similitude to the man of all times! Who wants a cartoon of Raphael, filled in with even such taste and skill as those of Moritz Retzsch!

"The *Galway Mercury*, speaking of the wholesale emigration of the Irish peasantry from that County, remarks that the parties who left within the last two years are now sending home in small sums "an amount of money beyond all former example."

☞ This is one of the many agencies by which emigration is so rapidly and largely increased. The Irish who come to this country,—especially the younger classes,—are generally economical, and manage to save something out of their scanty earnings to send home to assist their parents, brothers, wives, or children, to follow them to the United States. The amount of money thus remitted every year, is immensely large, and indicates at once the degree of prosperity which the emigrants have met, and their cherished regard for those they have left at home. When we look into our Alms Houses, and other public institutions, or observe the number of persons crowded into the lodging-houses provided for emigrants, we are apt to draw very unfavorable inferences as to the character of that vast multitude of people thrown every year by the waves upon our shores. But this is a very unjust judgment, because it denounces the whole on account of the faults of the few. Compared with the whole number of emigrants, a very small proportion are of the character referred to. The great mass of them are hard-working, economical, and prudent; and the vast sums of money remitted by them every year to their friends at home, speaks volumes in their praise.

☞ The *Baltimore Patriot* contains a long and glowing sketch of the life and public services of Gen. SCOTT, from a correspondent who signs himself "*A Southern Whig*." He concludes the article thus:

"Much abuse has recently been heaped upon this gallant patriot, because he *declines giving written pledges* upon the various questions which may be involved in the approaching Presidential election. When a citizen has been for nearly half a century in the service of his country, his *past history* is the best guaranty for his future conduct."

☞ The *Express* moderates its zeal in favor of forcing upon the Whig party, resolutions endorsing the Compromise measures. It says:

"We are not pertinacious, whether a resolution be passed or not. We should vote for it if it was presented, but, believing that the great body of Northern and Southern Whigs are sound upon the Compromise question, *we should be unwilling to sacrifice our party upon such a question of expediency.* The subject, however, at best, is as a two-edged sword, and must wound somebody, whatever be the result."

THE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—We learn that the engineer, supposed to have been fatally injured at the late accident on the New-Jersey Railroad, was found not to be dead—to be much less seriously injured than was supposed. One leg was broken below the knee—the other was slightly bruised. He was removed to his residence in Jersey City, where he is now doing well. The firemen who jumped off the engine were but slightly hurt.

FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE.—Capt. Reed, of the brig *Isabella*, at this port, yesterday, from Port-au-Prince, reports that the coronation of the Haytien Emperor was to take place on the 16th instant—yesterday. Great preparations were making for the event.

☞ We have Shanghai files to the 27th December, by an arrival at this port. The news is not so late as that we have already received.

☞ The steamship *Glasgow* arrived at this port last evening, from Glasgow on Sunday, 4th inst.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Adjournment of the State Legislature.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 17.

The Legislature adjourned at 5½ o'clock this morning.

The Supply bill was under debate in one House or the other for several hours. It was ultimately passed upon the basis of the report of the Committee of Conference.

The Senate receded from the amendment to the bill striking out the appropriation to the New-York Volunteers, now fixed at $10,000. Other important amendments, recommended by the Committee of Conference, were agreed to, and then the bill was sent back to the House, with the amendments of the Senate, striking out the appropriation for books furnished members of the House.

At 4½ o'clock, the House agreed to accept this amendment, thus bringing both Houses to an agreement, and the session was then finally closed.

The following important bills were left unacted upon:
The Senate Excise bill.
The General Savings Bank bill.
The Colleges Appropriations bill.
The Building Societies bill.
The Emigrant Passengers bill.
The Taxation of Railroads bill.
The extension of the charter of the New-York Institute for the Blind bill.
The Anti Rent Stay bill.
The Bill relative to Divorce.
The Insurance bills.
The disposition of the Chancery funds, also of the unclaimed dividends and deposits in Savings Banks.

Later from Mexico—Commercial Crisis in Vera Cruz.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, April 18.

The Southern mail, as late as due, came through to-night.

Dates from Mexico have been received at New-Orleans to the 2d inst. A commercial crisis was anticipated at Vera Cruz. The discontent in Tampico continues unabated.

The Ambassadors of Great Britain, France, Spain, Russia, and the United States, had addressed a remonstrance to the Mexican Government, against the unfairness of the Custom House regulations of Mexico, which made imports at Matamoros much less than at Vera Cruz and Tampico. To this the President replied that the matter was before Congress, whose members alone had the power of amending the laws.

Tuspan has been made a port of entry, and the people of Vera Cruz are apprehensive that Alvarado will soon be accorded the same privilege.

In Guanajuato, the property holders and traders have been forced to loan $50,000 to the authorities.

At the capital, J. M. Revera, F. Santillan, and J. Mecita, have been sentenced to death, and M. Espinosa to six years' imprisonment, for the assassination of Mr. Bes-tegui.

A contract has been entered into by the King of Belgium and the Mexican Government, for transporting fifty thousand Belgians to the interior of Mexico, where they are to receive lands to settle on, or work for Mexican landholders, on certain stipulated conditions.

More than ten thousand persons have been compelled to flee to other States, in consequence of the inroads of savages, and the want of grain to plant.

On the 13th ult., Guanajuato was visited by an earthquake, which, it was apprehended, must have been severely felt at Guadinjara.

The steamer *Frances Jones*, from New-Orleans, for the Sabine river, had gone ashore on the beach, and would be a total loss. Cargo saved in a damaged condition.

The consolidation of the Municipalities of New-Orleans took effect on Monday last.

Crist, *alias* Cahman, the murderer of Nye, has arrived at Mobile in custody of officers.

Yesterday morning a locomotive on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad exploded when near Harper's Ferry, instantly killing Thomas McMakin, an engineer on the road, and fatally injuring the engineer and scalding the fireman and several others. Cause of explosion not known.

Private Advices by the America—Death of Marshal Radetzsky, &c

BOSTON, Saturday, April 17.

Letters received by the *America* from Turin confirm the report of the death of Marshal Radetzsky, which prevailed in Paris.

A letter to Mr. Dickinson, the tragedian, states that Mr. Kean was taken alarmingly ill on the night of the first of April, while playing "King John," at the Princess' Theatre, London. Permission was given by the Queen, who was present, to stop the play, and another piece was substituted.

A postscript to a letter, dated on the 2d inst., reports that Charles Kean is dead.

[The news of Mr. Kean's death is not confirmed by the London papers received by the *Arctic*.—*Ed. Times*]

Burning of a Steamboat—Movements of Kossuth—Death of a Sleep-Walker.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, April 18.

The steamboat *Independence*, belonging to the New-York Railroad Company, caught fire early this morning while lying at Camden. Damage $1,000.

KOSSUTH arrived at the Baltimore Depot at 5½ yesterday morning, and hurried off by the pilot-line to Burlington, where he will remain till to-morrow morning. He passed through the city without being known. To-day he was to attend church at Burlington, and dine with Bishop Doane. KOSSUTH was accompanied from here by a Committee of Trenton citizens.

On Friday night, Edward Watts, son of George Watts, Esq, while in a state of somnambulism, walked out of a window of his father's house, and was killed almost instantaneously.

Steamboat Sunk—Loss of $16.000 in Gold Dust.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, April, 17.

The steamboats *Robert Rogers* and *Republic*, came in collision on the Cumberland River on Thursday, and the former sunk almost immediately, giving the passengers and crew barely time to save themselves. It is believed no lives were lost. Mr. Merritt, a returned Californian, had $16,000 in gold dust in his trunk, which he had taken from his state room to the deck, and when the boat careened, it was thrown into the river and lost. The chambermaid and captain swam ashore. The others got on board the *Republic*. The *Republic* was loaded with iron principally. Boat insured in Cincinnati for $6,000.

Baltimore Whig Convention—Murderers Convicted—&c.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 17.

The report about the Baltimore Whig Convention, intending to pass a resolution in favor of Gen. Scott, in consequence of President Fillmore not dismissing Collector Kane, is a hoax.

The trial at Richmond, of the eight seamen belonging to the ship *Corsair*, for murder, has resulted in their conviction.

A fire occurred at Frostburg, yesterday, which destroyed Messrs. Evans and Cowdy's stores, and also two dwelling houses. Loss $20,000

A transfer office for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad stock will be opened in New-York.

The Suffolk Bank Defalcations, $214,000.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 17.

The official statement by the officers of the Suffolk Bank, shows the amount of the defalcation of Brewer and Rand, (the late Receiving Teller and Bookkeeper,) to be $214,000. The surplus fund of the Bank to meet deficiencies is $300,000 The Bank will declare a dividend of 5 per cent. The amount taken by Brewer and Rand was mostly lost in stock speculations in New-York.

Libel Suit.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 17.

The indictment found, at the instigation of Sheriff Beardsley, against Jacob C. Cuyler, editor of the Albany *Express*, for an alleged libel upon the Sheriff, in charging him with neglect of duty, in not serving process upon the Anti-Renters, which was commenced on Wednesday morning last, was terminated this afternoon by the refusal of the Jury, after remaining out eighteen hours, to agree. The defendant called no witnesses—his principal reliance being upon the facts elicited on the cross-examination of the complainant and other witnesses.

Sentence of Death.

ROCHESTER, Saturday, April 17.

Maurice Antonio, the Portuguese, was brought into Court this morning, and sentence of death was passed upon him for the murder of Ignacio T. Pinto. He is to be hung on Thursday, the 3d of June, between the hours of 2 and 5 P. M. The sentence was interpreted to the prisoner, who was deeply affected, and shed tears freely.

Steamboat Sunk—Negroes Hung.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, April 17.

The steamer *Robert Rogers*, from Nashville for this port, came in collision with the *Republic*, on the Cumberland River, last Thursday morning. The *R. R.* sunk immediately. Fortunately, no lives were lost.

Two negroes were hung near Nashville yesterday, for the murder of a woman. A large crowd gathered to witness the execution.

Escape of a Prisoner.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., Sunday, April 18.

Last night, the man known as Jack Stevens, who was recently committed to jail on suspicion of having been concerned in the robbery of the Portsmouth Bank, escaped from the prison, and so far has eluded all pursuit.

Democratic Triumph in Providence.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, April 17.

The second trial to elect the sixth Representative, in this City, yesterday, resulted in the election of Americus V. Potter, Democrat, by 98 majority over all. Mr. Potter is the first Democrat ever elected to the Legislature in this City.

The Maine Law.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 17.

The Senate of Massachusetts, to-day, by a vote of 14 to 20, refused to concur with the House in the amendment to the new liquor law, striking out the reference to the people. It is now thought that the bill will fail between the two houses, but its friends are sanguine of passing it in some shape.

Lake Navigation, &c.

BUFFALO, Saturday, April 17.

We have had a heavy fall of rain here, and the ice is now going fast down the Niagara river.

The prospects are good for the opening of navigation in three or four days. The propeller *Princeton* has just arrived near Dunkirk, from above, with a large load of flour.

Emigrants to Australia.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 17.

St. Johns, N. B., papers of the 15th inst., have been received here, by the steamer *Admiral*. The St. Johns *News* mentions that a numerous expedition is fitting out there for the gold region of Australia, and that a similar movement is on foot at Halifax, N. S.

Scott Delegates from Ohio.

BUFFALO, Saturday, April 17.

We learn from Cleveland that the election of Delegates to the Whig National Convention has resulted, without exception, throughout the State, in favor of Scott Delegates.

Destructive Fire.

CUMBERLAND, MD., Saturday, April 17.

A fire occurred at Frostburg yesterday which destroyed Messrs. Evans & Cowdy's stores, and also two dwelling-houses. Loss $20,000.

Commodore Warrington.

NORFOLK, Friday, April 16.

The remains of Commodore Warrington were to-day interred in the family vault.

Arrival of the Southerner at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, April 17.

The steamship *Southerner* arrived here at 4 o'clock this morning.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

The *Minnesota Pioneer* says that a report has come from Lac qui-Parle, that over forty Indians—men, women, and children—were found frozen to death, having eaten their dogs, moccasins, skin tents, and everything that could afford the least sustenance. It was feared, last summer, that the loss of crops by the floods, would result disastrously to them.

The mail pouches, containing letters from Buffalo March 8 Albany March 7, and from the interior of New-York, March 5 and 6, were robbed at Fairview, Penn. Many of the letters have been recovered and remailed at Erie. They had all been opened, and were much soiled.

The *Worcester Spy* announces the death, at Leicester, on the 6th inst., of Lieut. Nathan Craige, at the advanced age of nearly 98. He was a native of Leicester, and enlisted as one of the minute men, in the company of Capt. Seth Washburn, in his native town.

A disease resembling Asiatic cholera broke out recently in the vicinity of Huntsville, Ala. Colonel John Hume lost three of his negroes, and a son about 17 years old, a most intelligent and promising youth. There were eight corpses on his premises at one time!

A Swiss sailor named Emile, died at Chelsea Hospital a day or two since, while undergoing a surgical operation under the influence of Ether. The quantity of Chloraform administered is stated by the surgeon to have been two ounces and five drachms.

The trial of Charles H. Brewer, late receiving teller at the Suffolk Bank, Boston, for embezzling nearly $80,000 of the funds of that Institution, has been postponed to the May term of the Municipal Court.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says that during March last, between 3,100 and 3,200 persons—generally farmers—shipped at that point for California—mostly without any intention of returning.

Mr Davis, formerly editor of the Portsmouth (Va.) *Whig*, who was charged with shooting Mr. James Potter in that town last Fall, was tried in Norfolk County, and honorably acquitted on Saturday last.

The Postmaster-General has established a new Post-Office at Keefer's Corners, Albany Co., Peter Keefer, Postmaster, and one at Hoyleton, Clinton Co., E. M. Gates, Postmaster.

The receipts of the Dorcas Gold Mine, which is located in Abbotville District, S. C., for the month of March, were 26,167 pennyweights—worth nearly $26,000. This is the product of the labor of eight hands.

Belfast, Me, has become a city.

COMMON PLEAS—Before Judge WOODRUFF.—*Robert S. Cooke, by his next friend*, vs. *David M. Cumminsky*.—This was an action of assault and battery committed on the plaintiff, a minor, who was in the capacity of an indentured apprentice in a sail-making establishment, of which the defendant was a boss. The facts of the case were that the defendant ordered the apprentice to go to work to make up ten minutes of lost time, but the order not being obeyed, the boss applied the rope's end without stint, and the contumacious apprentice suffered some, and medical aid was resorted to. On the part of the defence it was contended that the conduct of the apprentice justified the application of the rope. Verdict this morning.

BEFORE JUDGE INGRAHAM.—*Fanny Mitchell, vs. David H. Barton and Alexander Matthews*.—This was an action of assault and battery, brought by a very pretty woman, who alleged that in the month of August 1850, she was passing through King street, when she was most ungallantly seized by the defendants, who took her to the sixth Ward station house and kept her in that place of durance for several hours. The defendants charged the first assault upon the lady. There was a story behind this of course, but it did not come out in the evidence. The jury will bring in a sealed verdict this morning.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Present Chief Justice OAKLEY, Judges SANDFORD, DUER, and BOSWORTH.—Decisions.—*Stephen Brush and others* vs. *Wilson Hubbell*.—Order at Special Term affirmed with costs.

Amasa Brainerd and others vs. *Thos. C. Banks*.—Motion for the new trial of the issues granted; costs to abide the event of the suit.

The Bank of the City of New-York ads. *Enoch W. Clark and others*.—Motion for new trial on the case and on the grounds of surprise, and newly discovered evidence denied.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, April 15, by Rev. Silas Fitch of the M. E. Church, Sullivan-st., Mr HENRY M. ROGERS to Miss HARRIET A. CHAMBERS, both of this City.

DIED.

On the 17th inst., MARY FITZINA, only daughter of Theophilus C. and Fitzina H. Calhicot, aged 1 year, 8 months and 5 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, 20th inst., from the residence of her parents, No 158 High-st., Brooklyn.

On Sunday afternoon, 18th inst., CHARLES FREEDERICK, son of Seaman R. and Emma C. Fowler, aged 3 years and 7 months

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday afternoon, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 280 Grand-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ A WORD TO HOUSE-KEEPERS.—JOHN GREASON, No 261 Greenwich-st., has been enlarging his store and got in a new stock of goods. This gentleman is an extensive dealer in Paper Hangings, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Cornices Bands, Cords, Tassels, Brasses, &c. He also manufactures largely some of these articles, which enables him to sell much cheaper than many others. His window shades have an enviable reputation among those who profess to be good judges of art. With his enlarged store, new stock, and low prices, Mr GREASON will be apt to have a rush of business. His store is between Murray and Robinson-sts., in Greenwich.

☞ NEW AND SPRING GOODS, direct from Auction. A large and extensive sale of new and elegant Spring Goods, commencing on Monday, April 19, consisting of plain and embroidered Crape Shawls, plain and figured Cashmere Shawls, plain changeable, striped and Brocade Silks, plain and Brocade black Silks, summer Silks, Barèges, Barège Delaines, Challies, Grenadines, Tissues, Paris printed Muslins, Silk and Linen Poplins, Chambrays, Parasols, &c. &c. These goods are all of the latest importations, the richest and most beautiful designs possible to imagine.

G. M. BODINE,
No 323 Grand-st. cor. of Orchard-st.

☞ 10,000 COPIES.—The entire edition of the opening chapters of DUMAS' last and greatest romance, entitled, "THE MONK AND THE ACTRESS," having been disposed of, a second edition of the *Sunday Courier* will be issued this morning. It can be procured at the office of publication, No. 16 Spruce-st., or at any of the News depôts, after ten o'clock.

☞ GREAT CARPET DEPOT AND REGULATOR OF TRADE PRICES.—For prices of English Tapestry, Brussels, three-ply and English ingrain Carpets, floor Oil Cloths, of eight yards wide, Window Shades, &c, only visit the eight spacious sale-rooms of No. 99 Bowery—HIRAM ANDERSON'S—and there you will become familiar with wonderful low prices affixed to superb Carpets and Oil Cloths.

☞ CANTON CRAPE SHAWLS.—A magnificent and very cheap stock of these goods, embroidered and plain, recently imported from China, is now on sale at the Paris Mantilla Emporium.

GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 (late 351) Broadway.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, AND OTHER FANCY GOODS.—SPRING IMPORTS, 1852 by S. & M. E. TOWLE, COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st Messrs. S. & M. E. T. would call the attention of CASH and CLOSE TIME BUYERS, and the trade generally to their new and extensive assortment of Rich FANCY GOODS, just received, consisting of

Rich LACE WINDOW and RECESS CURTAINS.
Rich MUSLIN DRAPERY, Floss, Tambour'd and Applique.
Rich LACE, CAPES and BERTHAS.
Rich LACE and MUSLIN CHEMISETTES.
Rich Embroidered Lace and Muslin UNDERSLEEVES.
Rich Ladies' Embroidered POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.
Rich Lace VEILS COLLARS and CUFFS.
Rich Jaconet and Swiss FLOUNCING, INSERTING and TRIMMING.
Rich black and white Lace TRIMMING, of all widths.
Rich Silk, Cotton and Lisle-Thread GLOVES.
Rich Satin and Lutestring RIBBONS, a full assortment.
Rich Ladies' and Gents' French KID GLOVES. (warranted.)
Rich English, German and Domestic HOSIERY, of every variety of style and price,

with a full assortment of
NEWEST STYLE OF PARASOLS.

The above stock presents the best selection of Fancy Goods ever offered, and the terms are at least 10 per cent. lower than Jobber prices. S. & M. E. TOWLE,
Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

TRUTH COURTS THE LIGHT!—And therefore we solicit the attention of the reader not merely to our statements of the matchless properties of Dr. ROGERS' SYRUP OF LIVERWORT, TAR AND CANCHALAGUA, as a remedy for Consumption, but to the proofs we are prepared to produce. There is no form of Catarrhal or Lung complaint in which its exhibition has not been attended with signal success. A pamphlet filled with attestations from men of profound attainments, as well as with the simple and thankful epistles from those in the humbler walks of life, is the answer to all skepticism on the subject. The original letters are ready to be produced for the satisfaction of the incredulous. One of the proprietors of this Syrup is himself a graduate of the highest medical school in the United States, and the profession, as well as the public, testify to the great usefulness of the preparation For sale by A. L. SCOVILL & CO., at the depôt, No. 316 Broadway, and by all retail druggists. Price, in large bottles, $1, or three bottles for $2 50.

☞ Housekeepers and all others in want of Bedding, Bedsteads, &c., would do well to call at M. WILLARD'S old established Warerooms, No. 150 Chatham-st., corner of Mulberry-st., where may be found the largest assortment of articles in his line ever offered to the public.

☞ CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING.—WM. H. MCDONALD, No. 109 Nassau-st., near Ann-st., New-York—General Newspaper Advertising and Subscription Office for all the *best* Newspapers in the United States and Canada.

☞ It is impossible that any one will harbor any longer the obnoxious vermin and insects that infest their dwellings, restaurants, hotels, ships, farms &c., such as Rats, Mice Cockroaches, Ants, Ground Mice, Moles, Bedbugs, &c., when there is an effectual antic for the extermination of them in the city? Just cast your eyes over the respectable list of persons and places HENRY R. COSTAR, of No. 444 Broadway, refers you to:

Mr. Hedges, Carlton House
L. Delmonico, Delmonico's Hotel.
Clarke & B

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE BANK CHECK FORGERS.—The trials of Captain Roe, Alexander Jaudon, White, and others, who stand indicted upon charges of forging numerous checks on various banks in this city, are to be tried during the present term of the Court of General Sessions. The witnesses residing in Philadelphia have been subpœnaed, and the cases will be called up to-morrow morning.... In the case of Horace B. Pike, charged with forging a $5,000 check on the Bank of America, the bail has been reduced from $6,000 to $2,000, but up to yesterday had not been procured.

FIRES.—On Saturday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, a fire broke out in an old wooden rookery, at No. 102 Pitt-street. It has long been a nuisance to the residents of the Eleventh Ward, and notwithstanding no extra exertion was used to save it from destruction, it would not burn down. The interior was however completely destroyed, and probably the owner will now demolish the frame, and replace it with a more respectable-looking edifice.....At 6 o'clock, yesterday morning, the fourth floor of a large warehouse, at No. 11 Dey-street, was slightly damaged by fire, which was speedily extinguished with a few buckets of water.....The alarm of fire that was rung by the Hall bell at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, for the Eighth District, proved to be false. .....At 3 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in an old wooden building, No. 108 Charles-street—the roof was burned off.

ESCAPE OF CONVICTS FROM THE TRENTON STATE PRISON.—Yesterday morning information was received in this city by telegraph from Trenton, New-Jersey, that two desperate convicts effected their escape from the State Prison in that place, by means of digging out of their cells, between twelve and two o'clock, A. M., Saturday night. Their names are Augustus Winans and Abraham Haycock, *alias* Kay, *alias* Williams; and for their apprehension Mr. Wm. B Vanderveer, keeper of the institution, has offered a reward of $200.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—On Saturday a man named James Hammond fell from the rigging of a pilot-boat, lying at the foot of Roosevelt-street, and struck upon his head with such violence as to occasion immediate death. The body was taken to the station-house

—The brig *John Kendall*, of Rockland, Boyd, from Cardenas, Cuba, for this port with a cargo of sugar and molasses, while lying at anchor near the West Bank on Saturday, was run into by a fore and aft schooner, and sunk in nine fathoms water. The captain and crew were saved.

—The following gentlemen have been elected Wardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church:

WARDENS—Adam Tredwell, Wm B. Dunscomb.
VESTRYMEN—Edward W. Laight, Wm H. Harrison, Robert Hyslop, Thomas L. Clarke, William Moore, Wm. H. Hobart, Henry Youngs, Alexander L. McDonald, Gulian C. Verplanck, Philip Henry, Anthony J. Bleecker, John R. Livingston, George Templeton Strong, Samuel F. Seymour, William H. Falls, Samuel Jones, John A. Dix, Richard H. Ogden, Cyrus Curtis, George P. Cammann

—The sale of real estate for the unpaid taxes of 1849 was commenced at the City Hall on Thursday. The property sold rapidly, there being a large number of bidders in attendance.

—The Buffalo papers advise emigrants not to start on their way West until they are certain that they can get forward. Large numbers are now in Buffalo, awaiting the opening of navigation.

—A machine has been invented for sweeping the streets, which it is said is superior to anything ever before brought out. It sprinkles and sweeps the street at the same time.

—The election of officers of the Industrial Congress for the ensuing year, will take place on Tuesday evening.

—The trial of James Decker, who was indicted for the robbery of gold dust, was concluded on Thursday, in the Court of General Sessions, and resulted in his acquittal. No other business was transacted, and the Court adjourned for the day.

—In the case of Wm. Chase Barney and others, indicted for selling spurious California tickets, all of the witnesses who are under bonds to testify, were allowed $10 each by the Court.

—Not long since a person asked permission of the clerks of Washington Market to try his hand at exterminating the rats in that vicinity. Leave was granted and to work he went. During the night great numbers of dead rats were found by the watchmen, and in the morning the entire market was strewed with the bodies of the varmints. The clerks assure us that several thousand were slain.

—The New-York Horticultural Society will hold its semi-annual Exhibition on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 9th, 10th and 11th June, at the Grand Banquet Saloon, Metropolitan Hall, at the close of which a Floral Fete will be given by Mr. Harding, to the pupils of our Ward and Public Schools.

— The Continental companies of this City will celebrate the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington by a grand Military and Civic Ball. The proceeds of this *soiree* are to be presented to Mr Asa Holden, a soldier of the Revolution, now in the 91st year of age, who is now living in this City in very indigent circumstances.

—Mr. F. S. SCHLESSINGER, who has been very active in obtaining subscriptions for the sufferers by the fire at St. Bartholomew, has chartered the brig *H. P. Cushing* to take out breadstuffs, provisions and such other articles as may be contributed. She will sail, the last of next week, and in the meantime Mr S. will be happy to take charge of any articles the charitable may think proper to contribute.

—The St. Louis papers make some notice of the contents of a box of tea purchased in this city. It was "Inspired"—but the contents when made a note of, were found to be one-third tea, one-sixth Rice Hulls, and the remainder equal portions of clay and paving stones. If this story be true, the Chinese are not so illfitted for amalgamation with the Yankees. This operation beats modern meetings "clean out."

—Felix Edie was found wandering through the streets of the Sixteenth Ward, on Saturday night, laboring under a temporary derangement of mind. Capt. Stevenson had him sent to the Lunatic Asylum.

—Yesterday morning Thomas Hogan, John Williams, and Wm. Johnson, were arrested by officers Collins and Hassen, upon charges of committing thefts in various parts of the First Ward. Justice Osborne committed the trio for trial.

—Martin Flynn was arrested in the Twentieth Ward on Saturday night upon a charge of assaulting his daughter. Justice Bleakely committed him to prison.

—Yesterday morning Mrs. Bagan residing at No. 92 Ridge-street, found a deserted infant lying at the front door of her dwelling, which she took care of and finally transferred to the Alms House family.

—Two men, whose names we could not learn, walked into the North River, on Saturday at the Jersey City Ferry, foot of Cortlandt-street, and would have both lost their lives but for the prompt assistance of several citizens and the Third Ward Policemen.

—The dwelling house of Mr. Horton, at No 41 East Broadway, was burglariously entered about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, and robbed of a large quantity of wearing Apparel, with which the rogues escaped.

— For many weeks past, a gang of river thieves have been driving a stiff trade in the way of stealing goods rom the wharves along South-street, belonging to wholesale dealers, doing business in that vicinity. They generally managed, separately, to procure horses and carts at early hours in the morning, take load after load, and deposit them at various "fence" shops in the upper part of the City. In this manner, the rogues committed the depredations without even the policemen suspecting them, and have accumulated provisions enough to start a store in the trade. Captain Leonard of the Second Ward, aided by officers Shea, Gaffney and Finley succeeded on Saturday in ferretting out some of the thieves concerned in these robberies, and took three of them into custody, named Peter Hollis, (colored,) Benjamin Palmer, (colored,) and Hugh McKeon, who confessed their guilt. The officers then visited the receiving den of Patrick Sexton, No. 111 Orange-street, where they found sixteen barrels of pork and fish, belonging to Messrs. Woodruff and Robinson, and Messrs. Lewis & Brown, of Coenties Slip, which they identified Sexton was arrested and committed to prison, as were also the others.

—Yesterday morning while policeman Colgin was patrolling his beat in the Fourth Ward, he observed a young woman at the end of Dover-street Pier, E. R. busily engaged in divesting herself of her clothing, fo the purpose of putting an end to her earthly existence by drowning. The officer hastened up to her, and just as she was about to jump from the dock he grasped her by the arm. When taken to the station-house, she gave the name of Ann Proctor. She was placed under the kind care of Miss Flora Foster, Matron of the City Prison.

—At 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, Assistant Captain Baldwin, of the Nineteenth Patrol District, headed a force of his men and made a descent upon a notorious "break o' day" house, corner of Fifty fourth-street and Seventh-avenue, where carousals are kept up, day and night, without cessation. The keeper of the nuisance and twelve of the disorderlies, were captured, and the premises closed up.

—On Friday night, officer Keefe, of the Chief's office, arrested a fellow, at the Broadway Theatre, calling himself Harry Ives, who recently committed a robbery at the importing house of Messrs. Carey & Co., in Pearl-street, and subsequently escaped from the Second District Station House, where he was confined on the above charge. The accused was locked up for the night, and on Saturday morning, His Honor, Mayor Kingsland, committed him for trial.

—A serious affray occurred on Saturday in the Fourth Ward, between two men named Augustus Harrold and Henry McGrath, during which, the former was dangerously injured by the blow of a hickory club, and the latter received a wound in his back with a knife. The belligerents were both taken into custody, and sent to the Tombs.

—William Hepburn was detected in the act of breaking into the meat packing establishment of Mr. John C. Remsen, at No. 568 Washington-street.

—The lecture before the Benevolent Order of United Irishmen this evening, will be delivered by MICHAEL DOHENY, Esq.

—In the case of Bennett *vs.* Williamson, the Court of Appeals have decided that where, in an action on a libel, the words used are equivocal, and yet, in one sense, are capable of being understood, in a libellous sense, it is the province of the jury, and not of the court, to pass upon the meaning and intent of the words.

—The adoption of the proposed changes on the Central Roads, and the Hudson River Railroad, has been postponed from the 19th to the 26th inst., when the new system goes into operation; passengers and baggage will be ticketed through to and from this city and the principal places west of Albany.

—According to the decision of the Court of Appeals, there is to be a new trial of the case of Bulkly *vs.* Kettletas, for malicious prosecution. The Appeal Judges decide that in an action for malicious prosecution, it is the province of the court, and not of the jury, to determine whether there was probable cause for the prosecution. The court may submit to the jury to determine what are the facts, but it must instruct the jury whether the facts as found do or do not establish the want of probable cause.

— Burtinett, who was locked up for contempt of Court during the Cuban trial, will in a few days publish a statement respecting his connection with that affair. He promises to make some important disclosures.

—The Court of Appeals have refused to grant a new trial to George W. Niles, who is now in State Prison.

—Over 500 messages were sent over the Bain Telegraph to Boston, on Friday, besides those transmitted for the Press.

—The Whig Young Men's Webster meeting will be held at National Hall, this evening.

—The steamship *Atlantic* sailed for Liverpool on Saturday, with 125 passengers and $1,000 in specie.

THE CALIFORNIA TICKET SWINDLE.—The investigation of the complaints against GEORGE E. HAMILTON was commenced on Saturday before Justice Osborne. An affidavit was made by James H. Green, one of the Clerks employed in Hamilton's office, in substance as follows:

That on the 21st of January, Hamilton empowered Samuel H. Crooks to act as his agent during his absence; and that, in accordance with such authority, Crooks made a contract for the purchase of the steamship *Reindeer*, paying for the same with money belonging to Hamilton. Crooks, and a man named Hall, then commenced selling tickets for the voyage to California; but the contracts were made in the names of the wives of these men. When Hamilton returned, the vessel was assigned to him, he paying $2,000 for the assignment by the advice of S. S. Corwine, Hamilton then took an office over the Ocean Bank, and advertised the said steamer *Reindeer*, in his own name, as agent, to sell as above stated, and sold tickets for passage therein; that, on the first day that said office was opened for the sale of tickets, Thomas S. Wood was introduced by Hamilton, as a clerk, to sell tickets, receive the money, and pay the same daily over to John G. Miller, the reputed agent of Corwine, Brothers & Co. On the day following the return of Hamilton from Panama, he (Hamilton) called and introduced to him Samuel S. Corwine, as one of the firm of Corwine, Brothers & Co., Panama, New Grenada, and stated he was indebted to said firm in the sum of eight thousand dollars; and on subsequent days, deponent and the said Corwine had several conversations in relation to the affairs of Hamilton, he inquiring what Hamilton was worth, &c. During the time the office was opened, tickets for passage by the said steamship *Reindeer*, as advertised, were sold daily by said Wood, and the proceeds, less 5 per cent. commissions, paid over to Miller, generally at the close of each day, or was held by Wood for him until called for. Miller came several times to the office and exercised a kind of supervision, giving directions about posting bills and printing. said Corwine also recommended that circulars containing the rates of passage and time of sailing of said ship, should be sent by mail to the Postmasters in different sections of the United States, at an interview with Corwine, before he left speaking about the steamer, he (Corwine) said to deponent that if Hamilton wanted $10,000 to carry the project out, he would not mind letting him have it; on the day Corwine went away, Corwine and Miller told deponent that Corwine had made a proposition to George (meaning Hamilton) to give him a mortgage on the steamer *Reindeer* for $10,000, the amount George had paid on said ship, and that he had agreed to it; but this project was never carried into effect; after Corwine left, Hamilton executed a transfer of the steamer to Miller, as collateral for monies advanced, and to be advanced, for the completion of the said steamship. On the next day, while going to the Astor House with Miller, he told deponent the transfer of the day previous was wrong, and that he wanted another drawn in his favor, as the agent of Corwine, Brothers & Co. Saw Capt. Loper at the Astor House. Hamilton did not attend. Miller told Loper he had only $1,000, and wanted the time extended, which Loper refused, and said he would advertise the steamer for sale; he then agreed to take $2,500 in cash, and a short draft —deponent thinks for three days—for a like amount, and they left to carry out this agreement. Subsequently, on the same day, Miller presented to Hamilton a transfer of said steamship to Miller, as the agent of Corwine, Brothers & Co., which was signed at that time by Hamilton, and witnessed by deponent. On the following day Wood told deponent that Miller had said to him it was all settled, and to go on and sell passage tickets as usual. On another and subsequent day, said Wood told deponent that Miller had given him instructions not to sell any more tickets until Capt Loper came.

From an examination it appears that in addition to the collateral held by Miller for the $10,000 paid by Hamilton to Loper, said Miller has received as the proceeds of passage tickets, sold and paid over to him by Wood, the sum of $7,026, as appears by the books. On a certain day Miller came to Hamilton's office, and got Mr. Wood to sign six tickets for passage by the steamer *Reindeer*, leaving the name to be filled in by Miller, who gave a receipt for the amount as so much money paid to him, saying he thought he could dispose of them, which amount is included in the above sum.

The following is a copy of a letter produced, which is explained by Mr. Green.

[Letter A]
No 99 FRONT STREET, March 5, 1852

DEAR GEORGE—Upon consultation with Mr. Miller, he thinks it best that his name does not appear upon the bills or tickets of the ship *Reindeer*, as he is largely engaged in other business. He thinks that it might interfere materially with his pursuing his regular business. You had better therefore have the bills and advertisements struck off with your own name appended thereto. Mr. Miller's agent can sign for you, he giving him the authority. Yours truly,
SAMUELS CORWINE.

Address to G E Hamilton, Ocean Bank, or Crooks's hotel, Washington-street.

This letter was written to Mr. Hamilton, before any of the tickets of which complaint has been made, were sold. All the tickets sold in Hamilton's office, and now the subject of complaint before the police authorities, were sold after the date and writing of said letter, and the money, to the amount of between $7,000 and $8,000, received therefor, was paid into the hands of John G Miller, for and on account of Corwine & Co. Miller's agent, alluded to in the letter, is T. S. Wood, who signed and sold all, or nearly all of the tickets, signing both Hamilton's and his own name thereto, and himself paid the money, all of it, to Miller. Both Corwine and Miller, as well as Hamilton, knew and were perfectly cognizant of all the facts, circumstances, matters and things relative to the said steamer *Reindeer*, and with Hamilton's connection with the ship, and to all things and matters constituting the basis upon which said tickets were sold, and also were perfectly familiar with and cognizant of the prospects and probabilities of said steamer going to sea (for California,) before any of those said tickets were sold for and on account of Corwine & Co., in said Hamilton's office, by said T. S. Wood, Mr. Miller's said agent.

This statement is signed and sworn to by James H. Green. There were no charges against him at the police office, though he was a clerk in the ticket office. Yesterday, Justice Stewart received the following additional names of persons who paid over funds to Hamilton & Co.: Stephen Walden paid, 18th March, $25 on account of passage in the *Reindeer*. March 9, Thomas and Peter Welling paid $25 each, on account of passage. March 13, William Connor paid to John Hall, $80, for privilege to go in the capacity of carpenter on said steamer. Thos. Williams paid $225 for second cabin passage. James Carroll paid $200 for a steerage passage. Yet, in addition to these, Counsellor John Anthorn has had several other tickets placed in his hands for civil action. The investigation will be resumed before Justice Osborne at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

THE DROP-GAME AND FREAK OF NATURE.—Yesterday morning, while a merchant from Jamaica, West Indies, named William Cushnie, was leisurely walking up West-street, his attention was suddenly attracted by observing a well stuffed wallet lying at his feet, thrown there by two "droppers," called "Black Joe," and "Frenchy," The verdant stranger made an attempt to get the supposed treasure, but while in the act of stooping down, one of the sharps snatched it from him, and would not give it up, unless remunerated for finding it. It is needless to say the pocket-book contained worthless trash, having the appearance of $5, $10, $20, $50, and $100 bills, the ends of which were exhibited, and infatuated the West Indiaman to such a degree, that he earnestly contended with the "droppers" that the wallet was his property, and persisted in saying he had just lost it. The rogues managed shrewdly to obtain money from their intended victim, but he would not fork over: and during the scene the Police of the Third Ward came up, and Mr. Cushnie exclaimed, "These men have stolen my pocket-book." The parties were all conducted to the Lower Police office, where the matter was explained to Mr. Stewart, the Clerk, by the officers, who also gave an exposition of the game to the Jamaica gentleman, but he would not listen, and desired to make *oath* the wallet was *his*, and would have cheerfully done so if permitted. After being admonished by Mr. Stewart he left the Court-room.

COMMON COUNCIL.—The two Boards will be in session this afternoon, as also the Board of Supervisors.

COURT CALENDAR—*Monday*—U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 23 to 29, 31 to 33.
CIRCUIT COURT.—267, 246, 322, 255, 109, 220, 207, 363 to 376, 313.
SUPERIOR COURT.—221, 226, 73, 81. 208, 250, 272, 34, 4, 16, 21, 27, 32, 181, 150, 50, 51, 114, 115, 92, 118, 153, 169, 187, 229, 259, 264, 276, 278, 280, 281, 282, 284. to 292, 673, 295, 297 to 300.
COMMON PLEAS—*Part* 1.—361, 369, 365, 359 to 377, 381, 383, 387, 391 to 397, 153, 175, 287, 311. *Part* 2. 474, 494 to 512, 516, 518, 520, 524.

WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED.—With a cash capital of from $5,000 to $8,000 in an extensive, well established and lucrative business. Or, if desired, the advertiser would dispose of his interest for a fair consideration. To an energetic person, able to command the above sum, this opening would offer a pleasant, respectable business, with the most flattering prospect of realizing a fortune, almost without limit. Ample assurance of the safety of the investment and all necessary information can be given to an applicant by addressing Q. E. D., *Times* office, with real name, and stating where an interview may be had. a17-2t*

PARTNER WANTED—With from $1,000 to $2,000 to join the advertiser in a profitable business of which he has the entire control. Any gentleman wishing to go into a safe and good business, at small risk, will please address with real name, &c., G. C., at the office of this paper. a16-2tsod*

PARTNER WANTED, with a capital of $10,000, in a manufacturing business, now in operation in this City, which pays large profits. The party may be active or silent —the money is what is wanted. Address BENJAMIN, this Office. a19-1t*

SERVANTS WANTED—Experienced cooks, nurses, laundresses, waitresses and seamstresses. Excellent first-class situations are now ready for experienced servants with good references, at No. 148 Grand-st Also, wanted a man cook, man baker, and steady waiter for a hotel. Also, gardener and wife. a19-3t*

SITUATIONS WANTED—For cooks, general workers, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, chambermaids, waiters, gardeners, farmers, &c., at SELECT PROTESTANT AGENCY, No. 7 Carmine-st., and SOCIETY AGENCY, No. 106 Chambers-st. Only Servants of good character admitted a8-1m*

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—By a great variety of Servants, men, women, boys, and girls, at C. MASON'S offices, No. 559 Broadway, and No. 139 Bowery. Terms—yearly subscription, 50 cents, otherwise 25 cents. N. B—No pains will be spared to render satisfaction. a18-4t*

A BASSO SINGER who has for a number of years sang in an Episcopal Church in upper New-York, having recently removed to Brooklyn, is desirous to make an engagement to sing in a quartette choir, or would take conductorship of a harmonious choir, in Brooklyn, or near the railroad in New-York. References can be given to the best conductors of choirs in the city. Address A. P., box 1,541 New-York Post-office. a14-3teod*

A NEAT FRENCH GIRL WANTED—Who speaks the French language correctly, to take care of children, and do plain sewing, in a private family. Apply at No. 110 West 13th-st., immediately. a17 2t

AGENTS WANTED.—500 Agents—$25 to $50 a week made in selling a new Family Work. Life and Speeches of Kossuth and other fine books. Call or address post-paid, American Family Publication Establishment, No. 128 Nassau-st. New York up stairs. m24-1m*

TO SILVERSMITHS.—Wanted 3 or 4 first-rate Silversmiths; none but good workmen need apply. Inquire of JOHN S. MOORE & SON, No. 85 Leonard-st. a17-3t*

LOST—On the 14th inst., in Grand st., between the Bowery and Mulberry st., a roll of BANK NOTES, to the amount of between $92 and $95. The advertiser does not remember all the Banks, but there were some on Government Stock, Fulton Bank, and on a bank in St Lawrence County. Whoever will return the said money to WILLETS & CO., No 303 Pearl-st., shall be liberally rewarded. a16-6t*

FOUND.—On Friday morning, a LOCKET and CHAIN, which the owner can have on proof of property, by paying the cost of advertising. Apply at No. 40 Wall st., in the basement. a19 2t*

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Rooms to let on 2d and 3d floor of house No 45 Walker-st, suitable for gentlemen and their wives; also, two rooms for single gentlemen. The house has been recently painted, rooms newly furnished, and gas, with other modern improvements, introduced. References required. a16-6t*

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, and several single gentlemen, can obtain neat, commodious, and well furnished rooms, with full board, and use of bathing-room, by applying at No. 86 Warren-st. References exchanged. a7-6teod

BOARDING.—A Professor of the piano-forte, who can give the best of reference as to qualifications and character, is desirous of obtaining board in a family where his instructions would be a compensation. Address PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, at this office a17-3t*

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms suitable for families or single Gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 196 Fulton st., between Orange and Pineapple st's, Brooklyn m26-1m*

BOARDING.—Pleasant apartments for a gentleman and wife, with board, at No. 130 Orchard-st. a17-6t*

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen can obtain board at No. 296 Hudson st. Terms moderate. a14 6t*

ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with a handsome, neatly furnished room, and meals on Sundays, if preferred, in a family where there are no other boarders, within three and five minutes walk of South and Fulton Ferries. Apply at No 12 Columbia, near Joralemon-st, South Brooklyn, or address H N K, Post Office. a19-2t*

FURNISHED ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD.—A respectable single gentleman, desiring quiet and retirement, in a pleasant neighborhood, may find rooms in a house having the modern conveniences, occupied only by a small family, by enquiring at No 231 West-31st st., between 8th and 9th ave. a19 3t*

LARGE AND NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With breakfast if required, to single gentlemen, at No 278 Fourth-avenue a14 6t*

MISCELLANEOUS.

REMOVAL.—J. W HOLBERTON, Importer of FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c., has removed from No. 75½ to No. 42 Maiden lane and invites the attention of his customers, and buyers generally, to an extensive assortment of GERMAN, FRENCH, AND ENGLISH TOYS and FANCY GOODS now opening for the Spring trade. Also, TIN and IRON TOYS, in great variety, of own manufacture. All the new styles of INDIA-RUBBER TOYS, in small or large quantities, at manufacturers' prices. The agency for the sale of EDGE'S PREMIUM FIRE WORKS is held solely by J. W. HOLBERTON. FIRE CRACKERS and CHINA ROCKETS, (of his own manufacture,) TORPEDOES, and other small fire works, constantly on hand. a14-WM&F1m

BAR, DINING, AND OYSTER SALOON—FOR SALE CHEAP, one half of one of the best bar, dining and oyster saloons in the city. Satisfactory reasons for selling out. Price, $275. Inquire at 158 William-st. a19 2t*

ROUTE ON A MORNING PAPER FOR SALE —About 700 subscribers. Address C M., *Daily Times* Office. a19 2t*

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.—Sight and hearing restored. Spectacles and ear-trumpets rendered useless. DR LUTENER, No 80 Prince-street, N Y, has discovered a treatment that will effectually cure every species of obstructed vision or hearing, no matter from what cause or of how long standing, so that the organs be not destroyed can be consulted personally or by letter at his Infirmary, No 80 Prince-street, second house east of Broadway, from 9 till 3 o'clock. All letters must contain the fee of $1 and be prepaid. a15-4t.

PATENT SELF-STOPPING HYDRANTS—BARTHOLOMEW'S patent, made at No 84 Marion-st, has been extensively used more than six years past, and proved the most substantial and durable hydrant in use—are not broken by children or carelessness, cheaply repaired without digging, never left running, will not burst pipe, nor likely to freeze, if properly put in. Also Bronzie Hydrants supply two yards. For sale by the Plumbers generally. Landlords will find these Hydrants the most economical and make the least trouble and expense. a12-1mMW&F*

TO COAL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE UNION.—The undersigned having recently made very important improvements in their scales for the weighing of coal and also having reduced their prices to the lowest point at which good scales can be afforded, are now prepared to supply those engaged in the coal trade, at short notice FAIRBANKS & CO., No 89 Water st., N Y
A new modification of Wheelbarrow Scales also for sale. m18 Th&MtMy1

CHELSEA MILLS.—No 254 West Twenty-seventh-st. Depôt No 10 Beekman-st. The subscribers are now prepared to furnish Graham Flour white and yellow Corn Meal, Hominy, Wheaten Grits, and Farina. Grain and Food of all kinds, ground to order. Orders served in any part of the city, free of charge For sale cheap, a 16-horse Steam Engine and Boiler in complete running order. [a12 1m] MUNSON & WILLIS.

PURE OLD PALM SOAP.—This article is superior for chapped hands, and Bath and Toilet use. It is made from a vegetable Oil, is emollient and healing in its properties. It can be had in packages containing six cakes for trial Also, old fashioned Family Soap which is superior to all the so-called Patent Soaps and Fluids Goods delivered free of charge in New-York and Brooklyn W. HULL'S SON, m18-tf Nos 108, 110 and 112 Cliff-st., North and

GRASS SEED WAREHOUSE.—CLOVERS.—Large and small, Red and White, prime new.
TIMOTHY—reaped and mowed—new crop.
RED TOP, Orchard grass Seeds, &c., &c., constantly bought and sold on commission by HENRY N BEACH, No. 26 Front-st.
FLAXSEED, rough and cleaned, for drugg'sts use and sowing, usually on hand m24-1meod*

SPRING STYLE HATS, of the French Elastic Stiff, manufactured from the finest imported plushes, which for brilliancy of finish and durability will bear the test with any offered with our beautiful patterns of Spring Caps At MONARQUE'S, No. 228 Bowery. a16-1m

JAMES PRENTICE, Mathematical Drawing Instrument Manufacturer, has removed to No. 315 Broadway, corner of the Hospital. A second hand Theodolite and Level for sale. a16-1m*

WRITING PAPERS BY THE CASE ONLY.—The largest and most desirable assortment in the United States, for sale by CYRUS W FIELD & Co., No 11 Cliff-st. m17-2m

OLD COLONY SHOVELS.—Iron, Steel and Cast-Steel Shovels, of every description, for sale by E. & J. BUSSING & CO., No. 32 Cliff st., a3-1m Agents Old Colony Nail Co.

BROOKLYN STEAM SUGAR REFINERY.—Various grades of Coffee Crushed Sugar, also of Sugar-House Syrup, constantly on hand, for sale by the agents, ADAMS & CUSHMAN, No. 75 Front-st. a7-1m

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BAGGING, CANVAS BALE ROPE, CUTTINGS, GRASS and TARRED ROPE, and all other kinds of paper makers' stock, by CYRUS W FIELD & Co., No. 94 Beekman-st. m17-2m

WRITING PAPER.—A large and very desirable assortment, for sale by BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, a2-1m No. 115 Fulton-st.

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER, constantly on hand, and made to order, by BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, a1-1m No. 15 Fulton-st.

OLD COLONY CUT NAILS.—For sale by E. & J. BUSSING & Co., No. 32 Cliff-st., Agents Old Colony Iron Co. a19 1m

CHICORY.—Prime English, warranted pure, constantly for sale in barrels by m23-1m G WALKER, No. 258½ Washington-st.

SHEEP-SKIN MATS, fancy colors, for Sale by EDWARD M. DUNN, m26-1m* No. 41 Dey-st.

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER constantly on hand and made to order by m17-3m CYRUS W FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st.

TWINE, WRAPPING PAPER, BAGGING AND YARD STICKS for sale by EDWARD M. DUNN, No. 41 Dey-st. m26-1m*

COE R. DISOSWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW and COMMISSIONER of DEEDS, 75 Nassau-st., between John and Nassau-sts., N. Y. 025-1f

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

G. P. PUTNAM
PUBLISHES THIS DAY—I. CLARET AND OLIVES, from the Garonne to the Rhone; or Notes Social, Picturesque, and Legendary by the way. By Augus B. Reach, author of "The Story of a Buccaneer," &c., with wood cuts; 25 cents. Being the VIIth Volume of Putnam's Semi-monthly Library.
II. DOWNING'S LANDSCAPE GARDENING AND RURAL ARCHITECTURE, a new edition revised, with numerous Illustrated Designs for Cottage Residences. 8vo., cloth, $3 50.
"There is no work extant which can be compared in ability to Downing's volume on this subject."—*Louisville Journal.*
"The standard work on this subject."—*Silliman's Journal.*
III. KALOOLAH; or, Journeyings to the Djebel Kumri. An Autobiography of Jona. Romer. Edited by W. S Mayo. Fifth edition. 12mo, cloth, $1 25. Also, a cheap edition in 8vo, double columns. Paper covers, 50 cents
"The most singular and captivating romance since 'Robinson Crusoe'"—*Home Journal.*
"By far the most attractive and entertaining book we have ever read since the days we were fascinated by the graceful inventions of the Arabian Nights."—*Democratic Review.*
WORKS BY THE SAME AUTHOR.
THE BERBER, or the Mountaineer of the Atlas. Third edition. 12mo. Cloth, $1 25.
ROMANCE DUST from the Historic Placer. Third edition. 12mo. Cloth, 75 cents. a19-2t

NEW AND BRILLIANT BOOK.
SECOND EDITION.—MEN AND WOMEN OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. By Arsene Houssaye; with beautifully engraved Portraits of Louis XV. and Mdme. de Pompadour. In 2 vols. 12mo., on extra superfine paper, pp. 450 each, cloth. Price $2 50.
"It presents by far the best portrait of the prominent figures of the age to which it refers, that we know of in the English language."—*Evening Post.*
"Two deliciously spicy volumes, that are a perfect *bonne bouche* for an epicure in reading."—*Home Journal.*
"It should be in every library and in the hands of every reader."—*Boston Commonwealth.*
ALSO, JUST PUBLISHED.
I. LYRA AND OTHER POEMS. By Alice Carey. 1 vol. 12mo. Price 75 cents
II. ISA: A PILGRIMAGE. By Caroline Chesebro, author of "Dream Land by Day Light." &c. &c. In 1 vol. 12mo. Price $1.
"The style is vigorous as well as luxuriant, argumentative as well as imaginative, and carries a wild and weird spell to the heart of the reader."—*Home Journal.*
III. TALES AND TRADITIONS OF HUNGARY. By Theresa Pulszky; with a Portrait of the author. In 1 vol. 12mo. Price $1 25.
IV. LECTURES AND MISCELLANIES. By Henry James. In one vol. 12mo. Price $1 25
a17-3t J. S. REDFIELD, Clinton Hall.

THE HOUSEHOLD OF SIR THOMAS MORE, CHARLES SCRIBNER PUBLISHES THIS DAY—THE HOUSEHOLD OF SIR THOMAS MORE.—By Margaretta More. 1 vol 16mo, price 50 cents.
"Clever and agreeable reading. We can give the book unqualified praise for the pleasant and accurate pictures which it affords of the domestic manners of the period; and the characters of some of the personages represented are drawn with distinctness, and with the features of nature."—*London Athenæum.*
"It ends with musical melancholy, a strain of exquisitely simple beauty, returning to the judicial slaying of one of England's worthiest sons. There are some fine portraits ably limned herein There are family pictures so graphically described that they possess the mind forever."—*Church and State Gazette*
Second Edition of HOMŒOPATHY UNMASKED. By Dr. W. Hooker 1 vol., 12mo, with additions.
WILL PUBLISH, TUESDAY, APRIL 20.
BRACE'S HUNGARIAN IN 1851, with an experience of the Austrian Police. By C. L. Brace. 1 vol., with map and tinted Illustrations
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21.
Second Edition of CHEEVER'S HEEL IN A BOTTLE. 1 vol. 12mo.
END OF PRELACY AND ROMANISM of Low Church. Issued by Rev. R. C Shimeall 1 vol., 8vo a17-2t

BIBLE TEMPERANCE.
AGAINST ULTRA TEETOTALISM—Reprobating tippling, drunkenness, all excess and immorality, and coercive total abstinence. By Sheldon Brekingham. Price 25 cents. ANGEL, ANGEL & HEWITT, printers and publishers, No. 1 Spruce-st., New-York To be had of booksellers generally. a16-1weod*

C. MONE'S GREAT NATIONAL WORK ON AMERICAN ENGINEERING—Agents wanted for every city in the Union, excepting New-York, Philadelphia and St Louis, to sell the above splendid work. It is to be published semi-monthly, each part to contain two splendidly-executed plates, size 24 by 36—embracing River-boat Engines, Marine do., Stationary do., and Locomotives Parts 1 and 2 of Division A, containing plates of the machinery of the steamer *Reindeer*, are now ready for delivery—each part —price one dollar. Parties at a distance will receive the work promptly, by forwarding the amount for each part to the publishers, to whom all applications for agencies may be addressed, prepaid. HENRY S. SAMUELS & CO., a16-3teod* No 8 Park-place.

SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS and STATIONERY, at wholesale Country merchants and booksellers are invited to call and examine our very large stock, and prices, before buying elsewhere KIGGINS & KELLOGG, No. 88 John-st. a15-1m*

DRY GOODS.

READY MADE CLOTHING.—FOR CASH OR CREDIT—This department of our business is under the direction and management of WILLIAM GARDNER, who has had long experience, and is practical and tasty in this branch of business. We invite the attention of dealers to the style of the stock particularly. LIGHT PROFITS a the system we have adopted, being convinced that it is the popular one We are prepared to grant liberal terms of credit in this department. We solicit an inspection of the stock from close buyers.
TWEEDY, MOULTON & PLIMPTON,
m22 1m No 47 Broadway.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S INDIA RUBBER GLOVES.—Ladies' Gardening and House Gloves are what every lady needs in gardening, and for protection to the hands while engaged in household affairs They are made of different lengths, to protect the wrists and arms from exposure Gentlemen will find these gloves just what is desired in gardening care of horses, and driving in wet weather Also, Ladies' Bleaching and Gentlemen's Sporting Mitts. These goods, by wearing, render the hands soft, and perfectly white For sale, wholesale and retail, by D. HODGMAN, No 27 Maiden lane. a16-3teod*

55 DEY-STREET.
HASTINGS, LIBBEY & FORBY, having closed, by order of the underwriters, their stock saved from the late fire in Nassau-st., are now offering at their New Warehouse, 55 Dey-st., an entire FRESH STOCK OF DRY GOODS, and invite the attention of City and Country Buyers, particularly to their WOOLEN, HOSIERY, DRESS GOODS, AND LINEN DEPARTMENTS. a17-7t*

SHIRTS, SHIRTS.—2,000 doz white shirts, assorted qualities; 2 000 doz. fancy do. do., 2 000 doz. hickory, Hamilton check, and flannel shirts, also, a large assortment of drawers—at very low prices.
BANFORD & BROTHER, No. 29 Park Row, a16-2w opposite the Astor House.

G. & R. BODDY, No. 64 Catharine st.—English, German and Domestic Hosiery of all sizes, with a large assortment of fine Gauze Merino Undershirts and Drawers for Ladies' and Gentlemens' summer wear, a general assortment of Fancy articles, Black Trimmings, Laces, Gimp, Silk Fringes, Worsted and fancy Gilt Buttons, in great variety The attention of the Ladies of New-York and its vicinity is particularly called to this notice as they will find as large an assortment of fancy goods at this old establishment as can be found in the City. Don't forget the number a19 6t

NEW-YORK FASHIONABLE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, FOR CASH—ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No 441 Broadway, New-York (between Howard and Grand-sts.) Gent's fashionable CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS Also BOYS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, of the best description One price—no deviation
W D ABBATT. [a19 1m] ALFRED MUNROE

TO BUYERS OF FANCY GOODS.—COMBS BUTTONS THREADS, &c., &c.—Large sales and small profits being the order of the day, we would invite the attention of the trade to a complete assortment of the above Goods, which will be sold at the lowest figures, to cash and short time buyers.
GODDARD & BOGARDUS,
a14-6t* No 29 Nassau-st., opposite Post-Office

SCHOOLS.

PERT

New-York Daily Times.

New-York Legislature—Final Adjournment.

The Legislature finally adjourned on Saturday, having consumed the whole of the preceding day and night in the consideration of the Annual Appropriation and Supply bills. The latter produced a scene of confusion and disagreement between the two Houses, and was nearly defeated. The Senate passed the bill, but the Assembly returned it with amendments. At midnight on Friday, the Senate, having acted upon the amendments of the Assembly, returned the bill to that body. A Committee of Conference was then appointed, which remained in discussion until 3 A. M., on Saturday, when a proposition was offered by the House Committee upon which the Senators would take no action without the consent of their body. This proposal was to pay for the Constitutional Debates; pay the New-York Volunteer claim; pay the Revised Statutes appropriation,—reducing the amount, however; strike out the Dundee Salt provision; and several other amendments.

The Senate still disagreeing, and the Lower House insisting, a game of battledore was played for hours with remarkable zeal. Mr. CORNELL finally moved, in the Senate, and it was agreed to, that the amendments made by that body, be receded from, with the exception of the one relating to books for the individual use of members. In this shape, the much-debated Supply Bill was again returned to the Assembly. In the course of half an hour, the Assembly transmitted the bill for the last time, with a message that they had receded from their ground, had concurred in the Senate amendments, and PASSED the bill. It was then transmitted to the Governor.

In his parting speech, at the adjournment of the Senate, Lieutenant-Governor CHURCH remarked as follows:

The responsibilities and embarrassments, always incident to the duties of a presiding officer, have, in some degree, been increased at this session, by the peculiar position of the Senate upon political questions; and while occasional excitement has been produced, and temporary feeling engendered by the debates growing out of this state of things, it is gratifying to remember the uniform courtesy and kindness which has been extended to me by Senators, and assistance which they have at all times extended.

Speaker HEARTT said to the Assembly:

It is said that "ignorance is bliss," and such it was to me in this case; for had I, when I appointed the Committees, possessed the knowledge and entertained the estimate I now do of the members of this House, the formation of those deemed of a comparatively minor importance would have been a task of much greater embarrassment than it was. Yet under very adverse circumstances, seldom have the proceedings of a legislative day terminated without some generous evidence from the members of this House, that I did not in vain invoke your forbearance and aid; for which, and the personal kindness and courtesy received from you, I tender you my grateful thanks.

We append a list of the Acts of the session, relating to the City of New-York and vicinity, in continuation of those previously published:

TITLES OF ACTS.

278. Authorizing the Board of Supervisors of the County of Kings to create a loan for the extension of Hospital accommodations, in connection with Almshouse in said County.

279. To amend an act entitled "An act in relation to the Common Schools in the City of Williamsburg," passed April 14, 1852.

282. Defining the exemptions from taxation on public buildings in the City of New-York.

285. To establish a permanent exterior street along the shore of the Harlem River, from the East River or Sound to the North River.

287. To close part of Bedford road, and to extend adjoining streets in the City of Brooklyn, and to alter the Commissioner's map.

289 For the appointment of an additional number of Coroners in the City and County of New-York.

293. In relation to streets and parks in the City of Brooklyn.

294. Relative to making return of Assessment roll in the County of Kings.

296. Authorizing a permanent plan to be made for the locating of streets, roads and avenues in the town of Bushwick, in the County of Kings.

301. For the relief of the United German Evangelical Southern Church in the City of New-York.

310. To amend an act entitled "An act relative to Columbia College, in the City of New-York," passed March 23, 1810.

312. To incorporate the Staten Island Savings Bank.

313 To amend the charter of the Rensselaer Insurance Company.

314. An act in relation to the Courts in Kings County.

319. To amend an act entitled an act to incorporate a fire company in the town of Flatbush, in the County of Kings.

324. In relation to taking testimony conditionally, to be read on the trials of actions pending in the Justices' Courts in the City of New-York, and to amend an act in relation to Justices' and Police Courts in the City of New-York, passed March 30, 1848, and as the same has been amended.

325. To incorporate the Williamsburg Water Works Company.

328. To incorporate the Roslyn Landing Association.

329. To incorporate the New-York Art Hall Association.

332. To provide for a speedy investigation into the origin of fires in the City of New-York.

333. To continue in force an act entitled "An act to incorporate the New-York Institution for the Blind," passed April 21, 1831, and to extend the benefits of said Institution.

334. To incorporate the Panama Water Stock Company.

336. To incorporate the Aspinwall Water Works Company.

337. To amend an act entitled "An act to revise and amend the several acts relating to the city of Brooklyn," passed April 4, 1850.

345. For the relief of the Cordwainers' Benefit Society of the City of New-York.

355. To amend the act to establish fire limits, and for the more effectual prevention of fires in the city of Brooklyn, passed March 4, 1852.

371. To incorporate the Mariners' Savings Institution in the City of New-York.

374. In relation to the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District.

375. To authorize any town in the county of Cayuga to borrow money for aiding the construction of a railroad or railroads from Lake Ontario to the New-York and Erie or Cayuga and Susquehanna.

382 To authorize the construction of draw-bridges over navigable streams between the village of New-Rochelle and the city of New-York.

389 To change the title of the Presbyterian church in Duane-street.

395. To effectuate the will of John Moran, late of the city of New-York, deceased.

396. To provide for assessing the expense of establishing grade lines in the Seventh, Eighth and Tenth Wards of the city of Brooklyn.

397. To authorize the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New-York to issue assessment bonds.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....APRIL 17.

$1,000	U. S 6s, 67	110½	50	Portsmouth Dry Dock	75
1,000	Ohio 6s, '60	109	425	do	74
5,000	Erie 1st Mtge Bds	115	500	do	b30 75
10,000	Erie 2d do	s3 104½	300	do	b60 75
5,000	Ohio Life Ins Co Scrip	60	100	Nicaragua Transit Co	17
7,000	Erie Convt Bds, '71	95½	100	do	b30 44
3,000	do	95½	100	do	42½
1,000	do	95½	150	Erie Railroad	89
10,000	do '62	b60 99½	100	do	s90 88½
5,000	Harlem Ex Cfs	b60 81	400	do	89½
1,000	do	89½	50	do	b60 89½
25	State Bank	109½	100	do	b30 89½
94	Metropolitan Bank	107	50	do	89
5	Bank North America	107½	25	do	b10 89
5	do	107½	200	do	89½
60	North River Bank	112	150	do	b60 89½
40	do	112½	225	Harlem Railroad	13
25	Morris Canal	59½	200	do	b60 13
50	do	b10 19½	200	do	74½
50	do	b3 19½	200	do	74½
100	do	s60 19½	550	do	74½
25	Canton Company	s10 81½	700	do	b10 74½
50	do	b60 81½	200	do	s3 74½
50	do	b60 81½	1,200	do	s60 74½
150	do	s60 81½	50	Rock & Syr R R	116
100	do	s10 81½	50	Stonington Railroad	56½
50	do	79½	200	Nor. & Wor R R	b30 58
200	do	80	25	do	s3 57½
75	do	s10 80	275	do	s3 57½
100	New-Jersey Zinc	b30 14½	25	do	b60 58
200	do	b20 14½	100	do	57½
100	do	b30 14½	50	do	b30 57½
50	do	s10 14	250	Reading Railroad	s30 73½
150	do	14	600	do	b3 74½
100	do	14½	50	do	s3 74½
150	do	b30 14½	100	do	s90 73½
25	Mad & Ind R R	100½	100	do	s60 73½
24	Hudson River R R	61½	5	N. Y. & N. Hav. R R	111½
50	do	b60 65	31	do	111
50	do	b30 65			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Hudson 2d Mtge	97½	25	N. Y. & N. H. R. R.	112
2,000	Mich S. R. R Bds.	100	140	Reading Railroad	s3 75
45	Manhattan Ins. Co	108	200	do	s10 75
50	Canton Company	b10 s0½	1,300	do	s3 75½
350	do	b10 80½	100	do	s10 75½
200	do	b10 80½	50	Erie Railroad	89½
250	Nicaragua Co	b15 43	350	do	89
125	Nor. & Wor R. R	s30 58	100	do	s30 89
200	do	s30 58	100	do	s60 88½
100	do	b60 58½	100	do	b20 89½
300	do	b60 58½	100	do	89
50	do	s10 58½	50	do	b60 89½
100	do	b10 58	200	do	b10 89½
400	Harlem Railroad	s60 74½	30	Mich. Southern R. R.	114½
100	do	s3 74½			

SATURDAY, April 17—6 P. M.

There was quite a heavy movement in the Share market to-day. In the forenoon the Bear interest were enabled to take in their short contracts in Harlem, Canton and Norwich to advantage. Some of the weaker Bulls have been overloading themselves with the first two, and in default of further margins, their brokers sold them out. Harlem fell to 74½, a decline of 2½ ₩ cent. from the highest point, and Canton to 79½, a decline of nearly 3 ₩ cent. Norwich also sold down for cash, but there were good and large buyers on contract, and the shares subsequently rallied. The fall in Canton also brought in new purchasers, who speak confidently of another upward turn, while Harlem continued weak through the day. Erie was the object of further contest between Bull and Bear, very little advantage resulting at the close to either party. Two of the small stocks, New-Jersey and Portsmouth were largely dealt in, and prices went up a fraction. In Reading, the transactions of the day were full 8,000 shares in and out of the Board, closing at an improvement of 1½ ₩ cent. Orders to buy were also sent to Philadelphia, and the transactions in the two markets were to the extent of 13,000 shares, of which one-half was taken by a single house. All fear of any serious competition in the rates of toll among the Coal carriers seem to be at an end, and as the supply of the year is reckoned at over five millions tons, and the capacity in point of present equipments of the Canals is limited, the Railroad company is now pretty sure of more than its estimated tonnage.

In Bonds the business was not large. Whatever orders came out by the steamer were temporarily withheld. Messrs. Baring advise that the supply of State stocks on the London market was limited, and a further rise had taken place in Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Canada. The fall of Exchange as well as the recent rise in stocks, interferes with the execution of orders limited in price, but some of our own large brokers, having correspondents in London, are taking hold of Pennsylvanias, Virginias, Chicago City sixes, and the best Railroads, in anticipation of further improvement. They are readily hypothecated here at 5 ₩ cent., and in London at 4 ₩ cent or less. The Pennsylvania sixes, of '79, brought 108 in Philadelphia to-day, and $20,000 fives were taken at 93½. $25,000 Reading sixes were also bought up, and $40,000 Navigation sixes at prices equal to 51, interest on. Here the Harlem Extensions brought 80½, and the Erie Convertibles, old, 95½.

In Bank and investment Railroad shares the business was light, and prices a shade weaker, except for Rochester, which closed 116½ bid.

The offerings of money to-day were again excessive, notwithstanding the activity in Stocks. The demand rate was not above 5 per cent. Take it altogether, the supply, to appearances, was freer than at any previous time this spring. The Sub-Treasury specie balance is $3,473,000, and the gold in bank is probably $11,500,000, say together fifteen millions dollars. This is generally regarded by bank men and their speculative customers, as very satisfactory for New-York.

Exchange was not dealt in to any extent, as the *Atlantic* sailed early, and the *America's* mail occupied the attention of importers.

SUNDAY NIGHT, April 18.

The market news by the *Arctic* is not very decided in prices, but the general tenor of the Cotton circulars goes to show that the trade and speculators are not particularly alarmed at the increased crop figures from this side. Prices are better supported than the American trade expected, under the circumstances, and are especially stubborn for the better descriptions. Both our own and the New-Orleans markets stiffened on the *America's* accounts, and the probability is the remainder of the crop will go off without any serious decline. The consumption is now so enormous in Great Britain that a certain amount of speculation will obtain in Liverpool after the present supplies go forward on the possibility of accidents to the next growth.

The Money market in London is without change. Consols keep steady. The latest quotation, 98¼. The Bank of England returns approximate one hundred millions dollars in coin, say £19,815,000, and after the report was published a single West India mail steamer carried in $1,350,000, of which upwards of a million was in silver. Besides this, the latest accounts from Australia raise the estimate of product of gold in that country from five to fifteen millions a year. The Railway traffic had increased for the season $75 the mile, equal to half a million on all the lines for three months. Col. Fremont was in London arranging his California titles and mining projects, and much confidence is expressed in his prompt and straightforward action. He was moving under the advice of Mr. Abbot Lawrence and Messrs. Baring.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, Friday, April 16

COTTON—The sales of the week have been 51,600 bales. Increase over last year of receipts at all the Southern ports, 149,000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, April 17.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 5,000 bales, at steady prices since the receipt of the *America's* advices. Strict Middling, 7½. MESS PORK, $17 12½. No general news.

NORFOLK, Friday, April 16

Markets dull. YELLOW CORN, 57 @ 58c; mixed do 55@56c. COTTON, 7½c. STAVES, unchanged. TAR, $1 37½@$1 50.

Wright, Gandy & Co.'s Circular

Per steamer Arctic.] LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, April 6, 1852.

COTTON.—The dullness prevailing in our market at the close of last week, has rather increased than otherwise since the sailing of the *America*, on Saturday, and although the quantity that has changed hands during the week is large, (nearly the selection is still limited, and offers no inducement to the extension of business by the trade, nor do we look for much change until after the Easter holidays next week, by which time there will doubtless be more choice of sho w, and the effect of later advices from your side will better test prices. The *Asia's* accounts, to hand this morning, have not produced any material change in the tone, but there has been no eagerness manifest on the part of holders to realize during the past few days, and the increased receipts and exports are not calculated to inspire greater confidence. Prices are irregular.

The sales of Saturday were 4,000 bales—3,500 American, at about the rates current on and after Monday, 4,000 bales—1,500 American and 500 for speculation and export, on Tuesday, 4,000 bales—2,130 American, and 1,000 for speculation and export. The import for same time is about 12,255 bales, principally American.

PRICES TO-DAY.

New-Orleans Fair,	4¾	Middling	4¼	Ordinary	3½@4d.
Mobile	4¾	do	4d	do	3½@4d.
Atlantic	4¾	do	4d	do	3½@4d.

In Manchester, trade continues very languid; both spinners and manufacturers are open to contracts on easier terms, but the business doing is very limited and the *Asia's* advices have tended further to depress prices of goods and yarns.

In the GRAIN trade, large arrivals, and expected heavy supplies have made buyers cautious, and at to day's market although there was a good attendance, both Wheat and Flour was in moderate request only, with not change in value from last Friday's quotations. INDIAN CORN—Yellow and more free at 29s@29s 6d per quarter. White, being pressed, was sold at 30 quarter lower.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, April 17—5 P. M.

ASHES—Appear more active, and a better enquiry for the moment, the sales sum up to 120 bbls. Pots, at $5 a $5 6½, and Pearls at $6 2½@$6 3¾ ₩ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is doing better though the light amount offering, which is held for higher figures checks operations, and we have but to note sales of 1,000 bales at yesterday's rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western brands are more active, and a shade firmer—yet quotations are very irregular. The Eastern and local demand exceeds the supply of fair qualities, and there is a better export inquiry for the lower grades at current figures. The letters per *Arctic* are more encouraging than her published advices, which, with the decrease in the receipts, tends to strengthen holders' offers. The business sum up sales to 5,500 bbls. Sour, at $4 75; Superfine, No 2 at $5 @$5 87½; ordinary to straight State and good common Orleans, at $4 12½@$5 25; choice State, favorite Ohio and mixed Western at $5 25@$5 44; fair to fancy Indiana and Michigan at $4 43¾@$4 87½, the latter rate for a superior kind; fancy brands, at $5 @$5 12½; Extra State, $5 18¾@$5 31¼; Extra Ohio, Michigan and Genesee, at $5 25@$5 37½, and extra Genesee, at $5 43¾@$5 87½. Canadian is without any further change—100 bbls. have been sold, at $4 12½@$4 18¾, in bond. Southern is buoyant and in form with a demand and active inquiry. The sales comprise 1,500 bbls. mixed to favorite ordinary, at $4 18¾@$4 37½. Fine Flour is more in request, and sales of 150 bbls. at $4 43¾@$4 62½. Corn Meal is very scarce and wanted. In the trade, 500 bbls. changed hands since our last, at $3 31½ for Jersey, and $3 50@$4 25 ₩ Brandywine.

GRAIN—Wheat comes in more quickly, and is tending to decline. The exports demand is very moderate, and their purchases are limited to 2,500 bush. Southern White brought $1. Rye is extremely dull—only 1,000 bush. having realized 75c. Barley is freely offered from the wharf at 70@73c; within which range 2,300 bush two-rowed found buyers. Oats are steady but quiet, at 37c for Western, and 39@40c for Northern—remarkably firm, influenced by ample receipts and adequate sales. There have been 14,500 bush disposed of to-day, at 65@66c for inferior to fair White Southern; 66c for mixed do, and 68@69c for Yellow do.

PROVISIONS—Pork is apparently less buoyant on account of the high prices asked—some 450 bbls were purchased at $17@$17 12½ for new Prime, and $19 12½@$19 25 for new Mess. Pickled Meats are precisely as last stated—scarce and wanted at 8½@9c for extra shoulders at 9¼@10c for ham. Lard is in very brisk demand at full rates, the sales including 800 bbls. Prime at 9¼@10c ₩ lb. Beef also meets with a ready market at prim e prices. 650 bbls. were sold during the day at $6 @$7 25 for Prime and $10@$13 for Mess—some 100 bbls. remain unsold. Prime Mess Pork, and Beef Hams $15 50@$16 ₩ 220 lbs. Butter is taken as wanted by the trade at 24@27c for fresh State and 27@31c. for Orange County. Cheese is in demand at 6½@8c ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Is pretty firm and in moderate request for consumption, with sales of 230 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 22½@23c. cash, ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were light, and rates without material change. To Liverpool, Cotton was 7-32d., and Flour is 3d asked. 500 bbls Resin were engaged at 1s., and 55 tons Wood at 15s. To London, 500 bbls Oil Cake were taken at 1s 9d. To Havre, a fair business was doing, at 1c. Cotton, $6 for Pots and $8 for Ric e and Bark. Rates to California continued dull at 40@60c. ₩ foot.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Saturday—First Board*—$1 000 Schuylkill Nav. 6s, '68 int. off, b5 48½; 5,000 do, 48¾, 4,000 do, 48¾; 14 800 do, 48¾; 3,800 do, 49; 1,000 do, int., on, b5wn. 5; 3 000 do, s5, 51; 2,000 do, 51; $262 Lehigh Interest 91½; $2,000 Pennsylvania 6, '79, 108; $5,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 93½; 11,000 do, 3d 93½; 2,000 do, 3d, 94; 1,999 do, b5, 93¾; 4,000 Wilmington R. R. 6s, 91; 1,000 do, 93¼; $2,000 Reading Mortgage 6s, 85½; $11,000 Reading 6s, '70, b5, 79½; 1,000, do. 4d 79¾; 1,000 do, 2d, 79¾; $200 Chesapeake and Delaware Canal 6s, '56 96½; $700 Lehigh 6s, 82½; 50 shs Reading Railroad, b5, 37½; 10 do, 37¾; 100 do, 37½; 100 do, cash 37½; 100 do, cash, 37½; 200 Long Island Railroad, s5, 11 50 do, b5, 11; 150 do 11; 50 do, cash, 11; 26 Southwark Railroad, 25; 50 do, cash, 26; Left on the Bar brig W H Stewart, from Baltimore for Indianapolis.

Brig Eagle, Allen, Attakapas 22 ds., sugar and molasses to Peck & Lyman.

Schr Sarah E. Parker, Beattie, Baltimore 4 ds., corn to order

Schr Mary Jane, Bentley, Georgetown 4 ds., mdse. to Sturges, Clearman & Co

Schr. State man, Cathill, Georgetown 4 ds., mdse. to Sturges, Clearman & Co

Schr. Gallego, Nelson, Richmond 4 ds., mdse. to C. H. Pierson

Schr Helene, Griffin, Charleston 6 ds., cotton and rice to N L. Mc reary & Co

Schr. Flying Cloud, Wales, Norfolk 2 ds, corn to W. L. Boyd

Schr. Altora, Barker, Brandywine 2 ds., flour and corn Allen & Parson

Schr Luther S Chase, Chase, Plymouth, Mass., 3 days, fish to master.

Schr Washington, Higgins, Pantico, N.C., 6 ds shingles.

Schr J. Taylor, Harper, Wilmington, N C., 5 ds., naval store to B Blossom & Sons

Schr. R L Myers Weeks, Newbern, N.C., 5 ds., naval stores to B Blossom & Sons.

Schr. Daniel J. Burch, Chincoteague 3 ds., corn to B. N. Fox

Schr Rachel, Fisher, Chincoteague 3 ds., corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Mail, Cropper, Chincoteague 3 ds., corn to B. N. Fox

Schr S. A. Appleton, Nickerson, Boston 2 ds., mdse. to E. H Herrick.

Schr Cornelia, Falklan, Boston 2 ds., mdse. to Dayton & Sprague

Schr Isabella, Arbecam, Boston 2 ds , mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Com. Kearney, Lovell, Boston 2 ds., mdse. to S. W. Lewis

Schr. Alfred Adams, Eldridge, St Jago de Cuba, April 1. Sugar and Coffee to Robert a Williams, 60,000 oranges to master

Schr. W. R. Genn, Nye, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. Caledonia, ——, Orland 8 ds., spars.

Schr. Rebecca, Bess, Philadelphia, coal.

Schr. Mexico, Ireland, Philadelphia, coal.

Schr. Wm. Caliper, Ferguson, Philadelphia for Hartford.

Schr. Denmark, Phillips, Philadelphia for Hartford.

Schr. Abd el Kader, Osborne, Virginia, wood.

Schr Pavillion, Lancaster, Virginia, wood.

Schr. Henry Hopkins, Purdy, Virginia, wood.

Schr. Pauline, Parker, Virginia, wood.

Schr. B. N. Fox, Parker, Virginia, wood.

Schr. Mary Jane Longstreet, Virginia, wood.

Schr. Jas. Cunningham, Dougherty, Virginia, wood.

Schr. Zephyr, Crockett, Rockland 3 ds , lime.

WIND—Sunrise, E.N.E.; meridian,

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Sailed.

Steamship Atlantic, West, for Liverpool; Alabama, Ludlow, for Savannah; Marion, Berry, Charleston; Roanoke, Parrish, Norfolk and Richmond; ships Henry Clay, Hill, Liverpool; Helena, (Bremen) Volckman, for Bremen; ship Robert Harding, ——, Hudson White, New-Orleans; Admiral, Bliffen, Havre; barks Henry Warren, Raidon, Havana; Pathfinder, (new) Hill, San Francisco; ship Columbia, Bryer, for Liverpool; brig Ariel, Brown, Portland.

Spoken, &c.

April 13, in the Gulf, brig Martha Bogers, (of Belfast,) from Cardenas for New-York.

April 4, lat. 24 13, lon. ——, brig Russian, from Boston for San Juan Nicaragua, with pass, all well.

No date, lat 38 40, lon 62, ship Isaac Wright, hence for Liverpool, 6 da out.

April 1, lat. 49 30, lon 13, exchd. signals with ship Caroline, Tucker, steering E.

Feb. 18, off Cape Good Hope, ship Witch of the Wave, 42 days from Canton for London.

March 29, lat 21 22 N, lon. 59 55 W., Fr. bark Cunningham, 40 days from Bordeaux for New-York.

April 5, lat. 32 01 N., lon. 69 19, exchanged signals with herm. brig Sea Witch, of Orland, steering S E.

Jan. 13, in the Straits of Sunda, bark Bungalore, (Br.) fm. Shanghai for London.

Feb 1, lat 22 41 S., lon 71 31 E, bark Dominica, (Br.) fm. Shanghai for London.

Feb. 5, lat 26 05 S, lon. 57 49 E., ship Newton, 42 ds. fm. Calcutta for Boston.

March 6, lat 18 55 S., lon. 10 45 W., ship Uriel, of Boston, from Calcutta for Boston

March 27 lat. 16 43, lon. 59 30 W., Danish brig Rose, of Aarboorg from Copenhagen for Havana.

March 20, lat 19 21, lon 63 30, brig Era, hence for Mayaguez, P R., 15 ds out.

April 15, lat. 30 20, lon 72, bark Roanoke, from Philadelphia for Rio Janeiro.

April 8, off Cape Clear, passed ship Lady Franklin, from Liverpool for New-York.

April 10, lat 50 37, lon. 24, passed steamship Niagara, fm. Boston for Liverpool.

April 13, lat 39 lon. 74 Br. brig London, from Coast of Africa from New-York.

April 5, lat 32 lon. 74, brig Alvino, from Porto Rico for Norfolk

April 14, lat. 39, lon 72 4r, brig Gipsie, of Bridgeport, fm. Porto Rico for Bridgeport.

Feb. 9, lat 34 57, lon. 34 34 W, ship Colchis, 46 days from Callao for Boston.

Feb 24, lat. 18 44 S., lon 30 30 W. bark Merlin, of Boston, 41 ds. out, bd. to Canton, all well.

April 2, lat 23 48, lon. 83 34, ship Norfolk of Boston, from New-Orleans for Boston

April 8, lat 33 59, lon. 74 32, exchanged signals with a ship steering N., showing a black ball with a pennant at her peak

April 8, lat 30 20, lon. 72 10, exchanged signals with brig Mary H Chappell, stg. N N W.

April 9, lat 27 32, lon 79 20, bark Florence.

March 28, brig Hanover from St Jago de Cuba, bd. in.

By Telegraph.

NORFOLK, April 10—Arr. Br. bark Ann Hampton, from Calino, bark William Chase, New-Orleans; schrs. Oscar Jones, New-Bedford; Watchman, Attakapas.

Foreign Ports.

At Matanzas April 4, bark Sierra Nevada, wtg. freight; and others not recollected.

At Havana April 10, bark Isla de Cuba for New-York next day; brig Fambrote sld. the day previous for New-York, and others before reported.

At Buenos Ayres, Feb. 22d—Barks Miguelon, Hughes, fm New York Feb. 28th; Delegate, Marshall, do 26th; Edward Hoppinsch, Bolton, Salem, 1dg; Ariadne, Perkins, Boston, about 10 ds; Wyleonet, Carter, disg; Oceanus, Bowers fm Boston, 1dg; brigs Sutton, Mitchell, disg; Palos, Hatch, fm. Boston, arr. Feb. 14th and sld 20th to Montevideo

At Montevideo, Feb 20th—Ship Arvum, Rankins, disg; bark Gatiff, Bailey, 1dg; brig Tuscany, Magador

At Guayama, P. R., March 31, bark Rhoderic Dhu, for New-York, 13 ds; brigs Tribune, Killman, do, 1dg; Nancy Ann, Jacobs do, 13 ds; Adele, ——, for Philadelphia, 1dg; Ira, ——, disg; J. Hinkley, Johnson, ——, disg, schrs. Palos, Bartlett, New-York, 1dg; Sussex, ——, disg.

At Porto Cabello, March 29, brig Mary Ann, of and for Baltimore in 4 ds, the only Am vessel. The ship Thomas Hallett, fm Philadelphia, arrived at Laguayra March 26.

At Cardenas, March 30, brig Whittaker, of Goldsboro, dis, fm Charleston, and schr. Triton, (Br.) of Argyle, for New-York

At Cardenas, April 8, ships Cheshire, Rich, wtg; Ossipee, do; Columbia, Park, do, brig Lizzie Loud, loading box sugar for Boston; bark Templeton, just arr. with coal; brig Lucy Ellen, hence, just arr

At Cardenas, April 9, bark Evelyn, Hitchman, wtg; brigs Isola, Park, do; California, Hitchman, do, Sarah, Griffin, do, Forest State, Stowers, do, W McGilvery, Hitchman, do, W H. Spear, Black, ldg. for Portland, Me., Lazzo, Nichols, for New York next day; Grand Turk, do. do., Nitherby, Rendell, wtg; and others

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE ON SAN FRANCISCO—Sight Bills for sale by COOKE BROTHERS & CO., San Francisco, in sums to suit. For sale by

a17-1m* AMOS R ENO, No. 74 Broadway.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF COVINGTON, KY. [L.S.]—GUARANTEED BY THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The above-named bonds are in sums of $1,000 each, and bear interest at six per cent. per annum. The principal and interest coupons are payable in the city of New York—the former in 1851. The bonds were issued in conformity with the special act of the Legislature.—ratified by an almost unanimous vote of the citizens. They are guaranteed by the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company, which traverses five of the richest counties in Kentucky. It is 86 miles in length, and will cost about $2,000,000. Printed exhibits, &c., can be obtained on application to the undersigned, by whom the bonds are offered for sale

CAMMANN, WHITEHOUSE & CO.,
a14-6t No. 56 Wall-st.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN AND CO., BANKERS, New-York, issue Foreign Circular Letters of Credit on the following

CITIES:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Madrid,	Rotterdam,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Malta,	Rio de Janeiro,
Athens,	Dusseldorf,	Marseilles,	St. Petersburg,
Berlin,	Florence,	Milan,	Strasburg,
Baden-Baden,	Francfort,	Moscow,	Siena,
Berne	Genoa,	Munich,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Geneva,	Messina,	Seville,
Bonn,	Gibraltar,	Mulhouse,	Turin,
Bremen,	Hamburg,	Naples,	Toulon,
Brussels,	Hague,	Nice,	Trieste,
Bagni de Lucca,	Havre,	Oporto,	Venice,
Basle,	London,	Odessa,	Vevay,
Cairo,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Vienna,
Coblentz,	Leipsic,	Pau,	Wiesbaden,
Cologne,	Lyons,	Pisa,	Warsaw.
Cadiz,	Leghorn,	Rome,	

Also, Letters of Credit, payable in all the principal cities of the United States, Canada, West Indies, &c m26-tf

OFFICE ROCHESTER AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Co., } CANANDAIGUA, March 22, 1852.

FOURTH INSTALMENT.—NOTICE is hereby given call of Ten Dollars on each share of the unpaid stock of this Company has been made by Resolution of the Board of Directors, payable on the 20th day of April next. Payments may be made to the credit of CHARLES SEYMOUR, Treasurer, at the offices of Messrs DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., New-York; Messrs. J. E. THAYER & BROTHER, Boston; Bank of Syracuse; Bank of Auburn; the Rochester City Bank, or at this office. Certificates of Deposits in the above named offices, to be forwarded to this office [m25-tA20] CHAS. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE HAMILTON MINING AND MANUFACTURING Co., } NEW-YORK, April 7, 1852.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HAMILTON MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY are hereby notified that the Annual Election for Trustees of said Company will be held at No. 1,088 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, the 19th day of April, 1852, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M. By order of

B W VAN VOORHIS, Treasurer. a9 t20* HENRY SHAW, President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY } NEW-YORK, April 12, 1852.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of five per cent on the capital stock of the Company, for the six months ending 1st February inst. payable to the Stockholders on and after Saturday, 1st May next. The transfer book will be closed from the 26th inst until that date. By order,

a13-1w C. L EVERITT, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Feb 12, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the "HENRY KEEP'S BANK," of Watertown, Jefferson county, (an Individual Bank) must be presented at the office of the superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the same will be returned to the owner of said bank. [o13-104tlawM] D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW YORK, } ALBANY, April 12, 1852—The PHŒNIX BANK, of Bainbridge, has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of CHARLES H. FORD, of the City of New-York as Agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of WASHBURN & CO., of Albany, as such agents, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851

a14-6t DANIEL B ST JOHN, Superintendent.

D. GRIFFIN & CO.'S PATENT FUEL SAVING IMPROVEMENT, for setting boilers and hot-air furnaces, for drying wool, cloths, prints, white lead, &c., &c., with hot wind, are now coming into very general use throughout the country, after a trial of about three years

They have lately adapted this great improvement for saving flues, tunnels, tunnel heads, shifters, arches, and roofs of every description, which will reduce the amount of fuel over one-half from any other plan now in use, besides a great saving in time It is also entirely safe from fire.

There are hundreds of these boilers now in operation, and several hot-wind furnaces have lately been put up, all of which can be seen if desired.

All who wish to know the importance of this invention, will please call at the office of the Proprietors, No. 47 Dey-st., where they have ample proof of all that has been said.

o27-1awMtf

F. BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER. Travellers leaving for California are recommended to provide themselves with this valuable essence, as it effectually prevents the bad effects of change of water, climate, &c., to which they are exposed. No traveler should go without it.

CAUTION.—Persons desiring an article that can be relied upon, prepared solely from the pure Jamaica Ginger, should be particular to ask for "Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger," which is warranted to be what it is represented, and is prepared only by FREDERICK BROWN, and for sale at his Drug and Chemical store, north east corner of 5th and Chesnut-sts., Philadelphia; and for sale in New-York by A. B. Dennison, No. 25½ Wall-st; Rushton, Clarke & Co., No. 110 Broadway, No 10 Astor House, and No 373 Irving House, N. Y; John Milhau, No. 183 Broadway; F. C Wells & Co., No. 237 8th avenue. m31 1meod*

WATCHES JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE—We would invite the attention of our patrons and strangers visiting the city, to the fine stock of Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware, also Plated Ware and Fine Cutlery, which are to be found at the store of R C AKERLY cor of Bowery and Broome st Especially would we call the attention of Engineers, Railroad Conductors and any who may wish correct time keepers to his fine Chronometers, with the splendid B F Adams & Sons Lever Watches with the adjusted Chronometer Balance, rated by actual Observation with the Ship's Chronometer in the Greenwich Observatory, the finest article ever offered in this city. Cash and small profits with a guarantee for all, is the rule of business. a17-1m*

PHIPPS' FARM FENCE—$1 50 per rod Wrought and cast iron fence; ornamental wire railing; superior force pumps; bank safe and store locks; iron bedsteads, &c., &c. For sale by GEORGE FOSTER, No. 193 Broadway, cor. of Walker-st. a6-1m*

TRAVELING.

NOTICE.—The subscriber has been appointed Agent for the Michigan, Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads. The attention of shippers and passengers is requested to this route, being the quickest and shortest to Chicago The steamships *Empire State, Southern Michigan,* and *Northern Indiana,* will run in connection with the Roads at Toledo and Monroe, Buffalo and Dunkirk.

a6-tf JOHN F. PORTER, Agent, No. 189 Broad st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—United States Mail steamship ARCTIC, Capt. JAS. C. LUCE—This steamship will depart with the U. S. mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, May 1, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st No berth secured till paid for. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st

The steamship BALTIC will succeed the ARCTIC and sail May 15, 1852. a19-tMy1

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The favorite and well-known steamship SARAH SANDS, 1,300 tuns burden, W. C. THOM

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I....NO. 184. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (Sunday excepted,) at the office, No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, between Beekman and Ann, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week, single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies: THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted. One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every Saturday Morning, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all case must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **A General Attendance** of the LOCAL PREACHERS of the M. E. Church is requested, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the Mission Room, No. 200 Mulberry st. By request of the L. P.'s Association of Brooklyn and New-York.

B. HORTON, Secretary.
a20-2t*

☞ **Association of Exempt Firemen.**—The regular quarterly meeting of this Association will be held at Firemen's Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 20, at 8 o'clock. G. W. WHEELER, Recording Secretary.
a19 2t*

☞ **Free Lecture to Ladies.**—Dr. VAN DOREN will repeat his second Lecture upon Medical Reform and Female Maladies, on TUESDAY, April 20, at 3½ o'clock, P. M., in Rutger's Institute, Madison st., near Clinton-st., in consequence of the storm on Thursday last. a17-3t*

☞ **Bedford & Co.'s** great Californian, Oregon and China Independent Mail, will be dispatched, per steamer DANIEL WEBSTER, via San Juan, THIS DAY, at 2 P. M. Our freight Express, per EL DORADO, via Aspenwall and Panama, will be closed at 12 M., at our office, No. 2 Vesey st.
a20-1t* BEDFORD & CO.

☞ **Citizen Volunteers**—DIVISION ORDER.—The First Division Citizen Volunteers will parade on the 20th instant—the order for parade on the 19th having been countermanded on account of the storm. The Division Line will form at 2 P. M., on the west side of 5th-av., the right resting on Waverley-place. The Colonels of Regiments will issue their orders accordingly. If the day should prove stormy, the parade will not take place until further notice. In case the day is unfavorable for the parade, the officers of the Division will meet at Central Hall, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. By order:

a18-1t* HENRY WILSON, Major General, C. V.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company**—Incorporated under the law of the State of California, with a capital of $300,000, divided into 2,000 shares, at $100 each, offer $20,000 of stock, for sale at their office, No. 66 Beaver-st., N. Y. For particulars, they refer to large advertisement in the Times of Wednesday or Saturday. Application for stock, or pamphlets of organization, charter, by-laws, &c., may be made personally or by mail, post-paid, to the Treasurer of the Company. D. W. INGERSOLL, President.

THOMAS E. HASTINGS, Treasurer m12-MTTh&Ftf

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **Third Mechanics' Building and** MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular monthly meeting for the payment of dues and the redemption of shares will be held at Union Building, No. 163 Bowery, on TUESDAY, the 20th inst., at 8 o'clock, P. M. As there are but a few shares left, persons desirous of availing themselves of the advantages offered by this Association, had better attend this meeting and subscribe. Speakers will be in attendance. Entrance fee, 50 cents; monthly dues, $2; ultimate value of a share, $500. This Society will loan money at the rate of 6 per cent. on the actual amount advanced on a share. Persons desirous of withdrawing can do so by giving one month's notice, and receive back the dues paid by them, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. Persons paying in advance will be allowed interest. There are but a few shares left, and the books will positively be closed as soon as 1,000 shares are subscribed for; so persons desirous of joining, had better apply early to JACOB PECARE, Secretary, No. 163 Hester-st. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. a17-3t

☞ **The Second Empire Building and** MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION have opened their books and are now ready to receive subscriptions, at their office, No. 173 Spring-st., from 2 to 9 P. M., daily. The Books of the First Empire are closed. Entrance Fee $2. Monthly dues $3. Shares $300. Redemption fee $4 per month, payable for seven years only. JONATHAN W. ALLEN, Pres't.

MICHAEL M. VAN DYKE, } Vice-Presidents.
GEORGE H PURDER, }

J. WELDON FELL, Secretary.
WILLIAM SINCLAIR, Surveyor.
STEVENS & HOXIE, Attorneys.

TRUSTEES.

Joseph B. Taylor,	Geo. W. Riblet,	Jas English,
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Samuel C. Mott,	C. S Merritt,	Wm. F. Warner,
D. A. Fowler,	Wade Worral.	a19 2t

☞ **Piano Forte and House Furnishing** MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.—There will be a meeting of the members of the society on FRIDAY EVENING the 23d inst at½ o'clock, at the Apollo rooms, third floor. The subscription list is now open and prospectuses may be had gratis at the office, at the Bookstore of ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., No 2 Astor House, as the society goes into operation on the first of May. Those Ladies and Gentlemen who intend to become members, are requested to enter their names forthwith. Entrance fee, $1.

JAMES PIRSSON, President,
E. WEBSTER, Vice-President.
J. CHOLWELL, Secretary of Meetings.
W. VAN WORDEN, Chairman of Management.
J. D PRICE, Secretary
A H JOCELYN, Treasurer. a20-3tTuTh&F

The articles of agreement are ready for signatures.

☞ **East River Building and** MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.—The office of the above Association, No. 514 Grand-st., is now open daily from 11 A. M. to 9 P. M., where subscriptions will be received, and all necessary information given. This Association has now been in operation about two months, and being comprised almost wholly of mechanics, who have joined for the purpose of redeeming shares, offers superior inducements for those who wish to invest their small savings in the most profitable manner.

OBADIAH NEWCOMB, President.
JAMES WHITE, Vice-President.
CHAS. E. ANDERSON, Secretary, No. 514 Grand-st. and No. 57 Great Jones st. a20-1tMy1

☞ **The Alleghania Mutual Loan and** ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION.—The shares in this Association are being rapidly taken up. Those wishing to subscribe will do well to do so now. The entrance fee is 50 cents; dues a2 a month; shares $500. Office, No. 198 3d-av., up stairs, where all information will be given and "Articles of Association" furnished gratis.

MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., President,
No. 13 Grammercy-park.
J. H VALENTINE, Vice-President, No 94 East 15th-st.
RICHARD KELLY, Assistant Vice-President, No. 344 3d-av.
OSCAR F. BENJAMIN, Secretary. a19-6t

☞ **The Third Manhattan** BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—All who feel interested in procuring a homestead for themselves, should join, and learn how it can be done by a small monthly payment. The entrance fee is $2, monthly dues $3; shares $300. Persons desirous of becoming members of the Third Manhattan Building Association, can do so by calling at the office of the Secretary, No. 15 Spruce-st., second floor, where by-laws can be had free of charge.

JAMES S. LIBBY, President, Lovejoy's Hotel.
DAVIS COLLAMORE, Vice-President, No. 447 Broadway.
J. W. WESTON, Secretary. a19 2t

☞ **Eighth Avenue Lots**—To Members of Building Associations and others, desirous of procuring building lots in this City at reasonable prices: an arrangement by means of which individuals may secure single lots at the wholesale prices of $325 to $375 per lot, must be closed in a very few days. By this arrangement a block containing 54 lots, beautifully located between 7th and 8th-avs., having the streets cut through, can be obtained, provided a sufficient number of persons subscribe. For maps, descriptions &c., apply to W. T. B. MILLIKEN, at the office of Pomeroy & Jenks, No. 54 Wall-st a16-1w

SALT LAKE AND UTAH AFFAIRS.—A letter from Judge Snow, one of the U. S. Justices for the Territory of Utah, denies that the Government officers, with the exception of Indian Agents, have received any outfits; nor even their salaries paid until they had taken the oath of office in the Territory. Judge Snow says he has held his Courts, and everything has passed off with as much regularity as could have been expected in a new Government. Irregularities have occurred, perhaps to an extent greater than in the old States; still, less could not have been reasonably anticipated, and the Judge is rather favorably disposed toward the entire population. A Salt Lake correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, however, takes the wind out of the Judge's sails in this fashion:

"One of the Territorial Judges (Snow) has been holding Court in this city for some weeks past. His notorious incompetency makes him the laughing stock of everybody. A few Mexicans from Taos, in New-Mexico, were arrested some two or three months ago, for violating the Indian intercourse law. He was some five weeks trying them, and wound it up in a grand legal farce. There is a bill against the Government of between one and two thousand dollars for the expenses of the suit, and ought to be paid; for if the Administration will send fools to preside over our Courts, they may expect to pay for it."

The Mormons have obtained intelligence of the reports of the Government officers, recently published at Washington. The *Deseret News* calls for citations of the law, to show that Gov. Young had in any manner transcended his duty. The *News* continues:

"There is no disturbance here, neither has there been, only what the Hon. Judge referred to, inspired or created by his overt act, in requesting the privilege of addressing a religious assembly, on a special occasion—the general Conference of the Church. The Governor respectfully requested him to give the heads of his discourse, which, though the Judge promised, he failed to do; the Governor gave the public appointment, which he would not have done had he been apprised of his Honor's seditious movements, as they appeared in the sequel; but having had his request granted by his Excellency, said Judge proceeded to abuse and slander said assembly beyond the endurance of civilized mortals; and, had it not been for the influence of the Governor, the evils that the speaker feared might have come upon him, for aught we knew. For reasons, see the Governor's letter, before referred to. For, when reasonable creatures are deliberately abused beyond endurance, the law holds a partial excuse, at least, even in the crime of murder."

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* writes from Salt Lake City as follows:

"We are at a loss here to understand what measures will be pursued by the Government in regard to affairs in this Territory. Public sentiment will surely justify the most stringent action towards breaking down the monstrosities that run riot among this people. I fear that constitutional limits may be a barrier to a perfect cure, but surely the highest prerogative of Congressional legislation ought to be enforced over this Territory to redeem it from this sanctified pollution.

"There will be a large emigration from here to California next spring, although Brigham is coming down upon those who are likely to go. It has deterred many; but still, was 'Gentiles' get whispers of a good crowd who intend to slip off.

"There is no money here at all, and we are compelled to close off goods at a ruinous sacrifice for stock, hoping to realize the cash by driving to California.

"It is expected there will be a large immigration into the valley next fall, and the Mormons intend to put in very large crops next spring. They have a very large supply of grain this year."

In the north part of Herkimer Co, in this State, there was good sleighing on the 10th of November last, and it continued, without interruption, up to the 14th inst.—165 days!

FRANCE.

The New Government—Opening of the Legislative Session—General News.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, April 1, 1852.

Here we are at last, under a temporarily-permanent, exceptionally-regular Government, with its departments executive, legislative and judiciary very prettily marked off in a paper Constitution. So close, however, is the relationship between this phœnix-republic of the last three days, and the parental dictatorship of the last four months, that ashes and feathers are all mingled. The old bird died away in a high-streaming blaze of funereal decrees. The *Moniteur* of the 27th March contained fifteen, the number of the following day sixteen, and others have succeeded. They are on the greatest variety of subjects, from the raising of the state of siege (it may drop over us again to-morrow, see Constitution, Art. 12,) to regulations of the herring fishery. A mere synopsis of them would occupy too large an unread place in your columns. It is enough to say that, like those which have been issued before, their political aim is to centralize power in the hands of the President by withdrawing it from the people. Of none of them is this more true than of the measures of so-called decentralization. Economically they aim to further the material interests of the country, and one of them in particular, favoring the institution of societies for mutual aid among the poor, has its benevolent purpose. But lest these societies, managed by their own members, should become a dangerous preparatory school of self-government, their administration is conducted or directly supervised by agents of the central authority. The name of the Archbishop of Paris on the list of seven new Senators, created on the 27th, was a cause of some surprise. He is known as a Republican, and on that account, as well as for his Christian worth, is much loved and honored by the working people of Paris. He was known to be opposed to the crime of the 2d December. His accession to the Government now is only one of the many evidences, whose number daily increases, that NAPOLEON's position grows more and more confirmed. The business world is really gaining confidence. The gay world is pleased at the revival of a court and its studied encouragement of luxurious display. The poor, hard-working world are led to think that their chances of getting occupation improve with continuance of quiet. The Republican world is in exile, in prison, or closely watched. The world is weary of commotion; or if there be a portion not yet discouraged, still ready for action, it is broken into weak factions. And so, by force of lucky circumstances, a degree of skill in turning them to account, and some skill in statesmanship—but, as yet appears, rather by weakness of others and help of one million civil and military mercenaries, than by substantive strength—Louis NAPOLEON reigns. Not as a "permanency," I think. See French history and the Bible *passim* for proofs.

THE OPENING OF THE SESSION.

The ceremony of the opening session of Senate and Legislative body took place on Monday, at the Tuileries, as by programme forwarded in my last. It is described with great particularity in the papers of the day. Next to the Chief of the State, no one has to congratulate himself on the doings and beings of that Assembly so much as the tailors and embroiderers. The nominal political importance of the dignitaries there collected, was quite lost sight of, in view of the shining merits of their coats and jackets, and *******. "Costume" was the word oftenest uttered by the few favored spectators of this politico-raree-show. Some seventy of the Deputies, whose clothes had not been sent home in time, swallowed the oath in plain black—but not so glibly, says my Irish friend, as those in gilt. He tells me also, that the thirty Senators, whose yearly pensions of 30,000 francs are already settled, uttered the words *je le jure* with great unction, and a profound solemnity of tone, that seemed to come from the very depths of their—pockets. I am afraid that I tire you with over-speaking of the legislative toilette, but, I assure you, it is held to be a grave matter here. Not to speak of the crowd that nightly gathers on the Boulevard to admire or criticize the disembodied raiment of statesmen, displayed in the illuminated windows of the Prince's tailor, nor of the tens on tens of thousands, who, on Monday morning, thronged into the *place de Carrousel*, impaled themselves two deep on the railing that separates it from the Court-yard, filled the garden in front of the palace, lined the terrace toward the river, or encumbered the Quais and Rue Rivoli—all for the sake of seeing the same garments full of life and dignity,—not, I say, to speak of these things, nor refer again to the often-cited *Moniteur*, I mention, as a new proof of the consideration in which "clothes-philosophy" is held at the present time, that it is officially made known that one of the first measures to be discussed by the Legislative body, is that of the coats and ——— which are to clothe its members. This tailors' debate may be now going on. I hope to let you know, by next steamer, whether the Deputies will "discuss and vote laws and taxes," for the coming six years, in citizen's dress, or in *grande tenue*, or in demi-livery.

PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION.

The multitude gathered about the Tuileries, on the 29th, was the largest seen in Paris since the days of December; peaceful as it was then, and showing no deeper excitement than finds its origin in French fondness of spectacles. I was in it and about it, for an hour and saw no signs of popular irritation, depression, or gladness. I need not say that policemen, in uniform and *en Bourgeois*, were there in force, nor that they were respectably backed by troops. The curious fact which I have before remarked in large assemblages, that every man is a trifle taller than any one behind him, and a trifle briefer than any one before him, and that the rising of every man on tip-toe does not essentially vary the fact, was strikingly developed on this occasion. When the President passed amid the dense mass of his subjects, some raised their hats and cried, *Vive Napoleon*—a choicer few, *vive l'Empereur*. But there was no surging swell of acclamation. It was but a shout from a few lungs, not a note from the popular heart, dying all away before its object was out of hearing. The public did not display the enthusiasm, which is recorded of them in the journals of the Court and in the circulars sent out by Ministers to all parts of France. The President was a little disappointed at the lack of it.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The address has nothing in it to create a new sensation. It is well written, as all NAPOLEON's speeches are. The only portion of it that furnishes much food for comment, (apart from the wholesale laudation of his partisans,) is that relating to a peace-policy and to the Empire. What he says on the first point, coming from a more veracious mouth, would be enough to quiet the fears of Europe. What he says on the second comes under two heads, the untrue and the ambiguous. When he says that he has had three opportunities to become Emperor, he says what most people consider false by at least two. The confident tone in which he tells his Senators and deputies that he might be their nominal as well as real master, must be an agreeable addition to the "rubbing-in process," to which they so humbly submit. When he says that he is "resolved now, as formerly, to accept no modification in the present state of things, unless forced to it by an evident necessity," "and that necessity means "the conduct of parties," he certainly shakes his head at parties "as if there was something in it." As there are no "parties" reported in history that have not been afflicted with more or less "conduct," and as there are to-day a number of parties in France liable to an eruption of "conduct" at any moment, it is evident that the Emperor *in futuro* has his "necessity" ready made. I should say there was rather a feeling of disappointment, that he does not use it immediately. There is no longer hesitation in any quarter of openly talking of the advent of the Empire. It is now considered as put down on the bills, and people are growing impatient to see the play begin. Probably he wishes to see more enthusiasm for the actor in the pit. The performance may be preceded by a farce of a conspiracy. It is thought, indeed, that the arrests at the Café Dane-mark and other wheres, of which I spoke in my last, were a preparation for something of that kind. The piece is said to have been got up by the Minister de MAUPAS, and would have had fine effect, but the representation on the political stage was all knocked in the head by the Prefect or some other subordinate, who was not in the secret of the plot, and blurted out to the public what was intended for aside. The arrests have accordingly lost their main significance and are no more talked of. A graver cause of delay in NAPOLEON's passage to the throne, may be the difficulty of gaining a permit from the Emperor of Russia. I make no account in this case of the treaty of 1815, by which the Lords of Russia and other countries solemnly contract with the King of France to prevent the accession of any of NAPOLEON's family to supreme power in that country. These paper treaties are worth but little. The reputed nephew of NAPOLEON I, has come to supreme power in France, without any intervention on the part of Russia and the other powers in protection of the rights of Count De CHAMBORD, who is the representative of the most Christian majesty with whom the above-mentioned contract was made. No, NICHOLAS has another objection to LOUIS NAPOLEON's assumption of the imperial title: the same sort of objection that a JONES, whose ancestral vista is only closed by a tailor's bench in the dim background of a third generation, looks down on a BROWN who would start up directly from the grocery into genteel society. LOUIS NAPOLEON has no old royal blood in his veins; his reputed father was a made King, fabricated by a revolutionary general. Let the causes of delay, however, be what they may, no one here thinks that they will exist in force many months longer.

PUBLIC STATUES.

It was stated last winter that a colossal statue of NAPOLEON the Great was to be erected on the triumphal arch at the Barriere de l'Etoile. Workmen are now engaged in arranging the space about the arch, where are to be placed, on pedestals, bronze statues of sixteen of NAPOLEON's most celebrated Lieutenants. The names of kings LOUIS and CHARLES BONAPARTE, have just been engraved on the arch high among the names of famous Generals. More interesting than this stone and resurrection of fighting men and dead fames, will be the new building in the Champs Elysées. By decree of the 29th ult., an edifice, destined for the exhibitions of national industry, and also fitted for public ceremonies, civil and military fêtes, constructed on the general plan of the Crystal Palace at London, shall be erected in the Champs Elysées. French taste, with the advantage of English experience, will make an elegant affair of this. New-Yorkers must look to their honors. They will hardly think FULTON's endangered by a communication lately made to the Academy of Sciences by M. ARAGO. It related to an unpublished correspondence between DENIS PAPIN and LEIBNITZ. These letters prove that, as early as 1707, PAPIN, who was then living at Hanan, in Westphalia, had built and launched, on the river Fulda, a vessel moved by steam-power acting on two paddle-wheels. His system was nearly the same as the one attributed to the Englishman MAUDSLEY. PAPIN had recognized the possibility of such a result as early as 1695. Having at last succeeded in his experiment, he intended to go in his steamer to England. Objects thrown in the way of the execution of this purpose led to the correspondence with LEIBNITZ. The inventor died in 1710, in great poverty.

THE OPERA.

The association of merit without reward, naturally leads me to speak of Manager LUMLEY. The Italian Opera closed a ruinous season last Tuesday night with the opera of *Norma*. LUMLEY is said to be the most skillful manager in the world, at least in the European world, but in the last two years he has lost large sums of money, and something even of his reputation. It seems that this Paris, this very capital of the refined and cultivated, par eminence the metropolis of art, will not support an Italian Opera, though it be sung by LABLACHE, Madame SONTAG, SOPHIE CRUVELLI, GUASCO, BELLETTI, and others, whose names stand deservedly high. The competition of Madrid and St. Petersburg increase a manager's expenses fearfully, it is true, yet it surprises one a little to find that all Paris cannot back him. But it is acknowledged that henceforth if the Government do not lend a strong support to the Italian Opera here, the Italian Opera is dead. BUNCLE.

WASHINGTON.

Presidential Aspects—Movements of Congress—Carvajal.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 16, 1852.

Mr. MANGUM's declaration in favor of General SCOTT as the Whig candidate for the Presidency, has excited intense interest here. It will have a decided effect on the result of the caucus to be held on Tuesday night next. It will embolden many South ern Whigs who are half inclined to go for *the available* candidate, to take that ground as openly as Mr. MANGUM and Mr. WARD, of Ky., have done. But its chief effect will be to encourage the SCOTT Whigs of the North, and to induce the Southern Whigs to go into the National Whig Convention without a prior pledge upon the Compromise acts, such as Mr. MARSHALL, of Ky., intends to propose at the next caucus. It will probably have the effect to render the Whig caucus more harmonious. I do not anticipate for it any great commotion, though it is possible that some of the more ultra-members from the South may protest against fixing the time and place for any Whig Convention, unless a platform, such as they propose, be first adopted. The result of the next caucus will be the adoption of a resolution recommending a day and a place for the holding of the Convention, and nothing else. If this be done, the Convention will be fully attended, and opportunities afforded for a blow up there; or for the union of the whole party on a common platform.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The French Spoliation bill is likely to pass both Houses, having gone to a second reading in the Senate, in a form that will render it unnecessary to commit it in the House. You will notice that Mr. DOUGLAS voted against it and that Mr. CASS dodged it.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

Mr. OVID F. TOBARTON of Texas and formerly Attorney General of Pennsylvania, has just arrived here from the Rio Grande and makes strong representations in favor of the revolutionary movement on the Northern provinces of Mexico. He says in a card in the *Union*, that "this Northern Mexican movement is more slandered and lied about than any other patriotic affair of modern times. It will soon be vindicated in the face of all nations."

He explains the circumstances of the arrest of Gen. CARVAJAL, showing, that at the time of his arrest, he was on his way to Brownsville, voluntarily, to enter security for his appearance to answer the indictment preferred against him for violating our neutrality laws. He was arrested without warrant or authority, by a Lieutenant of the United States Army, who was accidentally a passenger on the boat at the same time. A hundred thousand dollars bail was offered, of which the United States Attorney took five thousand only.

The result of Mr. WARD's mission to the Rio Grande, has I presume, been reported to the Government. He was sent out as an agent to inquire into the state of things in the revolutionary provinces. He is a shrewd and capable man, and has no doubt, stated the facts as they are. The report and all the information on the subject, now in possession of the Government, will be called for.

THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.

We shall soon know more of the Japan Expedition, because a call is to be made upon the President to furnish the facts to the Senate *confidentially*. This is about as good a way to keep a secret as it would be to divulge it, under the strictest injunctions of confidence, to so many gossips. X. Y.

Kossuth and the Visit to Mount Vernon.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 17, 1852.

KOSSUTH and his private party were well received by Mr. WASHINGTON on their arrival at Mount Vernon yesterday. They were shown the precious relics of the old hero—his family Bible, his swords, &c. The Hungarians, it is said, expressed their surprise to find the place in a condition of dilapidation seeming to consider it as an evidence of neglect on the part of the country, of the name and fame of WASHINGTON. Many persons, both natives and foreigners, who visit Mount Vernon, make the same reflection, as if a respect for the memory of WASHINGTON would be only exhibited, or must necessarily be shown by architectural or monumental magnificence. With a like conception of the character of the public honors due to WASHINGTON, many have imputed to him as an evidence of high patriotic forbearance and disinterestedness, a supposed refusal of a crown. Even a modern American writer, professing to write American history, falls into this absurdity. Crowns and sceptres, and monuments and mausoleums go together, but don't belong here.

It is not improbable that the Government may at some day be the proprietor of Mount Vernon. It was one of the places which was examined by President FILLMORE, General SCOTT and others, in reference to the selection of a site for an army asylum, but the high price asked for the place, deterred them from selecting it, though they were unrestricted as to price.

POLITICS.

Twenty-nine Scott men in the Virginia Whig Convention! There must be more of the same sort where they come from. The Richmond *Whig* is pretty nearly, but not yet quite a SCOTT paper. One of the articles in that journal urges strongly upon Southern Whigs the expediency of securing the votes of the Free Soilers; for it says truly that the fiercest fire-eaters among the Southern Democrats will rejoice at success achieved by-and-by, by Northern Free Soil votes. Why not?

It is rumored to-day, that at the Congressional Caucus of Tuesday, some friends of Mr. FILLMORE intend to propose the two-thirds rule, as a rule to be recommended to the adoption of the Whig National Convention. This is to head off SCOTT. X. Y.

Authors of the Federalist.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

POWHATAN HILL, Va. April 15, 1852.

SIR:—A memorandum respecting the authorship of the several numbers of the *Federalist*, has recently been published by you. I beg leave to correct an error in relation to the fifty-fourth number. This is ascribed to Mr. Jay, by Judge Kent, and it is published as Mr. Jay's in the Philadelphia edition of 1818. Mr. Madison was a member of the Virginia Convention of 1829-'30. In that body, the fifty-fourth number of the *Federalist* was quoted by Mr. Mercer from a volume of Hamilton's works, under an impression that Mr. Hamilton was its author. This compels Mr. Madison to avow himself as the author of this number of the *Federalist*.

For this fact, I refer you to the journal of the Convention of 1829-'30, p. 188. Historical truth demands its publication, so that the error which has prevailed, may be corrected in future editions of the *Federalist*.

With respect, Your ob't Serv't.

ED. S. TAYLOR.

THE RELEASE OF GEN PERCZEL.—The *Scioto Gazette* publishes a letter from Mr. J. P. Brown enclosing a copy of a note received by him from Gen NICHOLAS PERCZEL, on the occasion of his liberation by the Sultan. The General says:

BROOSA, Asia Minor, Thursday, Feb. 12, 1852.

SIR: I hasten to express the liveliest gratitude, for the generous intermediation of the American Legation, and particularly of yourself, Sir, in procuring my liberation. The Hungarians forcibly detained me at Kutahiah, and particularly myself and family, owe so much to the noble protection of the American people, and to the Representatives at the Sublime Porte, that I have difficulty in finding words to express the gratitude which I feel.

Provided with an American passport, I await with impatience the moment to seek a tranquil home in the midst of a free people.

Accept assurances of my highest respect and consideration, &c. PERCZEL NORIS.

Supreme Court of the United States.

FRIDAY, April 16.—Francis B. Cutting, Esq., of New-York, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this Court. No. 123. Thomas Tremlett, plaintiff in error, *vs.* Joseph T. Adams. This cause was argued by Mr. Sherman for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. Bibb for the defendant in error. Adjourned until Monday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Syracuse *Star* has passed out of the hands of Mr. Winslow M. Watson; the new proprietors are Barstow & Judd. The valedictory of the retiring editor is particularly sharp upon the "pseudo philanthropists" who molest the peace of Syracuse.

The Young Men's Webster Meeting.

The meeting of the Young Men of the city, friendly to the election of DANIEL WEBSTER to the Presidency, was held last evening at La Fayette Hall. About four hundred persons were present at 8 o'clock, the time appointed for the organization. MORGAN MORGANS was appointed President, with twenty-nine Vice-Presidents, and four Secretaries.

On taking the Chair, Mr. Morgans returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him. The meeting was not as large as he had expected, but an ample apology was found in the inclemency of the weather. Though there might be few here to-night, yet there were enough to give strength and tone to the voice of the young Whigs of New-York in favor of the selection for the Presidency of the greatest statesman of the age, Daniel Webster.

Charles Raife, Esq., on behalf of the Committee, read an Address which had been prepared for adoption by the meeting. The following is the substance of the address:

The Address is a document of unusual ability, moderate in temper, as in thought, forcible in argument, eloquently just to Mr. WEBSTER, and appealing with peculiar earnestness to the Young Men of the Country to rally to his support for the Presidency. Everything, we are told, is not an election which bears the name. The world has just been shocked by the prostitution of the forms of an election in France, to ratify an act of flagrant military usurpation. The Dictator boasts of his overwhelming majority, but all the world knows that it is imaginary and delusive. Do we wish to pronounce the loudest rebuke on this mockery of the elective franchise, let us show to the friends of liberty, that when a free people choose for themselves they choose their best qualified, most deserving, most distinguished fellow-citizen.

Of the part borne by Mr. Webster in the councils of the Nation in times of threatened danger to the Union, the Address says:

Who is there, we confidentially ask, that has done so much to avert this dire catastrophe as Daniel Webster? Who, at a moment of the utmost peril has thrown himself so fearlessly into the breach? We say not this by way of reproach to others, but from justice to him. He stood in a position in the Senate of the United States, in which the peace of the country hung upon his lips. Had he exerted himself, not to appease, but to augment the agitation of the hour,—had his all-powerful voice been uttered, not to harmonize, but to exasperate sectional differences,—will any man of intelligence conscientiously say that he believes the session of 1850 would have passed without a convulsion? We are aware that now, when the danger is at least for a season passed, some persons affect to deny that it ever existed, and speak with derision of the healing counsels and the words of moderation by which the Union was saved. But if you will inquire carefully into the course of those by whom this language is used, you will find without exception that they are *the men who have themselves done their full share to bring the Union into danger.* * * * * * Shall we not, then, while the peril is recent—while the heart of patriotism is still beating quick with the dangers which the country has barely escaped—shall we not place the command of the ship of state in that Herculean grasp, which was felt at the helm while the breakers were roaring in her path.

Following an animated call upon Young America to stand by this eminent statesman, we have the following peroration:

Let this be done, fellow-countrymen, and we shall give to the Republic a Chief Magistrate of which in her best days she might be proud; one whose entire fitness for the office will be acknowledged both abroad and at home; one who will heal the sectional feuds that have shaken the Union; embrace all interests in one broad survey; and embody to the life, what he has himself so admirably sketched to the young men of Albany, the idea of a patriot President. Well has he compared such a President to a wise and prudent shipmaster, who makes it his first duty to preserve the vessel which carries him and his passengers, and all that is committed to his charge; to keep her afloat, to conduct her to her destined port with entire security of property and life. He suffers nothing to betray his watchfulness or to draw him aside from the great interest committed to his care; but is always awake, always solicitous, always anxious for the safety of the ship which is to carry him through the stormy seas.

"Though pleased to see the dolphins play,
He minds his compass and his way;
And oft he throws the wary lead,
To see what dangers may be hid
At helm he makes his reason sit,
His crew of passions all submit.
Thus, thus he steers his bark, and sails,
On upright keel to meet the gales."

At the conclusion of the reading of the address, three cheers were given for Daniel Webster, and three more for Henry Clay. The address was adopted almost by a unanimous vote.

The resolutions were offered by Mr. ANTHON, who urged their adoption, and advocated the nomination of DANIEL WEBSTER, who had always served his country with a true heart and a patriotic purpose. He would not speak of our services—the history of his life is the history of his country's greatness. We have to-night nominated him for the Presidency, because he has furnished a noble example of what genius and honesty can do. He is a patriot by descent, he is a patriot by *every* action of his life—therefore let us give three cheers for Webster the Patriot. [Three cheers were given.] We are all members of a great and glorious Union—and to whom do we owe this blessing but to Daniel Webster? Let us then give three cheers for Webster the savior of the Union. [Three cheers for Webster and three more for Henry Clay.] Let us take an example from Henry Clay, and be careful not to treat Daniel Webster as we have treated him. But Daniel Webster has other claims than those I have enumerated. He is not only a friend of our commerce and of our manufacturers—but he accomplished by diplomacy what the American sword could not accomplish—by the strength of his arguments he has forced from proud England ample apologies for an insult to our flag—let us, therefore, give three cheers for Webster, the defender of the American flag. [Three cheers.] Place the great apostle of Liberty in the chair of state, and in the coming struggle in Europe, our land will bear a part worthy of a great land and a great nation. And this man, the young men of New-York have this night nominated for the Presidency—therefore let us give three cheers for DANIEL WEBSTER, the candidate of the young men of the city, of the State, and of the country. Three cheers called for by Mr. Anthon were warmly given, and then that gentleman read the resolutions as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That in announcing to the Young Men of the United States the name of DANIEL WEBSTER as our first choice for the next President of this Republic, we express our preference for a man whose transcendent abilities self sacrificing patriotism, and unstinting devotion to his country, have earned for him the profound respect and unfeigned admiration of the American people—including buoyant youth, thoughtful manhood, reflective age; and to whom are universally conceded unsurpassed, not to say unequaled, qualifications for that high office.

2. *Resolved*, That we could not, if we would, and would not if we could, resist the conviction that Mr. WEBSTER's heart is as young as ours: "every pulsation of that large heart, like every bias of that mighty intellect, is true—immutably true—to humanity, to liberty, to republicanism, to the defence of the oppressed, and to the overthrow of tyranny in every form.

3. *Resolved*, That we have the most implicit confidence in the wisdom, integrity, and patriotism, of Mr. WEBSTER; and we as distinctly and deliberately affirm, and here proclaim to our cotemporaries throughout the land, that this confidence is not the offspring of sectional partiality, but the legitimate fruit of our heartfelt approbation of his unwavering fidelity to the public trusts committed to his hands, irrespective of geographical boundaries, of party lines, and personal consequences. The bright record of his past, being a sure guarantee of his future course, we can conceive of no emergency or crisis in the administration of our Government that Mr. WEBSTER would be incompetent to meet, or that he would not be found to augment the lustre even of his already world-wide fame.

4. *Resolved*, That we honor DANIEL WEBSTER as an accomplished Statesman—as a model Diplomatist—as the unrivaled "Defender" of our glorious Constitution—as the powerful champion of our inestimable Union; and, in short, we challenge the world to show us his superior.

5. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this meeting, it is not derogatory to other eminent patriots whom we delight also to honor, to affirm that the YOUNG MEN of this Nation are under greater obligations to Mr. WEBSTER than to any other living man. The various productions of his matchless intellect, pervaded throughout by a highly moral and religious sentiment, evincing, too, a purity of style, a grandeur of mind, a depth of thought above and beyond all other uninspired writings, with his timely admonitions, his wise maxims, his faithful and judicious counsels, have left a salutary impress upon the YOUTH of America, that will be transmitted from generation to generation, till America shall be no more. And finally,

6. *Resolved* That when the sun of this our American Demosthenes, shall dip behind the West, its departing rays shall not tinge with remorse the young men of this metropolis, for having failed to appreciate the services of their illustrious benefactor, nor reveal to themselves or to others the foul stain of injustice or ingratitude clinging to THEIR garments

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mr. MARCUS D. BORUCK, lately from California, was introduced to the audience. He was not prepared to make a set speech, though he was exceedingly anxious to do so in favor of the greatest statesmen of this age. [Here some person cried out, "Except HENRY CLAY," and three cheers were given for the Sage of Ashland.] The speaker cheerfully made the exception. If everything else were wanting, the call of this meeting would be ample. I am one of those denominated as Young America; and as we young men do the work, I consider that we have a right to a voice in the movements of parties. As a New-Yorker by birth, and as a Californian by adoption, I take the privilege of saying that it is the wish of the Whigs of California that DANIEL WEBSTER shall be the candidate. I honor Henry Clay; he stands like the rocking stone—a child might vibrate, but the strength of armies could not move it; and in speaking of Daniel Webster I do not and will not disparage the merits of Henry Clay. The Whigs of California will vote for the candidate nominated by the Whig Convention; but they will support Daniel Webster with a hearty good will that no other candidate can expect. In conclusion, the speaker urged the importance of united action if they hoped to be successful.

When this speaker withdrew there were three cheers given for Webster, three for Fillmore, as many more for Clay, and then calls were made for Peckham, Chandler, Thayer, and others. At last

CHARLES W. DENISON, editor of "Our Country," was called out. He had traveled through the storm, all the way from Boston, to be present this evening, to meet with the friends of Daniel Webster. He stood before the meeting as one of the original Taylor men; but now he should use his influence in favor of the election of Webster. The volunteer force that supported Gen. Taylor is coming up to give their support to Webster, and they will unite shoulder to shoulder. [Three cheers for Henry Clay.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1852.

☞ The Second Edition of the *Evening Times*, published every day at 3 o'clock P. M., and served to subscribers for *One Cent*, contains a full and complete list of the *Arrivals at all the Hotels*, up to the latest hour.

French Politics.

Louis Napoleon's speech at the opening of the Chambers, is made up of an apology for the past, and a promise for the future. The first is certainly the very best that the case admits of; the last is vague and enigmatical,—but these faults could be excused if there were better grounds for faith in the honesty of the man who holds out these assurances, to a people whom he has just robbed of their rights.

The President assures the French people that he has acted solely from a desire to save them from anarchy:—that he might have done much worse than he did:—that their acquiescence in the wrongs which he confessedly inflicted on them, shows that they appreciated the perils from which nothing else could release them:—and that he will now use the power they have allowed him to seize, solely for their welfare and the good of France. If they measure his devotion to them by the magnitude of his sacrifices,—if they judge of the degree of his patriotism by the perjuries, murders and usurpations which he committed under its impulse, he must stand as high as he could wish in their good graces. He seems at all events to have satisfied himself that they will excuse, if they cannot admire, his violence. He claims, of course, with complacent satisfaction, that he holds his place by the free choice of the people he rules. Those who are accustomed to freedom as it is embodied in American institutions, will smile at his remark, that "the French "nation has, perhaps *for the first time*, given to "the world the imposing spectacle of a great "people voting *in all liberty* the form of its Gov- "ernment." Four hundred thousand bayonets made him chief of the State; he himself *decreed* the Constitution; the Senate is made up of men appointed by himself, whom he may reward at pleasure out of the public funds; and the Legislative *corps* was elected under the active supervision of his omnipresent agents, according to instructions emanating directly from himself, and under every constraint which could be devised. And this is perhaps "the first time" when the world has witnessed the spectacle of a "great people voting *in all liberty* the form of its Government." The President is bitter in his jests.

But the French people, and the world, have more concern in the future than with the past. History and the judgment of justice will assign to the usurpation its proper place among the deeds of men in power. Great as was the crime which he committed against what the fundamental charter of our Government declares to be the "inalienable rights" of man, he lacked not precedent for its perpetration. And it will be with him, as it has been with his predecessors in the same path,—the world will judge him by the use he may make of his power; by the objects he may aim at in its exercise; by the influence he may cause it to exert upon the welfare of the millions to be affected by it.

In one most important respect he has the advantage of the Napoleon whose example he is making his guide. The Emperor's greatness in civil affairs was not less transcendent than his military genius; and if he had been free to follow the inclinations of his heart,—if he could have laid aside the sword when he assumed the purple, and devoted his great energies to the upbuilding of France, to the development of her resources, the encouragement of her industry, the increase of her wealth, and the improvement and elevation of her people, he would have made France the foremost nation of all the world in whatever can exalt humanity or give enduring glory to great and powerful nations. But the time had not arrived when such powers as he possessed could be used for such a purpose. The state of the world was not propitious. The Kingly families of Europe had too much power. Monarchs were too grasping, and their subjects too craven. The doctrine of legitimacy,—the claim to rule by divine right,—had not been rooted out from the heart of tyrants, or from the popular reverence. The combined monarchies of Europe felt it to be indispensable that this new Emperor should be hurled from his throne. They forced him into new wars. He was compelled to hold by the sword what the sword had gained. Europe would not let him turn his attention to the internal administration of France. He was compelled to expend the strength of that mighty Kingdom in external conflict with her deadly foes.

His successor has a happier fate, and with far less ability, his better fortunes may enable him to achieve far more beneficent results. The desire of Europe is for peace. England, which led the great but most unholy crusade of the Continent against the Emperor, has shown almost a craven apprehension lest the President should incline to war. The old ministry compromised the liberal instincts which had alone given it strength, by quailing before the energy of December 2d;—and the new administration made haste to assure the usurper that nothing should be left undone which could avert the *possibility* of war. So it is with every European power. There is not one of them that does not shun, as the greatest of conceivable calamities, a war with France.

Louis Napoleon, therefore, is entirely free to act as he may see fit. His policy is at his own election. He may be himself the arbiter of his fate. Peace or War,—he may decide for himself and for France "which of the two to choose." Those who looked solely to the fact that he climbed to power by the bayonet,—that the Army had raised him to supremacy,—believed, not without reason, that by the Army alone could he be sustained; and that, to retain its support, he must give it employment. They felt, therefore, a strong apprehension that he would seek in foreign wars that glory which always dazzles the national mind, and has hitherto formed the strongest title to power and supremacy in France. These apprehensions, it must be owned, time and the course of events have done much to allay. The reiterated assertions of the President, that *peace* should be his policy, commanded but little confidence—because treachery and perjury had already stamped his character. But it soon became clear that he had more to lose than to gain by war,—that possible reverses, certain rivalries and inevitable internal dissensions would do more to pull him down, than any glory he could attain could do to make him firmer and stronger in his seat of power. Besides this, the President has evinced great energy and ability in his incipient measures of internal administration. His numerous decrees, marked as they all are by the spirit of absolutism, show large views, clear conceptions, and an energetic purpose. And no one can doubt that the author of the Constitution, the framer of the existing Government, the man capable of doing what Louis Napoleon has already done, has at least the ability to do much for the welfare of the nation whose destinies he has, for the time at least, taken into his own hands.

Report of the Prison Inspectors.

The subject of Prison discipline is one of profound interest with modern philanthropy. The example of Howard was pro-creative. The teaching of Bentham has persuaded many that human beings in prison are fair objects of humanity. There is a prevailing spirit of inquiry too recent in its up-growth to yield extremely valuable results, which is striving to solve the problem, how much of suffering may be spared to criminals, without obstructing the aims of justice. The genuine humanitarian, so far from turning his back upon the penitentiary, as a den of incorrigible and brutalized beings, peers within it in search of those vestiges of a true and holy nature, which are everywhere, even where eyes are hooded by the black cap of the condemned. The object of those, who do not forget that the consolation of the prisoner is a portion of religious duty, has always been to place such persons in charge of the prison as shall make the punishment, decreed by law, comport as far as practicable with the material and moral well-being of the detained. They have felt that better guarantees than even this were wanting to protect the captive. While the immediate officials were presumed to be conscientious and kindly tempered men, there were others to be chosen who should have a general and provident supervision of subordinates; and in insuring the system a fair working in all its details, see that the laws of the State and the police regulations of each institution are administered judiciously and mercifully. In this State, the highest authority lies with the Inspectors.

On Wednesday last, we published the report of these gentlemen upon the case of Hagan, a convict, alleged to have been brutally treated by the officers of Sing Sing prison. There was then no opportunity to do more than state our conviction that they had been imposed upon by the interested statements of the officers. Upon a more extended inquiry, and a closer examination, this conviction has been very distinctly affirmed; and we crave attention to the following particulars:

The Inspectors do not pretend to claim for the statements in their report, any higher authority than may be due to their own opinions. They visited the prison; announced their purpose, and proceeded to hear whatever the offenders chose to tell them. When heard, this narrative, unauthenticated in any way, was accepted as correct, notwithstanding those who repeated it were notoriously interested in clearing themselves; and given to the public with every official sanction, notwithstanding there was evidence on record, of the existence of which the Inspectors were well aware, that proved it to be essentially false in almost every leading point. The report, we repeat, has no higher claim to respect than that which merely *ex parte* and self-exculpatory representations always deserve. The positions, the salaries, the reputations of the officers depended on such an account obtaining credit; and the prudence, honesty, and judgment of the Inspectors who appointed them were equally involved. So much for the white-washing.

The narrative, upon which the *Times* based its strictures, was no other than the testimony of James H. Ashton and his fellows, when they were endeavoring to procure the committal of Hagan upon a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill. It will be remembered that Hagan was arrested upon his discharge from confinement, and dragged before Justice Urmy. The prosecution was urged by Ashton, who appeared as the principal witness, and was conducted by Abram Hyatt, Esq., as counsel, who took very full and accurate notes of his client's evidence. These notes were subsequently published in the *Hudson River Chronicle*, where we found them. Upon testing their correctness, by application to the Justice, and to a number of persons who were present at the examination, we learn that they are literally faithful. Here, then, we have the story of Ashton, as obtained under oath, upon direct and cross-examination, immediately after the event, when excited feelings and a recent memory of the facts must have given them the darkest hue—certified by the report of Ashton's own counsel, and by all who were present at the disclosure. This is the evidence which the Inspectors disregard, and replace with their own opinions, based upon the frightened second thoughts, and deliberate inventions, and hearsay trumpery of their creatures.

In reference to the beginning of the difficulty, the Inspectors say:

"Ashton requested him [Hagan] to sit down, which he peremptorily refused to do; he was requested a second time to sit down, which he refused, and told Ashton to "*stand back.*" Fearing an attack, Ashton went to his desk and took his cane, and upon turning around saw Hagan coming towards him with an iron wrench in his hand, *prepared to strike*; the wrench was about eighteen inches long, and weighed from five to seven pounds; and as Hagan *was about to strike*, Ashton struck at him with his cane, and at the same time received a blow on his wrist with the wrench."

But for the fact that Hagan was enjoining Ashton to "stand back," before the club was seized, we might easily gather the impression that the latter was acting on the defensive. The statement, however, distinctly exhibits Hagan as dreading an attack; as being in fear of his life, and acting upon the defensive. And with this statement compare the sworn evidence of Ashton before the magistrate:

"When I first went up to him he had not the wrench in his hand. *He did not offer to take up the wrench when I first talked with him.* I then turned round and got my cane; he then picked up the wrench and came towards me. Hagan worked about two yards from my desk, where I left my cane. The cane I raised to strike him with is the same I now have in Court. *It is a hickory cane, 3 feet long, 1¼ inches thick at the butt, with a brass and iron ferule 3 inches long, at the small end.* * * * *I know that keepers have no right to strike convicts, except in self defence.* I never struck a convict before. * * * *Expecting* to be attacked by his fist or a knife, I turned round and got my cane; and as I turned to Hagan, he was coming towards me with a large wrench. It was an iron wrench, 18 inches long, used for punching holes in hame irons. I raised my cane to prevent him coming towards me, and struck at him. He struck off my blow and hit me on the wrist. I then clinched the wrench in my left hand, and pushed him down over a hame iron rack. * * * It is not unusual for convicts to threaten, talk, get angry and say they will not obey. *Hagan never made any attempt at resistance except on this occasion. Hagan made no attempt to strike me until I struck at him, and in warding off my blow he hit me upon my wrist.*"

Again:

"I turned and got my cane. I supposed he was going to strike me. My object was to defend myself. Then he picked up the wrench which lay alongside of him. *He was three feet from me when I struck him.* He struck *about* the same time I did."

There is no mistake about this. It is clear that Hagan grasped his wrench to parry the blow of the club; and if the wrench came in contact with the keeper's person, it was only because it was raised in self-defence. And this is unmistakeably affirmed by one of the two convicts whom Ashton brought with him to the magistrate, the more securely to incriminate Hagan. He says:

"Hagan got off his seat and stood up. The words came pretty fast from both, but I could not understand them. Mr. Ashton, with that, returned to his desk, took his *club*, and came back. *When Hagan saw him take his club*, he turned round to his bench and took hold of a wrench. When Ashton returned, *he up with his club and made a full blow at Hagan, just with all his might. Hagan raised his arm to protect his head, and received the blow upon his arm.*"

In plain terms, Ashton seized a club, advanced upon the prisoner, struck him "with all his might," and afterwards terming his brutality "acting in self-defense," is indorsed by his superiors, the Inspectors. And in the meantime, alarmed, excited, and [illegible] Ashton, who alone acted on the defensive, is deserving of a great heritage, and [illegible] bearing of a heavier mark of infamy than the successive tortures of prison discipline can inflict!

As to the amount of damage received by the keeper, the Inspectors state, that, the parties being separated,

"Ashton was then conveyed to the Hospital, where his wounds were dressed, and found to be of a serious character."

Ashton said nothing of this in his testimony. We find him calling in Mr. Andrews and others, who proceeded to "convey" Hagan, the really and seriously injured man, to the dungeon. A few minutes after, upon the order of Agent Lockwood, the prisoner was brought out, as Ashton swears, "to have his head shaven, and be showered;" and he says, "I was present when he was showered;" and again: "I was present when he was yoked." So, it is clear, that notwithstanding the "serious character" of his wounds, the fellow must have had them dressed in an inconceivably brief space of time: and we find him leaving the prison as if nothing unusual had occurred, after the yoke had been fastened upon his victim. He says:

"He was yoked about 3 o'clock, and he had the yoke on when I left for home."

The Inspectors proceed with the business:

"Hagan was taken from the shop, confined in his cell, and reported for punishment. Mr. Lockwood, who was acting as Warden, ordered as a punishment, that Hagan should be showered, have his hair *cut*, (not shaved,) and wear the yoke. He was taken to the shower bath, and *about 30 gallons of water applied, not more than 10 or 12 of which fell upon his person.* After he was showered, his hair was cut short, *and he wore the yoke some 20 minutes.* He was then confined *in the cell, and allowed his bed and his usual rations, until he was discharged.*"

Ashton swore before the Justice:

"After this quarrel, Hagan was taken to a dark cell until Agent Lockwood came; *then he was taken out, his head was shaved and he was showered.* Mr. Andrews showered him. *I was present when he was showered. I will not swear that Mr Andrews gave him no more than three barrels of water.* * * * I saw Galen O. Weed, a keeper from Smith's weave shop, handing up water by the bucket full, which was turned into the strainer in addition to the stream which was running from the tank. * * * *Immediately* after being showered the yoke was put on to him. I do not know how long the yoke was on him."

Thus it appears, that, notwithstanding the order in which the Inspectors ingeniously state the punishments, Hagan was shorn, (if he was not shaven, as Ashton first testified,) *before* the water was applied; that Ashton, an experienced hand at the business, was unwilling to say that no more than *three barrels were used*; and that certainly one keeper was busy in adding "water by the bucket full," to the stream of the tank Ashton, we have reason to think, would be loathe to swear, that after Mr. Andrews had got through with *at least three barrels*, no other officer continued the hydropathic torture. Those who understand the construction of the shower-bath, must also know that all the water used, cannot but fall upon the head of the subject His neck is immovably fixed in a wooden collar, immediately beneath the pipe, so that whatever is emptied into the funnel must necessarily pour pretty nearly upon a single spot of his head.

As to the length of time the prisoner wore the yoke, we have ample evidence to refute what the Inspectors "believe to be the fact." Ashton says it was affixed at three o'clock, and that it was still on at the time he went home. As he leaves us to believe that he went away at the usual termination of working hours, the presumption would be that the yoke was upon the prisoner three hours at least. We have proof, which we shall use hereafter, to show that it was so. It is admitted that the poor wretch was consigned to the dark cell; remained there until his discharge from prison; that he was then arrested, as Ashton swears, at the suggestion of Lockwood and Andrews; handcuffed and dragged before Justice Urmy, who upon hearing the testimony for the prosecution, instantly dismissed the prisoner, on the ground that he had committed no assault.

In view of the tissue of cruelties to which Hagan was subjected, we are shocked to hear the Inspectors say:

"The punishment which Hagan received was very far from being a severe one, and was not productive of the slightest injury. Any one at all acquainted with the discipline of a prison, would, on the other hand, have regarded the punishment as mild in its character, and hardly sufficient for the outrage which demanded it."

The offence, as we think, it is clearly shown, consisted in self-defence against an unwarrantable and brutal assault of the keeper. The punishment not only exhausted all the means legally, though improperly, left in the hands of the officers, but transcended them. The man was beaten, in violation of a specific law of the State. He was arrested after discharge, with a malignant longing to stretch the vengeance of his pursuers beyond the limits of their arbitrary power. Wretched as the whole system is, we will undertake to prove, by those most thoroughly acquainted with prison discipline, that the punishment was almost, if not entirely, unprecedented in its severity; and wholly disproportioned to the charge against the victim, admitting it to have been verified.

We leave the subject for the present, regretting that we may be again obliged to trespass upon the patience of readers. So long as persons are found in the prisons to perpetrate more atrocious wrongs than many of the convicts in their charge have ever been guilty of; so long as the laws of the State pass for nothing among agents and keepers; so long as Inspectors palter, and play false with justice and evidence, and lend themselves to shelter the grossest inhumanity, we shall be heard. While the option of a variety of punishments is injudiciously left in the hands of men, victims, it may be, of the vilest passions and brutifying habits; and while we see them aggregate them all upon the head of one poor, unmurmuring wretch, we shall at least raise our voice in protest. We shall protest against Inspectors, whose interest is ever to justify themselves by justifying the creatures of their appointment, officiating as a final tribunal for the trial of subordinates. Our prisons are theatres for the exhibition of the most shocking passions and deteriorating examples; the actors too frequently officers and keepers; and the convicts, whose reform is one object of the institution, the miserable spectators. Without amendment of the keepers, what hope is there for the kept? And while Inspectors are ready to stamp with approbation the foulest outrages of their underlings, what hope is there of amendment?

—In relation to this case of Hagan, we have still a variety of facts reserved for another occasion.

☞ The Whig members of the Ohio Legislature have issued a forcible appeal to the Whig members of Congress, to have the National Convention held *at the West*. Cincinnati is suggested as the most proper place, though they say they do not wish to urge its claims to the exclusion of any of the other cities of that section. They say that middle Ohio is now the centre of the representative population of the United States, and that it would therefore be more convenient as a meeting point for all the members than any other place. Such a visit, moreover, they think, would add something to the "enlightened nationality of the sentiments of our Whig brethren," and would give them better views of the relations of the great West to the other sections of our common Union.

These considerations are strongly pressed, and are entitled to great weight. The tendency [illegible] at Washington, however, seemingly [illegible] towards other quarters. It seems to be thought that sectional [illegible] would meet fewer obstacles in the way of their accomplishment elsewhere; and strenuous efforts will undoubtedly be made to have the Convention held at Richmond or at Baltimore. As a decision upon this point will probably be made to-night, there is little use in speculating upon it.

The Whig Caucus.

The adjourned Whig Congressional Caucus is to be held to-night. The only business properly before it is to designate the time and place of holding the Whig National Convention. Indications are not wanting, however, that other matters will be pressed upon the Caucus for action. It is apparent that a portion of the Southern Whigs, impelled by various motives, are anxiously seeking a pretext for abandoning the National Whig party, and organizing a sectional party, which will increase their local importance, and enable them to obtain indemnity for past discomfitures and some degree of security for future advancement. We presume, therefore, that these dissatisfied Whigs will press a vote upon the resolutions endorsing the Compromise measures and the Fugitive Slave law; that the majority of the Caucus will lay them upon the table, and that a portion of the members will then recede. We may be mistaken in these anticipations, but appearances just now indicate such a result.

☞ Every ship that goes to sea professes to carry boats for escape in the event of disaster. And yet who ever heard of their being perfectly manageable and serviceable when they are wanted? Call to mind every instance of shipwreck within recollection, and among the incidents sure to have been mentioned in connection with it, will be the fact, that the long-boat could not be launched,—the life-boat was stove in being lowered, or some similar casualty disabled at least half of the boats provided for service in such a contingency. There is bitter truth in the sad remark of one of the survivors of the *Birkenhead*, that after launching the ship's cutter, "the other boats, *as usual*, were not forthcoming." The rust on the pin of one of the davits caused it to adhere so firmly, that one of the boats could not be got out. Others were entirely out of order. And thus some *four hundred* persons lost their lives who might have been saved, if the boats prepared for just such a contingency could have been brought into the service for which they were intended.

The same evil has often been experienced in steamboat disasters upon our internal waters. In many cases of grounding, of explosion, or of fire, scores and hundreds of lives have been lost because the boats could not be launched at once, or because they were disabled in some way or other before they could be used. This demands a remedy. There is certainly no use in making a display of life-boats on deck, unless they can be made serviceable when wanted. It ought to be made incumbent by law, upon all commanders of ships or steamers, at sea or upon inland waters, to have, in the first place, an adequate supply of such boats; and in the next place, to have them ready for instant and effective service.

☞ The French Spoliation Bill *passed* the Senate yesterday, by a vote of 26 to 13; precisely two against one. The Deficiency Bill coming up, Mr. Gwin informed the Senate of the delinquencies of Mr. T. Butler King in the Collectorship of California. Mr. Gwin charged the Ex-Member with having increased the expenses of the Custom-House threefold, and impliedly laid blame upon the Executive for making the appointment. The Indian Agency at Salt Lake was also handled somewhat roughly. Nothing, however, beside talk, was accomplished before the adjournment.

☞ We learn by private letters that Prof. Robinson arrived at Beirut in the early part of March, and was there to join Dr. Eli Smith, who would accompany him on his tour of research through the Land of Palestine.

☞ Gov. Kossuth probably reached Trenton yesterday. The wires having given out, on account of the severity of the storm, we are without intelligence of his reception.

☞ The storm of the last two days has extended South and West. The telegraph reports a large number of marine disasters and destructive freshets.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Opening of the Canals.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Monday, April 19.

The Canals will be open without fail on Tuesday the 20th.

Great Floods in the Potomac and Shenandoah—Loss of Ship Fanny.

BALTIMORE, Monday, April 19.

There is a great flood on the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers. A dispatch from Harper's Ferry says "The Government Works there are submerged, and that the railroad, &c., for many miles, is covered to the depth of 10 or 12 feet with water. It is feared that the bridge will be carried away—at 8 o'clock to night the water was within ten feet of the floor. Several bridges on the Winchester Railroad have been carried away.

The ship *Fanny* of and for Baltimore, from Liverpool, which was abandoned in a sinking state, was owned by Captain James Frazer, James Corner & Sons, and Captain Bennett, and was insured for $50,000 in the Atlantic, Merchant's, Maryland, and Ocean Companies of Baltimore, and the Sun of New-York. She was a new ship, left Baltimore in March, 1850, for San Francisco, and has been trading round the world ever since.

The Southern Mail has arrived from New-Orleans.

The ship *Samuel Laurence* had arrived at New Orleans with 607 steerage passengers, among whom the small-pox was prevailing. Thirteen died on the passage.

Another murder had been committed in New-Orleans, a man named Dickson having been stabbed by Mr. Foyle, an engineer in his employ.

Nothing has yet been heard of John Grayson, son of ex Governor Grayson, who disappeared from here so mysteriously. His brother traced him to Charleston, but beyond that point he could gain no clue of his course.

Baltimore Whig City Convention.

BALTIMORE, Monday, April 19.

The Baltimore Whig City Convention met to-night. The first business was a motion to discharge the committee appointed to wait on the President and demand the removal of collector Kane, which was, after a debate, adopted. The chairman announced a letter to the convention from Hon. John Barney, which was read. It praised President Fillmore and deprecated any action on the part of the convention in opposition to his nomination. The letter was received with considerable ridicule, and a motion was made to return it to its author, which was carried by a considerable majority. A series of resolutions was then proposed, pledging the support of the Whigs of Baltimore to the Whig nominee for President, but recommending in strong terms the nomination of General Scott as a Southern man and a friend of the compromise measures. The resolutions were received with mingled applause and disapprobation, and a debate on their adoption occupied a considerable time.

Bark Theodore Lincoln—The Storm.

BOSTON, Monday, April 19.

The bark *Theodore Lincoln*, lost on her passage from New-York for Dublin, was insured here for $30,000; $20,000 on the vessel, and $10,000 on the freight, equally divided between the New-England and Alliance offices.

A northeast storm continues to rage with great severity. We hear of no marine disasters as yet.

BOSTON, Monday, April 19—Evening.

The storm has now continued for 36 hours, and is more violent this evening.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 19.

The trial of William S. Brown, of Michigan, for forging Treasury Vouchers, was concluded to-day. The Jury, after an absence of two days, being unable to agree, were discharged this afternoon by Judge Crawford. They stood, eight for acquittal and four for conviction.

In the Circuit Court, the evidence in the libel suit of Weightman, against Barney, is concluded, and the argument of counsel commences to-morrow.

Marine Disasters—The Storm in the East.

NEWBURYPORT, Monday, April 19.

The British schooner *Active*, from Westport, N. S., for this place, went ashore on Salisbury beach to-day. Crew saved. She was loaded with wood.

A topsail schooner, name unknown, is at anchor near [illegible] Island, and will probably [illegible] storm. The schooner *Franklin* of Rockland, Me., is ashore at Hampton, Cuttyhunk. [illegible] *Fly* [illegible] ready, ranging here for the past 24 hours.

Navigation on Lake Erie.

BUFFALO, Monday, April 19.

The wind is now from the east, and the ice is breaking up rapidly. The steamer *Albany* took out the first clearance from the Custom-House to-day. She is now getting up steam, and leaves to-night. Navigation may now be considered fairly opened.

The steamer *Superior* is ashore near Erie. The U. S. steamer *Michigan* went to her assistance to-day.

The harbor at Dunkirk is clear of ice, and boats leave easily.

Freshet on the Susquehanna—Elopement.

BALTIMORE, Monday, April 19.

We learn from Wrightville that the Susquehanna was very high this evening, and that large quantities of lumber had floated down. The river had overflowed its banks at Columbia, and it was feared that great damage would result.

Miss Oceana, a danseuse at Front-street theatre, eloped this morning with a lover from Pittsburg. Her parents are in pursuit.

Tremendous Freshet—Bridges Carried Away.

BALTIMORE, Monday, April 19.

A tremendous freshet has occurred at Harper's Ferry; two bridges, one of them over the Shenandoah, have been swept away. The water is higher than was ever before known. Immense destruction to property is apprehended.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Stock.

BALTIMORE, Monday, April 19.

Proposals for the sale of 3,048 shares of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Dividend Stock were opened to day at the Mayor's office. Messrs. Lee and Johnson, Bankers, took the whole at $70 07. These were the only bids, the ordinance authorizing the sale having fixed the minimum price of the stock at $70.

Philadelphia Items.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 19.

Two of our most distinguished and wealthy citizens, John Sergeant and Nathan Trotter, are both lying dangerously ill and not expected to recover.

Marine Disaster.

NORFOLK, Monday, April 19.

The schooner *Armada*, from Boston for Georgetown, S C., with a cargo of lime, bricks and hay, put in here with loss of foremast.

It is now blowing a gale.

XXXIId CONGRESS.... First Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Monday, April 19.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Sumner presented a petition from Massachusetts, urging that additional aid be given immediately to the Collins line of steamers.

Mr. Brodhead presented petitions from the journeymen printers of Philadelphia, in favor of a Government Printing office.

Mr. Shields presented petitions from Illinois, praying that the Wheeling Bridge may be legalized.

Mr. Hunter presented joint resolutions from the Virginia Legislature, in favor of an appropriation by Congress of scrip to satisfy outstanding revolutionary bounty land warrants.

Mr. Underwood presented petitions from merchants and others, of Louisville, Ky., in favor of granting further aid to the Collins Line of Steamers.

Mr. Underwood presented the petition of certain creditors of Texas, complaining of the course pursued by that State with regard to her debts.

Mr. Smith presented a petition asking that further aid be given to the "Collins Line."

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr Shields reported a bill to amend the Charter of Washington City, by removing certain restrictions on the right of suffrage.

Mr. Gwin introduced a bill providing for a monthly mail from San Francisco, *via* the Sandwick Islands, to Shanghai, China.

Mr. Badger introduced a bill for preventing the public execution of criminals in the District of Columbia. The bill was considered and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

FRENCH SPOLIATIONS—PASSAGE OF THE BILL.

The French Spoliation Bill was then taken up.

Messrs. Rusk and Jones, of Iowa, who were opposed to the bill, said they had paired off with Messrs. Soule and Pratt.

Mr. Brooke, in favor of the bill, had paired off with Mr. Weller

Mr. Mangum said he would vote for the bill under instructions.

The bill passed by yeas 26 to nays 13, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Badger, Berrien, Borland, Bradbury, Clark, Cooper, Davis, Dawson, Downs, Fish, Geyer, Hale, Hamlin James, Mangum, Miller, Pearce, Sebastian, Seward, Shields Smith, Spruance, Sumner, Underwood, Upham and Wade—26.

Nays—Adams, Atchison, Brodhead, Cass, Dodge, of Wis., Dodge, of Iowa, Douglas, Felch, Gwin, Hunter, King, Morris and Walker—13.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Deficiency bill was then taken up.

Mr Gwin said that, as Mr. Berrien on Friday had said that the Administration was capable of a defence which would be made at the proper time, he desired to present a few items of misconduct, or maladministration, which he requested the Senator to defend if possible. This Administration commenced on the 4th March, 1849, and had continued up to this time He referred to the appointment given to Butler King to proceed to California, notwithstanding he was then a member of Congress. Mr. Collier was appointed Collector, and proceeded to California, accompanied by a military escort, the expenses of which were paid by the Quartermaster's Department, and amounted to $35,000, when the Collector might have gone there for $500. When Mr. King reached California, he had unlimited powers over the army and navy. He sent the propeller *Edith* on an idle and useless expedition, in which she was lost. That vessel cost $120,000, and was most valuable at that time for the purpose of carrying provisions from one part of the country to another. Her loss was the cause of a great increase of expenditures for transportation, &c. After Mr. Collier left the Custom-House, Mr. King was made Collector. He cited several matters tending to show that Mr. King had increased the expenses of the Custom-House in California three-fold. General Wilson, of Mo., was appointed Indian Agent at Salt Lake. He was sent there with a large escort, at great expense, and staid at Salt Lake just long enough to write a letter or two, then with his family pushed on to California; the season was late, and before leaving Salt Lake he buried all his private property. After Wilson's arrival in California, an order came from the War Department that an expedition should be fitted out by the Quartermaster's Department, to go after and bring to California Wilson's private property. It was done; and that expedition cost one hundred thousand dollars. Mr Wilson was shortly after appointed Naval officer in California, and is now Whig High Priest in that State. This was the way in which these deficiencies were occasioned. He read numerous documents and reports from Army officers in California, showing the extravagant expenditures of the Quartermaster's Department in that State, particularly the establishment of a Naval depot at Benecia, and in the escorts furnished to Indian Commissioners The escort to these Commissioners furnished by the Quartermaster's Department cost $150,000. Congress appropriated $25,000 for the expenses of the Indian Commissioners to make treaties, &c.; those Commissioners had contracted with citizens of California for supplies, &c., for Indians and themselves, and gave drafts to the Departments to pay for the same. The amounts of those drafts already ascertained, and all of which had been protested, were over $760,000 beyond the amount appropriated by Congress. This bill supplied the deficiency caused by $150,000 to escort the Commissioners, yet no one was to be found to advocate the payment of the debts contracted by those Commissioners with citizens of California. Not one of those Commissioners, though their conduct was known, had been removed. They had negotiated many treaties, and were now executing some of them, but not one of these treaties had yet reached the Senate. The appropriations for the Quartermaster's Department for the year 1851, was $3,900,000; the expenditures by that Department was over $5,000,000. He had shown the system of expenditures in that Department. The reason of the deficiencies was evident; it was the loose, reckless expenditure of the public money by the army; this system received its spring, its great incentive from the election of a mere military chieftain to the presidency in 1849, whence came that sense of security by many officers that the expenditures for that service would be excessive and overlooked. No man, in his opinion, should be selected President for his military deeds alone; those deeds would never supply the wants of statesmanship, of the practical machinery of the Government or of a thorough knowledge of the civil operations of the Government.

After some remarks by Mr. Stanly the Senate went into an Executive Session shortly after, and adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 19.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

Mr. Bayly, on Friday, moved to reconsider the vote by which the House recommitted, with instructions, the report of the Committee on Printing, in relation to the employment by them of the *Republic* and *Union* press to print for the two Houses.

This morning, the question was taken on the motion of Mr Venable to lay Mr. Bayly's motion on the table, and decided in the negative—Yeas, 71; nays, 84.

The House then reconsidered the vote—Yeas, 87; nays, 72—thus opening the whole subject, which Mr. Gorman then moved to lay on the table. Negatived—Yeas, 74; nays, 90.

The question was taken on the resolution recommitting the report to the Committee on Printing, with instructions to report upon the whole subject, and recommend for the option of Congress such a system for the execution of the public printing as they may deem most expedient; and that they especially take into consideration a plan for the establishment of a printing bureau under the supervision of a Government officer.

Mr. Gorman raised a point of order, that the House alone cannot instruct a Committee, acting and created under law, and appointed jointly by the two branches. This, with several other points, were sustained by the House.

The above resolution was then negatived—Yeas 75, Nays 89.

This completely reversed the action of Friday.

Mr. Venable offered a resolution that the Committee on Printing be requested to contract with the lowest responsible bidder, after ten days' notice, for such work as the present contractor has failed or may fail to execute according to his contract. He defended himself from the charge of having coalesced with the Free Soilers; spoke of the corruptions which exist in the two parties, and warmly contended against the fattening of rotten party presses at the expense of the people.

Mr. Gorman moved to amend Mr. Venable's resolution simply to refer the report to the Committee on Public Printing, which was agreed to. Yeas 86; nays 79; and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Marshall, of Ky., offered a resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee of five, to whom shall be referred all existing laws on the subject of the Public Printing, and that they report by bill or otherwise, what amendments may be expedient in order to the necessary and prompt execution of the Public Printing.

This being agreed to under a suspension of the rules, the House adjourned.

THE CAUSE OF THE GLENCOE'S EXPLOSION.—The St. Louis Republican says of the causes of the explosion of the steamer Glencoe, that John Hall, the striker on board the steamer, stated, before his death; That, when he first tried the gauge, after the boat had left Quarantine, he found no more than one-third the water necessary to bring her to port. Afterward, when he tried it again, he found it reduced to one-third the quantity absolutely necessary. The pressure of steam the boilers carried, was, under the circumstances, undertaking. Ryan himself did not regulate the water in the boilers. The whole affair will, in good time, receive strict legal investigation. Had the *Glencoe* landed as soon as she reached port, the catastrophe would probably not have occurred. The delay in finding a proper landing-place caused a still greater accumulation of steam.

The Society for the Employment and Instruction of the Poor in Philadelphia, has lodged 625 persons during the past year; distributed 23,719 loaves of bread, and 13,200 gallons of soup; relieved on average of 2,970 persons daily; furnished medical prescriptions to 1,398 others, and distributed gratuitous groceries to 800; besides giving away large amounts of coal. Wm. J. Mullen is President of the Society for the ensuing year.

The Commissioners of Public Works of Canada, announces that the rates of toll on broken castings, railroad, bloom, pig and scrap iron, carried through the St. Lawrence and Welland Canals, will be one shilling per ton, and on iron castings, nails, spikes, &c., one shilling and sixpence per ton. Contracts, it is said, have been made for bringing railroad iron for the Michigan Central Road by the Canadian route.

The members of the Pittsburg Typographical Association inform their fellow craftsmen throughout the Union, that at a recent meeting of the Association, a declaration was adopted, (and subsequently signed by 90 journeymen compositors of the city,) that they would not work hereafter on Sunday, in any printing office in the cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ Dr. Brandreth's principal Office, on and after May 1, 1852, will be located at No. 417 Broadway, between Canal and Lispenard sts., for the sale of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills.

☞ Laces, Embroideries, Hosiery, and other Fancy Goods.—SPRING IMPORTS, 1852 by S. & M. E. TOWLE, COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st Messrs. S. & M. E. T. would call the attention of CASH and CLOSE TIME BUYERS, and the trade generally to their new and extensive assortment of Rich FANCY GOODS, just received, consisting of
Rich LACE WINDOW and RECESS CURTAINS.
Rich MUSLIN DRAPERY, Floss, Tambour'd and Applique.
Rich LACE, CAPES and BERTHAS.
Rich LACE and MUSLIN CHEMISETTES.
Rich Embroidered Lace and Muslin UNDERSLEEVES.
Rich Ladies' Embroidered POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.
Rich Lace VEILS COLLARS and CUFFS.
Rich Jaconet and Swiss FLOUNCING, INSERTING and TRIMMING.
Rich black and white Lace TRIMMING, of all widths.
Rich Silk, Cotton and Lisle-Thread GLOVES.
Rich Satin and Lutestring RIBBONS, a full assortment.
Rich Ladies' and Gents' French KID GLOVES. (warranted.)
Rich English, German and Domestic HOSIERY, of every variety of style and price,
with a full assortment of
NEWEST STYLE OF PARASOLS.
The above stock presents the best selection of Fancy Goods ever offered, and the terms are at least 10 per cent. lower than Jobber prices. S. & M. E. TOWLE,
Columbian Hall, No 281 Grand-st.

☞ Brown & Tasker, Nos. 6 Murray-st. and 9 Park-place, wholesale dealers in every variety of FANS, SHELL, IVORY and HORN COMBS.
Joshua W. Brown, Wm Tasker.
Brushes, Steel Trimmings, Beads, Purses, Pocket-Books and Wallets, Perfumery, Hooks and Eyes, Cutlery, Lead Pencils, Needles, Buttons, Playing Cards, &c. &c.
B. & T. are sole agents for David E. Noyes's English Dressing Combs.

☞ Cash *vs.* Credit.—Merchants wishing to buy laces, embroideries, white goods, dress trimmings, gloves, ribbons, &c., cheap, should call on JAMES OSTROM, No. 36 Liberty-st., where they will find an extensive assortment at least 20 per cent. below the usual credit prices. No 36 Liberty st

☞ Window Shades from 25c. to $10; Lace Curtains from $2 to $20; Muslin Curtains from 75c. to $5. Also, all kinds of trimmings for Curtains and Shades, at reduced prices. Dealers and others can find the best assortment in the city at KELTY & FERGUSON'S,
No 289½ Broadway, No. 54 Reade-st.

☞ It is impossible that any one will harbor any longer the obno

BROOKLYN CITY.

THE STORM.—During Sunday night and yesterday, awnings, signs, umbrellas, chimney-tops, trees, house-roofs, and even houses, were scattered like feathers in every direction. A new three-story building on Smith near Bergen-street, owned by Mr. Daniel McNamara, was completely leveled on Sunday night. A frame building in King-street, Red Hook Point, was turned "bottom side up." Quite a number of trees were torn up by the roots on the Heights, in Hicks, Orange and other streets. A brig was blown from her moorings at one of the docks, and took alone passage out into the stream, where she came in contact with the Fulton ferryboat *Gowanus*, but doing no great damage. As yet we have not heard of any serious personal injury resulting from the storm. Several ladies and gentlemen while returning home from church on Sunday evening, were somewhat bruised by a shower of bricks blown from a chimney in Henry-street, which came tumbling about their heads.

WASHINGTON PARK ASSESSMENT.—The decision rendered in the Supreme Court on Friday last, to restrain the City from collecting the assessment, is not to be understood as concurring with Judge Barculo, as the question was only decided *pro forma*, to give opportunity for it to come up with all its bearings in the argument on the demurrer.

EXAMINATION.—The examination of Public School No. 5, corner of Myrtle-avenue and Gold-street, took place on Friday, and gave very general satisfaction to the parents and friends of the school who were present. At the close of proceedings, the Principal, Mr. J. F. Conklin, was presented with a gold pencil by the pupils of the Primary Department, as a token of their affection.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—Last Thursday an insane man escaped from his friends who reside at No. 204 Livingston-street, since which time nothing has been heard of him. He is about 23 years of age, five feet nine inches high, and wore away a black dress coat and cloth cap of the same.

—As Mr. James Lessen, blacksmith, of Third-avenue, New-York, was walking up Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, a large vein in the leg burst, where he had been wounded by a rusty nail, some time since, and mortification had taken place. Officer McLaughlin, of the First District Police, took charge of the unfortunate man, and succeeded in preventing him from bleeding to death, by binding a handkerchief over the wound, tightly, until Dr. Chapman arrived on the spot, who stopped the blood, with great difficulty.

—A couple of our most respectable citizens had a complaint preferred against them for grand larceny, yesterday. As the circumstances are rather peculiar, we forbear giving names until after the examination.

—The alarm of fire yesterday afternoon proceeded from the dwelling of house No 280 Fulton-street. The fire was extinguished by the police before burning anything of much value.

—The ladies of the congregation worshipping at St. Luke's Church, corner of Clinton and Fulton-avenues, will hold a fair on Tuesday afternoon and evening, the proceeds of which are to benefit the Sabbath school.

—The Queens County Temperance Society hold their annual meeting at Hempstead on the 13th of May, in the M E. Church.

—The sittings of the Supreme Court, General Term, closed last Saturday and adjourned *sine die*. The next term of this Court will be held on the first Monday in July, at Newburg, Orange County.

—Officer Squires, of the First District, found a lost child on Sunday evening. It was placed in the possession of Mrs. Noyes A. Parsons, Myrtle-avenue.

—Rev. J. M Rowland has received and accepted a call to preside over the South Brooklyn Dutch Reformed Church. Mr. R, for the last twelve years, has been a devoted agent of our City Tract Society. He assumes his new office on the first Sunday in May.

—Deaths in the city of Brooklyn for the week ending Saturday, April 17: Males 17, females 22, children 22, adults 17; total, 39—equal to one death for every 2,554 citizens.

—Jamaica has raised for the support of the poor this year, $1,200, Hempstead, $3,000; Flushing, 2,500.

—Proposals for planking the Astoria turnpike have been advertised for.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man named Michael Colgan was almost instantly killed, yesterday morning, at about 8 o'clock, in the salt-refinery of Alderman Green, in Furman-street. The deceased was at work about some machinery which was worked by steam-power, when he was caught in between some cog wheels and almost instantly killed.

ACCIDENTS.—A man named Barney Rourke while at work excavating on Fort Green, Saturday, had his right leg broken by the sudden fall of a large mass of earth upon him. He was conveyed to the Hospital near by.

—On Saturday, at Gowanus, a man named John Ryan was thrown from a dirt cart and had one of his legs broken. He was removed to the Hospital.

FERRY AND WATER COMMITTEE.—This Committee held a meeting on Friday evening. The object of the meeting was to consider the Hudson-avenue Ferry question.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—*April Term.*—Judge MORSE presiding, and Justices LOTT and CROOKE.—At the opening of this Court, yesterday morning, the following Grand Jurors were empannelled: Wm. M. Harris, foreman; Peter C. Cornell, Henry P. Waring, William Layton, Edward Smith, Willia n Powers, Samuel S. Striker, William Cowenheon, Garret G. Bergen, David Provost, Alexander M. White, J. J. Cowenheen, John Barr, Alexander Tomsey, Ralph Lane, John Pearson, Benjamin Baldwin, Lewis Dutton.

The usual charge was made, and the Jury retired.

Henry Hagner, Esq., addressed the Court, and announced the death of Elias R. Stoddard, Esq., a member of the Bar of this County; whereupon, the Court adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—*Saturday*—Before Judge MORSE and Justices BROWN and STRONG.—*The People* ex rel *S. B. Brophy vs. The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum*—In this case a motion for an attachment was made, but the Court decided to refuse the motion with costs, &c This case has been agitated in various ways during the last two years, and is one of no ordinary importance, as by this decision the constitutionality of an act is involved. The IXth Article of the Constitution provides that the revenue arising from the Common School Fund shall be appropriated to the support of Common Schools, and by several acts a portion of the revenue apportioned to this city has to be paid to the Orphan Asylum. The Orphan Asylum, by this decision, and very properly, we think, cannot receive any of the State Common School Fund, it not coming within the meaning of the statute. They do receive, however, their proportion of money raised in the city for the support of Schools.

CITY COURT.—Before Judge GREENWOOD.—*Saturday*—This Court was occupied all day upon a habeas corpus case. A young man named Jeremiah Little enlisted into the service of the United States some time since, in New-York, and a few days since was ordered on board a brig bound for Japan. His friends learning this, procured this writ on the ground that appliecant was an infant, being under 21 years of age. The youth was relieved from further duty by the enterprise of his counsel, N. F. Waring, Esq., of Brooklyn, and Mr. Smith, of New-York.

CIRCUIT COURT—*April Term*—Before Judge MORSE.—This Court commenced yesterday morning. The petit jury was called and sworn, when they were discharged till the 27th instant. There are one hundred and thirty-eight causes on the Calender for this term.

POLICE COURT—*Monday*—Before Justice JOHN B. KING—Jacob Seibe was examined and committed on a charge for selling fish at the corner of Fulton-street on Saturday evening and giving short weight. The complainant testified that he purchased a fish as weighing nineteen pounds when it in reality weighed only fourteen.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—On Friday evening, delegates from all the different Fire Companies assembled at the Crystal, in Fourth-street, when the following gentlemen were nominated to fill the offices of the Fire Department: For Chief Engineer, Peter G. Brennan;—he received 22 of the 38 votes cast, and was declared the nominee. For 1st Assistant, C. C. Talbot; 2d Assistant, R. H. Harding: 3d Assistant, Harris Comstock; 4th Assistant, Benjamin Dubois; 5th Assistant, Thomas L. Adams. The above-named gentlemen are all members of the Department.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire on Sunday proceeded from the light made by the burning of a tar barrel set on fire by mischievous boys.

POLICE COURT.—Before Justice BOSWELL.—*Monday.*—Patrick Clacey, Harvey Jay, Samuel Houseman, Matthias Douglass and Jacob Hammond were brought up for drunkenness and fined or imprisoned or both.....John Smith for assaulting officer Wealth was committed for trial at the next term of the Court of Sessions in Brooklyn.....George Williams was fined $5 for committing an assault.

THE RIOTS AT ST. LOUIS.—The *Republican* says of the late Election Riots at St. Louis:—The streets in the neighborhood of the polls have lately been macadamized. The stones are loose, and these dangerous and abundant missiles were hurled by both parties with disastrous precision and effect. A number of persons were severely wounded—some dangerously—and in many houses the doors and windows were broken and shattered.

We have heard the number of killed variously estimated, at from three to nine persons. Of the wounded we saw but two, one with a slight gun shot wound in the breast, and another with his leg broken by a ball. The individual shot in the breast told us that the same discharge killed a man at his side. These two were returning from the scene of violence, and while peaceably walking the street were fired upon from the window of a house.

The discharges becoming frequent and fatal from different tenements, especially from a house kept by a man named Neimeier, the citizens in the streets became enraged, and the house was immediately fired. We repaired to the scene of conflagration and witnessed the total demolition of the building. The engines were in attendance; and during the exertions of our enterprising firemen to suppress the flames, the belligerents had time to reflect upon the difficulty, and quiet was restored.

The sail-makers of the Gosport Navy-Yard attended the funeral of Com. Warrington in a body, and ceased work for the day.

WANTED.

MEN WANTED.—Twenty men to sell an article wanted in every family. Agents are making $20 per week. Agents for Boston, Philadelphia, Maine, New-Hampshire, Connecticut, with $150, can make $1,500 per annum. Ten men paid wages to travel. Call, or address, post-paid, No. 317 Bowery. a29 3t*

SERVANTS WANTED—Experienced cooks, nurses, laundresses, waitresses and seamstresses. Excellent first-class situations are now ready for experienced servants with good references, at No. 148 Grand-st. Also, wanted a man cook, man baker, and steady waiter for a hotel. Also, gardener and wife. a19-3t*

SITUATIONS WANTED—For cooks, general workers, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, chambermaids, waiters, gardeners, farmers, &c., at SELECT PROTESTANT AGENCY, No. 7 Carmine-st., and SOCIETY AGENCY, No. 106 Chambers-st. Only Servants of good character admitted. a8-1m*

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable boy, between 12 and 13 years of age, to go messenger, or where he would be otherwise useful. A note addressed (post paid) to R. B., office of this paper, will meet with attention.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—By a great variety of Servants, men, women, boys, and girls, at C. MASON'S offices, No. 556 Broadway, and No. 139 Bowery. Terms—yearly subscription, 50 cents, otherwise 25 cents. N B—No pains will be spared to render satisfaction. a16 4t*

YOUNG MAN WANTED.—An enterprising American, with a few hundred dollars, to engage in a very profitable business requiring him to travel in the States. Can make his "pile" in a short time without going to California. Address ENTERPRISE, *Times* office. a20-1t*

FIVE HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED—To sell LIFE AND SPEECHES OF KOSSUTH, a new family work, and other works. Great inducements offered. Call, or address, post-paid, "American Family Publication Establishment, No. 128 Nassau st., N. Y." a15-1mood*

AGENTS WANTED.—500 Agents—$25 to $50 a week made in selling a new Family Work. Life and Speeches of Kossuth and other fine books. Call or address post-paid, American Family Publication Establishment, No. 128 Nassau-st. New York up stairs. m24-1m*

A COUNTER WANTED—for an office, about 16 feet long, with black walnut top. Also a low double-desk. Apply at this office. a20-3t

TO BOOKBINDERS.—Wanted, a first rate Finisher, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given. None but first-class workmen need apply at COLLINS, BOURNE & CO., Stationer's Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st. a20-1t*

TO SINGERS.—Wanted, in Brooklyn, a second Treble singer, who can read music at sight and can sustain her part well in a quartette chor. Address Box No. 2,190 New-York Post-Office. a26-2t*

TO SILVERSMITHS.—Wanted 3 or 4 first-rate Silversmith; none but good workmen need apply Inquire of JOHN S. MOORE & SON, No. 85 Leonard-st. a17-3t*

TO BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS.—A gentleman having an interest in a British Statistical Work of high standing, under the most influential patronage, domestic and foreign, would be glad to treat with a publisher upon terms of reciprocal advantage. Letters to P. M. R., *Times* office. a20-1t*

LOST—On the 14th inst., in Grand st, between the Bowery and Mulberry-st., a roll of BANK NOTES, to the amount of between $92 and $95 The advertiser does not remember all the Banks, but there were some on Government Stock, Fulton Bank, and on a Bank in St Lawrence County. Whoever will return the said money to WILLE'S & CO., No. 303 Pearl-st., shall be liberally rewarded a16-6t*

FOUND.—On Friday morning, a LOCKET and CHAIN, which the owner can have on proof of property, by paying the cost of advertising. Apply at No. 40 Wall st., in the basement. a19-3t*

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Rooms to let on 2d and 3d floor of house No 45 Walker-st, suitable for gentlemen and their wives; also, two rooms for single gentlemen. The house has been recently painted, rooms newly furnished and done with other modern improvements, introduced. References required. a16-6t*

BOARDING.—A Professor of the piano-forte, who can give the best of reference as to qualifications and caracter, is desirous of obtaining board in a family where his instructions would be a compensation Address PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, at this office. a17-1t*

BOARDING AND LODGING—At CHAMBERLIN'S NORTH RIVER HOUSE No 247 Washington-st. A few permanent boarders can be accommodated at $4 per week; also a few permanent lodgers $1 25, $1 50 and $1 75 per week. a13-1mood*

BOARD WANTED in Brooklyn for a small family—front room and bed-room, which must be furnished, and in a pleasant location. Address A. M. at this office. a20 3.*

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms suitable for families or single Gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 190 Fulton st., between Orange and Pineapple st's, Brooklyn m26-1m*

BOARDING.—Pleasant apartments for a gentleman and wife, with board, at No. 130 Orchard-st. a17-6t*

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen can obtain board at No. 296 Hudson-st. Terms moderate. a14-6t*

ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with a han some neatly furnished room, and meals on Sundays, if preferred, in a family where there are no other boarders, within three and five minutes walk of South and Fulton Ferries Apply at No 12 Columbia, near Joralemon-st., South Brooklyn, or address H. N. K., Post Office. a19-2t*

FURNISHED ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD.—A respectable single gentleman, desiring quiet and retirement, in a pleasant neighborhood, may find rooms in a house having the modern conveniences, occupied only by a small family, by enquiring at No. 231 West-31st st, between 8th and 9th avs. a19 3t*

ROOMS WANTED—Parlor and bed room, below Bond st, within one block of Broadway, for a single gentleman Address C. B, this office, with terms, &c. a20-3t*

LARGE AND NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With breakfast, if required, to single gentlemen, at No 278 Fourth-avenue a14 6t*

SCHOOLS.

PERTH AMBOY SEMINARY.—The thirtieth semi-annual session of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 5. The course and mode of instruction are adapted to the wants and capacities of the pupils, who in their preparation for college or business are trained to habits of discriminating thought and close investigation. Proverbial healthfulness, ease of access, and pleasant retirement, with the luxuries of the sea breeze and sea-bathing, recommend its location To forestall him who "finds mischief still for idle hands to do," by furnishing innocent and useful employment, the Principal has, at no small expense, provided a Reading-Room, with library and periodicals, a Gymnasium, and a variety of incentives to safe and healthful out-of-door exercise. For the assurance which every parent must desire in reference to the character and advantages of a school in which he is about to place a son, the Principal refers with confidence to num rous patrons and others who have long known him and his school, and respectfully invites parents seeking a good school and a pleasant home for their sons, to visit his Institution. Terms, $75 per session of 22 weeks, for board and tuition, with use of books for English studies. Modern Languages and Music extra. For circulars, containing further particulars, with testimonials, references, and a steel engraving of the buildings, apply to CLARK, AUSTIN & WOODBRIDGE, or to the Principal, S. G. WOODBRIDGE, a17-3t* Perth Amboy, N. J.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, at PRATTSVILLE, Greene County, New York—Rev D. G. Wright, Rector of Grace Church, Prattsville, proposes to receive into his family a few boys, to be educated with his own sons. The school will be limited; not to exceed ten. The pupils will be subjected to parental discipline, enjoy the advantages of a home, be faithfully taught and fitted for College, or business. The village of Prattsville is thirty-six miles from Catskill, through which it has daily communication with New-York, by means of stages, steamboats, or railroad. For beauty of location—amid the wild scenery of the mountains—purity of air, and removal from vicious influences, it is unsurpassed. The Summer Term, of five months, commences on the 1st Monday in May. The Principal will be at the Astor House, on Thursday morning, preceding the commencement of each session, to receive those of his pupils residing in New-York

Terms—$75 per session, inclusive of every expense of Board, and Tuition in English studies, and the Latin and Greek Languages; payable always in advance. French and German, each $10; Music, including use of instrument, $10 per quarter. Drawing and Perspective, with Sketching from Nature—for which rare advantages are afforded, $5 Circulars, and more information, may be had at the room of Hon. Z. PRATT, No. 94 5th-av., and MOSES WAMZER, Esq., No. 39 Broadway, New-York, or, of the Rector, at Prattsville. a16-6t*

THE IRVING INSTITUTE—LYON'S Classical and Commercial Boarding School for Young Gentlemen, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—This School has been in successful operation for twelve years, and is well known. Thorough instruction in the common and higher branches of an English education, in the Latin and Greek, the French and Spanish languages, as well as a faithful supervision of morals and manners, is insured to each pupil Summer Term opens 3d of May. Students admitted at any time Charges $100 for the term Circulars at Nos. 205 and 598 Broadway, No. 76 Bowery, and at the Institute. WILLIAM P. LYON, A. M., Principal and Proprietor. a10-eodtm*

NYACK INSTITUTE.—A SELECT FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—NYACK, Rockland County, N. Y.—The Rev. BENJ B. HARROWER, Principal of this summer session commences on the 1st Monday in May. Circulars, stating terms, &c., can be obtained at M. H. NEWMAN & CO.'S Book-store, No 199 Broadway; at the Drug store corner of Mott and Broome-sts; and also at J. C. HUNTINGDON'S, at the corner of 3d-av. and 22d-st. Parents wishing to confer with the Principal, will please leave their address at either of the above places, and they will be promptly waited upon. a13-3teod*

BOARDING SCHOOL AT SING SING, WESTCHESTER CO., NEW-YORK—The Misses TISDALE will commence their Summer Session on the first Monday in May. They have a fine, healthy location, with ample grounds for out-door exercise. Every attention will be paid to Pupils entrusted to their charge, and every means taken to insure their comfort and mental improvement. For particular reference, apply to Prof. McVICKAR, Columbia Co lege, New-York, or to THOS. D. DOUBLEDAY, Nos. 13 and 14 Park-row, N. Y. a1-3tu4w*

WINANT'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—at Little Ferry, nine miles from Hoboken, N. J., under the direction of A. B. WINANT and Lady. The fifth year of this School (for young lads under 12 years of age) will commence on TUESDAY, the 27th of April. Pupils received at any time TERMS—For board, tuition, washing and mending, $37 per quarter. For circulars please apply to Mr. E. S. ROBINSON, No. 54 Pine-st., or Mr. W. THURMAN, corner Canal and Vestry-st., N. Y. m1-2mTuTh&S*

BOARDING AND SCHOOLING for children with or without their entire care, at Flatbush, Long Island. Terms moderate Apply to Mrs. JAMES BACON, Clarkson-av., or GEORGE HUSSEY, Bank of New-York. Refer to Rev. Mr. VAN KLEEK. a15-3teod*

SCALES—TO COAL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE UNION—The New-York Scale Making Co. are prepared to supply you with Scales of any capacity, and although at less price, we guarantee them equal in every particular to Fairbanks or any other. Also, improved Wheelbarrow and Portable Coal Scales. Depôt, No. 187 Water-st. near U. S. Hotel. Manufactory, No 129 Amos-st. a20-2tTu&Th* SHEPPARD & FARR.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against receiving an order signed by D. C. JACKSON, of Albany, dated April 17, (or thereabouts,) in favor of the subscriber; said order having been lost or mislaid. NEW YORK, April 19 a26-1t* WM GODJON.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BAGGING, CANVAS BALE ROPE CUTTINGS, GRASS and TARRED ROPE, and all other kinds of paper makers' stock, by a17-1m CYRUS W. FIELD & Co., No. 94 Beekman-st.

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER, constantly on hand, and made to order, by a1-1m BABCOCK, DUBUISON & HALL, No. 15 Pulton-st.

SHEEP-SKIN MATS, fancy colors, for Sale by EDWARD M. DUNN, m26-1m* No. 41 Dey-st.

COE R. DISOSWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW and COMMISSIONER of DEEDS, 75 Nassau-st., between John and Nassau-sts., N. Y. a25-tf

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BULWER'S BEST AND FINEST NOVEL.

FALKLAND. By Sir E. L. Bulwer. The only cheap edition ever published. Complete in one volume. Price 25 cents. Also, new editions of

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JOB PIPPINS, The Man Who Couldn't Help It. By Douglas Jerrold. 12½ cents.

THE GRUMBLER. By Miss Ellen Pickering. 25 cents.

THE CORSAIR. By George Sand. 25 cents.

BUNCE & BROTHER, Publishers and Booksellers, a20-2t No. 134 Nassau-st., opposite Clinton Hall.

RANDOLPH'S BOOK STORE

TO BE REMOVED—As the building now occupied by Mr. Randolph is to be taken down early next month, he will remove on the 3d of May to No. 683 Broadway, on the upper corner of Amity-st., a few doors above his present location. No. 649 Broadway, April 20. a20-eodtMy1

DICKENS'S NEW NOVEL,

HARPER & BROTHERS, No 329 Pearl-st., (Franklin-square,) PUBLISH THIS DAY—I. BLEAK HOUSE. By Charles Dickens; with Illustrations by H. K. Browne. Part 2. 12mo; paper, 12½ cents.

"The book, it is clear, is to be full of characters, full of incidents, full of humor, pathos and power, all marshaled with the utmost skill of this great master, to make odious in the sight of Heaven and of earth, that most pestilent of hoary sinners, 'the English High Court of Chancery'—*Times.*

"The opening of the story is full of promises. One devours this number at a sitting, and, like Oliver, 'asks for more'"—*New-York Independent.*

"It opens rich, and bids fair to take precedence of any of its author's productions."—*Boston Times.*

"The characters are marked, such as Dickens only can portray, and the work promises to be ranked with his best."—*Worcester Palladium.*

"The first forty-eight pages come fully up to the mark and give abundant indications that this work is to be one of great and exciting interest"—*Lowell Journal.*

II BARNES'S NOTES ON REVELATIONS. Notes Explanatory and Practical on the Book of Revelations. Being the 11th volume of Rev. Albert Barnes's Notes on the New Testament—for families and Sunday Schools—with Maps and Engravings 12mo.; muslin, 75 cents per volume. The volumes may be obtained separately.

"He has more learning than Scott: more critical decision than Henry; more spiritual discernment than Whitly; more copiousness than Benson; and more judgment than Gill. He affords precisely the aid which the English reader requires when seeking to obtain the exact sense of obscure passages; and these 'Notes' will, in my opinion render essential aid to the cause of religion."—*Extract from a letter of the Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel, M. A.*

RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

ROMANISM AT HOME. Being Letters to the Hon. Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice of the United States, by Kirwan. 12mo; 75 cents.

FALKENBERG. A novel; 37½ cents.

PICTORIAL FIELD BOOK. Part 21.

THE WAY TO DO GOOD. By Jacob Abbott. 12mo.; $1

BRACE'S HUNGARY.

CHARLES SCRIBNER PUBLISHES THIS DAY, BRACE'S HUNGARY IN 1851—With an experience of the Austrian Police. 1 vol., 12mo, with map and illustrations.

"Facts seem the thing most needed now in regard to Hungary. In my journey through the country, I had unusual advantages for observing thoroughly the condition and feelings of the masses of the Hungarian people, and I have thought I could not better help in the cause of truth and justice, than by simply presenting *facts*, whether they told against one side or the other."—*From the Preface.*

THE HOUSEHOLD OF SIR THOMAS MORE. By Margaretta More. 1 vol. Price 50 cents.

"It ends with musical melancholy, a strain of exquisitely simple beauty, referring to the judicial slaying of one of England's worthiest sons. There are some fine portraits ably limned here in. There are family pictures so graphically described that they possess the mind forever."—*Church and State Gazette*

Second Edition of HOMEOPATHY UNMASKED. By Dr W. Hooker. 1 vol., 12mo., with additions.

Second Edition of Mrs. Sigourney's New Work, EXAMPLE OF LIFE AND DEATH. 1 vol., 12mo.

Fifth Edition of THE OLD GUARD OF NAPOLEON. By J T Headley. 1 vol., 12mo. a20-3t

G. P. PUTNAM

PUBLISHES THIS DAY—I. CLARET AND OLIVES, from the Garonne to the Rhone; or Notes Social, Picturesque, and Legendary by the way. By Angus B Reach, author of "The Story of a Buccaneer," &c., with wood cuts; 25 cents. Being the VIIth Volume of Putnam's Semi-monthly Library.

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"There is no work extant which can be compared in ability to Downing's volume on this subject."—*Louisville Journal.*

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IV. LECTURES AND MISCELLANIES. By Henry James In one vol. 12mo. Price $1 25

a17-3t J. S. REDFIELD, Clinton Hall.

BOOKS FROM AUCTION.

EVANS & BRITTAN, No 697 Broadway, corner of 4th-st, would present the following list of Books, purchased in quantities, at reduced prices, to the attention of those fond of a good Book at a reasonable price. 100 copies of The Old Farm at Queechy, (ready on the 24th), orders received for 25 copies; Wide, Wide World, 30 sets of Ik Marvel's Works, in 6 vols; 10 sets Appleton's Library of Family Novels, 20 copies Webster's Quarto Dictionary; 25 sets Putnam's Library, it bound vols; 5 sets Miss Strickland's Queens of England; 10 Dickens' Complete Works, 10 vols; Bancroft's United States, 4 vols. LONDON BOOKS—Pickering's Milton, 3 vols; British Dramatists, 9 vols; Smith's Classical Dictionaries; Hayden on Painting, 2 vols; Bonnycastle's Bryan's Dictionary of Painters; Scott's Works, in various editions, Webster's Complete Works, 6 vols, at subscription price, $12. Works of Cooper and Irving, in various bindings, &c., &c. a20-1t

WILL BE READY,

ON WEDNESDAY, April 21, AMERICA AS I FOUND IT By Mrs Duncan, author of the "Memoir of Mary Lundie Duncan" 16mo. $1.

ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS, No. 285 Broadway. JUST READY.

CHRIST OUR EXAMPLE. By Caroline Fry, with autobiography and portrait. 16mo., 75 cents.

WHEAT OR CHAFF. By Rev J. C Kyle, author of "Living or Dead," &c 16mo, 75 cents a20-2t

GLOBES.—COPLEY'S New Globes, Celestial and Terrestial, 16 inches diameter, containing all the late discoveries, and having the stars of the first second and third magnitudes. Colored Prepared by CHARLES COPLEY. Just published, and for sale at wholesale and retail, by E. & G. W BLUNT, a2-2awiw* No. 179 Water st.

SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS and STATIONERY, at wholesale. Country merchants and booksellers are invited to call and examine our very large stock, and prices, before buying elsewhere a15-1m* KIGGINS & KELLOGG, No. 88 John-st.

MEDICAL.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.—Many years of trial, instead of impairing the public confidence in this medicine, has won for it an appreciation and notoriety by far exceeding the most sanguine expectations of its friends. Nothing but its intrinsic virtues and the unmistakable benefit conferred on thousands of sufferers, could originate and maintain the reputation it enjoys. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community, have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous, and too remarkable to be forgotten. While it is a fraud on the public to pretend that any one medicine will infallibly cure—still there is abundant proof that the CHERRY PECTORAL does, not only as a general thing, but almost invariably, cure the maladies for which it is employed. As time makes these facts wider and better known, this medicine has gradually become the best reliance of the afflicted from the cabin of the American pioneer, to the palaces of European Kings. Throughout this entire country, in every State, city, and indeed almost every hamlet it contains, CHERRY PECTORAL is known as the best remedy extant for diseases of the Throat and Lungs, and in many foreign countries, it is coming to be extensively used by the most eminent Physicians. In Great Britain, France and Germany, where the medical sciences have reached their highest perfection, CHERRY PECTORAL is introduced, and in constant use in the Armies, Hospitals, Alms Houses, Public Institutions, and in domestic practice, as the surest remedy their attending Physicians can employ for the more dangerous affections of the lungs. Also in milder cases, and for children it is safe, pleasant, and effectual to cure. In fact, some of the most flattering testimonials we receive have been from parents who have found it efficacious in cases particularly incidental to childhood. The CHERRY PECTORAL is manufactured by a practical Chemist, and every ounce of it under his own eye, with unvarying accuracy and care. It is sealed and protected by law from counterfeits, consequently can be relied on as genuine without adulteration. We have endeavored here to furnish the community with a medicine of such intrinsic superiority and worth as should commend itself to their confidence—a remedy at once safe, speedy and effectual, which this has by repeated and countless trials proved itself to be; and trust by great care in preparing it with chemical accuracy, of uniform strength, to afford Physicians a new agent on which they can rely for the best results, and the afflicted with a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can do. Prepared and sold by JAMES C. AYER,

Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold by R. B. & SANDS, corner of Fulton and William sts; RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., C. H. KING, T. T. GREEN, and all the Druggists in New-York; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by all dealers in medicine everywhere. je-eodtf*

TO VOCALISTS ORATORS AND THE PUBLIC—Acidulated Isinglass and Gelatine Lozenges prepared by the subscriber are recommended as surpassing every other sweet meat or medicinal Lozenge for the following reasons: They are composed of two of the most nutritious ingredients in nature; are eminently adapted for the sick, instead of jelly; besides alleviating cough, they clear and strengthen the voice, relieve dryness in the mouth and throat, and protect the lungs and throat from cold. Parents, from recent by the experience of poisonous ingredients being combined in sweetmeats, must be convinced that these only can be given to children, from being nutritious, and not injuring the teeth or constitution. Supplied only to respectable druggists by the manufacturers, m26-1m RANDLE & QUEE, No. 634 Hudson-st., N.Y.

ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE.—That great and unfailing Remedy for Fever and Ague and Indigestion; guarded by the written signature of the inventor, JOHN M. ROWAND, M. D., is for sale in New-York by the General Agent, I. O FAY, at Lamp Store, No. 539 Pearl-st., one door from Broadway. Also by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., and HAVILAND, KEESE & CO. a20-3t*

MEDICAL NURSING BY J. M. LUDLOW—Removed from No. 261 Broadway to No. 64 4th-st. Has had much experience with this sick and insane. Address J. M. LUDLOW, No 64 4th-av., N. Y m15-1mood*

WESTPHALIA HAMS—Prime quality for sale at at No. 11 South William-st. a26-6t*

TO LET.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET.—An Italian cottage at Hastings, Westchester Co., 21 miles from New-York; contains parlors with sliding-doors, four good bed-rooms, and additional rooms for servants; the hall fitted with stained glass, range in the kitchen. A small genteel family would find this an opportunity rarely surpassed. There are churches in the vicinity, and every facility for marketing. It is a pleasant walk of five minutes to the steamboat landing, or railroad depôt, and has a beautiful view of the Hudson River. Rent $350 Access by steamboat and railroad many times in the day. Strangers can inquire the way of Mr CRANE, at the railroad depôt; and for particulars, inquire at the premises. a13 3teod*

COTTAGES TO LET.—Two nearly new Gothic Cottages at Clifton, Staten Island, suitable for genteel families, in full view of the city and bay, about eight minutes walk from Vanderbilt's. Each house has a garden spot, nine rooms, kitchen range, marble mantels, well cistern, pump, &c. Rent, $325 and $425. a17-3t WM. B. TOWNSEND, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—A handsome three-story and basement marble-front house to let, on north side of West 23d-st near 7th-av.—a most desirable location. The house has all the modern improvements, three rooms deep on the first story, gas, hot and cold baths, wash-room, &c The house is new and is being put in the most complete order. Possession before May first Rent $700. For further particulars apply to F. A. PADDOCK, Counsellor-at-law, No 15 Wall-st. a20-1t*

HOUSES TO LET.—Four new brown stone front houses, furnished with chandeliers and gas fixtures complete, plate glass windows, heaters, baths, &c. located in a good neighborhood; rent $400. One splendid brown stone house in Brooklyn: rent $700. One brick do.—$400. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st., up stairs. a3-2w

HOUSE TO LET—Two two-story and attic brick Houses, in Skillman-st., near Park-Avenue, East-Brooklyn, about 100 feet from the stage routes. The houses contain eight rooms, and pantries to each room, and the water from the cistern is conveyed to the kitchen. Apply to C KNOX, No 128 Fulton-st. a20-6t*

HOUSE TO LET.—The elegant three-story and basement House, No. 218 Fitzroy-place, between 8th and 9th-avs., in 28th st. The house is rep ete with all the modern improvements, three rooms deep, and nearly new. Location beautiful, and neighborhood unexceptionable Apply to W. DUNNING, No. 48 8th-av. a16-6t

HOUSE TO LET.—A good two-story and attic Brick House, No. 61 Ridge-st., will be let to a good tenant at a moderate rent. Possession first of May Apply to J. WASHBURN, No. 278 East Broadway, or No. 146 William-st., up-stairs. a20-3t*

HOUSE TO RENT—On Woodhull-st., South Brooklyn, second door east of Hicks st., at $425, and the furniture or a portion of it, which is adapted to the premises, for sale cheap, and possession given before the 1st of May, if desired Inquire on the premises this week, or of THOS. P. ST. JOHN, No. 35 Wall-st., back basement office. a20-2t*

HOUSE AND STORE TO LET OR LEASE—No 396 Bowery, opposite 6th-st It will be altered into one or two stores, by the 6th of May, if desired If into one store it will be of a large size. In a business part of the city, and a most desirable location for a merchant or any business. Apply No. 151½ 3d-av, one door above 15th st, east side, from 8 to 12 A. M, 2 to 5 P. M, and 7 to 9 in the evening. a17-3t*S&Tu*

HOUSE WANTED.—For a small family, in the upper part of the city, rent about $300. A house to be vacated the first of June would answer. Address F. W., this office a10-1weod*

PART OF A SMALL HOUSE WANTED—Between Hudson-st. and Broadway, not higher than 4th

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—*Monday.*—RICHARD T. COMPTON, Esq., President, in the Chair, and a quorum present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Petitions Referred—Of John F. Flaache and others, to delay the opening of Fifty-first-street; of Peter E. Riley and others, to have Eleventh-avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventh-streets, regulated and paved; of the Magdalen Society, for relief from the assessments for grading Eighty-eighth-streets, between Third and Fifth-avenues; of Geo. W. Morgan, to be appointed Commissioner of Deeds; of W. H. Adams, to fill in and grade One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A; of the Representatives of the Fire Department, for a larger building to be used as the "Firemen's Hall;" of Jones, Rowland and others, to have the grade of Front-street and Peck-slip raised; of property owners in Wooster-street, against the railroad in said street: of John M. Brown and others, against the construction of a proposed sewer in Centre-street, between Grand and Broome-streets; of Hook and Ladder Co. No. 12, for a new truck; of S. C. Durgin, for an appropriation to build a machine for sweeping Broadway without sprinkling or raising any dust; of Hose Co. No. 54, and Hook and Ladder Co. No. 11, in reference to the plans of their new houses; of owners of property, remonstrating against the proposed sewer in Pearl-street.

Resolutions Adopted—That the preamble and resolution which was adopted on the 16th of April, 1849, by the Common Council, in relation to the gold box which was presented to Gen. Jackson by the Corporation of this City, be taken from the files, and referred to a joint Special Committee, to ascertain and report who is the person entitled to the said gold box, according to the terms of the will by which it was devised to this City. Resolution to lay new oil-cloth in the tea-room. To build a sewer from Essex Market to connect with the sewer nearest to said market, and appropriating $3,000 therefor. Directing the Controller to report the remissions of taxes and the donations since the 1st of January.

The Washington Monument.—A petition, signed by Daniel Douglas, agent for the National Washington Monument Association, for aid in the prosecution of the work at Washington, was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

Papers Concurred In.—To give the owners of St. George's Church, in Cliff-street, notice to take down and rebuild their wall; and ordering the Street Commissioner to accomplish the work, should the owners fail in having the request complied with.

Mayor's Messages.—A message was received from the Mayor, nominating Dr. O. P. Welk for the office of Resident Physician. Laid on the table. Another, from his Honor the Mayor, nominating Dr. W. N. Blakeman for the office of Health Commissioner, in place of Dr. R. L. Marion, resigned; which was also laid on the table.

Reports Adopted—To build a sewer in Grand-street, from Suffolk to Essex-streets; to repair and flag East-street, between Grand and Rivington-streets; also, to flag the southerly side of Twenty-first-street, between avenues B and C; to repair the sidewalks of Chambers-street; also, in favor of flagging sidewalks of Thirty-first-street, between Sixth and Seventh-avenues; in favor of annulling the contract with Mr. Peine to pave a portion of Broadway.

Concurred In—A resolution from the Board of Assistants, directing the Controller to withdraw from the list of sales of docks and slips about to be sold, the pier and bulkhead foot of Wall-street, E. R., the same having been applied for, for the purpose of establishing a ferry.

Resolution Adopted—Asking the counsel to inform the Board if an injunction pends against the Commissioners of Ferries, and if any, what action has been taken to remove it. Adjourned to Wednesday.

BOARD OF ASSISTANTS.—The President J. TROTTER, Esq., in the Chair.—The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Petitions Referred—To have Thirty-sixth-street between Fifth and Sixth-avenues paved and flagged; of Hose Company No. 49 for ten additional men.

Reports Adopted—Of the Committee on Police in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in relation to a suitable location for the Seventeenth Ward Police and Engine Companies Nos. 11 and 17; in favor of concurring in the report for filling in Seventy-ninth-street at the Second-avenue; in favor of extending the time to complete the contract for grading Fifty-seventh-street from Fifth-avenue to Broadway.

Papers Concurred In—That a new oil-cloth be provided for the room in the City Hall, called the "Tea Room," and that new articles of furniture be substituted for those in a worn-out and dilapidated condition. That the Council to the Corporation discontinue all proceeding in the case of *James M. Vesper* vs. *the Mayor &c.*, and that the Controller pay the plaintiff $1,132 59 for judgment and costs; to build a sewer with the necessary receiving basins on Governeur-slip, at a cost of $1,000; in favor of passing the resolution for paying James Pollock for making a sewer in Tenth-avenue, notwithstanding the veto of the Mayor; to repair the crossings on Dey-street and Broadway; that Twenty-fifth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, be lighted with gas; to procure plans and proposals for building a station-house for the Second Ward Police; in favor of the resolution for the fixing up of Franklin Market for the First District Police; in favor of fixing the salary of Nicholas Seagrist, Sergeant-at-Arms, at $600 per annum; in favor of paying John McDermot for work and material in flagging sidewalks in Madison-street.

Papers from the Table—In favor of raising $25,000 by tax to put a Work-house on Blackwell's Island. Adopted. To purchase 69 acres of land on Ward's Island, at $1,500 per acre, for a City Cemetery. Adopted.

Papers Concurred In—To print 250 copies of the City Charter, with the notes of Chancellor Kent, for the use of the City. To take the resolution from the files, in relation to the gold box presented to Gen. Jackson and refer the same to a special Committee. Messrs. Ring, Wells and Mabbatt were appointed.

Resolutions Adopted—That the Controller be directed to withdraw from the list of sales of docks and slips, the pier and bulkhead at the foot of Wall-street, E. R.; to repair the fence around Tompkins square forthwith; to place two gas-lamps in front of Calvary Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-first-street; to inquire into the authority by which J. T. Morrell, of No. 379 Houston-street, claims to be a Recorder of Burial Permits; that the President of the Croton Water Board report the probable cost of the new reservoir; to relay the cross-walk on Twenty-first and Twenty-second-streets, on west side of Fourth-avenue; to provide a suitable location for a Fireman's Hall.

Resolutions Referred—That the vacant lots between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-streets, between Third and Lexington-avenues, be fenced forthwith; to inquire into the expediency of repairing or rebuilding the Eleventh Ward Police Station; to have Chesnut-street repaired; that all the streets south of Eighty-sixth-street be declared open.

Reports Adopted—To have Thirty-seventh-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenues, lighted with gas; to place two gas lamps in front of the Union Mission Church in Sixth-street.

Reports Adopted—In favor of concurring with the other Board for a sewer in Franklin-street. In favor of a sewer in Second-avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth-streets. In favor of a sewer in Thirty-second-street between Ninth and Tenth-avenues. Adverse to a sewer in Thirty-second street from Tenth-avenue. On motion the Board adjourned to Thursday next.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—Mr. President COMPTON in the Chair.—The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Bills Referred—Of Julius Hitchcock for $125, one quarter's attendance as crier of the Oyer and Terminer. Of Joshua Phelps, for services as Clerk to Mr. G. Leonard, from 5th of May to 30th of September, $362 90. Of A. Beach, for meals furnished at the Eighth Ward station-house, $19 62. Of John W. Ketchmer, for serving as a Special Justice on a Sunday, $427 31. Ann Collis, for meals furnished at the Seventeenth Ward Police Station, $22 50.

Petition from the Assessors—For additional compensation. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Resolutions adopted—To repeal the resolution empowering the Chairman of the Board to appoint attendants for the Courts under the Code of 1848. To require the Chairman to report to the Board the names of all persons appointed as attendants on the Courts, &c. That the Commissioner of Repairs, &c., place a suitable book-case in the Chambers of the Common Pleas. To pay the bill of the person employed to examine the accounts of ex-Coroner Geer.

Reports—In favor of paying the bill of John Ives, Coroner, for holding inquests for the quarter ending March 31, 1852, amounting to $1,577 68—Adopted. In favor of paying the bill of the Sheriff, amounting to $1,186 04.—Adopted. In favor of paying Julius Hitchcock, for attendance on the Court of Oyer and Terminer, $189.—Ordered to be printed. Adjourned to Thursday.

OYER AND TERMINER—*Monday*—Before Judge EDWARDS, Ald. OAKLEY and BOYCE—*Charge of Murder*—Jacob Roter, a Frenchman, was put to the bar on an indictment charging him with the murder of William Ketter, by shooting him with a gun, on the 7th of March last. Another individual, in whose employ Roter was at the time of the murder, is indicted as accessory after the fact.

The prisoner by his Counsel, Clark and Latson, pleaded not guilty.

The District Attorney said he preferred to try Roter on Monday next.

Prisoner's Counsel said the trial must stand over until the next term.

The District Attorney said there would be no Oyer and Terminer until November, and there was no reason why this trial should be postponed. The Prisoner had Counsel from the first, and the Witnesses were now all in the city, they were all laboring men and could not afford to give security for their appearance to testify.

The case was then set down for next Monday.

The case of Martin Bloomer, indicted for the murder of his Wife—This prisoner was brought to the bar in order that an inquisition might be taken as to his insanity, or sanity. He is a large, rather good looking man, and charged with the murder of his wife, by stabbing her with a knife. The Coroner's Jury found that the crime was committed when the prisoner was insane.

Dr. Isaral, Physician to City Prison examined.—I know the prisoner; saw him first a year ago; he was brought in a prisoner very wild and excited; he was persuaded that men were pursuing him from Virginia, a certain class of men he said who wanted to take his money and prevent his getting work; he also fancied that his sister was possessed of some religion of which he must dispossess her, by stripping her clothes off, and he did so; when his wife came into his presence he appeared disposed to attacks from jealousy. We considered him a dangerous man and sent him to Blackwell's Island; his wife entreated to have him let out, and he was released. She appeared to be very solicitous about him, but his heart was steeled towards her. We sent him to Blackwell's Island again, and he was again let out, when he committed the act charged against him, but after the wife was wounded she was very anxious about him. We examined him again last Friday very thoroughly and found that he was still very dangerous to be at large; he is insane; one of his deliriums is that Dr Kaney had been giving him laudanum, and employed men to kneed him over the body so as to stop the circulation of the blood, which would, he said, rush out at his nose and ears; I have not the least doubt but that Bloomer is a better suoject for an asylum than a prison.

Cross-examined—In some things Bloomer might give you a pretty straight story: he is a monomaniac on religious matters and jealousy; if kept alone, he would be all very well, but let him loose and he is a perfect maniac; he had been three or four weeks out before he killed his wife; I have known him well all the time he has been in confinement, and fully believe he is crazy; I believe he is an Irishman by birth, but brought up in England.

Here the prisoner rose and said, "Yes, and an American at that." He also handed a paper to the District Attorney, written in pencil, which the latter read to the Jury. It commenced: "I charge Mrs. Chadwick (his wife) and Dr. Raney, face to face, of taking my life." The paper then went on to make most ludicrous and indecent charges against the unfortunate woman, whom he had killed.

The District Attorney said there could be no doubt the man was insane, and the Coroner's Inquest had found the fact to be so.

The Court said the law did not permit any person to be loosed whilst in a state of insanity. The Jury must pass upon the question, was the prisoner insane or not?

The Jury, without leaving their seats, found the man to be *insane*.

The Court ordered that the prisoner be sent to the Insane Asylum of the State, at Utica.

Trial for Infanticide.—Margaret Morrell, a miserable looking French woman, with an idiot boy by her side, was put to the bar to be tried for infanticide. The prisoner and the boy occupied a wretched garret in a house No. 40 Canal-street. On the morning of the 9th January, last, one of the inmates of the house heard moans in the privy, and on getting it open, the body of a new-born infant was found, which had been gnawed by the rats, and life was extinct. The police were sent for, and they found traces of blood from the place where the infant was found up to the garret where the prisoner and the idiot boy were found together in bed. They were taken to the Fourteenth Ward Station-house, where an inquest was held by Alderman Tweed

John A. Shddell, M. D., deposed that he was called to make a post-mortem examination of a body at the station-house; found it much mutilated, evidently done after death; the child was fully developed, the body fresh, and within 24 hours of its birth; the child was born alive, as proved by the lungs inflating; there was blood upon the garments of the woman.

On his cross-examination, the witness said he could not say the child was born alive.

The case was summed up by Mr. Phillips for the prisoner, and the District Attorney for the people.

At a late hour the Jury came into Court and asked if they agreed on a verdict, with a recommendation, would it be acted on by the Court.

The Court replied that it was for the Governor alone to act on the recommendation.

The Jury wished to know if the Court would join in the recommendation.

The Court said they could not give any answer to the question.

The District-Attorney said any recommendation of the Jury would be forwarded to the Governor with the verdict.

The Jury then retired again, and had not agreed on a verdict at a late hour.

CIRCUIT COURT—Before Judge ROOSEVELT—DIVORCE CASE—*Mary Ann Putnam vs. Theodore E. Putnam*—This suit was instituted by the wife for a divorce from the defendant on an allegation of adultery with a young lady named McArthur. The brother of the plaintiff was the only witness examined yesterday, who stated that the plaintiff was married to defendant May, 1842, and they had one child born in 1844. In 1848 the intimacy with Miss McArthur was discovered while attending at the church of Dr Dewey. This was in the summer, and in the course of the following autumn they were seen together at various times and places, and always as if meeting surreptitiously. The trial stands adjourned.

COMMON PLEAS—Before Judge INGRAHAM.—A verdict was rendered in the assault and battery case tried on Saturday.

Fanny Mitchell vs. *Barton and Matthews.*—The Jury awarded the lady $100 as her damages.

COURT CALENDAR—*Tuesday.*—CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 267, 246, 322, 220, 207, 363 to 370, 313, 356

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—*Class* 5.—Nos. 26 to 29, 31 to 36.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 114, 115, 259, 264, 280, 281, 284, 288, 289, 1, 17, 20, 58, 102, 89, 122, 189, 94, 142, 148, 149, 48, 201, 301 to 309, 311, 313 to 317, 319, 320.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part* 1.—391, 393, 395, 397, 153, 175, 287, 399 to 415, all odd numbers. *Part* 2.—240.

THE EXPLOSION OF THE STEAMER *SALUDA*—PROBABLE LOSS OF ONE HUNDRED LIVES.—The St. Louis *Republican* of the 10th inst., has a dispatch from Lexington, Mo, the scene of the fatal explosion of the steamer *Saluda*, giving the following particulars of the occurrence

The steamer *Saluda* burst her boilers at this place, at 8 o'clock this morning, April 9. The explosion was terrific, killing, as is supposed, nearly 100 persons. Her passengers consisted chiefly of Mormons, bound for Salt Lake.

The following is a partial list of the killed and buried:

Second bar-keeper, Laynell; Mr. Nash and Mr Clencey, second engineer, E. S. Haffer, Leggett, Wayley, J. Brick, Mrs. Dunbar and child, Mrs. McGahas and child, two children of Mr. Rollins, two Messrs Bayley, three white men not known, and one boy, two second clerks, one colored lad. Missing—First engineer, and the two pilots, young Mr. McAlister, W. H. Bridges, and five firemen. This is as far as heard from of dead and missing—33.

There are 30 wounded, two believed to be mortally; the others badly; a number slightly. Most of the killed and wounded, except the officers and hands of the boat, were Mormons from England and Wales. Remains of Captain Belt and one of the second clerks sent to St. Louis. More probably killed, of whom we have no account.

The precise number of killed and wounded is not yet ascertained; the accounts vary from 80 to 100. A meeting of the citizens was held this evening, and measures were adopted for the burial of the killed and the relief of the wounded. Nearly the whole population, including many ladies, have turned out to relieve the suffering. The Hospital contains eleven males and three females, all wounded. Mr. Conrad, half owner of the boat, is seriously but not dangerously injured. The mate and carpenter are not dangerously wounded. The captain and second clerk will be sent to St. Louis for interment.

The negligence of the engineer was the cause of the explosion. The boat was owned by Captain Belt, who had purchased the one-half, for which he gave $1,200 about three weeks ago. The other half was owned by Mr Peter Conrad. He had held an interest in her some ten or twelve months. He was on board on this trip, acting as bar-keeper. The boat was not insured. Her cargo was a very valuable one.

The *Saluda* had been running between five and six years.

Court of Appeals—APRIL 16, 1852.

DECISIONS

Judgments affirmed—James White, respondent, agt John Cuntsworth appellant; the City of Oswego, appellants, agt. the Oswego Canal Commissioners, respondents; Frederick P. James, respondent, agt Alexander Chalmers, appellant; Stephen Haynes, respondent, agt. Jacob Carpenter, appellant; Erastus Smith, assignee, &c., respondents, agt. Stephen J. Bruickerhoff and others, appellants; Simon P. Hull, respondent, agt James Gordon Bennett, appellant; Seth C. Jones, appellant, agt. Philo Osgood, respondent; Caleb B. Crosby, surveyor, &c., appellant. agt Bradford R. Wood, impl'd, &c., respondent, Moses Cantbell, executor, &c., respondent, agt. John G. Cantbell and another, appellants; Adolphus Sedgwick, appellant, agt. Abraham P. Van Alstyne and another, respondents; Adrian Van Gieson, respondent agt. Cornelius Van Gieson and another, appellants; Joseph Walk ns, respondent, agt Amos Hewitt, appellant; The People, def's in error, agt George W. Niles, pltff in error; Stephen Van Rensselaer, appellant, agt. Jas Kidd, respondent; Dan Pow, respondent, agt Benjamin Pew, appellant, Miles Covell, respondent, agt Ebenezer Hill and another, appellants; Cyrus W. Field, respondent, agt The Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York and another, appellants; Hiram W. Warner and others, respondents, agt. Oliver Lee Street, &c., appellant; Wm. Sutton, respondent, agt Wm. Church and another, appellants; Helen M. White, appellant, agt. Aaron Parker, respondent.

Judgments reversed and new trials ordered, with costs to abide the event—Charles H. Merritt, exr., &c., appellant agt John F Seaman and others, respondents. John P. Adams, appellant agt. the Saratoga and Washington Railroad Company, respondents; Sylvanus P. Jermain, respondent, agt Garret V. Van Wagenen, exr., &c., appellant. Albert Pierrepont and others, exrs., &c., respondents, agt Frederick J Barnard, appellant; William Newson, respondent, agt. James B Harris, appellant; Lucius E Bulkeley, respondent, agt. Eugene Kelly and others appellants

Decree reversed in part and affirmed in part—Abraham B. Hasbrouck and others, exrs. &c., respondents, agt. Ezekiel S Etting and others, appellants

Judgment of the Supreme Court reversed and judgment rendered for the plaintiff on demurrer, with Costs of the Court below—Daniel Young, appellant, agt. Abram Mudge, exr., &c., and another, respondents

Judgment of the Supreme Court at the General Term reversed, and that at the Special Term affirmed, with costs of the appeal from the Special to the General Term—The President, &c., of the Bank of Poughkeepsie, appellants, agt. Jonas O Hasbrouck, respondent.

Decree of the Supreme Court reversed and Vice Chancellor's decree affirmed, with costs of the Courts below—The President &c., of the Chatauque County Bank, respondents agt. William D White, appellant.

Decree of the Supreme Court reversed and that of the Special Term affirmed, with costs in the Court below—William S. Sears and others, appellants, agt. John Shafer and another, respondents.

Decree of the Supreme Court and of the Vice Chancellor reversed, and decree for the complainant, according to the prayer of the bill, with costs of the Court below—George Truscott and others, appellants, agt. Rufus H King, respondent.

Judgment of the Supreme Court reversed, and proceedings before the County Judge annulled—In the matter of George B. Morewood, and others, appellants, agt Frederick Hollister respondent.

Judgment of the Supreme Court affirmed, except as to the award of costs of Glen & Meyer against Pennington, and as to so much of said judgment, it is reversed, and the costs of the defendants, Glen & Meyer are awarded against the plaintiff—Lyman Gibson, respondent, agt. Josias Pennington, appellant

Judgment below reversed, and judgment in this Court rendered for the defendant on the demurrer—Franklin E Corwin and another, respondents agt Jabez Corwin, appellant.

Decree of Supreme Court modified—new decree ordered.—John Allen, respondent, agt. Thomas Faber, appellant

Decree affirmed—Elam C. Bliss, respondent, agt. Safe Sweet and others, appellants

Judgment reversed.—William Powers and another, Executors, &c. respondents, agt Teunis J Berjen, appellant.

Judgment of the Supreme Court at the General Term reversed, and the judgment entered on report of Referee affirmed, with the cost in the appeal from the Special to the General Term of the Supreme Court—Eliza Howe, by her next friend, &c., appellant. agt William Kent, Executor, &c., and others respondents

Judgment reversed, and judgment rendered for defendant with costs of the Court below—Benjamin Frees, respondent agt. David Ford, Jr., appellant

William Burrows, respondent, agt. David Ford, Jr., and another, appellants.

Judgment reversed—James Gordon Bennett, appellant, agt. Amos J. Williamson and another, respondents.

Decree of the Court below affirmed—Jacob T. Walden, administrator, &c., and others, appellants, agt Mary Murray and others respondents

Appeals Dismissed—The Urbana Woolen Manufacturing Company, respondent. agt. Henry Townsend, appellant; Henry J B Brown, respondent, agt Isaac W Colie, appellant; James Moore, respondent, agt John J V. Westervelt, appellant; William W. Gilbert and another, respondents, agt Ray Tompkins, appellant; Oswald Cammann and another, respondents, agt Ray Tompkins, appellant; Gennia & Lockwood, respondents, agt Ray Tompkins, appellant

Motion to dismiss Appeal denied with $10 costs—Samuel B. Wells, respondent, agt Thomas P Danforth, appellant.

CASES UNDECIDED

Samuel Thomas, Jr. and wife, respondents, agt. Hosea Winchester, appellant.

John D Gardiner and another, respondents, agt. Ferdinand Suydam and others, appellants

John Watts De Peyster, appellant, agt. Anthony Michael, respondent

John Watts De Peyster, appellant, agt. John S. Snyder, respondent

John V. L. Overbaugh and others, appellants, agt. John M Patrie, respondent.

Hiram Carpenter, respondent, agt. Andrew White, receiver, &c., appellant.

James Lynch and wife, appellants, agt. Margaret Livingston, executor, &c., respondents.

Court adjourned to the second Tuesday of May next.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ARCTIC.

Mr. J. R. Hind writes to the *Times*, that on the 17th March, another small planet was discovered by Professor de Gasparis, at the Royal Observatory at Naples. The planet is stated to be equal in brightness to a star of between the tenth and eleventh magnitude. Mr. Hind has little doubt that this planet is identical with an object which he entered upon a chart for the 10th hour of right ascension, on the 29th January last, in R. A. 10h. 32m. 40s., and north declination 8 deg. 59 min., and noted as of eleventh magnitude.

From FRANCE we have a few more items of interest:

It is announced that a company has been constituted for the establishment of a railway from Lyons to the Sardinian frontier. It is added that a demand for a concession of that line has been addressed to the French Government. It is to terminate at Pont de Beauvoisin, and it is believed that it will be carried across Savoy by an Italian company.

The *Independence*, of Brussels, has stated that M. Victor Hugo had received permission to visit Paris temporarily. This is not true. The French Government will grant no favor of this kind to exiles, except on their own solicitation; and M. Victor Hugo has refused to send any application to the President.

The sums mentioned as dotations to Senators are from 10,000f. to 30,000f. as the *maximum*, the President to have the power of increasing successively to 20,000f. and 30,000f the *minimum* of the yearly allowance of 10,000f. These *honoraria*, or retaining fees for good conduct, or future services, will have the additional advantage of not being reduced or suppressed. It is said they will be inscribed as *rentes* in the *Grand Livre*.

GERMANY.

The notorious Hassenpflug, formerly a Prussian official, and for some time past the chief adviser of the Elector of Hesse Cassel, appealed a short time since against the sentence which was passed upon him for fraud and forgery, committed while in the Prussian service. The appeal was heard on the 30th ult. at Greifswalde. The Court of Appeal has confirmed the verdict of the provincial court in its essential points, and sentenced this statesman to a month's imprisonment.

The Pesth correspondent of the *Neue Preussische Zeitung* states that a great number of arrests took place there in the course of the last week in March.

Letters from Bremen of the 31st ult., represent General Jacobi to be steadily proceeding in his work of reconstituting the political system of the free city. As, however, he has already abolished all the cardinal points of the popular constitution, and no resistance to his decisions is ventured, the General is at a loss for opportunities of enacting those brilliant deeds of despotism which marked the progress of the federal commissions in Hesse.

DENMARK.

A telegraphic despatch, dated Hamburg, April 3, announces that the King of Denmark has granted a general amnesty to all the inhabitants of Holstein who are liable to be called to account for resistance to his government. From this amnesty, however, those of the officers serving in the royal army at the commencement of the insurrection who embraced the cause of the provisional government are excepted, and are to be exiled. The decree banishing the Duke of Augustenburg is also maintained.

SWITZERLAND.

The little Catholic Canton of Uri reflects in its own scale the strife of Church and State which is troubling Bavaria and the Prussian Rhine provinces. The Government has decreed that no money shall be levied on the inhabitants on account of the Jubilee; while the episcopal commissioner, braving the law, makes the grant of the indulgence conditional on the payment of a fee.

DIED.

On Monday April 19, of consumption, Mr. FRANCIS NEALIS, aged 30 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday 21st inst. at 10 o'clock, P M., from the residence of his mother, No. 77 Jane st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery a20 2t*

On the 19th inst, JOHN THOMAS, son of David B. and Hannah B Cunningham, aged 3 years, 3 months and 19 days

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his grandfather, Mr. Jonathan Knapp, No. 548 Greenwich-st., at 3 P M., this day.

In Brooklyn, on Monday morning 19th inst, FANNY, infant daughter of Jesse and Phebe Foster

Funeral on Tuesday, 20th, at 3½ o'clock P M., from No. 153 Jay-st., Brooklyn, where relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

At Hoboken, on Sunday evening, April 18, THEODORE AUGUSTUS, youngest son of Theodore and Mary E. Chamberlin, aged 1 year and 3 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at 3 o'clock this afternoon, from his father's residence in Boomfield-st.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 19.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, '68		a10	118½	150 Harlem Railroad	s3 7½
5,000 Virginia 6s			103	100 do	7½
3,000 Erie Convert '71			96	100 do	b60 75
5,000 do '62			96	100 Long Island R R	s3 21
5,000 do		b60	97	100 Reading Railroad	75
6,000 Erie 2d mortgage			104½	100 do	a10 76
265 Del & Rud Canal			110½	100 do	s3 76
156 do			111	1500 do	76½
100 do		s60	110½	100 do	s60 76
100 N. Jersey Zinc Co		b60	14½	250 do	76
100 do		s3	14½	450 do	s3 76
200 do		s3	14½	300 do	s60 76
50 do		b10	14½	200 do	76½
150 do		b30	14½	145 Mad & Ind. R R	16½
150 Canton Co			80½	150 Nor & Wor. R R	58½
50 Erie Railroad		s3	89½	50 do	58½
100 do		s3	89½	50 do	b3 58½
50 do		s60	89½	50 do	b60 58½
100 do		s3	89½	100 do	a1 58½
100 do		b60	89½	23 Harlem R R Pref	11½
100 do			89½	250 Harlem Ex Certif	80
200 do		b30	89½	100 Broadway Bank	110½
50 do		b10	89½	10 American Ex. Bank	124

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Erie Convt '71	95½	100 Phenix Mining Co	13
9,000 do	96	16 Roch & Syr. Susp	111½
2,000 Erie 2d Mtge. Bds	104½	50 Reading Railroad	b10 75
3,000 do	105	300 do	76
10,000 Erie Income Bds	97½	250 do	76½
1,000 Hudson 1st Mtge	106	100 do	b60 77
1,000 Hudson 2d Mtge	97½	300 do	76½
1,000 Harlem Ex Certs	81	100 do	76½
100 N. J. Zinc Co	s10	76	100 Erie Railroad
100 do	b20	14½	150 do
100 do	s3	14½	100 do
500 do	b15	14½	100 do
250 do	b60	14½	300 Harlem Railroad
100 Canton Co	b30	81	100 do
50 do		80½	300 Nor & Wor. R R
25 do		80½	50 do
50 Ports Dry Dock	b60	7½	25 Nicaragua Transit Co.
50 do		7½	

MONDAY, April 19—6 P. M.

There was a very confident state of feeling in the Street to-day. The influence of the blue weather was more than counterbalanced by the favorable money accounts from Europe, and the fresh start given to Railroad Stocks at the close of last week. The market was again led by Reading shares, for which the demand was large, and prices further advanced. The transactions in this stock were to the extent of 6,000 or 7,000 shares The rise over the closing of Saturday, about 1½ ₱ cent Erie was also slightly better, and in Harlem the advance was full 1 ₱ cent. Canton closed at 81, a rise of 1 ₱ cent. Norwich recovered nearly the whole of the sudden decline of Saturday morning. Of Jersey Mining, nearly 3,000 shares changed hands, closing 14½ cash, and ½ buyer 60 days. At the Second Board, the whole share list closed firm, with further indications of a strong renewal of active speculation. Old parties, who had sold out, and had been waiting for the market to go down for a new turn, and occasionally helping the bears depress it, have come in at higher rates than they realized on before.

About $75,000 Bonds, of various sorts, changed hands. Eries were 1@1 stiffer. Virginias sold down to 109; the Coupons are wanted for Europe, but the rate of Exchange does not justify over 109 on last London figures. A report of the Finance Committee to the Virginia Legislature is noticed by the *Richmond Whig* to the effect that Selden, Withers & Co., of Washington, and their colleagues in the operation, have made—or rather the Commenwealth has lost—about $240,000 by the negotiation of four millions of these Bonds. The Harlem Extension Sevens brought 81, and Little Miami Railroad Bonds, 101. United States 6s, '68, improved ¼ ₱ cent., selling at 118½. A good many conditional orders came out by the steamer for Bonds, but some cannot be reached by reason of the recent rapid advance.

The Investment Shares were active. Delaware and Hudson sold at 110¼@111. Broadway Bank, 110½. Rochester Scrip, 111½. Madison and Indianapolis receded to 100½.

There was some movement in Exchange for Wednesday's packet. Transient bills were not, perhaps, in as wide selection as last week, but the general supply was ample, at 109@109¼. Produce bills, not well known, are bought up by the Bankers at lower figures, but remitters give very little preference to Bank over mercantile exchange, when the parties drawing are in established credit. The current moderate prices of produce and the healthy state of trade on the other side, make them about as sale.

The Customs Revenue of Mexico are farmed out by the Government for seven millions dollars. The lowing is the financial state of that country for the current year, as recently communicated to the London holders of Mexican Bonds:

Farming of Customs revenue	$7,000,000
Other sources of revenue	1,675,318
Total ordinary revenue	$8,675,318
Estimate of receipts from other items of revenue and savings	1,507,341
Total revenue	$10,182,659

The statement of expenditure stands thus:

Ordinary expenditure of the Government, at $680,000 monthly	$8,160,000
Dividends on the English debt	1,597,334
Dividends on domestic debt	977,000
Judgment claims on Mexican Government	680,000
Total	$11,414,334

The Board of Trade returns of England, for the month ending March 6, show three millions of dollars increase in Exports, over the corresponding period of 1851. It is stated that cotton, linen, and woolen manufactures form the principal items on the favorable side, together with haberdashery, in which, as usual, the augmentation has been very considerable. Hardwares and machinery, notwithstanding the strike of the Engineers, likewise figure for larger totals. Silk manufactures and metals again exhibit a slight decline.

The changes in money to-day were not remarkable. In one or two quarters we heard of more employment for it on call. Paper goes at 5@6 for short, 6@8 for four to six months, as in classification. Prime six months' bills go at 7 ₱ per cent.; occasionally at 6 ₱ cent. The Sub-Treasury balance was increased $50,000. The present balance is $3,525,000.

The April movement of Foreign General Merchandise is unusually heavy. Added to the Dry Goods, the month's import looks now like twelve millions of dollars; which would be an excess of a million and a half over the corresponding month of last year.

The Wisconsin Senate have passed the General Banking Bill, substantially as it was received from the House; of course with the Rail-Road Bond clause.

The Galena Bank is the title of a private banking concern, managed by a party of gentlemen who have been "engaged in banking in New-York and New-England for the last twenty-five years." They take charter under the General Law of Illinois.

The last Cleveland *Plaindealer* boasts that the Southern shore of Lake Erie has a

"business year from one to three months longer than in Buffalo, since the New-York and Erie, and the Michigan Southern Railroads have been completed. This makes a large per centage in our favor, as the business men well know the difference between making money and being on expense two months, and that the best portion of the year. If travel gets to going over these southern routes, it will be pretty apt to continue, if the facilities are what they should be."

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 19.

Sales were made to-day of 220 BEEVES, at $4 @$4 87 on the hoof, equal to $8@$9 50 net. Hogs sold at $7 75@$8. 340 BEEVES were driven off.

New-York Cattle Market....APRIL 19.

Carefully Reported for The New-York Daily Times.

[For Beeves, at the Washington Drove Yard, corner of Fourth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, and at Chamberlain's Hudson River Bull's Head, foot of Robinson-street. For Cows and Calves, Sheep and Lambs, at Browning's, in Sixth-street, near Third-avenue, and also at Chamberlain's

AT WASHINGTON DROVE YARD.—2,000 Beeves, (1,500 Southern and Western, remainder this State. (The market still continues very firm, good retailing qualities bringing from 8 to 9¼ cents ₱ lb. Demand fair. About 200 left over.

AT BROWNING'S—80 Cows and Calves. Sales at from $20 to $28@$42 50. 25 unsold. Sheep and Lambs—1,000 on sale Prices at from $3 to $6@$9. All sold.

AT CHAMBERLAIN'S—HUDSON RIVER, BULL'S HEAD.—Offered, 250 Beef Cattle, all sold; sales at 7½c. to 9½c.; 40 Cows and Calves, at $20, $28@$45. 1,200 Sheep, at $3 50@$5 @$6 50—all sold.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

MONDAY, April 19—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are firm, but quiet—the day's sales embrace but 30 bbls.; Pots at $5 06½, and Pearls at $6 25@$6 31½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is without marked variation; the *Arctic's* news is deemed unfavorable, but, so far, it has not affected our market; the sales consist of 1,100 bales at former figures

FLOUR AND MEAL.—There is less activity in the market for State and Western brands—prices of which remain, however, without essential change—the rain-storm, which has prevailed throughout the day, has interfered with business, and the dispiriting advices per *Arctic* limit inquiries—the City trade being only for immediate wants, and there is a diminished Eastern demand, exporters are not doing much. The transactions add up 3,200 bbls. —superfine No. 2, at $3 68@$3 87½; ordinary to straight State and good common Orleans at $4 12½@$4 25; choice State and favorite Ohio, and mixed Western, at $4 25@$4 37½; fair to fancy Indiana and Michigan at $4 37½@$4 87½; fancy Genesee at $4 87½@$5 12½. fancy Ohio at $5 50@$5 62½; extra Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio, at $5 18¾@$5 56¼; and extra Genesee at $5 18¾@$5 87½ ₱ bbl. Canadian is very slowly sought after at $4 12½@$4 18¾ ₱ bbl. Southern is without attention, the demand and supply are about equal, and prices are well maintained; the business includes 600 bbls. —mixed to favorite ordinary at $4 18¾@$4 37½, and fancy at $4 56@$4 87½. Rye Flour is steady and salable at $3 43¾ Corn Meal is in better request at full prices—the sales comprise 500 bbls. Jersey at $3 31½, and Brandywine at $3 50 @$3 56¼

GRAIN—Wheat is somewhat nominal. The large stock and light inquiries create an anxiety to realize, irrespective of prices, which are very irregular and a trifle easier. A parcel of 9,000 bush white Southern found a market at $1@$1 01. Rye is plenteously forwarded to market, and can be had at 66@73c. Oats are neither abundant nor active at 39@40c. for Western, and 35@36c for Northern. Corn is seemingly firm, but less buoyant. The disagreeable weather checks operation. The receipts of all kinds are moderate. The day's movements reach 14,000 bush. inferior to fair Southern White 65@66c., and Jersey with

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted,*) at the office, No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, *between Beekman and John*, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies: THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the *Daily Times*.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all case must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Rev Frederick G Clark** will be installed Pastor of the West 40th-st. Presbyterian Church, (near 7th-av.,) THIS EVENING. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr ADAMS, Prof. WILSON, and Rev. Mr. OSTROM will take part in the exercises.

☞ **A General Attendance** of the LOCAL PREACHERS of the M. E. Church is requested, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the Mission Room, No 200 Mulberry st. By request of the L. P.'s Association of Brooklyn and New-York.

R. HORTON, Secretary.

☞ **Deafness, Noises, and Discharges from the EAR**, of from five to thirty years' standing, have been cured by Dr. LUTENER'S (of No. 80 Prince-st.) newly discovered treatment. Also blindness, short and imperfect sight restored. Dr. L. can be consulted personally from 9 till 3. Letters prepaid, containing one dollar, will alone receive attention.

☞ **Trees and Plants.**—PARSONS & CO., Flushing, near New-York, offer for sale some rare novelties, with their usual assortment of Fruit Trees for the orchard and garden. Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Roses for the avenue, lawn or cemetery, Vines for the grapery, and Exotic Plants for greenhouse culture. Catalogues can be obtained at No. 60 Cedar st., or will be sent by mail to all post-paying applicants enclosing a postage stamp.

☞ **The Mystery Solved.**—Mental Alchemy, Psychology, &c., fully explained and taught, with its application to disease, so that all can understand it and operate as well as the best operator, or no charge, by Prof. S. F. PEPPER, every evening except Sunday, from 7 until 9 o'clock, at his residence, No 73 Hudson-st, New-York. Full instructions, $5. N. B.—Prof. P. has recently discovered a medicine that is a sure cure for the Bronchitis and all affections of the throat. Two bottles will cure. Price $1 50 per bottle. Sold in this city only by himself.

☞ **Gold Mining in California.**—Twenty thousand dollars of the Stock of the SONORA GOLD MINING COMPANY, appropriated for Working Capital, is still offered by the Trustees; that amount, with what has already been subscribed, being deemed sufficient for all purposes. In presenting the claims of this Company to the confidence of those who are desirous of investing their means in the business of Quartz Mining, it is perhaps necessary to state more fully than has heretofore been done, the prospects, and the scale upon which the operations of the corporation will be carried on. The principal locations upon which the mining operations will be conducted are on the celebrated CLIFF VEIN, situated within the limits of the City of Sonora, Tuolumne County. This vein extends through one of the richest portions of that immensely productive section, and has yielded, probably, a larger amount of the precious metal than any other in the State, as it runs through the hill overhanging Holden's Garden, and crosses the numerous ravines and drains emptying into Wood's Creek on the Northwest, and Sonora Creek on the Southeast side; and as those creeks and ravines have all yielded a very large amount of gold, we are forced to the conclusion that the decomposition of a portion of the vein had contributed immensely to the many hundred thousands of dollars already taken from that neighborhood by washing. But although these facts justify the expectation that similar deposits will be discovered in the vein, the yield of the poorest ore taken from the depth of sixty feet, with its superior facilities for working, constitutes its chief value. The various tears of the working ore in which no gold is visible, produce at the rate of from one hundred and twenty to two hundred and fifty dollars per ton. The size of the vein, extent of claim, and abundance of fuel and water, warrant the belief that the operations of the Company, conducted as they will be, on the largest scale, can be carried on uninterruptedly for a great number of years, and at an expense of less than twelve dollars per ton. The attention of the public is called to the report of Col. M J Grizzor, recently in the service of the General Government as Geologist and Mineralogist in California. It will be found in the Company's pamphlet of organization.

The steam engine and boilers now complete, are of fifty horse power; and the stamp work, nearly ready to ship, is of the most improved and durable construction, made of the best material, and after plans furnished by Capt Robt. L. King, similar to those in use at the celebrated Peck's Mill. It will consist of thirty six stampers of six hundred pounds weight each, with all the wood and iron work complete, ready to be put together in California without delay, and at a very small expense. It will, without doubt, crush and amalgamate from seventy to ninety tons of ore per day of twenty-four hours.

The Trustees invite the closest scrutiny, on the part of those desirous of making an investment, which promises such large returns, into the objects, prospects, and affairs of the Company. They are satisfied that an examination will convince the most sceptical that a better use of capital cannot be made than in bona fide mining operations in California—they are equally satisfied that dividends will be made by this Company in less than twelve months from the commencement of mining operations, exceeding, in amount, the whole capital stock of the Company.

Capital stock, $200,000. Shares, $100 each. Applications for stock, pamphlets, or further information, may be made at the office of the Company, No 66 Beaver-st, or by mail, post-paid, addressed to either the President or Treasurer.

D. W. INGERSOLL, President.

THOMAS E HASTINGS, Treasurer.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **$2,053 made in one night.**—The COLUMBIA BUILDING ASSOCIATION, of BROOKLYN, will hold public meetings on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, April 21, April 28, May 5, May 12, at Remsen's Mission Hall, No 14 Hamilton-av. At the first regular meeting of this Association the profit on shares redeemed was over $2,000. Those who wish to take shares in this Association must avail themselves of the present opportunity, as the shares are nearly all taken, and the entrance fee will be shortly advanced. At the rate the shares have been redeemed, this Association will close sooner than any other in New-York or Brooklyn. Members are notified who have not paid their April dues to pay the same to the Secretary during the week at his Office, No. 10 Court-st, or at the Hall, on Wednesday evening. Hall open at 5, for the reception of dues. Meeting commences at 8. No. of Shares, 2,500. Entrance fee 50 cts. Monthly dues $2 5 per cent interest allowed on all dues paid in advance. Those who wish to obtain money to buy a comfortable house or accumulate a sum to start in business, will have no better opportunity than is afforded by this Association. DANIEL P BARNARD, President.

WILLIAM H. GRIFFITH?, Vice-President,
CHARLES O. RICHARDSON, Secretary.
J. B. BENNETT, Surveyor.

☞ **Working Men's Building Association**—Office No. 461 Broadway, over Pacific Bank. At the regular monthly meeting of this Association, held at the rooms, corner of Broadway and Grand st., on MONDAY EVENING, April 19, the following persons were duly elected officers for the ensuing year. President, ROBERT MCLELLAN; Vice-President, JOHN CAMERON; Secretary, GEORGE W ANDERSON; Treasurer, JOHN MORRISON; Trustees, JAMES A. MANDEVILL, HENRY CALHOUN, JOHN AITKEN.

DIRECTORS

James Miller,	Abner W Baldwin,	Andrew Simpson,
John Y. Savage,	Henry Mallory,	William Forbes,
	Edward N Shields.	

Persons desirous of joining this Association, may do so this week, after that time the Subscription Book will close.

☞ **Third Manhattan Building Association.**—The success of this Association is most marked, as in its first month's existence over one-half of its shares are already disposed of. Let all who wish to join call at the Secretary's Office, No 15 Spruce-st., and enroll themselves as members. The semi-annual Report of the Second Manhattan Association, made at its last meeting, exhibited an increase in the value of shares, over the amount paid in, of over $20 on each share—that is, the present value of the shares is about $40. The Third will unquestionably prove equally profitable. Information freely given to all applicants at the Secretary's Office, No 15 Spruce-st.

Aid. JAS. S. LIBBY, President.

J. W. WESTON, Secretary.

☞ **The North American Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION**—In consequence of the room being engaged at the Broadway House last Friday evening, the Association could not hold their meeting as advertised. They will, however, hold a Public Meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, the 21st inst., at 8 o'clock at Convention Hall, Nos. 177 and 179 Wooster, four doors below Bleecker-st. A gentleman well acquainted with the Building Association Principles will address the meeting. Seats provided for Ladies.

RICHARD F. CARMAN, President.
THOMAS S. CUMMINGS, Vice President.
MORTIMER SMITH, Secretary.

☞ **The Allegbania Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION.**—The shares in this Association are being rapidly taken up. Those wishing to subscribe will do well to do so now. The entrance fee is 50 cents; dues $2 a month; shares $500. Office, No. 198 3d-av, up-stairs, where all information will be given and "Articles of Association" furnished gratis.

MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., President,
No. 13 Grammercy-park.
J. H. VALENTINE, Vice-President, No 94 East 15th-st.
RICHARD KELLY, Assistant Vice-President, No. 344 3d-av.
OSCAR F. BENJAMIN, Secretary.

☞ **Phœnix Building Association.**—The public are invited to attend a Special Meeting of this Association on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, April 21, at Military Hall, Bowery, opposite Spring st. The popularity of the Phœnix is such, that it has been going but a few weeks, and a large number of shares are taken. Its terms are liberal, and its officers responsible and reliable men. Shares, $300. Monthly dues, $3.

WILSON SMALL, President.
AMOS WILLETTS, Vice-President.
A. R. HETFIELD, Secretary, Office No. 65 Chatham-st.

☞ **Eighth Avenue Lots**—To Members of Building Associations and others, desirous of procuring building lots in this City at reasonable prices: an arrangement by means of which individuals may secure single lots at the wholesale prices of $125 to $375 per lot, must be closed in a very few days. By this arrangement a block containing 64 lots, beautifully located between 7th and 8th-avs., having the streets cut through, can be obtained, provided a sufficient number of persons subscribe. For maps, descriptions, &c., apply to W. T. B. MILLIKEN, at the office of Pomeroy & Jenks, No. 34 Wall-st.

AMERICAN COMMERCE IN THE BALTIC.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* says: "An important decision has lately been made in the State Department, affecting our commerce in the Baltic. It consists in the prohibition to our Consul at Elsinore, Denmark, to charge the usual consular fee of two dollars for returning the same to our captains and navigators passing from the North Sea into the Baltic, and stopping at the Elsinore merely to pay the Sound dues. Mr. Webster maintains that the ship's papers are to be handed to the Consul merely on an actual arrival in port, with a view to break bulk, and not on the mere transit of the vessel. This reverses the decision made by two former Secretaries, (Mr. Webster's immediate predecessors,) and releases our merchants, trading to Prussia and Russia, of an enormous tax. Proper steps, I believe, have also been taken to rid our commerce of the Sound dues, exacted by Denmark, as an old feudal tenure, of all European vessels passing from the North Sea into the Baltic.

Mr. Andrew Harvie, to whom was intrusted the task of preparing the block of native copper which the Legislature of Michigan has directed to be placed in the Washington Monument at Washington, as the contribution of that State, announces that the offering is now ready for transmission to Washington. The block was taken from the Cliff Mine, and weighs 2,100 pounds. The designs on it are in Michigan native silver, and consists of the Arms of the State of Michigan, with the motto—"Her Trust is in the Union."

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I....NO. 185. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

KOSSUTH IN JERSEY CITY.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION

SPEECH TO THE CITIZENS, &c.

Gov. KOSSUTH and suite arrived at Jersey City yesterday afternoon, and was received by the Municipal authorities, a committee of citizens, and detachment of soldiery, who escorted him in procession to the hotel, where a collation was served up, after which the illustrious visitor was conducted to the residence of Hon. D. S. GREGORY, whose guest he is at present.

A large concourse of citizens had assembled on the occasion, and the reception was exceedingly enthusiastic and gratifying.

In reply to the welcome address, the Governor made a brief but eloquent speech, in the course of which he alluded to the LONG and MORGAN correspondence with considerable effect. The entire proceedings were calculated to assure the distinguished stranger, that the people of this vicinity have not so entirely forgotten and steeled their hearts against his cause, as his enemies have so strenuously assured him.

In the evening, the Governor addressed the citizens again at the Presbyterian Church. The building was crowded to excess. ADKINS' Brass Band, of this city were present, and enlivened the occasion with several excellent performances. When KOSSUTH entered the room he was greeted with hearty and long continued applause.

His Honor Mayor GILCHRIST, presided, assisted by Hon. D. S. MANVERS, Mayor elect, Ald. HANCOCK and the Chairman of the Citizens Committee.

The Mayor, after welcoming the guest as a representative of the great principle of European Liberty, introduced him to the audience.

As soon as the applause which followed the introduction had subsided,

Gov. KOSSUTH said:—Mr. Mayor, and Ladies and Gentlemen: There have been some who, to the great satisfaction of despots, and their civil and religious confederates, have moved Heaven and Hell to lower my sacred mission to the level of a stage play; and to ridiculize the enthusiastic outburst of popular sentiments, in defaming its object and its aim.

That was a sorrowful sight, indeed. To meet opposition, we must be prepared. There is no truth yet which would not have been opposed; and the car which leads truth to triumph must pass over martyrs; that is the doom of humanity. Mankind, though advanced in intellectual skill, is pretty much the same as it was thousands of years ago—if not worse; because wealth and prosperity do not always improve the heart. Oh! I could tell stories about that, curious and strange; but it is better not to speak about it now. But, though truth is doomed to be oppressed, and its votaries to be persecuted and martyrized; though our Saviour himself was crucified for having taught truth, and would be crucified again, if he came once more to the Earth, (which, by-the-bye looks much as if it were greatly in need of a new Lamb to take its sins away,) still it is sorrowful to see that not even such a cause as that which I humbly plead, can escape from being dragged down insultingly into the mud. With the ancient Greeks, the head of an unfortunate was held sacred even to the gods. Now-a-days, with some,—but thanks to the Lord, only with some few degenerated,—even a misfortune like ours is but an occasion for a bad joke. Jesus Christ felt thirsty on the cross and got vinegar and wormwood to quench the thirst of his agony. It is an old tale, but ever new, and ever true. Well, as for myself, I can bear it. And ye spirits of my country's departed martyrs, sadden not your melancholy look at whatever mean insult. The soil which you watered by your martyr blood will yet be free, and that's enough. Ye will hear glad tidings about it when I join your ranks.

But, Mr. Mayor and citizens of Jersey, I indeed apprehend you will have mightily disappointed those ridiculizers who endeavored to bring my cause out of fashion, by trying to make a new matter of fashion out of it. You have shown them to-day that the cause of liberty is no matter of fashion with Americans, and if it were so, it would never be out of fashion to you. I thank you most cordially for it; I thank you the more because I know that it is by far not from yesterday that the sympathy with the cause of liberty is in fashion with you. I am here on the borders of a State noted for its fidelity and sacrifices in the struggle for your country's freedom and independence; to which the State of New-Jersey has, in proportion to its population, sacrificed a larger amount of patriotic blood, and of property, than any other of your sister States. I, myself, have read the acknowledgment of this in Washington's own yet unedited hand-writings. And I know also that your State has the historical reputation of having been a glorious battlefield in the struggle for the freedom you enjoy. There may be some in this Assembly with whom the sufferings connected with our home being a battlefield, may be a family tradition yet. But is there a country in the world where such traditions are more largely recorded than my own native land is? Is there a country on the soil of which more battles have been fought—and battles not only for ourselves, but for all the Christian, all the civilized world?

Oh, home of my fathers, thou art the Golgotha of Europe, and still when thy exiled chief is wandering along homeless and poor; bearing thy tears in his eyes, and all thy tortures in his breast claiming justice for thee, raising prophetic words, that without thy resurrection the clouds of oppression will spread from the East to the West, and cover the horizon of all the Christian world; when he who has more right than perhaps any living man, to say that the idea of private interest and of private egotism, never has entered his mind—because being poor, and living from day to day by his honest work, he sacrificed thousands and thousands to the public, and saw his own family often embarrassed by domestic cares for his country's sake; he who for years and years has devoted all his time, and all his work, and all his life to his people's cause, and when offered indemnification for his sacrifices, refused it and lived poor, and went on to devote his life to his country's cause; and he who, when raised to the highest place in his country and provided with an allowance four times as large as your President's, he supplied his country's wants and contrived to live in his old, humble, modest way, and he who, having millions at his disposition, went into the exile poor and penniless; when that man who, relying upon these facts, has a right to say, Ye adorators of the *Dollar*, to which you apply the qualification of "*Almighty*," which only belongs to God—ye adorators of the idol "*Profit*"—you are not the men to insult the honor of a disinterested patriot, when such a man, persecuted, but still unbent—an exile, but still feared by the oppressors of the world—unfortunate and homeless, but still an undesponding patriot—calumniated, outraged, but still the hope of his people, and of millions besides; when that man is asking, not a sacrifice of any man's private fortunes, but a poor alms, for his down-trodden country to prepare with for the approaching struggle for its own and for Mankind's liberty, then there are Americans—few, it is true, but Americans—pretending to wield what is called the light artillery of Freedom, the Press, who desire to prostitute the unfortunate exile, struggling against a world of adversities for his country's, for humanity's sake, and try to stigmatize him with the word "sturdy beggar:" and insultingly ask in what brewery he will invest the money which he gets from Americans.

Indeed it is too sad—too sad indeed. The Consul of Ancient Rome, Spurius Posthumius, was once caught in a snare with his legions by the Samnites at Candium. He was desired by his proud enemy to pass with his army, stripped of his arms, through a yoke, if he wished to save his own and his army's life. Posthumius, full of the majesty of his station, was hesitating to submit. A Captain spoke to him: "We owe to Rome not only our lives, but, what is more, our honor also, if Rome requires it. Stoop, and lead us on to disgrace for our country's sake." And he did. The word of the Captain was a true word. I have felt, when I left my home, that life is not the greatest sacrifice in a patriot's life. To be an exile is greater. Oh, I can understand that Venetian—Foscari was his name, I believe—who, an exile, feigned to commit a crime for which he must die, but could not be judged but at home. He feigned the crime, only that he might once more cast a glance over the Rialto and St. Mark, when he will be led to death on the Bridge of Sighs. That I understand.

But I am sorry to say that it was in America I had to learn, that there are more torturing sacrifices in the life of a patriot than the pangs of being an exile.

Well! I can bear all this; but my thoughts are wandering back to my beloved Fatherland, and I look up to Almighty God, and ask in humility, Shall unscrupulous malignity succeed, to prevent me from getting that public and that private aid from Republican America, and from American Republicans, which would enable me either to meet less enemies, or to be more prepared to meet them, when I once more shall raise the banner of resurrection and of liberty? Oh, my dear native land, shalt thou be injured because I meet the venom of calumny!

Americans! let me tell you in what condition my country is; and to what hopes the enthusiastic reception I met on arriving at your shores must have encouraged me.

The soil where my cradle stood, the soil where I dreamed the rosy dreams of my youth, even then often troubled by the aspirations of the patriot's heart—the soil which saw me struggle as a man for my people's freedom, and for the national independence of my native land; the soil to which I, as its faithful son, devoted my life, and for which I readily will die; that soil is a valley of desolation now; blind tools of foreign violence have polluted its sacred fields, watered by torrents of patriotic martyr's blood. The fair land is a vast prison, where a nation groans, and with clenched fist looks up to God for the day of retribution and deliverance; the storm of oppression and the clouds of tyranny spread gloomily over it; it has lost many things, but not its honor and not its trust in God—its hope of resurrection and the manly resolution of its fettered sons to rise once more in inexorable judgment over tyrants and tyranny. [Applause.]

Oh, and how I love my native land in its gloom—oh, how keen its sorrows affect my bleeding heart—how I long for it—for my own dear native land, with the fond desire of an exile. Home of my people, which I led and so God wills, once more will lead on the path of glory to freedom, independence and happiness. [Applause.] Home of my affections, of my ardent love, greeted from the shores of America, the people of which who, free as air, benevolent as nature, and powerful as the thunderbolt of God, stretch out their young giant arms in consolation towards thee and shout with millions of tongues thy name, when in that shout there is a future yet to thee, because there is an America, powerful and free, watching over the laws of nations, ready to defend what despots dare to offend.

And God sees my heart. In pleading my cause, I was not for a moment blind to your own interests. Not even my country's nameless woes will ever induce me to desire that the United States should take, out of generosity, one single step which would be not consistent with their own interests. But convinced (as I am) that even their future prosperity and security are intimately connected with the maintenance of the law of Nature and of Nature's God, I may be excused for inquiring, in the name of Europe's oppressed nations, is there no power on earth to maintain the law of nations, when despots and usurpers are leagued to violate it?

And is there not private generosity enough in America to enable me not to make a Revolution in Hungary—that will be made, should even all the world forsake us. Hungary will not endure oppression. I defy all the demoniac skill of Tyranny to find out more tortures, moral, political and material, than those which weigh now over my Fatherland. It will not bear it; it cannot bear it. Therefore I ask, Is there no sufficient generosity in America to enable me, not to make a Revolution, but to prepare those necessities for that unavoidable revolution, which would mightily insure its success?

Gentlemen! Out of my more than four hundred public addresses, there have been many where I have largely explained what will be the dangerous consequences to America, should we and our allied nations not succeed in checking the proud progress of all-overwhelming Absolutism.

Allow me for the present only to quote a beautiful but true word which ex-Governor Vroom spoke in Trenton last night. He said, let us help the man; his principles are the principles engrafted into the Declaration of Independence. We cannot remain free should all Europe become enslaved by absolutism. The sun of Freedom is but one on manhood's sky, and when darkness spreads over all the sky, one spot cannot remain for a long time alone. Some political calculators, who measure great causes by the small consideration of which party profit may be in it, smile haughtily at this truth. Upon whom shall I rely? Well, I will rely upon the people's instinct.

Often I have told it to grave statesmen, conspicuous by the power of intellect, and by the earnestness of wisdom, that the very instinct of the people is always in advance to what is just and what is wrong—because the instinct of a people brought up in the nursery of freedom is like the conscience of man, which speaks more truth in one single heave of the breast than all the cold calculations of the scholar can find out in the reflections of a week.

It is, therefore, I say that not the high intellectual power of some few who rise to the top of human glory, but the instinct of the people is the revelation of mankind's divine origin. The people—that is the rock upon which the Hall of Liberty can be built, so high, so lofty, so framed as to shelter under its glorious dome all the Nations of the earth. Gentlemen, I an humble individual, rather embarrassed than flattered, by seeing my name wafted over the waves of public attention. I, an humble, unpretending son of my country, neither ambitious of any fame, nor aspiring to any distinction.

Without any pretension to glory at all, I have accomplished great things, so that two Emperors had to conspire with all the forces of their tyranny to arrest for a moment what was my duty to do; and do you know wherce I have drawn the inspiration of my life'—from my people, gentlemen—that is the source of my feelings and my thoughts. I think as my people think—I feel as my people feel—every drop of my blood is the pulsation of that heart which in my people beats. And when oppression came upon us and adversities weighed heavily upon us, and the loudest men became silent, and the boldest stopped in their course, and the most resolute faltered, and the wisest looked around for advice; then I let them stop and falter and look, and went to the people in Hungary's mountains and on Hungary's plains, and told them: "Brethren, wisdom is vain. I come to you to know from your inspect what the wisdom of the wise is at a loss to advise. Such and such is the case. God will be with us, because our cause is just. Shall we defend us, or shall we yield to oppression?" And the people answered me: "Cursed be he who yields! We will not yield! Plant the tri-colored standard and number us. Lead on, we will follow, and fight, and die—but we don't yield!"

And so we went on, and the unarmed demi-gods of the people fought like heroes and died with a smile on their lips, and tyrants trembled and the purple seat of despotism quaked. Then came Russia and treachery, and I am an exile and my country is fettered with heavy chains, but we are not broken. That is my story, and that is all for the past, and once more I will lead my people and my people will follow me in the high face of Heaven to fight out the battle for freedom once more. But we would have fair play, and we would have something more sharp than our nails to fight with, for fatherland and humanity. This is my cause. You want no leisure on this subject. You know it by heart. It is there in your heart written with burning letters by God himself, who made you generous by making you free.

I shall soon leave your shores, carrying with me much of sorrow, but more of joy. One duty I will have,—to carry back with me to the nations of Europe your answer to their expectations. When they saw your glorious flag going over the seas to the far Mediterranean, to extend its protection around a humble advocate of Liberty, they were led to some expectation. They looked over the water, and saw your country great, happy and free; and they saw it was a necessity that you should become a power on earth. And what is a power on earth? It is that which has a voice, and a word to speak for the cause of the world. The millions of Asia is not a power on earth, except it has such a word. He who has no vote in the council, is, of course, out of the council. Such was the thought of Europe's nations as they saw your flag throwing its protective folds around me. They have made me the bearer of their expectations. I have not spared myself to advance the cause I plead before you; and now that I am about to return, let me entreat you not to let me depart without your assurance. Say no! if you will. Say that you will not give us even private aid to prepare us for the struggle that is inevitable. If that be your pleasure, I will bear it. But do not raise expectations in our hearts, upon which we may rely, if they are not to be realized: for to rely upon you, and to fail to receive your aid, would be more disastrous than your refusal.

The Governor proceeded to address some remarks especially to the citizens of Jersey, who had been among the first to manifest a sympathy for his cause. He expressed his confidence that they would not forget Hungary and her wrongs, nor the oppression of Europe, because they lived upon revolutionary soil, and breathed the free air, where their fathers defended the principles which he had presented to them.

The speech was frequently interrupted by bursts of applause. After its conclusion the meeting adjourned, with prayer.

To-day KOSSUTH visits Newark.

KOSSUTH AT TRENTON.—The reception of KOSSUTH at Trenton on Monday, was enthusiastic. He was welcomed in a neat speech by Wm. P. Sherman, Esq., Chairman of the Joint Committee of Council. KOSSUTH, at a speech at the Front-street Church, said that in the first burst of excitement, many expressions of sympathy, many burning resolves of friendship were sent to him from all parts of this country—and among the earliest—I believe the *very first*—continued the Governor, were from Trenton, bidding me God speed, and encouraging me in my cause. Even the Legislature of New-Jersey, more recently expressed in the most generous and gratifying manner, its sympathetic feeling.

Now my time is short; the time of my return—of revolution—is drawing nigh. All the honors I have met are my security that I have not acted in vain. I may be deceived; I may have failed in securing your sympathy and your prayers for Hungary; but you should not let me depart without some certainty of hope or despair. I came here to bear a message, and I must carry back an answer. I must calculate every chance. One mistake on my part may be the ruin of millions. But I plead no more; I await the verdict.

After the adjournment from the Church, a dinner was served up at the United States Hotel, at which Gen. Hamilton presided. Kossuth made a few brief remarks. Speeches were also made by Hon. W. L. Dayton, Hon. P. D. Vroom, Hon. Wm. Brown, Joseph C. Potts, Esq., M. Pulszky, Gen. Hamilton, and others.

The amount subscribed to the Hungarian Fund in Trenton is believed to be quite large.

Mexico.

The following letter from the French President to the President of the Mexican Republic, appears in the Mexican papers:

The Prince Louis Napoleon, President of the French Republic, to the President of the Mexican Republic, greeting:

GREAT AND GOOD FRIEND—The unjust and constantly increasing hostility of the Legislative Assembly, its repeated attempts at usurpation against my authority, and the intrigues of the ancient parties, menaced France with an anarchy which might perhaps soon have extended over the whole of Europe. I have already brought to your knowledge the resolution which I thought it proper to adopt of causing justice and the public safety to prevail against an impuissant legality. The nation, when consulted, responded spontaneously. The vote cast, with almost entire unanimity, ratified the appeal which I made to the people on the 2d of December, and while empowering me to form a new constitution conferred upon me the Presidency for ten years. Such is the event which, in establishing political unity, gives to power the strength necessary to preserve social order and secure stability. The exceptionable measures demanded by circumstances will not prevent the country from receiving as speedily as possible institutions conformable to its political habits and its few necessities. The Government, moreover, will consider it a point of honor to preserve peace, and to make still more intimate the relations which it now enjoys with Mexico. I take pleasure in hoping that you will partake of the sentiments which animate me, and I willingly seize this opportunity for renewing to you the expression of my wishes for the prosperity of Mexico. I pray God, my great and good friend, to preserve you in his holy guardianship. Written at the Palace of the Tuileries, the 12th of January, in the year of Grace 1852. Your sincere friend,

TURGOT. LOUIS NAPOLEON.

The St. Louis *Republican* publishes a statement from which it appears that between the 20th of April, 1851, and the 1st of April, 1852, nearly fourteen thousand immigrants arrived at that city.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

XXXIId CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 20

CREDITORS OF TEXAS.

Mr. PEARCE presented the memorial of the Special Committee of the Creditors of Texas, asking the payment of their claims against the late Republic of Texas. Referred to the Finance Committee, and ordered to be printed.

INTRODUCTION OF BILL.

After several unimportant petitions, Mr. HALE reported a bill confirming some private land titles in Missouri, which was taken up and ordered to be printed. Engrossed.

Mr. SHIELDS, from the Military Committee, reported a bill to Improve the Efficiency of the Army, accompanied by a report, of which 2,000 extra copies were ordered to be printed.

Mr. DAWSON reported a joint resolution, authorising the War Department to furnish certain volunteer companies of Washington City with arms, and the same was considered and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill reported by Mr. SHIELDS abolishes allowances of double rations, except to the general officer commanding separate armies actually in the field; abolishes all allowances of pay and emoluments on account of brevet rank, except to majors and captains in the Adjutant-General's office, and the Judge Advocate of the army; and abolishes all bounties to non-commissioned officers and soldiers. It provides that, after the 1st of Aug., 1852, the monthly pay of officers shall be: Colonels, $90; lieut. colonels, $75; majors, $60; captains, $50; 1st-lieuts., $40; 2d-lieuts., and all other grades, to receive the compensation fixed by existing laws; the $10 a month additional pay, now allowed to officers in actual command of companies, is to be discontinued. It provides that each non-commissioned officer, artificer, musician, or private, who re-enlists within one month after the expiration of each term, shall be allowed $2 per month additional during the second enlistment, and $1 additional for every re-enlistment exceeding the second. It authorizes the President to select, as Cadets at West Point, two non-commissioned officers of artillery, who shall be recommended for such appointment; and, in like manner, to appoint one Cadet from the infantry, and one from the cavalry. It also authorizes the President to appoint, from non-commissioned officers of the army, 2d-lieuts. by brevet.

Several private bills were then introduced.

Mr. GWIN introduced bills granting the right of way through public lands in California for several railroads in that State.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Deficiency bill was then taken up; the first amendment of the Committee on Finances was for completing the Floating Dry Dock at San Francisco, authorized by the act of March 3, 1851, of $360,000 was agreed to.

Some ten amendments for a variety of small objects were agreed to. The next amendment, appropriated some $10,000 for the expenses of establishing the superintendency of Indian affairs in California, was agreed to.

Two amendments appropriating $25,000 for building a dwelling-house for the Indian superintendent in California, and warehouses for the storage of Indian goods, &c., next came up.

Mr HUNTER opposed the amendment.

Mr GWIN said it would be most economical to build these houses, as the house would have to pay that amount for rent; the government paid now for the rent of the Custom House, Post-Office and Court Houses in California, $150,000. After a long debate the amendment was rejected.

The Committee next moved to amend, by striking out an appropriation of $28,000 to the Seneca Indians of New-York, for monies wrongfully withholden from them by one STRYKER, an Indian Agent, who embezzled the Indian Funds placed in his hands.

Mr. PEARCE advocated striking it out.

Messrs. MILLER, SEWARD, ATCHISON, COOPER, SEBASTIAN, and BERRIEN, successively opposed striking it out. It was therefore rejected.

After some further amendments the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 20.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

The SPEAKER appointed, Messrs MARSHALL, of Ky., HARRIS, of Ala., CHANDLER, FULLER, of Maine, and HAMILTON, a Select Committee to consider and report what amendments to the laws are necessary to insure the faithful and prompt execution of the printing for Congress.

HOMESTEAD BILL.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, moved that the debate on the Homestead Bill close on Thursday, at one o'clock. He said there were ten General Appropriation bills to be acted on, and, allowing one week to each, it would occupy them until the first of July to get through with those bills alone.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tenn., said very little time had been spent in the discussion of the bill.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Ark., replied that fifteen days had been already spent.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tenn., thought the gentleman must be mistaken.

Mr. SWEETZER moved to lay the resolution on the table. Decided in the affirmative—Yeas 108, Nays 52.

Mr. FICKLIN asked the unanimous consent of the House to take up and pass the Senate bill to prohibit public executions in the District of Columbia. He made this request by the desire of numerous citizens, as William Wells is to be hanged next Friday.

Mr. RANTOUL—I ask leave to make a personal explanation.

Mr STANLY—If we open the doors to this we will be out at sea with nothing particular before us.

Mr. RANTOUL—It will only take a minute or two.

Mr. STANLY—I can't consent, for somebody will want to reply.

Mr. RANTOUL—But I will not reflect upon anybody.

Mr. STANLY—Then publish what you have got to say in the newspapers. It is a great abuse to bring such things here and reply to outside proceedings. I must object on the ground of public business.

NAVAL DISCIPLINE.

The Naval Discipline Bill was then taken up.

Mr. PRICE did not approve of the Bill, but at the proper time he would propose amendments to the substitute of Mr. MILLSON. He preferred however, the measure should not now be acted upon, but desired the preparation of an entirely new Naval code, one which will elevate the moral standard of seamen, and teach them that degradation is not in the punishment, but in the crime which renders it necessary. There was, he contended, no urgent necessity for passing the Bill now. Without concluding, the House went into Committee on the Homestead Bill.

HOMESTEAD BILL.

Mr. NEWTON advocated the establishment of an agricultural bureau, the great object of which, he said, was to elevate the social condition of the agriculturists. The creation of such a bureau had been favored from WASHINGTON down to FILLMORE; and contended, that notwithstanding that agriculture is the main element of our prosperity, it has been shamefully neglected, and but a Government clerk or two is employed with matters on this branch of industry. The bill introduced for an agricultural bureau, proposed a yearly expenditure of $10,350, an inconsiderable amount in view of the great objects to be effected, and the impetus which would be thus imparted to the great agricultural interests throughout the country. He alluded to the fact that foreign countries have given to this subject proper consideration, whilst our own has been so inexcusably direlict.

Mr. RIDDLE said that the sooner we donate the public lands to the States for the purposes of education, internal improvements, or whatever else the constituted authorities may direct, the better it will be for the entire people of the entire country. He then went into the political question, deprecating the arraying by speeches in the House, of the best Democratic candidates, the one against another, the Baltimore Convention, coming fresh from the people, would present a man around whom all Democrats should rally. He arraigned against Messrs. FILLMORE and WEBSTER for their anti-slavery notions heretofore, and attributed the necessity for the passing of the Compromise measure to the anti-slavery section of the Northern Whigs, and predicted that should General SCOTT be elected, SEWARD, Governor JOHNSON, and such men, will compose his Cabinet and control his administration.

Mr. ALLISON said that if the Homestead bill would confer all that its title promised, the House should not hesitate to pass it, but he greatly feared that like the cure-alls of medicines, it promised too much. He then opposed the measure and expressed his preference for the scheme of distribution as heretofore projected by Mr. CLAY, the advocate of the great American system, and he wanted the lands to be disposed of for the equal benefit of all the States. Committee rose and the House adjourned.

Texas and the Rio Grande.

Dates from Texas to the 9th inst. give us further intelligence of the Camanche troubles, and of the movements on the Rio Grande.

The *Galveston News* says:

"The great difficulty which we apprehended our second class creditors would experience in getting their pay is now realized. The Treasurer gives notice that he has no specie on hand, and that claimants must be prepared to change the $1,000 bonds, allowing the interest and three per cent. premium on the same. As regards small creditors, their mode of paying our debts is somewhat like collecting them by law—the trouble and expense is more than they are worth.

"The *Western Texan* states that a gentleman who arrived at San Antonio on the 1st inst., reports that information had been received at Fredericksburg of 1,500 or 2,000 Camanche warriors having been at the Llano, on their way to the head of the San Saba."

The *Rio Bravo* has the following Rio Grande items:

"General Carvajal, having business in Brownsville, arrived here yesterday morning on the *Comanche*. On his way down, he was arrested by a company of United States troops, under Lieutenant Gibbons. Immediately on his arrival at this place, bail was entered, and Carvajal was discharged from custody.

The General is accompanied by Brevet Lieut. Col. J. H. Gonzales, his aid and military secretary; Col. Jose M. Cabasos, formerly in command of the Reynosa squadron, and Major A. N. Norton of the commissary department.

Col. Cabasos, (whose grandfather was executed by the Spanish Government, 1817,) with Don Ignacio Guerra, and several other gentlemen of this frontier, who are with him, are exiles."

Experiments continue to be made in the fortifications at Ments, says a

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1852.

☞ The *New-York Daily Times* may be obtained as follows: In NEWARK, N. J., of E Denman and J. Agens. In PROVIDENCE, of C. O'Gorman.

☞ We are compelled again to remind correspondents that it is an entire waste of time for them to send us *anonymous* communications, professing to state facts. We have upon our table an immense number of articles, professing to correct some statements we have made, to reply to assertions of other papers, censuring public officers for alleged derelictions of duty, &c. &c., which would deserve and should receive attention, if we knew whether they came from reliable sources. As it is, they are not of the slightest use. We desire *always* a responsible name for every communication that may be intended for our columns.

Prison House Secrets.

General MUNSON I. LOCKWOOD—who, in spite of the military prefix to his name, fills what ought to be the *civil* office of Agent to the Sing Sing Prison—has honored us with a special and rather pressing invitation to attend upon him, or his attorney, at White Plains, Westchester County, within twenty days from the date of his Card. He desires us in that document to show cause why we should not pay him the trifling sum of *ten thousand dollars*, for damages done to his personal character, by the remarks of the *Times* upon his agency in the inhuman torture of the convict *Hagan*. General LOCKWOOD is less mindful of the amenities of social intercourse than his high military rank would render proper; though the civic functions which devolve upon him, or which he assumes, are not specially adapted perhaps to develope this phase of his personal character. Whatever may be the cause, his summons is rather peremptory than polite; though we do not mean to decline it on that account. We are not sticklers for ceremony, especially where we cannot help ourselves; and we beg to assure General LOCKWOOD that we shall be on hand at the place and time he is pleased to specify; and that we hope then and there to show abundant reasons, which will satisfy twelve gentlemen of Westchester County and the people of this State at large, that we ought not to pay him $10,000, or any sum whatever, for the damages he supposes himself to have sustained.

General LOCKWOOD is a public officer. The laws of the State impose upon him certain duties; and he is amenable to public censure if he neglects to perform them, or if he abuses the powers which his office confers upon him. He has advantages for escaping such censure even if his conduct should deserve it. He wields his sceptre within the walls of a prison. He performs his functions with none but victims, or presumptive accomplices, for witnesses. He has six or eight hundred persons at his mercy, and the law puts in his hands sundry instruments of torture,—the inventions of cunning men,—wherewith, under color of law, he can inflict such sharp agonies as his temper may prompt; and the chances are ten to one that the shrieks he may extort will never pass the prison walls,—or make themselves heard, even in faint echoes, by the public ear. This is a dreadful power to put in the hands of any man. It is a power which demands guards and precautions against its abuse,—which public law and public sentiment, and the public press, cannot too sharply watch, nor too rigidly judge. General LOCKWOOD has jumped to conclusions rashly, if he supposes he can deter the *Times* from the full performance of its duty to the public in this respect.

Our readers probably remember the details of the transaction with which General LOCKWOOD is determined prominently and permanently to connect his name. According to his own sworn testimony, taken in a Court of Justice, one of the prison Keepers commanded a poor wretch named *Hagan*, to perform some task which, according to law, he had no right to impose upon him. Upon the same unimpeachable testimony, it appears that Hagan availed himself of his legal rights, and refused to do it; that the keeper then addressed him in harsh language and was repaid in kind; that he then seized a heavy club, and in direct violation of law, assaulted Hagan therewith. Hagan seized an iron wrench, and *in self-defence*, as the keeper himself declares, while warding off his blow inflicted some slight hurt upon his assailant's arm A struggle ensued between them, which was terminated by the interposition of other parties.

These facts, be it remembered, are established by the sworn testimony of the keeper implicated,—as are also certain other facts in which Gen. LOCKWOOD is more directly concerned. *Hagan* had refused to obey an illegal order, and had, in self-defence, resisted illegal violence. What was done with him? Hear the keeper again:

"After this quarrel, Hagan was *taken to a dark cell until Agent Lockwood came: then he was taken out, his head was shaved, and he was showered.* Mr. Andrews showered him. *I was present when he was showered. I will not swear that Mr Andrews gave him no more than three barrels of water* * * * I saw Galen O. Weed, a keeper from Smith's weaver shop, handing up water by the bucket full, which was turned into the strainer *in addition to the stream which was running from the tank.* Hagan was also *yoked* for this offence *by Gen. Lockwood's order.* I saw him yoked. Isaac Van Wart, a guard and one of the convicts helped screw him up in the yoke. Gen Lockwood, Mr Andrews and myself were present. Immediately after being showered, *the yoke was put on to him.* I do not know how long the yoke was on him. He was yoked in the shower bath and taken to the shop *with the yoke on.* He was yoked about 3 o'clock, and *he had the yoke on when I left for home.*"

Here were three distinct and separate kinds of punishment,—intended for offences of different grades, inflicted upon one poor wretch, in quick succession, with aggravated and unusual severity,—and *for what?* For resisting illegal violence with which he was threatened for not obeying an illegal order! And the *keeper* who was the party directly concerned in all this, testifies under oath, that it was all done under Gen. Lockwood's direction and supervision.

—So much has already been established by legal investigation. General Lockwood, it seems, instigated the keeper to complain against Hagan, after his discharge, for assault and battery: and it was upon that application that the testimony referred to was taken. The disclosures then made do not seem to have satisfied the General. The Justice dismissed the complaint. The facts then dragged to light have given the public a glimpse inside the walls of Sing Sing prison The *Times* has done something to direct public attention to the transactions which that glimpse reveals. Thanks to the uneasiness of Gen Lockwood under these disclosures, the task of the *Times* in regard to this matter is not yet ended.

We shall be able now, under the invitation which General Lockwood has thrust upon us, to drag to light *all* the facts connected with this inhuman and most wanton cruelty. We shall be able to ascertain *at whose instance* the useless barbarity of shaving the head of a convict only two days before his discharge, and of thus prolonging his punishment a month or two longer than the law designed, was inflicted upon Hagan. We shall be able to show who superadded the new penalty of showering for the same alleged offence; who directed a keeper to pour in buckets of water, one after another, *in addition* to the regular infliction; and who forced the agents of his will, when they declared the man had endured enough already, to "*give the d——d scoundrel another dose*" We can then, moreover, ascertain, for the public information, by whose order *Hagan*, when released half-dead from this *second* punishment for the same offence, which was no offence at all, was again subjected to new and still sharper tortures; who ordered the yoke to be put upon him; and who, when Hagan sank down fainting under his load on his way to the cell, ordered him *whipped* to make him rise. These are points which have not yet been subjected to legal inquiry, and we, therefore, withhold all assertions on the subject, until the facts shall have been established. *Then* we shall have something to say upon that subject.

Now all this may be a very unimportant matter. Hagan may be a man whose tortures are unworthy of being brought to public notice. The whole proceeding,—of inflicting a threefold punishment, each aggravated and sharpened in every conceivable way, upon a State Prison convict, for no offence whatever but for rightfully resisting illegal violence,—may be,—as the State Prison Inspectors of this State have deliberately pronounced it,—eminently proper and right. Agents, keepers, and guards, may be entirely at liberty to wreak their passions and to vent their blasphemy and cruelty upon the degraded wretches whom the State has taken into its own keeping, for purposes of reform and the good of society. And it may be very absurd to seek to interfere with such innocent amusements, or to enlist public feeling on the side of human beings thus racked and tortured for the private gratification of personal tastes. But all this will not be settled thus without an attempt to have it settled better. We have no disposition to bestow indiscriminate censure upon the officers of Sing Sing prison. Some of them are humane, considerate, discreet men. The Warden, who is of this class, was absent during the transactions referred to. Other officers were acting under orders which they could not disobey. And a legal investigation, such as General Lockwood invites, will enable the public to draw such distinctions between the principals and subordinates as the facts of the case may require.

Senator James.

The *Washington Union* revives, by its types and its praises, a small speech made by Senator JAMES of Rhode Island, during a recent visit to the State which he represents in Congress. Senator JAMES is a Democrat,—elected partly by Whig votes, under a pledge that he would sustain the Tariff. He has accordingly been amusing himself with the Tariff ever since he took his seat. Whether he has done it any good or not, those who elected him can probably judge. The temper of his mind, however, is very well illustrated by certain positions which he laid down in the speech referred to.

In the first place, he gave this very distinct description of the essential differences between the two political parties:

"The Whig policy is the concentration of all power *in the hands of the wealthy*, whose motives of *avarice* have ever been, are now, and ever will be, diametrically opposite to the true interests of the laboring and producing classes of our country. Hence the great, broad and distinct line of demarcation between the Whig and Democratic parties and their political doctrines. The Whig goes for *unlimited power in the hands of the few* for the benefit of themselves. The Democrat goes for placing the power in the hands of the people for the benefit of the whole."

The *Evening Post* not long since denounced Mr. JAMES as a *wealthy* manufacturer, whose love for the Tariff was merely a disguised regard for his own especial interests, and who was trying to use his legislative power for the advancement of his private ends. Taking this picture, drawn by a political friend, as correct, it establishes his right to speak of the "motives of avarice," by which the political action of "the wealthy" "has been, is now, and ever will be guided." But it would not be easy for him to establish an equally valid claim to be the expounder of the principles and sentiments of the Whig party.

Senator JAMES then launches into an earnest denunciation of the Tariff of 1842, which, he avers, "absolutely taxed the labor of the poor man for the benefit of the rich." And lest he should be misunderstood in this matter, he thus proceeds:

"Do not suppose for a moment that *I am opposed to the protection of American labor.* Far from it. I am a decided advocate for the protection of the manufacturer, the mechanic, the workingman, and the farmer, by means of discriminating duties on a system that shall bear equally on all classes. I would tax those articles, the component part and the principal part of which is labor, and *which constitutes a large proportion of the finer and better fabrics*, much higher than does the tariff of 1842. This would impose a heavier tax on *the rich*, who consume those fabrics. But *on coarser articles*, which enter mostly into the consumption of the laboring classes, I would reduce the tax even below that imposed by the tariff of 1846, thus *relieving the poor* in the ratio in which I would increase the tax on the rich."

If we remember rightly, when this profession of faith was first made by Senator JAMES, the public was rather pithily reminded by the *Evening Post* that he was a wealthy manufacturer "*of the finer and better fabrics*,"—just those upon which he proposes to lay a much higher and more protective tariff than that of 1842. This, therefore, may be taken as a pertinent illustration of what he says about the "avarice" which always governs the rich in their political action.

However, we trust he will frame a Tariff upon the principle he has here laid down. Perhaps the *vote* he will get upon it in Congress will show whether it would be deemed a "Democratic" measure, or net.

One more gem from the Senator's speech is all for which we can now make room. He desires to buy the political favor of Rhode Island, by such offers as this:

"Our State is small in territory, and is therefore weak in the popular branch of our National Government; but by the Constitution, she is, in the Senate, *equal to the largest State*; therefore it becomes the interest and the duty of the State to have a representation in the councils of the nation which shall not, year after year, be continually in the minority, *and stand at almost all times in opposition to the Government.* This opposition is, to say the least of it, *very bad policy for the State*, and especially for the beautiful town of Newport. Yet in this opposition, with a very few short intervals, has this State stood ever since 1812. What can we expect *by way of favor from a Government to which we are always opposed*, and with which we are always in a quarrel? * * * Why has not your beautiful harbor, one of the best and safest in the world, been made a *Naval dépôt*, and thus been the medium of the disbursement of millions of dollars of the Naval appropriations among you? I may reply to this question by stating another: Has this State, for forty years or more, except occasionally, and at short intervals, *ever harmonized with the general Government*, and had a delegation in Congress to command the confidence of the majority, and to exercise any considerable influence?"

This is putting up a State at auction with a degree of coolness seldom matched. If Newport wishes to be made a naval dépôt, the State must vote for the Democratic ticket. Rhode Island now knows the price she must pay for "the favor" of Government. It only remains to be seen whether she will ratify the bargain which her broker has made.

Rhode Island is indeed a small State; but it is not small enough to be properly represented by Senator JAMES.

☞ The WHIG CAUCUS was held yesterday at Washington. The severe storm which prevailed during the night having rendered the telegraph nearly useless, we are without accurate intelligence of the results. Dispatches in another column announce the action of the Caucus, so far as known or speculated upon from authentic data. Dissensions probably occurred, and the withdrawal of many Southern members was confidently expected. The latest account intimates that the Caucus has determined upon Baltimore as the place, and the 17th June as the time for holding the National Convention.

Full accounts of the proceedings will reach us to-day.

Straws.

The *Express* has a long and very earnestly written letter, probably from its Washington Editor, upon the prospects of the Presidential Canvass. Some of its views are so much at variance with the sentiments usually expressed in the same quarter, as to attract momentary notice. The writer affirms the existence of a "coalition between Mr. Mangum and Ex-Gov. Seward" to run Gen. Scott for President and some Southern Whig for Vice-President. This extraordinary conspiracy is to be carried out, according to the same authority, by waiving all issues upon the finality of the Compromise measures. "The whole Compromise, as a 'finality,' is to have, and," says the *Express*, "*should* have the go-by in the present state of things," for reasons which are thus set forth:

"We Northern Whigs can never fight for Southern Constitutional rights on Northern ground, if Southern men abandon us. The provision in the Constitution for the surrender of Fugitive Slaves is *to us a most unpopular, often a most revolting and shocking duty*, but it is a duty imposed upon us by the Constitution, and as sacred, solemn a part of that instrument as any other section in it. If such leading men as Mangum, Stanly, Jones of Tennessee, or any portion of Kentucky, ever abandon us when we struggle in the North for the unquestioned, unquestionable rights of the Southern States, we must fall before the unpopularity of the Fugitive Slave provision of the Constitution. We cannot stand up for men who refuse to stand up for themselves. *We have no earthly interest in protecting the odious parts of the Constitution, surrendered by the South itself. We will never be the catchers of negroes that North Carolina men or Kentucky men do not want.* If *we can evade* that provision of the Constitution by Southern acquiescence, *we most assuredly will.* Slave-catching, next to slave trading, is thought by most people *to be the meanest of all occupations.* * * *

"The path of duty, therefore, for Northern National Whigs, if Mr. Mangum and his followers persist in their course, and are sustained at home, or even by divisions at home, is clear; and that path is, *to let the South take care of itself, its fugitive slaves, and all.* * * * As a Northern man, I shall go—nay, I must go—with the Northern Whig Party, even with this threatened new inscription of it: "*The practical nullification of the Fugitive Slave section of the Constitution*;" simply because I have no where else to go, save into the arms of a Democracy, three-fourths of whose Presses in the State in which I reside go for the very same thing, and almost everything else besides. No single man, or single set of men, can breast the flood of Abolitionism, when such men as Mr. Mangum take away their dykes. He who attempts it would only be drowned in some Zuyder Zee."

The *Express* seems to us to be needlessly excited and alarmed. We do not believe that the great mass of the Whig party will abandon the plain duty which the Constitution imposes, or leave the South to the tender mercies of Abolitionism, even if General Scott should be nominated and elected President. They will stand by the Constitution and the Union, and will faithfully enforce the laws of the land, without regard to personal disappointments or partizan griefs. The *Express* will have quite as poor success in this new effort to alarm the South, as has attended its endeavors to bully the North.

Street-Sweepers.

What are your reflections when you find the crossings of Broadway or other thronged streets, where your travels lead, brushed passably clean of the slimy mud, in these days so abounding, and a path made for you to pass over dry-shod and free from peril? How do you regard the little, dirty, ragged, barefooted specimens of humanity, industriously wielding the broom for your comfort, safety and health? There are persons who walk the streets year after year, enjoying, from day to day, the benefit of this industry, but who never know that such things exist as sweepers. They travel on, intent on other things, and if ever one of the muddy little things, plying the broom, crosses their path, it is avoided with hastened pace and manifest fear of damage to cleanliness; but no feeling of gratitude sends the hand to the pocket; no honest acknowledgment of service rendered is ever paid down in copper coin. Others there are who, willing always to pay for what they enjoy, and aiming at justice in all things, cheerfully disburse the accustomed toll, and pass the recipient by without wasting a thought upon her, or caring to what device she would turn for bread, when the benignant sun should again render her present toil unnecessary, or unproductive. Again there are some whose hearts, constantly overflowing with kindness and sympathy for the lowly and unhappy, are especially warmed toward the display of juvenile destitution, especially in that particular, transcending all other wants, the need of wholesome and suitable instruction, which is never dispensed in circumstances of personal neglect and filth. These people, however they may treat the present claim for such compensation as the service rendered is reasonably worth, at once revolve in their minds some probable or hopeful means of raising the unfortunate to the enjoyment of better gifts and enlarged facilities of improvement.

But this is a mixed world and a complex state of society in which we live. The streets must be swept. And how is the doing of it to be accomplished, unless the varieties of life are so preserved as to fit and devote a sufficient class to such peculiar duties? The philosophical conservative finds here the end of the argument, and is satisfied to let every one proceed in such mode of life and such kind of employment as circumstances present, and meet the inevitable chances of injustice, fair compensation, or sympathy, as fate presents them. Another school of philosophers find a more benevolent vent to their speculations, and bring forward beautiful schemes of attractive labor, where we may see with the eye of faith a struggle of love among the rising generations of some better and happier future, for the performance of all sorts of repulsive tasks, to be then repulsive no longer.

But other suggestions present themselves to some minds. The most precious possession of a community is its children. The highest duty of a social nature known to humanity, is to provide for their support, rearing and instruction. In the arrangement of our institutions, this duty is devolved upon those appropriately responsible by means of natural affinity. So far is well, but in cases where there are no such parties, or where from vice, poverty or other misfortune they are unable to perform what is incumbent upon them, the community, however organized, cannot without guilt omit to make other provision. Our conclusion then is, that although the crossings must continue to be swept, the unhappy little urchins who now perform that office ought to be caught, washed, kept warm and sent to school. And while we insist on every hard-cheeked wayfarer paying down the current copper as long as they remain in the exercise of their present functions, we heartily invoke united action in judicious efforts to elevate them to a condition of cleanliness, and to some good chance of improvement. And then let the Corporation keep its ways clean at the common charge.

The New-Jersey Cadet.

Not long ago, we referred to the dissatisfaction of a large number of Whigs in New-Jersey, at the appointment of young Bayard as a cadet. The candidate, it may be remembered, was nominated by Commodore Stockton; and was chosen, it was said, over the heads of several Whig applicants, urged by the largest Whig influence. The *Republic* thought proper to defend the Administration against the criticisms of ourself and others. It boldly declared, that

"Saving only the name of the thing, we are not sure that the honorable Senator is as much opposed to the Administration as some who pretend to be its friends. He agrees with the President in his view of the Compromise measures and the Tariff question, and pretty much everything, we apprehend, likely to be of any very immediate interest; and to treat such a man as an enemy, would be as absurd as to regard a writer like this of the *Atlas* as a friend. Mr. Stockton's 'political character,' in our humble judgment, was not quite so bad as it might have been. He calls himself a Democrat—he might have been a trading Abolitionist. He calls himself an opponent of the Administration—in the guise of friendship, he might have been an insidious, crafty, and malignant enemy. He deals blows in the daylight—he might have stabbed in the dark."

Without entering upon the merits of this incidental point, with all its Tylerish associations, Senator Miller, of New-Jersey, publishes a card in the *Republic*, exposing the whole transaction. There was one Whig applicant, it appears from his representations, on the President's list; but Mr. Miller's son was not the individual. On the 19th of March, the Senator received a note from the Secretary of War, requesting an interview at the Department. At the interview, Mr. Conrad stated that the President had determined to bestow the appointment upon the nominee of Com. Stockton. Mr. Miller protested against this as as insult to his political friends and constituents; stated that this present was the first intimation he had received that New-Jersey was to be favored with an appointment, and begged time of the President, through the Secretary, for the preparation of the proper representations upon the subject. The Whig applicant was a son of Dr. Reuben Willets, a "highly respectable gentleman, and a Whig." On the first of March, says Mr. Miller, a paper, recommending this young gentleman, was signed by the whole Congressional delegation, including Senator Stockton, but, by some oversight, had not been placed on file at the Department, where the application was deposited. It was to remedy this neglect that Mr. Miller sought time. It was refused. On the 20th, notwithstanding the President was aware that such a recommendation on behalf of Willets existed; and that Bayard had no sponsors but a Democratic Senator, and an ultra Democratic father, the latter received the berth. Mr. Miller remarks:

"This statemant shows that the Whigs of New-Jersey have not, for the last three years, been able to obtain from a Whig President the appointment of a Cadet at large from their State; but that a Democratic Senator from New-Jersey did obtain that favor for his relation and political friend, the first time he asked it, at the hands of the President, and that the favor was so granted without giving to the Whig candidates, through their representatives here, an opportunity to be heard in the matter. These constitute the grounds of objection to the appointment in question; and it is for the Whigs of New-Jersey to determine for themselves whether they have been properly dealt by in the matter.

"The Whigs of New-Jersey have ever maintained, with unwavering fidelity, all the great principles of their party. *They are not 'trading abolitionists,' nor 'false friends who stab in the dark.' They are neither insidious, crafty, nor malignant*; and, although occasionally overcome by their political opponents, they have given to this, and to every former Whig administration, an open, manly, and candid support."

We give the statement of Senator Miller, a true and earnest Whig, as a fair offset to the special pleading of the *Republic*. It will, besides, bring home to the convictions of a large number of sceptical Whigs in New-Jersey, a violent suspicion that the administration is sacrificing its doubtful supporters to purchase opposition favor; and we fancy there will be a vast number ready to endorse the soundness and fidelity of Senator Miller in preference to the soundness and fidelity of his antagonists. Com. Stockton may hold "the State in his breeches pocket," but the property is not transferable.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

The Whig Caucus.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 20—6, P. M.

The Whig Caucus will be thinly attended. Many Fillmore men will absent themselves. Humphrey Marshall will offer a resolution fixing blank time and place for the National Convention, and prescribing a platform for it. This will be ruled out. The Southern Whigs will then withdraw, except *two* from Tennessee, *two* from Kentucky, and *three* from North Carolina. The Caucus will then finish its business. Marshall will speak an hour.

X. Y.

From another Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 20.

The Whig Congressional Caucus reassembled to-night, in the Senate Chamber, at 8 o'clock, Senator MANGUM presiding. The attendance was rather thin, a number of Southern members and some of Mr. WEBSTER's friends being absent. Among those present were Senators Smith, Fish, Seward, Wade, and Messrs. Fowler, Briggs, Brooks, Hewes, Stanly, Gentry and Kandry and Humphrey Marshall. The latter gentleman proposes renewing his Compromise platform, offered at the previous meeting.

Second Dispatch.

The Caucus have fixed upon Baltimore as the *place*, and the 17th of June as the *time*, for holding the Whig National Convention.

An excited discussion has been going on.

Third Dispatch.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Ky., offered the original Whig Caucus resolutions.

Mr. STANLY objected to them as out of order.

The CHAIRMAN sustained the objection.

After a discussion principally by Messrs. MARSHALL and STANLY, the decision of the CHAIR was sustained; yeas 46, nays 18.

Mr. MARSHALL said, as the Chair had decided the Compromise principles of the Whig Administration out of order, this was no place for Whigs to remain—and he then withdrew.

The negative vote against the decision were Southern men, except STANLY, MOREHEAD, CULLOM, and two Kentuckians. Among the affirmatives were FOWLER, WADE, CAMPBELL, SACKETT, SCHOOLCRAFT, and others.

Great Freshets—Effects of the Storm—Loss of Life and Destruction of Property.

PITTSBURG, Tuesday, April 20.

On Saturday last the waters of the Monongahela and Allegheny commenced rising at Brownsville. Yesterday morning the rise was at the appalling rate o two feet per hour. At Pittsburg, last night, at 10 o'clock, the water commenced rising at the rate of seven inches an hour, increasing during the night with unexampled rapidity.

This morning the pier-marks of Monongahela Bridge were covered—the river having risen thirty feet and still rising at the rate of seven inches per hour.

By the mark at Point Steam-Mill, the water is within six feet ten inches of the great flood of 1832, and as the river is advancing as rapidly as at the commencement, it is feared the flood will exceed that of 1832. It has been raining since Friday night almost incessantly, and it continues to swell the torrent.

Numerous rafts have been destroyed, and the piers of Allegheny bridge have been seriously broken by the crashing timber.

A number of men were seen floating down on parts of rafts, and doubtless many lives have been lost.

A raft without sweeps struck against the Mechanic-street bridge, and was shattered in pieces. All on board perished, in sight of thousands who lined the shores, unable, however, to render assistance. A man on a fragment of log raft managed to escape the two upper bridges, but struck St. Clairs, where he managed to jump on the pier, and was rescued.

The lower part of Allegheny City is inundated, and families are removing their furniture, &c., in boats.

In this city the dwellings along the streets near the river are also submerged. At the foot of Wood-street and Water, the cellars are filling, and merchants are removing their goods to the upper stories.

The rivers below are overflowing, and great devastation must inevitably occur.

The Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad near Beaver has sunk one foot, and the road has been otherwise damaged. The travel on the road must be stopped for a time.

Second Dispatch.

The river has been receding here since 5 o'clock this morning. It had reached within three feet of the flood of 1832. The damage to property cannot yet be estimated, but must exceed $400,000.

In the low grounds of Allegheny City, comprising the First and Fourth Wards, not less than 1,500 families were turned out of their houses or driven into the upper stories. Along Rebecca street the water ran in torrents, being six feet deep. The water passed along Federal beyond Robinson street, inundating the beautiful residence of Gen. Robinson, and completely cutting off all communication between the bridge and Allegheny City.

Quite a profitable business was carried on by persons with skiffs ferrying passengers over from the bridge to the landing.

Pittsburg proper suffered but very little, although the merchants along the river were put to much inconvenience by the sudden removal of their goods. Many families were flooded out. On Hay-street and Water, half way to Penn, the first stories were all filled, and the families moved out on skiffs, rafts, &c.

On Marbury, Duquesne and Point Alley, over 100 families moved out.

The lower portions of Birmingham, South Pittsburg, Manchester, Lawrenceville, and the First, Fifth and Ninth Wards bordering on Alleghany, were several feet under water, stopping the work in the foundries, machine-shops, &c. Business was almost entirely suspended yesterday, and workshops were closed.

About 50 feet of sheeting were torn off the dam of the Monongahela Navigation Company, which greatly endangered the whole work.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 20.

The *Gazelle Brazier* and *Frances Ellen Illsley* from Havana, for Portland, with cargoes of molasses, were wrecked on Cape Elizabeth yesterday. Crews saved.

A full rigged Brig, name unknown, is ashore on Point Alberton.

An unknown Brig with a cargo of molasses is ashore on the beach near Emerson's Rock, Plum Island. Crew saved. She was bound to Boston.

The storm Eastward of us is reported to be very severe.

The British brig *Margaret*, from Hartlepool, England, for Boston, came ashore on Nansett Beach on Sunday morning at 2½ o'clock. The officers and crew were all saved. She had nine feet of water in her hold, and will no doubt be a total loss.

A ship was seen this morning at anchor a mile to the westward of the light-ship, at Minot's Ledge. It was so thick that a description of her could not be given.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, April 20.

The Susquehanna is still very much swollen, and much damage is feared.

Codorus Creek, at York, is also unusually high.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 20.

A destructive freshet occurred to-day in the Potomac river, destroying an immense amount of property near the wharves in Georgetown and along the line of the canal. In this city the destruction of flour and sugar by the flooding of warehouses, will be ruinous to many merchants.

The Chain Bridge at Little Falls on the Potomac, above Georgetown, was carried away, and in its downward descent, it swept off that portion of the Long Bridge between the furthest draw and the Alexandria side, and the bridge is now impassable.

Immense quantities of drift lumber and barrels are floating down the river and the wreckers are busy in capturing them.

It is the greatest flood ever known here, exceeding that of 1847.

The freshet at Harper's Ferry is receding. Great damage has been done to houses, barns and bridges, many of which have been swept away, as also large numbers of cattle.

The Winchester railroad is inundated for several miles. In some places the water is from five to ten feet deep

The water rose during the freshet to within two feet of the high-water mark of the great flood of 1847. Several breaches are reported in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

The storm at Norfolk and on the coast has been very severe.

Accounts from Columbia and Wrightsville report that portions of both of those places have been inundated by the freshet in the Susquehanna.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 20.

At noon to-day, the long bridge, which unites this city with the Virginia shore, floated down the Potomac. The water is higher than has been known for many years.

The flood on the Potomac and Washington Canal keeps rising. A number of Washington merchants, on the south side of Pennsylvania-avenue, are suffering great losses from the overflow in the basements of their stores. It is just reported that an additional section of the Long Bridge has been carried away with six persons on it, whose safety is very doubtful. The loss to our lumber merchants is immense.

Women's Temperance Convention.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, April 20.

The attendance at the Women's Temperance Convention is much larger than was expected. The morning session was for ladies only, when the business of the Convention was arranged, and its officers chosen. Mrs. E. C. Stanton, of Seneca Falls, was appointed President; Mary C. Vaughan, of Oswego, Olivia Frazier, of Elmira, Mrs. George A. Avery, Rhoda de Garmo, Sarah D. Fish, and Mrs. H. C. Alling, of Rochester, Vice-Presidents; Amelia Bloomer, of Seneca Falls, and Sarah B. Anthony, of Rochester, Secretaries.

Committee on Resolutions—Mary C. Vaughan, Rhoda de Garmo, Amy Post, Elizabeth Monroe, and Rachel Van Lew.

Finance Committee—Susan B. Anthony, Mary H. Hallowell, and Attilla Albro.

The call of the members was read by the President, who also, upon taking the chair, read an address

Letters from Mrs. E. Oakes Smith, Mrs. Abby K. Foster, Horace Greeley and Gerrit Smith, were read

The afternoon session was occupied with the discussion of resolutions, and reports of the Committee.

Many speeches were made both by ladies and gentlemen,—prominent among which was an able address read by Mrs. Amelia Bloomer.

From Baltimore—Mail Failures.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 20.

We have no mail south of Mobile to-night, and no mail from the West has been received here for two days. The travel on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, west of Harper's Ferry, is entirely stopped by the high water.

The telegraph made sad work with the dispatch yesterday, as to the sale of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Dividend Stock. The Baltimore papers of to-day furnish the true facts of the case. The stock taken by Messrs. Lee & Co. at $70 27 per share, is reported to have been taken for parties in New-York.

Matters in Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, Tuesday, April 20.

Thomas L. McMillan, Assistant Judge of the Common Pleas, an old resident of Pittsburgh, died on Sunday last, much respected.

The Coroner's Jury again sat on the recent poisoning case—the stomachs having been analyzed by Professor St. John, of Cleveland College, and several witnesses examined. The Jury returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against John and Honora Canly, the uncle and aunt of the victims, who were committed for trial.

Catharine Hayes' Concert on Saturday was largely attended, and was a brilliant affair She gives another to-night, and departs to-morrow for Cleveland.

The Steamer San Jacinto—The Utah Judges.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 20.

Intelligence has been received here, that the steamer *San Jacinto*, which left Norfolk on the 3d March, and reached Cadiz on the 25th, experienced a very boisterous passage, and her engine was disabled some days before she arrived at Cadiz. The officers and crew were all well

It is said that the President has ordered the Utah Judges to return to that Territory.

Bank Bills Vetoed by Governor Bigler.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 20.

Governor BIGLER has vetoed the following Bank bills, passed by the Legislature:

Meadville Bank, Crawford County
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Allentown.
Anthracite Bank of Tamaqua.
Carlisle Deposite Bank
Commercial Bank of Pittsburg.
Erie City Bank, at Erie
To increase the Capital Stock of the Southwark Bank of Philadelphia.
The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Phœnixville.
The Bank of Newcastle, Lawrence County.

Sale of U. S. Bank Property—Senator Soule.

CHARLESTON, Monday, April 19.

The property belonging to the United States Bank, at Mobile, has been sold at auction for $254,000.

Senator Soule, of Louisiana, has arrived home on a short visit.

The Union men in Habersham County, Georgia, have resolved to send delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

Conclusion of the Baltimore Whig City Convention

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 20.

The Baltimore City Whig Convention adjourned last night, amidst great confusion, till this evening, without taking action upon the SCOTT resolutions. Only 41 out of 100 delegates were present.

Homestead Exemption in Marriland, &c

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 20.

The bill exempting $150 worth of property from execution and sale passed the House of Delegates yesterday.

The House have also agreed upon employing counsel to defend McCreary, who stands charged with kidnapping Rachel Parker, from Chester County, Pa.

Abolition Excitement in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Monday, April 19.

There has been a renewal of the abolition excitement in Graydon Co., Va., and the Vigilance Committee have offered a reward of $100 for the apprehension of two abolition preachers.

Accident to the Propeller General Armero.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, April 17.

The propeller *General Armero*, which was built at Philadelphia for the Cuban Government, and left Philadelphia for Havana on the 10th inst., put in here to-day to repair her starboard boiler, which gave out when the vessel was about 76 miles to the Southward of Savannah.

Ann Hoag, the Murderess.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sunday, April 18.

Ann Hoag, who was convicted a short time since, for the murder of her husband, and sentenced to be hung on the 7th of May, gave birth to a female child, to-day, in her cell, at the county jail. It is not known as yet whether the execution of the sentence will be postponed or not.

Lake Navigation.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, April 20.

The steamer *Wisconsin* left this morning for the West, and reached Dunkirk without difficulty.

The steamer *Albany* is in sight. There is no difficulty in getting into our harbor.

Several boats have cleared, to leave to-night.

OGDENSBURG, Tuesday, April 20.

The ice left the channel at Kingston yesterday, and navigation on the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario is now uninterrupted. The steamer *Cataract* left here this morning for Lewiston, and the other boats will immediately take their places in the line.

The Raburn-Gap Railroad.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 20.

The Anderson *Gazette* says that the Charter of the Raburn-Gap Railroad has been secured by a subscription of $550,000, being $150,000 more than is required by the charter.

The Ohio at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Monday, April 19.

The river is slowly rising here.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNION.—The steamship *Union*, Capt. ADAMS, arrived here yesterday morning, in fifty hours from Charleston, S. C., with 171 passengers and a good freight.

We are indebted to our Charleston cotemporaries for late papers.

☞ The steamship *Florida* arrived yesterday afternoon from Savannah. Our cotemporaries in Savannah and the Purser of the *Florida*, have our thanks for papers.

Arrival of the Georgia.

The U. S. Mail steamer *Georgia*, Lieut. PORTER, commanding, arrived last evening from Navy Bay and Havana, with the mails from California. The *Georgia* sailed from Havana on the 15th inst. The steamer *Cherokee*, for New-York, was left in port.

The following is a list of the *Georgia's* passengers:

From New-Orleans—Mrs Burbanks, infant, child and servant, James Fearing, Mrs. Wm. Gornell Jewett, Miss Poindexter, J. L. Bogart, Samuel Packwood, J. Hunt Adams, Mrs Robb, Miss Mary E. Johnson, Miss Adelaide Rodgers, D. M. Hamilton, Victor Martin and lady, N. E. Lyman, Robert L. Brandon, Samuel L. Branden, W. H. C. Whitlar, Thomas Helland, J. C Hill, Joseph F. Allyn, R. R. Montgomery, Dr. McCormick, lady and servant, G. B. Bondelaine.

From Navy Bay—F Rezia, J. C. Jackson, W. Jackson, W. Fields, T. William, W. Brabazon, H. D. Dunn, G Richardson, E. Platt, G Gezelzhe, M. Polland, G Hode and lady, C. Fornett, W. Coarey, R G Tobias, J B. Bond, Mrs. A. Wheeles and 2 children, Mr. Berford, H. Morton, J. H. Layman, M Joseph, S C. Burnwell, C. F. Anderson, R. Roberts and friend, Miss Mary Ellis, Mrs Fisher, J. R. Boyd, J. W. Maan, Mr. Hamilton and lady, H. G Rosencrech, G Bangs, S Roffens, J Roffens, J. McCrumbe, F. Welden, Capt. E. Knight, Mr Isaacs, J. L. Stephens.

From Havana.—Mr Marcno, Moga Raymon Vines, Julian Jemenez, R E Castro, David Edwards, Raymon Gonzelez, Capt. Sampson, Mr. Lamb—together with 87 in the steerage.

The *Georgia* brings a number of boxes of specie; amounts unknown.

The State Department has received intelligence of a new light house now in operation at Point Atalaia, at the mouth of the Para river, Brazil.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, AND OTHER FANCY GOODS.—SPRING IMPORTS, 1852 by S. & M. E. TOWLE, COLUMBIAN HALL, No 281 Grand-st Messrs. S. & M. E. T. would call the attention of CASH and CLOSE TIME BUYERS, and the trade generally to their new and extensive assortment of Rich FANCY GOODS, just received, consisting of

Rich LACE WINDOW and RECESS CURTAINS
Rich MUSLIN DRAPERY, Floss, Tambour'd and Applique.
Rich LACE CAPES and BERTHAS.
Rich LACE and MUSLIN CHEMISETTES.
Rich Embroidered Lace and Muslin UNDERSLEEVES.
Rich Ladies' Embroidered POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.
Rich Lace VEILS COLLARS and CUFFS.
Rich Jaconet and Swiss FLOUNCING, INSERTING and TRIMMING.

BROOKLYN CITY.

COMMON COUNCIL.—The board of Aldermen met Monday evening at their regular hour, and present presiding, A. Kent, Esq., President of the Board, and a quorum of Aldermen.

The business of the meeting commenced with Resolutions. The following were adopted:

Authorizing the Captain of the Second District Police to have the Streets of the Second Ward cleaned, as the contractor has failed to do so.

Directing the Counsellor of the Board to prepare an ordinance to prohibit the erection of any distilleries or chemical factories within the limits of the city of Brooklyn.

To have the Pump in York-street, near the Public School, repaired.

Directing notice to be given of the intention of the Common Council to have lots fenced, in block bounded by Court and Clinton-streets, and First and Third-Place.

Placing Alderman Bayliss on the Committee of Ferry and Water Rights.

Directing the Clerk to have the new fire law published and 2,000 copies printed in pamphlet form.

Directing the Hospital Committee to report the propriety of establishing a Dispensary in the North-Eastern section of the city.

Directing notice to be given of intention of Common Council to pay an ordinance requiring owners of the vacant lots, corner of Henry and Cranbery-streets, to fence the same with a close board-fence, six feet high.

Directing the old Gowanus road to be repaired.

Directing the usual notice to be given of intention to flag both sides of Johnson-street.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—Officer Squires, of the First District Police, succeeded in arresting and recovering from a woman, named Bridget McCue, yesterday morning, the sum of $48, which she had stolen from a Mr. Wilson; a few days since. She was committed.

—The members of the Brooklyn Bar held a meeting on Monday evening, and passed resolutions of regard to the memory of the late Elias R. Stoddard, Esq., and of sympathy for the bereaved relatives. Judge Greenwood was called to the Chair, and John C. Smith, Esq., acted as Secretary. Remarks were made by Judge Morse, and J. M. Van Cott, Henry Hagner, N. T. Waring, C. J. Jack, Esqs.

—Engine Company No. 5 "Union" will receive their new engine to-day. The Company will parade in the morning, accompanied by the Empire Band, and at noon will try the powers of their new machine at the Fulton-street dock. In the evening, at 7 o'clock, they will be "at home" to receive their friends.

—The police of the Fourth District arrested two men yesterday, on a charge of swindling a woman who keeps a small shop at East New-York out of $5. They will be examined to-day.

—Edward Murphy was brought before Justice King, yesterday morning, on a charge of drunkenness, for which he was fined $5; and, for non-payment, was sent for five days to the County Jail.

—One of the freight-trains on the Long-Island Railroad, "run off" the track on Monday, between East New-York and Bedford. The damage was trifling.

—The Circuit Court Calendar for April 27 ranges from No. 1 to 15, inclusive.

—The examination of Public School No. 6, in Baltic-street, takes place on Friday next.

CITY COURT—Before Judge GREENWOOD—*Monday.*—*Henry Carpenter vs. Sylvanus B. Stilwell and Amos A. Trowbridge.*—In this cause, which occupied the Court some six or seven days, and involving a large amount of property, about $30.000 worth, Judge Greenwood rendered his opinion to day in favor of the claims of the defendant, Sylvanus B. Stilwell. The plaintiff in this cause claims to be the owner of a certain property purchased under a tax sale, and conveyed to him by the City of Brooklyn. The defendant Stilwell bases his claim upon a mortgage sale, having purchased the property under a mortgage executed by Carpenter, the original owner of the property, to the New-York Equitable Insurance Company. The defence made was that the proceedings of the Assessment sale were irregular—the Assessors should have given the notice required by law, (which they did not do); that the assessment rolls had been completed and were open for inspection, and the Controller should have published the necessary legal notice; and that the title of Stilwell was good as against the tax purchaser.

Tuesday.—James McGuire was arraigned for trial this morning, on an indictment in which he was charged with receiving stolen goods, knowing the same to have been stolen. McGuire is, or was, the keeper of a small store in York-street, and sometime last summer purchased a quantity of Panama hats and other goods which had been previously stolen from a Mercantile house in New-York. The evidence of his knowing the goods to have been stolen at the time of the purchase was not very clear. After a charge by Judge Greenwood, the Jury retired, and were out about six hours, when upon being called into Court the Foreman stated that there was no probability of their agreeing upon a verdict, and they were consequently discharged. The Jury stood six for acquittal and six for conviction.

Charles O'Neil was tried on an indictment for assaulting an officer while in the discharge of his duty, and acquitted.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

BELL-RINGERS AGAIN.—At the meeting on Monday evening, April 12, his Honor Mayor Berry sent in a communication vetoing a resolution declaring the office of Bell-Ringers vacant; which communication, by a vote of the Board, the Mayor had leave to *withdraw*. At the meeting last evening, another communication was received from the Mayor, remonstrating against the proceedings, and claiming that under the City Charter he had a right to veto the resolution, and that the Board were compelled by the Charter to reconsider the resolution, and if not passed by a two thirds vote, it would remain a nullity under the action of the veto. After a stormy debate, a motion was made that the Mayor have leave to withdraw the last communication also. Aldermen Manjier, President of the Board, White, Johnston and Van Sant voted in the affirmative—the other members voting in the negative. It was lost. A motion was then made to lay upon the table, which was carried.

COMMON COUNCIL.—This body held their regular Weekly Meeting on Monday evening at the City Hall. Present: Presiding Samuel Mauger, Esq., President of the Board, and a quorum of Aldermen. Permission was given to the Gas Company to build a cistern on North Eighth-street, with the usual instructions.....The Committee reported favorably on petitions to open Morrell-street. Adopted.....John Brown was appointed Inspector on North Sixth-street.....Petition of Engine Company No. 8, referred to Commissioner of Supplies and Repairs, with power.

The following resolutions were adopted at the meeting last evening: Allowing the proprietors of the Williamsburg and Cypress Hill Cemetery to put up guide-signs on the corner of Division-avenue and Johnson-street.....To repair a portion of the West side of Bushwick avenue.....That the contractor put up 43 lamps in the Third Ward.....That the Commissioner publish the application for opening Morrell-street.....Directing the Clerk not to receive any petitions or communications after 4 o'clock, P. M., on Mondays.....To notify Mr. Williams of his election, by the Common Council, as Commissioner of Excise for the Third Ward.... Directing Wm. H. Butler, Esq., City Clerk, not to assume the duties of Commissioner of Deeds until after the 10th of May.....That the Board of Finance be requested to appropriate $5,000 for building engine houses.

By Alderman Van Zant. *Resolved*, That this Common Council recommend that an application be made to the Board of Finance to authorize a loan to be made of $8,000 for the purpose of extending the City Hall by erecting a large building in the Park on Fourth-street.

A communication was received from Justice Boswell nominating Alexander Sanderson as Clerk of his Court, which the Board refused to confirm.

POLICE COURT.—Before Justice BOSWELL.—*Tuesday.*—John Newman was arrested and brought up by officer Vandewater, for breaking a lamp at the corner of Sixth and South-First-street. Committed.....Patrick Quinn was brought up on a warrant in which he was charged with stealing a quantity of eggs, and was committed for trial.....William Snaps was brought up as a vagrant, when he was ticketed for a thirty days residence in the Alms House, the weather being very unpropitious for such a precarious means of obtaining a livelihood.....Henry Victor and Mary Ann Dennison were brought up on a similar charge, the latter swearing that she was a resident of Brooklyn, deemed that fact as sufficient evidence of her good character "at home." She was consequently discharged. So much for living in a respectable village.

The Annual Commencement of Oakland College, (Miss.) took place on the 31st ult.,—the annual sermon by appointment of the Board of Trustees being delivered by Rev. J. Twichell, of New-Orleans. This College was founded thirteen years ago. Its first graduate was James M. Smylie, now Vice-Chancellor of Mississippi. One hundred and thirty graduates have left its walls. During the last year a rich planter in the neighborhood advanced $10,000 to pay one of the debts of the institution. The only remaining debt amounts to about $9,000, and seven gentlemen on the day of commencement agreed to contribute each $1,000 to liquidate this.

Writers for the Press will do well to heed these hints, viz:—Use black ink; clear, good paper, written on one side only, in letters large and plain enough to be read like print; and, if you suspect defects in style, grammar, or punctuation, get a friend to correct it, and do not call upon the editor to do it. He has no time, and it is not his business.

The Historical Society of Massachusetts has elected Hon. James Savage its President for the ensuing year. The Society was founded in 1790. In the course of sixty years it has published thirty octavo volumes of historical collections. Its thirty-first volume is now in in press, and will be published in a few weeks.

It is proposed to raise a large capital for the purpose of establishing a daily paper in Cincinnati, under the auspices of the M. E. Church. The editor of the Cincinnati *Christian Advocate* favors the plan. It is also said that a new political daily journal is to be established in the same city, to be edited by a gentleman recently retired from the Common Pleas Bench.

TO SHOE MANUFACTURERS.—There are some things which it is important you should know. 1st, That it is the opinion of the most extensive manufacturers in Massachusetts and Connecticut, that all fitting, closing, and binding of Boots and Shoes, will soon be done by SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. 2d, That the shoe manufacturers of Lynn have purchased the right to use Singer's machines, at a large price, and are using 40 of the machines. 3d, That twenty of these machines are used in one establishment, at Abingdon, Mass., by the owners of the exclusive right for Plymouth County. A word to the wise is sufficient. Call and see the machines in operation on all kinds of work at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 258 Broadway, New-York. a2-24t

GRASS SEED WAREHOUSE.—CLOVERS,—Large and small, Red and White, prime new.
TIMOTHY—reaped and mowed—new crop.
RED TOP, Orchard grass Seeds, &c., &c., constantly bought and sold on commission by
HENRY N BEACH, No 26 Front-st.
FLAXSEED, rough and cleaned, for druggists use and sowing, usually on hand. m24-1meod*

WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED.—With a cash capital of from $5,000 to $6,000 in an extensive, well established and lucrative business. Or, if desired, the advertiser would dispose of his interest for a fair consideration. To an energetic person, able to command the above sum, this opening would offer a pleasant, respectable business, with the most flattering prospect of realizing a fortune, almost without limit. Ample assurances of the safety of the investment and all necessary information can be given to an applicant by calling on L. BURKE, No. 411 Broadway, 3d story, City Assembly Rooms. a21-1t*

PARTNER WANTED—With from $1,000 to $2,000 to join the advertiser in a profitable business of which he has the entire control. Any gentleman wishing to go into a safe and good business, at small risk, will please address with real name, &c., G. C., at the office of this paper. a16-3teod*

MEN WANTED.—Twenty men to sell an article wanted in every family. Agents are making $30 per week. Agents for Boston, Philadelphia, Maine, New-Hampshire, Connecticut, with $150, can make $1,500 per annum. Ten men paid wages to travel. Call, or address, post-paid, No. 317 Bowery. a20 3t*

SERVANTS WANTED—Experienced cooks, nurses, laundresses, waitresses and seamstresses. Excellent first-class situations are now ready for experienced servants with good references, at No. 148 Grand-st. Also, wanted a man cook, man baker, and steady waiter for a hotel. Also, gardener and wife. a19-3t*

SITUATIONS WANTED—For cooks, general workers, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, chambermaids, waiters, gardeners, farmers, &c., at SELECT PROTESTANT AGENCY, No. 7 Carmine-st., and SOCIETY AGENCY, No. 106 Chambers-st. Only Servants of good character admitted. a8-1m*

SITUATION WANTED.—As watchmaker and salesman in a watch and jewelry establishment. Best recommendations given, with City references. Address J. L. D., *Times* office. a21-3t*

SITUATION WANTED.—By a Protestant girl in a small family, either as chambermaid or to do general housework. Best of references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 6 Dominick-st. a21-1t*

A PRACTICAL PRINTER, who has been highly successful, in other cities, in soliciting advertisements, intending to make New-York his residence, would like to engage in some Daily, Weekly, or Sunday paper, to assist in the office, when required, and devote the rest of his time to soliciting. An address to PRINTER, at this office, will be attended to. a21-1t*

AGENTS WANTED.—500 Agents—$25 to $50 a week made in selling a new Family Work. Life and Speeches of Kossuth and other fine books. Call or address Somerby's American Family Publication Establishment, No. 128 Nassau-st. New York up stairs. m24-1m*

A COUNTER WANTED—for an office, about 16 feet long, with black walnut top. Also a low double-desk. Apply at this office. a20-3t

TO SINGERS.—Wanted, in Brooklyn, a second Treble Singer, who can read music at sight and can sustain her part well in a quartette choir. Address Box No. 2,190 New-York Post-Office. a20-2t*

$20 REWARD.—BREAST PIN LOST.—In the afternoon of Sunday the 10th inst. Supposed in Vesey-st., Broadway, Grand-st., Bowery, or Third-avenue to Twentieth-st., a large oval Opal pin, set around with small diamonds, with a plain flat guard pin of gold, attached by a slight chain to it. The finder will receive the above reward on the delivering of it to the subscriber.
C. B. MORRISON, No. 51 Vesey-st.

LOST—On the 14th inst., in Grand st., between the Bowery and Mulberry-st., a roll of BANK NOTES, to the amount of between $92 and $95. The advertiser does not remember all the Banks, but there were some on Government Stock, Fulton Bank, and on a bank in St. Lawrence County. Whoever will return the said money to WILLETS & CO., No. 303 Pearl st., shall be liberally rewarded. a16-6t*

FOUND.—In South Brooklyn, a ladies FUR TIPPET. The owner can have it by applying at No. 163 Clinton-st. a21-3t*

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Board wanted by a lady, in a respectable private family, in a pleasant location, the north side of the town preferred. A family having a small room to let now or the 1st May, furnished or unfurnished, will address S. A. R., *Times* office, N. Y. References given and required. a21-1t*

BOARDING.—A private family, without children, having more room than they require, will take a few select boarders on the 1st of May next. The house is located No. 8 Crosby-st. Two parlors on 2d floor, unfurnished, also, one large room on 3d floor, furnished to gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen. For particulars, apply, before the 1st, at No. 156 Elm st a21-1t*

BOARDING—Rooms to let on 2d and 3d floor of house No. 45 Walker-st, suitable for gentlemen and their wives; also, two rooms for single gentlemen. The house has been recently painted, rooms newly furnished, and are, with other modern improvements, introduced. References required. a16-6t*

BOARDING—Board Wanted, in a private and quiet family, near my place of business. (No 118 Wooster-st.) I will require a room, either furnished or unfurnished, with breakfast and tea, or full board. References, if given and required [a21-3t*] D F. VAN LIEW.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—A delightful 2d story front room, with or without bedroom, for a gentleman and his wife, also several rooms for single gentlemen will be vacated on the 1st May. Location of house exceedingly pleasant. Apply at No. 229 Hicks-st. a21-6t*

BOARD WANTED in Brooklyn for a small family—front room and bed-room, which must be furnished, and in a pleasant location. Address A. M. at this office. a20 3t*

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms suitable for families or single Gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 190 Fulton st., between Orange and Pineapple st's, Brooklyn. m26-1m*

BOARDING—Pleasant apartments for a gentleman and wife, with board, at No. 130 Orchard-st. a17-6t*

FURNISHED ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD.—A respectable single gentleman, desiring quiet and retirement, in a pleasant neighborhood, may find rooms in a house having the modern conveniences, occupied only by a small family, by enquiring at No. 231 West-31st st., between 8th and 9th avs. a19 3t*

BACK PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO LET—Suitable for a Physician, or a very small family. The house is pleasantly located in a good thoroughfare. Apply to C. E. FRANCIS, No. 43 Sixth-avenue. a21 2t*

ROOMS WANTED.—Parlor and bed-room, below Bond-st, within one block of Broadway, for a single gentleman. Address C. B, this office, with terms, &c. a20-3t*

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHAIR MANUFACTORY AND WARE ROOMS, C—CUMMERFORD & REDGATE. Nos 452 and 454 Broadway, between Grand and Howard sts., east side.—Reception, Swiss, Italian and French Cottage Chairs, consisting of cane, rush, Chinese, straw and willow seat chairs. Also arm-chairs of the very best manufacture, of walnut, mahogany, cedar, maple, &c. The public will find chairs of every description, and prices from 50 cents each up to whatever standard they may fix. Unlike those who buy to sell, we will give a guarantee of the workmanship and durability of the article. ENAMELED, COTTAGE and BEDROOM FURNITURE will be furnished at this establishment at the lowest manufacturing prices. Those who are about to furnish houses in Brooklyn, Williamsburg and this City, will find that they can diminish the amount of their bills, by purchasing direct from the manufacturer, instead of buying from establishments who accumulate their profits solely by selling at an advance on the prices which they buy of those who produce the article they expose for sale. a21-19t*

NOTICE—All persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting my wife, JANE ANN MUNGER, on my account or otherwise, as I shall hold them responsible in Law therefor, and will not be responsible for her debts, she, my said wife, JANE ANN, having left my house, bed, and board, without any provocation or cause.
W. H. MUNGER.

FRESH SEEDS—English and Italian Ray Grass, Sweet Vernal Grass, White Clover, Lawn Grass, Lucerne, with a variety of choice Garden Seeds of recent importation. For sale at the Union Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store. RALPH & CO., No. 23 Fulton st, near Fulton Market. a21-3t*

SUTTON'S PRINTING OFFICE.—One hundred and forty-two Fulton-st.—At this office you can have all kinds of job, card and country store bill printing handsomely done at short notice, and cheap for cash. Ornaments for bills, cards, &c., in great variety.
THOMAS E. SUTTON, Printer, No. 142 Fulton-st.

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF TEA.—Five lbs. of good black or green Tea for $1. Orders from the country, inclosing a remittance or satisfactory reference, punctually attended to. J. HERITAGE'S Tea-stores, Nos. 136 and 484 8th-av., N.Y. a21-3t*

TO DOCK BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—Dock sticks, dock fencers, timbers etc, constantly on hand, at wholesale and retail, at the New-York Steam Saw Mills, 27th and 28th-st., North River. COLYER & DUGARD. a21-10teod*

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, and an elegant Pier Glass, for sale low, also gas fixtures. Apply No. 100 East 15th-st., between 12 and 2 P. M. a21-3t*

FLAGLER'S PORTABLE FORGES—Of all sizes, for sale very low, to close a consignment, at No. 25 Cliff-st., up stairs. a21-3t*

GLASS PARTITION, for an office, several desks, show-cases, &c., &c., for sale cheap at No. 57 John st. Also, a bow window. a21 1t*

SPRING STYLE HATS, of the French Elastic Stuff, manufactured from the finest imported plushes, which for brilliancy of finish and durability will bear the test with any offered with our beautiful patterns of Spring Caps. At MONARQUE'S, No. 228 Bowery. a10-1m

JAMES PRENTICE, Mathematical Drawing Instrument Manufacturer, has removed to No. 315 Broadway, corner of the Hospital. A second hand Theodolite and Level for sale. a10-1m*

WRITING PAPERS BY THE CASE ONLY.—The largest and most desirable assortment in the United States, for sale by
CYRUS W. FIELD & Co., No. 11 Cliff-st m17-2m

OLD COLONY SHOVELS.—Iron, Steel and Cast-Steel Shovels, of every description, for sale by
E. & J. BUSSING & CO., No. 32 Cliff st., Agents Old Colony Nail Co. a3-1m

BROOKLYN STEAM SUGAR REFINERY.—Various grades of Coffee Crushed Sugar, also of Sugar-House Syrup, constantly on hand, for sale by the agents, ADAMS & CUSHMAN, No. 75 Front-st. a7-1m

WRITING PAPER.—A large and very desirable assortment, for sale by
BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, No. 115 Fulton-st. a2-1m

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BAGGING, CANVAS BALE ROPE CUTTINGS, GRASS and TARRED ROPE, and all other kinds of paper makers' stock, by
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1	Soap Stone Griddle,	1	Coffee Boiler,
2	Tin Bake Pans,	1	Tea Pot,
1	Tin Dripping Pan,	1	Grater,
1	Tin Sauce Pan,	1	Tin Dipper,
1	Small Tin Kettle,	1	Egg Whip,
1	Pepper and Flour Dredge,	1	Basting Spoon,
3	Tin Pie Plates,	1	Skimmer,
1	Tin Wash Basin,	1	Ladle,
1	Dish Pan,	1	Meat Fork,
3	Table and Tea Spoons, Iron,	1	Meat Knife,
1	Chop Knife and Bowl,	1	Knife Board,
1	Tea and Coffee Canister,	2	Scrub Brushes,
2	Japanned Lamps,	1	Dust Pan,
1	Match Safe,	1	Dust Brush,
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1	Set Table Mats,	1	Door Mat.
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6	Knives and Forks, stag handles,	1	Flour Pail,
		1	Spice Box,
1	Pair of Carvers to match,	1	Pastry Board,
1	Cork Screw and Funnel,	1	Rolling Pin,
1	Large Waiter,	1	Clothes Line,
2	Painted Pails,		

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New-York Daily Times.

ACAPULCO.

The Wreck of the North America—Experiences of the Passengers.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ACAPULCO, Mex., Friday, March 26, 1852.

It is now twenty-four days since we arrived at this place, from the wreck of the *North America*, and a sorry time we have had of it. Out of more than four hundred passengers who are now here, three hundred are on the relief list; and how a great majority of these are to get away, either to San Francisco or any other place, it is quite impossible to say. Everything in the shape of a vessel bound up the coast is crowded, and the rush to California leaves us no ground to hope that the steamers bound up will be able to take us away for months to come. As I stated in my letter of the 8th inst., our only chance seems to be, that possibly a vessel may be dispatched from San Francisco for our relief. Of this, however, we have no hope.

Although those stopping here, *en route* to California, as well as those returning, cannot render the aid we most desire, they have contributed most liberally for the support of the needy and destitute. Where all have given liberally and are deserving of the highest praise, it seems hardly fair to mention particular cases; still there is one instance that seems to demand a passing notice. The "Pacific Mail Steamship Company's" steamer *Panama*, Captain Watkins, arrived on the 19th from Panama, and was, of course, crowded with passengers, and on ascertaining our situation, the gentlemen in her cabins gave up their state-rooms for the use of the ladies by the *North America*, themselves taking the deck. Capt. W., not to be outdone, said to the Relief Committee that, although he could not take them on board his ship, he could do *something*. He gave, himself, for the destitute, $50, and in a few moments the first and second officers, with sailors in their watches, added $132. Then came the engineer with the contribution of himself and assistants, $140; the steward and waiters were also around with $62—making in all, from those connected with the *Panama*, the neat little sum of $384 and a *barrel of pork*, which, added to liberal donations by the passengers, was doing very well for all concerned. The ladies, with gentlemen accompanying them, who got off on the *Panama*, numbered some eighty or ninety.

Since my last, a brig and three small schooners have been dispatched for San Francisco, carrying about two hundred and fifty passengers; who, with those taken by the *Panama*, and probably one hundred more, who have *smuggled* themselves on board of other steamers, leaves of the *North America's* passengers still here, in the neighborhood of *four hundred and fifty*.

The great obstacle to our getting away in sailing vessels, is the provisioning them for a sea voyage. Salt pork and beef are not to be had at any price, in quantity; and are very high, when by accident one can find a few pounds, or at most a single barrel. Pork is $40 per bbl.; Beeves, $20 a head; Rice, 8c. ₩ lb.; Flour, $27 ₩ bbl., and no hard bread for love or money. Board is inferior at $9 per week.

The health of Acapulco is good. Among the Americans, there has been very little, if any, sickness. We have had only one death in five weeks, out of the three hundred persons, and that a child with the measles. The weather is really delightful; and what with swinging in my hammock, in a beautiful vine-clad arbor, six or eight hours of the day, and as many more spent in learning to *hablar Español* with the bewitching Señoritas, I am getting quite attached to the place, and sometimes I am half inclined to make a virtue of necessity and settle down for life—become a fixture. If it were not that I have become somewhat attached to busy places, (and Acapulco is anything else,) the "game would be up" with me. I should don the *sombrero serape* and say good-bye to sleigh rides in the Atlantic States or gold digging in the Sierra Nevada. D. N.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Affairs in the South—Biloxi, and the Bay of St. Louis, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, April 11, 1852.

I have just returned after a week's absence from Biloxi, and the Bay of St. Louis, which lie on the southern shores of the State of Mississippi, inside of the waters of the Gulf of Mexico, called "Mississippi Sound." These little villages during the summer, including Pass Christian and Pascagoula, are made fashionable watering places, and are much resorted to by our citizens, and planters from neighboring States.

DISCOVERY OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Biloxi is celebrated for being the spot where the first French settlement was made, in 1698, under IBERVILLE This was seventeen years after the discovery of the Mississippi River, by ROBERT CAVELIER DE LASALLE, which took place on the 7th of April, 1681, consequently last Wednesday was the one hundred and seventy-first anniversary of its discovery. LASALLE, at the time, explored the river to its mouth, which he called St. Louis, and took possession of the country, in the name of Louis XIV, and gave it the name of Louisiana. He afterwards returned to France, and on the 4th of July, 1684, set sail with a fleet of three of the king's ships for the purpose of planting a colony. He failed, however, to find the mouth of the Mississippi, and mistook the Rio Colorado of Texas for it, made a settlement on it, and built a fort on the western extremity of the Bay of St. Bernard. LASALLE was unsuccessful in finding the mouth of the Mississippi, and in the meantime all the vessels but one, the *Beaufre*, which returned to France, were wrecked on the coast in heavy gales. Nearly all the colonists had perished by disease and the hands of the Indians. On the 22d of May, 1686, LASALLE, with his brother and nephew, a priest, and a party of some 15 Frenchmen, set out for Fort St. Louis, on the Illinois river, for the purpose of informing his Government of his failure, and of soliciting further aid. During the journey a difficulty arose between some of the party who became jealous of LASALLE, and on the 19th day of March, 1687, he was shot through the head by one DUHAULT, who had concealed himself in the high grass for the purpose. This took place on the western branch of the Trinity river. It was after this that IBERVILLE succeeded in making a settlement at Biloxi and on the Mississippi.

U. S. COAST SURVEY.

The operations of the Coast Survey in this section are still progressing. The line of survey runs from Mobile to Vermillion Bay, including the coast of Alabama, Mississippi, and part of Louisiana. The survey was commenced in 1846, with a reconnoissance extending from New-Orleans to Mobile, simply for the purpose of giving to the Superintendent a correct idea of the ground, so that a more accurate and thorough work which was to follow might be planned advantageously. This last work was commenced in the winter of 1847 by a measurement of a base line of nearly 7 miles in length on Dauphine Island with an instrument of improved construction, made by Professor A. D. BACHE, the Superintendent. The work has been in regular progress ever since, the winters only being appropriated to field operations, as it is found impracticable to work in the summer. The U. S. Surveying schooner *Phœnix* is now engaged on the Bay of St. Louis, the topography being executed by Assistant W. E. GREENWELL. The survey is complete eastward of the base nearly to Perdido Bay, coast of Florida, including Mobile Bay, Delta city, and westward to St. Bay of St. Louis inclusive. The field operations consist of three branches, the Triangulations, Topography and Hydrography. By the first, a series of triangles are thrown over the coast, the sides of which being from 4 to 12 miles long, vary according to the nature of their location.

In a flat country, such as borders on the Gulf, the elevations are so slight that artificial structures have to be erected (so as to overcome the curvature of the earth,) and even with these it is with much difficulty that lines from 12 to 15 miles long can be seen. Upon our Northern coast, where the country is bold and mountainous, these sides have varied from 20 to 50, and one even reached 70 miles in length. If our coast, extending now as it does unbroken, from Maine to Texas, should be pursued until completed, this net work of triangles thrown together, will form an arc greater probably than ever yet measured on earth, by which, consequently, the configuration of our globe can be more accurately ascertained. This, as well as a hundred more points are steadily aimed at by this Survey, other than a mere chart for commercial purposes. In two or three years more, if not checked by the proceedings of Congress, it will have reached the city of New-Orleans, having completed Lakes Borgne and Pontchartrain, and of the outer coast as far Westward as the Balize.

CONSOLIDATION OF NEW-ORLEANS.

The old charter of our city and the Councils of the Municipalities expire to-day, as well as that of the late City of La Fayette. The officers elect under the acts of Consolidation and annexation will be sworn in to-morrow, when the two Boards of Aldermen will convene, and the appointments of sub officers under the new City Government will take place. The most intense excitement has existed among the young lawyers, who have been canvassing, log-rolling, and electioneering for the office of Assistant City Attorney, which is considered will be very lucrative. Mr. THOMAS PARKER, a staunch young Whig, is the most prominent candidate, and there is but little doubt that he will receive the hire for his labor. A.

The American Consul at Acapulco.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
ACAPULCO, Thursday, March 25, 1852.

To the Editor of The New-York Daily Times:

I perceive by your paper of Feb. 24, that you have kindly undertaken to defend me against a charge of a correspondent of the *Philadelphia Bulletin*, that I had seized and unlawfully disposed of American vessels in this port, "some of which were sold at a ruinous sacrifice." You say you believe the "*only* American vessel which has been sold by the present United States Consul, Mr. RICH, is the steamer *Com. Stockton*." You might with truth have said that the present United States Consul has not sold a single vessel, unlawfully or otherwise, in the port of Acapulco. The late master of the *Commodore Stockton* sold his ship here in consequence of the inability of himself and owners to raise funds to repair and provision her. She was, after the sale, seized by the Mexican authorities, by military force, and my endeavors in the matter have been confined to the business of defending her, so far as in my power, from the threatened confiscation. I feel very grateful to you for the trouble you have taken in my behalf, but do not find it necessary to enter into my own defence against anonymous slanders, particularly in a matter with which Mr. LETCHER, our Minister to Mexico, is entirely cognizant, and my action in which throughout, has met with his full approval and earnest cooperation. Very truly your friend, FRANCIS W. RICE.

The *Detroit Free Press* states that a Topographical party is ready to return to Mackinac, as soon as practicable, to complete the survey of the Straits, and that a detachment will be sent to complete the survey of Green Bay. It says that after their labors are closed the public may rely on the most complete and accurate charts of the Straits and that Bay, and urges upon Congress the importance of taking immediate measures to complete a survey of the whole lakes.

Letter from Mr. Giddings.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

JEFFERSON, Ohio, Friday, April 9, 1852.

I read Mr. Stanly's letter, published in the *Times* some weeks since, but found no time to reply until this day. As to his remarks about "Whipping curs," and "fighting dogs," I have nothing to say. I only regret that similar vulgarity led me to notice him in the House of Representatives. That body had been in session ninety days. On at least one third of those days it had failed to meet. The President's message had been under consideration in Committee of the Whole but little more than one hour. The observance of the Fugitive law and Compromise measures had been urged upon us out of order, and out of time, while their opponents were not permitted to reply, except by similar breach of parliamentary rules.

This waste of time, and this mode of suppressing legitimate discussion, constitutes a new era in Congressional legislation. From the first day of the session I had opposed it with my vote and by my voice. I felt it to be unjust to ourselves and to the people. Being the oldest member of the body, I felt called upon to speak against it. In doing so, I avoided all personalities. I believe no paper has condemned my remarks on this subject. I now think they were called for and made at the appropriate time.

For these remarks, Mr. Stanly attacked me, charging me with delaying the business of the House more than any other ten members—with being absent from my seat—and with obstructing the passage of the "River and Harbor bill" of the last session. To these charges I was constrained to reply at the moment, by interrupting him. Had I waited until he closed I could not have obtained the floor on the subject then before the House, as I had once spoken upon it. My vindication in such case would not have appeared until the lapse of some days, and would never have been noticed by a large class of papers in which his charges would have been heralded to the country.

The character of his remarks and his language are before the public. I have often been assailed in that body by slaveholders and by serviles, but never with that malignity manifested by Mr. Stanly. And it is true that I replied with feelings of indignation, called forth by the character of his attack. Let my own remarks and language be criticized and censured. For them I am justly responsible; but I protest against the connecting my name with him or with his remarks, or his language, and of casting upon me the just odium attached to his violations of propriety.

Very respectfully,
J. R. GIDDINGS.

Railroad Engines and Cars.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

You very properly keep the public "posted up" on railroad accidents, and therefore I think your journal may appropriately be made a medium to convey to the public and to Railroad Companies, a suggestion relative to the construction of engines and cars. Accidents are frequently caused by the breaking of an axle, and it is really wonderful that there are so few from this cause, considering the manner in which the axles and wheels are connected. The prevailing system is to have the wheels *fast* to the axles, so that if a wheel is only a trifle larger than its fellow, there is a constant effort to *twist* the axle; and as "often touching will wear gold," so this continual twisting will break the shaft.

Then again, on every curve in the track, one wheel must run faster than its fellow, and of course when both are *fast* to the shaft, one must *slide*, and, at the same time, twist the axle. Now, to avoid this twist, let one or both wheels be *loose* upon the axle. What objection can there be to this? On the *engines*, where two sets of driving wheels are used, this may be objected to, but the crank axles may be omitted, and the connections made to the wheel spokes by connecting-rods on the outside. By this arrangement axles will last longer and be safer. LOCOMOTIVE.

Prison Punishments—Showering.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times.

SIR: In your remarks, yesterday, relative to the showering of Hagan at Sing Sing Prison, you remark that the head is so confined that the whole stream of water must, of necessity, fall on one spot. Perhaps it would be well to state more fully the true character of this "hydropathic torture." The stream of water is about one inch in diameter, and falls from a hight of seven or eight feet. The head of the *patient* is retained in its place by means of a board clasping the neck; the effect of which is, that the water, striking upon the board, rebounds into the mouth and nostrils of the victim, almost producing strangulation. Congestion, sometimes of the heart or lungs, sometimes of the brain, not unfrequently ensues; and death, in due season, has released some sufferers from the further ordeal of the water cure. As the water is administered officially, I suppose that it is not murder!

The Act of 1847, sec. 108, specifies the punishment which keepers may inflict on refractory convicts, and is as follows

"No keeper in any State Prison shall inflict any blows whatever upon any convict, *unless in self defence, or to suppress a revolt or insurrection*. If, in the opinion of the warden of such prison, it shall be deemed necessary in any case to inflict unusual punishment in order to produce the entire submission or obedience of any convict, it shall be the duty of such warden to confine such convict immediately in a cell, upon a short allowance, and to retain him therein until he shall be reduced to submission and obedience. The short allowance to such convict shall be prescribed by the physician, whose duty it shall be to visit such convict and examine daily into the state of his health, until the convict be released from solitary confinement and returned to his labor."

It will be seen that both Showering and the Yoke, if not prohibited in terms, are at least forbidden by the spirit of the Act which prescribes the nature of the punishment which may be allowed. H.

The Cincinnati House of Refuge sustained an injury of from $10,000 to $12,000 by the late overflow of the Miami Canal. The main building is much damaged in the first story, but can soon be put in good order. The steam works, by which the building is heated, cooking done, &c., are rendered useless, which will greatly inconvenience the operations of the house.

The Harrisburg *Union* says it is doubtful if the Pennsylvania Legislature will adjourn before the 1st of May. The hundred days expired on Tuesday last, when the members' pay was reduced to $1 50. They generally make up the full amount by voting themselves additional compensation, so that the present law is really of no practical effect.

MARRIED.

On the 19th inst., in Christ Church, New-Brunswick, N. J., by Rev. Alfred Stubbs, Rev. EUGENE AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN to Miss MARY C., daughter of Peter Z. Elmendorf, Esq., of the above place.

At Brooklyn, on Monday, 19th inst., by Rev. John Brown, D.D. of Newburg, JAMES E. BROWN to MARY JOSEPHINE, daughter of Dr. Geo. Marvin, all of Brooklyn.

On Friday, 16th instant, by Rev ALEXANDER CLEMENTS, Mr. WILLIAM JOHNSTON to Miss ELIZA JANE THORNBERRY, both of this City.

DIED.

On the 15th inst., of congestion of the brain, MATILDA, daughter of the late Wm. H. Walsh, of this City, aged 45 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from her late residence, No 89 McDougal st., on Wednesday, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock, P.M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

In this City, on Monday evening, 19th inst., while on a visit to the house of her uncle, Charles Davis, of consumption, MRS. JANE H., wife of D. W. Gardner, of Fulton, Oswego Co., and daughter of Rev. T. R. Townsend, aged 22 yrs. 8 months and 20 days. Her remains will be taken to Fulton for interment.

☞ Cayuga County papers please copy.

On Tuesday morning, April 20, Mrs. ELMIRA, wife of Mr. Timothy Gaylord, and daughter of John Shepherd, Jun., Esq.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited (without further invitation) to attend the funeral on Thursday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from her late residence, No 48 Concord-st., cor. Adams, Brooklyn.

On Monday, April 19, of consumption, Mr. FRANCIS NEALIS, aged 30 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, 21st inst. at 1 o'clock, P.M., from the residence of his mother, No 77 Jane-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery. a20-2t*

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Tuesday—First Board*—$3 000 Pennsylvania 6s, b5, 93; $100 Spring Garden 6s, '68 100; $100 Chesapeake and Delaware Canal 6s, '56, 97; $500 do., '67, 97; $2,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '65, int. off, 49; $1,000 do., '68, int. on, 51½; $4,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '70, 2d, 79¾; $1,000 do., 79¾; 106 Lehigh Navigation, 37½; 50 Vicksburg Railroad, b. 15¾; 50 Susquehannah Canal, b5, 13; 40 Reading Railroad, 38; 200 do., s5wn, 38½; 3 Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, 104; 50 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 19½; 100 North American Insurance, b5, 14; 30 Mechanics' Bank, 31.

Between Boards—$2,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '70, 79¾; 50 Reading Railroad, 2d, 38½; 50 Morris Canal, 19½; 3 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 143¼; 150 Long Island Railroad, 10⅜; 450 do., 10⅞; 50 do., s5, 10⅜; 100 do., 10⅜.

Second Board—$940 Lehigh Interest, 91½; $100 City Railroad 6s, 106; 50 Reading Railroad, b5, 38½; 150 do., b5wn, 38⅝; 200 do., 38⅜; Long Island Railroad, 10⅜; 150 do., s5wn, 10⅜; 50 do, b5, 10⅜; 100 Lehigh Navigation, 37½; 100 Pennsylvania Railroad, C & R, 43½; 125 Girard Bank, 13⅜.

After Boards—100 Reading Railroad, 38⅜; 100 do, 38⅜; 100 do, s5wn, 38⅜; 150 do., b5, 38½; 25 Union Canal, 14½, 50 Morris Canal, 19½; 100 Long Island Railroad, b5, 10⅜; 100 do, 2d, 10⅜.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 118½@118⅝; do. do '67, 118½@118⅝; Pennsylvania 5s, 93¾@93; Reading R R, 38⅛@37½; do Bonds, '70, 79¾@80; do. Mortgage 6s, '50, 85½@85¾; Pennsylvania R.R. 43¾@43¾; Morris Canal, 19¼@19½; Schuyl. Nav. int. on, 51@51½; Long Island, 10¼@10⅜; Vicksburg, 15¼@16; Girard Bank 13¼@13½; U. S. Bank, 3¼@3½; Union Canal, 14@14¼.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE....APRIL 20.

By A. J. Bleecker.

House and lot No. 465 12th-st., 25 half the block		$5,950
do.	21st-st., near 2d-av, 21x92	3,900
do.	74 West 24th-st., 19x74	4,450
do.	on 40th-st., near 4th-av., 25x50	1,375
98 shares Apalachicola Land Co, each $30 per share.		

By E. H. Ludlow.

House and lot No. 714 Broadway, 25x137		30,500

By Cole & Chilton.

1 lot north-west cor. 3d-av. and 89th-st.		800
1 lot adjoining, on the avenue		510
1 lot do.	do.	520
1 lot do.	do.	515
2 lots do.	do. $505 each	1,010
1 lot do.	do.	500
1 lot south-west cor. 3d-av. and 90th-st.		790
6 lots adjoining, on 90th-st., $390 each		2,340
1 lot do.	do.	315
1 lot, gore	do.	295
1 lot do.	do.	295
1 lot do.	do.	290
1 lot do.	do.	255
1 lot 100 feet from north-west cor. 89th st. and 8th-av.		430
1 large gore adjoining		750
1 lot on 89th-st. next lot adjoining, $190 each		380
1 lot on north side 90th-st.		350
1 lot do.	adjoining	320
1 lot do.	do.	305
1 lot do.	do.	285
1 lot do.	do.	285
1 lot do.	91st-st.	100
1 lot do.	adjoining	210
1 lot do.	do.	260
4 lots do.	do. $250 each	1,000
1 lot do.	adjoining	253
1 lot north-west cor. 4th-av. and 98th-st.		485
2 lots on the avenue, adjoining, each $375		825
2 lots on the street, adjoining, each $200		400
2 lots on 5th-av., between 93d and 93d-st., each $440		880
3 lots on 6th-av., between 73d and 74th-sts., each $395		1,185

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 20.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '56	108½	150	Edgeworth Lead Co	8
5,000 do	109	50	do	7¾
5,500 do., '62	114	100	N. Jersey Zinc Co	14½
9,000 do., '67	118½	100	do.	b60 14½
1,000 do., '68	118½	300	do	s3 14½
500 Ohio 6s, '60	102½	100	do.	b60 14½
5,000 Kentucky 6s	109	125	Nic. Tran. Co	b10 43½
10,000 Penn State 5s	b3 93½	700	St. Lawrence Co	3
1,000 Ill. Int. Imp., '47	76½	50	Phœnix Mining Co	13
2,000 do.	77	50	Erie Railroad	89½
1,000 Erie BR. 1st Mort	115½	50	do	89½
25,000 Erie R.R. Certif	99½	50	do	s10 89½
3,000 Erie Incomes	97½	28	Harlem Railroad	75
5,000 Erie Convrts. '71	93½	425	do	75½
5,000 do. '62	b30 96½	600	do	b60 75½
4,000 Northern Ind. R R	96	100	do	b60 75½
1,000 Mich South. R R.	99½	500	Long Island	21½
4,000 N. J Central R R.	91	600	Nor. & Wor. R. R	59
5,000 Harlem Ex Cifs	b60 82	100	do.	b60 59½
63 Del. & Hud. Canal	112	100	do.	b10 59½
100 North River Bank	113½	250	do.	b30 59½
100 Chatham Bank	103½	100	do	b60 59½
5 Hanover Bank	103	50	do	b60 59½
28 Grocers Bank	104	100	Reading Railroad	60 76½
30 Mad. & Ind. R R.	108½	800	do	b60 76½
10 Commer. Ins. Co	104½	500	do	s3 76½
30 Astor Ins. Co	99	100	do	s60 76½
150 Canton Co	s3 82½	100	do	s10 76½
100 do	s10 82½	100	do	s60 76½
260 do	b10 82½			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 5s, '65	106	17	Erie Railroad	89½
5,000 Erie Convt. '62	96	150	do	b3 89½
3,000 Erie 2d Mtge. Bds	105	100	do	b10 89½
2,000 Mich Southern Bds.	99½	50	do	s60 89½
100 Ports. Dry Dock	b30 7½	50	do	89½
600 Nicaragua Co	b10 43½	14	do	89½
300 do	43½	50	do	89½
100 Dunlap's Coal Co	b30 47	100	do	s10 89½
150 Canton Company	83½	50	Reading Railroad	s10 77
50 Edgeworth Land Co	8	300	do	77½
100 Roch. & Syra. Scrip	113½	200	do	b30 77½
100 Harlem Railroad	s3 75½	100	do	s60 77
50 do	75½	450	do	77½
100 do	b15 75½	300	do	s4 77½
10 Northern Indiana R R	10⅜	200	do	77½
43 do	109	100	Nor & Wor. R. R	59
100 Phœnix Mining Co	13½	15	Roch. & Syra. R. R.	117

TUESDAY, April 20—6 P. M.

Speculation in this city, growing out of the present abundance and cheapness of money, is rapidly directing itself to Real Estate. Unlike the excitement of 1836 it is chiefly confined to this Island. The more sanguine, and in their views of profit, grasping operators, following the example of the dealers in certain Wall-street Stocks, prefer vacant lots, beyond the present northern limits of improved property, while the investment people look more to established estates likely to yield immediate and prospectively increased interest upon the outlay. The former prefer to wait a series of years and meanwhile to pay taxes, street grading, paving, &c., with a view to re-sales hereafter at enormous premiums. The latter want the immediate rental. Both have their advantages. Foreign and substantial capital, however, will most likely continue to seek that species of property, which, without any drawback upon future prospects by change of current in the streams of business or fashion, hold out a reliable source of prompt as well as progressively increased dividends on the investment. We were not made aware, until a few days since by a visit to the upper Wards of the city, that so much valuable and improved property in the very heart of the modern and fashionable sections is now in market on the registers of our Real Estate Brokers. We call attention to the fact that other capitalists beside those now operating in New-York property, as well as those who run on distant vacant lots, may look into the chances of speculation at once remunerative, and to all present appearances reliable, nearer the centre of the island and already producing a clear rental of eight, ten, or twelve per cent. The North and South lines for new dwelling-houses above Union-square are not confined to any particular avenues, and the East and West streets also equally participate in the rapid progress of improvement. The great artery of this region, which will probably combine, in a larger measure than any other street, both business and dwelling-houses, seems to be the Fourth-avenue, though it is possible we may be influenced to this opinion by a more intimate knowledge of the localities, the facilities afforded by the Harlem and New-Haven Railroads, the beauty and commanding location of the avenue above the Square, and the fact that the avenues on either side and the cross streets diverging from it, as well as the Fourth-avenue itself, are rapidly filling up with superb private residences and boarding houses, the occupants of which, must have a common centre for supplies of every description.

There was a further improvement in the Share trade to-day. Nearly all the railroads, of the speculative class, were better, and the dealings in Canton, Nicaragua and Jersey Mining were considerable—the first rising 1¼ on yesterday's rate, and 2½ ₩ cent. from the fall of Saturday. Reading is still the leading Railroad, and the closing sales show another advance equal to 1 ₩ cent. The Board record numbers 3,500 shares, besides which 1,200 were taken by a prominent house in the street, at 77, cash, in the forenoon, and 1,000 at the close, by another leading buyer at 80, at his option 12 months. There is a better supply of Stock on the New-York books, which contributes to the activity, and strange as it may strike our neighbors who think there is nothing in the movement but a "corner," the increased list brings with it increased prices. The English list has recently been increased from 16,000 to 37,000 shares, and the process of investment on that side is yet going on. The Coal interest with its present importance and prospective greatness, is having its weight on this and other stocks and bonds connected with it, and to this cause, rather than to any contemplated corner is to be attributed the rise. We know this to be so. If general speculation is not checked this summer by a reverse in money matters, the advance will most likely go on until the highest figures of any other speculative Railroad on the list are attained. With less than these, many of the friends of the stock will not be content. They have strong backing in London, and the interest there is represented by gentlemen who have made the Coal Trade and the capacity of the road their especial and unprejudiced study. Norwich was active and sold to the extent of 1,500 shares. Erie sold at 89½. Harlem kept pace with yesterday's prices, but has lost something of its buoyancy. The Phœnix Mining Company of Cumberland, Maryland, working the bituminous Coal fields of that region, is attracting some attention, and has gone up since the recent auction sale of 500 shares, from $8½ to $13. The St. Lawrence Company has fallen to $2, being the par of the stock.

The Bord market, with the exception of Governments, does not look so promising. We hear of fewer large operations in Railroad Bonds outside the Board, and the business of the Board to-day showed, for a packet day, unusual dullness in Erie Convertibles. The Erie Certificates, however, due next year, sold at 99¼, and the current paper of the Company would go at 6@7 ₩ cent. interest, if offered on the market. The orders, generally, from the other side, by the last two steamers, we are now satisfied, were not extensive, and those received, so limited in price, as not in all cases to be reached. This is the more a subject of remark, as from the heavy demand for Exchange to-day, and the yet excessive importations of foreign goods, it is but too evident the process of bond dealing must go on if the balance is to be adjusted this summer without further large movements of Gold. We incline to believe it will go on. The present pause is, no doubt, owing to the difference in views of price and the fall in Exchange, which a steamer or two will correct.

City Bank Stocks were in request, and 100 North River sold at an advance of 1 ₩ cent. on Monday's sales. Chatham brought 103½, and Grocers 104. Delaware and Hudson sold at 111 cash, and Rochester scrip 112½, the highest price yet obtained. There is a steady increase in the demand for stocks of this class, and the small lots offered are generally taken at full rates, while positive orders to buy are seldom executed without an advance in price.

The business in Exchange for the *Africa*, sailing direct to-morrow, was unusually large. Continental rates were generally stiffer, and few bills left over. For prime sterling the rates were 109@109¼ for transient Bank bills, and 109¼ for home drawn Bankers' The supply was ample, and notwithstanding the free inquiry, little disposition was shown by the Bankers to advance their terms. They have had a pretty fair harvest the past season or two, in buying produce bills to cover, and the rates for these have taken the wide range of 108@108¼. Francs closed 5.21¼@5.18¼.

Money was in good supply. The activity in Foreign remittances has little effect on the market. The usual rate on call is 5 per cent. There is an inquiry for long paper of the best class, and six months acceptances were done to-day at 7 per cent. and a brokerage. The Sub Treasury reduced its balance nearly $100,000, the receipts being $95,000, against $193,000 paid out. The balance at the close of business was $3,427,000.

The Cotton movements of the season, as they will go out by the packet to-morrow, are as follows:

	1852.	1851.
Receipts at the Ports	2 519,000	1,978,000
Exports to Great Britain	1,965,000	865,000
Exports to France	331,000	233,000
Exports to other Foreign ports	223,000	174,000
Total Exports	1,619 000	1,292,000
Stock on hand	240,000	537,000

Since the circulars by last week's packet says Mr. W. P. Wright:

"We have had much firmness in our Cotton market, and prices are full ½c. ₩ ℔ higher than then quoted. It is difficult to account satisfactorily for this upward movement, as, on the one hand, we have received in the past week accounts from Liverpool, ₩ *America*, to April 3, and ₩ *Arctic* to April 7, each with rather lower quotations, moderate sales and no very flattering prospect for the future; while from the South we hear of continued heavy receipts, and some yielding in price; nor is there, as yet, any point where the receipts are not still arriving in excess of last year."

The *Africa* will carry out such low figures for Breadstuffs as may possibly induce return orders. The prospect, however, for any considerable deficiency in Great Britain this Spring, is at an end, and nothing but very cheap prices and low freights will give activity to the export movement from the United States. To-day State and Southern brands of Flour sold as low as $4 06½; Red Wheats 93@95. A circular from a well-posted Broker to his European correspondents, says:

"The tenor of the last English and Continental advices are of a nature to add still further to the depression in our market for Breadstuffs, and in consequence, holders have been more ready sellers, at a decline of 25 to 31½c. ₩ bbl. on the lower grades of Flour. With a fair demand, however, for the home trade, and quite moderate stocks, there was rather more firmness at the close. It is hoped that the canals of our State will be opened by the 25th inst., but the effect of the severe winter and late freshets may prevent; and as I have before remarked, the supplies of produce cannot be materially increased before the 5th to 15th May, when it is expected that, with moderate prices, the export trade will become more buoyant."

The City of Baltimore has just sold about 3,000 shares of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, received for stock dividends, at 70½, said to be for parties in this city, where the stock will probably be introduced to the Stock Board.

It will be seen by the Philadelphia Stock list of to-day, that the market closed firm on active sales.

The well-known banking connections of E. W. Clark, Brothers & Dodge, are soon to be extended to Springfield, the capital of Illinois, by the establishment of *Clark's Exchange Bank* of circulation, under the Free Law of that State. Nosh H. Ridgely, Esq., the old Cashier of the State Bank, a gentleman of long experience and faithful service as a Bank officer, is to manage the new branch.

The official returns of the whole U. S. Mint coinage for March are reported $4,931,000.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Monday, April 19.

Some movement has taken place here in PROVISIONS, and heavy sales have been made, 350,000 lbs. Bacon sides, delivered the 1st June, sold at 10½c.; 600 bbls. prime Lard changed hands at 9c. A speculative demand exists for LARD OIL, with large sales at 78@80c.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, April, 17.

The sales of COTTON this morning were 1,050 bales at 6¼@8¼c. The market is firm.

Markets—Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.

TUESDAY, April 20—6 P. M.

ASHES—Seem dull and heavy, with only retail sales of Pots at $5, and Pearls $6 25 ₩ 100 lbs. The receipts are augmenting.

COTTON—Is more freely offered, and has a tendency downward. The demand is very light, and the transactions are under 750 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—We notice more animation, without any positive variation in the market for State and Western brands to-day, though it is possible some exposed parcels can be had below quoted prices. The *Arctic's* news is different in consequence of the larch sales, and the influence is equally varied with both parties. Yet there appears to prevail a willingness to deal liberally at our inside figures, and hence, despite the inclement weather, business is active. The sales amount to 6 500 bbls. superfine No. 2, at $3 94@$4 37½; ordinary to straight State and common Orleans, at $4 06@$4 25; choice State, variously Ohio, with mixed Indiana and Michigan, at $4 25@$4 37½; fair to fancy Indiana and Michigan at $4 37½@$4 87½; fancy Genesee at $4 87½@$5 12½; fancy Ohio at $5 06@$5 18¾; extra Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio at $5 18¾@$5 50, and extra Genesee at $5 18¾@$4 19¾. Canada is firm but quiet, at $4 12½@$4 19¾ ₩ bbl., in bond. Southern is less buoyant, yet unchanged—shippers have almost ceased buying, while the local demand is limited at present rates. The arrivals are pretty large. The operations comprise 1,000 bbls. mixed to favorite ordinary Alexandria, Baltimore, Columbia, Fredericksburg country, Georgetown, and Petersburg city at $4 18¾@$4 19¾. Rye Flour is plenty and cheaper, with sales of 150 bbls. at $3 37½@$3 43¾, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is rather lower—the business including 250 bbls. Jersey at $3 25, and Brandywine at $3 50.

GRAIN—Wheat exhibits no essential alteration. The trade inquiry is very moderate, and that for export checked by the receipts are unusually considerable. Rye is in better request, and steady at previous rates.—7,500 bushels sold at 75c. Barley continues depressed, at 68@73c. Oats are more in demand, at 88@40c. for Western, and 40@43c. for Northern. Corn is offered in heavier quantities, and slightly favors buyers, who are somewhat reluctant to operate at present prices The day's movements include up 15,000 bushels Jersey and Southern yellow, chiefly at 66c.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more active at the partial abatement, the sales consisting of 450 bbls new Prime at $17, and new Mess at $18 75@$19 Pickled Meats are scarce and salable at 9¼@10c for plain cured Hams, and 8½@8¾ for do do Shoulders. Bacon is wanted for consumption but its rarity precludes purchasers and prices are nominal. Lard is very scarce, at full figures. The sales comprising near 500 bbls and tcs. prime at 9¼@10c. Beef is moderately inquired for and with a firm market; we have to note sales of 200 bbls prime at $6@$7 25, and mess at $10@$13 Prime mess is held at $19@$21; and Beef Hams at $15@$16 50, but we have no sales to record. Butter is abundant and active at 23@26c. for Western State, and 27@30c for Orange County. Cheese sells quickly to the trade at 6¼@8c.

WHISKY—Has not varied much. The supply is light and demand brisk. The sales reach 400 bbls Ohio and Prison, part at 22½c., cash, and the residue on private terms.

FREIGHTS—We have to notice continued dulness. To Liverpool, 750 bbls. Resin were engaged at 1s; Cotton was 9-16d @ 3-32d., Flour, 1s @ 1s2d., and Grain, 3½d. To London, Flour was at 1s 9d; and Turpentine, 2s. To Glasgow, 50 bores Tobacco were engaged at 2s 6d. To Havre, Cotton was steady, at ½c. There was no change in rates to California.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Florida, from Savannah.—Miss Hines, Miss Stow, Mrs. Stow, child and svt., Miss Fraser, Miss Donslow, 2 Greenleaf, Wm. Hayward, and lady, Mr. Allen and lady, Miss Florence, Miss Moxley, Horace Smith, lady and son, Mrs. Thomas, Miss Peck, J. Cayer, J. P. J. Padelford, Mrs. Stock, Miss Richardson, Geo. H.

New-York Daily Times.

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RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Franklin Chapter, No. 9, O U A**—The members are hereby notified to assemble at the Chapter Rooms, corner of Grand and Ludlow-sts., on FRIDAY, at ½ o'clock, P. M., to pay the last tribute of respect to our late brother, John L. Creemer. By order of
WM. B. FERGUSON, Sachem.
CHAS. M. YARWOOD, C. of the C.

☞ **Deafness, Noises, and Discharges from the EAR**, of from five to thirty years' standing, have been cured by Dr. LUTENER'S (of No. 80 Prince st.) newly discovered treatment. Also blindness, short and imperfect sight restored. Dr. L. can be consulted personally from 9 till 3. Letters prepaid, containing one dollar, will alone receive attention.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company**—Incorporated under the law of the State of California, with a capital of $200,000, divided into 2,000 shares, at $100 each, offer $20,000 of stock, for sale at their office, No. 66 Beaver-st., N. Y. For particulars, they refer to large advertisement in the *Times* of Wednesday or Saturday. Application for stock, or pamphlets of organization, charter, by-laws, &c., may be made personally or by mail, post-paid, to the Treasurer of the Company. D. W. INGERSOLL, President.
THOMAS E. HASTINGS, Treasurer

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **Working Men's Building Association**—Office No. 461 Broadway, over Pacific Bank. At the regular monthly meeting of this Association, held at the rooms corner of Broadway and Grand-st. on MONDAY EVENING, April 19, the following persons were duly elected officers for the ensuing year: President, ROBERT MCCLELLAN; Vice-President, JOHN CAMERON; Secretary, GEORGE W ANDERSON; Treasurer, JOHN MORRISON; Trustees, JAMES A. MANDEVILL, HENRY CALHOUN, JOHN AITKEN.

DIRECTORS

James Miller,	Abner W Baldwin,	Andrew Simpson,
John Y. Savage,	Henry Mallery,	William Forbes,
	Edward N Shields.	

Persons desirous of joining this Association, may do so this week, after that time the Subscription Book will close.

☞ **Third Manhattan Building Association.**—The success of this Association is most marked, as in its first month's existence over one-half of its shares are already disposed of. Let all who wish to join call at the Secretary's Office, No 15 Spruce-st., and enroll themselves as members. The semi-annual Report of the Second Manhattan Association, made at its last meeting, exhibited an increase in the value of shares, over the amount paid in, of over $30 on each share—that is, the present value of the shares is about $40. The Third will unquestionably prove equally profitable. Information freely given to all applicants at the Secretary's Office, No 15 Spruce-st.
Ald. JAS. S. LIBBY, President.
J. W. WESTON, Secretary

☞ **Excelsior, No 2.**—This Association will hold a meeting at Union Buildings, No 163 Bowery, near Broome-st., 3d floor, on FRIDAY EVENING, April 23, at 8 o'clock. Addresses and explanations will be given by officers of this Association, who perfectly understand the operation and successful workings of their own and other Associations. All are invited who would like to join or to become more familiar with institutions of this kind. Entrance fee, $1; monthly dues, $3; shares $60. Subscriptions received at the meeting or at the office, No. 156 Bowery.
ROBERT PROTHEROE, Vice President,
N. P. LABARTE Secretary

☞ **The Alleghania Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION.**—The shares in this Association are being rapidly taken up. Those wishing to subscribe will do well to do so now. The entrance fee is 50 cents; dues $2 a month; shares $500. Office, No 198 3d-av, up stairs, where all information will be given and "Articles of Association" furnished gratis.
MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., President,
No. 13 Gramercy-park.
J. H. VALENTINE, Vice-President, No. 94 East 13th-st.
RICHARD KELLY, Assistant Vice-President, No. 344 3d-av.
OSCAR F. BENJAMIN, Secretary.

☞ **Eighth Avenue Lots**—To Members of Building Associations and others, desirous of procuring building lots in this City at reasonable prices: an arrangement by means of which individuals may secure single lots at the wholesale prices of $125 to $375 per lot, must be closed in a very few days. By this arrangement a block containing 64 lots, beautifully located between 7th and 8th-avs., having the streets cut through, can be obtained, provided a sufficient number of persons subscribe. For maps, descriptions, &c., apply to W. T. B. MILLIKEN, at the office of Pomeroy & Jenks, No. 54 Wall-st.

☞ **Piano Forte and House Furnishing MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION**—A free will be a meeting of the members of the society on FRIDAY EVENING the 23d inst. at 7½ o'clock, at the Apollo rooms, third floor. The subscription list is now open and prospectuses may be had gratis at the office, at the Bookstore of ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., No 2 Astor House as the society goes into operation on the first of May. Those Ladies and Gentlemen who intend to become members, are requested to enter their names forthwith. Entrance fee, $1.
JAMES PIRSSON, President,
E WEBSTER, Vice-President
J. CHOLWELL, Secretary of Meetings
W. VAN WORDEN, Chairman of Management.
J. D PRICE, Secretary. A H JOCELYN, Treasurer.
The articles of agreement are ready for signatures.

☞ **East River Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION**—The office of the above Association, No. 514 Grand-st., is now open daily from 11 A. M. to 9 P. M., where subscriptions will be received, and all necessary information given. This Association has now been in operation about two months, and being comprised a most wholly of mechanics, who have joined for the purpose of redeeming shares, offers superior inducements for those who wish to invest their small savings in the most profitable manner.
OBADIAH NEWCOMB, President.
JAMES WHITE, Vice-President.
CHAS E ANDERSON, Secretary, No. 514 Grand-st. and No. 57 Great Jones st.

New-York Daily Times.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

POLITICAL SPECULATIONS IN ENGLAND.

Prospects of an Empire in France.

MARKETS GENERALLY FIRM.

The Royal Mail steamer *Asia*, Capt. Judkins, which sailed from Liverpool on the 10th inst., at 11 A.M., reached her wharf in Jersey City at 11 yesterday morning, having achieved the extraordinary time, for this season of the year, of 11 days.

The *Asia* brings the following passengers:

Mr. Longchamp, lady and two children, Madame Contamine, H. D. Fraser, Mr Levy, Misses Oldfield, Mr. Sleigh and lady, Captain Sharp lady and child, Mr Armitage, Messrs Merritt, Peao, Hon E Troesleton, Mr J C. Crenlazie, Messrs. Bowton, Morland, lady an servant, W. Perry Perry, Jr., Escoffier, M. Odlum, P. Holland and son, J Fortescue, Mr. Glenn, J. Reid, M. Roy, Mr Jeteta, J. L Lorente, P Lawrence, G Aelmyrauld, G Richardson, Mr Sharm, Mr J M Hall, Mr Schulez, Mr Rhomann, Brown, Mr Duke, lady and servant, Mr Cuvillier and lady, Mr Watson, Mr Foxtaure, Dr J Douglass, Mr. J. S. Carr, J. Kelly, Captain Moody, Mr C Harsorne, E Mackay, Messrs Smorfet, Bortey E Lloyd, J D Jenkins, Sandeman, Jr. E Perry, J Lamb and lady, Wm Lamb, Miss Lamb, Mr E. Lamb, S Biggin, Jr., S. Warren, J And. E. Auld, G Dickenson, J Lawson, R May, Mr. Levy, W. J. Vale, Miss M. Morgan—Total, 76

The general news by this arrival does not possess any feature of striking importance, while business affairs had been partially suspended by the observance of the Easter holidays.

ENGLAND.

Both Houses of Parliament will reassemble on the 16th inst. Soon after the recess, the Chancellor of the Exchequer is to tell how he purposes to extend the three millions surplus left in the Treasury by the late Ministry. The Premier, it is said, intends to dissolve the House in the beginning of July. Another and later account states that the dissolution will take place early in May. Candidates are already in the field, and from the notes of preparation already sounded there are indications of a very spirited contest. Meanwhile, the revivified Anti-Corn Law League and its agents are active in all parts of the country, stirring up the people. There are, as yet, no definite indications what the complexion of the new House will be.

A deputation of the merchants of London and Bristol engaged in the palm oil trade, have had an interview with Lord Malmesbury to remonstrate against the injury which the blockade of the Slave Coast does to their commerce. The Minister promises every facility to the trade consistent with the operation of the squadron on that station.

The Manchester Commercial Association have called on the Government to negotiate more favorable commercial relations with the Kingdom of Siam. They complain that their trade with that kingdom is ruined by the operation of the United States Tariff. They state that English merchants who import tea from Siam into England are shut out from the American market because, on entering an American port from England, the tea is charged with a duty of 20 per cent., although it may be imported *direct* duty free. The English merchant is thus kept out of a second market unless he import all his tea in the first instance to the United States, and America is thus becoming the emporium of the trade. The same disadvantages apply to coffee and some other imports.

The brig *Abrone* arrived at Southampton on Wednesday, from Vera Cruz, 17th February, with $573,216 in silver coin. The *Abeone* was chartered in room of the mail steamer *Great Western*, to ship the coin before the new law of the Mexican Government, imposing an additional duty on the export of silver, should come into effect. The receipts of treasure by the West Indian mail at Southampton, since Saturday last, have reached the large sum of $2,262,273.

Since the sailing of the *Arctic*, letters and papers from the Australian Colonies have come to hand—dates being to end of Dec. There have been three arrivals, with some thousand ounces of gold, and other vessels are on their way with rich consignments. Advices by these arrivals confirm the largest of the gold stories. Among the lumps found is one weighing 341 ounces, and estimated to contain 33 ounces of pure gold. Another piece of ore weighed 90 ounces, and another 82. Toe precious metal is found mostly near the surface; the largest lumps are jammed in the crevices of rocks. The total yield of the diggings, in the first three months, is $3,500,000. The nominal price of gold at Melbourne has varied from £3 to £3 3s. per ounce; the banks, however, will advance but a small proportion on deposit, until instructions be received from England. Government has raised the price of Miners' licenses from 30 shillings to £3 per month. There is no scarcity of provisions or goods; prices, however, cannot be quoted. A considerable number of vessels are lying at Holson's Bay, without crews, although $200 are offered for the run to England. Society at the mines appears, from accounts received, to be less disorganized than was the case in California during its earlier days. Meantime numerous refining, "tributary," and mining companies have sprung up in England, and flourish on the excitement. Emigration is active, and the papers abound with the advertisements of speculators—all anxious to come in for a share of the *ore*.

A Commissioner appointed by the Committee of Spanish-American bond-holders, is to proceed "to the seat of Ecuadorean Government," by the packet of the 17th inst., to look for payment of Ecuador bonds.

According to present arrangements the vessels of the Arctic searching expedition, under the command of Capt. Sir E. BELCHER, were to sail from the Thames on Thursday the 15th inst. A supply of 20 lb. canisters of gunpowder, to be exploded by galvanism, has been placed on board the vessels, for the purpose of breaking up the ice and forcing a passage for the steamers through Wellington Channel. Rumor says that Capt. PENNY, the enterprising Arctic navigator, has received offers from the United States Government, (or from Mr. GRINNELL,) to take command of an American exploring ship, with which to prosecute the search for SIR J. FRANKLIN.

The difficulty between the machinists and their employers is ended. The employées having been obliged by starvation to cave in.

It is announced, both in the French and English papers, that immediately on the news of the fall of ROSAS becoming known, the British and French Governments appointed a joint commission to treat with Brazil, to open the waters of the rivers La Plata, Parana and Uruguay to (he commerce of the world. Sir. C. HOTHAM, on the part of England, and the Chevalier ST. GEORGE, on the part of France, sail on Friday next for Rio, charged with the mission.

A proclamation is issued legalizing the new silver florin as a coin of the realm. The florin is worth two shillings, or one-tenth of one pound sterling.

A deputation are in London endeavoring to interest the Colonial office in the subject of steam communication with Newfoundland. A few days since, Lord DERBY, in presenting a petition from the Assembly of the same island, praying for a Government responsible to the people, expressed his opinion that an elective Government "would ruin the peace and prosperity of the Colony."

Meetings in favor of retaining the Crystal Palace are being held in London and elsewhere. It is understood that the French Government would buy it, but the people (properly so called) seem averse to having it removed. The matter was to be discussed in the House of Commons on the 19th inst.

Col. Fremont, accompanied by Capt. Ommanney, visited the Government dock-yards at Woolwich on Tuesday last.

Subscriptions are in progress for relief of the widows and children of the soldiers who perished in the steamer *Birkenhead*.

IRELAND.

The news from Ireland is of the usual type—electioneering, and squabbles between the two religions. Dr. Cullen, Roman Catholic Primate of Ireland, has been elected Archbishop of Dublin. His appointment requires to be confirmed by the Pope. With his Archiepiscopal functions he will probably assume the style of Cardinal, which it is believed, he had bestowed on him some time since, but for prudential reasons, kept it *in petto*.

A movement is on foot in favor of Smith O'Brien and the other political exiles. The towns of Clonmel, Tuam, and Loughrea have petitioned the Queen for their release.

The eviction of seventy-five families comprising 394 souls has just taken place in Galway.

Measures are in progress to erect a monument to the poet MOORE.

An English Joint Stock Company undertakes, if the money be forthcoming, to lay a sub-marine Telegraph between Port Patrick in Scotland, and Donaghadee in Ireland,—a distance of twenty-one and a half miles; the Telegraph to be in operation by the 20th of May.

FRANCE.

As might have been expected, the death of SCHWARTZENBERG has created considerable interest in Paris, but so far as we may judge of the public feeling by the meagre notices in the Journals, it is merely as a subject of gossip, there being no data to judge how far the event may affect the relations between the Austrian and French Governments.

The significant tone in which parties supposed to be in the confidence of President Louis, speak respecting Imperialism, leaves it a settled belief in the public mind that the Empire will be reestablished on the first favorable opportunity. General presentiment even points to the 5th of May, the anniversary of the death of the Emperor, as the date on which the President's next *coup* will be made, workmen being engaged in clearing and leveling the Place de Carreusal for a review of all the military forces in Paris on that day. It is noticed as significant, that the noblesse are again spoken of by their titles—M de Duc de Cambaceres, Madame la Vicomtesse, &c. The Parisian correspondent of the *Independance Belge* says, it has transpired that patents of nobility have been issued within a few days. "It accords with my personal knowledge," (he says,) "that the son of Senator Lebeuf has been created Count of Montigermon, the appellation being derived from an estate he holds." These and such-like flying rumors are eagerly caught up by the agents of the secret societies, who are endeavoring, and it is said, with success, to reunite their scattered lodges.

Girardin and his co-editors of *La Presse*, are quarreling respecting his political course. Cavaignac and his associates in the management of *Le Siecle*, are similarly dissatisfied with each other.

Contractors are purchasing horses extensively in the western provinces of Prussia, also in Holland and Belgium, for the French army. It is stated that these contractors are also employed in making a register of persons who served in the Imperial armies, whose names do not appear at the war office. This circumstance taken in connection with other indications, may or may not have any significance.

Another batch, 240 in number, of the emigrants of the Gold Ingot lottery are about to embark at Marseilles for California, on board the ship *Adele*.

The French Government has granted 50,000 francs for a monument to Marshal NEY.

Generals LAMORICIERE and CHANGARNIER are understood to have had a meeting at Aix-la-Chapelle, with the Duc d'Aumale, (son of LOUIS PHILIPPE.) The circumstance has given great umbrage to the President, who naturally supposes that they were concocting measures hostile to his interests.

It is rumored in the lobbies of the Chamber of Deputies that the session of the *corps legislatif* will not last more than a month, and that the deputies will adjourn for want of occupation.

SWITZERLAND.

Much attention is excited respecting the surveys for a comprehensive system of electric telegraphs and railways throughout the cantons. STEPHENSON, the English engineer, has furnished plans.

The dispute with France, respecting the expulsion of refugees, remains *in statu quo*.

ITALY.

Rec; rocity of trade is established between Tuscan and Spanish ports.

GERMANY.

The full tide of emigration has set in from Hamburg and Bremen. On the 3d instant five vessels cleared from the former port with 1,500 passengers. The greatest number of the emigrants come from Thuringia and Hesse.

PRUSSIA.

Latest dates from Berlin after the 4th inst. There is little or no news. Most of the ministers had left Berlin for the holidays, and till the commencement of the sittings of the Congress of the Zollverein, there will be a pause in the course of political action.

The *Journal du Commerce*, of Anvers, of the 7th ult., states that a singular catastrophe had occurred, by which a chapel on the mountain of Tont, in Silesia, was swallowed, and several lives lost. Towards midday, (date not stated) a report, as of thunder, was heard, and the summit of the mountain became suddenly enveloped in smoke. On the smoke clearing away, it appeared that the chapel had been engulphed. No further particulars given.

AUSTRIA.

A letter from Vienna attributes the death of Prince SCHWARTZENBERG to excitement caused by political disappointments. The Emperor's partiality to METTERNICH caused him, on several occasions, to slight SCHWARTZENBERG, whose irritable temper could ill brook the indignity. METTERNICH's policy will now, in all probability, be adopted.

The Finance Department is occupied with a project to diminish the excessive circulation of paper money. Public confidence, however, has little faith in the scheme.

Count RUOL SCHAUENSTEIN has been suddenly recalled from London. It is believed that he will succeed SCHWARTZENBERG as Premier.

FRANCE.

Political Affairs—Americans Abroad—Movements of Louis Napoleon—General News, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, April 8, 1852.

The weather is fair and soft, the streets and gardens in the better parts of the city are thronged with superficial gaiety. We are enjoying a political lull. Persons easy of belief, hopeful optimists, are already putting full trust in the continuance of these halcyon days. They see a golden future for France under the rule of a political genius, whose crimes they find sanctified by success. They forget their loud indignation, not three months ago; they set aside absolute standards of virtue and villany—measuring the morality of acts only by their first results—forgetting the story of Ananias and his wife, or thinking it like the rest of the New Testament, as not applicable to our times, having only a figurative sense—that is, for all practicable purposes, being nonsense—really believing, they, that "God is probably asleep, or gone on a journey."

AMERICANS IN PARIS.

I am told that there are those among our Americans here, who not only find cause of admiration in the logical severity of the present Government, and in its effective activity, which does, past question, work well in the country, but additionally content with the pleasant life they lead under its harsh police and strict preservation of the external forms of order, justify NAPOLEON's perjuries and illegalities, and condemn *in toto* the late Republic. This is to be regretted, as an indication of their lamentable ignorance of history, and of their lamentable laxity of ethics. It is again to be regretted as the evidence of their forgetfulness of their functions as representatives of a free republic. For every traveling American, whether he will or not, does represent to the reactionists and liberals of Europe the institutions and people of his country. He does not move unmarked among the oppressed many and before the oppressing few. That "twice sod simplicity" of an American who mimics a European folly in Broadway, may be laughed at and let pass, if you choose, though I doubt whether he is harmless there. But when he dives on the *Champs Elysées*, a weak imitator of a bad original, a poor parvenu mimic of an hereditary noble—with fellow-being on coach-box and foot board, striped and marked with the livery of servitude, he does, little as he thinks it, or thinks of anything, exert a political influence. He is pointed at to justify the sneer at our American Equality and Republican Simplicity. He does his part to prove to French 'aristos' and French republicans that class distinctions are not to be done away with. I instance this matter of liveries in particular, because it is so lately that I heard a French republican express his surprise at seeing distinctive badges of servitude in an American house. As he spoke, I was reminded of John Timon's delicate satiric lash, and wished that my misled countryman, who is for the rest a man of sense, had been within its reach.

PRESIDENTIAL DEMONSTRATION.

But to come back to my legitimate duties as chronicler. Last Sunday the President held the customary military exercises in the Court of the Tuileries. On the same day the sub-religious of giving the Cardinal's cap to the Archbishop of Bordeaux, was gone through with in the Chapel of the Palace. The Pope's Nuncio made a speech in Latin, in which he complimented the President on his love for religion. The President then made his speech in French, in which he tickled the Nuncio, as the Nuncio had tickled him, patronized religion, to which he professed himself quite addicted, and regretted that he had not got himself up for the occasion with more care. The very reverend and religious Cardinal Archbishop made his speech, in which he quoted certain words as uttered by M. GUIZOT in the tribune towards the close of 1830—words which do not redound to the great credit of that Statesman, but which, as is since proved by a careful examination of all his speeches in the tribune, during the year, 1830, *were never spoken by him*. But the Archbishop is a Senator under NAPOLEON III., and GUIZOT is an Orleanist. In the evening of the same day the high officers of the Courts of law were gathered at the Elysée to take the oath of allegiance to the President. In his speech on that occasion, which was prepared most carefully, he says: "From the day when the doctrine of the sovereignty of the people replaced that of divine right, no Government can be considered so legitimate as mine. In 1804 four millions of people, by declaring power to be hereditary in my family, designated me as the heir of the Empire. In 1848, nearly six millions called me to the head of the Republic. In 1851, nearly eight millions maintained me there." From these imperfect statements of facts two inferences are drawn. One, that the Empire is surely coming. The other that LOUIS NAPOLEON, by this new expression of homage to the sovereignty of the people, shows himself not so blind as are many of his followers, and even many of his despoiling opponents. No one supposes that LOUIS NAPOLEON acknowledges the sovereignty of the people, except in words, further than he feels himself forced to by circumstances. But that he does feel himself forced to it, that he does put forward the pretence to take the wind out of the sails of Legitimists, Orleanists and Republicans, who also appeal to the people, that in default of being a Democrat he finds that he must a little play the demagogue—all these are comforting tokens that the people are a growing power in the State, and that 1848 is not quite dead and gone lost. That poor, old ramshackle imposture of divine right gets another blow hereby. Much noise is made just now in lauding the President's clemency. Having arrested and condemned to various sufferings some thousands of his fellows, without form of law or justice, he has lately sent out into the provinces three extraordinary commissioners, who set free all they will and commute the penalties of others. Decisions of his mock tribunals, declared three months ago to be eminently just, are set aside by the hundreds after a nominal examination of the cases. It is thought that no political prisoners will be sent to Cayenne. This "clemency" is owing to an indignation at severities which was beginning to find voice, and might have found arms. The Prince's clemency is as politic as his piety.

JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

It strikes one rather oddly that the legal magistrates who must retire on account of their age, were called on to take the oath last Sunday, as well as their juniors, who remain in office. The decree fixes the age of seventy as the outside limit of judicial office-holding. By its working, LOUIS NAPOLEON has in his gift one hundred and fifty offices in the courts of justice. It will be remembered that, by another decree, all political offences taken away from the jury are now tried by the judges alone. One can conceive what chance of acquittal an offending editor, for instance, would be likely to have before one of these magistrates. Newspapers, meanwhile, are dying off rapidly by mere force of the law on the press. Thirty-seven journals of the Departments have ceased to appear since December 2. A number in Paris have met the same fate, and others are likely to follow soon. It appears by the subscription lists of the present quarter, that the survivors have lost, since the *coup*, about one-fifth of their subscribers. The *Constitutionnel* has at present 28,000; this is the largest circulation enjoyed by any Parisian journal. The *Siecle*, supposed to represent CAVAIGNAC's views, and at present the sole unsuspectedly pure Republican paper in the city, has 23,000. The others fall far below these two. Circulation is not, however, an accurate test of influence.

CIVIL LIST.

The Senate has granted a civil list of 12,000,000 francs to the President, together with the use of the royal palaces. The amount is the same that was granted to LOUIS PHILIPPE, but in his case it was burdened with various charges which reduced it by several millions. An unincumbered income of that extent was allowed, so that in case the President should become Emperor, no one could raise the objection that the Empire cost the country an additional *sou*. The Deputies have settled the clothes question and spent a few days in verifying their elections. Both Senate and Legislature are resting from their severe labors during Holy week.

THE STREETS AND FASHION.

The beauty of the day tempted me away from the ink-stand, I am just in from the lower Boulevards and the avenue of the Champs Elysées. It is the first day of the promenade of *Longchamps*. The scene is of the gayest. One is ready to forget politics, and unreef his wrinkles as he mingles in the throng of well-dressed people, who are out this afternoon, to see or to be seen. There are the most elegant equipages of Paris, half of its voitures, and ingeniously devised advertising-cars, slowly moving up one side of the way, and down the other. The side walks are filled with all the leisure population of the city. Some seated on the chairs ranged just without the reach of carriage-wheels, evidently come to spend the afternoon, as they would spend an evening at the theatre. The mass of us lounge idly along in the warm sun, enjoying the scene more fully. There are the *lions* and the *lionesses* of fashionable life going the extremes of the mode: there are dandies who, by their tailor's grace, seemed raised from the essentially degraded state of their species almost to the grade of artists; there are ladies who are real artists in painting and architecture, and those whose natural beauties are left altogether disfigured—indeed, to our sophisticated, conventional judgments, are rather hightened by the most refined graces of the toilette. After all, is it at all certain that the Greeks were in the right? Have not the milliners and mantua-makers improved on unveiled locks and the flowing drapery of the tunic? Military raiment adds its gaudy colors to the scenic effects of the moving panorama. Stationary soldiers, posted at brief intervals, preserve the strictest "order" in the crowd, tone down all riotous exuberance of emotion, and, besides this police duty, serve as so many preachers to remind the vivacious multitude, in the midst of all their gaiety, of the frailty of human life—in Paris. This festival promenade will be renewed to morrow and next day, offering one of the most entertaining spectacles of the year. And lest the promenade and the ordinary amusements of the Champs Elysées should not be sufficiently attractive, a street of booths is erected in the *Larre Murigny*, where one finds jugglers, tumblers, learned dogs, intelligent seals, Marionettes, and all sorts of marvels, natural, abnormal and artificial. For the holidays, the grosser sports of the *Place de la Bastille* are allowed to invade these aristocratic precincts.

ART MOVEMENTS.

I must not leave them without mentioning a project said to be revolving at present in the artistic-official world. The statues to be placed about the great triumphal arch, were spoken of in my last. The last rumor says the effigies of the chief men of the Empire, and not merely the fighting men, are to stand about this monument of its glories. Beside these, a range of statues on either side of the Avenue, from the *Place de la Concorde* to the barrier, will represent the most illustrious men in French history. The series, commencing with CHARLEMAGNE, and including greatness of all kinds, ST. LOUIS and VOLTAIRE, will close with MIRABEAU. I have before mentioned one monument which the President has decreed shall be erected to his memory, as well as the benefit of industry. A courtly journalist already calls the is-to-be Crystal Palace the Salle Napoleon. It is to be 248 metres in length by 110 in breadth, which gives an area of very nearly six acres. The roof, according to the plan of M. HOREAUX, will be so constructed as to need no other support than the side walls. A space much larger than the garden of the Palais Royal, will thus be left free not merely for the purposes of a World's Fair, but for large military reviews, to say nothing of the Mass Convention that may be gathering there, some day—in the next Revolution.

BOOKS.

There were published here in the first three months of the current year, 2,093 books; music, charts, plans and engravings make us a total of 2,724. The last number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* has two articles, which I beg to commend to all who take an interest in the life and works of HENRI HEINE or of MARGARET FULLER. I attempt no abstract for your readers of these interesting pieces of biography and criticism, as the *Revue* may be had at BAILLIERE's, in New-York. The *Revue de Paris*, its worthy rival, has a long article, stretching through two numbers, on the life and writings of EDGAR ALLAN POE. It is rather interesting to see, this side of the water, but it is not written with marked ability of any kind. LAMARTINE has commenced his series of historical biographies in the *Civilizateur*, with that of "Joan of Arc."

BUNCLE.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

The Canal Opening.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, April 21.

No boats have yet cleared at our Collector's office. The water to-day is low for a few miles East of here, but the boats will find no difficulty to-morrow. To the West, the water at Albion was only 20 inches deep at noon, but was rising fast.

The Baltimore Whig City Convention.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, April 21.

The Baltimore Whig City Convention is in session, discussing the Scott resolutions—there is a full attendance of members, about equally divided between Scott and Fillmore. A motion is pending to lay the resolution on the table, which will be adopted, several Scott men taking the ground that the Convention has no power to express the views of the Whigs of the city, and that the people will, in their Ward meetings on Monday next, in electing delegates to the City Convention, to select a delegate to represent the City in the National Convention, decide the question for themselves.

Mere Marine Disasters—Loss of Life.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 21.

The British bark *Joseph*, from Bristol, England, for Boston, struck on Truro beach last night and went to pieces. Her stern was found on the shore this morning. Two of her men came ashore on fragments of the wreck, very much exhausted—the remainder of the crew were undoubtedly lost. Two men from Truro, in endeavoring to reach the wreck and save the lives of the crew, were drowned.

The brig *Marcus*, of Bangor, with a signal of distress in the rigging, came ashore on Scituate beach, this morning, at 7 o'clock. She was found abandoned with her sails set and boats gone. The fate of the crew is unknown.

The British schooner, *Caledonia*, from Nova Scotia for Boston, with wood, came ashore at 9 oclock A. M., on Marshfield beach. Her crew and passengers landed, with difficulty, on a line to the beach.

The brig *Romp*, from Cayenne for Salem, went ashore on Chatham Beach at 10 o'clock on Monday morning. Cargo and specie saved. Vessel probably a total loss.

A vessel from Pictou, for Boston, is ashore four miles from the *Romp*, and is reported to be breaking up.

The ship seen at anchor yesterday within a mile of Minot's Ledge rocks, was the *Iconium* from New-Orleans. Last night she dragged her anchor, and was obliged to cut away her masts to prevent going ashore. Finding that the vessel was still dragging, they made all the sail possible, and passed between the *Harding* and the beach at Boston. She was met by a steamer, and towed up to the city.

The Whig Caucus.

The following are the concluding proceedings of the Whig Caucus at Washington, on Tuesday evening:

Mr. GENTRY, with much feeling, said he would make one more effort to save the united Whig party, and offered a resolution, in substance, that in fixing the time and place, the Whigs of the South did not commit themselves unless the Compromises were considered final by the Convention.

A long debate arose, in which Messrs. CAMPBELL, OUTLAW, BROOKE of Miss, STROTHER, MOORE of La, EWING, CABELL, and CLINGMAN, participated.

Mr. OUTLAW wished to be understood, if the Compromise resolutions were thrust out of the Whig Caucus, it was thrusting him out and the Whigs whom he represented, and then he withdrew.

Mr. MOORE of La, said such action ruled the Southern Whigs out of the Caucus, and then he and his colleague, Mr. LANDRY, withdrew.

Mr. BROOKE, of Miss., would like to know before he went to the Whig National Convention, what company he was to keep? He then left.

Mr. STROTHER said the Whigs of Virginia had, in substance, instructed him to leave the Caucus when the Compromise was thrown out, and he left.

Mr. CABELL said the previous decision of the Chair caused many Southern Whigs to be absent to-night. He, and others came, hoping for the reverse of such a decision. The confirmation of the decision would leave the Caucus with only the Northern men and eight or ten Southern Whigs. He left with Senator MORTON.

Mr. CLINGMAN, after some few remarks, left also.

Messrs. WILLIAMS, of Tenn., and GENTRY, made some indignant remarks; and of the Tennessee Delegation, there were in the Chamber only CULLOM and JONES.

The greatest excitement prevailed at their secession; and there remained from the South, only part of North Carolina, Kentucky, and Tennessee. All the other Southern States are wholly unrepresented; and, indeed, it had become almost exclusively a Northern Caucus.

Mr. MOREHEAD, of N. C, said he stayed behind only because he hoped the Whig Convention would adopt the Compromises, and it was certain that North Carolina would vote only for the Compromises.

Mr. DOCKERY endorsed his colleague to the fullest extent.

Mr. CULLOM said no man could hope to carry Tennessee unless for the Compromises.

On motion of Mr SACKETT, the time and place was fixed. Upon a division between Baltimore and Pittsburg, the former received 31, the latter 18, showing but 49 present after the Southern members had left.

Mr. STANLY defined his position at length. Unless the Whig party stood upon the Compromises, no candidate could receive the Southern votes.

A sharp controversy ensued between Messrs. BROOKS, STANLEY and TRUMAN SMITH, and the Caucus separated amidst great excitement, near midnight.

Previous to the adjournment, Mr. MANGUM said he anticipated a manifesto from the retiring Southern Whigs and in that case he desired authority to reconvene the Caucus.

Authority was given.

The result seems to indicate a sectional division in the Whig party. Such men as JOHN BELL, DAWSON, BERRIEN, GRIER, BADGER, PRATT and PEARCE, of the Senate, with all the Maryland representatives, and other prominent members absented themselves, in consequence of the pre-announced decision of the Chair.

Women's Temperance Convention.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, April 21.

At the Convention last evening, Mrs. Stanton and a lady from Genesee County, read long and interesting addresses.

This morning Mrs. Stanton explained her views relative to divorce—in reply to a letter of Mrs. Nichols read yesterday. The time of the Convention was mainly occupied in the discussion of a resolution to form a "Woman's Temperance Society," which was finally adopted, and a Constitution and officers reported. Mrs. E. C. STANTON, *President*, with 12 Vice-Presidents, among whom are Mrs GERRIT SMITH and Mrs E C. DELAVAN. *Corresponding Secretary*, Mrs. BLOOMER. An Executive Committee of three was elected.

The Convention passed a resolution in favor of the Maine Law.

The fifth resolution is as follows:

Resolved—That we claim as our birthright sufficient intellectual capacity to decide upon the propriety of any course of action which the sacred promptings of our better nature may lead us to adopt, and that we utterly and indignantly repudiate and disavow the insulting expressions of advice to our efforts in the cause of temperance, in circulating a petition, &c., used by the Hon Mr GALE, of New-York, in the Assembly during the present session.

This called out Mrs. Bloomer, in a long and eloquent address.

The proceedings have been marked by great unanimity, and have been of a highly interesting nature.

Death of Judge Coulter of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, April 21.

Judge Coulter, who was elected to the Supreme Bench of Pennsylvania last October, died this morning at Westmoreland, while on a visit to his family.

The Southern Mail—The Flood Subsided.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, April 21.

We have no mail to-night South of Washington.

The Western cars came in this evening at their usual hours, the flood having subsided and the road repaired, so that the regular travel can be resumed.

The Alabama at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, April 21.

The steamship *Alabama*, Ludlow, hence, arrived at Savannah on Tuesday morning.

The Floods in the West.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, April 21.

The O'Reilly Telegraph Line is under water between Wheeling and Pittsburg. We hear of tremendous loss of property.

XXXIId CONGRESS... First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 21,

PETITIONS, RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

Several communications from Departments were received.

Mr. SUMNER presented a remonstrance of 210 members of the Massachusetts Legislature, against the extension of Woodworth's patent.

Mr. JONES of Tenn., presented the petition of a number of merchants and others in Memphis, for additional aid to the Collins line of steamers.

Mr. BRODHEAD presented the resolutions of the Board of Commissioners of the incorporated Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, setting forth that the many grants of money for the purpose of endowing the Collins line of steamers, and other similar propositions, would have the effect of building up the already overgrown interest of external commerce to the injury of internal commerce; and urging that such appropriations could be much better applied to the construction of railroads to connect with the Lakes. They appeal to their Representatives to oppose such appropriations. Laid on the table.

Mr. GEYER introduced a bill providing for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi and tributaries.

The Non-Intervention resolutions were taken up and postponed till Wednesday next.

The bill for the improvement and repair of the dam at the head of Cumberland Island, in the Ohio river, was taken up.

After some debate, the bill was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Deficiency Bill was then taken up, and a debate ensued on the amendment, appropriating $48,000 to enable the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House to pay for the copies of ROBERT DALE OWEN's report on the geology of Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. Ordered by the two houses, and the same was agreed to.

An amendment appropriating $10,000 to be paid out and expended under the direction of the Attorney General of the United States, in procuring such copies or other evidence of the laws and decrees or ordinances of the Spanish or Mexican Government relating to, or affecting land claims in California or New Mexico, &c., and for the salary of an agent to be appointed by the Attorney General, to select such information, was moved to be amended by Mr. DAWSON, by striking out the "Attorney General," and inserting the "President of the United States."

Messrs. MANGUM and DODGE favored the amendment.

Messrs BORLAND, BADGER and FELCH opposed, and Mr. DAWSON's motion was rejected.

The amendment was then agreed to.

THE COLLINS STEAMERS.

The amendment was as follows: "For additional compensation for increasing the transportation of the United States Mail between New-York and Liverpool

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1852.

The Whig Caucus.

The apprehensions expressed in the *Times* of Wednesday morning, in regard to the doings of the Whig Congressional Caucus, were fully realized on Wednesday night. A large proportion of the Southern Whigs seceded, because resolutions pledging the Whig party to an absolute endorsement of the Compromise measures and the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 were ruled out of order by the Chair; and of those who remained, several declared that they did so only in the hope that this decision might be reversed.

The Southern Whigs thus seem determined to force upon the Whig party, and upon the country, a *direct issue on the question of Slavery*. They demand as the price of their adhesion, not a silent acquiescence, but an explicit, open, unmistakeable *approval*, by Northern Whigs, of measures which they voted against, and did all in their power to defeat, at the time of their passage. Whether such a demand is reasonable or proper,—whether there is anything in the condition of the country to excuse it, and whether it could be conceded by Northern men who profess any regard for principle and consistency, the country at large can judge.

The Southern Whigs apparently forget that a very large majority of their Northern brethren in Congress voted against all the Compromise bills; that only *three* Northern Whig votes were cast in favor of the Fugitive Slave law; that of those three members, but *one* was reëlected; that the delegation from the State of New-York cast *twenty* votes against it and but *one* in its favor; that there were but *twenty-nine* votes for it of all parties from all the Northern States; that every Northern State, with the exception of Iowa, endorsed the provisions of the Wilmot proviso; and that *three-fourths* of the *people* of the Northern States affirmed it by their votes in 1848, while no political party dared take ground against it. They either forgot these facts, or they believe that the North is ready to *abandon* all these positions, and trample upon the principles which they then professed at their dictation, and to retain their support. No expectation could possibly be more baseless and absurd. If the Whig Caucus had *passed* the resolutions so pertinaciously pressed upon them, it would inevitably have thrown New-York, Ohio and the Whig States of New-England into the opposition ranks. No one who understands the public sentiment and the public character of the North can doubt this fact.

The *result* of this movement it is not easy to foresee. If it shall be persisted in, *the coming contest will be mainly sectional*. It will be entirely useless, after an open rupture by the South from such a cause and for such an end, to talk about any other issues than those which grow out of Slavery. The whole country will divide upon those questions; and no party discipline or hope of party spoils can possibly prevent it. Whether such a contest will tend still further to strengthen Southern institutions, to erect new barricades around Slavery, and to protect still further the rights and interests of the South, the *men* of the South must judge for themselves. It rests with them to say, whether the contest shall be *national* or *sectional*. If they see fit to act with their political brethren of the North, upon such grounds as they can hold, and without forcing upon them declarations which would degrade and break them down, they can keep the canvass free from Slavery or Anti-Slavery issues. But if they demand that the issue shall be distinctly made; that the North shall be compelled to pronounce upon the question of Slavery, and that this shall be the only issue made—they may effect that object and renew all the agitations which an opposite course would at once allay. But the *result* of such a movement upon the interests of the South and the peace of the country, we fear they have not fully weighed.

☞ The *Asia* brings us a budget of quite unimportant news. Passion and Easter weeks produced an entire calm in English politics. Parliament, of course, adjourned; not without earnest endeavors, however, to induce the driver of the "Derby dilly, carrying six insides," to show his way-bill. The trial, we need hardly say, was fruitless. The ministers stood mute. When the appeal shall be addressed to the country, they promise to make a clean breast of it; and as the appeal is to be made whenever Parliament becomes restive under the mum game, the shortest way to force a disclosure would be to force a dissolution.

The French people have never got over their infidel propensities of the first revolutionary era. They refuse credit to the solemn declarations of the President, and see signs of empire in every unfurling of a flag, or signing of a state paper. The Presidential protestations obviously go for nothing. They collate all the minute gossip of the lobbies into a startling tissue of realities. The mustering of the troops, the completion of their equipments, the expensive contracts for cavalry horses, the preparations for a *Champs de Mai*, the revival of titles of nobility, the granting of fresh patents and titles; all these are facts or rumors, forming part and parcel of the calculations. The day pitched upon is the 5th of May, when the grand review is to take place in the *Place de Carrousel*. The anniversary of the Emperor's death is deemed a fitting moment for the full fledged phenix to arise from his ashes. But there is one circumstance, left out of the count, that really deserves an important part in it. The Parisian papers, doubtless receiving their cue from Government, are alive with dark and mysterious intimations of secret societies, thriving plots and other such underground doings, as precipitated the *coup* of December 2d. This is the most symptomatic of all the symptoms. The President, having pledged his word to don the crown in such and such contingencies, all the world go to work at proving that those contingencies exist. Is he likely to doubt and refuse? From his antecedents, are we authorized to believe that he will stop short of the full measure of his uncle's outside tinsel, and dazzling station? We think not.

But the evidence is not exhausted yet. The other day, the Judges of the Superior Courts appeared before the President, at the *Elysée*, to take the oaths of allegiance. Among them were all the names most profoundly venerated by Frenchmen for profound legal acquirement and unblemished integrity. That of M. Portalis is in itself a tower of strength. To obtain the tacit sanction of these men to his claims and hopes, was thought and deemed highly politic by the pretender, and accordingly the following carefully worded speech was uttered:

"*Messieurs les Magistrats*,—Although I receive your oath with pleasure, the obligation imposed on all the constituted bodies to take it appears to me less necessary on the part of those of whom the noble mission is to make the right dominant and respected. The more authority reposes on an incontestable base, the more it ought naturally to be defended by you. *Since the day on which the doctrine of the sovereignty of the people replaced that of divine right, it may be affirmed with truth that no government has been as legitimate as mine.* In 1804, four millions of votes, in proclaiming the power to be hereditary in my family, *designated me as heir to the empire*. In 1848, nearly six millions called me to the head of the Republic. In 1851, nearly eight millions maintained me there. Consequently, in taking the oath to me, it is not merely to a man that you swear to be faithful, but to a principle—to a cause—to the national will itself."

Is there *now* the narrowest room for doubt? Are not the various acts of popular volition of 1848, of 1851, by which he attained his present elevation, explicitly disavowed; in being thus rendered secondary to hereditary right? The claim to authority is legitimacy; and the claim is not bettered or disguised by reference to popular sanctions. The question is settled. The coronation may be deferred, because of the reluctance of Pius IX to admit the Prince of Canino to audience. But the pontiff will presently announce a visit to France; and then the final *coup d'empire* will be achieved. Patience: the time is short.

International Copyright.

Existing laws give to American authors and publishers the absolute monopoly of their own books for a certain period in America, and to English authors and publishers a similar monopoly in England. It is proposed to extend the monopoly of each to the country of the other—so that no English book shall be printed or sold in the United States, except upon the terms which its English owner may prescribe, and *vice versa*. We gave some reasons a few days since why, in our judgment, such an arrangement ought not to be made *by treaty*, and also why it ought not to be made at all. A reply to that article by the *Tribune* constrains us to recur to the subject.

The Public Good requires that *good reading* should be *cheap*; and a conclusive argument against an international copyright system is found in the fact, that it would tend to make good reading *dear*. All other considerations, even those of justice, and certainly those of generosity and favor, to individuals, must yield to this. In this country, especially, no fact is more conspicuous than that of the indispensableness of cheap books to the public welfare. Our people are more intelligent than those of England, as the *Tribune* concedes, mainly because they enjoy so much greater access to books. The policy of the English Government has constantly tended towards *high prices* in books. It levies heavy duties upon paper, upon advertising, upon labor, upon everything that enters into the fabrication and sale of a book. Publishers and authors have gone in the same direction. They have sought large profits from their books, and have thus restricted their sales. All English copyrighted books are held at a price which keeps them out of the reach of the great masses of the English people. The rule of copyright being extended to magazines and weekly papers, and newspapers being kept, through various influences, at the same high prices, none in England but the comparatively wealthy can read at all. Precisely those classes of the people which need instruction most, are the most effectually shut out from the means of obtaining it.

The same thing would be true, to a less extent perhaps, in the United States, if we were dependent on copyrighted books alone. The more general diffusion of wealth among us would, to be sure, modify the operation of these causes; but a copyright extended over all our reading,—over English books and periodicals, as well as our own,—would more than *double* the average price of every book, and every pamphlet, and every magazine which goes into the hands of the great mass of the American people. That such a result is to be deprecated,—that it would be disastrous upon the public mind, and would influence most injuriously the whole character of our people,—all at once concede.

But such a result, it is urged, would not follow the establishment of an international copyright. "Would books be made dearer by such a copyright? Sincerely," says the *Tribune*, "we do not believe it. The very spirit of the times is *small prices* and *large sales*." This is very true in regard to all commodities where there is free competition. It is true of goods which any one of a thousand persons can manufacture as well as another. It is true of newspapers, in this country and in France, where the field is free to all, and where ability, capital and the needful facilities, are at command of all. It is true of wheat and cloth and pins, and generally of all products which all may engage in making. But it is not always true of articles which one man, or one *class* of men, can monopolize,—or in which competition must always be unequal. It is not true of newspapers, in London, nor of books, in England, nor of patented inventions, anywhere. Hoe & Co., can charge $12,000, or $20,000, for their new printing presses,—not because they cost them half that sum, but because nobody else can sell them, or sell others equally good, at any price. And so long as this shall continue to be the case, the law of "small profits and large sales" will have little influence upon the price. It can have full play only where it has fair play,—where competition throws open the field to all, and the power of production is not restricted within narrow limits.

It seems to us clear, therefore, that the extension of copyright to English books in this country, would inevitably *double or treble their present cost*. They would either be printed in England and imported here, or they would be re-printed here, with the added cost of whatever sum the English authors and publishers might see fit to exact for the right. And upon both these points we have experience that may be useful. Suppose,

1, That the English publisher refuses to sell the copyright of Macaulay's History, or any other book, to an American House. It cannot be reprinted here; and we have, therefore, only to pay the price demanded for the English edition,—including Government taxes upon the paper, upon advertising, upon the necessaries of life needed by the workmen, the income taxes, &c., &c., or else go without it. The price of the book must of necessity be greater than it is when re-printed here, because its cost is greater. And no matter how large the number sold, the price can never fall below the cost. If English publishers can copyright their books in this country, we must inevitably, in purchasing them, pay our share of the *taxes* levied on their production by the English Government. The price fixed upon them will be determined upon that basis. But, answers the *Tribune*:

"It is clear that one great reason of *the high prices* of English books in England is the *limited public*. If you introduce the American reading public to an English publisher, his editions will be thousands instead of hundreds, and his prices will—*according to a perfectly understood law*—be put within the general possibility of that public."

On the contrary, we think the "limited public" is owing to the "high prices." Few read in England, simply because few can afford it. And if the same monopoly should be given to "an English publisher," in the United States, which he enjoys at home, the "American reading public" would become "limited" in the same way, if not to the same extent. Look at the combination among the English publishers to *keep up* the price of books, in spite of this "perfectly understood law," of which the last steamer brought us news. The retail dealers were inclined to obey this law, and to accept smaller profits, in the hope of making larger sales. But the publishers, who control the whole trade, stepped in and formed a league among themselves, to *prevent* this, and to compel the retailers to exact a profit of at least *twenty-five* per cent. Is there the slightest reason to believe that they would act otherwise in regard to this country, if they had equal power here?

2. But suppose the English publisher should sell his copyright to an American House: the result would be the same, for he would exact for it his own price, and thus in effect compel the purchaser to sell it only upon such terms as he might dictate. See how it was in the case of Macaulay's History. The Harpers paid $500 a volume for the proof sheets in advance. They only bought the chance of avoiding competition by getting it out first; and yet even this advantage enabled them to charge $1 50 a volume, until the issue of a cheaper edition, by another house, compelled them to reduce the price. Suppose they had bought the *copyright:* they would have been compelled to pay at least four times as much for it, and having the entire monopoly of it, would have charged at least twice as much. Putnam published Layard's Nineveh at $2 the volume, and kept it at that, until the issue of an abridgement enforced a reduction. And so it has been with a thousand books, and would be with ten thousand more, if each could be monopolized.

In fact, nothing seems clearer than that *the price of books would be greatly enhanced* by the extension of copyright to both countries, instead of confining the productions of each to their own. In fact the whole object of such an arrangement, is to put more money into the pockets of publishers and authors; and this could not be done without taking more *from* the pockets of those who buy. The public interest, therefore, seems to us most decidedly hostile to any such international copyright as is advocated. Of the claims of authors, and other considerations which belong to the subject, we have no room to speak at present. We do not think them sufficient, however, to offset the obvious requirements of the public good.

☞ The following paragraph has made the tour of the French and English press:

"The *American General*, Peyster Watt, has arrived in Paris, *on a mission from the Government of the United States*, to study the weapons of the French army, and especially the rifles of the chasseurs of Vincennes. It is said that a corps of riflemen upon the same principle is about to be established in the United States."

"*The* American General, Peyster Watt," is none other than *Mr. Frederick Watts Depeyster*, a very worthy gentleman of Dutchess County, connected in some official capacity with the militia of this State, and now traveling in Europe for his own amusement. Without intending any personal disrespect to him, we feel bound to say that he is doing a great deal to render himself and his country supremely ridiculous. He is adding his name to the long list of Americans who flourish throughout Europe military titles to which they have no claim, and who degrade the American character by fastening upon it a reputation for snobbish vanity and an upstart ambition to pass for something besides their real worth. Mr. Depeyster has probably no "mission" whatever from "the Government of the United States," nor has he any character or standing at home which would warrant him in claiming the position which newspaper paragraphs assign him abroad. After his unsuccessful application to be appointed Inspector of State militia, Governor Hunt may have given him letters of introduction to gentlemen abroad; but we do not believe that he received from any quarter, credentials which could be tortured into sustaining the pretensions put forward for him by the paragraphs quoted from the foreign papers.

If an American traveling in Europe could forget his country or cease to blush for its disgrace, he would find infinite amusement in exploring the *hotel registers* and *visitors' books*, at places most frequented by our countrymen. Men whom he has known at home as merchants, lawyers, or mechanics, have suddenly become military officers of the highest rank. Generals, Major-Generals, and Colonels, from the United States, seem to be rushing perpetually on Europe, and recording their names and titles in every accessible spot. We are surprised that the constant presence among them of such an immense proportion of the military power of America, excites so little alarm among the despots of Europe. Louis Napoleon and the Emperor Joseph, seem to go on their way without the slightest regard to the American military titles which constantly challenge their suspicions. The reigning families of Europe must either have very great faith in our national respect for them, or very little faith in the pretension and prowess of our Generals among them. It seems hardly possible that the Emperor Nicholas should have been wholly free from apprehension while Major-Generals from the militia of the State of New-York were reviewing his cavalry, under special commissions, and for the direct benefit of the American service, if he had not suspected that all was not gold that glittered.

It is always unpleasant to speak harshly of individuals, for mere weaknesses or follies of character and conduct. But we are half inclined to regard it as the duty of the American press to expose, by name, the Americans abroad who disgrace their country by ostentatious pretensions to military titles and rank which they donot enjoy at home.

☞ The State Prison Inspectors, in their report upon the punishment inflicted on *Hagan* at Sing Sing lately, say:

"The punishment which Hagan received *was very far from being a severe one*, and was not productive of the slightest injury. Any one at all acquainted with the *discipline of a prison* would, on the other hand, have regarded the punishment as *mild in its character*, and hardly sufficient for the *outrage* which demanded it."

This paragraph, in a document from so high a quarter, suggests reflections. The "outrage" in this case, which, according to the Inspectors, demanded punishment, was an alleged assault upon the keeper. That keeper himself testified under oath, that *Hagan committed no assault upon him*—that he did not strike him, or attempt to strike him, until he had given the first blow, and that Hagan acted throughout in *self-defence*. Hagan was arrested and brought before a civil tribunal by the keeper, at the instigation of other parties, upon a complaint of assault and battery. In that case the keeper testified thus:

"*Hagan made no attempt to strike me* UNTIL I STRUCK AT HIM, *and in warding off* MY *blow he hit me upon my wrist*."

The complaint was at once dismissed and the prisoner discharged, on the ground that no assault had been committed. And in the face of this legal decision, the State Prison Inspectors speak of it as an "outrage" demanding unusual punishment.

The punishment actually inflicted upon Hagan for this "outrage," which a legal tribunal pronounced no offence whatever, was of a threefold character: First, he was *shaved*; next he was *showered*, bucket after bucket of water being poured upon him *in addition* to the usual supply; thirdly, he was *yoked* for three or four hours, until he actually fell down from exhaustion. *This* was the protracted and ingeniously diversified torture which the Inspectors declare to have been "far from severe;" and "*any one acquainted with the* DISCIPLINE OF A PRISON," they add, "would have regarded it as MILD *in its character*." It is not easy to say what change of heart familiarity with the "discipline of a *prison*" may effect; but we may perhaps be pardoned for wondering what the discipline is which can thus lead persons familiar with it to consider such tortures *mild*. If those are the *mild* punishments of Sing Sing, we should like to know what its *severities* are.

Cannot the Inspectors inform us—or must we rely on the investigation which General Lockwood has set on foot?

Editorial Qualifications.

The true poem—epic, didactic or lyric—is the daily paper. The true poet—*poietes*, creator—is the daily Editor. The chaos of news, of opinion, of sentiment, thrown upon the shore of time at each tide-flow, it is for him to assort and connect together, and erect into that coherent fabric, the history of earth for a day. The material is always immense. If, to the daily reader, it appear flat and unprofitable, let him be assured that the fault is in himself; in the induration of habit, in an appetite too frequently glutted to retain its keen edge; a curiosity palled by oversupply; use, which makes wonder commonplace, and perception slow. It is not in the wand which the editor waves over his heterogeneous elements, that harmony may spring out of confusion; nor in the coloring wherewith the idiosyncrasies and mental proclivities of the magician superfuse the consolidated mass. And let us add, the editor plays his part faithfully, great as his part indisputably is.

But while we thus do magnify our office, popular ignorance and thoughtlessness exaggerates it beyond all proportion. They represent the editor as the moulder, if not the maker, of the world's opinions. He is the supposed contractor, who undertakes to quarry and heap up ready for use, facts, the substance of thought. His glance is assumed to comprehend the universe. His knowledge of the past is held to be as intimate as his familiarity with the present. His ideas, like feathered Mercuries, are pictured as ever in winged attendance, fresh, strong and unerring, when the sudden topic summons them. His faculties are sleepless. His brain is the veritable microcosm. The material, stored in his memory, is not only exhaustless, but all of it prompt, flexible and apposite. He is held equally responsible for fact, doubt and conviction; and they must be equally infallible. Such, or nearly such, is the apparent estimate of the editor as disclosed in the way of complaint, admonition or reproof from querulous correspondents. Conscious of the power of the press, and unable to measure its limit, the world seems to act on the *omne ignotum* principle, by pronouncing its vastness unlimited; and the capacities of those who wield it are measured by the same infinite standard.

We may be considered over-modest by certain self-complacent cotemporaries; but we must disclaim, for the craft, all such extravagant attributes. That combination of theoretical and practical wisdom, which appears but seldom in a cycle, and marks the great man, is as rare in the editorial profession, as elsewhere. The character of the labor is not such as to court the liking of scholarhood. The rewards are far from being those which genius covets. Historians like Hallam and Muratori; polysophs like Magliabecchi, and polyglots like Mezzofante; *physicians* like Euler and Herschel; metaphysicians like Kant and Coleridge; *dilettants* like Jeffrey or La Harpe; statesmen such as Metternich and Webster; prodigies of universal accomplishment, like Crichton or Leibnitz; there are pretty surely none among us. Such men refuse to descend into the endless turmoil, the daily strife, the exhausting care and labor of a maker of *quotidian* newspapers; and there is no reason to believe that they would there be at all at home, equal to themselves, and useful to the community. Their qualifications are of a kind quite incompatible with the practical business of the office. Those who are buried in the details of such a life and pretend to the superhuman recommendations ascribed to them, may be safely set down as impostors—the Cagliostros and Psalmanazars of journalism.

But while such are not the pretensions of the "editorial man," the true type of his class, he *has* merits upon which he may justly pique himself. Enough of the past is always present with him to throw some light upon the future. What he loses in profundity he gains in surface. The deficit of power is compensated by augmented velocity. What he has, is ready for instant use. He is a minute-man. His gun is always unlimbered, and if it carry no heavy shot, so much the better, mayhap, for the reader. His Babylonish acquirements introduce him far enough into foreign tongues, to secure the floating item of news. He is enough of a natural philosopher to know that the lever of Archimedes is nothing without the impossible fulcrum; that gas is either positive or metaphorical; that a theatrical star is not necessarily a planet. His use of those talismanic terms of transcendentalism, "subjective and objective," is faultless. His politics are what occasion, or bias, or fanaticism dictate. He has enough of critical judgment to learn which are successful authors upon the publisher's ledger, and to distinguish them accordingly. And upon all subjects, whether polemical, parliamentary, public or private, pacific or pugilistic, he is sure to have opinions ready made, and prepared for use at the shortest notice; and we doubt whether, in the average of a year's results, they will not be found as near the truth as we are at all likely to get, short of another stage of existence. To these mental preparations, add a constitution like the Wandering Jew's; a patience as inexhaustible as his frame; and a physical endurance equal to that of a victim of the Inquisition or of Sing-Sing Prison discipline, and you have a disembodied conception of an editor. Whether there be any such in the flesh, we are not prepared to say.

Flying Speed.—The down express train on the Harlem road having got behind time on Saturday, the engineer, knowing that the track was clear, put the steam on the "iron horse." He ran one hundred and three miles in *two hours and ten minutes*, including three stops to take in wood and water.—*Albany Evening Journal*.

☞ It is lucky that "the engineer *knew* that the track was clear." This faculty of seeing a hundred and three miles ahead, and making his arrangements accordingly, must render this officer invaluable. The express train, of course, had a large number of passengers on board; if the engineer's vision had chanced to be at fault, they might have have had their own opinions about running *out of time* so much faster than usual.

☞ Gen. Scott left the College Hotel in Murray-street on Monday morning, on his return to Washington, after a flying visit to his daughter, Mrs. Gould Hoyt, who embarked with her husband or England in the *Atlantic* on Saturday.

☞ The House, yesterday, tabled the bill to improve the Discipline of the Navy, after voting down sundry amendments. The punishment of the Sailor seems too hard a subject for our Legislators to handle.

The contested seat of Mr. Weightman, Delegate from New-Mexico, was made the subject of a report from the Committee on Elections. The contestant's claim is not recognized.

The Presidential Candidates were smartly keelhauled, in a spicy debate between Mr. Howard, of Texas, and Mr. Stanly, in which the Members joined. The Congressional report gives the particulars of the scene.

The Farewell of Madame Goldschmidt.

The last concerts of Madame Goldschmidt promise to be as cordially welcome to the musical public as the original *début* of Jenny Lind. Not merely because they are the last; and that no other opportunity will probably be offered to this generation of listening to the loveliest notes in the world. But the method and management are better. No vendue of seat-privileges is to be held. Humbug and extortion are left out of the programme. Plutus is no longer the porter of the muses. A capital article of entertainment is brought into the market at a fair price, without any attempt at forestalling or engrossing. It will find purchasers. There are thousands who are willing to make even a long pilgrimage to restartle the final echos of a voice which still haunt their memories, like reminiscences of a previous state of existence. There are others that, having lost the opportunity hitherto, must seize it now or never. There are others still who will be prompted by gratitude to make the farewell of the songstress a triumph. They recognize the excellent service, the sudden and inconceivable development which her genius has imparted to American musical art. The popular taste has been vastly ameliorated. A better order of compositions has been made appreciable to numbers, with whom the rules of thorough-bass are as incomprehensible as the hieroglyphs of Champollion. We reap the benefit in the Opera-house, where the experiment of cheap prices has guaged the popular advance in taste. We feel it in the church, where hearts attuned to worship are less seldom wrought into furious discord by the remorseless cacophony of choirs. We realize it at home, in the diminution of affected graces and factitious flourishes, prescriptive with boarding-school misses, and those of larger growth, when torturing a piano into compliance with impracticable airs And therefore have we much to be grateful for, and our gratitude shall find utterance at this last available season.

A suggestion, we observe, is put forward, by one and advocated by another morning paper, that Madam Goldschmidt shall, in these final performances, confine herself to what is termed classical, or operatic music, in contradistinction to popular songs and ballads. The advice is gratuitous, and is worth no more than cost. If the greatest pleasure to the greatest number, be an object with the artiste; if the "conscience," which M. Benedict insists that she has in her art, be at all reconcilable with nature and natural taste, we would counsel the lady to take the more popular course. Where there is one to praise, coldly and reservedly, her *Casta diva*, or *ah, non giunge*, there are a score, whose delight with "Comin' through the Rye," and "Sweet Home," are simply unspeakable. Extremely refined tastes, i. e, tastes which deprive their possessors of nine-tenths of the gratification a less cultivated ear enjoys, are fortunately rare. The mass of listeners love the ballad. They understand what the music means. They have known it indifferently, for years. The associations of earlier days, and of loved places, and persons, and voices, are about it. It is domestic and of common life. The feeling that composed it, and the full pathos of the sentiment are appreciated, where the longest stretch of fancy fails to realize the passionate absurdities of lachrymose tenor and brutal baritone. Let Madame Goldschmidt speak to the heart, rather than to the taste; and in the heart will the warmest recollections of her be cherished.

NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We are always pleased to hail any additions to our knowledge of earlier American history. Especially dark have been our notions of Amerigo Vespucci, the discoverer of the Continent; and, sooth to say, most unjust have we been to the fame of that intrepid navigator, in our awards of gratitude and neglect. It was his fortune to reach the mainland before his rivals had conceived of its existence. It was his ill-fortune to have his name transferred to his discovery; and to be handed down to posterity as the appropriator of another's laurels; the *Sic sos non vobis* of the great Genoese. His very claim to celebrity has been his doom to unpardonable neglect It has been the practice of historiographers to weigh against the name "America," as an unfair derogation from the rights and reputation of Columbus. The illustrious Piedmontese, one would suppose, had enough fame to spare, to leave a small allotment with the less notable Florentine; but it is decreed otherwise.

Mr. C. Edwards Lester has undertaken to rectify this injustice and reinstate the claims of Vespucci. His "Life and Voyages of Americus Vespucius," exhibits much shrewd inquiry and patient research. The material, unhappily, is limited. Mr. Lester, besides, suffers under the disadvantage of following Irving, whose "Columbus" places imitation out of reach, and forbids the hope of more than comparative success in the same line of composition. But there is enough in the letters and statements of Vespucci to make an interesting book; and Mr. Lester has not been sparing of those additaments. By the way, the Latin orthography of the navigator's name is adhered to, we presume out of respect for the analogy of Columbus. Is there any reason why this pedantry should be persisted in? We are not in the habit of saying Martinus Lutherus, or Johannes Calvinus; and we do not understand why Cristoforo Colombo and Amerigo Vespucci, the actual names of the men, should not be received in place of the Latinized burlesques. Horace Mansfield, New-Haven.

A second edition of Mr. Henry C. Carey's "Harmony of Interests, Agricultural, Manufacturing and Commercial," has been published by Mr. Myron Finch, of the "Plough, Loom and Anvil." Mr. Carey's writings—original, powerful and convincing as they are—are wasted, we fear, upon a crooked generation. Admirers they will always have, and disciples, among that intelligent minority that, doing its own thinking, does it well; but the olden truth, that men of thought are not men of action, is illustrated, and the conversion of the masses appears almost hopeless. As students and economists, we may adhere to Protection in the abstract, and even admit the value of Mr. Carey's views in the concrete, but how shall we satisfy the millions to whom his reasoning is a stumbling-block and sad foolishness?

The Harmony of Interests is a conclusive argument for the unity of the various branches of national economy. It deals with the statistics of the country, and by the application of the sharpest analysis, educes from commercial and economical data a scheme of doctrine that is utterly irrefragable. In Europe, it has excited a profound sensation. At its first appearance, M. Frederic Bastiat, miscalculating its future celebrity, helped himself to the leading ideas, and embodied them in his *Harmonies Economiques*. The theft, of course, has been discovered, and nothing but the death of the plagiarist has saved him from the unpleasant consequences of his dishonesty. Did we wish to satisfy the most ultra Free Trade theorist of the benefits of protection, we should put him upon a course of Mr. Carey's later writings. With a fair and candid man there could be but one result.

Mr. William T. Young, in publishing his "Sketches of the Life and Public Services of General Lewis Cass," denies that the publication has anything to do with the fact of the General's candidacy for Presidential honors. We may therefore content ourselves with regarding it as a very singular coincidence. The biography appears to be executed with slight approaches to impartiality, though the partisan zeal of the author runs away with him now and then, and makes the subject ridiculous where he was meant to be great. Should Gen. Cass succeed in obtaining the nomination of his party, the volume may be useful to his friends and opponents, on account of the documents and speeches preserved in it. At all events, it is quite interesting as a chapter of political history. —Markham & Elwood, Detroit.

"Rural Architecture" is the expressive title of a work recently issued by C. M. Saxton, a large edition of which, as we understand, has been sold within a few days. It presents well executed elevations, plans, specifications and estimates of cost of a number of picturesque cottages and rural dwellings, varied in their styles and pretensions—some very simple and others quite ornamental and convenient in design. In addition it gives plans of farm-dwellings and outhouses of every kind, together with many valuable suggestions as to location, the effects of contrast, styles of ornament, arrangement of the grounds, decorations, &c.; not forgetting some useful hints relative to the selection of domestic animals, so necessary to the appropriate embellishment of a rural scene.

Redfield issues a handsome reprint of Mrs. Theresa Pulszky's "Tales and Traditions of Hungary," a delightful book, well suited as a supplement to Miss Pardoe's "City of the Magyar," or any History of Hungary er Life of Kossuth. The legendary lore of that hapless country is peculiary rich, and gathers increased value from the agreeable and naive style of story-telling which characterizes this timely volume.

The last of the "Young Christian Series" of Mr. Jacob Abbott's books, is the "Way to do Good," just re-issued by the Harpers, in a style corresponding in beauty and taste with its two predecessors. It is hardly necessary to speak of the work as an excellent guide to that pure and undefiled religion, which St. James describes as consisting in positive acts of charity, or negative acts of self-denial and sacrifice.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ Ten Thousand Cures, and not a single failure!—Dr. HASTINGS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA, celebrated throughout both continents for its wonderful cures of Consumption, Asthma, Decline, Spitting Blood, Night Sweats, Difficult Breathing, Coughs, Colds, and all diseases of the chest or lungs. Its effects upon the system is mild and soothing, at the same time certain and efficacious; rarely failing to give relief upon the first application, and by repeating it a few times, a permanent cure is effected. The proprietor, therefore, not only recommends his NAPTHA SYRUP, but warrants it to cure. He warrants it to act upon the chyle, and purify it; he warrants it to remove all impediments which retard the free circulation of the blood; he warrants it to open the internal and external pores of the body, and eject all the obnoxious particles which have accumulated in the system; he warrants it as a never failing remedy in CURING DISEASED LUNGS, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Pain in the Chest, and Asthma, and he warrants it to arrest the formation of Tubercles on the Lungs, and to heal those already formed, so that persons in consumption may take it with the most positive confidence of a cure, for its great seat of action is the lungs, which it penetrates in all directions, purifying them of everything obnoxious in its progress, and which, if applied according to directions, cannot fail to leave in a perfect healthy condition. Dr. HASTINGS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA is highly recommended by the medical profession. That eminent physician, Dr Mott, of New York, says "That as a pulmonic remedy, it cannot be too highly praised." Dr. Arnold, of the Marine Hospital, Savannah; Dr. Ware, of Liverpool, England; Dr. Boyd, of Lancaster; Dr. Hamilton, of Bath, and those eminent English publications, the *London Lancet*, the *Medical Journal*, and *Braithwaite's Retrospect*, all accord to it the most convincing certificates of its virtues. In this country it has been used with distinguished success. Price—$1, or 6 bottles for $5. C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., general agents for New-York and vicinity.

☞ Brown & Tasker, Nos. 6 Murray-st, and 9 Park-place, wholesale dealers in every variety of FANS, SHELL, IVORY and HORN COMBS.
Joshua W. Brown, Wm. Tasker.
Brushes, Steel Trimmings, Beads, Purses, Pocket-Books and Wallets, Perfumery, Hooks and Eyes, Cutlery, Lead Pencils, Needles, Buttons, Playing Cards, &c. &c.
B. & T. are sole agents for David E. Noyes's English Dressing Combs.

☞ Cash vs. Credit.—Merchants wishing to buy laces, embroideries, white goods, dress trimmings, gloves, ribbons, &c., cheap, should call on JAMES OSTROM, No. 36 Liberty-st, where they will find an extensive assortment at least 26 per cent. below the usual credit prices. No. 36 Liberty st.

☞ Window Shades from 25c. to $10; Lace Curtains from $2 to $20; Muslin Curtains from 75c. to $5. Also, all kinds of trimmings for Curtains and Shades, at reduced prices. Dealers and others can find the best assortment in the city at KELTY & FERGUSON'S, No 289½ Broadway, No. 54 Reade-st.

☞ Spring Style of Hats and Caps.—As great a variety, and unsurpassed for beauty, durability or cheapness, by any sold in this City, at the One Price Store, No. 128 Canal-st. J. W. KELLOGG.

☞ Warnock's Hats.—If an increasing demand indicate a growing popularity, and if a growing popularity is any evidence of merit, then we are warranted in speaking of WARNOCK'S Hats, and inviting the needy to patronize. No 275 Broadway—try them

☞ Dr. Watts—*Dear Sir:* I have suffered for four years with inflammation of the lungs, a most distressing cough and pain in the breast and side, with night sweats, raising bloody mucus, and coughing all night, and have had the most skillful physicians, who gave me no relief On the 29th January I procured one bottle of your Anti.dote, and the first dose secured me the best night's rest I had had in a long time All my pains are relieved; I don't cough half so much; I don't sweat so much, and what I do raise comes easier and without blood.
MARIA M. CHAPMAN, No. 153 Gold-st, Brooklyn.

☞ Second Knickerbocker Building Association—Saturday night, at 8 o'clock, this Association will hold a Public Meeting in the Assembly Rooms corner of 25th-st. and 8th av., and invite all to attend and hear the principles and profits thoroughly explained. Come and join, as this Institution is in a flourishing condition, and offers nothing to entice but what it can perform
James R. Del Vecchio, President.
Anson Willis, Vice-President.
E. J. Madden, Secretary Office No. 168 9th-av.

☞ Yellow Dock Root has been known for ages to be a most valuable and efficient purifier of the blood, and healer of all Scrofulous complaints, which are the source of so many painful and dangerous diseases. Yellow Dock is one of the most prominent ingredients (with the Dandelion Root) of MORSE'S Compound Syrup of Yellow Dock Root; and hence the superior efficacy of this medicine in performing so many wonderful cures General Depot No. 2½ Maiden-lane, and sold by thousands.

☞ Let it be widely known that Davis's great discovery of the Rahvene, (price 50 cents per bottle,) will enable those whose hair has turned gray to restore it to its original color without the aid of dyes It acts upon and stimulates the coloring glands and reproduces the original coloring matter. For sale by the proprietor, Wm Davis, Ludlow-st, one door from Grand; C. H. Ring, No. 192 Broadway; E. Cook & Co., No. 276 Washington-st; W. H. Cary & Co. No 249 Pearl st., N. Y., and druggists and perfumers in general.

☞ During the time General Taylor was gaining fame for his country and himself in Mexico, there was a well founded cry that the men in his service had not been provided by the Government with sufficient clothing. How different would it have been had the soldiers been in the vicinity of Gen Taylor's Headquarters, managed by Mr. J. Souders, at No 76 Fulton-st, corner of Gold, the City, where, upon the shortest notice, they could have been fitted out in a splendid manner. Mr Souders we learn, is anxious to convince the public that he sells the cheapest and best clothing in this market.

☞ A Splendid Chance.—105 Lots in the Village of Yonkers, to be disposed of as follows All the lots, with odd numbers, to be sold—$10 to be paid on delivery of agreement, $40 on the 8th of June; $166 to remain on bond and mortgage for three years, at 6 per cent Two houses, two story, to be built on Lots No 53 and 81. Choice of lots to be drawn for on the 8th of June The parties who draw the Lots Nos 53 and 81, will be entitled to the houses thereon, without additional cost. For further particulars, maps, &c., apply to
COMBS & NICOLAY, Real Estate Agents, No 244 Grand-st., between 6 and 9 o'clock, P. M
Also for sale, Lots on 8th av., New-York, Gowanus, Brooklyn, and Eden Vale, L. I., and other valuable property.

☞ Rich Carpetings.—Peterson & Humphrey, No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., have just received direct from the European manufactories, per late arrivals from Europe, a large and elegant assortment of rich Mosaic, Velvet and Tapestry Carpeting, surpassing anything ever before in this country, patterns entirely new, exclusively our own, and for sale full 10 per cent. less than other stores selling similar goods

☞ There is a tide, not in the affairs of men, but a tide of ladies and children continually setting into GENIN'S BAZAAR. It is the "lion" of the mothers of New-York. Such children's costumes have not been seen before in New-York. Parents are startled by the beauty of the dresses, but not by the prices GENIN'S BAZAAR, St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 513 Broadway.

☞ April, 1852.—Alfred Munroe & Co., would call the attention of every one wishing to purchase a really good quality of ready made clothing, to their unrivalled stock of goods, suitable for gentlemen, boys and children. Every article warranted to give satisfaction. One Price—no deviation. No. 441 Broadway.

☞ H. De Graw & Co., have a full and fashionable stock of SPRING CLOTHING, which they will sell at lower prices than ever before offered. Our stock is among the largest in the City, and got up in a style that cannot be excelled. H. DE GRAW & CO.,
No. 128 Fulton-st.

☞ Boys' and Children's Clothing—A fashionable assortment of the above ready-made or made to order. Also, a fashionable assortment of Cloths and Vestings for gentleman, made to order in a superior style. Fits, in all cases warranted. JOHN MELROSE,
No. 272 Bleecker-st., between Morton and Commerce-sts.

☞ Canal-street Carpet Store.—Now is the time; if you want to make a saving of 15 per cent, call at No. 70 Canal-st, E. A. PETERSON & CO., and there you will find good Ing

NEW-YORK CITY.

Naval Gymnastics.—There were at this port on Tuesday night 24 steamers, 125 ships, 91 barks, 117 brigs, 203 schooners—Total 560. This is a larger number than has been in this harbor before at one time in several months.

—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a fireman belonging on board the steamboat *Champion*, lying at the Peck-slip wharf, East River, named William Benton, committed suicide. The poorman became delirious, and leaped into the river with a determination to drown himself. The sloop *New-York*, Capt. Chapman, was passing the steamer at the time Benton jumped into the water. A small boat was immediately manned and sent after him to save his life, but on they approached him he swam away, and refused to be assisted. The men then made every effort to rescue him by force, but could not succeed. Two other men then came from the shore in a row-boat, and after great difficulty managed to get him out of the water, but he only lived a few minutes. Dr. Traphagen endeavored to resuscitate the unfortunate man, but could not succeed. The deceased was a native of the United States, aged 22 years.

—Yesterday morning about 8½ o'clock, while a man named Francis Gallegher was standing in the grocery-store of Michael Kelly, at No. 423 Third-avenue, he suddenly dropped down upon the floor, and when approached was found to be a corpse.... About 6 o'clock A. M., another man, named John French, fell down dead, at his residence, corner Thirty-ninth-street and Second-avenue. Coroner Ives was notified of the sudden deaths, and held inquests upon their remains. A verdict of "death by disease of the heart" was rendered in each case by the Coroner's Jury.

—At an early hour yesterday morning, the body of an unknown man was found drowned in the North River, at the bulk-head of the Christopher-street wharf. Deceased was poorly clad, and seemed to have been in the water a long time.

—A Shirt manufactory in Chambers-street was burglariously entered yesterday morning, between 12 and 1 o'clock, by some thieves, who stole some $60 worth of clothing, and $140 in money, and made their escape. As yet no arrest has been made.

—Wm. Newell was arrested yesterday, by officer Randall, of the Eighteenth Ward, charged with attempting to rob a dwelling house in the upper part of the City. Justice Bleakley committed the accused for trial.

—A poor, destitute woman, named Margaretta Fredericks, was brought before Justice Osborne yesterday, by an individual named Pierre D. Van Hoessen, who charged her with stealing a small quantity of sugar from a wharf, some five months ago. Margaretta has an infant at the breast, and wept bitterly. She begged the complainant to let her off, but his sympathy could not be excited in the least, and the magistrate was compelled to commit her.

—Yesterday morning at 1 o'clock, a German woman, who refused to give her name, was arrested in the Fifth Ward by officer Martin, charged with the crime of grand larceny, on the oath and complaint of a citizen named Mrs. Gersher, residing in West Broadway. Justice Osborne committed the accused for examination.

—Henry Willis, *alias* Phillips, Backus and Sopp, was arrested on Tuesday night by officer Hamblin, of the Third Ward, charged with stealing a valuable overcoat from the hall of Mr. John A. Field's residence at No. 69 Warren-street, which he had entered with a false key. The officer found "nippers," "jimmies," skeleton keys," and other burglars' implements in possession of the prisoner, and Justice Osborne committed him to prison for trial.

—George E. Hamilton persists in saying the steamship *Reindeer* will yet go to California under his direction and carry all the ticket-holders to San Francisco, providing his partners will act in concert with him. Mr. Hamilton has engaged Messrs. John Graham and Robert L. Holmes to act as counsel in his case, each of whom seem determined to urge a rigid examination, with a view of showing the innocence of Mr. Hamilton, in the alleged frauds, and the guilt of other parties, who were concerned with him. The investigation will go on at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

—A young lady, named Sarah Lombard, was seriously injured yesterday, by a stage running against her, while she was endeavoring to cross the Bowery, near Sixth-street. She was taken to her residence, in Eighth-street, and the driver of the vehicle escaped punishment.

—On Tuesday morning, the Police of the Fourth Ward, detected three burglars forcing their way into the cabin of the bark *Indiana*. They were all secured and committed by Justice Osborne. They gave their names as John McLaughlin, James Murray, and Henry Smith.

—Officer Collins, of the First Ward Police, arrested on Monday night Ann O'Neil, who stands charged with stealing $30 in money from a resident of Ohio, named Joseph Seaman. Yesterday morning the lady was taken before Justice Osborne at the Tombs Police Court, and committed for trial.

—John Peters and Edward Brown were brought before Justice McGrath yesterday morning, charged with attempting to forcibly enter a dwelling-house of at No. 48 Howard-street. The Judge committed them for trial.

—The investigation concerning the charge of false pretences pending against Mr. Townsend, ex-President of the Bowery Bank, has been concluded, and Justice Osborne reserves his decision until the counsel on both sides argue and sum up the case.

—The alleged charge of false pretences that was recently brought against Mr. Henry Weldon, of Greenwich-street, at the Lower Police Court, by a Californian named Aldrich, was fully investigated yesterday before Justice Osborne. The magistrate carefully reviewed all the evidence, dismissed the complaint, and honorably discharged Mr. Weldon from his recognizance.

—Mary Ann Hays was arrested in the Fourth Ward yesterday by Officer Duffy, upon a charge of constructive larceny. She found a pocket-book, containing funds to a large amount, belonging to Capt. Roger Hawkes, which she refused to give up to the owner. The accused was sent to the Essex Market Police Court, and held for examination by Justice Mountfort.

—Yesterday morning Robert Corey was arrested by officer Lord, of the Sixth Ward, charged with burglariously entering the dwelling of Thomas McGuire, at No. 11 Orange-street, about ten days ago, and stealing a large quantity of wearing apparel. The prisoner was committed for trial.

—Rev. Edmund D. Barry, Rector of St. Mathew's Church, Jersey City, died on Tuesday, in the 77th year of his age. The deceased was the Pastor of a Church for nearly forty years. He was sincere in his piety, affable in his manners, and consistent in his whole life.

—The steamers on the lines to Boston could not make their regular trips on Monday, owing to the severity of the gale. They went as far as Throgg's Point, but were forced to put back.

—The Philomathean Society of this City will celebrate its second anniversary this evening, at the Stuyvesant Institute. Rev. E. L. Magoon is to be the orator of the occasion, and Park Benjamin the poet.

—While they were trying some experiments with the Fire Annihilator at Newark, a few days ago, the flames got the start of the machines, and, no water being handy, the whole building was consumed. Four or five Annihilators were thrown in at the windows, but it was no go—flame was too much for steam.

—The clipper-ship *Messenger* will be launched at 10 o'clock this day from the ship yard of Jacob Bell, at the foot of Stanton-street.

—The steamship *Africa* sailed for Liverpool yesterday, with one hundred passengers and $2,000 in specie. As she was leaving her dock at Jersey city, her consort, the *Asia*, arrived from Liverpool, having made the passage in 11 days. There was much firing of ye guns on the occasion.

—The Legislature at its last session passed an act giving the Chief of Police of this city the right to inquire into the origin of fires. We hope he will avail himself of this right to make some searching investigations.

—At a meeting of the Temperance Alliance, it was reported that the Alliance had printed and gratuitously distributed 175,000 of their different publications.

—The Exempt Firemen have subscribed $25 for the Washington Monument.

—The Board of Aldermen have passed the bill for the purchase of 60 acres on Hart's Island, to be used as a place of burial for the poor of the City. The new place is to be called the "City Cemetery"—so farewell to the old Potter's Field, a name that is never heard without a thrill of horror. If the new grounds are properly laid out, they may be made not only useful but ornamental.

—The Board of Aldermen have resolved to have Broadway swept at least three times per week during the coming summer. Good.

—Somebody asks Diogenes if an Alderman can be legally committed. With much reluctance Diogenes answers, in the negative—the law positively prohibits any person from committing a nuisance. Of course this settles this point, and the police magistrates will be governed accordingly.

The Police Magistrates Stationed.—On the second Tuesday in May next, the Police Magistrates who were elected in the city last fall, for the term of six years each, will enter upon the duties of their office. At the late session of the Legislature, a law was passed fixing the salaries of Police and Civil Justices at $2,000 per annum, which is an increase of $400 from the present pay, that was heretofore regulated by the Board of Supervisors.

Last night the Common Council decided to station these new Criminal Judges at the following Police Courts:

Justice Barnabas W. Osborne and Justice Abraham Bogart, at the Police Court, Halls of Justice, in Centre-street.

Justice James R. Wood and Justice Week, at the Essex Market Police Office.

Justice Sidney H. Stuart and Justice McGrath at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

Fire in the Ninth Ward.—Yesterday morning about 12½ o'clock, a fire broke out in the grocery and feed store of Mr. Carson Heming, corner of Christopher and Gay-streets. The flames spread rapidly through the premises, and before the flames could be arrested, the entire stock of goods belonging to Mr. H. was destroyed. He is insured for the sum of $1,000, which fully covers his loss. The fire then made its way into the upper stories of the building, where a number of poor families were sleeping, and the inmates had a narrow escape from perishing in the flames. The interior of the house was greatly damaged, notwithstanding the firemen used every exertion to extinguish the fire.

Counterfeit Bank Bills—Important Arrest.—For some two weeks past a large quantity of $1, $5 and $10 notes on the Farmingham Bank, Massachusetts, have been put in circulation in various parts of the city, and many persons have been defrauded by taking these counterfeit issues and giving good money in exchange. On Tuesday night Captain Carpenter got on the track of one of the passers of the spurious bills, and after watching him for several hours, he arrested him while in the act of offering a $5 note at a grocery store in West Broadway. He gave the name of James Howe, and upon searching him $420 in good money was found in a belt around his body, and a lot of the counterfeit bills in his pockets. Any person who may have taken any of these bills will further the ends of justice by calling on Capt. Carpenter, at the Fifth Ward station-house.

☞ A fore-and-aft schooner, name unknown, sunk in the Lower Bay, yesterday afternoon, and all on board are supposed to have perished. The steam-tug *Hercules* ran down to the vessel, but too late to render assistance.

Margaretta Lohrenz and the Grunzig Murder.—Yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, the investigation respecting the implication of Margaretta Lohrenz in the poisoning of Otto Grunzig's wife, about one year ago, was resumed before Justice Osborne, at the lower police-office. The wretched woman was present with her counsel, Mr. Kane, and a witness named Leopold Heidt, who made a long affidavit in the case prior to the execution of Grunzig, was rigidly cross-examined by Mr. Kane. The cross-examination of counsellor Joachimsson was also taken. At 11 o'clock this morning the magistrate will give his decision in the case.

The Sessions.—A large number of criminal cases were disposed of yesterday in the Court of General Sessions by his Honor Judge Beebe, and Aldermen Wesley Smith and Thomas J. Barr. The indictments pending against Captain Rowe, George Bowne, White, and others, for the Bank Check forgeries, were called up and by request of defendant's counsel their trials were put off until the May term.... A young man by the name of Deidreck Tangeman, was tried upon a charge of burglary in the third degree, but the jury found him not guilty.... Albert Ross was convicted of attempting to commit a burglary, and the Court sentenced him to one year imprisonment in the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island.... Thomas Martin and Mary McKean pleaded guilty to forgery in the second degree and were consigned to the State Prison for the term of five years each.... John McKough was convicted of the crime of grand larceny, and was sentenced to the State Prison for three years and four months.... Henry Cook and Gotleib Perringer also pleaded guilty to indictments charging them with forgery in the second degree, and were sentenced to five years each in the Sing Sing State prison.... Another forger, who passed counterfeit money, pleaded guilty and was sentenced for five years. John Griffiths was tried and convicted of the crime of highway robbery in Catherine-street, and the Court reserved the sentence until to day. The punishment for this offence cannot be less than ten years in the State prison.

Board of Aldermen—*Wednesday.*—Richard T. Compton, Esq., in the Chair and a quorum present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Petitions Referred—Of Wm. M. Baxter and others, to have the dock between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-street. Of Mr. Robinson and others, to have Twenty-third-street repaired. Of the Demilt Dispensary for a donation. Of store keepers in Broadway, for the privilege of sprinkling said street. Of Samuel Nowlan, in relation to his sweeping machine. Of Patrick F. Sheekin, Foreman of Hose company No. 17, in reference to an error on the register.

Reports Adopted—To rebuild pier No. 34 E. R.; in favor of allowing Messrs. Sherry & Byran to place a clock in the cupola of the City Hall, on trial, the work to be done under the direction of the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies; in favor of sweeping Broadway, from the Battery to Twenty-third-street, three times in each week, and as much oftener as may be necessary, from 1st March to 1st October in each year, before 5 o'clock in the forenoon, whenever the state of the weather will permit; also granting persons occupying tenements in Broadway permission to cause the street in front to be sprinkled at any time between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. of each day, (Sundays excepted); in favor of leasing premises formerly occupied by the Bell Tower in the Ninth Ward to J. L. Worth; in reference to providing suitable rooms for the Marine Court, and stating that no other rooms can be obtained at present; in favor of restoring the grade of Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth-streets, between Eighth and Ninth-avenues; in favor of establishing a public pound in the First Ward; to flag the south side of Sixth-street, between Avenues C and D; in favor of filling in Seventy-ninth-street, at Second-avenue, and grading Riker's-lane.

Resolutions Adopted—Directing the Controller to lease for one year the premises now occupied by the Justices' Court, for the Sixth Judicial District. Directing the Controller to withdraw from the list of docks and slips, to be sold on Monday, the west half of pier No. 19, E. R., and half of the bulkhead adjoining; and the east half of Pier No. 20, E. R., and at present occupied by Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Concurring to place two gas lamps in front of Calvary Church, corner of the Fourth-avenue and Twenty-first-street. Concurring to repair fence around Tompkins-square. Concurring in directing the President of the Croton Aqueduct Department to report in regard to the new reservoir.

Action on Nominations—On motion, the nomination by the Mayor of Dr. Wells for Resident Physician, was taken from the table and rejected. Also, the nomination of W. N. Blakeman for the office of Health Commissioner.

Alms-House Department.—Alderman Sturtevant on taking up a copy of the last monthly report of the Alms-House Governors, expressed his surprise at finding the charge "Refreshments for the Common Council, $145 42." He did not know what it meant, and on motion the matter was referred to the "Committee on Alms-House Department."

Reports Concurred in.—Of the "Committee on Potter's Field," in favor of purchasing of Abraham R. Lawrence, 69 acres of land on Ward's Island, to be used as a "City Cemetery." The price not to exceed $1,500 per acre, and appropriating $103,000 to pay for the same.

In favor of raising West-street and laying cross-walks therein at the foot of Jay-street; in favor of a sewer in Thirty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth-avenues; also in favor of a sewer in Second-avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth-streets.

Resolutions Adopted—Designating Justices Osborn and Bogart for the Halls of Justice, or Tomb's Police Court; Justice Wood and Welsh for the Essex Market Court; Justices Stuart and McGrath, for the Jefferson Market Police Court; also designating the Police Court Clerks as follows: Messrs. Nesbitt and Johnson at the Toombs; McMurry and Davidson, at Jefferson Market; and Rockwell and Lalor, at the Essex Market Court.

The Board adjourned to the first Monday in May.

Court Calendar.—*Thursday.*—Superior Court.—Nos. 259, 122, 189, 301, 303 to 306, 309, 311, 313, 314, 316, 317, 319, 320, 30, 31, 145, 155, 172, 173, 198, 204, 222, 107, 7, 34, 292, 77, 44, 61, 88, 139, 176, 129, 251, 183, 28, 22, 66, 24, 261, 268, 16, 153, 94, 142, 148.

Circuit Court.—Nos. 267, 246, 322, 220, 207, 363 to 376, 313, 356.

Common Pleas—*Part* 1.—Nos. 393, 395, 397, 153, 175, 287, 399, 403, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421. *Part* 2.—430, 440, 478, 526 to 548, all even numbers.

U. S. District Court.—*Class* 5.—Nos. 26 to 29, 31 to 36.

Supreme Court—*Special Term*—Nos. 13, 15, 9, 10, 11, 55, 57, 59, 60, 62, 65 to 72.

Superior Court—*Wednesday*—Before Chief Justice Oakley.—*Abner Taylor* vs. *John M. Bradhurst and others.*—This was an action to recover a compensation for damages suffered by the plaintiff to his stock in trade, furniture, &c, under the following circumstances: Mr. Bradhurst owned two houses in Greenwich-street, Nos. 278 and 280, which were leased to Daniel Whiting, and he underlet No. 278 to the plaintiff in this suit. In the month of April, 1851, Mr. Bradhurst determined to make some alterations and improvements in the two tenements, and shortly after commencing operations, the wall and chimney fell in to the store occupied by the plaintiff, and destroyed a great portion of the stock, smashed the counters, and filled the floor with dust, bricks, and mortar. Two men who were in the store at the time narrowly escaped with their lives. On the part of the defence it was set up that this accident was owing entirely to some alterations which Mr. Whiting had made in the chimney of the house occupied by the plaintiff, which had so weakened the wall and fixtures between the two houses. On the other it was shown that these alterations were made under a previous lease to that which the plaintiff held under in 1851. The Jury yesterday morning found for the plaintiff damages $767 16.

Circuit Court—Before Judge Roosevelt—*Mary Ann Putnam* vs. *Theodore E. Putnam*—This case was resumed on the part of the defence. Dr. Spring proved the marriage of the parties to have taken place in May, 1842. Richard M. Bowles, Abraham Bell, Richard Warren, Nicholas J. Ogden, of the Phœnix Bank, and John Newhouse, a member of the legal profession, all testified to the good character of Miss Janet McAdams. James Neal, recently arrived from Belfast, Ireland, knew her in that city in 1850—her character was good and her associations were respectable. The defence then rested, and the plaintiff's father, John Woodhead, was called, to testify to the difficulties which existed between his daughter and her husband, and rebut the testimony of Dr. Putnam, in relation to a condonation.

Hon. Ogden Hoffman summed up on the part of the defendant, and was followed by Jas. W. Gerard for the plaintiff. Judge Roosevelt charged the Jury at great length, and went over much of the evidence, commenting thereon and concluding that the evidence would not warrant a verdict of guilty, but, at the same time, his Honor animadverted with severity on the intimacy which had been proved to have existed between Miss McAdam and the defendant as highly improper in two persons in their respective situations. With respect to the defendant himself, the Court said, his conduct was most unbecoming as a husband and father, and highly improper as a gentleman.

The Jury, after about three hours' deliberation, rendered their verdict with the following remarks:

"We find for the defendant. He is not guilty of adultery, to the satisfaction of the Jury. We find him guilty of grave impropriety of conduct towards his wife; and recommend the Court to place the child in the custody of the mother."

On the application of the counsel for the plaintiff, the Court reserved its judgment until this day. There was a manifestation of applause in the gallery, on the rendition of the verdict, which was suppressed by the officers. The Court then adjourned.

[Advertisement.]

☞ We invite the attention of capitalists and others to the large sale of building lots, by Anthony J. Bleecker, this day, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, consisting of Fifty Lots of Ground, beautifully situated for building purposes; on and near the south west corner of Second-avenue and 107th-street; on 99th and 96th-streets, near 1st-avenue; on the southeast corner of 3d-avenue and 103th-street; on 9th-avenue and 99th and 46th-streets; on the corner of 3d-avenue and 107th-street; 4 lots on 96th-street; also, lots on 93d, 90th and 91st-streets, and on 13th-street; a beautiful residence and 4 lots of ground on 129th and 130th streets, near 5th-avenue; and a house and lot on Degraw-street, Brooklyn. Sale positive. Terms liberal and title unquestionable. Maps of this above property can be had at the auction room, No. 7 Broad-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A few days since Henry R. Costar, of No. 444 Broadway, got permission of the Clerks of Washington Market to show them what a wonderful thing he could perform with his Exterminator, and how it would make the rats act. Leave was granted; the operation was commenced. During the night great numbers of dead rats were found by the watchmen, and in the morning the entire market was strewed with the body of the varmints. The Clerks assure us that several thousand were slain, and the Market quite cleared of rats.

[Advertisement.]

The Lyceum Theatre.—This pleasant house is now open and doing well, and novelty is offered nightly. A spicy sketch, entitled "Why Cough and Gamble?" is announced for this evening. The very title speaks its meaning, and from such a subject much fun may be anticipated. See it to-night.

[Advertisement]

Hastings' Syrup Naphtha.—Wholesale Agency now for New-York and vicinity at C. V. Clickener & Co's, No 81 Barclay-st., where all orders should be addressed.

Supreme Court of the United States.—*Washington*, Tuesday, April 20.—No. 45. J. S. Buckingham, et al., *vs.* N. C. McLean. Appeal from the Circuit Court United States from Ohio. Mr. Justice Curtis delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the Circuit Court in this cause, with costs.... No. 116. Owners of the steamboat *Iowa* vs. owners of the steamboat *Declaration*. Appeal from the Circuit Court United States for Louisiana. Mr. Justice Grier delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the Circuit Court in this cause, with costs.... No. 114. E. Williamson *et al*, *vs.* A. B. Barrett *et al*—In error to the Circuit Court United States for Ohio. Mr. Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court in this cause, with costs and damages, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.... No. 178. D. D. Mitchell, plaintiff in error, *vs.* M. X. Harmony—The argument of this cause was continued by Messrs. Cutting and Vinton for the defendant in error.

The legal existence of the three municipalities of New-Orleans and of the city of Lafayette, terminated on the 11th inst., under the provisions of the acts of consolidation and annexation.

The *Massasoit Balance* is the title of a new and sprightly weekly, just commenced by Kelly & Co., at Waltham, Mass. It is the first enterprise of the kind in the town. Its politics are independent.

On Saturday, the shoe manufactory of Capt. Stephen B. Allen, in Berkeley, Mass., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss about $12,000. Insured for $6,800.

It is supposed that the notes of the Havre de Grace Bank will presently be redeemed for taxes, by the Commissioners of Harford Co, Md.

WANTED.

Men wanted.—Twenty men to sell an article wanted in every family. Agents are making $20 per week. Agents for Boston, Philadelphia, Maine, New-Hampshire, Connecticut, with $150, can make $1,500 per annum. Ten men paid wages to travel. Call, or address, post-paid, No 317 Bowery. a26 3t*

Situations Wanted—For cooks, general workers, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, chambermaids, waiters, gardeners, farmers, &c, at Select Protestant Agency, No. 7 Carmine-st. and Society Agency, No. 106 Chambers-st. Only Servants of good character admitted. a8-1m*

Situation Wanted—By a young Man, (married,)—a situation as a salesman, in a Hard Ware, Grocery, or Stove Store, preferred; having a practical knowledge of those kinds of business. Good reference given, if required. Address H, office of this paper. a22-2t*

Situation Wanted.—As watchmaker and salesman in a watch and jewelry establishment. Best recommendations given, with City references. Address J. L. D., *Times* office. a21-3t*

Situation Wanted.—By a respectable young woman, in a small private family, as cook, washer and ironer. Call at No. 328 12th-st. The very best of city reference can be given. Can be seen for two days. a22-1t*

Wanted by Thousands, the knowledge to make money fast. Instructions in five useful and two ornamental arts, by which you can realize a handsome income, will be sent to any address on receipt of 25 cents, post-paid. Address, Burt & Smith, Box No. 50 Broadway Post-Office, New-York. a22-1t*

A book keeper, whose evenings are disengaged, would like a set of Books to write up. Is a first-rate penman, and would not object to doing writing of any kind. Would prefer an engagement in Brooklyn, or below Canal-st., New-York. Address J, this office. a22-2t*

Porter.—A situation wanted by a respectable young man from the old country as Porter in a store, or any light work, or assistant book-keeper. Has no objection to the country. Good city reference. Call at No. 8 Elizabeth-st., or letter address will be punctually attended to. M. C.

Drug clerk wanted.—One that can come well recommended. Apply at the Rutgers Pharmacy, cor. Division and Clinton-sts. a22-1t*

Entry clerk wanted—A rapid penman and quick at figures None need apply but those having had long experience in the duties of the station. Apply to Tweedy, Moulton & Plimpton, No 9 Broadway. a22-3t

Good jobbing carpenter wanted—At No 84 Leonard-st Inquire in the rear building, of James Loveridge a22-1t*

Agents wanted.—500 Agents—$25 to $50 a week made in selling a new Family Work. Life and Speeches of Kossuth and other fine books. Call or address post-paid, American Family Publication Establishment, No. 129 Nassau-st. New York up stairs. m24-1m*

Five hundred agents wanted—To sell LIFE AND SPEECHES OF KOSSUTH, a new family work, and other works. Great inducements offered. Call, or address, post-paid, "American Family Publication Establishment, No. 129 Nassau st., N. Y." a15-1meod*

A counter wanted—for an office, about 16 feet long, with black walnut top. Also a low double-desk Apply at this office. a20-3t

Lost—On the 14th inst., in Grand st., between the Bowery and Mulberry-st., a roll of BANK NOTES, to the amount of between $92 and $95. The advertiser does not remember all the Banks, but there were some on Government Stock Fulton Bank, and on a Bank in St. Lawrence County. Whoever will return the said money to Willets & Co., No. 363 Pearl-st., shall be liberally rewarded a16-6t*

Found.—In South Brooklyn, a ladies FUR TIPPET. The owner can have it by applying at No. 163 Clinton-st. a21-3t*

BOARDING.

Boarding.—Wanted, by two single Gentlemen in a private family, not more than five minutes walk from Spring and Hudson sts. References exchanged. Apply immediately at Lyons & Jones, No. 277 Hudson-st. a22-1t*

Boarding.—Rooms to let on 2d and 3d floor of house No 45 Walker-st, suitable for gentlemen and their wives; also, two rooms for single gentlemen. The house has been recently painted, rooms newly furnished, and gas, with other modern improvements, introduced. References required. a16-6t*

Boarding—Board Wanted, in a private and quiet family, near my place of business, (No. 118 Wooster-st) will require a room, either furnished or unfurnished, with breakfast and tea, or full board. References given and required [a21-3t*] D. F. VAN LIEW.

Boarding in Brooklyn.—A delightful 2d story front room, with or without bedroom, for a gentleman and his wife, also several rooms for single gentlemen will be vacated on the 1st May. Location of house exceedingly pleasant. Apply at No. 229 Hicks-st. a21-6t*

Boarding and lodging—At Chamberlin's North River House, No. 247 Washington-st. A few permanent boarders can be accommodated at $4 per week; also a few permanent lodgers $1 25, $1 50 and $1 75 per week. a13-1meod*

Board wanted in Brooklyn for a small family—front room and bed-room, which must be furnished, and in a pleasant location. Address A. M. at this office. a20 3.*

Boarding.—Pleasant rooms suitable for families or single Gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 190 Fulton st., between Orange and Pineapple st's, Brooklyn. m26-1m*

Boarding.—Pleasant apartments for a gentleman and wife, with board, at No. 139 Orchard-st. a17-6t*

Back parlor and bedroom to let—Suitable for a Physician, or a very small family The house is pleasantly located in a good thoroughfare. Apply to C. E. Francis, No. 43 sixth-avenue. a21-2t*

Furnished rooms to let—Without board, for single gentlemen, in a quiet and respectable neighborhood, in a house having all the modern conveniences. Inquire at No. 331 West 31st-st, between 8th and 9th-avs. a22-3t*

Rooms wanted.—Parlor and bed-room, below Bond st, within one block of Broadway, for a single gentleman. Address C. B, this office, with terms, &c. a20-3t*

John Morrison, Importer and Dealer in small wares, No 363 Broadway.

Lace Gimps,	Cord and Tassels,	Hosiery and Gloves,
Bugle Gimps,	Embroidery Silk,	Saxony Yarn,
Silk Fringes,	Velvet Ribbons,	Working Cotton,
Silk Buttons,	Oil Silk,	Combs and Brushes,
Fancy Buttons,	English Scissors,	China Fans,
Silk Braids,	Dress Protectors,	Magnetic Needles,

a22-1meod* H. Hemming & Son's genuine Needles.

De Lany's aromatic oil polish for renovating and preserving all articles of varnished or polished furniture, pianos, work-boxes, coaches, oil paintings, &c., &c. Composed of the purest oils, it will not crisp or crack on any article it is used, and its brilliancy cannot be equalled, as certificates from the most respectable families testify. Prepared by Joseph De Lany, No 59 Hammond-st., N. Y. Principal agency, J. Blackett's, No. 645 Broadway. The trade supplied. a21-3t*

Notice.—The American Express Company are now forwarding Goods via Buffalo and Dunkirk at Summer prices. Wells, Butterfield & Co., No. 16 Wall-st, and No. 3 Erie-place. a23-1eod

California wrought iron trucks and barrows for sale, at the Union Agricultural Warehouse and Seed store, by Ralph & Co., No. 33 Fulton-st, near Fulton Market. a20-3t*

Cargo of ice for sale.—Will be sold low, or it would be exchanged for Lumber. ICE, Pacific Hotel, loading where no lumber may be had. a25-3t*

TO LET.

Room to let.—A large room in the building No. 81 Nassau-st, at the corner of Ann-st, suitable for a printing office. Also, a large loft in Fulton-st., in the rear of Astor. Enquire in the drug store, No. 13 Ann-st. a22-1t*

Store to let.—The eligible store No. 4 Warren-st, near Broadway, and counter and desk for sale. Inquire on the premises. a24-1t*

To let in Stuyvesant Institute No. 659 Broadway, a large Lecture Room, with new Cushions on the Seats, by the day or by the night.

Second Story.—Three splendid rooms for Societies, Meetings, Teaching, &c.; by the year or month.

Third Story.—A splendid Hall, separated or connected with two front rooms, and two in the attic, and a beautiful Exhibition room to let by the year or month. Observe.—Managers of any public purposes are respectfully invited to come and look at these fine locations—the rooms in the best—and inquire of Augustus Ohlandes, in the building. a14-2weod*

Stores and dwellings and apartments to let, corner of 3d-av. and 38th-st, corner of Broadway and 66th-st. Two three-story brick buildings in 38th-st, near 9th-av., suitable for one or more families.

To let.—Five three-story brick buildings, 22x46 each, Croton water, &c., in 30th-st, near Broadway; will be finished early in the summer. Inquire on the premises, and of A. C. Dayton, Bonded Warehouse, corner of Exchange-place and Broadway. a3-eod16w*

Country house to let.—An Italian cottage at Hastings, Westchester Co., 21 miles from New-York; containing parlors with sliding doors, new gothic bed-rooms, and additional rooms for servants; the hall fitted with stained glass, range in the kitchen. A small genteel family would find this an opportunity rarely surpassed. There are churches in the vicinity, and every facility for marketing. It is a pleasant walk of five minutes to the steamboat landing, or railroad depôt, and has a beautiful view of the Hudson River. Rent $350. Access by steamboat and railroad many times in the day. Strangers can inquire their way of Mr Crane, at the railroad depôt; and for particulars, inquire at the premises. a17 3teod*

Houses to let.—Four new brown stone front houses, furnished with chandeliers and gas fixtures complete, plate glass windows, heaters, baths, &c., located in a good neighborhood; rent $700. One splendid brown stone house in Brooklyn; rent $700. One brick do.—$400. Inquire of S. P. Townsend, No. 83 Nassau-st., up stairs. a3-2w

House to let—Two two-story and attic brick Houses, in Skillman-st., near Park Avenue, East-Brooklyn, about 100 feet from the stage routes. The houses contain eight rooms, and pantries to each room, and the water from the cistern is conveyed to the kitchen Apply to C. Knox, No 128 Fulton-st. a3(4)-6t*

House to let.—The elegant three-story and basement House, No. 218 Fitzroy-place, between 8th and 9th-avs., in 28th st. The house is repete with all the modern improvements, three rooms deep, and nearly new. Location beautiful, and neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply to W. DUNNING, No. 48 8th-av. a16-6t*

House to let.—Near Union Square. A commodious house, with or without the furniture, will be let only to first class tenants. Apply through the Post Office, to box No. 1,249, when a permit will be sent to see the house. a21-3t*

House to let.—A good two-story and attic Brick House, No. 61 Ridge-st., will be let to a good tenant at a moderate rent. Possession first of May. Apply to J. Washburn, No. 278 East Broadway, or No. 148 Williamst., up-stairs. a30-3t*

Part of a small house wanted—Between Hudson-st. and Broadway, not higher than 4th-st., nor lower than Houston-st. Address Books, at this office. a20-tf

Room to let with steam power.—The rooms are well lighted and power steady. Also apartments to let, consisting of front parlor on 1st floor, 2 or 3 rooms on 3d-story, to a small family. Apply at No. 172 Forsyth-st. a20-6t*

Second floor to let—In Times Building, No. 113 Nassau st, the 2d floor, 25 by 103 feet deep, entrance on two streets. Inquire of JOHN GILHOOLY, No. 118 Nassau-st., in basement. a1-tf

Store in Broadway to let.—In the most eligible location for wholesale or jobbing business; or, the same for sale. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st. a1-tf

Store to let—No. 29 Spruce st. Apply to CORTELYOU & GIFFING, Type Foundry, No. 62 Ann-st. a21-6t*

Store to let—No 127 Liberty-st—very desirable on many accounts. Apply on the premises to F. HART.

Bakery to let.—An excellent location for business, being in a very thickly populated neighborhood, for particulars apply in the carpenter's shop No. 118 Wooster-st.]a21-6t*] D. F. VAN LIEW.

Lofts to let.—Two fine lofts, suitable for a light manufacturing business, with separate entrance. Inquire at No. 192 West-st. a21-3t*

FOR SALE.

Lower Morrisania lots.—Four lots on the west side of the railroad, $70 each, one piece 50 by 270 feet for $280, a cottage house with ground equal to three city lots, $250 cash, the balance in monthly payments, two lots on Washington-av near 7th-st, twenty lots at Harlem on 8th-av, very cheap, also four lots at Yorkville. Apply to a22-3t N. P. LABARTE, No. 156 Bowery, up stairs.

House for sale.—A splendid new house in 53d-st, between 8th and 9th-avs, just completed; stands 25x46, 3 stories, with high basement, statuary mantels, gas, Croton water, plate glass, and finished in the very best manner; was built by day's work, for the owner's residence, and is one of the most substantial and well-built houses in the City. Terms easy. Apply to a16-6t W. DUNNING, No. 48 8th-av.

Valuable lots on eighth-avenue.—Members of Building Associations, and others that are desirous of purchasing building lots in this city, at low prices, are informed that a number of persons have joined together and purchased a block of ground in the upper part of the city, between the 7th and 8th-avs. It is a pleasant location, about three feet above the grade, and entirely free from rocks and stones, which makes them more desirable, and are considered by good judges, to be the cheapest lots on the Island. Price, from $125 to $375. Terms easy. All subscribers will be placed upon an equal footing with respect to the choice of lots. The arrangement must be closed in a few days; therefore, those persons who would avail themselves of this excellent opportunity, should immediately apply to COMBS & NICOLAY.

No 244 Grand-st, near the Bowery.

Office hours from 6 to 9 o'clock, P. M. a20-3t

Lots in Dunkirk for sale—Inquire of J. T. Goodliff, No 25 Wall-st. a17-24t*

Notice.—Any person having a tract of Land, situated 10 miles or less from the city, on North or East River, or on some Railroad, suitable for a Village, can dispose of the same, by applying either personally or by letter, to JOHN A. FLAMMER, No. 157 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th-avenues. m24-1m

Land warrants bought and sold, and Bounty Land Pension and other claims against the United States, promptly attended to by GEO. WOODMAN, Counsellor-at-Law, Notary Public, Commissioner for Wisconsin, &c., No 49 William-st., N. Y. m27-1m*

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

To be or not to be is not the question When MAGNETIC POWDERS are in vogue; No bug or roach hath any hope to rest on, When the fatal unction strikes the rogue.

For those who *be* will cease their being quickly When Lyonized and powdered well; And 'tis remarked that vermin have grown sickly Since they've had this antidote to sell.

And rats and mice indignantly declare Poor Lyon a quack, with conscience tough, The more they take his pills the worse they are, And none survive his doctor stuff!

Depôt for the sale of LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER and PILLS, No 424 Broadway. a17-6t*

COAL.

To coal dealers throughout the Union.—The undersigned having recently made very important improvements in their scales for the weighing of coal, and also having reduced their prices to the lowest point at which good scales can be afforded, are now prepared to supply those engaged in the coal trade, at short notice. FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water st., N. Y.

A new modification of Wheelbarrow Scales also for sale. m11 Th&MtMly1

Scales—To coal dealers throughout the Union—The New-York Scale Making Co. are prepared to supply you with Scales of any capacity, and although at less price, we guarantee them equal in every particular to Fairbanks or any other. Also, improved Wheelbarrow and Portable Coal Scales. Depôt, No. 187 Water-st, near U. S Hotel. Manufactory, No. 129 Amos-st. a29-2tTu&Th* SHEPPARD & FARR.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SALAMANDER SAFES.
WILDER'S PATENT.
RICH'S IMPROVEMENT.

Stearns & Marvin, No. 146 Water-st., New-York, are the only makers of the above named celebrated Safes combining both patents a14-1m

Pure old palm soap—Which is so well known as an excellent remedy for Chapped Hands, and for Toilet and bath use. See CHILTON'S Certificate:

"Having tried the Old Palm Soap, manufactured by W. HULL'S SON, I can recommend it as being [a special] quality of Toilet Soap. The healing properties of Palm Oil, which are well known, must render this Soap preferable to Castile Soap for the same uses.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist."

The above can be obtained for trial, in packages containing six cakes, at the Manufactory, No. 198 Cliff-st. a22-tf

Watches jewelry and silver ware.—We would

New-York Daily Times.

A CRY FROM THE DUST!

Not less immortal, that from birth,
I was a Parent on the earth.
Not less a daughter, that my sire
Owned me, his child, in drunken ire.
Not less a sister, that my brother
Fled from a broken-hearted mother.
God made me gentle; hunger came,
And fanned rebellion into flame.
God made me modest; who could dare
To taint what he had stamped as fair?
God made me beautiful and true;
But oh, stern Man! what could I do?
I sickened, and I loathed the food
Bestowed with taunts and gibings rude.
I went in vain from door to door;
I begged for work—I asked no more.
Work—work—methought they might have given,
And earned another prayer in Heaven.
Work—work—they heeded not my cry;
God, too, seemed silent up on high.
I would have worked all night, all day,
To keep the hunger-fiend away.
I went again from door to door;
This time I begged for bread—once more.
They spurned me thence; 'twas then I fell,
And bade Hope, Virtue, Heaven, farewell.
[Household Words.

BROOKLYN CITY.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—A boy named Theodore Weaver was brought before Justice King, yesterday morning, charged with stealing a breast-pin and several small sums of money from the boarders in the house of Mr. Brainard, No. 88 Bridge-street. The Justice ascertaining that the boy was only 14 years of age, sent him for seven years to the House of Reformation.

—Thomas Creighton was brought before Justice King yesterday morning, by Officer Creighton, of the Fourth District Police, who charged him with stealing a quantity of timber from the premises of Mr. Wells O. Pettel, mason, in Carlton-avenue. He was sent to Sheriff Hedges' country seat for the term of 10 days.

—Last Sunday Bishop Chase confirmed at Jamaica, Long Island, in the Episcopal Church, 13 persons.

—The Brooklyn City Temperance Alliance will hold a mass meeting this (Thursday) evening at the Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Gold and York-streets.

—On Wednesday next between the hours of 11 A. M., and 6 P. M., the new City Hospital will be open for the inspection of the public.

CITY COURT—Before Judge GREENWOOD and Aldermen WILSON and EVANS.—*Wednesday.*—John S. Dawson was arraigned this day for trial, on an indictment in which he was charged with committing an assault and battery upon Capt. Joel Smith, of the First District Police. He was acquitted.

Arden Hubbs was placed on trial on an indictment in which he was charged with passing a $5 counterfeit bill, last July, upon Mr. Thomas French. At the close of evidence for the prosecution, the Court adjourned till this (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock. A man named Tebbets, who was arrested at the same time and on the same charge, as being concerned with Hubbs, was acquitted at a previous term of the Court.

POLICE COURT—Before Justice JOHN B. KING. *Wednesday.*—Mrs. Mary Hand was arraigned on complaint of Mrs. Mary McGuire, who charged the accused with assaulting her in a most violent manner, for which the Justice ordered the costs of the Court to be paid, amounting to $3 75.

ACCIDENT.—A man named Thomas Mitchell, in the employment of Mr. Billings at, his store, near the foot of Congress-street, while engaged hoisting flour into an upper story of the building, was very severely if not fatally injured by a barrel of flour falling upon him from an upper floor. The injured man was taken to the City Hospital.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

BOARD OF FINANCE.—This Board assembled on Tuesday evening. Present presiding, His Honor Mayor BERRY, and a quorum of members.

The first question broached was the old one,—appropriating money for the pay of Policemen. After considerable discussion, $13,000 was voted for that object, which includes pay for the police appointed by Mayor Berry, before the Common Council made any appointments.

The question of appropriating $1,630 for building new cisterns was taken up, but finally laid upon the table without making any appropriation.

On motion of Alderman Van Sant, the Controller was requested to report the surplus and deficiencies in the various funds.

On motion of Alderman Comstock, $4,500 was appropriated for the Fire Department.

The Board then adjourned for one week.

WASHINGTON.

California Expenses.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 19, 1852.

The weather has been wet and disagreeable here for two days, but we have consolation in the telegraphic report that it is worse at the North. It is said that if this weather continue, Congress will suspend the Maine Liquor Law, as to this District.

This administration has escaped scot-free the whole session till to-day, when Dr. GWIN requested them to come to the captain's office and settle. He has brought in a long account, with interest and damages, against them. He has made an exhibit of scandalous extravagance, waste of public funds, and contempt of all restraints of law, that would be surprising, were the venue laid in any place other than California. That is a place where extraordinary things are expected to occur.

Dr. GWIN also exposed some very loose transactions of the Quartermaster General's Department—showing that the system, or want of system, and of accountability, was such as to render inevitable the large and increasing expenses of the War Department. The fact is that with our extensive frontier we cannot meet the exigencies of a war, without the adoption of a more rigid system of accountability. We may blunder along with fifty millions in time of peace.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSIONS.

The recent explosions of steamboat boilers, and the great sacrifice of life consequent on them, have induced Congress to look again into the subject of regulating steamboats by law. Mr. JOHN DAVIS, of Mass., has prepared an elaborate bill on the subject. Its object is to protect the lives of passengers as well as property. It contemplates a strict inspection of boilers. But supposing the boiler to be perfect, that is no protection against explosion. Nine times out of ten the explosion happens from the neglect of the engineer, as in the case of the *Glencoe*. But the 29th section of the bill holds the owners and masters of the steamboat liable for any destruction of life or injury to persons, or loss or damage of property from explosions, &c., occurring from carelessness, in breach of the regulations of the act. That section may be of some use if ever enforced.

AN EXECUTION.

The good people of this District were to have the rare chance of witnessing a hanging on Friday, but Congress is likely to interfere, and direct that the officers of the law shall have all the fun to themselves.

KOSSUTH AND CLAY.

It is true, no doubt, as stated in the papers, that KOSSUTH sought an interview while here with Mr. CLAY, and that Mr. CLAY, through indisposition, declined it. It was proper for KOSSUTH to offer to wait on Mr. CLAY, and not incumbent on Mr. CLAY, in his present condition of health, to receive him.

Mr. WEBSTER has recovered from his recent indisposition, but was not at his office this dismal and rainy day. X. Y.

Ship News from Key West.

Correspondence of The New-York Daily Times.

KEY WEST, (Fa.,) Thursday, April 15, 1852.

The steamer *James L. Day*, Capt. O. A. Pitfield, arrived here on the 12th ult., from New-Orleans, *via* Apalachicola, &c., making the run in a little less than seven days, including stoppages. She left here the same evening. A large quantity of freight was brought for this place, and from the average of the last two trips it is reasonable to suppose that this line will succeed, and that the communication between this point and New-Orleans which has hitherto been so much needed, is now established on a solid basis. A second boat will probably be placed on this line during the coming summer.

Messrs. Hildegarde and Bagwell arrived in the *James L. Day*, from Cedar Keys, on their way to Washington: they have been employed with the party under the command of Captain F. Gerdes, United States Coast Survey, in determining the latitude and longitude of Cedar Keys. Captain Gerdes accompanied by Henry Gender, Esq., has proceeded in the schooner *Gerdes* to Mobile.

The party under the superintendence of Lieutenant Rodgers, United States navy, are at present engaged in surveying the reefs and shoal adjacent to Key Biscayne Bay.

Gen. Blake, Indian Agent and Contractor, arrived here a few days since. He has lately returned from a tour throughout the Indian nation, has seen Bowlegs, (Holatter Mikko Cher) who has at last consented to emigrate, and arrangements are now being made to convey the first detachment to the West by the steamer *James L. Day*.

The Light-house on Egmont Key is being repaired; at present no light is shown from that quarter.

The brig *Sarah Vose*, previously reported, has been thoroughly repaired, &c., and sailed for her port of destination on the 5th ult. Expenses, $2,231 47.

Brig *Harp*, before reported as having put into this port in distress, has been sold by order of owners—sold on the 3d inst. for $900.

The schooner *Governor Arnold*, Captain Smith, reported some months since, consigned to Asa F. Tift, leaking, bound from New-York to Chagres, and condemned by order of Board of Survey, has been purchased from the former consignee, and has been fitted out, and is loading with materials of ship *Telamon*, will sail in a few days. No further news. CAYO HUESO.

Putrid sore throat is raging as an epidemic at Charleston, Ark., and a large number of deaths have occurred.

The Hon. Wm. Crosby, the oldest lawyer and judge, probably in the State of Maine, died at Belfast last week, in his 81st year.

The St. Louis *Republican* appears in a new typographical dress, quite handsome.

Crist, the supposed murderer of Nye, has been returned to chancery in Mobile, and is held for trial.

MARRIED.

At St. Luke's Church, on Tuesday morning, April 20, by the Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, WM. H. HERRIMAN, to CHRISTINE M., daughter of the late John Draper.

DIED.

On the 20th inst., ELIZABETH WANDELL, in the 79th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, 22d inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., from the residence of Mr. Peter Vredenburgh, No 6 James-st., one door from 4th-st.

On Wednesday morning, April 21, JOHN L. CREEMER, aged 30 years, 6 months.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, April 23, at 3 o'clock, P.M., from his late residence, No. 37 Grand-st., Williamsburg. The members of Franklin Chapter, No. 8 O. T. A., Ethan Allen Chapter, No 36, O. U. A., and the Order in general are particularly invited.

On Tuesday, 20th inst., after a short, but severe illness, which she bore with christian fortitude, PHŒBE ANN, wife of Theodore Magnus, aged 34 years, 7 months and 20 days.

The friends of the family are requested, without further invitation, to attend her funeral, from the Berean Baptist Church, cor Downing and Bedford-sts on Thursday, 22d inst., at 1 P M. Carriages will be in attendance at No. 148 Charlse-st., cor. Washington, at and the Church

On Wednesday morning, April 21, JOHN HEERMANS, only son of James C. and Anne Maria Hartt, aged 1 year, 4 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral this afternoon, from the residence of his parents, No. 96 Court-st., near Atlantic, Brooklyn.

On Tuesday morning, April 20, Mrs. ELMIRA, wife of Mr. Timothy Gaylord, and daughter of John Shepherd, Jun., Esq.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited (without further invitation,) to attend the funeral on Thursday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from her late residence, No 48 Second-st., cor. Adams, Brooklyn. a21-2t*

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 21.

$6,000 U. S 6s, '67	118¼	200 Morris Canal	s60 19⅞
5,000 U. S. 5s, '65	106	200 do	b10 19⅝
10 460 Ohio 6s, '60	109¼	100 do	s90 19⅝
750 Ohio 6s, '56	106	100 do	s60 19
1,000 Kentucky 6s	109	140 New-Jersey Zinc Co	14
2,000 Virginia 6s	109¼	100 do	b30 14⅛
3,000 do	109	100 do	b30 14⅛
15,000 do	108⅛	250 Phœnix Mining Co	14
5,000 City 5s, '56	101	50 Erie Railroad	89⅛
1,700 do '58	100	do	b20 89⅛
2,000 Ill Int Imp '47	77	300 do	s3 89⅛
25 Ohio Life & Trust	68	100 do	s90 89⅛
1,000 Erie Int scrip	s3 116	100 do	b20 89⅛
4,000 Erie R R. 2d Mort	104⅛	50 do	s90 89
5,000 Erie R. R. Certif	98	100 do	89⅛
10,000 Erie 1s comes	b15 97	450 do	s30 89
5,000 Erie Convert., '62	95⅛	200 do	89
5,000 do	95⅛	50 do	s3 89⅛
45 000 do	95⅛	400 Harlem Railroad	b10 7⅝
20 000 do	b60 95⅛	100 do	7⅝
20 000 do	95	40 Harlem Railroad pref	11⅛
5,000 do	b10 95	10 Roch & Syr. R R	117
4,000 Hudson 1st Mort	106¼	20 Stonington Railroad	56⅛
2,000 Harlem Ex Cert	8½	12 Nor. & Wor R. R	59
112 Del. and Hud. Canal	111	150 do	s3 58⅛
49 Merch. Exch Bank	b3 110	1050 Reading Railroad	73⅛
5 Bank Commerce	110½	100 do	b10 77⅛
15 do	110⅝	200 do	b60 77⅛
50 Nicaragua Tran. Co.	44	10 N Y & N. H. R. R	111⅛
215 do	44⅛	30 do	111⅛
30 Ocean Bank	104	150 Roch. L & N F. R R	100
5 Hanover Bank	103⅛	100 North. Indiana R R	109
50 Portsmouth Dry Dock	7½		

SECOND BOARD.

$10,846 Erie Conv.	92 b10	96	25 Edgeworth Land Co	8½
10 000 do., '71	b60	96⅞	300 Morris Canal	b10 19⅝
1 000 Erie Income 6ds	87¼		25 Ports. Dry Dock	7⅞
10,000 Hud. 2d Mort	97¼		100 do	b30 7⅞
2 000 do	97⅞		50 do	7⅞
43 North River Bank	114		200 do	b30 7⅞
50 Canton Company	b10	82	10 Harlem Railroad Pref	11⅛
50 do	b15	82	50 do	11⅛
100 Nicaragua Co	b30	44⅛	250 Reading Railroad	s30 77
10 Phœnix Mining Co	14		900 do	77⅛
250 do	b60	15	150 do	77⅛
50 do		15	100 do	b30 77⅛
50 do	b60	15⅛	32 Mich. South R R	111⅛
100 do		15	100 Erie Railroad	b30 89⅛
500 St Lawrence Co	b30	8½	150 do	b90 90
50 Nor & Wor. R R		58½	150 do	89⅛
100 do		58⅛	200 do	b30 89⅛
100 do	s90	58⅛	300 do	b60 90
10 Hud. River R R		64½		

WEDNESDAY, April 21—6 P.M.

The Stock market was somewhat variable through the day, but closed firm, and at prices for the Railroads substantially as yesterday. A formidable dash was made at Erie Securities in the forenoon by the sale of $100,000 Convertibles of '62 at 95 per cent., a decline of full 1 per cent. on previous sales. Soon after the adjournment of the Board it was understood that this was borrowed stock and sold short by the Bear interest, and the result was an immediate advance of ¼@1 per cent., the closing sale bringing 96 buyer 10 days. The heavy sales of the Bonds temporarily affected the stock, of which 2,000 shares changed hands at 89⅛@89, a fall of ¼ per cent. At the last Board the rates recovered to 89¼ cash, and 90 buyer 60 days. Reading was active in demand and steady in prices. Harlem without variation worth noting. Norwich, Jersey and Morris were a fraction lower, and the first two not so active. Canton steady, and Nicaragua better. The Phœnix Mining improved $2 the share, and attracts some attention from the low figures, and the connection of the stock with the Coal interest.

The sales of State and Federal Loans were to a fair extent. Virginia coupons sold down to 108⅛ Ohio 6s, '60, steady at 109¼. U. S. 6s, '67, at 118½. Erie first mortgage improved to 116; the Certificates again brought 99¼; the Incomes 97⅛. The movement in Convertibles we have just noticed. Hudson first mortgage improved to 106½, and Harlem Extension 7s to 81⅛.

In the Investment Shares there was a fine demand. The North River Bank—one of the most active, as it is one of the most respectably directed Banks out of Wall-street—sold at 114, an advance of 1⅛@2 ₩ cent. on yesterday's rates. The Merchants' Exchange Bank, located in the same quarter, advanced to 110. Bank of Commerce 1 ₩ cent. higher. Rochester Railroad brought 117. The Lockport Road, (unfinished,) sold at par. Harlem Preferred 1 ₩ cent. down. Ohio Trust 2 ₩ cent. down, owing to the recent Bank Tax Law of Ohio, which, however, we are sure, from a knowledge of the contracts between the State and Company cannot be made to reach this institution. When the Company surrendered their rights of issue fifteen years ago, 5 ₩ cent. on the dividends was agreed upon, in consideration, as the extreme taxation of the stock.

The Money Market, if possible, was easier than yesterday. Most of the large Brokers were over supplied. Yet, we hear that some of the Banks—green ones, probably, not using India-rubber lines—are quite full in their discount columns. It is not to be regretted, perhaps, that these rare examples of prudence are occasionally found in the Street. They serve as contrasts to 10 or 12 ₩ cent. dividends on a specie force of 5 or 8 cents to the dollar. The Foreign news had not fully transpired by private letters at the close of business, but the newspaper and circular advices had a favorable effect. The Australian discoveries are growing in interest as well as value. In London, they contribute to the advance in Consols, the 3 ₩ cents of which are now within ¼ ₩ cent. of par, and the 3½ ₩ cents at par.

The Metropolitan Bank has extended its usefulness by receiving the notes of the Michigan Government Stock Bank at ¼ per cent. off, and many of the New Jersey notes at the same rate It is certainly a source of rejoicing to small traders and laborers, who, in times past were subjected to higher rates off country money, that this institution has succeeded so well. *They* are benefitted, the Bank remunerated, and no one damaged. Even the Bank note Brokers turn their capital to quite as useful purposes as getting up country Banks to shave in redemption at their own counters.

The new Georgia Loan, $500,000, 6 per cents, twenty years to run, it is understood, has been bargained for at 105. The whole funded debt of the State including this loan is under two and a half millions.

Bounty Land Warrants are selling at $125 for the quarter section warrants, (160 acres,) and $65 for the 80 acre, and $34 for the 40 acre Scrip.

There was some Sterling Exchange drawn this morning on the eve of the sailing of the *Africa*, at 109¼@¼, bankers' signatures, of course.

At an early hour the Cunarder *Asia* reached her wharf at Jersey City, almost in season to permit full replies to her Liverpool letters, by the *Africa*, going out at noon. We subjoin a carefully-prepared commercial summary, received from the courteous purser of the ship, in addition to which we gather from the Cotton Circular of Messrs. Wright & Co., that the crop question had almost ceased to have much interest, the largest estimates, 2,900,000 to 3,000,000 bales, being already taken into view by speculators and the trade. The decline on qualities below middling was about a farthing; on middlings ½d.; while fair Orleans is still quoted at 5½d.

COTTON—Remained in the same inactive state as reported by the *Arctic*, in fact buyers had rather more advantage in the common qualities of American. Good staples Orleans found a general and rather increasing inquiry; sales on the 7th and 8th inst. 10,000 bales Western transactions 3,000 of which the trade took 20,260; speculators, 1,490; exporters, 2,270. Week's imports, 42,859; and stock of all descriptions 341,100 against 535,100 same date last year. The authorized quotations of fair COTTON were 5½ for Uplands, Mobile, 5⅝, and Orleans 5¾. Middling Orleans 4 15-16.

BREADSTUFFS—The London market is dull. Little done at Liverpool since the *Arctic's* departure, nevertheless trade is firm and demand for Indian Corn slightly improved. McHenry's circular quotes Western Canal, Philadelphia and Baltimore Flour at 19s. 6d.@20s.; St. Louis and Ohio at 20s.@21s; American red Wheat, 5s. 6d.@5s 9d.; white, 5s. 9d.@6s 2d.; mixed, 5s. 7d @5s. 9d.; white Indian Corn, 30s. @31s.; yellow, 28s 6d.@29.

PROVISIONS—Beef and Pork in fair demand; sales readily made at full prices. Little doing in Cheese, but Lard in more request, present prices being firmly supported. Gardner & Co's Circular quotes United States new prime mess Beef 55s @57 s 6d; old, 50@70s.; ordinary new, 50@55s; old, 45s; fine Lard, 43s. 6d @43s.; good, 42s. 6d @43s.; city mid'ling Cheese, 32@44s; Butter very dull; prices nominal.

GROCERIES—Sugar met more inquiry from both grocers and refiners, at steady rates; some 70 boxes Havana reported at 19@20s Coffee in trifling demand, at rather drooping prices. Tea Market, without life, the trade wanting reduced rates, which holders would not submit to.

The state of Trade in the manufacturing districts is less brisk. At Manchester there was little disposition to operate in goods and yarns, and the price of both continued irregular.

QUOTATIONS.—Demand for ASHES limited; Pots worth 32s.; Pearls 37s. ₩ cwt. Sales of QUERCITRON BARK limited; some Philadelphia reported at 28 BEES WAX dull, but prices unchanged; 20 tons the realized 51@52s. ₩ cwt. RICE as last reported. Demand for TAR limited. TURPENTINE slow sale at 8os 6d. ₩ cwt.; no Spirits in stock. Nothing reported in Carolina RICE. OILS without change in value, and transactions in all kinds small.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.—The upward tendency of the English Funds continued, and Consols on the 8th closed at 99¾ @99¾ for both money and account. Foreign Funds good; Mexican quoted at 30@31. American Securities had slight-

Sloan, Jas. M., of Cape Lavallen, new ship Bethlem, Columbia, from Boston.

Sailed in the N. Hartford, Jenkins, Richmond; Del. Bell, ship Arno, Wilmington; Jas. Allen, New-Orleans; Jno. Julius, Richmond.

Foreign Ports.

At Belize, 8 A., April 2, schr. Hermet, of and from New-York, regr., the only Am. vessel.

MEDICAL.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.—Many years of trial, instead of impairing the public confidence in this medicine, has won for it an appreciation and notoriety by far exceeding the most sanguine expectations of its friends. Nothing but its intrinsic virtues and the unmistakable benefit conferred on thousands of sufferers, could originate and maintain the reputation it enjoys. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community, have failed and been discarded, the CHERRY PECTORAL, tried by every test, confirmed benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten. While it is a fraud on the public to pretend that any one medicine will infallibly cure—still there is abundant proof that the CHERRY PECTORAL does, not only as a general thing, but almost invariably, cure the maladies for which it is employed. As time tries these facts more and better known, this medicine has gradually become the best reliance of the afflicted, from the log-cabin of the American peasant, to the palaces of European Kings. Throughout this entire country, in every State, city, and indeed almost every hamlet it contains, CHERRY PECTORAL is known as the best remedy extant for diseases of the Throat and Lungs, and in many foreign countries, it is coming to be extensively used by their most intelligent physicians. In Great Britain, France and Germany, where the medical sciences have reached their highest perfection, CHERRY PECTORAL is introduced, and in constant use in the Armies, Hospitals, Alms Houses, Public Institutions, and in domestic practice, as the surest remedy their attending Physicians can employ for the more dangerous affections of the lungs. Also in milder cases, and for children it is safe, pleasant, and effectual to cure. In fact, some of the most flattering testimonials we receive have been from parents who have found it efficacious in cases particularly incidental to childhood. The CHERRY PECTORAL is manufactured by a practical Chemist, and every ounce of it under his own eye, with invariable accuracy and care. It is sealed and protected by law from counterfeits, consequently can be relied on as genuine without adulteration. We have endeavored here to furnish the community with a medicine of such intrinsic superiority and worth as should commend itself to their confidence—a remedy at once safe, speedy and effectual, which this has by repeated and countless trials proved itself to be; and trust by great care in preparing it with chemical accuracy, of uniform strength, to afford Physicians a power over disease which they can rely for the best results, and the afflicted with a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can do. Prepared and sold by

JAMES C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, corner of Fulton and Williams-sts.; HUNTER & CAIRNS, 79 Chatham-st.; and by all the Druggists in New-York; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by all dealers in medicine everywhere. jl-eodtf*

TO VOCALISTS ORATORS AND THE PUBLIC.

Acidulated Lozenges and Gelatine Lozenges prepared by the subscribers, are recommended as surpassing every other sweetmeat or medicinal Lozenge for the following reasons: They are composed of two of the most nutritious ingredients in nature; are eminently adapted for the sick, instead of jelly; besides alleviating cough, they clear and strengthen the voice, relieve dryness in the mouth and throat, and protect the lungs and throat from cold. Parents, from recent experience in the ingredients being combined in sweetmeats, must be convinced that these only can be given to children, from being nutritious, and not injuring the teeth or constitution. Supplied only to respectable druggists by the manufacturers,

RANDLE & QUEE, No 624 Hudson-st., N.Y. m29-1m

ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE.

—That great and unfailing Remedy for Fever and Ague and Indigestion; guarded by the written signature of the inventor, JOHN R. ROWAND, M. D., is for sale in New-York by the General Agent, I. O. MAY, at Lamp Store, No. 559 Pearl-st., one door from Broadway. Also by W. V. CLICKENER & CO. and HAVILAND, KEESE & CO. a20-2t*

DR. FEUCHTWANGER'S OFFICE

has been removed to No. 161 Baiden-lane, where his celebrated Chemical Preparations may be had permanently viz: Disinfecting Liquid, Chemical Whale Oil Soap, Fly Paper, Bleached Shellac, Sulphate Ammonia, Platina, Palladium, Nickel, Cadmium, Bismuth, Best Rouge, Vienna Lime, Cyanide Potassium, German Manganese, Oxide Uranium, &c., &c. English Poultice Cloth, or Spongio Piline Poultice, an indispensable substitute for poultice and fomentation, at manufacturer's agency, No 141 Maiden-lane. Daguerreotype, Pyrotechnic, and Glass Makers' Materials, and rare Chemicals prepared and imported a13-1meod*

MEDICAL NURSING BY J. M. LUDLOW

—Removed from No. 848 Broadway to No. 64 4th-av. Has had much experience with the sick and insane. Address J. M. LUDLOW, No 64 4th-av., N. Y. a22-1meod*

INSURANCE.

UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office 28 Wall-st., opposite Merchants'.—The accumulated Capital of this Company, over $500,000, MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE. All the profits divided among the assured.

TRUSTEES.			
Moses Taylor,	Peter V. King,	Jos. W. Elwell,	
Horace B. Claflin,	J. Symington,	H. W. Merrill,	
John P. Wenman,	H. L. Routh,	Sidney Green,	
Paul Spofford,	Lewis B. Coles,	J. B. Johnston,	
Charles C. Hatch,	H. E. Mussell,	L. D. Dodge,	
L. H. Brigham,	Valentine Kirby,	Eugene Dutilh,	
E. T. H. Gibson,	Andrew V. Stout,	Joseph Fowler,	
E. J. Anderson,	E. K. Collins,	Henry Holt,	
Sam'l. D. Babcock,	P. A. Harpour,	David B. Turner,	
John Falconer,	Lambert Suydam,	W. A. Ketteltas,	
Isaac Moses,	R. B. Graves,	Elias B. Brown,	
James D. Fish,	C. F. Dumbmann,	Amos Howes,	
E. A. Oelrichs,	M. Livingston,	Fred. C. Gebhard,	
Richard Bell,	J. H. Brower,	John L. Buckley.	

F. S. LATHROP, President.

JNO. S. TAPPAN, Vice-President.

FERDINAND STAGG, Secretary.

N. B.—Particular attention is called to the fact, that this Company continues to insure buildings, merchandize, household furniture, vessels in port, &c., against loss or damage by Fire, and divides the profits on this class of business the same as on the marine premiums. m30-1meod

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—

CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office, No. 43 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. Have their Capital (as also a handsome surplus) invested in the most undoubted securities, and continue to insure Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, and other personal property, Vessels in port and their Cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any other similar institution

DIRECTORS:		
William Ellsworth,	William Miller,	Alex. H. Schultz,
Phineas T. Barnum,	Elijah F. Purdy,	John De Pye,
Dan'l. D. Howard,	Sam. P. Townsend,	Hon Quackenbush,
Caleb S. Woodhull,	John Eadie, Jr.,	Justice S. Redfield,
Chas. T. Cromwell	Joel S. Oatman,	J. W. Amerman,
Anstar's Nicholas,	Robert C. Bell,	Fordyce Hitchcock,
Richard L. Allen,	John N Genin,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

ALFRED G. STEVENS, Secretary. a23-4t

HARTFORD LIFE AND HEALTH INSURANCE

COMPANY.—Premium due on Policies issued prior to August, 1851, received at the Office of David S. Dodge, Agent, No. 25 Cliff-st. 19d-1meod

TRAVELING.

NEW-ORLEANS FREIGHT

— Per steamship GEORGIA, April 24.—ADAMS & CO. will dispatch an express to New-Orleans with freight, specie, and valuable parcels for delivery, and notes, bills and drafts for collection. Freight and parcels for MOBILE, and letters and parcels for VERA CRUZ and the CITY OF MEXICO, will be received by this Express.

ADAMS & CO., No. 19 Wall-st. a22-2t*

NOTICE.

—The subscriber has been appointed Agent for the Michigan, Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads. The attention of shippers and passengers is requested to this route, being the quickest and shortest to Chicago. The steamships *Empire State, Southern Michigan*, and *Northern Indiana*, will run in connection with the Roads at Toledo and Monroe, Buffalo and Dunkirk.

a6-tf JOHN F. PORTER, Agent, No. 109 Broad st.

FOR LIVERPOOL,—United States Mail steamship

ARCTIC, Capt. JAS C. LUCE.—This steamship will depart with the U. S. mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, May 1, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. No berth secured till paid for. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

The steamship BALTIC will succeed the ARCTIC and sail May 15, 1852. a19-tMy1

FOR LIVERPOOL.

—The favorite and well-known steamship ATLANTIC SANDS, 1,300 tons burden, W. C. THOMPSON, Commander, will be dispatched for Liverpool on SATURDAY, May 8, at 12 o'clock. This ship has been thoroughly refitted, and has superior accommodations for passengers. RATES AND PASSAGE.—First cabin $90; Second Cabin $55. For freight or passage apply to

m29-tMy8 J. HOWARD & SON, Agents, No. 34 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—A

Notice having appeared in Saturday's papers, conveying the idea that passengers provided with tickets from responsible agencies, would be subject to detention on the Isthmus of Panama, it is deemed proper to announce that the steamer OREGON was at Panama, at last dates, as a spare steamer, free of engagements, for passengers; and in the absence of accidents at sea, the steamers CALIFORNIA, REPUBLIC, TENNESSEE, GOLDEN GATE and CONSTITUTION, in the service of this Company, will be at Panama in the course of the present month. By order

WM. H. DAVIDGE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 3, 1852. a9 tf

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

—The clipper Ship FLYING CLOUD, J. P. CREESY, Commander, having made her last passage to San Francisco in 89 days—the shortest passage on record—is now again loading for that port, and having a large quantity of cargo engaged, is intended to sail about the First of May. For balance of freight or for passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to the Captain, on board, at Burling Slip, or to GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO., No. 78 South-st. a12-tM1

VANDERBILT'S LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO

—The steamship BROTHER JONATHAN having undergone extensive alteration, and refitted with superior cabin and steerage accommodations, to meet the present increased demand for the passenger travel for San Francisco, on the first of May, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 2, North River, touching at Rio de Janeiro, Valparaiso and San Juan del Sur. The BROTHER JONATHAN will take her place on the Pacific side in Vanderbuit's Nicaragua line. A limited number of passengers will be taken, at $300 for Cabin and $200 for Steerage, for which, apply to

a15-tf D. B. ALLEN, Agent, 9 Battery-p ace, up-stairs.

EMPIRE CITY LINE—FOR SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA CHAGRES. DIRECT.—The new and splendid double engine steamship SIERRA NEVADA, 1,800 tons burden, J. D. WILSON, Commander, (formerly of the *Empire City,*) will leave for Chagres, direct, on THURSDAY, April 22d, at 3 o'clock, from her dock, pier No. 3 North River This steamer has accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers, superior to any ship in the trade. An experienced Surgeon is attached to the ship. For freight or passage, apply to J. HOWARD & SON, Agents, No. 34 Broadway.

The SIERRA NEVADA will leave again on THURSDAY, May 20, connecting at Panama with the steamship NEW-ORLEANS. a21-2t

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.—NEW-

YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE—The new steamship UNITED STATES, CHARLES C. BERRY, Commander, will take her departure for ASPINWALL, Navy-bay, on SATURDAY, 15th May, at 5 P. M., connecting at Panama with the new double-engine steamship WINFIELD SCOTT, 2,100 tons burden, KENRICK COUILLARD, Commander, which steamer awaits the arrival of passengers at Panama by the UNITED STATES from New-York, and immediately thereafter proceeds to San Francisco direct, without stopping at intermediate ports These vessels, in accommodations and safety, are not surpassed by any on this route, and an experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel. The UNITED STATES has made the voyage between New-York and Chagres in seven days and nineteen hours, and the WINFIELD SCOTT has performed the voyage between New-York and Panama in the shortest time on record, both as to running and actual time from post to port. Books are now open, and through tickets for sale, first cabin state rooms $315; second cabin state rooms, $265; steerage, $200. Apply to

DAVIS, BROOKS & CO., General Agents,
No 32 Beaver-st., New-York.
JONES & JOHNSTON, No. 104 West-st.,
corner of Liberty-st.

Passengers per UNITED STATES will disembark along side the wharf at Aspinwall, and take the Panama Railroad now opened nearly to Gorgona, thus avoiding the risk attendant upon landing in boats at Chagres, and the River navigation to Gorgona. m27-tSa2w20

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COM-

PANY—Connecting with the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Only through line for California and Oregon. Extra—Through tickets now for sale—The superior double engine steamship ILLINOIS, H. J. HARTSTENE, U. S. N., Commander, being now ready for service, will leave for ASPINWALL, Navy Bay, direct, on MONDAY, April 26, at 2 o'clock, P. M., precisely, from her pier foot of Warren-st., North River, to connect with the GOLDEN GATE, 2,500 tons burthen, Lieutenant PATTERSON, U. S. N., Commander, which steamer is ordered to remain at Panama, to be in readiness immediately on the arrival of the passengers at that point, and to sail direct for San Francisco, without any delay. The accommodations of these steamships are unsurpassed, and they have proved to be the fastest ever launched—the *Illinois* having made the passage from New-York to the Isthmus in seven days and fourteen hours, and the *Golden Gate* from Panama to San Francisco in eleven days and eighteen hours. The Panama Railroad is now in operation, and the cars running to within a few miles of Gorgona, at the head of river navigation.

Passengers going forward by these vessels, in confidently expected, will make the quickest trip ever performed from New-York to San Francisco. Early application will be necessary to secure passage, for which apply to CHAS A. WHITNEY, at the office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st m13-1m

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COM-

PANY—FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.—The splendid new double-engine steamship GEORGIA, 3,000 tons, D. D. PORTER, U. S. Navy, commander, will sail from the pier at foot of Warren-st., N. R., on SATURDAY, April 24, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO NEW-ORLEANS.
New Arrangement.

Ladies' Saloon Berths	$70	After Saloon Berths	$70
Forward Saloon Berths	50	Steerage Berths	25

Specie only taken on freight to Havana. Freight taken to New-Orleans at 40 cents per cubic foot. Shippers of freight are requested to supply themselves with the Company's bills of lading, which may be had on application at the office. No other form will be signed. No bills of lading signed after the ship has sailed. For freight or passage, apply to D. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st.

WINTER ROUTE TO CHICAGO.—Trains of

Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Leave Monroe and Toledo at 8.15 A. M.; arrive at Laporte at 6.30 P. M.; thence passengers go by stage on Plank Road 15 miles to Michigan City

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted,*) at the office, No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, *between Beekman and Ann*, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies: THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the *Daily Times*.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.
Payment in all case must be made in advance.
RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **To Printers.**—At a regular meeting of the New-York Printers' Union, held on Saturday evening, April 17, 1852, the resolution of this Union, recognizing THE NEW-YORK SUN as a *fair* office, was rescinded, in consequence of the proprietors of that paper having reduced the wages of the journeymen employed by them to *rat* prices. Journeymen printers are requested to give *The Sun* a wide berth.

At the same meeting, the following Circular was received and ordered to be published:

CIRCULAR.—*To the Journeymen Printers of New-York.*

GENTLEMEN: We are at present on a strike; and the reasons will be simply stated, as follows: Some four or five weeks since a journeyman by the name of Andrew Dunn came to this place and procured employment at the office of *The Pennsylvania Telegraph*, (he having previously been employed in New-York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati,) and not furnishing a card from either of these places, the Union took immediate action in the case, and granted him two weeks indulgence, in order that he might be able to obtain his card, if he was actually entitled to one. Having obtained no card in the time allowed by our Union, the journeymen employed in the office with him respectfully asked his discharge, which the Employers, Messrs. Fenn & Co., refused to submit to.

We have understood that Messrs. Fenn & Co have written to various parts of the country for Journeymen. We would respectfully ask you to use your best endeavors to keep men from coming here. Yours &c.,

R. C. FLEMING, JOHN G. REID, M. B. MONTGOMERY,
J. HENRY CHAYNE, S. E. MURPHY,
Business Committee.

Attest: W. G MELISH, Secretary.
H. P. U.
Harrisburg, April 13, 1852.

At the meeting held on the 3d of April, 1852, the resignation of Mr GEORGE W. SMITH as Corresponding Secretary, was received (he having left the city,) and Mr. HENRY J. CRATE elected to fill the vacancy.

Papers favorable are respectfully requested to notice the above.
F. J. OTTARSON, President.
C. WALTER COLBURN, Recording Secretary N. Y. P. U.
New-York, April 22, 1852.

☞ **Franklin Chapter, No. 9 O U A.**—The members are hereby notified to assemble at the Chapter Rooms, corner of Grand and Ludlow-sts., on FRIDAY, at 1½ o'clock, P. M., to pay the last tribute of respect to our late brother, John L Creemer. By order of
WM B. FERGUSON, Sachem.
CHAS. M YARWOOD, C. of the C.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company**—Incorporated under the law of the State of California, with a capital of $200,000, divided into 2,000 shares, at $100 each, offer $20,000 of stock, for sale at their office, No 66 Beaver-st., N. Y. For particulars, they refer to large advertisement in the *Times* of Wednesday or Saturday. Application for stock, or pamphlets of organization, charter, by-laws, &c., may be made personally or by mail, post-paid, to the Treasurer of the Company. D. W. INGERSOLL, President.
THOMAS E HASTINGS, Treasurer

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **Third Manhattan Building Association.**—The success of this Association is most marked, as in its first month's existence, over one half of its shares are already disposed of. Let all who wish to join call at the Secretary's office, No. 15 Spruce st., and enroll themselves as members.

THE SECOND MONTHLY MEETING
of this Association will be held at No. 430 Broome-st., corner of Sixth-st., (entrance in Crosby,) on MONDAY EVENING, April 26th, at 8 o'clock. Monthly dues are now due and payable at the office. An ADDRESS will be delivered explaining the objects and advantages of Building Associations. The semi-annual report of the second Manhattan Association, made at its last meeting, exhibited an increase in the value of shares, over the amount paid in, of over $20, on each share—that is, the present value of the shares is about $25. The third will unquestionably prove equally profitable. Information freely given to all applicants at the Secretary's office, No 15 Spruce-st.
JAMES S LIBBY President, Lovejoy's Hotel
DAVIS CLAMORE, Vice President, No. 447 Broadway.
[J. W. WESTON, Secretary.

☞ **Excelsior, No 2.**—This Association will hold a meeting at Union Buildings, No 163 Bowery, near Broome-st., 3d floor, on FRIDAY EVENING, April 23, at 8 o'clock. Addresses and explanations will be given by officers of this Association, who perfectly understand the operation and successful workings of their own and other Associations. All are invited who would like to join or to become more familiar with Institutions of this kind. Entrance fee, $1; monthly dues, $3, shares $6.0. Subscriptions received at the meeting or at the office, No. 156 Bowery.
ROBERT PROTHEROE, Vice President,
N. P. LABARTE Secretary.

☞ **The Alleghania Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION.**—The shares in this Association are being rapidly taken up. Those wishing to subscribe will do well to do so now. The entrance fee is 50 cents, dues $2 a month, shares $500. Office, No 198 Bd-way, up-stairs, where all information will be given and "Articles of Association" furnished gratis.
MOSES MAYNARD Jr., President,
No 13 Gramercy-park.
J. H VALENTINE, Vice President, No. 94 East 15th-st.
RICHARD KELLY, Assistant Vice-President, No. 344 3d-av.
OSCAR F. BENJAMIN, Secretary.

☞ **Piano Forte and House Furnishing MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION**—There will be a meeting of the members of the society on FRIDAY EVENING the 23d inst at 7½ o'clock at the Apollo rooms, third floor. The subscription list is now open and prospectuses may be had gratis at the office, at the Bookstore of ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., No 2 Astor House, as the society goes into operation on the first of May. Those Ladies and Gentlemen who intend to become members are requested to enter their names forthwith. Entrance fee $1.
JAMES PIRSSON, President,
E WEBSTER, Vice-President
J. CHOLWELL, Secretary of Meetings
W. VAN WORDEN, Chairman of Management.
J. D PRICE, Secretary A H JOCELYN, Treasurer.
The articles of agreement are ready for signatures.

☞ **$2,053 made in one night.**—The COLUMBIA BUILDING ASSOCIATION, of BROOKLYN, will hold public meetings on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, April 21, April 28, May 5, May 12, at Remsen's Mission Hall, No. 14 Hamilton-av. At the first regular meeting of this Association the profit on shares received will exceed $2,000. Those who wish to take shares in this Association must avail themselves of the present opportunity, as the shares are nearly all taken and the entrance fee will be shortly advanced. At the rate the shares have been re-eemed, the Association will close sooner than any other in New York or Brooklyn. Members are notified who have not paid their April dues to pay the same to the Secretary during the week at his office, No 10 Court-st., or at the Hall, on Wednesday evening. Hall open from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M for the reception of dues. Meeting commences at 8, P. M. Shares, $500. Entrance fee, 50 cts. Monthly dues, $2 6 per cent. interest all wed on all dues paid in advance. Those who wish to obtain money to buy a comfortable house or accumulate a sum to start in business, will find no better opportunity than is afforded by this Association.
DANIEL P BARNARD, President.
WILLIAM H GRIFFITHS, Vice-President,
CHARLES O. RICHARDSON, Secretary.
J. B. BENNETT, Surveyor.

Explosion of the Saluda.

From the St. Louis Republican, April 14.

The steamers *Elvira* and *Clara* came down yesterday from the *Missouri*, the former bringing some half dozen deck hands and firemen, and the latter the remains of Francis T Belt and Jonathan F. Blackburn, late captain and second clerk of the ill-fated steamer *Saluda*.

We learn from Mr. Weaver, of the *Clara*, that the explosion occurred about 8 o'clock, on Friday morning, just when the boat was on the point of backing out from the landing, at Lexington. Both boilers blew up simultaneously, sweeping the entire upper works forward of the wheel house, down to the water's edge, causing her to fill and sink immediately. Captain Belt, and Mr. Blackburn, the second clerk, were standing between the chimneys, on the hurricane roof, and were both blown over the warehouses on the shore, and half way up the bluff. Both were killed outright. The iron chest from the office was also blown over the warehouses, and fell near Capt. Belt's body. Mr. Charles Labarge and Louis Garrett, both pilots, were in the pilot house. Their bodies went in an opposite direction, fell into the water, and have not been recovered. Persons on the opposite side of the river, state that a large number of bodies and fragments of bodies were blown, to appearance, many hundred feet in the air, and falling into the water, disappeared.

The *Isabel*, bound up, had just landed a short distance below, and picked up a number of the dead from floating pieces of wreck, and rescued some of the living; nearly all the bodies recovered were picked up on shore.

The citizens of Lexington called a town meeting on Friday, and Friday evening the bodies of twenty were at one time consigned to the grave. The greatest confusion and excitement prevailed, in the midst of which Capt. Dozier states that it was impossible to learn, with any degree of certainty, who was dead or who not, or the extent of the loss of life. Mr. Brockman, the first clerk, thought that between 80 and 100 were killed and missing, but those ashore set the number down at from 125 to 130 souls; up to 3 o'clock on Friday, 24 dead bodies had been recovered.

At the moment of the explosion, the mate, with some eight or ten of the hands, was on the lar-board after guard, poling the boat out in the stream. This circumstance will account for the preservation of their lives.

Josiah Clancey, second engineer, on watch, was blown ashore. He lived long enough to say that he was the cause of the explosion, that he had no water in the boilers—consequently no steam—but that he acted in obedience to Capt. Belt's orders.

The movement toward California, overland, says the Galena *Advertiser*, is a perfect astonishment. Teams are continually passing at all the ferries across the Mississippi. A gentleman from Mineral Point says that three hundred persons have left that town this spring, and from Dodgeville, one-half of the inhabitants have gone. The emigration this year exceeds that of 1850. It is probable, too, that the general equipment for the journey is far superior to the one of that year. The wagons are all new, long and light, yet substantial; and are most of them drawn by oxen.

The Senate of Massachusetts has passed a bill to repeal the act of last session, giving to the plurality the power of electing Presidential electors. The bill was passed by nearly an unanimous vote in the Legislature last year. The passage of the bill gives great dissatisfaction in certain quarters.

An Association of Printers at Pittsburg, under the firm of Eliot, Layton & Co., is about to commence the publication of a new Democratic Daily in that city. It will be conducted on the penny system. Its title will be the *Daily Union*. The Editor will be Mr. Lynde Eliot.

The members of the Bar, of Monroe Co., have presented a testimonial of regard to Hon. Ira Harris, as a token of esteem for his character as a Judge and a man.

In 1841, there were 16,922 houses in the City of Baltimore; in 1850, there were 29,393.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I....NO. 187. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

New-York Daily Times.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament—The Wreck of the Birkenhead—Literary News—General Intelligence, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, April 9, 1852.

Parliamentary matters, such as they were, have been cut short by the Easter recess, which will last till the 19th, a period sufficiently long to give breathing time to all parties, and allow for the concoction of fresh schemes of legislation or mischief. So far the result has not been particularly damaging to the DERBY Ministry. They have, it is true, done nothing to inspire confidence: but they have stood their ground, and even brought in measures, which may or may not pass, but which at all events look like business. Mr WALPOLE, the new Home Secretary, made an eccentric proposition last week. It is one for giving a county vote to every militia man, after serving two years—an escapade which passed off very quietly at the time, though volleys of ridicule have since poured in upon it. He has since withdrawn his clause, which is now seriously affirmed to have originated in a post-prandial pleasantry of Lord DERBY, who occasionally talks nonsense over his cups, which the duller portion of his colleagues take in sober earnest. Such seems to have been the case with poor Mr. WALPOLE—an unpardonable absurdity, with such family antecedents as his, and for which he has been rather unmercifully roast d. With this exception, the new Cabinet has a right to congratulate itself on having so well escaped the rocks and quicksands incidental to the crooked course it has been steering since it entered upon office.

WRECK OF THE BIRKENHEAD.

The great event of the week has been the terrible disaster of the wreck of the *Birkenhead* troop steamer, in Simon's Bay, with the loss of 454 human beings, out of the 638 on board. This sad catastrophe caused a great sensation on the arrival of the *Propontis* at Plymouth, on Tuesday, by which vessel the news was brought, and has been the subject of discussion ever since. There is nothing at present to warrant the conclusion of any blame attaching to those in command of the ship, beyond the fact that there is always something wrong in connection with her Majesty's steamers, either as regards the construction, the engines, or the management. The Sovereign is worse served than any of her subjects, for these are calamities which rarely happen to the latter, but are of constant occurrence, in some shape or other, to the war-steamers of the royal navy. Comparisons are made anything but flattering to the latter, especially when the relative cost is considered. The general anxiety on this subject is not allayed by the reflection that we have other steamers, with troops, afloat, touching whose efficiency grievous suspicions prevail. The *Megæra* and *Hydra* come under this category; their steaming capabilities, it is to be feared, being in desperate disproportion to the money they have cost and the services they are likely to render. With respect to the *Birkenhead*, the accounts given by the survivors show that all that was possible was done *after* the vessel struck, for the saving of human life, and that, under the most trying circumstances to which men could be exposed, discipline was preserved.

LACK OF LIFE BOATS.

Some heavy drawbacks to this qualified mitigation of the catastrophe have to be taken into the account. Foremost of these, is the fact, that had the boats been promptly launched, nearly all those who thus miserably perished by shipwreck and sharks might have been saved. The means of safety existed, but, when required, were found unavailable. As in the case of the *Amazon*, the boats could not be disengaged from their fastenings; the bolts were rusty, and the men probably unskilled in this department of duty. The two or three boats launched showed that the appalling consequences which followed might, in a great degree, have been obviated had due precautions been used. Surely, the gross neglect implied in the failure of the boats must lead to the adoption of a better system, when it is seen that the safety of hundreds of lives may depend on the working of a hinge or a bolt. Of the folly of going in so close to the shore, when the name of the spot indicated "danger," it is not my province to speak. If the judgment of the commander was at fault, he has paid the penalty of error with his life; and it is a redeeming feature to know that it was mainly owing to his protecting care and instructions that all the women and children were saved—a fact which, in itself, throws a bright gleam over a dark and melancholy narrative. As commonly happens, the news of this great maritime calamity reached the newspapers before the Government, who, when questioned in the House of Commons, could only answer that they had heard nothing on the subject from the superannuated Port-Admiral of Plymouth. This piece of negligence, coming on the heels of his apathetic conduct in the affair of the *Amazon*, sets the seal on his inefficiency, and *ought* to insure his dismissal. Whether it will do so, is not at all certain, for nautical merit or demerit is measured by a very inexplicable standard at the Admiralty.

The *Birkenhead*, by the way, was an iron steamer, and as it is stated that she went to pieces within five minutes after her back was broken, it fairly raises the question of the finest of iron compared with wood. We read of no compartments in the vessel, which, it has been boasted, would keep an iron vessel afloat after striking on a rock. If such existed, they were useless; nor is there much to hope in the case of any other of our great steamers to which a similar misfortune might happen. Verily, the science of ship-building has not yet reached perfection, when we see that the largest vessels have the worst chance, when once embarked on what used to be termed their "native element."

DEATH OF PRINCE SCHWARZENBERG.

The announcement of Prince SCHWARZENBERG's death from apoplexy, telegraphed from Vienna to Paris on Tuesday, created a sensation of another sort, mingled with which there was the smallest possible portion of regret. The Prince's unexpected death has left one too of tyranny the less, with the chance of his successor being more liberal and enlightened than himself. You are doubtless aware that the deceased Prince was well known among our aristocratic circles, and while residing here, a good many years back, his gallantries and intrigues gave him a peculiar notoriety. The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH has good reason to remember him, since his tender attentions to Lady ELLENBOROUGH were ultimately brought under the notice of the House of Lords in the shape of a divorce bill, with all the edifying and moral details thereto appertaining. The Earl proved his case only too well, for his conjugal misfortune was too palpable to be denied, and he gained his object, the getting rid of his wife, who not long afterwards was the recognized *inamorata* of the King of Bavaria, who, in due time, cast her off, and patronized LOLA MONTEZ, now a celebrity of the New World, and making her fortune among you. Such are the chances and changes of this wicked world. As for the Prince, he turned his attention from petticoats to politics, and ever since the accession of the present Emperor, has been the prime mover in Austrian policy, and an active agent in all the despotic measures by which it is sustained. The "Prince of Darkness," however, though, on the authority of SHAKSPEARE, every inch "a gentleman," has a sad many way sometimes of claiming his own—such seems to have been the case in this instance. Regret for such a princely personage would be folly, especially as there is no doubt that he is gone where statesmanship like his will be fully appreciated.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

We had a musical "demonstration" a few days ago in the Crystal Palace, which was attractive enough to draw between 70,000 and 80,000 persons to witness it. As far as regards the crowd, the cabs, carriages, 'busses, &c., it was the old days of the Great Exhibition over again. Inside the building, however, there was a mighty change, scarcely a vestige or trace of the wonders of art, science and nature by which millions were delighted last year, being visible; yet the Palace looked none the worse, but viewing it simply as an architectural creation, all the better. The entire extrinsic attraction consisted of a grand promenade, and a half dozen military bands, and the vast multitude, who paid a shilling each and came to hear them, congregated and found space enough in the naves and transept, leaving room for as many more in the rest of the edifice. To pull it down in the face of such a demonstration as this, will be flying strongly against public opinion; and such a piece of barbarism will not be perpetrated without bringing an unenviable share of odium on all concerned in it. You will hardly credit that the contractors are forbidden, "by authority," to give any more musical entertainments, as being contrary to the purposes specified in the royal warrant. But for this official prohibition, a rich harvest might have been reaped. M. Jullien, it is said, would have given £5,000 for a month's use of the building, which I can readily believe, as I feel assured he might have gained double the sum within that period.

LOUIS NAPOLEON.

LOUIS NAPOLEON and his doings occupy less space than formerly in the papers, though they are not regarded with less interest. While his decrees work smoothly, however despotic in themselves, no extraordinary sensation will be created, but the moment there is a "hitch" in the course of events, a miscalculation of means, or a marked opposition to the dictator by the human tools he works with—all being things possible at any moment—the columns of the English press will be filled with as many bitter denunciations and diatribes as his tyrannic ordinances first inspired. The time for wonder is past; he has gone beyond all that; he may shock, but cannot astonish us. Yet horrified as Englishmen are and ought to be at most of his decrees, I suspect that not a few of our "practical" men feel a kind of admiration for his summary mode of government. It is desperately despotic, but very business like, and it must be confessed that his decrees go direct to the purpose, and leave no room for doubt or hesitation. Lord DERBY, I feel assured, would be delighted to be able to transact public affairs in the same dashing, off-hand fashion; and the whole tribe of aristocrats and loan-mongers, and those whom old COBBETT & Co. call "tax eaters" generally, in their secret souls very much approve of the policy adopted by the French President, which, until the contrary was actually proved, nobody could have believed capable of being tolerated in a country where the most "advanced" opinions, if not the freest institutions, had long existed. It is but too clear that the cause of liberty has lost ground prodigiously in France, and that other tyrants may take a hint in the science of despotism from LOUIS NAPOLEON.

DICKENS' BLEAK HOUSE.

"Bleak House" has brought DICKENS once more prominently before the public in his old character as romancist. The second number scarcely fulfills the expectation excited by the first. It is still replete with descriptive touches characteristic of no one but himself. About half the personages, as usual, are fancy-creations, the originals of which never existed as he has drawn them but in his own brain; yet are they none the less interesting. The abstract beings of DICKENS are loved as much as if they were of flesh and blood, the whims and eccentricities with which they are clothed serving only to set them off more piquantly. Yet DICKENS is in the habit of pointing to the originals of his characters when accused of extravagance, and truthfully, no doubt, as regards their mental peculiarities, however distrustful the reader may be of the language he makes them utter. At any rate, he may fairly urge that but for such peculiarities they would not have been selected to figure in his pages. The basis of his new story is a Chancery suit, a thing exhaustless in its ramifications, and offering full scope for his constructive faculty. As for his exaggerations and extravagances, he has taught the public to expect and admire them, and though they will detract much from his lasting fame, they seem to increase his present reputation, and consequently the substantial profit he derives from it.

LAMARTINE'S HISTORY.

Another noticeable work, not of fiction but of fact, is LAMARTINE's "History of the Restoration in France," by which the fame of the great NAPOLEON is fearfully damaged, and the Gallic idol lowered from its pedestal. There is no "hero-worship" about LAMARTINE, whose object, in his last volume, seems to be to let in unwelcome light upon the circumstances attending the return of the Emperor from Elba, and the factitious interest thereby excited, and which resulted in the last fatal throw for the lost empire. The work is penned with too much talent not to tell, and the events of the great drama, of which the successive scenes are so vividly depicted, are in themselves too interesting not to bear repetition,—especially when adorned with the eloquence which is the unfailing characteristic of LAMARTINE's historical narratives.

THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.

The working engineers, after exhausting all their funds, have at last given way, issued a formal notice of their willingness to withdraw their objectionable circular. This is a great triumph for the employers, and like most other triumphs, will probably be abused. In this trial of strength, a great question has undoubtedly been involved, and the result shows that labor is in no condition to dictate to capital,—at all events, not yet. Both parties have suffered severely in the contest, but the means of resistance were greatest among the masters, who have nothing to be grateful for in the tardy submission of the men, for if the latter could have held out longer, they assuredly would. The result of this important "strike" has saved a good many more, for engineering was very far from being the only branch of trade, the "destinies" of which the operatives were preparing to regulate.

AUSTRALIAN GOLD.

The value of our Australian possessions is rising rapidly every day in public estimation. The news from the "gold fields" of Victoria and New South Wales is more marvellous than ever, and new companies, for getting hold of as much of the golden treasure as possible, are forming under every variety of auspices. California is cast into the shade by the intelligence just received from Melbourne and Sydney, which makes everybody's mouth water, even at the distance of twelve or fourteen thousand miles. There is something pleasant in reading of the rich harvest now being reaped by our countrymen, though one may be never a penny the better for it. The gold however, is fast finding its way to England, and the spirit of share-gambling is proportionately developed. The sin of covetousness is likely to be in the ascendant for some time to come, while the organ of acquisitiveness is called into such potent and incessant exercise.

THE PEEL MONUMENT

The PEEL penny subscription list, for providing a monument for the departed statesman, has yielded £1,737, which, when suitably expended in a memorial, will not be the least significant tribute to his merits. The loss of such a man, at such a juncture as this, with a ministry in a more anomalous position than has yet been known, and manifestly ready to make the most "tremendous sacrifices" to retain office, is felt more deeply than ever. The lost statesman is still honored in the memory of what he was. We have got a Sir ROBERT PEEL, certainly; but "what a falling off is there, my countrymen!" The successor to the title is not absolutely unprincipled, but occasionally shows a touch of all sorts of principles, in turn, and as an example, the other day he voted for the ballot,—a good thing in itself, but a very curious one for *him* to do, looking at the tenor of his political professions in other respects. The PEELS, however, are by no means a happy family. FREDERICK has the brains, and his older brother the money, and in the long run, I fancy, the former will have the best bargain.

AMUSEMENTS.

Passion-week has not belied its proverbial dullness. It seems as though the entire sombreness of Lent were concentrated in the last week, in order that its gloominess might make a strong and lasting impression. In default, however, of the regular entertainments, we have had a fair share of concerts, electro-biology, street tumbling, and out door nigger vocalism. The singing-rooms, and cider cellars, have also had an extra share of visitors, as they always do when asceticism is in the ascendant; so that, after all, the chasm of public amusement has been tolerably well filled up; and we shall be in none the worse order, from the brief lull of ordinary excitement, for Greenwich Fair, and the other goods the gods provide us usually on Easter Monday.

THEATRICAL AND OPERATIC.

The General Theatrical Fund held their seventh anniversary dinner on last Monday, at the London Tavern. It had been intended that MACREADY should preside, but owing to the illness of Mr. MACREADY, he was obliged to decline the honor, and the Chair was occupied by Sir E. BULWER LYTTON. CHARLES DICKENS, and about 140 professionals and friends of the Fund were present. Her Majesty subscribed 100 guineas to the Fund, and it was rumored that T. P. COOKE, the celebrated sailor actor, who was at the dinner, had in his will left 1,000 guineas to the Society. The closing of the theatres by order of the Lord Chamberlain during Passion Week, leaves little to be said respecting theatrical doings. CHARLES KEAN, who has been seriously indisposed, is so far recovered as to be enabled to appear on next Monday. The drama of *The Corsican Brothers*, which has made a considerable sensation at the Princess's, will be burlesqued in the Easter pieces at the Haymarket and the Olympic theatres. At the Lyceum, the management have for the first time, forsaken burlesque, and are about producing a drama from the French, in eight acts, which will occupy the entire evening in the performance.

The struggle between the two Italian Opera-Houses, which has been carried on with extraordinary determination for the last four or five years, is likely to be brought to a termination this season, through the difficulties in which Mr. LUMLEY, the *impresario* of Her Majesty's Theatre, finds himself placed. Although he has opened his house—the programme put forth by him has been exceedingly weak—the other house having secured nearly all the available talent in the market. Mr. LUMLEY had, however, one trump card left in his hand, with which he calculated to do wonders this season,—this was the great German singer, M'lle WAGNER, who was announced to make her appearance at Her Majesty's Theatre, and respecting whose talents the utmost interest had been created. Yesterday morning, however, an official announcement was made by the Covent Garden management, that the services of M'lle WAGNER had been secured exclusively for that establishment. It is impossible to imagine how Mr LUMLEY can survive this blow; indeed, the prevailing opinion is that he must quit the field, and close the theatre.

The death of Mr J. HERBERT, a popular low comedian at the minor theatres of London, is reported as having taken place in Edinburgh.

The Legal Profession are under obligations to SAMUEL BLATCHFORD, Esq., for a very full and complete compilation of the General Statutes of this State, from 1829 to 1851, inclusive, comprising all the public acts of the Legislature since the enactment of the Revised Statutes. The notes and references are prepared with care and professional accuracy. A good thing about any book is a copious and comprehensive index, and in this particular Mr. Blatchford's work is entitled to especial approbation. Not only the profession but magistrates, public officers, and others having frequent occasion to consult the Statutes, will find the compilation exceedingly valuable.

☞ "NOTES AND QUERIES" is the title of a little monthly published in London, devoted wholly to answering questions and giving information concerning the origin of familiar phrases, classical allusions, quotations from old poets, &c. &c. It is an interesting publication, and is especially useful in enabling ambitious persons to make a great display of familiarity with old authors, upon a very small capital. It is already extensively used in this country, as well as abroad, by Editors and others.

The "CHRONO-THERMAL MANUAL," a brief summary of the Materia Medica of that practice, and instructions as to the proper doses to be administered, has been published by Dr. H. J. JONES, of Louisville, Ky.

The backward season has kept the shad from running up the Connecticut River, until within a few days. The first lot, of any amount, brought up this season, came on Saturday. They sold at prices varying from 30 to 50 cents each.

The Postmaster-General has established a new Post-office at Alpine, Tompkins Co.—S. Mix, Postmaster.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Burning of the Steamer Pocahontas—Ten Lives Lost.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, April 20.

The steamer *Pocahontas*, from Arkansas, bound to this port, with 2,360 bales of Cotton, took fire on Friday last and burned to the water's edge in half an hour. Ten persons were either burned or drowned, including a former sheriff of Arkansas, lady and three children, a cabin boy, two firemen and a chambermaid. The boat and cargo are a total loss. The former was insured for $14,000.

Later from Mexico—The Tariff Excitement.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, April 20.

We have received dates from the City of Mexico to the 3d inst.

Government was evidently alarmed at the excitement in Vera Cruz and Tampico, on the Tariff question. The Mexican Secretary had replied to the protest of the Foreign Ministers, concerning the unequal tariffs, declaring that they had no ground for interference.

Congress was busily engaged devising plans for reforming the tariff.

Rumors were current of an expected change in the Mexican Cabinet.

Effects of the Freshets—Destruction of Property.—Whole Village Swept Off—Loss of Life.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 22.

The Virginia papers, received this evening, are filled with the details of the damage by the recent flood. The towns of Worthington, Fairmount, Riverville, and Newport, were inundated, and many houses were swept off. More than forty houses were seen to float past Fairmount. Every house, except one, and a part of two others, in the village of Worthington, was swept away. In Fredericksburg and vicinity, the damage done was very great. Falmouth Bridge was entirely swept away.

BOSTON, Thursday, April 22.

The rise in the Merrimac and Concord rivers is greater than ever before known—being full 13 feet above summer-level, and still rising. In Belvidere, a suburb of Lowell, nearly all the houses are surrounded by water to the depth of four or five feet. In Centerville, from 60 to 100 families have been driven from their houses—some in boats, and their cattle have been saved by swimming. In Lowell, the Middlesex, Booth, Massachusetts, Prescott, and Lawrence Mills have been obliged to suspend work—the yards being overflown, and in some of them the water reaches the machinery in the lower rooms. This afternoon heavy stones were being placed on the Pawtucket bridge, to save it from being carried away. Concord river bridge was also barricaded by order of the Mayor. Much damage is also reported by the flood in Manchester, N. H., and the various railroads are rendered nearly impassable.

The west branch of French River, in Charlton, rose higher on Tuesday night than ever known before, and carried away the reservoir dam belonging to C J. Harding & Co., of Oxford, and Samuel Slater & Sons, of Webster. The reservoir overflowed 300 acres. The cost of the dam was $1,500.

The rush of so large a body of water carried away several dams and bridges, and caused considerable destruction of property below. In Charlton, a grist mill and saw mill, belonging to Mr. Chaffee, with two dams, were carried away. Two or three bridges in Oxford were destroyed; also, Fenner's dam and Fisher's dam, at Fisherville. The dam of Samuel Slater & Son is gone, and a storehouse containing 100 bales of cotton, which were seen floating down the river.

PITTSBURG, Thursday, April 22.

The freshet in the rivers here has proved the most disastrous since 1832. Eight or ten lives are already reported lost, and the destruction of property is immense. Steamboats cannot pass under the Wheeling Bridge, and consequently the navigation of the river is entirely suspended. The lower part of this city and a portion of Allegheny City are both under water. The towns of Temperanceville and Birmingham have both suffered severely from the flood, as have also the towns of Rochester, Bridgewater, Sharon and Fullerton, on the Beaver river. The Western cars have been compelled to suspend their trips.

WHEELING, Va., Thursday, April 22.

The river at Pittsburg is falling, and hopes are now entertained that but little more damage will be done by the freshet. The steamers *Brilliant*, *Pittsburg* and *Messenger* are detained below the Wheeling Bridge, and the steamers *Keystone State*, *Alleghany* and *Cincinnati* are detained above it. These boats cannot pass under the bridge, and the loss to each by the detention is fully $2,500.

MARTINSBURG, Va, Thursday, April 22

The destruction of property along the river, by the flood, is beyond calculation. Two families of eleven persons were drowned, near Hancock. Houses and barns near the river, have been swept off in great numbers. The Canal is greatly damaged, and may not be repaired for a year. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is open to Cumberland.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 22.

The damage to the Chesapeake and Ohio canal by the recent freshet is immense. The embankments are broken and washed away in numerous places all the way from Cumberland to Georgetown. It is estimated that a million of dollars will not be sufficient to make the necessary repairs. A vast amount of damage has been done at Williamsport, Md, by the flood.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, April 20.

We have received no news from the East since Saturday. Reports are reaching us of tremendous floods and great loss of property.

POMEROY, O., Tuesday, April 20.

The River at this place is within two feet of the great rise of 1832, and is still swelling at the rate of seven inches per hour.

From Washington—Libel Suit—Wells, the Murderer.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 22.

In the Circuit Court, the Jury in the libel suit of General Weightman *versus* Lieut Barney, came into Court to-day, about noon, and were discharged, being unable to agree. It is said they stood six for plaintiff, to six for defendant.

The gallows is now being erected in the outer jail yard for the execution of Wells, the marine convicted of killing a youth named Mundell. It is ordered for to-morrow. Wells is perfectly composed, and seems prepared to meet his fate. Vigorous exertions are still making to obtain his pardon, or a commutation of the sentence from the President.

Second Dispatch.

The President has commuted the sentence of Wells to imprisonment for life in the Penitentiary.

Destruction of the National Theatre, Boston, by Fire.

BOSTON, Thursday, April 22.

About 3 o'clock, this morning, a fire was discovered in the rear part of the National Theatre, on the corner of Portland and Travers-streets, and in three-quarters of an hour after, the immense wooden structure was completely consumed, with its contents, only a few dresses and properties being saved. The firemen, by great exertion saved the adjoining property.

A carpenter shop on Friend-st., an old wooden building, was nearly destroyed. The wooden buildings on Travers-st., opposite the Theatre, were badly scorched, and some out-buildings of houses fronting on Friend-st. were consumed. We could not learn how the fire originated. The Theatre was a very large plastered wooden building, and was owned by William Sohier, Esq., who purchased it recently of Mrs. Pelby. It was under lease to Messrs. Wright, Ferris & Co., and Mrs Sinclair performed in the Theatre last night to a crowded audience.

It is stated that Mrs. Sinclair and Mr. Vandenhoff lost nearly the whole of their large and valuable wardrobe.

The loss of the lessees is stated at $15,000, on which there is no insurance.

The sale of the establishment, containing the books, papers, and money, was saved with difficulty.

Affairs in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 22.

In the Baltimore Whig City Convention the Scott resolutions were withdrawn, on the ground that the Convention had no authority to act on them. It is generally believed that a Scott delegate to the National Convention will be elected from this city on the ground of *availability* and the feeling against Fillmore, for not removing the Collector and Postmaster at the request of the Convention. Had a direct vote been taken, the resolution would have been passed.

A meeting of citizens of Baltimore, Harford and Cecil Counties, favorable to the construction of a new Railroad line to Philadelphia, to intersect with the State lines at a point between Octavaro and Little Elk, was held at Barnum's Hotel to day. Application has been made to the Legislature for the necessary power.

Hiram McCullough, a Cass-man, was yesterday elected to represent the Vth Congressional district of Maryland in the National Democratic Convention.

The Senate of Maryland yesterday passed a resolution authorizing the Council of Baltimore to subscribe for stock in the Parkersburg Railroad.

James McGowen, residing in the Western Section of the City, was murdered this morning by his brother-in-law, Allen Atkinson. They quarrelled last night, and this morning Atkinson entered McGowen's chamber, and struck him on the head as he slept, with a bar of iron, causing instant death. The murderer has been arrested.

Second Dispatch.

A report is already current in this city, that Atkinson, who killed his brother-in-law this morning, is insane.

From Callao.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, April 22.

A letter to the *Providence Journal*, dated Callao, March 23d, says that all the vessels fitted out for the Expedition including the steamer *Chili* have sailed for Guayaquil, and the Flores party are looking anxiously for news from that quarter. Business has revived in consequence of the news of the great number of passengers who have crossed the Isthmus. The Peste a slow but not dangerous fever prevails at Callao.

The Southern Mail—Later from Texas—Fears of an Insurrection among the Slaves—The Wheeling Bridge.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 22.

The New-Orleans Mail is to hand.

Later intelligence from Texas, states that fears are entertained in Washington County, of an insurrection among the Slaves.

The lower House of the Virginia Legislature has passed a resolution, requesting Congress to take such Constitutional measures as will prevent the removal of the Wheeling Bridge, and instructs the Attorney General of the State to ask from the Supreme Court a stay of proceedings until the answer can be had. A subsequent resolution says in the event of a refusal of Congress and the Court, the State will not be bound to acquiesce in the removal of the Bridge.

The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad—Navigation, &c.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 22.

The last of a series of meetings, as to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, was held at the Capitol this evening. It was well attended, and much enthusiasm prevailed. The meeting was addressed by Mr. McFarland, of Washington County, Judge Amasa J. Parker, and others. Hon. G. Y Lansing presided.

Boats are reported in from Port Jackson. The Oneida Lake route to Oswego is open.

The freshet here still continues—the water is rising slowly.

The Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 22.

The Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad, have been voting for three days upon the question of subscribing to the Stock of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad. It has been decided in the affirmative—Yeas 16,078, Nays 1,977.

Lake Navigation.

BUFFALO, Thursday, April 22.

It is raining steadily here. Boats are arriving freely.

The Empire City at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, April 21.

The steamship *Empire City* has arrived here with 200 passengers.

Arrival of the Isabel—Brig Oriole in Distress.

CHARLESTON, Monday

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1852.

The Ballot in England.

The Government of England is, to a certain extent, representative. The real legislative power of the country rests with the House of Commons; and that House is made up of members elected by the people. About the only pledge made by the Earl of DERBY, on taking office, was one that he would resist, to the utmost, the Democratic tendency of the day. He has redeemed his pledge by throwing the whole weight of the Government against the introduction *of the ballot-box* at English *Elections*. A proposition to that effect has just been defeated in the House of Commons,—146 members voting for it, and 248 against it.

This is essentially a new triumph of the wealth and aristocracy of England over the people. Every one at all familiar with political matters there, is aware that the elections are characterized by the most open corruption and bribery. A single landlord often has the control of several boroughs, because he has the pecuniary control of the great majority of voters in them. They are his tenants and dependants: and their duty to *vote* as he may dictate, is held to be quite as binding upon them as their duty to pay him his rent when it falls due. Their right of suffrage is his property, and it is often transferred with as much coolness and as little scruple as his cattle or his lands. The property qualification required for voters also puts another very large class of persons under the absolute control of a single man. It is a very common occurrence for men of wealth to pay the £5 annual rent which is required, in order to constitute a voter; and in such cases the vote thus purchased is held to be at the absolute command of the man who buys it.

Of course this is simple bribery; and the introduction of the ballot would have a tendency to break it up, by enabling each man to vote as he might see fit,—without placing himself at the mercy of those on whom he is dependent. Of course it would not render bribery or intimidation impossible; but it would place new obstacles in the way of it, and be one step towards the overthrow of the present system of open venality and corruption. The very arguments used against its adoption, show that it would have this effect,—while they also exhibit the shamelessness with which bribery is practised. Mr. VINING, Chairman of a Conservative meeting, recently held at Bristol, denounced the ballot in language like this,—as quoted on the floor of Parliament:

"Mr. Vining says: 'What is the use of a registration if a man is to vote by ballot, and what is the use of inquiring how a man is going to vote when he may conceal the vote by the ballot?' [Laughter.] 'Why' says Mr. Vining, 'a man may register one way and vote another.' Renewed laughter. Perhaps honorable gentlemen are not quite *au fait* with that expression, *but it means this, that* PARTISANS MAY PAY A DEFAULTER'S RATES, *and thus put him on the register—which is a mode of bribery—and that then* HE MAY NOT VOTE FOR THEM AFTER ALL. 'Suppose,' continues Mr. Vining, '*you give a man* £5; [great laughter,] *he may receive the money, and vote in another way.*' [More laughter.] 'You are making a man disguise his real sentiments, and *if even I* PURCHASE *a man*,' says Mr. Vining, '*I am not able to know how he is going to vote.* He may vote against me, when he has said he would vote *for* me. [Laughter—a voice: 'That is what we want. You would not have us under your thumb.'] 'Gentlemen,' says Mr. Vining, waxing a little warm, 'I feel the majority of you are with us; [cheers] and, now, then, I will ask, let us cooperate cordially in promoting true Conservative principles."

Suppose a public man in the United States were to avow thus openly the practice of bribery in the conduct of elections:—how roundly would Republican institutions be denounced on the strength of it, throughout the length and breadth of the British Empire! "Even if I *purchase* a man," says Mr. Vining. "I cannot tell how he will vote." That men's votes are purchased daily, and that most of the English elections are controlled by just such purchases, is a fact which this confession was not needed to establish.

The rejection of the ballot indicates the continued predominance of wealth and rank in the British Government. It shows that the Aristocracy is still by far too strong for the people; and that it can still retain in its own hands those agencies of corruption by which it hopes to prolong its power. One thing is certain,—that until the ballot shall be introduced, or the great masses of the English people raised to a position of greater independence, popular representation in Parliament must be mainly a farce. There can be no such thing as freedom of suffrage, where voters are the mere tools of landlords or the purchased agents of the rich. The system of land monopoly, which makes the great mass even of the farmers, tenants and of course dependents of the nobility, will render impossible their actual enfranchisement for a long time to come. It is to the ballot alone, therefore, that they can look for any effectual protection, against the systematic corruption of which they are at once the victims and the dupes.

The *pretence* under which most of the enemies of the ballot resisted its adoption, was its inutility. It cannot prevent the evils complained of, said its opponents. Landlords can, in spite of it, enforce their tenants to vote as they may dictate. It cannot do *everything*, therefore we will not let it do *anything*, towards remedying evils, the existence of which no one can doubt or deny. These were the arguments used on the floor of Parliament; and even the *Times* put forward the same shallow sophistry, as a reason for resisting the bill. There are doubtless abuses in English elections which the ballot alone could not prevent. Much sharper measures than this will be needed to destroy the corrupt domination of nobility and wealth over the great body of the English people. But the adoption of the ballot would be one step in the right direction. It would erect new barriers in the path of force and fraud, and would render it at least more difficult than it is now to buy voters, and to compel dependants to vote as their superiors wish.

—We have never been able to sympathize in the least with the outcry raised in Massachusetts against the system of *sealed envelopes* for enclosing ballots. The principle is a good one, whatever difficulties may occur in carrying it out. The object of the ballot is to enable voters to vote *secretly*, and therefore *independently*. Whatever will aid in accomplishing this, is serviceable and right. It is very easy to say that employers will never exact from those under their control that they should vote as they direct. They do exact it in multitudes of cases; and, whether they do it or not, justice requires that the *power* to do it should be, so far as possible, taken from them. If the system of envelopes will do, it ought to be adopted; and those who treat it with ridicule do gross injustice to the principle which lies at the very basis of representative government.

☞ The steamship *South Carolina*, Capt. TURNER, from Charleston, bound to Liverpool, put into this port for repairs, having disabled her propeller, supposed in crossing Charleston Bar. When in lat. 35 30, on. 73, being found unmanageable in a sea, she bore up for New-York.

FROM BERMUDA.—We have received Bermuda papers to the 6th inst.,—one day later than previous advices. They contain no news.

The Newest Dorado.

We recur to the latest Australian accounts as the most important business news since the discovery of our own California mines. The gold progress in that country, has been even more rapid than in the first years on the Pacific. The precious element was first brought to light on the 29th of September last, and although the latest accounts are only down to the 20th of December, the annual product already promises full THIRTY-FIVE MILLIONS DOLLARS, with every indication that not half its glories have been told. This rapid and most extraordinary development of wealth, has not, of course, been without its magic effect on the people of the country, and the seamen visiting its bays and harbors. Society has been upturned, towns almost depopulated, flocks neglected, common labor brought to a stand, and trade in goods and supplies revolutionized. The accounts bear many features of resemblance to the early incidents of 1848-9 at San Francisco, differing essentially, in this, however: that the social state, embracing a colonial English population of nearly 200,000 souls, of *both* sexes, is more essentially affected, and the revolution in habits and tastes more general. The shop-keepers at Melbourne, for example, particularly the haberdashers, are reaping the richest harvest imaginable, as, says a letter quoted by the London *Times*, there are no dresses, or other articles of female costume, "too costly, or too good for the diggers' wives." The consumption of spirits and tobacco is also very great, the daily receipts at the Customs for duties on these articles, averaging £600, or $3,000. The town of Melbourne, on the coast, in 39° south latitude, was in the most deplorable social state, presenting the anomaly of a place without any laboring population. "All the rapid population of Adelaide, (a penal settlement,) and the convicted blackguardism of Van Dieman's land, are flocking in," says another authority quoted by the *Times*. The mines are within two days' reach of the town, and a man can reach them without means, or heavy provisions. Every laboring man, sailor, shepherd, &c., therefore, makes for the gold. There were 20,000 to 30,000 people at the diggings. The case was somewhat different at Sydney. The mines, though rich, are farther away from town, and no one attempts to reach them without some money in his pocket. This retains part of the laboring population, who continue available in other pursuits. To ballast a vessel at Melbourne, costs $3 a ton. Seamen were getting $40 for the run to Sydney, $60 across to Van Dieman's, and asking $105 to London. In the absence of extensive emigration, many property holders and wool growers were threatened with ruin. The product of the mines in that neighborhood already reached $3,750,000, and those of Sidney about the same sum, to the 1st of January. Much drunkenness and debauchery, about Christmas, were apprehended. Only six policemen remained, and the officers and clerks of Government had sent in their resignations. The wages of common labor had largely advanced. The native gold, gathered from the auriferous mines, had fallen below $15 the oz. and lower prices looked for. Exchange on London was at 10 per cent. discount. The working classes, says a letter in the *London Chronicle*, "are all mad. Goods are lying on the wharves, and carts cannot be got to remove them. I fear it will be impossible to get the ships away, as they are all deserted by their crews."

The seat of these astounding events now becomes a matter of geographical interest. The continent of AUSTRALIA, or that portion of it embraced in what is indifferently known as New Holland and New South Wales, extends from the 11th to the 39th° south latitude, and is situated 113 to 153° east longitude; the square miles of New Holland, 2,950,000. The colonial population in 1843 was 160,000, to a native population of 63,000 (chocolate or sooty color, and of features neither Ethiopian nor Indian,) but the former has since been considerably increased by voluntary emigration from Great Britain. Although originally used by the mother country as a penal settlement, it has of late attracted attention, emigration and capital for its pastoral and commercial advantages. The climate is for the most part tropical. The mean temperature at Sydney, in 34 30' south latitude, is 65 degrees,—the extremes 48 and 89. The seasons of Winter and Summer, are similar to those in the latitude of Natchez, reversing, of course, the months, but the climate is subjected to fewer stubborn diseases. In every cycle of ten or twelve years, a drought of a whole year is experienced, followed by a wet season, of nearly the same length. Usually, it is remarked, that a very cold Winter in England, corresponds to a very hot Summer in Australia,; but the Winter in the latter is never so severe. Snows, except in the mountains, are rare, and do not long remain on the ground. The general climate resembles in many features that of the south of Italy. The sea voyage to London, under sail, is about four months.

Periodical Reprints.

The great British Reviews and Magazines, in which is to be found much of the ablest writing of the day, have been rendered accessible to all classes of the American public, by the various reprints of them here. Scott & Co. continue to reproduce regularly, and in a very handsome form, the four leading Quarterlies, together with Blackwood,—all of which are furnished yearly at the very low price of ten dollars. The *Edinburg* and *Quarterly* reviews are well known as the oldest, and, for many years, the only influential publications of their class in Great Britain. JEFFREY won his chief literary distinction as an Editor of the first, while the pens of SCOTT, SOUTHEY, and others, were employed for many years in strengthening and enriching the latter. They are neither of them as brilliant now as they have been heretofore; and yet they always contain articles of ability, and as influential exponents of the two great parties of England they are still exceedingly interesting. The *Westminster* has lately passed into new hands, and does not seem to have been improved thereby. It was decidedly liberal in its leanings upon all topics before, and has advocated Free Trade, the extension of suffrage, and other reform measures with ability and effect. Its tone now is still more radical upon social topics and in religious questions it takes ground very openly against what is technically known as evangelical opinion. It contains much, nevertheless, which is able and instructive. Rev. James Martineau, unquestionably one of the ablest living writers of England, still contributes to its pages, and his articles are always worth reading. The *Westminster* has also procured two articles from American writers, which were copyrighted here in order to force Mr. Scott into paying for the privilege of reprinting the work. Very little would have been lost to American readers, if both these papers had been omitted. Although it will not command general confidence in the soundness or safety of its views, the *Westminster* will be valuable as an index of the tendencies of the class of writers it represents. The *North British Review*, which is also reprinted, is in many respects the ablest and most interesting of the British Quarterlies. The last number has a paper on *Milton*, of preëminent merit. Its pages are always marked by scholarship, independence and decided religious convictions. Its theological position and general moral tone are more nearly in sympathy with the American public, than those of either of the other Quarterlies.

Every one interested in public matters, who can command the means, ought to have these Quarterlies regularly upon his table, as they afford the best means of keeping accurately informed as to the progress of thought and letters abroad, besides containing much that is of itself valuable and instructive.

The *Eclectic*, published monthly, in a style of decided elegance, and edited by Rev. Mr. Bidwell, is a most valuable work, especially to those who have a desire, without the means, of reading the Quarterlies. All their ablest papers are reproduced in its pages, while choice articles from other sources are also given. The selections are made with judgment and taste; and to a very large class of the literary public, the work will be much more valuable, because more convenient and accessible, than the original periodicals. It is very handsomely embellished with engravings, and deserves in every respect the abundant favor it has won. The last number has a splendid portrait of Macaulay.

LITTELL'S *Living Age* partakes of the same general character, though it is published weekly, and gives mere attention to the literary and political articles of the British weekly and daily press. It is a most interesting and valuable work, and presents to the American public an immense amount of important matter which cannot be procured elsewhere.

These several reprints give readers in this country access to all the valuable periodical literature of Great Britain. They are interesting, instructive, and cheap.

☞ The last number of the *Westminster Review*, in its leading article, which is on Representative Reform, cites the regulations of the *State of Baltimore* concerning bribery. The last number of *Tait's Magazine* has an article upon the works of Poe, as edited by "*Rev. R. Grumswold.*" This is almost as bad as the *Athenæum's* notice of "*Horace Gruby's*" hints towards Reform, or the foreign notices of "the American General, *Peyster Watt.*"

English writers do certainly show, oftentimes, the most surprising ignorance of American geography as well as of our names and institutions. An American writer who should mistake Bristol for a county instead of a city, would be considered unfit to write about anything. But this would be a very trifling error compared with those of which English authors are constantly guilty, while speaking of this country.

"A Bourbon—one of the same family which decreed and shared the massacre of St. Bartholomew; which delivered the Albigenses and Chamisards to sword and flame; and which uttered the edict of Nantes."

☞ So quotes a cotemporary from the columns of the *Times*, and proceeds with much relish to display therein a whole series of blunders. The first of them is alleged to be a statement that all the monarchs of France from the days of Hugh Capet were of the Bourbon family. But we said nothing of the sort. The Bourbons, literally as we state it, are of the Capetian family, and therefore of the "same family," &c.; and therefore the *Times* was not in error.

It happens, however, that all the events to which we had reference, *were* decreed and shared by Bourbons. Carried by his zeal beyond discretion, our critic has has forgotten that the house of Valois had in its veins more of Bourbon than of any other blood. Let us see how *this* is. Peter, the second Duke of Bourbon, married Isabella, sister of Philip VI., the first monarch of the house of Valois. Charles V., the grandson of Philip VI., wedded his kinswoman, Jeanne of Bourbon, daughter of the Peter aforesaid, who was unhappily slain on the field of Poictiers. Here is the second intermingling of Bourbon blood with that of Valois, the first being found in a common descent from Saint Louis. The third occurred more than a hundred and fifty years later. Louise of Savoy, mother of Francis I, was the daughter of Marguerite of Bourbon, wife of Philip of Savoy. Marguerite was a daughter of Charles I., Duke of Bourbon, and sister of Peter, Regent of France during the minority of Charles VIII. We argue, therefore, that Francis I., and his grandson, Charles IX, had as much of Bourbon as of Valois in their composition; and that whatever acts they perpetrated were perpetrated by members of the Bourbon family. In 1545, Francis I., to his shame be it said, commenced a series of bitter persecutions against the Waldenses, and other alleged heretics of the South and centre of France. To the Waldenses, their bigoted persecutors affixed the inapplicable name of Albigenses, a sect which Philip Augustus had very nearly exterminated, three and a half centuries before, and whose memory was still held in traditional horror by the peasantry. By this means, the whole Catholic population was excited to aid the royal troops in hunting down the heterodox; and the fate of the unhappy sectaries was well nigh sealed. The death of Francis in 1547, put a stop to the persecution; which, subsequently renewed, became better known as the religious wars of the League.

The revolt of the Chamisards, in the Cevennes, occurred in 1702, during the reign of Louis XIX, an undoubted Bourbon, and ended two years later. The honors of their merciless subjugation were among the laurels of the famous Marshal Villars.

Our reviewer will, therefore, have the goodness to remember that they *were* of Bourbon family who *did* what the *Times* ascribed to them. Whatever gratification he may find in an obvious omission of a compositor, and an oversight of a proof-reader, he is heartily welcome to. And now let him try it again.

A friend informs us, that a policeman is never to be seen in Broadway when there is a crush. They in fact do nothing to *facilitate the crossing of pedestrians.*—*Post.*

☞ This is a matter with which our policemen evidently suppose they have nothing to do. In London, if a crowd of carriages obstructs the street, so as to hinder pedestrians at all, they are promptly overhauled by one of the police. If an omnibus stands upon a crossing, it is made to move on. Policemen attend specially to aiding pedestrians in making their way readily and safely through the streets. Nothing of the kind is ever witnessed here. Did anybody ever see a policeman aid a lady in crossing the street, or prevent half a dozen carriages from blockading a corner, and preventing all foot passage, for a quarter of an hour at a time! Go into Broadway, where omnibuses and carriages are required to turn down a side street; or go to the corner of Canal-street and Broadway, at any time of day—and you will see fifty or a hundred people—men, women, and children—huddled upon the corner, eagerly watching for a chance to dodge between the wheels of the crowding vehicles, and very often being struck by horses or carts in their attempted flights. The drivers of these various vehicles never pay the slightest attention to pedestrians; no one of them ever checks his horses for a moment to let a lady pass. And policemen lounge about, looking heedlessly on, and amusing themselves with the rush and hurry and confusion of the scene.

Is there really no power *anywhere* to remedy this intolerable evil? Cannot the hundreds and thousands of our policemen, who draw hundreds of thousands of dollars yearly from our City treasury, be put to some good use? In this one particular, of aiding pedestrians to cross the crowded streets, and, in enforcing upon drivers proper care and regard to the convenience of others, they might be of essential public service.

FROM RIO JANEIRO.—We have received advices from Rio Janeiro to the 16th March. There is no news of moment. Exchange on London was selling at 26½@27, at 60 days. On Paris, 3.55@3.58 at the same time.

☞ From inquiries of masters and the pilots of vessels which arrived yesterday we are led to believe that there are no vessels ashore, as far to the southward as Barnegat.

NEW-YORK CITY.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—The Common Council have resolved to accept the proposition made by Messrs. Sperry & Byram, to place one of their clocks in the cupola of the City Hall. They offer to put up the clock, and let it remain two years before they require to be paid for it.

—The steamship *Sierra Nevada*, sailed for Navy Bay yesterday. She had over one hundred and thirty-four passengers.

—Among the freight of a ship which left here last week for California, were several omnibuses, and a number of elegant carriages.

—The parade of the Citizen Volunteers will take place on Tuesday next, if the day is fair. The division line will form at 2 P. M., on the west side of Fifth-avenue, the right resting on Waverley-place. The order of march the same as ordered for the 19th of April. Should it storm on Tuesday, the parade will take place the first fair day.

—The bark *Isabelita Hyne*, arrived at this port yesterday morning from Rio de Janeiro. Since the fourth of February she has made the voyage to Rio and back, and discharged and taken in cargo.

—A large Hotel is to be erected on Broadway in front of Metropolitan Hall. It will have a front of 150 feet on Broadway, and will extend through to Mercer-street. The lower portion of Metropolitan Hall will be used for a dining-room for the Hotel. It will be six stories high, and the front will be of polished marble. A grand entrance to the Concert room, twenty feet wide and of the same hight will be constructed in the new building.

—We are assured by Dr. Colton, who superintended the late experiments with the Fire Annihilator, at Newark, that two of the experiments were entirely successful; and that in the third, the Annihilator failed to extinguish the fire, simply because he was driven away from the door by the flames, and was therefore unable to apply it. We give place to this statement to correct any unjust impressions that may have been made by a a paragraph in yesterday's paper.

—Yesterday morning, Captain Garrett, of the Sixth Patrol District, found a young white girl sleeping in a wretched hovel on the Five Points, among some eight or ten negroes, of both sexes. She was yesterday committed to the House of Refuge, by Justice Osborne.

—The members belonging to Columbian Engine Company, No. 14, intend to visit Washington, D. C., in the course of two weeks. They will muster about sixty men, and proceed on the tour with their machine, via Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Mary Dalton, a child, was found on Wednesday night in the streets of the Twentieth Ward, without a place of shelter, or means to procure food or lodging. She is an orphan, and had recently been deserted by her aunt in Elizabeth-street, who turned her into the street. Justice McGrath provided for the poor girl.

—Yesterday morning, officers Radford and Hogan, of the Chief's office, arrested five burglars, at their den in Mott-street, who stand charged with breaking into a boot and shoe store, No. 16 Ann-street, some ten days ago, and stealing therefrom a large amount of property. The prisoners gave their names as George Overaken, John Wilson, Frederick Smith, Seth Dusendorf, and Bill Zingler, and the officers found a portion of the plunder in their possession. Justice Osborne then committed the gang to the City prison for trial.

—Theodore Annelly was arrested on Wednesday night, by officer Fulton, while in the act of offering a forged order in the name of Messrs. Abbott & Winans, for admission to Barnum's Museum. He was locked up in the Second Ward station-house, and yesterday morning was transferred to the Tombs.

—On Wednesday night, an old man, named William H. Whitney, was found concealed in the upper story of a building at No 401 Broadway, apparently with an intent to steal. He was handed over to officer King, of the Fifth Ward Police, and yesterday Justice Osborn committed him to prison.

—Richard Carroll was arrested yesterday by Sergeant Cartwright, of the Nineteenth Ward, charged with attempting to stab a citizen named John Carter, residing at the corner of Eighty-sixth-street and Third-avenue. Justice Bleakely committed him for trial.

—Coroner Ives held an inquest yesterday at No. 32 Third-street, on the body of a sailor, named John D. Brown, who was found lying dead in his bed. The Jury rendered a verdict of "death by apoplexy."

—On Wednesday evening, a prisoner named James Howe made his escape from the Fifth Ward Station House. He was taken into custody on Tuesday night, upon a charge of passing counterfeit bills on the Farmington Bank, of Massachusetts. He was temporarily committed to the custody of Captain Carpenter, who left him in charge of one of his officers, and while the star turned his back, the rogue darted out of a rear door and scaled the fences. As yet, he has not been recaptured.

THE CASE OF GEORGE E. HAMILTON.—The investigation respecting the charge of fraud pending against George E. Hamilton, at the Lower Police Court, was commenced yesterday, before Justice Osborne. Robert L. Holmes, Esq., appeared as counsel for the defendant. John McGrath underwent a rigid cross-examination, but nothing new was elicited, in addition to the particulars previously published. No further proceedings were deemed necessary by counsellor Holmes, and he therefore requested the magistrate's decision in this one case, before going on any further. His Honor deferred giving it until 2 o'clock this afternoon, to which time the matter stands adjourned.

☞ Justice Osborne was to have rendered a decision yesterday in the case of Margaret Lohrenz, but, by request of the District Attorney, he has deferred it for a few days longer. It is probable she will ultimately be discharged, and we learn that Miss Foster, the Matron of the City Prison, is making every exertion to procure a good situation for her.

THE ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The forty-sixth anniversary of this Society was celebrated at the Apollo Rooms yesterday. Sixty-nine girls and ninety-nine boys, inmates of the Asylum, were present, and took part in the exercises. There are now one hundred and eighty-six children dependent on the Society for support. They vary in their ages from one to fourteen years. Since the formation of the Society, in 1806, fifteen hundred orphans have been educated at its expense. The Treasurer's Report shows that the total receipts of the year were $11,830 21, and the expenditures were $11,818 83,—leaving a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of $11 38. Besides the money received, the Society has been liberally supplied with clothing by several benevolent ladies. After the reading of the reports, the orphans delivered addresses, recitations, examinations in arithmetic, reading, &c.

THE SESSIONS.—A number of criminals were disposed of yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, before Hon. Judge Bebee. Aldermen Wesley, Smith and Barr. Henry Foster was tried and convicted of the crime of grand larceny in stealing $75 worth of silk serge from the store of Messrs. Hamilton & Freeman, in South William-street. The Court sentenced him to the State Prison for 2 years....Michael Manning was tried for robbery in the first degree, but the jury rendered a verdict of acquittal, and he was discharged....Two old offenders, named Wm. Winters *alias* Lee, and John Sembler, were convicted of grand larceny, in robbing the silk house of Casper Hube in Exchange-place, and the Court sentenced them to the State Prison for 2 years each....Joseph Lister was acquitted of burglary in the third degree, and discharged....A young man named Augustus Nichols, impleaded with Mary Stanley, in the commission of burglary in Hudson-street, was arraigned upon an indictment charging him with being the principal operator, and the jury finally found him guilty. The Court reserved sentence until to-day....Charles Waverly *alias* Hugh Cosey, who recently finished out a term in the State Prison, was again convicted of a robbery, at the jewelry store of Mr. Rodgers in Hudson-street, and the Court remanded him to await sentence.

PROBABLE MURDER.—On Wednesday night John McMahon was arrested by officers Crawley and Ryan, in the Eleventh Ward, upon a charge of attempting to murder his wife, Mary, and also another person. He came home in a state of intoxication, and because his wife remonstrated with him, he became enraged, flew into a violent passion, and seized a hatchet, with which he chased the woman, and finally felled her to the floor with a blow on the arm, which broke it in two places. He would have killed her but for the interference of Peter Burns, whom he struck in the head with the weapon, and inflicted a severe wound. Captain Hogan and the officers had a hard struggle in securing the villain. Upon examination, it was discovered that Mrs. McMahon was dangerously injured, and it being deemed advisable by the physician, she was sent to the New-York Hospital, and placed under the medical treatment of Dr. Allen.

ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Yesterday afternoon, as the Bark *Southerner* was passing out Sandy Hook, the yawl of the Pilot boat *Mary Ann* which was on station, was launched, with two men, for the purpose of taking out the Pilot of the Bark, Mr. Thomas Norris. On coming along side, a line was thrown to them from the forward part of the vessel, which they missed, but succeeded in getting one from aft, which in some way became jammed, and there being a heavy sea on, and the Bark not being hove too, the yawl took a rank shear, and catching under the counter, filled and capsized, drowning the two men.

ALLEGED MALPRACTICE—ARREST OF A MIDWIFE.—At an early hour yesterday morning, Coroner Ives was called to hold an inquest at No. 581 Fourth-street, on the body of a male infant belonging to Mrs. Mary Toms. It appeared in evidence that the child was born about 2 o'clock in the morning, and died from the malpractice of a midwife residing in Houston-street, named Mary Deirick. The painful case was thoroughly investigated, and resulted in the Jury rendering the following verdict:

"That the deceased came to its death from debility, consequent upon a severe labor, an unusual presentation, and the want of proper attention. The Jury are of the opinion that the life of the child might have been saved, had the mother not been attended by a person totally ignorant and incompetent to discharge duties involving so great responsibilities; and in order that there may be some notice taken of a crime so long existing in our midst, we recommend the Coroner to hold the midwife, Margaret Dierick, for examination by the Grand Jury."

Upon the rendition of this verdict, Mrs. Dierick was taken into custody by Deputy Coroner Budd, and committed by the Coroner for further action in the matter.

FIRE IN GRAND-STREET.—Yesterday morning, at about 4 o'clock, a fire broke out in the attic-story of a dwelling-house at No. 549 Grand-street. The firemen and police were promptly on the ground, and speedily extinguished the flames, with trifling damage.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The RECORDER in the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Bills referred—For cleaning windows in the office of the County Clerk $5; petition of the Assessors for compensation.

Ordered to be printed—Papers in relation to the House of Refuge.

Reports adopted—To pay Mrs. Flora Foster $450 for board from Sept. 1, 1845 to May 8, 1849; in favor of paying George W. Westlake $559; adverse to the petition of John W. Ketchum to be paid for sitting at the Tombs of a Sunday; in favor of paying Crockett and Elder for going to Buffalo $47 05. Adjourned to Wednesday.

BOARD OF ASSISTANTS—The President, J. TROTTER, Esq, in the Chair.—The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Petitions Referred—Of James Everdell, for placing new street signs on the City lamps. Of Wm. Esterbeck and others, against confirming assessments. Of Charles Young, adverse to laying pipe from Pike-slip to East River. For a sewer in Thompson-street from Bleecker to Broome-streets. Of Christopher Hawkins, to have personal tax remitted. Of Ezra Smith and others, for a sewer opposite No. 219 Thompson-street to Bleecker-street.

Reports Adopted—In favor of concurring in the resolution to light Seventh-avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, with gas. In favor of lighting Avenue C., from Twelfth to Thirteenth-street, with gas. In favor of a sewer in Nassau-street to one hundred feet south of Beekman-st. In favor of concurring to pay Contractor for work done in regulating and grading Fifty-third-street between Third and Sixth-avenues, also to concur in regulating and grading Fifty third-street. In favor of concurring to light West-twenty seventh street with gas. In favor of making an additional appropriation for Trust accounts.

Laid on the table—The report of the Special Committee in relation to Zinc Paint. In favor of concurring in the resolution for extending Pier No. 1, North River to exterior line.

Report adopted.—In favor of extending Bulkhead on East River from Rivington-street to the middle Pier near Stanton-street.

Papers concurred in.—In favor of allowing $250 per annum to the Superintendent of Markets, for the use of horse and wagon; in favor of allowing Messrs. Sperry & Byram to place a new clock in the Cupola of the City Hall; in favor of leasing premises formerly occupied by the Bell Tower in the Eighth Ward to Jas L. Worth; in favor of grading and repairing Fourteenth-street between Broadway and Fourth-avenue; in favor of making a sewer in Pearl-street from John-street to No. 246 Pearl-street; that the Controller be directed to lease for one year the premises now occupied by the Justices' Court for the Sixth District; that B. Osborn and Abm. L. Bogart be the Justices at the Tombs, that S. H. Stewart and Jas. McGrath be Justices at Jefferson Market; that Wm. L. Wood and Jas. H. Welsh be Justices at Essex Market; that R. H. Johnson and Jas Nesbitt be the Clerks at the Tombs; W. B. Rockwell and John Lalor at Essex Market; Wm. L. Davidson and James McMurray at Jefferson Market; that the Controller withdraw from the sale of Docks and Slips the west half of Pier No. 19 East River, and the half of the Bulkhead adjoining, and the east half of Pier No. 20 East River, and half of the Bulkhead adjoining; in favor of rebuilding Pier No. 34 East River.

Reports Adopted—In favor of making a sewer in Third-street, from Avenue A. to the Bowery.

Resolutions Adopted—To obtain the opinion of the counsel of the Corporation in relation to the cancelling of the contract to pave Broadway with Perrine's combination pavement. To have an early report in relation to the sewer on Pearl-street, with the objections thereto. To have the mains laid in Seventh-street forthwith. That the pavement in Eighteenth street, from the Third-avenue to the East River, be repaired. That the pavement in Fifteenth-street, from Second to Third-avenues, be repaired. That the dwelling-house on the ten-acre lot on Ward's Island be assigned as a residence for the keeper of Potter's Field. Adjourned to Monday, May 3.

[Advertisement]

NEW VILLAGES.—The wealth, business, and population of this great metropolis for the nation, is yearly expanding. Its resources and necessities are constantly on the increase. Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, Hoboken, Morrisiana, Staten Island, Stratfonport, &c. &c., are all but simple branches of this great mart of trade. Every year brings into existence some new village, which in a few short years will grow up to be a city in itself. Among the new villages of promise that are now attracting public attention, we may mention that of Flammersburg located on Flushing Bay, one of the most beautiful and picturesque spots in the vicinity of New-York. It has been laid out and placed in the market by that go-a head and enterprising gentleman, Mr. Flammer, whose name it bears, and who use keen eye discerned its many advantages, while others were quietly wondering what account it could be turned to. This new village is just this side of the village of Strattonport, a village which sprung into existence as if by magic under the management of Mr. Flammer. The agitation of a railroad from Williamsburg to Flushing has greatly advanced the prospects of Flammersburg, and when it is completed, we should not be surprised to find real estate, in this new village, quite as valuable as it is in Williamsburg itself. The knowing ones will, of course, after a careful survey of the prospects before them, take care to secure a good slice for their own purposes. This we shall regret, because it will be for the general good of all purchasers only to buy that which they intend to improve. Still it is idle to attempt to stop men from making money when an opportunity presents itself, and we therefore can only say to those who desire to make this village their home, that they should look to it in time.

[Advertisement]

PHYSIOLOGY.—No information can be more universally useful than that pertaining to the human structure and to the philosophy of human life. We are always glad to announce the engagement of men of intelligence and experience in the dissemination of this branch of knowledge, as we are now glad to in orm our readers that Dr. Martin, a gentleman every way qualified, has made an extensive collection of mannikins, papier maché preparations, anatomical drawings, &c., and is about to give a course of lectures in the chief towns and villages in this and the adjoining States. Go and hear Dr Martin and live while you live.

FROM PORTO RICO.—By the arrival of the bark *John Colby*, Capt. HATCH, we have dates from Ponce, P. R., to the 29th of March.

The market was generally well supplied with American produce, breadstuffs only being wanted. This demand was likely soon to become more limited, as the rains had commenced, and dealers would be cautious not to hold large stocks when the native productions should begin to come forward. Last sales of Flour were made at $12 50; Candles, 17c.; Meal in bbls, $7; Rice, 7½c.; Lard, 15c.; Hams, 15½c.; Cheese, 15½c; Mess Pork, $21 50; Pilot Bread, $5 50. Dry and Pickled Fish was in great abundance. Lumber abundant. Coopers' materials, excess of supply. Last sales of White Pine at $21 ₩ M.; Hoops, $36, one year credit. Subsequently a sale of Hoops was made at $33, on short time. Fine Sugars were worth 3½@4c.; Molasses, $12 to $13 ₩ 110 gallons.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, a very large Newspaper for the Country, is published every Saturday. The number for the present week contains, among other articles, the following:

Literary.—Poetry: A Dirge. Two kinds of Honesty—a Tale. Sunday in Paris in 1852, by Percy B. St. John. Wolfe and the Capture of Quebec.

Editorial.—Daniel Webster. International Copyright. The Modern Phalaris. The Senator from Alabama. Orientals in America. Compromise Resolutions. Adjournment of the Legislature. Silence that Dreadful Bell! The Opening of the French Chambers. The Whig Meeting in New-York and Senator Jones's Speech. Rights of Labor. French Politics. The Public Printing. The Course of the *New-York Daily Times*. Irish Immigration. Parliamentary Pugilism. Commodore Stockton. The Prison Inspectors' Report. Treatment of Kossuth. The Whig Caucus. Postage Reform. European Matters. Americans in Europe. Mr. Sparks and the Washington Letters. Short Articles.

News of the Day.—A weekly Summary of important events, carefully condensed and arranged—comprising, under separate headings, City, Domestic and Foreign Intelligence to the latest moment.

Correspondence.—Letters from our Correspondents in France, England, Washington, and at other points.

Proceedings of Congress.—Carefully selected and condensed.

Commercial Intelligence.—Review of Markets, Stocks, Prices, &c., &c., for the week. New-York Cattle Market.

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Neglect a cold ' and soon with terrors rife,
Consumption saps the citadel of life
Slow paced, yet sure—while Hope with tints untrue,
Depicts a future glorious to the view—
The spoiler steals along with hidden dart,
And Death's cold shadows darken round the heart
Yet hath Consumption warnings, that foretell
To love's quick ear, the loved one's coming knell;—
The deepening Cough, flushed cheek, and pulses high,
The failing strength, and fever lighted eye,
These, and the wasted form, and shortened breath,
Are symptoms all, too eloquent of death
Be wise in time!—remedial means apply,
Nor stand inert to see the sufferer die.
If Cough or Cold the Lungs or Throat assail,
Employ a remedy that cannot fail
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☞ THE CRYSTAL

KOSSUTH IN NEWARK.

SPEECH TO THE PEOPLE.

DINNER.

Material Aid.

Gov. KOSSUTH was expected to speak at Newark on Wednesday evening; but in consequence of some misunderstanding relative to the building in which the meeting was to be held, it was postponed until yesterday morning.

At 10 o'clock A. M. yesterday, notwithstanding the notice given was necessarily short, Washington Hall was early crowded with a respectable and intelligent audience.

When KOSSUTH entered, the audience rose and received him with three cheers. Silence having been restored,

Rev. Dr. EDDY addressed the Governor briefly, welcoming him, on behalf of the citizens of Newark, and expressing the hope and confidence that the God of Battles would soon give that success to the cause of Hungarian liberty, which the devotion of its people so richly deserves.

Gov. KOSSUTH replied, in substance, as follows:

GENTLEMEN—I am about soon to leave the United States. My thoughts, turned homeward to my down-trodden fatherland, are bent to the idea, not of what may I do in your country, but to what I have done? The words have dried out from my lips, my mind is impressed with the silence of anxiety; I am like the man who has pleaded a cause, from the issue of which depends not only his own life and happiness, but the life and happiness of all dear to his heart; he has pleaded the cause, the jury has retired to give its verdict. If there be a man in this assembly who ever has been in that case, he might tell you what he might have felt, if he would have been called upon in such a moment of awful expectation to make a speech.

That is my case now, having the impression that for all my future life I have quite other things to do, than to speak. I believe indeed never in my life I will more succeed to make a tolerable speech. And still I would fain leave a good impression upon your hearts, that the fruits of your generous affections may ripen to the benefit of my brave unfortunate people; worthy of your affections and of your sympathy, as ever a people was. How can I accomplish such a task with such preoccupations weighing upon my heart?

It was a Minister of the Gospel who addressed me in your name:—Let me speak to you as a Christian who considers it his heartfelt duty to be, to act not only in his private but also in his public capacity, in conformity with the privileges of Christianity, as I understand it, by the right of private judgment in reference to the book of life, which he often explained with religious inspiration to his audiences.

I have seen the people of the United States almost in every climate of your immense territory; and I have laid my hand upon this people's heart. Your position is to be a great nation, therefore your necessity is to act like a great nation, or if you don't do so, you will not be great. This is clear, I believe. To be numerous, is not yet to be great. The Chinese are eight times more numerous than you, and still China is not great. It has isolated itself from the world, and such power cannot be great. Neither depends the condition of a nation from what she likes herself to call. China calls herself "Celestial," and takes you and Europe for barbarous. Not what we call ourselves, but how we act, that proves what we are. Great is that nation which acts as a great nation should. And give me leave to say, what an American minister of the gospel has said to me:—"Nations, by the great God of the Universe, are individualized, as well as men. He has given each a mission to fulfil, and He expects every one to bear its part in solving the great problem of man's capacity for self-government, which is the problem of human destiny; and if any nation fails in this, He will treat it as an unprofitable servant, a barren fig-tree, whose own end is to be rooted up and burnt."

Are you to hide your national talent in a napkin, or lend it out at usury? "*Do unto others as ye would that others do unto you.*" This is the Saviour's golden rule, applicable to nations as well as to individuals. Suppose when the United States were struggling for their independence, the Spanish government had interfered to prevent its achievement—sending an armament to bombard your cities and murder your inhabitants. What would your fore-fathers have thought, how felt! Precisely as Hungary thought and felt when the Russian bear put down his overslaughing paw upon her. They would have invoked high heaven to avenge the interference—and had there been a people on the face of the earth to protest against it, that people would have shone out, like a particular bright star in the hemisphere of nations—and to this day you would call it blessed. What you would have others do unto you do so likewise unto them

It is a gospel maxim "*Be not partaker of other men's sins.*" It is alike applicable to individuals and nations. If you of the United States see the great law of humanity outraged by another nation, and see it silently, raising no warning voice against it, you virtually become a party to the offence: as you do not reprove it, you emboiden the offender to add iniquity unto iniquity.

Let not one nation be partaker of another nation's sins. When you see the great law of humanity, the law upon which your national existence rests, the law enacted in the Declaration of your Independence, when you see that law outraged and profaned, will you sit quietly by? If so, excuse me for saying part of the guilt is upon you, and individuals now and then receive their reward in the Eternal world, but nations are as sure to receive it here. There is logic in a nation's destiny.

A nation should not be a mere lake, a glassy expanse, only reflecting foreign light around—but a river, carrying its rich treasures away from the fountain to distant regions of the earth.

A nation should not be a mere light house, a mere stationary oracle, erected upon the coast to warn voyagers of their danger—but a moving life-boat, carrying treasures of freedom to the doors of thousands and millions, in their lands.

After a relation of the expectations he had entertained in view of the history and character of the United States, which he had studied carefully and long, the Governor proceeded: I have seen you arrive at a point where it is not only your right, but necessity to become a power on earth. Upon this position I founded my hope. To me, the matter was clear, that Europe being now on the eve of a decisive struggle, about what principle shall rule the world, you cannot remain indifferent about the issue; because the principle of absolutism once victorious over all Europe, would bring not only entangling difficulties, but even danger of your future security home to yourselves. I therefore considered it almost impossible that you should hesitate to prevent that danger, and to contribute to the happy issue of our impending struggle, when you can do it without the risk of a war; without entangling yourselves into any difficulties; without sacrificing anything; without hurting in the slightest manner whichever of your interests, but rather insuring and protecting them all. And I told the people of the United States that I am far from desiring that Americans should fight for us. No, we have brave hearts and stout arms to stand our place by our own selves; we have not only men enough, but also decided to act upon the principle, that "who will be free, must themselves strike the blow."

I have said that we are indeed prepared to do so, and feel advised by circumstances to do so soon; and to see insured our success, we desire nothing but to have *fair play*, which we are sure we will have, if the United States, assuming the position of a power on earth, declare that every nation has the right to stand by itself, and to regulate its own institutions and the form of its Government; and that no foreign power has the right to interfere with the domestic concerns of another nation.

On many other occasions I have more fully explained what it is. I, upon the basis of these principles, humbly ask from the people of the United States "*fair play*," insured by your national protest against the principle of interference—the rights of free commercial intercourse with you, insured even for the time of our renewed domestic struggle—the recognition of our independence, insured for the time when we succeed to re-establish it. These, and some little material aid. I was led to hope for from you. Allow me to ask, Was I too sanguine in my wishes to hope, that in these expectations I will not fail? So much I dare say, that I conceived these expectations not without encouragement on your own part.

There is in the American people a spirit of indomitable energy which can accomplish immense things, to the honor and lasting welfare of all humanity, if only its direction be not misled—and I pray to God that he may preserve your people from being all-absorbingly given to the direction of materialism. Rome having conquered Asia, then the richest country in the world, a triumph was accorded to the victorious leader, Lucullus, I believe, who, as the custom was, expounding his deeds in the capitol, proudly indulged in the explanation of what immense treasures he had captured and brought home. Old Cato rose with all the severity of his grave character, and solemnly said, "I greatly fear those treasures will rather capture ourselves than we them." And curious, indeed, Rome was declining from that very day that those treasures were brought home to Rome. Lucullus is gone, the treasures are gone, Rome itself is gone; and what is all, which of Lucullus (besides the memory of his fastidious dinners,) came down even to us out of his triumphs over Asia! The cherry-tree which he was the first to bring then over with him to Europe. A lesson of deep meaning, gentlemen. The treasures perished and Rome with them; but the kernel of the cherry's fruit which be brought is blooming every spring, multiplied to millions, and its fruits, a fair gift of Heaven, gladden the hearts of millions of men. The proud results of egotism vanish in the following generation like the fancy of a dream; but the smallest real benefit bestowed upon mankind is lasting like eternity. People of America! thy energy is wonderful; but for thy sake, for thy future sake, for all humanity's sake, beware, oh, beware from becoming too material!

The speech was frequently and rapturously applauded. KOSSUTH retired from the room as soon as he had concluded.

Among the subsequent incidents of the day, we notice the presentation to KOSSUTH by four ladies, of a basket containing $100 in American gold.

During the afternoon the guest met the Clergy of the City, at the residence of Rev. Dr. EDDY.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Governor dined with the Committee of Reception and many citizens, at the Park House. Mayor QUIMBY presided, and speeches were made by KOSSUTH and several others. The occasion was marked by much good feeling and enthusiasm. The guest retired early, when the work of raising material aid commenced with $50 subscriptions, of which there were several; the amount obtained must have been considerable. We are informed that the people of New-Jersey have not forgotten this important matter of material aid, but have displayed their liberality in a most substantial manner.

In the evening the Governor met the German citizens at Library Hall, and addressed them in their native tongue.

FUTURE MOVEMENTS.

KOSSUTH leaves Newark this morning at 7 o'clock for this City, where he takes the 8 o'clock cars for New-Haven. He will arrive at the latter place at 11 o'clock, when he will be received by the city authorities and conducted to the Green, where he will be addressed by the Mayor. From thence he will be escorted to Whitneyville, Where he will be presented, by the workmen of the factory, with material aid in the shape of a quantity of American rifles. Returning to New-Haven, he will partake of a collation, and leave in the 3 o'clock train of cars for Springfield, where he will pass the night. On Saturday he leaves for Northampton, where he remains during the Sabbath. On Monday he will return to Springfield, and from thence proceed to Worcester, where he will remain till Tuesday morning, when he will leave for Boston. Arriving at Boston about 11 o'clock, he will be received by a military escort, and conducted first to the State House, where the Governor will receive him, and from thence to his quarters at the Revere House.

We understand that he will spend four or five days at Boston, and from thence will proceed rapidly to Albany, and other points in New-York State, on the line of the Central Railroad.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For cooks, general workers, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, chambermaids, waiters, gardeners, farmers, &c., at SELECT PROTESTANT AGENCY, No. 7 Carmine-st., and SOCIETY AGENCY, No. 106 Chambers-st. Only Servants of good character admitted. a8-1m*

SITUATION WANTED—By a young Man, (married,)—a situation as a salesman, in a Hard Ware, Grocery, or Stove Store, preferred; having a practical knowledge of those kinds of business. Good reference given, if required. Address H, office of this paper. a22-3t*

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man, a situation as entry clerk or assistant book keeper in a wholesale store. Is a good and rapid penman; can give unexceptionable references for integrity, capability, &c. Salary no object. Address BOOK-KEEPER, *Times* office. a23-3t*

SITUATION WANTED.—As watchmaker and salesman in a watch and jewelry establishment. Best recommendations given, with City references. Address J. L. D., *Times* office. a21-3t*

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AGENTS WANTED.—500 Agents—$25 to $50 a week made in selling a new Family Work. Life and Speeches of Kossuth, and other fine books. Call or address post-paid, American Family Publication Establishment, No. 128 Nassau-st. New York up stairs. m24-1m*

FOUND.—In South Brooklyn, a ladies FUR TIPPET. The owner can have it by applying at No. 163 Clinton-st. a21-3t*

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BOARDING.—At No 347 Broadway, nearly opposite the Tabernacle. Parlors, with bedrooms a joining, for family with full board. Also, several rooms for single gentlemen, with full or partial board. Reference required. Hot, cold or shower baths in the house a23 2t*

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BOARDING—Wanted by two young ladies an unfurnished sitting and bed-room, a private family preferred. Terms must be moderate; references given and required. Address C. P. C. at the office of this paper. a23-1t

BOARDING—Board Wanted, in a private and quiet family, near my place of business, (No 118 Wooster-st.) will require a room, either furnished or unfurnished, with breakfast and tea, or full board. References given and required. [a21-3t*] D. F. VAN LIEW.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—A delightful 2d story front room, with or without bedroom for a gentleman and his wife, also several rooms for single gentlemen will be vacated on the 1st May. Location of house exceedingly pleasant. Apply at No. 229 Hicks-st. a21-6t*

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BOSTON AND NEW-YORK PIANOS.—We are now enlarging our store, and need all our room; hence we will sell our present stock of Pianos, which consist of Æolian—new and second-hand—at low price, during the next two weeks. Music at wholesale and retail. Pianos to let. Cash paid for Pianos. We have a large stock of second hand Pianos. GOULD & BERRY, m29-1mD&W* No. 297 Broadway.

COTTAGE OR BOUDOIR PIANOS—HORACE WATERS, No 333 Broadway, corner of Anthony-st., and opposite the Broadway Bank and Theatre, has just received a very large assortment of GILBERT'S Boudoir Pianos of five, six and 7 oct., in splendid carved cases and rich tone, for sale at reduced prices. Dealers supplied at the same discount as at the warerooms in Boston. a15-1m

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TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—OFFICE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, NEW-YORK, March 15, 1852.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Chief Engineer, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, for the Grading, Masonry, Bridging and Superstructure, or either of them, with or without materials, on the following divisions of the Illinois Central Railroad, to wit: First division, from Cairo to Big Muddy River, 60 miles; second do., from Big Muddy River to Township No. 1, north of the base line of the third principal meridian, 53 miles; sixth do., from Bloomington to the Illinois River, 60 miles; eighth do., from Freeport to Dubuque, 67 miles; ninth do., from Chicago to Kankakee River, 55 miles; tenth do., from Kankakee River to Urbana, 70 miles. The proposals must be for the entire length of each division, and will be received at the office in Chicago, as follows. For the ninth and tenth divisions, until April 15, 1852, at noon; for the sixth division, until April 22, 1852, at noon; for the eighth division, until April 29, 1852, at noon; for the first and second divisions, until May 27, 1852, at noon. Profiles, plans, and approximate estimates of quantities will be ready for inspection, and blank forms for proposals, and statements of the mode and terms of payment, will be furnished at the office, over the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Passenger Station No. 33 Canal-st., New-York City, and at the office of the Chief Engineer in Chicago, Illinois, on and after March 25, 1852. The same, so far as relates to the first and second divisions, may also be found at Jonesboro', Union County, Illinois; to the sixth division at Lasalle, Lasalle County, Illinois; and to the eighth division at Freeport, Stephenson County, Illinois. Separate proposals will also be received at Chicago until the 27th of May, for furnishing Ties, Plank, Bridge Timber, and Piles for the whole or any part of the Road. Specifications may be obtained on and after the 1st of April, 1852, by application at the office of the Chief Engineer in Chicago. Satisfactory references will in all cases be required. R. B. MASON, Engineer-in-Chief Illinois Central Railroad.

Illinois papers please copy and send a paper to No. 9 Hanover-st., New-York. m24-1tMy1

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TO LET.

DESIRABLE BROOKLYN STORES AND DWELLINGS TO LET.—One or more of the new block on Columbia-st., between President and Summit sts., near Hamilton Ferry. The stores are fitted up with iron counters and fine show windows. To persons desirous of a good business stand, or those who wish to start in a rapidly improving and thriving neighborhood, (Columbia st. is the 8th Avenue in South Brooklyn,) no better opportunity will be offered. Rents moderate. Furniture, hardware, and coal stores, are much wanted in the above neighborhood, as there are none within a mile Apply to J. S. BENNETT, Columbia st., between Degraw and Sackett-sts. Also apartments for families to let Apply as above. a23-2t*

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET, on the East bank of the Hudson River, nearly opposite West Point. On the premises, containing about 5 acres of land, is a two-story dwelling, with six rooms, cellar and kitchen, with several smaller outbuildings, &c. The situation is pleasant and healthy, and within five minutes' walk of the Railroad Station. Apply to P. ANDERSON, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s, Broadway. a23-3t*

HOUSES FOR SALE—One House and Lot in West 27th-st; also, one in West 24th st.; two Houses and Lots in E. 21st-st., 28 by 48; one House and three Lots, 127th-st near 3d-av; 32 Lots, 4th av. 80th and 81st-sts; 4 Lots on 94th-st 7th and 8th-avs a23-3t* WATKINS & HINE, No 458 Broadway.

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HOUSE TO LET—Two two-story and attic brick Houses, in Skillman-st., near Park Avenue, East-Brooklyn, about 100 feet from the stage routes. The houses contain eight rooms, and pantries to each room, and the water from the cistern is conveyed to the kitchen. Apply to C. KNOX, No 128 Fulton-st. a20-6t*

HOUSE TO LET—Near Union Square. A commodious house, with or without the furniture. Will be let only to first class tenants. Apply through the Post Office, to box No. 1,349, when a permit will be sent to see the house. a21-3t*

PART OF A SMALL HOUSE WANTED—Between Hudson-st. and Broadway, not higher than 4th-st., nor lower than Houston-st. Address BOOKS, at this office. a20-1f

ROOM TO LET WITH STEAM POWER.—The rooms are well lighted and power steady. Also apartments to let, consisting of front parlor on 1st floor, 2 or 3 rooms on 3d-story, to a small family. Apply at No. 172 Forsyth st. a20-6t*

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STORE IN BROADWAY TO LET.—In the most eligible location for wholesale or jobbing business; or, the lease for sale. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No 1 Pine-st a1-tf

STORE TO LET—No 29 Spruce st. Apply to CORTELYOU & GIFFING, Type Foundry, No 61 Ann-st. a21-6t*

STORE TO LET—No 117 Liberty-st—very desirable on many accounts. Apply on the premises to a19 tf F. HART.

BAKERY TO LET.—An excellent location for business, being in a very thickly populated neighborhood, for particulars apply in the carpenter's shop No. 118 Wooster-st. [a21-6t*] D. F. VAN LIEW.

LOFTS TO LET.—Two fine lofts, suitable for a light manufacturing business, with separate entrance Inquire at No 192 West-st. a21-3t*

FOR SALE.

FLAMMERSBURG—THIS NEW VILLAGE, accessible several times a day, both by stages and steamboat, is situated within 5 minutes of the City Hall, opposite Harlem, on the College Point and Flushing Bay, near Flushing and adjoining the village of Strattonport, which sold so readily last spring, and is now building quite fast; is laid out on the same scale, the streets of both places intersecting each other; and will, from its commanding situation, at no distant period, be one of the principal sea ports in the vicinity of New-York. Lots vary in size, from two to four city lots; in price from $165 to $150. The terms are $25 down, and the rest in instalments of $10; which enables every person, however circumstanced, to become his own landlord. It likewise offers an inducement to the capitalist, rarely met with—as there is no doubt judging from the past, but that this property will, in six months, sell at twice the price now asked—being easily reached and surrounded by scenery which cannot be surpassed, embracing views of the East River, village of Flushing, Riker's Island, Morrisania, York Island, the Palisade rocks, and Catskill Mountains to West Point, making it one of the most desirable places for a residence that can be imagined. N. B.—A few lots unsold at Strattonport, price $200. Any person wishing to purchase at the above places, are requested to call at the office, where maps and every information will be cheerfully given JOHN A. FLAMMER, No 157 West-18th st, between 7th and 8th avs All payments for Strattonport and Flammersburg lots must be made personally to JOHN A. FLAMMER, office hours from 1 to 8 P. M.

Maps can be seen and had at the following places: N. Miller, No 15 Chambers-st; T. Lent, No. 76 Walker-st.; P. Richardson, No. 153 8th av; P. Hearty, No. 205 Bowery; Joseph Thaler, No. 44 Attorney-st; John G. Flammer, No 31 Mott-st; at Parson's Real estate Agency, No. 312 Broadway, and at the Commission Agency, No 290 Broadway, room No 23, up stairs. a23 6t

**$

New-York Daily Times.

BROOKLYN CITY.

CITY COURT.—Before Judge GREENWOOD and Aldermen WILSON and EVANS.—*Thursday*.—The case of Arden Hubbs, for passing a counterfeit $5 of the Ousatonic Bank, last July, was continued this morning and concluded. The Jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—Mrs. Smith, who resides at No. 81 Fulton-avenue, had a purse containing $40 stolen from her pocket on Wednesday evening, while attending an auction sale in Bridge-street.

—Officer Meserole discovered yesterday the body of an infant in a privy in Twenty-third-street, near Third-avenue. The Coroner is making a thorough investigation of the matter.

—A fire was discovered yesterday, in a house in Twentieth-street, near the Third-avenue, which was quickly extinguished by the police of the Eighth Ward, without much loss.

—Yesterday morning, John James Schoonmaker was arraigned before Justice King, charged with stealing a quantity of clothing from the house of Mr. J. S. Brainard, No 58 Adams street. Mr. B. met the thief coming out of the house the evening before, having upon his arm a coat and pair of pantaloons. A short time afterwards, Mr. Dillon, a boarder, announced that some one had stolen such articles; whereupon, the thief was pursued and arrested. He was committed for further examination.

—Engine Company No. 5 made a fine display on Wednesday with their new engine, and in the evening received their friends at their Engine House. Everything passed off in the most pleasant manner. The officers of this Company are Henry Gascoyne, Foreman; Michael Dalton, First Assistant Foreman; Thomas Gibbons, Second Assistant Foreman; Samuel Nichols, Secretary; Henry Gascoyne, Treasurer; Thomas Moore, Steward.

—A carpenter named McDougall fell from a building on which he was at work yesterday, in Lawrence-street, and broke one of his legs near the thigh. He was immediately removed to the Hospital, where every necessary attention was paid to his case.

—A young lad, named John G. Holze, was run over in Hamilton-avenue yesterday, by a horse and cart, and severely injured. He was taken to the residence of his father in Gowanus.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—Robert Robertson, a young lad, was arrested by officer Sands, on a charge of attempting to kill his father. Justice Boswell being unwell yesterday, the boy was committed.

—The Police of the Third Ward have hired a room at the corner of School and Ewing streets, and fitted it up at their own expense.

—The pond of water, we see, is about to be removed from the vicinity of Moore-street by draining.

—The Board of Aldermen attempted to hold a meeting on Wednesday evening, but it was a "complete failure."

From Texas.

By the steamship *Meteor*, at New-Orleans, we have received dates from Galveston to tee 9th inst.

The *Galveston News* says: "The great difficulty which we apprehended our second class creditors would experience in getting their pay, is now realized. The Treasurer gives notice that he has no specie on hand, and that claimants must be prepared to change the $1,000 bonds, allowing the interest and three per cent. premium on the same. As regards small creditors, their mode of paying our debts is somewhat like collecting them by law—the trouble and expense is more than they are worth."

Preparations for the great Industrial Exhibition at Corpus Christi are going rapidly forward, and the Exhibition promises to be one of much interest.

Although our last exchanges brought us voluminous accounts of the great freshets, it appears the story was not all told. The Brazos river overflowed the whole valley through which it runs, and did an immense amount of damage. At St. Felipe the bottoms are overflowed several miles from the river, and the ferry is impassable. It is feared that several thousand cattle have been drowned, having been hemmed in between the river and Jane's Creek. The water of the Brazos is remarkably cold, which indicates that the freshet has been caused by the melting of the snow on the northern prairies."

The Huntsville *Item* says that much damage has been done to the young corn and cotton in that vicinity by frost, and that garden vegetables have also suffered severely.

Captain Lawless, of the steamship *Louisiana* has received much praise for the efficient aid he rendered in saving the lives of the passengers and crew of the *Independence*.

The San Antonio *Ledger* states that Major Howard, Indian agent, is making active preparations for an expedition to the North Fork of the Llano, where a large number of Indians are collected, awaiting his arrival.

Buenos Ayres.

From the Boston Traveller.

From the private letters received in this city, which are of as late date as the 17th of February, we derive some further information of the condition of affairs in Buenos Ayres.

The property of Rosas has all been confiscated, quintas, palaces, &c. This would be a sad blow to him, as he had declared in writing to the English Admiral, that he had not a sixpence out of the country, and that he had not enough with him to pay the passage of himself and suite, if they should fall in with the steamer for England at Pernambuco. The wardrobe of Rosas and his family is said to be very scanty, as from some cause or other, Mr Gore, the English Charge, was unable to convey to them their luggage. Urquiza's reply to Mr. Gore was exceedingly bitter and pointed. He must be recalled by his Government, as he could never be of any use to the English in Buenos Ayres.

It appears that Rosas, to the very last, before leaving the river in the vessel in which he had taken refuge, had expected a reaction in his favor, and that he should land again.

In reference to the currency of the country, a letter of the 17th of February says: "The 'bears' in Buenos Ayes appear to have it all their own way, ounces closing at 256. There were a good many 'lame ducks' today. The differences were so great that they could not tread up; but the bears say that they are not yet low enough, and must go down to 260." The writer, however, is of opinion that with a large army to feed, and an immense issue of paper money, ounces must go up again.

But a short time previous to the fall of Rosas, an ounce or doubloon was worth from 350 to 400 of the Buenos Ayean paper dollars.

THINGS IN ECUADOR.—A letter from Cortland Cushing, Esq., U. S. Charge to Ecuador, gives the following account of the condition of the Republic, in view of the threatened invasion of Gen. Flores:

This Government is preparing to repel an expected invasion by General Flores, and has addressed a circular letter to the diplomatic representatives here, advising us of the fact, and of its intention to treat all persons who may be concerned in the invasion as pirates. I think the Government will be justified in so doing.

There is no corresponding movement in favor of Flores in this country, and I am satisfied that nine in ten of those who think upon the subject at all, are opposed to his coming. I believe the object of his expedition is to punish the country, and obtain redress for a failure on the part of the Government to comply with some of the terms of an agreement which he made about the time he abandoned the country, with the leaders of the revolution by which he was put down. He had previously held the office of President two years, in violation of the Constitution, then packed a Convention, caused a new Constitution to be formed, and himself to be elected by the Convention for eight years. These proceedings caused the revolution to which he submitted. The leaders paid him twenty thousand dollars for leaving the country, and promised to pay him an annual salary, and his military officers' pensions.

Those who have been in power since think the Government and people are not bound by such an agreement with an usurper and traitor, and have refused to pay him a salary.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—*Washington*—Wednesday, April 21.—No 110. *T. J. Coffee vs.* Planters' Bank of Tennessee.—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for Mississippi.—Mr. Justice Daniel delivered the opinion of this Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court in this cause, with costs and damages at the rate of six per cent. per annum....No. 115. H. Miller *vs.* D Austin *et al.*,—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for Ohio.—Mr. Justice Catron delivered the opinion of this Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court in this cause, with costs and damages at the rate of six per cent. per annum....No. 111. Pariah & Co. *vs.* G Goffe's administrator *et al.*—Appeal from the District Court of the United States for Alabama.—Mr. Justice McLean delivered the opinion of this Court, reversing the decree of the said District Court with costs, and remanding this cause, with directions to enter a decree for complainants....No 178 D. D Mitchell, plaintiff in error, *vs.* M. X. Harmony.—The argument of this cause was concluded by Mr. Attorney General Crittenden for the plaintiff in error....No. 126. The United States, appellants, *vs.* Harrison & Duvall.—This cause was submitted to the consideration of the Court on the record and printed argument by Mr. Attorney General Crittenden in behalf of the appellants.

WRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Accounts of disasters during the recent stormy weather, so unusual in April, continue to reach us. A letter from a correspondent at Provincetown, dated 21st inst., states that one or more shipwrecks had occurred. Just before dark on the 19th, the bows of a vessel, broken off just abaft the fore rigging, were seen on the outer bars, about a mile North of Highland Light, with fifteen persons upon it. The rest of the vessel and crew were washing along shore.

The persons upon the wreck could be heard calling for assistance; but the tremendous sea upon the shore, combined with the darkness, and a dense fog which set in about that time, prevented help being given them. Fires were built on the beach, and people lined the shore. A dory was procured, and two men, named Jonathan Collins and Daniel Cassidy, of Truro, made an attempt to get off. They succeeded in getting near enough to converse with those upon the wreck, when their frail boat was capsized, and both were drowned. During the night two or the shipwrecked crew were washed ashore on pieces of the wreck, and were rescued nearly exhausted. The remaining thirteen perished. The stern of the vessel came on shore with "Josepha, of Gloucester" painted upon it in yellow letters. None of the cargo had come ashore except some camomile flowers, chloride of lime and candles.

The vessel known to be wrocked is the *Josepha*, of Gloucester, England, a ship or bark, which sailed from Bristol for this port March 19, Cawsey, master.—*Boston Advertiser*, 23d.

THE NEW CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF CUBA.—A letter from Havana, dated April 15, and received by the *Georgia*, mentions the arrival there of the newly appointed Captain General, Don Valentine Castaneira, in the Spanish steamer *Fernando Catolica*. Gen. Concha and family were to sail on the 16th inst. for Spain, in the mail steamer *Isabella la Catolica*.

FLAVORED FRUIT DROPS.—Our readers may remember that we published a letter some days since from Professor MAPES, stating as the result of his analysis, that many of the Banana and other fruit drops recently brought into market and sold to children, were poisonous and highly dangerous. As the matter is one of public importance, involving the health and lives of tens of thousands of children, we deem it proper to publish the following letter upon the subject from a German Chemist of high reputation now in this city:

To the Editors of the New-York Daily Times:

In reply to your communication relating to the healthfulness of the flavoring matter used in the manufacture of the Banana, Jagonelle Pear and other fruit drops. I beg to state that I have had that class of chemical compounds, (substances,) under critical investigation for some time past, and have been experimenting on the production of these flavoring materials, strictly with a view to their scientific investigation and as an illustration of newly discovered facts in organic chemistry, as well interesting for chemistry itself, as very important for (to) the physiology and medicine. The basis of these flavoring matters are different corps of a natural group of substances called alcohols, and of most of them, one of these alcohols, commonly called fusel alcohol, or fusel oil, one of the products from the distillation of corn, potatoes and many other substances. The latter material when merely mechanically combined with different inorganic and organic acids, resembles in odor and taste the fruits, and under its various ramifications, imitates each in turn. *Such mixtures* are to a certain extent dangerous to health when combined with articles of food. When, however, these operations on the fusel oil are conducted by a chemist, fully understanding the recent advancement in organic chemistry, and the different chemical methods of operating with a view to the making of these flavors, and the process is so conducted as to entirely and perfectly *etherize all the fusel oil used*, and when produced others are chemically pure, then it is supposed with reason, by many, that the latter may be used in moderate quantities with safety, but the novelty of the discovery has not yet rendered the creation of these odours, as an article of manufacture, dependable in their accuracy.

Instances are given in recent publications, of injury to health arising from the use of confections prepared with these flavoring materials, and possibly, if not probably, from want of skill on the part of those making them. For full particulars on the chemical properties and the physiological action on the human body, I beg to refer you to an article lately prepared by me, and which will appear in a future number of *The New-York Medical Journal*.

Dr. CHARLES ENDERLIN.

They have had great trouble in Waukesha county, Wis., to ascertain the true owner of a certain child. A Mr. and Mrs Partridge lost a child several years ago, and one was found answering the description among the Indians. On a trial, the court decided that it belonged to the Indian mother. The child had been placed in the hands of a Commissioner for safe delivery on the decision of the court, under a bond of $2,000. It was decided to be the property of the Indian. The child was delivered to the Sheriff. Mrs Partridge, the other claimant, arrived at the house at the same time of the Sheriff. Twenty or thirty of the neighbors also collected, and among them the child was spirited away.

The postage receipts at the Philadelphia Post-office will this year exhibit a large increase. The number of letters delivered by city carriers during the quarter ending in March, was 833,025. The business of the Baltimore office is also very large and increasing.

Gov. Farwell, of Wisconsin, has returned to the State Senate, the bill for the Improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers. His reasons for the veto turn chiefly upon the inexpediency of creating a debt of large amount against the Improvement Fund.

Class-day at Harvard College is fixed for Friday, June 25th. James Bradley Thayer, of Northampton, is to be the orator, and William Cross Williamson, of Belfast, Me., the poet of the occasion. Commencement comes on the 21st of July.

The *Providence Journal* announces that KOSSUTH is coming to that State, and that he will be received in a creditable manner. The time of his visit will depend somewhat upon the time of his arrival in Massachusetts.

MARRIED.

At the residence of P. Falconer Esq., in Ellicott, Chautauque Co. N. Y., on the 15th inst., by Rev. S. P. Marvin, MARK WILLSON, Esq., of Sugar Grove, Pa., and ELIZABETH T., daughter of Dr. Robert Hallock, of this City.

April 22, by Rev. Isaac Wescott, Mr SAMUEL P. SMITH to Miss ELIZABETH SIMPSON, daughter of Henry Simpson, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

At Yonkers on Wednesday night, 21st inst., GEORGE MACADAM, formerly of Belfast, Ireland, in his 74th year. The friends of the family are informed that the funeral will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, Buena Vista-av., near the Railroad Depot. Cars start from corner Chambers-st and College-place at 1¼, returning at 5½ o'clock.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 22.

$1,000	U S 6s '56	108½	50	Canton Co	51
1,000	do	108½	50	do	s3 3-4
2,000	do 5s '53	102½	150	do	b30 82
5,000	do 5s '65	106	200	N. J Zinc Co	13
1,000	Ohio 6s '50	109½	100	do	s30 14
5,000	Kentucky 6s	103	100	do	b30 14½
9,000	Illinois 6s '47	b60 77	100	do	b30 14
3,000	do stock	48	200	do	13¾
5,000	Read mort bds '60	85½	100	Portsmouth Dry Dock	7½
5,000	Erie 1st mort. bds	116½	125	Phenix Mining Co	13½
7,000	do	s15 117	50	do	b30 15
2,000	do 3d mort bds	107½	75	do	15
5,000	do	108½	75	do	15¾
10,000	do	s10 109½	25	do	15¾
2,000	Erie Certificates	99½	100	Morris Canal	19½
2,000	Erie Inc Bonds	97½	300	do	b30 19½
2,000	do	97½	200	Harlem Railroad	75½
2,000	Erie Convert, '71	93½	100	do	b60 75½
2,000	do	93½	300	do	75½
5,000	do '62	93½	200	do	75
15,000	do	93½	100	do	s4 74½
15,000	do	b60 96½	220	Harlem Railroad Pr.	11½
10,000	do	b10 96	100	Stonington	56½
10,000	do	b30 96	100	Nor & Wor. R R	58½
6,000	do	at 10½ 96	230	do	58½
1,000	do	b3 96	850	do	58½
1,000	Hud 1st Mort	106½	50	do	b10 58½
5,000	Hud 2d Mort	97½	50	do	s60 58
1,000	Nor Ind R R Bds	96	50	do	s30 55½
2,000	Harlem Ex Certs	83	50	do	s30 55½
5,000	do	b30 82½	100	Reading Railroad	b30 77
40	Lel & Hud Canal	111	800	do	76½
15	do	b30 111	200	do	s10 76½
72	Mech Bank Ass	103	200	do	s3 76½
56	Broadway Bank	110½	75	Mad & Ind R. R	108
12	Metropolitan Bank	107	50	Panama Rail road	106½
50	do	s90 106½	300	Long Island R. R	b30 21½
78	do	107½	100	do	s15 21½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Virginia 6s	110	100	Portsmouth Dry Dock	7½
500	do	109½	100	Stonington R. R.	b30 56½
9,000	Erie R R 2d Mort	107	50	do	56½
2,000	Erie Income Bds	95½	100	Reading Railroad	b3 76½
1,000	Mad River Bonds	56	200	do	76½
2,000	Indiana 5s	95½	100	Erie Railroad	b15 86½
10,000	Harlem Ex. Certs	82½	50	do	s30 85½
10,000	Phenix Mining Co	13½	50	do	b10 85½
25	do	b30 15½	100	do	85¼
50	do	s3 15½	100	do	s10 85½
250	Edgeworth Land Co	8	150	Long Island Railroad	21½
100	Canton Co	51½			

THURSDAY, April 22—6 P M.

To-day the Stock Market was only moderately active. The speculative Railroads were particularly dull, and prices some what softer. Speculation appeared to pause. As a remarkable evidence of this, not a solitary share of Erie changed hands at the early Board; Reading was ½ per cent. down, and Harlem quite weak. An outside sale of 500 shares of the last was made at 74½ at the close, and more stock was offered. Jersey Mining fell to $13½. Norwich, and Worcester, and Stonington were a fraction lower. The Phœnix Mining was more active, and went to $15¾.

In Bonds there was a better trade. $160,000 various Bonds sold, prominent among which were the Erie Convertibles, at steady rates. The First Mortgage were wanted on European order, and brought 117; the Second Mortgage, supposed for same direction, sold largely at 105¾@106¾. Harlem 7's brought 82@82½. Indiana 5's, sold at 90. The foreign inquiry, so far as it has been manifested since the *Asia's* mail, runs upon State and highest class Railroad Bonds. Both the London and Hamburg letters quote a limited demand, owing in part, so far as the London market is concerned, to the small supply of State Stocks. We read, to-day, a letter from a very intelligent German merchant to his partner in this City, giving a comprehensive view of the condition and temper of the Foreign market towards our Railroad and Canal Securities. The supposed complication of our laws and Constitutional provisions in regard to Public Debt and Bonded obligations, is a material drawback upon negotiations abroad. Capitalists on the Continent are pleased with the rates of interest and the enterprise of our people, but when they hear of attempted repudiation, as in such case as the Vermont Central, or adverse legal decisions, as in cases like Judge Spalding, in Ohio, against County Bonds, and Judge Brown, of this State, against Canal Certificates, and see party newspaper comments on the unconstitutionality and vitiation of the Canal Debt of one of the leading States, they tremble for the safety of what they have already bought, and feel averse to looking into the legal labyrinths that surround Bonds not yet negotiated. The Canal Certificate decision of Judge Brown has appeared in *Gallignani's Messenger*, at Paris. Of course, it excited an interest abroad, which it is deemed unworthy of at home.

Investment Shares were again in request. A short sale of Metropolitan Bank was made at 106½, seller 60 days, while the cash stock brought 107½. Broadway Bank up to 110½. The Panama Railroad—an enterprise reflecting the highest honor on the projectors, and which, for their sakes, the public would be glad to see at 50 ₱ cent. premium—sold at 106, an advance of 11 ₱ cent. on the last operation. Madison Railroad further declined ½ ₱ cent, with sales at par.

The Georgia Loan of $500,000, noticed yesterday, was taken by the Banks of the Republic and State, and Messrs. E. W. Clark, Jacob Little, and August Belmont. The premium, 105, is 1 ₱ cent. over Gov. Cobb's proposition, some weeks ago.

The City writer for the *London Times* in noticing the latest accounts from this country in regard to the immense movements in Railroad Bonds, remarks that from the manner in which many of the Bonds, bearing a large interest, are put upon the market below par, it must be very like buying a lottery ticket to deal in them. This, we fear, has been the feeling among some of the London Capitalists, who occasionally touch Foreign Bonds, for six months past. Continental buyers have certainly been our largest customers, and will continue to be our main reliance unless more caution is observed in bringing these Bonds before the English public. The enormous hypothecations and offers of sale or hypothecation, at rates which strike the men of 2 or 3 per cent. a year interest, as too cheap too be sound, have not been without an adverse influence. The limited number of Bankers dealing with this country, and standing temporary wet-nurses to these operations, must find an outlet by retail demand, among Englishmen, or the game will soon be blocked. To say the truth, these Bankers, to go beyond a certain point, would subject their own credit, as well as the credit of their American correspondents, if not to suspicion, at least to enquiries nearly allied to it. The lesson of 1837, when Bank and Banker, Merchant and Speculator, went over the dam in a common ruin, ought not to be lost sight of on either side.

The Bank Note Circulation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, on 20th March, was $166,000,000, a reduction since 31st February, of a million-and-a-half of dollars, but an increase over March 22, 1851, of seven-and-a-quarter millions. The bullion held against the present circulation is $106,000,000 dollars, of which £19,500,600 is in the Bank of England, and £2,220,000 in the Scotch and Irish Banks.

Short paper was done at 4½ per cent., demand Loans 5 ₱ cent, and not much wanted. The low rates off long paper has brought in some bills from a distance which are closely scrutinized and discounted to less advantage than prime New-York names. The Sub-Treasury varied less than $15,000.

Buyers and sellers of Cotton met pretty freely to-day, and upwards of 4,000 bales were taken at last figures. A session of more uniformity in prices and confidence has seldom been experienced—the more remarkable in view of the large crop. The decreased rates of Freight, induces a better export inquiry for Breadstuffs, at the low figures current, but a rather limited stock is against free operations. Flour can be shipped at a shilling, and Grain at three-pence half-penny; Cotton, 3-16ths.

ABSTRACT OF THE QUARTERLY REPORTS *on file in the Bank Department, showing the condition of the Seventeen Incorporated Banks and Twenty three Banking Associations in the City of New-York, on the morning of March 27, 1852:*

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, except to directors and brokers		$64,823 061
Loans and discounts to directors		3,704,001
All other liabilities absolute or contingent of directors	788,580	
All sums due from brokers		3,017,992
Real Estate		2,339,345
Bonds and Mortgages		242,427
Stocks		4,951,081
Promissory notes other than for loans and discounts		30,396
Loss and Expense Account		357,958
Overdrafts	1,579	39,021
Specie		9,716,070
Cash Items		11,385 439
Bills of Solvent banks on hand		1,052 666
Bills of Suspended banks on hand		4,394
Due from solvent banks on demand		4,407,357
Due from solvent banks on credit		7,131
Due from suspended banks on demand		4,108
Due from suspended banks on credit	649	
Add for cents		164
Total Resources		$106,290,551

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$35,137,870
Profits	5 534 138
Notes in circulation not registered	270,841
Registered notes in circulation	7,401,139
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York	210,716
Due Depositors on Demand	43 415,125
Due individuals and corporations other than banks and depositors	298,658
Due banks on demand	13,393,732
Due banks on credit	180,000
Due to others, not included in either of the above heads	190,231
Add for cents	71
Total Liabilities	$106 290,551

The last report came in to-day, April 21, 1852

A. H. DENNIS, Book-keeper, &c.

Markets by Telegraph

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, April 19.

COTTON.—An advance has taken place of ¼c. on the better qualities—strict middling is quoted at 7½c. PROVISIONS have also advanced—Mess Pork sells at $17 50, and hogs are asking higher; Bacon Sides are at 10c. and Shoulders 8c. A cargo of 4,900 bags of RIO COFFEE sold at 9½c.

NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, April 20.

The sales of COTTON to-day reached 10,000 bales, at yesterday's rates.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday April 21.

COTTON has been very active to-day—the transactions footing up 12,000 bales. After the receipt of the *Arctic's* news, prices were very full—strict middling is at 7¾c. To-day's advices from the sales of the last three days have been 2,000 bnds. Kentucky, at 3@3½c.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, April 21.

COTTON sales—2,500 bales, at 6½c. @8½c.—prices manifest a decided tendency in favor of holders.

BUFFALO, Thursday, April 22

The first sale of CORN was reported to-day—10,000 bushels, to arrive by the 15th of May, sold at 46c.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE....APRIL 22

By James M. Miller and William Dumont.

House and lot No. 25 Carmine st., 25x75	$2,600
1 lot in rear on Downing-st., 25x75	2,900
1 lot corner 59th st. and 7th av., 25x100	800
1 lot adjoining, 25x100	570
2 lots do each 25x100, $570 each	1,140
3 lots do. each 25x100, $570 each	1,700
1 lot corner 60th st., 25x100	745
3 lots in rear on 60th st., each 25x100, $445 each	1,335
1 lot adjoining, 25x100	410
5 lots do. each 25x100, $760 each	1,800
2 lots do. each 25x100, $565 each	710
1 lot do. 25x100	370
4 lots do. each 25x100, $400 each	1,900
6 lots do. each 25x100, $340 each	2,040
1 lot do 25x100	405
1 lot do with building, 25x100	750
1 lot corner 6th av. and 29th st., 25x67	625
4 lots adjoining each 25x67, $400 each	1,600
2 lots do. each 25x67, $410 each	820
1 lot corner 60th st., 25x66	700
1 lot opposite corner 25x100	885
1 lot adjoining, 25x100	625
1 lot do. do. each 25x100, $730 each	1,460
3 lots do. on 3d 25x100, $620 each	1,860
1 lot corner 59th st., 25x100	870
1 lot on rear on 29th st., 25x100	415
1 lot adjoining, 25x100	310
1 lot do. do.	300
1 lot do. do.	285
5 lots do. each 25x100, $280 each	1,400
5 lots do. each 25x100, $365 each	1,825
5 lots do. each 25x100, $305 each	1,525
2 lots do. each 25x100, $280 each	560
1 lot do. 25x100	360
1 lot do. 25x100	350
4 lots do. each 25x100, $415 each	1,660
1 lot do. 25x100	410

By A. J. Bleecker.

2 lots and buildings on 130th st., near 5th-av., with 2 on rear on 129th st., each 25x75, together	4,700
2 lots on 2d-av and 129th st., each 25x110	4,300
1 lot on 86th st., near 4th av., 25x100	810
1 lot on 83d st., near 1st-av, 25x102	700
7 lots adjoining, each 2x102 $350 each	2,450
4 lots on rear on 84th st., each 25x102, $320 each	1,280
2 lots on 50th-av., near 40th-st., each 24x100, $1 75 each	3,500
2 lots on 3d-av., near 129th st., each 25x100, $370 ea	1,110
6 lots on rear in 105th-st., each 25x100, $210 each	1,110
Plot of ground corner 107th-st and 2d-av., 100x300	1,500
1 lot on 30th st., near av A., 20x102	2,300
2 lots on 91st st., near 6 h-av., each 55x100, $205 each	410
2 lots on 59th st., near 7th av., each 24x100, $180 each	370
1 lot on 82d-st., near Gowanus, 25x105	500

BROOKLYN.

House and lot No. 118 Degraw-st., 22x100 3,525

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Thursday—First Board*—$1 8 2 Pennsylvania 5s, '42, 94; $1,000 Pennsylvania 6s, 4d, 102½; $2 000 Reading Railroad 6s '70, 79½; 20,000 Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s 4d, 85; 85½; $2,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, 67, 95; $5 000 Lehigh 6s 83; $500 United States 5s, '53, 102; $70 Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, '70, 85; $600 City Water Works 6s, '80 95; 50 Reading Railroad 43; 50 P., 43¼; $50 North America Insurance, cash, 50; $50 Union Canal, 14¾; $100 Reading Railroad, b5, 38¾; $550 Long Island Railroad, b5 10; $11 Pennsylvania Bank, 117; $100 Girard Bank, b5, 13¾; $50 United States Bank, 3¾.

Second Boards—$5,000 Pennsylvania 5s, b5, wn. 93; 250 Long Island R. R., b5, 20 Pennsylvania R. R., C'ds P., 43; 100 Reading R. R., 38¾; 12 Pennsylvania Bank, 117; 6 United States Bank, 3¾.

Second Board—$3,000 Schuylkill Nav 6s, 68, int. on 51; $1,000 Camden and Amboy R R 6s '07 95; $2,000 Spring Garden 6s, 101; $1,000 Reading R. R. 6s, 70, 79½; $50 Reading mort. 6s, 43 86½; 16 Morris Canal preferred, 98; 100 Union Canal, b5 14; 50 Susq. Canal, 13; 50 Long Island R. R., b5 10; 19 Northern Bank of Ky., 113; 21 Kentucky Bank, 106; 1 Pennsylvania Bank, 117½; 5 do., 117¾.

After Board—$5,000 Schuylkill Nav 6s, '68, int. off 49½; $5 000 do. int. on 51½; $5,000 Pending 6s, 70, b5, 85; 100 Reading R. R., s5, wn, 38¾; 600 do., b5, 38¾; 2 Ches and Del Canal, 16; 500 Long Island R. R., b5 10½; 10 Pennsylvania Bank, b5 117½; 23 United States Bank, 3¾.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, 68, 118@118¼; do do '67, 118@118¼; Pennsylvania 5s, 93¼@93½; Reading R R, 38¼@38½; do Bonds, 70, 87@80; do Mortgage 6s, '60, 85½@86; Pennsylvania R R., 43@43½; Morris Canal, 19½@19½; Schuyl. Nav int on, 51½@51½; Long Island, 10¼@10½; Vicksburg, 15½@16; Girard Bank 13¼@13½; U. S. Bank, 3¼@3½; Union Canal, 13¼@14.

CHARLESTON, April 21—In the offing, ship J. Rogers, New-York.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times*

THURSDAY, April 22—6 P M

ASHES—Are very quiet at former prices, the day's transactions not exceeding 40 bbls Pots, at $5, and Pearls $6 25 ₱ 100 lb.

COTTON.—Is more active but not higher, as holders are willing sellers at current prices. The sales of the day foot up 4,100 bales at yesterday's figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—An increased business is doing in State and Western brands at previous rates, to which factors are extremely tenacious, though their firmness impedes operations. Shippers evince a greater desire to purchase the low grades at our inside figures, which are likewise readily paid by Eastern and local jobbers for the better qualities. The arrivals both by river and railway carriage are moderate and the supply is reduced. The sales comprise 11,400 bbls superfine No 2 at $3 75@$3 87½; old common State, from store, at $4@$4 12½; fresh ground country to street State and good common Ohio, at $4 12½@$4 25; choice State, favorite Ohio, and mixed Western at $4 25@$4 4½; fair to fancy Indiana and Michigan at $4 37½@$4 31½; fancy Genesee at $4 31½@$5 06½; fancy Ohio at $5 06½@$5 18½; extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 18@$5 50, and extra Genesee at $5 18@$5 81½. Canadian remains in steady request to go out of the market, and we learn of 1,200 bbls superfine being sold at $4 18@$4 15, in bond, Southern is tending upwards. The receipts are unusually limited, owing to the comparative high freshets which have temporarily obstructed canal navigation in that quarter. The export demand is good, but that for home use is most active. The movements reach 1,100 bbls ordinary to fair qualities at $4 31½@$4 50. We were informed on Change that a speculative purchase of 12,000 bbls. was made yesterday on Baltimore account, to be delivered between the 1st and 15th of June at $4 12½. Rye Flour is in slack request at $3 37½@$3 43½. Corn Meal is without variation 3,000 bbls. bringing $3 25 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine.

GRAIN—Wheat continues inanimate and unaltered, though the shipping and consumptive demand is tolerably brisk and owners more willing to meet it. Rye is less freely offered and generally sold at 76@77c. Barley is quite dull at 68@73c—the nominal quotation. Oats are not very active, yet rule firm, at 38@41c for Western, and 40@43c. for Northern. Corn is rather scarce and seems to favor holders, but their enhanced pretensions retard business. The sales of the day are under 5,000 bushels damaged Southern, at 60c., and white do. at 66@67c.

PROVISIONS.—Pork is less abundant, and in more demand with sales of 900 bbls. new prime, at $17, and Mess at $18 87½. Pickled Meats are in active request, at steady rates. The sales include 400 pkgs Shoulders at 8½c, and Hams at 9@9½c. Lard is very firm, though not briskly inquired for—300 bbls. changed hands to-day, at 9@10c ₱ lb. Beef has not varied materially—251 bbls. prime and mess were sold at $6@$7 25, and $10@13, respectively. Prime Mess is nominally worth $10@$12 ₱ tierce, and Beef Hams, $16@$16 50 ₱ 320 lbs. Butter and Cheese are plenty and rule flat at unaltered prices.

WHISKY—Is heavier in stock and easier in prices, with sales of 340 bbls, Ohio and Prison, at $22@22½c. ₱ gallon, cash.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

TO ARRIVE.

Steamers.	*From*	*For*	*Dates.*
SARAH SANDS	Liverpool	New-York	April 6
FRANKLIN	Havre	New-York	April 14
NIAGARA	Liverpool	Boston	April 17

TO SAIL.

SIERRA NEVADA	New-York	Chagres	April 21
HERMANN	New York	Bremen	April 21
FLORIDA	New-York	Savannah	April 24
GEORGIA	New-York	Chagres	April 24
AMERICA	Boston	Liverpool	April 28

Passengers Arrived.

In brk Eliza Barss, from Bermuda—Major Gordon, lady and son, Dr. H. Walsh, C Coglin, H. J. Taylor, H. Harvey, Mr. Dunscomb, Miss Isabella Samuels, Mrs. Maxwell, R. A. Peters.

In schr G. H. Townsend, from Nuevitas.—Z. Mayhew, I. Arnais, F. Gisper, R. Wilson.

In ship Silas Holmes from New Orleans—Mr. and Mrs. Wm Smillie, family and servant, of Australia; Mrs. James S. Talbot and daughter, of New-York; Rev John P. Knox, family and two servants, Capt Henry Upton, of Mass.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.... THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises.....5 11 | Sets.....6 46 | MOON—Sets.... 10 54

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 10 10ev | Gov. Island 11 00e | Hell Gate..12 41ev

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....APRIL 22, 1852.

Cleared.

Steamship Sierra Nevada, Wilson, Aspinwall. *J.* Howard & Son.

steamer Wm Penn, Marks, New-Orleans, T. P. Stanton.

ship Medonah, Rich, New-Orleans, Foster & Nickerson.

Ship Silas Greenman, Spencer, New-Orleans, Everett & Brown.

ship Pelican State, Manson, Liverpool, Dunham & Dimon.

ship Powhattan Meyers, City Point, Taylor & Merrill.

Bark Mary, Gilley, Cuba, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Concord Sears, Baltimore, Gorham Bassett & Co.

Bark Royal Sovereign, Durell, Hamburg, Fuacke & Meincke.

Brig Arve, Berry, Curacoa, B. Graves & Co.

Brig Reindeer, Arey, Matanzas, master.

Brig Laurette, Bramhall, Belize, J. Jex.

Brig Standard, Crosby, St. John, N. B., J. H. Braine.

Brig Panama, Gooding, Matanzas Perkins & Delano.

Bark Sarah Chase, Osgood, Cuba, Perkins & Delano.

Brig Samuel French, Brown, Bathurst, J. B. Sardy.

Brig Eliza, Hunt, Cardenas, A. W. Jones.

Schr. Pawtucket, Allen, Salem, W. S Brown.

Schr D P. Willett, Smith, Philadelphia, master.

Schr. Oregon, Cook, Newburyport, S P Buck & Co.

Schr. Compliance, Sears, Boston, J. Atkins.

Schr. Courier, Rogers, Richmond, C. H. Pierson

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I....NO. 188. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (Sundays excepted,) at the office, No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, between Beekman and Ann, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for SIX CENTS a week, single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for the City (if paid in advance), and SIX copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, and EIGHT copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted,) and one number will be issued at 3 P. M., and the other at 7 P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same places as the Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every Saturday, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case stopped beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Religious Notice to Covenanters.**—Rev. JOSHUA CRAFAW, D D., recently returned from the Inquisitorial Convocation at Oldsarg, will preach TO-MORROW to the Covenanters, at the usual hours. Subject—"A Practical and Personal Exhibition of Intolerance, with an Illustration." In the AFTERNOON, an "Admonition to Constitutional and Habitual Blasphemers and Busybodies," will be delivered. Seats free.

☞ **Westminster Church**, St. Luke's Hall, corner of Grove and Hudson-sts.—Services every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. JOHN LITTLE will be installed Pastor of this Church on WEDNESDAY next, 28th inst, at 7½ P. M. Rev Drs. SPRING, KREBS, and McDONALD will take part in the exercises.

☞ **Notice.**—Rev. Dr. SIMPSON, of Cincinnati, will preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mulberry-st, between Houston and Bleecker-streets, on SABBATH MORNING, Services to commence at 10½ o'clock. Also, in the same Church, in the EVENING, the Female Home Missionary Society will hold their Anniversary. Addresses by Rev. Drs. SIMPSON and KENNEDY. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Brooklyn.**—Rev Mr. STONE, of Christ Church, will preach for the Mission School, Alden's Hall, corner of Smith and Butler-sts, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, for the *poor*. The public are earnestly invited to this noble object.

☞ **Religious Notice.**—Rev. D. W. CLARK, D. D., will by request, deliver a discourse in the Sullivan-st. M. E. Church, TO-MORROW, at 3 P M., on the "Life, Services, Character and last hours of the late Bishop Hedding."

☞ **Rev. Joseph Fawcett** will commence his public labors as Pastor of the Primitive Methodist Church, Bridge-st Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, the 25th inst., when he will preach in the above Church at 3 in the AFTERNOON, and 7 in the evening. Rev. C. SPURR, the former Pastor, will preach in the same place at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

☞ **The Banner of Resurrection** is borne aloft at Mount Zion free church, No. 163 Bowery. Preaching by S. S. SNOW, the Messenger, TO-MORROW, three times at the usual hours. Evening subject, The Rainbow Angel of Rev. 10th

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **To Farmers, Mechanics and MANUFACTURERS**—The Managers of the Asylum for Friendless Boys in the City of New-York, desire to secure for the Boys under their charge, permanent homes in the country, where they will be under good moral influence, be kindly treated, and taught some useful employment. Their ages vary from eight to fifteen; they are hardy, active, and in many ways capable of rendering efficient service to those who may employ them. They may be taken on trial; and if proving satisfactory, at the close of the first month, they may be bound; if not, they may be returned to the Asylum. This Institution is entirely a benevolent one, having for its object the welfare of the many homeless and friendless boys crowding the wharves and streets of New-York, whose destruction is inevitable, unless rescued by the hand of Christian charity. The Asylum offers them a mere temporary home, the object being to prepare each boy, as soon as possible, for a respectable and permanent occupation, and then fill his place with some other of the many needy applicants. The Managers appeal to their friends in the country, for their co-operation in this important charity, by taking these truly friendless boys to their homes; so that while they reap the benefit of their labor, they may at the same time confer a lasting charity. All persons needing the services of the boys, or desiring further information, may apply personally to the Superintendent Mr Geo. W. PEARCEY, No. 109 Bank st., New-York, or by letter to either of the following officers:

Mrs W. W. CHESTER, 1st Directress, No. 11 University-place

Mrs. CHAS. ABERNETHY, 2d Directress, No. 14 East 14th-st.

Mrs. J. W. HALSTED, 3d Directress, No. 217 West 18th-st.

Mrs. D. D. LORD, Treasurer, No. 33 East 19th-st.

Mrs. E PORTER, Corresponding Secretary, No. 222 9th-st.

Mrs GEO D PHELPS, Recording secretary, No. 57 9th-st.

N B—Donations to the Asylum, inclosed to the Treasurer, or to either of the Board of Managers, will be very acceptable and gratefully acknowledged.

☞ **Keep it before the People** that A. BAKER, No 30 Beekman-st., manufactures Boots to order of the best French calf skin, with patent shanks, for $3 50; Patent Leather Boots, $5 50; Congress Gaiters, Kossuth Ties, Oxford and other styles of Shoes of the best quality, equally low. A good assortment constantly on hand. Call and examine for yourselves. A. BAKER, No 30 Beekman-st.

☞ **Post Office, New-York**—NOTICE—The mail per U. S Mail Steamship HERMANN, will close at this office on SATURDAY, April 24, at 10½ A. M.

WM. V. BRADY, P. M.

☞ **Post-Office, New-York**—NOTICE—The Californian mails per the steamer GEORGIA, via Havana, will close at this office on SATURDAY, 24th inst., at 1 P. M.

WM. V BRADY, P. M.

☞ **The Office for the Sale of Insurance Scrip**—Particular attention is paid to the purchase of Atlantic, Sun, Mercantile, Astor, Union and General Mutual Insurance Scrip, by WM C GILMAN, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange, Hanover-st., one door from Wall.

☞ **Gold Mining in California.**—Twenty thousand dollars of the Stock of the SONORA GOLD MINING COMPANY, appropriated for Working Capital, is all offered by the Trustees; that amount, with what has already been subscribed, being deemed sufficient for all purposes. In presenting the claims of this Company to the confidence of those who are desirous of investing their means in the business of Quartz Mining it is perhaps necessary to state more fully than has heretofore been done, the prospects, and the scale upon which the operations of the corporation will be carried on The principal locations upon which the mining operations will be conducted are on the celebrated CLIFF VEIN, situated within the limits of the City of Sonora, Tuolumne County. This vein extends through one of the richest portions of that immensely productive section, and has yielded, probably, a larger amount of the precious metal than any other in the State, as it runs through the hill overhanging Holden's Garden, and crosses the numerous ravines and drains emptying into Wood's Creek on the North-east, and Sonora Creek on the Southeast side; and as those creeks and ravines have all yielded a very large amount of gold, we are forced to the conclusion that the decomposition of a portion of it has been contributed immensely to the many hundred thousands of dollars already taken from that neighborhood by washing But although these facts justify the expectation that similar deposits will be discovered in the vein, the yield of the portion taken from the depth of sixty feet, with its superior facilities for working, constitutes its chief value The various tests of the working ore in which no gold is visible, produce at the rate of from one hundred and twenty to two hundred and fifty dollars per ton. The size of the vein, extent or claim, and abundance of fuel and water, warrant the belief that the operations of the Company, conducted as they will be, on the largest scale, can be carried on uninterruptedly for a great number of years, and at an expense of less than twelve dollars per ton The attention of the public is called to the report of Col. M J Grizzor, recently in the service of the General Government as Geologist and Mineralogist in California. It will be found in the Company's pamphlet of organization.

The steam engine and boilers now complete, are of fifty horse power; and the stamp work, nearly ready to ship, is of the most improved and durable construction, made of the best material, and after plans furnished by Capt Robt. L. King similar to those in use at the celebrated Peck's Mill. It will consist of thirty six stampers of six hundred pounds weight each, and the whole work complete, is ready to be put together in California without delay, and at a very small expense It will, without doubt, crush and amalgamate from seventy to ninety tons of ore per day of twenty-four hours

The Trustees invite the closest scrutiny, on the part of those desirous of making an investment, which promises such large returns, into the objects, prospects, and affairs of the Company. They are satisfied that an examination will convince the most sceptical that a better use of capital cannot be made than in bona fide mining operations in California—they are equally satisfied that dividends will be made by this Company in less than twelve months from the commencement of mining operations, exceeding, in amount, the whole capital stock of the Company.

Capital stock, $200 000 8 ares, $100 each. Applications for stock, pamphlets, or further information, may be made at the office of the Company, No 66 Beaver-st, or by mail, post-paid, addressed to either the President or Treasurer.

D W. INGERSOLL, President.

THOMAS E. HASTINGS, Treasurer

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **Third Manhattan Building Association.**—The success of this Association is most marked, as, in its first month's existence, over one half of its shares are already disposed of. Let all who wish to join call at the Secretary's office, No 15 Spruce-st, and enroll themselves as members

THE SECOND MONTHLY MEETING

of this Association will be held at No. 430 Broome-st., corner of Mercer-st. (entrance in Crosby,) on MONDAY EVENING, April 26th, at 8 o'clock. 2d monthly dues are now due and payable at the office. An ADDRESS will be delivered explaining the objects and advantages of Building Associations The semi-annual report of the second Manhattan Association, made at its last meeting, exhibited an increase in the value of shares, over the amount paid in, of over $20, on each share—that is, the present value of the shares is about $40 The third will unquestionably prove equally profitable. Information freely given to all applicants at the Secretary's office No 15 Spruce-st.

JAMES S LIBBY President, Lovejoy's Hotel

DAVIS OLLAMORE, Vice President, No. 447 Broadway.

J. W WESTON, Secretary.

☞ **The Alleghania Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION.**—The shares in this Association are being rapidly taken up Those wishing to subscribe will do well to call soon. The entrance fee is 50 cents; dues a 2 a month; shares $500 Office, No 198 2d-av, up stairs, where all information will be given and "Articles of Association" furnished gratis

MOSES MAYNARD Jr., President,

No 13 Gramercy-park.

J. H. VALENTINE, Vice President, No 94 East 15th-st.

RICHARD KELLY, Assistant Vice-President, No. 344 3d-av.

OSCAR F. BENJAMIN, Secretary.

☞ **The New-York LAND AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION** will hold their regular monthly meeting on MONDAY EVENING, 26th inst, at No 163 Bowery. The members are requested to be punctual, at 7½ o'clock, as business of importance will be transacted.

H. S. SMITH, Secretary. MILES CHAMBERS, President.

☞ **North American Building ASSOCIATION** will hold a public meeting on MONDAY EVENING next, the 26th inst, at 7½ o'clock at Convent n Hall No 177 Wooster-st, 4th door below Bleecker As all classes of the community will be benefited, they are cordially invited to attend. Seats reserved for ladies. Office, No. 58 Broadway.

RICHARD F CARMAN, President.

THOMAS S. CUMMINGS, Vice-President.

MORTIMER SMITH, Secretary.

☞ **Brooklyn Mechanics Building AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION**—A special meeting of this Association will be held on the corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 28, at 8 o'clock. The objects of the Association will be explained at the meeting, and opportunity offered to subscribe for new shares. As the profits of this Association have already been about EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS, and there has been but one meeting for the redemption of shares, it would be well for all who desire to make money, to attend this meeting and secure an interest in this Society There are a few shares on which the entrance fee has been paid, but the first month's dues have not The holders of these shares should pay their dues at this meeting, and save their fines.

ROBERT P PERRIN, President.

JAMES ROBINSON, Vice-President.

J. B. DENMAN, Secretary. Office No. 156 Atlantic-st.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **Industrial Home Association No. 1.**—This Association will hold its last meeting, on FRIDAY EVENING, June 4, at No. 127 Grand-st., between Crosby-st and Broadway. Special notice is hereby given to those members who have not paid their dues, that all Lots not paid for by the 4th day of June, 1853, will be sold on the Evening of the above date. No further notice will be given. Members wishing to pay their dues before that date, can do so, by applying to the Finance Committee, who will be found at No. 440 Houston-st., or No. 100 av. D. It is particularly requested of those who owe the Association money, to pay the same, without any further delay, as the Finance Committee wish to settle up all our accounts before the above date,—it being the last meeting this Association will hold

JOHN STEVENS, President.

CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Secretary

☞ **Second Greenwich BUILDING ASSOCIATION.**—A Special Meeting of this Association will be held at the Bleecker Buildings, Bleecker-st., near Morton, on MONDAY EVENING, April 26, at 8 o'clock All who wish to understand the operations of this Association, should not fail to attend this meeting, as addresses will be delivered by gentlemen thoroughly familiar with the subject. Now is the time to join, as the entrance fee is but $2 at present; the monthly dues 3, shares $800.

JOHN KEYSER, President.

GEORGE STARR, Vice-President.

E. Ross, Jr., Secretary. Office, No. 48 8th-av.

☞ **$2,856 Profit.**—Seven shares redeemed at the first regular meeting of LEXINGTON BUILDING AND ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION.—In order to accommodate those who were unable to subscribe before the first regular meeting, the books will remain open until the next regular meeting, at the present entrance fee, viz. 50 cents. The monthly dues are $2 50. Value of Shares, $600. Public meetings will be held at Grenada Hall, No. 94 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, every THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be made, explaining the benefits of this Association. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend. I. P. S BRIANT, President.

JOHN M. PERRY, Vice-President.

ISAAC PARKER, Secretary.

☞ **East River Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.**—The office of the above Association, No. 514 Grand-st., is now open daily from 11 A. M. to 9 P. M., where subscriptions will be received, and all necessary information given. This Association has now been in operation about two months, and being comprised almost wholly of mechanics, who have joined for the purpose of redeeming shares, offers superior inducements for those who wish to invest their small savings in the most profitable manner.

OBADIAH NEWCOMB, President.

JAMES WHITE, Vice-President

CHAS. E ANDERSON, Secretary, No. 514 Grand-st. and No. 57 Great Jones-st.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

KOSSUTH IN NEW-ENGLAND.

His Reception at New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, April 24.

Gov. KOSSUTH, on his arrival at New-Haven, was conducted to the State House, where he was addressed by Mayor Skinner. There was a considerable crowd, and flags were flying from numerous buildings, &c.; cannon were also fired.

The Mayor welcomed him in the name of the Common Council there present—in the name of the City, and of the vast assemblage now before him. He welcomed KOSSUTH and his compatriots to the City of New-Haven and the soil of New-England. Two centuries ago that soil was a wilderness, when a vessel landed on these shores brave men from Old England, whose first act was to celebrate the Sabbath under an oak tree just beyond that house from which the flag waves, the New-Haven Hotel This was the character of the people of New-England. They forsook all in the land of their home for freedom to worship God.

In the first place, they founded the House of God, and then the House of Instruction. He knew no other foundation for a free Government, than a common education for the people, and the principles of Christianity; and as an orator had well said, the village Church and the village school house, were the monuments our ancestors left of themselves; and they were in sight, one on either side of the street; and that was the case throughout New-England. The people respected liberty, and feared God, and they therefore respected Hungary, which was once the bulwark of Christianity against barbarism, and was recently the barrier of freedom against despotism. He had read of that beautiful, heroic Queen, who fled to Hungary, and found chivalric protection, and was restored to her rights. Such has been the character of Hungary in all ages—a nation that always respected the rights of man. Lately they had been more interested in the events of that country—they had watched the tide and ebb of battle and their hearts glowed at the success of Hungary and sunk with sorrow at the fall of that nation whose liberties were cloven down, but not in disastrous battle. The people of New-Haven honored all Hungarians who had fallen in the field, and all who had come as exiles here, especially Kossuth himself, whose aim was to restore the liberties of all the people. He again welcomed him to this soil and prayed that God who held the destiny of nations in his hands, might make Hungary a free and happy country.

KOSSUTH then responded, and said he was greatly embarrassed. It was difficult for him to speak in the open air, and he was fatigued. Let them not, therefore, be astonished if they heard nothing from him to move their hearts. He was anxious to see New-England, for he wanted to see how prosperity affected it; for a prosperous condition was not always accompanied by fidelity to principles. To see a nation like this faithful to its principles was the most glorious privilege allowed to mortals. They were always conspicuous for affording an asylum to those who were oppressed. Even when they themselves were not independent and free, they afforded protection in New-England to the persecuted from Old England This was the first characteristic of their State. Secondly, they showed an example to the rest of the world, that it was not necessary to be very much governed, and that that Government was the best that was governed least by the public authorities, and where the will of the people was the sovereign rule. Thirdly, they presented the example of the cheapest Government in the world. He remembered that there were years in his history in which there was no taxation at all. These public instructions, as had been well said, was founded on the eternal truths in the Holy Writings. He thanked them, therefore, for the reception they had given him as free, intelligent, Christian people, and a people conscious of the glory of self-government. He was not surprised at receiving sympathy in New-Haven. He was soon to leave the United States. The first impression he received on landing on their happy shores was, that the generous sympathy they showed, was not so much anxiety to greet his person as to benefit his down-trodden land—and it was this that led him to their shores—and he had laid his hand upon the heart of the people of the United States, and he felt it beat responsive to liberty. Being about very soon to leave the United States, there were millions in Europe anxiously waiting for the answer he would bring them, and upon that answer much depended of the future of Europe. He had seen their immense country in almost every climate—great, glorious and good—but no other portion would feel offended when he said that the last impression would be brought from New-England—its farewell would be the most deeply impressed on his heart.

The Chief Magistrate of New-Haven had told him that the people of the United States were deeply sorrowful when they heard of the downfall of Hungary They had reason to be so, for Hungary fell by the violation of those principles on which the American Republic is founded, and its future depends. There is but one Father in heaven—one sun that gives light to us all—so there is unity in God, and unity in the light. Even so is there unity in freedom. And wherever a shadow is cast upon its sunny rays, there is danger for the principles everywhere. And if, upon the ruins of Hungary, civil and religious oppression goes on, and the principle of absolutism in Europe crushes all Europe, and has concentrated its power, the danger of broken liberty will extend to the United States, for the Czar of Russia has declared not only his intention to crush the Hungarian people, but the spirit of liberty throughout the world; because he considers the spirit of liberty inconsistent with his own rights, which he is not ashamed to call divine.

The most dangerous example to tyranny in the world is the United States. As long as they exist, independent, prosperous and free, there is no security for tyranny on earth. Should not Hungary, therefore, succeed in arresting the progress of despotism the danger would be brought home to the United States. He thought they would be able to repel the tyrant, but with great sacrifices and sufferings. It was far wiser to prevent the house being fired than to quench it afterwards. He would go back to Europe with hopes for the freedom of the world, for Hungary was now the turning point for the liberty of nations as it was once for religion; and had it not protected Christianity, there would have been nothing left for Luther and Calvin to reform. Since he had seen liberty so gloriously developed in this country and had beheld its fruits, he more than ever longed to see its realization in his native land. He did not want any attention or kindness for himself, for he feared it would turn away attention from his country. The time was at hand when the foreign policy of this country would possess more than the passing interest of the hour—when this Republic numbered one hundred millions, as it one day would, there would be no more oppression on earth, if it is only true to its mission. The principle at stake was that every nation should regulate its own Government—Hungary would fight for that principle; for it had brave hearts and strong arms; but America would be no more a power on the Earth, if she did not help Hungary. These remarks had wandered out of logic and connection, for he had no time for preparation, and was fatigued—having borne the work of six days in one at Newark He concluded as follows: "We look to the most generous people in the United States, which are you. God bless the Union, and God bless the people of the United States." [Applause.]

A moment after retiring KOSSUTH came forward again and said, "Your city is one of the most beautiful and bright in the United States—it is gratifying to the senses There is another subject of joy—the weather of late has been stormy—I now enjoy a fine day. You know that spring is the season of hope which tells us that the fruits of summer are nigh, and this day is emblematic of the coming harvest of liberty." [Much applause.]

KOSSUTH then visited Yale College, and thence proceeded to the factory at Whitneyville, where 20 rifles were presented to him by Mr. Whitney on the part of the workmen. He left New-Haven in the cars for Springfield, at 3 o'clock. He received no money at New-Haven.

At Meriden he left the cars and briefly addressed the people.

At Hartford there was a great crowd assembled, which he also addressed. At every other station where the train stopped, crowds gathered about the cars.

At Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, April 23.

When the train reached the depôt at Springfield, there was an immense multitude assembled, and he briefly addressed them from the Massasoit House, (where he has put up,) observing that the climate was cold but their hearts were warm.

He was announced to address the people in the North Church this evening, but he postponed it till to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

The Freshets—Accounts of Destruction of Property.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 23.

The mail to-night brings nothing south of Richmond.

Papers from all parts of Western Virginia continue to give details of the damage by the recent floods, which is said to be immense. Whole towns have been swept off, and a vast quantity of produce in warehouses, waiting transportation, has been damaged. In Morgan County, the damage is estimated at $100,000. Fifteen bridges on Parkersburg and Stanton turnpike have been carried off.

The railroads from Cumberland to the Allegheny coal mines are uninjured.

LOWELL, Friday, April 23.

About 12 o'clock last night, the Merrimac and Concord rivers reached the highest point, and have been since gradually receding; the highest rise was 13½ feet, much higher than ever before known. Factory operations still continue suspended, but will probably be resumed in a day or two.

BRIDGEPORT, Friday, April 23.

The water continues very high in the Connecticut River, and a part of the Bain Telegraph Line has been carried away, which will soon, however, be repaired.

ALBANY, Friday, April 23.

The freshet is subsiding. The water has fallen from 12 to 18 inches since last evening.

Southern Items.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 23.

The mail has failed this morning beyond Mobile.

The Maryland Legislature have appointed a Committee to extend the hospitalities of the city to the officers of the Dutch frigate, Prince of Orange, now lying at Annapolis.

A severe hail storm passed over Savannah on Monday last.

The thirty-five Cuban prisoners from New-York, who arrived recently at New-Orleans, were received with a grand salute.

The southern papers are very severe in their denunciation of Mr. Mangum's speech on Gen. Scott.

Washington Rumors—Hanging of Pirates, &c.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 23.

There is a rumor current throughout the city, that Postmaster-General Hall will shortly resign.

Wells, the convicted murderer, was to-day conveyed to his cell in the Penitentiary. Crowds of people surrounded the gallows (which had been erected for his execution previous to the commutation of his sentence by the President) all the morning, unaware, apparently, that the criminal was not to be executed.

The execution of the two convicted pirates took place at Richmond, to-day, at the appointed hour.

From Buenos Ayres—An American Schooner Turned Pirate.

BOSTON, Friday, April 23.

A letter from Buenos Ayres dated 28th February, received here, contains the following:—"The Brazilian Admiral sent a note to Commodore McKeeva, that the American Schooner *Draco*, Captain Thatcher, had gone from hence to the coast of Patagonia and there raised a crew from vessels loading Guano, and left for Brazil to capture vessels under a letter of Marque. The vessel, however, has no such letter, and she will be proceeded against as a pirate. Woe betide them if they fall into the hands of Admiral Grenfell."

The U. S. Dry Dock at Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 23.

The steamship *City of Pittsburg* was completely hauled out on the Permanent Ways of the Naval Dry Dock in 8 hours. The operation was completed at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and was witnessed by thousands of persons who were delighted with the ease and precision with which the Hydraulic Apparatus performed. The trial was fully successful, and the Dock, Basin and Ways were tested to the satisfaction of the Naval Commission, formed of Commodore Read, Capt. Ingraham and Naval Contractor Grice.

Navigation—The Canal—Deaths.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 22.

We have boats in from Fultonville, Canajoharie, Fort Plain and Little Falls.

The freshet continues to recede.

The weather is quite cold, and snow fell last night and this morning on the Helderberg.

In addition to the death of Solomon Van Rensselaer, we have to add that of Peter Van Loon, an old and respectable merchant of this city.

Confirmation by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 23.

The Senate, in Executive Session, have confirmed the nomination of William G. Kidderlen, as Consul for Switzerland.

Death of Hon. George Merriwether.—Indictment of Cuban Filibusters, &c.

Hon. George Merriwether, formerly member of Congress, from Georgia, died yesterday

Twenty Filibusters have been indicted by the U. S. Circuit Court in Florida.

Peter A. Remsen, an old citizen of Mobile, is dead.

Sentence of Thompson, the Swindler.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, April 23.

Thompson, the swindler, who was arrested at Philadelphia, and taken to Kentucky, has been tried for breaking prison, and sentenced to two years' additional imprisonment.

Snow Storm—Canal Break.

UTICA, Friday, April 23.

We learn that it is snowing at Albion this morning. A large break in the Canal near that village has taken place, through which a boat has been let out into a field. It will take four or five days to repair the damage.

XXXIId CONGRESS..... First Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Friday, April 23.

Business was commenced at half past 12 o'clock.

Mr HUNTER moved to postpone the Private Bills, and take up the Deficiency Bill

Messrs. CLEMENS, HAMLIN, DOWNS, and WALKER, opposed the further postponement of Private Bills,—three weeks having elapsed since Private Bills were considered.

Mr. HUNTER's motion was rejected.

Mr. GWIN moved to postpone the Calendar to take up up the resolution, providing that every third Friday shall be devoted to private bills, to which there was no objection, and after some debate the motion was referred.

Mr. HALE reserved the motion, and the resolution was taken up amended so as to commence to-day, and then adopted.

The Senate disposed of twenty Private Bills, among them one directing an allowance of $7,000 in the settlement of the accounts of Charles G. Hunter, late of the navy. Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 23.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION OF MR. BROOKS.

Mr. BROOKS made a personal explanation in reply to Senator MANGUM's speech about him yesterday.

Mr. BROOKS said he found a long article in the *Congressional Globe* which referred to him, and he therefore asked leave to make a personal explanation.

[Cries, "Agreed, agreed—go ahead."]

Mr. STANLY wished to know how far other gentlemen would have a similar privilege!

The SPEAKER asked—Does the gentleman object?

Mr. STANLY—I only want all others implicated or involved to have the same privilege as the gentleman from New-York.

Mr. BROOKS said he would not ask the privilege if it was possible for him, through the newspaper press, to make the record.

Mr. STANLY remarked that he would have no objection, if the gentleman would confine himself to what had been said of him in the Senate. If the gentleman alludes to others, then let them have an opportunity to reply. [Cries of "Very well," "go on—go on."]

Gentlemen clustered in the neighborhood of Mr. BROOKS, and there was intense anxiety all over the hall to hear him.

Mr. BROOKS, in his preliminary, said it had been his pride and ambition while he had been a member of Congress, to devote himself exclusively to public business, and upon all occasions and at all times, whenever a proper topic was before the House to confine himself to it. There was in Mr. MANGUM's speech various allegations; and the first was that a certain letter which appeared in the *New-York Express*, was written or indicted by him. Now in the most solemn manner he had already denied this. His position here as Editor had often embarrassed him, and he had taken occasion to say, when he was first a member of the House, that in all political or personal matters, or anything appertaining to persons he would have no concern whatever, nor be in any degree responsible for what was in his paper, because, thinking if he did not adopt that course he should be holding personal relations with gentlemen of opposite politics or political relations, which from the greater freedom of newspaper discussion than that which exists upon the floor of this House, would very often pain and embarrass.

He had insisted upon the omission of personal attacks upon Members of Congress in the letters of his correspondents, and had stricken from the letter referred to, reflections upon the gentleman from North Carolina; although remonstrance had been made to him, on the ground that the rumors alluded to were in the mouth of almost every man. Mr. B. denied the paternity of the editorial article which appeared in the *Express*, in connection with that letter. Before God and Heaven, he never saw one word or one item of that editorial, until he saw it in print. But it was said, there is a remarkable similarity of language between that letter and the language he used in Caucus. Having seen the letter, and been fired by its sentiments—just and true—it was but natural that in the warmth and excitement he should have given utterance to the same thoughts and the same language; for the language and thoughts were his, and those of many others associated with him. There is, said he, in this article (meaning Mr. MANGUM's speech) an insinuation that I am no gentleman. Do you know who constitute the Board which is to pass upon what constitutes a gentleman, and to adjust the qualities and character of a gentleman? There is nothing on earth more difficult to describe, though every one has the idea in his mind—a *beau ideal* of what constitutes a gentleman; but when you approach the definition of what constitutes gentility, there is nothing upon upon which mankind will more differ. But as to what constitutes *not* a gentleman, there is really very little difference of opinion among mankind, and all the world will agree in saying that he who comes fresh from Billingsgate or the Bacchanalian orgies of some midnight revel and vomits forth his bile in an American Senate against an associate Member of Congress in another House, is no gentleman. I have been accused that much of my political life has been affected by the fact that in my earlier days it was my misfortune, or fortune rather, to have lost my heart the other side of the Potomac and become allied with the South by matrimonial interests—that certainly was a very grave charge among others, and which continues to be made against me in the Northern cities. But a charge of higher importance—is that I have the honor of a carriage, and that I roll in great luxury, with liveried servants, in the streets of this metropolis. The gentleman has mistaken the carriage of another Member of Congress. Such are my simple habits and tastes, that I have never been in the carriage to which he alludes but two or three times in my life, as I much prefer my own walk to the Capitol. As to liveried servants, I had rather be driven by a negro in slavery, than by the liveried servants of Northern Abolitionists, driving any abolition team for the Presidency. [Here there was loud applause, such as clapping of hands and rapping on the desks, &c.]

The SPEAKER called to order.

Mr. BROOKS—There must have been some provocation for this charge, which has been made against me other than that which appears in the letter, or as connected with these facts. I know full well what it is. It was the remarks which I made in Caucus, and which could have no effect out of the place they were uttered, because no reporters were present, and they could not go forth to the country from the secrecy of the Senate Chamber; but when like sentiments and similar ideas were published elsewhere, naturally enough those who felt themselves injured, felt it necessary to rise up, and if possible, over-awe me, and break me down as a public man. I say it will require much more than that to overawe me in the discharge of my public duties, or make me neglect at any time, or upon any occasion, fearlessly to utter my sentiments, and do what I think is right. But the great cause of this charge is in the other wing of the Capitol. I implored the presiding officer there, if he was about to surrender me as a prisoner of war, that I should have the soldier's honor of being shot, and not be strung up on a gallows by Northern Abolitionists;—that when the halter was about my neck, I should be taken with Southern white men to the execution ground, and not be dragged by African bondmen. One word more in justice to my Southern associates, who may have misunderstood what I said here the other day in the House, viz: that the Whig column faltered or wavered, and that was the reason why the rest of the Northern national men were depressed, and why they staggered, and why there was an apparent change in the record of the votes of this House. I cannot acknowledge that the chosen head of the column wavered—that he had been captured and taken by the enemy, and was in their possession—but I say now, with pleasure, that so far as I know, every Southern Whig of the column no longer wavers, but is true and faithful to the Constitution, and to the Northern men who are connected with the pledges to support the Constitution. If there has been any misconstruction, as regards that sentiment, I withdraw it, as to all of them. In that trying scene which occurred in the Cabinet, when the great body of the South felt it necessary to separate from us Northern Whigs, the sentiment of every Southern Whig who remained behind was, that Northern men should be protected—that the pledges of the Compromise should be fully sustained, and that no candidate for the Presidency should be put forth, who would not come out for the finality of the Compromise measures, and who would not stand so recorded. It was due to us Northern men, that we should have such support from them, for, in the great hour of trial, two sessions ago, our services were necessary for them, and were given to them, freely. Ever since that we have been hunted down in the North, as the Missouri Compromise men were in 1820—but one or two of them survived the political shock; the rest were hurried into political death by their connexion then with the South. If we feel sensitive upon that subject amidst the adverse political opinion about us, and if we joined with them to execute an odious provision of the Constitution, and in creating an American sentiment for its vindication and support; and if we desired and claimed their protection, we claimed only what is our due and right, and which, if they give us, we can support ourselves and our country upon the basis of our Constitution.

Mr. STANLY remarked that he had not seen the article in the *Congressional Globe*. The gentleman has said nothing which calls for a personal reply upon my part. I leave it for the gentleman who has been assaulted, to take care of himself, as he thinks proper, and can, if he pleases. I don't speak in his defence—he would not thank me if I attempted it, for that would imply that he needed it. He has spoken in my regret in the Senate, as I regret all personal matters here or elsewhere. In any defence were needed I would call on my Democratic colleague, (Mr. VENABLE,) who represents his district, or my other colleague, (Mr. CLINGMAN,) who is on friendly terms with the Senator (Mr. MANGUM) as I am. I deplore, exceedingly, this state of things, and these charges and counter-charges in the Senate and House. I only rose to say a single word in all calmness, and and without reflecting on anybody. The only part of the speech of the gentleman (Mr. BROOKS) which touched me the other day, and which he has generously withdrawn, was the idea of Southern man wavering on the question of the Compromise. I felt hurt at what I thought to be a charge of infidelity to the people who had honored me with their confidence; and as the gentleman has referred to his remarks, made in the last Congress, of wooing tones towards Southern men, and fiercer tones towards Northern men, I will say that several gentlemen were restrained from replying to him in harsh terms, from the consideration that their previous relations had been friendly with the gentleman, and that it was improper to indulge in fierce tones towards gentlemen from his latitude. The feelings I speak of, actuated me. To accuse Southern men of wavering in that respect, is to say that they are destitute of patriotism and of personal honor and regard for the rights of their constituents. No Southern men could hear the remarks, without burning with indignation, as did the hearts of Southern gentlemen, the other day. He, however, has made the *amende honorable*, and upon this point, therefore, I have nothing to say.

Mr BROOKS—I know the gentleman don't mean to say I made the *amende* by the suggestion or advice, or instruction of anybody from the South. I don't desire that idea to go forth, that I was intimidated into it

Mr. STANLY—I intimated no such thing as an intimidation—not by any means.

Mr. BROOKS—I would not make even the first qualification under an intimidation

Mr. STANLY—I repeat, I don't intimate such a thing One word more. With regard to the remark of the gentleman that there was a large body of Southern men, who left the Caucus, if the gentlemen had counted the Southern gentlemen who were present, and those who left, he would have found that he was mistaken in point of fact. I think a majority of Southern men remained—that is my impression.

HOMESTEAD BILL.

The House then passed the Senate bill for the relief of the Monroe Railroad Company and their securities, and agreed to a resolution to stop the debate on the Homestead bill next Thursday.

The House then went into Committee on that bill, and

Mr. YATES made a speech in favor of it. He was followed by

Mr. SMART, who proceeded to show that the South has made too much complaint about Northern aggression, and that the grievances of the first named have not been so great as have been represented

Mr. DEAN made a speech about the position of parties in New-York, assailing the Whigs, and claiming that, with a proper standard-bearer, the Democrats can carry that State in the Presidential contest.

The Committee then rose.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. HOUSTON reported bills making appropriations for the Post-Office Department, Navy Department, and for carrying the mails in steamers; which were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The House passed the bill changing the time for holding the United States Courts in Alabama; and then at 6 o'clock, adjourned.

NEW-YORK CITY.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—The canal boat *G. S. Alvord*, Capt. GLOVER, of the Oswego line, arrived here yesterday, at 1 o'clock. She comes from Port Jackson, and is the first boat that has passed through the canal this season. Her cargo consists of Flour and Feed.

—Rev. Dr. Parker, formerly of Philadelphia, will be installed Pastor of the Bleecker-street Presbyterian Church, to-morrow evening. The installation sermon will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Sprout, of West Point.

—The Reformed Dutch Church on the corner of Greene and Houston-streets, has been sold, and the congregation intend to erect another building further up town. In the meantime they will worship in the lecture room of the Baptist Church, corner of Hammond and Factory-streets.

—The sixty-sixth anniversary of the formation of the St. George's Society, of this city, was celebrated yesterday.

—The Dutch frigate *Prince of Orange*, carrying sixty guns and five hundred men, is expected to arrive in this harbor from Annapolis in a few days.

—About 250 members of the Seventh Regiment had a drill on Thursday evening, in the presence of Brig. Gen. HALL, and the officers of his staff.

—There will be five steamers sailing from this port to-day. The *Hermann* for Bremen, the *Georgia* for New-Orleans, and the *Florida* for Savannah, the *Union* for Charleston, and the *Roanoke* for Norfolk.

—Workmen are engaged in preparing a foundation for the new Arsenal building on the corner of White and Elm-streets. The new structure is to be shot-proof.

—On and after Monday next, there will be two trains of cars daily on the Hudson River Road, that will go through from

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1852.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Neither the Publication Office, Editorial Rooms, nor Printing Establishment of the DAILY TIMES are opened on Sunday. Advertisers who desire their notices to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 11 o'clock on Saturday evening.

The Tribune on Copyright.

The Editor of the *Tribune* "frankly confesses "his difficulty in holding one language to an op- "ponent of International Copyright and another "to the pickpocket." He might have made the confession stronger without impairing its truth. He has great difficulty always in treating anybody who differs from him in opinion, otherwise than as a pickpocket and scoundrel. His language, on all such occasions, seems to fall naturally into that particular key. He gravitates irresistibly towards Billingsgate, whenever anybody ventures to doubt his infallibility. His frank confession places the fault unquestionably in its proper light It is the result of a constitutional defect,—a congenital difficulty, for which it would be unfair to hold him strictly responsible. He was not gifted by nature with the faculty of suspecting that even his judgment may sometimes be wrong. To his mind the whole case "seems so clear, so plain, so irresistible," that he cannot realize that the man who thinks his views upon any subject erroneous, would not also pick his pocket, or steal his coat, or "commit any other act of *seemingly* advantageous rascality which he might hope to commit with impunity."

—Well, we all have our failings; and this is his. A fault confessed is half atoned. And, though we cannot pretend to any special love for a controversy in which we are only to be addressed as "a pickpocket," we cannot allow the *Tribune's* sophistry to escape under the convoy of its ill manners.

The *Tribune* brings its choicest logic to bear against stealing. So far as we gather its views from the language it uses, it is very indignant at those who propose to deny an author *any recompense whatever* for his labor. The *Tribune* thus puts forth its startling doctrines upon this point:

"We can conceive no principle or moral code which would justify a man in *appropriating the fruits of the author's labor without recompense* yet deter him from taking those of the paper-maker's, printer's and binder's in like manner.

"If there be any moral difference in the two cases, will some one who can perceive it be good enough to point it out?

"—Of course, we are aware that Rights of Property have limits—that Governments may, for imperative reasons, take an individual's products or possessions for public use, not at his valuation but at its own. But we do not see that singling out a particular class of producers and *stripping them* (to the extent of its ability- *of everything without proffering any recompense whatever*, comes fairly within this category. * * To *steal an author's book with legal impunity* and punish him for helping himself to a *ham* or a *rib of beef* when his appetite craves it is shameless injustice and robbery."

We are inclined to think that the *Tribune* is right in this matter. Notwithstanding the language in which that paper is pleased to "address" us, we declare, upon our honor, we are opposed to theft. We consider it a very discreditable habit, no matter upon whom it is practiced. We are in favor of *not stealing*;—we wish the *Tribune* to understand our position in that respect, very distinctly. We think authors should be *paid* for their books; and we would very respectfully suggest to our neighbor the propriety of finding somebody who thinks otherwise, before he throws himself into such unpleasant contortions about pickpockets. Authors, we believe, are paid for their books everywhere. English authors have the right of monopolizing the entire English market, and American authors have a similar privilege in their own country, by way of compensation for their labors. Those among them who are successful in their calling, receive in this way, it is pretty generally understood, a very abundant reward for their labors. No one, to our knowledge, has proposed to "rob" them of any portion of their earnings. The only question raised has been upon the propriety of adding to each the rights and emoluments of the other. It has had relation solely to the *extent* to which authors, by way of compensation for their labor, should be allowed to levy taxes upon the reading public. The *Tribune* insists that they have an "absolute and indefeasible right" to levy such taxes without any limitation whatever; that they should have a complete monopoly of their books throughout the world, and for all time. The *Times* considers this claim a good deal more sweeping than justice requires, or the public good would allow.

The *Tribune* makes short work with all such doubts. It puts the author upon the same level with the tailor, the butcher and the baker, and applies to the one rules which are undisputed in regard to the other. Because the baker is paid for every loaf he bakes, the tailor for every coat he makes, and the butcher for every rib of beef he has tosell, *therefore* the author should levy a tax on every copy anybody may make or use of anybook he writes. It strikes us, (perhaps it is because we are pickpockets at heart,) that there is a lack of analogy between the cases. A baker makes a loaf, sells it, pockets the money, and sees it swallowed before his eyes. He cannot sell it again. If he wants more pay, he must make another loaf, and that will cost him just as much labor as did the first. So of the tailor, the butcher, the farmer, the coachmaker, and all the classes from which the analogies of the *Tribune* are drawn. Each is paid for the work he does. He cannot multiply copies of his productions without renewing his labor upon each. He spends upon a *thousand* copies a thousand times as much labor as he spends upon one; and it is this fact which gives him an "absolute and indefeasible right" to a thousand times as much compensation.

Perhaps the *Tribune* will confess that it is not so in the case of Books. An Author writes a book, and there *his labor ends*. His task is done when his book is written. *He* spends no more labor upon ten thousand copies, than he spends upon one. A million copies can be made of it, without requiring *from him* the additional labor of a single hour. Is it perfectly clear, then, that he should receive for his labor a million times as much in the one case as in the other? Must one who cannot see clearly that he has *earned* a million as much, by way of compensation, be turned over to uncovenanted mercy?

It seems very clear that the *method* and *extent* of paying authors for their labor, cannot be equitably settled by simply applying to *them* the rules we do apply to butchers, tailors, housebuilders, &c. There is no analogy between the cases, to warrant such an application. The Common Law stood upon the principle that an author parted with his property when he printed his book, and denied him all copy-right protection. Modern Statute Law has settled the matter upon a more equitable basis, and has given authors reward for their labor, by way of full protection in their own country for a limited term of years. English authors are thus fully paid for the labor of writing their books, by the English Copy-right; and American authors receive similar payment for their labors at home. This is the way in which both nations have endeavored to settle the basis on which their respective authors shall be paid for their labor. It is not perfect, perhaps,—but it does not pick their pockets, nevertheless.

It would be quite proper for the *Tribune* to say that they were not in this way *paid enough*; and that they ought *therefore* to have their privilege of copy-right indefinitely extended. We should insist, in reply, that facts do not sustain it;—that authors are really *paid better* than any other class of producers; and that neither justice nor their necessities require any extension of the monopoly which they now enjoy. But as the *Tribune* will probably find it "difficult" to avoid calling us very hard names for what we have said already, we shall not, upon this point, test its temper further at present.

That an International Copyright law, giving to authors and publishers the unlimited right of monopoly for their books, would greatly *increase their price*, and thus shut out the great masses of the people from any access to them, we have already shown, and the *Tribune* in effect concedes. It takes comfort in the fact, however, that the "standard old books" would still continue cheap; in other words, it insists that if we should *stop* robbing authors now, we could live for some time yet on the stolen property we have accumulated. Perhaps its moral scruples are of a kind to be satisfied by such consolation as this.

The *Tribune*, with characteristic facility, explains the course of the *Times* in this matter,—thus:

"In short, the *Times* is imposing upon the gullibility of its readers most grossly, and, while declaiming lustily against Monopoly, is simply *seeking to uphold the gigantic monopoly of one great publishing house* which now nearly engrosses the issue of cheap reprints, and thinks it *could not do so as thoroughly or as profitably* if it were obliged to compete with other publishers in purchasing the authors' copyright instead of simply conveying them. *That is the whole story.*

Here, as usual, the *Tribune's* horror of pickpockets—(which is much like Miss Betsy Trotwood's vigilance against donkeys,)—runs away with its common sense. If any one "great publishing house" can now "nearly engross the issue of cheap reprints," while the books reprinted are *free to all*, it would be very likely to monopolize the business *entirely*, if the *copyrights* should be put at its disposal also. A very small amount of brains will enable any one to see, that an International Copyright law would put the *absolute monopoly* of reprinting English books into the hands of whatever publishing house could afford to pay the largest price for the copyright. And if the *Tribune* can't see this, or *won't* see it, lest it should lose the chance of imputing some dishonest motive to the *Times*, its constitutional disabilities are a good deal more serious than even its "frank confession" had led us to suppose.

The Isle of Cuba.

An arrival, yesterday, from Havana, brings us the valedictory of Captain General Concha, and the salutatory of General Canedo. There are divers reasons assigned for the recall of the former. All of them do homage to the excellence of his character and the purity of his motives, while none affords the slightest encouragement to the Creoles, of a better state of things. What little is known of General Canedo, the new Captain General, is not unfavorable; but the fact of his superseding a man so popular as Concha, argues naturally a further deterioration of the colonial policy. It is the current rumor that the fidelity of the late Governor to the anti-slave-trade laws, is the chief article of impeachment. The traffic attracts the money of all the more opulent and influential capitalists of the Island, and they do say that the funds of majesty itself are extensively invested. Certainly it grew rapidly throughout the administrations of O'Donnell and the Conde d' Alcoy; and if it suffered any pause or prostration in the time of Concha, it was because the honest official was too literally punctilious in his interpretation of the laws and his duty. General Canedo is understood to be less scrupulous; and so far the chances of the slave dealer will be bettered.

But, in the absence of an honest Executive, there is a thrifty and troublesome foe to the slave trade that it will be vastly more difficult to get rid of. The labor of the Chinese becomes daily more popular with the planters. We note a contract with English parties for the importation of eight hundred Chinamen, who are to be bound to a peonage or apprenticeship of eight years, at four dollars a month. At these rates, and with the greater industry and capacity of the laborers, there can be no comparison of the two classes. Not only is the slave trade in peril, but slavery itself will be able to make but a temporary struggle against odds so unequal.

We are glad to gather assurances from every quarter that there is no prospect of another filibuster cruise. The *New-Orleans Picayune* is quite positive in its information. It says:

"No Cuban enterprise is possible for a long time to come. None is ever likely to be got up again, except under political circumstances, when the interference to arrest it would be useless, and undesired by the Government or the people, if not positively discountenanced by both. The results of the late invasion have dispersed forever the project of organizing a revolution from without. They have given a bitter experience of the rashness of trusting to paper proclamations, and partial risings of an unorganized few as proofs of a popular movement. They have sadly weakened, if not utterly destroyed, all confidence in the assurances by the natives of their ability or their willingness to rise, in an effective manner, to aid an invading force invited by themselves. No calculations upon interior aid were ever more sanguine, or apparently well founded, than those which preceded the late disastrous undertaking, and yet everything failed as utterly and miserably as though there had been the intent to entrap, when there was probably only incapacity and helplessness."

This is probably a sound and judicious view of the matter; and, if so, it becomes quite safe to discuss the peaceable acquisition of the island. Measures may be taken by Government to open negotiations for the transfer of territorial title. Few men believe that another generation is to pass until the Cuba is part and parcel of the American Union. Ultimate annexation is perhaps questioned by no one. It is felt that the cost, and annoyance, and dissension, arising from the repression of future individual enterprizes, were better avoided by the instant purchase of the coveted object. It is true, as far as we can see at present, that "no Cuban enterprise is possible for a long time to come." But, with the amazing growth and prosperity of the island, will grow the craving to possess it, and the difficulty of curbing the appetite. The wiser policy is always to prevent temptation.

And the positive advantages of the measure are no less striking than the negative. Who can value duly the wealth which the ownership of Cuba will pour into American coffers? How boundless shall be the development of the insular resources, when its industry is directed and extended by American talent? What absolute control of the Gulf, for military and commercial purposes, will it not give to our people? And what relief will it yield to a native population, ground to the earth by Spanish adventurers, to escape once and forever into the free, open air of American liberty? By all means open the negotiation.

☞ We don't wish to complain unreasonably, but the *Day Book* certainly is not doing the fair thing. It has not abused us for nearly a week. We object to the transfer of its friendly attentions to the *Tribune*. That paper is rich enough to live without the *Day Book's* abuse. We insist on being reinstated forthwith.

☞ The demise of Prince Schwarzenberg—or, to give him the benefit of his titles, Field Marshal Prince Felix Fürst von Schwarzenberg, President of the Council, and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and of the Imperial Household—will probably prove an event of less importance than some few others that have happened of late. No dynasties will crumble or thrones totter. The fear of change will probably perplex none of the reigning monarchs very seriously. Europe is in that momentary poise of equilibrium that the experiment of discovering the specific gravity of a crown, with a head in it, would hardly excite becoming commotion. There is no ground of apprehension whatever. Cabinet revolutions are without pith or consequence in these days of more imminent evil.

A "Looker on in Vienna" writes to the London *Times* that Schwarzenberg's death was indirectly due to jealousy of Prince Metternich. The former is comparatively a neophyte in the world of politics. Called from the staff of Radetzky, to the sudden management of the reins which Metternich had just dropped at a critical moment, the soldier became diplomatist on the 22d of November, 1848. The circumstances which had united to drive out his predecessor, left the path clear for his experiments. The devious arts by which Hungary was deceived and abused, soon laid the Empire at the feet of Kossuth. The new statesman was at fault in three months. In less than three more, his appeal to Russia saved him; and since then he has sailed quietly and not unsuccessfully through the straits of peace politics. What his genius may have been, he had little opportunity to show. While he solved no great difficulties, and formed no memorable alliances, his recent policy towards the French President was at least questionable, and in the judgment of sound statesmen, decidedly mistaken. It would be unsafe to ascribe any of the more prominent features of Austrian diplomacy for the last four years to Schwarzenberg. The young Emperor, prompted by his shrewd mother, the Archduchess SOPHIA, has been notoriously forward in following his own policy. Where he got it, is no secret. The communication between the Rhenish castle of Metternich and the Schönbrunn has been constant. Repeated instances are cited where the opinions of the actual Minister have had to yield to those of the exile. A distinctly avowed preference on the part of the Emperor for the counsels of the veteran Metternich, to those of his younger successor, is said to have superinduced the sudden death of the latter. This may or may not be so, but no one aware of the strict intimacy between the dowager, Sophia, and the ex-minister, and of the absolute influence of the mother over her son, will suppose that any other than Metternich has ruled the Empire for the last forty years.

The successor of Prince Schwarzenberg has not been named. Speculation is busy about it. There are some who point to Metternich, and prophesy his return to office. These are doubtless in error. So long as he is able to rule from a distance, and in quiet enjoyment and *insouciance*, the old diplomatist will doubtless do so. The business, and bustle, and pageantry, of active life have lost their attractions. The new Prime Minister will after all, be little else than his puppet. Some have thought that the Count von Buol-Schauenstein, the ambassador at London, is to be the man. The Count was recalled, it seems, by the same dispatch which announced the death of the Foreign Secretary. A man of recognized talent, a diplomatist drilled in the school of Metternich, and still in the prime of life, the choice would not be an ill one. His domination could scarcely bear so heavily upon Hungary and Lombardy, as that of the defunct Minister.

☞ By the letter of Mr. Webster, communicating instructions to Commodore Aulick, we are let a little further into the plans and purposes of the Japan expedition. The main object is stated to be the establishment of intercourse by steam between the United States and China. To facilitate this enterprise, it is thought desirable that a dépôt of coal should be established on one of the Japan Islands. To obtain this concession, Captain Aulick is instructed to take with him the Japanese prisoners, rescued by the *Auckland*, and steer his course into the harbor of Jeddo. There he is to deliver the President's letter. If any suspicions exist on the mind of the Siogoon, that the American is a religious people, it is to be carefully eradicated. Whether the Commodore is expected to comply with the traditional test of trampling on the cross we are not informed. Of course there would be no higher law to restrain him, were it deemed expedient. If by these means, and the return of the mariners, the privilege of coaling be procured, very well. If the eloquence and art expected of the Commodore prosper according to prescription, better still. He is to solicit the grant of a free port, on some convenient island,—Jesso or Niphon if possible,—where American ships may land their freights, and take in exchange any of the products of the Empire. The Secretary of State does not authorize the enforcement of these humble interpellations with ball, bullet and bomb. Perhaps, because he had no right to do so. Perhaps, because it was already done by the Secretary of the Navy. Perhaps, because it is not to be done at all. We shall know, by and by.

There is reason, we fear, to anticipate no favorable reply to these applications. A policy of exclusion, rigidly enforced for two hundred years; and then, in view of the Chinese war, still more strongly enounced, will hardly give way to anything less than violence. The Japanese are a changeless people. Their prejudices are perennial; their laws Median; their habits unalterable. The attempt we are now about to make, has been frequently and fruitlessly made by others, and at more auspicious moments than the present. We do not counsel a resort to arms in order to make our way; but we certainly fear that a milder course will be purely nugatory.

☞ We don't know how it struck other people, but it seemed to us that Senator MANGUM'S remarks upon Mr. BROOKS in yesterday's *Times* were rather personal. They led us to suspect that the Senator's regard for the honorable member was not specially warm or affectionate. He appeared, so far as we could judge from his language, as if he had "something *agin* him." The Senator is evidently familiar with idiomatic Saxon, and he put it through its best paces in the use he made of it. We cannot say that his expressions struck us as being particularly dignified or parliamentary. He went for strength rather than elegance, and seemed more solicitous to put his opinions upon record so that they might not be misunderstood, than to maintain the serenity and dignity which should belong to the American Senate.

Mr. Brooks had given provocation for this rebuke by a letter from Washington published in his paper here. In that letter he poured out upon Mr. Mangum's head all the vials of a voluble wrath, for having expressed his preference for Gen. Scott as the Whig candidate for President. He had accused him, in direct terms, of having been governed by the basest and most corrupt motives, and had drawn a picture of the Senator for which no honest man could for a moment be supposed to have sat. He certainly got a Roland for that particular Oliver. It is not supposed that he will remove to North Carolina at the end of his Congressional term.

Death of Ex-Governor Young.

John Young, Assistant United States Treasurer, and formerly Governor of New-York, died at his residence in this city, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. His disease, under which he had suffered for several years, was pulmonary consumption, and recently the decline had been so rapid, as to prepare his friends for the announcement of his death at any moment. He was in his fiftieth year.

Mr. Young was a native of Vermont and was born in 1802. His father, while John was in earlier childhood, removed to Conesus, in Livingston County, in this State. The educational advantages of the boy were confined to the few offered by the Common Schools of the day; but through diligence, and with the motive of ambition, he succeeded in qualifying himself to enter upon the study of law with Mr. A. A. Barber, of East Avon. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court in 1829, and soon obtained a fair share of practice. In 1828, as a friend of Jackson, he was put forward as a candidate for the County Clerkship, but suffered a defeat. During the following eight or nine years he held several minor offices. The anti-Masonic party sent him to the Assembly, in 1831, where he attracted no attention; Mr. Granger being at the time the party leader in the House. Until 1840, his name was not prominently brought forward in politics. In that year, however, availing themselves of the popular reaction in their favor, his friends placed him on the ticket for Congress from the XXXth District, and secured his election. As a member of that body, he took strongly affirmative ground upon all the measures which the arbitrary vetoes of Mr. Tyler nullified. His name is appended to the justificatory manifesto issued by the Whig members [at the close of their term. Throughout this portion of his career, his course was eminently sound and satisfactory to his constituents. In 1841 he was once more chosen as one of the representatives of Livingston County in the State Assembly. He there took an active part as an advocate of Constitution reform, and of the Canal Bill. In 1845 he was again returned to the Assembly, where the Barnburners, possessing a majority, attempted to transfer the State printing from Mr. Croswell, of the *Argus*, to Mr. Cassidy, of the *Atlas*. The Hunkers, at the suggestion of Mr. Young, who was considered the leader of the Whigs, agreed to defeat their opponents by voting for the contract system, and the assignment of the work to the lowest bidder. The plan succeeded. The radicals were defeated, and the office of State Printer abolished. During the same session, the first act of war on the Bravo occurred; and Mr. Young, though an ardent opponent of annexation, took a foremost part in urging resolutions through the Assembly, pledging every aid of the State to the support of the Federal Government. The act abolishing distress for rent likewise obtained his hearty support; and on several other occasions his friendly feelings towards the Anti-Rent factior were distinctly disclosed.

In the Whig Convention of 1846, for the nomination of a gubernatorial candidate, the names of Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Young were the most prominent. Mr. Fillmore obtained the support of the conservative, or more fashionably, the "Silver Grey" party; while Mr. Young was sustained by the friends of Mr. Seward. On the third ballot Mr. Young was declared the nominee by a vote of 76 to 45; and Mr. Hamilton Fish, now United States Senator, was associated with him as candidate for Lieutenant Governor. The Anti-Renters likewise nominated Mr. Young; and through their votes that gentleman was elected Governor by more than eleven thousand majority over Silas Wright, his contestant; while Mr. Gardiner, the Anti-Rent candidate for the lower office, defeated Mr. Fish still more decisively.

The administration of Gov. Young is too recent to admit of criticism, and certainly nothing could be more inappropriate at the present moment. The pardoning of the Anti-Rent convicts caused a great deal of ill-feeling, and excited much comment at the time. The cordial support of government, however, throughout the war, was a more popular trait. In the Legislative Sessions of 1847 and 1849, resolutions instructing Representatives in Congress to vote for the Wilmot Proviso, were drawn up under the Governor's advice, and were adopted by the Legislature. In the matter of appointment, and in other questions, he threw off all obligations to those who had placed him in office, and so excited their distrust and dislike.

Gov. YOUNG supported the nomination and election of Gen. Taylor in 1848. As a reward for his services, he was appointed, during the following spring, Assistant Treasurer of the city of New-York, and entered upon his duties in July, 1849. From that period until his decease, he was identified with the National or Compromise Whig faction. He was considered as a leading manager, laborer and agent for his immediate partisans, and for the present administration; and has certainly not merited reproach for inactive zeal.

Governor YOUNG was a man of decided ability, quick in apprehension, and energetic in action. His political career was less successful than it would have been but for irrational jealousies of those who had been his friends, and an uncalculating effort to push his own views and wishes upon the party to which he belonged. Strong in his feelings, and clear in his plans, he lacked discretion and over-rated the means at his disposal. His private life was irreproachable.

☞ KOSSUTH set foot upon the soil of New-England yesterday. His first experience of Connecticut must prove gratifying.

THE FRESHET IN JAMES RIVER.—The steamer *Roanoke*, which arrived at this port Thursday, in 23 hours from Norfolk, Va., was detained for some time, in consequence of the heavy freshet in James River. The water was fifteen feet over the wharves in Richmond, and much damage has been done to the shipping and crops along the river.

☞ The President has recognized WM E. BARRON as Vice-Consul of Mexico, at the port of San Francisco.

Later from Havana—Arrival of the Cherokee.

The U. S. M. steamer *Cherokee*, Capt. H. K. DAVENPORT, arrived yesterday morning, in 4½ days from Havana. She brings merchandize to M. O. Roberts, and the following passengers:

F. Dixon, Mr. Trablua, O. Putnam, and J. H. Simmons.

We are indebted to the courtesy of the Purser, W. W. Boyle, Esq, for files of the *Gaceta* and *Diario*.

The most important news from Havana is the induction into office of the new Captain-General, Don VALENTIN CANEDO. Gen. Concha, the retiring official, left the Island on the 16th inst. His retirement was made the occasion of manifestations of public esteem. The principal Spanish merchants, before the closing of the mail, subscribed a large sum, it is said one hundred thousand dollars, which they forwarded to Madrid, to be presented to his three daughters, as a token of their esteem and sympathy.

The *Cronica*, published in this city, has, by a decree of the Government of Madrid, been prohibited to circulate in the dominions of Spain, on account, it is said, of the severity with which it has treated the American Government in its articles about this Island, &c. The *Diario de la Marina* of Havana has been fined $5,000 for having committed the same fault.

Of the sum collected for the benefit of the military that suffered in the late invasion, $156,177 is to be distributed in the following manner: $111,400 to the heirs of the officers and soldiers slain in the different encounters. These are 104, and the gratuities to their relations are in sums varying from $700 to $10,000. The disabled, 15 in number, have $26,000 given them, in sums from $1,500 to $3,000; and 23 severely wounded receive $6,500: and finally, 59 slightly wounded, $5,127, and $6,000 are destined for the erection of two monuments, one in Las Pozas and the other in the Pasco of Havana.

The *Diario* of the 16th, says that "His Excellency, Lieut. General José de la Concha, sailed, yesterday, for the Peninsula, in the steamer *Isabella the Catholic*. The testimonials which his administration have already called forth, are enough to satisfy the highest aspirations of a just pride. As a good and loyal Spaniard, as a gentleman, and as a capable and excellent magistrate, he has secured the unanimous applause of the inhabitants of the Island. From various truthful and able reflectors of common sentiment, with whom our position as daily journalists brings us in contact, we can confidently assert that the liveliest sympathies, and the warmest wishes for his future happiness will accompany General Concha, in his return from Cuba to the mother country."

The *Diario* speaks in the highest terms of Gen. Valentin Canedo, who has already taken possession of his post. All sorts of public benefits are inferred from his antecedents.

The same print publishes various farewell addresses from the departing Governor to the army and the people. In the latter, the inhabitants are exhorted to continue in their loyal devotion to government, through which "alone the prosperity of the Island of Cuba, the admiration of all nations, can be preserved in the turbulent times through which we pass."

In his inaugural proclamation, the new Viceroy gives the most flattering pledges of his devotion to the interests of the Island. He promises to remove all obstacles interfering with the security, unity, and welfare of the people. In fact, no promises could be fairer, and none more consoling, were not several similar declarations still fresh in the memories of the unhappy Creoles.

THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.—For the information of their friends in the Atlantic States, we state that the following persons have resigned their positions on the Mexican Boundary Survey: William A. Taylor, William Bausman, William T. Brooke, R. M. Tuttle, R. B. Smith, Wm. H. Gordon, Timothy Carroll, James Steele, Samuel S. Moe, George W. Miller, John W. Mankin, Edward Crawford, David Smith.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

THE FLORIDA INDIANS.—The steamer *James L. Day* arrived at Key West on the 12th instant. General Blake, the delegate to the Seminole Indians, was on board. The General is firm in the belief that he shall succeed in inducing the whole tribe to emigrate. He will be landed opposite the mouth of the Caloosahatchee, when he expects to meet Billy Bowlegs for a great talk, and to determine upon the terms of emigration.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—*Washington*, Thursday, April 22.—James S. Rowe and Wm. Fessenden, Esqs., of Maine; Tully R. Cornick, Esq., of Missouri, and James Lockhart, Esq., of Indiana, were admitted Attorneys and Counsellors of this Court.

No. 130. Martin' Very, appellant, *vs.* J. Levy. This cause was argued by Mr. Lawrence for the appellee, and submitted on a printed argument by Mr. Sebastian for the appellant.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, a very large Newspaper for the Country, is published every Saturday. The number for the present week contains, among other articles, the following:

Literary.—Poetry: A Dirge. Two kinds of Honesty—a Tale. Sunday in Paris in 1852, by Percy B. St. John. Wolfe and the Capture of Quebec.

Editorial.—Daniel Webster. International Copyright. The Modern Phalaris. The Senator from Alabama. Orientals in America. Compromise Resolutions. Adjournment of the Legislature. Silence that Dreadful Bell! The Opening of the French Chambers. The Whig Meeting in New-York and Senator Jones's Speech. Rights of Labor. French Politics. The Public Printing. The Course of the *New-York Daily Times*. Irish Immigration. Parliamentary Pugilism. Commodore Stockton. The Prison Inspectors' Report. Treatment of Kossuth. The Whig Caucus. Postage Reform. European Matters. Americans in Europe. Mr. Sparks and the Washington Letters. Short Articles.

News of the Day.—A weekly Summary of important events, carefully condensed and arranged—comprising, under separate headings, City, Domestic and Foreign Intelligence to the latest moment.

Correspondence.—Letters from our Correspondents in France, England, Washington, and at other points.

Proceedings of Congress.—Carefully selected and condensed.

Commercial Intelligence.—Review of Markets, Stocks, Prices, &c., &c., for the week. New-York Cattle Market.

☞ The *New-York Weekly Times* is issued on a double sheet, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum, in advance. Ten copies for $15; twenty copies for $30. Single copies may be obtained at the Office, in wrappers ready for mailing.

Clergymen of all denominations may receive the *New-York Times*, Daily and Weekly, at the lowest Club prices.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers,
No. 118 Nassau-st., New-York.

Specimen numbers may be obtained at the counter.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.—Dr. HASTINGS'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA.—The wonder and doubt felt by the medical faculty when Dr HASTINGS proclaimed the durability of pulmonary consumption by the use of Naphtha as a remedial agent, has now, after eight years of trial, settled down into a deep conviction that there are few or no cases in which consumption cannot be cured by Dr. HASTINGS'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA. In every case in which it has been tried, in England or the United States, it has been followed by immediate relief and ultimate cure. In the Blenheim Free Dispensary, under the charge of Dr. HASTINGS, during five years that the Naphtha has been in use, there has not been a single death from disease of the lungs, while previously patients had died almost every week.

In incipient stages of consumption, the effect of the Naphtha Syrup is almost miraculous, and a cure effected in an incredibly short space of time. In the more advanced stages, and even in the third or last dreadful division of this hitherto incurable disease, its effect is equally wonderful. This period is marked by the expectoration of the tubercles in cheese-like particles mixed with pus, mucus, blood, &c., and most generally accompanied with severe diarrhea. On administering the Naphtha Syrup, the formation of the tubercles is almost instantly arrested, the foreign matter thrown off, the tubercles already formed are destroyed, and the breathing immediately becomes easier, and the patient, on the third night after first taking the Syrup, is often able to enjoy a quiet night's rest, a thing unknown for weeks previous.

THE TRIAL OF A SINGLE BOTTLE

is all that is asked by the proprietor to prove the medicine to be all that has been stated.

BRONCHITIS.

Bronchitis has in this remedy a sure and speedy cure, and is acknowledged by all the medical faculty to be without a rival in the speedy cure of Bronchitis, both acute and chronic.

COUGHS, COLDS, AND CATARRHS,

yield to the influence of the Naphtha Syrup, often in the short space of forty-eight hours.

NIGHT SWEATS.

This distressing and weakening accompaniment to consumption and other diseases, is instantly stopped by the use of the Naphtha Syrup

SPITTING OF BLOOD.

The most severe attacks of spitting of blood have invariably been stopped within the short space of 30 minutes, and all disposition to recurrence of the same prevented. In conclusion, the proprietor warrants the Naphtha Syrup to be not only the best, but the only certain cure for Pulmonary Consumption, and all other diseases of the lungs.

The short space of a newspaper advertisement will not admit of the publication of the many hundred certificates received by the agents in this city, and also from every part of the United States; but every person interested is requested to call and peruse them at the office, where pamphlets and every information will be freely furnished

C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., are the Agents for New-York and vicinity.

☞ BARGAINS IN HOSIERY AND UNDER GARMENTS.—Buy of the importers and manufacturers if you care for economy. The largest and best assortment will be found at the Mammoth Hosiery Establishment, No 104 Bowery. Wholesale and Retail. Any size made to order

A. RANKIN & CO.

☞ A WORD TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—John Greason, No 261 Greenwich-st, has been enlarging his store, and got in a new stock of goods. This gentleman is an extensive dealer in Paper Hangings, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Cornices, Bands, Cords, Tassels, Brasses, &c. He also manufactures largely some of these articles, which enables him to sell much cheaper than many others. His window shades have an enviable reputation among those who profess to be good judges of art. With his enlarged store, new stock, and low prices, Mr. GREASON will be apt to have a rush of business. His store is between Murray and Robinson-sts., in Greenwich-st.—*Sunday Dispatch.*

☞ ANDERSON OUTDONE—Presto Change—and the grey hair comes back to its former color. How is it done, if not by DAVIS' RAHVENE which acts upon the roots, stimulates the coloring glands of the hair, excites to new action, reproduces the natural coloring principle, and the work is done. Call on DAVIS and he will send you to individuals who can give ocular demonstration. For sale by the proprietor, WM. DAVIS, Ludlow, one door from Grand-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; E. COOK & CO., No. 279 Washington-st.; W. H. CARY & CO., No 245 Pearl-st., New-York, and by druggists and perfumers generally.

☞ SUNDAY MERCURY.—This deservedly popular paper will, on SUNDAY next, the 25th inst., contain a racy review by Dr. Henry Burtinett, of the late Cuban trial in the U S District Court of this city. It will assuredly be an interesting article, and worthy of the attention of all who wish to know the ins and outs of that affair. The *Mercury* will also contain an account of the Abolition riots in this city in the year 1834. Altogether, the next number of the *Mercury* will be an excellent one.

☞ THE ATLAS.—The Office of this old established and popular Sunday Press has been removed to No 44 Ann st., second floor, where advertisements will be received for to-morrow's issue till 9 o'clock P M. The *Atlas* is the pioneer of the Sunday papers, and has been published fifteen years Its circulation is very extensive, and it affords a rare medium for advertising.

☞ The light, glossy, and superbly shaped hat sold by the New-York Hat Co. at the uniform low price of three dollars, has gained them thousands of customers Their store is at No. 16 Bowery, where all who study good taste and economy should go for their hats. None are more beautiful, and none are so cheap, considering the quality.

☞ MR. EDITOR.—SIR: Will you let the public know of the wonderful recovery of Mr. W. N Hathaway's child, No. 63 Clinton-st., from whooping cough and inflammation on the lungs, by the use of Dr. WATTS'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE. He is 2 years old, and reduced to 10 lbs. weight, and is now gaining flesh fast, with a good appetite, and is only upon the second bottle. Your readers can also apply to me for knowledge of hundreds of cases of this most remarkable remedy.

W. E. MILLET, No. 329 Broadway.

☞ "WHERE SHALL I GO?"—This was the inquiry of the "Great Expounder," when his Whig friends cornered him about remaining in Capt. John Fyler's Cabinet: but gentlemen of taste in quest of a new Hat have no need of asking such a question. They can go direct to the store of KNOX, No 128 Fulton-st., where they will find no difficulty in obtaining "just the thing"—a beautiful, fashionable, becoming and durable Hat—more brilliant than anything to be found in Broadway.

☞ GENIN'S SPRING MODEL.—Competition is a thing to be talked of where there is equality; but GENIN'S Spring style for 1852 stands alone. Not to wear it, is to be outside the pale of fashion. Examine the material, the workmanship, the finish, and the beauty of the shape There is nothing like it to be found at any price, and Genin still clings to the old figure, $4. GENIN,

No 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

☞ Dr. BRANDRETH'S principal Office, on and after May 1, 1852, will be located at No. 417 Broadway, between Canal and Lispenard-sts., for the sale of BRANDRETH'S Vegetable Universal Pills.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ BROWN & TAYLOR, Nos. 6 Maiden-la. and 9 Park-place, wholesale dealers in every variety of FANS, SHELL, IVORY and HORN Combs,

JOSHUA W. BROWN, WM. TAYLOR.

Brushes, Steel Trimmings, Beads, Purses, Pocket-Books and Wallets, Perfumery, Hooks and Eyes, Cutlery, Lead Pencils, Needles, Buttons, Playing Cards, &c. &c.

B. & T. are sole agents for David E. Hoyer's English Dressing Combs.

☞ CASH vs. CREDIT.—Merchants wishing to buy laces, embroideries, white goods, dress trimmings, gloves, ribbons, &c., cheap, should call on JAMES OSTROM, No. 26 Liberty-st., where they will find an extensive assortment at least 20 per cent. below the usual credit prices. No. 26 Liberty-st.

☞ Window Shades from 25c. to $10; Lace Curtains from $2 to $20; Muslin Curtains from 75c. to $5. Also, all kinds of trimmings for Curtains and Shades, at reduced prices. Dealers and others can find the best assortment in the city at KELTY & FERGUSON'S, No. 289½ Broadway, No. 54 Beade-st.

☞ SPRING STYLE OF HATS AND CAPS.—As great a variety, and unsurpassed for beauty, durability or cheapness by any sold in this City, at the One Price Store No. 123 Canal-st. J. W. KELLOGG.

☞ WARNOCK'S HATS.—If an increasing demand indicate a growing popularity, and if a growing popularity is any evidence of merit, then we are warranted in speaking of WARNOCK'S Hats, and inviting the needy to patronize. No 275 Broadway—try them.

☞ SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE, WINES, &c., &c., at No. 174 Division-st.—Persons about moving to the eastern section of the city on the 1st May, will find the Tea and Sugar Store of G. W. & D. HAFF the place to purchase their tea, coffee, sugar, &c., &c., as a few of their prices here given will show:

Finest quality young Hyson tea at 6s. per lb.

Very choice young Hyson at 4s per lb., and a good article of young Hyson tea for 3s. per lb

Best quality Oolong (light drawing) black tea at 4s. per lb. Fine English breakfast souchong, (a very rich high flavored) tea at only 3s per lb.

Best old Government Java coffee 14c. per lb. Pure Java coffee 1s per lb West India coffee 10c. per lb. Roasted and ground fresh every day.

Sugars of every grade and quality at the very lowest prices at which they can be sold in the city, either by wholesale or retail.

A variety of fine old wines, in bottles or on draught—warranted pure.

N. B—Customers removing to a greater distance can have the goods sent by leaving or sending their orders to the store. G. W. & D. HAFF, No 174 Division st.

☞ BEAUMONT'S PATENT STARCH POLISH, for giving a beautiful gloss to linens, muslins, collars and shirt bosoms: its use prevents the iron from adhering to linens. His FRENCH LIQUID BLUEING, for giving the blue tint to clothes; it is superior to anything in use. STOW'S CHEMICAL ERASIVE SOAP—Clothes are washed better in one hour and a half, than in six hours by the ordinary process Neither rubbing or machine-friction is necessary. Cloths are looked better and last longer than when washed in the usual way. It is also a beautiful toilet soap. Depot, No. 317 Bowery, N Y. Country papers giving this insertion will receive payment in the above-named article, at wholesale prices, by sending their bill to J. T. JOHNSON & CO., No. 317 Bowery.

☞ N

WASHINGTON.

Measures before Congress.

Correspondence of The New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 21.

Although much opposition is manifested in debate, in the Senate, to the passage of the additional appropriation for the COLLINS line of steamers, there is no doubt at all that it will pass that branch by a large majority. Its fate in the House is not so clear.

There are three other measures of much importance, which have already received the sanction of the Senate, but are held in suspense by the House. They are the bill granting a million or two of acres of public land to the State of Iowa, to aid in constructing a railroad; the bill providing for the payment of French Spoliations, and Mr. HUNTER's bill for the better regulation of gold and silver currency.

The Iowa Land bill is so intimately connected with a series of projected grants to the new States for railroad and other purposes, considered by many as equivalent to a complete alienation of the Government property in the public lands, as to make its success dependent upon the issue of the main controversy. Things do not look nearly so favorable for these enormous land grants as they did some months ago. It was reported that the members from the western States had entered into a coalition designed to prevent the transaction of other business during the Session, unless their demands relative to the lands were complied with. If any such combination was formed, its efficiency has not come up to the expectations of those who made it. An effort to close the debate on Mr. JOHNSON's Homestead bill within some reasonable limit failed yesterday, by a large adverse vote. It is important to all the proposed land grants that action should be had upon them speedily, and, of course, that all intervening business should be disposed of without unnecessary delay. The above vote therefore is not a good indication for them.

The French Spoliation bills will certainly pass the House if a vote can be obtained upon them. But it will be recollected that the same bill was passed by the Senate in 1850. It was sent to the House, and remained there unacted upon through the remainder of that session and the whole of the next, though its numerous and energetic friends neglected no means to bring it to a vote. There are now but three months and a half of this session left.

The Senate bill for the increase of the value of silver coin, relatively to gold, will pass the House almost unanimously if it can be reached. It is a measure in which the dealers in specie, and indeed all commercial men feel a deep interest.

The Workings of the Caucus, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 22.

Judge MANGUM was excessively bitter and angry, when he made his second "personal explanation," to-day. He was very severe upon Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, to whom he imputed the authorship of the letter in the *Express* upon his (Mr. MANGUM's) course. Mr. BROOKS, it is to be remarked, declared yesterday, in the House, that he was not the author of the letter in the *Express*, though it had been submitted to him. In this way the Whigs will fire away at each other, till they come to a proper understanding.

Judge MANGUM ought to call another Caucus immediately, for the purpose of regulating the Northern Compromise Whigs. He is to call one for the purpose of sending forth a reply to the manifesto, expected to be issued by the Southern seceding Whigs. But the Seceders have not yet held a meeting to consider what they will do. They must take some steps, in vindication of their position.

Much anxiety exists here as to the effect of the Caucus on the Whig party in the Southern States. Many suppose that a large portion of the party will follow the lead of Mr MANGUM and Mr. STANLY, but others maintain a contrary opinion.

It appears probable that two or more other Whig Caucuses may be held next week, or very soon. In this particular quarter of the country, the flare-up in the Whig Caucus is looked upon as a miserable and paltry piece of business—growing out of petty personal jealousies, and small local rivalries.

In the first place, the members of Congress have no right to interfere with the proceedings of the Convention which is to select a candidate for the Presidency. Any mode of selection is impertect and liable to objections, but any is preferable to Congressional dictation. It is unfortunate for the Whigs that they could not meet in Convention without the aid of Congress. The Democrats, expecting a future for their party, managed to fix time and place without calling upon a Congressional Caucus. But for any one to propose that the Caucus dictate terms and pledges to the Congress is absurd. That is the light in which the matter is viewed here and thereabouts.

The small number of Southern members present at the Caucus, and the small number, only ten, seceding from it, show that the Southern Whigs generally did not consider that it was proper, in the Caucus, to settle upon a platform for the Convention.

The friends of General SCOTT hold out the idea that no friend of the Compromise will be expected to vote for him unless fully satisfied that he is a friend and supporter of that system.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

NATHAN K. HALL, Postmaster-General, is about to break up his domestic establishment here. I notice that his furniture, &c., are advertised for sale on Monday next. It is a sign that his family, at least, are about to leave the City; and their absence will be felt as a loss to the social circles of Washington.

Perhaps, Judge HALL is to take a foreign mission. Some of the present incumbents ought to come home, without being recalled, and give Mr. FILLMORE a chance to do a service to some of his friends.

Mr. FRANCIS GRANGER was here recently. He held the key to the Mails one month only; and, perhaps, it would be but fair to give him a chance to make up his year, as the P. M. G.

X. Y.

BROOKLYN CITY.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The meeting of the Brooklyn Temperance Alliance in the M. E. Church in York-street, on Thursday evening, was largely attended. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. L. K. Henshaw. Erastus Corning, Esq., President, presided. Several speakers addressed the meeting.

BIGAMY.—A colored man named Abram Thompson was arrested yesterday by Constable Hyde, on a charge of bigamy. On the 1st of January, 1851, he married a colored woman named Joan Cooper; the ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Gardner, of the High-street Colored Church, and on the 1st of January, 1852, he married a *white* woman in Anthony-street, New-York, named Rose Moraux. He was committed by Justice King for examination.

SCHOOL No. 6.—The examination of Public School No. 6, located in Baltic-street, took place yesterdas afternoon. The Superintendent of Public Schools was present and a number of members of the Board of Education, besides many of the parents and friends of the scholars.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—Michael Garrity was arraigned at the Police Court for assaulting his wife, Bridget, in a most brutal manner, for which he was ordered to give security in the sum of $250, to keep the peace for six months. The security not coming forward he was incarcerated.

—John Cragg and Thomas Murphy were arrested yesterday on a warrant, in which they are charged with dealing in lottery tickets. Their examination will take place to-morrow.

—William Armsdale was arrested yesterday for stealing clothing from Mrs. Margaret McClure. When brought before the Court, he entered the plea of drunkenness, and was sentenced to 30 days imprisonment in the County Jail.

—George Spencer was arrested yesterday, for stealing lumber. He was sent to the House of Refuge, being only 15 years old.

—Rev. Mr. Hobart, of Trinity Church, New-York, will preach on Sunday evening, in Calvary Church, at 7 o'clock

—Joseph Seagrist had his leg badly fractured yesterday, on the Jamaica road, by being thrown from a carriage.

—Coroner Ball is making strenuous efforts to discover the parents of the child whose body was found on Wednesday, in a privy vault in 21st-st.

—Coroner B. Denly held an inquest yesterday on the body of an unknown man which washed ashore near Coney Island Point, when a verdict of "Found drowned" was returned. The deceased was about 45 years of age, and had been in the water a long time; his dress was a black dress-coat, dark plaid pantaloons, and calf-skin boots; in the pockets was found some papers and a small sum of money. The remains were taken to King's County Alms-House for burial, where further particulars can be obtained, or address Coroner Denly, Gravesend, Long Island.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Before Hon. Judge MORSE—*Friday*—This court convened this day, and awaited the presentment of the Grand Jury, but they not having concluded their labors, the court adjourned.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

FERRY BOATS.—Messrs. Perrine, Patterson and Stack, of this city, are building several handsome ferry boats which will be in readiness for use at an early day. One of these is to run between Green Point and Fourteenth-street, New-York; one between Twenty-third-street, New-York, and Calvary Cemetery, Newtown; and another for the Houston-street Ferry.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—A man named Conrad Decker, a German, was arrested yesterday for exposing his nude person in the public streets. He was committed for trial.

—Two men were arrested by the Police, yesterday, who refused to give their names, for smashing street lamps, breaking wagons, &c., as they passed through Grand-street in an inebriated state. Committed to answer.

WRITING PAPER.—A large and very desirable assortment, for sale by BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, No. 115 Fulton-st. a2-1m

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BAGGING, CANVAS BALE ROPE CUTTINGS, GRASS and TARRED ROPE, and all other kinds of paper makers' stock, by CYRUS W. FIELD & Co., No. 94 Beekman-st. m17-2m

OLD COLONY CUT NAILS.—For sale by E. & J. BUSSING & Co., No. 32 Cliff-st., Agents Old Colony Iron Co. a16 1m

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER constantly on hand and made to order by CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st. m17-2m

WESTPHALIA HAMS—Prime quality for sale at No. 11 South William-st. a26-6t*

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For cooks, general workers, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, chambermaids, waiters, gardeners, farmers, &c., at SELECT PROTESTANT AGENCY, No. 7 Carmine-st., and SOCIETY AGENCY, No. 106 Chambers-st. Only Servants of good character admitted. a5-1m*

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man, a situation as entry clerk or assistant book-keeper in a wholesale store. Is a good and rapid penman; can give unexceptionable references for intearity, capability, &c. Salary no object Address BOOK-KEEPER, *Times* office. a23-3t*

FIVE HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED—To sell LIFE AND SPEECHES OF KOSSUTH, a new family work, and other works. Great inducements offered. Call, or address, post-paid, "American Family Publication Establishment, No. 138 Nassau-st., N. Y." a15-1mood*

BOY WANTED—About 16 years of age, to learn the Cooper's trade—one that can board with his parents. An American preferred. Apply at No. 185 Murray-st. a24-1t*

PARTNER WANTED.—In a first class grocery and liquor store. He must have from $1,000 to $2,000 cash. Address, postpaid, C. C. L., *Times* office. a23-3t*

BLANK BOOK FINISHER WANTED.—One who understands his trade, will obtain a permanent situation and liberal wages. Wanted also, immediately,—a superior second-hand standing press. Apply to WILLIAM W. ROSE, Manufacturer, a24-1t* No. 17 Wall-st.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—A rapid penman and quick at figures. None need apply but those having had long experience in the duties of the station Apply to TWEEDY, MOULTON & PLIMPTON, No 47 Broadway a23-3t

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—At No. 347 Broadway, nearly opposite the Tabernacle. Parlors, with bedrooms adjoining, for family with full board. Also, several rooms for single gentlemen, with full or partial board. Reference required. Hot, cold or shower baths in the house. a22-2t*

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—Two or three married or single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, after the 1st of May, at No. 4 Fourth-st Application, No. 810 Greenwich st a23-6t* JOHN VORHIES.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A delightful 2d story front room, with or without bedroom, for a gentleman and his wife, also several rooms for single gentlemen will be vacated on the 1st May. Location of house exceedingly pleasant. Apply at No. 229 Hicks-st. a21-6t*

BOARDING AND LODGING—At CHAMBERLIN'S NORTH RIVER HOUSE. No. 247 Washington-st. A few permanent boarders can be accommodated at $4 per week; also a few permanent lodgers $1 25, $1 50 and $1 75 per week. a13-1mood*

BOARDING—A Professor of the Piano-Forte who can give the best of reference as to qualifications and character is desirous of obtaining board in a family where his instructions will be a compensation. Address PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, at this office. a24 3t*

BOARDING,—Pleasant rooms suitable for families or single Gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 190 Fulton st., between Orange and Pineapple st's, Brooklyn. m26-1m*

PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO LET, in a respectable neighborhood.—A parlor and bedroom, with privilege of a kitchen, to a small quiet family—the remainder of the house occupied by five or six persons. Apply on the premises, No. 433 Pearl-st., near Rose. a24-1t*

PERMANENT BOARD—Wanted, within fifteen minutes' walk of Wall-street for gentleman and wife 8x10 ing-room and bed-room required The best references will be given. Any one having good, clean accommodations in any situation—and willing to let the same permanently from May 20th, for Fifty Dollars per month—will address WEST, box 1,334 Post office, N. Y. a24-1t*

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Without board, for single gentleman, in a quiet and respectable neighborhood, in a house having all the modern conveniences. Inquire at No. 231 West 31st-st, between 8th and 9th-avs. a22 2t*

SCHOOLS.

HENRY-ST. GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Parents in New-York and Williamsburg, who wish to secure for their sons all the advantages of a thorough education, are invited to call at the HENRY-ST. GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 252 Henry-st, next to the corner of 9 nal, inspect its accommodations, examine the various classes, and judge for themselves of its claims to public support Pupils are received at all ages, and prepared for college or business as rapidly as their health and mental development will allow. Rev Dr Schroeder pronounces this institution "all that pupils need or parents can desire." Rev E Eggebrodt, Rector of Atlantis says "For skilful instruction, judicious discipline, and exact scholarship, the Institution of Mr. Quackenbos deserves, in my opinion, to be regarded as having attained the highest rank of excellence." This school being within a few blocks of the Grand-st. and Division av ferries, its advantages are fully open to the people of Williamsburg. Circulars are furnished, containing information as to the terms and discipline, together with the names of references, among whom are the Faculty of Columbia College, and many prominent city clergymen, who have had their sons educated at this establishment. G. P. QUACKENBOS, A. M., a21,s6,28 3ily1,3* Rector.

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 31 West 21st st. The next term of the subscriber's School begins on MONDAY, May 3. The number of scholars is limited to twenty-five, who are entirely under the care of the Principal. Circulars containing terms, references, &c., may be had at No. 62 Franklin-st, or at Messrs. LOCKWOOD'S or RANDOLPH'S, Broadway a24-2t*8 J. JAY GREENOUGH.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS—At PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—LYMAN THOMPSON, A. M. formerly Principal of Peekskill Academy, N. Y.; and Drury Academy, Mass., who has had a long and successful experience as a Teacher, and whose lady is accustomed to the care of boys will open a select Classical and Commercial School, at Portchester, N. Y., on the 5th day of May next, to consist of ten pupils only. The situation is on high ground, with a fine prospect, and is but 28 miles from New-York City by railroad. The best testimonials can be given. For further particulars, inquire of Rev. WM MARSHALL, 214 Broome-st., or of JAS. H. KNAPP, No 31 Pine-st a20-4tWFS&M*

THE IRVING INSTITUTE—LYON'S Classical and Commercial Boarding School for Young Gentlemen, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—This School has been in successful operation for twelve years, and is well known. Thorough instruction in the common and higher branches of an English education, in the Latin and Greek, the French and Spanish languages, as well as a faithful supervision of morals and manners, is insured to each pupil. Summer Term opens 3d of May. Students admitted at any time Charges $100 for the term Circulars at Nos 265 and 599 Broadway, No. 76 Bowery, and at the Institute. WILLIAM P. LYON, A. M., Principal and Proprietor. a10-eodlm*

NYACK INSTITUTE.—A SELECT FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—NYACK, Rockland Co., N. Y.—LEWIS B. HARDCASTLE, Principal.—Summer session commences on the 1st Monday in May. Circulars, stating terms, &c., can be obtained at M. H. NEWMAN & CO.'S Book-store, No 199 Broadway; at the Drug-store corner of Mott and Broome-sts; and also at J. C. HUNTINGDON'S, at the corner of 3d-av and 22d-st. Parents wishing to confer with the Principal, will please leave their address at either of the above places, and they will be promptly waited upon. a13-81eod*

BOARDING SCHOOL AT SING SING, WESTCHESTER CO., NEW-YORK.—The Misses TIDALE will commence their Summer Session on the 1st Monday in May. They have a fine, healthy location, with ample grounds for out-door exercise. Every attention will be paid to Pupils entrusted to their charge, and every means taken to insure their comfort and mental improvement. For particular reference, apply to Prof. MC DICKAR, Columbus College, New-York, or to THOS. D. DOUGLAS, Nos. 13 and 14 Park-row, N. Y. a1-Rtw4w*

WINANT'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—at Little Ferry, nine miles from Hoboken, N. J., under the direction of A. B. WINANT and Lady. The fifth year of this School (for young lads under 13 years of age) will commence on TUESDAY, the 27th of April. Pupils received at any time. TERMS—For board, tuition, washing and mending, $27 per quarter. For circulars please apply to Mr. E. P. ROBINSON, No. 54 Pine-st, or Mr. W. THURMAN, corner Canal and Vestry-st., N. Y. m1-2mTuTh&S*

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Rev. and Mrs. W. H. TYLER, Principals. The Eleventh Annual Catalogue of the Institute, just published, furnishes information that will be generally satisfactory to those who are seeking the very best advantages for the education of their daughters or wards; and it may be had from the Principal, through the mail, or at the U. S. School Agency of E. H. WILCOX, No. 293 Broadway New-York.—PITTSFIELD, March 8, 1853. a3-8tW&S*

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Taught by Rev. E. S. HUNTINGTON.—This School is situated on Deer Hill, in the pleasant village of Danbury, Conn. The Summer term will commence on Monday, May 3. Circulars can be had at the Store of Messrs. Leary & Co., No 14 Astor-House, and of Messrs. GRANNISS & STEWART, No. 96 Maiden-lane. a10-M&S3w*

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE.—A Boarding School for boys, at Freehold, Monmouth County, New-Jersey, accessible from New-York and Philadelphia by Camden and Amboy Railroad. The next session will open on the first Wednesday in May. Circulars containing full information may be had by addressing the Principal by mail. a23-3t* OLIVER B. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

THE SWEDISH ASTROLOGER.—Astrology and Geomancy, by a lady Addressed to Dr. C. W. Roback, No. 6 White-st., New-York:

Prince of Astrologers! for thee
Lies open the book of destiny.
Kingdoms and States to thy keen eye
Their future history supply;
And all the stars that sit our birth
Are set to rule our fate on earth,
Thou canst interpret, and aright
Translate the language of their light.
Descended from a line of seers,
Prophets for near two hundred years,
Rare are thy gifts the sick to cure.
This do I know, for it was mine
To call upon the art divine—
To own its use, its influence feel,
And prove that it indeed was real.
From a sick bed raised up, I cry
To others, "Wherefore will ye die?"
Though useless other treatment be,
Try, ere too late, Astrology.
To Dr. Roback tell your pains,
And, while the auspicious planet reigns,
He will relieve, revive, restore,
And you shall bless him evermore.

DR ROBACK, the great Swedish Astrologer, formerly of Philadelphia, may be consulted at all hours of the day, at his residence, No 6 White st., or by letter, post-paid, enclosing the necessary fees. Casting nativities and giving advice on Geomancy, $1, $2, $3, and $5, according to the fullness of the information required. a24-1t

COPARTNERSHIP—The Copartnership existing between the subscribers under the name of ELDRIDGE, PRATT and STEWART, expired on the first instant by its limitation The business will be continued by the subscribers, PLATT and STEWART, who will also settle all matters pertaining to the firm. The partnership name will be used for that purpose, and to fulfil engagements of the firm, as well as in any arrangements incident thereto, at the direction of PLATT & STEWART.

N. T. ELDRIDGE,
Z PLATT,
APRIL 20, 1853. [a24-1t] CHAS. H. STEWART.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.—Can you not extend your business to every part of the Union and the Canadas, by judiciously advertising it abroad? If you advertise it abroad, had you not better do it in such papers as are known to every business man, as the reputed best ones? W. H. McDONALD, of No. 169 Nassau-st., opposite the *Times* office, has a list of all the very best papers in the United States and Canada, their circulation, relative value as advertising mediums, &c. and the fullest written and printed authority, to contract for business for them at their lowest office prices. No money is required till the contract is performed. Call as above and you can obtain all necessary information. Reference given if required, to thousands for whom W. H. M. has done advertising for several years past. a24-1t*

HOUSE OWNERS—NOTICE—The Right, Title, and Interest of the well-known and celebrated Equerrian Condition Powders, for the cure of distemper, pink eye, farcy, loss of appetite, or want of condition in horses, has been transferred to WM. S. DUNHAM, as has also the Dépôt for their sale, which is now at No. 476 Broadway. Price 5 cents a package. a24-1t*

REMOVAL.—F. G. WHEELER, General Agent for the Waterville Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of pocket knives, Waterbury, Conn., has removed to No. 23 John-st., near Broadway. a24 3t*

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JAMES' ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE PASSIONS.— Just published,—**REMORSE**, and other Tales, by G. P. R. James. This volume, which contains several of James' popular Tales, that have not appeared in a cheap form before, must at once find many readers among the admirers of this celebrated author. They possess that energy of character, so remarkable in James; they are so proficient in interest, and entertaining from first to last, that they cannot fail to leap into a wide popularity at once. They are really splendid productions, abounding in incident, pleasing in their character, and were written with a view to illustrate the force of human passions, such as Remorse, Hatred, Revenge, &c. Complete in one volume. Price 25 cents

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TO BE REMOVED.—As the building now occupied by Mr. Randolph is to be taken down early next month, he will remove on the 3d of May to No. 683 Broadway, on the upper corner of Amity-st, a few doors above his present location No 669 Broadway, April 20. a20-eodtMy1

AT RANDOLPH'S,

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SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, and STATIONERY, at wholesale. Country merchants and booksellers are invited to call and examine our very large stock, and prices, before buying elsewhere.

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BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS—Will be sold very low some a little damaged, but super blue paper; they will be sold for less than the original price of paper. Also, a ruling machine, in good order, Hoe's manufacture, for $25. Inquire at No. 161 Pearl-st.

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BROOKLYN STEAM SUGAR REFINERY.—Various grades of Coffee Crushed Sugar, also of Sugar-House Syrup, constantly on hand, for sale by the agents, ADAMS & CUSHMAN, No. 75 Front-st. a7-1m

TWINE, WRAPPING PAPER, BAGGING AND YARD STICKS for sale by EDWARD M. DUNN, No. 41 Dey-st. m26-1m*

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET—At Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, commanding a fine view of the Narrows, and convenient to Fort-st and Fulton-st Ferries, the following modern Houses:—One three-story, $325; two two-story, $300, $325; one-half of brick, 4 rooms, $115; two three-story brick, $300, and other parts of genteel Houses. Also, an elegant house and 4 lots, with bath-rooms, &c., $350. Also, for sale, lots on Franklin, Myrtle, De Kalb, Van Brunt, Spencer, Walworth, Classon-avs., &c., to suit all applicants. Call at the Agency, Myrtle-av., near Franklin. [a24-3t*] M. K. VAN BEUREN.

HOUSES TO LET, BROOKLYN.—Two-stone three story houses, corner of Henry and President-sts.; house 25 by 50, finished, with gas, furnaces, range, &c. Also, three story marble front house south side of Union, fifth door east of Hicks-st.; house 25 by 50, finished with gas, furnaces, range, &c. These houses are within five minutes walk of the Hamilton Ferry. Also, 2 two story attic and basement houses on the 3d av., at the head of Hamilton-av, Gowanus, between 17th and 18th-sts, about a mile from the Ferry. Stages pass the door every five minutes. Apply to a24 1t* HARRIS WILSON, No 10 Wall-st, N.Y.

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A COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET, on the East bank of the Hudson River, nearly opposite West Point. On the premises, containing about 5 acres of land, is a two-sto y dwelling, with six rooms, cellar and kitchen, with several smaller outbuildings, &c. The situation is pleasant and healthy, and within five minutes' walk of the Railroad Station. Apply to P. ANDERSON, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s, Broadway. a23-3t*

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New-York Daily Times.

TURKEY.

Finances and Taxation of Turkey—Departure of Perczel—General News, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, March 15, 1852.

The speedy return of RESHID PASHA to the office of Grand Vizir, indicates what was generally supposed, that his dismissal was the result of a Court intrigue, and not of any intention of the Turkish Government to abandon the path of reform. Nor did he go out to satisfy the demands of Russia on the Holy Sepulchre question, or to avoid the responsibility of an obnoxious measure.

GENERAL TAXES.

The most obnoxious measure which could be proposed, is the general direct tax upon all classes throughout the Empire. This was decreed, and in the course of execution, before he left office. The Government does not merely propose to raise a capitation tax of a dollar a head. It takes that as the least sum to be demanded of every taxable person, and then adds to that upon all classes according to their means. It is said that the tax already paid by the richest banker of the capital is $10,000. The various corporations of trade are assessed by dividing the members of each guild into three classes or degrees, the highest paying the largest sum, and so downwards. Thus the highest class of bakers will pay 500 piastres, or $25 each. The apothecaries will pay 300 piastres each. The officers of the Government have already been taxed, by suffering a reduction from their salaries of one-twentieth or one-tenth for the year, and to most of them, this reduction will be a permanent one.

TURKISH REVENUE AND CURRENCY.

If the plan of the Government could be carried out effectually upon all its subjects, and the tax collected without expense, no doubt that $20,000,000 would be collected from the people in this way. The two objects aimed at by the Government profess to be, to call in first all the adulterated coinage of the mint, and secondly, all the inconvertible paper money. As you are aware, the currency of the Empire consists chiefly of an alloy of one-tenth of silver with copper. The currency of the capital consists of this same coin, and perhaps $12,000,000 of treasury notes, bearing interest at six per cent., but not convertible into specie, except at the brokers at a discount. The gold and silver coin is at ten to fifteen per cent. premium, and rapidly disappears from circulation as fast as it issued, being exported to Europe.

The original issue of the adulterated coin to the amount of $40,000,000 of the same designation and nominal value as the original silver piastre (about eighty cents) was, in reality, a forced loan from the people to the amount to which it depreciated the currency value of the piastre. The new tax being paid at the capital in the paper money, may be regarded, as a mode of getting back the notes of the Government without paying for their value, more honest, because more frank, than the old and present course of Austria in allowing similar notes to depreciate. Our paper money, bearing interest at 6 per cent., the interest is paid semi annually. Every six months, therefore, it fluctuates from being three per cent. below par up to the time when the interest is due, when the paper is at par, and the money brokers then having bought it up cheap, go and receive the interest.

GOVERNMENT EXPENSES.

The Government is flattering itself that by this tax, which its official journals even say is necessary to recruit the exhausted treasury of the Empire, it shall be able to restore that equilibrium in its receipts and expenditures which had been disturbed by a constant succession of measures of reform. The reforms have reached every branch of governmental administration, and while cutting off some injurious sources of revenue, or oppressive modes of collecting it, the new machinery has not been got into such effectual operation as to bring the usual and necessary amount to the central treasury.

The probability of the success of the Government in obtaining a revenue to meet its expenditures, is a point about which I would be slow to express an opinion. I must confess that those who know Turkey best, and, indeed, whom I have always considered as the most cordially attached to her interests, are those who speak most despondingly about the future. A superficial observer might justly suspect the enlargedness of their views, and ask how it is possible that a country so fertile and so productive—a country of which the absolute amount of the expenditures is so small, compared with other kingdoms of much smaller population, can be permanently embarrassed in future in its finances. He will be told, however, and truly enough, too, that to have a larger revenue, Turkey needs roads in the interior, or needs more patriotism, or needs general education of the people, or the introduction of machinery and labor-saving manufactures, and many other things.

PROSPECTS

Every man has his remedy and panacea for the sick, and I will venture, in closing, to give mine for the relief of sick Turkey. Turkey taxes all the produce of her agriculture and her shops with taxes and duties amounting to from twenty to fifty per cent on the cost of production. She only demands from three to five per cent. on all articles of foreign origin that pass through the custom-house. Let any man show how a country can continue to be prosperous where such an absurdity is maintained. Let him show, also, the nature of the friendship of certain friendly powers for Turkey, who insist on maintaining, generation after generation, such oppressive capitulations? I will revert to this last topic again more largely.

DEPARTURE OF PERCZEL.

General PERCZEL left by last French steamer for Malta, and intends to proceed directly to the United States. He expressed his thanks most formally to the American Legation, for its good offices in his behalf with the Turkish Government, after he had informed Mr. MARSH that he was detained at Broosa in spite of his desire to leave. Mr. MARSH acted with his usual promptness in everything that concerns the numerous refugees in the country. The Government paid him his full monthly allowance to the day of his departure. Gen PERCZEL was Republican in principle and practice from the first days of the Hungarian Revolution, and the difference of opinion between him and KOSSUTH, originally was that KOSSUTH's policy did not lead him to sacrifice every interest for the sake of carrying out Republicanism in Hungary immediately.

DEATH OF A HUNGARIAN.

CSEH, a Hungarian, who, from the time of KOSSUTH's arrival at Widdin, till he embarked on board the *Mississippi*, acted as his Turkish interpreter, died lately in Pera, of fever and disappointment CSEH, twenty years since, became a Mussulman, and fled from Transylvania to Turkey, and was called AHMED AGHA. He, however, rushed to the defence of his country during the revolution, and doubtless he flattered himself that he should have a chance to do so again. He died at the Casino of the Hungarian refugees in Pera, confessed himself a Christian in death, and as there were no Mussulmans in Constantinople who knew of his religious peculiarities, he was buried by the Prussian Protestant Chaplain, and buried close alongside of RACOCKZI, the Hungarian hero, of two hundred years since, who also died here in exile.

TURKISH DONATION OF BOOKS.

I am assured on the best authority that H. M. the Sultan has decreed that a large donation be made to the American Oriental Society, of the various works printed at the Government press in Arabic and Turkish. For this mark of royal interest, the Society is indebted to Mr. BROWN, the first interpreter of the Legation, who obtained it not merely, I suppose, in deference to his own request, but also as a token of regard from his Majesty for the honorable manner in which he discharged himself, during the tour of the Turkish agent, EMIN BEY in America.

We have had more snow the past three days than during all the rest of the winter, and that is not more than two inches in depth.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Affairs at New-Orleans—The McDonough Will Case—Murder Case, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, April 16, 1852.

The great struggle for the immense property of the late John McDonough, is now progressing in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge McCaleb, and excites universal interest and attention. The present suit is brought by the heirs for the whole of the estate on the ground that by the provisions of the will, the donations to the cities of New-Orleans and Baltimore are substitutions and *fidei commissa*, and therefore null and void, and consequently that the estate cannot lapse to the States of Louisiana and Maryland under any circumstances; and further that for the above reason the legacies therein contained become nugatory, and of no effect.

This suit bring all the parties in interest before the Court. The Heirs are represented by Messrs. John R. Grymes, J. P. Benjamin, W. C. Micon, and Robt. Mott. Messrs. Randall Hunt, A. Graithe, and R. Preaux, are of counsel for the City of New-Orleans. Messrs. C. Roselius, and Levi Pierce, appear for the executors. Mr. T. Allen Clarke represents the interest of the Colonization Society; and Alfred Hennen, Esq., and Mr. G. B. Duncan, appear for the Orphan Asylum. While this suit is progressing, the action on the part of the States of Louisiana and Maryland against the Cities of New-Orleans and Baltimore, is hung up in the Supreme Court of this State, and it is thought that the Judges will not give a decision until the present suit in the U. S. Circuit Court is disposed of. The argument was commenced on Wednesday last, by Mr. Micon, and yesterday Mr. Benjamin followed in a masterly effort, which occupied the Court three hours and a half. He contended that McDonough never intended to leave any portion of his property to the Cities named in the will,—and, although they claim the estate as the nominal legatees, yet by the provisions of the will itself, they are forever excluded from both the possession and the revenues of the property bequeathed. That the titles of the Cities to the property, under the testament, was a mere tenure of immovable property in this State, which our Legislature had expressly forbidden; that every line and paragraph showed that the testator attempted to establish a *trust* estate, by giving the legal title to one party, while every dollar of the revenues was intended to go to other persons *forever*. The burden of the property of the estate was bequeathed to the two Cities in *trust*, and the fact could not be disguised; for in all cases where property is held by one for the use of another, it is a *trust*; and no construction can divest it of that character. The will was therefore void, because such trusts are forbidden by law. It was void for want of certainty as to the *cestus qui trusts*, or beneficiaries of the will. And it was void, because by the 432d article of the Civil Code of Louisiana, no corporation could act as administrators, nor "fulfill any office of personal trust."

Mr. Benjamin remarked that by a comparison of this will with that of Stephen Girard's, it was evident that one was drawn from the other, for in many important particulars, the language was identical. The former was sustained on the express ground that the State of Pennsylvania had adopted the Statute of Elizabeth, which was made for charitable purposes. But in Maryland, Virginia and other States, which had not adopted the Statute, such bequests had uniformly been declared void.

The argument of Mr. Benjamin, of which I have given you a sketch of the main points, is considered one of his best legal efforts. Mr. Graithe opened this morning in behalf of the city of New-Orleans. His brief in the case occupies over 300 printed pages! He will occupy all day at least, and I think will not conclude until to-morrow. Other counsel will follow until all the rights of the conflicting parties are heard, which will probably occupy the Court all next week. Col. John R. Grymes, the most distinguished advocate and jurisconsult in our State, will close the case on the part of the heirs. The lawyers' fees and costs in this suit, before it shall be terminated, will amount to not less than $500,000. There is hardly a doubt but the testament will be broken, and that the heirs will gain the property. So much for dying a rich man. Had McDonough disposed of his property during the late years of his life, he would have saved a great deal of trouble, enjoyed himself more, and died a happier man. But this is the fate of all misers.

Hon. Pierre Soule, U. S. Senator from this State, has arrived here from Washington. It is said he has returned to defend William Bailey, a planter of Madison parish, for the murder of a young man named James A. Collins, in August last. Bailey has once been tried, but the Jury did not agree. It is said that Bailey shot Collins for supposed social relations with his wife, but gossip says it was on account of a young lady who was living at the time at Bailey's house.

The ship *Southerner*, Capt. Sullivan, arrived here last night from your city, with thirty-five members of the late Cuban Expedition of General Lopez. Their return was greeted by a salute from the Washington Artillery in accordance with a series of resolutions passed at a meeting of "the friends of Cuban Independence," which had been held early in the evening, and at which Gen. L. A. Besançon presided.

Our citizens are now fully convinced that the salvation of our State depends on making Railroads. A large meeting was held last night at the American Theatre, at which Mayor Crossman presided, and a number of our most influential citizens acted as Vice-Presidents. The meeting was called in relation to the New-Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern Railroad. Mr. J. P. BENJAMIN addressed the meeting, and reported the progress that had been made in obtaining subscribers for stock, and the nature of the contemplated road, the distance of which, to the State line, was estimated at 51 miles, and whole length to Jackson 156 miles, which could be completed at $2,000,000. He concluded in an appeal urging on citizens to subscribe liberally. A.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 23.

$1,000 Ohio 6s, '70	114¾	100 Canton Co	s15 81
5,500 do '75	116	50 do	84¾
2,000 Indiana 5s	b3 89	25 do	85
10,000 Penn 5s	b3 93	200 Edgeworth Co	8
5,000 Erie R R Cfs	99¾	300 do	b30 8
2,000 Erie Conv Bds '71	93¾	5 Erie Railroad	89½
6,000 do '62	96¾	150 do	89¾
5,000 do	96¾	55 do	89¾
1,000 Erie R R 1st Mort	117¾	50 do	s10 89¾
85,000 Erie Inc Bds July	100	50 Alb. & Schen. R R	102
4,000 do	97¾	200 do	102¾
5,000 Hud 1st Mort	106¾	50 do	102¾
1,000 Mich S & N. Bds	99¼	100 Harlem Railroad	74¾
6,000 N. Ind R R. Bds	56	30 Utica & Schen R R	13
25,000 Harlem Ex Cfs	82½	51 Roch & Syr. R R	117
10,000 do	82½	10 Mich South R R	100
65 Ohio Life & Trust	106	50 Stonington R R	b10 56
14 Roch & Syr R scrip	111¾	100 do'	56¾
50 Phœnix Bank	112	600 Nor & Wor. R R	58
86 do	114¾	50 do	b30 58
50 Mech. Bank'g Ass	103¾	100 do	b30 57¾
150 Ocean Bank	104	350 Reading Railroad	76¾
25 Amer Ex. Bank	109¾	100 do	s10 76¾
20 State Bank	109¾	20 N Y & N H R R	114
30 Merch. Ex. Bank	109	34 Hudson River R R	61¾
200 Morris Canal	b30 19¾	25 do	b3 84¾
50 do	b30 19¾	50 do	s6m 63
200 St Lawrence Co	2	50 do	61
100 N Jersey Zinc Co	42 1/2	100 do	s1m 63
100 Nicaragua Transit Co	43¾	100 do	s60 63¾
50 do	43	45 Mad & Ind. Railroad	99
100 Phen x Mining Co	15¾	90 do	100
10 N. Indiana Railroad	109		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Erie R R 2d Mort	104¾	150 Nor & Wor R R	57¾
50 N A Trust	109	5 Mich South R R	115
100 Nic Transit Co	b10 4¾	50 Erie Railroad	b60 89¾
100 do	b30 4¾	75 do	89¾
25 Carton Co	8	50 do	89¾
250 St. Lawrence Co	2	100 do	s15 89
50 N. Jersey Zinc Co	43	50 do	s30 90
100 do	b15 43	450 do	90
100 do	43	150 do	b30 89
10 Hudson River Railroad	61¾	325 do	89¾
25 do	b10 63	350 do	89¾
17 Syr. & Utica R R	127¾	50 do	b10 89¾
10 N. Indiana R R	109	0 Stonington Railroad	56¾
110 Reading Railroad	b10 76¾	50 Harlem Railroad	74¾
100 do	76¾	100 do	s99 74
1500 do	76¾	100 do	74¾
500 do	76¾	65 Harlem R R. Pref	114¾

FRIDAY, April 23—6 P. M.

Both the Share and Bond market to-day exhibited variable features. In the forenoon the Railroads were inactive. The transactions in the Board were limited, and in the Street nothing of moment was done between Boards. At the Second meeting activity was renewed. Erie and Reading were both sold down; the former rapidly declining from 89¾, buyer 60 days, to 88¾. Reading touched 76¾@76¾, which brought in new orders to buy, and nearly 4,000 shares changed hands. The rates in Philadelphia were understood to be over 77 ₱ cent. Harlem declined to 74, seller 90 days. The shorts owe this stock no particular good will, and they sell it down whenever the outside demand falls off. Canton was also down at the close, selling at 80¾. Hudson River fell off 1¼ ₱ cent; Nicaragua 1 ₱ cent., Jersey Mining ¼ ₱ cent. The whole market for shares, which are believed by many in the opposition interest to have been forced up to figures at which new buyers cannot be found to relieve the old of their stocks, was vigorously attacked, and for the moment the turn was decidedly down. But the fresh and large demand for Reading (actually restored confidence, and prices closed less feverish.

The Income Bonds of the Erie road were sold by a strong house to-day forenoon on buyer's option to 1st July, to the extent of $85,000 at 97¾. The Harlem Extension Sevens were also largely sold at 82½@¾. Pennsylvania Fives 1 ₱ cent. lower. Hudson first mortgage and Northern India a Sevens in steady demand. There were private sales of Government Fives, of '53, at 102¼, and that bid for more.

Investment shares sold largely. Mohawk Railroad brought 102¼@102¾ under a large demand from a leading Railroad House. This Road, only 17 miles in length—Albany to Schenectady—and costing $1,700,000, nearly quadruple the current cost of Road building in New-York State, thus commands a premium because of its being a link in a very important, central chain, and of the prospect of largely increased travel this season. Madison fell to 99 ₱ cent. Mr. Brough, the President, met the New-York shareholders last evening, and gave a candid and satisfactory account of the business of the Road, asking leave, however, which was granted, for a loan of $200,000 to avoid the abrupt and expensively worked inclined plane at the town of Madison. The State Interest of Indiana has been definitely purchased for $600,000 on four years' credit. We hear that Mr. Brough made quite a favorable personal impression on his New-York constituents. Bank stocks were not so firm. The high premiums, and possibly the conviction with some holders that although doing a profitable business, the Banks are running hazards in their expansion, have brought out Stock. Merchants' Exchange down 1 ₱ cent. American Exchange ¼ ₱ cent. Phenix brought 112½, and Ocean 104. Rochester Railroad full shares kept up to 177, but the scrip fell off ½ ₱ ₱ cent, with sales at 111½. Utica went to 131. Michigan Southern recovered to its highest figure, 115.

The sales of Hudson River Stock to-day are an index to the competition between the Boats and the Road. The latter cost about ten millions dollars. Their new passenger schedule is at very low fares, and the calculation is that the great number will bring up the receipts to a living profit. The Bear interest in the Stock reasons differently, and were the supplies of Cash shares in the Street larger, the contest at the Board would be quite animated. As it is, the Stock is sold in small lots. The question of competition is growing interesting. The New-Haven line triumphed over the Boats, and such, we incline to believe, will be the ultimate, though, probably, not immediate result on the Hudson. In this case, however, the Boats will not probably be driven off. They will simply fail in the efforts of their owners to defeat the Road. Meanwhile, a fierce competition, and low fares, may confirm the reasoning of the short sellers of Stock.

The Bremen steamer *Hermann* sails to-morrow. This made a slight demand for Europe, and the inquiry showed more stiffness in rates. Some of the Banking houses drew at 109¾; others refused less than 109¾. Francs, 5 20@5 18¾. Prime transient bills, sterling, were wanted at 109. Money was inactive. Bank officers differ about the supply inside, but certainly the Street offerings have seldom been more free or cheaper. A sudden hardening of Exchange, with a near approach to Specie point again would probably change the current.

The movement of Foreign Dry Goods this this week has been small. The whole import is under $500,000, of which $448,702 went into direct consumption, and $47,691 into warehouse. These are the details:

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens	355	$97,672	90	$12,647	63	$40,279
Cotton	541	103,375	42	9,150	140	19,468
Silk	189	100,835	6	2,339	165	36,079
Flax	593	112,653	55	7,316	69	12,358
Miscellaneous	3,326	34,217	3,129	16,249	1,291	8,899
Total	4,002	$448,702	3,322	$47,691	1,728	$97,021

That most useful mercantile weekly, the *Dry Goods Reporter*, has been sold out by Mr. Burroughs, the projector and proprietor, to Thomas P. Kettel, Esq., who merges it into a new royal octavo weekly of 24 pages, on the plan (and with similar financial views) of the *London Economist*. The title of the new journal is the *United States Economist*. Mr. Kettel is a gentleman of experience and ability. His opinions, in other spheres of newspaper life, favored Foreign free trade, and we assume for granted the *Economist* will pursue the same general reasoning.

Land Warrants are in better demand. The selling prices range $125 to $130 for quarter sections 160 acre scrip, and smaller scrip in proportion.

The following table will show the traffic on the Michigan Central Road for three months of 1851 and 1852:

Earnings.	1851.	1852.	Increase.
January	$15,674 00	$33,573 66	$18,399 66
February	20,110 23	151,729 66	131,619 43
March	89,731 06	243,379 66	173,648 60
Total	$105,515 29	$428,682 98	$323,667 69

The operations of the Sub-Treasury were suspended for the day on account of the decease of Mr. Young, the Sub-Treasurer.

The sales of Cotton reached nearly 5,000 bales at prices an eighth of a cent higher.

It is reported that the Reading Railroad Company have this day sold to Chas. H. Fisher $800,000 Bonds, 1870, and it is said at 80, but the price has not been officially announced.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Apr' 22.

COTTON.—Sales to-day, 6,000 bales. Prices were not affected by the advices per the *Asia*. Middling quoted at 7¼@7¾c. MESS PORK is at $17 50@$18. RICE is active; 300 tcs sold at $3 62. CORN is at 44@45c. The weather is very cold and frosty.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, April 22

COTTON—Sales to-day 1,300 bales. The week's business has been 8,600 bales at 6¢@9c. The market shows an advance of ¼@¾c on all qualities. Receipts of the week, 6,758 bales. Stock on hand, exclusive of that on shipboard, 32,568.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE....April 23

Anthony J. Bleecker sold at auction to-day, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable real estate:

4-story house and lot	No. 456	Ninth-st	$3,800
Do. do.	do.	358 Ninth st	3,800
Do. do.	do.	340 Ninth-st	4,100
Do do	do.	362 Ninth-st	3 800
2 lots on 46th st			4,400
2-story house and lot on 56th-st, between 1st and 2d-ave			5,000

Mr Bleecker also sold the following Brooklyn property:

2-story frame house and lot on Carlton av., between Willoughby st and Myrtle av	$2,050
1 lot on Myrtle-av, bet. Adelphi st and Clermont-av.	750

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Friday—First Board*—$1,500 Pennsylvania 6s, 102¾; $3,000 Reading Railroad 6s '70 cash, 80; $2,000 do., s5, 80; $8 000 do., 80, $23,000 do., b5, 80; $2,000 Lehigh 6s, 83; $915 Lehigh Interest, 92; $12,000 Navigation 6s, interest off 49¾; $3 000 do., interest on, 51¾; $1,400 do., cash, 51¾; $1,000 do., b5, 50¾; $750 do Reading 6s, 68; 36 Schuylkill Navigation Int Loan, cash, 30; 72 do Stock, cash, 25; 126 do, Mort. Int., 55; $4,000 Pittsburg 6s, '69 93¾; $1,000 Spring Garden 6s, 101; $120 Pennsylvania 5s, 93; 50 Union Canal, 14; 100 do., b5, 14; 250 Morris Canal, b3wn, 19¼; 35 Southwark Railroad, 8; 100 Pennsylvania Railroad, b3, 44¾, cash, 43¾; 100 Lehigh Navigation Canal, 82; 800 Har isburg Railroad, 45¾; 150 Schuylkill Navigation, s5wn, 13¾; 19 Girard Bank, 13¾, 25 do, C. & P., b5, 13¾; 168 Schuylkill Bank, C. & P. 1

Between Boards—100 Reading Railroad, b5wn, 38¾; 50 do, 38¾, 50 do, b5, 38¾; 50 do., 38¾; 50 Schuylkill Navigation 13¾

Second Board—$2 000 Pennsylvania 6s, 102¾; $12,500 do., 102¾, $1,000 do 5s, b5 93¾; $5 000 do., 93¾; $2,000 Reading Railroad 6s 70, 80; $3,000 Schuylkill Navigation Mortgage 6s, 70; $1 000 Chesapeake and Delaware Canal 6s, 56, 97; 1 Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, 104; 6 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 120, 1 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, 31¼

After Board—$1 000 Pennsylvania 5s, 93¾; $8 000 Schuylkill Nav 6s '68, int. off b5,50; $5 000 do., s5, 50; $5,000 do., int on 15 52; $5 000 do., 52; $1 000 Reading Mortgage 6s, 43, s5, 87; $2 000 Reading 6s, 70, 80; 5 000 do., b4, 80¼; $5 000 do., b5, 80¼; 50 Reading Railroad, 30, 300 do, 30¼; 100 do, s5wn, 30¼; 50 do, 30¾; 50 United States Bank, 3; 100 Morris Canal, b3, 200 Long Island Railroad, 0¾.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, 68, 118@118¼; do do '67, 118@118¼; Pennsylvania 5s, 93¼@93¾, Reading R R, 38¼@38¾, do Bonds, 70, 80@80¾; do Mortgage 6s, '60, 85@86¾; Pennsylvania R R., 43¼@43¾; Morris Canal, 19¼@19¾; Schuylkill Nav int on, 52@52¾; Long Island, 10¾@11; Chesapeake, 13¼@13 ¾; Farmers' and Bank 13¼@13¾; U. S. Bank, 3¼@3¾; Union Canal, 13¼@14.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times*

FRIDAY, April 23—6 P. M

ASHES—Are less plenty, and held more firmly, with sales of 50 bbls Pots, at $5 06¼, and Pearls, $6 25@$6 31¼ ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is in very good demand, and though freely offered, it has improved ¼c ₱ lb.; the sales for the day being 4,800 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands continue active, at unchanged prices. The export demand is fair, and that for the East, brisk. The local trade also deal liberally. The amount on hand light and but little of it freshly ground, while much of the most prized for home use, and therefore the highest rates. Old can be occasionally procured under our quotations. The superior grades are very rare and firm. The sales embrace 9 000 bbls superfine, No 2, at $3 75@$3 87½, ordinary to straight State and good common Ohio at $4 12½@$4 25, choice State, favorite Ohio, and mixed Western at $4 25@$4 43¾, fair to choice Indiana and Michigan at $4 37½@$4 81¼, fancy Genesee, at $4 81¼@$5 06¼, fancy Ohio, at $5 06¼@$5 18¾, extra Indiana Michigan and Ohio, at $5 18¾@$5 56¼, and extra Genesee, at $5 18¾@$5 87½. Canadian is on the advance. The reduced stock is insufficient to fill the most urgent orders, and this contributes to strengthen factors. About 300 bbls Superfine were obtained, $4 18¾ in bond, Southern still favors holders, who seem indifferent about disposing of their supplies at present prices. The business in Rye flour 600 bbls mainly on local account, at former rates. Baltimore, Columbia, Fredericksburg country and Georgetown at $4 37½@$4 56¼. Rye Flour is somewhat cheaper, being quoted at $3 12½@$3 25. Corn Meal is apparently unaltered, 350 bbls, having realized $2 25 for Brewery, and $3 50@$3 56¼ for Brandywine.

GRAIN—Wheat is dull and heavy. The receipts and inquiries are equally limited, and the views of owners above those of buyers. We have no sales to record. Rye is very firm at the improvement, 2,500 bushels have changed hands at 76c. Barley remains abundant, and is active at 68@73c. Oats are more in request at 38@40c for Western, and 40@42c for Southern, in which we do not see your way clear to any value. The meagre offers, and the high claims of owners check operations. The day's transactions amounted to 12,500 bushels Southern White and Mixed at 66c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has not varied much. The supply is small and demand moderate. The sales comprise 250 bbls—new prime at 16 87½@$17, and new mess $18 87½@$19. Pickled Meats continue active and buoyant. Shoulders fetch 2½c., and about 70 tierces Hams were sold at 9¼@10c. ₱ lb. Lard is very freely bought at former figures—900 bbls, prime having found buyers at 9¼@10c. Beef rules about the same, the day's movements embracing 150 bbls—prime at $6@$7 25, and mess @$13. Prime mess and Beef Hams continue unchanged. Fresh State Butter sells as fast as received at 23@27c, and fair to choice Cheese at 6¼@8c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Is freely offered and in slack request—a sale of 150 bbls Ohio was made in the forenoon at 21c, but this kind would not bring over 21½c on Change. Prices is nominal and neglected.

FREIGHTS—In Freights, engagements continued light, and to Liverpool quotations were in some measure nominal. Flour was 1s 4½@3d. asked; Grain 3½d, and a few hundred bales of Cotton were engaged at 3-16d part compressed. To London 150 tons Saltpetre, were engaged at 21 ₱ ton; to Bremen, Cotton was engaged at 7-16c; Rice at 2½, and measurement goods at 17s 6d. There was no change to notice in rates for Havre or for California.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Cherokee from Havana—F. Dexsen, O. Putman.

In brig Halcyon, from San Juan de los Remedios.—J. Distornell, J. S. Moore.

In bark Norma, from Bremen—J. W. Schultz, F. Schaffert.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises .... 5 09 | Sets .... 6 47 | Gov. Island .... 11 30 | Hell Gate 1 11

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 10 43 | Gov. Island .... 11 30 | Hell Gate 1 11

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....APRIL 23, 1852.

Cleared.

Steamer Hermann, Higgins, Bremen, &c., Moller, Sands & Rees.

Ship Niagara, Livermore, New-Orleans, Frost & Hicks.

Ship Robert Center, Arnold, Mobile.

Ship Elise, (Brem.) Gutzen, Bremen, Henchen & Unkart.

Ship Republic, Sawyer, Charleston, Harbeck & Co.

Bark O. J. Hayes, Bearwair, Buenos Ayres, W. W. De Forest & Co.

Bark Susanne, (Fr.) Berny, St. Pierre, F. Cousinery.

Bark Hyperion, Benjamin, Barbadoes, J. Dwight.

Bark Constitution, (Brem.) Luth, Charleston, Oelrichs & Co.

Brig Emily Miner, Smith, New-Orleans, Eagle & Hazard.

Brig Victoria, (Br.) Reay, St. Johns, N. B., Wm. Howard.

Brig Arcturus, Katen Ponce, R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Caribee, Crabtree, Mobile, Ladd & Church.

Brig Rainbow, Stacapole, Cadenas & J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brig Sabao, Sawyer, Cherryfield, Nourses & Co.

Brig Z. Blanchard, Blanchard, Wilmington, N. C., B. P. Buck & Co.

Brig America, (Br.) McKennon, St. Johns, N. B., J. S. Whitney & Co.

Brig Rosalie, (Br.) Holmes, Windsor, N. S., T. L. DeWolf

Schr Hope W. Gandy, Jeffers, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.

Schr. Delaware, Hallock, Portland, R. W. Trundy.

Schr Wake Briggs, Wilmington, N.C., E. S. Powell.

Schr. Sarah Ann Roe, Studley, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.

Schr. E. F. Lewis, Berry, Portland, S. W. Lewis

Schr. Norfolk Packet, Bedell, Mobile, Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Schr. Wm. R. Genn, Nye, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Schr. Orinna, Dodge, Richmond, C. H. Pierson.

Schr. John Stull, Sharp, Philadelphia, J. Hand

Schr. L. P. Smith, Scates, Wilmington, Dollar & Potter.

Prop. Unicas, Hand, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs

Prop Michigan, Morehouse, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

U S Mail steamer Cherokee, Davenport Havana 4½ ds., mdse to M O. Roberts

Ship Stephen Lurman, Clark, Shanghai, Jan 24, passed Anjier Feb 7th, teas and silks to master. March 21, lat 39 40, lon 58 20, in a heavy gale from N. W., while lying too under close reefed main topsail, lost fore topgallant mast and the head of fore topmast, and split sails; since blowing NW to WSW. On the 4th inst., blowing a terrific gale from N NW., with a heavy sea, ship laboring heavy, stove in the cabin door with a heavy sea filling the cabin and between decks with water, stove bulwarks and done other damage. On the 18th, took a pilot, during a heavy gale from East; same day at 8 A M passed ship Sachem of Boston, in lat 38 10, lon 72 34 under jury mast, steering West.

Ship Cygnet, (of Boston,) Holmes, Shanghai Nov 25, teas and silks to Carey & Co. Passed Anjier Dec 18, Java Head 20, Cape Good Hope Feb. 5. The C. has had very light winds and calms, with a constant swell from Northward. Since crossing the Equator, has been 29 ds. N of lat 29 N. April 13, experienced a heavy blow from E S E., for 12 hrs.; changed suddenly to S W., accompanied with very heavy thunder and lightning. Barome er 28 70.

Bark Marcus Rivers, (of Belfast) Wording, Cardenas, 16 ds., molasses to Fussell & Baldwin.

Bark Hannah Crocker, (of Addison,) Plummer, Mayaguez 13 ds., sugar to Rivers & Baldwin.

Brig Hurricane, Brown, Hull, 40 ds., mdse. and 82 passengers to H & F. Meyers. April 16, lat 39 45, lon 68 40, passed a large ship, apparently an American, with the loss of main and mizzen masts, waterlogged and abandoned; was not able to board her, it blowing too hard at the time. The H has been 22 days west of the Banks, and has experienced nothing but heavy gales from westward; on the Highlands on Sunday, 18th, and, blowing a gale, was obliged to stand off.

Brig Forest, (of Harrington,) Gallison, Matanzas, 13 days, with molasses to master. April 20 15 miles N. of Cape May, saw a Germ. brig ashore; she had all head sails standing; appeared to have gone ashore in the late gale. April 22, 12 miles W. of Barnegat Light, saw a large ship ashore; she had painted ports, white house on deck, all her masts cut away; appeared to have gone ashore in the late gale; saw no person on board.

Brig Kunigonde, (Arem.) Lonenzen, Trinidad de Cuba 15 ds., sugar to order.

Brig Helena, (of Calais,) Gibraltar, and Bermuda 21 ds., mdse. to Smith & Boynton. April 3, lat 35 33, lon 65 38 in a gale from N. sprung fore topmast; 11th inst, in a gale fm. S.W., shipped a sea, stove deck house, filled cabin with water, stove boat and received other damage.

Brig Harti, Cheesman, Port-au-Prince, April 7, coffee to O L. & A. Ferris. The H. has been 3 days between lat. 37 and 38, since crossing the Gulf, has had very heavy weather.

Bark Norma, (Brem.) Hertzmann, Bremen 33 ds., in ballast and 152 pass. to Poppe & Co.

Brig Pembroke, (of Boston.) Pike, Havana ds., sugar to master. Has experienced very heavy weather on the passage.

Brig Halcyon, (of Boston,) Eldridge, San Juan de los Remedios, Cuba, 8 ds., sugar to Sturges & Co.

Brig Suwannee, (of Camden,) Perry, Cedar Key 16 ds., cotton to Coe, Anderson & Co.

Brig President Z. Taylor, (of Belfast,) Staples, Havana 14 ds molasses to Nesmith & Sons.

Schr. J. H. Flanner, Van Gilder, Wilmington, N. C. naval stores to E. S. Powell. Sld. in co. with schr. E. S. Powell for New-York.

Schr. Rainbow, Oakley, Washington, N. C., naval stores.

Schr. Wintenoyeh, Frisbee, Norfolk 33 hs., corn to J. G. Williams.

Schr. Frances, Midgett, Washington N.C., 3 ds., naval stores to Bateman & Ruderow.

Schr. Henry C. Mead, Hardick, Washington, N.C., 3 ds., naval stores to S. L. Mitchell.

Schr. Sullivan, Parker, Baltimore and Capes of Va. 30 hs., wood.

Schr. James M. Baylis, Baylis, York River 3 ds., corn and wheat.

Schr. A. R. Wetmore, Dearborn, Richmond 3 ds., mdse. to C. H. Pierson

Schr. Wm. A. Dubosque, Carlisle, Newbern N. C., 7 ds., naval stores to Dolliner & Potter.

Schr. Kosauth, Churchill, Newburyport 4 ds., mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Charles Moore, Smith, Philadelphia, coal.

Schr. Martha Jane, Collins, Virginia, 2 days, oysters.

Schr. Columbia, Winslow, Norfolk 2 ds.

Schr. Milton, Hawkins, Virginia, oysters.

WIND—At sunset, W.W., and fresh.

Below.

Parkst ship St. George, Crawford, Havre, with mdse. and passengers.

Ship Francis P. Sage, Robson, from Liverpool, to T. P. Stanton.

Ship St. Vincent, (so reported) and a ship reported as the Republica, returned in distress.

Ship Gottenburg, from Hamburg.

Bark Mary Adelia, from ——.

Bark Kosmos, from Bremen.

Bark Hannah Crocker, ——.

Schr. J. B Brown, Sagua la Grande 10 ds., sugar and molasses to Howland & Aspinwall.

Sailed.

Ship R. I. Harriman, Arey, for New-Orleans; barks Panama, Gooding, for Matanzas; Mary, Willey

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted,*) at the office, No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, *between Beekman and John*, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies: THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the *Daily Times*.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company.**—Capital stock $200,000. Shares $100 each.

FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, President.
THOS. E. HASTINGS, Treasurer.
Office of Sale and Transfer of Stock, No. 66 Beaver-street, New-York.

☞ **Keep it before the People** that A. BAKER, No 30 Beekman-st, manufactures Boots to order of the best French calf skin with patent shanks, for $3 50; Patent Leather Boots, $5 50; Congress Gaiters, Kossuth Ties, Oxford and other styles of Shoes of the best quality, equally low. A good assortment constantly on hand. Call and examine for yourselves. A. BAKER, No 30 Beekman-st.

☞ **Post-Office, New-York.**—NOTICE.—The California mails per the U S M S ILLINOIS, will close at this office on Monday, the 26th inst., at 1 P. M.
WM V. BRADY, P. M.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **Third Manhattan Building Association.**—The success of this Association is most marked, as, in its first month's existence, over one half of its shares are already disposed of. Let all who wish to join call at the Secretary's office, No 15 Spruce-st, and enroll themselves as members. The SECOND MONTHLY MEETING of this Association will be held at No. 430 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st., (entrance in Crosby,) on MONDAY EVENING, April 26th, at 8 o'clock. Monthly dues are now due and payable at the office. An ADDRESS will be delivered explaining the objects and advantages of Building Associations. The semi-annual report of the second Manhattan Association, made at its last meeting, exhibited an increase in the value of shares, over the amount paid in, of over $20. on each share- that is, the present value of the shares is about $40. The third will unquestionably prove equally profitable. Information freely given to all applicants at the Secretary's office, No 15 spruce-st.

JAMES S. LIBBY President, Lovejoy's Hotel
DAVID OLLAMORE, Vice President, No. 447 Broadway.
J. W WESTON Secretary.

☞ **Hudson River Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION** will hold a public meeting at Bradbury's Music room, No 413 Broadway, corner of Lispenard street, this MONDAY EVENING, April 26. Only $2, is required to join at this meeting. Dues $3, monthly; shares, $300.

S. S. WARD, President.
GEO W NORTON, Secretary.
Office, No. 411 Washington st. Open daily.

☞ **The Alleghania Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION.**—The shares in this Association are being rapidly taken up. Those wishing to subscribe will do so now. The entrance fee is 50 cents; dues $2 a month; shares $500. Office, No 198 Bleecker, up stairs, where all information will be given and "Articles of Association" furnished gratis.

MOSES MAYNARD Jr., President,
No 13 Gramercy-park.
J. H. VALENTINE, Vice-President, No 94 East 15th-st.
RICHARD KELLY, Assistant Vice-President, No. 344 3d-av.
OSCAR F. BENJAMIN, Secretary.

☞ **The New-York LAND AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION** will hold their regular monthly meeting on MONDAY EVENING, 26th inst., at No. 163 Bowery. The members are requested to be punctual, at 7½ o'clock, as business of importance will be transacted.
H. B. SMITH, Secretary. MILES CHAMBERS, President.

☞ **North American Building ASSOCIATION** will hold a public meeting on MONDAY EVENING next, the 26th inst at 7½ o'clock at Conveuth n Hall No. 177 Wooster-st, 4th door below Bleecker. As all classes of the community will be benefited, they are cordially invited to attend. Seats reserved for ladies. Office No. 458 Broadway.

RICHARD F CARMAN, President.
THOMAS S. CUMMINGS, Vice-President.
MORTIMER SMITH, Secretary.

☞ **Industrial Home Association No. 1.**—This Association will hold a fair meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, June 4, at No. 127 Grand-st, between Crosby st and Broadway. Special notice is hereby given to those members who have not paid their dues, that all Lots not paid for by the 4th day of June, 1852 will be sold on the Evening of the above date. No further notice will be given. Members wishing to pay their dues before the date, can do so by applying to the Finance Committee, who will be found at No 442 Houston st, or No 10 av D. It is particularly requested of those who owe the Association money to pay the same, without any further delay, as the Finance Committee wish to settle up all our accounts before the above date,—it being the last meeting this Association will hold.

JOHN STEVENS, Pres dent.
CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Secretary.

☞ **Second Greenwich BUILDING ASSOCIATION.**—A Special Meeting of this Association will be held at the Bleecker Buildings Bleecker-st., near Morton on MONDAY EVENING April 26 at 8 o'clock. All who wish to understand the operations of this Association, should not fail to attend this meeting, as addresses will be delivered by gentlemen thoroughly familiar with the subject. Now is the time to join. The entrance fee is but $2 at present; the monthly dues 3, shares $300.

JOHN KEYSER, President.
GEORGE STARR, Vice President.
E. ROSS, Jr., Secretary. Office, No 488 h av.

☞ **East River Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.** The office of the above Association, No. 314 Grand st is now open daily from 11 A M to 9 P M, where subscriptions will be received and all necessary information given. This Association has now been in operation about two months, and being comprised almost wholly of mechanics who have joined for the purpose of redeeming shares, offers superior inducements for those who wish to invest their small savings in the most profitable manner.

HADIAH NEWCOMB, President.
JAMES WHITE Vice-President.
CHAS E. ANDERSON, Secretary, No. 314 Grand-st. and No. 57 Great Jones st.

☞ **$2,053 made in one night.**—The COLUMBIA BUILDING ASSOCIATION, of BROOKLYN will hold public meetings on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Apr 21, April 28, May 5, May 12, at Firemen's Mission Hall, No. 14 Hamilton-av. At the first regular meeting of this Association the profit on shares redeemed was over $2,000. Those who wish to take shares in this Association must avail themselves of the present opportunity as the shares are nearly all taken, and the entrance fee will be shortly advanced. At the rate the shares have been redeemed, this Association will close some time in the year. All the members or Brooklyn. Members are notified who have not paid their April dues to pay the same to the Secretary during the week at his office No 10 Court-st, or at the Hall, on Wednesday evening. Hall open from 5 to 7 o'clock, P M for the reception of dues. Meeting commences at 8 P M. Shares, $300. Entrance fee, 50 cts. Monthly dues, $2. 6 per cent. interest allowed on all dues paid in advance. Those who wish to obtain money to buy a comfortable house or accumulate a sum to start in business, will have no better opportunity than is afforded by this Association.

DANIEL P BARNARD, President.
WILLIAM H GRIFFITHS, Vice-President.
CHARLES O. RICHARDSON, Secretary.
J. B. BENNETT, Surveyor.

KOSSUTH AT NEWARK.—Rev. Dr. EDDY delivered the address of welcome to KOSSUTH at Newark—in the course of which he said:

"You have been invited to this country by its Government and warmly welcomed by its people, from their deep and ever living sympathies for your oppressed nation, and the principles which you so ably advocate. For these principles, your country has, in ages past most nobly contended; and in their defence she has gone down before unrighteous oppression. That oppression we hope, we trust, we pray, may be but brief. Of the ultimate triumph of the principles of the liberty which you advocate; in the practical benefit of which we rejoice, we have not a doubt. The principles of religious and civil liberty must prevail, for they are the principles of the everlasting Gospel of the blessed God our Saviour. That Gospel anticipates, as it has antedated, the reign of universal freedom. Her divine author is to be King of Nations as he is King of Saints; and *'where the spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty.'* And that is the liberty for which your country has in ages past contended, and which we are assured she is destined yet to enjoy. Though now eclipsed and prostrate she shall gloriously rise, republic, Christian, and free. May you behold the speedy dawn of her emancipation, and soon return to realize your cherished hopes in the renewed renown of your native land. You stand, sir, on the very spot, where our Washington once stood. It was from this spot he led his shattered forces, retreating before the well disciplined armies of England. But he retreated, soon to turn his eye upon his foes, and achieve a splendid victory over them; to hallow these fields of his conquest, and to immortalize his own great name. So may you, sir, though driven in exile by your foes, soon return to achieve the emancipation of your country, a full and final conquest over its cruel oppressors.

"You have said, 'That it seems to be the mournful fatality of the destinies of freedom to be baptized in blood.' So, sir, has it been pre-eminently with the destinies of religion; and in this unity of baptism, we will look for the purity, permanence, and glory of both—their triumph and union forever. May your country with ours, soon and forever, be Republic, Christian, and Free."

DEATH OF JUDGE MERIWETHER.—The *Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel*, announcing the death of Hon. J. A. Meriwether, says: Although in the prime of life, he had been a prominent man in the State, and had filled many distinguished stations with credit to himself and honor to the State. He had filled the several offices of State Legislator, Representative in Congress, Judge of the Superior Court, and Speaker of the House of Representatives of Georgia, in all of which he evinced a high order of talent, and a zeal and energy of character which preeminently distinguished him among his associates.

PROFESSOR A. D. BACHE, of the U. S. Coast Survey, gives the following statement of the latitude and longitude of Cape Hancock, or Disappointment, Oregon Territory, and the longitude of San Diego, California, as computed from the observations of George Davidson, Esq., Assistant in the Coast Survey:

Latitude of Cape Hancock, or Disappointment	46°	16′	35″ 24
Longitude of Cape Hancock, or Disappointment	h	m.	s
	8	16	07 04
Or	124°	1′	45″ 0
Longitude of San Diego Observatory, near La Playa	h	m.	s.
	7	48	51 10
Or	117°	13′	31″ 15

An old maiden lady, named ROSA ROLLAHAN, familiarly known as "Aunt Rosa," died lately in Vincennes, Ind., in the 83d year of her age. She had such antipathy to the male sex, that she never held communication with males when she could avoid it. Even her will had to be written by her female friends, to whom she also entrusted the disposal of her property.

PETER ROSE, aged 91 years, died on the 21st instant, at Pittsford, Monroe Co. He figured in the Revolution, and gained many honors for his bravery and zeal.

The Milwaukee *Daily Journal* has been suspended on account of inability longer to await "the good time coming."

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I....NO. 189. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

The Georgia Union Convention.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Thursday, April 22.

The Union Convention assembled this morning, and organized with the following officers:

Hon. A. H. Chappell, of Bibb, President. Samuel Faris, of Walker, and James Thomas, of Hancock, Vice-Presidents.

H. W. Alexander, A. D. Wood, W. W. Payne, Secretaries.

The following committee of three from each Congressional District was nominated to report matter for the action of the Convention.

1.—Messrs Cuyler, Barlow, and Hopkins.
2.—Messrs. Sturgess, Bevins, and Davis.
3.—Messrs. Poe, Tripp, and Castions.
4.—Messrs. Diamond, Kendall, and Slaughter.
5.—Messrs. Sumpkin, Lawton, and Milner.
6.—Messrs. Reese, Cone, and Kenan.
8.—Messrs. Renkins, Irwin, and Thomas.

Second Day.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Friday, April 23.

The committee made their report this morning. It reaffirms the principles of the Union party, takes no action upon the Presidency at present, and calls for a Union Convention to make their nomination.

The report was confirmed.

It is thought that a few of the members will send delegates to Baltimore on their individual responsibility.

Maryland Politics &c.—Delegates to the Democratic National Convention—Whig Compromise—Legislative Whig Caucus.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 24.

The Third Congressional District of Maryland Democratic Convention, assembled at Ellicott's Mills today. Elias Brown, of Carroll county, was elected delegate to the National Convention. A resolution was adopted, declaring the intention of the democrats of the District to support the nominee of the National Convention.

Mr. Brown addressed the Convention, declaring himself in favor of Cass first, and would stand by him as long as there was a prospect of his election, after which he would take the next best.

The Whigs of Anne Arundel county have resolved to support no candidate for the Presidency who will not own himself in favor of the Compromise.

The Whig members of the Legislature, at their Caucus last evening, adopted with much unanimity, the resolutions of the Virginia Whig State Convention.

The *Petersburg Intelligencer* (Whig) invokes the Whig State Convention of North Carolina, which assembles at Raleigh, on Monday next, the 26th inst., to denounce the course of Messrs. Mangum and Stanly, as hostile to the true interests of the South.

Kossuth in Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Saturday, April 24.

This morning at 9½ o'clock, KOSSUTH addressed a large audience in Rev. Dr. Osgood's Church.

The meeting was called to order by the Rev gentleman, and KOSSUTH was then addressed by William B Calhoun, who said the principles of KOSSUTH were those upon which the American Republic was based.

KOSSUTH delivered a long speech from the pulpit—he commenced by saying that the place was appropriate, inasmuch as his cause was a religious one. He praised the States of New-England above the other States of the country. He said his principles were those of Jefferson, Fillmore, and Webster, but they were not practically carried out. He taunted the American people on their government being swayed by foreign influence, and not being a power on earth. He adverted to the opposition he received in this country, and said he understood it very well.

After the speech in the church he proceeded to the armory escorted by the Horse Guards and the selectmen. At 1 o'clock he leaves for Northampton.

Kossuth in Northampton.

NORTHAMPTON, Saturday, April 24.

KOSSUTH left Springfield by the special train, and arrived here at three. He addressed a large audience in the old Northampton Church.

The Commutation of the Sentence of Wells—Capt. Naglee's Sentence—Postmaster Hall.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 24.

The President, in the commutation of the sentence of death against Wells, acted altogether on the conviction, from the examination of testimony and witnesses, that Wells was not guilty of wilful, premeditated murder, and not from the arguments of the opponents of capital punishment.

Capt. Naglee, who was recently convicted of a fraud upon the Government, has been sentenced in the Criminal Court, to four years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

The rumor of the intended resignation of Postmaster-General Hall is untrue.

The Latest from Santa Fe.

St. Louis, Friday, April 23.

Advices from Santa Fé to the 14th ult., announce that the Indians were quiet, and that Governor Calhoun was preparing to visit the States. Business was dull, and the place nearly deserted, in consequence of the large emigration to the Gila country, of persons drawn thither by the reported rich discoveries of gold. Money matters were very tight, and much inconvenience had been experienced in consequence.

The March mail was met at Cedar Spring, and the April mail at Canval Grove, all getting along well. Mr. Aubery had gone the new route. The Pawnees, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Kiauahs, were trading with Mr. Bent, five miles above Fort Atkinson, and seemed quite peaceably disposed.

Dinner Declined by Dutch Naval Officers.

ANNAPOLIS, Saturday, April 24.

The officers of the Dutch ship of war *Prince of Orange*, lying at this place, have declined the honor of a public dinner tendered to them by the authorities, as it is their intention to sail on Sunday for Norfolk, New-York, and Boston.

Freshets in the South, &c.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 24.

Letters and dispatches received here since the waters have subsided, represent the damage to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal not so great as was first supposed, but still of a very serious nature.

The accounts from the Western Maryland, report immense losses of property, and great damage to the canal by the recent freshet.

The snow on the mountains beyond Cumberland, at last accounts, was even fifteen inches.

Arrival of the Southern Mail—Death from Violence

BALTIMORE, Sunday, April 25.

The Southern mail is through from New-Orleans, but brings no news of importance.

James McGowan, the young man upon whom a murderous attack was made some days since by his brother in-law, died to-day in consequence of the wounds then received.

The concert by the Germania Band, assisted by Jael, was crowded, and the various performers were enthusiastically received.

Navigation.

PITTSBURG, Sunday, April 25.

The canal will be in good order on Monday, and forwarding houses ready to receive and ship merchandise as usual. The river is also in excellent navigable order.

Immense Damage to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, April 25

It having been confidently asserted that the damage done to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal by the recent flood, will require six months time to repair, at a cost of a million of dollars, the Engineer contradicts the statement, and says the repairs can be made in three months, and at a cost of not more than $80,000.

The Canal Navigation

ALBANY, Sunday, April 25.

Boats are now arriving here freely from as far West as Seneca Falls.

Arrival of the City of Glasgow—Later Liverpool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, April 25.

The *City of Glasgow*, which arrived here last evening from Liverpool, brings one hundred and fourteen passengers. Private letters by her, dated Liverpool, April 10, evening, says the markets on that day had been more animate than for some time previously. The sales of COTTON reached 11,000 bales. There had been no advance in price, but great firmness pervaded the market. BREADSTUFFS were in better demand. Western Canal Flour at 20s. Other brands, 19s 6d@ 20s 6d. Wheat had advanced 1s. Corn was inquired for at 29s@31s. Corn Meal sells for 15s 6d. ₱ bbl.

Fire in Philadelphia—Firemen's Riot.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, April 25.

A stable, on the corner of Twelfth and Lombard-streets, was destroyed by fire this morning at one o'clock. Two horses perished in the flames.

When returning from the fire, the Sniffler Hose Company was attacked at the corner of Eighth and Lombard-streets, by a gang of rowdies belonging to another company. Missiles were fired among them, and police officers Walton and Jones were hit and severely injured. They returned the attack by firing their revolvers upon the rowdies. One of them, James Gillespie belonging to the Moyamensing Hose Company, was hit in the back by a ball, and mortally wounded. The officers gave themselves up, to await an investigation.

Canal Navigation.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 24.

The express papers report that the break at Albion would be speedily repaired. We have no boats from Utica yet. Boats will be here on Monday from Rome. The water on the Utica level is low. At Cartersville no boats had passed from Rochester.

Execution of the Pirates.

RICHMOND, Saturday, April 24.

A large crowd yesterday witnessed the execution of Reid and Clements, who were convicted some one since of piracy. The former was quite calm, and met his fate with evident composure, while Clements was deeply affected.

Supposed Loss of the British Bark Jane Duffu.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 24.

On Wednesday last, a piece of board was picked up at Seasconnet, Nantucket, from which it is supposed that the British bark *Jane Duffu*, Capt. THOMSON, from Ardrossan, March 9, for Boston, with 400 tons of pig iron, and 35 tons of coal, has been wrecked near Nantucket during the late gale, and the crew lost.

Arrival of the City of Glasgow.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 24.

The steamship *City of Glasgow*, passed the Delaware breakwater at 10 o'clock, this morning. She left Liverpool on the 10th inst, and has thus accomplished the passage in about 14 days.

XXXIId CONGRESS....First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 24.

On motion of Mr. ROBERTS, it was resolved that the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of the existing law in relation to the appointment of midshipmen in the naval Academy, so that when a vacancy occurs, the member of Congress representing the District entitled to the appointment shall be authorized to make a nomination.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, introduced a bill to surrender to Ohio the unfinished portion of the Cumberland Road in said State. Referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. CHANDLER presented a petition, seven yards in length, full of names, asking for the passage of the Homestead Bill, and the House went into Committee on that measure.

Mr. EWING began a speech, by saying he was induced to give the bill his vote, and branched off, to give his views on progress. In this connection, he spoke of KOSSUTH'S mission as a failure, and referred to gentlemen in the Senate, who, seeking to be the heads of their party, and, as a consequence, the heads of the Government, a short time since seized upon the Exile as a godsend, as a happy breeze springing up in a dead political calm, to waft them into the haven of political power. He alluded to Messrs. DOUGLAS and CASS's views about intervention in the affairs of Europe, which he condemned.

He was very eloquent, and merely threw out points—occupying the floor but thirty minutes, and promised them he would write out his notes at length, and send a two or three hours speech to his constituents.

Mr. SIBLEY spoke in favor of the Homestead bill.

Mr. FICKLIN, of Ill., advocated the measure. No sane man could be against—there never will be a time when we will be without public lands, unless we become like ancient Rome, and then land and liberty will depart together. If we remain a free, united people, we will, in course of time, occupy the whole continent.

The Committee then rose.

Mr. MOORE, of Pa., presented a memorial, signed by 1 500 citizens of Philadelphia, asking for the passage of the Homestead bill.

The House adjourned, there being no quorum present.

NEW-YORK CITY.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—The Grand Jury have indicted *Henry Tuckjen* and *Albert Borfrank*, for an assault (with intent to kill) upon Coroner Ives and his deputy, Dr. Budd.

—The suit of Mason *vs.* James, noticed in another column, has been in the Courts more than *thirteen years*. It is in reference to the validity of a will. By this time those interested must be able to realize the blessings of "hope deferred."

—The funeral of the late JOHN YOUNG will take place this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his former residence, No. 56 East Twenty-ninth-street.

—MICHAEL DOHENY will deliver a lecture this evening, at Hope Chapel. Subject—"The American Campaigns."

—The steamship *Illinois* sails to-day for Navy Bay. The steamer *Golden Gate* will be in waiting at Panama, to take her passengers to San Francisco, and it is expected that they will make the trip from this City to California in twenty days.

—DAVID L. DODGE, an old citizen, died on Friday last. He was 78 years of age.

—The friends of President FILLMORE are making arrangements to hold a meeting in this city, for the purpose of expressing their preference for his nomination for the Presidency by the Whig Convention to be held in Baltimore. SHEPHERD KNAPP, Esq., is Chairman of the Committee to make suitable arrangements.

—M. MAILLEFORT is fast recovering from the injuries he received by the explosion, and will soon renew his operations at Hell Gate.

—Ex Governor MARCY arrived in this City on Saturday, it is said, for the purpose of looking after "five loaves and two small fishes," for which the Democrats are now engaged in "prospecting."

—Rev. Dr DOWLING has accepted a call to preach in the Sansom-street Baptist Church, in Philadelphia. He will preach his farewell sermon at Hope Chapel next Sunday.

—The steamship *Georgia* sailed for New-Orleans via Havana, on Saturday. She took out two hundred and twenty-four passengers *en route* for California.

—Yesterday morning, officer Reader, of the Fourth Patrol District, arrested Philip Commerford, upon a warrant issued by Justice Osborn, for seduction. He was fully committed for trial.

—Yesterday afternoon, officer Bowyer, of the Chief's Office, arrested George Willis, upon a charge of stealing a quantity of wearing apparel belonging to Fernando Wood, Esq., and other guests of the Irving House. Most of the property was recovered, and the prisoner was detained for a further hearing in the matter.

—Yesterday morning about 4 o'clock Charles Wood was arrested in the Third Ward upon a charge of attempting to shoot Thomas Ridley. He was committed by Justice Osborne.

—John Wilson was saved from drowning yesterday morning by citizens, who heard him struggling in the water, foot of Fulton-street, N. R.

—Margaret Moran attempted to commit suicide yesterday by jumping into the water from Pier No. 3 N. R. As she leaped from the wharf James Marshall and Richard A. Spain, belonging on board of the steamboat *Shark*, observed her and with great exertions saved her from drowning.

—John Paterson, John Carson, George Keer, and John Beebe, were brought to the Lower Police Office yesterday morning, by officers Snodgrass and Mountjoy, charged with assaulting and beating Orville Gardner, a porter house in the First Ward. Upon stating the case to Justice Osborne, Awful exclaimed, "When I lay violent hands on the body of a man, they always sue me, and now it is my turn to seek justice." The complaint was taken by Mr. Welsh and the Magistrate held the accused parties to bail in the sum of $300 to answer.

—A desperate fight took place yesterday morning about 3 o'clock, in the St. Charles Saloon in Broadway, between a gang of rowdies. Mr. A. C. Lawrence, the proprietor, called in the assistance of policeman Isaacs, of the Fifth Ward, and while endeavoring to quell the disturbance, Michael Tivan procured a paving stone and struck the officer a violent blow in the mouth, injuring him severely and destroying two of his teeth. The alarm was given, and in a few minutes a posse of Fifth Ward officers were on hand and the assailant was secured. James Gillen was also taken into custody charged with interfering with the police. Justice McGrath committed them to the City Prison.

—Christian Burkhardt and Hiram Fredenburgh were arrested in the Nineteenth Ward on Saturday night upon a charge of burglariously entering the cooper's shop of Joshua Cooper, in Eighty-fourth-street, and stealing therefrom about $40 worth of tools. The property was recovered, and Justice McGrath committed him for trial.

—John Carey and John Carlin were arrested in the Sixth Ward on Saturday night, charged with attempting to stab James Harlin during a quarrel between them at a grocery store in Anthony-street. The accused were held to answer.

—Bridget Robinson was arrested on Saturday night by the police of the Eighth Ward, upon a charge of being a "receiver" of stolen property, and keeping a junk shop at the corner of Washington and Hammersly-street. Justice McGrath committed her for trial.

—Officer Ritter, of the Fifth Ward, arrested John Delany, yesterday, charged with attempting to kill C. Cartwright, residing at No. 20 Leonard-st. The assailant was transferred to the Police Office, and committed to Prison by Justice Osborne.

—Prof. IRVING has resigned the Professorship of History and Belles-Lettres in the Free Academy and connected himself with the Spingler Institute, Mr. Abbot's popular Seminary for young ladies. Lieut. Franklin the recently appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy, having retained his commission in the army, has been ordered to head quarters for service, and has also resigned his Professorship. They were both able and excellent officers. We have not heard who are candidates for the vacant Professorships.

—The annual exhibition of the Sabbath School attached to the Laight-street Church, was held in that edifice on Thursday evening, in the presence of a very numerous assemblage. Rev. Dr. Westcott opened the proceedings with prayer, after which the annual report was read. It showed the school to be in a prosperous condition, numbering at present 400 scholars. An eloquent address having been delivered by Rev. M. J. Rhess, of Williamsburg, the children engaged in singing and recitation, in which they acquitted themselves very creditably.

— One of the Aldermen was shocked, the other day at finding a charge for *refreshments* for the Common Council, in the items of the Alms' House Report. The temerity of the Governors, in calling things by their proper names, is astonishing. The Aldermen would have put the item under the head of "milk."

—In the Board of Assistant Aldermen, on Thursday evening, a petition was received to have the names of the streets painted on the lamps. This is a good proposition.

THE ALLEGED TICKET FRAUDS.—DECISION OF JUSTICE OSBORNE.—The investigation respecting the alleged charge of fraud, brought against persons connected with the late firm of Messrs. George E. Hamilton & Co., was concluded on Saturday. The testimony taken on the direct and cross examinations of John McGrath and other parties, who preferred the series of charges, which were published several days ago, was carefully reviewed by Justice Osborne, who finally rendered a decision, "That there were no legal grounds for detaining either of the above parties, owing to the representations being all *in futuro*, and no facts existing to sustain a charge of false pretences." The cases were therefore dismissed, and Hamilton was liberated from custody. Messrs. Hall and Crook were also discharged from their recognizances. All the certificates of passage were returned to the poor men, and they are yet remaining in the city, awaiting the further action of the parties from whom they purchased them.

IMPORTANT ARREST OF BURGLARS.—On the 14th inst., while officers Hanifer and Blakelock were patroling their beats in the Ninth Ward, they observed a suspicious looking young man hastening through Hudson-street, with a large bundle of wearing apparel under his arm. He was pursued, caught, and subsequently committed, by Justice McGrath, by the name of James Campbell. A few days after, a merchant of Hudson, N. Y., named Richard Benton, came to the City, and informed Captain Seabring that his store had been broken open, and plundered of some $500 worth of new clothing. The garments taken from Campbell were shown to him, and he identified them as a portion of the stolen property. The assistance of officers Ackerman and Fowler was then obtained, and yesterday three burglars, Charles Marble, *alias* "English Charley," John Williams, and Richard Lee, were arrested on a charge of being the individuals who committed the robbery. They were all handed over to the authorities of Columbia County.

THE COURT OF SESSIONS.—On Saturday last the sittings of this Court were closed for the term. At the opening, Mr. Phillips, counsel for Wm. M. Doty, indicted for perjury, renewed his application for a commission to take the testimony of Mrs. Voorhees. The application was opposed by the Assistant District Attorney, and was laid over without prejudice.

About 2 o'clock the Grand Jury came into Court, and through their foreman offered a special presentment. Its reception was opposed by one of the jurors, who asserted that it had not been legally obtained, it having passed the Grand Jury by a vote of 11 to 5. The Court thought that the paper could not be official until it obtained the assent of at least twelve members of the Jury. The foreman stated that they would not insist upon the reading of the document, but would ask that it might be entered upon the minutes of the Court, and an order to that effect was accordingly made.

The Grand Jury state that they have found it impossible to act upon all the cases presented for their investigation. Many subjects have been but partially examined, while others have been entirely unnoticed. Of the many cases of felony brought before them, Idleness or Intemperance may claim the greater number as their legitimate offspring. The few exceptions serve but to exhibit the necessity of an impartial exercise of authority, that the guilty may not find shelter under the influence which position or family, or wealth, can too frequently command. It is, at all times, the duty of the public officer to nerve himself against such blandishments, and to regard all offenders on an equality.

The grand inquest feel called upon to present as a growing and disastrous evil, the disposition on the part of public officers to shrink from the faithful discharge of duty. The experience of the present week has awakened a fear that, as at present organized, the Police Department fails in being as useful as the public has been taught to expect it to prove. Whether the ineffective service rendered is equivalent to the burden it imposes on the tax payers, is one form in which its utility may be considered. Another is embraced in the system itself—in the natural tendency of permanent local organizations of this character to become the tool of unscrupulous political power—the nucleus of faction—or, eventually, to usurp all political power to itself, by controlling and managing the convocations of the people, in their primary political meetings, to the great injury of the reputation of our republican institutions.

The time for re-organizing the police arm of the city government is rapidly approaching, and the defects of the existing system should be freely exposed to view.

In any new attempts to create a useful civic police, let compensation be dependent on services rendered—let character and capacity be the qualifications to appointment—let insertion be a good cause for removal—when guilty of a gross violation of law, let an officer be handed over to justice, (not suspended for a few days and then restored, with the booty in his pocket, to repeat the offence with more adroitness,)—let every official comprehend his duty to be to, serve the public, and not his personal or political friends alone—let their duties be preventive and actively detective; but, above all, let appointment to office be in some way relieved from the tyranny of party politics.

For several years official report has been made of the large number of persons constantly engaged in the violation of the excise laws, yet, when the officers through whom these reports were collected, with few and honorable exceptions, are called upon to sustain them, a convenient forgetfulness overcomes the official, or he evinces so great a lack of perceptive faculty as to effectually disqualify him for the post of guardian of the lives and property of our citizens; or, that the published official statement of these relations of law are fabricated to give importance and a show of activity to the department, which facts do not sustain.

The inefficiency of the law agents of the Corporation is urged. While merchants are annoyed with petty suits for encumbering the walks, the Chief of Police is constantly making complaints of the grossest violations of the law. The excise laws are daily violated, and yet no prosecutions have been commenced during the past year. Our excise laws should be enforced, or repealed, and, in fact, they require essential modification—especially in the amount charged for licenses.

If the rate of tavern license, instead of being fixed at $10, were raised to at least $100, it would not only have the effect of reducing the number of drinking houses, but would insure the efficient aid of the license holders under such increased rates, in suppressing the unlicensed tippling shops. The law on excise can be improved in another feature, to the great advantage of public morals. The sale of strong drink ought to be separated from the sale of other merchandize. To effect this, the Commissioners of Excise should be prohibited from granting license for the sale of liquors in places where groceries or other merchandize are sold. The plain and manifest advantages which would result from such a modification of the law, dispenses with the necessity of enlarging on it in this paper. Should these alterations be made in the law, numerous advantages would be gained, and no wrong done to any party. Thereby the number of places for the sale of liquor would be greatly diminished. Those holding license would feel compelled to aid in elevating the character of the business. The County treasury would be the recipient of at least an equal amount of revenue: probably a much increased amount. The suspension of illegal traffic would then have become the interest of every licensed dealer. And the spirit of total abstinence would expire for lack of food to feed upon. And thus obviating all future attempts at procuring Quixotic enactments, incapable of being enforced, as well as effectively aiding the great cause of rational temperance.

The practice of granting licenses to persons not known to the Commissioners, and the practice of giving licenses in blank to be used by the Mayor's Marshal, and the Captains of Police, is condemned, and also the system of granting permits to sell without a license, which has been adopted by some members of the Board.

The Commissioners of Excise are the only parties authorized by law to exercise the discretion of discriminating whether a license shall be granted, without power of delegation or substitution. By some parties the license system seems to be regarded as a mere trick by which to collect a tax on trade; and of securing to a few officials an extra per diem out of the funds so raised. They do not seem to regard the post as one of high discretion and responsibility, where the character and fitness of the applicant for an important trust, in the name of this great city, is to be scrutinized and disposed of according to its merits: but the main question of inquiry seems to have been, "Has he ten dollars current money?"

The indifference of parents and guardians to the moral condition of their children is a great and growing evil. In part, this may be the result of defect in the laws regulating the relation between master and apprentice: and, in part, is undoubtedly to be ascribed to the willingness of parents to suffer their undedged offspring to shift for themselves. Previous to the pseudo-philanthropist interposing his mawkish humanity, and depriving the legal guardian of the power of wholesome restraint and correction, the higher grades of crime were confined to adults. But since youth has been allowed to range at will, with little or no restraint—withheld from honorable employment, or allowed to spend their time in a precarious one, and thus tutored to eat the bread of idleness—what can be expected but the progression from idleness to mischief, from mischief to vice and from vice to crime!

Such is the picture which has been presented to the view of the Grand Inquest this term. Of the higher grades of felony, four-fifths of the complaints examined have been against minors. And full two thirds of all the complaints for crime acted on during the term have been against persons between the ages of fourteen and twenty-one—thus making these seven years of life three times as much involved in crime as all the other period of man's average existence.

This state of things is truly appalling, and it becomes the duty of every citizen to aid in arresting the alarming evil by prompt and appropriate action. This presentment is signed by JOHN A. KENNEDY, Foreman of the Grand Inquest.

The Assistant District Attorney, A. O. HALL, passed a eulogy upon the late JOHN YOUNG, and after ordering a resolution expressive of respect for the deceased, to be entered upon the Minutes, the Court adjourned for the term.

MURDER ON SHIPBOARD.—On Friday night, *Samuel Hoskins* was murdered by *Richard Hays*. They were both sailors on board of the brig *Mary*. They had a dispute—and from words proceeded to blows, when Hays stabbed the deceased with a sheath knife. At the time the deed was committed, the vessel was lying in the stream, North River, off Washington market. The murderer was secured by the crew, and detained until Saturday morning, when he was handed over to officer Keefe, and locked up in the office of the Chief of Police, to await the result of the Coroner's investigation. On Saturday afternoon the Coroner held an inquest, when the testimony of several witnesses was taken:

James Davis being sworn, says—I am a native of Essex, England; I am a sailor on board the English brig *Mary*, of Halifax; she arrived at New York on Thursday morning; we lay in the stream; we made the dock this morning, the 24th inst.; Samuel Hoskins, the deceased, and the prisoner, Richard Hays, were skylarking in the forecastle, on Thursday, the 23d inst., between 12 and 1 o'clock, with knives; Hays had a sheath knife and Hoskins a jack knife; the sheath knife was about five inches in length; Hoskins said, "We had better put these knives down, or there will be mischief done;" Hoskins put his knife away; the prisoner said, "I will not put my knife away for any one;" the prisoner kept skylarking with the deceased with the knife, and deceased tried to keep him off; Hoskins said, "I am bound to take the knife away from you;" the prisoner replied, "No, I'll not let it go from me;" Hoskins then threw him (the prisoner) down; the deceased then jumped up and struck the prisoner with a piece of rope; the rope was about three inches in circumference; then the prisoner made a pass at the deceased with the knife, and struck him in the bowels; the deceased called out, "I am stabbed," and jumped on deck; I ran aft and called the mate; they have (the prisoner and deceased) been in the habit of playing with their knives; the prisoner had cut the deceased's finger before he told him he must put away the knife, and before the deceased struck him with the rope; they were both in anger when the wound was inflicted; the prisoner seemed to be in earnest at the time; after prisoner stabbed the deceased he laid the knife on a chest; and afterwards the prisoner told me that he threw the knife overboard while they were gone for a doctor.

Robert Davey, being sworn, says—I am the mate of the brig Mary of Halifax; we were lying in the stream at the time the occurrence took place; James Davis came to me in the cabin, and said to make haste, as Hays had struck Sam; I went to the forecastle; he was bleeding at the time, I got something to stop the bl

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1852.

A Card.

It will be seen by a notice in our advertising columns that Mr. FRANCIS H. RUGGLES has accepted the Presidency of the Sonora Gold Mining Company. Inasmuch as, in his judgment as well as in that of the Editor and Proprietors of the *Daily Times*, such a connection with a private business is incompatible with the disinterested and independent relations which a Journalist owes it to the public to maintain, he has withdrawn from the position he has hitherto held in the editorial department of this paper. We congratulate the Company in question, upon the accession to its principal office of one so well calculated, as Mr. RUGGLES, to bring energy, intelligence and efficiency to the management of its affairs.

Prison Discipline.

We understand that *Hagan*, whose treatment during the last day or two of his imprisonment at Sing Sing, has already been commended to the attention of our readers, has commenced a suit for damages against those at whose hands he suffered such unjust and aggravated punishment. This suit, together with the one commenced by General LOCKWOOD against the *Times* for its comments upon the same case, will give an opportunity which the public interest has long required, for making a thorough investigation into the internal management of our State Penitentiaries. No more important subject could be submitted to public inquiry. Efforts have been made at various times, by persons who appreciated its interest, to institute inquiries which should elicit facts, expose abuses and enable the legislative authorities to apply remedies for evils that were known to exist. But all such inquiries have been baffled by the ingenuity of parties implicated, aided by the secresy which covers everything done within prison walls.

When *Hagan's* case was brought to the attention of the public by the *Times*, a member of the State Senate asked for a legislative investigation. That demand was waived, however, upon the assurance that the State Prison *Inspectors* already had the case under examination. In what manner they performed their public duty in regard to this matter, our readers know. They published a statement, under their own signatures, intended to screen their subordinates from censure, and to whitewash the whole transaction. They ridiculed the notion of attaching any importance to such a case. They stated distinctly that *Hagan* was punished for an aggravated assault upon the keeper,—when the keeper himself had testified, and a Court of Justice had decided, that no assault whatever had been committed. They asserted that the punishment was mild,—when facts stated under oath showed it to be severe. They declared that the yoke was kept upon *Hagan* for only twenty minutes, whereas it was put upon him soon after 2 o'clock, and not taken off till after dark. They stated that he was then supplied with his usual rations, whereas he was *not* supplied with anything whatever to eat during that night and the whole of the day succeeding. When the highest officers of the State, having jurisdiction in such cases, conspire with their subordinates thus to impose upon public credulity and falsify the plainest facts,—to whom but the Press can the public look for information and for independent opinion upon this subject!

In connection with this matter, we trust that the public judgment will be invoked upon *shoivering* and *yoking*, which are constantly practiced in our prisons, as proper punishments. The laws of the State prohibit *striking* a prisoner, under any circumstances, except in self-defence. The laws also provide that whenever any *unusual* punishment is required, it shall be solitary confinement in a dark cell, upon a diet of bread and water. These are the only provisions of the law upon the subject of punishment. And yet the investigation of a very intelligent Legislative Committee appointed in the session of 1851, shows that *showering* and *yoking* have both been introduced, and are constantly practiced as the *usual* prison punishments. And no one who knows anything of them can doubt that they are infinitely *worse* than whipping, which has been abolished, and far more severe than the confinement prescribed for *unusual* and aggravated offences. In the Report of the Committee already referred to, (Ass. Doc. No 20, 1852,) will be found an immense amount of very valuable and important information upon this subject. Among the papers included in it is a letter upon the whole subject of Prison Punishment, by Dr. FOSGATE, of the Auburn Prison, in which he describes the different methods used, and explains their effect upon the body and mind of the convict

Showering is simply letting one or more jets of water fall two, three, and even five or six feet from a reservoir directly upon the head of the convict, whose neck is confined in stocks. The force of the falling stream is very great, and soon becomes very painful. The effect of the punishment is thus to inflict a heavy and continuous *blow upon the head*,—which is certainly far more cruel and injurious than the ordinary mode of flogging. But besides this, the machine is so arranged that the water is caught by the board around the throat of the victim, and he can only escape strangling and suffocation, by blowing it from his mouth and nose. Nothing worse than this can be conceived; and Dr. FOSGATE mentions a great number of cases in which congestion, nervous disorders, insanity, and even death have been the direct result of this infliction.

Yoking is a still severer punishment. The yoke is of iron, five or six feet long, with a staple in the middle to encircle the neck, and one at each end to enclose the wrists. It weighs from thirty to sixty pounds, and is so contrived that the person can neither stand erect nor sit in any position in which he will not suffer excessive pain. Dr. FOSGATE says that "under the weight of it the convict cannot retain the erect posture for even a few minutes consecutively, but is forced to bend forward in his continual writhing, which brings the entire weight of the bar upon the lower cervical vertebra. The arms are generally stretched to their full length, and from steady tension of the nerves are benumbed, while the hands turn purple, and at times become much swollen." And instances of its effect in individual cases are also given.

Now certainly there must be some better mode than these, of dealing with human beings. Convicts are *men* after all. Hardened as they may be and often are in crime, and essential as it is to society and justice that they should be punished for their offences, no considerations can possibly require them to be tortured. If the infliction of these punishments could always be entrusted to the hands of intelligent, humane, considerate men, they would be less likely to do serious mischief. But in the hands of hard, reckless, ignorant, and, perhaps, drunken subordinates, they are too easily abused to be properly permitted. This whole subject is, undoubtedly, environed in difficulties: but for that very reason it deserves the more attention. And we shall be very glad if the suit commenced against the *Times* for its strictures upon the conduct of a public officer, in connection with their abuse, shall have the effect of directing the attention of the public to the evils which exist, and the necessity of devising and applying the remedies required.

Reform in the Law of Patents.

The *Philadelphia Ledger*, discussing the proposition for an abolition of the Patent laws, arrives at some plausible reasons for retaining them. It assumes, *imprimis*,

"That human beings are as much entitled to property in the production of their brains, as in that of their hands, and consequently that the inventor of a new and better mode of doing an old thing, has a right to protective legislation, as much as the farmer who raises a crop of wheat, or the blacksmith who makes a horse-shoe. Why not?"

The reason why not, may be partially found in the circumstance that there is no parity in the cases. The fundamental law of society, prior to positive legislation, confirms the right of property in the occupant of land, and in the possessor of the instruments of labor. The means of self-support and opulence are left in his hands who may have acquired them. This is the utmost stretch of legislative power where there is any pretence to equality of classes. Further interference can only disturb the nicely balanced rules that govern commercial intercourse and exchanges. It is believed by a majority of judicious men, that the less intermeddling there is with the direct action of trade, the better it is for every interest of the State. Anybody would scout the idea of assigning a monopoly to the farmer by fixing the price of his grain at an extreme elevation. We do not commonly grant a special privilege to a mechanic who, by patience and industry, puts a more perfect finish upon a given article of manufacture. We grant no patent to the discoverer of social, religious or intellectual ideas, which the reformer is eager enough to circulate without it. Unless it be in evidence that all valuable ideas, principles and processes have a similar reward, we deny that there is any show of equity in allotting it to a very limited few.

The *Ledger* argues further from considerations of public advantage. But there are no public advantages. There is no gain in the thousand and one useless articles patented yearly at Washington. They are carried by myriads over the face of the country, which for the convenience of the speculator, is laid out into tracts of territory. They are imposed at exaggerated prices, the result of monopoly, upon vast numbers, who, in nine out of ten cases, find themselves miserably deceived and defrauded. The sums of money annually extorted from the mechanical and agricultural classes, by these impostors, can hardly be over-estimated. Those who have not examined the subject, would pronounce the results of merely partial inquiries utterly incredible. Let almost any farmer or mechanic give in his experience, and he will tell of the worthlessness of some such adventure, and the loss he has suffered in consequence. Visit the patent office, and overhaul the records; and, out of the many thousand inventions entered there, learn how few are now in actual use; and learn, where you best may, whether the cost of trying them has not been thrown upon incautious buyers. The annual loss of money from such sources, would equal a fourth of the national revenue. And there are still other sources of disadvantage to the community. The effect of a patent monopoly is to place additional means in the hands of the wealthy manufacturer for crushing the competition of his poorer rival. The man of capital, owns, perhaps, a foundry; and by aid of a planing machine, can finish his work much more readily, cheaply and handsomely, than the industrious worker next door, whose narrow finances forbid the purchase of the machine. Were the monopoly removed, he would make one for himself in a week, and so regain the lost advantage. The laborer, the working mechanic, seldom derives the slightest assistance from a patented improvement. On the contrary, he suffers a sensible injury. And what a fearful amount of litigation, now crowding the dockets of the national courts; what a deal of lobbying and log-rolling at Washington, might be spared by the repeal of the laws.

As to the advantages resulting to the inventor, it will be extremely difficult to produce instances, that are not exceptions to the rule, that the inventor is the last to profit by his ingenuity. His character is pretty sure to lose in practical wisdom all it obtains in inventive shrewdness. It is the speculator, the individual who advances, perhaps, the funds wherewith to obtain the patent to manufacture the article, to advertise it and introduce it. It is the crafty capitalist who buys of the needy genius for a nominal sum the means of coining fortunes. Besides, patent laws fail signally in protecting improvements of real importance. The history of poor Whitney and his cotton gin, is probably a case by no means solitary. If we may believe the assignees of Woodworth's patent, the laws have been almost totally inefficient. And what are they worth, if leaving what is really meritorious open to every piratical inroad, they only muster strength enough to shelter the valueless and undeserving?

But while we are not excessively friendly to monopolies, and believe this of the Patent Office as bad in principle as it is unserviceable in practice, we agree with the *Ledger*, that the inventor deserves reward, and a much better reward than he gets at present. If we are not prepared to abolish the patent system at once, there would be a slight, nay, more than a slight advantage in confining the business of the office to the granting of caveats. Let the inventor have no other bonus than what he may make in retaining his secret, and getting it fairly and fully in the market, a year before his competitors. If his improvement be valuable, and meet a mechanical want, the profit he may thus secure will we fancy, equal the largest desert. And then, at least, the enormous taxation now levied upon the public will suffer a very considerable reduction. The working poor man will the sooner enter upon equal terms of competition with the speculating rich one. And there will be quite little, perhaps no litigation.

These half way measures however, are seldom satisfactory. All the evils were better reached and cut away at once; and to effect this, nothing will answer but the abrogation of the entire code. As a substitute for it, we know of nothing better than a system of bounties. Replace the present troop of officers and examiners, with a commission composed of a due number of practical mechanics, and mechanical philosophers, before whom the inventor may lay his claims. Let them be prepared with an accurate knowledge of what has already been achieved, and with what improvements are required in mechanics, science, or art; and in passing upon the invention, let them determine not merely, as now, its title to originality, but to real and universal utility. If it be of intrinsic value, let them recommend its purchase by Government for the people; and let the Treasury pay for it. If it be of secondary importance or of no importance whatever, let them so decide it, and leave it to make what way it can among purchasers, without the official sanction. If it be objected, that the proposed system is expensive, it may justly be answered, that it is vastly less so, than that by which millions are yearly swindled out of individual pockets through worthless patent-rights; and by which the federal courts drain the resources of suitors to an incalculable amount. If it be further objected, that a jury of capable and impartial men could not be found to fill the commission, we can only plead the general issue. The names of two or three, admirably qualified in every respect for the office, occur to us as we write. There need be no difficulty upon that score. And there will suggest themselves to the ingenuity of the reader, various methods by which impartiality may be secured. If it be possible to remove a restriction or a monopoly from trade, it should of course be done. The patent laws are in this restrictive category, and not only would no loss result from their abolition, but we believe a decided profit in every point of view.

The Parisian Press.

The effect of the Anti-Press decrees of the French President, upon the character of Parisian journalism, is anything but happy. Effectually silenced upon the standard topic of politics, and with nothing to supply the loss but standard laudation of the Prince-President, the interest of the daily sheet flags in a most melancholy way. Invention is drawn upon to replace the deficit. The pursuit of truth gives way to the pursuit of amusement. The columns where the stupid debates of the Chambers reigned formerly in majestic dullness, are now filled with reports of the Correctional Police. Speculations upon social, economical, and political themes, have given way to imaginary scenes of suicide, murder, love, jealousy, and marriage. The shrewd critique upon a ministry, makes room for a comic story or vapid jest. And thus the editor, like a theatrical manager, purveys only to the passions or idle entertainment of his readers, with little or no regard to truth, or taste, or sense; and with no little regard to variety, and the piquant stimulus of vice. In the *mélange*, it is generally difficult to draw a recognizable line between fact and fancy. What is to be respected as a reality, is so inextricably confused with what is to be passed over as romance, that the shrewdest reader finds himself at a loss in the discrimination.

We present a few specimens of the daily staple:

M. St. Edme, a literary man, and once Secretary to Marshal Berthier, hanged himself. Thus much is pretty well established. But a long paper, purporting to have been written on the day of his death, is less authentic; and bears evident marks of the ingenuity of some Scribe or Dumas of the reporting corps. *Galignani* gives the document. After describing his mode of passing the previous day; his visits to his friends; his conversations with his family, the suicide concludes:

"*Half-past two in the morning:* I must now set about my preparations, for I cannot allow the day to surprise me. The mode of dying is not a matter of indifference to me. I was anxious to fire a pistol, with its muzzle against my heart, such a death being prompt and without pain; but I could not procure a pistol. To drown myself would take me outside my lodging, which I do not like the idea of; and besides, I have always disliked the water. To die by the fumes of charcoal is a tedious and terrible agony. I have chosen to employ strangulation, in the manner of Pichegru. I will consequently tie together several pieces of wood, and use them as a screw in the knot of my handkerchief, tied round my neck. I will turn on as long as I can. To make my death more certain, I will tie a cord from the upper part of the room, and, making a running knot of one end, I will pass it round my neck; and then, pushing aside the chair on which I will have mounted, I shall have the double chance of hanging and strangulation. *Three o'clock:* I have fixed the cord. I tried to use four pieces of wood tied together, but I could not succeed. I must use a single piece. I do not fear death, since I seek it; but I dread prolonged suffering. My ideas are passing away; I think of nothing but my children. What silence is around me! *Four o'clock:* Four o'clock strikes. The moment of sacrifice is at hand. I place my tobacco-box in the drawer. Adieu, my dear daughters! God will forgive my sorrows. I put my spectacles in the drawer. Adieu, once more—adieu, my much-loved children! You have my last thought. Yours are the last pulsations of my heart. . . . ."

All this is quite affecting, tragic and essentially dramatic, decidedly in the style of the "Last day of a convict." But what a sorrowful sacrifice of truth and space and labor to get it up and get it in.

Here is another, with higher claims to truth, as the legal investigation of the particulars is impleaded.

"Some months since a strange and sanguinary crime was perpetrated at the *Theatre des Celestins* at Lyons. A young woman, who was present at the representations, beside her husband, fell mortally wounded by a stab from a man, whom she had never known or seen; and who confessed subsequently, that he had never seen his victim but a moment previous to the act. The explanations of the murderer were delivered with incredible calmness and simplicity. He entered fully into the motives of the crime. Desiring to escape from the disorders and vices of a life that had become insupportable to him, he determined to die. Suicide presented itself as the shortest path to his end, but he argued, that the suicide was under the ban of religion, and without a chance for final salvation. Murder was burdened with no such inconveniences. He had therefore resolved to kill, in order to be killed; and availed himself of the interval between the crime and its penalty, to square his accounts with Heaven. This resolution, coolly adopted, and executed without remorse, terminated in the death of a young woman, and the desolation of two families. On the 22d of March, the assassin was brought up for trial, his confessions confirmed amply all the evidence, and he was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment at hard labor. The court obviously desired to comply with his wishes, for a lengthened probation, but appeared to think the ordinary interval between crime and death, too brief for the proper penitential exercises."

That this odd story is true, is not the fault of the Parisian reporter. He could have invented one as strange at the shortest notice; and how slight the saving of labor in having it actually made to his hand! Nor is their skill confined to tragedy. Their variety is infinite. All the dramatic genera are theirs: "tragedy, comedy, history, pastoral, pastoral-comical, historical-pastoral, tragical-historical, tragical-comical and scene indivisible." We give one specimen in the line of genteel comedy, quite worthy of Scribe himself.

"The residents of a house in the *rue* Saint-Etienne-des-Grès, were startled by the disappearance of a fellow-ledger, a young and beautiful lace-maker. Fearing some accident had befallen her, or that she had committed *felo-de-se*, they forced open her apartment. Everything was found in perfect order, as if the occupant had stepped out for a moment only. While puzzling their brains with conjectures, a domestic in gorgeous livery brought the mistress of the house the following letter, of which the original lies before us:

"'My good Madame G * * * *: The bearer will hand you the rent of my little chamber, which I desire to let for five years to come. Preserve all the contents, as I left them, and let no one enter but yourself. Come and see me in *rue* de la Pepinière. You shall have an explanation of my absence, and of these requests.

"'ESTELLE.'

"The landlady followed the servant, and in the *rue* de la Pepinière, found the late poor and friendless girl, occupying a splendid hotel, and the adoration of a doting mother. If the account seems incredible, the following statement may explain it:

"A fortnight before, M'lle. Estelle had been sent by a haberdasher to carry back to its owner in the city, a splendid veil of Chantilly lace, which had been accidentally torn at a ball. When introduced to the lady, she was amazed to see the proprietress turn pale, faint, and, when recovered, fall on her neck and cover her with tears and kisses. The Marquise d'E * * * had recognized by a natural mark on the neck of the girl, by her resemblance to herself, and by a locket which Estelle had worn about her neck from infancy, an only daughter, taken from her two years after her marriage, by the Marquis, her husband. He had run away to escape from the pressure of debts and difficulties, and dying abroad, all attempts to discover the child he had carried with him proved fruitless. Estelle had been brought up by the poor couple, with whom the Marquis had left her. Upon their death she had journeyed to Paris, in order to find employment as a lace maker; and owed to this accident the providential recovery of a mother and a fortune."

Let not any reader be beguiled by this touching story, into a belief of its reality. It is the old Mrs. Montague and the chimney sweep fable over again. Quite pretty, quite sentimentalized by its Gallic livery, it serves very well as a substitute for dry disquisition, or indigestible statistics. And at all events, it is the best the overtasked brain of the romancer can supply at a sous a line, and a column a day.

Here is another, one of the lights and shadows of Russian life, as "got off" by one of these *nouvellistes*.

"A *dame aux camélias*, a native of France, had attracted the attentions of a rich boyard of St. Petersburg. Receiving an invitation to a ball, the lady hesitated, fearing to be eclipsed by the diamonds of her rivals. "Do not trouble yourself on that score," said the gallant Muscovite, "my wife is absent, and I will lend you her casket." The thing was done and the lady appeared at the *fete*, dazzling as the firmament.

But the most splendid fêtes have their day-after. The Muscovite visited the lady, who said not a word of the diamonds. Several days passed, and as she presisted in her annoying silence, the Russian choked down his reluctance, and boldly asked her for them. The lady was astounded, indignant that he should reclaim the jewels with which he had presented her as tokens of his high esteem and distinguished consideration. The Russian, terribly incensed, ran to tell his wrongs to the Emperor.

"My dear sir," said the Czar, "the lady is right. A man of your rank never *lends* diamonds to a woman of hers: he *gives* them outright. Nevertheless, in order to avoid all scandal, you had better not meet again, and I will arrange *that* for you with very little trouble. You may set out immediately for the Caucasus, where you shall serve five years; and to-morrow the lady shall be carried to the frontier."

The Russians are favorite heroes in these romances. They turn up at the foot of every column. On some other occasion we may amuse our readers with an olio of the kind. At present, enough of romance.

The practical application of the subject is obviously the belittling effect of restrictions upon the press. The editor becomes a teller of fairy tales. The public obtains nothing but milk for babes, where it is entitled to meat for grown men. Opinions are laid quietly to rest. All graver subjects, where profit is possible, are suppressed. There is nothing but the vapid nonsense of the yarn-spinner, or the silly small-talk of the drawing room, to be found, where a people is entitled to look for light, and information, and guidance. What is supplied by the Government, in the shape of decree, and speech, and article, officially penned, is as incredible as the rest. The title of "Gazette of Romance" would become any journal in Paris; and there is no longer any reason for keeping the broad division rule of partition between the department of intelligence and the *feuilleton*.

Our Police System.

The Grand Jury made a special presentment on Saturday, which merits special attention. It refers, in strong terms, to the startling increase of crime in our City; to the neglect of public officers to enforce the laws; and especially to serious and vital defects in the existing *Police System* of the City. The last point is one to which we have repeatedly directed public attention, and we are glad to see that it has attracted notice in authoritative quarters. The subject is rapidly forcing itself upon the public in a way which will exact action before long. The inefficiency of our Police—its utter uselessness for very many of the purposes of such an organization—and the reckless character and conduct of many of its members, as events notoriously show—are becoming too conspicuous to escape attention much longer. The enormous sums of money which the City is annually required to pay, and the barrenness in useful results of the objects upon which it is expended, will enforce early and efficient action.

The Grand Jury is unquestionably correct in ascribing the evils of our Police system mainly to the manner in which policemen are appointed. They hold office only for a limited time, and are appointed in each Ward by the *Aldermen* thereof. Any one who knows anything of the character of our Common Council can readily judge of the fitness of its members to appoint guardians of the public peace. They are almost always selected for political services,—for their efficiency in bullying at the polls, in regulating primary meetings and securing nominations for their serviceable labors in the diverse machinery of party strife. They hold their places upon this tenure, and at the hands of men who care only for these selfish schemes and keep these men in office as convenient tools for the accomplishment of their ends. They screen them from responsibility, palliate their offences and secure for them impunity in all they may do or neglect. We know many instances in which policemen guilty of cruelty, brutality and the grossest violations of duty, have escaped all responsibility by the direct interference of Aldermen indebted to them for their election.

The only way to remedy these evils is to *sever the police from the City Government*. Put it under the control of a Board made up from both political parties, and elected by the people, for the express purpose of attending to the matter; require certain qualifications, physical, mental and moral, for appointment; subject them to training and drill for the discharge of their duties; and let them hold office during good behavior. By a rigid enforcement of wholesome regulations, under such a system as this, the Police of this City may be redeemed from its present costly uselessness and degradation.

☞ Human depravity seldom exhibits itself in a more odious light than in the killing of a little boy, by persuading and almost forcing him to drink two glasses of brandy, by a man named *Kennedy*,—the details of which were given in this paper on Saturday. The little fellow was only six years old, and Kennedy's motive seems to have been simply a brutal desire to see him drunk. We do not suppose he intended to kill him, but his offence is but slightly palliated by that consideration. The temper that could take delight in such an exhibition, is cruel enough to gloat over any form or degree of human suffering. Is it possible that the clerk who sold the brandy, *seeing* the use that was to be made of it, is to be held only as a *witness* in this transaction?

☞ We mentioned the result of a legal trial on Saturday, in which the Hudson River Railroad Company recovered a verdict of $250 against William L. Sherman, for money obtained by him from the Company by false representations as to the extent of the injuries he received at the time of the collision on their road near Croton, in December last. Railroad companies are undoubtedly liable to be imposed upon in this way, from their unwillingness to stand a lawsuit where damages are claimed for injuries sustained. The Company in this case did quite right in forcing Mr. S. to refund the money he had thus obtained, as they will thus protect themselves against similar impositions hereafter.

☞ We see a statement in some paper that the Austrian Chargé, Mr. HULSEMANN, has received from his Government a temporary leave of absence from Washington, on the ground that he cannot hold any personal intercourse with Mr. WEBSTER. We know not whether this report has any foundation in truth; but if any such pretence has been urged on his part, we take it for granted our Government would take care to make his absence from Washington permanent.

The Compromise—Pro. and Con.

From the Courier and Enquirer, April 22, 1852.

In relation to the "Compromise measures," as they are very properly called, nothing can be more conclusive in regard to their *justice, their expediency, and their necessity*, than the simple fact that, while nine-tenths of the people of the United States are unalterably determined to stand by and sustain them, we have never yet known an intelligent man of any party who was in favor of each and every of those measures *per se*. We say that this fact, readily admitted by everybody, is conclusive, *first* that such was the state of the public mind in 1850, that a *Compromise* of some kind *was necessary for the preservation of the Union; secondly*, that the measures referred to were *just, necessary and expedient:* and *thirdly*, that patriotism, honor and justice alike demand at the hand of every individual in the United States who prefers the welfare of the country to his own selfish purposes, an honest, cheerful and frank support of that Compromise, which has so effectually *allayed the agitation which existed* throughout the length and breadth of the land.

From the Courier and Enquirer, October 14, 1850.

Absence from the country during a period of unusual excitement, and the resumption of his editorial labors and responsibilities by the senior editor of this paper, after an interval of nearly a year, appear to demand a brief recurrence to his past course. * * *

Frankness compels us to say that, had we been at our post, *we should have opposed to the last the system of "log-rolling" which was attempted in the so-called Omnibus Bill*, even if each of the measures in themselves had commanded our respect. And what is more, had we been in Congress, *not one of the measures since passed, and intended to satisfy the South, would have received our vote*—no matter how cordially we approve of them—*so long as the cry of disunion was heard in our Legislative halls. We put no faith in this cry*—we do not believe that those who resort to it are themselves serious in entertaining such intentions; but, if serious—if they really intend what they threaten—then our response is, "*let them try it.*" This Union is not to be thus dismembered, *nor are traitors to the Union to be thus dealt with.*

HON. JOHN SEARGEANT.—The announcement of the death of this distinguished man, published in Saturday's *Tribune*, was premature. He has been for some time suffering from an illess which his friends fear will prove fatal, but an inquirer at his residence on Saturday morning ascertained that his condition has not materially changed within a few days.

ARRIVAL OF THE SARAH SANDS.—The British Steamship *Sarah Sands*, Capt THOMPSON, arrived yesterday from Liverpool the 7th inst., with a large number of cabin and 238 steerage passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE SOUTHERNER.—The steamer *Southerner*, Capt. FOSTER, arrived at this port on Saturday morning, in 66 hours from Charleston, S. C.

SHIPWRECKS AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The schooner *Trumlett*, of Nova Scotia, bound from Canso to New-York, loaded with fish and fish oil, was cast away during the recent storm on Squan Beach, about 11 miles from Squan Village, New-Jersey. The Captain, —— Buserau, Charles Drummond, and —— Poor, the supercargoes, were drowned. The mate of the vessel and the captain's brother were saved. They were found wandering on the beach by Mr. George Johnson, who took them to the house of John Maxson, where they were kindly received and well cared for. Diligent search has been made for the bodies of the lost ones, but no traces of them have been found. The vessel is a total loss, and the cargo, with the exception of about thirty barrels, is all lost. The remains of the vessel and cargo are in the charge of the Commissioner of Wrecks, John S. Forman, Esq.

The schooner *San Luis*, of Hartford, went ashore on the same beach five miles south of Squan on the night of the 21st. It is supposed that all hands were lost, although the fact that there is no boat on the davits gives hope that they may have escaped by its means. We gather these facts from letters to the *Sun*.

EMIGRATION.—From a document just laid before Congress, we learn that the whole number of passengers arriving at the port of New-York in the year 1851, was 294,445, of whom 119,531 were Irish. The number of passengers arriving at ports in Massachusetts, was 25,597; Maine, 5,364; Pennsylvania, 18,566; and Virginia only 29.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—*Washington*, Friday, April 23, 1852.—No. 120. J. Campbell *et al*, plaintiff in error, *vs* Trustees of Township in Range 19. In error to the Supreme Court of Ohio. Mr. Justice M'Lean delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the said Supreme Court with costs. No. 126. The United States *vs* Harrison & Duvall. Appeal from the District Court of the United States for Louisiana. Mr. Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of the District Court, and remanding the cause, with directions to the said Court to enter a decree in favor of the United States. Nos. 121 and 131. J. H. Howard *et al*., plaintiffs in error, *vs* S. M. Ingersoll. The argument of these causes was commenced by Mr. Reverdy Johnson, for the plaintiffs in error, and continued by Mr. Coxe, for the defendant in error. Adjourned until Monday, 11 o'clock, A. M.

☞ We are happy to announce that E. A. HOPKINS, Esq., of Vermont, who was duly nominated and appointed Consul to Paraguay, some months ago, has at last received his commission from the Department of State. Mr. Hopkins goes to his post with six years experience of the country, and has more influence there than any other American that has ever visited the upper waters of the Platte river.—*Courier*.

By an act of the last Legislature of Texas, lands sold for taxes and purchased by the State, may be redeemed by their owners until the 1st day of January, 1853, on paying to the State Controller or the assessor of the County wherever the lands lie, the whole amount of taxes due, with 8 per cent. interest, and a fee of one dollar to the officer.

The citizens of Springfield, Mass. voted on Wednesday to accept the City Charter recently granted by the Legislature. The new city has 12,000 inhabitants, and is the eleventh city organized in that Commonwealth.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ TEN THOUSAND CURES AND NOT A SINGLE FAILURE.—Dr Hasting's Compound Syrup of Naphtha, celebrated throughout both continents, for its wonderful cures of consumption, asthma, decline, spitting of blood, night-sweats, difficult breathing, coughs, colds, and all diseases of the chest and lungs.

Its effect upon the system is mild and soothing, at the same time certain and efficacious; rarely failing to give relief on the first application, and by repeating it a few times a permanent cure is effected.

The proprietor, therefore, not only recommends his Naphtha Syrup, but warrants it to cure! He warrants it to act upon the chyle and purify it; he warrants it to remove all impediments which retard the free circulation of the blood; he warrants it to open the internal and external pores of the body, and eject all the obnoxious particles which have collected in the system; he warrants it as a never-failing remedy in curing Diseased Lungs, hectic fever, night sweats, dyspepsia, liver complaint, pain in the chest, and asthma; and he warrants it to arrest the formation of tubercles in the lungs, and to heal those already formed, so that persons in consumption may take it with the most positive confidence of a cure; for its great seat of action is the lungs, which it penetrates in all directions, purifying them of everything obnoxious in its progress, and which, if applied according to directions, it cannot fail to leave in a perfectly healthy condition.

Dr. Hasting's Compound Syrup of Naphtha is highly recommended by the medical profession. That eminent physician, Dr. Mott, of New York, says that "as a pulmonic remedy it cannot be too highly praised." Dr. Arnold, of the Marine Hospital, Savannah; Dr. Ware, of Liverpool, England; Dr. Williamson, of Manchester, England; Dr Boyd, of Lancaster; Dr Hamilton, of Bath; and those eminent English publications, *The London Lancet, The Medical Journal*, and *Braithwaite's Retrospect*, all accord to it the most convincing certificates of its virtues. In this country it has been used with distinguished success.

Sold by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., General Agent for New York and vicinity.

☞ WHO'S DAVIS?—Why DAVIS is the inventor and proprietor of that wonderful preparation known as DAVIS' RAHVENE which changes grey hair to its former natural color—by physiological law. It excites to action those little glands which secrete the coloring substance, revives the life of the hair, and makes it what it once was. For sale by the proprietor, WM. DAVIS, Ludlow, one door from Grand-st.; C. H. KING, No. 192 Broadway; E. COOK & CO., No. 279 Washington-st.; W. H. CARY & CO., No. 245 Pearl st., New-York, and by druggists and perfumers in general.

☞ SPRING GOODS direct from Auction.—A large and extensive sale of new and elegant Spring Goods, commencing on MONDAY, April 26, consisting of Plain, Changeable Striped, and Brocade Silks, Plain and Brocade Black Silks, Summer Silks, Plain and Embossed Crape Shawls, Plain and Figured Cashmere Shawls, Barèges, Barège-de-Laines, Challes, Grenadines, Tissues, Paris Printed Muslins, Silk and Linen Poplins, Cambrics, Parasols, &c. &c. G. M. BODINE, No. 323 Grand, corner of Orchard-st.

☞ SCIENCE NEVER ERRS.—Where science is based upon a sound principle, error must abide its fullest test and will lose itself in the crucible of truth. The correct chemical principle on which BOGLE'S HYPERION FLUID is based and its corresponding action on the growth of the Hair, proves its composition to be established on the most indisputable physiological data. Thousands have tried the use of it for baldness by its use—myriads have preserved their hair through employing it, and none have adopted it without profit and pleasure from its effects. Sold by WM. BOGLE, at No. 277 Washington-st., Boston. also by A. B. & D. SANDS, No 100 Fulton-st.; RUSHTON CLARK & CO., No. 273 Broadway; CARY & CO., No 245 Pearl st., and by Druggists and Perfumers throughout the world.

☞ Horsemanship, at DISBROW'S, No. 204 4th av., every day and evening, for ladies and gentlemen.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ TO PURCHASERS OF DRY GOODS AND READY MADE CLOTHING.—A CARD.—We have for the past twenty years, under different organizations, been engaged in jobbing Dry Goods to the country trade, and granting open credits varying from six to twelve months. The rapid advance, however, we saw making around us within the past few years, in every branch and vocation of business, the increased facilities for transportation and travel under the rapidly extending railway system, admonished us that the system of business we were pursuing was unsuited and ill-adopted to the changes that were transpiring, and that to keep pace with the times and meet the demand of active and responsible traders, we must sell our goods at very cheap rates. To do this with safety, we must divest business of the excrescences of heavy expenses and losses. We have accordingly adopted a system whereby we are enabled and prepared to sell goods at prices to command the trade of the first class of merchants in the country. This system is to sell goods at NET PRICES, and to divide one of the largest stocks in the country into "Departments," having separate organizations and accounts, and a manager at the head of each department, with a talent peculiarly adapted to the goods over which he takes charge. We have a Print and Gingham Department, Women's Dress Goods Department, Hosiery Department, Yankee Notion Department, Woolen Goods Department, White Goods Department, Domestic Goods Department, and Carpet and Oil Cloth Department. The head of each department requests us to invite the CLOSEST SCRUTINY AND COMPARISON of the goods in their respective departments, irrespective of any other, as if each were a separate and distinct establishment.

We have also a very large and extensive department devoted to READY MADE CLOTHING, under the management of William Gardner, who is practical in every branch of his business, and celebrated for the taste and style displayed. From the nature of this branch of our business we grant a credit on Ready Made Clothing.

TWEEDY, MOULTON & PLIMPTON,
Importers and Jobbers, 47 Broadway, New-York.

☞ BRONCHITIS SPEEDILY CURED.—*Every Sufferer should try it immediately.*—FARMINGTON, July 31, 1851.—DR. ROGERS:—*My Dear Sir:* As life is valueless without health, I conceive it to be the duty of those who, by the aid of any medicine have regained that blessing, to make the means known to the world. Holding this opinion, I have great pleasure and satisfaction in thus authorizing you to publish the declaration, that I know your SYRUP OF LIVERWORT, TAR, AND CANCHALAGUA, to be an absolute specific in cases of Bronchitis. I have not only seen its effects, but experienced them. In consequence of a severe and neglected cold, I had, about six months ago, a most severe attack of acute Bronchitis. The disease was rapidly becoming chronic, and I had almost entirely lost my voice, when I resorted to your medicines and method of treatment, of which, from previous circumstances, I had formed a favorable opinion. Nor was I disappointed. The choking sensation which I had experienced; the incessant, irritating Cough and the extreme restlessness with which these symptoms were accompanied, subsided within a few days after I had commenced taking the Syrup, and gargling my throat. In about three weeks I was quite well. Bronchitis is a very common, and a very fatal disease in this country, and I think it should be generally known that your medicine is a certain means of cure.

ELIZA HOOKER

For sale by A. L. SCOVILL & CO., at the depôt, No 316 Broadway, and by all retail druggists. Price—in large bottles, $1; or, three bottles for $2 50.

☞ CASH *vs.* CREDIT.—Merchants wishing to buy laces, embroideries, white goods, dress trimmings, gloves, ribbons, &c., cheap, should call on JAMES OSTHOM, No 36 Liberty-st., where they will find an extensive assortment at least 20 per cent. below the usual credit prices. No 36 Liberty st.

☞ DESERVED POPULARITY.—One of the most popular tradesmen in New-York—deservedly so—is JOHN GREASON, of No. 261 Greenwich-st. His branch of business is peculiar, involving the importation of paper-hangings, oil-cloths, window-shades, cornices, bands, tassels, cords, brasses, and other house-furnishing luxuries, or perhaps we should say *necessaries*. Mr. GREASON'S wares are unmistakeably excellent, and what is more to the purpose, are extremely cheap. Do not fail to "make a note of this."

☞ ABOUT TO VANISH.—We regret to learn that GILLEY & CO., of the Bowery Savings' Store, No. 126 Bowery are about to vacate the premises which they now occupy, the building having been purchased by a banking company, who will commence to tear it down in a few days, for the purpose of erecting another in its place. Messrs. GILLEY will, consequently, sell out their immense and unsurpassed stock of dry goods this week. This is the last chance of making unheard of bargains.—*Sunday Times*.

☞ CARPETINGS, &c.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 448 Pearl-st., have now in store a complete and desirable assortment of SPRING STYLES, which they are offering at the following very reduced prices.

	Per yard.		Per yard.
Velvet Carpets	10s to 16s	Tapestry Ingrains	6s. to 7s.
Tapestry do	7s to 10.	Superfine do	5s. to 6s.
Brussels do	7s to 10s	Extra fine do	4s to 5s.
Three ply do	7s to 9s	Cot. & Wool do	1s 6d to 2s.

Also, Floor Oil Cloths 3 to 24 feet wide, and a choice assortment of all other goods connected with the trade, from 10 to 20 per cent. less than last year's prices.

☞ WINDOW SHADES.—A rich and entirely new assortment of Window Shades, for the Spring trade, now ready for sale. Also, a beautiful assortment of Buff and White Linens, with all the requisite mountings. Customers, by calling at our store, can satisfy themselves that they can do better than at any other establishment, as we are exclusive manufacturers. Store Shades made to order, with neatness and dispatch. N. B.—Strict attention paid to furnishing hotels, saloons, &c. &c.

G. K. BIKER & CO.,
No. 131 Chatham-st., New-York.

☞ This is the season of the year when the blood is generally in a poor condition, and if neglected engenders disease, and sometimes death. Of all the remedies for Spring complaints that have yet been discovered, there is

BROOKLYN CITY.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—A woman named Mary Ann Fitzgerald has been arrested and committed on the warrant of Coroner Ball, who is supposed to be the mother, and the one who caused the death of the child found last week in the vault of a privy in Twenty-third-street, Gowanus.

—On Saturday an altercation took place between James Smith, a resident of No 31 James-street, and a German, whose name is unknown, during which the former was severely stabbed in the abdomen. Officer Keeler, of the First District Police, succeeded in arresting the German, and committed him for examination.

—A new market building is about to be erected on Fulton-street running through to James-street. It is to be one hundred and twelve feet in depth, and forty feet in width.

Mr. Robert Anderson, for nearly five years Coroner in this county, died last Thursday at his residence in Flatbush.

Rev. H T. Cheever, of New-York City, has been installed as pastor of the Congregational Church and Society at Greenport, Long Island.

—Directors and officers of the proposed Huntington and Farmingdale Plank Road, are to be elected on Wednesday, May 5th.

FALSE PRETENCES.—Cornelius Munday was was arrested and brought before Justice King, charged with fraudulently obtaining from Elizabeth Drew, on the 20th of April, the sum of $10, by giving her a false check for fifty dollars on the Butchers and Drovers' Bank, in the City of New-York. When the check was presented to the Bank they knew of no such person. Upon the person of the prisoner were found several other checks, filled up, on the same Bank. Committed for further examination.

FIRE.—On Friday night, at about 10 o'clock, a camphene lamp exploded in house No. 124 Tillary-street, occupied by Mr. John Savage, which set the house on fire, but was extinguished with a loss in damages of about $40. Mr. Savage was considerably burnt by the camphene, but not seriously.

POLICE COURT.—*Saturday.*—Before Justice JOHN B. KING.—Mary Ann Abram was arrested and brought up by Capt. Wright, of the Fourth District, charged with dealing in lottery tickets. She was held for examination.

Death of General Van Rensselaer.

General Solomon Van Rensselaer, of Albany Co., died suddenly, about noon, on Friday last, at his late residence at Cherry Hill, in the 78th year of his age. The following interesting statement of prominent incidents connected with his life, we take from the *Albany Register*:

Gen. Solomon Van Rensselaer was born in the town of Greenbush, and in the old Genet Manston, at the foot of the hill, half a mile back from the river, and about three miles from this city. His father was Gen. Henry K. Van Rensselaer, who fought with great ardor and distinction in the Revolutionary war, and was desperately wounded at the battle of Fort Ann, Washington Co., in this State. This action has never occupied the place in the history of that war which its importance entitles it to. It occurred several days before the great battle which resulted in the defeat and surrender of Burgoyne, on Bemis Heights, and was swallowed up and forgotten in the superior brilliance and importance of that decisive conflict. It was maintained for an entire day, by a force of about 1,000 men against an advanced brigade of Burgoyne's army, and was a series of desperate and bloody skirmishes. It was fought by order of Gen. Schuyler, who felt the importance of checking the enemy's advance at that point. General, then Colonel Henry K. Van Rensselaer, commanded a regiment of 500 men, which was entirely mustered on the Van Rensselaer manor. The stand taken by them held Burgoyne in check an entire day, and enabled Schuyler to remove artillery and stores from Fort George, strengthen his position on Bemis Heights, and gain invaluable time. But it nearly cost the brave Van Rensselaer his life. As he was rising from a kneeling position, after firing a fuzee, he received a musket ball in his thigh, which passed down to his knee. The ball was afterwards removed by a surgeon by a most frightful operation, and he never entirely recovered from the terrible wound. So close and desperate was the encounter, that he lay many hours after he fell, within hearing of the groans of Colonel Armstrong, of the British army, who was also badly wounded.

Gen. H. K. Van Rensselaer afterwards lived for many years in this city, and died here some 28 years since, at the age of about 76 years.

Gen. Solomon Van Rensselaer inherited the military disposition and dauntless heroism of his father. At the early age of eighteen, he was appointed a cornet in a company of dragoons, mustered in Greenbush, and joined the army under the command of General Anthony Wayne. Before he was twenty he was promoted to the command of a troop. In the battle of Miami, August, 1794, under "Mad Anthony," he received a terrible wound through the lungs, which was supposed to be mortal, but which his youth and vigorous constitution enabled him to surmount. How he acquitted himself the dispatches of General Wayne bear ample and conclusive testimony. He suffered greatly from the effects of this wound until 1797, when he was commissioned by Gen. Wilkinson, at Philadelphia, to perform a delicate and dangerous military duty, which he promptly and satisfactorily discharged. He was also particularly noticed by Gen. Washington, and raised by him to the command of a squadron of cavalry, after a personal interview with that great man.

After the disbanding of portions of the army took place, Gen. Van Rensselaer was appointed Adjutant General of this State, under Gov John Jay. This appointment he held during the respective administrations of his successors, Govs. Geo. Clinton and Morgan Lewis, for nine years during Gov. Tompkins's administration, and for nearly the whole period of Gov DeWitt Clinton's, which latter period was subsequent to the time he rendered such important and brilliant service in his country's behalf, in the capacity of aid to Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer, (the late Patroon) who was appointed by Governor Tompkins to take command of the forces raised for the defence of the northern and western frontiers of this State, in 1812. The history of that campaign is well known to every reader familiar with the events of the "Last War," as it is still called. The brilliant but unfortunate battle of Queenstown was fought on the 13th of October. The plan of it was simple and soldier like, and if it had been carried out in full would have resulted in a brilliant and decisive victory. As it was, the force under Col. Solomon Van Rensselaer, contending with greatly superior numbers, stormed and carried the fort. The gallant Colonel fell, riddled with wounds, and bleeding profusely, but cheered with the shouts of victory. But the reinforcements neglecting to cross the river at the proper time, the enemy came up in superior force, and the fort was retaken, and Van Rensselaer's teoops were obliged to retreat.

Ensign Morris was killed, and Captains Malcolm, Armstrong and Wool were wounded in this action. Colonel Solomon Van Rensselaer received a ball in his hip, which passed out at his spine, two in his thigh, one of which lodged, and which he carried to the day of his death, two in his leg, and a sixth contused his heel. With all these he kept his feet until the enemy fled towards the town; and Captain Wool, by his orders, ascended the mountain, and carried the battery. During this time he had concealed his wounds under a great coat, borrowed from Major Lush, and when the party filed off before him, unable any longer to stand, he fell to the ground, about daylight, among the dying and the dead, and was only prevented from fainting by a crust of bread and a cup of water furnished by one of the former. While in this situation the shouts of victory reached him from the hill, and remunerated him for all his sufferings.

This closed his active military life, and we have only room to just glance at his subsequent career.

He was elected to Congress from this District—the year we do not recollect—and served his term faithfully and ably. At its close he received—we believe, under Monroe's administration—the commission of Post-Master of this city, which he held under the successive administrations of Adams and Jackson. He was removed by Van Buren. In 1839 he was the Albany District Delegate to the Whig National Convention at Harrisburg, Pa., and was one of the delegates from this State, who cast his vote for his old companion in arms, Gen. Harrison. He had the satisfaction to see that gallant soldier and pure statesman nominated for, and elected to the Presidency, and from him received again the appointment of Postmaster of this city, which he held until removed by Tyler. Since that time, he has not been in public life, and has resided with his family at Cherry Hill.

Such is a hastily thrown together record of the life and services of Gen. Solomon Van Rensselaer, whose loss is a public calamity, and whose departure all must solemnly lament. He was one of the brightest ornaments, and most cherished and highly prized citizens of Albany, which will not fail to honor and perpetuate his memory.

The funeral, we understand, will take place on Monday next.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

The movements of an accomplished swindler are chronicled by the *Cincinnati Nonpareil*. The fellow represented himself as a heavy Cotton speculator, the senior member of the New-Orleans firm of Haynes & Ayres. Making the acquaintance of a pleasure party at Louisville, he accompanied them on a trip to the South; became enamored of a young lady of beauty and wealth, who formed one of the party; succeeded to awakening an interest in his behalf; presented the fair one with costly jewelry and valuable tokens of his regard; and made arrangements for celebrating the nuptials. The lady referred the gentleman to her father, whose usual prudence in money matters was at fault, and there was great rejoicing in view of the approaching event. The gentleman aforesaid, however, went ashore at Baton-Rouge, and did not re-appear. His room-mate subsequently discovered that he had been swindled out of a few hundred dollars on the strength of his quondam friend's representations. The scamp has obtained large amounts from other parties, who have no chance for recovery of their property. The scamp has not since been found.

A New-York letter published in the Washington *Telegraph*, states that when the steamer *Baltic* was on her recent excursion up the Potomac, the present sad and neglected condition of Mount Vernon was spoken of, and a proposition was made to purchase it, which was very promptly assented to by all present. A probable price was fixed upon and it was determined that a company of eight or a dozen should unite in the purchase. W. W. Corcoran was to become one of the number, and so were Messrs. Thayer, Wainmore, Appleton and others. Abbott Lawrence was pledged by a friend present. The plan is for this company to purchase the place and to hold it permanently, permitting the general Government to improve, adorn and beautify it, and preserve it as a place of public resort, under proper restrictions.

The St. Louis Irish Emigrant Society, in its annual report, returns thanks to Mdlle Jenny Lind for her donation to its funds, during her visit to that city. The report says:—"Should this ever meet her eye, it will convey the pleasing assurance that the hearts of many hundreds of suffering Irish Emigrants have been made light, and their faggot-fires brightened by her bounty, whilst their petitions have ascended on high, breathing prayers for the prosperity and happiness of the Child of Song."

We learn from the *Lowell Vox Populi*, that Catharine Cassidy has brought a suit against the Suffolk Manufacturing Company, for refusing to give her a "line," or recommendation, in consequence of which refusal she was unable to obtain employment in other corporations. A portion of the evidence was heard, when the Judge, on account of the new and important law question raised, took the case from the jury, in order that the whole court might determine the rules of law applicable to it.

On Friday last, the Massachusetts House of Representatives took up the resolutions known as the "Slavery Resolves," and, after a short debate, and the adoption of an amendment, voted indefinitely to postpone the consideration of the subject. These resolutions protested against the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law in Massachusetts, and denounced the law itself as "unconstitutional, unjust and oppressive." The motion to indefinitely postpone was carried by a vote of 176 to 162.

A contractor on the Illinois Central Railroad, has given employment to about fifty of the Hungarian exiles recently in Chicago. He has built them two shanties, in order that they may remain by themselves. Though not accustomed to that kind of labor, they are among the most peaceable and willing laborers on the road—not being at all disposed to shirk whatever they have the ability to do.

A Vera Cruz letter to a gentleman in Buffalo, from one long resident in Buffalo says: "I believe there is little danger of the return of Santa Anna to Mexico; neither do I believe that Caravajal will succeed. He is too unprincipled and imprudent a man to carry out such a rash plan; but I fear very much that President Arista is meditating a measure something after the fashion of Louis Napoleon."

The U. S. Grand Jury of the Northern District of Florida has called attention to the imperfect condition of the mail-service between Savannah and the St. Johns' River, and invokes the aid of the Post-Office Department to the inequalities of the postal arrangement.

A crash of a warehouse took place at St. Louis on the 15th, from the weight of 10,000 bushels of wheat stored in the third story, whereby the building was almost destroyed, several persons injured, 100 barrels of whisky spilled, and other damage done.

A Reform Medical Convention at Philadelphia has resolved upon memorializing the State Legislature for the incorporation of a College in that city, based upon the reform principle.

The Gold-mine lately discovered in Abbeville District, S. C., is creating an excitement in that region. Eight hands turn out an average of $1,000 per day, says the Edgefield *Advertiser*.

The new town of Ironton, O., contains a population of 1,751—an increase of 200 per cent. in less than two years. The place is only two years and nine months of age.

By the recent severe gale, two Gloucester fishing vessels have been lost, and, by this calamity, over *thirty* children have been left fatherless.

The saw-factory of Lee & Leavitt, at St. Louis, was recently destroyed by fire. The loss was nearly total; partly insured.

A school-teacher at Fulton, O, has been held to bail in the sum of $200, for whipping a child with unnecessary severity.

The paper mill of John and George Maynard, at Hardwick, Mass., was burned on Sunday week; loss $7,200.

Peter A Remsen, a native of this State, but for many years past a wealthy merchant of Mobile, Ala., died in that city a few days since.

The Kent County (Md.) Circuit Court has decided the oyster-law unconstitutional.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For cooks, general workers, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, chambermaids, waiters, gardeners, farmers, &c., at SELECT PROTESTANT AGENCY, No. 7 Carmine-st., and SOCIETY AGENCY, No. 106 Chambers-st. Only Servants of good character admitted. a8-1m*

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man, a situation as entry clerk or assistant book keeper in a wholesale store. Is a good and rapid penman; can give unexceptionable references for integrity, capability, &c. Salary no object. Address BOOK-KEEPER, *Times* office. a23-3t*

MEN WANTED—Twenty Men, to sell an article wanted in every family. Agents are making $30 per week. Agents for Boston, Philadelphia, Maine, New-Hampshire, Connecticut, with $1,50, can make $1,500 per annum. Ten men to travel. Wages to travel. Call, or address, post paid, No 317 Bowery. a26-3t*

MAN AND BOY WANTED.—A young man and a boy, in a Lace and Embroidery Store. Apply at No. 625 Broadway. [a26-1t*] D. EDWARDS & CO.

PARTNER WANTED—In a first class grocery and liquor store. He must have from $1 000 to $2 000 cash. Address, postpaid, C C L., *Times* office. a23-3t*

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Country residence on the Hudson—HOWLAND MANSION HOUSE, river-side, Rockstreet, for select families and gentlemen. Spacious, elevated, healthy, with charming scenery on all sides, it possesses advantages rarely combined. a26-6teod*

BOARDING.—In a private family, one front chamber on the third floor, with or without bedroom, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, or one or two single gentlemen. Apply at No 58 East 29th-st. a26-3t*

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—Two or three married or single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, after the 1st of May, at No. 4 Fourth-st. Application, No 810 Greenwich st. a23-6t* JOHN VORHIES.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A delightful 2d story front room, with or without bedroom for a gentleman and his wife, also several rooms for single gentlemen will be vacated on the 1st May. Location of house exceedingly pleasant. Apply at No. 229 Hicks-st. a21-6t*

BOARDING—A Professor of the Piano-Forte who can give the best of reference as to qualifications and character is desirous of obtaining board in a family where his instructions will be a compensation. Address PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, at this office. a24 3t*

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

400 CASKS FRENCH WHITE ZINC.—Dry, No. 1, in casks, 260 to 600 lbs. FRENCH WHITE ZINC, DRY, SNOW WHITE in casks, 250 to 500 lbs. 80 TONS FRENCH WHITE, ground in BLEACHED OIL, in kegs, 50 lbs. to 225 lbs. The above article of White Zinc we offer to the Trade and consumers, as being the very BEST article now on the market. Samples can be seen at our office. For sale by SCHANCK, DOWNING & CO., a23-13teod No. 108 Fulton-st.

FRENCH GLASS.—30,000 boxes SINGLE THICK. 10,000 boxes EXTRA THICK. 10,000 boxes DOUBLE THICK. Assorted Sizes, from 8x8 to 36x54. All of our own Brands and importation, at Reduced Prices, for sale by SCHANCK, DOWNING & CO., a23-13teod Nos 106 and 108 Fulton-st.

FISH AND PROVISION STORE—ALLAN & ROSE, No. 326 Washington-st., (one door above Barclay st.) New-York, offer at wholesale to dealers, at the lowest market prices for cash, the following articles of the best quality:

Mackerel—Nos 1, 2 and 3, in all kinds of packages.
Shad—Nos 1, 2 and 3, in all kinds of packages.
Codfish—Dry Salted and Pickled.
Scalefish—Dry Salted and Pickled.
Herrings—Smoked and Pickled.
Pork—Mess, Prime, Rump, Butt, Clear, &c.
Beef—Mess, Prime and Railroad.
Smoked Hams, Shoulders, Beef, Bacon, Salmon.
Cheese, Lard, Candles, Oil, Spices.
Butter—In firkins, tubs and pails—fresh dairy.
Salt—Fine, in sacks and small bags.

REMOVAL—J. W HOLBERTON, Importer of FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c, has removed from No. 75 to No. 43 Maiden-lane, and invites the attention of his customers, and buyers generally, to an extensive assortment of GERMAN, FRENCH, AND ENGLISH TOYS and FANCY GOODS now opening for the Spring trade. Also, TIN and IRON TOYS, in great variety, of his own manufacture. All the new styles of INDIA-RUBBER TOYS, in small or large quantities, at manufacturers' prices. The agency for the sale of EDGE'S PREMIUM FIRE WORKS is held solely by J. W. HOLBERTON. FIRE CRACKERS and CHINA ROCKETS, (of his own manufacture,) TORPEDOES, and other small fireworks, constantly on hand. a14-WM&Fim

THAT'S A GOOD ONE! AND SO IS THAT!! AND THAT TOO!!! Why, they are all first-rate papers and well known to the whole business community!!! Such is the usual remark made in regard to the papers shown at the old established Advertising Office of W. H. McDONALD, of No. 109 Nassau-st., opposite the *Times* office. The reason is that W. H. M. deals only with such papers as he can honestly recommend as the best, so that he is not ashamed to present his bill when due, nor to solicit a renewal of the order when it expires. Call and see his list and prices. Ask your acquaintances connected with the city press if they are not the best published. Remember 109, opposite the *Times* office. a26-1t

FROM NEW-YORK TO BOSTON.—An arrangement has been made with the Stonington Line by which all persons attending the GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE M. E. CHURCH, whether delegates or not can have tickets, which will be good to the purchasers for one passage each way, from about the commencement to the close of the Conference, for FOUR DOLLARS. Such tickets (which are not transferable) may be had at No. 240 Mulberry st. at No. 138 Nassau-st, or at the office of the Company, No. 10 Battery-place, New-York a26 6t

BEAUMONT'S PATENT STARCH POLISH, for giving a beautiful gloss to Linens, Muslins, Cambrics, Collars and Shirt Bosoms. It use prevents the iron from adhering. STORR'S CHEMICAL EMAIVE, for washing without rubbing. It is a beautiful Toilet Soap. BEAUMONT'S LIQUID BLUEING, for giving the blue tint to Linens. Depôt, No. 317 Bowery, New-York. Country papers giving this insertion, and sending their bill to JOHNSON & CO., will receive the amount in the above article at wholesale prices. a26-3t*

REMOVAL.—F. G. WHEELER, General Agent for the Waterville Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of pocket knives, Waterbury, Conn, has removed to No 23 John-st., near Broadway. a24 3t*

STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE CHEAP—About sixty feet in length of side counter, shelves and cornice, suitable for almost any kind of business. For sale at about one quarter its cost, at No. 34 John-st. a26-1t*

TWINE of every description, cut and wrought nails, brads and spikes, shoe-threads, Manilla, hemp and cotton cordage, oakum, carpet warp, Gilling threads, &c &c., for sale by CEBRA & CUMING, No. 106 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—One large Desk, a Glass office and other Partitions. Also a Counter and street Showcase. Inquire at No. 57 John-st., up stairs. a26-6t*

JAMES PRENTICE, Mathematical Drawing Instrument Manufacturer, has removed to No. 315 Broadway, corner of the Hospital. A second hand Theodolite and Level for sale. a16-1m*

WRITING PAPER.—A large and very desirable assortment, for sale by BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, a3-1m No. 115 Fulton-st

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BAGGING, CANVAS BALE ROPE CUTTINGS, GRASS and TARRED ROPE, and all other kinds of paper makers' stock, by m17-3m CYRUS W. FIELD & Co., No 91 Beekman-st.

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER, constantly on hand, and made to order, by BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, a1-1m No. 115 Fulton-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JAMES' ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE PASSIONS.—Just published.—REMORSE, and other Tales, by G. P. R. James. This volume, which contains several of James' popular Tales, that have not appeared in a cheap form before, must at once find many readers among the admirers of this celebrated author. They possess that energy of character, so remarkable in James; they are so proficient in interest, and entertaining from first to last, that they cannot fail to leap into a wide popularity at once. They are really splendid productions, abounding in incident, pleasing in their character, and were written with a view to illustrate the force of human passions, such as Remorse, Hatred, Revenge, &c. Complete in one volume. Price 25 cents
BUNCE & BROTHER, Publishers,
a24-6t No. 134 Nassau-st, opposite Clinton Hall.

MOORE & HORSFALL.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, corner of Hanover and Exchange place, have just received the following New and Standard Library Books:
1. BANCROFT'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, 4 vols 8vo, new edition, (just received.)
2. CHAMBERS' PAPERS FOR THE PEOPLE, 12 vol., in 6, Edinburg Edition, (just completed)
3. THE WORKS OF DANIEL WEBSTER, 6 vols. 8vo., just published.
4. MILTON'S WORKS, in Prose and Verse, with a Life, by Rev. John Mitford, the only complete Edition. 8 vols, 8vo. London.
5. GORTON'S GENERAL BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY; a new Edition, with a supplementary volume to the present time, 4 vols. 8vo
6. THE LANSDOWNE EDITION OF SHAKSPERE with a fac simile of the original portrait, and glossary. London 1852.
The above, together with many others of a similar character, kept constantly on hand. a26-3t*

THE NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "WIDE, WIDE WORLD."—GEORGE P. PUTNAM will publish to-day QUEECHY, by the author of "The Wide, Wide World." 2 vols. 12mo, cloth
Also, the 13th edition of THE WIDE, WIDE WORLD. 2 vols 12mo. Cloth, $1 50
"The most valuable work of the kind I have ever read. It is capable of doing more good than any book, other than the Bible. It is more valuable than Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, inasmuch as it is free from doctrinal and polemical matters, and by its home scenes, and the recollections which it excites, appeals more strongly to our sympathies. Every Sunday School ought to be furnished with a copy, and every child and every parent should read and re-read it."—*Newark Advertiser*
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BUCKEYE ABROAD. By S. S. Cox. 2d edition, 12mo. cloth
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WILDER'S PATENT.
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STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 146 Water-st, New York, are the only makers of the above named celebrated Safes combining both patents a14-1m

THE GREAT FIRE IN CHILLICOTHE O—ONE-THIRD OF THE TOWN BURNT TO ASHES!
CHILLICOTHE, O., April 13, 1852
MESSRS STEARNS & MARVIN: *Gents*—Yours of the 5th is at hand. In reply every safe in the fire *except yours* has proved good for nothing. I lost a large safe—it was perfectly destroyed; but in the small Salamander I bought from you, nothing was injured
Your ob't servt WM. T. CLEMSON
The above letter shows that, in a real hot fire, Rich's Salamanders are the only safes to be depended upon. In the Feast at fire, of every variety of different makes are totally destroyed, Rich's safe alone bidding defiance to the flames, preserving notes, bonds and mortgages to the value of $100,000. The Chillicothe fire is a parallel case; every SAFE BUT RICH'S IS DESTROYED. These repeated occurrences prove incontestibly that Wilder's patent salamanders with Rich's improvement, are the best safes made in the United States, or in the whole world. They can be had at the Depot, No. 146 Water-st., and at the factory, corner of St. Mark's place and Avenue A, New-York STEARNS & MARVIN.
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Isaac Bridge, New Orleans, La	Chas. H. Campfield, Savannah, Ga
L. M. Hatch, Charleston S C.	De Rossett & Brown, Wilmington, N C.
The agent in Quedenlaye, Baltimore, Md.	Wm. Randall, St. Paul, M.T.
Holyoake, Lownes & Co., Memphis, Tenn.	Reynolds & Reynolds, Cleveland, O
Eddy & Morley, Toledo, O.	Haver, Boyd & Co., Zanesville, O
A. Jackson & Co., Evansville, Ind.	Hy. Surgett, Rochester, N. Y.
R. Shepard & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.	Ias Hutton, Montreal, Canada
W. E. Marin, Lockport, N. Y.	
Barney Brothers Moodie, Ala.	
Hall & Moses Columbus, Ga.	

a23-1m

HERRING'S SALAMANDER SAFES—WILDER'S PATENT—A FEW MORE OF THE SAME SORT LEFT—The following letter was received to-day, per mail, being the first and only advice the subscriber has had on the subject, and although the public may deem it superfluous on his part to multiply proofs of the efficacy of his safes, still as there may have come one man at once, of the vast amount of heat they are able to withstand, he has thought proper to publish the letter, and settle the whole matter at once, and render the publication of certificates useless.
S. C. HERRING,
APRIL 16, 1852. Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st.
COLBORNE, CANADA WEST, April 5, 1852.
SILAS C. HERRING, Esq., New-York:
Dear Sir—Having had the misfortune to have my building burned, 26th March last, in which I had one of your Salamander Safes, which was exposed to the most intense heat, so much so tha the stoves melted; and after removing the brick and getting the Safe from the ruins, I found the tumer out of the springs of the locks, and some of the plate broken by the falling of the walls. Therefore I have shipped it to you for repairs or to send me a new one in exchange. When it arrives, please write me what you can do with it in the shape of repairs, or how you will exchange and give another for it, the same size. I have none at present, and would like to have one as soon as possible. I trust you will take into consideration that I was not covered by any insurance; and feel the want of another at as reasonable terms as possible. Waiting your favors, I am your obedient servant. [a16-12teod] J. D. HAYES

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

BEWARE OF CHEATS.
That through the streets
Sell rat and insect-banes.
Of LYON buy
Whose fame stands high,
Whom science 'self sustains,
For now
Is offered low,
His famous Pills likewise.
Twenty five cents!
What man of sense
Objects to such a price!
Remember too
The large new,
Roach, bed-bug, ant and flea
Can't be put down
By aught in town,
Save LYON'S Remedy.
Depôt for LYON'S Magnetic Powder and Pills, No. 424 Broadway. a24-6tDAitW*

CHAIR MANUFACTORY AND WARE ROOMS.—CUMMARFORD & REDGATE, Nos 452 and 454 Broadway, between Grand and Howard sts, east side—Reception, Swiss, Italian and French Cottage Chairs, consisting of cane, rush, Chinese, straw and willow seat chairs. Also arm-chairs made of the very best oak, Walnut, mahogany, curled, maple, &c. The public will find chairs of every description and prices from 50 cents each up to whatever standard they may fix. Unlike those who buy to sell, we will give a guarantee of the workmanship and durability of the article. ENAMELED, COTTAGE and BEDROOM FURNITURE will be furnished at this establishment at the lowest manufacturing prices. Those who are a-bout to furnish houses in Brooklyn, Williamsburg and this City, will find that they can diminish the amount of their bills, by purchasing direct from the manufacturer, instead of buying from establishments who accumulate their profits solely by adding at an advance on the prices which they pay to those who produce the article they expose for sale a21-13t

D. GRIFFIN & CO.'S PATENT FUEL SAVING IMPROVEMENT, for setting boilers and hot-air furnaces, for drying wool, cloths, prints, white lead, &c., &c., with hot wind, are now coming into very general use throughout the country, after a trial of about three years.
They have lately adapted this great improvement for saving fuel to annealing, mufflers, retorts, and furnaces for, of every description, which will reduce the amount of fuel over one-half from any other plan now in use, besides a great saving in time. It is also entirely safe from fire.
There are hundreds of these boilers now in operation, and several hot-wind furnaces have lately been put up, all of which can be seen if desired.
All who wish to know the importance of this invention, will please call at the office of the Proprietors, No. 4 Dey-st., where they have ample proof of all that has been said.
a27-1aw M tf

PURE OLD PALM SOAP—Which is so well known as an excellent remedy for Chapped Hands, and for Toilet and bath use. See CHILTON'S Certificate:
"Having tried the Old Palm Soap, manufactured by W. HULL'S SON, I can recommend it as being an excellent quality of Toilet Soap. The healing properties of Palm Oil, which are well known, must render this Soap preferable to Castile Soap for the same uses.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist."
The above can be obtained for trial, in packages containing six cakes, at the Manufactory, No. 105 Cliff-st. a22-tf

TO COAL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE UNION.—The undersigned having recently made very important improvements in their scales for the weighing of coal, and also having reduced their prices to the lowest point at which good scales can be afforded, are now prepared to supply those engaged in the coal trade, at short notice. FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water st., N. Y.
A new modification of Wheelbarrow Scales also for sale. m18 Th&WtM1y

WRITING PAPERS BY THE CASE ONLY.—The largest and most desirable assortment in the United States, for sale by CYRUS W. FIELD & Co., No. 91 Cliff-st. m17-2m

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER constantly on hand and made to order by CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 91 Cliff-st. m17-2m

TO LET.

BUILDING TO LET—With STEAM POWER.—A building on First-av., between 23d and 24th-sts., 18 by 45 feet, containing five rooms. Will be let together, or in rooms to suit applicants. Apply on the premises, or to MORTON & BREMNER, a26-1m No. 213 Pearl-st., cor. Fletcher.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO LET, in a respectable neighborhood,—a parlor and bedroom, with privilege of a kitchen, to a small quiet family—the remainder of the house occupied by five or six persons. Apply on the premises, No. 433 Pearl-st., near Rose. a26-1t*

HOUSE TO LET.—The three story brick dwelling-house, No. 89 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, within five minutes walk of Fulton Ferry; has good basement under cellar, &c. Inquire at No. 361 Pearl-st., New-York a26-6t*

HOUSE WANTED.—A small, neat and comfortable house wanted, in a good neighborhood. The nearer to the corner of Greene and Bleecker-sts, the better. Address COLYER, No 105 Bleecker-st. a26-3t*

HOUSE TO LET.—A new three-story house with brown stone front, on 5th st., between Av. C and D. Inquire of [a26-6t*] GEO. TAYLOR, 14 Wall st.

HOUSES TO LET—At East Brooklyn, on stage route conveient to Peck-slip and Fulton-st. Ferries, the following modern Houses. One three-story, $225; two two-story, $200, $225; one-half of brick, 4 rooms, $115; two three-story brick, $200, and other parts of genteel Houses. Also, an elegant house and 4 lots, with bath-rooms, &c., $350. Also, for sale, lots on Franklin, Myrtle, De Kalb, Van Beuren, Spencer, Walworth, Classon-avs., &c., to suit all applicants. Call at the Agency, Myrtle av., near Franklin. [a24-2t*] E. K. VAN BEUREN.

CHEAP RENTS—To quiet families, without children. Apartments with Croton water in, at 3 and 4 dollars. Also stores, (not for liquors,) with large show windows, at low rent, in a rapidly improving neighborhood. Apply to R. SMITH, on 11th-av., between 43d and 44th-sts. a24 3t*

STORE TO LET—No 109 Nassau street. Enquire of JOHN GILHOOLEY, No 118 Nassau-street.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET, on the East bank of the Hudson River, nearly opposite West Point. On the premises, containing about 5 acres of land, is a two-story dwelling, with six rooms, cellar and kitchen, with several smaller outbuildings, &c. The situation is pleasant and healthy, and within five minutes' walk of the Railroad Station. Apply to P. ANDERSON, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s, Broadway. a23-6t*

FLOORS TO LET.—The 2d, 3d, and 4th floors of store No 32 Spruce st. Dimensions 25x80 feet. Apply to G. EVERSON, No 296 Pearl st. a23-4t*

DOCK TO LEASE.—Being the upper side of a pier 350 feet long, below Cortlandt st., with deep water, suitable for a steamboat or propeller. Apply to No. 2 Pine-st. a23-9t

STORE TO LET.—The eligible store No 4 Warren-st., near Broadway; and counter and desk for sale. Inquire on the premises. a22-tf

HOUSE TO LET—Two two-story and attic brick Houses, in Skillman-st., near Park Avenue, East-Brooklyn, about 100 feet from the stage routes. The houses contain eight rooms, and pantries to each room, and the water from the cistern is conveyed to the kitchen. Apply to C KNOX, No 128 Fulton-st. a20-6t*

PART OF A SMALL HOUSE WANTED—Between Hudson-st. and Broadway, not higher than 4th-st., nor lower than Houston-st. Address BOOKS, at this office a20-tf

ROOM TO LET WITH STEAM POWER.—The rooms are well lighted and power steady. Also apartments to let, consisting of front parlor on 1st floor, 2 or 3 rooms on 3d-story, to a small family. Apply at No. 173 Forsyth-st. a20-6t*

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—In *Times* Building, No. 113 Nassau st., the 2d floor, 25 by 103 feet deep, entrance on two streets. Inquire of JOHN GILHOOLY, No 118 Nassau st., in basement. a1-tf

STORE TO LET—No. 29 Spruce st. Apply to COR TELYOU & GIFFING, Type Foundry, No. 61 Ann-st. a21-6t*

STORE TO LET—No. 117 Liberty-st.—very desirable on many accounts. Apply on the premises to F. HART.

BAKERY TO LET.—An excellent location for business, being in a very thickly populated neighborhood, for particulars apply in the carpenter's shop No. 118 Wooster-st. [a21-6t*] D. F. VAN LIEW.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT SOUTH AMBOY—There are on the premises two dwelling houses, each surrounded and densely shaded by forest trees, and so situated as to command the most extensive views of the Raritan river, the Sound and the Sea. The house nearest the river is one of the old fashioned construction. A hall runs through the centre, a parlor and drawing room on one side, a library, bed-room and pantry on the other, with kitchen and servants' room below, and four bed rooms in the second story. The other is a modern Cottage of stuccoed brick, designed by Mr George Platt. On the first floor there is a library, drawing-room, parlor, bed-room, pantry and dining room. On the second floor there are five bed rooms. In the wing adjoining there is a kitchen, servants' hall, and four bed-rooms. Both houses are supplied with spring water by a hydraulic ram. They are about three hundred, or three hundred and fifty yards apart, on a lawn of sixty five or seventy acres, studded with different sized groups of forest trees. On some of the wooded knolls, there are beautiful situations for cottages. The situation is high, and one of the healthiest in the Union. The soil is gravelly, and in a high state of cultivation. The beach in front of the house is well adapted for salt water bathing. There is at present, by this route, three trains per day for Philadelphia, and four departures for New York by steamboat—so that you may be in Philadelphia in two and a half hours, or in New-York in less than two from the time of starting. To families or friends desirous of living in the same vicinity, this property is worth looking at, as it is capable of division without injury to its useful or ornamental properties. Apply to JOHN C. STEVENS
P. S.—For further particulars, apply to CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, No 17 Wall-st. a25 2w

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New-York Daily Times.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Great Freshet on the Merrimac River

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LOWELL, Mass., Thursday, April 22, 1852.

The great storm which we have had for the last four or five days, has raised the Merrimac to a height before unknown to the "oldest inhabitant." During the day, yesterday, and last night, the water rose two inches an hour, and it has continued to rise thus far to-day, so that we have reason to fear it has not yet reached its maximum height, although I hardly think it will rise much longer. The mills are stopped and the lower rooms thereof are covered with water, ten or twelve inches in depth. Considerable damage will probably be done to most of the corporation. The running of many or all of the mills, will, doubtless, be discontinued for a considerable time, and thus thousands of operatives will have an unusually and undesirably long holiday. The lower portions of our city are submerged, and families are taken from their dwellings in boats. I do not know of any buildings being washed away here, although I have heard of one or two passing down the the river, which came from above. The damage to private property, however, must be considerable. One of the bridges across the Merrimac, at this place, is considered in danger, and I have learned that a portion of the bridge at Lawrence, below here, has already gone. There is a report, too, that the Free Bridge, at Concord, N. H., has been swept away by the impetuous flood. All the small streams, tributary to the Merrimac, have risen to a height before unknown, and numerous bridges across them have even been carried away, or very materially injured, so that the expense of the repairs, and reconstruction must be very great. The running of the cars on the roads above this place has been discontinued and portions of the roads are said to be submerged, so that probably, great damage has been done thereto We shall undoubtedly hear of the destruction of a vast amount of property, both above and below this place. Tradition only furnishes one parallel to the present flood, and that occurred, I believe, in the Spring of 1783.

We have a prospect of fair weather again, although the clouds still hover over our heads, as if reluctant to disperse and give us a view of the sun, whose face they have so long veiled. Yours, TULLIUS.

FROM THE WEST.

Missouri—Case of Murder—Steamboat Explosions—General News, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, April 14, 1852.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I have been absent from the City since my last, and have, consequently, failed to keep you advised of the progress of events. We have, however, had no news from New-Mexico, Utah, or the fur-traders upon the upper Missouri. Nor has anything of interest transpired in Minnesota, or the British settlements north of that beautiful Territory.

A murder was committed here yesterday, which illustrates the danger of the abuse of the *habeas corpus*. The keeper of a respectable boarding house having good reason to believe that an illicit connection existed between his wife and one of the boarders, instituted a prosecution against him for adultery. The examining Justice, upon the evidence, did not hesitate to commit him. His counsel thereupon sued out a *habeas corpus*, and took him before the Judge of the Criminal Court, by whom he was discharged. The injured husband, despairing of legal redress, armed himself, and, upon sight, shot the enemy of his domestic peace through the back and abdomen. He cannot possibly recover. The husband is now undergoing an examination.

The frequent and fatal accidents which have recently occurred to steamboats upon the Western waters, induces me to call your attention to what is considered an important and valuable invention, by Mr Albert H. Judd, of Illinois. It is a guage-cock, by which a sure and accurate measurement of the water in the boilers is made. Nearly every explosion is occasioned by the want of such an apparatus. I will describe it briefly A guage-cock similar to the old one is used, but extending farther out from the boiler. To the end of this piston-guage, as it is called, and outside of the boiler, is attached a small shaft or indicator. To the end of the piston-guage, on the inside of the boiler, is attached another shaft, similar to the one on the outside, having on its extremity two copper balls or floats, which rest upon the water and rise and fall with it, thus operating upon the indicator on the outside, and giving to the engineer, at a glance, the exact quantity of water. Thus it measures with unerring certainty there can be no doubt, whilst the most experienced engineers know that with the present arrangements the guage cocks are apt to give a false indication, in consequence of the froth which accumulates, and the force of the steam.

The inauguration of the new Whig Mayor, Luther M. Kennett, took place yesterday. His address upon the occasion was handsome and appropriate. Under his auspices I expect to see the prosperity of our City rapidly enhanced. After the conclusion of the ceremonies, a sumptuous banquet was served up at his residence, of which the citizens generally, without regard to rank or station, were invited to partake.

The Missouri and Mississippi rivers are both considerably swelled—indeed, the latter has burst over its banks, into Arkansas, near Memphis. Our wharves are crowded with steamers and the utmost activity prevails in all branches of trade. To day, Tobacco is selling at from $2 15 to $5 per hundred, and Hemp from $60 to $70 per ton, according to the quality. Flour is from $3 to $3 50. Wheat from 60 to 70c per bushel. Pork at from $13 25 to $15 25c. Shoulders of Bacon are at 7½c. Hams at 8c. Clear sides at 9½c. Sometimes a cent or two more is given if the quality is very good

Emigrants to California are still pouring in. All our Hotels are crowded with them It is estimated that from forty to sixty thousand persons will cross the plains during the season to Utah, California and Oregon. The latter country, which has been much neglected since the gold discoveries in California, is again likely to be enriched with a considerable accession of population The Mormon emigration is also considerable in numbers. Our local news is of no interest Yours, • L.

☞ The London *Times* gives the following fascinating description of Dahomey, the country on the coast of Africa which the British Government has recently taken under its protection:

"The great potentate of the district in question is a wretched negro, who calls himself GUEZO, King of DAHOMEY. As he is now himself, so would all his predecessors appear to have been It would seem that about 200 years ago, a savage called TAHOHDOHNON, King of Takkee, marched in hostile guise upon the town of Abomey Here he performed a vow to his fetish by ripping open the belly of the captured prince, and placing the mangled corpse under the foundations of his new palace, which was thence called 'Dahomey,' or 'Dah's Belly.'" Hence the kingdom has received the name of Dahomey. GUEZO, the present king of 'Dah's Belly,' is a brutal savage, who spends his time among his 18,000 wives, and in cutting the throats of all the weaker tribes who have the misfortune to live in his vicinity. Commander Forbes, of the Bonetta, made an excursion to the lair of this drunken monster, and found him in the midst of his women and his pannikins of rum. At a great festival held in honor of their arrival, this King of Dahomey or Dah's Belly indulged his visitors with the sight of a decapitation, just as an European Sovereign would take his guests to a review or to the Opera. The victims were brought in in baskets or boats, strapped down as criminals are in France, when they are brought up to be thrust under the knife of the guillotine. The boat or basket was placed on end on a parapet. The King gave the basket a push from above, which caused it to topple over a hight of twelve feet Immediately the poor creatures' heads reached the ground, they were, of course, stunned, and before they recovered themselves the executioners had finished the bloody work, and the bodies were cast out to the wolves and vultures. These men were prisoners of war, not criminals. And such is the wretch with whom our diplomatic and naval agents on the spot have been in close relations

The remains of Mr. JOHN BOREN, of Fremont, Ohio, were recently discovered in the Canisteo river, near Cameron Corners. Deceased was on his way to California. About $200 was found about his person. There being no marks of violence, a coroner's jury found that he came to his death by accidental drowning

A meteorological correspondent of the *Boston Journal*, states the quantity of rain which fell during the five days of the late storm, at *four and a half inches*, which is one inch more than the usual average of the whole month of April. And the quantity which has fallen since the first of April, is said to be *ten inches*.

A Washington correspondent states that a plan has been submitted for the construction of a chain bridge across the Potomac, parallel with the aqueduct at Georgetown, as a substitute for the "long bridge" at Washington, and the Little Falls bridge, both of which were carried away by the freshets of last week.

The *Lowell Courier* attributes the prevention of a large portion of that city from being swept away by the great rise of the Merrimack, to the letting down at the "guard locks" of a massive gate, which was prepared in anticipation of such an occasion several years ago

A fire broke out in the village of Pulaski, Oswego County, on Wednesday night, which burnt the tannery and woolen factory on this side of Salmon River, and the other buildings in that part of the village. A number of dwellings were burnt; loss $20,000, partially insured.

The *Springfield Republican* states that when KOSSUTH arrived at the Massasoit House, and the register was handed him for his signature, he wrote "L. KOSSUTH and Lady," and then, for a moment considering what place he should write as his residence, said "I have no home," and accordingly wrote, "Nowhere."

The Hartford papers state that not less than 3,000 persons had assembled at the Depôt, on Friday last, to catch a glimpse of KOSSUTH, as he passed through to the city.

A young man, a son of Mr. Robert Ames, of Manchester, Vt., was instantly killed last week, in consequence of a chimney falling upon him from a house he was assisting in moving

DIED.

On Friday morning, April 23, of bronchitis, Hon JOHN YOUNG, aged 50 years.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 56 East 29th-st, this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. His friends are respectfully invited to attend.

On Saturday evening, April 24, JOSEPH F. LIMBURGER, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from No 85 White-st on next Tuesday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, without further notice His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

On Saturday, 24th inst, EUNICE ANN, wife of Benjamin S Adams, in the 31st year of her age

The friends of the family, and those of Henry Landon, are invited to attend the funeral on Monday 26th inst., at 3 o'clock from the residence of Henry Landon, Degraw-st, second door west of Clinton-st., South Brooklyn.

☞ Troy papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 24.

$3,000 U S 5s,'65	106½	20 Stonington Railroad	56½
10,000 do '67	b3..118	50 do	b30 56¾
500 Ohio 6s,'56	105¾	50 do	56¾
10 000 Pennsylvania 5s	b5 93	150 Nor. & Wor. R. R.	b60 58
25 000 Indiana 5s	s3 90	50 do	b10 57¾
1 000 Erie Income Bonds	97½	150 do	57½
1,000 Erie Con Bds '71	96	25 do	b10 58
1.000 do	95¾	200 do	58
2,000 do '62	96	600 Reading Railroad	77
2 000 Harlem Ex. Cfts	82½	300 do	s60 76¾
50 Del & Hud Cnl	b60 111¾	450 do	b28 77¼
500 Hud. 1st mort bds	106½	25 Hud. River Railroad	63½
100 Portsmouth Dry Dock	7½	85 do	63¾
306 Erie Railroad	88½	250 Mad. & Ind. R. R.	100
200 do	88¾	43 N Y. & N H R R.	111½
50 do	b10 88¾	82 N Jersey Railroad	133
100 do	b30 88¾	55 Bank of Commerce	108½
100 do	88¾	30 American Ex Bank	123½
100 do	b10 88¾	10 Bank N. America	107½
100 do	s60 88¾	10 do	108
150 do	s10 88¾	75 Metropolitan Bank	b3. 107½
100 do	88¾	40 Ocean Bank	104
100 do	b10 88¾	50 Ohio Life & Trust	b3. 106
50 do	b30 88¾	275 N J Zinc Co	13½
750 do	88¾	140 do	13¾
100 Albany & Schen R R	102½	200 do	b30 13¾
200 Harlem Railroad	74	100 do	b30 13¾
100 do	74¼	600 do	13¾
100 do	s60 74	50 do	13¾
150 do	b15 74¼	50 Canton Company	b10 81
200 do	s120 74	75 do	81
200 do	b60 74¾	40 Phenix Mining Co	15
200 do	74¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$2 000 U. S. 6s,'67	117¾	200 Reading Railroad	77½
4,000 Virginia 6s	110¾	400 do	b10 77¾
3 000 Erie Convt. Bds. '71	96	1.250 do	s3 77¾
9,000 do	95¾	200 do	b10 77¾
3,000 Hudson 2d Mtge	91½	100 do	s60 77¾
100 N. J. Zinc	13	100 do	77¾
250 St. Lawrence Co.	b10 81	300 do	77¾
100 do	13¼	50 do	s30 77¾
25 Erie Railroad	89	100 do	s60 77¾
250 do	89¾	200 do	b60 78
100 do	89¾	100 do	b60 77¾
100 do	b10 89¾	100 do	77¾
300 do	b10 89	150 Harlem Railroad	b15 74¾
200 do	b3 89	25 Hudson River R. R	b30 63
200 do	b60 89¾	10 do	63
150 do	89¾	50 do	62¾
110 Nor & Wor R R	57½	50 do	63
200 Long Island Railroad	22	25 do	63¼
30 Phenix Mining Co	15½		

SATURDAY, April 24—6 P. M.

The market for Loans and Bonds is rapidly enlarging, and prices improving. With one or two exceptions the new State issues are not increasing to a degree to make much competition. The consequence is, their 6 ₱ cents., as thrown on the market in comparatively moderate sums, command ready and liberal premiums. Georgia borrowed day before yesterday, half a million at 105. To-day part of the amount was resold by the takers at 106½. The first $50,000 of Missouri was distributed at 101 and interest accumulated; the second sold at 102½; the next will probably command 105. The Virginia Coupons which have been largely issued, and the Public Debt extended prospectively to about twenty millions, sold to-day at 110¾. Indianas paying only 4 ₱ cent. up to 1853, and afterwards 5 ₱ cent., are worth 90. New-York Canal Scrip sold to-day at 105¾.

Railway Bonds are multiplied by the half million to an extent commensurate with the growing confidence manifested at home and abroad, and the abundance and cheapness of means, and the present successful working of the finished lines, are such as to encourage not only new routes, but rival parallel lines. Seven ₱ cent. interest has generally been adopted. The movements of the past two days have been quite large. Where all go to is something of a mystery, as the last foreign circulars were not particularly bright, either from England or the Continent. We suspect, however, the orders by private correspondence are much heavier, in the aggregate, than the published views on the other side inciate. It is to be hoped that such is the case. It certainly would be a doubtful, not to say extra hazardous course, no matter how flattering the immediate prospects, for our own bankers and money-lenders to take the whole burthen of such operations, without a clear and decided support from the creditor States of Europe to whom the country, through its importing operations, is a constant and constantly increasing debtor.

The Bonds of Eaton, Ohio, and City of Covington, Ky., managed by Messrs. Camman, Whitehouse & Co., are going off rapidly. Large sales, too, have been made by Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., of the State Line New-York Bonds, and the same house have now in market, the closing issue of the Chicago and Galena road, and the first issue of Water Works sixes by the city of Chicago. Messrs. DeLauney, Iselin and Clarke invite proposals for the Lawrenceburg, Indiana, road, and Mr. Draper is to sell on 13th proximo $400,000 of the Corning and Buffalo New-York line. The city of Chicago loan is a very desirable one The projected Water Works will cost something less than half a million. Only $250,000 will be required for a year or more. The Commissioners have acted wisely in borrowing at 6 ₱ cent. Such a thriving, commanding city, the centre of the trade and immense railway improvements of the North-west, on the security of its revenues and first mortgage on its Water rents, ought to get the money at 6 ₱ cent. The population is now 40,000, and before the Bonds are due, the estimate is 150,000 people The Lawrenceburg loan is also a favorable one. The road connects Cincinnati and the capital of Indiana more directly than any other route. Lawrenceburg is only 20 or 25 miles on the Ohio, below Cincinnati, and to this point, the Cincinnati Road, in the direction of St. Louis will be immediately built, without reference to the success of the great Ohio and Mississippi line. Thence to Indianopolis, 92 miles, is the route of the Lawrenceburg Company. The cheapness and economy with which the Indiana roads are building, argue much in favor of their bonds Lawrenceburg is 70 or 80 miles above Madison, so that the local traffic of the Madison and Indianapolis Company will not be interfered with. The rivalry, if any, will be for the Cincinnati traffic, and this the Madison Company cannot hope to retain, if, as all appearances indicate, the Ohio River is to be superceded in passenger trade with the interior by Rail. Of the Buffalo and Corning Road, as a New-York enterprize, very little need be said in point of profit and security. Over 50 miles are nearly completed Western New-York has proved, in almost every instance, a sure field for large returns to canals and railroads, and the gentlemen who have charge of this work, are not the parties likely to make it an exception.

The share market closed quite animated. The public have not yet become wholly accustomed to the high figures ruling for some of the speculative Railroads, and the street sellers for a decline, at every pause in prices, act upon this, and until this afternoon, have been rather successful through the week But a rapid recovery in Reading and Erie gave spirit to the buyers, and rates, generally—Hudson River being an exception—closed firm. The small stocks were not quite so good. Jersey Mining sold down $13½, Long Island partially recovered and sold at $22

City Bank Shares were steady. Delaware advanced to 111¾ buyer 60 days. New-Jersey Railroad sold at $133. New-Haven 111¾; Mohawk 102½

Very little was done in Exchange The rates are rather artificially, than otherwise stiff, for the supply continues abundant. Neither the heavy sales of Cotton, nor the reported movement for Foreign Account in Bonds authorize the immediate apprehension of an advance to Specie point. There is, too, some disposition to deal in Breadstuffs, at present low prices, for export, and on these as well as Cotton operations, a good many cheap and safe bills are making. Money keeps quite plenty

The general markets to-day were unusually active. The largest daily business of the season was done in Cotton. Full 6 000 bales sold at full prices There was a good export demand for Flour and Indian Corn. The fall of freight is seriously felt on export orders. Pork and other provisions generally were in demand.

The Philadelphia Stock market shows a new spirit of speculation. The Coal bonds sold to a large extent to-day. Mr. Fisher, the representative of one or more London firms, yesterday took all the bonds of the Reading Road held by the Company not belonging to the Sinking Fund. The effect will be to relieve the Company in its temporary debt. The bonds have been held for some years, and temporary loans made on them in preference to selling at low figures. The 6s of '70 advanced to-day 2 ₱ cent, closing with sales at 82, and the mortgage 6s of '60 rose to 87½. Heavy sales were also made of the shares and of the common loans of the Schuylkill Canal Co

The Coal Trade is looking well for the miners and carriers. The Delaware and Hudson Co. have fixed their prices at Rondout to average $3 60 the ton an advance of 45 cents on last year's rates It is understood these prices will be satisfactory to the Philadelphia Companies, while they insure a splendid difference in favor of the revenues of the Delaware and Hudson. The *Miners' Journal* of this date quotes the prices of Coal firm, and little disposition to press sales. The Railroad and Canal brought from the Schuylkill region this week 49,000 tons Last week the figures of the Road for the corresponding period in 1851 were wrongly given in one of the Philadelphia papers as 313,000 instead of 513,000. The New-York notices of tonnage copied the error Both the Road and Canal are now increasing their business. We give the corrected figures for the season:

	Reading Road.	*Navigation Co.*	*Total.*
1852	460,613	85 249	545 862
1851	545,224	11,821	557.045

The lake is now fairly open at Dunkirk. On Monday fourteen cars left for New-York, and on Tuesday 600 passengers arrived to take the boats. There is every reason to believe that the travel this summer to and from the West will be far greater than ever before known. The emigrant business westward from this city will be largely in advance of previous years.

The *Glasgow* propeller at Philadelphia, brings a few hours later market news from Liverpool. The sales of Cotton on Saturday, 10th, (the *Asia's* day of sailing,) were 11,000 bales; the feeling animated and prices firm.

Markets by Telegraph,

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, April 24.

COTTON.—The sales for the week have been moderate and market firm We quote fair Mobile 10¢@10½c. fair Upland 9½c; Middling fair 9½c. WOOL—The sales of the week have been limited and confined mostly to the finer grades, the stock of which is small. Of the medium and low qualities there is a fair supply The sales of the week have been 98,500 lbs. at from 28 to 45c. PRINTING CLOTHS—The market is dull, and prices are in favor of the buyer. Sales for the week, 25,700 pieces

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 24.

FLOUR and CORN dull, and unchanged in prices. MESS PORK. $17 75: Bacon Sides, 9½c; Barrelled Lard, 9c.; Keg, 10½@10½c. Freights to Liverpool, ½c.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, April 24.

COTTON.—Sales, 5,000; shipments, 6,000.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Saturday.—First Board*—$400 Pennsylvania 5s 93¾; $100 do., 93⅝; 688 do. 93⅜; $1,500 do., 93¼; $100 Pennsylvania 6s, 102½; $4,000 Reading Mortgage 6s, 87; $1 000 do., '44, 86½; $1,000 do., b5, 86½; $2,000 Reading 6s, '70, cash, 86½; $2 000 do, 80½; $2,000 do., s5, 80¾; $14,000 do, b5, 80½; 7 000 do, 80½; $7000 City 5s, '73, 90; $100 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '70, 95¾; $2,000 Southwark 6's, 100; $800 Lehigh 6s, b5, 83½; $2,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '68, int on, 52½, $10,000 Norristown Railroad 4's, 4 Lehigh Navigation 6s, 37½, 50 Union Canal, 14½; 100 Reading Railroad, b5 38½; 1 Philadelphia Bank, cash, 144½; 6 Pennsylvania Bank, 117½; 4 do. 118

Between Boards—$1,500 Pennsylvania 5s, s5, 93½; $14,000 United States 6s, '68, 118; $7,000 Beaver Meadow Railroad 6s, 80; $20 000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, 97, 93; $100 Girard Bank, 13¾; $1,000 Reading 6s, '70, 80¾; $5,000 do., 80½; $1,000 do., b5, 81; $5,000 do., s5wn, 81½; 100 Reading Railroad, 38½; 100 do; b5, 38½; 150 Long Island Railroad, cash, 10½

Second Board—$17,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '68, int on, 53; $10 000 do., s5 53; $5,000 do., 5d mnt., 53; $1 000 do., 81½; $3,400 Pennsylvania 5s, 93½; $350 do., 93¾; $3 000 Lehigh 6s 84; $50 Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '43 87½; 50 Lehigh Navigation 37½; 100 Morris Canal, b5 19½; 100 Reading Railroad b5wr, 38½ 36 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 145; 10 Harrisburg Railroad, 45¼; 5 Pennsylvania Railroad C & P, 43¾; 50 Union Canal, 14¼; 25 Susquehanna Canal 5d 13½; 300 Long Island Railroad, b5, 11; 5 Mechanics Bank, cash, 32, 20 do, 32

After Board—$18 500 Pennsylvania 5s, s5, 93½; $5 000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, int on, b5, 53; $300 Lehigh 6s, 84; $7,000 Reading Railroad 6s '70, b5, 82; 850 Long Island Railroad, b5, 11; 200 do, 11; 100 b5wn, 11¼; 100 b5, 11¼; 100 Reading Railroad, b5, 36½; 350 do, 38½; 450 do., b5, 38¾; 50 do. 3d, 38¾; 26 Schuylkill Navigation, 13¾; 50 Girard Bank, cash, 13¾

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 118@118¼; United States 6s, '67, 117@118¼; Pennsylvania 5s, 93½@93¾; Reading Railroad, 38¼@38¾; Reading Bonds, '70, 81¾@82; Reading Mortgage 6s, '60, 86¼@87½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43½@43¾ Morris Canal 19¼@19½; Schuylkill Navigation, Int on, 53¼@53; Long Island, 11@11¼; Vicksburg 15¼@16; Girard Bank, 13¼@13½; United States Bank, 3¼@3¾, Union Canal, 14@14¼

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, April 24—6 P. M.

ASHES—Exhibit no new feature of interest—the transactions comprising about 200 bbls Pots at $5 06¼, and Pearls at $5 ₱ 112. The inspected stock is not more than 500 casks, of all kinds

COTTON—Is very briskly enquired for, and displays an upward tenor. To-day, 6,000 bales found buyers at the improved figures

FLOUR AND MEAL—With a continuance of the active demand for State and Western brands, we have to notice increased firmness in prices—which are rendered quite buoyant by the large orders that appear in Market, and the rapid diminution of the stock on hand. The export trade is becoming more extensive, and there is considerable doing for the East. Local dealers buy freely of the better kinds within our range—the range of which are specially reduced and to which few acquisitions are being made. The operations add up 8,400 bbls: Superfine No. 2 at $3 75@3 87½; ordinary to straight State and good common Orleans at $4 12@$4 25; choice State, favorite Ohio and mixed Western at $4 25@4 43; fair to fancy Indiana and Michigan at $4 43@$4 81; fair to fancy Genesee at $4 75@$5 06; fancy Ohio at $5 06@$5 18; extra Indiana Michigan and Ohio at $5 18@$5 6; and extra Genesee at $5 25@$5 87½. Canadian rules very firm and is wanted for shipment at $4 18@$4 25 in bond —the rates procured for about 700 bbls during the day. Southern has not varied much The light stock and active demand assure factor's claims, which being, however, above purchasers' limits, stops the transactions The sales amount to 900 bbls mixed to favorite Ordinary at $4 25@$4 50, and fancy brands at $4 56@$5 Rye Flour is plenty and quiet at $3 31½@$3 37½ Corn Meal seems pretty brisk at $3 25 for State, and $3 25@$3 31½ for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine

GRAIN—Wheat is sparingly forwarded to market and continues to be held above dealers' views, hence we have but a few sales to report, viz —2 600 bushels Southern red at 92c., and 600 Western, do. at 89c Rye is steady, but not active—some 800 bushels found purchasers at 76c Barley is more sought after and prices are firm—with sales of 7,000 bushels two rowed at 70@72c Oats are in slow request at 37@40 for Western and 46@48 for Northern Corn is buoyant and uniform with a good domestic, and export enquiry and a pretty fair supply. The sales include 12,000 bushels, Mixed, White and Yellow Southern at 62@65½, 66 and 67c., the latter an extreme rate

PROVISIONS—Pork is in better demand, at unaltered rates; sales were made of 500 bbls, new prime at $16 87½@$17, new Mess at $18 87½@$19 Pickled Meats are wanted by jobbers at 8½c for Shoulders, and 9½@10c. for Hams Lard is in brisk request at improving rates; the sales add up 600 bls prime at 9½@10c, and 400 kegs do at 11@11½c. Beef is without amount n or change in value, some 500bls were taken by retail at $6 @ $7 25 for prime, and $10 @ $13 for mess; prime mess is dull and nominal at $19@$21 Beef Hams are pretty quiet at $20 @ 240 bbl. New State butter is of ready sale at 22@27c and fair to choice Cheese at 6½@8c ₱ lb

WHISKY—Is more abundant, and has again declined; the sales of the day consisting of near 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 21½@21½c ₱ gall cash

FREIGHTS—Remain without some more inquiry, but transactions light except for Grain—13,000 bushels Wheat were engaged in bulk at 3d Flour was at 1s. to 1s 3d asked, and Cotton at 3-16d To Glasgow 2 000 bushels Corn were reported engaged at 4½d There was no alteration in rates to London or the Continent To California engagements ranged from 45 to 60 cents

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Sarah Sands, from Liverpool—Mr and Mrs. J Sands, Mr Sellars, of Spoel, Mrs Lloyd, Canada Mr and Mrs. Woodruff, New York Mr and Mrs. Pearson, Mr and Mrs. Steerforlk and 2 children, Miss Leslie, Mr. Conrad, of England, Mr Lloyd Smith Ireland; Mr and Mrs. Hale, Mr and Mrs Reed Mr and Mrs. Cook, Mr Cook, Mr. Stephen Keen, Edward Parer, John Kirby, Benjamin Matthews, T J France, C J Nicholson, C A. McLauchlin Harper Smith, Benjamin O Edge, James Hodges, John and Mary Ann Hickey, Eliza Winter, Mary Anderson, B G. Gillien C H Medley, John Bagstz, Ingle Lough John both, Mr and Mrs Prudemier A G Zuccay, Edward Reynolds, Mrs Reynolds, and 4 children Mr and Mrs. Crossley, A. Meads, Charles Rhodes, Mr and Mrs. Martin, Jane Potter, George Johnston, Margaret Meaney, Ann Bell, Eliza Prescott, Priscella Bogrel, Elizabeth Jones and child, Elizabeth Ryder, George Simpson, Wm Harrison, George Worlaf ford, Joseph Rankin, Geo Hackney, John Goodison, Thomas Lowell, Joseph G. Dallas, Francis Broughton, Matthew O'Malley Samuel Woodworth, F. Schikle, Robert Foster, Thomas Lightfoot Mr and Mrs. Avery, and 5 children, Mr and Mrs. Heinzin, and child, Mrs Williams, Elizabeth Casey, Anne Rail Thomas Reed Alfred Read Margaret Kay Thomas and Benjamin Jones Joseph Houston, Emma Fletcher, William White, Henry Nichol, George Harcore James Rice, Wm Thorpe Thomas Campbell, Henry Ditch, Alfred Elsee, Wm Heywood Rosanna Berry and 4 children Margaret Smith, Fanny Chapman, John Hannah, Richard Comer, Mr. and Mrs Fanshaw, and 38 in the steerage.

In steamship Southerner, from Charleston—J C Miller, E J Goddard G Soares, S Izuazs, R Q Myrick, Mrs G W Morris, Miss Morris, Peter Chamore, E Gantheim J D Daley, Mrs Fonseca, Miss Van Vaiken, Augustus Meade Mrs Mecam, Mrs Anderson, Master Anderson, E Ford, Mrs. Barstow, Miss Barstow, Mrs. Hatton, Mr. Lynch, and 38 in the steerage

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK ...APRIL 24 & 25 1852.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun—Rises 5 04 Sets 6 52 Moon—Sets.... 12 43

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 12 02 Gov. Island 12 52 Hell Gate 3 13

Cleared.

Steamer Georgia, Porter, New-Orleans, M. O. Roberts.
Steamer Union, Adams, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.
Steamer Roanoke, Parish, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants.
Steamer City of Norfolk, Post, Norfolk and Richmond, Mueller & Lord
Steamer Penobscot Wheelan, Philadelphia, M Sanford
Ship Clifton, Ingersoll, New-Orleans, Stanton & Thompson
Ship Norma, Ellis, Havana, Moses Taylor & Co.
Ship Schiller, (new) Baker Brewer Meyer & Stucken.
Ship Leviathan, Knapp, New-Orleans, Sturges, Clearman & Co
Ship Hartford, Senneman, Savannah, Dunham & Dimon
Ship Chaos, Dunton, New-Orleans, Sturges, Clearman & Co
Ship Albert Gallatin, Delano, Liverpool, Grinnell, Minturn & Co
Ship Angelique, Samuel, Charleston, Shurhardt & Gebhard
Bark Hercules, (Brem.) Von Thulen, St. Jago de Cuba, P A Lanshier
Bark Gen Green, Hammer, Charleston, Dunham & Dimon
Bark Star, Hand, Philadelphia, D & N. Briggs
Bark Juliana (Brem.) Luyties, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.
Brig R. R. Haskins, Snow, Aspinwall, Pillsbury & Sandford
Brig Julia Ann, Comery, Nuevitas, Nesmith & Sons
Brig St Croix n, Morehouse, Aspinwall, Briggs & Co
Brig Metamora, Latham, Apalachicola Eagle & Hazard
Brig Perfraz, Hortiter, Newport, N P, A G Benson.
Brig Topaz, Brown, New-London, master
Brig Grizaba Morse, Wilmington, N C., Nesmith & Sons
Brig Emma Francis, Bartlett, Jacksonville, Nesmith & Sons
Brig Cobden, Cornish, Nuevitas, G. & J Wheelwright,
Brig Irene, Dr Hance, Galvin, Trainer & Shaw & Co
Schr Ellen, Sherman, Philadelphia, J Hand.
Schr. Lacon, Bearse, Philadelphia, J Hand.
Schr G. L——, Love 1, Boston, E & W. Herrick.
Schr Jasper, Sears Philadelphia, J W McKee
Schr Cornelia, Franklin, Boston, Dayton & Mason.
Schr. Thomas N. Mayher, Spencer, Machias, (Me.) Talbot, Mayhew & Co.
Schr New-York Packet, Miles, Philadelphia, Simpson, Mayhew & Co
Schr Martha Maria, Swift, Salem, R. W Roper
Schr St Stephen, Mabee, Calais, (Me.) and St Stephens, T. L. De Wolf.
Schr. Rebecca, Woglam, Petersburg, J Hunter & Co.
Schr. E L. B Wales, Little, St. Thomas, Russell & Norton.
Schr Judith Ward. Tucker, Jacksonville, H. D. Brookman.
Schr, Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven, master
Schr. Wm. H. Sanford, Jones, Alexandria, C. H. Pierson.
Sloop F W Thorne, Durfee Fall River.
Sloop Helen Ellis, New-Bedford
Sloop Blackstone, Smith Providence.
Sloop Harvest, French, Bristol, R I
Barge Star, Hand, Philadelphia, W & N. Briggs.
Barge Laurel, Cook, Baltimore, W H Thompson

Arrived.

Steamship Southerner, Foster, Charleston, 66 hs., mdse. and passengers to Spofford & Tileston
Steamship Sarah Sands, Thompson, Liverpool, April 7. mdse and passengers to Kermit & Chew.
Ship Elizabeth Denison, Carpenter, Antwerp and Flushing, March 17, mdse and pass. to E. D. Hubbart & Co
Ship Minnesota, Allen New-Orleans, 13 da., mdse to Frost & Hicks Experienced very heavy weather, and split sails, &c
Packet ship Yorkshire, Young, Liverpool, April 2, mdse. and pass C H Marshall & Co.
Ship Mary Green, (of Salem) Everett, Bordeaux, March 17, brandy and wine to A Gerchs
Ship Isaac Allerton, Sears, New-Orleans, 14 da, mdse to W. Nelson & Son.
Ship Hannah Crocker, (of Bath,) Brown, London, March 1 mdse and pass to order Has crossed N W gales since March 27th; was 4 days in the ice, and has lost mainyard and jibboom together with a large number of sails
Ship Meridian, Bowen, New Orleans, 12 days, mdse. to Frost & Hicks
Ship Linlin, (of Liverpool,) Riggs Calcutta 146 da, mdse to master. From Dec 1 to March 5, was in co. with ship Deepden, of Green ck, from Calcutta for Green ck
Ship Francis Skiff, Liverpool 106 days, with mdse, and 615 passengers April 9, while close-reefing mainsail in a heavy gale from north west Charles Drummond, seaman, fell from the weathering overboard and was lost. Could not render assistance, the sea running too high April 11, lat 42 lon. 43, fell in with the wreck of a full-rigged American brig, water logged and abandoned, all spars standing except main topmast; painted black outside; brigat tower mast, and had a trunk cabin. Supposed to have been but a short time in that condition. Could not get her name.

Ship St. George, Crawford, Havre, March 26, mdse. and pass to David Ogden. April 16, 11 P. M., was struck by a sudden squall, which carried away foreyard and foretopmast by the cap, mainyard and topgallant masts, lost mainsail mainstaysail foretopmast studding sail and boom, and the mizen topgallant sail got adrift, and was torn to pieces. Lost Henry Johnson overboard from the maintop gallantyard. 8th inst., sprung a leak of 1,500 strokes per hour. Has had one birth and 2 deaths among the passengers.

Bark St Vincent Planter, (Br) Griffith, Cardenas, 20 ds., sugar and molasses to Taylor & Co; vessel to master. Experienced very severe weather.

Bark Kate & Alice, (of Boston,) Low, Cienfuegos, April 11, sugar to Foster & Nickerson.

Bark Herschell, (Ham) Jacobs, Hamburg, 36 ds., mdse. and pass. to Schmidt & Balchen.

Bark Koseos, (Brem) Harstmann, Bremen, 60 ds., mdse. and pass to Oelrichs & Co. The K. experienced very severe weather.

Bark Standard, (Br.) Richey, Belfast (Ireland) 34 ds., ballast and pass. to order

Bark Senegal, (Fr) Arbouin, Bordeaux, 60 ds., wine and brandy to C Meletta.

Bark Dispatch, (Br.) Harnett, Bermuda, 10 days, potatoes to Middleton & Co.

Bark Mary Adelia, (of Thomaston,) Sears, Stockholm via Bermuda 22 ds., iron to J. T. White & Co April 10 lat 39, lon 66, fell in with the wreck of schr. Fanny Bourne. (before reported, of Dartmouth, waterlogged and abandoned.

Brig Charles Heath, Putnam, Santa Cruz, Cuba, 30 ds., mahogany to Nesmith & Sons. Sld in co with Br. brig Ella, for London. Has had cold and stormy weather since being in lat 33

Brig Precious, (Sw.) Osprey, Gottenburg 60 ds, pig iron to Naylor & Co.

Brig Avon, (of Boston,) Vera Cruz 21 ds., goat skins to master

Brig Ormus, Reed, Charleston, 6 ds., cotton and rice to master

Brig Northman, (of Damariscotta,) Para, Cienfuegos 16 days, sugar and molasses to J. Foulke & Son; vessel to Brett & Vose

Schr H. A Western, Molley,

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted,*) at the office, No 118 NASSAU-STREET, *between Beekman and John*, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies: THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the *Daily Times*.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.
Payment in all case must be made in advance.
RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company.**—Capital stock $200,000. Shares $100 each.
FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, President.
THOS. E. HASTINGS, Treasurer.
Office of Sale and Trasfer of Stock, No. 66 Beaver-street, New-York.

☞ **Westminster Church.**—Rev. John Little will be installed pastor of this Church, in St. Luke's Hall, corner of Hudson and Grove-sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Drs Spring, Krebs and McDonald will take part in the exercises.

☞ **Dr. Holton's Lectures on Physiology.**—The Sixth and Seventh Lectures of the course in the New-York Medical College, 13th-st., a few doors east of 4th-av, the last WEDNESDAYS of each month, will be April 28, and May 26, at 2, 4 and 7½ P. M. SUBJECTS—"Senses of Touch, Taste, Smell and Vision." Admittance to each lecture, 12½ cents. The lectures at 2 and 4 P. M., will particularly accommodate the schools of New-York and vicinity. The first of the courses in the Methodist Church at Glen Cove, will be THURSDAY, April 29, and in the Methodist Church, Flushing, May 14.

☞ **Mr. Willis**—The principal of Freehold Institute—a Boarding School for Boys, at Freehold, Monmouth Co., New-Jersey—will be at the Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-st., to see parents, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 28th and 29th instant. Circulars may be had at the office of this paper.

☞ **Decatur Chapter No. 16 O. U. A.**—The members of this Chapter are hereby notified to meet at the Chapter Room, on TUESDAY, April 27, at 12½ o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our deceased brother W. BRIDGES. The members of the order are generally invited
J. BYRON SCOTT, S.
P. J. BOGERT, F. C.

☞ **U. A. O. D—Washington Grove, No. 1.**—The members hereof are notified to meet at the Grove on WEDNESDAY next, April 28, at 3 o'clock, as business of importance will be brought before them By order of
MICHAEL FLANLY, N. A., pro tem.
WM. P. KEBBY, Secretary.

☞ **Ireland; Her Sufferings, and their Sources.**—A Lecture on this interesting subject will be delivered at Thalian Hall, No 460 Grand-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, 28th inst., by an Irishman. Tickets 12½ cents—to be had at the door. Doors open at 7, Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **Piano Forte and House Furnishing** ASSOCIATION—PUBLIC MEETING at the APOLLO ROOMS Broadway, on THURSDAY NIGHT this week. The object is to complete the whole number of subscribers before calling for the Monthly Dues. The shares being limited to 300 in number, and as the list is now nearly full, those who intend joining must do so immediately. Those who have entered their names and spoken for extra shares, must call now and secure them. The remaining shares will be sold to the first callers. Every one who feels interested is desired to attend. Subscriptions received previous to the meeting, at the office of the Association, No 2 Astor House, in the Book Store of Adriance, Sherman & Co.
JAMES PIRSSON, President.
E. WEBSTER, Vice President.
A. H. JOCELYN, Treasurer.
JACOB CROLWELL, Secretary of Meetings
Wm. VAN NORDEN, J. D. PRICE, Board of Managements.
Hour of Meeting 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Piano Forte and House Furnishing** ASSOCIATION.—Members are notified that the Monthly Dues are payable on Monday 3d of May, at the office, No. 2 Astor House. The Society will then go into full operation. Shares redeemed on the following FRIDAY EVENING, at the Apollo Rooms. Please be punctual in the monthly payments.

☞ **Third Mechanics' Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.**—A regular monthly meeting for the payment of dues and the redemption of shares will be held at Union Building, No 163 Bowery, on TUESDAY, May 18th, at 8 o'clock, P. M. As there are but a few shares left, persons desirous of availing themselves of the advantages offered by this Association, had better attend this meeting and subscribe. Speakers will be in attendance. Entrance fee, 50 cents; monthly dues, $2; ultimate value of shares, $500. This society will loan money at the rate of 6 per cent on the actual amount advanced on a share. Persons desirous of withdrawing can do so by giving one month's notice and receive back the dues paid by them, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum. Persons paying in advance will be allowed interest. There are but a few shares left and the books will positively be closed as soon as 1,000 shares are subscribed for; so persons desirous of joining, had better apply early to JA. OB PECARE, Secretary, No. 163 Hester-st. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

☞ **Industrial Home Association No. 1.**—This Association will hold its last meeting, on FRIDAY EVENING, June 4, at No. 127 Grand-st., between Crosby at and Broadway. Special notice is hereby given to those members who have not paid their dues, that all Lots not paid for by the 4th day of June, 1852, will be sold on the Evening of the above date. No further notice will be given. Members wishing to pay their dues before that date, can do so, by applying to the Finance Committee, who will be found at No 448 Houston-st., or No 5 Delancy-st. It is particularly requested of those who owe the Association money, to pay the same, without any further delay, as the Finance Committee wish to settle up all our accounts before the above date,—it being the last meeting this Association will hold.
JOHN STEVENS, President.
CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Secretary

☞ **$2,856 Profit**—Seven shares redeemed at the first regular meeting of LEXINGTON BUILDING AND ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION.—In order to accommodate those who were unable to subscribe before the first regular meeting, the books will remain open until the next regular meeting, at the present entrance fee, viz. 50 cents. The monthly dues are $2.50. Value of Shares, $500. Public meetings will be held at Grenada Hall, No. 94 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, every THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be made, explaining the benefits of this Association. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend.
I. P. S. BRIANT, President.
JOHN M. PERRY, Vice-President.
ISAAC BADEAU, Secretary.

☞ **East River Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION**—The office of the above Association, No. 514 Grand-st., is now open daily from 11 A. M. to 9 P. M., where subscriptions will be received, and all necessary information given. This Association has now been in operation about two months, and being comprised almost wholly of mechanics, who have joined for the purpose of redeeming shares, offers superior inducements for those who wish to invest their small savings in the most profitable manner
OBADIAH NEWCOMB, President.
JAMES WHITE, Vice-President.
CHAS. E. ANDERSON, Secretary, No. 514 Grand-st. and No. 57 Great Jones st

☞ **The Alleghania Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION.**—The shares in this Association are being rapidly taken up. Those wishing to subscribe will do well to do so now. The entrance fee is 50 cents; dues $2 a month; shares $500. Office, No 198 Bowery, up-stairs, where all information will be given and "Articles of Association" furnished gratis
MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., President,
No. 13 Grammercy-park.
J. H. VALENTINE, Vice-President, No. 91 East 15th-st.
RICHARD KELLY, Assistant Vice-President, No. 344 3d-av.
OSCAR F. BENJAMIN, Secretary.

THE UTAH DIFFICULTIES.—A private letter from Judge Luiw, in relation to the Utah difficulties, disagrees entirely with the statements made by his associates, Judges Brandebury and Brocchus. He states that the Mormons are greatly in favor of the principles of the Constitution and laws of the United States; and their greatest complaint is that they cannot get the laws executed in their behalf. He states that Gov. Young did all he could to settle the difficulties amicably, and speaks thus of the run-away Judges:

"Judges Brandebury and Brocchus are better informed in the little practical workings of the law than Governor Young, but as great general thinkers they cannot touch him with a ten-foot pole. They, however, saw that Gov. Young wielded an influence here that they had not the powers of mind to cope with, and that I thought, and still think, was the great secret of their leaving. Gov. Young holds an influence here that no man from the States *can hold*, and, in my opinion, it is not only well earned, but well placed."

By the arrival of the steamer *Yacht* at New-Orleans, we have received Rio Grande papers to the 14th inst.

It was stated that the port of Matamoros was to be closed again, or at least that the old tariff was to be enforced, which amounts to the same thing. In the meantime the town was as busy as when General Avalos pronounced in favor of liberal principles or a low tariff.

There was quite a fleet of war vessels off the mouth of the river, having on board troops for Matamoros.

We extract from the *Rio Bravo* the following about the revolution:

"The revolution, as some are disposed to think, has passed over, and those not in all the secrets, who have lived through it, find that all their prognostication of evil and ruin which were to be attendant upon it, are to be remembered as an idle dream of a diseased imagination, or the scintillations of a genius that would do well to herd sheep or keep a custom-house. From present indications, we should not be the least surprised to see the anti-filibuster gentlemen who have figured so largely in the opposition, change their position as they have their opinion, in this respect. The filibuster war originated with them, and they would have carried it out with the vigor of merchants who had everything at stake, but for a counter-policy stroke which outbid the little sense of the justice of their cause with which they started.

A frightful accident occurred to the Eastern train on the Michigan Central Railroad last week, near Leoni, about sixty miles from Detroit. In turning a curve in the road, a locomotive came suddenly upon the passenger train at full speed, smashing the last car, and injuring a number of passengers, among whom was H. F. Church, Agent of the Ogdensburg Road, who was mortally hurt. The following are the names of the persons injured, as far as ascertained: John Ashley, badly injured; John Rice, Warren, Mass., badly injured; a man from Chicago, name unknown, recovery doubtful; Thos. Bigelow, Englishman, seriously; Wm. Bigelow, do. do.; Geo. Stanford, engineer of the engine following, was badly injured. A number of others were slightly, but it is believed not dangerously wounded.

TEMPORARY ISOLATION OF CUMBERLAND, MD.—The Cumberland *Civilian*, in giving an account of the great destruction by the recent storm in that region, says: "For three days and nights we had no communication with the outer world. This condition of things is one to which we have not been accustomed. It is entirely novel and will require time to become accustomed to it. It carries us back to the earlier history of this region when intelligence came only at irregular and uncertain periods."

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I....NO. 190. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Mr. Clay—Death of Professor Johnson—The Collins Steamers.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 26.

Mr. CLAY's health is again more unfavorable. He cannot sleep.

Professor JOHNSON, of the Smithsonian Institution, died very suddenly to-day.

The vote in the Senate, on the appropriation for the COLLINS line of steamers, is considered as a favorable test. X. Y.

Kossuth in New-England—Official Reception in Massachusetts.

SPRINGFIELD, Monday, April 26.

KOSSUTH was received on his return from Northampton, at 11½ o'clock, to-day, by the Legislative Committee, from Boston. The reception took place in the railroad depôt. The crowd in the vicinity was not large, as but little enthusiasm was manifested. Hon. Henry Wilson, President of the Senate, and Chairman of the Committee, welcomed KOSSUTH as the guest of the State, referring to the many points of revolutionary interest within the borders of Massachusetts.

KOSSUTH replied as follows:—Mr. Chairman—I feel a deep emotion in recalling to memory all the deep meaning of the eloquent words which you have spoken—I hope to God that the prayer you have uttered for Hungary in the name of Massachusetts, may not be in vain. He said it gave him assurance of a speedy restoration to his country of its lost liberty,—this hope and consolation is placed on the generous character of the people of Massachusetts, who always had, and always must have their due weight in influencing the councils of the nation. The decision in the councils of your nation may hasten and settle the course pursued by me, or it may lessen the prospect of my success for a time in striving for my country's liberty. He returned thanks for the cordial reception he had met with—he had hastened from the far South on the wings of the great democratic steam engine—from a warm climate to a cold one,—but he was not ignorant of the generous pulsations of the people's hearts in favor of universal liberty. He felt proud to be the guest of the Old Bay State, and should with pleasure put himself under the Committee's guidance.

The Governor's Aid de Camps in full uniform here stepped forward, and Col. Williams in their behalf, informed KOSSUTH that they were there by order of Gov. Boutwell, to conduct him to the Capital of the State, and invite him to review the troops on Boston Common to-morrow afternoon.

KOSSUTH expressed his gratitude for the great interest Governor Boutwell had taken in his country's cause, and accepted the invitation to review the troops.

At 2 o'clock KOSSUTH and suite, with the State Committee, sat down to a sumptuous dinner at the Massasoit House.

Movements of Kossuth, &c.

BOSTON, Monday, April 26.

KOSSUTH will speak in Faneuil Hall, on Wednesday next, and the Legislative banquet will be given him at the same place, on Thursday.

The Penobscot river is now open, and navigation has been resumed.

Florida Democratic Convention

CHARLESTON, Monday, April 26.

The Florida Democratic State Convention assembled at Tallahassee on the 19th inst. Hon. D. Bird, of Jefferson county, was appointed Chairman. The nominations were

For Governor—James E. Broome.
For Congress—A. T. Maxwell.
Electors—Western Districts—Jesse Coe; substitute, Dillon Jordan. *Middle Districts*—Catway Smith, substitute, P. W. White. *Eastern Districts*—M. D. McIntosh; substitute, I. J. Rogers.
Delegates to the Baltimore Convention—For the State at large—Hon. D. L. Yulee, Dr. S. W. Spencer. *Western Districts*—C. C. Yonge, John Julian, Jesse Coe. *Middle Districts*—Ex Governor John Branch, A. K. Allison, John Westcott. *Eastern District*—C. Byrne, G. Humphreys, J. G. Bell. *Southern District*—W. W. McCall, M. C. Brown, L. W. King.

The Convention passed four resolutions.

The *first* affirms the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798–99, and the Madison report.

The *second* adopts and endorses the Baltimore resolutions of 1844–48.

The *third* deprecates the agitation or revival of any past issues as mischievous, and calculated to introduce division among the people, and weaken the bonds of political fraternity.

The *fourth* appoints fourteen Delegates to Baltimore without instructions.

No preference was expressed for President or Vice-President, but it is said Judge Douglass is the choice of the Democrats of Florida, and probably Jefferson Davis for Vice-President.

The Georgia Union Convention.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, April 25.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the Constitutional Union Convention, at Milledgeville:

Resolved, That the Constitutional Union Party will not give their support to any candidate for the office of President or Vice-President of the United States, unless the Convention nominating such candidate shall declare acquiescence in the measures of Congress known as the Compromise measures, and its determination to consider these measures as a final adjustment of the matters embraced by them.

Resolved, That this Convention, at this time, will take no action in relation to the approaching Presidential election.

Resolved, That another Convention of the "Constitutional Union Party" be called after the Democratic and Whig Conventions have made their presidential nominations, for the purpose of considering the said nominations, and for the purpose of taking such action in relation to the presidential election as shall be deemed proper, and that such Convention be held at Milledgeville, at such time as the President and Vice Presidents of this Convention shall hereafter appoint and make public.

The Convention adjourned on Friday.

The Whig Caucus and the Georgia Union Convention.

BALTIMORE, Monday, April 26.

During the Session of the Georgia Union Convention, the following dispatch from Senator Dawson was circulated among the members:

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 21.

For James T. Nisbet:

The Caucus sustained Mangum's decision—the Southern Whigs generally withdrew. Convention to be held 16th June, at Baltimore—breach wide and deep. Let the Constitutional Union party be firm, and the South will be safe. Avoid both Whig and Democratic Conventions—and Conservatives of all parties will rally with one party, and call a Convention at Washington.
(Signed) W. C. DAWSON.

The Southern Mail—Further From Mexico &c

BALTIMORE, Monday, March 26

The Southern mail, as late as due, is through from New-Orleans. The papers contain some further items of Mexican news of interest

A report was very prevalent in Mexico, that a pronunciamento had been made in Vera Cruz, but it originated entirely in the fears of such an event, produced by the excitement at Vera Cruz on the tariff subject. Government evidently became alarmed and by the energetic remonstrance from Vera Cruz and Tampico, the effect is seen in the re-establishment of the old tariff at Matamoros.

An important commercial order relative to port Carmen had been published. It provides that vessels coming from foreign ports, after having discharged cargoes at Vera Cruz may proceed to Carmen, load with dye-wood, return to Vera Cruz and receive passengers without being obliged to pay tonnage duties twice in the latter port.

A bill had been introduced in Congress extending for ten years the right granted to the City of Tampico, of imposing a tax of a bit a barrel on imported foreign flour.

It is said that the Ministry of War had been offered to General La Vega, and that as soon as his acceptance is received, Senor Ribles, the present Minister, will resign.

The Projected European and North American Railway—The Prince Edward's Island Legislature Prorogued.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Sunday, April 25.

Intelligence has been received from England, that Mr. Hincks, the agent of the Canadian Government for obtaining the cooperation of Great Britain in aid of the proposed European and North American Railway, has been very successful in his mission, and that he has received the assurance of the Ministry that they will bring the matter before Parliament, and also include another million sterling for a line of railway to Hamilton, Upper Canada.

The Legislature of Prince Edward's Island was prorogued on the 3d inst. Thirty-six acts were passed during the session—among them an act to provide for the care of idiots, &c., and for the encouragement of education.

Schooner Capsized and Loss of Life.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 26.

Captain John, of the sloop *J. Smith*, arrived at Delaware Breakwater, reports having boarded on Saturday, off Great Swamp, the schooner *J. B. Holmes*, of Nyack, capsized. Her boat was fast at the stern. It is therefore supposed all hands were washed overboard and perished when she capsized.

The Pennsylvania Supreme Bench.

HARRISBURG, Monday, April 26.

The Governor has tendered the seat on the Supreme bench, made vacant by the death of Judge Coulter, to Hon. G. W. Woodward, who declines the appointment.

It has since been offered to Hon. Thos. S. Bell, who, it is thought, will accept.

The Forgery of Treasury Vouchers.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 26.

The case of Brown, of Mich., for the forgery of Treasury Vouchers, is still on in the Criminal Court. Hon Charles E. Stewart, of Mich., addressed the Jury to-day.

The Liverpool Markets, by the City of Glasgow

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 26

The letter containing the Liverpool Markets of the 10th inst., and from which the dispatch was sent you yesterday was extracted, was received here by the Superintendent of the Exchange, and copied into the public book.

Steamships United States and Empire City

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 24.

The steamship *United States* left this port this morning, and the *Empire City* sails to-morrow, both for New-York.

XXXIId CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, April 26.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS AND PETITIONS.

Mr. SEWARD presented joint resolutions of the Legislature of New-York, in favor of a Ship Canal around the Falls of St. Mary's. He remarked: "In submitting these resolutions, I deem it proper to say that I am proud of the catholic spirit and patriotism in them—that I shall conform myself to the wishes of the Legislature, and that I shall cooperate with the Representatives of Michigan, and all others, who may take an interest in the matter, with alacrity and perseverance, in securing the earliest possible action, on so great and truly national a work as the Canal around the Falls of St. Mary's.

Also a petition numerously signed by members of the Legislature and others in favor of a line of steamers between New-York and Galway.

Also petitions in favor of a bill giving further remedies to planters.

Mr. WALKER presented a petition 52 feet long from Philadelphia, closely signed, praying for the freedom of public lands.

JAPAN EXPEDITION.

Mr. BORLAND gave notice that on Wednesday he would call up his resolution asking the President to communicate to the Senate the object of the naval expedition against Japan.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate two reports from the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to the resolutions of the Senate calling for information in relation to Lighthouses on the Pacific coast, and in relation to the discriminating duties exacted on the tonnage of the United States entering the ports of Cuba and Porto Rico.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. BELL offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Navy to furnish the Senate with a copy of the memoir of the landing of the United States troops at Vera Cruz, in 1847, by Lieut TEMPLE, with an appendix, containing the written orders of General SCOTT and Commodore CONNER—Laid over.

IMPRISONMENT OF MR. BRACE.

Mr. CASS submitted a resolution, which was laid over, that the President of the United States be requested to transmit to the Senate, so far as may be compatible with the public interests, a copy of the correspondence of the American Chargé at Vienna with the Department of State, on the subject of the apprehension and imprisonment, by the Austrian authorities, of Rev. CHARLES L. BRACE, an American citizen.

Mr. RUSK submitted the following resolution, which was laid over, viz:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before the Senate the proofs upon file in the State Department, submitted by Messrs. TURNER & KENSHAW, of the City of New Orleans, in relation to the refusal of the Mexican Government to grant permits to take into the interior, for sale, certain lots of tobacco, imported into Mexico prior to the treaty of Hidalgo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A bill, received from the House to release from reservation and restore to the mass of public lands, certain lands in Arkansas, was taken up, and after some debate, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The bill for the relief of the Monroe Railroad Company was received from the House, and was taken up, and, after debate, was ordered to a third reading. Where upon Mr HUNTER objected, and the bill was then postponed till to-morrow.

A bill, apportioning the representation of California, was read a third time and passed.

All the private bills ordered on Friday to be engrossed, were taken up and passed; after which—

THE DEFICIENCY BILL

Was taken up—the pending question being on Mr. BORLAND's amendment, regulating the selection of newspapers in which the laws and public advertisements shall hereafter be published. Messrs. BADGER, MANGUM, HAMLIN and DAVIS, opposed the amendment, trough approving of its general principle, and urged its withdrawal for the present.

Mr BORLAND defended the amendment, but subsequently withdrew it.

The question again reverted to the amendment, increasing the compensation to the COLLINS line of steamers.

Mr BORLAND renewed the point of order raised by him several days ago, that this amendment not being in pursuance of any estimate from the Departments, was not in order, as an amendment to the Appropriation bill.

The CHAIR submitted the question to the Senate for its decision.

Mr. BORLAND addressed the Senate several times, maintaining that the amendment was out of order, and was replied to by Messrs. BADGER, HAMLIN, RUSK, DOUGLAS, GWIN, and BRADBURY. The question was then taken—"Is the amendment in order?" and was decided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs Badger, Bayard, Bell, Bernen, Bradbury, Brooke, Clarke, Cooper, Davis, Dawson, Douglas Downs, Geyer, Gwin Hamlin, James, Jones, of Iowa, Mangum, Miller, Norris, Pratt, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sumner, Underwood, Upham, Wade—29.

NAYS—Messrs Atchison, Borland, Cass, Dodge, of Wis., Dodge, of Iowa, Hunter, Jones, of Iowa, Mason, Morton, Sebastian, Walker—12

The bill was then postponed, and the Senate went into Executive Session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
WASHINGTON, Monday, April 26.

PUBLIC PRINTING

Mr. STANLY offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury furnish to this House copies of all accounts of TRENHOLM & BELL, for printing executed in their names for the Senate and House for the Thirty-first Congress, whether rendered before, during, or since the adjournment of that Congress.

Mr. BAYLY (Virginia)—I presume the information called for is before the House.

Mr STANLY—Where?

Mr BAYLY—It ought to be.

Mr STANLY—That is just what I want.

Mr BAYLY—It is before the House, I presume. The question is, whether the resolution is introduced as an excuse for not acting on the report of the Committee on Printing.

Mr. STANLY—The question is, whether the gentleman intends to vote against this resolution as an excuse to Galphinize the Treasury out of $100,000 without the facts being before the country.

The resolution was adopted under a suspension of the rules.

VIRGINIA LAND WARRANTS.

The House took up the bill to further extend the time for locating Virginia Military land Warrants in Ohio. It was debated and passed.

CAPITAL OF OREGON.

Mr LOCKHART, from the Committee on Territories, reported a joint resolution, ratifying the action of the Legislature of Oregon which fixes the seat of Government at Salem, in that Territory. It was passed.

FREEDOM OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Sate of the Union on the Homestead Bill.

Mr BOWIE said the Legislation proposed by the bill is based on a new principle, unknown to our history, and calculated to sap the foundation of our Government, and if persevered in must result in the most deplorable consequences. These lands are the common property of the United States, and are held for the general welfare. There were times when shadows of a different doctrine hung over our country, and when a portion of the people held that the States in which unoccupied lands lie were by right the owners of them. But happily this misapprehension has passed away. In his opinion, the tendency of the measure is to paralyze and retard rather than facilitate the settlement of the lands for a long time to come. The principle of the bill is based on the principle of gratuity—the only precedent for which is to be found in the history of the Roman Republic, and which stares us in the face in its most formidable and revolting features. The giving a homestead of 160 acres to every man would be but the entering-wedge to a surrender of all the public lands. It is a true but true saying, "We should be just before we are generous." Have we no debts to pay? Are we improvable against our enemies? Have we no ruins to compete with? The debt of the Mexican War is $62,000,000 for the conquest; $5,000,000 are due to the creditors who have thronged the doors of Congress for the last fifty years, asking satisfaction for the French Spoliations; besides, there are ten to fifteen thousand private claimants, asking for redress. We have unfinished fortifications, which require sixteen or twenty millions of dollars to finish them, which are essential to place this country in a position of equality with our natural enemy, if we have one. Let gentlemen look at England and France, and ask themselves whether we are secure. Will the strong arms and brave hearts of the yeomanry be a protection against the steam navies of Europe? No; we must have fortifications and a navy, armed at all points, and equal to the forces of the two nations he had named, or the history of this Republic may be written in two words in less than two years. Our oldest and venerated statesmen tell us, "In time of peace prepare for war." He also spoke of the duty of improving the Western waters, and when he concluded his remarks, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

FROM TAMPICO.—Capt. SNELL, of the schr. *Lucy Ann*, which arrived here yesterday, from Tampico, the 3d inst., reports that a revolutionary outbreak was momentarily expected by the people, partly on account of the non-payment of the Government troops, and partly in consequence of the great disadvantages arising from the port regulations latterly established by Government—the tariff of duties being 50 per cent higher at that place than at Matamoros. There were no vessels in port at the time of sailing; and, although it is one of the best places for trade on the coast, so disastrous had been the unequal regulations to the mercantile interests, that arrivals were very few, indeed. Capt. S was also informed by Mr. Chase, the American Consul, that the fiscal affairs of the nation were in a very deranged and deteriorated condition; and that at Tampico, in particular, the people were in a constant ferment, in consequence of the general mal-administration of the Governmental concerns. From these circumstances, it is supposed that the present high rate of duties had been imposed at Tampico, the most favorable place of trade, with the hope of building up, in some measure, if possible, the fortunes of those in power. Three or four days previous to sailing, a body of troops, numbering 500 strong, had embarked for Matamoros, probably to quell some *filibustering* expedition.

Ethan Stone, one of the oldest inhabitants of Cincinnati, died in that city on the 21st inst. He emigrated thither in 1802, and died at the age of 85.

NEW-YORK CITY.

☞ Yesterday morning, the first thunder storm of the season made its *début* in this vicinity, with a vivid display of lightning, three or four grand peals of thunder, and a fair sprinkling of rain; after which there was a partial clearing up, and the air had quite a feeling of Spring, but toward night, this was dispelled by a mist, and rain that seemed to have come from the middle of February. In the evening, the rain came down in torrents. This is our experience of the last eighteen hours—what the "morrow may bring forth," we may not conjecture. The weather-wise maintain that in the programme on their barometer, they see yet another snow-storm put down for the Spring campaign. If this be true, we should not be much inclined to find fault if it were put in now.

FOR EL DORADO.—The Pacific Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer *Illinois* left this port yesterday, for Aspinwall, with 689 cabin passengers, among whom we notice a number of females and children. This vessel is expected to make the run out in less than eight days. Her passengers take the *Golden Gate* at Panama, with the expectation of making the trip up the Pacific coast in 11 days—or 21 days for the entire distance from New-York to San Francisco. When one compares this with the "quick" 45 day passages made a year and a-half ago between the same points, he is forcibly reminded of the progress which characterizes American enterprize, especially upon the water.

Among the passengers by the *Illinois* was George Wilkes, of the *Police Gazette*, who makes a visit to the Isthmus for the purpose of personally acquainting himself with the schemes of fraud so methodically perpetrated there upon the California-bound. If he succeeds in showing up in proper light the iniquities of the Isthmus, he will certainly confer a public benefit. Few have traveled in that direction without learning to what perfect system fraud and robbery have been reduced; but still less is the number of those who have the time to investigate thoroughly, and obtain the proof necessary fairly to expose the rogues to whose troublesome attentions they are indebted.

—As usual, some who had secured tickets by the steamer yesterday, were "a minute too late." One man succeeded in getting on board just as the vessel began to move from the wharf. His baggage, however, was still a few seconds behind him. He threw a line on shore to which some friend tied his traps; but in the attempt to tow them on board, the fastening gave way, and they were left floating in the slip. A boatman, who happened to be near, picked them up by the time they had been comfortably soaked, and the steamer waiting a moment in the stream, the half-frantic would-be Californian and his baggage were at last united again. It is strange, isn't it, that some people always find their time for everything "just a minute too short."

THE AMERICAN CAMPAIGNS.—This was the subject of an instructive and entertaining lecture delivered last evening by MICHAEL DOHENY, Esq., at Hope Chapel. Mr. D. gave vivid sketches of the principal battles of the American Revolution, and clearly stated the causes which led to our struggle for independence. He paid a glowing tribute to the undaunted courage displayed by the American soldiers on many a well-fought field, showing that they were ever ready to meet the disciplined warriors fresh from the battle-fields of Europe.

☞ George E. Hamilton came to the Lower Police office yesterday and exhibited a telegraphic dispatch from Captain Loper in Philadelphia, which states that the steamship *Reindeer* is ready to steam up, and will make her trial trip to-morrow, (Wednesday.) He also informed the Magistrate, that every ticket holder, for this vessel, will be carried forward to San Francisco in the course of ten days. The intelligence will no doubt be gratifying to the California adventurers.

FIRES—DISTURBANCE AMONG THE FIREMEN—Yesterday morning at 3 o'clock, a fire broke out in the attic story of a dwelling-house, at No. 123 Division-st., and owing to the dryness of the building, the flames swept through it rapidly. The firemen, and also detachments of the police from the Seventh, Tenth, and Sixth Wards, were promptly on the ground and speedily extinguished the devouring element before any material damage was sustained....On Sunday afternoon about 2½ o'clock, a fire was discovered in a livery stable, at No. 119 Charles-street, but was quickly put out with trifling damage....On Sunday night at 10½ o'clock, a camphene lamp exploded in the show window of Dr. Taylor's Drug Store, at No. 81 Houston-street. The fragments scattered in all directions and finally set fire to the wood work of the premises but was soon extinguished by the firemen. Damage very slight....About 8 o'clock on Sunday evening, an alarm of fire was struck up for the First District by the City Hall bell, which proved to be false, and resulted in a serious disturbance taking place between Hose Company No. 32, and Hook and Ladder Co. No. 8. It seems these two companies have been at variance for several months, and whenever an opportunity offers they get into a fight. On this occasion, they were returning to their respective headquarters, and upon arriving opposite the Nineteenth Ward Station-House each member dropped the rope of the apparatus and commenced pelting each other with stones, bricks, and missiles of all descriptions. Two of the men belonging to No. 8 were felled to the pavement, and severely injured about the head. Captain Maynard ordered out a posse of his men, and soon quelled the riotous proceedings. These disgraceful occurrences are frequent between these rival companies, and should claim the immediate attention of the Chief Engineer, or the Common Council.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a man by the name of Daniel Desmond, residing in Fifty-fourth-street, near the Tenth-avenue, made a desperate attempt to take his own life while in the entry of Terrance McGuire's dwelling. It appears he had deliberately cut his throat from ear to ear with a razor, which was found by his side covered with blood. The wind-pipe was completely severed, and owing to a vast quantity of blood flowing from the wound he became exhausted, and with great difficulty his life was saved. The gash was sewed up by Dr Hepburn, and it is probable the unfortunate man will recover.

☞ On Sunday evening, a woman named Eliza McCarty came into the Ninth Ward Station-House, and applied for lodging, which was furnished to her. Shortly after she was taken below-stairs and placed in a cell the doorman discovered smoke issuing from the apartment, and upon opening the door, found the poor female's clothing enveloped in flames, which were not extinguished until her body was severely burned and lacerated from her head to her feet. Captain Tait immediately procured the attendance of Dr. Henry, who dressed the wounds, and used every exertion to alleviate the poor being's intense sufferings.

MARINE DISASTERS—The steamtug *Achilles*, Capt. HAZARD, came up to the city this morning, having in tow the British ship *Kate*, water-logged and abandoned by the captain and part of the crew. The *K.* was fallen in with by the pilot-boat *James H. Waterbury*, on the 23d, 70 miles E S.E. of Sandy Hook, who put Mr. M. Macarthy, one of the pilots, on board, and then came to the city for assistance, in men, provisions, and a steamer. The *Achilles* made her out on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, 70 miles S.S.E. from the Hook, and took her in tow. She is full of water, it being within a foot of her deck. The following are the particulars of the disaster:—The *K.* left St Johns, N. B., on the 3d inst., loaded with lumber for Liverpool; on the 12th, experienced a heavy gale from S.E., during which she sprang a leak, and stove bulwarks and cabin, also washing away the forecastle on the larboard side. 15th, the captain decided on abandoning her, which he did, together with the mate, second-mate and fifteen of the men, in the schooner *Belvidere*. The remaining men, four in number, are as follows: Thomas Cassideal, acting captain; William Smith, Edward Picherlaus, and Richard Vance, concluded to remain by the ship, and with the assistance of the pilot of the *Waterbury*, have succeeded in bringing her safely into port. They have seen the statement of the Captain, (since arrived at Boston,) and proclaim it entirely unfounded, as to any mutinous attempt on their part.

The ship *Republic*, AVERY, hence for Liverpool March 19, returned to this port yesterday, in distress. She reports fresh breezes from W. S. W. to W. N. W., until March 26. Lat. 39 N., lon. 58 20 W., at midnight, while scudding under close reefed fore and maintop sails and foresail broached to, lost foresail, foretopsail, and foretopgallant mast and yard, springing maintop-masthead and rigging masthead, and loosened the backing from the rudder-post, stove bulwarks forward, and did other damage. Hove too until the 28th, when the crew refused to perform the voyage, on account of the bad condition of the sails and spars, after consultation with the officer and owner. On the 29th, wind N., moderate, stood back for a home port. From 1st to 20th April, has had heavy gales from W., loosing other sails, and causing the ship to leak badly.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—To-day the Committee to investigate the Nineteenth Ward election, will hold a session at the City Hall, and we understand this will be the last session for taking testimony. So far, there has not been much progress made toward a solution of the mystery, as to who were the parties that commenced the difficulties on the day of election.

—Miss CAROLINE ROUSSET, has a benefit this evening at Niblo's Garden.

—There were 333 deaths in this City during the past week, of whom 76 were Men, 73 Women, 104 Boys, and 80 Girls. Of them, 9 died of apoplexy, 52 of consumption, 31 of convulsions, 10 of diarrhea, 17 of dropsy in the head, 10 of scarlet and 13 of typhus fever, 24 of inflammation of the lungs, 23 of marasmus and 11 of small-pox.

—Professor Bache, Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, has forwarded from Washington to Walter R. Jones, Esq., President of the New-York Life Saving Benevolent Association, a set of Charts, to be presented to the young pilot, W. J. Murphy, who periled his life to save the lives of several persons belonging to a Yarmouth vessel, wrecked at Sandy Hook, and who subsequently raised by subscription, more than three hundred dollars for the relief of the sufferers.

—During the voyage of the steamer *Sarah Sands*, the small-pox made its appearance among the passengers. Owing to this fact the vessel has been detained at Quarantine.

—A gentleman from Canada, on his way to England, was badly fleeced the other day by the mock auctioneers. At one place he purchased a watch for $8, which he traded off at another place and paid $80 more, and so he continued to trade from one shop to another, until the scamps had "done him brown" to the tune of $200. Then he applied to the Mayor, who started an officer on the track of the swindlers, but he found them "gone."

—Mr. Thomas Collyer will shortly

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1852.

☞ *The New-York Daily Times* may be obtained in PHILADELPHIA, of F. GODEHALL and ZIEBER & Co.

☞ Those of our subscribers who intend changing their place of residence the 1st day of May, will confer a favor upon us by leaving a notice at our office previous to the

Titled Americans Abroad.

We made some comments the other day upon a paragraph in the English papers, announcing that "*The American General*, Peyster Watt, has arrived in Paris, *on a mission from the Government of the United States*, to study the weapons of the French Army, and especially the rifles of the Chasseurs of Vincennes." Knowing that the gentleman here referred to had no connection with the army of the United States, and knowing, also, the fact that the assumption by Americans abroad of titles to which they have no just claims has done much to injure the national character, we made such remarks, upon the statements of this paragraph, as we thought public justice required. We regret to learn that we are considered by the friends of Gen. De-Peyster as having done him personal injustice. We are assured by them that he cannot be fairly held responsible for the paragraph quoted: that he was specially commissioned, not by the Government of the United States, but by Governor HUNT and the Adjutant General of the State of New-York, to make certain inquiries into the military organizations of Europe; that he received letters from the Secretaries of War and State to the American Ministers abroad, directing them to forward his views and aid his inquiries; and that he has, during the whole of his tour, sedulously avoided all personal pretensions to an official recognition, and every improper and unseemly display. We have no reason to doubt the entire accuracy of these statements—because they come from quarters certain to be well informed, and because they are entirely consistent with the character of the gentleman referred to.

The remarks of the *Times* upon the absurd display of unearned titles by Americans abroad, were not specially or mainly intended for this particular case, although the fact that they were elicited by it may have rendered such a construction of them the one most obvious to the casual reader. But we venture to say, that every intelligent American traveling abroad has been disgusted by the pompous affectations and absurd pretensions of *officers of militia* from the United States, in countries where there is no militia, and where, of course, military titles are always connected exclusively with the regular service. It is bad enough at home, to see Colonels and Generals of militia writing out their titles for the edification of their countrymen; but when we see, upon hotel registers in Paris, Geneva, and other European cities, the names of Americans, written with their own hands, with *Major-General*, *General*, *Colonel*, &c, &c, prefixed—titles which we know are put there expressly to mislead foreigners into an exaggerated notion of their importance—we cannot help thinking that the American character is made to suffer unduly for the follies and absurdities of individuals. And, although in many cases the individuals themselves may not always be justly held responsible for all the claims preferred on their behalf; though newspaper paragraphs may be inserted by couriers, hotel-keepers, or others interested in magnifying the importance of their guests, there is always ground for the suspicion that the pretension must have *originated* with the party concerned. We deem it the duty of the American Press, in justice to the American character, to expose to public censure individual conduct at once so unjust and so well calculated to degrade and injure the American name.

We wish these remarks, as well as those we have made hitherto upon the same subject, to be considered general, and without reference to the individual case by which they were suggested. Gen. DEPEYSTER is a gentleman of fortune and of leisure, and has always had a special fondness, as his friends know, for military studies and pursuits. It was this natural inclination which directed his attention to that subject when about leaving for Europe; and we are informed that the military authorities of this State very gladly availed themselves of the opportunity afforded by his zeal and intelligence, to acquire some more practical knowledge than is now possessed in regard to the great military establishments of Europe. We understand that a report upon this subject is expected from General DEPEYSTER.

From the Commercial Advertiser

"The Whig National Convention *will do its whole duty if it declares that the Whigs of the Union do acquiesce in the Compromise measures.* Fugitive Slave law included. If they go further than declaring this, and recommending a continuance of such acquiescence, they will *step out of their province*, for no Convention can rightfully take upon itself to say that the people of these United States shall not repeal a law which they, the people and not the Convention, did themselves enact. And we warn the gentlemen who proved so refractory at the late Caucus, that if they suppose that they can raise a third and successful party *on such a basis*, they will find themselves most egregiously mistaken."

☞ Even if the Convention should neglect to declare that the Whigs of the Union *do* acquiesce in the Compromise measures, we should not be surprised if the enterprising gentlemen referred to should find it difficult to raise a third and successful party "on *such* a basis." Indeed we think that Convention would "step out of its province" quite as much in that case as in the other. The *fact* of such acquiescence is quite as fixed and palpable as the resolutions of a National Convention could make it; and if it be not proper for that body to pledge the future action of the people, it seems at least unnecessary for it to announce, by formal proclamation, a simple fact. The Convention can re-enact the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, or the decalogue, (unless the latter should be excluded as savoring of 'higher law,') if it sees fit to do so; and we are not sure but it would be quite as proper as to reaffirm any of the laws of Congress. Whenever it shall become necessary for any party to inform the world by National Convention, that it *acquiesces* in the laws of the land,—or whenever it *can* do so without feeling self-degraded, we would not give much for its chances of ascendancy in the National Councils.

We are confident that a few weeks will smooth out all the difficulties that have arisen to menace the prospects of the canvass. The few Southern gentlemen who have so manifested the wish of the majority of the party, are sincere in the desire they profess to make the coming contest a *national* one, they will soon see that they have only to act with the party,—support its regular nominations in good faith, and thus retain their proper position and just influence. If they cut loose from it, and take ground against it, it must inevitably fall exclusively into the hands of those who remain. The only way, therefore, in which Messrs. Gentry and Co. can convert the Whig party into a *sectional* party in the coming canvass, is by persuading the South to abandon and take ground against it. Whether its chance of *success* would be thereby diminished may be an open question:—but its *character*, whether successful or not, would be fixed forever,

The Copyright Question Again.

The *Tribune* started, in its advocacy of International Copyright, upon the unqualified assertion of the "*absolute and indefeasible right*" of the Author, to exact from everybody who should use any copy of his book, whatever price he might choose to fix upon it. The *Times* has denied the existence of any such absolute and unqualified right; and it further asserts that even if such right did exist, the public good, to which private interests must always be held subordinate, would require its limitation.

In the course of our discussion, the *Tribune* has come substantially to the ground of the *Times* upon this subject. It still flourishes somewhat freely, to be sure, its favorite epithets about plunder, &c.; but this seems to be done mainly to preserve its consistency on the score of manners, because it empties them of all meaning by the concessions which it at once proceeds to make. The *Tribune* now, still holding what no one has denied, that an author is justly entitled to compensation,—that he has a right of property in his work,—says distinctly:

"*We don't object to a limitation of the author's right of property in his work*, but we think fifty years none too long for a copyright to last."

The position of "absolute and indefeasible right" is therefore abandoned; for the existence of such a right would be utterly inconsistent with the limitation to which the *Tribune* "don't object." Upon the principle, therefore, that the State may, without injustice and for the promotion of the public good, limit the author's right of property in his book, the *Tribune* and the *Times* are perfectly agreed. We differ only as to the *extent* of the limitation to be applied. The *Tribune* thinks that justice to the English or American author would give him a monopoly of the sale of his book in both countries and for a term of fifty years; the *Times* thinks one country, and a shorter term, quite sufficient for purposes of individual justice, and as much as is consistent with the public good.

The *Tribune* abandons the analogy it originally asserted between an author's right to payment for every copy of the book he may write, and the tailor's claim to payment for every coat he may make. It makes no allusion to our exposure of its sophistry upon this point; but it does not attempt to press the claim upon this ground. It now fastens upon the moral obligation of every *individual* to pay the author whose book he reads.

"The fact that the British pay Macaulay, or Dickens, for his works, does not *excuse us from paying also if we use them. The claim to compensation is founded on benefit sought and received.* If we don't want an author's works, we are at perfect liberty to let them alone; but, *if we see fit to use them*, we ought to pay *the demanded price.*"

This puts the claim upon an entirely new basis. It rests the author's right to compensation upon a foundation utterly unknown in any other case, and which cannot be generally recognized for an hour, without a radical change in all the existing relations of labor. Every man's claim to compensation rests upon *labor done*—and must be measured by the amount, difficulty, and nature of that labor, and not upon any estimate of the "*benefit* sought or received." A physician charges for his services according to the amount of labor they involve, and not the value of the life he has saved, or the extent of the good he has done. So of the lawyer, the mechanic, the clergyman, and the farmer. Each is paid for his labor; his claim to payment rests upon the fact that he has *worked*—and the amount of his compensation must depend upon the amount of his work. The author's claim cannot rest upon a basis so essentially different, and so utterly impracticable, as that which the *Tribune* affirms. If authors could be paid only in proportion to the actual *good* they do—to the "benefits received"—we fear very many writers would fare harder under that rule than under existing laws. Certainly it would require a Board of extraordinary faculties to adjust the accounts of authors with Society.

As a *ground of the Author's claim*, therefore to compensation, the *Tribune*'s new rule is utterly fallacious. Let us see if it is sounder as a law of moral obligation resting on the individual. Supposing DICKENS or MACAULAY to write a book, for which he desires and expects to be paid, the *Tribune* says it does not see

"How any one thus notified could deliberately choose to buy a copy on which *nothing was paid to the author* in preference to the authorized edition, *yet escape a consciousness of taking another man's property unjustly.*

Now we do not believe that the *Tribune* holds to any such rule as the only *honest* course of individual action. Two editions of these men's books *have* been published under just the conditions supposed. One is the English edition on which something is paid,—the other is the American on which nothing is paid,—to the Author. Does the Editor of the *Tribune* refuse to buy or take the American Copy, and buy the English edition as a matter of moral obligation to the Author? And if not, how does he "escape the consciousness of taking another man's property unjustly?" "Of course," says the *Tribune*,

"We know that in the absence of Copyright, it is *practically impossible* to respect the Rights of Authors."

Impossible to be honest! Impossible for an individual to avoid *stealing*? "Practically impossible" for the Editor of the *Tribune*, or any other advocate of International Copyright, to buy the English edition, instead of the American edition of an English book, when he considers it theft *not* to do so? We confess we can't see why it should be. Both editions stand side by side upon the shelf; and one costs two or three times as much as the other; but then one who considers it *robbery* to buy the cheapest, ought not to find it "practically impossible" to buy the other. We can understand how persons may not consider this *theft*; but how these who do so consider it, and who denounce as pickpockets all who do not agree with them in this belief, can act otherwise, we confess, puzzles us more.

Now we do not charge the Editor of the *Tribune*, or any other asserter of the *dishonesty* of using a book without paying the author, with deliberate and intentional theft,—in reading the American rather than the English edition of Macaulay, Dickens, or Bulwer. We prefer to consider them self-deluded when they *call* it theft, rather than dishonest when they practice it. They feel and know that these men have been *paid for their labor* in writing their books, by the copyright secured to them by English law and on English ground. They performed that labor with the full knowledge that this was to define and limit their compensation. Their works might confer *benefits* upon persons beyond those limits:—but their claim to payment did not rest upon any such contingency, and could not be affected by it. The Compositors who set up the *Tribune's* types, are paid for doing that particular work;—they are recompensed for their labor;—and even if their work should be read by a hundred thousand persons, and lead to the regeneration of society, the destruction of intemperance and the reformation of the world, (as very possibly it may,) their "claim to compensation" rests upon labor performed, and not upon the extent of "benefits received." And this is undoubtedly the view of the case on which the Editor of the *Tribune* unconsciously acts, when he buys, takes or reads an "unauthorized edition" of Bleak House, MACAULAY'S History, or of that book of CARLYLE'S from which he copied his denunciations of the opponents of International Copyright, as robbers and pickpockets.

But, says the *Tribune*, British authors do not receive compensation *enough* at home; they ought, therefore, to have the benefit of that larger and more profitable market which this country affords:

"Mrs. Hemans lived and died in straitened circumstances, when one cent per volume on her works *sold in this country*, would have smoothed her dying pillow and provided handsomely for her young orphans. Dr. Dick is said to be needy in his old age, when six-pence per volume on his works *sold in this country* would have given him an ample competence. So Dr. Chalmers, J. Angell James, and the (so-called) 'Evangelical' school of British authors naturally find a *far larger and more appreciating audience in this country than in their own. An American copyright would be worth more to them than the British.*"

There is a very obvious and a very simple remedy for all this—one which tens and hundreds of thousands of their countrymen have put in practice and found to work well. Writing books is not the only kind of labor which is better paid in America than in Great Britain. If they have such decided preferences for this country over their own, as a field of labor, let them take up their abode among us. If they wish the benefit and protection of our laws, let them assume the corresponding duties which our own citizens perform in exchange for those advantages. Let them do as one of their fraternity, Mr. G. P. R. JAMES, has already done—take steps to become American citizens, and then the American market, and the protection of American law will be at their service. This is the advice the *Tribune* gives to the half paid mechanics and day laborers of Europe; why is it not equally pertinent in the case of those here concerned?

—Recurring to another aspect of this question, the *Tribune* says:

"To reprint the new English books successfully in the absence of copyright, the *largest bookselling connection* combined with facilities for the quickest reproduction from the first copies received, are the main requisites; but give us International Copyright, and *our rival publishers would bid against each other for new books*, and no one could engross nearly the whole."

The *Tribune* ought to secure a copyright for its logic, though not upon the score of "benefit received." "Our rival publishers would *bid against each other* for new books,"—if they could be copyrighted. Undoubtedly:—and who would get them? Clearly, the house which could bid the highest. And that would be the one which had the largest *capital* and the most abundant facilities for an extended and profitable sale. Any house which can now engross all cheap reprints, when all other houses have an equal chance at them, could certainly afford to outbid all others, for the monopoly of every book which it would be profitable to re-print at all.

But the fact is, that if an International Copyright were established, *English Books for the American market would be mainly printed in England.* The English Publishers and Authors, having the power to monopolize their books in both markets, would scarcely relinquish to American rivals the enormous profits to be derived from their sale here. If "an American Copyright would be worth more to them than the British," they would not be likely to give it up. They would first print in England expensive editions for the reading public there, and would then print copies for the American market upon inferior paper, and in poorer style, but still at a rate sufficient to saddle American purchasers with a good share of the taxes upon paper, advertisements, means of living, &c., &c., levied by their Goverment at home. The *Tribune* professes a very warm regard for the welfare of American laborers Perhaps it has not fully calculated how many thousand type-setters, proof-readers, book-binders, paper-makers, folders, trimmers, &c., &c.,—how large a portion of the tens of thousands who now find occupation and obtain a living in connection with books, would be *thrown out of employment* by such a summary transfer of their work to English hands, as an International Copyright would at once effect. There could be no reciprocity in this matter: for while we admit English books at the merely nominal duty of *ten* per cent. *ad valorem*, the English Government protects its printers as well as its authors and publishers, by a duty on American books so high as to be in effect prohibitory. And, perhaps, as an active friend of the Typographical Association, the Editor of the *Tribune* may also think it worth while to estimate the *reduction of wages* of printers, binders, &c., which would inevitably result from such a step.

While we readily concede the rights of British *authors* to compensation for their labor, we cannot sacrifice to them the just claims of *American mechanics*, as well as the interests of the great body of the American people.

—The *Tribune* closes its article with a paragraph which we wish we could justly leave unnoticed:

"Now we assert as *a fact* within our knowledge that the greatest American republishers of new British books *are* intensely hostile to International Copyright; we farther assert as a fact that the Editor of the *Times* has for years maintained intimate and profitable business relations with that house; and we add the expression of our confident *belief* that the *Times* foray on International Copyright *was impelled by considerations hereby indicated.* We have not accused it of any 'dishonest motive' in the premises, but we strongly feel that it is *incited to assail International Copyright by considerations of personal interest. If so, is it not right that the truth should come out?*"

It is not pretended, of course, that these considerations have anything to do with the *merits* of the question in controversy. They are thrown in simply because the *Tribune* finds it more congenial with its tastes, and more convenient every way, to traduce our motives than to answer our arguments. We confess to some slight loss of self-respect when we stoop to reply to such aspersions,—even to say, that whatever private relations may subsist between the Editor of the *Times* and the house referred to, they do not interfere in the slightest degree with the right of each to attend strictly to his own concerns; and that the "considerations of personal interest" to which the Editor of the *Tribune* acribes the course of the *Times* upon this subject, have no existence except in his own inventive and calumnious temper.

—And now, as the *Tribune* thinks it right that "the truth should come out," in regard to the private connection of Editors with topics on which they assume to guide the public mind, suppose we were to follow its example, and assert sundry "*facts* within *our* knowledge" in the same direction? Suppose we remind the public that the Editor of the *Tribune* is a writer of books, from the sale of which he has not derived unmeasured revenue even at home; and that his anxiety for an International Copyright may be due quite as much to a solicitude for his own exchequer, as to disinterested regard for the public good. Suppose we were farther to assert that the Editor of the *Tribune* is a large stockholder in a New-Jersey *Zinc Mining* Company; and that his earnest and oft-repeated essays to convince the public through his paper, that all other paints except *zinc* paints, are injurious and poisonous in the highest degree, were impelled by a desire to put large dividends into his private purse. Suppose we were to add that the *Tribune* Editor is also Treasurer of one and stockholder in one or two of the Gold Mining Companies in California, which are so constantly and zealously pressed on public attention and commended to public favor, in the columns of his disinterested public journal. Perhaps, too, we might assert as a fact that the Editor of the *Tribune* has been a stockholder in sundry copper mines on Lake Superior,—and that the letters and editorials of the *Tribune* designed to promote the sale or increase the value of the stock, would afford a very good index to the names of the particular companies with which his private interests are most directly connected. We trust the Editor of the *Tribune* is perfectly satisfied that we "have not accused him of any 'dishonest motive' in the premises;" and yet the public at large, and especially those who may have invested money on the strength of recommendations in his paper, may "strongly feel" that he has been incited to puff these various schemes quite as much by "considerations of personal interest," as by regard for their prosperity or the general welfare of the public at large.

We beg the *Tribune* to remember that the *Times* did not originate this method of arguing a question of public concern; but as that paper seemed solicitous that "the truth should come out," and as its mode of argument was not protected by copyright, we have ventured, even at the risk of trespassing upon its manor, humbly to imitate its example.

☞ Whether Prince Louis Napoleon call his Government a republic or an empire, matters very little, philosophically speaking. There needs no Lancelot Gobbo, to prove that a "difference in name is a nominal difference." Most essentially imperious is the domination. The emperor is hid beneath, as a perfect, though not full sized, tree, exists in the acorn. The name alone is absent. The similitude is strikingly carried out, in the article of cost. The expenses are upon a gigantic scale. Twelve millions of francs a year, are all that Prince Louis asks for having everything his own. Twelve millions a year for personal services! At least twelve thousand men can be found in America, to do the same job better, dividing the pay between them. Put the contract in the market at that limitation, and be astounded at the number of Yankees ready to die for it.

An enterprising arithmetician has been whetting his rules on the amount, by reducing it to its lowest terms. The quotients come out somewhat thus:

Fr. 12,000,000 00	$2,310,000 00	per year.
1,000,000 00	192,500 00	per month.
230,769 23	44,423 00	per week.
32 876 71	6,346 00	per day.
1,369 68	263 00	per hour.
22 83	4 39	per minute.
38	07½	per second.

Thus, for giving personal attention to the business of his employers, and endeavoring to be generally useful, the servitor obtains pretty nearly twice as much each week as our modest Mr. Fillmore earns in a year. Of course, allowance must be made for the great difficulty of governing, where the people are represented as devoted to the Government, and the fact that a certain portion of the pay is to be regarded as so much life-insurance against the peril of pistol and stiletto, in the hands of a loving people. But even with these abatements, the pay of the President is, to say the least, adequate to the most princely expenditure. An imperial splendor, as prodigal as the Great Mogul's, might thrive upon it comfortably. A wondrous change! A dozen years ago, a broken-winded gamester of the Spas and St. James's; now a monarch, whose income counts in the millions. *Eh bien!* He now games with fate, and if the stakes are great, the hazard is infinitely greater.

☞ We have one faithful and attentive correspondent. Whenever the *Times* contains an article upon the City Police, he invariably sits down and *rewrites* it,—spreading it over about three times the space, putting it into a wretchedly sprawling chirography, writing on both sides of the paper, and neglecting to send with it any responsible name. Of course his missives go immediately under the table. But he perseveres, and renews the attempt upon the appearance of every new paragraph upon the subject.

We had another article from him, yesterday. He rewrites, in his accustomed style, the paragraph in the *Times* of yesterday morning, in regard to the Police. He alleges that he has "tried at various times to impress this subject upon our attention," and complains that we "have not paid the least regard to his hints," nor published one of his communications. He has come to the conclusion that the *Times* is very timid,—that it dare not speak out against this enormous "incubus upon the vitals of republican principles." He makes this last attempt in order to see "if after you have read this you can screw your mind to the sticking point,—let me see if you do possess moral courage sufficient to take the Bull by the *hornes* and give a blow to this thousand headed hydra." We trust our worthy friend is perfectly satisfied that we *don't*, and that he will forego any further experiments.

☞ The *Times* yesterday announced the withdrawal from its editorial department of Mr. RUGGLES, who has become President of the Sonora Gold Mining Company,

"Such a connection with a private business, in his judgment, *as well as in that of the Editor and Proprietors of the Daily Times*, being incompatible with the disinterested and independent relations which a Journalist owes it to the public to maintain."

The *Express*, pretending to quote, garbles it thus:

"Such a connection with a private business being (*in his view,*) incompatible with the disinterested and independent relations which a Journalist owes it to the public to maintain."

The *Express* thinks that Senator MANGUM did it injustice in underrating its magnanimity, and insinuating that it was not especially scrupulous on points of honor. Perhaps it may, by the exercise of great diligence, find somebody to concur in this opinion.

☞ The friends of Mr. Fillmore's nomination for the Presidency commenced a protracted meeting last night at the Chinese Museum. The *Mirror* announces that these meetings will be held every evening of the week, at the same time and place. It adds that "no word of *ours* will be needed to render these meetings attractive."

☞ The MUSICAL TIMES, under the judicious conduct of Mr. Richard Willis, maintains very excellent repute, as an exponent of the fine arts. From a recent number we gather, that a new feature is to be introduced in the shape of "*A Complete Course of Musical Instruction*," continued in successive lectures from week to week. With this novel and useful addition, the *Times* will certainly possess every practical as well as theoretical recommendation.

—While upon the subject, we may add that Mr. John Dwight's "JOURNAL OF MUSIC" has, in its early pages, created a highly favorable impression. Mr. Dwight is a fine critic, with some marked peculiarities of taste, and addicted to the neglected standards of the German school. He may have, and we sincerely hope that he will have, all prosperity in his efforts to elevate the prevailing tastes above the thin broth of Verdi, and the light wine of Donizetti.

☞ The storm of last evening interrupted the wires; we are consequently without our report of KOSSUTH'S reception at Worcester, Mass.

The Doctors Commons.

When the three Bishops, who took it upon them to intervene in the diocesan affairs of New-Jersey, set out on their search after evidence, it struck us that their traveler's guide-book was anything but honest or fair. A search for evidence is always questionable, when it follows, as in this instance, rather than precedes the accusation. A presumption is pretty sure to be raised in every honorable mind, that the accusers, having made a mistake, resolve to brave it out, by trumping up any sort of a case, however fallacious or fragile, against their victim. And this was not the only consideration occurring to the reflecting man. The Bishops had already sanctioned, and, therefore, essentially made, the allegations against their brother of New-Jersey, in the requisition in reference to which the recent Convention was summoned. When they did so, they either had or had not evidence of the truth of these charges. If they had, why this fresh out-starting after testimony! If they had not, the inference is plain, and we should only lay ourselves open to reproach for disrespect by stating it.

It may be argued that their investigations were only necessary to a proper ordering and preparation of the case. But their own language forbids this idea. They gave out publicly and carefully, that it was into the *truth* of the charges they proposed to inquire; that if they found them correct, the indictment should be framed; if otherwise, it should be abandoned. It was then quite clear that they had taken action against a brother, without consulting him, without indulging in a charitable doubt of the offences laid at his door, and what is still more remarkable, without a reasonable effort to ascertain the facts they were to go upon.

And the announcement we have just referred to suggests another ungenerous trait of the business. Could anything be more unjust than to tell the outside world, ever too credulous of evil, that unless a strong and indeed irrefragable case should be elicited by their investigations, the prosecution should be dropped! Was any such declaration called for! Was it not—we would be glad to believe undesignedly—calculated to raise a prejudice against the accused! If these reverend Bishops, almost any one will say, proceed upon a rule like this and *do* find a true bill against the accused, he must be guilty. Every presumption is raised against him. A prejudice is excited, that can scarcely be satisfied by all the victim may say or do for himself. His chances of acquittal are almost destroyed. At civil law, a man is held innocent until proved culpable upon legal trial. But, in the ecclesiastical courts, it seems, a man has the brand of criminality fixed upon him at the outset; and he can only fight at fearful disadvantage. Ordinary justice demands that a man retain his reputation, until his right to it be disproved in a court of justice; but the justice of these right reverend gentlemen is not of the ordinary kind.

The same unfair procedure has marked the close of their search after evil report. We are amazed to learn, that not only have they given out that the proofs they thirsted for, are all they desired in order to blast the character of their brother Bishop, but they actually publish the indictment! All the details are given, so that every mind may be made up adversely to the pretended culprit, before he comes to trial; for during the interval he has no method of counteracting their prejudicial influence. A District Attorney will furnish a copy of an indictment to the prisoner's counsel, but a sense of justice forbids its publicity. These ecclesiastical gentlemen take another, and possibly wiser course, but we cannot see it in the latter point of view.

There was a different way of conducting the business, from the first, which the Bishops should have taken, and which the true Christian was bound to take. They should have consulted with Bishop DOANE, and heard what he had to say in explanation of the charges of the laymen. If he failed to satisfy them of his innocence, they were bound to expostulate with him privately; and only when assured of his contumaciousness, yield to the force of duty, and take the case before the House of Bishops. And in the interval between the discovery of the facts and the arraignment at the tribunal, the strictest secrecy ought to have been preserved, and the utmost, even painful, care taken to keep the minds of the judges unbiased. In leaving all these Christian obligations neglected, the Bishops have made a quasi claim of infallibility for themselves, and are so far quasi Bishops of Rome. The course they have chosen to adopt can only damage them in the forum of any well ordered and candid reason.

SOUTH CAROLINA IN COURT.—MANUEL PEREIRA, a colored Portuguese sailor, articled to service on an English brig, which was recently driven into Charleston by stress of weather, having been arrested and committed to jail, Mr. MATTHEW, the British Consul at that port, has applied to Judge WITHERS, through his counsel, Mr. PETTIGRO, for a writ of *habeas corpus*. The Judge has refused to grant the writ, and notice of appeal has been given. The issue, therefore, has been legally raised upon the validity of the law of South Carolina, requiring the imprisonment of colored seamen who may arrive in the ports of that State, and there is every probability that it will ultimately be carried up to the Supreme Court of the United States for adjudication. The accomplishment of this point will be remembered as the object of the mission to Charleston of Hon. Mr. HOAR, of Mass., who was politely but forcibly reminded that Carolina could not contain him twenty-four hours.

ASSISTANT U. S. TREASURER.—A Washington dispatch states that the office of Assistant Treasurer of the United States made vacant by the death of Governor YOUNG, has been tendered to and accepted by Hon. LUTHER BRADISH. John J. Palmer, C. W. Lawrence and James G. King, Esqs., are appointed a Committee to examine the accounts of the late Assistant Treasurer.

THE MAINE LAW IN MINNESOTA.—The Minnesotians have ratified the act of their Legislature adopting the Maine Liquor Law, by an overwhelming majority. Some of the papers attribute the result to the efforts of the emigrants from Maine, who comprise a large proportion of the population of the Territory.

The Muscatine (Iowa) *Journal* tells of a couple of romantic looking females who were, with their husbands, destined for Oregon. They were dressed in the Bloomer style, or rather in the far West Bloomer style. This dress consists of a pair of pants made of cassimet, and loose sack coat, "all buttoned down before," with a standing collar, a pair of boots, gloves and a Kossuth hat, with a fox's tail stuck in it.

A general revival of religion is progressing in Louisville.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ WEATHER PROOF.—GENIN'S popular spring Hat, for 1852, seems to be weather proof in more senses than one, for the weather bad as it has been, has not checked the demand for the crowning style of the season. It is the cheapest Hat at $4 ever issued by GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's

☞ English floor oil-cloths, of twenty-four feet wide of elegant Mosaic marble and scroll of satin finish, at No 99 Bowery, HIRAM ANDERSON'S. Also 1,000 pieces of beautiful oil cloths in widths, at 2s 6d, 3s, 4s, 6d, and 4s per yard. The most extensive assortment ever exhibited in this City. Call and see them

☞ CANAL-STREET CARPET STORE.—Now is the time; if you want to make a saving of 15 per cent, call at No. 70 Canal-st, E. A. PETERSON & CO., and there you will find good Ingrain Carpets at 4s a yard; Three-ply, 7s. per yard; Tapestry Brussels, $1 to 10s per yard. Also a large and splendid assortment of Tapestry Velvets.

☞ HUMBUG! United Capital! Glaring Handbills! all is no use. They give it up. FREEMAN, of the Union Hat Store, No. 90 Fulton st., is all selling Hats for $3 50, equal to those sold to $4. Beautiful Hats for $3. Come and see. FREEMAN, No. 90 Fulton, near Gold.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ HASTINGS'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA, not only a positive but a warranted cure for Consumption and all diseases of the lungs. This medicine has decided the dispute about the curability of Consumption, and satisfied the Medical Faculty and all who have used it, that Consumption and all affections of the lungs cannot only be cured but that they are easily and simply cured, as almost any of the disorders to which the human frame is liable. The operation of a single bottle, which costs $1, is sufficient to satisfy any patient—if not altogether too far gone with the disease—of this fact, and even a single dose gives evidence of its extraordinary influence in arresting and eradicating the malady, by the immediate relief which it affords. This is no quack or secret remedy. Dr. HASTINGS, its discoverer, is one of the most eminent physicians of the age, and has made a full disclosure of its history and all its component parts to the world, not wishing to incur the responsibility of confining to himself, for the sake of profit, a secret which was calculated to do such universal good. And such has been the wonderful result of its operations that the *London Lancet*, *Medical Times*, and the most eminent physicians of both Hemispheres, are anxiously calling upon sufferers to have immediate recourse to it, and proclaiming that of all known medicine, it alone has positively established its efficacy by undeniable proofs of curing Consumption and other diseases of the lungs. The great celebrity of HASTINGS'S Compound Syrup of Naptha, obviates the necessity of publishing certificates of cures. In fact, so far as can be ascertained, it has cured, or is fast curing almost all who have used it, and probably no person has taken a bottle but would be willing to give a warm certificate in its favor, as others have already done without hesitation. Probably two-thirds of the regular physicians on both sides of the Atlantic are now using HASTINGS'S Naptha Syrup, in their private practice, and many of them are becoming famous for the cure of Consumption, and all diseases of the lungs entirely through its means. Agency for New-York and vicinity, C. V. CLICKNER & CO. No 81 Barclay-st

☞ TO PURCHASERS OF DRY GOODS AND READY MADE CLOTHING.—A CARD.—We have for the past twenty years under different organizations, been engaged in jobbing Dry Goods to the country trade, and granting open credits varying from six to twelve months. The rapid advance, however, we saw making around us within the past few years, in every branch and vocation of business, the increased facilities for transportation and travel under the rapidly extending railway system, admonished us that the system of business we were pursuing was unsuited and ill-adopted to the changes that were transpiring, and that to keep pace with the times and meet the demand of active and responsible traders, we must sell our goods at very cheap rates. To do this with safety, we must divest business of the excrescences of heavy expenses and losses. We have accordingly adopted a system whereby we are enabled and prepared to sell goods at prices to command the trade of the first class of merchants in the country. This system is to sell goods at NET PRICES, and to divide one of the largest stocks in the country into "Departments," having separate organizations and accounts, and a manager at the head of each department, with a talent peculiarly adapted to the goods over which he takes charge. We have a Print and Gingham Department, Women's Dress Goods Department, Hosiery Department, Yankee Notion Department, Woolen Goods Department, White Goods Department, Domestic Goods Department and Carpet and Oil Cloth Department. The head of each department requests us to invite the CLOSEST SCRUTINY AND COMPARISON of the goods in their respective departments, irrespective of any other, as if each were a separate and distinct establishment.

We have also a very large and extensive department devoted to READY MADE CLOTHING, under the management of William Gardner, who is practical in every branch of his business, and celebrated for the taste and style displayed. From the nature of this branch of our business we grant a credit on Ready Made Clothing.

TWEEDY, MOULTON & PLIMPTON,
Importers and Jobbers, 47 Broadway, New-York.

☞ BROWN & TASKER, Nos. 6 Murray-st. and 9 Park-place, wholesale dealers in every variety of FANS, SHELL, IVORY and HORN COMBS.

JOSHUA W. BROWN, WM TASKER

Brushes, Steel Trimmings, Beads, Purses, Pocket-Books and Wallets, Perfumery, Hooks and Eyes, Cutlery, Lead Pencils, Needles, Buttons, Playing Cards, &c &c

B & T. are sole agents for David E. Noyes's English Dressing Combs.

☞ Window Shades from 25c. to $10; Lace Curtains from $2 to $20, Muslin Curtains from 75c. to $5. Also, all kinds of trimmings for Curtains and Shades, at reduced prices. Dealers and others can find the best assortment in the city at KELTY & FERGUSON'S, No 289½ Broadway, No. 54 Reade-st.

☞ The following gentlemen thoroughly understand the wonderful qualities of Dr WATTS'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE, and are at all times willing to give any information regarding it. It can be had by depositing a dollar, upon the express conditions to be returned if not found beneficial. Sufficient inducements for people to try to get rid of disease and consumption the most wonderful guarantee of benefit, without any risk of loss.

Rev J C Green, No 6 Lawrence-st, Brooklyn.
Mr W E Billet, No 329 Broadway
Mr Thomas F Webb, No 267 Broadway
Mr Marcus Pearl, No 78 Bowery
Mr R P. Walker, No 280 Greenwich-st.
Mr Charles Conklin, No 196 Hudson st.
Mr. Sherwood, corner of Hudson and Charles-sts.
Mr. Horton, No. 69 Nassau st
Mr Ed Jenkins, No 3 Nassau st.
Mr Hawkins, No 159 First 21st st.
Mr Arthur Doyle, No 345 Greenwich-st,
Capt John Bacon, corner 4th av and 32d-st
Mr. Anderson Smith, No 82 Frankfort-st
Mr. Robinson, No 49 Watt-st
Mr Leonard, No 87 Lewis-st
Mr. Charles Webb, No 216 Watt st.
Mr Henry Webb, No 296 Hudson-st
Mr W N. Hathaway, No 63 Hutton-st
Mr George F Glissing No 117 Suffolk-st.

And above 900 others that can be had at the office, No 424 Greenwich-st or the depot No 102 Nassau st

It U R Grey
C but the way,
U can cre8 a change,
Nor look 2 far,
For U now R
Within the might E range

Of DAVIS'S RAHVENE, which changes grey hair to its former color, by acting upon the coloring glands of the roots. A beautiful process of animal chemistry is thus exhibited, which is as certain in its effects as wonderful. Warranted. Price, 50 cents per bottle, for sale who ese and retail at the principal office (true store,) No. 306 Grand-st, corner of Allen, New-York. Also by druggists and perfumers generally.

☞ CARPETINGS, &C.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No 448 Pearl-st, have now in store a complete and desirable assortment of SPRING STYLES, which they are offering at the following very reduced prices.

	Per yard.		Per yard.
Velvet Carpets	10s. to 16s	Tapestry Ingrains	6s. to 7s
Tapestry do	7s. to 10s.	Superfine do	5s. to 6s.
Brussels do	7s to 10s	Extra fine do	4s to 5s.
Three ply do	7s to 9s	Cot. & Wool do	3s 6d to 4s

Also, Floor Oil Cloths 2 to 24 feet wide, and a choice assortment of all other goods connected with the trade, from 10 to 20 per cent less than last year's prices

☞ No parent likes to see his son dressed in an unbecoming manner, and we know they will thank us for informing them that their clothes are purchased at Union Hall Clothing Establishment, on the corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts, that Mr. W. K. TAYLOR, the pointed, prominent of the Boys' Department, will take pride in furnishing garments that will prove acceptable in all particulars as respects durability, style and price. Mr. Taylor, who is well known for his skill in adapting his styles of goods to the prevailing tastes, we are confident will do all we promise for him.

☞ Dr. WATTS will have the kindness to send me another gross of NERVOUS ANTIDOTE. It is a constant theme of wonder and speculation as to what "the stuff" can be, to have such wonderful and immediate action upon disease. My customers, who are mostly in the upper walks of life, are perfectly infatuated with it, and invariably recommend it to their friends. I would as soon purchase 8 or 10 gross at a time, if you will take off a good discount for cash. You may likewise send me a dozen of the $5 bottles. Yours truly, W. E MILLET,
Music Saloon, No 329 Broadway.

☞ SPRING GOODS direct from Auction.—A large and extensive sale of new and elegant Spring Goods, commencing on MONDAY, April 26, consisting of 1,000 Changeable Striped and Brocade Silks Plain and Brocade Black Silks, Summer Silks, Plain and Embossed Crape Shawls Plain and Figured Cashmere Shawls, Barèges, Barège de Laines, Challies, Grenadines, Tissues, Paris Printed Muslins, Silk and Linen Poplins, Cambrics, Percales, &c &c, G M. BODINE, No. 323 Grand, corner of Orchard-st.

☞ GREAT EXCITEMENT!—Tremendous sacrifice of Pardoe's and Crosley & Sub's Englisn Tapestries and Brussels Carpets imperial three ply and double mersais Carpets, Mattings, Floor Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Rugs, Tablet covers &c, &c, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No 99 Bowery. Purchasers rarely meet with an opportunity of selecting from such an immense stock of English Carpets and Oil Cloths at such ruinous prices. They are displayed in eight spacious sales rooms

☞ It is a fortunate thing for the citizens of New-York, that they know where to go when they want a cheap and elegant suit of clothes, and where they are sure of being civilly treated. Our spring stock is now ready, and consists of 2,000

THE CLAY MEDAL.—As already announced, the great medal furnished in place of the one recently stolen from the possession of Miss LYNCH, was presented to Mr. CLAY on Saturday last. The *National Intelligencer*, noticing the presentation, says:

It was done, without any form, or ceremony, at a private interview with Mr. CLAY, at his apartments. The venerable statesman was deeply touched with this renewed evidence of affection and respect, and, we are informed, responded to the Committee, in an informal manner, at considerable length. Among many other things, he said that he knew of no man, either of ancient or modern times, who had received so many and so great testimonials of respect and attachment as he had from his New-York friends. The whole interview was in the highest degree interesting and deeply affecting.

The Medal is, of course, precisely similar to the one lost, having been struck from the same dies, and, fortunately too, before any of the bronze medals had been executed. The slight imperfections in the former have been entirely avoided in this, by giving it a greater number of blows in the press. This has rendered the impression more distinct and the outlines sharper. The bas-relief of this medal is believed to be higher than any one now extant. The silver case inclosing the medal has the same designs engraved on it as were on the former; the chasing, however, is much more exquisitely wrought and highly finished.

We are informed that the bronze medals (of which we understand there are to be one hundred and fifty) are now being executed at the United States Mint, and will shortly be ready for delivery to the gentlemen associated in the presentation of this most fitting testimonial to the life and services of Henry Clay.

Later from Mexico.

From the New-Orleans Bulletin of April 19.

We received yesterday, by an arrival from Vera Cruz, papers from the City of Mexico to the 3d inst.

The *Monsieur Republicano* contradicts the rumor that Mr. Letcher, the American Minister, had stated to the Government that all diplomatic intercourse would be suspended between the United States and Mexico if the Congress of the latter Republic did not ratify, by the 8th April, the treaty relative to the right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

A company is forming in Mexico to work the gold mines at Sonora. The scheme is favored by the General Government, who promised to send seven hundred troops under the lead of an experienced officer. The troops will have two field pieces.

Murder and robbery are, as usual, of frequent occurrence in the several States of Mexico, and especially in the capital, where the organization of the police is most sadly deficient.

The City Council of Vera Cruz have been authorized by the Central Government to enter free of the ordinary custom duties a quantity of flour equal to that which was lost during the last shipwrecks.

The Legislature of Durango have ordered the formation of a corps of volunteers to protect the State from the inroads of the Indians.

The *Monsieur Republicano* publishes a series of articles, emanating, no doubt, from an official source, against the propriety of recognizing the validity of the privilege granted formerly to E. José Gary, and also against the legality of the transfer of said privilege to an American company.

The Flood—Great Destruction of Property.

From the Cincinnati Gazette of April 21.

WELLSVILLE, Tuesday, April 20—11 A.M.

The recent heavy rains have caused a flood in the Ohio at this point fully equal to the memorable one of 1832. The river is now rising at the rate of four inches an hour. The destruction of property is already immense, and we have reports of the loss of many lives.

The occupants of houses on the low lands, not having been disturbed by water for the last twenty years, had anticipated future security, and had made valuable and extensive improvements; but a great portion of them are now entirely swept away, or greatly damaged. Numerous small frame buildings have already floated past, and at this moment a good-sized frame house is drifting past.

The river commenced to rise on Saturday morning, and continued to rise at the rate of nine inches an hour, during Sunday and yesterday. Last evening the water was over the banks, when it only rose four inches an hour. Warrentown and Marietta are completely submerged.

The river now extends from hill to hill, and presents a grand appearance. The current runs about nine miles an hour. Great fears are entertained for the Reservoir of the Sandy and Beaver Canal, it being considered impossible for the embankments to resist the great pressure of water.

THE CAPTURE OF THE GEORGE HOWLAND.—We recorded some days since the capture of the ship *George Howland*, of New-Bedford, by the revolted convicts of the Gallipagos Islands. The uncertainty which existed relative to the fate of the captain and crew is removed by the following letter from G. P. Game, Esq., U.S. Consul at Guayaquil, dated March 27, which is published in the *New-Bedford Mercury*:

The *George Howland* is now coming up to this port in charge of a lieutenant and men from the Swedish frigate *Eugenia*. It appears that while the *G. H.* was at Charles Island, she was taken possession of by some convicts, who escaped in her, and after committing most horrible depredations, abandoned the ship in her boats in the Bay of Guayaquil, on perceiving the Swedish frigate in pursuit of them. The captain of the frigate informs me that the ship will be delivered up to me, upon her arrival here, and claims his salvage for capturing her.

It appears that the captain and crew of the *George Howland*, or most of them, are left unharmed on Charles Island. I have made application to the Government here for a small vessel of war, to send after them, but as they are preparing to repel an expedition, which has left Peru under command of Gen. Flores to invade this Republic, all their force is required for their own protection; but rest assured that as soon as the opportunity of a vessel presents, I will dispatch one to bring them here.

When the advices reached here of a piratical ship in the bay, the Government despatched a steamer of war, and the French corvette *Prudente* sailed in pursuit of her, but before they could arrive on the field of action, the ship had been captured by the Swedish frigate, which was coming in at the same time.

Captain Benjamin Clark left New Bedford for this city on Friday, with the intention of proceeding immediately to Guayaquil, by way of the Isthmus of Panama. His object is to adjust all matters with the captain of the Swedish frigate, and to refit the *George Howland* for the completion of her voyage, or send her to New-Bedford, as may be deemed expedient.

Mr. Lewis Morse, of Springfield, Hamilton County, O, lately deceased, a brother of Judge Morse, late of the Common Pleas, donated by his will, a large and valuable tract of land opposite Glendale, on Hamilton Railroad, of one hundred and sixty-five acres, and worth at least $40,000, together with claims secured by mortgage upon other property to the amount of $30,000, to be expended and invested for the purpose of promoting the cause of education—the legacy to take effect rom the death of his widow, who was amply provided for by being invested with the revenues and incomes of the estate during her life time. The will provides that on the death of the widow, three trustees shall be appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, to manage the estate.

On the 9th of May next, the National Roman Catholic Council will assemble at the Cathedral in Baltimore. It will be composed of thirty two Bishops, six of them Archbishops. Most Rev Archbishop Kendrick will preside. Each Bishop will be attended by a clergyman as theologian, making the Council to consist of fifty-two members. Several hundred ecclesiastics will be in attendance, as well as a large concourse of persons, to witness these interesting ceremonies, many of which will be public. This is the last General Council to assemble in Baltimore for ten years, though there will be provincial councils in all the archbishoprics every two years.

Ex-Governor Henry B. Anthony, Editor of the Providence *Journal*, is proposed as United States Senator from Rhode Island. James F. Simmons is also spoken of.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE.—If the very best papers in the Union and Canada can be advertised in at the very lowest office rates, and that, too, without going out of the city, paying pos age, or even having the trouble of preparing your advertisements, we may embrace so good an opportunity to extend your business? You have only to call at, the office of W H McDONALD, No. 109 Nassau-st., opposite the *Times* office where you can look at the papers, find out the prices, leave your order, and when it is properly executed, and you see the papers, and not till then, are you asked to pay yourjbill. Recollect the old-established office of WM. H McDONALD, No. 109 Nassau st. a27-1t

NEW JOB PRINTING OFFICE.—The subscriber has just started a new Job Printing office at No. 123 Fulton st., near Nassau over the Union Hall clothing warehouse of P L. Rogers and is prepared w in new fonts of type, embracing nearly all the popular styles of plain and ornamental letter now in use, to pr nt Books and Pa uphlets, Constitutions and By Laws, Law Cases, Articles of Association, &c, &c., as well as Cards, Circulars, Bank Checks, Insurance Policies, Bill of Lading, Bill Heads, Store bills, Hand-bills, Labels, &c, in the neatest manner, at the shortest notice. Orders are respectfully solicited. Prices astonishingly low. Call and see.

a27-1t S. T. CALLAHAN, No 123 Fulton st.

THE "ORIGINAL" YANKEE PRESS PRINTING OFFICE, has removed from No 79 Nassau-st, corner of John-st, to No 138 Fulton-st, adjoining "Sun Building." Old friends and customers will please make note, and remember the place is at No. 138 Fulton st

GEO P. GORDON'S Original Yankee Presses."

Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, Labels, Handbills, &c., neatly printed. a27-12t*

ARE YOU DEAF, or troubled with noises in, or discharges from, the ear? If so, avoid quacks, the use of syringes, oils, &c., and consult Dr. LOUDENER, No. 89 Prince-st. His success in making the deaf hear is unprecesented. Short, weak and imperfect sight restored. Can be consulted personally, or by mail, from 9 till 3. All letters must contain $1 fee, and be prepaid. a27-4t*

FRESH SEEDS—English and Italian Hay Grass, Sweet Vernal Grass, White Clover, Lawn Grass, Lucerne, with a variety of choice Garden Seeds, of recent importation For sale at the Union Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store. RALPH & CO, No 23 Fulton-st., near Fulton Market a27-3t*

PAPER WAREHOUSE—DUNCAN, LEWIS & BARTOW, No 161 William-st, (near Fulton,) offer for sale a large assortment of Writing Wrapping and Printing Paper, Binder's, Band box, Trunk, Bonnet and Straw Boards, &c. a27-1m

TOMATO CATSUP—$1,500 worth of very fine Tomato Catsup for sale by the barrel at a great sa rifice Samples can be seen at No. 168 9th-av. a27-2t*

NOTICE.—The American Express Company are now forwarding Goods *via* BUFFALO and DUNKIRK at Summer prices. WELLS, BUTTERFIELD & CO., a22-3tsod No 16 Wall-st, and No 8 Exchange place

BROOKLYN STEAM SUGAR REFINERY.—Various grades of Coffee Crushed Sugar, also of Sugar-House Syrup, constantly on hand, for sale by the agents, ADAMS & CUSHMAN, No 75 Front-st a7-1m

OLD COLONY SHOVELS.—Iron, Steel and Cast-Steel Shovels, of every description, for sale by E. & J. BUSSING & CO., No. 32 Chff-st, a2-1m Agents Old Colony Nail Co

FOR SALE CHEAP—One large Desk, a Glass office and other Partitions. Also a Counter and street Show case. Inquire at No. 57 John-st., up stairs. a26 6t

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER constantly on hand and made to order by a17-3m CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st.

WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—In an agreeable, extensively established and money-making business. A person having $5,000 or $8,000 to invest, can address H. A. M., this office, giving his full and proper address, and receive perfectly satisfactory evidence of the desirableness and flattering inducements of the enterprise. a27-3t*

SITUATIONS WANTED—For cooks, general workers, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, chambermaids, waiters, gardeners, farmers, &c., at SELECT PROTESTANT AGENCY, No. 7 Carmine-st. and SOCIETY AGENCY, No. 106 Chambers-st. Only Servants of good character admitted. a3-1m*

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man, a situation as entry clerk or assistant book-keeper in a wholesale store. Is a good and rapid penman; can give unexceptionable references for integrity, capability, &c. Salary no object Address BOOK-KEEPER, *Times* office. a27-3t*

MEN WANTED.—Twenty Men, to sell an article wanted in every family. Agents are making $36 per week. Agents for Boston, Philadelphia, Maine, New-Hampshire, Connecticut, with $1.50, can make $1,500 per annum. Ten men paid wages to travel. Call, or address, post paid, No. 317 Bowery. a26-3t*

FIVE HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED—To sell LIFE AND SPEECHES OF KOSSUTH, a new family work, and other works. Great inducements offered. Call, or address, post-paid, "American Family Publication Establishment, No. 128 Nassau-st., N. Y." a15-1meod*

PLUSH SEWER WANTED.—One who is used to fine work. Also, a Boy to do errands, at JAS. C. WRIGHT'S, No. 117 John-st. a27-1t*

BOOT MAKER WANTED—On fine pegged imitation stitch Boots. Apply to A. BAKER, No 39 Beekman-st a27-1t*

TO ELDERLY GENTLEMEN OR INVALIDS—A young gentleman of first respectability would act as companion and amanuensis. Is well informed, has travelled considerable, and can give unexceptionable references, as to character, ability, &c. The remuneration for services, to be optional with the gentleman. To obtain an interview, address AMANUENSIS, *Times* office. a27-3t*

CARPETS, CARPETS.—Wanted, a man accustomed to work in a carpet store, to lay oil cloth and matting. Also, carpet sewer. N B English Velvets of best quality and newest patterns, English Sheep-skins, yellow, red, blue and green, for sale by W. & T. LEWIS, Carpet Upholsterer, No. 453 Pearl-st., up stairs. a27-1t*

$2,000 A YEAR WANTED.—Instructions in five useful and two ornamental arts by which you can realize a fortune, sent to any address on receipt of 25 cents, post-paid. Address D. D. BURT, Box No 50 Broadway Post-Office, New-York. a27-1t*

BOARDING.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A delightful 2d story front room, with or without bedroom for a gentleman and his wife, also several rooms for single gentlemen will be vacated on the 1st May. Location of house exceedingly pleasant. Apply at No. 229 Hicks-st. a31-6t*

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—Two or three married or single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, after the 1st of May, at No. 4 Fourth-st Application, No. 210 Greenwich st JOHN VORHIES.

BOARDING —A Professor of the Piano-Forte who can give the best of reference as to qualifications and character in families of obtaining board in a family where his instructions will be a compensation. Address PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, at this office. a24 3t*

BOARDING.—In a private family, one front chamber on the third floor, with or without bedroom, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, or one or two single gentlemen. Apply at No 58 East 30th-st. a26-3t*

BOARDING AND LODGING—At CHAMBERLIN'S NORTH RIVER HOUSE, No. 247 Washington-st. A few permanent boarders can be accommodated at $4 per week; also a few permanent lodgers $1 25, $1 50 and $1 75 per week. a13-1meod*

UNFURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOMS WANTED—With a private family, by three ladies, sisters, below Canal st; west side preferred. Would bear if agreeable. Reference given and required. Address M T., at this office, with particulars a27-3t*

MISCELLANEOUS.

FISH AND PROVISION STORE—ALLAN & ROSE, No. 226 Washington-st, (one door above Barclay st.) New-York, offer at wholesale to dealers, at the lowest market prices for cash, the following articles of the best quality:

Mackerel—Nos 1, 2 and 3, in all kinds of packages.
Shad—Nos 1, 2 and 3, in all kinds of packages.
Codfish—Dry Salted and Pickled.
Scalefish—Dry Salted and Pickled.
Herrings—Smoked and Pickled.
Pork—Mess, Prime, Rump, Butt, Clear, &c.
Beef—Mess, Prime and Railroad.
Smoked Hams, Shoulders, Beef, Bacon, Salmon.
Cheese, Lard, Candles, Oil, Spices.
Butter—In firkins, tubs and pails—fresh dairy.
Salt—Fine, in sacks and small bags.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS—OFFICE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, NEW-YORK March 15, 1852.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Chief Engineer, in the City of Chicago Illinois, for the Grading, Masonry, Bridging and Superstructure, or either of them, with or without materials, on the following divisions of the Illinois Central Railroad, to wit: First division, from Cairo to Big Muddy River, 60 miles; second do., from Big Muddy River to Township No. 1, north of the base line of the third principal meridian, 53 miles; sixth do., from Bloomington to the Illinois River, 60 miles; eighth do., from Freeport to Dubuque, 67 miles; ninth do., from Chicago to Kankakee River, 55 miles; tenth do, from Kankakee River to Urbana, 70 miles. The proposals must be for the entire length of each division, and will be received at the office in Chicago, as follows. For the ninth and tenth divisions, until April 15, 1852, at noon; for the sixth division, until April 22, 1852, at noon; for the eighth division, until April 29, 1852, at noon; for the first and second divisions, until May 27, 1852, at noon Profiles, plans, and approximate estimates of quantities will be ready for inspection, and blank forms for proposals, and statements of the mode and terms of payment, will be furnished at the office, over the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Passenger Station No 33 Canal-st, New-York City, and at the office of the Chief Engineer in Chicago, Illinois, on and after March 25, 1852. The same, so far as relates to the first and second divisions, may also be found at Jonesboro', Union County, Illinois; to the sixth division at Lasalle, Lasalle County, Illinois; and to the eighth division at Freeport, Stephenson County, Illinois. Separate proposals will also be received at Chicago until the 9th of May, for furnishing Ties, Plank, Bridge Timber, and Piles for the whole or any part of the Road Specifications may be obtained on and after the 1st of April, 1852, by application at the office of the Chief Engineer at Chicago. Satisfactory security will in all cases be required. R. B. MASON,

Engineer-in-Chief Illinois Central Railroad.

Illinois papers please copy and send a paper to No. 2 Hanover-st., New-York. m24-tMy1

CHAIR MANUFACTORY AND WARE ROOMS.—CUMMINSFORD & REDGATE, Nos 452 and 454 Broadway, between Grand and Howard sts., east side.—Reception, Swiss, Italian and French Cottage Chairs, consisting of cane, rush, Chinese, straw and willow seat chairs. Also arm-chairs made of the very best oak, Walnut, mahogany cedar, maple, &c. The public will find chairs of every description, from 50 cents each up to whatever standard they may fix. Unlike those who buy to sell, we will give a guarantee of the workmanship and durability of the article. ENAMELED, COTTAGE and BEDROOM FURNITURE will be furnished at this establishment at the lowest manufacturing prices. Those who are about to furnish houses in Brooklyn, Williamsburg and the City, will find that they can diminish the amount of their bills, by purchasing direct from the manufacturer, instead of buying from establishments who accumulate their profits solely by selling at an advance on the prices which they pay to those who produce the article they expose for sale. a21-13t*

TO SHOE MANUFACTURERS.—There are some things which it is important you should know. 1st, That it is the opinion of the most extensive manufacturers in Massachusetts and Connecticut, that all fitting, closing and binding of Boots and Shoes, will soon be done by SLOCUM'S SEWING MACHINES. 2d, That the shoe manufacturers of Lynn have purchased the right to use Singer's machines, at a large price, and are using 40 of the machines id. That twenty of these machines are used in one establishment, at Abingdon, Mass, by the owners of the exclusive right for Plymouth County. A word to the wise is sufficient Call and see the machines in operation on all kinds of work at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO.,

a3-24t No. 258 Broadway, New-York.

DR. FEUCHTWANGER'S OFFICE has been removed to No. 81 Maiden-lane, where the celebrated Chemical Preparations may be had personally, viz: Disinfecting Liquid, Chemical Whale Oil Soap, Fly Paper, Bleached Shellac, Sulphate Ammonia, Platina, Palladium, Nickel, Cadmium, Bismuth, Best Rouge, Vienna Lime, Cyanide Potassium, German Manganese, Oxide Uranium, &c. Also, Prussiate Potash, Sponging Plate Powder, an indispensable substitute for poultice or fomentation, at manufacturer's agency, No 141 Maiden-lane Daguerreotype, Pyrotechnic, and Glass Makers' Materials, and rare Chemicals prepared and imported a13-1meod*

PURE OLD PALM SOAP—Which is so well known as an excellent remedy for Chapped Hands, and for Toilet and bath use See CHILTON'S Certificate:

"Having tried the Old Palm Soap, manufactured by W HULL'S SON, I can recommend it as being fan excellent quality of Toilet Soap. The healing properties of Palm Oil, which is well known, must render this Soap preferable to Castile Soap for the same uses

JAMES R CHILTON, M. D., Chemist."

The above can be obtained for trial, in packages containing six cakes, at the Manufactory, No. 108 Cliff-st. a22-tf

FROM NEW-YORK TO BOSTON.—An arrangement has been made with the Stonington Line by which all persons attending the GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE M. E CHURCH, whether delegates or not, can have tickets, which will be good to the purchasers for one passage each way, from about the commencement to the close of the Conference, for FOUR DOLLARS. Such tickets (which are not transferable) may be had at No 206 Mulberry st. at No. 138 Nassau-st, or at the office of the Company, No. 10 Battery-place, New-York. a26 6t

BEAUMONT'S PATENT STARCH POLISH, for giving a beautiful gloss to Linens, Muslins, Cambrics, Collars and Shirt Bosoms. Its use prevents the iron from adhering. SLOW'S CHEMICAL ERASIVE, for wasting without rubbing. It is a beautiful Toilet Soap. BEAUMONT'S LIQUID BLUEING, for giving the blue tint to Linens Depot, No. 317 Bowery, New-York. Country papers giving this insertion, and sending their bill to JOHNSON & CO, will receive the amount in the above article at wholesale prices. a26-3t*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE—E. B. WESLEY & C. KOWALSKI have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and firm of WESLEY & KOWALSKI, and will transact business, as Stock and Exchange Brokers, at No. 67 Wall-st. E B WESLEY,

C. KOWALSKI.

NEW-YORK, April 24, 1852. a26-6t

SPRING STYLE HATS, of the French Elastic Stiff, manufactured from the finest imported plushes, which for brilliancy of finish and durability will bear the test with any offered with our beautiful patterns of Spring Caps At MONARQUE'S, No. 228 Bowery. a18-1m

BELL HANGING—JESSE FERGUSON, Locksmith, Bell-hang r and Machinist, No. 63 Church-st., between Murray and Warren-sts. New-York, is prepared to execute all orders in his line, at the shortest notice, in this City and vicinity. a23-2w*

PHIPPS' FARM FENCE—$1 50 per rod. Wrought and cast iron fence; ornamental wire railing; superior force pumps; bank safe and store locks; iron bedsteads, &c, &c. For sale by GEORGE FOSTER, No. 398 Broadway, cor of Walker-st. a6-1m*

JAMES PRENTICE, Mathematical Drawing Instrument Manufacturer, has removed to No. 315 Broadway, corner of the Hospital. A second hand Theodolite and Level for sale. a10-1m*

WRITING PAPER.—A large and very desirable assortment, for sale by BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, a2-1m No. 115 Fulton-st

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER, constantly on hand, and made to order, by BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, a1-1m No. 115 Fulton-st

WRITING PAPERS BY THE CASE ONLY.—The largest and most desirable assortment in the United States, for sale by a17-2m CYRUS W. FIELD & Co., No. 11 Cliff-st

COR R. DISOSWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW and COMMISSIONER of DEEDS, 75 Nassau-st., between John and Nassau-sts., N. Y. c25-6t

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JAMES' ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE PASSIONS.—Just published,—REMORSE, and other Tales, by G. P. R. James. This volume, which contains several of James' popular Tales, that have not appeared in a cheap form before, must at once find many readers among the admirers of this celebrated author. They possess that energy of character, so remarkable in James; they are so proficient in interest, and entertaining from first to last, that they cannot fail to leap into a wide popularity at once. They are really splendid productions, abounding in incident, pleasing in their character, and were written with a view to illustrate the force of human passions, such as Remorse, Hatred, Revenge, &c. Complete in one volume. Price 25 cents

BUNCE & BROTHER, Publishers,

a24-6t No. 134 Nassau-st, opposite Clinton Hall.

RANDOLPH'S BOOK STORE

TO BE REMOVED—As the building now occupied by Mr. Randolph is to be taken down early next month, he will remove on the 3d of May to No. 663 Broadway, on the upper corner of Amity-st., a few doors above his present location No 669 Broadway, April 20. a20-eodtMy1

FOURTH VOLUME COMPLETED.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—The Publishers of HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE beg to renew the expression of their thanks to the public and the press, for the extraordinary degree of favor with which its successive numbers have been received. Its regular circulation is believed to be at least twice as great as that of any similar work ever issued in any part of the world. The Magazine will be continued in the same general style, and upon the same plan, as heretofore Its leading purpose is to furnish, at the lowest price and in the best form, the greatest possible amount of the useful and entertaining literary productions of the age While it is by no means indifferent to the highest departments of culture, it seeks primarily to place before the great masses of the people, in every section of the country, and in every walk of life, the most attractive and instructive selections from the current literature of the day. No degree of labor or expense will be spared upon any department. The most gifted and popular authors of the country write constantly for its pages; the pictorial illustrations by which every number is embellished are of the best style, and by the most distinguished artists; the selections for its pages are made from the widest range and with the greatest care; and nothing will be left undone, either in providing material, or in its outward dress, which will tend in any degree to make it more worthy the remarkable favor with which it has been received.

CONTENTS OF THE MAY NUMBER.

RODOLPHUS—A Franconia Story. By Jacob Abbott. With Eight Illustrations

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE—The Consular Throne. By John S C Abbott With Seven Illustrations from original Drawings by Gopler.

THE BEDOUINS, MOHAMAD ALEE, AND THE BAZAARS. By George William Curtis

TIGER ROCHE—An Irish Character.

WIVES OF GREAT LAWYERS.

CRIME DETECTED—An Anecdote of the Paris Police.

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AN EPISODE IN THE ITALIAN REVOLUTION,

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THE NIGHT TRAIN.

STORY ON A BEAR.

THE SICILIAN VESPERS.

A HISTORY (CHAPTER ON FROGS.

MISCELLANY, Varieties in English Life. By Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton.

BLEAK HOUSE.—V. A Morning Adventure —VI. Quite at Home —VII. The Ghost's Walk. By Charles Dickens. With two illustrations.

THE RUSSIAN CZAR AT A PUBLIC BALL.

A SISTERHOOD OF SAINTS. By Charles Dickens.

LOUIS NAPOLEON AND HIS NOSE.

MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS—An Abstract and Chronicle of Political, Social, Literary, Artistic, and Personal Affairs at Home and Abroad.

EDITOR'S TABLE—*Mental Alchemy*: Credulity and Skepticism—Chairman Freedom; the Marvellous as distinguished from the Absurd; Truth ever Serious: Defect somewhere in Education; Charlatanic Reasonings; Electrical Psychology; Nervo-vitalism; Moral Evils; Denigrationizing the Soul; Solemn Reserve of the Scriptures in contrast with the Modern Pseudo-spiritualism.

EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR—Mrs Partington on the Weather; Sir John Franklin; Free Speech; Lola in Boston; Jenny Goldschmidt; Marriage Associations; About Punch; Magisterial Beards; An Equine Passport; Matrimonial Confidence; Dancing in the Beau Monde; Major M'Gowd's Story.

EDITOR'S DRAWER.—Eating cooked Rain—Patent Medicine Puff—New Language of Flowers.—Song of the Turkey—Marks of Affection—Tired of Nothing to do—Lame and Impotent Conclusion.—Orders in Orders—The Sleeping Child—Dickens's Denouements.—Statistical Felicities—Keep your Receipts—Giving a Look.—About Dandies—Shawls Yellowpaint on Ugly Men—Deep-blue Stockings—A Climax—Some Love-Verses—A Criminal Curiosity-hunter—A Skate vender on Thaws

LITERARY NOTICES—The Books of the Month, Original and Reprinted—Literary Intelligence, at Home and Abroad

THREE LEAVES FROM PUNCH.—Butcher Boys of the Upper Ten.—The Inquisitive Omnibus Driver—The Flunky's Idea of Beauty—A Competent Adviser.—Scrupulous Regard for Truth—Awful Effects of an Eye glass—Penalties—Rather Severe—What I heard about Myself in the Exhibition.—The Peer on the Press.—The Inventor of a French Court of Justice in 1851. With Ten Illustrations.

SPRING FASHIONS. With Three Illustrations

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE is issued invariably on the first day of the month in which it is dated. Each Number will contain 144 octavo pages, in double columns; each year thus comprising nearly two thousand pages of the choicest Miscellaneous Literature of the day Every Number will contain numerous Pictorial Illustrations, accurate Plates of the Fashions, copious Chronicle of Current Events and impartial Notices of the important Books of the Month. The Volumes commence with the Numbers for June and December

TERMS—The Magazine may be obtained from Booksellers and Periodical Agents, or from the Publishers at Three Dollars a year, or twenty-five cents a number. The Semi-annual Volumes, as completed, neatly bound in cloth, at two dollars, or the whole covers at twenty-five cents each, are furnished by the agents or publishers

The publishers will supply specimen numbers gratuitously to agents and postmasters and will make liberal arrangements with them for effort in circulating the Magazine. They will also supply clubs on liberal terms; and mail and city subscribers, when payment is made to them in advance. Numbers from the commencement can be supplied at any time.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York.

THE NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF WIDE, WIDE WORLD—Now ready, QUEECHY, by Elizabeth Wetherell, author of "Wide, Wide World." 2 vols 12mo. Cloth $1 75

"The present work is even more worthy of success than the last; and by its brilliant descriptions, high wrought tone and accurate delineations of character, cannot fail to command a lofty position in American romance."—*Albany Express.* NEARLY READY.

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V. DOLLARS AND CENTS. 2 vols 12mo, cloth.

VI. PROF HACKLEY'S TREATISE ON TRIGONOMETRY: new, revised edition. 8vo, cloth

a27-2t GEO P PUTNAM, Publisher, New-York.

MOORE & HORSFALL.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, corner of Hanover and Exchange place, have just received the following New and Standard Library Books

1. BANCROFT'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, 4 vols. 8vo, new edition. (just received)
2. CHAMBERS' PAPERS FOR THE PEOPLE, 12 vol., in 6, Edinburg Edition, (just completed)
3. THE WORKS OF DANIEL WEBSTER, 6 vols 8vo., just published.
4. MILTON'S WORKS, in Prose and Verse, with a Life, by Rev John Mitford, the only complete Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. London.
5. GORTON'S GENERAL BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY; a new Edition, with a supplementary volume to the present time, 4 vols. 8vo
6. THE LANSDOWNE EDITION OF SHAKSPERE with a fac simile of the original portrait, and glossary. London 1852.

The above, together with many others of a similar character, kept constantly on hand. a26-3t*

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BY MRS DUNCAN. Price $1 WHEATOR CHAFF' By Hyde. 75c.

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STORIES ON THE LORD'S PRAYER. Illustrated 30c.

ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS, No 285 Broadway.

PUBLISHED THIS MORNING,

CRIMES OF THE HOUSE OF AUSTRIA AGAINST MANKIND—To be sold from accredited history and edited by Elizabeth P. Peabody. Price 50 cents. Published for the benefit of the Hungarian Fund, by RUDOLPH GARRIGUE,

a26-12t* No. 2 Barclay st., Astor House.

GLOBES.—COPLEY'S New Globes. Celestial and Terrestial. 16 inches diameter, containing all the late discoveries, and having the stars of the first second and third magnitudes. Colored. Prepared by CHARLES COPLEY. Just published, and for sale at wholesale and retail, by E. & G. W. BLUNT,

a2-2aw4w* No. 179 Water st.

SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, and STATIONERY, at wholesale Country merchants and booksellers are invited to call and examine our very large stock, and prices, before buying elsewhere.

a15-1m* KIGGINS & KELLOGG, No 88 John-st.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE LOTS ON EIGHTH AVENUE, in full view of High Bridge—Members of Building Associations and others, that are desirous of purchasing building lots in the City, at low prices, are informed that a number of persons have joined together and purchased a block of ground in the upper part of the City, between 7th and 8th-avs. It is a pleasant location, about three feet above the grade, and entirely free from rocks and stones, which makes them more desirable, and are considered, by good judges, to be the cheapest lots on this Island. Price, from $125 to $375 Terms easy All subscribers will be placed upon an equal footing with respect to the choice of lots. The arrangement must be closed in a few days; therefore, those persons who would avail themselves of this excellent opportunity, should immediately apply to

LOOMIS & NICOLAY, No. 244 Grand-st., near the Bowery Office hours from 6 to 9 o'clock, P. M. a27-2t

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—In Newark, N. J., a very desirable residence, near Washington-sq., within four minutes' walk of the railroad depot, and by railroad half hourly, within thirty-five minutes of New-York. The house contains 12 rooms. Lot 52 feet by 148 feet, having fine vegetable and flower garden, fruits of various kinds, &c. Will be sold on very favorable terms, if applied for soon. For further information, inquire at No 17 Hornbardy-st Newark, or M. W. DODD, Bookseller, Brick Church Chapel, New-York a26-4t*

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE—NEWARK, N. J.—Sixty choice building lots will be sold by public auction, on the ground, in the city of Newark, on THURSDAY, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M. They are located on Belmont-av, Kinsey, Livingston, and Boyd-sts, and command a beautiful view of the city and surrounding country Persons of limited means will find this a desirable opportunity for securing a valuable lot in a rapidly improving neighborhood Title perfect—terms liberal a27 2t*

YORKVILLE LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP.—Full lots beautifully situated on 94th-st, between 3d and 4th avs, commanding varied and extensive views For particulars apply to BUTLER BROS., No. 163 South-st. a27-3tTuTh&S*

HOUSE TO SELL OR LET—No 220 West-31st-st, between 8th and 9th Avenues. Also, to let, a cottage house furnished complete The owner will board for rent. Enquire at No 220 as above. a27-3t*

LOTS IN DUNKIRK FOR SALE—Inquire of J. T. GOODLIFF, No 25 Wall-st. a17-2w*

REMOVAL.—F. G. WHEELER, General Agent for the Waterville Manufacturing Co, manufacturers of pocket knives, Waterbury, Conn., has removed to No. 23 John-st., near Broadway. a24 3t*

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE LOTS FOR SALE FOR $150—The undersigned have 105 Lots in the beautiful village of YONKERS, about 10 minutes walk from the Railroad Depôt, which they propose to dispose of in the following manner: Two Plans will be laid down on the Lots designated on the map as Nos 53 and 81, and all the Lots with odd numbers to be sold on terms as follows: $10 to be paid on delivery of the agreement; $40 on the 8th day of June next; and $100 to remain on bond and mortgage for three years, at 6 per cent. The drawing for choice of Lots will take place, in the village of Yonkers, on the 8th day of June next; and the persons drawing Lots 53 and 81 will be entitled to the Houses thereon, without further cost than the amount paid for the Lot alone. The object of selling only the odd Lots being, to give the parties, after the drawing, the privilege of purchasing the even numbers on either side of them for $100 each, only 25 per cent of which is required to be paid on purchase. Maps can be had at the office of

COMBS & NICOLAY, No. 244 Grand-st., near the Bowery. Office hours from 6 to 9 o'clock, P. M. a27-2t

FLAMMERSBURG—This beautiful village, which has lately been laid out into Lots 50 by 100 feet, and is now building upon fast, is situated on the point of Flushing Bay and the East River, within eight miles of the City Hall, and but one from the town of Flushing, which is connected with the city of New York by the steamboat *Island City*, which leaves the Fulton Ferry every morning at 9 o'clock, and returns from Flushing at 2; and by stages running six times daily, to and from the Peck slip and Grand st. Ferries, Williamsburg, to Flushing, commencing at 8 o'clock and running every two hours The Agent is generally on the morning boat and at the village during the day, of whom lots can be purchased, and maps of the property and every information obtained. Inquire of the captain or at the village of Flammersburg, for J. C. Green N B The prices of lots vary according to the location, from $100 to $150 Terms accommodating. Office hours from 6 to 8 in the evening, No. 157 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs

a27-6t JOHN A FLAMMER.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—In Charles-st, near Warren-place, on very reasonable terms, two-story, basement and attic; House, 22 by 41 feet deep. Lot 75 feet. $2,500 can remain on bond and mortgage Inquire of P. C. DOREMUS, No. 26 or 28 as above. a26-6t*

TO LET.

TO LET IN STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, NO. 659 BROADWAY—A large LECTURE ROOM, with new Cushions on the

New-York Daily Times.

KOSSUTH.

Kossuth Movements in New-England.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SPRINGFIELD, Saturday, April 24, 1852.

KOSSUTH'S reception in New-England has been of that character which makes the heart glad. The first point at which the cars stopped was Stamford, Conn. Here KOSSUTH met a crowd which gave him three hearty cheers. At Bridgeport, the people flocked around the cars and jostled each other for the privilege of shaking the hand of the much talked about Hungarian.

From New-York to New-Haven, KOSSUTH was under the general charge of the Massachusetts Committee, consisting of A. Burlingame, of the Senate, and E. Ward and C. S. Newell, of the House of Representatives; but he was under the special care, as also was the Massachusetts Committee, of the New-Haven Committee, consisting of W. E. Sanford, Alfred Blockmere, and Charles Burkholdt. At New-Haven, KOSSUTH was met in the cars at the dépôt by Mayor Skinner and a Committee of citizens, and by Gov. Baldwin, R. J. Ingersoll, Dr. Bacon, Rev. Mr. Phelps and others. He was immediately conducted, with his suite and the Massachusetts Committee, to the carriages in waiting, and amidst the ringing of bells, firing of cannon and shouting of men, the procession moved to the public square, where KOSSUTH was welcomed to the "City of Elms" by Mayor Skinner. The speaking took place from the State House portico. At least ten thousand people were present. Mayor Skinner told KOSSUTH he stood on a soil rich in remembrances of the men who have fled from Europe that they might have freedom to worship God—a people who erected the house of God first, and the house of instruction next—the descendants of this people have felt deep interest in the Hungarian struggle, and bitter sorrow at Hungary's fall. He assured KOSSUTH that in the coming struggle his people would have the earnest and abiding sympathy of the people of New-Haven. The Mayor was frequently applauded, and when KOSSUTH arose, he was greeted with three cheers.

He spoke for about three-quarters of an hour without notes. His speech was mainly similar to some he has delivered on other occasions, but as his speeches always do, it contained many new and happy thoughts. It was received with much enthusiasm. He said he was glad to visit New-England to see what was the character of men enjoying the highest prosperity. He was on his way, as it were, home, and no part of the United States would take offence if he remarked that from the impressions he got in New-England he would answer the people of Europe, when they asked him what the oppressed had to hope from America. He complimented Connecticut as a State in which there was a happy government, on the principle that the people which are governed the least are governed the best. He explained his views, his doctrines, and his hopes, and argued the importance of Hungarian freedom, on the ground that from Hungary's position it must be the bulwark against Despotism in Europe. He said he had seen two springs this year—one some weeks ago, one now. Spring was the mother, the nursery of fruits. He hoped the people would cherish a spring warmth in their hearts for his cause, for he knew that soon the summer would come and bring forth fruits abundantly.

Immediately after the Speech, KOSSUTH was conducted to Yale College, where he was escorted to Trumbull Gallery, by Prof. Olmsted, and received by Prof. Silliman. His stay here was brief, because he was to leave for Springfield, at 3 o'clock, and Whitneyville was yet to be visited.

A procession of fourteen coaches went out to Whitneyville. The first one, in which was KOSSUTH and suite, with the Mayor, was drawn by four horses. A cannon on Eastbill announced the approach of KOSSUTH. He was conducted through the gun manufactory; the workmen then crossed a platform between two of the buildings, and were introduced to him in their working dress. Mr. WHITNY presented KOSSUTH with 20 rifles. He said he was sure their reputation would be sustained in the hands of Hungarians. KOSSUTH replied briefly, saying that in the coming struggle he would arm 20 men with these 20 rifles, who should be nearest his person in battle, and where danger was thickest. He complimented Mr. WHITNY on the associations of his name and the genius of his father, and desired him to return to the generous workmen his thanks for their valuable gift. When the carriages left Whitneyville, the workmen, in their shirt-sleeves, on the platform, swung their hats and gave three cheers for Hungary. It should be mentioned tha' on this platform the rifles had been shown with a banner over them, inscribed "Material aid for Hungary."

Arrived again at New-Haven, KOSSUTH was met by two German Committees and presented with $55. From Mr. N. S. Chornly he subsequently received $136 as the receipts of Lectures for the benefit of Hungary, delivered by C. L. Brace, E. W. Elliott, and H. Sherman—the rifles were valued at $300.

KOSSUTH and suite dined privately with the Mayor. The New-Haven, Massachusetts Legislative, and Worcester Committees dined together. The New-Haven Committee behaved very generously, and all their arrangements were in excellent order and well executed.

Kossuth left New-Haven on the three o'clock train, his departure from the hotel was announced by cheers from a large crowd that had assembled to witness it. At all of the Stations between New-Haven and Springfield, Kossuth met a crowd. He spoke briefly at Hartford. At Minden, $56 was handed his Treasurer. At Springfield arrangements had been made for a grand demonstration. While the crowd waited at the front car, KOSSUTH and the Committee quietly reached the MASSASOIT Hotel. In a few minutes, however, KOSSUTH was called out, and he addressed a few words of thanks to the people of Massachusetts, and promised to speak to them again. He makes a speech this morning at 9 o'clock, at Dr. Osgood's Church

Yesterday evening KOSSUTH had a very affecting interview with Rev. Jonathan Smith, of Chicopee, an old Revolutionary soldier—one of the men who fought on Dorchester Hights. KOSSUTH received the venerable old man with much warmth, and introduced him to Madame KOSSUTH, as the survivor of a glorious struggle. Last evening George Merriam, of this city, sent KOSSUTH three checks of $50 each.

This afternoon, KOSSUTH goes to Northampton, where he will spend the Sabbath. BERANTUM

Kossuth's Reception at Northampton, Massachusetts

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NORTHAMPTON, Monday, April 26, 1852.

The reception given KOSSUTH by the people of Northampton, was of that character which must afford him great pleasure.

He was met at Springfield on Saturday afternoon by ERASTUS HOPKINS, of the Massachusetts Legislature, and with the Massachusetts Sub-Committee, was conducted in a Special Car to Northampton. At the Depôt the cars were met by at least three thousand people. The enthusiasm was earnest, but there was no wild excitement. KOSSUTH was taken in charge by the Committee of Arrangements, consisting of Wm. Clark, Chauncy Clark, Daniel Thompson, Samuel Day, Porter Nutting, Erastus Hopkins, Justice Thayer, John W. Wilson, James R. Day, and William Boies. Under an escort of the military and fire department a procession was formed which moved to the mansion of Mr. HOPKINS, where KOSSUTH, with Madame KOSSUTH and PULSZKY, had been invited to spend the Sabbath. Here KOSSUTH was permitted to enjoy one hour's uninterrupted repose.

THE PUBLIC RECEPTION.

Meantime the people flocked to the First Congregational Church, where KOSSUTH had been advertised to speak, with the understanding that all who entered before a certain hour must be holders of $1 Hungarian Bonds. About $600 were taken in this way before KOSSUTH was escorted to the Church. When he appeared the doors were thrown open, and the Church was soon crowded in every nook and corner.

ERASTUS HOPKINS, in a few remarks, introduced KOSSUTH to the Committee of Arrangements, when Mr. CLARKE, Chairman, welcomed him to Northampton in behalf of the people. He expressed high admiration of KOSSUTH's character as a patriot and a statesman, warm sympathy for Hungary, and great hopes for the mission of her Chief in exile.

KOSSUTH'S SPEECH.

In response, KOSSUTH spoke for half an hour, in a manner which awakened a warm interest. He alluded, happily, to the natural beauties which surround Northampton,—spoke of the intelligent character of the population,—and assured the audience that warm sympathy for his cause among such a people was of much importance. He spoke with much spirit of the character of Northampton in the political world—referring to the fact, that from this town JOSEPH HAWLEY, a leader in the Massachusetts Legislature before the Revolution, was sent; that from Northampton had been selected three Senators in Congress—ELI P. ASHMAN, E. H. MILLS, and ISAAC C. BATES. Referring to Gov. STRONG, as a native of Northampton, and paying him a compliment as a man of eminent services, KOSSUTH advanced a step and extended his hand to a grandson of the Governor, who sat near. The audience was taken by surprise; and it manifested this surprise with much enthusiasm. KOSSUTH spoke in appropriate terms of Rev. JONATHAN EDWARDS, who preached in Northampton; and hoped that in the material world he might be able to wield such an influence for liberty as this divine had wielded in the religious world. He did not neglect to mention the fact, that from Northampton two Chief Justices have been selected.

Passing from these local matters, KOSSUTH proceeded to speak of Hungary—its history, condition and importance; upon its society and its institutions; then he again explained his doctrines, and stated his hopes and the object of his mission to the United States.

Throughout the speech close attention was given by the auditors, and frequent applause was bestowed upon it.

After the meeting, KOSSUTH returned to Mr. HOPKINS. It would be improper to omit mention of the fact, that Mr and Mrs. GOLDSCHMIDT were among KOSSUTH's auditors on this occasion

GENERAL MOVEMENTS.

On Saturday evening KOSSUTH met a small party at Mr HOPKINS', and last night he again saw company. Yesterday morning his suite attended the First Congregational Church, and in the afternoon they were shown by Mr HOPKINS some of the natural advantages of Northampton.

Besides Mr and Mrs. PULSZKY, KOSSUTH has now in his suite Mr. HAJNICK and Captains KALOPZA and GRECHENEK. They have rooms at the Warner House, where also the members of the State Committee have been domiciled.

This morning KOSSUTH goes in a special train to Springfield, where he will meet the General Massachusetts Committee. A dinner is to be given in honor of the occasion, when the Magyar will be escorted to Worcester.

AN INCIDENT.

At *Hartford*, the other day, a singular incident occurred. When KOSSUTH was at Widdin Bulgoris, at the time he refused to accept Moslemism, he desired to send a letter to Lord PALMERSTON, which, to be of service, must reach him in ten days. The letter was entrusted to an English traveler, a perfect stranger to KOSSUTH, but it reached its destination in the required time. KOSSUTH heard no more of the Englishman. At Hartford, on Friday, a book was put in his hands; he did not observe the giver particularly, but when he opened the book, he found it to be a copy of BEACH's Travels in Hungary, with a note on one of the leaves, informing him that the man who presented the book was the man who carried the letter to Lord PALMERSTON. The note was signed ROGER CASEMENT. KOSSUTH expressed deep regret that he had not observed the man, and hopes he may again meet him. L. M.

WASHINGTON.

No Independent Southern Party—Congress.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 25, 1852.

Nothing definite has been heard of the projected Southern movement for the organization of a sectional party in view of the approaching Presidential election. It does not seem probable that the schism among the Southern Whigs will take that shape. Mr. BROOKS of New-York, ventured to allege on Friday that a majority of the Southern members left the late caucus when the attempt to introduce Compromise and Fugitive Slave Law resolutions was voted down; but Mr. STANLY immediately corrected him, and asserted that a majority remained. This is an important fact. The assumption that the nomination of the Whig Convention will be made on Abolition and anti-Southern grounds is purely gratuitous. Whether SCOTT, WEBSTER, or FILLMORE be presented as the candidate, he will be put forward as the representative of a National policy.

It is a remarkable fact in the recent discussions in regard to the position of the Whig party, that Northern men and Northern presses have shown themselves most sensitive upon Southern rights. It is Mr. BROOKS, the *Journal of Commerce* and the *Herald* who now admonish Southern Whigs that upon the final refusal of their Northern associates to endorse the Compromise in a certain set form of words, it will be their duty to set up for themselves. Such a remedy for supposed injuries and real disappointments receives little countenance among Southern politicians.

It is felt that the numerous exclusively Southern movements in our politics within the few years past, have not fulfilled the expectations of their authors. Many secret meetings of the entire Southern representation were held in 1849 under the direct leadership of Mr. CALHOUN. They all resulted in the establishment of an organ of disunion—the *Southern Press*—and the *Southern Press*, after languishing for three years, is now a supplicant for Government support in the shape of the printing to Congress. Then arose the controversy between the "Submissionists" and "Secessionists," the rise and decline of which peculiar "movement" was so graphically described by Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, in his touching allusion to BILLY PRINGLE'S pig. Among Southern politicians there always appears to be some few who have an incurable itch for movements which shall *move* their States out of the Union; but their influence has seldom proved equal to their activity or to the strength of their lungs, and at no time within my recollection has it been less effective than now.

MR. BROOKS'S PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

As a constituent of Mr. BROOKS I could not feel much elated by his personal explanation on Friday morning. I expected and desired that he would reply with spirit to the intemperate vituperation of Mr. MANGUM; but why speak of the odium which he had incurred at home by standing up in defence of southern opinions and interests against popular sentiment, and appeal to the South for protection? What need of expressing a preference for the livery of slavery to the livery of Abolitionists? Would it not have been more manly, as well as in better taste, to say nothing about contempt and odium incurred among his own constituents, and to rest his vindication upon the truth of his principles, and the correctness and patriotism of his course? It is due, however, to Mr. BROOKS to say, that this sentiment, as objectionable, to use a very mild word, as it seems to me, was received with loud applause by the southern side of the House. As an editor Mr B. is very decided in his opposition to intervention, but as a politician he is as decidedly in favor of it. And yet the inconsistency is only apparent, for though his journal earnestly deprecates interference in aid of oppressed foreigners, it has never taken ground against the intervention of strangers in behalf of its editors when quarreling with their neighbors. In that case, intervention for the *protection* of the weaker party may be a very good thing.

THE COLLINS STEAMERS.

The additional appropriation in aid of the Collins Line will go through both Houses. It gains strength from the fact that many schemes for the local advantage of other cities are in agitation, and their supporters expect to obtain the assistance of the New-York delegation by an exhibition of liberality in this instance.

SEPARATE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Committee of Ways and Means have reported all the appropriations for Mail Steamers in a separate Bill. This has been done through the influence which is aiming at the defeat of the whole system of government aid to such enterprises. The contracts have been fairly entered into, and it would be an example of bad faith, entirely un-American, now to refuse the appropriations requisite for carrying them out. X. Y.

DIED.

April 26, at his residence, No. 28 Lewis-st., at 9¼ A. M., JOSEPH JACKSON, (Engineer) aged 29.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation

On Monday afternoon, 26th inst, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mrs. SARAH H. FOWLER in the 55th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the house of her brother-in-law, Harman Tremper, No. 296 East-Broadway, on Wednesday afternoon, 28th inst., at 3 o'clock a27-2t*

April 26th JANE, daughter of John and Catharine McClure, aged 3 years and 2 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 65 Spring st, this afternoon at 3 o'clock

At his late residence, Tranquility, Warren County, New-Jersey, on Saturday, 24th inst, ROBERT W. RUTHERFURD, in the 64th year of his age

The funeral will take place at Christ Church, Belleville, on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend without farther notice

On Saturday evening, April 24, JOSEPH F. LIMBURGER, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from No 85 White st. on next Tuesday afternoon, at ½ o'clock, without further notice. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment. a26-2*

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—APRIL 26

$12,000 U. S. 6s, '67	117¼	25 Nicaragua Tran. Co.	43¼
500 U. S. 6s, '67	108¼	50 Canton Co.	s.o 31
8,500 Penn. State 5s	93	50 Erie Railroad	s1 89¾
1 000 Virginia 6s	110¼	150 do	b10 89¾
3,500 Ohio 6s, '60	108¼	50 do	b60 89¾
1,500 Ohio 6s, '70	112¼	200 do	89¾
3 000 Erie 2d Mtge Bds.	10	150 do	89¾
2 000 Erie Certificates	98¼	50 do	b60 89¾
2 000 Erie Income Bds	97¼	200 Long Island R. R.	22¼
2,000 do	97	73 Stonington Railroad	56¼
1,000 Erie Convert '62	96	50 do	56
16 Manhattan Bank	120	100 do	56¼
100 Mechanics' Bank	124	5 Nor & Wor. Railroad	57
6 Hanover Bank	103¾	50 do	s10 57¼
26 Metropolitan Bank	107¼	600 Reading Railroad	77
20 Knickerbocker Bank	9	100 do	s10 77
10 Bank N. America	108	300 do	b30 77
100 Phœnix Bank	112	50 do	s10 77
100 New-Jersey Zinc	13¼	100 do	s60 77
250 do	13¼	250 do	s3 77
150 do	b30 13¼	25 Hudson River R. R.	63
750 Harlem Railroad	74	25 do	63¼
300 do	b60 74¼	10 do	63¾
50 do	s10 74¼	60 N. H. Hartford R. R.	123
50 do	b30 74¼		

SECOND BOARD.

$10 000 U. S. 6s, '67	116¼	200 Harlem Railroad	b30 74¼
2 000 Erie Convt '71	95¼	450 do	s3 74
30,000 do	s10 95¼	100 do	s60 74¼
5,000 do	95¼	50 Nor. & Wor. R. R	s60 57¾
10,000 do	b60 95¼	50 do	57¾
10 000 do	b60 95¼	50 do	57¾
3,000 Hudson 2d Mtge	97	100 do	57¾
2 000 Harlem Ex. Cfs	82¼	25 Hudson River R R	63
5 000 do	83	25 do	62¾
50 Canton Co	s20 80¼	7 do	62¾
50 do	80¼	54 do	63¼
50 do	b10 80¼	200 Erie Railroad	b10 88¼
50 do	s10 80¼	100 do	s10 88¼
50 do	s10 80¼	475 do	s3 88¼
50 New Jersey Zinc	13¼	100 do	b60 83¾
100 Reading Railroad	s30 76¼	100 do	b3 84¼
100 do	b3 76¼	100 Morris Canal	s3 19¼
300 do	77		

MONDAY, April 26—6 P. M.

A bold dash was made at the Exchange market this forenoon, and at an early hour a prominent firm of Stock and Bill Brokers swept the street of nearly all the Bank and Bankers' Sterling offered under 109¾. The principals in the operation are not known, but the movement was one of speculation, induced probably by the stiffness of last packet day, the demand from Havana and the East, and the knowledge that some $400,000 is to be paid into the hands of the Trustee, in a few days, on account of the mortgage foreclosed and held to this extent for Foreigners on the Merchants' Exchange property. The regular Bankers subsequently offered to draw at 109¾, and at the close prime transient bills were offered at 109¾. The movement had its influence on Stocks. In the Street, before the Board, prices for the Railroads were quite firm, with large sales of some of them at the top prices of Saturday. But after the sudden advance of ¼ ₱ cent. in Bills became known, the chief buyer resold. At the Second Board something of a stampede appeared to be threatened, and prices at first gave way, but the sellers were met with a disposition to take the Stocks, so that the closing was less feverish. The whole demonstration of the day was, perhaps, so far as Exchange at specie rate is concerned, premature; but the effort showed quite clearly how sensitive the market is to influences affecting the prospective supply of capital. It was an index, too, to the apprehension that Gold shipments may be resumed early in the summer on account of the heavy imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise. The latter is, in greatly increased quantities, coming in the shape of West India Sugars, Rio Coffee and East India Teas, and as our exports to all these points fall far short of the cost of these articles of prime consumption, the operation is soon and very sensibly felt on Sterling Bills. Francs were not materially influenced. There were drawers at 5.18¾, and transient Bills at 5.18¾@5 20. The Money market was not at all disturbed. The amounts offering on call were large, and in some cases less than 5 ₱ cent. was taken.

The Share transactions of the early meeting of the Board were to a moderate extent. Prices left off dull, though not essentially varied from Saturday. The decline in the afternoon was ¼ ₱ cent. from the late rate of Reading, same in Erie and Harlem, ¼ in Norwich and in Hudson, and same in Canton.

Loans and Bonds were a fraction lower in the morning. Subsequently Government sixes sold up to 118¼. Erie Convertibles felt the panic in the afternoon, though buyers were not wanting at the decline. Investment shares were not particularly moved. Phœnix Bank again brought 112. New-Haven and Hartford Road sold at 123.

The dispatch made up at Philadelphia in regard to the latest market news from Liverpool by the *City of Glasgow* at that port, turns out a mistake, or possibly an imposition. It had escaped attention that nearly all the circulars by the *Asia* advised that owing to the close holiday of Good Friday, nothing would be done of moment till the following Monday, and little or nothing was done on Saturday to the hour of noon. The *fresher* news fortunately did no mischief here.

The general Markets were steady. Cotton still active, but the sales not equal to the large trade of Saturday. They foot up 3,500 bales, including for the past three days, nearly 1,500 bales, equal to a supply of at least £100,000 Sterling Exchange. These transactions strengthen the belief that the rise in 5's to-day, was more speculative than from a short supply.

The Cotton movements of the season, as they will go out by the Boston packet on Wednesday, are as follows:

	1852.	1851
Receipts at the Ports	2,667,000	2,022 000
Exports to Great Britain	1,196,000	914 000
Exports to France	335,000	260,000
Exports to other Foreign ports	232,000	183 000
Total Exports	1,703,000	1,357,000
Stock on hand	590,000	508 000

These figures bear out the increased estimates of the crop, while they show that of the portion likely to go to Europe, full six hundred thousand bales remain to be shipped. Mr. W. P. Wright's Circular, for this packet, notices rumors of frosts at Mobile, and other portions of the Cotton region, and apprehensions of serious inundations from late excessive wet weather.

Rumors adverse to the credit of the St. Mary's Bank, Georgia, were current to-day. The Bank was protested a fortnight ago at Mobile for $20,000, and to-day its check on J. G. Winter & Co., of this City, for a smaller sum, went to the Notary, for the want of funds.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 24.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 5,000 bales, at very full prices. The exports to-day have been 14,000 bales

CHARLESTON, Saturday, April 24.

COTTON—Is in good demand and the market firm at full prices—1,407 bales have been sold.

BALTIMORE, Monday, April 26.

Sales were made to-day, of 430 BEEVES, at $4@$5 on the hoof—equal to $8@$9 50 net. HOGS sell at $8.

New-York Cattle Market.... APRIL 26.

Carefully Reported for The New-York Daily Times.

For Beeves, at the Washington Drove Yard, corner of Fourth avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, and at Chamberlain's Hudson River Bull's Head, foot of Robinson-street. For Cows and Calves, Sheep and Lambs, at Browning's, in Sixth-street, near Third-avenue, and also at Chamberlain's

AT WASHINGTON DROVE YARD—2,000 Beeves, (1,600 Southern and Western, remainder this State) The market continues very firm, and prices, if anything, are a little better than last week. Good retailing qualities command 7¼ to 9¼ cents ₱ lb About 200 left over

AT BROWNING'S—70 Cows and Calves. Sales at from $12 to $28@$40 20 unsold Sheep—1,300 on sale Sales at from $3 to $5.50@$8 50. 100 Lambs offered, and sold at from $3 to $5 All sold

AT CHAMBERLAIN'S—HUDSON RIVER, BULL'S HEAD—Offered, 250 Beef Cattle—all sold. Sales at 8c@9¼c. 80 Cows and Calves, at $22 50 @30@$45. 300 Sheep and Lambs, at $3 50, $4 50@$7 90 All sold

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times*

MONDAY, April 26—P. M.

ASHES—Are very firm and in fair demand, with sales of 50 bbls Pots at $5@5 06¼, and Pearls at $6 31¼ ₱ 100 lb

COTTON—Continues active and buoyant at steady but not higher rates. The supply is large, and the day's sales comprise 3,500 bales

FLOUR AND MEAL—We observe no special change in the market for State and Western brands The Eastern trade demand is brisk, and that for the home use, good. Shippers however are very fastidious in their purchases, as they consider the foreign news too unfavorable, and the probability of early and large arrivals to the stock, too great to warrant a continuance of current prices, under which it is at present impossible to procure a merchantable flour The transactions reach 5,400 bbls at $3 75@$4 87½, mainly for superfine to straight State and good common Orleans at $4 12½@4 25; choice State, favorite Ohio and mixed Western at $4 25@4 43¾; fair to fancy Indiana and Michigan at $4 43¾@4 81¼; fancy Genesee at $4 81¼@5 06¼; fancy Ohio at $5 06¼@5 18¾; extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 18¾@5 56¼ and extra Genesee at $5 18¾@5 87½. Canadian is neither abundant nor active at former quotations. Sales of ryeflour to-day are 200 bbls, supply is worth $4 12½@4 25 ₱ bbl, in bond Southern attracts much attention both from domestic operators and exporters, and with a diminished and decreasing supply, prices are well supported. The sales embrace 1,000 bbls, mixed to favorite ordinary at $4 21¼@4 50; and fancy qualities at $4 50@5. Rye flour is dull and lower, with an augmented offering Fine retails at $3 25@3 31¼ Corn meal seems rather quiet—the sales only consisting of 200 bbls. Jersey at $3 25 and Brandywine at $3 50@3 56¼

GRAIN—Wheat arrives in greater quantities, and is tending strongly downward; yet as factors and owners are still dissentient in their views, transactions are restricted. Rye is in good request at steady rates 2,000 bushels paying Canada at 76c Barley is in fair demand, at uniform prices. The supply is limited to their confidence—a result partially unsalable, at 37¼@38c for Western, and quality for Northern—a reduction Corn remains about the same, the supplies and inquiries being fair, and holders indisposed to force sales. The operations comprise 11,000 bush. mixed Southern, at 65@65½c, and yellow do at 66@67c

PROVISIONS—Pork is without essential variation—the supply is very moderate and the demand chiefly confined to retail parcels, at former rates. Prime is unsalable 300 bbls, new prime at $17, and new mess at $18 87½@$19 Pickled Meats present no new features of an interesting character. Lard is plentiful, and quoted firmer—with sales of 230 bbls prime at 10c, and 500 kegs do at 11@11c. Beef is in steady request at former figures—new sales of 500 bbls prime at $6@$7 25, and new mess at $10@$ 3; prime mess is inactive at $10@$11 ₱ tierce; Beef Hams sell slowly at $16 ₱ 220 lbs. Butter finds a ready market at 23@27c ₱ lb, for fresh State. Cheese sells as fast as received at 7¼@8c ₱ lb

WHISKY—Is unsettled and lower, with an ample supply and limited inquiry—the sales embrace 600 bbls Ohio and Frison, part at 21c cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—There was rather more Cotton offering for Liverpool, and about 2,500 compressed, were engaged at 3 16d—and about 1,000 bbls Resin at 3d to 6d—Flour was at 13d to 1s asked, and Grain at 3 to 3½ do —In Glasgow, 100 tierces Beef were taken at 6s 6d —There was no alteration in rates to London or Havre There was some inquiry for the Dutch ports To California rates varied from 40 to 60c

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Monday.—First Board*—$6 000 Pennsylvania 5s 93¾; $1,000 St. Louis 6s, '65, 95¾; $8,850 Schuylkill Navigation 6s '66, int on, 53¾; $17,000 do. 53, $35,000 do, int off 51¾ $1,000 United States 6s, '56, C & P, 108¾; $100 Chesapeake and Delaware Canal 6s, '97, 97; $2,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '70, 82; $7 000 do., b5, 82; $2,000 Tennessee 5s, cash, 82; $5 000 Allegheny City 6s, 84¾; $3,000 Susquehanna Canal 6s, 70; 33 Pennsylvania Railroad, c & P, 43¾; 2 do, 43¾, 14 do, c & P, 43¾; 32 Morris Canal Preferred, 99; 50 Reading Railroad, 38¾; 100 do, 38¾; 200 Long Island Railroad, b5, 11¾; 1 Pennsylvania Bank, 104; 50 do, 118¾; 40 do, 118¾

Between Boards—200 Reading Railroad, b5, 38¾; 23 Morristown Railroad, cash, 4¾; 200 Girard Bank, cash, 13¾

Second Board—$8,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s int. on, b5, 53¾; $13,000 do., 53¾; $2,000 City Railroad 6s, '87, 107; $200 Lehigh Interest, 92¾; $14 000 Reading Railroad 6s, '70, 82; 100 Long Island Railroad, b5wn 11¾; 100 do, b5, 11¾, 9 Morris Canal Preferred, 99; 5 Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, 29; 50 Mechanics' Bank, 58; 50 Union Canal, 14¼; 20 Girard Bank, 13¾; 3 Pennsylvania Bank The 12 o'clock 119; 25 Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank (R P 20, 28¾

After Board—100 Morris Canal, b5, 19¾; 50 do, 19¾; 200 Reading Railroad, s5wn, 38¾; 450 do., s5, 38¾; 50 do, 38¾; 400 Long Island Railroad, b5, 11¾.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 117¾@118¾; United States 6s, '67, 117¾@118¾; Pennsylvania 5s, 93¼@94; Reading Railroad, 38¼@38¾; Reading Bonds, '70, 81¾@82; Reading Mortgage 6s, '60, 87¾@88; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43¾@43¾ Morris Canal 19¼@19¾; Schuylkill Navigation, Int on, 53¼@53¾; Long Island, 11¼@11¾; Vicksburg, 15¾@16¼; Girard Bank, 13¼@13¾; United States Bank, 3¼@3¾, Union Canal, 14¼@14¾

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship City of Richmond, from Norfolk—Mr Keeling, wife and child, D. Ackerman, W. H Prentiss, Mr Given, lady and 2 children, Mr Claire, O. Crocker P Dermott, H Stevens J M Reid, J Kemp, W. Lambert and lady, J. Chase, J. Kellar, C. Levere, R Mathews

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....APRIL 26, 1852

MINIATURE ALMANAC.... THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises.....5 07 Sets ..... 6 49 MOON—Sets.... 12 43

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY

Sandy Hook, 12 59m. Gov. Island 1 10 Hell Gate 2 42

Cleared.

Steamer Illinois, Hartstein, Aspinwall, M. O. Roberts.
Ship Zone Fullerton, Bangor, Nesmith & Sons
Ship Prince Albert, Meyer, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co
Ship Norma, Ellis, Havana, Moses Taylor & Co.
Ship Antarctic, Zerega, Antwerp, Zerega & Co
Bark Encyclopedia, (Br.) Clarke, St. John, N B, Barclay & Livingston.
Brig Margaret, (Br) McDonald, Pictou, J. W. Lowden.
Brig Clinton, Walker, Charleston, George Bulsley.
Brig Ann Eliza Gates, Mobile, Eagle & Hazard
Brig Rainbow, Cockran, St Johns, N B J. S. Whitney.
Schr. Ashland, Walpole, Providence, Sturges, Clearman & Co.
Schr. Mary Jane Peck, Dupuy, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght.
Schr Harriet Hallock, Manuel, Wilmington, N. C, N. L. McCready & Co
Schr. N. H. Hall, Cummings, Jacksonville, (Fla.) H. D. Brooken
Schr. Lamartine, Eastman, Bath, H Nason
Schr. Hester, West, Fall River, Dunham & Dimon.
Schr Bronies, Atwood, Plymouth, S. W Lewis.
Schr Anti-tarcophord, Holden, Providence, James Hand.
Schr. M. E. Wells, Griffin, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.
Schr Fair, Gillett, Baltimore, Mailler & Lord.
Schr. Hamilton, Dayton, Alexandria, Sturges, Clearman & Co
Schr Lamartine, Thorndike, Vera Cruz, Nesmith & Sons
Sloop Wm H Mount, Payne, New-Haven, J. H. Havens.
Sloop Rienzi, Durfee, Newport.

Arrived.

Steamer City of Richmond, Foster, Richmond and Norfolk, 26 hs., mdse. and pass to Maitland & Lord
Ship Pyramid, (of Thomaston,) Henderson, 32 days from Liverpool, mdse. and 280 pass. to Daniel Pilkington & Co.
Bark Gambia, (of Portland,) Radcliff, Messina, fruit to Daniel Gilmartin.
Bark Union, Clark, Matanzas, April 16, sugar, &c, to R. C. Reed. The U. has had heavy westerly gales; on the 20th experienced a hurricane for 16 hours.
Ship Kate, (Br.) late Capt. Merlin, St. Johns, N. B., for Liverpool, water logged. The K. draws 26 feet, which is the heaviest draught ever brought in over the Bar.
Bark Elizabeth Young, Messina, 45 days, fruit to Draper & Devlin. The E. has had very heavy weather, lost sails, bulwarks, head, &c.
Brig S Ludwig, (of Waldoboro,) Hastings, Jacksonville, 7 ds, yellow pine to J. Grice
Brig Speculation, (Br., of Stockton,) Mutter, Leghorn, 75 ds., marble, rags, &c., to C. Fabricotte. Has experienced very heavy weather.
Brig Lord Lovat, (Br.) Lawson, Montego Bay, (Jam.) rum, ginger, &c., to Bertrand Clover.
Brig H. H. McGilvery, Crocket Trinidad de Cuba, April 11, sugar and molasses to R ₱ Buck.
Brig Torno, (of Hallowell,) Berry, 12 days from Remedios, Cuba, sugar and molasses to Finegan & Fox. (Vessels left, before reported)
Brig Balcarel, (Br) Dillon, 38 days from Limerick, scrap iron and 469 pass to Logan & Collins.
Brig John Alfred, (of Pittston,) Moore, Attakapas, 17 ds, sugar and molasses to Peck & Lyman, vessel to master.
Schr. Harriet, (of Harrington,) Small, Jacksonville, 7 ds, lumber to Massey & Ambler. 60d. in co. with brig E. Baldwin, for Wiscasset.
Schr. Lucy Ann, Snell, Tampico, April 3, hides, &c., to F. A. Bingueres.
Schr. Abeona, (of Islesboro,) Hatch, Charleston, 7 days, yellow pine to George B. Sheldon.
Schr Mariel, (of Frankfort,) Dollner, 6 ds. from Wilmington, N C, naval stores.
Schr. Abbott Lawrence, Allen, Boston, 4 ds, mdse. to Dayton & Saregtze.
Schr Cinderella G. Scull, Woolsey, Washington, N. C., 5 ds., naval stores to N. L. McCready & Co.
Schr Highlander, Sands, Charleston, 7 ds., rice to master.
Schr. H. E Weston, Mallory, Wilmington, N.C., 4 ds., naval stores to E S Powell.
Schr. Rosina, Foster, Portland, 6 days, lumber to J. F. Snow
Schr. J B. Moreau, Hitchings, Virginia, wood.
Schr. Monsoon, Risley, Philadelphia, coal.
Schr. James Maull, Ricketts, Chincoteague, 2 ds., corn to A. C. Havens.
Schr Lodisa, Baker, Mathapungo, Va, 2 days, corn to master
Schr. Thomas P. Cope, Foskie, Matchapungo, Va, 2 ds., corn to master.
Schr. Worcester, Doane, Sandy Hill, Md., 2 ds., corn to B. N. Fox.
Schr. D W. Dixon, Doane, Boston, 4 ds., fish to master.
Schr. Elisha Brooks Nickerson, Boston, 4 ds, fish
Schr Rubicon, Tilden, Middletown, Conn., 2 ds, ballast.
Schr. Meridian, Hart, Rockland, 5 ds., lime.
Schr. Increase, ——, Rockland, 5 ds., lime.
Schr. H Dunster, Bagley, Richmond, 4 days, coal.
Schr. Ophir, Spear, Rockland, 5 ds, lime.
Schr. Charles D. Hallock, Davis, Alexandria, 4 ds., wheat to W. H. Newman & Co.
Schr. Charlotte, Porter, Rockland, 5 ds., lime.
Schr. Byron, Hutchinson, Philadelphia, 2 ds., bound to Boston.
WIND—Sunrise, E.; meridian, E.S.E.; sunset, S., with a fog.

Below.—Bark Potomac, from Messina.

Memoranda.

The steamer Illinois, Hartstein, hence for Aspinwall, has anchored at Quarantine.

By Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, March 26—The ship Gustavus and bark Arlies, both from Bremen, are reported in the Bay, and coming up.

CHARLESTON, April 24—Arr brig Emily, New-York.

Spoken, &c.

12th inst, lat. 41 14, lon. 44 18, exchanged signals with packet ship Garrick, hence for Liverpool.

16th inst, lat 42, lon 49 15, saw wreck brig Melrose, (of Charles, water-logged; appeared to have been a long time in that situation.

March 14, off Cape Antonio, passed ship Minerva, of Liverpool.

April 19, lat. 33 10, lon 77, saw brig Susan Ludwig, (of Waldoboro) lumber loaded steering N

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. 1....NO. 191 NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted.*) at the office, No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, *between Beekman and Spruce*, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies: THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

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THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Grand Rally of the Youth**.—Prize address Temperance meeting at the Broadway Tabernacle, on WEDNESDAY EVENING April 28th. Original addresses by Masters and Misses; Bible presentation to Col SNOW, by the ladies; vocal and instrumental music by the pupils of Professor BENJAMIN, &c., &c. The authors of the four best addresses on the question, "How shall the rising generation protect themselves against the daily increasing and destructive influence of alcoholic drinks?" will each be presented with a splendid library, by Dr P. H. SKINNER. Admittance, 25 cents; children half price.

The undersigned have heard, with deep interest, the addresses and essays presented for the prizes awarded by Dr SKINNER of Philadelphia, and would earnestly commend them to the hearing of the public, this evening at the Tabernacle.

JOHN KNOX, S. D. BURCHARD.
E. H. CHAPIN, F. F. CORNELL,
E. T. TEALL, Committee of Examination.

☞ **By Request**—The Exhibition of the Sabbath School attached to the Laight st Church will be repeated on THURSDAY EVENING, April 29, at 7½ o'clock. Master and Miss NEWCOMBE and Master CHAS. DE WITT BRIDGMAN will participate in the exercises. Rev. ISAAC WESCOTT, will deliver an address. Singing by the School. Dialogues, Recitations, Duetts, &c., &c. Admission free. A collection will be taken up for the benefit of the school.

☞ **Lectures, This Day** and succeeding days, during the week, by Mr G. YALE, at the Mechanics' Institute, Chatham-square, (to which building he has removed,) at 1 P. M., on the Science and Wonders of the great Solar Microscope lately imported by Mr C SPIESS. Admission 25 cts; Schools 12½ cts. each pupil. Mr. Spiess will exhibit the Instrument, and show its powers. Also, to others, during the sunshine of each day.

☞ **Electrical Psychology**.—Dr. DODS will positively lecture THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the Knickerbocker Hall, corner of 8th-av. and 23d st., and perform interesting and amusing experiments. He will also lecture at the same Hall on FRIDAY NIGHT, April 30. His friends will not again be disappointed. Admission only 12½ cents.

☞ **Westminster Church**.—Rev. John Little will be installed pastor of this Church, in St. Luke's Hall, corner of Hudson and Grove-sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Rev Drs Spring, Krebs and McDonald will take part in the exercises.

☞ **Ireland; Her Sufferings, and their Sources.**—A Lecture on this interesting subject will be delivered at Thalian Hall, No 460 Grand-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, 28th inst., by an Irishman. Tickets 12½ cents—to be had at the door. Doors open at 7, Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

☞ **Mr. Willis**—The principal of Freehold Institute—a Boarding School for Boys, at Freehold, Monmouth Co., New-Jersey—will be at the Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-st., to see parents, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 28th and 29th instant. Circulars may be had at the office of this paper.

☞ **The Labor of Six Days done in One.**—Mr. E WEBSTER commences a class in Phonography THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, in the Phonographic Rooms, No 113 Nassau-st., third floor. All who would like to write with the rapidity of speech should be present.

☞ **Laugh, Laugh, when you must** and now be gay, for this week's *Picayune* appears THIS MORNING, full of splendid cuts spirited and rivalless articles, slashes about town, &c., &c., which cannot fail to impress all that there was never a better number of the New-York *Picayune*. Price two cents.

☞ **The Cheapest Shirt Store** in the United States is on the corner of Chambers and Greenwich sts., where the public will find every article in Gent's Furnishing Goods. Fine Shirts made to order at the shortest notice in the best manner. THOS. McLAUGHLIN.

☞ **Shirts**.—Gentlemen in want of good shirts will do well to call at No 132 Nassau-st., where they will find a good assortment of well made articles in the furnishing line. Shirts made to order.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company**.—Capital stock $200,000. Shares $100 each.

FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, Pres dent.
THOS. E. HASTINGS, Treasurer.

Office of Sale and Tranfer of Stock, No. 66 Beaver-street, New-York.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **$2,053 made in one night**.—The COLUMBIA BUILDING ASSOCIATION, of BROOKLYN, will hold public meetings on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, April 21, April 28, May 5, May 12, at Remsen's Mission Hall, No 14 Hamilton-av. At the first regular meeting of this Association the profit on shares redeemed was over $2,000. Those who wish to take shares in this Association must avail themselves of the present opportunity, as the shares are nearly all taken, and the entrance fee will be shortly advanced. At the rate the shares have been redeemed, this Association will close sooner than any other in New York or Brooklyn. Members are notified who have not paid their April dues to pay the same to the Secretary during the week at his office, No 10 Court-st., or at the Hall, on Wednesday evening. Hall open from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M for the reception of dues. Meeting commences at 8, P. M. Shares, $500. Entrance fee, 50 cts. Monthly dues, $2. 5 per cent. interest allowed on all dues paid in advance. Those who wish to obtain money to buy a comfortable house or accumulate a sum to start in business, will have no better opportunity than is afforded by this Association.

DANIEL P. BARNARD, President.
WILLIAM H. GRIFFITHS, Vice-President,
CHARLES O. RICHARDSON, Secretary.
J. B. BENNETT, Surveyor.

☞ **Building Associations**.—The People's Building Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Association will hold a meeting at No 9 Court-st., Brooklyn, THURSDAY EVENING, April 29, at 8 o'clock P. M. One or more speakers will address the meeting, and explain the nature and advantages of the Association. An opportunity will also be offered to those present to join the Association. Those wishing to join for the purpose of redeeming their Shares, will find this a favorable time, as shares will be offered for redemption at the next regular monthly meeting, to be held on the 4th of May next, being the second one of the Association. This Association has started with the fairest prospects. Its articles were drawn up with great care, and with special reference to its perfect security. Members wishing to withdraw, will be permitted to do so at any time, and will have refunded to them all the monthly dues paid by them, and interest thereon at six per cent.

FRANCIS B. STRYKER, President.
EZRA BALDWIN, Vice-President.
EDWARD BEERS, Secretary.

☞ **Third Mechanics' Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION**.—A regular monthly meeting for the payment of dues, and the sale of shares will be held at Union Building, No 163 Bowery, on TUESDAY, May 18th, at 8 o'clock, P. M. As there are but a few shares left, persons desirous of availing themselves of the advantages offered by this Association, had better attend this meeting and subscribe. Speakers will be in attendance. Entrance fee, 50 cents; monthly dues, $2; ultimate value of shares, $200. This society will loan money at the rate of 6 per cent on the actual amount advanced on a share. Persons desirous of withdrawing can do so by giving one month's notice and receive back the dues paid by them, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum. Persons paying in advance will be allowed interest. There are but a few shares left, and the list will positively be closed as soon as 1,000 shares are so subscribed for; so persons desirous of saving, had better apply early to JACOB PECARE, Secretary, No. 163 Hester-st. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

☞ **Brooklyn Mechanics Building AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION**.—A special meeting of this Association will be held on the corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 28, at 8 o'clock. The object of the Association will be explained at the meeting, and opportunity offered to subscribe for new shares. As the profits of this Association have already been about EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS, and there has been but one meeting for the redemption of shares, it would be well for all who desire to make money, to attend this meeting and secure an interest in this Society. There are a few shares on which the entrance fee has been paid, but the first month's dues have not. The holders of these shares should pay their dues at this meeting, and save their fines.

ROBERT P. PERKIN, President.
JAMES ROBINSON, Vice-President.
J. S. DENMAN, Secretary. Office No. 156 Atlantic-st.

☞ **East River Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION**.—The office of the above Association, No. 514 Grand-st., is now open daily from 11 A M to 9 P M., where subscriptions will be received, and all necessary information given. This Association has now been in operation about two months, and being comprised almost wholly of mechanics, who have joined for the purpose of redeeming shares, offers superior inducements for those who wish to invest their small savings in the most profitable manner.

OBADIAH NEWCOMB, President.
JAMES WHITE, Vice-President.
CHAS. E. ANDERSON, Secretary, No. 514 Grand-st. and No. 57 Great Jones-st.

☞ **The Alleghan ia Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION**.—The shares in this Association are being rapidly taken up. Those wishing to subscribe will do well to do so now. The entrance fee is 50 cents; dues $2 a month; shares $500. Office, No. 198 3d-av., up-stairs, where all information will be given and "Articles of Association" furnished gratis.

MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., President,
No. 13 Grammercy-park.
J. H. VALENTINE, Vice-President, No. 94 East 15th-st.
RICHARD KELLY, Assistant Vice-President, No. 344 3d-av.
OSCAR F. BENJAMIN, Secretary.

☞ **Montgomery Building Association**.—A Public Meeting of this Association will be held at 7½ o'clock THIS EVENING in Friendship Hall, No 149 West Sixteenth st., between 7th and 8th avs. An Address will be delivered. Free discussion is invited. Entrance fee $2; dues $3; shares $1,000.

CHARLES DARRAGH, President,
PATRICK GRIMES, Secretary. a28-1t*

A serious disturbance took place on Saturday evening, about dusk, at the German Catholic Church in William-st., near High st, Newark. It is somewhat difficult to ascertain the precise facts, but it is understood that the German Catholic Priest has uttered language against Kossuth, personally, both in public discourses and private conversations. This incensed many of Kossuth's Protestant friends, and a large crowd, numbering about one hundred, composed chiefly of Germans, collected from various parts of the city and gathered around the Church in Shipman-street, with violent and enraged language. A few stones were thrown, which shattered one of the shutters in the Priest's dwelling, which is attached to the rear of the Church. The priest becoming alarmed rang the Church bell, which raised an alarm of fire, and the crowd finally dispersed. Smaller parties, it it said, have since been in the vicinity of the Church, loudly expressing their anger.

At a late meeting of the Historical Society of Ohio, Mr. M. F. Force, son of Peter Force, Esq., read a paper relating to some valuable French documents recently sent to the Society from Paris, by E. Geo. Squier. The papers contain a mass of information in regard to the "Scioto Company," an organization formed in Paris in 1789, for the purpose of settling a part of what is now the State of Ohio.

Edward Sanderson, Esq., of Elizabethtown, N. J., and for many years Editor of the *New-Jersey Journal*, died yesterday in the 61st year of his age.

New-York Daily Times.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRANKLIN.

GRAIN AND COTTON FIRM.

MONEY EASY.

Dates from London to the 15th inst.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Franklin*, JAMES A. WOTTON, commander, arrived at this port at 7½ o'clock yesterday morning. She sailed from Cowes at 9 o'clock P. M. of the 15th inst., and from Havre on the morning of the same day. She was detained at the latter port a day beyond her regular sailing day, in consequence of the low tides on the coast, resulting from long-continued easterly winds.

The British and North American Mail steamer *Niagara* arrived in the Mersey on the 13th, having encountered very stormy weather.

Much anxiety was felt for the arrival of the *Washington*, which left New-York on the 27th March for Bremen, via Cowes. When the *Franklin* left, the *Washington* was in her 20th day.

Ships *Chimborazo* and *Naomi* were entering the port of Havre as the *Franklin* left.

April 26, lat. 49° 26', lon, 71° 35', 11 o'clock A. M., passed ship *Waterloo*, from Liverpool for New-York.

The *Franklin* brings 97 passengers, a valuable cargo of French goods, and $85,000 in specie.

The following is her list of

Passengers.

Lorenzo Draper, U. S. Consul at Havre and Bearer of Dispatches, Mrs Draper, Hamilton S. Hawkins, Brigadier General John W. de Peyster, John W. de Peyster, Jr., Mrs. de Peyster and servant, Frederick de Peyster, Miss Helen Beale, Miss Johnson, Mrs. Healy, Mrs Gries, Mrs. Wotton, servant and child, Master J. W. Wotton, Dr. Pentz, Robert Fox, J. Colvil and lady, Captain Raingeard, G. A. Jones, Miss Mott, Francis R. Mott, G. H. Pennoman, John de Rnyter, James H. Deming, W. S. Morse and lady, L. Pavy and lady Miss Pavy, Miss Augusta Brunson, F. A. Schumaker and lady, Hugh Irving Franklin Dexter, James Storrow, Elliot C. Cowdin, Morelon Stille, lady, child and servant, Genevieve Riolet, Paul Solomon and lady, Miss Laura M. Dixon, William Hume, Dr. Beyland, T. W. Storrow, Leonce Abat, E Caylus and lady, Miss Caylus, Vincent Justes and lady, Elen Larkin, Augustine Duvit, Auguste Delessert, Ringuet Leprince, Jules Guerrier, J. Monier, P. Aversno, Miss Colnie M. Aragno, Louis Mulausseno, Adolphe Herrenschmidt, Herman Saike, Franz Devano, Adolphe Von Harden, Alphonse Fabel, Marie Fabel, Clara Nockin, Anna Schwabb, Thomas Jones.

The news by this arrival is without importance.

ENGLAND.

Of political affairs from England there is nothing new, the Houses of Parliament having adjourned for the Easter holidays. The note of preparation for the ensuing general election was, however, being sounded throughout the country, and everywhere the constituencies were preparing for the great contest which is finally and for ever to settle the question of Free-trade *versus* Protection.

In the event of the Crystal Palace being pulled down, it was understood that a London firm had offered £70,000 for the building, and intended to reerect it in one of the suburbs for the purpose of a winter garden.

The flight of the population from the South of Ireland is thus described by the *Cionmel Chronicle*:

"The tide of emigration has set in this year more strongly than ever it has within our memories. During the winter months we used to observe solitary groups wending their way toward the sea coast, but since the season opened (and a most beautiful one it is) these groups have been literally swelled into shoals, and travel what road you may, you will find upon it strings of cars and drays, laden with women and children and household stuffs, journeying onward, their final destination being America. In all other parts of the country it is the same. At every station along the rail, from Gold's Cross to Sallins, the third-class carriages receive their quotas of emigrants. The Grand Canal passage-boats, from Shannon harbor to Sallins, appear every morning at their accustomed hour, laden down with emigrants and their luggage, on their way to Dublin, and thence to Liverpool, whence they take shipping for America."

FRANCE.

The news from France is not of great interest. M Emile Girardin had received an official warning as editor of *La Presse*, in conformity with the terms of the law on the press. Another notice of this sort will only be necessary prior to the suppression of his journal.

The returns of the Bank of France had been issued, and were considered of a favorable character.

At a meeting of the Legislative Assembly on the 13th inst., a Message was to be presented from the President of the Republic, which would contain a general review of the affairs of the country since the last Message on the Nov. 12, 1851. This message had, however, been postponed for a few days, and the proceedings of the Legislative corps were in consequence unimportant. A grand review of the army of Paris is to take place in the Champ de Mars on the 10th May.

It appears that it is positively on the 10th of May that the grand review for the distribution of the eagles to the army will take place. The whole of the force quartered in Paris and its neighborhood will be present, and the other regiments of the army will be represented each by its colonel and a deputation. On the evening of the 9th a *fete* will be given at the Military School by the army to the President of the Republic, who has signified his acceptance of the invitation: while, before the ball commences, fireworks which are in the course of preparation by the artillery regiment of Vincennes, will play from the heights of Chaillot, fronting the Champ de Mars. "Coming events cast their shadows before;" certainly all this looks somewhat Imperial. In the meantime one or organs of the Elysee, rather than of the Government, two are growing more Napoleonean perhaps than Napoleon himself. "The pacific Empire," says a recent number of the *Bulletin de Paris*, whose director, by the way, holds an official position,—

"That is, the Monarchical Imperialist institutions, without the wars which had turned them from their real objects—the Empire with peace, is, in fact, the noblest, the grandest, the most useful Government that France can possess. France abandoned it with regret in the presence of a foreign invasion; it is the Government she desires, it is that which is adapted to her tastes, her instincts, her wants; it is in the logical course of events."

The agents of the Treasury took possession on behalf of the State, on the 10th, of the property of Monceaux, and yesterday of Neuilly, which form part of the confiscated Orleans property. It is said that the *concierge* of the former made some resistence to the order to give up the keys of the place, and the Commissary of Police had to be sent for. He also refused to retain his place, which the agents proposed to him to keep. This is the commencement of the execution of the illegal and arbitrary decrees of the 22d of January.

The Prince de Canino has arrived in Paris, and, it is said, has had an interview with his cousin, the President of the Republic. Whether anything of an interesting kind passed between the two is not stated.

Pierre Bonaparte receives a pension of 84,000f, and M. Lucien Murat receives a million. The Prince Jerome has two millions. The Princes Mathilde de Demidoff, his daughter, has dropped the pension which she allowed Jerome out of the settlement which Prince Demidoff was obliged to settle on her by the Czar.

The *Patrie* confirms the statement that the Chevalier de St. George, formerly Minister Plenipotentiary of France at the Brazils, has just been charged with an extraordinary mission to La Plata. He will shortly leave for Buenos Ayres, with the persons attached to his mission.

MM. Michelet, Quinet, and Mickiewicz are removed by decree from their professorships in the University.

M. Martin de Strasburg, Councillor at the Court of Cassation, has refused to take the oaths of allegiance, and has resigned his place.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The new law on the press, published by the Spanish Government, is almost a copy of that recently promulgated in Paris by Louis Napoleon.

Advices from Lisbon of the 31st March state that, in consequence of an adverse vote in the Cortes, which threw the Ministry into a minority on the Reform Act, the Duke of Saldanha and all his colleagues tendered their resignation. The Queen, however, declined to accept it, and authorized the Prime Minister to take any measures he thought proper. After an ineffectual attempt to induce the majority to come to a compromise, it was resolved to adjourn the Chambers till the 20th May. The country remained tranquil.

Letters from Oporto of the 31st March, bring intelligence of the loss of the Portuguese war steamer *Porto*, on her passage from that city to Lisbon. All the passengers, 36 in number, perished, and only 7 of the crew were saved. Amongst the sufferers were several English merchants of great respectability, the French Consul, and several Portuguese notabilities.

GERMANY.

A telegraphic dispatch from Vienna states that Count Buol Schauenstein, who had been summoned from the embassy in London, had been definitively appointed imperial Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Council. The death of Prince Schwartzenberg was not expected to lead to any change in the domestic or foreign policy of the Austrian Government.

On the 9th inst., the Customs Congress at Vienna resumed its sittings. Dr. Hock addressed the delegates on the subject of Prince Schwartzenberg's death, and announced that that event would not lead to any modification in the political and commercial system pursued by Austria. The Emperor, he said, had given orders that this fact should be communicated to all the representatives of foreign Courts.

The French Consul at Trieste has, by order of his Government, taken down the escutcheon bearing the words, "Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité," and replaced it by the imperial eagle.

By a resolution of the First Chamber of Darmstadt, the decision of the Lower House, reestablishing the punishment of death, has been confirmed.

ITALY.

Accounts from Turin state that a bill for continuing the fortifications of Casale had been approved by the Piedmontese Senate. An equestrian statue of King Charles Albert is to be forthwith erected at a cost of £24,000 sterling.

EGYPT.

The affairs of Egypt are exciting some attention, and it is said that Jado Effendi had started from Constantinople, as Commissary General of the Porte, and was the bearer of most imperative orders, to which Abbas Pacha must submit if not willingly,—by compulsion.

INDIA AND BURMAH.

The Overland Mail, with dates from China Feb. 27, Bombay March 15, Calcutta March 6, had arrived in London. The British expedition against Burmah consisted of 6,000 troops, 2 ships of war and 13 war steamers. Additional forces from China were expected. The departure of the expedition was to take place from Calcutta and Madras on the 19th March. The forces were to rendezvous at the mouth of the Cass or the eastern branch of the Irawaddy. It would probably proceed up the latter branch to avoid the resistance provided on the route by Rangoon, where 20,000 Burmese troops were assembled. The British forces had orders to advance to Prome. Parties of Burmese had ravaged the frontier villages.

ELEVEN DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

A BARREN BUDGET.

The steamship *Northern Light*, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, arrived last evening from San Juan de Nicaragua, via Havana, with specie and 300 passengers, having left San Juan on the 19th inst. and Havana on the 23d inst.

We are indebted to R. LORD, Purser of the *Northern Light*, and to ADAMS & Co.'s California Express for memoranda and papers.

The passengers by the *Northern Light* left San Francisco in the *Pacific*, on the 1st inst. The latter steamer arrived at San Juan del Sud on the 13th.

The steamer *Monumental City* arrived at the same port on the 13th, under charter by the VANDERBILT line to take up passengers there, who had been ticketed for the *North America*, having left New-York in the *Prometheus* on the 5th March.

The following vessels were in port at San Juan, April 19:

U. S. ship Decatur, Com. Green; all well. H. B. M. steamship Sappho. Am. barks Yuta, Philadelphia; Reuben Cleaver, N. York; Am. brigs Clarissa, N York; Russia, N York; Frederick, N. York; Br. brigs Elizabeth, N York; Fashion, New-Orleans; Am. schrs. Sears, do.; Two Friends.

Spoke, April 26, lat 31 30, lon. 78 42, the bark Pollock, of Glasgow, bound to Antwerp.

On Monday, April 26, at 10 o'clock A M., exchanged signals with steamship, steering south.

On Tuesday, April 27, at 12 o'clock M., exchanged signals with steamship Illinois, steering south.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Golden Gate*, was advertised to leave San Francisco on the 5th. The great specie shipments may be expected by her. We have no account of the amount of gold dust brought by the *N. L.*

California Intelligence.

The intelligence from California is almost devoid of interest. A meeting had been held at San Francisco to devise measures for the relief of the passengers by the *North America*, detained at Acapulco. Money was raised to a considerable amount, which, together with about forty barrels of provisions, are to be taken down by the steamer *New-Orleans*, of the Empire City line, and distributed gratis among the sufferers. The clipper ship *Northern Light* was to sail for Acapulco, on the 2d inst., having been fitted up to accommodate 400 passengers, and sent down by the agent of the Nicaragua line.

The body of a man named John Telfair, of Schuylerville, Saratoga County, New-York, was found recently at Saw Mill Flat, having been murdered, as was supposed, by a Mexican who was seen in his company. He was supposed to have had $1,200 or $1,400 with him.

The weather continues fine; and the roads to the interior having become quite passable again, business had revived considerably.

A German, named Geo Wagner, formerly in the United States army, was drowned recently, in consequence of the upsetting of a sail-boat on the Sacramento river.

Lieut. Sweeny left San Diego on the 8th ult. with 130 men, for the post at the Colorado. He was accompanied by one Assistant Surgeon and one Brevet 2d Lieut. A wagon train had come in from the post, with intelligence that in consequence of the non-arrival of the transport schooner *Sierra Nevada*, with supplies for that post, Major Heintzelman will soon be obliged to resort to mule steaks, unless he gets supplies very shortly. upwards of 30 mules, belonging to the last train which came in, perished on the desert.

Major J. McKinstry, Quartermaster of San Diego, and A. B. Gray, Esq., Chief Surveyor of the Boundary Commission, had arrived at the latter place.

W. C. Fernell, of San Diego, and Col. Russell, Collector of Monterey, are announced as candidates for the United States Judgeship for the Southern District.

The Delegates to the Democratic National Convention were to leave San Francisco on the 1st and 5th inst. They are

DELEGATES—Joshua Holden, of Sonora; Judge Henry A Lyons, of San Francisco; J. M. Covarrubias, of Santa Barbara, Wm. H. Richardson, of Yuba.

ALTERNATE DELEGATES—E. B. Hammond, of Santa Clara; Amos T. Baird, of Nevada; M. M. Wambough, of Yaloo; Charles Loring, of Solano.

The Mines.

From the mines also, the accounts are very meagre, in consequence of the temporary suspension of communication with the interior, occasioned by the freshets. As far as heard from, the miners are doing well, a plentiful supply of water in all sections enabling them to work to greater advantage than during the preceding eighteen months.

The *Sonora Herald* states that the United States Company found a lump weighing 4 lbs. 4 oz., in the gulch back of the United States Hotel in Sonora City. It is from the vein worked by Fowler, Van Praag & Co.—the same vein which has furnished the rich deposits in Holden's Garden. This lump was found in the red earth, only two or three feet from the surface. Being weighed in a Hydrostatic balance, it proves to be worth $565 25.

It is said that a Mr. Sparks, mining at Morris's ravine, on the Feather River, has found a virgin lump of gold weighing 12lbs.

One claim, of sixteen feet square, at Soldier's Gulch, has yielded, it is said, $30,000. It is estimated that there have been extracted from the gulch an aggregate of two millions of dollars.

Several quartz mills are in progress of erection at Forbestown. Active preparations are being made to work quartz at Brown's Valley the coming season.

OREGON.

Our dates from Oregon are to the 26th March.

The U. S. ship *Vincennes* was at Astorio on the 26th, ready for sea. She arrived at that port on the 14th.

Mr. John Dennis, of New-Albany, Indiana, Engineer on the steamboat *Jas. P. Flint*, was scalded so badly in consequence of an accident to the boiler of that vessel, that he died in a few hours.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company have established their general depôt at St. Helens.

The schooner *Harriet*, which left San Francisco in December last, for Oregon, and was supposed to have been lost at sea, has arrived at Olympia, passengers and crew all well. She was blown far north in a gale and suffered material damage.

Mr. Henry Tucker, employed upon the pilot-boat *California*, was drowned at the mouth of the Columbia river on Saturday, March 6. He was from Eastport, Me.

All the difficulties with the Indians at Cape Flattery, had been settled satisfactorily, Gov. Douglass having received intelligence from Flattery Jack, that he had executed ten of his tribe, and buried one alive.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We have also received news from Honolulu by this arrival, to the 10th March.

An act has been passed by the Hawaiian Parliament and signed by the King, admitting all flour, fish, coal, lumber, stave and heading, the produce or manufacture of the United States into the Islands free of all duty, provided the government of the United States will admit the sugar, syrup, molasses and coffee of the Hawaiian Kingdom into all United States ports on the same terms.

The Volcano of Mauna Loa was giving a grand exhibition of Natural Pyrotechnics. The eruption is described as the most extensive which has taken place in those Islands. At last accounts fears were entertained that the beautiful town of Hilo would be destroyed by the molten river, which was coursing its way thitherward. The scene is described as one of awful sublimity and grandeur.

Marriages.

At Fork Farm, California, on Sunday, 25th March, by Esquire Cushing, Mr. George Engler of Marysville, to Miss Eliza, daughter of Capt John A. Sutter.

In Georgetown, El Dorado County, on the evening of the 15th ult., by T. W. Brotherton, Esq., Mr. Charles Barker to Mrs. Melinda Morse, all of that place.

At Marysville, March 16, by Rev Mr. Brier, Mr. J. D. Blanchard and Mrs. E. Bailey.

Feb. 9, in Oregon City, by Rev. N. Doane, Mr. William Smithard Miss Maria Allen. Feb. 16, by Rev. George Chandler, Mr Thomas Boggs and Miss Rachel Jones.

In San Francisco, by Rev. T. Dwight Hunt, Mr. Randall Smith, Jr., of New-York City, to Miss Catharine Bolger, of Boston, Mass.

On the 25th inst., at the residence of Mr. Seneca Jones, by Rev Isaac Owen, Mr. Lemuel Robinson, of Santa Clara, to Miss Ann Jones, of San Francisco.

At Upper Astoria, Clatsop County, O. T., March 10, by S. T. Bickeas, Esq., Lewis Taylor, of that place, to Miss Eliza Watson late of Leicester, England.

March 8, in Portland, O. T., by Rev. T. H. Wilbur, Robert P. Wilmot to Mrs. Nancy Jane McKay.

At Jamestown, on the evening of the 16th inst., by Judge Brayton, Mr Robert Turner, formerly of New-Orleans, to Miss Elizabeth H. Brockway of Cleveland, Ohio.

In Sacramento, March 24, by Rev. R. B. Stratton, Dr. W. B. Dodson to Miss Emma Hunn, all of that city.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

North Carolina Whig State Convention.

RALEIGH, Tuesday, April 27.

The North Carolina Whig State Convention adjourned to-day. John Kerr of Caswell, is the nominee for Governor.

The following resolutions were adopted with great enthusiasm:

Resolved, That Millard Fillmore, for the able, firm and patriotic manner in which he has administered the Government, deserves the confidence of the whole country, and we do not hesitate to declare that he is the first choice of the Whigs of North Carolina for the office of the President of the United States.

Resolved, That William A. Graham, by his ability, integrity, and patriotic devotion to the country, has endeared himself to the people of this State, and believing him capable, we earnestly recommend him to the Whigs of the United States for the office of Vice-President.

Resolved, That while thus declaring our choice for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, we will nevertheless cordially support the nominees of the Whig National Convention if they are unequivocally in favor of sustaining the Compromise Measures, which we insist should be adhered to, and carried into faithful execution, as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the dangerous and exciting subjects they embrace; and we declare it is the opinion of this Convention, that no candidate for the Presidency or Vice-Presidency can obtain the vote of the Whig party of North Carolina unless he is beyond doubt in favor of maintaining the entire series of Compromise Measures.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the doctrine of Intervention, and we declare that it is the duty of the General Government to adhere strictly to the foreign policy of Washington.

Resolved, That we disapprove of the legislation of Congress, by which the public lands, the common property of all the States, are so often appropriated for the sole and exclusive benefit of the new States, and we insist, and shall continue to insist, that in the disposition of said lands, for the purposes of education and internal improvements, the State of North Carolina should receive her equivalent and just share of the same.

Resolved, That we cherish a cordial and immovable attachment to the Constitution and Union of the States, and it is our determination to resist every attempt to alienate one portion of our country from the rest, and to enfeeble the sacred ties which bind together its various parts.

Other resolutions on State matters were also passed.

Kossuth at Worcester.

WORCESTER, Monday, April 26—9 P. M.

KOSSUTH and the State Committee left Springfield at 3½ o'clock this afternoon. At Palmer several hundred persons had collected, who greeted KOSSUTH with hearty cheers, which he acknowledged in a brief speech.

At West Brookfield the train again stopped, and KOSSUTH thanked the people for a donation of $100.

The cars reached Worcester at 5½ o'clock, P. M. An immense concourse of people had collected at the depôt, and they greeted KOSSUTH with deafening cheers. The party shortly after proceeded to the City Hall, where a tremendous reception was given to KOSSUTH by 5,000 people present. An address was delivered by ex-Mayor Henry Chapin, and KOSSUTH is now speaking to a most enthusiastic audience. The streets are brilliant with fire-works. It is said $1,500 Hungarian bonds have been sold.

Kossuth in Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 27.

KOSSUTH and suite, with the Legislative Committee, left Worcester in a special train at 9½ o'clock this morning. He was greeted with many cheers as he left. The car containing KOSSUTH was thickly festooned with American, English and Hungarian flags. Previous to leaving, he received a purse of $50 from Hon. Alexander De Witt.

At Westboro' the cars stopped, and Rev. Mr. Gage, in behalf of the townsmen, presented KOSSUTH with $40. He replied briefly, and was loudly cheered.

At Framingham another stop was made, and a large crowd assembled. Hon. Joseph Fuller welcomed KOSSUTH to the County of Middlesex, which contained Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill. KOSSUTH expressed his thanks in a few words.

At Natick the train stopped, and KOSSUTH was presented with a purse containing $62, in behalf of the citizens.

The cars reached Milldam crossing at 11 o'clock, where KOSSUTH and the Committee entered carriages, and were escorted by the National Lancers through Roxbury to Boston Neck. Crowds lined the road. On the Neck, the cortege was received by a Division of Militia, comprising 34 companies, and 1,700 men. The procession then proceeded to the State House, which was almost hidden from view with flags and streamers. Hon. Henry Wilson presented KOSSUTH to Gov. Boutwell, who welcomed him to the hospitalities of the Commonwealth.

KOSSUTH replied briefly. He said: "I feel deeply sensible of the immense benefit which a happy and prosperous people has conferred upon an unfortunate people. Moments like the present can be only felt; not spoken. I am not ashamed of it. I feel a deep emotion. And allow me to say that in taking that hand,—the hand of the people of Massachusetts,—and feelings of the people of Massachusetts, I cannot forbear to believe that humanity has arrived at a great turning point in its destinies, because such a sight was never yet seen on earth. Conquerors, triumphant and proud of success, confer honors and glory on a poor exile, having nothing to speak for him, but his misfortunes." He then spoke of the spirit of Liberty as immortal, and closed by thanking the Governor and people of Massachusetts for their kind and cordial reception.

After the ceremonies at the State House, the procession re-formed and escorted KOSSUTH to the Revere House, where he dined with the Governor, the Legislative Committee, and a number of distinguished guests.

This afternoon KOSSUTH, mounted on a splendid charger, and accompanied by Governor BOUTWELL and a numerous staff, reviewed the troops on the Common. At least 25,000 people were present, and so frantic were they to see KOSSUTH, that the line were broken, and the crowd rushed tumultuously on the field. The review, however, was performed with credit.

Another Steamboat Explosion and Loss of Life.

ST. LOUIS Monday, April 26.

The steamer *Prairie State*, while rounding out from her landing at Pekin, on the Illinois, between 9 and 10 o'clock yesterday morning, collapsed the flues of her larboard boiler—killing, scalding, and wounding some twenty persons, mostly hands on the boat, and deck passengers. The boiler blew out both forward and aft, and but for a quantity of hay stored in the engine-room, the loss would have been much greater. The head engineer, named Wilson, was but slightly wounded—an assistant was instantly killed. The steamer afterwards caught fire, but it was soon extinguished by the crew of the *Avalanche*, which was on the point of landing a short distance off, and came to the assistance of those on the *Prairie State*. Capt. Spragg thinks the killed and missing are mostly the crew of the boat.

Sinking of the Steamer Chickasaw—Twenty Lives Lost.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, April 27.

The steamers *W. B. Clifton* and *Chickasaw* came in collision above Evansville, Ohio River, last night, and the latter sunk immediately. It is reported that about twenty lives were lost. The *Chickasaw* had on board a locomotive for the Memphis Railroad. It is also reported that the *Pontiac No 2* sunk in the Missouri River—the boat having broken in two.

Marine Disasters, &c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, April 26.

An unknown schooner capsized in Little Egg Harbor, and it is supposed that all on board were lost.

The ship *Manchester*, 113 days from Callao, has arrived in Hampton Roads.

The Southern Mail—Texas Items.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 27.

The Southern Mail from New-Orleans has arrived.

The papers contain late Texas dates, but the news is not of much interest.

James Fulherson, Sheriff of Lavacca County, was murdered by a man named Sharkey, from Mississippi. The citizens took Sharkey from the jail during the night and hung him.

The steamboat *Camden*, on descending the Brazos, struck a snag and sunk. She was loaded with cotton.

Eight hundred bales of cotton were swept away from the Brazos landing by the freshet.

The planters were recovering from the effects of the late floods. The damage done to the growing crops is not so great as was anticipated.

The Pennsylvania Apportionment Bill.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, April 27.

The Committee of Conference representing the two Houses of the Legislature, upon the bill apportioning the State for the election of Representatives in Congress, have had several meetings, and have been unable to agree.

It is understood that the Committees will make report to the two Houses to-day.

Election in Utica—Murder.

UTICA, Tuesday, April 27.

An election was held to-day in this City for six Commissioners of Excise. A Temperance and a License ticket were in the field, and the latter was elected entire by an average majority of 308.

Andrew Needer, a German laborer, was to-day committed for trial, on a charge of having choked his wife to death, on Saturday night last. He avers that she died in a drunken fit.

The South Carolina State Rights Convention

COLUMBIA, Tuesday, April 27.

A Committee of 21 has been appointed as follows to prepare business for the Convention: Messrs. C

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1852.

☞ Those of our subscribers who intend changing their place of residence the 1st day of May, will confer a favor upon us by leaving a notice at our office previous to that day.

The License System.

The Grand Jury, in their recent presentment, called attention to gross abuses now constantly practiced, in the execution of the law concerning licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors. The City and State authorities have considered this matter of importance enough to demand their action. They have put the sale under legal restrictions,—forbidding it absolutely except when specially licensed, and creating a Board of Excise, in which is vested the exclusive right of granting licenses for its prosecution. This Board consists of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City;—and they are positively required by law to grant only so many licenses as they may think the public good requires, and to grant them only to persons of *good moral character*, and on payment of a fee. In the eye of the law, selling ardent spirits is evidently a matter involving responsibility,—to be entrusted to none but men of character and discretion; and the Board of Excise was created expressly to shield the community from the desolating effects of an indiscriminate and unregulated sale of an article so easily and so commonly abused.

It did not need the presentment of a Grand Jury to inform us how utterly inefficient this provision is. No one can walk through any street of the City without stumbling upon abundant evidence, that there are thousands of grog-shops in hands utterly unfit to be entrusted with any public interest, and certain to scatter the seeds of degradation and crime in the neighborhood they infest. The fact that men can be found in this City ready and willing, *for three cents*, to sell brandy, and see it forced down the throat of a child only six years old, of itself demonstrates the utter imbecility of the provisions made by law for the regulation of the traffic, and the criminal neglect of the men to whom the execution of the law has been entrusted. And yet that fact, startling as it is, and profoundly as it has struck the whole community with horror, is only one of a class of facts equally significant, which an hour's observation will bring to light in any corner of our City. Men may be seen at every hour of the day, and in every street, dealing out drugged brandy, and other poisoned compounds for alcoholic drinks, to men and women, whom it is certain to injure, and whom they have every reason to believe it will impoverish and destroy.

The Grand Jury state from facts within their knowledge, that licenses are granted by the Board to men unknown to a single member of it; that licenses are signed in blank to be granted at pleasure by the Mayor's Marshal, and even by Captains of Police; and that *permits* are granted by single members of the Board to sell liquor, *without* the license which the law requires. These are high-handed outrages against law and the public peace, alleged to have been committed by the very men appointed to enforce the one and preserve the other. The *Mayor and Aldermen* of the City are distinctly charged, in this presentment, by the Grand Jury with offences which ought to banish them from office and brand them with ignominy. And yet we hear of no steps toward refuting the charges on their part, or enforcing the penalty they merit on the other. The formal presentment of the Grand Jury seems not even to have attracted any special degree of public notice. Is this because its charges are deemed *incredible*; or because they are so universally *known* to be true, as to have lost the stimulus of novelty?

We have no doubt that the allegations of this inquest are substantially true. The laws of this City concerning licenses, are shamefully disregarded and evaded by the very men on whom the public relies to carry them into effect. And this will continue to be the case so long as the Board of Excise is merely another name for the political authorities of the city. There can be no greater folly than to entrust the supervision of any of the *moral* interests of the City to the hands of men who fill our Common Council. Every day's experience shows that under existing laws, the post of Alderman with its small salary and large chances for dishonest speculations, will always be sought and generally secured by the worst class of political partizans among us: and that they will barter every interest, every right, every law, in exchange for votes. They care not one straw how many drunkards are made,—how many families are reduced to beggary,—how many wives are heart-broken, or how many children are turned naked and homeless into the street, or handed over to alms-house protection,—if the free bestowment of the means to work all this woe will put votes in their power and secure them office.

The Grand Jury does well in urging this matter upon public attention, and insisting upon a faithful and rigid execution of the laws. But it does so in vain so long as the whole matter is left to the control of *partizan politics*. If the subject could be taken out of the hands of our City Government, and committed to a Board elected specially for the purpose of attending to it—without salary, patronage or anything else to tempt the vicious or disgust the honest;—and if in some way or other an equal number of the best men of *both* political parties could thus be enlisted in attending to it,—the existing laws might then be enforced, and the sale of intoxicating liquors put under such regulations and restrictions as the law designs and the public good requires. But until this, or something like it, shall be done, it is useless to hope, either by laws now upon the statute book or by the enactment of others still more stringent, to effect any essential reform in that traffic which is now the most fruitful source of crime and of want to this large and growing metropolis.

☞ A correspondent reminds us, of what we had by no means forgotten,—that the Editor of the *Times* once belonged to a club having for its special object the enactment by Congress of an International Copyright Law; and inquires how it happens that he is now opposed to it. Simply because his opinions upon that subject, (if first impressions then created can be called opinions,) have changed. The Club in question was organized eight or ten years ago, lasted but a few months, and was made up almost wholly of authors. The connection of the person referred to with it was merely nominal, he having never been present at more than half its meetings, and being by no means sufficiently informed upon the subject, even if he had been disposed, to take any very active part in its proceedings. Authors were then, even more than they have been since, the only parties who felt any special interest on the subject: and as was very natural, they believed that there could not be two sides to the question. It was not very remarkable that one drawing all his information and all his interest upon the subject from their feelings and views, should have sympathized with them so far at least as to remain nominally a member of their highly intelligent and respectable Club.

The action of the Club, so far as we recollect, was limited to two steps. A Committee was sent to Washington to urge upon Congress the enactment of a law giving to British authors a copyright in the United States, on condition that a similar privilege should be granted to American authors in England. The Committee on its return reported that JOHN QUINCY ADAMS had taken very decided ground against their petition from considerations of public policy; and that there was but little chance of success. The Club then dissolved after authorizing the issue of an address to the public, which was prepared by Mr. C. MATHEWS, and was one of the ablest and most eloquent papers ever written upon this subject.

When the course of a public journal is concerned, the personal opinions and past action of an individual Editor, in our judgment, are of trifling consequence to any body but himself. The arguments which the paper may advance upon any question, are not answered even by proving that the Editor held different opinions at some past period of his life. But in this case it is quite sufficient to say that, at no time since he has given this subject any special attention, and considered its relations to the public good, as well as to the claims of authors; to the interests of Society at large, as well as the personal emolument of individuals, has the Editor of the *Times* held upon it any sentiments different from those which this paper has always expressed.

We trust this is the last allusion it will be necessary to make to *personal* matters in connection with this subject. Our readers will bear witness that all such allusions have been forced upon us, in each of the few instances in which they have been made.

Extraordinary Statements—Traces of Sir John Franklin's Ships.

We find in the *London Times* of the 14th inst, a series of letters to the Admiralty which, in our judgment, go very far towards settling the question as to the fate of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN's Expedition. It seems that Mr. James M. Shore, second mate of the British ship *Sampson*, at Portsmouth, wrote to the Secretary of the Admiralty a letter on the 20th of March last, stating that he felt bound, after mature deliberation, to acquaint him with the fact that, at the beginning of that month, he was in company with a merchant Captain named *Storey*, who, in the course of a conversation about icebergs, made to him the following statement, given as nearly as possible in his own words:

"In reference to icebergs, I know a captain, *at present in Shields Harbor*, who told me that, when proceeding to North America in the spring of 1851, the mate, who had the morning watch, reported an iceberg in sight ahead of the ship. On a nearer approach to the ice, under the water it could be observed shelving out to a considerable distance at the lee side, thus acting like a vane in keeping that part to leeward; on passing as close as prudence would allow, *two three-masted vessels were observed close to the berg, but out of the berg*; they were regularly housed, with their topsail yards and topgallantmasts down. No human beings could be seen."

Mr. SHORE adds that Mr. Storey accounted for the neglect of the Captain to mention this fact sooner, by ascribing it to fear of being ridiculed for not having made closer inquiries; and also that on going to see Mr. STOREY the next day, he was told that the Captain referred to had sailed from Shields.

The Secretary of the Admiralty sent this letter to Capt. JONES, Commander of the ship *Sampson*, of which Mr. SHORE, the writer, was second mate, and directed him to make further inquiries in regard to him. Capt JONES, under date of March 24, 1852, sends the questions he had put to Mr. SHORE on the subject with the answers he had given. Mr. SHORE told him he had known Mr. STOREY five or six years—that he was about 40 years old, and was Captain of a ship belonging to North Shields. The ship said to have fallen in with the iceberg was bound to the St. Lawrence, but Mr. STOREY did not mention her name nor that of her Captain. He thought Mr. STOREY to be a plain, clear-spoken man, who would not invent such a tale; and he also thought it quite likely that a master of a ship might have fallen in with vessels under the circumstances described, without endeavoring to communicate with them, and might not mention the fact on reaching port; he thought it possible "from his knowledge of the indifference with which the masters and crews of merchant vessels view things which do not immediately concern them."

The next letter in the series is from Commander HAWKINS, of the Coast Guard, who reports that, in obedience to instructions, he proceeded to Tynemouth, *and saw Mr. Storey*, who stated that he left Bristol for Quebec as mate of the brig *Agnes*, on April 5, 1851, crossed the banks of Newfoundland about the 20th, and arrived at Quebec, May 5. There he met Mr. EDWARD COWARD, master of the brig *Renovation*, and as both vessels belonged to the same owners, the Youngs', of Shields, and were ready for the same voyage home, the two Captains frequently met and entered into conversation respecting their outward bound passage. Mr. STOREY then proceeded to give, as follows, Mr. COWARD's statement to him:

"He (Captain Coward) also related as follows, as near as I can recollect:

When near the east edge of the bank, in lat. 45 deg. 30 min. N., wind N.E., fresh breezes and clear weather, as much as I could carry fore topmast studding sail, fell in with icebergs, one of which was very large, with field ice attached to it, *in which there were two three-masted ships, having their masts struck and yards down, and all made snug; to all appearance they had passed the winter together in the ice.* At about 5 o'clock in the morning, when within *one mile of them*, the mate called me to see the berg and ships; by the time I got up and dressed and on deck, my ship was abreast of them; took spying-glass and carefully examined them, to see if there was any one on board, but could not see any one. At the time I did not think of Sir John Franklin's missing ships, anxiety to get ahead out of the danger, while the weather was clear from fogs, and being too far past before I could make up my mind, caused me not to reduce sail and examine them more accurately. *I am since of opinion they might possibly be the missing ships.*"

Mr. STOREY further informed Com. HAWKINS that a Mr. CLEUGH, also master of a ship, was present when this conversation took place. Mr. HAWKINS gives the following statement of additional facts which he learned—remarking, first, that Mr. STOREY "appeared to be a straight-forward, plain-spoken seaman, and a most unlikely sort of person to circulate an untruth:"

"Having further ascertained that the wife and a brother of Captain Coward were now residing at Shields, I then proceeded there and called on Mrs. Coward, an intelligent young person, and, on my asking if she had ever heard her husband relate anything about meeting ships beset in the ice, she replied, 'Yes,' that within the last two or three months he had mentioned, in the course of conversation with her, that *he had passed two ships imbedded in a very large iceberg*, near each other, the one upright in the ice, the other with a slight inclination, and with the general appearance of having been a considerable time there, though not much damaged, and not a living soul on or near them.

She further informed me that her husband still commands the *Renovation*, and sailed from Shields last Thursday fortnight (the 11th inst.,) *for Venice*, and that he had left his address, which I forward—'Captain E. Coward, brig *Renovation*, Marco Trevisanato, Esq., merchant, Venice.'

On my asking if any of the officers and crew of the *Renovation*, who were with him at the time of seeing the ships in the ice, were at present in Shields, she replied that *the same crew were with him now*, but *that the mate, a Mr. Robert Simpson*, is now master of the *British Queen*, and that he sailed from Shields last Monday *for Limerick*, (the 22d inst.,) to take emigrants to America, and where in a few days he will probably arrive."

Mr. Montague Paseo, Inspecting Commander at Weymouth, next writes, under date of March 30, 1852, that he had found Mr. Cleugh, in whose presence Storey's conversation with Capt. Coward was said to have been held; and adds:

"Mr. Cleugh states that at Quebec he had several meetings with Mr. Coward, master of the brig *Renovation*, of Shields, who, with a passenger (name unknown), stated that *they both saw the two vessels in position as stated in report*, distant about one mile, fixed in the ice, with no appearance of any one on board. Mr. Coward was then very ill, and called up from his bed to see them.

Mr. Cleugh feels convinced that Mr. Coward is a person of strict integrity, and he fully relies upon his having made a truthful statement.

He thinks a record of the circumstances is in the log-book of the *Renovation*.

Mrs. Cleugh corroborates the whole statement.

It was generally spoken of at Quebec, and when it was talked over, Mrs. Cleugh said to Mr. Coward, 'If you had only boarded them and brought a vestige of the vessels, you would have made your fortune, if it proved to have been part of the missing ships.'"

Mr. CLEUGH also furnished a written statement, corroborating this report.

Commander HAWKINS next states that he had inquired of Mr. YOUNG, owner of the *Renovation* for her log-book for 1851, and had ascertained that it was still on board the vessel. Mr. Young stated that Capt. Coward had never mentioned *to him* the incident in question; but Capt. Coward's brother, a surgeon at Shields, stated that "within the last two months his brother had mentioned to him 'that he had met ships drifting with an iceberg on his voyage to Quebec last year,' but did not enter into further details." Mr. PALMER, on the 4th of April, sent to the Admiralty the following statement of Mr. SIMPSON, *mate of the Renovation*, at the time the vessels were seen,—Mr. S. having just arrived at Limerick:

"6° 30' P. M., 4th April, 1852.

"About the 20th of April, 1851, Mr. Simpson, then mate of the *Renovation*, *saw two full rigged ships* (about 6 A. M., one larger than the other,) *on an iceberg about 10 or 12 feet high, about five miles long.* The largest vessel was on her beamends, head to the westward; the smaller one head south and upright, with topmast on end, and no topgallant mast. The *Renovation* was then about 30 miles west of Cape Race, and the iceberg about five miles northwest. The master was very sick at the time, and the mate could not take it upon himself to bear up for the iceberg. *A Mr. Joseph Lynch also saw the vessels, besides all the mates.* The *Renovation*, at that time, was under double reefed fore and main topsails and forecourse, blowing very strong. The morning was very clear, and the mate cannot recollect any further particulars, and cannot tell whether the log is on board the *Renovation*, or whether the owners have it. The owner is Emanuel Young, a large ship owner in North Shields —Northumberland-square."

Mr. PALMER states that at Limerick he also found a sailor who was on board the *Renovation* at the time, and who corroborated Mr. SIMPSON's statement in every particular. He also adds:

"Mr. Simpson is a most respectable young man, and said that he had often thought they ought to have boarded the vessels, for *every one on board considered them to be Sir John Franklin's ships*, but the captain of the *Renovation* being ill, when Mr. Simpson reported to him the vessels in sight, he replied, 'Never mind,' which prevented him from taking the responsibility upon himself."

Mr. PALMER also sends the following more detailed report of Mr. SIMPSON's statement, as made by himself:

"On the 20th of April, 1851, at 6 A. M., I saw two full-rigged ships (one about 500 tons, and the other 350) on an iceberg, high and dry, the larger one on her beamends, head to the westward, three ships' lower masts only standing, with bowsprit, masts painted white, apparently not housed over; the smaller one was about 350 tons, head to the south, with lower and topsailyards across, sails unbent, topmast on end, yards very square and black, not housed over, nearly upright; both vessels apparently abandoned. The *Renovation* was then about 30 miles to the eastward of Cape Race, and the iceberg about five miles northwest. The master was sick in bed, and when Mr. Simpson called him and stated that two vessels were in sight on an iceberg, *he was too unwell to take any notice, and answered, 'Very well;'* Mr. Simpson therefore did not like to take the responsibility of bearing up to examine the vessels. The log on board the *Renovation* was kept by the mate, (Mr. Simpson,) and these circumstances were entered by him in the log: he thinks it still in the possession of Mr. Emanuel Young (the owner,) at North Shields. I beg to enclose a sketch made by Mr. Simpson of the position of the two vessels, both of which appeared to be painted black. I have also examined Thomas Davis, now a seaman on board the *British Queen*, and who was at the wheel on board the *Renovation* when the vessels were observed, who entirely corroborates, word for word the statement made by Mr. Simpson."

It will be noticed in Mr. SIMPSON's first statement, given above, that he says the vessels were also seen by a Mr. JOSEPH LYNCH, who was a passenger on board the *Renovation*. It seems that, on reaching Quebec, Mr. LYNCH wrote a letter to his friends in Limerick, in which he mentioned the circumstance, and expressed a very decided opinion that the vessels seen were those of Sir John Franklin. And it furthermore appears that an extract from his letter was published *at the time*, but failed to attract any general attention. It is given as follows:

From the Limerick Chronicle, May 28, 1851.

"Extract from a letter from a passenger who sailed from this port to Quebec, in the *Renovation*, on the 6th of April last:

"QUEBEC, May 9, 1851.

"We arrived here yesterday, after a passage which, for the first 13 days, promised to be one of the speediest almost on record, having been two miles to the west of the Bird Island in the Gulf, at the time we met the ice, and having been for 16 days coasting along it, with a fair wind ever since; it has been very rough, and a number of ships have suffered severely; indeed, to attempt to give any description of the ice would be useless. We have sailed for 60 miles of a stretch, seeking an opening, without being able to effect one, which was most vexatious, as had we not met with it, we should have made the passage in 15½ days. The icebergs we met with were frightful in size, as the bases of some of them would cover three times over the area of Limerick, and I do not at all exaggerate, when I say that the steeple of the Cathedral would have appeared but a small pinnacle compared to the spires on some of them; and *most to be regretted is, that we met, or rather saw at a distance, one with two ships on it, which I am almost sure belonged to Franklin's exploring squadron*, as, from the latitude and longitude we met them in, they were drifting from the direction of Davis's Straits. Was there but a single one, it might have been a deserted whaler, *but two so near each other they must have been consorts.* They were to windward of us, and a heavy sea running at the time, with thick weather coming on, so that we could not board them."

We have thus given a full summary of this very interesting correspondence. The fact seems placed by it beyond all doubt, that two vessels were seen on the 20th of April, 1851—only one year ago—upon an iceberg, high and dry, about five miles north west of Cape Race, the extremity of Newfoundland. And the description given of these vessels, their size, rigging and general condition, renders it, at the very least, possible that they may have been the *Erebus* and *Terror*, in which Sir John Franklin embarked. The fact that there were two together is justly mentioned as showing that they were consorts; their relative size corresponded with that of the missing ships, and the fact that they were regularly housed, and all made snug, is cited as showing that to "all appearance they had been all winter in the ice."

It is by no means impossible that Sir John's ships may have become imbedded in ice in Davis' Straits, or some other part of the Arctic regions—as was the case with the American exploring ships—that the ice on which they were fast may have broken away from the main body and floated off, and that the officers and crew, seeing the certainty of the separation, may have escaped to the main land, or body of ice, and thus, of course, have lost their ships. What are the chances for their being still alive, must depend, of course, on the locality where, and the time when the disaster took place, and these can only be matters of vague conjecture.

How deeply is it to be regretted that those who saw the ships did not take the trouble to make some further examination of them!

The Foreign News.

All eyes in Europe are straining after the first premonitory symptoms of a dawn—the dawn of empire in France. Each day adds to the accumulated evidence. There is, no doubt, a vast existing conspiracy, in which all the Bonapartes are involved, urged onward to a hasty consummation. The republic of to-day is the anti-type of the monarchy of to-morrow. The French people move about among shadows. Simulacra of royalty are all around them. They are in a transition state. Between any two given days, the change may be wrought. Any day of parade or review, any feast or fast day upon the calendar of Saint Napoleon, may be celebrated by the imperializing of the government. The materials are all ready; the spectators look on anxiously; there needs but the fiat of the magician to effect the transformation. In France, as in England, and throughout Europe, no one seriously anticipates any other result. While it is quite easy to see what the Prince-President has to gain by throwing off the disguise of republicanism, it is impossible to find any reason why he should not do so.

Let all things wear their own names. The French government is not a republic, but an unmitigated despotism. Notwithstanding the session of the two chambers, and the assurances conveyed to them at its opening, that the dictatorship was then and there ended, decree after decree, promulgated on the solitary authority of the President, appears daily in the *Moniteur*, introducing sometimes the most momentous changes in the civil, religious, and educational interests of the people. There is no attempt whatever to keep up appearances. The *corps*, senatorial and legislative, were still-born. They were among the most imposing of the spectres conjured up to amuse the world, while the great preparations for the coming event were moving on; but being now no longer needed, they may be stored away, and preserved, if possible, to figure as the Roman Senate figured during the long years of the decline.

Let us have the empire, then, as fast as it can be hurried up. All its worst features exist already; add the good ones. The Parisian press is of this opinion. They talk as pleasantly of a "pacific empire" to come, as Elder Brigham Young discusses the millenium, drawing upon it, however, at a somewhat shorter time. They "have reason." France, as a peaceful monarchy, may attain the acme of national splendor. The ambition of the President, if it fulfil its present promise, will lean consistently to peace, and the means to make peace mightier than war. His plans all tend to develope the national grandeur. A thousand schemes for improvement are a-foot. Unlike the Roman conqueror, he proposes to rebuild the old capital rather than erect a new one. All manner of magnificences are promised for Paris. The various schemes now agitated, once realized, Paris will be the Babylon of these latter times, and pious folks who to Pius IX. have applied apocalyptic names, derived from Assyrian antiquity, will have to mend their phraseology forthwith. Perhaps Louis Napoleon may pass muster for a "scarlet woman of Babylon."

As we predicted some days since, the Count Buol von Schauenstein has taken the place of the defunct Schwarzenberg. There is every reason to believe that the policy of the Austrian Cabinet will be essentially modified in consequence. While upon very nearly every important question the late Minister was governed by the Emperor, who was governed by his mother, who was governed by that far-seeing and far-reaching eremite, Metternich, there were times when he broke through restraint, and had his own way implacably. With Buol-Schauenstein it is likely to be different. He will follow the more cautious and effective policy of his master and the ruling elders with undeviating fidelity. The Government may rest upon his shoulders, but the contriving and motive power will emanate from other heads.

☞ The *Boston Courier*, ever foremost in the work of defaming KOSSUTH, reviles him now as a "political *mendicant*," and taunts him with "literally eating the bread of *charity*, put in his mouth, by the American people." KOSSUTH is unquestionably poor; and he became so by sacrificing all his property and all his prospects of personal advantage, to the cause of his country's liberty. The *American* paper which can stoop to the baseness of taunting him with poverty thus incurred, is unfit to print the name of Washington in its polluted columns. It would make a serviceable pander to the appetites of bloated tyranny; but it affronts the spirit of Republican freedom by its insult to misfortune ncurred in its defence.

☞ A correspondent, who has the manliness to sign his name, although he writes on both sides of the paper, begins by stating that, "in a recent article, the *Times* said, by emigration, New-York was made the *lizard-house* of the Union." We assure him that he is entirely mistaken. The *Times* has said no such thing. It is not worth while, therefore, to publish his long communication—of which, we may add, the spirit surpasses the spelling.

☞ SATTLER'S COSMORAMAS, which are still on exhibition at the corner of Broadway and Thirteenth-street, are well worthy of a visit, from all admirers of art, as well as from that much larger number of persons who have any curiosity concerning the most remarkable scenes, cities and events of the world. They are exceedingly beautiful, evincing wonderful accuracy and skill in painting, and give a very vivid and life-like impression of the various scenes represented. We know no way in which a leisure hour can be more pleasantly or more profitably spent than in their examination. We have said nothing of them hitherto, because we never saw them until yesterday: when we were as much surprised as pleased at their decided interest and artistic merit.

BRACKETT'S fine group—"The Mother and Child," and Delaroche's superb picture of Napoleon, both on exhibition at the Stuyvesant Institute, continue to attract and reward crowds of visitors.

COLPORTAGE IN VIRGINIA.—The statistics of Colportage in Virginia, during the last seven years, are as follows: Years of Colporteur labor performed, 98; families visited, 99,314; number of volumes sold, 179,530, amounting to $42,382; volumes distributed gratuitously among the poor, 63,195, amounting to $10,550; meetings held, or addressed, 6,922; families destitute of all religious books except the Bible, 13,806; and 7,392 families destitute of the Bible, 5,577 of whom were supplied. The number of families habitually neglecting evangelical preaching, was 8,382.

☞ The steamship *Alabama* arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Savannah on Saturday. She brings a large number of passengers. On the 25th, the *Alabama* exchanged signals, off Cape Hatteras, with steamships *Florida* and *Union*. Our journal cotemporaries have our thanks for papers.

☞ The *Baltimore Daily Times* is the name of a new Daily, the first number of which was issued at Baltimore, yesterday, by F. X. LIPP & Co. It presents an exceedingly neat typographical appearance, and promises to deserve success.

More Gold—Two Tons a Week!

The English papers by the steamer *Franklin* afford some further particulars of the Australian production of gold. The *Geelong Advertiser*, of December 6, published at or very near the mines, says that the individual gains on the Golden Point of Ballerat are reckoned by tens and twenties of ounces the day. Six thousand people, gathered together as by magnetic attraction, in a few weeks, on a small area of land, not exceeding 300 acres, were digging, washing, shovelling, wheeling, puddling the earth, and rocking at least a thousand cradles! The Loddon diggings are yet more wonderful. These are at Mount Alexander, 80 miles from Melbourne, and the yields have been astounding. The Government escort takes half a ton of pure gold weekly to town, and at least an equal quantity is taken by private hands. The Geelong paper is confident in its immediate estimates—to say nothing of prospective increase—of TWO TONS WEEKLY from the Melbourne mines. This, at $17 50 the ounce, is equivalent to $940,000. As stated before, the production increased so fast that the merchantable value of the virgin gold had fallen below $15, say to 57 shillings sterling, at which rate there was scarcely money enough, or exchange, except at 10 per cent. discount, to take up all that offered.

We have an insight, also, by these papers into the nature of the new mines. At Golden Point, the hill embracing the 300 acres referred to is made to resemble a vast gravel pit, consisting of fine red gravel, such as would be used for garden walks. The excavations are of square holes, of all sizes and depths, from 3 or 4 to 20 or 30 feet. The strata are said to be variable and uncertain; but, generally, the gravel lies upon a bed of whitish sandy clay, and the gold is, for the most part, found in the lower part of this gravel. It is in small rounded and water-worn pieces, from the size of a pin's head to that of peas, and occasionally larger. The great bulk is small and scarcely perceptible to the eye. The success of the diggers, as in California, is a lottery. In one instance mentioned, a party had worked for weeks, sinking 13 deep holes, but got nothing, when another party took possession and in two or three days took out $3,500.

☞ The *Mobile Register*, the leading Democratic paper in Alabama, notices the movements in various sections of the North which indicate the growing popularity of Gen. CASS. While avowing its own preferences for Mr. BUCHANAN as the Presidential candidate, it declares that it has "no hostility towards the great statesman of the West." It says:

"We regard him now, as we did in 1848, as a true patriot, an enlightened statesman, a firm and conscientious devotee to the Constitution, and one of the most gifted and highly-cultivated intellects of our country. His career in the Senate has placed him more nearly in that lofty category of philosophic and oratorical statesmanship, so long held, without a peer, by Calhoun, Webster, and Clay, than any other member of that assemblage. Wright, Benton, Buchanan, Woodbury and Walker were eminently conspicuous there, for abilities and eloquence, but they met not such a wide and unquestioned recognition of superiority, as has been awarded to General Cass. No others can compete the palm of distinction with him, and this reputation is European as well as American. The politicians of the Old World regard him as our most sagacious and formidable diplomatist."

☞ The steamship *Marion* arrived, to-day, from Charleston. We are under obligations to the Purser and our Charleston friends, for late files.

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.—A missionary meeting was held in the Third Presbyterian Church, Newark, on Sunday evening, preparatory to the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Myers and Miss Knight for China. An overflowing audience was present, and an opening address was made by Mr. Lowrey, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board, under whose care the missionaries are to go out. He gave some interesting views of the importance of China as a missionary field, and said the Chinese were the Americans of the East, resembling us in their energy and love of money. Ningpo, to which station Miss K. is destined, has a corps of 21 missionaries, who have under their direction a church, schools, chapels, and a printing press, which publishes in the Chinese language.

Shanghai, the destination of Mr and Mrs. Myers, is a very important post, being the gate of the tea and silk country, connected with the interior by a large river, and favorably situated for communication with Japan and other islands. It will probably become, Mr. L. said, a place of direct trade with California, and a letter reached the Board from it, *via* San Francisco, in a shorter time than is taken by the English overland mail. Interesting addresses were also made by Mr. Myers, Dr. Murray, and Dr. Brinsmade, on subjects connected with the Missionary enterprise.

APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments by the President of the United States have been confirmed by the Senate:—Wm. L. J. Kiderlin, to be Consul of the United States at Zurich, in Switzerland; John Edward Bouligny, Assistant-Appraiser of Merchandize at New-Orleans, vice A. Metaye, removed.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ TELL YOUR FRIENDS OF IT—That Davis's Bahvene will unquestionably restore the Hair to its original color, after it has become grey—not by dying, staining, or daubing, but by exciting to activity the glands which deposite the hair its natural coloring substance. Try it, and you will not be disappointed. For sale by the proprietor, WM. DAVIS, Ludlow-st., one door from Grand; C. H. BING, No 192 Broadway; E. COOK & CO., No. 279 Washington-st.; W. H. CARY & CO., No 245 Pearl-st., New-York; and for sale by Druggists and Perfumers in general.

☞ KNAPP'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE BITTERS.—These Bitters become so widely known as a Stomach Regulator, that it is almost superfluous to remind the reader of them. They are universally acknowledged to be the best remedy known for dyspepsia, general weakness and debility, nervous affections, loss of appetite, costiveness, and all diseases that originate from the deranged state of the stomach, liver, nervous system and bowels. Price 50 cents per large bottle. General Depot, No. 362 Hudson-st.

☞ NEW SILKS.—Ginghams, Lawns, Organdies, Barèges, plain colors, and printed of most beautiful designs, de Laines, printed and plain colors, Muslins, colored ground, Chintz, colors printed the finest ever imported. Also, a new article for traveling dresses, a very large and well-selected stock of Laces and Embroideries, and Shawls for sale, wholesale and retail, by TIFFANY & CUTTING, No. 321 Broadway.

☞ RICH CARPETINGS.—PERTERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st, have just received direct from the European manufactories, per late arrivals from Europe, a large and elegant assortment of rich Mosaic, Velvet and Tapestry Carpeting, surpassing anything ever before in this country; patterns entirely new, exclusively our own, and for sale full 10 per cent. less than other stores selling similar goods

☞ A clear and beautiful day, when the sky is spotless, and the distant landscape is sharply and boldly defined, naturally reminds one of those magnificent Daguerreotypes taken by ROOT, at No 363 Broadway. Nothing can be more pure and perfect than their light and shade; nothing more clear and sharp than the delineation of the face of the sitter. The best way of proving this is to try one.

☞ POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.—D. EDWARDS & Co. have just received several new invoices of Gents Handkerchiefs, Linen, Cambric Shirt Fronts, and Cravats. Prices—L. C. Handkerchiefs 25c and upwards, Col'd Border 31c, ditto Silk 37½c, do. Shirt Fronts 37½c, do.

D. EDWARDS & CO.
No. 625 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

☞ Professor LOVET having had information that certain persons are manufacturing an article, and calling it "Wahpene" he cautions any one so doing, as it infringes on his copywright of the "Wahpene" and pamphlet, laying themselves liable to prosecution "LOVET'S WAHPENE" can be had at No. 114 Chambers-st.

H. S. LOVET,

THE LAST CHANCE.—Our lady readers will regret to hear that this is the last week of the cheap sales at the Bowery Saving Store. Those who have hitherto been unable to make their purchases will have to be on hand early, as the crowd will undoubtedly increase as the day of closing approaches.

☞ English floor oil-cloths, of twenty-four feet wide, of elegant Mosaic marble and scroll of satin finish, at No 99 Bowery, HIRAM ANDERSON'S. Also 1,000 pieces of beautiful oil cloths, in widths, at 2s 6d, 3s, 3s. 6d, and 4s per yard. The most extensive assortment ever exhibited in this City. Call and see them

☞ TEAS.—The best assortment of fine Teas, will be found at the store of the CANTON TEA COMPANY, No 125 Chatham st, (between Pearl and Roosevelt,) the oldest Tea Establishment in the city. We assure our readers that they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail. They have now no Branch Stores.

☞ WEATHER PROOF.—GENIN's popular spring Hat, for 1852, seems to be weather proof in more senses than one, for the weather, bad as it has been, has not checked the demand for this crowning style of the season. It is the cheapest Hat at $4 ever issued by GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's

☞ REMOVAL.—Ladies will please notice that the Paris Mantilla Emporium has removed from No. 351 to No. 361 Broadway, where is now exhibiting a truly magnificent assemblage of new Spring Mantillas of the richest fabrics and designs, at extremely moderate prices.

GEO. BULPIN, Proprietor.

☞ CANTON CRAPE SHAWLS.—A magnificent and very cheap stock of these goods, embroidered and plain, recently imported from China, is now on sale at the Paris Mantilla Emporium.

GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 (late No. 351) Broadway.

☞ LEARY & Co., HATTERS.—Leaders and introducers of all popular styles worn by gentlemen.

ASTOR HOUSE, Broadway.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ HASTINGS'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA, not only a positive but a warranted cure for Consumption and all other diseases of the lungs. This medicine has decided the dispute about the curability of Consumption, and satisfied the Medical Faculty and all who have used it, that Consumption and all affections of the lungs cannot only be cured, but that they are easily and simply cured, as almost any of the disorders to which the human frame is liable. The operation of a single bottle, which costs $1, is sufficient to satisfy any patient—if not altogether too far gone in the disease—of this fact; and even a single dose gives evidence of its extraordinary influence in arresting and eradicating the malady, by the immediate relief which it affords. This is no quack or secret remedy. Dr. HASTINGS, its discoverer, is one of the most eminent physicians of the age, and has made a full disclosure of its history and all its component parts to the world, not wishing to incur the responsibility of confining to himself, for the sake of profit, a secret which was calculated to do such universal good. And such have been the wonderful results of its operations that the *London Lancet*, *Medical Times*, and the most eminent physicians of both Hemispheres, are anxiously calling upon sufferers to have immediate recourse to it, and proclaiming that of all known medicines, it alone has positively established its efficacy by undeniable proofs of curing Consumption and other diseases of the lungs. The great celebrity of HASTINGS'S Compound Syrup of Naptha, obviates the necessity of publishing certificates of cures. In fact, so far as can be ascertained, it has cured, or is fast curing, almost all who have used it, and probably no person who has taken a bottle but would be willing to give a warm certificate in its favor, as others have already done without solicitation. C. V. CLICKNER & CO., No 81 Barclay-st, are the agents for New-York and vicinity, to whom all orders should be addressed.

☞ TO PURCHASERS OF DRY GOODS AND READY MADE CLOTHING.—A CARD.—We have for the past twenty years, under different organizations, been engaged in jobbing Dry Goods to the country trade, and granting open credits varying from six to twelve months. The rapid advance, however, we saw making around us within the past few years, in every branch and vocation of business, the increased facilities for transportation and travel under the rapidly extending railway system, admonished us that the system of business we were pursuing was unsuited and ill-adopted to the changes that were transpiring, and that to keep pace with the times and meet the demand of active and responsible traders, we must sell our goods at very cheap rates. To do this with safety, we must divest business of the excrescences of heavy expenses and losses. We have accordingly adopted a system whereby we are enabled and prepared to sell goods at prices to command the trade of the first class of merchants in the country. This system is to sell goods at NET PRICES, and to divide one of the largest stocks in the country into "Departments," having separate organizations and accounts, and a manager at the head of each department, with a talent peculiarly adapted to the goods over which he takes charge. We have a Print and Gingham Department, Women's Dress Goods Department, Hosiery Department, Yankee Notion Department, Woolen Goods Department, White Goods Department, Domestic Goods Department and Carpet and Oil Cloth Department. The head of each department requests us to invite the CLOSEST SCRUTINY AND COMPARISON of the goods in their respective departments, irrespective of any other, as if each were a separate and distinct establishment.

We have also a very large and extensive department devoted to READY MADE CLOTHING, under the management of William Gardner, who is practical in every branch of his business, and celebrated for the taste and style displayed. From the nature of this branch of our business we grant a credit on Ready Made Clothing.

TWEEDY, MOULTON & PLIMPTON,
Importers and Jobbers, 47 Broadway, New-York.

☞ BE IN TIME.—Long cogitations will not answer, when Consumption is stealing a march upon the Organs of Respiration, blocking up the air vessels and inflaming their mucous membrane, preparatory to assailing the substance of the Lungs themselves. Then it is prompt action or speedy death. Those who prefer the former to the latter, will lose no time in having recourse to Dr ROGERS' SYRUP OF LIVERWORT, TAR AND CANCHALAGUA. It will relieve the throat of phlegm, exercise a healing influence upon the Lungs, and sustain the system. In saying this we merely echo the voice of the Faculty of men of science, Statesmen, and the reverend, the Clergy. Peruse what they have written. You will find it in the pamphlet, in the hands of Agents

For sale by A. L. SCOVILL & CO. at the Dépot, No. 316 Broadway, and by all retail Druggists. Price, in large bottles, $1, or three bottles for $2 50

☞ LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S INDIA RUBBER GLOVES.—Ladies' gardening and house Gloves are what every lady needs in gardening, and for protection to the hands while engaged in household affairs. They are made of different lengths, to protect the wrists and arms from exposure. Gentlemen will find these just what is desired in gardening, care of horses, and driving in wet weather. Also, Ladies' Bleaching and Gentlemen's Sporting Mitts. These goods, by wearing, render the hands soft, and perfectly white. For sale, wholesale and retail, by D. HODGMAN, No 27 Maiden-lane, and by dry goods and rubber stores generally.

☞ CASH VS. CREDIT.—Merchants wishing to buy laces, embroideries, white goods, dress trimmings, gloves, ribbons

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

☞ The conduct of the Board of Aldermen, in reference to the appointment of a Police Clerk, has excited much remark. The duty of nominating that officer was assigned to the Police Justice, who would naturally be the best elector of the proper person, and the right of confirmation was placed with the Board. Mr. Boswell, the magistrate in question, has therefore nominated several very proper persons to the post, and in every instance has met with a rejection. On Monday evening he presented the name of Mr. Robert S. Yard, a very worthy and proper person, but it shared the common fate. The reasons, although the Justice is of one party while the majority of the Board are of another, are of course not political; for an obvious sense of decency always induces the majority in such cases to confirm nominations. We are told that one ground of apology is based on a jealousy of Mr. Boswell, who is said to attract an undue proportion of the civil business along with the criminal, to the prejudice of the other magistrates. But this can scarcely be true; for, beyond the extreme littleness of such a motive, Mr. Boswell has assured the Board that ill health forbids his attendance to any but police duties, and that others must relieve him of civil litigation. Whatever the reasons may be, we should think it the duty of the Board to make them public, and prove them to be creditable and sound, or else fulfil their duty under the charter by confirming the nominee of the Justice.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—By the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department's Report to the Common Council, on Monday evening, we learn that there are in this city 10 fire-engines, three Hose carts, and two Hook and Ladder companies; 600 active firemen and 5,500 feet of hose. The Chief in his report recommends that a telegraphic wire, with a bell attached, be extended from one tower to the other in order that the bell ringers in each tower may be kept informed as to the situation of a fire should one occur. Two more public cisterns in each ward are also recommended, and a change also in the ringing of the alarm bell in the 3d ward.

From this report we learn that the number of fires in the city last year was 47 and 33 false alarms. Total loss $46,150.

—A communication was sent into the Common Council Monday evening, by his honor Mayor Berry, vetoing the resolution appointing W. B. Butler a Commissioner of Deeds, on the ground of its being illegal under the Charter. The communication was placed on file.

—Mr. A. Marshall has been reelected as Chief Engineer by a majority of 120, and Messrs. Comstock, Harding, Talbot, Sidney and Dubois have been chosen Assistant Engineers.

BROOKLYN CITY.

COMMON COUNCIL.—*Resolutions Adopted*—By Ald. Marvin—That Warrants be issued to the collector of Taxes and Assessments to collect the assessment for the following improvements: Fulton-avenue opening, from Bedford-avenue to the Hunt's Fly-road; Hampden-street opening, from Myrtle-avenue to Auburn-place; Canton-street opening, from Fulton to De Kalb avenue; Lefferts-street opening, from Classon to Franklin-avenue; Morton-street opening, from Bedford to Kent-avenue. Said warrants to be issued when the reports of the Commissioners shall be certified by the Counsellor and Street Commissioner as required by law.

By same—That $1,200 be raised by tax on the Third Ward in the ensuing year for the purpose of defraying the expense in placing gas lamp-posts in said Ward.

By same—That the Brooklyn Gas Lamp Company be required to complete their contract with the City by laying pipes in such streets in the first five Wards as are not already lighted with gas, and that the clerks notify them of this resolution and of the agreement of the Common Council to light the public lamps in said Wards with the gas of said Company in conformity with the provisions of said contract.

By Ald. Fowler—That the Clerk of the Common Council is hereby directed to take from file, and present to this Board at its next meeting, the testimony and decision of the Mayor and the Aldermen in the trials recently held in the cases of Policemen Campbell, Donnelly and Sergeant Williams, of the Third District Police

By Ald. Morrie—That it be referred to the Counsellor of the Board to report what rights the city has to the landings at the termination of the several streets from Main-street east to the Navy Yard, which streets were the old town landings, and which are now in the possession of private parties, and what the rights of these parties are.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—Constable Mundell arrested and brought before Justice King, yesterday, a man named Jacob Kenzewitz, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. The prisoner had been in the employ of Isaac Gavorsky, shoemaker, in Hudson-avenue, and had collected money of customers, for work done, without the proper authority.

—In one of our principal streets, where the dirt has been piled up in heaps for a long time, we noticed yesterday the following epitaph: "Tread lightly on this dirt, for the street contractors and captain of police are supposed to lie underneath."

—At the Common Council, Monday evening, the following ordinances were adopted: To fence vacant lots on Atlantic and Pacific-streets, between Bond and Nevins; do. on Tillary, Concord and Gold-streets and Hudson-avenue; to fill lots on Canton, Raymond and Tillary-streets and Myrtle-avenue; do. on Flushing Park and Portland-avenue and Park-street; to flag sidewalk on both sides of Wyckoff street, from Bond to South; on both sides of Park-avenue, from Franklin to Spencer-street; Park-avenue do., both sides from Hudson to Clinton-avenue; do. on north side of Livingston-street from Court to South-street.

—James Dumbleton was seriously injured, yesterday, at Thorne's Warehouses, in Furman-street, by a package of goods falling upon him from an upper-story. He was taken to the City Hospital.

—The following is the Circuit Court Calendar for to-day—17, 19, 20, 22, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31.

Further from Mexico.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, 20th

The *Bandera Mexicana* says that a short time ago a party of twenty-five adventurers passed the Rio Grande at Analuas, with the intention of stealing horses. A force was immediately sent from Camargo to attack them, but before arriving at the place, the civil authorities of the rancho of San Fernando, aided by some armed citizens, had attacked them, taken four prisoners, and drove the rest of the adventurers into the river, where the most of them were drowned.

The Chamber of Deputies has decided to hold sessions every evening, exclusively devoted to the financial question. They ought to attend to that subject during their day sessions also.

An important commercial order relative to the port of Carmen has been published. It provides that vessels coming from any foreign port, after having discharged their cargoes at Vera Cruz, may proceed to Carmen, load with dye-wood, return to Vera Cruz and receive passengers without being obliged to pay tonnage duties twice in the latter port.

Señor Villaseñor, second to Lieut. Piña in the duel in which the Spanish Consul at Tampico was killed, has been assassinated. He was shot through the head.

Señor Castillo has introduced into the Senate a bill to repeal the decree of February 22, 1832, in regard to foreigners, and imposing the penalty of expulsion from the Mexican territory on every unnaturalized foreigner who may be judicially convicted of having taken part in any revolutionary movement, of having abused the liberty of the press, or of having been engaged in smuggling. Under the present laws, a foreigner may be expelled simply on suspicion and without judicial inquiry.

Great expectations are formed of the Maretzek Italian Opera troupe, and its coming is awaited with much anxiety.

Private letters from Mexico, received in Vera Cruz, say that Congress was busily engaged in trying to devise some plan for the reform of the tariff.

A bill has been introduced into Congress, extending for ten years the right granted to the city of Tampico of imposing a tax of a bit a barrel on foreign flour imported.

Rumors of an expected change in the Cabinet were rife in the city of Mexico. It was said that the Ministry of War had been offered to Gen. La Vega, and that as soon as his acceptance is received, Señor Robles, who is now Minister of War, will resign.

Burning of the Pocahontas—Loss of Life.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, 20th

We are indebted to Mr. L. H. Hedges, one of the officers of the steamboat *Pocahontas*, for the details of the loss of that steamer, by fire, on Friday night, the 16th inst., near Island No. 73, in Choctaw Bend, 30 miles below Napoleon.

The *Pocahontas* was on her way to this city, her last landing-place having been Napoleon, in Arkansas. At 20 minutes to 11 o'clock the alarm of fire was given from the lower deck. The passengers immediately rushed from their state-rooms in their night clothes. Great confusion ensued. In a few minutes the forward part of the boat was all on fire; the captain, second clerk, pilot on duty, and a few of the deck hands being cut off from escape to the rear of the boat, where most of the remainder of the passengers, officers and crew were congregated, climbed down the cotton bales, and got on the bow of the boat, where they remained until the flames were about surrounding them. The captain and clerk then took one of the deck planks (used to run out at landings) and jumped into the river with it. The pilot stood at the wheel until his tiller ropes were burned. He directed the boat to the shore at the first alarm; but she took a sheer and kept turning slowly in the middle of the river, until the engine stopped, when she drifted down.

In fifteen minutes after the alarm was given the entire cabin forward of the wheels, was in flames. In fifteen minutes more, the boat was burnt to the water's edge. The wind was high and the boat burned with singular rapidity and fierceness.

Besides the chambermaid and her daughter, who were lost, a passenger named John L. Jones, long Sheriff of Arkansas County, lately resigned, and much respected, was drowned. He was on his way from Arkansas to Alabama, and had about his person the sum of $8,000.

A lady and her three children, passengers from Little Rock to Vicksburg, were drowned. A white cabin boy, named Joe, and two firemen named Douglas and Brown have not since been heard of. They are believed to have been drowned.

With the exception of these ten, the rest of the officers, crew and passengers, escaped safe and sound, losing however all their clothing and other property. They were treated in the most generous manner by the officers and passengers on the *Saxon*, the *Susquehanna*, and the *Magnolia*. The names of some of those saved are:

Capt. John Skiles, John K. Arner, second clerk; Alexander Melville and Elijah Whiting, pilots; David D. Duncan, mate; Lemuel H. Hedges, W. J. Marshall, J. S. Dervisseaux, Antoine Barraque, Francis A. Terry, Absalom Boyd, Charles W. Leddy, A. Hall, John Brown, William Forbes, Richard H. Nolbys, Fred. Law, C. H. Pollard, Willis Deering, James Dare, John McCullogh, J. F. Fleak, W. C. Newcomb and J. Freer.

Of these, four are the engineers of the *Pocahontas*. The *Pocahontas* was a new boat, in her second year, of 600 or 900 tons, and insured for $14,000. The only cause assigned for the fire is the heat from the boilers acting on the cotton immediately in its vicinity.

John B. Gough is lecturing at Cincinnati and vicinity.

Militia of the State.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

It will be seen from the following Circular, which has been sent by the Adjutant General to the Assessors throughout the State, that the Militia Law of 1851 is still in force. Although amendments were made to the law at the last session, Assessors are not relieved from the duty of making the enrollment:

STATE OF NEW-YORK ADJ'T GEN'S OFFICE, } ALBANY, April 10, 1852. }

To the Assessors of

GENTLEMEN: I deem it my duty to notify you to commence, on the first of May next, the enrollment required by section three of the Militia Act of April 16, 1851.

That act is now in force; the few amendments made thereto by the Legislature of 1852, do not relieve you from the duty of making out the Military Roll. The preparation of the Rolls, by this Department, has been delayed for the reason that a bill was pending to repeal the aforesaid act, which, if it become a law, would render the Rolls unnecessary. The Rolls will be furnished to you as soon as they can be prepared and published.

In the meantime the enrolment should be commenced by you on the first day of May ensuing, and the Rolls will be placed in your hands in time to enable you to transfer to them the lists already made.

I take this opportunity to inform you that the period of taking the affidavits of persons claiming that they are not liable to or are exempt from the performance of military duty, is not limited to the twenty days specified in sections nine and ten of the act aforesaid, but in addition thereto such affidavits may also be received by the assessors, or either of them, *at the time of making the enrolment*, to be examined and passed upon thereafter, in pursuance of section eleven of the said act.

Respectfully yours,
L. WARD SMITH, Adjutant-General.

Death of Professor Edwards.

A telegraphic message was received in Boston, on Saturday evening, from Charleston, S. C., announcing the decease of Professor B. B. Edwards, of Andover, Mass., and the return of his family by the steamer *Benjamin Franklin*, which was to sail from Charleston for New-York on the 24th inst.

Professor Edwards was born at Southampton, Mass., and graduated at Amherst College, about twenty-two years ago. Some fifteen years since he was appointed a professor of Hebrew and Ecclesiastical Literature, in the Theological Seminary of Andover, which post he held at the time of his death. During this period he aided Professors Sears and Felton in establishing and conducting the *Bibliotheca Sacra*, a quarterly literary and theological magazine of high repute throughout the world for its broad and accurate scholarship.

Professor Edwards was a most laborious student, and a man of vast learning. For many years his health has been precarious; he spent a long time in Europe, chiefly for its restoration, and was on a like mission to a Southern climate when he was overtaken by his last illness.—*Evening Post.*

The amount of material aid contributed to the the Hungarian fund in Newark was, from the ladies of New-Brunswick, $100: from St. John's Lodge, $100; from the German Committee, $300; from the old German Society, $180; from a Company of the 5th Regiment, $150; from the Mayor, $50; from Mr. Woodruff, $50; from Mr. Grover, $50; from Mr. McCormick, $20; from Bonds sold at the Banquet, $400; and the Committee took in charge Bonds to the amount of $1,100. There were, besides, several small donations, and others not yet reported.

A letter to the Canal Auditor from the superintendent at Albion, April 24th, says:—"We have a break at Albion; will be repaired so as to pass boats Monday 26th; will cost probably $3,000 to repair. Serious leaks at Medina and great danger of a break.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOW LIKE YOU THESE PAPERS?—THAT'S A GOOD ONE! AND SO IS THAT!! AND THAT TOO!!! Why, they are all first-rate papers, and well known to the whole business community!!! Such is the usual remark made in regard to the papers shown at the old established Advertising Office of W. H. McDONALD, No. 109 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office. The reason is that W. H. M. deals only with such papers as he can honestly recommend as the best, so that he is not ashamed to present his bill when due, nor to solicit a renewal of the order when it expires. Call and see his list and prices. Ask your acquaintances connected with the city press if they are not the best published. Remember 109, opposite the *Times* office. a28-1t

HORSES.—TO HORSE OWNERS.—THE MANHATTAN EQUARIAN CONDITION POWDERS have, from their own merits, become a staple and most satisfactory medicine for the cure of Distemper, Pink Eye, Colds and Slobbering, Fancy or Lumps on the Skin, Hide Bound, Rough Coat, Mange and Surfeit. Obstructed Urine, Swelled Legs, Loss of Appetite, Impurities of the Blood, or want of condition. Perfectly safe and convenient to be given, and sold only at the Principal Depot, No. 476 Broadway; Rushton, Clark & Co., 110 Broadway, 10 Astor House, No 273 Broadway, and by my appointed Agents. Price 50 cents a package. [a28-4t*] WM. S. DUNHAM.

WATCHES JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE.—We would invite the attention of our patrons and strangers visiting the city, to the fine stock of Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware, also Plated Ware and Fine Cutlery, which are to be found at the store of R. C. AKERLY, cor. of Bowery and Broome-st. Especially would we call the attention of Engineers, Railroad Conductors, and any who may wish correct time keepers, to his fine Chronometers, with the splendid B. F. Adams & Sons Lever Watches with the adjusted Chronometer Balance, rated by actual Observation with the Ship's Chronometer in the Greenwich Observatory, the finest article ever offered in this city. Cash and small profits with a guarantee for all, is the rule of business a17-1m*

FROM NEW-YORK TO BOSTON.—An arrangement has been made with the Stonington Line by which all persons attending the GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE M. E. CHURCH, whether delegates or not can have tickets, which will be good to the purchasers for one passage each way, from about the commencement to the close of the Conference, for FOUR DOLLARS. Such tickets (which are not transferable) may be had at No 200 Mulberry st., at No. 138 Nassau-st, or at the office of the Company, No. 10 Battery-place, New-York. a26 6t

BEAUMONT'S PATENT STARCH POLISH, for giving a beautiful gloss to Linens, Muslins, Cambrics, Collars and Shirt Bosoms. Its use prevents the iron from adhering. STOWE'S CHEMICAL SOLVENT, for washing without rubbing. It is a beautiful Toilet Soap. BEAUMONT'S LIQUID BLUEING, for giving the blue tint to Linens. Depot, No. 317 Bowery, New-York. Country papers giving this insertion, and sending their bill to JOHNSON & CO., will receive the amount in the above article at wholesale prices. a26-3t*

PATENT SELF-STOPPING HYDRANTS.—BARTHOLOMEW'S patent, made at No. 84 Marion-st., has been extensively used more than six years past, and proved the most substantial and durable hydrant in use. It will not freeze by children or carelessness, cheaply secured without digging, never left running, will not burst pipe, nor likely to freeze, if properly put in. Also double Hydrants supply two yards. For sale by the Plumbers generally. Landlords will find these Hydrants the most economical and make the least trouble and expense. a12-1mMW&F*

CHELSEA MILLS.—No 254 West Twenty-seventh-st. Depot No 19 Beekman-st. The subscribers are now prepared to furnish fresh ground Flour, Graham Flour, white and yellow Corn Meal, Hominy, Wheaten Grits, and Farina, Grain and Feed of all kinds, ground to order. Orders served in any part of the city, free of charge. For sale cheap, a 10-horse Steam Engine and Boiler, in complete running order. [a12-1m] MUNSON & WILLIS.

THE "ORIGINAL" YANKEE PRESS PRINTING OFFICE, has removed from No. 70 Nassau-st., corner of John-st, to No. 138 Fulton-st., adjoining "Sun Building." Old friends and customers, will please make note, and remember the place is at No. 138 Fulton-st

GEO P. GORDON'S "Original Yankee Presses."

Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, Labels, Handbills, &c., neatly printed. a27-12t*

ARE YOU DEAF, or troubled with noises in, or discharges from, the Ear! If so, avoid quacks, the use of syringes, oils, &c, and consult Dr. LUFKER, No, 64 Fulton-st. His success in making the deaf hear is unprecedented. Short, weak and imperfect sight restored. Can be consulted personally, or by mail, from 9 till 3. All letters must contain $1 fee, and be prepaid. a27-4t*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—E. B. WESLEY & C. KOWALSKI have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and firm of WESLEY & KOWALSKI, and will transact business, as Stock and Exchange Brokers, at No. 67 Wall-st. E. B WESLEY, C. KOWALSKI.

NEW-YORK, April 24, 1852. a26-6t

SUTTON'S PRINTING OFFICE, Granite Hall, No. 142 Fulton-st, is now completely furnished with every necessary article to do all kinds of Job and Card Printing with neatness and dispatch, and consequently at much lower prices than where Printing is done by the old-fashioned process. THOMAS E. SUTTON, Printer, a28-1t* No 142 Fulton-st.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE—A Drug Store, now doing good business, in one of the principal thoroughfares of the city. Price, $600, cash. To be sold, as the owner is going to Europe. Apply to S. JENKINS, No. 77 Bowery. Also, a Doctor's wagon and harness, with a horse, for sale, separate or together. a28-1t*

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF TEA.—5 lbs. of good black or green Tea for $1. Orders from the country, inclosing a remittance or satisfactory reference, punctually attended to. J. HERITAGE'S Tea-stores, Nos. 136 and 484 8th av., N.Y. a28 3t*

TO DOCK BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—Dock sticks, dock fenders, timbers, etc., constantly on hand, at wholesale and retail, at the New-York Steam Saw Mills, 27th and 28th-st., North River. COLYER & DUGARD. a21-10tecod*

BELL HANGING.—JESSE FERGUSON, Locksmith, Bell-hanger and Machinist, No. 63 Church-st., between Murray and Warren-sts. New-York, is prepared to execute all orders in his line, at the shortest notice, in this City and vicinity. a23-2w*

A CHANCE SELDOM MET WITH.—For sale, one half of a BAR and DINING ROOM, No. 158 Wilham-st. Satisfactory reasons for disposing of the place given. Price $275, if sold immediately. a28-2t*

BROOKLYN STEAM SUGAR REFINERY.—Various grades of Coffee Crushed Sugar, also of Sugar-House Syrup, constantly on hand, for sale by the agents, ADAMS & CUSHMAN, No. 75 Front-st. a7-1m

OLD COLONY SHOVELS.—Iron, Steel and Cast-Steel Shovels, of every description, for sale by E. & J. BUSSING & CO., No. 32 Cliff-st., a3-1m Agents Old Colony Nail Co.

JAMES PRENTICE, Mathematical Drawing Instrument Manufacturer, has removed to No. 315 Broadway, corner of the Hospital. A second hand Theodolite and Level for sale. a10-1m*

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BAGGING, CANVAS & BALE ROPE CUTTINGS, GRASS and TARRED ROPE, and all other kinds of paper makers' stock, by m17-2m CYRUS W. FIELD & Co., No. 94 Beekman-st.

WRITING PAPER.—A large and very desirable assortment, for sale by BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, a2-1m No. 115 Fulton-st.

WRITING PAPERS BY THE CASE ONLY.—The largest and most desirable assortment in the United States, for sale by m17-2m CYRUS W. FIELD & Co., No. 11 Cliff-st.

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER, constantly on hand, and made to order, by BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, a1-1m No. 115 Fulton-st.

SHARE FOR SALE—In the FIRST MANHATTAN BUILDING ASSOCIATION. Price very low. Address J. H. W., *Times* office. a28-1t*

FOR SALE CHEAP—One large Desk, a Glass, office and other Partitions. Also a Counter and street Show-case. Inquire at No. 57 John-st., up stairs. a26 6t*

TOMATO CATSUP.—$1,500 worth of very fine Tomato Catsup for sale by the barrel at a great sacrifice Samples can be seen at No. 168 9th-av. a27-2t*

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER constantly on hand and made to order by m17-3m CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st

OLD COLONY CUT NAILS.—For sale by E. & J. BUSSING & CO., No. 32 Cliff-st., Agents Old Colony Iron Co. a15 1m

WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—In an agreeable, extensively established and money-making business. A person having $5,000 or $6,000 to invest, can address H. A. M., this office, giving his full and proper address, and receive perfectly satisfactory evidence of the desirableness and flattering inducements of the enterprise. a27-3t*

SITUATIONS WANTED—For cooks, general workers, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, chambermaids, waiters, gardeners, farmers, &c., at SELECT PROTESTANT AGENCY, No. 7 Carmine-st., and SOCIETY AGENCY, No. 106 Chambers-st. Only Servants of good character admitted. a8-1m*

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man, a situation as entry clerk or assistant book-keeper in a wholesale store. Is a good and rapid penman; can give unexceptionable references for integrity, capability, &c. Salary no object. Address BOOK-KEEPER, *Times* office. a27-3t*

MEN WANTED.—Twenty Men, to sell an article wanted in every family. Agents are making $10 per week. Agents for Boston, Philadelphia, Maine, New-Hampshire, Connecticut, with $1,50, can make $1,500 per annum. Ten men paid wages to travel. Call, or address, post paid, No. 317 Bowery. a26-3t*

BOY WANTED—In a gentleman's furnishing store, an active, intelligent boy, 14 to 16 years of age. An Irish Protestant preferred. Apply by letter at No. 392 Greenwich-st, cor. of Chambers, N.Y. a28-1t*

GIRLS WANTED—At 57 John-st., to put up perfumery. None need apply but such as have a knowledge of the business. Call between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock.

A LADY OF SOME YEARS EXPERIENCE in teaching, wishes an engagement in a family. She instructs in the usual branches of English, in addition with the first lessons of French, Music and Drawing. Notes addressed, ALMIRA, at this office, care of IRAM a28-1t*

A STRONG HEALTHY WOMAN—Who is well experienced in house cleaning, would wish to get some work at it, or washing out by the day. No. 38 Mulberry-st. Inquire for Mrs. MARTIN a28 1t*

TWO COMPOSITORS WANTED—At the office of the *Long Island Family Circle*, corner Grand and 5th-st., over the *Literary Emporium*, Williamsburg. Also one acquainted with German and English composition. Apply immediately. a28-1t*

TO ELDERLY GENTLEMEN OR INVALIDS—A young gentleman, of first respectability, would act as companion and amanuensis. Is well informed, has travelled considerable, and can give unexceptionable references, as to character, ability, &c. The remuneration for services, to be optional with the gentleman. To obtain an interview, address AMANUENSIS, *Times* office. a27-3t*

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Country residence on the Hudson.—HOWLAND MANSION HOUSE, river-side, 86th-street, for select families and gentlemen. Spacious, elevated, healthy, with charming scenery on all sides, it possesses advantages rarely combined. a26-6tecod*

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—Two or three married or single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, after the 1st of May, at No. 4 Fourth-st. Application, No. 819 Greenwich st. a23-6t* JOHN VORHIES.

BOARDING—At No. 241 East Broadway, with handsome unfurnished parlors on 2d floor for gentlemen and their wives, with use of Bath. a28-6t*

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN—Can be accommodated with sleeping apartments in Eldridge-st. by applying at No. 133 Mulberry-st. a28 1t*

UNFURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOMS WANTED—With a private family, by three ladies, sisters, below Canal-st; west side preferred. Would pay if agreeable. Reference given and required. Address M. T., at this office, with particulars. a27-3t*

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

400 CASKS FRENCH WHITE ZINC.—Dry, No. 1, in casks, 300 to 600 lbs. FRENCH WHITE ZINC, DRY, SNOW WHITE, in casks, 250 to 500 lbs. 80 TONS FRENCH WHITE, ground in BLEACHED OIL, in kegs, 50 lbs. to 225 lbs. The above article of White Zinc we offer to the Trade and consumers, as being the very BEST article now on the market. Samples can be seen at our office. For sale by SCHANCK, DOWNING & CO., a23-13teod No. 108 Fulton-st.

FRENCH GLASS.—30,000 boxes SINGLE THICK. 10,000 boxes EXTRA THICK. 10,000 boxes DOUBLE THICK. Assorted Sizes, from 6x8 to 36x54. All of our own Brands and importation, at Reduced Prices, for sale by SCHANCK, DOWNING & CO., a23-13teod* Nos. 106 and 108 Fulton-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FISH AND PROVISION STORE—ALLAN & ROSE, No. 226 Washington-st., (one door above Barclay st.) New-York, offer at wholesale to dealers, at the lowest market prices for cash, the following articles of the best quality:

Mackerel—Nos. 1, 2 and 3, in all kinds of packages.
Shad—Nos 1, 2 and 3, in all kinds of packages.
Codfish—Dry Salted and Pickled.
Scalefish—Dry Salted and Pickled.
Herrings—Smoked and Pickled.
Pork—Mess, Prime, Rump, Butt, Clear, &c.
Beef—Mess, Prime and Railroad.
Smoked Hams, Shoulders, Beef, Bacon, Salmon.
Cheese, Lard, Candles, Oil, Spices.
Butter—In firkins, tubs and pails—fresh dairy.
Salt—Fine, in sacks and small bags.

REMOVAL.—J. W. HOLBERTON, Importer of FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c, has removed from No. 75 to No. 43 Maiden-lane, and invites the attention of his customers, and buyers generally, to an extensive assortment of GERMAN, FRENCH, AND ENGLISH TOYS and FANCY GOODS now opening for The Spring trade. Also, TIN and IRON TOYS, in great variety, of his own manufacture. All the new styles of INDIA-RUBBER TOYS, in small or large quantities, at manufacturers' prices. The agency for the sale of EDGE'S PREMIUM FIRE WORKS is held solely by J. W. HOLBERTON. FIRE CRACKERS and CHINA ROCKETS, (of his own importation,) TORPEDOES, and other small fireworks, constantly on hand. a14-WM&Fim

WINDOW SHADES, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, GILT CORNICES, &c, &c, at great bargains. KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 289½ Broadway, and No. 54 Reade-st., have on hand the most complete assortment of Window Shades, Lace Muslin Curtains, &c., to be found in the city. We manufacture our own Shades and import Lace Curtains, Gilt Cornices, &c, and are confident that we can offer to purchasers inducements not to be found elsewhere. KELTY & FERGUSON, a26-1t No 289½ Broadway, and No. 54 Reade-st., N. Y.

HAUGHWOUT & DAILEY, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, Agents for the sale of CORNELIUS & CO.'S CHANDELIERS and other fixtures—DAILEY & HAUGHWOUT, Paris, have the most superb and extensive assortment of new goods of the following kinds, ever offered for sale in the United States, which from the advantages H. & D. possess both at home and abroad, assure their friends and customers that they are prepared to furnish such at prices lower than the same quality can be bought at auction.

GAS FIXTURES.—Chandeliers, Brackets, Hall and Mantel Lights with every other article connected with this department in endless variety. Gas pipes put into buildings in a superior manner, promptly and at full 20 per cent. less than is generally charged. An invoice of imported gas fixtures just arrived, in order to show the variety of patterns, and comparative difference in price.

CHINA.—Our assortment in this department has been selected with the greatest care by our house in Paris, which with our own painting and decorating, executed on the premises, is now so complete that we can offer the most extensive and choice assortment of fancy vases, dinner, desert and tea sets, that can be found either in London or Paris at 33½ per cent less than they can be bought there or in this country.

GLASS.—This department is complete with the choicest and most distinguished patterns, (sketched by our Mr. Haughwout at the great exhibition in London,) made of the very finest material and cut and engraved under our own immediate superintendence.

SUNDRIES.—Plated ware, cutlery, French clocks, candelabras and every variety of house-keeping articles, and ornamented goods at low prices. a17-6tS&W*

CHAIR MANUFACTORY AND WARE ROOMS.—CUMMERFORD & REDGATE, Nos. 452 and 454 Broadway, between Grand and Howard-sts., east side.—Reception, Sewing, Italian Cottage Chairs, constantly on hand, rush, Chinese, straw and willow seat chairs. Also arm-chairs made of the very best oak, Walnut, mahogany, cedar, maple, &c. The public will find chairs of every description, and prices from 50 cents each up to whatever standard they may fix. Unlike those who buy to sell, we will give a guarantee to the workmanship and durability of the article. EXTENSIBLE COTTAGE and BEDROOM FURNITURE will be furnished at this establishment at the lowest manufacturing prices. Those who are about to furnish houses in Brooklyn, Williamsburg and this City, will find that they can diminish the amount of their bills, by purchasing direct from the manufacturer, instead of buying from establishments which combine a profits solely in selling at an advance on the prices which they pay to those who produce the article they expose for sale. a21-13t*

F. BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.—Travellers leaving the United States are recommended to provide themselves with this valuable essence, as it effectually prevents the bad effects of change of water, climate, &c., to which they are exposed. No traveler should go without it.

CAUTION.—Persons desiring an article that can be relied upon, prepared solely from the pure Jamaica Ginger, should be particular to ask for "Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger," which is warranted to be what it is represented, and is prepared only by FREDERICK BROWN, and for sale at his Drug and Chemical Store, north-east corner of 5th and Chesnut-sts., Philadelphia; and for sale in New-York by A. J. Delatour, No. 25½ Wall-st.; Rushton, Clarke & Co., No. 110 Broadway, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 273 Irving House, N. Y.; John Milhau, No. 183 Broadway; F. C. Wells & Co., No. 237 8th avenue. m31-1mecod*

TO SHOE MANUFACTURERS.—There are some things which it is important you should know. 1st, That it is the opinion of the most extensive manufacturers in Massachusetts and Connecticut, that all fitting, closing, and binding of Boots and Shoes, will soon be done by SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. 2d, That the shoe manufacturers of Lynn have purchased the right to use Singer's machines, and a large number are using 40 of the machines. 3d, That twenty of these machines are used in one establishment, at Abingdon, Mass., by the owners of the exclusive right for Plymouth County. A word to the wise is sufficient. Call and see the machines in operation on all kinds of work at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., a3-24t No. 258 Broadway, New-York.

TO VOCALISTS ORATORS AND THE PUBLIC.—Acidulated Isinglass and Gelatine Lozenges prepared by the subscribers, are recommended as surpassing every other sweetmeat or medicinal Lozenge for the following reasons: They are composed of two of the most nutritious ingredients in nature; are eminently adapted for the sick, instead of jelly; besides alleviating cough, they clear and strengthen the voice, relieve dryness in the mouth and throat, and protect the lungs and throat from cold. Parents, from recent experience of poisonous ingredients being combined in sweetmeats, must be convinced that these only can be given to children, from being nutritious, and not injurious to the teeth or constitution. Supplied only to respectable druggists by the manufacturers, m30-1m RANDLE & QUEE, No. 624 Hudson-st., N.Y.

PURE OLD PALM SOAP—Which is so well known as an excellent remedy for Chapped Hands, and for Toilet and bath use. See CHILTON'S Certificate:

"Having tried the Old Palm Soap, manufactured by W. HULL'S SON, I can recommend it as being an excellent quality of Toilet Soap. The healing properties of Palm Oil, which are well known, must render this Soap preferable to Castile Soap for the same uses.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist."

The above can be obtained for retail, in packages containing six cakes, at the Manufactory, No. 166 Cliff-st. a23-tf

SPRING STYLE HATS, of the French Elastic Stiff, manufactured from the finest imported plushes, which for brilliancy of finish and durability will bear the test with any offered with our beautiful patterns of Spring Caps. At MONARQUE'S, No. 128 Bowery. a16-1m

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JAMES' ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE PASSIONS.—Just published,—REMORSE, and other Tales, by G. P. R. James. This volume, which contains several of James' popular Tales, that have not appeared in a cheap form before, must at once find many readers among the admirers of this celebrated author. They possess that energy of character, so remarkable in James; they are so proficient in interest, and entertaining from first to last, that they cannot fail to leap into a wide popularity at once. They are really splendid productions, abounding in incident, pleasing in their character, and were written with a view to illustrate the force of human passions, such as Remorse, Hatred, Revenge, &c. Complete in one volume. Price 25 cents

BUNCE & BROTHER, Publishers, a24-6t No. 134 Nassau-st, opposite Clinton Hall.

THE NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF WIDE, WIDE WORLD—Now ready, QUEECHY, by Elizabeth Wetherell, author of "Wide, Wide World." 2 vols. 12mo. Cloth $1 75.

"The present work is even more worthy of success than the last; and by its brilliant descriptions, high-wrought tone and accurate delineations of character, cannot fail to command a lofty position in American romance."—*Albany Express* NEARLY READY.

I. THE EAST: or, Sketches of Travel in Egypt and the Holy Land. By Rev. J. A. Spencer, A. M. New Edition. 12mo.

II. MEMORIAL OF JAMES FENIMORE COOPER. Including the Memoir by W. C. Bryant, etc, with five engraved Portraits on steel. 2 vols. 8vo, cloth.

III. IDA PFEIFFER'S JOURNEY TO ICELAND, SWEDEN, NORWAY, &c.; translated by Charlotte Fenimore Cooper—Forming the EIGHTH VOLUME OF PUTNAM'S SEMI-MONTHLY LIBRARY. 12mo. 270 pages, 25 cents.

IV. W. Kennedy's revised edition—HORSE SHOE ROBINSON. By the author of "Swallow Barn." With Illustrations by Darley

V. DOLLARS AND CENTS. 2 vols 12mo, cloth.

VI. PROF. HACKLEY'S TREATISE ON TRIGONOMETRY: new, revised edition. 8vo, cloth.

a27-2t GEO P. PUTNAM, Publisher, New-York.

MANSFIELD'S LIFE OF GENERAL SCOTT. THIS WORK GIVES A FULL AND FAITHFUL NARRATIVE of the important events with which the name and services of General Scott have been connected. It contains numerous and ample references to all the sources and documents from which the facts of the history are drawn. Illustrated with maps and engravings. Price $1 25.

MANSFIELD'S HISTORY OF THE MEXICAN WAR. *From the New-York Courier and Enquirer*

This is really a history, and not an adventurer's pamphlet, destined to live for the hour and then be forgotten. It is a volume of some 450 pages, carefully written, from authorities weighed and collated by an able, experienced writer, educated at West Point, and therefore imbued with a just spirit and sound views, illustrated by plans of the battles, and authenticated by the chief official dispatches.

The whole campaign on the Rio Grande, and that, unequaled in brilliancy in any annals, from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, is unrolled before the eyes of the reader, and he follows through the spirited pages of the narrative, the daring bands so inferior—in everything but indomitable will and unwavering self-reliance, and military skill and arms—to the hosts that opposed them, but opposed in vain.

Price $1 25 Published by A. S. BARNES & CO., a21-eodD&W No. 51 John-st.

MOORE & HORSFALL.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, corner of Hanover and Exchange-place, have just received the following New and Standard Library Books:

1. BANCROFT'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, 4 vols. 8vo, new edition. (just received.)
2. CHAMBERS' PAPERS FOR THE PEOPLE, 12 vol., in 6, Edinburg Edition, (just completed.)
3. THE WORKS OF DANIEL WEBSTER, 6 vols. 8vo., just published.
4. MILTON'S WORKS, in Prose and Verse, with a Life, by Rev. John Mitford; the only complete Edition. 8 vols. 8vo. London.
5. GORTONS' GENERAL BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY; a new Edition, with a supplementary volume to the present time, 4 vols. 8vo
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The above, together with many others of a similar character, kept constantly on hand. a26-3t*

PUBLISHED THIS MORNING,

CRIMES OF THE HOUSE OF AUSTRIA AGAINST MANKIND—Collected from accredited history and edited by Elizabeth P. Peabody. Price 50 cents. Published for the benefit of the Hungarian Fund by

RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, a26-12t* No. 2 Barclay-st.,

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of this Society was held at the Stuyvesant Institute last evening. The table in front of the Chairman was decorated by some beautiful specimens of rare flowers. The union of the old and new Societies was consummated, and henceforth they will be under one charter. It was settled that the Grand Exhibition should be given at Metropolitan Hall, commencing on the first Wednesday in June. Committees were appointed to transact the necessary business of the Society, procure rooms, etc., and the meeting adjourned.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday in Thirty-first-street, near the Ninth-Avenue, by Coroner Ives, upon the body of a citizen named John Thornton, who died from injuries received by being thrown from his wagon on Monday afternoon. The case was investigated and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

A PRIZE FIGHT AT RIKER'S ISLAND.—Some few weeks ago, a match between two pugilists, named Phil Clare and George Leese, was made, in this city, to try their skill in the "art of self-defence," for a wager of $300 a side. The combatants have since been in train, under masters, and the excitement in the sporting circles created a great degree of feeling among the friends of each. The time and place selected for the fight, were kept very quiet, it being feared that the authorities would interfere with them, Yesterday was the day chosen for the battle, and the steamboats *Goliah*, *Jacob Bell*, and *Hercules* were chartered to convey the friends of both parties to the spot selected for the encounter. At an early hour in the morning the steamers were crowded to overflowing with the curious. The vessels did not make all the landings stated on the excursion tickets, in consequence of being crowded at the first two wharves they touched at, and a large number of persons holding tickets were left behind. The steamers proceeded up the East River some twenty-five miles, and landed all the passengers upon "Riker's Island." The ring was formed, and at 11 o'clock the pugilists entered, and commenced the battle. Clare was seconded by Garret Burns, and Leese was seconded by Hugh McStravick. The former took "the first blood," and the latter got "the first fall." They fought nine rounds in twenty-one minutes, and at the ninth round Leese was knocked out of time, and the judges and referee declared Clare to be the victor. It is said that thousands of dollars changed hands on outside bets, which were made upon Clare, at odds, varying from $100 to $80, and even $50.

THE RECENT TICKET FRAUDS OF PALMER & CO.—CAPTURE OF HAIGHT.—Yesterday afternoon, Justice Sidney H. Stewart and officer Crosett of the lower police Court, received information that Barnabas S. Haight, of the late firm of Palmer & Co., had returned to this City, and was secreted at No. 46 Second-street. A duplicate warrant was issued by Justice Lothrop, and officer Crosset procured the assistance of officer Wiley of the Seventeenth Ward, and went in search of the fugitive. Upon entering the dwelling, the officers were informed that Mr. Haight was not there, but deeming this a ruse, they were determined to make a thorough search of the building. The landlady volunteered to show the officers every apartment, but when arriving at a room in the third story, she was found to be locked, and the lady exclaimed, "You can't go in there, for it belongs to a physician, and he has got the key." This excited suspicion and led the officers to believe the individual was concealed in that room. Officer Crossett went upon a shed, adjoining the room, and upon looking into the window, observed Haight engaged in reading. The door was broken open, in consequence of the landlady refusing to unlock it. Haight was captured and taken before Justice Lothrop and committed to the City prison to await a further hearing, in the charge of fraud pending against him. Haight made a strenuous effort to induce the magistrate to allow him to give bail, but to appear in the morning, or to be placed in custody of an officer, but His Honor would listen to nothing of the kind. Haight seemed much affected at the time, and said he would yet make an *expose* that would startle the community, and particularly the parties who induced him and his partner (Palmer) to take fright. There were three of the Californians, who were defrauded in the purchase of these worthless tickets, present, one of whom, Isaac Lee, resides in Duchess county, and had purchased four of Palmer & Co.'s tickets. Mr. Lee accidentally stopped at Fowler's Tavern, (9 miles from Poughkeepsie,) on Sunday last, and met Haight there with a horse and rig. He did not make himself known on this occasion, but during the afternoon he met him again in the village of Poughkeepsie, when and where he was approached by Haight, who said, "Didn't you purchase some California tickets of me?" "Yes," replied Mr. Lee, "and here they are." A conversation then ensued, and owing to Haight relating a pitiful story, Lee refrained from causing his arrest, and accompanied him to New-York, the same night, on board the steamer *South America*, which arrived here at 4 o'clock next morning. From the statement of Mr. Lee, it appears many of the defrauded Californians, assembled together, and consulted with Haight from time to time since his arrival in the city, with a view of making a settlement, and getting back a portion of the funds paid for the passage tickets held by them, which accounts for their not informing the police officers of his whereabouts. Last evening the authorities got trace of Mr. Palmer, and police officers were dispatched to arrest him. A further investigation respecting these frauds will probably take place this morning at 11 o'clock. At the time Palmer and Haight fled the city, the defrauded Californians offered a reward of $100 for their apprehension, one half of which will, no doubt, be awarded to the indefatigable officers who effected this important arrest.

OYER AND TERMINER.—Before Judge Edwards, Ald OAKLEY and WESLEY SMITH.—*Trial for Homicide.—Jacob Roter*, a native of Germany, aged 29, was put to the bar, charged with the wilful murder of William Keiter, a native of Ireland, by shooting him with a gun, on the evening of the 7th March in the Fourth avenue. The particulars of this homicide have but recently been detailed in the columns of this paper, and will be in the remembrance of our readers.

Charles W. Lowerie, who is engaged in the manufacture of varnish, and the prisoner Roter was in his employ; the unfortunate Irishman was in the act of taking a board from the fence on the premises of Lowerie, when Roter fired a gun at him, and the shot taking effect in the shoulder, the man died on the second day after the wound. Lowerie is indicted as an accessary after the fact.

The following Jurors were sworn to try the prisoner:

Henry Shaller,	Daniel Lamb,	William Miller,	
Samuel J. Smith,	George De Lewis,	Henry Palmer,	
Elias Peck,	Richd Brinkerhoff,	William Young,	
Herman S. Ripley,	Hugh Downes,	William H. Seard	

The District Attorney and A Oakley Hall appeared for the prosecution, and Messrs Clark, J. B. Phillips and Larsom appeared for the prisoner.

The District Attorney briefly opened the case, and stated the following testimony he expected to prove in evidence:

The prisoner was charged with killing William Keiter, a native of Ireland. On Sunday night, the 7th of March, it being a bright, moon-lit night, as light as mid-day the deceased was shot, on the premises of Mr Lowerie on the Fourth-avenue. On the evening in question, Keiter and a man named Dillon, had been to a shanty on the Second avenue and Forty-fourth-street, and on returning with Dillon, when Keiter stopped and tore a board from the enclosure which was around the lots of Lowerie's premises. At this time, a man was seen coming from the direction of Lowerie's premises, with a gun in his hand. He called to Keiter to throw down the board, which was done. The man with the gun still followed on, and called out to Keiter, addressing him in broken English or German. The deceased had, at that time, a small jack knife in his hand, and the person having the gun saying, "I'll shoot you," the deceased replied, "if you do, I'll stab you." In a few minutes, the gun was discharged, and no one was near the person to the deceased, that the contents entered in one solid mass, wadding and all, the powder burning the flesh and making a wound as large as the double fist of a man. The person carrying the gun then started to run back, crying "Boss." Dillon started Keiter until they came to a lot in Forty-fourth street, where deceased fell, and Dillon cried out for assistance. Some persons came out, and among them Lowerie, who asked, "Who is the man that discharged the gun?" A man named Dennis pointed out the prisoner, who then ran off to the house of Lowerie, and was pursued by Dennis.

After some further remarks the learned District Attorney said this case would only resolve itself into a question of identity. Upon an *ante mortem* examination, the deceased had not pointed out the prisoner, but had selected officer Davis, and on that person being removed from the room, the unfortunate muttered, "he is not there."

THE EVIDENCE.

John Dillon examined by District Attorney—I live in Forty-Fifth-street, Third-Avenue, next door to the corner, with the mother of the deceased; I am a laborer; I lived there at the time William was shot; he was about 29 years old; I was with him the night he was shot; I met him first in a shanty kept by Patrick McCann, in Forty-Second-street, between the First and Second-Avenues, about ½ past 10; we left there and went to the shanty of James Dennis, near Forty-Fourth-street; from there we were going home; Keiter lived with his mother; we went on the line; the Second-avenue; there was a fence there; I can't say if it is on a line or not; he, Keiter, took a board off the fence, and when he got it off there came a man from Lowerie's Factory; he came on a kind of a run; when I heard the man coming, I kept a little back; I saw the man coming with a gun; he said "I'll shoot;" he had a broken kind of English; Keiter then dropped the board and was making off across the avenue, when the man kept on after him continually; I took the man to be a German; he said "I'll shoot," "I'll shoot;" Keiter was walking away and the man was following him, getting closer all the time; he said something. I could not say what it was, as I was surprised to see them in such a concern as it was; Keiter turned round the man shot him; they were then within four yards, and standing face to face; Keiter turned round as I saw the gun fired, and I took hold of him; the man ran toward Lowerie's house; I saw he went off the said something or other; I could not tell what it was; the man had on dark clothes, a kind of round coat or monkey-jacket, and the appearance of a cap; I could not recognize the face of the man; he was about the same size and appearance as Keiter; I got Keiter down to Michael Dennis' shanty and could get him no further, as he dropped there, the first I saw was Mr Lowerie coming down the hill with the man who shot Keiter; the man had the gun in his hand; Lowerie came up as I had Keiter in my arms and the man with the gun was close by him; Lowerie went back to Phillip Knowlan's shanty, and the man left standing near me; Michael Dennis his wife and sister, came out; Lowerie had left before Michael came out; Mike ran up the hill after the man who had the gun, and left Keiter and I; Keiter's wife went to the deceased's mother and brother-in-law; the fence from which the board was taken was between the factory and the house of Lowerie; the tearing off the board made a noise, but he had dropped the board before he gun was fired; he dropped it close convenient to a well which is there, and which I pointed out to the Coroner's Jury when they were there.

(Here the District Attorney produced a diagram of the place, and the witness pointed out the localities of the tragedy.)

Examination resumed—The ground is pretty near level about there—not much difference I should say; but the man who had the gun had the highest ground I think.

Cross-examined by Mr Clark—I have known Keiter since we were boys—nine or ten years; he was a tall man, 5 feet 10 inches or 5 feet larger than Keiter or me; I had been out with him in the day, and we met again about half past 10; I had no watch; we had something to drink; I had no nothing soft; Keiter had a drink; I had no liquor that day; Keiter had none; Jemmy Dennis keeps a grocery shop; we then started to go home; the nearest way is by the factory; I kept the old road, but Keiter went and took the board; the man with the gun said he would shoot, several times; has he didn't shoot until he got over the fence; it was about a minute or two after the board was thrown and then the gun was fired; the moon was in the sky, and pretty high up; Keiter turned round, and I heard him speak, but I could not say what he said; they were about four feet apart when the man shot the gun; I can't tell if he took aim or not; he held the gun up well length from his body; I don't think I said that Keiter said he would strike the man with a gun; he might have said it; he said several things I didn't distinctly hear. [Here the Counsel read an extract from the minutes of the evidence of the witness, taken before the Coroner.] I don't know of Keiter's taking anything from the house; somebody spoke to her about it when I saw in his own house; he carried it in his pocket; when I saw in his own house; he carried it in his pocket; the blade might be two inches or two and a half inches long; it was shaped like a big knife; when Keiter was shot, I said to him, "William, are you shot?" "I am," said he; I said "Where?" He said, "In the shoulder;" I put my hand round him and felt the warm blood coming down him; Then Mr Lowrie came, and the man who had fired the gun; the man went off up the hill and Mike Dennis followed him.

John Ives, Coroner, Examined by District Attorney—In March last I examined a case of wounding of William Keiter. It was at the house of Edward Dennis, 3d Avenue, where I first saw Keiter. He was very much exhausted. He had a wound on his right shoulder which had been dressed. I saw the prisoner in the front room down stairs. The prisoner was in the custody of the Police.

The District Attorney offered to prove the declarations made by the deceased in the presence of the prisoner.

Counsel for the prisoner objected as they were not dying declarations, and made while the prisoner was under arrest and before a magistrate.

The Court requested the question to be put.

Q.—Can you state if the prisoner understood what was said or done there?

Objected to and overruled.

Q.—Can you state what was done when the prisoner was brought into the room, in the presence of the deceased?

A—I placed the prisoner before the deceased in full view of him. The prisoner had a round about jacket; his clothes were dark and he was bareheaded.

Q.—Did the wounded man say anything to him?

A—The wounded man said something to me—not to the prisoner.

Q.—What question did you put to Kelter in the presence of the prisoner?

Objected to and overruled.

Witness—The prisoner was in front of the bed, in a very small bed room; he was not over six feet from the wounded man, and not over three feet from me; I spoke loud enough to be heard by all in that room, and in the other too, if they had been quiet; the prisoner was near enough; after the inquisition I conversed with the prisoner on his examination in the English language; he answered the questions in English; I supposed he did speak it fluently; he had not a good knowledge; Mr Phillips, his counsel, was present, and dictated the last answer; I presume the prisoner would not understand a promiscuous conversation; there was a great excitement when the prisoner was brought into the presence of the deceased; I enjoined quiet and order; five or six people might have been in the room. [Here the Court decided that it did not appear that the prisoner understood the English language sufficiently to make this evidence admissible.]

Q.—What was the condition of the wounded man

A—I considered it very critical; he said he hoped to live; I then remarked, "Then you do not think you are going to die?" His reply was that he hoped to live. I did not tell him he was about to die; I did not hear the prisoner say anything; behad no counsel there; I think the wounded man was sworn in the presence of the prisoner.

Here the Court took a recess for one hour.

Several other witnesses were examined, and the District Attorney notified the Court that he had no further evidence to offer. The counsel for the prisoner said that a case had not been made out against his client, and he thought he should not be put upon his defence. The District Attorney admitted that there was not evidence sufficient to justify a conviction, and the Court acquiescing, the jury found a verdict of "not guilty," and the prisoner was discharged. The District Attorney asked to have him held to bail to appear as a witness, but the Court denied the motion.

Lowerie, who was indicted as an accessary after the fact, was also discharged from his recognizances, and the Court adjourned to Saturday.

COURT CALENDAR.—*Wednesday.*—U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—*Fifth Class.*—Nos. 26, 27, 28, 29, 31 to 36

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.—Nos. 322, 200, 357, 358, 313, 316, 282, 372, 373, 374, 375, 117, 369, 253. Clause on No. 324.

[Advertisement.]

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MARRIED.

On the 24th inst., by Rev. Mr Baynard, Mr CHARLES L. CHAPIN, son of the late Hon L. D CHAPIN, of Providence, R I., to Miss FRANCES M. QUINN, daughter of John B Quinn, of this city.

☞ Providence papers please copy.

On Tuesday, April 27, at the residence of the bride's father, Raphael Maretzek, Esq., in 10th-st by Rev M. Lafonte, Signor GEREMIA PEITINI to Mlle. SOPHIE MARETZEK, all of this city.

DIED.

On Tuesday morning, April 27th, GEORGE SIMMONS, aged 26 years, of consumption

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from St. Mark's Church, corner of 2d av and 10th st, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment. 2*

On Tuesday morning, April 27, Mrs PHEBE CLOWES, formerly of Hemps ead, in the 74th year of her age

Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from No 13 Av C, on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Hempstead, L. I., for interment.

On Monday evening, 26th inst, CHARLES FREDERIC, only son of Charles B and Charlotte A Green, aged ten years and 6 months. His remains will be taken to Boston for interment.

☞ Boston and New-Orleans papers will please copy.

On the 27th instant, suddenly, RICHARD WALL, aged 33 years

His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery from No. 163 Hester, this day, at 1 o'clock P M His late friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral without further notice.

On Monday afternoon, 26th inst, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mrs. SARAH H. FOWLER in the 55th year of her age

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the house of her brother-in-law, Harman Tremper, No 296 East-Broadway, on Wednesday afternoon, 28th inst., at 3 o'clock a27 2t*

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS

Sales at the Stock Exchange ... APRIL 27

$1 000 U. S. 6s, '62	b3	114	
25 500 do '67	s3	117¼	
47,000 do		118	
10 000 do	b60	118¼	
1 000 do '68, coupon		120½	
5,000 do 5s '65		104	
2,000 Ohio 6s	s75	116	
10,500 Ind Canal Pref 5s		44½	
1,000 Indiana 2½		49	
1,000 Illinois Interest		47½	
2 000 Erie, 1st mort bds		112½	
4,000 Erie R. R. 2d Mort		105¾	
1 000 do		104½	
1,000 Erie R R Con, '62		95¾	
3 000 do		95¾	
1 000 Erie Income Bds.		97¼	
10 000 do		97	
30 N Y Life Ins Co		130½	
18 Bank Commerce		108½	
40 Bank Republic		103½	
28 Irving Bank	b3	102	
20 Knickerbocker Bank		97½	
100 N Jersey Zinc Co		13¾	
125 do		13¾	
50 do		13	
50 Nicaragua Tran. Co	b30	43	
50 Dauphin Coal Co	b30	49	
100 Edgewood Land Co		7¼	

$3,000 Erie Income Bds		97	
5,000 Erie 30 Mtge Bds		105¾	
10,000 Erie 1st mort '62	s3	103	
1,000 do		92½	
20 Knickerbocker Bank		97½	
200 New-Jersey Zinc		12½	
120 do	b10	13	
100 do		13	
100 do	b15	13¼	
150 Portsmouth Dry Dock		7½	
300 do	b60	8	
50 Dauphin Coal Co	b30	48¼	
100 Canton Co		80¼	
10 Erie Railroad		88¾	
550 do		89¼	
50 do		89¾	
50 do	b10	89¾	
300 Harlem Railroad		74½	
100 Long Island R R	s60	22½	
250 do	s3	22½	
200 do	b30	22½	
100 do	s30	22½	
50 do	b10	22½	
50 do		22½	
100 do	s60	21¾	
150 Nor. & Wor R R.	b60	58	
100 do		57½	
200 Reading Railroad	s10	77¼	
350 do		77¾	
100 do	s30	77	
100 do		77¼	
50 do	s60	76¾	
50 do	s3	77¼	
20 Macon Railroad		93	
24 Mad & Ind R R		100	
50 N Y & N H R R		111¼	
50 Panama Railroad		166½	
32 Roch & Syra R R		116¾	
25 Hudson River R R		63¼	

TUESDAY, April 27—6 P. M.

A prominent Banking firm were large sellers of Government Stocks at the First Board, which caused a slight weakness in prices. Nearly $100,000 were sold The cheap Indiana Stocks were in request, and so were First and Second Mortgage Erie. Other Bonds were not particularly bright. The Convertibles move sluggishly, as compared with the dealings in them week before last. Investment Shares were also dull, and a general complaint of the absence of regular commission orders was expressed by the Brokers. Rochester Road fell ½ cent, and Panama ¼. Madison recovered to par.

In the Fancies, the chief activity was in Reading; the remainder of the speculative Railroads were quiet, without, however, the appearance of many short sellers for a decline. The closing in the afternoon was steady: New-Jersey Mining fell off to 12¼@13; Long Island sold on contract at 22¼d. Judge Haviland, of Hempstead, has taken the Presidency of the Road, in place of Mr. Maynard, who declined re-election.

The business in Exchange for the Boston packet closed, after a pretty free demand, at 109¾ for Sterling, and 5.19 for Francs. The Bankers are understood to be liberal in their credits for part of their Sterling, and draw more and at better rates than for cash, as many of the importers prefer to remit freely now to risking higher figures after the Cotton crop is exhausted. The amount of bills making is large, both here and at the South, but an extra demand, as experienced by this packet, from a distant quarter, soon reduces the supply. Continental Exchange was well cleared out to-day. Money keeps exceedingly abundant.

The market news by the *Franklin* from Havre and Cowes is generally favorable. Three days Cotton transactions at Liverpool are given at 19,000 bales, prices closing firm on Wednesday, 14th inst. More confidence was shown by the holders of foreign Wheat. The supply of English barley was very short and prices firm. Beans and peas were in improved demand. Flour dull of sale. Floating cargoes of wheat from the Mediterranean commanded full prices, and Indian corn was held at an advance of 6d. per quarter. A rally in the corn markets seemed to be expected. The manufacturing districts reported well. At Manchester, the market was firm. In the Woollen districts the demand for manufactured goods was reviving. At Nottingham there was a slight improvement, and large orders for Hosiery had been received from the United States. The Birmingham hardware business was slightly less active. In the Iron trade there were low stocks and a healthy business. The Irish Linen market was dull. The money accounts exhibit increased abundance, and Consols had touched within an eighth per cent. of par. Nearly a million dollars of gold had arrived from Australia. The mining letters from that Colony are truly astonishing. The product for the year is variously estimated at from forty-three to fifty millions. The foreign bond market in London was active and higher. The cheap securities of nearly all the S. American States were speculated in. Home mining companies were also attracting much attention, while the English railways exhibit almost as varied and rapid fluctuations as our own road shares in Wall-street.

The last Overland mail from India, received in London, furnishes dates from Calcutta to 9th March, and Hong Kong, China, to 27th February. The accounts represent a very flourishing state of things in the markets, with a tendency to speculation, superinduced by an improved supply of money. In British India, the staples of Indigo, Saltpetre, and Raw Silk were in large demand, and prices ruled in favor of sellers. The dullness in the import market which had for some time prevailed, had given way, and there was an increased demand for Cotton goods. In China, there was a large business doing in Teas. Considerable parcels of green tea had been bought up for American account. The export to Great Britain showed an excess of two and a half millions of pounds over last year, say 55½ against 53 millions. In British manufactured goods a slight advance had been obtained.

The Bank of France has restored its short reports. From quarterly exhibits, as decreed by the Government, the Bank and Government have so far made concession to public opinion as to announce the figures once a month. The following are the main features of the 10th April, as compared with 5th March, in round numbers:

Bullion	$120,600,000	Increase	$2 000,000
Circulation	127,500,000	Increase	16,000,000
Public deposits	14,500 000	Decrease	5,000 000
Private do	40,000 000	Increase	10 000,000
Discounts	24,000 000	Increase	2 500 000
Gov't Securities	60 000 000	Increase	17,000,000
Railways	950,000.		

This report shows a general and rapid expansion in all departments except Public deposits, which are not particularly bright for the Treasury. The increase in Government Securities, at the expense of an almost corresponding increase of circulation, was no doubt to aid in the conversion of the 5 ₩ cents to 4½ ₩ cents.

The St. Mary's (Georgia,) Bank is broke. The Bank, though chartered for St. Mary's, was worked at Columbus, Georgia, and Montgomery and Mobile, Alabama, and understood to be owned by Mr. John G. Winter, who is out in a card pledging his private fortune to redeem every dollar. The Bank was run upon at Mobile, and subsequently at Columbus. It has not enjoyed tip-top credit for several years, though Mr. Winter's reported wealth gave a large circulation to its notes.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 27

Sales were made here to day of 2,500 bush. Genesee WHEAT, at 110c. CORN is dull—sales 6,000 bush. yellow, at 61½c. BARLEY—6,000 bush. two and four-rowed sold at 72c.

CHARLESTON, Monday, April 26.

COTTON sales 1,100 bales, at 6⅞@8⅛c. The market is firm, at full prices.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, April 27.

COTTON sales to-day 1,482 bales, at 6¾@8⅛c. The market continues very firm, and prices full.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, April 26.

The sales this morning were 5,000 bales COTTON at full prices. Strict Middling is at 7½c.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, April 27—6 P. M.

ASHES—Seem firm, though being less sought after—30 bbls having found buyers at $5@$5 06 for Pots and $6 31½ for Pearls.

COTTON—Presents no essentially new feature, as the supply and demand continue equal and prices rule in factors' favor, having improved nearly ⅛c ₩ lb since Friday. The day's sales embrace 3,200 bales, in part at 8⅛c.@8⅜c for Upland middling, and 8½c. @ 9c for Orleans do, of a strict class.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are more freely offered at, in most cases, reduced figures, which, however, fail to elicit any very brisk inquiry either for shipment or local use, as the recent heavy purchases have supplied jobbers so well as to render them independent of holders for the present and capable of awaiting some further and more liberal concessions. The amount on sale is large, and the general character of the parcels thus constituting comprise 8,500 bbls superfine No. 2 at $3 60@$3 87½; old State, from store, at $3 93½@$4 06½; ordinary to straight State and good common Orleans at $4 06@$4 18¾; choice State, favorite Ohio, and mixed Western at $4 18¾@$4 37½; fair to fancy Indiana and Michigan at $4 37½@$4 75; fancy Genesee at $4 81¼@$5; fancy Ohio at $5@$5 18¾; extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 12½@$5 80, and extra Genesee at $5 12½@$5 87½. Canadian varies in the qualities of other descriptions, and though vendors display a willingness to sell at $4 12½@$4 25, they do not entice many buyers. Southern is the only quality which can be said to rule buoyant or active as it is the only kind factors are not anxious to dispose of; it does not arrive as quick as it sells, and there is a week supply on the market, with stocks decreases. The operations include 2,700 bbls mixed to favorite ordinary at $4 37½@$4 56¼, and fancy grades at $4 62½@$5 18¾. Rye flour is particularly neglected—the last sale made was at $3 25. Corn Meal exhibits a moderate degree of steadiness at $3 25@$3 50 for Jersey and Brandywine—of both which a few trivial sales were effected.

GRAIN—Wheat is neither abundant, active, or settled in price, yet a pretty good demand exists for choice, which are extremely scarce, and held above buyers' limits. A parcel of 2,700 bush Canadian changed hands at 96c. Rye remains light in stock and irregular in value, about 4,000 bush were taken to complete a cargo, at 72c., but this is considered not a criterion, as quantities liable for every retail lots barley is selling to a fair extent from store and from wharf, at 70c@73c. Oats attract more attention in consequence of a further reduction. Western are quickly bought at 35½@37c., and Northern at 37@39c. Corn is coming forward more freely, and evinces a downward tendency, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather for the foreign shipping country. The sales add up 28,500 bush., mixed Southern at 62@63c., and yellow, with white do, at 66@66½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork displays a declining tenor. The speculative excitement is visibly disappearing and leaves the market in a languid condition. For days business reaching 300 bbls, new prime at $16 87½@$17, new mess at $18; old mess at $18 50, new mess at $17, and clear mess at $20. Prickled meats continue unaltered. Lard is in better request at still higher rates—600 bbls prime were sold at 10c@10½c per lb. Beef seems steady, without any great activity, for 300 bbls new disposed of at $5 for old mess, $7@$7 25 for new and $10@$11 for new mess. We have nothing additional to note in relation to other commodities.

WHISKY—Is abundant and unsettled, with sales since our last of 500 bbls Ohio and Prison at 20½@21, closing at the inside price.

FREIGHTS—There was no change to notice in rates. To Liverpool about 300 or 400 bales Cotton were engaged, consisting of round and compressed square bales, at ¾d and 3-16d. 2,500 bush Wheat were engaged, bagged by the vessels, at 7½d, and some 50,000 or 60,000 bush. do were reported engaged on private terms. Flour was in demand, but there was no alteration to notice in rates to other European ports. To California, engagements ranged from 45c@66c. ₩ ton.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE ... APRIL 27.

By A. J. Bleecker.

1 lot corner 100th-st and 3d av, 25x100	$430
1 lot adjoining, 25x100	325
1 lot do 25x100	310
1 lot do 25x100	245
2 lots on rear, on 100th st, each 25x100—$195 each	390
1 lot do. 25x100	300
2 lots do. each 25x100—$190 each	380
1 lot do 25x100	180
1 lot do. 25x100	175
1 lot on rear on 99th-st, 12x100	105

By A. H Muller

House and lot No 104 Monroe st, 22x160 4,300

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Tuesday—First Board*—$1 000 Pennsylvania 6s, 10⅝; $2,000 do, 5s 93¾; $500 Norristown Railroad 6s 97; $1,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '68, int on, 53¾; $8 000 do, int off 51¼; $5,000 Susquehanna Canal 6s, Coupons 70; $1 600 Chesapeake and Delaware Canal 6s, '56, 85, 97, $500 do, 5d, 97; 5 Pennsylvania Railroad, ⅛ & P, 43¾; 53 do, 43¾; 3 do, 43¾; 3 Wilmington Railroad 29; 13 Schuylkill Navigation, 13¾; 50 North American Insurance, b5wn, 14¼; 50 do, b5 14¼, 9 Merchant Railroad, 74; 250 Union Canal, 1¾; 200 Norristown Railroad, b5, 100; 100 Reading Railroad, b5, 77¾; 500 do, cash 36¾, 100 do s5wn 36¾; 27 Pennsylvania Bank, 1.9, 2 do, b5 11.9 10 United States Bank, 3¾

Between Boards—$3,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '68, int off, 51¼; $5s Reading Railroad, cash, 38¾, 200 do, s5, 38¾, 200 do, 100 do, 30 do, 38¾; 200 do, s5wn, 38⅜; 200 Long Island; 75 Schuylkill Navigation, 13¾; 6 Farmers' and Mechanics Bank, 72; 200 Girard Bank, 13¾

Second Board—$500 Pennsylvania 6s 10¾; $300 do, 10¾; $4 000 Chesapeake and Delaware Canal 6s, '56, 97; $2,000 do, '67, 97; $1,000 do, b5, 97, $1 000 Reading Railroad, s5, 81¾, $1 000 do, 81¾; $1 000 Allegheny County Railroad 6s, 87¼, 10 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 96; 55 Pennsylvania Railroad, cash, 43¼, 250 Susquehanna Canal, b5wn 13¾; 100 do, 13¾; 50 Norrist wn Railroad, 43; 15 North American Insurance, 14¼; 5 Harrisburg Railroad, 45¾; 200 Girard Bank, 13¾

After Boards—$11,000 Reading 6s, '70, b5, 82; 53 Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, 140; 700 Reading Railroad, b5, 39, 3 0 do, 39 250 do, s5, 39; 100 do, s5wn 39

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 118@118¼; United States 6s, 67, 118@118¼; Pennsylvania 5s, 93½@93¾; Reading Railroad, 38¾@39; Reading Bonds, '70, 81¾@82; Reading Mortgage 6s, '60, 87½@88; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43¾ @44, Morris Canal, 19¼@19½; Schuylkill Navigation, 1st, on 53¾@54; Long Island, 22¼; Wyoming, 13¼@13½; Girard Bank, 13¾@13¾; United States Bank, 3¼@3¾, Union Canal, 1¾@1¾.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Northern Light, from San Juan de Nicaragua—W. F Brent, T. P Lamar, James Haunard, J. H Applegate, C Applebaum, Mr Applebaum, M D Wells, Mrs. E. Robertson, Theo. Bland A Dunlap, G Parish, G Tyler, L. C. Frisbee, N. D Morse, Wm. Chamberlain, M. Chantron, Mrs Miller and 3 children Dr C W. Whitmore, R Heyman, M Rogers, S Kohrband, H P Cortelyou, J E Campbell, Wm. R Harris, R Cuvier, Mrs Thorn, S Leonard C. D. Tilden, M Tucker, H. Miller, Thomas Frehan, Thomas S. Moore, J Q Charles, E. Clark, E. A. Ball, R G Winters, Lambert White, Dr. C. Johns, J. P. Maguire, S. J Merchant, C. McKenna, David Barrow, Benjamin Bland, M Saddle, A D Long, H. Ross, John B Felch, Wm Satters, Andrew Reed, James Hare, Seaman Johnsen, Philip Doyle, George Ennis, Wm Cornwell, W. Robbins, Wm H. Vreedenburgh 2 in the steerage, Robert Gumaby, Robert Gumaby, H Brainert, Mr McClellan, W. F Quimby, H. Hutchison, Henry Chapman, and 230 in steerage.

In steamship Alabama, from Savannah—G. W. Green and lady, Mr Johnson and lady, Mrs Wakeman, Miss Whitney, Mrs. Reed, Mrs Avery, Mrs Clark, Mrs Berth, Miss Acker, Mrs Farrar and child, Mrs Curtis, Mrs Day, Mrs C Fish, Miss Fish, H. Williamson, C. J. Arnold, W. Q. Morton, M Sanford, W. W Everett, H B Mulling, R L Reade, T Vance, G W Lincoln, S. Waterman, J H Whitney, A Wiley, C S Mitchell, T C Mitchell, C H Marshall, D G Stern, D. A Dodge, H K Jones, Joseph Still, L. P Adams, Capt Thompson, N Barger, A. Atkinson, 3 Gwork, F Hosbert, B. Albin, J Houlehan, H Jacker, and 45 in steerage

In steamship Marion, from Charleston.—Mrs. C B Hunting, and 2 children, Nogham, H. Sherman, J C Chapman, G. T French, Miss Stewart, Mrs. Maynard and child, J. Kolleci, E. E Arron, Capt R H. Tucker, G. Sharlock and lady, J. A Hill and lady, R Wenan, Mrs. Bacon, Miss Barnard, Mrs A Roberts, Miss E Roberts, J. H Sasard and lady, Master McNair T W Smith, James Gray, R. S. Perase, Mrs. Stewart, and 63 in the steerage.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....APRIL 27, 1852

MINIATURE ALMANAC....THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises..... 5 04 Sets..... 6 51 MOON—Sets..... 2 12

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook .1 11m. Gov. Island. 2 01 Hell Gate.. 3 42

Cleared.

Ship Samuel M. Fox, Ainsworth, Havre. M Livingston.
Ship Trenton, Patten, St. John, N B., J O. Baker.
Ship Gen Dunlap, Shofield, Liverpool, Nesmith & Sons.
Ship Kossuth, (br) Bell, Liverpool, W & J T Papscott & Co.
Ship Malabar, (Br.) Leeds St. John, N B., T Wallace.
Brig Margaret Elenor, (Br.) Corbet, Cornwallis, N. S, W. A. Walker.
Brig Harriet, (Br.) McClure, Wilmington, N.C., F. McDonald & Co
Brig H. P. Cushing, Lancaster, St. Barts, H. D. Brookman
Brig H. Cousins, Thompson, Gibara, R P Buck & Co.
Bark Douglass (Br) Smith, St John, N B., T S Winslow.
Brig Gen. Marshall, Colcord, Wilmington, H. D. Brookman.
Brig Eliza, Griffin, Wilmington, N. C, R P Buck & Co.
Schr. Sarah & Julia, Perry, Bangor, R P Buck & Co.
Schr G. W. Pickering, Park, Wilmington, R. P. Buck & Co
Schr. United States, Grant, Georgetown, H D. Brookman
Schr H. Parker, Beasly, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Sinnett.
Schr. Lucent, Allen, Elizabeth City, master.
Sloop American, Sturges Providence
Barge Orb, Briggs Philadelphia, I. & N Briggs.
Steamer Kennebec, Sanford, Philadelphia, M. Sanford.

Arrived.

Steamer Marion, Berry, Charleston, 56hrs, and pass. to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Came over the Bar on Saturday at 3 P M.

U. S. Mail steamship Franklin, Witton, Havre, April 14, and Southampton, April 15, mdse. and 96 passengers to M. Livingston.

U. S. M. steamship Alabama, Ludlow, Savannah, 60 hs., to E L. Mitchell.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, San Juan de Nicaragua, mdse, and pass.

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted,*) at the office, No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, *between Beekman and Ann*, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies; THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the *Daily Times*.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

VOL. I....NO. 192. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Reduction of Telegraph Rates** between Boston and New-York, by BAIN'S Merchants' Telegraph Office No 29 Wall-st.—On and after April 26 the rates of transmission between Boston and New-York, and intermediate places, will be ten cents for the first ten words, and one cent for each additional word.

MARSHALL LEFFERTS, President.
JOHN MCKINNEY, Secretary.

☞ **American Bible Society.**—An adjourned meeting of the Managers of the American Bible Society will be held at the Society's House, Nassau-st., THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 4½ o'clock. JOSEPH HYDE, General Agent.

☞ **The Cheapest Shirt Store** in the United States is on the corner of Chambers and Greenwich-sts., where the public will find every article in Gent's Furnishing Goods. Fine Shirts made to order at the shortest notice, in the best manner. THOS. McLAUGHLIN.

☞ **By Request**—The Exhibition of the Sabbath School attached to the Laight-st. Church will be repeated on THURSDAY EVENING, April 29, at 7½ o'clock. Master and Miss NEWCOMBE and Master CHAS. DE WITT BRIDGMAN will participate in the exercises. Rev. ISAAC WESCOTT, will deliver an address. Singing by the School. Dialogues, Recitations, Duetts, &c., &c. Admission free. A collection will be taken up for the benefit of the school.

☞ **Mr. Willis**—The principal of Freehold Institute—a Boarding School for Boys, at Freehold, Monmouth Co., New-Jersey—will be at the Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-st., to see parents, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 28th and 29th instant. Circulars may be had at the office of this paper.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company.**—Capital stock $200,000. Shares $100 each.

FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, President.
THOS. E. HASTINGS, Treasurer.
Office of Sale and Tranfer of Stock, No. 66 Beaver-street, New-York.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **Building Associations**—The People's Building Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Association will hold a meeting at No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn, THURSDAY EVENING, April 29, at 8 o'clock. One or more speakers will address the meeting, and explain the nature and advantages of the Association. An opportunity will also be offered to those present to join the Association. Those wishing to join for the purpose of redeeming their Shares, will find this a favorable time, as shares will be offered for redemption at the next regular monthly meeting, to be held on the 4th of May next, being the second one of this Association. This Association has started with the fairest prospects. Its articles were drawn up with great care, and with special reference to its perfect security. Members wishing to withdraw, will be permitted to do so at any time, and will have refunded to them all the monthly dues paid by them, and interest thereon at six per cent.

FRANCIS B. STRYKER, President.
EZRA BALDWIN, Vice-President.
EDWARD BEERS, Secretary.

☞ **Third Mechanics' Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.**—A regular monthly meeting for the payment of dues and the redemption of shares will be held at Union Building, No 163 Bowery, on TUESDAY, May 18th, at 8 o'clock, P. M. As there are but a few shares left, persons desirous of availing themselves of the advantages offered by this Association, had better attend this meeting and subscribe. Speakers will be in attendance. Entrance fee, 50 cents; monthly dues, $2; ultimate value of shares, $500. This society will loan money at the rate of 6 per cent on the actual amount advanced on a share. Persons desirous of withdrawing can do so by giving one month's notice and receive back the dues paid by them, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum. Persons paying in advance will be allowed interest. There are but a few shares left and the books will positively be closed as soon as 1,000 shares are subscribed for; so persons desirous of joining, had better apply early to JA. OB PECARE, Secretary, No. 163 Hester-st. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

☞ **East River Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.**—The office of the above Association, No. 514 Grand-st., is now open daily from 11 A. M. to 9 P. M., where subscriptions will be received, and all necessary information given. This Association has now been in operation about two months, and being comprised almost wholly of mechanics, who have joined for the purpose of redeeming shares, offers superior inducements for those who wish to invest their small savings in the most profitable manner.

OBADIAH NEWCOMB, President.
JAMES WHITE, Vice-President.
CHAS. E. ANDERSON, Secretary, No. 514 Grand-st. and No. 57 Great Jones-st.

☞ **Do not fail to Attend.**—The second regular meeting of the SECOND KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION, will be held in Knickerbocker Hall, on MONDAY EVENING next, May 3. Members are requested to attend, as the dues are payable on that date. This will also offer an opportunity for all who wish to join the Association, as it is in a flourishing condition. We invite all to attend this meeting, as able speakers will be present to give full and explicit explanations of the working of these institutions. Remember Knickerbocker Hall, Monday evening next, May 3. Books open for subscription at the office, No. 168 9th-st.

JAMES R. DELVECCHIO, President.
E. J. MADDEN, Secretary.

☞ **The Alleghania Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION.**—The shares in this Association are being rapidly taken up. Those wishing to subscribe will do well to do so now. The entrance fee is 50 cents; dues $2 a month; shares $500. Office, No 198 3d-av., up-stairs, where all information will be given and "Articles of Association" furnished gratis.

MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., President, No. 13 Gramercy-park.
J. H. VALENTINE, Vice-President, No 94 East 15th-st.
RICHARD KELLY, Assistant Vice-President, No. 344 3d-av.
OSCAR F. BENJAMIN, Secretary.

☞ **$2,856 Profit**—Seven shares redeemed at the first regular meeting of LEXINGTON BUILDING AND ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION.—In order to accommodate those who were unable to subscribe before the first regular meeting, the books will remain open until the next regular meeting, at the present entrance fee, viz., 50 cents. The monthly dues are $2 50. Value of Shares, $500. Public meetings will be held at Grenada Hall, No. 94 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, every THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, until the third Thursday of May. Addresses will be made, explaining the benefits of this Association. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend.

I. P. S. BRIANT, President.
JOHN M. PERRY, Vice-President.
ISAAC FADEAU, Secretary.

The Patent Laws.

To the Editors of the New-York Daily Times:

I have read the article in this morning's *Times* about Patent Rights, but it seems to me that your arguments are not at all conclusive, and that the remedies you propose for the evils you complain of, are worse than the evils themselves.

It is difficult to say what progress would be made in a natural state of society, in mechanics, in a community governed by fundamental laws alone,—it is probable that it would be some time before they would want any steam engines or Woodworth's planing machines. Should it be otherwise, superior minds would acquire property, if ingenious, by useful mechanical inventions, to be operated secretly or otherwise.

You state that "any one would scout the idea of assigning a monopoly to the farmer, by fixing the price of his grain at an extreme valuation," and that "we grant no patent to the discoverer of social, religious or intellectual ideas which the reformer is eager enough to circulate without it." The Legislature no more fixes a price on a patent machine than it does on the produce of a farmer. The State *does* grant a patent, or a copyright to the discoverer of ideas, to reformers, or others, if they choose to avail themselves of it, to the same extent that it does to the inventor in mechanics. Society has the benefit in either case when the book or machine is in use, but the medium is its authors. As you remark, there are no doubt many useless articles patented; but it is not so true that society is so "miserably deceived and defrauded by them," for scarcely one in a hundred of them are ever seriously offered for sale. The public is generally slow to adopt new inventions in mechanics, and it is not so easy to induce a farmer or mechanic to introduce new inventions, which are always viewed, at first, with suspicion. The iron plough, the corn-sheller, the horse-rake, and fanning-mills, now on every farm, were cautiously introduced by the farmers. Either of these inventions have paid their owners, in most cases, a hundred fold over for all the machinery, good or bad, they have ever owned. The truth is that an inventor has often spent his whole life on some favorite invention, and he is seldom successful until after years of study and experience. This is particularly the case with large, complicated machines, of great practical utility. They do not come from his brain at once, like Minerva, fully armed, from the head of Jupiter, at a blow from the axe of Vulcan. After the inventor brings out his machine, let it be never so good, half of the fourteen years which the patent has to run, together with the profits, are generally spent in perfecting it, and overcoming public prejudices, so that a caveat for a year would not be much of a "bonus." Nor is it true that the workingman is not benefited. If there were no patent laws, there would be fewer machines made, so as to avoid publicity, and these would be worked by the inventor, or his agents, and their products sold, not unlikely, at higher prices than if the machines were in general use. Whether patented or not, the crafty capitalist, of whom you complain, would have the same access to the inventor and his machines. Your substitute for the present patent laws is calculated to provoke a smile on the face of any one who has had to do with mechanical inventions. It is a plan which, I have no doubt, would suit a great majority of inventors. They would like to get their fingers in the public treasury. That would indeed be an invention for them, poor souls! Having pocketed "the bonus," they would hardly be expected to trouble their heads further about the business; others might go on and perfect their traps. It is a fact that a great proportion of the most valuable mechanical inventions now in use, in their infancy, as they appeared before the public, and as they would have appeared probably before your proposed Jury, were pronounced failures by both practical and scientific men of the times. For their final introduction, the public are indebted to the retention of the interest of the inventor in his patent, insuring thereby his perseverance and ultimate success.

The Postmaster General has established a post-office at East Fishkill, Dutchess Co., N. Y.,—Wm. Hasbrouck, post-master. Also, one at Johnsville, Dutchess Co.,—James Burroughs, post-master.

A meeting is called at the Revere House, Boston, of gentlemen who are desirous of having a first-class theatre and opera-house established in that city.

New-York Daily Times.

Kossuth's Introduction to the Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 28.

KOSSUTH was received by the Legislature of Massachusetts to-day.

At 12 o'clock he was introduced into the Senate Chamber, attended by Gov. BOUTWELL, the Council and a portion of the Committee.

The Hon. HENRY WILSON, the President, welcomed KOSSUTH to that branch of the Legislature, in terms of strong sympathy for his mission.

KOSSUTH replied in an eloquent eulogium on Massachusetts, and prayed for a continuance of its generous sympathy.

At half-past 12 o'clock the Magyar was escorted in the Hall of the House of Representatives, where the Speaker (Mr. BANKS) most cordially welcomed him, and expressed, on behalf of the members, the highest admiration for their guest.

KOSSUTH responded as follows:

In the echo of every step I make on this hallowed ground, in every object which meets my eye, in my being received thus as I am, and in my standing here thus as I stand, there is such an awful and majestic revelation of the most wonderful operation of that Providence which rules the destinies of humanity, that my very voice shrinks back from falling from my lips, and I feel as if the spirit of coming events was whispering into my ears: "Bew in adoration before the finger of God, and follow silently his wink—man has to be silent when history speaks;" and it is history which speaks.

Who would have thought that the modest vessel which, two hundred and thirty years ago landed the handful of pilgrims on Plymouth Rock, was fraught with the palladium of the world's history! Oppression drove them from their ancient European home to the wilderness of an unknown world. The *Mayflower* developed into a tree of freedom. Where the wilderness stood, there now a mighty Christian nation stands, unequalled in liberty, unequalled in general intelligence and general prosperity,—a glorious evidence of mankind's sovereign capacity for self-government.

Oppression drove me from my native land—the battle-field where the destinies of Christendom have been decided in former times, and the destinies of Christian civilization are to be decided again. Oppression drove me from that hallowed, martyred land; and I come an exile to the asylum of the oppressed, developed into a home of liberty.

But I come not to ask an asylum—not to seek a new home. I come to claim from the happy sons of the Pilgrim Fathers a brother's hand for the oppressed of the Old World; that the old house where hundreds of millions dwell may not be doomed to become a jail to all those millions. And humble as I am, the cause I plead is great. It is the cause of the community in mankind's destinies; and because I plead that cause—because in my very misfortune there is a principle near to your hearts, you honor the poor exile as no triumphor was honored yet.

You honor the misfortune of my people as no success was ever honored. I feel that it is almost presumptuous to say the words, "I thank you." It has something personal in it—it looks as if I had the arroganee to think that I have personally a share in the honors I meet; and, God knows my heart, that is not the case.

Massachusetts thus welcoming unfortunate Hungary, as it does, is a revelation of mankind's nobility; it is a revelation of the community in mankind's destiny; it is the spirit of liberty opening the book of the mysteries of the future, that it may be known to the world what it is Hungary has to do, and what it is America will do.

Our part is the danger and the suffering. We know it, we accept it with firm resolution and self-resignation. My land is the emblem of resistance. An humble shrub, we stood our place through centuries, and not only resisted the hurricane, threatening to blast Christianity, but checked its course; we will resist the hurricane of despotism, threatening to blast the freedom and civilization of the Christian world, and, God and America helping, we will check its course.

We bear a double cross in our arms—we bear it in our history. The mountains of Hungary, upon which that emblem of martyrdom was planted, are a golgotha; but golgotha is not the hill of death—it is the hill of resurrection and eternal life, triumphant over the doors of hell. When we had to bear the first cross, a long night of 160 years, lay gloomily over our golgotha, and still the day of resurrection came.

Now we have to bear the second cross, the night of death will not be so long. The stars of America are bright like a sun. It is from that place here they have risen first; it is from that place here they shine first, a sun of consolation and of hope to oppressed humanity; and that place here is so high in moral majesty as that its glorious light should not spread over the horizon of the Christian world. It is not yet three years that Hungary is nailed to the second emblematical cross. The number three is ominous in mankind's history.

This is our part. Danger and sufferings and resurrection. The part you will act is glorious. Oppression drove your Pilgrim Fathers from Europe. The sons of the Pilgrims will send back in requital, liberty. There is justice in divine decrees, and there is logic in history. The stone which the builders rejected has become the headstone of the corner. Hallowed be the name of the Mighty God.

Sir, "*Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietam*," is the motto of Massachusetts. Algernon Sydney wrote these words; he wrote it with that hand which he styled to be hostile to tyrants. Alas, poor Sydney! thy motto led thee to the scaffold, to find the mild tranquility of freedom but in the cold grave.

But thy martyr blood was not spilt in vain. Thy motto, deadly to thee, mortal man, became successful reality as an immortal nation. The motto must go round the world, and it will. I have a right to say it is mine; there is no living man on earth who has more right to say—"Manus hoec rimica tyrannis."

I have a right to say the motto is my people's. There is no people on earth which has more right to say that it is determined to search with the sword freedom's mild tranquility—and it will find it. Sydney has died on the scaffold, and Warren on the battle field.

They were mortal men, and I am an exile. I may die on the scaffold, or on the battle-field. I am a mortal man, but liberty has triumphed on Bunker's Hill, and it will triumph around Buda's Hill. The former was the first battle, the latter will be the last. Out of the martyr blood spilt on Bunker Hill the tree of freedom arose, spreading its mighty branches over a republic of more than twenty millions.

The last is overshadowed gloomily by the tree of Russian despotism, stretching its branches far over its own field. There is no place for these two trees on the earth. One must wither that the other may live.

The spirit of this necessity moves through the air of free America. The instinct of the people, and your far-enlightened sagacity is aware of it. The welcome you honor me with is a manifestation of a principle.

I cannot better express my gratitude for it than by pledging my people's word, that Massachusetts may rely upon it, Hungary will do her duty for the spreading the the triumph of those principles which inspired your approbation and your encouragement to the people of Hungary, in honoring its cause in its exiled Chief.

At the conclusion of this address, the members individually were presented to KOSSUTH, and after this he, with his attendants, retired from the Hall.

From Washington—Dismissal of Clerks—Postmaster-General Hall—The Whig Caucus, &c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 28.

Twenty-five Clerks in the Census Bureau received notifications, to-day, of their dismissal from employment—the reason assigned being a deficiency in the appropriations.

The rumor of the resignation of Postmaster-General Hall, notwithstanding the denial thereof, is still asserted—a mission to Russia being assigned him, as successor to NEIL BROWN, of Tenn, who desires to be recalled. FRANCIS GRANGER is named as HALL's successor, but all having business with the Post-Office Department prefer, for his efficiency, Assistant Postmaster-General WARREN.

The assertion in the *Tribune*, that the reporter of the Whig Caucus, by telegraph, is the same person as corresponds with the *Express*, over the signature "An Eye to the Capital," is incorrect. As reporter to the Associated Press of New-York, my desire is to act impartially, and my report of that Caucus is fully sustained by the facts of the case, and the publication of the Southern Whig manifesto to-day.

Michigan Democratic State Convention.

DETROIT, Wednesday, April 28.

The Michigan Democratic State Convention organized at 11 o'clock this morning—113 members were present. Immediately after the organization, Hon B. F. Wetherell offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the roll of delegates be called by the Secretary, and that each member of the Convention on his name being called, announce his preference for the Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

The members announced LEWIS CASS as their choice, without a dissenting vote.

Governor McLelland and Alfred ——, were elected delegates at large to the Baltimore Convention.

The Anti-Slavery Convention.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, April 28.

The Anti-Slavery Convention assembled, yesterday morning, in Smith & Mixon's Hall. It is composed of a large number of well known Anti-Slavery men from New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and other States. The members seem principally of that class who insist on making the Evangelical Religion the basis of all their efforts. Neither of the extremes political sections are prominently represented. The Convention was called to order by Dr. Brisbane.

Rev. J. S. FEE, of Kentucky, was chosen President; GEORGE W. JULIAN, of Indiana; STEPHENS, of Indiana; FRED. DOUGLASS, of New-York, C. C. BURLEIGH, of Connecticut, and RUSSELL EVERETT, of Pennsylvania, Vice Presidents. A Committee on Resolutions was appointed, and some resolutions were reported and discussed till the adjournment.

Second Day.

This morning a resolution pending last evening was taken up and after a lengthy discussion was amended so as to read that for the evils of Slavery a large portion of the American Church and Clergy are responsible.

Dr. Brisbane, from the Committee on Resolutions reported a series of 22, of an ultra anti slavery character, when the Convention took a recess.

Baltimore—Whig Ward Election.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, April 28.

The following is the result of the Whig Ward Elections, last night, for the Convention to choose Delegates to the National Convention. The first fifteen Wards, composing the Fourth Congressional District, elected 58 Delegates in favor of FILLMORE, for President, and 12 for SCOTT. Five upper Wards, forming part of the Third Congressional District, chose 20 for FILLMORE, and five for SCOTT. The Fifteenth Ward had no meeting, but will elect FILLMORE men.

Whig Delegates, &c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, April 28.

A large majority of the Whig Delegates to the Convention, elected last night, are favorable to the nomination of Mr. Fillmore for the Presidency.

The Southern Mail—Catholic School Bill in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, April 28.

The Southern mail as late as due, is received. The papers contain no news of interest. Considerable feeling has been excited in this City by the Catholic School Bill introduced into the Legislature by Mr. Kearny. A committee of the City council this P. M., reported a resolution strongly protesting against the passage of the Bill.

Railroad Accident and Attack on the Line.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, April 28.

Yesterday, while passing through Fulton, the accomodation train on the Little Miami Railroad, ran over a girl twelve years of age, killing her instantly, and last night, a mob tore up the track for about a quarter of a mile. Several arrests were made and all is quiet now.

Steamship "State of Georgia"

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, April 28.

The new steamship *State of Georgia*, for the Savannah line, returned to the city this evening from her Engineer's trial trip. The run from the city to the breakwater, 103 miles, was made in 7 hours 48 minutes; returning in 8 hours 8 minutes.

Boston Financial Affairs.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 28.

The steamer sailed at her regular hour.

Sterling closed at 9¼ for Bankers' bills. Money continues easy. Fancy stocks heavy. Vermont Central Railroad broke down to 16½. Reading closed at 38½.

Departure of the Steamer America.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 28.

The R. M. Steamship *America*, Capt. SHANNON, sailed at noon to-day, with 44 passengers for Liverpool, and 23 for Halifax. No specie.

Passengers sailed in the steamship America for Liverpool.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 28.

Miss S. M. Phelps, Boston, Miss E. McClure, Charleston, James Duncan, A. Graef, S. T. Smith and J. L. Brown, of New-York, W. J. Woolley, of New-York State, Andrew Gess and child, Clement Dietrich, George Meddlewood, wife and infant, of Cincinnati, W. S. Cohaley, Charleston, S. C., W. Mayor and G. A. Wilhelm, San Francisco, Lieut. Farmer and wife and Mrs. Cuthbert, Montreal, Mrs. Anderson, three children and nurse, Canada West, Merchant Thomson, St John, N. B., F. P. Sandford and wife, U. S. N., Mrs. Weston, Liverpool, H. Julien, London, J. Whitney, Boland, T. Archer, Scotland, Thomas Dixon, Jr., the Ea l of Errol, lady, child, and three servants, J. B. Price, John Jones, John Baxter and James Wright, England, D. French, Inspector General of Hospitals and B. C. Sandford, 44. Also, 20 for Halifax.

Dunkirk Harbor Open.

DUNKIRK, Tuesday, April 27.

Our harbor is now open. The propellers *Oneida* and *Republic* left here to-day and the steamer *America* arrived here.

XXXIId CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 28.

Mr. COOPER presented the petitions certain of citizens praying the payment of certain claims rejected by the late Board of Commissioners on claims against Mexico.

Mr. DAVIS reported a bill to repair and improve the dam at the head of Cumberland Island in the Ohio river.

CONQUEST OF CALIFORNIA.

Mr. GWIN moved that the bill to create a Board of Commissioners for the examination and payment of claims against the United States, growing out of the conquest of California, be taken up.

Mr G. said: I will briefly state the reasons which induce me to make this motion at the present time. By the mail this morning, I received a letter from Col. J. C. FREMONT, late of this body, dated London, April 13, in which he states, that on the evening of the 8th inst., as he was stepping into a carriage, with his family, to visit a friend, he was arrested by a party of four Bow-street officers, who were of a low order, rude, and insolent; that they were accompanied by a solicitor's clerk of the same character. No time was allowed him to collect information, or have intercourse with his friends. He was simply informed that he was arrested on the suit of unknown parties, for the sum of $50,000; that he subsequently ascertained that he was arrested on liabilities connected with the military operations in California during 1846-'47; that he was confined under lock and key for twenty-four hours, and subjected to the most exorbitant extortion. He also says that he shall be compelled to maintain an expensive law suit, employ solicitors and able counsel, and go through all the anxiety, delay, and incidental expenses of the law, or pay fifty thousand dollars. He further says that he has reason to believe that this suit will be followed by many others, for large amounts, beyond his ability to give security thus permanently endangering his personal liberty.

I have reason to believe that this whole proceeding was unusual, and such as could not have happened to an Englishman of character; and that it is considered by American citizens residing in London, conversant with the circumstances, not only an outrage to Colonel FREMONT, but disgraceful to our Government. I am requested by Col. FREMONT to bring the subject to the notice of Congress; and in doing so, I make this appeal to the Senate to take up the bill I have indicated, and act upon it. The subject of these claims was thoroughly examined by the Senate three years ago, and a bill reported by Mr. CASS was passed, providing for the creation of a Board to examine these claims, and appropriating $700,000 for their payment. The bill failed in the House, owing to difficulties about our territorial acquisitions which obstructed most of the legislation at the close of that session.

The bill was then taken up.

Mr. GWIN offered an amendment, dispensing with the Board of Commissioners, and providing for a Board of three Officers of the Army, to be selected by the Secretary of War, to examine and report on these claims, and report to Congress.

Mr. SHIELDS opposed the amendment, and desired time to mature a proper bill. The bill, and all the amendments were then committed to the Committee on Military Affairs.

NON-INTERVENTION.

On motion of Mr. BRODHEAD, all prior orders were postponed, and the joint resolutions, reaffirming the policy of Non-intervention, were then taken up.

Mr. COOPER said he was not in favor of the amendment proposed by Mr. SEWARD, nor the substitute offered by Mr. CASS. He preferred, if any resolution at all was passed, that it should contain merely a declaration of a determination to abide by the policy of Washington, and his successors. At the same time, he saw nothing in Mr. CLARKE's resolutions which did not meet his entire approval.

Mr WADE having obtained the floor, the subject was postponed till Thursday of next week.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 28.

MEXICAN CLAIMS, &C.

Mr. OLDS asked the unanimous consent of members to offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be required to transmit to this House, if not deemed incompatible with the public interests, a copy of such report, or reports, as may have been received by the Government from Mr GEORGE SLOCUM, the agent dispatched to Mexico, to investigate the merits of the "HARGOUS," the "GARDINER" the "MEARS," and other claims against Mexico, which claims were allowed and passed by the late Board of Commissioners upon the claims against the Mexican Government; and a copy also of all reports and dispatches on the same subject, which may have been received from Mr. LETCHER the Minister of the United States at the City of Mexico, or from any member of that Minister's legation.

Resolved That the President communicate such official information as he may have received of the long delay of the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia in bringing to trial Dr. GEORGE GARDINER, who, many months ago, was arrested and held to bail in the sum of $40,000 on a charge of perjury, in the matter of obtaining an award of $428,750 out of the Treasury of the United States.

Resolved, That the President inform the House whether he has any official information that either of his Cabinet Ministers have received for professional services and for moneys advanced on the so-called GARDINER award.

Mr. BROOKS objected to the introduction of the resolution on the ground that these matters were now worthy of judicial inquiry, and because this House cannot interfere between the executive and the judicial departments, without doing something incompatible with its public duties.

Mr. OLDS remarked that he only wanted it entered on the journal to show where the objection came from.

PROPOSED RESOLUTION.

Mr. WOODWARD asked leave to introduce a resolution, that the Clerk be authorized to procure, for the use of the members, a sufficient number of revolving chairs of the size and description of those occupied by the Clerk and his assistant. He said the expense of repairing the chairs now in the hall is more than double the interest of the price of new ones.

Mr. STANTON.—I object. We are already in a state of revolution, any how. [Laughter.]

FREEDOM OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The House then went into a Committee of the whole, on the state of the Union on the Homestead Bill.

Mr. BROWN, of Miss., claimed to have been one of the earliest and most steadfast friends of this measure, and proceeded to support it at some length.

THE SECEDERS MANIFESTO.

Mr. PARKER, of Ind., after preliminary remarks, alluded to the address to the Whigs of the United States, which appears in the *Republic* of this morning, and argued the impolicy of the movement of the seceders from the Whig Caucus, for which they had, in his opinion no excuse whatever. He urged conciliation, harmony, and united action, in behalf of Whig measures and their exponents.

In conclusion, he gave notice of a proposition which he intended to offer, namely: to refer the bill before the House to a Select Committee, with instructions to bring in one to the effect that hereafter, when the public lands are sold for cash, they shall be given for twenty-five cents per acre; secondly, all public lands in the market and not sold within five years, shall rest in the States respectively in which they are situated, and shall be sold by them, within a reasonable time, at reasonable prices, and the proceeds appropriated as follows: one-third to the State making the sale, for a perpetual Common School Fund, one-third to be divided between the States and the District of Columbia, and one-third to the American Colonization Society, to remove free people of color, with their consent, to Liberia.

Mr. MILLSON opposed the bill on constitutional grounds. The Committee then rose.

Mr. FLORENCE presented a memorial several yards in length, numerously and closely signed, from citizens of the 1st Congressional District, Pennsylvania, asking for the passage of the bill. The House then adjourned.

NEW-YORK CITY.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—The first of the Fillmore meetings was held on Monday evening at the Chinese Buildings. The sessions being purely Executive, are held with closed doors, so that the Reporters are excluded. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Shepherd Knapp, Chairman; James W. Beekman and Anthony Lamb, Vice-Chairman, M. Hopper Mott and John B. Scoles, Secretaries. Various Committees were appointed, and it was resolved to hold a public meeting in Metropolitan Hall, on Tuesday evening, the 4th of May.

—The following gentlemen were on Tuesday elected Trustees of the New-York Society Library for the ensuing year: Gulian C. Verplanck, William Inglis, Alexander R. Rogers, Dayton Hobart, Frederick DePeyster, Jas. DePeyster Ogden, Joshua Coit, Joseph Delafield, James H. Titus, Charles M. Leupp, Charles A. Bristed, John H. Gourlie, James W. Beekman, Henry J. Anderson, Stephen C. Williams.

—The *Christian Intelligencer* says that Divine service is performed in the Magyar tongue, every Sabbath in the vestry of the North Dutch Church, in Williamstreet. Rev. Mr. ACS is the officiating clergyman.

—The New-England House, between Thames-street and Trinity Church, has been purchased by two or three of our heavy merchants. They contemplate tearing down the present building, and erecting beautiful stores. It is said that the purchase money amounted to $3,500 per feet for the front on Broadway. The lots are 200 feet deep on Thames-street, so that the land sells for about $34 per square foot.

—The Postmaster General has established a mail route between this city and Norfolk, per steamship *Roanoke*, as will be seen in our advertising columns. This mail closes at our post-office every Saturday afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

—Thomas Burns, of the Emigration Office, was seriously injured on Saturday by striking his head against the string piece, at the Robinson-street wharf, while jumping from a vessel that had just landed a large number of emigrants.

—A constable belonging to the Twentieth Ward, was arrested by officer Larime in Williamsburg on Tuesday night for being drunk and kicking up a muss generally. Justice Boswell discharged him with a reprimand.

—A new experiment was tried at Newark yesterday with the Fire Annihilator, which is certified by officers of the Fire Department, and other gentlemen of character, to have been eminently satisfactory.

—Lorenzo Draper, Esq., United States Consul at Havre, (and bearer of dispatches to Washington,) and Bishop McCloskey, of Albany, were among the passengers by the steamship *Franklin*.

—Jacob Uhl, publisher of the *New-Yorker Staats Zeitung*, the oldest German paper in this City, died on Tuesday last.

—The annual examination of the pupils of the Mechanic's Society School, will take place at Metropolitan Hall, to-morrow evening, when the premiums will be distributed and the medals awarded.

THE PALMER AND CO. CALIFORNIA TICKET FRAUDS—SURRENDER OF CHARLES S. PALMER.—The excitement relative to the recent alleged frauds in the sale of California passage tickets, by the late firm of Charles S. Palmer & Co., will now be somewhat allayed, owing to the arrest of Barnabus S. Haight, by officer Crossett, and the voluntary surrender of Charles S. Palmer. In the *Daily Times* of yesterday, we published he particulars of Haight's arrest.

Yesterday morning, at an early hour, Charles S. Palmer came to the Halls of Justice, delivered himself up to the authorities, and was placed in the custody of officer Stewart J. Smith, by Justice Lothrop, who required him to give bail in the sum of $5,000, which he finally procured. William Boardman, of Brooklyn, became his security to the above amount. Mr. Haight was also liberated from custody, by giving bail in the sum of $5,000, which recognizance was entered into jointly by Mr. George Williams, of Dutchess County, N. Y., and Mr. Lewis H. Buckbie, of this city. Many of the California adventurers, who sought criminal proceedings against Palmer & Haight, seem quite satisfied that each member of the firm intended to carry out their obligations, therefore several of them have joined them in seeking redress from the persons who chartered the steamships *William Penn* and *City of New-York* whereby they hope to receive back their funds in the course of a few weeks. Mr. Haight still promises to make disclosures that will involve men of wealth in the "operations," and he also informed the magistrate that a suit would forthwith be commenced against the owners of the steamship *City of New-York*, for damages which are claimed, on the ground that the vessel was not seaworthy, as represented, when chartered by Palmer & Co for the voyage. When Palmer appeared at the Police office, he was accompanied by a friend residing in Elizabethtown, New-Jersey, with whom he has been stopping since the first day he left New-York.

DRUGGING A MAN AND ROBBING HIM.—Yesterday morning, an old farmer, named William Fowler residing at New Castle, Westchester County, came to the Police Office, in Centre-street, and informed officer William H. Stephens, that he had been robbed of some $50, on the previous night, at a notorious crib corner of Orange and Leonard-streets. The stranger gave such an accurate description of the rogue, as to lead the officer to believe it was Jeremiah E. Reed, alias "Nigger-brick," and officer Stephens, immediately gave information to the police of the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Wards, with instructions to capture "Nigger brick." During the afternoon, officer Bingham of the Sixth Ward, observed him skulking around the Tombs, watching the movements of the police. The officer informed Captain Brennan, and by his order captured Reed. He was brought before Justice Lothrop, and upon being identified by the victim, was fully committed to the City Prison for trial. Mr. Fowler swore that he was induced to enter the house in question by the prisoner, and two women, and while there, was "drugged" with snuff, that was put in a mug of beer, which he drank at the solicitation of a girl called Margaret. Shortly after, he became stupified and a wallet containing $50 in bankable money, was stolen from his pantaloons pocket by (as he believes) Reed, or his accomplices. A female named Mary Young turned State's evidence against Reed, and she was committed as a witness. Fowler was also committed, in default of bail, to appear and prosecute the rogue.

THE CITIZEN VOLUNTEERS.—The parade of the First Division of the Citizen Volunteers took place on Tuesday. There was not as large a display as we anticipated—not more than twenty companies being in the line. Those that were out made an excellent appearance, and looked as though they had fight in them, if the proper opportunity should ever occur.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE COUNTERFEITER OF U. S. COIN.—On Tuesday morning, about 1 o'clock, officer Keefe, of the Chief's Office, arrested Joseph Ryall, upon a bench warrant, issued by Hon. Mayor Gilpin, of Philadelphia. The prisoner has been extensively engaged with a gang of rogues, for several years, in the manufacture of spurious coin, purporting to be genuine $5 and $10 gold pieces, issued by the U. S. Mint, which were freely circulated in many of the Southern and Western States, by his confederates. He was once before taken into custody, for the same crime, in the city of Baltimore, and upon conviction, was sentenced to the State Prison, for the term of ten years. After remaining there for three years, the Governor of the State of Maryland granted him a conditional pardon, on the ground that he would leave the United States. He, however, did not take his departure, but returned to his former profession, and is now in a fair way to serve out the remainder of his days in a State Prison. He was taken back, last evening, in charge of officer Keefe.

COURT CALENDAR.—*Thursday.*—U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—*Fifth Class.*—Nos. 26, 27, 28, 29, 31 to 36.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Adjourned to Friday.

SUPREME COURT.—*Special Term.*—Judge Edwards will sit at 11 o'clock.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—Recorder TILLOU in the Chair—The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Reports adopted—In favor of paying a bill of T. B. Oliver, for repairing windows in the office of the County Clerk. In favor of increasing the compensation of the Assessors of the several Wards of this City.

Reports Negatived—In favor of increasing the salary of the Recorder of the City to $4 000. On motion, this report was rejected by a majority of 13 nays to 3 ayes; his Honor Recorder TILLOU voting in the negative.

On motion, the Board adjourned to Wednesday next.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Before Judge ROOSEVELT.—*Almon Fay vs. The U. S. Mail Steamship Company.*—This case, which was commenced on Tuesday, went on under the following order: This cause being on trial, and the Court not being able to complete the trial at the present term, and the Plaintiff and his witnesses residing a distance from the Court, it is ordered that the trial stand adjourned until the second Tuesday in June.

Jeremiah Driscoll vs. Jesse H. Lohman and others.—This was an action of assault and battery. The Plaintiff alleged that on the 27th November, 1850, he went to the store of the Defendant, and was severely beaten, and a dog set on. No one appeared to make any defence, and the Jury assessed the damages at $500—6 cents costs.

[Communicated.]

SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—The Annual Examination of the Classical and Mathematical School of Mr. Stephen J. Sedgwick, at No. 84 Sixth-avenue, closed on Friday last. The exercises of the pupils showed evidence of a ready apprehension and skillful training, and gave entire satisfaction to the numerous friends and patrons of the School. The attendance of spectators, during the three days of the Examination, was gratifying. Of the Graduating Class, ten in number, six are fitted for college; two to enter upon business; and two for the Free Academy. The course of instruction is thorough in the English branches, and competent teachers in Latin, Greek, French, German, and (after May 1,) in Hebrew, find constant occupation in the more adv

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1852.

☞ Those of our subscribers who intend changing their place of residence the 1st day of May, will confer a favor upon us by leaving a notice at our office previous to that day.

☞ The publication office of this paper has been removed to the Store in the new building, No. 113 Nassau-street.

Dusty—Rather.

There are two ways in which one may acquire a very accurate notion of a *sand storm* in the Lybian deserts. One is by going to see Sattler's Cosmoramical view of that phenomenon, which will cost but twenty-five cents;—the other is by walking up and down Broadway, which, if you are consumptive, will probably cost you your life. The first, of course, is to most people the cheapest, besides having other advantages not to be lightly esteemed. You can look at the spectacle without being strangled in the process. You will stand a fair chance, moreover, of saving at least a portion of your eyeballs for future use.

But a walk through Broadway, on any but a rainy day, is a perilous and at least a disastrous job. You are compelled to encounter, at every step, a whirlwind of dust, which spoils your clothes, fills your eyes, stops your breath, ruins your temper, and comes as near leaving you the mere wreck of a savage, in aspect and in spirit, as can be supposed possible in the case of so handsome and sweet-tempered a Christian as the world at large understands you to be. It matters little of what stuff your eye-balls are made—a walk of two blocks will damage the fine phrenzy in which they may be rolling, and fill them with flint which no millstones could grind. You may have a splendid digestive apparatus, and auscultation may detect nothing amiss in your lungs; but the sand-whirlpools of Broadway will put both to a test which nothing human can stand, and, if you emerge unscathed, you have a right to presume on immortality. The rates of Life Insurance ought to rise enormously; and any one whose business calls him often into Broadway, can make a splendid speculation by insuring his life at current rates. Half our City Companies *must* break, if they do an extensive business, without inserting clauses forbidding their policy holders from walking in Broadway.

Can anybody tell us why Broadway is not *sprinkled* now-a-days, as it used to be! We have never before known a season when the dust was thus allowed to sweep in vast clouds through that great thoroughfare, without the slightest effort to allay it from morning till night. Carts have hitherto sprinkled that street two or three times every day, whenever it needed it, and have thus kept it reasonably comfortable and healthy. But this year the matter has been wholly neglected. We have not seen, thus far, a single sprinkling cart in the street; and yet they were never more needed. The great increase of travel in Broadway augments vastly the amount of sand and dust that accumulates there, and the windy days we have had of late has swept it, in unwonted measure, into the stores and in the faces of all who have dared to expose themselves at all. The damage which must thus be done to goods, and especially to the fine fabrics in which our Broadway stores so greatly abound, must be far greater than would be the whole expense of wetting the street two or three times a day. Indeed we believe that, hitherto, the sprinkling has been mainly done by the owners of property and by others who considered themselves directly concerned.

We trust the season, in this respect, is not to end as it has begun. We might as well live with Miss Mills, David Copperfield's friend—always in the depths of the Desert of Sahara—as to be exposed thus to the dust desolation of Broadway. It is somewhat picturesque, to be sure, to look through the street and see the clouds and darkness that settle upon it—clouds that lower heavily upon our houses, and darkness that not only may, but *must*, be felt. How the omnibusses loom through the murk, making themselves visible dimly and gradually, like ships through thick fogs at sea! One fresh from reading Bartlett or the Howadji is apt to lose his reckoning, and half expects to see the horses fall flat, like dromedaries, for the sake of fresh air, until the sand storm sweeps by. There are plenty of buildings in ruin, to help the illusion, and one meets more sphinxes here than in Egypt. Unthreadable labyrinths can be met this side of Crete; and any one who could guess what good our City Corporation does, would solve a harder riddle than ever puzzled the ancients.

☞ By the treaty recently concluded between France and Great Britain, English authors enjoy full Copyright protection for their books throughout the French dominions. In consequence of this new arrangement, according to the testimony of Mr. Walsh, an intelligent American in Paris, the price of English books in France has been very greatly enhanced. In noticing this fact, a few days since, we mentioned also a rumor that an attempt was being made *in London* to negotiate a similar treaty between England and the United States; and proceeded to give somewhat at length, our reasons for thinking, in the first place, that an arrangement of so much interest and importance to *the people* of both countries, ought not to be made *by treaty*; and in the next place that it ought not, in conformity with the public good, to be made at all.

Upon the latter point our positions were assailed by the *Tribune*, and we became thus involved in a controversy upon it with that paper. Whatever that discussion may *not* have settled, we think it clear that it has shown the entire justice of our first position,—namely: that a question so vitally important to great national interests, and involving so many points of policy as well as of justice, ought not to be adjusted upon any new basis by the treaty-making power alone. The degree of protection which shall be extended by American law over British authors, seeking a market for their books among the American people, ought not to be fixed by the diplomatic intercourse of a couple of gentlemen in London, subject only to the action of the American Senate had in secret session. When existing regulations upon this subject are changed, it should be done by the law-making power, and after such full and free discussion, before the people, as the interests involved, may seem to require.

Upon this point the position of the *Times* has passed unchallenged. And perhaps controversy upon the other branch of the general subject might have been usefully postponed until there shall be some movement, on the part of persons in Congress or out of it, to secure the enactment of a law which shall change the basis of existing relations upon the subject. Certainly we see no reason for pursuing the discussion as it now stands. We see nothing in the *Tribune's* articles to weaken our confidence in the essential justice and public policy of the ground we have taken; and we are quite willing to submit the matter, on its present footing, to the public judgment. There are one or two points only in the *Tribune's* rejoinder yesterday to which we should feel at all inclined to refer again; and as these relate solely to the correctness with which it presents our views, and as careful readers of both can decide the matter without our aid, while others would care nothing for it, we shall waive any further allusion to them. The Editor of the *Tribune* still insists that the private relations of the Editor of the *Times* have "warped his judgment" upon this subject; while he argues elaborately to show that in the case of his own direct personal interest in several business enterprises which are made the theme of frequent discussion in his paper, a similar inference or suspicion would be unjust. This point, too, we shall leave with the rest, to the public judgment.

The Rationale of Patents.

For the satisfaction of the author, we publish in another column a communication relative to the patent laws. We gather little else from it than an ardent wish on the part of the writer to retain his prejudices upon the subject at any sacrifice of reason and good sense. He is apprehensive, in case of abrogation, that inventors and patentees may fail of compensation; discovers no monopoly in the grant; denies that the buyers of patent-rights are the losers by worthless inventions; contends that fourteen years are hardly enough to remunerate genius; that there is no feasible substitute for the present system. As he merely states positions, without endeavoring to sustain them, there are necessarily no arguments to meet. But the positions are incorrect.

1. Thus he assumes that inventive genius is the result of legislation; without laws there will be no new developments in the mechanic arts. With due respect to our communicant, he pays very little respect to genius. The inventor of real merit will invent, just as the author of real genius will write, even though there be positive laws against them. There is a necessity in these things. Accident is the parent of a vast number of discoveries; deliberate invention of the few; and no pecuniary reward will stimulate the latter into activity. The necessities of mankind, not the laws, prompt the loftiest reaches of inventive talents And to the true man, who evolves a discovery calculated to benefit his race, the sense of such a benefit conferred, and the gratitude of his fellows, are amply sufficient compensation.

2. "The Legislature no more fixes a price on a patent machine than it does on the produce of the farmers." Certainly; the Legislature fixes no price *absolutely* in either case. But while there is no specific dictation of price to the inventor, which might be well, he is left to ask any price he may think fit, and society is forbidden to resort to any of the usual methods of regulating prices, by the prevention of competition. Trade, when on a normal and healthy footing, is governed solely by the natural laws of supply and demand. Under the patent system, the patentee has those laws placed at his arbitrary disposal. Can our friend show that the farmer has equally a legal sanction for dictating the prices of his commodities independently of market rates; or that he can bend the laws of supply and demand to his own pleasure?

3. "The public is generally slow to adopt new inventions in mechanics, and it is not so easy to induce a farmer or mechanic to introduce new inventions, which are always viewed at first with suspicion." Perhaps so; but the experience of most men will remind them of numberless instances where those least able to suffer—the poor farmer or the poor mechanic—have been deluded by the hope of bettering their condition into buying a patented article which use proves worthless. But these are not the cases we more especially refer to. The patentee, after multiplying the territorial divisions of the country indefinitely, disposes of patent rights for this state or that county, to the first unhappy victim that offers. The machine may never get into general use; the purchasers of "territory" may never find practical men, willing, like themselves, to grasp a delusion; but they at least suffer, and the patentee buttons his pocket over a decent competency.

4. Our communicant further pleads the doctrine of development. "Half of the fourteen years are usually spent in perfecting the machine, or in overcoming prejudices, so that a caveat would hardly prove a sufficient bonus." Granted, and we do not, therefore, approve of the caveat. Everything of the kind we would throw away. We suggested it the other day as a minor evil to a monopoly of fourteen years. And if the privilege of a year be too short to pay for a patent, may not fourteen years be too long! Who is to apply this Procrustean rule! Is not the arbitrary determination of a period most unjust in its operation, affording to the inventor of a trifle the same reward that it pays to a Watt, an Arkwright, or a Whitney! May not A invent an elaborate machine, and B, developing an idea of A, invent a minute but signal improvement, and so command as large a profit as his original, under the conditions of the present scheme! A variety of arguments crowd upon us, illustrating each one distinctly the injustice of the patent system. We are obliged to withhold them for the present.

5. The *reductio ad absurdum* is involved in our communicant's next position. "Your substitute for the present patent laws is calculated to provoke a smile upon the face of any one who has had to do with mechanical inventions." Very possibly. But a smile is no argument, though it occasionally ekes out a weak one. The bounty system has been tried, and found, though somewhat less convenient, far more just and discriminating. Under it, the reward reached the needy inventor, which it now seldom does. Speculation was forbidden. Every mechanic, the poor and the rich equally, had the improved machine or process within reach. What he could not buy, he could at least make. The inventor, beyond the triumph of witnessing the general acceptance of his contrivance, and receiving the universal tribute of gratitude, had his pecuniary gratification. Genius was no less active, for it was independent of any inducements other than those of fame and beneficence; and as money cannot impart it, the want of money cannot elicit it. You may set it down for a fact, that no invention of value has ever been given to the world under the patent system, that would not have been as freely given without it.

Beyond all this, we firmly believe in the Benthamite doctrine of legislating with reference to "the greatest good to the greatest number." One individual has no natural or social right to hold the convenience, comfort and means of livelihood of a million of men in his control for fourteen years, and make profit out of it proportionately. And if his device be an extremely important one, the law cannot give him such a tenure. The inventor of a patent life-lengthening atmosphere, may expect to have it breathed gratis by every body. A patent for a cotton-gin is bootless. Any amount of litigation and no protection arise from the protection of various sorts of water wheels. Wherever the contrivance is of really great utility, it is, as we have had occasion to say elsewhere, common property at once, in spite of laws, while the inventor of trifles is alone protected.

—If our correspondent come into any arguments in the course of his inquiries, he had better substitute them hereafter for dogmatical assertion. Bold reasoning suits us better than bold assumption.

The Agitation Convention.

The Paris papers are sorely disturbed by the proceedings of the German Revolutionary Congress in Philadelphia. The idea of a "Board of Agitation" agitates them. It is supposed that the soil of America is hereafter to be fertile in plots for the revolutionizing and regeneration of Europe. Dr. Kinkel is taken for a sort of Dr. Faustus; who can conjure up a Mephistopheles from every German he meets. The 17th of May, the day appointed for the re-assembling of the Congress, with a view to permanent organization, is looked forward to as a fearful crisis in the destinies of despotism. What the *Champs-de-Mai* is in the eyes of a French Republican, that is the fatal seventeenth to the French absolutist. The fate of nations is dependent thereon.

It is curious to note the enchantment lent to the view by the interposition of an ocean. In America very little notice was taken of the Congress, and slight importance attached to its doings. Very few, even of journalists, remembered the day designated for the final completion of the federacy. The seventeenth of May might have passed by, without one ripple on the surface of society to indicate the agitation beneath. But the news reaches us via Paris. What we neglect as inconsequential, they pitch upon as of the highest moment. May we not correct our notions of the stability of the present state of things in Europe, by the obvious timidity of its press and people!

The *Constitutionnel*, the immediate organ of the Elysée, publishes the minutes of the Philadelphia Congress *in extenso;* and goes on to predict diplomatic difficulties with the American Government, in case these proceedings are uninterrupted. The *Constitutionnel* is much to be pitied; firstly, for its excessive sensitiveness; secondly, for its ignorance of American institutions, and thirdly, for its false estimate of American spirit. The ignorance and the estimate may easily be accounted for by the craven temper of certain of our statesmen and newspapers, upon the subject of intervention. The impression may very properly exist abroad that the true, gallant intrepidity of the national character, has gone out with the half-century. We have discussed European tyranny in the tone of drivelling and tremulous imbecility. Our attitude of solicitous self-preservation provokes insult, and may possibly prompt attack. They fancy they see in the young America, youth without spirit, and power without courage But the test has not been applied to the right quarter. The masses: they who vote wars, and furnish the means, and compose the armies, are all that the most vivid Republican can reasonably desire. They were embodied, though exaggerated perhaps, in the person of Andrew Jackson. To such we can conceive the presentation of whatever remonstrances German or Gallic emperors may deem it prudent to make. The measureless scorn with which such presumptuous interference in our internal affairs would be repelled; the stout assertion of American democracy and equality; the bold appeal to manifest destiny and the freedom of humanity to be achieved by American aid and example; these would be the only replies to such a protest as the Paris *Pays* seriously urges. They would hardly be received as satisfactory. And after all, it is not impossible that Senator Bell may have his worst fears realized in the invasion and disruption of the Union.

From the letter of M. Gaillardet, to the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*, we learn that Ledru Rollin, "the Danton of a new Mountain," and Felix Pyat, "its Camille Desmoulins," are to be among the European delegates to this "Agitations Congress." It is by no means certain that Kossuth will be there. For men of his views, the gathering has too much of a Socialistic aspect. He may, nevertheless, be present, and endeavor to moderate its radicalism into a golden mean that may prove co-efficient with his own designs, and by proposing the liberation of Europe in the first instance, independently of social theories, place ultimately in the hands of the freed nations the choice of their favorite formulas. Dr. Kinkel, will, of course, officiate as hierophant. What character he may wish to lend the deliberations we have yet to learn. It is to be hoped that he and his supporters will fall in with the more sensible and feasible plans of the Hungarian. If so, and if the elements there gathered all harmonize upon a common and judicious basis, the European alarm will be justified. The want of international unity has been the bane of revolutions hitherto.

Col. Fremont in Chancery.

Mr. Gwin moved the Senate yesterday to take up a bill, providing for the examination and payment of claims against the United States, growing out of the conquest of California. We are informed that

"He stated as his reasons for doing so, that he had this morning received letters from Col. Fremont, dated London, April 13, stating that on the evening of the 8th inst., he was arrested by a party of rude officers and locked up for twenty-four hours, at the suit of unknown parties, for liabilities amounting to $70,000, growing out of the military operations in California."

What will Mrs. Grundy say to this? Who shall foretell the ire of Fremont's chivalrous father-in-law, when the news of that gentleman's ignominious incarceration in the Fleet or the Marshalsea, shall reach him? Colonel Benton is no Job. Since the days of Moses, there have been several meeker men than the Missourian. And when the California Major took his daughter to wife, it was a dogmatical opinion of the Senator, that from that moment Fremont was bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh. The links of Hymen encircled the *magnus parens*. Hence when the incorporate son is sent to jail, the father suffers by sympathy, and there is the mischief to pay generally. Save us from the wrath of Bullion!

The fate of Fremont is indeed deplorable. Only a week ago, he was announced as the Lion of London, and here he is caged, forsooth, and put upon exhibition. Had they set Gordon Cumming, that mighty hunter, upon him, there would have been some credit in the capture; but to be snatched away from fête and dinner-party and route, by relentless policemen, from divisions A to Z, was too much for the millionaire of Mariposa. He would stand eternally disgraced in the eyes of West End fastidiousness, were it not for the peculiarly representative capacity in which he is seized. For in reality, it is not Mr. Fremont, the individual, the lion, the mining millionaire, they have laid by in lavender. It is the soldier that is taken. The debt is a portion of the National debt. The American army is the real defendant; and in securing him, they accomplish, in a miniature way, what Gates did at Saratoga; namely, capture the enemy's army. And so, in the person of a California Colonel, the United States Government, civil and military, is locked up in a London spunging house. Has it come to this, indeed! Is this the new and sharp practice with which English creditors propose to treat repudiation promiscuously! We are glad to see Senator Gwin moving in the matter. Travellers will presently be docketted by the shipload, to answer for depreciating Railroad bonds, or upon the old score of the "Mississippi schemes" of repudiation.

The Arctic Ships.

The Admiralty correspondence, which we published yesterday, concerning the two ships, said to have been seen upon an iceberg in the Atlantic, last year, was first published in the London *Times*, of the 14th inst., and as the 15th is the latest date which we have as yet received, we are ignorant of any "general discussion," which may have been had upon this subject. The *Times* published the letters without comment. The *Daily News* was apparently vexed that the *Times* should have had them exclusively, and berates the Admiralty with a bitterness which seems to be compounded of this feeling and of intense political dislike. The *News* is the only paper which suggests what the *Post* speaks of as the "general conclusion,"—that

The appearance of the two ships was an *optical illusion* caused by a double reflection of the Renovation from two surfaces of the iceberg to which it is said they were attached, as, if the objects had been real ships, *some other vessels would have seen them* on a coast so much frequented as Newfoundland is by fishing and trading vessels.

The reason given for this opinion seems singularly inconclusive. Nothing is more common than for remarkable icebergs to be seen by only one ship, although scores of them may be supposed to be in the vicinity. Besides, the fact that these ships were seen, is stated upon the evidence of four different persons,—the Captain, the mate, the man at the wheel and Mr. Lynch, the passenger, on board the *Renovation*; and they were seen for too long a time and were too closely examined and too minutely described by Mr. Simpson, to leave room for the belief that they were the result of an "optical illusion." Such an appearance might, possibly, have been caused by double reflection; but the relative position of the ship to the two surfaces necessary to cause it, could not have lasted more than a few minutes,—whereas, these ships were distinctly seen for a much longer time.

There are some discrepancies in the statements as given, which must, of course, be taken into the estimate. Thus both Mr. Storey and Mr. Cleugh state that Capt. Coward told them he was *called up* from his bed to see them; whereas Mr. Simpson, the mate, says that the Captain, when told of them, was in his berth, "*too sick* to take any notice," and that he merely said "never mind." Still, as the Captain's statement is repeated in both instances at second hand, no fixed conclusion should be drawn upon that point until he can be heard from.

Even if it be the fact that two ships were thus seen, and that they have been accurately described, there is still no certainty that they were Sir John Franklin's ships,—though, as we stated yesterday, that supposition is by no means impossible. The American exploring ships were caught in the ice, it will be remembered, at very nearly the spot where Sir John's ships were last seen under similar circumstances, and were lifted up five or six feet and borne along for an immense distance, first towards the Polar Sea, and then back through Baffin's Bay towards the Atlantic. Sir John's ships were last seen on the 26th of July, 1845, surrounded by icebergs, to one of which they were moored, and awaiting an opportunity, by the opening of the pack, to cross to the other side of Baffin's Bay. He has since been traced much further,—to the very entrance, indeed, of Wellington Channel It is in that region that the vast masses of ice which float past Newfoundland, break away from the main fields, and are carried through Baffin's Bay into the open sea. It is not impossible, certainly, that Sir John's ships may have "grounded" upon ice which was afterwards thus separated from the main body, and in the course of time brought into the Atlantic. On several occasions, as the hearers or readers of Dr. Kane's lectures will recollect, the crews of the American ships left them and took refuge upon the ice,—their vessels being threatened with destruction, or with being carried off by such a rupture.

All conjecture founded upon the reported appearance of these ships, must, of course, be very vague and inconclusive. And yet it is impossible not to speculate even upon the slight hints which such a discovery suggests, concerning the fate of vessels which have so deeply enlisted the sympathies of the civilized world.

The Southern Manifesto.

The ten Southern Whigs who seceded from the late Congressional Caucus, have issued an address in vindication of their course. It is devoted mainly to a formal recital of the proceedings of that Caucus, with which the public is already acquainted, and to a vindication of their course. They say that "some of us are bound by our solemn public declaration, made in 1850, that we will support no man for office unless he is known, unequivocally and beyond controversy, to be determined to maintain, support and execute the laws known as the Compromise measures—Fugitive Slave law and all. We shall religiously redeem our word." They deny that they have any wish to divide or distract the Whig party, and assert on the contrary they wish to unite the party upon a national and conservative basis. Their address is temperately written as the conclusion shows:—

We ask merely that the Whig party shall not go behind this last settlement—that it shall nationalize itself by taking a firm and true position upon the finality of this settlement, and shall hold its members bound, without regard to former opinions, to maintain and enforce this settlement in good faith and honestly. To this end we did desire the declaration to this effect to come from the distinguished gentlemen who assembled in the Capitol, under the hope that the country would enthusiastically respond to it. We have been disappointed in the realization of our wish, and, because of the effort, we have been arraigned by anonymous employées of the press, and our motives impugned by political leaders ashwart whose policy lies our own course, and, as we solemnly believe, the true direction for the public good. What would be the effect of a refusal to endorse the position we have assumed? What will be the result of a failure to respond to the principle we have asserted? Neither more nor less than the inglorious and deserved defeat of the Whig candidate for the Presidency, because the platform of the party will be too narrow for the patriotism of the people. They will demand one as broad as the interests of the whole Union.

Should both of the great political parties fail to shape future party organization upon the enlarged and fair principle to which we invited the Whig meeting at the Capitol on the 20th instant, there remains but one other resort. The people will demand such an organization, at the expense of existing parties, and it will triumph over both; or, misled by political leaders, whose personal ambition rises above their love of country, the people will become involved in a canvass conducted by candidates whose parasites will pander to sectional prejudices, and will seek political preferment by arousing sectional passions. The next Congress, in that case, will be composed of men of all parties pledged to renew the agitation of questions which the Thirty-first Congress closed with so much difficulty. The result of such a struggle human foresight cannot compass. We have believed that intelligent statesmanship, by timely action and patriotic effort, could avoid the trial and the catastrophe. We made an honest effort to point the way. We have now explained our motive and our conduct, and we confidently submit them for your judgment.

The events of the Congressional meeting of 20th April, are of significant import. It does not become the undersigned to suggest your course in view of them. Our object is accomplished by inviting to them your immediate consideration, satisfied, as we are, that they will awaken your serious reflection, and guide you to such action as may be demanded by the duties to the present and the hopes of the future.

W. Brooke, Mississippi, C. H. Williams, Tennessee,
J. Morton, Florida, E. C. Cabell, Florida,
J. Moore, Louisiana, D. Outlaw, North Carolina,
H. Marshall, Kentucky, J. A. Landey, Louisiana,
M. P. Gentry, Tennessee, J. F. Strother, Virginia.

I concur fully in the statement of facts, as well as the general positions of this Address.
T. L. Clingman, North Carolina.

☞ The appointment of Hon. Luther Bradish as Assistant-Measurer at this port has been confirmed by the U. S. Senate.

Capt. Joseph P. Russell was found dead in his bed at Newburyport on Tuesday morning. His age was 63 years.

Meeting of Mr. Fillmore's Friends.

—The third of the serial meetings of the friends of President Fillmore was held at the Chinese Museum last evening. There were about sixty persons present. Shepherd Knapp, Esq. in the Chair. When we joined the assembly, Mr. Pelcham was speaking. He was a friend of the administration and especially of Mr. Fillmore, who he thought was second to no man in this country, or in any other country. If there were no other reason for supporting Mr. Fillmore, the fact that Henry Clay had endorsed him, was sufficient for him. He did not imagine that he would be called upon to speak, and therefore was not prepared to entertain them as well as many might, who were present. He hoped others would tell their experience, that they might gather fresh energy and spirit thereby.

Mr. Maxwell, Collector, was happy to see Mr. Cushman present. That gentleman was much among the mercantile classes, and could tell them about the feeling existing among them.

Mr. Henry Brevoort, of the Ninth Ward, was called upon. He said he was full of Whiggery; but not so full that he was not prepared to Fill-*more*. He had heard of Whigs going to the leeward, and that might be the case, but he thought there were very few who were inclined to go Seaward. He compared Mr. Fillmore to the girl that started from Albany with a first-rate character, but when she got to New-York it was gone, and she had to go back for another. Mr. Fillmore had started with a good character, and if he had lost it, he hoped the City of New-York would give him another. For his part, he could not find any Webster or Scott men, and he thought there were none.

Mr. Maxwell renewed his call for Mr. D. A. Cushman, and that gentleman responded. He thought the merchants were all for Mr. Fillmore. They knew that trade could only flourish by adherence to the Union, and by the suppression of agitation. They were satisfied with the President, and ardently desired his reelection.

Mr. Maxwell desired to know what were the gentleman's facilities for ascertaining the sentiments of the merchants.

Mr. Cushman was much among them every day, and they freely expressed to him their sentiments and their wishes.

Mr. Maxwell asked Mr. C. if he could explain the late movement in favor of Mr. Webster? How came so many merchants to sign the call for that meeting, if they were friendly to Mr. Fillmore?

Mr. Cushman could explain. The fact was the merchants were friendly to Mr. Webster, but it was only in the abstract. He was himself a friend of Mr. W., but he had no idea of urging his nomination, for it was well known that he could not be elected. They signed the call because they respected his talents, but when you talked to them about going for his nomination, they would not think of it. They were like the man's friend, ready to give any amount of advice, but not to endorse his note.

Mr. Maxwell felt anxious to know about the young men—the clerks—how did they feel?—were they Webster men, toe, or were they Scott men, or were they friends of Mr. Fillmore?

Mr. Cushman was fully satisfied that they decidedly preferred Mr. Fillmore. He had five sons—he believed there were six—all young men who were engaged in various pursuits, and were all Fillmore men but one, and he was for Scott—not a single Webster man among them.

Mr. Maxwell noticed among the audience, Mr. Simonson. That gentleman was much among those engaged in the shipping business, and he could no doubt tell them how the case stood in that quarter.

Mr. Charles Simonson knew many workingmen, and he was confident they were all for Fillmore—that is, the Whigs were for him, when you found them. He had about seventy men in his employ, and he was sure every Whig among them was for Fillmore.

Mr. Maxwell asked if the workingmen were engaged in the late movement in favor of Mr. Webster?

Mr Simonson thought they were not. The only Whigs in his Ward who were engaged in it, were those who had always been known as the *pay Whigs*—that is, you had to pay them to work and pay them for voting.

Mr. Maxwell asked Mr. S. if he knew any Democrats who would vote for Mr. Fillmore?

Mr. Simonson did know many such. One prominent Democrat, Mr. Westervelt, who had been an Alderman of the Ward, had told him that if Mr. Cass was not nominated, he should vote for Mr. Fillmore.

Mr. Maxwell would like to hear Mr. Houston address the meeting. That gentleman was attached to one of our public works, and would probably give them much information.

Mr. Houston talked a great deal with many men, and they were all for Fillmore. Sometimes he met a Webster or a Scott man, but they would go for Fillmore.

Mr. Maxwell asked how Mr. H. happened to see so many persons?

Mr. Houston was on the Hudson River Railroad, and came in contact with 5,000 in a day.

Mr. Maxwell knew the audience would be proud to hear *that* story about the Democrats.

Mr. Houston had overheard several Democatics, and they would all go for Mr Fillmore, because they thought him the greatest man of the age—equal to Washington and Jefferson. This was last Saturday night. In reply to a question from Mr. Maxwell, Mr. H. said they were all merchants.

Mr. Maxwell called out Mr. Thomas E. Smith, who was engaged in an extensive bookstore, and could no doubt give them much gratifying intelligence.

Mr. Smith could speak for the Fifth Ward, and all there were Fillmore men. He had found no Webster men, but they were all for Fillmore. Sometimes he met a Scott man, but he was not an out-and-out Scott man—but would go for Fillmore—everybody that he knew was going for Fillmore.

Mr. Maxwell asked Mr. Smith if he did not meet many merchants from the country.

Mr. Smith did meet a good many country merchants, and they were all going for Fillmore.

Mr. Maxwell—There are many engaged in the store with you—how are they?

Mr. Smith—Yes, there are fourteen of us, and we are all going for Fillmore.

Mr. Maxwell would like to hear from Gen. Lamb.

Gen. Lamb was going down the hill of life, and did not have much to do with politics, but he ardently desired the reelection of Mr. Fillmore.

Mr Maxwell—You are much among business men—will you tell us how they feel?

Gen Lamb did not see many to talk with—he was almost eighty years of age—he did go down to the insurance office and stay an hour or two, but he did not talk much about politics—but he was in favor of Mr. Fillmore, and he thought about 50 per cent. were the same.

Mr. Briggs, of the Thirteenth Ward, traveled around town and he found a good many men for Fillmore. There were no Webster men now, and the Scott men were coming round very fast—and he didn't think there would be any but Fillmore men in a short time. He had met a Democrat to night, and he told him that he was afraid he should have to go for Fillmore, his own party were so divided He was going for Fillmore himself and intended to urge his friends to do so too

A gentleman suggested that all classes had been represented by the different speakers, except the lawyers—and he wanted to hear something from them. There was a lawyer present who could speak well—who could tell the truth and a good story, too. He called for Mr Scoles

Mr. John B. Scoles responded to the call, and proceeded to address the meeting, but we did not stop to hear whether he was "telling the truth or a good story."

Naval.—The U. S. brig *Porpoise*, Lieut. Comd'g Edmund R. Thompson, was at Porto Grande, Island of St. Vincent, on 25th March—all well. The *Porpoise* sailed on a cruise the latter part of December, to the west coast of Africa, beginning at the river Gambia on the north. She has visited all the rivers of Senegambia, the Nunez, Juba, Pongas, and the Debrica, and the towns of Medina, Bangola, Domingo, Rapas, Devil's Island, and Factory, besides numerous other towns and villages. In many instances the brig could not, on account of her draft of water, get far enough up these rivers to reach the towns; in these cases they were obliged to proceed in open boats, the officers and men being exposed for two and three days and nights, and on one occasion for a week, to the unwholesome malaria always on the banks and vicinities of the rivers. They have had several cases of fever aboard, consequently, but they have without exception, yielded to treatment.

The *P.* is the first American man-of-war that has ever performed this cruise. The natives generally are very friendly to our traders. In some towns they are in a state of perpetual warfare; commerce is neglected. Thousands of bushels of pea nuts (one of the staple commodities of the country) lying ready to be gathered, and no one to attend to them. An average of 80,000 bushels are annually shipped to France, where they are converted into the *best Olive oil*, and exported into all countries.

The Coffee produced there is very fine; the trees which in the Indies are mere bushes, grow wild and to an enormous size. The grain is very small, but of exquisite flavor.

The cruise of the *Porpoise*, was made at the request of some Boston and Salem merchants, who considered our commerce along this coast as in a very precarious condition, and urged the occasional visit of our ships of war, as the only means of sustaining it. The *Porpoise* has been absent nearly two years, having sailed in June, 1850.

The United States frigate *Susquehanna* arrived at Hong Kong on the 5th of March. All well on board.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ Notice to Subscribers of the Daily Times in the Eighteenth Ward.—Mr. Taylor, our carrier, is the only person authorized to collect for this paper on this route Any person wishing to have the paper left at their residence can leave their orders at the up town News Hut, No. 439 4th av., cor of 31st st, or at Taylor's News Office. No. 297 3d-av., cor. 23d-st.

☞ Canal-street Carpet Store.—Now is the time; if you want to make a saving of 15 per cent., call at No. 79 Canal-st., E. A. Peterson & Co, and there you will find good Ingrain Carpets at 4s. a yard; Three-ply, 7s. per yard; Tapestry Brussels, $1 to 10s per yard. Also a large and splendid assortment of Tapestry Velvets.

☞ The people ought to know that Freeman, Hatter, No. 90 Fulton-st., is selling as good a Hat for $1 50 as can be bought elsewhere for $4. Fine Moleskin Hats, $3. Caps of all kinds, and Straw goods
Freeman, Manufacturer.

☞ Spring Style of Hats and Caps.—As great a variety, and unsurpassed for beauty, durability or cheapness, by any sold in this city, at the One Price Store, No. 196 Canal-st. J. W. Kellogg.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ Ten Thousand Cures and not a Single Failure.—Dr. Hastings's Compound Syrup of Naphtha, celebrated throughout both continents, for its wonderful cures of consumption, asthma, decline, spitting of blood, night-sweats, difficult breathing, coughs, colds, and all diseases of the chest and lungs.

Its effect upon the system is mild and soothing, at the same time certain and efficacious; rarely failing to give relief on the first application, and by repeating it a few times, a permanent cure is effected.

The proprietor, therefore, not only recommends his Naphtha Syrup, but warrants it to cure! He warrants it to act upon the chyle and purify it; he warrants it to remove all impediments which retard the free circulation of the blood; he warrants it to open the internal and external pores of the body, and eject all the obnoxious particles which have collected in the system; he warrants it as a never-failing remedy in curing Diseased Lungs, hectic fever, night-sweats, dyspepsia, liver complaint, pain in the chest, and asthma; and he warrants it to arrest the formation of tubercles in the lungs, and to heal those already formed, so that persons in consumption may take it with the most positive confidence of a cure; *for* its great seat of action is the lungs, which it penetrates in all directions, purifying them of everything obnoxious in its progress, and which, if applied according to directions it cannot fail to leave in a perfectly healthy condition.

Dr. Hasting's Compound Syrup of Naphtha is highly recommended by the medical profession, That eminent physician, Dr. Mott, of New York, says that "as a pulmonic remedy it cannot be too highly praised." Dr. Arnold, of the Marine Hospital, Savannah; Dr Ware, of Liverpool, England; Dr. Williamson, of Manchester, England; Dr. Boyd, of Lancaster; Dr. Hamilton, of Bath, and those eminent English publications, the *London Lancet*, the *Medical Journal*, and *Braithwaite's Retrospect*, all accord to it the most convincing certificates of its virtues. In this country it has been used with distinguished success.

Sold by C. V. Clickener & Co., No. 81 Barclay-st., General Agent for New-York and vicinity.

☞ To Purchasers of Dry Goods and Ready Made Clothing.—A Card.—We have for the past twenty years, under different organizations, been engaged in jobbing Dry Goods to the country trade, and granting open credits varying from six to twelve months. The rapid advance, however, we saw making around us within the past few years, in every branch and vocation of business, the increased facilities for transportation and travel under the rapidly extending railway system, admonished us that the system of business we were pursuing was unsuited and ill-adapted to the changes that were transpiring, and that to keep pace with the times and meet the demand of active and responsible traders, we must sell our goods at very cheap rates To do this with safety, we must divest business of the excrescences of heavy expenses and losses. We have accordingly adopted a system whereby we are enabled and prepared to sell goods at prices to command the trade of the first class of merchants in the country. This system is to sell goods at NET PRICES, and to divide one of the largest stocks in the country into "Departments," having separate organizations and accounts, and a manager at the head of each department, with a talent peculiarly adapted to the goods over which he takes charge. We have a Print and Gingham Department, Women's Dress Goods Department, Hosiery Department, Yankee Notion Department, Woolen Goods Department, White Goods Department, Domestic Goods Department, and Carpet and Oil Cloth Department. The head of each department requests us to invite the CLOSEST SCRUTINY AND COMPARISON of the goods in their respective departments, irrespective of any other, as if each were a separate and distinct establishment.

We have also a very large and extensive department devoted to READY MADE CLOTHING, under the management of William Gardner, who is practical in every branch of his business, and celebrated for the taste and style displayed. From the nature of this branch of our business we grant a credit on Ready Made Clothing.

TWEEDY, MOULTON & PLIMPTON,
Importers and Jobbers, 47 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Humbug! Humbug!—The appellation Humbug, which is pronounced so frequently by a certain class, who never take the pains to look after the merits of anything which purports to be good, on its first appearance before the public, is, to say the least, rather severe, but is, nevertheless, a very easy way to dispose of it. The American CREAM SOAP would be called humbug, by the same class, while they who step to look and try before pronouncing this verdict would be saving at least three-fourths the labor usually occupied in washing. We can only say to such, try it. We have, and are satisfied

☞ Window Shades from 25c. to $10; Lace Curtains from $2 to $20; Muslin Curtains from 75c. to $5. Also, all kinds of trimmings for Curtains and Shades, at reduced prices. Dealers and others can find the best assortment in the city at KELTY & FERGUSON'S,
No 289½ Broadway, No. 54 Reade-st.

☞ To our Friends and the Public, Greeting: Be it known unto all men, that on or near the 5th of May, we intend to reopen the John-st Boys' Clothing Establishment, once so favorably known to the public, then and there to exhibit for sale a superb stock of Boys' Clothing, comprising every article in that line of business; all the best and neatest styles now in vogue, with many others entirely new and recherché.

As a candidate once more for favor, we pledge our friends and the public that we will exhibit the largest, best, and cheapest stock of Boys' and Children's Clothing to be found in this or any other city, (Genin's "fancy firms" not excepted) and we are willing to leave the public to judge whether we redeem it.

Also, that we will not import any French clothing, because we have tried it, and experience has taught us that it is not only not adapted to the wants and tastes of the New-York public, but that we can manufacture a better article at half its cost

That we will at all times have on hand a well-selected assortment of cloths, cassimeres, and all other goods in season, which we will be pleased at the shortest notice to cut, to adorn the graceful forms of intelligent young gents and children, or if desired, in styles sometimes worn, more becoming monkeys. In short, our aim and object will be to please our customers, and sell as many goods as possible; and in order to do so, have manufactured an assortment of Boys' and Children's Clothing that cannot be excelled, and in prices as below all competition.

This is no vain boast, but true, every word of it We do not intend to give them away, but will sell them at such rates as will bring them within the reach of the weakest as well as the strongest pockets

L. Losee, No. 5 John-st.

☞ The opening of Genin's Bazaar may be fairly termed the inauguration of a new era in the history of Juvenile Costume The mothers of New-York are respectfully asked if they have ever seen, in this country, such Dresses for Children as the Parisian styles at that establishment? There, boys of all ages may be clothed from cap to boot—furnished with every article, both of external and under clothing, of the fashions which now prevail in Paris—at prices the scale of which is rendered moderate by an amount of realism that seems destined to know no limit. Genin's Bazaar No 513 Broadway.

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TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

Cotton and Breadstuffs Improving.

By Telegraph over the Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick and Maine Lines to Portland,

AND THENCE BY THE

RAIN MERCHANTS' LINE TO NEW-YORK.

HALIFAX, N. S., Telegraph Office, Wednesday, April 26.

The royal mail steamship *Niagara*, Capt. STORR, arrived at her wharf in this City, at 7 o'clock this morning, having sailed from Liverpool on Saturday, the 17th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M. She brings 72 passengers, of whom 42 are for Boston.

Owing to the detention of the steamship *Franklin* at Havre which permitted London news to Thursday noon to be placed on board at Southampton, the *Niagara's* advices are but two days later.

The Collins steamship *Pacific* arrived out on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 20 minutes past 6, A.M., in a passage of 11½ days from New-York. She was detained outside the harbor three hours, owing to a low tide.

ENGLAND.

The general news by this arrival is unimportant. The English papers are engrossed with the coming election, and both parties are anxiously preparing for the contest. It is said that the friends of Lord John Russell, despairing of getting him reelected as a member for London, are trying to smuggle him in for Edinburgh.

The Arctic Expedition sailed on Thursday, the 15th inst. The ships comprising it are: The *Assistance*, Capt. Belcher; the *Rescue*, Capt. Kellett; and the *North Star*, Capt. Cullen; propellers *Intrepid*, Capt. McClintock, and *Pioneer*, Capt. Osborne.

The story of the two ships seen in the iceberg being those of Sir John Franklin's expedition, is generally discredited.

Letters received in England from the African squadron, say that the efforts of cruisers have quite extinguished the slave trade in the Bight of Benin.

The Oriental steamer *Iberia* and the West India mail steamer had arrived at Southampton, the latter with £90,000 specie, and £19,000 in Diamonds from Brazil.

The New-York clipper ship *Witch of the Wave* excites great attention, as she lies in the East India Dock, London, having made the quickest passage from China on record, with the most valuable cargo. She made the run from Canton to the Downs in 90 days. Her exploit is a subject of eulogy in the London *Times* of the 16th inst.

Sir John Matherson, owner of the Island of North Rona, on the West coast of Scotland, has offered it as a gift to the Government for a penal settlement.

Professor Wilson, the "Christopher North" of *Blackwood's Magazine*, has resigned his Chair of Philosophy, in consequence of age and infirmity.

IRELAND.

The first part of the Irish Census returns has been printed—it shows that the population of Carlow County has diminished one-sixth since 1841.

Lord Eglington, Viceroy of Ireland, intimates that the Government has no intention of abolishing the Viceroyalty.

FRANCE.

A paragraph in the *Siecle* denies that there is or has been any difficulty recently between the French and English Governments. The Minister of Public Instruction had issued an order to schoolmasters to assume the manners and habits compatible with their profession.

M. Martin, an advocate of Strasburg, resigned rather than take the prescribed oath of allegiance to the President.

Forty-nine provincial papers have ceased to exist since the 2d December, in consequence of the excessive restrictions placed upon the press.

A great drought prevailed in the South of France.

The *Intelligence Belge* says that orders have been given to persons expelled from France not to enter Belgium.

AUSTRIA.

On the 5th inst., telegraphic notices were forwarded to all the Austrian Legation that neither the external nor internal policy of the Austrian Empire would be changed in consequence of the death of the Premier, Prince Schwartzenburg. It is said he left among his papers a memorandum, insisting on the necessity of carrying out the line of policy he had adopted. He bequeathed all his moveable property to his illegitimate daughter, who married an Austrian officer some time since.

RUSSIA.

The St. Petersburg Journals announce another victory by the Russians over the Circassians.

GERMANY.

Hanover has declared in favor of a Commercial and Customs Union with Austria. The new Constitution of Cassel is about to be published, it proposes to establish two houses, the upper one composed of nominees of the Crown, and the lower one of 32 delegates chosen by the people.

Austria, Bavaria, and Wurtemburg, and some other small States, have agreed to afford protection through their Ministers and Consuls to each other's subjects abroad.

A meeting has been held of ship owners from all the Baltic ports, to endeavor to procure a reduction of the iron duties.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The latest dates from Madrid bring no news of interest.

Accounts from Lisbon are to the 11th inst. Newspaper correspondents there claim to have discovered that intrigues are on foot jointly in Portugal and Spain, for a further curtailment of Constitutional Government. The French Consul who recently perished in the steamer *Porto*, is said to have had a hand in these intrigues.

ITALY.

ROME, at the latest dates, was full of foreigners, drawn there by the festivities of the Holy Week.

The Neapolitan State Trials are indefinitely postponed. Madina, a well-known banker of Bologne, has failed, and thereby reduced to beggary some of the first families in the city.

A letter from Florence states that, in consequence of the inflammatory appeals posted up in most of the cities of Tuscany, the retirement of the Austrian troops has been countermanded.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The statement of a renewed misunderstanding between these two countries is contradicted. Twelve thousand men are engaged on the Egytian Railroad.

Latest Intelligence.... *By Telegraph.*

PARIS, Friday night.

The National Guard intend giving a fête to the President.

Some sensation has been created by a statement that the Russian imperial Almanac sets down Henry VIth as King of France, and the Count de Paris as heir apparent. It is considered not unlikely that measures will be taken for the proclamation of the Empire even before the grand review of the 10th May. No less than 2,000 petitions have already been presented for the establishment of the imperial Government.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

COTTON—The Liverpool Cotton market which had been dull during the preceding fortnight somewhat improved upon the reception of the advices from the United States, by the *Niagara* and *Pacific*, and the total sales of the week have been 49,850 bales, of which, 21,890 were Orleans, 7,710 Mobile, 2,400 Upland, and 420 Sea Island. The sales on Friday were 12,000 bales—4,000 of which, were on speculation and for export. The following are the quotations:—Fair Orleans, 5¾d; Middling do, 5d.; Fair Mobile, 5½d; Middling do. 4¾d.; Fair Uplands, 5½d.; Middling do., 4¾d. The total imports of the week were 35,870 bales, of which, 18,500 were Sea Island, and 15,789 Mobile and Orleans. The total imports from the first of January to the 16th of April inclusive, have been 504,760 bales, and the total sales 743,420 bales. The stock on hand at this date, consists of 337,180 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—James McHenry quotes Flour at an advance of 6s. ₩ bbl. Wheat 9@9d. ₩ 70 lbs.; and Yellow Indian Corn 6d @ 6s. dearer. White Corn being in less request. The circulars of Messrs Wright, Gandy & Co, and Richardson, Brothers, make no change in their quotations for Wheat and Flour. Brown, Shipley & Co quote Wheat and Flour, with rather more business doing, at the extreme prices of last week. Their quotations are: for Western Canal, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Ohio and Canada Flour 19s. 6d.@20s. 9d.; Sour 17s @18s ₩ bbl. Wheat 6s.@6s. 6d. for White, and 5s @5s. 6d. for Red. White and Yellow Indian Corn 29s.; Mixed 28s. ₩ quarter. A Dennistown's quotations are: for Western, Canal Flour 16s.@20s ₩ bbl. Baltimore and Philadelphia 19s @20s. Ohio 19s 6d @20s 6d.

PROVISIONS.—There is no change in the value of Pork. Beef was in moderate demand, with a light stock, Of the New Beef lately landed none have yet been made—the extremely high prices asked by the holders deterring buyers. For Old Beef the demand continued steady, at former prices.

GROCERIES.—Lard—32 tons sold at prices a shade easier; Cheese—fine is scarce—middling is 2s to 4s; Tallow is dull at 6d. ₩ cwt. Butter, no improvement has taken place; Quercitron Bark moved slowly; Clover Seed in very moderate request; Rice has been in good demand at 16s. 6d. for middling to fair.

OILS.—Sperm and Whale were scarce; Sperm sold at £79@£81 ₩ ton, and Whale at £29@£31; Lard £44@£46; Pale Seal dull at £29, and Newfoundland Cod at £33, 10s

NAVAL STORES.—Turpentine in moderate request, 70s bbls. Rosin sold at 4s 6d. for common, and 9s 6d. ₩ cwt for fine; Tar, nothing doing; Turpentine is inquired after, but there is no stock

ASHES—Were dull and sold only in retail at 34s.@34s. 9d. for Montreal Pots, and 37s for Pearls.

DYEWOODS—Had met with a good demand for all descriptions at previous quotations.

LINSEED CAKE—Owing to the advanced stage of the season had declined 5s. per ton.

BEESWAX—Retail demand.

FLAX-SEED—Small sales at unchanged prices.

SUGAR—Seems to recover from its recent depression.

COFFEE—Only 30 tierces of Jamaica had been sold at 65s. for middling.

The imports of American Produce at Liverpool from the 8th to the 16th April, as stated by Gardiner & Co's Circular, were as follows: 600 tierces of beef, 34,703 bus. Wheat, 19,293 bbls. Flour and 419 qrs Corn.

FREIGHTS to New-York the 2d @15s. for Iron; to Boston, 17s 6d @20s. Passengers offer freely at £4 for New-York.

Money Market.

The English Stock market continues very firm, and Consols closed at 99¼@99¾ for Money, and 100 for account on the 15th May. The last time Consols touched 100 was on the 28th March, 1843, when they rose to 100¾. The indications are that the present high rates of home stocks will be preserved, although at the same time it is not unreasonable to bear in mind that already signs are abroad that the Tory Administration may not be indisposed to reduce the interest on some of the national securities Railway Shares were buoyant, and money was more abundant than for a long time past.

American Securities.

United States stocks are in demand and a considerable business has been doing at good prices The following are the latest quotations, as reported by Bell & Son.

	Prices.
United States 5 ₩ cent. bonds, 1853	99½@ 99¾
United States 6 ₩ cent. bonds, 1862	103 @104
United States 6 ₩ cent. bonds, 1868	110@111
Pennsylvania 5 ₩ cent. stock	85 @ 86
Ohio 6 ₩ cents., 1870-'75	107
Massachusetts 5 ₩ cent. Sterling bonds, 1868	102 @ 107
Virginia 5 ₩ cent. Sterling bonds	98 @ 98
Virginia 6 ₩ cent. bonds, 1856	99
Boston City, 5 ₩ cent. bonds, 1859-'63	98 @ 98

Messrs. Hollingshead, Tetley & Co.'s Cotton Circular.

"We have only had a moderate amount of business going forward in Cotton, of late, owing chiefly to the absence of supplies, in consequence of the long continuance of Easterly winds, but a large portion of the Trade having exhausted their stock whilst waiting for a better supply at market, have been compelled to purchase, and the week opened, therefore, with a rather better demand for Spinners, with a business just sufficient to sustain prices in the face of increased estimates of crops and expected heavy imports. The latest accounts from the United States, however, have given more confidence and the Manchester Market becoming more active, we have had more spirit in the Cotton Market for the last two days, with a good deal of buying on the part of Spinners, as well as some business in speculation and Export. The market not being well assorted with current descriptions of American, the middle qualities, prices are well sustained, and may be considered a shade dearer than last week, although the quotations are unaltered; and this, perhaps is as much as could be expected, when it is known that of the shipments from the United States this season, amounting to 864,000 bales, 270 000 bales are still to arrive in Great Britain, and of this quantity one half may be considered overdue. The sales to day (Friday) are 12,000 bales, of which 4,000 were on speculation, &c. The market is fully 1-16th d. ₩ lb higher for American Cotton, below fair qualities. Our quotations are therefore, altered accordingly.

The Current prices of Friday are quoted as follows:

UPLANDS—Ordinary to middling, 4¾@4¾d.; fair to good fair, 5@5¼d.; good to fine, 5¼@5½d.

MOBILE—Ordinary to middling, 4¾@4¾d.; fair to good fair, 5¼@5¼d.

NEW-ORLEANS—Inferior, 3¾d @4d.; ordinary to middling, 4¾d.; fair to good fair, 5¼@5½d.; good to fine, 6¼@6¾d.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARR. from New-York—15th, steamer Pacific, at Liverpool; John Stewart, at do.; 14th, Mary Morris, at Greenock; March 28th, Keziah, at Lisbon; 21st, Cohansey, at do; 1st, Sophia Walker, at Gibraltar; Jan. 26, Wabash, at Manzilla.

Sailed for New-York—Jan 11, via Brakal, Helvoet; 13th, Echo, for United States, from Antwerp; 15th, Executor, from Liverpool; 19th, Mountaineer, and Arabian, from Halifax; Ellen Forrestall, Loran, from Limerick; Emerald, from Wexford; Tetchild, Herald, from Bremerhaven; 7th, Carmelo, from Lisbon; 3d, Ann, from Malaga.

Arr. from Philadelphia—15th, Hero, at Liverpool. Sailed, 12th, Creole, from Londonderry; 15th, Saranac, from Liverpool.

Sld. for Boston—12th, Lord Byron, from Glasgow; Charlemagne, and Swift, from Queenstown.

Sld. for Portland—12th, Bower, from Liverpool.

Arr. from Boston—15th, Minerva, at Havre; Lacomia, and Dorcase, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Savannah—11th Ontario, at Havre; 12th, Ashley, at Glasgow: Compromise, at Havre; 15th, Laurel, at Liverpool.

Sld. for Baltimore—16th, Stella Maas, from Helviot.

Arr. from New-Orleans—12th, George Hurlbut, at Havre; 20th, Mercedita, at Barcelona.

Sld. for New-Orleans—8th, Brothers, from Malta; 11th, Isaac Newton, from Hamburg

Arr. from Mobile—13th, Fortitude, at Aberdeen, and Souter Johny, at Havre; 13th, Harmony, at Liverpool; Marco 22, Maria Theresa, at Barcelona

BROKEN, &c.—Off the Strait, 13th, North America, from New-York, for Hamburg, 23 days—all well.

13th, Orian, for Rotterdam, put into Plymouth

14th, Am. ship Merrick, from Calcutta, for London.

30th, off Portland, Brunswick, 50 days for New-Orleans, from Havre—all well.

15th, off Plymouth, Onward, from N. Orleans for Havre.

19th, Am. ship, bound West, showed red flag with letter D in centre.

Lat. 31 N., lon 42 W., Feb. 26, Uzac, Calcutta, for London.

Lat. 12 S., lon. 10 W., steamer St. George, Heribend 300 tons, for St. John, N F., Jan. 15, from Cork and Liverpool, supposed, with 20 passengers on Board; has not since been heard from.

The Portuguese Quarantine regulations declare the ports of Pernambuco, Peru, and Bahica, and the Islands of Cuba, to be infected.

GENERAL CASS.—Our Washington correspondent informs us, upon what he deems reliable authority, that Mr. A. O. P. Nicholson, of Tennessee, has a letter in his possession from General Cass, containing his reasons for not voting for the Fugitive Slave law. He said he could not vote for such a law without the *Jury clause*.

If Gen. Cass had any such good reason for dodging the vote on that bill, he ought to have the credit of it. He is too modest. It is ungenerous in Mr. Nicholson to keep such a letter to himself. Will not Mr. Nicholson please give us an opportunity of taking back some of the hard things we have thought, written and spoken, of the man who was going to be elected President of the United States without the vote of New-York?—*Evening Post.*

CANADIAN ITEMS.—The Quebec *Chronicle* states that depredations have been made by a party of Americans upon the Crown timber lands, on the Black River. An officer was dispatched to warn them off and to seize the timber that had been cut, but the intruders not deeming it proper to desist, a posse was sent on from Quebec, which was backed up by a company of soldiers. The Black River is a tributary of the St. John's, and flows partly through Canadian territory. About 125 lumbermen, it seems had stepped across the line. The Canadian authorities were directed to block up the river.... The Kingston *Whig* says oats are much wanted at that place, and buyers pay six shillings a bushel.... A foot of snow fell at Hamilton on Saturday week.... It is rumored that Maj. Gen. Gore, commandant of the forces in Canada West, will be made Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia.... The Wesleyan Society in Coburg are about to erect a church edifice in the "ancient Gothic" style, which is to cost about $12,000.... The population of Lower Canada, according to the late census exceeds 900,000. The Upper or Western part of the Province, it is supposed, contains about the same number—and the total will be but little less than two millions of souls. The townships and counties are still *voting* large sums to the Guelph railway.... The *Moniteur Canadien*, published in Lower Canada, has a letter from St. Jacques, which states that the priests have refused absolution to all subscribers to the *Moniteur*. The paper is of the Democratic or reform class—perhaps a sort of Red Republican, opposed to the present French Government.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—*Monday*, April 26.—Nos. 131 and 131. John H Heward et. al., plaintiffs in error, *vs.* S. M. Ingersoll. The argument of these causes was concluded by Mr. Berrien for the plaintiffs in error. No. 135. H. H. Day, plaintiff in error, *vs* W. I. Woodworth et al. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Gillett for the plaintiff in error. Adjourned until Tuesday, 11 o'clock A.M

U. S. SUPREME COURT.—*Washington*, Tuesday, April 27.—No. 137. Cyril C. Tyler et al., appelants, *vs.* J. H. Cocke. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Fessenden for the appellants, and continued by Mr. Rowe for the appellee.

A telegraphic message was received in Boston on Saturday evening from Charleston, S. C., announcing the decease of Prof. B. B. Edwards, of Andover, Mass., and the return of his family by the *Ben. Franklin*, to sail from Charleston for New-York on the 24th inst.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FISH AND PROVISION STORE—ALLAN & ROSE, No. 226 Washington-st, (one door above Barclay-st.) New-York, offer at wholesale to dealers, at the lowest market prices for cash, the following articles of the best quality:

Mackerel—Nos. 1, 2 and 3, in all kinds of packages.
Shad—Nos. 1, 2 and 3, in all kinds of packages.
Codfish—Dry Salted and Pickled.
Scalefish—Dry Salted and Pickled.
Herrings—Smoked and Pickled.
Pork—Mess, Prime, Rump, Butt. Clear, &c.
Beef—Mess, Prime and Railroad.
Smoked Hams, Shoulders, Beef, Bacon, Salmon.
Cheese, Lard, Candles, Oil, Spices.
Butter—In firkins, tubs and pails—fresh dairy,
Salt—Fine, in sacks and small bags.

PITTSTON COAL.—Office Pennsylvania Coal Co., corner Broadway and Wall-st.—The Pennsylvania Coal Co is now prepared to enter into contracts for the sale of its superior PITTSTON COAL, deliverable at Port Erven, near Rondout, on the Hudson River, before the 1st of July next, at the following prices per ton of 2,240 lbs.:

Lump	$3 40	Range, or large Stove	$3 60
Steamboat	3 55	Nut, or Stove	3 65
Grate, or Furnace	3 60	Pea	2 75

Contracts may also be made for the remainder of the season, by application at the Company's office.

a29-tf GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

NEW JOB PRINTING OFFICE.—The subscribers have just started a new Job Printing office at No 113 Fulton-st, near Nassau, over the Uniform Hall clothing warehouse of P. L. Rogers and s prepared with new fonats of type, embracing nearly all the popular styles of plain and ornamental letter now in use, to print Books and Pamphlets, Constitutions and By-Laws, Law Cases, Articles of association, &c, &c, as well as Cards, Circulars, Bank Checks, Insurance Policies, Bills of Lading, Bill Heads, Store-bills, Hand-bills, Labels, &c., in the neatest manner, at the shortest notice. Orders are respectfully solicited. Prices astonishingly low. Call and see

a29-1t S. T. CALLAHAN, No. 113 Fulton-st.

WHO GETS THEIR CUSTOM AND THEIR READY MONEY!—The great and almost daily increasing facilities for travel is bringing to New York a large amount of cash trade that was formerly done by second and third parties. The small dealer can now leave home, travel a hundred and fifty miles to New-York, make his purchases and be home the next day. Who gets his custom? Why those who advertise in the papers where he hails from, and the number is daily growing larger. Those who feel disposed to use this medium of giving a wide publicity to their business, can do so in the very best papers by leaving their orders at the old-established advertising office of W. H. McDONALD, No 109 Nassau-st. a29-1t

EXPRESS WAGON FOR SALE.—A strong and neat Express Wagon, made to order, and nearly new, to be seen at Valentine & Co's Livery Stables, Alien st, near Grand-st. For particulars, apply to S. & M. E. TOWLE, Columbian Hall, No. 221 Grand-st. a29-3t

REMOVAL.—CARPENTER & VERMILYE have removed to their former office, No. 44 Wall-st, next to the Bank of America. a29-6t*

PURE OLD PALM SOAP—Which is so well known as an excellent remedy for Chapped Hands, and for Toilet and bath use. See CHILTON'S Certificate:

"Having tried the Old Palm Soap, manufactured by W. HULL'S SON, I can recommend it as being an excellent quality of Toilet Soap. The healing properties of Palm Oil, which are well known, must render this Soap preferable to Castile Soap for the same uses.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist."

The above can be obtained for trial, in packages containing six cakes, at the Manufactory, No. 106 Cliff-st a28-tf

JOHN MORRISON, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN SMALL WARES, No 283 Broadway.

Lace Gimps,	Cord and Tassels,	Hosiery and Gloves,
Buple Gimps,	Embroidery Silk,	Saxony Yarn,
Silk Frinzes,	Velvet Ribbons,	Working Cotton,
Silk Buttons,	Oil Silk,	Combs and Brushes,
Fancy Buttons,	English Scissors,	China Fans,
Silk Braids.	Dress Protectors,	Magnetic Needles,

a23-1mood* R. Hemming & Son's genuine Needles.

WRITING PAPER.—A large and very desirable assortment, for sale by

BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL,
a3-1m No. 115 Fulton-st

WRITING PAPERS BY THE CASE ONLY.—The largest and most desirable assortment in the United States, for sale by

CYRUS W. FIELD & Co., No. 11 Cliff-st.
m17-1m

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER, constantly on hand and made to order by

BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL,
a1-1m No. 115 Fulton-st

FOR SALE CHEAP—One large Desk, a Glass office and other Furniture, also a Counter and street Showcase. Inquire at No. 37 John-st., up stairs. a26 6t*

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER constantly on hand and made to order by

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st.
m17-6m

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Scotch Protestant Girl, as Chamber or Waiting-maid: can produce good references. Please call at No. 54 FRT-st. Can be seen for two days if not engaged. a29-1t*

LAD WANTED—In a bookstore One accustomed to the business preferred. Must live in the upper part of the city Apply at No 497 Broadway. a29 1t

PARTNER WANTED—In an agreeable, extensively established and money-making business. A person having $5,000 or $6,000 to invest, can address H A. M., this office, giving his full and proper address, and receive perfectly satisfactory evidence of the desirableness and flattering inducements of the enterprise. a27 3t*

SITUATIONS WANTED—For cooks, general workers, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, chambermaids, waiters, gardeners, farmers, &c., at SELECT PROTESTANT AGENCY, No. 7 Caroline-st, and SOCIETY AGENCY, No. 106 Chambers-st. Only Servants of good character admitted. a2-1m*

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man, a situation as entry clerk or assistant book-keeper in a wholesale store. Is a good and rapid penman; can give unexceptionable references for integrity, capability, &c. Salary no object Address BOOK-KEEPER, Times office. a27-3t*

FIVE HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED—To sell LIFE AND SPEECHES OF KOSSUTH, a new family work, and other works. Great inducements offered. Call, or address, post-paid, "American Family Publication Establishment, No. 128 Nassau st., N. Y." a15-1mood*

TO ELDERLY GENTLEMEN OR INVALIDS—A young gentleman of first respectability, would act as companion and amanuensis. Is well informed, has travelled considerable, and can give unexceptionable references, as to character, ability, &c. The remuneration to be optional with the gentleman. To obtain an interview, address AMANUENSIS, Times office. a27-3t*

$100 BILL LOST—Of the Mechanics' Banking Association—In going from that Bank to No. 135 Water-st, between 2 and 3 o'clock on Wednesday. (Any person finding the same will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the office of this paper. a29-1t*

TRUNK LOST.—On Tuesday morning, April 27, a russet leather trunk, bound with brass nails, and marked "S." on both ends. It was taken from the steamer *C. Vanderbilt* probably by mistake. It contained ladies apparel. A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the trunk and contents, by C. E. STRONG, No 91 West 11th-st. a29-1t*

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Very desirable rooms on the second floor, can be obtained in a new house, with all the modern improvements, suitable for a gentleman and lady, or single gentlemen, at No. 107 East 17th-st., between 3d and 3d-ave. a29-3t*

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—Two or three married or single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, after the 1st of May, at No. 4 Fourth-st. Application, No. 810 Greenwich-st

a23-6t* JOHN VORHIES.

BOARDING AND LODGING—At CHAMBERLIN'S NORTH RIVER HOUSE, No. 347 Washington-st. A few permanent boarders can be accommodated at $4 per week; also a few permanent lodgers $1 25, $1 50 and $1 75 per week. a13-1mood*

BOARDING—At No. 241 East Broadway, with handsome unfurnished parlors on 2d floor for gentlemen and their wives, with use of Bath. a28-6t*

UNFURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOMS WANTED—With a private family, by three ladies, sisters, below Canal-st; west side preferred. Would bear if agreeable. Reference given and required. Address M. T., at this office, with particulars. a27-3t*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JAMES' ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE PASSIONS.—Just published,—REMORSE, and other Tales, by G. P. R. James. This volume, which contains several of James' popular Tales, that have not appeared in a cheap form before, must at once find many readers among the admirers of this celebrated author. They possess that energy of character, so remarkable in James; they are so proficient in interest, and entertaining from first to last, that they cannot fail to leap into a wide popularity at once. They are really splendid productions, abounding in incident, pleasing in their character, and were written with a view to illustrate the force of human passions, such as Remorse, Hatred, Revenge, &c. Complete in one volume. Price 25 cents

BUNCE & BROTHER, Publishers,
a24-6t No. 134 Nassau-st, opposite Clinton Hall.

APPLETON'S MECHANICS' MAGAZINE FOR MAY.

CONTENTS:

George W. Whistler, (with a portrait) Centrifugal Catechism Elgar's Proposed Railway Structure, (Illustrated.) Metallic Packing, (Illustrated.) Cast from Pavement. Heat Combustion and Fuel. History of Arithmetic. Etching Liquor for Copperplate Engraving. What to observe—No. IV (Illustrated.) Mechanics for the Million.—No. XIII The Lamp of Science. Ventilation—No. II. Improvement in Locks (Illustrated.) A National University for Practical Science. Wacamahaga. Notices and Correspondences

"The best popular journal for practical men in the mechanical arts that our country has produced."—*The Tribune.*

"Invaluable to those who keep pace with the progress of scientific and useful discovery"—*Burlington Free Press*

"There is a large class of Americans—those connected with the mechanical sciences—whose interests are directly involved in this publication"—*Western Advocate*

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Terms—$3 per ann., or 25c a single number

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
a29 2t No 200 Broadway.

GREAT NATIONAL WORK.

A TREATISE ON AMERICAN ENGINEERING. By F. Morin, Esq., Civil Engineer.—Nos. 1 and 2 of Division A, River Boat Engines, are now ready for delivery, each number containing two finely-engraved plates of the machinery of the steamboat *Reindeer*, (measuring 24x30 inches.) Also, No. 1 of Division D, Stationary Engines, containing two plates of Vertical Engines, built by Ehman Banks & Co., of this city. Price for each number, one dollar.

HENRYS, SAMUELS & CO, Publishers,
a29-3tood* No. 8 Park-place.

LINDLEY'S HORTICULTURE, EDITED BY A. T. DOWNING.—JOHN WILEY publishes this day, THE THEORY OF HORTICULTURE, or an attempt to explain the principal operations of Gardening upon physiological principles, by John Lindley, with notes by A. J. Downing. 1 vol. 12mo, with numerous wood cuts; full cloth, $1 25.

"It is the only treatise of the kind extant, at least in the English language, and probably no person living is so well qualified for preparing such a work as Prof. Lindley."

Prayers of American Editor.

a29 JOHN WILEY, Publisher, No. 13 Park-place.

RANDOLPH'S BOOK STORE

TO BE REMOVED—As the building now occupied by Mr. Randolph is to be taken down early next month, he will remove on the 2d of May to No. 683 Broadway, on the upper corner of Amity-st., a few doors above his present location. No. 680 Broadway, April 20. a20-eodtMy1

THE BOOK YOU WANT.

CHAMBERS' POCKET MISCELLANY—For sale at EVANS & BRITTANS, No. 667 Broadway, next to the corner of Fourth-st. Vol. 1. Each volume complete in itself 12 mo., 180 pages; 25c.

E & B. have also for sale all the new books, including THE HOWADJI IN SYRIA. By the author of Nile Notes. Will be received to-morrow.

QUEECHY, WIDE WIDE WORLD, THORPE, SMITH'S GAITIES AND VARIETIES, together with a large assortment of STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS at low prices.

PUBLISHED THIS MORNING,

CRIMES OF THE HOUSE OF AUSTRIA AGAINST MANKIND—Collected from accredited history and edited by Elizabeth P. Peabody. Price 50 cents. Published for the benefit of the Hungarian Fund, by

RUDOLPH GARRIGUE,
a26-12t* No. 2 Barclay-st., Astor House.

RICH NUMBER.—Have you read this week's number of the New-York REVEILLE? If not, buy a copy, and take it home to your wife, or sweetheart, and you will be sure of a hearty welcome. Nothing like a copy of the New-York *Reveille*, to make people good natured. On sale by all the newsboys and periodical agents, and only Two CENTS!! a29-1t*

SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, and STATIONERY, at wholesale. Country merchants and booksellers are invited to call and examine our very large stock, and prices, before buying elsewhere.

a15-1m* KIGGINS & KELLOGG, No. 86 John-st.

WHAT IT COSTS FOR HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES.—The following list of articles of good quality, which are all requisite in going to housekeeping, may be had delivered in any part of the city, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, or New City at one time, from Thirty Dollars, or any part, at proportionate rates, at the General House Furnishing store, No. 50 Maiden-lane, sign of the Big Tea Kettle.

S. W. SMITH & BROTHER.

House Furnishing List—Set No 1, for $30.

1 Kitchen Shovel T. & Poker,	1 Coal Hod,
1 Iron Tea Kettle,	1 Grid Iron,
1 Tinned Iron Pot,	1 Fry Pan,
1 Tinned Iron Sauce Pan,	1 Cullender,
1 Soup Stone Griddle,	1 Coffee Boiler,
2 Tin Bake Pans,	1 Tea Pot,
1 Tin Dripping Pan,	1 Grater,
1 Tin Sauce Pan,	1 Tin Dipper,
1 Small Tin Kettle,	1 Egg Whip,
1 Pepper and Flour Dredge,	1 Basting Spoon,
3 Tin Pie Plates,	1 Skimmer,
1 Tin Wash Basin,	1 Ladle,
1 Dish Pan,	1 Meat Fork,
3 Table and Tea Spoons, Iron,	1 Meat Knife,
1 Chop Knife and Bowl,	1 Knife Board,
1 Tea and Coffee Canister,	2 Scrub Brushes,
1 Japanned Lampe,	1 Dust Pan,
1 Match Safe,	1 Dust Brush,
1 Chamber Pail,	3 Brooms,
2 Smoothing Irons,	1 Coffee Mill,
2 Large Cedar Wash Tubs,	1 Clothes Horse,
1 Wash Board,	1 Flour Sieve,
3 Dozen Clothes Pins,	1 Oil Filler,
1 Pint Measure,	1 Knife Box,
1 Set Table Mats,	1 Door Mat,
1 Britannia Coffee Pot,	1 Kitchen Table,
1 Britannia Tea Pot,	1 Potato Masher,
6 Knives and Forks, stag handles,	1 Flour Pail,
1 Pair of Carvers to match,	1 Spice Box,
1 Cork Screw and Funnel,	1 Pastry Board,
1 Large Waiter,	1 Boiling Pin,
2 Painted Pails,	1 Clothes Line,

House Furnishing List, Set No. 2, for $75, being still more complete than Set No. 1. This may be had, together with our illustrated catalogue, at the store The price of every article in the above sets will be found marked down to its lowest remunerative point, but in our endeavors to make the aggregate small, we have strictly adhered to our rule of only admitting articles of the best quality; others bearing some shape and name might have been presented at even less cost, but as it is our endeavor to retain our customers by giving them satisfactory goods, we would not venture to supply inferior articles. Observe the number—Fifty Maiden-lane.

S. W. SMITH & BROTHER,
(Late Smith, Torrey & Co.,)
a29-1t Sign of the Big Tea Kettle, No. 50 Maiden-lane.

TO COAL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE UNION.—The undersigned having recently made very important improvements in their scales for the weighing of coal, and also having reduced their prices to the lowest point at which good scales can be afforded, are now prepared to supply those engaged in the coal trade, at short notice.

FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water-st., N. Y.

A new modification of Wheelbarrow Scales also for sale.
m13-Th&M3m*

PROSPECT HILL WATER CURE, POST CHESTER, N. Y.—Dr. NICHOLS and Mrs. GOVE NICHOLS will reserve at their establishment, on the first MONDAY in June, a class of Young Ladies for a course of Physical and Anatomical instruction upon physiological principles. Circulars may be obtained at FOWLERS & WELLS', No. 131 Nassau-st., or of Dr. NICHOLS, No. 2 Clinton-place. a15-3taw6w*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE—E. B. WESLEY & S. KOWALSKI have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and firm of WESLEY & KOWALSKI, and will transact business, as Stock and Exchange Brokers, at No. 67 Wall-st.

E. B. WESLEY,
S. KOWALSKI.

New-York, April 24, 1853. a26-6t

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—Part of a new Brick House to let in Williamsburg, suitable for a small genteel family, the house is in a pleasant location, and near Peck slip Ferry. Apply at No. 21 South 6th-st. a29-1t*

HOUSE TO LET—In the upper part of the beautiful house No. 202 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, 7 blocks from South Ferry. Rent $300 a year to a good American, Irish, or German family. Apply to T. GILBERTS, No. 39 Pacific-st., near Smith-st. a26-4t*

HOUSE TO LET—A new three-story House, with all the modern improvements, situated on the north side of 54th-st, about 200 feet west of the 9th-av Rent low. Apply to W. DUNNING, No. 48 9th-av., or J. M. FORT, on the premises. a29-6t*

HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A neat Cottage or small House, within 10 minutes walk of South Fulton or Hamilton Ferries. Also, a 2 story house, same distance. Address, Box No. 2,985 Post-Office, New-York. a29 1t*

STORE TO LET.—The spacious corner store No. 296 Broadway; rent $1,500. Also three small stores in the rear, entrance on Duane-st. Also a number of offices in the upper part of the building. Apply to E. BLOOMER, No. 300 Broadway. a29-3t*

TWO ROOMS TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER.—At No. 5 and 7 Nassau-st, Brooklyn, near Fulton. Possession immediately. Inquire on the premises. a29-6t*

HOUSE TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY.—A very convenient house, containing fourteen rooms, besides cellars and pantries, with large garden, coach-house, barns, and outhouses, all in good order, situated on the corner of 1st-ave and 56th-st.—entrance from 2d ave.—Rent $550. Also, a neat well finished dwelling-house, containing six rooms, cellars, closets and having piazza, a large barn and a garden in front, on the west side of the 3d ave corner of 64th st.—Rent $250 These houses are now undergoing repairs and will be painted and put in order to suit good tenants. Apply to JAMES W. PEEKMAN, or W. J. MILLEDOLER, No. 3 Nassau-st. a23-2t*

STORES AND DWELLINGS AND APARTMENTS TO LET, corner of 3d-av and 60th-st, corner of Broadway and 66th-st. Two three-story brick buildings in 59d-st., near 5th-av., suitable for one or more families.

TO LET—Five three-story brick buildings, 20x40 each, Croton water, &c., in 56th-st, near Broadway; will be finished early in the summer. Inquire on the premises, and of A. C. DAYTON, Bonded Warehouse, corner of Ex

New-York Daily Times.

From Texas.

The insurrectionary movements among the Slaves in different parts of Texas, have excited apprehensions. On the 5th inst., two negro men belonging to James Mitchell, of Rock Island, rose upon their master and his cousin, Mr. Charles Donohoe, Jr., and after severely injuring the former, and leaving the latter for dead by blows inflicted with some heavy weapon, made their escape. They were still at large by last accounts.

The overflow in the Colorado has subsided. The damage to the growing crops from frosts is inconsiderable, and the prospect for planters continues encouraging.

The *Nueces Valley* again reminds persons visiting the Fair of the necessity of their bringing with them tents and equipages.

The Lipans frequently visit the new military post on the Llano, and manifest the greatest friendship for the whites.

The citizens of San Antonio, Victoria, Lavaca and Indianola, are advocating, and with great earnestness, the construction of a railroad from San Antonio to the Gulf. It looks as if they meant to commence and carry out the undertaking.

The Indianola *Bulletin* gives an account of a deliberate and shocking murder perpetrated on Sunday, the 4th inst., by one Sharkey, a stranger in Lavaca. The murdered man was James P. Fulkerson, the sheriff of the county. Augustus Sharkey, the murderer, is a late emigrant from Mississippi. He provoked a quarrel with a peaceable citizen of Lavaca, and attacked him with a sling-shot. The weapon was wrested from him by a bystander, and placed in Sheriff Fulkerson's hands, who just then arrived and commanded the peace. Sharkey demanded it, with a threat that he would have "*it on him.*" Fulkerson went to Justice Maulding for a warrant, and Sharkey immediately got his rifle, went to Maulding's office, and, without the least warning, shot Fulkerson in the heart, remarking, with demon-like coolness and an oath, that he was the best shot in the State. He then made an attempt to escape on horseback, but was seized and ironed.

A town meeting was called to consider the matter, and determined to let the law take its course. During the sitting and throughout the day, while intense excitement prevailed, Sharkey manifested the most reckless spirit—told them he had killed three men in Mississippi, and if he got away he would kill four others in Lavaca. Under such circumstances, and in a community where the deceased was beloved by all, the sequel to the bloody scene, though an outrage, will not appear surprising. During the night following, the guilty man was seized and dragged from the hands of the officers, and in the morning was found suspended to the limb of a tree near by.

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.—A letter from Shanghai states that Mrs. Taylor, the devoted Methodist Missionary at Shanghai, is compelled to return to the United States on account of ill health. She sailed in the ship *Adelaide*, Capt. COBB, with her two children and a Chinese nurse. Mrs. Boone, wife of Bishop Boone, returning for the same reason, is also a passenger in the *Adelaide*, accompanied by two children and a Chinese female attendant. Also, Rev. Dr. Bridgman, whose health is so shattered that, in the opinion of his medical adviser, his only chance for life was a long sea voyage. He is accompanied by Mrs. Bridgman and an interesting girl from Mr. B.'s school, and also by a son of Rev. E. W. Lyle, who comes here to be educated.

A person writing from San Francisco to the *Newport News*, gives the following incident: "Two common-looking persons entered the hotel this morning, just from the mines—a man and his wife. The male individual looked, for all the world, like a day-laborer, and the female bore a close resemblance to an Irish scullion. She wore coarse, vulgar brogans, and to her girdle was attached a gold watch and chain valued at least at two hundred dollars. The husband left the hotel for half an hour, and returned with a receipt for one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars, the value of the dust which he had just consigned for transportation to New-York. This sum has been gained by digging; the husband dug while the wife washed, assisted by her little son, aged about ten years."

The Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad bridge, over the Hudson river, near Waterford, was destroyed by fire on Monday night. It was a large structure, and will prove a serious loss to the Company. The fire occurred between 12 and 1 o'clock. It was evidently the work of an incendiary, for whose detection a reward of $1,000 is offered. The loss is estimated at $10,000. A temporary track will be laid on timbers, so as to admit of the passage of trains in the course of four or five days. Meanwhile, the trains for Saratoga and Whitehall will go by way of Schenectady, which will cause a detention of no more than thirty or forty minutes. The erection of a new and substantial bridge will be at once commenced and completed as soon as possible—in four weeks, it is believed, at farthest.

The new system of telegraphic fire alarms was put in operation in Boston on Wednesday. Keys of the signal boxes will be placed in the hands of the engineers, and the police and watch. Some person near each box is to have charge of a key. In case of a fire, the mode of giving an alarm will be to go to one of the boxes within the district in which the fire occurs, and simply turn the crank which is within, and immediately the precise locality of a fire is known at the central office, and the alarm is then struck upon the nineteen bells connected with the telegraphic apparatus. A trial of the new apparatus on Tuesday night resulted satisfactorily.

KOSSUTH and his suite were splendidly entertained at the "Burnet House," while in Cincinnati. The lessees of the hotel now demand of the City Corporation the payment of a bill of $5,000. The worthy fathers refuse to meet the demand. The newspapers, in consequence, have taken up the matter, and the advent of the Hungarians proves to have been an event which will leave its memory behind. The dispute is still unsettled.

H. F. Church, of Ogdensburg, Michigan, and George Stanford, engineer, who were injured a few days ago, in consequence of a collision of trains on the Michigan Central Railroad, have since died of their wounds.

The National Institute, at Washington, have passed resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Professor Walter R. Johnson.

The connection of Mr. Charles E. King with the *Cincinnati Gazette*, has terminated.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday evening, March 3, by Rev. James Floy, Mr FREDERICK KELLOGG to Miss ANNA BROWN, all of this city.

DIED.

On Wednesday morning, 28th instant, in the 44th year of his age, THOMAS BURGYEE, of consumption.

His friends and acquaintances, and the members of the Police of the Eighth Ward, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 55 Grand-st., on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

On Tuesday morning, April 27th, GEORGE SIMMONS, aged 36 years, of consumption.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from St. Mark's Church, corner of 2d-av. and 10th-st., on Thursday, at 2 o'clock, P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment. a28-2t*

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 28

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '56.....	104½	137	Erie Railroad.....	s3 88
4,000	do., 62, coup.	s3 114	5	do.....	b3 88
1,000	do., '67.....	b3 118	100	do.....	s30 89
500	do., '67.....	117½	150	do.....	s3 88
5,000	Ohio 6s, '60.....	b3 109	700	Harlem Railroad.....	s3 74½
10,000	Indiana State 5s.....	90	200	do.....	s30 74
10,000	Penn. State 5s.....	s3 92½	100	do.....	s3 74½
1,000	City 5s, '58.....	b3 100	100	do.....	s3 74½
8,000	Erie Ins. Bonds.....	97½	100	do.....	s30 74½
5,000	Erie Conv., '71.....	b60 95	300	Long Island R.R.....	s30 21½
1,000	do.....	95¾	50	do.....	21½
5,000	do.....	b60 95½	50	Stonington Railroad.....	56
25,000	do.....	b60 95¾	50	do.....	b30 56
3,000	do.....	95½	45	do.....	56½
10,000	Erie 2d mort.....	102½	18	N. Y. & N. H. R.R.....	112
2,000	Hudson 2d mort.....	97	15	do.....	s3 112
17,000	Harlem Ex. Cifs.....	82½	85	do.....	b3 112
2,000	Reading mort.....	87	100	Nor & Wor. R.R.....	s3 57½
50	Del. & Hud. Canal....	118	200	do.....	58
50	Bank Republic.....	101½	150	do.....	s30 58
50	Metropolitan Bank..	107½	50	do.....	b3 58
20	do.....	s90 106½	100	do.....	58½
20	do.....	107	100	Reading Railroad..	s10 77
10	Bank North America	108	100	do.....	s60 77
20	People's Bank.....	104½	200	do.....	77
50	Leather Manuf. Bk.	107½	100	do.....	b60 78
25	Bowery Fire Ins Co.	155	100	do.....	s3 77½
20	Morchants' Ins. Co..	102	300	do.....	78
50	Canton Co.....	80½	550	do.....	78½
50	do.....	80½	550	do.....	b60 78½
50	N. J Zinc Co.....	s3 13	100	do.....	78¾
200	do.....	s3 13	500	do.....	b60 78¾
200	do.....	b30 13½	200	do.....	s60 78¾
200	do.....	b30 13½	200	do.....	s3 78¾
25	N Indiana R. R.....	109	100	do.....	s60 78¾
100	Ports. Dry Dock....	s90 71	100	do.....	s3 78¾

SECOND BOARD.

$13,000	U. S. 6s, '67.....	118	200	Reading Railroad..	b10 79½
250	Penn. State 5s.....	94	300	do.....	b3 79½
1,000	Erie Income Bds.	97½	100	do.....	b60 79½
40	Ocean Bank.....	b3 104	100	do.....	b10 79½
200	st. Lawrence Co..	b90 2½	350	do.....	b60 79½
200	N. Jersey Zinc Co....	13	150	do.....	b3 79½
25	Nicaragua Transit Co.	42½	300	do.....	s10 79
50	Canton Co.....	s10 80½	100	do.....	b60 79½
250	Morris Canal.....	13½	100	do.....	s60 78½
50	Erie Railroad.....	b10 89	100	do.....	79
50	North. Indiana R.R..	109	50	do.....	b3 79½
22	Hudson River R.R....	83	700	do.....	s10 79
200	Har. & Wor. R.R..	s3 56½	100	do.....	s3 79½
200	do.....	b60 59	950	Harlem Railroad.....	74¾
200	do.....	s3 59½	52	Mich. Southern R.R..	115

WEDNESDAY, April 28—6 P. M.

Stocks took a fresh upward start this afternoon, and the market closed with more general firmness and buoyancy than for a week past. Throughout the day Reading Shares had been in large demand, rapidly advancing from 77½ to 79½, under sales of nearly 10,000 shares, and these operations, with the Pacific and English news, imparted confidence to nearly the whole list. There was a rise of 1 ₱ cent. in Norwich, the same in Harlem and Canton, and ½ ₱ cent. in Erie. A semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent. with a good surplus on Stonington was announced, but no Stock was offered this afternoon.

The movement in Loans and Bonds was to a fair extent, showing firmness at the close of business. Further sales of Government were made at last prices, supposed for account of parties in France. The Coupon 6s brought 114, and the registered '67s, 118. Pennsylvanias recovered ½ ₱ cent. Erios were a fraction better, and Harlem Extension 7s brought 83½.

In Bank Stocks there was a moderate trade, chiefly at last prices. Another short sale of Metropolitan was made at 106½. The American Exchange May dividend of 5 ₱ cents is announced. New-Haven Railroad was in request at 112, and Southern Michigan at 115; Delaware and Hudson Canal sold, in a small lot, at 119. The Stock is in request under the new Coal arrangements, but it is not offered freely.

Some of the leading Brokers were put in funds on demand, at 4 ₱ cent., though the general rate is still 5 ₱ cent. It has been difficult for several days past to lend money on call, though the renewed activity in Stocks may cause more demand. Mr. Bradish soon takes charge of the Sub-Treasury, which had been under seals, since Gov. Young's death, till yesterday, when the Treasury Commissioners made an examination and reported accounts all right. Partial inconvenience has been felt from this suspension of the Office, but the abundance of money in the Street readily relieves parties holding drafts.

Exchange was quiet to-day. The bankers rates are 109½@109¾; good transient bills are offering at 109¾@¾. Friday will be drawing day for the Collins packet, *Arctic*, sailing on Saturday. The supply is not likely to be short. Further orders for American Bonds, judging from the telegraphic advices from Halifax, will probably come in the *Niagara's* mail.

The Mining accounts from California are satisfactory; better than for several steamers past, and they are practically confirmed by letters, announcing that the *Golden Gate*, leaving San Francisco on the 5th of April, will bring down increased amounts of Dust to the leading bankers here. The agent of Page, Bacon & Co. has advice of half a million. Messrs. Burgoynes remittances will be large, and the whole freight list probably $1,800,000. This is very acceptable news. The embargo on the mines, by floods and bad roads, had caused some doubts touching the Gold product of '52, especially after less than a million on the last semi-monthly freight list. The markets, too, look better, and both at San Francisco and Sacramento a more active and cheerful, as well as remunerative business was going on. We shall probably have the mails by Thursday night. The *Cherokee* is understood to have connected with the *Golden Gate*.

At a late hour, this evening, we received a full Telegraphic summary of the Foreign markets by the *Niagara*, which will be found in another column. The accounts are quite cheering to trade generally, and will, no doubt, strengthen speculation on this side. The sales of Cotton, at Liverpool, show a strong market. Orleans middlings were again up to 5d., while fair continues at 5½d. The Manchester trade were taking hold, as though they had given up the opinion of lower prices, this season. Breadstuffs were looking better, and the Circulars notice an advance in Wheat, Flour and Indian Corn, not large, but sufficiently indicative of a reviving speculative demand. Provisions steady. The Oil market, in Liverpool, has followed the upward course of prices in this country. The London money market shows abundance and cheapness, and the signs are good for American loans and bonds. A larger business and somewhat improved figures are noticed by Messrs. Bell & Son. Consols are up to par.

The very large Stock business at Philadelphia, reported below, manifests a high degree of activity in that quarter.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 28.

FLOUR is dull. WHEAT—6,000 bush. sold today at 98c. for Mediterranean and 109c. for Genesee on the spot, and 110c for Genesee to arrive. CORN is dull; sales 8,000 bush in lots at 61½@63½c. 3,000 bush. two-rowed BARLEY changed hands on private terms. OATS sell at 41½c., from store. A boat with a full cargo has arrived from Rochester.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, April 28—6 P. M.

ASHES—Continue very quiet, yet unaltered. The sales embrace 10 bbls. Pots at $5@$5 06½, and Pearls at $6 25@$6 31½.

BEESWAX—Is extremely scarce and in steady request at 26@26½c. for American yellow ₱ lb. cash.

CANDLES—Ity made adamantine are quickly taken at 21@30c., but in plain or patent sperm little is doing at 43@ 54c. ₱ lb.

COAL—Anthracite finds ready purchasers at $5 25@$5 50, while Liverpool and Orrel seems to be neglected at $7 25 ₱ ton.

COTTON—Is less plentiful and more valuable, though quotations have not varied materially. There prevails a good home and foreign inquiry, and the day's transactions amount to 2,500 bales, within the following ranges:

	Atlantic Ports.	*N. O. & Tex.*	*Ush. Gulf ports.*
Inferior	7 @—	7 @—	7 @—
Ordinary low to good	7½@7¾	7¾@8	7¾@8
Middling low to good	8 @8¼	8¼@8¾	8¼@9
Middling fair to fair	9 @9¼	9¼@—	9¼@10
Fully fair to good fair	9½@—	@—	@—

FLOUR AND MEAL—There is a great abundance of State and Western brands, which are gradually decreasing in price, affected by the conflicting foreign accounts and strong decline shown to realize. The local and Eastern demand is not very brisk, while that for shipment is still in abeyance. The inferior and medium grades are depressive, but ordinary and favorite kinds likewise display a very languid appearance. Operations include 8,000 bbls. Superfine, No. 2, at $3 62½@3 81½; ordinary to strait State and good common Orleans, at $4@4 25; choice State favorite Ohio and mixed Western at $4 25@4 87½; fair to fancy Indiana and Michigan at $4 37½@4 62½; fancy Genesee at $4 75@5; fancy Ohio at $5@5 18¾; extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 12½@5 56½, and extra Genesee at $5 18¾@5 62½. Canadian is not so much sought after in the market, and from the regular trade it is impossible to buy below $4 12½@4 25 Some timid jobbers sell superfine brands at $4 12½@4 25 bond. Southern is extensively dealt in, partly by speculators, by domestic operators and shippers, and prices of most kinds still favor factors. The sales are 2,500 bbls. mixed to favorite Orleans at $4 37½@4 62½; and fancy qualities at $4 62½@5 12½. Rye Flour evinces more steadiness, 150 bbls. having changed hands at $3 25@3 31½. Corn Meal is firm in price and active in request. The operations foot up 200 bbls. Jersey at $3 25, and Brandywine $3 50.

GRAIN.—Wheat is very sparingly inquired for, though being offered with greater freedom at previous figures. We have no important sales to record, excepting of 3,700 tons Canadian White, in bond, at 95@95½c., and 1,000 Ohio Red via New-Orleans, at 87½c. Rye is rather scarce, and the demand is moderate. 1,800 bushels found buyers at 77c.; an advance. Barley is slowly purchased at 68@73c. ₱ bush. Oats are decidedly cheaper, the amount offering being larger, and the consumptive inquiry less active. We quote Western at 35@37c., and Northern at 37@38½c. Corn continues to favor buyers, who deal with much caution, and to an extent entirely disproportionate to the heavy supplies which are now coming forward, and which exert a most pernicious influence upon the trade. The transactions do not exceed 27,000 bushels, closing at 59@62c. for inferior Round Yellow and heated Southern; 63@64c. for mixed Western; 63½@64 for choice White Southern; and 64@65 for do. yellow do.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in better request and pretty firm in price—some 600 bbls. were sold at $16 87½@$17, for new prime and $18 87½ for new mess. Pickled meats and Western Hams are scarce and quiet. Lard is less abundant and generally held at 10¼@10½c., though sales were reported of 700 bbls.—and 300 kegs prime at 10c@10½c. and 11@11½c respectively. Beef is plenty and lower, with sales of 450 bbls prime at $6@$7, and mess at $9 50@$12 75; prime mess and beef hams are unaltered. New State Butter sells quickly on arrival at 17@27c. Cheese remains very firm and is more inquired at 9@9½c per lb.

FREIGHTS—Were rather firmer; 15,000 bush. Wheat were engaged for Liverpool, at 3d@3d., part berged by the vessel. Some 100 or 200 bales Cotton were engaged at 3-16d. @7-32d. Flour was nominal; 8,000 bush. Wheat were engaged for London at 5d. Cotton was taken for Antwerp at ½c. There was no change to other ports.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE....APRIL 28.

By A. J. Bleecker.

1 lot corner 106th-st. and 5th av., 25x110	$610
3 lots adjoining, each 25x110—$400 each	1,200
2 lots on Lexington av., near 54th-st., ea. 25x100—$640 ea.	1,280
1 lot adjoining, 25x100	620
1 lot do. 25x100	610
1 lot near above, 25x100	640
1 lot cor. 55th-st. and 5th-av., 25x100	1,250
1 lot adjoining, 25x100	670
2 lots do. each 25x100—$655 each	1,310
1 lot on rear on 55th-st., 25x100	500
4 lots adjoining, each 25x100—$480 each	1,920
1 lot on rear on 54th-st. 25x100	420
2 lots adjoining, each 25x100—$470 each	1,240
1 lot cor. 56th-st and 1st-av. 25x100	900
2 lots adjoining, each 25x100—$600 each	1,200
1 lot do. 25x100	560
1 lot on rear, on 60th-st., 25x100	500

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Wednesday—First Board*—$1,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 93¾; $451 do., 93½; 100 do 48, 93¾; $18 950 do., 93¾; $190 do., 93¾; $8 100 Pennsylvania 6s, 103¾; $8,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, 1st, on, s3wn, 54; $2,000 do 5s, 54½; $2,000 do b5 54¾; $300 do, int off, 51¾; $1 000 Lehigh Interest, 93¾; $500 Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '43 cash, 88¾; $150 County 6s, 56, 100; $4,460 Texas Register Notes, 32; $6,460 Susquehanah Canal 6s, b5, 69¾; $1 300 do, b5, 70; $2,000 do, 70; $5 000 do, coupons, 70; $475 Pittsburg 6s, '59, 93; $1,400 Lehigh 6s, 74¾; $3 100 do, 85; 5 shs Camden and Amboy Railroad, b5, 148; 50 Vicksburg Railroad b5 16; 50 Long Island Railroad, b5, 11¼; 50 do., cash 11; 100 do., s5, 11; 15 Pennsylvania Railroad, s5, 43¾; 1 do., 43¾; 100 Morris Canal, b5 19¾; 50 Union Canal, s5 14¾; 20 do., 14¾; 4 United States Bank, 8¾; 1,950 Reading Railroad, 39; 200 do., 39¾; 550 39¾; 250 do., s5 39¾; 200 do., 39¾; 50 Reading Railroad, 39¾; 100 do., s3wn, 39¾; 200 do, 39¾; 50 do, s3wn, 39¾; 350 do, s5 39¾; 900 do., 39¾.

Second Board—$900 Chesapeake & Delaware Canal 6s, '56, 97; $2 000 Allegheny City 6s, 85; $8 000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '62, 1st cn, 54½; $100 Lehigh Interest, 93. $20 000 Reading Railroad 6s, '44, s5 b5; $1,000 do, 43, s3wn, 87½; 250 Reading Railroad, 39¾; 50 do, s5, 39¾; 50 Pennsylvania Railroad, 43¾; 18 North American Coal Company, 12; 14 Camden and Amboy Railroad, b5, 146; 100 Long Island Railroad 11.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Hibernia, from London—Thomas M West, Rev. W Morton, Miss E. A. Beeten, Miss Ann Halifax, Miss Kate Debenheim.

In ship Cornelius Grinnell, from London—Margaret Carter, James Betteredge, of New-York; Mary Haggins, Jane Haggins, Thomas King, George Platt, A. Nicholson, Wm. Shepherd, England.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....APRIL 28, 1853

MINIATURE ALMANAC....THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises..... 5 53 | Sets..... 6 52 | MOON—Sets..... 3 49

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..2 27m. | Gov. Island 3 27s | Hell Gate.. 4 08m

WEDNESDAY, April 28—6 P. M.

Cleared.

Ship Oswego, Williams, New-Orleans, J. Macy & Sons.
Ship Charles Cooper, Cutts, Savannah, Nesmith & Son.
Ship Carolina & Mary Clark, Emmerson, New-Orleans, R. P. Buck & Co.
Ship China, (Br.) Simpson, Quebec, Maitland, Phelps & Co.
Bark Der Freihandler, (Prus) Bughdal, Bremen, E Pavanstadt & Schumacher
Bark Standard, (Br.) Ritchie, Quebec, Montgomery Bros.
Bark W. Calden, Bates, Belize, F. Alexandre.
Bark Indiana, Watts, New Orleans, J. W. Elwell.
Bark Penelon, Hutchison, San Francisco, E. B. Sutton.
Bark Elizabeth Leavitt, Goodrag, Matamoras, Perkins & Delano
Brig J. D. Pennells, Stover, Antigua, R. P. Buck & Co.
Brig William L. Jones, Tyler, Savannah, N. L. McCready & Co.
Brig Caledonia, (Br.) Potifar, St. John, N. B., A. Bradshaw.
Schr. Frederick Reed, Race, Jacksonville, J. T. White & Co.
Schr. Brookville, Limburner, Mayport Mills, Pa, R. P. Buck & Co.
Schr Haxall, Layfield, Richmond, C. H. Pierson
Schr. Gulnare, Rosebrook, Jacksonville, Fla., Thompson & Hunter.
Schr Glenview, Partridge, Jacksonville, H. D. Brookman.
Schr Wm M Bland Stubbs, Philadelphia, J. Hand.
Schr. Elm City, Frisbee, New-Haven, master.
Schr. Sea Lion, Brown, Portland, master
Schr. Norma, Bowen, Fredericksburg, Mott Bedell.
Schr. John Beacon, (Br.) Walton, N.S., J. S. Whitney & Co.
Schr. Col. Hanson, Bacon, St. Domingo City.
Schr Meadowaska, Sears, Philadelphia, James Hand
Schr. Alfred Adams, Eldridge, Beverly, H. D. Brookman.
Schr. Baltimore, Dwight, Baltimore, Johnson & Lowden.
Schr. A Boland, Fennell, Philadelphia, master.
Sloop Pearl, Wheeler, Hartford.
Barge R. A. Stevens, Ramer, Baltimore, W. H. Thompson.

Arrived.

Ship Hibernia, Malony, from London, (left the Lizard March 28,) with mdse. and 345 pass. to Richardson & Watson. Jan. 22, lat. 44 46, lon. 25 30 W., on the outward passage to London, fell in with a ship on her beam, abandoned; about 450 tons; everything gone except foremast, foretopmast and jibboom; main and mizzen masts gone, close by the deck hatches; seafarers on the beam, and the sea making a complete breach over her. The name upon her stern was so defaced that it could not be made out, but judged her to be either French or English, and apparently not long in that situation. The sea was so high at the time that she could not be boarded.

Packet ship Cornelius Grinnell, Fletcher, London, April 2, Portsmouth 4th, mdse. and 465 pass. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Crossed the Banks in lat. 45 44, and saw no ice; temperature of the water, 39°. Off Montauk, saw brig Wanderer, (of Gloucester,) bound E.

Ship Nathaniel Hooper, (of Baltimore,) Baines, New-Orleans, 18 days, mdse. to master.

Packet ship Waterloo, Harvey, Liverpool, March, 29, mdse and 318 pass to Kermit & Carow.

Ship Sir Henry Pottinger, (Br.) Bristol, via Cork, 34 days, railroad iron and 346 pass. to S. Crosby.

Ship Camillus, (of New-Orleans,) Day, Antwerp, 21 days, mdse. and 200 pass. to master.

Bark Doncaster, (of Newcastle,) Gallagher, Newcastle, 56 days, coal to U. S Hart. Has had very heavy weather, stove bulwarks, galley, and damaged the bowsprit.

Bark Louis, (Brem.) Schaal, 56 days from Bremen, mdse. and 144 pass. to E T Bechtel.

Bark Minden, (Br.) Gillies, 30 days from Sligo, in ballast, and 130 pass to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. March 4, in a gale from S E, sprung head of the mizzenmast.

Bark Cicelia, (of Thomaston,) Ingraham, Palermo, 68 dp., fruit to master. Passed Gibraltar March 7. Experienced continued heavy westerly gales for most of the passage. For 30 days had severe gales from S.W. to N.W. 50 miles E. of Nantucket passed an English schr., about 100 tons, dismasted and abandoned; had Arichat on her stern; could not be certain as to her name, but think it was Free-Trader.

Bark Austin & Ellen, (of Warren,) Pendleton, New-Orleans, 11 days, mdse, to master

Brig Three Brothers (Br) Knowlton, Guyana, P.R., 17 days molasses to Rivera & Baldwin.

Brig Alfield, (Sw.) Wahlman, Rio de Janeiro, 47 days, coffee to E Eyre

Brig Chattahoochee, (of Philadelphia) Robbins, 32 days from Sierra Leone, hides to E R. Ware.

Schr. Elizabeth, Sawyer, St. Marks, 13 days, cotton and hides to master.

Schr. S. N. Wahn, Sullivan, 13 days Bagua la Grande, molasses and sugar to Moses Taylor

Schr. Isabella, (of Newburyport,) Perkins, 18 days from Ponce, P R., sugar to Dumont & Cook.

Schr. Cyrene Snell, Norwich, bound to Piermont.

Schr. Pacific, Ferris, Washington, N C, 4 ds., naval stores to Bateman & Rudderow.

Schr. Stephen H. Townsend, Turner, Bathurst, W.C.A., April 1, hides and peanuts to M. M. Freeman & Co.

Schr. C H. Hale, Gilkay, Lincolnville, 12 days, lime.

Schr. Augustus Moore, Tillett, Edenton, N.C., 7 days, shingles.

Schr Almeda, Hutchins, Washington, N.C., 5 days, naval stores to Benjamin Blossom & Son.

Schr. Nancy Mills, Eldridge, Portsmouth, 3 days, mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Charles M. Smith, Gould, Boston, 3 days, mackerel to Snow & Rich.

Schr Victory, Chase, Boston, 3 ds., mdse. to Atkins & Co.

Schr. Hiawatha, (Br.) McHance, Halifax, N. S., 9 ds., herring to K. Smithers

Schr. Washington, Gaskell, Washington, N.C., 4 ds., naval stores to Bateman & Rudderow.

Schr. Eloise, Robinson, Wilmington, N.C., 4 days, naval stores to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Buena Vista, Nunes, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., naval stores to Bellmer & Pettigrew.

Schr. Tomah, Trimble, Calais, 10 days.

Schr Mary & Adeline, Turner, Chincoteague, Va., 3 days, mdse. to S W. Fox.

Schr Leonora, Williams, Wilmington Del., 2 days, corn meal to E. Barrett.

Schr. Heroine, Bonnell, Norwich, for Piermont.

Schr. Mary A, Lovell, Lovell, Norwich, for Piermont.

Schr. Susan Ross, Herrick, Orland, 10 days, lumber.

Schr. Mary Ann, Marshall, Calais, 12 days, lumber.

Schr. Sandusky, Bray, Cherryfield, 10 days, lumber.

Schr. Dresden, Richardson, Cherryfield, 12 days, lumber.

Schr Mary Adeline, Turner, from the wreck of schr Susan, from Apalachicola, ashore near Chincoteague, with cotton.

Steamboat Penobscot, Clark, Philadelphia, M. Sanford.

WIND—Sunrise, W.; meridian, N.W.; sunset, do.

Below.

Bark Maria Theresa, from Antwerp, dismasted, having, 18th inst, been in collision with a London ship, carrying away fore'opgallant-mast, mainmast and mizzenmast, and damaging her upper works.

Bark Sarah Briggs, (of Portland,) from New-Orleans.

Sailed.

Steamship Southerner, Berry, Charleston; ships Samuel M. Fox, Ainsworth, Havre; Trenton, Patten, St. John, N. B; Kossuth, (Br.) Bell, Liverpool; Brooklyn, San Francisco; bark Endymion, Clark, St. John.

By Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, April 28—Arr brig Victory, Rio.

NORFOLK, April 27—Arr. schrs. Oscar Jones, fm. Baltimore for New Bedford; Nancy Bishop, from Boston

Sailed—Bark Duke and ship Manchester, from Calhoo for New-York.

The bark Henry Johns, from Calhoo, for New-York, is in Hampton Roads.

Spoken, &c.

April 23, lat 30 25, lon. 71 60 W., saw a bark heading S., with loss of mainmast.

Same day, spoke ship Mary Pleasants, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, with passengers,

27th inst., 50 miles S.S.E. from Sandy Hook, saw a bark with loss of mainmast, supposed bound to this port.

Feb. 20, lat 38 N., lon. 7 E., spoke brig Monte Christo, fm. Messina for Boston.

April 19, lat 38 N., lon. 60 W., spoke brig Favorite, from Havana, for Liverpool.

20th inst., lat. 38 N., lon. 66 33 W., spoke ship Geo. F. Patten, (of Baltimore, from Mobile for Antwerp, 19 days out—all well.

15th inst., lat 23 20, lon. 63 32, spoke bark Vesta, fm. Boston for Porto Rico.

Foreign Ports.

At Sierra Leone, March 26, brig Potomac, (of Salem,) Luscomb, for the windward coast, in a few days; brig Edward H. Fitler, Hewitt, for Philadelphia, 6 days.

At Ponce, P R., April 10, schrs Magelina Cloud, Sargent, for New-York, 10 days; Ann Daggett, for New-York, to sail 25th inst; Eugenia, Walker, for Baltimore, 25th

At Bahama, 1st inst., Enlus, hence

At Guyama, P R., 11th inst, bark Roderick Dhu, for N. York; brig Mexico, hence, disch.

FINANCIAL.

$50,000 EATON AND HAMILTON RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS.—These Bonds bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, which, with the principal, is payable in the City of New-York; the latter on Jan. 1., 1863. The total amount issued is $300,000, which is secured by a mortgage on the Road, with its fixtures, depôt, &c., &c., forming the first lien thereupon, excepting a loan of $154,000 by the City of Cincinnati. They have the privilege of conversion into Stock, at par, at any time within five years. The Eaton and Hamilton Railroad extends from the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, at Hamilton, (distant 25 miles from Cincinnati) to Richmond, Wayne County, Indiana, where it intersects the Indiana Central Railroad, and unites with the lines of railroads terminating at Chicago and St. Louis. Its length is 44 miles, and its immediate completion and employment have been provided for by the issue of these Bonds. The total cost will be $900,000, being double the amount of mortgage debts.

A full statement of the condition, prospective business &c., of the Road, and all other information, can be obtained of the undersigned, who offer for sale $50,000 of the Bonds, all that remain undisposed of.

CAMMAN, WHITEHOUSE & CO, No. 56 Wall-st.
CARPENTER & VERMILYE, No. 41 William-st.
a28-tf

NOTICE TO NEW-YORK MERCHANTS.—Messrs DUTCHER & HAVENS, Exchange and Specie Brokers, No 35 Wall-st., are collecting country paper on every city and town throughout the United States, Canadas, and West Indies, at a uniform commission of ½ per cent., and giving quick returns. On the following places we have arranged to collect at par:—BOSTON, ALBANY, TROY, NEWARK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, PETERSBURG, CHARLESTON, MOBILE, NEW-ORLEANS, SAN FRANCISCO, ST. LOUIS, NASHVILLE, LOUISVILLE, MILWAUKIE, CINCINNATI, and PITTSBURG. No charge for making New-York City collections. a28-6t*

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN AND CO., BANKERS, New-York, issue Foreign Circular Letters of Credit on the following

CITIES:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Madrid,	Rotterdam,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Malta,	Rio de Janeiro,
Athens,	Dusseldorf,	Marseilles,	St. Petersburg,
Berlin,	Florence,	Milan,	Strasburg,
Baden-Baden,	Frankfort,	Moscow,	Siena,
Berne,	Genoa,	Munich,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Geneva,	Messina,	Seville,
Boulogne,	Gibraltar,	Malthouse,	Turin,
Bremen,	Hamburg,	Naples,	Toulon,
Brussels,	Hague,	Nice,	Trieste,
Barri deLuccalHaven,		Oporto,	Venice,
Basle,	London,	Oleron,	Vevey,
Cairo,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Vienna,
Coblentz,	Leipsic,	Pau,	Wiesbaden,
Cologne,	Lyons,	Pisa,	Warsaw.
Cadiz,	Leghorn,	Rome,	

Also, Letters of Credit, payable in all the principal cities of the United States, Canada, West Indies, &c. m26-1y

BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, Dec. 1, 1851.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the CORTLAND COUNTY BANK, of Ashford, Cattaraugus Co., (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

d4-lawThSy D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY Nov. 4, 1851.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to the Statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the WARREN COUNTY BANK, Johnsburgh, Warren County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the same will be returned to the owner of said bank. D. B ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

n6-lawl6d1Th

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW YORK, ALBANY, April 22, 1852.—The MERCHANT'S BANK, of Washington, County, has this day filed in this office a notice of the app

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted,*) at the office, No. 118 NASSAU-STREET, *between Beekman and* ——, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies: THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sunday, once tod.* One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the *Daily Times.*

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.
Payment in all case must be made in advance.
RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Reduction of Telegraph Rates** between Boston and New-York, by BAIN'S Merchants' Telegraph Office. No. 29 Wall-st —On and after April 26 the rates of transmission between Boston and New-York, and intermediate places, will be ten cents for the first ten words, and one cent for each additional word
MARSHALL LEFFERTS, President.
JOHN MCKINNEY, Secretary.

☞ **Quartz Crushing** —A full size machine can be seen in operation, in this city, producing most extraordinary results. Apply to S. W. BULLOCK,
No. 203 Broadway.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company.**—Capital stock $200,000. Shares $100 each.
FRANCIS H RUGGLES, President.
THOS. E. HASTINGS, Treasurer.
Office of Sale and Trasfer of Stock, No. 66 Beaver-street, New-York.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **$2,053 made in one night.**—The COLUMBIA BUILDING ASSOCIATION, of BROOKLYN, will hold public meetings on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, April 21, April 28, May 5, May 12, at Remsen's Mission Hall, No 14 Hamilton-av At the first regular meeting of this Association the profit on shares redeemed was over $1,000. Those who wish to take shares in this Association must avail themselves of the present opportunity, as the shares are nearly all taken, and the entrance fee will be shortly advanced At the rate the shares have been redeemed, this Association will close sooner than any other in New-York or Brooklyn. Members are notified who have not paid their April dues to pay the same to the Secretary during the week at his office, No 10 Court-st, or at the Hall, on Wednesday evening Hall open from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M for the reception of dues Meeting commences at 8, P. M. Shares, $500. Entrance fee, 50 cts Monthly dues, $2. 6 per cent interest allowed on all dues paid in advance Those who wish to obtain money to buy a comfortable house or accumulate a sum to start in business, will have no better opportunity than is afforded by this Association
DANIEL P BARNARD, President.
WILLIAM H GRIFFITHS, Vice-President,
CHARLES O. RICHARDSON, Secretary.
J. B. BENNETT, Surveyor

☞ **East River Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION** - The office of the above Association, No. 314 Grand-st. is now open daily from 11 A M. to 9 P M, where subscriptions will be received, and all necessary information given This Association has now been in operation about two months, and being comprised almost wholly of mechanics, who have joined for the purpose of redeeming shares, offers superior inducements for those who wish to invest their small savings in the most profitable manner.
OBADIAH NEWCOMB, President.
JAMES WHITE, Vice-President.
CHAS. E ANDERSON, Secretary, No. 514 Grand-st. and No. 57 Great Jones st

☞ **Do not fail to Attend.**—The second regular meeting of the SECOND KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION, will be held in Knickerbocker Hall, on MONDAY EVENING next, May 3 Members are requested to attend, as the dues are payable on that date. This will also offer an opportunity for all who wish to join the Association, as it is in a flourishing condition We invite all to attend this meeting, as able speakers will be present to give full and explicit explanations of the working of these institutions Remember Knickerbocker Hall, Monday evening next, May 3. Books open for subscription at the office, No 168 9th av
JAMES R. DELVECCHIO, President.
E J. MADDEN, Secretary.

☞ **The Alleghania Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION.**—The shares in this Association are being rapidly taken up Those wishing to subscribe will do well to do so now. The entrance fee is 50 cents; dues $2 a month; shares $500. Office, No. 198 3d-av, up-stairs, where all information will be given and "Articles of Association" furnished gratis
MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., President,
No. 13 Gramercy-park.
J. H. VALENTINE, Vice-President, No. 94 East 15th-st.
RICHARD KELLY, Assistant Vice-President, No. 344 3d-av.
OSCAR F BENJAMIN, Secretary.

New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON.

Free Soil National Convention to be called—Address of Seceders from Whig Caucus

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 28.

It is now settled that a National Free Soil Convention will be held some time in the course of the ensuing summer. The place of meeting will be most probably Pittsburg, but if not, then Columbus or Cincinnati, Ohio. SAMUEL LEWIS, late Free Soil candidate for Governor of Ohio, is Chairman of the Committee to which full power has been confided to summon the Convention. The action of this body will be determined to a considerable extent by the course pursued in the two other Conventions. If the platform of principles and the character of the nominee put forward by either, be such that the Free Soilers can adopt them, they will make no separate nomination. No man can foresee all the changes of the next six months, but as the schism among the New-York Democrats is healed up, this third party movement loses much of its importance.

THE ADDRESS

The last Southern address is out. It is signed by two Senators—BROOKE, of Miss., and MORTON, of Fla —and by nine Whig members of the House. The entire number being eleven, comprises the whole of those who left the Whig Caucus, on the 20th inst., because that body would not pass Compromise resolutions; and they constitute a majority of all the Southern Whigs who attended that meeting. Some of the signers are men who could not be expected to concur in the proceedings of any Whig meeting. For example: Mr. BROOKE, of Miss, was elected chiefly by Democratic votes, and is pledged, in a contingency very likely to happen, to vote for a Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Florida is undoubtedly a "gone case," so far as regards going over to the Democracy. Her Representatives in Congress would naturally rather stand still than go in an opposite direction. Col. MARSHALL is an able man, but crotchety. His crotchet, just at present, is that Southern rights are in danger. Mr. STROTHER, of Va., voted, if I remember correctly, for that pink of Democracy, BAYLEY, of Accomac, for Speaker. Of course, Whiglism had nothing to expect from *him*. It is very surprising that so sensible, so moderate, so conservative a Whig as Mr GENTRY should have signed the protest. His signature, however, is the only thing remarkable about it.

As an exposition on a point of order, this is an able document. Its reasoning is so powerful on this head, that I doubt whether after all JEFFERSON'S manual would sustain Mr. MANGUM'S course in ruling out the Compromise resolutions of Mr. MARSHALL and Mr. GENTRY. It is unfortunate that the resolutions of '98 and '99, contain nothing applicable to this difficulty. But for this unfortunate omission in the great chart of Southern rights, the differences would have been adjusted satisfactorily to all parties.

INTENTIONS OF THE LEADERS.

But it does not appear that the protestants intend to leave their party, nor that they desire to divide it. They wish to set public opinion right on the point of order, and to justify themselves before the country, for leaving the Caucus, when the authority and integrity of parliamentary law so began to suffer under the hands of the chairman and a ruthless majority. They also wished to correct the mis-statements of anonymous correspondents of the press, as to the numbers present, who made the motions, and who voted upon them. These are praiseworthy objects, and I am happy to say that the eleven distinguished Senators and Representatives have triumphantly vindicated the truth of history against the anonymous letter writers. It is now established that there were sixty-eight members present at the first Caucus, and sixty seven at the last; forty-six voted to rule the Compromise out of their deliberations, and twenty-one to rule that subject in; that thirty-nine Northern men voted against said introduction, and seven for it; that seven Southern men voted with the thirty-nine Northerners, and that fourteen voted with seven Northern men, against letting in the resolutions. Thus another crisis has been safely passed, and it is to be hoped that the Deficiency bill in the Senate, and the Homestead bill in the House, will meet with due attention.

GENERAL CASS.

A handbill has been printed somewhere in Pennsylvania, and sent in large numbers to Washington and about the country, designed to shew that CASS could not be elected, if nominated. It is attributed to the BUCHANAN men of Pennsylvania. It shows that CASS was in a minority of four hundred and fifty thousand of the popular votes in the Free States at the last election. Again, the handbill shows that CASS approved of Mr. CLAY'S animadversions upon Gen. JACKSON, in 1826, and insinuates that President ADAMS appointed him Governor of Michigan in consequence. Whether true or not, that looks bad for CASS, too; for the "Boys" revere the shade of "Old Hickory"; and if Gen. C. does not explain the little note to Mr CLAY on the occasion referred to, more clearly than he has ever explained the NICHOLSON letter, he may hang his harp upon the willow. There is nothing at all in the story that Gen. CASS has entered into negotiation to transfer his strength to Gen. RUSK, of Texas. But Gen. RUSK is a formidable competitor, nevertheless. X Y.

Mr. Stephens and his Proposed New Party—A "Middle-aged Fogy" against Cass—Hulsemann.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 28.

Mr. Stevens, of Georgia, as the champion of the Union party of the South, has made quite a startling pronunciamento, in his speech of yesterday. The substance of his proposition is, that the Southern Whig Union party will not coöperate with the Northern Whigs, except upon the condition that the Whig National Convention shall declare that the Compromise shall be supported, as a finality; that the nominee of the Convention shall make the same declaration, and that both shall be pledged to the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave law, as it was passed, without any future modification whatever. The alternative presented is, that the Southern Union party shall withdraw from the Northern Whig party, and set a candidate for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency.

This is the wedge which is to be used for the purpose of breaking the Whig party in twain, and it will probably be successfully used. As the conflict draws nearer, the parties to it begin to scatter their strength, and it is likely to become a sort of Guerrilla war. Mr. STEPHENS is the Captain of a Hundred, and so is Mr. CLEMENS, and so is Mr. MARSHALL, of Ky., and nearly all the Southern party chiefs are leaders of a squad. The Northern Whigs seem to have difficulties enough also, and no one here speaks confidently of the result of the Whig National Convention, either as to the adoption of a platform or the selection of candidates.

The difficulties in the Democratic party are not diminishing. A handbill was circulated here, yesterday, with certain statements going to show that General CASS, if nominated, could not be elected. It was read with an eagerness that manifested some confidence in the correctness of its views. From what fiction it emanated and whether it was intended to prevent the nomination of BUCHANAN, or of DOUGLAS, it does not appear. But as it is signed "*A middle aged fogy*," it is probably from a source friendly to BUCHANAN.

The paper and ink, and its *tout ensemble*, are dirty, and mean enough to allow of its ascription to the press of the Contractor for the Public Printing—who sprung from a conection between the press and BUCHANAN. It states that Gen. CASS at the last election fell behind the vote of the Democratic party everywhere; that in the Anti-slavery States he got but 800,000, while in the opposition to him there were 1,200,000; that in the Slavery States he pretty nearly destroyed the vitality of the Democracy; that he was twice commissioned by John Q ADAMS as Gov. of Michigan; that he vindicated HENRY CLAY in 1824 from the malicious calumnies of his enemies; that he supported the coalition between CLAY and ADAMS; that he shunned the vote on the Fugitive Slave Act; and that, in fact, he cannot show as clean a bill as to the Compromise question as either FILLMORE or SCOTT;—all of which may be perfectly true. The inference is, that if nominated, he will be worse beaten than ever, which is to depend on circumstances.

Chevalier HULSEMANN is to depart from this mission, on a leave of absence. He will however return as Charge of the Austrian Legation, as soon as the post of Secretary of State shall be occupied by some person who will disavow the sentiments of "the Hulsemann letter," and tolerate all his diplomatic antics and absurdities. X. Y.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Earthquake at Washington.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 29.

Three distinct shocks of earthquake disturbed the clerks in the Departments to-day. X. Y.

[As nobody was "disturbed," except "Clerks in the Departments," we should be tempted to consider the language of our correspondent rather figurative, did not another dispatch notify us of a shaking time at Raleigh, N. C., also]

Earthquake at Raleigh, North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Thursday, April 29.

Quite a severe shock of an earthquake was felt here to-day, at a quarter before 1 o'clock—its duration was about half a minute, and it was sufficiently violent to put floors, windows and crockery in a state of active vibration. In some houses the oscillations of the floors was so great as to make walking difficult. The atmosphere was clear and pleasant at the time.

Earthquake at Cape Haytien—The Emperor Soulouque.

BOSTON, Thursday, April 29.

The schooner *Charles Alstrum*, from Cape Haytien, 17th inst, reports that on the 8th, a severe shock of an earthquake was experienced at the Cape, but no damage was done.

All the military and other dignitaries had gone to Port-au-Prince, where the Emperor was to be crowned the next day.

Kossuth in Boston—Speech at Faneuil Hall.

BOSTON, Thursday, April 29—10 P M.

As early as 6 o'clock, the whole of Dock-square was filled with an enthusiastic crowd, of both sexes, striving to gain admission to Faneuil Hall.

Eight o'clock was the hour appointed for the commencement of proceedings; long before which, the vast galleries were crowded with ladies, while the lower floor was a dense mass of all classes. The presentation of Hungarian bonds was the only passport to the Hall, except those who paid two dollars per ticket.

About 8 o'clock, Gov. Boutwell and the Legislative Committee, with KOSSUTH and suite, entered the Hall The Governor officiated as President of the meeting, assisted by numerous Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, members of all political parties

Governor Boutwell introduced KOSSUTH to the Assembly in the strongest terms of welcome to Faneuil Hall, and in language most eloquent and affecting.

KOSSUTH, with deep emotion, rose and commenced by asking the audience to believe that he rose not with any pretension to eloquence, within the cradle of American Liberty. He called upon the spirits of American eloquence not to frown at his daring to abuse Shakspere's language in Faneuil Hall. It was a strange fate, and not his choise, that his tongue was fraught with a down-trodden nation's wrongs. The justice of his cause was his eloquence. Misfortune might approach the altar whence the flame arose which roused our fathers from degradation to independence.

After a tremendous burst of applause had somewhat subsided, KOSSUTH continued:

Cradle of American Liberty! It is a great name, but there is something in it which saddens my heart. You should say *Liberty in America*. Liberty should not be either American, or European It should be just *Liberty*. God is God. He is neither America's God, nor Europe's God. He is *God*. So should Liberty be American Liberty has much the same sound as if you should say, American privilege; and there is the rub. Look to history, and when your heart saddens at the fact that Liberty never yet was lasting in any corner of the world, or in any age, you will find the key of it in the gloomy truth that all who *are* free regard Liberty as their privilege, instead of regarding it as a principle.

KOSSUTH then spoke of aristocracy, and said it was nothing but exclusive liberty and privilege. He then adverted to the mottos which had met his eyes during the meeting at the State House, one of which was, "There is a Community in Mankind's Destiny."

He prayed to God that America would weigh the eternal truth of those words, and act accordingly.

He complimented, eloquently, the prosperity and intelligence he had witnessed in the people of New-England, and spoke of the enthusiasm of the population of every city and town through which he had passed He said that he had not seen a single mark of that poverty and ignorance which strikes the eye at every step in Europe.

He then proceeded to speak of the verdict pronounced by the people of Massachusetts, in bestowing such attention upon him, and passed a high eulogium on the Governor of the State for writing his memorable Address to the Legislature.

KOSSUTH alluded in pointed but amusing terms, to the obstacles thrown in his way by party leaders in this country. He had been threatened with the cold shoulder from the South because Free Soilers and Abolitionists supported him. And men at the North had opposed him on the ground that he was in the interest of Slaveholders. He said that he had nothing to do with party or interior questions. He merely pleaded the cause of Hungary, and wished to stand upon purely American ground.

KOSSUTH'S remarks on wire-pulling and American political intrigue were extremely caustic, but were received in good humor and with great applause.

He closed by saying that he entrusted the hopes of his country's liberty to the people of Massachusetts.

His speech was almost every moment interrupted by cheers and a more enthusiastic assemblage never met in Faneuil Hall.

KOSSUTH'S speech this evening will be read with great interest, and is thought to be his most brilliant effort before an American audience.

He wore the sword presented to him by the military of New-York, and otherwise appeared to great advantage.

The Anti-Slavery Convention.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, April 28.
Afternoon Session.

The following resolutions were adopted: Declaring the unalterable purpose of the Abolitionists to continue, under all circumstances, the discussion of the Anti-Slavery question.

That, under no circumstances, can any true-hearted abolitionist engaged in or connive at any compromise involving the slightest concession to any pro-slavery requisition.

The following resolution was offered and warmly debated:

Resolved, That slaveholding is in itself an act of immeasurable wickedness, and the American Church and clergy, of all denominations, connected with it are held eminently responsible.

No action was had upon this.

Evening Session.

Resolutions from the Committee were introduced, declaring that this is not less the native land of the negro than the white man, and that a proposition to remove the former to any other country, is in every way as unjust and imprudent as would be a proposition to remove the latter; that when the friends of Colonization manifest the same desire to promote the interest of negroes at home that they do abroad, it may then be time for the colored people to consider the Colonization scheme; but, for the present, the colored people should turn a deaf ear to all Colonization agents.

The resolutions were supported by several speakers, and opposed by none, and, finally, were unanimously adopted.

THIRD DAY....CINCINNATI, Thursday, April 29.

The Convention assembled at the usual hour. Resolutions were taken up and discussed, but without action. Recess.

Interesting Southern Items.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 29.

The Southern Mail from New-Orleans has arrived. A sale of $215,000 of assets of the McDonough estate has been ordered by the District Court of New-Orleans, to satisfy the claims of creditors.

The Charleston *Courier* denies the report that M. de Cholesl, the French Consul for North and South Carolina and Georgia, is to be recalled.

The same paper says: "We understand that a letter has been received in this City from Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at New-Orleans, stating that the Legislature of Louisiana had passed an act amending the colored law of the State, by abolishing the penality of imprisonment, and permitting free persons of color to come on shore with passports from the Mayor"

The Maryland Senate has passed the Pilotage Bill, and it is now the law. It abolishes the half pilotage charge heretofore exacted from vessels which did not need the service of pilots. The House of Delegates also passed the bill continuing the annual appropriation of $10,000 to the Maryland Colonization Society.

Both branches of the City Council passed, by almost unanimous votes, resolutions protesting against the passage of the Catholic School Bill.

Two shocks of earthquake were felt in all parts of Washington City to-day, about 1 o'clock. A slight shock was also observed in Baltimore about the same hour.

Michigan Democratic Convention

DETROIT, Thursday, April 29.

The Michigan Democratic Convention adopted a series of resolutions endorsing the platform of 1840—'48, dodging the Compromise measures, and instructing the Delegates to the Baltimore Convention to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of LEWIS CASS.

The Convention appointed only three Delegates to Baltimore.

Great harmony prevailed on all the political questions of the day.

Loss of the ship Elizabeth.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, April 29.

A dispatch received from Apalachacola states that the ship *Elizabeth*, CARE, of Warren, bound to Providence, was lost, supposed near the bar. No date given. 500 bales of Cotton were saved. Her cargo consisted of 1,378 bales of Cotton, which was owned in this city, and is fully insured, as follows: $15,000 at the Merchants' office; $8,400 at the Roger Williams; $15,000 at the American—on freight and cargo: $20,000 at Boston Insurance Co, Boston. The *Elizabeth* was a new vessel, on her first voyage, and was valued at about $25,060, which is supposed to be fully covered by insurance in Boston.

Negro Arrested and Shot.

COLUMBIA, Pa., Thursday, April 29.

An officer named Ridgley, and another named Snyder, the latter from Harrisburg, arrested a negro named Smith this morning, and while in their custody he was shot—whether by accident or design we cannot say. There is great excitement here about it. Smith was supposed to be a slave, though living here some years. A number of blacks were present when it happened.

Bridging the Susquehanna.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Thursday, April 29.

The Legislative Committee appointed to examine and report upon the expediency of a bridge over the Susquehanna River at Havre de Grace, have returned and reported in favor of the immediate construction of the bridge.

The Senate Committee have reported a bill repealing the Stamp Tax, and materially reducing the direct tax.

Loss of the Schooner Sea-Gull.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, April 28.

The schooner *Sea-Gull*, BALLOCH, master, from Cardenas for Savannah, with molasses, was abandoned at sea in lat 31°, long. 79°, on the 20th April. The Captain and crew were taken from the wreck by the British bark *Peruvian*, from Glasgow, now off Charleston bar.

Loss of the Steamer Meteor, of New-Orleans

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, April 28.

The new steamship *Meteor* was totally wrecked on Sunday, last, in Matagorda Bay. She struck on Cavallo Bar, breaking her steampipe, and the wind being strong at the time, she became unmanagable. The crew and 48 passengers were all saved, but the Cargo will prove a total loss.

The Illinois Central Railroad.

CHICAGO, Thursday, April 29.

Iron for the Illinois Central Railroad has arrived here, and hands commenced laying the track yesterday—20 miles will be laid in 10 days, when the cars from the Central Railroad will arrive in this city.

Conviction of a Murderer.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, April 29.

James Simmons, who has been on trial for murder in the first degree, was to-day found guilty. This was his third trial, the Juries heretofore having been unable to agree.

Death of an Editor.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, April 29.

L. G. Curtis, Editor of the *Commercial*, died yesterday.

The Niagara at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, April 29—8 P. M.

The steamship *Niagara* is below, and will be up about 10 o'clock.

Sinking of a Ferryboat.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 29.

The Hudson River Railroad ferryboat has sunk on the east bank of the river.

Opening of the Delaware and Hudson Canal

RONDOUT, Thursday, April 29.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal is now open, and a number of boats passed up to-day.

XXXIId CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 29.

Messrs. WALKER and DODGE presented some ten or fifteen petitions, asking grants of land to Wisconsin, to aid in the construction of railroads in that State.

MAIL STEAMERS.

Mr HAMLIN reported in favor of printing fifteen hundred additional copies of the Report of the Navy Department and Postmaster General, upon contracts for carrying the mails in steamers. Adopted. He also reported in favor of printing seventeen thousand extra copies of the Patent Office Report, relating to arts and manufactures, and of thirty-two thousand five hundred extra copies of the agricultural part of the same report. Mr. BORLAND objecting, the report was laid over.

GRANT OF LANDS.

Mr. WALKER moved to take up the bill granting land to Wisconsin, to aid in the construction of a Railroad in that State, from Fond du Lac to Janesville. The bill was amended by including a grant for another road from Milwaukee to the Mississippi. The bill was then amended so as to conform in its provisions to the Iowa bill passed by the Senate, and was then postponed till to-morrow.

Mr BORLAND introduced a bill granting land to Arkansas in aid of railroads.

IMPRISONMENT OF MR. BRACE.

The CASS Resolution, calling for the Correspondence of the American Chargé at Vienna, relative to the imprisonment of Mr. BRACE, was adopted.

CALIFORNIA SPOLIATIONS.

Mr SHIELDS reported back the bill providing for the settlement of claims arising out of the military operations in California, in 1846 and 1847, and the same was taken up.

The bill was slightly amended, and was then ordered to be engrossed.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Deficiency bill was then taken up.

Mr. PEARCE said he would not now discuss the amendment pending, but would depart from the appropriate debate, for the purpose of replying to the attacks made by Messrs. GWIN and HUNTER, on the Administration. The remarks of those Senators, if not answered promptly, would perhaps create an impression which would be difficult to remove from the public mind The speech of the Senator from California was an open and avowed attack on the Administration; and he arraigned it, not only for its own, but also for the real or imaginary errors of General TAYLOR'S Administration. He, with equal propriety, might arraign Mr. POLK'S Administration for the peculations, embezzlements and frauds committed under its democratic predecessors. He had hoped that General TAYLOR'S Administration would have escaped the Senator's assaults; its old brave and honest chief had sunk to rest with all his country's honors blest. He was not much in the confidence of General TAYLOR'S Administration; but among that Cabinet were some with whom he held relations of personal friendship, and as none of that Cabinet was now in office or Congress, he felt it due to himself to defend them. The first charge preferred by Mr. GWIN was the appointment of T. BUTLER KING as Special Agent to California, he being then a member of Congress. He denied that Mr. KING, when appointed, was a member of Congress, in fact, and even if he was, his appointment was not an office in the contemplation of the Constitution. An office was something created by law. This was a mere agency designated by the President, and such an agency as had precedents under the Administrations of Presidents JACKSON and POLK. Mr. KING was not invested with complete powers over the Army and Navy, as stated by Mr. GWIN. He read Mr. KING'S instructions. The next charge was that Mr. KING, as Commander of the Navy, had despatched the steamer *Edith*, which cost $130,000, on a useless service, in which she was lost. That service was the conveyance of members of the California Convention, to Monterey. Now if that convention was proper, (and the Honorable Senator was a part of it, and enjoyed its fruits, and would not deny it,) why should not this steamer then lying idle, be used for the purpose. From papers on file in the Navy Department, it appeared that the Hon. Senator himself had urged the selection of a particular individual to command that steamer on that very service.

Mr GWIN said that many members of the Convention were at San Francisco and desired to be conveyed to Monterey, and he understood they were to be conveyed at the public expense.

Mr. PEARCE said he did not complain of the vessel being used, but he complained of the Senator having cited the use of that vessel on that service after recommending it as an evidence of the bad effects of Mr. KING'S appointment. The *Edith* did not cost $130,000 but $33,000 only. He denied what the Senator had stated that Mr. KING'S nomination as Collector, was withheld from the Senate till after the 4th of March for the purpose of avoiding the Constitutional objection to his appointment. That nomination was sent to the Senate before the 4th of March, and unacted on. The Senate subsequently confirmed it. Were the injunction of secresy removed he would ask the Hon. Senator if he did not himself sustain Mr. KING'S nomination.

Mr. GWIN said that he had voted for KING'S nomination, but would have urged its rejection had it come up before the 4th of March.

Mr. PEARCE said that if there had been any evidence that the nomination had been merely kept back for the purpose of avoiding any constitutional objection, it ought to have been rejected whenever it came up. The next charge was of the escort which was sent out with General Wilson, Indian Agent to Utah. A military escort to civil officers was not an unusual thing. Under President POLK'S Administration, they were sent out to accompany Mr. WELLER, Boundary Commissioner, and Governor LANE and Judge PRATT, to Oregon These escorts cost $61,000, expended by the Quartermaster's Department. The escort accompanying Messrs. WILSON, COLLIER, and others, under General Taylor's Administration, cost but $56,000. The whole cost of WILSON'S escort was but $12,000. He read a letter from Mr. METILL, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to Mr. WILSON, directing him to avail himself of military escort, then about to leave for Santa Fé. This military force would have gone whether Mr. WILSON went along or not. Another charge was, that Mr. WILSON left Utah, resigned his office and went to California, and, by President FILLMORE, was appointed Navy Agent. He was nominated Navy Agent, by President TAYLOR, though he was not confirmed until after President FILLMORE came in. Mr. WILSON did not act, for a long time, without any bond. He did give two bonds, which were approved. He did not draw large salary and emoluments, for the honorable Senator, as Chairman of Naval Affairs ought to know that Navy Agents have no salary, but draw one per cent. on disbursements made by them. He examined the charge relative to Mr. COLLIERS' escort costing $35,000. It was important that all civil agents, having money in charge, traversing deserts roamed by savages prowling for plunder should be protected, unless it was desired he should lose his scalp, as well as the Government money. That expedition cost $34,000—but that sum included the whole cost of the stores and provisions of the military and their horses. A great part of those stores, &c, they lost, and were compelled to leave behind in the Desert. He pointed out the benefit of sending military forces, wherever practicable, through the Indian country, for the purpose of protecting emigrants. This was Mr. POLK'S policy in sending the rifle regiment to Oregon by way of the Plains, the cost of so doing being $220,000. The next charge was the unwise selection of Benicia as the chief military depôt of California, and the extravagant outlay and expenditures for barracks and quarters there. That site was selected by Gen. PERSIFER SMITH, who was appointed there by President POLK, and who made the selection under authority in him vested by Secretary MARCY. He then read Mr. SMITH'S letters showing the advantages of this site. He also read certain portions of letters omitted by Mr. GWIN in his speech on this point, showing that the officers who opposed Benicia admitted that the disadvantages of that post were such as were common to all other places in California. The alleged extravagance of expenditures for the construction of buildings, &c., there, by the Quartermaster's Department, were by the orders of General Smith. The blame, if attached to any one, certainly belonged to other quarters than the present Administration, for it all took place shortly after March 4, '49. As soon as the present Secretary of War came into office, and was informed of these proceedings, and of the magnitude of the expenditures at Benicia, he issued orders promptly to discontinue them. The next charge was of the collection, &c., of duties from the people of California upon goods brought into that territory. This policy he defended.

Congress, at two different times, appropriated $50,000 for negotiations with the California Indians. Three Commissioners or agents were appointed. They arrived there, and had no money. The state of the Indians was such that alarm and anxiety prevailed, and it was desirable to commence negotiations as soon as possible. They applied to Collector KING for an advance of $25,000. He refused their request; but at the advice of Senator GWIN, then there, he advanced five thousand dollars. The Commissioners then divided the State into three Districts, each Commissioner proceeding to a separate District. They could not go alone, and escorts were necessary. Collector KING advanced to the Quartermaster's Department $150,000. There were then sent out three escorts, and all three escorts cost $70,000, and not $150,000, as stated by the Senator. The other $80,000 were applied by the Quartermaster's Department to other services. He admitted that these advances by Collector KING were illegal and had been condemned by the Administration, but the large advance, he thought, might be excused by the Senator, on the same ground of imperious necessity that he recommended Collector KING to advance the five thousand dollars, which was as much illegal as if it had been a million. The Commissioners negotiated the treaties, and in them have stipulated that they had no right to supply the Indians immediately with beef, cattle, &c., and have proceeded to execute those treaty stipulations, and have drawn for the amounts of those contracts. No one could pretend that such powers were vested in Commissioners; they however, pleaded the necessity and urgency of the state of affairs, the large body of Indians, their warlike character, &c. The Senator complained that these treaties had not been sent to the Senate, they were not received by the President till about the 1st of February, and the President has most properly delayed acting on them till some further and more reliable information can be had on the subject This information is as necessary for the Senate as for the President, and until obtained, neither can act understandingly. He knew California was opposed to the treaties, and that she demanded the removal of the Indians beyond her territory. He showed the cruelty and injustice of this conduct. The President does condemn these contracts for beef, &c., to supply the Indians, and the Senator asked why, then, were not the Commissioners dismissed. There were three Commissioners and one sub-agent One Commissioner declares he opposed all these proceedings; another resigned; the sub-agent had been dismissed. The other Commissioner, whom everyone admitted was the best one of the number, had been applied to for information to enable the Departments to act understandingly. Were he dismissed now, it is not probable he would trouble himself by answering any questions. He then replied to Mr HUNTER; he denied the justice of that Senator's remarks that the present Secretary of War was induced to make reforms by the action of the last Congress. The present peace establishment is far greater than it was in '45. The rifle regiments were then unknown to service, and being mounted, were far more expensive; many of the infantry were now mounted; the artillery, dragoons, and infantry had all been increased; there were now many incidental expenses new to the army, unknown in 1845, these were in consequence of the annexation war, and the cession by Mexico. The territory had been doubled; most of it was in remote regions without population or products, infested by lawless bands of ferocious Indians, who lived by rapine and warfare. The frontier settlements and towns in these settlements are as much entitled to protection as the Atlantic cities. Posts are necessary, many of them thousands of miles from navigation. In 1845, there was only one post, which was ninety miles from steamboat navigation No comparison of estimates for the present year with those of '45 could be just or proper. The present Secretary of War came into office in August, 1850. Congress and the country were then intensely agitated and solely occupied with one object. It adjourned on the 1st of October, and met again in December: he has had only four months to become acquainted with his office, and its extended operations. In this time he did this, and was expected to ferret out abuses which had escaped the eyes of his predecessors. In his first report, he designated many abuses, and the measure proper for their remedy. He read extracts from that report, and from orders issued at the same time, directing the employment of soldiers at the posts in the cultivation of grain, forage, &c.

Mr. HUNTER said that that was merely a revival of the order of Calhoun, in 1824.

Mr. PEARCE said he knew that, but inquired who had permitted that order to become obsolete. In Mr. CALHOUN'S time the military posts were all in fertile regions; now, for the most part, they are in barren ones. He also read orders from the Secretary of War for the dismissal as rapidly as possible, of all civil employees in the Quartermaster's department, by which over one thousand persons had been discharged. He read other orders, showing that nearly every one of the reforms suggested by Mr. HUNTER had been already commenced by the Secretary of War, and were now in operation. On the subject of large expenditures for forage, he reminded the honorable Senator that there are now 10,000 animals in the service of the Quartermaster's department. Only half forage for these was estimated—the other half being supplied by grazing. Full estimates for these animals would amount to over $2,000,000 The department estimated it at one million, and Congress gave half of one million—hence the deficiency.

Mr. PEARCE here yielded the floor without concluding, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 29.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Homestead bill.

THE WHIG CAUCUS.

Mr. WALSH, of Md., proceeded to address the House, relative to the action of the Whig Caucus, and those who seceded therefrom, endorsing thoroughly the action of the seceders.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tenn, answered various objections which had been made against the Homestead Bill, depicting, in glowing colors, the innumerable advantages to flow from the measure.

Mr McMULLEN closed the debate, in favor of the bill. As to politics, he said he would not vote for the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, unless the Presidential candidate shall take off his boot, and make his Compromise point on the sand.

The Committee then rose, without taking the question, and the House adjourned.

FROM BRAZIL.—By the arrival of the schooner *Alfred*, at New-Bedford, we have accounts from Pernambuco to March 26, three weeks later than our previous advices. The U. S. brig *Dolphin* sailed on the 7th March for Para. The brig *Henrietta*, from Baltimore, with 1,100 barrels of flour, and the bark *Minnesota*, from Philadelphia, arrived on the 11th, with flour and sundries; and the bark *Rouble*, from New-York, on the 21st.

A vessel is to leave Baltimore on the 1st prox., with a large number of emigrants for Liberia. Among them is Rev. Thos. A. Pinckney, a colored minister of the Episcopal Church, and Mr. E. G. Jones, President of an Association of Colored people in New-York. Should the result be favorable, he will afterwards become a permanent resident of the colony, taking with him as many of his friends and brethren as may be willing to emigrate. Mr. Jones has collected some $800 in New-York, to defray his expenses, &c.

Two brothers, named Simm, who stopped at the "Indian Queen" Hotel, New-Orleans, on their way from California, and while there had their trunk robbed of $5,225 in gold, have recovered a judgment for that amount against the proprietor. The Court decided that inn-keepers are liable for the property stolen from strangers and travelers sojourning at their inns.

The death of Lieut. Lincoln, at Henrietta, Monroe County, at Pilatka, Florida—a young officer, of high promise, who served in the Mexican war with great distinction—is announced in the Rochester papers.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE FILLMORE MEETINGS.—The fourth meeting of the friends of Mr. Fillmore was held at the Casino Rooms last evening. The attendance was much larger than on the previous evenings, the room being quite full. In the absence of the regular Chairman, Gen. LAMB was called upon to preside. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, and then NICHOLAS CARROLL, on behalf of the Committee to organize a General Committee, reported that the Committee had elected delegates from all but five or six of the Wards, and they had also chosen a number of honorary delegates, in addition to the five delegates from each Ward, and from Williamsburg and Brooklyn. The Committee recommended that a general meeting of the delegates should be held this evening, and that district meetings should be held on Saturday evening in each Congressional District. The Committee also recommended that the mass meeting of the friends of Mr. Fillmore should be held on Monday evening, May 10. The recommendations of the Committee were agreed to by the meeting, and then there was a call for

JAMES W. GIRARD, who addressed the meeting. He had some difficulty in exactly defining his position, but by giving strict attention to his remarks, we were enabled to conjecture that he preferred Mr. Webster or Mr. Fillmore, and would support Gen. Scott, or anybody else that the Convention might nominate, providing he was a Conservative. He earnestly desired his audience to understand that he intended to be frank and open, and therefore was not to be harnessed to the car of Fillmore, or Scott, or Webster—in fact, he was no man's man, but felt free to give the support of his pen, and to wag his tongue, for any person whom he might think best fitted for the Presidency. He hated Democratic Free-Soilers and Whig Abolitionists. He didn't like Mr. Webster's speech at the Congressional Banquet, about intervention, though he did not understand what the meaning of the term was; and though he had a strong regard for Gen. Scott, he did not at all relish the company he was in. After renewing his assurances that he came to the meeting intending to speak plainly and frankly, that "he was no man's man," and that he would support whoever he pleased, he paid a high tribute to the virtue, intellect and great moral worth of Mr. Fillmore,

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1852.

☞ Those of our subscribers who intend changing their place of residence the 1st day of May, will confer a favor upon us by leaving a notice at our office previous to that day.

☞ The publication office of this paper has been removed to the Store in the new building, No. 113 Nassau-street.

☞ Senator SEWARD's speech in favor of further appropriations by Congress in aid of the Collins line of steamers will be found in full on our last page this morning. We publish it thus at length, partly because it is one of the most eloquent and thoroughly national speeches ever made in Congress, and partly because it advocates a measure of great interest to this City, upon higher ground and with greater cogency than any similar effort that has yet been made.

Relations with China.

The rapid growth of our Chinese commercial relations excites universal wonder. It would seem that the major part of the profit of the British war is to fall into American hands. Our clipper-fleet outstrip the wind, and leave their competitors of the Honorable East India Company, quite in the back-ground. American ships are apparently destined to engross the carrying trade. London boat-builders and ship-masters are gathering about a Yankee clipper, in the Thames, which has just brought a cargo of teas from Canton in ninety days. These are nautical marvels. Hitherto they have passed for extravagant fables; every clipper Captain has been a Sinbad, and his astounding log-book a chapter from the Arabian Nights. Now the evidence is before their eyes; faith has its anchor within the Thames, and they have only to look, wonder, and believe.

But unsatisfied with the victories of our white-winged sailors, our intimacy with the Celestials is to be rendered still closer by the inter-agency of steam. The project has been broached and welcomed in Congress. The President is dispatching an expedition merely to procure a coaling station for unborn steamships. In a year or two at furthest, we may reckon on having Cathay for a next door neighbor. Then may we snap our fingers at the competition of the world, and bear away the productions of that immense empire to enrich our earth-wide shores; or import her superabounding population to foster the productions of a kindred soil. Reason, not fancy, lies at the basis of the anticipation.

But what do we know of China beyond the cut of her clumsy junks, stray collections of curiosities, the size of her female feet, and the flavor of her teas? Generally quite little. Ten or a dozen years ago, England drugged the porters of her closed gates, and walked in. The treaty of 1842 threw open a half dozen ports to foreign traffic. Since then our means of information have been greatly enlarged. The books of Protestant Gutzlaff and Jesuit Huc have added to what we had previously gathered from the Jesuit Missionaries of the seventeenth century. The fault is our own, if we do not know all about an empire in which are more than one-fourth of the dwellers upon earth.

The recent history of China is full of interest. With the opening of the ports dawned a new era, with wondrous ideas, upon the celestials. They found a vast field for the national cunning in the novel department of foreign relations. The Emperor affected to accommodate himself with infinite ease to the new order of things. His language was ever of the most affectionate kind towards those "who came from afar" to trade at the centre of the earth; and in his last proclamation, Tao-Kwang, besides bearing witness to his own fidelity, was not unsparing of compliment to the stranger. It is dated February, 1850. We present an extract:

"Having always kept before my eyes the laws of my predecessors, we have adopted as the motive of our conduct, to honor heaven, to imitate our ancestors, to guard with diligence the administration of the State, and to love the people. Conscious of our imperfection, we have always been filled with care; laboring daily from morning to night, with untiring perseverance. Studying ourself all the proposed enactments, all the petitions and memorials presented, we allow the sun to pass the meridian before we break our fast, and before night we are again at our duties. Thus, thirty years, since our accession to the throne, have passed, and we have never yet enjoyed repose or relaxation. We have given to our people the example of economy and moderation in expenses. Since the commencement of our reign, we have not ceased to circulate among our subjects autographic edicts, warning them against dissipation, licentiousness, luxury and avarice. We have forbidden all dangerous amusements, the love of extravagance, and all that can in any way lead to prodigality."

He adds subsequently:

"Desiring the prosperity of our empire, we have been indulgent to those who came to us from abroad; and thus, for ten years past, the devouring flame has been extinct among us. Our people trade in peace with the barbarians, and to-day all, doubtless, will comprehend that in this policy we have been animated by an undagging love of our people dwelling in the depths of our heart."

With this summary of the *res gesta* of his reign, the old Emperor was gathered to his fathers, and Y-ching reigned in his stead. Y-ching adopted the same conciliatory policy. The Europeans were taken, like opium, as a necessary evil, which the people could not dispense with. But the reign of the son was doomed to be less pacific than that of the father. Rebellion has raised its head and maintained it in several important provinces. The first material difficulty occurred in the Government of Kiaying, where the daughter of a Christian having wedded a native Pagan, attempted his conversion. His excited relations applied to the Governor, who opened with active measures. A large number of Christians, including a French missionary or two, were imprisoned. A church was plundered. The Governor Wan, issued a controversial proclamation against the foreign doctrine. Chubb or Paine could not have held a more absolute infidel argument. He discusses the dogma of a future state afterwards, and punishments, with an evident disrelish for the latter; ridicules the Lutheran doctrine of salvation by faith; pronounces it an inversion of the truth; and states a parallel between the empires of Germany and Japan. "Christian Germany," he says, "is a prey to anarchy, without social or political tie; unchristian Japan is still peaceful and powerful, after existing two thousand years. Why has not the Lord of heaven, if the omnipotence ascribed to him be justly his, given prosperity to Germany? And why has he not withheld it from Japan?" The Governor concludes, that while the Emperor, in framing a treaty with the barbarians, had left them the privilege of discussing religious topics among themselves, he had not designed to admit proselytism, or the disturbance of the various national creeds already established. The proclamation of Wan, however, failed to sustain itself against the remonstrances of the French envoy. The missionary, and his converts, were released; and restitution was made for the destroyed property. Shortly after this occurrence, the Governor of the Portuguese factory at Macao was murdered, and once more European diplomacy was called into action, and proved triumphant. Thus, in its external relations, the Chinese have gradually lost ground, and the foreigners have occupied it.

In the home department the condition of things has been even less favorable. Discontent with the residence and influence of barbarians among them; the oppression of the ruling mandarins and the neglect of the Emperor, have driven whole provinces into revolt. Civil war of the most violent temper, has existed these two years. Upon the whole, the Government has done little or nothing in repressing the insurrection. The insurgents outnumber the largest armies the emperor has yet placed in the field. Their courage is also vastly superior, though the courage of the Chinaman is never very serious in its amount. The provinces adjacent to Canton, are almost entirely within their power. The last arrival from England brings word of increasing energy on the part of the rebels, and nothing but poverty, indecision and feebleness on the side of Government. While European residents are exceedingly disturbed with apprehensions of pillage if not expulsion, they are powerless to interfere. Their mediation would of course be rejected by the inimical insurrection, and therefore prove useless on behalf of the Court; and as for armed intervention, that is necessarily out of the question. The only course is to wait hopefully for the result. At present, Kwel-lien-foo, the capital of the province of Kwang-si, adjoining Canton, remains in the hands of the Imperialists; but as the sallies of Seu, the Governor, have proved unfortunate, it is doubtful whether this outpost will not have to yield pretty suddenly, exposing the commercial capital to the foe. Our trust must be that these troubles will be appeased before the projected steam communication is established. With restored peace, the ascendency of American interests may be regarded as assured. The proximity of the East India Company's possessions will afford slight advantage in comparison with the vaster speed, activity and enterprize of the American commercial marine. The bulk of Chinese trade is within our reach. It may be ours entirely, if the insurgents prevail, banishing, as they will certainly do, the European traders; and probably admitting the Americans, who have always been warily noncommittal in their relations with the empire. The presence of so many of the nation in California, and the favorable stories they tell as they pass to and fro, will be serviceable to such a result.

The Mississippi River and its Delta.

We are proud of the physical wonders of the new world—the monuments of Nature's partiality to our own blessed country. We confess our inability to appreciate the taste of American travelers—from the Eastern States especially—who first seek laborious and expensive journeys to Eastern Europe, and Asia, and Africa—to the Nile and the sources of the Niger. We have much greater sights at home. The pyramids of Egypt lose half their attractions in contemplating the Mammoth Cave, of Kentucky, and the inundations of the Nile sink in importance on tracing the sinuosities of the mighty Mississippi; the wonderful characteristics of its varied delta, and the ever-changing nature of its currents and counter-currents.

A year or two ago, Congress ordered a scientific survey of the Mississippi, and a report upon the practicability of reclaiming the land overflowed by its waters. The delta formed by its alluvial deposits was deemed all worthy of examination. Much of it is in swamp lands, belonging to the General Government, and the reclamation of which had been petitioned for by private and public memorial. The survey was ordered. It has been published. No book of travels in the Old World reveals greater physical curiosities. The mouth of the Ohio, at Cairo, is adopted as the head of the delta. To ascertain the causes of its overflow, it is assumed that a great plane is marked out, sloping from the head point in a direction deviating but little from a due southerly course, to the Gulf of Mexico. Its length 500 miles. Its northern extremity 275 feet above the level of the sea. Its total descent 320 feet, or eight inches the mile. Extent of the plane 4,000 square miles. Breadth at Cairo 30 or 10 miles; at the Gulf 150 miles. Against 500 miles on a direct plane are 1,178 miles by the course of the river. Average descent at high water 3¼ inches per mile. At low water the surface is depressed 40 feet at Cairo; 20 feet at New-Orleans. At high water the river overflows its borders, bearing along "a vast amount of earthy matter," which is deposited on its borders, the heaviest portions first, the finest clay at more remote points. The delta was thus formed. The land subject to overflow, 16 millions acres. Its value at Government price 20 millions dollars.

Space will not allow us to refer to all the wonderful peculiarities—vagaries, if you please—of the turbid father of waters. Its uniformity of width is referred to by the report to the Government. The contributions from its great tributaries produce the smallest possible impression. At flood tide, so to speak, it conveys less water into the Gulf, in a unit of time, than it carries at any one time, 1,200 miles above its mouth. The average width is 1,300 feet. This is not increased by a change from its ancient channel to that "alluvial bed which it has raised for itself from the sea." Its depth, from the mouth of the Missouri—20 miles above St. Louis—increases with every tributary down to the mouth of the Arkansas. Average depth, 115 feet. Maximum, 180 feet. Minimum, 70 feet. Average surface velocity, 5 miles to the hour. Strange to say, this velocity diminishes as the depth increases. Stranger still that, while the mass of the water which its channel bears is sweeping to the *South* at a speed of 4 or 5 miles the hour, the water next the shore is running to the *South* at a speed of 1 or 2 miles the hour. The water is frequently running *up* stream on one side the river while sweeping *down* stream on the opposite side. The changes of channel, and the *made land* thus created, are wonderful In front of New-Orleans a change of this sort has been going on for many years. The land makes out into the stream. It is call a *batture*. The title to this made estate has been the subject of litigation between the Municipality and the owners of the river front. In a recent case, individual right obtained in the Courts.

The sinuosities of the River below the Louisiana northern line, are inexpressibly curious. The bayous run *from* the River into the Gulf of Mexico, 80 to 120 miles above New-Orleans. On the banks of these bayous, or delta formed by their deposits, are some of the best Sugar estates of Louisiana. On the main stream, the bends of the River produced the most singular results in the original distribution of estates to the French inhabitants of the State. These were laid off by River fronts, from ten to twenty *arpens* or acres, running back to the Swamp lands. The extent of the tillable land, depending on the bends of the River. Many of the best estates have only ten *arpens* River front, while the next neighbor with an equal front, has only a meagre estate in rear. The consequence is, a continuous village of rich and poor, planter and cottager—for 120 miles above the City. The surface of the River, even at medium tide, seems to the eye *above* the lands. The *levee* is the protection against floods and overflows. This is an artificial embankment of earth, made in common by the land owners. It is continuous on both sides of the River. A break in this embankment is known as a *crevasse*. It is curious to watch from the portico of a planter's mansion, the movements of a steamer, apparently from ten to twenty feet above the level of the point of observation, threading the sudden and numerous bends, and consuming half hours in making a distance which to the eye ought not to consume one-tenth the time.

We have confined our notice chiefly to the Delta of the Mississippi. This is only half the strange, eventful history of this mighty stream. Let any curious traveler enter its mouth at the Balize, and ascend to the Falls of St. Anthony, and we undertake to say he will defer all curiosity about the Nile and the Niger, to those who know not the stupendous glories of his own land and his own waters.

Broadway Dust.

We understand that the Streets are no longer sprinkled because the Common Council has passed a resolution *forbidding it*. We inquired the reason of this most extraordinary proceeding, from a prominent City Officer yesterday, who said he believed some of the *Omnibus owners* objected to it on the ground that their horses slipped.

This is all the information which we have upon the subject at present; and it shows a most extraordinary state of affairs on the part of our City Authorities. It has been generally supposed that they were put in office for the purpose of attending to the interest of the City at large; and yet they are here represented as being under the absolute direction and control of a few men, who urge their own convenience in opposition to the health, comfort and business interests of the great mass of our citizens: and *their* wish is immediately obeyed. We shall make further inquiry into this matter and publish the names of those members of the Common Council who voted in favor of abandoning Broadway to the desolating whirlwinds of dust which now sweep through it, upon so paltry and pusillanimous a plea.

Meantime we must add that the objection of the omnibus proprietors to sprinkling the streets is absurd. There is only a small part of Broadway in which the Russ pavement is laid down *ungrooved*, and it is only there that sprinkling the street makes it one whit more slippery for horses than it is when dry. For the greater part of the distance it would not make the least difference; and as a general thing there is no more slipping of horses in Broadway upon a rainy day than on other occasions. It is perfectly absurd, as well as swinishly selfish, to urge so frivolous an objection as this against putting that great thoroughfare in a condition habitable for human beings.

But even if the objection were just, it forms not the slightest excuse for the action of the Common Council. Under the regulations now in force, by which Broadway cannot be sprinkled, more damage is done every day to property in that street than would be sustained by the slipping of horses for a whole season. The *trade* of Broadway suffers from the clouds of dust that injure the goods, and render shopping, especially for ladies, a dirty and disagreeable job. It is utterly impossible to keep the dust from penetrating the silks, muslins, broadcloths and other fabrics exposed for sale, and from destroying their fresh and attractive appearance. The exposure of a stock of such goods for a single week to the dust and dirt of Broadway, must lessen its value from *ten* to *twenty-five* per cent; while the hundreds and thousands of ladies and others who will not encounter the dreadful sandblasts which sweep through the street, are kept from continuing a trade which is found so profitable to those concerned. We have no doubt that sprinkling Broadway three or four times would, on such a beautiful day as yesterday, augment the trade of the street at least *one-fifth*.

Unless we can make up our minds to live in a perfect desert during the summer, steps ought to be immediately taken to repeal an ordinance at once so absurd and so injurious to the best interests of the City.

The Summer Travel.

There will be an immense movement of the people, on business and pleasure, this summer throughout the country. The signs of the times in this regard are unmistakable. Increased railway facilities will swell the mighty volume beyond all precedent. Increased activity in railway building, distributing, as it does, a large amount of ready cash in many of the hitherto waste places of the West, will add to the means and inducements to travel. Moderate but remunerative prices for the great products of the country will not forbid the free indulgence of this taste. The common centre of the moving mass will be NEW-YORK. Our hotel keepers, present and prospective, new and old, may put their houses in order accordingly. The Broadway stores—Anglice, *shops*—will make note of the fact, and display their costly contents in pursuance of the same. The world and his wife and daughter will be here, and we have no reason to question their selection of head-quarters. NEW-YORK is *the* town of the United States. London is not more so to England, nor Paris to France. Our neighbors may set this down as *so*, and save their tears for "centralization." The summer centralization of New-York will be that of pleasure recreation, sight-seeing and business.

We have referred to the increased facilities by railway. These are too numerous to speak of in detail. It is enough that the Lake and Ohio River connections are complete. These will bring a vastly enlarged number of pleasure-seekers to the Lake border of New-York. Thence they have the widest selection of routes to the metropolis. If time be an object, less than twenty hours will suffice. If comfort and leisure, they will find the accomodations ample, and the attractions of railway cars and intermediate hotels, elegant as well as substantial.

To the Northwest, since last season, the Railways have been directly extended full 400 miles, say from Toledo, on Lake Erie, to Chicago, on Lake Michigan, and from Chicago and Milwaukee, in the direction of the Upper Mississippi. There is little doubt that the travel, by these means, from Wisconsin, Illinois and St. Louis, will be nearly doubled. The facilities of reaching the trunk-roads through Ohio to the Lake, from the interior of Indiana, have also been extended, and will soon go to the Wabash. These again promote travel in the direction of New-York. From the Southwest, the course of travel will be to Cincinnati by boat, and thence to New-York by rail. Great efforts are making by Baltimore and Philadelphia to divide this custom, but the great tide cannot be turned while New-York is within 38 or 40 hours, and with lines that avoid all delay from low water, and all fatigue from crossing mountains.

☞ The Baltimore ward elections for the Convention to choose delegates to the National Convention resulted as follows: The first fifteen wards, composing the IVth Congressional District, elected 58 delegates in favor of Fillmore for President, and 12 for Scott. Five upper wards, forming part of the IIId District, chose 20 for Fillmore and 2 for Scott. The XVth Ward held no meeting, but will elect Fillmore men.

☞ Some of our cotemporaries are shocked at the suggestion that the brutal *prize fight* that came off lately in the immediate vicinity of the City, was known beforehand to the authorities. One thing is certain: it was *advertised* for two or three days in succession, in the special organ of the Common Council,—the paper which they have employed at a cost to the City Treasury of $3,000 a year, to make known to the public such parts of the Corporation proceedings as are intended for the public eye. In that Corporation paper this fight was announced two or three days beforehand,—the wharves from which steamers would take all who wished to be spectators were designated, and one or two thousand people were thus collected together by public notice to witness the brutal "sport." And yet, so far as appears, not a single step was taken by the Mayor, the Chief of Police, or any other City officer, to enforce the laws by which such beastly exhibitions are expressly prohibited.

☞ Our readers may recollect the case of *Mr. James P. Gage*, who entered complaints against three policemen, some weeks since, for a most brutal assault upon him, the details of which were then given to the public by the *Times*. We have made some inquiries as to the action of the Grand Jury upon the case, and were informed that *the papers were not laid before them* at their recent session. Whether the case will ever be heard of again, probably depends on the District Attorney.

Dr. SPRING is already a classic in the theological library. His exceeding happiness of thought, vividness and appositeness of illustration, and fecundity of diction, seem to form a complete preparation for his labors, and they all bear abundant witness to the author's earnest eagerness for good-doing. It is to be regretted that the fertility of Dr. Spring's resources frequently lead him to redundancy, and to mere verbiage; but the fault is pardonable, when weighed with other over-balancing merits. His last production is "THE GLORY OF CHRIST; Illustrated in his Character and History." The title sufficiently indicates the subject, and we only add, that it is the complement of his popular essays upon "The First Things." M. W. DODD.

"MARK SEAWORTH," is a story for youth, after the manner of Typee and Omoo, by W. H. G. KINGSTON. The scene is laid in the South Sea, and the interest sustained with spirit. C. S. FRANCIS & Co.

Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS publish the "PHONOGRAPHIC READER," a capital little manual for the student. It is from the practised pen of Mr. E. WEBSTER, and embodies all needful elementary instruction.

☞ BRACKETT's group,—the wrecked Mother and Child,—continues to be visited by increasing numbers. It is universally regarded as one of the finest productions of American art.

MATERIAL AID.—Among the contributions made to the Hungarian Fund, through Governor KOSSUTH, at Boston, we notice $800 from one individual, $500 from another, $381 from a third, $300 from ladies of Bangor, Me., and numerous sums of from $5 to $50. At an early hour, yesterday afternoon, over $1,000 had been taken at the *Commonwealth* office alone, for tickets to the Faneuil Hall meeting of last evening.

SAFETY OF THE STEAMSHIP WASHINGTON.—By a private dispatch from Halifax, we learn that the *Washington*, about which many apprehensions have been indulged, has been obliged to put into Milford Haven, Wales, having exhausted her stock of Coal. The intelligence of her safety will relieve much anxiety.

ARRIVAL OF THE ROANOKE.—The U. S. Mail steamship *Roanoke*, Capt. PARRISH, arrived at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in 23½ hours from Richmond, Va.

☞ Among the passengers who arrived at this port on Wednesday, were forty Hungarian and fifty-seven French Refugees.

Dust in the Streets

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It is not often that you are behind the "times," but you certainly are so this morning. Last year the merchants on Broadway had the privilege of paying for sprinkling the streets in front of their several places of business. The City Fathers, on the plea that the water made the streets slippery, passed an ordinance forbidding any one from wetting the streets, so that even the rain falls now "contrary to law." The law is an outrage, and if there was a spark of decency left in the law-makers, it would be repealed. We are willing to pay the expense, but fear we must suffer the damage to our goods, and the damage to health till some gouty Alderman is choked to death by the dust, when fear may compel the remainder to repeal the abominable law.

A MERCHANT.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

DESPERATE CONFLICT.—The New-Orleans *Picayune* has the particulars of a bloody and fatal rencontre, which occurred on the shore of Lake Pontchartrain, on the 12th inst, between two men who quarreled about some fish, in which they were traders:

"From the testimony before the Coroner, it appears that the conflict was one of the most desperate which could possibly occur. It was a sort of duel or gladiatorial combat. Both men retired to a part of the lake shore within about three hundred yards of the end of the trestle-road, and the first action on the part which was observed by those who looked upon them, was the throwing of their knives upon the ground. Pastor said that Pagas had the best knife, and Pagas then told him that he would exchange. They did then exchange knives; Pagas taking that of Pastor, which was a long bladed clasp knife, and a very formidable looking weapon, and Pastor took that of Pagas, which is a heavy Bowie knife, curved at the top to a sharp point. Pastor inflicted the first wound on the breast of Pagas, who dealt him a severe blow on the neck, which cut him in a severe manner. Pastor rushed again upon Pagas, but the latter pushed him aside and he fell. In the meantime the clasp knife which Pagas held closed upon his fingers, and before Pastor regained a standing position he opened it again. When Pastor rose to his feet and rushed upon Pagas for the last time, and received a wound in the back, the knife penetrating the lungs. The unfortunate man then feeling himself incapible of contending any longer with the knife, drew a pistol, and endeavoring to cock it fell again. He was about to rise again, however, with the pistol still in his hand, but Pagas ran off some distance, and he was too weak to fire at him. He staggered after him some distance to a fisherman's house, and fell down and expired."

The Provincetown correspondent of the Yarmouth *Register* writes, 22d inst, that seven dead bodies of those drowned 19th inst. had washed ashore at Provincetown. SIX were undoubtedly of the crew of the British bark *Josepha*. The other was identified as that of David Cassity, who was drowned in trying to relieve the others, and was conveyed to Truro for burial. He had been married but a few weeks, and is the last of three brothers, all drowned. His mother resides in Maine.

A person in Burlington County, N.J., from the 1st of November last to the 1st of April, collected 211,181 lbs. of poultry, costing $23,230; and the whole was brought to the New-York market. The whole of this poultry was collected within an extent of twelve miles square.

Gov French, of Illinois, has issued a proclamation, calling an extra session of the Legislature of that State to convene on the 7th of June next, to district the State under the new census, and to take action on several enunciated questions of State policy.

Mr. Stuart, Secretary of the Interior, returned to Washington on Saturday, from Richmond, Va., whither he had been called in consequence of the serious illness of his father-in-law, Judge Baldwin, who, it is supposed, cannot live many days.

Emerson Fay, of New Salem, Mass., recently fell from a scaffold of hay upon a stake, which entered his body, and made a wound five inches deep. He was in a dangerous condition at last accounts.

Mr. P. Murphy, of Annsville, Oneida county, was killed by lightning, on the afternoon of the 26th inst. Mr. M. had been ploughing, but was leaving the field when the accident occurred.

A raft was floated down the Ohio River, a few days since, which contained one million two hundred thousand feet of boards, was thirty rods in length and six rods wide.

A printing office sent out to the Mormon country by Senator Douglas, has been delivered up to Gov. Young, and is sounding the trumpet of the Latter Day Saints.

President Fillmore has recognized James F. Meline, as Vice Consul of Belgium, at Cincinnati, and Ferdinand Lorenz, as Consul of Hamburg, at Philadelphia.

It is understood that Rev. Dr. Hickok, of Auburn Theological Seminary, has concluded to accept of his appointment to the Vice Presidency of Union College.

It is said that Col. Benton intends to run for Congress in the St. Louis District, and will make a great effort to secure his success.

The frigate *Cumberland* was put into commission at the Charleston (Mass.) Navy Yard, on Wednesday last.

The *Evening News* is the title of a handsome Whig daily, which has just made its appearance in St. Louis.

Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 28.

J. SYDNEY SMITH, Esq., of Missouri, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this Court.

No. 130. M. Very *vs.* J. Levy—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for Arkansas.—Mr. Justice CURTIS delivered the opinion of this Court, affirming the decree of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 118. The heirs of Don Carlos de Vilemont *vs.* the United States—Appeal from the District Court of the United States for Arkansas.—Mr. Justice CATRON delivered the opinion of this Court, affirming the decree of the said District Court in this cause.

No. 123. T. Tremlett *vs.* J. T. Adams. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for Massachusetts. Mr. Chief Justice TANEY delivered the opinion of this Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 137. C. C. Tyler, *et. al.*, appellants, *vs.* G. N. Black. The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. ROWE for the appellee, and concluded by Mr. FESSENDEN for the appellants.

No. 139. R. R. Barrow, plaintiff in error *vs.* N. B. Hill. This cause was submitted to the Court on the record and printed argument by Mr. VENABLE, of counsel for the defendant in error.

No. 140. S. B. Lord, *et al.*, plaintiffs in error *vs.* John Goddard. This cause was submitted to the Court on the record and printed arguments by Mr. NORRIS for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. WASHBURN, for the defendant in error.

No 142. SMITH HOGAN, *et al.*, plaintiffs in error, *vs.* A. Ross, use of Patterson. This cause was submitted to the Court on the record and printed arguments by Mr. Davis, of counsel for the plaintiffs in error, and by Mr. COXE for the defendant in error.

No. 145. The steam tow-boat *Shark vs.* J. B. PIAZZO. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for East Louisiana. There being no appearance or counsel for either party, this cause was dismissed with costs under the 59th rule of the Court.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock, A. M.

A considerable cave, recently discovered in Berkshire County, Mass., has been explored. It is situated about a mile south of the village of North Adams. A narrow and difficult passage, about 10 feet in length, leads to a room large enough to contain 6 or 8 persons. Northward, a small horizontal avenue, 10 or 12 feet long, leads to another room, considerably larger than the first. From this, by descending 20 perpendicular feet, another room is entered, 30 feet long, by an average breadth of about 20 feet and 20 feet high. Beyond this, and lower down, are smaller apartments, answering to bed-rooms, pantries, &c. Further on, no one has explored. The walls of the cavern are composed of limestone, belonging to the vast ledge of which Saddle Mountain is composed.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday, 28th inst., by Rev. F. G. Clark, Mr. GEORGE TUCKER to Miss CAROLINE MILLER, all of this city.

In the village of West Farms, by Rev. Isaac W. Platt, on Wednesday morning, 28th inst., JOHN T. COGSWELL, Editor of the Westchester *Gazette*, to Miss MARY S., daughter of the late William Bathgate, Esq., all of West Farms.

DIED.

April 29, Mr. WILLIAM DEKINS, Sen., aged 70.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. James McAllister, No. 71 Market-st., this day, (Friday,) at 10 o'clock, A. M., without further invitation.

On Wednesday, 28th inst., aged 5 years and 7 months, ALMIRA C. L., daughter of William and Phebe Mitchell, of dropsy of the brain.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 26 Vandam-st., on Saturday, May 1, at 2 P. M.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, a very large Newspaper for the Country, is published every Saturday. The number for the present week contains, among other articles, the following:

Literary.—Poetry: To the Loyal Heart. Japan—Interesting Sketch of the Manners and Customs of the Japanese. Influence of Example. The Stranger at Pompeii—The City of the Dead. Facts as to Oyster-Eating. Physiognomy of Nose and Mouth. The True Gentleman. The Pitt and Tierney Duel. Grattan's Debut. Jeffrey's Marriage. The Tears of Oysters. Public Bath-Houses in Paris. M. Guizot's Life of Cromwell. Short Articles.

Editorial.—International Copyright and the *New-York Tribune*—two articles. Periodical Reprints. The Ballot in England. Broadway. The New-Jersey Cadet. Report of the Prison Inspectors; Prison-House Secrets—two articles. The Bourbons. The Newest Dorado. The Isle of Cuba. The Japan Expedition. Titled Americans Abroad. Louis Napoleon. Extraordinary statements—Traces of Sir John Franklin's Ships. Col. Fremont in Chancery. The Agitation Convention.

News of the Day.—A weekly Summary of important events, carefully condensed and arranged—comprising, under separate headings, City, Domestic and Foreign Intelligence to the latest moment.

Correspondence.—Letters from our Correspondents in France, England, Washington, and at other points.

Proceedings of Congress.—Carefully selected and condensed—comprising Mr. SEWARD's late Speech in the Senate, on the Collins Steamers, *entire*.

Commercial Intelligence.—Review of Markets, Stocks, Prices, &c., &c., for the week. New-York Cattle Market.

The *New-York Weekly Times* is issued on a double sheet, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum, in advance. Ten copies for $15; twenty copies for $20. Single copies may be obtained at the Office, in wrappers ready for mailing.

Clergymen of all denominations may receive the *New-York Times*, Daily and Weekly, at the lowest Club prices.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers,
No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York.

Specimen numbers may be obtained at the counter.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ Don't get excited—keep cool—reflect that the only way to dispense with gray hair in a proper manner, is to use DAVIS'S RAHVENE—price 50 cents per bottle—which changes the hair to its original color, by acting upon the roots, and causing a new secretion of the coloring matter. There is no other preparation like it. Principal office, No. 366 Grand-st., corner of Allen. Agents, KING, No 192 Broadway; COOK & CO., No. 279 Washington-st; KNAPP, No 362 Hudson-st; LYON, No. 111 Houston-st., corner of Avenue D, New-York.

☞ ENLARGED.—We observe that Mr. JOHN GREASON has been altering and greatly enlarging his store, No 261 Greenwich st. This had become absolutely necessary, in consequence of the continual increase of his business, caused by the superior quality of the paper hangings, oilcloths, window shades, cornices, and similar articles sold by him at such exceedingly low prices.—*Sunday News.*

☞ CRYSTAL PALACE AGAIN.—Patent Tapestry Ingrain and Patent Tapestry three-ply Carpeting, same as were exhibited at the World's Fair, at No. 99 Bowery—HIRAM ANDERSON'S. Also, Paradoe's and Crosby & Son's English Exhibition Tapestries and Brussels Carpeting of magnificent new styles. They will be sold remarkably low.

☞ THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS at the new Carpet store, Union House, No 279 Hudson-st., near Canal. Also, Stair Carpets, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, &c. Quick sales, for cash, small profits and fair dealing are the rules of this establishment. Come and see.

WM. ROWE, JR.

☞ The mighty potency of Dr. WATTS's NERVOUS ANTIDOTE guarantees the proprietor to let every body test without cost, for any disease or Consumption, if not found to be beneficial. The extraordinary cures it has effected in Consumption, when the patients were past every hope, renders it imperative to give every facility for the diseased to test it. No 424 Greenwich-st; No. 102 Nassau-st.

☞ NEW SILKS.—Ginghams, Lawns, Organdies, Barèges, plain colors, and printed of most beautiful designs, de Laines, printed and plain colors, Muslins, colored ground, Chintz, colors printed, the finest ever imported. Also, a new article for traveling dresses, a very large and well-selected stock of Laces and Embroideries, and Shawls for sale, wholesale and retail, by TIFFANY & CUTTING, No. 321 Broadway.

☞ POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.—D. EDWARDS & Co. have just received several new invoices of Gents Handkerchiefs, Linen, Cambric Shirt Fronts, and Cravats. Prices—L. C. Handkerchiefs 25c and upwards, Col'd Border 31c, ditto Silk 37½c, do. Shirt Fronts 37½c, do.

D. EDWARDS & CO.
No. 625 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

☞ TEAS.—The best assortment of fine Teas, will be found at the store of the CANTON TEA COMPANY, No 125 Chatham-st. (between Pearl and Roosevelt,) the oldest Tea Establishment in the city. We assure our readers that they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail. They have now no Branch Stores.

☞ REMOVAL.—Ladies will please notice that the Paris Mantilla Emporium has removed from No. 351 to No. 361 Broadway, where is now exhibiting a truly magnificent assemblage of new Spring Mantillas of the richest fabrics and designs, at extremely moderate prices

GEO. BULPIN, Proprietor.

☞ TEMPERANCE STORE.—The best place to get good fresh Butter and Sugars, at reduced prices, Teas and Coffees, the best and cheapest, is A PARKER'S Temperance Store, No 244 Broome, corner Ludlow-st. New Prunes only 6c. ₰ lb; Hecker's self-rising Flour; also, Hecker's Farina, only 9c. a paper; by the lb. 8 cents. Fresh Eggs for one shilling.

☞ CANAL-STREET CARPET STORE.—Now is the time; if you want to make a saving of 15 per cent., call at No. 70 Canal-st., E. A. PETERSON & CO., and there you will find good Ingrain Carpets at 4s. a yard; Three-ply, 7s. per yard; Tapestry Brussels, $1 to 10s per yard. Also a large and splendid assortment of Tapestry Velvets.

☞ CALL AND SEE!!—English Imperial three-ply carpeting, of gorgeous and glittering colors, magnificent unique Mosaic and scroll figures, never before exhibited, at No. 99 Bowery—HIRAM ANDERSON'S. Also, American three-ply carpets, at 6s. 6d., 7s., 8s. per yard; elegant spring styles.

☞ English Floor Oil Cloths, 24 feet wide, elegant new marble, Mosaic and scroll figured, satin finish, at No. 99 Bowery, HIRAM ANDERSON'S. Also, 1 000 pieces of beautiful Floor Oil Cloths, in widths, at 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d. and 4s. per yard, and upwards—the largest and cheapest assortment to be found. Call and see.

☞ The people ought to know that FREEMAN, Hatter, No. 90 Fulton-st., is selling as good a Hat for $3 50 as can be bought elsewhere for $4. Fine Moleskin Hats, $3. Caps of all kinds, and Straw goods.

FREEMAN, Manufacturer.

☞ CANTON CRAPE SHAWLS.—A magnificent and very cheap stock of these goods, embroidered and plain, recently imported from China, is now on sale at the Paris Mantilla Emporium.

GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 (late No. 351) Broadway.

☞ SPRING STYLE OF HATS AND CAPS.—As great a variety, and unsurpassed for beauty, durability or cheapness, by any sold in this city, at the One Price Store, No. 128 Canal-st.

J. W. KELLOGG.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ HASTINGS'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA, not only a positive but a warranted cure for Consumption and all other diseases of the lungs. This medicine has decided the dispute about the curability of Consumption, and satisfied the Medical Faculty and all who have used it, that Consumption and all affections of the lungs cannot only be cured, but that they are easily and simply cured, as almost any of the disorders to which the human frame is liable. The operation of a single bottle, which costs $1, is sufficient to satisfy any patient—if not altogether too far gone in the disease—of this fact; and even a single dose gives evidence of its extraordinary influence in arresting and eradicating the malady, by the immediate relief which it affords. This is no quack or secret remedy. DR. HASTINGS, its discoverer, is one of the most eminent physicians of the age, and has made a full disclosure of its history and all its component parts to the world, not wishing to incur the responsibility of confining to himself, for the sake of profit, a secret which was calculated to do such universal good. And such have been the wonderful results of its operations that the *London Lancet*, *Medical Times*, and the most eminent physicians of both Hemispheres, are anxiously calling upon sufferers to have immediate recourse to it, and proclaiming that of all known medicines it alone has positively established its efficacy by undeniable proofs of curing Consumption and other diseases of the lungs. The great celebrity of HASTINGS'S Compound Syrup of Naphtha, obviates the necessity of publishing certificates of cures. In fact, so far as can be ascertained, it has cured, or is fast curing, almost all who have used it, and probably no person who has taken a bottle but would be willing to give a warm certificate in its favor, as others have already done without solicitation. C. V. CLICKNER & CO., No 81 Barclay-st., are the agents for New-York and vicinity, to whom all orders should be addressed.

☞ TO PURCHASERS OF DRY GOODS AND READY MADE CLOTHING.—A CARD.—We have for the past twenty years under different organizations, been engaged in jobbing Dry Goods to the country trade, and granting open credits varying from six to twelve months. The rapid advance, however, we saw making around us within the past few years, in every branch and vocation of business, the increased facilities for transportation and travel under the rapidly extending railway system, admonished us that the system of business we were pursuing was unsuited and ill-adopted to the changes that were transpiring, and that to keep pace with the times and meet the demand of active and responsible traders, we must sell our goods at very cheap rates. To do this with safety, we must divest business of the excrescences of heavy expenses and losses. We have accordingly adopted a system whereby we are enabled and prepared to sell goods at prices to command the trade of the first class of merchants in the country. This system is to sell goods at NET PRICES, and to divide one of the largest stocks in the country into "Departments," having separate organizations and accounts, and a manager at the head of each department, with a talent peculiarly adapted to the goods over which he takes charge. We have a Print and Gingham Department, Women's Dress Goods Department, Hosiery

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 29.

$7,000 U. S 6s, '62	b3 114	100 Portsmouth Dry Dock	7½
14,500 U. S. 6s, '67	119	50 do	7¾
1 800 U. S 5s, '65	106½	75 Nicaragua Co	42
2,000 do	106½	250 Erie Railroad	b60 89½
1,000 Ohio 6s, '70	114	80 do	89⅝
2,000 Kentucky 6s	109	50 do	89⅝
3,700 Ind. Spec. Prof 5s	39	150 do	b30 89⅝
12,000 Penn. State 5s	b3 93¼	100 do	b10 89⅝
1,000 Erie 1st mort	112½	50 do	b30 89⅝
2,000 Erie 2d mort	105¾	500 Harlem Railroad	b60 72
10,000 Erie Convrts '71	93⅛	500 do	72
5,000 do	b60 95½	200 do	b3 75½
10.000 do	b60 96	600 Long Island R R	s15 21¾
5,000 do	95⅞	75 Nor. & Wor R. R	58
5,000 Erie Incomebds	b60 97½	25 do	58⅛
3,000 do	97½	500 do	s60 58⅜
1,000 Harlem Ex. Cfs	83½	100 do	b30 59
2.000 Hgd. 1st mort bds	106	300 do	58⅜
5 shs Bank Republic	105½	850 Reading Railroad	79¼
5 Hanover Bank	103½	1600 do	s10 79
200 Canton Co	81½	100 do	s10 79½
150 do	81¾	50 do	79¼
100 do	81¾	500 do	s5 79
50 do	b10 81½	600 do	Tuesday 79
25 do	81½	150 do	78¾
650 New-Jersey Zinc	13	100 do	s10 79¼
200 do	b30 13¼	200 do	78¾
200 do	b60 13¾	300 do	s60 78
100 Stonington R. R.	opg 54½	50 do	b10 78¾
50 do	pac 54½	25 Hudson River R. R	62
150 do	opg 54½	40 N. L. & N. H. R. R	70
50 do	opg 54½	10 Dauphin Coal Co	49
100 do	opg 55		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Erie Income Bds	97¼	20 Chemung Railroad	88
5,000 Erie Convt. '62	b30 96⅞	300 Reading Railroad	78⅞
6 000 do '71	93⅝	100 do	s30 77¾
100 Dauphin Coal Co	50	50 do	s10 78
20 New-York Gas Co	135	150 do	b10 78¾
50 Canton Company	81	100 do	s10 79
50 New-Jersey Zinc Co	13	650 do	s3 78
50 Nicaragua Transit Co	41	500 do	s60 77¾
50 Erie Railroad	b60 89	50 Stonington R R.	b30 55½
100 do	88⅞	75 do	opg 55
50 do	88⅞	100 Nor. & Wor. R R	58⅛
50 do	88⅝	150 do	58⅛
25 Hudson River R. R	62	100 do	b20 58⅛
25 do	61½	100 Long Island R. R	b60 22
45 do	61	85 Harlem R. R. Pref	111½

THURSDAY, April 29—6 P. M.

Exchange stiffened up again to-day, and the effect of this in part neutralized the good news from abroad on the Stock market. Another cause was found in the heavy operations yesterday in the leading Railroad fancy at Philadelphia, where the friends and chief holders of the Stock were pretty free sellers at top prices, and followed up the movement by further sales here this morning, at the early Board. The market, notwithstanding, took a large amount of this and other stocks; Harlem, Canton and Stonington advancing ⅛ to 1 ₱ cent. The decline in Reading was nearly equal to the rise yesterday, but at the close one of the chief operators in the Stock swept the offerings at 78, and made the same bid for an unlimited amount at the same time. These movements of the past few days indicate any thing but "a corner." They show both activity and confidence. The old holders are willing that others should share in the improved value of the Stock, but if they will not, and on the reverse side persist in selling short, they may anon find the figures from 7 to 12 ₱ cent. higher than current prices. It is not our province to predict or advise; we only repeat that established Coal Stocks are *not* the fancies to "bear" from supposed want of intrinsic value, this year. A revulsion in the general market may carry all down, but that revulsion must be in money matters, not the Coal trade. Erie is unusually quiet, rating from 88½ to 89¼. Norwich was active in the forenoon, but subsequently lost part the advance of yesterday. Stonington makes a very favorable impression by the dividend and statement, and sold at 55 ex-dividend, for the re-opening of the transfers. Canton is disposed to move up. We notice in the *Post* this afternoon, that a general revival in Baltimore property, is being experienced in that city, in which, of course, the Canton lots participate. Dauphin Coal Co. recovered to 50 ₱ cent. Nicaragua dull, and cheaper, probably from a suspicion that there is a small *leak* somewhere: a thing not unusual among friends when the speculatives double and triple their price in a hurry.

Bonds and Loans were generally better. The transactions were to the extent of $100,000. The U. S. 5's of '65 (the Texas Bounty) advanced to 106¼. The bids for a million of this desirable loan are to be opened at Austin on the 1st of May. The offers from this city are numerous. Pennsylvanias are fully up to the highest point of the spring. One or two strong buyers have appeared in Philadelphia at 93½. Erie were largely traded in. The First Mortgage brought 114½; Incomes, 97½; Second Mortgage, 105¾; and the Convertibles the previous figures. Harlem Extensions are up to 83½.

City Banks were neglected. The premium Railroads were also inactive, though firm. Delaware and Hudson was bid up to 112 at the Board and to 114½ in the Street without inducing sellers.

The Hudson River contest is resulting, thus far, against the Railroad. The Boats carry the great travel, notwithstanding the low fares and rapid speed by rail. This induces free short sales of the stock, and prices touched 61 this afternoon. The owners of the People's Line of Boats are, of course, in fine spirits. They say the comparison with the New-Haven contest, in which the Railroad is conceded to have come off best, forms no parallel to the Hudson. It is a pretty quarrel, at all events, as it stands. Fun for the boys but death to some of the frogs.

Money was largely offered to-day on prime collaterals at 4 ₱ cent. Paper is not plenty in the Street. Indeed, if at all passable, the Banks are quite willing to take it at rates varying from 4½ ₱ cent. off No. 1, 60 days acceptances, to 7 ₱ cent. off good and prime four to six months' notes. There is some movement, looking like speculation, in Groceries, and the auction sales of Dry Goods are large. But these seem to create little paper for the Street.

The "dash" at Exchange on Monday holds good. The same parties bought up a good many transient bills to-day, going as high as 109½, and the Bankers' rate for the *Arctic* will probably be firm at 110. Something will depend on the letters by the *Niagara*, looked for in the morning. There was not much done to-day by mercantile remitters. The sales of Cotton were large, and the general market, as noticed on 'Change at the close of the day, looked well for exports. Ship owners stiffened their freights. To return to Exchange, the Bankers seem indisposed to draw except at top rates; first, because the prospective balance of trade is likely to absorb the supply in a month or two; and secondly, from their inability to use the money at a fair interest. Their credits on the other side are ample, but they see no advantage in using them cheaply.

The Sonora Gold Co. have made Mr. FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, late of the Canal Department, at Albany, their President, in place of Mr. Ingersoll, who voluntarily retires, and we learn that a very liberal salary has been attached to the office with a view to exclusive and practical attention to the operations of the mines, the machinery for which is now nearly or quite complete and ready for shipment. The office of the Co. is at No. 56 Beaver-st.

The Cotton receipts at all the ports, according to telegraphic reports, are 660,000 bales ahead of last year. Added to the crop of 1851, this gives, without further excess, upwards of 3,000,000 bales, say 3,015,000. Notwithstanding this prospect, prices advanced yesterday at New-Orleans, under sales 10,000 bales, and here to-day, with sales of 6,500 bales. The crop goes ahead of all estimates at home, while the consumption in Europe has an equally unlooked for influence on prices abroad.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 29.

FLOUR is in good demand; sales 2,000 bbls. at $4 12@$4 25 for common, and $4 37@$4 50 for good State. WHEAT—Sales have been made of 5,200 bushels prime Genesee Wheat at 110@111c; ordinary, 108c; Mediterranean, 96c. CORN is very dull; yellow round, off the boat, sells at 60c. OATS are at 40c. and BARLEY 72c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, April 26.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 7,000 bales at steady prices. Middling is at 7¼@7½c. RICE, 200 tcs. Carolina sold at $3@$3 73. Keg LARD has advanced, with sales of 5,000 kegs at 11c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, April 27.

COTTON has been quiet in consequence of the advices in the letters per the *America* and *Arct c* being considered unfavorable. 4,600 bales sold at previous rates. The receipts at all the Southern ports, according to the price current, are 660,000 ahead of the same time last year. MOLASSES has advanced; prime sells at 27c. Mess PORK is at $17 25@$17 75.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, April 28.

The advices by the *Franklin* caused some excitement in COTTON, and an active business has been done—the sales reaching 10,000 bales, at outside prices. Middling is quoted a: 7¾@7¾. RICE is at advancing; 100 tierces sold today, at $3 87½@$4. Sight Exchange on New-York is at par. FLOUR is dull, at $3 37½ for Ohio. Mess PORK is quoted at $17 25@$17 50. BACON SIDES are at 9½@9¾. SHOULDERS, 7¾c. SUGAR has advanced; fair sells at 4¼c. RIO COFFEE, 9½.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, April 29—Noon.

The *Niagara's* news has been received, and caused increased excitement in COTTON. The sales already have been 7,000 bales at an advance of ⅛@¼c. Strict Middling is quoted at 8c, and low Middling at 8¼c. FLOUR is declining. Ohio sells at $3 25. Mess PORK is at $17 50. Sterling EXCHANGE is at 9¾ premium.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, April 28.

COTTON—Sales to-day 1,400 bales at 6¾@8¼c. The market is firm and prices quite full.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, April 29—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are steady and saleable—the day's transactions embracing 120 bbls.—Pots at $5@$5 6¼, and Pearls at $6 25@$6 31½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Ten's upward; having, with a good demand, risen ⅛c to day, ₱ lb. The operations exceed 6,500 bales—part Upland middling at 8¼c, and part strict Orleans do. at 9¼c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A reactive tenor is discernible in the market for State and Western—caused by the diminished arrivals and favorable character of the foreign advices—which have induced more shipping inquiries and considerably stimulated re-Eastern and local purchases. The low qualities are in very poor supply, while the inferior and medium grades are less freely offered, and finer sorts continue scarce. The sales add up 7,000 bbls.—superfine No. 2 at $3 60@$3 81½; ordinary to straight State and good common Orleans at $4 06@$4 25; choice State, mixed Western, and favorite Ohio at $4 25@$4 43½; fair to fancy Indiana and Michigan at $4 37½@$4 68; fancy Genesee at $4 75@$5; fancy Ohio at $5@$5 18; extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 12½@$5 50, and extra Genesee at $5 25@$5 87. Canadian seems active and buoyant—being in fair export demand and not so abundant. Some 1,000 bbls. superfine realized $4 18@$4 25 in bond. Southern is not so much in request, yet there exists a steady trade shipping demand at the recently improved rates. The business consists of 1,300 bbls.—mixed to favorite ordinary at $4 37½@$4 62½, and fancy qualities at $4 75@$5 25. Rye Flour is inanimate at $3 25@$3 31½—the former value. Corn meal remains about the same—the sales including 300 bbls. Jersey and Brandywine at $3 25@$3 56.

GRAIN.—Wheat is more settled and more active, influenced by the encouraging news from Europe and the partial rise in Flour. About 2,500 bushels Southern white were purchased at $1, and 1,000 bushels Jersey red at 93c. Rye is very scarce and generally quoted at 77@78c, with a sale of 1,000 bushels at the inside price. Barley is extremely depressed, at 68@73c. Oats continue plenty and quiet at 35@37½c. for Western, and 37½@39 for Northern. Corn is on the decline. The large receipts exceed dealers' wants, and undermine holders' firmness. There is little inquiry for export and not much for home use. The sales reach 27,800 bushels round yellow, at 60@61c., mixed Western at 62@62½, with Jersey and Southern yellow, at 63@64c.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less active and a shade cheaper—with sales of 250 bbls. new Prime at $16 75@$16 87½, and new Mess at $18 75@$18 87½. Pickled Meats remain inanimate at 8½c. for Shoulders and 9½@10c. for Hams. Lard is very brisk and firm—with sales of 150 bbls. Prime at 10@10½c. and 500 kegs do at 11@11½c. Beef is somewhat variable, the poorer sorts being dull and nominal, and the better kinds buoyant and higher. Sales were made of 400 bbls. Prime at $6@$7, and Mess at $9 50@$13. Prime Mess Beef Hams are neglected, both on account of their dearness and barreness. Butter and Cheese rule steady with a good enquiry.

WHISKY—Still favors purchasers—though the demand is as brisk as the stock is large. The sales comprise 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 20@21c. ₱ gall., cash.

FREIGHTS—There was a better feeling in Freights, and 2,000 bushels Cotton were engaged at 5-16d., part of which was compressed, and 4,000 bushels Wheat at 4½d. Flour was at 13@15d. asked. There was no change in rates for London or California. To Havre, Cotton was going forward at ⅛c; Ashes, at $6.; with Bark and Rice at $8. To California, the range continued at 45@60c. ₱ foot.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Thursday.—First Board*—$233 Pennsylvania 5s, 93½; $400 do. 93¾; $500 do. 2 certs., cash 93¾; $15,000 Reading Railroad, 6s, '70, $3,000 Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '44, s5, 87; $1,000 do. '43, s5, 87½; $1,200 United States 6s, '67, ⅞ P. 117½; $300 Camden City, 6s, 90; $2,000 Schuylkill Navigation, 6s, '68, int on, 54½; $15,000 do b5, 55; $400 do, Boat loan, 86; $8 100 City Railroad, 8s, '79, 107; $263 Susquehanna Canal, 6s, 70; $1,000 Allegheny City, 6s, 70. 85; 26 shs. Pennsylvania Railroad, Cash, 40½; 1 do, C & P, 44; 100 Long Island Railroad, b5, 11; 14 Harrisburg Railroad, 45¾; 50 Beaver Meadow Railroad, s5wn, 21½; 25 Reading Railroad, 39⅜; 100 do., 39⅝; 50 do., b4, 39½; 100 do., 39⅜; 50 Morris Canal, b5wn, 19½; 100 Vicksburg Railroad, 15.

Between Boards—50 Reading Railroad, b5, 39½; 100 do cash, 39½; 200 do, 39½; 300 do, s5wn, 39¾; 50 Long Island Railroad s5wn, 11; 50 do., cash, 11; 100 do., s5, 11; 200 do, b5, 11

Second Board—$2,100 Chesapeake and Delaware Canal 6s, '56, 97; $1,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '68, int on, b5, 54; $2,500 do., 54; $1,000 Schuylkill Navigation Mortgage 6s, 75; $600 Pennsylvania 5s, 93¾; $1 000 do 94; $3,000 Canal 6s, Coupons, 71¾; 50 Lehigh Navigation, 37½; 120 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44; 35 do., C & P, 44; 215 Morris Canal Preferred, stwn, 20; 50 Long Island Railroad, b5wn, 11; 49 Reading Railroad, 45⅛; 6 do., b5wn, 45; 100 Union Canal, b5, 14¾; 5 Minehill Railroad, 74½; 100 Susquehanna Canal 13¾; 17 Vicksburg, b5, 16; 30 Girard Bank, C & P 13¾.

After Board—$2,000 Susquehanna Canal 6s, 72; $1,000 do., 72; $4,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '68 int on, 54½; 100 Florence City, 15; 100 Reading Railroad, 39¾ 100 do, b5, 39; 300 do., 38½; 300 do., s5wn, 39; 50 Vicksburg, b5wn, 16; 8 Minehill Railroad, 74½.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 117¾@118¼; United States 6s, '67, 117¾@118¼; Pennsylvania 5s, 93¾@94; Reading Railroad, 39¾@39½; Reading Bonds, '70, 82@82½; Reading Mortgage 6s, '60, 87@87½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44@44½; Morris Canal, 19¾@19½; Schuylkill Navigation, Int. on, 54@55; Long Island, 10¾@11; Vicksburg, 15¾@16; Girard Bank, 13¼@13¾; United States Bank, 3@3½, Union Canal, 14¾@14¾.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE....April 29.

By A. J. Bleecker.

2 lots on 42d-st., bet. 2d and 3d-av. ea 25x100, $945 ea.	$1 890
1 lot on 47th-st, near 10th-av, 25x100	640
1 lot adjoining, 25x100	650
1 lot corner 56th st and 7th-av, 25x100	980
1 lot adjoining, 25x100	680
1 lot on 44th-st., near 6th-av, 25 100	1,180
1 lot on 52d st., near 5th av., 25x100	350
1 lot on 79th-st., near 3d-av., 22x102	675
1 lot on 24 h-st, near 4th av., 25x98	2,550
1 lot on 4th av., near 24th-st., 19x75	2,725
1 lot adjoining, 19x75	1,800
1 lot on 42d-st., near 3d-av., 25x100	1,150
House and lot adjoining, 25x100	4,410

By A. H. Muller, April 28.

Storg and lot No 22 Liberty-st, 25x74	$15,800

BROOKLYN.

By Wm H Franklin, Son & Co., April 27.

1 lot corner Gerry-st. and Division-av, 21x78	$590
1 lot adjoining, 21x69	855
1 lot do. 21x64	310
1 lot do. 21x86	355
1 lot do. 21x76	325
2 lots do 20x76	310
2 lots on rear on Gerry st. ea 22x125 $300 ea.	600
1 lot corner Gerry-st. and Throop-av., 20x75	310
3 lots adjoining, 20x75	230
1 lot do ea 20x75 $205 ea	615
1 lot do. 20x75	220
1 lot corner Gerry-st. and Division-av., 30x69	483
1 lot adjoining, 20x74	325
1 lot do. 20x79	330
1 lot do. 20x93	345
1 lot on rear on Gerry st., 18x180	220
1 lot adjoining 22x100	205
1 lot corner Gerry st and Throop av 20x75	350
1 lot adjoining, 20x75	210
2 lots do. each 20x75, $215 each	430
2 lots do. each 20x75	440

WILLIAMSBURG.

1 lot on South 7th-st, near 3d-av, 23x80	1,975
1 lot adjoining 23x80	1,980
1 lot do 23x80	1,950
1 lot on South 5th st, near 2nd st., 20x91	745
2 lots on South 5th, near Union av., ea 20x100 $320 ea.	640
1 lot adjoining, 20x82	330
2 lots on South 4th, near 12th-st., ea 20x85. $350 each	1,130
1 lot adjoining, 20x85	515
4 lots do. do. $550 each	2,200
1 lot do 20x66	415
1 gore	700
1 lot on rear, on Union av., 22x80	490
1 lot adjoining, 22x68	375
1 lot do 22x56	325
2 lots on N. 2d near Lorimer st., 25x85, $640 each	1,240
1 lot cor Devoe and Lorimer-st., 25x90	410
1 lot adjoining, 25x90	270
House and lot near above, 25x50	775
1 lot near last 20x100	300
1 lot corner S 3d and 8th st., 25x75	1,100
House and lot on McKibben, near Smith st., 25x100	750
do. do. near above do	750
1 gore corner Meashall and Smith-st	290

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For cooks, general workers, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, chambermaids, waiters, gardeners, farmers, &c., at SELECT PROTESTANT AGENCY, No. 7 Carmine-st., and SOCIETY AGENCY, No. 106 Chambers-st. Only Servants of good character admitted. a8-1m*

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man, 19 years old, in some respectable employment. Having had some experience in the book and stationary business it would be preferred. Is a good accountant, and can come well recommended. Address J. C E at this office a30-1t*

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Country residence on the Hudson—HOWLAND MANSION HOUSE, river-side, 86th-street, for select families and gentlemen. Spacious, elevated, healthy, with charming scenery on all sides, it possesses advantages rarely combined. a26-6tsod*

BOARDING—Very desirable rooms on the second floor, can be obtained in a new house, with all the modern improvements, suitable for a gentleman and lady, or single gentlemen, at No. 107 East 17th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs. a29-3t*

BOARDING—A small family and one or two gentlemen, can obtain large, pleasant rooms, with all the comforts of a quiet home, at No. 254 West 19th-st., near the 9th-av. References exchanged. a30-2t*

BOARDING—At No. 241 East Broadway, with handsome unfurnished parlors on 2d floor for gentlemen and their wives, with use of Bath. a28-6t*

MISCELLANEOUS.

$100 DOLLARS REWARD.—LOST, on the morning of April 26, in Atlantic-st, Brooklyn, a sealed package, marked A. L. GRIER, New-York, containing twenty bonds of $1,000 each, of FAYETTE COUNTY, KENTUCKY, numbered from 52 to 71 inclusive, and issued to the Covington and Lexington Railroad Co. All the bonds issued by this County to the Covington and Lexington Railroad Co., except the above named, have the following guarantee printed on the back of them:

"The Covington and Lexington Railroad Company guarantee the prompt payment of the principal and interest of the within bond, for value received. Witness the seal of the said Company, and the signature of the President thereof, this tenth day of April, 1852, in conformity with a resolution of the Board of Directors, passed on the 1st day of April, 1852." JOHN S MORGAN,

President of the Covington and Lexington R R Co.

{Covington and Lexington Railroad Company. [SEAL OF]} FRED. WISE, Secretary.

All persons are forbidden to negotiate these bonds, and the above named are to be paid for any information that will lead to their recovery.

GIBSON, STOCKWELL & CO., No. 35 Pearl-st.

NEW-YORK, April 28, 1852 a30-6t*

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.—200,000 pair of DAY'S Patent Vulcanized Rubber Japaned Over-Shoes. These goods received the first premium Silver Medal, over all others, last October, at the Fair of the American Institute. Exporters and extensive dealers are advised to save a profit in ordering and purchasing. Day's facilities equal 2 000 pairs a day. Buyers are cautioned that the combination are again at their old game of threatening to prosecute my customers, all for effect, that they may still, for one year more, plunder the pockets of the people.

HORACE H DAY,

Oldest manufacturer of India Rubber now in the business in the United States—owning over 20 patent rights. Warehouse No. 23 Cortlandt-st, New-York. a30-1t

CAMPHOR WOOD AND CEDAR TRUNKS, IRON SAFES, AND CAST IRON CHESTS—The subscriber offers for sale at his factory, No. 28 Gold-st, near John-st, large Camphor Wood and Cedar Trunks—the only sure and permanent remedy for moth. Also, low-priced Iron Safes, and seven different sizes of Cast Iron Chests for vessels, &c [a30-1t*] JESSE DELANO.

INSTRUCTIONS IN FIVE USEFUL AND TWO ORNAMENTAL ARTS, by which industrious persons can make from $50 to $100 per month, will be sent to any address by return of mail, on receipt of 25 cents prepaid. Address D. D. BURT, Box No. 50 Broadway Post-Office, New-York. a30-1t*

NEW AND SECOND-HAND TOOLS AND MACHINERY BOUGHT AND SOLD—Large and small Screw Presses, Vices, Lathes, Anvils, one Steam Engine, (8-horse power,) and a general assortment of Tools and Machinery, for sale at [1t*] H. HOMERS, No 20 Ann-st.

GLASS! GLASS! GLASS!—10,000 boxes Window and Picture Glass, single thick.

5,000 boxes Glass, double thick, for show windows.

For sale by P. HOPKINS & BROTHERS,

a30-12t* No 6 Barclay-st., next door to Astor House.

TO DOCK BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—Dock sticks, dock fenders, timbers, etc., constantly on hand, at wholesale and retail, at the New-York Steam Saw Mills, 27th and 28th-sts., North River. COLYER & DUGARD. a21-10tsod*

SPRING STYLE HATS, of the French Elastic Stiff, manufactured from the finest imported plushes, which for brilliancy of finish and durability will bear the test with any offered with our beautiful patterns of Spring Caps. At MONARQUE'S, No. 228 Bowery. a16-1m

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF TEA—5 lbs. of good black or green Tea for $1. Orders from the country inclosing a remittance or satisfactory reference, punctually attended to. J. HERITAGE'S Tea-stores, Nos. 136 and 484 8th av., N.Y. a28-3t*

EXPRESS WAGON FOR SALE.—A strong and neat Express Wagon, made to order, and nearly new, to be seen at Valentine & Coe's Livery Stables, Allen-st., near Grand-st. For particulars, apply at S. & M. E. TOWLE, Columbian Hall, No. 291 Grand-st. a29-3t

WAGON FOR SALE.—A first-rate city-made, one-horse, Top Wagon; has been used but very little. Price $160; cost over $200, and is as good as new. Apply to G. L. KELTY, No. 200½ Broadway. a30-1t*

BELL HANGING.—JESSE FERGUSON, Lock-bet weem Murray and Warren-sts., New-York, is prepared to execute all orders in his line, at the shortest notice, in this City and vicinity. a22-3w*

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JAMES' ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE PASSIONS.—Just published,—REMORSE, and other Tales, by G. P. R. James. This volume, which contains several of James' popular Tales, that have not appeared in a cheap form before, must at once find many readers among the admirers of this celebrated author. They possess that energy of character, so remarkable in James; they are so proficient in interest, and entertaining from first to last, that they cannot fail to leap into a wide popularity at once. They are really splendid productions, abounding in incident, pleasing in their character, and were written with a view to illustrate the force of human passions, such as Remorse, Hatred, Revenge, &c. Complete in one volume. Price 25 cents

BUNCE & BROTHER, Publishers,

a24-6t No. 134 Nassau-st, opposite Clinton Hall.

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This scholarly trifler, this fantastic satirist, this delightful, Janus faced penman—we heartily congratulate American literature on his addition to the list in which Melville, Ik. Marvel, and Dr. Mayo flourish.—*New-York Albion*

Our "Howadji" is a gentleman of exquisite poetic taste, refined, but glowing in feeling and fancy, po ished in his style, and altogether a most captivating writer.—*Philadelphia Bulletin*

He has told his story of Nile travel with such a grace, with such sparkling, foaming vivacity, such exuberant affluence of wit and fancy, as would serve to invest even the common places of travel with new interest.—*Christian Inquirer*

The writer is a poet, yet a man of the world; well read, enthusiastic of vivid memory, and of graphic power. His book is very entertainingly radiant.—*The Independent*.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSUMPTION.—There is, perhaps, no disease with which our country is affected, which sweeps off annually so many victims, as the fell destroyer of the human race—Consumption. Day after day, year after year, the insatiate monster hurries to the portals of the cold and silent tomb fresh added victims to its conquest. No walk of life is sacred from its blighting influence. No age is exempt from its death-dealing shafts. The old, the middle-aged, and the young, all alike, are food for this common enemy of mankind. The white-haired patriarch, whose life of temperance has rendered his system impervious to the attacks of other ills, and whose good deeds prepared him for the enjoyments of life's calm evening, finds Consumption fastening its fangs upon his vitals, and tearing him from a world ever bright to minds which look complacently on days well spent. Is there no help for the afflicted? No preventive of the dangers which beset us in our changeable and fickle clime? We think there is. And if the allegations of those who are at least entitled to veracity, may be believed, there is a preventive and a remedy. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY is offered to a suffering world as such. It needs not the "adventitious aid" of a long string of fictitious certificates to give it notoriety. Its true value and intrinsic excellence are sufficient to entitle it to the confidence of the public, and to—

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REMOVAL.—J. W HOLBERTON, Importer of FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c., has removed from No. 75 to No. 43 Maiden-lane, and invites the attention of his customers, and buyers generally, to an extensive assortment of

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New-York Daily Times.

THE COLLIN'S STEAMERS.

MR. SEWARD'S SPEECH.

IN SENATE, APRIL 27, 1852.

What will Congress do? What has Congress done for the Collins steamers? These are the questions which every visitor returning from the Capitol, on his arrival in New-York, and every traveler from America encounters on 'Change in Liverpool and London, and in the Courts of Paris and St. Petersburg. There is reason enough for all this curiosity and interest among the merchants and statesmen of the two Continents.

Mr. PRESIDENT:—Under a contract with the United States, made on the 19th of April, 1849, between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, and STEWART BROWN, merchants of New-York, and the United States, those persons now prosecute, between the ports of New-York and Liverpool, forty voyages across the ocean, or twenty outward and inward voyages, annually, in steamships carrying carrying freight and passengers on their own account and also the public mails on the account of the United States, and receiving from the Treasury, as a compensation for that service, three hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars a year, which is equivalent to somewhat more than $19,000 for each outward and return passage. The Committee on Finance propose an amendment to the annual Deficiency Bill, the effect of which is to increase the number of mails and voyages from twenty to twenty-six, and the compensation from $19,000 to $33,000 for each voyage. *Ought this measure to be adopted?*

I assume for the present that the existing enterprize is to be perseveringly sustained. In that view, the question arises *whether the proposed increase of mail service is expedient.* When this line was established, the British Cunard steamers, consisting of seven vessels, were making semi-monthly voyages and carrying semi-monthly mails between the same points during the eight temperate months, and monthly mails during the four months, and then they had a monopoly of steam ocean postage between the two countries. We authorized the Collins Line to carry just the same number of mails alternately with the Cunard steamers, and so we broke up the monopoly and divided the postages of the route equally with Great Britain. So far all was right and well. But recently the Cunard steamers have continued their semi-monthly mails throughout the whole year, while ours are limited to the eight temperate months, and so the equality of postage revenues has been partially restored. By the proposed increase of mails we shall exactly alternate again, and on every day that an American or European mail steamer shall leave New-York one of the other line will leave the opposite port, and so the monopoly will again be broken and the complete equality of postage revenues will be restored. We must do just this or relinquish in an important degree the great postal object of the enterprise. The Postmaster-General and the Secretary of the Navy, and the Senate Committee on the Post-Office, on Naval Affairs and on Finance, agree that the service must be thus increased, if it is to be at all continued. The increase, then, is not merely expedient but even necessary and indispensable. Assuming now that the service is to be increased, the question comes up—

Is the Increase of Compensation from $19,000 *to* $33,000 *per voyage just and reasonable?*—It is just and reasonable if necessary. It is clear that some increase is necessary. The proprietors decline to make the six new voyages for nothing, and even to make them for $19,000 a voyage. We cannot oblige the contractors to make them for this compensation or even to make them for any compensation, for they are beyond the contract. No one else offers to make them on these terms, or indeed on any terms. We must therefore apply to Mr. Collins and his associates to enlarge the contract. But opening the contract for enlargement opens it for revision. They consent to enlarge it and they show for reasons that while the average cost of each voyage is $65,216 64
The average receipts are only..... 48,286 85

And that so they incur an average loss of..... $16,928 79
And an aggregate loss amounting to..... $338,574 40

They further show that a capital of three millions invested has paid no dividend, and been reduced by inevitable losses to a little more than two and a half millions, that their stock is sold in Wall-street at 50 cents on a dollar, and that they would, yet they cannot dispatch another ship or mail after the 15th of May next. Something must be allowed, if not for profits at least for reparation; and so the actual loss on each voyage being in round numbers $17,000, it is quite certain that an increase of not less than $19,000, is necessary to keep the steamers in vigorous and sure operation.

All questions of the fairness of this showing are precluded by the offer of the contractors to relinquish the enterprize to the United States for to any assignee indicated by them, after the contract shall have been remodeled, and by the neglect of any other party to propose for a new contract, even on the terms thus recommended.

So, Sir, the increase of compensation solicited is just and reasonable, and is moreover like the increase of the mail service, necessary and indispensable.

Now, we have arrived at the very question of the whole question. We must do just what is proposed or relinquish the contract altogether. The Honorable Chairman of the Committee on Finance (Mr. Hunter) dissents from his associates and advises that alternative. Sir, with a profound respect for that distinguished Senator, not now expressed for the first time nor for mere effect, I must have his pardon, nevertheless, for preferring the authority of his associates. Extreme caution is apt to be the fruit of the patient and patriotic labors of his office. An appropriation bill has seldom passed this House without calling forth from him or his predecessors eloquent yet groundless alarms of an exhausted treasury and of impending taxation, if not bankruptcy. While we cannot, without wounding the national sensibilities and impairing the national character, abandon any great enterprise, it is equally true that indecision is among the worst vices of the statesman, and that vacillation in the conduct of public affairs is fruitful of national demoralization and indicative of certain national decline. Persistence, when practicable, invigorates national energies, discourages foreign rivalry, and prevents foreign insult and aggression. Compare France—enlightened, vigorous, and energetic, but "unstable as water"—with England—cautious, constant, and persevering—or even with Russia—cold and unimpassioned as her climate, yet with her eyes immovably and forever fixed upon Stamboul—and you have an apt illustration of my moral. Nevertheless, these general observations are inconclusive, and I grapple, therefore, cheerfully with the great question.

If this enterprise must be abandoned, it must be abandoned for one of two reasons, namely, either because—*First: It was erroneously conceived,* or—*Secondly: It has been rendered unnecessary, unwise or impracticable by subsequent events and circumstances.*

First: Was it erroneously conceived? To determine this question we need to ascend some high eminence of time, from which we can look back along the past, and pierce as far as is allowed to human vision through the clouds and darkness that rest upon the future. Come, then, Senators, and suppose that you are standing with me in the galleries of St. Stephen's Chapel, on a day so long gone by as the 22d of March, 1775. A mighty debate has been going on here in the Legislature of the British Empire. Insurrection against commercial restrictions has broken out in the distant American Colonies. A seditious assembly in Philadelphia has organized it, and a brave, unimpassioned, and not untried soldier of Virginia lies with hastily gathered and undisciplined lines on the hights of Dorchester, waiting the coming out of the British army from Boston. The question whether Great Britain shall strike, or concede and conciliate, has just been debated and decided. Concession has been denied. A silence brief but intense is broken by the measured and solemn utterance of Burke "My counsel has been rejected. You have determined to trample upon and extinguish a people who have, in the course of a single human life, added to England as much as she had acquired by a progressive increase of improvement, brought in by varieties of civilizing conquests and civilizing settlements, in a series of seventeen hundred years. A vision has passed before my eyes—the spirit of prophecy is upon me. Listen now to the revelation of the consequences which shall follow your maddened decision. Henceforth there shall be division, separation, and eternal conflict in alternating war and peace between you and the child you have oppressed, which has inherited all your indomitable love of liberty and all your insatiable love of power. Though still in the gristle and not yet hardened into the bone of manhood, America will, within the short period of sixteen months, cast off your dominion and defy your utmost persecution. Perfecting the institutions you have not yet suffered to ripen, she will establish a Republic, the first confederate Representative commonwealth, which shall in time become the admiration and envy of the world. France, the hereditary rival whom, only twenty years ago, with the aid of your own colonies, you despoiled of her North American possessions, though they had been strengthened by the genius of Richelieu, will take sweet revenge in aiding the emancipation of those colonies, and thus dismembering your empire. You will strike her in vain with one hand, while, with equal discomfiture, you stretch forth the other to reduce your colonies to subjection; and you, even you most infatuated yet most loyal Prince, will, within eight years, sign a treaty of peace with the Bourbon, and of Independence with America. With fraud, corruption, fire and sword, you will compensate England with conquests in the East, which, within half a century, will surround the world, and the British flag shall wave over provinces covering five millions of square miles, and sustaining one-sixth of the inhabitants of the globe. Nor shall you lose your retaliation upon your ancient enemy; for she, in the meantime, imbibing the spirit of revolution in her American affiliation, shall overthrow all authority, human and divine, and exhausting herself by twenty-five years of carnage and desolation carried throughout Continental Europe, shall at last succumb to your victorious arms, and relapse, after ineffectual struggles, into the embrace of an inglorious military despotism.

"Yet, notwithstanding all these conquests and triumphs, shall you enjoy no certain or complete or ending dominion? For, on the other hand, wild beasts and savage men and uncouth manners shall all disappear on the American Continent, and the three millions whom you now despise, gathering to themselves increase from every European nation, will within seventy-five years spread over field and forest, prairie and mountain, until in your passage to your possessions in the Bahamas, you shall meet them on the shore of the Mexican Gulf, and on your return from the Eastern Indies, they will salute you from the Eastern coast of the Pacific Ocean. With genius developed by the influences of freedom and with vigor called forth and disciplined in the subjugation of the forest, and trained and perfected in the mysteries of ship-building and navigation by the hardy pursuit of the whale fisheries under either pole, they will in all European conflicts with keen sagacity assume the relation of neutrals, and thus grasp the prize of Atlantic commerce dropped into their hands by the fierce belligerents."

"In the midst of your studies and experiments in hydraulics, steam and electricity, they will seize your unpracticed and even incomplete inventions, and cover their rivers with steamboats and connect and bind the most distant territories with Canals and Railroads, and Telegraphs. When a long interval of peace shall have ceased, your merchants, combining a vast capital, will regain and hold for a time the carrying trade by substituting for irregular and cumbersome craft, capacious, buoyant and fleet packet-ships; but the Americans, quickly borrowing the device, and improving on your skill, will reconquer their commerce. You will then pause all the enterprise of your merchants, all the spirit of your Government, and seizing the new and mighty power of steam, perfected by your inveterate rival, will apply it to ocean navigation, and laying hold of the commercial and social correspondence of the two countries as the basis of postal revenue, you will restore your lost monopoly on the Atlantic, and enjoy it unmolested through a period of ten years. During that season of triumph, you will maintain and perfect all the arrangements for extending this mighty device of power and revenue, so as to connect every Island of the seas and every part of every Continent with your own Capital. But just at that moment, your emulous rival will appear with steamships still more capacious, buoyant and fleet than your own, in your harbors, and at once subverting your Atlantic monopoly, will give earnest of her vigorous renewal of the endless contest for the supremacy of the seas. When you thought her subdued, her flag is seen in your ports, covering her charities contributed to relieve your population stricken by famine, and while you stand hesitating whether to declare between Republicanism and absolute power in Continental Europe, her agents are seen waiting on every battle-field to salute the triumphs of Liberty, and when that cause is overborne, the same constant flag is seen even in the Straits of the Dardanelles, receiving with ovations due to conquerors the temporarily overthrown champions of freedom. Look toward Africa! There you see American Colonies lifting her up from the long night of barbarism into the broad light of liberty and civilization. Look to the East! You see her Ambassadors peacefully seeking, yet firmly demanding the rights of humanity in Japan. Look to the Equator! There are her engineers opening passages by canals and railroads across the Isthmus which divides the two oceans. And last of all, look Northward, and you behold her sailors penetrating continents of ice in search of your own daring and lost navigators."

Sir, all this prophecy has come to pass; the man is living who has seen both the end and the beginning of its fulfillment. His history and that history show that this enterprise of American Atlantic Steam Navigation was wisely and even necessarily undertaken to maintain our present commercial independence and our contest for the ultimate empire of the ocean. Only a word shall express the importance of these objects International postal communication and foreign commerce are as important as domestic postal and commercial intercourse and traffic. Equality with other nations in respect to those interests is as important as freedom from restrictions upon them is among ourselves. Except Rome, which substituted conquest and spoliation for commerce, no nation was ever highly prosperous, really great or even truly independent, whose foreign communication and traffic were dependent upon any other State, while Tyre, and Egypt, and Venice, and the Netherlands, and Great Britain successively becoming the merchants, became thereby the masters of the world.

But the learned and honorable Chairman of the Committee on Finance raises a question on a material feature of the enterprise, which has not yet come under our notice. Departing, after the most profound consideration, from the ancient naval policy which separated the National Ocean Police from the National Mercantile Marine, Great Britain constructed all the steamships employed in her postal service so that they are "good, substantial, and efficient; of such model and strength as to be fit and able to carry guns of the largest calibre used on board of her Majesty's steam vessels of war; and they are subject to be taken by the Government in emergencies, at cost, for the public naval service," and in this way Great Britain is rapidly and steadily building up a new and peculiar naval force, which will always be in complete condition and ready for effective use. The same principle was adopted in the contract with Collins and his associates, and the evidence is complete that it has been faithfully carried out. The honorable Senator now denies the soundness of the principle itself, and insists that merchant steam vessels cannot be constructed so as to be practically useful for warlike purposes. I reply, first, that having, on such careful examination and with such weighty examples, adopted the principle, we could not now wisely abandon it without proof, by practical trial, long, I hope, to be delayed, that it is erroneous. Secondly, no ship of war, however constructed, is adapted to all the exigencies of naval service, while these steamships are certainly adapted to some of them. Commodore Perry, February, 15, 1852, reports to the Secretary of the Navy that these steamships (of the COLLINS line) may be converted at the expense of $20,000 each into war steamers of the first-class, and that each of them could carry four ten-inch Paixhan guns on pivots fore and aft, of the weight of those in the model ship *Mississippi*, and ten-inch Paixhan guns on the sides; and that this armament would not incommode the vessel; and that "in the general operations of a maritime war they would render good service, and especially that from their great speed they would be useful as dispatch vessels, and for the transportation of troops, being always capable of attack and defence, and of overhauling and escaping from an enemy."

The Secretary of War reports to the Senate on the 20th of March, 1852, that "the readiness of these steamers to be used at the shortest notice, their capacity as transports of goods and munitions of war, and their great celerity of motion enabling them to overhaul merchantmen, and at the same time escape cruisers, would render them terrible as guerrillas."

Thirdly.—Great Britain has already more than 250 steamers, of all classes, armed and capable of armament. What would be our situation in the emergency of a war, if we were unprepared with a similar force for defence and aggression?

Fourthly.—The warlike adaptation of the steamers is a collateral and contingent feature of the enterprize, which will stand safely on its accomplishment of its postal and mercantile ends, even if that feature should prove valueless. Three steamers at least are built and in use. They accomplish their most important purposes. We may correct our system in future operations.

Thus, Mr. President, it appears that the enterprise was wisely adopted. And now I pray you to take notice that it has not been rendered unwise or impracticable by any change of circumstances of public interest. Everything in this respect remains as it was, except that we have increased ability and increased need to put it forth in the struggle for the freedom of commerce, and command of the seas. Now does the expense complained of affect the question of perseverence? The excess of expense, above the estimate, results from the sure policy of building better ships than was at first contemplated, whereby, in achievement, we have not merely equaled, but excelled Great Britain. Nor is the expense of the American steamers disproportionate to that of the British, although we all know that for a time it might well be so, because the rate of interest and the cost of labor and skill are higher on this side of the Atlantic than on the other, and because higher insurance must be paid on more valuable vessels. Nevertheless, the Cunard steamers, seven in number, have an aggregate capacity of 12,252 tuns, averaging 1,750 tuns for each, and they cross the Atlantic eighty-four times annually. Thus the whole tunnage worked by them across the ocean is 148,750 tuns.

The Collins steamers have an aggregate tunnage of 13,730, averaging 3,425 tuns for each, and the aggregate tunnage worked across the Atlantic is 178,000 tuns Their cost to the Government is $850,000, not exceeding in proportion to the work they perform the expenses of the Cunard line. At the same time they exceed the Cunard steamers in speed. The shortest westward passage of the Cunard steamers was 10 days and 22 hours, and the shortest eastward passage 10 days and 12 hours; while the quickest westward passage of the Collins steamers was 9 days and 12 hours, and the quickest eastward passage 9 days and 8 hours.

Nor is the expense disproportionate to the benefits received. The first effect of the enterprize was a Postal Treaty with Great Britain, and under that Treaty, in lieu of receiving no steam ocean postage as before, we now receive postages amounting, in round numbers, to $400,000. And this sum must swell and is actually swelling, at the rate of $200,000 annually. Thus, in the first place, it is clear that in two years more the postal revenue alone will defray the expense. And secondly, there lies very near to us in the future what my friend from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) so justly denominates, and what every patriot and philanthropist so earnestly seeks, the great boon of cheap ocean postage.

And now, while we maintain postal communications to every part of our country, at no matter how great expense, provided that the revenue of the whole system shall equal the cost of all its parts, I desire to know why we should depart from a principle so enlightened in forming postal foreign connections which are auxiliary to commerce, to immigration and to political influence and power. But if we change the terms of the question, it will be more easily solved. What, then, shall we not lose by arresting the enterprize? We shall lose all the postage on steam mails, and all the hopes of cheap postage, and all the profits on passengers and freights transported by steam.

It is not easy to estimate these losses. But we have some knowledge of the profits of Great Britain arising from the monopoly she enjoyed before our competition. The duties received into the Treasury annually from the Cunard steamers were in six years from $73,809 to $1,054,741. Great Britain paid the steamers for carrying the mails five years, $2,550,000, and received postages in return amounting to $7,836,800, giving her a clear profit on the postal service alone of $5,286,800, or little less than a million a year. One-half at least, of what benefits Great Britain has lost, by reason of our enterprize, we have gained.

Let that monopoly be restored and established, and so much, at least, will again be lost, and with it we shall see the postages, and freights, and rates of passage raised to their ancient standards, and continually adjusted equally to injure our prosperity and to promote the interests and gratify the caprice of Great Britain. What, then, may we expect but decline of trade and industry, with a long train of commercial embarrassment and national humiliations?

At most we can save by abandoning this enterprise only about $300,000 in two years. Could we not more wisely retrench to that extent in some other quarter? We can save as much and more by laying up one of our frigates in ordinary during the same time, and twice as much by burning it the water's edge. No one would advise this, and yet it would be far less disastrous than the retrenchment proposed.

Still, Sir, the argument that the expense exceeds the estimate is pressed. Well, there is nothing new in that. This is a deficiency bill. It makes appropriations of some millions to supply deficiencies in the Customs service, in the construction of public edifices, in the improvement and embellishments of the Capitol, in the Department of Indian Affairs, in the Department of the Territories, and in the Department of Foreign Relations. And just such a deficiency bill comes up from the House of Representatives at the middle of every session of Congress as punctually as the estimates for the year come in at the beginning, and as the Appropriation bills, based on these estimates, appear at the close. Shall we then abandon the customs, the public edifices, the Seat of Government, the Army and the Navy, the Indian tribes, the Territories and all foreign intercourse, because we can never estimate accurately at the beginning the cost of maintaining them throughout the fiscal year?

But it is said that the enterprize is a departure from the principle of free trade. Sir, it is a departure from the principle, but not a divergence from the fixed and ancient policy of the country. Widely, and I think unwisely, as we have differed among ourselves about the policy of protecting agriculture and manufactures to the hindrance of the growth of commerce itself, yet we have, from first to last, uncompromisingly and unwaveringly adhered to the policy of protecting navigation. We inherited it from England, whose Navigation Act, passed by the Long Parliament, and succeeding her establishment of manufactures, broke the monopoly of Holland, and secured to the British Islands the commerce of the world, and the command of the ocean. If this measure enhances the protection of our navigation, it is because British largesses enhance the protection of her navigation. Let her revert to her old measures of protection and we can at once safely return to ours.

The Hon. Senator from Virginia tells us that it would be wise to give up now, because the system being unprofitable, we shall be obliged to give up at last. But this is only a temporary contrast, not yet fully decided, and growing in success. Collins's contract has eight years to run. Long before its expiration, Atlantic steam navigation will have proved itself to be either self-sustaining or not self-sustaining. In either case Great Britain will withdraw her patronage from her line, and we can then safely discontinue our contributions to our line.

The Hon. Senator from Virginia seeks to divide us on this question, by presenting the claims of what he calls the port cities to a share of the benefits of this policy, now concentrated upon New-York. I learn that a bill is near its third reading in the Legislature of the "Old Dominion," having for its object to establish a line of "first-class steamships between Norfolk and Antwerp." Sir, I assure the Honorable Senator, that when a proposition shall come before us for material aid to the trade of any of our Atlantic cities, which shall, at the same time, be beneficial to the Union, whether that city be Boston, or Philadelphia, or Baltimore, or Charleston, or New-Orleans, I shall greet it with no reluctant hearing. But in the mean time, the field of battle is chosen not by us, but by the enemy. It is not a provincial contest for provincial objects, but it is a national one. We must meet our adversary on the field he has chosen, not elsewhere; and we must meet him, or surrender the whole national cause without a blow.

And now, I pray honorable Senators, to consider what it is we are invited to surrender. It is no less than the proud commercial and political position, gained by two wars with Great Britain, and by the vigorous and well-directed enterprize of our countrymen through a period now reaching to three quarters of a century.

Next, I pray you to consider what position we must take after the surrender. The position of Mexico, of the Canadas, and of the South American States. Surely, there is nothing attractive in such a change—in such a descent.

I conjure you to consider, moreover, that England, without waiting for, and, I am sure without expecting so inglorious a retreat on our part, is actually completing a vast web of Oceanic steam navigation, based on postage and commerce that will connect all the European ports, all of our ports, all the South American ports, all the ports of Asia and Oceania with her great commercial capital. Thus the world is to be covered with one vast commercial system, ramified by a thousand nerves projecting from the one head at London. Yet stupendous as the scheme is, our merchants, conscious of equal capacity and equal resources, stand here beseeching us to allow them to counteract its fulfilment, and ask of us facilities and aid only equal to those yielded by the British Government to its citizens, and our commercial history is full of presages of a successful completion.

It is a contest depending not on alms, nor even on wealth, but chiefly on invention and industry. And how stands the national account in those respects? The cotton-gin, steam navigation and electrical communication. These are old achievements. England, only a year ago, invited the nations to bring their inventions and compare them together, in a palace of iron and glass. In all the devices for the increase of luxury and indulgence America was surpassed, not only by refined England and chivalrous France, but even by semi-barbarian Russia. Not until all the mortification which such a result produced had been felt, did the comparison of *utilitarian* inventions begin. Then our countrymen exhibited BIGELOW's Anti-Friction Press, a machine that raised a power greater by 240 tuns than could be raised by the BRAMAH Hydraulic Press, which, having been used by Sir John STEVENSON in erecting a tubular bridge on the Straits of Menai, had been brought forward by the British mechanics as a contrivance of unrivaled merit for the generation of direct power.

Next was submitted on our behalf inventions of St. John, "The Variation Compass," which indicated the deflection of its own needle at any place, resulting from local causes, and the "Velocemeter," which tells at any time the actual speed of the vessel bearing it, and its distance from its port of departure—inventions which were adopted at once by the Admiralty of Great Britain. Then, to say nothing of the ingeniously constructed look invented by Hobbs, which denied the skill of the British artizans, while he opened all of theirs at pleasure, there was Bigelow's Power Loom, which has brought down Ingrained and Brussels carpets within the reach of the British mechanic and farmer.

While the American Plows took precedence of all others, McCormick's Reaper was acknowledged to be a contribution to the agriculture of England, surpassing in value the cost of the Crystal Palace. Nor were we dishonored in the fine arts—for a well deserved meed was awarded to Ball Hughes for his successful incorporation in marble of the ideal Olive Fruit, and the palm was conferred on Powers for his immortal statue of the Greek Slave. When success had turned the tide of derision away from our shores, the Yacht America entered the Thames Skillful architects saw at once that she combined in her before unknown proportions, the elements of grace and motion, and her modest challenge was reluctantly accepted, and then only for the tenth part of the prize she proposed.

The trial was graced by the presence of the Queen and her Court, and the triumph was complete. In the very flush of this demonstration of American superiority in utilitarian inventions, and especially in the art that leads to naval dominion, a further and conclusive confirmation was given, by the arrival of American clippers from India, freighted at increased rates with shipments consigned by the agents of the East India Company at Calcutta, to their own warehouses in London. Such, and so recent are the proofs that in the capital element of invention, we are equal to the contest for supremacy of the seas. When we consider these proofs, and consider our resources, of which those of Pennsylvania, or of the valley of the Mississippi, or of California alone, exceed the entire native wealth of Great Britain; when I consider, moreover, our almost homogeneous population, already nearly equal to that of the British Islands, and multiplying at a rate unknown in human progress, by accessions from both of the old Continents, when I consider the advantages of our geographical position mid-way between them, and when I consider the expanding and elevating influences of freedom upon the genius of our people, I feel assured that their enterprize will be adequate to the glorious conflict, if it be only sustained by constancy and perseverance on the part of the Government. I do not know that we shall prevail in that conflict, but for myself, like the modest hero who was instructed to charge on the artillery at Lundy's Lane, I can say that "We will try," and that when a difficulty occurs no greater than that which meets us now, my motto shall be that of the dying hero of the Chesapeake:

"Don't give up the ship."

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Lady Franklin, from Liverpool—Rebecca Copp, Mary Copp, Ann Copp, Sophia Copp, John Copp, Thomas H. Copp, W. Reynolds, Margaret Green, Elizabeth Green, Ellen Green, Mary Green, Emma Wilson, Mary Raven.

In schr. Sarah Jane from Matanzas—Miss C. Johnson.

In brig Narvaiste, from Ponce, P. R—Mrs. M. Dorborg, two children and two servants, Miss Fahrens, W. Yorkay.

In ship Albert Gallatin, from Havre—Dr. Zoeller and lady, M. Besser, Mdlle. M. Besser.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....APRIL 29, 1852.

MINIATURE ALMANAC....THIS DAY.
SUN—Rises.....5 01|Sets.....6 53|MOON—Sets..... 3 23
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..4 01m.|Gov. Island. 4 51e|Hell Gate.. 5 49er

Cleared.

Steamer City of Richmond, Mitchell, Norfolk, &c., Mailler & Lord.
Ship Nestorian, Blish, Shanghai, Gordon & Talcott.
Ship Devonshire, Hovey, London, J. Griswold.
Ship Universe, Bird, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.
Ship Washington, Puge, Liverpool, Frost & Hicks.
Bark Texas, Revell, Savannah, Dunham & Dimon.
Bark Emma Morton, Bulkley, Savannah, R. M. Demill.
Bark Mathew Van Bree, (Belg.) Jansen, Havana J. & J. Brockelmann.
Brig Matinic, Thorndike, Saltillo River, R. W. Trundy.
Brig Paragon, McNeilly, Baltimore, Jas. Hand.
Brig Viator, Colcord, Darien, R. P. Buck & Co.
Schr. Alaric, Prosser, Wilmington, N C., Dillner & Potter.
Schr. H. F. Baker, McGlauchlin, Wilmington, N C, E. S. Powell.
Schr Granite State, Hallett, Boston, S. W. Lewis.
Sloop Oregon, Sturget, Providence.
Schr. Laura Jane, Ketchum, Alexandria, M. Bedell.
Schr. Isabella, Arhecan, Boston, Dayton & Sprague.
Schr. Dacotah, Mankin, Wilmington, N. C., D. C. Freeman.
Schr, Asa Eldridge, Lowden, Philadelphia, J. A. McKee.
Schr Sciota, McFarland, Jacksonville, R. P. Buck & Co
Steamer Penobscot, Whilcan, Philadelphia, M. Sanford
Prop. Ambrazire, Morley, Philadelphia, W H Thompson.
Prop. City of New-York, Barker, Boston, Mailler & Lord.
Sloop T. B. Hawkins, Hawkins, Providence.
Sloop Lady Fenwick, Wright, New-Haven, master.
Barge Venus, Cummings, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

Steamer Roanoke, Parrish, Richmond and Norfolk, 23½ hours, mdse. to Ludlam & Plesan's.
Packet ship Lady Franklin, Yolon, Liverpool, April 6, mdse. and 641 pass. to Samuel Thompson & Nephews.
Ship Manchester, Taylor, New Orleans, 17 ds., mdse. to E. Post.
Ship Albatross, (of Boston,) Knowles, Callao, 113 days, guano to T. Riley.
Ship Victoria, Watlington, Rotterdam, March 23, mdse. and 250 pass. to Zerega & Co.
Ship Adelaide Bletcalf, (of Roston,) Scott, Antwerp, 27 days, mdse and 347 pass. to R. W. Trnudy.
Ship Albert Gallatin, (of Portsmouth,) Salter, Havre, March 26, with ballast and 467 pass to master. Has been 9 days inside of George, with westerly winds.
Bark Thales, (of Me) Gardner, Nuevitas, 18 days, molasses to T. Jewett.
Bark A. R. Kelley, (Br) Harvey, Waterford, 34 days, 175 pass. to order.
Bark Champion, (Br.) Crocker, Glasgow and Greenock, 33 days, pig iron and 246 pass to order.
Bark Sarah Bridges, (of Portland.) Startevant, New-Orleans, 18 days, mdse. to master.
Bark Mary Adams, Harsing, Hong Kong, Jan 3, (made Anjier, Jan. 15, passed it 22d,) with teas and silks to H. Moses & Bro. Jan. 19, off Anjier, lost anchor and 90 fathoms chain, and carried away the windlass.
Bark Thames, (Br.) Rennil, Callao, 135 days, with guano to S. Riley.
Bark Hahnemann, (of Norfolk,) Foster, 40 ds. from Havre, ballast and 153 pass. to master. The H. has experienced very severe weather, from April 3 to 17th, with continual westerly gales and heavy seas. March 24, lat. 49 N., lon. 21 W., passed the wreck of a brig with both masts gone, about 10 feet above the deck—all her bulwarks gone, both hatches off, apparently full of water, had no name on her, cables hanging overboard 6th inst., lat 48 lon 39, was in company with brig Monte Christo, (of Kingston,) bound West. 23d inst., lat 40 50, lon. 68, on George's Banks, 25 fathom water, in with and boarded the wreck of the barque Quebec Trader, (of Afraghat,) with a cargo of rom on board—the foremast gone, and all her sails—had her colors still flying, and had every appearance of being recently abandoned.
Bark Rhein, (Ham.) Popp, Hamburg, 24 days, mdse. and 175 pass to Beck & Kembardt.
Bark Maria Theresa, (Belg.) Branans, Antwerp, 40 days, mdse and 266 pass. to E. Bossange. 18th inst., lat 39 46, lon 67 43, came in contact with ship Irene, Williams, from Mobile, from Mobile for Liverpool, carrying away the mainmast and rigging, foretopgallant-mast and yard, mizentopmast, and some sails; stove starboard bulwarks, and done other damage. The I lost jibboom, and was otherwise damaged but slightly.
Brig Benicia, Jones, Doboy Island, 20 days, lumber to S. H. Rokenbaugh.
Brig Florida, (Br.) Aarastrup, Arsceibo, P.R., 14 days, sugar to Moller, Sands & Riera.
Brig E. L. Walton, Titus, Matanzas, 8 days, sugar to master. Sld. in co. with bark R. Pennell, Smith for Portland, and schr. Juana, for Philadelphia
Brig Naratiske, (of Portland,) Nelson, Ponce, P.R., April 10, molasses to T. B. Jewett. The N experienced very severe gales from W. S W. to W N W., from April 16 to 25th.
Brig Flora (Dan.) Zan, Fangardo, P.R., 21 days, sugar to Maitland, Phelps & Co.; vessel to master. Left no Amvessels
Schr. May Flower, Dunning, Trinidad de Cuba, 17 days, molasses, &c., to Chesterlain & Ponvert Experienced heavy weather, split sails, lost part of deck load, and received other damage.
Schr Æolus, Stubbs, St. Domingo City, 14 days, mahogany to Maitland & Phelps.
Schr Sarah Elizabeth, Dyer, Baracoa, 11 days, fruit to Meacham & Stone
Schr. Lamartine, Tyler, Wilmington, N.C., 4 days, naval stores to N. L. McCready & Co.
Schr. Anna, Williams, Edenton, N. C., 4 days, corn and wheat to G. Williams.
Schr. William, (of Philadelphia) Clark, Matagorda, 25 days, cotton and hides to H. Bradham & Co. Experienced heavy weather, lost mainsail, split foresail and jib.
Schr. Arcelia, Perkins, Rockland, 5 days, lime.
Schr. Eagle, Rhodes, Rockland, 5 days lime.
Schr. Samuel Hill, Glenstein, Philadelphia, 2 ds., wheat.
Schr L. Sherwood, ——, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Globe, Small, Salem, 3 days, mdse to R. W. Ropes & Co.
Schr. Atlantic, (Br.) Roberts, Abaco, 18 days, mdse. to Curtis & Ackerly.
Schr. Sarah Jane, Sturup, 9 days from Matanzas, pineapples to J. J. Miller & Co.
Schr. Cabot, Nickerson, Boston, 3 days, mdse. to Foster & Nickerson.
Schr. W. O. Cooper, Morrell, 2 days from Virginia, wood.
WIND—At sunset, S.W.

Below.

Ship W. Harbeck, from Liverpool.
Ship Continent, from Liverpool.
Ship Barjapore, (Br) from Liverpool, to D. Pilkington.
Ship Mohongo, (Br.) from Londonderry.
Ship Zurich, from Havre.
Also, 2 ships, 1 bark and 2 brigs.

Sailed.

Ships Caroline and Mary Clark, Emerson, New-Orleans; Oswego, Williams, do.; Indiana, Waits do.; Washington, Page, Liverpool; Nestorian, Bliss, Shanghai; bark Wm O. Alden, Bates, for Belize.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 29—Arr. bark Trinity, Galveston; schrs. G. L. New-York; Charles Allstrum, Cape Haytien, 17ta. Below—Bark Mara.
Cleared—Ship Ship Shooting Star, San Francisco; bark Gov. Briggs, Mobile; brigs Waverly, Georgetown, S. C.; Mary H., Philadelphia; schr. Olive, Aux Cayes.
CHARLESTON, April 28—Arr. bark Yarmouth; schr. D. B Warner, New-York.
Cleared—Brig J. Nickerson, Boston.
NEW-ORLEANS, April 29—Arr. ships Levi Woodbury, Boston; Sarah Purrington, New-York.
PROVIDENCE, April 29—Arr. bark Thomas Winslow, Chase, Mobile; schrs. Triumph, Brazil, do.; Worcester, Philadelphia; J. W. Bell, do.

Spoken, &c.

26th inst., lat. 37 46, lon. 73 30, spoke schr. ——, from St. Domingo for Boston.
28th inst., 60 miles S.E. from Barnegat, spoke brig Pedraza, Dorrie, hence for Nassau.
28th inst., 20 miles S E. of Sandy Hook, saw a bark with loss of her mainmast, bound W.
April 20, lat 43 53, lon. 57 04, spoke Br. ship, with S.M. in color, steering W
April 26, Cape Hatteras west, 10 deg. distant, schr. Mary Powell
April 16, lat. 28 34, lon. 63 25, brig Nuevitas, fm. New-Haven for Porto Rico, all well.
April 19 lat. 32 13. lon. 67 47, was passed a three-masted schr with a square foretopsail, showing a private signal, red field with white letters.
No date, ship Thos. Dallett, of and for Philadelphia.
April 11, lat. 18 55, lon. 67 20, brig Huron, fm. Mayaguez for St. John, N B.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 61 Insurance Buildings, corner of Wall and William-sts., offices Nos. 10 and 11, ground floor.

TRUSTEES:

Saml. S. Howland,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Stephen Whitney,	Arthur Leary,	Geo. T. Adee,
Wm. H. Russell,	Mort'r. W Hamilton,	David S. Kennedy,
Danl. B. Fearing,	Denning Duer,	Jehu J. Acor, Jr.,
Auge D. Downing,	John Stewart, Jr.,	Fredk. A Delano,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	Robert B Minturn,	James C. Bell.
Wm H. Aspinwall,	Reuben Withers,	Danl. Drake Smith,
Wm. Butler Duncan,	Edward C. Center,	Fredk. G. Foster,
Chas H Russell,	Josiah Oakes,	Peleg Hall,
Isaac Townsend,	Joseph Gallatin, Jr.	Robert S. Hone.
John A. Stevens,	Jas. M. Waterbury.	

This Company having their Capital of $150,000 paid in in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, on favorable terms. The charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, four fifths of the remaining profits shall be divided among the assured in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to one million of dollars.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary. a16-3m

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st. 4th Month, 6th, 1852.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL OF $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire on favorable terms.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Richard F. Carman,
Rich'd A. Reading,	Peter S Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C Chardavoyne,	Hull Clark,
Wm. H. Faile,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White.
Joseph W. Corlies.	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Elias Hicks,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Irad Hawley,	Minha Riggs

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary
N. B Applications in Albany at the office of W. C. MILLER, No. 56 State-st. a27-12m

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Offices, No. 43 Fulton-st, Brooklyn. No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. Have their Capital (as also a handsome surplus) invested in the most undoubted securities, and continue to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, and other personal property, Vessels in port and their Cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any other similar institution

DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth,	William Miles,	Alex. H. Schultz,
Phineas T. Barnum,	Elijah F. Purdy,	John D.

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (*Sunday excepted,*) at the office, No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, between Beekman and Ann, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies; THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every *Saturday Morning*, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.
Payment in all cases must be made in advance.
RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Ray Potter** will preach at the Hall in Broadway House, corner of Broadway and Grand-st., on SABBATH NEXT, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M. SUBJECT—The Approaching Speedy Overthrow of the Present Civil and anti Christian Ecclesiastical Organizations throughout the World.

☞ **Mount Zion Congregation** meets at Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free. Preaching TO-MORROW three times by S. S. SNOW, the Prophet. Evening subject—"The dispensation of the fitness of times." Eph. i: 9, 10.

☞ **Notice.**—The Houston-st. Presbyterian Church, (corner of Thompson-st.) will be opened for public worship three times upon the SABBATH, until further notice. Preaching by the Pastor. Evening service at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. Dr Johnston**, of Jersey City, will preach TO-MORROW (May 2) in the Scotch Presbyterian Church of Stanton st. (corner of Forsyth st.) Services to commence at 10½ A. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Dr. M. Stephenson** has removed his residence and office from No. 383 Broome-st., to No. 167 East 11th st., near 2d av., where he will attend to the Medical and Surgical duties of his profession.

☞ **S of T—Caledonia Division No. 31, S. of T.**, will, on and after May 3, meet on MONDAY EVENINGS in their newly fitted up Hall, Broadway cor. Lispenard st. The Hall to let, for ladies meetings, every afternoon except Wednesday. ARCH'D. P. McNAUGHTON, R. S.

☞ **Post-Office New-York.**—NOTICE.—The European Mails per U. S. M. steamer ARCTIC, will close at this office on SATURDAY, May 1, at 10½ A.M. A closed Mail for Bremen and the German States will be dispatched per Arctic. WM. V. BRADY, P.M.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company.**—Capital stock $200,000. Shares $100 each.
FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, President.
THOS. E. HASTINGS, Treasurer.
Office of Sale and Transfer of Stock, No. 66 Beaver-street, New-York.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **The Regular Monthly Meeting of the CITIZENS' MUTUAL LOAN AND BUILDING FUND ASSOCIATION** will be held on THURSDAY EVENING May 6, a 8 o'clock, at their room, No. 421 Broadway. Fifteen shares to be offered for redemption. Members are reminded that their monthly dues are now payable and are requested to call at the office and pay the same before the above evening.
SIMEON DRAPER, President.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Vice President.
J. F. KENDALL, Secretary.

The SECOND CITIZENS' MUTAL LOAN AND ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION will receive subscriptions daily, from 9½ A. M. till 3 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS until 9 o'clock, at the office, No. 421 Broadway, next door above Canal-st. Articles of Association are now ready, and can be had gratuitously, by applying at the office
ADAM P. PENTZ, President.
JOEL W. MASON, Vice-President.
J. F. KENDALL, Secretary

TRUSTEES.

John J. Herrick,	Edward S long,	Gamaliel G. Smith,
James B. Murray,	John Raab,	Duncan F. Curry,
Edward Walker,	Samuel Stiles,	W. A. Dietz

☞ **$2,856 Profit.**—Seven shares redeemed at the first regular meeting of LEXINGTON BUILDING AND ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION.—In order to accommodate those who were unable to subscribe before the first regular meeting, the books will remain open until the next regular meeting, at the present entrance fee, viz., 50 cents. The monthly dues are $2 50. Value of Shares $600. Public meetings will be held at Granada Hall, No. 94 Myrtle av., Brooklyn, every THURSDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock, until the third Thursday of May. Addresses will be made, explaining the benefits of this Association. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend.
I P S BRIANT, President
JOHN M. PERRY, Vice-President.
ISAAC BADEAU, Secretary.

☞ **Do not fail to Attend.**—The second regular meeting of the SECOND KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION, will be held in Knickerbocker Hall, on MONDAY EVENING next, May 3. Members are requested to attend, as the dues are payable on that date. This will also offer an opportunity for all who wish to join the Association, as it is in a flourishing condition. We invite all to attend this meeting, as able speakers will be present to give full and explicit explanations of the working of these institutions. Remember Knickerbocker Hall, Monday evening next, May 3. Books open for subscription at the office, No. 168 9th av.
JAMES R. DELVECCHIO, President.
E. J. MADDEN, Secretary.

☞ **The Alleghania Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION.**—The shares in this Association are being rapidly taken up. Those wishing to subscribe will do well to do so now. The entrance fee is 50 cents; dues $2 a month; shares $500. Office, No. 198 3d-av., up-stairs, where all information will be given and "Articles of Association" furnished gratis.
MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., President,
No. 13 Gramercy-park.
J. H. VALENTINE, Vice President, No. 94 East 15th-st.
RICHARD KELLY, Assistant Vice-President, No. 344 3d-av.
OSCAR F. BENJAMIN, Secretary.

New-York Daily Times.

JAPAN.

In April, 1811, Captain Golownin had the command of the Russian sloop-of-war *Diana*, which then lay at Kamtschatka, where he received an order from the Minister of the Marine, directing him to survey in the most minute manner, the Southern Kurile and Shantai Islands, and the coast of Tartary, from latitude 53° 38' North to the Russian port of Okotzk.

After an account of a few necessary delays before the final departure of his expedition, Captain Golownin proceeds to furnish us with some of the experiences of former navigators in those seas, and a narrative of the commencement of his voyage, and his intercourse with the Japanese inhabitants of the island of Eetorpoo, who persuaded him to put into a port on the island of Kunaschier, with the understanding and assurances that he would be well received. All of this we omit, and come directly to the capture, which occurred at the latter place.

It appears that on the 10th July our navigator held a friendly intercourse with the authorities of Kunaschier, but next day, the 11th, he landed with two officers, Midshipman Moor and the pilot, Mr. Chlebnikoff, an interpreter named Alexei—a native of one of the Kurile islands, and four seamen. Captain Golownin was so fully persuaded that they stood on a friendly footing with the Japanese, that he had not ordered the seamen to arm themselves. The officers, three in number, including himself, had each a sword, in addition to which the pilot had taken with him a pocket-pistol, more for the purpose of making a signal in case of a fog, than for defence. They landed close to the fortress of the town, in which they had conferred with the Japanese on the previous day. The Oyagoda, (commander of a district,) and two other officers came out to meet them, and begged that they would wait a short time until everything should be prepared for their reception in the castle. Wishing by his confidence in the Japanese to extinguish any suspicion they might entertain, the Russian commander ordered his boat to be hauled up on the shore until it was half out of the water, and left one sailor with it. The other seamen were ordered to follow their officers, carrying with them seats, and some presents intended for the Japanese. After a short conversation between the Captain and the Oyagoda, they proceeded to the castle.

Here, to the astonishment of the Russians, a very large number of men were assembled, from three to four hundred of whom were soldiers. On the left of the gate by which they had entered, was a tent of striped cotton cloth, surrounded by a countless multitude of Kuriles.

Captain Golownin and his followers were soon introduced into the tent, on a seat opposite to the entrance of which the Governor of Kunaschier had placed himself. He wore a rich silk dress, with a complete suit of armor, and had two sabres under his girdle. A long cord of white silk passed over his shoulder; at one end of this cord was a tassel of the same material, and at the other a steel baton, which he held in his hand, and which was the symbol of his authority. His armor-bearers, one holding a spear, another a musket, and a third his helmet, sat behind him on the floor. The Lieutenant-Governor sat on the left of the Governor. He, too, had his armor-bearers behind him. The helmet of the Governor was adorned with the figure of the sun, and the Lieutenant-Governor's with that of the moon. On the entrance of the Russians the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor both rose; the former saluted them, and the two Japanese officials returned the compliment.

An entertainment and a conference now ensued, during which Mr. Moor observed that naked sabres had been distributed amongst the soldiers. He immediately mentioned this to his Captain, who supposed that a sabre or two might have been accidentally out of their sheaths; and asked him, with a smile, whether he had not made a mistake, as the Japanese always carry swords, and could at present have no reason for drawing them. This remark appeared to satisfy Moor. The conference and entertainment continued, but many circumstances soon occurred to rouse the suspicions of the Russians. At length the Governor, who had hitherto conversed in a soft and gentle voice, altered his tone, spoke loudly and with warmth, frequently mentioning Resanoff, a former envoy from Russia to Japan, and Chwostoff, a commander in the service of the Russian American Company, who had made an attack on some of the islands, and struck several times on his sabre. In this manner he made a long speech, of which the terrified Alexei interpreted to the unfortunate party only the following sentence: "The Governor says that if he let a single one of us out of the castle his own bowels will be ripped up." This was brief and decisive! The Russians immediately made all the haste they could to escape. The Japanese did not venture to close upon them, but set up a loud cry, and threw oars and large pieces of wood at them. they then fired upon them without effect, but succeeeed in capturing Moor, the interpreter, and one of the seamen. The rest ran to the landing-place, but on arriving there perceived, with what horror may be imagined, that the tide had ebbed more than five fathoms, leaving the strand quite dry. As the Japanese saw that it was impossible for the Russians to get their boat afloat and had previously ascertained that it contained no arms, they became confident and advanced against them with drawn sabres, muskets, and spears. The Russians surrendered and were carried to the same tent in which they had held the conference, but neither of the commanders with whom they had communicated were now there. Their hands were tied behind them, and they were conducted into an extensive but low building, resembling a barrack, situated on the opposite side of the tent towards the shore. Here they were bound in the cruelest manner. The Japanese appear to conform to some precise regulation in binding their prisoners, for our unfortunate adventurers were all tied in exactly the same manner. A long cord proceeded from the fastenings, which required only to be drawn to make the elbows come in contact, with the greatest pain, and to tighten a noose about the neck to such a degree as to produce strangulation.

After remaining in painful suspense for the space of an hour, the Russians were led outside the fortress, each having his cord held by a particular conductor, and an armed soldier walking by his side. On ascending a hill they saw their ship under sail, when they lost all hope of ever again beholding their country. They were ordered to move on, and when they had proceeded about a mile and a half, they heard a cannonading, and could easily distinguish the guns of their sloop from those of the castle. But they could not in reason expect any fortunate result from the contest.

Captain Golownin was so tightly bound, particularly about the neck, that before they had traveled far, he could hardly breathe. His face was swollen and discolored; he was almost faint, and could not speak without the greatest difficulty. The Japanese could not be prevailed upon by any entreaties, made by signs, nor through the interpreter, to loosen his cords, until he fell senseless on the ground, when they eased him a little, and he was able to proceed.

After a journey of six or seven miles, the guards, with their captives, arrived at a small village, situated on the Straits which divide Kunaschier from Matsmai. The prisoners were conducted into a house, where boiled rice was offered them, but they felt no desire to taste food of any kind. On their declining to eat, they were taken into another apartment, in which they were laid down close to the walls so as not to touch each other. The ropes by which they had been led were attached to iron hooks, driven into the wall for that purpose. At the approach of twilight on the following morning, they recommenced their journey in boats, and early in the morning on the 12th of July were landed near a small village on the coast of the Island of Matsmai. Hence they were conveyed in boats, by trolling, in a south-easterly direction, experiencing many acts of kindness from the inhabitants of the various villages through which they passed, and in a day or two were dragged over land in these same boats, for the distance of a mile or two, to a small stream emptying itself into a large lake. Along this lake they sailed for a night and a day, when travel by walking was resumed.

After overcoming many difficulties and suffering much, the unhappy Russians at length reached the vicinity of Chakodade, their destined place of imprisonment. It was on the morning of the 8th of August, that their conductors made preparations for a formal entrance into the City. A vast number of individuals, of both sexes, old and young, and of high and low degree, came out from Chakodade to meet them. In the afternoon, the procession began to move with great pomp. Both sides of the road were crowded with spectators, yet every one behaved with the utmost decorum. The Japanese never cast a malicious look, nor did they exhibit any signs of hatred towards the Russians; and there was not the least disposition shown to insult them by mockery and derision.

When the prisoners at length entered the City, the concourse of people was so immense that their guards had great difficulty in clearing a passage for them. Having proceeded a short distance along a narrow street, they were conducted down a cross road which led into the open fields. Here, upon a rising ground, they first beheld the building which was destined to be their prison. This was not very prepossessing in its appearance, and upon arriving within the enclosure of the Court, the Russians felt as though they were shut out forever from the world.

Although treated with severity by the Government officials during the very first days of their confinement, our captives had many evidences of the kindness of the Japanese people. Even their attendants and guards would perform acts, when opportunities occurred, evincing sympathy for their misfortunes.

Of course, the first idea of Captain Golownin was flight, but he was soon satisfied that that could not be accomplished easily, and abandoned for a time at least, all intention of making the attempt.

Two days after their arrival, Captain Golownin and his companions were conducted with great pomp to the castle of the city, to appear before the Governor. Hence, after being pestered with innumerable questions, badly translated by the interpreters, they were reconducted to prison. On the morning of the 28th of August they were again ordered in the presence of the Governor, and after this, their visits to the Castle occurred every day or two. They were greatly annoyed with questions as at first, and were given to understand by the Governor that their captivity was in retaliation for Chwostoff's attack upon some of the islands. The Russians endeavored to convince the Japanese that this was done by the American company's ships, mere merchantmen, and was not authorised by the Emperor. But their efforts proved ineffectual.

About a month subsequently to their last interview with the Governor of Chakodade, the Russian prisoners were compelled to take their departure from that city, and proceed to Matsmai, the capital of the island bearing the same name. Their road lay along the bay, close to the shore; and after a journey of two or three days, they halted at a village about two miles distant from the great city, where they were met by a party of soldiers and a crowd of people. Here their escort arrayed themselves in their best attire, and they then entered this place with the same formalities as had been observed at Chakodade; the number of spectators was, however, considerably greater. Having proceeded through the town, they entered a large open space, crowded with men, who stood behind ropes which had been extended there for the accomodation of the procession. Thence they ascended a hill, passed along the rampart which encompassed the citadel, and entered a court-yard, which was surmounted by a high wooden fence, entirely new. Here they met a detachment of troops, and were conducted into a dark edifice like a barn, and the three officers were shut up together in a cage, and the sailors and Alexei, the interpreter, were confined in another.

The Russians were frequently examined before the bunyo or viceroy of Matsmai after the same manner they had been in the presence of the Governor of Chakodade, but with different results; for the bunyo recommended their case to the favorable consideration of the Emperor. After their residence in close confinement for some time, they were removed to an ordinary habitation, but still guarded From this place all the prisoners, with the exception of Moor, who had proved treacherous, and Alexei, whom they dared not trust, attempted their escape.

They succeeded, one night, in passing their guards and gaining the high road, but after many hazardous adventures and narrow escapes, they were recaptured, carried back to Matsmai, and again closely confined. Captain Golownin's description of this unsuccessful attempt, and his wanderings with his companions, in the mountains and forests of the island, is truly thrilling, and we regret that our limits will not allow us to give it to the reader.

Meanwhile, negociations were being carried on between Capt. Rikord, the officer who succeeded to the command of Captain Golownin's ship, and the Japanese Government, in relation to the release of the Russians, which was eventually effected. Immediately after the capture, the *Diana* returned to Kamtschatka, but subsequently made two voyages to the Empire of Japan for this purpose; and on the 6th of October, 1813, while this vessel lay in the harbor of Chakodade,—whither the prisoners had been conducted, and the bunyo had journeyed—the captives were ordered in the presence of the bunyo, who resided at the house of the governor of the town. The three officers were shown into a very neat apartment, and the sailors and Alexei were desired to remain in another. In a few hours the officers were requested to enter the spacious hall, in which several interpreters and many officers of the State were assembled. The bunyo soon entered, with his retinue, and took his seat, when, drawing a large sheet of paper from his bosom, and holding it up, he said: "This contains the orders of the Government." The interpreters immediately translated these words; and the bunyo then unfolded the paper and read its contents aloud. It was a document, stating that Chwostoff's misconduct had been the occasion of the seizure and imprisonment of the Russians; but that, as the bunyo was convinced that the said Chwostoff had acted without the sanction of the Russian Government he was authorized to grant the prisoners their liberty, and that they should embark on the following day. The bunyo now produced another paper, which proved to be a congratulation from himself. As it is truly characteristic, and indicates the commercial policy of the Empire, we give it in full to our readers:

"You have lived three years in a Japanese frontier town, and in a foreign climate, but you are now about to return to your native country. This affords me great pleasure. You, Captain Golownin, as the chief of your companions, must have endured most anxiety of mind, and I sincerely rejoice that you have attained your happy object. You have, in some measure, become acquainted with the laws of our country, which prohibited us from maintaining any commerce with the people of foreign nations, and require that we should drive all foreign vessels from our coasts. Explain this to your countrymen on your return home. It has been our wish whilst you remained in Japan, to treat you with all possible kindness; but before you became acquainted with our customs, our behavior may have appeared to you the very opposite of what we intended. Each nation has its peculiar customs, but good conduct will everywhere be esteemed as such. On your return to Russia, inform your countrymen of this likewise. I wish you all a safe voyage."

After thanking the bunyo, the now happy Russians were requested to return to their house. On reaching there, a number of officers, soldiers, and others hastened to wish them joy. The three persons next in rank to the bunyo also presented Captain Golownin a written congratulation, which they requested he would preserve as a memorial of friendship. The joy of the Japanese evinced itself in various ways, and was evidently unfeigned. Among other things, our author states:—"That in consequence of an application from the High Priest of the city, the bunyo had issued orders that prayers for a safe voyage should be offered up in all the temples for the space of five days."

Are these people entire barbarians?

On the 7th of October, the Russians embarked amidst the cheers of the populace. The *Diana* sailed on the 10th, and arrived in a bay on the coast of Kamtschatka on the 3d of November.

We close this article, which has already occupied more space than we at first intended, with a few observations by Captain Golownin, which may be regarded by our own government as not inappropriate for the present period. He says:

"And here I must take the liberty of offering a remark on the opinion of those who attribute our liberation and the ultimate good conduct of the Japanese, to the cowardice of that people, and their dread of the vengeance of Russia. For my own part, I am persuaded that, generally speaking, they acted from feelings of humanity, not merely because I am always inclined to regard good effects as springing from good causes, but because I can support my assertion by proof. Had fear operated on the minds of the Japanese, they would, at an earlier period, have come to a reconciliation with us; but on the contrary, they had determined to resort to force, and had ordered Captain Rikord to be informed that we were dead at a time when they were using every precaution for the preservation of our health. Fear might, indeed, be supposed to have had some effect upon them, were the eastern provinces of Russia in a state corresponding with those of the west; but the Japanese were well aware of the very important difference between the two divisions of our empire."

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—*Question of Jurisdiction—The United States* vs. *John Malbank and others.*—These defendants were arrested on a charge of larceny on the high seas, in stealing from the passengers of the ship *Sarah G. Hide*, a portion of their personal baggage, which was found in possession of the accused after the arrival of the ship at Quarantine. Counsel for the prisoners set up that the offence was not committed on the high seas, and this point was argued. Commissioner Bridgham decided that a vessel lying at Quarantine three-quarters of a mile from Staten Island, comes within the term on the high seas, so as to subject the defendants to a preliminary examination.

The case of the Master and Mate of the British ship China.—These persons were admitted to bail; the Captain, Sampson, in $500, and his mate, McLaughlin, in $250.

SUPREME COURT.—*Special Term.*—Before Judge ROOSEVELT.—*The Mayor and Corporation of New-York* vs. *Alfred G. Benson and others.*—This is an application for a perpetual injunction to restrain the defendants from proceeding to appraise certain piers at the foot of Wall-street, for the purpose of making a ferry from there to the opposite shore. Henry E. Davies was heard for the complainants; and the argument will last several days, as John Van Buren, William Kent and Charles O'Conor are engaged, *pro* and *con*.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE.—*Confining an Officer of a ship.*—Henry Armstrong, and three others of the crew of the ship *Albert Gallatin*, were arrested, charged with confining James E. Salter, the first officer of that ship. The prisoners were committed.

COMMON PLEAS—Before Judge DALY—*Divorce Case—George Z. Janvrin* vs. *Josephine E. Janvrin.*—This was an application for a divorce. The parties were married in 1850, and had one child. In the following year the lady, then a minor—not having arrived at years of discretion—eloped, and went to live with a Mr. Skidmore, at No. 109 Laurens-street. These facts being proved, the Judge granted a divorce.

COURT CALENDAR—*Saturday*—SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Judge Edwards will sit to hear the motions remaining undisposed of on the calendar, which will be called. A new Saturday motion calendar will be made out for May, and the clerk at Chambers will receive notes of issue on Monday.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Interesting News from Barbadoes—Reported Discovery of a portion of the wreck of the steamer President.

BOSTON, Friday, April 30.

The steamer *Levantine*, from Bermuda, April 23, reached Halifax on the 28th. The potato crop on that Island is good.

From Barbadoes, we have accounts, taken from the *Grenada Chronicle*, that on the 4th ult., a ship's figure-head, of unusual dimensions, was cast ashore on the inward part of the Island. It had been originally fully eight feet high, and is that of a Senator in the act of speaking. He is partially bald, and holds a scroll in his right hand, the left grasping a scarf, which is partly thrown over him. The papers conjecture, on what grounds we do not learn, that it may be a part of the ill-fated steamer *President*.

The fever was gradually abating at Demerara, but the Inspector-General of Police, and Lieut. Bott, had died of it.

Kossuth in Boston—Great Banquet.

BOSTON, Friday, April 30.

The Legislative Banquet to KOSSUTH took place this evening. The procession formed at the State House, at 6 o'clock, and proceeded to Faneuil Hall the galleries of which had been for several hours crowded with ladies.

All the highest officers of the State were present, together with a large number of Senators and Representatives, and other distinguished citizens of this City. About 900 sat down to the table. KOSSUTH and Gov. Boutwell entered the Hall shortly after, when those who were seated arose, and greeted KOSSUTH in the most enthusiastic manner.

Hon. Henry Wilson presided at the table, and declared the purpose of the banquet to be to pay a tribute of respect and admiration to the rightful Governor of Hungary.

After the cloth was removed, the first toast given was, "The President of the United States," to which Hon. Isaac H. Wright, Navy Agent, responded, and in the course of his remarks, strongly supported KOSSUTH's suggestion, that "We should be a power on earth."

Governor Boutwell, in responding to a toast, spoke most emphatically of intervention as founded in the law of Nations. If diplomacy failed, then the United States should act according to the necessity of circumstances. War was a great evil, but prostrated humanity was greater.

Hon. Benj. Seaver, Mayor of the City, in response to a toast, welcomed KOSSUTH in the most cordial manner. Hon. Josiah Quincy, now 80 years of age, was called up, and made a thrilling speech in favor of Hungary and her chieftain.

KOSSUTH was next announced, and, on rising, was received with tremendous plaudits—gentlemen clapping their hands, and by the waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies in the galleries. He spoke extemporaneously, and with all his usual eloquence, for about two hours. He commenced by paying an eloquent tribute to the venerable Josiah Quincy, then present. After alluding to the unequalled art and skillfulness of Russian diplomacy, he passed to the subject of his confinement in Turkey, and related many incidents of great interest. He expressed the highest regards for the Sultan, and deep gratitude for his many acts of kind consideration, as evinced towards himself and his fellow-prisoners.

KOSSUTH then proceeded to give a brief history of Hungary as a nation, and said that in thirty-six years from now, it will have existed a thousand years, and he hoped and believed that the millenium of his nation's birth would be celebrated by a free people. He described, very minutely, the ancient institutions of Hungary, and also those of modern times—the principles of home defence and system of protecting industry and education—the municipal powers, country assemblies, &c. He explained the encroachment and oppression of the House of Austria, such as heavy taxation and the monopoly of Hungarian markets, and related what measures were taken to resist the same. He also detailed all that led to the revolt and appeal to arms, and vindicated his cause from the charge that it was a war of races, and also that the people of Hungary were incapable of self-government. He said that Hungary never more would be ruled by a King. When she became free of Austria, she would be a Republic, not only in name, as in France, but a Republic in reality.

KOSSUTH diversified his speech with amusing anecdotes of personal life, and none wearied of his lengthened remarks, to which the most distinguished men of the State listened with intense interest, and all joined in frequent applause.

KOSSUTH has accepted invitations to visit Salem, Lowell, and Manchester and after visiting those and possibly some other cities in New-England, he will proceed to Albany and Troy, and from thence will go to Buffalo.

Shooting of a supposed Fugitive Slave—Further Particulars.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 30.

Police officer Ridgeley, of the firm of Zell & Ridgeley, of this city, was the party who shot the alleged Fugitive Slave at Columbia, yesterday. He was pursued by an excited crowd, but succeeded in reaching Shrewsbury during the night, and arrived in this city in the morning train.

He says, after they had arrested the fugitive, they were surrounded by a crowd of negroes, and, in order to intimidate them as well as the prisoner, who was making a desperate resistance, he drew his pistol. At that moment Smith got the Ridgeley's finger between his teeth, and, under a sudden impulse of pain and excitement, he discharged his pistol, and the ball passed through the negro's body, causing his instant death.

Shooting of the Fugitive Slave—Further Particulars.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 30.

The ball from officer Ridgely's pistol took effect in the neck of the negro, and he fell dead on the spot. Upon the result becoming known, Ridgely said he would give himself up to the authorities, but upon the arrival of the officers to take him into custody, it was ascertained that he had escaped. Mr. Snyder, who was co-operating with Ridgely in the arrest of the slave, took the cars for Harrisburg, where he was temporarily arrested, but subsequently liberated without any examination.

Deputy Coroner Fisher held an inquest over the dead body of the slave, and the Jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts before stated. The deceased leaves a wife and two children. He had resided in Columbia eighteen months.

There is great excitement in the neighborhood of Columbia, and it is alleged that the shooting was intentional on the part of Ridgely.

The Governor of Pennsylvania will make an immediate demand on the Governor of Maryland for Ridgely, who must take his trial in this State for murder.

Interesting Intelligence from the East

BOSTON, Friday, April 30.

By the R. M. steamer *America* we have Halifax papers of Wednesday morning.

By the arrival of the steamer *Osprey* at Halifax, we have dates from Newfoundland to April 25. In the gale of April 20, sailing vessels, to the number of fifty or sixty, were wrecked in the ice, with the loss of a large number of lives.

A list of 18 vessels, having full cargoes is given, portions of the crews of the shipwrecked vessels had been brought in, about 100 who escaped to the island are in a destitute and starving condition, grants of £300 for their relief had been made by the Assembly, and vessels were about to be sent to their aid. The disaster is said to be nearly equal to that of Prince Edwards Island last year. A vessel which arrived at St Johns, April 2nd, reports that upwards of a thousand shipwrecked sailors, had reached Greensford.

Interesting from South America.

BOSTON, Friday, April 30.

Accounts received in England from Rio Janeiro mention the belief that Brazil was getting the worst of it in Montevideo—the Presidential chair being allotted to a leading Oribista.

In Buenos Ayres the satisfaction was by no means general; for although Urquiza had hitherto acted well, he was not trusted much, and the people wished to get rid of his unpaid army.

General Mansilla, the late commanding officer of the troops of Rosas, had reached England.

The foreign mails were sent this morning.

The Anti-Slavery Convention.

CINCINNATI, Friday, April 30.

At the Abolition Convention, last evening, the remaining resolutions of the Committee were adopted, including three sympathizing with the cause of Hungary, and expressing surprise that KOSSUTH, with his knowledge of the natural sympathies of tyrants and oppressors with their kind all over the world, did not see the absurdity of going on a mission of liberty among slaveholders, and save his cause the damage, and himself the degradation that has fallen upon it and him.

The resolution which embraced the latter declaration was subsequently reconsidered, and laid on the table.

Mr Julian made a speech, in which he advocated a new political organization, to overthrow the present Whig and Democratic parties, and a series of resolutions embracing that purpose was adopted.

Frederick Douglass made the closing speech, and at 11 o'clock the Convention adjourned, *sine die*.

The Hall was crowded, during the whole sitting, to its utmost capacity, and, for the first time in this city, the white and colored ladies and gentlemen sat promiscuously.

Union Convention in Georgia.

PETERSBURG, Va., Thursday, April 29.

At the Union Convention recently held in Georgia, a portion of the members seceded from the main body, and unanimously adopted the Baltimore platform, with other resolutions in favor of the Compromise measures, and appointed twenty-five delegates to the Democratic National Convention to be held in Baltimore.

Southern Mail—Fire and Loss of Life—Georgia Democratic Convention

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 30.

The Southern Mail came through this morning in five and a half days from New Orleans, bringing papers from that city of Saturday evening.

A fire occurred at New Orleans on Friday night, in which a German, named Siegler, and his wife and two children, were burnt to death. Siegler had lived on bad terms with a family on the same premises; and, from having previously made threats that he would set fire to the house, and the fact that $600 in gold were found on his charred remains, it is supposed that he fired the house himself, and was afterwards unable to escape.

Later from Mexico—Reported Defeat of the Tehuantepec Railroad Project.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, April 29.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 17th instant, have been received.

The papers contain private letters, which state that the Tehuantepec Railroad project had been defeated in the Mexican Congress, there being only one vote in its favor. The report, however, is not generally credited.

Clerks Discharged—Acquittal of Dr. Baldwin.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 30.

It is reported here that forty more clerks in the Census Bureau will be discharged to-day. The reason is that no appropriation has been made for their payment.

Dr. Baldwin, charged with stealing papers relative to Mexican claims from the State Department, was acquitted in the Criminal Court yesterday.

Navigation on the Lakes.

DETROIT, Friday, April 30.

The steamboat *Hendrik Hudson* returned to harbor last night, having made an ineffectual attempt to get above the mouth of the river. She reports large quantities of ice in the Lakes. Passengers by the cars say the Straits of Macinac are entirely clear of ice. Nothing reliable from that quarter.

Successor to Judge Coulter.

HARRISBURG, Friday, April 30.

Governor Bigler has appointed Judge Woodward to the seat on the Supreme Bench, made vacant by the death of Judge Coulter.

XXXIId CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, April 30.

PRIVATE CALENDAR.

Mr. PEARCE moved that the private Calendar be postponed, and the Deficiency bill taken up. He said his health was precarious, and he might be unable on another day to conclude his remarks. Another reason was that there was a necessity for action on this bill. The Quartermaster's Department had no money, and unless appropriations were made, certain troops, now about to start for Oregon, could not be despatched. The motion was agreed to.

The bill for the Settlement of Claims, arising out of the military operations in California, was passed.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Deficiency bill was then taken up, and Mr. PEARCE resumed his remarks in defence of the administration against the assault made upon it a few days since by Mr GWIN. He noticed one charge made by Mr. G which he had overlooked yesterday—it was that General WILSON, Indian Agent of Utah, had resigned his office, and pushed off to California, burying all his private property; and that upon his arrival in California, the War Department ordered a military expedition to proceed to where Mr. WILSON's property was buried, take it up, and bring it to California, this expedition costing $100,000. This was the charge made. The facts of the case were very different. A scouting party under the command of Captain WARNER had been attacked in the mountains by Indians, and were routed and dispersed, WARNER being killed. An expedition was sent out to relieve this party and to pursue and punish the Indians. Their service carried them near where Mr WILSON's goods were buried. On their return they received an order to bring these goods in. The expedition was not sent out therefore for Mr. WILSON's property, but upon a proper military service.

He renewed his review of Mr. HUNTER's suggestions of remedial measures of reform, and showed, by reading from records and documents, that the suggestions about a retired list for disabled officers had been repeatedly recommended by the Secretary of War. The abuse of officers of the army being engaged in contracts for supplies had been brought to the attention of Congress by the Secretary of War, and a law that he could do had been done to suppress it. The abuse of officers of the Quartermaster's Department delaying the settlement of their accounts was owing to a defect of law, allowing them a prolonged time for that purpose. The Secretary of War had done all in his power to check it. He had issued circulars to 144 disbursing officers, insisting on a settlement of their accounts, and threatening to report them to the President for dismissal. Great results had followed.

He then replied at length to Mr. HUNTER's strictures upon the system of transferring balances of one appropriation to supply the deficiencies in others. He referred to Mr BERRIEN's opinion when Attorney-General, in 1831, against this practice. That opinion, however, was overruled by Attorney-General GRUNDY, in President VAN BUREN's time and the system has continued ever since according to Mr. GRUNDY's opinion. This abuse, if one, was chargeable to Democratic Administrations, which adopted and continued it, and not to this Administration.

The abuse of allowing Quartermasters to draw upon each other, and to transmit these drafts as a sort of currency, was next adverted to. This practice grew up during the war, under President POLK's Administration, and in consequence of the measures adopted by CONRAD, existed now, though only to a comparatively limited extent. He showed that the expenditures of the Quartermaster's Department have been annually diminished since Gen TAYLOR's Administration came into power. He agreed with the Hon Senator that something ought to be done respecting the better organization of the Clerks in Departments, and that their merit and qualifications should be for requisite qualifications for appointments. He regretted the policy that "to the victors belong the spoils;" it had produced much mischief, by making political influences the recommendation to office. He would rejoice to see a return to the state of affairs as they existed previous to 1828. The Administration would, in a few days, lay before Congress a plan for the reorganization of the Clerical Corps. While the act of Congress of 1820 gave the Secretary of War the power to contract for supplies for the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments of the Army, that power had never been exercised by the present Secretary while Congress was in session. He had never heard of an improper contract for supplies for the Navy, except one, and that was in 1848, when the Navy had a supply of cheese for two years; but a gentleman from Connecticut, by some means or another, procured a contract for four years' supply of cheese for the Navy, at the rate of 80,000 lbs a year. The consequence of this extraordinary supply was, that the cheese, though it did not exactly take wings and fly away, took legs and walked away.

The expenses of the Navy proper, were not now more than they were in 1845, although larger squadrons were kept afloat. In 1841, the expenses of the Navy proper were five millions three hundred and thirty-eight thousand dollars. In 1850, they were but $5,195,000. He did not think the grand remedy for abuses proposed by the Senator from Virginia, of a change of Administration, the surest or safest one. Under whom did these abuses arise? Not under this, but under Democratic Administrations. Who posted troops in towns, at a great expense? Who appointed all those Quartermasters and other officers? Who expended these extravagant sums of money? POLK's administration. All the other abuses complained of were traceable back beyond the year 1849. If this Administration goes out of power, it will leave public affairs in a far more comfortable condition than they were left by its Democratic predecessors. Mr. POLK's Administration went out of office leaving to their successors unknown difficulties to arrange. Vast territories had been acquired which required protection. Nothing had been done for their civil government. They had to establish various civil and military organizations, in remote and barren territories, of which but little was known. All this had been done honorably, justly and promptly, notwithstanding Congress had cut down the necessary estimates. He did not think that affairs could be better managed, or with more benefit to the country, even should the power fall into the hands of the Senator from Michigan or Illinois, or even of California. No change could be for the better. In fact, he believed the public affairs were now so well administered that they were in that condition that any change would be for the worse. Therefore, his advice to the people would be, to let them remain as they are.

Mr GWIN took the floor, and, in the course of his remarks, defended the positions assumed by him in his speech some time since.

He was followed by Mr. RUSK, who, on motion, postponed his remarks till Monday.

Mr. HALE desired to know whether, when this bill came up again, it would be in order to debate the propriety of the Whig and Democratic parties adopting the finality of the Compromise as a part of their respective platforms?

Mr MANGUM, (in the Chair,) said that that question would be decided when it arose.

Several petitions were presented, and reports made.

Ordered, that the Senate would adjourn till Monday.

Mr. ADAMS offered a resolution, that the Senate meet to-morrow at 11 o'clock, and take up the Deficiency bill, and that all debate thereon should cease at 1 o'clock; and that the Senate should then proceed to vote. [Laughter.] Laid over. After Executive session, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 30.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

Mr. GORMAN, from the Committee on Printing, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That there be printed for the use of the House 50,000 copies of the mechanical part of the Patent Office Report, and three thousand additional copies for the use of the Commissioners of Patents.

Mr. CLINGMAN wanted to know, before he voted, who was to do the printing, and on what terms. He was very much surprised that so long a time had elapsed without the

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1852.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Neither the Publication Office, Editorial Rooms, nor Printing Establishment of the DAILY TIMES are opened on Sunday. Advertisers who desire their notices to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 11 o'clock on Saturday evening.

☞ Those of our subscribers who intend changing their place of residence the 1st day of May, will confer a favor upon us by leaving a notice at our office previous to that day.

☞ On Monday morning next we shall present the DAILY TIMES to its readers in a new typographical dress throughout. Considering the amount of service it has been forced to do, our present type does not by any means look discreditably; but the smaller kinds especially are badly worn, and do not give to our *advertisements* the clearness of appearance which they will wear hereafter.

Rifles—American and French.

In reciting the other day the triumphs of American over European mechanism, the Senator from New-York failed to notice the set-off in favor of the French rifle. Perhaps he undervalued its importance; or he may refuse to admit its superiority over domestic invention; or, perhaps, the only triumphs he chooses to glory in are those of peace, wherewith weapons of warfare have nothing to do. Certainly, he passes them by silently.

But this French weapon is represented as destined to revolutionize the methods of warfare, and therefore, craves special regard. It lent one half its furor to the recent invasion-panic in England. A fire-arm, dispatching a ball to the distance of a mile and more, was formidable even across the Channel. Development might suggest something on a larger scale, which fired from the cliffs at Boulogne, should knock off the globe and cross of St. Paul's. It disarmed the British private of his chief reliance, the bayonet. There was no closing with a force so furnished. The traditional cloth-yard shafts of Robin Hood and his merrymen, were not more terrible at long distances than the new tool of the Gaul.

These are the pretensions of the French, and upon them have rested the fears of their hereditary rivals. But there is, we fancy, no reason why Americans should indulge in the same apprehensions. The rifle is indigenous on our soil. The American marksman first diverted it from hunting purposes to the uses of the soldier. He has arrived at the highest and most deadly accuracy in its management. We are disposed to think that the American instrument is still better than its vaunted competitor in France. Let us inquire for a moment.

The Minié rifle, about which so much is said just now, is the invention of M. Delavigne. Its characteristics are a smooth breech, on which a steel elevator (*tige*) is placed, as a guide to the sight; and a barrel, containing four spiral grooves, cut deeper at the breech than at the muzzle. The superior finish of the weapon is one important recommendation; while the aid of a little instrument of the size of the forefinger, attached, and called a *stadie*, ensures the wonderful fidelity of aim. Indeed, this latter feature is, perhaps, distinctive, for by means of it the sights may be arranged at fixed points on the barrel so as to compensate for the action of gravity, when shooting at a distant mark. The rifle is heavy and awkward to handle. The average weight is ten or twelve pounds, and with the bayonet affixed, it is six feet in length. As an instance of its power and exactness, even with the old-fashioned ball, they tell a story of the Algerine war, where a saucy Arab was cutting capers some 600 yards from the French column, and the Duke of Orleans offered five francs to the marksman who should shoot him. A private instantly stepped from the ranks, and leveling his Vincennes rifle, drove the ball through the heart of the mountebank.

The bullet, however, more recently invented—in 1846, we believe—by Captain Minié, is the chief recommendation of the instrument now in use. Shaped cylindrically at the butt, and terminating conically, the rear end is hollowed out, and holds in the centre a small wedge of iron, (*coin*,) extending into the powder, which, upon the discharge, is driven into the ball, crowding out the *sides* against the walls of the barrel. The effect is a perfect and unerring steadiness of the missive at its deliverance from the muzzle, which ensures its making the target. The ball weighs about 750 grains.

With this weapon and ball, prodigious feats have been achieved. Capt. Minié undertakes to strike his man three times out of five, at 1,400 yards—more than three-quarters of a mile. The French soldier is required to be infallible at 1,150 yards. The Duke of Wellington was entertained the other day at Woolwich, with an exhibition of the instrument, every ball, at half a mile, penetrating the target. At a thousand yards, there was no perceptible difference in the accuracy. The *Exeter* (Eng) *Gazette* tells of a gentleman trying one of the rifles on the side of the hill, a hundred feet high. The mark was distant 800 yards, or half way up the hill. The ball missing the target, and glancing from a rock over the hill-top, at the distance of thirty feet, perpendicular descent, struck a woman, inflicting a flesh wound in the thigh. The distance which it had traversed was found, when measured, to be 1,386 yards.

Such are the glories of the Minié rifle; and now for its ill features. Besides the awkwardness of the weapon itself.

1. The balls are too weighty to permit the carriage of sufficient number for effective service. The Swiss rifle requires a bullet weighing less than one-third of that used by Minié; and the marksman may have 150 or 200 cartridges on his person without inconvenience.

2. The rifle is loaded at the muzzle, and demands as much time as a musket or fowling-piece. The American breech-loading weapon can be fired thirty or forty times, while the Frenchman prepares for a single discharge.

Over the Swiss and American weapon, it probably has no advantage whatever in point of range. The Swiss rifle, in fact, has achieved far greater wonders. One "shooting-iron" of the sort has been known to strike a target 8 ft. 6 in. square, *one hundred and sixty* consecutive times, at a distance of *one thousand yards*. There are several American patented pieces in existence, that have sent their missives to distances exceeding a mile and a quarter, and that with entire certainty.

Taking, therefore, into consideration the slight comparative weight of the American rifle; its conical, hollow ball, so much less bulky than that of the French; its invaluable repeating properties; and its finer finish of the barrel:—there is no reason to abandon the honors of inventive genius to *Minié*, at the expense of home mechanics. There is no establishment in England or France that can turn out the exquisite polish and accurate grooving of the chamber, which the American manufacturer attains. Every effort to compete in this speciality, or to secure our process, has failed. The Swiss only approximate to us; and they were obliged for many years to send their barrels to New-York, to have them rifled, in a style unattainable at home.

We do then claim for Americans undivided honors as riflemen. Their weapons and their shooting are both better. The performance of the boasted tool of the Frenchmen, we have frequently exceeded, and can always exceed. There are sportsmen among us, who doubt whether the ordinary ounce ball could not be made to do as good service as the cylindro-conical bullet of Minié. With the use of his principle, however, they will undertake to send the missive half as far again; and send sixty of them to his one. The present is not the only instance where degrees of advancement, which American genius has passed long before, are hailed in Europe as astounding novelties, and shaken at us exultingly, as so many triumphs of the old world over the new. The American rifle, we believe to be as matchless in Europe, in all good points, as American steamers, yachts, clippers, reapers, locks, and ladies.

Sing Sing.

General LOCKWOOD has affixed his signature to a very long letter in the *Westchester Herald*, in regard to his treatment of the convict *Hagan*. The *Herald*, it seems, is a so-called "Democratic" sheet, and ascribes the course of the *Times* and *Hudson River Chronicle*, in exposing the cruelties practiced in State Prisons by State officers, to a desire to "make political capital" by assailing "Democratic" agents. The *Herald* must be joking; it is quite possible that Mr. Lockwood may be a "Democrat" now, and that he may have a very strong hold upon the affections of that party; but the last we knew of him politically, was when he was urging, with desperate assiduity upon a *Whig* Administration, his own appointment as *Whig* Marshal for the Southern District of this State. Having failed in that endeavor, he may have transferred his attentions to some other party, and the *Herald* may be simply earning its stipend as a political jackal, by defending his conduct. In this case, we cannot refuse to the Democratic party our sympathy, at having such a brace of representatives as Mr. LOCKWOOD and the *Herald*. The political results of this investigation into Mr. Lockwood's conduct, may take care of themselves. We shall take care that he does not escape any portion of that responsibility to the public, which his position and conduct as a public officer, of necessity involve.

Mr. Lockwood's literary abilities are not generally understood to be especially brilliant. Indeed he will not be surprised, any more than his friends, at the suspicion that this document, poor as it is, was not written by Mr. Lockwood, even if it was read by him before he signed it. There is no necessity of going into any analysis of it, or of showing how feeble and absurd is the defence which it attempts to make. The writer has drawn up a narrative of the conflict between the keeper, Mr. Ashton, and the convict Hagan, to which several of the subordinate Prison officers, Mr. Ashton included, have been induced to affix a general affidavit that it is true, so far as they know. In this document it is alleged that, when Ashton threatened Hagan for not doing what Ashton had no right to order him to do, Hagan "rose from his seat, clenched his fist and *ground his teeth*." For this diabolical proceeding, it seems, Ashton went for his club, "*expecting* Hagan to attack him." And this newly concocted history thus proceeds:

"In the act of getting his cane, Ashton saw Hagan coming towards him with a heavy iron wrench, as he came towards him with the weapon. Ashton *raised his cane to defend himself and* STRUCK *at Hagan*. At the moment at which Mr. Ashton raised his cane at Hagan, Hagan struck him on the wrist with the wrench."

General Lockwood here invents a new method of self-defence. Ashton, it seems, "to defend himself, *struck at Hagan*." And this receives still further illustration from Ashton's own testimony, given under oath, when he had been induced by Lockwood to complain of Hagan for assault and battery. Ashton then distinctly said:

"*Hagan made no attempt to strike me* UNTIL I STRUCK AT HIM; and *in warding off my blow*, he hit me upon the wrist." He was about three feet from me when I struck him."

This explains what Mr. Lockwood understands by *self-defence*. This is self-defence as practiced in the Sing Sing prison, when Mr. Lockwood is in charge. Perhaps he can succeed in convincing the people of Westchester County that he understands the English language better than they do.

Mr. Lockwood has made a general sweep of the Prison officers in the way of affidavit-making. Everybody about the establishment seems to have been pressed into the swearing service. They aim especially at two objects—first, to destroy what little prospect of reforming and leading an honest life their inhuman treatment of *Hagan* may have left him, and next, to establish the point that, although shaved, showered, yoked, thrust into a dark cell, and put upon starvation allowance, he was nevertheless very slightly punished. Upon this latter point their opinion may not be entitled to all the weight they claim for it. Punishment and torture are very different things to those who inflict, and to those who endure them. Fortunately, the character of the sufferings which Hagan endured, will be judged of by persons who have a less direct interest in the matter than those who stand before the public as his tormentors. It is not worth their while to make such desperate arguments, in their own defence, before their time.

Mr. Lockwood is very pathetic in his remarks about assaults on official personages, and the manner in which they discharge their duties. He seems to think that holding office confers upon him immunity from public censure, and that it is little short of high treason to institute any inquiry, or to intimate any doubt, as to the safety of public interests confided to his hands. He has evidently a good deal to learn upon this subject, and if he will abide his time with a reasonable degree of patience, we engage that it shall not be our fault if he does not come out of this matter a wiser, and perhaps a sadder, man.

☞ Another dusty, dirty, comfortless day in Broadway! Several desperate attempts were made to sprinkle the street yesterday, contrary to law,—but they were fruitless. The Corporation was too much for the clouds. Even *rain* won't fall while the City ordinances forbid sprinkling the streets. "Lower law" carries the day and the dust.

We do not believe a similar spectacle was ever witnessed. A great City like this,—the metropolis of fashion and of trade,—boasting its wealth, its public spirit, its commerce, and its limitless advantages of all sorts,—rendered so utterly unendurable from its filth and dust as New-York has been for the past week. Ostensibly we have an officer called the Superintendent of Streets;—at present it is filled, we believe, by a *Mr. Henry Arcularius*. Whether he has any actual duties to perform or not,—and especially whether he professes to perform them, we have no authentic and reliable information. But so far as appears to the public, he might just as usefully take up his residence in Central Africa, as to remain in office here. If the condition of our streets is in any degree the result of his superintendence over them, we trust he will be speedily translated to some sphere where his labors will be more welcome than they are with us.

The Broadway merchants may be fascinated with the existing state of things, for aught we know. It may add greatly to the value of their fabrics, and give them fresh attractiveness in the eyes of ladies of taste, to have them sprinkled every few minutes with a cloud of dust from the street. Not being thoroughly *au fait* in this matter, we may have mistaken the effect of such an operation. But if not, we would suggest that they make some slight attempt to protect their property from utter destruction, by sprinkling the street themselves. Let each one lay the dust in front of his own establishment. The experiment is worth trying, not simply for the direct benefit that may follow, but in order to see whether the City authorities will really interfere to prevent Broadway from being made endurable. If anything can provoke their interference it would doubtless be such a step.

Southern Interests.

The *Tuscumbia* (Ala.) *Democrat*, in an article upon the great scarcity of money experienced at the South, says:

"Seriously—for it is getting to be a serious business—such a general scarcity of money has not been known here for years. Why is it so? We think we can tell our farmers the reason why. *They* are the cause of it—*they* are at the bottom of it. *They raise but one article for sale—cotton—and buy everything else.* Cotton rises in price, as it did last year—they go crazy thereat. Corn, wheat, oats, pork, mules, horses, cattle are rated small matters—are neglected. An immense crop of cotton is raised—it falls in price. Provisions, supplies, &c., are in great demand, and they rise. The means to purchase with decrease—the necessity of purchasing increase."

These remarks truly indicate one source of permanent weakness in the prosperity of the South. When the whole business of a country hangs upon a single article, it must always be precarious; and the country thus situated cannot advance steadily and rapidly in wealth and growth. Ireland, since her manufactures were destroyed by the act of Union, has depended almost wholly for food upon a single vegetable; when that failed, famine followed. The South, which depends upon cotton alone for the means of living, is always exposed to similar, though of course less fatal, consequences.

In an address delivered before the State Agricultural Society at Rochester, some years since, Mr. WEBSTER directed attention to this essential difference between the Agriculture of *the North* and that of *the South*, and of the much greater exposure of the latter to injury from fluctuations of price and other casualties. A Northern and Western farmer raises half a dozen kinds of grain,—wheat, oats, maize, grass, &c., &c. A fall in the price of any one of his staples inflicts upon his year's labor only partial loss,—and may even enhance the returns he will receive from other articles. His wheat crop may be ruined,—and if the calamity be general all his other grains will rise in price. Or if there is a superabundance of wheat in market, the diminution in its value will but partially affect his income. But the Southern farmer raises only a single crop. He depends upon *Cotton* exclusively; and if that fails, or its price falls, he he has no other resources to fall back upon. His whole income is affected,—while his wants and the necessity of money to supply them, are none the less. He must still send to the Northern States or to England for his manufactured goods,—and to the West for his pork and grain.

It would seem to be plainly enough, therefore, the true policy of the South to *diversify* its labor,—to provide new branches of productive industry, instead of directing all its energies into a single channel. If Southern farmers would devote a portion of their plantations to raising other crops than Cotton, and if the Southern people generally would seek more earnestly the introduction of manufactures, they would greatly promote their essential independence and prosperity. In various parts of the Southern States, manufacturing establishments have been organized, and a good deal of capital has been invested in them. To what degree these efforts have proved successful, we have not the means of forming an accurate judgment. In many localities, however, they seem to have been undertaken rather for the sole purpose of putting slave labor to a more profitable use than planting, than with any enlarged views as to their bearing upon the permanent development of Southern resources: and it would not be strange, therefore, if they should have proved less successful than had been anticipated. But the South will ultimately find it necessary to enter in earnest upon a thorough revision of its industrial pursuits; and with that will also come larger and juster views of the relations of labor.

New-York Import Trade for 1852.

The close of the month of April affords an opportunity to review, briefly, the amount and comparative results of the importation of Foreign Goods at this port—embracing about 60 per cent. of the whole imports of the country—as compared with the previous year. The amounts are substantially the Custom-House figures, in which full confidence may not be placed, as representing the market cost of the goods, but which are the basis of value in the Treasury tables, made up at Washington.

It will be seen that for the 17 weeks, or four calendar months of the year, the diminution in value of foreign merchandise is over NINE MILLIONS DOLLARS, or 11 per cent. off the aggregate of the corresponding period of last year. The falling off in dry goods, separately, is THIRTY-NINE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, or 14 per cent off the aggregate of 1851. The figures, exclusive of specie, are—

	Gen'l Merch.	*Dry Goods.*	*Total.*
1852	$22,300,000	$22,500,000	$44,800,000
1851	23,800,000	26,400,000	50 200,000
Decrease in '52	$1,500,000	$3,900,000	$5,400,000

This result is certainly encouraging, and when connected with the prospect that the domestic consumption of Cotton—i. e. the amount manufactured in the United States—will probably be increased full 30 per cent., say 525,000 bales against 400,000 bales last year, and the further prospect that the increased exports of raw Cotton will go much further to make up the loss in the export value of the crop, than was anticipated some months ago, it gives reason to hope that the Summer months will be passed with reduced exports of gold as compared with last year. Too much importance cannot be attached to this point. The greatly expanded state of the banking operations of the country, and the largely increased trade, and individual and commercial liabilities of the people, to say nothing of the varied stock and real estate speculations, which have grown out of the discovery and development of California, and the rapid extension of the Railway system, absolutely demand—if we would avoid the discredit of specie payments hereafter—an increase of gold in the New-York banks. This City is now the centre of a commercial system almost equal in magnitude to that of London, and far exceeding that of Paris, and if we hope to make it stable, or creditable in specie basis, among the trading nations of the world, it is certainly desirable that we should approach nearer than 12 to 100 millions with London, and 12 to 120 millions with Paris, in the important item of gold; especially so, as it is a precious metal of our own producing.

THE FOREIGN MAILS.—The mails by the *Niagara* came to hand last evening; but we find that everything of interest in the two days' later news contained in our English files, was anticipated by telegraph.

☞ The *Commercial Advertiser*, speaking of the series of meetings held at the Chinese Museum, by Mr. Fillmore's friends, says:

"Their very conversational character indicated the impropriety of publication, and the facility with which an air of exaggeration or burlesque has been thrown around their proceedings, in even a Whig newspaper, is further evidence that the talk was designed rather to be friendly, and in some sense confidential, than for the public ear."

The *Commercial's* logic does not strike us as conclusive. The meeting referred to was in no sense confidential,—reporters being as freely admitted as at any other political meetings. And as for the "air of exaggeration or burlesque," it exists only in the *Commercial's* fancy. The report in the *Times* of Mr. Collector MAXWELL'S cross-examination of the several witnesses, and of the whole proceedings, was as literally accurate as it could be made. Nor was the meeting a whit more "conversational" than trials in Courts of law, Coroner's inquests, &c., &c., though even if it had been, we do not see how that fact could in the least indicate the "impropriety of publication."

The truth is, these meetings have had a very definite and praiseworthy purpose. They are under the immediate guidance and guardianship of the Collector of the port, who is a veteran politician, and who understands perfectly the necessity of finding out where his friends are before he attempts to use them. It may seem somewhat unusual that an officer of the Government in his position, should take such an active and decided part in preliminary movements of a political contest; but the propriety of this point once conceded, all must admire the keen-sighted sagacity with which Mr. Maxwell prosecutes his purposes. His cross-examination of D. A. Cushman, as to the meaning of the *Webster* movement, is not surpassed by the best exploits of the London detective police. We cannot doubt that Mr. Fillmore's prospects will be very greatly advanced by the intrepid and astute guardianship of his principal official representative at this port. How much longer the inquest is to continue we are not aware.

☞ That eminent erotic philosopher, Mr. Frederick Emerson, has not taught in vain. The gospel of the Countess of Landsfeldt has lofty disciples in Boston. His Honor Mayor Seaver, on Wednesday evening, spent vials of eloquence in advocacy of a theatre—a magnificent theatre, to be erected in the heart of the city, where future peristaltic and per saltum dancing-girls may be received with fitting splendor. His arguments were as curious as they are earnest. Boston trade languishes. Some sudden and potent remedy must be put in motion. There are two remedies—steamships and ballet-dancers. The steamships are to bring wares to the city; the dancers are to bring the buyers. The plan is pretty much the same as that which places a handsome girl at the counter of a Parisian restaurant. A virtuous plan, and a thrifty. The Dutch burgomasters of Amsterdam made somewhat similar provisions a century ago, and found their account in it. We hope that by these ungenerous devices Boston may be regenerated, and her commerce flourish without further loss in morals. A moral sinking fund to raise the credit of the town may not be a bad idea. As they sink away from Puritanism, they may rise in wealth. But, shades of Winthrop and Mather! what are we coming to.

☞ We are informed that the papers in the case of *Gage*, whose charges of assault and battery against three policemen we have already noticed, were not laid before the Grand Jury at its recent session, simply because they could not be reached in their regular order. Mr. Gage did not make his complaint until a fortnight after the offence was committed; and this delay, added to the enormous and wholly unprecedented amount of the criminal business of the term, rendered it impossible to reach the case. We learn that, at this term alone, over *three hundred* criminal complaints required the attention of the Grand Jury.

☞ The steamship *United States*, Capt. BERRY, arrived yesterday morning, from New-Orleans, April 24—making the passage in five days and twenty-three hours. We are indebted to Mr. Barry, Purser of the *United States*, for favors.

The steamer brings the following passengers

Mrs S C Han and child, Mrs O P. Miller and son, Mr. Young and lady Mrs. Mortimer, Mrs. Taylor, Miss Tooker, Mr. Graham and lady, Mrs. Darg Messrs Farnham, Ihess, Taylor S Wilson, Capt Curliss, Mr Perry, E K Harding, Benj Rein, Jas Bailey, Sewell Fisher Catherine Connor, Thos Cox, B McGannon, Paul Chase, Mrs. Coutts and 2 children, Mr Riley, E. McCall, Mr Maxlow, Miss M. Cogan, P McLaughlin, Dennis Cyan Thos Forney, Jas Green, Mrs. Haley Joseph Collins, Dr Rice, Mr. Jacob, Mr Woodward, F B Harding, John H Crawford, Dennis Mullin, S B. Childs, P. Hays, S. T. Campbell, A Brown, N. Dale, J T White, Alonzo Baker, John P Hedden.

☞ Gov. KOSSUTH is to visit Charlestown, Mass. A salute will be fired from Bunker Hill, the streets will be decorated, the children of the several schools will appear in procession, &c., &c. Pressing invitations to visit Lowell, Bangor and various places in Maine, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, have been extended to the Magyar. It is thought he will visit Providence, R. I., before going to Albany.

FIRST BOAT FROM ALBANY.—The boat *A. L. Root* of the Union Transportation Company, arrived at Buffalo on the 20th inst., with a full load of merchandise—being the first boat through the Erie Canal this season.

David Shriver, Esq., an old citizen of Maryland, died at Cumberland on Wednesday night, at the age of 85. Mr. Shriver was the superintendent of the Great National Road, from Cumberland to Wheeling, a work undertaken by the General Government, under the auspices of the late Albert Gallatin, then Secretary of the Treasury.

Sheldon Beebe, a respectable citizen of Oxford, Ct., was found dead on Saturday last, lying between two rocks, about half a mile from his house, with a severe wound in his left arm and with his throat cut. He undoubtedly committed suicide, as he was previously deranged.

The shock of earthquake, on Thursday, was not only felt in Baltimore but also in Frederick, and other parts of Maryland.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, a very large Newspaper for the Country, is published every Saturday. The number for the present week contains, among other articles, the following:

Literary.—Poetry: To the Loyal Heart. Japan—Interesting Sketch of the Manners and Customs of the Japanese. Influence of Example. The Stranger at Pompeii—The City of the Dead. Facts as to Oyster-Eating. Physiognomy of Nose and Mouth. The True Gentleman. The Pitt and Tierney Duel. Grattan's Début. Jeffrey's Marriage. The Tears of Oysters. Public Bath-Houses in Paris. M. Guizot's Life of Cromwell. Short Articles.

Editorial.—International Copyright and the *New-York Tribune*—two articles. Periodical Reprints. The Ballot in England. Broadway. The New-Jersey Cadet. Report of the Prison Inspectors; Prison-House Secrets—two articles. The Bourbons. The Newest Dorado. The Isle of Cuba. The Japan Expedition. Titled Americans Abroad. Louis Napoleon. Extraordinary statements—Traces of Sir John Franklin's Ships. Col. Fremont in Chancery. The Agitation Convention.

News of the Day.—A weekly Summary of important events, carefully condensed and arranged—comprising, under separate headings, City, Domestic and Foreign Intelligence to the latest moment.

Correspondence.—Letters from our Correspondents in France, England, Washington, and at other points.

Proceedings of Congress.—Carefully selected and condensed—comprising Mr. SEWARD'S late Speech in the Senate, on the Collins Steamers, *entire*.

Commercial Intelligence.—Review of Markets, Stocks, Prices, &c., &c., for the week. New-York Cattle Market.

The *New-York Weekly Times* is issued on a double sheet, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum, in advance. Ten copies for $15; twenty copies for $20. Single copies may be obtained at the Office, in wrappers ready for mailing.

Clergymen of all denominations may receive the *New-York Times*, Daily and Weekly, at the lowest Club prices.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers,
No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York.

Specimen numbers may be obtained at the counter.

FROM THE FAR WEST.

From the Upper Missouri—Indians—Emigration to California, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, April 20, 1852.

A party of fur traders from the Upper Missouri arrived in our city last evening. They left Fort George on the 24th of March, and made the entire trip in a light skiff. It has been a long time since this could have been done at the same period of the year, but the past winter has been unusually mild in all the territory between the Mississippi and the mountains. The first snow fell at the base of the mountains in October last. This was tolerably deep, but no more fell until towards the middle of March. The party had an agreeable trip, save only that they were ice-bound at the mouth of the *L'eau qui court* river for five days, during which time they could find no game, and were entirely destitute of food. A five days' fast would not agree very well with a gourmand of the Empire City, but fur traders endure it without much complaint. I have known many who had fasted six or seven days, and one who lived eight and a half without food, but they must have an abundant supply of water. Deprivation of that important element for four days, will almost certainly produce insanity.

THE INDIANS.

The Chiennes, Arrapahoes, Kiawas, Upsarokas, or Crows, Sioux and Pawnees, were at peace when the party left. The Grand Council held with them in September last, by Col. Mitchell, the Superintendent, has probably had a happy temporary influence; and besides, Indian wars are seldom carried on in winter, because of the deficiency of their commissariat and the impossibility of procuring game. I shall be disappointed if the warm sun of the spring does not awaken all their hereditary hostility. Councils, talks and meditations all promise well while they are going on. Mr. Indian will kiss and be friends, and smoke the calumet of peace, and eat whole pounds of boiled dog-meat as earnest of his sincerity, but when the hour of temptation comes, he will yield himself to the dominion of the wildest passions of his breast.

SUPPLIES OF FUR.

The traders assure me that the supply of buffalo robes will be unusually small this season. They attribute the deficiency to the mildness of the winter, but I apprehend there is another and a better reason for it. Early in the fall the buffalo move southward toward the Arkansas and Red Rivers to crop the latest and earliest grass. While they are there the line of emigration passes from the border through the South Pass for months together, and this cuts off their migration Northward during the summer months. In autumn they find themselves where they desire to be at that season. Hence the scarcity of buffalo north of the Platte River.

LATER NEWS. ..APRIL, 21, 1852.

Another portion of the party from Santa Fe arrived in this city last night after the departure of the Eastern mail. Messrs. J. W. Whitelsey and J. H. Marshall, of the U. S. Army, and José Ply, a Mexican trader, were of the number. They left Santa Fé on the 17th of May, and reached Independence in twenty-eight days. As they were encumbered with the wagons of the traders, this was making the trip in remarkably good time for the season. There could have been but little grass when they started, as there is very little even yet upon the western border. I learn from them that they met with no difficulties during the journey, the only Indians they happened upon being friendly.

CONDITION OF NEW-MEXICO.

The Government of New-Mexico is now moving on very quietly. But little disturbance has been suffered from the Indians. The Apaches, the fiercest of the tribes, have been so frequently foiled in their attempts at robbery and murder during the past winter, that they have been comparatively quieted for a time; but such is their cupidity and courage, and so well are they provided with horses and arms, that it is not believed that they can be finally quelled without a competent and vigilant mounted force detailed for that especial purpose.

BUSINESS—SEARCH FOR GOLD.

The business and agriculture of the Territory are represented as being in a prosperous condition. The annual influx of traders may be expected to arrive within our borders at an early period. The company which was formed some months since for the purpose of seeking gold in the Valley of the Gila and the Territory immediately north of its Upper sources, were heard from for the last time a few days journey north of the Old Copper Mines, which lie near the source of its true head. They had so far met with no difficulties. The region is a sterile one, nearly destitute of grain, and inhabited by some of the fiercest of the Indian tribes, tribes which are philologically of the stock of the Apaches. I know the country well, and I am satisfied they cannot subsist themselves by hunting or fishing, and must either carry supplies from the Valley of the Del Norte or cultivate the soil. The first method is very expensive, and if the Indians make a single successful foray into their settlement, the latter may prove fatal to them.

Emigrants to California and Oregon are still pouring in from the States east of us, especially those west of Pennsylvania and north of the Ohio river.

Yours, L.

MILITIA DUTY.—By the following communication from Major-General Sandford, it will be seen that the City of New-York is exempt from the provisions of the Act of 1851, requiring the Assessor to enrol the militia:

No. 110 CHAMBERS-STREET, April 30, 1852.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your paper of the 28th inst., you published a circular from the Adjutant-General, to the Assessors throughout the State, requiring them to proceed with the military enrolments, under the Act of the 16th April, 1851. Your publication of this circular has created an impression that this act is in force in the City of New-York. This is not the case. The circular was not addressed to the Assessors of the City of New-York. By an act of the last Legislature passed April 10, 1851, it is provided, that no part of the act of the 16th April, 1851, shall apply to the First Division, (which includes New-York and Richmond Counties,) but the First Division shall continue to be organized and regulated by the act of the 7th of April, 1849. The Assessors of the City of New-York are, therefore, relieved from the duty of enrolment, and our citizens, after paying the 75 cents commutation to the Receiver of Taxes, which he will be prepared to receive after the 1st of May, will be exempted from military duty. I am, very resp'y, your obt. servant,

CHAS. W. SANDFORD.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE.—We offer to the public an article which has been used by hundreds of families for three years past, as their only family medicine, and one, too, which will stand upon its own merits, and its virtues only need be known to be highly appreciated; and we seldom sell one bottle of it to a person but what he wants more, and recommends it to all his friends. The article is HORNS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF YELLOW DOCK. General Depôt, No 2½ Minden-lane, and sold by thousands all over the United States and British Provinces.

☞ WHAT IS DAVIS'S RAHVENE?—It is a new invention to bring back the natural color of the hair after it has become grey. It will do it, and that too upon perfectly natural principles. Read the testimony of fourteen of our most respectable citizens in the Sunday papers. That will convince you. Principal office, No. 306 Grand-st., corner of Allen. Agents: KING, No. 192 Broadway; COOK & Co., No. 279 Washington-st.; KNAPP, No. 362 Hudson-st.; LYON, No. 111 Houston-st., cor. of Avenue D, New-York.

☞ ADVICE TO MATRONS.—Mothers we feel assured will thank us for advising them that at Gen. TAYLOR'S Head Quarters, No. 76 Fulton-st., corner of Gold, is the only place in this city where they can always be certain of getting such clothing as is well made, durable, and fashionable. Mr. SOUDERS the manager, takes the greatest pains to render every satisfaction.

☞ RICHLY FINISHED—EXTREMELY LIGHT, and of the finest materials, and sold at the uniform low price of $3: such are the hats made by the NEW YORK HAT CO., and sold at their store, No. 15 Bowery. Those who have good taste, and wish to exercise economy, should not fail to get their hats at above. They betoken the gentleman and economist.

☞ TEMPERANCE STORE.—The best place to get good fresh Butter and Sugars, at reduced prices. Teas and Coffees, the best and cheapest, is A PARKER'S Temperance Store, No. 244 Broome, corner Ludlow-st. New Prunes only 6c. a lb; Hecker's self rising Flour, also Hecker's Farina, only 9c. a paper; by the lb 8 cents. Fresh Eggs for one shilling.

☞ The New Hat Company, Nos. 148 and 148 Nassau-st., still continue their old system of one quality, one price, and no abatement; and the fact of their Hats being equal in beauty, quality and style to any $4 Hat, (and a dollar less,) makes their sales rooms the popular Hat Depot for all. We advise all in want of a Hat to give them a call.

☞ English Floor Oil Cloths, 24 feet wide, elegant new marble, Mosaic and scroll figured, satin finish, at No. 99 Bowery, HIRAM ANDERSON'S. Also, 1,000 pieces of beautiful Floor Oil Cloths, in widths, at 2s 6d, 3s, 4s, 6d. and 4s. per yard, and upwards—the largest and cheapest assortment to be found. Call and see.

☞ CALL AND SEE!!—English Imperial three-ply carpeting, of gorgeous and glittering colors, magnificent unique Mosaic and scroll figures, never before exhibited, at No. 99 Bowery, HIRAM ANDERSON'S. Also, American three-ply carpets, at 6s. 6d, 7s, 8s. per yard; elegant spring styles.

☞ THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS at the new Carpet store, Union House, No. 279 Hudson-st., near Canal. Also, Stair Carpets, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, &c. Quick sales, for cash, small profits and fair dealing are the rules of this establishment. Come and see.

WM. ROWE, JR.

☞ CANAL-STREET CARPET STORE.—Now is the time; if you want to make a saving of 15 per cent, call at No. 70 Canal-st., E. A. PETERSON & CO., and there you will find good Ingrain Carpets at 4s. a yard; Three-ply, 7s. per yard; Tapestry Brussels, $1 to 10s per yard. Also a large and splendid assortment of Tapestry Velvets.

☞ Dr. EDWARD H. DIXON, Editor of the *Scalpel*, devotes his attention exclusively to the practical and operative department of his profession, at No. 112 Grand-st., two doors west of Broadway. Office hours from 8 to 10, 12 to 3, and 7 to 9 o'clock evenings.

☞ The people ought to know that FREEMAN, Hatter, No. 90 Fulton-st., is selling as good a Hat for $3 50 as can be bought elsewhere for $4. Fine Moleskin Hats, $3. Caps of all kinds, and Straw goods.

FREEMAN, Manufacturer.

☞ SPRING STYLE OF HATS AND CAPS.—As great a variety, and unsurpassed for beauty, durability or cheapness, by any sold in this city, at the One Price Store, No. 128 Canal-st. J. W. KELLOGG.

☞ HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.—The principal office will be removed on MONDAY, May 3, to No. 346 Grand-st., six doors east of the Bowery.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ HASTINGS'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA, not only a positive but a warranted cure for Consumption and all diseases of the lungs. This medicine has decided the dispute about the curability of Consumption, and satisfied the Medical Faculty and all who have used it, that Consumption and all affections of the lungs cannot only be cured, but that they are easily and simply cured, as almost any of the disorders to which the human frame is liable. The operation of a single bottle, which costs $1, is sufficient to satisfy any patient—if not altogether too far gone in the disease—of this fact; and even a single dose gives evidence of its extraordinary influence in arresting and eradicating the malady, by the immediate relief which it affords. This is no quack or secret remedy. Dr. HASTINGS, its discoverer, is one of the most eminent physicians of the age, and has made a full disclosure of its history and all its component parts to the world, not wishing to incur the responsibility of confining to himself, for the sake of profit, a secret which was calculated to do such universal good. And such have been the wonderful results of its operations that the *London Lancet*, *Medical Times*, and the most eminent physicians of both Hemispheres, are anxiously calling upon sufferers to have immediate recourse to it, and proclaiming that of all known medicines, it alone has positively established its efficacy by undeniable proofs of curing Consumption and other diseases of the lungs. The great celebrity of HASTINGS'S Compound Syrup of Naphtha, obviates the necessity of publishing certificates of cures. In fact, so far as can be ascertained, it has cured, or is fast curing, almost all who have used it, and probably no person who has taken a bottle but would be willing to give a warm certificate in its favor, as others have already done without solicitation. Probably two-thirds of the regular physicians on both sides of the Atlantic are now using HASTINGS'S Naphtha Syrup, in their private practice and many of them are becoming famous for the cure of consumption, and all diseases of the lungs, entirely through its means. Agency for New-York and vicinity, C. V. CLICKNER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.

☞ TO PURCHASERS OF DRY GOODS AND READY MADE CLOTHING.—A CARD.—We have for the past twenty years, under different organizations, been engaged in jobbing Dry Goods to the country trade, and granting open credits varying from six to twelve months. The rapid advance, however, we saw making around us within the past few years, in every branch and vocation of business, the increased facilities for transportation and travel under the rapidly extending railway system, admonished us that the system of business we were pursuing was unsuited and ill-adopted to the changes that were transpiring, and that to keep pace with the times and meet the demand of active and responsible traders, we must sell our goods at very cheap rates. To do this with safety, we must divest business of the excrescences of heavy expenses and losses. We have accordingly adopted a system whereby we are enabled and prepared to sell goods at prices to command the trade of the first class of merchants in the country. This system is to sell goods at NET PRICES, and to divide one of the largest stocks in the country into "Departments," having separate organizations and accounts, and a manager at the head of each department, with a talent peculiarly adapted to the goods over which he takes charge. We have a Print and Gingham Department, Women's Dress Goods Department, Hosiery Department, Yankee Notion Department, Woolen Goods Department, White Goods Department, Domestic Goods Department, and Carpet and Oil Cloth Department. The head of each department requests us to invite the CLOSEST SCRUTINY AND COMPARISON of the goods in their respective departments, irrespective of any other, as if each were a separate and distinct establishment.

We have also a very large and extensive department devoted to READY MADE CLOTHING, under the management of William Gardner, who is practical in every branch of his business, and celebrated for the taste and style displayed. From the nature of this branch of our business we grant a credit on Ready Made Clothing.

TWEEDY, MOULTON & PLIMPTON,
Importers and Jobbers, 47 Broadway, New York.

☞ Window Shades from 25c. to $10; Lace Curtains from $2 to $20; Muslin Curtains from 75c. to $5. Also, all kinds of trimmings for Curtains and Shades, at reduced prices. Dealers and others

BROOKLYN CITY.

CAVALRY REGIMENT.—Agreeable to general orders, Brigadier General Duryea proceeded on Wednesday evening to organize the new Cavalry Regiment —70th Regiment New-York State Militia. The following officers were unanimously elected: Colonel, Phillip H. Crooke, Esq, of the 14th Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel, Samuel Graham, of the Ringgold Horse Guard. No Major was elected. The company lately under command of Capt. Neely, and Captains Thorne and Brower's companies of the 13th Regiment, and Captains Graham, Tubb, and Suydam's companies of the 14th Regiment, will be transferred to this Regiment.

OFF THE TRACK.—A passenger-train on the Long-Island Railroad ran off the track, a few miles out of the City, on Thursday afternoon. No person was seriously injured; several of the passengers were more or less bruised, however, and several cars injured.

COMMON COUNCIL.—*Reports Adopted.*—Street Committee reported in favor of contracting with James McLaughlin for paving Bergen-street, from Powers-street to Fourth-Avenue, at $2 42 cents per running foot. Same reported in favor of directing the usual notice to be given of the intention to pass an ordinance to fill up and grade lots in blocks, bounded by Columbia, Union and Summit-streets, and Hamilton-avenue. Same, to whom was referred the communication of the Street Commissioner, relative to alterations in the grade of Atlantic-street, made by the Long Island Railroad Company; report that the Street Commissioner notified said Company to protect the different intersections on said street, so as to prevent accident; but no notice has been taken of the communication. They therefore recommend the matter to the Counseller, with directions to prosecute said Company. Same, on petition of James S. T. Stranahan and others, asking for the construction of a sewer in Hamilton-avenue, from Summit-street to the East River; report in favor of directing the Street Commissioner to publish notice one week of the pendency of the petition. Same, on resolution of July 7, 1851, authoizing the Common Council to negotiate with the Long Island Railroad Company in relation to laying their track in the centre of Atlantic-avenue; report as there appears no disposition on the part of the Railroad Company to entertain the proposition, ask leave to be discharged.

FUGITIVES ARRESTED.—Constable Mundell returned to the city yesterday from West Troy, having in his custody William B. and John Kimball, father and son, the former on a charge of perjury and the latter on a charge of assault with intent to kill. The son was arrested on the 29th of March last, for assaulting a man at the South Ferry with an axe, and upon examination was required to find bail to answer the complaint, when his father came forward and took oath that he was worth the amount of property required by law, and was taken as bail. The parties immediately left the city, and of course, did not appear for trial, and their whereabouts was not known until a few days since, when they were arrested as stated, by officer Mundell. They are now awaiting an examination.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—Charles Reynolds, a resident in Court-street, was arraigned on Thursday before Justice John B. King, charged with cruelly punishing an orphan boy, living with him. He was justly fined $25, with a word of caution.

—Bernard Hamilton, who was arrested, a few days since, on a warrant in which he was charged with obtaining money under false pretences, from James McCormick, was examined, this morning, before Justice King, and discharged.

—We learn, with regret, that Rev. Dr. Lansing, pastor of the Clinton-avenue Congregational Church, is suffering under a severe attack of sickness from which it is thought he will not recover.

—John Fannel and Michael Cranly were brought before Justice King, this morning, by officer Bennett, of the First District Police, for gross intoxication, and fined $5 each.

—Peter Henderson, who was arrested for stealing a horse belonging to William Wadsworth, was examined, this morning, before Justice King, and discharged.

—Officer Whitney, of the First District, found a three-gallon jar, filled with tobacco, in Court-street, last night, which was carried to the Station House.

—Mrs. Bridget Longgreen, was fined $2 50, this morning, by Justice King, for assaulting Jane Nelson.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

NEWS GATHERINGS. — The Presbyterian church of this city, which has been undergoing repairs for a few weeks, back, will be open to-morrow, for divine worship. Rev. J. D. Wells, pastor, will officiate at the morning service, and Rev. Dr. Prince in the evening.

—Dr. C. H. Schapps has been appointed, by Gov. Hunt, as Coroner for this city, in place of Robert Anderson, Esq, deceased.

—A new ferry boat, for the Grand-street Ferry, has been launched, and yesterday made a trial trip up the East River, which was very satisfactory. She is named *Minnesota*, and will be placed on her regular trips, today.

DISTRESSING CASUALTY.—A fire occurred at New-Orleans on the 24th ult., by which a frame house, occupied by Dionysius Siegle and family, was burned to the ground. Siegle's two young sons, Martin and George, were not at home when the fire occurred. George, ten years old, was sleeping at the house of his elder half-brother, some distance off, and Martin, a lad of eight years, had been locked out of the house by his father. When the embers of the glowing ruin had died out, and the smoke had cleared away, numerous persons began to search among the ashes for whatever valuables the flames had spared. Little George Siegle, with a large knife, was first to commence digging among the ruined heaps. The first stroke of his knife grated on a hard substance, which, when brought to light, was discovered to be the skull of Dionysius Siegle, the father of the boy George, whose knife had revealed the fatal secret. Physicians testified to the identity of the remains.

Hard by and against the charred lungs and calcined bones of Siegle, was found $605 in gold. The supposition is, that the money had been belted around him, and that he had been overtaken and devoured by the flames. Within a space the size of an ordinary bed-room lay the remains of three other bodies: one that of the wife of Siegle, and the others those of his son, aged five years, and of an infant daughter aged six months. The legs and arms of the bodies were burned off. The heads were separated from the shoulders. The bones of the old man's spine yet clung together by the ligaments.

SACRILEGE—Quite a number of Church robberies have occurred in Massachusetts of late. The Orthodox meeting-house in North Chelsea, was entered on Sabbath night, April 25, and robbed of its furniture, consisting of carpets, communion table, pulpit chairs, Sabbath school library, lamps, mats, &c. The Unitarian meeting house near it was entered the same night and its furniture stolen, consisting of a valuable pulpit Bible, carpets, &c. The First Universalist Church, of Hingham, was broken into on Tuesday night and robbed of carpets, curtains, and a new Bible. The Second Unitarian Church was also entered on the same evening, and the pulpit curtains and carpet stolen. A correspondent of the *Boston Post*, writing from North Weymouth, under date of April 28, says:

"Some time during last night some rascals broke into the Pilgrim Church and ripped up the carpet in each of the three aisles, and carried it off, doing the same up, probably, with some hymn-books, in the covering of the pulpit."

The house of Franklin Varay, in Little Compton, R. I., was struck by lightning during the thunder storm on the evening of the 26th instant. The electric fluid struck one of the chimneys, bursting it asunder and scattering the fragments in every direction, and tearing the partition walls and floors asunder in its passage downwards, and passing off at the doors and windows. Mr. Varay, wife, and child, were lodged in a bedroom, and were covered with bricks, lime, laths, and other fragments of the building, but happily escaped unhurt.

George Peabody, Esq, the eminent London banker, has presented to the library of the Maryland Historical Society an abridged abstract of the colonial history of Maryland, in manuscript, contained in four magnificent morocco cases. Many folios of manuscript are represented in these abstracts, and the labor consequent on their preparation was tedious and immense—involving an expense of several hundred dollars. Mr. Peabody, it will be recollected, also contributed $500 to the Athenæum building.

At Rifle Point, in Louisiana, twenty miles above Natchez, a frightful storm of hail fell on Friday, the 16th April. It broke branches of trees, and beat the growing cotton into the mud. Its course was narrow, but the roaring was heard at a great distance. According to the Mississippi *Free-Trader*, the hail stones were between the size of hens' eggs and goose eggs. A negro man was knocked senseless and supposed to have been killed by a hailstone striking him on the head. He, however, slowly recovered.

The State of Wisconsin has another newspaper at Racine, called the *Racine County Democrat*. It is to supply the wants of the Democracy of the County, who had before no organ. The Editors are H. M. Hulett and Lucius C. Cary.

The Legislature of Maine, which adjourned on Wednesday last, has accomplished, during the session, an amount of business nearly double that of any previous year. The number of acts passed was 325

The railroad bridge, which was burned near Waterford, on Monday night, has been so far rebuilt already, that the cars of the Troy and Saratoga railroad crossed upon it on Thursday afternoon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVERTISING OFFICE—W. H McDONALD'S old established Advertising Office, offers the best mediums and the most moderate terms for advertising in any and every part of the Union and the Canadas. The office is at No 109 Nassau-st.

From the New York Day Book.

"We have looked through his Letter Books, and find that the publishers of all the best papers in the country, especially throughout the South and West, acknowledge the prompt receipt of money from him, and their entire satisfaction with this method of transacting business." my1-1t

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the AMERICAN MINERAL PAINT and GAS COMPANY, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 74 Beaver-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of May next, for the election of Trustees and alterations of the articles of Association.

my1-1t* EDWD. G. TUCKERMAN, Secretary.

KELLY'S HALF PRICE ENGRAVING AND PRINTING OFFICE, No 141 Fulton st, New-York.—Bill Heads, Cards, Maps, Diplomas, mercantile work of all descriptions, Wedding, Visiting, Address, and At-Home Cards, Cake Boxes, Bridal Envelopes, &c., &c. A plate and fifty cards for ten shillings. my1 1t*

INSTRUCTIONS IN FIVE USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL ARTS, by which industrious persons can make from $50 to $100 per month, will be sent to any address by return of mail, on receipt of 25 cents prepaid. Address D D. BUNT, Box No. 59 Broadway Post-Office, New-York. my1-3t*

WANTED.

BOOKKEEPER—WANTED—Merchants, manufacturers, or traders, not requiring the entire time of a Bookkeeper, can have that business correctly done, on moderate terms, by the advertiser, who is an experienced double entry bookkeeper, and will give satisfactory reference for capability and confidential integrity. Address BOOKKEEPER, Box No. 3,743 Post-office. my1-3t*

SITUATIONS WANTED—For cooks, general workers, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, chambermaids, waiters, gardeners, farmers, &c., at SELECT PROTESTANT AGENCY, No. 7 Carmine-st, and SOCIETY AGENCY, No. 106 Chambers-st. Only Servants of good character admitted. a8-1m*

FIVE HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED—To sell LIFE AND SPEECHES OF KOSSUTH, a new family work, and other works. Great inducements offered. Call, or address, post-paid, "American Family Publication Establishment, No. 128 Nassau-st., N. Y." a15-1mos*

BOY WANTED—In a gentleman's furnishing store. Salary, $50 first year. None but those that can bring the best references need apply. JAMES R. FERRIS, my1-1t* No. 55 William-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING AND LODGING—At CHAMBERLIN'S NORTH RIVER HOUSE. No. 247 Washington-st. A few permanent boarders can be accommodated at $4 per week; also a few permanent lodgers $1 25, $1 50 and $1 75 per week. a13-1mos*

BOARDING.—Very desirable rooms on the second floor, can be obtained in a new house, with all the modern improvements, suitable for a gentleman and lady, or single gentlemen, at No. 107 East 17th-st., between 3d and 3d-avs. a29-3t*

BOARDING.—Two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sundays, in a private boarding-house. Apply at No 49 Orchard-st., between Grand and Hester-sts. my1-2t*

BOARDING—A small family and one or two gentlemen, can obtain large, pleasant rooms, with all the comforts of a quiet home, at No. 254 West 19th-st, near the 9th-av. References exchanged. a30-2t*

BOARDING—At No. 241 East Broadway, with handsome unfurnished parlors on 3d floor for gentlemen and their wives, with use of Bath. a28-6t*

FURNISHED ROOM WITHOUT BOARD—Two single gentlemen, of good moral character, wishing to occupy a room in a small private family, where there are no boarders, may be accommodated by applying at No. 6 Dover-st., near Franklin-square. my1-3t*

REMOVALS.

DR. FEUCHTWANGER'S OFFICE has been removed to No. 141 Maiden-lane, where his celebrated Chemical Preparations may be had permanently, viz: Disinfecting Liquid, Chemical Whale Oil Soap, Fly Paper, Bleached Shellac, Sulphate Ammonia, Platina, Palladium, Nickel, Cadmium, Bismuth, Best Rouge, Vienna Lime, Cyanide Potassium, German Magnesia, Orchil Tramine, &c., &c English Poultice Cloth, or Spongio Piline Poultice, an indispensable substitute for poultice or fomentation, at manufacturer's agency, No 141 Maiden-lane. Daguerreotype, Pyrotechnic, and Glass Makers' Materials, and rare Chemicals prepared and imported. a13-1mos*

THE "ORIGINAL" YANKEE PRESS PRINTING OFFICE, has removed from No. 70 Nassau-st., corner of John-st. to No. 138 Fulton-st., adjoining "Sun Building." Old friends and customers, will please make note, and remember the place is at No. 138 Fulton-st

GEO. P. GORDON'S "Original Yankee Presses."

Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, Labels, Handbills, &c., neatly printed. a27-12t*

THE EYE.—WALDSTEIN & BECKEL, the eminent Opticians, from Germany, have removed from No 418 to No. 451 Broadway Having tested their skill in assisting imperfect or impaired vision, we are able to speak warmly in its favor. Their telescopes, microscopes, opera glasses, spectacles &c., are unsurpassed.—*Tribune*. my1-1mos

JAMES PRENTICE, Mathematical Drawing Instrument Manufacturer, has removed to No. 315 Broadway, corner of the Hospital. A second hand Theodolite and Level for sale. a16-1m*

STEPHEN MARTINDALE, Jr., and FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Counsellors at Law, have removed from No 12 Wall-st. to No. 52 John-st. my1-1w*

REMOVAL.—CARPENTER & VERMILYE have removed to their former office, No. 44 Wall-st., next to the Bank of America. a29-6t*

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation. The unsettled business of the late firm will be settled by R. H. WINSLOW, and J. F. D. LANIER, who are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation. Dated New-York, May 1, 1852.

RICHARD H. WINSLOW,
JAMES F. D. LANIER,
ISAAC KIPP, Jun.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership for the transaction of a general Banking, Exchange and money business, and for the negotiation of public and corporate loans, under the firm of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO. Dated NEW-YORK, May 1, 1852.

RICHARD H WINSLOW,
JAMES F D LANIER,
JAMES WINSLOW,
LEONARD C. WINSLOW,

my1-2aw(w

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE—E. B. WESLEY & C. KOWALSKI have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and firm of WESLEY & KOWALSKI, and will transact business, as Stock and Exchange Brokers, at No. 67 Wall-st.

E. B. WESLEY,
C. KOWALSKI.

NEW-YORK, April 24, 1852. a26-6t

MISCELLANEOUS.

FISH AND PROVISION STORE—ALLAN & ROSE, No. 226 Washington-st., (one door above Barclay st.) New-York, offer at wholesale to dealers, at the lowest market prices for cash, the following articles of the best quality:

Mackerel—Nos 1, 2 and 3, in all kinds of packages.
Shad—Nos 1, 2 and 3, in all kinds of packages.
Codfish—Dry Salted and Pickled.
Scalefish—Dry Salted and Pickled.
Herrings—Smoked and Pickled.
Pork—Mess, Prime, Rump, Butt. Clear, &c.
Beef—Mess, Prime and Railroad.
Smoked Hams, Shoulders, Beef, Bacon, Salmon.
Cheese, Lard, Candles, Oil, Spices.
Butter—In firkins, tubs and pails—fresh dairy.
Salt—Fine, in sacks and small bags.

PITTSTON COAL.—Office Pennsylvania Coal Co., corner Broadway and Wall-st.—The Pennsylvania Coal Co is now prepared to enter into contracts for the sale of its superior PITTSTON COAL, deliverable at Port Erven, near Rondout, on the Hudson River, before the 1st of July next, at the following prices per ton of 2,240 lbs.:

Lump	$3 40	Range, or large Stove	$3 60
Steamboat	3 55	Nut, or Stove	3 65
Grate, or Furnace	3 60	Pea	2 75

Contracts may also be made for the remainder of the season by application at the Company's office

a29-1f GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

HAUGHWOUT & DAILEY, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, Agents for the sale of CORNELIUS & CO.'S CHANDELIERS and other fixtures—DAILEY & HAUGHWOUT, Paris, have the most superb and extensive assortment of new goods of the following kinds, ever offered for sale in the United States, which from the advantages H. & D. possess both at home and abroad, assure their friends and customers that they are prepared to furnish such at prices lower than the same quality can be bought at auction.

GAS FIXTURES.—Chandeliers, Brackets, Hall and Mantel Lights with every other article connected with this department in endless variety. Gas pipes put into buildings in a superior manner, promptly and at full 20 per cent. less than is generally charged. An invoice of the newest patterns just arrived, in order to show the variety of patterns, and comparative difference in price.

CHINA.—Our assortment in this department has been selected with the greatest care by our house in Paris, which with our own painting and decorating, executed on the premises, is now so complete that we can offer the most extensive and choice assortment of fancy vases, plated ware and tea sets, that can be found either in London or Paris at 33½ per cent less than they can be bought there or in this country.

GLASS.—This department is complete with the choicest and most distinguished patterns, (sketched by our Mr. Haughwout in the great exhibition in London) made of the very finest material and cut and engraved under our own immediate superintendence

SUNDRIES.—Plated ware, cutlery, French clocks, candelabras and every variety of house-keeping articles and ornamented goods at low prices. a17-6t3aW*

$100 DOLLARS REWARD.—LOST, on the morning of April 26, in Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, a sealed package, marked A. L. GRIER, New-York, containing twenty Bonds of $1,000 each, of FAYETTE COUNTY, KENTUCKY, numbered from 32 to 71 inclusive, and issued to the Covington and Lexington Railroad Co. All the bonds issued by this County to the Covington and Lexington Railroad Co., except the above named, have the following guarantee printed on the back of them:

"The Covington and Lexington Railroad Company guarantee the prompt payment of the principal and interest of the within bond, for value received. Witness the seal of the said Company, and the signature of the President there. of, this ten h day of April, 1852 in conformity with a resolution of the Board of Directors, passed on the 1st day of April, 1852."

JOHN S. MORGAN,
President of the Covington and Lexington R. R. Co.
{Covington and Lexington [SEAL OF] Railroad Company.} FRED. WISE, Secretary.

All persons are forbidden to negotiate these bonds, and the above named reward will be paid for any information that will lead to their recovery

GIBSON, STOCKWELL & CO., No. 35 Pearl-st, NEW-YORK, April 28, 1852. a30-6t*

GLASS! GLASS! GLASS!—10,000 boxes Window and Picture Glass, single thick.
5,000 boxes Glass, double thick, for show windows.
For sale by F. HOPKINS & BROTHERS,
a30-12t* No. 6 Barclay-st, next door to Astor House.

PHIPPS' FARM FENCE—$1 50 per rod. Wrought and cast iron fence; ornamental wire railing; superior force pumps; bank safe and store locks; iron bedsteads, &c., &c. For sale by GEORGE FOSTER, No. 192 Broadway, cor of Walker-st. a2-1m*

PAPER WAREHOUSE—DUNCAN, LEWIS & BARTOW, No 161 William-st, (near Fulton,) offer for sale a large assortment of Writing, Wrapping and Printing Paper, Binder's, Band-box, Trunk, Bonnet and Straw Boards, &c. a27-1m

HOW TO WIN A LOVER.—The most captivating and perfect scheme will be sent to any address, on receipt of $1, post-paid. Address Madame JOSEPHINE, Box No. 50 Broadway Post-office. my1-3t*

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BAGGING, CANVAS, SALE ROPE CUTTINGS, GRASS and TARRED ROPE, and all other kinds of paper makers' stock, by m17-2m CYRUS W. FIELD & Co., No. 94 Beekman-st.

WRITING PAPER.—A large and very desirable assortment, for sale by a2-1m BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, No. 115 Fulton-st.

WRITING PAPERS BY THE CASE ONLY. The largest and most desirable assortment in the United States, for sale by m17-2m CYRUS W. FIELD & Co., No. 11 Cliff-st.

OLD COLONY SHOVELS.—Iron, Steel and Cast-Steel Shovels, of every description, for sale by E. & J. BUSSING & CO., No. 32 Cliff st., a2-1m Agents Old Colony Nail Co.

OLD COLONY CUT NAILS.—For sale by E. & J. BUSSING & Co., No. 32 Cliff-st., Agents Old Colony Iron Co a16 1m

COR. R. DISOSWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW and COMMISSIONER of DEEDS 75 Nassau-st., between John and Nassau-sts., N. Y. c25-6t

FOR SALE CHEAP—One large Desk, a Glass, office and other Partitions. Also a Counter and street Showcase. Inquire at No. 57 John-st., up stairs. a26 3t*

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER constantly on hand and made to order by m17-2m CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

RED WING: OR,

THE WEIRD CRUISER OF VAN DIEMAN'S LAND,

A Tale of Two Continents, by G. S. Raymond, U. S. N. This splendid nautical Romance was written expressly for the *New-York Dutchman*—the publication of which will be commenced in that popular paper this week, and run through the succeeding six or seven numbers. This week's issue of the *Dutchman* will also contain the conclusion of "The Siege of Vera Cruz," a salt water yarn, by Charley Clewline, an interesting tale by Harry Halcyon, "The First Cause," a humorous military sketch, "Crumbs for all kinds of Chickens," and any quantity of nibbles, poetry, &c., &c. Principal agents for the City, DEXTER & BROTHER, and S. HALLOCK. For sale at all the News Depôts in the United States. my1-1t*

GREAT NATIONAL WORK.

A TREATISE ON AMERICAN ENGINEERING. By F. Morie, Esq., Civil Engineer.—Nos. 1 and 2 of Division A. River Boat Engines. are now ready for delivery, each number containing two finely-engraved plates of the machinery of the steamboat *Reindeer*, (measuring 24x30 inches.) Also, No. 1 of Division D, Stationary Engines containing two plates of Vertical Engines, built by Ehman Banks & Co., of this city. Price for each number, one dollar.

HENRYS, SAMUELS & CO, Publishers.
a29-3teod* No. 8 Park-place.

KNICKERBOCKER FOR MAY.

ORIGINAL CONTENTS: FRUITLESS CROWNS. By a new Contributor.
THE ORANGE-FLOWER. By Wm H. Holcombe.
SOME GERMAN SONGS By Donald MacLeod.
1. FIRST WORDS. By Donald MacLeod.
2. A MEMORY. By Heinrich Heine
3. THE BATTLE FIELD By Theodore Mayer Merrian.
HANGING AT THE YARD-ARM—ALMOST: NED'S YARN.
ANACREONTIC STANZAS. By a Disconsolate Lover.
EXTRACT FROM AN UNPUBLISHED POEM. By Fitz-Greene Halleck
IS GENIUS CONSCIOUS OF ITS POWERS?
THE GREAT REJECTED: MOUNT ÆTNA WITH "THE MITTEN."
ON THE GENIUS OF CHARLES DICKENS. By F. W. Shelton.
HOMELESS By Wm B. Glazier.
EPITAPH ON A YOUNG LADY. By J. Cunningham.
COLONEL EASY. By Kit Kelvin.
THE PARTING BY THE SEA. By William Pitt Palmer.
A SONG OF CALABRIA. From the French. By Mrs. Mary E. Hewitt.
ROUGH SKETCHES OF FEMALE FIGURES: AUNT DOLLY. By a Traveling Artist.
LINES By William Cullen Bryant.
THE FUDGE PAPERS. By Ik. Marvel, author of "Reveries of a Bachelor."
THE DARK VALLEY.
LITERARY NOTICES.
EDITOR'S TABLE.
1. "PAUCUS FABRULARUM": A few more Fables.
2. Proceedings in the Moon, after the late Eclipse. 2 The Ruling of Mr. Justus Bruin in the case of the People vs Lupus. 3. The Ass who wrote a Fable: "The Sarcastic Ass."
3. FLORAL: New-York Horticultural Society.
3. GOSSIP WITH READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.
1. Our First Book-Venture: "Knick-Knacks from an Editor's Table" 2 The Bard of Wisconsin: Plagiarisms: "The Joys of Spring:" "A walk from my Cot" 3. Old Time Reminiscences of an Old-Time Friend. 4. Emulation in Ugliness: the Danger of Beauty "Wasting Unseen. 4 The weary Prisoner at Rest! an Incident at Sing Sing. The Trout Season: Our Friend King-Fisher—"Fishers of Men"—and Women. 6. Dr. Johnson's Last Hours: his Dying Words 7. A Tribute to Webster. The way in which she "Does Things." 8. Autumn and Winter Life in the Country 9 Death of the Late William Ware: Rev Mr. Bellow's Eulogy: a Touching Incident. 10. Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt's Concerts: Lines upon hearing her sing: I know that my Redeemer Liveth." 11. "Freshest Crown s." 12. Negro Methodist Meeting: a Colored Neophyte. Origin of Baptism by Immersion: Funeral Pomposity. 13. Kimball's Lecture on "The Morality of the Law." 14 The "Influenza Again. Dialogue Between a Pair of Snuff-Dakers" 15 Lines on the Death of the Indian Maiden, Susannah Lofft, the "Flower of the Forest." 16. The Sensitive Captive with a "Solicitous" Wife: A Witness "Bluffed" and a Counsel Re-buffed. 17 A "Long-Staple" Hymn. 18 A "Do'eful Lamentation" from a Down-East Subscriber. 19. Mrs Hewitt's "Heroines of History." 20. Letter from a "Colored Gemman." Boot-Black etc. Price reduced to $3 a year, or 25c. per number. Numbers from January supplied if desired.

S. HUESTON, Publisher, No. 139 Nassau-st, N Y.

MANSFIELD'S LIFE OF GENERAL SCOTT.

THIS WORK GIVES A FULL AND FAITHFUL NARRATIVE of the important events with which the name and services of Gen. Scott have been connected. It contains numerous and ample references to all the sources and documents from which the facts of the history are drawn Illustrated with maps and engravings. Price $1 25

MANSFIELD'S HISTORY OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

From the New-York Courier and Enquirer

This is really a history, and not an adventurer's pamphlet, destined to live for a day and then be forgotten. It is a volume of some 450 pages, carefully written, from authorities weighed and collated by an experienced writer, educated at West Point, and therefore imbued with a just spirit and sound views, illustrated by plans of the battles, and authenticated by the chief official Dispatches.

The whole campaign on the Rio Grande, and that, unequaled in brilliancy in any annals, from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, is unrolled before the eyes of the reader, and he follows through the spirited pages of the narrative, the daring bands so inferior—in everything but indomitable will and unwavering self-reliance, and military skill and arms—to the hosts that opposed them, but opposed in vain. Price $1 25. Published by A. S. BARNES & CO.,
a21 eodDAW No 51 John-st.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON

SEXUAL DISEASES. 275 pages; eighth edition; price $1. By Edward H. Dixon, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, a quarterly journal of Medicine and Surgery.

The London *Lancet* and Boston and New-York Medical Journals remark:

"Dr Dixon has placed the profession under great obligation by publishing this excellent work

"His practical tact and well known devotion to the rational principles of surgery, and by remarkable clearness of style is apparent on every page, and lend this book uncommon interest to the general as well as the professional readers"

"The chapters on the treatment of stricture show great practical acquaintance with an intricate class of surgical affections."

The work has been republished in London.

ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO.,
my1-1meod No 2 Astor House.

BRONCHITIS,

AND KINDRED DISEASES By Dr. W. W. HALL, No 37 Irving-place, New-York. 350 pp., 12mo., 1852. Sent, free of postage, for One Dollar, by the publisher, J. S. REDFIELD, No 127 Nassau-st, New-York. Contents:

What is Throat Ail? Bronchitis? Consumption! Symptoms of Throat Ail; Bronchitis, and Consumption: Difference between Throat Ail, Bronchitis, and Consumption: How do persons get Throat Ail? Bronchitis? Consumption! Philosophy of Throat Ail; Bronchitis; Consumption; What is the value, in these diseases, of Nitrate of Silver, Cod-Liver Oil, Phosphate of Lime, Sea Voyages, Going to the South, Leaving Home? Chapter to Clergymen and Theological Students; Rules for Speaking; Tables of Force; Errors of Modern Education; True Nature of Dyspepsia; Successful Treatment of unseen cases. my1-1t*

LEGENDS OF LOVE AND CHIVALRY.

WILL BE READY ON SATURDAY, MAY 1—THE CAVALIERS OF ENGLAND; or, The Revolutions of 1642 and 1688 By Henry W Herbert, author of "Cromwell," "Marmaduke Wyvill," &c. &c. In 1 vol. 12mo. Price $1 25

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 5,

BRONCHITIS AND KINDRED DISEASES, in language adapted to common readers. By W W HALL, M.D. In 1 vol. 12mo Price $1 The same work in paper covers, for mailing, at the same price, postage prepaid.

ON SATURDAY, MAY 8,

LILIAN AND OTHER POEMS By Winthrop Mackworth Praed. Now first collected In one volume, 12mo Price $1. [a30-2t] J. S. REDFIELD, Clinton Hall.

PUBLISHED THIS MORNING,

CRIMES OF THE HOUSE OF AUSTRIA AGAINST MAKINDE. Secret History recorded, historic and edited by Elizabeth P. Peabody. Price 50 cents. Published for the benefit of the Hungarian Fund, by

RUDOLPH GARRIGUE,
a26-12t* No. 2 Barclay st., Astor House.

SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS and STATIONERY, at wholesale. Country merchants and booksellers are invited to call and examine our very large stock, and prices, before buying elsewhere.

a15-1m* KIGGINS & KELLOGG, No. 88 John-st.

WHAT IT COSTS FOR HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES.—The following list of articles of good quality, which are all requisite in going to housekeeping, may be had delivered in any part of the city, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City or Hoboken, for Thirty Dollars, or any part, at proportionate rates, at the General House Furnishing store, No. 50 Maiden-lane, sign of the Big Tea Kettle.

S. W. SMITH & BROTHER.

House Furnishing List—Set No 1. for $30.

1	Kitchen Shovel T. & Poker,	1	Coal Hod,
1	Iron Tea Kettle,	1	Grid Iron,
1	Tinned Iron Pot,	1	Fry Pan,
1	Tinned Iron Sauce Pan,	1	Cullender,
1	Soap Stone Gridle,	1	Coffee Boiler,
2	Tin Bake Pans,	1	Tea Pot,
1	Tin Dripping Pan,	1	Grater,
1	Tin Sauce Pan,	1	Tin Kepper,
1	Small Tin Kettle,	1	Egg Whip,
1	Pepper and Flour Dredge,	1	Basting Spoon,
3	Tin Pie Plates,	1	Skimmer,
1	Tin Wash Basin,	1	Ladle,
1	Dish Pan,	1	Meat Fork,
3	Table and Tea Spoons, Iron,	1	Meat Knife,
1	Chop Knife and Bowl,	1	Knife Board,
1	Tea and Coffee Canister,	2	Scrub Brushes,
2	Japanned Lamps,	1	Dust Pan,
1	Match Safe,	1	Dust Brush,
1	Chamber Pail,	3	Brooms,
2	Smoothing Irons,	1	Coffee Mill,
2	Large Cedar Wash Tubs,	1	Clothes Horse,
1	Wash Board,	1	Flour Sieve,
3	Dozen Clothes Pins,	1	Oil Fuller,
1	Pint Measure,	1	Knife Box,
1	Set Table Mats,	1	Door Mat,
1	Britannia Coffee Pot,	1	Kitchen Table,
1	Britannia Tea Pot,	1	Potato Masher,
6	Knives and Forks, stag handles,	1	Flour Pail,
		1	Spice Box,
1	Pair of Carvers to match,	1	Past y Board,
1	Cork Screw and Funnel,	1	Rolling Pin,
1	Large Waiter,	1	Clothes Line,
2	Painted Pails,		

House Furnishing List, Set No. 2 for $75, being still more complete than Set No. 1. This may be had, together with our illustrated catalogue, at the store The price of every article in the above sets will be found marked down to its lowest remunerative point, but in our endeavors to make the aggregate small, we have strictly adhered to our rule of only admitting articles of the best quality; others bearing some shape and name might have been presented at even less cost, but as it is our endeavor to retain our customers by strength, not satisfaction, we would not venture to supply inferior articles. Observe the number—Fifty Maiden-lane.

S. W. SMITH & BROTHER,
(Late Smith, Torrey & Co.,)
my1 1t Sign of the Big Tea Kettle, No. 50 Maiden-lane.

DR ROBACK'S LECTURES ON ASTROLOGY AND MAGIC—Lecture No I—Things which appear incredible to the skeptic and are scoffed at by the shallow smatterers in science, are admitted by the candid and the reflecting when the evidence is of a character so overwhelming and positive that to question it is to doubt all history, and deny even the proof afforded by demonstrative experiment. Astrology was a science in Chaldea two thousand years before Christ, and we know that Bede, Cecil and Lilly, three great names in English history, were firm believers in its revelations. Cecil calculated the nativity of Queen Elizabeth, and his predictions were fulfilled to the letter; and Lilly traced in the horoscope of Charles I. all his vicissitudes of fortune from his escape from Carisbrook Castle to his death by the axe at Whitehall In latter times Sir Walter Scott has been numbered among the believers in astrology, and the writer of this Lecture could bring thousands of persons to testify to cases in their own lives, of all kinds, of the gift of expounding human destiny by the stars has been hereditary in the Roback family. He himself predicted the downfall of Louis Philippe, the death of Charles Albert of Sardinia, the abdication of the late Emperor of Austria, and the triumph of Louis Napoleon. Of the latter he has prophesied that he will be sacrificed or banished by the French people within five years In cases of disease, of all kinds, Dr C W. Roback has been wonderfully successful. He has adapted his science to all the details of life, and in every department of business, as well as in affairs of the heart, guarantees that his advice shall be infallible All letters to C. W. ROBACK, No. 6 White st., will be religiously attended to if prepaid. For more particulars call and get an Astrological Almanac, gratis, where certificates can be seen. my1-1t

BROOKLYN STEAM SUGAR REFINERY—Various grades of Coffee Crushed Sugar, also of Sugar-House Syrup, constantly on hand, for sale by the agents, ADAMS & CUSHMAN, No. 76 Front-st. a7-1m

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET—Two new and genteel brown stone front houses, with all the modern improvements, gas, heaters, baths, &c. &c., rent $500. Two do., rent $450. One brick house in Brooklyn, rent $400. Also, a new brown stone front house in Sand st., $700—specially finished. Inquire of [a30-6t] S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 16 Nassau-st.

HOUSE TO LET—A new three-story House, with all the modern improvements, situated on the north side of 34th-st, about 250 feet west of the 9th-av Rent low. Apply to W. DUNNING, No. 48 8th-av., or J. M. POST, on the premises. a29-6t*

HOUSE TO LET.—A neat comfortable two-story house, on the easterly side of Broadway, between 54th and 55th-sts. Also three houses on Broadway, between 56th and 57th-sts. Rent moderate to good tenants. Inquire of C. & A. C. POILLON, No. 57 Catharine-st. a29-4t*

HOUSE TO LET.—Part of a new Brick House to let in Williamsburg, suitable for a small genteel family, the House is in a pleasant location, and near Peck Slip Ferry. Apply at No. 31 South 6th-st. a29-3t*

HOUSE TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURG—Very near the Grand-st. Ferry, a small, neat dwelling, with a large quantity of ground, (say about a full lot and a half,) will be let very cheap. Apply at No. 15 South 2d-st. a30-3t*

HOUSE TO LET.—The three story brick dwelling-house, No. 89 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, within five minutes walk of Fulton Ferry; has good basement under cellar, &c. Inquire at No. 201 Pearl-st., New-York a26-6t*

HOUSE TO LET.—A new three-story house with brown stone front, on First-place, Brooklyn Inquire of [a26-6t*] GEO. TAYLOR, 14 Wall st.

HORSES WANTED.—A pair of large, handsome, stylish Horses for a private carriage; black horses are preferred, but first-rate ones of any color will be examined. None but the very best will answer. Apply to S. FRENCH, corner Nassau and Spruce-sts. a30-3t

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR FOR SALE—At Tarrytown, on the Hudson. The dwelling and outhouses are ample and commodious, and in perfect order, with several acres of excellent land attached, and commanding a fine view of the river and surrounding scenery. Apply to my1 1t* D. E. SICKLES, No. 79 Nassau-st.

New-York Daily Times.

KOSSUTH'S FANEUIL HALL SPEECH.

We find in the Boston papers a full report of Gov. KOSSUTH's speech in the old "Cradle of American Liberty," on Thursday evening. All agree in describing the meeting as one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever held within those venerated walls. The address to the guest by Gov. BOUTWELL was dignified, impressive, and to the point—distinctly claiming for the United States the right, and acknowledging it to be our duty to maintain, and defend from the assaults of despotism, the great principle of self-government on which our own institutions and liberties are based.

Gov. KOSSUTH in reply said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Do me the justice to believe that I rise, not with any pretension to eloquence, within the Cradle of American Liberty. If I were standing upon the ruins of the Prytaneum, and had to speak whence Demosthenes spoke, my tongue would refuse to obey—my words would die away upon my lips, and I would listen to the winds, fraught with the dreadful realization of his unheeded prophecies.

Spirit of American eloquence, frown not at my boldness, that I dare abuse Shakspere's language in Faneuil Hall! It is a strange fate, and not my choice.

My tongue is fraught with a down-trodden nation's wrongs. The justice of my cause is my eloquence; but misfortune may approach the altar whence the flame arose, which roused your fathers from degradation to independence. I claim my people's share in the benefit of the laws of nature and of nature's God. I will nothing add to the historical reputation of these walls, but I dare hope not to sully them, by appealing to those maxims of political truth, the promulgation of which made often tremble these walls, from the thundering cheers of freemen, roused by the clarion sound of inspired oratory.

"Cradle of American Liberty!"—it is a great name, but there is something in it which saddens my heart. You should not say, "*American Liberty.*" You should say "*Liberty in America.*" Liberty should not be either American or European—it should be just "*Liberty.*" God is God. He is neither America's God, nor Europe's God; he is God. So should Liberty be. "American Liberty" has much the sound as if you should say, "American privilege." And there is the rub. Look to History, and when your heart saddens at the fact that Liberty never yet was lasting in any corner of the world, and in any age, you will find the key of it in the gloomy truth, that all who yet were free, regarded Liberty as their privilege, instead of regarding it as a principle. The nature of every privilege is exclusiveness—that of a principle is communicative. Liberty is a principle—its community is its security—exclusiveness is its doom.

What is aristocracy? It is exclusive liberty; it is privilege; and aristocracy is doomed, because it is contrary to the destiny of men. Aristocracy should vanish, not in the nations, but also from *amongst* the nations. So long as that is not done, liberty will nowhere be lasting on earth. It is equally fatal to individuals as to nations, to believe themselves beyond the reach of vicissitudes. To this proud reliance, and the isolation resulting therefrom, more victims have fallen than to oppression by immediate adversities. You have prodigiously grown by your freedom of 75 years; but what is 75 years to take for a charter of immortality? No, no! my humble tongue tells the records of eternal truth. A privilege never can be lasting. Liberty restricted to one nation never can be sure. You may say, "We are the prophets of God;" but you shall not say, "God is only our God." The Jews have said so, and the pride of Jerusalem lies in the dust. Our Saviour taught all humanity to say, "*Our Father in Heaven,*" and his Jerusalem is lasting to the end of days.

"There is a community in mankind's destiny" that was the greeting which I read on the arch of welcome on the Capitol Hill of Massachusetts. I pray to God, the Republic of America would weigh the eternal truth of those words, and act accordingly; liberty in America would then be sure to the end of time: but if you say "American Liberty," and take that grammar for your policy, I dare say the time will yet come when humanity will have to mourn about a new proof of the ancient truth, that without community, national freedom is never sure. You should change "*American Liberty*" into "*Liberty,*" then liberty would be forever sure in America, and that which found a cradle in Faneuil Hall never would find a coffin through all coming days.

After some observations upon the spectacle of industry, prosperity, intelligence and happiness presented by the people of New-England, and a reference to the proofs the enthusiasm in Boston gave, that the Legislature of Massachusetts had only fairly reflected the popular sentiment and will, in their resolutions inviting him in their midst, the Governor proceeded:

"A spontaneous outburst of popular sentiment tells often more in a single word than all the skill of elaborate eloquence could. I have met that word. "*We worship not the man, but we worship the principle,*" shouted out a man in Worcester, amidst the thundering cheers of a countless multitude. It was a word like those words of flame spoken in Faneuil Hall, out of which liberty in America was born. That word is a revelation that the spirit of eternal truth and of present exigencies moves through the people's heart. That word is teeming with the destinies of America.

After having had so much to speak, it was with infinite gratification I heard myself addressed in Brookfield, in Framingham, and several other places, with these words, "We know your country's history—we agree with your principles—we want no speech—just let us hear your voice, and then go on—we trust and wish you may have other things to do than speak."

Thus having neither to tell my country's tale—because it is known—nor having to argue about principles—because they are agreed with—I am in the happy condition to be able to restrain myself to a few desultory remarks about the nature of the difficulties I have to contend with in other quarters.

Give me leave to mention, that having had an opportunity to converse with leading men of the great political parties, which are on the eve of an animated contest for the Presidency—(would it had been possible for me to have come to America either before that contest was engaged in, or after it will be decided; I came, unhappily, in a bad hour)—I availed myself of that opportunity to be informed about what are to be the principal issues in case the one or the other party carries the prize; and, having got the information, I could not forbear to exclaim: "But, my God! all these questions together cannot outweigh the all-overruling importance of foreign policy." It is there, in the question of foreign policy, that the heart of the next future throbs. Security and danger, developing prosperity, and its check, peace and war, tranquility and embarrassment—yes, life and death, will be weighed in the scale of foreign policy. It is evident that things are coming to the point where they have been in ancient Rome, when old CATO never spoke privately or publicly about whatever topic, without closing his speech with these words. "*However, my opinion is, that Carthage must be destroyed*"—thus advertising his countrymen that there was one question outweighing in importance all other questions, from which public attention should never for a moment be withdrawn.

Such, in my opinion, is the condition of the world now. Carthage and Rome had no place on earth together. Republican America and all-overwhelming Russian absolutism cannot much longer subsist together on earth. Russia active; America passive; there is an immense danger in that fact; it is like the avalanche in the Alps, which the noise of a bird's wing may move and thrust down with irresistible force, growing every moment. I cannot but believe it were highly time to do as old CATO did, and finish every speech with these words: "However, the law of nations should be maintained, and absolutism not permitted to become omnipotent."

I could not forbear to make these remarks, and the answer I got was, "That is all true, and all right, and will be attended to when the election is over; but after all, the party must come into power, and you know there are so many considerations; men want to be managed, and even prejudice spared, and so forth."

And it is true; but it is sorrowful that it is true. That reminds me of what, in Schiller's Maria Stuart, Mortimer says to Lord Leicester, the all mighty favorite of Elizabeth, "*Oh, God! what little steps has such a great Lord to go at this Court.*"

The second difficulty mentioned by the speaker was, on one hand, the complaints of some who express their regrets that he has fallen into the hands of the Abolitionists and Free-soilers; and on the other, those who condemn his silence on the Slavery question. Being thus charged from one side with being in the hands of Abolitionists, and from the other side with being in the hands of the Slaveholders, he should be at a loss what course to take, if these very contradictory charges were not giving him the satisfaction to feel that he stood just where it is his duty to stand—on a truly *American* ground; claiming the right for his own people to regulate its own domestic concerns, and respecting the same right of every other nation.

Have I not enough difficulties to contend with, that I am desired to increase them yet with my own hands? Father Mathew goes on preaching temperance, and he may be opposed or supported on his own ground; but who ever imagined opposition to him, because at the same time he takes not into his hands to preach fortitude or charity? And, indeed, to oppose or to abandon the cause I plead, only because I mix not with the agitation of an interior question, is a greater injustice yet, because to discuss the question of foreign policy I have a right. My nation is an object of that policy; we are interested in it; but to mix with interior party movements, I have no right, not being a citizen of the United States.

The third difficulty which had been presented him was the allegation that the Commercial interest was opposed to him. This opposition or indifference he was gratified in saying, was only partial, for he had met many cheering testimonials of sympathy at the hands of Merchants. It would be strange to see Commerce opposed or indifferent to the spread of liberal institutions. That would be a sad experience, teeming with incalculable misfortunes reserved to the 19th century. Until now, history has recorded that "commerce has been the most powerful locomotive of principles, and the most fruitful ally of civilization, intelligence and of liberty. It was merchants whose names are shining with immortal lustre from the most glorious pages of the golden book of Venice, Genoa, &c." I know full well that since the treasures of commerce took their way into the coffers of despotism, in the shape of eternal loans, and capital began to speculate upon the oppression of nations, a great change has occurred in that respect.

But thanks to God, the commerce of America is not engaged in that direction, hated by millions, cursed by humanity. Here commerce is still what it was in former times—the benificent instrumentality of making mankind partake of all the fruits and comforts of the earth, and of human industry; here it is no paper speculation upon the changes of despotism; and, therefore, if the commercial interests of republican America are considered with that far sighted sagacity, without which there is no future and no security in them, I feel entirely sure that no particular interest can be more anxious to see absolutism checked, and freedom and Democratic institutions developed in Europe, than the commerce of republican America. It is no question of more or less profit—it is a question of life and death to it. Commerce is the heel of Achilles, the vulnerable point of America. Thither will, thither must be aimed the first blow of victorious absolutism; the instinct of self-preservation would lead absolutism to strike that blow, if its hatred and indignation would not lead to it. Air is not more indispensable to life, than freedom and constitutional government in Europe to the commerce of America.

As the old philosopher questioned how he could prove the existence of God, answered, "by opening the eyes," just so, nothing is necessary but to open the eyes in order that men of the most ordinary common sense may become aware that the present condition of Europe is too unnatural, to contrary to the vital interests of the countless millions to endure even for a short time. A crisis is inevitable; no individual influence can check it, no indifference or opposition can prevent it. Even men like myself, concentrating the expectations and confidence of oppressed millions in themselves, have just so much power, that if provided with the requisite means to keep the current in it a sound direction, that is its inevitable eruption, it may not become dangerous to social order, indispensable to the security of persons and property, without which, especially, no commerce has any future at all. And that being the unsophisticated condition of the world, and a crisis being inevitable, I indeed cannot imagine how those who desire nothing but peace and tranquillity, can withhold their helping hands, that the inevitable crisis should not only be kept in a sound direction, but also carried down to happy issue, capable to prevent the world from boiling continually like a volcano, and insuring a lasting peace and a lasting tranquility—never possible so long as the great majority of nations are oppressed; but sure so soon as the nations are content—and content they can only be when they are free.

Gentlemen—Of such narrow nature are the considerations which oppose my cause. Of equally narrow inconsistent scope are all the rest, with the eneumeration of which I will not abuse your kind indulgence. Compare with them the broad basis of lofty principles, upon which the Commonwealth of Massachusetts took its stand in bestowing the important benefit of its support to my cause; and you cannot forbear to feel proudly that the spirit of Old Massachusetts is still alive, entitled to claim weight in the councils of the United Republic, which it had in the glorious days when amidst dangers, wavering resolutions and partial despondency, Massachusetts took boldly the lead to freedom and independence.

Those men of immortal memory, who, within these very walls, lighted with the heavenly spark of their inspiration, the torch of freedom in America, avowed for their object the welfare of mankind; and when you raised the monument of Bunker Hill, it was the genius of freedom thrilling through the heart of Massachusetts which made one of your distinguished orators say that the days of your ancient glory will continue to rain influence on the destinies of mankind to the end of time. It is upon this inspiration that I rely in the name of my down-trodden country—to-day the martyr of mankind, to-morrow the battle-field of its destiny.

Time draws nigh when either the influence of Americans must be felt throughout the world, or the position abandoned to which you rose with gigantic vitality out of the blood of your martyrs.

I have seen the genius of those glorious days spreading its fiery wings of inspiration over the people of Massachusetts. I feel the spirits of olden times moving through Faneuil Hall. Let me cut short my stammering words; let me leave your hearts alone with the inspiration of history; let me bear with me the heart-strengthening conviction that I have seen Boston still a radiating sun, as it was of yore, but risen so high on mankind's sky, as to spread its warming rays of elevated patriotism far over the waves. American patriotism of to-day is philanthropy for the world.

Gentlemen, I trust in God, I trust in the destinies of humanity, and entrust the hopes of oppressed Europe to the consistent energy of Massachusetts.

Kossuth in Boston.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times

BOSTON, Thursday, April 28, 1852.

The Governor of Hungary has entered Boston, at last; and, everything taken into account, his reception must be considered favorable. We have none of that generous *abandon*—that splendid enthusiasm which distinguishes your noble city above all other cities in the Union—all cities in the world, and which, if it is a failing, certainly leans to virtue's side. But it is not a failing. Passion, in behalf of what is good and true and heroic, is too grand a thing to be a failing! Honor to your wonderful and cosmopolite city of New-York,—the Capital of all America!

As I was saying, the Governor's reception here has been favorable, considering that the Municipality has kept itself hushed in a firm repose. The State authorities and the Legislature have preserved the Republican character and dignity of the Old Bay State on this occasion. The weather, too has smiled on the Magyar's pageant. Yesterday noon he was received on the Neck by vast crowds of well dressed people, who gave him more of a cheerful than a *cheering* welcome—though cheers were not wanting, at intervals, to give more vehement salutation. Flags and mottos, and the waving of white handkerchiefs from windows on each side, were frequent on the route, and an escort of thirty-four military companies, numbering nearly 1,700, marched under the command of Major-General Emands. The sight was extremely gay, as the procession wound round the Common and approached the State House. The lookers-on were well-dressed holiday folk—an American multitude. Curiously enough, the Irish element was not visible in the congregation. Predominant on most occasions of street pageantry, I could not see it at all on this. But I could see that the German population mustered pretty strong, instead. My first impressions of KOSSUTH were that, in his Magyar hat, he looked younger than I expected, and that his full-length portrait conveys the truest likeness of him.

After replying to Gov Boutwell's address of welcome at the State House, KOSSUTH proceeded through the principal streets, where he excited the liveliest curiosity, and was warmly cheered at intervals, as he moved along in an open carriage. After dinner, at his hotel,—the Revere House—he reviewed the troops on the Common, which looked very well in the evening sunshine. The splendid uniforms and glaring arms of the military, the vast crowds and the natural appearance of the place, made a wonderfully exhilerating spectacle, and KOSSUTH seemed to enjoy it a good deal—particularly when the encroachments of the multitude used to embarrass the movements of several hapless companies of the military.

To day the Governor of Hungary has been at the State House, where he was presented to the several branches of the Legislature. The Senate received him as "the representative of Hungary and the champion of her Freedom."

KOSSUTH's reception by the Governor and Council, was not witnessed by the gentlemen of the Press officially. His reception by the House was very cordial; and his replies to the addresses of the Senate and House were brief and earnest. Crowds of ladies witnessed these interesting proceedings; and the Magyar seems to be the favorite of the fair sex generally.

At seven o'clock to-morrow evening he will deliver an address in Faneuil Hall—price of admission to be a Hungarian one dollar bond. Governor Boutwell will preside at a Legislative Banquet, at the same place on Friday evening—tickets two dollars each. Yours, SHAWMUT.

MARRIED.

April 29, in Sullivan-st. M. E. Church, by Rev. Silas Ford, Jr., WILLIAM G. KING to Miss LIZZIE H. McGRATH all of this City.

On Thursday April 29, by Rev Stephen H. Tyng, Mr. JOHN A. McNALL, of Fredonia, N. Y., to Miss MARY F. MEACHAM, of this City.

DIED.

On Thursday evening, April 29, MARY JANE, wife of Francis S. Miner, aged 28 years, 9 months and 17 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at No. 157 West 22d-st.

On the morning of 30th April, CHARLOTTE COOLIDGE, only daughter of Charles R. and Charlotte S. Green, aged 5 years and 8 months.

Her remains, with those of her only brother, Charles Frederick, whose death was announced on the 26th, will be taken to Boston for interment.

☞ Boston and New-Orleans papers will please copy.

On 29th ult., REBECCA H., wife of R. H. Cady, in the 38th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, to-morrow, (Sunday,) May 3, at St. Matthew's Church, Jersey City.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 30

$9,000	U. S. 6s, '56	109½	23	N. Y. & N. H. R. R.	112½
8,000	do	109½	50	do b30	112
2,700	do., 6s, '67	118	30	Chemung Railroad	89
4,000	do., 6s, '68	118½	100	Albany & Schen. R. R	103½
3,000	do., 5s, '53	102½	100	Erie Railroad b60	87½
2,000	N. Y. State 5½, 60	106½	300	do	88
1,000	do '61	106½	150	do b30	88½
1,100	Ohio 6s, '70	113½	20	do	88½
3,000	Ill. Int'l Imp't, '47	76½	150	do b10	88½
7,500	Penn. State 5s	91	150	do	88½
800	City 5s, '70	102½	50	do b10	88½
1,000	Harlem R. R. C'fs	8½	325	Canton Co	80
11,000	Erie Income Bonds	97	50	do b10	80½
5,000	Erie 1st Mtge. Bds	118½	100	do s6m	80½
5,000	Erie Convt. '71	9½	25	do	81
15,000	do	95½	350	N. J. Zinc Co	13
1,500	Hudson 1st Mtge.	116	50	do b60	13½
1,000	Reading Bonds '70	82	50	chemux Mining Co	14
10	Del. & Huds. Canal	114	100	Niagara Trans. Co b90	41
115	do	115	400	Morris Canal	19
40	Citizens Bank	102½	300	do	19
95	Metropolitan Bank	107	800	Nor. & Wor. R. R	58
40	Irving Bank	102	800	Reading Railroad s3	78½
7	Bank Republic	105½	400	do	78½
40	Ocean Bank	103½	700	do	78
5	Bank Commerce	109	66	Hudson River R. R.	61
30	do	108½	25	do s90	60½
22	shs Ö Life & Trust	105½	50	do s4m	60
450	Harlem Railroad	7½	52	do	61
10	do s10	7½	25	do b10	60½
332	Stonington R. R. opg	54½	25	do	60
150	do opg	54½	25	do	60½
18	do opg	55			

SECOND BOARD.

100	shs D. & H. Can s60	116	15	Panama Railroad	110
10	do	117	50	Stonington R. R. opg	54½
60	do	117	160	do b30	54½
50	Metropolitan Bk. s60	106½	100	Reading Railroad	78½
250	New-Jersey Zinc Co.	13	100	do s10	78½
350	do b30	12½	200	do s3	78½
500	St. Lawrence Co. b60	9½	100	do	78½
25	Nicaragua Transit Co	37	100	do b10	78½
25	do b60	38½	150	do s10	78½
25	do	38½	135	Nor. & Wor. R. R	57½
26	do b90	40	100	do s60	57½
250	Erie Railroad	8½	50	do s3	58
50	do	8½			

FRIDAY, April 30—6 P. M.

The Board sales of various Bonds, to-day, were to the extent of $90,000, besides which, we heard of Street transactions in some of the new Railroad loans to a fair extent. Short sales of the United States were in request for Bank purposes. The fives of '53 again sold at 102½. Pennsylvanias advanced, in the morning, to 94½, and were held, at the close, at 95, at which price there were considerable sales, we learn, in Philadelphia. This is an advance of 2 per cent, since Wednesday. Eries were steady. The first Mortgage Bonds were eagerly taken at high figures. The offerings, to-day, were light, at 118½. Hudson First Mortgage declined ½ per cent. Harlem Extension brought 83½. Covington City sixes were done at private sale, at 92½. Norfolk City is in the market for a 6 per cent. loan of $200,000, and Mobile for $400,000 short 8 per cents. Owing to the absence of the Foreign mails, less business was done in Bonds than usual of late.

There was an unusually steady feeling in the Speculative Railroads. Prices closed firm, under a moderate business. Reading advanced ½, and Norwich and Stonington receded a fraction. Erie quite steady. Hudson River sold down to 60, on sellers' option, and 60½@61, cash. Jersey Mining was active at last prices. Nicaragua experienced the largest fluctuations. It sold at the early Board at 41, buyer 60 days; subsequently, in the Street, at 37½@35, and at the Second Board, recovered to 39@40. The leading friends of the Company have no idea of giving up the speculation, and the recovery from the depression was quite as sudden as the fall. The low sales were not made short, but were probably the result of distrust among certain holders, who failed to realize at 50.

The demand for premium Stocks was better. Delaware rapidly improved from 112, the last sales, to 117. Panama Railroad brought 110—an improvement of 3 ₩ cent. The Chemung Road advanced 3 ₩ cent. The City Banks were in request at top prices. Another short sale was made of Metropolitan Bank at 106½, seller's option 60 days. The fight between the Bank and the owners of certain country Banks of circulation, is likely to be renewed by the recent extension of the Metropolitan system to the New-Jersey and Michigan Stock Banks.

There was a fair amount of business in Exchange for the *Arctic*. Sterling Bills were done at 110@110¼ for Bank and Bankers signatures, and the regular drawers at the close were asking 110¼. The immediate supply of transient prime bills is small, and, as suggested yesterday, the home Bankers have no inducements to draw freely and use their money here at low interest, except at top rates. The sales of Cotton within the past day or two are full 10,000 bales, mostly for export, and yielding £80,000. In addition to this £20,000 Bank of England notes appeared to-day, and were taken by a Banking firm, from parties coming out from Europe to make investments in the interior of this country. Francs were in larger demand, and the rates stiffened to 5.17½@5.15.

Money was without material change. Demand loans, when wanted, pay 5 ₩ cent. When offered, they are done on U. S. and other prime collaterals at 104 @¼. Paper as quoted yesterday.

The general markets look more speculative. The excitement in Cotton both here and at the South, is very considerable. Prices are up ¼@¾ cents since the *Niagara's* news. Large orders went out a packet or two ago to buy Cotton in Liverpool and Havre, on American account, or rather on account of parties now operating in this country, under certain limits. Sugar and Coffee are also meeting a speculative demand. An auction sale of 10,000 bags of Rio Coffee, cargo of ship *Union*, went off to-day with much spirit, the bids ranging from 6¼ to 10¼ cents. Flour and Grain are fairly inquired for, for export, but the firmness of Freights is against an advance. The Liverpool circulars, just to hand, in the *Niagara's* mails, say that best American Flour was readily taken at 20 shillings. Virginia white Wheat at 6s. 3d.; White Corn 29s.; Yellow, 30s.

The movements of Foreign Dry Goods this week have been quite moderate, say an import of $655,000. The figures are as follows:

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	*Value.*	*Pkgs.*	*Value.*	*Pkgs.*	*Value.*
Woolens	479	$135,737	66	$14,633	138	$28,997
Cotton	527	47,745	53	9,173	118	22,213
Silk	311	214,893	59	27,848	62	23,524
Flax	239	44,560	9	1,947	128	16,116
Miscellaneous	202	82,801	53	6,357	239	2 328
Total	1,749	$595 696	240	$59,378	765	$95,198

The import movement of the month of April, embracing as it does, five Custom-House weeks, exceeds in the aggregate, though less in Dry Goods, that of the corresponding month of 1851, in the proportion of $12,725,000 to $10,246,000, viz:

	General Mdse	*Dry Goods.*	*Total.*
April, 1852	$8,800,000	$3,925,000	$12,725,000
April, 1851	6,038,000	4,208,000	10,246 000
Increase 1852	$2,762,000	Dec. $283,000	Inc. $2,479,000

The movement for the four calendar months of 1852, as compared with 1851, exclusive of specie, is as follows

	General Mdse.	*Dry Goods.*	*Total.*
1852	$22,500,000	$22,561,000	$44 861,000
1851	23,788,000	26,422,000	50.210,000
Decrease 1852	$1,488,000	$3.861,000	$5,349,000

The Collins steamer *Arctic* will leave for Liverpool at noon to morrow. She will probably take out a considerable shipment of Mexican and other silver, but no gold that we are yet advised of.

The money and market news by the *Niagara* were pretty fully reported by telegraph. Our London files, just to hand by mail, comment on the rise of Consols to par, an event received on the Stock Exchange with loud cheers. The *Times* remarks:

"This is the highest price which has been reached since June, 1845, when the quotation was 100¾, after having in the previous month of December, been 101¾. The 3½ ₩ cents. had then recently been reduced to 3½ ₩ cents. for 10 years, and 3 ₩ cents. thereafter, and the Bank rate of discount was the same as at the present time namely, 2½ ₩ cent. The stock of bullion, however, was much lower, its amount being about £16 000,000."

The *Daily News* says:

"The feature of the market to day was the actual conversion of a purchase of Consols in the Stock Exchange at the price of 100, which they have not been attained for the last seven years. The tendency of the money market is too evident to admit of a doubt that the present high range of the Bank securities will be preserved, a state of political convulsion being apparently the only influence that can induce any material reaction. At the same time it may not be premature to draw attention to the probability of a question for reducing the interest paid upon some of our national securities attracting henceforth increased discussion. Already signs are abroad that the tory administration would not be backward in attempting to strengthen its position by its advocacy of an important relief to the tax-paying public, and it is probable something more will soon be heard on the subject from the ministerial organs."

Both the *Chronicle* and *Daily News* notice an active demand at good prices for American Bonds, but much of the information of the *News* on the subject appears to be a reflex of the New-York accounts concerning these investments. It adds

"The chief orders for the purchase of these securities, however, appear to be executed at New-York from which market we have been advised for some months back of heavy investments on European account, especially in the bonds of the prominent lines of railway. The use of the system of remittance thus provided has had the effect of proloning the depression of the exchanges as between that country and Eng and. The letters to hand by the last arrival, however speak of a diminished demand from this side, which, in conjunction with the rapid influx of California gold into the Atlantic ports, will probably ere long give an impetus to the quotations of exchange and induce, as a necessary consequence, the resumption of liberal specie shipments to Great Britain."

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, Thursday, April 29.

The COTTON market to-day has been still more excited by the *Niagara's* news, and the sales were fully 14 000 bales at an advance of ¼c. Low middling to strict middling, 7¾@8c. Receipts by Railroad at 54. EXCHANGE has declined. On New-York, at sight, ¼ discount.

CHARLESTON, Friday, April 30.

The sales of COTTON to-day amount to 1,000 bales, for the week 7,000. Market closes firm at full prices. Middling fair and fair, 8¼@8¾. Receipts of the week, 13,947 bales. Stock on hand, exclusive of ship-board 33,873.

ALBANY, Friday, April 30.

FLOUR, to-day, has been less active, and rates unchanged. Sales of 2 500 bushels of Genesee Wheat have been made at $1 10; 3 000 bushels of Canadian BARLEY brought 74c. CORN dull and lower, 3,000 bushels Northern yellow 59c. Oats 46@46c.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, April 30—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in more request, at uniform rates. About 80 bbls were sold, including Pots at $5@5 00¼ and Pearls at $6 25@$6 37½@ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is very active demand, and still strongly tends upwards. The supply is very much reduced. To-day's movements comprise 3,000 bales—part Upland middling at 8c., and Orleans do at 8½.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands seem firm at yesterday's advance, which is freely paid by local and Eastern dealers for the medium and better qualities, but somewhat reluctantly given by shippers for inferior and ordinary descriptions. The influence of the *Niagara's* mail restrains purchases, which are also checked by holders' unwarranted views and diminished supplies. The sales reach 7,000 bbls superfine No. 2 at $3 68@$3 81½; ordinary to strait State and good common Orleans at $4 12½@4 25; choice State mixed Western and favorite Ohio at $4 25@4 43¾; fair to fancy Indiana and Michigan at $4 37½@4 68¾; fancy Genesee at $4 75@$5; fancy Ohio at $5@5 12½; extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 12½@$5 56¼; and extra Genesee at $5 56¼@$5 87½. Canadian is quiet, but unchanged, $4 18¾ being all the price of superfine lots. Southern is hardly so dear though the supply is not large, while the demand is fair. The business embraces 1,000 bbls., mixed to favorite ordinary Alexandria, Baltimore, Columbia, Fredericksburg country and Georgetown at $4 31¼@4 56¼; and fancy do. do at $4 75@$5 25. Rye Flour is worth $3 31½, but at this price few sales can be made. Corn Meal is pretty brisk at Brandywine at $3 25, and Brandywine at $3 50.

GRAIN—Wheat is apparently unaffected both by supplies and inquiries being moderate, and prices still above dealers' wants. The operations consist of 11,000 bush. Canadian white, in bond part at 94c.; 900 bush. Southern white, at $1, and 1,700 prime Genesee white, at $1 11. Rye is scarce, and held at 77@78c. Barley remains inactive, with an accumulating stock, at 68@72c. Oats are in slow request, at 34@35½ for Southern; 36@37½c. for Western, and 36@37½c for Northern. Corn is extensively dealt in, at, however, ranged quotations. The arrivals are extremely large. The receipts comprise 30,000 bush. heated white Southern, at 59@60c.; round yellow at 60@61c.; mixed Western at 61 @62c., and prime Southern yellow at 62@63c.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and heavy—the day's sales not exceeding 300 bbls—Lew mess at $18 75@18 87½, and new prime at $16 75@$16 87½. Pickled Meats retail at 8½c for Shoulders, and 9½@10c for Hams. Lard continues busy and active at somewhat higher figures—the sales consist no of 500 bbls prime at 10@10½c., and 300 tces do at 11@11¼c. Beef appears in fair request, with sales of 250 bbls. —prime at $6@7, and mess at $9 50@$13. Other articles are without any positive change.

WHISKY—Is on the decline, affected by heavy receipts and light inquiries. The transactions embrace 600 bbls.—Ohio and Frison at 20@20½c. cash, ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued firm, with a fair amount offering for Liverpool. About 450 or 500 bales of Cotton were engaged at 5-32d., with about 1,000 bls Flour at 1s 4d, and considerable Grain was reported taken at 4d. 5 000 bushels Wheat were engaged for Liverpool, at 5d. For Havre, Cotton was going forward at ⅛c. There was no change to notice in sales for California.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Friday.*—*First Board.*—$1,000 Penn. 5s s3'm, 94; $7,300 do., 94; $10,000 do., 95, 94; $ 40 do., cash, 9; $5,000 do. 95; $1 000 Susq. Canal 6s, 74½; $4,000 do., 72½; $2,000 do. Coupons, 73; $5,000 do do., 74; $169 Schuyl. Nav. Mort. 5s, 68, 70; $1,000 do 5s '35; 100 Lehigh Int., 51; $300 Camden and Amboy R. R. 6s, '51, 97½; 85 Mine Hill R. R., 53 65; $3,500 Reading R. R. 5s, '70, 2d, 82½; $100 Allegheny County R. R. 6s, '75, 91; 200 Sunbury & Erie R. R., 12; 50 Penna R. R., 44; 10 do., 44¼; 50 do., 44½; 100 Vicksburg R. R., 95-8s, 16; 50 Lehigh Nav., 21½; 60 do., 20¾; 100 Long Island R. R., 10½; 100 Susq. Canal, 13½; 10 Girard Bank, 13½.

Between Boards—$1,000 Reading R. R. 6s, '70, 2d, 82½; $7,000 Penna 5s, 95; 100 Long Island R. R., s5m, 10½; 300 Reading R. R. 30; 100 do., s5 30; 100 do., s5, 30½; 100 do.; s5m 30½; 20 Lehigh Nav., 22.

Second Board—$1,000 Reading 6s, '70, cash, 82½; 10,000 Reading 6s, '70, 2d, 82½; 5,000 Schuylkill Nav. 6s, '88 int. on, 54½; 3 000 Schuylkill Nav. Mort. 5s, 72; 1,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 102½; 100 shares Reading Railroad, b5 33½; 200 Union Canal, 14½; 50 Union Canal, 3d, 14½; 3 Wilmington Railroad, cash, 29½; 14 Kensington Bank, b5, 68; 29 Girard Bank, 13½.

After Board—$5,000 Schuylkill Nav. 6s, '59, int. off, b5, 53½; 5,000 Schuylkill Nav. 6s, '88 int. on, 54½; 300 shares Reading Railroad, 33½; 50 Long Island Railroad, 10½; 50 Morris Canal, 18½

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 118@118½; United States 6s, '67, 118@118½; Pennsylvania 5s, 95@96; Reading Railroad, 33½@33½; Reading Bonds, '70, 82@82½; Reading Mortgage 6s, '60, 87@87½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½ @44½; Morris Canal, 18½@19; Schuylkill Navigation, Int. on, 54@54½; Long Island, 10½@10¾; Vicksburg, 15½@16; Girard Bank, 13½@13½; United States Bank, 3@3½; Union Canal, 14½@14½.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship W. H. Horbeck, from Liverpool,—D. Gowins & l.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....APRIL 30, 1852.

MINIATURE ALMANAC....THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises.....5 10 | Sets.....6 54 | MOON—Sets..... 3 55

Sandy Hook..5 15m. | Gov. Island 6 05 | Hell Gate..7 45ev

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Cleared.

Steamer Arctic, Luce, Liverpool, E. K. Collins
Steamer Glasgow, (Br.) Craig, Glasgow, J. McSymon.
Ship Macedonia, Preble, Havana, Crosby, Crocker & Co.
Ship Aurora, (Br.) Cherry, St. Johns, N.B., Barclay & Livingston.
Ship George Washington, Cummings, Savannah, Nesmith & Sons.
Ship S S Bishop, Derrickson, Philadelphia, J. Ogden.
Bark Pilgrim, Sawyer, Key West, Eagle & Hazard.
Bark Wm. H Brodie, Craig, Key West, Eagle & Hazard.
Brig Maryland, Kline, Port Walthall, Mason & Thompson.
Brig Eagle, Evans, Wilmington, N. C., master.
Brig James Crosby, Pendleton, Wilmington, N C., R. P. Buck & Co.
Brig Gen. Taylor, Fuller, Jacksonville, Peck & Church
Brig Favorita, White, Sierra Leone, M. M Freeman & Co.
Brig Thetis, (Br.) Kenealy, St. Johns, N.B., G. L. Nichols & Co.
Schr Cohassett, Tobey, Mobile, J W. Elwell & Co.
Schr Plato, Hammond, Baltimore, Mailler & Lord.
Schr. Grand Turk, Law, Aspinwall, J. M. Shotwell.
Schr. Louisa Gray, Sharp, Philadelphia, master.
Schr. Argus, Baldwin, Philadelphia, J. Hand.
Schr. H. Nash, White, Philadelphia, Brett, Vose & Co.
Schr Harvest, Greenberry, Taunton, master.
Schr Mary Wise, Crocker, St. Johns, P. R., Rivera & Baldwin.
Schr. Advance, Lord, Portland, Van Brunt & Slaight.
Sloop Henry Custoff Appleby Newport
Sloop Gazelle, Vernum, Wrightsville, R I., master.
Barge Albany, Jones, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

Ship Beejapore, (Br) McLay, Liverpool April 7, salt and 807 mdse to D. Pilkington.

Ship W H Harbeck, Marshall, Liverpool 32 ds., mdse and 538 pass to Harbeck & Co. The W. H. has been 9 days W of George's Bank.

Bark Elise, (Ham) Janner, Havre 41 ds., mdse. and 134 pass. to W. Van Schet & Co; 1 death and 2 births on the passage.

Schr. Wolcott, Beers, Boston 3 ds., mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Gertrude Horton, Pendleton, Kingston, bound to Salem.

Schr Benjamin, ——, from Stratford, where she was ashore, with lumber to master

Schr. L. S. Ford, Edwards, Portland 4 ds., mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. John Burton, Kingston, bound to Boston.

Schr Rio Grande, Hix, Rockland 5 ds., lime.

Schr Statesman, White, Camden, 6 ds., lime.

Schr. O. H Perry, Verrell, Rockland, lime.

Schr Dover Packet, Samson Rockland, lime.

WIND—Sunrise, N E., meridian, N.N

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING (Sunday excepted) at the OFFICE, No. 113 Nassau-st., Brooklyn Branch Office, No. 128 Fulton-st. Persons in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and Jersey City, can be supplied, at SIXTEEN CENTS a week; ONE CENT each. TERMS—To Mail Subscribers, FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copy; SEVEN DOLLARS for two copies; TEN DOLLARS, and FIVE copies for any larger number. ADDRESS

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING (Sunday excepted). One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold, at the same rates as the *Daily Times*.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every Saturday morning, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.
Payment in all cases must be made in advance.
RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

☞ **Four Brick Houses and Lots at Auction.**—Will be sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, May 5, at 12 o'clock, noon, 4 two-story brick houses on the north side of 46th-st., between Third and Lexington-ave. The lots are 25 feet wide, and over 100 feet deep. Title indisputable. Three-quarters of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for five years.

☞ **O. U. A.—Change of Night.**—AMERICAN CHAPTER NO. 6.—Brothers of this Chapter are requested to be present on next WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 5, 1852, at No. 360 Broadway, as business of importance will come before the Chapter for action.
S. H. WILSON, C. of the C.

☞ **To-day the New-York Mutual** sends forth its first issue of Insurance Scrip, the holders of which, or of Astor, Union, Mercantile, Sun, or Atlantic, will find it wanted by W. C. GILMAN, at the Insurance Scrip office, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company.**—Capital stock $200,000. Shares $100 each.
FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, President.
THOS. E. HASTINGS, Secretary.
Office of Sale and Transfer of Stock, No. 66 Beaver-st. New-York.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **Piano-Forte and House Furnishing** MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.—JAS. T. PIRSSON, President; E. WEBSTER, Vice-President; J. CHOLWELL, Secretary of Meetings; WM. VAN NORDEN, Chairman of Committee of Management; J. D. PRICE, Secretary.—The subscribers are respectfully informed that the first regular monthly meeting will be held at the Apollo, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 7, at 7½ o'clock, when a certain number of Shares will be redeemed. All those, therefore, who are anxious to obtain immediate right of possession of Furniture, or a Piano-Forte, will not fail to attend, as Shares will then be awarded in the usual manner. The monthly dues are payable on MONDAY NEXT, May 3, at the Office, No. 2 Astor House. Those Ladies and Gentlemen who have not yet signed the Articles of Association are requested to call and do so forthwith, to avoid further notification. The Subscription List, though filling up rapidly, is not yet full, and it would be well for those intending to join this Society, to do so at once, as they will thereby avoid the inconvenience of paying the back dues, which they must do in becoming members after the Association has been in operation. Those who have not yet seen a Prospectus can procure one, gratis, and all requisite information, at the Office, in the Book Store of ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., No. 2 Astor House. Entrance fee, $1.
A. H. JOCELYN, Treasurer.

☞ **$2,053 made in one night.**—The COLUMBIA BUILDING ASSOCIATION, OF BROOKLYN, will hold public meetings on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, April 21, April 28, May 5, May 12, at Remsen's Mission Hall, No. 14 Hamilton-av. At the first regular meeting of this Association the profit on shares redeemed was over $2,000. Those who wish to take shares in this Association must avail themselves of the present opportunity, as the shares are nearly all taken, and the entrance fee will be shortly advanced. At the rate the shares have been redeemed, this Association will close sooner than any other in New-York or Brooklyn. Members are notified who have not paid their April dues to pay the same to the Secretary during the week, at his office, No. 16 Court-st., or at the Hall, on Wednesday evening. Hall open from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M. for the reception of dues. Meeting commences at 8, P. M. Shares, $500. Entrance fee 50 cents. Monthly dues $2. 6 per cent interest allowed on all dues paid in advance. Those who wish to obtain money to buy a comfortable house or accumulate a sum to start in business, will have no better opportunity than is afforded by this Association.
DANIEL P. BARNARD, President.
WILLIAM H. GRIFFITHS, Vice President.
CHARLES O. RICHARDSON, Secretary.
J. B. BENNETT, Surveyor.

☞ **Do not fail to Attend.**—The second regular meeting of the SECOND KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION, will be held in Knickerboker Hall, on MONDAY EVENING next, May 3. Members are requested to attend, as the dues are payable on that date. This will also offer an opportunity for all who wish to join the Association, as it is in a flourishing condition. We invite all to attend this meeting, as able speakers will be present to give full and explicit explanations of the working of these institutions. Remember Knickerbocker Hall, Monday evening next, May 3. Books open for subscription at the office, No. 168 9th-av.
JAMES R. DELVECCHIO, President.
E. J. MADDEN, Secretary.

☞ **The Alleghania Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION.**—The shares in this Association are being rapidly taken up. Those wishing to subscribe will do well to do so now. The entrance fee is 50 cents; dues $2 a month; shares $500. Office No. 196 3d-av, up stairs, where all information will be given, and "Articles of Association" furnished gratis.
MOSES MAYNARD, JR., President.
No. 13 Grammercy-park.
J. H. VALENTINE, Vice-President, No. 94 East 15th-st.
RICHARD KELLY, Assistant Vice-President, No. 344 3d-av.
OSCAR F. BENJAMIN, Secretary.

☞ **National Building and Mutual Loan** ASSOCIATION—Office No. 173 Canal-st, under the People's Bank. Open every evening from 7 to 9½ o'clock. Present entrance fee, $1. Monthly dues, $2. Shares $500. The second regular monthly meeting of this Association for the admission of new members and sale of redemption shares, will be held at the Bleecker Buildings, Bleecker-st, near Morton, on THIS (Monday) EVENING, May 3, at 8 o'clock. An address, explaining the advantage of this Association, will be delivered during the evening.
B. NEWHOUSE, President.
JOHN W. VANDEWATER, Secretary.

☞ **The Irving Building and** MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, will hold their third monthly meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, May 7, at 8 o'clock, at Masonic Hall, No. 274 Grand-st., near Forsyth. Members are particularly requested to pay their dues before Friday evening, May 7, during office hours, as no dues can be received at the meeting. MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Secretary.

☞ **Excelsior Building and** MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION will hold their regular monthly meeting at Masonic Hall, No. 24 Grand, near Forsyth-st, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 4, at 8 o'clock. The dues and interest for the month are payable at the office, No. 196 Bowery, previous to the 4th inst. ROBT. T. HAWS, President.
N. P. LABARTE, Secretary.

☞ **The Mount Vernon Building Association** will meet on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 5th inst, at the corner of Christopher and Hudson-sts, at 8 o'clock
B. H. BALDWIN, President.
GEO W COOPER, Secretary.

PACIFIC COAST.

Affairs at Acapulco—Impositions on Travellers, &c.

ACAPULCO, Wednesday, April 14, 1852.

Within the last week quite a number of sailing vessels from Panama, with American passengers, have entered this port. Among them is the Peruvian brig *Thetis*, with 160 passengers. She is commanded and owned by a very gentlemanly Italian, who chartered her to an Irish-American, named BRODERS, at Panama. This BRODERS has been quite extensively engaged in the very questionable trade of advertising a "Fine clipper vessel, well-provisioned, and so many thousand gallons of pure water on board, for San Francisco—has made the passage in 25 days," etc., etc. This *modus operandi* is to get the refusal of a vessel in the first place, as cheaply as possible—then to post up his flaming advertisement, get all the money he can, fit the ship out for a passage of about the length of that from Panama to Acapulco, pocket a large balance after paying for bad bread, beef and rice, send off the ship, and commend her and all hands to the devil. This is the case with the *Thetis*—she is here, without provisions or money, and without any credit to get either.

The bark *Isabel*, bought and fitted out by a Frenchman in Panama, has been here five weeks in the same predicament as the *Thetis*—such of her passengers as had money getting passages on the steamers, and the balance living here on charity.

Yet another vessel, the American bark *Philena*, is here with 200 passengers in the same fix as the *Isabel*. After running the gauntlet of the ticket swindlers of New-York, and the innumerable other shavers and swindlers of your burg, it is rather hard that the California bound pilgrim should suffer another such awful fleecing on this coast. You can do no greater service, as public journalists, than to keep a paragraph constantly at the head of your first column warning all to be careful in the purchase of tickets to California, both in New-York and Panama.

The ship *Rowena* arrived yesterday from Panama, with 300 passengers. This ship is put up by ZACHRISSON, NELSON & Co., and A. B. CORWINE, U. S. Consul, she being owned by ERNEST ZACHRISSON, of New-York, and has plenty of provisions of the best sort, and money to buy more with if needed. She put in here for water.

The brig *Dudley* also put in here yesterday for water. She has 130 passengers, and, I believe a sufficiency of provisions.

The *Golden Gate* is just in with 600 passengers for New-York. Among them I notice Mr. THORNE, the actor, and wife, W. T COLEMAN, whom you know as an energetic merchant of San Francisco, and one of the leading men of the Vigilance Committee.

There are now left here, of the *North America's* passengers, only about 250 or 200, who are expecting to be taken away by the *Northern Light* clipper, on her way down for that purpose. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company have acted nobly towards the destitute passengers of the *North America*. Many poor families have been sent forward free of expense by the very gentlemanly agent of the Company here—J. HOWLAND BILL, Esq.—and he has worked day and night in caring for the sick and destitute.

As the steamer is leaving the port, I have not a moment's time to give an account of another outrage upon an American citizen, which has just transpired. Suffice it to say it is of a piece with the general history of every steamer day. You can get the particulars from some of the *Golden Gate's* passengers. ACAPULCO.

THE SUPPOSED RELIC OF THE STEAMER PRESIDENT.—The Boston *Traveller* of Saturday speaks of the rumor brought to that port from Barbadoes, of the discovery of a figure-head, which is conjectured to be a portion of the ill-fated steamship *President*:

"The Grenada *Chronicle* has a statement that on the 4th ult., a ship's figure-head of unusual dimensions was cast ashore on the windward part of the Island. It had originally been fully eight feet high, and is that of a Senator in the act of speaking; he is partially bald, and hold a scroll in his right hand, the left grasping a scarf, which is thrown over him. It is cut of white pine and gilt, and the papers conjecture that it may be a remnant of the steamer *President*, though what grounds they have for such a supposition we do not learn."

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I....NO. 195. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 3, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

ARRIVAL OF ROSAS IN ENGLAND.

JEWS IN PARLIAMENT.

All Quiet on the Continent.

Dates from London and Paris, April 20; Liverpool, April 21.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Pacific*, Capt. NYE, arrived at this port yesterday, from Liverpool, on the 21st ult. Her news is four days later.

The steamship *Washington*, hence for Southampton, arrived out on Sunday morning, 18th ult., having put into Milford Haven, Coast of Wales, on Wednesday, 14th, for a supply of coal. She had encountered a succession of heavy westerly gales.

The news by the *Pacific* is of no particular moment.

From England, we have intelligence of the decision of the Court of Exchequer, adverse to the claim of Mr. SALOMAN to his seat in Parliament—thus establishing the question of the ineligibility of Hebrew candidates to the House.

Parliament had reassembled and proceeded to the dispatch of business. In the House of Lords nothing was done beyond the presentation of petitions. In the Commons, a long and important debate occurred upon a motion of Mr. HERRIES, for the appointment of a Committee to examine into the East India Company's charter. Mr. ANSTEY moved, as an amendment, that a Commission of Inquiry be sent to India to investigate the Company's manner of governing there. Mr. HUME and Lord JOHN RUSSELL took part in the discussion. The ex-Premier expressed himself in favor of the appointment of a Committee to consider the subject of a continuance of the charter, which expires in 1854. He lauded the Company's manner of governing the Indian Empire, and spoke of the immense benefits, political and social, which the English sway had conferred on that country.

Gen. ROSAS, with his family and suite, arrived at Queenstown, Ireland, on Friday, April 16, on board of H. B. M. War-Steamer *Conflict*. The General is on his way to London. During the voyage, one of the boilers of the *Conflict* exploded, killing four men. The vessel was bound to Portsmouth, but was obliged to put into Queenstown on account of head winds.

It is stated that another Searching Expedition is to be dispatched to Melville Island, with the view of meeting that already in Behring's Straits.

A new line of steamers for Madeira and the Coast of Africa is announced to commence running on 1st September from Plymouth.

It is remarked as somewhat singular, that notwithstanding the favorable news from the Australia gold fields, the demand for passages by the ships now up for that colony is very limited, forming quite a contrast with the rush from the Atlantic cities to California.

The laborers employed on the drainage works in Galway, Ireland, have adopted the novel scheme of an emigration lottery. The three hundred men employed contribute sixpence each when they receive their wages, the sum thus collected, serving to ship off one or two of their number fortnightly to America.

It is estimated that 300,000 bales of Cotton are detained on the water by the prevalence of easterly gales. A change of wind would bring up an immense fleet.

The preliminary steps have been taken in the Lord Chancellor's office for issuing a commission of lunacy upon the case of Mr. FEARGUS O'CONNOR, M. P., whose eccentricities have for some time past been known to the public, with a view to his confinement.

The Goldsmith's Corporation of the city of London, entertained the Ministry on Saturday evening, at a civic feast. Lord DERBY was present, and made a speech, in which he referred in general terms to his mission, but without developing any of his intended measures.

A new candidate for the favor of the musical public, Mlle. JOHANNA WAGNER, was about to appear at London.

The Manchester *Times* states that a College of Chrono-Thermal Medicine has been incorporated by the Imperial Parliament.

FRANCE.

On Saturday, 17th ult., the protest of the heirs of LOUIS PHILIPPE against the confiscation of their estates of Neuilly and Monceaux, was heard before the Court of the First Justice in Paris. The Court was crowded to excess. The demand for restitution of the property was made in the names of the Dukes of NEMOURS, JOINVILLE, AUMALE, and MONTPENSIER, (sons of LOUIS PHILIPPE,) Duchess of ORLEANS, and her son, the young Count de PARIS, together with other relatives of the house. Messrs. POILLET and BERRYER were counsel for the Orleans family. On the other side, the Prefect of the Seine, on the part of President BONAPARTE, protested against the jurisdiction of the Court. Here the case stands, and is adjourned till Friday next. It excites the greatest interest.

The political prisoners are being shipped off in detachments from the various ports, notwithstanding that some few have been pardoned. The Prefects of Police are ordered not to forward any more political exiles to Belgium, but to send them to England, or, under certain restrictions, to Spain.

The Budget for 1853 shows a deficiency of 40,000,000 francs, caused, according to the accounts, by carrying on extraordinary public works. Arrangements are, however, completed, which will effect a reduction of expenditure of 32,000,000 francs, so that no loan will be required.

The great review, which is now definitively fixed for the 10th of May, and the grand banquet to be given on that day by the officers of the army to the President, are looked forward to with anxiety. The general impression is that it will be the inauguration of the Empire. Every regiment now in Paris has been specially selected with reference to its known devotion to the cause of the future Emperor.

The government journals contradict on authority a paragraph of the *Siecle*, stating that unpleasant differences had occurred between the French and British governments; on the contrary, the relations between both governments have never ceased to be of the most friendly character.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree nominating M. REGNAULT Administrator of the Manufactory of Sevres, in place of M. EBELMANS, deceased; and another decree nominating a great number of additional officers in the National Guards of Paris.

The *Moniteur* contradicts a report that the President of the Republic had written a letter to King LEOPOLD calling upon him to suppress the abuses of the Press and the Parliamentary *regime*.

A circular of the Minister of the Interior explains to the Prefects that the decree of the 25th of March is not intended to break down the unity of principles which pervades the entire Administration of France. The circular further instructs them as to the conduct and decision of local and other matters, which will, in future, be submitted exclusively to their decision.

Long lists of promotions in the Legion of Honor, and a decree establishing an annual fair at Algiers, have been promulged.

A decision of the Minister of Finance reduces to 3 per cent. the discount allowed to immediate cash payments of the duties on salt, on native sugar, on the making of beer, and on import duties at the Custom-house when about 600f. The reason assigned for this reduction is that it is only right to place the discount in question on an equality with that allowed by the Bank of France and the Treasury.

A decree has been issued on the subject of the University. The main object appears to be to discredit classical learning and philosophy, and to give predominance to mathematics and logic.

The *Patrie* says that the number of persons sentenced to transportation throughout France amounts to 6,000.

A great drought prevails in the South of France, which is causing great suffering.

Prince PAUL, of Wurtemberg, died in Paris on Thursday night last. The clergy claim that he embraced Roman Catholic faith a few days before his death. His body has been exposed in state in a *chapelle ardente*, with the ceremonials of that religion.

Marshal GERARD died in Paris on Saturday last, at the age of 79. His baton of Marshal dated from 1830.

The French Academy offers a prize of 4,000 francs for the best essay on "Political Eloquence in England."

Many incendiary fires have occurred lately in the Department of the Youne.

GERMANY.

The *Borsenhalle* of Hamburg, states that on the day after the decease of Prince SCHWARZENBERG, the Emperor of Austria sent a circular to all his Ambassadors at Foreign Courts, ordering them to announce that this event would cause no change in the policy of his Government.

The French Consul at Trieste, has, by order of his Government, taken down the escutcheon bearing the words, "Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité," and replaced it by the Imperial Eagle.

The Assembly of the States of Brunswick has been prorogued to the 1st October next.

A letter from Vienna of the 14th says that within the week preceding, the rate of Exchange on London had fallen four per cent., in consequence of investments made in Austrian funds on foreign account—chiefly Dutch.

The Central German Emigration Society complains that swindling emigration agents are inducing the Polish peasantry of Posen to leave their homes by representing that "*the King of America*" has granted to KOSSUTH and DEMBINSKI vast tracts of land for the purpose of settlement. The fate of many of these poor creatures, fleeced of their all before reaching the ports of embarkation, is pitiable.

CASSEL, April 14.—The *Official Gazette* publishes the electoral ordonnance which promulgated the dissolution of the Diet rejative to the constitution. The Diet, in this document, declares its approval of the measure adopted by the two federal commissioners for the establishment of order and tranquillity in the electorate. The Constitution of 1831, with the modification introduced into it in 1848 and 1849, is abrogated, as incompatible with articles 54, 57 and 58 of the Congress of Vienna.

DENMARK.

The great credit at this moment justly given to the honor and stability of Denmark and its Government, may be judged from the fact that there are several parties willing to undertake the Roeskilde Railway, and the great telegraph line, &c.; besides which, offers from England have been made to undertake two or three of the proposed additional Railways, without any State guarantee at all. This is as it should be. Denmark is a noble country; it has fought for its independence in a way shewn by no nation in modern times; it has gained a free constitution, by harmonious cooperation with the monarchy; its industry is proverbial, its wealth is daily increasing, and its English kinsmen cannot find a more favorable field for that superfluous capital and talent with which Providence has entrusted them.

SPAIN.

The Duke of RIANZARES, the husband of the Queen Mother, who has been to France on business connected with the extensive salt mines, which the Queen Mother possesses there, has returned extremely taken with LOUIS NAPOLEON'S system of Government, and, it is said, very much disposed to recommend an analogous one.

The *Espana* states the Spanish Government is occupied at this moment with the establishment of penitentiary colonies in the Phillippine Islands, and in those of Fernando-Po and Annabon.

The *Gaceta* of the previous day published a decree, signed by BERTRAN DE LYS, by which the personal and pecuniary penalties adjudged against the journals had been remitted. The Aranjuez Railway was being actively proceeded with, 5,000 men being engaged upon it.

A squadron is to be fitted out to cruise in the Mediterranean, as a practical school of navigation for Spanish sailors. Government is occupied with the subject of establishing penal settlements in the Phillippine Islands. The pardoned prisoners of Lopez's expedition were daily expected (12th inst.) at Gibraltar, where they would embark for home.

ITALY.

Letters from Turin, of the 10th, state the Treaty of Commerce between Piedmont and France was approved of by the Chamber of Deputies by a majority of 114 to 23.

TURKEY.

We learn from Smyrna that the pirates are beginning to reappear on the waters of the Levant. They carry their audacity so far, that they have actually come up close to the port of Smyrna in search of booty, which they have succeeded in carrying off safely in the very teeth of an Austrian man-of-war. They take good care never to come near any vessels carrying the English, French, or Russian flag, and attack only those from whom they do not apprehend reprisals. As the Austrian commerce suffers greatly from this scourge, a part of the war fleet, composed of a frigate, two steamers and two corvettes, are to be sent thither shortly, to make a crusade against these formidable pirates. Naples is likewise to send several vessels thither. Fouad Effendi, who had reached Cairo on the 6th, had met with so affectionate a reception from the Viceroy, as to have given rise to the best hopes as to the result of his mission.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The animated inquiry, say Messrs. WRIGHT, GANDY & Co., which existed at the close of business, on Friday last, as reported by the *Niagara*, continued, on Saturday, at prices in favor of sellers. The *Europa* arrived on Sunday evening, and yesterday morning business opened lively, the American advices inducing many spinners to extend their operations, and also influencing some large speculative transactions. The limited choice, however, acted prejudicially on the extent of business that would otherwise have resulted, at prices generally 1d above the quotations of Friday last for long staple clean COTTONS, which have been and still are very scarce and relatively high in value. A change of wind and promise of free carriage to-day increases the enquiry, and a full in the demand, to-day, and sales were not made with so much care, although no quotable decline can be noticed. Holders continue to meet the demand freely and will probably adhere to this course, so that prices will be better tested when recent arrivals are on the market. Spinners are not supplied, and hold an amount of stock. The sales on Saturday were 6,000 bales, 6,400 American, 2,000 Spec. exp't, Monday do 10,000 do. 8,000 do. 3,000 do. Tuesday do 8,000 do. 7,300 do 3,000 do.

Import for same time, including 15,000 bales to-day, is about 40,000 bales, principally American.

PRICES TO-DAY.

New-Orleans fair, 3¾ middling, 3¼ ordinary, 3¼@4¼c. ₰ lb.
Mobile do. 3¾ do. 3¼ do. 4 @4¼ ₰ lb.
Atlantic do. 3¾ do. 3¼ do. 4 @4¼ ₰ lb.

On Saturday, the sales in this market amounted to 8,000 bales, of which 1,200 American and 300 other were on speculation, and 500 American for export. The market remained steady, at preceding quotations. The sales on Saturday were 6,100 American at quotations. 300 East Indian at 3¼@3¾. 250 Pernam at 4¼@4¾, 100 Bahia at 4¼@4¾, 200 Maranham at 3¾@4¼, and 100 Surat, &c., at 3¼@3¾. The importations, Saturday, amounted to 2,600 bales.

Liverpool Corn Market.

There has been a very slight advance in the value of English WHEAT, but little or no improvement in foreign, nor any material change in the leading articles. In WHEAT, prices are fully 1d @ 2d higher than last week. An improvement of 6d @ 9d took place on Tuesday, in American FLOUR, but transactions were limited at the advance. INDIAN CORN may be spoken of as a shade better. Latest quotations are 5s. U. S. mixed and red WHEAT 5s. 6d @ 5s. 9d; white 6s. @ 6s. 2d. FLOUR—Western Canal 19s. 9d @ 20s. 6d; Philadelphia and Baltimore 20s. 6d @ 21s.; Ohio and New-Orleans 21s. @ 22s. INDIAN CORN, American yellow, 23s. 9d @ 24s. 6d; white 30s. @ 31s. In England, vegetation is backward, and rain wanted. Imports from U. S.—week from 13th to 19 April inclusive,—were 4,665 qrs. WHEAT, 1,410 qrs. CORN, and 24,196 bbls. FLOUR.

PROVISIONS, &c.—BACON is wanted, at full rates. Imports of French PORK appear equal to the demand. A consignment of Mayeville BEEF (noticed in Mr. HENRY'S last Circular,) has been sold at prices not attained in this market by any other parcel, but several other brands lately landed have met no attention. CHEESE neglected. LARD steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.—RICE is no cheaper, 250 bags ordinary Bengal, for public sale on Monday, went at 9s. 6d @ cwt.; a few tierces Carolina at 17s. in bond. In TEA, operations continue limited. Considerable transactions in COFFEE, chiefly for transhipment. For SUGAR, an active demand, at slightly higher prices. The stocks of OIL are very small. TALLOW remains without improvement.

STATE OF TRADE.—There was more doing in Manchester yesterday (Tuesday,) and, in the absence of stocks, YARNS command a small advance again. As the supplies of the raw material may for some time be large, it is not unlikely they will check for a while any material improvement in prices—particularly if the spring be an early one and the present crop point to 2,900,000 bales.

London Money Market.

On Saturday morning the ENGLISH FUNDS opened steady. Sales continued to be effected, and considerable stock was urged upon the market, without, however, causing any permanent decline. CONSOLS opened for money and account at 99¾ @ 100, and closed at 99¾ for money to 99¾ for settlement 11th May. BANK STOCK closed 213½ @ 214½. INDIA STOCK, 264 @ 267. FOREIGN SECURITIES rather lower, the most marked change being in Buenos Ayreas, which were quoted for the account 81, 79½, and 79, Mexican for cash, 30½, 30¾, and 31.

On Monday the number of sales, induced by the high figures, caused a tendency to reaction in British funds. Consols opened at Saturday's closing prices, but gradually declined to 99⅝ @ 99¾, at which they closed for both money and account. Bank Stock unaltered. Not much doing in foreign stocks. Exchange rather lower—¼ and ⅛.

PARIS BOURSE.—On Saturday the Bourse was inactive, except for (French) Railway Shares. Four-and-halfs opened and closed at 101f. 20c. for the end of the month. Threes closed at 72f. 20c. The closing prices on Monday were, Four-and-half Per Cents, 100f. 90c.; Threes, 72f.; Bank of France, 2 795f.

FREIGHTS.—Freights from Liverpool to the United States have not varied much. The latest quotations we hear, are, to New-York, for dead weight, 1½ dls. ₰ ton, fine goods, 1os. 17s. 6d; hardware, 15s.; earthenware, 10s. To Boston, dead weight same as to New-York; fine goods, 20s.; hardware, 20s.; earthenware, 8s. To Philadelphia, dead weight, 12s. 6d @ 17s. 6d; fine goods, 20s.; earthenware, 10s. To Baltimore, same as to Philadelphia. To New-Orleans, dead weight, 16s. @ 20s.; fine goods, 20s.; hardware, 20s.; earthenware, 10s. ₰ ton.

LATEST FOREIGN MARKETS.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, April 21—11 o'clock A. M.

COTTON.—The market opens steadily, but is less active than on yesterday. Prices, for the most part, are unchanged. The sales, according to present appearances, will reach 6,000 to 7,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market opens very steady; but few sales are going forward in WHEAT, FLOUR, or CORN. The prices of yesterday, however, are fully supported.

LIVERPOOL, April 21—11 A. M.

The CORN Market opens steadily this morning, but is less active than yesterday. Prices are for the most part unchanged. Sales, according to present appearances, from 6,000 to 7,000 bales.

The GRAIN Market is quiet, but very steady. But few sales are going forward in WHEAT, FLOUR and CORN, but the prices of yesterday are fully supported.

NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Another edition of Mrs. WILLARD'S "HISTORY OF THE REPUBLIC OF AMERICA" has been issued by Messrs. A. S. BARNES & Co., to meet an undiminished demand. It is a standard and excellent school book.

The "NOTES ON THE BOOK OF REVELATIONS," (HARPER BROTHERS,) complete the series of commentaries on the New Testament, commenced more than a score of years ago, by Rev. ALBERT BARNES. The earlier volumes will be remembered as among the immediate causes of a division in the Presbyterian Communion. But all of them have obtained a powerful hold upon the approbation of Biblical students, in England as well as America, and will be regarded as monuments of profound and exact learning, when the labors of heavier commentators are forgotten. With respect to the composition of these works, Mr. BARNES states that, "having at the time when these Notes were commenced, as I have ever had since, the charge of a large congregation, I had no leisure that I could properly devote to these studies, except the early hours of the morning; and I adopted the resolution—a resolution which has since been invariably adhered to—to cease writing precisely at 9 o'clock in the morning. The habit of writing in this manner, once formed, was easily continued, and having been thus continued, I find myself at the end of the New Testament. Perhaps this personal allusion would not be proper, except to show that I have not intended, in these literary labors, to infringe on the proper duties of the pastoral office, or to take time for these pursuits, on which there was a claim for other purposes. This allusion may perhaps also be of use to my younger brethren in the ministry, by showing them that much may be accomplished by the habit of early rising, and by a diligent use of the early morning hours. In my own case, these Notes on the New Testament, and also the Notes on the Books of Isaiah, Job and Daniel, extending, in all, to sixteen volumes, have all been written before 9 o'clock in the morning, and are the fruit of the habit of rising between 4 and 5 o'clock."

The experience of such men is invaluable.

Among the emigrants for Liberia, to sail from Baltimore in a few days, are Rev. Thos. A. Pinckney, a colored minister of the Episcopal Church, and E. G. Jones, President of an association of colored persons in New-York city, who goes out to learn by personal observation the condition and prospects of the colony, intending to be absent about a year.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE CRESCENT CITY,

$2,400,000 IN GOLD DUST.

THE MAILS DAMAGED.

The U. S. Mail Steamer *Crescent City*, Capt. WINDLE, arrived at her wharf at an early hour, yesterday morning, from Aspinwall, Navy Bay, the 22d ult., with five hundred passengers, nearly $2,500,000 in gold dust, and the U. S. mails, which left San Francisco on the 5th ult., in charge of G. A. FERRIS, mail agent.

The mails, we regret to say, are in very bad condition. A large number of newspaper packages are utterly useless, and the address of others so utterly obliterated that they can never find their destination. The letter mail also is considerably damaged. We learn from the agent that the mail boat, on the Chagres River, sunk in consequence of coming in contact with a snag in the rapids, and that the mail was saved with great difficulty. We fear that some of the bags were not recovered at all—a fact which can surprise no one acquainted with the stream in which the accident occurred.

It will be noticed that the amount of specie by this arrival, exceeds that of any previous shipments from California.

The passengers by the *Crescent City* came down on the other side, by the *Golden Gate*, which vessel made a fine run down. She is spoken of by passengers as a perfect model ship.

The *Golden Gate*, on the 10th April, passed the clipper ship *Northern Light*, 430 miles from San Francisco, on her way to Acapulco for the remaining passengers by the *North America*. The passengers by the *G. G.* subscribed $640 for their relief. On the 14th, the *G. G.* passed the *Winfield Scott*, below Acapulco, bound up.

A dispatch from the City of Mexico, received at Acapulco just as the steamer left, confirms the news of the rejection of the Tehuantepec Treaty by both houses of the Mexican Congress.

The work on the Panama Railroad is progressing rapidly. The work is now open to Frijola, twelve miles from Gorgona, and is expected to be open to San Pablos, six miles further, in the course of a month.

The *Crescent City* left Aspinwall on the 22d ult, and has had moderate weather the entire trip. In coming in she got on the bar inside the Hook, where she remained twenty hours. On the 26th, passed a large steamer, supposed to be the *El Dorado*; and on the evening of the same day passed another, supposed to be the *Sierra Nevada*.

Among the passengers we notice the Archbishop of Oregon, Right Rev. J. ALEMANY, the Bishop of California, W. VAN VOORHEES, Secretary of State of California, HENRY EWING, son of Hon. THOMAS EWING, and Capt. S. R. KNOX, U. S. N.

We are indebted to Mr. G. A. FERRIS, and to Purser JOHN F. RODGERS, of the *Crescent City*, for papers and memoranda furnished. The following is the

Specie List.

H Josephi & Co	$ 4,500	Willetts & Co	$ 3,583
Brigham & Reynolds	11,750	Alexander Williams	1 00
J Brunner	6,400	Dan'l T. Willetts	2,602
Louis Neglour	1,575	A. W. Canfield	5,000
W. Carpenter & Co	10,000	W. P. Furness	3,000
S. Schedlin & Bro.	1,950	John R. Rote	3,472
W. C. Gilmore	3,402	Brown, Bros & Co	40,000
Grinnel, Minturn & Co	2,332	Amos R. Eno	10,000
Horbuck & Co	14,667	A. Van Volkenburg	10,500
F. A. Delano	2,400	Howard, Son & Co	5,000
Robert Taylor	2,000	Drexel & Co	24,000
M. Tourrey	2,000	William Rogg & Co	30,000
McNulty & Byrne	1,000	W. Bryce	2,712
Thos. Watson & Sons	31,200	Burgoyne & Plume	125,000
Weeks, Kelly & Co	14,700	D. S. Kendal & Co	5,000
Spofford, Tileston & Co	7,116	A. Pradow	2,650
Hewland & Aspinwall	37,000	Ross & Campbell	5,000
Adams & Co	600,000	W. W. Aldrich	4,100
H. Southmayd & Sons	5,500	Hall & Murdock	4,100
Dennis Perkins & Co.	4,000	H H. Sonie	3,400
Collins, Cushman & Co.	22,840	Shalle Bros	2,040
Lazard Freres	7,650	M. Tousney	7,290
W Brown	7,213	Spaty & Newhouse	10,030
John Durand & Co	2,706	S. Schirmore & Co	9,200
Hackwouth & Von Dene	1,740	Parensted & Shumaker	5,000
Aaron Jacobs	13,850	John Cunningham	4,000
Wendleburn & Sirhermann	5,000	Von Kopp & Arnes	1,230
O Green	2,420	R. Haun & Moore	12,410
Sylvester Brush	3,450	A. H. Sissak & Co	8,421
Cosgar C. Childs	1,700	Louis Langfeld	4,933
Ulmer Feuerbaum & Co	2,251	Johnson & Louder	4,400
Chas H. Byer & Co	8,000	A. Dobbin & Bros	1,941
		Drew, Robinson & Co.	52,000
	Total		$1,724,337

The list of passengers by this arrival will be found in the ship-news column.

California Intelligence.

The news by the *Crescent City* is only four days later but contains some items of interest, especially those relating to mining operations.

The Legislature was still in session, but expected to adjourn within a week or two. The Coolie Contract bill, and the bill calling a Constitutional Convention, had not yet been disposed of.

The floods in the up-river country have entirely subsided, and it was the prevalent impression that there would be no more rain. The spring had opened in all its beauty, and there was every indication of an abundant harvest, in both numeral and agricultural produce.

Matters were quite peaceful in San Francisco, the threatened action of the Vigilance Committee having frightened the rogues out of town.

Three individuals, WM. BAXTER, CHARLES MCDONALD and JOHN HORRIGEN, who were concerned in the robbery of a carpet bag containing treasure to the amount of $3,000, from the steamer *Sea Bird*, a few weeks since, have been indicted. MCDONALD confessed his share in the transaction, and exposed his comrades.

An Indian, named WM. WILLIAMSON, stabbed a man named CLARKE. It appears that they had a difficulty which led to a fight, during which the Indian cut the latter in the arm, inflicting a wound which will disable him for life.

A Mexican named CARLOS ESTAVA, was tried, convicted, and executed, by a Vigilance Committee, at Mokelumne Hill, for robbery of $800 from Mr. PERKINS, on Carrol Flat. He received his sentence with the utmost coolness, and requested that the Padre at San Andreas might be sent for, and also desired a good bed, and plenty to eat and drink. To the priest he confessed having perpetrated a number of burglaries and robberies, around San Andreas and Mokelumne Hill, and made himself out such a hardened villain, the priest refused to accompany him to the scaffold. He mounted the gallows with dogged indifference, continuing to smoke his cigar while arranging.

A man named TANNER came near following in the same road at Marysville. He had been held to bail to answer a charge of grand larceny, upon proofs deemed undoubted, and was soon after discovered attempting to escape to the country. The alarm was given, and a party followed and succeeded in taking him. During the pursuit, TANNER ran through a pool of water, and was discovered to drop into it a little box containing three gold watches. A committee of twenty-five citizens was appointed to try him. They soon after made their report, declaring the prisoner guilty of Grand Larceny. The crowd, which had become much excited, cried out "Hang him," "hang him." Many prominent citizens, however, opposed this movement; and, to direct attention temporarily, a motion was made to "divide" up

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 3, 1852.

☞ The publication office of this paper has been removed to the Store in the new building, No. 113 Nassau-street.

A Word to Our Readers.

We present the DAILY TIMES to its readers this morning in a new typographical dress throughout. The type on which it has been printed hitherto, though by no means worn out, had seen so much service that it was impossible with it to keep the TIMES fully up to the standard of typographical elegance which we have pre-determined it shall always wear. The TIMES has been published only a little over *seven months*; yet the very large edition which has been worked daily upon one of HOE's Mammoth Lightning Presses, and the degree of speed with which it has been done, in order to serve our subscribers, at an early hour in the morning, have subjected the type to a severe and decisive test. It is only just, therefore, to a very enterprising and energetic type-foundry firm, to say that our new dress, like the old one, comes from the establishment of Messrs. CORTELYOU & GIFFING—whose advertisement will be found in another column.

The Proprietors of the TIMES cannot permit this opportunity to pass without expressing, even at the risk of being more egotistical than is their wont, their very cordial sense of the extraordinary favor with which their enterprise has been received by the reading public. They started their new daily paper without a subscriber or a dollar's worth of advertising pledged in advance, against extraordinary competition, and at a period when the public mind was free from any undue excitement. Its success has very far transcended their most sanguine expectations. They have spared neither labor nor expense in endeavoring to make it useful and acceptable to the public. And, although the TIMES is but little over *half a year* old, its subscription list is already greater than that of any other New-York daily with but two exceptions; its weekly receipts and expenditures of money are not surpassed in amount by more than two other City journals; the character of its subscription list is at least equal to that of any other paper; its advertising patronage is steadily increasing; and in all respects, the TIMES is as firmly established, and making quite as satisfactory progress in public confidence and support, as any other daily journal in this City or elsewhere. The Proprietors beg leave to assure their readers, that its past success will only stimulate them to renewed efforts to make it still more worthy of the extraordinary favor with which it has been received.

—As for the Editorial conduct of the DAILY TIMES, it speaks so fully for itself every day, that further reference to it here may seem superfluous. It has endeavored in all respects to pursue such a course upon all subjects as should commend it to the sober judgment and common sense of the community, even where it might not echo hasty opinions or disappoint partizan prejudices and expectations. It has shunned no topic on which it had reason to believe public discussion useful at the time; nor has it been forced into agitations from which no good result seemed likely to ensue. It has canvassed public men and public measures freely, yet without violence or discourtesy, and has endeavored steadily to preserve such a tone in all its discussions as self-respect, and respect for its readers, combined to require. It has not hesitated to exercise severity where it seemed to be demanded; nor will it ever cease to hold up to public censure, and to bring to the bar of public justice, all abuses of public trust, and all offences against public morals and the public good, whatever may be the position or the power of those who are guilty of them.

The readers of the DAILY TIMES do not need to be assured that its sympathies will always be upon the side of whatever promises to extend the blessings of regulated Liberty, and to aid the safe progress and healthy growth of human society. It has full faith in those great Democratic principles upon which this Republic rests, and will favor every rational effort to develope them at home and to extend them abroad. While it shuns all fantastic schemes of reform,—the offspring of fanaticism rather than reason,—it gives its hearty cooperation to all judicious plans for removing existing evils, and for improving the character and condition of our fellow men. Without being the indiscriminate advocate or opponent of any political party, and remaining always free to oppose or to condemn whatever in the conduct of all parties may seem to merit aid or censure, it will labor for the ascendancy of Whig principles and the adoption of Whig measures, as tending far more than those of any other party to the security of national rights, the increase of national wealth, the promotion of the public good and the safe but steady development of those great principles of Republican equality which our Constitution and Union were intended to secure for the American people forever. It will seek to be National by being just. It will respect the Constitutional rights of every section of the country, while it will assert the duty of all sections to abide by the restrictions, and their right to exercise the powers which the Constitution confers. Recognizing the principles of Christianity as essential to all individual and social good, it will labor steadily, within its proper sphere, to extend their influence and promote their power.

—But enough of promises. If the course of the TIMES for the past term of its existence, short as it is, has not inspired confidence in its devotion to the principles of exact justice and of equal rights, any pledge it could now give would avail but little. It will continue to labor, as it has labored hitherto, with independence, with energy, with industry, and with whatever of ability it can command, for the advancement of the best interests of society and for the promotion of the public good. Increased experience will bring with it greater confidence and, of course, increased efficiency. Its success, thus far has been without precedent in the history of Journalism in America. Its conductors believe it to be only the faint foreshadowings of still greater achievements which remain in store for the TIMES hereafter.

The News.

We give in our columns this morning full details of the four days later news from CALIFORNIA, received by the *Crescent City*. The most interesting feature is the intelligence from the mining districts, than which nothing could be more cheering. It will be seen that the late rains and floods have not only furnished an ample supply of water—the only amalgamation employed by a majority of the miners—but have brought down into the plains vast additions to the come-atable wealth. The consequence is that the idlers are all busy again and making money, and the price of labor is much enhanced. The large number of emigrants who left for El Dorado six weeks ago, will have arrived just in season to partake of the first fruits of the harvest.

The accounts from Europe are important, as showing a continued favorable state of market for American Produce. Very little importance attaches to the proceedings in Parliament, and less to the events transpiring since the last packet, in France. The Prince President is understood to be in want of money, wherewith to carry on the Government and to give encouragement to the giant railroad enterprises of the country, with which he has recently identified his popularity. There is nothing further of the proclamation of the Empire The forms of a judicial trial of right have been gone into between the heirs of Orleans and the Government, touching the confiscated estates, but the result is not in doubt, though the Court had adjourned. In the English Court of Exchequer a decision adverse to the claim of Alderman Solomans to a seat in Parliament on the score of Jewish disability, has been published. ROSAS, the dethroned Dictator of the La Plata, has arrived at an Irish port on his way to England.

☞ By the arrival of the schooner *Nancy Ann*, from Porto Rico, we have advices of the death of Mr. TRACY, the American Consul at the port of Guayama, P. R. He died on the 14th of April, of an apoplectic fit.

Cotton, Cane and the Coolies.

CHARLES LAMB settled the discussion as to the origin of the Celts, by pronouncing the Chinese the true Sell-tes. The pun is not one of LAMB's happiest; but it is a little curious to note the recent migratory spirit developed among the Chinese, and the fact that a tide is now flowing from the celestial upon our western shores, threatening in time to equal the Celtic immigration at the eastward. California counts its Coolies by thousands. Their temple to an unknown god graces the land of gold; the first pagan temple since the mythic race of Aztecs vanished from the continent. While their peculiar habits and prescriptive absurdities amuse the Yankee, their better qualities are not unappreciated. Their industry and ingenuity recommend them emphatically. Their cheapness adds to their value; and the State Assembly has just passed a bill sanctioning contracts for their services, extending through a specific term of years. We have already referred to the rapidity with which they are crowding out the negro from Cuba. We have indulged in the hope that eventually the resulting depreciation in the value of African labor may annihilate the Slave-trade. Upon the prospective advance in the worth of the insular agricultural interests, we have been quite enthusiastic, counting as we surely do, on the final addition of the island to the Union; and carrying speculation still farther from the prophetic present into the shadowy future, determining the effect of such competition upon the interests of our own tropical States. The subject is one of immense interest; and we are glad to see that it attracts due attention. A correspondent, whose plausible remarks may be found in a neighboring column, is not the only witness we have at the South, as well as nearer, to the real importance of the discussion. What may not be the result of this raising of the flood-gates of oriental labor, and its free outflow over a land where the material, to which labor alone can give value, is so exhaustless as in ours? And why may it not prove a most acceptible substitute for slavery, whereof the economical disadvantages are the topic of such profound solicitude with the slave-owner as well as with the economist?

The negro, upon the cotton or sugar plantation, is as strictly a machine as the implement he handles. The policy of the master has generally sought this as a desirable object. Experience has unmistakeably shown, that it is less safe to trust the limited intelligence of the Slave, than to reduce him absolutely to a mechanical level. His personal volition must be annihilated. The planter, the planter's wife, or the overseer, does the mental, the slave the mere manual labor. His duties are unalterably fixed. His toil is instinctive and habitual; the pedestrian in a tread-mill has as much a choice of action. And he is a costly machine. He costs in the rearing, through long and useless years of childhood. He costs in the articles of clothing and shelter. He costs in the feeding, especially in the South-western States, where he shares fairly in the prolific gratuities of the soil. He costs in sickness, accident and old age. The positive expenses of his services can hardly be rated at less than fifty or sixty dollars a-year.

Fifty or sixty dollars, it may be exclaimed, is but paltry pay for labor. Remember, however, that is nothing more than the *rent of a machine*. The negro is a slow, indolent worker, even in the beaten track he is obliged to travel. Seldom possessing the most ordinary ingenuity, he is never permitted to use it. An article in a recent number of the *New-Orleans Crescent*, refers to their inefficiency on the sugar plantation. As meriting special attention, we quote the closing paragraph

> "The humiliating exhibition, every where seen, of the most important operations on sugar estates being left to ignorant negroes, operating by guess, is self-condemnatory, and will, we are sure, be regarded by every sensible person as a stronger argument for the establishment of agricultural institutions of the kind we have feebly adumbrated, than any we could possibly adduce. On many plantations the negro is engineer, sugar-maker, everything, judging of the syrup by spoon, liming at hap-hazard, and running his engine half by instinct, partly from instructions from some half-made engineer, and a portion by accident. In this way is no inconsiderable portion of the sugar crop of Louisiana annually taken off. It is time these practices underwent a change; it is time that the planting interest of the State would bestir itself, and make efforts worthy of it for a prolonged and vigorous existence; for any one who attends to the subject must perceive that unless something be speedily done, sugar planting for profit will be not much longer attempted in Louisiana. The culture of the beet in everywhere extending on the continent of Europe, and in Ireland the experiments this year made gave very satisfactory results as to the manufacture of sugar from it; which will, no doubt, be followed up extensively in that country and England. This and the continued increased production in the East India Archipelago, will cause a greatly increased quantity of Cuba sugars to be thrown into our markets, to meet which augmented competition, we believe all persons practically conversant with the subject will admit we are not in the best possible condition. If, therefore, there ever was a critical moment in the affairs of the sugar interest, the present is the one; but whether the planters of the State can be brought to believe it, and to take the requisite steps for their preservation, we cannot undertake to say. Of the fact, however, we have not a shadow of a doubt."

It may, we think, be assumed, that while the direct cost of slave labor is no more than the inconsiderable *per capitem* we have named, the actual cost through ignorance, incapacity and indolence, may be reasonably fixed at double our figures From the remedies suggested by the *Crescent*, there can be seriously very slight reason to anticipate an amendment. Agricultural societies cannot cure the radical evils, or supply the deficiencies of race. There is but one grand remedy, and it consists in the substitution of a more intelligent grade of labor at less expense, and that labor is offered by the Chinaman.

The Chinaman is a shrewd handy-craftsman, fertile in inventive resources. For centuries he has been noted for his facility in mechanical difficulties. In all occupations, involving skill or nicety, he is without a rival. In the cultivation of the soil, and particularly in the nurture of plants requiring the most careful and judicious rearing, he exhibits the happiest success. The gain on the Cuban cane plantation, from his superior aptitude, has been very nearly incredible. His inveterate economy saves ten per cent. from what has hitherto passed for necessary waste. And if, with the rivalry of negro labor upon the island, the Louisiana planter has contended at disadvantage, how shall he sustain himself against the ship-loads of orientals imported, or about to be, by the enterprising Spaniard?

To skill the Chinaman adds assiduity. He is an indefatigable worker. Weariness, that foe of industry, may pursue, but it never overtakes him. He will condense the reluctant toil of a slave for two days into one. He does not require the stimulating lash of the overseer. His work is as industriously as it is intelligently executed. For the reckless, indolent *abandon* and passion for amusement, characteristic of the African, he substitutes the Asiatic gravity and consistency of purpose. His only passion is avarice, and it begets an unresting devotion to labor.

And besides incalculable economy in the articles of skill and industry, the Chinaman comes commended by superior direct cheapness. He contracts in California and Cuba for a term of years, at prices varying from forty-five to fifty dollars. He is entirely satisfied with such wages. At home he cannot earn half the sum. China is a vast, overpopulous hive, without employment for a moiety of the inhabitants. The bounds of the empire, it will be borne in mind, inclose *one-third of the human family*. Huddled together in a compass so comparatively inadequate, and so utterly the slaves of despotic custom as to be incapable of enterprize or social improvement at home, the people gladly seize opportunities to escape, and establish themselves where there is elbow-room, and enterprise to employ their individual intelligence and energy. Two millions of them would more than replace the present slave interest of the South, and their loss from the Chinese aggregate of two hundred and fifty millions would scarcely be felt.

No over-sanguine reckoning, therefore, induces the belief that, at a period not very remote, African must at the South give way to Asiatic labor. Upon the rule that men always adopt, sooner or later, the policy which ultimately favors their interests, rests the whole scheme of economical science. The planter must ultimately perceive the disadvantages under which he struggles, and set about their removal. The want of diversity in the Southern staples is a serious source of regret. But the introduction of Oriental laborers would facilitate the introduction of Oriental products, for which the climate of the Gulf States is admirably suited. Teas, and Coffee, and Spices, and Fruits, for which the world looks elsewhere, might all be furnished from our own soil. The expense of breeding the Slave would be saved by the importation of the adult and well-trained Chinaman. The value of labor would be heightened immeasurably; and its cost as immeasurably diminished. Examine the subject as critically as you may, from every point of view, and the result is equally favorable. All the paths of inquiry recur to the postulate, that the real malady of the South is defective labor, and the remedy the same as that now employed in Cuba—the introduction of the Chinese Coolies.

The Seventh Census.

The earthquake, which the telegraph the other day naively reported as "shaking the clerks in the Departments," seems to have shaken a goodly number out of the Census Bureau. They fell like autumn leaves; the far advance of the Census season weakened the stems by which they had been fastened to the boughs. Besides, Congress considerately cut short the appropriations, stopping suddenly, as it were, the sap on which their sustenance depended. There was none found willing to serve his country in an amateur capacity. They dropped away, a score or more at once.

To tell the simple truth, this business of census-taking has grown into a vast job. It is a job for the Administration, whose term may fortunately straddle the tenth year. Prodigious is the patronage it yields in the shape of Marshals, with redundant fees, and Assistant Marshals, cantoned in every town and village of the land. Added to the postal appointments, it creates an almost invincible army in the service of the Federal Executive. It is a job for a houseful of Superintendents and Clerks, quartered, one might almost suppose perennially at the Capital. It is a job for emulous printers to bore Congress withal, and to waste time and excite bitter feeling in the discussion of it. And it is a job that all hands nurse tenderly. It has been forced, by ingenious hot-house cultivation, into a thrifty monster, flowering decennially. Twenty years ago, the labor of a few deputies in each State finished the task speedily, and dispatched the returns to Washington; where the diligence of a half-dozen clerks, a month or two, gave the results a practical shape, and the printers spread them before the people, while they were yet fresh and valuable. But we have changed all that. An immense variety of statistics have been crowded into the census, that might be useful, if reliably taken; but as gathered at present of no use whatever. The returns of the Marshals are sent in by tons. A dozen volumes of the size of a family Bible, with the apocrypha and concordance bound in, would scarcely contain the results; and if they did, there are no men living to buy and read them in an average lifetime. And as to getting the facts about 1850, into one's head before the next decennial period, it is simply impossible. The census reports is, in fact, an immense, barren waste of unintelligible figures, compiled at an enormous expense, useful to one man, perhaps, in a million; and only slightly useful to him. The Seventh Census was taken nearly two years ago. One-fifth of the period before another enumeration recurs has passed, and there is very little promise of getting our twelve costly quartos of chaff within a year at least of the present time. In the meanwhile, the Washington bureau lives on, with an apparent determination to eke out its duties, if practicable, until the Eighth Census shall replume its wings. We must say, it was the height of wantonness in Senator BORLAND, to apply the *argumentum ad hominem* as he did, knocking the Superintendent of the Census senseless. As he surely had reasons strong enough without, to prove the absurdity of such reports as are contemplated, his violence did injustice to the real merits of the case. We sympathised with the Senator in all his positions save the pugilistic; and there we wept for the Superintendent.

Ere the next Census be taken, we trust there will be a careful pruning of its luxuriant growth. It is demonstrated by fresh experience, that these vast accumulations of figures are outrageously costly, and practically worthless. Let us have no more of them. It would be infinitely wiser to confine the scrutiny to a half dozen columns, which might easily be computed and prepared for publication in time to be of service. In a progressive country like ours, facts respecting 1850 are of little or no utility in 1853, supposing them then to be, as they are not, stated in such a form as that every one can have ready access to them. Statements of population are of more permanent service, because there are settled rules by which, on the basis of a decennial enumeration, we may approximate to the numbers of any intermediate year. But what are tedious and elaborate tables of agricultural, mechanical, and social statistics good for, two years after their compilation? We know what they cost; but what are they worth? "that is the question." If the folios issued for 1840 were unserviceable and unwieldly, what are they likely to be for 1850—assuming that we ever get them? We do repeat, seriously and earnestly, that the Census system has swollen into an abuse and a job, and demands amendment.

The Missionary at Athens.

The arrest and punishment of Dr. JONAS KING, at Athens, has excited a great deal of feeling in religious circles. Dr. KING, as Missionary of the American Board, was earnestly engaged in the discharge of his various evangelical duties. The priesthood of the Greek Church were no doubt mortified at the contrast, furnished by his faithful devotion to the cause of Christianity, to their own lazy indifference. Children of their parishioners thronged the school of the Missionary. His very presence was an aggravation, calling in question, as it appeared to, the genuineness of their claims to Christianity. Catching at the first occasion, therefore, to allege an imaginary complaint, they have secured themselves hereafter against what they regarded as his pious impertinence, by procuring his banishment from Greece. It is not the first Aristides whom Athens has ostracized.

There has been some hope that King OTHO, who still adheres to the Catholic faith of his fathers, might reverse the decision of the tribunals. Efforts, it is presumed, will be made to influence the royal will in the premises. The only possible redress is in the hands of the King. Any diplomatic interference on the part of the United States Government, is, of course, out of the question. Even were the Missionary subjected to local punishment by imprisonment or deportation to some penal Station, it would be improper to interpose officially unless it were proved that he had violated no law of the Hellenic Kingdom. But, as the penalty is merely banishment, the case is still further beyond the reach of Government. It will scarcely do to deny the right of a State, to eject any foreigner whose presence is deemed offensive or unsalutary, and it is in that light that the Greeks regard Dr. KING.

In some of our exchanges, we observe that the missionary is stated to be furthermore the United States Consul at Athens. This is, of course, an error. The present occupant of that post, we believe, is MR. DEMETRI. Dr. KING has never held it. It has always, in fact, been the wise policy of Government to decline any union of political with evangelical functions. The nearest approach to a departure from the rule, was made not very long ago, when orders were given that certain missionaries to China should be permitted to sail in a United States vessel, bound to the East Indies. The argument offered by the clerical applicants was worthy of the best days of jesuitical casuistry. They urged, that landing from a Government vessel, the denomination to which they belonged would be mistaken by the nations for the national established religion; and thus insure an influence which their brethren of different sects could not obtain. The permission, however, was withdrawn upon maturer reflection; and the missionaries were left to make their way in the humbler state of a merchantman.

☞ Col. DONIPHAN declines to accept the nomination of the Whig Convention for Governor of Missouri.

Slave Outrages at Acapulco—The United States Consul Balked.

The Acapulco correspondent makes brief allusion to an outrage of this sort. The particulars we have obtained from a source upon which we can place implicit reliance. It adds but one more to the long lists of wrongs which have been perpetrated against American citizens by the degraded natives of Acapulco, since the travel Californiaward commenced. And it is by no means likely to be the last, as complaint after complaint seems to have no effect whatever in inducing the Navy Department to give the United States authority effect or efficiency in that important port.

Upon the arrival of the *Golden Gate* at Acapulco, on the 14th ult., a number of her passengers went ashore in a small boat, belonging to some native ferrymen, who charged them fifty cents each. The passengers demurred, and offerred the well-established, customary rate, twenty-five cents—the distance between the steamer and the beach being a few rods only. All of them paid the charge, however, except WM. H. TAYLOR, of Iowa, who offered the usual price. This was refused, and he finally offered the fifty cents charged, but the boatman then demanded $5. On his civilly refusing to submit to this exaction he was seized by the Custom-house guards, and the Captain of the port placed a heavy chain about his leg and fastened him to an anchor in the vestibule of the guard-house, where he was exposed to the gaze of two thousand men. The interference of these officials, as in similar cases, heretofore, was prompted evidently, by the desire to show their hatred and contempt of the "cursed Yankees."

The American Consul, MR. FRANCIS W. RICE, being acquainted with the circumstances, (for the whole transaction occurred in full view of his office, and almost beneath the shadow of the American flag,) immediately demanded MR. TAYLOR's release from irons, and that if any charge was preferred against him, he should be tried by law. He upbraided the Captain of the port—who is also Alcalde—for his participation in the outrage; but the official's cool reply was, that his *word* was law, and that if $50 were not immediately paid for his release, the man should be thrust into a dungeon of the Castle until it *was* paid. The Consul assured him that if he proceeded to such extremities, the United States Government would redress the wrong in a summary and severe manner. The Alcalde repeated his threat, giving fifteen minutes grace; and procuring from the Commandante a guard of soldiers, was as good as his word. The Consul persisted in his effotrs, going to the Commander of the naval and military forces of that division, and demanding that the prisoner be at once tried or released, and in two hours he was free.

In what other part of the world could such an outrage occur? Where else is so thorough contempt shown of the power of the American arms as is exhibited in the repeated and reckless perpetion of such outrages as these? And it is Americans alone who thus suffer. The officials at Acapulco know too well the promptitude and certainty of punishment for such an outrage upon a British subject. One of Her Majesty's vessels is frequently seen in that port inquiring after and watching over the interests of her subjects. But not so with the "favored sons of America." Our Naval officers in command of the mail ships have, in person, sought redress for wrong, committed upon their men;—and their complants also have met no othe response than the laugh of derision. They have then represented the aggressions and insults they have suffered, at Washington; but nothing has yet emanated from the Capitol implying that the subject has even been considered worthy of consideration. How long is this state of affairs to continue?

We learn, in addition, by this arrival, that the Mexican authorities have broken the seals placed by the American Consul, on the steamer *Commodore Stockton*. Also, that there is an American sailor now confined in a dungeon of the Castle at Acapulco, because he did not lift his hat when speaking to the Captain of the Port! His sentence will be perpetual, probably, unless our Government interferes with the strong arm.

☞ "ROBERT G. WALMSLEY" informs the public, through the advertising columns of several of the Sunday papers, that he is "the *Clerk* of the Superintendent of Streets," and that he "may therefore be *allowed* to know something of what has been done in *that bureaux*." So far as we know, he has that permission. We are not aware of any corporation ordinance forbidding him to "know something." Indeed, we think he may be acquitted fully of "knowing" anything more than the law "allows";—and if he had availed himself of the advantages which our free institutions "allow" every one to enjoy in the way of learning to *spell*, he might possibly have discovered that his particular "bureau" would look better without the *x*.

MR WALMSLEY is more at home evidently in the statistics of filth, than in the use of the English language. He informs the public that since the 1st of January, the quantity of manure, coal ashes, dirt, &c., carted away is 213,571 loads. Considering the quantity left untouched, we think this statement deserves the capitals and exclamation points with which MR. WALMSLEY has embellished it. This same invaluable clerk, in his zeal to sustain the reputation of his "bureaux," also states the following fact:

> "On Friday, April 30, there was taken from the Fourth Ward alone, seventeen hundred loads of dirt, and on the same day, Downing-street, in the Ninth Ward of this city, was cleaned, and the filth removed *for the first time in eight months*."

All which we devoutly believe. We are glad to find *one* city official so ready at confession. Cleaning a street once "in eight months" seems to be an exploit over which MR. WALMSLEY is inclined to exult. If similar energy continues to characterize the operations of "that bureaux" during the approaching summer, it will be uncivil in the cholera not to pay us a visit for which such an emphatic invitation has been sent.

☞ "HANS YORKEL" writes exceedingly pleasant letters from this City for the New-Orleans *Commercial Bulletin*. Perhaps we may not be strictly disinterested in praising them, although he has given us, now and then, some sharp rebukes. The following, however, from his last letter, makes ample amends:

> "The *Times* is a paper which exercises a great deal of influence. Its editorials are straightforward, earnest and classical. They are not individual idiosyncracies, but popular essays upon moving topics. Some three weeks ago a police magistrate committed a gross dereliction of duty by allowing some California swindlers to run away—he becoming their assignee. The *Times* pitched into him savagely. Soon after, a similar case occurred, and this magistrate, under circumstances where before he he asked no bail, now demanded bail in $20,000! The *Times* invited public attention to some State Prison abuses; a Legislative Committee was appointed to investigate them. The *Times* called attention to the steamboat nuisances of employing deck hands who were to look out for wages among the passengers in taking care of baggage; the companies have since issued a notice that they are prepared to "check" baggage the same as railroad companies without fee, etc., etc. This is because in its exposure of abuses the *Times is in earnest*."

"Hans" may now add that after two or three days earnest effort on the part of the *Times* to get Broadway sprinkled, it was done to perfection on Saturday. The Corporation is not entitled to any share of the credit for so welcome a measure of relief—since it was the result solely of an appeal to the "higher law." What steps our Common Council intends to take to prevent similar infractions of their ordinances hereafter, we are not aware. We shall probably find out in due time from a city paper which is employed at a salary of $3,00 a year, to inform the public of anything done by the City government for the public good. It is scarcely necessary to add that the office has for a long time been a perfect sinecure.

☞ The *Louisville*, (*Ky.*) *Journal* censures severely the course of those Southern Whigs, who left the late Congressional Caucus, because it would not pass resolutions endorsing the Compromise measures. And it proceeds to say:

> "And it really seems to us that *silence* is just about the best remedy for agitation and discontent that could possibly be devised. We cannot support any man for the Presidency whom we do not know to be a friend to the Compromise, but *we hope that the Whig National Convention will be satisfied to nominate some one known to be for the Compromise without attempting to adopt any resolution in regard to that measure*. No such resolution will be adopted by the Democratic National Convention, and the introduction of such a one into the Whig Convention would only serve to stir up old strifes between those two sections of our party whose full cooperation is indispensable to Whig success in the election."

Profane Swearing.

The rapid succession of *régimes*, in France,—used as the passage of Banquo's posterity across the stage,—tells a disagreeable story for French fidelity. There must have been terrible swearing from first to last. The conflicting oaths they have sworn shock the conscience merely to read over. A correspondent of the *Times* enumerates them somewhat after this wise:

The Constitutional Reign of 1789.

"I swear to maintain to the best of my power the Constitution of the kingdom, to be faithful to the nation, to the law, and to the King; and to fulfil with zeal and courage the civil and political functions confided to me."

Régime of the Girondins, 1791.

"I swear fidelity to the nation, and to maintain to the utmost of my power, liberty and equality, or die at my post."

The same amended, 1792.

"I swear that I will not enter into any plot or any conspiracy against the nation and the laws; and if I fail in my oath I consent to be held as infamous, as unworthy to bear arms, or to be counted amongst the number of French citizens."

Régime of the 18th Brumaire, 1796.

"I swear to be faithful to the Republic, one and indivisible, founded on equality, liberty, and the representative system."

The Empire, 1804.

"I swear obedience to the Constitutions of the Empire, and fidelity to the Emperor."

The Restoration, 1815.

"I swear and promise to God to preserve obedience and fidelity to the King, to have no understanding, to be present at no council, to maintain no league, contrary to his authority; and if in my department, or wheresoever my jurisdiction extends, I learn the existence of any plot against him, I shall make it known to the King."

The Restoration, 1816.

"I swear fidelity to the King, obedience to the Constitutional Charter, and to the laws of the kingdom."

The Revolution of July, 1830.

"I swear fidelity to the King of the French, and obedience to the Constitutional Charter, and to the laws of the kingdom."

The Presidential Oath, 1848.

"In presence of God, and before the French people as represented by the National Assembly, I swear to remain faithful to the Democratic Republic, one and indivisible, and to fulfill all the duties imposed on me by the Constitution."

Constitution of January, 1852.

"I swear obedience to the Constitution and fidelity to the President."

The latter is identical, it will be observed, with the imperial oath in 1804. And it will be further observed that the Government of February set a fair valuation upon oath-taking, and prescribed nothing of the sort for anybody. And what a curious monument these various blocks raise to French constancy and veracity! Let us have no more swearing; the monument raised much higher, may be capped with the unpardonable sin.

THE FILLMORE MEETINGS.—The friends of MR. FILLMORE, or rather the Fillmore Club, held a meeting at the Casino buildings on Saturday evening. In the absence of the Chairman of the Club, MR. D. A. CUSHMAN was called to preside. Mr. C. accepted the call, but thought they might better adjourn, as there were so few present, doubtless owing to the fact that it was the first of May, and many were prevented from attending on account of having to help the women folk "put their things to rights." Those present were not inclined to comply with this proposition, but insisted upon sitting it out, and called upon Mr. John B. SCOLES to address them, and that gentleman proceeded to argue the claims of Mr. FILLMORE, to the apparent satisfaction of those present.

THE LORDS OF MIS-RULE.—Both branches of the Common Council will be in session this evening, at the City—Tea Room. We hope they will pass through Broadway on their way to the scene of their labors. If they should, we shall probably enjoy the privilege of sprinkling that thoroughfare by to-morrow morning.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC, GREETING: Be it known unto all men, that on or near the 5th of May, we intend to reopen the John-st. BOYS' CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, once so favorably known to the public; then and there to exhibit for sale a superb stock of Boys' Clothing, comprising every article in that line of business; all the best and neatest styles now in vogue, with many others entirely new and recherche. As a candidate once more for favor, we pledge our friends and the public that we will exhibit the largest, best, and cheapest stock of Boys' and Children's Clothing to be found in this or any other city. (Genin's "fancy fixins" not excepted,) and we are willing to leave the public to judge whether we redeem it. Also, that we will not import any French clothing, because we have tried it, and experience has taught us that it is not only not adapted to the wants and tastes of the New-York public, but that we can manufacture a better article at half its cost. That we will at all times have on hand a well-selected assortment of cloths, cassimeres, and all other goods in season, which we will be pleased at the shortest notice to cut, to adorn the graceful forms of intelligent young gents and children, or if desired, in styles sometimes worn, more becoming monkeys. In short, our aim and object will be to please our customers, and sell as many goods as possible; and in order to do so, have manufactured an assortment of Boys' and Children's Clothing that cannot be excelled, and in price is below all competition. This is no vain boast, but true, every word of it. We do not intend to give them away, but will sell them at such rates as will bring them within the reach of the weakest as well as the strongest pockets.
L. LOSEE, No. 5 John-st.

RICH CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., have just received direct from the European manufactories, per late arrivals from Europe, a large and elegant assortment of rich Mosaic, Velvet and Tapestry Carpeting, surpassing anything ever before in this country; patterns entirely new, exclusively our own, and for sale full 10 per cent. less than other stores selling similar goods

SWEET MAY HAS COME, AND LADIES WHO WISH to promenade, can find at MILLER'S, in Canal-st., beautiful Gaiter Boots at 12s., 16s. and 18s. per pair; first quality Slippers, Ties and Buskins at 9s. and 10s.; second quality same styles. Also, Morning Slippers at 6s. and 7s. per pair; with misses' and children's Gaiter Boots and Shoes of all kinds and prices, at MILLER'S, No. 134 Canal-st

RICH PAPER HANGINGS.—BY FAR THE MOST beautiful room papers that we have ever seen are in the large assortment of MR. JOHN GREASON, No. 261 Greenwich-st. At the same establishment will be found a great stock of fashionable Window Shades, Oil Cloths, Gilt Cornices, Curtain Bands, and similar articles, which are sold at the very lowest possible prices.—*Sunday News*.

POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, &C.—D. EDWARDS & Co have just received several new invoices of Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Linen, Cambric Shirt Fronts, and Cravats. Prices—L. C. Handkerchiefs, 25c. and upwards; Colored Border, 31c., ditto Silk, 37½c. do.; Shirt Fronts, 37½c. do.
D. EDWARDS & CO.,
No 685 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.

"TASTES DIFFER."—BUT A PLACE TO ACCOMMODATE EVERY TASTE.—Gentlemen desiring to combine fashion with economy should procure their garments at Mr. P. L. Bonnet's Union Hall, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, for by a combination of capital, skill, talents and experience, he furnishes the most desirable kinds of Clothing at most attractively low prices. Deal with him.

RICHLY FINISHED—EXTREMELY LIGHT, AND of the finest materials, and sold at the uniform low price of $3; such are the Hats made by the NEW-YORK HAT COMPANY, and sold at their store, No 16 Bowery. Those who have good taste, and wish to exercise economy, should not fail to get their Hats as above. They betoken the gentleman and the economist

FRENCH CLOCKS!!—GLASS SHADES!!—CHINA VASES, &c., &c.—A. LEGOUX & PARDESSUS, No 55 Maiden-lane, are now opening a large assortment of the above, and respectfully request the attention of the trade and others to an examination of their stock, which embraces a full variety of other foreign fancy and staple articles found in their line.

TEAS.—THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF FINE TEAS will be found at the store of the CANTON TEA COMPANY, No 125 Chatham-st. (between Pearl and Roosevelt,) the oldest Tea establishment in the city. We assure our readers that they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail. They have now no branch stores.

CRYSTAL PALACE AGAIN.—PATENT TAPESTRY Ingrain and Patent Tapestry three-ply Carpeting, same as were exhibited at the World's Fair, at No. 99 Bowery—HIRAM ANDERSON'S. Also, Pardoe's and Crosby & Son's English Exhibition Tapestries and Brussels Carpeting of magnificent new styles. They will be sold remarkably low.

CANAL-STREET CARPET STORE.—NOW IS THE time; if you want to make a saving of 15 per cent., call at No. 70 Canal-st., E. A. PETERSON & CO., and there you will find good Ingrain Carpets at 4s. a yard; three-ply, 7s. per yard; Tapestry Brussels, $1 to 10s. per yard. Also a large and splendid assortment of Tapestry Velvets.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.—SELLING OFF.—E. H. NEWMAN having obtained possession of the store, No. 331½ Broadway, for a few days longer, will continue the sale of his stock, at greatly reduced prices, in order to effect a clearance previous to opening his new store, No. 695 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—LADIES WILL PLEASE NOTICE THAT the Paris Mantilla Emporium has removed from No. 351 to No. 361 Broadway, where is now exhibiting a truly magnificent assemblage of new Spring Mantillas of the richest fabrics and designs, at extremely moderate prices.
GEO. BULPIN, Proprietor.

THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS AT THE new Carpet Store, Union House, No. 279 Hudson-st., near Canal. Also, Stair Carpets, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, &c. Quick sales, for cash, small profits, and fair dealing are the rules of this establishment. Come and see.
WM. ROWE, JR.

CALL AND SEE!!—ENGLISH IMPERIAL THREE-ply Carpeting, of gorgeous and glittering colors, magnificent unique Mosaic and scroll figures, never before exhibited, at No. 99 Bowery—HIRAM ANDERSON'S. Also, American three-ply Carpets, at 6s. 6d., 7s., 8s. per yard; elegant spring styles.

CANTON CRAPE SHAWLS.—A MAGNIFICENT AND very cheap stock of these goods, embroidered and plain, recently imported from China, is now on sale at the Paris Mantilla Emporium.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 (late No. 351) Broadway.

BOYS' CLOTHING.—ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, have now, an immense stock of Boys' and Childrens' Clothing of best quality. Call and see for yourselves. One price. No deviation.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.—THE PRINCIPAL OFFICE will be removed on Monday, May3, at No. 246 Grand-st., six doors east of the Bowery.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TEN THOUSAND CURES AND NOT A SINGLE FAILURE.—DR. HASTINGS'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA, celebrated throughout this continent, for its wonderful cures of consumption, asthma, decline, spitting of blood, night-sweats, difficult breathing, coughs, colds, and all diseases of the chest and lungs. Its effect upon the system is mild and soothing, at the same time certain and efficacious; rarely failing to give relief on the first application, and by repeating it a few times, a permanent cure is effected. The proprietor, therefore, not only recommends his Naphtha Syrup, but warrants it to cure! He warrants it to act upon the chyle and purify it; he warrants it to remove all impediments which retard the free circulation of the blood; he warrants it to open the internal and external pores of the body, and eject all the obnoxious particles which have collected in the system; he warrants it as a never-failing remedy in curing diseased lungs, hectic fever, night-sweats, dyspepsia, liver complaint, pain in the chest and asthma; and he warrants it to arrest the formation of tubercles in the lungs, and to heal those already formed, so that persons in consumption may take it with the most positive confidence of a cure: for its great seat of action is the lungs, which it penetrates in all directions, purifying them of everything obnoxious in its progress, and which, if applied according to directions, it cannot fail to leave in a perfectly healthy condition. DR. HASTINGS'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA is highly recommended by the medical profession. That eminent physician, Dr. Mott, of New-York, says that "as a pulmonic remedy it cannot be too highly praised." Dr. Arnold, of the Marine Hospital, Savannah; Dr. Ware, of Liverpool, England; Dr. Williamson, of Manchester, England; Dr. Boyd, of Lancaster; Dr. Hamilton, of Bath, and those eminent English publications, the *London Lancet*, the *Medical Journal*, and *Braithwaite's Retrospect*, all accord to it the most convincing certificates of its virtues. In this country it has been used with distinguished success. Sold by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., General Agent for New-York and vicinity.

TO PURCHASERS OF DRY GOODS AND

GREAT BRITAIN.

Public Affairs—The Elections—Literary News—Colonel Fremont—Theatricals, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times :

LONDON, Friday, April 16, 1852.

During the past week the public has been much too busily engaged in making the most of the Easter amusements to give heed to serious topics, even were there any afloat just now worthy of attention. Exhibitions, theatres, steamboat trips and railroad excursions have, to a vast extent, occupied the available leisure of all classes, to the exclusion of "baser matter"—such as Parliamentary debates, meetings of railroad directors and such like heavy business. The holidays have had the *pas*, as is proper should be the case, since they are scarce enough in this Protestant country ; and the crowds who flocked to Greenwich Fair, of Richardson's shows, and the gingerbread nut celebrity, and who filled the trains and steamers on Easter Monday, showed at least a resolute resolve to enjoy their opportunities to the uttermost.

MURDERS.

But we have had a stronger stimulus than the *distraction*, as the French call it, of mere amusement. More than one horrible murder has been committed, under what the reporters term "the most appalling circumstances," the details of which I shall spare you, merely adding that, in one diabolical crime of this sort in Lambeth, a mother's head was cut off by her own son ! Such horrors happily do not often occur, though, if they did, our lower classes, thanks to the cheap exciting literature they patronize, are such connoisseurs in crime that they would find "stomach for them all." There has likewise been a tolerable sprinkling of hangings in different parts of the country , but these products of judicial labors at the various assizes, are growing unpopular, and in every case where a decent excuse can be found for saving a criminal from the rope, a reprieve comes down, and a human life is spared. Even when an execution takes place, the papers no longer revel in details of the sayings and doings of the wretch who is about to be hanged, as used to be the case, up to the last orange he sucked before being "launched into eternity," as the orthodox phrase goes. Philanthropists are already rejoicing in the approaching extinction of capital punishment, and seem really to believe that when the fear of the gallows is taken away, the wicked and murderously disposed, will, out of gratitude, amend their lives—a piece of logic which I should be glad to get faith in if I could.

THE MAYOR'S FEASTS.

The Lord Mayor gave his usual Easter banquet at the Mansion House on Monday, and contrived to get Lord DERBY and other Ministers under the civic mahogany. So dully decorous a dinner has rarely taken place even east of Temple-Bar, where convivial stupidities flourish in full perfection. The health of the Premier and his colleagues was of course drunk and responded to, and had the distinguished guests of the city potentate been drunk too, no doubt something hyeber in reply might have been anticipated. As it was, Lord DERBY's response was as sadly sober as can be imagined—being faintly expressive, however, of a hope that the intelligence of the country would support his government. Respecting his policy he was wisely silent, not having in fact a policy to talk about. The American Minister was there and said something gallant, but the ladies not being present, was, on the whole, dull almost beyond precedent. Sir ROBERT PEEL used to say something worthy of remembrance even at the heaviest of civic dinners ; and Lord DERBY is clever enough to have done the same had he chosen ; his taking refuge in twaddle must be esteemed a sign of weakness.

CLOSING OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The Crystal Palace is finally closed by an official order, the luxury of a promenade, with music, being considered too great an indulgence for the public. There is, in truth, a Gothic-Vandal-like determination on the part of those high in office to leave not a vestige of the glass prodigy in the Park, while in opposition to this relentless resolve, Sir JOSEPH PAXTON is striving might and main to preserve and perpetuate the building, and proposes to vest it in trustees in order to its being devoted to the formation of museums, winter garden, and fifty other noble purposes, for which there is "ample room and verge enough" within its noble precincts. Capitalists are ready to come forward to rescue it from its impending fate, and find all the funds needful for carrying out the objects referred to. One party, indeed, is willing to buy the whole edifice at the contractors' price, and remove it elsewhere,—for aught that is known, intending to convert it into a casino," or some other equally edifying or elevated purpose. A better destiny than this may, however, be fairly anticipated, or else that the structure shall disappear altogether

END OF THE INVASION PANIC.

The entire subsidence of the invasion panic, as shown by public meetings against the Militia bill at one of which, held on Tuesday last, Mr. COBDEN successfully demonstrated not only that war is the most costly of human amusements, but that an "armed peace," such as we vote so many millions a year for maintaining, is not much better. This was touching John Bull on his weak side ; he likes to play the lion in his own way, but detests any unnecessary freedom with his purse ; and consequently Mr. COBDEN's appeals to what may be called "low motives," are more effective than any denunciations of war in the abstract, or on the score of morality. The public, I fear, is much more shocked at the expense than the iniquity of war ; and the alarm of an invasion having vanished, the idea of being forced to play at soldiers, under the authority of a new Militia bill, becomes doubly distasteful. As we no longer meditate crusades on behalf of legitimacy, so are content to view with undefined equanimity the dispensations of Providence, by which despotism is permitted to get the upper hand on the Continent,—a state of things which meets with a great many secret "sympathizers" among our aristocratic classes, as is shown by their earnest anxiety to cultivate friendly relations with the amiable autocrats who, by means of dungeons, fire, sportation, and the sword, repress the liberal aspirations of their subjects.

THE BOOKSELLERS

The booksellers and publishing fraternity are quite in common with us, as you will see by what has appeared in the papers. Their quarrel is that of the old one between monopoly versus free trade, applied to books, instead of bread. The bibliopolic protectionists, however, are infinitely stronger, relatively to their opponents, than the advocates of a duty on corn. They comprise in their "Association" the great majority of the profession, the minority consisting of a few booksellers willing to accept lower profits and sell their books cheaper than the regular price fixed by the trade. This crime of undercelling is held to be unpardonable, and Mr. JOHN CHAPMAN, well known for publishing works which more orthodox booksellers are frightened at, as also for his importation of American works, was entirely ostracised by the wholesale firms on this account. Every publisher of the Association being forbidden to supply him with new books. This was just what was wanting to bring the question to a head, and Mr. BENTLEY being also among the malcontents, a prettier quarrel need not be desired. Charges and recriminations have followed in fierce succession in the newspapers, from which the diligent observer may have gleaned a good many facts concerning the working of the "association." It is whose benefit it is really maintained. Finally, the two opposing parties agreed to submit their sorrows and grievances to Lord CAMPBELL, and a deputation of the chief firms—Messrs. LONGMAN at their head, waited on his Lordship on Wednesday, professing their willingness to abide by his learned decision. As the speeches were all on one side, they had no difficulty in making out "a case," and in a few days, I presume, we shall have his Lordship's opinion thereon, though, if it is intended to be decisive, at least he can do is to receive a deputation on the other side.

One thing is pretty manifest in these dissensions—viz., that literature occupy a secondary place. The undersellers, it appears, are willing to take less profit, because they hope to sell more than their rivals. Free trade, on the other hand, would, it is pretended, convulse the whole publishing world, and everything would be at sixes and sevens ; and the inviolability of present arrangements is opposed on the ground that the range from 25 to 33⅓ per cent. is not too much for the risk and profit of the retail trade.

ARCTIC SEARCH.

The various Arctic expeditions in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN are nearly complete in their equipments, and their departure may be soon expected. Connected with this subject, a strange story of an iceberg has received publicity through the columns of the *Times*. It has transpired that two ships imbedded in an iceberg, and believed to belong to FRANKLIN's expedition, were seen off Newfoundland last April by the master of a brig on his voyage to Quebec. The Captain, being sick in his berth, took no steps to learn what was the state of the vessels, and told nobody of his discovery till very lately. That the two ships were seen by his crew is, however, confirmed by other evidence, and further inquiries are now being made by the Admiralty. The vessels were apparently abandoned ; and supposing them to have been FRANKLIN's, very gloomy apprehensions are entertained of the fate of himself and his crews. The mystery is thickened rather than cleared up by this alleged discovery ; and most remarkable is it that nobody has yet picked up a shred or relic of the expedition that might justify a sound inference or conclusion on a matter to which public attention has been so long and painfully directed.

COL. FREMONT.

I forgot to mention that Col. and Mrs. FREMONT were among the guests at the Lord Mayor's Easter Monday entertainment. The public at large hear little of the worthy Colonel, except through a formal advertisement now and then in the public papers, confirming certain mining contracts made by his agents in this country, and disavowing others. Judging from the tenor of these announcements, the Colonel is quite a man of business, and knows perfectly well how to take care of his own interests. His reputation among capitalists does not suffer on this account, and as rich men always command a certain degree of reverence, however rarely they may deserve it, the Colonel will have no reason to complain of his reception in this wealth-worshipping country.

MILLS'S LOGIC.

The *Times* has been doing its best to demolish Mr. MILLS's book on the inductive sciences, a work based on the "positive philosophy" of M. COMTE, and, on that account, not in favor with the regular going order of reasoners. Mr. MILLS himself steers a curious middle course between necessity and free-will, and yet aims to prove that the course of human events may be made as much the subject of calculation as one of the exact sciences, like astronomy or any branch of mathematics. Mr. MILLS is a great master of fence, but the *Times* demurs strongly to his logic, by showing that if men be really free, there is an incalculable element in human affairs, which equally defies any certain deductions, and dissolves "positive philosophy" into thin air. This logical nut is a hard one to crack ; yet the assumption of the *Times* is not without its perils, for if it be well founded, it cuts at the root of foreknowledge of any kind, leaving both author and critic "in wandering mazes lost," respecting one of the chiefest attributes of Divinity. Lest I should be lost, too, I drop the subject, to which, nevertheless, in deference to so lofty an authority as Mr. MILLS, I felt it but right to devote a word or two.

ENGINEERS' STRIKE.

The master engineers, as I anticipated, are resolved on humbling the workmen to the uttermost, and refuse to admit them to their factories, unless they sign the "declaration," which forbids their combination in future. This is asserted to be needful for their protection, but its real effect will be to insure a vast deal of bad feeling, which will break out the first favorable opportunity.

KOSSUTH.

It had been asserted that KOSSUTH's friends in this country had taken a house for him in the western suburbs of London. This does not seem very consistent with the paragraphs which are quoted now and then, giving an account of his movements. Almost everything published, by the way, is hostile and derogatory to his character ; and the *Times* even goes beyond its usual perseverance in malignity, in its endeavors to damage his reputation. It is beginning to be thought time that KOSSUTH should "speak out" in his own defence.

THEATRICALS, ETC.

"The oldest inhabitant" does not remember a finer Easter than we have had this year. Summer costumes are beginning to appear in our streets, although the prevalence of easterly winds renders the air rather cold in the morning. A number of theatrical novelties made their appearance on last Monday evening—the Easter offerings of the various theatres to the public. None of them, however, appear destined to create any great sensation. The most remarkable novelty is a piece in eight acts, at the Lyceum theatre, called *A Chain of Events*—which plays through the entire evening until near midnight. As it is rather prosy and tedious, it has been recommended that the boxes should be fitted up with couches, pillows and night-caps, that the audience might go to sleep and be awakened by a bell when any striking stage effect—of which there are two or three really excellent—should occur. A drama from the same French original has been also produced at the Adelphi—where it is much shorter, and better played than at the Lyceum, although in scenic and stage effects, it cannot be compared with the VESTRIS production.

Drury Lane is closed, owing to a disagreement between BUNN and his principal tenor, SIMS REEVES. The manager has issued large printed placards, charging the artist with having repeatedly disappointed the public, and of his being otherwise unmanageable and arrogant in the theatre.

The Operatic Company, at the Haymarket, of which PARRISON, Miss LOUISA PYNE, and WEISS are the leaders, are also about leaving. The heavy expense of the Company, and the selfishness and conceit of HARRISON, are said to be the causes which have compelled Mr. WEBSTER to get rid of his vocal troupe.

Mr. CHARLES KEAN, who has been suffering from severe illness, was enabled to resume his theatrical duties, at the Princess's on last Monday, when he reappeared in his original character of "The Corsican Brothers." By the way, two burlesques upon this striking and popular drama have been brought out at the Haymarket and the Olympic.

KEELEY is now playing at the Haymarket, and Mrs. KEELEY at the Adelphi Theatre.

The claim to the services of the famous German *cantatrice*, Mdlle. WAGNER, put forward in the bills and advertisements of both Italian Operas, has not yet been settled. She is announced as being positively engaged to both houses ; but the general opinion is, that she will make her first appearance at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.

China.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your remarks on our new relations with China are justly attracting the notice of observing men in every branch of employment. The world moves so fast, that the majority of men are taken altogether by surprise when any one of these great junctures in history arrives. The few forward and far-seeing minds are not all practical and energetic. They point out the shining path which is about to be opened, but do not enter it. Fortune gives her prizes (as men say) to those who throw themselves upon the rising tide. The journalist is really the *speculator*, in the Roman sense, from his look-out he sees the "coming events," while most dressers pin their broad shadows. It was thus in regard to the cotton, culture and trade, and in regard to steam, and in regard to good-seeking, and in regard to the electric telegraph—and who knows but it may be so in regard to China !

It is positively startling to read that there are three thousand Chinese now resident in one of our States, and that we have a heathen temple under the tolerance of our Constitution. The emigrants are chiefly from the south, and speak the dialect of Canton. At that port, I was lately informed, there were thirty vessels making ready for California. The laborers are in most cases quiet, temperate, and industrious ; and the low rate of wages is an economical element in the calculation, which has obvious bearings on the future of the Pacific States, especially in regard to slavery. The troubles now existing in China connect themselves less visibly, yet as certainly, with this unprecedented phenomenon of emigration, or human diffusion, which marks our age. There are points in history, in which the centrifugal law operates by a sudden and expulsive force. A striking instance is that which peopled Central and Western Europe. Not to go back to the first outbreak, of which traces remain in the anomalous Basque people and language, or to the Keltic blood, which has its memorials in the Scotch highlands and islands, Wales, Cornwall, Ireland, and Brittagne ; we behold the mysterious breaking forth of the Indo-Germanic tribes, during a period of several centuries. The oldest documentary relic of these people is in the Gothic New-Testament, which lies before me. It is half English, yet, strange to say, it is also half Sanscrit. Here we see the old world and the new joining hands. But this stream was westward. This western exodus overflowed Europe, and then reached America, and finally crossed our continent to the Pacific. But mark the token which signalizes a fresh epoch ; this current is beginning to meet an eastward tide setting from the hoary kingdom of the monosyllabic languages. Ethnology knows few facts more significant.

The American Missionaries in China are deeply impressed with the value of these indications. These gentlemen are scholars and Christians, and are from some of the best households in our country. The late excellent Mr. OLYPHANT, whose lamented death at Cairo, on his return from the East, was widely felt in our mercantile community, was profoundly touched with a sense of the importance of the new civilization of China. Some of his last thoughts were expended on this very subject. The late WALTER LOTHROP, who was claimed by princes, was greatly impressed with the vast openings now revealing themselves in that empire. Rev. Mr. BYERS, who was ordained last Friday, is to sail next week, on a mission to Shanghai. Between that port and San Francisco, New-York clippers are already plying. These facts will not fail to sink into the minds of reflective merchants. We live in a time which is not merely one of progress and one of emigration, but at external era, during which the progress of the emigration jointly tend towards a stupendous catastrophe, which ancient seers have foreshown is to befall the world-powers of darkness and wrong. God grant that we may have eyes to discern what lies before us. C. Q.

Mayor SEAVER, of Boston, has made a speech in favor of the erection of a new theatre in Boston, at which the Boston papers expressed great surprise. The Mayor observed that he knew many merchants who bought goods at Boston, but were obliged to go to New-York to witness the performance of an opera. These things he did not consider at all creditable to the enterprise of Boston.

Professor EMMONS, State Geologist of North Carolina, in a letter to the Governor, expresses the fullest confidence that there is almost an inexhaustible source of coal in that State. The preliminary examinations at several points establish the fact that the stratum is seven feet thick, and the quality excellent.

The Frederick (Md.) *Examiner* says, that notwithstanding the interruption of transportation on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, by the damage received during the late freshet, the operations of the company will not be materially interfered with.

Paul Willard, Jr., of Winchester, N. H., was drowned at the new dam at the west part of that town, on Sunday last. His body has not been found. He leaves a wife and eight children.

At Raleigh, N. C., on the 28th ult., the mansion of L. O'B. Branch was burned. Loss, $6,000 ; not insured.

WANTED.

$5.000 TO $10.000 WANTED—In a business established for years, thoroughly arranged, and in increasingly successful operation ; and from which, by the application of comparatively small capital now, an immense fortune may be realized in a few years. An energetic person, possessed of the above cash capital, may secure a partnership ; or, if preferred, the advertiser would part with his interest in the concern for a fair equivalent. For full particulars address, with real name, "Y. G.," *Times* office. Communications strictly confidential.

BOOKKEEPER—WANTED.—Merchants, manufacturers, or traders, not requiring the entire time of a Bookkeeper, can have the business correctly done, on moderate terms, by the advertiser, who is an experienced double entry bookkeeper, and will give satisfactory reference for capability and confidential integrity. Address BOOKKEEPER, Box No. 2,743 Post-Office.

A LADY WITHOUT CHILDREN, who understands Housekeeping, is wanted to take part of a house in which there are four or five boarders, with the privilege of taking more, pleasantly situated at No. 114 Chambers-st. Apply on the premises between 11 and 1 o'clock. None need apply without the best of reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—For cooks, general workers, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, chambermaids, waiters, gardeners, farmers, &c., SELECT PROTESTANT AGENCY, No. 7 Carmine-st., and SOCIETY AGENCY, No. 105 Chambers-st. Only servants of good character admitted.

SERVANTS.—A great variety of carefully selected Servants are now wanting employment at C. Mason's offices, Nos. 550 Broadway and 145 Bowery. Terms—Yearly subscription, 50 cents ; otherwise, 25 cents. N. B.—Plenty of men and boys on hand.

INSTRUCTIONS IN FIVE USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL ARTS, by which industrious persons can make from $50 to $100 per month, will be sent to any address by return of mail, on receipt of 25 cents pre-paid. Address D. D. BURT, Box No. 50 Broadway Post-Office, New-York

HORSES WANTED.—A pair of large, handsome, stylish Horses for a private carriage ; black horses are preferred, but first-rate ones of any color will be examined. None but the very best will answer. Apply to S. FRENCH, corner Nassau and Spruce-sts.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Country residence on the Hudson—NEW LAND MANSION HOUSE, river-side, 86th-st., for select families and gentlemen. Spacious, elevated, healthy, with charming scenery on all sides, it possesses advantages rarely combined.

BOARDING.—Two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sundays, in a private boarding-house. Apply at No. 19 Orchard-st ; between Grand and Hester-sts.

BOARDING.—Five or six gentlemen can be accommodated with plain board and pleasant rooms, in a private family. Apply at No. 517 Hudson-st

BOARDING.—At No. 241 East Broadway, with handsome unfurnished parlors on 2d floor for gentlemen and their wives, with use of bath

FURNISHED ROOM WITHOUT BOARD.—Two single gentlemen, of good moral character, wishing to occupy a room in a small private family, where there are no boarders, may be accommodated by applying at No. 6 Dover-st ; near Franklin-square

LOST.

$100 DOLLARS REWARD.—LOST, on the morning of April 26, in Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, a SEALED PACKAGE, marked A. L. GRIER, New-York, containing certificates, of $1,000 each, of FAYETTE COUNTY, KENTUCKY, numbered from 42 to 71 inclusive, and issued to the Covington and Lexington Railroad Co. All the bonds issued by this County to the Covington and Lexington Railroad Co., except the above named, have the following guarantee printed on the back of them :

"The Covington and Lexington Railroad Company guarantee the prompt payment of the principal and interest of the within bond, for value received. Witness the seal of the said Company, and the signature of the President thereof, this 10th day of April, 1852, in conformity with the resolution of the Board of Directors, passed on the 1st day of April, 1852." JOHN S. MORGAN,

President of the Covington and Lexington R. R. Co.

{SEAL OF Covington and Lexington Railroad Company} FRED. WISE, Secretary.

All persons are forbidden to negotiate these bonds, and the above named reward will be paid for such information that will lead to their recovery. New-York, April 26, 1852.

GIDEON, STOCKWELL & CO., No. 32 Pearl-st

BANK BOOK LOST.—A book commonly called a PASS BOOK was left in one of the Williamsburg ferry-boats on Friday evening, April 23, as was thought in a carpet-bag. Finder will confer a favor by leaving it at the office of which the above reward will be paid by THOMAS & MAXWELL, No. 96 Williamst

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—J. W. HOLBERTON, Importer of FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c., has removed from No. 7, to No. 42 Maiden-lane, and invites the attention of his customers, and buyers generally, to an extensive assortment of GERMAN, FRENCH, AND ENGLISH TOYS, and FANCY GOODS, now opening for the Spring trade. Also, TIN and IRON TOYS, in great variety, of his own manufacture. All the new styles of INDIA RUBBER TOYS, in small or large quantities, at manufacturers' prices. The agencies for the sale of

EDGE'S PREMIUM FIRE WORKS

is held solely by J. W. HOLBERTON

FIRE CRACKERS and CHINA ROCKETS, (of his own importation,) TORPEDOES, and other small fireworks, constantly on hand

THE "ORIGINAL" YANKEE PRESS PRINTING OFFICE, has removed from No. 70 Nassau-st., corner of John-st., to No. 132 Fulton-st., adjoining "Sun Building." Old friends and customers will please make note, and remember the place is at No. 132 Fulton-st

GEO. P. GORDON'S Original Yankee Presses,"

Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, Labels, Handbills, &c., neatly printed

ALFRED EDWARDS & CO. have removed to their new Store, Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place and 6 Murray-st., fourth door west from Broadway, where they offer a new stock of Spring Goods, of their own importation, together with every article in their line, to which they invite the attention of purchasers from all parts of the United States. Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place and 6 Murray-street.

D. GRIFFIN & CO., the PATENT FUEL SAVING IMPROVEMENT DEALERS, have removed to No. 47 Dey-st., where they continue their system of selling rights for saving fuel. They have on hand Steam Engines and Boilers of different sizes, Fronts, Grates, and everything complete, ready to set up at once, and sold cheap

JAMES PRENTICE, Mathematical Drawing Instrument Manufacturer, has removed to No. 61 Broadway, corner of the Hospital. A second hand Theodolite and Level for sale

STEPHEN MARTINDALE, Jr., and FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, Counsellors at Law, have removed from No. 12 Wall-st to No. 52 John-st

REMOVAL. CARPENTER & VERMILYE have removed to their former office, No. 41 Wall-st., next to the Bank of America

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

400 CASKS FRENCH WHITE ZINC.—Dry No. 1, 400 casks, 200 to 600 lbs FRENCH WHITE ZINC, DRY, SNOW WHITE, in casks, 250 to 500 lbs 50 bbls FRENCH WHITE, ground in BLEACHED OIL, in kegs, 50 lbs to 225 lbs The above article of White Zinc we offer to the trade and consumers, as being the very best article now on the market Samples can be seen at our office For sale by SCHANCK, DOWNING & CO., No. 106 Fulton-st

FRENCH GLASS. 20,000 boxes SINGLE THICK, 10,000 boxes EXTRA THICK 10,000 boxes DOUBLE THICK Assorted sizes, from 10x8 to 30x54 All of our own brands and importation, at reduced prices For sale by SCHANCK, DOWNING & CO., Nos. 106 and 108 Fulton-st.

FISH AND PROVISION STORE.—ALLAN & ROSE, No. 226 Washington-st., (one door above Barclay-st.) New-York, offer at wholesale to dealers, at the lowest market prices for cash, the following articles of the best quality

MACKEREL Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in all kinds of packages.
SHAD—Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in all kinds of packages
CODFISH—Dry Salted and Pickled
SCALEFISH—Dry Salted and Pickled
HERRINGS Smoked and Pickled.
PORK—Mess, Prime, Rump, Butt, Clear, &c.
BEEF—Mess, Prime, and Railroad
SMOKED HAMS, Shoulders, Beef, Bacon, Salmon.
CHEESE, Lard, Candles, Oil, Spices.
BUTTER In firkins, tubs, and pails—fresh dairy.
SALT—Fine, in sacks and small bags

PITTSTON COAL.—Office Pennsylvania Coal Co., corner Broadway and Wall-st.—The Pennsylvania Coal Co. is now prepared to enter into contracts for the sale of its superior PITTSTON COAL, deliverable at Port Ervein, near Rondout, on the Hudson River, before the 1st of July next, at the following prices per ton of 2,240 lbs. :

Lump	$3 40	Range, or large Stove	$3 60
Steamboat	3 55	Nut, or Stove	3 65
Grate, or Furnace	3 60	Pea	2 75

Contracts may also be made for the remainder of the season, by application at the Company's office.

GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

CHAIR MANUFACTORY AND WARE-ROOMS.—CUMMERFORD & REDGATE, Nos. 452 and 454 Broadway, between Grand and Howard-sts., east side. Reception, Swiss, Italian and French Cottage Chairs, consisting of cane, rush, Chinese, straw and willow seat Chairs. Also, Arm-Chairs made of the very best oak, walnut, mahogany, cedar, maple, &c. The public will find Chairs of every description, and prices from 50 cents each up to whatever standard they may fix. Unlike those who buy to sell, we will give a guarantee of the workmanship and durability of the articles ENAMELED, PAINTED and BEDROOM FURNITURE will be furnished at this establishment at the lowest manufacturing prices. Those who are about to furnish houses in Brooklyn, Williamsburg and this city, will find that they can diminish the amount of their bills by purchasing direct from the manufacturer instead of buying from establishments who accumulate their profits solely by selling at an advance on the prices which they pay to those who produce the articles they expose for sale.

DR. T. L. NICHOLS and Mrs. GOVE NICHOLS have removed their Water Cure Establishment to PROSPECT HILL, Port Chester, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city, on the New-Haven Railroad ; a place of unsurpassed salubrity and beauty. Our city office is at No. 45 White-st., a few doors west of Broadway, where we shall attend to receive consultations every Wednesday, from 2 to 5 P. M., and on other days by appointment. Dr. Wm. F. Reh, a graduate of the American Hydropathic Institute, and a thoroughly-educated and competent water cure physician, will be at this office, day and night, attending to consultations and general practice. We cordially recommend him, as deserving entire confidence. The first term of our School for the Physiological Education of Young Ladies will open on the first Monday of June. The third term of the American Hydropathic Institute will commence on the first Monday in November. For circulars, address T. L. NICHOLS, M. D., Port Chester, N. Y.

PURE OLD PALM SOAP—Which is so well known as an excellent remedy for chapped hands, and for toilet and bath use. See CHILTON'S certificate :

"Having tried the Old Palm Soap, manufactured by W. HULL'S SON, I can recommend it as being an excellent quality of toilet soap. The healing properties of palm oil, which are well known, must render this soap preferable to Castile soap for the same uses.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M.D., Chemist."

The above can be obtained for trial, in packages containing six cakes, at the Manufactory, No. 108 Cliff-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

MR. KENNEDY'S CELEBRATED WORK—HORSE SHOE ROBINSON.—A Tale of the Tory Ascendancy. By John P. Kennedy, author of "Swallow Barn." Revised edition, with two vignettes by Darley, and a new introduction. In one handsome volume, 12mo. $1 50. This work, first published in 1835, is well entitled to a high place as an American classic. As illustrative of the great Revolutionary struggle, especially in Virginia and the Carolinas, it is graphic and interesting in the highest degree. No other American historical fiction, except perhaps "The Spy," can be more properly chosen for every "well selected library." The story itself, besides being historically truthful is eminently attractive and entertaining, as a picture of Southern life and manners.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED :

By the same author.—THE SWALLOW BARN—A Sojourn in the Old Dominion, with 20 illustrations, large 12mo.

On WEDNESDAY, May 5.—MEMORIAL OF J. FENIMORE COOPER—With a fine portrait. Large 8vo., elegantly printed.

JUST PUBLISHED :

VOL. VIII. PUTNAM'S SEMI-MONTHLY LIBRARY—Being a Journey to Iceland, and Travels in Sweden and Norway. Translated from the German of Madame Ida Pfeiffer. By Charlotte Fenimore Cooper. Complete in one volume, pp. 272. Stiff paper covers, price 25 cents ; in cloth, neat, 40 cents ; cloth, extra, red edges, with a map, 50 cents. This very interesting work was translated by Miss Cooper, expressly for this popular library, and some time before the Voyage Round the World, by the same author, was issued or announced. As in her other extraordinary travels, this remarkable woman was quite alone during her visit to Iceland, and the hardships and adventures incident to travelling in that remote and semi-barbarous island, are narrated in a manner at once graphic, simple and unpretending. This work is re-printed in London, by Bentley, from the American proof sheets, and the London price is 12s. sterling, ($3.)

ALSO, THIS DAY PUBLISHED :

PUTNAM'S POPULAR LIBRARY OF READABLE AND STANDARD WORKS.—Fine editions, neatly bound in cloth—price, 40 cents per volume.

I. DICKENS'S HOME AND SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY.
II. HOOD'S WHIMSICALITIES. With wood cuts.
III. WALKS AND TALKS OF AN AMERICAN FARMER IN ENGLAND.
IV THE WORLD HERE AND THERE Dickens.
V. HOOD'S OWN. With 40 wood cuts.
VI. HOME NARRATIVES. Dickens.
VII. CLARET AND OLIVES, from the Garonne to the Rhine.
VIII IDA PFEIFFER'S ICELAND. Translated by Miss Cooper.

NEARLY READY :

LEIGH HUNT'S BOOK FOR A CORNER.
HOOD'S UP THE RHINE, &c., &c.

"The best series of books that we remember to have been issued by any publisher. * * Marvellously cheap."—*Philadelphia Bulletin*

"They have elicited universal attention."—*Philadelphia City Item*

"There is a world of knowledge, wit and philosophy in these books."—*Star of the North*

"One of the most delightful books (Claret and Olives) that we have met with this season."

Subscription price $3 per annum, thus giving 24 volumes for one-third of the usual price of smaller books. It is in fact the Cheapest and Best Series of Books of the kind ever issued, as a slight inspection will show.

The new impression of "QUEECHY" will be ready on THURSDAY next. Orders will then be supplied in due course, as received. G. P. PUTNAM, No. 155 Broadway, (After next week, No. 10 Park Place.)

THE NEW-YORK AMERICAN SPEAKER ; A COLLECTION OF ORATORICAL AND DRAMATICAL PIECES, SOLILOQUIES, and DIALOGUES, with an introductory essay on the Elements of Elocution, and Colloquy. By Alonzo Thos. Jones, of Columbia College. With Illustrations of Oratorical and Dramatical Gestures. 1 vol. 12 mo. $1 25. The New American Speaker has already been introduced into several of our first schools. From the many favorable notices of the work, we give the following, to show what is thought of it.

Of the many books of the kind, we pronounce the *New American Speaker* the best we have ever seen.—*Citizen*

Those who want a book for its intrinsic merits, to support it, as a book, we appreciate, that will supersede all others in the class and exhibit more real and genuine a general favorite, with both teachers and students.—*Literary Advertiser*

Many of these selections Mr. Zachos does find the good sense and good taste to reject, and has presented them with others of more recent date, as to make what we consider one of the best books of the kind now before the public.—*Argus*

By far the most complete Manual of Oratory ever published. We cannot speak in terms too high of the New American Speaker.—*Eagle*

Mr. Zachos has shown his taste and judgment, as well as great care, in the compilation of the "New American Speaker, which contains many choice pieces from the best modern writers, English and American, and is worthy, in the future, the first place on all school rooms.—*Times*

Prof. JOHN S. HART, LL. D., of Princeton, and John-st., Publisher of Northcott's Little Speaker, American Speaker, School Days Dialogues and Packer's School Keepers.

JUST PUBLISHED.

FREEMASONRY—ALLYN'S RITUAL OF FREEMASONRY, with 20 engravings.

LA CHAUSSEE'S MODERN MORALS.

ROCHEFOUCAULD'S MAXIMS, with an engraved portrait.

ISAAC TAYLOR'S ELEMENTS OF THOUGHT, to match 3 vols.

By remitting 2, the books will be sent by mail to any part of the country.

WM. GOWANS, 178 Fulton-st., N. Y.

PUBLISHED THIS MORNING.

CRIMES OF THE HOUSE OF AUSTRIA AGAINST MANKIND. Collected from accredited history and official documents. By Robert P. Pendody. Price 50 cents. Published by the Irish Out of the Home-rule Fund.

RUDOLPH GARRIGUE,
No. 2 Barclay-st., Astor House.

CHRONO-THERMAL SYSTEM OF MEDICINE. THE JUDICIOUSLY UNACCEPTED CHALLENGE of Allopathy, Homeopathy, and Hydropathy ; 224 pages, price 75 cents, 15th edition, edited by Dr. Wm. Turner, Ex-Health Commissioner of New-York, is this day published by REDFIELD, Clinton Hall bookstore

SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, and STATIONERY, at wholesale.—Country merchants and booksellers are invited to call and examine our very large stock, and prices, before buying elsewhere

KIGGINS & KELLOGG, No. 82 John-st

SCHOOLS.

HENRY-ST. GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Parents in New-York and Williamsburg, who wish to secure for their sons all the advantages of a thorough education are invited to enroll at the HENRY-ST. GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 202 Henry-st., next to the corner of Sands, inspect its accommodations, examine the various classes, and judge for themselves of its claims to public support. Pupils are received at all ages, and prepared for college or business as rapidly as their health and mental development will allow. Rev. Dr. Schroeder, from Germany, offers a few select pupils need or parents can desire." Rev. W. E. Eigenbrodt, Rector of All Saints', says : "For skilful instruction, rigid discipline, and exact scholarship, the Institution of Mr. Quackenbos deserves, in my opinion, to be regarded as having attained the highest rank of excellence." This school being within a few blocks of the Grand-st and Division-st ferries, its advantages are public open to the people of Williamsburg. Circulars containing full information as to the terms and discipline, together with the names of references, among whom are the Faculty of Columbia College, and many prominent City clergymen, who have had their sons educated at this establishment.

G. P. QUACKENBOS, A. M., Rector

102 FIRST AVENUE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, and for GIRLS, under the care respectively of R. CORNELL and his Daughter. Parents who wish their children to enjoy the advantages of select instruction in a private family, where every pupil is under the immediate care of the principals, are here be suited. There is not the smallest interference here on the part of the two schools. The Course of Study is full and thorough—Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, Physical Sciences, History, Penmanship, Drawing, &c., distinguished Professors in Chemical, and other Apparatus. The Charges are moderate for the advantages offered, and the names of a large number of good references can be furnished to applicants

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the new Ward School No. 30, in 20th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., will be open for the reception of scholars, on the 5th day of May inst. The Teachers will attend from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., until the 15th May, for the purpose of examining, classing and registering scholars, who are requested to present themselves for that purpose, during that period, so that the organization of the School may be completed April 26, 1852 JAMES E. CARY, } Committee of
O. P. WELLS, } Ward Officers.
THOS. CHRISTY, }

TH. C. MARCOU, L. D. Bearer of his diplomas, and an honorable testimonial from the Principal of Freehold Institute, N. J., gives instruction in the French Language, either in his room or in the City. Apply at No. 169 Pearl-st

THE SUMMER TERM of the English and Classical School, No. 225 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., begins on MONDAY, the 3d inst. Circulars, with full particulars, can be obtained on the premises

DRY GOODS.

CONTINUED SALE OF DRY GOODS—AT HALF PRICE. Crape shawls, $1 50, Cassimere shawls, 4s

Dress silks, 4s 6d ; Black silks, (oil boiled,) 4s ; and 6s 6d
Barege Delaines, 1s ; Prints and Lawns, (last colors,) 1s.
Royal Ermine wool shawls, $3 ; Foulard silks, 2s 6d.
Black and Mode color Barages, only 1s 6d.
Pillow case, Shirting, and Sheeting muslin
Fine linen, 2s 6d and 3s ; Table linen, 3s, 3s 6d, and 4s
English Gingham, 1s ; Shilling Calicoes, 6d
Black French Doeskin, 3s ; fine black Broadcloth, 20s.

OLIVER MOWBRAY,
No. 142 Canal-st., corner Thompson.

WE HAVE THIS DAY OPENED 18 cases of consigned EMBROIDERIES, received per steamers *Arctic* and *Glasgow*, consisting of rich lace and muslin sleeves, flouncings, trimmings, collars, handkerchiefs, and other desirable goods, which we will offer to the trade at very low prices, in order to close them out as per instructions from the owners. JNO. HIGGINS & CO.,
No. 451 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK FASHIONABLE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, WHOLESALE and RETAIL FOR CASH.—ALFRED MONROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, New-York, (between Howard and Grand-sts.) Gent's fashionable CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS Also, BOY'S and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, of the best description. One price—no deviation.

W. D. ABBATT. ALFRED MUNROE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of JACOB LITTLE & CO., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to act for and use the name of the firm in the settlement of its affairs.—May 1, 1852.

JACOB LITTLE
EDWARD B. LITTLE.

NOTICE.—The business of the former firm of JACOB LITTLE & CO. will be continued by the subscribers, under the same name.—May

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

State Convention.

CHARLESTON, Friday, April 30.

In the Convention yesterday, Langdon Cheever, of the committee of 21, reported the following resolution and ordinance:

Resolved, By the people of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, that the frequent violations of the Constitution of the United States, by the Federal Government, and its encroachments upon the reserved rights of the Sovereign States of this Union, especially in relation to slavery, amply justify this State, so far as any duty or obligation to her confederates is involved in dissolving, at once all political connection with her co-States, and that she forbears the exercise of that manifest right of self-government, from considerations of expediency only.

The ordinance declares the right of this State to secede from the Federal Union, in the following words:

"We, the people of the State of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that South Carolina, in the exercise of her sovereign will, as an independent State, acceded to the Federal Union, known as the United States of America, and that in the exercise of the same sovereign will, it is her right, without let, hindrance or molestation from any power whatsoever, to secede from the said Federal Union; and that for the sufficiency of the causes which may impel her to such separation, she is responsible alone, under God, to the tribunal of public opinion among the nations of the earth."

The report was adopted by the Convention, by yeas 135 to nays 20.

Firemen's Celebration in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 1.

Great preparations are making for the firemen's parade. Visiting fire companies are arriving from all directions.

The New Market Company, of Baltimore, was received this afternoon by a large escort, composed of the Fairmount, Washington, Columbia, Weccacoe, United States, Northern Liberty, Good Wills, Franklin, and Shiffler Companies.

The Phœnix Hose, from Easton, and the United Engine Company, from Frederick, Maryland, also arrived, and were received by the different Companies, of whose hospitalities they are to partake.

Processions of other Companies, the housing new apparatus, &c., have been continually passing along Chestnut-street this afternoon, with music.

Arches are erecting in the streets along the route, and all the Companies' houses are gayly decorated with flags, &c.

Arrival of Engine Companies.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, May 2.

The Liberty, Deptford and Independent Companies, from Baltimore, reached this city about 2 o'clock, this morning, in a train of eighteen cars. The Franklin Hose House, on Broad-street, is beautifully illuminated. The Liberty Company was received by the Fairmount Company, a hundred and fifty of whom formed a torch-light procession and escorted them to their quarters.

The Independent Company was received by the Good Will, and the Deptford by the Vigilant. The Monumental Hose Company, from Baltimore, have also arrived, and were escorted by the Good Intent. A delegation of firemen from Boston and Lowell arrived on Saturday. The Columbian Engine Company, from New-York, were met by a delegation of the Northern Liberty Engine, and escorted to the city. The Tivoli Hose Company, of Albany, will be received, to-night, by the Columbia Hose. The city is thronged with strangers, streets decorated with streamers, and the firemen in a bustle of preparation.

From Washington Clerks Discharged--Executive Session.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 1.

The discharges of about forty temporary Clerks from the Census Office, were made out to-day, to be handed them on Monday, and to take effect on Wednesday next.

In Executive Session, yesterday, it was understood that two important nominations were under consideration.

Previous to the adjournment of the Senate yesterday, Mr. Atchison gave notice that he should on Monday move to go into Executive Session as soon as the morning session shall have expired, it being very important to the citizens of Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, that certain treaties before the Senate, should be acted upon immediately.

From Boston--Fire--Mail Robber Arrested, &c.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 1.

A block, consisting of fifteen wooden buildings, mostly occupied by Irish families, was destroyed by fire at East Cambridge last night.

A man named Russell Benjamin has been arrested for robbing the United States Mail, between Boston and Brattleboro'.

Thomas M. Burgess, the present Mayor of Providence, R. I., declines being a candidate for re-election.

Dreadful Railroad Accident.

ROCHESTER, Saturday, May 1.

The Express train from the East ran against a carriage, about six miles west of Canandaigua, about 1 o'clock this afternoon. A lady in the carriage was instantly killed; but a man and small child, who were also in the carriage, were but slightly injured--the child being caught by the engine guard, and carried about sixty rods. The carriage was smashed to atoms. The man's name was Seth Swain, of Macedon, Wayne Co.

Methodist Episcopal Conference.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 1.

The Methodist Episcopal General Conference met in this city this morning. 138 members, out of 175 elected, were present. Bishop Waugh presided, and J. M. Trimble was re-elected Secretary. After performing the usual preliminary business, the Conference adjourned to this afternoon.

The Southern Mail Bridge Burned.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 1

The Southern mail has arrived, but brings nothing beyond Charleston. The papers contain no news of interest.

The railroad bridge over Fishing Creek, near Wilmington, N. C., was destroyed by fire on Wednesday last. The passengers and mails, however, were not detained.

Pennsylvania Congressional Apportionment.

HARRISBURG, Saturday, May 1

The Governor has signed the bill apportioning the State for the election of Representatives in Congress, as reported by the Committee of Conference of the two Houses, and also the joint resolution passed to-day amendatory of the same, so far as relates to the XVth and XXIVth Districts.

Canal Navigation.

BUFFALO, Saturday, May 1

The canal boat *Henry W. Palmer*, arrived here yesterday from New-York, being the first boat that has reached here from the above city since the opening of the canals.

XXXIId CONGRESS. First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 1

The House took up the bill for the relief of Osborn Cross. This gentleman is a quarter-master in the army, and in 1842 his army was robbed of $6,600 in Treasury Notes. About half of this amount was subsequently recovered from the thieves. The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to credit him with the full amount. The debate involved the question whether the Quartermaster used due diligence and prudence to protect the funds. The bill was passed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The House twice refused to go into Committee on the Homestead bill.

Mr. JOHNSTON of Ark., moved that the House adjourn, which was negatived, by yeas 57, nays 80; and then, by a large majority, without taking the yeas and nays, the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK CITY.

☞ Saturday was the first of May, and of course half of New-York was on the move. There was the usual amount of trouble, quarrelling with cartmen, breaking of furniture, noise, bustle and confusion. For the next week, hardly one in five of our citizens will have any practical knowledge of household comfort--stove-men, carpenters, tinkers, cabinet-makers, carpet-shakers, and house-cleaners will be as busy as the old boy in a gale, half doing one job in their anxiety to half-do another, until finally the town will be straightened after a fashion, and the wind will get in the right quarter, and the wearied, tried and perplexed housekeepers will settle down to the enjoyment of the old things repaired and the new things purchased, and repose in comparative peace until another May-day brings with it a renewal of the old story--the same excitement, the same troubles, the same feverish anxiety, and the same ruinous expense.

LAW COURTS.--The May term commences this day, and the Supreme Court, the Superior Court and the Court of Common Pleas will be in session four weeks. In the former Court there will be several very important causes argued; among them that of the Art-Union, Mrs. Putnam's case, and the appeal cases from the Oyer and Terminer, argued last term, will probably be decided. The trial Calendars of the other Courts are very heavy including the average amount of Scandal, Assault and Battery and Libel cases. In the argument Calendar of the Superior Court, the appeal in the case of Edwin Forrest *ads.* Nathaniel Parker Willis, is set down, and it will probably be heard early in the term. The divorce case of Forrest *vs* Forrest is not on the Calendar. To-morrow, Judge Betts will open the Circuit Court of the U. S., in the absence of Chief Justice Nelson, who is attending the Supreme Court of the U. S. at Washington but who will probably be here in June. Judge Betts will commence with the Revenue causes, and not take up any patent cases until the others are disposed of. The Calendar of this Court is very heavy, but the causes are not of much public interest. The report by Mr. Nelson, the Clerk of the Court, in relation to the Methodist Church case, will probably be ready during this term.

FIRE.--At an early hour yesterday morning, fire broke out in the livery stable situated in the rear of No. 6 McDougal-street, and before the flames could be extinguished, three valuable horses were burned. The building and vehicles were but slightly injured.

NEWS GATHERINGS.--The steamship *Arctic* sailed for Liverpool on Saturday, taking out 138 passengers, and $65,000 in specie. Among the passengers was Col. JAMES LEE, bearer of dispatches to our Minister at London.

☞--Mr. FRENCH, who went to England to catch PLIN WHITE, returned to this City in the *Pacific* yesterday. He maintains strict secrecy as to the result of his voyage.

--Fifty-four citizens of New-York have associated to insure the erection of an equestrian statue of WASHINGTON in this City. It is to be of bronze, fourteen feet in height, exclusive of the pedestal, and is to be erected by HENRY KIRKE BROWN and H. GREENOUGH, Esqs.

--Hon. LUTHER BRADISH has consented to accept the appointment of Assistant Treasurer at this port, and will commence the discharge of the duties of the office to-morrow.

--We understand that at the last meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, Mr. JAMES L. MORRIS was appointed Vice President, and it is understood that he is to be the acting executive officer of the Commission--Hon. GULIAN C. VERPLANCH has long been President of the Board.

--Upwards of four hundred conveyances of real estate were signed, sealed and delivered, by the Corporation functionaries on Saturday. The deeds were in relation to property sold at the recent sales of real estate confiscated for the non-payment of taxes and assessments.

--The ferry-boat which lately sunk at Albany did not belong to the Hudson River Railroad, as heretofore stated by us.

--It was rumored on Saturday that another Cuban expedition was on foot. The story was, that the friends of the late Governor-General CONCHA would cordially welcome an invading force, and lend the invader effective "aid and comfort." The story was not generally believed.

--Engine Company No. 14 started on a pleasure trip yesterday afternoon, on the 5 o'clock train, for Philadelphia. They will unite in the Fireman's Parade which takes place in Philadelphia to-day, and will then continue their journey to Washington, where they will exhibit their beautiful machine. The Company consisted of 58 as good-looking men as we ever found together.

--The Coroner held inquests upon the bodies of two unknown men, yesterday, who were found drowned in the East and North Rivers. One was found in the slip at the foot of King-street, and the other opposite the Whitehall-street pier.

--The schooner *Denmark*, Capt. MCCOBB, is ashore on the West Bank. She is from Jacksonville, Florida, and has a cargo of yellow pine.

☞ The prices of admission to the Lyceum Theatre have been reduced to 50 cents for the dress circle, 25 cents for the parquette, and 12½ cents for the galleries.

☞ The Court of Oyer and Terminer was on Saturday morning opened *pro formâ*, and adjourned *sine die*. The next regular term will not be until November next.

SUPREME COURT.--*Special Term*--Before Hon. HENRY P. EDWARDS, Justice, &c.--*Decisions*.--*Thomas W. Duncan and wife vs. The Saratoga and Washington Railroad Company*--Motion denied provided that the plaintiff make the stipulations offered.

Robert Ansel and others vs. James Scribner.--Motion granted on payment of costs unless the defendant file an affidavit containing a denial of knowledge of the pendency of this suit, in which case he shall be excused from payment of costs.

James E. Cooley vs. Richard M. Wagner.--Motion to strike out answer denied without costs.

Peter Vanderbilt vs. Elisha Crawford.--Motion to strike out part of answer granted without costs.

Edwin K. Bogardus vs. Daniel R. Banbythe.--Motion granted. The defendant to pay the costs of the inquest and of this motion.

Sarah Draper vs. George W. Miles.--Motion to strike out parts of answer granted.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE--Before Mr. Commissioner BRIDGHAM.--*The United States vs. William Lewis.*--The prisoner was brought up for examination, charged with larceny at sea, in stealing the personal effects of an Italian who was one of the shipmates of the prisoner on board the ship *Francis G. Hyde*. The Commissioner, not deeming the evidence sufficient, discharged the prisoner.

The United States vs. John Millbank and others.--These prisoners were arrested on the arrival of the same vessel at the Quarantine, on suspicion of plundering the baggage of two of the passengers. The stolen property was found in the forecastle, but the Commissioner thought the evidence would not lead to a conviction, and the prisoners were discharged.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT--Before Judge BETTS.--*Sentences.*--Thomas Norton and Elizabeth Norton, convicted at the last term of attempting to pass a counterfeit quarter of a dollar, were arraigned for sentence. The Judge sentenced the male prisoner to *five years* in the *State Prison*, and the female to three years. Henry Martin, a soldier in the U. S. Infantry, convicted of stealing on Governor's Island, was sent to the Tombs for *thirty days*, and to pay a *fine of* $20. The Court then adjourned.

COMMON PLEAS--Before Judge DALY--*Wm. B. Moffatt vs. William L. Ward.*--This was an *ex parte* application by Mr. Brady for an injunction to restrain the defendant, who is a tenant of premises owned by the plaintiff on the Bloomingdale Road, known as "Woodlawn," on Dr. Moffat's country seat. The Judge granted the injunction restraining the defendant from tearing away, cutting down, or destroying any of the trees, shrubs, &c., upon the premises near One Hundred and Seventh-street, and running from the road to the Hudson River.

COURT CALENDAR--*Monday*--COMMON PLEAS--Part 1--Nos. 51, 267, 311, 321, 361, 375, 409, 411, 413, 423, 425, 433, 439, 443, 447. Part 2--Nos. 158, 288, 298, 314, 322, 330, 340, 358, 370, 392, 396, 406, 418, 422, 430.

SUPERIOR COURT--Nos. 676, 677, 679, 395, 306, 309, 311, 312, 314, 316, 317, 319, 320, 31, 155, 172, 173, 198, 204, 222, 7, 24, 252, 77, 61, 88, 130, 176, 179, 251, 281, 28, 92, 60, 73, 261, 268, 16, 153, 94, 142, 148, 166, 180, 219, 220, 241, 231, 240, 265, 267, 72, 20, 54, 150, 286, 8, 102, 159, 83, 255, 93, 271, 67.

MARRIED.

On Saturday, May 1, at St. John's Church, by Rev. Dr. Warren, THOMAS F. MORRIS, of New-York, and ANNA, eldest daughter of the late B. Van Valkenburgh, of Albany.

On Monday, May 2, by Rev. A. H. Wilcox, Mr. JOHN H. LUDLUM, of Philadelphia, to Miss LILLIE R., only daughter of the late B. J. Fowler, of this City.

DIED.

On Thursday last, of disease of the heart, Mrs. CATHARINE KEENEY, wife of James Keeney, aged 54 years.

Her friends and acquaintances, and those of her brothers, Robert and John H. Lawson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, John F. Duffon, No. 128 East Broadway, on Monday, at 2 o'clock, to proceed to Calvary. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

☞ Newburg and Auburn papers please copy.

May 1, HENRY WHEELER, aged 75 years.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his sons-in-law, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Wm. Hall, No. 147 Rivington-st., on Monday, at 2 o'clock.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, May 1

$4,000 U S 6s	95½	10	Dayton & C'lumbus		51
12,000 do	95½	100	Phœnix Mining Co		11¼
5,000 do	95½	50	do		11¼
3,000 do	95½	100	Erie Railroad		88¾
2,000 Erie 7s Mortgage	106	100	do		88¾
4,000 do	106	100	do		88¾
1,000 do	106	50	do		88¾
5,000 Erie 2d Mtge	90	100	do	b30	88¾
2,000 do	90	100	do		88¾
10,000 do	90	100	do		88¾
5,000 Erie Rail Road Bds	90	100	do	s60	88¾
1,000 do	90	100	do	s30	88¾
1,000 do	90	100	do		88¾
1,000 do	90	100	do	b10	88¾
6,000 Mich S R R Bds	87½	100	do		88¾
10,000 Harlem R R Bds	87½	100	do		88¾
2,000 Ill Cent R R Bds	87½	100	do		88¾
2,000 Mich S & N I C	87½	100	do	b30	88¾
2,000 Nor & Wor R R	87½	100	do		88¾
5,000 Mad & Ind Bonds	87½	100	do		88¾
5,000 do	87½	100	do	b30	88¾
5,000 Mississippi Bonds	87½	100	do		88¾
2,000 Bank Bonds	87½	100	do	b60	88¾
1,000 Canton Company	82	100	do		88¾
50 do	82	100	Reading Railroad		87½
50 do	82	100	do	b10	87½
100 do	82	100	do	s30	87½
100 New-Jersey Zinc	124	100	do	s15	87½
50 do	b30	11¾	100	do	b30	87½
100 do	11¾	100	do		
100 do	11¾	72	do		87½
50 do	11¾	50	do	s30	87½
50 do	11¾	50	do	s60	87½
100 do	12	200	N Indiana Railroad		10½
150 do	12	50	N Y & N H R R		111
111 Stonington Railroad	73½	200	N H & N L R R		71
50 do	b30	5½	200	Panama Railroad		110
50 do	b30	5½	20	do		109

SECOND BOARD

$3,000 Erie Conv '52	95½	100	Erie Railroad		88¾
1,000 Erie Income Bonds	95½	50	do	b30	88¾
25 Del & Hud Canal	116	50	do	b10	88¾
175 Nicaragua Co	b30	38	150	do	s10	88
100 do	b30	38	300	do		88
50 do	b30	38¾	100	do	b30	88¾
100 Phœnix Mining Co	11¾	25	do		88
100 do	b30	11¾	100	Harlem Railroad	b10	74
250 Stonington Railroad	54½	100	do		74
200 Reading Railroad	73½	100	do	s30	73¾
100 New-Jersey Zinc	12½				

SUNDAY NIGHT, May 2.

The *Niagara* brought a fair amount of orders for the best class of Railroad Bonds and some State Stocks, the effect of which was felt on the prices of the Erie first and second issues, Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Sevens, Michigan Southern, and several other descriptions for which there was private inquiry. The Erie '68s paid their May Coupon yesterday, and sold subsequently at 115½, equal to 119¼. For Ohio and Pennsylvanias, in which there were large transactions a fortnight ago at 98, the bid at the close was 105. There were very few State Loans offered; Pennsylvania Fives, 95½@96, in the forenoon, closing 95 bid. The Second Eries were wanted for European order at 106½. Convertibles and Incomes also active, but no particular change in prices. Harlem Extensions again sold at 83¾.

The Share Market closed dull, after a fair business in the forenoon. Erie was pressed by sellers, and fell to 88 ℔ cent. Harlem was also the object of attack by short sellers, and considerable sales were done at both Boards, closing at 73¾, seller thirty days. The election comes off in a few days, and there is a sharp contest going on for supremacy in the new Board of Direction. This has made the cash stock more active, and at better prices than contracts for delivery after the election. Reading was steady throughout the day. Buyers seem disposed to take all the stock offered in the neighborhood of 78. Norwich was ¼ ℔ cent. weaker, Stonington quite steady, and Canton better--82 was paid on buyer's option. Nicaragua again showed some weakness. There were sellers of cash and buyers option stock at 38. New-Jersey Mining was moderately active. Morris and Long Island neglected. Dauphin Coal improved to 53--a rise of 5 ℔ cent. in a few days--and Phœnix Coal recovered to 14¾.

Investments in Delaware and Hudson were made 1 ℔ cent. lower than on Friday. The sudden rise of 5 ℔ cent. brought out a few sellers. Metropolitan Bank was again in demand at 107; notwithstanding the dust attempted to be raised over the supposed violation of the law. We agree with our neighbor of the *Evening Post*--after having heard both sides of the story--that the threatened suits are wholly vexatious; and grow altogether out of a conflict between the cheap redemption system and the owners of certain country banks, who would make the redemption at once dearer to the note-holder, and more profitable to themselves. The public will so treat the whole operation, and it might as well be said, seasonably, and in all kindness to the hostile brokers--and we have reason to know that the number is now small--that in such a contest, technical traps attempted to be sprung upon the Metropolitan cannot win. Every blow they strike is but a capital advertisement to the Bank for the increase of popular favor in the way of deposits. Panama Railroad sold at 110, New-Haven at 111¼, Northern Indiana 10¾, Manhattan Bank 106, and Bank of Republic 105½.

The day was a disagreeable one outside, and there was not much done in Money and Exchange. The rates on London were 110@110¼; a few bankers' bills drawn at the outside rate, to go by the *Arctic*. She carried out $63,000 in Foreign Gold, and this afternoon the *Pacific* brought in $65,000, or £13,500, from Liverpool. The Silver referred to, in our last, was not put up in season for the *Arctic*.

The Gold movements of April were almost exclusively inward. The deposits of California Dust at Philadelphia were $2,980,000, and the receipts into this port of Foreign Gold, chiefly in the shape of Spanish, Mexican and South American Doubloons, were $358,000. Total, $3,380,000. The export table, not yet to hand, is very trifling, not equal to the California deposits at the New-Orleans Branch Mint. For May the Mint figures, by reason of the California receipts just in, and the packet of 15th April, soon to arrive, will be greatly enlarged, and at Philadelphia alone will doubtless reach four and a half millions. Should the 1st May packet, reach in season, the deposits will approximate seven millions dollars.

The General Markets yesterday, though not so active as on Thursday and Friday, were quite firm. The stock of Cotton on sale is greatly reduced. The sales were 1,200 bales, at very full prices. Flour steady, at $4¼ for ordinary State brands. Wheat rather inactive. Corn is again firm, and looks like recovering the decline in the early part of the week. The news for this gram by the *Pacific* is that Yellow Corn is in high favor at Liverpool at 30s.--an advance of 6d.@1s. over previous packet. Provisions were firm. We hear that the late winter shipments of Beef to England have paid handsome profits. On reference to the commercial accounts by the arrival this afternoon, we find that nearly all descriptions were in request at Liverpool, and that Breadstuffs were doing better. Touching the Cotton prospect, the *Liverpool Chronicle* remarks:

"There is a down right folly in extremes, and mercantile communities go from one to another. A few months since, a large Cotton crop terrified holders and depressed prices. Now, with the realization of it, there is no fear; the weather extreme, and, despite all calculation, cotton is rising daily, and may yet advance considerably. With 200,000 bales almost within hail, we are hardening, and many spinners returned yesterday without buying a single bale. Notwithstanding, 10,000 bales were sold at full prices, and 8,000 bales sold to-day."

The London market is not so good for Consols. Owing to the press of Stock at about par, rates fell to 95⅞@95¾. The supply of money was still superabundant. Coin was going in considerable amounts to Australia, to purchase Gold Dust. The Bank lost £350,000 the week ending 10th April, as heretofore stated. Silver had fallen to five shillings the ounce in bars. Gold had appreciated in Paris. The Railway traffic of England has gone up 9.46 ℔ cent. since 1st January, the increase in mileage being only 3.43 ℔ cent. Rumors of a new French loan of eight millions sterling were current. The Government, it is known, are borrowers, but it is supposed the President will not make a large loan until forced to do so, not only for the credit of the Administration, but for fear of jeopardizing the Railway schemes to which he has shown much favor.

Colonel FREMONT, by advertisement in the *London Chronicle*, notifies his readiness to confirm all contracts and agreements for leases on the Mariposa Estates, in California, made by Hon. DAVID HOFFMAN, at the same time repudiating the conditional sale alleged to have been made in January last, by his father-in-law, Col. THOMAS H. BENTON, to THOMAS DENNY SARGENT, Esq.

The California mails and treasure for the *Crescent City*, to-day, are decidedly bright. They go far to confirm the estimates made early in the year, of an increased product of gold in 1852. The packet on the Pacific side brought down $1,893,000 on freight alone, and as her large list of passengers, 500 in number, embrace a number of adventurers who had just returned, after their winter harvest, from the mines, the calculation of $500,000 additional in their hands is not an extravagant one. The Mining items are of material interest, while the market accounts notice a further improvement in the regularity of business and the prices of goods. Agricultural implements, Clothing, Bricks, Dry Goods, Coal, Boots and Shoes, of good styles, Leather, Metals, Provisions, Sugar, Coffee and Molasses were in good request, and the Stocks left of Lumber, Liquors, Tobacco and Wines there was an over-stock. The *Atlas* adds to its market report:

"This being the first steamer for a long period that we could say much encouraging as to prices, we beg leave to say that should previous shipments be resumed again, our market will not bear them. There are large quantities of goods known to be on the way, and any shipments beyond the regular orders of the trade will most probably result in heavy losses."

From Stockton, Sacramento, Marysville, and other towns in the mining region, the market news is also good.

The Erie Railroad did a traffic of $320,822 in April, an excess of $20,000 over the estimate in the last annual report. This, considering that Dunkirk Harbor was ice-bound more than half the month, is regarded in the Street as quite satisfactory.

From Passengers and Mails the receipts are	$133,325
From Freights the receipts are	187,497
Total	$320,822
For April, 1851	170,149
Increase	$150,673

The Gold Deposits at the Philadelphia Mint for 1852, are as follows:

	1851.	1852.	1851.	1852.
Jan	$ 172,067	$1,340,000	March	$2,800,921	$2,000,000
Feb	3,000,270	1,040,222	April	2,670,194	[illegible]
Total				$13,743,452	$11,140,422
Of which, from California				$13,200,000	$11,700,000

The Quarterly Statement of the Treasury Department, Jan. 1 to April 1, appears in the Washington papers:

RECEIPTS.

From Customs	$12,100,764 80
Sales of Public Lands	676,655 [illegible]
Miscellaneous	[illegible]
	[illegible]

EXPENDITURES.

Civil, foreign intercourse, and [illegible]		$3,511,651 33
Military Department, &c.		
Pensions	$1,099,592 54	
Indian Department	200,148 12	
		1,299,740 66
Navy Department		
Army [illegible]	1,031,151 72	
Public debt, [illegible]	2,376,765 [illegible]	
		1,715,160 [illegible]
Navy [illegible]		1,992,365 20
Interest on Mississippi		2,48,[illegible] 14
		10,378,[illegible] 60

The annexed is a statement of the business in Domestic Tobacco, at the Inspection Warehouse, in this City, for the past month:

	Kent. hhds.	Penn. & N. C. Tobacco.
Stock on hand, April 1, 1852	2,953	211
Received since April 1	991	46
	3,944	257
Delivered since April 1	1,250	48
Stock on hand, May 1	2,694	211

The amount of Spanish Tobacco in first hands, this afternoon, embraced 1,125 bales Cuba, 453 Havana, 322 Java, and 58 Anabolema--together, 1,955 bales.

It will be seen by advertisement that Mr. W. S. Underhill, takes the place of Mr. Edward B. Little in the old and well-known house of Jacob Little & Co., from 1st May.

Markets by Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, May 1

COTTON--The market has been quite active. The week closes with a very firm feeling and an upward tendency in prices. We quote New-Orleans fair at 11c.; fair Mobile, 10¾c.; middling fair, 10c.; fair Uplands, 9¾c.@10c., middling fair, 9¼c.@9¾c. WOOL--There has been but little doing in any description. The market is rather bare of desirable lots. PRINTING CLOTHS--The market is more active. Prices, however, remain unchanged. The stock on hand is very light. Sales for the week 52,200 pieces.

Markets--*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times*

SATURDAY, May 1--6 P. M.

ASHES--Are unaltered--the demand being moderate, at uniform figures. We note sales of 50 bbls., Pots at $5.25@$5.06¼, and Pearls at $6 25@$6 31¼ ℔ 100 lb.

COTTON--Is without essential change. The supply is limited to 40,000 bales in all hands. The demand seems brisk for low and medium styles, and fair for choice qualities. The sales exceed 1,200 bales, at yesterday's quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL--We are unable to discover any special variation in the market for State and Western--although the inclement weather and firmness of factors tend to limit operations. The local trade buy pretty freely at full prices, while there appears to be less Eastern demand with a reduced export inquiry, owing, it is said, to the deficiency of vessels and consequent rise in freights. The *Niagara's* letters are considered of a generally healthy character. The transactions comprise 8,200 bbls.--Superfine No. 2 at $4 62½@$4 81¼; ordinary to strait State and good common Orleans at $4 12½@$4 25; choice State, mixed Western and favorite Ohio at $4 25@$4 37½; fair to fancy Indiana and Michigan at $4 37½@$4 62½; fancy Genesee at $4 75@$5; fancy Ohio at $5@$5 18¾; extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 12½@$5 56¼; and extra Genesee at $5 25@$5 87½. Canadian is more in request and steady in price--2,360 bbls. Superfine brands realized $4 18¾@$4 25, in bond. Southern is again dearer, caused by decreased receipts and augmented inquiries, with the favorable Southern news. The sales reach 1,450 bbls.--mixed to favorite ordinary at $4 43¾@$4 68¾, and fancy do. at $4 75@$5 25. Rye Flour is scarce and wanted--150 bbls. brought $3 25@$3 31¼. Corn Meal is in good request, with sales of 300 bbls. Jersey at $3 25 and 200 bbls. Brandywine at $3 50.

GRAIN--Wheat is in better demand at unaltered rates, though the high claims of holders and discrepant stocks intrrupt sales. A parcel of white Southern was exhibited on 'Change, for which it was stated $1 85 was refused, and $1 68 asked. Rye is more plentiful and less valuable. 2,500 bushels sold last evening, between 76c. and 77c., and it could be had to-day at the lower figures. Barley is dull and cheaper, with sales of 900 bushels two-rowed, at 66c. Oats incline upward. Western fetch 36c.@38c. and Northern, 38c.@40c. Corn is less abundant, more in request and firmer in price; the sales include 20,000 bushels round yellow, at 60½c.; mixed Western, at 62c.; white Southern, at 63c., with yellow do. Jersey, at 63c.@64c.

PROVISIONS--Pork is quickly sought after, at previous figures. The operations embrace 500 bbls. new Prime at $16 75@$16 87½, and new Mess at $18 75@$18 87½. Pickled Meats are unchanged. Bacon is tending to advance. The past few days 70,000 lbs. Western Middles have been sold at 5¾c.@6c. ℔ lb. Lard, also, favors owners; some 400 bbls. Prime were purchased at 10¾c.@10¾c., and 200 kegs at 11c.@11c. Beef is more active at former quotations,--the sales consisting of 500 bbls. Prime, at $6@$7, and Mess at $9 50@$13. We have nothing new to observe in regard to Prime Mess or Beef Hams. New State Butter is obtainable at 22c.@26c., while fair to choice Cheese commands 6¼c.@8¼c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY--Is neither abundant nor buoyant, yet we have heard of 600 bbls. being sold at 20½c.@20¾c. for Ohio and Prison, ℔ gallon, cash.

FREIGHTS--Engagements were light for Liverpool, but quite steady at 3-16d.@7-32d. for compressed and uncompressed Cotton, and 1s. 4d.@1s. 6d. asked for Flour, and 4d.@5d. for Grain. To London, 1,000 bbls. Flour were taken at 1s. 10½d. To Havre, Cotton was at 1c., and 1c. to Antwerp. To California shippers were getting 45c.@65c., according to progress of loading and time of sailing.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.--*Saturday.--First Board*--$200 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '67, 97¼; $2,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 95; $1,450, cash, 95; $250 United States 6s, '67, C & P, 117¼; $1,080 Susquehanna Canal 6s, 74; $1,000 do., 75; $6,000 do., b5wn, 75; $9,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '70, b5, 82¼; $2,000 do., 82¼; $1,000 Reading Mortgage 6s, '44, b5, 87¼; 280 Lehigh Interest, 94¼; 17 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44¼; 22 do., 44¼; 400 Long Island Railroad, 10¼; 100 Susquehanna Canal, b5, 13¾; 43 Schuylkill Navigation, 13¾.

Between Boards.--$1,000 Lehigh 6s, 85; 200 Reading Railroad, cash, 39; 100 Morris Canal, 18¾.

Second Board.--$1,000 Cincinnati 6s, '95, 2 certs, 98¼; $300 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '56, Int. on, 35; $1,000 do., '68, 34¼; $1,000 Reading 6s, '70, 82½; $1,000 Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '43, 87¼; $1,000 do., '44, 87¼; $5,800 Pennsylvania 5s, 95; $100 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 94½; $500 do., 95; $100 Allegheny County Railroad 6s, 78, 97½; $6,100 Texas 8 per cent. Bonds, C. C., b5, 50; 2 Schuylkill Navigation, b5wn, 13¾; 100 Long Island Railroad, s5wn, 10¼; 10 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44¼; 30 do., b5, 44¼; 26 Kensington Bank, b5wn, 68; 10 Pennsylvania Bank, 118¾; 3 Girard Bank, C & P., 131.

After Board.--$2,000 Susquehanna Canal 6s, Coupon, 76; $373 Pennsylvania 5s, s5, 95; 100 Reading Railroad, 39; 100 do., s5wn, 39.

Closing Prices.--United States 6s, '68, 118@118¼; United States 6s, '67, 118@118¼; Pennsylvania 5s, 95@95¾; Reading Railroad, 39@39¼; Reading Bonds, '70, 82¼@82½; Reading Mortgage 6s, '60, 87@87½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44¼@45; Morris Canal, 18¼@19; Schuylkill Navigation, Interest on, 5½@5¾; Long Island, 10¼@10½; Cheraskung, 15¾@16, Girard Bank, 13¼@13½; United States Bank, 3¼; Union Canal, 14¼@14¾.

Passengers Arrived.

Steamship Pacific, from Liverpool--Rev. J. B. Hardenberg and lady, Miss Hardenberg and sister, Mrs. Abby Ann Cox, Miss Cox and sister, Gov. Powers, of St. Lucas, Miss Powers, Miss Huggins, J. B. Waller, lady, two children and nurse, R. A. Alexander and svt., Jas. O. Sheldon and lady, Mrs. Jas. Sheldon, H. R. Sheldon, M. L. Sheldon, L. C. Joner and lady, Mrs. Jacoley, Mr. Bernett, Mrs. W. Myers, Mrs. Myers, Mr. Rosenheim and lady, Mr. Bubulph and lady, Miss Bubulph and sister, Master Bubulph and two bros., Miss Lewis and svt., Wm. C. Baker, Mr. Dawson, W. P. Hall, Mr. Olyphant, G. Dickerson, Dr. F. Venable, Mr. Wright, T. C. W., S. B. James, Ed. Oswald, G. H. Booth and soon, Mr. Havermans, Miss Yates, G. Tibbits, Mr. Buttman, A. H. Root, O. Ames, Mr. Bush, G. W. Finlay, Capt. Bennett, A. G. Fyfe, T. J. Summers, Ivander Crab, E. Cter Meolin, J. Shaw, C. Farrington, C. J. Davir, Jas. Welsh, Thos. Welsh, M. Hunter, J. O. Odin, Mr. Payton, Mr. Wagner, Mr. Remer, Miss Smith, Capt. Bennis, J. B. Smith, F. W. Lonergeon, T. O'Keefe, R. Cox, Mr. Maguire, Mr. Cout, F. A. Sussmer, Mrr. Trainer.

In ship Western World, from Havre--E. Chevalier, C. Moore, T. Knawer, P. Aller, H. Bouchan, J. Salvey, M. Badire, A. Badire.

MINIATURE ALMANAC. THIS DAY.

SUN--Rises 4 56 | Sets 6 56 | MOON Rises --

HIGH WATER--THIS DAY

Sandy Hook 6 56m | Gov. Island 7 46m | Hell Gate 9 27m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK--SUNDAY, MAY 2

Cleared.

Steamer Marion, Berry, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer Roanoke, Parrish, Norfolk, &c., Ludlam & Pleasants.

Steamer Alabama, Ludlow, Savannah, S. L. Mitchell.

Ship Manhattan, Peabody, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall.

Ship Avalanche, Baker, New-Orleans, J. Atkins & Co.

Ship St. Denis, Follansbee, Bayle, Bond & Hinckley.

Ship De chasse d'Orleans, Hutton, New-Orleans, Wm. Whitlock, Jr

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (Sunday excepted,) at the office, No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, between Beekman and Ann, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies; THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and SEVEN copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sunday excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be done by small, or sold, at the same rates as the Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every Saturday morning, at the low price of TWO SHILLINGS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I.—NO. 196. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Stability, Perpetuity**—MANHATTAN HEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York.—Office, Chatham Bank Building, opposite Chambers-st.—Capital secured and invested, $50,000.—This being a stock Company, with ample capital paid in and secured, are prepared to insure against sickness or bodily injury. Its rates are as low as can be afforded by any responsible Company.

SAMUEL JOHNSON, President.
ABRAM REQUA, Secretary.

Active and competent American and German Agents wanted, to whom liberal compensation and constant employment will be given. Apply immediately, at the office of the Company.

☞ **H. T. Lovet hereby cautions the public, and** particularly stereotype, label, pamphlet and other printers, against becoming parties to any infringement of his copyright, trademarks or labels of Wahpene & Tahsachene, either by assisting or aiding in the printing or publishing, or use thereof. He also cautions the public against purchasing an article called "Improved Wahpene," as the same is an infringement of the exclusive rights of Mr. L. The PROPRIETOR of the genuine "Wahpene" has removed to No. 114 Chambers-st., where he continues to restore grey hair to its original color and cure baldness.

☞ **New-York Historical Society.**—The regular monthly meeting of this Society will be held at the University THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, May 4, at 7½ o'clock. JOHN M. MACDONALD, Esq., of Flushing, L.I., will read a paper on "The Lives, Exploits and Characters of CORNELIUS OAKLEY, JOHN ODELL and ABRAM DYCKMAN, the three principal Guides for the Neutral Ground during the Revolutionary War."

MAUNSELL B. FIELD, Recording Secretary.

A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

☞ **Four Brick Houses and Lots at Auction.**—Will be sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, May 5, at 12 o'clock, noon, 4 two-story brick houses on the north side of 48th-st., between Third and Lexington-avs. The lots are 25 feet wide, and over 100 feet deep. Title indisputable. Three-quarters of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for five years.

☞ **Are you Deaf? or troubled with noises in,** or discharges from, the ear? If so, avoid quacks, their oils, syringes, &c. Apply to Dr. LUTENER, No. 80 Prince-st., N. Y., as he is the only recognized Aurist in the United States. His Infirmary is open daily, from 9 till 2. Dr. L. has discovered a never-failing remedy for short, weak, and imperfect sight. Letters prepaid, containing one dollar, only attended to.

☞ **Broadway Division, No. 6, S. of T.**—The Members of this Division are requested to be punctual in their attendance THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at their Hall, No. 360 Broadway, for the purpose of giving a hearty welcome to Brother JOEL G. CANDEE, late of California. Brethren from other Divisions are cordially invited to join with us By order, LEBBEUS CHAPMAN, Jr., W. P.

W. B. WILLIAMS, R. S.

☞ **O. U. A.—Change of Night.**—AMERICAN CHAPTER NO. 6.—Brothers of this Chapter are requested to be present on next WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 5, 1852, at No. 360 Broadway, as business of importance will come before the Chapter for action.

S. H. WILSON, C. of the C.

☞ **Dr. M. Stephenson** has removed his residence and office from No. 303 Broome-st., to No. 167 East 14th-st., near 2d-av., where he will attend to the Medical and Surgical duties of his profession.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company.**—Capital stock $200,000. Shares $100 each.

FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, President.
THOS. E. HASTINGS, Secretary.

Office of Sale and Transfer of Stock, No. 66 Beaver-st. New-York.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **American Benefit Building Association.**—Statement showing the actual financial condition of the AMERICAN BENEFIT BUILDING ASSOCIATION at the close of its fourth years' operations, and the amount of its property and liabilities.

LIABILITIES.

To Entrance Fees received	$ 5,456 25
To Dues	70,350 76
To Redemption Fees	6,257 50
To Fines	1,255 53
To Arrears due from members	3,912 54
To Release of Mortgage	1,699 99
To Interest on Cash in Bank	31 80
To Transfer Fees	223 50
Total	$94,197 37

ASSETS

By Amount received for the redemption of 348 Shares secured by Mortgage	$81,525 50
By Expense Account	1,769 65
By Arrears due from members	3,912 54
By Taxes and Insurance Account	115 70
By Cash in Bank	1,870 50
By Cash in hands of Secretary	3 48
Total	$94 197 37

Total number of Shares, 612;
Dated NEW-YORK, April 1, 1852.

JOHN BRUCE, President.

S. JESSURUN, Secretary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—On this thirtieth day of April, 1852, before me personally came John Bruce, President, and Solomon Jessurun, Secretary, of the American Benefit Building Association, and being by me severally duly sworn, each for himself did depose and say that the foregoing statement by him subscribed is true

NATH'L. B. HOXIE, Commissioner of Deeds.

☞ **Piano-Forte and House Furnishing** MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.—JAS. T. PIRSSON, President; E. WEBSTER, Vice-President; J. CHOLWELL, Secretary of Meetings; WM. VAN NORDEN, Chairman of Committee of Management; J. D. PRICE, Secretary.—The subscribers are respectfully informed that the first regular monthly meeting will be held at the Apollo, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 7, at 7½ o'clock, when a certain number of Shares will be redeemed. All those, therefore, who are anxious to obtain immediate right of possession of Furniture, or a Piano-Forte, will not fail to attend, as Shares will then be awarded in the usual manner. The monthly dues are payable on MONDAY NEXT, May 3, at the Office, No. 2 Astor House. Those Ladies and Gentlemen who have not yet signed the Articles of Association are requested to call and do so forthwith, to avoid further notification. The Subscription List, though filling up rapidly, is not yet full, and it would be well for those intending to join this Society, to do so at once, as they will thereby avoid the inconvenience of paying the back dues, which they must do in becoming members after the Association has been in operation. Those who have not yet seen a Prospectus can procure one, gratis, and all requisite information, at the Office, in the Book Store of ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., No. 2 Astor House. Entrance fee $1.

A. H. JOCELYN, Treasurer.

☞ **The Regular Monthly Meeting of the CITIZENS' MUTUAL LOAN and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION**, will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, May 6, at 8 o'clock, at their room, No. 421 Broadway. Fifteen shares to be offered for redemption. Members are reminded that their monthly dues are now payable, and are requested to call at the office and pay the same before the above evening.

SIMEON DRAPER, President.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Vice-President
J. F. KENDALL, Secretary.

THE SECOND CITIZENS' MUTUAL LOAN and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION, will receive subscriptions daily, from 9½ A. M till 5 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, until 9 o'clock, at the office, No. 421 Broadway, next door above Canal-st. Articles of Association are now ready, and can be had gratuitously, by applying at the office

ADAM P. PENTZ, President.
JOEL W. MASON, Vice-President.
J. F. KENDALL, Secretary

TRUSTEES.

John J. Herrick,	Edward Strong,	Gamaliel G. Smith,
James B. Murray,	John Raab,	Duncan F. Curry,
Edward Walker.	Samuel Styles,	W. A. Dietz.

☞ **$2,856 Profit.**—Seven shares redeemed at the first regular meeting of LEXINGTON BUILDING and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION.—In order to accommodate those who were unable to subscribe before the first regular meeting, the books will remain open until the next regular meeting, at the present entrance fee, viz. 50 cents. The monthly dues are $2 50. Value of shares, $600. Public meetings will be held at Grenada Hall, No. 91 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, every THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, until the third Thursday of May. Addresses will be made, explaining the benefits of this Association. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend

I. P. S. BRIANT, President.
JOHN M. PERRY, Vice-President.

ISAAC BADEAU, Secretary.

☞ **The Alleghania Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION**.—The shares in this Association are being rapidly taken up. Those wishing to subscribe will do well to do so now. The entrance fee is 50 cents; dues $2 a month; shares $500. Office No 198 3d-av., up stairs, where all information will be given, and "Articles of Association" furnished gratis.

MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., President,
No. 13 Gramercy-park.
J. H. VALENTINE, Vice-President, No. 94 East 13th-st
RICHARD KELLY, Assistant Vice-President, No. 344 3d-av.
OSCAR F. BENJAMIN, Secretary.

☞ **Empire Building and** MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.—The third monthly meeting will be held on TUESDAY EVENING next, May 4, at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer-sts., at 7 o'clock. A number of shares will be offered for redemption. Members will notice that their dues are now payable, and are requested to call at the office and pay the same. Bankable money only received.

JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, President.
J. W. ALLEN, Vice-President.

J. W. FELL, Secretary; office No. 173 Spring-st., open from 2 to 9 P. M., daily.

☞ **Stuyvesant Mutual Building and** LOAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, the 5th inst., at the Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, at 8 o'clock. The members as well as the public are requested to attend.

GEORGE H. FRANKLIN, President.
JOHN SNECKNER, Vice President.

GEO. W. TRUSS, Secretary.

☞ **Mount Vernon Building Association, No. 2.**—The Members of the Association are hereby notified that the Second Regular Meeting will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, May 6, at 8 o'clock, in Convention Hall, Wooster-st., near Bleecker. All dues must be paid up at or before the meeting. N.B.—The public is invited to attend.

ABM. J. POST, President.

CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Secretary.

☞ **The Irving Building and** MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, will hold their third monthly meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, May 7, at 8 o'clock, at Masonic Hall, No. 274 Grand-st., near Forsyth. Members are particularly requested to pay their dues before Friday evening, May 7, during office hours, as dues can be received at the meeting.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Secretary.

☞ **Excelsior Building and** MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION will hold their regular monthly meeting at Masonic Hall, No. 274 Grand, near Forsyth-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, May 4, at 8 o'clock. The dues and interest for the month are payable at the office, No. 156 Bowery, previous to the 4th inst. ROBT. T. HAWS, President.
N. P. LABARTE, Secretary

☞ **Prospect Hill Village Association.**—A special meeting of this Association will be held TUESDAY EVENING, May 4, at No. 109 Bowery. As business of great importance will be presented, members are particularly requested to attend. By order.

BENJAMIN L. HANNAH, Recording Secretary.

☞ **The Mount Vernon Building Association** will meet on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 5th inst, at the corner of Christopher and Hudson-sts, at 8 o'clock.

B. H. BALDWIN, President.
GEO. W. COOPER, Secretary.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Mr. Clay's Health.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 3.

The *Republic*, this morning, states that Mr. CLAY's illness has assumed a more violent type, and his most sanguine friends have abandoned all hopes of his recovery. On Friday night he was much troubled with his cough, which has since increased. His end is evidently not far distant.

Second Despatch.] WASHINGTON, May 3—P. M.

HENRY CLAY is sinking fast, and he will not probably survive three days. His family has been sent for.

Additional Foreign News by the Pacific.

LONDON, Wednesday Morning.

It is expected that the Stock Exchange Committee will allow the quotations of the Spanish Local, 3 per Cents. in the official list.

Bills on Hamburg are rather more in demand, at a slight decline in rates. On other Continental cities no change has occurred

Gold is about 0,31 per cent. dearer in London than in Paris, and 0,46 per cent. dearer in London than in Hamburg.

FRANCE.

Our Paris dates are of Tuesday eveuing.

The Legislative Assembly passed the Copper Coinage bill, with only five dissentient voices.

PARIS BOURSE.—Four-and-a-Half per Cents. 101f. 5, Threes, 75c.

BELGIUM.

The accounts from Belgium, with respect to the forthcoming harvest, are unfavorable.

Methodist General Conference at Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, May 3.

The Methodist Conference re-assembled at the usual hour, this morning, and after some preliminary business, was addressed by the presiding officer, Bishop WAUGH of Baltimore.

Various Standing Committees were appointed.

Revs. CHARLES ADAMS, BENJAMIN GRIFFIN and WILLIAM M. BAILEY, were chosen Assistant Secretaries.

A Committee on Revisal were ordered to be appointed to take into consideration all applications for change in discipline. Committees were also ordered on Education, the Bible Society, Sabbath Schools, Tracts, Temperance, the Pay Roll and German work.

Bishop ANDREWS rendered a tribute to the memory of Bishop HEDDING, and urged the preservation of amity. He was in favor of strongly supporting the itinerant principle of the Church in the superintendencies. He was also in favor of annual changes in the presidency of annual conferences. The German cause was actively progressive, and the Foreign Missions were generally prosperous.

The address was signed by Bishop WAUGH, F. A. MORRIS, and E. S. JANES. Bishop HAMLIN's name did not appear in the report, he being absent on account of illness.

A special committee was ordered to be appointed on that part of the address relating to the decease of Bishop HEDDING, for the purpose of arranging funeral services in honor of the memory of the deceased, to be held during the session of the Conference.

The Firemen's Parade in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 3.

The Firemen's parade to-day is a splendid affair. It is thought to be the greatest display of the kind that has ever taken place in the United States—69 Philadelphia companies and some 25 visiting companies are in the procession. The line was formed in Arch-street, and moved at 10 o'clock; it is supposed to be four miles in length and occupied 2 hours in passing a given spot. The city presents a very gay appearance—being decked with flowers, arches, &c. Nearly all the choice bands of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston are in the procession. Company No. 14 from New-York, arrived last night, and were escorted to the United States Hotel.

The actual number of equipped firemen in the Parade was 5,820 exclusive of bands, persons in carriages, &c. While the procession was on the route, a fire occurred in St. John-street, destroying a stable, a carpenter's shop, and a lagerbeer establishment, and damaging several frames. The procession halted, and the firemen went into service with their spare apparatus, and after extinguishing the flames, they again moved on, finally dismissing at about 6 o'clock.

Not the slightest disturbance has occurred, and the police arrangements were excellent.

Printers' National Convention.

CINCINNATI, Monday, May 3.

The Printers' National Convention assembled this morning at 10 o'clock, and after some preliminary business, permanent officers were appointed, as follows: President, Mr. BROWN, of Philadelphia; Vice Presidents, Mr. LEWIS, of St. Louis, and Mr. WILDER, of Boston; Secretaries, Messrs. SEIG, of Cincinnati, and BAKER, of New-York; Treasurer, Mr. NAFEW, of Albany. Committee on Rules, Messrs. BOSWORTH, of Indianapolis, ANNIACH, of Columbus, and LEWIS, of St. Louis; Committee on New Business, Messrs. GREEN, of Kentucky, FOSTER, of Missouri, THOMPSON, of Ohio, NAFEW, of New-York, RANDELL, of Maryland, MCNIGHT, of Tennessee, WILDER, of Massachusetts, HUBBARD, of Pennsylvania, and BOSWORTH, of Indiana. The Convention adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow. Twelve States and twenty-two Unions are represented.

Kossuth at Charlestown—Visit to Bunker Hill.

CHARLESTOWN, Mass., Thursday, May 3.

KOSSUTH, accompanied by the Legislative Committee, visited Charlestown to-day. He was received by Mayor FROTHINGHAM, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, who welcomed him in an appropriate and eloquent speech.

A military and civic procession then escorted KOSSUTH to the summit of Bunker Hill, where, at the base of the monument, he spoke for about half an hour. Eight or ten thousand people were assembled, and considerable enthusiasm was manifested. At the close of his address, KOSSUTH ascended to the top of the monument, and expressed great delight at the extended view therefrom.

KOSSUTH and suite then returned to their quarters at the Revere House, Boston.

Doings of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Monday, May 3.

During the debate in the Senate on the General Appropriation bill, an amendment appropriating $2,000 to the Pennsylvania Colonization Society was agreed to.

The section authorizing the Governor and State Treasurer to negotiate a loan of $5,000,000, and issue therefor five per cent. coupon bonds, for the purpose of liquidating the six per cent. loans falling due in 1853 and 1854, was agreed to without division. The loan to be advertised for in London, Amsterdam and Paris.

Gale on Lake Ponchartrain—Loss of the steamer Beacon—The Mobile Murder.

RICHMOND, Va., Sunday, May 2.

A severe gale occurred on Lake Ponchartrain, on the 25th ult., in which the steamer *Beacon*, bound for Montgomery, Ala., from New-Orleans, with a large cargo, sprung a leak and sunk in 10 feet water. The passengers and crew were saved, a considerable portion of the cargo will also be saved in a damaged state.

The trial of Crist, the murderer at Mobile, has been postponed until the next term.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

ROCHESTER, Monday, May 3.

On Sunday morning, soon after the Express train left Auburn, a man was seen walking on the track, when the engineer blew the whistle, and gave the usual signals. The man stepped off the track, but as the train approached, he got on again a few feet ahead of the engine, and was struck by the pilot and thrown about twelve feet into the air, when he was again struck by the pipe, and fell dead on the engine. His name was not ascertained.

From Port au Prince.

BOSTON, Monday, May 3.

The schooner *Eglantine*, AVERY, from Port au Prince, arrived here, to-day, with dates to the 16th ult. Capt. A. reports it very sickly when he sailed, and many vessels were detained in port in consequence of their crews being sick. All business was to be suspended for ten days, commencing on the 18th, in consequence of the coronation of the Emperor SOULOUQUE.

From Mexico—Rejection of the Tehuantepec Treaty Confirmed.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, May 1.

The *Picayune* has advices from Mexico to the 18th, which confirm the previous report of the rejection of the Tehuantepec treaty by the Mexican Congress.

It was thought probable that Congress would adopt a more liberal Tariff, and not raise the prohibitions.

The Utah Judges—Burglaries in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 3.

The President has notified the Utah Judges, now here, to return immediately, otherwise their successors will be appointed.

Our city is infested with burglars, who, for the past two weeks, have committed the most daring burglaries—rows of contiguous dwellings have been entered on the same night.

Land Slide on the Hudson River Railroad.

ALBANY, Monday, May 3.

The first Hudson River train from New-York, did not arrive here until 1 P. M. The cause of the detention was a land slide, which occurred near Oak Hill, and covered the track with earth.

Destructive Fire at Cambridgeport.

BOSTON, Monday, May 3.

A fire occurred last night at Cambridgeport, on Bosworth's lumber wharf, which, together with adjacent buildings, were damaged to the extent of $25,000. No insurance.

Fire at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Monday, May 3.

About 12 o'clock yesterday a fire broke out in the Spice Mills of MCKEE & BAXTER, which was soon extinguished, and the building and machinery sustained but little damage. The loss does not exceed $1,500, and is covered by insurance.

Dreadful Accident at a Menagerie.

ALBANY, Monday, May 3.

During the performance this evening at RAYMOND & DRIESBACH's Menagerie, several tiers of seats gave way and precipitated some hundreds of people to the ground. The greatest possible consternation and alarm prevailed, and a number of persons were badly injured. An old lady had her leg broken, and a boy is not expected to recover.

The Dutch Frigate Prince of Orange—Extensive Robbery.

NORFOLK, Saturday, May 1.

The Dutch frigate *Prince of Orange*, was towed up to-day from Hampton Roads.

A man named NEWBERRY was robbed last night of $3,600 and his trunk of clothes, &c.

South Carolina State Convention—Resignation of Senator Rhett.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, May 1.

The State Convention adjourned *sine die*, yesterday. Mr. RHETT has resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate.

U. S. Sloop-of-War Cyane—Alabama Politics.

MOBILE, Saturday, May 1.

The United States sloop-of-war *Cyane* was been going into Pensacola on the 2d ult.

Hon. R. M. KING, who was nominated on the Union electional ticket in Alabama, has declined in favor of the Democratic nominee.

XXXIId CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, May 3.

Mr. BRODHEAD presented several petitions, including three or four for the establishment of a Government Printing Office.

Mr. BORLAND presented a petition from the workmen on the Capitol for relief.

Mr. SUMNER presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts in favor of cheap ocean postage.

Mr. FISH presented numerous petitions against the renewal of Woodworth's Patent.

Mr. WALKER presented resolutions of the Legislature of Wisconsin, asking a grant of land for a railroad in that State.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. FELCH, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported adversely upon all of the petitions asking for a modification of the Bounty Land law.

The bill granting a pension to URSULA COBB, was taken up and passed.

The bill granting land to Wisconsin to aid in the construction of a railroad from Fond du Lac to Janesville, and from Milwaukee to the Mississippi River, having been taken up, Mr. SHIELDS moved an amendment granting lands to Illinois for extending one of these roads from the southern boundary of Wisconsin to Chicago.

Mr. WALKER hoped the amendment, which would embarrass the bill, would not be insisted upon.

Mr. DOUGLAS said that there was no land in that part of Illinois through which the road mentioned in the amendment would run. He did not, therefore, desire Illinois to have the reputation of getting land when, in fact, she did not get any. He therefore hoped his colleague would withdraw it.

Mr. SHIELDS withdrew the amendment.

Mr. BADGER moved that the bill be laid on the table. Lost—Ayes 11.

The bill, after some further remarks, was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. JONES (Tenn.) reported a bill in favor of granting a pension to JIM CAPERS for revolutionary services. He moved that the bill be now considered. No objections being made, the bill was read a first time, but whilst the Clerk was reading it a second time, Mr. HALE objected.

Mr. JONES said he would say to the honorable Senator from New-Hampshire, as perhaps it would cause him to withdraw his objection, that this bill was for the relief of a negro who served most gallantly in the revolutionary service.

Mr. HALE said he considered that the honorable Senators remark, that his course of action would be influenced by such considerations, was indecorous. He therefore insisted on his objection.

The CHAIR said that the objection came too late.

The bill was then read a second time.

Mr. HALE observed that he desired to ask the honorable Senator who reported this bill, because the fact was particularly dwelt upon in the report, whether this man had been so unfortunate as to have been a slave, it would have made any difference as to his being entitled to a pension for his gallant deeds!

Mr JONES—"Question; Question."

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Deficiency Bill was then taken up.

Mr. ATCHISON moved that it be postponed, for the purpose of going into Executive session upon certain Indian treaties, in which the people of Iowa and Wisconsin, and other States, were greatly interested.

Messrs. HUNTER and MANGUM opposed the motion, and it was lost—ayes 13, nays 23.

Mr. RUSK then addressed the Senate in support of the amendment, giving additional aid to the COLLINS line. He had examined the contracts with Mr. COLLINS, the amount paid him by the United States, and the amount received by postages. At the end of the second year, Government had expended $250,000 more than it had received. The receipts from postages were increasing; the second year had yielded $190,000 more postages than the first. "Continue it," said the honorable gentleman, "but a year or two longer, and the postages will more than pay the whole expenditures. In addition to the actual receipts from the COLLINS line, it had been the means of the Government drawing a great amount of postages under the postal treaty from the CUNARD line, which, if the COLLINS line had not been established, would never have been made. He looked upon the triumphs obtained by the COLLINS line over British steamers as a great national triumph. If Mr. COLLINS were an Englishman, and had accomplished such a victory over the marine of another nation, he would never have appealed in vain for aid to keep his vessels afloat. He denied that this line was a monopoly. Its losses proved it none. He read numerous extracts from official documents, that these vessels were adaptable to warlike purposes. He urged a liberal policy for the encouragement of steam navigation. Such a policy would be the only means of sustaining our commercial relations with the world, for the English steamers now visited every port. This policy would also afford the means of resisting any warlike assault, should one occur, which was not impossible. These vessels of the Collins line were conceded to be the four best, safest and quickest vessels afloat, and they had humbled the proud Mistress of the Seas. This was not all they had done; previously to this enterprise the machinists and machinery for constructing such vessels could not be found in America. They are now here, and in case of war or other emergency, we are not to be under obligations for them to other nations. If steam lines generally be encouraged, they will enable us to compete successfully with Great Britain, otherwise that nation will, in consequence of her extensive steam marine, monopolize not only the transportation of mails, but the whole carrying trade with passengers and freights. The United States are now in possession of victory, will they abandon all that has been accomplished, and surrender all to the British Government! He defended the policy pursued by Mr. COLLINS, of sparing no expense in making his vessels what they are. He opposed the cheap policy. The construction of steamers upon the cheap plan had, since the Mexican War, made more widows and orphans than were made during the war. He earnestly and forcibly argued that the noble, patriotic and national enterprise, prosecuted so far successfully by Mr. COLLINS, should not be abandoned now through motives of false economy.

Mr. HUNTER said he desired to speak, but if any other Senator friendly to the amendment wished to be heard, he would yield the floor.

Mr. CLARK said that Mr. JAMES, who was now absent, desired to speak on the subject.

The bill was then postponed.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM DEPARTMENTS.

The CHAIR then laid before the Senate a report from the Heads of all the Departments, communicating a plan of classification of Clerks, of appointment, of salaries, &c., in all the Departments. Ordered to be printed and referred to the Finance Committee.

The Senate, after being in Executive Session for about an hour, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 3.

The House passed the Senate bill for the relief of CHARLES G. HUNTER. The bill authorizes the Treasury Department to credit him with nearly $8,000, on account of losses sustained by him while commander and purser of the *Scourge* and schooner *Taney* at Alvarado.

REVOLUTIONARY CLAIMS.

Mr. MCDONALD, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, reported back the Senate bill for the relief of JANE IRWIN, of Ga. It allows her, on account of services and losses by her father in the war of the Revolution, the half pay of a Captain, from the time of that war to the death of Col. IRWIN, a period of thirty-five years. This was pushed through, under a suspension of the rules, without debate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The House then proceeded to dispose of the vast amount of business, which has for the last two months been accumulating on the SPEAKER's table. This included sixteen communications from the Executive Departments, some of which were laid on the table, and others referred to Committees. They were generally of no especial public importance.

The agricultural part of the Patent-Office Report was laid before the House, and the motion to print one hundred thousand copies referred to the Committee on Printing.

A large batch of Senate bills were severally referred Those giving the right of way and lands to Iowa, and other States, for Railroad purposes, were sent to the Committee on Public Lands.

The Senate's joint resolution, authorizing the purchase of the IXth volume of the laws of the United States, was passed.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

The House then took up for reference, the Senate Resolution, providing that any United States officer of a territory, who shall absent himself for a period of 60 days in a year, without good cause, or the consent of the President, shall not be paid for the time of such absence; and professing to repeal a proviso in a law of 1851, which makes an officer lose a whole year's salary in certain cases.

A debate sprang up, during which Mr. STUART said he learned incidentally, the subject of Judges leaving their duties had caused the President more trouble than any other during the past year.

Mr. STANTON, Tenn., said that the Utah Judges ought to be paid, as they had been driven away from the country.

Mr. STEPHENS, Ga., remarked "I am against paying any officers who run away from their duties."

Mr. STANTON said that these Judges had to leave, there was no other alternative. He thought no honorable man could remain there, and that the President had scarcely performed his duty in maintaining the laws of that territory.

Mr. GENTRY observed that persons often beg for places, and afterwards, on obtaining them, neglect their duties. As an instance, one of the Judges of Oregon went off to dig gold, and another came to the United States. This is the custom, and persons want their pay without performing their official duties.

After some further debate the matter was referred to the Committee on Territories.

FRENCH SPOLIATIONS.

The Senate French Spoliation Bill was then taken up, when Mr. HIBBARD moved to refer it to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. BAYLY of Va., moved to refer it to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The reason for the motion was, he said, that from 1804 down to this present time, when acted on at all, such a bill was reported from that Committee.

Mr. STANLY asked, if we get into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, will it not require two-thirds to take up that bill?

The SPEAKER replied that, if taken up out of its order, it will.

Mr. STANLY. Precisely; and to take it up in that way, is impossible.

Mr. JONES of Tenn., said that this being a bill making an appropriation of money, it must go to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. STANLY answered, "You mistake. There is no appropriation in it."

Pending the question of referring the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK CITY.

ACCIDENT ON LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—The evening train on this road, bound eastward on Friday evening, met with an obstacle on the track a little beyond Jamaica, which forced it to run backward, in which process the timbers under one of the cars broke, overturning the car,—throwing the passengers together in a heap. A Mr. MUNSON, of Babylon, and a Miss COX, of North Hempstead, it was reported, had died from injuries received at that time, but we have ascertained that the report was incorrect—they being only slightly injured.

☞ Some two weeks ago, while a laborer, John Carley, was at work in Thirteenth-street laying flagging, an enemy of his, named Sheridan, employed two men to give him a flogging, owing to a grudge existing between them. The men approached Carley, and after a brief consultation he ran, and being hotly pursued, he made his way into the second story of a new building, and in his fright fell from the second story window on the ground, and was severely injured. Yesterday he died in Twenty-first-street, and Coroner Ives proceeded last evening to hold the inquisition.

THE SESSIONS AND THE CALENDAR.—Through the kindness of Mr. GEORGE F. COACHMAN, we have the Calendar of the cases to be tried this term. The term commenced at the Halls of Justice yesterday forenoon, but the Grand Jurors were not empanneled. There is a vast amount of business to be dispatched, but it is probable the trials of Captain ROWE and others for the Bank check forgeries, will occupy most of the month.

THE CALENDAR.

Grand Larceny	29	Seduction	1
Burglary	10	Selling Liq. without license	1
Forgery	5	Attempt at Burglary	1
False Pretences	3	Bastardy	1
A. & B. with intent to kill	3	Arson	1
Rape	2	Bigamy	1
Attempt at Grand Larceny	2	Robbery	1
Murder	2		
Total			63

A Petit Jury was empanneled, and the Court proceeded to business; one criminal, named James Morgan, was arraigned upon an indictment charging him with grand larceny, to which he pleaded not guilty. He was convicted, and sentenced to the State Prison for two years. The Court adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

IMMIGRATION.—The tide of immigration has again commenced, and during the past five days the arrivals have been very numerous. Since Saturday there have arrived at this port the following vessels and passengers:

Centurion, from Antwerp	397	Colonist, from Liverpool	240
New Hampshire, Antwerp	362	Ganges, Dublin	255
Nebraska, Bremen	193	Raulle, Plymouth	178
Heinrich, Bremen	64	Bourgogne, Liverpool	507
Nancy and Emma, Bremen	66	W. H. Harbeck, Liverpool	138
Lesmahagow, Tralee	305	Elise, Havre	144
Middleton, Liverpool	388	Arrosi, Belfast	229
Wm. Hitchcock, Liverpool	235	Western World, Havre	172
Indian Ocean, Liverpool	392	Vaterlaenmer, Bremen	148
New World, Liverpool	747	Hermione, Bremen	213
Ashburton, Liverpool	416		
Total			6,536

During the month of April, there arrived at this port:

From British Ports	17,063	From Antwerp	2,058
From Bremen	3,220	From other Ports	1,027
From Hamburg	1,159		
From Havre	4,670	Total	29,117

The following table shows the number of immigrants that have arrived here during the first four months of 1850, '51 and '52:

	1850.	1851.	1852.
January	13,977	17,340	12,709
February	3,990	10,020	6,570
March	6,690	18,108	23,175
April	15,952	30,532	29,147
Total	40,609	75,900	71,601

MILITARY.—The Hamilton Rifles, Capt. GEO B. REE, of Flushing, make their annual spring parade in full uniform, on Monday next, 10th inst.

☞ There were several alarms of fire in the upper districts at a late hour last night.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—During the past week there 390 deaths in this City, as follows: Men, 100, Women, 79, Boys, 123, Girls, 88. Of these 12 died of Apoplexy, 57 of Consumption, 37 of Convulsions, 10 of Dropsy, 18 of Scarlet Fever, 21 of Typhus Fever, 27 of Inflammation of the Lungs, 18 of Marasmus, 12 of Measles, 4 of Small Pox.

—The annual election of officers of the American Institute takes place on the 13th inst.

—The Whig General Committee meets this evening at the Broadway House, for the purpose of appointing the time and place of holding the primary elections in the different Wards.

—The laborers of this City commenced a strike yesterday for higher wages. Their demand is for ten shillings a day instead of nine shillings, the present rate. Their demands have generally been complied with.

—Among the bills to be paid by the City, is one of $108 for carriage hire, for carrying the Alderman and Assistant of the Twelfth Ward home, after the sessions of the Common Council.

—William Barrett, a resident of Sing Sing, was seriously injured by the cars on the Hudson River Railroad, on Saturday. He undertook to see how near he could stand to the track while the train was passing, and as the Express train passed, the cars struck him, knocking him down, and he will lose his life.

—The regular monthly meeting of the Historical Society will be held this evening.

Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER arrived in this City yesterday, *en route* for Marshfield, where he will remain about two weeks.

—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday, upon the body of a child named Charles Masters, at No. 120 Delancey-street, who died from the effects of being scalded by hot coffee, some two weeks ago,—verdict accordingly.

—Isaac George, was thrown from the Harlem Railway track, on Sunday, by the cow catcher of an engine, but fortunately he was only slightly injured. He was taken to his residence in Yorkville.

—A desperate fight took place on Sunday night, in the oyster saloon of Van Name & Bush, near the Museum, in Broadway, between a gang of rowdies. Awful Gardener was in the *melee*, and after beating some of the party severely, made his exit. Four of them—James O'Brien, James Cosgrove, John Brien, and Charles Thomas were, however, arrested by the Police of the Second Ward and locked up.

—Three notorious rogues, Butcher Joe, (colored,) John Hess and Mat Barron, were again arrested yesterday in the First Ward, by Sergeant Lynch, while in the act of playing the game of "burn" upon a returned Californian named Thomas D. Thomas. The trio were sent to the Chief's office, but not transferred to the police office in Centre-street, as they should have been, and the charge fully investigated before the sitting magistrate.

—John Boys entered the store of John M. Davies & Jones, in William-street, yesterday morning, soon after the porter had opened it, and while the clerk was engaged, managed to steal some $50 worth of handkerchiefs, with which he fled; but one of the salesmen captured him with the plunder in his possession. Justice Osborn fully committed him for trial.

—James Smith, (who has served one long term in the State Prison) was captured yesterday in Broadway by officer Walling of the Chief's Office, soon after committing a robbery at a warehouse in Maiden-lane. The rogue retained some of the plunder in his poss

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1852.

☞ The publication office of this paper has been removed to the Store in the new building, No. 113 Nassau-street.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The DAILY TIMES, in its new dress, presents inducements to advertisers for making their business known to the public, which are not surpassed, if they are even equalled, by any other City journal. It has a regular fixed circulation of over TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND copies,—which is greater than that of any other City daily, with two exceptions; and in the *character* of its subscription list, its superiority more than makes amends for any excess in numbers which either of the two papers excepted can claim. It goes wholly into the hands of the most intelligent and respectable classes,—into families, places of business and public resort, professional offices, &c., &c. Printed upon a single sheet, of convenient size, its advertisements are so spread out as readily to catch the eye of even the casual reader,—while the limit which the size of the sheet and the room required for reading matter, fixes upon the number to be inserted, prevents them from being buried up in a wilderness of similar notices. The various advertisements are arranged under proper heads, so as to make reference perfectly easy; they are printed in clear and conspicuous type, and will command at least as prompt attention on the part of the public as in any other journal. The advertising of the TIMES has steadily increased with the growth of the paper, and we should find no difficulty in filling its columns with advertisements, if we were not compelled to fix upon them such a price as will preserve a due share of the paper for reading matter.

Liberty, and her Defamers.

It cannot but awaken wonder, that the Hungarian Exile should, in this country, be pursued with such pertinacious and inveterate malignity, as has been manifested towards him, by a portion, though, it is true, by a comparatively small portion, of the American people. Considering the errand on which he came—the representative of exiled Liberty—his entire and absolute devotion to the cause of his country, and through that, to the cause of Freedom, considering the glory of his former career, his high official station in his own land, raised thereto by personal excellence—his bravery, eloquence, and noble qualities—ostracised, because of his sympathy with, and his desire to establish, Institutions like our own—the hate indulged against him by despots everywhere—the bounty which tyranny has set upon his head—it is surprising, beyond degree, that here, in free America, he should be chased by a rancor as fierce and relentless as that which drove him from his native land. That Despotism should pursue him to the Earth's ends, was to be expected. But that her minions should find freemen to join hands with so cordially, and should, together, revile and villify, pursue and oppose, the Hero of the age,—who has given up all to Country and Freedom,—was as unexpected as it is melancholy.

A portion of the press has filled its columns with assaults upon him Though but recently acquainted with our language, even his mistakes or peculiarities of idiom have been severely criticised. He has been constantly charged with hostility to some important interest of the country—here, represented as adverse to one party, there, to another; here, favoring certain factions, there, others, until his foes have made him, if they were to be believed, box the whole compass of American interests—in hostility to all, and in favor of all; whereas, nothing is more certain, than that he has kept judiciously aloof from parties, feuds and factions, from local feelings and sectional interests—wrapped, absorbed only by the noble sentiment that filled his noble soul—the engrossing, ardent, burning desire for the liberty of his country. For this, and this alone, has he toiled. For this, he has traversed this country, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, from New-Orleans to Boston, and poured out his wishes to the people in four hundred speeches; and yet, animated only by such an object—an object with which, we should suppose, no American could fail to sympathize, whatever might be his views as to rendering aid—we find men—Editors, who call themselves Americans, exerting a perverted ingenuity in distorting every word and act of KOSSUTH, and attempting to cast ridicule upon him, his mission and his cause. At one time he is charged with opposition to the Catholics, and religious enthusiasm is sought to be aroused against him. At another, the whole body of the Irish people, who have made this country their home, is attempted to be stimulated into hostility to him. At another, efforts are made to excite, in bitter indignation, the entire slaveholding interest of the South; and the next moment, the same men are bursting their cheeks in the endeavor to blow into a flame against him, the free sentiment of the North. If a riot occurs, it is charged to his revolutionary doctrines. Calumnies are invented—and some presses have grubbed in the very depths of meanness—where they seemed at home—in search of dishonest motives to attribute to him.

But notwithstanding these insidious and artful attempts, it is not to be disguised that the heroic Magyar has made a profound impression upon the body of the people. They appreciate his motives, his efforts, his devotion. They rise above the ill-natured suspicions that crowd the hearts of his revilers. They have testified, in substantial ways, their willingness to help. The best and purest men of this community have been the first, wherever he has gone, to greet and welcome him. In every place his presence has confirmed all favorable impressions. The honesty of his speech, the inspiration of his eloquence, the single-heartedness of his purpose, the lofty object—a magnet to all American hearts—on which his eye is continually bent, have endeared him to true men in all parts of the country, and prepared the way, whenever the great occasion shall arise, for contributions of sympathy and aid.

What swelling emotions must choke his utterance, as he now treads the sacred ground of Lexington and Bunker Hill! As his visit here draws to a close, it is proper that he should encourage his own aspirations, and imbibe new stimulus for his hope, by standing on those battle-fields where American Liberty first planted its feet, and with boldness of spirit, though in feebleness of numbers, defied the veteran armies of the Mistress of the seas. From these fields, on which gleamed the first ray of the ascending sun of Freedom, may he draw fresh augury—not such as might have been derived of old from flight of birds, or Delphic oracle, but augury replete with the elements of its own realization—for the ultimate independence of Hungary.

Meantime, there is a divinity that is shaping the ends of Europe and the world, however they may be rough-hewn by kings and despots. It is not unlikely that the pilgrimage of the Hungarian Governor through the United States is an important element in the design of Deity, for the accomplishment of that dispensation, which is now casting its shadow before. We believe that the future of the world will not be as the past. We believe in the constant advance and development of the human race. We believe that the usurped privileges of the few will be gradually resumed by the many, to whom they, of right, belong. We believe in the increasing enlightenment of the people, and that the time rapidly advances when they will know their rights, and knowing, will maintain them. And among the great agencies that are working together under Providence to bring about the triumph of right over might—to set in motion the ball of European revolution—to awaken new terror in crowned heads, and infuse new tremor in shaking thrones—to diffuse among the masses the knowledge of their rights, and the just appreciation of their power—we believe that the mission of KOSSUTH in the world holds high rank.

We hope, that, when the gifted Exile shall, as he probably soon will, leave our shores, he will not have been so impressed with his reception here, as to induce him to say or think, that coming as an Emissary of Freedom, to Freedom's boasted home, he was met with contumely, falsehood, meanness and misrepresentation—but, rather, that, though there was an occasional man who was willing to pervert his motives and oppose his cause—though he saw a few black sheep in the American flock—yet that the general sense, feeling, impulse, of the American people, on the Atlantic margin, or in the Western valley, and all between, from the redoubt of cotton bags to the shaft of Bunker Hill, were glowing in desire for Hungarian Liberty, and kindly towards its advocate and representative.

French Designs upon Rome.

In another column of the *Times* may be found a letter from our regular Italian correspondent, containing particulars of more than ordinary interest respecting the visit of CHARLES BONAPARTE to Civita Vecchia. There appears to be some ground for supposing that, among other designs of the French Emperor, the abrogation of the temporal power of the Papacy is contemplated. The mission of the Prince of Canino has been referred to the proposed coronation. But, certainly, the choice of a former leader in Roman revolution for such a service would have been most injudicious, and by no means likely to secure the complacency of the Holy Father. And that his mission was otherwise interpreted at Rome, is quite obvious from the decided refusal of His Holiness to permit the Envoy to enter the Eternal City. The slightest intimation of his object, had it been no more than this, must have secured him access. But such an intimation was not made. And it was very evident that the Government had suspicions of a deeper design, or why should the prohibition be so positive; and why should PIO NONO threaten to leave the City, and place himself under the protection of the Austrian flag, if the French messenger should insist upon admission?

From our correspondent's letter, we infer that the *débris* of the moderate Roman Republican Party, are gathered at Paris, in order to afford the President an opportunity for elaborating certain revolutionary projects. CHARLES BONAPARTE, of Canino, was one of the favored functionaries of this clique. CALLENDELLI, who is summoned to the councils of the *Elysée*, is one of the triumvirs who superseded MAZZINI; and both are proscribed and banished men. The brother of the latter is now, for political offences, a galley-slave at Ancona. The alarm of His Holiness can only be accounted for on the supposition that he possesses some inkling of a conspiracy.

There is nothing in such a project at all inconsistent with the previous policy of the French President. He has never sanctioned with any degree of emphasis, the temporal authority of the Pope. Notwithstanding the intervention of the French army in Roman affairs, it is well understood that affection for the Holy Father had less to do with the measure, than a desire to obtain a foothold in Italian politics. The supposed radicalism, too, of MAZZINI and his fellows was offensive to the Prince, who was even then calculating astutely the ways and means to autocratic empire. On the 1st of August, 1849, the papal authority was restored in Rome. Three Cardinals, appointed by the refugee of Gaeta, assumed the governmental office. They at once evinced a distrust of the French intervention. The people, whether conservative or republican, likewise feared them; the one part dreading the unqualified restoration of the clerical authority; the others lamenting the annihilation of their cherished longings after republican institutions. Once fairly in office, the papal legates speedily displayed their intentions of restoring the iron yoke that had galled the populace under GREGORY XVI. They treated the French representatives with cool disdain. Their policy was in direct violation of the wishes of the President, and it was not long before the ministers received a missive from him expressing his vehement dissatisfaction. We quote a passage:

"I regret to learn," says the Prince, "that the benevolent intentions of the Holy Father, as well as our own action, remain sterile in consequence of hostile passions and influences. The restoration of the Pope has been followed by proscription and tyranny, notwithstanding the instructions given to Gen. ROSTOLAN, that the shadow of the tri-colored flag should not be permitted to rest on any act dishonorable to our intervention. The temporal power of the Pope should consist of a *general amnesty, a secularization of the administration, the Code Napoleon, and a liberal Government.*"

His Holiness, apprised of the misdeeds of his subordinates, hastened to issue a partial amnesty; and to publish a *motu proprio*, promising administrative and judicial reforms. The former of these guarantees was to some extent fulfilled; but the latter was postponed for more than a year. Then a secular ministry nominally replaced the clerical; though the authority of Cardinal ANTONELLI, the Secretary of State, was in reality absolute. There was no substantial authority whatever placed in the hands of the lay ministry. The Cardinal, a shrewd politician and brilliant manager, relieved even his master of the control of the temporal power. It did not take him long to discover that his individual interests were at one with those of the BONAPARTE family, and that, in consequence, his wiser plan was to reconcile the masses with the abhorrent influence of the French. His course has, therefore, been steadily dictated by this rule; and in any instance, where an advance has been made by the Vatican in the direction of liberalism, the Secretary has always anxiously ascribed it to the interference of the President. Through these means, well carried out by obsequious myrmidons, the Cardinal has recovered much of the lost popularity of his Gallic friends. It will be found useful, whenever the secularization of the Roman States shall take place. The fact that the Prince of Canino was refused by the Pope permission to enter the city, must be attributed, as we have repeated, to fear too excessive for the Cardinal-Secretary to overcome. But the fact that the Prince did enter the city quietly, and there effect his purposes, shows how largely he could count on the friendship of the minister.

It is very generally conjectured among the speculative cliques of Paris, that the momentous decree about which so much stir has been made as destined, in a dozen words, to produce more tremendous results than any event since Waterloo, will do nothing more nor less than depose His Holiness from the temporal power, and transfer it to a BONAPARTE. It will annul the old prescriptive titles, by which the territory has been these dozen centuries at least, subjected to the pontificate. The patrimonial devise of St. PETER; the donation of CONSTANTINE; the confirmation of CHARLEMAGNE, and the acquisitions of HILDEBRAND, will all prove worthless before the iron determination of the Gaul. Whether AVIGNON will be restored to the landless Pope, as the seat of his spiritual power, speculation does not attempt to settle. The measure would have its advantages in placing the head of Catholic Christendom more immediately beneath the control of the French autocrat, thus investing him, we might almost say, with the religious supremacy of mankind.

The truth is, that the Papal Government lacks means and energy to place itself even where it stood before the events of 1848. The Exchequer is insolvent. Its army undeserving of the name. The people gloomily discontented. The prisons overflowing with suspected and convicted offenders. The Provincial Administration injudicious and unpopular. It would be a thousand times better for the Administration to be withdrawn at once from the priest, and given to the layman. It would be better, even though done by the Austrian or Neapolitan. It must be infinitely better, if done by the Frenchman.

☞ It was not enough for his imperial highness, the President of France, to muzzle his own press. He has at last pounced upon that of other countries, and makes similarly short work with them. The other day, M. de Maupas had his agents posted at sunrise at all the entrances of Paris, with orders to lay violent hands upon every package of foreign papers that might come along. Since the 2d of December, these packages have grown hugely in bulk, in consequence of the diminished value of the home article; and have, been highly objectionable, because they will insist upon publishing unauthorized reports of the Senatorial and Legislative proceedings. So the snares of the fowler having been spread, at eventide the Minister was up to his ears in the game, overhauling numberless suspicious and suspected sheets. Bushels of news were piled up in the office, and armies of clerks grew weary with opening them, and their eyes red with reading them, and at the end there is no estimating the coils of treason unravelled. That day Paris had to go without knowing what its representatives had been about the day before, the news having been intercepted on its way from London. This new sort of censorship is going to be perplexing and expensive. It may, moreover, excite prejudice among the outside press against the Prince President, *pro tempore*, which it will be difficult to eradicate. The London papers may be induced to say hard things of him.

The Homestead Bill.

The Bill giving to actual settlers a tract of the Public Lands, is likely to pass at least the popular branch of Congress. It has been the ostensible topic of debate in that body for some weeks; and although most of the speeches made upon it have scarcely alluded to its merits, its provisions have nevertheless commended themselves very warmly, to the approbation of the House.

We trust this bill will become a law,—not upon any such abstract ground as that of the national *right* of every human being to land enough for his own support, on which some of its advocates have sought to rest its claims:—but simply because it will tend more to promote the public interest than any other disposition which is likely to be made of the lands. The lands are clearly good for nothing until they are brought into cultivation. They yield neither revenue to the Government, nor sustenance to man, until they are put into the hands of individuals, who will till them and force them to the productive uses for which they were created. Hitherto the Federal treasury has drawn a considerable revenue from their sale to individual settlers; but this has been effectually stopped by recent measures of legislation. From six to seven million acres have been covered by grants to soldiers, and may always be purchased at less than Government rates, while immense tracts have also been given to individual States or companies, and will, of course, glut the market for years to come. The Government, therefore, may as well abandon all hope of obtaining any further revenue from the sales of its public lands; and this fact will, of course, have an important bearing upon the future policy it may adopt in regard to them.

The only way in which the Government can now draw anything from these lands, is by promoting their speedy settlement. Every new tract that is brought under cultivation, adds to the national wealth, and of course to the resources of the Government. For its own sake, therefore, the Government should adopt such a policy as will the most rapidly plant upon those lands an industrious, energetic and efficient population.

But besides this, the well-being of the whole country will be greatly promoted by such a course as will draw from the seaboard a portion of its superabundant population, and build up new seats of industry, of happiness and of power in our Western wilds. There are tens and hundreds of thousands of persons among us, who would gladly establish themselves, if possible, in that Western World, and devote their strength and their labor to its redemption from barrenness. They are not needed here. They cannot here obtain the means of supporting themselves and their families in comfort. And yet they have not the means to purchase the land, even at the low prices at which it has hitherto been held. Their numbers are increasing year by year, and will continue to increase, beyond all doubt, for many years to come. Is it not better for the country, in all respects, that they should be invited, by the bounty of Government, to those sections of the country where they are needed most, and where their own wants can be best supplied, than to leave them where labor is already too abundant for its own good, and where a life-long struggle with poverty inevitably awaits them?

It seems to us that there cannot be room for doubt as to the true policy in regard to the disposition of the public lands,—or at least of so much of them as can, by free donations, be settled and brought into cultivation. The principle is very freely denounced as radical and dangerous,—but only in those quarters where everything new is considered wrong, and where the dominant sentiment seems to be one of distrust of the popular institutions under which we live. How it can be dangerous to convert the poor and helpless, into useful owners and tillers of the soil,—how it can be radical to build up new communities where solitude now reigns, it requires a more astute Conservatism than ours to understand.

Collecting.

We have received some rather tart communications upon the conspicuous part taken by Mr. MAXWELL in cross-examining witnesses, collecting recruits, and aiding the general preliminary arrangements for the election of delegates from this City to the National Convention. If we should publish them, we should probably be set down as *Abolitionists*. It used to be fashionable in the Whig party to proclaim the gross impropriety of officers of the Government interfering in any way with the freedom of elections. One of the most efficient weapons with which the Administration of Mr. VAN BUREN was assailed, was the charge that he used the patronage of the Government for electioneering purposes,—that persons holding office under him were required or allowed to throw the weight of Government into the party scales, and to take a prominent part in the preliminary drilling and training of party troops. So, after the accession of Mr. TYLER, in 1841, the whole country, and especially the great leaders of the Whig party, were disgusted with the shameless effrontery with which the whole power and influence of the Government were brought to bear in favor of his renomination. It was under the influence of this disgraceful spectacle, that Mr. CLAY proclaimed the *one term* principle as a fundamental element of the Whig creed, and that Mr. FILLMORE insisted upon it, as the only means of saving the country from the systematic corruption so openly practised.

All this, however, was four or five years ago—too long a period for the memory, to say nothing of the consistency, of politicians. Besides, it makes a very great difference on which side official interference is practised,—whether for, or against *our side*. A flexible party logic may consider that to be very good when advancing our party principles and purposes, which is very bad when used against them. This is by no means the only instance in which party views are made to shift with party exigencies. A great many principles for which Whigs very zealously contended in 1844 and 1848, and on the strength of which they have gained all the popular power they have ever possessed, are just now very anxiously repudiated by those who were once their most zealous friends. We should be sorry to see classed among them the salutary principle of keeping the popular franchise free from the corrupting influence and the overbearing power of Government patronage.

Nor do we think those remarks of our correspondent just, in which he denounces the Administration for the action of its subordinate officer. Mr. MAXWELL, it is true, holds a position of great influence and responsibility, and he owes it to himself, no less than to those whom he represents, to conduct its affairs with circumspection and dignity. Yet it would not be just to hold the Administration responsible for all he may see fit to do. His views of the scope of his official duties may be different from that of the President. He may consider himself *Collector*, not simply of customs, but of views and opinions:—and among the periodical returns of his office to Washington it may be that such reports are regularly included. Whether the Government grows wiser from all these investigations, it is not easy to say. Certainly, if it acts upon the information thus gathered, the result may not always correspond with its anticipations.

☞ We accidentally omitted the acknowledgment due to BERFORD & Co.'s Express, for California papers and letters furnished promptly upon the arrival of the *Crescent City*, on Sunday morning.

☞ The steamship *Union*, Capt. ADAMS, arrived here at 10 P. M. yesterday, from Charleston. Off Cape Henlopen, the *Union* passed the steamer *Empire City*, bound to New-York. The *Union* brings a large number of passengers. We are under obligations to the Purser and our Charleston cotemporaries for late papers.

Down with the Dust!

Broadway is at last redeemed. The days of its dust are numbered. The Board of Assistant Aldermen last night, after protracted rumination upon the subject, roused itself like a giant refreshed with new—milk; and without a dissenting voice, passed a resolution permitting Broadway to be sprinkled. Henceforth the rains of Heaven will fall according to law; and men will no longer be exposed to official wrath for seeking deliverance from unofficial suffocation.

It seems that just a fortnight since, the Board of Aldermen passed an ordinance requiring Broadway to be swept three times a week, before 7 o'clock in the summer months, and granting permission to persons residing on Broadway, or occupying tenements thereon, to cause that street to be sprinkled at any time between 10 o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock in the afternoon. This very proper ordinance was sent to the other Board for its concurrence; but 'owing to the state of the weather,' according to the extra-official explanation of one of their number, the matter was *overlooked* by that body. The experience of the last week, and the gentle reminders of the *Times*, followed up as they were by other City papers, seem to have aroused that Board to a consciousness that something was wrong; and it is only just to them to say that the discovery was followed by the prompt application of the remedy required.

It will be seen also that the Board took some efficient steps to secure the cleaning of the streets. A resolution was adopted directing the streets to be cleaned and the dirt to be removed every week; and declaring further that a *neglect* of this duty by any of the Inspectors on whom it is devolved, should be considered sufficient cause for removal from office. But who is to exercise that power of removal for cause? The duty, we believe, will devolve upon the Street Commissioner; and he may not incline to eject from their comfortable and well-earned berths the efficient Ward politicians whom he has found so useful in his hour of need.

—But it is not wise to borrow trouble. Let us rather rejoice at the good the gods provide. Let us thank the Common Council for favors vouchsafed, and trust Providence and the press for the future. The whole City will "breathe freer and deeper," in consequence of last night's work. Now let the water-carts do *their* duty, and Broadway will no longer be a cage of unclean birds.

An Interesting Incident.

The incidents of the release of KOSSUTH from captivity have become matters of historical importance. It will be recollected by the reader of his life, that, upon the eve of the liberation of the great Hungarian, he was proffered the choice of Mahometanism, or a surrender to the imperious demands of the Austrian Court. Unwilling to abjure the Christian faith, KOSSUTH determined to throw himself upon the protection of Great Britain. He wrote a letter to Lord PALMERSTON, wherein the peculiar difficulties of his position were feelingly set forth, but, the dispatch having been prepared, no way offered itself for the safe conveyance of the missive to England. Capt. HENNINGSEN, a gallant English officer, now in this country, happening to be present in this emergency, laid claim on the score of national brotherhood, to a traveler, who, known to none, was tarrying briefly at Widdin to see the Exiles. The important package was entrusted to this man's care. In ten days' time it was in the hands of the English Minister. The result is known. The Hungarians were released—KOSSUTH was not required to become a Turk—Hungary might yet be free—KOSSUTH and his companions sailed away from tyranny under the protection of the stars and stripes.

The scene now shifts from East to West.

The exiled Governor meets a triumphant reception in New-York, he silences the voice of detraction at the South, and establishes the sympathies of the glorious West for his country. Returning, he visits New-England, and on his entrance, the train is beset with an eager crowd of admirers. Among these is the man who conveyed his package to the Court of England from the fortress and prison-house of Turkey. A book on Hungary is placed in the hands of KOSSUTH as the steam-car rattles through the old town of Hartford. Within, is a note signed CASEMENT, with these words: "Thus from the person who carried your letter from Widdin to PALMERSTON in the ten days." So much for the incident and its antecedents. Now we may speak of the man himself. Mr. CASEMENT now makes his home in Hartford. Formerly a British officer, he was stationed at the East Indies for a number of years; but the monotony of the service did not please him, and he returned to London. The Revolution was at its height in Hungary, and our officer proposed to go thither. A meeting of sympathy was held in London, at which Lord DUDLEY STUART presided, an Address was voted to KOSSUTH and his Army, and Mr. CASEMENT volunteered to deliver the document in person.

The Revolution failed. Our officer, still indefatigable, followed KOSSUTH across the border and found the hero in Bulgaria. Entrusting himself with the appeal to British generosity, Mr. CASEMENT's mission again lay homeward. Treachery, however, turned him out of the way when only a day's journey. He was suspected, the drivers of his vehicle were dishonest, and it was only by an appeal to his prerogative as an English officer that he obtained protection and an uninterrupted passage. Starting anew upon his interesting tour, after many romantic incidents, he at last reached home. The end was not far distant. Diplomacy accomplished more than threats had been able to execute. The exile is free, and he commends his cause as one who feels its weight and immeasurable importance.

—An account is given by Mr. CASEMENT of the tender-heartedness of KOSSUTH, which may not be uninteresting. The letter referred to was written by KOSSUTH in Magyar, and translated into English by Capt. HENNINGSEN. As it was read over to the Governor, he listened apparently unconcerned. But when his portrayal of the age and sufferings of his mother came to his ears, the heart of the undaunted Chief was touched; he wept like a child. Imprisonment and pain he could bear for himself, but not for those near him. Age and filial ties were strong bonds of affection, which not even his own painful situation could dissever. Can men like this be the fiends their enemies would represent them?

THE DISMISSAL OF CAPTAIN-GENERAL CONCHA.—The New-Orleans *Picayune* has information from reliable private sources that the true cause of the dismissal of Gen. CONCHA from the Captaincy-General of Cuba, is to be found in his opposition to sundry speculations which proved a source of profit to Spanish capitalists. It has for some years been a favorite idea with these parties to remove the old walls and fortifications of Havana and build new ones at some distance outside the faubourgs. The vacant ground thus left would have been immensely valuable. CONCHA, however, seems to have opposed the speculation, on the ground that the source of wealth thus created should be thrown open to public competition. Weaker in Spain than in Havana, his dismissal was finally effected by means of skillful intrigues. So states the account we quote. It further asserts, that the first intimation CONCHA received of his approaching dismissal was through a letter from his brother in Charleston, who received the intelligence from New-York by telegraph, and immediately sent it by steamer to Havana. CONCHA's successor arrived in less than a week afterward, and the dismissal is looked upon in the light of a disgrace. The Ex-Captain-General is, it is said, about to call his enemies to account. As is already known, his departure from Havana was attended by the hearty demonstrations of the regard of the citizens; and it is even said that he strongly opposed, in Council, the execution of LOPEZ and CRITTENDEN's unfortunate band, wishing that their fate might be decided by the Government at home.

This account is not altogether contrary to previous statements. We give it as it comes to us.

CANADIAN ITEMS.—Contracts have been made for 2,000 tons of rails for the Northern Railroad, from Toronto to Lake Huron, to be delivered in July.... *Le Canadien* states that the Canadian Government is about to arm a war schooner for the protection of the fisheries in the Gulf of the St. Lawrence.... The Caughnewaga Indian village has a population of 1,269, of which 631 are males, and 628 females—all Catholics.... The "Voice of the Fugitive" mentions the meeting of an aged father and mother with their son who had escaped from slavery several years since.... Some of the stone-cutters at Kingston have struck, in consequence of their employers engaging the services of discharged convicts who had been taught the art of stone-cutting in the penitentiary.... Much damage had been done at Belleville by the rise of the river. The bridge at the upper end of the town has been carried away. Many booms have been broken, and not less than 5,000 logs were swept away, some of which were carried into the Bay.... The Maine Liquor Law is discussed at public meetings in various parts of the Province. A discussion is to be held at Brantford between the 1st and 10th inst., and speakers from the United States are expected.

The Parade of the Philadelphia Firemen, yesterday, was the seventh triennial display of the Department. The first general display of the Firemen took place on the 22d of February, 1832, upon the occasion of the Centennial Anniversary of the birth of Washington, by invitation of the General Committee of Arrangements. The next parade was on the 27th of March, 1833, when Jacob B. Lancaster, of the Southwark Hose, officiated as Marshal. The next year, another took place on the same date, and since that time the Department has paraded every three years regularly. The change of time was by resolution of the Convention, and the postponement is generally considered very wise.

Kossuth in Boston—The Banquet at Faneuil Hall—Material Aid.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

REVERE HOUSE, BOSTON, Monday, May 3, 1852.

I designed to write you an account of the great Legislative, KOSSUTH Faneuil Hall Banquet, but my design was frustrated by an unexpected necessity to keep my room on account of ill-health on Saturday. You have had the account of the newspapers of the city, but as none of them report the speeches fully, none of them give ully the firm endorsement which was there made of KOSSUTH's mission. He has attended no public meeting n America where this endorsement was more decided. President WILSON, Gov. BOUTWELL, and JOSIAH QUINCY, especially the two former, bid him "go a-head," and all the rest of the speakers, except Mayor SEAVER, supported their encouragement. The regular toasts were not unmeaning, but, on the contrary, of pointed import. KOSSUTH's speech was a masterly effort. He spoke two hours and a-half, and still the audience desired him to go on. He explained clearly the character of the municipal institutions of Hungary, denied that the late revolution was a war against races, and on the Irish question declared that in the course he had pursued, his mind to Ireland was greater than it could be if he declaimed against England. Many of the prominent men of Boston had been invited to this banquet, but only a few among those invited were present. President SPARKS, WINTHROP and CHOATE were not there, but PALFREY, JOSIAH QUINCY and RALPH WALDO EMERSON were.

Nothing of public interest in relation to KOSSUTH, has occurred since the Banquet. The amount of "material aid" received in Boston, thus far, is $5,000, nearly, of which $3,285 were from the first Faneuil Hall gathering. $600 have been received as the proceeds of the Worcester meeting.

Yesterday morning, KOSSUTH attended church with Mayor SAVER. In the afternoon, with his wife and PULSZKY and wife, he dined with Dr. HOWE, of South Boston.

KOSSUTH will remain in Boston until next week. The programme for this week, as now arranged, is, to-day at Charlestown; Tuesday, at home; Wednesday, at Lowell; Thursday, at Plymouth Rock; Friday, at Salem; on Saturday, he will prepare a German speech for Faneuil Hall in the evening.

I may mention two items of "material aid" of a somewhat different character from those usually reported of KOSSUTH and his suite. PULSZKY, I understand, recently learned from England that he had come into possession, or his banker had for him, of $15,000, which a creditor in Hungary had been pleased to forward, but which he could not claim for fear Austria would get its clutches upon it—his estates having been confiscated, and he, previous to this windfall, since his exile, having been a poor man. The other item is, that between New-York and Springfield, a few days ago, the trunk in which HAJNIK, KOSSUTH's treasurer, keeps his private funds, was broken open, and robbed of nearly $400. It was Mr. HAJNIK's all, and he is, of course, in despair. His friends will deeply sympathise with him in this *his* great loss. BARATOM.

American Citizens and British Laws.

"ION" writes as follows from Washington to the *Baltimore Sun*, in relation to the arrest of Col. Fremont, in London:

The case presented by Col. Fremont on his letter, laid before the Senate, of his brutal and oppressive treatment, in London, on the occasion of his arrest there for debts alleged to be due by him to citizens of the United States, on account of supplies for U. S. troops in California, deserves the special attention of this Government. Dr. Gwin seems to consider it as a new case, and attended with aggravated circumstances of insult, unusually occurring in cases of arrest for debt. In this he is certainly mistaken. It is the usual mode of arrest in London, and also in this country. Precisely similar cases have occurred in London before, and may, any day, to any American, who may visit London.

It might happen to another ex-Senator, Hon. R. J. Walker, or to the gentleman now with him, any day, just as it did happen to the former in Delaware, and the latter and many others in Baltimore, before the suppression of imprisonment for debt in Maryland. The same thing might happen in Massachusetts, where imprisonment for debt exists in regard to strangers coming there; and a writer in the *Sun* alleged, some time ago, that the same practice exists in Virginia, under a recent act.

All Americans who have ever been in public or commercial life, have claims of some sort or other against them, whether well or ill-founded, and if one of them visit London, it is easy to send out, by the following packet, or the same one, an agent, with his note or bond, who will swear to his signature.

This goes to a solicitor, who directs his clerk to cause the arrest to be made, and in such manner as to force the party or his friends to pay the money immediately. Not a minute is allowed by three Bow-street officers to a person to procure bail, for that would deprive them of their fees. The person arrested is taken to a sponging-house, and subjected, as Col. Fremont states in regard to his own case, to the greatest indignity and plunder. But this is only the beginning of the trouble, for, after he has procured bail in the mesne process, he must employ lawyers and pay fees, and prepare for the result of a trial of the case under a foreign jurisdiction, in a foreign country, and at a distance from his witnesses, or his resources, and at great expense. What has happened to Col. Fremont, might occur to any other ex-Senator or Senator—to any American not protected by official privilege.

If there exists any proper sentiment on this subject in Congress, they will take measures to advise the Executive to enter into negotiations immediately with the British Government for the future exception of American citizens from the operation of British laws, whereby they may be there imprisoned or held to bail for debts which may be alleged to be due by them, not in England, but in this country. The only objection to this is that it would be an infringement on the "State Rights," so dear to those States of the United States which hold on to imprisonment for debt with as much pertinacity as if it was the great charter of their liberty. It would, therefore, be necessary and proper to limit the operation of the treaty to those States which have abolished imprisonment for debt, not only as regards their own citizens, but citizens of other States.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

The Jacksonville (Fla.) *News* has information that the Indians in Florida are on the point of emigrating. It is said that many of the Indians have signed a pledge to go, and among them some warriors who exert a great influence. The terms offered to Gen. Blake by the Government are as follows:

200 warriors, at $800 each	$160,000
800 women and children, at $450	360,000
Experimental expenses	10,000
Total	$530,000

A remarkably successful sealing voyage is mentioned by the Halifax *Chronicle*. The brig *Kingatoch*, at St. Johns, from a sealing voyage, had a fare of 6,000; besides these, she brought in two abandoned vessels with 5,000 and 4,000 seals respectively, half of which, cargo and vessel inclusive, is the customary award for salvage in all such cases. When it is taken into account that the seals taken this season are expected to yield almost one-fourth more than the ordinary run, and the loss of so much property of the kind, 15,000 must, we think, be set down as one of the finest trips ever made to the Seal Fishery.

A duel was to have been fought at San Francisco on the morning of the 5th ult., between ARCHIBALD C. PEACHY, member of the State Assembly, and Lieut. JAMES BLAIR, late of the Navy, and a son of FRANCIS P. BLAIR. The distance, ten paces, and the weapons, pistols. The difficulty grew out of evidence on the water lot investigations before the Senate.

Rev. Odadiah B. Brown, who, for upwards of of thirty years, was the pastor of the First Baptist Church in Washington, died in that City, on Saturday last, aged 73. Mr. B. removed to Washington in the year 1805, and was soon after elected Chaplain to Congress.

The Paris correspondent of the Boston *Atlas*, states that the Academy of Sciences of France, at their last session, unanimously voted to give the Cuvier prize to Prof. AGASSIZ for his *Recherches sur les Poissons Fossiles*. This is the first time this prize has been given.

In the Maryland House of Delegates, Mr. Kerney has reported a bill proposing to take the sense of the people on the propriety of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in that State.

The earthquake which disturbed the Washington people, was sensibly felt at Philadelphia. On Thursday, at 1 P. M., four shocks were plainly perceived at the U. S. Arsenal.

A forged draft, amounting to $1,000, was presented and cashed at the Bank of Kentucky, a few days ago, purporting to have been signed by W. B. Hamilton & Co., provision merchants.

A Committee in the Maryland Legislature has reported in favor of allowing the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad Company the right to bridge the Susquehanna, at Havre de Grace.

There is a farm in Standish, Me, consisting of eight acres, including yards, building, &c., from which was gathered last fall 1,750 bushels of apples.

The *Cumberland* (Md.) *Journal* states that the damage to the canal will fall within the engineer's estimate, which is $80,000.

A daily paper has been started at Poughkeepsie, under the title of the *Daily Press*; Nichols, Bush & Co. are the proprietors.

Joseph Johnson, a revolutionary soldier, died at Pleasant Mills, N. J., a few days since, aged 93.

The debt of the City of Louisville is $689,700.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CANAL-STREET CARPET STORE.—NOW IS THE time; if you want to make a saving of 15 per cent., call at No. 70 Canal-st., E. A. PETERSON & CO., and there you will find good Ingrain Carpets at 4s. a yard; three-ply, 7s. per yard; Tapestry Brussels, $1 to 10s. per yard. Also a large and splendid assortment of Tapestry Velvets.

NEW PAPER HANGINGS.—THOS. FAYE & CO., No. 436 Pearl-st., near Madison, have just received the new spring patterns of every known style in the trade. The public are invited to examine before purchasing. Artistic workmen attend to the retail department.
THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 436 Pearl-st.

CALL AND SEE!!—ENGLISH IMPERIAL THREE-ply Carpeting, of gorgeous and glittering colors, magnificent unique Mosaic and scroll figures, never before exhibited, at No. 99 Bowery—HIRAM ANDERSON'S. Also, American three-ply Carpets, at 6s. 6d., 7s., 8s. per yard; elegant spring styles.

THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS AT THE new Carpet Store, Union House, No. 279 Hudson-st., near Canal. Also, Stair Carpets, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, &c. Quick sales, for cash, small profits, and fair dealing are the rules of this establishment. Come and see.
WM. ROWE, Jr.

FINE ARTS—DAGUERREOTYPES IN OIL.—MR. W. H. BUTLER, No. 251 Broadway, has discovered a new and beautiful art, which combines the detail of the Daguerreotype with the finish of the finest miniature painting. Daguerreotypes of deceased, copied, as well as portraits and miniatures.

DR. EDWARD H. DIXON, EDITOR OF THE SCALPEL, devotes his attention exclusively to the practical and operative department of his profession, at No. 112 Grand-st., two doors west of Broadway. Office hours from 8 to 10, 12 to 3, and 7 to 9 o'clock, evenings.

HASTINGS'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA, not only a positive but a warranted cure for Consumption and all other diseases of the lungs. This medicine has decided the dispute about the curability of Consumption, and satisfied the Medical Faculty and all who have used it, that Consumption and all affections of the lungs cannot only be cured, but that they are easily and simply cured, as almost any of the disorders to which the human frame is liable. The operation of a single bottle, which costs $1, is sufficient to satisfy any patient—if not altogether too far gone in the disease—of this fact, and even a single dose gives evidence of its extraordinary influence in arresting and eradicating the malady, by the immediate relief which it affords. This is no quack or secret remedy. Dr. HASTINGS, its discoverer, is one of the most eminent physicians of the age, and has made a full disclosure of its history and all its component parts to the world, not wishing to incur the responsibility of confining to himself, for the sake of profit, a secret which was calculated to do such universal good. And such have been the wonderful results of its operations that the *London Lancet*, *Medical Times*, and the most eminent physicians of both Hemispheres, are anxiously calling upon sufferers to have immediate recourse to it, and proclaiming that of all known medicines, it alone has positively established its efficacy by undeniable proofs of curing Consumption and other diseases of the lungs. The great celebrity of HASTINGS'S Compound Syrup of Naphtha, obviates the necessity of publishing certificates of cures. In fact, so far as can be ascertained, it has cured, or is fast curing, almost all who have used it, and probably no person who has taken a bottle but would be willing to give a warm certificate in its favor, as others have already done without solicitation. C. V. CLICKENER & CO, No. 81 Barclay-st., are the

KOSSUTH.

Speech at the Massachusetts Legislative Banquet.

The Speech of KOSSUTH at the Legislative Banquet given him in Faneuil Hall, on Friday last, reached us last night. It is eloquent, persuasive and telling, and was received with the utmost enthusiasm.

After an allusion to his own history and the circumstances of his imprisonment, KOSSUTH adverted to the subject of the ancient institutions of Hungary, defending with eloquent zeal the fitness of his people for the blessings of self-government. We quote some passages from the leading portions of the speech:

In thirty-six years, with God's help and through your generous aid, the free people of Hungary will celebrate the 1,000th anniversary of the establishment of their home —the millenium of Hungary in Europe. Yes, gentlemen, may I hope that celebration will take place, under the blessings of liberty, in the year 1889. (Cheers.)

It is a long period—one thousand years—and oh! how it has teemed with adversities to my people—and yet through this long time, amid all adversities, there was no period when the people of Hungary did not resist despotism. Our boast is, that through the vicissitudes of a thousand years, there was not a moment when the popular will and the legal authorities had sanctioned the rule of absolutism. And gentlemen, what other people, for one thousand years, has not consented to be ruled by despotism? (Cheers.) Even in the nineteenth century, I am glad to look back to the wisdom of our fathers through a thousand years—who laid down the basis of Hungarian institutions, which, for all eternity, must remain true. This basis was upon that Latin proverb, *nil de nobis, sine nobis*—"Nothing about us without us." That was so much as to claim that every man should have a full share in the sovereignty of the people, and a full share in the rights belonging to his nation. In other times a theory was got up to convince the people that they would have a share in legislation just to have the power to control that legislation, but denying the right of the people to control the executive power. The Hungarian people never adopted that theory. They ever claimed a full share in the executive as in the legislative and judicial power. Out of this idea of government rose the municipal system of Hungary. In respect to Hungarian aristocracy, you must not consider it in the same light as the aristocracy of England. The word nobleman in Hungary originally was as much as soldier. Every man who defended his country was a nobleman, (cheers,) and every man who had a vote was called to defend his country. (Cheers.) I believe the duty of defending a man's country and civil right should be common. (Cheers.)

Hungary was divided into fifty-two counties, but not counties like yours—some of them were so populous as to be compared to your States, containing perhaps half a million or more of people, and those who became the aristocracy in some of these counties amounted to 35,000. In every county was a fortress, and whenever defence became necessary, the rich men went into these fortresses under their own banner, and the others went under the King's colors, and were commanded by the sheriff of the county, who might be here Governor—at least who was the chief of the Executive. There have been certain cities raised to constitutional rights. A smaller city, surrounded by fortifications or an important point, was represented in the Diet, whilst larger places, no points of importance for national defence, were represented but by the County Delegates. Every place that had the elements of defence had political rights. So it came the aristocracy were not a few men, but half a million.

KOSSUTH proceeded to argue that the institutions established in Hungary, were placed on a firm basis, fit to protect a nation against arbitrary Government, tending to centralization and oppression. These Counties have contended against the Austrian Government; it did everything to destroy them. The great field was opened in the Diet of '47. Having been elected from the County of Pesth, I had the honor to lead the party devoted to national rights, and opposed to centralization, and in defence of municipal authority. It was my intention to make it impossible that the Government should encroach upon the liberties of the people. [Cheers.] We had the misfortune in Hungary to be governed by the Constitutional King, who at the same time was the absolute monarch of another realm,—by birth and interests attached to absolutism, and opposed to Constitutional Government. It was difficult to be an absolute monarch and live the King of Hungary. I have a word, spoken in the Hungarian Diet, about the inconsistence of these two attributes in one man—that either Austria must become Constitutional, or Hungary absolutistical. That speech made the Revolution of '48 at Vienna.

Events identical in the history of Hungary and America had occurred. By a prohibitory system, Hungary was excluded from the commerce of the whole world, and was obliged by Austria to pay a high price for bad goods. The consumption of cotton alone in Hungary amounted to nine and a half millions of dollars per annum. It was not possible to receive it through France or Belgium, and upon every hundred weight was $55 import duty, which compelled the Hungarians to pay $100 for what they could buy here for $16. That condition did not benefit Austrian labor, because a prohibitory system is never a benefit. Protection may be for a certain time, but never to extend further than to make an equilibrium, not depending from human intellect and human industry. Wherever protection goes over to a prohibitory system, there industry never developes. Such was the condition of Hungary.

The Archduke STEPHEN, the Palatine of Hungary, was entreated to return to that country if he would retain his influence. He declined, because the Emperor, his cousin, might not sanction the laws of Hungary; he might himself be proclaimed King, and he would not dethrone his cousin. I answered (said KOSSUTH) that he spoke like an honest man, but perhaps the time would come when he would find an empty seat on that throne, and he had better take it, for I could assure him if he did not, no other man ever would with the consent of the people. When, five months later, in Hungary, we met for the last time, he called me to his house on a stormy night, and desired of me to know what would be the issue of matters in Hungary. I answered I could see no issue for him, only the crown or the scaffold, and then for the people a Republic. But even from this alternative I will relieve you, —for you the crown, for me the scaffold, if Hungarian independence is not achieved.

He did not accept, but was rather a traitor to his country. Such is the connection of tyrants with each other, they desire not to prevent others from oppressing. He is now an exile like myself. If he had accepted, no doubt the independence of Hungary would have been recognized by even Russia, especially if he had formed a family alliance with despotism, and then for centuries the establishment of a Republic would have been impossible, whereas now, as sure as there is a God in Heaven, no King will ever rule Hungary, but it must be one of those Republics wherein Republicanism is not a mere romance, but a reality founded upon the basis of municipal authorities to which the people are attached. We could never have such a movement as disgraced France in December. [Cheers.]

The War in Hungary was not a war of races. It is false to say there was the slightest difference made between the Sclavonian, Magyar, or German, or Wallach people. There were among the Germans, Wallachians and Sclavonians large numbers of nobles, and among the Magyars, many who had no political rights. Every race had the same political rights, and by the revolution, all the people, of whatever language, had not only equal rights, before the law, but in politics.

The sovereignty of the people claims that men have certain rights, not depending from any power, because they are natural rights. I mean such as religious liberty —free thought—a free press, and the right of every family to regulate its own affairs, but not only every family, every town, city and county. Our sovereignty shall be such that the higher government will have no power to interfere in the domestic concerns of any town, city or county. These are the principles upon which our Government shall be founded—principles of sovereignty—not only in Legislation but a particular share in the Executive department of Government. Judge whether such a people is worthy to meet the sympathy of Republicans like you, who have shown to the world the capability to be powerful without centralization. [Cheers.] Believe me there is harmony in our ancient principles and yours. Judge whether my people is capable of self-government. [Cheers.]

I entreat you to have faith in my people—a life of one thousand years is no child's play, especially through all to conserve constitutional government and some vitality of sovereignty. We have had many revolutions, and they have been great instrumentalities for humanity; but Hungary never met an ambitious man to whom it gave its confidence. Therefore when victorious, our glorious leaders laid down their swords, and went home. [Cheers.] Great power was never concentrated in one hand, because power was not centralized. Never Hungary gave its entire confidence and was betrayed. Of course I don't speak of those to whom the pressure of circumstances, and not the confidence of the people, had given a momentary power. Look at France. It has tried every form of Government, but placing its confidence in men who were ambitious, they destroyed its rights. Why? They kept in a centralizing direction, and centralization always leads to Despotism. [Cheers.] But I may intreat you not to despair for France. Now there is an iron grasp upon it; but the very fact that centralization, the result of the fatal propensity to military glory, led to such an inglorious issue, will cure the disease of that fatal principle, and when prejudice breaks away, remember how simple truth forms the character of a people. Military glory look to it—that fatal idea of France, that it must have a strong Government, when, indeed, the strongest Government is that which does not mix with the domestic concerns of the people; but only takes care that their interests be not interfered with, and their rights violated—[Cheers]—opposed to that fatal idea of certain philosophers, that the people are not fit for participation in the Executive or Judiciary, and that popular representation has but to redress the grievances, and check the encroachments of the Executive.

Look now at that interesting fact in LOUIS NAPOLEON'S course, that he is forced by circumstances to do step by step what is but necessary that France may become strictly Republican. LOUIS NAPOLEON out of the consideration not to see power centralized in the Ministry or the Assembly, begins to decentralize power from Paris, that it may not turn hostile against him. See how a bad purpose, without our will, becomes an instrumentality for freedom, [Cheers,] which God in his mercy will not forbid the French people. This is just, gentlemen, as the Austrian Government, when it thought to deprive me of influence, became in the providence of God, the means for me to get more influence and to do some good to my people. [Cheers.]

Gentlemen, I may hope these few remarks will serve to increase among you the conviction that my people are capable of self-government. It is true a nation should never act out of sympathy, but out of regard to its own interests. What are the interests of the United States, now? Can it be indifferent to the condition of Europe? When in Asia and on the Mediterranean, it must meet Russia, which now in Europe, Hungary being crushed, has no power to check it, because by the invasion of Hungary it has overthrown the balance of power in Europe. That America should give its voice to restore this balance of power is not against the principles of Washington, but only against the policy of '76, and policy being the science of exigencies, to be wise, not only can but must change according to the change of exigencies, whereas principles are lasting. [Cheers.] I know you get instruction out of history to support the principles, and to revere the character of Washington. But, gentlemen, what was principle and what policy in the late war with England? Let me mention one thing to show how policy may change. Once you paid a tribute to the Dey of Algiers by consent of Congress. That was good policy, and WASHINGTON recommended it. But, now you know, when DECATUR, of immortal memory, was sent to the Dey of Algiers, to redress the grievances of America, the Dey did not demand more tribute, but, in order to yield with a good grace, he requested the Commodore to give him but a little powder. DECATUR answered him—"Yes, sir, you shall have the powder, but only with the balls."—[Cheers]—and it came to nobody's mind that DECATUR was opposing the doctrine of Washington, because he would by balls defend the commerce of America. This very circumstance shows the fallacy of the doctrine that the policy of one time is the policy of another time. I would not say that the policy of WASHINGTON should be hastily abandoned, but I would ask that the exigencies of present time be not disregarded, because different from the circumstances of a former time, when the people were not and could not have been aware of the exigencies of the present.—[Cheers.]

KOSSUTH expressed his conviction of the high destiny of the Anglo-Saxon race, in the history of mankind. Called to pronounce against the league of despots, the republican United States and constitutional England in concord, what would be the consequence? I answer as when the South American Republic was threatened —as when Russia forbade American vessels to approach within 100 miles of its American shores—I have often met in the United States an objection against an alliance with England; but it is chiefly the Irish who are opposed to being on good terms with England. In respect to my being in the United States, as regards the Irish, if I could contribute one line more to the future unity in action of the United States and England, I should more aid the Irish, than by all exclamations against one or the other. United States and England in union, the Continent of Europe would be Republican. (Cheers.) Then, though England remained monarchical, Ireland would be more free than it is now. If I were an Irishman I would not have raised the standard of Repeal, which offended the people of England, but the standard of municipal self-government against parliamentary omnipotence. Not as an Irish question, but as a common question to all, and in this movement all the people of England and Scotland would have joined and now would have been a Parliament in England, in Ireland and Scotland. Such is the geographical position of Great Britain, and its countries should be not one, but each united with its own Parliament, but still one Parliament for all. [Cheers.] If I could get England to oppose the encroachments of absolutism, I would be doing more to aid Ireland, because aiding freedom, than to induce England to look indifferently at the approach of absolutism. I was glad to hear the words of that venerable gentleman, [JOSIAH QUINCY.] They brought to my mind the words of JOHN ADAMS, first Minister of the United States to England. When he addressed the King, he said: "*He would be happy could he restore entire esteem, confidence and affection, between the United States and England,*" *and King George III replied: "I was the last to conform to the separation, and I am the first to meet the friendship of the United States." Let the communities of language, religion and blood, have their full and natural effect.*

Let this precedent belonging to the intelligence of yours, not of to-day only, but derived from the days when the people took the lead, not only in, but I am happy to say, through the Revolution—let these words become now considered of particular interest to both countries, and it would be of the greatest benefit to mankind. There is nothing more necessary to secure the freedom of Europe, nothing but consent to act together, on the part of the United States and England.

THE SLAVE HOMICIDE IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Policeman Ridgely, the Maryland officer who shot the fugitive Smith, at Columbia, Pa., a few days since, was to receive $400 for the delivery of the slave to his master; and this fact is brought forward to prove the accidental nature of the fatal occurrence. One of the deputies had but one arm. Mr. Ridgely, warned by the awful fate that had attended other messengers from Maryland on a similar errand, had gone prepared to defend himself, and secure the property he was sent to recover. The Baltimore *Sun's* account says that the pistol went off accidentally in a scuffle, and that upon the result being known, Mr. Ridgely said he would give himself up to the authorities, and was about to do so, but he met a gentleman, the proprietor of a public house there, who advised him to leave the place, on account of the great excitement which would doubtless arise.

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YOUNG MEN WANTED.—Several smart, energetic young men, of good address, to get up routes in this city, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Jersey City, for a well-established weekly paper. Also, canvassers for every State in the Union wanted. To suitable persons unusual inducements will be offered. Apply personally, at the office of the MUSICAL TIMES, No. 111 Nassau-st., New-York.

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BOARDING AND LODGING.—AT CHAMBERLIN'S NORTH RIVER HOUSE, No 247 Washington-st. A few permanent boarders can be accommodated at $4 per week; also a few permanent lodgers $1 25, $1 50 and $1 75 per week.

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FURNISHED ROOM WITHOUT BOARD.—Two single gentlemen, of good moral character, wishing to occupy a room in a small private family, where there are no boarders, may be accommodated by applying at No 6 Dover-st., near Franklin-square.

A FURNISHED ROOM—With breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sabbath, wanted in a private family, by a quiet gentleman. Location preferred near Union Park. Address S. H. W., at this office, stating terms and location.

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WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE—We would invite the attention of our patrons and strangers visiting the city, to the fine stock of Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware, also, Plated Ware and Fine Cutlery, which are to be found at the store of R. C. AKERLY, cor. of Bowery and Broome-st. Especially would we call the attention of Engineers, Railroad Conductors, and any who may wish correct time-keepers, to his fine Chronometers, with the splendid B. F. Adams & Sons Lever Watches, with the adjusted Chronometer Balance, ruled by actual Observation with the Bishop's Chronometer in the Greenwich Observatory, the finest article ever offered in this city. Cash and small profits, with a guarantee for all, is the rule of business.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.—200,000 pair of DAY'S Patent vulcanized Rubber Japanned Over-Shoes. These goods received the first Premium Silver Medal, over all others, last October, at the Fair of the American Institute. Exporters and extensive dealers are advised to save a pront in ordering and purchasing. DAY'S facilities equal 2,000 pairs a day. Buyers are cautioned that the combination are again at the old game of threatening to prosecute my customers, all for effect, that they may still, for one year more, plunder the pockets of the people.

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$100 DOLLARS REWARD.—LOST, on the morning of April 26, in Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, a SEALED PACKAGE, marked A. L. GRIER, New-York, containing twenty bonds, of $1,000 each, of FAYETTE COUNTY, KENTUCKY, numbered from 32 to 71 inclusive, and issued to the Covington and Lexington Railroad Co. All the bonds issued by this County to the Covington and Lexington Railroad Co., except the above named, have the following guarantee printed on the back of them:
"The Covington and Lexington Railroad Company guarantee the prompt payment of the principal and interest of the within bond, for value received, as set forth in the body of the same, and the signature of the President thereof, this tenth day of April, 1852, in conformity with the resolutions of the Board of Directors, passed on the 1st day of April, 1852." JOHN S. MORGAN,
President of the Covington and Lexington R. R. Co.
{Covington and Lexington (SEAL OF) Railroad Company.} FRED. WISE, Secretary.
All persons are forbidden to negotiate these bonds, and the above named reward will be paid for any information that will lead to their recovery. New-York, April 28, 1852.
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LOST—On Tuesday last, in Broadway, between Howard-st. and Waverley Place, or left in a store between Howard and Grand streets, a DRAB PURSE, with steel tassels and rings, containing city bills and change. The finder will be suitably rewarded on returning the above to W. L. CUTTING, No. 70 Wall-street.

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NOTICE.—The Subscriber has this day associated with himself JAMES M. DRAKE, late with JACOB LITTLE & CO., and will continue the General Brokerage and Exchange business under the firm of COLEMAN & DRAKE, at No. 63 Wall-st. T. J. COLEMAN.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1852.
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BUTTER—In firkins, tubs, and pails—fresh dairy.
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Lump	$3 40	Range, or large Stove	$3 60
Steamboat	3 55	Nut, or Stove	3 65
Grate, or Furnace	3 60	Pea	2 75

Contracts may also be made for the remainder of the season, by application at the Company's office.
GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

SEEDS, CLOVER, TIMOTHY, AND RED TOP SEED of prime quality, Orchard Grass, White Clover, Perennial Ray Grass, Black Sea Spring Wheat, English Peas, fine mixed Lawn Grass, with an assortment of other field and garden Seeds. For sale in any quantity.
A few barrels earliest potatos. RALPH & CO.
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STORE TO LET.—No. 117 Liberty-st.—very desirable on many accounts. Apply on the premises to F. HART.

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COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A small place eligibly situated on the banks of the Hudson River, about 31 miles from this City. The buildings are new, commodious, and highly finished. The grounds are abundantly stocked with fruit and ornamental shade trees. There is also an excellent supply of well and brook water. $6,000 of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—About 10 acres, elegantly situated on the east side of the Hudson River, in the township of Hyde Park, in full view of the river and railroad, with good house and other improvements, fruits, flowers, &c. Will be sold cheap. Apply to C. NAGLE, No. 110 Nassau-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT SOUTH AMBOY.—There are on the premises two dwelling houses, each surrounded and densely shaded by forest trees, and so situated as to command the most extensive views of the Raritan River, the Sound and the Sea. The house nearest the river is one of the old fashioned construction. A hall runs through the centre, a parlor and drawing-room on one side, a library, bed-room and pantry on the other, with kitchen and servants' room below, and four bed-rooms in the second story. The other is a modern cottage of stuccoed brick, designed by Mr George Platt. On the first floor there is a library, drawing-room, parlor, bed-room, pantry and bathing room. On the second floor there are five bed-rooms. In the wing adjoining there is a kitchen, servants' hall and four bed rooms. Both houses are supplied with spring water by a hydraulic ram. They are about three hundred, or three hundred and fifty yards apart, on a lawn of sixty-five or seventy acres, studded with different sized groups of forest trees. On some of the wooded knolls there are beautiful situations for cottages. The situation is high, and one of the healthiest in the Union. The soil is gravelly, and in a high state of cultivation. The beach in front of the house is well adapted for salt water bathing. There is at present, by this route, three trains per day for Philadelphia, and four departures for New-York by Newburgh—so that from may be an Philadelphia in two and a half hours, or in New-York in less than two from the time of starting. To families or friends desirous of living in the same vicinity, this property is worth looking at, as it is capable of division without injury to its useful or ornamental properties. JOHN C. STEVENS.
P. S.—For further particulars apply to CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, No. 17 Wall-st.

COTTAGE RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Tarrytown, on the Hudson River, ½ mile from the Railroad station and steamboat landing—a new, commodious and beautiful cottage residence. The site is very eligible, near the Irving Institute, and commands a magnificent view of the river for 30 miles. The house contains on the first floor, 3 large rooms, handsomely finished; on the second floor, 4 fine

New-York Daily Times.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

From Genoa to Turin, Record of the Road—Steamers between New-York and Genoa—France and the Papacy, Temporal Power of the Pope in danger—Trans-Alpine Railway—Re-establishment of the Inquisition in Tuscany—Prince Murat.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

TURIN, Wednesday, April 14, 1852.

From Genoa to Turin you travel more than half the way by railroad, and this gigantic enterprise will be at end in a few months, as the tunnel under the Apennines is almost finished. At Arquato you leave behind the beautiful and picturesque valley of Pulcevera; the hills and fields are all covered with green and flowers, as in our country in the months of June or July. We passed through Novi, a city of not much consideration, and in less than an hour we arrived at Alexandria. This place is surrounded by two rivers, and by fortresses which form with Casale and Stradella, a line of defence against any Austrian invasion. Not far from the city are the far-famed fields of Marengo, on which the uncle of LOUIS NAPOLEON gathered immortal laurels. Near the railroad dépôt I discovered a large building with very small windows. I was informed that it was the penitentiary where the United States have a worthy diplomatic representative —HENRY WYKOFF. From Alexandria we went directly to Asti, the native place of ALFIERI, to whose memory the citizens are now erecting a monument worthy of the genius of the Italian bard. The Astians have expelled their bishop, not for any retrograde policy or religious fanaticism, but for crimes which morals and decency forbid me to record.

TURIN.

On the day of my arrival in Turin, there was a public exhibition of a monument to be erected by the Piedmontese population, in memory of the late unfortunate King CHARLES ALBERT. The sculptor is Signor PATTI, an exile from Lombardy. I had not visited Turin for the last ten years, and I found this elegant city in a total new dress; it has increased in population and buildings as rapidly as any commercial city of our Union. The cause of this progress is to be attributed to the liberal policy of the Government, and to the wise people who have supported their Constitution against threats and intrigues of foreign foes. In fact, Sardinia is to Italy, what the United States are to Cuba or Hayti. The official papers announce that there are at the present time in this Kingdom not less than 35,000 political exiles from various parts of the Italian peninsula. Among them are numbered many wealthy families, and the poor are supported by the Government. Our Minister in this city is very popular, and many officials complain of his total want of knowledge of the Italian language.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE.

The second day of my arrival here, I was invited to a diplomatic *soiree*, and had the good fortune to meet the learned Minister of Finance, Sig. CAVOUR. This gentleman speaks English very fluently, has a thorough knowledge of our country, and enjoys, in European circles, the fame of a great statesman. He adheres to the Free Trade policy, and expressed to me an earnest desire that our Government should grant to LIVINGSTON, WELLS & Co., of New-York, the same allowance as the Sardinian Government, of fifty thousand dollars yearly, to establish a line of steamers between New-York and Genoa. "This," said the Minister, "would increase the commercial interests of both countries, and draw nearer the land of COLUMBUS to that of WASHINGTON.

FRANCE AND THE PAPACY.

I spoke to you in my last letter of the arrival of Prince CANINO BONAPARTE at Civita-Vecchia. I wrote, also, that this unexpected visit of the ex-President of the Roman Assembly, was connected with the future political conduct of the Prince President of France. The following astonishing fact will fully corroborate my former assertions. A few days past, a Signor CALANDRELLI, a high officer of the Sardinian Government, residing in Turin, read, at the end of a letter apparently addressed to himself from Paris, the signature of one of the sons of Prince CANINO, with whom he had never had any acquaintance. But his wonder increased still more from the contents of the letter. The writer announced that his father had been sent to Rome by the President of the French Republic, *upon a very important mission*; and invited Signor CALANDRELLI to start immediately for Paris. The reader, after a careful perusal of the letter and of the address, discovered that it was for the *Ex-Minister of War of the Roman Republic*, and dispatched to him the paper, with preliminary excuses for the error, resulting from identity of the names. In fact, the Secretary of War of the Roman Republic resided in Turin, and following the advice of the writer, left immediately for Paris.

From this fact, which I gathered from an official source, and from various rumors which circulate in the diplomatic circles, announcing that LOUIS NAPOLEON is on the point of publishing a Decree greater than the Imperial Scheme, you may be certain that PIUS IX is yet in danger of losing his temporal power, and the Papal Government will be trusted to one of BONAPARTE's family.

TRANS-ALPINE RAILWAY.

The Sardinian Government has granted to a foreign company the privilege of constructing a railway from Turin to Susa. This is the first Italian city you meet, crossing the Alps from Savoy into Italy. The project of a railway across the Alps will be discussed during the present session of Parliament, and the road will descend the valley of Aosta. There will be not less than six miles of tunnels, which will be executed by a machine for breaking rocks invented by an Italian engineer. This railway will pass through Switzerland, to connect with Germany. As soon as these communications shall be opened, the City of Genoa will become the emporium of the Mediterranean Sea. Already, the Government propose to establish the navy-yard at Spezzia, and to build in the late port docks similar to those of Liverpool and New-York; besides, it will be declared a free port for vessels and goods.

PIEDMONTESE VARIETIES.

The citizens of Nice, with a good number of political exiles, are making a subscription to erect a monument to the memory of GARIBALDI. The Jews in Piedmont have celebrated with great pomp the anniversary of their emancipation. They have collected large sums of money for Christian orphans and for the Italian exiles. In Genoa, the Rector of the Cathedral has been fined and condemned eight days in prison, for having violated the city ordinances.

LOMBARDY AND ROMAGNA.

The Italian Committee of political emigration has published an account of all the persons condemned in Lombardy during 1851 for political offences. They number not less than eight hundred; twenty were executed, five women flogged and condemned to imprisonment, and others sent to the galleys for their hatred to the Austrian Government. In Venice the Austrian rulers are erecting new fortresses over the lagunes, and other small forts are being built all along the railway from Venice to Milan.

The failure of the Banker MALDINI and the Marquis ZAMBECCARI, of Bologna, has been the ruin of a great many wealthy families, and there will be a general conflagration in the financial affairs in the Roman States, for forgeries perpetrated by a high officer of the Papal treasury in Rome. This man, who in 1831 and '49 betrayed his country to serve the Pope, is the lawyer GIOVANARDI, ex-professor in the Bologna University, and at present Under-Secretary of Finance in Rome. This beautiful specimen of Papal administration is yet in office, and has forged notes for the value of $100,000.

TUSCANY.

Tuscany, by order of its ruler, is condemned to fall two centuries back either in policy or as concerning governmental laws. The free institutions granted to this beautiful country by the Great Archduke LEOPOLD before the first French revolution, are to be abolished; the country is to be invaded by a legion of friars, who, with the Jesuits, shall take care of the public education; even the civil code is to be transformed. The retrograde journals have already announced that the Inquisition will be reestablished, and the priests, when guilty, shall be tried only by Ecclesiastical tribunals. The present Sovereign enjoyed years past the same popularity as did PIUS IX. He was called the father of his people and the savior of this part of Italy. Now he dares not to leave his palace alone, but always surrounded by a band of soldiers who follow him even in the temple of God.

NAPLES—THE MURATS.

From Naples and Rome we have the usual news, which the public press could stereotype, viz.: arrests, persecutions, and death-warrants against those who love the freedom of beautiful Italy. Both these potentates are at the mercy of LOUIS NAPOLEON; a word from the Prince-President would make them fall from their tottering thrones erected on the hecatombs of the martyrs of freedom. A new political party has been formed in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. The associates, who are very numerous, are called *I Muratiani*, being in favor of Prince MURAT, who lived at Bordentown, New-Jersey. The whole army would follow his standard; and the population, although they consider MURAT not very liberal, would accept him, because even the Government of Russia would be more acceptable to them than the Bourbon tyranny.

THE SHIPWRECKS AT THE EAST.—Ten bodies came ashore on the North-East beach of Provincetown during the past week, three of which were identified by the coroner as those of Capt. Sawsey, his first and second officers, of the Br. bark *Josephine*, before reported wrecked near Highland Light, Truro. The others, by their dress, &c., were undoubtedly British seamen who perished in the melancholy wreck of that vessel. An inquest was held on all by Philip Cook, Esq., coroner of Provincetown, and a verdict given in accordance with known facts. They were all buried at the expense of the town in the Stranger's burial ground.—*Bost. Courier.*

The executors of John McDonough filed a petition in the Fifth District Court at New-Orleans, on the 22d instant, accompanied by a statement of the debts now due by the succession, in which they represent that its present indebtedness amounts to $215,375 99, of which $116,302 45 are mortgage notes. They say that the creditors are pressing for the payment of their claims, and they therefore ask the authorization of the Court to sell moveable property belonging to the succession to an amount sufficient to pay these debts.

The *Dansville Herald* says the repairs at Mount Morris are not yet completed, and the earliest time now looked to at which they will be so far advanced as to permit boats to pass, is the 10th of May. This will be a serious hindrance to boats and no little damage to business along the line of the Canal. The lumber business will be particularly affected by it.

Numerous bequests to charitable institutions have been made in Philadelphia, by the late Charles Mercier. The Masonic Order receive $3,000; the Union Benevolent Society, $5,000; the Missionary Society of St. John's Lutheran Church, $2,000; Zion Lutheran Church and St. John's Lutheran Church, each $2,000, and the Pennsylvania Bible Society, $3,000.

CALIFORNIA.

Emigration—The Mines.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SACRAMENTO CITY, Sunday, April 4, 1852.

A warm spring sun is shining most benignantly upon me as I sit down to itemise upon California.

First, we are astonished at the reports of emigration which are now reaching us. Indeed we are beginning to entertain fears of being crowded; for you must understand that the ratio of persons who leave the country with contentment is very small when compared with those who become imbued with the definable and undefinable enchantments of the Pacific State. Now, permit me to ask these persons why they are coming to California? If they answer they are coming to settle down upon a farm, to establish manufactories, or to mine, we can conscientiously say: "Come one, come all." But if, on the contrary, they bring to our country an extravagant idea of acquiring a fortune in twelve months, or two years, they will find themselves among a group of persons who are known as dreamers.

THE PLACERS.

Placer miners are now doing well. I have seen a score of individuals from the mines, within a few days, who are going home for families, and who have imbelted themselves with bags of gold dust, as passports to the admiration and wonderment of Eastern friends. The weather has been most favorable to such miners.

QUARTZ VEINS.

Quartz mining, in the aggregate, has been very deceptive and unprofitable; yet there are some mills that are doing excellently well, and probably this sort of mining will become the great source of enterprise and wealth during the next two years.

AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture will absorb much more attention, this coming Summer, than at any prior date: but it will hardly reach the demand. Last year, an immense amount of garden vegetables were raised, and yet there are many vegetables that can scarcely be obtained. There are no pumpkins in the market, few onions, turnips, beets, etc., and every man's prices are paid for those when they are found. Onions are retailing for 60 cts. per lb.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

In politics there is little of special interest. DANIEL WEBSTER is the First Great preference of the Whigs of California, as nominee for the Presidency. They did not give such instructions to their Delegates, but it was so palpably expressed by the enthusiasm which his name enkindled at all times, that nothing but a very weighty reason would make them reconciled to throwing him off. NEXT to WEBSTER, I believe that Gen. SCOTT comes in for their good feeling and support. That is, if Gen. SCOTT shows his hand to their satisfaction upon the "Compromise measures."

THE LEGISLATURE AND SLAVERY.

Our Legislature has extinguished itself by perverted efforts to undermine our Constitution and organize California upon a Slavery basis. In every attempt, the discouragements of defeat settled down upon their plans like "death damps" from the prison walls of mortality. From an apothetic state of public mind, on which success had been predicated with singular confidence, there rose up a feeling of positive impatience, that drove the visionary spirit of Slavery into the haunts of peonism, and from thence into an embarrassed and unconditional surrender. If this miserable, impracticable and unwonted thing is not revived, there will be no unpleasant consequences springing from its agitation. Northern men in California would like to be, upon this subject, non-interventionists; and, if they are permitted, they will never fail to escape an identification with the prejudice and rancor to which it gives rise. But, at the same time, there is a feeling in this country which, if ever expressed at the ballot-box upon the pure question of "Slavery or no Slavery," will give such a rebuke to its approach upon our State as will paralyze the present benighted idea that such an institution can be extended and consolidated in the nineteenth century. Men engaged in propagating such notions in Eureka would find it much more to their interest to consult the oracles of common sense and paying enterprises. They would not only make much more money by doing so, but they would acquire a much greater share of the confidence and esteem of those about them.

Yours truly ABRAM SWISLE.

WASHINGTON.

The Earthquake—Mr. Clay Declining—Congressional.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 1.

The earthquake on Thursday last was a very serious affair. It aroused the clerks in nearly all the departments into activity. They ran out of their rooms and even out of the buildings where they were employed. So violent was the shock that the chief of one of the fighting departments burst forth without his hat to seek relief in the fresh air from the sulphurous vapors within doors. Certain facts noticed indicated that the direction of the earthquake was from south to north. A number of ladies sitting together in the parlor of a house situated upon the most elevated ground in the city, distinctly perceived the trembling of the earth, and observed that pictures set against the north wall of the room on the mantel-piece, vibrated upon their base, but that others suspended on the same wall remained motionless.

MR. CLAY'S HEALTH.

Mr. CLAY is gradually sinking. It is the opinion of physicians, as well as of those of his friends who have access to him, that he cannot survive the month.

IMPORTANT INDIAN TREATY.

The Senate will probably ratify, on Monday, an important treaty with the Sioux tribe of Indians, of Minesota Territory. This treaty was negotiated last summer by Gov. RAMSAY and Col. TODD, (formerly Minister to Russia,) Special Commissioners, assisted by HUGH TYLER, Esq., of Pennsylvania, whose knowledge of Indian character, and great influence with the tribe, materially contributed to the success of the negotiation. By this treaty, the United States acquire the ownership of an immense tract of fertile and valuable land. The district ceded by the Sioux contains 46,000 square miles, or about 30,000,000 acres—a territory about the size of the State of New-York. The price paid by the Government on this immense tract is considered equivalent to ten cents per acre. Five hundred thousand dollars are to be paid down, in money and goods, on the ratification of the treaty, and $2,500,000 will be paid in installments of $50,000 per annum, as annuities without interest, for fifty years. The first payment will probably be made under the personal supervision of Mr. LEA, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Gov. RAMSEY, about the 1st September next. The land lies along the Northern border of Iowa, extending up to and on both sides of the St. Peter's river, and from the Mississippi nearly to the Missouri. The Indians who retire from these lands, will be located upon the Missouri river, in the neighborhood of other remnants of their failing race. The lands will be speedily surveyed and brought into market, thus opening a new and wide field for emigration.

DISMISSAL OF CLERKS.

On the 29th inst. twenty-four clerks, employed in the Census Office, received notices of dismissal, the reason assigned being the want of money and of work. Very good ones, it must be admitted. To-day, four of the decapitated breathe and move again, but twenty more are *anthropophagized*, making the total reduction in the office forty for this month.

THE PENNSYLVANIAN SLAVE HOMICIDE.

The recent homicide of a person arrrested in Pennsylvania, as a slave, has excited an intense feeling here. It is doubtful whether Gov. BIGLER will demand the surrender of the officer, at whose hands the man met his death, and it is almost certain that the Governor of Maryland would refuse to deliver him up. These cases are becoming so frequent as to produce a state of things between Pennsylvania and Maryland akin to border civil war, spoken of by Gov. LOWE, in his annual message.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

It is understood that the Committee on Printing have resolved to confirm their arrangement with the *Union* and *Republic* newspaper offices for the execution of the Public Printing, notwithstanding the disapproval of the House. Reliable calculations show that the cost of the work for this session will be at least $30,000, and nearly double what responsible men in this city have offered to do it for. To be quite plain about it, there is little doubt that this whole business is a piece of as gross public corruption as was ever perpetrated.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

I think there is no doubt that Hon. N. K. HALL intends to leave the Post-Office Department, and that he will be sent Minister to Russia. X. Y.

DEPARTURE OF EMIGRANTS FOR LIBERIA.—The ship *Ralph Ross* sailed from this port on Saturday, under the auspices of the American Colonization Society, with a large and respectable body of emigrants for Liberia. The emigrants who leave here are 95 in number, 24 of whom are from Maryland, 22 from Missouri, 23 from New-Jersey, and the remainder from Philadelphia and other localities. The ship will touch at Norfolk, where she will be joined by another large body of emigrants, making the entire number which will go out in her, well on to two hundred. Of those who will join the expedition at Norfolk, a large proportion are manumitted slaves from different parts of Virginia.

The emigrants are generally of the most respectable class, intelligent, healthy, and likely to become valuable citizens of the infant republic. The Right Rev. Bishop Payne, missionary bishop of the Episcopal Church in Africa, returns in the vessel to the field of his labors, with the means of adding to his usefulness. He is accompanied by several other missionaries. Several colored men also go out in the vessel, for the purpose of examining into the conditions of the country, and of reporting to those who sent them, and who contemplate emigrating thither. The bark *Liberia Packet*, which it is understood will sail early in the fall, it is expected will also take out a numerous body of emigrants.—*Baltimore Amer., 3d.*

Three thousand dollars is said to be the sum realized by the sale of Hungarian bonds in Boston.

MARRIED.

By his Honor the Mayor, Ambrose C. Kingsland, on Monday afternoon, 3d inst., at the residence of T. K. Downing, Esq., GILBERT H. TOMPKINS to Miss PHEBE K. DOWNING, of this City.

On Friday, April 30, by Rev. Alexander Clements, Mr. CHARLES DUNWOODIE, to Miss AGNES KELSO, both of this City.

On Monday, May 3, by Rev. A. Lee, Mr. WM. AUGUSTUS GIBSON to Miss PAMELA LAWTON TOWER, both of this City.

On Wednesday evening, April 21, in Madison, N.J., by Rev. C. S. Arms, Rev. SAMUEL T. LUM, of Middletown, N.Y., to Miss CARRY C., daughter of Henry Keep, Esq., of Madison.

DIED.

On Monday morning, May 3, AMELIA ELIZABETH MORAND, in the 3d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her father, Augustus Morand, No. 25 Suffolk-st., on Tuesday, 4th inst. at 3 P.M., without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

At Rutherferdton, N.C., April 21, MATTHEW W. DAVIS, eldest son of the late Matthew L. Davis, of this City.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 3.

$33,500	U. S. 6s '67	110	50	N. J. Zinc Co.	b30 13¾
2,500	do. '68	110	150	do.	b15 13⅝
700	Ohio 6s '60	108½	150	do.	s2 13
2,000	Kentucky 6s	100	50	do.	s10 13
7,000	do.	100	25	Nicaragua Transit Co.	39
5,000	Virginia 6s	100	50	do.	b30 40
1,000	Erie, 1st mor. ex div.	110	100	do.	b4m 41
34,000	do. 2d mortgage	106½	50	do.	40
2,000	Erie Income Bds.	97½	50	do.	40¼
1,000	do.	97½	100	do.	b60 41
4,000	Erie Convert. '71	95¾	200	do.	40¼
4,000	do.	95¾	10	Rech. & Syr. R.R.	112
4,000	do. '62	96	63	Erie Railroad	22½
5,000	do.	s10 95⅞	205	do.	22¾
2,000	do.	95¾	21	do.	b10 23
3,000	Hudson 1st mort.	106½	50	do.	s10 23
3,000	Hud. 2d Mort.	b10 96½	50	do.	b10 23
2,000	do.	96½	250	do.	23
1,000	Harlem Ex. Cfs.	83	200	do.	b30 23
2,000	North. Ind. Bonds	96½	100	do.	b3 23
6,000	Ind. Canal Loan	90	100	Stonington Railroad	55
2,500	City 5s, '58	100½	100	do.	55½
30	Ohio Life & Trust	105½	100	do.	b30 55½
30	Del. & Hud. Canal	116	50	do.	b60 55½
25	Bank Republic	103½	450	Nor. & Wor. Railroad	58
25	Citizens' Bank	104	100	do.	b10 58½
25	Knickerbocker Bank	98	200	Reading Railroad	72½
10	Metropolitan Bank	106	600	do.	s10 72¾
100	N. O. Can. & Bkg. Co	98½	100	do.	s10 73
100	Morris Canal	b7 15½	1,100	do.	s15 73⅛
100	do.	15½	100	do.	s60 73⅛
50	Portsmouth Dry Dock	71	100	do.	s30 73¼
166	New-Jersey Railroad	133	60	Hudson River R. R.	61
575	Canton Co.	82	300	do.	s60 60½
100	do.	s10 82	50	do.	s30 60⅝
200	do.	b10 82	50	N. Y. & N. H. R. R.	112
50	do.	81½	19	Mich. Southern R.R.	115½
50	do.	b30 82½	20	Harlem Railroad	74
60	Michigan Central R.R.	100	50	do.	b30 74½

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	Penn. 5's	b60 97	100	New-Jersey Zinc	13½
6,000	Illinois Interest	47½	100	Erie Railroad	s10 88½
2,000	Erie Income Bonds	97½	225	do.	89
2,000	do.	97½	200	do.	b30 89½
7,000	Erie 2d Mtge Bds	106½	5	Hudson River R. R.	61½
4,000	Hudson 1st Mtge	106½	20	do.	61¾
6,000	Harlem Ex. Cfs	83	90	Stonington Railroad	55½
176	Del. & Hud. Canal	117	100	Harlem Railroad	75
25	do.	117½	25	Canton Company	82½
150	Phœnix Mining Co.	15			

MONDAY, April 3.—6 P. M.

The Gold news from California and the favorable accounts from Europe had an immediate and sensible effect on the Stock market to-day. In the Street, before the early Board, the fancy share prices were generally ¼@1 ℘ cent. up from Saturday's rates. Reading sold largely at 79; Erie, 88¼@89. In the Board these Stocks were pretty freely offered, and large contracts, seller's short option, were made a fraction lower. Other Railroads and Canton Co. improved, and there was an active and confident spirit throughout. Canton advanced to 82¼, closing 82¼@82½. Norwich was in request at 58. Stonington went up to 55½, ex. dividend. Harlem was neglected, but the small lots offered at Second Board were taken at 75, an advance of 1½ ℘ cent. The small Stocks were more freely dealt in. New-Jersey sold at 134, short buyer. Phœnix Coal Co. advanced to 15. Nicaragua Transit was quite buoyant and the sales large. The advance on Friday's lowest range was 7 ℘ cent., equal to 18 ℘ cent. on the money invested that day at $35 the share. While there is increased business in the higher-price fancies, such as Erie and Reading, the advance is more rapid in those Railways having a wider margin, such as Norwich and Stonington, between the selling and par price, and in Canton and the Coal Stocks, from their speculative connection with Real Estate and the Coal Trade. The telegraph advises from Boston that the Canton speculation has extended to that market, with a strong disposition to buy. The Philadelphia market does not appear to have moved materially in Reading. The Firemen's holiday interfered with business in that city.

The sales of Bonds were $170,000 at the Board, and probably $30,000 or more on private contract. Prices were firm, but not much higher. Some of the pending negotiations in Europe, in regard to Railroad Bonds, had not been closed at last accounts, though the prospect looked fair. The orders, from England especially, appear to run on the very highest class, and we find the sales to-day of Erie first and second mortgage, and Hudsons, at full prices, while little change is observable in the Convertibles. There were large sales of Governments, of '67, at 110. From private hands, the Bonds of the Manchester, North Carolina, Road were taken at 92½. Erie Incomes were a fraction better, and begin to approximate par. Kentucky and Virginia Sixes were done at 100@100½. Northern Indianas improved ¼ ℘ cent.

City Bank shares were hardly so firm. Metropolitan sold at 106. Ohio Trust at 105¾. N. O. Canal, 98½. Delaware and Hudson went to 117¼, cash; and on buyer 60 days, 118. New-Jersey Railroad sold at 133. A distribution of one new to four old shares is soon to be made by this Company to the stockholders. New-Haven and Rochester Scrip sold at last rates.

In money rates the tendency is to increased ease and supply. Short acceptances were done at 4 ℘ cent., and some of the large Banks wanted paper at 4½@5 ℘ cent off, short dates. Demand loans 5 ℘ cent. generally, but special loans on Government and State Stocks were made at less. The news has imparted additional confidence, and the stiffening of Exchange last week was scarcely spoken of. As far as we are advised, the business for the packet was not fairly opened to-day. Sterling in better supply, some of the Bankers connected with New-Orleans having received further remittances. The orders recently sent to that point for Cotton, both from New-York and direct from Europe, are understood to be very heavy. Orders for Sterling also went out last week, the effect of which, as reported by telegraph to parties in Wall-street, was to depress New-York Exchange ¼@½ ℘ cent. In regard to California remittances to come forward, the private letters from San Francisco estimate two to two and a half millions by the 15th April packet, and three millions by the steamer of 1st May.

The transactions at the Sub-Treasury offices during the administration of the late Gov. Young, were to the extent of $58,000,000 receipts, and $65,000,000 payments. The entire business of the office, since its establishment under the Sub-Treasury law in 1846, is $328,515,000 receipts and payments. Mr. Bradish takes charge of the office in a day or two, when the business will be brought up from 22d April, the date of Gov. Young's decease. The following was then its condition:

April 1, 1852—Balance		$2,815,843 12
RECEIPTS		
On account of Customs	$1,206,595 06	
" Patent Fees	1,446 00	
" P. O. Department	24,276 71	
" Miscellaneous	227,083 29	
		$1,459,401 06
PAYMENTS		
On Treasury Drafts	$1,923,232 43	
Post Office Drafts	26,092 94	
		$1,949,325 37
April 22, 1852—Balance		$2,325,918 81

Two of the Coal Mining Companies held their annual election to-day. The Phœnix Company elected the following Directors for the ensuing year: T. J. Waters, J. C. Zimmerman, Senr.; Alex. Hamilton, E. Browne, G. B. Lamar, N. S. Wetmore, J. T. Irving, N. H. Gebhard, J. A. Stemmler, and Frederick Pentz. Alleghany County, the following: President—Lowell Holbrook. Directors—J. Washington Tyson, Chas. M. Thruston, Maryland; W. Young, E. W. Dunham, David Hoadley, Charles Day, Henry Cogrill, D. Randolph Martin, G. B. Lamar, C. B. White, W. H. Appleton, Thos. W. Gale, New-York.

The new Atlas Insurance Company—Marine and Inland Navigation—have taken the old and lucky rooms of the Atlantic Company, in the Merchants' Exchange, corner Wall and Hanover-streets. The officers gave their friends a pleasant collation on the event, and have further shown their good judgment in making the enterprise known and successful, by advertising in the popular penny papers.

We have seen letters from Dunkirk, harbor, stating that two boats left for Cleveland yesterday afternoon, and the *Keystone State* was to leave this morning for Detroit. All the goods sent forward by the Erie Railroad have been shipped. We are assured "it is not possible for the ice to close the harbor again this spring." It is certainly time it were gone. It is much to be desired that by next spring the question should cease to create so much interest. If the Railroad connection to Cleveland round the south shore of the Lake be not then complete, New-York will again have the mortification of seeing much of the early jobbing trade from the West diverted to Philadelphia and Baltimore. We presume the right steps will be taken soon, but at last dates from Erie it was not settled how or by whom the road from that point to the Ohio line was to be built.

The *Boston Traveller* notices a continued improvement in Factory Stocks. The Essex Co. shares (a Real Estate concern) improved $4 last week, owing to contracts with the Plymouth Duck Co. and the Pacific Mills for extended improvements. A telegraphic dispatch from that city of to-day states that Edward Crane, Esq., has been elected President of the Norfolk County Railroad, and the work is to be at once united with the Norwich and Worcester, if the latter Company are willing.

The Foreign Import Trade at New-York, for 1852, shows more favorably for a diminished comparative result than our summary of Saturday represented. We have since received the separate official tables for the Calendar month of April, and find that the odd week divided between that month and March, was *twice* counted, although the Dry Goods figures for the four months, were right. We annex the following tables, for four months, divided by Free and Dutiable Goods, and excluding Specie:

	1852.		1851.	
	Free Goods.	Dutiable.	Free Goods.	Dutiable.
January	$1,042,466	$9,765,915	$937,650	$13,732,764
February	1,110,949	8,028,335	1,208,036	10,341,445
March	1,843,938	10,218,633	962,330	11,719,579
April	1,496,449	9,142,870	555,386	9,630,252
	$5,493,442	$37,155,653	$3,683,602	$45,484,040
		5,493,442		3,683,602
		$42,649,095		$49,167,642
Decrease Dutiable				$8,328,387
Increase Free				1,809,840
Making net decrease				$6,518,547

The General Markets to-day were favorably influenced by the news. Cotton, notwithstanding the reduced stock on call, went off to the extent of 2,500 bales at stiff prices. Flour was in better request. Yellow Corn advanced to 63 cents. Provisions firm. Freights also look up.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, May 1.

COTTON—Yesterday the demand was active at prices slightly favoring sellers. 2,500 bales sold at 6½@9c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 3.

Sales were made to-day of 3,800 bbls. of FLOUR, at $4 25. 350 BEEVES sold at $3 25@$4 75, on the hoof—equal to $6 50@$8 25 net.

NORFOLK, Saturday, May 1.

COTTON is active, with sales at 7 9-16c. The supply is light. CORN and STAVES are unchanged.

New-York Cattle Market.—May 3.

Reported for the New-York Daily Times.

For BEEVES, at the WASHINGTON DROVE YARD, corner of Fourth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, and at CHAMBERLAIN'S HUDSON RIVER BULL'S HEAD, foot of Robinson street. For COWS and CALVES, SHEEP and LAMBS, at BROWNING'S, in Sixth-st., near Third-avenue, and also at CHAMBERLAIN'S.

At WASHINGTON DROVE YARD—2,300 Beeves, (1,300 Southern and Western, remainder this State.) A fair business has been done since our last, but the market to-day, on the whole, is rather dull. Prices, however, remain firm. We quote fair retailing qualities at from $7 50 to $9 50—about 200 left over. A lot of 40 head were taken to supply the Bermuda market.

At BROWNING'S—70 Cows and Calves. Sales at from $20 to $30@$40—all sold. 2,000 Sheep and Lambs offered. Sales at from $2 25 to $4 50@$7 for the former, and $2@$6 for the latter—left over, 150.

At CHAMBERLAIN'S—HUDSON RIVER BULL'S HEAD.—Offered, 250 Beef Cattle—all sold—sales at 7@8¾. 75 Cows and Calves at $20, $25@$45. 500 Sheep and Lambs at $3 50, $5@$7—all sold.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

MONDAY, May 3—6 P. M.

ASHES—Seem steady, without much inquiry; the sales consist of 47 bbls. Pots at $5@$5 06, and Pearls at $6 25@$6 31½ ℘ 100 lb.

COTTON—Is less abundant and somewhat unsettled. The *Pacific's* advices tend to put up prices. 2,500 bales were disposed of to-day within our previous range.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There is increased buoyancy and uniformity in the market for State and Western brands today. The encouraging news per *Pacific* exerts a salutary influence upon trade generally. The shipping purchases are more extensive as our quotations, and those for the East are pretty large within our range. The local inquiries are still pretty brisk. The operations add up 9,400 bbls. superfine No. 2, or second quality, at $3 68¾@$3 81½; ordinary to strait State and good common Orleans at $4 18¾@$4 31½; choice State, favorite Ohio, and mixed Western, at $4 31¼@$4 43¾; with favorite to fancy Indiana and Michigan at $4 43¾@$4 68¾; fancy Genesee, at $4 75@$5; fancy Ohio, at $5@$5 18¾; extra Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio, at $5 12½@$5 36¼; and extra Genesee, at $5 25@5 87½. Canadian is active, in request, and firm in price, with sales 2,600 bbls. superfine, part at $4 25, in bond. Southern is coming forward in very small quantities, and continues to favor factors, who evince an indifference about selling their supplies at current rates. The transactions reach 1,100 bbls. mixed to favorite ordinary qualities at $4 43¾@$4 68¾, and fancy do. at $4 81¼@$5 06¼ ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is dull and heavy at $3 25@$3 31¼. Corn Meal is in good demand at steady rates, the sales comprising about 400 bbls. Jersey at $3 25, and Brandywine at $3 50.

GRAIN—Wheat is apparently unaltered, the high pretentions of owners and the advance in freights checking sales, while the milling and export inquiries seem brisk, stimulated by the improved market for flour and the favorable English accounts. Including in the day's transactions were 16,500 bush. Genesee white at 108½c@109c; 6,000 Michigan at $1; 4,000 Canadian at private bargain, and 2,000 Ohio red at 93c. Rye is very much depressed. 1,800 bush. Riverside at 73c. Barley is abundant and languid. About 1,200 bush. changed hands at 66c. Oats are doing better. Western fetch 39c@39½, and Northern 36c@41c. Corn is somewhat irregular, though, with the favorable intelligence from Europe, it is a shade firmer. The sales comprise near 35,000 bush. interior to fair round yellow at 60c@61c; Northern do., mixed Western and white Southern at 61½c@63c; with Jersey and Southern yellow at 63c@63½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork is without essential variation—the day's business embracing 200 bbls new Prime at $16 75@$16 87½; and new Mess $18 75 ℘ bbl. Pickled Meats and Western Bacon are unaltered alike in value and demand. Lard is very stiffly held at 10¼@10½c., within which rates 300 bbls Prime found buyers. Beef is less plentiful and quoted higher, with sales of 170 bbls. Prime at $6@$7 25, and Mess at $8 75@$13 75. Other articles are as previously represented.

WHISKY—Is more in request, at rather firmer rates—the sales consisting of 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 20½c@20¾c ℘ gall., cash.

FREIGHTS—There continued to be a better feeling in Freights for Liverpool, with more offering. 2,500 bbls. Flour were engaged at 1s. 5d.; 5,000 bushels of Corn at 5d.; 600 bales of Cotton at 3-16d., and 40 tuns of oil at 15s. To Glasgow, 5,000 bushels Grain were reported at 5d. To London, Flour was taken at 2s., and for Naval Stores 2s. 6d. was asked. There was no alteration to notice in rates for Havre or California.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Monday—First Board*—$22,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 95; $20,000 do. b5, 95; $1,000 Reading Mortgage 6s, '44, 85⅞; $4,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '68, int. on, 54; $5,000 do., int. off, 52½; $1,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '70, 84, 82½, 350 Long Island Railroad, cash, 10½; 25 Beaver Railroad, b5, 21½; 200 Pennsylvania Railroad, 45; 200 Reading Railroad, s3wn, 39½; 300 do. s5, 39½; 37 Norristown Railroad, 42; 40 Morris Canal, b5, 19½; 100 North American Insurance, b4, 14½. 18 Bank of Kentucky, b5, 112; 14 do., 112; 4 Girard Bank, 13¾; 100 b5, 13¾; 18 Union Bank, Tenn., 72¼.

Between Boards—$1,100 City 5s, '72, 85, 90; $2,000 Susquehanna Canal 6s, Coupons, 76; 100 Long Island Railroad, 10¼; 100 do., cash, 10¾.

Second Board—$75,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 95⅞; $600 Lehigh 6s, 85; $300 do., 85¾; $7,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '68, int. off, 52¼; $500 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 80¾; $1,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '70, 85, 82¾; $5,000 do., b5, 82¾. $6,000 Susquehanna Canal 6s, 70½; 9 Lehigh Navigation, 37½; 50 Schuylkill Navigation, 13¾; 15 Pennsylvania Railroad, 49⅞ do., 49; 50 do. b5, 49; 200 Reading Railroad, b5wn, 39½; 50 do., 39½; 50 Wilmington Railroad, 16½; 150 Morris Canal, b5, 19½; 10 Pennsylvania Bank, b5, 118¾.

After Board—$1,000 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 85; $3,500 6s, 165; $700 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '68, int. off, 52½; $83,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 95⅞; $1,000 City

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

Is PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (Sunday excepted,) at the office, No. 113 Nassau-st., corner of Ann, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, TWENTY DOLLARS a year for single copies; THREE copies for FIVE DOLLARS, and five copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

Is PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sunday excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every Saturday morning, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Clubs of ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I...NO. 197. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Scott Central Committee.**—A Regular Meeting of this Committee will be held at the Florence Hotel (Lovejoy's) Broadway, corner of Walker-st., on THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, May 5, at 8 o'clock. By order.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Chairman.

WILLIAM L. SHARDLOW, } Secretaries.
AMOS J. WILLIAMSON, }

☞ **California Quartz Mining Stock.**—The subscriber offers for sale twenty shares, of $200 each, in the UNION MOUNTAIN MINING COMPANY, located on Wolf Creek, near the city of Nevada. Machinery of the most approved kind, for a crushing mill, has been sent out from New-York nearly five months since. A pamphlet, containing general information about the Company, can be obtained at the office of RICHARD OAKLEY, No. 31 William-st., where also a quantity of the ore (not mere specimens) can be examined.

☞ **Romanism and Republicanism Incompatible.**—By the urgent request of many citizens, Rev. Mr. BALCH will repeat, for the benefit of the "JASPER LIBRARY ASSOCIATION," his Lecture in Review of Bishop HUGHES' "Catholic Chapter in the History of the United States," in the Broadway Tabernacle, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 7, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 12½ cents, can be obtained of the members of the Association, and at the door on the evening. F. C. WAGNER, Secretary.

☞ **A Card.—A. Baker, No. 30, Beekman-st.** invites the attention of the public to the fact that he manufactures boots to order, of the best French calf-skin, with patent shanks, for $3 50. patent leather boots $5 50. A good assortment constantly on hand. Also spring and summer shoes of the best quality, cheaper than elsewhere. Kossuth gaiters, new style, Congress do., Monterey ties, Oxford shoes constantly on hand. Call and examine for yourselves.

A. BAKER, No. 30 Beekman-st.

A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

☞ **Four Brick Houses and Lots at Auction.**—Will be sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, May 5, at 12 o'clock, noon, 4 two-story brick houses on the north side of 48th-st., between Third and Lexington-avs. The lots are 25 feet wide, and over 100 feet deep. Title indisputable. Three-quarters of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for five years.

☞ **Are you Deaf? or troubled with noises in,** or discharges from, the ear? If so, avoid quacks, their oils, syringes, &c. Apply to Dr. LUTENER, No. 80 Prince-st., N. Y., as he is the only recognized Aurist in the United States. His Infirmary is open daily from 9 till 3. Dr. L. has discovered a never-failing remedy for short, weak, and imperfect sight. Letters prepaid, containing one dollar, only attended to.

☞ **O. U. A.—Change of Night.**—AMERICAN CHAPTER NO. 6.—Brothers of this Chapter are requested to be present on next WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 12, at No. 360 Broadway, as business of importance will come before the Chapter for action.

S. H. WILSON, C. of the C.

☞ **Notice.**—Steamship PACIFIC, from Liverpool, will commence discharging, under general order, on WEDNESDAY, May 5, at 7 A. M. Consignees will please send their permits on board immediately, and attend to the receipt of their goods. EDWARD K. COLLINS & CO.

☞ **Post-Office, New-York.**—NOTICE.—The mails for California, &c., via Navy Bay, direct, per U. S. M. S. CRESCENT CITY, will close at this office, on WEDNESDAY, May 5, at 1 P. M. W. V. BRADY, P. M.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company.**—Capital stock $200,000. Shares $100 each.

FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, President.

THOS. E. HASTINGS, Secretary.

Office of Sale and Transfer of Stock, No. 66 Beaver-st. New-York.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **Piano-Forte and House Furnishing** MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.—JAS. T. PIRSSON, President; E. WEBSTER, Vice-President; J. CHOLWELL, Secretary of Meetings; WM. VAN NORDEN, Chairman of Committee of Management; J. D. PRICE, Secretary.—The subscribers are respectfully informed that the first regular monthly meeting will be held at the Apollo, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 7, at 7½ o'clock, when a certain number of Shares will be redeemed. All those, therefore, who are anxious to obtain immediate right of possession of Furniture, or a Piano-Forte, will not fail to attend, as Shares will then be awarded in the usual manner. The monthly dues are payable on MONDAY NEXT, May 3, at the Office, No. 2 Astor House. Those Ladies and Gentlemen who have not yet signed the Articles of Association are requested to call and do so forthwith, to avoid further notification. The Subscription List, though filling up rapidly, is not yet full, and it would be well for those intending to join this Society, to do so at once, as they will thereby avoid the inconvenience of paying the back dues, which they must do in becoming members after the Association has been in operation. Those who have not yet seen a Prospectus can procure one, gratis, and all requisite information, at the Office, in the Book Store of ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., No. 2 Astor House. Entrance fee, $1.

A. H. JOCELYN, Treasurer.

☞ **$2,053 made in one night.**—The COLUMBIA BUILDING ASSOCIATION, of BROOKLYN, will hold public meetings on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, April 21, April 28, May 5, May 12, at Remsen's Mission Hall, No. 14 Hamilton-av. At the first regular meeting of this Association the profit on shares redeemed was over $2,000. Those who wish to take shares in this Association must avail themselves of the present opportunity, as the shares are nearly all taken, and the entrance fee will be shortly advanced. At the rate the shares have been redeemed, this Association will close sooner than any other in New-York or Brooklyn. Members are notified who have not paid their April dues to pay the same to the Secretary during the week, at his office, No. 10 Court-st., or at the Hall, on Wednesday evening. Hall open from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M., for the reception of dues. Meeting commences at 8, P. M. Shares, $500. Entrance fee 50 cents. Monthly dues $2. 6 per cent. interest allowed on all dues paid in advance. Those who wish to obtain money to buy a comfortable house or accumulate a sum to start in business, will have no better opportunity than is afforded by this Association.

DANIEL P. BARNARD, President.
WILLIAM H. GRIFFITHS, Vice President.
CHARLES O. RICHARDSON, Secretary.
J. B. BENNETT, Surveyor.

☞ **The Regular Monthly Meeting of the** CITIZENS' MUTUAL LOAN and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION, will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, May 6, at 8 o'clock, at their room, No. 421 Broadway. Fifteen shares to be offered for redemption. Members are reminded that their monthly dues are now payable, and are requested to call at the office and pay the same before the above evening. SIMEON DRAPER, President.

E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Vice-President.
J. F. KENDALL, Secretary.

The SECOND CITIZENS' MUTUAL LOAN and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION, will receive subscriptions daily, from 9½ A. M. till 5 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, until 9 o'clock, at the office, No. 421 Broadway, next door above Canal-st. Articles of Association are now ready, and can be had gratuitously, by applying at the office.

ADAM P. PENTZ, President.
JOEL W. MASON, Vice-President.
J. F. KENDALL, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John J. Herrick,	Edward Strong,	Gamaliel G Smith,
James B. Mingay,	John Raab,	Duncan F Curry,
Edward Walker.	Samuel Styles,	W. A. Dietz.

☞ **St. Nicholas Building Association.**—SPECIAL NOTICE.—The first monthly meeting will be held on the 13th inst., and members are respectfully requested to bear it in mind, as the first monthly dues are payable on or before that day. Those desirous of becoming members are also requested to hand in their names before that date, in order to be prepared for the first bidding for the redemption of shares. The Association is in a prosperous condition, and will be among the most profitable yet formed. Subscribe quickly, before the entrance fee is advanced. Present entrance fee, $1; monthly dues, $3.

WM. L. CONKLIN, President.
ROBT. D. HART, Secretary.

☞ **The Alleghania Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION.**—The shares in this Association are being rapidly taken up. Those wishing to subscribe will do well to do so now. The entrance fee is 50 cents; dues $2 a month; shares $500. Office No. 198 3d-av., up stairs, where all information will be given, and "Articles of Association" furnished gratis.

MOSES MAYNARD, JR., President,
No. 13 Grammercy-park.
J. H. VALENTINE, Vice-President, No. 94 East 15th-st.
RICHARD KELLY, Assistant Vice-President, No. 344 3d-av
OSCAR F. BENJAMIN, Secretary.

☞ **Stuyvesant Mutual Building and LOAN ASSOCIATION.**—A regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, the 5th inst., at the Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, at 8 o'clock. The members as well as the public are requested to attend. GEORGE H. FRANKLIN, President

JOHN SNECKNER, Vice President.
GEO. W. TRUSS, Secretary.

☞ **Mount Vernon Building Association, No. 2.**—The Members of the Association are hereby notified that the Second Regular Meeting will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, May 6, at 8 o'clock, in Convention Hall, Wooster-st., near Bleecker. All dues must be paid up at or before the meeting. N.B.—The public is invited to attend.

ABM. J. POST, President.
CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Secretary.

☞ **The Irving Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION**, will hold their third monthly meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, May 7, at 8 o'clock, at Masonic Hall, No. 274 Grand-st., near Forsyth. Members are particularly requested to pay their dues before Friday evening, May 7, during office hours, as no dues can be received at the meeting. MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Secretary.

☞ **The Mount Vernon Building Association** will meet on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 5th inst, at the corner of Christopher and Hudson-sts, at 8 o'clock.

B. H. BALDWIN, President.
GEO. W. COOPER, Secretary.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Before Judge JUDSON.—*First Day of the Term.*—The Clerk called the panel of Grand Jurors, when only four answered to their names. The Court directed them to attend again on Thursday, for which day an additional panel would be summoned. The panel of Petit Jurors was called, and 11 Jurors answered.

The District Attorney said there were criminal cases ready to be tried, and the United States had witnesses present, but he did not like to take a Jury with talesmen on it. He would prefer waiting for a regular panel, which would be in Court by the following day. The witnesses for the United States were ordered to attend this (Wednesday) morning.

George Jefferies vs. Carl Heinrichs.—This was an action to recover a balance due on a sale of brimstone to the defendant. The latter admitted the purchase of the goods, and had paid $276 50 into Court, alleging that he was not liable for the balance. The ground taken by the defence was that, he had purchased the article by the ton 2,240 pounds, whereas the plaintiff had charged him at the rate of 2,000 pounds to the ton. The plaintiff offered to take the article back, but the defendant said he did not do business in that way. It was also contended that it was the custom of the trade to allow 2,240 pounds to the ton in selling brimstone. The Court held that the defendant was liable, inasmuch as he had the opportunity to return the goods, and it was his duty to have done so if he was dissatisfied. Under the circumstances, the plaintiff was entitled to take the money out of Court, and the defendant was liable for the balance and the costs. The Jury retired for a few minutes and found for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed.

New-York Daily Times.

FRANCE.

Journalism—Emile Girardin—Prospects of Empire—The Expected Message—General News, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, April 15, 1852.

Hardly a fact or rumor of extra-national interest has been brought forth this week in the world of politics. Those, however, who pay much attention to French affairs may justify my noting a few items.

THE PRESS.

GIRARDIN, the most adroit journalist of France, published four remarkable articles in *La Presse*, under the title "*Conservons la Republique*," with NAPOLEON the elder's celebrated *mot*, "*Republicaine ou Cossacque*" for epigraph. The first one opens with a citation from the present NAPOLEON'S speech at the Tuileries on the 29th of March. "Let us preserve the Republic. It menaces no one, it may inspire all with confidence. Under its banner I wish to inaugurate a new era of amnesty and conciliation; and I appeal to all, without distinction, who will cooperate with me for the public good." GIRARDIN takes the President at his word, and in his peculiar style, affectedly sententious, egoistic, but full of point and vigor, goes on to argue, that the only hope for liberalism is to keep to the Republic such as it is—but on its nominal universal suffrage, a really free Republic may in time be built up. And while he urges upon French Republicans to hold to their present form, and gradually improve upon it, rather than, by opposing it, to strengthen the hands of the royalists, he seems to argue with equal earnestness—almost threateningly—against a usurpation of imperial rank by the President—whom, by the way, he always mentions as simple M. L. N. BONAPARTE. I say, *seems to argue*. For, in spite of the apparent warmth and boldness of his anti-imperialism, many people are doubtful of its reality. The articles referred to have been extensively read—more extensively than any newspaper articles written since the *coup*. No one questions the author's dexterity of words, many can find great truth in his argument; there are few who do not doubt his sincerity. Nor are their suspicions removed by the fact, that because of a paragraph in *La Presse*, of the 9th, EMILE GIRARDIN was served with a formal warning by the Minister of Police. By article 32, of the law of the press, another such warning is the only preliminary to a suspension of the paper without form of trial. The paragraph selected as the motive of the warning, was as follows:—"It (the Empire) would be a direct provocation to an attempt [on the life of the Emperor] which would probably soon be made; for if no *Aliboud* were found in the Republican party, a *Merino* would be found in the Royalist party." There is a suspicion of some esoteric sense in these articles. You are told that the unprincipled, ambitious journalist writes in the interests of the Elysee—even in the interests of the to-be Emperor—under the guise of an enemy; and that the official warning is served only for the purpose of blinding the eyes of suspicious Republicans. What the true state of this curious case is, no one out of the Cabinet knows, except GIRARDIN himself. His reputation for honesty, so sadly below his reputation for talent, taints the worth of his explanation. One thing is certain, that should his paper become a Government paper, as has been prophesied, not even Government patronage will reduce him to the platitude and toadyism which nauseate the unhappy reader of the *Patrie*.

PROVINCIAL PRESS.

Le Corsaire, a legitimist journal, was seized a few days ago, and is to be prosecuted (and, of course, condemned) for an accusation of bribe-taking, brought against Ministers. This sore charge is ingeniously implied in a laughable dialogue inserted in the feuilleton.

I think that I gave the number of departmental newspapers suspended under the new régime at thirty-seven. I learn since that a list of *forty-nine* is quite incomplete. Nineteen out of twenty of them maintained republican opinions. Such as still drag out a sort of "life-in-death" existence are super-edited by the prefects. *L'Independant de l'Ouest* (Legitimist) having published on the 28th of March this maxim in political ethics: "Liberty will resume its sway, but only on condition that it is based on right and justice," was immediately served with the first warning by the susceptible Prefect. According to this sensitive Prefect's rules and notions of LOUIS NAPOLEON'S Government, that maxim "expresses the idea that right and justice do not exist at present;" and he accordingly "invites the editor to confine himself for the future within the limits authorized by the law on the press."

The Special Commissioners of arbitrary clemency lately sent out into the departments have liberated and commuted the punishment of large numbers of prisoners—sometimes liberating forty or fifty in a morning, after "careful examination of each case," they say. But the much-talked-of general amnesty will not be. Not to cite imprisonment or other exile, ship-loads are gone and going to Algeria.

Important news lately received from that costly colony report that nearly all the barbarous chiefs of that part of the territory of Algeria known as Great Kulvlie, have come to Algiers and made their submission to the French Governor-General RAUDON.

THE SENATORS.

A list of the Senators to be salaried, with their prices annexed, is published. There are thirty-nine of them, valued as follows: *ten generals* and ten civilians, a 30,000 francs apiece; among the civilians is THIBAUDEAU, member of the National Convention that condemned LOUIS XVI., and sole surviving member of the first Council of State;—then come *seven generals* and nine civilians, of an inferior quality, bought at 20,000 annual francs per head—among these LEVERRIER, the astronomer, exchanging his livery of Heaven for that of L. N. B., two vice-admirals, and a *tertium quid*, at a bargain—15,000 francs each. The sum total of patriotic motives, which will impel these gentlemen to support the "cause of order and religion," throughout their lives, is 965,000 francs (say $190,000) per annum. An emasculated record of the doings of the Senate, will, it is said, hereafter be published daily—equally inaccurate and worthless with that of the misnamed Legislative Body. This poor body has been allowed to entertain itself with suggesting amendments to the bill on the new bronze coinage, which will not be adopted. The object of the bill is, first, to bring the effigies and name of LOUIS NAPOLEON into daily familiarity with the eyes, hands, and pockets, of every human being in France; secondly, to substitute a uniform and convenient small coin for the various, ugly, clumsy copper pieces of the last ten Governments; finally, to save an *honest* penny, by stamping a nominal value on the new pieces about double their intrinsic value. The second object is laudable enough. I just put my hand into my pocket, and draw out its pecuniary contents, amounting, by happy accident, this morning to nine pieces. But two of them bear like names and superscriptions. Every grocer's till contains a numismatic record of the political changes since 1789. Street-corner houses often enough bear a similar, though less extensive, record of the rapid movement of French history, where, beside the fresh blue and white of the present *regime*, one sees the faded inscription of 1830 or the almost extinct traces of the pure Bourbon nomenclature. Just as I came into the Rue Rivoli, the other pleasant afternoon, I met the President of the Republic of the 20th December. He and his jockeys, in imperial livery, were barely abreast of the Tuileries palace, when my path was crossed by General CAVAIGNAC and his young wife, coming out of the gardens. Another curious illustration, where French history, as it were, overleaps itself, is furnished by late news from the Isle of Bourbon, of date Dec. 30, 1851. On that day the inhabitants of the Colony, who, by the constitution of 1848, held their elections one hundred and twenty days in advance of those in the mother country—were all voting for the *Representatives to the Legislative Assembly of* 1852. The India mail, which arrived two days ago, gives the names of the successful candidates, who may now be on their way to fill an office, which, in a Parisian's memory, belongs already to ancient history.

The President's decree, by which Professors in the College of France are removable, was enforced for the first time on Tuesday of this week. Professors MICHELET, QUINET and MICKIEWICZ, suspended long since for their liberalism, have been dismissed from their chairs. The chateau and grounds of Neuilly have been taken possession of in the name of the State, in part fulfilment of the celebrated "Orleans decrees."

THE EXPECTED MESSAGE.

The forthcoming—reported forthcoming—President's Message is looked for with a languid curiosity. The Grand Review is a topic of livelier interest. From sub-official announcement, and from what everybody says, I make up a report on this which I should say you might safely, partially rely upon, as at least an indication of probabilities. The Grand Review for the distribution of the flags and eagles will take place on the 10th of May, in the Champs de Mars. The regiments in and about Paris will be there rank and file. More distant regiments will be represented by their Colonels and a deputation. The army will give a grand fête, feast or dinner, on the preceding day, to the President of the Republic. This fête, or feast, is to come off at the *Ecole Militaire*. The army will give a fête the following day to the President of the Republic. The vast area of the Champs de Mars will be occupied by thousands (that is the word in vogue) of tents—from the midst of which shall rise another tent of immense proportions, sheltering 5,000 human dining beings, in the midst of whom, on a sufficient elevation, will be placed the table of the President, beset by Marshals and the greater and less bodies of note and diplomacy. *All* the musicians (I quote from the officious journal, the veridical *Patrie*) of Paris will perform a martial, musical piece composed for the solemnity; and while salvos of artillery resound, fireworks on a gigantic scale will throw out jets which, "mounting to the welkin's cheek" in dazzling jets of imperial golden and azure, will descend in symbolic cyphers and eagles of fire. All Paris will be out to see. Amid the fumes of wine and burnt powder, urged by well paid patriotism and love of order, it is hoped that unrestrainable enthusiasm will then cry out "Vive l'Empereur," and LOUIS NAPOLEON will so mount, amid these pyrotechnic glories, to the longed-for throne. Some ceremony of *Senatus consultum, plebiscitum, vox populi vox Dei*, &c., can be afterward gone through with at leisure. The Senate has already received petitions asking for the Empire. Mindful of the dignity of history and correspondence, I have endeavored, in the above abbreviated report of the talk of the day, to avoid all exaggeration. It does seem as though there were a dinner too much in the programme; but the public are agreed to decide neither on the precedent nor the consequent to the exclusion of the other. The fete will associate itself in the minds of readers of history with the lone given to NAPOLEON I., at the same place, before setting out on the campaign of 1812.

AMUSEMENTS, ETC.

The weather continues clear and mild—about June-like at mid-day, though turning off a little sourly towards night-fall. Spring is fairly open—wide enough to give us glimpses of summer. Such glimpses we had and have in the summer fashions at Longchamps—where, by the way, I saw red-heeled shoes on the feet of some *muscadins*—in the bills announcing the impending opening of Mabilles Garden and the Parc d'Asniers, in horse-races, in the awnings at windows, in groups about the tables outside the Cafés,—above all, in the balloon ascension, last Sunday, from the Champs de Mars. Balloon ascensions are a speciality in the summer amusements of Paris. The one just referred to was a failure, and, to borrow a phrase from dramatic criticism, most emphatically damned by a large crowd of irritated spectators. It was the second time that Mr. HELLE had disappointed them with his experiment of a balloon on a new system. The presence of the police was necessary to prevent some of a lively temperament from doing violence to the inoperative machinery, if not to the boasting inventor. I ought not to mention this without adding that, so far as my observation goes, Frenchmen are generally more patient under disappointments not laid down in the bills than are American auditors or spectators.

TRADE STALLS, BOOTHS, ETC.

Last Thursday I had something to say of the avenue of the Champs Elysées, and the highly ornate, gay, Vanity fair that was holding there. Quite at the other end of the town, and further removed from the promenading festivals by its qualities than by distance, was held at the same time the annual *Foire aux Tambaus*. (Ham Fair.) The *Place Bastille*, which was a sort of suburbs to the Fair proper, was beset with small commercial squatters, who displayed their wares spread out on the ground—all manner of utensils and articles of raiment, mentionable and unmentionable, such as are called for in the households of the poor. It was good to see by their wonderfully varied assortments, that these little dealers found some sale and taste for works of art among the customers. The sellers of pictures and casts, and simulated ornamental porcelain appeared to do quite as heavy a business as traders in grosser wares of utility. The pictures were indeed, very, very bad, mostly devotional or military. Saints and holier personages, portrayed in a degree of ugliness, which could hardly be excused in the worst of sinners, or in "No. 210, portrait of a gentleman," at an exhibition,—the President of the Republic—for a wonder, not flattered; his great reputed uncle riding an impracticable horse up a perpendicular Alpine rock; generals of lesser note sadly caricatured. Still I was glad—something moved—to see them there. The vigorous imaginations of the purchasers will create around them an associated beauty, more effective to the encouragement of goodness and bravery in them, than are the high works of art to connoisseurs, with their palled sense. A row of booths, or rough sheds, lining both sides of the Boulevart Bourdon, in its entire length of nearly half a mile, were exclusively devoted to the sale of dried pork. Hams, flitches, sides, jowls, and here and there a whole animal—"constructive" pork, in the shape of sausages, of every variety of length, breadth and spicing—these were the sole stock in trade. Fresh meat is strictly forbidden to be sold on the ground during the time of the Fair, which lasts three or four days.

Each booth has a sign, showing the department from which goods are brought. As is well known, there is a large immigration from the country to the metropolis. At this Fair the Provincials become Parisian, seek out the name of his district among the booths, and when he buys a ham, or one of the long rolls of ambiguous chopped meat, one can see by the glisten of his eye, that it will nourish not merely his gross, carnal nature in the eating. Kindly, good associations of home and parents, and boyhood, cling about the ham, or dangle from the sausage, and in his better mood of after-dinner digestion will work their gentle work.

The *Foire aux Tambons* is of old, old origin, and is as much honored now as ever. The amount of transactions last week is estimated at 500,000 francs. To people who have no native prejudices, the hams of Bayonne must commend themselves. First quality of that kind is sold at one franc four sous the kilogramme, nearly 10 cents the pound.

BUNCLE.

PARIS, Monday, April 19, 1852.

I drop you an interealary note, between the regular British steamers, not from any press of news, but to employ an odd hour before the closing of the mail. I give, as I receive, an explanation of the course pursued by GIRARDIN, in his remarkable articles referred to in my last. It is an explanation accepted by many republicans. They represent him as writing in the interests of JEROME BONAPARTE, with whose son, NAPOLEON, he has kept up a close intimacy for the last ten years. JEROME affects Democracy, and a preservation of the Republic as it is, and objects to a present assumption of imperial title by his lucky nephew, because the latter would not leave the succession to him. He would preserve the universal suffrage and a nominal Republic, hoping, in case of mortal accident to LOUIS NAPOLEON, that he, as sole surviving brother of the Emperor, could rally to himself the popular enthusiasm and vote, in spite of the President's testament. He then would hope to get himself made Emperor, and to leave the throne to his son, NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. GIRARDIN would, of course, receive his reward in case of such a result.

THE EMPIRE.

The question of Empire or no Empire is as vexed as ever—the popular opinion generally inclining to look for its settlement, or at least the sure preliminaries of its settlement, in the affirmative, on the 10th of next month The persons about the President, for the most part, urge him towards the throne. To these may, however, be excepted DE MORNY, a man who has gone, and will go, any lengths for LOUIS NAPOLEON, of whom he is the reported half-brother; but having no NAPOLEON blood in his veins, and being under obligations to the ORLEANS family, he is in favor of the Count of Paris as successor, to the supreme power in France, whenever his relative is removed. He therefore says, "*Let us preserve the Republic*," for other motives than those which sway JEROME, who strongly resisted his appointment to the presidency of the legislative body, which was at one time thought to be decided on.

The note of preparation for the great military fete on the Champ de Mars, grows louder day by day. If the better part of what is foretold, regarding it, prove true, it will be the most magnificent display ever offered to dazzle the outward eye, even on that historical showground.

DEATHS.

The Prince PAUL of Wurtemburg, latterly resident in the Place Vendome, now lies dead there, in the uniform of a Lieutenant General—various crosses, cordons, etc. lying about him—spoken of as "illustrious" by the newspapers—illustrious apparently by accident of birth and connection with the Bonaparte family. The Prince JEROME BONAPARTE is his brother-in-law; the President is his nephew. In his latter days he renounced the Protestant faith in which he was educated, and became a convert to the Romish religion. The Ball at the Tuileries, appointed for this evening, and another Terpsichorean solemnity at the Ministry of the Marine, are deferred for a few days, on this account, out of regard to the proprieties.

A man of more mark, Marshal GERARD, also died this last week, attained high rank in the Imperial Army, was named Minister of War, by CHARLES X., on the 29th July, 1830, and raised to the rank of Marshal of France, by LOUIS PHILIPPE, Aug. 17th, 1830. He was the Dean of the Marshals, and the first of LOUIS PHILIPPE'S creations. Of the surviving five Marshals, four of them have received their titles from LOUIS NAPOLEON.

STRIKES OF WORKMEN.

There have been, of late, several extensive strikes among the perfectly "contented and tranquil working population" of Paris. To settle the difficulty for the Carriage-makers, whose strike was more serious than the others, the Prefect of Police gave an audience to twenty of them, delegates from the principal workshops; "and" (I quote from the *Patrie*) "addressed some paternal remarks to them, which they heard with respectful attention"—"About five o'clock they returned, with a hundred other workmen. They were received by the Chief of the Municipal Police. But most of the new comers, instead of the calm and moderate language which was expected from them, gave way to such unbecoming recriminations, displayed such inexplicable conduct, that it was necessary to arrest them immediately." They were released next day, only on condition of immediately resuming work. This is a fair specimen of our "law and order."

THE CITY.

By a late arrangement made between the State and the City of Paris, the latter binds itself to expend 2,000,000 francs (more than $400,000) within the next ten years on improvements and embellishments in the Bois de Boulogne. The principal avenues are to be macadamized and lighted with gas. New lawns are to be laid out, new groves to be planted, and basins, fountains, and artificial rivers will add to this already delightful retreat from the heat and noise of the city, the attractions of the finest English parks.

A project is afoot and said to have made the first steps towards execution, for erecting a theatre of colossal proportions in the Rue Faubourg St. Martin. It is to seat eight thousand spectators, to cost over $300,000, and to be named, as a matter of course, "Theatre Napoleon."

The President went out to Vincennes last Thursday, to superintend some experiments in a new system of Artillery, of which he is the originator. On his return, he passed through the whole length of the Faubourg St. Antoine in an open carriage, without being acclaimed or shot at. It was a politic drive, and quite as safe as in any other quarter of the city.

BUNCLE.

COURT CALENDAR.—*Wednesday.*—SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—No. 1 to 13.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 1 to 4, 113, 5 to 9.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 31, 198, 204, 222, 61, 251, 22, 66, 261, 16, 76, 219, 240, 8, 159, 255, 245, 96, 321 to 325, 327 to 334, 338, 95, 262, 268, 180.

COMMON PLEAS, *Part* 1.—Nos. 361, 451 to 461, 465, 467, 471 to 481, all odd numbers. *Part* 2.—Nos. 314, 322, 330, 346, 376, 392, 406, 418, 422, 430, 438, 378, 452, 494, 510, 290,

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Mr. Clay.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 4.

MR. CLAY continues very feeble, but he is apparently no worse.

Kossuth's Movements—Daniel Webster in Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 4.

KOSSUTH, to-day, accompanied by Gov. BOUTWELL, visited Cambridge, Harvard College, the Observatory, and Mount Auburn, and dined at the residence of Professor LONGFELLOW. He made no public speeches.

The Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER arrived here at 5 o'clock, and was received at the depôt by a large number of his political and personal friends. His reception was enthusiastic. Mr. WEBSTER shook hands with many, and briefly thanked the assembly for the warmth of the greeting extended to him. He remains in this city to-night, as the guest of J. W. PAIGE, Esq., and to-morrow goes to Marshfield.

The Methodist Conference adjourned at one o'clock, to-day, until to-morrow morning.

Fire at Albany—M. Maillefert's Operations in the Hudson River—The ice on Lake Erie.

ALBANY, Tuesday, May 4.

The Dye House, Bathing House and Infirmary of Dr. DEAN, on Norton-street, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $4,000. Insured for $2,300 in the Empire State Mutual Co. The buildings were owned by Dr. DEAN and Mr. V. P. DOUW. Messrs. JOSEPH DAVIS and MCCLURE & Co., were also losers, but not to any great extent, the fire being confined to their outbuildings—they were not insured.

Mons. MAILLEFERT and Capt. RAASLOFF are here, and to-morrow go down the river with one of the Assistant State Engineers designated by Mr. MCALPINE, for the purpose of inspecting the condition of the channel, &c., and then submitting their proposals, under the State law for the removal of the obstructions.

A Buffalo letter, dated yesterday, says the ice is still on the lake, extending above Dunkirk, rendering the harbors still un-navigable for lake craft.

The Methodist Conference.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 4.

The Methodist Conference re-assembled this morning at 8 o'clock. The morning hour was occupied in the reception of petitions from annual conferences. The Rev. JOHN J. COLLINS of the Baltimore Conference, presented a resolution signed by himself and colleagues relative to the New-York Book Concern, repudiating the reasoning of Judge NELSON'S decision in the United States District Court, as wholly at variance with the genius and policy of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but acquiescing in the division of the property, and directing the book agents in New-York not to take an appeal to the Supreme Court. Brother SCOTT of the Book Concern, stated that the final decree of Judge NELSON, would not be rendered till after the conclusion of the session of the conference. After a good deal of discussion the resolution was withdrawn.

From Havana and Key West.

CHARLESTON, Monday, May 3.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived here, having left Havana on the morning of the 30th, and Key West the same evening. Her Havana news is anticipated by the *Empire City*.

She reports Key West perfectly healthy, and no disasters worth mentioning.

The schr. *Emma* arrived at Key West on the 24th, from Tampa, reports that seventeen Indians had come into the rendezvous at Tampa and given themselves up, and it is supposed the whole tribe will migrate.

Lake Navigation—Loan by the City of Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, May 4.

There is still considerable ice in the lakes although the weather is hot, and sail vessels are delayed from entering the harbor. Steamers leave regularly. Trade is dull. The election is progressing to-day to decide whether the City shall raise money to invest in the Brantford, Canada West, Railroad, and the vote is going almost unanimously in favor of the loan.

Great Storm at the West—Destruction of Property—Loss of Life.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, May 4.

The Western papers contain accounts of great destruction of property by the storm of last Friday. The town of Leavenworth, Indiana, was nearly destroyed—forty houses were blown down, some of them substantial brick buildings, with thirteen inch walls. Two or three persons were killed, and a number badly injured. In various other places, houses, fences, and orchards of valuable fruit-trees were destroyed.

The Dutch Man-of-War at Norfolk—Marine Disaster.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, May 4.

A large number of citizens visited the Dutch frigate yesterday and to-day. The Captain paid his respects to the Mayor to-day, and Captain BREEZE, from the Navy Yard, visited the ship, and was received with the usual salutes. Col. MYERS, the Belgian Consul, gives her officers a grand ball this evening, which will be a splendid affair.

The schooner *Susan and Mary*, from St. Croix 14 days, bound to New-York, put in to-day for wood and water, and with loss of fore gaff.

The Vermont Central Railroad—Arrest of Mr. Seymour.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 4.

Mr. SEYMOUR, the discharged Clerk in the Vermont Central Railroad Company, who promised the public such astounding disclosures, was arrested in Northfield to-day, on complaint of Mr. LINCOLN, Clerk of the Corporation, for slander, and committed to Montpelier Jail for want of $10,000 bail.

The State Newspaper—Western Corn.

ALBANY, Tuesday, May 4.

The *Atlas* of this evening contains the official notice of the Secretary of State and Comptroller designating that print as the State newspaper.

The first of a large lot of Western corn, received via Oswego, arrived here to-day, and goes down the river to-night.

The Printers' Convention.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, May 4.

A resolution relative to the apprentice system was discussed most of the day, and finally adopted. A resolution relative to a national printing office was discussed, and referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. RANDALL, BOSWORTH and MONTGOMERY.

Concert by Ole Bull in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 4.

OLE BULL, assisted by the Germania Society, gave a Concert here last night, which was crowded to excess, and at least a thousand persons were unable to gain admittance. He will shortly visit New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

Death from a Shot by a Police Officer.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 4.

JAMES GILLESPIE, who was shot by police officer WALTON, of Southwark, during a fracas between the Moyamensing and Shuffler Hose Companies, about ten days since, died at the Hospital to-day.

Departure of Chevalier Hulsemann.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 4.

Chevalier HULSEMANN left Washington yesterday. Before doing so, he addressed a note to Mr. WEBSTER, copies of which were sent to all the foreign ambassadors. The contents have not yet transpired.

State Politics.

HUDSON, Tuesday, May 4.

The whig convention to-day, appointed P. P. COWLES delegate to the Baltimore Convention and adjourned without passing any resolutions.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, May 4.

Six towns in Erie County elect 18 Fillmore delegates to the Convention.

The Southern Mail—The Maine Law in Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 4.

We have no mail beyond Richmond to-night. A committee of the Virginia House of Delegates, to whom the subject had been referred, have reported against the Maine Liquor Law

Charter Election at Rome, N. Y.

ROME, Tuesday, May 4.

The Whigs, assisted by a portion of the Democrats, carried the Charter Election here to-day, by about 50 majority over the regular Democrats.

Movements of the Southern Steamers.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, May 2.

The steamship *William Penn* arrived here today, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, May 1.

The steamship *Southerner*, Captain FOSTER, arrived here this morning, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, May 4.

The Steamship *Marion*, Captain BERRY, arrived at the bar at 12 o'clock, last Monday night.

Produce passing Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, May

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1852.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The DAILY TIMES, in its new dress, presents inducements to advertisers for making their business known to the public, which are not surpassed, if they are even equalled, by any other City journal. It has a regular fixed circulation of over TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND copies,—which is greater than that of any other City daily, with two exceptions; and in the *character* of its subscription list, its superiority more than makes amends for any excess in numbers which either of the two papers excepted can claim. It goes wholly into the hands of the most intelligent and respectable classes,—into families, places of business and public resort, professional offices, &c., &c. Printed upon a single sheet, of convenient size, its advertisements are so spread out as readily to catch the eye of even the casual reader,—while the limit which the size of the sheet and the room required for reading matter, fixes upon the number to be inserted, prevents them from being buried up in a wilderness of similar notices. The various advertisements are arranged under proper heads, so as to make reference perfectly easy; they are printed in clear and conspicuous type, and will command at least as prompt attention on the part of the public as in any other journal. The advertising of the TIMES has steadily increased with the growth of the paper; and we should find no difficulty in filling its columns with advertisements, if we were not compelled to fix upon them such a price as will preserve a due share of the paper for reading matter.

Platform Building.

Whig Conventions have recently been held in several of the Southern States; and at all of them extensive platforms have been erected for the accommodation of the Whig party at large, during the approaching Presidential canvass. Apparently fearful that the party will have nothing to fight for, and that successful battle cannot therefore be waged, these benevolent bodies are devoting their energies to the invention of new issues and the introduction of new articles into the Whig creed. They not only insist on forcing upon the country a direct issue on the question of Slavery, but they are also determined that European politics shall enter, as an essential element, into the approaching canvass. In several of the Southern States, where Whig Conventions have been recently held, resolutions have been adopted against all expressions of national sympathy with people in Europe struggling for liberty, and pledging this country to look with utter indifference upon whatever contests down-trodden nations may hereafter wage against their oppressors.

This is probably part of the grand process of "*purifying the Whig party*," of which so much has been heard of late from various quarters. That party is growing too strong to be strictly respectable. The nervous gentlemen who have always regarded it as a kind of patent refrigerator for the preservation of Conservative notions that would no longer keep in the open air, are alarmed at the development of popular sentiments and popular sympathies which has marked its progress for the last few years. They dread that direct contact with the great masses of the people into which the tendencies of the age have forced it, and shudder at the very strength which this touch of mother Earth has given to the old Antæus. So long as they could solace themselves with the belief that the Whig party was the direct descendant and lineal heir of Old Federalism,—that it had inherited all the aristocratic elements and anti-popular tendencies of that highly respectable party,—and that it was free from any touch or taint of Democratic instincts, they felt content with their companionship, and resigned to the perpetual minority to which they were doomed. They felt that they were respectable, though not victorious. All the talents and all the respectability of the country,—all its wealth, its old families, its social distinction and its intelligence, were on their side; and of course it was of but little consequence that all the *votes* should be on the other. Gradually they consoled themselves with the thought that this must be so of necessity:—that this is a miscellaneous world, where virtue is seldom prized at its true value, and where the vicious and the vulgar are very likely to outnumber the highminded and respectable. To be in a minority, therefore, became in their view an indispensable condition,—or at least a certain guarantee, of being right. And the severest shocks their nerves have ever received have been due to the occasional triumphs which the Whig party has achieved in its national struggle. Victory has alarmed them,—because it indicated that they were with the majority; and it is a fundamental principle of their faith that majorities are always wrong. The only features of our constitution upon which they can look with the least complacency, are those which give to minorities absolute power: which elevate office-holders beyond reach of the people:—and which contradict, the most directly, these democratic principles upon which our Republic rests. They look to the Senate,—to the Supreme Court and to the practical immutability of the Constitution, even if nine-tenths of the people should desire its change, as the palladium of our hopes,—the sheet anchor of our liberties—the only safeguard we have against that popular sovereignty which they dread, and which is nevertheless the only foundation of our freedom.

Within the last few years, the Whig party has ceased to be a mere mill-stone Conservatism, hanging upon the popular neck, and dragging down the national energies, and has drawn life, and vigor, and strength, from new sympathies with the wants and the struggles of the great masses of the people. It is this development of its character which has given it success. The Whigs elected their Presidents in 1840 and in 1848, because they represented the national instincts, and the conscious sympathies of the people. They carried along with them thousands, and tens of thousands, who had acted with other parties,—simply because they had ceased their efforts to force obsolete ideas upon an age which had grown beyond them. In this State which led the van, the Whig party had become more truly democratic,—it had come to represent more truly, and more practically, the real rights, and interests, and sympathies of the people, than that party which had usurped the name. And so has it been in other States,—and to that fact alone are its triumphs due.

But all this must be changed. The party must be "purified." It must be brought back to its ancient faith, and confined within its early bounds. It is not so respectable as it used to be. It no longer answers the purposes of the close communion Whigs, who suppose that the party exists only for their private consolation, and who cannot tolerate the notion of such miscellaneous companionship. They belong to the party merely for the comfort of the thing; and they don't want anybody in it of whose respectability they are not duly certified.

Under these circumstances and from such influences, some of our Southern Whig brethren have entered upon the process of sifting the party. They propose to winnow it very thoroughly of all elements except their own. They intend to tolerate nobody in the first place, who will not swear by Slavery as the corner-stone of Republicanism. They desire to cast out and excommunicate forever all who think that the Constitution was made for the North as well as the South;—all who think that Congress may rightfully amend whatever laws Congress may make; and all who will not give bail at their demand, for their good behavior, and enter into bonds not to ruffle their peace or agitate their respectability. Beginning thus hopefully, they proceed to do execution upon all who have any faith in the principles of Liberty, and who think it at all safe for the people to elect their judges, or for government to give away public lands on grounds of public policy. And now the ukase has gone forth forbidding the Whig party to send its sympathies and good wishes across the sea, to the millions who are struggling there for rights which we enjoy, against crushing tyranny, of whose horrors neither we nor our fathers have ever known anything. We must not sympathise with Ireland, nor Germany, nor Hungary in their struggles for independence.

This may possibly be the way to make a party "respectable";—it certainly is *not* the wayto make it useful.

Rejection of the Tehuantepec Treaty.

Although not at all surprised at the rumor that the Tehuantepec Treaty had been rejected by the Mexican Congress, we have chosen to withhold remark until the statement should assume the concrete consistency of fact. The confirmation, within the past day or two has reached us both from Acapulco and Vera Cruz, leaving no longer the narrowest room for rational doubt. The Government of Mexico has thought proper to disavow its most solemn acts and binding engagements, simply because American citizens were to share in the benefits. The result has no less than this naked meaning. The national animosity to America is vented,—the hoarded spite of defeat and disgrace are spent, in a shameless expression of contempt for national and individual rights. But to see clearly where the fault lies requires a momentary glance backward.

The Isthmus of Tehuantepec has always presented the shortest practicable route from the Atlantic to the Pacific waters. In width only 135 miles, and its higher latitude approximating it nearer to the American ports, it has for a long time been regarded as the future path for American travel and traffic. From the mouth of the Mississippi to San Francisco, by this route, the distance is 3,294 miles: while by Panama it is 5,000 miles; the difference in favor of the former being 1,706 miles. From New-York to San Francisco, *via* Tehuantepec, the distance is 4,744 miles; by Panama, 5,858 miles: the difference in favor of the former being 1,104 miles. To these advantages may be added the facts that the waters of the Isthmus are navigable inland, for same distance; that the grades, after careful surveys, are found to be highly favorable; and that 115 miles of railway, or very little more than that which unites New-York with Philadelphia, would serve to join the ocean of the Eastern world with the waters of the West.

Foreseeing these peculiar advantages, Don JOSE DE GARAY, a Mexican citizen, procured from his Government the right of way across the Isthmus, with the exclusive privilege of locating a railway or canal. The concession was made on the 1st of March, 1842, by the President SANTA ANNA, and included a clause pledging the national faith to GARAY and his assigns, "whether natives or foreigners," for the undisturbed enjoyment of their rights. The unsettled condition of affairs in view of a war with the United States then anticipated, prevented GARAY from making any sensible advances with the work. He was, however, placed by a governmental decree in possession of the land, and had his plans matured for completing the enterprise before the term fixed by the grant for its commencement had arrived. At that period, 1846, in consequence of one of those perpetual changes that occur almost yearly in the Republic, the Presidency was in the hands of PAREDES. To the Congress in session at the time, GARAY applied for an extension of his term, and a bill had been passed in the House and in a Committee of the Senate conceding it, when MARIANO SALAS upset the Government and assumed the dictatorship. Among various beneficial decrees of this magistrate, which form the better portion of the present political and judicial code of the Republic, was one confirming the incomplete action of the Congress by extending the period for the commencement of GARAY's work for two years. The task was then entered upon far enough to secure the charter, but was obliged to rest there in consequence of the American war. At this moment Messrs. MANNING and MACKINTOSH, English residents of Mexico, bought the rights of GARAY, and secured all the advantages of the extension for themselves.

The Administration of Mr. POLK, fully alive to the prodigious importance of the Tehuantepec pass, made it a matter of special instruction to Mr. TRIST that he should secure the right of transit, at any price. The efforts of Mr. TRIST, however, notwithstanding he offered fifteen millions of dollars for the desideratum, failed to procure it. He was told by the Commissioners, "That Mexico could not treat on this subject, because she had, several years before, made a grant to one of her own citizens, who had transferred his rights, by the authority of the Mexican Government, to *English subjects, of whose rights Mexico could not dispose.*" Mr. P. A. HARGOUS, of this City, assured by the repeated previous sanctions, and this final sanction lent to the grant by the Mexican Government, and fully realizing its immense value, at once entered the market and bought the rights of GARAY, from Messrs. MACKINTOSH and MANNING, the "English" subjects referred to. He was thus placed, not only by the terms of the original concession, but by the immediately preceding action of the Government, in possession of the land and the privileges; and to show that no one as yet ventured to contest the validity of his claims, it may be noted, that passports were presently made out by the Mexican Ministers, for the American Surveying corps, and orders issued to the Governors of Tehuantepec and Oaxaca, to afford the party every possible facility in their labors.

The better, however, to secure the rights of the Company, as yet unquestioned by any one, it was thought best that an international treaty should assure them. Mexico at once consented. The Commissioners were, GOMEZ PEDRAZA, ex-President of the Republic, on the part of Mexico, and Gov. LETCHER on the part of the American Government. The treaty, confirming, in every particular, the rights of the Company formed by Mr. HARGOUS, was signed and executed in the City of Mexico, at the close o 1850, and transmitted to Washington, ratified by the Senate, and duly returned to Mexico, in order to receive the ratification of the Mexican Congress. But, in the meanwhile, new views of the business had been instilled into that body. Before the instrument reached the Capital, on its return, an act was passed repudiating the grant of SALAS, on the ground that the ex-Dictator had no power to make such a decree. The facts, that other decrees of the same magistrate remained the supreme law of the land, and that a law of the State of Sonora was declared by the very same Congress unconstitutional, "*because it violated a decree of Salas upon Colonization*," were not allowed to interfere with this extraordinary proceeding. The surveying corps was peremptorily ordered off the soil of Mexico. The most active exertions were at the same time employed to inflame the Mexican population against the American grantees. Before the opening of the Session, last winter, action upon the treaty not having yet been had in the Senate, no pains were spared to create a popular furor adverse to its confirmation. The population of the States through which the route passes were impregnated with all manner of foolish prejudices, and incited to send up voluminous remonstrances against the ratification. Armed resistance to a further prosecution of the work by American parties was actually threatened; and yielding, as we might reasonably suppose they would, to this pressure, coinciding as it did with all their own prejudices and aversions, the treaty has been unanimously rejected; our citizens stripped of their property, and our people deprived of a commercial benefit, which they are fully entitled to, and of which the absence must subject us annually to immense loss and inconvenience.

The history of this sorry business suggests several disagreeable reflections. It testifies to the national ill-will against the United States, which does not lack other and frequent testimonials. It shows the absolute rule of British influence in their councils, resulting partially from immense indebtedness to England, amounting, we believe, to something over $60,000,000. We have observed that fifteen millions of dollars, when offered by Mr. TRIST, could not induce them to break faith with the British holders of the grant, or to question its validity for a moment. And we learn the extent of the unfriendly feeling toward this country, when we see the Executive, Congress and the people, joining with one voice in an act of shameless repudiation, simply because American citizens had become the beneficiaries of the grant.

It is, of course, presumed that Government will take immediate measures to amend the Mexican temper. The refusal to adopt the treaty, is not a mere diplomatic failure. It is an insolvent act of robbery, and our people are the sufferers. It is but another evidence of the qualified respect to which our national influence is just now thought to be entitled. The Tehuantepec Company has a just claim to all the aid our Government can give them in enforcing their rights. Their interests are the interests of the whole Union; and the insult and injustice they have experienced, are national affronts, and as such should be treated. The re-transfer of the plundered rights to British parties cannot be heard of patiently. It will never answer for this shortest passage from our eastern to our western States to be held by any others than ourselves. The more right of way is not enough. We must own the soil, without the concurrent jurisdiction of any power, and regulate the tolls and other conditions of transit, as may be most conducive to our interests. We should therefore regard the purchase by Government of the claims of Mr. HARGOUS as the happiest way of placing itself in an authoritative position with respect to Mexico; and that achieved, let a reasonable sum be tendered for the required territory, and the sale insisted upon. With a people so irrational and ill-informed, and a Government as changeful and unsubstantial as a phantom, a decided tone of dictation, supported by an adequate display of force, is the proper, and, indeed, only mode of dealing. Mr. POLK's valuation of the Tehuantepec route was not in the least exaggerated. Fifteen millions, if not enough to buy, may be enough to pay for the forcible occupation of the tract.

New-York Rents.

The recurrence of the First of May, brings to mind a practical sense of the increasing extravagance of New-York rents. We have before treated this matter as a crying evil. The effective remedy it would be difficult to point out. The merchant and trader and shop keeper may possibly protect themselves, though truth to say, they are not always able to do so, but for the men of stated income, the mechanic and day laborer, there seems no help, unless wages be increased or capital in building and building lots be greatly enlarged, and a competition thus brought about which shall reduce rents to a more reasonable and living standard.

To begin with Broadway, below Fulton-street, the store and warehouse rents are beyond all reason. The Dry Goods Jobbers are made hewers of wood to the landlords. From four to seven thousand dollars the year is not unusual. This is a terrific *slice* off the sum total of nett annual profits, even if these are all successfully collected from the country. The weak jobbers occasionally sink under this and other burdens, when it is found that your landlord is the only party made whole in his dealings with him. The quarterly rent must come, whether made or not. The tenant is bankrupted, and the importer compromised, by reason of the princely annuity paid to the owner of the store. So of the Dry Goods and other shops further up. The struggle for profit and credit against high rents is a constant one. It will never end until rents are voluntarily reduced—a thing not probable—or the public, driven in self defence, to resort to other shopping streets and other avenues for the jobbing trade. If not taken in hand, at home, country merchants and country visiters will soon learn that their true interest, as well as safety in dealing, is best consulted by finding their way out of this dusty and extravagant thoroughfare, and out of the influence of its blackmail in the shape of store rents. At all events, there is a way, if not a will, to partially correct this part of the evil.

But how remedy the want of cheap and moderate, as well as comfortable, small dwellings? Labor has its rights, as well as Trade, but, unlike Trade, is often without the means to assert them. Capital and building enterprise can do much. These ought now to be invited and incited by every possible influence, and especially by the consideration of permanent, generally reliable, and always ultimately safe interest. For no other source of investment can so much be said. Ground rents, as we have heretofore shown, are beyond all comparison, the very first security in point of safety, for the employment of money. First mortgages upon improved real property come next. With the prudent lender, intent on a secure, rather than a high and precarious income, no sort of Stocks ought to come in competition. In times like the present, nearly all Stocks, are subject to losses incident to inflation, as well as the numerous contingencies and ever-changing currents of trade and speculation. City Bank shares, for which the most extravagant premiums are paid, in the hope of 8 or 10 per cent. interest, in lieu of 6 or 7 from real estate and bond and mortgage, are half the time but the representatives of the Fancy Stocks and Fancy Bonds, on the "Cotton and the Sugar line," upon which their extra dividends are made, and either of which your "prudent stockholder" would scorn to be suspected of dealing in, direct. And so we might run through the whole list of Wall-street "securities."

Now if our home capitalists and foreign agents in the employment of money would give more attention to improving Real Estate on this island, and invite, by the facilities of moderate ground rents and first mortgages, increased activity among our own builders, and by the same means invite builders from the country, they would at least serve the cause of Labor and Comfort, if not their own pecuniary interest in the end. The latter, we believe, might safely be made the paramount consideration. No probable amount of Gold from abroad will save the expanded and rapidly expanding speculations of the country from occasional revulsions. And this is especially so while the great Tenant classes continue to be oppressed by high rents, without the ability to raise the rewards of regular labor and regular trade in a corresponding ratio. The avenues of speculation are already beginning to be crowded with men heretofore content with the ordinary rewards of labor and skill, but no longer able to pursue the even tenor of their accustomed way of life and enjoy a home in any reasonable comfort in the metropolis. Another and very numerous tenant class are driven to Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and yet remoter suburbs, losing, or at least loosening, all ties of real citizenship. They make their wages, or salary, or profit, in New-York, and live abroad; thus becoming aliens to the city, and no wise interested in its well-being beyond the facility it affords to six or eight hours' daily employment.

We cast no particular blame on the owners of houses already built. They know, as the public know, and as capitalists and builders should be made to feel, that the present number is wholly inadequate to our population. More houses are absolutely wanted. It is scarcely reasonable to look for much abatement in dwelling-house rents until competition among the landlords is increased. The following comparative figures for the City of London, and the Cities and Counties of Philadelphia and New-York will illustrate this point more emphatically than language can enforce it:

	Population.	*Inhabited Houses.*	*Per Capita*
London	2,057,000	266,000	7¾ to 1
Philadelphia	410,000	50,000	8 to 1
New-York	517,000	40,000	13 to 1

☞ We have already published the fact that on Tuesday of last week, an alleged fugitive slave, named WILLIAM SMITH, was shot by a Police officer from Baltimore, named RIDGELEY, who was attempting to arrest him, in company with Deputy Marshal SNYDER, at Columbia, Pa., The details of the transaction have not yet been fully ascertained. One witness examined at the Coroner's inquest, testified that the negro was *pulling away* from the officer when the latter placed a pistol against his neck and fired. It has been alleged, on the other hand, though so far as appears, without due proof, that he was making active resistance to the attempted arrest. And still another account says that the pistol was accidentally discharged.

Whatever may be the circumstances of the case, it is clear that a homicide was committed; and that justice and the laws demand that the person who committed the offence should be tried for it. Yet we see in some quarters a distinct assertion that the Governor of Maryland will refuse to surrender RIDGELEY for trial, should he be demanded by the proper authorities of Pennsylvania. We cannot believe that this statement rests upon any good authority. Certainly no step could possibly

working which would more effectually renew this pernicious agitation, and lead to the practical nullification of the law upon which, in the view of many persons, the stability of the Union depends, than a refusal on the part of a Southern State to comply with the plain requisitions of the Constitution, and of a law made expressly to carry them into effect. No one has ever disputed or doubted the Constitutionality, the justice, or the good policy of the law requiring the surrender, by the authorities of each State, of persons charged with crime who may have fled from another. A certain degree of proof is of course required; and it has also been held that the alleged offence must be criminal according to the laws of the State from which the offender is to be surrendered. But these points can have nothing to do with the case in question. The laws of Maryland unquestionably hold the murder even of a slave to be unlawful, and there can be no difficulty in procuring evidence to establish the fact of homicide in this case. The demand for RIDGELEY's surrender can only be refused on grounds connected with the fact that the person killed was alleged to be a fugitive slave, and that the offence cannot, therefore, be recognized by the authorities of a slave State.

It cannot be necessary to urge the certain consequences of such a step as this, nor can we believe that any such ground can be taken. It would lead inevitably to a direct collision of sentiment between the North and South, and would place that contest on grounds which the South could could not hold for a single hour. We trust the rumor referred to will prove entirely destitute of foundation.

New-York Enterprise at Panama.

The completion of the Panama Railway, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific at the Isthmus, is now beyond reasonable doubt. The physical impossibility which had been conjured up by parties questioning the feasibility of the Road, has no sort of existence in fact. New-York enterprise has already overcome the most important and threatening obstructions. The cars are now running over that portion of the route heretofore deemed the least accessible to labor and ingenuity. The whole undertaking is a fixed fact. Another dry season, after this, will see the locomotive making the connection from ocean to ocean, 46 miles, in less than one hour, if need be.

The last *Panama Echo* publishes the treaty between the New-Granadian Government and the Road Company. The grants are on a scale of oriental munificence. The enterprise is treated as one of "public utility," and large grants of land and exclusive transit privileges are not only made and guaranteed, but police and municipal regulations at the City of Aspinwall, and at such other points as may be converted into or established as towns along the line, are deferred to the Company. The charter is for forty-nine years, conditioned that in twenty years the Government may redeem the privileges on the payment of five millions dollars, being 250 per cent. on the shares; or at the end of thirty years by the payment of two millions. And in either event the Road privileges only are redeemed, the Company retaining full and perpetual possession of the lands, gratuitously granted, for ports, places of landing, warehouses, stations, rivers, &c. One hundred and fifty thousand Spanish *fanegadas* (say 30,000 acres) are also thus donated in perpetuity, in addition to the above, in the provinces of Panama and Veraguas, to be selected at the will of the Company wherever found vacant, and the privilege is extended to other provinces if not made up in the two specified. The only transit privilege reserved by the Government is that of passing men and munitions of war, and the bonus stipulated for in full satisfaction of the Charters, Grants, Treaties, Decrees and Protocols—all of which recognize the Panama Company as a separate power—is 3 per cent. on the net profits of the enterprise. All doubts as to the proper construction of the charter, &c., are to be interpreted "most favorable to the Company."

The *Echo*, referring to the prospects and profits of the Company, speaks of 50 per cent. as the annual yield on the capital invested. Allowing much for the extravagance of this estimate, we are gratified to believe that this bold and energetic work of Mr. STEPHENS and his New-York colleagues, will be rewarded with the most ample pecuniary returns. They deserve it. The scheme was one of stupendous responsibility, as well as daring originality, and that it has been so promptly and successfully prosecuted, reflects the highest compliment upon the commercial character of this great City.

New importance attaches to the Panama Company, from the reported rejection of the Tehuantepec Treaty by Mexico. The Isthmus must be *the* great Railroad highway between the two Oceans. Whatever competition might have withheld from the exchequer of the Company, by means of the Mexican route, the profits would have been ample without it. *That* is a matter of individual concern. But, if we are to be deprived of a duplicate route by Railroad, the country has reason to be proud that she has, in the character and public spirit of the Panama Company, the assurance that our golden coasts on the Pacific will soon be reached at a greatly reduced cost to emigrants and adventurers, as well as in reduced time to the Government mails.

☞ The *London Times* comments upon the fact, to which we alluded a few days since, that in nine cases in ten of wreck, or disaster, at sea, many lives are lost because the boats provided expressly for such emergencies, are either out of order or cannot be used. Sometimes a plug is missing; the irons will not swing readily; the boat is stove by unskillful management; rubbish of all sorts is piled upon them; and owing to these or other causes, it is almost invariably the case that one or more of the life-boats provided is entirely disabled. The *Times* suggests as a remedy for this that it should be a regular part of duty on board ship, to see that everything about these boats is in perfect order, and to *exercise* the crew in getting them out and ready for service. The time and labor would be abundantly repaid by the increased efficiency of these protective arrangements in case of danger. And it is manifestly absurd to incur so much expense for life-boats, &c., and then for want of proper care to allow them to become utterly useless.

☞ Broadway was all right yesterday—comparatively speaking. It would not, even yet, perhaps, be mistaken for a street in the Paradise which MILTON depicted as lost; but neither would a Bedouin Arab, to the Desert born, mistake it for his sand-swept home. It was sprinkled yesterday, as the English say, "from top to bottom," and everything, and everybody in it, was made thereby to blossom as the rose. One needs to spend some days battling with the whirlwinds of a desert, fully to appreciate an oasis; and thousands yesterday, we presume, thought Broadway pleasanter than ever before. The Common Council have not had so many kind things said or thought of them for an age, as within the last twenty-four hours.

☞ A correspondent corrects an error in one of the letters of our Washington correspondent, who ascribed the negotiation of the treaty with the Sioux Indians, now before the Senate for ratification, to Governor RAMSEY and Colonel TODD. On the contrary, he says the treaty was negotiated by the present Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Hon. LUKE LEA and Governor RAMSAY. He coincides fully in the opinion expressed in our Washington letter that this is one of the most important Indian treaties ever concluded by our Government, and he thinks it but just, therefore, that the credit of having brought it about should be given to the proper persons.

☞ The Whig General Committee last night fixed the 13th of May, *between the hours of 6 and 9 o'clock in the morning*, as the time for electing delegates from this city to the National Convention. It will evidently be the early birds that will catch that worm.

ARRIVAL OF THE FLORIDA.—The U. S. steamship *Florida*, Capt. LYON, arrived yesterday morning in sixty hours from Savannah, Ga., bringing over a hundred passengers and a good freight.

We are indebted to the Purser of the *Florida*, and our Savannah cotemporaries for late papers.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.—The steamer *Empire City* arrived, yesterday morning, from New-Orleans, via Havana,—having made the trip from the latter port in four days and five hours. She brings about seventy-five passengers.

South Carolina.

The State Convention of Secessionists in South Carolina, has closed its labors. The sum of its labors is comprised in the adoption of the following resolution and ordinance, by a vote of 136 to 19:

"*Resolved*, By the people of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, That the frequent violations of the Constitution of the United States by the Federal Government, and its encroachments upon the reserved rights of the sovereign States of this Union, especially in relation to Slavery, amply justify this State, so far as any duty or obligation to her confederate is involved, in dissolving at once all political connection with her co-states, and that she forbears the exercise of that manifest right of self-government from considerations of expediency only.

An Ordinance to declare the right of this State to secede from the Federal Union.

We, the people of the State of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that South Carolina, in the exercise of her sovereign will, as an independent State, acceded to the Federal Union, known as the United States of America, and that in the exercise of the same sovereign will, it is her right, without let or hindrance, or molestation from any power whatsoever, to secede from the said Federal Union; and that, for the sufficiency of the causes which may impel her to such separation, she is responsible alone, under God, in the tribunal of public opinion among the nations of the earth."

South Carolina, it seems, contents herself with declaring her abstract *right* to secede whenever she may think fit. But she also declares that "considerations of *expediency*" will induce her to stay in the Union a little longer. This deference to expediency shows more good sense on her part than the world at large has been inclined to give her credit for. It was solely from motives of expediency that this Union was formed, and that South Carolina became a member of it; and when those motives cease to act,—when it ceases to be expedient for these States to be united,—they will unquestionably dissolve. Great States are governed wholly by their interests,—by expediency. They take their shape from the natural tendencies of their growth and the exigencies of their domestic affairs. If South Carolina will only remain in the Union until she shall deem it "expedient" to secede, the Union as it is will endure for some time longer. And if she should once find herself outside, "considerations of expediency" would speedily prompt her to return.

The *Charleston Mercury* states that Mr. RHETT has resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate,—for what reasons we are not informed.

From Mexico—The Tehuantepec Treaty.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 28th ult., has news from the city of Mexico to the 13th. It says: "Almost the only item worth mentioning is contained in the *Porvenir*, of Vera Cruz, of the 12th inst., which says that *by private letter it had learned the fact of the rejection of the Tehuantepec treaty by the Chamber of Deputies*, the only vote in favor of it being that of Senor Vinda, the representative from Puebla. We do not know whether this is reliable or not, as we cannot find any reference to the circumstance in the papers from the city. The *Porvenir* is a bitter opponent of the Tehuantepec project.

On the other hand the *N. O. Bulletin* of the same date says:

We have for some days past obtained, incidentally, information from various sources, inducing us to believe that the prospects of a speedy and satisfactory adjustment of this vexatious and protracted question are very *encouraging*. We cannot say exactly what will be done, and what course the Government will adopt to make the Mexican authorities tractable, and prepared to *ratify their treaty obligations*; but we have no doubt that a crisis is at hand, and that the matter *cannot be postponed much longer*. We notice that the U. S. steamer *Fulton* has reached Vera Cruz with a special diplomatic agent, whose mission is to the city of Mexico, and that the steamer is directed to await his return. This is significant of the importance of his mission, and the determination of our Government, and looks favorable.

The Senate, by a vote of 20 to 14, has passed a bill conferring on the Government the power of lowering or raising the present rates of duties 10 per cent.

The Mexican papers learn by advices from abroad that Mexican Bonds had risen to 70, in consequence of the punctual payment of the interest on the Public Debt.

Congress has rejected the bill opening the port of Tuxpan to foreign commerce.

KOSSUTH AT THE EAST.—In reference to the report that KOSSUTH was to visit Rhode Island, the *Providence Journal* says: We do not know upon what authority the statement is made. We believe that the committee appointed by the General Assembly to receive him, have no information of his coming. As the General Assembly is now in session, his visit to Rhode Island, should it be made now, would probably be made at Newport.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A LUXURIANT HEAD OF HAIR.—THE HYPERION FLUID.—If any fact more conclusive than another were necessary to prove the great benefits derived from the use of the Hyperion Fluid, it would be that of the rapid sale of the article, trebling itself every year. It has now become the most useful and beneficial compound at every toilet. There is no malady that can affect the hair, but from the use of this invaluable Fluid a sure cure will be effected. It searches every pore of the skin of the head, and causes a healthy perspiration, thereby acting in many cases as an excellent cure for the headache, inflammation, &c. It at once removes all retained perspirable matter, scurf, dandruff, and all secretions and concretions that are apt to cause the hair to fall off, and at the same time to make it grow fastly and thickly. Equally potent is it in eradicating grey hair, where strong mental excitement, study, or other causes, have caused its premature discolorment, and restoring it to its original hue. It is instant in its connection, and may be applied without the slightest scruple of doubt, and with the strongest hope of deriving the most beneficial results from its application. Sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.; RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., No. 273, and RICE & SMITH, No 722 Broadway; WM. H. CARY & CO., No 245 Pearl-st., and by the Druggists and Perfumers throughout the world.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF 224 HARLEM BUILDING LOTS AND VALUABLE WATER FRONTS.—We invite the attention of capitalists, manufacturers and others, to the large and peremptory sale of about 224 choice Building Lots, being the continuation of the sale of the Milledoler Estate, to be sold at auction, this day, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, by Anthony J. Bleecker. This property comprises about 224 beautiful building lots and water fronts, situated on 1st and 2nd avs., Avenues A, and the East River, and on 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st and 122d streets. The above lots are all desirably situated for building purposes. They all lie in one body, and are fit for immediate improvement. Sale positive. The title is indisputable, and will be conveyed free from all incumbrances. 70 per cent of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years, at 6 per cent. Maps of the property can be obtained at the auction room, No 7 Broad-st. Also, two houses, and lease of lots on and near the south-west corner of Broadway and 8th-st.

GENIN'S SPLENDID SPRING HATS HAVE SCARCELY had a fair chance to shine in our fashionable promenades during the long rainy season; but the "eve of day," so long discolored, shines brightly at last, and there are yet six or seven weeks for the display of these elegant fabrics. The demand for them since the weather cleared up has been incessant. The entire force of the GENIN factory is barely equal to the task of supplying the multitudinous calls for these incomparable Hats. Several new styles of spring fancy hats for children have just been added to the former stock, and the attention of parents is respectfully invited to them.
GENIN, No 214 Broadway

READ, MARK, LEARN AND BE CONVINCED, THAT DAVIS'S RAHVENE, will effectually restore grey hair to its original color, without the aid of dyeing substances, by a new and philosophical method. This preparation is simple in its application, subjects the individual to no inconvenience, and will certainly and thoroughly accomplish the desired object. Price 50 cents per bottle. Principal office removed to No. 306 Grand-st., corner of Allen, and sold by RING, No 192 Broadway; COOK & CO., No 279 Washington-st.; KNAPP, No. 362 Hudson-st.; LYON, No. 111 Houston-st., New-York.

WINDOW SHADES.—A RICH AND ENTIRELY NEW assortment of Window Shades, for the Spring trade, and ready for sale. Also, a beautiful assortment of Buff and White Linens, with all the requisite mountings. Customers by calling at our store, can satisfy themselves that they can do better than at any other establishment, as we are exclusive manufacturers. Store Shades made to order with neatness and dispatch. N. B.—Strict attention paid to furnishing hotels, saloons, &c. &c. G. K. RIKER & CO.,
No. 131 Chatham-st., N. Y.

TO THE LADIES, IN PARTICULAR.—FACTS WORTH knowing: That G. M. BODINE is selling elegant plain and embroidered Crape Shawls, at $5, $6, $8, $10 and $12; splendid spring Silks, for only 5s. 6d., 6s., 7s and 8s. per yard. Also, every description of Ladies' Spring and Summer Dress Goods, at extremely low prices; in fact, BODINE keeps a general assortment of everything in his line adapted to the season, and sells them at the very lowest prices. We would advise all ladies in want of Dry Goods to give Mr. B. an early call, at No. 323 Grand-st., cor. Orchard.

WATTS'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE IS GIVEN OUT upon trial, only to be paid for if found beneficial. The simple affirmation that it has not been beneficial in the case it has been tried for, is sufficient. No matter what the disease is, if there is a nerve leading to the part affected, it must cure it, for it magnetises the nerves.
J. PYNE, No. 13 Ann-st., or 424 Greenwich-st.

FRENCH CLOCKS!!—GLASS SHADES!!—CHINA VASES, &c., &c.—A. LEGOUX & PARDESSUS, No. 55 Maiden-lane, are now opening a large assortment of the above, and respectfully request the attention of the trade and others to an examination of their stock, which embraces a full variety of other foreign Fancy and Staple articles usually found in their line.

J. H. TOWNSEND & CO., No. 701 GREENWICH-st., near Amos, invite their customers and the public generally to examine their extensive and elegant stock of Tapestry, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, &c., in addition to a large assortment of seasonable Dry Goods, at low prices. A call at our establishment will save both time and trouble.

CRYSTAL PALACE AGAIN.—PATENT TAPESTRY Ingrain and Patent Tapestry three-ply Carpeting, same as were exhibited at the World's Fair, at No. 99 Bowery—HIRAM ANDERSON'S. Also, Pardoe's and Crosby & Son's English Exhibition Tapestries and Brussels Carpeting of magnificent new styles. They will be sold remarkably low.

SHAWLS, SILKS, BOMBAZINES, ALPACAS, BAREGE DELAINES, LAWNS, Organdines, Poplins, Ginghams, and a great variety of other dress goods—Sheetings, Shirtings, Linens, Tickings, Hosiery, Gloves, &c., together with a large stock of family dry goods, at the cheap Dry Goods and Carpet Store of J. H. TOWNSEND & CO., No. 701 Greenwich-st.

REMOVAL.—LADIES WILL PLEASE NOTICE THAT the Paris Mantilla Emporium has removed from No. 351 to No. 361 Broadway, where is now exhibiting a truly magnificent assemblage of new Spring Mantillas of the richest fabrics and designs, at extremely moderate prices.
GEO. BULPIN, Proprietor.

FINE ARTS. DAGUERREOTYPES IN OIL.—BY W. H. BUTLER, No. 251 Broadway. This new and interesting discovery combines the detail of the Daguerreotype with the finish of the finest miniature painting. Daguerreotypes of deceased persons copied.

STRAW GOODS.—LADIES, MISSES, BOYS AND INFANTS' Straw Hats, in varieties rarely exhibibited in the metropolis. LEARY & CO., Hatters and Leaders of Fashion, Astor House.

TEN THOUSAND CURES AND NOT A SINGLE FAILURE.—Dr. HASTINGS'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA, celebrated throughout both continents for its wonderful cures of consumption, asthma, decline, spitting of blood, night-sweats, difficult breathing, coughs, colds, and all diseases of the chest and lungs. Its effect upon the system is mild and soothing, at the same time certain and efficacious, rarely failing to give relief on the first application, and by repeating it a few times, a permanent cure is effected. The proprietor, therefore, not only recommends his Naptha Syrup, but warrants it to cure! He warrants it to act upon the chyle and purify it; he warrants it to remove all impediments which retard the free circulation of the blood; he warrants it to open the internal and external pores of the body, and eject all the obnoxious particles which have collected in the system; he warrants it as a never-failing remedy in curing diseased lungs, hectic fever, night-sweats, dyspepsia, liver complaint, pain in the chest and asthma; and he warrants it to arrest the formation of tubercles in the lungs, and to heal those already formed, so that persons in consumption may take it with the most positive confidence of a cure; for its great seat of action is the lungs, which it penetrates in all directions, purifying them of everything obnoxious in its progress, and which, if applied according to directions, it cannot fail to leave in a perfectly healthy condition. Dr. HASTINGS'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA is highly recommended by the medical profession. That eminent physician, Dr. Mott, of New-York, says that "as a pulmonic remedy it cannot be too highly praised." Dr. Arnold, of the Marine Hospital, Savannah; Dr. Ware, of Liverpool, England; Dr. Williamson, of Manchester, England; Dr. Boyd, of Lancaster; Dr. Hamilton, of Bath, and those eminent English publications, the *London Lancet*, the *Medical Journal*, and *Braithwaite's Retrospect*, all accord to it the most convincing certificates of its virtues. In this country it has been used with distinguished success. Sold by C

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New-York Historical Society.

The regular monthly meeting of the Historical Society was held at the University last evening. By a judicious arrangement of the officers of the Society, its meetings will be hereafter held in the small chapel of the University, the restricted limits of the Library rooms being too confined for the accomodation of the increasing number of members. Only one improvement remains undone; if the larger chapel could be occupied, and the families of members admitted to the meetings, the wishes of many would be still better met.

The TREASURER reported that the Society is in a condition as flourishing as at any former period. The receipts of the year, so far, including the balance on hand on the first January, have been $2,374 96. The disbursements were $1,527 48. Balance on hand, $847 48.

The LIBRARIAN reported the results of the month. The list of donations is large, comprising several valuable additions to the collections of the society. Among the curiosities, is an impression of the copper seal and contra-seal of WILLIAM II. King of the Romans and Count of Holland, obiit ao. 1256. The original seal is preserved in the public State paper office at the Hague. The copy is presented to the society by J. A. DE ZWAAN, Commes Chartermeester at the Archives.

Dr. E. B. O'CALLAGHAN, of Albany, transmitted a transcript of a history of New-England in 1649, from the Holland Documents, vol. IV., 53. The first colonists being greatly discontented, in consequence of the misgovernment to which they were subject, brought their grievances before the States General in 1649, by a Delegation from this country. As it was probable that, at this early day, the States General were not acquainted with the fact that New-England had formed a Confederation modeled somewhat after that of Holland, the Delegates from Manhattan Island explained to their "High Mightinesses" the system of Government which was then in existence in the United Colonies. The present paper is supposed to be the production of ADRIAN VAN DER DONCK, the original proprietor of Yonkers; all writings on the popular side of the questions of that day being generally attributed to his pen. It is a curious production, as exhibiting the influence of Republican Liberty in remote times.

Mr. J. ROMEYN BRODHEAD announced the action of the Executive Committee in regard to the publication of vol. III. of the second series of the Transactions of the Society. The volume will be issued in two parts, and will consist principally of materials illustrating the history of the Dutch Colonia periodi. The Society hope to be able to issue Part I. by the beginning of October.

The regular paper of the evening was an interesting sketch of "the Lives, Exploits and Characters of CORNELIUS OAKLEY, JOHN ODELL and ABRAM DYCKMAN, the principal Guides of the Neutral Ground during the Revolutionary war," the production of JOHN M. MACDONALD, Esq., of Flushing. It was read by Mr. G. H. MOORE. An elaborate history of the characteristics of the Refugee forays upon the famous "Neutral Ground," this paper is a valuable addition to our records of the Revolutionary struggle. The three Guides appear to have been men of remarkable character, and the aim of our author is to rescue their names from the oblivion into which they were fast relapsing. Men of iron nerve, brave and determined, and eminently patriotic, OAKLEY, ODELL and DYCKMAN were leading spirits in the army. Mr. MCDONALD relates a number of incidents of the skirmishes and hairbreadth escapes of the Guides. The men enjoyed the confidence of WASHINGTON and the Officers of the Army, both French and American. At the close of the war, they retired to their farms. Mr. MCDONALD called attention to the fact that their burial places are almost unrecognized; and in passing a feeling tribute of respect to their memory, he invoked for their names an honorable mention among the heroes of the Revolution.

The paper was very long, but was listened to with great attention. On motion of Hon. WM. A. DUER, the author was requested to furnish a copy for preservation in the archives of the Society, and the Executive Committee was instructed to take such measures as may be deemed expedient to obtain a suitable expression of respect for the memory of the Guides.

Mr. Clay's Illness.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 28, 1852.

It has been more than a year since I had the pleasure of an interview with Mr. CLAY, and being again in Washington for a few days, the melancholy satisfaction has been allowed me of visiting him at his room in the National Hotel.

The contrast of a year to me was most painful, and Mr. CLAY looks, physically, only like the wreck of the man he was. There is hardly strength enough in his hands to convey food to his mouth, and he is helped to and from his bed like a feeble child. He rises very late, and, as he told me, has not known for a long time what it was to enjoy an hour of sweet, refreshing, natural sleep. But, like an old forest oak, beautiful even in its decay, Mr. CLAY still survives, and exhibits the marks of past strength and present power. The lustre of his eyes is undimmed. He both sees and knows his friends. The grasp of his hands is as fervent, earnest and kindly impressive as ever it was. His voice continues to be all sweetness and melody, except when its tones are moved by that bodily weakness which makes it painful for him to speak—and it is always very painful for him to speak long. But the greatest blessing which GOD vouchsafes to a dying man is his. He has that peace of mind which the world can neither give nor take away, and an intellect as unclouded as in the day of its greatest brilliancy. Most of his thoughts are devoted to that change of existence from which none of us are exempt, and that change may come in an hour or a day, or it may be postponed till the spring or the summer flowers fade and die. In the meantime, Mr. CLAY is tranquilly prepared for the messenger whenever he comes; and he remarks of his death, in a confiding Christian spirit, that, though "it may be presumption in him to say so, he looks forward to the world beyond the grave with faith in GOD and trust in a better life." He is a member and communicant of the Episcopal Church, and among the few books in his room, the word of GOD occupies the most conspicuous place.

On the public questions of the day he takes a deep interest. I mention it as an example worthy of the imitation of public men, that he told me *that he never made a personal explanation in his life, while a member of either house of Congress.* A strict Parliamentarian, and the most accomplished Speaker that ever presided over the deliberations of any public body, his respect for the proprieties of life, and his love of order would never allow him to obtrude his private griefs upon the public body.

In regard to public questions and public men his views are unalterably the same. He spoke of KOSSUTH as a graceful and accomplished man, and of the pleasure which his interview had afforded him last winter, particularly in the intelligence displayed by him, and in the respectful attention which the Hungarian Chief manifested for his opinions; but KOSSUTH's complaint that that interview had became public, had surprised him, as there was no request, expectation or wish manifested that it should be private.

But Mr. CLAY, though he thinks much of all foreign and domestic questions, so far as they are connected with the glory of his country, and sometimes, no doubt, of late, has had a burning spirit to return to the forum, is enabled to read but little, or to have but little read to him of the occurrences of the day.—*Express.*

BROOKLYN CITY.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—This Board held a regular meeting last evening at the County Jail. Present presiding, James G. Bergen, Esq., and a quorum of members.

A communication was received from Sheriff Hodges, calling the attention of the Board to the necessity of securing some of the cells in the male department of the jail. The subject was referred to the Jail Committee, on motion of Supervisor Booth.

A communication was received from Dr. Wade, Physician to the Jail, requesting an increase of salary; which was referred to Committee on Salaries.

Committee on Accounts reported in favor of paying the following bills: D. M. Muchmore, $15 25; Samuel Grose, $150; L. A. Muchmore, $26; John Friend, $8575; Patrick McCormick, $81; Dr. Benedict, $72 90; John Donnelly, $19 93; George Sparrow, $3 87; Alexander Skinner, $24 82; John H. Spicer, $164 80; John Oliver, $475; Joseph Edwards, $54 62. Adopted.

Mr. Brooks, from the Alms-House Committee, reported that he had received the following estimates for the extension of Hospital at Flatbush: Mason work, Messrs. Mitchell & Campbell, at $21,500; and for the carpenter's work, Mr. Coner, at $21,000. By resolution, the appropposition for the mason work was accepted and adopted. The report on the carpenter work was referred back to the Committee.

The Committee on Salaries reported in favor of paying the Superintendents of the Poor, Messrs. Rhodes and Rushmore, $1,000 per year, each, salary. Adopted.

The Clerk announced the receipt of the plans of the Lunatic Asylum building. Laid on the table to be made special order at next meeting.

Resolutions.—By Mr. Brooks—That the Treasurer be authorized to pay to Messrs. Mitchell & Campbell $2,400, on their contract for erecting a wash-house at the County buildings at Flatbush, as soon as the funds appropriated to such purposes are received into the treasury.—Adopted.

By Mr. Morris—That it be referred to a special committee, to report the best method of drainage for the County building.—Adopted. Messrs. Morris, Muchmore, and Voorhees, were appointed that committee.

By Ald. Spinola—That no Supervisor shall hereafter receive any pay for his services as such Supervisor.—Withdrawn. And the Board adjourned to Wednesday, May 12.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—This Board held their regular monthly meeting last evening, at the City Hall. Present, presiding, Cyrus P. Smith, Esq., President of the Board, and a quorum of members.

Resignation of V. W. Holmes, as messenger of the Board, was received and accepted, and Charles Dean elected to fill the vacancy.

Resignation of Mr. Charles McGregor, Principal of School No. 2, was received and accepted.

School Money.—A communication was received from Mr. VAN COTT, counsellor, reporting the result of the late trial between the Board of Education and the Catholic Orphan Asylum, relative to School money. The whole matter was referred to the Law Committee, with power to act.

Superintendent's Report.—The City Superintendent made his Quarterly Report for the quarter ending April 30, from which we gather the following particulars: Whole number of white and colored children on register February 1, 8,728; admitted during the quarter, 2,194; discharged, 2,079; promoted, 130; on register, 8,720; average attendance, 5,965; teachers absent at roll call, 74; visits by City Superintendent, 64; visits of School Committee, 235; other visits, 736; classes examined by Principal, 91.

In addition to the foregoing, several of the reports of the last quarter contain a statement of the number of children who are destitute of necessary text books. From these statements it appears that there are now, in *twelve* of the schools, 980 children at least without the requisite text books, and most of these without the means of procuring any. To the list of destitute children here be fairly added an equal number who should themselves altogether from school beceuse of their inability to purchase text books, and who are consequently growing in ignorance, idleness and vice.

The report is very able and complete, and points out a legitimate and feasible remedy for the evil. It was referred to a Committee.

Teacher's Committee.—This Committee made their quarterly report, which was accepted.

Miss A. J. Wright, having resigned her situation as Principal in the Female Department of No. 6, Miss E. J. Barnedall was recommended to fill the vacancy, at a salary of $325 per annum.

The Committee also recommended the following promotions and appointments in the same school. As First Assistant, Miss J. Potter, at a salary of $220. Second do., Miss E. Van Keuren, at a salary of $170. Third do., Miss Helen Thelhimer, salary $140. They also recommended Miss Sarah E. Howard, as additional teacher in the Female Department, at $77 per annum. Salaries to commence on and after May 1st. Referred.

SUPREME COURT.—Our Courts open with full calendars this month.

Hon. Judge Morse has gone to Westchester, to hold a Special Term.

The Day Calendar for to-day, May 5, will be Nos. 18, 23, 37, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 60.

SEIZURE OF AN AMERICAN VESSEL BY THE DUTCH.—A Batavia letter, of Feb. 27, says the *Boston Advertiser*, states that a few days previous, an American schooner called the *Flirt*, was brought into Batavia Roads, by a war steamer from Palembang. The owner and all on board were made prisoners on a charge of high treason, for endeavoring to induce the Sultan of Jambie, or Diambia, to revolt against the Dutch. The recent disaffection at Palembang, and its neighborhood, has greatly alarmed the Netherlands Government, which is well aware that the natives have no affection for its rule. According to the Dutch version of this treasonable affair, it would appear that the *Flirt* arrived at Palembang, and that the owner, Mr. GIBSON, stated that he was on a pleasure cruise, as a man of fortune. After a short time, during which the utmost cordiality and hospitality existed between GIBSON and the officials at the station, the suspicions of the authorities were excited and a strict watch kept over the vessel's movements.

The mate or supercargo, who is said to be of a romantic disposition, was dispatched by Mr. GIBSON with a letter to the Sultan of Jambie, written in the Malayan language, and stating that if the Sultan wished it, Mr. GIBSON would enable him to throw off the Dutch yoke: that there was a large fleet of American vessels of war who would assist the *Flirt* against the Dutch. The mate traveled in a native dress to avoid suspicion, and when captured, the letter alluded to was found concealed in one of his stockings. The matter had caused much excitement in Batavia, as the accused parties are to be tried for treasonable designs against the Dutch Government.

On his arrival at Batavia, Mr. GIBSON was kept a close prisoner, but released by the court, on the ground that the affair appeared to be no more than a foolish *escapade*. On the same day, the Procurer General had Mr. Gibson and crew imprisoned, and at the last accounts they were incarcerated, awaiting trial before the Supreme Court. Mr. Gibson had addressed a letter to the American Commodore, begging his interference and protection.

Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 3, 1852.

No. 149. ALEXANDER H. WEEMS, plaintiff in error, *vs.* ANN GEORGE *et al.* This cause was argued by Mr. LAWRENCE for the defendants in error, and submitted on a printed argument by Mr. TAYLOR for the plaintiff in error..... No. 154. The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, *vs.* SEBRE HOWARD. THE argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. SCHLEY for the plaintiffs in error, and continued by Mr. NELSON for the defendants in error.

The Particular Synod of New-York convened yesterday at the First Reformed Dutch Church in Newark. The Rev. Elbert S. Porter, of Williamsburg, was elected President, Rev. J. S. Lord, of Harlem, Assessor, Rev. T. C. Strong and J. Pascal Strong, Clerks. The following were elected delegates for New-York to the General Synod to meet at Williamsburg on the first Wednesday in June:

From Classis of New-York.—Rev. John C. Guilding, Aaron Lloyd, Thomas E. Vermilye, D. D., Elders Stephen C. Lyons, Abraham Van Nest, Wm. Woram, Primarii. Rev. G. G. Fisher, D. D., T. DeWitt, D. D., T. Brownlee, Elders; D. Ingraham, L. W. Kiss, James Suydam, Secundi.

From the South Classis of New-York.—Rev. M. S. Hutton, D. D., R. A. Quinn, S. H. Meeker, Elders; A. Riggs, J. B. Wood, C. DeBevoise, Primarii; Rev. J. B. Steele, P. Brett, J. M. Matthews, D. D., Elders; J. Varian, J. Young, W. Lane, Secundi.

The Philadelphia *National Argus* tells the following story: A few days since, a singular and pleasing incident occurred at the Mint. A number of young females are employed there, one of whom had been deaf and dumb for ten years, an affliction resulting from scarlet fever. While engaged at her occupation, judge of the surprise of her companions to hear her exclaim, "Oh, I believe I can speak." So great was the astonishment, that one of the females swooned, and the most of them were strangely affected. Since then the female has entirely recovered her speech.

The New-London *Chronicle* states that in the severe gale of wind and snow of March 6th, the schooner *Gazelle*, Capt. JACOB GARDNER, of that port, with all hands, is supposed to have been lost, as she has not been heard from since the storm came on. The following composed the crew: Jacob Gardner, New-London; Lester Beebe, Elisha Beckwith, Waterford; Charles Mainieer, William Russell, Lyme.

There is now in the county jail at Troy a colored man by the name of Woodin, who has two white women with him, each claiming to be his lawfully-wedded spouse. One of them is of Scotch descent, and calls herself Margaret Converse, alias Woodin; the other is Irish, and calls herself Margaret English. The latter has had two children by him.

The next session of the American Pomological Society, will be held at Philadelphia, on the 13th September next.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE.—We would invite the attention of our patrons and strangers visiting the city, to the fine stock of Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware, also, Plated Ware and Fine Cutlery, which are to be found at the store of R. C. AKERLY, cor. of Bowery and Broome-st. Especially would we call the attention of Engineers, Railroad Conductors, and any who may wish correct time-keepers, to his fine Chronometers, with the splendid B. F. Adams & Sons Lever Watches, with the adjusted Chronometer Balance, rated by actual Observation with the Ship's Chronometer in the Greenwich Observatory, the finest article ever offered in this city. Cash and small profits, with a guarantee for all, is the rule of business.

PURE OLD PALM SOAP.—Which is so well known as an excellent remedy for chapped hands, and for toilet and bath use. See CHILTON's certificate:

"Having tried the Old Palm Soap, manufactured by W. HULL'S SON, I can recommend it as being an excellent quality of toilet soap. The healing properties of palm oil, which are well known, must render this soap preferable to Castile soap for the same uses.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M.D., Chemist."

The above can be obtained for trial, in packages containing six cakes, at the Manufactory, No. 108 Cliff-st.

PATENT SELF-STOPPING HYDRANTS.—BARTHOLOMEW'S Patent, made at No. 84 Marion-st., has been extensively used more than six years past, and proved the most substantial and durable hydrant in use—are not broken by children or carelessness, cheaply repaired without digging, never left running, will not burst pipe, nor likely to freeze, if properly put in. Also, double Hydrants supply two yards. For sale by the Plumbers generally. Landlords will find these Hydrants the most economical, and make the least trouble and expense.

H. B. RICHARDS, No. 37 John-st., 2d door below Nassau-st., (recently of No. 93 Maiden-lane,) keeps on hand a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery of almost every description, Mechanics' Tools, Builders' Goods, housekeeping articles, &c. Persons wishing to purchase goods in this line at the lowest prices, are desired to call on him, at No. 37 John-st., where they will find all articles, on the most reasonable terms, either by the quantity or by retail. H. B. RICHARDS, No. 37 John-st., N. Y.

BERFORD & CO.'S EXPRESS for CALIFORNIA, OREGON, SOUTH AMERICA, SANDWICH ISLANDS and CHINA, May 5, by the splendid fast U. S. Mail steamer CRESCENT CITY, via Aspinwall Railroad to Panama, in charge of Special Messenger. LETTER EXPRESS MAIL via San Juan. Small parcels received to 1 o'clock; letters to 2 o'clock. BERFORD & CO., No. 2 Astor House, Vesey-st.

TO DRUGGISTS AND PHYSICIANS.—For sale, the STOCK, FIXTURES and GOOD WILL of a well-established DRUG STORE, eligibly situated in a leading thoroughfare. The store is handsomely fitted up, and has a complete stock of drugs, chemicals and fancy articles. It is now doing a good family and prescription business. Apply to A. M. DAVIDSON, Bookstore, No. 93 Canal-st.

FAST PRESSES.—It is absolutely necessary in these days of speed, to do Printing at short notice. Those who wish their Cards, Circulars, Bills, &c., printed with neatness and dispatch, on the CASH SYSTEM, will find SUTTON at home, at his old stand, No. 142 Fulton-st., ready to serve all. THOMAS E. SUTTON, Printer.

WHEREAS MY WIFE, CAROLINE GARNER, has withdrawn herself from my bed and board, without cause, I therefore caution all people against giving her credit on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting. HENRY GARNER.

NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN, AND WILLIAMSBURG PEOPLE should call and examine the immense stock of BOOTS, SHOES, and GAITERS, at H. MANN & SON'S. They will more than save stage fare and time, by purchasing of them. No. 360 Grand-st., New-York.

BELL HANGING.—JESSE FERGUSON, Locksmith, Bell-hanger and Machinist, No. 63 Church-st., between Murray and Warren-sts., New-York, is prepared to execute all orders in his line, at the shortest notice, in this city and vicinity.

PHIPPS' FARM FENCE—$1 50 per rod. Wrought and cast iron fence; ornamental wire railing; superior force pumps; bank safe and store locks; iron bedsteads, &c., &c. For sale by GEORGE FOSTER, No. 396 Broadway, cor. of Walker-st.

PAPER WAREHOUSE—DUNCAN, LEWIS & BARTOW, No. 161 William-st., (near Fulton,) offer for sale a large assortment of Writing, Wrapping and Printing Paper, Binder's, Band-box, Trunk Bonnet and Straw Boards, &c.

SPRING STYLE HATS, of the French Elastic Stiff, manufactured from the finest imported plushes, which, for brilliancy of finish and durability will bear the test with MONARQUE'S, No. 223 Bowery.

TO DOCK-BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—Dock Sticks, Dock Fenders, Fenders, etc., constantly on hand, at wholesale and retail, at the New-York Steam Saw Mills, 27th and 28th-sts., North River. COLYER & DUGARD.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BAGGING, CANVAS, BALE ROPE CUTTINGS, GRASS and TARRED ROPE, and all other kinds of paper-makers' stock, by CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 94 Beekman-st.

BROOKLYN STEAM SUGAR REFINERY.—Various grades of coffee crushed sugar, also of Sugar-House syrup, constantly on hand. For sale by the agents. ADAMS & CUSHMAN, No. 75 Front-st.

WRITING PAPERS BY THE CASE ONLY.—The largest and most desirable assortment in the United States, for sale by CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st.

OLD COLONY CUT NAILS.—For sale by E. & J. BUSHING & CO., No. 22 Cliff-st., Agents Old Colony Iron Co.

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER constantly on hand, and made to order by CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st.

COL. R. DENSWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW and SOLICITOR OF PATENTS, No. 75 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts., N. Y.

WANTED.

INSTRUCTION WANTED—A competent Teacher of English, German, Mathematics and Music, who speaks English, to give instruction in the above branches of this language, would like to exchange lessons with a competent American (Gentleman or Lady) Teacher of it, residing in Brooklyn, and wishing to study one of the above branches. Address, for three days, EXCHANGE, Times Office.

YOUNG MEN WANTED.—Several smart, energetic young men, of good address, to get up routes in this city, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Jersey City, for a well-established weekly paper. Also, canvassers for every State in the Union wanted. To suitable persons liberal inducements will be offered. Apply personally, at the office of the MUSICAL TIMES, No. 111 Nassau-st., New-York.

MEN WANTED.—Twenty men, to sell an article wanted in every family. Agents are making $20 per week. Agents for Boston, Philadelphia, Maine, New-Hampshire, Connecticut, with $150, can make $1,500 per annum. Ten men paid wages to travel. Call, or address, post paid, No. 317 Bowery.

BOY WANTED.—An errand boy, residing with his parents or guardians, wanted in the office of the Manhattan Health Insurance Company; must write a good hand and be attentive; salary, $50 for first year. Apply immediately at the office, Chatham Bank Building, opposite Chambers-st.

BOY WANTED.—An active and intelligent Boy, 12 to 16 years of age, is wanted. One residing with his parents preferred. Salary first year, $50. Address, with reference, stating age, residence, qualifications, and where last employed, CLOTHING, office of this paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For two young, active Men, of considerable experience, and with business habits, as Porters, or in any respectable situation, where their services would prove their merit and promote their employers' interest. City references of the highest respectability will be given. Address JAMES and JOHN, No. 20 East 13th-st., 1st-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—For cooks, general workers, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, chambermaids, waiters, gardeners, farmers, &c., SELECT PROTESTANT AGENCY, No. 7 Carmine-st., and SOCIETY AGENCY, No. 106 Chambers-st. Only servants of good character admitted.

SITUATION WANTED.—An American, about 21, who speaks French, wants a situation as Clerk in some store or office, or as bar-keeper. The very best of references given. Call, or address, post-paid, H. W. M., No. 14 6th-av. N. B. Has no objection to leave the city.

SITUATION WANTED—As assistant Clerk in a Drug Store, either in this, or any of the adjacent cities. Good testimonials and references given. Has been 4 years in the business. Apply by letter, to J. M., No. 221 South-1st.-st., Williamsburg.

SERVANTS.—A great variety of carefully selected Servants are now wanting employment at C. Mason's offices, Nos. 550 Broadway and 145 Bowery. Terms—Yearly subscription, 50 cents; otherwise, 25 cents. N. B.—Plenty of men and boys on hand.

SALESMEN WANTED.—Two experienced dry goods salesmen wanted. Apply at HEARNE BROTHERS, No. 425 Broadway, at 6 P. M.

FIVE HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED—To sell a new family work, Life and speeches of Kossuth, and other very popular works. Great inducements offered, and high wages made. Call, or address post-paid, American Family Publication Establishment, No. 128 Nassau-st., N. Y.

APPRENTICES WANTED TO THE DRESS CAP MAKING BUSINESS.—Also, a few first-rate Sewers, to make up Fancy Mourning goods, &c. None need apply but such as are fully acquainted with the business. Apply at No. 393 Broadway.

$300 TO $500.—WANTED—An active young man to take charge of an office and act as salesman for a manufactory. He must be able to make, forthwith, a cash advance on stock on hand. Address SALESMAN, at this office, with real name and residence.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Country residence on the Hudson.—HOWLAND MANSION HOUSE, river-side, 86th-st., for select families and gentlemen. Spacious, elevated, healthy, with charming scenery on all sides, it possesses advantages rarely combined.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Handsome apartments can be had, with Breakfast and Tea, at No. 101 Schermerhorn-st., between Boerum-pl. and Smith-st. The house is as pleasantly situated as any in Brooklyn, and the rooms are commodious and well-furnished.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A Gentleman and Wife, without children, can obtain a pleasant, furnished, front room, with Board, at 61 Joralemon-st., first house above Hicks-st., and within four minutes' walk of South Ferry.

BOARDING.—Five or six gentlemen can be accommodated with plain board and pleasant rooms, in a private family. Apply at No. 547 Hudson-st.

LOST.

$100 DOLLARS REWARD.—LOST, on the morning of April 28, in Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, a SEALED PACKAGE, marked A. L. GRIER, New-York, containing twenty bonds, of $1,000 each, of FAYETTE COUNTY, KENTUCKY, numbered from 58 to 71 inclusive, and issued to the Covington and Lexington Railroad Co. All the bonds issued by this County to the Covington and Lexington Railroad Co., except the above named, have the following guarantee printed on the back of them:

"The Covington and Lexington Railroad Company guarantee the prompt payment of the principal and interest of the within bond, for value received. Witness the seal of the said Company, and the signature of the President thereof, this tenth day of April, 1852, in conformity with the resolution of the Board of Directors, passed on the 1st day of April, 1852." JOHN S. MORGAN,

President of the Covington and Lexington R. R. Co.

{Covington and Lexington (SEAL OF) Railroad Company.} FRED. WISE, Secretary.

All persons are forbidden to negotiate these bonds, and the above named reward will be paid for any information that will lead to their recovery. New-York, April 28, 1852.

GIBSON, STOCKWELL & CO., No. 35 Pearl-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FISH AND PROVISION STORE.—ALLAN & ROSE, No. 228 Washington-st., (one door above Barclay-st.,) New-York, offer at wholesale to dealers, at the lowest market prices for cash, the following articles of the best quality:

MACKEREL—Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in all kinds of packages.
SHAD—Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in all kinds of packages.
CODFISH—Dry Salted and Pickled.
SCALEFISH—Dry Salted and Pickled.
HERRINGS—Smoked and Pickled.
PORK—Mess, Prime, Rump, Butt, Clear, &c.
BEEF—Mess, Prime, and Railroad.
SMOKED HAMS, Shoulders, Beef, Bacon, Salmon.
CHEESE, Lard, Candles, Oil, Spices.
BUTTER—In firkins, tubs, and pails—fresh dairy.
SALT—Fine, in sacks and small bags.

PITTSTON COAL.—Office Pennsylvania Coal Co., corner Broadway and Wall-st.—The Pennsylvania Coal Co. is now prepared to enter into contracts for the sale of its superior PITTSTON COAL, deliverable at Port Erven, near Rondout, on the Hudson River, before the 1st of July next, at the following prices per ton of 2,240 lbs.:

Lump	$3 40	Range, or large Stove	$3 60
Steamboat	3 55	Nut, or Stove	3 65
Grate, or Furnace	3 60	Pea	2 75

Contracts may also be made for the remainder of the season, by application at the Company's office.

GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL.—The undersigned has the pleasure to inform his friends and the public that his house will be open for the reception of company, on SATURDAY, the 15th May, and he is now prepared to make arrangements with families for the season.

WEST POINT, May 1, 1852. WM. B. COZZENS.

HAUGHWOUT & DAILEY, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, Agents for the sale of CORNELIUS & CO.'S CHANDELIERS and other fixtures.—DAILEY & HAUGHWOUT, Paris, have the most superb and extensive assortment of new goods of the following kinds, ever offered for sale in the United States, which, from the advantages H. & D. possess both at home and abroad, assure their friends and customers that they are prepared to furnish such at prices lower than the same quality can be bought at auction.

GAS FIXTURES.—Chandeliers, Brackets, Hall and Mantel Lights, with every other article connected with this department in endless variety. Gas pipes put into buildings in a superior manner, promptly and at full 20 per cent. less than is generally charged. An invoice of imported gas fixtures just arrived, in order to show the variety of patterns, and comparative difference in price.

CHINA.—Our assortment in this department has been selected with the greatest care by our house in Paris, which with our own painting and decorating, executed on the premises, is now so complete that we can offer the most extensive and choice assortment of fancy vases, dinner, desert and tea sets, that can be found either in London or Paris, at 33½ per cent. less than they can be bought there or in this country.

GLASS.—This department is complete with the choicest and most distinguished patterns, (sketched by our Mr. Haughwout at the great exhibition in London,) made of the very finest material, and cut and engraved under our own immediate superintendence.

SUNDRIES.—Plated ware, cutlery, French clocks, candelabras and every variety of housekeeping articles and ornamented goods at low prices.

FIREWORKS.—TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—OSCAR JOLLEY & CO., No. 180 William-st., New-York, would invite the attention of Dealers to their large and extensive stock of every description of FIREWORKS, manufactured and imported expressly for their trade, which they will sell as low as can be furnished, comprising:

30,000 boxes Fire Crackers, 1st quality, 40 packs.
3,000 boxes Fire Crackers, 2d quality, 40 packs.
1,000 boxes Ladies' Crackers, 2d quality, 40 packs,
500 boxes Double Headers.
80 boxes Chinese Rockets.
50 boxes Jossticks.

Caprices, Waterpots, Colored Fires, Exhibition Pieces and Globes. We would refer to the fact that our Rockets, from 3 lb. intermediately to 2 lbs., are all made with fancy headings, containing crimson, blue, green and yellow fires, gold and silver rain, streamers, serpents, &c., and which we sell at as low prices as the ordinary plain Rockets are. The superiority of the colored fires, etc., is at once seen—presenting a striking and beautiful appearance, contrasted with plain rockets. Fire Crackers, Double Headers, Jossticks, and Chinese Rockets, are of our own importation, and selected with great care. Our Torpedoes and Pullers have always been pronounced as greatly superior to any other manufactured. OSCAR JOLLEY & CO., No. 180 William-st.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY, No. 29 Spruce-st., near William.—The Subscribers having purchased the Type Foundry of Mr. GEO. B. LOTHIAN, (established in 1823,) are prepared to furnish to Printers and Stereotypers his well-known and superior Music, Greek, Hebrew, and other Printing Types. Also, Type, Copper-faced, at 12 per cent. advance. Presses, Chases, Composing Sticks, Brass Rules, Stands, Galleys, Furniture, Cases, Quoins, Parchments and Ink. METAL and WOOD TYPES, from the different foundries, and every article required in a Printing Office, at the lowest prices, for cash or approved paper. Old Type received at nine cents per pound, in exchange for new. P. C. CORTELYOU, of the late firm of GEO. BRUCE & Co. respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends at his present establishment. PETER C. CORTELYOU.

WM. H. GIFFING.

The Type on which this paper is printed, is from the above Foundry.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.—200,000 pair of DAY'S Patent vulcanized Rubber Japanned Over-Shoes. These goods received the first Premium, Silver Medal, over all others, last October, at the Fair of the American Institute. Exporters and quantity dealers are advised to save a profit in ordering said goods. DAY'S facilities equal 2,000 pairs a day. Buyers are cautioned that the combination are again at their old game of threatening to prosecute my customers, all for effect, that they may still, for one year more, plunder the pockets of the people.

HORACE H. DAY,

Oldest manufacturer of India Rubber now in the business in the United States—owning over 200 patent rights. Warehouse No. 29 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

SEEDS. CLOVER, TIMOTHY, and RED TOP SEED of prime quality. Orchard Grass, White Clover, Perennial Rye Grass, Black Sea Spring Wheat, English Peas, Hungarian Grass, Millet, and a great variety of other field and garden Seeds. For sale in any quantities.

A few barrels sandstone potatoes.

RALPH & CO.
No. 57 Fulton-st., near Fulton Market.

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NEW VOLUMES OF APPLETON'S POPULAR LIBRARY will be published on WEDNESDAY, (5th) THE PARIS SKETCH BOOK. By W. M. Thackeray. Two volumes; fancy cloth, price fifty cents each.

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A Gambler' Death.
Napoleon and His System.
The Story of Mary Ancel.
Beatrice Mergey.

CONTENTS OF VOL. II.

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Little Poinsinet.
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The papers of which these volumes consist are in number nineteen, and in character very miscellaneous. In most of them wit and humor are the prevailing features; but all of them display a keen sense of the ridiculous and a hostility to humbug, a penetrating insight into the wheels by which men and the mixed world around the author are moved, and a thorough dislike to the foibles and vices he hesitates not to lash and expose.—*London Literary Gazette.*

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Mr. Zachos has shown taste and judgment, as well as great care, in the compilation of his new American Speaker, which contains many entirely new selections from the best modern writers, English and American, and which is, therefore, the best book of the kind now in market.—*Times.*

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PUBLISHED THIS MORNING.

CRIMES OF THE HOUSE OF AUSTRIA AGAINST MANKIND—Collected from accredited history and edited by Elizabeth P. Peabody. Price 50 cents. Published for the benefit of the Hungarian Fund, by RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, No. 2 Barclay-st., Astor House.

TO THE READING PUBLIC.—The subscriber invites attention to his splendid stock of books, consisting of Bibles, of all sizes and descriptions of binding, a general assortment of religious works, histories, travels, standard poets, scientific works, and, in short, every description of books that may be desired by respectable people. Also, all kinds of stationery, grate-aprons and trimming-paper, all of which are offered for sale on terms as reasonable as they can be had at any other place. Please call and see, and oblige ABRAHAM MAZE, No. 237 Bleecker, opposite Le Roy-st.

SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, and STATIONERY, at wholesale.—Country merchants and booksellers are invited to call and examine our very large stock, and prices, before bu

New-York Daily Times.

SCHOLARLY.

Speech of Edward Everett, Mass.

Mr. Everett, who arrived in this city on Saturday, with several Members of the Massachusetts Legislature, visited Charlestown, (Bunker Hill) Monument-square he was welcomed in a very eloquent address from Mayor Wightman.

Mr. Everett made the following reply:

My voice shrinks from the task to mingle with the joyful welcome of these patriotic scenes. Speaking to the descendants of those heroic men, and yet standing upon the spot of their renown—a spot, which, from my childhood, still quickens, and yet warms with inspiration—I feel that I am unworthy to be the organ of the thanks, and yet unable to withhold the expression of my grateful emotions. And when I see around me the sons of the Pilgrims, whose every step is a memorial, and every look an example, I feel like the Priest, who, in the days of Israel, was met with the Ark of the Lord has opened the well of Liberty. He smites with his rod; every new drop of martyr blood will increase the tide. Prejudice may dam its flood but never stop it. The higher she dams the higher the tide; it will overflow or will break through. Now and above and before me, I hear on the words that come to my ears, and I hear, Lexington, Concord, Bunker Hill, Bennington, Saratoga, Trenton, Princeton, Yorktown, Eutaw. In hearing, my eyes meet the roll of Bunker Hill—that awful opening scene of the eventful drama to which Lexington and Concord had been the prelude. The spirits of the past rise before my eyes. I see Richard Gridley busily planning the entrenchments. I hear the blast-sound of the pickaxe and spade in the hands of the Patriot band. I hear the patriots say that "All is well." I see Knowlton raising his line of rail fence, upon which the guns will rest and the leaders may point to their sturdy trust. I see the old commanding form of Prescott, marching leisurely around the parapet, inflaming the timid patriots with the elevated words that those who had the merit of the labor should have the honor of the victory. I see Asa Pollard fall the first victim of that immortal day; I see the Chaplain praying over him; and now the roaring of the cannon from ships and from batteries, and the blaze of the burning town, and the thrice-renewed storm, and the unconquered resolve in his brave leader, declaring that he would not retreat while a Warren had to die; and I see all the brave who fell encamped, unnoticed and undistinguished, on the battle field of Americans Independence. All the spirits of that most eventful victory, from the "unknown dead"—I see them all; the eyes of my mind are dazzled with the spirits of martyrs of liberty. Their bloody locks covered me have no end, ghastly look; they have no end, they wounds crying for revenge to the Almighty God; the smile of eternal bliss is playing around their lips, and through dwellers of Heaven, they like to visit the place where their blood was spilt; it was not spilt in vain—their fatherland is free, and there is a joy in that thought, adding every new spirit to the happiness of Elysium's souls. As the glorious divinities of Ancient Greece like to rest from the dances of Venus on Mount Olympus, so must the spirit of a Warren, after the labors of the top of this monument here. Martyrs of my country! how long will it yet be till a like spirit shall inspire your departed souls! When will the souls of that joy play around your lips! How long will the souls of your wounds cry for revenge—your dishonored souls bleeding, down-trodden, oppressed! There is a sorrow in that thought, casting the gloom of sadness even over the bliss of Paradise. Almighty Father of mankind, let the day of thy mercy be not too far off! Examine my emotions, I beseech thee. The associations of my life cannot be silenced. Your Bunker Hill and our Kapolna are twin-souls called defeats, and both eventful victories—both manifesting in a Declaration of Independence, but never acknowledged before it was achieved, and supported by foreign sympathies not acknowledged even when they were—and sometimes foreign aggression instead of aid.

Well, past is past, and cannot be changed; but the future is open yet, and often I have bowed before the recollection of this hallowed ground. I adore the Almighty with unfaltering hope. Part of my hopes rest in the justice of Him who rules the universe and holds in his hands the destinies of mankind and of men. My people's sufferings are recorded in the book of his eternal decrees, and tears of my people numbered in his scale. I trust to him.

Part of my hope relies with our own selves. We know that God helps those that help themselves—and we will. We look not for unmerited good luck, but for well merited reliance—faith to deserve merit it. Allow me to say that I am proud of my people—proud not only of its past, but proud of its present also. An exile heart not often does rejoice, but I rejoice to know how my people behaved—friends and neither yet in its present sufferings than when it bore up against a world in arms, and raised its country's name higher in its very fall, than it stood ever in its brightest days. The responsibilities of my position do well permit me from easily believing what I warmly wish. I would calmly every incident; but joy is no consummation than I cannot forbear so much to say that I have reason to be proud of my people, and bow with profound veneration of its heart. The tidings I receive entitle me to say: "Young Nero in Vienna's old walls, thou mayst rage and pour the embers of thy fury over my people's heads; they accept rather thy scaffold and people thy dungeons with thousands of new victims, and drain the life blood of my people, and whip it with the iron rod of thy unpunished tyranny; I defy thee to break my people's high-minded spirit! Foolish boy! thou mayst torture only deadly—hack the heart of my old mother!—murder my children, and send forth thy assassins against him, who, with his heart, has honest generosity, once saved thy crown. Then mayst do all thou canst! Thy days are numbered; thy power is falling, and my country will be free!"

But part of my hope rests also with you, Americans! The distinguished patriot whom the genius of his power-ful mind and the confidence of his native land entitled to act the part of interpreter of his people's sentiments at the inauguration of this monument, has but spoken an undeniable truth, when he said that the results of the battle of Bunker Hill will continue to rain influence, not only upon your country, but upon the world. And indeed, he who has right to say that at the rising of the sun, and the setting of the sun, and the blaze of noon day, and beneath the milder effulgence of lunar light, yonder obelisk will look and speak to the full comprehension of every American mind.

It has looked and spoken for nine years in its accomplished majesty. Meanwhile you have gloriously fought the battle of active vitality, and extended your sway to the shores of the Pacific, uniting with new ties your own States to the dominion of the Old World. The comfort of habitations, small party considerations, and even the reputation of well founded authority, may grasp into the rolling wheel of necessity—the necessity will not change—and your people of America, have decided to answer that necessity. I have laid my hand upon your people's heart, and I have watched the logic in the progress of extinction, and I dare say with firm confidence, the foretold interaction of that monument's majestic eloquence is felt by the people's instinct, and is fully comprehended by the inhabitants of Massachusetts. And the new exigencies of your times will be answered by Massachusetts with that energy with which it has answered the exigencies of old perils times. The Pilgrim Fathers founded a commonwealth—the battle of Bunker Hill founded a nation—the approaching struggle for liberty in Europe will see this nation in a fifty power on earth! That is what we wish, and this is what I hope. And that hope will not, cannot fail.

Gentlemen, a great crisis is approaching in the condition of the world. But the world is prepared for that crisis. There is a great change in the spirit of time, now-a-days, (and I myself am an humble evidence of it.) Principles weigh more than success, and therefore principles will meet success.

I remember well, when your forefathers were about to fight the battle of Bunker Hill, there was a periodical paper at Boston—*Tory Massachusensis* was its name—which dared to say that the annals of the world have not yet been darkened with a single instance of so unnatural, senseless, wanton, and wicked a rebellion. So it styled the sacred cause which the Adamses, the Hancocks advised, Washington led, and for which Warren bled.

Did now that cause fills the brightest page in the annals of humanity. But it was success and its unparalleled results which cast the lustre of that glory around it. Unsuccessful, its memory might have been blotted with the name of an ill-advised rebellion.

Now-a-days it is not success which makes the merit of a cause, but its principle. The results of the day of Bunker Hill have changed the basis of future history, because it gave birth to a mighty nation, whose very existence is the embodiment of a principle, true, like truth itself, and lasting like eternity.

It would be strange indeed, should that principle' forsake itself. No, it will not, it cannot do it. Great is the destiny of your nation; you approach it not in vain, with no unmanful, gigantic steps. Opportunity will do the rest. Upon this, humanity may with confidence rely, and opportunity will come. Its forecast shadow'ry already is cast.

I could wish, for my poor country's sake, that you should be pleased to make that opportunity, having the power to do so. But I know great bodies move slow, and look cautiously with the assurance that it will move, when opportunity shall come. In the meantime, your private generosity, (indeed to our unmerited misfortunes,) is planning the way, and should we not feel strong enough to create opportunity, supported by your benevolence, we will not be unprepared to catch it when it comes.

It will be gratifying to your noble hearts to hear the fact, that the reception America has honored me with, the sympathy which you manifest, come like a healing balm over my country's bleeding wounds, and warming my people's heart like as the May sun warms the soil, added the cheerfulness of confidence to the resolution of patriotism. I know my people well; I know what it did, what it was ready to do, when it was but duty it felt. I know what it can do now that is hope.

I thank you for it, not only in my people's name, but I am expressing thereby thanks the people of America that it has not spent its sympathy to a corpse. Hungary will answer the expectations of America.

And here let me cut short my words. In the place here, where the revelation of Providence is told by the eloquence of speaker statesmen, reasoning would be a profanation on my part. At this moment my very mind is concentrated in my heart. There stands the powerful orator, (pointing to the monument.) Let his words find willing ears and susceptible hearts. I leave you to the inspiration of his eloquence. To me, his silent speech was the harmony of an angel's song. I leave this hallowed spot with its recollections, joy, and confidence. The memory of my having stood here, honored by your attention, and encouraged by your sympathy, will strengthen my confidence in mankind, and my resolution to act; and though my fatherland may not be my lot, the devotion of my heart will dwell in my breast.

With these resolutions, I take silent thank you, and bid you cordially farewell.

An Interesting Case of Surgery.—At the County Hospital, yesterday, we witnessed a case to which our medical readers will, we presume, attach a special interest. A lad, coming up the river on a vessel, got entangled in the cable of one of the steam-ships, which he was paying out, and had his arm and shoulder severely injured. Not to speak of the flesh wounds and the crushing of the muscles, the arm was fractured above the elbow, and the fracture is a bad one, passing between the elbow and the wrist. The accident occurred at the Battery, whereupon a few vehicles were in attendance, and the boy was conveyed to the Hospital. Dr. Peaslee, the visiting surgeon, was in attendance, and proceeded to set the fracture. The operation was performed with the utmost skill, and the boy is now doing well. It is probable that the arm will be preserved to the boy, although the injury is a very severe one.—*Evening Post*, May 4.

Land Warrants are sold in Wall-street, to emigrants and other land buyers for the West, at $125 for the 160 acre scrip, $67 for 80 acres, and $33 for 40 acres. The emigrations to Wisconsin and Minnesota this Spring, is very large. Not only Government, but improved farming lands are offered low in the vicinity of Milwaukie, and from across Michigan, to get emigrants through quickly and cheaply. Another company are running daily between Chicago and Milwaukie, to connect with the Michigan to carry, discovered with. The Southern Michigan Railroad [illegible] between Chicago and Milwaukie.

"One of our correspondents has presented some statement of the imports for the month of January, which would hardly have been credited to the city had not the figures been given, as it appears the entire amount was $1,542,000."—*Journal of Commerce.*

The above, referring not solely to the Times, is untrue. Our statement was for the *five* Custom-House weeks ending in April, and as given: not published nor grounded at, but compiled from unofficial figures, prepared in part at the Custom-House. Our neighbor has for some time traded on the labors of certain worthy and industrious clerks in the Customs, endeavoring to *supright* their tables, while forbidding an increase of their perquisites by other persons, as his own. The labor is extra-official, and paid for as such. We have repeatedly been denied by the *Journal* reporter a participation in the expense, and rather than make the matter unpleasant, have submitted to the inconvenience of making up unofficial tables of the general merchandise imports, at the end of the month, instead of weekly. Other City papers have submitted to the alternative of copying the *Journal* aggregate the next day, with or without credit, as their sense of propriety dictates. We should not thus refer to the subject publicly, but that the *Journal* reporter, believing he had barred all access to certain information at the Custom-House, has deemed it courteous to accuse his neighbors of giving "pretended statements."

DIED.

On Tuesday, May 4, Mrs. HANNAH SEAMENS, in the 52d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Thursday afternoon, 6th inst., at 3½ o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Capt. R. W. Foster, 125½ st., between 8th and 9th ave., Harlem.

☞ Providence papers please copy.

At Staten Island, on Monday, 3d inst., MARY JANE, eldest daughter of the late Capt. John Seaman.

Relatives and friends of the family, and of her brothers-in-law, Rev. Thomas Mallaby and Dr. Seth Geer, are invited to attend her funeral at St. Paul's Church, Tompkinsville, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

In Penn Yan, Yates Co., N.Y., on Sabbath morning last, 2d inst., of typhus fever, in the 4th year of her age, JULIA SMITH, youngest daughter of Edward S. Fowle, of Brooklyn.

At New-Canaan, Conn., Monday, May 3, CHARLES H. CARTER, son of Hanford Carter, Esq., aged 21 years and 5 months.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....May 4.

$4,000	U. S. 6s. '67	110	
1,700	U. S. 6s, '68	114	
10,000	Virginia 6s	109½	
5,000	Ind. Canal Pref. 5s	91	
10,000	do	44	
2,000	Harlem Ex. Cfts	83	
2,000	Reading Bonds, '70	81½	
3,000	Erie 1st mg. ex. div	116½	
5,000	do	s7 116	
9,000	do	s3 116	
4,000	do	30 115½	
1,000	Erie R.R. 3d mort.	106½	
1,000	do	106½	
2,000	Erie Income Bonds	97½	
3,000	Erie Con. Bds. '71	93½	
2,000	do	b10 93½	
22,000	do	s3 93½	
7,000	Hud. 1st mort. bds	106	
5,000	do. 3d do.	s12m 94	
25	Del. & Hud. Canal	117½	
100	do	b60 118	
55	New-York Gas Co	113½	
100	Nicaragua Transit Co.	42	
50	do	s10 42	
750	St. Lawrence Min. Co.	2	
250	do	3½	
100	Canton Company	82	
50	do	b10 82	
250	Nor. & Wor. R. R.	b10 58	
100	Reading Railroad	b3 78½	

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '56	108½	
5,000	do. '62	113½	
3,000	Erie Convt. '71	93½	
5,000	do. '72	93½	
1,000	Hudson 2d Mtge	96½	
50	Del. & Hud. Canl.	b60 119	
15	do	117½	
50	Bank Republic	106	
100	Edgeworth Land Co.	3	
50	do	b30 3	
25	Canton Company	82½	
100	Harlem Railroad	s60 7½	
150	do	7½	
200	do	7½	
85	Nicaragua Transit Co.	42	
100	Portsmouth Dry Dock	7	
100	do	7	
100	do	7	
100	Morris Canal	19½	
50	Hudson River R. R.	63	
50	Erie Railroad	b30 33	
150	do	33½	
150	do	s10 33½	
50	do	b60 33½	
200	do	b6w 33½	
30	N. H. & N. L. R. R.	72	

Tuesday, May 4—6 P. M.

This has been rather a quiet day in Railroad Stocks. Prices are pretty well sustained, but speculation appeared to flag. The bear interest are not encouraged by the golden signs of the times to increase their contracts, nor are the opposite party eager for the moment to move for a further advance in some of the leading speculatives. Erie, Reading, and Canton were moderately dealt in, at about yesterday's rates. Harlem left off ¼ per cent. lower. Stonington and Norwich steady. Hudson River in better demand, and 1@1¼ per cent. higher. Nicaragua firm, at 42. Dauphin up to 53½. St. Lawrence 2@2½, with large sales. Morris neglected.

The trade in bonds was to the amount of $110,000. The holders of Erie First Mortgage were free sellers at 116, [equal to 119½ with the Coupon just paid. There was a bear sale of Hudson Second Mortgage, seller 12 months, at 94, being 2 per cent. below the cash bid. The [cheap Indianas were in request. Virginias sold at 109½. Governments steady, at 118. The last Erie Convertibles were freely sold at 95½. The private sales of bonds were small. The new Norfolk City Loan is advertised by Messrs. Cammann, Whitehouse & Co. The Bonds are 6 per cent. Coupon, and are held at par. Part of the loan has been placed in Norfolk. The city is an old and wealthy one, and deserves to stand high in credit.

In City Banks there was little or no business. Delaware and Hudson again sold at 117½, cash, 118 buyer 60 days; Northern Indiana Shares taken at 106½ @100. Utica advanced to 122½, and Rochester to 113½. New-York Gas sold at 113.

Money was in fair request at 5 per cent. on demand loans. Some of the Bankers find it difficult to use all their balances. It was a very moderate day in Exchanges, though the British packet sails direct to-morrow. Remitters are not disposed to take Bills freely, and the range of most of the sales was 109½@110½. Several of the Banking houses, however, stood firm at 110½, Francs, 5,16¼@5,15. A silver shipment of one or two hundred thousand dollars will go by the *Asia*. The home sales of Produce make a good many Foreign bills, and others are coming forward in fair amounts from New-Orleans and Charleston.

The State Bank reports to March 27 are complete at Albany. The condensed summary appears in the *Evening Journal*, of yesterday. The following are the leading features:

INVESTMENTS.

Ordinary Loans	$105,738,000	
Loans to Directors	5,738,000	
Loans to Brokers	3,522,000	
Real Estate	4,013,000	
Bond and Mortgage	4,446,000	
Stocks	14,918,000	$138,374,000
Same Investments, December 20, 1851		129,413,000
Expansion in three months		$9,361,000

CASH MEANS.

Specie	$10,731,000	
Cash Items	12,326,000	
Bank Notes	2,614,000	
From Banks	10,952,000—	$36,553,000
Same in December—Specie	$ 8,307,000	
Other Items	23,566,000—	$31,905,000
Increased Cash strength in 3 mos.		$4,628,000

DEMAND LIABILITIES.

Circulation	$27,312,000	
Deposites	56,213,000	
To Banks	19,963,000—	$102,906,000
Same in Dec.—Circulation	$27,299,000	
Deposits	46,837,000	
To Banks	16,500,000—	$90,566,000
Increased Liabilities		$13,043,000
Cash liabilities over cash means	$68,075,000	
Capital stock	50,027,000	
Undivided profits	9,837,000	
Items due not included above	1,635,000	
To correspond with investments		$126,374,000

The Legislature of Louisiana having consolidated the three municipalities of New-Orleans and the adjoining one of La Fayette, into a single city, the Fund Commissioners have resolved to consolidate the debt, most of which is past due, and for this purpose make a forty year 6 ₱ cent, coupon loan of two millions dollars.

The new coupon loan of 5 per cent., free of taxation, has been voted by both branches of the Pennsylvania Legislature. The amount is to be $5,000,000, to cover the past due sixes of 1846, and the fives due and to fall due previous to 1854. There is little doubt the loan will go at par. The old fives, paying net only 4½ ₱ cent., sold largely yesterday at 95¼.

For the first instance in six weeks or two months, a mercantile failure was spoken of in the Street to-day, said to be an importing house.

We copy from Mr. W. P. Wright's Cotton Circular, for the *Asia*, the following movement of the crop to present date:

	1852.	1851.
Receipts at the Ports	2,680,000	2,092,000
Exports to Great Britain	1,220,000	956,000
Exports to France	345,000	206,000
Exports to other Foreign Ports	343,000	189,000
Total Exports	1,898,000	1,412,000
Stock on hand	490,000	483,000

The export of the (past week was 105,000 bales, of which 84,000 bales go to England. The advance in prices at this port was full half a cent the pound. To-day there was something of a pause in the speculative demand. Only 800 bales sold.

The activity noticed last week in the staple articles in the Grocery line continues. Speculation is particularly brisk in Sugars. The accounts, both from the Islands and New-Orleans, speak of advanced and stiff rates, and a deficient crop rumored in Cuba, is said to strengthen them. Here, the stock in first hands is to exceed to 10,000 hhds., and 10,000 boxes, and 6,000 bags.

Land Warrants are sold in Wall-street, to emigrants and other land buyers for the West, at $125 for the 160 acre scrip, $67 for 80 acres, and $33 for 40 acres. The emigrations to Wisconsin and Minnesota this Spring, is very large. Not only Government, but improved farming lands are offered low in the vicinity of Milwaukie, and from across Michigan, to get emigrants through quickly and cheaply. Another company are running daily between Chicago and Milwaukie, to connect with the Michigan to carry, discovered with. The Southern Michigan Railroad [illegible] between Chicago and Milwaukie.

"One of our correspondents has presented some statement of the imports for the month of January, which would hardly have been credited to the city had not the figures been given, as it appears the entire amount was $1,542,000."—*Journal of Commerce.*

The above, referring not solely to the Times, is untrue. Our statement was for the *five* Custom-House weeks ending in April, and as given: not published nor grounded at, but compiled from unofficial figures, prepared in part at the Custom-House. Our neighbor has for some time traded on the labors of certain worthy and industrious clerks in the Customs, endeavoring to *supright* their tables, while forbidding an increase of their perquisites by other persons, as his own. The labor is extra-official, and paid for as such. We have repeatedly been denied by the *Journal* reporter a participation in the expense, and rather than make the matter unpleasant, have submitted to the inconvenience of making up unofficial tables of the general merchandise imports, at the end of the month, instead of weekly. Other City papers have submitted to the alternative of copying the *Journal* aggregate the next day, with or without credit, as their sense of propriety dictates. We should not thus refer to the subject publicly, but that the *Journal* reporter, believing he had barred all access to certain information at the Custom-House, has deemed it courteous to accuse his neighbors of giving "pretended statements."

Markets by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Noon, Saturday, May 1.

Cotton continues firm at the previous advance. 1,800 bales have been sold at 7¼@8c. for low to strict middling. Rice is firm at 4@4½c. Pork.—3,000 bbls. Mess have changed hands, at $17 25@17 38.

New-Orleans, Sunday, May 2.

Cotton closed firm on Saturday night, at 8½c. for good middling; our stock amounts to 140,000 bales. Sugar is firm at 4½@4¾c. for fair. Prime Molasses sells at 20c. Rio Coffee.—300 bags sold yesterday at 9c. Sterling Exchange is at 8½c. Freights have declined; Cotton is taken for Liverpool at ½d.

Charleston, Monday, May 3.

Cotton.—Sales, to-day, 2,900 bales. The market is firm, at full prices, and tends upward.

Albany, Tuesday, May 4.

Flour is steady; sales, 1,100 bales. Wheat.—6,200 bush. Genesee sold at 118c. Oats are at 40c, with sales of 2,000 bush. Corn is in light supply; 12,000 bush. changed hands at 59@60c., principally at 59c. Salt.—7,000 bags have been sold at 80@10c. for large and small. Whisky is at 20½c.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

Tuesday, May 4—6 P. M.

Ashes—Are inanimate and not abundant. Some 75 bbls. changed hands during the day, at 5½ per Pots and 5½@5¾c. per Pearls.

Cotton—Continues very firm, but is less sought after, and offered very slowly. Only 800 bales found purchasers to-day, at previous quotations. The advance in freights is adverse to a further improvement.

Flour and Meal—State and Western brands are still active and buoyant, though the enhanced claims of owners and the scarcity of vessels operate as a check upon transactions. The export demand is pretty brisk and the market is quite spirited. There is also a fair Eastern trade inquiring for suitable quantities. The receipts are comparatively limited and the supply is greatly diminished. The sales include 900 bbls. superfine No. 2, or second quality at $3 69@3 81½; ordinary to straight State or good common Genesee at $4 19@4 25; choice State, mixed Western and favorite Genesee, $4 25@4 50; fair to fancy Indiana and Michigan at $4 37½@$4 62½; fancy Genesee at $4 62½@5; fancy Ohio at $4 56¼ 62½; extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 [illegible]0 and extra Genesee at $5 25@5 37½ ₱ bbl. Canadian is in poor supply and held very stiffly at $4 85, at which rate 1,500 bbls were sold—some 7,50 do. were procured for future delivery at $4 12½, in bond. Southern remains about the same as last week, the enquiries mainly for the supply of the stock reduced. being small, the enquiries mainly for the supply of the stock reduced. The operations consist of 1,500 bbls. mixed to favorite ordinary Alexandria, Baltimore, Columbia, Fredericksburg country and Georgetown city at $4 62½@4 81½ ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is more in request and steady price, 200 bbls. fine were purchased at $3 25@3 31½. Corn meal is scarce and firm, with sales of Jersey at $3 25 and Brandywine at $3 50.

Grain—Wheat presents no new feature of an interesting character. The receipts and supplies are augmenting, the market generally firm and the purchases rather small, factors exceedingly firm and the purchases rather small, amounting for this day to only 5,000 bushels White Canadian at 93½c. @95c., and 2,000 bushels Red Northern on terms not developed. Rye is nearly and lower, 1,000 bushels have been disposed of at 78c. @79c. Barley is offered with increased freedom, and something cheaper; the sales embrace 2,000 bushels two-rowed at 65c. Oats still favor holders. Western are worth 38c.@39c., and Northern 39½c. @41c. Corn is without essential change. The demand is quieter than the receipts, and prices, if anything, are inclined to give way. The sales foot up to 42,000 bush. mixed at 59½c., yellow at 61c.@62c., mixed Western and white southern at 60c.@62c., and yellow do. at 64c.

Provisions—Pork is extremely depressed—with a light demand and a fair stock. The sales reach but 200 bbls. new Prime at $10 75, and new Mess at $12 75. Pickled Meats are rather higher—300 pkgs. sold at 4½@5c. for Shoulders and 10c. for Hams. Lard is scarce and wanted at 9½@10c. Beef is steady and quiet—400 bbls. Prime brought 100@101c. Beef has not perceptibly varied. The sales add up 250 bbls. Prime at $6@$7 25, and Mess at $9 75@$13 75. Prime Mess and Beef Hams are unchanged. Fresh and State Butter is obtainable at 19@20c., a material abatement. Cheese is pretty salable at 9@9½c.

Wool is plentiful and more salable—the sales comprising 1,000 bbls. ordinary Ohio and Prices at 30½@31½c., extra Ohio at 33c., with 25 bbls. Dry-pipe at 30c.

Freights—Continued firm, and about 1,000 bales Cotton were engaged, mostly compressed, at 3-16d.; 1,300 to 1,500 bbls. Flour, 1s. 6d.; Grain was at 5d. To London, 100 tes. Beef were engaged at 2s. 6d. There was no change to notice in rates to other ports.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—*Tuesday.—First Board*—$5,300 Beaver Meadow Railroad 6s, b3wn, 84; $3,000 North American Coal 6s, 63; $2,000 do. 64; $7,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 95½; $400 do. 95½; $1,000 Pittsburg 6s, '70, 93½; $300 Lehigh Interest, 94½; $700 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 85; $4,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '70, b3, 82½; 50 Cumberland Valley Railroad, 88 preferred, 10; 10 do., 15½; 50 Pennsylvania Railroad, b3, 10 Norristown Railroad, 43; 100 United States Bank, 4 Bank of Kentucky, 111½.

Between Boards.—$3,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 95½; 50 Union Canal, b3, 14½; 50do., 14½; 100 Long Island Railroad, cash, 10½; 150 Lehigh Navigation, s3wn, 22½.

Second Board.—$225 Lehigh Interest, 94½; $1,000 Camden City 6s, cash, 99; $200 do., 98½; $10,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 93½; $150 do., 3 Pennsylvania Railroad, s. 101; $200 do., 102½; 50 Pennsylvania Railroad, s3wn, 45; 12 do. b3, 45; 61 do., 45; 15 Schuylkill Navigation 13½; 50 Lehigh Navigation, 2d, 27½; 100 Long Island Railroad, b3wn, 11; 4 Mineshill Railroad, 73.

After Board.—$10,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '67, b3, 98; $400 City Railroad 6s, '90, 107; 50 Morris Canal, 19½; 200 Girard Bank, s3wn, 12½.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '52, 110@110½; United States 6s, '67, 110@110½; Pennsylvania 5s, 93½@93½; Reading Railroad, 82½@83; Reading Bonds, '70, 82½@83; Reading Mortgage 6s, '90, 87½@87½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½@45; Morris Canal, 19½; Schuylkill Navigation, Interest on, 24½@25; Long Island, 10½@11; Wilkesbury, 15½@18; Girard Bank, 12½@12½; United States Bank, 3½@3½; Union Canal, 14½@14½.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Persian, from Liverpool.—John, Julia, and Thomas Douglas, James, Henry, John, and Elizabeth Roach, Ann McGovern, Benj. Bowley, Jas. Healy, E. Camish, Jno Tate, George Beckwith, B. Smith, Peter Messenger, Catherine, Christian, and Catherine Messenger, Wm. and Christian Delawinge, E. Dwyer, Eliza and Sarah Brown, R. Moody, C. Fisher, B. Woodhead.

In ship Matador, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Ann Green.

Miniature Almanac.....This Day.

Sun—Rises.....4 55|Sets.....6 30|Moon—Rises.....9 39

High Water—This Day.

Sandy Hook.. 8 29m|Gov. Island.. 9 13m|Hell Gate..10 56m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, MAY 3.

Cleared.

Steamer Asia, Judkins, Liverpool, E. Cunard, Jr.

Steamer Penobscot, Whitcomb, Philadelphia, M. Sanford.

Ship Maria Ameila, Klok, Havana, Phelps & Meiacke.

Ship St. Charles, Hilliard, New-Orleans, T. P. Stanton.

Bark Mary Ann Peters, (Br.) Brown, Bristol, R. & F. W. Meyer.

Bark Sarah Ann, Merryman, Havana, Nesmith & Sons.

Bark Gambia, Radcliff, Richmond, Nesmith & Sons.

Bark John, (Br.) Rowle, Quebec, Barclay & Livingston.

Brig Julia B. Ary, Ary, Darien, R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Caterina, (Sic.) Tortorici, Cadiz, Chamberlain, Robinson & Co.

Brig Daniel Weld, Pettingill, Wilmington, Del., Brett, Voss & Co.

Brig Argo, (Br.) Douglass, Pictou, J. S. Whitney & Co.

Brig Timothy Crosby, Atwood, Trinidad de Cuba, H. D. Brookman.

Schr. Rhode Island, Hull, Providence, master.

Schr. John C. Archibald, (Br.) Marlett, Sydney, C. B., J. B. & G. L. Hamilton.

Schr. Maria Fleming, Corson, Wilmington, Del., master.

Schr. L. L. Studenried, Corson, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.

Schr. Josephine, Dissoway, Baltimore, Johnson & Lowden.

Schr. Susan, Bray, Port-au-Prince, H. & W. Delafield.

Schr. Abbott Lawrence, Allen, Boston, Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Patmos, Sanford, Richmond, C. H. Pierson.

Schr. Anthem, Latham, Apalacicola, Eagle & Hazard.

Schr. B. Frink, Frink, Washington, J. G. Williams.

Schr. W. H. Smith, Harmon, Wilmington, N.C., Dellner & Fortune.

Schr. Nancy & Emma, (Brem.) Deickman, Havana, Henschen & Unkart.

Schr. Convert, Brown, Jacksonville, R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Excel, Crowell, Portland, S. W. Lewis.

Schr. S. A. Appleton, Nickerson, Boston, S. W. Lewis.

Sloop New-York, Chapman, New-Haven, master.

Sloop Sarah, Lamcoln, Taunton, master.

Sloop Sea Witch, Wells, Providence, master.

Prop. Cayuga, Wilson, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

U. S. M. steamship Florida, Savannah 4 hs., to Saml. L. Mitchill.

Ship Persian, (Br.) Peck, Liverpool 27 ds., mdse. and 370 pass. to Depperman & Alburtis. Has had heavy weather during the passage; 17th, ult., carried away forestopgallant mast and sprung the main.

Ship Malabar, (Br.) Fraser, Liverpool, April 4, mdse. and 375 pass. to M. Bilbe & Co. April 26, lat. 40 48, lon. 69 36, spoke ordered Sally, from Savannah for Norfolk, who was leaking, and had received considerable damage in gales. Requested us to lay by her until night. At 11 P. M., gave them the lar. and lat. and lon., and they accompanied the vessel comparatively safe, proceeded on her voyage.

Ship Manchester, (of Nantucket,) Callao, Dec. 29, and 4 ds fm. Hampton Roads, guano to T. W. Riley.

Ship Wm. D. Rowell, (of Bath,) Jack, Liverpool, March 28, and 1st inst. 250 pass. to J. W. Elwell.

Bark Henry Jones, (Br.) Jones, Callao 130 ds., guano to T. W. Riley.

Bark Rhoderic Dhu, (of Hallowell,) McClintock, Guayama, P.R. 17 ds., sugar to master. May 2, 48 miles S. Sandy Hook, saw a large ship apparently fully dismasted. She appeared to have cut away sails set up in various parts, and was heading West. Spoke a pilot boat and sent to her assistance. Saw a large number of vessels with the loss of topmasts and topgallantmasts.

Bark Desdemona, (of Salem,) Marshall, Buenos Ayres, Feb. 28, and Point Indio March 1, hides and wool to Leland, Kimball & Dorr.

Bark Alert, (Br.) Brennan, Waterford 25 ds., in ballast and 134 pass. to Logan & Collins.

Bark Charles, (Sw.) Tottie, Fleetwood, Cardiff 20 ds., iron to Funche & Meinecke.

Brig Lucy Ann, (of Buffalo,) Wording, Cardenas, April 22, via Newport R. F. 3d inst. in co. with brigs W. H. Cary, for Portland, Confidence, for Newport; other, A. F. Howe, for New-York.

Brig Chanticleer, (Br. of London,) Fortune Bay, N.F., 19 ds., in ballast to Howland & Aspinwall.

Brig Gen. Taylor, (of Belfast,) Shute, Apalachicola 16 ds., cotton to Order.

Brig Elvira, (Sul.) Meyner, Palermo 36 ds., fruit to Chamberlain & Robinson.

Brig Minna, (Hamb.) Wessels, Bremen 32 ds., in ballast and pass. to Funche & Co.

Brig Empire, Wines, Wilmington, N.C., 3 ds., coal to H. Pope & Co.

Brig A. F. Howe, (of Boston,) Howe, Cardenas 16 ds., in ballast to Lord, Gibson & Lord.

Brig Rhode Island, Pettibone, Riverhead, N.C., 4 ds., lumber to Master.

Brig Mary Wallace, Bowlsen, N.C., 4 ds., naval stores to master.

Brig Highlander, (Br.) Ann 4 ds., mdse. to master.

Brig Rockwell C. Rose, (Br.) Chamberlain, 17 ds., mdse. to A. C. Richards.

Brig Thomas, Hansen, Thomaston 3 ds., mdse. to Master.

Brig Ellen Jane, Hansen, Portland, me. 3 ds., mdse. to Master.

Brig Ann Bowden, Kelley, Rockland 3 ds., limestone to Master.

Brig J. A. Patten, Wooster, Bangor 5 ds., hoft and ship to Hovey, Cobb & Co.

Brig Wm. Hallgarten, Sheaton 6 ds., lumber to Simpson, Mayhew & Co.

Brig Pulaski, (of Sullivan,) Bartlett, Georgetown, P.R., 13 ds., molasses to G. Rasmussen.

Schr. Ann T. Sadler, Boston, Boston, for Connecticut.

Schr. Sidney Miller, Fowler, Bridgeport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Elmira, Rogers, Providence, for Albany.

Schr. Ellen, Sheedy, Ashford, 3 ds., spars.

Schr. Falcon, Dyer, Ashford, 3 ds., spars.

Schr. Wesengus, Hansen, Addison 3 ds., spars.

WIND—N.E. during the day; Sunset, calm.

Below.

Bark Charlemagne, (of Antwerp,) from Antwerp, with passengers—dismasted and outwarter gone.

Bark Davenport, Havre 35 ds., to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Don, (of Stockton,) 63 ds., to masters.

Brig Reform, from Hamburg 45 ds., with passengers.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, May 3—Arr. bark Benzar, Boston.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 1—Arr. ship Quebec, New-York.

NORFOLK, May 3—Arr. schrs. Rebecca Pegg, Viola, 7 days from Cardenas; Harriet, Boston; Hyena, Cleaves; Nevis, and Madagascar, Richmond; E. K. Parker, N.York.

Spoken, &c.

May 2, at 12 M., off Nantucket Shoals, was seen steamer Arctic, hence.

May 3, 40 miles off Montauk, ship Devonshire, hence for London.

April 30, lat 43 27, lon. 32 12, was seen steamship

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (Sunday excepted,) at the office, No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, between Beekman and Ann, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies; THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and five copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

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THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every Saturday morning, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I....NO. 198. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **City Bible Society.**—The annual meeting of the City Bible Society will be held next THURSDAY EVENING May 6, at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, (Rev. E. Lathrop's,) 2d-av., at 7½ o'clock. A general statement of the Society's operations for the last year will be presented, one very interesting feature of which is the Colporteur enterprise, recently commenced among the German and Irish population. As this enterprise is one involving important interests to the Christian public, it is earnestly desired that a large attendance of the friends of Bible distribution among the destitute foreign population at our very doors, will be had on the occasion, in order that means may be devised to carry on and extend the field operation.

Addresses may be expected from Rev. Morgan J. Rhees, of Williamsburg, Rev. E. L. Magoon and D. M. Graham, of this city, and Rev. S. S. Parker, of Paterson, of New-Jersey.

On behalf of the Committee of arrangements,

WARREN CARTER, Chairman.

☞ **California Quartz Mining Stock.**—The subscriber offers for sale twenty shares, of $200 each, in the UNION MOUNTAIN MINING COMPANY, located on Wolf Creek, near the city of Nevada. Machinery of the most approved kind, for a crushing mill, has been sent out from New-York nearly five months since. A pamphlet, containing general information about the Company, can be obtained at the office of RICHARD OAKLEY, No. 51 William-st., where also a quantity of the ore (not mere specimens) can be examined.

☞ **Romanism and Republicanism Incompatible.**—By the urgent request of many citizens, Rev. Mr. BALCH will repeat, for the benefit of the "JASPER LIBRARY ASSOCIATION," his Lecture in Review of Bishop HUGHES' "Catholic Chapter in the History of the United States," in the Broadway Tabernacle, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 7, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 12½ cents, can be obtained of the members of the Association, and at the door on the evening. F. C. WAGNER, Secretary.

☞ **Are you Deaf? or troubled with noises in,** or discharges from, the ear? If so, avoid quacks, their oils, syringes, &c. Apply to Dr. LUTENER, No. 80 Prince-st., N. Y., as he is the only recognized Aurist in the United States. His Infirmary is open daily from 9 till 3. Dr. L. has discovered a never-failing remedy for short, weak, and imperfect sight. Letters prepaid, containing one dollar, only attended to.

☞ **H. T. Lovet hereby cautions the public,** and particularly stereotype, label, pamphlet and other printers, against becoming parties to any infringement of his copyright, trademarks or labels of Wahpene & Tahsachepe, either by assisting or aiding in the printing or publishing, or use thereof. He also cautions the public against purchasing an article called "Improved Wahpene," as the same is spurious. The PROPRIETOR of the genuine "Wahpene" has removed to No 114 Chambers-st., where he continues to restore grey hair to its original color and cure baldness in any case.

☞ **The Eighth Ward Total Abstinence Society** have removed from Lawrence-st. to the hall known as the Boys' Meeting, No. 26 Wooster-st., near Canal, where they will hold their regular meeting THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Good speaking and singing may be expected. The friends of the cause and the public are earnestly invited to attend. ROBT. MUNERETT, President.

S. BRONSON, Secretary.

☞ **Notice to Pattern-Makers and Mill-Wrights.**—All who feel disposed to unite in a Trades' Union, are respectfully requested to attend at the XIVth Ward Hotel, corner of Elizabeth and Grand-sts., at 8 o'clock, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 7.

☞ **American Bible Society.**—A stated meeting of the Managers of the American Bible Society will be held at the Society's House, Nassau-st., THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 4½ o'clock. JOSEPH HYDE, Gen Ag't

☞ **Dr. M. Stephenson** has removed his residence and office from No. 363 Broome-st., to No 167 East 14th-st., near 2d-av., where he will attend to the Medical and Surgical duties of his profession.

☞ **Shirts.**—Gentlemen in want of good shirts, will do well to call at No. 132 Nassau-st., where they will find a good assortment of well made articles in the furnishing line. Shirts made to order.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company.**—Capital stock $200,000. Shares $100 each.

FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, President.

THOS. E. HASTINGS, Secretary.

Office of Sale and Transfer of Stock, No. 66 Beaver-st. New-York.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **Piano-Forte and House Furnishing** MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.—JAS. T. PIRSSON, President; E. WEBSTER, Vice-President; J. CHOLWELL, Secretary of Meetings; Wm. VAN NORDEN, Chairman of Committee of Management; J. D. PRICE, Secretary.—The subscribers are respectfully informed that the first regular monthly meeting will be held at the Apollo, on FRIDAY EVENING May 7, at 7½ o'clock, when a certain number of Shares will be redeemed. All those, therefore, who are anxious to obtain immediate right of possession of Furniture, or a Piano-Forte, will not fail to attend, as Shares will then be awarded in the usual manner. The monthly dues are payable on MONDAY NEXT, May 3, at the Office, No. 2 Astor House. Those Ladies and Gentlemen who have not yet signed the Articles of Association are requested to call and do so forthwith, to avoid further notification. The Subscription List, though filling up rapidly, is not yet full, and it would be well for those intending to join this Society, to do so at once, as they will thereby avoid the inconvenience of paying the back dues, which they must do in becoming members after the Association has been in operation. Those who have not yet seen a Prospectus can procure one, gratis, and all requisite information, at the Office, in the Book Store of ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., No. 2 Astor House. Entrance fee, $1.

A. H. JOCELYN, Treasurer.

☞ **The Regular Monthly Meeting of the** CITIZENS' MUTUAL LOAN and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION, will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, May 6, at 8 o'clock, at their room, No. 421 Broadway. Fifteen shares to be offered for redemption. Members are reminded that their monthly dues are now payable, and are requested to call at the office and pay the same before the above evening. SIMEON DRAPER, President.

E DELAFIELD SMITH, Vice-President.

J. F. KENDALL, Secretary.

The SECOND CITIZENS' MUTUAL LOAN and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION, will receive subscriptions daily, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, until 9 o'clock, at the office, No. 421 Broadway, next door above Canal-st. Articles of Association are now ready, and can be had gratuitously, by applying at the office

ADAM P. PENTZ, President.

JOEL W. MASON, Vice-President.

J. F. KENDALL, Secretary.

TRUSTEES

John J Herrick,	Edward Strong,	Gamaliel G Smith,
James B. Mingay,	John Raab,	Duncan F Curry,
Edward Walker.	Samuel Styles,	W. A. Dietz.

☞ **$2,856 Profit.**—Seven shares redeemed at the first regular meeting of LEXINGTON BUILDING and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION.—In order to accommodate those who were unable to subscribe before the first regular meeting, the books will remain open until the next regular meeting, at the present entrance fee, viz.: 50 cents. The monthly dues are $2 50. Value of shares, $600. Public meetings will be held at Grenada Hall, No. 94 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, every THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, until the third Thursday in May. Addresses will be made, explaining the benefits of this Association. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend.

I. P. S. BRIANT, President.

JOHN M. PERRY, Vice-President.

ISAAC BADEAU, Secretary.

☞ **St. Nicholas Building Association.**—SPECIAL NOTICE.—The first monthly meeting will be held on the 13th inst., and members are respectfully requested to bear it in mind, as the first monthly dues are payable on or before that day. Those desirous of becoming members are also requested to hand in their names before that date, in order to be prepared for the first bidding for the redemption of shares. The Association is in a prosperous condition, and will be among the most profitable yet formed. Subscribe quickly, before the entrance fee is advanced. Present entrance fee, $1; monthly dues, $3.

WM. L. CONKLIN, President.

ROBT. D. HART, Secretary.

☞ **The Alleghania Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION.**—The shares in this Association are being rapidly taken up. Those wishing to subscribe will do well to do so now. The entrance fee is 50 cents; dues $2 a month; shares $500. Office No. 198 3d-av., up stairs, where all information will be given, and "Articles of Association" furnished gratis.

MOSES MAYNARD, JR., President, No. 13 Grammercy-park.

J. H. VALENTINE, Vice-President, No. 94 East 13th-st.

RICHARD KELLY, Assistant Vice-President, No. 344 3d-av

OSCAR F. BENJAMIN, Secretary.

☞ **Mount Vernon Building Association, No. 2.**—The Members of the Association are hereby notified that the Second Regular Meeting will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, May 6, at 8 o'clock, in Convention Hall, Wooster-st., near Bleecker. All dues must be paid up at or before the meeting. N.B.—The public is invited to attend.

ABM. J. POST, President.

CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Secretary.

☞ **The Irving Building and** MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, will hold their third monthly meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, May 7, at 8 o'clock, at Masonic Hall, No. 274 Grand-st., near Forsyth. Members are particularly requested to pay their dues before Friday evening, May 7, during office hours, as no dues can be received at the meeting. MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Secretary.

☞ Here are two chapters in the history of the world. Neither of them is five lines long. And yet it would be difficult to find two others that contain the keys, on the one hand to so much persecution, misery and social degradation; and on the other, to so much intelligence, happiness, and social progress, as these do. The first is from the news brought from England by the *Pacific*, day before yesterday:

The decision of the Court of Exchequer is adverse to the claim of Mr. SALOMAN to his seat in Parliament—thus establishing the question of the ineligibility of Hebrew candidates to the House.

And the second from the Journal of the Legislature of the State of New-York:

IN SENATE, Jan. 12, 1852. Prayer by Rabbi ISAAC M. WISE.—*Albany Journal.*

Niagara County has chosen five Scott Delegates to meet with a similar number from Orleans County, to choose a person to represent the XXXIVth Congressional District in the National Convention. The above meeting was held on Saturday, May 1, and was unanimous in its choice. A resolution was offered approving of the course of President Fillmore, and endorsing the Compromise, and it was voted down by about a two-third vote. A resolution nominating Gen. Scott was adopted by a similar vote.

Mr. Samuel Hammond, a teamster in the employ of J. Dunnell & Son, residing in Pawtucket, R. I., hung himself in a barn in Seekonk, on Sunday morning last, and was not discovered until life was quite extinct. He was about forty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and two children. He is said to have been in a state of mental derangement, the result of a fall from his team.

A young man in San Francisco was leading a horse by a *lariat*, which, for greater security, he had twined around his thumb. The animal took fright and suddenly darted off, and with such violence as to wrest off the first joint of the thumb, and at the same time actually pull out of the arm the tendon which controls that part of the hand.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Death of Mrs. Welby and Col. Jonett.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, May 5.

Mrs. AMELIA B. WELBY, the poetess, died at Louisville on Monday morning.

Col. W. R. JONETT, U. S. Army, also died in the same city on Monday.

Kossuth at Lowell.

LOWELL, Wednesday, May 5.

KOSSUTH left Boston at 12½ o'clock, in a special train for Lowell, and was received by a great multitude on his arrival here. The reception, however, was not so warm as in some other places. Flags were displayed from several buildings, and guns were fired. A procession was formed, and passed through the principal streets, terminating at the Merrimac House.

At 8 o'clock this evening, KOSSUTH delivered a speech in St. Paul's Church, the admission to which was by Hungarian Bonds. He was addressed by ELISHA HUNTINGTON, Mayor of Lowell. KOSSUTH, in reply, thanked his honor and the people for the demonstration they had given him. He apologized for his want of eloquence, and said CICERO and DEMOSTHENES were immortalized, though they had spoken but about thirty times; but he had spoken nearly 500 times in the United States and it was hard for him to be eloquent. He praised Lowell, and said it was full of instructions to him. He had heard of it long ago. It reminded him of the mechanic arts of his own country. In adverting to Socialism, he said it was a fatal movement. It was the symptom of a deep disease. There were three peculiarities in the industry of Lowell. First, That whereas, in other countries, the factory people were doomed to be drudges until the day of their death, there there was a hope of their all gaining an independence. Secondly, That in other countries, this portion of the population was the worst; here they were patterns of virtue. [Suppressed laughter.] Thirdly, That the greater part of the factory population are of the better set, and whose family virtues must spread from Lowell all over the country. [Applause and suppressed laughter.] There was another virtue he had discovered. The people of Lowell sympathised with the principles of Liberty.

The proceedings were terminated with the airs, "God save the Queen," and "Yankee Doodle.

KOSSUTH left in a special train, at 10 o'clock, for Boston.

Connecticut Legislature.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, May 5.

The Connecticut Legislature has just completed its organization. The Senate elected JAMES T. PRATT, Democrat, of Hartford, President, *pro tem.*, he having 12 votes to 6 for THOMAS U. BUTLER, Whig, of Norwalk. Three Senators absent. The Secretary is LEVI T. BRADLEY, Democrat, of Hartford, who had 12 votes to 7 for HENRY K. WELSH, Whig, of Hartford.

The House elected Charles A. Phelps, of Woodbury, Speaker, as follows: Whole number of votes, 208; Phelps, Dem., 123; William Minor, Whig, of Stamford, 83; Scattering, 2.

First Clerk—Robert Hitchcock, Dem., of Winchester, who had 119 out of 202 votes; Stephen W. Kellogg, Whig, of Naugatuck, 74; Scattering—Myron Mason, 1; Calvin W. Phileo, Free-Soil, 2; John D. Candee, Whig, 1; Lorin Hitchcock, 3; Blank, 1;

Second Clerk—George W. Sayles, Dem., who had 122 out of 198 votes.

The parade yesterday afternoon, on the arrival of the Governor, was a grand affair,—much more so than on similar occasions.

Missouri Democratic Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, May 4.

The Congressional Democratic Convention met at Cape Girardeau on the 3d inst. Both wings of the Democracy had a Caucus in the morning, and the Convention assembled at 12 o'clock. M. C. ALEXANDER was appointed temporary Chairman. Thereupon, JOHN SMITH, from St. Louis, requested the Bentonites to withdraw from the Convention, which they did, and the Anti-Bentonians continued the organization, and appointed C. ALEXANDER President, and J. N. LITTLEJOHN and C. NETTLETON Secretaries. Committees were appointed to report on credentials, to prepare an Address to the Democrats of the District, to be signed by the Delegates, and to report a basis of representation.

Afternoon Session.—The Convention met at 2 o'clock, and the Committees reported. The Committee on the Basis of Representation recommended the Congressional rate of 1850 as the basis, allowing the Antis to St. Louis to cast one-third of the votes. It was moved, that all relating to St. Louis County be cast out, and to allow the Delegates to cast the entire vote. The report was advocated by W. A. LEVITT, and opposed by Mr. CLANDY. The report was agreed to. Mr. HARVEY, of St. Louis, offered a resolution, affirming the Jefferson City platform, and refusing to recognize the claims of any candidates who would not abide by the action of the Convention.

The Committee on the Address then reported it. It is very severe on Col. BENTON and his friends. It was agreed to, and was signed by the Delegates.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot. Col. L. V. BOGY, and J. B. BOWLING, were nominated. The result was in favor of BOGY, who was declared unanimously elected. The Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Mr. Webster at Boston—Serenade and Speech.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 5.

Mr. WEBSTER was serenaded last night by the Brigade Band, at the residence of his son-in-law, J. W. PAIGE, in Summer-street. Some 2,000 people assembled. Mr. WEBSTER appeared and briefly returned thanks. He said:

Fellow-citizens of Boston—Gentlemen: This is a most unexpected pleasure, a most unlooked-for happiness, but more joyous because it is unexpected.

Fellow-citizens: I am glad to see your faces. I like your principles, I love this city, I love her reminiscences of revolutionary times—the pulsations of my heart will beat with gratitude and love for the city—for I have spent the greater part of rather a long life in this ancient, distinguished and patriotic city. Fellow-citizens, may GOD preserve and protect you for ever and ever.

The distinguished Secretary left for his home, in Marshfield, last evening. He will be absent from the Capital about ten days.

Methodist General Conference.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 5.

The Methodist Conference met at 8 o'clock this morning, Bishop JANES presiding.

A Committee was ordered to take measures for the erection of monuments to the memory of Bishops ASBURY and Collingues.

The appeal case of Rev. J. M. PEASE was postponed to Friday, and that of Rev. J. N. MACCABEE to Wednesday next.

The report of the Book Agents at New-York, for the last four years, was read.

The sales were increased 34 per cent. and the profits 32 per cent.; profits on capital invested, 7 per cent. annually.

The report opposed the establishment of numerous large depositories. The colporteur system was also opposed as being too unsafe, as well as unwieldy, to be efficient as the present system, which sends out books on commission into safe hands.

The circulation of the Methodist Quarterly Review is set down at 3,000; the Sabbath School Advocate about 90,000; the Missionary Advocate 30,000.

The history of the proceedings in the Book Concern case was given, a final decision in which, it was said, would not, probably, be given in court in New-York, before midsummer.

The report was appropriately referred.

The memorial of the pastor of Union Chapel, Cincinnati, regarding his character, and asking for a correction of the journals of the Ohio Conference, so as to state distinctly the nature of the charge against him, was discussed and referred.

Numerous other petitions were received, and referred to appropriate committees.

A resolution of the Laity, affirming their right to take part in the proceedings of the Annual and General Conferences, was discussed at some length, and referred to a Special Committee, appointed by the Chair, with the instructions to give the Memorialists a hearing.

A partial report of the committee in the matter of the late Bishop HEDDING indicates that the services will take place on Tuesday or Thursday of next week, at three o'clock, in the Bloomfield-street Church, Bishop WAUGH officiating. The full report will be made to-morrow. Adjourned.

From the South—The Firemen's Parade—Mr. Clay's Health—Clerks in the Census Office.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 5.

The Southern Mail to-night brings nothing beyond Richmond.

The Baltimore Fire Companies arrived here this afternoon, accompanied by the Columbia Company, of New-York, who will be the guests of Friendship Company here. To-morrow they go to Washington.

Mr. CLAY passed last night very comfortably, and appeared much revived all to-day.

Nearly all the Census Clerks removed last week were re-instated to-day.

The Liquor Bill in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 5.

In the House, this afternoon, the Liquor Bill, as amended by the committee of conference, was passed to be engrossed by a vote of 187 to 161. It will be submitted to the people on the 3d day of June.

Vermont Central Railroad.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 5.

A Special Meeting of Stockholders in the Vermont Central Railroad, called yesterday afternoon, was presided over by Gov. PAIGE, President of the Road. A Committee of three was appointed to investigate the affairs of the Corporation.

The proposal of the Cochituate Hall meeting, the Committee of Investigation to consist of Wm. Sohier, Wm. Raymond, Lee, and Isaac Hinckley, of Lowell, after considerable discussion, was adopted.

The Treasurer's report was submitted, showing the total liabilities of the Company, exclusive of mortgage bonds and the amount to finish the road, to be $1,960,599; of this, $370,000 is required to finish the road.

The Pittsburg and Steubenville Railroad.

PITTSBURG, Wednesday, May 5.

The City Council, last night, passed an ordinance almost unanimously, authorizing a subscription of $250,000 to the Pittsburg and Steubenville Railroad, payable in City 6 per cent. Bonds, of not less than $500 each, having 30 years and upwards to run; the Bonds to be issued in October, provided the railroad is brought into the city by a bridge across the Monongahela. The letting takes place to-day, and the work will be forthwith vigorously prosecuted.

National Free-Soil Convention—Burning of a Steamer.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, May 5.

The National Free-Soil Convention is to be held at Cleveland on the 4th of August.

The steamer *Susquehanna*, while receiving cargo at this port for Pittsburg, took fire in the hold. After an ineffectual attempt to extinguish the flames, the boat was run on Columbia Bar, scuttled and sunk. She had 100 bales of cotton and 160 hhds. of sugar on board. Two-thirds of her cargo was, fortunately, still on the wharf.

Bridging the Susquehanna River—Medical Convention.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 5.

The bill relative to bridging the Susquehanna has been made the order of the day in the Maryland Legislature for Thursday.

The American Medical Convention met at Richmond yesterday. There was a large attendance of delegates.

Items from Buffalo—Railroad Loan &c.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, May 5.

The Railroad Election yesterday, as to a loan to the Brantford Canada West, Railroad, resulted in favor of the loan—upwards of 4,000 votes were cast, only forty being against.

The wife of the Hon. E. C. SPAULDING died very suddenly yesterday.

The ice is unmoved and steamers alone get into the harbor.

Boiler Explosion.—Loss of Three Lives.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 5.

A dispatch from Harrisburg, this morning, states that three of the boilers of the stationary engine on the Portage Railroad, at Plane No. 6, burst, yesterday, killing three men, named OWEN RILEY, MATHEW PERCEL and FELIX HAMILTON.

The Dutch Man of War.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, May 4.

Captain BYL DE VROE, and the officers of the Dutch man-of-war "*Prince of Orange*," were received to-day, by the city authorities. Mayor STRIBE made a neat and appropriate speech, which was responded to by the Captain, after which they partook of a collation furnished at the City Hall. The ship leaves here on Saturday for New-York.

The Fire Companies in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 5.

The Mechanical, Deptford, and Liberty Engines of Baltimore, accompanied by the Columbian of New-York, left here this morning at 11 o'clock for Baltimore in a special train.

Fire.

LOWELL, Wednesday, May 5.

Three large boarding-houses in this place, owned by J. SCRIPTURE, were burned last evening.

XXXIId CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE.. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 5.

The Senate commenced business at 20 minutes past 12 o'clock.

The Chair laid before the Senate a report by the Secretary of War, communicating an answer to the resolution of the Senate as to the names, number and salaries of persons in the civil employment of New-Mexico.

Mr. FISH presented Resolutions by the New-York Legislature, in favor of the equal distribution of the Public Lands amongst all the States for educational and other purposes.

Mr. HALE presented petitions against labor by Government employées on Sundays.

Mr. SUMNER presented Resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts, urging a liberal grant of land for the establishment of a National Normal Agricultural College, which to rural sciences shall be what West Point is to military.

Numerous reports upon private matters were made

BILLS REPORTED, &c.

Mr. DOUGLAS reported back the House Bill, regulating the Mileage of the Delegate from Oregon,—it repealed the law limiting the Mileage of that Delegate to $2,500—it was considered and passed.

Mr. UNDERWOOD gave notice of a bill to repeal all existing laws giving compensation to Members of Congress, and to substitute a new system of compensation.

Mr. MALLORY introduced a bill for establishing a steam mail line from California to Shanghae, China, *via* the Sandwich Islands.

After which the Wisconsin Railroad bills were taken up and passed.

The Senate then took up and passed the engrossed bill for the relief of the negro, JIM CAPERS.

On motion of Mr. FELCH, the Senate next disposed of the bill granting land to Michigan to aid in constructing a railroad across the Peninsula of that State. It was amended so as to conform to the other bill for like purposes, and ordered to be engrossed.

After which the Senate took up the bill granting lands to Michigan in trust for the Seilwaukie Grand Traverse and Mackinaw Plank Road Company. The bill was reported by the Committee with an amendment, making the grant of land directly to the State, for the purpose of constructing a railroad from Seilwaukie, on Saginaw River, to Grand Traverse Bay, thence to the Straits of Mackinaw. This was made to conform also to the other bills, and then ordered to be engrossed.

AID TO THE COLLINS STEAMSHIPS.

The Deficiency bill was next taken up.

Mr. UNDERWOOD moved to postpone it, and take up instead the bill granting land for a railroad across Illinois and Indiana, connecting Louisville and St. Louis.

Mr. MANGUM opposed the motion and it was lost.

The question pending being the Collins' Line amendment.

Mr. HUNTER addressed the Senate in reply to those who advocated the amendment. He said the amendment was not properly worded. It contained an appropriation of a sum not suited to the calculations made by the Senators.

Mr. BADGER said that there could be no mistake about the amendment. It proposed that the service should be increased to twenty-six trips a-year, and for the extra extra trips and all others since January, 1852, there was to be a compensation of $33,000 a trip, making an addition to the sum already appropriated, that mentioned in the amendment, namely, $236,000.

Mr. HUNTER said the amendment then meant that the COLLINS Line was to receive $33,000 for each trip this year. The effect of the amendment would not stop here. We have contracts with the Bremen and Havre Lines, and these with the COLLINS Line are to alternate with the CUNARD Line. Pass this extra allowance to the COLLINS Line and the Havre and Bremen Lines will demand the same, and why not? Mr. HUNTER contended that subsequent claims could not be refused; and argued that the Mail service performed by the three lines would cost, annually, more than $1,500,000

Mr. RUSH debated with Mr. HUNTER as to the rate of compensation allowed by the British government to the Cunard line.

Mr. HUNTER denied that the Collins steamers were adapted to war purposes, though they may be suited for conveying dispatches, and as transports of men, arms and munitions, and in cases requiring speed; but our commercial steam-marine would furnish vessels sufficient for these purposes. Instead of embarking in large expenditures for building up and supporting vessels with side paddles, under the belief that a Steam Navy was being prepared, he thought it best to devote that sum to the construction of screw-propeller Naval Vessels. He cited several British and American authorities to sustain these positions.

Mr. HUNTER renewed his argument that this measure was nothing but the exemplification of the principle of protection. No argument could be adduced in its favor, but would apply equally to protection of manufactures. The Pennsylvania Iron Manufacturers complained that these vessels brought out British iron at very low freights. Were all their expenses paid by the United States they could bring freight of all kinds at very low rates, and this would have the effect of carrying to New-York all the freights to the injury of Philadelphia and other places. He was not for sweeping from the ocean the American steamers, but he was opposed to the system of protection in any shape. This proposition, when stripped of all its assumed characters, was nothing more than a naked proposition to keep up this line by the bounty of the government. He regarded it as a great humbug. Mr. SEWARD's quotation of the prophecy of BURKE was next alluded to. That Senator, when he got his prophet up, made good use of him. He made him foretell nearly the whole of the contents of the document on Commerce and Navigation. There was one sentence in that prophecy, which the honorable Senator had omitted. It was, "that on the 27th of April, 1852, there shall a man appear in the Senate of the United States; that he can speak as would EDMUND BURKE; and that man was entitled to be considered the second EDMUND BURKE." This sentence the Senator's modesty alone had prevented him stating. He [Mr. HUNTER] could not depart from what he considered his duty and the principles of this Government. He did not roam in those regions where the law was higher than the Constitution, or a rule of action beyond the execution of its own objects. He and the honorable Senator belonged to different parties. He then pointed out the principles upon which he considered the Government ought to be carried out. The Industrial system, if allowed to work out its own ends, would progress steadily, safely, and surely, while the Protective system, if allowed to prevail, would turn this Government into one vast jobbing concern.

Mr. RUSK said that a stranger, after hearing these strictures upon monopoly, &c., would perhaps be surprised to learn that the subject before the Senate was a proposition to give additional compensation to persons, with whom contracts had been made for carrying the mail, for extra services. He read from some English documents to show that the side-paddle steamers had, in recent cases, in a few hours been changed into serviceable war steamers; also made remark about screw propellers, to the effect that the screws were placed now in sailing vessels of war whose construction did not permit the side paddles.

Mr. JAMES having obtained the floor the subject was postponed, and after a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 5.

The SPEAKER announced the business first in order to be the resolution proposing to print fifty thousand copies of the mechanical part of the Patent Office Report, for the use of members, and three thousand copies for the use of the Commissioner of Patents.

Mr. TUCK raised a point of order, that the French Spoliation bill was first in order, but the Speaker adhered to his previous announcement.

Mr. TUCK wished to know what business would come up after the resolution to print the Patent Office Report should have been disposed of.

The SPEAKER replied he would determine hereafter, and said that when the House should again proceed to dispose of business on the table, the French Spoliation bill would come up. After further proceedings,

Mr. HOUSTON moved that the House go into Committee on the Homestead bill, and urged the dispatch of the public business.

Mr. STANLY—Will the gentleman of the Committee of Ways and Means tell us what is the public business?

Mr. HOUSTON replied—The special order—the Homestead bill—which stands in the way of the Appropriation bills.

The HOUSE refused to resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, on the Homestead bill—Ayes 63, Noes 77.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

The HOUSE then proceeded to consider the resolution to print extra copies of the Patent Office Report.

Mr. CLINGMAN moved that the resolution be recommitted, with instructions to report to the House what, if any, arrangement has been made to have the public printing executed, and if any other than the public printer has been employed, to report what prices they have agreed to pay; and that said Committee be instructed to let out such printing as the present contractor cannot execute to the lowest responsible bidder, after ten days' notice.

Mr. STUART raised a point of order, namely, that the subject sought to be committed is the report from the Committee on Printing, directing the printing of a certain number of extra copies of the Patent Office report, and that the instructions do not propose any modification of the former report, or substitute for it, but relates to the subject of public printing generally. The instructions, therefore, are in contravention of the existing law.

The SPEAKER overruled this point.

Mr. STUART appealed from the decision of the Chair, and argued the question.

Mr. CARTTER contended that the House have a right to know what the Committee has done relative to the printing. They should give up their secrets, that the House may act accordingly. If it is germain to know what they have done, then the instructions are germain.

Mr. STUART resumed, in explanation of his point of order, and said there was a great question involved in it, independent of parties and the subdivision of parties, namely, the importance of having the printing done promptly, and in a manner creditable to the country, as well as to facilitate legislation. At the end of five months, it may almost be literally said that Congress has done nothing.

Mr. CLINGMAN replied to Mr. STUART's point. To the first, namely, that the number of copies to be printed, he said, we have a right to recommit the resolution, with or without instructions. Nothing is more common. The second point was, that these instructions will change the existing law. To this, Mr. CLINGMAN said, the gentleman from Michigan had correctly stated, that when the contractor fails to do the work, he is liable for the difference in the expense, between what the contract calls for, and what is paid to another printer. But, remarked Mr. CLINGMAN, the neglected work should be let out to the lowest bidder. If BOYD HAMILTON should have a job taken from him, worth a thousand dollars, and another man, named TOWERS, should be the lowest bidder for it, at fifteen hundred dollars, HAMILTON would have to pay the difference of $500. But, suppose the Printing Committee, from favoritism, give it to DONELSON & ARMSTRONG, at $2,000, there is no Court on earth that would sustain it, and no common principles of fairness that would justify it. His proposition was to let out the printing to the lowest bidder, making HAMILTON liable for the excess.

Further proceedings ensued, when, on motion of Mr. EVANS, Mr. STUART's appeal was laid on the table, yeas 122, nays 44. So Mr. CLINGMAN's instructions were declared, in effect, to be in order.

Mr. GORMAN, of the Printing Committee, said that the cost of printing the mechanical portion of the patent office report would be about 49 cents a copy.

Mr. BAYLY, of Va., moved to amend Mr. CLINGMAN's instructions, placing it in the form of a joint resolution. He had heard a great deal about the higher law party, and the object of his amendment was to ascertain how many of the higher law parties there are in this House. He undertook to say that one Branch of the Legislature of the United States sets more examples of higher law, than any other body of the same number of men. They do it. They do it every day, by riding down the rules passed in pursuance of the Constitution. On this occasion there has been a still more palpable effort to assert the doctrine of the higher law. By the act of 1846, the whole subject of public printing is committed to a joint Committee of the two Houses, and during this whole session, there has been an attempt, on the part of one House, without the concurrence of the other, to control the law. In other words, there has been a practical attempt made to assert here the higher law doctrine. He maintained that the House has no right to instruct the Committee on Printing, except by joint resolution of the two Houses.

Mr. EVANS said that there exists a combination in this city between the two political presses, to break down the contract system. The Senate has, he heard, carried out its part in the contract, and moved to the *Republic* the printing of 50,000 copies of the Patent Office Report. The question now was, whether the *Union* shall have its part of the printing. Let us carry out the contract system, and put down the men who have combined against us. Let us carry out the contract system, or resort to a Public Printing-office, thus executing our own printing, and discovering the connection of the public printing from the partizan press. The printing ordered one day ought to be finished the next.

Some explanations here took place as to the cost of printing, between several gentlemen, in which it appeared that Mr. TOWERS's bid was lower than what the Committee proposed to give to the *Union*, and the *Republic*.

Mr. GORMAN said, that whoever asserts that the Committee have varied from Mr. TOWERS's bid in any material view, circulated a willful falsehood. The Committee have been governed substantially by that bid.

Mr. EVANS—As I never said so, the gentleman does certainly not mean me.

Mr. GORMAN—Certainly not.

Mr. EVANS gave way to Mr. GORMAN, to this effect: that he had merely reported a resolution to print the usual number of copies of the Patent Office report; when printed it will be at prices agreed on unanimously by the Joint Committee, and he wished to state to the House that really there will be no printing, unless the House shall order it. HAMILTON shall do all the printing he can do, but the Joint Committee have taken out of his hands all the documents he has had for more than a month, and has not commenced. The Committee on the part of the House have executed a contract with DONELSON & ARMSTRONG, and those gentlemen have now only one single document in their possession. He did not know what the Senate's Committee had done. The Printing Committee of each House, it was agreed by their joint action, is to attend to the printing of their respective Houses.

BOYD HAMILTON has sent in a memorial for relief, and TOWERS, on account of printing for the last Congress, has informed the Committee that if others shall be relieved he will ask for extra pay.

After further debate and without disposing of the question, the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK CITY.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—The steamship *Northern Light* sailed for San Juan yesterday afternoon. She had about eight hundred passengers, bound to California.

—The *Crescent City* sailed for Aspinwall yesterday afternoon with about three hundred passengers.

—At the annual meeting of the New-York Law Institute, held on Monday, the following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, John Anthon; Vice-Presidents, James W. Gerard, James T. Brady, and Edmund Wilkes; Treasurer, Charles O'Conor; Recording Secretary, Robert Emmet; Corresponding Secretary, M. S. Bidwell; Librarian, Henry S. Dodge; Library Committee, Wm. Inglass, Lucius Robinson, C. Bainbridge Smith, and P. Y. Cutler.

—The Union Theological Seminary has been in operation about fifteen years, and during that period has educated 314 ministers of the gospel, 90 of whom were from New-England; more than 150 from New-York State and City; 65 from other States west and south of New-York, and 5 from foreign countries.

—The steamship *Asia* sailed for Liverpool at 12 o'clock yesterday. She took out $130,521 in specie, and 110 passengers.

—Hon. Luther Bradish has received his commission as Assistant Treasurer, and entered on the duties of his office. He has given bonds to the amount of $400,000. The following gentlemen, we are informed, have become his sureties in the sum of $50,000 each: Benjamin L. Swan, John C. Green, Morris Ketchum, George Griswold, Richard M. Blatchford, Henry Chauncey, William H. Aspinwall, and Nelson Robinson.

—Rev. Dr. BALCH repeats his lecture in reply to Archbishop Hughes, at the Tabernacle to-morrow evening.

—CAROLINE ROUSSET performs *La Sylphide* again this evening at Niblo's.

—Baskets of large, delicious strawberries are among the arrivals at our markets yesterday.

—The store-ship *Supply* sailed for China on Tuesday, with stores for the Japan expedition which is shortly to sail from this port.

EASTERN DISPENSARY.—During the month of April, the

Patients attended at Office were

Males.....514 | Females.....860

Total.....1,374

At their Dwellings,

Males.....136 | Females.....185

Total.....321

Vaccinated.....268

Whole number of Patients attended.....1,963

Number of Deaths.....13

The whole number of prescriptions put up during the month is 3,662; largest number in one day, 178; smallest number in one day, 71; average per day, 141.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The following persons have been elected Officers of this Institution for the ensuing year:

President—Elias Hicks.

*Vice-

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1852.

DAILY CIRCULATION ..... 25,000.

The Liberals in Europe.

Governor KOSSUTH is asking and receiving contributions in this country to aid the cause of freedom in Europe. It is clear that the new triumphs which despotism has lately achieved upon the continent, have dampened the ardor of those in the United States whose whole sympathy is still with the oppressed. The great masses of our people do not see any chance for successful resistance to European tyranny. Every continental port is closed against KOSSUTH and his associates. The enemies of despotism are exiles,—seeking temporary homes on foreign shores and utterly unable to strike a blow or speak a word for the cause of freedom in their native land. How, then, can money be used to any advantage; and for what specific object are funds to be now collected?

It is very currently represented by the enemies of all republican movements in Europe, that money is wanted simply to excite new insurrections,—to stir up the people of France and Italy, of Germany and Hungary to new rebellion, and thus to start anew the movement for freedom which began with so much promise in 1848, and which has ended with so much gloom in 1852. KOSSUTH, it is urged, desires money only that he may stimulate new revolts in Hungary. MAZZINI seeks money merely to arouse a new revolution in Italy. And KINKEL aims at similar results, through similar agencies, in the Germañ Empire. This may be so; and certainly language used by all of them would naturally induce a belief that this is the object at which they aim. Neither of them, however, has spoken with definite precision upon this subject; and KOSSUTH has more than once intimated that his purpose was rather to *prevent*, than to encourage new revolutions against the Austrian power.

Nothing, it seems to us, could be more disastrous to the cause of Freedom in Europe than any premature renewal of the contest between the people and their tyrants, or any such rebellion against Despotism as stimulants from without could only promote. Nothing is so disastrous to a Nation as an unsuccessful attempt at revolution. It is certain to be attended with calamity and loss, and to be followed by reaction. The public sentiment of Europe is not so liberal now,—the great masses of the people of Europe are not so warmly devoted to the principles of Freedom, nor so anxious to secure its blessings to themselves and their posterity, as they were previous to the revolutions of 1848. Their energies and their enthusiasm were exhausted in that unsuccessful struggle. Their zeal for liberty was fatigued and exhausted by the fight which they waged. And they have not now either the strength of purpose, or the physical power, to renew that fight with courage or with any prospect of success. To stimulate them to new insurrection now would, therefore, only be to plunge them into new disasters, certain to result in their deeper thraldom.

Europe has very little to hope from spasmodic rebellions, and still less from organized conspiracies, against despotic power. Revolutions cannot be made to order,—any more than can the thunder-storms or whirlwinds by which Nature purifies the air. A rebellion against established authority is, like those great convulsions of nature, intended to sweep away impurities, and cleanse the social and political atmosphere from its poisonous or *effete* admixtures. It must, like them, also, be the natural and spontaneous result of the very evils it is designed to cure. Until the minds and hearts of a great people are thoroughly aroused to the deep necessity of a radical change in their institutions,—until their own sentiments and passions impel them irresistibly into insurrection, and sustain them in the contest against entrenched and barricaded power,—no revolution can do them any good, or can prove successful for any length of time. They may be goaded into resistance, or stimulated from without into paroxysms of rebellion; but they cannot, upder such incitements, maintain any hopeful contest with established power, or accomplish objects of permanent benefit to themselves and to the world.

There is still another most important work to be done by the liberals of Europe, before they can properly enter upon any new crusade for freedom. They must come to some distinct understanding among themselves, and before the world, as to the use they will make of victory whenever it shall again fall into their hands. In 1848, every country in Europe was at their command. The public mind was ripe for change, and power fell naturally into their grasp. What use did they make of it? Were they prepared in a single country to establish, in the room of the authorities they had overthrown, such moderate, safe, well-adjusted institutions as should command the confidence, secure the rights and advance the welfare of the millions committed to their care? In Hungary there was evidently a far higher degree of preparedness for a constitutional government than in any other country; yet even there, as subsequent developements have shown, the great leaders of the Revolution were widely divided as to the nature of the government to be adopted; while in Germany, Italy, and France, the Revolution failed, because its leaders and champions had neither purposes nor principles in common.

The very best use which KOSSUTH, MAZZINI, KINKEL, and other recognized liberals, can make of any money, which the sympathy of free hearts may put into their hands, will be in restraining those who put confidence in them from any premature or partial attempts at insurrection, until the public mind shall again be ripe for further changes, and until they can themselves agree as to the principles upon which such changes shall be based.

☞ The Whig General Committee, as we mentioned yesterday, has decided that the election of delegates to the National Convention from this City shall be held on Thursday next, between *six and nine o'clock in the morning*. If they had exercised their ingenuity to the utmost, they could not have notified the public more effectually, of their determination to practice an open and barefaced *swindle* upon the Whigs of the City in the election of delegates to this Convention. They know perfectly well that between the hours specified not *one-tenth* of the Whig voters in any one Ward of the City will attend at the polls; and they unquestionably calculate upon this fact as certain to give to the bullies and rowdies, who may be hired to be present, complete and undisputed possession of the field. For whose benefit this trickery is to be practised—whether it is intended to aid the election of delegates for FILLMORE, SCOTT or WEBSTER—we neither know nor care. We have not taken the trouble to inquire whether the movement originated in the Custom-House, or with outside aspirants for official positions. It speaks for itself, and proclaims clearly enough that the Committee intend a cheat. They have given not only their countenance, but their direct sanction, to the practice of carrying the primary meetings by rowdyism and violence, which has so long disgraced the Whig party in this City, and which has uniformly driven from the primary meetings the great body of the intelligent and respectable members of the party.

The Committee is ostensibly chosen to look after the interests of the Whig party in the City—to promote harmony of action among its members, and to make necessary arrangements for its elections. Its late action was not needed to show that it has become a mere tool of faction,—an instrument in the hands of busy schemers for the accomplishment of their own ends, and an injury and a nuisance to the party for which it professes to act. It has lost the general confidence of the Whig party in the City, and is mainly supported by levying contributions upon such Custom-House employées and other office-holders as dare not refuse to pay, for fear of losing their places. This last step is a little in advance of any of its previous attempts upon the forbearance of the party.

The Press in Italy.

Our Italian Correspondent was, perhaps a trifle too fast in saying that "Sardinia is to Italy, what the United States are to Cuba or to Hayti." There is a vastly better chance of the islands in question becoming Siamese-twinned with the Continent than for the free Government of Sardinia to bring the Ausonian peninsula round to its way of thinking. Italy is, indeed, in a wretchedly backward, and backward-treading condition. We have dwelt so long upon the barbarities of the Bourbons, as to make our sheet read, at times, like a volume of the Newgate Calendar. The misdoings and atrocious tyrannies inflicted by those to whom the Holy Father intrusts political affairs, have also had their share of attention; and the cold-blooded, monstrous RADETZSKY has not passed without at least his fair proportion of fame. The whole peninsular and insular Italy, in fact, is crushed in the wine-press of despotic cruelty—crushed miserably and hopelessly.

The press, as usual, where it ceases to be the creator, is the reflector of the will of the rulers. Papers reach us from all parts of Italy, and with the exception of those published in Piedmont, there is none that is not the organ of its government. In the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, among a population of eight millions, there are only six political prints, and these are limited to the chronicling of each petty act of the King or royal family, the promulgation of daily decrees, or the record of any foreign news, in which the words liberty, independence, nationality, do not occur. The only sort of political discussion left with these emasculated editors, consists in the indiscriminate detraction of European liberals, and the glorification of the wretchedness and oppression of their own land with the lying titles of prosperity and political tranquillity. The leading paper at Naples is the *Giornale delle Due Sicilie*. Before King FERDINAND had foresworn his obligations to the constitution, it was named the *Constitutional*. At present, it is a highly useful servitor of the royal pleasure, as an apologist and defender of its excessive cruelties. The laughing Neapolitan calls it the Journal of Earthquakes, in deference to a habit it has fallen into of replacing political news with stories of crime and accident, earthquakes and eruptions.

Rome is still worse off than Naples in the item of news. That monument of a dead, yet deathless literature, is no better provided with newspapers than when the daily tablets of the declining Empire acquainted citizens with the latest excesses of the Emperor. One letter of CICERO or PLINY told twice as much as all the printing offices of the City now turn out in a week; and, what is better, told it credibly. There are two daily papers in Rome. *L'Osservatore Romano* is the special organ of the Jesuits; the *Giornale di Roma*, that of the Pope and Cardinals. Fresh indulgences, the latest canonizations, and the minutest daily acts of His Holiness, are the staple of the latter sheet, which hardly merits the name of newspaper. With such journalism the education of the Roman people must be lamentably deficient. Of all that transpires in the great world outside, they are left, as far as the Press can leave them, as isolated as Paraguay or Japan. It would hardly be suspected that these are the descendants of antique heroism, or the participants in that glorious but unhappy revolution of 1848–9, which declared them freemen, and struggled gallantly, and, for a while, successfully against four allied powers. When a victim of free sentiments or speech is torn from his family and committed to a dungeon, or the executioner, or when an officer of Government perpetrates any wanton act of oppression or extortion against the citizen, the Press stands mute. It has neither weight, nor courage, nor will, to fulfil its true destiny.

Tuscany, perhaps, because it is still nearer to Austria, and more immediately under Austrian influence, is still deeper in intellectual degradation. Beyond the official Gazette, the land of DANTE, and MACHIAVELLI, and GALILEO, possesses nothing in the shape of a newspaper. Even the musical and scientific periodicals have been suppressed, the police arguing that the people had read enough before 1848, and then graduated in all learning, not derived from the political and religious admonitions of Grand Duke and priest, or the bastinado of the Austrian mercenary.

In the petty despotisms of Modena and Parma, there are but two papers of the same official stamp as those of Rome and Tuscany. They are as insignificant in size as in sentiment; the sycophants of impotent protégés of Austria.

In Lombardy and Venice, under the benign influences of RADETZSKY, there flourished eight official journals, beside the *Bilancia*, an organ of Jesuitism, at Milan, and a pseudo-catholic sheet issued at Padua. The Lombard press has enough freedom to enable it to criticise and misrepresent the condition of things in liberal Sardinia; and to mis-color whatever relates to that last refuge of constitutionality. And, what may appear more singular, several of these sheets are busy advocates of Socialism and Communism. Their policy, dictated, doubtless, by the same fiendish system which produced the massacres of Galicia, in 1846, is to excite a war of classes, the poor against the rich, ending, eventually, in a social and sanguinary revolution, whereof the Imperial Government will reap the profit. There is, to be frank, one very decided advantage on the side of the Austro-Lombard press. The acts of wrong and bloodshed and intolerable tyrany daily perpetrated by Government, are all duly registered in print; not studiously concealed, as in Naples and Rome. It is scarcely worth saying, that the discontent and hatred and longing for vengeance prevalent among the Lombards, are thus kept at fever-height, ready for Anti-Austrian use at the shortest notice. No Piedmontese paper is admitted into Lombardy. The penalty for taking or reading one is protracted imprisonment. Editors alone are allowed to receive Foreign liberal papers as exchanges. When the *New-York Daily Times*, for instance, reaches the Milan Post-office, it is at once handed over to the Police, who invite the editor it is designed for, to visit the Censor's office, where, under the official eye, he may cut out such inoffensive matters as may be desirable, and commit the relics to the flames. It is said that all the articles which appeared in certain American papers, defamatory of KOSSUTH and his mission, were duly reproduced at Milan and Venice. Marshal RADETZSKY obviously recognizes his friends, without the slightest difficulty.

Under this rigid system of press police, the Italian is almost precluded from current news, the only open channels being through private correspondence or *viva voce* communication with the traveler. He is placed in utter obscurity relative to the movements of humanity, the development of free institutions elsewhere, and the hopes of a better future. But while the large body of the people are in this position, there are others, friends to MAZZINI and the revolution, who are kept well-informed from abroad as to the prospects of liberalism, and are enabled to communicate their knowledge to an elect few. These are the conservative salt of the people; may they not lose their savor!

The Commissioners of Emigration.

There is scarcely any public body in this city or elsewhere, whose proceedings are of more general interest than those of the Commissioners of Emigration. They are appointed by the State Government, they have the control of a very large amount of public money, and upon their action depend, in a very great degree, the comfort, health and prosperity of hundreds of thousands of persons. It would seem to be eminently proper, therefore, that their business transactions should be open to the public. Yet a resolution, offered by one of the Commissioners at last night's session of the Board, in pursuance of a request from the *Daily Times*, that editors and reporters for the public press might attend their meetings, was rejected by a vote of *four* to *three*. We regret this decision, because we deem it highly important, not only to the public, but to the Commissioners themselves, that their proceedings should be open to the knowledge and inspection of the whole community.

It is true that a resolution was also adopted permitting free access to the records of the Board. But this will not furnish to the public the information most desired. It will indeed acquaint the community with what has been done; but it will not place before them the reasons for doing it, or the discussions that may have been had upon it. It will often, therefore, leave the action of the Board open to suspicion, which a knowledge of explanations made in debate might remove or prevent.

A pertinent illustration of the importance of such information is found in the recent appointment of Mr. JAMES L. MORRIS, to be *Vice President* of the Board of Commissioners, with a salary of $4,000. The public is utterly ignorant of the reasons for such an appointment,—and it naturally excites a good deal of dissatisfied inquiry. No one is informed as to the duties he is to perform,—the necessity for such an office,—or the considerations which induced the Board to attach to it so very large a salary. The Board is generally understood to be in debt nearly $200,000, and its members have frequently urged the limited amount of money at its disposal as an apology to the public for making inadequate provision for the emigrants committed to its care. And yet in this case, without any necessity whatever, so far as is known to the public, they have created a new office, filled it, and given the incumbent a far larger salary than is received by the highest functionaries of the City and the State. If the public had more information in regard to this appointment, its propriety might be better understood. The debates had upon it in the Board,—the investigations which showed it to be needful,—the report upon the utility and the indispensable necessity of creating such an office and of filling it at such a cost, (for it must be taken for granted that so important a step was not taken without all these preliminary inquiries,)—if these matters had been spread before the public, the action of the Board might have been relieved from much of the suspicion and censure which it must now inevitably incur.

Knowing that the Board was composed of gentlemen of high respectability and justly entitled to a large degree of public confidence, we have always been anxious to defend them from unjust censure. They have no right however, relying upon their position and standing in the community, to demand a blind confidence from the public in all their acts, or to complain of suspicions, which the secresy they throw around their transactions will inevitably engender.

The Case of Dr. King.

Dr. KING, in his protest against the sentence of the Athenian Courts, has declared himself an *attache* of the American Government. We learn from private sources that his declaration is correct; but we do not learn what commission he holds, or how far it entitles him to national protection.

The case of Dr. KING is indeed a hard one. Placed in the heart of a Christian community, as a Christian Missionary, his teaching could not be otherwise than offensive to the hierarchy of an established religion. He would be watched with relentless vigilance. His life would require to be purely exemplary; his language gentle and conciliatory; his preaching wholly free from controversial point and bitterness. Under no circumstances would he be justified in making the abuses of the prevalent faith, the topic of lesson or lecture. By teaching the simple and undefiled evangel of Christ, the abuses of any faith are most clearly illustrated; and Dr. KING is too good a man and too wise a man, to go further than the contrast necessarily involved, and the implication it raises against the nonsensical formularies of the Greek Church. We cannot help believing that the Missionary was guiltless of all the alleged offences. Had a fair trial been vouchsafed him, there is no reason to doubt that he would have refuted his accusers, and shown that in his conscientious labors he had habitually avoided any language or act, upon which a criminal charge could reasonably be founded. Those personally acquainted with Dr. KING, have no hesitation in avowing their confidence in his innocence.

It is much to be regretted, however, that Government should so far deviate from its settled policy as to clothe with political functions a religious missionary. Beyond the fact that every such appointment sacrifices our claim to impartiality in Sectarian polemics, it has a decided tendency to damage, if it be still susceptible of damage, the standing of our diplomatic agents. They are at once exposed to the suspicion of being religious propagandists. The undiscriminating and superstitious will see in every one of them an accredited heretic. The priesthood of an established faith will muster against him as an ecclesiastical privateer, bearing a letter of marque from a foreign Government. Our Consuls and Vice-Consuls will be mistaken for religious emissaries, using the American flag as protection from the laws and vengeance of an offended people. Of course, where the American agent suffers, the traveler suffers too. In every point of view, there can be no doubt about the impropriety of such appointments; and we must lament the departure, in the instance of the excellent and faithful Dr. KING, from the customary practice. As an *attache* of the Government, our Executive is bound to demand for him whatever privileges properly belong to his office. But hereafter, prudence must keep us out of such a predicament, by preventing those unions, upon a small scale, of State and Church.

Prospective Value of Money.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has just ordered the refunding of her past due and early maturing debt into a five per cent. twenty-five years coupon stock, free of taxation. At the same time, a *four* per cent. thirty-five years coupon stock is provided for the remainder of the debt, at the option of the holders; also guaranteed against taxation. This last provision evidently looks to reduction in the value of money. The present five per cent. registered debt, not embraced by the first measure, falls due between the years 1855 and 1870. The tax now imposed, reduces it to a 4¼ per cent. investment. The inconveniencies attending the registration of the principal and the collection of interest in person, further reduces it to a 4½ per cent., as compared with coupon bonds. We look upon it as more than probable that a large conversion will take place on the terms proposed, especially if the coupons should be made redeemable in Europe. Four per cent., free of all disabilities is guaranteed by Pennsylvania for thirty-five years, while the existing certificates, for the most part, run only from three to twelve years, the proportion of long dates being small. Money on first class securities must come down if the production of gold continues, as now promised. The Federal Government is not likely to be a competitor. The wealhty States, having their debts represented by finished and profitable lines of improvement will stand at the head of the list of public borrowers. Real estate investments will stand alone in comparison. Should not these, as far as improved City property, take precedence?

If the value of money is either to come down, or its use be attended with greatly increased hazards if confinded in new 7 per cents created and multiplied because of the facilities of sale in New-York, it does seem reasonable that City mortgages and ground leases should attract more attention. We do not desire to enlarge on the suggestions on this subject thrown out yesterday. Yet looking to the immediate interest of New-York, and the acknowledged want of houses to accommodate its rapidly-increasing population, the fact that we have little over half the number of houses necessary to proper accommodation and reasonable rents, cannot be too much thought of. The Island is ample in extent for this object, and all that is wanting is active enterprise and liberal capital in the article of building, to make the reform complete. There should, at this moment, be seventy thousand houses in the City; there are scarcely forty thousand. In view of this fact, it is hardly possible that real estate investments would yield less than first class State stocks, under any increase of improvement short of the desired number of habitable buildings.

But we may be met by a reference to the Bonded Securities connected with Internal Improvements of which there is no scarcity in market, nor likely to be. This is another question. Let it stand on its own merits. The argument is not addressed to that class of capitalists who are tempted by high interest instead of high security. Railroad Bonds are in favor and considered good; yet there may be—we dare not say in these confidence days, *will* be—too much of a good thing. The difference between the investment is, that capitalists must take on trust, the assurances that works are always built at and to the right points, at the proper season, with proper care, and with reasonable prospects of remuneration; while, here in New-York, they *know* that improved property is wanted. The people are here to fill the houses. More people will come, if more Railroads are built. More people can afford to pay rents, as trade and commerce extend; and, above all, the money is safe, at some rate of interest, and the rate not likely to fall below that of the Public Debt of the best States.

Sea Trip or Land Route.

The summer travel from the South, now setting in, will probably be more equally divided between the steam-packets and rail-roads, than last season. The comfort-seeking public begin to like the sea trip to Charleston, Savannah, and Richmond, best. The steamers are swift, commodious and elegant. The trouble saved is no inconsiderable item. The expense is rather less than inland. The safety to life is about the same. The safety to limb, in favor of the sea. There is much complaint, at least *grumbling* at the rail-roads hence to Washington. The changes of cars are sof requent, and the connection of lines so irregular, that a traveler for Charleston or further South, is pretty well fagged out before he crosses the Potomac. The case will not be bettered by the mid-summer heat and dust, while such weather rather adds to the pleasure of a coast voyage by sea. The loss of time, if worth notice, is more than compensated by the invigorating influence of the sea air, and the occasional *qualms* of stomach incident to rough weather, are fairly set off by the head-aches of the rail-road car.

The packets out of this port to the South are, we believe, all doing well. They come in, this week, quite full, and the prospect is, they will scarcely be able next month, to accommodate all the travel that offers. The packets to New Orleans ought to be resumed, and will be, if proper steamers are found disengaged. None but the best boats ought to be put on. The sea route was very popular last summer. It was prompt, too; frequently anticipating the mails.

☞ It is announced in one of the London papers that Mr. MACAULAY is preparing a new edition of the two volumes of his History of England already issued, and that his publisher has called in all the copies of the first edition to which he can get access. This looks as if some important alterations were to be made in the work.

☞ Mr. GREGORY M. WORTABET, of Beyrout, Syria, arrived in this City in the *Sarah Sands*. He proposes, we are informed, to give a course of lectures. They will be announced hereafter.

The Constitutionality of the Canal Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times

1. In construing the Constitution, we are to remember that it is a Constitution, not a code. In a few sections it establishes the frame of Government, and fixes the general relations and inflexible guards of political society for a great State for ages. It is necessarily brief in its language, but far-reaching in its provisions. It establishes principles, outlines and landmarks, and declares purposes, but does not settle details, enumerate instances or explain by illustration. In the language of MARSHALL, C. J., "Its nature, therefore, requires that only its great outlines should be marked, its important objects designated, and the minor ingredients which compose those objects be deduced from the nature of the objects themselves."—4 *Wheat.*, 407. A strict construction of the Constitution requires a strict obedience to the substance of its prohibitions, and a strict adherence to the substance of its principles and purposes.

2. In relation to the Canals, there are three things on which the Constitution has spoken, viz.: The purpose or end to be accomplished. The mode of accomplishing it; The limitations and prohibitions by which it is restricted. It is our duty to accomplish the purpose in the mode prescribed, subject to the modifications imposed by the limitation. Unless these forces are so perfectly antagonistical and equal as to produce a state of rest, they will move in harmony in some direction, and that is the movement required by the constitution. The provisions of the constitution, reduced to a single proposition, are this: The Canals shall be completed, as soon as practicable, by means of the surplus revenues, in any mode which the Legislature may direct, but without contracting a debt by or on behalf of the State.

3. *The purpose or end to be accomplished.*—The canals are a favorite, productive, unfinished and inalienable property of the State, the completion of which must be inflexibly pushed, until they are finished. This is a cardinal purpose in the constitution, which the Legislature is bound to accomplish by all constitutional means.—Art. 7, § 3 and 6.

4. *The mode of accomplishing it.* The Canals must pay for their own completion. Their surplus revenues must be applied to this purpose, and to no other, till it is accomplished. They cannot be allowed to accumulate for the purpose, nor to lie idle, nor to be invested. They must be applied in each fiscal year. But the amount of surplus cannot be ascertained till the end of the fiscal year, and therefore it must be applied forthwith, without any delay, lest it should be in the next fiscal year. It is not provided that the work shall be done in each fiscal year to the extent of the surplus, but that the funds shall be applied in each fiscal year; that is to say, they shall be so applied as fast as they accrue—it seeming to be assumed that the work must have been previously done and paid for—and that the revenues are to be applied to reimbursement. To this the Legislature are bound, and they have full powers—"in such manner as the legislature may direct," subject only to the following condition

5. "*No debt shall be hereafter contracted by or on behalf of this State.*"—§12.

Now it is by no means sure that the word "debt" is not used here in the technical sense of loan, or funded debt, as it is apparently used in the 10th and 11th sections of the same article. The expressions, "moneys arising from the loans creating such debts," and "moneys arising from the contracting of such debts," plainly imply a loan debt. But let us assume that the provision is of the broadest character, and means that the State shall not be made liable, or that the public burdens shall not be increased.

This would not prevent the Legislature from accepting an offer of persons on the line of the Canal, proposing, for their own benefit, to complete the Canals entire with their own money, without any charge to the State, but subject to the control and supervision of the State. This certainly would not in any sense create a State debt, or increase the public burdens, but the contrary, especially if accompanied by an express full release of the State from all liability, and an admission of full notice that the Legislature are constitutionally incapable of contracting a debt. The principle would not be changed if the proposition should come in the first instance from the State, instead of from the capitalists; nor if the capitalists had no private pecuniary interest in the matter, but made it a matter of gratuitous patriotism. Much less would the principle be changed, if the Legislature should make it a condition of the arrangement, that the surplus revenues of the Canals shall, in each fiscal year, be applied by the Legislature to the completion of the Canals by reimbursing, *pro tanto*, such parties their funds—principal and interest—expended in such completion. This is, in substance, the arrangement made by the Legislature for completing the Canals.

An Illustration.—My wife's father left her a life estate in a house and lot and several vacant lots, reversion to his heirs at law, subject to the condition that the net annual income of the property, after deducting $500, should be applied by her during each year in such manner as she should direct, to building on vacant lots, till all are built on, and to the further condition that she should never contract a debt for any purpose whatever. One-fourth of the income turns out to be entirely inadequate, alone, to justify building on the other lots. One of our sons is a man of wealth, and, expecting to inherit the estate, desires to see it improved, and consents to advance money enough to build on all the lots, without delay, provided his mother will, every year, apply the rents, over and above $500, to reimbursing the principal and interest of his advances. By the will and by the law she can manage her estate, although she is a married woman, but by the law, as well as by the will, she cannot contract a debt; but for greater caution, her son executes to her a full release of all personal liability, and the arrangement is made. No lawyer will contend that she thus violates either the will or the law: yet this is the canal arrangement in question.

LEX.

EXPLOSION OF THE STEAMER PRAIRIE STATE.—The Chicago *Journal* gives the following particulars of the recent explosion on board the steamer *Prairie State*:

The steamer *Prairie State*, Capt. RYDER, arrived at Pekin from La Salle, and in a few minutes the *Avalanche* came in under a full pressure of steam. The *Prairie State* soon rang her bell and rounded out, but before she had got her head fairly turned down stream, one of the flues of her starboard boiler collapsed, blowing out both ends and making terrible havoc among the crew and passengers on the lower deck. The following is a list of the killed, wounded and scalded:

B. Wilson, Assistant Engineer, killed. A deck passenger killed, name unknown. Mr. Goddard, merchant, Peru, killed. Three other persons whose names are unknown, were drowned, and their bodies have not yet been recovered. W. F. Chess, fireman, scalded badly. A German woman named Senegar, very badly scalded. George McDowell, of Lasalle, scalded slightly. W. Rover Antoine, fireman, horribly mangled, since died. John Page and John Green, deck hands, slightly scalded. D. K. Williams, deck hand, scalded badly, died since. A woman named F. Cartwright, with three children, on her way to Iowa, all slightly scalded. Wm. Cartwright, belonging to the same family, very badly scalded. John Barnes, scalded badly, but will recover. Several other persons, names not given, have been slightly scalded.

A gentleman of Galena, who recently came across the plains, states that large numbers of emigrants who had started for California overland, were returning, in consequence of the bad state of the roads.

Dr. Sydenham T. Russum, one of the oldest physicians of Talbot County, Md., and for several years one of the Regents of the University of Maryland, died on the 24th ult.

Evenings with the Aldermen.

The second session of the May term of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening at the Hall. The roll call was responded to by about one-half of the members. The Board being duly organized, the minutes of the late meeting were read and approved. No body voting on either side.

The reception of petitions was the next business. A large number of petitions were presented, and summarily referred to different committees. Among the other petitions received was one from a man asking for an extension of the time for completing the sewer which he had contracted for. The Alderman of the Seventh asked to have the petition read, after which he desired to have it referred to the Committee on sewers, with power. The Alderman of the Twelfth moved an amendment to send the petition to the Croton Department. The vote was taken, one voting in favor of the amendment and one against it. The Ayes and Noes were called. Alderman of the Third wanted to know what they were talking about, but before he obtained the information the original motion was adopted.

The Alderman of the Seventh, offered a resolution that Pier No. 43 East River, be repaired.

The Ald. of the Twentieth objected to the reception of the resolution upon the ground that it was not written upon as large a piece of paper as is required by the resolution passed at the last session. The Ald. of the Seventh called for the reading of that resolution. That resolution had not passed the Board of Assistants and been signed by the Mayor, and therefore was not in force. The position of the Ald. of the Seventh was sustained by the President, and the resolution was received and referred.

The proprietors of the *Evening Post*, *Express*, and *Commercial Advertiser*, presented a petition for an increase of pay for doing the advertising for the Corporation.

It was resolved to appropriate $75 for the purpose of having a portrait of Baron Steuben cleaned, repaired and framed. All present voted Aye.

Reports of Committees being in order, a number of reports were read and adopted, generally by *one vote* in the affirmative. The Committee on Sewers reported adverse to the investigation of the condition of the sewer in Oliver-street, between South and Water-streets. The Ald. of the Fourth called for the reading of the petition, which stated that the sewer was constructed for the purpose of relieving the cellars of water which came into them. It had utterly failed to do so, and they asked for an investigation, but it was denied. The report of the Committee was adopted, two in favor, one opposed.

An ordinance was reported for the construction of a sewer in Broome-street. The report and ordinance was read, and the vote being taken, when the Alderman of the Seventh asked what they were doing, he was informed, they voted aye, and the ordinance was passed. An ordinance was proposed for the construction of a sewer in Greenwich-street. The reading of the remonstrance was called for—it was read, and, just as the reader finished, the Alderman of the Fifth desired to have it read again—but withdrew his request, and only asked to know how the number of remonstrants stood with regard to the number of petitioners in favor thereof. The vote was taken, during which only one Alderman asked what question was before the Board. The ordinance was adopted.

The Ald. of the Third offered a resolution, that the Committee on Public Health report, at an early day, upon the best method of preventing the slaughtering of diseased animals in the cow-stables, sometimes called dairies, in the upper part of the City.

It was moved that when the Board adjourn, it be to meet on the 6th inst. The motion was lost, all the Aldermen realizing what subject they were voting upon, except the Alderman of the Second. The Board then resolved to meet again on Friday.

The Alderman of the Seventh was tired and moved a recess of thirty minutes. Aldermen were tired—(they had been in session about an hour)—and if they adjourned for thirty minutes, a quorum would probably be present, but if they continued the session, they would soon be without enough members present to do the public business. The appeal was successful, the motion being carried *nem con.*

Evening Session.—The recess of thirty minutes so urgently asked for by the Alderman of the Seventh, was extended to a full hour before the President's hammer was again heard, calling the members to order. The call of roll showed twelve members present.

The Alderman of the Thirteenth called for a paper from the Board of Assistants relative to Potter's Field. The Alderman of the Seventh moved the adoption of the resolution assigning about ten acres of Ward's Island as a place of burial for the poor. The paper was read, and the reading was again called. The Alderman of the Fifteenth stated that there was no more room to bury on Randall's Island. They had been burying there for the past three months by blasting the rocks. The resolution, as it passed the Board of Assistants, was adopted.

Reports from the Committee on Sewers in favor of the construction of several sewers in different parts of the City. The Committee reported in favor of a sewer in Trov-street, though a remonstrance had been offered against it.

The Alderman of the Thirteenth would like to hear the remonstrance read. He wanted to know how much weight it was entitled to.

The Alderman of the Ninth would ask the Alderman of the Thirteenth to withdraw the call for the reading. The proposed sewer was in his Ward, and he knew it was all right, and he would move the adoption of the report.

The Alderman of the Thirteenth was satisfied, and the report was adopted.

A petition was received from Mr. McDonald, asking for $137—and $85 traveling expenses, while acting as Ward Physician during the season of the cholera. The Alderman of the Twelfth asked where this matter had been for the last four years. The Alderman of the Seventh: "Why, this fellow was one of us, and there was no use of his asking before." This explanation was satisfactory, and the resolution making an appropriation of the money was voted—12 to 3.

After this episode, the Sewer reports were continued. On one report, the City Fathers were involved in quite a fog by the reader, who read that a petition should not be complied with "for strong and controlling reservoirs." The fog was at last dispelled, by the substitution of the word "reasons" for "reservoirs," and the Board "moved on."

The sewer business having been finished, the Committee on the Fire Department presented a number of reports, reporting money for the repair of Engine Houses, Engines, Hose Carts, etc. The resolution for a new Hose carriage for No. 28, brought up the Alderman of the Sixteenth, who wanted to know if the department had *carte blanche* to go on and get new machines, repair old houses, etc. The Chairman of the Committee explained, "The old Board had passed a resolution to give 28 a new machine, but by some mistake she had not got it. She ought to have one, and this resolution was for the purpose of giving her one." All right, and the Board went on, to the

Report of the Committee on Finance, in favor of paying George J. Gallagher, for advertising for the Council in the *True Sun*, in 1848. The bill was for $56.

The Alderman of the Fifth moved to adjourn, but withdrew his motion for the purpose of concurring in some resolutions from the Board of Assistants. Among them was one for the sweeping of the streets. The report was read, and referred to the Committee on Streets—the subject being disposed of as speedily as possible. Two or three of the Aldermen expressed the opinion that the commotion about street sweeping was of very little account and unworthy the attention of the Board. After hearing a few more reports the Board adjourned.

THE GUAYAQUIL REVOLUTION.—The *National Intelligencer*, of Wednesday, says: "A letter received in this city from a reliable source, dated at Guayaquil on the 14th April, apprises us that the report of Gen. FLORES having taken possession of Guayaquil is at least premature. The Panama *Echo*, of the 20th of April, announces the arrival of the British steamer *Santiago*, from Valparaiso on the 13th. On the day she left the Guayaquil River, FLORES was still at its mouth with his force, consisting of a large man-of-war and three transport vessels, conveying his troops. These vessels were anchored off the Island of Puna, a few miles below the city, and the island was in his possession. It was reported that the Admiral of the British Pacific squadron, with his entire force, was at Callao, and had determined to run up to Guayaquil and take FLORES in hand.

☞ The U. S. Steamer *Alleghany* which was originally built with Lieut. Hunter's submerged wheel, is now undergoing alterations and repairs at the Gosport Navy-yard. The submerged wheel has been removed, and in place of it she is receiving a screw propeller, having four blades, 13 feet 6 inches in diameter, and 42 inches long. It is made of cast iron, and weighs about 12,000 lbs.

The Detroit River was, at last advises, closed by ice at its junction with the upper Lakes. A report at Chicago that the Straits were clear of ice, is not believed. Lake Champlain is now open and the boats have commenced their trips.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO GEOFFREY CRAYON:

The gentle Geoffrey Crayon's pen
Hath pictur'd many a lovely scene
Of mountain, river, lake and glen,
With quiet Sabbath nooks between;
But never did his fertile mind
Bring forth more purely perfect fruit;
More fair, more true of all their kind,
Than Crayon Pictures, done by ROOT.

At No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.

TO THE SENSIBLE PORTION OF THE COMMUNITY.—DAVIS'S RAHVENE (price 50 cents per bottle) changes gray hair to its original color, not by dying or staining, but by calling into action natural laws. This is the only preparation compounded on philosophical principles. It produces the most astonishing effects. Principal office removed to No 306 Grand-st., corner of Allen. Agents: RING, No. 192 Broadway; COOK & CO., No. 279 Washington-st., KNAPP, No. 362 Hudson-st.; LYON, No. 111 Houston-st., corner of Avenue D.

HOUSEKEEPERS SHOULD REMEMBER, THE LARGEST assortment and the richest patterns of Lace Curtains and muslin Drapery in this City is now offered at Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st., at least 20 per cent. cheaper than can be obtained in any other store. Also, pure linen Damask Tablecloths, Napkins, Birdseye Diaper, Towelling and Sheeting. Marseilles and Lancaster Toilet Quilts and Counterpanes are offered on the same liberal terms.

FRENCH CLOCKS!!—GLASS SHADES!!—CHINA VASES, &c., &c.—A. LEGOUX & PARDESSUS, No. 55 Maiden-lane, are now opening a large assortment of the above, and respectfully request the attention of the trade and others to an examination of their stock, which embraces a full variety of other foreign Fancy and Staple articles usually found in their line.

CALL AND SEE!!—ENGLISH IMPERIAL THREE-ply Carpeting, of gorgeous and glittering colors, magnificent unique Mosaic and scroll figures, never before exhibited, at No. 99 Bowery—HIRAM ANDERSON'S. Also, American three-ply Carpets, at 6s. 6d., 7s., 8s. per yard; elegant spring styles.

CRAPE SHAWLS—THE LADIES ALL SAY THE only store in this city to purchase a Rich Crape Shawl, is at Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st. Shawls of the best quality and worth at least $20 are selling at the above store for $8 and $10. Think of that! before you purchase at other places.

ANGLO SAXONS, &c.—W. E. ROBINSON, AT THE request of the Washington Erina Guard, of Newark, N. J., delivers his lecture, on the Celt and Saxon, THIS EVENING, in that city, in Library Hall, at 7½ o'clock.

BOYS' CLOTHING.—ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, have now, an immense stock of Boys' and Childrens' Clothing of best quality. Call and see for yourselves. One price. No deviation.

HASTINGS'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA, not only a positive but a warranted cure for Consumption and all other diseases of the lungs. This medicine has decided the dispute about the curability of Consumption, and satisfied the Medical Faculty and all who have used it, that Consumption and all affections of the lungs cannot only be cured, but that they are easily and simply cured, as almost any of the disorders to which the human frame is liable. The operation of a single bottle, which costs $1, is sufficient to satisfy any patient—if not altogether too far gone in the disease—of this fact, and even a single dose gives evidence of its extraordinary influence in arresting and eradicating the malady, by the immediate relief which it affords. This is no quack or secret remedy. Dr. HASTINGS, its discoverer, is one of the most eminent physicians of the age, and has made a full disclosure of its history and all its component parts to the world, not wishing to incur the responsibility of confining to himself, for the sake of profit, a secret which was calculated to do such universal good. And such have been the wonderful results of its operations that the *London Lancet*, *Medical Times*, and the most eminent physicians of both Hemispheres, are anxiously calling upon sufferers to have immediate recourse to it, and proclaiming that of all known medicines, it alone has positively established its efficacy by undeniable proofs of curing Consumption and other diseases of the lungs. The great celebrity of HASTINGS'S Compound Syrup of Naphtha, obviates the necessity

WASHINGTON.

The Sioux Treaty—Central America.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 3, 1852.

The Senate had a long Executive Session today, in which it is supposed they confirmed the important Sioux Treaty which I described on Saturday.

DIPLOMATIC MOVEMENTS.

Notwithstanding a statement to that effect in some New-York newspapers, it is not true that Mr. WEBSTER concluded the negotiation concerning the Central American territories before he left for the North. The further that business proceeds, the more intricate its complications appear, until the opinion has become general, that the simple provisions of the Convention of April 19, 1850, by which Great Britain agreed to evacuate all places held by her in those regions, are better than any new arrangements which can be made, and ought to be strictly enforced.

The preservation of that treaty becomes of the greater importance to us from its probable effect on the fast developing trade of the East by way of the Pacific. Under the CLAYTON and BULWER connection, encouragement and security were given to the enterprise of the ship canal. That object is of closer connection to us now than ever before, and should not be lost sight of.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The Government is suffering from the delay of the Senate in respect to the appropriations for deficiencies. And yet, there seems little likelihood that it will be finally acted upon for a fortnight.

HARMONY *vs.* MITCHELL.

The Supreme Court has decided to confirm the judgment of your District Court in the case of HARMONY agt. Lt. Col. MITCHELL. MITCHELL seized a train of trading wagons belonging to HARMONY & Co., on the march of DONIPHAN'S regiment from Santa Fe to Chihuahua during the Mexican war. It was lost to the owners through the seizure and subsequent proceedings. The United States has assumed the liability of MITCHELL, and will consequently pay the judgment, which amounts to $90,000.

SOUTHERN POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

It is expected that if CASS or any other Northern candidate beside Mr. BUCHANAN or Judge DOUGLASS be nominated at Baltimore, JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, will be brought forward as an independent Democrat for the Southern platform. Gen. CASS has been rendered unpopular by the various readings of his Nicholson letter, which is too foggy and too fogyish for the South. In the event of a triangular contest in the South, between SCOTT, CASS and DAVIS, the former must be elected by a large majority in the Union. X. Y.

Affairs in New-Mexico.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

SANTA FE, Wednesday, March 17.

*** In the Zandia mountains, some forty miles South-Westerly from this, Mr. SERAPINA RAMIRREZ is at work with some twenty men on a lead mine, which he believes to be rich in silver ore. So confident was he of its value, that he made a journey to Chihuahua, carrying specimens for analysis there. His trip seems to have been a satisfactory one, as he engaged and brought with him several miners from that State.

Some eight miles out of Santa Fe, at the Arroyo Stando, several persons have been digging in an abandoned shaft, near which are the ruins of what appears to have been a Pueblo village. This is doubtless an old mining locality; but, as in the case of hundreds like it, scattered all over this country, there are no means of determining its age or arriving at any knowledge of its value.

We have had some recent arrivals from Chihuahua with Mexican dry goods, which have been quite scarce here. They add to the deplorable accounts of Northern Mexico. The Apaches of the Gila have ruined Sonora. The Camanches have done the same work in Chihuahua; and having nearly succeeded in finishing Durango, are spreading their ravages into Zacetecas, where they have appeared within two leagues of the Capital. With the exception of a few among the Camanches, who have of late years made their home in the Bolson de Malpini, the most of this tribe, who are carrying terror and devastation over countries large enough for empires, belong to the United States. The plea of starvation—of pressure from another side, &c., which is set up for the Indians, may avail some of the tribes—but cannot, with any propriety, be stretched to cover such depredations as these.

While upon this subject, I may as well remark that claims for indemnity, to an immense amount, will be coming in upon Congress, from Chihuahua, Durango, and New-Mexico, as, also, probably from Coahuila, Nueva-Leon and Tamaulipas. I have seen papers setting forth claims for damages in New-Mexico, which are laid at $300,000. The act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, declares that if any Indian or Indians belonging to any tribe in amity with the United States pass from the Indian country into any State or Territory, and there steal or destroy any property belonging to any inhabitant of the United States, the United States "guarantee to the party so injured eventual indemnification." Our treaty with the Navajoes was made in September, 1849, and recently its stipulations were carried out on our part, showing upon the record that the Navajoes, who have committed the depredations, have been "in amity" with us ever since that time. The provision guaranteeing indemnity was, by the XIth article of the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, extended to Mexicans, as against damages suffered from tribes living in the United States. Whether Congress can or will attempt to escape from reclamations from that quarter, upon the plea that the Camanches have not been "in amity" with the United States, remains to be seen.

The "Gila party," who went out for gold, which they expected to find on the San Francisco, have not been successful. A part of them have gone to California—a part went to the Copper mine, and the rest are back here. They found gold, wherever they prospected, at about ten feet below the surface, but in quantities too small to justify a stay in the country. They describe the land on the San Francisco as superior to what is usually found in New-Mexico. The Apaches whom they met under Magnus Colorado, were friendly—selling them sheep and mules for a mere trifle. The mules were supposed, by the brand, to be some of the Sonora stealings of this band.

The Canal Contracts—Judge Harris' Opinion

An act was passed in July, 1851, providing for "the settlement of the claims of DEAN S. HOWARD on his canal contracts." By an award of arbitrators appointed in accordance of the provisions of the act, he became entitled to $11,137 28 for work and damages and for the expenses of the arbitration. The Canal Commissioner having charge of the division upon which the contracts were located made his draft upon the Auditor for the amount. The Auditor refused payment on the ground that the award and draft were not made in accordance with the requirements of the law. The case was brought before the Court by an order requiring the Auditor to show cause why a peremptory mandamus should not issue, commanding him to pay. The Attorney General (CHATFIELD) appeared for the Auditor, and EDMUND S. BROWN for Howard.

Judge HARRIS decides that a mandamus must be awarded. His statement of the case and his opinion is an able exposition of the law, bearing upon the case in question, which gains additional interest at present, from its similarity in one respect to that now pending in the Court of Appeals. The question in regard to the course of the Auditor in taking upon himself to refuse payment of a draft made in conformity with the requirements of the law, is the same in both cases. The same principle is applicable to it in both. It is decided that he has transcended his powers.

The mandamus has been complied with, and the draft paid.—*Albany Journal.*

Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 4.

No. 154. The Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, plaintiffs in error, *vs.* Sebre Howard. The argument of this cause was continued by Messrs. Nelson and Reverdy Johnson for the defendant in error, and Mr. Schley for the plaintiffs in error.

Northern Boundary of Iowa.

From the Galena (Ill.) Gazette.

We understand from a reliable source, that the northern boundary of the State of Iowa will be run during the present year. The Surveyor General of Wisconsin and Iowa will have charge of this and control of this important astronomical survey. This efficient officer is now making arrangements to appoint and equip a suitable corps for this service, and will be ready to commence field operations by the first of Junh. It is fortunate for the General Government, and highly favorable to the interests of the State of Iowa, that a gentleman of General Sargent's energy and experience has charge of this intricate and tedious survey. A sufficient number of teams, (oxen and horses,) privisions and outfit will be shipped for Lansing as early as the grass will support the stock, where the organization will be perfected.

General SARGENT expects, with a favorable season, to accomplish the survey in six months—an unprecedented short time in which to perfect an undertaking of its magnitude—and we believe, from what we know of the man and his admirable plans, that he will fully realize his expectations.

This line of boundary between Iowa and the recent purchase of the Sioux Indians runs upon the parallel of 43½ north latitude, the initial point of which was commenced nearly three years since by Colonel LEE, of the topographical corps. The line intersects the Big Sioux river, on the west, about seventy miles above its debouche into the Missouri.

EQUABLE CLIMATE.—We have before us a meteorological table, running through a period of nearly five years, kept by HENRY BOND DEWEY, Esq., at Para, near the mouth of the Amazon, in Brazil. Para is one degree south of the Equator, and very little above the level of the ocean. During the period mentioned, the extreme range of the thermometer was as follows:

	Sunrise.	*Noon.*	*3 P. M.*
Maximum	79	95	89
Minimum	72	74	72

The thermometer reached 95° but once, and that was in November, 1848. The extreme range of the barometer was only 2-10 of an inch. Mr. DEWEY remarks:

"The water of the springs is unsurpassed by any in the world; and that of the river is always perfectly fresh, except at high Spring tides when it becomes rather brackish. The water of the river is exceedingly muddy, but at low tides, springs of water as pure as crystal, may be seen gushing from the sands. Although some distant districts are afflicted to a great extent with fever and ague, no place can be found which enjoys a greater exemption from diseases than the city of Para and the surrounding country, and there is perhaps no place having a greater uniformity of temperature."

Although the heat, as indicated by the thermometer, is not as intense as it is some days in the northern States of the Union, yet it is extremely enervating to a northern constitution; although that city may, as Mr. Dewey says be exempt from diseases. The upper regions of the immense valley of the Amazon affords, it is said, some of the finest climates in the world, resembling a perpetual spring of the temperate zones.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

Henry Gray, a man of family, about forty-five years of age, while engaged in grafting an apple tree, at South Reading, Mass., Monday afternoon, fell to the ground, a distance of 10 or 15 feet, and broke his neck.

Mr. Charles Andrews, Member of Congress from the Lincoln District, Me., died at Paris, Me., on Friday last, aged 38.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* records a curious circumstance. The captain of the Bremen brig *Dettmar*, lately arrived at Philadelphia, says that on the voyage thither, when near the Gulf Stream, a bird flew on board, which had around its neck a bit of tape containing a written request that the whereabouts of the French brig *Maris*, bound from Martinique to Havre, might be reported to the newspapers. A reference to *Lloyd's List* shows that the vessel named arrived at Havre two days after the date of this message, March 29, 1852. The carrier pigeon got strangely led away, the missive being evidently intended for transmission to France.

The Galena *Daily Advertiser* says that in the event of the ratification of the Sioux Treaties, $2,000,000 will be paid out by the Government in Minnesota, the ensuing year. Discussing the subject of the rapid increase of Immigration in Minnesota, the St. Paul papers state that a large portion of the immigrants are farmers, who appear to be anxious to select the choice lands that will soon be open for settlement on the other side of the Mississippi.

The New-Orleans *Delta* states that the McDonough estate is rapidly melting away in the litigation. The executors and attorneys have already disposed of nearly $100,000; and a large portion of the personal and real estate of the deceased is advertised to be sold to meet the current expenses.

Meetings have been held in Bristol and Warren, R. I., to take measures to establish a railroad connection between the former place and Providence. Committees were appointed to collect the statistics of business, and to obtain subscriptions.

A young woman went into the store of D. S. Deming, in Waukegan, (Wis.) a few days since, and threw two ounces of oil of vitriol into the face of the proprietor, whom she accused of slanderous representations concerning her.

Governor Seward's speech in favor of aid to the Collins steamers was made on Wednesday, and on Friday one hundred and fifty thousand copies had been subscribed for by various members of Congress.

Col. Robert F. Morris has handed in his resignation of his office of Assistant Adjutant General.

WANTED.

INSTRUCTION WANTED—A competent Teacher of Latin, German, Mathematics and Music, who speaks English, but wishes to complete his knowledge of this language, would like to exchange lessons with a competent American (Gentleman or Lady) Teacher of it, residing in Brooklyn, and wishing to study one of the above branches. Address, for three days, EXCHANGE, *Times* Office

MEN WANTED.—Twenty men, to sell an article wanted in every family. Agents are making $20 per week. Agents for Boston, Philadelphia, Maine, New-Hampshire, Connecticut, with $150, can make $1,500 per annum. Ten men paid wages to travel. Call, or address, post paid, No. 317 Bowery.

BOY WANTED.—An active and intelligent Boy, 12 to 16 years of age, is wanted. One residing with his parents preferred. Salary first year, $50. Address, with reference, stating age, residence, qualifications, and where last employed, CLOTHING, office of this paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For two young, active Men, of considerable experience, and with business habits, as Porters, or in any respectable situation, where their services would prove their merit and promote their employers' interest. City references of the highest respectability will be given. Address JAMES and JOHN, No 20 East 13th-st., 1st-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—For cooks, general workers, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, chambermaids, waiters, porters, &c. SELECT PERSONAL AGENCY, No. 7 Carmine-st., and SOCIETY AGENCY, No 176 Chambers-st. Only servants of good character admitted.

SITUATION WANTED.—An American, about 21, who speaks French, wants a situation as Clerk in a commission store or office, or as bar-keeper. The very best of references given Call, or address, post-paid, H W M, No. 14 6th-av. N B. Has no objection to leave the city.

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BOARDING AND LODGING.—AT CHAMBERLIN'S NORTH RIVER HOUSE, No 247 Washington-st. A few permanent boarders can be accommodated at $4 per week; also a few permanent lodgers $1 25, $1 50 and $1 75 per week.

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BOARDING.—Five or six gentlemen can be accommodated with plain board and pleasant rooms, in a private family. Apply at No. 347 Hudson-st.

LOST.

$100 DOLLARS REWARD.—LOST, on the morning of April 26, in Atlantic-st, Brooklyn, a SEALED PACKAGE, marked A. L. GRIER, New-York, containing twenty bonds, of $1,000 each, of FAYETTE COUNTY, KENTUCKY, numbered from 52 to 71 inclusive, and issued to the Covington and Lexington Railroad Co. All the bonds issued by this County to the Covington and Lexington Railroad Co., except the above named, have the following guarantee printed on the back of them:

"The Covington and Lexington Railroad Company guarantee the prompt payment of the principal and interest of the within bond, for value received. Witness the seal of the said Company, and the signature of the President thereof, this tenth day of April, 1852, in conformity with the resolution of the Board of Directors, passed on the 1st day of April, 1852."

JOHN S. MORGAN,
President of the Covington and Lexington R. R. Co.

{Covington and Lexington Railroad Company. [SEAL OF]} FRED. WISE, Secretary.

All persons are forbidden to negotiate these bonds, and the above named reward will be paid for any information that will lead to their recovery. New-York, April 28, 1852.

GIBSON, STOCKWELL & CO, No 33 Pearl-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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IS NOW READY, AND FOR SALE AT ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO.'S, No. 2 Astor House, DEWITT & DAVENPORT, Tribune Buildings, and CROWEN & MILLER, Broadway.

CONTENTS OF NO. 15, MAY, 1852.

The Infidelity of Medical Men: What is life? The Elective and Creative Force: The Rarer Elements of the Human Body.

Life Sketches of the New-York Physicians: The Testotum, or Gyrating Professor: The Euphuist: The Batrachian, or Reptile Professor: The Antiquarian, or Cob-web Sweeper: A Chiffonier: The Conservative, or Per-centage Professor: The Beloved Physician.

What are the Causes of the Enormous Prevalence of Dropsy in the Head, and Convulsions in Children in New-York—Their Symptoms and Treatment.

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Dysmenorrhea, the Cause of Barrenness; its Treatment by Cautery and Incision, by the Editor; Illustrative Cases.

Remarkable Case of Puerperal Convulsions supervening on Epilepsy of sixteen years' standing: Hysterotomy by the Editor: Post-Mortem.

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Fatal Case of Ovariotomy.

Fatal Effect of Chloroform.

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THE SCALPEL is published quarterly, at $1 a year, invariably in advance, and post-paid, or letters not received. It contains 64 pages, almost wholly original, and is devoted to an exposition of the laws of health, and general abuses in education, morals, and the medical cliques of New-York and elsewhere. All orders from abroad must be addressed to the Editor, Box 3, 121 New-York Post-office.

ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO. have also for sale Dr. DIXON'S celebrated work on WOMAN AND HER DISEASES, fourth edition, price $1 25. Address also, post-paid, EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor *Scalpel*, Box 3,121 New-York Post-office.

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Lump	$3 40	Range, or large Stove	$3 60
Steamboat	3 55	Nut, or Stove	3 65
Grate, or Furnace	3 60	Pea	2 75

Contracts may also be made for the remainder of the season, by application at the Company's office.

GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

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COTTAGE OR BOUDOIR PIANOS.—HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, corner of Anthony-st., and opposite the Broadway Bank and Theatre, has just received a very large assortment of GILBERT'S Boudoir Piano-Fortes, 6½ and 7 octaves, in splendid carved cases and rich tone, for sale at reduced prices. Dealers supplied at the same discount as at the warerooms in Boston.

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REMOVALS.

DR. T. L. NICHOLS and Mrs. GOVE NICHOLS have removed their Water Cure Establishment to PROSPECT HILL, Port Chester, N. Y, one hour's ride from the city, on the New-Haven Railro

New-York Daily Times.

DIED.

On Wednesday, May 5, after a short illness, Miss MARTHA C. KNIGHT, aged 47 years, in the full hope of a blessed immortality.

Her friends and the members of the Baptist Tabernable, New-York, and the First Baptist Church, Williamsburg, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of the late Mr. Charles Hathaway, No. 90 South 6th-st., Williamsburg, this day, (Thursday,) at 2½ o'clock in the afternoon.

On Tuesday evening, 4th inst., Mrs. ROSE RICHMOND, in the 75th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her nephew, Richard Sterling, are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, cor. Thompson and Prince-sts., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

On the 5th inst., after a short illness, ELIZABETH L., widow of the late Saml. Andreas, in the 55th year of her age.

The friends of the family, with those of her brothers, Charles and Wm. H. Brown, and of her son-in-law, W. E. Sibell, are invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday, at 4 P.M., at her late residence, No. 287 Third-st., between aves. C and D. Her remains will be taken to Stamford, Conn., for interment.

On Wednesday morning, May 5, MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of W. W. and Mary R. Annfield 2 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from their residence, No. 197 5th-st.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 5.

$3,000	Ohio 6s, '60	108½	50	Phœnix Mining Co	14¾
28,000	Indiana State 5s	90	30	Nicaragua Transit Co.	42
16,500	do	90½	25	do	b30 41½
500	Ind. Canal Def. 5s	15	25	do	b30 41
5,000	Virginia 6s	110	50	Portsmouth Dry Dock	7½
1,400	City 5s, '60	100½	200	do	7
9,200	do. '70	103	50	do	s10 6¾
2,700	Ind. Canl. Loan 6s	90	25	Roch. & Syr. Scrip	111½
500	Indiana 2½s	48½	100	Erie Railroad	b10 88⅝
500	do	48¾	450	do	85⅛
17,000	do	49	50	do	b60 89½
3,000	Erie 1st Mtge. Bds	115	50	do	b60 89
5,000	do	115½	100	do	89
5,000	do	115¾	50	do	s60 89¾
2,000	Erie 2d Mtge Bds	106½	20	Alb. & Sch. R. R	103¾
1,000	Erie Income Bonds	97½	56	do	104
10,000	do	98	100	Harlem Railroad	s30 74⅜
20,000	do	b30 98	300	do	74¾
2,000	Erie Convt. '71	93¾	74	Harlem R. R. Pref	112
1,000	Hud. 1st Mtge Bds	106½	10	Syr. & Utica R. R	128
3,000	Hud. 2d Mtge. Bds	96⅞	40	Roch. & Syr. R. R	116
2,000	N. Indiana Bonds	96	76	Stonington Railroad	55½
	5 Del. & Hudson Canal	117½	175	do	5½
16	Bank Commerce	109	75	do	5½
14	Metropolitan Bank	106½	365	Nor & Wor. R.R	58
150	Morris Canal	19½	150	do	b10 58½
50	do	s90 19	50	do	58¾
50	Long Island Ins. Co	120	100	do	s60 57⅞
100	Canton Co	at4m 82	200	Reading Railroad	78¼
25	do	82½	200	do	78⅛
50	do	s30 82½	88	do	79
50	New-Jersey Zinc	13½	50	Hudson River R R	63
200	do	b30 13½	83	do	63¼
50	do	13¾	77	do	s12m 63⅜
200	do	13¾	25	do	63¼
100	do	b15 13¾	16	Mad & Ind. R R	100
90	Mich. Cen. Railroad	100	60	do	101
100	Panama Railroad	109			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Erie C. Bds. '71	b60 96	50	Long Island Railroad	21¾
7,000	Erie Income Bonds	98	50	Hudson River R R	63¾
7,000	Hudson 1st mort	106¾	360	Erie Railroad	87⅛
25	State Bank	104½	100	do	89¼
250	Canton Company	83¾	50	do	b60 89⅛
200	Portsmouth Dry Dock	7¾	50	do	s60 89⅛
100	Morris Canal	s60 19	50	do	b30 89⅛
50	Edgeworth Land Co	8¼	50	do	89⅛
200	Reading Railroad	b30 79	50	Nor & Wor. R.R	58
200	do	78¾			

WEDNESDAY, May 5—6 P. M.

The British steamer *Asia* sailed at noon to-day, without Gold, with $130,000 in silver, and lighter remittances in bills than a direct packet has taken for several weeks. The enhanced rates of the Bankers were not generally paid by remitters, and the rise of last week seems now to have been a little premature. Something like £860,000 was created by last week's export of Cotton alone, in addition to which, £20,000 Bank of England notes, and £50,000 marginal London Credits appeared in this City. It is not likely that active Gold shipments will be resumed before the 10th or middle of June, and our impression is, the export of the three summer months will fall below the corresponding months of last year, while the California deposits of the Mint are likely to increase. Last year the comparison stood:

1851.	*Export of Coin.*	*Import of Bust.*
June	$6,462,000	$3,570,000
July	6,004,000	3,053,000
August	2,674,000	4,049,000
Total	$15,140,000	$10,672,000

Money was again loaned to-day below 5 per cent. The Brokers made demand contracts with each other at 4 ℘ cent. on first class collaterals. The Banks, most of them at least, want paper. The up-town Banks are Street lenders to some extent.

In the Stock market there was decided firmness, with only a moderate amount of business. The Railroads are well held, and short sellers appear indisposed to push contracts. They regard prices as extravagant, and will doubtless come in as free sellers at the first decided appearance of weakness. Erie advanced to 89⅜, Reading, Norwich, Stonington, and Harlem, steady. Hudson River jumped up 3¼ ℘ cent. on the short sales at the close of last week. Of some 65,000 shares issued, there are said to be less than 3,000 afloat in Wall-street, and when cash stock is called for to make contracts good, the friends of the Company find no difficulty in putting up prices for the day. 1 or 2 ℘ cent. The showing of the Road for April is a Flemish affair, some $63,000 receipts against $57,600 expenses. The steamboat opposition is quite fierce, and the owners of the People's Line have the credit of leading the Bear dance against the Hudson Road stock. Canton Company advanced 1¼ ℘ cent., and at the Second Board was in demand at 83¼. There is a Boston party helping the stock, and with its real estate attractions, it is quite as likely as anything else on the list to lead off a fresh movement, of which the Street seems just now to be in need.

The Bond market was something more active, and prices, except for first Eries, a shade better. Erie Incomes sell at 98, cash. Hudson first Mortgage, at 106¾. Erie Convertibles drag; applications for help to London, probably on the proposed sale or hypothecation of Convertibles, with a pledge of a Sinking Fund for their redemption, are said to be pending.—should these go right, more activity at the Board will probably follow. The Erie people are bold and thus far successful financiers. Indiana 5s and 2½s both sold largely. The Board sales of Bonds altogether foot up $150,000. We heard of no transactions at private hands, of moment. The Pennsylvania Legislature has voted $850,000 new six ℘ cents to the North Branch Canal. The $5,000,000 coupon fives are to run 25 years. This loan is applicable to past due sixes and to old fives up to 1854. The Legislature also offers the holders of other old fives a coupon four ℘ cent. stock, free of taxation, having 35 years to run. The Pennsylvania Railroad is soon to be in the market with a new loan—the first mortgage on the road and equipments, already worth near ten millions dollars. The money will probably be had at 6 ℘ cent. The Corning and Buffalo sale by Mr. Draper comes off on Wednesday. The Bonds we have already referred to at some length.—they are $400,000 in amount, 7 ℘ cent. coupon. The Harlem Company have just funded half a million of their debt in a 7 ℘ cent. loan, at private contract, at par. It is now offered to the public second hand. There is some astonishment expressed that the public were not offered a first chance. Investments were made in Panama Railroad at 109; in Rochester Scrip at 111½; Delaware and Hudson, 117½; Madison, 101; Harlem Preferred, 112; Michigan Central, 100; Bank of Commerce, 109, and Metropolitan Bank, 106½.

The *Courier* of this morning notices a new style of small note currency, put afloat, and made redeemable at what is called the *Bank of the Union*, at Washington, not in gold, but Virginia bank notes. The public will, of course, keep a sharp look out for such stuff. The plate is made to resemble a New-York Country Bank of the same name, the words relating to Virginia being introduced in small characters.

The old established Insurance Companies are making good dividends. The Mercantile Mutual, whose accumulations now amount to $1,350,000, declare a scrip dividend of 35 ℘ cent., and they propose to pay off half the scrip of 1851 in July, and the whole of the outstanding scrip of 1850, and interest, on 12th inst. The National Fire—Mr. THORNE's Co.—divide 10 ℘ cent. cash on six months business; the Eagle Fire, 8 ℘ cent. for six months. The stock of the Long Island Fire sold to-day at 120. The Pacific Mail Steamship Co. divide 10 ℘ cent.

We do not care to enter largely into the Metropolitan controversy. Some of the opposition tell us we are one-sided, insisting, at the same time, that the Bank is in the daily violation of law. Our side, however, is for the people who take and circulate the small note currency of the country. The Bank is for cheap redemption. She set legally about the good work. No law was infringed; no questionable power exercised. The opposition from the Brokers owning country Banks was spirited, but they were soon so far defeated as to induce most of them, with good grace, and in due season, to acquiesce in popular opinion. But not so with all. One or two houses in the Street hold out to the bitter end, and exhuming an old statute, designed to reach some bogus concerns abroad, which attempted to bank surreptitiously in this State twelve or fourteen years ago, they set about to compromise the Metropolitan with this virtually dead letter. The plan was shrewd enough, but could only be rendered plausible by the conversion of the notes of one of the Country Banks of the party, located in Michigan, into an illegal currency! The statute in question forbade the use of Bank notes signed out of the State, and redeemable in it. The Government Stock Bank, of Michigan, owned in Wall-street, and hitherto redeemed at ½ ℘ cent. discount, had been brought under the Metropolitan system, at ½ ℘ cent. before the change of tenor. *Now*, part of the notes are stamped "redeemable at the office of ——, in New-York," not with a view to par redemption, but to make them illegal with the Metropolitan. The Bank, we are told by its opponents, has been *caught in the act*. Perhaps so. The public will best judge, and the Courts decide, how true, or in what sense, this may be. We recur to the subject by request, and have given the grounds and circumstances of legal action. With due deference, we cannot see them in any light very creditable to the party concerned. The State has constituted a liberal system of Free Banking, and the people give it currency. The State collects through its Bank Department 5 or 6 ℘ cent. for the bankers on their hypothecated stocks. This is one interest. The people pass their notes issued on discounted paper at 6 or 7 ℘ cent. This is a second interest. The State authorizes a further profit of ½ ℘ cent., on redemption at Albany or New-York. Altogether, a round interest to the Banks of issue, considering most of them were mere Banks of issue. Most of the Bankers selected Albany, and charged ½ to ¾ in New-York. The Metropolitan Bank, on the Suffolk system of New-England, adopted a uniform rate of ¼, dividing this fraction with all Bankers furnishing checks on New-York; or otherwise the notes are sent home for redemption. Most of the Bankers, as before remarked, acquiesced. Those who did not, sought New-Jersey or Michigan as a more profitable field. The Metropolitan system was extended, properly so, for the convenience of its mercantile and mechanic customers. Next followed the circumstances we have described. It has been demonstrated that the River County Banks, which have always preserved a par redemption in this City, enjoy a most liberal, as well as legitimate circulation in the State. They find their profit in it. We believe the very gentlemen who now make war on the Metropolitan, and who, to use their own "slang," go wild-catting in Michigan, or tom-catting in New-Jersey, would find this so with their own Banks. But that is their business, not ours. The duty of the press is done when the public is put in possession of all small note movements.

HON. LUTHER BRADISH, to-day, took charge of the Sub-Treasury box. The Collector paid over the balance from duties, accumulated since the decease of Gov. YOUNG. The receipts since then were $973,915; the payments, $419,949. Balance at close of business this afternoon, $3,850,187.

There is no let up in the passenger trade for California. The *Northern Light* sailed to-day for Nicaragua, with 600 passengers.

The Tioga Railroad Company of Pennsylvania, we understand, have contracted for the relaying their Road with a heavy H rail, of the same pattern as the New-York and Erie Road, with which it connects at Corning to Blossburg, Pennsylvania. The contractors have purchased the rails, and the iron and other material for the roadway are in process of delivery, and the work of relaying the track will be commenced next week, to be completed by the first day of August next. The Road will be relaid with a six-fo t guage to Blossburg; and the same parties have made arrangements to extend the Road to Williamsport this fall, under the charter of the Tioga Road, with a similar guage.

The *Philadelphia Ledger* of to-day announces the following Semi-annual Bank Dividends:

Banks.	*Capital.*	*Per cent.*	*Marks.*	*Per ct.*	*Am't.*
Philadelphia	1,150,000	100 00	140 00	5	57,500
Far. & Mechs	1,250,000	50 00	70 00	7	87,500
Girard	1,250,000	12 50	12 75	3	37,500
Commercial	1,000,000	50 00	59 00	4	40,000
Mechanics'	800,000	20 00	29 00	6	48,000
Western	500,000	50 00	64 00	5	25,000
N Liberties	1,250,000	50 00	53 00	5	17,500
Man & Mechs	300,000	25 00	27 50	4	12,000
Southwarks	250,000	50 00	70 00	5	12,500
Kensington	250,000	50 00	62 00	5	12,500
Bank Commerce	250,000	50 00	67 50	5	12,500
P Township	222,000	12 50	24 75	5	11,250
Tradesmen's	150,000	50 00	52 00	3	4,500
Total	$7,755,000				376,250

The Morris Canal has, thus far in the season, earned $6,952, against $1,327 same period last season.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, May 4

COTTON sales to-day, 900 bales, at 6¾c. a6c. The market is firm, with an upward tendency.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, May 5—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are more sought after and rule very firm, with sales of 50 bbls Pots at $5, and Pearls at $6 25 ℘ 100 ℔.

BEESWAX—Is in moderate request at former rates We heard of 1,500 ℔ being sold at 26c a26½c, cash

CANDLES—City made adamantine are quick of sale at 25c a 26c, and Adam and patent sperm remain very dull at at 12½c a 25c ℘ ℔.

COAL—A limited inquiry exists for American Anthracite at $5 50, and Liverpool at $7 2, cash, ℘ ton

COCOA—St. Domingo is saleable only by retail at 8c a 9c, and Para at 9c a 9½c ℘ ℔. Other kinds are neglected

COFFEE—Tends down heavily. The advances in freights is detrimental to prices. About 1,000 bales were disposed of at a partial abatement of ½c. We give the following as the most accurate representation of the value of the several styles now here:

Inferior	*Cy. and nom.*	*Mod. Fr's.*	*N. O. Tex.*
Ordinary	8¼ a 8¾	8¾ a 9	8¾ a 9
Middling	8¾ a 9	9 a 9¼	9 a 9¼
Middling fair	9¼ a 9¾	9¼ a —	10 a 10¼
Fair	10 a 10½	nom	11 a 11½

FEATHERS—The only sale reported during the week, was of 1,000 live geese at 30c cash.

FISH—Still in our harbor, the business of the week consists of 17,000 mackerel, say 6,000 No. 1 shore at $4 12½ a $4 37½; 10,000 bbls. large No. 3, small and large No. 2, and large No. 1 mackerel at $6 50, $6 75, $7, and $6 75 a $10 and $10 75 a $11, with 4,000 boxes No 1 and scaled Herring at 33 a 35 and 35 a 55 respectively.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There is an easier feeling in the market for State and Western—produced by the rise in freights and the increased amount on sale—especially of the inferior qualities, which, though obtainable at low rates, are almost neglected. The medium and better descriptions are firm in part and for the East and local use at current rates. Shippers, however, have nearly suspended operations. The movements include 7,200 bbls superfine, No 2, at $4 12½ a $4 14½, good common Orleans and ordinary to straight State, at $4 06½ a $4 18½; choice State, mixed Western and favorite Ohio, at $4 18¾ a $4 43¾, fair to fancy Indiana and Michigan at $4 12½ a $4 62½, fancy Genesee, at $4 75 a $4 87½, and at $4 62½, with Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $4 12½ a $4 50; and extra Genesee, at $4 25 a $5 87½; Canadian is more abundant and rather lower; 1,200 bbls superfine sold at $4 18¾ a $4 25, in bond. Southern is firm, but not active; the light supply and high claims of owners restrict transactions; the total operations amount to 1,100 bbls, mixed to favorite ordinary grades, at $4 37½ a $4 50. Flour is saleable, at $3 25 a $3 37½. Corn Meal is in good demand, with further sales of 250 bbls. Jersey, at $3 43¾, and Brandywine, at $3 50.

FRUIT—Sales have been made of 1,550 half kegs and casks seedless Raisins at $2 62½ a $3, cash; 2,750 boxes layer Raisins, at $2 37½ a $2 75; 6,000 bbls. bunch do at $1 75 a $1 87½; 3,000 half do. do. at 82½ a 87½; 1,000 quarter do. do. at 50; 500 boxes Valencia do. 5c; 66 do. shelled Almonds at 35c; 150 cases Sardines at 18c a 60c; 36 do Citron at 20c; 50 do Canton Ginger at 8c; 500 do Capers and 200 do Olives at private bargain; 170 carstreels and 925 bbls. Currants, part at 4½c a 5c, 240 bags soft shelled Almonds at 9c a 16c; 200 bbls Filberts at 6c; 26 cases Brandy Fruit at $2 50 a $3 50; 2,000 boxes Oranges at $2 50 a $3 12½; 2,218 do Lemons at $2 43 a $2 62½; 7,500 bushels Peanuts, at 97c a 1 00; 500 cartoons Turkey Figs at 13c; 150 bales Walnuts at 6c a 7c; 5 casks Lime juice at 30c; 22,000 Pine Apples at $12 50 a $14; 22,000 do do at private bargain; Bananas at $1 a $3, and 50,000 Cocoa Nuts at $20 a $22 50.

GRAIN—Wheat is neither abundant, active, or altered. The scarcity of vessels and variance of parties limit business. 2,000 bushels Genesee white brought $1 08 a $1 09, and 5,000 bushels Canadian do at 95c. Rye is heavy in stock and easier in price; 2,500 bushels River having been obtained at 72c a 73c. Every willingly offered a 64c a 65c, a parcel of 1,000 bushels were sold at 67c. Barley remains unchanged. Western nominating 38c a 40c, and Northern 42c a 45c. Corn is tolerably steady, with a fair supply and pretty active inquiry; the sales comprise 32,000 bushels round yellow at 66c a 62c; mixed Western and white Southern at 62 a 63c and Jersey at 67c a 68c.

GROCERIES—Are brisk, and rising. The stock of Coffee in first hands, last Saturday, has been computed at 93,000 bags, and that of Sugar at 10,000 hhds, 10,000 boxes, 8,000 bags and 213 cases. The past four months' imports of Coffee exceeded 214,500 pkgs, of Molasses 30,670 hhds, with 28,500 bbls and tierces, and of Sugars 56,220 hhds, with 93,757 bgs, and 6,000 cases. Stock sales sold up, Cuba Havana Coffee, at 10½ a 11c; 17,850 Jamaica, Laguayra, Maracaibo, Rio and Sumatra, at 8¼ a 10½c; 1,500 St Domingo, at 7¼ a 8½c; 600 hhds Porto Rico Molasses, at 28c a 31c; 800 bbls Havana and Orleans, at 27c a 30c; 1,400 hhds Cuba Muscovado, at 24c a 26c; 500 Cuba clayed, at 25c a 27½; and 1,000 bags of a cargo of Barbadoes, and one of Nuevitas, at private contract; 50 cases Dutch refined Sugar, at 7½c; 2,200 hhds Porto Rico, at 4½c a 5c; 6,300 Muscovado, at 4½ a 5c; 1,000 Orleans, at 4¾ a 5½c; 6,700 boxes brown and yellow Havana, at 4¾ a 5c, and 7,000 bags Manilla, deliverable in Boston for Philadelphia, at 5c, usual lane

HAY—Has fallen very rapidly, since the increase of supply, and with sales of 4,200 bales, we have to note a dull market at the close, at 70c a 85c ℘ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is without essential change. The last four months' imports reached 17,675 bales, and there is a pretty fair assortment on hand. The sales embrace 180 bales American undressed, at $117 50 a $120, with 300 bales Manilla, at 10½c, customary credit

HIDES—Are firm and active. The imports of the past four months were 309,155, and the amount here at present is 38,000 of all kinds. The transactions comprise 8,341 Orono, 20½ a 21½c, at 12½c a 13½c; 5,750 Rio Grande, 21½ a 22½c, at 11½c, 3,200 Bessan, 8½ a 9½c, at 14c; 1,886 San Juan, 18½c, at 11c a 11½c; 1,450 Southern dry, at 9c; 300 Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs, at 14½c, 300 British slaughter, 66 lbs, at 5½c, and 60 bales Patna, on private terms.

HOPS—We have but to notice sales of 80 bales Western, in small parcels, at 23 a 30c. Market depressed.

LATHS—Eastern are in very active request and comparatively light stock at $2 25 ℘ 1,000.

LEATHER—Has not varied much; the supply is not large, while the demand remains good. We quote oak slaughter sole, light weights at 21 a 24c; medium and heavy do at 20 a 22c; Buenos Ayres wet salted and Ohio dry hide at 16 a 22c; hemlock sole, light and middle weights at 14 a 16c; heavy do. at 11½ a 14c; good damaged do. at 10½ a 12½c, and poor do. do. at 8 a 9½c. ℘ ℔.

LIME—Is coming forward more freely and has a downward tendency Within the week 16,000 bbls. common Rockland were purchased at 82½ a 85c, the latter being the present nominal price.

METALS—Seem unaltered, the business consisting of 13,000 ℔. old copper, at 20c a 20½c; 1,000 tons Scotch Pig Iron, at $19 25 a 19 50, cash, and 200 at $21, 6 months; 100 tons common English Bar do, at $31 50; 300 tons refined do. do. do., at $45; 200 tons Irish wrought Scrap do, at $24; 26,700 pigs Galena Lead, at $4 70 a $4 80; and 1,200 tons foreign do, at $4 45 a $4 65 ℘ 100 lb. The past four months imports were, of Iron, 24,000 tons and 166,725 bundles; of Lead, 55,215 pigs, and of Tin, 16,335 pigs, with 110,111 boxes.

NAVAL STORES—The past six days' movements exceed 2,500 bbls Spirits turpentine, at $3 50 a $3 62½; 500 bbls. Spirits do, at 48c a 50c; 1,600 bbls Tar, at $1 81½ a $2; 3,700 bbls White Resin, at $1 50 a $3 75; and 5,400 bbls. common do, at $1 25 a $1 45.

OILS—Included in the week's operations, have been 3,450 bbls Crude Whale, at 74c a 75c; 200 bbls. Crude Sperm, at $1 25 a $1 26; 35,000 gallons American and English Linseed, at 63c a 64c; 10,000 galls. Red., at 53c a 57½c; 50 bbls. Lard, at 88c.; 40 bbls. Neatsfoot, at 77½ a 80c. ℘ gallon; and 1,000 baskets Olive, at $3 06½ a $3 12½ for quarts, and $3 87½ for 2 dozen pints.

PROVISIONS—Pork is on the decline. We heard of only 300 bbls. being taken, at $18 62½ a $18 75 for mess, and $16 75 for prime. Pickled Meats tend upwards. The supply light and demand brisk. The sales embrace 120 pkgs. Shoulders at 8¾ and Hams at 10 a 10½c. Lard rules firm and active; some 500 bbls and tierces prime fetched 10 a 10½c, and 1,800 kegs do. at 11¼ a 11½c. Beef has not varied much; the sales consisting of 200 bbls. prime at $6 a $7 25, and mess at $9 75 a $10 75 is quite nominal, at the latter. Beef Hams are steady and saleable, at $15 50 a $16. Butter continues to recede. Fresh Ohio is selling at $16 a 19; Western State at $17 a $20; and Orange County at $22 a $25. Cheese is in brisk request, at 7 a 8c. ℘ ℔.

RICE—Is scarce and buoyant—some 21,312 tcs. were imported during the past four months, yet the sales have kept pace so well with the receipts, that the stock now here is not greater, if as large as it was on the 1st of January. Within the last six or seven days 2,000 tcs. have found buyers at $3 18¾ a $3 68¾ ℘ 100 lbs.

CIGARS—We noticed sales of 1,000,000 Havana at $14 a $30; 500,000 German at $5 50 a $7; 100,000 Manilla at private bargain, and 50,000 South America at $4 50 ℘ M.

SPICES—Are in more demand, at firm and, in some cases, better prices. We quote Prime Nutmegs at 82½ a 87½c.; Mace at 80c.; Cassia at 29 a 30; Cloves at 18 a 18½; Jamaica Pimento at 13; Sumatra Pepper at 10 a 10½; and Race Ginger at 4½ a 4¾.

TALLOW—Is less freely offered, and has slightly improved. Some 60,000 lbs. with 600 tierces Prime were sold, in part to arrive, and from store, at 9c a 9¼, closing at the two latter rates.

TOBACCO—Is steady and uniform, with a moderate trade inquiry, and sales of 270 hhds. Kentucky at 5 a 9; 194 bales Cuba at 20c a 27; 41 cases Florida at 8 a 25; 48 cases Connecticut at 3 a 9; 94 do. Pennsylvania at 6 a 8; 30 hhds. Virginia stems at 1½; and 48 bales Havana at 30 a 42c. ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Is less abundant and something dearer, with sales of 800 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 21 a 22c. ℘ gal., cash

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool were steady, and about 3,000 bbls. flour were engaged at 1s. 6d., and 5,000 bushels grain, at 3d. Some 400 or 500 bales cotton were engaged at 3-16d., 2s. 6d. were asked for naval stores to London, and 2s. for flour. 500 a 600 bales of cotton were taken for St. Petersburg at 4c. 35 tons rustic at 25s., and some sapin wood at 30s. There was no change in rates for Havre or for California.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE....MAY 5.

By A. J. Bleecker.

1 lot cor. 116th-st. and Avenue-A, 25x94	345
2 do. adjoining, each 25x94—$290 each	580
1 do. cor. 119th-st. and 1st-av., 25x100	350
1 do. adjoining, 25x100	300
1 gore corner 119th-st. and 1st-av.	200
2 do. adjoining, 60 each	120
1 do. on 120th-st., near 1st-av	70
1 do. adjoining	130
1 do. do.	195
1 do. do.	250
3 do. each 95	285
1 do. corner 120th-st. and 2d-av	70

MAY 4—*By A. J. Bleecker.*

2 lots on 41th-st. near Av-C, each 25-x94—$1,800 ea.	3,600
1 do near above, 25x94	1,800
1 do. cor. 43d-st. and 8th-av., 25x100	5,075
3 do. adjoining, each 25x100, $3,300 each	10,200
1 do on 10th-av. near 36th-st., 24x100	1,350
1 do. on 37th-st. near 10th-av., 25x98	1,020
2 do. adjoining, each 25x100, $575 each	1,950
1 do. cor. 39th-st. and 9th-av., 24x100	2,400
2 do. adjoining, each 25x100, $975 each	1,950
1 do. cor. 39th-st. and 8th-av., 24x100	2,400
3 lots adjoining, each 25x100, $1,675	5,025
3 gores cor. 40th-st., and 10th-av., $433 each	1,305
1 lot cor. 31st-st. and 6th-av., 24x100	4,925
1 lot adjoining, 24x100	3,850
1 gore near above	2,025
1 gore adjoining	1,550
2 lots on 41st-st., near 10th-av., each 25x98, $700 each	2,100
2 lots on 40th-st., near 8th-av., each 25x98, $1,270 each	2,540
4 lots adjoining, each 25x98, $1,300 each	5,200
1 lot cor. 43d-st. and 9th-av. 25x100	2,675
1 lot adjoining, 25x100	1,775
1 lot adjoining, 25x100	1,625
1 lot adjoining, 25x100	1,600
1 lot cor. 8th-av and 61st-st., 25x100	1,225
2 lots adjoining, each 25x100, $840 each	1,680
3 lots adjoining, each 25x100, $775 each	2,325
1 lot adjoining 25x100	785
1 lot corner 62d-st., 25x100	1,130
4 lots on rear on 62d-st., each 25x100, $425 each	1,700
4 lots on rear on 61st, each 25x100, $300 each	2,000
1 lot cor 62d-st. and 7th-av., 25x100	840
6 lots adjoining, each 25x100, $500 each	3,000
1 lot cor. 63d-st., 25x100	850
2 lots on Broadway, near, 47th-st., ea. 25x62, $2,200 ea.	4,400
1 gore adjoining	1,850
1 lot cor. 44th-st. and 9th-av, 25x100	4,000

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Wednesday—First Board*—$500 Camden and Amboy 6s, 1864, 98; $150 Lehigh Interest, 94; $1,000 U. S. 6s, 1867, C&P, cash, 115; $100 Lehigh 6s, 53; $500 Lehigh Mortgage, 6s, 96; $2,000 Beaver Meadow Railroad 6s, 65, 83; $1,000 United States 5s, 1853, 102; $1,000 Pennsylvania 6s, 1879, 3d, 108; $3,000 Chesapeake and Delaware Canal 6s, 1836, b.w.n, 97; $6,000 Pennsylvania 5s, cash, 95; $1,055 60 Lehigh Canal Mortgage 6s, 98; 56 shares Harrisburg Railroad, 45; 100 Vicksburg, 16; 200 Reading Railroad, cash, 39; 1 Minehill Railroad, 75; 100 Susquehanna Canal, 14; 3 Pennsylvania Railroad, bs, 45, 350 United States Bank, 3; 13 Bank of Kentucky, 111.

Interest Boards—$500 Ches. & Del. Canal 6s, '56, 5d, 97; $2,000 City Gas 6s, 105; 200 Reading R.R., s5, 39; 50 Morris Canal, 19¼.

Second Board.—$100 Harrisburg R R 6s, 95; $300 do, 96; $2,950 Wilmington R R 6s, 95; $200 Lehigh Mort 6s, 96; $.87 do, 96; $500 Ches. & Del. 6s, '56, 95; $1,000 do do, 97; $1000 do, 95, 95½; $400 do, 95; $1,000 City 5s, 74, 75, 91; $2,000 Lehigh 6s, b3wn, 85; 444 Schuyl. Nav. Mort 5s, 72; 90 N. American Ins, 3d, 14; 40 Schuyl Nav., s5wn, 13; 200 U S Bank, s3wn, 3.

After Board—$1,700 Pennsylvania 5's, 95; $3,000 Reading Railroad 6's, 71, 82; $3,000 North American Coal 6's, 85; 80 Cumberland Valley Railroad, Second Preferred, 50; 7 Chester and Delaware Canal, 104; 300 Morris Canal, 19; 50 Long Island Railroad, 10.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 118 a 118; United States 6s, '67, 116 a 118; Pennsylvania 5s, 95 a 95; Reading Railroad, 39 a 39; Reading Bonds, 70, 82 a 82; Reading Mortgage 6s, '60, 87 a 87; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44 a 45; Morris Canal, 19 a 19; Schuylkill Navigation, Interest on, 54 a 55; Long Island, 10 a 10; Vicksburg, 15 a 16; Girard Bank, 12 a 12; United States Bank, 3 a 3; Union Canal, 14 a 14.

MINIATURE ALMANAC....THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises .... 4 34|Sets .... 6 59|MOON—Rises....10 28
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 9 10m|Gov Island.. 10 00m|Hell Gate .11 41m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, MAY 5.

Cleared.

Ship Queen of the West, Hallett, Liverpool, Grinnell, Minturn & Co

Steamer Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, San Juan, C A, D B Allen.

Steamer James Adger, Dickinson, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer Crescent City, Windle, Aspinwall, M O Roberts.

Ship Prague, Smith, San Francisco, J W Elwell & Co

Ship Creole, Pierce, New-Orleans, Frost & Hicks

Ship Wm Nelson, Cheever, New-Orleans, Eagle & Hazard.

Ship Erie, Curtis, Matanzas, R P Buck & Co

Ship Brewster, Mc Lea, Mobile, D Pulkinston

Ship Philadelphia, Foulke, Liverpool, T Richardson

Bark John Coby, Hatch, St Kitts, &c, H Southmayd & Sons

Bark Alert, Br Brennan, Quebec, Logan & Collins

Bark Georges, (Br) Stevens, St. Stephens, N B, T Wallace

Bark G W Horton, Packard, Sagua la Grande, Nesmith & Sons

Bark Ingraham, Devenny, Havre, Boyd & Hincken

Bark Emma Isaacs, Brimhall, Bermuda, Tucker & Lightbourne

Bark Mount Washington, Pettingill, Rio Grande, H K Cornell

Brig Venus, Gardner, Mansanilla, Nesmith & Sons

Brig Caroline, (Br) Lehour, St John, N F, A Leary

Brig Forrest, McLane, Sinclair, N B, Brett, Vose & Co

Brig E W Burton, Mosman, San Juan, Jas W Elwell & Co

Brig Isabella Reed, Rice, Port-au-Prince, O L & A Ferris

Brig Duncan, Robertson, Nuevitas, N Place

Brig Mary, (Br) Wallace, Halifax, A Leary.

Brig Coral, Gibson, Wilmington, N C, R Buck & Co

Schr Gordon, Oliver, Boston, Perkins & Delano.

Schr Ben Franklin, Sears, New-Orleans, T P Stanton

Schr Mary Cowper, Snow, Baracoa, T Gilmartin

Schr Francis Satterly, Davis, Savannah, N L Macready & Co

Schr Nebraska, Washington, Matagorda, J H Brown

Schr C J Scull, Wooley, Washington, N C, J G Williams

Schr Globe, Small, Salem, R W Rogers

Schr Mary, Mc Neill, St John, N B, J Pickard.

Schr Tioga, Crowell, Gonaives, A W Weldon

Sloop Essex, Cumming, Fall River, master

Prop Ironsides, Green, Philadelphia, W H Thompson.

Prop Ontario, Chase, Boston, Mueller & Lord

Prop Penelope, Condiff, Baltimore, W H Thompson.

Arrived.

Ship Star Republic, Jamison, Galveston 17 ds., cotton to Hussey & Murray.

Bark Adonis, (Br) McMellan, Liverpool 28 ds., salt and 254 pass. to Codnige & Osgood April 22, lat 44 10, lon 61 26, in a heavy gale carried away mizen topgallant, mizen mast forward and rigging, and lost main topgallant mast

Bark Annarland, (Olden) Ifers, Bremen 45 ds., mdse. and 176 pass. to Poppe & Co

Bark Emporium, (Br) Hodgson, Sunderland 49 ds., coal to Barclay & Livingston April 26, in the Gulf Stream, passed the wreck of a large American ship, keel out, her beam ends, chain plates painted red, did not appear to be long in that situation

Bark Liverpool, (Br) Fenner, Bremen, April 2, in ballast and 232 pass. to order Experienced very heavy weather Saw several vessels with loss of spars; most of them appeared to be bound to the Westward

Bark British Queen, (Br) Sutherland

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

Is PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (Sunday excepted,) at the office, No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, between Beekman and Ann, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies; THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and five copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

Is PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sunday excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold, at the same rates as the *Daily Times*.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every Saturday morning, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I....NO. 199. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Rev. Chas. Beecher** will preach a sermon THIS EVENING at the installation of Rev. J. B. GRUMELL, as Pastor of the Union Congregational Church, 41h-st., between Avenues B and C. Eminent Pastors of New-York and Brooklyn will take part in the evening service.

☞ **A Home for the Homeless.**—A meeting of the MOUNT HOPE VILLAGE ASSOCIATION will be held at the Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, near Broome-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, May 7, at 8 o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **California Quartz Mining Stock.**—The subscriber offers for sale twenty shares, of $200 each, in the UNION MOUNTAIN MINING COMPANY, located on Wolf Creek, near the city of Nevada. Machinery of the most approved kind, for a crushing mill, has been sent out from New-York nearly five months since. A pamphlet, containing general information about the Company, can be obtained at the office of RICHARD OAKLEY, No. 31 William-st., where also a quantity of the ore (not mere specimens) can be examined.

☞ **Romanism and Republicanism Incompatible**—By the urgent request of many citizens, Rev. Mr. BALCH will repeat, for the benefit of the "JASPER LIBRARY ASSOCIATION," his Lecture in Review of Bishop HUGHES' "Catholic Chapter in the History of the United States," in the Broadway Tabernacle, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 7, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 12½ cents, can be obtained of the members of the Association, and at the door on the evening. F. C. WAGNER, Secretary.

☞ **Are you Deaf? or troubled with noises in,** or discharges from, the ear? If so, avoid quacks, their oils, syringes, &c. Apply to Dr. LUTENER, No. 80 Prince-st., N. Y., as he is the only recognized Aurist in the United States. His Infirmary is open daily from 9 till 3. Dr L. has discovered a never-failing remedy for short, weak, and imperfect sight. Letters prepaid, containing one dollar, only attended to.

☞ **Notice to Pattern-Makers and Mill-Wrights.**—All who feel disposed to unite in a Trades' Union, are respectfully requested to attend at the XIVth Ward Hotel, corner of Elizabeth and Grand-sts, at 8 o'clock, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 7.

☞ **Dr. M. Stephenson** has removed his residence and office from No. 383 Broome-st., to No. 167 East 14th-st., near 2d-av., where he will attend to the Medical and Surgical duties of his profession.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company.**—Capital stock $200,000. Shares $100 each.

FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, President.
THOS. E. HASTINGS, Secretary.
Office of Sale and Transfer of Stock, No. 66 Beaver-st. New-York.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **Piano-Forte and House Furnishing** MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.—JAS. T. PIRSSON, President; E. WEBSTER, Vice-President, J. CHOLWELL, Secretary of Meetings, WM. VAN NORDEN, Chairman of Committee of Management, J. D. PRICE, Secretary.—The subscribers are respectfully informed that the first regular monthly meeting will be held at the Apollo, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 6, at 7½ o'clock, when a certain number of Shares will be redeemed. All those, therefore, who are anxious to obtain immediate right of possession of Furniture, or a Piano-Forte, will not fail to attend, as Shares will then be awarded in the usual manner. The monthly dues are payable on MONDAY NEXT, May 3, at the Office, No. 2 Astor House. Those Ladies and Gentlemen who have not yet signed the Articles of Association are requested to call and do so forthwith, to avoid further notification. The Subscription List, though filling up rapidly, is not yet full, and it would be well for those intending to join this Society, to do so at once, as they will thereby avoid the inconvenience of paying the back dues, which they must do in becoming members after the Association has been in operation. Those who have not yet seen a Prospectus, can procure one, and all requisite information, at the Office, in the Book Store of ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., No. 2 Astor House. Entrance fee, $1.

A. H. JOCELYN, Treasurer.

☞ **$2,053 made in one night.**—The COLUMBIA BUILDING ASSOCIATION, of BROOKLYN, will hold public meetings on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, April 21, April 28, May 5, May 12, at Remsen's Mission Hall, No. 14 Hamilton-av. At the first regular meeting of this Association the profit on shares redeemed was over $2,000. Those who wish to take shares in this Association must avail themselves of the present opportunity, as the shares are nearly all taken, and the entrance fee will be shortly advanced. At the rate the shares have been redeemed, this Association will close sooner than any other in New-York or Brooklyn. Members are notified who have not paid their April dues to pay the same to the Secretary during the week, at his office, No. 10 Court-st., or at the Hall, on Wednesday evening. Hall open from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M., for the reception of dues. Meeting commences at 8, P. M. Shares, $500. Entrance fee 50 cents. Monthly dues $2. 6 per cent. interest allowed on all dues paid in advance. Those who wish to obtain money to buy a comfortable house or accumulate a sum to start in business, will have no better opportunity than is afforded by this Association.

DANIEL P. BARNARD, President.
WILLIAM H. GRIFFITHS, Vice President.
CHARLES O. RICHARDSON, Secretary.
J. B. BENNETT, Surveyor.

☞ **St. Nicholas Building Association.**—SPECIAL NOTICE.—The first monthly meeting will be held on the 13th inst., and members are respectfully requested to bear it in mind, as the first monthly dues are payable on or before that day. Those desirous of becoming members are also requested to hand in their names before that date, in order to be prepared for the first bidding for the redemption of shares. The Association is in a prosperous condition, and will be among the most profitable yet formed. Subscribe quickly, before the entrance fee is advanced. Present entrance fee, $1, monthly dues, $2.

WM. L. CONKLIN, President.
ROBT. D. HART, Secretary.

☞ **The Alleghania Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION.**—The shares in this Association are being rapidly taken up. Those wishing to subscribe will do well to do so now. The entrance fee is 50 cents, dues $2 a month, shares $500. Office No 198 3d-av., up stairs, where all information will be given, and "Articles of Association" furnished gratis.

MOSES MAYNARD, JR., President,
No 13 Grammercy-park.
J. H. VALENTINE, Vice-President, No 94 East 15th-st.
RICHARD KELLY, Assistant Vice-President, No. 314 3d-av
OSCAR F. BENJAMIN, Secretary.

☞ **The Irving Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION**, will hold their third monthly meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, May 7, at 8 o'clock, at Masonic Hall, No. 274 Grand-st., near Forsyth. Members are particularly requested to pay their dues before Friday evening, May 7, during office hours, as no dues can be received at the meeting. MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Secretary.

☞ **Notice.**—THE MERCANTILE MUTUAL LOAN and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION, will hold their regular monthly meeting on SATURDAY EVENING, 8th inst., at 8 o'clock, in the Lecture Room, Clinton Hall, cor. Beekman and Nassau-st. Mr. Levy will be in attendance to receives dues and subscriptions, from 4 o'clock. W. V. GROSER Secretary

☞ **North American Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION.**—Office, No 468 Broadway.—Open EVERY EVENING, from 6 to 10.

RICHARD F. CARMAN, President.
THOMAS S. CUMMINGS, Vice President
MORTIMER SMITH, Secretary.

Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday May 5, 1852

No. 108. The United States *vs.* A. McCulloch's heirs et al. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for Louisiana. Mr. Chief Justice TANEY delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of the said Circuit Court, and remanding this cause, with directions to dismiss the petition of the claimants, without prejudice to the rights of either party.

No. 158. Erly Boyd *vs.* Wm. Scott et al. This writ of error to the District Court of the United States for Alabama was dismissed, with costs, under the 59th rule of this Court.

No. 159. The Philadelphia and Havre-de-Grace Steam Towboat Company *vs.* A. Vandershice et al. This appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for Pennsylvania was dismissed, the matters in controversy having been settled.

No. 154. The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, *vs.* S. Howard. The argument of this cause was concluded by Mr. Schley for the plaintiff in error.

No. 155. W. Bogart, appellant, *vs.* N. Hart. This cause was submitted to the Court on the record and printed argument, by Mr. Lawrence for the plaintiff in error.

No. 160. J. Aspden's administrator et al., appellants, *vs.* M. Aspden's administrator. The argument of this cause was commenced by Messrs. Bayard and Reed.

FROM TEXAS.—By the steamer *Louisiana*, at New-Orleans, we have dates from Texas to the 23d ult. The anniversary of the Battle of San Jacinto was celebrated on the 21st, by the citizens of Calveston. A grand procession was formed, and a splendid banquet was given in the evening.

Public meetings have been held in Victoria and Indianola, at which measures were adopted to aid in the construction of the San Antonio and Gulf Railroad. It was resolved at both meetings to present the Railroad Company with donations of land, and if the route laid out for the road should be satisfactory, there seems to be no doubt that the counties of Calhoun and Victoria will levy taxes, as they are authorized to do, and issue their bonds to large amounts for stock in the Company.

The Indianola *Bulletin* says the planters of the country are retrieving the losses sustained by the late high waters to a great extent, and that there still will be good crops made.

Large numbers of citizens of Texas continue to emigrate to California.

The Galveston papers learn that the planters on the Brazos and further West are greatly annoyed by the frequent and often successful attempts of their slaves to run away to Mexico. Some effectual measures should be promptly taken to arrest this evil.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—*Wednesday.*—The President, E. C. BENEDICT, Esq., in the Chair.

Sixteenth Ward—Application was made for an appropriation of $2,882 95, for fitting up School No. 30, and procuring for it books and stationery—referred. An invitation was presented to the members to attend the opening of this school on the 17th inst.—accepted.

Fifth Ward—An application was presented for an appropriation of $2,299, for fitting up and furnishing with books, &c., new school No. 29—referred.

Free Academy—A resolution was adopted discontinuing the study of book-keeping at the Free Academy, and providing that after the examination for admission in 1853, candidates, before being admitted, shall be required to pass a good examination in book-keeping. The report in relation to an increase of funds, on motion, was referred back to the committee to report the number of students that the Free Academy can accommodate. Also, a detailed statement of the studies, &c.

At the City election in Quincy, Illinois, last Monday, John Wood (Whig) was elected Mayor by a majority of 190 votes over his Democratic competitor. A Whig Marshal, and five, out of six, Whig Aldermen were also chosen.

New-York Daily Times.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

MARKETS FIRM AND ADVANCING.

FURTHER RICH RETURNS FROM AUSTRALIA.

Proceedings of Parliament.

Dates from Paris, April 23; London and Liverpool, April 24.

The Royal mail steamer *Europa*, Capt LOTT, arrived at this port at 5½ o'clock last evening, having sailed from Liverpool at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the 24th of April.

Her commercial news is important. All other interests are dull.

The following is her list of passengers.

Mr. Cohen lady and 2 sons and servant, Mr. Henriques and lady, Mr. Pragoff and lady, Miss Pragoff, Mrs. Speyer 2 children and servant, Mr. Walter, lady 4 children and governess, Mr. T. C. Grant, F. A. Grant 79th Regt., Mr. Masson, C. Kidster, James McLaren, Robert McLaren, J. M. Cormier, Thos. Lynell Swift, Mrs. Mary D. C. Deatelles, Miss Okie, Thomas Jessup, Mr. Boujor, Feargus O'Connor, M. P., G. N. Vicker, Robt. Edwards jr., Geo. Swift, bearer of Dispatches, Miss Dillon, H. Lachaise, F. Schutte, Eugene Rockersen, J. B. Joseph, Mr. Young, J. N. Goodale, Ben Smith, W. Rele, Miss E. Kemp, Mr. John Marshall, Job Wilkes, John Johnson.

ENGLAND.

The Lords were not in session on the 21st ult., The Commons were occupied in the discussion of matters of no importance.

On the 22d ult., the subject of abolishing the stamp on newspapers, and the duty of one shilling and sixpence each on advertisements, came up before the lower House. Mr. MILNER GIBSON made a long speech in favor of abolishing all taxes on knowledge, and introduced a motion to that effect. Messrs. EWART, CORDEN and HUME supported the motion. The Chancellor of the Exchequer could not look on the subject before the House as a social or educational question, but mainly as a question of revenue, and could not afford to lose the million and a half per annum which the taxes referred to produced. He, however, begged that discussion might be postponed till Friday week, when he would have financial proposals to make. This was agreed to. Sir J. PAKINGTON, on the part of the Government, stated that he would move, on Monday next, for leave to bring in a bill granting a Constitution to the colony of New-Zealand; and further, that it is not the intention of Government to make any alteration this season with respect to the clergy reserves in Canada.

On the 23d, the Lords again adjourned without transacting any business. A motion respecting a grant to the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth was adjourned. The Militia bill was read a second time, and the debate thereon postponed.

The London *Times*, of 23d ult., has a leader on the subject of MILNER GIBSON'S motion to abolish newspaper stamps, in which it speaks of the ill-paid literary men of America and "literature so cheap and abundant as to swamp real merit, and vulgarise the taste of the public."

There is nothing new in the Election Campaign.

The statement that two ships were seen embedded in a floe of ice off Newfoundland, last year, still attracts attention, on the supposition that they might have been Sir JOHN FRANKLIN'S ships. The statements published remove any doubt as to two vessels having been seen, but do not furnish any indication that they were the vessels of the missing expedition.

Considerable interest is awakened among shippers and agriculturists as to the merits of a controversy at present going on respecting the right of the Peruvian Government to certain recently discovered guano islands. T. WENTWORTH BULLER, of Exeter, has written to the *Times*, claiming that the Islands of Lobos, in the ramless district of the South Pacific, and on which immense deposits of guano are found, do not belong to Peru, inasmuch as they were not enumerated among the Peruvian possessions when she declared her independence. The islets referred to are the Lobos, Afuera, and the Lobos de Tierra, the former lying in lat. 6° 34 S., lon. 80° 45 W. Mr BULLER, it appears, had several times applied to the British Government to take possession of the islands, but without effect. He concludes his statement by expressing high admiration of the enterprise of Captain BENJAMIN MORELL, master of an American whaler, by whom these islands were discovered, and who published a minute account of them in a book issued at New-York, in 1832, under the name of "Morell's Four Voyages." It is remarkable that in the same book is a description of the Island of Ichaboe, and that acting on the information there obtained, the first ships sailed from England to load guano at that deposit. On the other side of the question, the Peruvian Consul declares that the above islands are included within the limits of Peru, and warns all vessels against loading there without proper authority from the Government.

On the 22d ult., the ship *Brilliant*, MURRAY, master, arrived in the Downs, 89 days from Port Philip, Australia, bringing a week's later advices, to 21st January, and two tons and a half of gold, valued at £217,000. She reports that on the 1st February ship *Statesman* would sail with 80,000 ounces of the precious metal. The total yield in Melbourne district up to 20th December was 213,414 ounces, worth £730,242. Twenty-one vessels, with emigrants from the adjacent colonies, were entering the harbor when the *Brilliant* sailed.

The *Orestes*, sloop-of-war, at Portsmouth, from Cape of Good Hope, reports having captured a Spanish slaver, with a crew of fifty daredevils, in Mozambique Channel. The *Orestes* fired thirty-nine shots into the slaver before bringing him to. The *O.* has also taken some other prizes.

During the week before the sailing of the steamer, 432 machinists had resumed work at the employers' prices. The letter-press printers of Manchester, with commendable liberality, have voted to advance £200 in aid of the strike, in addition to £100 they had before subscribed.

Steam frigate *Amazonas*, the second that has been built at Liverpool, for the Brazilian Government, sailed from the Mersey on the 21st ult., for Rio, with 120 crew.

Meetings are being held in various parts of the country to appeal against the passing of the new Militia bill.

Hon. ABBOTT LAWRENCE and Mr. BANCROFT DAVIS were at the Queen's levee on the 22d ult.

Mlle. JOANNA WAGNER, a prima donna of whom fame speaks highly, was to make her first appearance in England in *Le Prophete*, at the Italian Opera, London, on the 26th ult.

A sale of pictures, worthy of being mentioned, had been held in Liverpool. They belonged to Mr. JOHN CLOW, and were mostly by modern artists. The sum realized was £8,754.

An advertisement appears in the English papers for one thousand laborers immediately wanted on the Galt Branch of the Canada West Railroad.

A London publisher announces a magnificently printed and illustrated edition of the poetical works of LOUIS NAPOLEON.

JOHN STRAIN, an American sailor on board the ship *Roscius*, of New-York, is committed in Liverpool, on a charge of manslaughter, for fatally stabbing a woman who annoyed him in the street. The prisoner declares that the occurrence was accidental.

The new drama of the "Corsican Brothers" is having a great run at the metropolitan and provincial theatres. It abounds with effective incidents.

FRANCE.

The Parisian correspondent of the *Times* has a remarkable statement which reached him by way of Vienna, respecting the course of action intended to be pursued by Austria, Prussia and Russia, in the event of LOUIS NAPOLEON usurping the title of Emperer.

The late Prince SCHWARTZENBERG, it appears, had addressed a circular letter, of date Jan. 29, to the Courts of Europe, advocating the claims of LOUIS NAPOLEON to the friendship and alliance of all conservative Governments. In consequence of certain information received from Paris, SCHWARTZENBERG expresses his conviction that LOUIS is about to assume the title of Emperor and erect an imperial throne, and he (SCHWARTZENBERG) adds that the Austrian Cabinet feels no alarm at the prospect, but on the contrary, recommends the Cabinets of Europe to remove all difficulties on their part that may be in his way. The circular is evidently manufactured expressly for the courts of Russia and Prussia.

Prussia answered this circular on the 18th February, and Russia on the 29th. The tenor of both replies is the same. They say that the accession of LOUIS NAPOLEON to the Chief Magistracy in France, was not regarded by Russia or Prussia either with enthusiasm or hostility. But the two powers, having observed with much attention the course of President LOUIS, imagine that he would be disposed to follow the foreign policy of his uncle, and that he even now aims at separating the powers, in order to profit at a later period by the separation. They further say, that the three powers acting in concert could keep him in check, if he should attempt any schemes of aggrandizement by conquest. Russia and Prussia, however, would recognize LOUIS NAPOLEON as Emperor, if elected to that office, but merely as an elective monarch, like the former kings of Poland,—not as having the right of hereditary sovereignty, and not as the founder of a Napoleonic dynasty. SCHWARTZENBERG, it is said, was meditating a reply to this note, when he was suddenly cut down by death.

The French news proper is of little importance. The papers that are more immediately charged with the personal interests of LOUIS NAPOLEON, continue zealously engaged in the Imperialistic propaganda.

It is stated that a camp of 60,000 men is to be formed at Compiegne, to be commanded by the President in person.

The Customs returns for the past quarter have just been published. They show favorably for h productiveness of every department of industry. The *Moniteur* publishes the definitive budget of 1848, showing a deficit of 3,005,050 francs.

The Government has received dispatches from Admiral LE PREDOUR, commanding the French squadron on the Brazilian and La Plata station, stating that the troops being no longer wanted there he had embarked them for France.

The railway companies of Paris and Orleans, centre of France, Orleans and Bordeaux, and Tours and Nantes, have voted to amalgamate into one.

The Parisian manufactories, especially those of articles of luxury, are more active than they have been for sometime, having received large orders for exportation.

The editor of the *Charivari* has been officially cautioned to restrain his wit within legal bounds.

ITALY.

Letters from Genoa state that trade has revived wonderfully in that city since the treaty of commerce with France came into operation, on 14th February last. The improvement has given rise to a project for converting the Darsena into docks, at a cost of eighteen millions of francs.

The Sauli Palace, one of the finest specimens of Genoese architecture, is to be demolished to make room for improvements. A French company has bought it for that purpose, to the great wrath of the citizens.

CENTRAL EUROPE.

The Zollverein Congress was opened at Berlin on the 19th ult., by an address from M. MANTEUFFEL, the President. The Congress consists of the representatives of the Ten Customs Territories, viz.: Prussia, Oldenburg, Wurtemburg, Baden, Nassau, Frankfort, Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Electorate and Duchy of Hesse, Thuringian States, and Brunswick. The Congress adjourned till 22d ult. Dates not yet received.

The silver mines discovered in 1850, in Bohemia, are reported to be so productive, that the Government has ordered the other mines, eleven in number, which have been abandoned for half a century, to be again worked, in hopes to find them similarly rich.

A letter from St. Petersburg, of 13th ult., says "There is no appearance of the ice moving for three weeks or so yet. Accounts from Riga, of 14th, say the ice there had broken up, and navigation will soon be open.

LATEST BY MAIL.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree allowing machinery either in whole or in detached pieces, to be imported by the port of St. Malo.

The ship *Futlay Salam* left Madras Dec. 3, with 234 native emigrants for the Mauritius. In a gale on 23d, the hatches were battened down, and *all* perished of suffocation.

It comes by electric telegraph from Vienna, that the prosecutions against the mother and sisters of KOSSUTH have been stopped, and they are to be allowed to go to America.

The Vienna *Lloyds* contradicts the statement that a conference is to be held in London respecting the Danish succession. That matter, it says, is settled.

Cholera has again broken out in Persia. On former occasions it spread thence to Europe.

The project for establishing a Crystal Palace in the Champs Elysee at Paris goes on with alacrity. Extensive preparations are still making for the fete of the 10th of May.

A story is going the rounds that an American gentleman in Rome (name not stated) refused to take off his hat when the Pope was carried past, during the ceremonies of Holy Week. The police took him in charge and treated him roughly.

Flax planting has commenced extensively in the north of Ireland.

The *Tagus* Mediterranean mail steamer was off Southampton last night. Mails not received.

The *Patrie* officially announces that the President has no intention of proclaiming the Empire on the 10th May.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The market has maintained great firmness, and sellers have been enabled to obtain ¼d ₰ lb. advance on quotations of the 16th inst. On Wednesday there was a good trade demand, and the sales exceeded 8,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 2,000; prices being firmly maintained Thursday's demand was to a fair extent, with sales amounting to 6,000 bales, 500 on speculation and 1,000 for export; but prices had undergone no further change. On Friday the market exhibited little change; sales, 7,000 bales. The extreme figures of the week are now barely obtainable. A. Dennistown & Co's. quotations are, for fair Orleans 5¼d., middling 5d.; fair Mobile 5¼d., middling 5d., fair Uplands 5¼d., middling 4¾d.

HOLLINSHEAD, TETLEY & CO'S Circular, embracing from 16th to 22d instant, inclusive, gives the sales and current prices for that period as follows: Import of Sea Island and Upland, 23,679; sales, 830 Sea Island, at 10¼@13d. for ordinary to middling; 17,150 Upland, at 4¼@4¾d.; 4½d. for ordinary to middling, 5¼@5¾d. for fair to good fair; 5¾@6d. for good to fine. Import of Mobile and New-Orleans, 52,022. Sales—11,700 Mobile, at 4¼@5¼d. for ordinary to middling, 5¾@6d. for fair to good fair; 28,260 New-Orleans, at 4¼@4¾d. for inferior, 4¾@5 3-4d. for ordinary to middling; 5¾@6d. for fair to good fair, 6¼@7d. for good to fair. The sales for the week have been 67,990 bags, including 57,650 American—14,140 being on speculation, and 5,490 to exporters. The stock on 22d April is stated at 225,240 American, 11,520 Pernam., 5,200 Bahia, 20,820 Maranham, 20,400 Egyptian, 3,410 West Indian, 79,220 East Indian. Total, 372,820.

Liverpool Corn Market.

The favorable tone of the CORN market continues, and some large transactions have taken place in WHEAT at prices favorable to sellers. FLOUR is in good inquiry at 6d ₰ bbl dearer, and no great quantity in the market. WHEAT is also in very moderate supply. Indian CORN has moved off more readily, and yellow has brought a slight advance. A few ships were enabled, by a brief change of wind, which, however, soon shifted again to the east, to come up with a fair import of WHEAT, CORN and FLOUR, which has tended to steady the market. Mekin & Sons give the arrivals of Breadstuffs from the United States from 20th to 22d April inclusive, 6,660 qrs. WHEAT, 5,884 qrs. CORN, and 14,225 bbls. FLOUR; the exports in the same time being 1,938 qrs WHEAT, 1,410 qrs. CORN, 5,458 bbls., 470 sacks FLOUR.

JAMES MCHENRY'S quotations of 23d are: FLOUR—Western Canal, 20s 6d@21s., Philadelphia, Baltimore and Canadian, same price, St. Louis and Ohio, 21s @21s 6d. WHEAT—Red, 5s 8d@5s 10d per 70 lb., White, 6s @6s 3d. INDIAN CORN—White 29s 3d @29s 9d ₰ 480 lb.; mixed, 29s @29s 6d., yellow, 30s @30s 6d. INDIAN MEAL—Not quoted

Provisions, &c.

There is a good demand for Beef. Holders of new ask so high a figure that buyers have confined their purchases mostly to old, in which considerable transactions have taken place, leaving the stock in first hands much reduced. Sales have been chiefly at 65s. for old Prime, in mere request, and it seems unlikely that Hamburg will reach its usual supplies of Bacon or Pork this season. French and Irish support former rates—no American here. For want of supply, the transactions in American Bacon have been slight, but at firm prices. Shoulders and Hams inactive. Lard is in steady request, the stock being almost exhausted. Cheese is not inquired for. Tallow unchanged—rather firmer.

A better feeling has been apparent in SUGAR, the past week; sales to a fair extent at 6d @9d. ₰ cwt. advance. Nothing doing in COFFEE. RICE is only in limited demand at 17s ₰ cwt. for fair quality Carolina. OILS.—Whale is rather dearer, and some business at £31 to £32 ₰ ton; 30 tuns have also been taken for export to the United States, leaving very little in this market; Sperm moves off slowly at £85; Lard, 50 tuns American sold at 47s @48s. ₰ cwt.; Palm, 300 tuns sold ex-ship, at £26 ₰ tun; no sales of Seal.

Small sales of SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE have been made at 45s @46s. ₰ cwt. American RESIN, 500 barrels sold at 5s. for common to 8s. ₰ cwt. for fine. TAR, nominally 10s @11s. ₰ barrel; market bare. BEESWAX, 25 barrels sold 6 tierces American brought £7 ₰ cwt. for good quality.

Havre Cotton Market.

After learning the arrival of the *Europa*, the sales reached 3,500 bales, at quotations. The sales of the week, to 22d inclusive, reach 15,373 bales, mostly all for consumption, and very little on speculation. Estimated 10,000 bales import, so that the stock is now reduced to 64,000 bales, of which 61,000 are American. Sales of the week are booted, 6,889 bales New-Orleans, at 61@81c.; 3,410 Mobile, at 64@78c.; 4,480 Upland, at 63@76c.; 475 Pernam., at 88@93c.; 80 Bengal, at 45 centimes.

English Money Market.

On Wednesday the English Funds experienced a further decline from the continuance of sales, but a recovery took place before the termination of business. CONSOLS opened at the closing price of the day preceding, nearly 99¾ to 99¾, but subsequently receded to 99⅝, the lowest point, from which, late in the afternoon, they rose, and closed at morning prices; BANK STOCK, 219 to 220. Foreign Stocks were rather heavy, and business was generally transacted at a decline.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of England, on Thursday afternoon, it was voted to reduce the rate of discount to 2 ₰ cent. Previous to this announcement the market had been heavy at closing prices of Wednesday, but they immediately rallied and closed at 99⅞@99⅝. The various discount houses also gave notice of a further reduction in their rates for Money at call—from 1½ ₰ cent., at which it was fixed on the 8th inst.; it will now be 1 ₰ cent. A meeting of the Mexican Company took place on Thursday, when it was voted to wind up the Company's affairs. The amount of assets, if advantageously realized, will about discharge all liabilities and leave a small surplus.

On Friday the Funds opened quietly at closing quotations, but became more buoyant as the market proceeded, being done immediately before the close of the market at 99⅞ for money, and 99⅞@99⅝ for account 11th May. Foreign Securities well supported, but no particular change. Some inquiry respecting the price of California Gold Mining Companies, and prices on the move upwards. Australian shares have not been affected by the *Brilliant's* advices.

AMERICAN STOCKS—U. S. 5 ₰ cent. Bonds, 1853, 91@92; U. S. 6 ₰ cent. Bonds, 1862, 103@101; 6s of '60, 110¼@111; 6 ₰ cent Stocks, 1867-8, 108@109; N. Y State 5s '58 and '60, 95@96; Pennsylvania 6 ₰ cent. Stocks, 81; Ohio 6s '70-'75, 106@107; Massachusetts 5 Bonds '68, 106@107; Maryland 5 ₰ cent. State Bonds '66, 99@100; Canada 6s '74, 111@111¼.

FREIGHTS—Freights rather drooping this week, and steerage passengers to New-York not abundant. Freights to New-York about 10s @12s. 6d. ₰ ton for dead weight; 15s. for fine goods; 12s 6d. for hardware; 8s. for earthenware.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Mr. Clay—Appointment Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 6.

The *Republic* says Mr. CLAY was better yesterday, and obtained some sleep.

GEORGE B. SERGEANT was yesterday confirmed as Surveyor for Iowa and Wisconsin.

Kossuth at the East.

LYNN, MASS., Thursday, May 6.

KOSSUTH arrived here to-day at 1 o'clock in a special train from Boston, accompanied by the Committee of Arrangement and reception. A great crowd had assembled and a procession was formed, which passed through the principal streets to the Lyceum, where a large audience was waiting for him, having been admitted by Hungarian Bonds. The Mayor welcomed KOSSUTH in a short speech, and stated that KOSSUTH would not be able to address them at length, as he was unwell. The Magyar then replied, paying some compliments to the people of Lynn, who, he said, consisted of mechanics, agriculturists and fishers. He said that either America or Russia must soon rule the world. At the close of his speech the procession again formed and escorted him to the special train for Salem, in which he left at 3 o'clock. There being no military in Lynn, a volunteer KOSSUTH guard was got up for the occasion.

SALEM, Thursday, May 6—10 P. M.

KOSSUTH arrived here between 3 and 4 o'clock P. M. accompanied by the Committee of Arrangements, with STEPHEN C. PHILLIPS, Chairman, at their head, and was conducted to the City Hall, where he was welcomed by Mayor UPHAM, who, in a neat speech, enumerated several objects of revolutionary interest in and about the city that he desired to show him.

KOSSUTH replied in a speech of about fifteen minutes in length, and was then taken under an escort of 30 horsemen, and about a dozen carriages, through several streets, to the Common, where 2,000 school children were passed in review.

KOSSUTH was then conducted to Douzer's Monument, in the outskirts of the town, where he again spoke for a short time. He then proceeded to the Essex Hotel and dined in a private way; and at 5 o'clock in the evening he was conducted to Mechanics' Hall, where he was again welcomed in a speech from Hon. STEPHEN C. PHILLIPS, and responded in an address of some length. About $2,000 was received for Hungarian bonds, which admitted the holders into the hall. At 10 o'clock, KOSSUTH and suite returned to Boston in a special train. To-morrow he visits Lexington and Concord.

Methodist General Conference—Mr. Webster.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 7.

In the Methodist Conference, to-day, the only important features were the appointment of a Committee in reference to the celebration of the introduction of Methodism into New-England; and the appeal of Rev. EZRA SPRAGUE, from the decision of Expulsion passed against him by the Troy Conference. Mr. SPRAGUE is charged with practising Mesmerism, and sending a female medium to the other world, on a spiritual mission; also, inveighing against the veracity of two individuals, and stealing a load of manure. Mr. SPRAGUE acts as his own counsel, and Rev. Messrs. WITHERSPOON and PHILLIPS appearing on behalf of the Troy Conference. The eulogy on the late Bishop HEDDING will take place on Thursday next.

Mr. WEBSTER will leave Marshfield for Franklin, N. H., on Monday next. He is expected to speak in Faneuil Hall next week.

The Southern Mail—Interesting from Mexico—The Tehuantepec Treaty, &c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 6.

The Southern Mails have arrived this morning.

Col. MEJIA, bearer of dispatches to the Mexican Minister at Washington, had arrived at New-Orleans. The *Picayune* says: "He has under charge important papers relating to the Tehuantepec question, which we trust will aid in bringing about a speedy and favorable issue. He has also contracted in New-York for the building of a fine steamer for the Mexican Government. We learn from him that the grant of right of way, privilege of transit, &c., across the country, via Vera Cruz, have all been fulfilled by the States and approved by the General Government, and that arrangements are on foot for putting steamers at once upon the route between New-Orleans and Vera Cruz."

The *Picayune* doubts the truth of the report that the Tehuantepec treaty had been rejected by the Mexican Congress. No paper but the *Provenier*, a bitter enemy of the treaty, denounces it.

A horrible outrage was committed on a young woman at Savannah, on Sunday, by a negro man. Pursuit was made after him, and, if caught, he would be lynched.

Late from the Rio Grande—Lawless State of Affairs.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, May 3

We have received Brownsville dates to the 28th ult. The inhabitants of Rio Grande City were greatly excited by the murder of a Mr PATTON, a respectable merchant, by some Mexicans, who were pursued and captured some ten miles out of the city, and immediately hung—and also six others, who were said to belong to a regularly organized band for murdering and robbing Americans. Several murders and robberies had been committed by Mexicans, who profess to act under Gen. CANALES' orders, and say that they will soon alarm and capture Brownsville. The settlers on the American side of the river were all arming and preparing for future attacks.

New-Jersey Democratic State Convention.

TRENTON, Thursday, May 6.

The State Democratic Convention organized at 12 o'clock this noon—a large number of delegates being present from different parts of the State. Some disagreement occurred on electing a temporary Chairman. JOHN CASSEDY received 154 votes, and WM. ALEXANDER 132. Nothing has been done yet, except preliminary business.

There is a strong majority of delegates in favor of Gen. CASS for President, though the STOCKTON feeling pervades others to some extent.

An effort is making by Mr. STOCKTON'S friends to send Delegates instructed, which being considered their most politic course, the contest will be on sending Delegates to the National Convention either decidedly in favor of Mr. STOCKTON, or leaning that way. It appears probable that Mr. STOCKTON will thus secure two or three Delegates.

There is little or no feeling for Mr. DOUGLASS, though there is some little for Mr. BUCHANAN as the second choice.

CHARLES WESTCOTT HUDSON will be the Fifth District Delegate, and MOSES BIGELOW, of Essex, his alternate.

Printers' National Convention.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 6.

A resolution recommending the abolition of Sunday work was discussed, and adopted unanimously. Also, that no Printer coming from Towns or Cities where there is a Printers' Union, shall be admitted to membership in a Union without producing a certificate of membership from the Union where he came from, and, should there be no Union, satisfactory evidence of his having served a regular apprenticeship.

The following officers were appointed for the ensuing year: *President*—J. S. NAFEW; *Vice-Presidents*—GEO. E. GREENE, 2nd S. G. FORSTER; *Recording Secretary*—R. R. DUMARS; *Corresponding Secretary*—J. M. MCCREARY, *Treasurer*—G. W. RANDALL.

Native American Convention.

TRENTON, Thursday, May 6.

The New-Jersey Native American Convention met at Woodbury, and appointed delegates to the National Convention to be held at Trenton on the 4th of July next.

From Washington—Appointments to Utah, &c.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 6.

ORSON HYDE, (Mormon,) has been nominated to the Senate, by the President, as Associate Judge, vice BROCCHUS, resigned; and Mr. RICHARDS, (Mormon,) has been nominated Secretary for Utah, vice HARRIS, resigned. Judge BRANDEBURGH, of Utah, resigned yesterday. We have not yet learned who is to be his successor.

B. D. HARRIS, late Secretary of Utah, it is said, declines the Secretaryship of New-Mexico, tendered him by the President.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

AUBURN, Thursday, May 6.

Yesterday, as Mrs. MERSHON, wife of the Agent of Wells & Company's Express, was crossing the track of the Rochester and Syracuse Railroad, at Waterly, as the steamboat express train was going West, the engine struck her, and she died of the injuries very shortly after. This makes the third lady that

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1852.

DAILY CIRCULATION.....25,000.

Presidential—The Whig Nomination.

The Whig party has, on several occasions, been more anxious to elevate its great leaders to the Presidency, than to establish its principles by success. HENRY CLAY always held that supreme place in the affections of the great body of the Whigs throughout the Union, which would have induced them at any time, when fairly represented, to make him their candidate, regardless of results, preferring defeat with him for a leader, to success under any other flag. With his fast ebbing sands, that feeling has departed. There is no other man living who has such a hold upon the Whigs, as to induce them to sacrifice the chances of success to the satisfaction of manifesting personal devotion to him. There are now, as there always have been, scores of men in the Whig party of high talent, great services, and strong popularity—men who have grown old in the public service, and who have commended themselves to the respect and attachment of the party, by a consistent support of its principles and a life-long devotion to its advancement. But among them all, no one has so fastened upon himself their ardent, uncalculating love—no one has so thoroughly won their profoundest homage and so linked himself with every fibre of their being, as to make the party seem attractive merely because he was of it, and its success to be desirable mainly because it would do justice and confer distinction upon him. The *romantic* era of the Whig party passes away with the public life of HENRY CLAY.

We have fallen now upon prosaic times. Instead of following impulses, we calculate chances. It is the head, and no longer the heart, which dictates party movements and furnishes the zeal for making them efficient. It is not felt anywhere now, that any Whig, however transcendent an talent or high in position, has any such claim upon the party as should induce the sacrifice of any stray chances of success. The Presidential nomination will be that one which, in the judgment of those who make it, contains the best promise of success. The Whigs, of course, are very severely lectured by their opponents for being thus willing to sacrifice personal claims to calculations of expediency; but the palpable motive of these didactic reproaches essentially weakens their weight. It is felt now that the Whig party can do nothing of essential service to the country, except as it may promote the adoption of its principles and measures; and this can only be done by carrying the election. A barren struggle, without any prospect of success, has ceased to be attractive; and unless the Presidential candidate be one on whom a powerful and enthusiastic popular support can be concentrated, the country will be but slightly agitated in the coming contest.

It is beginning, moreover, to be suspected that *the people* are to have some direct and important connection with the canvass—that it will depend essentially upon *them* whether the Whig candidate shall succeed or not—that there are "people" in different sections of the Union—that citizens of New-York and Ohio, as well as of Georgia and Alabama—citizens of Wisconsin and Tennessee, as well as of South Carolina and Rhode Island—are "people," and will vote, and that their votes will have some influence upon the result; and as a consequence of all this, it is believed that the sentiments, and principles, the wishes and even the prejudices of the people, in the various sections of our common country, must be allowed at least as much weight in dictating the nomination of a candidate, as the convictions, the selfish purposes, the resentments and the whims of political leaders. It may be all very well for personal friends, dependents or admirers of President FILLMORE, Mr. WEBSTER or Gen. SCOTT, to endeavor to force their private feelings and wishes as a law of action upon their party, and to secure such a nomination as would be acceptable to them without regard to other considerations. But such endeavors cannot succeed. The nomination will not be made upon such grounds. It may be all right, moreover, for sectional factions to attempt to dictate national action, for their own ends. Southern ultraists may breathe the direst menaces against the party that shall dare to slight their edicts; and Northern fanatics may fulminate counter-blasts against all who are not ready to trample down the Constitution and the Union, in order to strike a blow at Slavery. As bye-play, or as a sort of preparatory gymnastics, this may be mutually agreeable, without doing any mischief.

But it will not last. This Union was not made for fanatics of either section: nor is the public mind to be swayed by such influences. The great masses of the people of the whole country, without distinction of party, and without regard to sectional divisions, are for sustaining the Constitution, for preserving the Union, and for executing the Laws of the land. And for any one party, or section, to set itself up as the exclusive guardian of these great principles,—to assume the special and exclusive championship of these great interests, and to exact from all others oaths of supremacy, of conformity, and of continued loyalty,—will be felt and treated as an insult, and a wrong. The Whigs, we are confident, must meet upon equal terms in respect to principles so common as these. Something must always be taken for granted, when people of any sort attempt to act together:—it will scarcely be thought extravagant if Whigs from the North should claim from their Southern brethren, at least the unquestioned credit of being neither traitors to their country, nor the enemies of law.

There will probably be three candidates for the Presidency, and only three, presented in the Whig Convention. Mr. FILLMORE will obtain nearly all of the Southern votes,—Gen. SCOTT nearly all the Northern. Gen. SCOTT will be opposed by the South, mainly because Mr SEWARD and the great body of the Whigs in New-York and the Northern States,—those who are hostile to the encroachments of Slavery though equally hostile to interfering with the constitutional guaranties it enjoys,—seem likely to give him their votes. If this objection should be deemed insurmountable by a majority of those assembled to promote the *success* of the Whig party, it may be fatal to his selection. Mr. FILLMORE will be opposed, not because he is unworthy of support, but because his nomination will be regarded as in pursuance of a direct and systematic purpose, to break down and destroy the great majority of the Whig party in this and in other Northern States. If this objection should be voted frivolous, his nomination may be secured. And Mr WEBSTER's chances of a nomination, so far as now appears, depend mainly upon the extent to which the hostilities of the friends of the other two candidates shall be pushed, and the degree of importance each division may attach to its own demands.

One thing is very certain. If the National Convention, from any motive, or for any purpose, neglects to nominate the *strongest* candidate,—the one who has the strongest hold on popular favor and who can reasonably hope to obtain the most votes,—it will do less than its duty and be justly held responsible for untoward results.

The News from Abroad.

There is a large amount of foreign news by the *Europa*, but what it has in extent it loses in value. Political news there is none. Parliament has done nothing but assemble. The budget was not ready. The Chancellor of the Exchequer wanted another week to complete it; and when Mr. MILNER GIBSON brought in his resolution, condemning taxes upon knowledge, the Minister craved the same furlough before meeting that momentous question.

In France, the projected proclamation of the Empire has been postponed once more, the President not feeling entirely sure of his men. The National Guard, on review days, has been unpleasantly chary of its *Vive l'Empereurs*. No manner of coaxing prevailed to extract a desirable quota of enthusiasm. The Polytechnique scholars, too, have not come round as heartily as was hoped to imperial views, so that it is deemed wiser to push along with the old machinery, until it shall appear evident that the new will work unjarringly. The following announcement in the *Moniteur* shows, at least, that the 10th of May, is not to be the occasion.

"Many imagine the empire is to be proclaimed at a *fete*. Such are strangely mistaken in attributing to the Government the desire of a pretext to change the established order of things. Such a change, if rendered necessary, could only be accomplished on the initiative of the constituted powers with the assent of the whole people. The sixty thousand soldiers, to be assembled in the Champs de Mars on May 10, would vainly salute the President as Emperor, the empire would not be brought one hour nearer."

The 15th of August, being the feast of the nativity in the calendar of Napoleonic saintship, is the epoch now fashionable with *quid nuncs*. Then the National Guards, whose toggery and toadyism could not be smarted up in season for the May festival, are to have their "general training," and then for the eagles and empire.

The market and money advices, it will be seen, are of the brightest character. The Bank of England has reduced its discount rate to two per cent. a year, and the competing discount houses have come down to one per cent. Gold receipts and developments from Australia continue to increase. Cotton, Grain, and Provisions are all better in Liverpool.

South Carolina.

The *Edgefield* (S. C.) *Advertiser* grieves over the spirit of emigration, spreading so rapidly in that State; and holds that,

"Possibly, people may thrive faster and get rich quicker by moving. It is barely a probability—far from a certainty. But it may well be said to be an undoubted fact, that, in this State, every industrious man can obtain not only the necessaries, but also most of the luxuries of life. Then why be discontented? Rely upon it, certainty is always to be preferred to probability, and still more so to possibility. A rolling stone gathers no moss, is an old and true adage—"*Qui fit Mecœnas*," &c., still older. Then stay at home, and work, and be assured you will never have cause to regret it. At any rate, remain somewhere in your native State."

South Carolina has unquestionably every source of wealth, that enterprize can thirst for. Her people need not join the Californian tide, for the hills of the State abound in the precious metals. The farmer needs no better soil and climate; nature requires but little aid from man, to produce the largest crops. Land is not held at prohibitive prices. Mechanical labor is needed, and the reward is fair, and should be satisfactory. Then why is it that the citizen will emigrate? why does the alien never venture in to take his place? and why are such dehortations as the *Advertiser's*, frequently required to stay the outward current?

With every advantage of soil, position and climate in her favor, there can be no hesitation in charging the retrograde movement of the State to extrinsic circumstances. Her institutions are framed upon a bad model. They have an inverted and, therefore, an unhealthy action. Instead of a State organization to which slavery shall contribute support, the whole political system is in servitude to the perpetuation of slavery. The laws all tend to this aim. It paralyses all her energies. There is scarcely a solitary interest in the State that is not a sufferer from subjection to a paramount evil. We speak of the subject merely in an economical view. And it may be added that the existence of the peculiar institution is a barrier to all immigration; so that there is really no inward tide to compensate for the ebbing.

The Government of South Carolina is essentially aristocratic. The few rule the many. The popular element is pretty nearly lost sight of. Those accustomed to the unfettered liberty and perfect political equality of other Southern and Northern States are unwilling to immure themselves within the narrow-ideaed, and unsouled social system of the Palmetto State. They will naturally institute odious comparisons with Georgia. There the laws are made for the protection and well-being of freemen as well as for the security of slaves. The Government is in form strictly popular. Legislation tends uniformly to the encouragement of industry. The population steadily increases. Emigration does not evoke the jeremiads of the press; while the influx is yearly improving in character and sum. Prosperity is universal; thrift and development everywhere. Georgia, indeed, illustrates the paradox that a State may advance rapidly in greatness and wealth, in spite of the peculiar institution. Much of this difference between adjoining commonwealths is undoubtedly due to the framework of their respective systems. In liberality of sentiment and enlightenment of legislation, Georgia is fully abreast of the age: Carolina is a century behind it.

No unimportant item in the estimate is the enormous taxation directly levied in the latter State for State purposes. Apportioned *per capita*, it amounts to the extraordinary figure of *one dollar and ten cents per annum* on each one of the free population. Eight, nine, or ten mills upon the individual, at the North, and in certain of the Southern States, are considered a grievous burden, and excite the most lively dissatisfaction. It can hardly be wondered at that capital and labor seek other markets less heavily borne upon by Government. When the simple transit of the Savannah places the capitalist, mechanic, and laborer, under auspices so infinitely better, the only reasonable ground for surprize is, that South Carolina is not drained at once of all her most valuable population. The fever of secession is bound to reduce her body politic to the most humiliating weakness, if not to total exhaustion, before it mends. The crisis is hastening.

It is hastened by such imbecile croaking as that of the *Edgefield Advertiser*. The whole press of the State harp upon the same tuneless string. Their lamentations accelerate the exodus, when manly recognition of the real difficulty, and the bestowal of their objurgations there might presently remove it. What South Carolina wants is not the zephyr of self-applause, to fan the popular energies into Sybarite lassitude and decay; but a hurricane to sweep away prejudices, root out veteran and stalwart evils, and purify the atmosphere. All now is stagnation and incipient decay. Let the State press abandon its bluster and rhodomontade, and inquire into the causes of tremendous evils about them. Enough of nullification-fight and disunion-bluster have we had; it is time for South Carolina to enter upon the real business of energetic life. The runner at the Olympic game never won the prize, who stepped out of the course to quarrel and contend, while his competitors sped on to the goal.

The Hungarian Bonds.

It is related that when KOSSUTH was passing through Jackson, Miss., a person endeavored to procure his arrest, for a pretended violation of the neutrality laws. The story, we presume, has been believed by precisely nobody. There are some acts so microscopically small; so perfectly atomical; that the better sense of humanity refuses utterly to treat them as facts. The gentleman of Jackson, the chivalrous and hospitable gentleman of Jackson has had but a meagre reward. He could not get the warrant; and so intensely infamous was the attempt, that he cannot even get credit for having made it.

Of the same school of spiritless entities are certain gentleman who have to do with the press. Failing to detract from the fame of a great statesman, an earnest patriot, an orator of superhuman eloquence, they turn upon KOSSUTH, after the style of the Mississippi repudiator, and denounce him as a swindler and a humbug. The Hungarian Bonds are the text for this discourse. The *Journal of Commerce* has come by one, through some means; and after duly calling attention to the letter and inscription, pronounces it "fraud and imposition on the face of it."

But, pray read the instrument:

HUNGARIAN FUND.

On demand one year after the establishment in fact of the INDEPENDENT HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT, the holder hereof shall be entitled to ONE DOLLAR, payable at the National Treasury, or at either of its Agencies at London or New-York, or to exchange the same in sums of Fifty Dollars or over, for certificates bearing four per cent. interest, payable in ten equal annual instalments from one year after said event. (Signed) L. KOSSUTH.

Now on the face of it there is no fraud or imposition of any sort. We may easily conceive how such an obligation might have been drawn so as to mislead the buyer. But this cannot mislead. The taker is necessarily aware that the event upon which reimbursement depends, is contingent. The establishment of Hungarian independence is dependent upon the doubtful hazards of war. The scrip is avowedly made for the purpose of levying war. No purchaser of it has been induced to buy under any other statement of the circumstances. If he have any anticipation of a peaceful recovery of Hungarian rights, he has not acquired it from the talking or teaching of KOSSUTH. Nor has KOSSUTH, or any one for him, insured the speedy triumph of the patriotic movement. The result and the time of it are equally conjectural. No one has had any guarantee about it.

As for the authority KOSSUTH may possess for drawing such drafts upon the Republican Treasury, there may be differences of opinion, but not the slightest ground for a charge of deception or ill-faith. One man knows as well as another, that the future is uncertainty itself; and that no act of the present can bind it. Every one fully realizes the doubt whether, supposing the revolution to be triumphant, KOSSUTH will be alive, and in a position to ensure the redemption of his bonds. They are only bought in view of this and a thousand other contingencies; and there is, consequently, no deception, humbug or fraud about them. It is pitiful, indeed, and yet involuntary homage to KOSSUTH and his mission, to see his enemies reduced to these obvious fallacies, as the only weapons left wherewith to do battle for Austria and absolutism.

Talking Spanish and Walking Saxon.

"In the State Legislature of California, an occurrence worthy of note lately took place, and is chronicled in the local journals. It was an event which has *never* before happened in any other State Legislature of our Union, and is interesting, not only from its uniqueness, but on account of its being a mark of the peculiar condition of the new State—a State *first* in the list of a brilliant array of Spanish American members of our confederacy. 'During the discussion of the Flour Inspection bill in the Assembly,' says the *Alta Californian*, 'Gen. GOVARRUBIAS, the member from Santa Barbara County, arose and delivered an eloquent appeal against the measure. The speech was in pure Castilian, the General being a highly educated gentleman. His diction is flowing, and as an orator he is graceful and brilliant. His remarks were interpreted by Mr. MERRITT, of Mariposa. As his voice arose against the bill, and as the rich words of the rhythmic Spanish tongue rang through the Hall, the whole house was silent, the seats of the members were gradually filled, and the lobby became crowded with citizens, drawn together by the interest of the occasion. It was by no means the least interesting epoch in the history of the session.'"—*Buffalo Commercial*.

Two errors in our history occur in this paragraph, which we emphasize, to correct. The event of debating in a foreign tongue is not only common, but legally recognized and officially reported in Louisiana. Bills have been discussed and laws enacted in the French as well as English language, from the purchase of the State from NAPOLEON to the present time. The laws are published both in French and English, by authority. Nothing is more common in debate than French or Creole speeches. A translating clerk is provided to repeat them to the House in English. It was much more uncommon for more than a quarter of a century after the incorporation of Louisiana, to hear a debate exclusively in English. The Creole interest had largely the preponderance—made their Speaker, initiated measures, elected officers, and gave impress to the Civil Code, perfected through the labors of Mr. EDWARD LIVINGTON. Gradually but surely this interest has given way before the inroads of the Anglo-American, if not from the dictates of higher law or manifest destiny, at least in obedience to the irresistible laws of Progress, to which if a people behind the age bend not, they are made to break.

California is not the first of the Spanish American members of the Confederacy, no more than she is likely to be the last. Florida was ceded by Spain, and Texas, through Mexico, came to us from Spain. Our brother on the Lake will look into his Gazetteer, "and when found make a note on it."

There is food for thought, and to the Spanish American, melancholy thought, in the incident referred to. That one by one the vestiges and memories of three centuries, should pale before a people whose national existence numbers scarcely as many generations, until the faint echo of the Castilian tongue, in the Council Chamber on the west coast of the Continent, excites universal wonder, "should give us pause;" not to regret the past, but to look forward, with increased pride, to a still brighter future.

These things are all right. They have to be. Time will probably witness—and that at no very distant day—their recurrence in the "Queen of the Antilles." Probably, we repeat, this will be in Cuba; possibly in New-Grenada and Nicaragua, and surely on the line of the Tehuantepec in Mexico, unless that miserable Government keeps faith with treaties.

There is this remarkable difference in the article of language, between immigration to, and colonization from, our race: and it is something certainly to be proud of. All tongues merge in our own, with here and there an exception, quickly, in the United States. All tongues give way to our own, as our hardy adventurers colonize other sections of the Continent. The Anglo-Saxons are a great people, and no mistake; and we confess to little sympathy with that sort of presumptuous refinement of reasoning and distortion of historical fact, which would deny the identity of blood, and question its claim to superiority in all that constitutes true enterprize and the true greatness of commerce and progress.

Custom-House Valuations.

A correspondent complains earnestly of the general mode of appraising imported goods at the Custom-House. The revenue laws, which affect merchants mainly, and which ought, therefore, in his judgment, to conform to mercantile usages, are made up of legal technicalities blindly mixed up with business forms. And he especially complains that, while the essence of trade is confidence, the whole system of appraisements is based upon doubt and suspicion. Importers are required to swear to the value of their invoices—which he thinks a hardship. Another alleged grievance is set forth more in detail, as follows:

"One package is sent to No. 12 Broad-street for examination. The sapient underlings there say 'it is too cheap.' What do they know of market values abroad? Have the Government traveling agents or reliable correspondents in every quarter of the globe? And yet they have men in the Appraiser's office who profess to be able to tell to a hair's breadth the value of any article whatsoever, whether made in the looms of Manchester, Lyons, Pekin or Australia! They advance the invoice *twenty-five per cent.*, 'to make market value,' in the face of the importer's (whose honesty they do not doubt) most solemn asseveration. What is his redress? Literally, he has none. Practically, he is victimized. He is told that he may call a re-appraisement. In other words, have two rivals in trade fix the value of his goods. For, at these re-appraisements, the invoice is always shown, and the appraisers and clerks present to back up their own doings. Well, the importer calls a re-appraisement; pays ten dollars for this privilege; pays two men five dollars each to back up Uncle Sam's officials! How are these men selected? The Collector appoints them. The appraisers attend them, and the result is what might be expected. These importers may have their goods '*too* cheap' sometimes—so, like the unjust steward, they cast an anchor to windward, and advance the goods *twenty-seven and a half per cent.*' What then? Any appeal from this? None whatever. You may bring a suit; fortune may favor you in the U. S. Court (for there the appraisers and assistant appraisers *cannot badger you*). If the issue is successful, you are lucky. You have been mulcted in the sum of $750, duty additional and penalty. You have paid your lawyer $250. The Government has robbed you, then, of this sum, besides your time and labor expended in the case, and you are still a sufferer. And all this from the desire Mr. A., B. or C. had to convince the Government of what an efficient and zealous clerk they possessed in him. He had 'private sources of information.' He had advices, perhaps, from a *large* trader that a *little* trader was making his appearance in the importing world—but of that no more."

While it is easy to see how the rules and regulations of our Custom-house establishment may easily work injustice, and involve hardship in many cases, it is difficult to devise an effectual remedy. Most of the evils complained of are probably due to the *ad valorem* system of imposing duties, which makes it necessary to fix a *value* upon the goods imported, in some way or other. How shall this be done? It would hardly be safe, we apprehend, to take the mere word of the importer, or to consider the invoice he may exhibit as conclusive,—as our correspondent seems to advise. Importing merchants, as a class, may be, and doubtless are, like all other classes of men, honest and trustworthy. But restrictive laws are not made for *classes*; they are only made for individuals among them whose integrity may not always be proof against strong temptation; and such individuals are probably to be found among importing merchants, as well as in other departments of business and labor. Instances are abundant, and have been spread before the public in official documents, as well as in the proceedings of Courts of Law, in which importers, in spite of laws and oaths, have made up false invoices, and sworn to them, in order to evade the payment of a portion of the duties to be levied upon the goods. Now, if an invoice, or the importer's word, were to be held conclusive, the revenue would be likely to suffer serious loss, and *honest* merchants would be subjected to a competition which could not long be maintained.

As to the manner in which appraisments are conducted, there is undoubtedly great room for error and injustice. Appraisers may act from partiality, or may be ignorant of duties they are always ready to discharge. But these faults belong rather to the management than to the system itself. At all events it is not easy to devise any system that would prove to be faultless in operation, though, of course, we are not prepared to say that no one better than the present could be presented. One thing is clear: the *ad valorem* system of levying duties is attended with far more trouble and is liable to far more serious objections every way than that of *specific* duties.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The appointment of a *Vice President* by the Commissioner of Emigration, at the very large salary of $4,000, seems to have excited some dissatisfaction among the members of the Board. In our advertising columns, this morning, will be found a *protest* against that action of the Commissioners, signed by two of their number, together with an extract from the minutes of the Board, showing the manner in which the appointment was made. It seems that the meeting of the 28th of April, the Executive Committee recommended the appointment; that a motion to postpone the subject for further inquiry was rejected; that the resolution was forthwith adopted,—the salary fixed at $4,000, and Mr. JAMES L. MORRIS appointed to fill the office thus hastily created and liberally endowed. The duties of this new office are set forth in the resolution. The Vice President is (1) to attend the meetings of the Board for the purpose of *advice and consultation*: (2) to have in the recess of the Board all the authority of a Commissioner, except in matters specially confided to the Commissioners by law; (3) to discharge all the duties heretofore performed by the *Standing Committees* of the Board, with a similar exception; (4) to visit from time to time the county poor-houses with which the Commission has accounts, and also the local agencies, and to have the *general control* of the administration of affairs of the Commissioners throughout the State. These are the specific duties for which this new office was created, and for which the very large salary of $4,000 is to be paid annually. So far as the public is yet informed, we cannot help regarding this action of the Board as very extraordinary.

The Commissioners of Emigration are appointed by the State Government, under State law, for the performance of certain duties. They receive no salary, and have been selected expressly on account of their high character and devotion to the interests committed to their care. Here they have created a new office, at a very large salary, the object of which seems to be to procure some one else *to perform their duties*. The Vice-President is vested, so far as their action can vest him, with the powers, and charged with the duties of a *Commissioner*; and for this he is to be paid $4,000 a-year. The only other duties assigned to him are precisely those which have been performed by an agent, at a much less salary, and so far as appears, with entire efficiency. The protest of Messrs. KELLY and MATHEWS, in another column, sets forth strongly some of the reasons for considering this new appointment entirely unnecessary, and the manner in which it was made hasty and improper.

While we confess that, as the matter now stands, we can see no adequate justification for the action of the Board, it is also due to them to say that the whole case is not before the public. They have assigned no reasons for their action;—they have furnished no facts to enable the public to form a judgment for themselves. We think that, without some further explanation on their part, the universal conviction will be that no necessity whatever existed for their proceeding; and that they have exposed themselves to the injurious suspicion of simply seeking to provide a lucrative place for some personal favorite, at the expense of a fund which they are bound to hold sacred for other objects.

Gov. Seymour on the Compromise.

The Governor of Connecticut is understood to be a Compromise man; but it is quite evident that he needs looking after by some Save-the-Union Committee. In his Message to the Legislature, delivered on Wednesday last, he has very little to say, directly, upon the "finality" measures,—contenting himself with a word of congratulation that they are existent, and that peace, prosperity and happiness are to flow forever in their train.

But, from out another passage there seems to us to be something peeping, very like rebellion, treason, or whatever other dreadful thing should be laid to the charge of those who are not as well satisfied as the Governor professes to be, that the Compromise measures lack the true basis of finality—unchangeable expediency, and the general conviction that they were carried in a regular republican sort of fashion, and embody the unbiassed sentiment of a fair majority. Hear the Governor:

"In addition to the pressure of business of a private nature, which so often consumes a greater part of the time of a session, it cannot be denied that majorities are sometimes obtained for certain acts, against the feelings, and contrary to the wishes of the people. This is often done *by making one thing support another in the several stages of discussion and action*, or it is done sometimes by the force of an influence foreign to the representative power. And acts of a Legislative body, which have become laws, however the majority may be obtained, are considered binding, and obedience thereto is made the test of good citizenship. But who does not see that, in the progress of our Government, if such legislation shall pass without any inquiry into its policy or merits, majorities thus obtained may one day become dictatorial and oppressive to the last degree."

Can anybody avoid the painful conviction that the Executive of Connecticut has studied statesmanship out of the same book with Colonel BENTON, Gov. SEWARD, and other "factionists" who opposed the "Omnibus"? Gov. SEYMOUR goes to the root of the matter, and insidiously, yet forcibly, condemns the *manner* in which the Compromise measures were presented to, and urged upon, Congress. He is in favor of letting every measure stand upon its own bottom; so were the opponents of the Omnibus! He don't believe in combining the friends of several individual measures in favor of all of them *because* without such combination each must fail; that was the heresy for which, in part, Col. BENTON now suffers political martyrdom! Such action, he says, is dangerous. Majorities so obtained may one day become dictatorial and oppressive. What a traitor! If such is the tendency of these majorities, of course the process of obtaining them must be anti-Republican. If the principle leads to such results, its imitative must be fraught with direst evil to the liberties of the People. What does the Governor mean? Won't somebody take care of him? Where's the Connecticut Sam Houston Committee of Vigilance?

☞ We are under grateful obligations to the very large number of our exchanges, out of this city, which have made complimentary mention of the new dress and general appearance and character of the *Daily Times*. The courtesy is doubly welcome, as showing a good opinion of our enterprise on their part, and as affording proof that we are not in any way considered as poaching upon their manor.

☞ The Savannah *Georgian* mentions a horrible outrage perpetrated by a negro man, who made his escape, and adds that he was pursued by a party of "*gentlemen with dogs*, who, it is earnestly hoped, may accomplish his *arrest*." Various modes of executing legal process evidently prevail in the different States of the Union.

☞ The *Rochester American* says that several new "lines of *omnibi* have appeared in the streets" of that City. Does the Editor of the *American* often travel *per omnibum?*

☞ The Washington correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun* has the following:

"It is pretty well ascertained that, while Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, belongs, properly speaking, to the Union party of Georgia, Mr. TOOMBS, lately elected United States Senator from that State, is *ready to stand on the Democratic platform [of* 1848, provided the Democratic Baltimore Convention will endorse the resolutions of Messrs. JACKSON and HILLYER, lately passed in the House of Representatives."

This fact was "pretty well ascertained when the coalition was formed between Mr. COBB and Mr. TOOMBS, for the formation of a new Union party in Georgia,—of which the fruits thus far have been the election of the former as Governor and the latter as Senator. The remainder of the bargain,—the transfer of the State to the Democratic ranks, will undoubtedly be fulfilled with equally scrupulous good faith. Mr. STEPHENS having been enticed into the arrangement, but, having been neglected in the distribution of favors, is probably ready to remain with the Whig party. But Georgia may unquestionably be set down as certain to vote against the Whig candidate, whoever he may be.

☞ Some of the English magazines are asking where *Winter* has gone, none worthy the name having made its appearance there. We may inquire, with equal justice, what has become of our *Spring?* We have plunged directly and suddenly from the harsh winds and inclement skies of April, into the summer warmth of the last few days. The change is grateful, though somewhat too sudden for comfort.

KOSSUTH.—Gov. KOSSUTH is announced for another speech at Faneuil Hall, on Tuesday evening next. He is also to make a German speech on Saturday evening.

The Boston *Transcript* has the following on the sale of Hungarian bonds in that city:

"We learn that up to last evening Governor KOSSUTH had received $27,000 from Hungarian bonds issued, and that money in various sums is pouring in to a large amount. We should not be surprised if he should carry away, from his visit to this metropolis, at least $50,000. There seems to be no end to the enthusiasm manifested from individuals in different towns in New-England, to contribute 'material aid' to KOSSUTH. Almost every hour adds something to swell the amount."

KOSSUTH AT THE SOUTH.—A native citizen of the South, (himself a slaveholder,) writing from New-Orleans to a relative now in the North, says, among other things respecting KOSSUTH, whom he had the pleasure of seeing in that city:

"He *read* his speech—to *prevent* misconception and *misrepresentation*. As I told you, he was received very coldly. I mentioned two causes of hostility:—the lying telegraphic dispatch, that he had spoken *irreverently* of H. CLAY, and Catholicism. Add a third—our 'peculiar institution': we must not interfere, if we would avoid being interfered with. Some said that Austrian influence (HULSEMANN was here lately) had a finger in the pie."

NAVAL.—A Pensacola letter, from a reliable correspondent of the Norfolk (Va.) *Argus*, states that the U. S. ship *Cyane*, Capt. PAINE, came in at Pensacola on the 24th ult., having been ashore three times during her late short cruise—once on Crab Island, from whence after forty hours' thumping, she escaped by throwing over her guns; again, sixty hours in Port-au-Prince, and more recently, under the Moro of Havana, from which last place she was extricated by a steamer. The letter adds:

"This morning, through a very heavy rain, for three or four hours, the squadron and the citizens of Pensacola have been treated, by the *Cyane*, with the sight of a marine *hung up* on the inside of the main rigging *by the wrists and ankles*—a sight little less painful than that of hanging by the neck, and a torture greater to the individual soldier. To such a punishment as this, flogging would have been the essence of mercy."

The United States ship-of-war *St. Laurence* was at Valparaiso March 25, and would sail on a cruise in about three weeks. The *Raritan* had sailed for Callao, and the *Portsmouth* would follow soon. It was reported that the two latter would go to Guayaquil to inquire into the conduct of certain American citizens and vessels alleged to be in the pay of Gen. FLORES, in his effort to revolutionize Ecuador.

The United States flag ship *Independence*, Com. MORGAN, was at Spezzia on the 11th ultimo, just from Naples, where she had spent the winter. She was to leave Spezzia in a few days for Leghorn.

The express train on the Buffalo and Rochester Railroad, a day or two since, passed the distance between the two cities, 75 miles, in two hours and three minutes. A train the day previous passed over twenty miles of the road in twenty-nine minutes.

Long John Wentworth, ex-member of Congress from Chicago District, has been elected pound-master of that City. The people of his District begin to truly appreciate him.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

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The WEEKLY TIMES for the present week contains the following articles:

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Literary.—Poetry: Young Spring is Coming. History of Blackwood's Magazine. Geoffroy St. Hilaire. How Alva came to Laugh. Attack of the English Fleet on Santa Cruz, with anecdotes. Juvenile Energy. Competence. The Sea. Children's Joys and Sorrows. Chantrey at the City Feast. Walking is good. Richter's Death. Memorandum for Taxation Adjustors.

News Intelligence.—The Latest News of the City. Domestic affairs and Foreign Advices—carefully condensed under a Weekly Summary. News from Europe and California, &c., &c. News by the Mails.

Correspondence.—Interesting Letters from the Correspondents of the *Times* in Genoa, at Washington, Boston, St. Louis, Arapulco, and other points.

Proceedings of Congress.—Proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives, during the past week, carefully prepared.

Commercial Intelligence.—Transactions of the week in Stocks, Money, Markets, etc. Condensed with care from the Daily Financial reports, and prepared expressly for the *Weekly Times*.

The WEEKLY TIMES is published every Saturday, on a large, handsome double sheet of forty-eight columns. Its contents are carefully selected and arranged, and no journal is better adapted to Country circulation. Specimen numbers may be obtained at the Publication Office.

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RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers,
No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MR. EDITOR: WILL YOU INFORM THE PUBLIC, through your valuable paper, of the dreadful extremity of Consumption I have been restored from by the use of Dr WATTS'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE! I had the most dreadful cough, severe pains in my side and breast, raised quantities of thick, heavy mucus, with copious night-sweats and difficulty in breathing; in fact, it would be tedious to explain all my sufferings, that a few bottles of that valuable compound relieved me from, and restored me to my former health and strength; besides my little son, only five years old, who had all the above complaints almost as bad as myself, and a few bottles entirely restored him, and he is now well and hearty. WILLIAM CONNOR, No. 94 Lewis-st.

"READ, MARK, LEARN," AND BE CONVINCED that DAVIS'S RAHVENE will effectually restore grey hair to its original color, without the aid of dyeing substances, by a new and philosophical method. This preparation is simple in its application, subjects the individual to no inconvenience, and will certainly and thoroughly accomplish the desired object. Price 50 cents per bottle. Principal office removed to No. 306 Grand-st., corner of Allen; and sold by RING, No. 192 Broadway; COOK & CO., No. 279 Washington-st., KNAPP, No. 362 Hudson-st.; LYON, No. 111 Houston-st., GUION, No. 127 Bowery, N. Y.

"PARIS IS OURS!" WAS THE EXCLAMATION OF a great conqueror; and "Paris is ours!" the ladies of New-York may exclaim, as they survey the superb imported fancy fabrics at GENIN'S Bazaar. There are concentrated, in one grand display, all that Paris can produce of the beautiful in every department of Boys' Clothing, Ladies' Hats, and the light and delicate fabrics which give the finishing grace to a lady's costume. GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway, St Nicholas Hotel.

THE AZTECS—THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO came to the Society's Library yesterday, during the day and night, to see those wonderful little folks, was astonishing. From 10 o'clock A. M. till 9 o'clock at night, the Society's Library was well filled, and, part of the time, crowded. They can be seen to-day and to-morrow.

CUT THIS OUT AND PUT IT IN YOUR POCKET-BOOK: you may be very busy now, but as soon as you get time, you will be looking for ROOT'S popular Daguerrean Gallery, where you will get your picture taken in the most exquisite style. The number is on this piece of paper, 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.

TO-MORROW MORNING, THE JOHN-STREET BOYS' and Children's Clothing Establishment will be re-opened; and as Sunday will be a beautiful day, the boys will all go to Church, and their mothers will buy them a new suit, at No. 5 John-st, because our clothing exerts a good moral influence. L. LOSEE.

SINCE THE APPEARANCE OF FAIR WEATHER THE demand for Hats at FREEMAN'S, No 90 Fultou-st., has taken him by surprise, and now that he has brought out his stock of straw goods, there is a perfect rush. His hats for children can't be beat. Call and see, and remember 90 is the number, near Gold.

FINE ARTS.—DAGUERREOTYPES IN OIL, BY WM. H. BUTLER, No. 251 Broadway, (Plumbe Gallery,) combines the detail of the Daguerreotype with the finish of the finest miniature Painting. Duguerreotypes of deceased persons copied.

SPRING STYLE OF HATS AND CAPS.—AS GREAT a variety, and unsurpassed for beauty, durability or cheapness, by any sold in this city, at the One Price Store, No. 128 Canal-st. J. W. KELLOGG.

TEN THOUSAND CURES AND NOT A SINGLE FAILURE.—DR. HASTINGS'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA, celebrated throughout both continents, for its wonderful cures of consumption, asthma, decline, spitting of blood, night-sweats, difficult breathing, coughs, colds, and all diseases of the chest and lungs. Its effect upon the system is mild and soothing, at the same time certain and efficacious, rarely failing to give relief on the first application, and by repeating it a few times, a permanent cure is effected. The proprietor, therefore, not only recommends his Naphtha Syrup, but warrants it to cure! He warrants it to act upon the chyle and purify it; he warrants it to remove all impediments which retard the free circulation of the blood; he warrants it to open the internal and external pores of the body, and eject all the obnoxious particles which have collected in the system; he warrants it as a never-failing remedy in curing diseased lungs, hectic fever, night-sweats, dyspepsia, liver complaint, pain in the chest and asthma; and he warrants it to arrest the formation of tubercles in the lungs, and to heal those already formed, so that persons in consumption may take it with the most positive confidence of a cure; for its great seat of action is the lungs, which it penetrates in all directions, purifying them of everything obnoxious in its progress, and which, if applied according to directions, it cannot fail to leave in a perfectly healthy condition. Dr. HASTINGS'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA is highly recommended by the medical profession. That eminent physician, Dr. Mott, of New-York, says that "as a pulmonic remedy it cannot be too highly praised." Dr. Arnold, of the Marine Hospital, Savannah; Dr. Ware, of Liverpool, England; Dr. Williamson, of Manchester, England; Dr. Boyd, of Lancaster; Dr. Hamilton, of Bath, and those eminent English publications, the *London Lancet*, the *Medical Journal*, and *Braithwaite's Retrospect*, all accord to it the most convincing certificates of its virtues. In this country it has been used with distinguished success. Sold by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., General Agent for New-York and vicinity.

TO PURCHASERS OF DRY GOODS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.—A CARD.—We have for the past twenty years, under different organizations, been eng

Gov. Seymour's Message.

The Annual Message of the Governor of Connecticut, which was communicated to the Legislature of that State on Wednesday last, occupies nearly five columns of the Hartford *Times*. It is devoted mainly to questions of local interest and State policy. The Governor justly condemns the log-rolling policy which frequently secures the enactment of laws to which the actual majority is opposed, by a combination of rival interests. He advocates a limitation of the hours of labor; argues in favor of Homestead Exemption; renews the proposition for the abolition of the Death Penalty; and especially recommends the enactment of General instead of Special laws. He proposes, also, the creation of a Free Banking system; the reorganization of the Courts, in order to secure more efficiency and less delay and expense in the administration of justice; and a repeal of the law which allows a creditor to attach the property of a debtor before commencing a process of law for the proof of his claim. The finances of the State are in a most satisfactory condition. The entire State debt has been paid off during the past two years, and there is now *a surplus* of money in the treasury of $31,000. The Governor intimates that a State tax of only *three-fourths of a cent* will be sufficient to meet the wants of the treasury. The State tax from 1847 to 1851 was a cent and a half. The Governor congratulates the people on the freedom of the State from debt, and cautions them against the new motives which such freedom from indebtedness furnishes for increased expenses.

It appears by the Report of the School Fund Commissioner, that the increase of school children the past year was 2,632. The sum of $1 40 was divided to each. It is not probable that this amount can be increased, and the Governor suggests that the people ought not in any case to rely solely upon the avails of the fund for the support of education, but should look to those most deeply interested in them for further support. The educational interest is of the highest importance to the State, and the appropriate means for its expansion should be secured.

The whole number of insane poor assisted by the State since the first appropriation in 1842, is stated at 510. During the last year, 127 in all have been supported in part from the State fund, of which number 87 still remain.

The standing appropriation of $3,000 for the support, at the American Asylum, of the indigent deaf mutes, continues to maintain, on an average, about 22 pupils annually. The affairs of that noble charity, in which the State has such a deep interest, continue to be wisely managed by those to whom they have been providentially entrusted. In this connection the Governor pays a merited tribute to the memory of the late Mr. GALLAUDET, in whose death the Institution last named sustained the loss of one to whom the voice of public gratitude ascribes the honor of its foundation, and the State, that of one of its most exemplary citizens.

The Governor objects to referring matters of legislation to the people. The Constitution vests the law-making power in the Legislature, and gives authority for the submittal to the people of nothing except proposed amendments of that instrument. That kind of construction which calls for the exercise of any power beyond the authority of an express provision of the sort named, cannot be regarded in any other light than dangerous in its character and tendencies, and would, if permitted to have its way, soon fritter away everything solid and valuable in it, and leave us exposed to every breath of excitement. It is that loose and pernicious doctrine which, on a broader theatre of action, has in repeated instances daringly assailed the vital principles of our Government, and at times seriously threatened the stability of the Union itself. The power being in the Legislature to make laws, that power gives to the General Assembly the right to settle definitely every preliminary question,—to decide, firstly, whether a certain law is wanted or not, and, secondly, to frame that law and spread it upon the Statute Book.

Upon the Maine Law question, the Governor says:

"The late agitation of the public mind in regard to a great moral reform, which it has been proposed to advance by the introduction into our code of a law of great severity, makes it proper for me to consider it in this place.

Without presuming to question the motives of those who would press it upon us here, I desire to say that I regard it as entirely wrong in all its leading provisions.

It is clearly enough a reversal of those correct principles which enter into the frame-work of our laws, whereby—whilst asserting what is right, and condemning what is wrong—protection is at the same time afforded against any thing like injustice or oppression of the citizen. I say nothing in this place of the danger to be apprehended from the undue exercise of that vast power in legislation which can make acts, not guilty in design or deed, criminal by a single stroke of legislative authority.

I leave the question involved in such a proposition to the calm consideration of those of you with whom the law must originate. But what construction shall be put upon a law or the plan of a law, which begins with a general proscription of a class of citizens, unconscious of having committed any deed worthy of bonds or imprisonment, and goes on to sweep away from around them all those barriers against injustice, which are left undisturbed in the case of proceedings against those who stand charged with the highest of crimes.

Without consuming your time by entering into any analysis of an act of such a character, I ask you to consider whether the draft of a law which allows unreasonable searches—which permits the seizure and destruction of property, and in some cases without warrant—which arraigns a person for an alleged crime, and from the first moment of his arrest throws obstacles in the way of his trial and efforts to obtain his acquital—and which, without removing the brand of infamy from his shoulders, still follows him to where the worst of culprits may go without let or hindrance from an impartial hearing, and sets a price on the trial by jury—whether such a law is deserving of a place under the shield of our admirable bill of rights, and beneath the ample protection of a Constitution which thus far has sheltered the citizens without fostering the vices which are inherent to the social system.

The attention of the Legislature is called to the Almshouse system of the State, by which contracts are made for the support of paupers at the lowest rate bid; and reform is suggested in this particular, as called for by considerations of justice and humanity. The Message also suggests that some method be devised by which the numerous laborers in the construction of railroads may be secured from total loss of their wages at the hands of fraudulent contractors. The necessity of some legislation defining the power of the Executive to grant requisitions, the African Colonization project; M. VATTEMARE'S International Book Exchanges, and the subject of French Spoliations, now before Congress, each receive appropriate attention.

The Governor, further, commends the present tariff, and condemns projects of Internal improvement by the General Government. Upon the latter point he says:

"If such efforts could be crowned with success, the revenues of the country would not be sufficient to meet the vast outlays which the adoption of so dangerous a policy would imperiously require. A doctrine so unsafe in itself, and so directly at variance with the true nature and design of our form of Government, cannot be too closely watched at all times."

The international policy is thus alluded to:

"The progress of our Republican institutions is beginning to be felt throughout the world,—and those revolutions in the public affairs of other nations, which have sprung from hatred of oppression and a determination to be free, may be owing in a measure to the example which this country affords. The fact that such may be the tendency of our institutions to produce changes elsewhere, in conformity to them, must ever be sufficient, if nothing else could move us, to enlist our sympathies on the side of those who struggle for freedom. How far the genius of our country will permit us to go beyond the line of policy which has heretofore usually controlled in our public affairs, is a question to be determined hereafter. The mission of the Confederacy of States may be one of peace,—but 'a mission of peace which requires us to be prepared at all times for the maintenance of the national honor.'"

With reference to the Compromise Measures, the Governor says:

"I have heretofore expressed my satisfaction with the late adjustments of the questions which had disturbed the public peace of the country. The settlement must be regarded I think a final and beyond possibility, it is to be hoped, of any serious renewal of those strifes and unfortunate sectional controversies which have since given place to the prospect of a brighter future. Much as we may deplore the existence of conflicting opinions on subjects connected with those diversified interests which our country affords, there must ever be room enough left for the exercise of natural forbearance. Something is due to the freedom of that range of thought and action, which the genius of our institutions so warmly encourages,—something to those feelings which are the growth of different localities of the same great confederation. No extreme perhaps can be wholly wrong or dangerous—the cloud that sends forth the lightning sends forth also the drops of rain to refresh and invigorate the earth."

MR. CLAY.—A Washington correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* writes:

"I fear that Congress and the country will soon, very soon, be called upon to bestow funeral honors on one whom they have long honored in life. Mr. CLAY asked, very earnestly, to-day, when his son, Mr. JOHN CLAY, of Kentucky, would arrive. He was pleased to know that he would be here to-night. On Sunday, he asked Dr. JACKSON, of Philadelphia, whether his death would be a painful one, and whether it would not be by suffocation, which he had feared. Dr. JACKSON replied that his death would not be by suffocation, that it would be perfectly easy, that his nervous energies were entirely destroyed, and nature would yield without a struggle.

"Mr. Clay has been perfectly cheerful throughout his protracted illness, and is still calm and in full possession of his mental faculties. He talks of death with no regret at its approach. He has neither expected to recover, nor expressed any anxiety for it. He was anxious, for some weeks, to get to the Senate chamber once more, intending to express his views on the subject of intervention: but this was denied to him."

The Baltimore *Patriot* of Wednesday, on the same subject, has the following contradicting paragraph:

"We have just conversed with a gentleman who visited Mr. Clay in his sick-room last evening, and we are gratified in being able to state, on the best authority, that the flying accounts we have recently seen of his illness are greatly exaggerated. He is quite as well as he was two months ago, but not so well as a few weeks since.

He is cheerful and composed, but is considerably annoyed at these false rumors, sent off on the lightning's pace, of his desperate illness. As the weather is now likely to become clear and settled, it is not at all impossible that the voice of Mr. CLAY may be heard once more in the halls of the Senate."

BROOKLYN CITY.

FIRE.—Yesterday morning, at about 6 o'clock, a fire broke out in the Carpenters' shop of Mr. William Parr, in Columbia-street, between Sackett and Union-streets. The building, with a portion of its contents, were wholly destroyed, at a loss of about $200. The firemen turned out promptly, but the distance was so great that the shop was nearly destroyed before they could reach the spot. The building was owned by Anson Blake, and was of but little value.

THE TURF.—On Wednesday the spring campaign opened at the Union Course with considerable spirit, notwithstanding the unpleasant weather at the time; there was a trot for a purse of $300, mile heats, best 3 in 5 to wagons, which was won in three straight heats by the bay mare, "Lady Brooks"; time, 2.41¼—2.38½—2.38½. on Wednesday Lady Suffolk made her first appearance this season, and contended with "Jack Rossiter," "Boston Girl," "Zachary Taylor," and "Vermont," for a purse of $500. We have not heard the result. The Lady looks fine as Silk, and, it is said, never was in better condition. And some of her old fashioned time is talked about.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday as Col. William Steele of this city, and Mr. Benjamin Sperry of Baltimore were driving down Myrtle Avenue, and when near Adelphi street, their carriage came in contact with a farmer's wagon, the shock of which threw both gentlemen into the street with great violence—the horses proceeded at a rapid rate along the avenue till opposite the liberty pole when they run into another country team, making a complete wreck of the carriage and clearing themselves for parts unknown. Both gentlemen were found to be pretty seriously cut and bruised about the head and body, but fortunately no bones were broken, and at a late hour in the evening both were removed to the residence of Col. Steele, No. 34 Willoughby street.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—James Dugan, a lad about 7 years of age, was instantly killed on Wednesday at the corner of Pearl and Plymouth-st., by a hogshead of liquor rolling over him. Yesterday morning Coroner Ball held an inquest, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—A man named John McManus, while propelling a hand-car on the Long Island Railroad, a few days since, had his clothes caught in the crank, and he was thrown forward of the car wheels, which passed over his legs, fracturing the right one. He was taken up in an insensible condition a short time after the accident, and cared for.

—On Wednesday night, about 10 o'clock, some boys discovered a carpenter's shop, in Carlton-avenue, near Myrtle and adjoining the new Church, to be on fire. They immediately raised an alarm. Fortunately the Police of the Fourth District were near, and with the assistance of the neighbors, extinguished the fire before much damage was sustained. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. It had been kindled in one corner of the shop immediately under a pile of window sashes. The building is owned by Mr. Joshua Paine and the occupant for the last year was about to leave and had moved a portion of his materials. If the fire had been discovered a few minutes later, the consequences would have been disastrous, most of the buildings in the neighborhood being of wood.

—Circuit Court, before Judge Morse, Wednesday—there was no business of importance. The case of Daniel Guien *vs.* Wm. J. Bronson—action on promissory note—The defendant not appearing, the Court ordered a verdict for the plaintiff, $505 72 damages. James Mallory *vs.* Archibald Phillips.—In this case, also, defendant did not make his appearance, and the complaint was dismissed.

—An election for officers of the Ringgold Artillery was held a few evenings since, which resulted in the following choices, to fill the vacancies made by the promotion of Captain Graham to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the 70th Regiment of Horse: Lieut. Urban was elected Captain; First Lieut., Arthur Wellwood; Second Lieut., John Brown, 3d Lieut., John J. Dillert.

—Thomas Gallagher was arrested by Capt. Wright, of the Fourth District, an Wednesday, on a warrant in which he was charged with an attempt to commit a rape on the person of Margaret Burrel, at a place on Flatbush-road. on Wednesday an examination was held, and the accused was found guilty of an assault and battery and sentenced to pay a fine of $15.

—On Wednesday evening, officer Conner, of the Fourth District Police, arrested a man in Myrtle-avenue, named William Johnson, an escaped convict. When brought before Justice King, he sentenced him to the Penitentiary and Work-House for the term of 6 months.

—During the month of April there were but *three fires* in this city. The loss by them was very trifling, not exceeding $100.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

NEWS GATHERING.—The Commissioners of Excise held a meeting on Wednesday at the City Hall, when they granted four tavern licenses at $25 each, and two groceries' licences at $10 each.

A few days since, the laboring men employed in assisting masons got up a "strike" for higher wages, demanding $1 25. The morning after, the laborers were seen "standing at ease" in groups about the corners of streets, but at one o'clock every man was at work, the employers having acceded to the demand, and every thing passed off without any difficulty.

Justice Boswell had but few customers on Wednesday at his court, and those were let off by promising not to be caught drunk again.

IMPRISONMENT OF COLORED SEAMEN.—The Legislature of Louisiana, after full consideration of the representations that have been addressed to them, have repealed those provisions of their law which provided for the imprisonment of colored seamen from abroad, and have substituted for this a provision allowing such seamen to land for their necessary duties with passports from the Mayor. We have not yet seen the statute and cannot say whether it applies to colored seamen from the North as well as from foreign countries. In regard to the former, we should be decidedly opposed to placing them on the same footing as the latter, except where they are driven into our ports by stress of weather. But even in regard to them, it seems to us that our law ought to be changed on the principle of the Indiana and Illinois Constitutions. Let colored seamen from the North be *forbidden* to enter our ports, and let their introduction subject the vessel to a fine of a thousand dollars for every one, and we venture to say we should be no more troubled with the visits of those precious "citizens of Massachusetts." We shall publish the Louisiana statute as soon as we can get a copy.—*Charleston Courier.*

A Mr EDWIN MOFFATT died at Platteville, Wis., not long since, from the effects of chloroform, administered previous to an operation to reduce a fracture of his leg.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MEAD & FULLMER'S CROTON METALLIC FIRE PROOF PAINT—This article is acknowledged by all who have used it to be superior to any other paint in use. It is proof against the action of the weather and fire. It is cheaper than other paint in consequence of its taking less oil to mix and covering much more surface. Give it a trial. Principal Depots, No. 105 Murray-st. and No 19 8th-av., N. Y. For sale also by
HALL, BUCKELL, & CO., No 220 Greenwich st.
BAXTER & SONS, No 143 Maiden-lane
J. D TORRY, No 116 Fulton-st
WARD, CLOSE & CO., No 63 Maiden-lane
CHARLES N. DEAN, New-Rochelle, Westchester Co.
JOHN H. HAINES, Mamaroneck, Westchester County
CHARLES W FIELD, Port Chester, Westchester County, and in most of the towns and cities throughout the country

GENERAL MINING AGENCY.—TO COMPANIES AND PERSONS CONNECTED WITH MINING ENTERPRISES.—The subscriber, a scientific and practical Miner, having just completed a geological survey, and examination in California, for the Government of the United States, begs to give notice that he has established an office in this City, and is ready to attend to explorations, examinations, essays, plans, maps, drawings, superintendencies and information of all kinds in connection with Mining business. M. J GRITZNER, Insurance Buildings, Wall, corner of William-st.
Reference, RICHARD B. KIMBALL, Esq., N. Y.

H. B. RICHARDS, No. 37 John-st., 2d door below Nassau-st., (recently at No. 93 Maiden-lane,) keeps on hand a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery of almost every description, Mechanics' Tools, Builders' Goods, housekeeping articles, &c. Persons wishing to purchase goods in this line at the lowest prices, are desired to call on him, at No. 37 John-st., where they will find all articles, on the most reasonable terms, either by the quantity or by retail. H. B RICHARDS, No. 37 John-st., N. Y.

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF TEA.—5 lbs. of good black or green tea for $1. Orders from the country, enclosing a remittance or satisfactory reference, punctually attended to. J. HERITAGE'S Tea-stores, Nos. 136 and 484-8th-av., New-York.

WHEREAS MY WIFE, CAROLINE GARNER, has withdrawn herself from my bed and board, without cause, I therefore caution all people against giving her credit on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.
HENRY GARNER.

SPRING STYLE HATS, of the French Elastic Stiff, manufactured from the finest imported plushes, which, for brilliancy of finish and durability will bear the test with any offered with our beautiful patterns of Spring Caps. At MONARQUE'S, No 228 Bowery.

LOST.—A LAVA BRACELET, in going from from No. 100 Columbia-st, Brooklyn, across Fulton Ferry, to the Irving House, through Fulton-st. and Broadway. A suitable reward will be given to the finder, by leaving it at No. 102 Broad-st., corner of Pearl, N. Y.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—T. B. PHELPS, Agent for selling Newlands Alpine Plants is at his old stand, in front of No. 1 Nassau-st., with the above Plants. Also, choice varieties of other kinds. Call and see him.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BAGGING, CANVAS, BALE ROPE CUTTINGS, GRASS and TARRED ROPE, and all other kinds of paper-makers' stock, by
CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 94 Beekman-st.

TO DOCK-BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—Dock Sticks, Dock Fenders, Fenders, etc., constantly on hand, at wholesale and retail, at the New-York Steam Saw Mills, 27th and 28th-sts., North River. COLYER & DUGARD.

BOXWOOD.—70 tons Turkey boxwood, of fine quality, part very large wood, an entire parcel just received. For sale, in lots to suit purchasers, by JOHN PHYFE, No 4 Murray-st.

SHOW-CASES, CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST and better than the best, can be had at CAMPBELL & FORSHAY'S cheap and extensive Show-Case Wareroom, No. 312 Broadway, up stairs.

POTATOES.—500 sacks of the celebrated peach-blow Potatoes, for seed and family use, for sale, by
RAWLS & SEYMOUR, No. 12 Front-st

OLD COLONY CUT NAILS.—For sale by E. & J. BUSSING & CO., No. 32 Cliff-st., Agents Old Colony Iron Co.

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER constantly on hand and made to order by
CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st.

COR. R. DISOSWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW and COMMISSIONER of DEEDS, No. 75 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts., N. Y.

WANTED TO HIRE.—A good morning paper route down town. Address B. D., *Times* office.

WANTED.

INSTRUCTION WANTED—A competent Teacher of Latin, German, Mathematics and Music, who speaks English, but wishes to complete his knowledge of this language, would like to exchange lessons with a competent American (Gentleman or Lady) Teacher of it, residing in Brooklyn, and wishing to study one of the above branches. Address, for three days, EXCHANGE, *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.—A lady, accustomed to teach, desires a situation in a school or private family, to instruct in Music, French, English, Needle-work, &c. No objection to the country. References given. Address Miss HARDING, No. 2 Richard's Cottages, Dykeman-st., Brooklyn.

BOY WANTED.—An active and intelligent Boy, 12 to 16 years of age, is wanted. One residing with his parents preferred. Salary first year, $50. Address, with reference, stating age, residence, qualifications, and where last employed, CLOTHING, office of this paper.

BOY WANTED—In a stationery Store. Apply No. 159 Pearl-st.

WATCH OR CLOCK MAKER WANTED—To go to the country—a good workman. Reference required. Apply to E. D. BRYANT, No. 43 Duane-st., fourth story, from 9 to 12 A. M. or 2 to 5 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For two young, active Men, of considerable experience, and with business habits, as Porters, or in any respectable situation, where their services would prove their merit and promote their employers' interest. City references of the highest respectability will be given. Address JAMES and JOHN, No. 20 East 13th-st., 1st-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young Woman, as Nurse and Seamstress, or Lady's Maid. She is qualified to teach French and German. She also speaks a little English. Is a good seamstress. For further particulars, address a note to MARIA, at this office, until engaged. Can bring good city reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—For cooks, general workers, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, chambermaids, waiters, gardeners, farmers, &c., SELECT PROTESTANT AGENCY, No. 7 Carmine-st., and SOCIETY AGENCY, No. 106 Chambers-st. Only servants of good character admitted.

SERVANTS.—A great variety of carefully selected Servants are now wanting employment at C. Mason's offices, Nos. 550 Broadway and 145 Bowery. Terms—Yearly subscription, 50 cents; subscribe, 25 cents. N. B.—Plenty of men and boys on hand.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man from the country, to write in some respectable office. Can write a good and rapid hand, and give good recommendations.

BOAT MODEL MAKER WANTED.—A good workman to make fancy and working models from drawings of the new model steamships, steamboats, and sail vessels. Apply immediately to
DARIUS DAVIDSON & BROTHER,
Nos. 374 and 376 Broadway.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Handsome apartments can be had, with Breakfast and Tea, at No. 101 Schermerhorn-st., between Boerum and Smith sts. The house is as pleasantly situated as any in Brooklyn, and the rooms are commodious and well-furnished.

BOARDING.—Country residence on the Hudson.—THE MANSION HOUSE, river-side, 36th-st., for select families and gentlemen. Spacious, elevated, healthy, with charming scenery on all sides, it possesses advantages rarely combined.

BOARDING.—Five or six gentlemen can be accommodated with plain board and pleasant rooms, in a private family. Apply at No. 547 Hudson-st.

FURNISHED ROOM AND BED ROOM—Or single bed room, at No. 219 Mercer-st., near Fourth-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The Subscriber has this day associated with himself JAMES M. DRAKE, late with JACOB LITTLE & CO., and will continue the General Brokerage and Exchange business under the firm of COLEMAN & DRAKE, at No 63 Wall-st. T. J COLEMAN.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1852.

BANK NOTES, Specie, Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Land Warrants and Insurance Scrip bought and sold on the most favorable terms. Stocks bought and sold on commission. Also, loans on stocks, other securities, and business paper negotiated; collections on all parts of the United States and the Canadas promptly made.

THE LAW PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of KETCHUM & FESSENDEN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to settle the outstanding business. Dated May 1, 1852. HIRAM KETCHUM
THOMAS FESSENDEN.
Office of HIRAM KETCHUM at No 31 Wall-st
Office of THOMAS FESSENDEN and HENRY F. FESSENDEN at No 61 Wall-st

DRY GOODS.

NEW-YORK FASHIONABLE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, WHOLESALE and RETAIL FOR CASH.—ALFRED MONROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, New York, would respectfully call the attention of Gentlemen to their fashionable CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS. Also, BOY'S and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, of the best description. One price—no deviation.
W D ABBATT. ALFRED MUNROE.

MILLINERY GOODS SELLING OFF.—PHILIP RILEY, at No. 22 John-st., being about to make a change in his business, intends selling off his entire stock, consisting of Ribbons, Silks, Satins, Gloves, Mitts, Crapes, Embroideries, and every description of goods, suitable for milliners and fancy store-keepers

CLOTHING.—The cheapest and best place in the city to buy Clothing, is at M. H. DEGROOT, OAK HALL, No. 84 and 86 Fulton-st., where the advantage is offered of electing from a very large and well assorted stock, comprising all articles requisite for gentlemen's wear

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION,
NEW-YORK, May 3, 1852.

MR. KELLY'S PROTEST.—WHEREAS, at a meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration held at their office, in the basement of the New City Hall, April 28, 1852 the following gentlemen being present, viz.—Messrs. GULIAN C VERPLANCK, President; ROBERT B MINTURN, CYRUS CURTISS, CHARLES H MARSHALL, JAMES KELLY, his Honor Mayor KINGSLAND, J MATHEWS, and J C ZIMMERMAN; and whereas, at said meeting, a Report from a Committee of two, consisting of Messrs VERPLANCK and CURTISS, was made, recommending that a Vice-President be appointed, at salary of four thousand dollars per annum, said Vice-President to act as traveling agent, and to have the general supervision of the business of the Commission; said Committee recommending Mr. JAMES L MORRIS as said Vice-President; and whereas this subject—one of vital interest to the stability of the Emigrant law—was not made known to some of said Commissioners until the day previous to such Report being made, and whereas a majority of said gentlemen present refused to have this important subject referred back, to give time to the members of the Board to fully understand the subject and to inquire into the necessity for such an additional and expensive office.

The undersigned, one of said Commissioners, most earnestly protests against such additional expenses as unnecessary, for the following reasons.

First—That no necessity exists for the creation of this office from the present organization of the Board, if the Commissioners perform the duty imposed upon them by law, since the recent changes made at the Marine Hospital, in the increase in the salaries and number of the employees were effected, with the design of materially lessening the labors of the present Agent and Commissioners, and the undersigned believes that the present General Agent is capable to discharge all the duties to be assigned to said Vice-President, by giving said Agent an assistant Clerk, as heretofore attached to his office, at a salary not exceeding eight hundred dollars per annum.

Secondly—That the proposed salary of four thousand dollars per annum is excessive and extravagant, utterly inconsistent with the duties imposed, and the present condition of our trust fund, already encumbered with a debt of nearly $200,000, and the undersigned believes that neither the people nor the Legislature ever contemplated that salaries should be paid exceeding those of our Mayor, Recorder, Surrogate, &c.

Thirdly—The undersigned had never, previous to this meeting, heard the name of the gentleman nominated to this lucrative office mentioned, and that he was unknown as to his abilities to discharge the duties of the proposed office, and remark that if such officer was necessary, reasonable time should have been allowed him and the other members of the Board who were acquainted with said gentleman, to inquire into his qualifications.

Fourthly—The undersigned contends that, when so important a subject, is to be acted upon, every member should receive timely notice to consider and be ready to be present at the meeting; that the Mayor of Brooklyn was not notified, and knows that he was not present; and that one of the Commissioners, who had been absent from the city, was expected to return before the next meeting of the Board.

Fifthly—The undersigned had never heard any such additional and expensive office proposed at any previous meeting of the Board, and believes that no such subject had been referred to said committee.

Sixthly—The undersigned believes that but six Commissioners, part to said appointment, namely: Messrs G C VERPLANK, ROBERT B. MINTURN, CYRUS CURTISS, CHARLES H MARSHALL, J C ZIMMERMANN, and his Hon. Mayor KINGSLAND and Mr JAMES MATHEWS emphatically objecting to the creation of said office, the undersigned left the Board, and then, as now, earnestly protesting against such uncalled-for expense
Commissioner of Emigration.

The undersigned fully concurs in the above, and joins in the protest. JAMES MATHEWS,
Commissioner of Emigration.

Extract from the Minutes of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, for April 28.

The Executive Committee reported the following resolutions

Resolved, That there be appointed by this Commission an officer, to be designated as "the Vice President of the Commissioners of Emigration," whose duties shall be as follows:

He shall attend the meetings of the Board for the purpose of advice and consultation, and at such meetings shall have all the privileges of a member of the Board except that of voting and signing the warrants, and such other duties as may, by the acts regulating the Commission, be specially designated as belonging to the Commissioners of Emigration.

He shall have the general supervision and authority over the institutions and establishments of this Commission, and shall have, in the recess of the Board, all the authority of a Commissioner, except in relation to matters specially designated as above mentioned. And he shall also discharge all the ordinary duties (and especially those of an executive nature) now, or heretofore, discharged by the several standing committees of this Board. But such committees shall continue to have the supervision and inspection of the several departments assigned to them by the by-laws, as well as discharge any duties in relation to such department specially referred to them

The Vice-President shall, from time to time, visit the County Poor Houses with which this Commission has accounts, and also the local agencies; and shall have the general control of the administration of the affairs of the Commissioners throughout the State

He shall receive an annual salary of — dollars, payable quarterly.

In case of the adoption of these resolutions, the Committee recommend the name of JAMES L. MORRIS to fill the office

Resolved, That the office of Auditor be abolished on the first day of June next.

G C VERPLANCK, } Committee
CYRUS CURTISS, }

By Mr MINTURN.—*Resolved*, That the above blank be filled with $4,000.

By Mr. MATHEWS.—That the subject be postponed till the next meeting. Lost.

Mr KELLY left the room.

By Mr. CURTISS.—That the resolution be adopted. Carried. Ayes—Messrs. Verplanck, Curtiss, Marshall, Minturn, Zimmerman, and A. C Kingsland.

Mr. Mathews declined voting.

W. A. C. BAYLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY, No. 29 Spruce-st., near William.—The Subscribers having purchased the Type Foundry of Mr. GEO. B. LOTHIAN, (established in 1823,) are prepared to furnish to Printers and Stereotypers his well-known and superior Music, Greek, Hebrew, and other Printing Types. Also, Type, Copper-faced, at 25 per cent. advance. Presses, Chases, Composing Sticks, Brass Rules, Stands, Galleys, Furniture, Cases, Quoins, Parchments and Ink. METAL and WOOD TYPES, from all the different foundries, and every article required in a Printing Office, at the lowest prices, for cash or approved paper. Old Type received at nine cents per pound, in exchange for new.
CORTELYOU & GIFFING.

P. C. CORTELYOU, of the late firm of GEO. BRUCE & Co. respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends at his present establishment.
PETER C. CORTELYOU. WM. H GIFFING.
The Type on which this paper is printed, is from the above Foundry.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS,

NO. 329 PEARL-STREET, FRANKLIN-SQUARE, WILL PUBLISH on FRIDAY, May 7:

I. DR. OLIN'S WORKS. The works of Stephen Olin, D. D., L. L. D., late President of the Wesleyan University. In two volumes, 12mo.; Muslin, $1 each. Vol. I., "Sermons and Sketches;" Vol. II., "Lectures and Addresses."

"These volumes are published in compliance with a very general desire on the part of those who were acquainted with the late President Olin. The Sermons are full of thought and suggestive; presenting a good idea of the simple style and earnest manner of one who stood among the foremost in the first rank of impressive and effective preachers of the Gospel. The greater portion of the second volume is devoted to the discussion of topics connected with Christian Education. The author's large and comprehensive views of this important subject were both developed and modified by the experience of a quarter of a century, during which he was brought in contact with students of great diversity of mental and moral structure. The Lectures were written out in full but a few months before the author's death. They are followed by four of his discourses to the graduating classes of the University. The remainder of the volume is occupied with addresses, essays, &c."

II. THE DALTONS; or Three Roads in Life. By Charles Lever. 8vo., paper, 50 cents.

"The intense spirit and frolic of the author's sketches have made him one of the most successful writers of the day."—*Literary Gazette.*

"We hardly know how to convey an adequate notion of the exuberant whim and drollery by which this writer is characterized."—*John Bull.*

III. A MANUAL OF GRECIAN ANTIQUITIES. With numerous Illustrations. By Charles Anthon, L. L. D., Professor of the Greek and Latin languages in Columbia College, Rector of the Grammar School, &c. &c. 12mo., sheep, 87½ cents. The present volume is on the same plan with the Manual of Roman Antiquities, recently published.

THE NEW AMERICAN SPEAKER;

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Published by A. S. BARNES & CO., No. 51 John-st., Publishers of Northend's Little Speaker, American Speaker, School Dialogues and Parker's School Readers.

CHARLES SCRIBNER PUBLISHES THIS DAY

DYNNSHURST: HIS WANDERINGS AND WAYS OF THINKING. By Donald McLeod. 1 vol. 12mo.

"An eminently clever and readable work, which, we venture to predict, will at once secure to its author a distinguished place among American writers. It is not a novel—not a romance—not a book of travels—not a half-theological half-controversial, all indecent tract, in the guise of any of the three. But it is a delicate tissue of humor, wit, and adventure, pathos and description, woven into just enough of acting and moving story to create a living interest. It is, in short, the seemings, thinkings, and in some sort, perhaps, the doings of a clear-sighted, enthusiastic traveler, at once a man of the world and a scholar, with the eye of an artist, the tongue of a poet, the heart of a mountaineer, ever "at home among the rocks," a bit of a Pantagruelist withal, who has seen much, pondered much, learned much, and has much to say about many countries, many things and many people which and who are really worth being seen, thought and heard of."—*Graham's Magazine.*

PUBLISH ON SATURDAY.

PENCILLINGS BY THE WAY. A new and revised edition, by N. Parker Willis. 1 vol. 12mo.
CHARLES SCRIBNER.

PUBLISHED THIS MORNING.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH OF MAY; OR A CRUISE IN THE LA PLATA.—A story of Buenos Ayres. By an officer of the U. S. Navy. Price 37½ cents.

"What more can the most excitement-loving novel reader ask, than a tale of American sailors, Spanish beauty, sanguinary encounters, lofty language, love and bloodshed; all winding up with a happy marriage in the most approved form? These are all standard and well-tried themes. The scene is laid in Buenos Ayres. The time is the revolution, and Rosas and his daughter Manuita, figure as personages."—*Albany Journal*
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By remitting, the books will be sent by mail to any part of the country. WM GOWANS, 178 Fulton-st, N Y.

PUBLISHED THIS MORNING.

CRIMES OF THE HOUSE OF AUSTRIA AGAINST MANKIND.—Collected from accredited history and edited by Elizabeth P Peabody. Price 50 cents. Published for the benefit of the Hungarian Fund, by
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SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, and STATIONERY, at wholesale.—Country merchants and booksellers are invited to call and examine our very large stock, and prices, before buying elsewhere
KIGGINS & KELLOGG, No. 88 John-st.

SCHOOLS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the new Ward School No 30, in 24th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., will be open for the reception of scholars, on the 6th day of May inst. The Teachers will attend from 8 A M to 3 P. M., until the 17th May, for the purpose of examining, classing and registering scholars, who are requested to present themselves for that purpose, during that period, so that the organization of the School may be completed April 26, 1852.
J. E. CARY,
O. F. WELLS,
THOS CHRISTY, } Committee of Ward Officers.

SACONDAGA INSTITUE—AN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, KIDNBURGH N Y. S C. HEECHER, A. B., Principal. Number of pupils limited to 12. For references & circulars apply to Rev H WARD BEECHER, Brooklyn; FREELAND, STUART & CO., 21 Park-row, N Y., WARNER & LOOP, 51, or DRAPER, KNOX & CO., 58 Cedar-st., near the P. O. The Principal may be seen at the latter place, from 8½ to 10 o'clock, A M., till the 17th inst.; or will call upon those leaving address.

SPANISH.—A gentleman residing in Brooklyn, fully competent to teach the above language, would be happy to give instruction in the same to private individuals or schools, on very moderate terms. For particulars, address P P AMOR, box

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—An Irish laborer, apparently about 30 years of age, whose name is unknown, yesterday afternoon, placed himself on the track of the New-Haven Railroad near Fordham, just before the arrival, at that place, of the 4 o'clock express down-train. The Engineer saw him on the track and sounded the whistle, and had the breaks put down, but before the speed of the train could be checked, he making not the least effort to escape, was knocked down and the train passed over his neck, causing almost instant death. It was thought the decease was deaf, or insane, as he heeded not, in the least, the warning which was given. His body was placed on board one of the cars and brought to the depot in Canal-street, where the Coroner will hold an inquest this morning. The deceased had on old woolen pants, blue overalls, green baize jacket, white muslin and striped shirts, and on his feet were one boo and a shoe.

CHARGE OF BURGLARY.—On Wednesday night, the segar store of William Bechlner, William-street, was forcibly entered, by five or six lads, who stole segars valued at about $35, which they sold for a few shillings. John Riley, one of the offenders, was subsequently arrested, by sergeant Finney, of the Second Ward Police, and committed to prison for examination by Justice Osborne. The accomplices of Riley have not yet been captured.

ESCAPE OF A PRISONER.—Patrick Madden, a prisoner, charged with highway robbery, who was temporarily confined in a cell in the Seventeenth Ward Station-house, on a commitment issued by Justice Mountfort, escaped on Wednesday night last, by forcing off the iron bars from his cell door. The Police are again in search of him.

FIRES.—About 6½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire was discovered in the upper part of the building on the Northeast corner of Pine-street and Broadway. Very little damage was done beyond the burning of a jar of phosphorus.

—About 11 o'clock last evening, an alarm was rung for the Eighth District. The fire was in a boarding-house, No. 215 Fulton-street. The damage was very trifling, probably $40.

☞ There are two curiosities on exhibition this morning at the City Hall: The block of copper and silver, intended for the Washington Monument, with the armorial bearings of the State of Michigan; and the model of the machine for sweeping Broadway every morning before or after sunrise. The main fault in the latter is, its incapability of voting at primary and other elections.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—Hon. Luther Bradish has resigned the office of Commissioner of Schools for the Eighteenth Ward. The resignation has not been accepted.

—William H. Webb is laying the keel of another steamship, for Samuel L. Mitchell's line to Savannah. She will measure about 1,700 tons.

—The produce merchants have hired a room at No. 16 South-street, for the purpose of a Corn Exchange.

—Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt and her husband are said to have contributed $200 to the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the great fire on the island of St. Bartholomew.

—The last invention is a horse-shoe that can be put on without nails. This will be a great discovery for our fast drivers.

—Omnibuses are beginning to be constructed of iron. They are said to be lighter, stronger, and more commodious than those of wood.

—A. M. PETIN announces that he will make an aerial ascent in his new flying machine, on the 24th inst., and promises to exhibit his power of directing the machine in its course through the air.

—Three girls, named Celloes, Mary Ann Holmes and Mary Dougherty, who are from 15 to 17 years of age, were arrested by the Eleventh Ward police, charged with being disorderly and of depraved habits. Some months ago these unfortunate girls were taken from a disreputable house and sent to the "Home of the Friendless," from which they escaped by scaling a fence. Afterwards they were re-arrested and sent to Blackwell's Island, and were successful in getting away by the interposition of some friends. They were sent before Justice Mountfort for disposal.

—Yesterday morning Michael Rodican, a boatman, found the dead body of an unknown man about 60 years of age, floating in the water near the dock, foot of Pier No 27, East River. He made the body fast and notified the Coroner who held an inquest. The deceased was about medium height and was nearly bald. He was decently clad and appeared to have been in the water some weeks.

—Mr Isedore Powell, living at No. 484 Houston-street, while crossing the Bowery, near Spring-street, was knocked down by a horse and wagon, driven by John Majors. Mr. P was taken up somewhat injured, and conveyed to the drug store No. 191 Bowery, where he was properly attended, after which he was taken home by the Fourteenth Ward police.

—In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, the case of Rowe, one of the alleged Bank check forgers, was called on, but was not fairly commenced before the Court adjourned until this morning, when the testimony will be commenced.

—A lad named Henry M. Jacobs was run over on the corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Lexington-avenue, by a dirt cart, and had one of his arms broken. He was picked up by officer Arnous, of the Eighth Ward, and conveyed to his residence, No 74 East Twenty-eighth-street.

THE BOARD OF ASSISTANTS.—The third monthly session was held last evening. There are not many talking members in the lower House, so that they accomplish considerable work in a very short time. By the following report of their proceedings, it will be seen that forty-seven bills were passed during the session of last evening:

The Board met at 4 past 6 o'clock, when the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. On the call of the roll, only eleven members answered to their names.

Petitions Referred.—From Augustus Schell and others for a railroad through the Second-avenue. Of Henry Hagerman and others, for a sewer in Thirty-ninth-street between Lexington and Third-avenues. For a sewer from Beekman-street to the sewer in Fulton-street and in Water-street. Of R. Throckmorton for remission of assessment.

Reports Adopted.—In favor of concurring to restore the grades of Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and Eighth and Ninth avenues, between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets. Adverse to the petition of Heloise Chegaray for remission of tax on her boarding school, in Union-square. In favor of opening One Hundred and Twentieth-street, from Fourth to Sixth avenues. In favor of a Sewer in First-avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. In favor of concurring with the other Board in the Report for a Sewer in Forty-third-street, from Ninth-avenue 350 feet west of Eighth-avenue. In favor of a concurrence in the Report for a Sewer in Grand-st., from Essex to Norfolk-street. In favor of concurring with the other Board in the resolution to alter the plan for building Essex Market. Adverse to the application of Commissioners of Emigration for lease of premises on Ward's Island. In favor of granting permission to construct a Sewer, at his own expense, in Thirty-third-steet. In favor of allowing to the members of House Company No 38 $400 towards the repairs of their house and apparatus. This Report was concurred in *viva voce*.

Papers concurred in.—In favor of allowing Engine Company No. 20 ten additional men; in favor of appointing Jacob Eckhoff to ring the Post-Office bell; in favor of purchasing a new hose carriage for Hose Company No. 28; in favor of building a new engine for Company No. 23, at a cost of $1,475; that the Croton Aqueduct Department have the sewer in Fulton-street connected with the sewer in Pier No. 22, E. R., at a cost of $500; in favor of appropriating $75 to pay for the framing and cleaning of the likeness of Baron Steuben; that the blocks bounded by Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-streets, Fourth and Fifth-avenues, be fenced in; that the pavement in West Thirty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh-avenues, be repaired, that West Twenty-fourth-street be repaired 70 feet from the corner of Sixth-avenue towards the Seventh-avenue, that the waste-pipes of the Seventh Ward Station-house be connected with the sewer in Gouverneur-slip; that the block of ground bounded by Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets be fenced in, that West Twenty-ninth-street, between Seventh and Eighth-avenues, be lighted with gas; that the extension of Pier No. 2 E. R., be deferred until action of the Common Council, that the pump in Twentieth-street, between Broadway and Fifth-avenue, be taken out and the well filled in; that a fire hydrant be placed on the south-east corner of Forty-sixth-street and Eleventh-avenue, at a cost of $65.

Ordered on File.—A communication from the City Inspector, in relation to the appointment of Dr. Morrell, to grant burial certificates.

Resolutions Adopted.—To advertise for broken stone for repairing the roads. That the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, of the other Board, be requested to join the Committee in an examination of the petition of Stillman, Allen & Co., for an alteration of the exterior line of the city from Eighth to Thirty-eighth-streets, East River. To repair Seventh-street from Avenue A to the Third-avenue. That the carriage way on Sixteenth-street to Friday

CHARGE OF BURGLARY.—A man of genteel appearance, 42 years old, giving his name as George A. Kimberly, was arrested yesterday by Officer William H. Stephens, of the Lower Police Court, on a charge of having on the night of the 25th of March last feloniously entered, with false keys the store, No. 101 William-street, occupied by the "Eagle Manufacturing Company," and stealing three hundred and forty pieces of ribbon, estimated to be worth $800. Before the date above mentioned, Mr. Silas M. Allis, the agent of the Company, had stolen from him the key of the store, which he never afterwards saw, and it is supposed that the thief repeatedly opened the store and stole many other goods besides the ribbons. Quite a large portion of this property, it has recently been ascertained, was sold to various dealers in such goods doing business in the Bowery, Carmine, Bleecker, and other streets. Some of these dealers have identified Kimberly as the man from whom they purchased the ribbons, and hence his arrest for the burglary. Justice Osborn committed him to prison for trial. The accused is a native of Connecticut, and was formerly a clerk or salesman in some house in this city.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Before Judge MORSE and Justices STILLWELL and BROWN.—The following persons were arraigned upon indictments found by the Grand Jury: George Wall, indicted for passing forged bank notes at Williamsburg—pleaded not guilty; also, second indictment, for carrying slung shot—same plea. Owen Cogan, John Dayton, John Livingston, Michael Flood, Peter Cogan, James Jolley, indicted for conspiracy to commit an assault on Thomas Smith—pleaded not guilty; also, second indictment against same parties, for riot and assault—pleaded not guilty. Same parties, except Peter Cogan, two indictments for arson—pleaded not guilty. Wm. McDonald, indicted for larceny—pleaded not guilty. Wm. B. Kimball, two indictments for perjury—pleaded not guilty. Patrick Long, *alias* Thomas Dunn, indicted for passing counterfeit money—pleaded not guilty.

SUPREME COURT—*Thursday*—Before Judges EDWARDS, MITCHELL and ROOSEVELT.—*Judgments of the Oyer and Terminer reversed*—This morning the Court rendered judgment in the case of *The People* vs. *Clark*, and *The People* vs. *Sullivan*, convicted of murder, and sentenced to death by the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The Supreme Court unanimously reversed the Sentence, and ordered a new trial.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Before Judge JUDSON.—*The Grand Jury.*—The panel was called and the Grand Jury organized—William HIBBERD, Esq., Foreman. Judge JUDSON delivered the usual charge, and the Grand Jury retired.

No other business was taken up as Counsel for Capt. Brown—whose case the District Attorney was prepared to try—were not ready.

The Court will be in session again this morning.

COMMON PLEAS—*Special Term*—Before Judge INGRAHAM.—*The Fire Department* vs. *Hugh Murray—The same* vs. *Samuel Ellis—The same* vs. *Darius Hoyt—The same* vs. *Frederick Adler—The same* vs. *Henry Dascher*, and *The same* vs. *Wm. Hicamobtham*—These suits were all instituted by the Fire Department to recover the penalty of $500, accruing to the Department for violations of the building clause in the "Act for the better prevention of fires in the City of New-York." Verdicts for $500 against each and all of the defendants were entered, no defence being set up.

COURT CALENDAR.—*Friday.*—U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—*Second Class*—Nos. 2 to 8. *Third Class*—Nos. 2, 4, 6.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—Nos. 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 16 to 22.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 251, 66, 76, 98, 321, 323, 224, 325, 329, 330, 332, 334, 338, 95, 268, 340, 341, 346, 347, 351, to 355, 672, 241, 356 to 361, 363 to 366, 368, 369, 370.

COMMON PLEAS, *Part I*—Nos. 491, 511 to 537—all odd numbers. *Part II*—322, 406, 430, 290, 536, 544, 568, 574, 580, 588, 590, 594, 594½, 596, 598.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, 6th inst., by Rev. George Potts, D. D., FREDERICK HUNTER, to ANN JANE, daughter of J. Little, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

Departed this life, on Thursday, the 6th inst., Mrs MARGARET LOUGHLIN, after a lingering illness, in the 71st year of her age.

Her friends and relatives are requested to attend her funeral, on Saturday, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P M., from the residence of her son, in Ankler-st., between Lorimer and Leonard-sts., Williamsburg. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

On the 6th inst., JONATHAN LEAVITT, aged 55 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d-av and 14th-st., on Saturday, 8th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange. MAY 6.

$1 000 U S 6s '67		118	30	Erie Railroad	89
2,000 do '68	b3	118½	100	do	b60 89¼
7,500 City 5s '58		101	725	do	89¾
5,000 do '70		103½	50	do	b15 89⅝
1,000 Ind Canal Loan 6s		90	5	do	89¼
17 Ohio Life & Trust		105	300	Harlem Railroad	b3 74¾
1,000 Erie 2d mortgage		106½	50	do	b30 75
6,000 do Convert		98	150	do	s30 74⅞
37,000 Erie Convert '71		96	100	do	s10 74¾
14,000 Erie Converts '62		96	100	do	bnw 74½
10,000 do	b60	96½	1000	do	b60 74½
7,000 Hudson 1st mort		106½	20	Harlem R R Pref	112
500 do		106½	125	Nor & Wor R R	b3 58
6,000 Hudson 2d mort		96½	100	do	s3 57¾
7 Del & Hud Canal	b60	117½	200	Reading Railroad	78¾
6 Bank North America		108	400	do	b10 79
100 Morris Canal	b60	14	200	do	78¾
50 Canton Co		83½	100	do	b30 79¼
100 do	s30	83¾	42	Hudson River R R	62
16 Edgeworth Land Co		5	100	do	s12m 60½
150 N J Zinc Co		13½	10	Madison & Ind R R	101
50 do	b3	13⅝	76	do	100
100 do	b15	13⅞	67	N Y & N H R R	112¼
100 Phœnix Mining Co		1½	30	Panama Railroad	109
100 Long Island R R		21½	25	Roch & Syr R R	116

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Harlem Ex Cifs		83½	100	New-Jersey Zinc	13½
27 000 Erie C Bonds '62		96½	50	Phœnix Mining Co	14¼
60,000 do		b60 97	150	Nicaragua Transit Co	40½
65 000 do		96¾	45	do	41
5 000 do	b30	97	50	Erie Railroad	b60 89¾
15,000 do		96½	100	do	89⅞
1,000 Erie Income Bonds		98½	50	do	s18 89¾
2,000 Hudson 1st mort		106½	400	do	89¾
60 Bank Republic		106	50	do	89¾
20 Irving Bank		102	100	Nor & Wor R R	b10 58½
2½ Del & Hud Canal		117	50	do	57¾
250 St Lawrence Co	s30	2	100	Harlem Railroad	74¾
400 New-Jersey Zinc		13½			

THURSDAY, May 6—6 P. M.

The *Europa* brings highly satisfactory market and money news from the other side. Cotton has advanced one-eighth of a penny, with heavy sales, 69,000 bales for the week, and in some descriptions, a farthing advance is quoted by the Circulars. New-Orleans Fair left off at 5¾d., and Upland Middlings, 4¾d. The arrivals from sea were 75,000 bales American, and 14,000 other Cottons. Spinners, Exporters, and Speculators, all participated in the active buying of the week, and a Circular from Messrs WRIGHT, GANDY & Co., favors the opinion of yet higher prices, "somewhat later on in the season," especially for good Middlings, and the higher grades generally. Looking to heavy arrivals from sea, and the consequent pressure of Stock, may produce a temporary decline, but a large consumptive demand has to be supplied, and no adverse account seems to be taken of the increased examines of the crop. In the Grain and Flour markets, the activity was on the increase, and we are much gratified to notice a further advance in both. Indian Corn is quoted 1s. to 1s. 6d. higher, Wheat 2d., and Flour 6d., and good qualities scarce. Provisions are also looking well, and it will be seen that Mr M. HENRY'S Circular refers to a general scarcity in American descriptions. Not much change at Manchester.

The Bank of England has reduced the rate of discount to 2 ℔ cent. This was not wholly unexpected, yet the announcement created considerable stir on 'Change in London, coming as it did a week or two sooner than many of the "knowing ones" predicted and bet against. The discount houses at once reduced to ONE PER CENT. a year, as near no usance at all, as we in this country would be disposed to calculate. The best authorities do not look for much increase in market speculations from the event. The absence of a courageous spirit of enterprise, (says the London *Times*,) "is the penalty that has weighed upon the country since 1847, and the old feeling of healthfulness will not be restored except by the difficulty of obtaining any return for capital in the routine channels, coupled with apprehensions of a possible further lowering of the interest on the public debt." The funds recovered from 99¾ to 99¾. Railway, Mining, Insurance and other speculatives and Foreign Bonds felt the favorable influence of the measure, and these were further stimulated by another arrival from Australia with a million of dollars in gold, and advices that two other ships would soon leave the Colony with the largest shipments yet made. The accounts from the Mines would astonish the world, were it not that the previous news prepared the public mind for almost anything in the way of Gold product. Water had given out in some of the localities, but the soil was so richly impregnated with the precious metal, that the miners were carting the dirt to a considerable distance for the purpose of washing. A wet season, and the new localities successfully prospected, would so add to the supply of Gold, as, in the estimation of some of the London papers, to "produce some change in the market value of the metal." The effect upon the wool growing interest of the Colony is likely to be disastrous. Almost all the overseers had given up their engagements. In some instances as many as 10,000 sheep had been put into one flock.

In regard to American Stocks, we find more attention given to the subject in one or two of the London papers. The *Daily News* money writer compiles the latest accounts from New-York touching Bonds and Loans, and quotes copiously from the circular of our friends, CAMMANN, WHITEHOUSE & Co. Of the London demand it is said that the market for United States Stocks and Bonds the week has again been very active, inquiries for many securities being brisk. At the same time, however, the comparative security of stock prevents business from attaining a fuller development.

Wall-street to-day was only moderately active. Stocks are well held, but speculation not so well kept up. At the Second Board, however, a large movement was had in Erie Convertibles, at an advance of 1 ℔ cent., and with the aid of the very flattering news from abroad, this may prepare the Street for a more animated time to-morrow. At the early Board, and in the Street, Harlem and Erie were taken in lots of 500 or 1,000 Shares, without moving prices over ¼@½ ℔ cent. Reading was dull. Hudson, 1 ℔ cent. lower. New-Jersey Mining improved ¼@½, closing 13¾. Canton stood off. The small lots offered, were taken on seller's option. Nicaragua fell off 1 ℔ cent. Long Island, Morris, and Phœnix, comparatively neglected.

The Bond sales foot up $375,000, chiefly Erie Convertibles, City 5s and Hudson Mortgage. Prices of the first were made better by these operations. Harlem Extensions were ½ ℔ cent. lower. Messrs. BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD (see advertisement) were the takers of the half million Harlem Sevens at par, noticed yesterday. The loan is a preferred one, and will, of course, take high rank. If proposed for publicly, it is quite probable the Bonds, or a part of them would have brought a premium.

The new Merchants' Exchange Company permanently organized to-day, and entered into full possession of the property. SIMEON BALDWIN, Esq., an old and well-known merchant, formerly Secretary of the Board of Underwriters, was made President, and will give his exclusive attention to the interest of the Company; and W. S. UNDERHILL, Esq., appointed Secretary. The direction is a highly responsible one.

Both Money and Exchange were dull and neglected. This last is a new term to apply to what is so universally sought after in ordinary life, yet it nevertheless describes the present ample supply of capital and temporary lull in Stock speculation in the Street. A correspondent well suggests that the Banks might not be out of the way to help builders and property owners to extend the area of cheap dwelling-houses, in such times as the present, instead of giving the cold shoulder to that proscribed class, who are turned off on the suspicion of "dabbling in Real Estate."

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $73,214; paid $373,741; and had at close a balance of $3,549,660. The large disbursement went into the Banks.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Thursday, May 6.

FLOUR has been dull, at $4¼@$4 50 for common to straight State. WHEAT, no sales. OATS are at 41c. CORN is steady at 59c.@59½c. for yellow round, with sales of 14,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 6.

BACON—Shoulders have been in good demand; 210 hhds. sold at 7¾c., packed, and 50 hhds. Sides brought 9¾c.; 1,000 lb bulk Shoulders sold at 7c. MOLASSES is in good demand; sales 400 hhds. at 32c. SUGAR is firm.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, May 5.

COTTON sales to-day—2,700 bales at 7c.@9c. Prices range higher, and have still an advancing tendency.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, May 6.

COTTON sales to-day—1,500 bales, and during the week, 11,200, at 6½c.@9¾c. The advance for the week has been ¼c.@¾c. Middling Fair is quoted at 9c.; Fair, 9¼c.@9½c. The week's receipts have been 8,380, and the stock on hand, exclusive of that on ship-board, 31,800 bales, including 1,000 Upland, and 594 Sea Island.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, May 6—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are scarce and wanted—50 bbls. Pots sold at $5 and a few parcels Pearls at $6 25@$6 31½. There is very little of the latter here.

COTTON—Is dull and heavy, with an increased supply and limited inquiry. Only 800 bales found buyers to-day.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands appear without essential change. The receipts are not large, while the stock is reduced. The demand is good for the local trade and for the East, and would be so for shipment, but for the advance in freights. The inferior and low qualities are somewhat depressed, but there is considerable buoyancy in the medium and finer grades. The sales reach 10,000 bbls—superfine No. 2 at $3 62½@$3 81½; ordinary to extra State and good common Orleans at $4 12½@$4 25; choice State, mixed Western and favorite Ohio at $4 25@$4 43¾; fair to fancy Indiana and Michigan at $4 37½@$4 62½; fancy Genesee at $4 75@$5; fancy Ohio at $5@$5 25; extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 12½@$5 56¼, and extra Genesee at $5 25@$5 87½. Canadian presents no new feature of an important nature. The supply is fair and factors are firm. Superfine sells at $4 18¾@$4 25 ℔ bbl in bond. Southern is more plentiful, and a shade less valuable—though the active inquiry prevailing tends to sustain prices pretty well. The business exceeds 1,800 bbls—mixed to favorite ordinary descriptions at $4 37½@$4 62½, and fancy do. at $4 75@$5 18. Rye Flour is rather heavy at $3 31½. Corn Meal is still brisk—sales before us after, at $3 25 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN. Wheat is heavier in stock and weaker in price. The demand, foreign and domestic, continues limited, and some holders are anxious to realize. We have heard of only one sale of 3,000 bushels Jersey red at 96c. Rye is plenty and cheaper; 5,500 bushels were taken at 76c. Barley is extremely dull at 64@65c. Oats are in fair request at previous rates, viz. 39c.@40c for Western, and 40c.@41c. for Northern Corn is steady and uniform, with a brisk home and export inquiry, and sales of 55,000 bushels round yellow at 61c.@62½c.; white Southern and mixed Western at 62½@63½c., and yellow Southern at 64c.@65c. Including the forerunning were 15,000 bushels mixed Western for shipment, which came here in 14 days per the "old Oswego line" from Toledo, Ohio.

PROVISIONS. Pork is nominally the same—the retail business comprising 300 bbls., new mess at $18 62½@$18 75, and new prime at $15 75. Pickled Meats are in more demand at improved rates; some 650 pkgs Shoulders and Hams were purchased at 8c.@8¼c., and 10c.@10½c. ℔ lb. Lard is steady and salable; 500 bbls and tres prime were taken at 10c.@10½c., and 250 kegs do at 11c. Beef remains pretty firm, the transactions embracing 100 bbls. prime at $6 87½@$7 and Mess, at $9 75c@$13 75 ℔ bbl. Other articles are unaltered.

WHISKY—Is in poor supply and light demand, at 21½@22c. for Ohio and Prison, ℔ gal., cash.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were moderate, but at quite steady rates. 1,000 bbls. Flour were engaged for Liverpool at 1s 6d. Cotton was taken at 3-16 ℔ lb., and 500@600 bbls. Rosin at 2s 3d. Grain was at 4½d. To London Flour was engaged at 2s. There was no alteration to notice in rates for the continent, or for California.

Passengers Arrived.

In the Br ship Bannockburn, from Greenock, Mr. Campbell.

In the ship Bavaria, from Havre—J G. Penemond, Louise Penemond, Gustave, Louise, Zelie and Adele Penemonde.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.... THIS DAY

SUN—Rises.... 4 55|Sets.... 7|MOON—Rises.... 11 28

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY

Sandy Hook.. 9 53m|Gov Island.. 10 43m|Hell Gate 12 24m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK—THURSDAY, MAY 6

Cleared.

Steamer City of Norfolk, Pert, Petersburg and Norfolk

Ship American Congress, Williams, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co

Ship South Carolina, Stewart, Rotterdam, E D Morlhot & Co

Ship Star of the West, Bowen, Liverpool, S Thompson & Nephew

Ship Galba, Richard, Mobile, W Whitlock, jr

Ship Liverpool, Bowne, Charleston, Nesmith & Son

Bark Afghan, (Br) Black, Quebec, Gillespie, Dean & Co

Bark Corinette, (French) Noble, Havana, E Martin & Co

Bark Mancola, Haskill, Havana, Perley & Hall

Bark Rolla, Jarvis, Kingston, Peck & Church.

Brig Wilson Fuller, Johnson, Savannah, Dunham & Dimon

Brig Charles Heath, Putnam, Jefferson, Nesmith & Son

Brig Ferrari, (Br) Flinn, St John, N B, J S Whitney & Co

Brig Pembroke, Pike, Philadelphia, Brett, Vose & Co

Brig Eliza Jane, Magrath, Havana, Jardines, Cruz & Co.

Brig Jendi, (Swed) Ellwersen, Gottenberg, Nagle & Co

Brig Northman, Farrar, Philadelphia, Brett, Vose & Co

Brig Sultana, (Br) Cary, Mayaguez, P. Harmony's Nep

Brig Forest Prince, Hinckley, St. Mary's, Thompson & Hunter

Schr Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven, master

Schr Heinrich, (Brem) Kohn, Aguadilla, Poffe & Co

Schr Chilian, (Br) Lockhart, Windsor, N S, J S Whitney & Co

Schr Londonderry, (Br) McDougall, Halifax, J S Whitney & Co

Schr Hester, West, New-Haven, Dunham & Dimon.

Schr Emerald, Curtis, St Thomas, Nesmith & Son

Schr London, (Br) Crane, St John, N B, J W Burnham

Schr Debonair, (Br) Lockhart, Windsor, F A Bloomfield

Schr Forest King, Barker, St Domingo City, M M Freeman

Schr J H Flanner, Gilder, Wilmington, E S Powell

Sloop Frederick Brown, Gardner, Providence, master

Prop Friends, O'Neil, Philadelphia, H H Thompson

Prop Michigan, Morehouse, Philadelphia

Barge Dolphin, Stackhouse, Philadelphia, I & N Briggs.

Arrived.

Br R M steamship Europa, Lott, Liverpool, April 24, at 10 o'clock P M, with mdse and passengers, to E Cunard, jr

May 6, at 2 55 A M, passed steamship Asia, hence for Liverpool

Pkt ship Bavaria, Anthony, Havre, mdse and 343 passengers, to W Whitlock

Steamer Roanoke, Parrish, Richmond and Norfolk, 24 hours, mdse and passengers, to Lowellan & Pleasants

Br ship Bannockburn, Swan, Greenock, 23 ds., mdse and 267 passengers, to Dunham & Dimon

Br ship Spartan, Welch, Greenock, 27 ds., 277 passengers, to James Lee

Bark Lysa, Barton, Havana, 10 ds., sugar, &c., to Moses Taylor

Brem bark Kepler, Krudcer, Bremen, 45 ds., mdse and 269 passengers, to Rodewald & Broths

Br bark Dreadnaught, Payne, Glasgow via Sligo, 34 ds., iron and 150 passengers, to Grinnell, Minturn & Co

Bark Olivia, Spall, Liverpool, March 30, mdse and 145 passengers, to J W Elwell

Bark Exact, Stevens, Savannah, 6 ds., cotton and rice, to Sturges, Cleaveman & Co

Br bark Mallory, Liverpool, 45 ds., mdse and 185 passengers, to Maitland, Phelps & Co April 9, lat 49 29, lon 36 42, in a gale from NW, carried away the main topgallant mast, head of the fore topmast, split main topsail, and received other damage. One of the men fell from the main yard on deck, but received very little damage.

Brig Pleasant, (Waldoboro,) Blaisdell, San Juan los Remedios, April 25, sugar to Nesmith & Sons

Bremen brig Clarissa, Hoene, Bremen, 30 ds., ballast and 105 passengers, to Stalks & Goldmeister April 21, lat 46, lon 43, fell in with wreck of a schooner abandoned, and full of water, hull bottomed, painted black, with a white streak, cabin on deck painted flesh color, a heavy sea running at the time, could not board her—appeared to have been a long time in that situation—fore mast standing, mainmast hanging over the side—could not see any name on her stern

Brig Tybee, Ferguson, Charleston, 6 ds., cotton and naval stores, to G Bulkley

Mecklenburg brig Schiller, Dode, Hamburg, 32 ds, ballast and 114 passengers, to E Beck & Kuhnhardt

Br brig Triumph, Ferguson, Limerick, 25 ds., ballast and 90 passengers, to order

Br brig Lively, Downing, Shield Feb 14, and Shields 25th, mdse to order

Swed brig William, Limgsene, Gottenburg, 73 ds., iron and 4 passengers, to order

Schr Altona, Barker, Brandywine, Del, 2 ds, corn meal, to J. L. Bulkley & Co

Schr. Hanover, Chichester, Richmond, 4 ds, flour and tobacco, to C. H. Pierson

Schr Minerva Wright, Rogers, Alexandria, 4 ds., coal, bnd to Newark

Schr. Pauline, Hilten, Georgetown, S. C., 8 ds., naval stores, to B. Blossom & Sons

Schr. Martha, Nelson, Beaufort, 5 ds., naval stores, to Ratemun & Rudderow

Schr Wm M. Godwin, Sipples, Milford, Del, 2 ds, corn, to B Nyson

Schr Hope W. Gandy, Jeffreys, Philadelphia, coal, for New-Bedford.

Schr Ruth Thomas, ——, Port-au-Prince, 15 ds, logwood and coffee, to H & W. Delafield

Schr. James Hand, Merns, Philadelphia, 3 ds, coal.

Schr. B. L. Miller, Ellicott, Philadelphia, 3 ds.

Schr. Ketchum, Lashcult, Georgetown, 5 ds, flour

Schr. Presdt, Harrison, Nickerson, Harwich, 3 ds., fish, to master

Schr Homer, Parker, Boston, 3 ds., mdse., to E. H. Herrick.

Schr. Plymouth Rock, Lucy, Boston, 3 ds., mdse., to Dayton & Sprague. Arrived last Wednesday evening at Riper's Island

Schr. Empire State, Eldridge, Portsmouth, 4 ds., mdse., to S. W. Lewis

Schr Moro, Parker, Kingston, N. Y., bound to Bangor.

Schr Vandalia, Strout, Millbridge, 5 ds., lumber, to Brett, Wise & Co.

Schr Nicholas, Wallace, Millbridge, 5 ds., to Simpson, Mayhews & Co.

Schr Bangor, ——, Millbridge, 5 ds, to Simpson, Mayhews & Co.

Schr Rebecca, Thurston, Rockland, 5 ds., lime.

Schr Vardovi, Bray, Rockland, 5 ds, lime

Schr. Warrior, Haun, Rockland, 5 ds., lime.

Schr Juno, Blausdens, Rockland, 5 ds., lime.

Schr Martha, Spofford, Rockland, 5 ds., lime

Sloop Cora, Giberson, Brandywine, Del, 2 ds, corn meal, to J. L. Bulkley & Co.

WIND—Sunrise, N. W.; meridian, S. W.; sunset, do.

Sailed.

Ships American Congress, Williams, for London; St Charles, Hilliard, New-Orleans; Erie, Curtis, Matanzas; barks Ganges, (Br) Stevens, St. Stephens, N. B; Mount Washington, Pettingill, for Rio Grande; Eliza Barss, Brainhall, Bermuda. Also, steamer City of Norfolk, for Richmond.

Memoranda.

The lighter schrs Martha Stewart, and Ringgold, are engaged with the brig John Kendall, sunk in the lower Bay.

Spoken, &c.

May 2, lat 37 10, lon 73 55, schr. Mary Hill, of and from Searsport, for Havana.

April 21, lat 41 42, lon 41 56, ship Silas Leonard, hence for Hamburg

April 22, lat 41 42, lon 30 46, bark Northumbria, from Baltimore for London

May 2, was seen a large ship steering S. W., with the loss of topgallant mast.

April 27, lat 42 30, lon 59, was passed, steamship Hermann, hence for Southampton and Bremen.

April 26, lat 39 72, lon 72 50, schr J. A. Hobart, of Providence, from Philadelphia for Cardenas.

American Shipping.

PER EUROPA.

Arrived from New-York—21st, Clara Wheeler, Nelson, and Sewall, Mevorr, at Liverpool; 20th, Germania, Wood, in Havre Roads; 17th, Sacsuss, Lennox, at Marseilles; 17th, Deutschland, Moll, at Cuxhaven; 19th, Neptune, Schweichel, at Bremerhaven; 15th, Merito, Cervetto, at Genoa; 15th, G. D. Smouse, at Oporto; 18th, Jorgen Beck, at Copenhagen; Deutschland, at Hamburg; 20th, Admiral, at Bremen; Miles, at Hamburg.

Sailed for New-York—21st, U. S. M. S. Pacific, Nye, at 12.30, from Liverpool; 20th, Elizabeth, Hancock, from Bristol; 20th, Herald, Gemmill, from Glasgow; 19th, Miami, McDonough, from Tralee; 21st, Anne Monka, Payne; Parsee, Akitt; 22d, Great Western, Marshall, all from Liverpool; 20th, (cld.) Queen, Payn, from Falmouth; 20th, Geo. Huribut, Major, from Havre; 20th, Europa, Dievoort, from Antwerp; 20th, (cld.) Witte Cornelius de Witt, Van Rossen, from Rotterdam; 18th, Wolff, Hanbuss, from Hamburg; 18th, Francisca, Dan, and Maria, Rehberg, from Cuxhaven; 16th, Jane Morrison, Mathews; Altoine, Abers, and Trifolium, Kraner, all from Bremerhaven; 22d, Elizabeth, from Pill.

Sailed for Boston—18th, Frederic, Smith, from Belfast; 20th, Rebecca, Reddie, from Glasgow; 21st, Daniel Webster, Howard, from Liverpool; Faneuil Hall, Sears, from do; Lulan, Chisholm, from Glasgow, for Boston and Picton.

Arrived from Baltimore—18th, Anna, Raschen, at Bremerhaven.

Sailed for Baltimore—16th, Goethe, Muller, from Bremerhaven.

Arrived from Charleston—21st, Arab, Brainiff, and Huron, Driver; 22d, John Ravnell, Pittman, and Astoria, Lawson—all at Liverpool; 17th, Copernicus, Wieting, from Bremerhaven.

Arrived from Savannah—21st, Onward, Welch, and Coronet, Wilson, at Liverpool.

Arrived from New-Orleans—21st, Warbler, Westcott, and Levitt Storer, Gracie; 22d, Emma Fields, Snow; Charlotte, Roy, and Jane, Hunter—all at Liverpool. 20th, Edmond, at Bremen; Stephen, off Portsmouth. 23d, Trimountain off Liverpool.

Sailed for New-Orleans—21st, Bellcarrigg, from Liverpool; 20th, Jura, Rogers, and Howard, Reed, from Havre.

Arr. from Mobile—19th, Venice, Flagg, in Havre Roads; 21st, President, Cumming, at Liverpool. The P. was in contact in the Gulf, 21st March, with a bark of 300 tons, and lost jibboom, head, cutwater, &c; lay by till daylight, but did not see the bark. March 31, Eucantadora, Tigre, at Barcelona; 11th, Danube, at Trieste; 20th, American Union, off Falmouth.

Sld. for Mobile—*March* 31st, Paquete de Tarragona.

Arr. from Apalachicola—18th, Peter Hatrick, Rockwell, at Antwerp; 21st, Joseph Porter, Blackie, at Liverpool.

Sld. for San Francisco—19th, Juva's Welvaren,

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,
Is published every morning, (Sunday excepted,) at the office, No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, between Beekman and Ann, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, one cent. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year. Country agents, single copies, THREE cents for TEN DOLLARS, and five copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every Saturday morning, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.
Payment in all cases must be made in advance.
RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I....NO. 200. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **The annual sermon** before the American Society for Meliorating the Condition of the Jews will be preached at the Reformed Dutch Church, Lafayette-place, by Rev. WILLIAM RAMBAY, of Philadelphia, on NEXT SABBATH, 9th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M. A short abstract of the Annual Report will be presented. The Annual Meeting will be held at the same place on the FRIDAY following, at 3 o'clock P. M. E. B. McGREGOR, Cor. Sec'y.

☞ **Rev. John Thompson**—Pastor of the Grand-st. Associate Presbyterian Church, is expected to preach in the Associate Presbyterian Church, (known as Manhattan Hall,) 41st-st., between Avenues C and D, TO-MORROW EVENING, services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Public worship may be expected at the same place, commencing at 10½ and 3½ during the day, and at the same hours every Sabbath, until notice of the change is given.

☞ **The Thirteenth Anniversary** of Sunday School, No. 32, attached to the Bersea Baptist Church, corner of Bedford and Downing-sts., will be held TO-MORROW (Lord's day) EVENING, at ½ past 7 o'clock in their meeting house. Original hymns to be sung by the school, and addresses to be delivered by the Pastor, J. R. STONE, and the Hon. E. D. CULVER.

☞ **The First Society of the New-Jerusalem** CHURCH, formerly worshipping in the Eighth-st. Church, have removed to the Lecture-Room in Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, opposite Bond-st. Rev. RICHARD DE CHARMS will officiate each Sabbath, morning and evening, until further notice. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Notice.**—Rev. Mr. STORRS, of Brooklyn, at the urgent solicitation of the Prison Association, has consented to repeat his very eloquent and instructive discourse on *The Duty of Society to Criminals and Discharged Convicts*, (which was originally pronounced at Dr. POTT'S Church,) at the Church of the Messiah, on Broadway, opposite Waverley-place, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. John Miles**, late of the Albany Bethel, and now Pastor of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, in King-st. near Hudson-st., will preach in the Church in King-st. TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. A Love-feast will be held in the afternoon, to which any of the true friends of the Savior may come.

☞ **Rev. Edward H Reichel** will, D. V., deliver a Sermon in aid of the Moravian Missions, next SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the Church on the corner of Houston and Mott sts. At the close of the services a collection will be taken up. All friendly to the cause of Missions are respectfully invited to attend

☞ **Missionary Sermon.**—The Annual Sermon in behalf of the American Home Missionary Society, will be preached by Rev. LEONARD BACON, D.D., of New-Haven, Ct., in the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church, TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. Charles Reynolds**, Rector of Christ Church, North Brooklyn, will preach to Young Men, in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st. between Essex and Norfolk, on SUNDAY EVENING, May 9. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Millerism Abjured!**—SAMUEL S SNOW, S. M. C., will preach TO-MORROW three times, at the usual hours, at Mount Zion Free Church, No. 163 Bowery. Evening subject—*An Exposition of the Errors of Millerism.*

☞ **Westminster Church**—Rev. JOHN LITTLE, Pastor.—Services in St. Luke's Hall, corner Hudson and Grove-sts., every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M.; and on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock.

☞ **Notice.**—The Houston-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Thompson, is opened for public worship three times upon the Sabbath. Preaching by the Pastor. Evening Service at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Fourth Congregational Church**, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs. Preaching every Sabbath morning at 10½ A. M., and 3½, P. M., by the pastor, Rev. H. O. SCHERMERHORN.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **O. of U. A.—The members of Continental** CHAPTER, No 12, O. of U. A., are requested to meet at their rooms, No 327 Bowery, on SUNDAY, May 9, at 12½ o'clock, P. M., in full regalia, to attend the funeral of our late brother VALENTINE H. SPENCER, deceased. The members of the order in general are respectfully invited to attend. By order, WALTER K. MOORE, Sachem.
WM. F. SCOTT, C. of the C.

☞ **Temperance Anniversaries.**—The NEW-YORK CITY TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE will hold a public meeting at Metropolitan Hall, on MONDAY EVENING next, May 10, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. S. H. TYNG, D. D., Rev. S. A. COREY, and Hon. HORACE GREELEY.
The NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY will hold its Second Annual and Seventh Quarterly Meeting in Metropolitan Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, May 12th, at 7½ o'clock. As at the former public meetings of this Society, speakers of eminent ability are engaged, whose names will be duly announced. Music by SHELTON'S Cornet Band.

☞ **Medical and Scientific Entertainments.**—DR. A. PAIGE, the celebrated Electrician and Physiologist, from Boston, will give a course of select experimental Lectures, at Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, in which he will present his valuable discoveries in Electricity, and demonstrate its mental and physiological relations and wonderful advantages in the treatment of diseases. These entertainments will be given on MONDAY EVENING, the 10th inst., and EVERY EVENING during the week, at eight o'clock; and on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, the 11th inst., and EVERY AFTERNOON during the week, at three o'clock. Cards, admitting ladies and gentlemen in the evening, and ladies in the afternoon, will be furnished gratuitously at the door.

☞ **The Empire City Bank** has commenced business at their Banking House, corner of Great Jones-st. and Broadway. The following gentlemen compose the Board of DIRECTORS.
Elijah F. Purdy, Isaac O. Barker, Samuel Leggett, Casper C. Childs, J. B. Wickersham, Ulysses D Feruch, Benjamin S. Hart, John P. Hone, D. F. Van Liew.
Discount days—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, President.
HENRY T. KIERSTED, Cashier

☞ **Post-Office, New-York.**—NOTICE—The European Mail, per U. S. M. S. FRANKLIN, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 10½ o'clock, A. M. A closed mail for Bremen and the German States, will be sent per FRANKLIN. WM. V. BRADY, P. M.

☞ **A Card.—A. Baker, No. 30, Beekman-st.** invites the attention of the public to the fact that he manufactures boots to order, out of the best French calf-skin, with patent shanks, for $3 50, patent leather boots $5 50. A good assortment constantly on hand. Also spring and summer shoes of the best quality, cheaper than elsewhere. Kossuth gaiters, new style, Congress do., Monterey ties, Oxford shoes constantly on hand. Call and examine for yourselves.
A. BAKER, No. 30 Beekman-st.

☞ **H. T. Lovet hereby cautions the public**, and particularly stereotype, label, pamphlet and other printers, against becoming parties to any infringement of his copyright, trade marks or labels of Wahpene & Tahsachene, either by assisting or aiding in the printing or publishing, or use thereof. He also cautions the public against purchasing an article called "Improved Wahpene," as the same is spurious. The PROPRIETOR of the genuine "Wahpene" has removed to No. 114 Chambers-st., where he continues to restore grey hair to its original color and cure baldness in any case.

☞ **California Quartz Mining Stock.**—The subscriber offers for sale twenty shares, of $200 each, in the UNION MOUNTAIN MINING COMPANY, located on Wolf Creek, near the city of Nevada. Machinery of the most approved kind, for a crushing mill, has been sent out from New-York nearly five months since. A pamphlet, containing general information about the Company, can be obtained at the office of RICHARD OAKLEY, No. 51 William-st., where also a quantity of the ore (not mere specimens) can be examined.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company.**—Capital stock $200,000. Shares $100 each.
FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, President.
THOS. E. HASTINGS, Secretary
Office of Sale and Transfer of Stock, No. 66 Beaver-st. New-York.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **Make up your mind to join the** SECOND GREENWICH BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—The Third Regular Monthly Meeting will be held on MONDAY EVENING, May 10, at 8 o'clock, in the Bleecker Buildings, Bleecker-st., near Morton. This Association has now been organized three months, and has been extremely successful. Its members comprise many of our most intelligent citizens, who have united together to avail themselves of the advantages of the mutual system, by which both borrowers and lenders are enabled to derive greater benefits than in any other institution. Nearly six hundred shares have already been taken, and it is expected that the entrance fee will be increased after this evening. All who contemplate joining should do so at this meeting. Come, and lay the foundation of future competency. Able speakers will be present. Members are requested to pay their dues before 6 o'clock, on the day of the meeting, at the office, No. 48 8th-av. Those who do not, will be subject to the usual fine.
JOHN KEYSER, President.
GEORGE STARR, Vice-President.
R. ROSS, JR., Secretary. Office, No. 48 8th-av.

☞ **The Brooklyn Mechanics' Building and** MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION will hold their Second Monthly Meeting, on the corner of Atlantic and Clinton-sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 12, at 8 o'clock, for the reception of dues and the redemption of shares. The Secretary will receive dues at No. 142 Atlantic-st., a few doors west of the City Bank, on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, the 8th, 10th and 11th, from 6 in the morning until 12½, and from 5 to 8½ in the evening; and on Wednesday, the 12th from 6 in the morning until 12½; and all who can are requested to call and pay their dues, and receive their account books. The entrance fee has been paid on more than a thousand shares, but there are a number which will probably be forfeited, as first month's dues have not yet been paid upon them; and as the Society desires to have a thousand paying shares, each member is requested to obtain one or more new shares, and present them, with the entrance fees and dues, on or before the evening of the 12th.
ROBERT P. PERRIN, President.
JAMES ROBINSON, Vice-President.
J. S. DENMAN, Secretary.

☞ **$2,856 Profit.**—Seven shares redeemed at the first regular meeting of LEXINGTON BUILDING and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION.—In order to accommodate those who were unable to subscribe before the first regular meeting, the books will remain open until the next regular meeting, at the present entrance fee, viz.: 50 cents. The monthly dues are $2 50. Value of shares, $500. Public meetings will be held at Grenada Hall, No. 94 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, every THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, until the third Thursday of May. Addresses will be made, explaining the benefits of this Association. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend.
I. P. S. BRIANT, President.
JOHN M. PERRY, Vice-President.
ISAAC BADEAU, Secretary.

☞ **The Alleghanin Mutual Loan and** ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION.—The shares in this Association are being rapidly taken up. Those wishing to subscribe will do well to do so now. The entrance fee is 50 cents; dues $2 a month; shares $500. Office No. 198 2d-av., up stairs, where all information will be given, and "Articles of Association" furnished gratis.
MOSES MAYNARD, JR., President.
No. 13 Gramercy-park.
J. H. VALENTINE, Vice-President, No. 94 East 15th-st.
RICHARD KELLY, Assistant Vice-President, No. 344 2d-av
OSCAR F. BENJAMIN, Secretary.

☞ **Notice.**—The MERCANTILE MUTUAL LOAN and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION, will hold their regular monthly meeting on SATURDAY EVENING, 8th inst., at 8 o'clock, in the Lecture Room, Clinton Hall, cor. Beekman and Nassau-sts. The Secretary will be in attendance to receive dues and subscriptions, from 7 o'clock.
W. V. GROSER, Secretary.

New-York Daily Times.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Political Affairs—Movements and Prospects of the Ministry—The Jewish Question—Arctic Search—Military Discipline—the Taxes on Knowledge, &c. &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:
LONDON, Friday, April 23, 1852.

The Parliamentary session, which was to be so brief, seems to lengthen as it goes,—a bad sign for those who have been reckoning on the speedy downfall of the Derby cabinet. The two Houses resumed their sittings on Monday, with as much business before them, and as many momentous questions to discuss, as usual. This is but a burlesque commentary on the solemn promise by Lord Derby when "called in" as State Doctor, and echoed by his subalterns in the other House. Notwithstanding the engagements thus contracted they have contrived to cut out work enough for any ordinary session, if their opponents are fools enough to let them go on in the fashion they have begun. The beauty of the joke is that it was expressly on the strength of their promise to dissolve as soon as the routine business was transacted, that the combined Whig and Radical host forbore to bring on any question that would have left them in a minority, and in all probability cut short their official career ere it had fairly commenced.

THE OPPOSITION.

The truth is Lord John and his liberal friends begin to perceive that they have been nicely humbugged, and I doubt not are uncommonly savage to see themselves in a worse position for regaining office than they were when first turned out. That this should have happened through their own simplicity and unsuspecting reliance on the fine promises of their adversaries is like adding gall to wormwood. They have committed a blunder, which, in politics, we are told is worse than a crime. They had it in their power to bring the new Premier's policy to a decisive issue; they could have chosen their own battle-field; they had a majority eager for the prey, and they have done—just nothing. Not so the men in office. They have strengthened their position day by day. They have accustomed the public to a conservative cabinet; they have staved off damaging questions, and brought on others in which they have shone by comparison with their opponents, and the result is they will quietly bring in their budget and go on comfortably legislating until about the end of June, and we may perhaps see a new Parliament assembled about the time of partridge shooting. I say perhaps, because it is quite among the possibilities that Lord Derby may postpone it a little longer; and for the present, at least, the time for useful opposition has gone by.

MINISTERIAL PROSPECTS.

As a proof that the Premier considers that the game so far has gone in his favor, I may refer to his speech, a few days since, when feasted by the Goldsmith's Company, in their splendid Hall. His Lordship talked more buoyantly than he has yet done, about his official prospects, and even ventured on a comparison between himself and colleagues, and the expelled Whigs; that is, between those who are now in, and those who were recently kicked out. Of course the conclusion was marvellously in his own favor, by implication at least, if not in words. Mr. DISRAELI, too, who was as pleasantly "wine-warmed" as his superior, seemed to take a very hopeful view of their position,—being careful, however, to broach nothing about his official intentions or his forthcoming budget. We in this country are apt to attach some importance to such prandial utterances, vague and indefinite as they are; perhaps because if statesman and politicians are ever likely to be truthful and sincere, it will be after dinner.

THE WEATHER.

The weather is not a very edifying topic, albeit we Britishers find it a very good preliminary to weightier matters. However, with the wind in the east or north-east for the last nine weeks, and no rain worth mentioning for the same period, we are wondering when we are to have Spring. We have a couple of climates at least, every day; a very shabby allowance of sunshine, and a very decided predominance of bitterly cold weather, especially towards night. The nipping quality of these atmospheric visitations is far worse than the mere lowering of the temperature. Disease and the doctors are doing their worst among us, as the Registrar-General's weekly returns show; and vegetation is altogether backward, as it well may be, when the earth is parched by drying winds, and almost every green thing withered as fast as it springs up. In Paris the same unseasonable weather has prevailed, and *la grippe* has cut off as many victims in that gay capital, as bronchitis has slain in our yet more variable climate—each malady doubtless being potently aided by the doctors of the respective countries.

LOUIS NAPOLEON.

The mention of Paris naturally puts one in mind of LOUIS NAPOLEON. The affairs of that remarkable individual are evidently approaching a climax, of which the title of Emperor will be the crowning achievement. Nobody who watches what is going on in Paris can doubt that things are tending to this consummation, the only question being where the crisis will take place, and whether the manifest repugnance of Russia and Prussia to such an assumption will interpose a check or cause any delay. The President, however, has shown himself quite capable of defying personages quite as formidable as "Old Nick" of Russia and his brother despots on the continent, and on this point at least he might have the support of many who detest him on all others. The principle of dictation as to what form of Government a country shall have, or what family or dynasty shall be allowed to sway, cannot be recognised for a moment; and heartily hating the whole course of LOUIS NAPOLEON'S policy, I think he will be quite right in disregarding any injunction against his assumption of the imperial title, and defying those by whom it may be imposed. Meanwhile, most of our English liberals—Mr. COBDEN to wit—speak as politely as possible of the doings of the President, whom they evidently view as the most courteous of cutthroats, with whom it would be a flagrant breach of national propriety to quarrel. Plain-spoken Democrats cannot understand why he should have so much deference, when his deeds are so detestable, and I confess I am of the number. He has committed the greatest crime a man can be guilty of; he has robbed his country of every semblance of freedom or representative Government; and yet we are cautioned by Mr. COBDEN how we vilify or offend him! The motive only renders the homage the more contemptible, and one can well understand how it is that tyrants in all times and ages have found tools and flatterers, when we find even professed patriots willing to acknowledge their divine right to do wrong, so long as they possess the power of perpetrating mischief and cruelty on a great scale.

THE BOOK QUESTION.

The booksellers' question remains in abeyance, Lord CAMPBELL and the other arbitrators not having yet given their decision on the question in dispute. Symptoms are not wanting to show that the great publishers, like other protectionists, will have to give way sooner or later; and that the "time-honored" custom of fixed price in books will, as far as the retailer is concerned, be abolished. The public have found out that a fixed price is oftentimes a "fancy price," bearing little relation to the value, or even the bulk or cost of getting out the work; and it cannot be doubted that, under the principle of competition, books will be a cheaper commodity than they are at present. The "system" may have worked well for the leading houses, but has greatly crippled the enterprise of many spirited publishers, whose dealings are more immediately with the public. It is more than suspected that Lord CAMPBELL has a strong Free-trade leaning, and that he will come to the conclusion already arrived at by many, that the interest of authors, as well as the book-buying community, demand the adoption of that mode of supply by which they can be furnished most cheaply—which would, of course, result from each publisher selling as low as he pleases.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The public is at last thoroughly moved on the subject of the Crystal Palace. Shoals of meetings are taking place, and all the local orators are making indignant speeches, proposing spirited resolutions for the preservation of the edifice. The only drawback of these demonstrations is that they are too late. A little while ago, and they would have been invaluable for the purpose in contemplation; but now it is extremely doubtful whether they will prevent the building being pulled down. It is satisfactory to know that even if this is done, we are not to lose the Palace after all, and that its reconstruction on another site is a settled affair. It will then pass into the category of a private speculation, and in that case will lose all the prestige which now belongs to it. If it is not to be a national repository for all that is grand and beautiful in nature and art, it will be nothing.

THE JEWISH QUESTION.

The cause of Jewish emancipation does not look very bright at present, to judge from the learned, if not very luminous decision given by the Court of Exchequer last Saturday. By that decision, the Hebrew Alderman, Mr. SALOMONS, elected Member for Greenwich some time since, is mulcted in three penalties, of £500 each, for voting in Parliament against the law excluding Jews from the Legislature. This attempt to sit in defiance of act of Parliament was a tentative affair altogether, and the result is anything but comfortable, if the money is to come from the pocket of SALOMONS, which I much doubt, seeing that ROTHSCHILD, who stands in the same predicament, will probably enough be willing to share the penalties, if not the perils of the adventure. The judgment occupies eight mortal columns of the *Times*, and comprises the full length opinions of four of Her Majesty's Judges. I cannot, however, recommend you to dip very deep into the report, for if ever plain sense was obscured by the jargon of law and a multitude of words, it is in this judgment. Before reading it, you might fancy you possessed tolerably clear ideas on the subject, but as you peruse the set speeches of the learned personages, you become more and more cloudy, and at last you leave off in a perfectly nebulous intellectual condition. One thing is clear enough—all the work of "emancipation" has to be done over again, and what with Bishops, Judges, and the House of Lords, there is no chance of our having Hebrew legislators for a good twenty years to come. The new Chancellor of the Exchequer is, to be sure, a Jew by descent, but though he may write splendidly on behalf of the Israelite race in the abstract, his official influence will do little to serve them. SALOMONS, by the way, intends appealing to another tribunal, so that we may still anticipate an abundant outpouring of learned rigmarole on that vexed question.

ARCTIC SEARCH.

The searching expedition, under Sir E. BELCHER, started on their voyage to the Arctic regions on Tuesday, well provided with the munitions and appliances for a prolonged stay—to the extent, if needful, of five or six years. There seems no reason why they should come back without giving some tidings of the brave men, about whose fate the nation is so honorably anxious. They carry with them everything that can aid them in their object, and sustain them while achieving it, from balloons to harpoons, and barrels of ale. The iceberg story, mentioned by me last week, has melted down almost to a myth—the general opinion being, not that two vessels were not seen imbedded in the ice, but that they were not FRANKLIN'S vessels, but whalers; and seeing that the crew of the *Renovation* had a monopoly of the spectacle, and that not a vestige of the iceberg or wrecks were seen by anybody else, the whole story is "very like a whale,"—or a tale signifying nothing, and told very often "to the marines."

GOLD NEWS.

Gold news, and more important still, gold itself, is pouring in from the Australian colonies. The *Brilliant* arrived yesterday with two tons and a half of the precious metal, by way of tangible evidence that the golden revelations so recently made are fully capable of realization. The gold brought by the *Brilliant* is worth £317,000—a brilliant cargo indeed! Our gold speculators are advised, also, that 60,000 ounces more may be shortly expected. The Melbourne District alone has yielded, up to 20th of last December, upwards of 943,000 ounces, worth nearly three-quarters of a million sterling; and we still hear of more diggings being discovered. Can California beat this? Verily, the real golden age is fast approaching. It will be very different, when it does come, from that imagined by the Poets, and dreamt of by Utopian Philosophers and Students in Sociology.

TARGET PRACTICE.

Latterly, the Ordnance authorities have been "teaching the young idea" of our soldiery "to shoot" at a mark, with a view of testing the value of all the talk about the new rifle. Experiments at Woolwich have pretty well settled the question of the necessity of a change of arms, —that is, if our gallant fellows are to be as well qualified for the commission of manslaughter as their neighbors. "Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just;" but, in these misbelieving days, it doesn't do to put too much faith in the justice of one's cause, especially when we find despots purchasing the best rifles they can procure, in the full conviction that by their aid they can maintain a bad cause quite as well as a good one. The result of the late warlike agitation is, that ere long the whole British army will be fresh armed with muskets warranted of the longest range and surest aim that science can furnish. The great defect in these warlike inventions is, that after all, they leave matters just as they were. If you can take a longer shot at your enemy, he can do the same by you. It is but a sorry satisfaction to feel that the chances of your bringing down your man are immensely increased, when you know that he is all the while hugging himself on the same fact. In the actual "tug of war," these things are of course not heeded; but till the conflict comes, the combatants have ample time to reckon up the risks they run, and the dangers they are expected to encounter. Certain it is, however, that the rifle is at a premium, and must shortly be in requisition by every regiment in the service.

TAX ON KNOWLEDGE.

A real "tax on knowledge" debate took place last night, to the exclusion of what would just now be of more practical import, viz.: the actual business to be got through before the dissolution can take place. The motion of Mr. MILNER GIBSON comprised the iniquities of stamp and advertisement duty, and the tax on paper—a productive item which none of our national financiers will willingly part with. Beyond showing the obstructive influence of these taxes, and their effect in limiting newspaper enterprise, the motion was barren of results, since it disclosed nothing that was not well known before. The *Times* indites a complacent article on the subject this morning, intended to show that the probable effect of the changes called for are greatly exaggerated, which is, I believe, perfectly true. The *Times* is manifestly contented with things as they are, as it has good reason to be, where its circulation outnumbers that of the other morning journals put together. Its circulation is even too good, since it is a loser upon the cost of paper and stamp on supplement, when the sale reaches about 50,000, the gain by advertisements in such supplement not covering the outlay. This is gaining a loss, as Paddy says, with a vengeance; yet so it is, and the *Times* meanwhile thrives prodigiously.

THEATRICALS.

The attention of the theatrical circles has been engaged by the claims of the rival opera houses upon the services of Mdlle. JOHANNA WAGNER, the celebrated German soprano, who is to create as great a sensation among us as JENNY LIND did a few seasons since. Both Managements announced in the daily papers that the lady was engaged exclusively for their respective establishments. On last Monday a telegraphic dispatch was published in the morning papers stating that Mdlle. WAGNER had actually sailed from Hamburg with Mr. LUMLEY (the lessee of Her Majesty's Theatre), Madame SONTAG, and other friends of "the house." On Tuesday, however, the appearance of Mdlle. WAGNER in a box at Covent Garden, caused a sudden change in the odds in favor of the latter establishment. It was now known for a certainty that the bird had been caught by Mr. GYE (the Covent Garden lessee), and it was formally announced that she would make her first appearance here to-morrow evening, in the character of *Fides*, in "Le Prophete." I had an opportunity of observing Mdlle. WAGNER attentively on Tuesday evening. Her figure is tall and graceful, and her features, indicative of her SAXON origin, are pleasing in their expression. A profusion of fair hair descends in ringlets to her shoulders, and gives to her face a certain air of youthful innocence. Altogether, she is a most intelligent and interesting looking girl. A letter from her father, to which Mr. LUMLEY has replied, has appeared in the daily papers—relative to an alleged breach of engagement by Mdlle. WAGNER with Mr. LUMLEY, which, I suppose, will be made the subject of a law-suit.

WASHINGTON.

The Sioux Treaty—Things in Congress.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:
WASHINGTON, Monday, May 5, 1852.

The Senate had under consideration, for some time to-day, in Executive session, the treaty negotiated last summer, by Gov. RAMSEY and Col. JOEL, with the Sioux Indians. It will be ratified very soon. Mr. ATCHISON, the other day, urged upon the Senate the necessity of speedy action upon it.

The public must be tired of hearing named the title of the bills so long fruitlessly discussed in Congress—the Homestead Bill, French Spoilation, Deficiency Bill, Collins' line, the Public Printing, &c. They are all in *statu quo*.

Mr. HUNTER made a speech against the COLLINS measure to-day, and, as he had a host to contend against, he put forth all his powers. Leaving details on which some of his opponents were too ready for him, he went into the "*high volutions*," where he was out of reach by anybody around him, who had never wandered into the mazes of Virginia politico-metaphysics. However, he made some clever hits at Gov. SEWARD, which produced a laugh.

Now that the Nicaragua negotiation is brought to a close, and all that matter substantially settled, there is nothing pending, of moment, between this country and any foreign governments. Mr. WEBSTER may rest on his oars for a while at Marshfield, for it is not likely that the concerns of the Department will require his attention here for several weeks.

NEW-YORK POLITICS.

We are puzzled by the contradictory accounts from New-York, as to the number of District Delegates which Mr. FILLMORE, General SCOTT, and Mr. WEBSTER are likely, severally to obtain in New-York. The SCOTT men here—who assume to be informed—say that Gen. SCOTT will sweep the whole, leaving none for any one else. X. Y.

The Sioux Treaty—The Compromise Issue.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 6, 1552.

It is very true, as your correspondent asserts, that the Sioux treaty, referred to in my letter of Saturday last, was negotiated by the aid of Hon. LUKE LEE, Commissioner, &c., who was associated, under advisement with the President and Secretary of the Interior, with Gov. RAMSEY. The substitution of Mr. TOD for Mr. LEE was the effect of an inadvertence. Mr. TOD was, at the time, on duty on the borders of Mexico, in negotiation with the troublesome Indians in that quarter.

THE TREATY OPPOSED.

I understand that the Treaty has been debated for two days in Executive session, without much prospect of a speedy decision. Yesterday, Senator BELL, of Tenn., opposed it in a long speech. It is a little curious, considering the copious debates of this body upon all manner of subjects in open session for the last five months, that the large acquisition of settleable lands provided for in this treaty should have been made the pretext for a prolix discussion upon the general question of the management and disposition of the public lands. Yet such is the fact.

FINALITY OF THE COMPROMISE.

I am very much surprised, in view of the embittered agitation it has caused within and between the prominent political parties of the country, that the doctrine of the finality of the Compromise as in issue in the pending canvass. It is already an obsolete idea. Very suddenly, of late, it has fallen into contempt. Neither Convention will touch the subject. It is doubtful whether any proposition with regard to the finality of the Compromise will be even entertained. No man now dreams the subject will be brought into question at all. The utter frivolousness of the controversy seems to have flashed upon the minds of all engaged in it only since the manifesto of the seceders from the late Whig caucus, when eleven gentlemen undertook to break up their party and to save the Union upon a point of order.

INTERVENTION.

The same Mahometanism of dropping an issue is observable in regard to intervention. KOSSUTH has passed from sight, his eloquent voice from our hearing, and intervention, like the cause of Hungary itself, is dead. It will hardly be mentioned during the coming campaign.

CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Nothing conclusive has been done in the negotiation concerning Central America. Things remain precisely as they did when both parties agreed to consider the CLAYTON and BULWER Convention a dead letter. His breechless Majesty of Musquito still reigns under British protection, and the enterprise of building a ship canal—the mightiest, in the present condition of the world's commerce, that can be suggested—languishes through the uncertainty surrounding the relations between the United States and Central America, and it will probably die. The only compensating circumstance in these transactions, seems to be that San Juan remains practically a free port for our California trade. X. Y.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

The Southern Mail—Interesting from Mexico—Items from the South, &c.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 7.

The Mail is through from New-Orleans. The *Picayune* has City of Mexico dates to the 18th April, which confirmed the rejection of the Tehuantepec Treaty. The *Trait d'Union* is almost the only paper that takes a sensible view of the subject. It thinks that Mexico will regret the step, and says it is an evidence of the lamentable condition of the public mind when only one man can be found in Congress to defend what all must acknowledge to be for the best interests of the country. The day after the vote was taken in the House, M. LAVIRAISEAR, the New Minister to the United States, left the Capital, *en route* for Washington.

The Mexican papers announce that Mr. ALBEN G. SLOO, the well-known Steamship Contractor, had presented certain propositions to the Mexican Government for the complete and definite arrangement of the whole Tehuantepec difficulty; but they profess entire ignorance of the proposition.

The foreign ministers addressed another note to the Mexican ministry, in relation to the Avalos Tariff, in which they say, if notwithstanding their hopes and wishes, the amicable counsel given by the undersigned has no effect—if Congress persisting in its inaction refuses to search out and apply a prompt and radical remedy—the undersigned declare with regret, that it will be impossible for them to bear the responsibily of the consequences of the position in which their countrymen engaged in commerce were placed.

A Convention of Cotton planters of the Southern states is to meet at Mobile on Monday next.

The Columbia Engine Company, returned here to-day from Washington, they are the guests of Vigilant Company, at a supper to-night and return home to-morrow.

Nearly all the Catholic Bishops have arrived to attend the Catholic Convention. Bishop HUGHES will be here to-morrow.

Frightful Railroad Accident—Four Ladies Killed.

OGDENSBURG, Friday, May 7.

At a place called Pierrepoint, on the Watertown and Rome Railroad, a party of ladies were this morning amusing themselves with a hand-car, on the track, after the regular passenger train had passed, not knowing that a freight train was soon to follow. The freight train consequently came suddenly upon them, running over the hand-car, and instantly killing four of the ladies, mangling them in a shocking manner. Others were also much hurt.

Second Dispatch.] WATERTOWN, Friday, May 7.

The accident on the Rome and Watertown Railroad, this morning, was as follows: The hand car was running south when it came in collision with the freight train going north, and four of the young ladies were instantly killed. The head of one was completely severed from the body, and thrown a distance of two rods from it. The limbs of two other were severed from their bodies, and the fourth was dreadfully crushed. The hand car was not thrown from the track. We have not been able to learn the names of all the persons killed, but a Miss PEARL, of Pierpont Manor, and a sister of J. C. WRIGHT, of Oswego, have been named as killed.

Panic in the Vermont Central Railroad Stock—The Liquor bill in Massachusetts—Item from St. John, N. B.

BOSTON, Friday, May, 7.

There is a partial panic at our Stock Board today, in regard to Vermont Central. The Stock closed at 16½, a fall of 2½ since the meeting of Stockholders.

The House to-day refused to consider the vote passing the new Liquor bill, by a vote of 93 to 217.

St. John, N. B., papers to the 6th inst., have been received here. The extensive steam mills of Hon. John Robinson, at Carleton, N. B., were totally destroyed by fire on the 5th inst. Loss heavy. Insured.

William O. Smith had been elected Mayor of St. John.

The Columbian Fire Company, of New-York, in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 7.

The Columbian Fire Company, of New-York, arrived in Washington this morning at 7 o'clock, and were received by our Columbia Fire Company and deputations from other companies, and were escorted through the principal streets to the Columbia Engine-House, where they breakfasted; after which, with their entertainers, they marched to the Steamboat Wharf, and embarked on the steamer *Collier* for Mount Vernon. The visitors present a fine appearance, and created a highly favorable impression of their efficiency as firemen. They return to Baltimore this evening.

Indignation Meeting at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 7.

A public meeting was convened this evening at the City Hall, to take into consideration recent oppressive acts of WILLIAM EASBY, Commissioner of Public Buildings, towards mechanics. Workingmen largely attended; resolutions condemnatory of his official conduct were reported by a Committee, which, after short addresses by two or three gentlemen, were passed, and the meeting adjourned.

Wreck of the Schr. Nassau—Five Lives Lost.

BOSTON, Friday, May 7.

The bark *Helen & Francis*, arrived at Matamoros from Providence, fell in with, March 24, lat. 33° 1', lon. 81°, the wreck of the schooner *Nassau*, from New-York for Porto Rico, and took off one man, who stated that the schooner had been run into, six days before, and that the master, mate, and three men had been lost at the time.

Later from Mexico—The New Minister to the United States.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, May 4.

We have received dates from the city of Mexico to the 24th ult. Señor LANASAER, the new Minister to the United States, embarked at Vera Cruz for Mobile on the 15th April, provided with full instructions for the final settlement of the Tehuantepec difficulty.

Fire at Gloucester, N. J.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 7.

One of the Washington Mills, at Gloucester, N. J., was damaged by fire this morning; the machinery on the first floor was destroyed, and that on the second floor considerably injured. The fire was put out by streams from the force pumps and tanks.

The damage to the mill is estimated at $30,000, and it will take six months to replace the machinery. One hundred and twenty-five hands are thrown out of employ.

Fire on Board the Ship Prentice.

CHARLESTON, Friday, May 7.

The ship *Prentice*, loading at this port for Havre, and having 690 bales of cotton on board, took fire this morning, but was soon extinguished. The extent of the damage is unknown, but the vessel sustained little or no injury. She was flooded up to the lower deck. The cotton was insured in Havre. It is unknown how the cotton became ignited.

Desperate Attempt at Suicide.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 7.

JOSEPH LURKER, a German bar-keeper, went into a tavern on Lombard-street, and fired two barrels of a revolver into his mouth. They were only loaded with powder, but his mouth, tongue and teeth were awfully shattered. He was taken to the hospital, but cannot live. He had lost his situation and had been drinking.

Connecticut United States Senator.

HARTFORD, Friday, May 7.

The Democratic members of the Legislature held a Caucus last evening, and nominated for United States Senator, Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, formerly Attorney General of the United States. The election will probably take place next Wednesday, when Mr. T. will undoubtedly be chosen.

Ship George Howland.

BOSTON, Friday, May 7.

A letter has been received from the cooper of the ship *George Howland*, seized by the convicts at Charles Island, which states that the men of the Swedish man-of-war, who took charge of the ship, stole and destroyed about as much as the Spaniards. The ship is uninsured, and probably $3,000 will pay all damages.

The Ice on Lake Erie.

BUFFALO, Friday, May 7.

The weather is quite sultry—the ice, consequently, is honey-combing and disappearing rapidly. There can be no further obstruction to navigation. The arrivals of produce are large.

Boston Common Council and Daniel Webster.

BOSTON, Friday, May 7.

The Boston Common Council last night voted a unanimous invitation to Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER to speak in Faneuil Hall some evening next week.

The Case of Seymour.

MONTPELIER, (Vt.) Friday, May 7.

JOHN W. SEYMOUR has been held to bail on five charges of libel, at $10,000 each.

The bail, amounting to $50,000, has not been procured, and he is still in prison.

Kossuth's Movements.

BOSTON, Friday, May 7.

KOSSUTH, on account of indisposition, will do no more visiting during the present week.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 7.

The Charleston mail due last evening came to

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1852.

DAILY CIRCULATION ..... 35,000.

☞ **To Advertisers.**—Neither the Publication Office, Editorial Rooms, nor Printing Establishment of the DAILY TIMES are opened on Sunday. Advertisers who desire their notices to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 11 o'clock on Saturday evening.

The Religious Anniversaries.

The anniversaries of the various religious and benevolent societies which make this City the centre of their operations, are to be held next week. They are always occasions of general interest and of wide importance. They are attended not only by tens of thousands of our citizens, who take a deep interest in the general objects they are designed to promote, but they bring hither great numbers of strangers from all parts of the country, who are attracted by common sympathies and by common aims. The meetings are made attractive, as well as useful, by the attendance of eloquent speakers, who present reports of what has already been done, and invite further aid for the advancement of the great objects for which these associations have been formed.

The amount of benevolent effort which these meetings bring to the knowledge of the public, cannot fail to excite surprise among all who have not given special attention to the subject. Hundreds of thousands and even millions of dollars are collected every year, by the various associations, from the people, in various parts of the Union, for the dissemination of books,' the employment of agents and the effective working of the various machinery by which they seek to impress their views of religious truth upon the public mind. Hundreds of thousands of earnest, laborious, self-denying men, are working constantly under their direction, in the remotest parts of the earth, in diffusing religious knowledge, and in seeking to establish Christianity upon every spot where men exist to need and to feel its redeeming power. It is at these anniversary gatherings that the results of all this effort are spread before the people, and that fresh earnestness is aroused in carrying forward the great objects they are intended to promote. And no one can attend these meetings and listen to the eloquent appeals that are made, or watch the interest with which they are received—no one can make himself familiar with the self-denying and self-sacrificing labors which are here rehearsed, without being profoundly impressed by the nobleness of the effort, and the constancy with which it is carried on. The amount of energy, of intelligence and of zeal, which is devoted to the disseminination of religious truth through the agencies which are here represented, is far greater than is generally known or supposed. And the results which are thus accomplished, though it is easy to disparage them by contrasting them with the vast work that still remains, are such as must inspire gratitude to those by whom they are produced, and a more cheerful hope in the ultimate redemption of the human race from the ignorance and degradation into which so large a portion of its members seem to be irredeemably plunged.

It is true that these anniversary meetings have not always met the full approbation of all those who take an interest in the general objects they are designed to aid. It has been thought by many that they introduce exciting influences into religious movements more than is proper—that they tend to substitute temporary impulse for steady devotion, and to arouse an evanescent feeling in behalf of great objects, which require rather the calm and steady advocacy of permanent and rational conviction. These objections, we apprehend, apply rather to an improper and injudicious mode of conducting them, than to the meetings themselves. If they were to be made substitutes for other kinds of effort—if exertion at other periods were to be relaxed, and the sole dependence were placed upon the temporary stimulus which these meetings afford, we can easily understand that their influence might be injurious. But this is not the case. They do not displace any of the more ordinary agencies by which means are collected for pushing forward these great enterprises of Christian benevolence. They hold an entirely subordinate place to them, and are intended to reinforce and strengthen—rather than disturb or replace—the organized and regularly recurring appeals for aid, which are made in all the churches. They may, it is true, easily be abused, and thus made injurious; and they are, perhaps, more exposed to danger from this source than any other. The excitement they engender is not always favorable to the dignity of statement and the charity of temper which should never cease to mark religious meetings and religious movements. Animated and effective speakers are often betrayed, by the sympathy and applause of audiences acting without restraint, into a train of remark, which subsequent reflection and good taste must condemn. Mere clap-trap appeals take the place of rational persuasion. Flippancy, which provokes a laugh, is more tempting than argument, which seems to fall upon dull ears. And sometimes displays are made upon the platform at these anniversaries—assaults upon opposing sects are made, sarcasms are uttered, flings are thrown out, anecdotes, conveying sneers, are rehearsed, and a general tone of remark towards those who are supposed to hold different sentiments is sometimes indulged in, which justly make the judicious grieve. The reckless aiming for immediate effect, by which political *stump-speaking* is supposed to be peculiarly marked, has often been more than equalled by the advocates of religious schemes of doing good on these anniversary occasions. That there is always a tendency towards this very serious evil, is due to the infirmity of human nature. That it ought to be restrained and kept within the bounds of charity and good sense, is due to the worth and sacredness of the cause.

Every successive year has witnessed manifest improvements in the conduct of these occasions. Stronger and sounder men have taken part in them, and given a higher and better tone to their proceedings. And the tendency, we are glad to believe, is still in that direction, as, we trust, those now at hand will show. We shall have less flippancy and more argument—less acerbity and more genial charity—less assaults upon opposing sects, and more liberal estimates of the great end which all are seeking to promote, now, than we have always had hitherto.

☞ The New-Jersey Democratic Convention disappointed the party outside sadly. A unanimous vote was anticipated for Gen. CASS. The delegates, it was imagined, would exhibit their usual dogged obstinacy in favor of the well-whipped veteran. It does not seem to have entered into the reckoning of anybody that Commodore STOCKTON would allow his friends to bring his own name prominently forward; certainly not in opposition to Gen. CASS. Yet the Convention swarmed with STOCKTON men. They chose the officers, thronged the Committees, molded the resolutions to suit their own tastes, and chose delegates to suit their own purposes. It was unmistakably a strong demonstration in favor of the Commodore, the resolution in reference to the General being thrown in simply as ballast. A majority of the delegation will vote for STOCKTON on the first ballot, if it will give him the start of CASS; and the minority would not be difficult.

Here, then, is a new element in the political equation. Wire-pullers will have to sponge off their slates and begin the reckoning *da capo*. Strike out the word "CASS" opposite New-Jersey, and set down "STOCKTON." The Democracy of that devoted State have taken him with all his imperfections on his head. He is a consistent Federalist, and they endorse his Federalism. He is an earnest tariff man, and they free-traders; but they endorse his protectionism. The odd confessional, where he played the unoratorical ANTONY to Mr. WEBSTER'S BRUTUS, is all fresh in memory; but it has received absolution. The Senator is in right-handed fellowship with his party. They are ready to do his business for him. If they can only persuade the Baltimore people to be equally forgetful and forgiving, it will be well. They will at least try it.

Licenses for the Sale of Liquor.

DURING the present month the licenses are to be given by the city authorities, under which intoxicating liquors are to be sold during the coming year. In each ward in the city, the Alderman and Assistant Alderman constitute, together with the Mayor, the board by which all such licenses are to be granted. The law confers upon that board the sole discretion as to the number of licenses it will grant, and the persons to whom it will grant them. It provides expressly that "no such license shall be granted to any person who is not, in their opinion, of *good moral character*;" and it thus expressly recognizes their duty as one of responsibility and public importance; the object of this provision is evidently to place the sale of intoxicating liquors in the hands of men who will not sacrifice the welfare of individuals, the peace and happiness of families, and the public interest to their own desire for gain. It was designed to afford the public some degree of security, that the sale should be regulated by moral considerations—that liquor should be withheld where its use is certain to produce misery and degradation; that it should not be mixed with poisonous adulterations; and that its injurious effects upon individuals and the public, should be kept under some restraint, however slight.

The recent presentment of the grand jury—the murder of a little boy only six years old, by a depraved wretch who gave him raw brandy merely for the sake of seeing him drunk, and the brutal assaults committed upon wives and children, and almost daily resulting in murder, by the victims of rum, show how little good these restrictions have done hitherto. The purpose of the law has been utterly defeated. Licenses are granted without the least regard to "moral character." In repeated instances, they are issued *in blank*, to be distributed by deputy marshals and captains of police, to anybody who will pay into the treasury the fee required. Oftentimes they are given out by individual Aldermen, without any meeting of the board, and even without the knowledge of their associates. What is the use of laws thus administered?

We have taken some pains to ascertain, from official sources, the number of persons *licensed* to sell liquor, and the number of places at which liquor is actually sold, in the several Wards of this City. The Captains of Police have recently been required by the Mayor to make specific returns, each within his own district, upon these points; and from these returns, and other official statements, we have compiled this table: showing, (1.) the number of dwellings in each Ward; (2,) the number of places at which liquor is actually sold; (3,) the number of places licensed; and (4,) the number of places at which it is sold without license:

Wards.	*Dwellings.*	*Liquor Sold.*	*No. Licensed.*	*Unlicensed.*
I..	995	504	424	80
II..	431	185	171	14
III..	704	310	287	23
IV..	1123	484	452	32
V..	1957	427	255	172
VI..	1403	616	359	257
VII..	2271	278	257	21
VIII..	2743	268	300	
IX..	3545	245	223	22
X..	1993	248	209	39
XI..	2391	453	309	44
XII..	1052	93	92	1
XIII..	1787	221	167	54
XIV..	1691	346	247	99
XV..	2245	144	148	
XVI. & XX.	4002	671	480	191
XVII..	2936	404	329	75
XVIII..	2789	361	296	65
XIX..	1772	248	185	63
Total..	37,530	6496	5190	1306

From this statement it will be seen that while there are in this city only 37,530 dwellings there are 6,496 places at which intoxicating liquors are habitually sold,—being *one* grog-shop for every *six* dwellings in the city. In several of the Wards there are more than *half* as many such shops as there are dwellings. And, although over 5,000 places have been licensed;—and although selling without license is made by law a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment; and although it is the duty of the City Government to enforce the laws, there are still more than *thirteen hundred* places in the city, perfectly well known to the authorities, at which liquor is sold without any license, and yet with entire impunity. Is this state of things creditable to the City or its Government?

It seems to us that the friends of Temperance may, if they see fit, do much just now towards securing a better administration of the law upon this subject than now prevails. According to public notices posted all over the city, the Alderman and Assistant of each Ward, with the Mayor, are to sit for granting licenses, during the present month. It is for them to fix the number of places in each Ward at which liquor shall be sold, and also to determine to whom shall be committed the duty and responsibility of selling it. It is the duty of *the Mayor* to attend upon all these meetings and to cooperate with the Alderman and Assistant of each Ward in deciding this matter as they shall think most for the public good.

Now if the friends of temperance will attend to this matter *in earnest*, they can certainly exert a wholesome influence upon the action that may be taken. They can induce the Boards to confine the sales of liquor within some limits—to impose upon it some restraints, and so to control it that it shall inflict the least amount of injury upon the public. It certainly is *not* necessary that every *second* house in any ward, or every *sixth* house throughout the City, should be a grog shop; nor does the public interest require that there should be, as there is now, a separate place for selling liquor for every *twenty-five* men in the City. No class—and least of all the liquor-dealers themselves—can be benefited by such a state of things. It inevitably leads to adulterations for the sake of underselling,—to a reckless disregard of results, and to many of the mischiefs which are now traced directly to the traffic. Some remedy ought to be provided; and, it seems to us, that this is the time when it may be done.

Shortening Time to Europe.

The North American Railway, to connect Bangor with the easternmost point of New-Brunswick, is again agitated. The British Provinces have received assurances of help from Her Majesty's Government. A Select Committee in the Massachusetts Legislature have recommended State aid to the extent of half a million to the connecting link of ninety-six miles between Calais and Bangor. The whole line will add five hundred miles of road beyond the present confines of improvement. It is said to traverse a country capable, from its resources of forest, soil, mines, and fisheries, of sustaining a profitable local traffic, independent of the through trade.

The original idea of this project was to shorten the sea voyage and condense the time to Europe. A more imposing mission is now proposed, that of filling up with a thrifty population that "wonderfully indented series of peninsulas" which line the North-East coast of the continent.

In this view, one of the Boston papers says that "the advantages will fall into the lap of Boston—not New-York." Yet her gain—if our neighbor really means to be serious, not facetious—cannot, in this case, be our loss. All must rejoice at the prospect of making the road. It will bring the trip to Europe inside of seven days; and in doing this, is certainly not likely to damage New-York more than Boston; and, *vice versa*, we do not see how Boston will reap the greater benefit.

☞ We stated yesterday that, in our opinion, there would be but three candidates for the Presidency before the Whig National Convention—President FILLMORE, Mr. WEBSTER, and General SCOTT; and that as neither of these, nor any other Whig since HENRY CLAY, had any such personal claims upon the party as to secure a nomination regardless of consequences, that one of them would undoubtedly be selected who would, in the judgment of the Convention, stand the best chance of being elected. The nomination, we said, would be "that one which, in the judgment of those who make it, contains the best promise of *success*." The *Express* has frequently declared that all these candidates are perfectly sound upon all questions at issue, and that it will support whichever one of them may be nominated. Yet, it declares that "morals, honor and principle would seem to be suddenly in a discount if all this were true." It seems, therefore, to be unalterably hostile to nominating that one of *three* candidates, all of whom it concedes to be unobjectionable, who would stand the best chance of being elected. Perhaps it would be a matter of some interest to know on what basis the *Express* would have the selection of a candidate for the coming canvass made.

The French Litterateurs.

M. EMILE GIRARDIN so edits his paper, the *Presse*, as to confound interpretation. Two months ago he had the repute of a martyr, and lived in exile; to-day he again handles the editorial tiller, lives his usual dashing style in Paris, and pens articles as freely as he swallows Heidsick. "Don't wake him up," said Madame GIRARDIN to a friend, "or he'll be sure to write a leader." But GIRARDIN is a sphynx. It may certainly seem wild to expect a lucid showing of principles from the most unprincipled of his class; but people do expect it, as they expect sunbeams from cucumbers. Recently a little dramatic Peter-Funkism has been played off by the editor and the Ministers. M. GIRARDIN writes a tri-columnar article against the Empire, and forebodes assassination as the fate of the Prince, should he exchange the simple toga for the imperial robe. Thereupon, the Minister of Police admonishes M. GIRARDIN that such language is unbecoming, if not seditious; and aware that a second admonition of the sort must silence him perpetually, the editor replies in a half-repentant, half-saucy billet, promising better behavior for the future. But all the world believes that this display of severity and servility was prearranged. People insist upon suspecting GIRARDIN of friendship for the *Elysée*. His writings prior to December 2, were prophetic and approbatory of such an act. His subsequent tour to Brussels was said to be voluntary, and performed merely for the sake of appearances. Whatever he has printed since his return, though bearing the peculiarities and recklessness of the writer about them, and affecting Republican predilections, has nevertheless been construable into pro-Napoleonic meanings, and done good service for the President. The very paragraph suggesting manslaughter as the cure of the imperial cravings, he has explained away, as indicating nothing more than the wrath of the Bourbon Legitimists in view of the change. No injustice will probably be done to GIRARDIN by pronouncing him a scout of the *Elysée*; engaged in the same service as Dr. VERON, of the *Constitutionnel*, and M. GUERRONIERE, of the *Pays*. They all object to the empire; but object with such studied weakness and absurdity as to show that they are in reality the aiders and abettors of the coming event.

It is agreeable to turn away from these few unworthy members of the lettered guild to the many who have persisted in their fidelity to France and themselves. There was the lively *feuilletonist*, JULES JANIN—the gay, and humorous, and fanciful JANIN—whose literary versatility does *not* run into his politics. Only the other day, the Brussels *Independance* happened to mention his name, among others, attendant at a Parisian fête. The author thereupon writes an emendatory note—thus:

"MONSIEUR: You mention my name among those of guests present at the *bal* of M. de G——. It is an error. Ill would it become me, or any other faithful lover of letters, to join in such galeties, while our masters, THIERS and REMUSAT and HUGO, are exiles and wanderers in other lands. JULES JANIN."

True to himself, JANIN is faithful to his class; and raises an earnest protestant voice against the oppression of intellect by power. His little billet is a true passport to an enviable fame. We can forgive him for kidnapping JOHN SANDERSON'S book, and staining it, gipsey-wise, until, as "L'Americain en Paris," it passed for his own proper bantling. Yea, much more might be forgiven, willingly, in deference to rare denying honesty and loyalty to the wronged and banished scholarship of his country.

And VICTOR HUGO, the younger, is no whit behind his elders in loyalty of spirit. He was imprisoned months ago, along with M. MEURICE, for condemning the action of certain French Courts of injustice, for the excessive barbarity of an execution. The trial of the case excited a profound interest. The veteran VICTOR HUGO, the father, it will be remembered, appeared on behalf of the son, and exerted all his eloquence vainly to procure acquittal. HUGO *fils* was shut up in the Temple with PAUL MEURICE, his *collaborateur* upon the *Evénement*, and there he has vegetated until this day. A few weeks since, Government relented so far as to dispense with the unexpired term of its prisoner, and order his discharge. To the *Independance* the prisoner thus writes:

"MY DEAR BROTHER: I just learn from the Belgian *Independance* that Government has been pleased to remit four months of imprisonment which I have still to undergo.

"The wrong done to my father,—done to my friend PAUL MEURICE, who still stones under bars and bolts for an article signed by me, forbids my acceptance of a favor which I have in no way provoked. With fraternal assurances, VICTOR HUGO, fils."

This is not mere flourish, theatrical and empty, which the French delight to indulge in. The national foible is, of course, sentimentality; but the sentiment must be cheap. In these instances it is expensive. JANIN voluntary places himself beneath the frown of the master of France, and the eye of the police, that he may share the martyrdom of his brethren. HUGO, wearied with tedious confinement, refuses the liberty that leaves a friend in bondage, and a father in exile. There is something besides sounding vanity in all this. It presents French character in a favorable light. It redeems the degradations of GIRARDINS, and CHEVALIERS, and CORMENINS.

M. THIERS has been tendered his passports, and a home on his native soil. With the same generous inspiration, the ex-Minister refuses the tender. He, too, scorns the grace from which friends and fellow *litterateurs* by the score are excluded. He finds the best men of France out of France, and has no taste for the utter solitude, or, what is worse, the society of literary lackeys, which alone await him at Paris. Score up THIERS among the immortals. Some revolutions toss the best men to the top, as did that of 1830. Others fling them off to the outmost outskirts of creation, as did that of 1851. THIERS was among the good men of the former period, and suffers accordingly in the latter.

Balancing the account, therefore, with the French Republic of Letters, there is a credit to be carried to its account. Its Editorial craft is honored in its HUGO, CAVAIGNAC and CARNOT; its Literature in its JANIN, THIERS, LAMARTINE, DE LAMENNAIS and REMUSAT. The counterbalancing items are so insignificant as not to affect the scale seriously. They are but the shows and monuments of departed glory: the shirts upon poles, wherewith the Empire replaces the intellectual giants of the Republic.

☞ The question of *Criminal Jurisprudence* is to be the subject of a discourse by Rev. Mr. STORRS, of Brooklyn, to-morrow evening, at the Church of the Messiah. It is a topic of grave and general interest, and will be discussed upon grounds of reason and Christianity by the eminent and gifted gentleman whose name is announced. The subject of penal legislation is one which must awaken the profoundest interest in the minds of those who best understand and most fully appreciate the wants of Society. In England, as well as in this country, and indeed in every Christian nation, great changes have been made in the penal codes within the last half-century; and the spirit of innovation is even yet by no means satisfied. New changes are urged and demanded by the spirit of the age,—many of them more radical than any upon which Society has ventured hitherto, and many to which enlightened reason gives its undoubted sanction. A discussion of so fruitful and attractive a theme, by one well qualified to do it justice, cannot fail to be of public service.

☞ The Telegraph reports that Gov. MEANS, of South Carolina, has appointed Hon. J. P. RICHARDSON successor to Mr. RHETT. Mr. RICHARDSON was for two years Governor of the State, having been elected in 1840. Since the conclusion of his official term, he has not, we believe, been conspicuous in public life. His sentiments, however, upon States Rights and other cherished fancies of the Calhounists are said to be ultra.

Evenings with the Aldermen.

The Board met last evening at 5½ o'clock. The roll was called and fourteen Aldermen, six Reporters, one Clerk, one Assistant Clerk, two Official Reporters, one Reader, (unintelligible) the Sergeant-at-Arms, and three Spectators, present. The minutes of the last session were read, and nobody offering any objections, they were adopted as a matter of course.

The first business in order was the presentation of petitions. Among other petitions was one from CLINTON ROOSEVELT, offering a plan for paving streets so as to require no sweeping or sprinkling. The Alderman of the Twentieth called for the reading of that petition. He wanted to know how the thing was to be done. The petition was read. It did not describe the process, but merely stated that a previous application to the Common Council had been made, but it met with no favor owing to his ignorance of the *modus operandi* by which such things were brought to the favorable consideration of the Aldermen.

Sundry citizens asked the privilege of sweeping portions of Wooster, Mercer, Bleecker and other streets having all dirt carted off at their own expense. It was moved by the Alderman of the Third that the prayer be granted, but the Alderman of the Seventeenth thought that it should go to the committee on street-sweeping. He thought it was nonsense to ask for clean streets. The Alderman of the Third thought that the privilege should be granted. He was glad to have clean streets, even if citizens have to do that which the Superintendent should do. The Alderman of the Ninth approved the granting of the petition, but would like to hear it read. The Alderman of the Fourth was in favor of it, and would be glad to have his ward cleaned on the same terms. There were streets there that had not been cleaned since last fall. The Alderman of the Seventh had no objections to giving them permission, but wanted to see who ther the streets did want cleaning. The Alderman of the First thought that if this privilege was granted the Superintendent might depend upon the citizens to keep the streets clean and they might not do it, and so the streets may not be cleaned. The Alderman of the Third combated this argument. It was the duty of the Superintendent to clean the streets, and he should see it done. The Alderman of the Seventeenth thought that a great many things were heard out of doors about the streets, but he did not think worthy of consideration. The Alderman of the Fifteenth knew the portion of the city alluded to, and he did not think the streets in such a wretched condition. But if the petitioners wanted to be so wonderfully clean, he was in favor of granting the favor asked. Some people were a little fastidious on this subject, and he thought over nice. The Alderman of the Twentieth thought the Superintendent of Streets a much abused individual. There was a dead set made against him. He was a doomed man, for there were those who had determined to oppose him at every turn. He saw the hand-writing on the wall. This petition was a covert attack upon the Commissioner—it was giving to others the rights which belonged to him—and if the prayer was granted "Othello's occupation would be gone." The Alderman of the Third thought that the quotations were not to the point. The Alderman of the Twelfth was in favor of the petition, and would grant to any citizen the right to have clean streets. The Alderman of the Second promised to go through the streets today, and see what condition they were in. Here there was a general call for the reading of the petition, to ascertain what it was. The Alderman of the Sixth thought it should be referred. The petition was finally referred to the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps. The Aldermanic storm dwindled to a calm, and the reception of petitions was continued.

Among the next presented was one for the privilege of moving the bodies of two deceased children. The Alderman of the Fifth called for the reading of the petition. While it was being read, he was informed by an outsider, that the petition should be sent to the City Inspector, as that officer was the person who granted such permits; whereupon he acknowledged his ignorance, and withdrew his call for the reading.

A resolution was adopted, directing an inquiry as to the propriety and policy of building a City Prison, and disposing of the Tombs.

A resolution was adopted directing the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps to report the number of men employed in cleaning the streets, the number of loads of dirt removed, and the expense incurred during the past four months. Also, during the same period in 1850 and 1851. Another, that the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies report the number of street pavers and laborers employed in his department during the month of April last, and "the number at present, and how many gangs compose the same, and in what Wards they are principally engaged." Also, the number employed in his departmen during the months of April and May, 1851.

The Alderman of the Sixteenth hoped this resolution would be adopted. The pavements were in a horrid condition. But a short time since, owing to a hole in the street, he had seen a Member of this Board thrown from his buggy, and carried home a perfect load of mud.

A preamble was presented in reference to the opening of the Eleventh-avenue, between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Forty-fourth-streets, and the names of TALMAN G. WATERS, Wm. H. ELTING and JOHN T. ROLLINS being reported for the duty of Commissioners by the Board, with a resolution requiring the Counsel to the Corporation to report the reason of their rejection to the Board; also, who have been appointed, their names, residences and occupations; and also if they were legally and perfectly qualified to act as Commissioners.

The Alderman of the Seventh offered a resolution calling upon the Heads of Departments to make reports of the condition of their respective Departments.

The Aldermen of the Third thought the resolution uncalled for. The law required Heads of Departments to make certain reports, and they would no doubt do their duty without being told of it. The Alderman of the Seventh wanted the resolution adopted. He was sadly deficient in his knowledge of his duties—didn't know anything about the condition of City affairs, and wanted to be posted up. He was unsophisticated, and was liable to be imposed upon. The Alderman of the Third thought that the Heads of Departments would do their duty without this resolution. The Alderman of the Seventh continued the discussion. He wanted the reports—he wanted to know what he was about—he wanted information, and he didn't know where to get it. He went into the officers, and was passed from one clerk to another, until they found out that he was Ald. TWEED, and then they would be very polite to him. He didn't like this—he wanted to know all these things without taking the trouble to go up one pair of stairs and down another, from one desk to another. The Alderman of the Third thought that these resolutions were offered not for the purpose of obtaining information, but to harass one class of Democrats, as Heads of Departments, who did not think as other Democrats did, who were Aldermen. The Alderman of the Seventh came up again, and proceeded to use up the Alderman of the Third. The Alderman of the Eleventh wanted to know what was the question. The Alderman of the Seventh—"Why, taking care of myself, to be sure—that's what 'we are all here for,'" and he proceeded to do so, closing with the frank admission that, when he came into the Board he had some modesty, but he had lost it since he came here, and he had very little left. The resolution was adopted.

Bills were presented for refreshments furnished to the poor at the Eighth and Seventeenth Ward station-houses.

The Alderman of the Third was opposed to the passage of these bills. It was opening a door that it would be impossible for them to shut. If you give the Captains of the Police the power thus to spend money, there will be no end to the expenditure. The Alderman of the Seventeenth was astonished to hear such arguments as those advanced by the Alderman of the Third. There was an ordinance in force to give the right to Captains to furnish provisions in certain cases; else how could destitute children be provided for? The Alderman of the Third professed to know something of the ordinances, and often quoted them for the information of the Board, and yet he now pretended to be ignorant of this law. The Alderman of the Third did profess to know something of the ordinances, but when it came to the roving children, who had no recognized parents, he was willing to admit that the Alderman of the Seventeenth knew more than he did. But the law alluded to provided for the payment of bills thus incurred by the Chief of Police, and these bills were over and above the amount thus allowed. He was opposed to any such precedents. The bills were passed by a vote of 12 to 1.

The Board then adjourned until Monday night, as they had other business to attend to. It was understood that the "other business" was a Caucus of the Democratic members of the Board.

☞ Very heavy damages were recovered in the Superior Court yesterday against the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, by a person who was injured by a collision between two trains upon the road on the 25th of October last. It seems that he was in the baggage-car and riding as a free passenger; and these circumstances were urged as proof that he was injured from his own negligence. The collision occurred because one of the trains was running out of time. And the Jury gave a verdict of $4,000 damages.

☞ A distinguished lady, Mrs. VIRGINIA CARY, died at Alexandria, Va., on the 2d inst. Mrs. CARY was the widow of WILSON JEFFERSON CARY, of Virginia, and in the earlier years of her life was an inmate of the family of THOMAS JEFFERSON, to whom her husband was a nephew. Mrs. CARY has been known in the literary circles as the author of "Letters on Female Character," "Mutius," "Ruth Churchill," "Christian Parents' Assistant," and other works.

☞ The House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church is to convene at Camden, N. J., on Thursday, June 24, for the trial of Bishop DOANE upon the charges preferred against him. Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, declines, on personal grounds, to attend the session.

☞ The Collins Steamships were the subject of a brisk debate in the Senate yesterday. The amendment of Mr. RUSK was finally adopted.

THE ASPDEN CASE IN PHILADELPHIA.—The important Aspden case, which is so familiar to the profession of Philadelphia, and almost, it might be said, to the whole community, from the vast interests at stake, and the protracted litigation through all the courts, is at last before the highest tribunal here, upon a final hearing. It is, in brief, a contest between English and American claimants, under a will of Matthias Aspden, devising an immense estate—now greatly accumulated by the lapse of time—to his "heir at law." The ablest counsel of the Philadelphia bar—always admitted to be among the foremost in the United States—are contestants on both sides. Mr. Rawle, Mr. W. B. Reed, Mr. Randall, and Mr. Budd, appear for the British claimants; while Mr. Meredith, Mr. H. D. Gilpin, Mr. J. M. Read, Mr. Hirst, and Mr. Tighman, represent the American interests. The cause was opened this morning by Mr. W. B. Reed. The arguments will probably run into the beginning of the ensuing week, and the decree will hardly be rendered before the adjournment of the Court, about the first of June. The bare reading of the documents submitted is a serious job in itself, which the Judges might be pardoned for avoiding, if consistent with the faithful discharge of their functions and duties.

[*West. Corr. North Am.*

Indian Treaty in Minnesota.

—The treaty negotiated with the Sioux tribe of Indians last summer, securing to the United States large accessions of fertile territory, now awaits ratification by the Senate. Hon LUKE LEA, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Governor RAMSAY, of Minnesota, were engaged in the negotiation, as Special Commissioners, and the result of their labors is generally conceded to be pregnant with benefits to the country. It secures to ours Government the ownership of an immense tract, considered by those familiar with the region, to embrace the finest farming and lumbering lands in the Northwest; and at a cost lower, we believe, than has attended purchases gained under former treaties. The land ceeded by the Sioux is estimated at 27,533,640 acres, ranging along the northern boundary of Iowa, extending from the Mississippi nearly to the Missouri, and northward to the St. Peter's River. The nominal prices is ten cents per acre; but the payment is to be made in the form of annuities for fifty years, at 5 per cent. on that amount—thus, in reality, reducing the expenditure to about two cents an acre.—*Republic.*

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Table of Contents for Saturday, May 8.

The WEEKLY TIMES for the present week contains the following articles:

Editorial.—Reform in the Law of Patents. The Rationale of Patents. Relations with China. The Mississippi River and its Delta. Rifles—American and French. Sing-Sing. Theatres in Boston. The Parisian Press. The License System. Southern Interests. New-York Import Trade for 1852. The Arctic Ships. Dusty —Rather. Street-Sweepers. The Summer Travel. The Demise of Prince Schwarzenberg. A Last Word on Copyright. Editorial Qualifications. Australian Gold. The Foreign News. Cotton, Cane, and the Coolies. Rejection of the Tehuantepec Treaty. Liberty and her Defamers. The Liberals in Europe. The Case of Dr. King.

Literary.—Poetry: Young Spring is Coming. History of Blackwood's Magazine. Geoffroy St. Hilaire. How Alva came to Laugh. Attack of the English Fleet on Santa Cruz, with anecdotes. Juvenile Energy. Competence. The Sea. Children's Joys and Sorrows. Chantrey at the City Feast. Walking is good. Richter's Death. Memorandum for Taxation Adjustors.

News Intelligence.—The Latest News of the City. Domestic affairs and Foreign Advices—carefully condensed under a Weekly Summary. News from Europe and California, &c., &c. News by the Mails.

Correspondence.—Interesting Letters from the Correspondents of the *Times* in Genoa, at Washington, Boston, St. Louis, Acapulco, and other points.

Proceedings of Congress.—Proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives, during the past week, carefully prepared.

Commercial Intelligence.—Transactions of the week in Stocks, Money, Markets, etc. Condensed with care from the Daily Financial reports, and prepared expressly for the *Weekly Times*.

The WEEKLY TIMES is published every Saturday, on a large, handsome double sheet of forty-eight columns. Its contents are carefully selected and arranged, and no journal is better adapted to Country circulation. Specimen numbers may be obtained at the Publication Office.

Published at $2 per year, invariably in advance; Ten Copies for $15; Twenty Copies for $20. Clergymen will receive the paper at the lowest Club prices.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers,
No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LIQUID HAIR DYE.—WHY is DR. FELIX GOURAUD'S Instantaneous Hair Dye so universally known, and used, and recommended by the intelligent and discriminating portion of the community, in preference to other dyes? Because the fame of Dr FELIX GOURAUD, as a Chemical Philosopher, is established throughout the Continents of America and Europe. Moreover, the published certificates of such men as Dr. K Northall, Dr Hastings, and others, are proof as strong as holy writ, that no dye can possibly compete with Dr. GOURAUD'S. Found only at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established Laboratory, No 67 Walker-st., near Broadway, where may be had his celebrated Italian Medicated Soap, for curing pimples, freckles, salt-rheum, erysipelas, eruptions, &c.; Poudre Subtile, for uprooting hair from low foreheads or any part of the body; Lily White, Liquid Rouge, and Hair-gloss Restorative.

R. R. R., No. 3.—RADWAY'S REGULATORS—To cleanse the Bowels from all Putrid and Acrimonious Humors, and to regulate the system.—Time, five hours.—One Regulator will, in all cases of habitual costiveness, insure a regular operation of the bowels. Persons troubled with Costiveness, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, will experience the most pleasing sensations after taking two or three Regulators. They neither sicken or gripe, being perfectly tasteless. They are mild and pleasant in their operation, and will, in five hours, empty the bowels of its morbid humors. Price 50 cents per box containing 30 Regulators. Sold only by RADWAY & CO., No 142 Fulton-st., west of Broadway, and by Radway & Co's Agents in every town in the Union.

MR. EDITOR: WILL YOU INFORM THE READERS of your useful and widely circulated paper, that DR. WATTS'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE cured my son, only three years old, of a Whooping Cough, when in such a stage as to be fast declining; no sleep, no appetite, and coughing night and day;—and that it relieved our babe from the violent pains of teething instantly, and my wife from Nervous Debility. In fact, I have experienced such proofs of its great power over diseases and suffering, that I procured a pint bottle of it to keep in my house, and would advise all families to do the same.

J. LA FUMEE, No 24 Beekman-st.

DOWN WITH THE DUST.—THE DUST OF Broadway is destroying the trade of that heretofore popular thoroughfare, and if our City Fathers do not come to its rescue, it is doomed to ruin and decay. But "as it is an ill wind that blows nobody good," the dealers in the cross streets are profiting wonderfully by this state of things. As an instance, KNOX, the hatter, of No. 128 Fulton-st., has had a wonderful increase of business the past week, and his assortment of spring hats are disappearing rapidly from his shelves. Good for KNOX, but bad for the Broadway folks.

TO THE SENSIBLE PORNION OF THE COMMUNITY—DAVIS'S RAHVENE (price 50 cents per bottle) changes gray hair to its original color, not by dyeing or staining, but by calling into action natural laws. This is the only preparation compounded on philosophical principles. It produces the most astonishing effects. Principal office removed to No. 306 Grand-st, corner of Allen. Agents RING, No. 199 Broadway; COOK & CO., No. 279 Washington-st.; KNAPP, No. 362 Hudson-st.; LYON, No. 111 Houston-st., corner of Avenue D.

UNION HALL CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.—Examine the Frock and Dress Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, Zephyr Overcoats, and Boys' Clothing, in the ready-made department of this vast six-story structure. Nothing like them in style or cheapness is to be had elsewhere. The low prices and excellent quality of the article brings an unlimited amount of custom, and that very custom enables the proprietor to sell so wonderfully cheap. UNION HALL CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts.

GENUINE ZEPHYR UNDER-GARMENTS.—The place to obtain these garments, so indispensable at this season, is at the old-established New-York Stocking and Under-Garment Factory, No. 104 Bowery. They are very light, very soft and elastic, unshrinkable when washed, durable, and sold at very low prices. Give them a trial.

A. RANKIN & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers of Hosiery and Under-Garments

GENIN, WHILE CONGRATULATING HIS FRIENDS and Customers on the advent of spring, invites their attention to his beautiful style of Hats for the season, and its varieties and modifications to suit all tastes and ages. Parents will find at his lower store, as well as at GENIN'S Bazaar, No. 513 Broadway, a comprehensive assortment of children's fancy Hats from Paris, as well as home manufactured. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Pauls.

FINE ARTS—DAGUERREOTYPES IN OIL—By W. H. BUTLER, No. 251 Broadway, (Plumbe Gallery.)—This important discovery, by which the detail of the Daguerreotype is combined with the finish of the finest miniature painting, producing the most perfect likenesses, as well as the most durable portraits ever made. Daguerreotypes of deceased persons copied satisfactorily.

THE NEW HAT COMPANY'S HATS ARE OF THE finest quality and of the most fashionable and becoming styles, and by their large sales and economical expenses, and system of one quality, and no abatement, they are enabled to sell a Hat for Three Dollars equal to any Four or Five Dollar Hat in New-York. Give them a call at Nos. 146 and 148 Nassau-st., Tract Buildings.

CRYSTAL PALACE AGAIN.—PATENT TAPESTRY Ingrain and Patent Tapestry three-ply Carpeting, same as were exhibited at the World's Fair, at No. 99 Bowery—HIRAM ANDERSON'S. Also, Pardoe's and Crosby & Son's English Exhibition Tapestries and Brussels Carpeting of magnificent new styles. They will be sold remarkably low.

THE ACKNOWLEDGED BEAUTY OF THE HATS sold by the NEW-YORK HAT COMPANY, of No. 16 Bowery, has made thousands of buyers where formerly they were only hundreds. Then consider the uniform low price of three dollars for the lightest, most elegant shaped, and glossiest hat out, and we think enough is said.

TEETH! TEETH! TEETH!—WHOEVER WANTS a set of TEETH, beautiful and cheap, should call at DR. STEINBERG

KOSSUTH.

Kossuth in Lowell.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

REVERE HOUSE, Boston, May 5, 1852.

KOSSUTH'S reception in Lowell, to-day, though at first it appeared to be rather cool, on the whole must have been entirely satisfactory to him and his friends. He was accompanied from Boston, besides his suite, by Mr. HOPKINS and Mr. KIMBALL, of the State Committee, under the protecting care of Mr. CHESLEY and Mr. ABBOTT, of Lowell.

An immense crowd had assembled at the Lowell Dépôt, but I could not consider it an enthusiastic one. KOSSUTH was introduced to the Committee of Arrangements on a platform in sight of the people, but no speeches were made. A procession was formed under the escort of three military companies, commanded by Col. BUTLER, and KOSSUTH was shown through the principal streets of the city. Cannon were fired as the procession moved. Banners were floating across the streets and from the houses, and the people lined the way, standing in a dense mass on the side-walks, and crowding the doors and windows of the dwellings; but it was only occasionally that a cheer was heard. Thus matters progressed till the procession reached the Merrimac House, and here KOSSUTH met a crowd not afraid to cheer. He was greeted with a most earnest welcome of hurrahs.

A FEMALE HUNGARIAN ASSOCIATION.

In the hotel, KOSSUTH was introduced to many prominent citizens of Lowell, and by a Hungarian Association, composed of ten young Ladies, operatives in the factories, was presented with $60. Miss ELIZA C. POOR presented the purse in a neat speech, which was well delivered. KOSSUTH responded briefly but happily. He was afterwards presented by WM. LIVINGSTON of Lowell, with a $100 bank bill.

VISIT TO THE FACTORIES.

In the afternoon, KOSSUTH and suite, conducted by gentlemen of the committee of reception, visited the water works at the head of the canal below Pawtucket falls on the Merrimac—went through the Lowell Carpet Mills, and the Merrimac Cotton Factory and inspected one of the boarding-houses for the operatives. KOSSUTH expressed himself well pleased with the instructive manner with which the afternoon had been spent.

The Governor's speech in the evening was applauded with much enthusiasm. BARATOM.

Kossuth's Speech at Lowell.

The versatility of Governor KOSSUTH's abilities was again displayed in his speech to the citizens of Lowell, Mass. On every occasion and in every community, he finds some new and interesting manner of presenting his cause in the way best calculated to win the attention, the approbation, and the hearts of his hearers.

Mayor HUNTINGTON, in his reception address, presented as the attractions of the City of Factories, its industry, enterprise and wealth. He also alluded, in appropriate terms, to the visits which the exiles had paid to the Tomb of Washington, and the battle fields of the Revolution.

Governor KOSSUTH replied as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—When the laborer gathers in the crops with which the mercy of God has rewarded his toils, and to wipe off the sweat of his brow, he sits down with the heart-gladdening feeling of having done the task, and escaped all the whims of time, and in the sweet moment of security a flash of lightning strikes his stack and burns it down, a wo of sadness thrills through his heart and he looks up to heaven with tearful eye. But one glance to the mother earth cures him from despair. A winter hard to get through knocks at his door, but the winter, however hard, will pass, and the spring will come, and his more fortunate neighbors will aid him in his toils, and his fields will again teem with nature's gifts, and a harvest doubly rich will compensate the deluded hopes of the past year.

Truth—the truth of freedom—is like the mother earth. Violence may crush it, but its future it cannot destroy.

"The eternal years of God are hers."

I and my nation, we are like that laborer. Bravely was fought the battle of justice and liberty, and victory has crowned its toils—and the blood of martyrs has with devoted profusion flown, like the sweat of the laborer's brow, but it has not flown in defeat; the ray of victory has gilded the last smile upon the lips of self-immolating patriots; rich was the harvest of the field watered with the blood of the best; it was independence of a country, loved by millions more than life, it was liberty of a people, worthy to be free.

And as we sat down to wipe off the sweat of toils, and the hallelujah of thanksgivings rose from the lips of delighted millions, not the lightning of Heaven but a flame of Hell, unholy like crime and cursed as tyranny, consumed the beautiful stack.

A mournful despair thrilled through the nation's heart, and all the woes of that mourning concentrated upon this poor heart; the tears rushed to the people's eye, and all the flame of those tears burst in my eyes, but I looked up to God, and the eternal destiny of truth came over my mind, and my people looked to me, and we bear the harshness of the winter with unflattering patience, and look to the spring with unabated hope (applause.) God will move good neighbors in our aid, and thus hoping we are ready to till the field once more in the sweat of our brow—ready to water it once more with our heart's blood, and trust to God that a new harvest will come, richer than that which we lost, and the day will come when sitting in the lap of a blessed future, we will look with the smile of serenity into the mirror of past sufferings (applause.)

I felt never more intensely that trust to the sure coming of liberty's new spring, than when I stood upon the battle-field where the first battle of America's liberty was fought, to which you have alluded, Sir. It was a defeat and turned out into a most glorious victory. (Applause.) Had it been victorious, perhaps a transaction would have been its result, and Massachusetts would have been a Colony yet, as Canada is. Being such as it was, on one side it satisfied the country's noble pride, revealed the vital power of the patriots to themselves, and gave them the consciousness of their strength. On the other side, it roused the indignation of all the land, and by rendering compromise impossible, made freedom and independence sure.

It is, therefore, that I like to linger on those fields where the future destiny of Republican America was baptized by the blood of your first martyrs. They are like a mirror of revealed mysteries to me, where up to living shadows of future events rose like a vision of magnetic dreams. I approach them with awe, and leave them with inspiration and with hope. (Applause.)

But, if the view of Bunker Hill be inspiring, gladdening is the view of Lowell. (Applause.) At Bunker Hill the magic rod was found with which the great enchantress "Liberty," made Lowell rise out of the very earth like the palace of fairies—an overnight work of mystic spirits. (Applause.)

Industry is a great word. It is science made subservient to the practical welfare of humanity. (Applause.) Agriculture is the nursery of Nature's restless life. Multiplication is its task; commerce is the great vehicle of products. Communication is its task; it is mankind's storehouse; it dresses the dinner-table for humanity. Industry is a creating power. It makes new things, it is the spark of heaven, represented in the touching tale of Prometheus, it is the word by which the Almighty thus spoke to man—"Thou art of Divine origin; I will give thee a share of my own spirit. Nature's hidden elements are the chaos, the confused raw material of a new creation. I give thee science, that thou mayst find out those elements, and analyze their hidden qualities; and that thou makest a new creation out of the chaotic material, I give thee my fairest gift, 'industry.'" (Applause.)

To me a place like Lowell is of touching interest. It awakens recollections dear to my heart. It reminds me of what I did for my country's industry; collecting the modest sparks of individual knowledge by the mighty lever of "association" into a blazing torch, spreading light, and courage, and energy throughout the land. I see myself carried on the wings of memory back to those days, when, seated amid the mechanics of my country, I spoke to them of ARKWRIGHT, of BLANCHARD, of WHITNEY, and JAMES WATT, and of the wonderful results falling upon mankind, like the morning dew, from the ever-flowing well of their genius, and I see how their eyes sparkled, and how the hidden flames of their soul burst forth, and how the gloom of their workshops passed away before the lustre of self-conscious dignity; I see myself seated amid the boys, gathering in my associations' evening schools, when the task of the day was done, unsolving, with glaring eyes and open lips, the spirit of science and of art, superintended by their grave masters, wondering to hear what their boys are taught; I feel delighted to recollect the pressing crowds of men and women, of girls and boys, gathering into our halls to see the disclosed wonders of industrial chemistry, the perfection of well-adapted tools, the manner of using them best, explained by the everlasting rules of mathematics in their practical application to technics and mechanics; (applause) I see new inventions of the newly-roused genius pouring in, and myself presiding at the Areopagus of practical workmen, in judging them; I see the happy, cheerful life in the factories which I made rise, and the noise of the water-wheel, and the puffing of the steam, where a month before the silence of idleness rested, and I see the exhibitions I arranged, the joy of my recollections, and the pride of my memory. I remember yet the excitement with which I arranged the first, anxious to shelter its poverty beneath the lustre of future days, and I remember yet the joy I felt when I had to watch the arrangements of the third exhibition, the rich treasurer of a new life filling a long row of majestic halls, and the nation pilgrimming in thousands from distant parts to see the people's glory and the country's pride, (applause,) and the modest workmen looking first astonished at themselves, if it be indeed they who wrought all those things; then looking with dignity around, conscious of their worth, and receiving proudly the medals of reward from my hands, more proud of them than arrogant aristocrats of their dusty parchments, (applause.) I remember my joy when at the banquet tables of industrial solemnities, I first saw the distinction of classes give way to human dignity, and the pretensions of old aristocracy to the conscious merit of rising democracy, (applause,) social equality, planning the way to political equality, (applause.)

All this, and a thousand recollections else come to my mind. I see the stout workmen closing the workshops, and flying to arms, and fighting like heroes, and dying with a smile for their fatherland; and the older and weaker working day and night to provide for the wants of those who fought (applause) and ——, but away with recollections; all this has past; "the beauty of Israel fell." The halls are empty, and the schools are shut, the fields lie waste, and the hearth of the work-shop is cold, and the flowers of the new creation are trampled down. But the spirit is awake, no violence can murder it; my voice raised in time will rouse it from its gloom, and the clarion of resurrection will resound from valley to valley, and from hill to hill—and after the battle is fought, the enchanting rod "*Liberty*," will once more call forth the hidden treasures of industry. [Applause.]

The remainder of the speech was devoted to a consideration of the peculiar characteristics of Lowell as an American manufacturing city, and their value and advantages.

TO DRUGGISTS.—A drug store for sale, now doing a good business, in one of the principal thoroughfares. A rare chance for a person with a small capital. Also a doctors' wagon for sale. Apply No. 171 3d-av.

TAKE NOTICE.—If you want Window Shades, Buff or White Holland, put up to your windows well and cheap, or Upholstery work done, call on BARTOL & REID, No. 5 Amity-st., 2 doors west of Broadway.

WANTED.

A FINE WATCH OR CLOCK MAKER WANTED—To go to the country—a good workman. Reference required. Apply to E. D. BRYANT, No. 43 Dunne-st., fourth story, from 9 to 12 A. M. or 2 to 5 P. M.

FIVE HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED.—To sell LIFE AND SPEECHES OF KOSSUTH, a new family work, and other works. Great inducements offered. Call or address, post-paid, "American Family Publication Establishment, No. 128 Nassau-st., New-York."

BOAT MODEL MAKER WANTED.—A good workman to make fancy and working models from drawings of the new model steamships, steamboats, and sail vessels. Apply immediately to DARIUS DAVIDSON & BROTHER, Nos. 374 and 376 Broadway.

SERVANTS.—A great variety of carefully selected Servants are now wanting employment at C. Mason's offices, Nos. 556 Broadway and 143 Bowery. Terms—Yearly subscription, 50 cents; otherwise, 25 cents. N. B.—Plenty of men and boys on hand.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man from the country, to write in some respectable office. Can write a good and rapid hand, and give good recommendations.

BLANK BOOK RULER WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A first-rate hand to whom liberal wages will be paid. WM. W. ROSE, No. 17 Wall-st.

BOY WANTED—At No. 100 Nassau-st., (up stairs,) to learn Wood Engraving. Inquire of J. F. BADEAU.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Four gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sundays, in a private family, at No. 223 Court-st., within two minutes walk of Hamilton Ferry. None need apply but those whose reference is unquestionable.

BOARDING AND LODGING.—AT CHAMBERLIN'S NORTH RIVER HOUSE, No. 247 Washington-st. A few permanent boarders can be accommodated at $4 per week; also a few permanent lodgers $1 25, $1 50 and $1 75 per week.

BOARDING.—Pleasant board in a private family in South Brooklyn, may be obtained at a moderate price by two single gentlemen, or a gentlemen and lady. References exchanged. Address Box No. 360, Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A double front, and two or three single rooms, with board, in the new and elegant house, with gas, baths, &c., No. 157 Bleecker-st., opposite Depau-row.

BOARDING.—Five or six gentlemen can be accommodated with plain board and pleasant rooms, in a private family. Apply at No. 347 Hudson-st.

FURNISHED ROOM AND BED ROOM—Or single bed room, at No. 219 Mercer-st., near Fourth-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation. The unsettled business of the late firm will be settled by R. H. WINSLOW, and J. F. D. LANIER, who are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.—Dated NEW-YORK, May 1, 1852.

RICHARD H. WINSLOW,
JAMES F. D. LANIER,
ISAAC KIPP, JUN.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership for the transaction of a general Banking, Exchange and money business, and for the negotiation of public and corporate loans, under the firm of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.—Dated NEW-YORK, May 1, 1852.

RICHARD H. WINSLOW,
JAMES F. D. LANIER,
JAMES WINSLOW,
LEONARD C. WINSLOW,

NOTICE.—The Subscriber has this day associated with himself JAMES M. DRAKE, late with JACOB LITTLE & CO., and will continue the General Brokerage and Exchange business under the firm of COLEMAN & DRAKE, at No. 63 Wall-st. T. J. COLEMAN.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1852.

BANK NOTES, Specie, Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Land Warrants and Insurance Scrip bought and sold on the most favorable terms. Stocks bought and sold on commission. Also, loans on stocks and other securities, and business paper negotiated; collections on all parts of the United States and the Canadas promptly made.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of T. CHOUTEAU, Jr., SANFORD & CO., for the transaction of a general Iron Commission and other business.
NEW-YORK, May 7, 1852. T. CHOUTEAU, Jr.
J. F. A. SANFORD.
U. A. MURDOCK

The Iron business heretofore conducted by the late firm of CHOUTEAU, MERLE & SANFORD is assumed and will be continued by us

T. CHOUTEAU, Jr., SANFORD & CO.

THE LAW PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of KETCHUM & FESSENDEN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to settle the outstanding business. Dated May 1, 1852. HIRAM KETCHUM
THOMAS FESSENDEN.

Office of HIRAM KETCHUM at No. 31 Wall-st.
Office of THOMAS FESSENDEN and HENRY P. FESSENDEN at No. 61 Wall-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MEAD & FULLMER'S CROTON METALLIC FIRE PROOF PAINT.—This article is acknowledged by all who have used it to be superior to any other paint in use. It is proof against the action of the weather and fire. It is cheaper than other paint in consequence of its taking less oil to mix and covering much more surface. Give it a trial. Principal Depots, No. 165 Murray-st. and No. 19 8th-av., N. Y. For sale also by

HALL, BUCKELL & CO., No. 220 Greenwich-st.
BAXTER & SONS, No. 143 Maiden-lane.
J. D. TORRY, No. 116 Fulton-st.
WADHAMS & CO., No. 43 Maiden-lane.
CHARLES N. DEAN, New-Rochelle, Westchester Co.
JOHN H. HAINES, Mamaroneck, Westchester County.
CHARLES W. FIELD, Port Chester, Westchester County, and in most of the towns and cities throughout the country.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE.—We would invite the attention of our patrons and strangers visiting the city, to the fine stock of Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware, also, Plated Ware and Fine Cutlery, which are to be found at the store of R. C. AKERLY, cor. of Bowery and Broome-st. Especially would we call the attention of Engineers, Railroad Conductors and any who desire correct time-keepers, to his fine Chronometers, with the splendid B F Adams & Sons Lever Watches, with the adjusted Chronometer Balance, rated by actual Observation with the Ship's Chronometer in the Greenwich Observatory, the finest article ever offered in this city. Cash and small profits, with a guarantee for all, is the rule of business.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.—200,000 pair of DAY'S Patent vulcanized Rubber Japanned Over-Shoes. These goods received the first Premium Silver Medal, over a host of competitors, at the Fair of the Institute. Exporters and wholesale dealers are advised to save a profit in ordering and purchasing DAY'S facilities equal 2,000 pairs a day. Buyers are cautioned that the combination are again at their old game of threatening to prosecute my customers, all for effect, that they may still, for one year more, plunder the pockets of the people.

HORACE H. DAY.

Oldest manufacturer of India Rubber now in the business in the United States—owning over 20 patent rights. Warehouse No 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York

H. B. RICHARDS, No. 37 John-st., 2d door below Nassau-st., (recently of No 93 Maiden-lane,) keeps on hand a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery of almost every description, Mechanics' Tools, Builders' Goods, housekeeping articles, &c. Persons wishing to purchase goods in this line at the lowest prices, are desired to call upon him, at No. 37 John-st., where they will find all articles, on the most reasonable terms, either by the quantity or by retail. H. B. RICHARDS, No. 37 John-st., N. Y.

KELLY'S HALF-PRICE ENGRAVING AND PRINTING-OFFICE, No 141 Fulton-st., New-York. Bill Heads, Cards, Maps, Diplomas, Mercantile work, of all descriptions, Wedding, Visiting, Address, and At Home Cards, Cake Boxes, Bridal Envelopes, &c. &c. A Name Plate engraved, and 50 Cards printed, for ten shillings N. B. Depot for the sale of Copper-plate Presses, Burned Oil, Black and Blankets.

142—YANKEE PRESSES—For CARD PRINTING, with Cylinder, Rotary, Hand, and other Presses for JOB PRINTING. All these presses may be seen in full operation, at SUTTON'S extensive Job and Card Printing office, No. 142 Fulton-st., where all work is done on the neat, quick, and cheap for cash system.

THOMAS E. SUTTON, Printer.

FIRST BOAT FROM BUFFALO.—The Canal-boat LAWRENCE, of the TROY and WESTERN LINE, RICE, CLAPP & CO., arrived here may 6th, with 451 bbls. Beef for N. T. HUBBARD & SON, being the first boat from Buffalo to New-York, having passed several boats loaded this side of Buffalo

THE SHIRTS manufactured and sold by McLAUGHLIN, corner of Chambers and Greenwich-st., meet with due appreciation by all those who have given them a trial. Also, Summer Underclothing, as Gauze Merino, Cotton, Silk and Flannel Undershirts and Drawers, Collars, Cravats, Suspenders, Gloves, Hosiery, all sizes.

DYER & PAYNE—Yard and Office No. 119 7th-av. DEALERS in ANTHRACITE, SEMI and BITUMINOUS COALS.—offer for sale a select supply, from the most approved mines—suitable for families and manufacturing purposes. Coals carefully screened before delivery. All orders attended to with punctuality and dispatch,

FAIRBANK'S SCALES.—REDUCED IN PRICE.—These celebrated Scales are now manufactured with such increased facilities, by improvements in machinery, &c., that they are now offered at greatly reduced prices, and improved in quality.

FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water-st.

NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN, AND WILLIAMSBURG PEOPLE should call and examine the immense stock of BOOTS, SHOES, and GAITERS, at H. MANN & SON'S. They will more than save stage fare and time, by purchasing of them. No. 360 Grand-st., New-York.

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF TEA.—5 lbs. of good black or green tea for $1. Orders from the country, enclosing a remittance or satisfactory reference, punctually attended to. J. HERITAGE'S Tea-stores, Nos. 136 and 484 8th-av., New-York.

WHEREAS MY WIFE, CAROLINENE GARR, has withdrawn herself from my bed and board, without cause, I therefore caution all people against giving her credit on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

HENRY GARNER.

SPRING STYLE HATS, of the French Elastic Stiff, manufactured from the finest imported plushes, which, for brilliancy of finish and durability will bear the test with any offered with our beautiful patterns of Spring Caps. At MONARQUE'S, No. 228 Bowery.

GLASS! GLASS! GLASS!—10,000 boxes Window and Picture Glass, single thick.
5,000 boxes Glass, double thick, for show windows.
For sale by F. HOPKINS & BROTHER,
No. 6 Barclay-st., next door to Astor House.

TWINE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, CUT and Wrought Nails, Brads and Spikes, Shoe Threads, Manilla Hemp, and cotton Cordage, Oakum, Carpet Warp, Gilling Threads, &c., for sale by

CEBRA & CUMING, No. 106 Pearl-st.

LAWN GRASS.—A mixture of fine English and native Grass Seeds for lawns, with an assortment of other field and garden Seeds, for sale in any quantity by RALPH & CO., Union Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 23 Fulton-st., near Fulton Market.

WAGON FOR SALE.—A first-rate city-built Top Wagon. Price $150. Apply to KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 289½ Broadway, or WM. RAFFERTY, No. 38 Canal-st.

FRESH DRUGS &c.—At Wholesale, at No. 62 Vesey-st., New-York, on liberal terms to the City and Country Trade. GREENLEAF & KINSLEY.
SAM'L F. GREENLEAF. WILLIAM H. KINSLEY.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—T. B. PHELPS, Agent for selling Newlands Alpine Plants is at his old stand, in front of No. 1 Nassau-st., with the above Plants. Also, choice varieties of other kinds. Call and see him.

POTATOES.—500 sacks of the celebrated peach-blow Potatoes, for seed and family use, for sale, by RAWLS & SEYMOUR, No. 12 Front-st.

COR. R. DISOSWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW and COMMISSIONER of DEEDS, No 75 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts., N. Y.

SEED OATS.—Nova Scotia Black Oats for sale by RALPH & CO., No. 23 Fulton-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NAPOLEON BALLADS.

BY BON GAULTIER.—GEO. P. PUTNAM WILL PUBLISH, on the 12th inst., THE POETICAL WORKS of LOUIS NAPOLEON, now first done into plain English. With Illustrations.

CONTENTS:

Translator's Preface; Opinions of the "Base Exception;" Dedication to "My Uncle;" My Armada; "The Chough and Crow to roost are gone;" A Pensive Thought; The Lay of the Strasbourg Coup; My Uncle; In Memoriam; The Eagle; A model Poetic Decree, Bouloungne upon the Sea; The Chaunt of Spy-Hirer; "M. P." and "The Englishman;" The Story of the "*Coup d'Etat*" Address to the Army; Ideas Napoleoniennes; The Ballad of True Thomas; My Mission and its Sign; The Battle of the Boulevards.

GEO. P. PUTNAM WILL ALSO SPEEDILY PUBLISH:

Roughing it in the Bush. By Mrs. Moodie.
Panorama of St. Petersburg. By J. G. Kohl.
Dollars and Cents. By Amy Lothrop.
The Story of Mont Blanc. By Albert Smith.
A Book for a Corner. By Leigh Hunt. (On the 15th inst.)
The Railway Note-Book. By Augus B. Reach.
The Solar System. By J. Hind.
Up the Rhine. By Thomas Hood. With Illustrations.
Hand Book of Familiar Quotations from English Authors.
The Shield. By Miss Cooper.

MANSFIELD'S LIFE OF GENERAL SCOTT.

THIS WORK GIVES A FULL AND FAITHFUL NARRATIVE of the important events with which the name and services of General Scott have been connected. It contains numerous and ample references to all the sources and documents from which the facts of the history are drawn. Illustrated with maps and engravings. Price $1 25.

MANSFIELD'S HISTORY OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

From the New-York Courier and Enquirer.

This is really a history, and not an adventurer's pamphlet, destined to be read for the hour and then be forgotten. It is a volume of some 450 pages, carefully written, from authorities weighed and collated by an experienced writer, educated at West Point, and therefore imbued with a martial spirit and sound views; illustrated by plans and battles, and authenticated by the chief official dispatches. The whole campaign on the Rio Grande, and that, unequalled in brilliancy in any annals, from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, is unrolled before the eyes of the reader, and he follows through the spirited pages of the narrative, the daring bands so inferior—in everything but indomitable will and unwavering self-reliance, and military skill and arms—to the hosts that opposed them, but opposed in vain. Price $1 25. Published by A. S. BARNES & CO., No. 51 John-st.

WILLIS'S PENCILINGS BY THE WAY.

CHARLES SCRIBNER PUBLISHES THIS DAY, PENCILINGS BY THE WAY—written during some years of Residence and Travels in Europe—By N. Parker Willis. A new and revised Edition. 1 vol. Price $1 25.

"We must say we have rarely fallen in with a book of more sprightly character, a more elegant and graceful style and full of more lively descriptions. The delineations of manners are executed with great tact; and the shifting pictures of natural scenery pass before us as we read, exciting a never-ceasing interest.—*North American Review.*

PYNNSHURST—his Wanderings and Ways of Thinking. By Donald Mac Leod 1 vol 12 mo.

THE HOUSEHOLD OF SIR THOMAS MORE.—By Margaretta More 1 vol. Price 50 cents.

Second Edition of CHEEVER'S REEL IN A BOTTLE. 1 vol 12mo.

Second Edition of EXAMPLES OF LIFE AND DEATH—By Mrs. H. Sigourney. 1 vol. 12mo.

HOMEOPATHY UNMASKED—By Dr. W. Hooker. 1 vol. 12mo. Second edition. Just published.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON

SEXUAL DISEASES. 275 pages; eighth edition; price $1. By Edward H. Dixon, M. D., Editor of the *Sealpel*, a quarterly journal of Medicine and Surgery. The London *Lancet* and Boston and New-York *Medical Journals* remark:

"Dr. Dixon has placed the profession under great obligations by publishing this excellent work."

"His practical tact and well-known devotion to the rational principles of surgery, and by remarkable clearness of style are apparent on every page, and lend this book uncommon interest to the general as well as the professional readers.

"The chapters on the treatment of stricture shew great practical acquaintance with an intricate class of surgical affections. The work has been republished in London."

ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., No. 2 Astor House.

JUST PUBLISHED.

FREEMASONRY—ALLYN'S RITUAL OF FREEMASONRY, with 34 engravings. $2.

DUC DE ROCHEFOUCAULD'S MAXIMS, with an elegant portrait. $1.

ISAAC TAYLOR'S ELEMENTS OF THOUGHT, to match. 75 cents.

By remitting, the books will be sent by mail to any part of the country. WM GOWANS, 178 Fulton-st., N. Y.

PUBLISHED THIS MORNING.

CRIMES OF THE HOUSE OF AUSTRIA AGAINST MANKIND.—Collected from accredited history and edited by Elizabeth P. Peabody. Price 50 cents. Published for the benefit of the Hungarian Fund, by

RUDOLPH GARRIGUE,
No. 2 Barclay-st., Astor House.

CHRONO-THERMAL SYSTEM OF MEDICINE, EDITED BY DR TURNER, No. 224 Twelfth-st., New-York; Price, 37½ cents. REDFIELD, Clinton Hall, N. Y. Numerous able physicians throughout the country unhesitatingly testify to the unquestionable superiority of the Chrono-Thermal over every other method of treating all diseases.

JUST RECEIVED,

THE MOB CAP, by Miss Caroline Lee Hentz. This truly delightful story, by a native author, together with several others equally as popular, are now first collected in one large 8vo volume of 290 pages. Price 50 cents. For sale by BUNCE & BROTHER, Publishers, No. 134 Nassau-st.

SECOND EDITION.

HUNGARY IN 1851—With an experience of the AUSTRIAN POLICE. By C. L. Brace. 1 vol., 12mo. Just published by CHARLES SCRIBNER,
No. 145 Nassau-st., New-York

COMIC ETHIOPIAN CLASSICS.

PUBLISHED THIS MORNING—Professor JULIUS CÆSAR HANNIBAL'S SCIENTIFIC DISCOURSES, originally published in the *New-York Picayune*. Price, 25 cents. STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THROAT-AIL, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, their difference. How do persons get these diseases? By W. W. HALL. $1. Clinton Hall. REDFIELD

THE CANADA TRADE WITH NEW-YORK.—A carefully prepared statistical table of the export and import trade with Canada, showing the quantity and description of the goods meet in demand in Canada; the amount of each particular kind sold to go there during the last year; the easiest means of transportation, &c. &c. compiled from public documents and other sources, to be had for the trouble of calling or sending for it to the general advertising office of W. H. McDONALD, No. 109 Nassau-st.

CORNISH, LAMPORT & CO.—Publish this morning, THE CONFESSIONS OF AN ATTORNEY, by the author of "Recollections of a Policeman," and "The Experiences of a Barrister." Second edition, 12mo. Muslin 75 cents. Paper 50 cents.

MRS. MARY H. PUMPELLY'S POEMS—With Preface by N P Willis. 1 vol. Price $1. Just published by CHARLES SCRIBNER, No 145 Nassau-st., New-York.

SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, and STATIONERY, at wholesale.—Country merchants and booksellers are invited to call and examine our very large stock, and prices, before buying elsewhere.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG, No 88 John-st.

REMOVALS.

DR. FEUCHTWANGER'S OFFICE has been removed to No. 141 Maiden-lane, where his celebrated Chemical Preparations may be had permanently, viz: Disinfecting Liquid, Chemical Wash Ball Soap, Fly Paper, Bleached Shellac, Sulphate Ammonia, Platina, Palladium, Nickel, Cadmium, Bismuth, Best Rouge, Vienna, Lime, Cyanide Potassium, German Manganese, Oxide Uranium, &c. &c. English Poultice Cloth, or Spongio Piline Poultice, an indispensable substitute for poultice or fomentation, at manufacturer's agency, No. 141 Maiden-lane. Daguerreotypo, Pyrotechnic and Glass Makers' Materials, and rare Chemicals prepared and imported.

THE "ORIGINAL" YANKEE PRESS PRINTING OFFICE, has removed from No. 76 Nassau-st. corner of John-st., to No. 138 Fulton-st., adjoining "Sun Building." Old friends and customers will please make note, and remember the place is at No 138 Fulton-st.

GEO. P. GORDON'S Original Yankee Presses,

Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, Labels, Handbills, &c., neatly printed.

ALFRED EDWARDS & CO. have removed to their new Store, Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place and 6 Murray-st., fourth door west from Broadway, where they offer a new stock of Dress Goods of their own importation, together with every article in their line, to which they invite the attention of purchasers from all parts of the United States. Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place and 6 Murray-street.

THE EYE.—WALDSTEIN & BECKEL, the eminent Opticians, from Germany, have removed from No. 418 to No. 451 Broadway. Having tested their skill in assisting imperfect or impaired vision, we are able to speak warmly in its favor. Their telescopes, microscopes, opera glasses, spectacles, &c., are unsurpassed.—*Tribune.*

MRS. L. GIPSEY—Has removed from No. 55 East Broadway, to No. 243 Grand-st., near the Bowery, where she can be consulted on all the events of life, from 9 A. M to 10 P. M.

C. B. WHEELER, Attorney, &c., at Law, and Commissioner of Deeds, removed from No. 14 Wall-st. to No. 4 New-st., near Wall, 2d floor. In from 9 to 1, and from 2 to 6. Mortgages on real estate foreclosed.

JAMES PRENTICE, Mathematical Drawing Instrument Manufacturer, has removed to No. 315 Broadway, corner of the Hospital. A second hand Theodolite and Level for sale.

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

400 CASKS FRENCH WHITE ZINC.—Dry No. 1, in casks, 200 to 600 lbs. FRENCH WHITE ZINC, DRY, SNOW WHITE, in casks, 250 to 500 lbs. 80 tuns FRENCH WHITE, ground in BLEACHED OIL, in kegs, 50 lbs to 225 lbs. The above article of White Zinc we offer to the trade and consumers, as being the very best article now on the market. Samples can be seen at our office. For sale by SCHANCK, DOWNING & CO.,
No. 108 Fulton-st.

FRENCH GLASS.—30,000 boxes SINGLE THICK.
10,000 boxes EXTRA THICK.
10,000 boxes DOUBLE THICK.
Assorted sizes, from 6x8 to 36x54. All of our own brands and importation, at reduced prices. For sale by
SCHANCK, DOWNING & CO.,
Nos. 106 and 108 Fulton-st.

FISH AND PROVISION STORE.—ALLAN & ROSE, No. 226 Washington-st., (one door above Barclay-st.,) New-York, offer at wholesale to dealers, at the lowest market prices for cash, the following articles of the best quality:

MACKEREL—Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in all kinds of packages.
SHAD—Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in all kinds of packages.
CODFISH—Dry Salted and Pickled.
SCALEFISH—Dry Salted and Pickled.
HERRINGS—Smoked and Pickled.
PORK—Mess, Prime, Rump, Butt, Clear, &c.
BEEF—Mess, Prime, and Railroad.
SMOKED HAMS, Shoulders, Beef, Bacon, Salmon.
CHEESE, Lard, Candles, Oil, Spices.
BUTTER—In firkins, tubs, and pails—fresh dairy.
SALT—Fine, in sacks and small bags.

PITTSTON COAL.—Office Pennsylvania Coal Co., corner Broadway and Wall-st.—The Pennsylvania Coal Co. is now prepared to enter into contracts for the sale of its superior PITTSTON COAL, deliverable at Port Ervus, near Rondout, on the Hudson River, before the 1st of July next, at the following prices per ton of 2,240 lbs.:

Lump	$3 40	Range, or large Stove	$3 60
Steamboat	3 55	Nut, or Stove	3 65
Grate, or Furnace	3 60	Pea	2 75

Contracts may also be made for the remainder of the season, by application at the Company's office.

GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL.—The undersigned has the pleasure to inform his friends and the public that his house will be open for the reception of company, on SATURDAY, the 15th May, and he is now prepared to make arrangements with families for the season.

WEST POINT, May 1, 1852. WM. B. COZZENS.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET, IN EAST BROOKLYN.—On stage route—a fine large two-story and attic house and 4 lots; bath-rooms and water closets. Also one new two-story house, folding doors, and extensive kitchen, &c. Also a three-story, small size, and half of a two-story brick house. Rents very low. Also for sale, one new two-story house and 2 lots—$2,100; one gothic—$2,500, and a handsome cottage—$2,500, on very easy terms. Apply cor. Myrtle-av. and Franklin, E. K. VAN BEUREN.

TWENTY-FIVE LOTS OF GROUND, WANTED, TO RENT—For a term of years, either on the North or East River, (near the river,) for a Brown Stone Yard, for a Company now organizing, to work Eayres' Patent Stone Dressing Machine. Also wanted a Steam Engine, 50 horse power—the seller to take an interest in the Company, in payment. For further particulars, inquire at No. 63 William-st., office No. 3.

BUILDING TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER.—A building on 1st-av., between 23d and 24th-sts., 18 by 45 feet, containing five rooms. Will be let together, or in rooms to suit applicants. Apply on the premises, or to
MORTON & BREMNER,
No. 213 Pearl-st., cor. Fletcher.

CHEAP RENTS—To quiet families, with o it children.—Apartments with Croton water in—at 3 and 4 dollars. Also stores, (not for liquor) with large show windows, at low rent, in a rapidly improving neighborhood. Apply to R. SMITH, on 11th-av., between 43d and 44th-sts.

STORES AND DWELLINGS AND APARTMENTS TO LET, corner of 3d-av. and 80th-st., corner of Broadway and 68th-st. Two three-story brick buildings in 53d-st., near 5th-av., suitable for one or more families. TO LET—Five three-story brick buildings, 20x40 each, Croton water, &c., in 50th-st., near Broadway; will be finished early in the summer. Inquire on the premises, and of A. C. DAYTON, Bonded Warehouse, corner of Exchange-place and Broadway.

STORE IN HARTFORD TO LEASE.—One of the best Stores in the city—located on Main-st., on the Public Square—adapted to the Dry Goods, Hardware or Fancy Business—affording a rare opportunity for permanently securing a superior business stand in one of the most flourishing cities of the Union. Possession given immediately. Apply to SAMUEL HAMILTON, Hartford.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET.—In *Times* Building, No. 113 Nassau-st., the 2d floor, 25 by 103 feet deep, entrance on two streets. Inquire of JOHN GILHOOLY, No. 113 Nassau-st., in basement.

STORE TO LET.—The eligible store No. 4 Warren-st., near Broadway; and counter and desk for sale. Inquire on the premises.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF LIGHT ARTICLES. To let, part of a clean, light work-shop. Rent low. Apply at No. 104½ Fulton-st., in the store.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET.—At Flushing, L. I., pleasantly situated. Apply to Mrs. PELL, on the premises.

LOFTS TO LET—The 2d, 3d and 4th floors of store No. 32 Spruce-st. Dimensions 25x80 feet. Apply to
GEO. EVERSON, No. 296 Pearl-st.

TO WORKING JEWELLERS.—An opportunity now offers to secure a good shop, pleasantly located, (rent very low,) with the principal tools, &c., within twenty minutes of Maiden Lane. Respectable parties with about $400 may address FACTORY, at the office of this paper, with name and reference.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A small place eligibly situated on the banks of the

New-York Daily Times.

New-Jersey Democratic Convention.

This body assembled at Trenton on Thursday morning, organizing by the choice of WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER, for President. The following resolutions were reported from Committee:

Resolved, That the Democratic party of this State adhere to the principles of the Republican party, as promulgated by the National Convention, held in the City of Baltimore in 1852.

Resolved, That we adhere to the Constitution of the Union, and to all its Compromises, believing the provisions therein contained for the protection of Southern Rights, and interests as sacred and as binding as those for the protection of Northern Rights and interests, inserting on the whole instrument, and nothing less, as necessary to the Union, the peace, the welfare, and the happiness of the Republic.

Resolved, That the measures of adjustment, commonly called the Compromise, being essentially necessary to give effect to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, have our hearty and lasting concurrence.

Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence in the integrity, the capacity, and the statesmanship of Hon ROBERT F. STOCKTON, Senator from this State; that his career in the service of the nation has been distinguished with deeds of chivalrous daring, and gallant exploits, which have redounded to the glory, and promoted the greatness of his country.

Resolved, That while the Democracy of New-Jersey hereby pledge their united and earnest support to the nominee for President of the next Democratic National Convention, to be held at Baltimore, at the same time, they hereby declare that their first choice for that distinguished office, is LEWIS CASS, of Michigan."

The first, second and third resolutions passed unanimously; but the reading of the fourth gave rise to one of the most bitter and vindictive debates ever listened to in a political convention. The STOCKTON men had the advantage from the beginning to the end of the fight, and finally came off entirely victorious.

A resolution offered by Mr. JOHN CASSEDY, of Hudson, instructing the delegates to Baltimore to vote for General CASS, was likewise defeated;—motions to strike out and table the obnoxious resolution shared the same calamity; the vote upon the division being—For CASS, 101; for STOCKTON, 124.

JOSEPH C. POTTS then moved a slight amendment, complimentary to the Democratic members of Congress from this State, and this, together with the original resolution, was passed by a very decided vote.

The question then recurred on the passage of the fifth resolution, and here again the CASS men were indignant at the mealy-mouthed preference therein expressed. The following was introduced as a substitute:

Resolved, That the delegates elected by this Convention to the Baltimore Convention, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Democratic party, are hereby instructed to vote on the first ballot for Gen. LEWIS CASS, of Michigan, and also on every other ballot until his name is withdrawn from before the Convention.

This again roused much discussion, but the Cassites again suffered defeat. The substitute was defeated and the original resolution passed.

The several delegations then announced their choice of delegates for the various Congressional Districts as follows:

First District—CHARLES S. GARRET, of Camden; alternate, John B. Rosenbaum.

Second—JOSEPH C. POTTS, of Mercer; alternate, John H. Phillips, of Mercer.

Third—JOSEPH T. CROWELL, of Middlesex; alternate, William D. McKissack.

Fourth—THOMAS LAWRENCE, of Sussex

Fifth—SAMUEL WESTCOTT, of Hudson; alternate, Moses Bigelow, of Essex.

Senatorial Delegates—ISAAC MICKLE, of Camden, DAVID S. CRAIG, of ESSEX; alternates, Henry Ford, Peter D. Vroom.

It is claimed that the STOCKTON men have the majority of the delegates.

After continuing the present State Central Committee, and a vote of thanks to the presiding officers, the Convention adjourned.

NEW-YORK CITY.

INSULTING FEMALES.—Where are the stars? Is the law requiring policemen to wear their badge of office conspicuously on the breast generally obeyed? If it is, the number of these officials must be quite disproportionate to the extent of their beat; for seldom is one to be found when wanted. A gentleman walking up town early last evening noticed an individual in the shape of a man walking just before him, who studiously singled out every respectable looking female he met, for the purpose of insulting her—under the pretence, however, of accident unavoidable in the crowd. Naturally indignant at such conduct, our informant looked about him diligently for a policeman; but although this search was continued during a walk of a dozen blocks, chiefly in Broadway, none of the luminaries could be found. The individual who seemed to find so much gratification in wanton insult of unprotected females is a tall shabby-genteel looking masculine, very straight and rather slender in form wearing a long, thin, dirty-looking mustache and beard, and a very peculiar dusty-looking hat, curling at the sides in the style of five years ago. We are informed that he claims to be an author. Surely no man possessing a Vestige of Civilization could be guilty of such atrocity.

ELOPEMENT FROM ENGLAND—CAPTURE OF THE PARTIES IN THIS CITY.—On Thursday evening, officer Bowyer, of the Chief's Office, was called to visit the Astor House, on business of importance; upon reaching the hotel, he was met by the British Consul, whom the officer accompanied to a parlor, and was there introduced to Colonel Thomas A. Howard, of the English army, who had just arrived in the steamship *Europa*, in pursuit of an individual named Dr. Andrew Plummer. It appears from the statement made by Col. Howard, that this doctor recently eloped from Brighton, England, with a young girl, named Miss Emma Pattison, daughter of a wealthy family residing at Brighton, and came to the U. S. in the steamship *Niagara*. It also appears, that Dr. P. and Col. Howard were bosom friends, therefore the latter placed the most implicit confidence in the physician, and a few days prior to his absconding, handed him £1,900 sterling, to deposit with a banker. The deposit was never made, and the rogue of course pocketed the funds, and came to America to expend it. The full particulars being furnished to officer Bowyer, he at once took steps to ferret out the eloping parties. A telegraphic dispatch was forwarded to Boston, but before an answer was received, officer Bowyer traced the couple to apartments in the Irving House. As the case was not one for criminal action, the officer advised Colonel Howard to procure immediately a civil process for his arrest. This course was taken, and, in the meantime, Mr. Howard informed the officer that his guest had made a great hubbub about losing some baggage. Finally, officer Bowyer was introduced to Dr. Plummer by Mr. Howard, and very politely requested him to walk over to the Mayor's office, as he believed there was some information respecting a trunk lost by him. The doctor walked over; and, to his utter astonishment, met Colonel Howard, which seemed to affect him severely. He was then taken into custody by the Sheriff, and locked up in the Eldridge-street prison. Shortly after, the young lady visited his Honor, Mayor Kingsland, at the City Hall, and was shown a letter from her parents—brought by Colonel Howard—imploring her to return; she consented, and will probably sail in the next steamer.

WHIG YOUNG MEN'S COMMITTEE.—The regular monthly meeting of this Committee was held last evening, at the Broadway House. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been adopted, on motion of Nicholas Carroll two Committees were appointed—one to call upon Postmaster Brady, and another to call upon District Attorney Blunt, and inquire why those gentlemen retained certain Democrats in their offices. The names and residences of the members of the Committee and the members of the Ward Committees, were taken down and registered. No other business was transacted. There are vacancies existing in several of the delegations, and no little trouble is experienced in filling them, as the delegations now stand two for Scott and two for Fillmore.

THE FIRST CASE, A WARNING.—Great consternation was created in Broadway yesterday afternoon, by the appalling cry of "mad dog! mad dog!" as a diminutive specimen of the canine species came rushing through the spacious avenue made by the dividing pedestrians. The animal, foaming at the mouth, and snapping at every one within his reach, ran into the shoe store of Mr. CAHILL, followed by several persons intent on curtailing his power for evil. During the chase he turned upon and severely bit a gentleman who was engaged in the pursuit. The animal was finally overtaken on the side walk and killed. This case of undoubted hydrophobia thus early in the season, should serve as a warning to all. It is to be hoped that the authorities will see to the strict enforcement of the ordinance "in such cases made and provided."

FIRES.—About 12 o'clock on Thursday evening there was a fire discovered in an oyster saloon under Fulton Market. It was soon extinguished. Damage trifling.... This morning, about half-past 5 o'clock, a fire broke out in the sixth story of the American Tract Buildings, corner of Nassau and Spruce streets. The fire originated from a defect in the flues, and was extinguished with only about $2,000 damage..... Last evening a camphene lamp exploded in a dry-goods store at No. 41 Avenue A. The burning fluid set fire to some of the contents. Mr. Geo. Boyd also had his hands and face severely burned. The damage to the building or contents was trifling. The attic of the building in Dover-street occupied by Hose Co. No. 10 was slightly damaged by fire last evening.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Board of Managers of this Society, met at the Bible House on Thursday evening 6th inst., at 8 o'clock. Minutes of the last meeting having been read and approved, the committee were called upon to report. The extreme upper part of the city is now being explored. Eight hundred and sixteen families were visited, and of that number one hundred and fifty-six were found destitute. The United States Brig "*Perry*," bound on a cruise to the West coast of Africa, had been supplied. Two thousand additional copies of the annual report were ordered to be printed for the year 1852, and the subject of procuring two thousand new members was discussed. The agents for distribution among immigrants were re-appointed. Committee on supplying ferries and railway stations reported complete. The anniversary of this Society will take place to-morrow evening.

THE MAGDALEN SOCIETY.—The Nineteenth Anniversary of the New-York Magdalen Society was held yesterday at the Bleecker-street Church. Rev. Dr. KNOX was called to preside; and, on taking the Chair, he briefly addressed the audience in behalf of the objects of the Society. The Annual Report was then read; and from it we learn that during the past year the average number of inmates of the asylum was 70. During the year 6 were dismissed at their own request, 10 were placed at service, 8 were sent to the hospital, 6 were expelled, 16 were restored to their friends, 2 were married, 4 united with the church, and 11 were hopefully converted. The Board of Managers give a very favorable history of their labors during the past year, and look with confidence to the future for a reward for their labors. The payment of the principal of the mortgage on their property, thus relieving them from the payment of a large sum yearly in the shape of interest, as a most fortunate circumstance, and the incorporation of the Society will enable it to extend the sphere of its labors. They regret, however, the limited accommodations which the Asylum affords, and express the hope that, at no distant day, they may, by the liberality of the public, be enabled to add to the present buildings. The following is the Treasurer's account of the Receipts and Expenditures, from May 1, 1851, to April 30, 1852.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand	$34 78
Collected from ladies at New-Haven	91 75
General Collections	1,284 88
Subscription of George Douglass	100 00
Subscription of James Lennox	100 00
Subscription of J. J. Astor	50 00
Collections at Anniversary	10 70
Collections for payment of bond and mortgage	336 00
Total	$2,008 11

EXPENDITURES.

For purchase of supplies	$843 05
For Matron's salary	120 00
For Fuel	94 38
For Chaplain's salary	400 00
For traveling expenses	25 00
For medical services	5 00
For printing Annual Report	36 00
For expenses of Anniversary	2 00
For payment of bond and mortgage	404 00
For expenses of cancelling bond and mortgage	2 15
Balance in the Treasury	76 53
Total	$2,008 11

After the Reports had been read and adopted, addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. BURCHARD and Rev. Dr. PARKER, and it was resolved to hold an anniversary meeting in a short time, for the purpose of bringing the claims and wants of the Society prominently before the public.

DEATH FROM INJURIES ON A RAILROAD.—On Thursday morning, an unknown man was brought to the New-York Hospital, from Piermont, in great suffering from injuries received on the Erie Railroad by a car-wheel passing over the lower portion of his body. He was placed under medical treatment by Mr. Roome, the Superintendent, but all efforts to save his life proved unavailing, as he expired at an early hour yesterday morning. Coroner Ives was notified to hold an inquest, but postponed it until this forenoon, for the purpose of procuring witnesses from Piermont.

☞ Yesterday morning, about 5 o'clock, as the steamer *Cornelius Vanderbilt* was coming down the East River, off Grand-street Ferry, she came in collision with the schooner *Jayne*, laden with granite, and carried away her bowsprit and a portion of the bow timbers. The *Vanderbilt's* outwater was considerably shattered; but the damage was of no great amount. The captain of the sail craft was struck in the thigh with a piece of timber and slightly injured.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—On Thursday night, during the passage of the steamer Hendrik Hudson, from Albany to this City, a gentleman by the name of Alexander Gilpatrick, of South Berwick, Me., was robbed of $500 in cash, which was taken from his state-room by some rogue, who effected an entrance by turning the key from the outside with a pair of nippers. The money stolen consisted of two $100 bills, $208 and $10s on the Great Falls Bank, New-Hampshire. The thief also got several promissory notes, amounting to $2,000, one of which was drawn by Henry Chamberlain & Co., Dalton, Mass., payable to Messrs. Gilpatrick & Davis.

—On Thursday night, three boys, Wm. McFadden, Maurice Dowd, and Patrick Donough, were arrested in the second Ward, by Sergeant Finney, charged with burglariously entering the segar store of Wm. Bechlaer, No. 210 William-street, and stealing therefrom 2,000 segars valued at $80. A keeper of a junk shop, named Wm Dwyer, was also committed for "receiving" a portion of this stolen property, and all of them were committed to prison by Justice Osborne.

—Yesterday morning an insane woman, named Margaret Murray, leaped into the water from one of the Catherine-street Ferry boats, when in the middle of the East River, and with great difficulty the passengers saved her from drowning. She was brought ashore and placed under the medical treatment of Dr. Covil, preparatory to being sent to the Asylum.

—Yesterday morning, Coroner Ives held an inquest, at the foot of One Hundred and Sixty-Third-street, N. R., upon the body of an unknown man, who committed suicide by hanging himself to the ceiling-beams of Shepard Knapp's boat-house, Fort Washington Point. No person could recognize the deceased, and the Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

—A woman of genteel appearance called at the residence of Mr. Belcher, at No. 313 Greenwich-street, yesterday, rang the bell, and inquired for the lady of the house. While the servant was absent, telling Mrs. B. a lady wanted to see her, the inquiring stranger made her exit, taking with her a valuable silk mantilla.

—Susan Brown was arrested yesterday, by the Police of the Sixth Ward, upon suspicion of stealing $100 in cash, from the possession of Norman Donald. She was held for a further examination.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.—The following is a list of the time and places for holding the Anniversary celebrations, which will take place in this city during the coming week

SUNDAY, May 9.

New-York Bible Society. Sermon by Rev. Joel Parker, D. D. Broadway Tabernacle, 7½ P. M.

American Home Missionary Society. Sermon by Rev. Leonard Facon, D. D., of New-Haven. Mercer-street Church, 7½ P. M.

American and Foreign Christian Union. Sermon by Rev. J. P. Durbin, D. D., of Philadelphia, in the Mulberry-street Methodist Episcopal Church, 7½ P. M.

Am. Tract Society. Sermon for Meliorating the Condition of the Jews. Sermon by Rev. Wm. Ramsay, of Philadelphia, in the Reformed Dutch Church on Lafayette Place. Subject: The literal restoration of the Jews, and no triumph of the Church until they are converted to Christianity.

MONDAY, May 10.

American Seamen's Friend Society, at the Broadway Tabernacle, at 7½ P. M.

New-York City Temperance Alliance, at Metropolitan Hall, 7½ P. M.

TUESDAY, May 11.

American and Foreign Christian Union, at the Tabernacle, 10 A. M.

American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. Tabernacle, 3½ P. M.

New-York and American Sunday School Union. Tabernacle, 7½ P. M.

WEDNESDAY, May 12.

American Tract Society. Tract House, 9 A. M. Tabernacle, 10 A. M.

Institution for the Blind. Metropolitan Hall, at 4 P. M.

Am. Home Missionary Society. Tabernacle, 7½ P. M.

National Temperance Society. Metropolitan Hall, 7½ P. M.

Am. Female Guardian Society. Church of the Puritans, Union-square, 7½ P. M.

THURSDAY, May 13.

Am. Bible Society. Bible House, 9 A. M. Tabernacle, 10 A. M.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Metropolitan Hall, 4 P. M. Tickets to be had at the door.

Am. Temperance Union. Tabernacle, 7½ P. M.

New-York State Colonization Society. Metropolitan Hall, at 7½ P. M.

Central American Education Society. Mercer-street Presbyterian Church, at 7½ P. M.

FRIDAY, May 14.

American Board of Foreign Missions. Tabernacle at 10 A. M.

American and Foreign Bible Society. Oliver-street Baptist Church, at 10 A. M.

New-York Association for the Suppression of Gambling. Tabernacle, at 7½ P. M.

During Anniversary Week, there will be daily morning prayer meetings, at 8 o'clock, in the Broome-street Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Adams's.

The New-York City Temperance Alliance will hold a Mass Meeting in Metropolitan Hall on Monday evening next. Addresses will be made by Rev. S. H. TYNG, D. D., Rev. S. A. COREY, Hon. HORACE GREELEY.

IMMIGRATION.—During the past twenty-four hours, there have arrived at this port the following vessels and passengers:

Spartan, Greenock	277	Ammerland, Bremen	178
Midas, Liverpool	385	Adonis, Liverpool	294
Olivia, do.	145	Florence, Limerick	76
Kepler, Bremen	209	Don, Bremen	170
Clarien, do.	104	Liverpool, do.	222
Dromahaire, Glasgow	150	Davenport, Havre	195
Schiller, Hamburg	114	Br. Queen, Londonderry	87
Triumph, Limerick	90	Charlemagne, Antwerp	166
Oregon, Penzance	82	Koophandle, do.	210
Reform, Hamburg	100	Bavaria, Havre	333
Heipner, do.	107	Baanockburn, Greenock	207
Total			3,911

COURT CALENDAR—*Saturday*—COMMON PLEAS—*Part I*—Nos. 539, 541, 545, 551, 555, 557, 557½, 559, 561, 563, 564, 565, 569, 571, 575.—*Part II*—322, 406, 430, 290, 536, 544, 568, 574, 580, 588, 590, 594, 594½, 596, 598.

MARRIED.

In this City, on 7th inst., by Rev. Hugh H. Blair, Rev. ALEXANDER CLEMENTS to Miss MARTHA LIVINGSTON, both of this City.

DIED.

On Friday, May 7th, of consumption, JOHN RILEY, aged 19 years.

The friends and relatives of the family and those of his brother James, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock, P.M., from his late residence, No. 264 2d-st. cor. av. B.

On the 7th inst., (at the residence of his son-in-law, John Wilson, Esq., JOHN HOOKER, aged 82 years and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this afternoon (Saturday,) at one o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, John Wilson, No. 13 Cornelia-st., without further invitation.

Suddenly, May 6, CHARLES R. DILL, son of Vincent L. and Margaret Dill, aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, likewise the friends of deceased, are respected to attend his funeral, on Sunday, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his father's residence, No 4 Fourth, near South 4th st., Williamsburg.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—MAY 7.

$31,000 U. S. 6s, '62	114	500 New-Jersey Zinc Co.	14
1,000 U. S. 6s, '58, coup.	114	20 do	b2d 14½
1,000 do. '67	s30 118	700 do	s3 14½
5,000 do. 5s, '65	106½	150 do	b30 14½
31,200 Ohio 6s, 60	108½	100 do	s60 14
3,500 Virginia 6s	110	300 do	b10 14½
13,048 Indiana State 5s	90¾	300 do	b10 14½
5,000 Ind. Can. Pref. 5s	44	200 do	b30 14½
10,000 Erie R.R. 1st Mrt.	115½	500 do	s10 14
5,000 do	115¾	500 Portsmouth Dry Dock	7½
4,000 do	115¾	200 do	b30 7½
16,000 do. 2d Mort.	106½	150 Dauphin Coal Co.	54
2,000 Erie Inc. Bonds	94½	100 Erie Railroad	89¾
5,000 do	93¾	114 do	89¾
11,000 Erie Convert. '62	96½	600 do	89½
2,000 Hudson 2d Mort.	96¾	50 do	b10 89¾
7,000 do	96¾	50 do	b30 89¾
5 Bank Commerce	109	50 do	b20 89¾
234 Del. & Hud. Canal	117	100 do	s15 89¾
100 do	s30 116¾	200 Harlem Railroad	b10 74½
10 do	117¾	200 do	313 74½
6 Bank North America	108	100 do	s12m 72
20 Irving Bank	102	50 do	74½
80 Metropolitan Bank	106	10 Harlem R. R. Pref.	112
10 Knickerbocker Bank	96	30 Roch. & Syr. R. R.	116¾
160 Morris Canal	s3 19	100 Long Island Railroad	21½
50 Edgeworth Land Co.	8½	50 do	b30 22
50 do	8½	50 Stonington R. R.	b30 55½
100 Canton Co.	b10 83½	100 do	55½
50 do	b30 83¾	50 Nor. & Wor. R. R.	b60 58
55 Nicaragua Tran. Co.	41½	50 do	s3 57½
100 Hud. River R. R.	s12m 60	100 Reading Railroad	79
77 do	62¾	100 do	b30 79
150 do	b60 63	100 do	s90 78
70 Madison & Ind. R. R.	100½	100 do	78¾
225 Chemung Railroad	88	100 do	78½

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Erie C. Bonds, '62	96¾	50 Morris Canal	19½
66,000 do	96¾	100 Canton Co	b3 83½
100,000 do	b60 97½	225 Nicaragua Transit Co	41
8,000 Erie RR. 2d Mort.	106½	100 Portsmouth Dry Dock	7½
30 Ohio Life & Trust	105½	50 Stonington Railroad	55½
100 Del. & Hud. Canl	b60 117	114 Erie Railroad	b3 89½
150 Edgeworth Land Co.	8½	100 Harlem Railroad	s30 74
50 do	b30 9	200 do	b60 74½
150 New-Jersey Zinc	14	100 do	s60 73½
50 Phœnix Mining Co	14½	200 do	74
450 do	14½		

FRIDAY, April 7—6 P. M.

The Bond business on the Stock Exchange was again very large: the sales foot up $320,000, to which, from the inquiries we heard of, may be added $50,000 on private contract. The chief speculative movement was in Erie Convertibles as yesterday, the cash bonds closing at 97, and on buyers time, 60 days, 97½, at which $100,000 was taken on a single bid at the late Board. State Stocks of which with the exception of Virginia Coupons there was little or no supply, according to some of the advices, on the London market, was taken freely to-day, part on foreign account, at very full prices. A lot of Government '62's were also taken at 114, though these may have possibly been sold on Foreign order. The private letters by the *Europa* are somewhat contradictory on the subject of out and out sales. The demand, we judge is a regular investment one, not extravagant in amount, and without much disposition to speculate in large parcels. About $500,000 of the Virginia contract taken by parties in connection with Mr. PEABODY, have been introduced in this way, and they are gradually getting in favor, and have advanced to 99¼, equal to 110 here. Ohio Sixes were also taken as offered, and Massachusetts Fives and Canada Sixes in high favor. Maryland Sterling Fives have reached a very high point, since the good conduct of the State in providing additional taxation for their support.

The Share market opened ¼ per cent. better, under the news, in the Street this morning, but the advance was not sustained, and the feeling was somewhat sluggish in nearly all the Railroads. The Mining Stocks were active and advanced 1 ₱ cent. on Dauphin and Jersey Mining. There were also liberal purchases of Phœnix at the Second Board at yesterday's rate.

Investments were without material change. Delaware and Hudson, 117. Metropolitan Bank, 106, and more offered at this rate. Rochester, 116½. Madison 100¾. These rates show no additional strength, though the impression is strong with some that this class of Stocks paying 8@10 ₱ cent. on par, will be large gainers in price by a settled decline in interest to 4@5 ₱ cent. Established Railroads and Canals with perpetual charters, averaging 9 ₱ cent. dividends on par, would yield 6 ₱ cent. at 150.

There was some business in Exchange for the Havre steamer sailing to-morrow. Sterling bills, transient Bank signatures, were done at 109¾@110, and the supply was ample. The regular Bankers drew to their customers at 110¼@110¾. Francs, 5.17½@5.15. The remitters are having some paper discounted to invest in bills, but, with this exception, the demand for money is not important, and the rates remain cheap. Demand loans are not much disturbed.

Cotton was not much strengthened by the news. The large movements last week anticipated all of the rise, and some of the purchases are again on the market for resale. The transactions to-day were light.

The Foreign Dry Goods movement is again light this week. The following are the figures:

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	*Value.*	*Pkgs.*	*Value.*	*Pkgs.*	*Value.*
Wool	423	$114,886	63	$22,427	70	$22,878
Cotton	483	90,214	77	23,717	105	19,566
Silks	254	155,760	61	27,921	121	33,282
Flax	352	67,099	—	—	147	19,717
Miscellaneous	315	161,814	28	7,225	664	8,250
Total	1,827	$589,753	229	$71,290	1,107	$103,693

Private letters by the *Europa* notice signs of reviving speculation in one or two articles of Colonial and other produce in London. Coffee was attracting particular attention, and went up after the reduction of interest by the Bank. Sugars were also better. We notice, too, by the papers, that the English farmers were much disposed to withhold their Wheat for better prices, so that Foreign Grain was more sought after. From the tone of the Press, it may be inferred that the long-continued opposition to speculation among the mercantile classes must soon give way to the superabundance of gold and low rates of interest.

The Sub Treasury received to-day $63,409. Paid $27,067, and held at close a Balance of $3,586,002 46.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, May 4—Noon.

COTTON is again excited by the advices per the *Pacific*. The sales already have been 5,000 bales at a further advance of ¼c. Low middling is quoted at 8c, and strict middling at 8¼c. SUGAR has advanced ¼c., fair sells at 4¼@4¾c. MESS PORK is dull at $17 25@$17 37.

NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, May 4—P. M.

The total sales to-day of COTTON were 8,000 bales at a further advance of ¼c. Middling, 8¼c@8¼c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, May 5—Noon.

COTTON is quiet to-day, operators waiting for the news per the *Europa*. Barely 2,000 bales sold this morning. The increase in the receipts at all the Southern ports reach 636,000 bales above the same time last year.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, May 7.

COTTON has received an active impulse from the advices by the *Europa*; already 6,000 bales have changed hands at very full prices. Strict Middling is quoted at 8¼.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 7.

An advance of 7 cents a week on red WHEAT has taken place here. The sales of COFFEE for the week have been 10,000 bags.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, May 7—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are doing better. The stock is very light, and the demand fair. The sales embrace 30 bbls. Pots at $5.06½; and Pearls at $6 31½ ₱ 100 lb.

COTTON—Is quite irregular, affected by the *Europa's* intelligence, which is more favorable than anticipated by either parties. We have heard of only 300 bales being sold.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The feeling is somewhat easier in the market for State and Western, imparted thereto by the decreased supply and the encouraging news per *Europa*, which has brought forward shipping purchasers with more spirit and incited a better Eastern demand for the low and medium qualities. The local trade deal tolerably in the more desirable grades, at quoted figures. The operations add up 10,000 bbls: superfine No. 2 at $3 62½@$3 75; ordinary to straight State and good common Orleans at $4 12½@$4 31½—a few lots only selling at the inside price; choice State, mixed Western and favorite Ohio, at $4 31½@$4 50; fair to fancy Indiana and Michigan, at $4 43¾@$4 68¾; fancy Genesee at $4 75@$5; fancy at $5@$5 25; extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $5 12½@$5 56¼, and extra Genesee at $5 25@$5 87½ ₱ bbl. Canadian is held pretty firmly at $4 18½@$4 25 ₱ bbl; the stock is not so heavy. Southern is again dearer, with brisk inquiries and diminished arrivals. The sales comprise 1,300 bbls, mixed to favorite ordinary Alexandria, Baltimore, Columbia, Fredericksburg, Country and Georgetown at $4 43¾@$4 68¾. Rye Flour is quiet, but firm at $3 31½. Corn Meal remains about the same—Jersey realizing $3 25, and Brandywine $3 50.

GRAIN—Wheat is extremely inanimate. The supply is small and demand good, but the enhanced pretensions of factors with the scarcity of vessels, impede transactions; 4,700 bush. Canadian white were purchased at 96@97c., and 3,000 do. Genesee at an unknown rate. Rye is very dull at 70@71c., ₱ bush. About 1,000 bush. were sold at these figures. Barley rules heavy and nominal at 64@68c. ₱ bush. Oats are quickly bought at 39@40c. for Western, and 40@41c. for Northern. Corn is still in brisk request and buoyant in price. The receipts are not large, and the stock is reduced. The business includes 30,500 bush. round yellow at 61@63c.; mixed Western and white Southern at 63@64c., and yellow do at 64@64½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and lower, with sales 270 bbls. new Prime at $16 50@16 62½, and new Mess at $18 50. We have nothing new to notice in Pickled Meats. Lard is pretty brisk,—the day's sales consisting of 500 bbls. and continues in demand, and we learn of sales amounting to 70 tierces Prime at 10c.@10¼c., and 150 kegs do. at 11½c.@11¾c. Beef continues in demand, and we learn of sales of 300 bbls. Prime at $6 @$7 25, and Mess at $9 75@$13 75. Some 100 pkgs. Prime Mess fetched $19 50, and 60 bbls. Beef Hams $16. Butter and Cheese are unchanged.

WHISKY—Is more freely offered at easier prices. We note sales of 280 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 21½c.@21¾c. ₱ gallon, cash.

FREIGHTS—There was a fair amount of Freights offering for Liverpool, without material change of rates. 600@ 650 bales Cotton, chiefly compressed, were engaged at 3-16d.; 1,850 bbls. Flour at 1s. 5d.; 7,000 Staves were taken at 60s.; Grain was at 5d. To London, 1,500 bbls. Flour were taken at 2s. There was no change in rates to Havre. To California, rates ranged from 45c.@60c., and 35 tons heavy cargo were taken at $25. The *Flying Cloud*, (clipper,) appointed to sail next week, was getting 70c.@75c. ₱ foot, to fill up.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Florida, from Liverpool.—Rev. J. Smithurst, of Toronto, Mr. Smith, lady and child, of Boston.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.....THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises.... 4 32|Sets..... 7 01|MOON—Rises....morn
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..10 37m|Gov. Island..11 27m|Hell Gate.. 1 08m

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, MAY 7.

Cleared.

Steamer Franklin, Wotton, Havre, M. Livingston.
Ship North Star, Barclay, Benecia and San Francisco, S. W. Goodridge & Co.
Ship Columbia, Sturges, Charleston, T. Wardle.
Ship W. B. Travis, Holles, Galveston, J. H. Brower & Co.
Ship J. C. Hemphries, Herrill, Havana, J. W. Elwell & Co.
Ship Richard Alsop, Smith, Antwerp, E. D. Harlbut & Co.
Bark Charlotte Wynne, Hosmer, Marseilles, Sardy & Sanford.
Bark Vater Grunes, (Brem.) Kehrman, St. Thomas, Pavenstadt & Schumacher.
Bark Geo. Thomes, Fiek, Marseilles, Sandy & Sanford.
Bark John Bird, Bird, Havana, Nesmith & Sons.
Bark Averon, Costner, Turk's Island, Nesmith & Sons
Bark Elte, (Russ.) Heydmes, Hamburg, E. Boit & Kunhardt.
Bark Davenport, (Br.) McKenzie, Richibucto, Boyd & Hincken.
Brig Flora, Jordan, Fajardo, P.R., M. M. Freeman.
Brig Westmuka, Fowler, Mobile, Stuarts, Clearman & Co.
Brig President Z. Taylor, Holmes, Norfolk, R. P. Buck & Co.
Brig Hermine, (Oldenb.) Cornelius, St. Pierre, G. F. Schaumburg.
Brig Maria, (Br.) Bondrot, Picton, J. H. Braine & Co.
Brig Canada, (Br.) McDougall, Beebice, J. S. Whitney & Co.
Brig Abram, Stevens, Curacoa, S. W. Lewis.
Brig Emily, Sturmes, Halifax, A. Leary.
Brig Maria, (Br.) Stanwood, Weymouth, N.S., T. L. De Wolf.
Brig Minna, Wessels, Wilmington, N.C., Poppe & Co.
Brig Miguelen, Hughes, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.
Schr. Gallego, Nelson, Richmond, C. H. Pierson.
Schr. Chas. Hallock, Davis, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.
Schr. Victor, Baker, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.
Schr. J. B. Brown, Brown, Sagua la Grande, Mayhew, Talbot & Co.
Schr. Lucy Ann, Snell, Portland, Nesmith & Sons.
Schr. Com. Kearney, Lovell, Boston, S. W. Lewis.
Schr. Wm. H. Mailler, Price, Baltimore, Mailler & Lord.
Schr. Copia, Sears, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Arrived.

Steamer City of New-York, Baxter, Boston, mdse. to Mailler & Lord.
Ship Julius & Carl, Schmidt, Matanzas 10 ds., sugar to Pavenstadt & Schumacher.
Ship Florida, (of Savannah,) Mills, Liverpool 27 ds., mdse. and 480 pass. to J. W. Tapscott & Co.
Ship Shannon, Wait, New-Orleans 15 ds., mdse. to J. W Elwell & Co.
Ship Eastern Queen, (of Bucksport,) Ross, Havre 26 ds., in ballast and 424 pass. to R. P. Buck & Co. Sld. in co. with ship Hungarian, Patterson, for New-York.
Bark Maria Magdalene, (Dutch) Popkem, Rotterdam 30 ds., mdse. and 140 pass. to Boonen, Graves & Co.
Bark Wave, (Br.) James, Dublin 20 ds., in ballast and 214 pass. to order.
Brig Julia Moulton, (of Boston,) Donnell, Naguat, P.R., April 18, sugar and molasses to Meyer & Stuken
Brig Protection, Young, Calais 13 ds., lumber to Smith & Boynton.
Brig Jane Nickerson, (of Boston,) Nickerson, Charleston 7 ds., lumber to order.
Brig Croton, (of Bristol, R.I.,) Blyr, Para and the River, April 12, india rubber to H. R. Corning.
Schr. Mary Clark, (of Newburyport,) Allen, Fajardo, P.R., April 21, sugar to R. P. Buck & Co.
Schr. Grand Island, (of Newburyport,) Small, Maraguez, P.R., 18 ds., sugar and molasses to S. W. Lewis. Left schr. Malvina, Leavitt, for Richmond, Idg., and others not recollected.
Schr Aurora, Brown, Millbridge 7 ds., lumber to Brett, Vose & Co.
Schr Ann, Sawyer, Millbridge 7 ds., lumber to Brett, Vose & Co
Schr Andrew Jackson, ——, Norwich, R. R. cars for Piermont.
Schrs. Mount Vernon, Col. Simons, and Lucy White, Rockland, lime.
Schr. Helena, Wilkins, Quincy 4 ds., stone for the Navy-Yard.
Schr. Southerner, Pike, Lubec 7 ds., lath and plaster to Sturges & Co.
Schr. Henry Clay, Nye, New-Cedford 2 ds., bound to Albany.
Schr. Cape Cod, Kelley, Gloucester 3 days, mackerel to master.
Schr. Victor, Allen, Gloucester 3 ds., mackerel to master.
Schr Pavillion, Snow, Gloucester 3 ds., fish to master.
Schr. Bellona, Kelley, Boston 4 ds., mackerel to master.
Schr Mail, Copper, Chincoteague 3 ds., corn to B.N. Fox.
Schr. Clarion, Keane, Boston for Albany.
Schr. St. Lucre, Gould, New-Haven 2 ds., in ballast.
Schr Leader, Nickerson, Boston for Albany.
Schr. Wm. Brown, Hunt, New-Bedford.
Schr. Meriden, Chase, Harwich, fish.
Schr Roan, Handell, Harrington, spars.
Sloop Harvest, French, Providence.
WIND—W.S.W.

Below.

Bark Junior, (Brem) ——, Bremen 45 ds., to Pavenstadt & Schumacher.
Also, 2 brigs, unknown.

Sailed.

Ships Star of the West, Bowne, for Liverpool; Wm. Nelson, Cheever, New-Or

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

Is PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (Sunday excepted,) at the office, No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, between Beekman and Ann, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies; THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and five copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

Is PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sunday excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold, at the same rates as the Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every Saturday morning, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I....NO. 201. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 10, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Medical and Scientific Entertainments.**—DR. A. PAIGE, the celebrated Electrician and Physiologist, from Boston, will give a course of select experimental Lectures, at Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, in which he will present his valuable discoveries in Electricity, and demonstrate its mental and physiological relations and wonderful advantages in the treatment of diseases. These entertainments will be given on MONDAY EVENING, the 10th inst., and EVERY EVENING during the week, at eight o'clock; and on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, the 11th inst., and EVERY AFTERNOON during the week, at three o'clock. Cards, admitting ladies and gentlemen in the evening, and ladies in the afternoon, will be furnished gratuitously at the door.

☞ **Temperance Anniversary.**—The NEW-YORK CITY TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE will hold a public meeting in Metropolitan Hall, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, May 10, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. S. H. TYNG, D. D., Rev. S. A. COREY, and Hon. HORACE GREELEY.

☞ **I. O. of O. F.**—The members of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 31, I. O. of O. F., are requested to meet at their room, No. 411 Broadway, at 2½ o'clock, P. M., to attend the funeral of our late brother, BARRENT DEKLYN.

E. J. HAMILTON, N. G.

☞ **House Wanted.**—A two story brick or frame house north of Grand-st. south of 50th-st. and west of Sixth av. Possession wanted immediately. Address BRADLEY, at the office of the *Daily Times*, No. 113 Nassau-st.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company.**—Capital stock $200,000. Shares $100 each.

FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, President.

THOS. E. HASTINGS, Secretary.

Office of Sale and Transfer of Stock, No. 66 Beaver-st. New-York.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **The Brooklyn Mechanics' Building and** MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION will hold their Second Monthly Meeting, on the corner of Atlantic and Clinton-sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 12, at 8 o'clock, for the reception of dues and the redemption of shares. The Secretary will receive dues at No. 142 Atlantic-st., a few doors west of the City Bank, on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, the 8th, 10th and 11th, from 6 in the morning until 12½, and from 5 to 8½ in the evening, and on Wednesday, the 12th from 6 in the morning until 12½, and all who can are requested to call and pay their dues, and receive their account books. The entrance fee has been paid on more than a thousand shares, but there are a number which will probably be forfeited, as the first month's dues have not yet been paid upon them, and as the Society desires to have a thousand paying shares, each member is requested to obtain one or more new shares, and present them, with the entrance fees and dues, on or before the evening of the 12th.

JAMES ROBINSON, Vice-President.

J. S. DENMAN, Secretary.

☞ **$2,053 made in one night.**—The COLUMBIA BUILDING ASSOCIATION, of BROOKLYN, will hold public meetings on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, April 21, April 28, May 5, May 12, at Remsen's Mission Hall, No. 14 Hamilton-av. At the first regular meeting of this Association the profit on shares redeemed was over $2,000. Those who wish to take shares in this Association must avail themselves of the present opportunity, as the shares are nearly all taken, and the entrance fee will be shortly advanced. At the rate the shares have been redeemed, this Association will close sooner than any other in New-York or Brooklyn. Members are notified who have not paid their April dues to pay the same to the Secretary during the week, at his office, No 10 Court-st., or at the Hall, on Wednesday evening. Hall open from 6 o'clock, P. M., for the reception of dues. Meeting commences at 8, P. M. Shares, $500. Entrance fee 50 cents. Monthly dues $2 6 per cent. interest allowed on all dues paid in advance. Those who wish to obtain money to buy a comfortable house or accumulate a sum to start in business, will have no better opportunity than is afforded by this Association.

DANIEL F. BARNARD, President.

WILLIAM H. GRIFFITHS, Vice President.

CHARLES O. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

J. B. BENNETT, Surveyor

☞ **The Second Citizens' MUTUAL LOAN AND** ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION—Will hold a public meeting on THURSDAY EVENING next, 13th inst., at their room, No 42½ Broadway, at 8 o'clock. W. T. B. MILLIKEN, Esq., will address the meeting. All persons disposed to inquire into the Association principle are invited to attend. Subscriptions will be received that evening. Also daily from 9½ A. M. to 5 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock, at the Office as above

ADAM P. PENTZ, President

JOEL W. MASON, Vice-President

J. F. KENDALL, Secretary

TRUSTEES

John Raab,	John J. Herrick,	James B. Minzay,
Samuel Stiles,	Edward Walker,	Ganahel G. Smith,
Edward Strong,	Duncan F. Curry,	Wm. H. Dietz.

☞ **Piano-forte and House-furnishing Mutual** LOAN ASSOCIATION.—UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.—The first monthly meeting of this society took place on FRIDAY EVENING last at the Apollo Rooms. Several shares were awarded, more than were anticipated. The popularity of this association is now established, and its advantages to the public are beyond a doubt. The subscription list is open, and ladies and gentlemen intending to become members had better not defer putting down their names. A prospectus may be had, gratis, and every information procured at the office in the Bookstore of ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., No 2 Astor House.

A. H. JOCELYN, Treasurer.

☞ **Public Meeting.**—THE ALLEGHANIA MUTUAL LOAN AND ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION will hold a Public Meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, May 12, at 8 o'clock, at Union Hall, corner 22d-st and 3d-av. Addresses will be delivered by able speakers. The public are invited to attend. Shares, $500. Entrance fee, 50 cents. Dues, $2 per month.

MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., President.

J. H. VALENTINE, Vice-President

RICHARD KELLY, Assistant Vice-President

OSCAR F. BENJAMIN, Secretary. Office, No 191 3d-av.

THE CAPTURE OF THE GEORGE HOWLAND.—A letter is published by the New-Bedford *Mercury*, from WM. B. PEACOCK, cooper of the whaleship *George Howland* of that port, giving particulars of the capture of that vessel by the convicts at Gallipagos Islands. From it we gather that the vessel arrived at Charles Island on the 2d March, when the Captain and part of his crew went ashore to get a supply of wood and water, for which he made an arrangement with 18 or 20 convicts who were endeavoring to make their escape. In part return for their assistance apparently Capt C. gave Mr. PEACOCK permission to repair an old whale-boat in possession of the convicts. The next day part of the crew having deserted, Capt. C. on the 4th, promised the convicts a supply of provisions sufficient to enable them to reach the coast, on condition that they should retake and deliver up the deserters. Soon after, they brought home two of the men, who were taken on board together, with one of the convicts and a Frenchman found on the Island—the convicts promising to catch the other deserters the next day. The report says

On the morning of the 5th, Mr. PEACOCK accompanied Capt. C. on shore and with Mr. MILLIKEN resumed their repairs on the boat, while Capt. C. was engaged in conversation with the natives, when Mr. P.'s attention was arrested on hearing the Captain exclaim "What for," "What for?" Mr. P. ran to his assistance and found the convicts had seized and tied Capt. C. and his boat's crew. The convicts ordered PEACOCK and MILLIKEN to complete the repair of the boat or they would cut their throats. The convicts then put up the white flag as a signal, and in a few minutes the second mate and five seamen came from the ship, and immediately on their reaching the shore they were seized by the convicts and tied, and together with their fellow prisoners secured in a building at a short distance from the beach. The convicts again made signal to the ship, when the chief mate approached to within a short distance of the shore in a boat, when Capt. C. called to him telling him that unless he landed the convicts would take his (Capt. C's) life—but that he might land or not as he chose. After a short hesitation the mate decided to go on shore, when he with the crew were seized by the convicts, tied, and the mate was laid upon the ground and flogged with a rope, and then secured in the house.

The convicts then ordered Mr. PEACOCK to get into the boat with five of their men, threatening to shoot him if he made opposition. Before reaching the ship all the crew who had remained on board, apprehending danger, lowered the boat and made their escape, notwithstanding that they were pursued by a boat manned by convicts from the shore. On reaching the ship the convicts commenced drinking, and breaking open trunks in search of money. During the night the rest of the convicts came on board, bringing with them Mr. ALBERT, 2d mate, J. MCCLINTHAN, E. MILLIKEN, two Kanakas, and three Portuguese, making in all ten of the ship's company, whom the convicts (the Frenchman acting as their captain) ordered to heave up the anchor, and get under weigh for Chatham Island. Mr. ALBERT said they had not killed the captain or any one belonging to the ship. Mr. ALBERT was commanded to paint the ship black, and had nearly completed the starboard side when he contrived to make his escape with several others in a boat—Mr. PEACOCK, MCCLINTHAN, and a Kanaka being the only persons of the ship's crew then remaining on board. On nearing Chatham Island, the convicts lay off and on, going on shore with boats, committing pillage and murder; and bringing on board ten Spaniards, five of whom they shot in the night after they had been on board three days. Mr. PEACOCK, in consequence of an intimation from the Frenchman, that the convicts intended to kill him, secreted himself in the lower hold, between the fore and main hatches, where he remained seventeen days, with no other food than black fish scraps and water, the convicts making constant search for him during nine days, and finally concluding that he must have perished from starvation. The ship was off Tombez some days, and then put into Guayaquil River, where the convicts becoming alarmed, Mr. P. heard the Frenchman order the anchor and topsail halyards to be let go; and they then lowered the boats, taking every one with them at about noon. After they had been gone about fifteen minutes, Mr. PEACOCK went on deck, finding his strength almost entirely prostrated, and procured refreshments. After 4 o'clock P. M., he discovered two ships at a great distance, and the next morning the ships being still in sight, he set the American ensign at half mast, union down, where it remained until 4 P. M., when despairing of assistance he took it down and set it forward. At about dark the *George Howland* was boarded by a boat from the Swedish frigate *Eugenia*, which took charge of the ship and carried her to Guayaquil, and after a few days gave her up to the American Consul. Mr. P. adds: The Swedes stole and destroyed about as much as the Spaniards. The ship is not injured, and probably $3,000 would pay for all they took and destroyed. If the captain and officers come soon, we may yet make a saving voyage.

A little girl named Mary Gorman, aged six years, daughter of John Gorman, living at No. 72 Arch-street, Albany, was on Tuesday afternoon, burned so badly, that she died in a few hours. During her mother's absence, she undertook to light a fire with some shavings, and was caught by the flames, and most horribly burned.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Serious Accident to Hon. Daniel Webster.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 8.

This forenoon, as Mr. WEBSTER, accompanied by his private Secretary, Mr. LANMAN, was riding from his home, in Marshfield, to Plymouth, the bolt connecting the forward wheels with the body of the carriage broke, letting the carriage down heavily. Mr. WEBSTER was thrown out, striking his head and right shoulder. He was stunned, and for a few minutes insensible, during which he was carried into a house near by, and medical aid promptly procured. His injuries, though severe, were pronounced not dangerous; it was, however, deemed advisable to send for Dr. WARREN, who has just left here for Marshfield.

An exaggerated rumor soon spread in this city that Mr. WEBSTER was fatally hurt, and intense excitement was manifested.

The accident may possibly detain Mr. WEBSTER at Marshfield some days.

Mr. Webster invited to Speak in Faneuil Hall. Movements of Kossuth, &c.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 8—9 P. M.

This morning, at a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen, the order of the Common Council tendering to the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER an invitation to address the citizens of Boston, in Faneuil Hall, was unanimously adopted. It will be recollected that the former Board of Aldermen refused the use of the hall to Mr. WEBSTER's friends about a year ago, since which time they have lost an election.

This morning, KOSSUTH visited several of our public schools, accompanied by Mayor SEAVER, Speaker BANKS, and others. Subsequently he visited the office of the newly invented fire alarm telegraph, with which he seemed much pleased. He continues indisposed. He addressed the young men of this city at the Melodeon this evening. About one thousand loan bondholders were present.

The Austrian Minister's Letter to the Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 8.

It is understood that the recent letter of CHEVALIER HULSEMANN will shortly be communicated to Congress. Its contents will be found to be a courteous farewell to the President complimenting him upon the friendly personal relations always existing between them, but intimating that the conduct of the diplomatic relations of the United States by the Secretary of State, especially as regards Austria, and himself as the high representative, had not been of a character to commend itself to his Imperial Majesty, and was wanting in the attributes of neutrality and comity which had always heretofore marked the relations between the two Governments.

Whig Delegate from the Albany District.

ALBANY, Saturday, May 8.

The Whig Convention of this Congressional District has appointed LEWIS BENEDICT (Seward Whig) as the delegate to the National Convention. He was appointed Postmaster at Albany by Gen. TAYLOR, and removed by Mr. FILLMORE.

Second National Council of the Catholic Church in the United States.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, May 9.

The Second National Annual Catholic Church in the United States commenced its sessions in the Metropolitan Cathedral in this City this morning.

At a preliminary meeting at the Archiepiscopal residence, held before the public service, the Archbishop of Baltimore appointed the following officers:

Promoters—Rt. Rev. Johannes, D. D., Bishop of Natchez, and Very Rev. Francis L. Holmes.

Promoter's Secretaries—Very Rev. P. N. Lynch, and Very Rev. Thos. Foley.

Notary—Rev. Mr. Damphoux

Chanters—Very Rev. L. De Goesbrarand, and Mr. John Dougherty.

Master of Ceremonials—Rev. Francis Borlando.

About 10 o'clock, A. M., a procession was formed—the prelates wearing their pontificals—and walked from the Arch-Bishop's residence to the Cathedral, passing round the square to the front of the Church, and thence up the broad isle to the grand altar, chaunting; the procession being headed by a large gilt crucifix, followed by acobytes, bearing lighted tapers. These were followed by the Arch-Bishops, Bishops and clergy, the former arrayed in magnificent robes.

The Council was opened by the Arch-Bishop of Baltimore. After other appointed ceremonies, and the reading of the decree of the Council of Trent, touching the profession of faith, grand High Mass was performed, in a very solemn and impressive manner. Over one hundred vocalist were in the choir, beside the Germania band.

At the conclusion of High Mass, Arch-Bishop HUGHES entered the pulpit, and read from the tenth chapter of John "Christ is the door and the Shephard." The Rev. gentleman then proceeded to deliver a very eloquent sermon.

After the conclusion of the discourse, the Episcopal body proceeded to sing other ceremonials, chaunting the Miserere and Litany, terminating with a solemn benediction by Archbishop Patrick Kenrich. The procession then re-formed, and moved from the cathedral in the same order in which it entered.

The scene presented in the procession was of a most imposing character.

The immense edifice was thronged to its utmost capacity, and thousands who were unable to gain admittance crowded the yard and entire square outside the church.

There were over one hundred Bishops and Priests, arrayed in their canonicals, seated in the altar—each Bishop being attended by a page.

Mr. Clay's Health—Trial of W. S. Brown for Forgery.

WASHINGTON, May 9.

Mr. CLAY slept better last night than at any time during the past fortnight, and to-day he is quite comfortable.

The third trial of WILLIAM J. BROWN, of Michigan, charged with forging treasury vouchers, commenced in this city yesterday. Hon. Orlando Ticklin, of Illinois, is associated with District Attorney, Kendall for the prosecution, and Hon. CHARLES E. STEWART, B. B. FRENCH and BARTON KEY, are counsel for the defence.

Fatal Case of Shooting.

PITTSBURG, Saturday, May 8.

A lad 14 years old, named WALTER, son of JOHN H. RICHARDSON, residing at Lawrenceville, was yesterday killed by his step-mother, under the following circumstances. He was uncommonly disobedient, and his father advised his step-mother to pretend to shoot him, for the purpose of intimidation. A gun had been loaded the previous evening unknown to the step-mother, and she, in following the father's suggestion, shot the boy in the thigh and abdomen, causing instant death. A coroner's inquest was held, and the mother committed to take her trial at the term of the United States Court.

The Columbian Fire Company.—Gold Dust, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 8.

The Columbian Engine Company, of New-York, arrived this afternoon from Baltimore, and embarked per the "Pilot Line" for home. They were escorted to the boat by a delegation from the United States Hose Company. The apparatus of the Columbians was decorated with wreaths, the gifts of the ladies.

JOSEPH LURKER, the man who shot himself in the mouth yesterday, died of his injuries this morning.

The receipts of gold at the Mint, the past week, were $2,000,000.

Destructive Fire at Utica.

UTICA, Saturday, May 8.

A fire broke out this morning in the extensive pump and pail factory of MAHON & DIXON, near the junction of Whitesboro 'and Fayette-streets, West Utica. The building, together with nearly all its contents, was entirely destroyed. The Washington fire engine house and Mr. ROBERTS's meat market, immediately adjacent, were considerably injured. Loss estimated at $10,000. Insurance, $2,200.

Arrival of the Southern Mail—Various Items.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, May 9.

The Southern Mail came through to-night from New-Orleans.

Dates from Yucatan to the 27th March have been received in New-Orleans. Great fears are entertained at Yucatan with regard to Gen. LAVENGA's command, consisting of six hundred men, which left some time ago, and had not been heard from since. It is thought ha may have fallen into an ambuscade, and his whole force been cut off. The Indian War is far from being ended.

STRAKOSCH, the pianist, was marrried at New-Orleans, on Saturday, to AMELIA DATTI, the vocalist. The bridal pair had started for New-York.

Killing of the Fugitive Slave at Columbia—Adjournment of the Maryland Legislature.

BALTIMORE, May 9.

Both Houses of the Maryland Legislature have adjourned, after passing a resolution, directing the Governor to appoint commissioners to collect facts, and confer with the Governor of Pennsylvania, relative to the killing of the fugitive slave at Columbia, by officer Ridgely.

Ball to the officers of the Frigate Prince of Orange.

NORFOLK, Sunday, May 9.

A splendid ball was given last night on board the ship *Pennsylvania*, by the United States Naval officers on this Station, to the officers of the Dutch frigate *Prince of Orange*. Over 500 guests were present. The frigate was towed this morning to Hampton Roads, where she is detained by head winds. She is bound to New-York.

Kossuth going to Albany—Fire—Sudden Death.

BOSTON, Sunday, May 9.

KOSSUTH has been quiet to-day. To-morrow he visits Roxbury, and on Tuesday he leaves for Albany.

Three houses at the corner of Groton-street and Shawmut-avenue, were destroyed by fire to-day noon.

This morning, a young man named GEO. H. RANDALL, fell dead in Rev. M. COOLIDGE'S Church, whilst engaged in blowing the organ. Cause—disease of the heart.

Failures in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 8.

Messrs. JOHNSON & TRAVERS, shipping and commission merchants, and J. R. RICHARDS, dry goods jobber, of this city, have failed. They are understood to be bad failures.

The Fire on the Ship Prentice—The Steamship James Adger.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, May 8.

By order of the Mayor, the water is to remain until Monday in the hold of the ship *Prentice*.

The steamer *James Adger*, from New-York, reached her wharf here at 9 o'clock this evening.

Suicide in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 8.

Joseph Lurker, who shot himself in the mouth, died of his injuries this morning.

Baltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 8.

The *American*, of this morning, says it will be seen by our report that the sales of COFFEE, this week, have reached 10,000 bags. Our market report also shows an advance in red WHEAT of about 7c. ₱ bushel, and in white an advance of 3c. @ 4c.

NEW-YORK CITY.

☞ ANNIVERSARIES TO BE HELD THIS DAY.—American Seamen's Society, in the Broadway Tabernacle, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. New-York City Temperance Alliance, Metropolitan Hall, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.—Addresses by Rev. S. A. Corey and Hon. E. D. Culver.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Saturday morning, about 4½ o'clock, the two-story building at No. 102 Catharine-street, was discovered enveloped in flames. The building being of wood, the flames raged with unabated fury, baffling all exertions of the fire companies, and swept through from cellar to garret, thence to the rear of an extensive drug and chemical warehouse, occupied by Messrs. WHEELER & HART, fronting on lot No. 112 Cherry-street. The fire was kept confined to these premises. In the building where the fire originated, could be heard the shrieks and groans of human beings, who were hidden from view by the dense volume of flame and smoke. While the firemen, police, and citizens were doing all in their power to rescue these poor beings from agony and death, Policeman [PHILIP COLGAN, of the 4th Fourth Patrol District, came rushing to the building, crying, "My God! All my family are in that building, and I hear their voices." The scene was heart-rending. Out of Mr. COLGAN's family, consisting of his wife and five children, only *two* of the latter were saved from a horrible death by fire.

The flames were finally subdued, and upon searching the mass of bricks, mortar and timbers, the bodies of COLGAN's family were dug out. Their faces and heads were charred and mangled in a shocking manner, and from two of them the flesh was burned off the bones. The following are the names of the unfortunate beings that perished in the flames:

CATHERINE COLGAN, (the mother.)
MARY ELIZA COLGAN, 16 years old.
SARAH JANE COLGAN, 11 years old.
JAMES K. POLK COLGAN, 23 years old.
MARGARET LOGAN, aged 17, (boarder in the house.)

Annexed is a list of those who suffered from burns, but escaped with their lives:

COLLINS L. COLGAN.
PHILIP COLGAN, JR.
BRIDGET SLOVEN.
MICHAEL CHAMBERS, (blind man.)
JAMES HICKEY.
JOHN CASEY.
HENRY WILLIAMS.
MRS. KELLY.

Most of those persons who were injured by burns were sent to the City Hospital by order of Alderman OAKLEY, who was present at the fearful calamity, and rendered every assistance in his power to alleviate the sufferings of the rescued, and provide places for the dead.

The first floor of the building where the fire originated was occupied by Patrick McGuire, boot and shoe store; loss $3,500, fully insured in the Eagle Insurance Company. Adjoining this, was Watkins' Hat and Cap store, loss $500—insured. The stock in the Drug and Chemical store of Messrs. Wheeler & Hart, (mentioned above,) was destroyed and damaged to the amount of 10,000, which is fully covered by insurance in the following Companies: Union Mutual, $6,000, Broadway, $4,000; and United States, $5,000.

The ruins have all been cleared away, and no trace of any other bodies can be found. Coroner Ives empanneled a jury, and proceeded to hold an inquest. The following testimony was taken:

Bridget Slaven being sworn, says—I reside at No. 92 Catharine-street; this morning, about 4 o'clock, I was up, but had not got down stairs; I slept in the open garret, the house is a two-story attic building, I heard the cry of fire; I ran down stairs, upon the back stoop; I could not get out there—it was all on fire; I got out of the front window, upon the awning, some person took me off; Mrs. Colgan was awake when I left the garret; she exclaimed, "Heavenly Lord! we shall all be burned up." I saw no more of Mrs. Colgan, until I saw her here, dead; I did not see her follow me, I left her in the backroom; I saw the oldest son on the back stoop when I got down, we all slept in the attic, the rear of the house was on fire, the front of the house was also on fire, at the time I left the attic, Mrs. Colgan, her two daughters, and two sons, were up there; one of the sons was got out, alive afterwards. I recognize Mrs. Colgan, the youngest daughter, and boy; the face of the eldest daughter is all gone, but the hair is like hers; my trunk was in the kitchen, I took it and threw it into the street, and then got out myself, the kitchen was upon the second floor.

Phillip Colgan being sworn, says: I resided at No. 102 Catherine-street; I was awokee this morning about 4½ o'clock, by the cry of fire, I slept in the attic bedroom, facing Catharine-street, with my brother, Cullen; when the cry of fire was given he left beforeme; I took my youngest sister by the hand, she drew her hand back, and by that time the flames were coming into the second story, I think my mother ran up stairs again; my oldest sister was down to the second story; I then ran through the fire down into the alley; my brother then hallood to save my mother; I then attempted, two or three times, to run throug the flames, but they were too strong for me, a butcher attempted to go through the flames, but they were too strong for him, I then went down the alley, got udon the awning upon our house, and from there to the house next door; the people then called to me to come down, when I got down to the back stairs the blaze came up from the rear; the privy was not on fire at that time; the fire was more towards the druggist's; the fire seemed to come from the rear of the house next door below our house, towards Cherry-streets. I had no opportunity of judging where the body of the fire was, I have seen the bodies in the rear of the building, and identify them os those of my mother, brother and two sisters.

John Walker, being sworn, says: I reside at No. 104 Catharine-street; I moved there about the 1st of March; when I first saw the flames, they were coming down towards where I live; the flames were coming from the shoe store; when I got up, the rear of my house was not on fire; the druggist's fence, separating our yards, was not on fire, the fire seemed to come from a shed in the rear of Mr. McGuire's; there is a tailor's store between me and McGuire's house; the rear of the tailor's store, as far as I could see, was not on fire; Ann Purdy and Margaret Logan slept in the attick of my house.

Henry H. Howard, being sworn, says: I am assistant engineer of the fire department; when I arrived at the scene of the fire in Catharine-street, the fire was confined mostly to the rear of the house of Mr. McGuire; the shed and fences in the rear of the Catharine-street houses were all on fire; I could not have saved the persons had there been ladders there when I arrived; I found the deceased in the attic room fronting on Catharine-street.

Israel A. Rich, being sworn, says:—About 4 o'clock this morning I saw a light; I pulled off the shutters from the windows and saw the fire in the druggist's yard, and the fence was taking fire; I did not discover that McGuires premises were on fire at that time; the flames were spreading very rapidly; I could see the flames in the druggist's yard; the flames reached high; there is a fence between my yard and that of McGuires; I cannot say whether his premises were on fire or not; I did not look; I am of the opinion that the fire originated in the druggist's yard; there was but little fire in the rear of McGuire's store, if any.

David Coxson, being sworn says—A few minutes past 4 o'clock, I was lying awake, and I heard something cracking; I jumped out of bed, and lifted the curtain to the window looking into my yard; the first thing I saw were the flames issuing from the druggist's yard; the druggist's shed was on fire on the farthest side of Catharine-street; it was just commencing to burn; I could not see the fence on the farthest side of the druggist's yard; the drug store extends some ten feet farther back than my house; I think the fire originated in that shed, (the druggist's;) I could not see the rear of McGuire's house from my window; when I went into the yard I did not look to see if McGuire's house was on fire on Catharine-street; when I looked out of my window, the cracking I heard resulted from the breaking of bottles.

Robert Mason, being sworn, says—I am a clerk for Wheeler & Hart, No. 112 Cherry-street; I was aroused this morning by the alarm of fire; I saw smoke in Catharine-street, in the vicinity of the store; I dressed myself and went down; I entered the store, but on passing down Catharine-street I observed the upper part of McGuire's house was on fire; when I got to my store, I went to the safe facing on the yard; the flames were just beginning to creep through the window and the double back door; there was no fire inside the building, on the first floor, then; might have been soon in the third story, at the eves, which I discovered on my return; there was not much wind; the flames ascended; there was a shed in the yard, the flooring of which was of boards; the roof was six or eight feet wide; the side facing Catharine-street was not enclosed; the height of the shed was ten feet probably; we kept nothing in the shed but acids; there might have been one or two carboys of spirits of nitre; there might have been in all about fifteen carboys; from the roof of our shed to McGuire's fence was ten or twelve feet; against McGuire's fence we kept boxes and old rubbish; when I went into the yard, I found the carboys all burnted, but the wooden casing was but slightly burned; I judge, from the slight damage done to our building, and the fire having nearly consumed McGuire's house, that the fire must have originated near or upon Mc Guire's premises; our store is a brick building, with frame shutters: it was not quite 4½ o'clock when I left home; Robert and William Steele went in with me into the store; I have heard it reported that persons were seen in the rear, that they had lighted matches against the fence; Mr. Brown was one of the persons who stated the above to me; he lives up an alley leading from Catharine-street.

The Coroner briefly referred to the evidence, and that the duty of the jury was simply to ascertain the cause of the death, and any further inquiry as to the origin and cause of the fire would be investigated by the Chief of Police, under the recent law passed by the Legislature. The jury rendered the following:

VERDICT.

"That the deceased, Mrs. Catharine Colgan, and her three children, also Margaret Logan, came to their deaths by being suffocated or burned at the fire which occurred at about half past four o'clock, on the morning of the 8th instant, at No. 104 Catharine-st. The jury further add, from some suspicious circumstances, the Chief of Police is recommended to institute an investigation into the origin of the fire, under the provisions of the law passed at the last session of the Legislature."

The bodies have all been placed in handsome coffins, and buried from the station house of the Fourth Ward police yesterday afternoon.

During Saturday, Alderman Oakley, and Alderman Purser, Captain Ditchett, and others, collected various sums, varyin from $5 up to $25, given by Brooks Brothers, and different other merchants in the ward, amounting in all to $200, for the purpose of defraying the funeral expenses.

FIRES.—At 9 o'clock, Saturday morning the rear portion of Alexander Torbet's bakery establishment, at No. 10 Tenth-street, was slightly damaged by fire that originated near the oven. It was speedily extinguished by the firemen.... At 12½ o'clock, A. M., Saturday morning, a fire broke out in the stabling and feed establishment at Nos. 505 and 507 Houston-street. The building was entirely consumed, but most of the stock and fixtures were saved ...On Saturday forenoon a fire was discovered in the fourth story of a dwelling-house at No. 61 Greenwich-street, caused by carelessness in setting fire to the window-curtains, with a lighted lamp, in the hands of a child.... At 6½ o'clock, A. M., the bakery of John Sweegler, at No. 242 West Eighth-street, was discovered to be on fire, but was soon extinguished by the Fire Department, with slight damage to the premises or contents.

PROBABLE MURDER—THREE MEN STABBED IN CENTRE-STREET.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, an affray took place at a beer-house, No. 222 Centre-street, kept in the basement by Mrs. Bunce. It seems four Germans visited this hole to get some refreshments, and the keeper of the place ordered them out. They obeyed, and she then induced some men to follow the party and give them a flogging. They pursued them to the corner opposite Odd Fellows' Hall, knocked down, and badly beaten; one named Henry Peters, was stabbed repeatedly with a dirk, and was thought to be dead. He was conveyed to No. 71 Division-street, where he remains. At the time the assailants chased the Germans and knocked them down, Mr. James Mook, a butcher in Centre Market, was standing on the corner of Grand and Centre-streets, conversing with a friend named Adamson, and one of the villains thought he was one of the germans and unceremoniously plunged a knife at him and cut him in five different places about the abdomen and back. Mr. Adamson seized the fellow by the throat as soon as possible and handed him over to officer Mc Quade who lodged him in the 14th ward station-house. Another man (said to be one of the gang) was severely cut in the throat by either his associate or some one else. He was attended by Dr. Whitaker, and by his advice was sent to the City Hospital. The prisoner gave his name as John Brennan, and was detained. In the afternoon, Coroner Ives received information that Peters was sinking rapidly, and could not live but a short period; the Coroner, therefore proceeded to the premises, and made a thorough *ante mortem* examination.

THE DYING DEPOSITION OF HENRY PETERS.—I reside at No. 71 Division-street, (new number;) I went about a ¼ to 12 o'clock last night to a beer-house kept by Mrs. Bunce, in Centre-street; I do not know the number; I am not well acquainted in the city; I have only been in the country six months; at the time I went in the place there were four Englishmen there; when I went in, the party I was with called for a glass of beer each; there were three besides myself in the party—one was named Frederick Lotts, another named Myers, the third one I don't recollect his name, the landlady ordered us out after we drank the beer as we would not spend more money; after we finished the beer we went out; *two of the persons, who stabbed me, were in the place when we went in*; soon as we got on the sidewalk some person struck me and knocked me down, I don't know his name, I was knocked senseless; when I got up I picked up a cap, it was another man's cap; at the time I was struck I was stabbed in four different places, by two persons; I was stabbed three times in the chest and once in the arm; I fell after being stabbed, I don't know whether I was further molested or not, I was senseless; I once started towards home and fell again; I got up again and finally got home; I think I could identify the persons who stabbed me. [Here three or four persons were placed before the witness, and he identified the prisoner, John Brennan, as being *one* of the persons, and says, *he is the man.*] I am sure I saw the prisoner have a knife, I am positive that that man, (pointing to prisoner,) is the one who stabbed me; I could identify the other man if I should see him.

To a Juror,—We were in the place about one-fourth of an hour or thereabouts. Frederick Lotts paid for the beer. We only had four glasses of lagier beer during the whole time we were in there; the cap I picked up was worn by one of the men who stabbed me.

The deposition of the unfortunate man was corobarated by the evidence of Frederick Lotts, who was in company with him, and also identified the prisoner, John Brennan, as one of the assailants who struck the blow. The jury carefully reviewed the matter and finally rendered a verdict, "That the said Henry Jaters came to the wounding at the hands of the prisoner, (John Brennan,) and another person, to the jury unknown, and furthermore, that from the testimony, we consider Mrs. Bunce as an accessory before the fact." Upon the rendition of the above verdict, Coroner Ives ordered the prisoner to be kept in close confinement to await the termination of Peters' injuries. The keeper of the beer shop, was ordered to be taken into custody and committed.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—On Saturday last there were at this port 20 steamers, 133 ships, 113 barks, 110 brigs, and 213 schooners: Total, 560.

—The old pear-tree on the corner of the Third-avenue and Thirteenth-street, known as the "Stuyvesant Tree," is now in full bloom.

—The steamship *Franklin* sailed for Havre *via* Southampton, on Saturday last. She had one hundred and fifty passengers, among whom was Chevalier HULSEMANN, Austrian Chargé d' Affaires to this country. The propeller *Sarah Sands* also sailed for Liverpool.

—Hon. N. P. TALLMADGE is on a visit to this City.

—Coroner Ives held an inquest yesterday afternoon on board of the bark Casmus, upon the body of a German sailor named Berand Kuhlke, who was found dead in his berth.

The deceased retired on Saturday night in good health, but owing to the cabin doors and windows being tightly closed, the gas from a furnace in which charcoal was burning, suffocated the unfortunate man. Verdict accordingly.

—The Coroner held inquests yesterday upon the bodies of four unknown men, who were found drowned in the E. and N. Rivers. One was at the foot of Whitehall-street on the body of an aged man formerly in the U. S. Army at Governor's Island. Another was at the foot of Chambers-street, North River. Another was at the foot of Pier No. 12 East River. And the last was at Pier No. 49 North River. The usual verdicts in cases of unknown drowned men, were rendered by the Coroner's Juries, and the remains were removed to Potter's Field.

THE SESSIONS.—The Court of General Sessions commenced the fifth day of its Session, on Friday morning. Hon. Judge Beebe, Alderman Bard and Wesley Smith presided. Florence Moriarty, was arraigned and consigned to hard labor in the Sing Sing State Prison, for the term of four years, for a burglary.... The trial of Richard Hoy, upon an indictment for manslaughter, was resumed and concluded, the Jury rendered a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree, with a recommendation to mercy. The Court suspended judgment, and the prisoner was discharged. The Deputy Sheriff of King's County, came into Court, having in custody a man named John W. McAlpin, who stands indicted for the crime of embezzlement. In default of $500 bail, he was committed to the City Prison.... The long looked-for trials of the Bank Check Forgers, consisting of Captain Augustus F. Rowe, George Bowne, White, and others, have at last been commenced. The defendants demanded separate trials, and the first of the batch arraigned was Captain Rowe, who plead not guilty, and the trial was proceeded with. The Prisoner is defended by Mr. Edward Sandford and James T. Brady. The indictment upon which Rowe is first tried is the one for forging a check on the Pacific Bank; and the first witness called was young Edward Woodruff, who offered the check, and when arrested turned State's evidence. He was briefly examined by the District Attorney, and then underwent a searching cross-examination by Mr. Sandford, which was not concluded when the Court adjourned. The principal portion of his evidence, thus far, is merely a repetition of that taken in the police office before Justice Osborne, in November and December last. The trial will be resumed at 11 o'clock this morning.

☞ The clipper-ship *North Star* sailed for San Francisco on Saturday, taking out 102 passengers. This is the greatest number of passengers that have taken "the Horn" route in one vessel, during the past eighteen months.

A FUGITIVE BROUGHT BACK.—Some eight weeks ago, several jewelry establishments in the lower part of the city were robbed by two shrewd thieves, who practised the artful game of "

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 10, 1852.

DAILY CIRCULATION.....25,000.

Progress of Radicalism.

The *National Intelligencer*, with the ability and care which mark all its discussions, is earnestly withstanding the progress of Radical notions concerning Liberty—notions which it believes to be very prevalent, very false and very dangerous. Quoting from the *Democratic Review* the definition, that "Freedom is the absence of restraint," and ascribing to the principle which that motto embodies nearly all the democratic movements of the day, it proceeds to sustain, mainly from authorities, its own definition of the Liberty which we have established, and which we must maintain:

We have founded *our civil institutions* upon the notion that *restraint* was necessary to preserve peace and order in communities of men, who associate together, either by express or tacit consent, on the fundamental principle, *that the whole should protect all its parts, and that every part should pay obedience to the will of the whole*; and that, for the purpose of coercing this salutary submission, there is, and must be, "a supreme, irresistible, absolute, uncontrolled authority, in which the *jura summa imperii*, or the rights of sovereignty, shall reside; and this authority is placed in those hands wherein, according to the opinion of the founders of such respective states, either *expressly given*, (as by a written constitution,) or collected from their tacit approbation, the qualities requisite for supremacy, viz.: wisdom, goodness, and power, are the most likely to be found."

While we assent fully to this as a general exposition of the nature of Government, we cannot think it so accurate a statement of the precise "notion" on which "*we* have founded *our* civil institutions" as the occasion required. *All* Governments rest upon this same position. All Governments, in all times and in all countries, have assumed that restraint is necessary to preserve peace and order:—that for the purpose of salutary coercion there must be supreme authority somewhere; and that this authority is to be placed in those hands best fitted to wield it. There is nothing whatever in this definition to distinguish *our* civil institutions from those of England, of Austria, or of Russia.

The *difference* between the various civil institutions of different States, relates entirely to the last branch of the definition laid down by the *Intelligencer*. All concede the necessity of restraint, and of vesting supremacy somewhere; they differ only when they come to the question,—*In what hands shall sovereignty be vested?* And it is upon this point, and this point only, that the "notion" which lies at the basis of "*our* civil institutions," differs from that on which the institutions of other countries rest. Russia, for example, holds that "the qualities requisite for supremacy, viz., wisdom, goodness and power, are the most likely to be found" in the hands of an Emperor: England seeks them in Parliament—partly hereditary and partly elective;—France has been compelled to look for them in the hands of LOUIS NAPOLEON, &c., &c.: while in the United States the Government is expressly based upon the distinctly asserted "notion," that all the "just powers" of government are derived "from the consent of the governed." Our civil institutions not only find in *the people* the "qualities requisite for supremacy" and therefore place supreme sovereignty in their hands: but they go still farther and assume that from no other source can *just* powers be derived; and that the people, and they alone, are to exercise, or to delegate under such restrictions as they see fit to impose, the powers requisite for the purpose of coercing salutary and necessary submission.

Here is a *great fact* in regard to the character of our institutions, which may not safely be disregarded in such discussions as that in which the *Intelligencer* is now engaged. This Government is a democracy. The sovereignty—the "supreme, irresistible, absolute, uncontrolled authority"—rests with the people—to be exercised under certain regulations and prescribed restrictions, but not by them denied or annulled. The Constitution is the supreme law of the land only in a modified sense;—for it contains an express provision for its own subordination to the popular sovereignty. Congress makes laws as the recognized agent of the people; it has the same power, inherently and necessarily, to change which it had to make them:—and of this right it cannot divest itself. It cannot bind future Congresses, *not* to change any law, any more than it can forbid them from making any law whatever,—or than it can clothe the President with the power of decreeing all laws: because in each and all of these cases, it would be resisting the just and recognized sovereignty of the people.

Our institutions, moreover, distinctly pronounce all other Government except that which springs from the consent of the governed as "unjust"—as usurped; and they proclaim, with equal distinctness, the absolute and inalienable right of every people to *dethrone* all such sovereignty whenever they can. Sundry attempts to do so have been made at various times,—in Hungary, in Ireland, in Germany, and in France; and there has been in every case, more or less sympathy with them, and more or less desire to aid them, in the United States. But the *Intelligencer* says that it regards all these exhibitions of sympathy, "as mere separate exhibitions of the same mad spirit of *fancied Democracy*." We cannot see upon what principle, then, it can hesitate to regard our own Declaration of Independence as embodying the same spirit and filled with the same notions of "fancied Democracy." Democracy is not, in this country, a "fancy;" it is the basis of our civil institutions, and is recognized by them as the only just form of sovereignty.

It is needless for us to say that we agree entirely with the *Intelligencer* in holding to the necessity of law,—of restraint: and that the "*absence* of restraint" is not "freedom." But civil freedom, nevertheless, implies the absence of all unjust restraint,—of all restraint that does not spring from the consent, and consult the good, of those restrained. We must stand by this position unless we discard the fundamental principle of our own Government. And we cannot, moreover, see danger or disaster in the regular, steadily advancing and safe development of that principle. Believing it to be true, and knowing that it is the root and germ from which the political tree of our liberties has risen, we cannot fear its continued growth; nor do we see how it is to be killed, unless our liberties are to perish with it. When there is no longer life at the root, there can be no longer life in, or fruit upon, the branches. And in our judgment the objections urged by the *Intelligencer* against the "sympathy with down-trodden peoples" and other movements of the day, so far as they are based upon *principle*, and not upon considerations of expediency, have no force except as they assail this fundamental doctrine of Democratic Sovereignty, so explicitly recognized in our Declaration of Independence, as being the corner-stone of our civil and political institutions.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 5.

Chevalier HULSEMANN left here yesterday, after addressing a puppy note to the State Department, abusive of Mr. WEBSTER. Mr. HULSEMANN says in his note, that he shall not return to Washington while Mr WEBSTER is at the head of the state Department.

☞ We think it quite safe to pronounce all these statements concerning Mr. HULSEMANN's mode of leaving Washington—like the above from the *Baltimore Sun*,—essentially incorrect. For we cannot suppose that any Secretary of State, and least of all Mr. WEBSTER, would tolerate for an instant such impertinence as they imply. It is quite common for any Government to request the recall of a representative from any other who may have made himself personally offensive to the personages with whom his official position brings him in contact. And certainly if the Austrian Chargé had written to Mr. WEBSTER any such note as is ascribed to him, or had indicated in any way personal disrespect towards him, his passports would have been placed at his service without delay. Besides, Chevalier HULSEMANN is understood to be personally a worthy and well-bred gentleman, of kindly feelings and indisposed to give offence to any. He is not at all likely, therefore, in our opinion, to have done what is alleged against him, any more than is Mr. WEBSTER to have allowed it.

A new Reform Journal is shortly to appear in Quebec.

A Word to the Rural Districts.

This is a large city; no news this to our country friends. But it is a very large city, and besides supporting a population of its own of five hundred and fifty thousand souls, it has to feed and lodge some fifty thousand strangers and mariners, and, temporarily, ten thousand Foreign emigrants. This, it will be allowed, is no small undertaking; requiring no moderate supply of provisions. The real extent of our wants seems, as yet, known to comparatively few farmers, poulterers, gardeners, and graziers. Even the fishermen are so far behind, that quite extravagant rates are kept up, in market, for fresh and salt fish, which ought to be supplied in superabundance at half price. We have nothing, in short, that we can call cheap and abundant, except bread, and we are told it is not given for man to live on bread alone. How long even this blessing shall be vouched safe, depends on the Foreign news in part, but chiefly on that mad spirit of speculation incident to times like the present, and which in 1836 run even Flour up to $12 or $14 the bbl.

We will now tell our friends in the river counties and rural districts of New-York, something of the prices realized by the market people in this vicinity, in Washington, Fulton, and other market places. They get 16 cents for choice bits of Beef; 14 cents for good roasts, and 12½ cents for round. Veal ranges from 10 to 15 cents. Mutton full 14 cents. Pork 12½ cents and Hams 14 to 16 cents. Poultry is out of all reasonable bounds. Chickens $1 25 the pair, and Turkies $1 50 to $2 50 each. The produce of the Dairy, if really fine and fresh, brings any rate, within the conscience of the seller. Butter 25 to 30 cents. Eggs 12½ to 15 cents. Vegetables go in proportion, but as the season has not fairly opened, we shall not undertake to specify. New potatoes at something like 50 cents the peck, and asparagus at 50 cents the bunch, will serve as specimens. It is to fresh meats and dairy produce, we would call special attention. It strikes us they would be highly remunerative to the farmer and grazier at two-thirds, not to say one half, present prices. It cannot be possible, as some of our cotemporaries hint, that such things can be monopolized in this country. The field has been made too wide by Railroads, and although we are aware that some of our Banks, city and country, are fond of lending to drovers and speculators vast sums of money to buy up the beef cattle, swine, sheep, &c., to resell at high prices to the poor and middle classes in the City, at a round profit, at the same time denying these classes loans wherewith to buy or build cheap and comfortable tenements, we are far from believing that a complete monopoly can be accomplished. And, if competition in New-York stock be not sufficient to reduce prices, it is to be hoped that the Lake country in Northern Ohio and Illinois will take a direct interest in our markets, instead of selling altogether through "middle men" or speculators. A trip to New-York from Chicago or Cleveland costs little money and less time. Transportation for man and marketing is cheap enough in all reason. Live stock can be brought down for one half the profit which the speculator realizes from his agency. Not to prolong our remarks, we beg the farming districts to take note of the main fact; the provision markets in New-York want supplies badly, very badly, and at prices which under no probable state of things, during this moving, traveling, city-seeking, season, when the whole Union is pouring its thousands of pleasure-hunters and business men into our hotels, and Europe landing its tens of thousands on our shores, can fail to reward the producer.

Bond-Making.

During the past week two millions of gold from California were received at this port. During the same time, eight millions new Bonds for railroad purposes, were announced for negotiation in this and a neighboring market. Five millions additional were also announced for the renewal of old loans. Together, THIRTEEN MILLIONS of dollars. These movements excite a degree of attention, which we have not before observed so decidedly in business circles. The amounts begin to startle the men of regular trade, almost as much as the continued and wonderful increase of gold stimulated the speculator. All difficulty as to some means or source of continuing 6 or 7 per cent. interest would seem to be solved by this rapid accumulation of 6 or 7 per cent. Public Bonds. It is possibly in view of this that one of our neighbors boasts that that trade is regulating itself beautifully, and another informs us that BARINGS have taken the first County loan yet negotiated in England.

It is almost as difficult to avoid excesses in times of apparent prosperity as to rise above despondency and undue gloom in an adverse state of things. It is scarcely less difficult, in guarding against one excess, to avoid running into another. We feel almost sure that Bond-making is now tending to excess;—engendering as it does a high degree of speculation in all sorts of stocks, while involving the country in a stupendous foreign debt, at the same time indisposing the people to build their own enterprizes out of their own surplus means, and thereby keeping at home more of their own gold. There is, too, a grave question behind all this, and we may as well here record the conviction growing out of our own observation of past excitements of this sort, and their consequent embarrassments. The announcement of the first County negotiation in London, and the discussions now daily had in money and mercantile circles, affords an apology for doing so.

We shall never, we are quite sure, become a nation of repudiators, in the offensive sense of the term. But as a borrowing nation, running into all sorts of schemes of Bond negotiation, adopting always the most convenient plan to borrow abroad, and substituting, of late for this object, public, for private and Corporate credit, we may be forced by reverse of fortune, to postpone both principal and interest. In times past, States have not only been forced into this unpleasant position, but compelled, in the end, to make composition of their debts. Their experience has not been altogether lost on their Legislatures, some of which have had the firmness to resist an undue increase of State liability. Cities, both great and small, and counties, have been substituted, and when reverse of times shall come, as come they will in a cycle of ten or fifteen years, cities and counties will postpone and make composition, as the Stateshave done before them, and up. on less means and less credit. The Railroad mania of 1845 involved immense losses in England and Scotland, before the system was fairly purified and made stable. These were private and Corporate losses. No public faith violated; no public credit compromised. Here it is not to be disguised we are fast verging into a similar spirit. It may all go right. Fortune grant it may be so. But if otherwise, we had as well know at once, and let Foreign lenders know that the present operation of taking Bonds for goods is an operation of trade, subject to all the contingencies of a change of times, not one of public credit in that high sense which would imply a collection principal or interest off the mass, without regard to their ability to meet the requisition and without delay. It cannot be, will not be, and to lessen the exasperation of the Foreign lender hereafter, and to mitigate in advance the odium of violated Public Faith in the postponement of Debts which cannot be paid without an oppressive levy *en masse*, not likely patiently to be submitted to in seasons of private as well as public embarrassment the true state of the case might as well be suggested. There will be no repudiation, in any event. And if postponement comes, it will be a case for the self-regulating power of reciprocal trade. The creditor must wait till the Railroad investment of the debtor comes up. If it come not up at all, he must grant further indulgence until he can afford to take Grain and Provisions at paying prices.

THE MAINE LAW IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The Liquor Law as it finally passed the Massachusetts Legislature, provides that the act shall take effect on Saturday, the 19th of June, and that at an early day the people shall be called together and vote on the question whether the law shall be suspended in its operations for one year, or continue in effect. If the vote is to suspend operations, the Governor is to issue his proclamation, suspending the operation of the law.

Mr. FEARGUS O'CONNOR, who has been for some twenty years, and still is, a member of the British Parliament, and who is, perhaps, more generally known in this country as the leader of the *Chartist* party, as our readers will have seen, arrived here last week, and is now in this City. We presume he came hither to keep out of the House of Correction, or a Lunatic Asylum. For several years past he has labored under a degree of eccentricity which seems lately to have amounted to mental aberration. The London papers have contained many notices during the present season of his singular deportment. It will be recollected that at the opening of the session of Parliament, he annoyed the Prime Minister not a little by persisting in taking his seat next to him on the Ministerial benches. Subsequently, on two or three occasions, he was complained of at the Police Courts for sundry peccadilloes. On one occasion he went into a shop where a number of girls were employed, and amused himself by winding shawls about their heads. On another, he entered the dining room of a gentleman, seized a hot leg of mutton that was awaiting attention, and walked with it into the parlor, holding it with one hand and cutting off slices with his knife in the other. At another time a belligerent member of Parliament knocked him down in the lobby twice, for persisting in speaking to him,—a precedent, by the way, in "parliamentary pugilism" which we commend to the attention of the *N. O. Picayune*.

In some of the latest English papers it is stated that his friends were taking measures to have him placed in a lunatic asylum. The suddenness of his departure after this announcement, confirms the rumor that he left without their knowledge, and that they will come after him at once. Judging from his performances since his arrival, they cannot come too soon. He went into STEWART's on Friday, and began by chucking a young lady under the chin, and asking how she would like a mustache. He said he supposed the reason why ladies had no beards was, because they could not keep still long enough to be shaved. He was finally ejected, but soon returned and chased one of the boys in attendance around the store for some offence. He was again put out, and did not come back.

We get rather unique specimens of the British Parliament here, in GEORGE THOMPSON, and Mr O'CONNOR.

WHIG DELEGATES.—LEWIS BENEDICT, Jr., was elected on Saturday, by the Convention of the Albany District, as Delegate to the Whig National Convention. Mr. B. was appointed Postmaster at Albany by Gen. TAYLOR, but his nomination was withdrawn by Mr. FILLMORE. It is supposed that his preferences are in favor of some other candidate than Mr. F. for President. The following are all the Delegates thus far elected:

XIth Dist.—LEWIS BENEDICT, Jr., Albany.
XIIth Dist.—EDWARD P. COWLES, Columbia.
XVth Dist.—EDWARD DODD, Washington.
XVIIth Dist.—HARVEY DOOLITTLE, Herkimer.
XXth Dist.—PALMER V. KELLOGG, Oneida.
XXIIId Dist.—WILLIAM L. EASTON, Jefferson.
XXIVth Dist.—AMOS P. GRANGER, Onondaga.
XXXth Dist.—CHARLES B. THOMSON, Genesee.

It is confidently stated that all these Delegates are in favor of Gen. SCOTT's nomination.

In the Orleans and Niagara District, the Convention, which is equally divided between the friends of Mr. FILLMORE and Gen. SCOTT, met on Wednesday, and were in session for several hours without effecting a choice. After the Convention adjourned, the Orleans Delegation (being for Mr. FILLMORE) expressed their preference for ALBERT S. BENNETT as the Delegate. Another meeting of the Convention is to be held.

The despatches to the New-York papers, relative to KOSSUTH's speech at Lowell, say that his remarks on the virtuous character of the factory girls, were received with "suppressed laughter." Do the Lowellians in this way express their contempt for their fair fellow-citizens?

We have not yet ascertained how the reporter for the New-York papers was able to take cognizance of laughter that was "suppressed." There are some very extraordinarily-gifted stenographers in KOSSUTH's wake just now; and they probably see a good many of the wonderful things they report "with the mind's eye." For the sake of truth, it wouldn't be amiss for them to mind their eye a little more carefully.

True Yankee Promptness.

The Messrs, GRISWOLD have put up one of their India packets for Port Philip, in Australia, to leave on the 25th present month, with elegant cabin and ample steerage accommodations for Gold adventurers.

Will any one go? To be sure, why not? Australia, with fifty millions a year, ought to tempt a more adventurous people, if such could be found in the "wide, wide world" at this present writing, than our own. The phlegmatic Englishman is thinking of it. The Australian packets out of London have invited passengers. But few go at present; few will go unless our boys lead the way. They will be apt to do it. Gold-digging is one of those rare occasions for "leaving our native soil to stand on Foreign ground" which scarcely needs an apology, especially as the results of the adventure as well as the adventurers are to return to us.

Justice in this City.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I am an old resident of this City, and a tax-payer. In my simplicity, I supposed that an appeal to our Police, in case of wrong-doing, would receive prompt attention. I am grieved and ashamed that it is otherwise.

On Saturday, a friend who has a fondness for doing good to the emigrant, was peaceably distributing tracts among some newly arrived Germans. He was assailed with abuse and then with blows. I went with him to the office of the chief of Police, and told the story of his wrongs. An officer acting in his name, sent us to the —— Ward Police Station. There we were informed that the place for redress was at the Tombs. At the Tombs, a warrant was sought, but direction was given to go to the corner of some-street, where Watchmen could be found—and there the matter rests; for the watchmen would be likely to demand a warrant, which some of these officials should have given, and more time wasted in the fruitless search for justice than I have to spend. Perhaps all this is right; if it is, then the abolition of *pay* should go with the abolition of JUSTICE.

THE COLUMBIA TRAGEDY.—An entirely new version, or rather a couple of them, appear in the Harrisburg *Telegraph* respecting this lamentable affair. We give the *Telegraph's* account below:

"On arriving at Columbia, the officers found the colored man engaged piling boards. SNYDER approached him, and as he was in the act of lifting some boards, struck him on the back, and said "You are my prisoner"—at which the negro dropped the boards, looked up amazed an instant, and then ran about thirty feet to a fence, which he was in the act of crossing, when he was caught, and pulled to the ground by SNYDER; RIDGELY, who swore he would shoot the negro when he ran, came up while SNYDER and the negro were struggling, and taking sure aim, shot the negro through the neck, cutting the jugular vein, and killing him instantly. This happened about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. At 5 o'clock, the body of the negro was still lying at the place where he was killed, a horrid spectacle, no inquest having been held upon it. The negro's wife and child were its only attendants. RIDGELY, immediately after he killed the negro, fled across the Susquehanna towards Baltimore. LYNE, and several others, were near the negro at the time he was murdered, but hid behind a pile of lumber. None of the parties have been arrested.

ANOTHER VERSION.—We have received from a gentleman who was in Columbia at the time of the murder, the following version of the affair, which he says is known to be correct. He states that the negro had not been arrested by either SNYDER or RIDGELEY—that he was engaged piling boards in a narrow place between piles of lumber, on two sides, and a fence at one end of the space. SNYDER and RIDGELEY entered at the other end and commanded the negro to surrender, or they would shoot him. The negro then sprang for the fence, and was in the act of getting over when RIDGELEY shot him through the head. They were both within two yards of the negro when he was shot, but had not put their hands upon him. After the deed was done RIDGELEY was represented as from Harrisburg, and stated he was a United States officer, and if arrested he would have those who arrested him taken for false imprisonment. This had the effect to intimidate the officers there, until RIDGELEY escaped over the bridge, and made his way to Maryland.

MISSOURI LAW.—The St. Louis *Republican* tells the following story: "The Supreme Court of this State, yesterday pronounced quite a number of decisions, and as will sometimes happen, in spite of the ability and learning of our inferior tribunals, they found it necessary to reverse some of the judgments of our friend, Judge ——. Soon after the Court got through reading opinions, lawyer ——, in going to dinner, fell in company with his honor Judge ——, and informed him that the Supreme Court had upset some of his Honor's judgments. Now it so happened that his Honor takes great interest in being sustained by the Supreme Court; and it is not surprising therefore, that he should sometimes feel a little ruffled by disappointment in that behalf. On this occasion he was decidedly (we do not say, justly) indignant, and expressed himself with what might be termed a little freedom concerning the superior tribunal. Said he, with decided dignity and sententious gravity—"Well! I think they'd better let things alone. The fact is, *there's too much conceit in that Court, sir.*"

Lawyer —— turned up the next corner, and thought how unhappy the Supreme Court would be when they hear his Honor's opinion of them."

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

American and Foreign Christian Union.

The sermon before this Union was not preached last evening by Rev. Dr. DURBIN, who was prevented from being present, on account of the death of his mother. In his absence, Rev. Dr. FITCH, of Sullivan-street, preached in the Mulberry-street Church, choosing his text from the 12th Chapter of Romans: "Be not conformed to this world." To observe a prohibition is as necessary as to observe a positive command. The whole of duty to GOD is summed up in commands or prohibitions. "Thou shalt not," is as positively enjoined as "Thou shalt." The elements of opposition are always in existence against the commands of GOD—hence, there is always the same necessity that the professed followers of CHRIST should continually give to the commands of the Bible, the strictest attention and respect. There is always among time-serving Christians too much of a disposition to surrender a portion of their duty to CHRIST. By the word "world," the Apostle alluded to the moral world—the world of lust—the wicked world—and when we consider the close contact we are obliged to hold to this world, the liability to "conform" is very strong. To commingle with the world, and yet remain unpolluted, requires exceeding care and caution on the part of the followers of CHRIST—unceasing efforts to subdue the tendencies that are planted deep in our nation. Our thoughts are so engrossed by our affiliations, our relations, our friendships, that we are constantly tempted to forget our duty to GOD as Christians. Too often is there a disposition on the part of the followers of CHRIST to lower the standard of Christianity—to give way here—to lop off a point there, and to attempt to harmonize the conflicting interests of the world and of religion—yet he who attempts this runs a great risk; he stands on dangerous ground. The nature and tendencies of the two are so opposite—the one aiming to advance the cause of CHRIST, the other attempting to build up the kingdom of Satan—that they cannot be united, they cannot be reconciled. GOD authorized the tilling of the soil, yet not that man should turn its products into alcohol. GOD has given us the sea, yet not that piracy should exist.

No Christian can be justified in prosecuting any interest that is wrong, even though he may prosecute it upon honest principles. The manner does not justify the end. God has drawn the line between good and evil, and clearly defined it, and he who casts an eye upon the enchanted territory of sin, may be tempted by the gilded fruit to forget his God and the path of Christian duty. The lust of the eye has drawn its thousands to perdition, from EVE to JUDAS, from JUDAS to the present day. Therefore touch not, taste not, handle not aught that in any manner "conforms to the world." He who excuses soon admires.

The speaker denounced the too general sanction by the Church, of certain evils—to find an excuse for giving countenance to some places of amusement, to the balls of passion—to the haunts of dissolute men. By the countenance thus given, many a young man has been hurled to the depths of perdition. It is not enough either, that the Church should merely retire from evils,—she should make an onset upon them—she should array herself against them. To abstain from the use of intoxicating drink was a step toward good, but he who wrote "the annihilation of alcohol," gave a grander developement to moral truth.

The speaker closed his sermon by an appeal to the Church to obey the injunction of the Apostle—to abandon the world—to raise the banner of CHRIST—to stand upon the holy platform which he has erected, from which she should reach down and raise to the world—but not to allow the world to drag down the Church, to depress her from her high position. The Christian is commissioned to a work whose effects are beyond the world—reaching far into eternity. Let him do his duty with the mind of CHRIST, the body of CHRIST, and GOD will sanction the effort, and glorify the end.

American Home Missionary Society—Annual Sermon.

The Annual Sermon in behalf of the American Home Missionary Society was preached last evening, in the Mercer-street church, by Rev. LEONARD BACON, D. D. of New-Haven. The preacher took his text from the Epistle to Titus, i. 5v.: "That thou shouldest set in order the things that are wanting, and ordain elders in every city, as I had appointed thee."

In this and similar passages, an essential point in the primitive promulgation of the Gospel is expounded. The Apostles preached abroad in the towns and cities, and the adjoining country, and they then placed on record the truths they uttered for the instruction of all men and all nations. Their especial mission was to proclaim the wonders of the Gospel, to inlarge the glory of the LORD's kingdom, and to expound the great principles of Christianity, but this was not all. They were also required to "set in order the things that were wanting," and to ordain leading men, or elders in every place. In the great island of Crete, PAUL seems to have labored in person. When he was called to other duties, he commissioned TITUS to perfect the organization of the worshipping assemblies, which had been formed into local churches. Christianity had become an incorporated and organized religion. It established itself in new relations and became a new element in the social order.

The American Home Missionary Society devotes itself to the same work as that for which TITUS was left in Crete, not merely to the work of spreading the truth of Christianity, not for the work of seeking converts to Christian doctrine, and for these alone. Its work is to set in order the things that are wanting, to organize religious communities, and to establish local Churches or parochial districts. With the internal regulation of these Churches the Home Missionary Society does not concern itself. So long as the Church which it plants, or to which it has been able to afford assistance, is self-governed, and not priest-governed, this society cares nothing for the system of organization which it may see fit to adopt. It devotes itself to the one work of setting up local Christian Churches, which shall exert its beneficent influences for ages and ages upon the increasing millions of our population.

Dr. BACON proceeded to an illustration of the bearing of the element of organized Local Churches upon the American people. The element of religion is an essential element in any style of civilization. It is entwined with domestic and public interests; greatly contributing to the perpetuity of those institutions from the existence of which the world is enabled to maintain the peace and safety of communities, and nations to preserve their constant and unvarying identity. The human mind is always pervaded by a portion of the religious elements. In nations which have lost their early signs of civilization and culture, we find despite the ravages of time, that the monuments of their antiquity exhibit a religious sense. The Pyramids were not built, nor the grey stones piled upon Salisbury Plain by any other than a religious element in the character of the people which reared them.

In the course of an inquiry into the differences existing between our American Civilization, and that of other nations, the speaker pointed out the great outlines of separation. In this country, we see a perfect separation of the religious element from the power of the civil magistrate; we see twenty-five millions of people, spread over a boundless extent of territory, who are taught to rely upon their own resources; we see this mighty mass increasing every year; and we see the tide of Immigration pouring in from the Old World, blending with our people, soon losing their peculiarities of name and character—and, as the current of the Mississippi is swallowed up in the waters of the Mexican Gulf, so they enter into the mass of our community and combine with our population. For this wide field of separate communities and for these increasing members, there is need of a system of organized local religious teaching. In adverting, in this connection, to the history of the efforts of Local Churches, Dr. BACON referred to the early operations of this system in New-England. No element in the history of that community was higher or more powerful than the organization of the Local Church. Applying the same principle to our own community, let any candid, thinking man consider the influence of the existing Insti-tutions of this great metropolis. Not your Colleges, nor your Public Schools; not your learned Academies, nor your charitable institutions, nor yet your extra-ecclesiastical establishments, can be compared for a moment to the Churches, the legitimate conservators of all religious influence. Take this Mercer-street Church, for instance; who shall estimate its value to this community? The impressions and expressions which have taken place within these walls—the decisions which have been formed here for eternity—the hopes which have been cherished, concentrate a vast amount of influences around this single spot. The speaker argued, from these premises, that the work of the Home Missionary Society was worthy of the support and sympathies of the Christian public. He adverted to the influx of believers in the Roman Catholic faith, and prophecied dissensions in that church from the effects of causes which are now operating—holding the ground that no spiritual despotism can predominate over corporate bodies which possess corporate rights and will presently evince an inclination to exercise their corporate duties. The prospects of the Society were briefly considered, and the cooperation of Christians was invited in aid of its plan of operations.

New-York Bible Society.

Rev. JOEL PARKER, D. D., delivered the Annual Sermon of the New-York Bible Society, on Sunday evening, at the Broadway Tabernacle. His text was taken from Jeremiah, xxiii, 29:

"Is not my word like as a fire? saith the Lord, and like a hammer that breaketh the rocks in pieces Therefore behold, I am against the prophets," &c.

The Rev. gentlemen, after some preliminary remarks, went on to say, every well-informed mind is ready to admit that the Scriptures exercise a great influence upon the human character, but the nature of that influence is not generally appreciated. It improves civilization—It erects temples of justice—it gives prominence to the arts of peace—it acts on the human mind, molding the character and directing the energies:—in fact, the influence of the Bible is unlimited when it acts directly on the human mind. It is the best mode of securing the well-being of communities and individuals. It rectifies the human conscience. It presents objects of the purest moral beauty and controls the will. In short the Word of God exerts a supremacy over all the powers of the mind. Its sixty-six books, written by thirty-five different authors and extending over a period of fifteen centuries, contain a vast variety of styles. There also has been a remarkable variety in the character and employments and circumstances of the writers. Among them one was educated as a statesman in the court of a great monarch. Another was an ecclesiastic almost from his infancy, and was possessed of qualities that entitled him to guide the Hebrews in the most perilous period of their history. There were two royal poets. Having also alluded to the qualities of mind possessed by the other writers of Holy Writ, the reverend gentleman at considerable length discussed the influence exercised by the word of God upon communities, as well as individuals. In illustration of the latter, he mentioned PAUL, AUGUSTINE, ROSCIUS, MELANCTHON, LUTHER, CALVIN, BACON, and LOCKE. The Bible will multiply and spread itself. It is like the plant in botany that has the power of self-semination. The seeds of some mounted on the wings of the wind are borne to distant localities. The Bible takes possession of the human mind, and has the power to achieve the conquest of the human race. It goes forth conquering and to conquer. Its progress is, in some respects, slow, but sure; but the Prince of Darkness will not yield, though idolatry should receive its death blow from it. Pseudo-philosopher say, that it is a good book—it has done well, but it is a book that has had its day. They propose in its stead an eclectic system of morality; but to battle against this mongrel system of philosophy they must put the word of God in the hands of the people. It will work its own way, as a hammer breaking the rock to pieces, for God is its author. In the meantime look to the effects it will produce on the individual. It will mould his character, for it contains a full supply of all our wants as moral and accountable beings. It reveals a bleeding Saviour, and leads us to the cross for pardon. It convinces us that there is no one just before God except through the blood of that Saviour. It creates in us an anxiety for our eternal salvation, as it enlightens a benighted people.

The Prison Association.

At the solicitation of the Prison Association, Rev. Mr. STORRS, of Brooklyn, delivered an eloquent discourse last evening, in the Church of the Messiah, on "The duty of society to criminals and discharged convicts."

The Reverend speaker disavowed any intention of urging mitigation of punishment for crime. Nothing in God's Word, or the precepts of Christianity warrants any effort to relieve the criminal from the just penalty of his crime. His object was to show that society has no right to cast off the criminal and forget him, when the stone walls close upon him. On the contrary, it is a duty of Christianity to look after his temporal and eternal interest—to seek by every means in its power, not to revenge itself upon the offender, but to reform, restore and save him.

The Speaker proceeded to show how this great work was to be accomplished. As a first means he urged that the prisoner may and ought to saved from the hardening and degrading influence of tyrannous and brutal jailors. The power to exercise authority over criminals, seems too often in the present and past condition of public sentiment with reference to the relation of the prisoner to society, to carry with it a transforming, demoralizing influence upon the jailor himself, even though he may not be naturally of low and brutal inclination. The relation between the criminal and his keeper in the exercise of government, discipline and control, differs much from that existing in the case of parental government. In the latter there are sympathies between the parent and child, inseparable from themselves, which chasten, modify and restrain—which lead the parent intuitively to understand the object of his discipline, and the child to know its necessity, and which, thus impels the parent to the administration of discipline in a manner which shall accomplish the good designed, and not estrange its subject, or fill his heart with bitterness and hate. Not so with the Jailor. He stands isolated from his prisoner, and over him, wielding an absolute power, which there are no kindred ties to soften. The exercise of this power is calculated to debase the keeper himself—to blunt whatever of delicacy he may have. And if he happen to be a coarse, uncultivated, unkindly man, whose only capacity for the place is found in the possession of brute energy, and firmness of command, he can hardly fail to become tyrannous in his rule, and oppressive in his conduct. The prisoner revolts at what seems wanton oppression, and a strife ensues most lamentable in its results. The prisoner tries annoyance; and the Jailor tries punishment to the full extent of the law, and oftimes beyond it. As a result, he sends the criminal out upon society much more its enemy than when first immured in what should have been his schol of reform. The physical injuries which the criminal frequently sustains in these disastrous contests, though oftentimes great and revolting, become, nevertheless, inconsiderate, compared with their effects upon character. They learn the criminal to become skillful in deceit, passionate, reckless, revengeful, they steel his heart against all gentler influences which would woo him back to the paths of virtue and peace; they drive him, in despair, still deeper in crime, and make him the bitter enemy of his race—hoping nothing from mankind, and owing it nothing but hate.

And yet, unfortunately, the vast majority of those who occupy the position of jailors stand before us living impersonations of cruelty, and mere animal energy. It becomes the duty of society to replace them with men of courage, moral power of command, insight into human character, gentleness combined with firmness, conscientiousness, humanity, and hearts keenly alive to the responsibilities devolving upon them. Let this be done, and one important step in the necessary reform will have been accomplished. In addition to this, regular and responsible inspections should be established by law and made a permanent feature, in order that any abuses of power by jailors may be detected, and improper persons may be removed from positions in which their presence can only be for evil.

In the second place, the prisoner should be separated from the influence of his fellows. In this connection, the evil effects of association of criminals was dwelt upon with much force, to show that it augments the crime of each. Put an hundred criminals in communication, and the vice of each is added to the already acquired proficiency in crime of every other, sinking all still lower in the depths of vice. In this fact alone is found abundant argument in favor of seclusion. Again, conscience is keenest when alone. Man contemplates his condition and prospects far more clearly when by himself than while in company of his fellows. While in company with them, the uprising of conscience, the impulse to reform which may struggle for place in the breast of the convict, is apt to be repressed by the sentiment of vice which surrounds him, and is ever present to him, even though no word be spoken. But it is almost impossible to prevent interchange of thoughts, or the conveyance of intelligence or sentiments between criminals who are in company, even under the closest scrutiny, so many ways are there to evade the vigilance of the keeper. A gesture, the arrangement of the clothes, a shaving, the flings of metal—a thousand ways of communication are ever at command. And the sentiments thus communicated are the more impressive and lasting, from the very fact of the effort and care and secresy that is necessary to ensure their conveyance.

To save the prisoner from this blasting influence, is a matter of difficulty. Continued solitary confinement is impracticable, because it is found to produce idiocy and insanity. If to the seasons of solitude allotted the prisoner under existing regulations, provision be added for more frequent isolation; and if a thorough classification of the prisoners be made, much will have been done—all probably that can be in this respect, with due consideration to the physical and constitutional welfare of the convict.

The third point presented, was the facility with which Christian instruction could be presented to the criminal during his seasons of seclusion. By Christian instruction, the speaker desired to be understood as referring to everything in science, physics or morals, calculated to enlighten and elevate the mind, and thus raise it above the debasing paths in which it had been accustomed to wander. This idea was explained and inforced at considerable length. As auxiliaries to this plan of reform, the reverend speaker also suggested the establishment of libraries in the Prisons for the use of its inmates, schools for Sabbath instruction, and the appointment Chaplains who shall breathe the spirit of Christ, and impress upon their hearers, at all times, the beauties of holiness and the pleasure of virtue. All these were duties which society owes to criminals—not to lessen their punishment, but to make it beneficent.

In the fourth place, those who would restore the prisoner to virtue and and usefulness, must show him by their sympathy that the bonds which connect him with society are not broken—not sympathy *for* crime, but in spite of it—a sympathy which seeks to take him by the hand, and encourage and sustain him when he forsakes crime. When he who has paid the penalty attached to his evil-doing reenters the world, it is wicked to throw him back on his despair, by refusing to countenance him. Indignation against crime should not be allowed to teach a man that crime is his business, from which he cannot escape. Especially should no false ideas of caste be permitted to drive from us the fallen brother, who seeks to recover the position from which he fell. CHRIST sat down at meat with publicans and sinners; we should follow this example of magnanimity.

If society will follow out the suggestions thus presented, it will have done its part. The rest remains with the criminal. If he then chooses crime, he must bear it. But in many cases he will not so choose. He will gladly avail himself of the means of rescue offered, and will be restored to the world and usefulness. All the means of securing the ends desired were shown to be within the legitimate sphere of legislation.

In conclusion, the speaker made an urgent appeal for aid to the Prison Association. Among the evidences of its usefulness, he stated that during the last year the Society had relieved 122 discharged convicts, 75 of whom had been sent to the Society's Home, and 50 provided with employment, the larger part of whom are doing well. Since the Society was organized, 1,000 males—discharged convicts—had been relieved, 700 of whom are doing well, and of whom 19 only are again in prison. In the female department 138 were relieved last year, 33 only of whom have returned to crime. Since the foundation of the Society, 900 females have been provided for by the Society, and the result is most encouraging.

A collection was taken up at the close of the discourse for the funds of the Prison Association.

WASHINGTON.

Doings at the Capital.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 6, 1852.

There is some hope that Mr. CLAY's life may be prolonged for some weeks, and according to Dr. JACKSON's opinion, as given to-day, his lungs are not seriously affected, though his nervous system is prostrate.

Mr. WRIGHT, ex-member from California, who has some connection with Col. FREMONT, in his great gold bearing estate, has just returned in the *Pacific*, and is now in this city. It appears from his statements, that the sale made of Col. FREMONT's territory to THOMAS O. SARGENT was a conditional one, and has been cancelled.

As to the claims on which

KEY WEST.

[Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.]

KEY WEST, FLORIDA, Friday, April 30, 1852.

For several weeks past our Island has been exceedingly dull, owing to the entire absence of wrecks. Business is at a stand, and the merchants here look forward to a hard summer should not a favorable change take place very soon. There have been fewer wrecks and casualties on these reefs generally than has been the case for a number of years. The brig *Cuahnoc*, wrecked on this coast some years since, and now owned by Messrs. LADD & STANARD, of your city, in the New-York and St. Marks line of packets, put into this port a few days since leaking. It was the intention of her consignee, HIRAM BENNETT, Esq., to have discharged the cargo, and have her the vessel out; upon second consideration her top works were merely caulked and she sailed for St. Marks on the 27th ultimo.

The brig *Oneida*, owned by the same men, has been repaired, and left for St. Marks on the 24th inst.

PROGRESS OF THE COAST SURVEY.

The weather has been settled and mild for the last few weeks, and very favorable for the operations of the Coast Survey. Lieut. JAS. SWIFT TOTTEN has completed his winter's work. His line operations commence at Caesar's Creek and end at the mouth of BARNE's Sound. He has been chiefly occupied on land being engaged in Triangulation, working in connection with the water party, under Lieut. JOHN RODGERS, U. S. A. Lieut. TOTTEN has performed one of the most difficult portions of the duty allotted to the Coast Survey, in a very short space of time: his work has been characterized by accuracy, energy, and promptness. Lieut. TOTTEN's is a civil appointment, having entered the army during President POLK's Administration, since which time he has served in Mexico, and of late has been attached to the Coast Survey, where he has proved himself to be a very valuable acquisition to the Survey generally.

A SPANISH PRONUNCIAMENTO.

EVARISTO L. GOMEZ, the resident Spanish Consul at this place has issued a pronunciamento, directing all Spanish citizens and subjects who have been or who henceforth may be in this country four months, to repair to the office of the Spanish Vice-Consulate and have a registry made of their names under the penalty of being declared non-subjects of the Queen of Spain.

STEAM LINE BETWEEN KEY WEST AND SAVANNAH.

It is rumored that a boat is about to be placed on the line between this place and Savannah. Owing to many and repeated accidents that have lately happened to the steamer *Isabel*, public confidence in her qualities as a safe sea-boat are much diminished. The boiler has now been in use nearly five years and is almost worthless, and endangers the lives of passengers. The accommodations have of late been much neglected, and passengers are loudly complaining of this line in every particular. Should a boat be placed between this place and Savannah, offered by popular men, and having a popular and efficient agent here, she could hardly fail of success.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

The wrecking schooner *Lizzi Wall*, LOWE, Master, arrived from Angola Key, a few days since, with some casks and shocks saved from a brig abandoned near there. Value of cargo saved, trifling.

The brig *Lavacca*, from New-York for Matagorda Bay, ran ashore on the North Key Flats, Tortugus Light distant about four miles. The vessel lay for several hours in a dangerous position, but owing to the strenuous exertions of the captain and crew, she was finally got off without the assistance of wreckers.

The schooner *Harp*, previously reported as having been sold for $900, is being fitted out. She will probably stand her owners in some $3,000.

The wrecking sloop *Empire*, CHARLES TIFT, master, has been engaged in saving the refuse material, &c., of the wrecked ship *Telamon*. She has been lately burned, but is still visible to mariners sailing close to the reef.

The schooner *Henry Lee*, from New-York for Attakapas, was spoken off Indian Key, on the 27th inst. Has carried away main boom, main gaff, and had stern boat badly stove.

FORTIFICATION IMPROVEMENTS.

The workmen of the fortification at Tortugas, have all been discharged, Congress having appropriated no money for carrying on the work.

Fort Taylor, the fortification now in a state of construction at this place, has progressed but slowly within the last twelve months, owing to the meagre sums appropriated for the undertaking. The works are so far completed as to be ready for the mounting of one tier of guns, and are deemed to be of sufficient strength to resist the most violent hurricane.

KEY WEST SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED—April 16, brig Cushnoc, Loury, New-York; 19th, schr. Lizzie Wall, Lowe, Angola Key; 23th, schr. Emma Aldusiade, Tampa Bay; surveying sloop Conover, Lieut Tetten, Barnes' Sound; 25th, brig Gen Wilson, New-York; schr. Francis, Drew, New-York, via Nassau; 29th, brig Tartar, Charleston.

SAILED—April 16, schr Gov Arnold, Fairwell, Maine; 20th, brig Oriole, Brandt, St Marks; 23th, brig Cushnoc, Loury, St. Marks; 29th, schr. Frances, Drew, Mobile, brig Tartar, New-Orleans.

SPOKEN—Off Quicksands, April 22, bark Wabash, bound to New-Orleans, at anchor in 3 fathom water.

KAYO HUESSO.

THE WEST.

The Missouri Democratic Convention—Trouble Brewing—Col. Doniphan.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

ST. LOUIS, Friday, April 30, 1852.

You will have seen by the newspapers that the late Democratic State Convention patched up a union between the two factions which have waged so furious a war upon each other since the first of May, 1849. The enemies of Mr. BENTON carried everything their own way in Convention, although they were clearly in the minority; and they constructed such a platform as he cannot stand upon. The resolution upon the right of instruction is in direct conflict with the position he has occupied in the contest—it was so intended and understood by those who concocted it—and it was so worded for the express purpose of cutting him off from the party. It is known here that he has denounced the platform and the nominations made by the Convention in his private intercourse. Whether he will assume that position before the public, remains to be seen. It is also understood that he desires to be a candidate for Congress in this district. Whether he will declare himself a candidate without a party nomination, or whether he will make an effort to procure a party nomination, is not known. My own impression is that the District Convention, which will assemble on the 3d of May, at Cape Girardeau, will resolve not to consider the claims of any one who will not declare his adhesion to the resolutions of the State Convention. If Col. BENTON, therefore, should be overlooked by the Convention and declare himself an Independent Candidate, the inevitable result will be a triumph of the Whig party.

Colonel DONIPHAN, who was nominated unanimously by the late Whig Convention for the office of Governor, has declined the race. This is a great political misfortune. He is a gentleman of fine talents, a powerful public speaker, and has derived a wide-spread popularity from both civil and military service. The duty of selecting a substitute will now devolve upon the Whig State Central Committee. A nomination thus made will not command such implicit respect and confidence as one made in convention, and I fear that much strength will be lost to the party. This state of things is the more to be regretted, because the yet unextinguished embers of discord in the ranks of the Loco Foco's, would enable the Whigs to acquire the control of the State administration, if they could rally the whole of their forces and inspire them with confidence.

The money market financial has been stringent during the winter and spring, but is now easy, although no returns have been received for the produce shipped to that point. D.

Kossuth in Boston.

REVERE HOUSE, (Boston) Tuesday, May 4.

KOSSUTH has now been in Boston one week—he has made five speeches—all have been listened to by immense crowds—all the people have had an opportunity to see him, and yet he never leaves the Hotel but he meets a crowd at his starting and at his return if the hour is known. This may be all curiosity, but it appears to me there is some sentiment mingled with the curiosity.

VISIT TO THE MASONS.

Last night KOSSUTH and HAJNIK attended a Lodge of the Free Masons. KOSSUTH spoke to his brethren, those who heard him say with much eloquence, for half an hour. He came to the Masons inspired by Bunker Hill, and no wonder he spoke eloquently. He has made no speech in New-England, that won him more friends and admirers than his Bunker Hill Speech. It is just now the "great talked about."

VISIT TO CAMBRIDGE.

To-day, KOSSUTH and suite visited Cambridge. They were accompanied by Gov. BOUTWELL, Hon A BURLINGAME, of the Senate, and Mr. BANKS, Speaker of the House. After a call at the residence of Mr. BURLINGAME, the party proceeded to the College. KOSSUTH was welcomed with three cheers, and was received by Prof LONGFELLOW, who conducted him into the Hall, where the students were having their spring exhibition. The Magyar was here greeted with three cheers. After listening to an Address on "Unsuccessful Great Men," by Mr. BROWN, of Bradford, Mass., President SPARKS paid his respects to KOSSUTH, and invited him to address the students. He reluctantly consented. President SPARKS introduced him as the Governor of Hungary, and he made a few remarks on the benefits of education, and the necessity of intelligence in a free country. On rising to speak, he was again greeted with cheers, and when he sat down, nine more were given for KOSSUTH.

In the Hall were many prominent men, and a number were introduced to KOSSUTH, among them I may mention EDWARD EVERETT, Prof. FELTON, Prof. AGASSIZ, ROBERT C. WINTHROP, CALEB CUSHING, and Rev. Dr. PARKMAN.

AN INCIDENT.

After leaving the college, KOSSUTH and friends called at the residences of Rev. Dr. LOWELL, Prest. SPARKS, Prof. LONGFELLOW, and Mr. LOWELL, son of the Rev Dr. The interview at Dr. LOWELL's, who, as your readers may know, is the father of Mrs. PUTNAM, who had the tilt with Prof. BOWEN on Hungarian history, was very effecting. The venerable minister, who, from a stroke of the palsy is scarcely able to stand, rose from his seat when KOSSUTH was presented to him, and, placing his trembling hands on the exile's head, blessed him and his cause. This blessing was invoked with such affecting solemnity, that several of those who witnessed it shed tears.

At 4 o'clock, KOSSUTH returned to Boston. He is expected to meet the Scientific Association this evening. To-morrow he goes to Lowell."

MATERIAL AID.

Yesterday, at Charlestown, KOSSUTH was presented with a rifle-cane of fine workmanship, by Mr. BABCOCK, of Cincinnati, and with a fine horse, a lady whose name was not given. The cane, we learn, is a present from Kentucky, and is of surpassing excellence, being made entirely of Kentucky materials. Another lady, through Mr. A. WHITE, sent KOSSUTH $100 to-day. Numerous donations of this character of the morning at Treasurer M. L. Hayward's were received, and yesterday; and to-day the contributions may before mentioned, in small sums, amounted to $60. BARATOS.

THE FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT ON THE ROME AND WATERTOWN RAILROAD.—A letter from the office of the *Northern Journal*, at Watertown, gives the particulars of the shocking Railroad accident that occurred at Pierrepont Manor on the evening of the 6th inst.:—It appears that a company of nine persons—two married men with their wives, and five young ladies—thought to amuse themselves by an evening's ride from the Manor to Sandy Creek, on a hand-car, after, as they supposed, the last regular train for the day had passed. After running about half a mile, and as they were turning a curve in the road, they were met by a locomotive and tender, which was backing from the Creek to the Manor. The unfortunate occupants of the hand-car had but a moment's warning, and that moment served only to paralyze the ladies with fear. One of the men seized his wife, and the other one his wife and one of the young ladies, and sprang from the car. The other four were on the car when the collision took place; three of them were thrown under the locomotive and crushed to death, and the other was found mortally wounded by a blow which she received in the forehead. The awfully mangled remains of the bodies were picked up and brought back to the Manor, to those friends who had joyously parted with them but a few moments before. Miss Wright, of Oswego, and Miss Williamson, Miss Mary Allen and Miss Emily Andrus, of Pierrepont Manor, were seriously injured, and not expected to live. The party were warned against going upon the track by the Station-master, as some special train or locomotive might be upon the road, which most unfortunately and unexpectedly proved to be the case.

WANTED.

SERVANTS' NOTICE.—Experienced servants, with good testimonials, who really wish to obtain permanent and respectable situations, are invited to apply to the Superintendent, No. 112 Grand-st., who has rents for them a number of excellent situations in our first families.

SERVANTS.—A great variety of carefully selected Servants are now wanting employment at C. Mason's offices, No. 550 Broadway and 115 Bowery. Terms—Yearly subscription, 50 cents; otherwise, 25 cents. N. B.—Plenty of men and boys on hand.

TO PAINTERS.—Wanted, a young man who has had some experience in sign work and house painting. Apply after 9 A. M. till 4 P. M., at No. 82 Nassau-st., basement.

GOOD DRESSMAKER WANTED, IMMEDIATELY.—Apply at No. 21 Hammersley-st.

WANTED, IN AN INSURANCE OFFICE, a smart, active Lad, about 15 years of age. Apply, with references, Box No. 2,353 Post Office.

LOST.—On Saturday afternoon, a Mexican Boy, 14 years old—light complexion, speaks little English, and has on black clothes. Any information will be thankfully received by his friends, No. 250 Hudson-st., or by note left at this office, directed to J. W. S.

LOST.—TWO DOLLARS REWARD.—ON SUNDAY, May 2, a small blue enamelled locket, in the form of a shell, between St. John's Chapel and Broadway (supposed in Vesey-street). The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at No. 1 Beaver-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—In a delightful locality in the country, three miles from Hoboken, and one mile from Bull's Ferry; house spacious and beautifully ornamented. A few Boarders can be taken if immediate application is made. Steamboat and stage facilities several times a day. References given and required. Apply to No. 175 Tenth-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Four gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sundays, in a private family, at No. 223 Congress, within two minutes' walk of Hamilton Ferry. None need apply but those whose reference is unquestionable.

BOARD FOR A BOY WANTED, in a healthy town near New-York, where there is a school near by. Address C. H. W., at this office.

FURNISHED ROOM AND BED ROOM—Or single Bed Room, to let, at No. 210 Hudson-st., near Fourth-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of TRYON & EATON is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The business heretofore of the late firm will be settled by E. W. TRYON, at 202 Broadway.—Dated May 1, 1852.

E. W. TRYON
E. D. EATON.

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have this day formed a Co-partnership for the transaction of the Tailoring business, under the firm of EATON, FREEMAN & CO., successors to the late firm of E. N. 262 Broadway.—Dated April 1, 1852.

E. D. EATON,
ROBERT FREEMAN
W. H. BUTTERFIELD.

N. B.—I most cheerfully recommend to my friends and the public the above firm, knowing them to be worthy of your patronage. E. W. TRYON.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm of T. CHOUTEAU, Jr., SANFORD & CO., for the transaction of a General Bus Commission and Forwarding business.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1852.

T. CHOUTEAU, JR.
J. F. A. SANFORD.
U. A. TURDOCK.

The Iron business heretofore conducted by the late firm of CHOUTEAU, MERLE & SANFORD is assumed and will be continued by

T. CHOUTEAU, JR., SANFORD & CO.

THE LAW PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of KETCHUM & FESSENDEN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Each party is authorized to use the name in winding up business. Dated May 1, 1852.

HIRAM KETCHUM.
THOMAS FESSENDEN.

Office of HIRAM KETCHUM, No. 5 Wall-st.
Office of THOMAS FESSENDEN and HENRY P. FESSENDEN, No. 61 Wall-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD, EXTENDING FROM CINCINNATI TO ST. LOUIS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the offices in the undermentioned in the cities of Cincinnati and St. Louis, until the 15th day of June next, for the grading, masonry and bridging, of the following portions of the above road:

First—From Cincinnati, extending 72 miles westerly, to the intersection of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad.

Second—From Illinoistown, opposite St. Louis, extending 50 miles easterly, to a point near the town of Carlyle.

Maps and profiles of the line will be ready for exhibition and all the necessary information will be given at the above offices on and after the 25th inst.

For the remaining 213 miles, proposals will be received from such parties as desire to bid for the work upon their own examinations and such information as the Engineers will be able to give, the character of the country being uniform and preliminary surveys in progress.

Corporate seals must be affixed to all bids.

Copies of the specifications for the above work will please to use the full name and Post-Office address of each member of the firm.

H. C. SEYMOUR & CO.

MEAD & FULLMER'S CROTON METALLIC FIRE PROOF PAINT.—This article is acknowledged by all who have used it to be superior to any other paint in use. It is proof against the action of the weather and fire. It is cheaper than other paint in consequence of its taking less oil to mix and covering much more surface. Call for a trial. Principal Depôts, No. 105 Murray-st. and No. 29 Beaver-st., N. Y. For sale also by

HALL, BUCKELL & CO., No. 220 Greenwich-st.
BAXTER & SONS, No. 143 Maiden-lane.
J. D. TORRY, No. 116 Fulton-st.
WARD, CLOSE & CO., No. 83 Maiden-lane.
CHARLES N. DEAN, New-Rochelle, West Chester Co.
JOHN B. HAINES, Mamaroneck, Westchester County.
CHARLES W. FIELD, Port Chester, Westchester County, and in most of the towns and cities throughout the country.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE.—We would invite the attention of our patrons and strangers visiting the city, to the fine stock of Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware, also, Plated Ware and Fine Cutlery, which are to be found at the store of R. C. AKERLY, cor. of Bowery and Broome-st. Especially would we call the attention of Engineers, Railroad Conductors, and any who have to do with time-keepers, to his fine Chronometers, with the splendid B. F. Adams & Sons Lever Watches, with the adjusted Chronometer Balance, rated by actual Observation with the Ship's Chronometer in the Greenwich Observatory, the finest article ever offered in this city. Cash and small profits, with a guarantee for all's, is the rule of business.

D. GRIFFEN & CO., the PATENT FUEL SAVING IMPROVEMENT DEALERS, have removed to No. 47 Dey-st., where they continue their business of selling rights for saving fuel. They have on hand Steam Engines and Boilers of different sizes, Fronts, Grates, and everything complete, ready to set up at once, and sold cheap.

WHEREAS MY WIFE, CAROLINENE GARR, has withdrawn herself from my bed and board, without cause, I therefore caution all people against giving her credit on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting. HENRY GARNER.

SPRING STYLE HATS, of the French Elastic Stiff, manufactured from the finest imported plushes, which, for brilliancy of finish and durability will bear the test with any offered with our beautiful patterns of Spring Caps. At MONARQUE'S, No. 228 Bowery.

GLASS! GLASS! GLASS!—10,000 boxes Window and Picture Glass, single thick.
5,000 boxes Glass, double thick, for show windows.
For sale by F. HOPKINS & BROTHER,
No. 6 Barclay-st., next door to Astor House.

LAWN GRASS.—A mixture of fine English and native Grass Seeds for lawns, with an assortment of other field and garden Seeds, for sale in any quantity by RALPH & CO., Union Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 23 Fulton-st., near Fulton Market.

TO DOCK-BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—Dock Sticks, Dock Fenders, Fenders, etc., constantly on hand, at wholesale and retail, at the New-York Steam Saw Mills, 27th and 28th-sts., North River. COLYER & DUGARD.

SHOW-CASES, CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST and better than the best, can be had at CAMPBELL & FORSHAY'S cheap and extensive Show-Case Warerooms, No. 312 Broadway, up stairs.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BAGGING, CANVAS, BALE ROPE CUTTINGS, GRASS and TARRED ROPE, and all other kinds of paper-makers' stock, by CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 94 Beekman-st.

WRITING PAPERS BY THE CASE ONLY.—The largest and most desirable assortment in the United States, for sale by CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st.

TAKE NOTICE.—If you want Window Shades, Buff or White Holland, put up to your windows well and cheap, or Upholstery work done, call on BARTOL & REID, No. 5 Amity-st., 2 doors west of Broadway.

FIREWORKS—Of every description—the best quality at the lowest price. For sale by J. B. PURDY, No. 34 Maiden-lane, up-stairs.

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NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER, constantly on hand, and made to order, by BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, No. 115 Fulton-st.

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BY JOHN GALT.—NOW READY, A NEW EDITION, WITH A PORTRAIT, OF THE WORKS OF JOHN GALT, author of "Lawrie Todd," "Annals of the Parish," "Ayrshire Legatees," &c. With Introductions.

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GEO. P. PUTNAM WILL ALSO SPEEDILY PUBLISH:
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CHARLES SCRIBNER PUBLISHES THIS DAY, PENCILINGS BY THE WAY—written during some years of Residence and Travels in Europe—By N. Parker Willis. A new and revised Edition. 1 vol. Price $1 25

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This work is reduced in price, and is worthy of a place in every Christian library. Published by

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THE MOB CAP, by Miss Caroline Lee Hentz. This truly delightful story, a picture of life, together with several others equally as popular, are now first collected in one large 8vo volume of 200 pages. Price 50 cents. For sale by BUNCE & BROTHER, Publishers, No. 128 Nassau-st.

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PUBLISHED THIS MORNING.—Professor JULIUS CÆSAR HANNIBAL'S SCIENTIFIC DISCOURSE, originally published in the *New-York Picayune*. Price 25 cents. STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway.

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SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, and STATIONERY, at wholesale.—Country merchants and booksellers are invited to call and examine our very large stock, and prices, before buying elsewhere.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG, No. 48 John-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—J. W. HOLBERTON, Importer of FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c., has removed from No. 43 to No. 43 Maiden-lane, and invites the attention of his customers, and buyers generally, to the extensive assortment of GERMAN, FRENCH, AND ENGLISH TOYS, and FANCY GOODS, now opening for the Spring trade. Also, TIN and IRON TOYS, in great variety, of his own manufacture. All the new styles of INDIA RUBBER TOYS, in small or large quantities, at manufacturers' prices. The agency for the sale of

EDGE'S PREMIUM FIRE WORKS

is held solely by J. W. HOLBERTON.

FIRE CRACKERS and CHINA POCKETS, (of his own importation,) TORPEDOES, and other small fireworks, constantly on hand.

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Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, Labels, Handbills, &c., neatly printed

MRS. L. GIPSEY—Has removed from No. 5 East Broadway, to No. 237 Grand-st., near the Bowery, where she can be consulted on all the events of life, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

C. B. WHEELER, Attorney, &c., at Law, and Commissioner of Deeds, removed from No. 14 Wall-st to No. 6 Nassau-st., Up-stairs. In from 9 to 1, and from 2 to 6. Mortgages on real estate for sale.

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OF GREAT MOMENT TO THE PEOPLE.—I desire to notify my customers, in town and country, and the public at large, that compositions dangerous to human life, go, on in the hope of superseding my celebrated MAGNETIC POWDER and PILLS for destroying household insects and vermin, are advertised and offered for sale by unprincipled persons. Buy none of them. See that my signature is on the flask or box, and that the certificates of Professors REED and CHILTON, and other distinguished men, are upon the wrapper. Among the parties cautioning the community against the invaluable properties of the MAGNETIC POWDER, as a means of killing Bed Bugs, Roaches, &c., without danger to human life or health, are Professors CHILTON and REED.

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FISH AND PROVISION STORE.—ALLAN & ROSE, No. 226 Washington-st., (one door above Barclay-st.,) New-York, offer at wholesale to dealers, at the lowest market prices for cash, the following articles of the best quality:

MACKEREL—Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in all kinds of packages.
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BEEF—Mess, Prime, and Railroad.
SMOKED HAMS, Shoulders, Beef, Bacon, Salmon.
CHEESE, Lard, Candles, Oil, Spices.
BUTTER—In firkins, tubs, and pails—fresh dairy.
SALT—Fine, in sacks and small bags.

PITTSTON COAL.—Office Pennsylvania Coal Co., corner Broadway and Wall-st.—The Pennsylvania Coal Co. is now prepared to enter into contracts for the sale of its superior PITTSTON COAL, deliverable at Port Ervin, near Rondout, on the Hudson River, before the 1st of July next, at the following prices per ton of 2,240 lbs.:

Lump	$3 40	Range, or large Stove	$3 60
Steamboat	3 55	Nut, or Stove	3 65
Grate, or Furnace	3 60	Pea	2 75

Contracts may also be made for the remainder of the season, by application at the Company's office.

GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

A CARD TO BUSINESS MEN.—The undersigned has had, for several years past, arrangements with the publishers of the very best leading daily and weekly newspapers in every part of the Union and the Canadas, for the publication in their papers of such advertisements from this city. At this present time he has a larger amount of New-York advertisements in most of the leading papers than has ever appeared in their columns at one time before, and in many of them from four to six times as many as they receive from all other sources collectively. His arrangements with these offices is on a scale of liberality induced by years of prompt pay on his part, that enables him to offer to the advertising community advantages which he believes cannot be elsewhere met with; and, as an earnest of what he says, he is ready at all times to show by the papers containing the advertisements, by his order books, and by reference to the numerous respectable business houses he is doing business with, as well as his numerous letters to these parties, that he has made no false statement but what is strictly true. His office, during the rebuilding of No. 102, is nearly opposite, at No. 109 Nassau-street. W. H. McDONALD.

DARIUS DAVIDSON'S NEW AMERICAN MODEL STEAMSHIPS, &c.—Drawings and models of steamships, can be seen at our office after the 15th day of May, instant, that when built can be run from New-York to Liverpool in 7½ days, and of boats for the Western Lakes that can run 25 miles an hour, and a beautiful drawing of the great 500 feet steamer GENERAL WASHINGTON, to run on the Hudson River at the speed of 30 miles an hour in opposition to the Hudson River Railroad, and make two trips a day between New-York and Albany. Also, the model and drawings of the American schooner-rigged yacht TORNADO, to be built for an AMERICAN YACHT ASSOCIATION, to beat any yacht or sail vessel now afloat in the world. For further particulars, &c., see large advertisement in the *Tribune* and *Courier and Enquirer* of May 10th and 12th. DARIUS DAVIDSON & BROTHER,
Nos. 374 and 376 Broadway, New-York.

New American model Steamship, Steamboat, Clipper-ship, and Yacht Building Office.

N. B.—Two good boat-model makers wanted. Apply immediately as above.

D. GRIFFEN & CO'S PATENT FUEL SAVING IMPROVEMENT, for setting boilers and hot-air furnaces for drying wool, cloths, prints, white lead, &c., &c., with hot wind, are now coming into very general use throughout the country, after a trial of about three years. They have lately adapted this great improvement for saving fuel to annealing, muffers, retorts, and furnaces, &c., of every description, which will reduce the amount of fuel over one-half from any other plan now in use, besides a great saving in time. It is also entirely safe from fire. There are hundreds of these boilers now in operation, and several hot-wind furnaces have lately been put up, all of which can be seen if desired. All who wish to know the importance of this invention, will please call at the office of the Proprietors, No. 47 Dey-st., where they have ample proof of all that has been said.

NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN, AND WILLIAMSBURG PEOPLE should call and examine the immense stock of BOOTS, SHOES, and GAITERS, at H. MANN & SON'S. They will more than save stage fare and time, by purchasing of them. No. 300 Grand-st., New-York.

TO LET.

TWENTY-FIVE LOTS OF GROUND, WANT, between Second and Third-sts., Avenue A and the East River, and the Fifty-Acre Lots, on the Bloomingdale road, near Manhattanville, to work Payne's Patent Stone Dressing Machine. Also wanted a Steam Engine, 20 horse power—the seller to take an interest in the Company, in payment. For further particulars, inquire at No. 62 William-st., office No. 2.

BUILDING TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER.—A building on 1st-av., between 23d and 24th-sts., 25 by 45 feet, containing five rooms. Will be let together, or in rooms to suit applicants. Apply on the premises, or to MORTON & BREMNER,
No. 322 Pearl-st., cor. Fletcher.

CHEAP RENTS.—To quiet families, without children.—Apartments with Croton water in—at 3 and 4 dollars. Also stores, (not for liquor) with large show windows, at low rent, in a rapidly improving neighborhood. Apply to E. SMITH, on 11th-av., between 43d and 44th-sts.

STORE IN HARTFORD TO LEASE.—One of the best Stores in the city—located on Main-st., on the Public Square—adapted to the Dry Goods, Hardware or Fancy Business—affording a rare opportunity for permanently securing a superior business stand in one of the most flourishing cities of the Union. Possession given immediately. Apply to SAMUEL HAMILTON, Hartford.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET.—In *Times* Building, No. 113 Nassau-st., the 2d floor, 25 by 103 feet deep, entrance on two streets. Inquire of JOHN GILHOOLY, No. 113 Nassau-st., in basement.

STORE TO LET.—The eligible store No. 4 Warren-st., near Broadway; and counter and desk for sale. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET.—At Flushing, L. I., pleasantly situated. Apply to Mrs. PELL, on the premises.

LOFTS TO LET—The 2d, 3d and 4th floors of store No. 32 Spruce-st. Dimensions 25x80 feet. Apply to GEO. EVERSON, No. 296 Pearl-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The desirable three-story brick House No. 91 Prince-st., near Willoughby-st., containing about ten rooms; the location is good, and easy of access, and about one mile from the Fulton Ferry. Rent, $200 per annum. Apply at LESLIE'S HOUSE AGENCY, No. 269 Fulton, corner of Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

TO WORKING JEWELLERS.—An opportunity now offers to secure a good shop, pleasantly located, (rent very low,) with the principal tools, &c., within twenty minutes of Maiden Lane. Respectable parties with about $400 may address FACTORY, at the office of this paper, with name and reference.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING LOTS AND MANUFACTORY SITES.—BRIDGEPORT, Conn., is 60 miles from New-York—its harbor the best on Long Island Sound. Population, 8,500, principally mechanics and manufacturers, increase, 15 per cent per annum. The Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads terminate at Bridgeport, and here the New-York and New-Haven Railroad connects with them, making it a very busy centre. These unite Bridgeport with all the great cities and populous sections of the country on every side. Hence its unexampled prosperity. The remarkable beauty of the town, as regards its situation—the face of the country and the surrounding scenery, is admitted by every visitor. For a home, no locality can be more desirable; for business, particularly the manufacturing, its situation relative to the great marts of trade and commerce, and the facilities for communication with every point of the compass, renders it most eligible. The undersigned have recently purchased near the centre of this town and fronting on its harbor, an extensive tract of land, which, though much sought after, has hitherto been so owned as to prevent its use for building purposes. This they have divided into 600 large building lots, crossed by broad streets, at right angles, and surrounding a park of 8 acres. The Railroad Depôts are about 75 rods distant. The shore of the tract is accessible to vessels of 500 tons. On the eligible 50 or more buildings, factories, shops, residences, etc., are in process of erection. In two years it will be as thickly settled as the other portions of the town. The lots are now offered to those who will build, at very low prices—the bare cost, in fact,—the proprietors reserving alternate lots for future profit. Dwellings and Manufactories, erected in this property, rent for from 10 to 20 per cent on their cost, and the property is rising from 50 to 100 per cent per annum. There is always a great demand here for dwellings. The chance is a rare one for mechanics to select a new location. Mechanics and others, to whom

New-York Daily Times.

The Knickerbocker.

The KNICKERBOCKER for May is one of the best numbers recently issued of this old and always welcome monthly. The recent reduction in price has been followed by an infusion of new energy into every department of the work, and bids fair to give it a new lease of life,—which we hope may be perpetual. There are several essays in this number in which sound sense and good writing are admirably blended,—and there is an abundance of sketches, tales, and other light reading. IK MARVEL is a regular contributor; and this number contains, among its poetry, a long extract from a new poem by HALLECK, and the following gem by BRYANT:

LINES.

The May sun sheds an amber light
On new-leaved woods and lawns between;
But she who, with a smile more bright,
Welcomed and watched the springing green,
Is in her grave,
Low in her grave.

The fair white blossoms of the wood
In groups beside the pathway stand;
But one, the gentle and the good,
Who cropped them with a fairer hand,
Is in her grave,
Low in her grave.

Upon the woodlands' morning airs
The small birds mingled notes are flung;
But she whose voice, more sweet than theirs,
Once bade me listen while they sung,
Is in her grave,
Low in her grave.

That music of the early year
Brings tears of anguish to my eyes;
My heart aches when the flowers appear,
For then I think of her who lies
Within her grave,
Low in her grave.

The Editor's table is crowded, even beyond its wont with a readable and pleasant miscellany. This has always been *the* feature of the Knickerbocker. It is never profound, or especially instructive; but it is always gossiping, amusing, and welcome. It is made up of the very fag ends of the Editor's reading, hearing, recollections and meditations, and is a perfect *olla podrida* of jokes, anecdotes, pathos, bathos, &c., &c. Sometimes, (as in this May number,) the Editor inserts paragraphs which he would scarcely read aloud in his family, and this is the main drawback to the value and interest of this department. He announces, by the way, a collected volume of this gossip. If properly pruned it will be an attractive book. We clip the following varieties from the May number:

COMPARING BEAUTY.

In the eastern part of Delaware county, in this State, there resides a man named B——, now a Justice of the Peace, and a very sensible man, but, by common consent, the ugliest looking individual in the whole county; being long, gaunt, sallow and awry, with a gait like a kangaroo. One day, he was out hunting, and on one of the mountain roads he met a man on foot and alone, who was longer, gaunter, uglier, by all odds, than himself. He could give the "Square" "fifty and beat him." Without saying a word, B—— raised his gun and deliberately levelled it at the stranger. "For God's sake, don't shoot!" shouted the man, in great alarm. "Stranger," replied B——, "I swore ten years ago, that if I ever met a man uglier than I was, I'd shoot him; and you are the fust one I've seen." The stranger, after taking a careful survey of his "rival," replied: "Wal, captain, if I look any worse than *you* do, *shute!* I don't want to live no longer!"

SCENE IN COURT.

In a recent murder-trial in this city, of great public interest, where the usual course of intimidating or "bluffing" the adverse witnesses was frequently resorted to, the following colloquy was held. Lawyer S——, for the prisoner, was engaged in the cross-examination of a Mr L——: "Now, witness, you stated on your direct examination that it was your *impression* that the prisoner did not have on a dirty shirt when you saw him: now can you say, on your oath, that he did *not* have a dirty shirt?" "I am positive," replied the witness, "that he did not have on a dirty shirt at that time." Counsel, with a ferocious air and stentorian voice: "Then, Sir, how dare you say that it was your *impression*, if you were *positive?* Leave the stand, Sir!" The opposing counsel called him back. "Mr. C——, are you under the impression that you were *not* knocked down on your way to the court room this morning?" "Yes, Sir." "Do you *know* you were not?" "Yes, Sir-ee!" "Then," assuming the air and tone of Mr. S——, "how dare you state this jury and the court, on your solemn oath, that it was your swi*pression* that you were not knocked down, when you knew positively that you were not? You may leave the stand!"

COTTON.

Much amused to-day by an anecdote, new to us, of a clergyman in Georgia, who had often been accused of being a better planter than preacher. One Sabbath morning, during a season of excitement in the cotton-market, and after a prayer of more than common length and fervency, which seemed to disturb somewhat his usual self-possession, he took up his hymn-book and devoutly said: "You will please sing the fortieth psalm, second part, *long staple*"

NECROLOGY.

Our old rooster is dead! He was a glorious old cock, and treated his harem with the utmost gallantry and kindness, "scratching" about for them in the soil of the flower-borders, and calling them about him to partake of the food the gods had provided. But the brave old fellow began to sicken; his "shrill clarion" at day-light dwindled to a penny trumpet, and a very poor "herald of the morn" was he. At length he began to grow shabby; to lose all pride in his personal appearance; and anon, lose all heart, and would lie prone on the flagging of the walks, with his corrugated legs, "like the corn in the brake," sticking straight out before him; and while lying in this condition, "with dimming eye and abated crest," the women folk of his household would go up and flout him, and pick at his attenuated legs! And so he died, leaving three widows and an interesting family of orphan eggs, some of them of a very tender age. When shall we look upon such a cock again!

SPECULATING.

"DICK BEDFORD," says a clever Wisconsin correspondent, "a perfect specimen of unmitigated impudence, upon being censured by his employer for his vagrancy and destitution, 'came back' with an excuse, which, as it was accompanied with his 'I'll swear it's a fact,' cannot, of course, be questioned. 'You see, Captain,' said he, 'I've not always been so infernally poor. Last August I tended DOD's furnace, and as I was running some hot lead into the pig-moulds, I spilt in it, out of my vest pocket, three hundred dollars in silver, that I was keeping for a fellow, and, by Gimini, it melted quicker than you could say 'JACK ROBINSON!' 'And so you lost it" responded the Captain. 'All but the *lost*" replied Dick. "I just said nothing to nobody. I bought that pig, and I sold it to a jeweller in Galena for five hundred dollars. *That's* the kind of speculations I get' Shall I water the horses now, Captain'"

ARTISTIC.

We heard an intelligent criticism at the National Academy exhibition the other evening. An affected fop, with a profusion of flashy jewelry, stood twisting his moustache before the preeminently great scriptural picture of DURAND. "Glorious picture" said he, magnificent cloud effect; the *chiaro-scuro* supaub, the animals and the people running, terrible! terrible" But I don't like the subject, d'ye kno'; those kind o' things, like ALLSTON'S *Nebuchadnezzar's Supper*, they don't interest me." There might have been a difference between BELSHAZZAR'S feast and NEBUCHADNEZZAR'S supper!

Later from Mexico.

We have received the details of the news from city of Mexico to the 18th inst.

The *Trait d'Union*, almost the only paper that takes a sensible view of the rejection of the Tehuantepec treaty, thinks that Mexico will regret this step, and says that it is an evidence of the lamentable condition of the public mind, when only one man can be found in Congress to defend what all must acknowledge to be in consonance with the best interests of the country. The day after the vote was taken in the House, Mr. LARRAINZAR, the new Minister to the United States, left the capital *en route* for Washington.

The Mexican papers announce that Mr. ALBERT G. SLOO, the well-known steamship contractor, has presented certain propositions to the Mexican Government for the complete and definitive arrangement of the whole Tehuantepec difficulty, but they profess entire ignorance of the nature of the propositions. The *Trait d'Union* mentions an incident which it thinks might have had some connection with these propositions of Mr. SLOO. The representatives from Oajaca had submitted a proposition in relation to Tehuantepec—we are not informed of its nature—and demanded that it should be discussed in secret session. The Chamber decided that the discussion should be public, but the Government thought secresy expedient, whereupon the Chamber receded and went into *secret* session.

The present Congress, it is thought, will arrange the basis of some reform in the Tariff, but will not consent to raise the prohibitions.

Letters from Camargo say that CARVAJAL has sold to an American Company, for $200,000, his lands near Camargo, Reynosa, Mier and Guerrero.

A proposition to make the River Lerma navigable has been introduced into the Legislature of the State of Mexico.

The *Monitor* says that SANTA ANNA has written a letter to his partisans, declaring that he will furnish them with no more funds for revolutionary purposes; that he has already furnished them with $150,000, which they have squandered; that they have basely and villainously deceived him; and that they are a set of miserable cowards, terrified by the bare mention of ARISTA's name.

Upon the arrival at West Brookfield, the other day, of the express train from Boston, a chap 15 or 16 years old, was discovered snugly hid under one of the passenger cars, lying upon the narrow beam of the truck, having rode in that position from Worcester, a distance of 25 miles. He had no money, and the conductor stowed him into the baggage car, and brought him on to Springfield. Except for this season's experience in Broadway, we should doubt the ability of the boy to survive the dust.

MARRIED.

On the 8th inst., by Rev. Robert Jessop, Mr. JAMES H. HOLDEN, to EMILY F. BRUSH, all of this city.

DIED.

On Saturday, the 8th inst., of consumption, BARRENT DE KLYN, Esq., counsellor-at-law, aged 34 years.

His friends, and members of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 31, I. O. of O. F., are requested to attend his funeral to-morrow, Tuesday, at 4 o'clock, P. M., from his late residence, No. 224 West 31st.-st. The sufferings of a long and painful illness he bore without complaint, and died with calm resignation in the confident hope of a glorious immortality beyond the grave.

On Sunday, the 9th inst, HENRY G. MCRAE, in the 34th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this afternoon, at 5 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 73 12th-st., corner 6th-av., without further invitation. The funeral services will be held in St. Matthew's Church, Christopher-st.

On Saturday evening, May 8, of disease of the heart, Mr. WILLIAM ADAIR, in the 23d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 49 Ludlow-st., on Monday, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...May 8.

$6,000	U. S. 6s '67	103	
1,000	Ohio 6s	102	
1,000	Virginia 6s	b3	118
1,000	do.		108
12,500	Indiana State 5s, b3		92
2,000	Ind. Canal Pref. 5s		41
1,000	Erie 1st mort. bds		115
6,000	Erie 2d mort. bds		106
2,000	do		106
12,000	Erie Income Bds		90
7,000	Erie Convert. '71		90
3,000	do		90
21,000	Erie Converts. '62		90
5,000	do	s10	90
1,000	Harlem Ex. Cfs		52
4,000	do		51
2,000	Hudson 2d mort		96
1,000	Mich. S. R. bds		98
1,000	Ohio & Penn. bds		105
50	Del. & Hud. Canal		116
10	State Bank		105
48	Chatham Bank		99
100	Metropolitan Bank		106
50	do	sswk	106
60	Nicaragua Tran. Co		40
350	do		40
45	Roch. & Syra. R. R		116
50	Hudson River R. R		62
50	do	s12m	60

50	Canton Company		82
100	do		81
200	do		81
400	New-Jersey Zinc		13
550	do		13
200	do	b15	13
100	do	s30	13
200	Portsmouth Dry Dock		7
25	do		7
13	Dauphin Coal Co		54
125	Harlem Railroad		74
50	do	b10	73
50	do	b60	74
50	do		73
50	do		73
100	Long Island R. R.	s60	21
100	Nor. & Wor. R. R.	b10	57
50	do	b60	57
200	do		57
200	Reading Railroad		78
400	do		78
7	N. Y. & N. H. R. R.		112
118	Northern Ind. R. R.		109
100	do	b60	109
100	Erie Railroad	b3	89
100	do		89
50	do	s60	89
5	do		89

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	Erie Canal Bds. '71		96
10,000	do.		96
2,000	Erie 2d Mtge. Bds.		106
15	Ohio Life & Trust		106
200	Canton Company		82
50	do	s30	82
250	New-Jersey Zinc		13
150	do		13
200	do	b30	13
50	Nicaragua Transit Co.		40
150	Erie Railroad		73
100	Harlem Railroad		73

50	Harlem Railroad	b60	73
50	Stonington R. R.	b30	55
35	do		55
20	N. Y. & N. H. R. R.		112
308	Hudson River R. R.		62
50	do	s60	62
300	do	s90	61
50	do	s30	61
50	d	s12m	60
50	Nor. & Wor. R. R.		59
100	Reading Railroad		78

SATURDAY, May 8th—6 P. M.

The Bond sales were only $120,000 to-day. A good variety of business was done, and at firm prices, embracing Indiana state fives, Virginias, Eries, and Harlem Extensions. The first-named advanced to 91; the last fell back to 82. Erie Bonds were steady. The great buyer of 62's operated sparingly. The order is said to be for $760,000, of which less than half was bought on Thursday and Friday. Michigan Southern Bonds brought 98, Coupon off.

The Share Market opened with a disposition to to sell prices down, and there was a general decline in the Railroads and Mining Companies. In the afternoon, rates were a fraction better, but the list closed tame, and there is an evident hesitation among the operators for a further rise. There is no reason found for this in the supply of money or probable course of exchange for some weeks to come. The cause is nearer the surface. The operators have been brought to a pause, not from a doubt of their ability to put prices higher, not from a question as to the effect of more gold on prices, but for the want of opposition. The Bear interest have closed up many of their contracts. They are indisposed, whatever their convictions may be, to sell largely short, against the powerful aid brought to the help of speculation. But the present weakness continued a few days, favored by a decided ownward turn in prices, will give new courage, and create a competition to sell for a decline, as active as it recently was to buy for a rise. And the next result will be a counter reaction, when cheap money and the wants of the shorts for delivery will influence prices, possibly above the highest rates of the season. The decline in Reading to-day was ⅞, Harlem 1 ₱ cent., Erie 1, Jersey 1, Canton 1, Norwich 1.

Standard shares participate in the general weakness. Delaware sold at 116, State Bank 105¼, Metropolitan 106, Rochester 116½, Northern Indiana 109, Ohio Trust, 106.

The Havre packet carried out $370,000 in Silver in a small parcel of Foreign Gold. This attracted little attention. Bills were largely left over, and both Sterling and Francs closed rather dull, at 109¼@110¼, 5 17½ & 5 15.

The General Markets took a new start to-day. Cotton was very buoyant, and more than recovered the flatness of prices produced by the inactivity of yesterday and the day previous. The sales were 5,000 bales. Provisions were higher, and so with Indian Corn. Wheat and Flour is in good demand. The speculative feeling in Sugar and Coffee continues, but there is no very rapid appreciation of prices.

The Sub-Treasury received $86,250, paid $40,470, and held at close a balance of $3,631,790.

A new Railroad Loan, $470,000, is advertised by Messrs. DE LAUNEY, ISELIN & CLARKE, of the Albany Northern Railroad Company, for the construction of a line of 32 miles, to connect with the Northern New-York and Vermont Roads, through one of the most populous sections of the State. It is a first mortgage on a property, which, finished and equipped, will cost near a million and a quarter. The Bonds are 6 ₱ cent. Coupon, and offered at private sale.

The Coal Trade, this week, from the Schuylkill region is 56,5.0 tons, of which the Reading Road brought 36,000, and the Canal 20,000. The Lehigh Canal brought 32,000 from the Lehigh Mines.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 6

COTTON has been quiet. The sales of Wednesday and Thursday only reached 4,000 bales. Prices are unchanged. Monday, 8½. The *Europa's* advices generally looked for. Mess PORK has declined to $17. RICE—Our stock is nearly exhausted—sales making at $4@$4 25

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, May 7.

Our COTTON market has been again much excited by the advices received by the *Europa*. The sales today were fully 13,000 bales, at outside prices, and generally at an advance of ¼. Middling is quoted at 8¼ to 8¾ fee sales of the week have been 37,000 bales

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, May 8.

Sales of COTTON to-day, 5,600 bales, at a further advance of ⅛. Middling 8¾ to 8¾c. Increase of receipts at all the Southern ports over last year's, 653,000 bales. RICE $4 12½.

CHARLESTON, Friday, May 7.

COTTON.—1,000 bales sold to-day, at 7a9½c.; the market is firm, with an improved tendency. Fair is at 9½c FREIGHTS, to Liverpool, 5-16d

CHARLESTON, Saturday, May 8.

Sales of COTTON to-day, 850 bales, at 8¼a9¼c.

NORFOLK, Sunday, May 9

COTTON continues active, and has further advanced. Sales have been made at 7¼a8¼c. CORN dull and declining. Sales of yellow at 56c., white and mixed, 53@ 54c.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, May 8.

Our market for COTTON, in the earlier part of the week, was quite dull, but at the close an animated demand sprung up, and some 2,500 bales changed hands at firm and advancing rates. We quote fair New-Orleans, 18½ Mobile, 10¼@10¾, middling fair, 10@10¼; fair Uplands, 10; middling fair, 9¾@9¾. WOOL.—There has been a little more demand for Pulled, but such was quite active and firm at the close. No change doing in fleece. Market better for fine grades. Sales of the week, 64,700 lbs. PRINTING-CLOTHS.—There is a slight improvement in prices, and the tendency is upward. The sales reached 43,200 pieces.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, May 8—6 P. M.

ASHES are extremely scarce, and tend to advance; some 50 bbls sold in small lots, at $7a$5 06 for Pots, and $6 31 for Pearls, 1st sort.

COTTON is in very active demand, at an improvement of ¼@⅛ c. The entire day's sales exceed 5,000 bales—part upland middlings at 8¾, and Orleans do at 9¼@9¾.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western brands are more abundant and less buoyant—though there exists a very fair shipping demand for inferior and ordinary qualities, with a good Eastern and local inquiry for the medium and better grades. The receipts are becoming more extensive, and their influence is therefore depressive. The sales amount to 9,500 bbls—sour at $3 06@$3 62½; superfine No. 2 at $3 12½@$3 18; common to fair extra State at $3 25@$3 37½; fancy do at $3 43@$3 50; round hoop Ohio at $3 50@$3 75; choice State, mixed to straight, and favorite Ohio at $4 12½@$4 25; choice State, mixed to straight, and favorite Ohio at $4 25@$4 43; fair to fancy Indiana and Michigan at $4 37½@$4 62½; fancy Ohio at $4 75@$5; fancy Genesee at $4 93¾@$5 18¾; extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio $5 12½@$5 50; and extra Genesee at $5 25@$5 87½. Canada is in better request at unaltered rates. The transactions consisting of 3,400 bbls.—No 2 at $4, and superfine at $4 12½@$4 18¾. Southern is hardly so brisk in consequence of the high and enhanced views of the factors, who seem indifferent about disposing of their stocks, without procuring better prices. The operations add up 800 bbls, —mixed to favorite ordinary descriptions at $4 50@$4 75, and fancy do at $4 81¼@$5 25. Rye Flour is very quiet at $3 31¼. Corn Meal is firm and in demand at $3 25@$3 50 for both kinds

GRAIN.—Wheat is without especial change. Yet, with light supplies and active inquiries, prices, if anything, tend upwards. A cargo of Genesee White fetched between $1 09 and $1 10, and 4,000 bushels Ohio mixed for distant delivery better. There is less arriving and less for sale here—3,200 bushels were taken to-day at 71c@72c. Barley is dull and heavy at 64c@65c ₱ bushel. Oats sell pretty freely at 40c. for Jersey and 40c@42c. for River and Canal. Corn is inclined to improve. The stock is comparatively small and the demand, foreign as well as domestic, brisk. The operations embrace 27,000 bushels round yellow at 62c@63c.; mixed Western and White Southern at 63c@64c, and Yellow do at 64c@64½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in good request, at still higher rates; the sales including about 300 bbls. new Prime, at $16 75 and new Mess at $18 62½@$18 75. Pickled Meats are scarce and wanted; Bacon is more sought after; 25,000 lbs Western sold, changed hands at 9½@10c. Lard is sparingly offered at previous figures. The sales comprise 400 bbls. and tierces, at 10¾@10¾c. Beef is firm and in demand, with sales of 250 bbls. Prime, at $6a$7 50 and Mess at $9 75a$13 75. Other articles are unaltered.

WHISKY—Is less plentiful and rather dearer—the sales embracing 350 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 21½c ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS were inactive, and rates to Liverpool were dull. Cotton was at 3-16d., and 500 bbls. flour were taken at 1s. 3d. Grain was at 4½d.@5d. There was no alteration in rates to London or to Havre. There was a fair demand for California, and at rather firmer rates. Heavy tonnage ranged from $25a$30 per ton, and measurement goods at 45c@55c.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Saturday*—*First Board.*—$750 Schuylkill Navigation Stock Scrip, 27; $150 Kensington Water Work 6s, 94; $2,000 Morris Canal Bonds, 93; $1,000 Reading Mortgage 6s, '44, 87½; $3,100 Lehigh 6s, '58, 72; $3,600 do. b5, 85; $500 do., 2d, 83; $1,027 Schuylkill Navigation 5s, '55, 72; $3,506 do. '56, 72; $1,000 '58, 72½; $2,800 County 6s, '70, 3d, 101; $5,000 United States 6s, '67, C & P, 118½; $8,000 City Railroad 6s, '78, 108; $263 Pennsylvania 5s, 96; $4,860 do., 96; $1,300 City Gas 5s, '66, 91½; $1,668 Lehigh Mortgage 6s, 96; 3 Morris Canal Preferred, 103; 50 Harrisburg Railroad, 45; 223 Girard Bank, 12; 100 do., s5, 12. 2 Bank of Kentucky, 111; 34 Commercial Bank, 60.

Between Boards.—100 Girard Bank, 3d, 12.

Second Board.—$2,000 Beaver Meadow Railroad 6s, 83; $1,000 Susquehana Canal 6s, 74; $500 Pennsylvania 5s, 96; $300 do., 6s, cash, 101; $1,000 Lehigh Mortgage 6s, b5, 96; $4,000 Texas Register Bonds, 56; $2,000 Camden and Amboy 6s, '67, 2d, 99; $4,715 Lehigh 6s, s5, 85; $700 Kensington Water Work 6s, 96; 13 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44; 25 Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, b5, 105; 100 Schuylkill Navigation, 13; 100 Reading Railroad Preferred, 40; 100 Harrisburg Railroad, 45; 11 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, 69.

After Board.—$300 Camden City 6s, 91; 30 Camden and Amboy Railroad, b5, 146; 200 Reading Railroad, 39; 100 s5wm, 39; 1 Kentucky Bank, 111.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 118@118; United States 6s, '67, 118@118; Pennsylvania 5s, 95@95; Reading Railroad, 39@39; Reading Bonds, '70, 82@82; Reading Mortgage 6s, '60, 87@87; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44@44; Morris Canal, 18@19; Schuylkill Navigation, Interest on, 3@3; Long Island, 19@19; Vicksburg, 15@16; Girard Bank, 12@12; United States Bank, 90; Union Canal, 14@14.

The Mt. Morris dam has met with another accident, and cannot be ready for use till the middle of the month.

FINANCIAL.

$50,000

ROAD COMPANY.

[illegible] Bonds, bearing interest at the rate of [illegible] per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, the latter on Jan. 1, 1868. The total amount issued is $300,000, which is secured by a mortgage on the Road, with its fixtures, depôts, &c., &c., forming the first lien thereupon, excepting a loan of $150,000 by the City of Cincinnati. They have the privilege of conversion into stock, at par, at any time within five years. The Eaton and Hamilton Railroad extends from the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, at Hamilton, (distant 26 miles from Cincinnati,) to Richmond, Wayne County, Indiana, where it intersects the Indiana Central Railroad, and unites with the lines of railroads terminating at Chicago and St. Louis. Its length is 44 miles, and its immediate completion and employment have been provided for by the issue of these Bonds. The total cost will be $900,000, being double the amount of mortgage debts. A full statement of the condition, prospective business, &c., of the Road, and all other information, can be obtained of the undersigned, who offer for sale $50,000 of the Bonds, all that remain undisposed of.

CAMMANN, WHITEHOUSE & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.,
CARPENTER & VERMILYE, No. 41 William-st.

SALE OF MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE LAWRENCEBURG AND UPPER MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—This Company offers for sale FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of their SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, with Interest Coupons annexed.

These Bonds are in sums of $1,000 each, payable March 1, 1865, with interest on the 1st days of March and September, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company in the City of New-York, where the principal is also payable. They are convertible into the Stock of the Company at par at any time within five years from their date, and are secured by a first mortgage on the entire road, its franchises and equipments, by deed of trust to GEORGE S. COE, of the City of New-York. This being the first and only lien upon the road, and this being the entire sum authorized to be issued by the mortgage.

The road extends from the road to Ian from Cincinnati to St. Louis, at Lawrenceburg to Indianapolis, the capital of the State of Indiana, a distance of 90¾ miles, and will when completed, with the twenty miles of road aforesaid, between Lawrenceburg and Cincinnati, form the nearest and most direct line from Indianapolis to Cincinnati. It passes through several important towns, and over a most fertile and well-improved country, and by means of railroad connections made and making at Shelbyville and Indianapolis, this line will be placed in communication with fully one-half of Indiana, forming the best, and for much of the country, the only avenue of travel and trade to Cincinnati.

Seven railroads are made or making to Indianapolis, the most of which will be important feeders to this Cincinnati Road—three railroads are made to Shelbyville, the business of which must naturally seek an outlet over this road. The entire line is under contract; about 20 miles is now ready for the iron; the grade will be prepared to receive the superstructure as far as Shelbyville, 63 miles, this Fall, which place is already connected by railroad with Indianapolis, and the contracts for the road complete to Indianapolis expire on the 1st October, 1853.

The total cost, with rolling stock and equipments ready for business, is $1,200,000. $900,000 of Stock has been subscribed and the largest portion of it paid in and expended. This mortgage provides for only $500,000, and is the only one intended to be given, as with it the means of the Company are ample for the entire work, and the lien thus created only amounts to $5,500 per mile.

Indiana is now in the fifth rank in the Union, and is fast advancing in wealth and population. Indianapolis, her Seat of Government, is likely to be the largest inland city in the West. There is being concentrated at it a net work of railroads, which, with connections, will penetrate every part of the State. It will be evident that the road which shall form the nearest and best connection with the centres of public works, and Cincinnati, the great Emporium of the West, must become an important trunk line, and amply repay the expenditure upon its construction.

In addition to the Mortgage, the Directors and principal Stockholders of this Road have deposited with the Trustees their personal guarantee to the holders of these Bonds for the punctual payment of the interest thereon until the Road is completed. Proper certificates and references are given, showing the entire ability of these parties to fulfil their engagements.

Sealed proposals for any amount of these Bonds, not less than $1,000, will be received until SATURDAY, the 22d of May next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Proposals to be directed to Messrs DE LAUNAY, ISELIN & CLARKE, No. 63 Wall-st., and endorsed "Proposals for Lawrenceburgh and Upper Mississippi Railroad Bonds."

Fifteen per cent of the purchase money to be paid on accepting the bids, the remainder in equal monthly instalments of 15 per cent each. The takers of the Bonds to be at liberty to pay at any time in full. Interest on the Bonds to run from date of payments.

The above $500,000 Bonds will be sold, absolutely, to the highest bidder.

Pamphlets and maps, any further information relating to these securities can be had by application to DE LAUNAY, ISELIN & CLARKE, No. 63 Wall-st.

CITY OF NORFOLK (VIRGINIA) BONDS AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offer for sale $200,000 of the Corporate Bonds of the City of Norfolk, with 6 per cent interest Warrants attached. These Bonds were issued to Railroad companies, in payment for subscriptions, and are in sums of $500 each, payable April 1, 1872, with interest on the 1st days of April and October respectively, in the city of New-York. They are issued by the municipal authorities of the city of Norfolk, confirmed by the popular vote, under a special Act of the Legislature of Virginia. Ample provision has been made by the Select and Common Councils of the city of Norfolk to provide the funds to pay the interest punctually, and likewise to create a Sinking Fund to retire the principal at maturity. The population of the borough of Norfolk is about 30,000, and of the city proper about 16,000. The city debt on the 27th March, 1852, exclusive of the above, was $361,210, represented by city scrip. The income for the year 1852 will be about 61,000, arising from taxes and lease of city property. Norfolk, from its central location, its easy access from the sea, its protected position, its ample dimensions and great depth of water, its entire freedom from ice in the severest winters, and its healthy climate, combine to render it a point most favored by nature for all purposes of commerce. It will be seen by the map that Norfolk, by means of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, is made a principal point for three important lines of Railroad, which meet this water within her precincts.

1 The great Southern route, over the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, passing through Weldon, Wilmington, Manchester, Branchville, and thence to Charleston, or continuing on from Branchville to Augusta, Atlantic, West Point, Montgomery, Mobile to New-Orleans.

2 The interior, or central route, proceeding from Norfolk over the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad to Gaston, thence to Raleigh, Salisbury, Charlotte, Columbia, and to Branchville, and thence to New-Orleans. North Carolina has subscribed $2,000,000 to this line.

3 The Western route, passing from Norfolk on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, proceeds to Lynchburg, and thence South-westerly to Knoxville, Chattanooga, Tuscumbia and Memphis. Virginia has subscribed $2,000,000 to this line

In addition to these main lines, there are others accessory to and connected with them, and by which large sections of country are made accessible to Norfolk. Apply to CAMMANN, WHITEHOUSE & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.
WILLIAM WARD, No. 16 Exchange-place.

ALBANY NORTHERN RAILROAD—SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS, due 1st March, 1867. The subscribers offer at PRIVATE SALE $470,000 of the above Bonds, being the whole amount issued under the mortgage, excepting $130,000, which have been disposed of at par. The trustees under this mortgage are Messrs. ERASTUS CORNING and JOHN TRACY, of Albany, and WM. H. SEWARD, of this City. The Interest Coupons are made payable at the office of Messrs DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., New-York.

The Albany Northern Railroad begins at the general depôt of the Albany and Buffalo, the Albany and Boston, and the Hudson River Railroads, in the city of Albany, and terminates at the Eagle Bridge, in the town of Hoosic, a distance of 32 miles.

At Eagle Bridge it connects with the Washington and Rutland Railroad, and will offer the shortest and best route of travel from New-York to Ogdensburgh and Montreal.

At present no advantage is progressed to connect a Railroad from Saratoga Springs to intersect the Albany Northern Railroad at a point about fifteen miles from Albany, which will shorten the distance to the Springs about eight miles, and the time to about 45 minutes; this will prove a valuable feeder to the Road

The entire line of the Road is under a contract to be finished the 1st January, 1853. The whole to be done in the most substantial manner, equal to any road in the country, having a continuous rail (Winslow's patent) of 70 lbs ₱ yard, and with a full equipment of cars, engines, &c., is estimated to cost $1,200,000, of which $600,000 is raised by subscription, the balance by the issue of $600,000 Mortgage Bonds

From the thickly settled state of the country through which the road passes, and its great richness both in agriculture and manufactures, it is confidently expected that the travel alone will make this road one of the most profitable ones in the country, without taking into consideration the immense through business it must enjoy from its favorable location. There is no doubt but that these bonds will soon rank as high as any Railroad securities in this State.

DE LAUNAY, ISELIN & CLARKE, No. 63 Wall-st.

TEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS OF THE CITIES OF PERU AND DAVENPORT FOR SALE.—$40,000 of the City of Davenport, Iowa, Bonds, having ten years to run, and $28,000 of the City of Peru, Illinois, Bonds, having twenty years to run, both bearing interest at ten per cent per annum, and guaranteed by the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company. Further particulars may be known by applying to E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st., corner of William.

FUNDED BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—These are 7 per cent Bonds, redeemable in 1867, with semi-annual interest coupons attached; for sale by BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD, No. 39 William-st.

LAFAYETTE AND INDIANAPOLIS FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, with 7 per cent. interest, Warrants attached, and reimbursable in 1861, for sale by BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD, No. 39 William-st.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, New-York, issue Foreign Circular Letters of Credit on the following

CITIES:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Athens,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St. Petersburg,
Berlin,	Florence,	Moscow,	Strasburg,
Baden-Baden,	Frankfort,	Munich,	Siena,
Berne,	Genoa,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Geneva,	Mulhouse,	Seville,
Boulogne,	Gibraltar,	Naples,	Turin,
Bremen,	Hamburg,	Nice,	Toulon,
Brussels,	Hague,	Oporto,	Trieste,
Bagni de Lucca	Havre,	Oleron,	Venice,
Basle,	London,	Paris,	Vevey,
Cairo,	Leghorn,	Pau,	Vienna,
Coblentz,	Leipsic,	Pisa,	Wiesbaden,
Cologne,	Lyons,	Rome,	Warsaw.
Cadiz,	Madrid,		

Also, Letters of Credit, payable in all the principal cities of the United States, Canada, West Indies, &c.

NOTICE.—The Capital Stock of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE COMPANY, amounting to $1,000,000, having been fully subscribed, and the Company having received the deed of the property in Wall-st., heretofore known as the Merchants' Exchange, entered into possession and organized this day, by the election of SIMEON BALDWIN President, and W. S. UNDERHILL Secretary. The following persons compose the Board of

TRUSTEES:

James Boorman,	W. W. De Forest,	Thomas Tileston,
James Brown,	Robert B. Minturn	Simeon Baldwin,
Moses Taylor,	Wm. H. Aspinwall,	John Ward,
Leon. S. Suarez.	Charles N. Talbat,	Nicholas Ludlum,
	W. S. Underhill.	

By order, SIMEON BALDWIN, President.
W. S. UNDERHILL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 6, 1852.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Sept. 17, 1851.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such cases made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the HENRY KEEP'S BANK, of Watertown, Jefferson County, (an Individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the same will be returned to the owner of said bank. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Feb. 12, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the MERCHANTS' BANK, late of Canandaigua, now of Naples, Ontario County, (an Individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the same will be returned to the owner of said Bank.
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC....THIS DAY.

Sun—Rises.... 4 59|Sets..... 7 03|Moon—Rises.....1 1

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..12 10m|Gov. Island...1 03m.|Hell Gate...2 46m.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, MAY 9.

Cleared.

Steamer Roanoke, Smack, Richmond and Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants.
Steamer Florida, Lyon, Savannah, S. L. Mitchell.
Steamer Union, Adams, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.
Steamer Merlin, (Br.) Cepe, St. Thomas and Bermuda, E. Cunard, Jr.
Ship Antelope, Shinn, San Francisco,

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

Is PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (Sunday excepted,) at the office, No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, between Beekman and Ann, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies; THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and five copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every Saturday morning, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I....NO. 202. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **The Anniversary of the Institution FOR THE BLIND**, takes place at Metropolitan Hall, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.

☞ **Scott Central Committee.**—A special meeting of this Committee will be held at the Florence Hotel, (Lovejoy's) corner of Broadway and Walker-st., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, the 11th inst., at 8 o'clock. By order,

ROBERT T. HAWS, Chairman.

WILLIAM S. SHARDLAW, A. J. WILLIAMSON, } Secretaries.

☞ **Third Ward.**—In pursuance of an order of the Whig General Committee, an election will be held at No. 35 Warren-st., on THURSDAY MORNING, May 13, from 6 to 9 o'clock, for the purposes of choosing five Delegates to meet in Congressional Convention, to choose a Delegate to represent the IIId Congressional District, in the Whig National Convention at Baltimore. By order,

JAMES E. WOOD, Chairman, pro. tem.

THOS. OUTWATER, GEO. W. PALMER, } Secretaries.

☞ **Fifth Ward.**—Pursuant to a resolution of the Democratic Whig General Committee, there will be an Election held at the Marion House, No. 141 West Broadway, on THURSDAY, May 13, from 6 to 9 o'clock A. M., to choose five Delegates to represent the Ward in Convention to choose a Delegate to the Baltimore Convention.

THOMAS E. SMITH, Chairman.

WM. H. CANNIFF, THOS. S. NEGUS, } Secretaries.

☞ **Seventh Ward.**—Pursuant to the direction of the Whig General Committee, the DEMOCRATIC WHIG ELECTORS of the SEVENTH WARD, are hereby notified that an Election will be held on THURSDAY, the 13th day of May, instant, at their Head-Quarters, corner of Madison and Rutgers-sts., for the purpose of electing, by ballot, Six Delegates to the VIth Congressional District Convention, to select a Delegate to the Whig National Convention. The polls will be open from 6 to 9 o'clock, A. M. The Election to be conducted by Inspectors, appointed by the Ward Committee. By order of the Ward Committee

JAMES GRIDLEY, Chairman.

LOUIS F. WADSWORTH, Secretary.

☞ **To the Whig Electors of the Eighth Ward.**—Pursuant to the direction of the Whig Democratic General Committee, the Whigs of the VIIIth Ward are requested to meet at the "Astor House," corner of Spring and Laurens-sts., on THURSDAY next, May 13, between the hours of 6 and 9, A. M., for the purpose of electing five Delegates to meet at the "Girard House," to choose a Delegate from the IIId Congressional District, to meet the Convention to be holden at Baltimore, on 16th June next. By order of the Ward Committee

JAMES GRIDLEY, Chairman.

LOUIS F. WADSWORTH, Secretary.

☞ **The Whigs of the Tenth Ward**, will meet on THURSDAY, May 13, at No. 73 Ludlow-st., pursuant to the call of the General Committee, to elect five Delegates to the Convention, to select a Delegate to the National Convention to be held at Baltimore. Polls open from 6 to 9 A. M.

By order of Ward Committee

S. O. BETTS, Chairman.

E. J. OLIVER, M. S. DUNHAM, } Secretaries.

☞ **Thirteenth Ward.**—The Whig Electors of the 13th Ward are requested to assemble at Thalian Hall, No. 492 Grand-st., on THURSDAY, May 13, between the hours of 6 and 9 A. M., for the purpose of electing by ballot, six Delegates to represent said Ward in the Congressional District Convention. The polls will be open from 6 till 9 A. M. By order of the Ward Committee

AUGUSTUS MORAND, Chairman.

T. C. GOULD, JAS. P. HAIGHT, } Secretaries.

☞ **Sixteenth Ward.**—In pursuance of the recommendation of the Whig General Committee, the Whig electors of the XVIth Ward are hereby notified that an election for five Delegates from said Ward to the VIIth Congressional District Convention, will be held on THURSDAY, 13th inst., at Temperance Hall, in 18th-st near the 8th-av. Polls open from 8 to 9 o'clock, A. M. By order,

WM. CRUSSELL, Chairman of the Ward Committee.

E. FERGUSON, W. GOOD, } Secretaries.

☞ **Twentieth Ward.**—The Whigs of the above Ward are requested to meet at the corner of 9th-av. and 20th-st, between the hours of 6 and 9 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing five delegates to attend the Seventh District Convention to elect a delegate to attend the Baltimore Convention. By order of the Ward Committee

J. ANDREWS, Jun., Chairman.

OSCAR TAYLOR, F. CURRY, } Secretaries.

☞ **American Institute.**—The Annual Election for Trustees, Managers and Standing Committees of this Institute, for the ensuing year, will be held on THURSDAY NEXT, May 13, at its rooms, No. 351 Broadway. The polls will open at 3, and close at 7 o'clock P. M.

JAMES TALLMADGE, HENRY MEIGS, LIVINGSTON LIVINGSTON, ROBERT L. PELL, ADONIRAM CHANDLER, ROBERT LOVEIT, EDWARD T. BACKHOUSE, Trustees.

☞ **American and Foreign Christian Union.**—The Anniversary of the American and Foreign Christian Union will take place THIS MORNING, 11th inst., at the Broadway Tabernacle, at 10 o'clock. Addresses will be made by Rev. Mr. MAGOON, of the Baptist Church; Rev. Dr. KANNADEY, of the Methodist Church; Rev. Dr. PARKER, of the Bleecker-st. Church, in this city; Rev. Dr. CLEVELAND, of the Congregational Church, Providence, R. I.; and others.

☞ **Medical and Scientific Entertainments.**—DR. A. PAICE, the celebrated Electrician and Physiologist, from Boston, will give a course of select experimental Lectures, at Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, in which he will present his valuable discoveries in Electricity, and demonstrate its mental and physiological relations and wonderful advantages in the treatment of diseases. These entertainments will be given on MONDAY EVENING, the 10th inst., and EVERY EVENING during the week, at eight o'clock; and on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, the 11th inst., and EVERY AFTERNOON during the week, at three o'clock. Cards, admitting ladies and gentlemen in the evening, and ladies in the afternoon, will be furnished gratuitously at the door.

☞ **H. T. Lovet hereby cautions the public**, and particularly stereotype, label, pamphlet and other printers, against becoming parties to any infringement of his copyright, trademarks or labels of Wahpene & Tahsachene, either by assisting or aiding in the printing or publishing, or use thereof. He also cautions the public against purchasing an article called "Improved Wahpene," as the same is spurious. The PROPRIETOR of the genuine "Wahpene" has removed to No. 114 Chambers-st., where he continues to restore grey hair to its original color and cure baldness in any case.

☞ **O. U. A. M.**—REMOVAL.—CHANGE OF NIGHT.—NEW-YORK COUNCIL, No. 10.—The members of this Council are hereby notified that the meetings hereafter will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING of each week, (instead of Friday,) at No. 360 Grand-st

WM. CAUGHEY, R. S.

☞ **Teeth Inserted on Gold Plate** without taking out the roots, by J. FOWLER, No. 176 Spring-st.

☞ **Broadway.**—MISS CUSHMAN will appear TONIGHT, for the last time, in her great character of MEG MERRILIES. On SATURDAY she bids adieu to the stage.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company.**—Capital stock $200,000. Shares $100 each

FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, President.

THOS E. HASTINGS, Secretary.

Office of Sale and Transfer of Stock, No. 66 Beaver-st. New-York.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **First Regular Meeting.**—ST. NICHOLAS BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—THURSDAY EVENING May 13, at 8 o'clock, at No. 163 Bowery, Union Buildings. Members will please take notice that the first monthly meeting will take place as above, and the dues will be payable at or before that time, to avoid fines. Those who have not already subscribed are advised to come forward and do so without delay. No Association promises to be more profitable, and those who subscribe now, will avail themselves of advantages which they may lose by delay. Be prepared for the first redemption of shares, and do not delay. Several speakers will be present and address the meeting on Thursday next. Office open day and evening at No. 16 Duane street, near Chatham. Chatham Bank Building. Look at the list of Trustees, and judge of their responsibility and business character

WM CONKLIN, Clothier, 208 Bowery, Pres't

THOS. WILLIAMS, Jr., Merchant, 225 Madison st. V P.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN LEVERIDGE, Attorney at Law, No 67 Chatham-st

JNO B. DUNHAM, Piano Forte maker, No. 79 East 13th-st

CHAS A. WHITNEY, Sec Astor Ins Co., No 67 Chatham-st.

GEO. B WHITFIELD, Plumber, No 262 Water-st.

EGBERT SCUDDER, Hardware, No. 13 Gold-st.

JAS. N. RICH, Stationer, No. 61 William-st.

WILLIAM CLOSE, Builder, No. 13 Roosevelt-st.

CHAS J. SHEPARD, Stove Dealer, No 242 Water-st.

ABRAHAM DUBYEE, Mahogany, No. 548 Water-st.

JOHN C. PARKER, Coach Builder, Yorkville

HENRY W. SILL, Merchant, No. 23 Maiden-Lane.

WADE B. WORRALL, Iron Founder, No. 26 Elm-st.

J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Attorney.

ROBERT D. HART, Secretary, No. 16 Duane-st.

☞ **The Second Citizens' MUTUAL LOAN AND ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION**—Will hold a public meeting on THURSDAY EVENING next, 13th inst., at their room, No. 421 Broadway, at 8 o'clock. W. T. B. MILLIKEN, Esq., will address the meeting. All persons disposed to inquire into the Association principle are invited to attend. Subscriptions will be received that evening. Also daily from 9½ A. M. to 5. P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock, at the Office as above.

ADAM P. PENTZ, President.

JOEL W. MASON, Vice-President.

J. F. KENDALL, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John Raab,	John J. Herrick,	James B. Mingay,
Samuel Stiles,	Edward Walker,	Gamaliel G. Smith,
Edward Strong,	Duncan F. Curry,	Wm. H. Dietz.

☞ **$2,856 Profit.**—Seven shares redeemed at the first regular meeting of LEXINGTON BUILDING and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION.—In order to accommodate those who were unable to subscribe before the first regular meeting, the books will remain open until the next regular meeting, at the present entrance fee, viz.: 50 cents. The monthly dues are $2 50. Value of shares, $600. Public meetings will be held at Grenada Hall, No. 94 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, every THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, until the third Thursday of May. Addresses will be made, explaining the benefits of this Association. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend.

I. P. S. BRIANT, President.

ISAAC BADEAU, Secretary. JOHN M. PERRY, Vice-President.

☞ **Piano-forte and House-furnishing Mutual LOAN ASSOCIATION.**—UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.—The first monthly meeting of this society took place on FRIDAY EVENING last at the Apollo Rooms. Several shares were awarded, more than were anticipated. The popularity of this association is now established, and its advantages to the public are beyond a doubt. The subscription list is open, and ladies and gentlemen intending to become members had better not delay in putting down their names. A prospectus may be had, gratis and every information procured at the office in the Bookstore of ADRIANCE SHERMAN & CO., No. 2 Astor House.

A. H. JOCELYN, Treasurer.

☞ **Public Meeting.**—THE ALLEGHANIA MUTUAL LOAN AND ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION will hold a Public Meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, May 12, at 8 o'clock, at Union Hall, corner 22d-st. and 3d-av. Addresses will be delivered by able speakers. The public are invited to attend. Shares, $500. Entrance fee, 50 cents. Dues, $2 per month.

MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., President.

J. H. VALENTINE, Vice-President.

RICHARD KELLY, Assistant Vice-President.

OSCAR F. BENJAMIN, Secretary. Office, No. 191 3d-av.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Methodist General Conference.

BOSTON, May 10.

The General Conference met at the usual hour, Bishop Morris presiding.

Bishop WAUGH presented a communication from Bishop HAMLINE. It stated that the Bishop had been ill since 1816; that for the last three years he had been unable to perform his duties. His physicians had warned him against attending conferences, and now finding himself incapacitated from farther duties, he felt it his duty to offer his resignation. The communication was referred. The committee on missions recommended the establishment of an independent African church, to be centered in Liberia; the first Bishop to be selected by this Conference, and ordained here.

The testimony of respect to the memory of Bishop HEDDING was ordered to be recorded in the journal.

Resolutions were adopted, that the Methodist Episcopal Church ought to increase the number and extent of foreign and Indian missionaries. Also, in favor of a day to be appointed for fasting and prayer in the several conferences, and to supplicate Divine assistance in raising men and means for the missionary work.

A report was made favorable to the erection of a commodious central church in Washington, and recommending the same to the annual conferences.—Report accepted.

A Committee was ordered to be appointed to inquire into the best means of procuring for Protestants in Rome the same religious privileges which are accorded to Roman Catholics in the United States.

The Conference then adjourned.

From the South—Post-Office Robbery—Incendiaries—The Catholic Council, &c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 10.

The Southern Mail has arrived from New-Orleans.

Young HAYNES, who robbed the Post-Office in Virginia, of which his father was Postmaster, of a large amount of money, was tried and convicted at Stanton on Saturday last.

As Cambridge, Md., on Friday night, the carpenter shop of Mr. ALLEN, and the large warehouse of Mr. Ross, were set on fire and destroyed; and, on Sunday night, the Court-house was set on fire and destroyed, with all the papers and records. Great excitement prevails in the place. A public meeting has been held, and a guard appointed to detect the incendiary.

The Catholic National Council commenced the business of the session to-day with closed doors. The session is expected to last two weeks.

The member of Columbia Fire Company, of New-York, who disappeared during the late visit of the Company to this city, and in relation to whose fate fears were entertained, turned up to-day safe and sound.

Telegraph Decision.—Injunction Refused.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 10.

A Bill in Chancery was filed in the Circuit Court of the U. S. for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, against JAMES K. MOREHEAD, President of the Atlantic and Ohio Telegraph Co., and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and Louisville Telegraph Co., and against other persons members of the said Companies, to restrain them from using Morse's Telegraph Patents. Notice being given of a motion for an injunction, the case came on this morning in the Circuit Court at Philadelphia, before the Hon. Judge KANE.

The complainant claims one quarter of the stock of the above company. The case is one of no interest except to the parties concerned, no public interests being involved. The injunction was refused.

Canal Tolls—The State Newspaper.

ALBANY, Monday, May 10.

The tolls received on all the Canals of the State from the opening to the 1st of May, amounted to $131,501, while from the opening, last year, to the 1st of May, they were $297,897—a falling off of $166,396.

The *Albany Argus* contains the decision of the Secretary of State and Controller, awarding to the *Atlas* the publication of the legal advertisements, &c. It is not known upon what grounds they intend to dispute the award. To-day, Mr. CAMPBELL, Deputy-Secretary of State, called at the *Argus* Office, for some laws left there, but not published, they were handed over to Mr. C. by the foreman, but the proprietors of the *Argus*, upon consultation together, re-demanded them, claiming that the *Argus* was the State paper.

Destructive Fire at Cleveland.

BUFFALO, Monday, May 10.

A fire occurred at Cleveland on Saturday morning, consuming considerable property. It was first discovered in a piano manufactory, on Seneca-street, and spreading to the adjoining buildings, reached Superior-street, burning the entire block from the corner of Superior and Seneca-streeets, and was only arrested by the walls of the "Forest House." The buildings were severally occupied as shoe stores, book stores, groceries, stove stores, plane factory, marble factory, saddleries, &c. Loss unknown.

The marble factory was owned by Mr. JONES, and the buildings on Superior-street by F. W. ALLEN.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 10.

The testimony in the case of BROWN, of Michigan, for forging Treasury vouchers, has been closed. Arguments were commenced by Mr. FENDALL for the United States, followed by Mr. KEYS for the defence, but without concluding, the Court adjourned.

A letter from JOHN FORSYTH, the editor of the *Georgia Times*, the leading Southern rights politician, deprecating the ratification of the Compromise by the National Democratic Convention, as tending to the disruption of the Democratic party in the Southern States, is published in the *Southern Press*, and is the subject of general discussion in political circles.

There is no change apparent in the condition of Mr. CLAY, but he is gradually declining.

Destruction of a Woolen Mill—The Methodist Conference.

BOSTON, Monday, May 10.

The large woolen mill at Rock Bottom Village, Massachusetts, owned by GLEASON & DALE, took fire at 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, and was entirely consumed, together with the machinery and stock; also, the dye and drying houses and one large dwelling-house adjacent. The loss is estimated at $30,000. Insured in Hartford, Springfield, New-York, Lowell and Old Colony offices.

At the meeting of the Methodist Conference to-day, the resignation of Bishop L. L. HAMLIN, of New-York, on the ground of ill health, was received and referred

Scott Delegates to the District Conventions.

UTICA, Monday, May 10.

Madison County sends SCOTT Delegates to the Convention of the XXIId District.

Montgomery County has chosen delegates to the Convention of the XVIIIth District who are for SCOTT.

Otsego County, of the XIXth District, so far as heard from, is for SCOTT.

Fire in Baltimore—New-York Fireman Missing.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 10.

A destructive fire occurred last evening at the Northeast corner of Gay and Bath-streets. It originated in the clothing store of H. CARR, which was entirely destroyed, with a shoe store, and one or two dwellings adjoining. The property was only partially insured.

Destructive Fire at the East.

BOSTON, Monday, May 10.

GLEASON & DALE'S large woolen mill at Rock-bottom village was burned yesterday. Loss, upwards of $30,000—insured in the Old Colony Office; also, at Lowell, Springfield, Hartford and New-York.

Election of Fillmore Delegates in Buffalo, &c.

BUFFALO, Monday, May 10.

FILLMORE Delegates were elected in every Ward in this city by large majorities, and the District Convention will be largely the same way.

LOLA MONTEZ appears at our theatre to-night.

Fire in Providence.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, May 10.

The house of EZRA B. LEON, in this city, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $5,000; and insured for $3,000 in the Providence Mutual Co.

Providence Mayoralty.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, May 10.

The Whigs of this city have nominated AMOS C. BARSTOW as their candidate for Mayor.

The Maryland Legislature.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 10.

The Telegraph was in error in stating that both Houses of the Maryland Legislature had adjourned—they are still in session.

Nomination to the Whig National Convention.

BOSTON, Monday, May 10.

At a meeting of the Whig Nominating Committee this evening, Hon. RUFUS CHOATE was unanimously nominated to represent this District in the Whig National Convention.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal.

RONDOUT, Monday, May 10.

The first cargo of coal by the Delaware and Hudson Canal, from Honesdale, arrived here this afternoon.

U. S. Senator from South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, Monday, May 10.

W. F. DESSAUSSIERE, of Columbia, has been appointed U. S. Senator for South Carolina, *vice* Mr. RHETT, resigned.

Non-Arrival of the Canada.

HALIFAX, Monday, May 10.—9 P. M.

A dense fog prevails in our harbor, and there are no signs of the steamship *Canada*, now over nine days out.

The Steamship Georgia.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, May 9.

The steamship *Georgia* leaves here at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, for New-York.

Kossuth at Roxbury.

BOSTON, Monday, May 10.

KOSSUTH visited Roxbury this evening. He was received at the line by the military, firemen and citizens—and was welcomed by C. M. ELLIS, Esq., to whose house he was escorted, and after partaking of tea he proceeded to Norfolk Hall and delivered an address. After the meeting adjourned he went to the house of WM. WHITING, Esq., where a sumptuous banquet was awaiting him, but he did not remain in consequence of being indisposed.

XXXIId CONGRESS.... First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, May 10.

In the Senate a large number of petitions were presented.

CUBAN DAMAGES.

Mr. MALLORY offered a resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Relations to enquire into the expediency of providing for the payment of the indemnity to Spanish subjects in America, growing out of damage to their property by any outbreak of the multitude in consequence of events attending the late Cuban expedition. He addressed the Senate in favor of the equity of making such provision, and the resolution was adopted.

THE HOSPITAL FUND.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution directing an inquiry into the expediency of abolishing the deduction of 20 per cent. from the wages of seamen in the merchant service for the fund commonly called "Hospital Fund," which was adopted.

GRANT OF LANDS.

On motion of Mr. MORTON, the Senate took up the bill granting land to Florida and Alabama, in aid of the construction of a railroad from Pensacola Bay to Montgomery, Ala. This bill having been amended so as to agree with other like bills, Mr. MORTON moved two additional sections granting a like quantity of land for two other railroads—one from Pensacola Bay to Mobile Bay, and the other from the same to Chattahoochee and Flint River, in Georgia. These sections were agreed to and the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. UNDERWOOD moved to take up the bill granting lands to Illinois and Indiana for a railroad from opposite Louisville, Ky., to opposite St. Louis, Mo. After several slight amendments, the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The House Bill, authorizing the Legislature of Mississippi to sell the lands heretofore appropriated for the use of Schools in that State, and approve the sales already made, was taken up and passed.

The Bills granting land to Alabama for the Girard and Mobile Railroad, and the Bill granting land to Florida, to aid in the construction of the Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central Railroad, and its branches, which were on Friday ordered to be engrossed, were read a third time and passed.

Mr. FISH offered a resolution which was agreed to, directing an inquiry as to the propriety of increasing the salary of the United States Judges of the Northern District of New-York.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Deficiency bill was then taken up.

Mr. WADE opposed the amendment giving aid to the COLLINS line. He stated the various grounds taken by the advocates of the amendment, and held that they were contradictory and self-refuting. Upon one thing they, however, all agreed, and that was that this appropriation will enable them to gratify the national vanity by beating John Bull in a boat race on the ocean. However desirable this enterprise might be, he was opposed to forcing it like a hot-house plant. Let American enterprise alone, and it will eventually, in this respect as in all others, beat that of John Bull. He looked upon and argued to show that this was nothing but a plain, palpable case of monopoly; a proposition to enable this Company to carry on the business of Ocean Steam Navigation to the exclusion of all others who might desire to engage in it, which he conceived to be a rank injustice. He was surprised to see the special friends of free trade advocating this policy. Free trade was right, or was wrong. If they allow Great Britain to supply us with iron because she can do so cheaper than America can, why not let her carry the mails, if she can do so cheaper. If protection be afforded at all, let it not be for any special object, but generally, and include all branches of American labor and industry. Let this be done, and you will enable American industry and labor to excel those of England, as do our magnificent rivers and country those of Great Britain. Some years ago Congress undertook to do much for the improvement of the commerce of the West. Engineers were engaged and most extensive machinery purchased, &c. But in a year or two the work was stopped and the machinery was sold off, and since that day nothing whatever has been heard in that quarter of Uncle Sam. The people of the West have been anxiously looking for him from that time to the present. It was this anxiety, probably, which induced the questions that were put to the Senator from Michigan a few years ago, and which, owing to the "noise and confusion," he could not answer. [Laughter.]

Mr. CASS—Whenever these words, "noise and confusion" are used, I have the prescriptive right to the floor. [Laughter.] Has the Senator never read a letter from Governor WOOD, of his own State, denying the whole story?

Mr. WADE—Yes, I have. I did not say whether there was anything in it or not. I merely said that there existed a great anxiety out there to know what had become of Uncle Sam, and probably those questions were put to the Senator, under the supposition that he knew as much about his whereabouts as any one else. The Senator is now for voting, to support this line, a sum of money amounting, during the time of that contract, to but little less than seven millions of dollars.

Mr. CASS—I am for no such thing.

Mr. RUSK reminded the Senator that there was a return in the shape of postages for the money paid this line.

Mr. HALE said that, however that may be, there is no "noise and confusion" in the Senate now, and he desired to know whether the honorable Senator from Michigan would vote a like amount of money for the improvement of the rivers and harbors of the West, and whether the West could depend upon his vote at this session for such a bill?

Mr. CASS said that his views upon this subject had been fully made known at the last session of Congress. He should vote for a bill upon the subject of internal improvements—a reasonable bill, the items of which have been examined and reported from the War Department, and which does not push the expenditures too far or unreasonably. He was not for establishing a great system of internal improvement, but there are rivers and harbors for the improvement of which he would vote.

Mr. WADE was glad to hear the hon. Senator's declaration. He wished to know why no bill for that purpose had been introduced or heard of during the six months of this session already gone by. For one, as a representative of the great West, he would not vote another dollar for the benefit of the interests of commerce on the Atlantic, till some design was manifested to aid the commerce of the West. Inland commerce now is equal to the foreign. He called upon Western members to take the same stand. When this was done, he would be liberal. Nothing had been done for the West for years. Everything desired by the East, for the advantage of commerce, was freely given. Docks and Navy Yards, Dry Docks and Marine Railways, were established on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Not a dollar was, however, given for the benefit of inland commerce. All kinds of enterprises for foreign commerce were readily given—expeditions everywhere, even to Japan, were sent out—but nothing for the West. He opposed this amendment as unjust, as creating a monopoly, and building up one branch of navigation at the expense of all others.

Mr. BAYARD followed in support of the amendment. He went over the same grounds heretofore taken by several Senators in support of this amendment.

Mr. MALLORY offered an amendment transferring this contract from the navy to the post office department.

Pending which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 10.

Mr. CULLUM asked leave to introduce the following resolution

Resolved—That the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds be instructed to inquire into the expediency of purchasing for the public use the estate of Mount Vernon, the last residence of GEORGE WASHINGTON, and the resting-place of his bones; and also at what time the same can be purchased, and as to what, if any, use it can be dedicated; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Objections to its introduction were made in several directions.

HOMESTEAD BILL.

Mr. MCMULLEN moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the Homestead Bill. Agreed to.

The Committee rejected the pending amendments to strike out giving homesteads free of cost, and inserting—first, fifty cents, and secondly, twenty-five cents an acre.

The first section of the bill, finally, was suffered to remain exactly as it was when the bill was introduced, after repeated attempts to amend it, and is as follows:

That every man or widow, who is the head of a family and a citizen of the United States, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be entitled to enter, free of cost, on one quarter section of vacant and unappropriated public lands, or a quantity equal thereto, to be located in a body, in conformity with the legal subdivisions of the public lands, and after the same shall have been surveyed.

The six remaining sections of the bill were passed through with slight amendments. After several ineffectual attempts further to amend them, so as to give persons not naturalized the benefit of the bill, (which is not finally shaped, there being sundry substitutes for it pending,) the Committee then rose.

The House then passed the Senate resolution for the benefit of the Fayetteville and Central Plank Road Company.

RECESS.

The House, on motion of

Mr. JOHNSON, of Ark., took up the resolution heretofore introduced by him, proposing a brief summer recess. The Assistant Clerk read it in substance, that for the purpose of having the Hall refitted and cleansed for the summer session, the House adjourn from Tuesday, the 1st of June, until the 4th day of *May*, instead of "June," as written.

Mr. HOUSTON called the Clerk to order for reading nonsense. [Laughter.]

The CLERK, after the merriment had subsided, again read the resolution—this time correctly. The House then agreed to an amendment of Mr. GAYLORD, that the recess be from the 13th to the 17th day of May—Ayes 69, Noes 62. The question was now stated in the resolution as amended.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., moved to reconsider the vote; and after some considerable confusion, without getting a vote, the House adjourned.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, a well-known advocate of Southern interests and pretensions, says:

"MESSRS. MANGUM and JONES, will not reply to the Southern Whig manifesto; but it is clear that the Southern Whig members who have issued it, *are far from being supported at home*, as they hoped or expected they would be. The Southern Whig platform, if not all signs deceive us, is bound to cave in; and so will the Southern Democratic platform too, as such. Southern gentlemen will have to come in as Whigs or Democrats, but not as sectional politicians. Mr. FILLMORE, who has based his calculations upon the South, is not the first nor the last Northern man who is doomed to disappointment. *The game of the South is for power*; the negro is but the means of getting at it.

The Fillmore Meeting.

A meeting was held at the Chinese Assembly Rooms last evening, of those friendly to the nomination of MILLARD FILLMORE as the Whig candidate for President of the United States. The front of the building was illuminated, several transparencies were displayed, and a platform on Broadway was erected, on which was stationed a band of music.

By the time the exercises commenced, the room was a little more than half full, although by no means crowded.

At 8 o'clock the meeting came to order, and

DANIEL LORD, Esq., was called to the chair.

Messrs. J. PHILIPS PHŒNIX, THOMAS W. GALE, ERASTUS BROOKS, and about forty other gentlemen were appointed Vice-Presidents.

Col. THOMAS R. WHITNEY, JAMES GREEN, and some twenty additional Secretaries, were also appointed.

Letters were received from a number of distinguished Whigs who had been invited to be present. A letter from THOMAS CLAYTON, of Delaware, (not the ex-Senator, and Secretary of State under General TAYLOR,) expressed the opinion that the contest is between FILLMORE and SCOTT. One has been tried, and all men speak well of him; why, then, seek to change him for one who is untried? Mr. C. thinks we have had enough of military hero Presidents, and is in future content to entrust the administration of our civil affairs to civilians. He reminds us that it is but the other day that the people of this City were nearly crazed by the preachings of a foreigner, whose teachings, if followed, would lead us into perpetual wars for the cosmopolitish notions of fighting the battles of Freedom all over the world. He was sure that Mr. FILLMORE would not be led into any such extravaganoies.

Senator BERRIEN, of Ga., excuses his absence, upon the ground of the pressure of domestic affliction. He however expresses an earnest desire for the nomination of Mr. FILLMORE, and pledges the entire Whig and a fair share of Democratic support in the State of Georgia.

Senator BROOKE, of Mississippi, briefly regrets that he could not be present, expresses a belief that the integrity of the Whig Party depends in a great degree on the nomination of Mr. FILLMORE, declares the Southern heart is with him, and expresses confidence that the truth will not fail to render justice to her pure and noble son.

JAMES T. MOREHEAD, of N. C., writes:

"The object of your meeting has my hearty approbation; also that of the Whigs of my State. I will be found in the front ranks with you, in securing Mr. FILLMORE'S nomination, and after that in the van in efforts to secure his election."

Hon. F. S. MARTIN, Representative in Congress from the Thirty-first Congressional District of this State, asserts Mr. FILLMORE'S fitness for the Presidency, and expresses the conviction that no man can receive the united Whig vote whose views are not well known upon the Compromise. He adds:

"But the result of the nomination of the Whig National Convention I have no doubt will be concurred in by all well-wishers to the success of the Whig party." * * * * "That the Whig party is the one to which the country must look for the preservation of the Union there can be no doubt, and if they can harmonize on the principles of the Constitution, and act upon it, I have no fears for the result."

The Chairman briefly addressed the assembly, stating that they had met to express their choice. They had come together, not to depreciate the glory of any man, but to do justice to one who had carried the country through circumstances of great trial and difficulty—a man who, having come unexpectedly into the Administration, at a time of great excitement, dissension and danger, had exhibited an honor, truth and faithfulness which it would be disgraceful not to acknowledge.

Hon. JAMES W. BEEKMAN next read the address and resolutions which had been prepared for the occasion.

ADDRESS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: When on the 10th of July, 1850, an inscrutable Providence removed the Ruler elected by the people, the nation was consoled by a thorough knowledge of the ability, integrity, patriotism, truth and statesmanship of his distinguished successor.

Called thus unexpectedly to the Chief Magistracy, he found himself beset with difficulties of an extraordinary character. The whole land was rent with civil dissensions, and differing opinions, not only as between opposing parties, but also each of the great political divisions, severed by intestine conflicts—all referring to the same all-absorbing question.

The great Leader of our party, who may with propriety be called its Father, had enunciated a mode of settlement, and aided by WEBSTER and other leading spirits of the Whig party, having the hearty cooperation of CASS and other distinguished members of the opposition—they agreed substantially upon the plan of HENRY CLAY.

During the lifetime of General TAYLOR, all the antagonism of the various parties, cordially united in opposition to the mode of adjustment known to history as "The Compromise of 1850."

It was well known that the Vice-President gave to that Compromise his cordial assent and consistent support.

Succeeding to the Presidency at that critical period when collision between the forces of a foreign State and the army of the United States was impending, involving in its consequences, as was solemnly believed by good men everywhere, the existence of the Union, MILLARD FILLMORE, passing thus to duties the most responsible, whose weight he felt to be almost crushing, calling round him able and upright statesmen, concurring in his views, manifesting his own desire to have those questions settled immediately, yet declaring before God and men that he would maintain the Constitution, and execute the Laws, by the use of every means confided to him by virtue of his high office.

Under these circumstances the Compromise passed, and instantly approved, became the law of the land.

The effect produced was, as anticipated, BLESSED.

It removed from the arena of partizan and political strife the question of Slavery, a forced issue, which not even the extremest Abolitionist nor yet the most ultra Secessionist can make germain to the Great Charter of our Liberties.

It restored to the Representatives of the people more legitimate pursuits, directing their immediate attention to the vital interests of all the people, before neglected.

MILLARD FILLMORE found in his own breast, and in the hearts of the masses of his countrymen his reward.

Every eye in the Union was turned to him. He possessed the confidence and the regard of his fellow citizens generally. Public sentiment centered to the support of his administration, not only in all the domestic affairs of the country—affecting its industry, its commerce at home and with the outer world, the improvement of our rivers and harbors, the diffusion of knowledge, and the peace and quiet which he ardently desired, should be restored to every section of the Union, but in all its foreign relations he preserved the dignity of his country, he caused her citizens and their rights to be respected in every quarter of the globe; and while thus zealously watching the interests of our people, he was equally just in maintaining our relative duties towards other nations.

In all the relations of life, public and private, he has secured the esteem of good men in pursuing unfalteringly a just and upright course without guile, stain or reproach, that has advanced him continuously grade by grade to the highest station known to the Republic.

He has dignified and elevated the office by proving conclusively, that it was best administered by its occupant when truth, virtue, honor and ability were his attendants—and he has exhibited in his own person and conduct the example of the early Presidents—that in the broad sense in which the fathers of the Union made manifest the glorious meaning of our name and title—he was, although attached to a party—the President of the United States, discharging all the duties and obligations of his trust as a patriot and a statesman and not as a partizan.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That as MILLARD FILLMORE, commencing life a poor boy, following up to early manhood a mechanical trade, educating himself practically and thoroughly by his own industry, and commencing then the practice of a profession in which he was honorable for his virtues—called by the people among whom he lived to represent them in both branches of the Legislature, and there exhibiting that integrity and ability which have since characterized his career—by the same people elected to the National Councils, where he has continued by their unqualified approval, and, in the ever-memorable 27th Congress, made, by the general voice of the Representatives, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, he there, by his consummate devotion during the most arduous session on record, by his firmness, discretion and ability mainly contributed to the passage of that bill which rescued the down-trodden industry and bleeding interests of the country, and, in the place of wrecks laid the new and sure foundations of national greatness and prosperity:—thence, by a majority of nearly 40,000, elected Controller of his own State, he discharged his duties with such marked distinction and so brought order out of confusion, as to win from all classes unqualified praise. Without the solicitation of himself or his friends, he was unanimously nominated for the Vice-Presidency,—thus afforded as a peace-maker between the contending elements of his own party,—the force of his character and unimpeachable position reconciled antagonists, and, worthily united with Gen. TAYLOR, he shared in the success of the campaign of 1848.

2 *Resolved*, That when called by Providence to enter upon the duties of President, we find him relying on the Almighty, and with an unfaltering trust in the patriotism of his countrymen, invoking his fellow-citizens to sustain him; pressing onwards in the discharge of his high vocation, and under circumstances of danger and peril to the Republic almost without a parallel" with signal ability and success;" restoring peace to the land; maintaining and furthering its interests at home; upholding, preserving and defending the Constitution and the Laws, throwing everywhere the

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1852.

DAILY CIRCULATION .....25,000.

The Fillmore Meeting.

It is very evident that the day of overwhelming mass-meetings has, for the time at least, passed away. Whether it be owing to the lack of popular interest in the issues made,—or to a lack of faith in the platforms presented,—or to a foregone conclusion on the part of the people as to the result, the fact is palpable, that the mass-meetings of the season, so far, have been small affairs, compared with the tremendous popular gatherings of 1840, '44 and '48. There is nothing as yet to indicate that the canvass excites any profound degree of public interest. At all events no meeting yet held, in favor of any Presidential candidate, at all rivals in numbers, in spirit or enthusiasm the great assemblies with which, on similar occasions hith. erto, our City has been familiar.

The meeting at the Chinese Buildings, last night, in favor of Mr. FILLMORE, was larger than any similar gatherings yet held for a similar purpose. The room, judiciously chosen, will hold about two thousand persons; and at 8 o'clock, after the meeting had been fairly opened, it was just about two-thirds full. There was, at the same time, assembled in the street, where a stand had been erected, on which a band of music was stationed, a gathering of perhaps a thousand persons; and this number, in the course of the evening, was considerably increased by accessions from the meeting inside, and from outside sources. At about 9 o'clock, when Mr. MARSHALL closed, and Mr. GENTRY began to speak, the room was about half full, and probably fifteen hundred persons were assembled in the street. Rather an undue proportion of Custom-House and other officials were present—taking a prominent part in the proceedings; but this, of course, was expected, and gives, perhaps, no occasion for just complaint.

The spirit of the meeting was animated, without being specially enthusiastic. The names of distinguished Whigs, especially those of Mr. CLAY and Mr. FILLMORE, were received with uniform applause. The proceedings were orderly throughout.

The auspices under which the meeting was held and the specific purposes which it was designed to accomplish, may be readily inferred from the prominent actors in it. The whole direction of its proceedings was committed to the hands of three Members of Congress—Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, of Kentucky, and Hon. M. P. GENTRY, of Tennessee—both seceders from the late Whig Congressional Caucus; and Mr. BROOKS from this City, whose super-serviceable zeal on behalf of Southern pretensions and demands, has brought upon him, from Southern Whigs, such a scathing rebuke as few men have ever received from their friends before. The predominance of such elements at this meeting was exceedingly unfortunate, so far as its definite objects are concerned, inasmuch as it tends to identify Mr. FILLMORE with the Southern secession from the Whig National Caucus, and to commit him, irretrievably, to what all judicious and loyal friends of Whig principles must hold to be a most mischievous and unjustifiable attempt, to prostitute a national party to sectional projects and factious schemes. There certainly could have been no difficulty in finding *true* Whigs, untainted with suspicions of premeditated and interested treachery, and at the same time able and willing to sustain Mr. FILLMORE'S pretensions to a nomination. Nor is it easy to believe that the friends of Mr. FILLMORE should have thought it necessary to bring Southern seceders from the national party to teach the Whigs of this City in what direction the path of honor and of true devotion to their country and their party, must be followed to be found. They might have been spared this humiliation, even at the cost of some eloquence and zeal.

The speeches, address and resolutions of the evening will be found in our columns this morning. They were of moderate merit and in some respects in questionable taste. Mr. BROOKS, in introducing Mr. MARSHALL, dwelt with especial emphasis on his achievements in the Mexican War. Mr. MARSHALL himself spoke an hour,—first in urging the Whig party as the conservative party of the country, and then in presenting Mr. FILLMORE as the only candidate for whom the South would vote. He pronounced a very just eulogy on the character of the President and on the caution and discretion which have marked his Administration. He thought his re-nomination especially desirable, because he had fully sustained Southern rights, and because his selection now would teach future statesmen that the only course that could lead to success was that which he had pursued. He wished the Whigs of the North to understand that Mr. FILLMORE would receive in Convention the *one hundred and sixteen* Southern votes in solid phalanx:—that only *thirty-two* more were needed to nominate him: and that New-York had these in her own hands. With a good deal more zeal than common sense he proclaimed his preference of defeat with Mr. FILLMORE, to success with any other candidate; and under the mask of an affected contempt, he evinced a rankling sensitiveness to the strictures of the Whig Press upon his own course. He is a heavy speaker and was heard with reluctant but submissive patience.

Mr. GENTRY, with his clear, ringing voice, his pithy, compact sentences, and his easy and gracefully effective elocution, gave far more weight to sentiments equally narrow and sectional. His speech was in a great degree spoiled by the ill-timed intermeddling of Mr. HOXIE, who insisted that there were *thousands* in the street who could not get into the room, (which was not then half full,) and that Mr. GENTRY should address them there. A second thought led him to protest, with equal emphasis but less effect, against the step he had himself advised. Mr. GENTRY finished his speech outside. One reflection forced itself upon general notice;—Mr. GENTRY was especially emphatic, as all his ultra Southern colaborers are, for a letter of pledges from General SCOTT:—in 1848 he was equally emphatic, as were his Southern friends then, *against* any pledges or any letters from General TAYLOR. The difference between the political positions of the two military candidates is not sufficient fully to account for the difference in Mr. GENTRY'S views. It finds some explanation, perhaps, in the election of Mr. JONES to the United States Senate, on principles illustrated in the history of MORDECAI, who sat, longer than some of his friends thought right, at the King's gate.

The meeting, on the whole, was neither so large, so enthusiastic, nor so influential as it ought to have been, considering the power of the public patronage brought to bear upon it, and the facilities which its managers had at command, it ought to have been larger, and probably would have been in a different state of public sentiment. But the prevalent disinclination on the part of the great body of the Whigs of the City to embarrass their future action by needless preliminary committals,—the feeling that this meeting was essentially an attempt to secure an endorsement for the seceders from the National Whig Caucus and party,—and perhaps a general conviction that, in spite of our personal preferences, or sectional wishes, Gen. SCOTT is the only candidate whom the Whigs stand any chance of electing, combined to counteract exertions which, under other auspices, might have led to different results.

☞ A Boston correspondent of the *Tribune* states that Gov. KOSSUTH recently received a letter from a "traveled American citizen, of Wall-street, New-York," who signs his name, who asks KOSSUTH if he has not seen, notwithstanding his hatred of European despotism, enough to convince him that the American form of Government is the *worst in the world*; and who goes on to say:

"Believe me *who know*, Governor, there is *not one* of the speechifiers who have fulsomely addressed you whose *avowed* private opinions are not in your disadvantage, who *does not in his heart dislike his own form of Government*, which he is ever praising in public, and who does not say that, like MAZZINI in Italy, your *erroneous Republican theories* and your ambition have been the best causes of the misery of Hungary, and have prevented the safe enjoyment of a *constitutional monarchy—the hobgoblet of all Conservatives.*"

A good many people, on reading this paragraph, will pronounce the man a fool; and yet he is only a little *more frank* than the great body of those who have honored the illustrious Hungarian and his cause with their hatred and abuse. Unless our own Declaration of Independence is a stupendous falsehood, KOSSUTH'S principles are precisely those upon which our Republican Government is based, and his conduct has been merely in imitation of the great champions of our liberty. And those who have followed him with such persistent malignity, cannot but hate in their hearts, his principles, as embodied in our own institutions.

The truth is the reaction which has taken place in Europe, within the last four years, against liberalism and Republicanism, has not been unfelt even here. There are a good many men in the United States who secretly cherish the opinions which this "traveled American" in Wall-street avows, concerning the superiority of Constitutional Monarchy over our own form of Government. They are discreet enough to "praise Republicanism in public," and to conceal their dislike of it under hostility to its champions. But they are none the less hostile to it in point of fact.

Panama Railway.

A great achievement will that day bear witness of, which shall hear the locomotive puff on the Atlantic border, and, within one or two hours, snort at the Pacific wave. Such a day is near at hand. It will probably be one of the days of the present summer—already has much of the task been accomplished. The tread of the iron horse now echoes along the Isthmus, and his shrill *neigh* startles the frightened beasts and birds of the tropics. He will soon feed at one ocean and rest at the other. The two great seas, introduced by steam, a lineal descendent of both, will shake their fluid hands. Great will be the oceanic gratulation—great the gratulations of the world. Such an event may well be the wonder of a century. A great problem, which has long engaged the speculation of the curious and enterprising, will be solved. Spain, England, France, Portugal, had long turned wistful eyes towards this narrow streak of land that held the oceans apart. Projects had been started, surveys made, explorers sent over the route, all having in view the ultimate connection by a traversable canal or road of these two seas. It was supposed that the thing could be, in time, achieved; but when, and by whom, were questions involved in obscurity. Some Future might see it, but how distant none could tell. It was one of those gigantic performances, too great for any single nation, and requiring the cooperation of the world.

How unexpectedly, and by what strange agency, is the great event accomplished! A difficulty starts up between Mexico and the United States,—a new empire in the land of the setting sun rewards the prowess of our arms. A straggling population follows the progress of our title. Soon, a few yellow sands are discovered gleaming along the margin of the streams of the newly conquered country. The news freights our steam-cars, and leaps along the wires. Suddenly all Yankeedom is astir. The cities pour forth their busy crowds,—each town and village sends out its sturdy sons. All practicable avenues to the modern Ophir are thronged. The solitudes of Panama become vocal. Ocean steamers crowd the opposite ports. Here is a forty miles hiatus in the communication of steam. American enterprise will not tolerate it. It will not loiter on a mule's back. It has no sympathy with the snail. A New-York author and a few New-York merchants essay the vast attempt. The money is subscribed—the sinews secured—Engineers may be seen sighting along the almost impassable crags—levels are attempted to be searched out—maps are made—soon, the pick, the barrow and the shanty indicate the contemplated track. Iron rails are scattered along the line—a locomotive, with no stealthy-footed gate, whirls a laden train over a portion of the route; and a few arrivals more from Chagres will announce that the deed is done—the great event of the age accomplished, and ocean linked to ocean by bars of iron.

This work is fraught with tremendous consequences to the civilization, the population, and the commerce of the globe. They are advanced by it, a hundred years. In the long and tedious journey to the ports of the Pacific, months are struck out and thousands of miles annihilated. In the great compression of time and space, a month is represented by an hour, and miles by inches. The dangerous doubling of the Cape of Storms is superseded. Countless articles of utility or luxury, that would otherwise perish, or sustain irreparable injury on the interminable voyage, may soon, by this shorter and quicker transit effect safe passage from European or Atlantic cities to the growing States of the farthest West. The circumference of the globe is drawn into a smaller circle. The swarms of China and Japan come into nearer neighborhood. The cutting off of several thousand miles between us and these unsocial peoples, may be the means of introducing Celestial laborers into a hundred departments of American enterprise and toil, may even, eventually, substitute Chinese for African muscles in the cotton fields of the South.

House Building.

A correspondent, commending the interest which the *Times* has taken in Real Estate improvement, suggests one or two points in regard to the relative credit given to this branch of enterprise by banks and money lenders, not unworthy of consideration. He says:

"If a man enters into building extensively, he is at once discredited and cried down. Let a man come into this City with $25,000, rent a store for $6,000 or $7,000 per annum, purchase $200,000 or $300,000 worth of goods on a credit, and trust them out all over the country, not excluding California, and he is considered a good man and rich, his notes go at the Bank without suspicion, even if he loses his whole capital the first year. Let another man, five-fold his real wealth, purchase good lots, and enter into the building business, and although his lots are continually increasing in value, and he of course, loses nothing, his houses renting for a large per cent. when built, if he has any credit, loses it, and is looked upon with suspicion, and it is soon hinted about that he is unsafe, and if he requires funds, he cannot get them at the Bank."

Again he says:

"It has become a proverb not 'to *dabble* in real estate,' and many men who have the means do not even build themselves a house. And yet *every* man who has purchased real estate and held it for a few years, has become wealthy, and so will others, for this City is just entering on a tide of prosperity unequalled in its history. No class of men have made fortunes so rapidly and so easily as builders and dealers in real estate. I am speaking now of men of judgment, and who have managed judiciously."

There is force in all this. Money lenders and the speculators who are set to work by their loans will take hold of anything sooner than real property under their own eyes. If they go into lands or town lots, distance is made to impart a peculiar speculative value not known to home property. And as to building houses for their own mechanics and small regular traders, the bare suggestion is voted preposterous and holding no sort of competition with shares under ground, shares in fancy roads, and fancy bonds, and transit grants. In illustration it may be mentioned, that the day the Merchants' Exchange property was put up at auction and knocked off at two-thirds its estimated value, (after every effort had been exhausted to redeem it from the sheriff's hands,) the stock of a Central American "enterprise," costing $10 a share, sold for $50, and the mere rights to build a canal in the same country, costing nothing beyond the treaty parchment, sold for $3,000 each!

But the question of House Building has claims, in this city, higher than mere competition with schemes and shares of speculation. It has a claim upon capital, two-fold in its character. City pride, public health and Philanthropy dictate that *the ratio of dwelling houses to population should be increased.* Security, regular profits and a due regard to public accommodation, dictate to Banks and other chartered money lenders, that a liberal portion of their loans should be based on real property, rather than speculative shares, and speculative accommodation paper. This would not curtail mercantile enterprise. It would not endanger, as the present system does, the forty or fifty millions of deposits left in Bank. It would not stimulate that species of speculation which rests upon mere paper security, of doubtful value, and yet more doubtful public utility. It would cause borrowers to produce something of practical value and real, tangible substance at home, as well for the comfort of a population now crowded to excess in 40,000 houses where 70,000 ought to stand, as for the profit of the builders.

There is one point, however, on which we feel bound to be more explicit. Our correspondent seems to contend that speculation in real estate,—buying for a rise, is safer than speculation in stocks. So it may be. Neither is very safe, nor would the public good be promoted by increasing either. As stocks are generally bought and sold, and as real estate is sometimes bought and sold, the operation is simple gambling. Stocks may, however, be bought as permanent investments; capitalists may put money into them trusting that, in the long run and without regard to temporary fluctuations, their value may rise. From this no public interest suffers. But when large capitalists buy lots and *hold on to them*, refusing to sell, lease or build upon them, they may fill their own pockets, but they do it out of the necessities of the less wealthy classes. They diminish the number of houses to be rented, and thus largely increase the rate of rents. Any one who will walk through the upper part of the City, may see *acres* of land, in what has become a densely settled section, lying untouched: and if he inquires, he will find that they are owned by wealthy capitalists who do not need any immediate income from them, and who, therefore, are holding them for the market ten or twenty years hence. In their immediate neighborhood there is an immense demand for houses, but they will permit none to be erected on their lands. There is room in the upper part of the City for a *thousand houses*, which is kept out of use by these speculating capitalists.

They are inflicting upon the whole community serious injury and loss for their own private benefit. They are compelling the public to pay increased rents, just because they have a private *right* to enact the part of the dog in the manger. They can share in the increased value of property, without contributing anything towards it; and they lend not a feather's weight to considerations of the public good, when they come in collision with their private interests or convenience.

The same thing is true of other sections of the City. That miserable abomination, the Five Points, owes its continued existence to the enormous incomes derived, by wealthy landlords, from the over-crowded dens of infamy which are let and under let, at most exorbitant rates, in that Alsatia. The owners of these wretched rookeries will neither tear them down and erect better buildings in their stead, nor lease or sell them to those who will—simply because infamy pays them higher rents than they could draw from reputable business.

This kind of speculation in real estate, although very common, and very profitable, is a curse to the community and to the City. The landlords who practise it, shelter themselves under the immunity of private *rights*. The land is their own, —and what are laws and governments made for except to protect them in doing just what they please with it? Nobody but a radical, and a jacobin, would ever think of interfering with "vested rights!"

Nevertheless we wish some way could be devised of throwing upon them the proportion of taxes which their property, *properly improved*, would justly pay.

The Anniversaries.

A considerable portion of our available space will be devoted, during the present week, to reports of the proceedings of the various religious and benevolent associations, which are now holding their anniversary meetings in our City. "Anniversary Week" is always a marked epoch in this section of our country. The occasion is one of universal interest. It is the great Exchange of Benevolence. Politicians hold their conventions, Bibliographers their trade-sales, Merchants their 'Change, laboring men their Congress; let those who feel that duty calls them to the service of benevolence, also hold their annual assemblages; where they may see what the past year has accomplished, draw new vigor for the coming, and interchange the views which experience has suggested. The Anniversary Week in New-York is a period of high interest to humanity. Intellect and wealth, from all parts of the country, centre here—bound on missions, not of selfish aggrandizement, or pecuniary accumulation, but spurred by the impulse of duty, and receiving reward in the consciousness of doing good. We may not, in all instances, perfectly agree that the modes adopted are the best, but we feel assured that they are prompted by earnest and honest motives. These Conventions furnish the evidence of what has been accomplished by the various benevolent combinations, through the exertions of their individual members, during the year. They aim at reforms and ameliorations at home and abroad. They circle the globe with their benignant influences. They send the Scriptures, in cargoes, to distant lands, and circulate them freely through portions of our own. They educate self-sacrificing men, and send them, on errands of mercy, to the uneducated and the heathen. The scattered Jews,—the superstitious and wandering seamen,—the intemperate and the oppressed,—the blind, the deaf, the dumb,—the vicious, the licentious, the ignorant, are all brought within the sphere of their influence. Efforts, continuous, persevering, immense—time and money in uncounted quantities—energies, and intellects, and hearts of the first order, are employed in the great work of improving and advancing the condition of humanity over the world.

WASHINGTON.

Col. Fremont and the California Speculations, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 8, 1852.

The speculative operations in London, based upon Col. FREMONT'S claim to the Mariposa tract in California, are now exciting much attention. After a great deal of negotiation, Mr. BENTON made some sort of a sale of Col. F.'s interest in these lands to THOS. D. SARGENT, for the nominal sum of one million of dollars. Now it has been truly said that if Col. F.'s title were a good one it would have been worth ten millions of dollars—but, in fact, there is very good reason to believe that it is worth nothing at all; but, that on the contraty, the whole tract to which he lays claim belongs to the United States. It is pretended that the grant was made by a purchase from the Mexican Governor at a time when all public lands and property in that Territory had become forfeited to the United States. It is within my knowledge that a gentleman of high official position in California, advised parties who contemplated purchasing permits and leases of Col. F.'s Agent, for mining purposes, to go upon those lands and work them as if encumbered with no private claim. It is said that Mr. FREMONT has cancelled the authority under which his father-in-law acted, and repudiated the agreement made with Mr. SARGENT, and that Mr. S. has commenced suit to enforce his supposed rights. There has been deception somewhere, and when JOHN BULL finds that he has been investing his funds only in a gigantic law suit, whether in his own Court of Chancery, or before the California Law Commissioner, we shall witness such a tearing of his venerable locks, as will be shocking to behold, and shall hear such objurgations upon the bad faith of the Yankees, as will make our very ears tingle. But in fact JOHN has so much money just now, and is naturally so fond of a humbug, that he will find this affair little more than an agreeable diversity in the course of his prosperity.

THE PRINTING.

The Printing matter in Congress has become too complicated for the general understanding. The Committee on Printing have made a contract intended to divide the work so that the *Union* office shall have the House printing, and the *Republic* that of the Senate. But the very sturdy opposition of the House has checked this scheme for breaking up the contract system, and restoring the old plan of pensioning the political press, and rendered the issue of it very doubtful. The *Republic* has given bonds but has not yet obtained any of the work. I learn that a single document was sent to the *Union* office, but that the Clerk of the House required it to be returned, and it is not probable that any part of the arrangement will take effect until after further action by Congress.

THE COLLINS LINE.

The increased appropriations for the Collins steamers will pass the Senate by a large vote. The Deficiency Bill will pass about the middle of next week. The item will occasion a long debate in the House, and the chances are adverse to its adoption in that body. In any event it is hardly probable that the bill will pass much before the end of the month. There will then be a practical suspension of business until after the Whig Convention shall have adjourned. X. Y.

NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Mr. G. P. PUTNAM, exercising his usual tact and good taste, is grouping together in his "SEMI-MONTHLY LIBRARY," the very pleasantest books conceivable. So long as no smaller names than DICKENS, HOOD, OLMSTED, AGNES REACH, IDA PFEIFFER, LEIGH HUNT, find their way into the series, its value and interest can hardly flag. We have noticed several of the volumes already. "CLARET AND OLIVES," by Reach, is the extremely picturesque and life-like narrative of a tour in the South of France, performed last year in the season of the vintage. A voyage in a less genial clime is described in another volume: "A JOURNEY TO ICELAND," by IDA PFEIFFER. As a partial compensation for maternal neglect, we observe that the Peripatetic dedicates the volume to her children. As the ensuing numbers come from LEIGH HUNT, (A BOOK FOR A CORNER,) and HOOD, (UP THE RHINE,) the summer traveller will have a capital library ready for him.

Messrs. PHINNEY & Co., Buffalo, reprint in a convenient and comely style, that standard work of CHARLES BOTTA—"THE HISTORY OF THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA." Since the original publication of the work, some forty-three years ago, the means of ascertaining the accurate history of that period, have, of course, increased. Mr. BOTTA wrote, too, in Paris, out of the reach of the most valuable records, and aided mainly by the writings of DAVID RAMSAY and Chief Justice MARSHALL. His authorities were all in a language with which he could scarcely be idiomatically familiar. We may well be surprized that he made so fair a book; and we have to smile occasionally at the speeches, which, after the manner of FLAVIUS JOSEPHUS, he puts in the mouths of his heroes. The present edition is in one illustrated volume.

The religious world has surely much reason to be grateful to the Messrs. APPLETONS, for the chaste and excellent stories they issue so frequently. They are tales from which the fire of passion and the exaggeration of romance are anxiously excluded: tales of heart, calculated to ripen the purer and gentler affections, and direct them heavenward. While the young are furnished with imaginative literature of a tendency so wholesome they may be profitably indulged with the reading, They are of a kind that the mother may read without embarrassment to her children, confiding in the beneficial results. The latest of these works are:

HEARTS UNVEILED; by Sarah Emery Seymour.
MADELEINE, a tale of Auvergne; by Julia Kavanagh.
MARGARET CECIL; by Cousin Kate.

A delightful, invigorating prose poem is "THORPE, a quiet English town." Overflowing with cordial beauty, it adds strength to delicacy, and feeling to power—bringing various phases of active character under the tranquilizing influence of still life. The village itself is one of those which Gainsborough loved to paint—and young England to locate its visions in—elm-shaded, spired, vine, and moss-covered. The tale is inartificial—a Presbyterian Iremaine, perhaps—and has its great merit in affording a medium for the disclosure of the author's rare scholarship, taste and graphic ability. There are few books more specially adapted to summer reading *al fresco* than this of Mr. WILLIAM MOUNTFORD. The publishers are Messrs. TICKNOR, REED and FIELDS; the sellers in this City, Messrs. EVANS & BRITTAIN.

"KIRWAN" wrote letters to Bishop HUGHES, some years ago, and gained a fair repute for dialectic vigor, if not for conclusiveness of argument. Improving upon this early attempt, he traveled last year to Europe, with a roving charter to overhaul the external development, as he had previously mustered the inherent attributes of the Roman Catholic Church. The results are set forth in a series of letters to Chief Justice TANEY, as the most prominent lay-member of that communion in the United States. We doubt whether the book will make many converts. The Rev. Doctor's facts will surely be taken for falsities, and his logic for dogmatism, —the fate of many a better book.—HARPER & BROTHER.

A Scottish Lady's impressions of America are well worth having, especially when so shrewd, judicious and friendly as those of "THE MOTHER OF MARY LUNDIN DUNCAN." The lady, who thus prefers to immortalize her child, rather than herself, observed, as she passed through our country, society and its peculiarities and good points, instead of dry matters of architecture and geography, the shell of the social kernel. Her "AMERICA AS I FOUND IT" is so many vivid pictures of American domestic and social life, drawn apparently without prejudice or partiality. They amply repay the reader. —ROBERT CARTER & BRO.

A new edition of Prof. LINDLEY'S "THEORY OF HORTICULTURE" has been published by Mr. JOHN WILEY, Mr. A. J. DOWNING lending his editorial assistance. The work is of standard authority upon the general subject. The discoveries of Liebig, however, have carried the theories of vegetable composition far beyond the point where Mr. Lindley left them, and the commentary of Mr. Downing fails to supply the omission adequately. It strikes us, that a new book was rather called for by the present state of science, than a new edition of an old one.

The scraps, which the humorous HORACE SMITH contributed to the New Monthly Magazine, during the editorship of CAMPBELL, were many years ago gathered into a pleasant volume, with the caption of "GAIETIES and GRAVITIES." Therein may be found "The Address to the Mummy," an address that we may reasonably suppose was not rejected; Essays on "Noses," "Lips and Kissing;" "Ugly Women," and other similarly absorbing topics. No reading can be racier. The Messrs. APPLETON include it in their "Popular Library."

Miss HANNAH TOWNSEND publishes, through Messrs. LINDSAY & BLAKSTON, Philada. a "VERSIFIED HISTORY OF ENGLAND." To facilitate the momorizing of important facts, it must prove highly useful. That it lays no claim to eminent poetical merit may be inferred from a single verse:

"In this Reign ROGER BACON lived,
To him our thanks are due
For telescopes, for spectacles,
And for glass mirrors, too."

In the same style, but not so striking, as Chevy Chace.

Messrs BUNCE & BROTHER republish Mr. G. P. R. JAMES' "TALES OF THE PASSIONS." They were highly popular some years ago and are certainly not the worst of his numberless writings.

The same publishers reproduce "FALKLAND," the earliest of BULWER'S novels, now for the first time reduced to the plebeian estate of a cheap edition.

"JOB PIPPINS, the man who couldn't Help it," is also issued from the same press. DOUGLAS JERROLD never wrote anything more piquant and characteristic.

Lieut. MAYNE REID endeavors to naturalize CRUSOE and the Swiss Family ROBINSON in America. His "DESERT HOME," a romance designed for youthful readers, is the story of an English family settled on an oasis of the great American desert; and about their daily life and adventures the story-teller contrives to throw an astonishing degree of interest. The illustrations are appropriate. Messrs. EVANS & BRITTAN sell it in this city for Messrs. TICKNOR, REED & FIELD, of Boston.

A series of exhortations to a holy life is contained in a volume just published by the Messrs. CARTER, under the title of "WHEAT OR CHAFF?" Rev. J. C. RYLE, the author, is remarkable for the cogency of his reasoning and earnestness of eloquence. He is terse and epigrammatic in style, and rendered extremely impressive by unmistakeable sincerity of purpose. The book must do great good.

ELIZABETH P. PEABODY has drafted an indictment against the Hapsburghs, with this title: "CRIMES OF THE HOUSE OF AUSTRIA AGAINST MANKIND; collected from acredited History." The volume is published by RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, for the emolument of the Hungarian Fund. It is of the same class of reading as the "Lives of the Highwaymen," or the "Pirate's Own Book."

Messrs. CORNISH, LAMPORT & Co., have collected several brilliant Nouvelettes, evidently by one pen, from the English magazines, and published them as "THE CONFESSIONS OF AN ATTORNEY." They abound in various incident, and do good service in showing up the abuses of the English Common law system.

A very judiciously arranged school-book is Mr. D. B. SCOTT'S "MANUAL OF THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES." The questions are intercalated in the text; and in type so small, as not to interfere with the continuous reading of the narrative.—C. SHEPARD & Co.

Miss ANN HAZARD contributes to the religious literature of the time the story of "EMMA STANLEY, or the Orphans." It is told with affecting simplicity, and the interest will yield an ample return for the perusal.—CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH.

Mr. G. P. PUTNAM has issued a Second edition of Mr. H. T. TUCKERMAN'S "Essays." The "OPTIMIST," as the product of a refined and elegant intellect, merits well the substantial popularity that demands a reprint.

The "ELEMENTS OF CHEMISTRY, for the Use of Schools," by JOHN JOHNSTON, of the Wesleyan University, has deservedly reached a second edition.—THOMAS COWPERTHWAIT & Co., Philadelphia.

Among the multitudinous records of European travel, which steamship facilities pour upon us, "MY FIRST VISIT TO EUROPE," by Mr. ANDREW DICKINSON, is not the least agreeable. Mr. DICKINSON travelled abroad without an armory of classic and historic recollections; but he is gifted with a valuable faculty of observation, clear perceptions and much religious feeling. His sketches are graphic and interesting. The present is described as the second edition. G. P. PUTNAM.

The Poems of Miss JULIA M. HARRIS, published by Mr. O. B. NORTON, under the title of "WILD SHRUBS OF ALABAMA," are marked by genuine poetic feeling and felicitous expression. There is much to hope from such early excellence.

The "MEMORIAL of J. FENIMORE COOPER" contains the speeches and letters delivered and read at the late Commemoration in this city. The volume is tastefully printed, and in keeping with the matter.—G. P. PUTNAM.

Under the title of "REVOLUTIONARY MEMORIALS," Mr. M. W. DODD republishes a small volume of Poems by Rev. WHEELER CASE, originally published in 1773. They are hardly worth the trouble.

"THE PILGRIMAGE OF THOMAS PAINE, and others, to the Seventh Circle of the Spiritual World," is the title of a rhapsody by "Rev. C. HAMMOND, Medium." —D. M. DEWEY, Rochester.

Evenings with the Aldermen.

The Board met last evening, pursuant to adjournment—a quorum and about the usual number of hangers-on present. The Clerk commenced reading the minutes, and read several paragraphs, when Ald. TWEED, (Seventh,) moved that the further reading be dispensed with. The motion was carried, and the next business was the reception of petitions. A petition from the Washington Monument Association was read. Ald. WARD, (Fifteenth,) was in doubt whether the petition asked for money or for a stone, and the question to what Committee the petition should be referred had much puzzled him; but, after mature consideration, he concluded that it should go to the Committee on Finance; and it was so referred. A petition from Mr. FROST, relative to the dumping of night-soil from pier No. 29, East River, equally puzzled Ald. OAKLEY, (Fourth,) who thought it should be divided—one half to the Finance Committee, and the other half to the Committee on Public Health.

Ald. OAKLEY, (4th.) offered a resolution appropriating $300 to the sufferers by the late fire in Catharine-street. The resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote. Also a resolution to purchase ten ladders, to be placed in Catharine Market. Ald. OAKLEY, (4th.) said that could a ladder have been obtained, the lives of all those persons who perished in Catharine-street, at the late fire, might have been saved. Ald. BRISLEY, (9th.) thought the resolution should be referred to the Committee on Fire Department. Ald. BOYCE, (5th.) seconded the reference. Ald. WARD, (15th.) thought so too, and the resolution was referred. The following resolutions were offered:—

That a spile pier of 100 feet in length be built at the foot of Fortieth-street, North-River, the same to be used exclusively by the boats that carry offal from the city.

To repair the pavement in Eighth-street, between Second-Avenue and Avenue A.

To excavate the mud from Roosevelt-street-Slip, and the Slip between Roosevelt and Catharine-streets, including the Slip at Pier No. 29 East-River.

Ald. BRISLEY, (9th.) thought the last resolution should be referred. Ald. OAKLEY, (4th.) hoped it would not be referred. If the Alderman of the Ninth wanted a slip excavated in his Ward, he would go for it without stopping to inquire, or to ask a reference. Ald. SMITH, (11th.) thought it should be referred, and it was done. A preamble and resolution relative to the opening of One-Hundred-and-Twenty-Fifth-street was read as follows:

Whereas, In the matter of opening One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, which was opposed by those interested on account of the exorbitant charges of the Commissioners, and the confirmation of the Commissioner's report, refused by the Court in about June, 1849, and the expense of the Commission of about $2,700, paid out of the City Treasury; and as the Commissioners are now ready to report again to the Court, the expenses of which last report amount to about $3,265, which have been taxed, making the whole expense of the Commission nearly $6,000, while the whole amount of the awards for benefits does not exceed the sum of $15; and,

Whereas, It is important that the Common Council should be in possession of all the facts and circumstances by which said expenses amount to so large an amount; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be requested to report to this Board at the next meeting, or as soon as possible, the amount paid out of the City Treasury on said first report, and report the items of said amount, the answer to the Commissioners, to the counsel for clerk hire, room hire and to whom, surveyors, &c.; also, the charges, in items, of the last report, as taxed by the Court as aforesaid

Ald. STURTEVANT (Third) stated that the Commissioners had made one report, and charged therefor $2,700. The report was set aside, and the city paid the bill. The Commissioners were reappointed, and they simply rewrote their former report, and brought it into Court, and now they charge $3,265 more, making over $6,000 expenses, although the whole assessments for benefits amounted to only *fifteen dollars*. Ald. WARD (Fifteenth) stated that the whole system of opening streets was a swindle; a Commissioner will be appointed—he will take a room in his own house, worth $50 a year, probably to the amount of $800 a year—and he had known a case where room-hire was charged for 364 days in one year. It was almost needless to ask for the bill, he could tell how it would be made out. It would be so much for a meeting, so much for the shantee they met in, and so much for clerk hire. One Commissioner would go the place of meeting, and then all three would charge for a day's work each. In this way the bill would be made up—in this way the bills were made up—and although everybody knew them to be great swindles, yet there was no power to prevent the wholesale rascality thus practised. Ald. DENMAN (Sixteenth) thought that the parties interested should pay the expenses. Ald. STURTEVANT (Third) again urged the reference. Ald. BARR (Sixth) urged a reference to the Law Committee. The resolution was adopted.

The Committee on Wharves and Piers reported a resolution that the exterior line of pier extensions in the East River, between Beekman and Gouverneur-streets, be fixed in accordance with a plan drawn by the City Surveyor. The plan gives an average extension of 95 feet to each pier. Ald. DENMAN (16th) wanted to know if it was the intention to close up the East River entirely —and if so, where is the money to come from?—and he thought that, before going on with such an undertaking we should find out what we are about. He hoped the report would be referred back for the purpose of ascertaining the expenses. Ald. BRISLEY (9th) thought there was no danger in adopting the water line. We need not extend the piers immediately. Ald. DENMAN (16th) thought different. If you pass the ordinance, you certainly must go on with the work. Already we hear of bridging the River, and if you pass an ordinance to shut it up entirely, it would certainly be carried out. The report and ordinance was adopted—12 to 2. Also the resolution in favor of repairing Front-street, between Pike and Rutgers-streets. In favor of repairing pier No. 43 E. R. In favor of concurring to build a sewer in Henry-street, from Jefferson to Clinton-streets. To build a sewer in Vandewater-street. To pave Fortieth-street, between Fifth and Ninth-avenues. In favor of paving Twenty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth-avenues. To build a sewer in Second-avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth-streets.

Ald. BOYCE (Fifth) moved a reconsideration of the resolution granting permission to bridge out the bulkheads on the North River, between Spring-street and the Tenth-avenue. He had signed the report without understanding what he was doing. Ald. BRISLEY (Ninth) said the wrong report had been read; and Ald. STURTEVANT (Third) was in favor of a reconsideration. The resolution was reconsidered and referred back to the Committee on Wharves and Slips. Ald. SMITH (Eleventh) hoped that members of the Committee would know what they were about the next time they signed a report.

The Committee on Finance reported in favor of paying to Ex-Ald. Wood, of the Third Ward, $245 75 expenses incurred in defending a suit commenced against him by one JOHN MCLAUGHLIN, for assault, while he was discharging his duties as a magistrate in suppressing a disturbance in Cortlandt-street. The vote was taken and the report adopted.

A call of the house was made, and a quorum found to be present. The Board then adjourned until this evening at 5 o'clock.

Error Corrected.

MONDAY, May 10, 1852.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times

Your issue of the 8th inst., contained a statement of the doings of the General Committee of Democratic Whig Young Men, in which I am represented as offering a Resolution in reference to the Democrats in the office of the Post-Master and of the District Attorney, demanding their removal.

The report lacks two essentials of correctness. First —*I was not at the meeting* of the Committee that evening, and at no other meeting of the Committee, did I offer any such Resolution. Second—I am informed by the officers of the Committee present at that meeting, that *no* such motion was offered by *any* member.

I have been in the habit of being misrepresented—both as regards my motives and my acts. Those who know me well, are aware how false the attacks made upon me were in fact and in pretended details. There could be no doubt of the motives generally of my assailants. But this was so palpable—and of a part of the systematic malice with which some amiable persons have pursued me, that I felt it advisable to give you the facts.

Respectfully, N. CARROLL.

[It is due to justice to say that the paragraph referred to was written by our regular reporter, who derived his information from a member of the Committee. We regret that he should have been thus misled.—*Ed. Times.*

☞ We find the following painfully interesting paragraph in the London correspondence of the Philadelphia *North American*:

LONDON, Friday, April 23, 1852.

A melancholy incident happened on the outward voyage of the steamer *Washington*. The well known and popular commander of that vessel showed eccentric conduct during the voyage from New-York, which attracted the attention of the officers. Nothing of a serious nature occurred, however, till the steamer approached the English coast, when the chief officer discovered that there was not a sufficient supply of coals, that the chronometers had been altered by Captain FLOYD, and that he had more than once attempted to run his fine ship ashore! The Captain's conduct, in fact, became so extraordinary that it was remarked by all the passengers, and they signed a statement respecting his mismanagement of the steamer. That statement has not, however, been published, as, indeed, it ought not to be. The *Washington* left New-York the 27th ultimo, and encountered strong easterly winds, severe weather, and much ice. She put into Milford Haven last week for coals, and at that port Captain FLOYD attempted to run the ship on a ledge of rocks, but was prevented by the officers. With great difficulty the Captain was secured, and when the steamer arrived at Southampton last Saturday, (not Friday, as the telegraph mis-reported,) the American Consul, Mr. CROSKEY, was informed of what had taken place, and he called together the most eminent medical men, who held a consultation, and they unanimously decided that Capt. FLOYD was not in his right mind, and he was conveyed to a lunatic asylum! The *Washington* proceeded to Bremen on Monday last, and will leave Cowes for New-York next Wednesday, the 26th, under the command of Mr. FITCH, the efficient first officer.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HASTINGS'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPH

At a meeting of [illegible] Missionary of Asia [illegible] Paul [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

NEW-YORK CITY.

☞ The following Anniversaries will be celebrated to-day:

American and Foreign Christian Union, at the Tabernacle, 10 A. M.

American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.—Tabernacle; half past 3 P. M.

New-York and American Sunday School Union.—Tabernacle, half past 7 P. M.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Rev. JOHN T. RAYMOND, and Hon. E. D. Culver, will address the Anti-Slavery Society; and Rev. E. L. Magoon will deliver an address before the American and Foreign Christian Union.

THE SESSIONS—*Monday.*—The forgery case against Augustus S. Rowe was resumed before Judge Beebe and Aldermen Smith and Bard. The alleged forgery, it will be remembered, was on the Pacific Bank. James F. Mosman was the first witness called for the prosecution—a boarder at the New-Haven House last November. A week before the alleged offence, witness had loaned Rowe $25, to pay his landlady, on promise that he had a check on the Bank for $1,500, which he was about to cash. Witness knew the boy Woodruff by sight; heard nothing more of the loan or check until the November. Witness was that day going in to dinner at the New-Haven House at 2 o'clock, when he met Rowe and asked if he had cashed the check. He replied that he had just sent a man for it. Witness asked him for his note for $25, which he consented to. Further details the witness appeared unwilling to go into. The District Attorney proposed to refresh his memory with the preliminary examination. Objected to and ruled out. Examination resumed.

Question—Do you remember whether or not Rowe made several attempts to make a note?

Answer—There were two made, and I objected to the first; I didn't dream of anything being wrong about it; I testify now on recollection, that Rowe was perfectly cool.

Q.—Was Rowe at the dinner-table?

A.—Can't say; if he was, I did not see him; I think the bell was rung while he was drawing the note for me; I can't say how long I was at dinner; it was after I had taken dinner that I heard the boy was arrested; I can't say whether the boy was missing; I knew of no intimacy between Rowe and the boy Woodruff;

With this witness the evidence closed on the part of the People, and Mr. Blunt informed the defence that he now rested. The defence was here opened by Mr. Edward Sandford. Only three witnesses, were called for the defence, viz.: Robert Brown, (formerly doorman of Eighth Ward Station-House,) Alexander Bunker and Martin W. Bottsford—which elicited nothing additional of importance on either side. James T. Brady, Esq., summed up the case for the prisoner. N. Bowditch Blunt, Esq., on the part of the prosecution, followed, advising the Jury *not* to convict, if the boy's (Woodruff's) evidence was not corroborated. He then clearly illustrated each circumstance of Rowe's connection with this series of forgeries, and chained them together in a link that he said could not be severed, as it led to Capt. Rowe's guilty knowledge of the crimes for which he was heretofore indicted, on seven charges. His Honor Judge Bebee charged the Jury, and they retired for deliberation. During their absence, it seemed to be the prevailing opinion with the prisoner's counsel, and even the Court, that they would acquit the Captain. However, in the course of half an hour they returned, and to the astonishment of many, rendered a verdict of *Guilty*. The prisoner was then remanded to await his trial upon another indictment for the same crime.

FIRE.—On Sunday night a fire was discovered in the hall of No. 266 Monroe-street, occupied by Benjamin Young, and other families. A jar, standing under the stairway, was found in full blaze; it contained rubbish saturated with camphene. The building was saved. This is the second attempt that has recently been made to fire these premises.

☞ The AZTECS are to remain in the City only during the present week. They go to Philadelphia on Monday next. Strangers and others in the City will do well not to miss the opportunity of seeing them, for, without any reference to their history, they are certainly among the greatest curiosities ever exhibited here. In England they would challenge the attention of the scientific world.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—Mr. J. Cox, of the firm of J. & I. Cox, No. 394 Broadway, met with a serious accident on Saturday last. He called upon a friend, we believe, to transact some business in John-street, and, not noticing that the hatch-door was opened, stepped into it, and fell ten or twelve feet, striking upon his left side, producing a serious injury to the internal organs. Dr. H Bostwick was called to attend him, and thinks he will recover. There ought to be a stringent law passed to prevent these accidents, which are of daily occurrence, by the neglect of clerks in leaving open the hatch-doors.

—On the complaint of Mr. E. Warren, Esq., Auditor of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, a warrant was issued, a few days since, by Justice Osborne, for the apprehension of Harry Springstein, who is charged with embezzling about $500, in cash, from that Company, while in their employ. The accused was taken into custody on Sunday, by officer Westlake and brought before the magistrate, who held him for a further hearing.

—Patrick and Margaret Mulligan, Catherine, Mary and John McLaughlin were on Sunday arrested by the Police of the Fourth Ward, charged with stealing a lot of goods from the ruins of the late fire in Catherine-street.

—On Sunday afternoon Capt. Squires, of the Eleventh Ward, headed a posse of his men and made a descent upon a gang of some twenty abandoned characters, at a house in Sixth-street. These persons had been in the habit of congregating there Sundays for the purpose of gambling and dissipating, inducing young boys to take part with them and become intoxicated. Justice Timpson committed the parties to prison.

—Officer Burlinson, of the Chief's office, has arrested, within two days, *twenty-three* dirt cartmen for a violation of the City ordinances in driving without licenses or numbers. They were fined $1 each by Justice Bleakely.

—The charge of false pretences that has been pending against Daniel W. Townsend, late President of the Bowery Bank, at the lower Police office, was brought up yesterday for a final hearing before Justice Osborne, who decided to dismiss the complaint, and so entered it upon the records.

—The India Rubber perjury case, pending against Hiram Hutchinson, Esq., before Justice Lothrop, was to have been proceeded with, yesterday, but owing to the Magistrate's term of office expiring this forenoon, it was adjourned, and the evidence filed for the action of Justice Lothrop's successor.

—The total number of deaths in this City, during the past week, was 382. Of these, 98 were men, 66 women, 135 boys, and 83 girls. Of the deaths, 55 were from consumption, 30 of convulsions, 13 of croup, 16 of diarrhea, 19 of dropsy in the head, 14 of typhus fever, 34 of inflammation of the lungs, 18 of marasmus, and 12 of small-pox.

—The annual report of the American Institute shows that the net profits of the year amount to $7,600, of which $1,000 has been expended upon the library.

—A correspondent suggests that if the City authorities would bore holes in the trees in the different parks, and fill them with powdered sulphur, it would effectually destroy the worms on the trees which were so annoying last year.

—The Assistant Alderman of the Fourth Ward stated last night as one of the reasons for the immediate establishment of a Ferry from the foot of Rosevelt-street, that there were now *one million loads of manure*, lying at that place, which if the Ferry was organized would be removed forthwith. What a nucleus for the cholera that manure heap must be?

—Mr. Conway, of the Broadway theatre, whose mysterious disappearance on Saturday last created such a sensation in the community, was yesterday morning heard from.

[Advertisement.]

IMPORTANT NEWS.—AM. & R. DAVIES, No. 200 Bowery, are now selling Lace and Muslin Curtains, Window Shades and Cornices, Paper Hangings, with every thing in the Upholstery line 25 per cent lower than any other house in the City.

BOARD OF ASSISTANTS—The President, J. TROTTER, Esq., in the Chair.—The Board met, pursuant to adjournment. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Petitions Referred—Of the Washington Monument Association, for pecuniary aid; from residents of East Broadway, for the privilege of setting posts on the sidewalks, to prevent the running of engines and hose-carts; of Thomas Bell, to be paid for bell-ringing in Twenty-second-street.

Reports Adopted—In favor of concurring to conform the grades between Sixty-second and Seventy-second-streets, from East to North River; in favor of repairing the Third-avenue, between Thirty-six and Forty-second-streets; in favor of granting a lease for a ferry to John H. Martine, to run from the foot of Roosevelt-street, New-York, to the foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn—the lease to be for fifteen years, at a rent of $3,000 per annum. The report was adopted, on a division—13 ayes to 5 nays. In favor of granting a ferry lease to Jacob Sharp, to run a ferry from the foot of Wall-street to the foot of Joralemon-street, Brookiyn—the rent to be $20,000 per annum, payable quarterly.

Resolutions Adopted—To appoint a special Committee of five to confer with the Committee of the other Board, on a suitable site for a new City Prison, and to ascertain what the Egyptian Tombs can be sold for—Messrs. Brown, Wells, McConkey, Rogers, and Wright appointed; in favor of renewing the lease of Grinnell, Minturn & Co., of piers Nos. 19 and 20, E. R., at a rent of $7,600.

Papers Concurred In—That the heads of departments report to the Common Council the state of the various departments, in accordance with Sec. 21 of the amended Charter; that the Chief Engineer furnish Atlantic Engine Company, No. 18, the engine now used by Engine Company No. 17; that permission be given to the Trustees of Public School No. 1, in William-street, to make a connection of water-closets to the Chatham-street sewer; to expend the appropriation of $500 for the improvement of Riker's-lane in making other carriage roads; that the pavement on Sixth-street, between Avenues D and D, be repaired.

Resolutions adopted—That City Hall Place, from Centre to Pearl street, be lighted with gas; that two gas lamps be placed in front of the French meeting-house in Orchard street.

Resolution referred—To alter the grade of the sewer in Bridge street, between State and Whitehall street, so that the easterly termination shall be two feet above the line as at present established. On motion, the Board adjourned to Wednesday.

CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY AND PERJURY.—On Sunday morning, officer Merritt of the upper Police Court, brought two men before Justice Osborne, at the Halls of Justice, named John Haskins Sherman and Jethro W. Woodward, who are charged with being concerned with others, in a conspiracy, to the great injury of Madame Phœbe Palmer's character, the result of which was her arrest on a charge of breaking open a letter. The magistrate dismissed the charge in April, and the criminal redress now sought is, for both "conspiracy" and wilful "perjury," which the complainant asserts she can fully substantiate. Justice Osborne committed the prisoners to await further action.

SUPERIOR COURT—Before Judges SANDFORD, DUER, CAMPBELL, PAINE and BOSWORTH.—*Decisions.*—*Thomas Dobson* vs. *Abner T. Pearce.*—Judgment in this suit suspended. Default in the original suit set aside, the judgment to stand as security. Defendant to be allowed thirty days in which to put in his answer in the original suit. If he fails to answer in that time the plaintiff to apply to the General Term for judgment.

Robert H. Gibson vs. *John B. Dingeldien.*—Judgment at Special Term affirmed, except as to costs; no costs on appeal, or in the Court below to either party.

Augustus W. Classan vs. *Chas. G. Corley*—Judgment for the plaintiff for the amount of rent claimed, with interest.

The same vs. *the same.*—Judgment at the Special Term (on the ejectment suit) affirmed, with costs.

The Mayor, &c., of New-York vs. *James Price and others*—Judgment at the Special Term affirmed, with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Before Judge CAMPBELL.—In the case of *George W. Young* vs. *Joseph W. Hancox*, tried on Friday and a sealed verdict ordered, the Jury this morning came into court with a verdict for the plaintiff, damages $400.

Samuel Yates and Wife vs. *John Galloway and Wife.*—This was an action for slander, in insinuating or charging that Mrs. Yates had stolen, or taken, or borrowed, one or more of Mrs. Galloway's dresses. It was held, that the words spoken did not amount to a slander, and the Jury found for the defendants.

COMMON PLEAS—Before Judge DALY—*Joseph H. Wagstaff and Wife* vs. *Theophilus A. Gill.*—This was an action against the defendant—an aged gentleman—for an assault and battery on the person of Mrs. Wagstaff, forcibly entering her chamber, at the house of her husband, at No. 151 Greenwich-street, on the 31st of July, 1850, and using her in divers cruel ways, to the damage of the lady and her husband in the sum of $5,000. The defence set up was, that the defendant had no knowledge as to whether the plaintiffs were man and wife or not, or that the plaintiffs had lived at No. 151 Greenwich-street, and, moreover, that the defendant had never committed any assault on the lady, at any time. Counsel for the plaintiffs, in stating his case to the Jury, said he did not know that he could prove the actual assault and battery, but he proposed to call a witness, who would prove that he saw the defendant come out of the bedroom, and the lady following him, and she charged him with the assault; the defendant said nothing. The counsel said he proposed to show that the defendant was there; that the lady screamed; and when the witness got up, she said, "You have assaulted me;" and he said nothing.

Mr. John Graham, for the defendant, said it would be shown the defendant never was there, and that it never took place. Mr Graham requested the Court to note the fact that the assault was alleged to have taken place in July, 1850, and the complaint was not made until October, 1851.

The plaintiff called Jacob W. Frank, who testified that he knew the parties, Mr. and Mrs. Wagstaff lived in Greenwich-street, in 1850.

Mr. Graham objected to any evidence of an assault until they had evidence of the marriage of the plaintiffs.

The plaintiff's counsel said he could prove that, and called Margaret Field, and offered to prove by her that the lady in Court and the plaintiff had cohabited together as man and wife.

Mr. Graham insisted that the plaintiffs must prove their marriage in the most solemn manner before they could stir one step in such an action as this.

Judge Daly said, evidence of a marriage ceremony, or of a contract of marriage, must be produced.

Plaintiff's counsel offered to prove by this witness that the plaintiffs had lived together as man and wife.

The Court held that the fact that they were man and wife must be proven by some better evidence.

The plaintiff's counsel then offered to prove "that, from general reputation, the lady in Court is the wife of Joseph H. Wagstaff, and has passed as such."

Mr. Graham objected to this.

Judge Daly said he must refuse the testimony unless it is first shown that it is out of the power of the plaintiffs to prove their marriage.

Counsel for the plaintiff said he should call his client to the stand under the 397 *sec. of the code*, which directed that a co-plaintiff or defendant could be examined for the benefit of the other plaintiff.

Mr. Graham objected to this mode of proving the loss of the marriage certificate.

Judge Daly said the plaintiff could not be examined in this case, as the action was brought for his own benefit.

Mr. Graham said they must first lay the foundation by proving that the marriage certificate existed, before they could prove its loss.

The Plaintiff's Counsel then said he proposed to prove by Mr. Wagstaff that the parties were married in England, and that there were no witnesses in America to prove it.

Judge Daly said he could not admit evidence of that kind.

Plaintiff's Counsel then proposed to strike Joseph H Wagstaff from the record and go to the jury for the lady.

Mr Graham said he should ask the Court either to dismiss the complaint or give judgment for the defendant. He did not mean to cast any reflections upon the lady, but his duty to his client required him to pursue the course he had done.

The Court said, in such a case as this, it was usual to allow a juror to be withdrawn, as then the plaintiff must pay the costs.

Plaintiff's Counsel—What, of the whole suit?

Judge Daly—Yes, Sir.

Counsel—Then we prefer a nonsuit. I shall not withdraw a Juror.

Judge Daly—Then I give judgment in favor of the defendant.

The parties and their counsel then left. The defendant is an elderly gentleman of very respectable appearance, and said to be a man possessed of a large landed estate in the City and environs. The case excited great interest.

COMMON PLEAS—*Saturday*—Before Judge WOODRUFF—*John R. Davenport* vs. *Tilden & Blodgett*—In this case, the defendants were sued by the plaintiff, to recover damages for a breach of contract. It appeared that in Sept., 1850, the brig *Emily* arrived at this port, having on board a large quantity of gum copal, consigned to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. The defendants purchased all this commodity from the consignees, at 19½ cents per pound, on a credit of six months; and an agent of the plaintiff named Gillespie, made an agreement with the defendants, that the firm of Davenport & Co., should have 20,000 or 40,000 pounds of the gum, on the same terms as the defendants had purchased the lot for. After the cargo was landed and stored, the defendants refused to deliver the quantity claimed by Gillespie for the plaintiff, on the allegation that they had contracted with Davenport & Co., and would not take the notes of the plaintiff in this suit in payment. The Court charged that if the contract was made with Davenport & Co., and that no transfer of the contract had been made to the plaintiff in this suit, then he could not maintain an action in his own name without the authority of his co-contractors. It appeared, in point of fact, that the plaintiff had no partner, and that the contract was made for his individual benefit, and although the defendants might not be bound by the contract, yet the plaintiff had the right to come into Court with a view to the settlement of the controversy. The Jury, on Saturday afternoon, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff—damages $50.

COURT CALENDAR—*Tuesday*—U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Second Class—Nos. 546. Third Class—Nos. 7, 10, 11. Fourth Class—Nos. 12 to 17.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term*—Nos. 3, 4, 5, 79, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 20 to 24.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 66, 153, 340, 341, 346, 347, 352 to 358, 672, 356 to 359, 361, 363, 368, 369, 206, 231, 72, 129, 16, 327, 26, 262, 322, 236, 371 to 380.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 575, 643 to 649, 653 to 671, 675, 679 to 703. *Part II.*—Nos. 430, 590, 594, 594½, 596, 602, 606; 610, 616, 620, 622, 624, 628, 630, 632.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange . MAY 10.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '62	114	50	Morris Canal	19
10,000	do, '67	118½	150	do b60	19
15,000	do, '68	118½	375	Canton Company	82½
3,000	do, 5s, '65	106½	100	do b60	82½
1,000	Ohio 6s, '56	105	200	Ports-mouth Dry Dock	7½
5,000	do, '60	105½	100	do b30	7½
6,000	City 5s, '60	100½	25	Nicaragua Transit Co	40
5,000	Erie Inc. Bonds	98	125	do b30	40
1,000	do	98½	25	do	39½
1,000	Erie R R 1st Mrt.	115¾	50	do	39½
1,000	do, 2d Mort	107	100	Dauphin Coal Co	5½
1,000	Erie Convert., '71	96½	75	Erie Railroad	88
15,000	do, '62	95½	50	do b10	88½
20,000	do b60	97½	50	do b60	88½
25,000	do b60	97	450	Harlem Railroad	72½
8,000	Hudson 1st Mort.	106½	150	do opg	72½
3,000	Hudson 2d Mort	96½	450	do	72½
110	Mechanics Bank	123	350	do b60	72½
33	do	123½	100	do opg	72½
75	Del & Hud. Canal	116½	100	Long Island Railroad	21½
10	do	116½	100	do b60	21½
16	do	117	100	Nor. & Wor. R R b60	55½
56	do	116½	150	do s3	55½
6	Metropolitan Bank	106½	200	Reading Railroad b10	78½
50	do	106½	600	do b3	78½
40	Bank Commerce	109½	300	do b60	78½
10	Ocean Bank	104½	100	do	78½
20	Bank America	116	300	do	79½
10	Merchants Exch Bk	110	48	Mich. Southern R R	116
50	New-Jersey Zinc b30	137	50	N. Y. & N. H. R R	111½
100	Stonington R. R b30	55½	7	North. Indiana R R	109
85	do	55½	10	Roch. & Syracuse R R.	116½
100	do	55½			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Erie Convt. '71	96½	50	Portsmouth Dry Dock	7½
10,000	do. '62 b60	98	50	New-Jersey Zinc Co	13½
2,000	Hudson 2d Mtge	96½	100	do b15	13½
20	Knickerbocker Bank	98½	100	do b15	13½
25	United States Bank	2½	50	do s3	13½
6	Del. & Hudson Canal.	117	100	do	13½
25	do	116½	50	Stonington R. R. b30	55½
20	Bowery Bank	106	150	Reading Railroad	78
25	Nicaragua Co b30	39½	100	do	78½
25	do	39½	200	Harlem Railroad opg	72½
50	do b4m	40	50	do	72½
50	Canton Co b30	82½	100	Nor. & Wor. R. R.	97½

MONDAY, May 10—6 P. M.

In the Share traffic the undecided tone of the past three or four days continues. The transactions today were to a fair amount in the speculative Railroads. Harlem was sold down to 72½, and the opposition had decidedly the advantage. The transfers are closed for the annual election, and contracts run to the opening. The sellers are thus enabled to operate without cash stock in hand. The stock has a fair support left in several good buyers, but the fact that it is only at 4 ₱ cent.

TO LET.

AT BROWNING'S, 289 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st., the following rooms will be let on the 1st of May next, viz.: Rooms on the first floor, at $1,200 each; rooms on the second floor, at $1,000 each; rooms on the third floor, at $800 each; rooms on the fourth floor, at $600 each. All the above rooms are in the best condition, and will be let—first come, first served.

AT CHAMBERLAIN'S, Broadway, Grand Street Entrance, Corner, 600 Beeves; sales at 9½@10½c. All sold. 300 Sheep and Calves offered; sales at from $2.50@$5.50 to $6. All sold. 1,000 Sheep and Lambs offered; sales at from $2@$4 to $4.50; and Lambs at from $3.50@$5.50. All sold.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

MONDAY, May 10—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are easier and wanted. The day's sales do not exceed 90 bbls. Pots at $5 00@ and Pearls at $4 31½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is much less plentiful and decidedly higher, though the enhanced claims of owners check the demand for export and consumption, that for investment continues with animation. The day's operations amount to 4,000 bales—part Upland Middling at 9½c. and Orleans do. at 9½@9¾c., and having on these styles, a further ¼@½c. ₱ lb of a rise.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western brands are still active and buoyant. The receipts are limited, and the supply is reduced. The Eastern and shipping inquiry is good for the low and medium qualities, while that from the local trade is less spirited for the better kinds at current rates. The transactions embrace 10,000 bbls. superfine No. 2 at $3 62½@$3 81½; Ordinary to straight State and good common Orleans, at $4 18¾@$4 21½; choice State, mixed Western and favorite Ohio, at $4 25@$4 43¾; fair to fancy Indiana and Michigan, at $4 37½@$4 62½; fancy Genesee, at $4 68¾@$4 93¾; fancy Ohio, at $4 87½@$5 12½; extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $5 06¼@$5 25; and extra Genesee, at $5 25@$5 87½. Canadian is without special change; the stock is small and demand brisk; the sales reach 3,400 bbls. superfine, at $4 12½@$4 18¾. Southern is on the advance; the extremely light arrivals are inadequate to dealers wants; sales were made of 900 bbls. mixed to favorite ordinary grades, at $4 56@$4 75. Rye Flour is still inanimate at $3 31½. Corn Meal is doing better; some Jersey realized $3 25, and 300 bbls. Brandywine $3 50@$3 56½.

GRAIN—Wheat is in more request, at slightly improved rates, which, with the variety of Prime lots and scarcity of European Freights, impede business. The day's movements consist of 9,500 bushels Genesee White at $1 10; 3,000 Southern Red at 96c., and 3,500 Canadian White about the same figures. Rye tends upwards; 1,200 bushels River found buyers at 72c. Barley is very quiet at 63c@66c. Oats are less buoyant at 40@41c. for Western, and 40@42c. for Northern. Corn favors factors. The supplies and inquiries are alike extensive and active, and prices remain very buoyant. The operations comprise 40,000 bushels round yellow at 62½@63½c.; mixed Western, at 63¼@64½c., and Southern yellow at 64½@66c.

PROVISIONS—Pork is pretty brisk, at former rates, the sales consisting of 406 bbls. new prime, at $16 75, and new mess at $18 62½@$18 75. Pickled Meats have improved a shade, with sales of 270 pkgs.; shoulders at 8½c @9c., and hams at 10½c. Lard is without essential variation, the business including 200 bbls interior, at 9½c., and 200 do prime, at 10¾@10½c. Beef remains in request, 450 bbls having been sold at $6@$7 50 for prime, and $10@$13 75 for mess; also 100 bbls. Beef Hams, at $16. Butter and Cheese are unchanged.

WHISKY—Is active and uniform, with sales of 500 bbls. Ohio and Prison, at 21c @21½c., cash, ₱ gallon.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.... THIS DAY.
SUN—Rises..... 4 49|Sets..... 7 04|MOON—Rises..... 1 37
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 1 15m|Gov. Island .2 05m.|Hell Gate.. 3 46m.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK... MONDAY, MAY 10.

Cleared.

Steamer Empire City, Leeds, New-Orleans and Havana, M. O. Roberts.
Ship Silas Holmes, Berry, New-Orleans, Wm. Nelson & Son.
Ship Canton, Sewall, Wiscasset, master.
Ship Richard Cobden, Earrell, London, Geo Collins.
Ship France, Nichols, Apalachicola, E S Ennisto
Ship Emigrant, (Brem.) Anderson, Hamburg, Schmidt & Balchen.
Bark Ocean, (Norw) Horn, Maganadavie, N.B, Schmidt & Balchen
Bark Wave, (Br) Harfin, Quebec, Logan & Collins.
Bark E Wright Averell, Buenos Ayres, Russell & Norton
Bark Harriet Spaulding, Spaulding, Marseilles, R. W Trundy
Bark Koophandel, (Relg) Bechmann, Havana, T. & J Brockelman
Brig Clerence, (Br) Smith, Turk's Island, Tucker & Lightbourne
Brig Suwannee, Perry, St Marks, &c, Coe, Anderson & Co
Brig Solomon Eaton, Small, Wilmington, M M Freeman
Brig Ornen, (Norw) Jahn, Maitland, N S. Schmidt & Balchen
Brig Lafayette, Clifford, Philadelphia, master.
Brig Formax, Collins, Apalachicola, R Post
Brig John R. Dow, Cobb, Havana, Perkins & Delano.
Brig Excel, Tallman, Savannah, Sturges, Clearman & Co.
Schr Eloise, Robinson, Wilmington, N C, N L McCready & Co.
Schr Anna, Williams, Norfolk, Van Brunt & Slaight
Schr Hiram Gerard, Hammond, Baltimore, Mailler & Lord
Schr Helene, Griffing, Charleston, N I. McCready & Co.
Schr Adelaide, Briggs, New-Bedford, master
Schr A J DeRossett, Brewster, Wilmington, Dollner & Potter
Schr Pacific, Atwill, Baltimore, master.

Arrived.

Steamer City of Richmond, Mitchell, Norfolk and Richmond 36 hs, mdse to Mailler & Lord.
Ship Alexander Edmond, (Br) Mustart, Bremen 38 ds, in ballast and 241 pass to Poppe & Co April 22, experienced a severe gale from S W, lost mainyard, foretopsail yard and mizen topsail yard, some sails and done other damage; from 27th April to 5th May, had a succession of heavy gales from S W. to N W, with much thunder and lightning
Bark J W Blodgett, Wait, Sisal April 22, hemp and skins to E. Thebaud & Son
Bark Theodore Korner, (Brem) Scheirenberg, Bremen 42 ds, in ballast and 180 bass to Rodewald Brothers. April 20 to 25, in lat 42 to 44, saw several icebergs.
Bark Philadelphia, Jewett, Shanghai Jan 1, passed Anjer 16th, Java Head 22d, teas, cassia, &c to A G Benson
Schr Bay State, Burr, Boston 3 days, mdse to Dayton & Sprague
Schr Martha Maria, Swift, Salem 4 days, mdse to R W. Roper & Co
Schr Roberto Primerio, (Portu) Rebeiro, Lisbon 58 ds, wines, gum, &c to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.
Schr Sarah Louisa, Cabot, New-London for Philadelphia
Schr Orinna, Dodge, Richmond 4 ds, mdse to C H Parsons
Schr Frances, French, Hallerton, Virginia, wood
Schr H Ransom, Curtis, Virginia, wood
Schr C W Bentley, Mills, Virginia, corn.
Sloop Anawan, Briggs, Providence
Sloop Wm H Bowen, Kenney, Providence
Sloop Blackstone, Smith, Providence
WIND—At sunset, S S W

Below.

Bark Forrester, from Newcastle, Eng, 90 ds, coal to Barclay & Livingston. Also, 1 ship and 1 brig

Sailed.

Steamship Empire City, Leeds, Aspinwall; ships Silas Holmes, Berry, New-Orleans, Splendid, Higgins, Havre, and hereof at the S W Spit.

By Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, May 9—Arr. ships Harriet and Anawan, New-York.

Spoken, &c.

April 12, lat 45 52, lon. 22 20, exchanged signals with ship Lucknow.
April 23, no lat, lon 52 36, exchd. signals with a ship steering E. No 2,137 on 4 79
May 1, lat 39 30, lon 69 55, exchd signals with ship Queen of the West, Hallett, hence for Liverpool
March 4th, at night, wind W by S, off Cape Agulhas, brig Juno, (so understood,) from Boston, for Akron Bay, 73 days out
May 2, lat 37 52, lon 66, saw brig Rhodes
April 26, lat 23, 30, lon. 82, schr Olive Branch, Franklin, from Mobile for New-York

Foreign Ports.

At S sal, April 22, Br brig James Linsey, from Liverpool for Lacuna, Sp brig Martin, for Havana

MEDICAL.

WHO WILL SUFFER

WHEN Dr TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT will cure TOOTHACHE in 3 minutes;
HEADACHE in 15 minutes;
DYSENTERY and COLIC in half an hour;
CHRONIC RHEUMATISM in half the time of any other remedy;
QUINSY SORE THROAT in twenty-four hours;
SEA SICKNESS in an hour;
The MOST SEVERE COUGH in three days,
and it cannot be beat for the cure of PAINS in the LIMBS, BACK and CHEST, and CUTS, BURNS, SWELLINGS and BRUISES. Depôt No 240 Greenwich-st. Price 25 and 50 cents. For sale by the Druggists and Store-keepers throughout the United States.

Dr TOBIAS has just put up a HORSE LINIMENT in nearly pint Bottles, which is warranted superior to any other, for Swellings, Galls, Cuts, Scratches, Bruises, &c Price 50 cents.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.—FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHUTIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, and CONSUMPTION—Many years of trial, instead of imparting the public confidence in this medicine, have won for it an appreciation and notoriety by far exceeding the most sanguine expectations of its friends. Nothing but its intrinsic virtues, and the unmistakable benefit conferred on thousands of sufferers, could originate and maintain the reputation it enjoys. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community, have failed, and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten. While it is a fraud on the public to pretend that any one medicine will infallibly cure—still there is abundant proof that the CHERRY PECTORAL does, not only as a general thing, but almost invariably, cure the maladies for which it is employed. As time makes these facts wider and better known, this medicine has gradually become the best reliance of the afflicted, from the log-cabin of the American peasant to the palaces of European Kings. Throughout this entire country, in every State, and indeed almost every home, let it contains, CHERRY PECTORAL is known as the best remedy extant for diseases of the Throat and Lungs, and in many Foreign countries, it is coming to be extensively used by their most intelligent Physicians. In Great Britain, France and Germany, where the medical sciences have reached their highest perfection, CHERRY PECTORAL is introduced and in constant use in the Armies, Hospitals, Alms Houses, Public Institutions, and in domestic practice, as the surest remedy their attending physicians can employ for the more dangerous affections of the lungs. Also, in milder cases, and for children it is safe, pleasant and effectual to cure. In fact, some of the most flattering testimonials we receive, have been from parents who have found it efficacious in cases particularly incidental to childhood. The CHERRY PECTORAL is manufactured by a practical Chemist, and every ounce of it under his own eye, with invariable accuracy and care. It is sealed and protected by law from counterfeits, consequently can be relied on as genuine without adulteration. We have endeavored here to furnish the community with a medicine of real and intrinsic superiority and worth, as should commend itself to their confidence—a remedy at once safe, speedy and effectual, which this has by repeated and countless trials proved itself to be; and trust by great care in preparing it with chemical accuracy, of uniform strength, to afford Physicians a new agent on which they can rely for the best results, and the afflicted with a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can do. Prepared and sold by JAMES C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.
Sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, corner of Fulton and Williams-sts., RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., C. H. RING, T. T. GREEN, and all the Druggists in New-York; Mrs HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by all dealers in medicine everywhere.

DR. T. L. NICHOLS and Mrs. GOVE NICHOLS have removed their Water Cure Establishment to PROSPECT HILL, Port Chester, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city, on the New-Haven Railroad; a place of unsurpassed salubrity and beauty. Our city office is at No. 45 White-st., a few doors west of Broadway, where we shall attend to receive consultations every Wednesday, from 2 to 5 P. M., and on other days by appointment. Dr. Wm. F. Reh, a graduate of the American Hydropathic Institute, and a thoroughly-educated and competent water cure physician, will be at this office, day and night, attending to consultations and general practice. We cordially recommend him as deserving entire confidence. The first term of our School for the Physiological Education of Young Ladies will open on the first Monday of June. The third term of the Medical Hydropathic Institute will commence on the first Monday in November. For circulars, address
T. L. NICHOLS, M. D., Port Chester, N. Y.

MEDICAL NURSING, BY J. M. LUDLOW.—Removed from No. 348 Broadway to No. 64 4th-av. Has had much experience with the sick and insane. Address
J. M. LUDLOW, No. 64 4th-av., New-York.

[illegible] April 1, 1852 ..... $270,000 18
[illegible] April, 1851, to 30 April, 1852 ..... 1,108,491 07
Total amount of Premiums $1,461,479 25
The amount of Premiums marked off during the year as above, was—On Marine Risks... $1,485,788 37
On Inland Transportation and Navigation Risks..... 91,900 00
$1,577,688 37
Less Return Premiums..... 144,183 64
Earned Premiums for the year..... $1,433,499 33
Paid during the said period:
For Marine Losses..... $714,394 51
For Inland Navigation Losses..... 14,738 00
Reinsurance, Commission, Interest, Expenses and Bad Debts..... 206,410 50
935,533 10
Profits to be divided..... $497,966 23
Amount of earnings of 1847..... 53,053 65
Amount of earnings of 1848..... 197,118 77
Amount of earnings of 1849..... 237,725 63
Amount of earnings of 1850..... 289,186 06
Amount of earnings of 1851..... 361,348 66
Amount of earnings of 1852..... 497,966 25
Total, for six years..... $1,638,398 33
Less amount of Certificates, 1847, 1848, 1849, and 50 per cent. of 1850, paid in cash..... 618,900 53
$1,209,497 80
The Company further report that they had, at that date, the following Assets, viz:
Invested in the United States 6 per cent. and other Stocks..... $216,572 17
Bonds and Mortgages..... 58,000 00
Bills Receivable..... 930,536 44
Cash and Unsettled Claims, to be closed by cash or notes..... 153,000 97
Total Assets..... $1,348,109 55

The Trustees have declared a DIVIDEND OF THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the net earned Premiums of the past year, payable in Scrip, on and after the second Monday in May next.

The Trustees have also resolved,

That the balance of the outstanding scrip issued for the year ending 30 April, 1850, be paid, with the interest due thereon, on and after Monday, the 10th of May next; and also that the interest and fifty per cent. of the scrip issued for the year ending April, 1851, be paid in like manner, on and after Monday, the 12th July instant, the certificates to be presented and cancelled to the extent of payment. By order of the Board,
W. V. HUTCHINGS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 24, 1852.

DIRECTORS.

Joseph Walker,	Paul N. Spofford,	Dan'l G. Haviland,
Thomas Hunt,	Septimus Crookes,	Levi Cook,
James Freeland,	Charles Payen,	David L. Sayre,
Henry Sheldon,	Chas. H. Rogers,	Henry A Stone,
Thomas S. Nelson,	Samuel J. Beals,	John Stewart, Jr.
Wilson G. Hunt,	William Watt,	O. E. Maltby,
Stewart C Marsh,	Almet Reed,	B. M. Whitlock,
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ELWOOD WALTER, President.
LEWIS GREGORY, Vice-President.
CHARLES NEWCOMB, Second

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. L...NO. 203. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES,

A NEWSPAPER EVERY EVENING (Sunday excepted). One copy will be issued at 1, and another at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sold by mail, or subscription, at the usual rates in the State.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every Saturday morning, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address, and the paper in all cases continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Seventh Ward.**—The Whig Electors of the IIId Ward are hereby notified that an Election will be held at Sharpe's Buildings, corner of Beekman and Gold-streets, on THURSDAY MORNING, May 13, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, for the purpose of choosing five Delegates to a District Convention, of the IIId Congressional District, for the purpose of choosing a Delegate to the National Whig Convention, to the 17th of June. Ward Committee meets at 8 o'clock on WEDNESDAY EVENING. By order of the Ward Committee. A. J. WILLIAMSON, Chairman.

JOSEPH A. KEMP, } Secretaries.
D. C. HENDERSON, }

☞ **Third Ward.**—In pursuance of an order of the Whig General Committee, an election will be held at No. 35 Warren-st., on THURSDAY MORNING, May 13, from 6 to 9 o'clock, for the purposes of choosing five Delegates to meet in Congressional Convention, to choose a Delegate to represent the IIId Congressional District, in the Whig National Convention at Baltimore. By order,

JAMES E. WOOD, Chairman, pro. tem.

THOS. OUTWATER, } Secretaries.
GEO. W. PALMER, }

☞ **Fifth Ward.**—Pursuant to a resolution of the Democratic Whig General Committee, there will be an Election held at the Marion House, No. 141 West Broadway, on THURSDAY, May 13, from 6 to 9 o'clock A. M., to choose five Delegates to represent the Ward in Convention to choose a Delegate to the Baltimore Convention

THOMAS E. SMITH, Chairman.

WM. H. CANNIFF, } Secretaries.
THOS. S. NEGUS, }

☞ **Seventh Ward.**—Pursuant to the direction of the Whig General Committee, the DEMOCRATIC WHIG ELECTORS of the SEVENTH WARD are hereby notified that an Election will be held on THURSDAY, the 13th day of May, instant, at their Head-Quarters, corner of Madison and Rutgers-sts., for the purpose of electing, by ballot, Six Delegates to the Vth Congressional District Convention, to select a Delegate to the Whig National Convention. The polls will be open from 6 to 9 o'clock, A M. The Election to be conducted by Inspectors, appointed by the Ward Committee. By order of the Ward Committee.

JAMES F. FREEBORN, Chairman.

SAMUEL T. MCKENNEY, Secretary.

☞ **To the Whig Electors of the Eighth Ward,**—Pursuant to the direction of the Whig Democratic General Committee, the Whigs of the VIIIth Ward are requested to meet at the "American House," corner of Spring and Lauren-sts., on THURSDAY next, May 13, between the hours of 6 and 9, A. M., for the purpose of electing five Delegates to meet at the "Girard House," to choose a Delegate from the IIId Congressional District, to meet the Convention to be holden at Baltimore, on 16th June next. By order of the Ward Committee

JAMES GRIDLEY, Chairman.

LOUIS F. WADSWORTH, Secretary.

☞ **Ninth Ward.**—Pursuant to the directions of the Democratic Whig General Committee, there will be an election held on THURSDAY, May 13, at the Bleecker-street House, No. 275 Bleecker-st., between 6 and 9 A M., to elect five delegates to the District Convention

CHAS K. GRAHAM,
Chairman IXth Ward Whig Committee.

JAMES W. FARR, Secretary

☞ **Tenth Ward.**—THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, THE COMPROMISE.—For President, MILLARD FILLMORE.

"The foundation for my preference is, that MILLARD FILLMORE has administered the Executive Government with signal success and ability. He has been tried, and found true, faithful, honest and conscientious."

HENRY CLAY.

Ticket for Delegates to District Convention.

James Griffiths, John T. Barnard, Horatio Reed,
H. Clay Lamers, Capt. Jacob Ravnor

The above ticket is favorable to the nomination of N G BRADFORD, Esq., as a Delegate to Baltimore. Remember the hour, and vote early. Polls open at No. 73 Ludlow-st., from 6 to 9 o'clock on THURSDAY MORNING, May 13

☞ **The Whigs of the Tenth Ward,** will meet on THURSDAY, May 13, at No. 73 Ludlow-st, pursuant to the call of the General Committee, to elect five Delegates to the Convention, to select a Delegate to the National Convention to be held at Baltimore Polls open from 6 to 9 A. M.

By order of Ward Committee.

S. O. BETTS, Chairman.

E. J. OLIVER, } Secretaries.
M S DUNHAM, }

☞ **Eleventh Ward.**—FILLMORE, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS

"I know no North, no South, no East, no West—nothing but my country."—H. CLAY.

"The foundation of my preference is, that MILLARD FILLMORE has administered the Executive Government with signal success and ability. He has been tried and found true, faithful and honest."—LETTER OF HENRY CLAY, 1852

Whigs of the XIth Ward, who love their country, will be early at the polls, on THURSDAY MORNING, at the Church in 4th-st., near Avenue D, from 6 to 9 o'clock, and vote the following ticket:

Delegates

Lewis S. Dod, Samuel P. Patterson, Laban C. Styles,
Robert H. Allaire, Thomas M. Lyon,

☞ **Thirteenth Ward.**—The Whig Electors of the 13th Ward are requested to assemble at Thalian Hall, No. 492 Grand-st., on THURSDAY, May 13, between the hours of 6 and 9 A. M., for the purpose of electing by ballot, six Delegates to represent said Ward in the Congressional District Convention. The polls will be open from 6 till 9 A M. By order of the Ward Committee.

AUGUSTUS MORAND, Chairman.

T. C. GOULD, } Secretaries.
JAS P HAIGHT, }

☞ **Sixteenth Ward.**—In pursuance of the recommendation of the Whig General Committee, the Whig electors of the XVIth Ward are hereby notified that an election for five Delegates from said Ward to the VIIth Congressional District Convention, will be held on THURSDAY, 13th inst., at Temperance Hall, in 18th-st. near the 8th-av. Polls open from 6 to 9 o'clock, A M By order,

WM. CRUSSELL, Chairman of the Ward Committee.

E. FERGUSON, } Secretaries.
W. GOOD, }

☞ **Twentieth Ward.**—The Whigs of the above Ward are requested to meet at the corner of 9th-av. and 20th-st, between the hours of 6 and 9 o'clock, A M, for the purpose of electing five delegates to attend the Seventh District Convention to elect a delegate to attend the Baltimore Convention. By order of the Ward Committee

J. ANDREWS, Jun., Chairman.

OSCAR TAYLOR, } Secretaries.
F. CURRY, }

☞ **Eighth Congressional District.**—The Whigs of the XIXth Ward are hereby notified that the Primary Election for Delegates to the Congressional District Conventions, which Conventions are to choose each one Delegate to the National Whig Convention, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President, will be held on THURSDAY MORNING, the 13th inst., at the Index, at the corner of 45th-st and 8th av. Polls open at 6 o'clock and close at 9 A M By order of JAMES BOWLEY, Chairman.

WM. CARTRIGHT, Secretary.

☞ **Temperance Anniversary.**—The second Anniversary and seventh Quarterly Meeting of the NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY will be held in Metropolitan Hall, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. WM. M. DAILY, of Indiana, (late Chaplain to Congress,) Rev THEO L. GUILD, of Trenton, and Rev J. B. WAKELEY, of Newark. Music by SHELTON'S Cornet Band.

☞ **The American Temperance Union**—Will hold its sixteenth Anniversary, in the Broadway Tabernacle, at 7½ P. M., THURSDAY EVENING. Addresses by President BECK, of Dickinson College, Gov. APPLETON, of Portland, Me., Rev. Dr. BRAINARD, of Philadelphia, and Rev. Dr. TYNG, of this city. Music by a Band.

☞ **Thistle Benevolent Association.**—This Association will hold its annual meeting at the Hotel de Paris, corner of Broadway and Anthony-sts., on THURSDAY EVENING, the 13th inst., at 8 o'clock.

JAS G MCADAMS, Secretary

☞ **American Institute.**—The Annual Election for Trustees, Managers and Standing Committees of this Institute, for the ensuing year, will be held on THURSDAY NEXT, May 13, at the rooms, No. 351 Broadway. The polls will open at 9 o'clock, and close at 7 o'clock P. M.

JAMES TALLMADGE, HENRY MEIGS,
LIVINGSTON LIVINGSTON, ROBERT L. PELL,
ADONIRAM CHANDLER, ROBERT LOVETT,
EDWARD T. BACKHOUSE, Trustees.

☞ **Citizens and Strangers** will do well to call at A. BAKER'S, 30 Beekman st., where you can get Boots ready made or to order, of the best French Calf Skin, warranted, for $3 50; Patent Leather Boots $5 50; Gaiters, Ties, and Shoes, of every style and of the best quality, equally low. A good assortment constantly on hand. Call and examine for yourselves. A. BAKER, 30 Beekman st.

☞ **Medical and Scientific Entertainments.**—DR. A. PAIGE, the celebrated Electrician and Physiologist, from Boston, will give a course of select experimental Lectures, at Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, in which he will present his valuable discoveries in Electricity, and demonstrate its mental and physiological relations and wonderful advantages in the treatment of diseases. These entertainments will be given on MONDAY EVENING, the 10th inst., and EVERY EVENING during the week, at eight o'clock; and on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, the 11th inst., and EVERY AFTERNOON during the week, at three o'clock. Cards, admitting ladies and gentlemen in the evening, and ladies in the afternoon, will be furnished gratuitously at the door.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company.**—Capital stock $200,000. Shares $100 each.

FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, President.

THOS. E. HASTINGS, Secretary.

Office of Sale and Transfer of Stock, No. 66 Beaver-st. New-York.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **$2,053 made in one night.**—The COLUMBIA BUILDING ASSOCIATION, of BROOKLYN, will hold public meetings on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, April 21, April 28, May 5, May 12, at Remsen's Mission Hall, No. 14 Hamilton-av. At the first regular meeting of this Association the profit on shares redeemed was over $2,000 Those who wish to take shares in this Association must avail themselves of the present opportunity, as the shares are nearly all taken, and the entrance fee will be shortly advanced. At the rate the shares have been redeemed, this Association will close sooner than any other in New-York or Brooklyn. Members are notified who have not paid their April dues to pay the same to the Secretary during the week, at his office, No. 10 Court-st., or at the Hall, on Wednesday evening. Hall open from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M., for the reception of dues. Meeting commences at 8, P. M. Shares, $200. Entrance fee 50 cents. Monthly dues $2. 6 per cent. interest allowed on all dues paid in advance. Those who wish to obtain money to buy a comfortable house or accumulate a sum to start in business, will have no better opportunity than is afforded by this Association.

DANIEL P. BARNARD, President.
WILLIAM H. GRIFFITHS, Vice President.
CHARLES O. RICHARDSON, Secretary.
J. B. CHANEY, Surveyor.

☞ **Piano-fortes and House-furnishing Mutual LOAN ASSOCIATION.—UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.**—The first monthly meeting of this society took place on FRIDAY EVENING last at the Apollo Rooms. Several shares were awarded, more than were anticipated. The regularity of this association is now established, and its advantages to the public are beyond a doubt. The subscription list is open, and ladies and gentlemen intending to become members had better not delay in putting down their names. A prospectus may be had, gratis, and every information procured at the office in the Bookstore of ADRIANCE SHERMAN & CO., No. 2 Astor House.

A. H. JOCELYN, Treasurer.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **First Regular Meeting.**—ST. NICHOLAS BUILDING ASSOCIATION—ON THURSDAY EVENING May 13, at 8 o'clock, at No. 163 Bowery, Union Buildings. Members will please take notice that the first monthly meeting will take place as above, and the dues will be payable at or before that time, to avoid fines. Those who have not already subscribed are advised to come forward and do so without delay. No Association promises to be more profitable, and those who subscribe *now*, will avail themselves of advantages which they may lose by delay. Be prepared for the first redemption of shares, and do not delay. Several speakers will be present and address the meeting on Thursday next. Office open day and evening at No. 16 Duane street, near Chatham, Chatham Bank Building. Look at the list of Trustees, and judge of their responsibility and business character.

WM. CONKLIN, Clothier, 208 Bowery, Pres't.
THOS. WILLIAMS, Jr., Merchant, 225 Madison st. V. P.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN LEVERIDGE, Attorney at Law, No. 67 Chatham-st.
JNO. B. DUNHAM, Piano Forte maker, No. 79 East 13th-st.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Sec. Astor Ins. Co., No. 67 Chatham-st.
GEO. B. WHITFIELD, Plumber, No. 262 Water-st.
EGBERT SCUDDER, Hardware, No. 15 Gold-st.
JAS. N. RICH, Stationer, No. 61 William-st.
WILLIAM CLOSE, Builder, No. 13 Roosevelt-st.
CHAS. J. SHEPARD, Stove Dealer, No. 243 Water-st.
ABRAHAM DURYEE, Mahogany, No. 548 Water-st.
JOHN C. PARKER, Coach Builder, Yorkville.
HENRY W. SILL, Merchant, No. 23 Maiden-Lane.
WADE & WORNALL, Iron Founder, No. 26 Elm-st.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Attorney.
ROBERT D. HART, Secretary, No. 16 Duane-st.

☞ **The Second Citizens' MUTUAL LOAN AND ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION**—Will hold a public meeting on THURSDAY EVENING next, 13th inst., at their room, No. 421 Broadway, at 8 o'clock. W. T. B. MILLIKEN, Esq., will address the meeting. All persons disposed to inquire into the Association principle are invited to attend Subscriptions will be received that evening. Also daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock, at the Office as above.

ADAM P. PENTZ, President.
JOEL W. MASON, Vice-President.
J. F. KENDALL, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John Raab,	John J. Herrick,	James B Mingay,
Samuel Stiles,	Edward Walker,	Gamaliel G. Smith,
Edward Strong,	Duncan F. Curry,	Wm. H. Dietz.

☞ **Public Meeting.**—THE ALLEGHANIA MUTUAL LOAN AND ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION will hold a Public Meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, May 12, at 8 o'clock, at Union Hall, corner 22d-st. and 3d-av. Addresses will be delivered by able speakers. The public are invited to attend. Shares, $500. Entrance fee, 50 cents. Dues, $2 per month.

MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., President.
J. H. VALENTINE, Vice-President
RICHARD KELLY, Assistant Vice-President.
OSCAR F. BENJAMIN, Secretary. Office, No 191 3d-av.

New-York Daily Times.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

American Seaman's Friend Society.

The twenty-fourth Anniversary of this Society was celebrated in the Tabernacle on Monday evening. The President, P. PERIT, in the chair. On taking the chair, he paid a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Mr. OLIPHANT, who died at Cairo, Egypt, during the past year He also spoke of the objects of the Society and of the condition of the Seamen before its formation.

From the annual report, we make the following abstract:

"The report commences by noticing the difficulty of giving annually a history of the progress of moral changes.

As a *minute* is too short to mark the changes in the progress of light, from star-light till noon, so a *year* is too brief to mark the progress of the kingdom of moral light. It contrasts the present with thirty years ago, and notes the progress of our commerce, in the tonnage, speed, and beauty of our ships, and in the increased number and improved character of our seamen. Then our tonnage was a little over 1,000,000, our seamen less than 50,000; now it is nearly 4,000,000, and our seamen more than 200,000.

The receipts of the Society for the year ending May 1, from all sources, including a balance of $243 64 from last year's account, were..... $23,660 64
Expenditures for the year..... 22,641 01

An increase in receipts over the last year of $2,970 43. This does not include the amounts raised and expended by branches, auxiliaries and other Seamen's Friend Societies on our seaboard, and on our Western lakes, rivers and canals.

The Society continues its missions in successful operation in China, Chili, the West Indies, France and Sweden. It has also sent, during the year, chaplains to San Francisco, to Panama, to Rio de Janeiro, to Denmark, and has one under commission for St. Helena, and extends aid to *three* chaplaincies in our own ports.

There has been more or less religious interest among seamen at nearly all the foreign stations, and some revivals on shipboard, as well as in our own ports. Bibles and evangelical books, in various languages, have been extensively circulated among seamen of almost all nations. The Sailor's Home in New-York, under the patronage of the Society, is prosperous. It has received during the year, 3,027 sailor-boarders, 211 of whom have become officers of ships; 993 have signed the temperance pledge; 370 of them apparently reformed inebriates; 218 shipwrecked and destitute men and boys have been relieved at an expense of $683 08, besides a considerable amount of clothing furnished by various Ladies' Societies. The whole number which have entered the Home in *ten* years, since it was first opened, is 33,527. The present condition and future prospects of extensive usefulness of this institution were never more flattering. Under the judicious and careful management of Capt. SAYRE and those connected with him, it seems gradually becoming a self-sustaining institution.

Boarders at the Home have deposited within the year over $11,000 in the Seamen's Savings Bank, in Wall-street. This Bank has now over $5,000,000, a considerable portion of which has been deposited by seamen. The fact tells the story of their improvement, and of the productiveness of the investment for their reformation. The "pound" given to them, or for them, has gained more than "ten pounds."

The whole number of seamen who have boarded in Temperance Houses in New-York, within the year, is about 7,000, and the number in the Homes and Temperance Houses, in all our sea ports, not far from 26,000, while the number that enter these ports annually is over 250,000.

Rev. Mr. LOOMIS, late Chaplain of the Seaman's Friend Society, at Canton, moved the acceptance of the report, and said the Empire of Japan was surrounded by a cordon of boats, to prevent the intrusion of strangers; and so this Society had encompassed the world with a cordon of chaplaincies, not to check social intercourse, but to keep out immoral and destructive influences. Here is a medium of influence through which the benevolence of the whole Christian Church, with the Eternal Truth of God, sweeps with electric speed through the world. He spoke of his own work as a chaplain, and of the fact that the chaplains of this Society were selected from all denominations of Christians. A man of a narrow sectarian spirit could not work on this platform. He could not be like the Southern deacon who owned one-half of a slave, and in his prayers entreated a blessing upon himself and his family and upon his half of negro John.

Capt. A. H. FOOTE, of the U. S. Navy, seconded the adoption of the report, and spoke of the characteristics of the sailor, and the adaptation of the measures of this Society for his reform and elevation, and made a very earnest and eloquent appeal to the audience to use their influence to abolish the spirit ration in the U. S. Navy. He had commanded a vessel in the Mediterranean, where the men had voluntarily given up the spirit ration; and for three years he had commanded a man-of-war on the coast of Africa, and had captured two slavers, with not a drop of spirits on board, and not a death had occurred among his men during that period. If the spirit ration were abolished, something might be done in the way of discipline by moral means; but so long as the grog was continued, there must be a rigid discipline of force. He knew five Commanders who were in favor of abolishing the grog; and that being done, he believed Revivals of Religion would be as common at sea as on land: He appealed to the Church, and his view of the Holy Catholic Universal Church was, that it was constituted of all those of every name and in every place who are born of the Spirit.

He was followed by Rev. Mr. SPROLE, Chaplain of the Military Academy at West Point, who plead, in an eloquent strain, the cause of seamen, and said the converted sailor was never found on that broad, debateable ground where so many professing Christianity remained, enjoying their ease and the pleasures of the world. When seamen take up the Cross, they take up more than a splinter of it. The converted sailor is no puzzling hieroglyphic, but "an epistle known and read of all men."

There was no doubt, he thought, but we were to become mistress of the seas; and though some saw dark clouds lowering over us, he believed that God, in his providence, had a great work for this country to perform; and in the last great conflagration, he had a notion that the last thing burned would be the stripes and stars. It was, indeed, a blessed enterprise in which this Society was engaged.

The closing Address was made by Rev. E. L. MAGOON. He spoke of the wisdom of God, in the order of his government. The celestial guide which rose on the view of wise men in the east, led them westward towards the sea, and has ever since been the pole-star of human progress. Civilization has always moved "o'er the western main," while commerce has been its chief instrument and perpetual channel. The grandest throne of power is water, and not land. The banner nation of the world, whose ascendency is most pervading and complete, is the one in whose hand lies the sceptre of the seas. All civilized people have ever lived where great rivers formed free avenues to thought, and the grandeur of oceans was at once the field and nutriment of national power. There is no wealth, material, mental, or moral, that is not identified with exchange. Without diversity, there can be no development; and out of the widest difference, the highest and most harmonious unity is a natural result. This is made legitimate by the law of God, instances of which appear at every advance of human progress.

The Speaker thus closed his eloquent and characteristic Address:

"At present, good omens cheer us. The results already attained by this society prophesy protracted and abundant good. Take but a single product and illustration, "The Home." What a grateful word is that—home! Who that has turned his early footsteps from the hearth where the first and firmest affections were garnered, a wanderer among strangers, buffeted by adverse storms, has not learned, by bitter experience, the beauty of that term? Who that has "outwatched the bear," awed by shrieking storms and drenched by their spray, has not pondered more fondly on the solace of domestic joy, and panted for its repose? But who that has come unknown and uncared-for into a great city, the victim of all cunning and prey of all malice, has not found a solitude more arid and desolate than amid the wildest woodlands or most tempestuous seas? To meet the seaman's necessities and foster his interests, "The Home" has been provided. During the past year 3,027 sons of the deep have boarded there; and during the past ten years, the record has embraced 33,527 guests. Of the past year's boarders 993 signed the temperance pledge; 370 inebriates reformed; 211 became officers of ships; and a goodly number got married—an admirable fact, since every seaman, as well as every landsman, who has a heart to appreciate woman, and a purse to rig her, owes the ladies a good husband, and the parson a good fee! Of the $5,000,000 in the Saving's Bank at No. 80 Wall-street, over one million has been deposited in small sums by seamen. The best fact of all is, that during the past year alone, 218 poor fellows, shipwrecked and destitute, have been clothed and furnished with $683 cash; and by the blessing of God on the means of grace constantly employed at "The Home," some at least have rejoiced in hope like an anchor to the soul, assured of final safety in the haven of eternal rest."

American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

The Anniversary of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society was held yesterday afternoon, at the Broadway Tabernacle. The audience was very large.

A passage of Scripture was read by Rev. JOSHUA LEAVITT, Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. WHIPPLE; and Mr. LEWIS TAPPAN announced the reception of letters from four missionaries in the Sandwich Islands, accompanied by a donation of $400, contributed by the people of those islands for the furtherance of the Anti-Slavery cause in this country; from Rev. Mr. WILLIS, of Toronto, Canada; and from Chief Justice HORNBLOWER—the latter approving in strong terms the Address prepared by the Society, and declaring the determination of the writer to resign his official station rather than execute the Fugitive Slave Law, in the summary manner which has been done by several judicial dignitaries. This announcement excited some applause.

The Annual Report of the Executive Committee of the Society gave a detailed account of the operations of the year. A brief abstract was read by Mr. TAPPAN.

After alluding to the periodical and other issues of the Society, the large circulation of the *American Missionary* and the *National Era*, both founded by the friends and officers of this Society—mention is made in the Report of the recent visit to this country and Canada of the Secretary of the British Society, and the useful labors of the Anti-Slavery Agent in New-Mexico. The Address of a Committee of the Society to Gov. KOSSUTH is spoken of as embodying some of his most remarkable declarations on the subject of human rights, thus sent out under the sanction of his high authority. The Committee explain the letter that accompanied the Address, which some persons have misunderstood. The Committee, it is said, did not intimate to the Exile that they did not wish or expect him to utter any condemnation of Slavery during his stay in this country, but that they did not expect *an answer to their address*, for reasons assigned, leaving it, of course, to him to adopt his own mode of expressing his views on that subject. They express a wish, however, that he had stated explicitly that he stood by the sentiments he had avowed in Hungary and England, even if he had added that coming to this country on a special errand, he might not feel called upon to discuss the subject here. They hope he will not leave the country without reiterating the noble sentiments he has often uttered with regard to the equality of man before the law, and the necessity of nations being just to all before they can be entitled to the respect of mankind or the favor of God. Mention is made of the rebuke given to Ex-Chancellor WALWORTH by KOSSUTH for attempting to cast a slur upon the Anti-Slavery citizens whom he falsely accused of seeking to entangle the illustrious Hungarian by obtaining from him an expression of opinion on the subject of American Slavery.

The report further alludes to the different slave cases which have occurred in this City and Pennsylvania, during the past year, and rejoices in the triumph of Freedom in certain instances. It states that kidnapping is carried on in the Free States to a greater extent than is generally supposed, that the Fugitive Slave act affords facilities to its success, that colored persons are taken to the South, some under false pretences and some by force, and there sold, and that villains at the North, some of them wearing the badge of office, are often acting in concert with Southern miscreants in this atrocious business. Allusion is made to the controversy between England and the Southern States, with reference to the imprisonment of colored seamen, while the vessels to which they belong remain in their ports.

The Committee say that the condition of the South claims the pity as well as the censure of the North, and allude to the terror and untold evils that environ the master, which make him, if possible, more miserable than the wretched slave. They also say that Christianity has a feeble hold upon the population, especially the male part of it, and allude to the spurious conversions, recklessness of men in public life, the impoverishment and decay visible on every side, and assert that much of the apparent prosperity, in some places and with some individuals, is more the result of Northern enterprise, conducted by men temporarily residing at the South, than Southern thrift.

A series of strong resolutions was read by Mr. TAPPAN, and unanimously adopted. We copy the following:

7. That while we honor those legislators and ministers who have been true to freedom, we believe that the political and ecclesiastical partisans who have proved recreant to the cause of liberty and humanity, have forfeited all just claim to the confidence of the people, and that no reasonable expectation can be indulged in the prevalence or success of Republican or Christian institutions until our citizens carry out the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and the precepts of the Sermon on the Mount.

Hon. E. D. CULVER addressed the meeting. He said the resolutions just introduced would bring down denunciations upon the heads of those who participated in these proceedings. The Press of certain parties will attack us, not because of our arguments, but that we have come here at all. Agitation is to be done away with. Finality has become the order of the day, and matters in dispute have been "adjusted." Adjusted! by whom? By a minority of Congress, and that minority, too, chiefly under the influence of strong drink. (Great sensation—cheers mingled with hisses, and outcries: "You should be ashamed of yourself.") Be quiet, gentlemen; I have seen these things before, I know how they go at the White House. Mr. CULVER could not see, however, how any Congress had the power to pass acts which another Congress cannot undo, if they please. In reviewing the tests of finality and the new creed of Compromises, the speaker administered a sharp rebuke to Hon. JAMES BROOKS for having dodged the vote on the Slave Law. The honorable gentleman had shuffled and twisted, and rolled over three times, like a dog catching crackers thrown to him from a grocery-store; but when the time for the vote had come, this gentleman dared not meet the question, and could find nothing better for him to do than to dodge. [Applause and laughter.] Mr. CULVER went on to ridicule the pretension of the Slave power to govern public sentiment at the North. He instituted a comparison between the admission of Texas and California into the Union: one, easily received; the other, standing suppliant for a space of nine months. The Compromise question first sprang out of the Texas Boundary dispute. Mr. CULVER exposed the iniquity of that bargain, and went over the history of the act to prove its injustice. From this he passed to a consideration of the Fugitive Slave Law, denouncing the baseness and meanness of the measure. A particularly mean feature is to be found in the increased compensation to be awarded to the Commissioner who shall remand a fugitive to his master. That creature of the City Hall, said Mr. CULVER—and I speak with all the respect that is due to him—knew all this when he received all the testimony on one side, in a recent slave-case, but refused to hear the opposing evidence. [A sensation.] The omission of any designation of black or white, in the provisions of the law, was mentioned in derided terms of reprobation. In conclusion, Mr. CULVER entreated the cooperation of public sentiment in efforts to retrieve the condition of the Fugitive, and to repeal the Slave Law.

The Chairman introduced Rev. JOHN T. RAYMOND, a blind, colored clergyman, of the Baptist Church in this city. He spoke in behalf of the vital importance of the resolutions to the colored people; and rebuked the prejudices of caste, as only inferior to the evils of American slavery. Mr. RAYMOND related several anecdotes in a humorous style, which brought out roars of laughter. His remarks were very effective.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER followed. There was but one impression he could desire to leave upon the meeting—a religious impression. The claims of this subject were not the claims of enthusiasm or philanthropy, though both sentiments entered into the question, but it was the cause of God. The tenacity of the Anti-Slavery cause is made a matter of wonder. The reason of this persistence is to be found in the religious sentiment which gives the heart and the life to it. There are men of Jesus Christ yet alive, who cherish still the breathings of their master. To ask us to abandon this cause, is to ask a man to evacuate himself of his entire moral sense. Mr. BEECHER apprehended that all true liberty was of a religious nature. Liberty differs in its constitution in this country and in Europe. The attempts for liberty upon the continent have not succeeded, mainly because they were not imbued with the Christian spirit. There is much to hope, on this ground, from Hungary above all other countries of the Old World. In this connection the speaker lauded the sentiments of KOSSUTH, as applied to the jurisprudence of religion, and the duties of religious men, both as individuals and nations. Mr. BEECHER objected to American slavery, for one reason alone—that men cannot understand Christianity and become men, and yet continue slaves. [Applause.] He felt none the less interest in sending the Gospel abroad to the heathen in other lands. He did not regard Christianity as a great hoop, to hold together civilized communities; its radical idea is not conservatism, but growth—not necessarily fanatical, revolutionary growth, but an expansive, healthy increase. It leads men to higher and still higher attainments. So long as this principle shall prevail in the world, there must of necessity be agitations. [Applause.] As earthquakes are produced by expansive forces, created by intense fires in the interior of the earth, so one cannot reach the seat of those agitations unless the watering-pot of expediency seeks to put out these hidden fires in the very heart of the Bible, and the mind of every honest man. Mr. BEECHER thanked God for the existence of men who were willing to forsake name and reputation for the great Christian Anti-Slavery cause. He could not agree with all the ideas of other parties, yet he deplored that there should be schisms in this struggle of the opponents of Slavery. He was disposed to believe that people's consciences needed awakening—that prayer for the slave was a necessary element of success. He believed that the free North owed another duty to the poor colored citizens among us, than to find fast ships to carry them to Liberia. He rebuked, in scathing phrase, the prejudice of caste. To give moral suasion, in the shape of ejection from the country, is nothing but the moral suasion of the sheriff who turns out a destitute family because of its poverty. Let it be understood that we are Anti-Slavery because we are religious. Mr. BEECHER enlarged upon this point at considerable length, and closed his remarks in a tempest of applause.

The meeting then adjourned. This morning, at 8 o'clock, a meeting of the friends of the slave will take place in the Lecture Room of the Tabernacle, to which the public are invited.

American and Foreign Christian Union.

The third anniversary of this Society took place on Tuesday, at 10 A. M., in Broadway Tabernacle. Dr. DE WITT in the Chair. Rev. Dr. BACON made the opening prayer.

An abstract of the Treasurer's Report was read. From this it appears that the receipts of the year, ending April 1, have been $56,649 91. Balance, over expenditures, about $2,000. From Legacy Fund, $6,308 14 have been received; from Publications, $5,528 27; both included in the above estimate. The publications yielded over $1,000 above the cost of publication.

An abstract of the annual report of the Society's Board was then read by Dr. BAIRD. The whole number of laborers, of all classes, connected with the Society, in the Home Field, for the year past, was 85, distributed in fifteen States, and publishing the Gospel in six differen languages. Four missions have been temporarily suspended, and fifteen new ones established. Over 1,000 sermons have been preached by secretaries, agents and friends of the Society; more than 5,000,000 octavo pages were published and distributed. More than 20,000 families of Romanists have been visited. The number o missionaries supported by the Society, in foreign lands, was about twenty-five, making the whole number of its laborers, at home and abroad, about one hundred and ten. The report was referred to the Society's Board for publication.

Rev. Dr. KENNEDAY, after offering a resolution concerning the operations of the Society in regard to Roman Catholics, proceeded to remark that the spirit of the Roman Catholic religion was hostile to our institutions. He would, however, not be supposed to be opposed to religious toleration. There are circumstances which make such an organization as this necessary; and there are two motives for such action—love and fidelity to the Truth—not hatred to Romanists. Our fidelity to the Bible demands our opposition to Romanism, since it arrays antiquity and tradition against principle and Truth. We are all united here, though of different tribes, for the defence of the Bible.

We should be encouraged from the principles resulting from Christian solicitude and benevolence. The speaker expatiated on the nature and value of benevolence in a very eloquent manner. It is our office to open the eyes of the blind, of those who are blinded by the traditions of the Romish Church.

A resolution was adopted expressing encouragement at the progress of the Society's missions at home and abroad.

Rev. Mr. MAGOON read a resolution expressing the necessity of labor in this field, notwithstanding the present troublous state of affairs in Europe. The object of this Society, he continued, is to send missionaries to every Roman Catholic within its reach. He spoke of the dangerous power and influence of the Roman Catholic system. The most of our efforts are directed to Europe, where Popery is in its greatest strength. There it has unnumbered influences, so strong as only the arm of the Almighty can break. Art, poetry, superstition, ancient customs—all combine to strengthen it.

The instrumentality of the Society is not so much controversy with Romanists, as a direct and simple presentation of the great truths of the Gospel. We believe that Christianity is always the safest and strongest when casting off denominational differences. She is girded with the robe off the altar, and casts herself unarmed into the ranks of her enemies. Kindness again, of all things on earth, costs the least and produces the greatest effects. MARTIN LUTHER lacked this quality, and he convinced many in his debates, but never converted one. Flint and marble sometimes weep, but only in mild weather. As the finest down is found on the breast of eagles, so in great men kindness is always combined with decision on the greatest occasions. This is the most powerful weapon for the minister of the Gospel. The fabulous statue of Memnon was the type of a great truth—as when it gave forth music, struck by the rays of the morning sun, so man gives forth music when touched by the rays of kindness. Beasts even acknowledge this law.

Difficulties are spoken of, but difficulties must precede great results. Every chicken that comes out of its shell, has a mighty difficulty to get out. All grand principles come up with difficulty. The Truth *shall go* forth into all the world, and all nations know Christ, whom to know aright is life everlasting. The resolution was adopted.

Rev. Dr. WILKES, of Montreal, made the next address. He supposed he was the only British subject on the platform, and wished to speak of that part of the British possessions in which he resided. This Society has entered into and endeavored to help the work in which we are engaged, in the midst of Papal Canada. The people around him, the speaker feared, bowed down rather to images than to God. This people, numbering 6 or 7,000, till 13 or 14 years ago, were left entirely without any attempt to enlighten them. They did not know what the Bible was—they had a sort of an abridgement. Yet they were attached to their priests, who, in Canada, are mostly respectable, of good character, and seemingly sincere.

Thirteen years since, a number of us, of various denominations, united for the purpose of enlightening the people. It was a difficult work. ROME, remarked the speaker, in those headquarters of her power, is training missionaries for your own United States. She is laying plans for the whole world. This Society has accomplished by its twenty laborers, all speaking the French language, the visitations of every Roman Catholic parish north of the St. Lawrence. We have also erected, 10 miles from Montreal, a college, containing 40 boys and 30 to 35 girls. We have in this way, educated 200 to 250 Canadian youth, all of whom have abandoned the Romish Church. Four hundred persons have been detached from the Romish Church by our labors, eighty of whom, have become members of Protestant Churches. The speaker concluded with remarks on the necessity of attending to this field for Christian action.

A resolution was then proposed, calling for the thankful acknowledgment of the fact that so many Roman Catholics had left their Church in Ireland during the past year. Adopted.

Rev. Dr. PARKER read a resolution, sympathizing with the afflicted Christians of Hungary and Italy. He then spoke of the relative position of this Society with relation to others and to the Roman Church. It receives especially all the strangers. With regard to the Catholic Church, we seem to be in a belligerent aspect, but it is a contest of opinions—there is no personal animosity. Some things in the present state of Society reminded the speaker of the state of the Jewish Church before the coming of Christ. We have an embryo influence, in the Church at this day, which is to produce a great and united Catholic Church. Our various societies are indications of this; these institutions are to be developed in a future age. The Church of Christ is in a chrysalis state as the Jewish Church with its mystic but meaning forms before Christ's coming. He did not believe that the Church was to be united by a simultaneous effort—it was a gradual work. There was everything yet to be done for undenominational Christianity. Christians should unite in prayer; general knowledge must be diffused among the people through our colporteurs and our school system, and especially by the secular newspaper press. The great battle of Armageddon is soon to come, but the speaker did not believe it would be a battle of blood, but one of opinion. The work of this Society is not to convert Roman Catholics as a body, but to turn all, individually, to a knowledge of the truth. We are soon to hope for greater things from the instrumentality of this Society. In a few years we shall have more foreigners on our shores than natives. The resolution read by Dr. PARKER was then adopted.

Dr. BACON presented another resolution, testifying to the intelligence and promptitude and pious zeal of the Committee at Geneva, no longer in connection with this Society. Adopted.

After the usual exercises, the me

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1852.

DAILY CIRCULATION ..... 25,000.

The Canals—The Law Declared Unconstitutional!

We learn by Telegraph, that the Court of Appeals, yesterday afternoon, at Albany, gave a unanimous decision *against* the Constitutionality of the law for the completion of the State Canals. The order of the Supreme Court, granting a mandamus to compel the Auditor to pay for work done under the law, was reversed; and that of the Court in Orange County, declaring the law unconstitutional, was affirmed. This is certainly one of the most important decisions ever pronounced in this State, and will have a very marked effect upon both public and private interests. The opinion of the Court will, of course, be published immediately.

The Custom House and Presidency.

We have received one or two communications remonstrating against the alleged injustice of our censures upon Custom House officers for interfering in the preliminary movements for nominating a Whig candidate to the Presidency. Men, it is urged, ought not to be disqualified for taking part in such movements merely because they happen to be in office:—and furthermore they cannot be expected to go against the Administration when they hold office under it, and while they would be quite certain of being turned out if they did.

We have never urged that Government officers ought to be excluded from taking part in the political movements of the day,—though we think it would be more in conformity with what used to be Whig principles, to abstain from any active interference in the endeavors of their own party, at least, to agree upon candidates for office. But if they cannot do this—if they must take an active part in such movements, we wish for their own sakes, and for the good of the party, that they could make up their minds to *act as they think*, and not under any fancied restraint or from any supposed compulsion. There is no such obligation to support men in office, as is often supposed to grow out of the fact of holding subordinate offices under them. Officers in the Custom House here, are officers of the *Government*, and not of the President or the Collector. Mr. FILLMORE has no more claim upon any such officer, than upon any other citizen, for support against or in preference to any other Whig. There may be justice in urging that office-holders ought not to make war upon the *party* which has placed them in power:—but the obligation, if there be any in the case, is purely political, instead of personal. The utmost that can possibly be exacted, is that Custom House officers shall not oppose the Whig party: but it is preposterous for them to pretend that they are not at liberty freely to indulge and express their preferences among the candidates of that party.

The fear, moreover, of being turned out of office for advocating the nomination of any one besides Mr. FILLMORE, seems to us groundless. In the first place, the Collector has not the *power* of turning men out of office at pleasure. All his removals amount to nothing unless they are confirmed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and instances have recently occurred where such confirmation has been refused, and where men have still kept their places, in spite of Mr. MAXWELL'S endeavors to remove them. Besides, Mr MAXWELL has taken special pains to have it understood that he *will not remove* any man from office for such reasons. Unless we are misinformed, he has written letters expressly declaring that every office holder in the Custom-House is entirely at liberty to go for Mr. WEBSTER, or General SCOTT, or Mr. FILLMORE, just as he may prefer. This, of itself, ought to preclude any such pleas as are sometimes made for the ostensibly enforced action of persons holding office.

The truth is that they, even beyond other members of the party, are interested in promoting such nominations as will tend most certainly to ensure success. It could give small satisfaction, one would think, to any one holding office in the Custom House at present, to aid the nomination of a candidate certain to be defeated,—for he would thereby contribute directly, not only to his own ejection from office, but to the defeat of his party. In spite of the affected confidence now and then expressed, no one at all familiar with public sentiment can really have faith in Mr. FILLMORE'S election, even if he should be nominated. Even Mr. GENTRY, while he labored zealously to prove that Mr. FILLMORE could be *nominated* if New-York would only give him thirty-two of her votes, was much less emphatic in predicting his election. The fact, indeed, that he felt constrained to predict that, *in certain contingencies*, he could carry Mississippi and every *Southern* State, shows conclusively that even he does not believe in the possibility of his getting Northern votes enough to secure his election. When *a Whig* is forced to rely upon Mississippi, and Alabama and Virginia, for success, his chances are small. No Whig ever yet received their votes; and we are not ready to believe that Mr. FILLMORE has so much more strength in those States than Gen. HARRISON, HENRY CLAY, or General TAYLOR, as to make it worth while to risk the battle on his chance of carrying them. We have no feeling to influence our judgment in this matter. But looking at it with all the coolness and freedom from prejudice possible, we cannot see the ghost of a chance for Mr. FILLMORE to carry either New-York, Ohio or Pennsylvania; and without *one* at least of those States, his election is utterly impossible. Under these circumstances, so far as we can judge, the wisest course for the Whig party to pursue, if they aim at success, is to select some other candidate.

—But we began simply to reply to a correspondent upon one particular point,—without any intention of discussing general prospects of success.

Stump Speaking, East and West.

Western speakers, when brought before a New-York crowd, are singularly impressed by the difference in scene and material, in contrast with the meetings to which they are accustomed at home, in Kentucky, or Tennessee. Here the meeting is an *ex parte* operation altogether. There, a gathering of all parties to hear all sides. Here the affair is "got up" either by the "fat and greasy citizen" *in* office, or the lean and hungry one *out* of office, but anxious to get in. There, the People come together by public appointment, generally made by the speakers themselves, and an invitation to all parties. Here, to be sure, the masses are complimented by an invitation, provided they are friendly to the particular man or clique to be served, but it is scarcely expected that they should be consulted either in the organization or active proceedings of the meeting. These are rehearsed in advance, by the initiated, at the pot-house or Custom House, in Tammany, or at the corner of Wall and Nassau, as the case may be, and for the acting out they scarcely rise to the dignity of a respectable dumb-show. Another feature that strikes the transmontane orator, as wanting in the true chivalry of political discussion is, that no one is present by appointment or permitted to answer, to controvert, or join issue. He boldly challenges contradiction, and speaks to his premises as he would in the presence of, and as expecting a reply from, the ablest debater of the opposite party; but the only response is, the echo of his own voice through the half-filled hall. Equally remarkable, to him, is the fact that popular occasions, of the most elaborate preparation in this largest of cities, draw together less than two thousand persons out of a population of half a million. On second thought, however, he partially accounts for this by the exclusive and one-sided character of the crowd. He learns to regard the numerical result as quite natural, and begins to feel that he would be very apt, under such circumstances, to keep away himself, seeing there was to be "no fight."

They manage these things, we are told, quite differently in the West. In a State or Presidential canvass the people of the county, with their wives and daughters, and babies in arms, are collected, generally in some grove, where the Democratic Committee, appointed by a committee of a stage of previous meeting, and by a chairman, a large number of vice-chairmen, secretaries and all that, mounts himself on the stump of a tree, and, challenging the particular attention of the candidate or champion on the rival side, addresses his fellow citizens in "Committee of the Whole." He comes up to no holy day work—no schoolboy declamation of common-place axioms or Fourth of July bombast. In chivalry it would be called entering the lists; there it is known by the less classic, but not less expressive, phrase of *taking the stump*. The lance in rest, of solid premises and thorough political information, used on the occasion, is one of logic, occasionally dipped in sarcasm, and not unfrequently polished by wit and repartee. The main discussion extends through three or four hours, to which is added a rejoinder and sur-rejoinder of half an hour each. The day closes on victory to one and defeat to the other champion; or else, if both acquit themselves with equal credit, by a drawn passage, to be renewed in the next county the following day, reversing the order of opening and closing the debate. A free *Barbacue*—"temperance" at that—generally winds up the day. Now, if our New-York Cockney, never out of the sound of City Hall bell, would know how a Barbacue is managed out West, we would just say in brief, that the farmers in the neighborhood contribute gratuitously to a common stock of dressed beef, mutton, pork, veal, poultry, &c., all of which is broiled or roasted on the ground, over a camp-fire built in trenches, and the feast of fat things served up hot, with such good store of bread, vegetables, pastry, &c., as the number and occasion call for. The board is not the most elegant to be sure, being of temporary structure—rude, perhaps, you would call it—but it is made to do its office nevertheless; and a more pleasant collation, or one attended by more hearty hospitality is seldom met with, East or West.

To reach the office of Governor in Kentucky or Tennessee, or to carry the State for the Presidency, the rival candidates or electors, go through sixty or eighty scenes of this sort in a single summer. They come out, of course, with no small addition to their experience before the people; no small number of wounds and scars from the political tournament. Is it to be wondered at, then, that City crowds should strike such men as CRITTENDEN and JONES, or MARSHALL and GENTRY, as singularly strange auditories to which they have not been trained?

Mr. Brooks and the Negroes.

Mr. BROOKS, like Mrs. JELLYBY in "Bleak House," keeps his "fine eyes fixed on Africa." He seems to be haunted by negro ghosts, let loose before their time. He wakes and sleeps,—eats and drinks,—walks and talks, under the overwhelming apprehension that he is about to be smothered under superincumbent wool. His speech at the meeting on Monday night, was one prolonged shriek of agony and terror. Negro-dom sat upon his soul like an incubus. His glowing imagination teemed with visions of rising blackness. Darkness that might be felt hung around him; and he seemed to be plunging, like a madman in sleep, for deliverance from imaginary but over-mastering shapes of terror.

Mr. BROOKS was endeavoring to urge upon the Whigs whom he was addressing, the policy and propriety of nominating Mr. FILLMORE for the Presidency. His first argument seemed to rest upon the ground, that unless this *should* be done, Mr. BROOKS would fail to be sustained in the position he had taken in Congress. If the country desired to back up Mr. BROOKS, there was only one way of doing it, and that was by nominating Mr. FILLMORE. And in the next place,—a consideration second in importance only to that before urged,—Mr. FILLMORE'S nomination was necessary to avert a negro deluge. Three millions of negroes would come to the North. And the disastrous results of such an exodus were thus vividly presented by this Member of Congress from the City of New-York:—

> You must make up your minds to let these "panting" fugitives live by driving your omnibuses up and down these streets. The white man must come down from the box, and the colored man must go up. You must go to the Mayor, and make him license the negro to drive his cart through the streets, and not keep this business as a monopoly for the whites. You must take the hod off the Irishman's shoulder, and put it on the African's head. You must give the foreplane, the hammer, the knife, to the African, as well as to the white. Your paint shops, your printing offices, your counting rooms, must be thrown open to all. The ship-yards must turn off the Caucasian to make place for a man of the African breed. In your huge iron foundries, where five hundred or a thousand white men are sometimes sweating with a thermometer at 100 or more, the African must mingle his odors with theirs. Nay, more: the African, if this is to be his home, must have his house to live in, and as many families of working men often live in the same house, or the same court-yard or block, his family will have one floor while yours must have another.

This is a pleasing picture. It is brilliant with hues born of Mr. BROOKS'S fertile fancy. Shadows *that* night struck more terror to the soul of BROOKS, than could the substance of ten thousand negroes to any man of common sense. He would enlist a large degree of public sympathy, if it were possible that the public could deem him sincere. He would need a Committee of Consolation, if it were supposable for a moment that he was honest in his apprehensions.

But the simple fact is, that Mr. BROOKS was making a desperate throw with the demagogue's dice. He supposed himself to be addressing white men whom he could terrify by pictures of negro companionship and competition. He sought to play upon their prejudices and their fears,—and to make them believe that they would be crowded out of their business and their houses by hordes of negro invaders, unless they should sustain Mr. BROOKS by renominating Mr. FILLMORE. How far he succeeded in his laudable endeavor, it is not for us to say.

Mr. BROOKS on this occasion followed up the very manly policy which he started in the Congressional Caucus. For the purpose of terrifying the South, he there denounced the great body of the Whigs of the North as *Abolitionists*. He declared that they were ready to cast off all the obligations of the Constitution and the Laws—and to wage open and uncompromising war for the immediate emancipation of all the slaves. And in New-York, following up the same line of remark, he sought to terrify the people of the North by dreadful visions of the inevitable result. There is no lack of charity in assuming that Mr. BROOKS knows enough of the Whig party of the North, to be fully aware that his representation of its character and views, is caluminous and untrue. He knows that the Whig party cherishes no such purposes—entertains no such wishes—is governed by no such views as those which he has imputed to them. He knows that the Whigs of the North hold the Constitution in as much respect, and yield to its requisitions quite as exact obedience, as any party or any portion of the American people. He knows that the Whig party in this State, and throughout the North, are for obeying the laws, and are opposed to all interference with the rights, interests and institutions of the Southern States. And, in spite of all he says, he also knows that General SCOTT and Mr. WEBSTER are both just as truly, and just as thoroughly, *National* Whigs, as Mr. FILLMORE.

Why, then, does he indulge in such reckless misrepresentations of the sentiments and purposes of the party of which he professes to be a member? Simply because he is more anxious to secure a seeming support *for himself*, in the ultra and absurd position he has taken, than to promote the welfare of his party, or to speak the truth. We think we do not overrate the intelligence or self-respect of the people, when we predict his entire failure in the task he has undertaken.

☞ We have news this morning of the Election of SCOTT delegates in the IXth District, (Orange and Sullivan,) in the XXVth, (Wayne,) and in the XXXth, (Munroe.) In the 1st (Richmond, Kings and Queens,) a FILLMORE delegate was chosen.

☞ The steamship *Alabama*, Captain LUDLOW, arrived yesterday morning, sixty-two hours from Savannah. The purser and our friends of the Savannah *Republican*, *Georgian*, and *Evening Journal* have our thanks for renewed favors.

☞ The steamship *Marion*, Captain BERRY, arrived yesterday morning from Charleston. We are indebted to Purser MATHER and the Charleston *Courier*, *Mercury*, and *Evening News* for late files.

Latest from Albany.

The Convention was called to order at 11 o'clock. Mr. J. R. PRINCE, of King's County, was appointed President, and Mr. J. H. TUTTLE and S. G. STRIKER, of Flatbush, were chosen as Secretaries. The first business was that of receiving the certificates of delegation from the members of the Convention; and, after their qualifications had been satisfactorily proved, Mr. SHAMAN, of Staten Island, presented properly certified documents appointing him a Delegate in place of a gentleman who could not attend. A Delegate named VANDERBILT opposed him, on the ground that it was not usual to appoint a substitute on the nomination of a Delegate who could not attend, and that he was known to be a SCOTT man, and apposed to the interest of Mr. FILLMORE. WESSEL S. SMITH, Esq., advocated his admission to the Convention, and, after a long and tiresome discussion, a vote was taken on the question, and he was rejected by 15 to 7.

The Delegates of Queens County then presented a list of three additional members of their Delegation; but this was refused, and they withdrew, taking with them two of the Delegates from Richmond County. The Convention then proceeded to pass the following resolutions, proposed by Mr. VANDERBILT:

Resolved—That this Convention, having full confidence in the integrity of MILLARD FILLMORE, for the office of President of the United States, and that this Convention will support him as long as there is a probability of his success in obtaining the nomination.

Resolved—That the second choice of this Convention is DANIEL WEBSTER, and at all events they will support no man who will not vote in any event in favor of a person who is not most unqualifiedly committed in favor of the Compromise Measures.

Five resolutions were passed unanimously, but immediately afterwards Mr. BEDEL, of Richmond County, and Mr. J. B. H. MARTLING asked permission to withdraw, but it was refused, and they left the room. Mr. MARTLING said the county he came from was not properly represented, and this caused him to withdraw.

A motion to proceed to elect a Delegate to Baltimore was then made, and Mr. HARVEY W. VAIL, of Islip, and Mr. G. S. GILLESON, of New-Utrecht, were nominated. On a ballot being taken, sixteen votes were cast, of which thirteen were for VAIL, two for GILLESON, and one was blank. The President announced that Mr. VAIL was elected, and Mr. GILLESON was then appointed alternate.

A District Committee, consisting of one from each County, was then appointed, and the District was reapportioned, so as to give twelve votes to Suffolk and Queen's County, eight to Richmond, and six to King's—after which, the Convention adjourned.

The majority of the Convention were FILLMORE men, and of the minority, about one-third were in favor of SCOTT.

The Queen's County men, we learnt, held a caucus at the house of Mr. REMSON, Jamaica, and decided to hold a second Convention in a few days. They will issue an Address to the public, stating the cause of their separation, and appoint another Delegate to Baltimore.

☞ A testimonial volume, containing the proceedings at the Hartford commemoration of the late Rev. T. H. GALLAUDET, is for sale at the Bookstores of Messrs. M. W. DODD, NEWMAN & IVESON, and the CARTER BROTHERS. It contains the admirable oration of Hon. HENRY BERNARD, and other matters of interest. It may be added, that the publication is made for the benefit of the family of the deceased philanthropist; and charity may well spend itself in the purchase.

KOSSUTH.—Governor HUNT has received, in reply to his invitation to KOSSUTH to visit Albany, a letter from him stating that he will leave Boston for Albany, on Monday next. He will probably arrive there, Monday night. Gov. K. is also the guest of the city authorities.

☞ "X," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, says that President FILLMORE is about making public a letter declining to be a candidate for re election, unless the Baltimore Convention will adopt strong resolutions in favor of the finality of the Compromise,—that he has based his Administration upon that system of measures, and wants to know whether the Whig party will sustain him or not.

Evenings with the Aldermen.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Board of Aldermen met last evening to discuss and pass upon the affairs of the City, there being present the officers and a quorum of members. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted. The following petitions were referred: Of M. LIVINGSTON and others, for a sewer in Thompson-street, between Bleecker and Houston streets; of the New-York Dry Dock Company for remission of tax; of W. R. LAWRENCE & Co., for a sewer in West Twenty-sixth-street, of owners of property, to have the $500 appropriated to grading expended in making a road through Seventy-seventh-street, in lieu thereof, of WM. SPENCER and others, for a sewer in Forty-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to 350 feet west of 8th-avenue; of ANSON HERRICK, for a grant of the Ferry privilege from the foot of Roosevelt-street to Bridge-street, Brooklyn, at an annual rent of $10,000.

Ald. OAKLEY (IVth) offered the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted.

Whereas, There is at the present time living but a small portion of those who were engaged in the military service of the United States in the war with Great Britain, declared June 18, 1812, for the defence of this City and State, and that the survivors thereof being now reorganized under the title of the "Veteran Corps of 1812, '13 and '14"; therefore

Resolved, That the said Veteran Corps of the War of 1812, '13 and '14 be hereby invited to be the guests of the Mayor and Common Council of this City, on the 14th day of July next, and that the rooms of the Superior Court be appropriated for that day for their use

Ald. DOHERTY offered a resolution, "That the Committee on Markets inquire into the accommodation now afforded to market gardeners in the Washington Market."

The following resolutions from the Board of Assistants were concurred in.

To Repair Seventh-street, from Avenue A. to the Third-Avenue; directing the Superintendent of repairs and supplies to advertise for broken stone to repair the roads; to put two gas lamps in front of the Friends' meeting house in Orchard-street; to put two gas lamps in front of the Methodist Episcopal church in Forsyth-street; in favor of exchanging certain strips of land with H. GRINNELL, and J. J. CODDINGTON; to erect a free Hydrant at the corner of Fifty-fourth-street, and Eighth-Avenue.

The report from the Board of Assistants in favor of granting JOHN H. MARTINE, a ferry lease to run between the foot of Roosevelt-street, New-York, and the foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn, at a yearly rent of $3,500, was taken up and a motion made for concurrence. Alderman STURTEVANT (IIId) was in favor of the establishment of the ferry. Alderman TIEMANN (XIIth) was in favor of the ferry, but thought the rent was too little. Alderman FRANCIS (Xth) thought if we could get rid of the nuisance at the foot of Roosevelt-st. any rent would be an equivalent. Alderman TWEED (VIIth) thought the rent was enough. He thought that it would ever pay. The ferry would be a great benefit to the city and to the Fourth and Seventh Wards. The Ferry Committee thought $2,000 would be sufficient, and they would be glad to get that much. Alderman OAKLEY (IVth) thought the rent offered was enough. Alderman TIEMANN (XIIth) thought the rent was too little. There was now a petition before the Board offering $10,000 for this lease. This Board passed the Wall-street ferry at a rent of $4,500, yet in the other Board they had received an offer of $25,000 for that ferry. He moved that the report do lay upon the table, and called the ayes and noes. The vote was as follows:

AYES.—Ald. Moore, Haley, Sturtevant, Oakley, Boyce, Barr, Tweed, Trotter, the president; Ald. Brisley, Francis, Smith, Bard, Ward, Cornell, Alvord, Doherty, Peck—17.

NAYS—Ald. Tiemann, Denman—2.

The question then came up on its final passage. Ald. DENMAN (XVIth,) was decidedly opposed to the Report, and to this method of giving away the rights of the city. This lease passed the Board of Assistants only last night. In one day, it had been acted on by the Committee, and brought before this Board for concurrence. The thing was done in too great a hurry. Ald. TIEMAN, (XIIth,) moved that the sum of $16,500 be inserted in stead of $3,000, and on that motion called the ayes and noes. The vote was as follows:

Affirmative—Messrs. Barr and Tieman.—2.

Negative—Messrs. Moore, Haley, Sturtevant, Oakley, Boyce, Tweed, President, Brisley, Francis, Smith, Bard, Ward, Denman, Cornell, Alvord, Doherty and Peck.—17.

All present.

Ald. TIEMANN (XIIth) moved that the Controller be directed to advertise for proposals; and called the ayes and noes, with the following result:

Affirmative—Messrs. Tiemann, Denman, Alvord—3.

Negative—Messrs. Moore, Haley, Sturtevant, Oakley, Boyce, Barr, Tweed, the President, Brisley, Francis, Smith, Bard, Ward, Cornell, Doherty, Peck—16.

Ald. TIEMANN (XIIth) moved to strike out the name of Mr. MARTINE, at $3,000 a year, and insert the name of Mr. HERRICK, at a yearly rent of $10,000; and called the ayes and noes. He was not willing to give this matter up so. He could not see the privileges of the city thus thrown away. Ald. STURTEVANT (IIId) was sorry to see the Alderman of the XIIth act as he was doing. He thought that the rent offered was sufficient. The city should not, and does not, desire to make money from the ferry privileges. Gentlemen do not regard these things in their proper light. He thought the man who offered $25,000 for the Wall-street ferry would never make anything; and he also thought Mr. MARTINE could not make anything by paying more than $3,000 for his lease. The proposition to give $10,000 for the ferry was probably made without any consideration. He thought that if this matter was left open, we should have propositions offering $20,000 in less than a week—even though the bidders might not be able to pay any thing. If we would get rid of these vexatious proposals, we should pass the bill to-night. This was the only way in which the matter could be disposed of, without much trouble. Ald. TIEMAN (XIIth) renewed his argument in favor of his amendment. He thought the City should dispose of these rights to the best advantage they could. If any member had such a right to dispose of, he would put it up at auction. Ald. WARD (XVth) was decidedly opposed to hawking-out these privileges. He was opposed to taking such enormous sums for them. He didn't believe in this run after ferry leases. He didn't believe in extravagant rents. The other ferries did not pay such high prices for leases. In fact we had too many ferries to Brooklyn at present. Ald. TWEED (VIIth) thought that the interests of this City had been frustrated in the giving out of this lease. The sum was enough. If we let it out for $10,000, the citizens would have to pay the difference. There would be slower boats, not so good men, and worse accommodations. He thought $3,000 was $1,000 too much. He was afraid that the man who offered $10,000 did not know what he was about. This was to be a poor man's ferry—for the benefit of the laboring men who worked in the lower part of the City. Ald. TIEMAN (XIIth) complained of the whole system of granting ferry leases. We should first decide if we should have a ferry, what class boats we

Zephyr Under-Garments—The Place to obtain these garments, so indispensable at this season, is at the old established New-York Stocking and Under-Garment Factory, No. 104 Bowery. They are very light, and very soft and elastic, unshrinkable when washed, durable, and sold at very low prices. Give them a trial.

A. RANKIN & CO., Importers' and Manufacturers of Hosiery and Under-Garments.

Window Shades, from 25 cents to $10; Lace Curtains, from $2 to $30; Muslin Curtains, from 75 cents to $5. Also, all kinds of trimmings for Curtains and Shades, at reduced prices. Dealers and others can find the best assortment in the city at KELTY & FERGUSON'S, No. 289½ Broadway, No. 54 Reade-st.

Housekeepers and all others in want of Bedding, Bedsteads, &c., would do well to call at M. WILLARD'S old established Warerooms, No. 156 Chatham-st. corner of Mulberry-st., where may be found the largest assortment of articles in his line ever offered to the public.

Ladies' Boot and Shoe Emporium.—CANTRELL, No. 336 Bowery, between Bond and Great Jones-st., would most respectfully invite the attention of the ladies to his new arrangements for the spring season.

His establishment has been materially enlarged and improved, to meet the increasing demand of his customers, and all who now favor him with a visit, will be insured prompt and respectful attention, and at the same time have the privilege of selecting their Gaiters, Slippers, Buskins, Ties, &c., from one of the most extensive assortment to be found in the United States.

To ensure a continuance of the very liberal favors extended to him, since his commencement in business he has secured the valuable cooperation of

Mr. LABOYTEAUX, formerly of Broadway, who will devote himself entirely to the supervision of the manufacturing department. His long experience and justly acknowledged skill in the production of Ladies' Shoes, warrants the assertion, that in exquisiteness of finish, delicacy of style and superiority of materials, they cannot be excelled, while the prices at which they are afforded are considerably more economical than are charged for inferior articles.

Attention is called to the following "Scale of Prices"

First Class, or Promenade Gaiters	12s.
Second do.	10s.
Third do	12s.
Linen Gaiters for Traveling, or Summer wear	12s.
Slippers, elegant, durable and fashionable, 1st qual and Ties, 2d quality	9s @10s. 6s.
Buskins	7s and 8s.

FOR BOYS AND YOUTHS, MISSES AND CHILDREN. Parents and Heads of Families will find a very superior display of boots and shoes for children of all ages, to the manufacture of which particular attention is devoted

CANTRELL.

Bronchitis! Bronchitis!! Bronchitis!!! This disease is uncommonly prevalent at the present time. Of all the forms of Lung disease, Bronchitis is the most insiduous, and if neglected, one of the most fatal. Its beginnings are so gentle, and its progress is so gradual, that oftentimes, no danger is suspected until the disease has laid its iron grasp so firmly upon the Constitution, that it is with the utmost difficulty dislodged.

Those who have any reason to fear that they are affected with Bronchitis, should bear in mind the following facts:

1st Bronchitis becomes, at last, one of the most incurable of all forms of Lung disease proving as fatal as genuine Tuberculous Consumption.

2d This disease never "rests well of itself," or "wears itself off," as Colds and Coughs sometimes do, but, if neglected, invariably works its way down among the minute air-cells of the Lungs, when recovery becomes extremely doubtful.

3d It can be easily cured if taken in time.

4th Dr Rogers' Syrup of Liverwort, Tar and Canchalagua, together with the treatment and other remedies laid down in the Pamphlet around each bottle, will be certain to give relief, and if the disease has not passed into the incurable stage, will most surely work out a perfect cure!

For sale by A L. SCOVILL & CO., at the Depôt, No. 316 Broadway, and by all respectable Druggists. Price, in large bottles $1—or three bottles for $2 50.

Lace Curtains.
Muslin Curtains.
Window Shades.
Buff Hollands.
White Hollands.
White Linens.
Gilt Cornices
Bands, Pins, Hooks, Centre Tassels
Loops, Picture Cord and Tassels—

All for sale at very low prices, at
KELTY & FERGUSON'S
Window Furnishing Store,
No. 289½ Broadway,
One door from Reade-st.

Carpetings, &c.—Smith & Lounsbery, No. 448 Pearl-st., have now in store a complete and desirable assortment of Spring Styles, which they are offering at the following very reduced prices:

	Per yard.		Per yard.
Velvet Carpets	10s. to 16s	Tapestry Ingrains	4s. to 7s.
Tapestry do	7s. to 10s.	Superfine do	5s. to 6s.
Brussels do	7s. to 10s.	Extra fine do	4s. to 5s.
Three-ply do	7s. to 9s.	Cot & Wool do	1s. 6d. to 3s.

Also, Floor Oil Cloths, 3 to 24 feet wide, and a choice assortment of all other goods connected with the trade, from 1c to 20 per cent. less than last year's prices.

Bogle's Electric Hair Dye is allowed by the most eminent chemists to be perfection; and all who use it give it the preference over every other Hair Dye. All the old annoyances are now done away with, and a perfect black or brown produced immediately, without trouble or inconvenience This, with BOGLE'S HYPERION FLUID, for the hair, and SHAVING SOAPS, may be had of A. B. & D. SANDS, No 100 Fulton-st., RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., No 273, and RICE & SMITH, No 722 Broadway, WM. H. CARY & CO., No. 245 Pearl-st., and the Druggists and Perfumers throughout the world.

Clairvoyant Examinations.—Dr. Swan has removed to No 395 Grand-st., between Suffolk and Clinton, where he can hereafter be found. Dr. S. continues to astonish the people by many wonderful cures he is daily making by means of his Independent Clairvoyant and Vegetable remedies. Dr SWAN has not taken up this profession from mere chance, but from many years of close study and practice, which enables him to treat diseases with success. Office hours from 8 to 12 A.M., and from 2 to 9½ P.M. Recollect the number, 395 Grand-st., New-York.

To the Ladies, in particular.—Facts worth knowing. That G. M. BODINE is selling elegant plain and embroidered Crape Shawls, at $5, $6, $8, $10 and $12; splendid spring Silks, for only $1, $1 25, $1 50, 75, and 88c. per yard. Also, every description of Ladies Spring and Summer Dress Goods, at extremely low prices; in fact, BODINE keeps a general assortment of everything in his line adapted to the season, and sells them at the very lowest prices. We would advise all ladies in want of Dry Goods to give Mr. B. an early call, at No. 323 Grand-st., cor. Orchard.

Window Shades.—A rich and entirely new assortment of Window Shades, for the Spring trade, and ready for sale. Also, a beautiful assortment of Buff and White Linens, with all the requisite mountings. Customers by calling at our store, can satisfy themselves that they can do better than at any other establishment, as we are exclusive manufacturers. Store Shades made to order with neatness and dispatch. N. B.—Strict attention paid to furnishing hotels, saloons, &c. &c. G. E. RICKER & CO., No. 131 Chatham-st., N. Y.

Rich Carpetings.—Peterson & Humphrey, No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., have just received direct from the European manufactories, per late arrivals from Europe, a large and elegant assortment of rich Moquette, Velvet and Tapestry Carpeting, surpassing anything ever before in this country; patterns entirely new, exclusively our own, and for sale full 10 per cent. less than other stores selling similar goods.

Fine Arts—Daguerreotypes in Oil.—By W. H. BUTLER, No. 251 Broadway, (Plumbe Gallery.)—This important discovery, by which the detail of the Daguerreotype is combined with the finish of the finest miniature painting, producing the most perfect likenesses, as well as the most durable portraits ever made. Daguerreotypes of deceased persons copied satisfactorily.

Dr. Paige's Perpetual Electrometers and Galvanic Supporters, with which he is now curing all Nervous and Local Diseases, are spoken of by the Boston journals, where they have been thoroughly tested, as "a discovery not inferior to that of the use of ether." They may be examined at No. 625 Broadway, where Dr. PAIGE has opened rooms for a limited time.

Warnocks, Hatters, No. 275 Broadway, Irving House, respectfully remind gentlemen in search of a fashionable Hat, that they are located as above. They deem it no impropriety to say that their long-established reputation and the popularity of their productions are ample guarantee for the style and character of Hats at all times emanating from them.

Grenadines, Dress Goods, Silks, Shawls, and Laces, at reduced prices, comprising one of the most varied and best assortments of new Spring Goods to be found in this city.

TIFFANY & CUTTING, No. 321 Broadway.

Two or three boys wanted—apply as above.

Fashionable Clothing Store.—Alfred Munroe & Co., No. 441 Broadway, offer to their friends and customers, an additional assortment of choice and desirable articles of Fashionable Clothing, Under Garments, &c., suitable for the present and approaching season. All articles guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. No deviation in prices.

Canal-street Carpet Store.—Now is the time; if you want to make a saving of 15 per cent., call at No. 70 Canal-st., E. A. PETERSON & CO., and there you will find good Ingrain Carpets at 4s. a yard; three-ply, 5s. per yard; Tapestry Brussels, $1 to 1s. per yard. Also a large and splendid assortment of Tapestry Velvets.

Call and See!!—English Imperial three-ply Carpeting, of gorgeous and glittering colors, and of most unique Mosaic and scroll figures, never before exhibited, at No. 99 Bowery—HIRAM ANDERSON'S. Also, American three-ply Carpets, at 4s. 6d., 7s., 8s. per yard; elegant spring styles.

Van Duser's Improved Wampene—The best preparation for restoring Gray Hair to its original color, preventing the Hair from falling out, promoting its general growth, eradicating dandruff and scurf, forming altogether a beautiful article for the toilet. To be obtained at No. 132 Chambers-st.

Boys' and Children's Clothing—New Styles—ALFRED MUNROE & Co., No. 441 Broadway, offer an additional assortment of Boys and Children's Clothing, made and trimmed in the best manner.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Housekeepers' attention is particularly directed to a large assortment of rich Lace Window Curtains and Muslin Drapery, just received from auction by S & M E TOWLE, of Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st., containing every variety of rich Tambour'd, Applique and Floss work, by pairs, sets, or measure. Also, a general assortment of pure Irish Linen Goods, comprising Damask Table Cloths, Diaper Cloths, Toweling Napkins and Sheetings, all of which will be offered at the lowest possible price. Hotel keepers will find the assortment unequaled, and the inducement worthy of their consideration. All and every article suitable to the wants of Housekeepers at this season of the year may be obtained at Columbian Hall much cheaper than elsewhere.

May Meetings.—Among the thousands of ministers, Church members and philanthropists drawn to our city by the Religious and other Anniversaries, there are doubtless a large number who will avail themselves of the opportunity to replenish their wardrobes for the summer and fall. To such the superior stock and moderate prices at UNION HALL, corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts., offer the most eligible field for choice, and invite the patronage of the economical. The establishment is of vast extent, embracing six immense floors filled with handsome Clothing. Upon the material and workmanship the fullest reliance may be placed; while in the custom department elegant suits can be made to order in a single day, at prices scarcely beyond the cost of common ready-made clothing in ordinary stores. The attention of the Clergy is particularly invited to the long-skirted Frock Coats, and black Silk and black Bombazine Vests at this establishment.

The fame acquired by Gen. Taylor during the Mexican Campaign will live through all time, as most brilliant military exploits. So, too, will many a gentleman who made attention to personal appearance a part of his duty, gratefully remember the services of Mr SOUDERS, the Manager of Gen Taylor's Head Quarters, No 76 Fulton-st., corner of Gold; for the many elegant and well-fitted garments he had selected him from. Messrs. Mr. SOUDERS has the reputation of furnishing the cheapest and best-made Boys' Clothes in this City.

A Time for all Things.—There is a time for all things and this is the proper period for housekeepers to purchase Tassels, Cornices, Window Shades, Bands, Cords, Brasses, &c., that is, if houses are to be properly furnished at a cheap outlay. Whoever wants the above-mentioned articles should take the earliest opportunity of calling upon Mr. GREASON, at No. 261 Greenwich-st, and getting them. Mr. G. is a philanthropist in his way. He prepares the finest goods ever seen for the service of his customers, and asks but small pay for his trouble

Miss Adeline Patti, a Musical Wonder, who at 8 years of age, sings the most brilliant and difficult *Scenas*, is announced to appear at the LYCEUM—TO-NIGHT. Our readers will do well to hear her, for nothing can be more charming or miraculous than her singing of the "Echo Song," as rendered by Jenny Lind herself, or more perfect than that brilliant finale to "La Cenerentola," in which she sings the most difficult and elaborate cadenzas, with taste, precision, and brilliancy, really astounding. Hear her by all means.

Knapp's Health Restorative Bitters.—The object of these Bitters—an object which they have never failed to effect during a period of fifteen years, before they were advertised in the public prints—is the radical cure of dyspepsia, nervous weakness, liver complaint, general debility, lowness of spirits, want of energy, and all the distressing consequences of indigestion. In cases of this kind, the fullest reliance may be placed upon the preparation by invalids of both sexes, and of all ages. General Depôt, No. 362 Hudson-st. Price 50 cents per bottle.

Genin's Lower Store.—The Genin Spring Hat for 1852 continues to be as much in demand as if this month were March, instead of May. Its lightness particularly adapts it to this genial weather, and is actually the coolest as well as the handsomest hat that has been produced this season. Attention is invited to the great variety of styles for children, from infancy upward, at Genin's lower store, and also to the elegant Spring riding hats for ladies.

GENIN, 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

The Very Last Invention.—Gray Hair restored to its former color by DAVIS'S Rahveno, which acts wonderfully upon the roots of the hair, and revives the inert coloring glands, thus beautifully aiding nature. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale at the principal office, 308 Grand-st., corner of Allen. Agents, Ring, 192 Broadway; Cook & Co., 279 Washington-st.; Knapp, 362 Hudson-st.; Lyon, 111 Houston-st.; Guion, 127 Bowery.

The Automaton Bird Tree.—It represents a hawthorn tree, amid the snowy blossoms of which flocks of bright plumed birds flit from branch to branch, without the help of visible mechanical assistance. The motions of the tiny songsters and their warbling is so natural, that the spectator can hardly believe them to be artificial. For sale at TUTTLE'S Emporium of Fancy Goods and Toys, No. 345 Broadway.

Extraordinary Sale of Real Estate.—On the 18th of May 1852, A. J. BLEECKER, will sell at the Merchants' Exchange, the centre and most desirable portion of Harlem, comprising the most beautiful part of the estate of the late Charles Henry Hall. The Harlem cars will take, for a mere trifle, to and from, all persons wishing to see the property. The sale is to be without reserve.

Crystal Palace Again.—Patent Tapestry Ingrain and Patent Tapestry three-ply Carpeting, same as were exhibited at the World's Fair, at No. 99 Bowery—HIRAM ANDERSON'S. Also, Pardee's and Crosby & Son's English Exhibition Tapestries and Brussels Carpeting of magnificent new styles. They will be sold remarkably low.

English Floor Oil Cloths, 24 feet wide, elegant new marbles,

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

GREAT BUSINESS DOING IN COTTON.

BREADSTUFFS DULL.

THE CHANCELLOR'S BUDGET.

By Telegraph over the Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick and Maine Lines to Portland,
AND THENCE BY THE
BAIN MERCHANTS' LINE TO NEW-YORK.

HALIFAX, N. S., Tuesday, May 11

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, Capt. LANG, arrived here about 10 o'clock this evening, bringing advices from Liverpool to 6 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 1st of May. She has 51 passengers, and experienced strong easterly gales, except during a few days.

Passed the *Africa* at midnight on the 1st, off the Skerries, bound into Liverpool.

The COLLINS steamer *Atlantic*, on the 28th April, ran aground about 2 P. M. in a dense fog, inside the Salte, and about a mile from the Pier of Killmore, but got off about 9 P. M., apparently without damage, and arrived at Liverpool on Thursday, the 29th, about 1 o'clock P. M.

The steamship *Washington* left Southampton for New-York on Wednesday, the 28th April.

The steamship *Great Britain* sailed from Liverpool for New-York on Saturday, 1st inst., with 160 passengers.

The news is rather interesting.

COTTON remains steady, with a large business doing. BREADSTUFFS dull.

Moderate transactions in PROVISIONS.

The Chancellor has presented his budget, which is regarded as satisfactory. It estimates a surplus of £400,000.

The Crystal Palace is to be pulled down.

Nothing of importance from Continental Europe.

ENGLAND.

The House of Commons was occupied on Wednesday in discussing a measure proposing to abolish Religious tests in the Scotch University. After a lengthened discussion the measure was negatived by 15 majority.

The second reading of the Colonial Bishops bill was made the occasion of speech by Mr. GLADSTONE, in favor of appointing Bishops in connexion with the Church of England to the Colonies. The debate was adjourned till the 29th May.

In the House of Lords, on Thursday, Earl GRANVILLE took occasion to ask the Government whether the honors that were paid to Gen. ROSAS, on his landing at Plymouth, were by order of the Government.

Lo.d MALMESBURY gave an evasive reply, to the effect that he believed no orders went from his department; but ROSAS was no common refugee, but one who had shown great distinction and kindness to British merchants who had traded with his country, and whatever his cruelties had been in South America, the English Government could not mark them by any stigma. Some further conversation ensued respecting the affair of the Banda Oriental, after which the subject dropped. The rest of the day was taken up by a discussion on the sanitary condition of London.

The Commons the same day, had before them a motion to regulate the revenue of the Church; leave was given to bring in a bill on this subject.

Mr. HEYWOOD's motion for a committee to consider the propriety of preserving the Crystal Palace came up and a long debate ensued, which resulted upon a division—103 for the committee to 221 against it; so the Palace will be pulled down and its demolition was to commence on the first day of May, the anniversary of its opening.

On Friday, according to announcement, the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward the Budget. He proposes to repeal none of the existing taxes, and says nothing of imposing new, except the continuation of the income and property tax, for a limited time, and estimates that the income of the coming year will be, from present sources, £51,025,000, and the expenditure £51,163,979, which will leave a surplus of £461,221.

Later news had been received from India, with accounts of another battle. The commercial advices were dull, but Cotton was active and rising.

Further advices received from the Cape of Good Hope mention the occurrence some of skirmishing.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The demand had been active throughout the week from all classes of purchasers. The abundance of money and the favorable advices from the United States having conspired to keep up the prices to the full rates of last week. The sales for the week ending Friday night reached 69,910 bales. The stock of COTTON in Liverpool was 413,270 bales. The imports of the week had been, 67,455.

The following are the quotations:—Sea Island ordinary to middling, 10½@13½d.; fair to good fair, 14½@15½d.; good to fine, 18@21d. Uplands ordinary to middling, 4¢@4½d., fair to good fair, 5@5¼d.; good to fine, 5¼@5¾d. Mobile ordinary to middling, 4¢@4⅝d.; fair to good fair, 5@5¼d. New-Orleans inferior, 3¾@4d.; ordinary to middling, 4¢@4⅝d.; fair to good fair, 5@5⅝d.; good to fine, 6¼@7d.

From Hollinshead, Tetley & Co.'s Circular.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, April 30, 1852.

"There has been quite as much business doing in COTTON this week, as in the preceding one, although the trade has not purchased to the same extent—but as there has been more doing on speculation, and for export, the amount of sales again has been extensive. The demand has been good daily through the week, and in the early part of it, the market not being over well supplied, prices were a shade dearer for New-Orleans, and other descriptions of American, but a change of wind and numerous arrivals have caused a better supply to be brought out, and the market has, therefore, been less buoyant the last two days. Still prices are well supported and we close without any change from last week in the value of American COTTON.

A large business has been done in the ordinary qualities on speculation; the trade confining their purchases chiefly to the middling and better descriptions. Brazils are somewhat neglected, but in prices there is no change to notice. In Egyptian there has been extensive sales daily, the demand having been good, both from consumers and speculators, and prices are advanced ¼d. ₱ lb, particularly on the better qualities. There has been a good deal doing in Surats, and full prices have been paid—13,740 bales American; 260 Pernam; 200 Bahia; 350 West India; 2,570 Egyptian, and 260 Surat have been taken on speculation, with 7,290 American; 330 Pernam, and 2,500 Surat for export—having for the trade 41,700 bales.

The business, to-day, amounted to 10,000 bales; one-half on speculation, &c. The sales, during the present month, amounted to 211,240 bales; of which 37,080 were reported on speculation, and 25,940 for export. The stock is taken to-day, proves to be 105,000 bales more than was calculated upon; the increase being principally in Egyptians.

The published table for the Kingdom, shows the delivery for consumption this year to have been at the rate of 37 000 bales weekly; whereas, for the same period last year, it was only 27,457; but the weekly consumption for the whole of 1851, was 31,572 bales. About 60,000 bales of COTTON have arrived which are not yet reported at the Custom House.

Liverpool Corn Market.

Notwithstanding that a large fleet of vessels have entered the port since Monday, not many have brought grain, and with the exception of 1,630 bbls. of Flour, from the United States, there have been no large receipts. The sudden change in the weather from long continued drought to genial showers has had the effect of rendering the market dull. An advance took place in the early part of the week, but it had been lost, and a slight concession had to be made upon the previous weeks quotations to effect sales.

INDIAN CORN did not, however, share in the reduction. MAKIN & SON's quotations are at a decline of 1d ₱ 70 lbs. of WHEAT, and 3d. ₱ bbl., upon a limited scale, for United States and Canadian FLOUR. BARLEY and OATS could be had on easier terms. The imports from the 23d to the 29th April inclusive, were 5,633 quarters of CORN, 18,686 bbls. of FLOUR, and 39,176 bushels of WHEAT.

PROVISIONS.—The recent imports of Bacon are not yet on the market. Beef is quotable at an advance of from 5s @10s ₱ tierce, with sales of 4,000 tierces. Cheese is still very slow of sale. Lard is dull, buyers waiting for arrivals.

From a private Correspondent.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 1.

The sales of COTTON during the week have been 70,000 bales, of which speculators took 13,000, and exporters 10,000. Prices are unchanged. The following are the quotations:—New Orleans fair, 5¼d.; middling, 5; upland fair, 5¼; middling, 4¾. Stock of American COTTON at Liverpool, 370,000 bales.

FLOUR—Western Canal sells at 20s.@21s.

CORN—Yellow, 30s.; White, 29s.

LARD—48s. 6d.

CONSOLS closed at 99¾.

Some sales of French PORK have been made at last quotations. The imports from the 23d to the 29th April were 1,325 boxes BACON; 2,052 tierces of BEEF; 1,200 tierces and 985 bbls. of LARD.

ASHES—The demand for Pots is still limited, while Pearls are in fair request.

QUERCITRON BARK—Small sales at last week's rates.

DYEWOODS have been sold to a fair extent at the highest quotations of last week.

LINSEED CAKE—Sold readily at quotations.

NAVAL STORES—The sales of Resin for the week were 900 bbls. at 4s. for common, to 10s. ₱ cwt. for fine. There was but very little Tar in the market. No transactions were reported in rough Turpentine. Spirits of Turpentine to arrive changed hands at 45s. ₱ cwt.

TALLOW is lower and flat.

RICE has been in rather better demand; 100 tierces brought 17s. @ 19s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

SALTPETRE.—Nothing doing; 1,700 bags were to be offered at auction on Monday.

FREIGHTS.—A favorable change of wind had brought upwards of fifty ships into Liverpool from the United States, and charters can be made at a great reduction from last week's prices. Iron to New-York has been taken at 9s. 6d. @10s. ₱ ton. We quote from TRAIN & Co's Circular, that the rates of passage are down to £3 5s.@£3 10s., with every chance of a further decline.

OILS—Retail sales in Palm continue to be made on the spot, at £26 5s.@£26 15s. ₱ ton, and 100 tons to arrive have been sold at £28. Pale Seal Oil is quoted by Desmistown & Co. at £29@£29 10s., and American Whale at £21@£22 ₱ ton. 40 tons have been sold at these prices.

English Money Market.

The English Stock Market has been very steady this week—but operations were restricted by the anxiety felt to ascertain the details of of the Budget. Money continued at 1¼@1½ ₱ cent. for Bankers' 60-day acceptances. Consols closed on Friday at 99¾@99¾ for account.

United States Securities remained steady, at late quotations. American Eagles are wort £3 16s. 4d. ₱ ounce.

Other foreign Stocks were rather sluggish. Gold-mining Shares were rather flat, and Railway Securities were without much animation, but prices were kept up. In consequence of Spain not having made any provision to pay her overdue Coupons, the London Board of Brokers have excluded Spanish Stock from their quotations.

Gold Coin and Bullion in the Bank of England April 30, £19,065,775.

Havre Cotton Market....April 29.

The sales of the week reached 9,734 bales—700 to arrive—and as the imports do not exceed 13,500 bales, there remains a stock on hand of 60,000 bales, of which 54,000 are American; 45 ships are looked for, of which 20 with 65,000 bales may be expected within a fortnight. Sales of 3,319 bales of Orleans were made at 55f.@54f.; 2,053 bales Mobile at 70f.@71f., and 2,662 bales Upland at 66f.@67f.

American Shipping.

Arrived from New-York April 29.—Steamship Atlantic; ships Montezuma, West Point, Europe, Princeton, Isaac Wright, Dorcas, Prince, Garrick, Fides—all at Liverpool on the 28th; 27th, North America, Adolphine; 29th, Queen, Queen, at Deal; 30th, Independence, at Gravesend; Chesa, Cope, at Deal; 30th, the Patriot, Cumberland; *Sailed for New-York*, 30th, ships Patriot, Cumberland; Hero; Gipsey; Jos. Howe; Tantivy, all from Liverpool; 2nd Hartford, in Bremen; Isaac Robinson and Elizabeth, at Queenstown; 28th, Symbol in Shields; 29th, Louise in Antwerp.

[The lateness of the hour prevented the transmission of the remainder of the dispatch in time for this morning's edition. The conclusion will be given in our evening paper.]

BROOKLYN CITY.

PRIMARY ELECTIONS.—The election of Delegates from the different Wards of the City to the Convention to be held on Thursday evening, to select a Delegate to the National Convention, took place yesterday. There was but little interest manifested by our citizens, and a very small vote was polled. It is generally conceded that the majority of the delegates are for FILLMORE. In one of the largest Wards of the City, only 112 votes were cast. So little interest was manifested that it was with difficulty a ticket could be obtained at some of the places for holding the election.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—A man named Charles Tavand, keeper of a barber's shop near Hamilton-avenue Ferry, was arrested yesterday by Constable O'Rourke, on a warrant in which he was charged with passing counterfeit money. He was arraigned before Justice King and held for examination.

Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 10.

James F. Joy, Esq., of Michigan, was admitted an Attorney and Counsellor of this Court.

No. 160. J. Aspden's administrator et al., appellants, *vs.* M. Aspden's administrator et al. The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. Newbold for the appellees, by Mr. Hirst for the appellants, and by Mr. J. M. Read for the appellees.

Adjourned until to-morrow, 11 o'clock, A. M.

LATER FROM TEXAS.—JOHN GARNER, charged with murder, was tried at the late term of the District Court at San Augustine, and acquitted.

Mr. SAMUEL TRAMMEL, of Fayette County, was shot on the evening of the 19th ult. by a Mr. W. P. HUGHES, and almost instantly killed. No particulars.

Goliad has been selected by the Western Presbytery for the location of a college. Extensive grants of land are made to the Institution.

A dreadful affray took place at Fort Merrill, on the Nueces, a few days ago, between some sporting men and a number of the troops stationed at that point, in which one or two soldiers were killed or mortally wounded. The difficulty occurred in consequence of a misunderstanding relative to betting, and the general impression is that the soldiers were to blame.

The barque *Milford* had cleared at Galveston for Cowes, with 1,300 bales of cotton, and the ship *Wharton* was also loaded for Havre, being the first direct shipments, and causing a firm market with large sales.

Fifteen of the men attached to the rifles had deserted to Mexico with their horses and equipments.

The Boston *Traveller* contradicts the rumor of the death of Dr. Wm. A. Alcott, the vegetarian lecturer.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable young woman, in a private family, as children's maid and seamstress. She is well educated, and if preferred, would assist in the education of children. No objection to go to the country with a nice family. Please address J. C., *Times* office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Young Woman, to assist in washing and ironing, or to do general housework in a small family. Wages not so much of an object as a good situation. She can be seen at her last place, No. 117 Avenue B, basement.

SITUATION WANTED—In a Wholesale Store, where the business would be principally writing, by a young man, 17 years of age—is a good and rapid penman, and can give the best of references from his last employer. Salary no object. Address FRANK, *Times* Office.

SITUATION WANTED—As general Servant, by a respectable young woman, in a small private family. Good reference from her last place, where she lived over five years. Can be seen at No. 308 3d-st., near Av. D.

SERVANTS' NOTICE.—Experienced servants, with good testimonials, who really wish to obtain permanent and respectable situations, are invited to apply to the Superintendent, No. 148 Grand-st who has ready for them a number of excellent situations in our first families.

SERVANTS.—A great variety of carefully selected Servants are now wanting employment at C. Mason's offices, Nos. 559 Broadway and 145 Bowery. Terms—Yearly subscription, 50 cents; otherwise, 25 cents. N. B.—Plenty of men sifted boys on hand.

TWENTY MEN WANTED—To sell articles wanted in every family. Agents are making $20, and upwards, per week. Agents for Boston, Philadelphia, Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, &c., with $150, can make from $1,000 to $1,500 per annum. Ten men paid wages to travel. Call, or address, post-paid, No. 317 Bowery. A small, low-priced IRON SAFE wanted.

TO IRON RAILING MAKERS.—Wanted, a first-class Iron Railing maker, that is capable of laying out and executing a good Job, and to take the general supervision of a Shop. Inquire at No. 81 John-st., between 3 and 5 o'clock, P. M.

BOY WANTED—A smart, active boy, in the Produce Commission Business. Apply between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M., to BISHOP & KING, Nos. 170 and 172 Centre-st

WANTED, IN AN INSURANCE OFFICE, a smart, active Lad, about 15 years of age. Apply, with references, Box No. 2,835 Post Office.

LOST.

NOTES LOST.—Saturday, May 8, five Notes, viz.:—CHS BRIDGE, dated 27th April, 4 months, for $423 90
CHS BRIDGE, dated 22d April, 6 months, for $271 61
D. B. & J. C. FULLER, dated 22d April, 4 months, for $412 65
HOWELL, LARNED & Co., dated 22d April, 6 months, for $111 71
PECK & TODD, dated 22d April, 6 months, for $163 45
The payment of the above having been stopped, any one returning them will be suitably rewarded
WILMERDING, HOGUET & HURNBET

DRAFTS LOST—On Tuesday afternoon, two Drafts—one for $1 000, on Sackett, Belcher & Co., and the other for $117, on L. Cadwell. The finder will be liberally rewarded for returning them to F. NEWCOMB, Office of Geo. Woodman, Esq., No. 49 William-st.

BOARDING.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL.—The undersigned has the pleasure to inform his friends and the public that his house will be open for the reception of company, on SATURDAY, the 15th May, and he is now prepared to make arrangements with families for the season.

WEST POINT, May 1, 1852. WM. B. COZZENS.

BOARDING—In a delightful locality in the country, five miles from Hoboken, and one mile from Bulls Ferry; house spacious and beautifully situated. A few Boarders can be taken; immediate application is made Steamboat and stage facilities several times a day. References given and required. Apply to No. 145 Tenth-av.

BOARDING IN WILLIAMSBURG.—Two gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with board with pleasant rooms, also, two or three single gentlemen, one minute's walk from Peck-slip Ferry, at No. 40 South 7th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms, in a private family, with use of bath. Apply at No. 547 Hudson-st.

ROOMS TO LET.—Furnished rooms to let in a pleasant house, finely located in Varick-st., just above St Johns Church, in a private family without children, with breakfast if required. Also, a fine office suitable for a respectable physician. Address S M A., at Thurman's drug store, corner of Canal and Varick-sts.

FRONT PARLOR TO LET—On the first floor, furnished, without board, to single gentlemen, No 52 Barclay-st, opposite College-place.

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE THICK—Suitable for SHOW-WINDOWS, SHOW-CASES, RAILROAD CARS, PICTURES, &c., for sale by F. HOPKINS & BROTHERS, Importers, No. 6 Barclay-st., next door to Astor House

MISCELLANEOUS.

FISH AND PROVISION STORE.—ALLAN & ROSE, No. 226 Washington-st., (one door above Barclay-st.,) New-York, offer at wholesale to dealers, at the lowest market prices for cash, the following articles of the best quality:

MACKEREL—Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in all kinds of packages.
SHAD—Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in all kinds of packages.
CODFISH—Dry Salted and Pickled.
SCALEFISH—Dry Salted and Pickled.
HERRINGS—Smoked and Pickled.
PORK—Mess, Prime, Rump, Butt, Clear, &c.
BEEF—Mess, Prime, and Railroad.
SMOKED HAMS, Shoulders, Beef, Bacon, Salmon.
CHEESE, Lard, Candles, Oil, Spices.
BUTTER—In firkins, tubs, and pails—fresh dairy.
SALT—Fine, in sacks and small bags.

PITTSTON COAL.—Office Pennsylvania Coal Co., corner Broadway and Wall-st.—The Pennsylvania Coal Co. is now prepared to enter into contracts for the sale of its superior PITTSTON COAL, deliverable at Port Erven, near Rondout, on the Hudson River, before the 1st of July next, at the following prices per ton of 2,240 lbs.:

Lump	$3 40	Range, or large Stove	$3 60
Steamboat	3 55	Nut, or Stove	3 65
Grate, or Furnace	3 60	Pea	2 75

Contracts may also be made for the remainder of the season, by application at the Company's office.

GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

CUMBERLAND BROTHERS' PATENT METALLIC OIL FOR MACHINERY.—The Metallic Oil is superior to pure sperm for all lubricating purposes, and its cost is 30 per cent less. It is the only chemically prepared Oil which may be used in factories without the payment of an extra premium for insurance against fire. For sale by the manufacturers, DE LA VERGNE, YOCKNEY & CO., No. 36 Broadway.

LEE & CO.'S GAUZE WIRE WINDOW SHADES, Office Signs, &c., office, No. 109 Bleecker-st., manufactured to order of any size, and elegantly painted with any Landscape, Letters, or other device required upon them. They obstruct the view from, and admit the view to the Street; they also admit the light and air, and keep out insects.

TO WATCHMAKERS.—The small stock of an old established Jewelry Store for sale low and on easy terms; business and lease of premises, no charge made for rent $400, three years lease; weekly repairs amounts to $25, the year round. Address, A. S. H., *Times* office.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A pair of closely matched iron gray horses from Columbia County—stylish in action for carriages, and very desirable as saddle horses for ladies. Can be seen and driven, THURSDAY, 13th inst., at Messrs. NORTHRUP & POST'S, corner of 34th-st. and 3d-av.

PRICES REDUCED.—FAIRBANK'S CELEBRATED SCALES for Coal Dealers' use, have been greatly reduced in price and improved in quality. They are made with trussed iron levers and steel bearings.

FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Wall-st.

Wheelbarrow Scales constantly on hand.

MEDICINE DRAWERS—COUNTER.—Wanted, a few second-hand Medicine Drawers, suitable for a drug store or an office. Also for sale, a counter with mahogany top and four large drawers. Inquire of Dr. DUSENBURY, corner of Broome and Mulberry-sts.

FAST HORSES.—There is now offered for sale two fast trotting horses, that have never before been in any market. Inquire of NORTHRUP & POST, National Stable, opposite the Bull's Head Hotel.

LAWN GRASS.—A mixture of fine English and native Grass Seeds for lawns, with an assortment of other field and garden Seeds, for sale in any quantity by RALPH & CO., Union Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 25 Fulton-st., near Fulton Market.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS,
285 BROADWAY, have ready published—AMERICA AS I FOUND IT. By Mrs. Dumont. $1.
THE SCHOOL-GIRL IN FRANCE. 18mo. 50 cents.
CHRIST OUR EXAMPLE. By Caroline Fry. 75 cents.
WHAT IT COSTS TO BE A CHRISTIAN. By Dr. Wardlaw.
HENGSTENBERG ON THE APOCALYPSE. Vol. I. $1 75.
INDIAN TRIBES OF GUIANA. By Brett. 75 cents.
STORIES ON THE LORD'S PRAYER. 18mo. 38 cts.
FAR OFF. By the author of the "Peep of Day." 75 cts.
THE FOLDED LAMB. By Mrs. Rogers. 60 cts.
FRANK NETHERTON. do. The Talisman. 60 cts.

HYMN AND TUNE BOOKS.

FOR CONFERENCE MEETINGS AND THE FAMILY. By Rev. GEO. B. CHEEVER and T. E. SWEETSER. CHEEVER'S CHRISTIAN MELODIES. Price reduced to 37½ cents. A selection of Hymns and Tunes designed for the Lecture room and family circle. The Hymns are arranged by Rev. GEO. B. CHEEVER, D. D., and Tunes adapted by J. E. SWEETSER.

This work is reduced in price, and is worthy of a place in every Christian library. Published by
A. S. BARNES & CO., No. 51 John-st.

JUST SENT IN.

YOUR ATTENTION ALL, while a story I repeat, which happened round the corner at No. 121 Fulton-st. A splendid book. Fresh Leaves from the Diary of a Broadway Dandy—of which 7,000 copies have been sold, and three more quite as handy. Oh, if you wish a copy sent by mail, to BUNNELL & PRICE two shillings send, which will ratify the sale.

TO THE READING PUBLIC.—The subscriber invites attention to his splendid stock of books, consisting of Bibles, of all sizes and descriptions of binding, a general assortment of religious works, histories, travels, standard poets, scientific works, and, in short, every description of books that may be desired by respectable people. Also, all kinds of stationery, grate-aprons and trimming-paper, all of which are offered for sale on terms as reasonable as they can be had at any other place. Please call and see, and oblige ABRAHAM MAZE, No. 237 Bleecker-st., opposite Le Roy-st.

THEOLOGICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, STATIONERY, SERMON PAPER, LETTER and CAP PAPERS, for sale at very low prices by
D. VAN NOSTRAND, Bookseller and Stationer,
No. 138 Fulton-st., up stairs.

Clergymen and others are invited to call.

SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, and STATIONERY, at wholesale.—Country merchants and booksellers are invited to call and examine our very large stock, and prices, before buying elsewhere.
KIGGINS & KELLOGG, No. 88 John-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—J. W. HOLBERTON, Importer of FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c., has removed from No. 75 to No. 43 Maiden-lane, and invites the attention of his customers, and buyers generally, to an extensive assortment of GERMAN, FRENCH, AND ENGLISH TOYS, and FANCY GOODS, now opening for the Spring trade. Also, TIN and IRON TOYS, in great variety, of his own manufacture. All the new styles of INDIA RUBBER TOYS, in small or large quantities, at manufacturers' prices. The agency for the sale of
EDGE'S PREMIUM FIRE WORKS
is held solely by J. W. HOLBERTON.
FIRE CRACKERS and CHINA ROCKETS, (of his own importation,) TORPEDOES, and other small fireworks, constantly on hand.

NOTICE.—The office of JOHN A. FLAMMER, lately situated at the corner of Broadway and Amity-st., is removed to his residence, No. 157 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., where business will be transacted as usual. All payments for Montport and Flammerburg lots, must be made personally to JOHN A. FLAMMER. Office hours from 4 to 8 P. M

REMOVAL.—JOHN PHYFE, Dealer in Ivory and Hardwood, and Manufacturer of Ivory Goods, has removed from No 19 to No 4 Murray-st., on the opposite side, near Broadway, where he will be happy to see his friends and former customers.

MRS. L. GIPSEY—Has removed from No. 55 East Broadway, to No 243 Grand-st., near the Bowery, where she can be consulted on all the events of life, from 9 A. M to 10 P. M.

TO LET.

A FAMILY OF FIVE PERSONS, occupying a house of seven rooms, 4th-av., below 28th-st., desires TO LET HALF OF MORE to a family about the same size, and take the rest in board. Liberal terms to a family that is genteel. References exchanged. Address LOUIS, Chatham-square Post-office.

A FINE ENGLISH LEVER WATCH, full jewelled, hunting cases, and fine gold, will be given for its fair value in coal. Address LOUIS, Chatham-square Post-office.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—On the east bank of the Hudson River, nearly opposite West Point. On the premises, containing about 5 acres of land, is a two-story dwelling, with six rooms, cellar and kitchen, with several smaller outbuildings, &c. The situation is pleasant and healthy, and within five minutes' walk of the Railroad Station. Apply to P. ANDERSON, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s, Broadway.

BUILDING TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER.—A building on 1st-av., between 23d and 24th-sts., 18 by 45 feet, containing five rooms. Will be let together, or in rooms to suit applicants. Apply on the premises, or to
MORTON & BREMNER,
No. 213 Pearl-st., cor. Fletcher.

HOUSE WANTED.—A two story brick or frame house north of Grand-st. south of 50th-st. and west of Sixth av. Possession wanted immediately. Address BRADLEY, at the office of the *Daily Times*, No. 113 Nassau-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—A neat Cottage House, suitable for a small family. Location 33d-st., near Broadway. Apply to U. D. FRENCH, No. 128 Nassau-st.

TO RENT.—A small and delightful cottage house, near Union Park, to a small family without children; it is a most desirable place. Rent $800. Address COTTAGE, at this office.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET.—In *Times* Building, No. 113 Nassau-st., the 2d floor, 25 by 103 feet deep, entrance on two streets. Inquire of JOHN GILHOOLY, No. 118 Nassau-st., in basement.

STORE TO LET.—The eligible store No. 4 Warren-st., near Broadway; and counter and desk for sale. Inquire on the premises.

FRONT PARLOR TO LET.—On first floor in house No. 123 Orchard-st., suitable for an office. For particulars inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING LOTS AND MANUFACTURING SITES.—BRIDGEPORT, CONN., is 60 miles from New-York—its harbor the best on Long Island Sound. Population, 8,500, principally mechanics and manufacturers; increase, 15 per cent per annum. The Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads terminate at Bridgeport, and here the New-York and New-Haven Railroad connects with them, making it a very busy centre. These unite Bridgeport with all the great cities and populous sections of the country on every side. Hence its unexampled prosperity. The remarkable beauty of the town, as regards its situation—the face of the country and the surrounding scenery, is admitted by every visitor. For a home, no locality can be more desirable; for business, particularly the manufacturing, its situation relative to the great marts of trade and commerce, and the facilities for communication with every point of the compass, render it most eligible. The undersigned have recently purchased near the centre of this town and fronting on its harbor, an extensive tract of land, which, though much sought after, has hitherto been so owned as to prevent its use for building purposes. This they have divided into 600 large building lots crossed by broad streets, at right angles, and surrounding a park 12 acres in size. The Railroad depot is about 75 rods distant. The shore of the tract is accessible to vessels of 300 tons. On these lots, 50 or more buildings, factories, shops, residences, etc., are in process of erection. In two years it will be as thickly settled as the other portion of the town. The lots are now offered to those who will build, at very low prices—the bare cost, in fact,—the proprietors reserving only the future profit. Dwellings and Manufactories, erected in this property, rent for from 10 to 20 ₱ cent on their cost, and the property is rising from 50 to 100 ₱ cent. per annum. There is always a great demand here for dwellings. The chance is a rare one for manufacturers to select a new location. Capitalists, also, and others such as wish to embark in manufactures. Maps furnished, and inquiries answered, on application to WM. H. NOBLE, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

P. T. BARNUM,
W. H. NOBLE, } Proprietors.

Maps of the above property may also be obtained, and terms of sale ascertained, on application to L. C. STUART, at the office of the American Museum. Mr. STUART, will give the fullest information concerning the property, with which he is well acquainted.

THE LAST OPPORTUNITY IS AT HAND.—The shares in Lakeland Village Lots and Farms are nearly all sold. The distribution takes place this month. It has already been shown by actual experiment that purchasers can realize twice the present price of Lots and farms from the avails of each year's cultivation. How many families in this city are now destitute of a home, which they can easily obtain for a small sum, payable in installments! $25 will now procure eight village lots, or a farm from four to twenty acres each. Let every one who has the means of his own, purchase a share immediately, or they will be too late. Apply to C. WOOD, No. 208 Broadway, corner Fulton, where maps and pamphlets can be had gratis.

FARM IN NEW-JERSEY FOR SALE.—A valuable farm situated on the road leading from Elizabethtown to Rahway, consisting of about eighty-five acres, and within one mile of the Depot of the New-Jersey Railroad in Rahway. There is on the place a two-story dwelling and kitchen, with barns and out-houses, in good order, also a number of choice fruit trees. The entire farm is in good condition, handsomely located, and decidedly one of the most desirable to be found in this part of New-Jersey. The above property is offered for sale to close an estate, and will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply to M. W. HALSEY, Executor, Elizabethtown, N. J.; or to SAMUEL SLOAN, Esq., No. 14 Broadway, New-York; or to JASON H. ROE, on the premises.—ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J., May 6, 1852.

COTTAGE TO LET, AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—A large two-story Cottage (new), suitable for a large genteel family. A fine situation, with an acre of ground tastefully laid out, near Rev. T. TOWELL's residence, commanding a fine view of the Narrows. Ten minutes' walk from Vanderbilt's Landing. For terms, apply at the *Times* Office, No. 113 Nassau-st., or Rev. Dr. TOWELL, near the premises

TO MEMBERS OF BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.—The advertiser has effected an arrangement whereby he can buy and sell shares in any of the Associations in the city, and will also loan such sum or sums as are necessary for the payment of their dues, or advance money on Shares—continue to pay the same for a specified time. Apply to G. G. ANDREWS, No. 421 Broadway.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—A Block of Ground, situate between Myrtle, Fulton, and Bedford-avs and Cumberland-st., Brooklyn, for a three story and basement brick houses, desirably located in Brooklyn. Are nearly new and well rented. Apply to OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Real Estate Brokers, 299 Fulton-st, (opposite City Hall, Brooklyn)

NOTICE.—Any person having a tract of Land, situated 10 miles or less from the city, on North or East River, or on some Railroad, suitable for a Village, can dispose of the same, by applying either personally or by letter, to JOHN A. FLAMMER, No. 157 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th-av.

A RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE a house and 12 acres of good land, in a beautiful locality, within 12 miles of the city. Terms easy. Also, a plot of ground, containing 3 acres, for a country seat, in same locality. Inquire of T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st.

A FEW MORE LEFT, of those fine and CHEAP BUILDING LOTS, at CENTREVILLE, seven miles from the City, on the new plank road. Apply to G. M. BERTRAM, No. 258 Grand-st, or take the 9 or 11 o'clock cars from Brooklyn for Woodville. J. J. BROOKES.

HOUSES FOR SALE—On the Hudson River, near Dobbs' Ferry, two large, handsome dwelling-houses, just finished, on very large lots, of great beauty. Terms easy. A. M. LYON, No. 3 Nassau-st.

LOTS IN DUNKIRK FOR SALE.—Inquire of J. T. GOODLIFF, No. 25 Wall-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ÆOLIAN PIANO-FORTES.—The largest assortment of pianos, with and without the æolian in this city, is to be found at the warerooms of T. GILBERT & Co., No. 333 Broadway, opposite Broadway Bank and Theatre, and will be sold at great bargains. These pianos have the metallic frame, and are warranted to stand any climate. Dealers supplied on liberal terms. Second hand pianos for sale cheap. Pianos to let, tuned and repaired. HORACE WATERS.

ÆOLIAN PIANO FORTES.—GOULD & BERRY, No 297 Broadway, having enlarged and beautified their Music and Piano Wareroom, are now offering the finest assortment of Boston and New-York Pianos, with and without Celeman's Æolian, at very low prices. Pianos to let. Cash paid for Pianos.

COTTAGE OR BOUDOIR PIANOS.—HORACE WATERS, No 333 Broadway, corner of Anthony-st., and opposite the Broadway Bank and Theatre, has just received a very large assortment of GILBERT'S Boudoir Piano-Fortes, 6¼ and 7 octaves, in splendid carved cases and rich tone, for sale at reduced prices. Dealers supplied at the same discount as at the warerooms in Boston.

SECOND HAND PIANOS.—A large assortment of good second hand pianos, including two æolian pianos, and one 7 oct. boudoir piano, prices ranging from $50 to $175, all of which will be sold at great bargains, or to rent, at the piano rooms of T. GILBERT & Co., No. 333 Broadway, cor. of Anthony st., and opposite Broadway Bank and theatre. HORACE WATERS.

PIANOS FOR SALE CHEAP.—A 6¾ octave new Rosewood Piano, best City make, for sale very low. A 6 octave Mahogany one for $130, one for $120, one for $90, and one for $63. Pianos to let.
HENRY BENARY, No. 332 Bowery, 2d floor.

J. A. C. FISCHER, (late NUNNS & FISCHER,) Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 170 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st. PIANO-FORTES warranted, with reverse bridge and patent tube, well calculated for keeping in tune. Piano-Fortes tuned, repaired and exchanged.
N. B.—Also, Æolian Piano-Fortes for sale.

SCHOOLS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the new Ward School No 30, in 24th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., will be open for the reception of scholars, on the 6th day of May inst. The Teachers will attend from 9 A. M. to 3 A. M. until the 17th May, for the purpose of examining, dressing and registering scholars, who are requested to present themselves for that purpose, during that period, so that the organization of the School may be completed. April 26, 1852.

J. E. CARY,
O. P. WELLS,
THOS. CHRISTY, } Committee of Ward Officers.

THE PRIVATE COMMERCIAL, MATHEMATICAL and CLASSICAL STUDY, cor. of Smith and Livingston-streets, Brooklyn, is now open for the reception of a class of boys of good character and deportment, of different ages and aims, for whom a thorough, practical English or Classical education, is desired. The experience of the head of the Study as a teacher, is the guaranty offered for the particular, private and thorough instruction of all pupils confided to his care. The charge is ten dollars per quarter for each pupil.

THE NINTH ANNUAL EXAMINATION of the Students of the Classical and Mathematical School, No. 84 6th-av., near Washington-square, closed Friday, 23d. The vacancies caused by the Graduating Class are open for the reception of pupils. Catalogues can be obtained at the principal bookstores, or by addressing a note to the Institution.
S. J. SEDGWICK, A. M., Prin.

FIREWORKS.

FIREWORKS.—TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—OSCAR JOLLEY & CO., No. 180 William-st., New-York, would invite the attention of Dealers to their large and extensive stock of every description of FIREWORKS, manufactured and imported expressly for their trade, which they will sell as low as can be furnished, comprising:
30,000 boxes Fire Crackers, 1st quality, 40 packs.
3,600 boxes Fire Crackers, 2d quality, 40 packs.
1,000 boxes Ladies' Crackers, 2d quality, 40 packs.
500 boxes Double Headers.
80 boxes Chinese Rockets.
50 boxes Jossticks.
Caprices, Waterpots, Colored Fires, Exhibition Pieces and Globes. We would refer to the fact that our Rockets, from ¼ lb. intermediately to 2 lbs., are all made with fancy headings, containing crimson, blue, green and yellow fires, gold and silver rain, streamers, serpents, &c., and which we sell at as low prices as the ordinary plain Rockets are. The superiority of the colored fires, etc., is at once seen—presenting

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Destruction of the Eagle-street Theatre, Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, May 11.

The Eagle-street Theatre was burned down this morning. The fire broke out shortly after 1 o'clock, and the entire building, with its contents, was consumed with great rapidity, nothing but the bare walls being left. The building was worth about $20,000, and the loss of Messrs. CASE & WARREN, the Managers, could not be less than that sum. We have no account of the insurance.

LOLA MONTES danced, last night, to a crowded house, but was indifferently received. She objected to dance a second night according to engagement. She took her wardrobe home, and lost nothing by the fire, at which she was present the whole time.

Fatal Stabbing Case—Boy Drowned.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.

PATRICK BLUMER, who was stabbed on Saturday evening, by an unknown man, in the lower part of the county, died this evening at the Hospital.

A lad ten years old—son of Capt. JEREMIAH BENNET, a pilot, was drowned this afternoon, while fishing at Queen-st. wharf, Southwark.

Forged Checks.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 11.

Forged checks were to-day presented to and paid by the Granite Shoe and Leather Dealers, and State Bank, and a forged check was presented unsuccessfully at the North Bank. The checks were offered by a colored man employed by some other party. We have not learned the amounts obtained or any particulars, but the police are on the track of the forger.

The Fugitive Slave Killing Case.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 11.

The Governor of Maryland has appointed JAMES M. BUCHANAN and RICHARD CARMICHAEL as commissioners to confer with Pennsylvania about the fugitive slave killing case.

The Case of Swan.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Tuesday, May 11.

It being urged by Counsel that it was impossible to get an impartial jury in this place for the trial of SWAN, the case has been removed to Washington Co.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE SESSIONS.—Considerable business was transacted yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, at the Halls of Justice. Ann Friel was arraigned upon an indictment charging her with the crime of grand larceny, in stealing about $60 worth of satin dresses and other clothing from the residence of Abraham Overhausen, in March last. The Jury convicted her, and she was consigned to the State Prison for the term of 2 years.... James Moran was convicted of burglary in the third degree, and sentenced to the Sing Sing State Prison for the term of 2 years.... The trial of Samuel J. Proper was put off to the June term.... The notorious Ellen Russell was tried and convicted for assaulting officer Hays, of the Fourteenth Patrol District, with "intent to kill," and the Court remanded her for sentence.... James Gallagher pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with burglary in the third degree, and was remanded for sentence.... George C. Stanley pleaded guilty to the crime of burglary, [for which his wife was recently convicted,] and the Court sent him up the River for the term of 2 years.... A woman by the name of Mary Kelly, *alias* Shain, was arraigned at the Bar—pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sentenced to the State Prison for 2 years.

☞ The unrivalled clipper ship *Flying Cloud* Captain CREESY, sails to-day on her second voyage to San Francisco. The first, it will be remembered, was achieved in the unprecedented time of eighty-nine days; and that under defective rigging. Her present voyage will have still better auspices, as the defects have been remedied and much additional canvass added. The machinery, engine and stamp-work of the Sonora Gold Mining Company are on board of her.

☞ Among the Schools which marched in procession through Broadway yesterday, were the schoiars of the Five Points Mission School. They numbered about three hundred, comprising children of all ages from eight to eighteen. They made a very neat appearance, though the boys wore neither shoes nor coats. It was an interesting sight to witness these children of want gathered together and saved from ignorance and crime, by the care and kindness of the officers and teachers of the Mission School.

COURT CALENDAR—*Wednesday*—U. S. DISTRICT COURT—as before.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Nos. 3, 4, 5, 9, 11, 12, 13, 16, to 23.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 346, 353, 345, 355, 672, 356, to 359, 361, 363, 368, 369, 206, 231, 72, 129, 16, 327, 26, 202, 322, 374, to 377, 379, 380, 54, 180, 339, 255, 381, to 386, 388, 389, 390.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 543, 623, 705, to 729, 735, to 763, all odd numbers.—*Part II.* Nos 290, 596, 610, 616, 620, 622, 624, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Before Judge JUDSON.—*The U. S. vs. William Johnson.*—This prisoner was put to the Bar, charged with making and passing counterfeit coins—quarters and shillings of the Spanish coinage, but which were current in the United States. Johnson had the appearance of a man who had moved in a respectable circle. He was once an officer in good standing in one of the churches, and had been also a member of the Vigilance Committee of the Anti-Slavery Society. It appeared in evidence that Johnson had been in the habit of buying roll-silver at the store of Alfred Bernard, No. 198 Fulton-street, and that on several occasions, Johnson had paid them bad quarters and shillings. A policeman testified that he arrested the prisoner, and found counterfeit coin in his boots. On the part of the prisoner it was set up that he was of highly respectable connections; had been a member of a Church of good standing, and also performed high functions in the Anti-Slavery Society. Several witnesses were examined to show that the prisoner was of good character. Dexter Fairbanks said he had known the prisoner since 1839—more than 12 years. His character stood as high as that of any clergyman in the City. Witness would not have been more surprised if he had heard of Dr. Campbell's arrest. Horace Dresser had known the prisoner for 16 years. His character in New-York was good; witness never heard it called in question before this arrest. Had opportunities of knowing the prisoner.

By District Attorney—Once took some money of prisoner, which was bad. It was like some I saw in the office of the District Attorney.

Counsel having summed up, the Court adjourned to Wednesday.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—On Monday evening Hugo Miller accidentally shot himself in the thigh with a pistol,' which went off prematurely while he was playing with it. He was taken home, and the slug was extracted by Dr. Cockroft.

—Coroner Ives held an inquest yesterday at No. 727 Washington-street, on the body of a child named Mary Gibbons, who died from severe injuries received by a cart passing over her body a few days ago. The Jury rendered a verdict "that the deceased's injuries were caused by an unavoidable *accident*."... Another inquest was held at the Eighth Ward Station-house by the Coroner upon the body of Thomas Preston, who died in a cell from the effects of injuries in his head, received by falling on a sharp edged curb-stone in Greene-street, while in a state of intoxication. The Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with these facts.

—Yesterday, Thomas Powell was arrested in the Third Ward, upon a charge of attempting to violate the person of a little girl, (aged 10 years,) named Margaret Cotten beak. He was taken to the Tombs and committed by Justice Osborne to answer.

—Officer Hanifer, of the Ninth Ward, yesterday arrested Wm. Hunter, upon a charge of stealing two valuable sets of silver-mounted harness from Mr. Isaac Hopper. Justice McGrath committed him to prison.

—Elizabeth Cheston was taken into custody yesterday by the police of the First Ward, charged with stealing five sovereigns from George Wheaton. She was locked up.

Gen. Scott on Slavery.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1843.

DEAR SIR:—I have been waiting for an evening's leisure to answer your letter before me, and, after an unreasonable delay, am at last obliged to reply in the midst of official occupations.

That I have ever been named in connection with the Presidency of the United States, has not, I can assure you, the son of an ancient neighbor and friend, been by any desire or contrivances of mine; and certainly I shall never be in the field for that high office unless placed there by a *regular nomination*. Not, then, being a candidate, and seeing no near prospect of being *made* one, I ought perhaps to decline troubling you or others with my humble opinions on great principles of State rights and federal administration; but as I cannot plead ignorance of the partiality of a few friends, in several parts of the Union, who may, by possibility, in a certain event, succeed in bringing me within the field from which a Whig candidate is to be selected, I prefer to err on the side of frankness and candor, rather than, by silence, to allow any stranger unwittingly to commit himself to my support.

Your inquiries open the whole question of domestic slavery, which has, in different forms, for a number of years, agitated Congress and the country.

Premising that you are the first person who has interrogated me on the subject, I give you the basis of what *would* be my reply in greater detail, if time allowed and the contingency alluded to were less remote.

In boyhood, at William and Mary College, and in common with most, if not all my companions, I became deeply impressed with the views given by Mr. JEFFERSON, in his "Notes on Virginia," and by Judge TUCKER, in the Appendix to his edition on BLACKSTONE'S Commentaries, in favor of a gradual emancipation of slaves. That Appendix I have not seen in thirty-odd years, and in the same period have read scarcely anything on the subject; but my early impressions are fresh and unchanged. Hence, if I had had the honor of a seat in the Virginia Legislature in the winter of 1831-32, when a bill was brought forward to carry out those views, I should certainly have given it my hearty support.

I suppose I scarcely need say that, in my opinion, Congress has no color of authority, under the Constitution, for touching the relation of master and slave within a State. I hold the opposite opinion in respect to the District of Columbia. Here, with the consent of the owners, or on the payment of "just compensation," Congress may legislate at its discretion. But my conviction is equally strong, that unless it be step by step with the Legislatures of Virginia and Maryland it would be dangerous to both races in those States to touch the relation between master and slave in the District.

I have from the first been of opinion that Congress was bound by the Constitution to receive, to refer, and to report upon petitions relating to domestic slavery as in the case of all other petitions; but I have not failed to see and regret the unavoidable irritation which the former have produced in the Southern States, with the consequent peril to the colored race whereby the adoption of any plan of emancipation has everywhere among us been greatly retarded.

I own, myself, no slave; but never have attached blame to masters for not liberating their slaves—knowing that liberation, without sending them in comfort to some position favorable to the "pursuit of happiness," would, in most cases, be highly injurious to all around, as well as to the manumitting families themselves—unless the operation were general and under the auspices of prudent legislation. But I am persuaded that it is a high moral obligation of masters and slaveholding States to employ all means, not incompatible with the safety of both colors, to meliorate slavery even to extermination.

There is no evil without, in the order of Providence, some compensating benefit. The bleeding African was torn from his savage home by his ferocious neighbors, sold into slavery, and cast upon this continent. Here in the mild South the race has wonderfully multiplied, compared with anything known in barbarous life. The descendants of a few thousands have become many millions; and all from the first made acquainted with the arts of civilization, and, above all, brought under the light of the gospel.

It is gratifying to know that general melioration has been great, and is still progressive, notwithstanding the disturbing causes alluded to above. The more direct process of emancipation may, no doubt, be earlier commenced and quickened in some communities than in others. Each, I do not question, has the right to judge for itself, both as to time and means, and I consider interference or aid from without, except on invitation from authority within, to be as hurtful to the sure progress of melioration, as it may be fatal to the lives of vast multitudes of all ages, sexes and colors. The work of liberation cannot be forced without these horrid results. Christian philanthropy is ever mild and considerate. Hence all violence ought to be deprecated by all friends of religion and humanity. Their persuasions cannot fail, at the right time, to free the master from the slave and the slave from the master; perhaps before the latter shall have found out and acknowledged that the relation between the parties had long been mutually prejudicial to their worldly interests.

From the promise made to Abraham, some two thousand years had elapsed before the advent of our Saviour, and the Israelites, the chosen people of God, were, for wise purposes, suffered to remain in bondage longer than the Africans have been on our shores. This race has already experienced the resulting compensation alluded to; and, as the white missionary has never been able to penetrate the dark regions of Africa, or to establish himself in its interior, it may be within the scheme of Providence that the great work of spreading the Gospel over that vast continent, with all arts and comforts of civilization, is to be finally accomplished by the black man restored from American bondage. A foothold there has already been gained for him, and in such a scheme centuries are but seconds to Him who moves the world as man moves a finger.

I do but *suggest* the remedies and consolations of Slavery, to inspire patience, hope and charity on all sides. The mighty subject calls for the exercise of all man's wisdom and virtue, and these may not suffice without aid from a higher source

It is in the foregoing manner, my dear Sir, that I have long been in the habit, in conversation, of expressing myself all over our common country, on the question of Negro Slavery, and I must say that I have found but very few persons who differ with me, however opposite their geographical positions.

Such are the views or opinions you seek. I cannot suppress or mutilate them, although now liable to be more generally known. Do with them as you please. I neither court nor shun publicity.

I remain, very truly, yours. WINFIELD SCOTT.

T. P. ATKINSON, Esq., Danville, Va.

WEST INDIES.—Dates from Bermuda to the 28th April, and corresponding advices from the West India Islands, have been received by an arrival at this port. The fever at Demerara had abated, though not until its ravages had extended to the sailors, immigrants and creoles. Two more vessels with immigrants had arrived—the *Salonica*, from Rio Janciro, with 124 Africans and Brazilians, and the *Cossipore*, from Calcutta, with 310 Coolies.

A Mr. Cowen had arrived in Demerara from the United States, for the purpose of trying to introduce the cultivation of rice into that Colony. Heavy rains had set in. On the 24th ult., the Court of Policy met for the discussion of the contemplated constitutional changes. The bill introduced appears in the *Colonist* of the 31st. The general opinion is adverse to the measure, as being inadequate for the requirements of the Colony; but it will, for the present, be accepted.

THINGS IN BELIZE.—A Belize correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, writes:—Our trade is very dull—provisions are plenty and low, in view of their cost in America. The mahogany cutters are busy getting out their wood. Their cattle are failing on all sides—many having died—and fears are now entertained that instead of the year's product being larger than last it will fall far short.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday morning, May 11th, by Rev. Mr. Wood, Mr. JAMES GAUNT to Miss CAROLINE T. GREEN, both of this City.

DIED.

On Tuesday, May 11, MARY ANN E DALTON only daughter of Jas. T. Dalton, in the 20th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 172 Thompson-st., on Thursday, at 2 o'clock.

On Sunday, 9th inst, FERRIS CARPENTER, of Port Chester, aged 56 years.

His remains will be taken to Horseneck on 12th inst at 8 o'clock A M., for interment.

On the 10th inst, MARY, wife of Patrick Murray

The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend her funeral, 12th inst, at 3½ o'clock, from her late residence, corner Clinton and Flushing-ave., Brooklyn.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange. MAY 11.

$1,600	U S 6s '62	114	10	Nicaragua Transit Co	39¼
13,000	do '67	118½	10	do	39
1,000	U S 5s '65	106½	50	Erie Railroad	89
1,000	Ohio 6s '60	108½	50	do	s60 88½
10,000	Indiana 2½	49¼	100	do	b60 88½
11,000	Ind Canal Pref 5s	44	500	do	s3 88½
2,000	City 5s '52	100½	200	Harlem Railroad	opg 72½
1,000	do '60	100½	250	do	b60 72½
500	do '70	103½	700	do	opg 72½
5,000	Erie Income Bds	98½	100	do	opg 72½
4,000	Erie R.R. Conv. '71	96½	25	do	72½
8,000	do	96½	25	do	72½
4,000	do	b60 96½	250	Nor. & Wor R.R	37½
71,000	do '62	b60 98	100	do	s60 37
10,000	do	97½	350	do	37½
5,000	Hud. 2d Mort. Bds	97	125	N-Haven & Hartf'd	123
25	Ocean Bank	105	20	Northern Ind R R	109½
20	Irving Bank	102	100	Albany & Schen. R R	104½
15	Ohio Life & Trust	106½	100	do	105
100	Morris Canal	18½	6	N Y & N H R R	111½
550	N Jersey Zinc Co	13½	250	Reading Railroad	78
50	do	13½	100	do	s60 77½
50	Phœnix Mining Co	14½	150	Roch. & Syra R R	119½
25	Stonington Railroad	53½	50	Hudson River R R	s30 62
50	Long-Island Railroad	21½	10	Mich Southern R.R	116½

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Erie Income Bds	98½	50	Reading Railroad	78½
6,000	Erie Convt Bds '71	96½	100	do	s60 77½
2,000	do	96½	400	do Thursday	78
1,000	Erie 1st Mtge Bds	113½	50	do	s60 77½
2,000	Hudson 2d Mtge	97½	50	Erie Railroad	89½
50	Canton Company	82½	100	do	b30 88½
175	do	83	100	do	87½
50	New-Jersey Zinc Co	13½	100	do	b2 89½
50	do	b15 23½	50	do	s10 89½
400	Nicaragua Transit Co	39½	50	do	s10 89½
100	do	38½	100	Harlem Railroad	b30 72½
75	do	38½			

TUESDAY, May 11—6 P.M.

There was a revival in the Stock trade at the close of business to-day. It was quite evident at the early Board that prices might be sold down by the parties operating for a decline, but could not be forced down from the weakness of holders or the general tone of the market. The effect of cheap Money and moderate Exchanges are quietly but very decidedly working upon nearly every market department, such as Real Estate, Cotton, Sugar, Coffee, Provisions, &c., and it is easy to see that Stocks—good, bad or indifferent—are not likely to form an exception, if speculation wills to put them up. The approach of hot weather is talked over as against a further advance; but even this is forgotten on such genial May days as we now enjoy. We give some of the Railroad and other fancy fluctuations, to show the turn of prices:

	Closed Yesterday.	*Early Board To-day.*	*Closed.*
Erie Shares	88½	88¼@½	89½
Reading	78	77½@78	79½
Canton	82½	82½	83
Harlem	72½	72	72½
Nicaragua	39½	38½	38@38¼
Jersey	13½	13½	13¾@¼

The largest business was in Harlem, at present the chief object of contest between bull and bear. Reading improved most at the Second Board, on the cash stock, but sellers' contracts were tendered at lower prices. Erie was in favor at 89¼@89½ at the close, and Canton quite uppish. The cash stock offered was taken at 83. Norwich was sold down in the forenoon to 57½; no contracts at Second Board. Jersey Mining recovered part of late decline, while Nicaragua Transit further gave way.

In Bonds the traffic amounted to $175,000 at the Board. We heard of no considerable private sales. Erie Convertibles continue to attract most attention. The Albany Northern Railroad Bonds, noticed day before yesterday, are 7 ℔ cents, instead of 6s. Mr. DRAPER'S sale of Corning Bonds, it will be remembered, takes place to morrow, Wednesday, noon.

Standard Shares were wanted. Mohawk was sold privately as high as 106, probably on time. Michigan Southern brought 116½, Northern Indiana 109½, Ohio Trust 106½, Hartford 125, and for Delaware the quotation sold at 116½@117.

The Stock Board yesterday reelected their old officers, with the exception of the Vice-President, who declined serving again. Mr. MARVIN was reelected President, Mr. BENEDICT, (of CORNING & Co.,) made Vice-President, and Mr. BROADHEAD, Secretary. A new and public Board is suggested by the *Express*, this afternoon—the first we have heard of it. Like a separate Corn Exchange, it will probably be postponed, though there is no telling what these speculative times may bring forth.

Exchange was a little firmer this forenoon for the Boston mails. The agents of the Charleston, Mobile and New-Orleans Banks sold freely at 110, and a considerable business was done in well-known mercantile bills at 109½@109¾; £50,000 in one parcel done at 109¾. Francs, 5.17½@5.15.

Money was in very ample supply, and the demand rather dull. Call loans, 4@5 ℔ cent.; short paper the same; prime four and six months bills, 5@6 ℔ cent. and in some cases 4½@5. The Boston Market is reported very easy and rates as cheap as our own. The larger class of Cotton Mills in that vicinity have been doing better of late, and this gives them important element to ease in money. Philadelphia is also abundantly supplied.

The holders of Cotton again advanced their prices to-day, and business was not so free. The speculation at the South goes ahead, and we hear that middlings are selling at 9 cents in Mobile. The Grain trade is firm, with a good export inquiry.

The National Fire Insurance Company held their annual meeting to-day, and made a responsible and popular Board of direction.

The California Gold Deposits at the New-Orleans Branch Mint in April, amounted to $398,200. This dust also yielded $2,120 in silver.

The Suffolk Bank at Boston, is refusing the bills of the South Royalton Bank, Vermont.

The new Tax Law of Ohio is causing a withdrawal of a large amount of the State Bank circulation, based on securities which are excessively taxed by the law. Some of the Banks will close up; others reduce their active capital one-half. The Ohio Trust Co. have given notice that if the Courts enforce the tax upon them, after the solemn and special contract made in 1836, they will be compelled to call in their Mortgage Loans. The Co. could as readily and no doubt as profitably, Bank under the laws of New-York. Their most active business is already in this city.

The Canal Enlargement, and the contracts under the law, have been set aside as unconstitutional by a vote of the Court of Appeals at Albany to-day, so nearly unanimous as to settle the question.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Monday, May 10.

Cotton FREIGHTS to Liverpool from this port have declined to ¼d.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, May 11—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are very quiet in the absence of any considerable receipts. A few retail parcels were obtained at $5@$5 06¼ for Pots, and $6 31½ for Pearls.

COTTON—Is no longer active, the high pretensions of owners having put a stop to large transactions. Only 600 bales were disposed of at irregular prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There is no apparent animation in the market for State and Western,—both of which are pretty light in stock, active in request, and firm in price. The inferior kinds are less freely offered, while the low and medium grades of State continue scarce, and the supply of the finer sorts is not large. The Eastern and local purchases are fair, while those for export are moderate. The total business consists of 9,500 bbls. superfine No. 2, at $3 62½@$3 81½; good common Orleans, and ordinary to strait State, at $4 12½@$4 25; choice State, mixed Western, and favorite Ohio, at $4 25@$4 37½; fair to fancy Indiana and Michigan, at $4 37½@$4 56¼; fancy Genesee, at $4 68¾@$4 93¾; fancy Ohio, at $4 87½@$5 12½; extra Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio, at $5 06¼@$5 56¼; and extra Genesee, at $5 18¾@$5 87½. Canadian is less inquired for, yet is unchanged in value—2,500 bbls. superfine were sold to-day, at $4 12½@$4 18¾ ℔ bbl. Southern goods remain without alteration in value, and the demand spirited. The sales include 1,000 bbls. mixed to favorite ordinary Alexandria, Baltimore, Columbia, Fredericksburg country, and Georgetown, at $4 56@$4 75. Rye Flour is more in request,—200 bbls. having found buyers at $3 31½@$3 37½. Corn Meal is steady and saleable; 50 bbls. Jersey brought $3 25, and 100 Brandywine, $3 50.

GRAIN—Wheat is pretty brisk and buoyant; though the high prices asked, the deficient receipts, and the firmness of freight check transactions—1,400 bushels fair Genesee white were purchased at $1 08; a cargo of Southern do. at an unknown rate, and 4,000 bush. Canadian at $1 Rye is scarce and wanted—4,300 bush. changed hands at 72c@73c, and the article was afterwards sold at 74c. Barley is still depressed, at 63@65c. Barley Malt is entirely neglected at 75c@80c. Oats are abundant and languid at 40c@41c. for Northern, and 38c@40c for Western. Corn seems the same—the supply and demand being extensive and brisk at previous full, if not firmer, figures. The sales embrace 35,000 bushels—round Yellow at 62½c@63½c., and mixed Western at 64@64½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork is active in demand, but feeble in price. Some 300 bbls sold, at $16 50@$16 75 for new Prime, and $18 62½@$18 75 for new Mess. Pickled Meats are sparingly offered, at $16 75 for Shoulders, and 10½c for Hams. Bacon is in demand, between 9c. and 10c. ℔ lb. Lard is in good request, with sales of 200 bbls. inferior at 9½c@10c., and 450 bbls prime at 10½c@11½c. Beef is firm and salable—300 bbls having been taken at $6@$7 50 for Prime, and $9 75@$13 75 for Mess. Beef Hams are wanted by the trade at $18. Butter and Cheese are abundant and rather quiet and depressed.

WHISKY—Is extremely inanimate—holders contending for prices which buyers refuse to give. Small lots Prison fetched 21c ℔ gallon, cash.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool continued dull, and engagements light. Flour was taken to some extent at about 14d. @15d., though some vessels asked 17d. @18d. Grain was in small demand. Cotton was engaged at 3-16d. 900 bbls Flour were engaged for London at 2s., and 1,000 bales Cotton for Havre at ⅛c., with 400 do for Antwerp at ⅛c. Rates for California were rather more brisk at 50c@55c. by clippers, according to stage of loading.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Tuesday*

First Board—$1,530 Kensington 6's, 93; $10,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '65, int on, 53; $173,000 do., b5, 53; $377 Pennsylvania 5s, 96½; $5,508 do., b5, 96½; $300 Lehigh Mortgage 6s, '96, $1,000 City Gas 6s, '61, 105; $200 Lehigh 6s, 85½; 240 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 20; 50 Lehigh Navigation, 39; 11 do., b5, 39; 2 do., b5wn, 39, 300 Reading Railroad, b5, 59½; 16 Harrisburg Railroad, 43½; 5 Wilmington Railroad, 21½; 100 Perkiomen Con. Copper, 2½; 22 Girard Life and Trust, 24; 7 Pennsylvania Bank, 118½; 2 Philadelphia Bank, 137½; 38 Mechanics' Bank, 30½

Between Boards—200 Reading Railroad, 39½; 360 do., b5, 39½; 50 do., b5, 39¾; 5 Girard Bank, 12½.

Second Board—$1,000 Reading Mortgage 6s, '43, 88½; $10,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '68, int on, 53½; $10,000 do., b5, 53½; $4,200 Lehigh 6s, 85½; $10,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, 70, 2d, 100; $260 Pennsylvania 6s, cash, 101½; $7,450 Pennsylvania 5s, 96½; 80 Lehigh Interest, 94; 10 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44; 70 Lehigh Navigation, b5, 3½; 100 Long Island Railroad, 11½; 200 do., b5, 10½; 150 do., b5wn, 10½; 18 Commercial Bank, 60; 3 Mechanics' Bank, 30; 18 Pennsylvania Bank, 118½

After Board—$1,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 96½; 100 Perkiomen Con Mining Company, 2½; $5,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '68, int on, b5, 53½; $1,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '70, cash, 81½; 100 Morris Canal, b5, 19

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 118@118½; United States 6s, '67, 118@118½; Pennsylvania 5s, 96@96½; Reading Railroad, 39@39½; Reading Bonds, '70, 81@81½; Reading Mortgage 6s, '60, 87@87½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44@44½; Morris Canal, 18½@19; Schuylkill Navigation, International, 53@53¼; Long Island, 10@10½; Vicksburg, 15@16; Girard Bank, 12@12½; United States Bank, 3¾@¼; Union Canal, 12@14½.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Alabama, from Savannah.—Miss Screven, Miss Richardson, Miss D White, Miss C E White, Master Ford, Mrs. Terrell, Miss Terrell, Miss Crawford, Dr West, Dr Terrell, M. Spring, lady and child, Miss Nonrieller, Mrs Seige and child, E. Parsons, lady and child, Miss Parsons, Miss King, Miss Judson, Mrs. Hasbrouck, Miss Edwards, Mrs. Woodhull and child, Miss Hunt, Miss Smith, S Hubbard and lady, Miss Mitchell, A. C. Levy, Dr Screven, W Jones, E Muir, M Dwight, T King, J Bennett, L Woodruff, H N Tallsiver, O A Wood, A N Bean, J L Manchester, Jas. Tuttle, J. H Parker, J. W Burr, Mrs. Brodie, 4 children and servant, C H Marsten, J. J. Kay, C. Sears, Miss Ward, Dr R L Arnold, J Sterling, Miss Cheves, Miss Wright and svt., R T Burchert, J. D., Stebbins, T. Bloodgood, Mr. Dixon, and 45 in steerage.

In steamship Marion, from Charleston.—D. T. Timberlake, W Bryce, D Welch, Miss Mary Henry, Miss Margaret Henry, Miss E Knight, Mrs. J. Knight, H. Le Roux, H. R. Dean, D. S Bondel, P. McBride, R. B. Lawson, Miss F M. Kirby, Mrs. G Newton, 2 children and svt; Mrs Wells, Mrs Crosby, Mrs. Tappan, Prof Shepard and lady, Miss Shepard, Master Shepard, Capt. G. P. Harrison and lady, Miss Parry, B Meyer, A. Acros, J. Acros and svt., Miss A. Across, Miss J. Arlegui, Miss Nicholson, H. A. Allen, lady and 2 children, Mrs. De Martin and 53 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.... THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises.... 4 48|Sets.... 7 05|MOON—Rises.... 2 07

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 2 31m|Gov. Island.. 3 21m.|Hell Gate.. 5 02m.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, MAY 11.

Cleared.

Steamer City of New-York, Baxter, Boston, Mailler & Lord

Ship America, Lawrence, Liverpool, D. & A. Kingsland & Co.

Ship Underwriter, Shipley Liverpool, Kermit & Carow.

Ship Agnes, (Brem.) Schilling, Bremen, Oelrichs &Co.

Ship Arctic, Zerega, Antwerp, Zerega & Co.

Bark Samuel Train, Plummer, Mayaguez, Rivera & Baldwin

Bark Florence, (Br.) Coxhead, St. John, N. B., Logan & Collins.

Bark Don, (Br.) Robertson, Quebec, Schmidt & Balchen.

Bark Cassiterides, (Br.) Lakey, Shanghai, I. B. Gager & Co.

Bark Hecla, Louper, Matanzas, R. C. Read.

Brig Martha Rogers, Wooding, Cardenas, R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Chanticleer, (Br.) Owens, Fortune Bay, N.F., Howland & Aspinwall.

Brig Halcyon, Fitdridge, San Juan, Cuba, Sturges & Co.

Brig Haidee, Maine, Cardenas, R. C. Read.

Brig Macon, Watkins, Savannah, Demill & Co.

Brig Balmoral, (Br.) Dillon, Quebec, Logan & Collins.

Brig Triumph, (Br.) Ferguson, Quebec, Logan & Collins.

Brig Melarto, Nichols, Cardenas, Nesmith & Son.

Schr. Francis Newbern, Harriman, Wilmington, H. D Brookman.

Schr. J. Q. Adams, Norris, Philadelphia, master.

Schr. Rebecca, Gould, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.

Schr. Caledonia, (Br.) Urquhart, Cornwallis, Wm. A. Walker.

Schr. Salem, (Br.) Hatton, Halifax, J. H. Braine.

Schr. Isabella, Session, St. Marks, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Palos, Bartlett, Jacksonville, H. D. Brookman.

Schr. Eliza, Forshee, St. Thomas, Russell & Norton.

Schr. Loango, Parsons, Tobasco, Nesmith & Sons.

Schr. Grand Island, Small, Newburyport, master.

Sloop Chase, Oakes, Providence, master.

Barge Philadelphia, Jones, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

U. S. M. steamship Marion, Berry, Charleston 60 hours, mdse. and pass. to Spofford, Tileston & Co.. Came over the Bar on Saturday 8 P.M. Sunday, 10 P.M., off Cape Hatteras Shoal exchanged signals with steamship Union, hence for Charleston; at 10½ P.M., exchgd. signals with steamship Florida, hence for Savannah.

U. S. M. steamship Alabama, Ludlow, Savannah 62 hours to S. L. Mitchill. May 9, at 9 o'clock P.M., off Hatteras, exchd. signals with steamships Florida for Savannah, and Union for Charleston.

Ship Byron, (of Bath,) Wade, Liverpool March 26, mdse. and 300 pass. to master. Experienced heavy westerly gales during the whole passage.

Bark Ross, (Br.) Brown, Hull, Eng., 32 ds., ballast and 150 pass. to H. & F. W. Meyer.

Bark Garland, (of Philadelphia,) Martin, Palermo 77 ds., fruit to Chamberlain, Robinson & Co.

Bark Teutonia, (Pruss.) Langy, Newcastle, Eng. 38 days, coal to Baylay & Livingston.

Brig Atkinson, (Br.) Jackson, Galway 32 ds., in ballast and 124 pass. to Montgomery Bros.

Brig Arctic, (Br.) Doane, Yarmouth, N.S., 8 ds., sugar and molasses to E. Cook.

Brig Francisco, Clarence, Salem 3 ds., rubber to C. Ely.

Schr. O. L. Bayliss, Trokes, Philadelphia, bound to Providence.

Schr. Village Belle, Wedmore, Philadelphia bnd. to New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Niles, Gloucester 3 ds., fish and mackerel to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. Nantic, Parsons, Machias 6 ds., lumber to Simpson, Mayhews & Co.

Schr. Sea Breeze, Harriman, Doboy Island 10 ds., lumber S. H. Rokenbaugh.

Schr. Mary Cramer, Smith, Bridgeport, bound to Philadelphia.

Schr. Jeremiah Leaming, Corson, Boston 3 ds., bound to Brandywine.

Schr. Lamartine, Newcomb, Brewster, Mass., ballast.

Schr. Ida E. Davis, Newcomb, Brewster, Mass., ballast.

Schr. Telegraph, Southworth, Middletown, stone.

Schr. Thetis, Linnell, Nantucket, ballast.

Schr. Benj. Franklin, Russell, Portland, stone.

Schr. E. Branerd, Sheldon, Portland, stone.

Schr. Elizabeth, Francis, Millstone Point, stone.

Schr. Augusta, ——, Dennis, ballast.

Schr. Montezuma, Robins, Dennis, ballast.

Schr. Jerusha Baker, Baker, Dennis, ballast.

Schr. J. B. Barnes, Barnes, Harwich, ballast.

Schr. Heroine, Kelley, Dennis, ballast.

Schr. Monte Christo, Wright, New-Haven, ballast.

Schr. Eunice Rose, Gaines, Hartford.

Schr. Wm. Gray, McCleave, Portland.

Schr. Emma Duffield, Hufford, Portland.

Schr. H. R. Smith, Norton, New-Haven, in ballast.

Sch. Daniel Boswell, Sleeper, Portland.

Sch. Harriet Newell, Wallace, Boston, to Bolton.

Schr. Narcissus, Russ, Boston, in ballast, to order.

Schr. Nahn Bentley, Schuster, Virginia, oysters.

Schr. J. Wright, Dennison, Philadelphia, coal.

Schr. N. Biddle, Bigbee, Virginia, wood.

Sloop Joel Hall, Clarke, Portland, stone.

Sloop Genius, ——, Portland, stone.

Sloop Oregon, Sturgess, Providence.

Sloop Orion, Carey, Portland.

WIND—Sunrise, N.E.; meridian, S.S.E.; sunset, E. and light.

Below.—1 ship, 2 brigs.

Memoranda.

Ship Arctic, Zerega, hence for Antwerp has anchored at the S.W. Spit; also a clipper ship towed down by steam tug Hercules.

Spoken &c.

May 9, by pilot boat J. Waterbury, 50 miles S.E. of Nantucket, bark Philadelphia, (Brem.) from Bremen for Philadelphia, all well.

April 25, lat. 36 30, lon. 56 30, Br. brig Victorine of Leith, 7 ds. from Nevins for London.

April 28, lat. 27 13, lon. 62 30, schr. W. T. Bryant, of and from Elizabeth City for Guadaloupe.

April 30, lat. 28 40, lon. 65, schr. Eurotas, hence for Porto Rico.

May 4, lat. 31 40, lon. 68 16, ship Hope, of Duxbury, Westman, 6 ds. from Boston for New-Orleans.

May 5, off Hatteras, schr. Challenge, from Doboy Island for Searsport.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of TRYON & EATON is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The unsettled business of the late firm will be settled by E. W. TRYON, at 262 Broadway.—Dated May 1, 1852.

E. W. TRYON.
E. D. EATON.

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have this day formed a Co-partnership for the transaction of the Tailoring business, under the firm of EATON, FREEMAN & CO, successors of the above firm, at No. 262 Broadway.—Dated April 1, 1852.

E. D. EATON.
ROBERT FREEMAN.
W. H. BUTTERFIELD.

N.B.—I most cheerfully recommend to my friends and the public the above firm, knowing them to be worthy of your patronage. E. W. TRYON.

DISSOLUTION OF CO

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

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THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every Saturday morning, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

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New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I....NO. 204. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

POLITICAL MEETINGS.

☞ **Third Ward.**—In pursuance of an order of the Whig General Committee, an election will be held at No. 35 Warren-st., on THURSDAY MORNING, May 13, from 6 to 9 o'clock, for the purposes of choosing five Delegates to meet in Congressional Convention, to choose a Delegate to represent the IIId Congressional District, in the Whig National Convention at Baltimore. By order,

JAMES E. WOOD, Chairman, pro. tem.
THOS. OUTWATER, } Secretaries.
GEO. W. PALMER, }

☞ **To the Whigs of the Seventh Ward.**—The following ticket is submitted to you for your support at the Primary Election held THIS MORNING, from 6 to 9 o'clock, at the corner of Rutgers and Madison-sts. The election of this ticket will insure your being represented in the National Whig Convention by a Delegate, who, upon consultation with the Whig Representatives from all sections of the Union, will unite with them in selecting for our standard-bearer the man who will most certainly preserve the unity of the great National Whig Party, and thereby promote the triumph of those principles so long and so faithfully contended for by our common party.

Another ticket (which appeared in the *Tribune* yesterday) will be offered at the polls for your support. Most of the voting Whigs of the Ward will recognize in the prominent names on that ticket, gentlemen who refused to support the nominations of the last National Convention, who opposed the election of our present Whig Member of Congress, and who now unblushingly declare their fixed determination to pursue the same course in relation to the nominee of the ensuing National Convention, should the assembled wisdom of the great Whig party not unite upon *their favorite for the time being*,—who, by the way, was the object of their disorganizing opposition in the last Presidential election. These facts are presented without comment to the intelligence of the Whigs of the VIIth Ward.

Delegates to the Fifth Congressional District Convention.

Walter Underhill, James Saffen, Wm T. Pinckney,
John J. Levy, Thomas Cashore, Alfred I. Kaylor.

☞ **Seventh Ward.**—Pursuant to the direction of the Whig General Committee, the DEMOCRATIC WHIG ELECTORS of the SEVENTH WARD, are hereby notified that an Election will be held on THURSDAY, the 13th day of May, instant, at their Head Quarters, corner of Madison and Rutgers-sts., for the purpose of electing, by ballot, Six Delegates to the VIth Congressional District Convention, to select a Delegate to the Whig National Convention. The polls will be open from 6 to 9 o'clock, A. M. The Election to be conducted by Inspectors, appointed by the Ward Committee. By order of the Ward Committee

JAMES F. FREEBORN, Chairman.
SAMUEL T. MCKENNEY, Secretary.

☞ **Ninth Ward.**—Pursuant to the directions of the Democratic Whig General Committee, there will be an election held on THURSDAY, May 13, at the Bleecker-street House, No. 275 Bleecker-st., between 6 and 9 A. M., to elect five delegates to the District Convention.

CHAS K. GRAHAM,
Chairman IXth Ward Whig Committee.
JAMES W. FARR, Secretary

☞ **Tenth Ward.**—THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, THE COMPROMISE.—For President, MILLARD FILLMORE.

"The foundation for my preference is, that MILLARD FILLMORE has administered the Executive Government with signal success and ability. He has been tried, and found true, faithful, honest and conscientious."—HENRY CLAY.

Ticket for Delegates to District Convention

James Griffiths, John T Barnard, Horatio Reed,
H Clay Lamers, Capt. Jacob Raynor.

The above ticket is favorable to the nomination of N G. BRADFORD, Esq., as a Delegate to Baltimore. Remember the hour, and vote early. Polls open at No 73 Ludlow-st., from 8 to 9 o'clock on THURSDAY MORNING, May 13.

☞ **Eighth Congressional District.**—The Whigs of the XIXth Ward are hereby notified that the Primary Election for Delegates to the Congressional District Conventions, which Conventions are to choose each one Delegate to the National Whig Convention, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President, will be held on THURSDAY MORNING, the 13th inst., at the Index, at the corner of 42d-st and 8th av. Polls open at 6 o'clock and close at 9 A.M. By order of JAMES BOWLEY, Chairman.
WM. CARRIGHT, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Anniversary Meeting.**—Arrangements have been made for the Annual Meeting of the NEW-YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY, at Metropolitan Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 13, to open at 7½ o'clock. Addresses are promised by the Hon J. B. LATROBE, of Baltimore, and Rev JOEL PARKER, D. D., of this city, gentlemen than whom none are more competent to address and expound the cause, or able to interest those who attend. With the triple attraction of a splendid hall, a noble cause, and eloquent speakers we anticipate a meeting of more than ordinary interest.

☞ **American Institute.**—The Annual Election for Trustees, Managers and Standing Committees of this Institute, for the ensuing year, will be held on THURSDAY NEXT, May 13, at its rooms, No. 351 Broadway. The polls will open at 11, and close at 3 o'clock P. M.

JAMES TALLMADGE, HENRY MEIGS,
LIVINGSTON LIVINGSTON, ROBERT L PELL,
ADONIRAM CHANDLER, ROBERT LOVETT,
EDWARD T BACKHOUSE, Trustees.

☞ **Mechanics' Institute Rooms**—NEW-YORK, May 12, 1852.—At a regular meeting of the Mechanics' Institute, held last evening, the President in the Chair, the following resolutions, offered by Alderman Elijah F Purdy, were passed.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Institute are due, and are hereby tendered, to the following gentlemen, viz: Prof Jas Renwick, Prof R Ogden Doremus, Hon Charles H Delavan, John H Griscom, M D, Hon Jonas M Sanderson, Esq., Lorenzo B Shepherd, Esq., C Edwards Lester, Esq., Wm. Stark, Esq., of Troy, N Y., & Dexter Hiscox, Esq., and J K Fisher, Esq. for the very interesting and instructive Lectures delivered by them before the members of the Mechanics Institute, during the course recently closed at Clinton Hall.

Resolved, That the Actuary be directed to have a copy of the foregoing resolutions published in the *New-York Herald*, *Tribune*, *Times*, and *National Democrat*.

Extract from the minutes,

JOHN M. D KEATING, Actuary

☞ **Notice.**—Passengers per steamship BALTIC, for LIVERPOOL, will please be on board at the foot of Canal-st., SATURDAY, May 15, at 11 A. M., sending previously such baggage as is not wanted on the passage, marked "Below," with the numbers of their berths.

EDWARD K. COLLINS & CO.

☞ **Thistle Benevolent Association.**—This Association will be held its annual meeting THIS EVENING, 13th inst., at the Hotel de Paris, corner of Broadway and Anthony-sts., at 8 o'clock, when the election of Managers for the ensuing year, will take place.

JAMES G. M'ADAM, Secretary

☞ **H. T. Lovet hereby cautions the public**, and particularly stereotype, paper, pamphlet and other printers, against becoming parties to any infringement of his copyright, trademarks or labels of Wahpene & Tahsachene, either by assisting or aiding in the printing or publishing, or use thereof. He also cautions the public against purchasing an article called "Improved Wahpene," as the same is spurious. The PROPRIETOR of the genuine "Wahpene" has removed to No 114 Chambers-st., where he continues to restore grey hair to its original color and cure baldness in any case.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company.**—Capital stock $200,000. Shares $100 each.

FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, President.
THOS E. HASTINGS, Secretary.
Office of Sale and Transfer of Stock, No. 66 Beaver-st. New-York.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **Piano-forte and House-furnishing Mutual LOAN ASSOCIATION.**—UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.—The first monthly meeting of this society took place on FRIDAY EVENING last at the Apollo Rooms. Several shares were awarded, more than were anticipated. The popularity of this association is now established, and its advantages to the public are beyond a doubt. The subscription list is open, and ladies and gentlemen intending to become members had better not delay in putting down their names. A prospectus may be had, gratis, and every information procured at the office in the Bookstore of ADRIANCE SHERMAN & CO., No. 2 Astor House.

A. H. JOCELYN, Treasurer.

☞ **First Regular Meeting.**—ST. NICHOLAS BUILDING ASSOCIATION—ON THURSDAY EVENING May 13, at 8 o'clock, at No. 163 Bowery, Union Buildings. Members will please take notice that the first monthly meeting will take place as above, and the dues will be payable at or before that time, to avoid fines. Those who have not already subscribed are advised to come forward and do so without delay. No Association promises to be more profitable, and those who subscribe *now*, will avail themselves of advantages which they may lose by delay. Be prepared for the first redemption of shares, and do not delay. Several speakers will be present and address the meeting on Thursday next. Office open day and evening at No 16 Dunne street, near Chatham, Chatham Bank Building. Look at the list of Trustees, and judge of their responsibility and business character.

WM. CONKLIN, Clothier, 208 Bowery, Pres't.
THOS. WILLIAMS, Jr., Merchant, 225 Madison st. V. P.
TRUSTEES.
JOHN LEVERIDGE, Attorney at Law, No. 67 Chatham-st.
JNO. B. DUNHAM, Piano Forte maker, No. 79 East 13th-st.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Sec. Astor Ins Co., No 67 Chatham-st.
GEO. B WHITFIELD, Plumber, No. 262 Water-st.
EGBERT SCUDDER, Hardware, No 15 Gold-st.
JAS. N RICH, Stationer, No. 61 William-st.
WILLIAM CLOSE, Builder, No 13 Roosevelt-st.
CHAS. J. SHEPARD, Stove Dealer, No. 242 Water-st.
ABRAHAM DURYEE, Mahogany, No. 348 Water-st.
JOHN C. PARKER, Coach Builder, Yorkville.
HENRY W. SILL, Merchant, No. 23 Maiden-Lane.
WADE B WORRALL, Iron Founder, No. 26 Elm-st.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Attorney.
ROBERT D. HART, Secretary, No. 16 Duane-st.

☞ **$2,856 Profit.**—Seven shares redeemed at the first regular meeting of LEXINGTON BUILDING and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION.—In order to accommodate those who were unable to subscribe before the first regular meeting, the books will remain open until the next regular meeting, at the present entrance fee, viz: 50 cents. The monthly dues are $2 50. Value of shares, $600. Public meetings will be held at Grenada Hall, No. 94 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, every THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, until the third Thursday of May. Addresses will be made, explaining the benefits of this Association. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend.

I. P. S. BRIANT, President.
JOHN M. PERRY, Vice-President.
ISAAC BADEAU, Secretary.

☞ **Workingman's Building Association** will hold its regular monthly meeting on MONDAY EVENING, 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at No. 461 Broadway, over the Pacific Bank. Ten or more shares will be offered for redemption. Members are particularly requested to call at the office and pay their dues before the meeting.

R. MCCLELLAN, President.
JOHN MORRISON, Treasurer.
G. W. ANDERSON, Secretary.
Offices and Desk Room to Rent. Inquire of the Secretary, at the Office of this Association.

☞ **Mamaroneck Homestead Association** will meet at No. 274 Grand-st., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, May 13. Every member that studies his own interest, will attend this meeting without fail.

NELSON SPRATT, Recording Secretary.

☞ **The Second Citizens' MUTUAL LOAN AND ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION**—Will hold a public meeting on THURSDAY EVENING next, 13th inst., at their room, No. 421 Broadway, at 8 o'clock. W. T. B. MILLIKEN, Esq., will address the meeting. All persons disposed to inquire into the Association principle are invited to attend. Subscriptions will be received that evening. Also daily from 9½ A. M. to 5. P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock, at the Office as above.

ADAM P. PENTZ, President.
JOEL W. MASON, Vice-President.
J. F. KENDALL, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John Raab,	John J. Herrick,	James B. Mingay,
Samuel Stiles,	Edward Walker,	Gamaliel G. Smith,
Edward Strong,	Duncan F. Curry,	Wm. H. Dietz.

New-York Daily Times.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

American Tract Society.

The Twenty-Seventh Annual Meeting of the American Tract Society was held at the Tabernacle yesterday. Chief Justice WILLIAMS, of Connecticut, the President of the Society, took the Chair, and the proceedings were opened by a prayer to the throne of Grace, delivered by Rev. ASA D. SMITH. The President delivered an address, giving a history and review of the past labors of the Society, and urging contributors and auxiliaries to renewed exertions. The Treasurer's Report was read, from which we gather the the following statistics:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand, April 1, 1851	$709 92
Received from branches for publications	43,906 73
Received from Societies and auxiliaries	2,989 53
Received from agents and colporteurs	125,245 67
Received from store, booksellers, etc	25,285 35
Received from American Messenger and Child's Paper	28,916 22
Donations from branches and auxiliaries	12,445 48
Donations from Societies	208 04
Donations to constitute Life Directors	5,297 89
Donations to constitute Life Members	17,600 02
Donations from Churches and individuals	72,538 40
Legacies	9,217 80
Total	$342,856 75

EXPENDITURES.

Paid for paper	$76,711 74
Paid for printing machinery, repairs, etc	15,991 93
Paid for printing, revising and translating	36,440 17
Paid for binding	67,895 85
Paid for colportage	79,073 82
Paid for appropriations for foreign distribution	20,000 00
Paid for freight, duties, salaries, postage, insurance, exchange, etc	46,086 19
Balance in the Treasury	659 83
Total	$342,856 93

The report also states that the Society has outstanding claims against it, to the amount of $45,847 05. The report was accepted and adopted.

The Annual Report was read by Messrs. HALLOCK and COOK, the Secretaries of the Society, giving statistical results of the operations of the Society.

Rev. J. S. LORD, of the Reformed Dutch Church, Harlem, offered the following resolution, and urged its adoption. The publication of this report would do vast good. The Executive Committee and Managers of this Society were laboring but for the glory of the Redeemer, and an ardent desire to extend his dominions on Earth—to people the Earth with righteousness—until every mountain shall rise an altar, until every valley shall send up its voice to God. Send forth then, this report, and let the people know the extent of their labors, and their wants, and it no doubt would lead to much good. Every book published by the Society, has its mission—nothing has been given to the world that has not been chosen after prayer and supplication. The reports of this Society were full of instruction, and bore strong testimony to the fact that God's smile was upon the labors of this Society. God is with it, and will be with it, until its last labor shall be accomplished.

Rev. Mr. WELLS, of Pittsburg, gave some instances of the result of his labors as a Missionary of this Society. Mr. EUSEE, a German colporteur, formerly laboring among the German emigrants in this City, and at present laboring at Buffalo, gave some of his experience among his countrymen. Mr. CROSS gave a brief history of his labors as a colporteur in Virginia. All these gentlemen bore willing testimony to the good results which have followed the labors of the Society. At the conclusion of these brief addresses, the following resolution was adopted

Resolved, That the Report be adopted, and printed under the direction of the Executive Committee, as a grateful memorial of the divine blessing on all the departments of the Society's labors.

Rev. Dr. SHARPE, of Boston, offered the following resolution, urging its adoption, and paying a high tribute to the writings of the authors whose names were embraced in the resolutions. In this age of competition, nobody thinks of taking up a quarto—the merchant and the mechanic wants facts briefly presented—truths in brief—and this want the Tract Society meets in the true spirit, and most effectually. It is essentially evangelical in its organization, and it faithfully adheres to the principles upon which it was founded. It is a Society in which Christians of all denominations can meet, and forget the differences of their tenets, and labor for the common advancement of Christian principles. The resolution was adopted

Resolved, That the sanction of the Holy Spirit, and the consistent approval of the church of God for sixty of the standard practical works of BUNYAN, FLAVEL, BAXTER, HOPKINS, EDWARDS, and kindred publications issued by the Society, are motives for their universal diffusion, especially among the evangelized classes of our fellow-men.

In presenting the following resolution, Rev WILLIAM GOODELL, Missionary to Constantinople, gave a favorable account of the labors of the Society in the East. The Missionary was closely watched, and his labors were very restricted—but the tracts would go every where, frequently unobserved, and do effective service—like the light dragoons they cut down error and sweep it off, where the heavy artillery could not be brought to bear. JOHN BUNYAN is traveling every where—in Armenia, Assyria, in Egypt, on Mount Parnassus, giving promise of great good. In the name of more than thirty Evangelical Churches in the East, he thanked the Society for the efficient aid which it had rendered.

Rev. Dr. BEECHER seconded the resolution in a brief address, urging the usefulness of the Society, and the resolution was adopted.

Resolved, That the Society recognize the necessity of the strong support of the Christian press in nominally Christian and evangelical lands, as an indispensable auxiliary to missionaries, and rejoice that they have been enabled to remit $20,000 the past year in aid of this noble work

Rev. Dr. TYNG, of this City, offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Rev. DAVID S. DODGETT, Editor of the *Southern Methodist Quarterly*.

Resolved, That, while the Society rejoice in the efficiency of all kindred Institutions and Boards, and especially of the Divinely authorized Ministry—the wide-spread destitution and neglect of the means of grace, the prevalence of destructive error, and the rapid increase of foreign emigration, urgently call for the prompt extension of Colportage to our unevangelized population of every tongue

The Rev. gentleman briefly addressed the meeting in favor of the adoption of the resolutions and in avowary of the claims of the Tract Society upon professing Christians.

American Home Missionary Society.

The twenty-sixth Anniversary of this Society was celebrated at the Tabernacle, last evening, the President, HENRY DWIGHT, Esq., in the Chair. After a prayer by Rev. Dr. POMEROY, of Boston, the Treasurer's Report and the Report of the Executive Committee were read and accepted. We make the following abstract of these documents:

Death has removed valued patrons, counselors and associates in the missionary work, among them, HON. NATHANIEL W. HOWELL, LL. D., and Rev. HENRY DAVIS, D. D., Vice Presidents of the Society; Rev. ERSKINE MASON, D. D., one of its Directors; Rev. WM. KIRBY, the Agent of the Society in Central Illinois, and five of its Missionaries.

The Society has had in its service the last year, 1,065 ministers of the Gospel, in 28 different States and Territories: in the New England States, 305, the Middle States, 213, the Southern States, 14; the Western States and Territories, 533.

Of these, 619 have been the pastors or stated supplies of single congregations; and 446 have ministered to two or three congregations each, or occupied still wider fields; the itinerant system being embraced, in the policy of the Society, as auxiliary to its great object—the permanent establishment of the pastoral relation.

Nine missionaries have preached to congregations of colored people; and 60 in foreign languages—13 to Welsh and 39 to German congregations; and others to congregations of Norwegians, Swedes, Swiss, Hollanders and Frenchmen.

The number of congregations supplied, in whole or in part, is 1,948; and the aggregate of ministerial service performed is equal to 862 years.

The pupils in Sabbath schools amount to 66,500.

There have been added to the churches 6,820, viz. 3,810 on profession; and 3,010 by letter. Sixty-one missionaries make mention in their reports of revivals of religion in their congregation; and 349 missionaries report 2,643 hopeful conversions.

Forty-five churches have been organized by the missionaries during the year; and forty-two that had been dependent have assumed the support of their own ministry.

Sixty-five houses of worship have been completed; fifty-five others repaired, and the building of sixty others commenced.

Ninety young men, in connection with the missionary churches, are in preparation for the gospel ministry.

Receipts.—$160,062 25.
Liabilities.—$174,263 77.
Payments.—$162,831 14—leaving $11,432 63 still due to missionaries for labor performed; towards canceling which, there is a balance in the Treasury of $9,907 15.

With the same number of laborers as were in commission the preceding year, eighteen more have been employed in the Western States and Territories; nine more years of missionary service have been performed; one hundred and twenty-eight more congregations have been blessed with the preaching of the gospel; and one hundred and twenty-four individuals have been added to the churches.

The receipts exceed those of the preceding year, by $9,122—the greater part of the increase being from the regular contributions of the churches.

Rev. JOSEPH F. TUTTLE, of Rockaway, N. J., offered a resolution urging the importance of preaching the Gospel in the West. The West contained equal to two and one quarter millions of square miles, and when we look at the West as it is, you will ask what is the East to the West. The West is made on Nature's grandest scale—her prairies, her mountains, her rivers, are all giant in their extent. Her political progress is also on a vast and rapid scale—the man yet lives who was the first white child born in Ohio, and now there are twelve States west of the Ohio, and the queen city is distant from this spot but 36 hours. Yesterday, the bear, the wolf and the savage were there—to-day the voices of millions rise from her plains—to-day she plants one foot on the Ohio, the other on the Columbia. At no distant day she will wield the political power of this Nation. Save the West, and she will make her power felt over the world. Two dangers threaten her—one is the siren song of Universal Salvation, and the other, the spread of Papacy.

The progress of Evangelical churches in the West has been as rapid as has been her growth—churches are there numbered by hundreds, and the communicants by hundreds of thousands—and all this is the result of the labors of this Society—and by a living ministry alone may we hope for an increase commensurate with the wants of the West. You may send books by the boat-load, but they will not accomplish the desired good. By the living ministry alone can the work of regenerating that great country be successfully carried on.

Rev. JOHN P. GULLIVER of Conn., spoke in favor of the objects of the Society. It is the good fortune of the Society to be identified with the progress of this country—and all that the nation acquires reflects upon this Society. It is but a few years since the operations of this Society were confined to the New-England States—then New-York was taken in, and then came the West, calling us to save her from Papacy—and hardly had this cry died away before we were called to California. By the force of her example America has become a power on this earth—and there is no question that has sunk so deep into the heart of the nation as this "who and what are to make the nations free?" The answer is, Christianity and Christians. It is a mistake to suppose that political institutions can be transferred from one nation to another—political opinions cannot be made for a nation, they must be made by the nation for itself. No Government has ever been able to exist that was not based upon the religion of the nations. China is an example of this. Russia is another. The power of that nation results from a skillful combination of the religion of the nation. The religions of these two nations have in them none of the spirit that works by love; yet they have effected the most miraculous wonders. Now, if this superficial religion can do so much, what may not pure Christianity do? Christianity is based upon love; it is the same to all; it is essentially Democratic, and, if left to its natural results, it will produce a free form of Government; it cannot exist under any other. The Christian is a soldier; he is a philanthopist; and only teach a people to feel that they should love their neighbor as themselves, and the doom of despotism is sealed. The men of prayer are dangerous men to tyrants. The speaker then urged the duty of the Christians of this country to spread the truths of Christianity throughout the world. The world needs an example, and a Government that should reflect the principles of Christianity, would do more by its example towards the freedom of the world than millions of warriors. It is not the arms of America that causes trembling at Vienna and St. Petersburg—it is not our opinions that they fear there—but it is our example that they dread.

Rev. ASA D. SMITH, of this City, also addressed the Society in advocacy of its claims upon the Christian, and the good results of its labors. When he had concluded, a Benediction was pronounced, and the assembly dispersed.

National Temperance Society.

The Second Anniversary of the National Temperance Society took place at Metropolitan Hall last evening. JOHN FALCONER, Esq., President of the Society, took the Chair. Rev. R. S. CRAMPTON, of Rochester, opened the proceedings with prayer.

The Annual Report was read by Rev. C. J. WARREN. The past year has been marked by the most important events: the Maine Law has been agitated in different sections of the country, it has succeeded in several States, to the entire satisfaction of the friends of Temperance. The report contains some valuable statistical information, of which we condense the leading items. The effort for the Reformation of Inebriates, at the Industrial Temperance Home, has been encouraged by a Legislative appropriation of $2,000, to which the Society has added $3,000, making the entire expense of the new Asylum, for the past ten months, about $5,000. The number of inmates at the "Home," from May 3, 1851, to March, 1852, is 400; and the average number at one time, 75. Nearly one hundred had left the Asylum, reformed and doing well, in the eight months prior to January, 1852. The enterprise has since passed into the hands of Rev. L. M. PEASE. The Report alludes in some detail to the efforts of the Society to obtain the passage of a prohibitory law by the Legislature of this State. Early in April last, the Secretary also applied to the Mayor of this City, and obtained an order to the Captains of Police, to report the names and residences of all persons who kept their shops open on the Sabbath for the sale of liquor. The order was made returnable yesterday, (May 12,) and to embrace the last four Sabbaths. An analysis of one of these reports shows these results

Number of places open on the Sabbath for the sale of

Liquor		242
Porter Houses	59 Hotels	9
Restaurants	14 Confectionary	1
Saloons	12 Groceries	113

Of these, are kept by *women*.—Hotels, 2; Saloons, 3; Porter-Houses, 16. Marked "very bad," (by women, 3)—6. One porter-house is marked, "Thieves meet here."

There is reason to believe that this statement is very far below the truth, but even with this proportion, there would be, in all the City:

GROG-SHOPS

Open on the Sabbath	4,840
Groceries open to sell rum	2,360
Porter-houses	1,780
Restaurants and Saloons	500
Kept by females	420
"Very bad places"	120
"Thieves meet here"	20

Shall all these places be licensed for another year? They will, or will be permitted to sell without license, unless some effort is made to induce the officers of our City Government to do their duty and refrain from violations of law.

Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK, of Boston, late Chaplain of the Legislature of Massachusetts, made an effective address, in the course of which he read an extract of a letter from Mayor PARRIS, of Portland, Me., in answer to the statements that that gentleman defeated NEAL DOW in the late election, on the ground of opposition to the Maine Law. Mr. PARRIS says, "I have met with no obstacles, neither do I apprehend any, in administering the Maine Law which has produced so much excitement. There have been evasions ever since its enactment, and they cannot be wholly prevented; but I feel confident that, through the vigilance of the City Police, the great object of the Law will be accomplished in this city, and, as I hope, in a manner calculated to allay rather to increase excitement.

At this juncture, Col. E. L. SNOW entered the Hall, and was greeted by round upon round of tumultuous applause. The great "ejected" acknowledged the compliment, and Shelton's Band played a lively air.

Rev. Mr. WILLETS, of Philadelphia, followed in an argumentative and humorous speech, full of encouragement to the Temperance people. Mr. NORTH announced the withdrawal of the Corresponding Secretary of the Society, Mr. WARREN, for another field of labor, and offered a resolution of thanks to that gentleman for his exertions in the cause.

A collection was taken up, which realized $285 17.

Rev. T. L. CUYLER, of Trenton, and Col. SNOW, made brief addresses, pointed and effective. Col. SNOW announced his determination to stand by the position he had taken in regard to the Temperance movement, and to uphold the Maine Law when it shall be passed. His remarks were received with great applause, and in the midst of enthusiastic cheering the meeting adjourned.

Institution for the Blind.

The Anniversary Exhibition of the pupils of the New-York Institution for the Blind, took place yesterday afternoon, at Metropolitan Hall. Despite the severe storm, a large audience lent their ear to the interesting performances.

Prayer having been offered by Rev. Mr. LOTT, the Superintendent of the Institution, Mr. COOPER, briefly explained the true objects contemplated in the foundation of the establishment. It was not a purely charitable Institution, an Asylum for the Blind, but a school, where they are to be educated and prepared for the active duties and business pursuits of life. Mr. COOPER is a late incumbent of the post of Superintendent, succeeding Mr. J. F. CHAMBERLAIN, who resigned; the affairs of the Institution appear to prosper under his direction.

The exercises of the pupils consisted in a great measure of vocal and instrumental music, the element of all others in which the Blind find delight. Solos by Mr. J. MINER, A. QUICK, HANNAH BARNETT, A. WOOD; and duets by the Misses SNIFFEN and BARNETT, were executed in excellent taste, and called forth the hearty applause of the audience. Rossini's "Stabat Mater," was well sustained by a chorus of blind singers, the solo part being taken by Miss HANNAH BARNETT. The voice of this young lady and Miss SNIFFEN, as well those of the young men, QUICK and MINER, will repay careful culture. The musical teachers, (Mr. REIFF, Instrumental; GEO F. ROOT, Vocal,) have a rich reward for their labors in the aptitude and proficiency of their scholars.

An original Poetical Address was recited between the parts, by Miss FRANCES J. CROSBY. The usual exercises in Reading, Geography, Grammar, Astronomy and Arithmetic, exhibited the proficiency of the pupils in the acquisition of ordinary knowledge. Several specimens of the handiwork of blind artisans, baskets, mats, mattresses, hampers, &c., were on the stage for exhibition.

The number of pupils in the Institution is about 120. The expenditures of the year ending January 1st, were $30,919; balance in the treasury, $4,216 63.

The Matron, Mrs. SARAH S. AMES, is worthy of special regard for the creditable and tidy appearance presented by her helpless charges.

American Female Guardian Society.

The eighteenth Anniversary of this Society, was held last evening, at the Church of the Puritans, at 7½,—Rev. Dr. TYNG presiding. Prayer was offered by the Chairman, and singing by the children of the Home.

The Treasurer's and Annual Reports were then read. From this, the following statistics appear: Receipts for the current year, $15,490 32; expenditures leave a balance in the Treasury of $351 24. The Society have published, during the year, 47,176,000 pages of readable matter. The present semi-monthly issue of the society's periodical,—the *Advocate and Guardian*, is 15,000. Many boxes of wearing apparel and other useful articles have been received from friends. *The House of Industry and Home for the Friendless* has this year become free from debt. Since its commencement in 1847, 2,936 inmates have been sheltered. 486 adults and children received the past year. Several letters were read from children who had left the Home.

Rev. Mr. CUYLER, of Trenton, addressed the assembly. He was a firm believer in Woman's Rights—in woman's right to *do good*. This is bringing woman into a loftier position, than could be conferred by any political distinction. The cause is a noble and beneficent one. The trouble with much of our money expenditure for religious purpose, is that it does not go *low* enough. It is spent on rich and costly churches. Religion is made luxury, as old Chancellor KENT said, on going into a Church on Broadway, "Really, my friends, this is a very genteel religion." This Society goes down among the poor—where Christ went, when on earth. They cannot Christianize these children where they are, in filthiness and dens of vice, but they take them out of these evil influences and then give them the Bible. They get here the right bias and the proper direction. Those who are engaged in this work, said the speaker, are in the true way to happiness. Happiness cannot be obtained by seeking it as a sole object. Union to Christ in doing good is the only true method.

Rev. Dr. DOWLING made the next address. He recollected some five years ago being invited to preach a sermon on this enterprise, and the utmost sum the ladies then hoped for was $10,000. This was now tripled. He then moved a resolution, declaring the importance of the work of this Society.

Repentance, however deep, does not obviate the evil done by sin—every man who commits a sin, strikes a string which shall vibrate through Eternity. It is then very necessary that parents and guardians should carefully watch over the early training of children, daily exposed to evil influences. Especially is this care necessary in regard to the sin implied in a violation of the Seventh Commandment. Even the seducer may become penitent, but can his penitence ever make amends, or wipe out the transgression?

The resolution says that in view of these facts, every endeavor should be used to shelter the young and inexperienced. Unless we, as Christian parents, carefully educate our children, the guilt of their trangression returns upon us. But how, and how much shall we instruct them, especially in regard to the species of sin referred to above?

If there is any condition calculated to arrest the sympathies of the human heart, it is that of the orphan. In this City they abound, and for them this Society cares. Everywhere in this City, the need of such influences as it exerts was felt and seen.

A collection was taken up, the amount of which was not learned; and after a few remarks by Rev. Dr. TYNG, the meeting adjourned.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Scott Delegates from Westchester.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

PEEKSKILL, Wednesday, May 12—9 P. M.

The Convention in the First Assembly District of Westchester, held at Somers to-day, appointed D. C. BRIGGS, WM. H. ROBERTSON, NORMAN SMITH, R. C. VERNOL, and Dr. J. COLLET, delegates to the Convention to select national delegates. All SCOTT men.

Delegate from the XXXIst District.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, May 12.

The Whig Convention for the XXXIst District, to chose a Delegate to the National Convention, met this afternoon, and elected Hon. G. R. BABCOCK as said Delegate. Resolutions complimentary to the Administration, and naming Mr. FILLMORE as their first choice, were passed.

Municipal Election in Providence, R. I.—Fire.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, May 12.

The city elections have resulted in the choice of the Whig candidates for Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, without serious opposition. The Whigs elected Ward officers in all the Wards except the Sixth.

The dye house of J. T. FISKE, in Burrillville, was destroyed by fire on Sunday night, the loss is small and covered by insurance. The woolen factory close by escaped without injury.

Late and Interesting from Buenos Ayres.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 12.

The bark *Wayhosset*, from Buenos Ayres, March 9, has arrived here, and reports affairs all quiet.

The army of Urquiza was still unpaid, and it was supposed that a new issue of paper money by the Government Bank would be made for that purpose. Many reforms were taking place. Municipal Governments, like those of the United States, it was thought would be organized, thus doing away with the centralization of Rosas.

A special agent had been sent to the interior provinces to effect national organizations.

The subject of reducing the duty on foreign wheat and flour was discussed, and the expediency of free competition in the sale of beef and bread.

Divisions of the Brazilian army had left Buenos Ayres for Montevideo.

The minority had given in their adhesion to the election of Don JUAN F. GIRO, as President of that province.

Don F. CASTELLANOS had been appointed Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and Don M. ERASQUIN, Secretary of Finance.

The ladies of Montevideo had presented the new President with a superb national flag.

Business matters were quiet at Buenos Ayres—the highest price of doubloons was 261 and the lowest 257½. Exchange on the United States—5 per cent. discount.

Interesting Southern Items—The Georgia at New-Orleans—Break in the Levee—Loss of the Brig Jena—Senator Rhett's Resignation, &c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 12.

The Southern Mail, through from New-Orleans, reached here this morning.

The British Vice Consul at Havana, Mr. SIDNEY SMITH, the gentleman who showed so much kindness to the American prisoners at Havana, came passenger in the *Georgia* to New-Orleans. That vessel also had on freight $46,000 in gold dust.

A bad breach had occurred in the Levee at Point Lookout, and considerable alarm existed in regard to it.

A boat, containing the chief mate and five seamen of the brig *Jena*, of Beverley, Me., had been picked up off the Balize. They had left their vessel in pursuit of a whale, and could not find her afterwards.

Senator RHETT, in his note of resignation to the Governor of South Carolina, says "In consequence of the proceedings of the Congress which has just adjourned, I deem myself no longer a proper representative of the position and policy of the people of South Carolina with respect to the aggressions of the General Government."

The Ohio and Chesapeake Canal has obtained money to repair the damages occasioned by the late freshet, and the work is to be completed by July.

The Frigate "Cumberland" ordered to Greece, for an Explanation of the Treatment of Rev. Mr. King.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 12

The U. S. frigate *Cumberland* is at anchor in Nantasket Roads, ready to set sail for the Mediterranean as soon as the wind will permit. She bears the broad pennant of Commodore STRINGHAM, accompanied by Capt. TURNER, a fleet Captain. It is stated that she is under orders for Greece, to demand an explanation from that Government for the oppressive treatment to which Rev. Mr. KING has been subjected.

Departure of the Niagara—Movements of Kossuth

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 12.

The R. M. Steamship *Niagara* sailed to-day, with 60 passengers for Liverpool and 20 for Halifax. Among the former were Dr. PLUMMER, Col. HOWARD and Miss PATTISON, of England, whose proceedings have lately attracted some attention in New York.

She takes out £2,450 in English gold.

KOSSUTH left here in a special train for Plymouth, at 1 o'clock to-day. Extensive preparations had been made in that town for his reception.

It has rained here all day, with a cold northeast wind.

Further from Buenos Ayres.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 12.

Private letters from Buenos Ayres, dated March 8th, state that affairs were progressing favorably, and, it was thought, that an election of President would soon take place. After the establishment of a regular Government, measures would be taken to pay off URQUISA and his army.

Hides were lower; sales making at 10½c. Flour, Rice, and Lumber, were in demand.

From Port au Prince.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 12.

Accounts from Port au Prince, states that the Emperor SOLOUQUE, a day or two previous to his coronation, distributed crosses of honor of the order of Faustin. The English and French consuls received them, but the American did not.

The National Catholic Council.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 12.

The Catholic Council will hold its second public session to-morrow. Requiem services for the Prelates deceased since the last triennial council—Archbishop ECCLESTON

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1852.

DAILY CIRCULATION .....25,000.

The State Canals.

The enemies of the State Canals have achieved another victory. They have again succeeded in arresting the progress of those great works, on which this State depends for so much of its revenue and so much more of its prosperity. They have succeeded, through the judicial tribunals, in annulling a law intended to secure their completion, from funds expressly set apart for that purpose by the Constitution, and in a manner believed to be in strict accordance with the provisions of that instrument. They exult in their victory, as if they had accomplished some scheme of conspicuous beneficence. If they had built the Canals, instead of stopping them; if they had turned through the heart of our State the growing trade of the gigantic West, instead of repelling it and sending it by rival routes to the Atlantic ports—they could not have evinced greater satisfaction or urged louder claims to public gratitude and applause than they now put forth. Perhaps they will find it easy to convince the people of this State that they deserve their thanks for the results they have achieved.

The State Constitution provided, in specific terms, for the completion of the State canals. It set apart their surplus revenues every year as a fund, to be devoted exclusively to that object, in such manner as the Legislature should direct. The Whigs in the Legislature of 1851, pressed by the augmenting commercial necessities of this great State, and by the strenuous efforts of energetic rivals, to divert from its canals the traffic of the mighty West,—endeavored to give more full and prompt effect to this provision than it had before received. They sought simply to *anticipate* the revenues appropriated to that work by the Constitution. The endeavor was resisted with the utmost virulence, by the hereditary enemies of the public works. An appeal was taken directly to the people, by the Democratic members of the State Senate; and the law for the completion of the canals was triumphantly sustained. At the general State election, next succeeding, the enemies of the canal policy played a different game. They proclaimed themselves the *friends* of the public works; they affected to consider the whole question settled by the action already had; and they pledged themselves, by written documents, to go forward, in good faith, and carry the law into full and complete effect. How they have fulfilled those pledges, the result shows.

The decision of the Court of Appeals is, of course *final*, so far as the present law is concerned. That law has been pronounced unconstitutional. The State has received a million and a half of dollars from private capitalists, under promise of reimbursing it from the surplus revenues of the Canals set apart by the Constitution for their completion. What course the dominant authorities will pursue in regard to this matter, remains, of course, to be seen:—their leading organs recommend repudiation. The State has entered into contracts, under the law, for the completion of the Canals. These contracts, of course, are vitiated, so far as the special fund from which the law made appropriations for their payment is concerned. What course will be pursued in regard to them, is also a matter of conjecture. But the responsibility now rests upon the Democratic party,—or rather upon that faction of it which is now in power, and which has succeeded in putting another veto upon the prosecution of the Public Works. It is for them to devise ways and means to protect the State against the ruinous results of their own policy. It is for them to provide for preserving the credit of the State, and for satisfying the people in regard to the completion of the State Canals.

We see suggestions in various quarters, that the Governor should call an extra session of the Legislature. We confess we see no good end to be attained by such a step. No new legislation can reverse the decision of the Court of Appeals, or remedy defects in the existing law. Some new law might, it is true, be devised for the accomplishment of the same result. It is competent for the Legislature to borrow outright, with the sanction of the people, money enough to complete the Canals;—but they must at the same time provide for a *direct tax* upon the property of the State to reimburse the money borrowed. They may also take the initial steps for amending the Constitution, so as to allow, what the Court has decided cannot now be done, namely, anticipating the revenues set apart by the Constitution for this specific work. But there is no necessity for immediate, or precipitate action upon this subject. We presume the party which has succeeded in destroying the present law, will immediately bring forward the plan which they intend shall take its place. When that shall have been fairly submitted to the people, and when we can see how these architects of ruin propose to meet the difficulties they have created, we can the better judge whether any further steps are called for, on the part of those who have always been the friends of the State Canals.

Gen. Scott in Virginia.

The Delegates from Virginia to the Whig National Convention were all elected a few weeks since by a State Convention; and from the tenor of resolutions which were then adopted, it has been supposed that they were all pledged to vote for Mr. FILLMORE. Their own view of their position seems to be different. Judging from a letter from one of them, Hon. JOHN M. BOTTS, which we publish this morning, they consider themselves elected for the purpose of harmonizing, consolidating, and strengthening the Whig party of the Union, and for the nomination of such a candidate as shall seem likely to get the most votes, and thus stand the best chance of being elected. Thus, at all events, is the object for which Mr. BOTTS proposes to go to Baltimore. He expects to meet there representatives of the Whigs in every section of the country. He proposes to consult them,—to ascertain from them the relative strength of the several candidates in their localities,—to judge from these representations what one of them has the greatest aggregate strength,—and then to do all he can to secure his nomination. This may strike zealots and fanatics as very remarkable on the part of Mr. BOTTS: and yet it seems to us to smack marvellously of sound discretion and common sense.

Mr. BOTTS has made himself somewhat widely known in times past, as a strong headed, resolute, obstinate, impracticable Whig. He has always been a devoted and zealous friend of Mr. CLAY, and was especially aggrieved, as were many prominent politicians in this City, at the nomination of General TAYLOR in 1848. He had very great difficulty, if indeed he succeeded at last, in making up his mind to support the Whig ticket, after the gross injustice with which he believed Mr. CLAY to have been treated by the party. Yet he has never wavered in his devotion to Whig principles or in his strong desire to secure their ascendency. And he announces his purpose now to take such action in the National Convention, as shall tend most certainly towards that result.

There are three points upon which Mr. BOTTS's letter will be found worthy of consideration. Bearing in mind the fact that he is a Southern man,—a devoted friend of the Compromise measures,—an ardent Whig, and a delegate to the National Convention *from Virginia*, it will do sundry Northern Whigs, who have taken Southern rights and Southern interests into their exclusive care, no harm to consider the remarks of Mr. BOTTS upon each of these points.

1. He shows clearly enough that those persons who demand written pledges from General SCOTT, either seek his defeat for the accomplishment of their own purposes, or are less anxious to promote his election than to gratify their own whims.

2. He shows pretty conclusively that those persons who insist upon an endorsement of the Compromise measures from the Whig Convention, constitute just that class of *friends* from whom the South has the most to fear; and that the true policy of the South, as well as the course of justice and expediency for all sections of the country, in regard to the Compromise measures, is *to let them alone*.

3. He disposes satisfactorily, true Whigs will think, of the objection so vehemently urged against Gen. SCOTT, as well as against Mr. WEBSTER, that Mr. SEWARD and the great body of the Northern Whigs will vote for him if nominated. He evidently does not consider it a good reason for nominating a candidate, that he *cannot* get the full vote of the party. On the contrary he thinks it desirable that the Whig candidate should be *voted for*, as well as nominated; that the whole party should support him, as well as a part of it; and if he can get votes from other parties, no matter who they may be, so much the better. Indeed, we think it fair to infer from the tone of Mr. BOTTS' letter, that he would not bolt the Whig ticket even if he should be convinced that it would be elected *unanimously*. It is no part of our business just now to defend so monstrous a heresy; the abuse he will receive from the *Express* on account of it, will probably render any further defence unnecessary.

There are other topics touched upon by Mr. BOTTS, to which we need not further allude. The whole letter, indeed, is interesting and instructive.

South Carolina.

Quite a warm controversy has sprung up in South Carolina as to the real meaning of the action taken by the late State Convention. Senator RHETT at once resigned his seat, declaring in a letter to the Governor, that in consequence of the proceedings of the Convention he "deemed himself no longer a proper representative of the position and the policy of the people of South Carolina, with respect to the aggressions of the General Government." The Governor remonstrated. He could not agree with the Senator. He was "very far from believing that the State had repudiated the idea of resistance to Federal aggression." It could not be denied that the people had decided by a large majority against "immediate separate State secession;" but the Convention had nevertheless issued an ordinance declaring the *right* of secession in all its length and breadth. This, Gov. MEANS thought, ought to be perfectly satisfactory. The irate Senator could not agree with him. He was aware that the people had decided against immediate secession, but he did not believe, until the action of the Convention had shown, that they were in favor of "absolute submission." Still less did he think it "inconsistent with their will, that the Convention should vindicate in some way the outraged sovereignty of the State, by some measure retaliatory on our common enemies, or preparing her in the future for the better protection of her people." The ordinance referred to amounted to nothing; it simply repeated what nobody had ever doubted. He was compelled to regard the position of the State as *submission*, and her policy co-operation. He would not, therefore, represent her any longer.

The Governor returns to the charge. He repeats that submission was never intended by the Convention. A large majority of its members believed in secession, but they had been overruled by the verdict of the people; and they could not venture under such circumstances, "to foist upon the people any measure which would have had the effect of kindling anew the fires of party strife, and of putting the State in the road of certain *ruin* and self-destruction." Their first aim was to harmonize and unite the State; and this the Governor thought they had done. They had proclaimed the *right* to secede, and had waived the exercise of it from considerations of *expediency* alone.

The Governor, however, accepts Mr. RHETT's resignation; and thus ends another internal convulsion in the State of South Carolina.

Canal Certificates—The Currency.

We are pleased to know that the decision of the Court of Appeals on the Canal question is not likely to cause much trouble in the matter of the million and a half of Certificates already issued under the law. Two issues were made, last fall, one of a million, another of $500,000, which yielded to the Canal Board a fractional premium on par. Yesterday par was bid for the Certificates, under full knowledge of the effect of the decision, and in full assurance that the State of New-York, with the promptness and high regard to public credit which has ever characterized her counsels, under all changes of party and administration, will make provision for their early payment.

The Certificates issued are still held, for the greater part, within the State, mainly for Banking purposes. The only serious wrong which the decision of the Court of Appeals, at this early stage of the question, could inflict on State credit, would result from the effect abroad of what may strike foreign money-lenders as a complication of the law-making and judicial powers of the Government. But as very few of the Certificates have crossed the Atlantic—probably of less amount than two hundred thousand dollars—we indulge the hope that no serious detriment to New-York credit will result from their withdrawal.

We have not at hand an official list, to the latest date, of the amount of certificates lodged by each of the Country Banks, as a basis of circulation, with the Bank Department at Albany. We give, in another column the figures within our reach. The decision can in no wise affect the credit of these Banks while the impression remains general that the Certificates will be redeemed. The proceeds of the larger portion of both issues of Certificates—the whole of the last, $500,000—we presume remain with the Canal Board, as at an early day the Auditor of the Board protested the warrants made upon him, for their disbursement.

The propriety and popularity of the Canal enlargement, so far as we have heard an expression of popular opinion in business walks, remain uninfluenced by the action of the Court. While the decision is generally concurred in, as timely, and many think it proper, there is a general wish expressed that the enlargement should at once go forward, under new and less objectionable legislation.

No difference was yesterday made in the receipt of Country Bank money. Neither the Metropolitan agency or the Bank Note brokers took cognizance of the difference in security. Indeed two-fifths of the registered circulation of the State being still under the old Safety Fund system, without Stock or Bond and Mortgage collateral with the Department, the notes based on Canal Certificates are not likely to suffer in comparison.

The Webster Meeting.

At the regular meeting of Mr. WEBSTER's friends on Tuesday evening, HIRAM KETCHUM, Esq., made some extended and interesting remarks, elicited by the proceedings at the FILLMORE Meeting, on the evening previous. While he conceded the propriety of giving the President full credit for the acts of his Administration, it was, at the same time, only just that Mr. WEBSTER's part in these acts should be fairly stated and properly understood. He said that Mr. WEBSTER, only two days after the funeral of General TAYLOR, from his seat in the Senate, laid down the principles and the policy which the new Administration ought to pursue; and the very next week he was called into the Cabinet. Soon afterwards the Texas Boundary question coming up for Cabinet discussion, the President called upon the members to settle it somehow—he cared not how—he would assent to any mode of adjustment on which they might agree. The message prepared for that occasion, announcing that it must be settled, and that until it was settled, the whole power of the Government should be called forth to preserve the peace of the country, was written, every line of it, by Mr. WEBSTER, as the outlines of it had been previously proclaimed by him, in the Senate. This fact, coming from one so certain as Mr. KETCHUM to be accurately informed in regard to it, is interesting and important. Mr. K. spoke further of the earnestness with which Mr. WEBSTER had labored to secure the passage of the Compromise measures, and of his uniform zeal and energy in the advocacy of Whig principles. He also called attention to his services in conducting the Foreign relations of the United States, and rebuked the attempts of Mr. GENTRY and Mr. MARSHALL to disparage his services and claims in comparison with those of Mr. FILLMORE.

The meeting, which was not strictly public, but held simply for business purposes, was rendered exceedingly interesting by Mr. KETCHUM's remarks as well as by those of Messrs. EVARTS and GRINNELL, who followed him.

☞ The State of Ohio recently—or rather about a year since—tried the experiment of relaxing the Usury laws, so far as to legalize contracts as high as 10 per cent. The effect in Cincinnati, where money has continued unusually scarce, and regular banking facilities inadequate to the trade of the city, has been to fix 10 per cent. as the minimum interest for money, few persons being disposed to take less. Upward from this price, money has fluctuated between 12 and 24 per cent. The *Atlas* thus records the general disappointment at the result:

"It has been thought that this rising the price of money, by Legislation, would introduce a vast amount of foreign capital, and Cincinnati would be the grand reservoir into which every pocket would be emptied. Indeed, some of the brokers and legislators seemed to think *this* would be the El Dorado whereall golden streams would center. But, certainly the good people of Cincinnati have not been deluged with money *yet*, under this new financial system."

These are few questions of the day upon which opinions differ more widely than the usury laws. The tendency of the enlarged commercial spirit of the age, is to their entire abrogation; yet the case of Cincinnati—less than two days travel from New-York, where money rates at 4 and 5 per cent.—would seem to throw a serious doubt on the policy of removing all legal restriction. May it not be, however, that Ohio is not the right State in which to test the question. Her legislation on contracts, both implied and vested, has been alike arbitrary, capricious, and unjust, and very recent movements in that quarter go to show that little regard is paid to private or corporate interests, when suspected of standing in the way of the State Treasury, or the will of the party hacks having its finances in charge. Foreign money lenders, therefore, might reasonably hesitate to confide in the law of to-day, authorizing 10 per cent. interest, which might be broken to-morrow, on the first attempt to collect the principal.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* makes the following confident prediction as to the result of the coming election:

"It is as fixed as the decree of fate, that WINFIELD SCOTT *will be nominated for President by the Whig National Convention at Baltimore, and will be elected in November next by a vote North, and South, and East and West, that will astound even his most sanguine supporters.* In less than six months this prediction will be fulfilled or falsified. In the fullness of faith I abide the result; and if our Democratic friends are skeptical on this subject, and will name *any* candidate on their side in opposition, they can have the chance of improving their forte nes by certifying their confidence."

☞ The *Evening Post* is warmly opposed to endorsing the Compromise measures at the Baltimore Democratic Convention, lest it should thereby forfeit the "support of the State Rights Democracy of the South, a powerful class, and disgust a vast number of the Democrats of the North." The *Post* used to be specially solicitous about Free Soil principles and the Free Soil party. Its newborn zeal for Southern State Rights shows that it is becoming more Catholic in its political charities.

☞ It is stated that opinions have been written out against the Constitutionality of the Canal Law by Judges RUGGLES, GARDINER, and JOHNSON; and by Judge WELLS, in favor of its Constitutionality; and that they are in the hands of Mr. SELDEN, the reporter, to be published next week.

☞ Senator BABCOCK has been elected Delegate to the National Convention from the Erie County District. He is in favor of Mr. FILLMORE as the candidate.

☞ The *Truth Teller*, of this City, has the following extract from a private letter, dated on board a British ship at Hobart Town, January 18, which seems to confirm the rumor that THOMAS F. MEAGHER, the Irish Exile, had made his escape:

"MEAGHER has made his escape from this—some say he has broken his parole, others say not. He wrote to the Police Magistrate of his District, to say that he did not wish his leave extended. Some say he left before the letter was delivered; others say he did not, but that he remained until a person who was sent to watch him came to his house. He came out and asked the man whether he wanted him. He said 'No.' He then went into the house and escaped through the back way. In two hours after some Police came to arrest him, but the bird had flown. And so the case stands."

☞ At the Coroner's inquest held upon the body of the fugitive slave who was shot at Columbia, Pa., by Officer RIDGELY, of Baltimore, Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, in whose employ the alleged fugitive had been, testified that he saw the whole transaction;—that the negro tried to pull away from the officers, but without success; and that there was no attempt from any quarter to effect his rescue. There was no crowd of persons about, nor the slightest indication of interference or resistance.

The Canal Law Declared Unconstitutional.

From the Albany State Register, May 12.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Court of Appeals assembled in the Senate Chamber, at 5½ o'clock yesterday afternoon. All the members were present, except Judge Gridley, who was detained by illness, and Judge Watson.

The Court announced the following decisions, *which declare the Canal Law unconstitutional*, and then adjourned *sine die*:

Thomas H. Rodman vs. *Alfred Munson.*—Ordered, that the judgment of the Supreme Court be affirmed, with costs.

The People et al., Erastus R. Phelps, Deft. in error, vs. *Geo. W. Newell, Auditor, &c., Plff. in error.*—Ordered, That the judgment of the Supreme Court be reversed, and that the motion for a mandamus be denied with costs.

These opinions, the most momentous and interesting ever rendered in this State, were, with the single exception of Judge WELLES, the unanimous judgment of the Court, and carry with them the whole question of the constitutionality of the Canal Law. They stamp that law unconstitutional, and definitely settle the matter, so far as the highest legal tribunal of this State is concerned.

This decision will cause great excitement throughout the State. We forbear comment upon it for the present.

Judge Gridley, who heard the arguments, was detained at home by sickness. Judge Watson was not present at either argument or decision.

We understand that in the Phelps case, which presented the clear constitutional question, the vote of the Court was unanimous, Judge Welles declining to vote. In the Munson case Judge Welles voted in favor of reversing the decision of the Supreme Court—the other Judges for its affirmance.

This decision of a majority of the whole Bench of the Court of Appeals is, therefore, against the constitutionality of the Canal Law.

The Decision.

It is understood that only five of the eight Judges of the Court of Appeals united in opinion that the Canal law was unconstitutional, viz.: Messrs. RUGGLES, EDMONDS, JEWETT, GARDINER, and JOHNSON. Judge GRIDLEY was not present, and Judge WATSON did not hear the arguments. Neither, therefore, submitted any opinion, while Judge WELLES gave an opinion in favor of the Constitutionality of the law.

Although it may seem ungracious to refer to the political affinities of the Judges of the highest Court in the State, the public have a right to know something about them when the question decided is of a political character. It is understood that Messrs. GRIDLEY and WATSON (who gave no opinion) are Hunkers. Mr WELLES who decided in favor of the constitutionality of the law,) is a Whig; and Messrs. RUGGLES, JEWETT, GARDINER, EDMONDS and JOHNSON (who decided against the law) are classed as Barnburners.

The Opinions are still retained in the hands of the Judges for revision. They will not, probably, be handed to the Reporter for publication before Monday or Tuesday of next week. We shall give them to our readers as soon as possible.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

A NUT TO BE CRACKED BY THE FRIENDS OF THE LATERAL CANALS.—The financial article of the Constitution not only requires that a tax shall be levied to meet the principal and interest of every loan, but it also provides that *a loan for no more than one object shall be submitted to the People at once.* Hence, if there is now a desire to expedite the completion of the Public works by borrowing money for that purpose, the different objects will have to be taken to the People, say in the following order:

1853—The loan for the Erie Canal.
1854—A loan for the Oswego Canal.
1855—A loan for the Black River Canal.
1856—A loan for the Genesee Valley Canal.

Thus, even though the People may be willing to have their Houses and Farms taxed to complete these Canals, they are prevented from saying so within a period of less than four years.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Before Judge JUDSON.—*The United States* vs. *William Johnson.*—In this case the Court charged the Jury that if there were redeeming features in the case made out against the prisoner, or if the Jury entertained a reasonable doubt of his guilt, he was to have the benefit of the doubt. The Jury were locked up for about two hours, and came into Court with a verdict of guilty of passing the counterfeit money with a guilty knowledge, and a recommendation to the mercy of the Court. The prisoner was remanded.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—Before Judge BETTS.—The argument in relation to the action for the infringement of the patent for Colt's repeating pistol, was concluded.

SUPREME COURT—Before Judge ROOSEVELT.—*Divorce.—Nancy Beach* vs. *Moses Y. Beach.*—Decree of divorce granted.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE CANADA.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, May 11.

ENGLAND.

On Friday, according to announcement, the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward the budget. It proposes to repeal none of the existing taxes—says nothing of imposing new ones, except the continuation of the income and property tax for a limited time, and estimates that the income of the commencing year will be from present sources, 51 millions six hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds, and the expenditures 51 millions one hundred and sixty-three thousand nine hundred and seventy-nine pounds, which will leave a surplus of four hundred and sixty-one thousand and twenty-one pounds.

The estimate is looked on favorably, so far as opinion has had time to express itself.

The Halifax and Quebec Railway was also the subject of some conversation. Mr. COBDEN asked the Colonial Secretary, PACKINGTON, if he would lay the correspondence relating to that Railway, before the House. Sir J. PACKINGTON demurred, and Mr. COBDEN would place a motion for it on the notice book. Secretary PACKINGTON stated, in reply, that nothing had taken place between the late Government and the parties who were anxious for the construction of the line that could be construed into a qualified assent.

The language of Earl GREY went no farther than to say that the Government would be no party to any such guarantee as that sought for unless they were satisfied with the line. The subject, however, was now under the notice of Government.

The London papers contain a sickening narrative of the sufferings and death by starvation of a missionary party in the Island of Picton, off Cape Horn. The mission was under the direction of Capt. GARDINER, a gentleman of some fortune.

The Electric Telegraph is almost completed between Galway and Dublin, to connect with the Submarine line to England.

Government declines to take possession of the newly discovered Guano Island of Lobos.

The refusal excites a good deal of irritation among the Shippers and Agriculturalists here.

British ship-of-war *Herald* is fitting out for an exploring expedition to the South Seas.

There is some talk of making Plymouth instead of Southampton, the Port for the West Indian Mail Steamers.

FRANCE.

LOUIS NAPOLEON has taken the matter of the confiscation of the Orleans property from the Judicial Tribunal, and referred it to the Council of State,—thus removing it from the reach of the constituted legal authorities.

The Mediterranean fleet sailed from Toulon on the 27th ultimo. Their destination is not stated.

There is considerable activity in various departments of trade, and some houses closed since the Revolution of 1848, have re-opened.

The great fête on the 10th inst., has given impetus to business.

ITALY.

Letters from Rome mention that the Italian question is again to become of interest, in consequence of a complication of difficulties that have arisen between France and the Pope.

Incendiary fires are raging with increased extent.

INDIA.

Dates from Bombay to the 3rd April, had been received in London.

The expedition against the Burmese goes on apace. A battle of three hours duration had been fought between twenty-five hundred British troops and a body of native mountaineers, to the north of Peshawai. Mountaineers defeated. No further details.

The import market at Bombay was firm. Cotton active, and prices rising. Money less abundant. Exchange on London, 1s. 11⅞d.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Three days later advices from Cape of Good Hope to the 11th of March.

Indecisive skirmishes were continually occurring between the troops and the Caffres.

President ROBERTS' inaugural address, on his third re-election to the Presidency of Liberia, has reached England. It represents, in general terms, the Colony as flourishing; but the late attack on Bassa Cove has caused a deficiency of $2,000 in the revenue.

Passengers.

Mr. Clarke and lady, Mr. Wilson and lady, Mr. Berney and lady, and four children; Lady of Lieut. J. Grant Raymond, Royal Navy; Mrs Day and child; and Messrs. Arnot, Berringer, Goodwin, Montgomery, Dreset, Rhodes, Dawson, Maitland, McDonough, Giesler, Gron, Pratts, Ross, Bell, Logan, Fortup, bearer of dispatches, Kennedy, Pioda, Bolton, Westcott, Armsen, Vaughan, Capt. Vaughan, Alexander.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 1—3¼ P. M.

The COTTON market to-day has been animated throughout, the sales reaching from 12,000 to 13,000, of which speculators and exporters took 4,000. Prices remained firm at Friday's quotations.

BREADSTUFFS.—The weather has made the trade dull, and holders of Wheat, Corn and Flour, would accept lower prices to effect sales.

The London Stock Exchange was closed on Saturday, the 1st of May being a holiday at all the public offices.

NEW-YORK CITY.

☞ The following Anniversaries will be celebrated to-day:

Am. Bible Society. Bible House, 9 A. M. Tabernacle, 10 A. M.
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Metropolitan Hall, 4 P. M. Tickets to be had at the door.
Am. Temperance Union. Tabernacle, 7½ P. M.
New-York State Colonization Society. Metropolitan Hall, at 7½ P. M.
Central American Education Society. Mercer-street Presbyterian Church, at 7½ P. M.

WHIG PRIMARY ELECTIONS.—The election for Delegates to choose Delegates to represent this City in the Whig National Convention, will be held THIS MORNING, at the following places. The polls will be open from 6 to 9 A. M.

Wards	
I	Atlantic Garden
II	Corner of Gold and Beekman-sts
III	No. 55 Warren-st
IV	Corner of Oliver and Henry-sts
V	No. 111 West Broadway
VI	National Hall, Canal-st
VII	Corner of Madison and Rutgers-sts
VIII	Girard House
IX	No. 275 Hlewecker-st.
X	No. 73 Ludlow-st
XI	At the Church in 4th-st. between Avenues B and C
XII	Corner of 3d-av. and 126th-st
XIII	Thalian Hall, No. 492 Grand-st
XIV	Broadway House, cor. of Broadway and Grand-st
XV	Constitution Hall, No. 650 Broadway
XVI	Temperance Hall, 18th-st., near 8th-av.
XVII	Henry Clay House, corner of Avenue A, and 1st-st
XVIII	Earl House, corner of 6th-av. and 23d-st
XIX	8th-av., near 48th-st
XX	Corner of 9th-av. and 29th-st.

THE FUNERAL OF ISAAC T. HOPPER.—The funeral obsequies of the late Mr. Hopper were celebrated at the Tabernacle yesterday afternoon, under the auspices of the Prison Association. The remains of the deceased were placed in front of the altar. Mr. R. N. HAVENS, Vice-President of the Prison Association, briefly stated the circumstances which had called together the Prison Association on this occasion. Their associations with the deceased had been so intimate, that the Society felt justified in turning aside from the usual course, and to give to his remains the notoriety of a public meeting. He also read a letter from Hon. B. F. BUTLER, regretting his inability to attend the funeral. The resolutions adopted by the Prison Association in February last, at the time of the withdrawal of the deceased from the active duties of the Association, also, the letter in reply to those resolutions, and the resolutions adopted by the Association at a special meeting held after the death of Mr. HOPPER.

LUCRETIA MOTT spoke of the deceased. She could not say that this was a sad occasion. When a life has been well spent, and, as in the present case, our works, praise us, it needs not that we should mourn—that we should come here with sad faces. It is not a fitting time to enlarge upon the merits of the deceased. The acknowledgments of this Association, of the world, of the press, all combine to render further eulogy unnecessary. His benevolence knew no limits, but to every cause of humanity he gave his labor and his influence; and especially in his later days did he give his soul to the service of the poor fugitives of our land—the down-trodden slave, fleeing from the task-master. We have now no cause to weep; he has fulfilled his mission, and has gone to reap the reward of his good works. Four-score winters failed to wither his mind—four-score years failed to bow his body, or to drive him from the path of his duty to his fellow-men.

Hon. JOHN W. EDMONDS, delivered a eulogy upon the virtues, energy of character, and the honesty of the deceased. He spoke at great length of his connection with the Prison Association, and the care and attention which he bestowed upon the discharged convicts who came to him for aid and advice. The speaker clearly stated his own exertions in behalf of the discharged convicts, and also his claim to be considered "practised orator."

A TRAGICAL AFFAIR.—MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Great excitement was created in the Sixth Ward yesterday, by a report that a man had cut his wife's throat with a razor, at No. 570 Pearl-street, and then taken his own life with the same instrument. As far as our reporters can get at the facts, they are as follows: An Irishman, named JAMES DOYLE, a blacksmith by trade, resided at the above number, in the family of a Scotch widow woman named CONNERY, with whom he had boarded some three years. At about 12 o'clock, while Mrs. C. was getting dinner, DOYLE came in, and grumbled because she was preparing fish for the meal, saying that he wanted something "tasty" for his dinner. Mrs. CONNERY accordingly sent her servant girl, ANN CLARK, out for a beefsteak. When she returned, she met a large crowd about the premises, and entering found Mrs. C. with her throat cut terribly, the blood flowing from the ghastly wound, covering her neck and breast completely. Going up stairs to the room where the girl had left DOYLE and Mrs. C., the former was found stretched upon the floor, with an open razor in his hand, and with his throat also badly cut, the wind-pipe and lesser jugular being severed in each case. After receiving her horrible wound, Mrs. CONNERY made her way down stairs, and rushed into the grocery store on the first floor, where she fell, fainting, from loss of blood. Officers DOWLING, MCCLUSKEY, and KEVLIN happening to be in the vicinity, with the assistance of by-standers, conveyed both parties to the City Hospital, where their wounds were dressed, but not until the parties had bled nearly to death. Neither of them were able to speak, and it was impossible, consequently, to get a statement from them of the circumstances. It is supposed, from the fact that the razor was found in DOYLE'S hand, that he first committed the assault upon his landlady, and ended the tragedy by the attempt on his own life.

Doyle has been for some time past in the employ of R. ATKINSON, shipwright, in West-street. We are informed that he is ordinarily a quiet, amiable and hard-working man. When Father MATHEW was in the City he took the total abstinence pledge, and kept it faithfully until about ten days ago, when he got on a spree, since which time he has not been at work. He has a wife in England, who, it is stated, has refused to follow him to this country. It seems probable that his wife's neglect led him to return to strong drink, and that the tragedy of yesterday was committed while under the influence of *delirium tremens*. Mrs. CONNERY has two sons, who lived with and supported her. They also state that DOYLE has acted very strangely for some days past, indulging in melancholy, his mind being evidently wrought upon by some powerful excitement. After his wound was dressed he wrote the words—"not my fault," referring to the occurrence. He will probably recover; but for Mrs. Connery there is scarcely room for hope. She is a very respectable woman, and is highly spoken of by her neighbors.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—Some of the members of St. Thomas' Church, have presented to their late pastor, now Assistant Bishop Whitehouse of Illinois, a service of plate as a testimonial of their love and respect. It consists of seven pieces—a soup tureen, four dishes, sauce ureen, and sauce boat.

—The speakers at the meeting of the American Bible Society this forenoon will be Rev. Dr. Thompson, President of the Ohio Wesleyan University; Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, of Trenton; Rev. Dr. Riddle, of Pittsburg; Rev. Mr. Goodell, of Constantinople; and Rev. Mr. Willett, of Philadelphia.

—A mass meeting of the friends of Gen. SCOTT is to be held in this city in a few days.

—Rev. J. J. Bowden has been elected Rector of St. Matthew's Church, in Jersey city, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. Barry.

—According to the plan for the new Bible House in Astor-place, it will be a structure 6 stories in height, with a front of 239 feet on Ninth-street, and 197 on Fourth-avenue. The central portion will be surmounted by a spacious dome, and the whole front of the edifice will be surrounded by a heavy cornice. A series of double arched windows with pilasters and pediments will be placed above the main entrance.

—Yesterday morning about 2 o'clock, one of the "short boys" named John Arthur *alias* Bentley, entered the Metropolitan saloon in Broadway, and divulged the secret, that he was the principal actor in the riot at Palmo's saloon, on New-Year's eve last. Assistant Captain Feirity, of the Sixth Patrol District was present, and after listening attentively to the young rogue, took him into custody, and marched him into the saloon of Palmo, where he was recognized by Mrs. P. as the individual who demolished the jellies, and struck her on the head with a tumbler. He was locked up.

—James Brady, an old sailor, was attacked on Tuesday night, in Orange-street, by a gang of rowdies, and beaten about the breast and face in a shocking manner. He was taken to the Sixth Ward Station House, where his wounds were dressed by Dr. Simmons.

—Margaret Divine, residing at No. 337½ Water-street, attempted to destroy herself yesterday, by swallowing a heavy dose of laudanum. She was taken to the New-York Hospital.

—Wm. Miller was arrested in the Second Ward yesterday, by officer Mooney, charged with passing a $10 counterfeit bill at a boot and shoe store in Nassau-street, in payment for a pair of gaiter shoes. The spurious issue purported to be on the "Merchants' Bank" of Baltimore, Maryland. The prisoner was brought before Justice Osborne, and committed for trial.

THE SESSIONS—In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Ellen Russell was arraigned upon a conviction for assault and battery with intent to kill, and consigned to the Sing Sing State Prison for the term of two years. James Campbell was convicted of grand larceny, and sentenced to the State Prison for two years. William Harris, who was recently indicted for obtaining money from various citizens by false representations, and procuring funds for the benefit of "a disabled fireman," was arraigned at the bar, and pleaded guilty. The Court suspended judgment... George Brown was tried, convicted, and sentenced to the State Prison for two years, on an indictment charging him with grand larceny.

☞ The Annual Exhibition of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, takes place at Metropolitan Hall, this afternoon.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—At an early hour yesterday morning, a young man, by the name of John Duval, was thrown from a butcher's cart, in the Third-avenue, and violently struck his head against the curb-stone. He was dangerously injured, and conveyed to the residence of his parents, corner of Sixty-Fifth-street and Second-avenue, by the Police of the Nineteenth Ward, who procured the attendance of Dr. Morris, and his wounds were dressed.

FIRES.—Yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, a fire broke out in a building corner of Eighty-sixth-street and Fourth-av., occupied as a hotel. The flames were first discovered by officers Lattimere and McCarthy, of the Nineteenth Patrol District, who procured a few buckets of water, with which they speedily extinguished the flames. The damage sustained was trifling.....The dwelling house of Peter Hughes, at No. 88 Cherry-street, was slightly damaged by fire on Tuesday night, in consequence of some sparks blowing from the chimney to the roof.

BROOKLYN CITY.

PRIMARY ELECTION.—The following is the result of the election, on Monday, for Delegates to meet in Convention to elect a Delegate to the Whig National Convention. Some of the Delegates elected are not pledged to either Scott or Fillmore, but are given here as they are now conceded to be. Each ward elected five Delegates.

Wards.	*Fillmore.*	*Scott.*	*Wards.*	*Fillmore.*	*Scott.*
I		5	VIII		5
II		5	VIII		5
III	5		IX		5
IV	3	2	X	5	
V	5		XI		5
VI		5			
			Total	18	37

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

PRIMARY MEETINGS.—The Whigs of Williamsburg assembled last evening at Ashland Hall, and elected the following delegates to the District Convention:

1st Ward.—Franklin Whiting, John H. Wilson.
IId Ward.—Pierson Brown, John D. Hunt.
IIId Ward.—A. C. Johnston, H. Oltmans.

These delegates are elected independent of any pledges but are known to be favorable to Scott. Considerable interest was manifested in the city in relation to this election, and quite a large vote was polled. Everything passed off quietly.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF ALL PARTIES INTERESTED in the recent complaints that have been made against PALMER & CO., as well as myself, I desire to submit to the public a very brief statement of facts. I have been charged with obtaining large amounts of money from the sale of California tickets, for which I have never rendered any account and which I must, therefore, have pocketed, without having made returns for it to any parties. In reply to this, I desire to say that I never was of the firm of PALMER & CO.:—I was clerk for them until I opened an office in Battery-place on my own account. There I sold tickets for PALMER & CO., on commission, commencing on the 10th of January, 1852. And I paid over to PALMER & CO., all the money I received from such sales, after deducting the amount of my commissions. I also sold tickets for JONES & JOHNSON, in the same way, and on the same terms.

The amounts received and paid out by me are correctly given in the statement below. That statement shows that I have paid out for PALMER & CO. over $2,500 more than I have received.

B. S HAIGHT.

STATEMENT.

I received for tickets, issued and signed by Palmer & Co—507 tickets		$97,115
Paid out—To Palmer & Co	$80,992	
Lincoln & Reynolds, of Phila	7,000	
Jones & Johnston	7,000	
Mills & Thompson	5,000	
		99,992
Excess of Payments over receipts		$2,877

This is independent of my office and Clerk hire expenses.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Barnardus S. Haight, of said City, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing statement is true. B. S HAIGHT.

Sworn to before me this 12th day of May, 1852.
DANL. W. CLARKE, Com'r. of Deeds.

CERTIFICATE.

City and County of New-York, ss.—John Garnett, of said City being duly sworn, says: I was employed as Clerk in B. S Haight's office; fully corroborate the above statement of B. S. Haight, knowing that all moneys received by B. S Haight were handed over to Palmer & Co.; and I always understood that B. S. Haight was not of the firm of Palmer & Co., as he was always called on for all moneys received in his office for tickets sold by him, which I sincerely believe was handed over by him; I have drawn checks out of the Bank of the State of New-York, as high as $10,000 to $15,000 at a time, for the purpose of handing over to Palmer & Co., to send to Panama. JNO. GARNETT.

Sworn to before me this 12th day of May, 1852.

845

Supreme Court of the United States.
Wednesday, Tuesday, May 11, 1852.

No. 149. A. H. Wooten jr. Asa. Cooper, et al.—Error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana. Mr. Justice Grier delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs; and damages at the rate of six per centum per annum.

No. 150. Lessee Eagan ex. Joseph C. Lindsey, et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Alabama. Mr. Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of the said Circuit Court, with costs, and remanding the cause with directions to enter a decree in favor of the complainant in accordance with the opinion of the Court.

No. 151. Smith Rogers et al. ex. Aaron Ross.—Error to the District Court of the United States for Mississippi. Mr. Justice Daniel delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the said District Court, with damages and interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

No. 164. M. McAllister et. al., ex. J. T. Crofford.—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for Mississippi. Mr. Justice McLean delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court, with damages and interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

No. 165. J. Appleton's Administrator et al.—The argument of no. M. Appleton's Administrator et al.—The argument of the cause was commenced by Mr. Randall for the appellants, and by Mr. Reed for the appellees. Adjourned till to-morrow at 11 A. M.

Important from the Rio Grande.

By the arrival of the *Yacht* at New-Orleans, we have Brownsville papers to the 24th of April.

The old tariff of 1845 is now (since the 14th ult.) in force in Matamoras, the one temporarily established by the local authorities of that place, during the prevalence of the recent disturbances on the frontier, having been removed.

The *Genio*, a Matamoras paper, says that it is true that the steamer *Comanche* was fired into by Mexicans from that bank of the river, those who committed the dead deserve severe chastisement.

The same paper informs us that the citizens of that place have united in a petition for the pardon of four of CARVAJAL'S men, two Americans and two Mexicans, taken prisoners during the siege of Matamoras, and for the last six months incarcerated there.

The Rio Bravo of the 20th, contains the following account of some exciting events at Rio Grande City:

Mr. PATTON, a gentleman from Brazos, formerly of Missouri, started from Rio Grande City for the purpose of overtaking some stock, which was being driven into the interior, and stopped to sleep at a noted camping ground, called "The Wells." Here were encamped two Mexicans and a boy. When Mr. P. was asleep he was set upon and his brains beaten out by these fellows, for the sake of his money and effects. Information to this effect having been given by the boy, a party of citizens started out in pursuit, and one of the fellowe was taken. After a regular trial, he was hung by the citizens of Rio Grande City, in presence of the whole people—all consurring. Just before his execution, he made other confessions, in consequence of which a party started from Roma, crossed the river, and returned with the other fellow who had assisted at the murder of Mr Patton. After the same formalities had been extended to him, he was also hung at that place. But the work was not yet finished—justice was to be administered to others. A party started out, and near the scene of the murder, charged upon and killed six more of the villains, who have been in the habit for a long time, of committing similar depredations in the vicinity.

The *Rio Bravo* says that Mr. Thos. H. Harris, of Roma, in all probability has been murdered by the same gang of robbers, or one of its various ramifications.

The same paper says that the mail rider from Brownsville was killed by Indians about 20 miles from Laredo.

All the accounts from that quarter, says the *Rio Bravo*, speak in the most gloomy and despoding tone of the probability of ever being relieved from the scourge with which they are so frequently visited. Most of the settlers have recrossed the river for protection, and their fields remain uncultivated. There is but one feeling on this subject, upon the Rio Grande, and that is, that an entire change in relation to Indian policy must be adopted by the Government, or the territory, for which so much treasure and blood was shed, will shortly revert back to its original owners—the red-skins.

Survivors of the Battle of Queenston.—The *Ovid* (Seneca Co.) *Bee* brings to notice some of the survivors of the battle of Queenston, who live in that town:

"Few towns can boast of more living witnesses of the truth of the sketch of the battle of Queenston than Ovid. Several of the officers, as well as soldiers, reside here. James DeMott, Esq., was a Lieutenant; Jonathan Thomas, Esq., an officer of the cavalry; Arad Joy, Esq., Paymaster of Col. Henry Bloom's Regiment, but on the day of the battle of Queenston acted as Quartermaster, having the whole charge of the baggage wagons to carry the wounded to the hospital. Of the first load was the lamented Gen. Van Rensselaer. This was about 8 o'clock, A. M. He was taken to a private dwelling, 3 miles from Lewiston, on the Ridge Road, where the head Surgeon with his instruments was in attendance to dress his wounds; his boots, filled with blood, were cut from his feet, the said Quartermaster assisting through the whole. He also recollects seeing Major Lusk, with his sword, spotted with blood from his unfortunate companions, by his side. It is doubtful whether there is now living another individual who was an eye-witness to so much of the bravery of the noble soldiers upon that trying occasion.

The city of Cleveland is this year especially favored by public societies. The anniversaries of the American and Foreign Bible Society, and the Home Missionary Society, and the annual meeting of the American Association for the advancement of Science, all take place there; the former in this month, and the latter in August.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fish and Provision Store.—Allan & Bogg, No. 226 Washington-st., (one door above Barclay-st.,) New-York, offer at wholesale to dealers, at the lowest market prices for cash, the following articles of the best quality:

Mackerel—Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in all kinds of packages.
Shad—Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in all kinds of packages.
Codfish—Dry Salted and Pickled.
Scalefish—Dry Salted and Pickled.
Herrings—Smoked and Pickled.
Pork—Mess, Prime, Rump, Butt, Clear, &c.
Beef—Mess, Prime, and Railroad.
Smoked Hams, Shoulders, Beef, Bacon, Salmon.
Cheese, Lard, Candles, Oil, Spices.
Butter—In firkins, tubs, and pails—fresh dairy.
Salt—Fine, in sacks and small bags.

Pittston Coal.—Office Pennsylvania Coal Co., corner Broadway and Wall-st.—The Pennsylvania Coal Co. is now prepared to enter into contracts for the sale of its superior PITTSTON COAL, deliverable at Port Erven, near Rondout, on the Hudson River, before the 1st of July next, at the following prices per ton of 2,240 lbs.:

Lump	$3 40	Range, or large Stove	$3 60
Stoneboat	3 55	Nut, or Stove	3 65
Grate, or Furnace	3 60	Pea	3 75

Contracts may also be made for the remainder of the season, by application at the Company's office.

GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

To Capitalists.—The advertiser has acquired by an article of agreement with the American Stone Dressing Company, (owners in fee of Haynes Patent Stone Dressing Machine,) the right of exclusive use of said machine in the City and County of New-York, for the whole unexpired lifetime of the patent, (to December 4, 1863.) It is claimed by the owners, that its capacity is unsurpassed by any other machine in existence, for preparing stone for buildings, canal locks, aqueducts and bridges. They challenge the world to produce its equal, for expedition, and beauty of finish. It is to stone what Woodworth's planing machine is to boards, or the saw-mill to the rough log. It dresses brown stone, marble, lime stone and granite with equal beauty and ease—particularly the brown stone from the Peterson Lodge. The stone on the carriage is fed fast or slow at pleasure. With a five horse-power applied to the machine, the stone will move forward from two to three feet per minute, and take off from one to two inches of stone, if required, to bring it to an even surface. The forward motion of the chisel is one-seventieth of an inch each blow of the revolving hammer. The gang has 24 chisels, which strike twenty-five thousand blows per minute, without apparently dulling the chisels in the least degree.

The object of the advertiser is to form a Joint Stock Company, with as little delay as possible, which shall put in operation six machines, to dress stone, at any required width and thickness. Persons feeling a desire to engage in a mechanical or manufacturing business, are invited to call at the Company's office, where information will be given with pleasure, and investigate for themselves, and where a model may be seen. Or if they will take the trouble to go to Roach's Saw-mill, No. 138 Bank-st., they can see a full sized machine in operation, from 9 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 5 P. M. The Bleecker-st. or Kipp and Brown stages will land passengers within two minutes' walk of the machine, where those who feel interested in the desire to become interested in the machine are invited to call, and examine its operations. For further particulars apply at the office of the American Stone Dressing Company, No. 62 William-st., room No. 3.

N. B.—Wanted—twenty-five or thirty lots of ground, on this Island, between 39th and 40th-st., on the North or East River.

Publishers, Type-Founders, Stereotype Founders, and all others in any way connected with Printing or Publishing, who would like to have a card or circular sent to every publication of any worth in the Union or the Canadas. The advertiser is about to issue, in newspaper form, a small sheet, which, for his own personal interest, he will send monthly to nearly every paper in the Union and the Canadas. He will also distribute, monthly, a large number in this city, and would like to have any persons in the above mentioned business to place their advertisements in the paper—for which no other charge than the cost of composition and stereotyping will be charged. The parties can have their advertisements set up and stereotyped, themselves, if they so elect. For size of column, and other particulars, address C. W. H., at this office.

American Hydropathic Institute, Prospect Hill, Port Chester, N. Y., on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Dr. T. L. Nichols and Mrs. Dove Nichols will be at their City Office, No. 45 White-st., for consultation, every WEDNESDAY, from 1 to 3 P. M. Dr. William F. Reh will attend to City practice and consultations daily.

The Subscribers have completed and opened both their saloons. In the erection and furnishing of this establishment, no expense has been spared that could add to the comforts of their patrons. Meats, Fish, Soups, Oysters, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Ice Creams, and all the delicacies of the season, served from 7 A. M. till 12 P. M.
Thompson & Son, No. 339 Broadway, near Franklin.

Fast Horses.—There is now offered for sale two fast trotting horses, that have never before been in any market. Inquire of Northrup & Post, National Stable, opposite the Bull's Head Hotel.

Fresh Drugs &c.—At Wholesale, at No. 68 Cedar-st., New-York, on liberal terms to the City and Country Trade.
Greenleaf & Kinsley.
Sam'l F. Greenleaf. William H. Kinsley.

Take Notice.—If you want Window Shades, Buff or White Holland, put up to your windows well and cheap, or Upholstery work done, call on Bartol & Reid, No. 3 Amity-st., 3 doors west of Broadway.

Fireworks.—Of every description—the best quality at the lowest price. For sale by
J. B. Purdy,
No. 34 Maiden-lane, up-stairs.

Foreign Express.—Livingston, Wells & Co., have removed from No. 6 Wall-st., to No. 74 Broadway and No. 11 New-st.

Writing Paper.—A large and very desirable assortment, for sale by
Babcock, Dubuisson & Hall, No. 115 Fulton-st

Potatoes.—200 sacks of the celebrated peach-blow Potatoes, for seed and family use, for sale by
Rawls & Seymour, No. 13 Front-st.

Col. R. Disosway, Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Commissioner of Deeds, No. 74 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts., N. Y.

WANTED.

A Watch Maker Wanted, for the country, to whom a liberal salary will be given. Apply at No. 189 Broadway, up-stairs.

Agents.—A good variety of carefully selected Bibles, Testaments, and Books, for sale at C. Mason's office, No. 200 Mulberry and 145 Bowery. Two Yearly subscription, 6 cents; otherwise, 25 cents. N. B.—Plenty of men and boys on hand.

Twenty Men Wanted.—To sell notices wanted in every family. Agents are making $5, and upwards, per week. Apply at 108 Dean, Philadelphia, and 7 Spruce-st., Connecticut, &c., with $150, can make from $1,200 to $1,500 per annum. Ten men paid wages to travel. Call, or address, post-paid, No. 317 Bowery. A small, low-priced IRON SAFE wanted.

Five Hundred Agents Wanted.—To sell Life and Speeches of Kossuth, a new family work, and other works. Great inducements offered. Call or address, post-paid, "American Family Publication Establishment, No. 139 Nassau-st., New-York."

Man Wanted.—A Young Man in an Auction and Commission business, with a connection capable of influencing business. One answering the above may apply. None others need call. John Fishblatt,
No. 90 Pearl-st.

Boy Wanted.—Wanted in a lawyer's office, a boy twelve or fourteen years of age, one who can write a good hand preferred. Apply to George F. Davenport, No. 3 Nassau-st., from 10 to 12.

Boy Wanted—In a Stationery Store. Inquire No. 139 Pearl-st.

Lad Wanted—An active, intelligent lad, about 17 years of age, of genteel address, and who writes a good hand. None other need apply. Genin, No. 114 Broadway.

Instructions in Five Useful and Two Ornamental Arts, by which industrious persons can make from $50 to $100 per month, will be sent to any address, by mail, on receipt of 25 cents, pre-paid. Address D. D. Burt, Box No. 50 Broadway Post Office, New-York.

To Iron Railing Makers.—Wanted, a first-class Iron Railing maker, that is capable of laying out and executing a good Job, and to take the general supervision of a Shop. Inquire at No. 61 John-st., between 3 and 5 o'clock, P. M.

BOARDING.

Boarding in Williamsburg.—Two gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with board with pleasant rooms, also, two or three single gentlemen; one min- ute's walk from Peck-slip Ferry, at No. 40 South 7th-st. References exchanged.

Boarding.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms, in a private family, with use of bath. Apply at No. 547 Hudson-st.

Rooms to Let.—Furnished rooms to let in a pleasant house, lately located in Varick-st., just above St. John's Church, in a private family without children, with breakfast if required. Also, a fine office suitable for a respectable physician. Address S. M. A., at Thurman's drug store, corner of Canal and Varick-sts.

LOST.

Money Found.—This day, on Greenwich-st., a small roll of Money. The owner is requested to call on the subscriber, at No. 66 Liberty-st., and he can have the same by showing that it belongs to him, and paying for this advertisement. J. W. Whitney.

Notes Lost.—Saturday, May 8, five Notes, viz.:—
Chs. Bridge, dated 27th April, 4 months, for $423 90.
Chs. Bridge, dated 23d April, 6 months, for $374 61.
D. B. & J. C. Fuller, dated 23d April, 4 months, for $413 65.
Howell, Larned & Co., dated 23d April, 6 months, for $111 71.
Peck & Todd, dated 23d April, 6 months, for $169 45.
The payment of the above having been stopped, any one returning them will be suitably rewarded.
Wilmerding, Hoguet & Hurnbet.

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.

Single and Double Thick—Suitable for show-windows, show-cases, railroad cars, pictures, &c., for sale by
F. Hopkins & Brothers, Importers,
No. 6 Barclay-st., next door to Astor House.

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

400 Casks French White Zinc.—Dry No. 1, in casks, 300 to 600 lbs. French White Zinc, dry. Snow White, in casks, 250 to 500 lbs. 50 tons French White, ground in Bleached Oil, in kegs, 50 lbs to 225 lbs. The above article of White Zinc we offer to the trade and consumers, as being the very best article now on the market. Samples can be seen at our office. For sale by Schanck, Downing & Co.,
No. 108 Fulton-st.

French Glass.—36,000 boxes Single Thick.
10,000 boxes Extra Thick.
10,000 boxes Double Thick.
Assorted sizes, from 6x8 to 36x54. All of our own brands and importation, at reduced prices. For sale by
Schanck, Downing & Co.,
Nos. 106 and 108 Fulton-st.

SCHOOLS.

Episcopal Collegiate Institute—Clifton, Staten Island.—Principal, Rev. T. Towell.—This establishment is conveniently located, within an hour's ride from the city, on one of the most healthy and delightful spots to be found within the suburbs of New-York. The summer session commences on the 1st May. The course of instruction includes English, mathematics, navigation, land surveying and engineering, French, German, Spanish, Latin and Greek; fencing, military tactics, gymnastics, vocal and instrumental music. Lectures on scientific subjects twice a week. Prospectuses may be obtained at the bookstores of Sheppard, Fulton-st., and Messrs. Appleton, Broadway. The Principal can be seen on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at the office of Davis & Bromley, No. 27 Wall-st., from 9 to 11 A. M.

Notice is hereby given, that the opening exercises of Ward School No. 30, will take place at the school house in West 24th-st., between the 7th and 8th-avs., on MONDAY, the 17th day of May, inst., at 3 o'clock, P.M., at which the citizens of the XVIth Ward, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to attend. New-York, May 4, 1852.
J. E. Cary
Thomas Christy,
O. P. Wells,
Committee of Arrangements.

The Ninth Annual Examination of the Young Ladies' Seminary, No. 84 6th-av., near Washington-square, closed Friday, 23d. The vacancies caused by the Graduating Class are open for the reception of pupils. Catalogues can be obtained at the principal bookstores, or by addressing a note to the Institution.
S. J. Sedgwick, A. M., Prin.

Mr. F. H. Nash, Prof. of Music, No. 510 Broome-st. Lessons in singing, Piano Forte and Violin, each $10 a quarter. N. B.—Piano Fortes for sale, and to hire. Come and see them.

REMOVALS.

Notice.—The office of John A. Flammer, lately situated at the corner of Broadway and Amity-st., is removed to his residence, No. 157 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., where business will be transacted as usual. All payments for Strattonport and Flammersburg lots, must be made personally to John A. Flammer. Office hours from 4 to 8 P. M.

Removal.—John Phyfe, Dealer in Ivory and Hardwood, and Manufacturer of Ivory Goods, has removed from No. 19 to No. 4 Murray-st., on the opposite side, near Broadway, where he will be happy to see his friends and former customers.

Mrs. L. Gipsey—Has removed from No. 55 East Broadway, to No. 343 Grand-st., near the Bowery, where she can be consulted on all the events of life, from 9 A. M to 10 P. M.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Æolian Piano-Fortes.—The largest assortment of pianos, with and without the melina in this city, is to be found at the warerooms of T. Gilbert & Co., No. 133 Broadway, opposite Broadway Bank and Theatre, and will be sold at great bargains. These pianos have the metallic frame, and are warranted to stand any climate. Dealers supplied on liberal terms. Second hand pianos for sale cheap. Pianos to let, tuned and repaired. Horace Waters.

Æolian Piano Fortes.—Gould & Berry, No. 297 Broadway, having enlarged and beautified their Music and Piano Warerooms, are now offering the finest assortment of Boston and New-York Pianos, with and without Coleman's Æolian, at very low prices. Pianos to let. Cash paid for Pianos.

Cottage or Boudoir Pianos.—Horace Waters, No. 333 Broadway, corner of Anthony-st., and opposite the Broadway Bank and Theatre, has just received a very large assortment of Gilbert's Boudoir Piano-Fortes, 6½ and 7 octaves, in splendid carved cases and rich tone, for sale at reduced prices. Dealers supplied at the same discount as at the warerooms in Boston.

Second Hand Pianos.—A large assortment of good second hand pianos, including two melina pianos, and 7 oct. beautiful pianos, prices ranging from $50 to $175, all of which will be sold at great bargains, or to rent, at the piano rooms of T. Gilbert & Co., No. 133 Broadway, cor. of Anthony st., and opposite Broadway Bank and theatre. Horace Waters.

J. & C. Fischer, (late Nunns & Fischer,) Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 170 Greenwich-st., corner of Day-st. Piano-Fortes warranted, with reverse bridge and patent tube, will calculated for keeping in tune. Piano-Fortes tuned, repaired and exchanged.
N. B.—Also, Melina Piano-Fortes for sale.

Advertising Office.—W. H. McDonald's old established Advertising Office, offers the best medium and most moderate terms for advertising in any and every part of the Union and the Canadas. The office is at No. 109 Nassau-st.

From the Argus.

"Business transactions with him, during eight years, give us full assurance that Mr. McDonald will do justice to all who give him their business to attend to, whether it be the advertiser or the publisher. We commend his services to both."

H. B. Richards, No. 27 John-st., 2d door below Nassau-st., (recently of No. 93 Maiden-lane,) keeps on hand a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery of almost every description, Mechanics' Tools, Builders' Goods, housekeeping articles, &c. Persons wishing to purchase goods in this line at the lowest prices, are desired to call on him, at No. 27 John-st., where they will find all articles, on the most reasonable terms, either by the quantity or by retail. H. B. Richards, No. 27 John-st., N. Y.

John Morrison, Importer and Dealer in Small Wares, No. 320 Broadway.

Lace Gimps,	Cord and Tassels,	Hosiery and Gloves,	
Bugle Gimps,	Embroidery Silk,	Saxony Yarn,	
Silk Fringes,	Velvet Ribbons,	Working Cotton,	
Silk Buttons,	Oil Silk,	Combs and brushes,	
Fancy Buttons,	Beadlet Scissors,	China Pins,	
Silk Braids,	Dress Protectors,	Magnetic Needles,	

N. Hemming & Sons' genuine Needles.

Rich Paper Hangings of the latest styles and most fashionable patterns, in velvet and gold, satin and gold, and plain satin, of our own importations, at the very lowest prices, for cash. Also, a full assortment of American Paper and Borders, Fire-Board Prints, &c., at wholesale and retail. Childs & Smith, No. 449 Pearl-st., cor. William.
N. B.—None but competent workmen sent from this establishment.

Lawn Grass.—A mixture of fine English and native Grass Seeds for lawns, with an assortment of other field and garden Seeds, for sale in any quantity, by Ralph & Co., Union Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 Fulton-st., near Fulton Market.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Now ready, and for sale by all Booksellers, price 25 cents,
On sale at Barnum's, Broadway, corner of Ann-st.,
Oliver Twist, or the Parish Boy's Progress. By Boz. Complete in one volume, paper cover.....$0 25
Oliver Twist, or the Parish Boy's Progress. By Boz. Complete in one volume, cloth.....0 50
Oliver Twist, or the Parish Boy's Progress. By Boz. Complete in one volume, cloth, gilt.....0 75
Oliver Twist, or the Parish Boy's Progress. By Boz. Complete in one volume, cloth, gilt, full gilt edges.....1 00
Oliver Twist, or the Parish Boy's Progress. By Boz. Complete in one volume, cloth, gilt, full gilt edges, with a fine steel portrait of Oliver.....1 00
Oliver Twist, or the Parish Boy's Progress. By Boz. Complete in one volume, cloth, gilt, full gilt edges, with a fine steel portrait of Oliver, and illustrations by Cruikshank.....1 00
Oliver Twist, or the Parish Boy's Progress. By Boz. Complete in one volume, cloth, gilt, full gilt edges, with a fine steel portrait of Oliver, and illustrations by Cruikshank, in a box.....1 00
Oliver Twist, or the Parish Boy's Progress. By Boz. Complete in one volume, cloth, gilt, full gilt edges, with a fine steel portrait of Oliver, and illustrations by Cruikshank, in a box, and a fine steel portrait of Boz.....1 00
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Oliver Twist, or the Parish Boy's Progress. By Boz. Complete in one volume, cloth, gilt, full gilt edges, with

New-York Daily Times.

VIRGINIA.

Resolutions of the Whig Central Committee of Richmond in relation to the Whig National Convention.

Richmond, May 3, 1852.

At a meeting of the Whig Central Committee of the City of Richmond, held at the Whig Hall, on the 3d inst., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It is the duty of the Whigs of the several States to meet in Convention, and to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, and to adopt a platform of principles upon which they will stand before the people in the approaching Presidential election; and whereas, it is the duty of the Whigs of Virginia to be represented in said Convention, and to co-operate with the Whigs of the other States in the selection of candidates and the adoption of principles

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES
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THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every Saturday MORNING, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.
Payment in all cases must be made in advance.
RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I....NO. 205. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **U. S. Mail Steamship Washington**—MAY 12, 1852.—To Capt. FITCH.—DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned passengers on board the U. S. Mail steamship *Washington*, from Bremen and Southampton to New-York, have much pleasure in thus expressing our entire satisfaction with your conduct as Captain of this ship, during a voyage somewhat protracted by stress of weather; also, with those of the other officers and with the arrangements of the ship generally.

It has been particularly gratifying to us to observe the order and regularity which have been maintained, and the consequent peace and harmony which have prevailed amongst such a number of passengers, brought promiscuously together from different nations, and of varied habits and pursuits.

We also take this opportunity of bearing our testimony to the excellence of the *Washington*, as an exceedingly steady and comfortable ship, and of the feeling of comfort and security which we have consequently experienced.

We beg most sincerely to tender you our best thanks for the kind and constant attention which you have paid to the comfort and welfare of your passengers; and wishing you all fortune, prosperity and success, we remain, Dear sir,

Yours respectfully,

Alfred Rendall, London	Adolph Koch, Kiessen
James Blatch, Southampton	E. Meidahl et wife, Keysenhagen
Mrs. Wallis Southampton	Miss Munchmyer, Lybeck
Miss A Wallis, do.	T. Schonbrunn and his wife
E Jeffery	Sara Schonbrunn
Edmund Jeffery, Cheltenham	T. Goldschmidte, Ellerstadte
T. P. Aguet, Director of the Colony of S. Thomas	Louisa Collette, So thampton
Hermann. Domeier, Embeck	Frances Collette, do.
Abel Young, Oxfordshire	Hannah Madden, do.
Henry Young, do.	Fraunhofer Thomas, Missionaire, aus Bayern
Henry Lewis Omar, Essex	Wm D Voit, Burlington
Francis Gyde, London	Edward Zimmermann
Walter Smart, London	S Thorndike, Boston
Octavius Weid, Tenterden, Kent	Thomas Achelis, New-York
John Grant, London	M. Becker, Hessen
Anton Werner, Munster	Mr. and Mrs. Heinetlen, of Bremen
Eliza Griffiths, Hereford	Benj. Hurzthal, Germany
Robert Kollet, Clonmel	W. E. Boorsem, New-York
Rudolph Staudinger, Weissenburg	John Katz & lady, Baltimore
Diederick Glander, Verden	Magwood, Charleston
Louis Kernnanys, Verden	John Weik, Publisher
Edward Belling, Erfurt	Susan Gregory, Jersey
Edmund Belling, do.	Eliza James, London

☞ **Sixth Ward Whig Election.**—We, the undersigned Inspectors of Election held at National Hall on the 13th inst., in pursuance to the General and Ward Committees, hereby certify that the following delegates were elected to meet in Convention for the purpose of choosing a Delegate to the National Convention to be held at Baltimore on the 16th June, next, by the following vote:

Ticket headed O. W. BRENNAN	113
Ticket headed G. W. WILLIAMSON	88

O. W. BRENNAN, GEO. KELLOCK, WILLIAM ROWE, } Inspec's of Elections.
C. B. FOOT, Poll Clerk.

☞ **"Snrgam."**—The PHILOLEXIAN SOCIETY will celebrate the completion of its first half century, on MONDAY EVENING, the 17th inst., at Metropolitan Hall, the exercises to commence at 7 o'clock.

CHARLES KING, LL. D., Pres Columbia College.
WILLIAM F. ARMITAGE,
JOSEPH W. HARPER, JR.,
BENJ I. HAIGHT, D. D.,
GEORGE C. PENNELL,
FREDERICK DEPEYSTER,
JOHN A. HOWS,
WORTHINGTON ROMAINE,
JAMES M. MORRIS.
Committee of Arrangements.

☞ **Anti-Gambling Anniversary.**—The second Anniversary of the ASSOCIATION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF GAMBLING, will be held in Broadway Tabernacle, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 14, commencing at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK, of Boston; Rev. T. L. CUYLER, of Princeton, N. J.; Rev. JOHN MERRITT, of Pawtucket, R. I.; and if well enough, Hon. CALEB LYON, of Lyonsdale. The Secretary will read an abstract of the Annual Report.

☞ **Notice.**—Passengers per steamship BALTIC, for LIVERPOOL, will please be on board at the foot of Canal-st., SATURDAY, May 15, at 10 A. M., having previously sent baggage as is not wanted on the passage, marked "Below," with the numbers of their berths.

EDWARD K. COLLINS & CO.

☞ **A Special Meeting of the PAINE FARM ASSOCIATION**, at the Shades (Cor. Thames-st. at 5 o'clock, THIS EVENING. Sale of part of building lots, at $25 00 per share. Agent, G. VALE, removed to Chatham Square, corner of Bowery and Division-st.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company.**—Capital stock $300,000. Shares $100 each.

FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, President.
THOS E. HASTINGS, Secretary.
Office of Sale and Transfer of Stock, No. 66 Beaver-st. New-York.

☞ **Piano-forte and House-furnishing Mutual LOAN ASSOCIATION—UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.**—The first monthly meeting of this society took place on FRIDAY EVENING last at the Apollo Rooms. Several shares were awarded, more than were anticipated. The popularity of this association is now established, and its advantages to the public are beyond a doubt. The subscription list is open, and ladies and gentlemen intending to become members had better not delay in putting down their names. A prospectus may be had, gratis, and every information procured at the office in the Bookstore of ADRIANCE SHERMAN & CO., No. 2 Astor House.

A. H. JOCELYN, Treasurer.

☞ The *Louisville* (Ky.) *Journal*, a paper not generally suspected of violent Abolition tendencies, thus speaks of the action of the seceders from the Whig Congressional Caucus:

"The seceders from the Whig Caucus have met with far less sympathy than they expected. Their conduct, though not severely condemned, is *thoroughly disapproved of in a large majority of the Whig papers*. Their acts are regarded as very strange, and, in some quarters, suspicions are expressed as to their fidelity to the Whig party. Of course the Democrats, who are in 'a stew' themselves, are very much delighted with the exhibition of discord in the Whig Caucus. The reasons given by the seceders in their address, are very feeble. They cannot convince people that the *best way to prevent agitation is to force a subject*, on which there is an honest difference of opinion, on all occasions, into all kinds of assemblages."

Buffalo and Corning Bonds.

The sale by Mr. DRAPER, yesterday morning, of $400,000 seven per cents of the Buffalo and Corning Railroad Company was numerously attended; the bidding was spirited, and the rates realized quite equal to previous expectation. The sales were

$20,000	Bonds in lots, at 95¼	per cent.
15,000	Bonds in lots, at 95	"
3,000	Bonds, at 94½	"
71,000	Bonds in lots, at 94	"
122,000	Bonds in lots, at 93½	"
10,000	Bonds in lots, at 93	"
159,000	Bonds in lots, at 92½	"
400,000	Bonds in all, averaging 93 34.	

Among the buyers were JAMES S. WADSWORTH, of Genesee, MOSES H. GRINNELL, ELISHA RIGGS and JACOB LITTLE, of this City.

Arrival of the Washington.

United States Mail steamship *Washington*, ELISHA M. FITCH, Commander, from Bremen, Saturday, April 24, 3 P. M., *via* Southampton, Wednesday, April 28, 4 P. M., 15 days,—hours, with 145 tons freight, and 135 passengers to MOLLER, SAND & RIERA, agents; have experienced stormy winds, and heavy head seas from the westward, during the whole passage. Arrived off Sandy Hook, Thursday, May 13, 5 P. M.

Monday, May 3, 4 P. M., lat. 48° 37' N., long. 27° 17' W., exchanged signals with ship *Georgia*, of Savannah, bound East.

We are indebted to the attention of the Purser, A. ADAMS, Esq., for files of papers.

The outward passage of the *Washington* was a very protracted one. Four days after leaving this port she was beset with ice off Sable Island, her paddle-floats sustaining severe damage by the contact. She encountered a constant succession of heavy easterly gales, and having become short of fuel, she put into Milford Haven, coast of Wales, on the 14th April, where having taken on board 200 tons, she sailed for Southampton, arriving there on the 18th, and at Bremen on the 21st. The greatest dispatch was used to get the ship ready for sea, both at Bremen and Southampton, and the *Washington*, notwithstanding her previous detentions, was enabled to keep her appointed day of sailing.

In consequence of the indisposition of Capt. FLOYD, who was left behind at Southampton to recover his health, the command of the *Washington* has devolved on the former chief officer, Mr. ELISHA M. FITCH, whose conduct has obtained the unanimous approbation of the passengers.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Humboldt*, Capt. LINES, arrived at Cowes on the 25th ult., after a run of 14¼ days. Her protracted voyage was caused by the heavy adverse winds she encountered, and the bad quality of the coals put on board here.

SKILLFUL FORGERY.—A skillful rogue succeeded in obtaining about $3,500 from three of the Boston Banks on Tuesday last, by means of forged checks, which were exceedingly well executed. One of them was upon the Shoe and Leather Dealers' Bank for $1,480, and purporting to be signed by JOHN G. GOVE. The tearing off was similar to the checks of Mr. GOVE, the filling up the same, and the number correct. Another of the checks was upon the State Bank for about $900, purporting to be signed by —— SWIFT; the third was upon the Granite Bank for about $1,100, purporting to be signed by LIBBY & Co. A fourth check was presented to the North Bank and refused payment to a stranger, although it was not disputed. The operation of this successful forger was performed as follows: On Friday he went into the flour store of Messrs. LIBBY, on Commercial-street, bought a barrel of flour, paid for it with a $100, declined to receive the foreign money which was given to him in change, preferring to have a bank check of the firm, as he wished to have nothing but Boston money. This was given to him, and he subsequently went through the same play upon the other firms whose names were forged. He signed the checks upon which he drew the amounts connected with them in such a manner that the signatures appeared to be perfect, and he succeeded in three cases out of four. An exactly similar operation was attempted to be performed in Albany last week, but it failed. The rogue has not been detected.

New-York Daily Times.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

American Bible Society.

The Thirty-sixth Anniversary of this Society was celebrated at the Tabernacle yesterday. Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN presided, and on taking the chair delivered a brief address. The Treasurer's Report shows that the receipts of the year, from all sources, amount to $308,744 81; being an increase of $31,842 28 beyond those of the previous year; and $24,130 67 more than was ever received before by the Society during any single year. During the year, 239,000 Bibles, and 476,500 Testaments have been printed and put in circulation. The total number of Bibles and Testaments distributed since the formation of the Society, is 8,238,982. It has thirty-one agents, including two in Texas and one in California. The Society has granted $30,906 in money, to aid in publishing the Scriptures in foreign lands. Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. BEDELL, of this City, Dr. THOMPSON, of Ohio, Rev. M. CUYLER, of New-Jersey, Rev. Dr. RIDDLE, and Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS, of Penn., and Rev. Dr. GODELL, Missionary at Constantinople.

American Temperance Union.

This anniversary of the Union was held last evening. Chancellor WALWORTH presided. Rev. JOHN MARSH read the annual report. It was largely devoted to the advocacy of the Maine law, presenting in detail its character and workings. To prepare the people for the law the Union has issued during the past year about 75,000 Journals; 160,000 Youth's Temperance Advocates; 10,000 pamphlets; 800,000 pages of original tracts, nearly all bearing on this law. The report exhorts the friends of Temperance to increased efforts in behalf of the cause, and rejoices in the hope that the good time is coming, when the stone that is cut out without hands, shall smite the golden image, and break all oppression in pieces, and the stone will become a great mountain, and fill with blessedness the whole earth. Addresses were made by Rev. J. S. PECK, of Pennsylvania, Gen. JAMES APPLETON, of Maine, Hon. Mr. HEDGES, of Suffolk Co., Rev. THOMAS BRAINARD, of Philadelphia, Rev. LYMAN BEECHER, of Boston, and Rev. Dr. TYNG; and the Band from the Navy Yard favored the audience with some excellent music. The audience was very large, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings.

Central American Education Society.

The Anniversary of this Society was held in the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church last evening, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. BURCHARD presiding. The Annual Report was read by Rev. Mr. SKINNER. The receipts for the current year have been $3,624 28, balanced by expenditures, $2,300 of this has gone to the Society's beneficiaries. During the past year, the Society has aided to the amount of about $80 each, 45 young men. There is still a debt of $1,245.

Rev. Dr. EDDY, of Newark, followed with an address. Seven individuals once formed the Education Society, said he, in the study of Rev. JOSHUA HUNTINGTON, of Boston. There are some causes which honor the men who are engaged in them, and some men who honor any cause. Such is *this* cause, and such the men engaged in it. Its object is to train up mind to carry out the high purposes of Christ's Kingdom. The men are some of the most intelligent, devoted, that ever honored American history. He instanced Dr. WISNER, JOHNSON, HUNTINGTON, Dr. CORNELIUS and others. This cause is an incipient, an elementary one, not less important, though less apparent than that of some Societies, for it lies at the bottom of them all. We have for a while sunk into obscurity, almost gone out of existence, but we shall now awake and shine again. This cause has been slow in progress, but has it not developed results? JONAS KING, PLINY FISK, half our missionaries, presidents of our colleges, the first men of the pulpit, have been educated by this Society. Undo all this Society has done, and would there not be a darkness on earth, in many a field that now is lustrous?

Rev. Dr. SMITH, of this city, read a resolution, declaring that the preaching of the Gospel must ever stand foremost as an agent for the conversion of the world.

The speaker stated that, during the ten years from 1840-'50, our churches have increased 32 per cent, while the students in our theological seminaries have *decreased* 22 per cent.

The meeting was then closed, with the usual exercises.

New-York State Colonization Society.

The twentieth Anniversary of the New-York Colonization Society drew a fair audience last night at Metropolitan Hall. Rev. GARDINER SPRING, D. D., one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, took the Chair. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr JOHNSON.

The audience sang an original hymn, and the Annual Reports of the Treasurer and Board of Managers were then read by Dr. D. M. REESE.

The donations and collections of the past year considerably exceed those reported at the last anniversary. The income of the Society is $21,033 41, exclusive of the sum of $5,000 returned from Liberia. This consists of $11,529 of general contributions; $3,000 special donation for education, $6,394 from the appropriation by Congress to compensate for money expended for the Pons slaves by this Society in 1846; and a small amount from miscellaneous sources. The church collections reported last year were $3,352; this year, $3,709 31. The Society has fitted out but one expedition during the year, viz. the bark *Zeno*, which sailed in October with 36 emigrants.

Hon. J. H. B. LATROBE, of Baltimore, was introduced. He made an address of considerable length, reviewing the origin and progress of the Liberia enterprise. The Colonization Society had accomplished its objects. It had established the fact that a free, independent, and prosperous colony of blacks could be sustained in Africa. In 1828, the first map of Liberia, then an unnamed region, was drawn by Mr. LATROBE, under the direction of ROBERT GOODLOW HARPER.

Mr. LATROBE gave an interesting sketch of the history of the Colony. He argued against the system adopted by the Abolitionists, and rebuked their interference in the affairs of the negroes.

Rev. JOEL PARKER, made a few remarks in laudation of the Colonization movement, and the meeting adjourned.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

The thirty-third annual Exhibition of the New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, took place yesterday afternoon, at Metropolitan Hall. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. GOODELL, of Constantinople. Dr. HARVEY P. PEET, President of the Institution, gave a brief exposition of the condition of the Deaf and Dumb, and of the measures taken for their relief.

The number of pupils in the Institution is 243, divided into eleven classes, each occupying the whole time and attention of a competent instructor.

The first exercise was an exhibition of the youngest class in the Institution,—children from six to twelve years of age, who have been under instruction since September last. This part of the performances being intended to exhibit the processes of instruction, the most advanced class in the Institution was brought forward.

While the exercises of the classes were in progress, the time was pleasantly enlivened by a series of pantomimes.

Letter from Mr. Ketchum.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I fear improper inferences may be drawn from your article yesterday commenting on my speech. I never heard Mr. WEBSTER say a word, or give an intimation, as to the authorship of the message sent by the President to Congress in respect to the settlement of the TEXAS Boundary, soon after Gen. TAYLOR's decease; but being at the time in Washington, I *did* hear members of Congress, who said they saw the message before it was signed by the President, and who were conversed with as to its contents, say that it was prepared by Mr. WEBSTER. I had not then, nor have I now, the least doubt of the fact.

I should not have stated one word on this subject, but from the fact that the address of the FILLMORE meeting, signed by DANIEL LORD and other respectable citizens, officers of the meeting, contained the following clause:

"Succeeding to the Presidency at that critical period, when collision between the forces of a foreign State and the army of the United States, was impending, involving in its consequences, as was solemnly believed by good men everywhere, the existence of the Union, MILLARD FILLMORE, passing thus to duties the most responsible, whose weight he felt to be almost crushing, calling round him able and upright Statesmen, concurring in his views, manifesting his own desire to have these questions settled immediately, yet declaring before God and man that he would maintain the Constitution and execute the Laws, by the use of every means confided to him by virtue of his high office.

"Under these circumstances the Compromise passed, and, instantly approved, became the Law of the land.

"The effect produced was, as anticipated, BLESSED."

Mr. FILLMORE, I readily admit, ought to receive credit for the popular acts of his administration, because he is at the head of that administration. But when this credit is claimed for him by his friends, (it is not by himself,) in derogation of the claims of Mr. WEBSTER, as a rival candidate of the Presidency, then the people who are to pass on their respective claims, ought to know the truth. I have some reason to believe that Mr. GENTRY of Tennessee, and Mr. WILLIAMS of Tennessee, and other members of Congress from the South, know the truth, if they saw fit to testify, why they withhold that testimony, is a question for their decision. It would seem due to honor and to patriotism, that they should be willing to do simple justice to a statesman who, at some risk of personal popularity, has, in a great emergency, planted himself on national ground, and "taken no step backward."

HIRAM KETCHUM.

Dr. Junius Smith, the tea culturist, writes from Greenville, S. C., under date of the 28th ult., that a new importation of tea nuts has been received from China in excellent order. Mr. Smith is still sanguine as to the fitness of our climate for the growth of the plant.

The *Jefferson County Farmer* is a new weekly started at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., by O. H. Harris.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Delegate to the Whig National Convention.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 15.

The Fourth District Whig Convention met at Charlestown this morning, and selected LUTHER V. BELL, of Somerville, Delegate to the National Convention.

Mr. BELL's first preference is for Mr. WEBSTER; but he remarked he should act for the best good of the Whig party.

Resolutions were passed in favor of DANIEL WEBSTER for President, and requesting their Delegate to act accordingly.

Election of Scott Delegates to the National Convention.

TROY, Thursday, May 13.

The Whig Convention for the nomination of delegates to the Baltimore Convention met at the Court House, at 10 o'clock to-day. J. E. WHIPPLE, of Lansingburg, was appointed delegate, and E. M. PRATT, of Greenbush, substitute—these gentlemen are strong SCOTT men.

Hon. Daniel Webster.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 13.

Mr. WEBSTER has consented to address the citizens of Boston in Faneuil Hall, before he returns to Washington. In a letter to the KOSSUTH Committee at Plymouth, yesterday, Mr. WEBSTER states that his injury, though not permanent or serious, will detain him at Marshfield for several days.

Mr. Clay.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 13.

Mr. CLAY remains in much the same condition.

The Anti-Slavery Society.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, May 12th.

The Society, as such, was not in session this forenoon, an informal meeting of its friends to consider the state of the cause, and the ways and means for promoting its ends having commenced at 9 o'clock, was protracted till after 1 o'clock, by an interlocutory discussion of certain matters introduced by FREDERICK DOUGLASS, and pertaining to his own personal relations to the Society.

The controversy was one in which the public has no interest.

At the afternoon and evening sessions, strong resolutions were adopted, and speeches were made by Henry C. Wright, Mr. Pickard, Mr. Barker, Wendell Phillips, S. D. Porter, Fred. Douglass, and others. One of the resolutions declares it the duty of the friends of the slave to withdraw their support from the Constitution of the United States—a compact of slavery and sin.

A morning session was held on Thursday, at which officers were elected for the ensuing year. LLOYD GARRISON was elected President; SIDNEY HOWARD, Corresponding Secretary; WENDELL PHILLIPS, Recording Secretary; FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer.

After the discussion and adoption of a resolution submitted by ABBY FULSON, the Convention adjourned.

From Nova Scotia—Marine Disasters, &c.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 13.

By the *Canada* we have Halifax papers to the 11th May.

The bark *W. Miles*, from Cork 42 days, for New-York, with 160 passengers, put into Halifax on the 10th inst., leaky.

Accounts from the Straits of Canso to May 3, state that about 50 sailing vessels had arrived there, bound Northward, which were unable to get further on account of the ice. Some of these are American fishermen. The Straits were full of drifting ice, which continued for a later period than usual.

The bark *Aurora*, from Boston for Pictou, was forced ashore by the ice near Powkett Harbor, and the brig *Manilla*, from Halifax for Quebec, with West India produce, was cut through, and sunk at Ship Harbor.

Serious fears were entertained that all the vessels in the Straits would be more or less injured by the ice.

From the South—The Catholic Council, &c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 13.

The National Catholic Council to-day held their second public session. It consisted only of requiem services for deceased prelates, and an address from Bishop SPALDING, giving a biographical sketch of Bishops FLAGETT, TYLER, and ECCLESTON. The Cathedral was crowded, and the ceremonies were very grand.

The bills on the St. Mary's Bank were worth, at Columbus, Ga., on the 7th inst., from 60 to 70 cents on the dollar. Col. WINTER was receiving them in part payment for produce.

The ship *Prentice*, recently on fire at Charleston, has been found little injured; but the cotton in her was seriously damaged by fire and water.

The Charleston *Mercury* publishes the acceptance of Mr. DESAUSSIERE of his appointment as U. S. Senator.

The National Eclectic Medical Convention—The Canal Enlargement.

ROCHESTER, Thursday, May 13.

The National Eclectic Medical Convention adjourned at a late hour last night, to meet in Philadelphia on the 2d Tuesday of May, 1853. Many reports were read; the Committees for the ensuing year were appointed, and a large number of new members were added to the Society.

The Canal Enlargement meeting, of the Democrats, was well attended last evening. A string of resolutions were reported and laid on the table for an adjourned meeting. Speeches were made in favor of the Enlargement, and pledging a hearty support to any Constitutional measure.

More Fugitive Slaves.

ROCHESTER, Thursday, May, 13.

Warrants have been issued to-day for the arrest of several fugitive slaves in this city. Three slaves are known to have been in the city yesterday, but they are believed to have taken a sudden departure by the *underground railroad*, and there is little prospect of any arrest of either of the parties for whom warrants have been issued.

Kossuth at Fall River.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 13.

KOSSUTH visited Fall River, to-day, where he was received by a Committee of Arrangements, two military, and several fire companies, and a crowd of citizens. He spoke in the Town Hall, $1 admittance being charged. The audience was quite large, notwithstanding the prevalence of a storm. It is now stated KOSSUTH will not go to Albany until Wednesday next.

Fall of a Building at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 13—Noon.

The entire front of the large brick warehouse on Market-street, and which was filled with corn, belonging to C. M. REED, of Erie, has just fallen, filling the street, from 10 to 20 feet deep, with bricks and grain. It is feared several persons are under the ruins, and as many men as can get to it are moving away the corn and rubbish.

Seducer Shot.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 13.

This morning, on the corner of Fayette and Calvert-streets, Mr. LEAGUE, a merchant of this city, leveled a double-barrelled rifle at the breast of JOSEPH CREAMER, a young man who seduced his daughter, and two weeks since married another lady. One ball shattered the stock of a revolver, in the breast pocket of Mr. Creamer, the other grazed his breast, and passed through his right arm. The seduction has been the town talk for some months, and the rencontre has been generally anticipated.

The Steamer Union at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, May 11.

The steamship *Union*, Capt. R. ADAMS, landed her passengers from New-York, in this city, at 10 o'clock on Monday night.

Accident to the Steamer Commodore.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, May 13.

The steamer *Commodore* broke her shaft when about 35 miles out from New-York; her passengers were taken off by the Worcester boat.

The Canada at Boston—The Mails.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 13.

The steamship *Canada* arrived at her wharf about five o'clock this morning. The mail bags for New-York only went by the 8 o'clock train; the balance of the mail will go this P. M.

The West Wind at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Thursday, May 13.

The steamer *West Wind*, which put in here yesterday, brings no news, and has but thirteen passengers—none from California.

Steamer West Wind.

NORFOLK, Thursday, May 13.

The steamship *West Wind* sailed to-day for New-York. The captain, and several of the crew and passengers were seriously ill.

The Florida at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, May 11.

The steamship *Florida*, Captain Lyon, has arrived here in 61 hours from New-York.

Anticipated Duel.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 13.

The city authorities have received an anonymous communication that a duel is to come off to-morrow, between Messrs. WOODHULL and FRAZER, in Jersey.

XXXIId CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 13.

A message was received from the House with the Homestead bill.

After the presentation of petitions, Mr. BRADBURY reported a bill amendatory of the Naturalization Laws.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. WADE offered a resolution calling upon the Treasury for information respecting certain allowances rejected by the Department in settling the accounts of DAVID TOD, late Minister to Brazil.

On motion of Mr. GEYER, the bill declaring the assent of Congress to the State of Missouri to impose a tax on lands hereafter sold by the United States therein, from and after the day of sale, was taken up and ordered to be engrossed.

The Homestead bill was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. SHIELDS introduced a bill granting lands to several States, to aid in the construction of a Railroad from Cincinnati to St. Louis.

On the motion of Mr. PRATT, the Senate took up the bill directing a survey and estimation of the cost of constructing a Canal Basin at the terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, in Georgetown, D. C., was taken up.

Mr. WALKER opposed the bill. He could not see why Congress should pay for a work purely a State undertaking.

Messrs. PRATT and SHIELDS replied.

After further debate, the bill was ordered to be engrossed.—Yeas 30.—Nays 7.

Mr. BRODHEAD introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to grant the Pittsburg and Kittansing and Warren Railroad Company the right of way over the grounds of the United States at the Allegheny Arsenal.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL

The Deficiency bill was then taken up.

Mr. WALKER said that the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BORLAND) who yesterday commenced a speech on the COLLINS line amendment, and who had to stop in it because of illness, was now too unwell to attend the Senate to-day, and desired that that amendment should not be disposed of till he could have an opportunity of concluding his remarks.

Mr HUNTER suggested that that amendment be passed over informally and that other amendments be acted upon.

The CHAIR said this required unanimous consent.

Messrs. SEWARD and GWIN objected. They insisted on a vote on this amendment. When the bill was taken out of Committee of the Whole and reported to the Senate, the same question would be presented and the Senator from Arkansas could then conclude his remarks.

After a long debate the objections were withdrawn.

The COLLINS line amendment was then passed over informally, and the Senate proceeded to vote on other amendments. Among others the following were adopted:

$18,000 for the repair of the steamer engaged in the survey of Nantucket shoals.

$40,000 for the purchase of a site in San Francisco for a Custom House.

$15,000 for purchasing a site for a Custom House at Bangor; and $8,000 for a site for a Custom House at Bath, Maine.

$20,000 for a depôt for coal at Key West, Florida.

Numerous small appropriations were agreed to for deficiencies in Indian allowances.

An amendment appropriating $10,000 to enable the Secretary of the Interior to investigate the conduct, &c., of Indian Commissioners in California, was rejected.

Mr. BELL offered an amendment appropriating $355,000 to indemnify the citizens of Georgia, Alabama, and Florida for Indian depredations in 1836 by the Creeks. This was debated.

Messrs. BELL, CLEMENS, RUSK, and DAWSON supported it; Messrs. CASS and HUNTER opposed it.

The debate was continued till 4 o'clock, when, without taking the question, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 13.

The House met at 8 o'clock this morning, 25 members being present.

After prayer by the Chaplain, and the reading of the journal, the House adjourned till Monday, when workmen immediately rushed in and commenced stripping the Hall, preliminary to the refitting and cleaning for the summer season.

NEW-YORK CITY.

☞ To-day closes the Anniversaries for the year. The following are to be celebrated to-day:

American Board of Foreign Missions. Tabernacle at 10 A. M.

American and Foreign Bible Society. Oliver-street Baptist Church, at 10 A. M.

New-York Association for the Suppression of Gambling. Tabernacle, at 7½ P. M.

FRENCH'S HOTEL ON FRE—A MAN SUFFOCATED—FIREMEN AND OTHERS SEVERELY INJURED—TWO CHILDREN MISSING.—About 11½ o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the ironing and drying-room of French's Hotel, (in the rear on Frankfort-street.) Before the firemen could get at work, the flames swept through the rear wing, and a great portion of it was destroyed before the fire could be subdued. Two children are missing, and it is feared they have perished in the flames. We regret to learn that a man who returned to the burning building to secure his clothes, was suffocated and perished in the flames.

The Croton water-tank, running through the upper stories of the building, was brought into requisition, and had the effect of deadening the flames, and checking them from spreading to the hall and bedrooms on the floors below. At one time, the entire easterly wing of the hotel was in flames, which threatened to increase, and lay that part of the building in ruins. The walls of Tammany Hall became very much heated, and it was for some time considered in imminent danger. Some streams of water were played upon the Old Wigwam, and the fire was prevented from communicating with that building. The fire was finally subdued, and the losses, as estimated, will be found below, together with the insurances. Intelligence was soon received by the multitude that a chambermaid named Doyle, a German waiter, and two children were missing, and supposed to have perished in the flames. Following this exciting news, a rear brick wall tumbled down, and injured several of the firemen. A member of Engine Company No. 42, named Augustus Moore, was felled to the ground, in the bricks, and when extricated his lower jaw was discovered to be broken, and two frightful wounds were found upon his head, near the temple. The gallant fireman was picked up quite insensible, and immediately conveyed to his home, where everything was done to alleviate his sufferings. When the wall fell, a policeman of the Thirteenth Ward named Sprague, fearing the building was going to fall, leaped from the second story window, and received serious injury. The other firemen alluded to were only slightly injured. Assistant Engineer, Harry Howard, thoroughly searched the burnt portion of the premises for the remains of a house-carpenter (employed in the establishment) named Christian Bersch, and finally he found the body of a human being burned to a crisp. It was so dreadfully burned, that in many parts of the body the flesh was clean from the bones. The unfortunate man who came to this horrible death, was beyond recognition, and the Coroner, therefore, postponed the inquisition until this morning. We were gratified last night, to learn that both of the children and Mary Doyle, had been found by Mr. French, the proprietor.

The building and furniture was insured for $80,000:

Pacific	$5,000	Ætna, Hartford	$5,000
Franklin	5,000	Broadway	5,000
Stuyvesant	5,000	New-York State	5,000
Kings Co. Mutual	5,000	Union Mut., Ft. Plain	5,000
Hartford, Conn.	5,000	Ætna, Utica	5,000
Protection	5,000	People's	5,000
Brooklyn	5,000	Mutual, Albany	5,000
East River	5,000	N. American, Phila.	5,000

Mr. CIPRICO, the barber, lost about $1,000, on which there was no insurance.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE UNDER CANVAS.—Mr. VAN WAGNER, the Poughkeepsie Blacksmith and Orator, threw open his big tent last evening, and made an effective and interesting speech. The tent, situated on Ninth-street, between the Fifth and Sixth-avenues, is a fine affair, and will seat about 2,000 persons. The "house" was a full one on this occasion—many ladies being among the audience. Mr. BROWER also addressed the meeting, and sung several songs. These gatherings are to be continued every night until further notice.

TWO MEN KILLED BY FALLING.—Coroner Ives yesterday held an inquest upon the body of a colored man named Prince Hatfield, who was instantly killed at 8 o'clock, A. M., by falling through the hatchway of Messrs. Dayton & Sprague's liquor store, at No. 107 Front-street. He was at work on the second loft of the warehouse, and suddenly missing his footing, was precipitated to the ground floor, and when picked up was dead....Last evening about 6 o'clock, another laborer named Hinckley, fell from the roof of a new building erecting at No. 70 Duane-street, and was instantly killed. His body was removed to the dead house, foot of Twenty-sixth-street, E. R., where Coroner Ives will hold an inquest this forenoon.

THE SESSIONS.—The Court of Sessions resumed their labors yesterday at the Halls of Justice, but there being no business of importance ready for disposition, the Court adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—This body attempted to hold a session last evening, but when the roll was called, it was found that a quorum was not present, so that the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until this afternoon.

FIRE IN PINE STREET.—Yesterday morning a fire broke out in the building, No. 31 Pine-street, by which G. F. & S. Sweetser, lost about $10,000 and Mr Riley about $3,000. They were both protected by insurance.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—John Hays, residing at the corner of Third-avenue and Fifty-second-street made an attempt, on Wednesday, to take his own life, by cutting his throat with a razor. The occupants of the house discovered him in due time, and had him sent to the Bellevue Hospital, where the wound was closed, and it is probable he will recover.

—The protracted investigation concerning the charge of false pretences pending against Messrs. Winn & Hawkins, at the Tombs Police Court, was to have come on again on Wednesday, but owing to the absence of a witness named James W. Barker, Justice Osborn postponed the further hearing until Friday, afternoon.

—Officer Archer, of the Fifth Ward Police, arrested Wm. Morey on Wednesday, upon a charge of robbing a countryman named Calvin S. Niles, out of $95, by the "Butcher Joe" game of "burn," played with cards. The rogue was committed by Justice Osborne for trial.

BOARD OF ASSISTANTS.—The members assembled at the hour appointed, when the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, there being no opposition thereto.

Petition Referred—Of the proprietors of the New-York *Truth Teller*, to be one of the papers to publish the proceedings of the Common Council.

Reports Adopted—In favor of concurring in the resolution to pay Anne Collis and A. Beach for suppers furnished the poor at station-houses; in favor of paying $10 for medical attendance at the Eighth Ward Station; in favor of concurring to introduce Croton water into the First District Court-room, and to supply benches for said room; in favor of building a pier at the foot of Fourth-street, E. R.; in favor of permitting Hecker & Brother to lay pipe from their mills in Cherry-street to the East River; in favor of repairing the carriage-way in Chesnut-street, between Madison and Oak-streets; in favor of fencing vacant lots between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-streets and Third and Lexington-avenues; in favor of fencing vacant lots on Twenty-fourth-street, between Fourth and Lexington-avenues; adverse to any further consideration of Mr. Nowlan's machine for cleaning streets, and asking to be discharged from any further consideration thereof; in favor of flagging sidewalks corner of Beekman and Cliff-streets, front of St. George's Church, at the expense of the owners.

Papers from the other Board concurred in.—In favor of repairing the pavement on Eighth-street, between Second-avenue and Avenue A. In favor of building a spile-pier, of 100 feet length, at the foot of Fortieth-street, N. R. In fav

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1852.

DAILY CIRCULATION.....25,000.

The Canal Question.

In spite of the protestations of their leading men, we are not surprised to see that the Radical faction in the Democratic party feels its responsibility to the People of the State, for the renewed and disastrous stoppage of the Public Works. But for the momentous interests involved, it would be ludicrous to watch the contortions caused by their own success. After a year's incessant labor, prosecuted with intense and unscrupulous zeal, and directed to the prostration of the Canal Completion policy, they stand amazed, and not a little embarrassed, at the triumph which has finally crowned their efforts. They have won an elephant in a raffle, and the next point to be considered is what they shall do with him. Protesting lustily against being held responsible for the consequences of their acts, and at the same time pressed beyond endurance by the weight of the issue they have themselves invoked, they are already calling upon the *Whig* Governor to relive them from their dilemma, by shouldering the responsibility of another Extra Session. Their request is so excessively rational and modest, as to challenge admiration, even if it should not find farther favor. Governor HUNT yielded once to the pressure of an exigency created by their inveterate hostility to the Canals, and called an extra session for their relief. One such experiment is quite as much as they can safely count upon during one Administration.

The Democratic papers are just now especially jubilant over the transcendently brilliant result of an Elective judiciary. Their faith in Courts of law, has been amazingly quickened by this decision. Somewhat accustomed to scoff at legal technicalities, and at measures of public policy based upon them, the radical exponents of democracy are just now completely absorbed in admiration of the rigidity of forms and phrases, when they can be made to stop the completion of public works. These symptoms are not without encouragement. We share fully their confidence in Courts; and we rejoice quite as heartily as they can, that judges, like all other office-holders,—that the interpreters, as well as the executors and makers, of law, are accountable to the people. And while the opinions of Judges RUGGLES, GARDINER and JOHNSON do not seem to us so infinitely superior, in point of authority and weight, over those of DANIEL WEBSTER, Judge BRONSON, and JOHN C. SPENCER, as to command instant and universal deference, their decisions, inasmuch as they sit temporarily upon the bench of the Court of Appeals, are nevertheless binding, until reversed.

We have no intention or disposition to suppose for a moment that political considerations had any effect upon this decision. We note, however, one fact of some significance in this connection. It seems that the *Canal Board* felt so remarkably confident of what the decision would be,—and so conscious of the degree of responsibility which it would throw upon them,—that they had *marked out a plan of operations beforehand*. The *Albany Argus* states that they had prepared a Circular to be sent throughout the State, marking out the course to be pursued by the Democratic party, before the decision had been pronounced. The *Argus* says that these circulars were *sent out by mail on Tuesday night*, whereas the decision was not pronounced until *Wednesday* night;—and the same authority gives the following outline of their propositions:

> The circular proposes, in the event of an adverse decision—*an extra session*—a law to be submitted to the people at the next election, for the *borrowing of six millions*, to be applied exclusively to the Erie Canal—and first to complete one set of enlarged locks, and then such other work as shall be necessary to enlarge the capacity of the boats—*the residue of the work to be done at such times as the Canal Board shall determine to be for the best interest of the State*—and *levying a tax* sufficient to pay interest and redeem the principal within eighteen years—the tax to be repealed whenever the *Constitution shall be so amended* as to create a sinking fund to pay the interest and principal of the loan.
>
> The constitutional amendment proposes a loan of not more than nine millions—of which the six millions before borrowed are to be deemed a part—and out of which the tax before collected is to be refunded to the Treasury, and the Canal revenue certificates, with interest, to be paid—the avails of the latter, we infer, to be applied meanwhile to canal purposes. The remainders of canal revenue are to pay interest and redeem the principal.

We are glad to infer from this prompt *pronunciamento*, and from the alacrity with which its dictation has been obeyed by the radical portion of the Democratic party and press in different sections of the State, that its authors feel the full weight of the responsibility which they have assumed. But we are not yet quite so certain of the propriety of kindly allowing them to transfer it to other shoulders. We are not quite sure of the necessity or justice of taking a snap judgment upon this proposition to *borrow six millions of dollars and impose a* DIRECT TAX *for its payment*, for the completion of a work which is abundantly able to complete itself while all the lateral Canals are summarily thrown overboard. And we are quite certain that the people of the State would like the opportunity of examining this question, somewhat at their leisure, before taking final and irretrievable action upon it. We think it would be well to have it first taken up by a Governor and Legislature elected with special reference to the merits of the general question, leaving them to adjust the details as they may think most conducive to the public good. We are not familiar with that clause of the Constitution which assigns to the Albany *Atlas*, or to the Auditor, or even to the *Canal Board* the special function of drafting laws and then demanding an *extra session* of the Legislature to give them its sanction.

Our radical friends are going it a little too fast. Let them take a little time for cool reflection. The Attorney-General can meantime occupy his leisure profitably in writing pledges for the next election.

Webster's Argument—Goodyear vs. Day.

We know nothing of the merits of the India Rubber controversy between Mr. GOODYEAR and Mr DAY, except what we gain from a perusal of a part of one side of the case. Of course we shall not undertake to judge between them upon so partial a view. Our only object now is, to comment briefly upon the argument of Mr. WEBSTER in behalf of the plaintiff.

Mr. WEBSTER's mind is highly, eminently a legal one. Strict, solid, coherent logic, is one of its essential elements. It is admirably adapted to the discussion of legal principles. Its education has been legal; its greatest force has been expended upon legal subjects. He has never abandoned the law as a profession. During his long political career, he has been deeply engaged in the trial and argument of causes. In such discussions, there is a precision and closeness of argumentation required, which make them, we cannot but think, even more congenial to him than political debates. And it is only in the legal forum, where his adversary sits upon the other side of the table, and under his eye, present and tangible, that he meets with the necessary opposition to arouse him to the fullness of his power.

Thirty years ago, when WEBSTER was in the freshness of his ambition, and the prime of his physical life, he must have been the most convincing, resistless, terrific advocate, that ever stood before a Jury. So many forces mingled in him; such a substratum of common sense—the great primitive rock that supports all else—such close and crushing logic—such comprehensiveness and sweep of glance—such imagination when he chose to permit its intrusion amidst his sterner thoughts—such diction, every word a sledge-hammer—such capacity for stripping off all disguises in which ingenuity may have dressed its sophistries—such advantages of person, of presence, manner, eye, and voice, were, perhaps, never united, in equal proportions, in any individual before. The arguments of his opponents seemed like wisps of straw. What Gordian knots could not be untied, he tore asunder. Before this tribunal,—a Jury—to our mind, unquestionably, though this may not accord with the general view, WEBSTER stood in the position best adapted to display his resources and his strength. Some suppose that the Senate furnishes the brightest field for his intellectual gladiatorship. Many think, from the logical character of his mind, that severe ratiocination before the Supreme Court of the United States, is the element in which he finds himself most at home. But, in our view, there was never a place, where he has lifted so hard at the pillars of the Temple, where he has been so thoroughly aroused, where he has come so near his possibility of effort, as when, standing before twelve Jurors, in an individual case that touched his sympathies, and fired by the immediate antagonism of able adversaries, he has put forth his energies to defend some hunted right, or pursue some grievous wrong.

The argument before us, however, is an argument at the bar. It is a very able effort, and well illustrates some of Mr. WEBSTER's peculiar qualities. We are struck with its *condensation*. No man possesses this most admirable faculty to a greater, if to so great a degree, as the author of this argument. A sentence often expresses the real merits of a controversy, and contains material enough for other orators to beat into leaf by the hour. He works with an intellectual steam-condenser—which throws out its result in solid, compact, and massive forms. Accordingly we see him, in the case of Mr. GOODYEAR, eliminating the real point from large volumes of evidence, and, in a speech of no great length, setting them out in the best arrangement, and with surpassing force. We think that the general advocacy of the bar lacks this quality more than any other. Indeed, it requires laborious preparation, and a higher order of intellect. Mr. WEBSTER's opening sentence, shows his appreciation of this point:

> "If I should detain the Court by the part which I have to perform in this discussion for any great length of time, I hope the Court will believe that what I have to say is *long* only because I have not had time to make it *short*."

Another characteristic of Mr. WEBSTER's speeches is the rich philosophy which is constantly springing up along the margin of his argument. He lifts the subject above the ordinary considerations that surround it. Themes in other hands, trivial and prosaic, when he touches them, are linked to broader views and higher associations, and elevated into dignity. Kindred to this are the golden suggestions and classical allusions which mellow and illuminate the progress of his logic.

We have often noticed another conspicuous quality of WEBSTER—the power of stating without repetition, a given idea, in such variety of phase, as to ensure it the greatest appreciation. A lawyer often encounters difficulty in this respect. A proposition strikes his mind as a controlling one—he states it; thinking that it has not produced its due weight, which is very likely, he undertakes to state it over; and, in spite of himself, it falls into the very language he had previously used. It requires fertility of invention, copious diction, and that fine imagination so inherent in the gifted, to invoke from the old, new and interesting forms. In this prerogative of genius, Mr. WEBSTER is transcendent. Let us illustrate our meaning by an extract:

> "We have reached that point in this discussion, where the great question of the case rises up before us. We meet it. We are bound to meet it. And the great question is, the truth or falsity of the claim, by CHARLES GOODYEAR, to the invention of the process of vulcanizing India Rubber. Did he make such an invention? Is he who sets before us, the man known now, and to be known for ever, while the history of art remains, as the individual who introduced to the knowledge of his country, and to the knowledge of the whole civilized world, this extraordinary phenomenon? * * * Is he the first man upon whose mind the idea ever flashed, or to whose intelligence the fact ever was disclosed, that, by carrying heat to a certain height, it would cease to render plastic the India Rubber, and begin to harden and metalize it? Is there a man in the world who found out that fact before CHARLES GOODYEAR? Who is he? Where is he? On what continent does he live? Who has heard of him? What looks treat of him? What man, among all the men on earth, has seen him, known him, or named him? Yet it is certain that this discovery has been made. It is certain that it exists. It is certain that it is now a matter of common knowledge all over the civilized world. It is certain that, ten or twelve years ago, it was not knowledge. It is certain that this curious result has grown into knowledge, by somebody's discovery and invention. And who is that somebody? * * * We want to know the name, and the habitation, and the location of the man upon the face of this globe, who invented vulcanized rubber, if it be not he who now sits before us."

We have not room for further considerations. We hope to see the whole argument of this interesting case—as well that of Mr. BRADY, the able associate of Mr. WEBSTER, as of his eloquent adversaries, Messrs. CUTTING and CHOATE—published in correct and accessible shape.

Relations with Spanish America.

The *Newark Advertiser* insists upon it that courtesy requires a silent acquiescence in the policy and pace of our diplomatic intercourse. It remarks:

> "If men would rub their eyes now and then, as the *New-York Times* has done this morning, and open them wider, they would be able to see both sides of a thing, and especially the firmness and success with which the foreign questions, in which our country has been involved, have been managed and adjusted. The most vexatious one, which still remains, the present Administration inherited, and, for aught we perceive, all reasonable expedition has been used, under the peculiar events in Central America, which have embarrassed the negotiations relative to the conflicting claims to San Juan. We have condemned the conduct of the English in her interference here, and her systematic encroachments elsewhere. We leave the tempting pleasure to others of putting it in doubt, whether they habitually find most fault with foreign Governments or their own. For ourselves, we prefer to treat those who administer our foreign and domestic affairs with due courtesy, justice and forbearance, and save our hot shot for our enemies."

Disliking to differ from the *Advertiser* on a question of etiquette, let it be admitted that forbearance towards Government is a virtue, and confine our inquiries to this single matter of the Central American question, merely to learn where forbearance may degenerate into vice.

Mr. POLK distinctly reiterated in his message at the opening of the 29th Congress, the MONROE doctrine adverse to further colonization or intervention of foreign powers upon the American continent. In February, 1848, a British squadron seized the Nicaraguan port of San Juan, changed its name to Greytown; and proceeded to assert a claim to a large portion of the territory, through which the ship canal was designed to pass. The pretence was that it belonged to a mythical personage under their protection, called George Frederick, King of the Musquitos. Bearing in mind the circumstances that the seizure was effected a week after the signature of the treaty of Gaudaloupe Hidalgo had made California ours, and a route to it necessary; and that the only canal route then deemed feasible by the British Foreign Secretary, lay through the usurped dominions; the object of the usurpation could not be mistaken. But, notwithstanding, a full representation of the matter was sent home by the attesting consuls; and, notwithstanding envoy after envoy was sent to Washington by the Central American States to remind the government of its pledges in 1845, and to invoke protection against further British encroachments—for the occupation of Costa Rica by English troops was momentarily expected at the time—Mr. BUCHANAN could not be induced to take the first step in the premises. The Nicaraguan minister proceeded to London, after imploring vainly the aid, which the bluster of Mr. POLK had induced him to hope for, and opened negotiations directly with Lord PALMERSTON.—When General TAYLOR acceded to the Presidency, he found the whole subject in utter confusion: Mr. BANCROFT writing home from England lamenting the want of instructions to interpose; and the prospects for the ship-canal in any other than British hands, was dim indeed. Thus down to 1849, our government had been culpably negligent in its management of this branch at least of our foreign relations, and quite unmeritorious of forbearance.

The cabinet of Gen. TAYLOR at once grappled the subject; realized its importance, and on the 19th of April, 1850, the treaty of Washington was signed. Therein, Great Britain distinctly renounced all jurisdiction or authority in Central America; abandoned her claims to the protectorate and succession of the Mosquito Chief, and solemnly bound herself to unconditional neutrality. So far as these stipulations went, it was well. But it was not well to make Great Britain a guarantor of this neutrality as the treaty unfortunately did. No right or interest of any kind should have been conceded. There was no manner of claim to any. The admission has placed a British squadron upon the coast; and has not only lead to difficulties with Mr. CHATFIELD, and the insult to the *Prometheus*, but promises to be fruitful in further embarassments. Our Government will not have fulfilled its duty, or entitled itself to forbearance, until it places Central American affairs entirely beyond these foreign disturbing influences.

From the same latent cause the Tehuantepec Treaty suffers. The moment Mr. TRIST had confidentially informed the English Consul, and his friends in the city of Mexico, of the high value the American Government set upon the possession of the Isthmus, and that its purchase was to form one feature of the proposed treaty, those gentlemen shrewdly stepped in and purchased the claims of Mr. GARAY. When, therefore, the Envoy endeavored to open negotiations with the Mexican Commissioners upon the subject, he was met at once with what Mr. Micawber was used to call a "crusher," in the announcement that the Isthmus was in British hands, and that Mexico was powerless to act. Again were we out-generaled by British diplomacy; and there is no earthly reason to doubt that the same stumbling-block lies, and will continue to lie, in our way, until we oblige the English Government to relinquish all claims or intervention in Spanish American affairs, as it has pledged itself to do with regard to three or four of the less important States. Mexico, thanks to her debt, is as much of a dependency of England as Canada; and we shall never have satisfactory relations with her, until British authority, either by diplomacy or its alternative, be effectually annihilated; and vigorous dealing with Mexico will annihilate it.

Without, then, wishing to incur the odium of discourtesy and petulance, we submit to the *Advertiser* that there is ample room for diplomatic action in these premises, and that it should be entered upon promptly. It is quite time for our neighbors to learn, that the American Union, at their very doors, is as much to be respected as the British Empire, seas off. England may make the short cut to her Australia over the Suez Railway or thrcugh a Suez Canal. One Isthmus must suffice for her; and he ought to be notified that the paths to our California are our own, undisputed and unshared.

Killing no Murder.

The *Journal of Commerce* copies the evidence given at the Coroner's inquest upon the fugitive slave who was shot at Columbia, Pa., by officer RIDGELY, of Baltimore,—showing that there was no attempt either at rescue or resistance; and it makes upon it this comment:

> "If this testimony is correct, it shows that there was no exigency in the case which at all required so extreme a measure on the part of the officers, as the firing of a pistol at the alleged fugitive; which is *prima facie* evidence that *the pistol was fired by accident, and not by design*. But this point will of course be thoroughly investigated *on the trial of Ridgely, at Baltimore*, and we are content to await the result. The opinion of JOHN WILLIAMS, who 'did *not* see the pistol at the time it was fired,' that it was fired by design, may or may not be well founded. But it is of little weight in itself.
>
> Should it turn out that SMITH *was shot by design*, the officer, RIDGELY, will, of course, be subjected to punishment, unless circumstances yet to be developed, should make out a case of 'justifiable homicide.' For instance, if the alternative was between killing the alleged fugitive and being killed himself.
>
> If the worst construction of the case is the true one, then *all that can be said is, that resistance to the officers* charged with the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, as advised by the *Independent* and others, has cost the life of one white man of great respectability, (Mr. GORSUCH, of Baltimore,) and one colored man (SMITH,) besides the breaking of an officer's arm at Syracuse, and other similar outrages. And if the law *is still to be resisted by force*, similar results are to be expected in time to come, for the officers of the United States Government, charged with the execution of a process, will not be likely to surrender at discretion, on the manifestation of resistance by the party they are in pursuit of, but will apply so much force as may be necessary to accomplish their object. Any other supposition would imply that the Government of the United States was to be conquered by a fugitive slave or slaves, or by a mob, which is absurd."

We have always concurred with the *Journal of Commerce* in the position that the Fugitive Slave Law, like every other law, must be executed, by whatever degree of force may be necessary. But if its whole course in reference to this question may be judged of from the spirit and scope of the above paragraph, we are driven to the belief that it is prepared to go to any length, and even to justify a wilful and deliberate *murder*, for fear of giving possible dissatisfaction to Southern slave-holders. We do not say that RIDGELY's killing the negro SMITH, is murder; for we have not as yet the means of judging;—but even if it is murder, the article quoted above shows that the *Journal of Commerce* is ready to justify or excuse it.

The *Journal* in the first place asserts that, if it shall appear that the negro made no resistance,—that there was no provocation for shooting him,—this very fact will be *prima facie* evidence that he was shot "*by accident* and not by design." There is not a lawyer, or a law-book in the world, that will sustain so absurd a position.

In the next place, the *Journal* assumes that RIDGELY is to be tried *at Baltimore*, for an offence committed at Columbia, in Pennsylvania. This cannot possibly be the case. He must be tried where the offence was committed, or he cannot be tried at all.

And, thirdly, the *Journal* insists that even "if the *worst* construction of the case is the true one," —that is, if it shall prove that the negro was deliberately *murdered*, "ALL *that can be said is*, that *resistance* to the officers charged with the execution of the law," has cost the alleged slave his life. This seems to us a most barefaced perversion of truth. Even if it should appear that there was *no* resistance, and that the slave was shot without provocation, "*all* that can be said," the *Journal* urges, is that his resistance caused his death! And if "the law is *still* to be resisted by force," similar results must follow!

It cannot be possible that such special pleading as this in defence of wilful murder can be otherwise than revolting to the very men whose favor the *Journal* seeks to propitiate by it. The South exacts, and has a right to exact, the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law; but she does not demand impunity for those of her citizens who may be guilty of murder in other States. Nor will any right-minded man, at the North or South, believe such articles as that of the *Journal* at all calculated to promote harmony of feeling or unity of action, between different sections of the country. The South is strongly enough entrenched in justice, not to find it necessary to ask impunity for such offences as that which the *Journal* seeks to palliate and excuse.

☞ The *Evening Post* is exceedingly anxious to be regarded as the consistent champion of *Southern* State Rights doctrines. It feels hurt at our hinting that its zeal upon this subject is "newborn." On the contrary, its whole course upon the Fugitive Slave Law,—its glowing denunciation of the makers of that law and of Southern masters base enough to claim under it the surrender of their slaves,—its steady hostility to Southern aggressions and Southern extensions of slave territory, have all grown out of its excessive devotion to State Rights, and its deep anxiety lest they should be assailed or weakened. The *Times* stands corrected. To be strictly accurate, perhaps, it should have said that the new-born zeal of the *Post* was specially aimed at State Rights *votes*, instead of doctrines. We trust it is not too late to have the amendment accepted.

As our political charities are quite as Catholic as those of the *Post*, it must allow us to hope that its *ancient* zeal for their doctrines, and its new-born appetite for their *votes*, will meet with that grateful return from the States Rights men of the South, to which they are supposed to be entitled.

The *Post*, we regret to see, reproaches the *Times* with a lack of "opinions" for its cotemporaries, "to retaliate upon." We should be glad to accommodate our amiable neighbor better in this regard, if it suited our convenience to do so; but as we have never made it especially our object to edit the *Times* for the *Post's* particular benefit or gratification, we must be allowed the privilege of declining to change our habits in this respect. The *Post's* severity is almost as intense and unendurable, as that with which its evening cotemporary the *Mirror* has sometimes visited us for the same imputed sin. As we have survived the latter, we have little to fear from the *Post's* attempted imitation.

☞ The election of members of the Conventions by which delegates are to be chosen to the Whig National Convention, from the six Congressional Districts of this City, was held yesterday morning, and the results, so far as could be ascertained, will be found in another column. The Conventions meet on Saturday night. Although their action is of course more or less uncertain, it is believed that *three* FILLMORE, two SCOTT, and *one* WEBSTER delegate will be chosen.

Party History.

> "Mr. POLK had been the Democratic leader of the House of Representatives under the administration of General JACKSON, and also while that of Mr. VAN BUREN. He was a well-known favorite with General JACKSON. *He represented the District in Tennessee in which the Hermitage is situated.* * * * * The friends of Mr. VAN BUREN would have secured a commanding position in the Cabinet [of 1845] had they been able. They were not willing to descend from the places they then occupied, (*the term of Mr.* VAN BUREN'S *Presidency was about to expire,*) to a subordinate and an uncomfortable position, in which they were to aid the rising hopes of some other aspirant."—*Journal of Commerce.*

The above errors of very recent party history appear in the editorial leader of the *Journal* of yesterday, on "New-York Politics." If our neighbor *will* undertake to be oracular on such subjects, semi-occasionally, he had as well attend to localities and dates a little more closely. From the formation of the Whig party in Tennessee, to the death of Gen. JACKSON and Mr. POLK, the Hermitage District was uniformly represented by Whig Congressmen. The other mistake will at once strike every one who has not forgotten the Tyler Administration.

☞ The political intelligence by the *Canada* is not without interest. The development of the Italian question proceeds, and decidedly in the direction indicated by editorial remarks in the *Daily Times* last week. The French President is determined to enforce the requirements of his letter of November, 1850, incompatible as they are with his own recent policy. There are conflicting views of what the drift of the movement may be. The majority, however, anticipate interference with the Papal temporalities—backed up, strange as it seems, by Austria, and acquiesced in by Sardinia. Towards the latter power, the present course of the Papal court is suicidal. Difficulties of increasing size and seriousness have sprung up between the two; mediation has thus far proved useless; and the latest files indicate the tender of an ultimatum on the part of Rome, and an absolute refusal on the part of Turin to accept it. The issue involves political as well as religious items. As VICTOR EMMANUEL occupies on all points the positions recommended to his Holiness by the French President in the letter before referred to, he may safely reckon on the neutrality, if not the countenance of France.

Mr. DISRAELI came forward on the 30th ult., with his much preabused budget. It produced a unusual sensation. All parties, including his own minute one, were amazed at its tone and contents. The Free-Trader asserts, uncontradicted by the Protectionists, that it is nothing but the last year's document of Sir CHARLES WOOD over again. It has none of the distinctive features of protectionism. It leaves the income tax and other measures of PEEL's administration, against which the Chancellor of the Exchequ in other days contended resolutely, unmolested and unimpeached. The budget, in fact, is a virtual desertion of partisan grounds, and an attempt to hold power regardless of them. It will not help the Ministry at the polls.

☞ Major DONELSON has retired from the editorship of the Washington *Union*, because he perceived that "there were obstacles to the harmony of the Democratic party, growing in some degree out of alleged differences of opinion respecting the political views which have been maintained by the Washington *Union* under his editorship." The paper is hereafter to be under the charge of Major ARMSTRONG. And it gives decisive indications of a purpose no longer to press the Compromise measures as a test upon the Democratic party.

☞ Capt. MCNEAR, of the brig *Milton*, from Port-au-Prince, reports that the coronation of the Emperor took place on the 18th ultimo, and was a grand affair. The town was filled with people from all parts. A large tent was erected in the Square, in which a sumptuous public feast was given. There were upwards of 50,000 men under arms.

Whig Primary Meetings.

The election of members of Conventions in the several Congressional Districts of this City, to choose delegates to the Whig National Convention, took place yesterday morning, between the hours of 6 and 9 o'clock. Five delegates were elected in each Ward. The canvass, except in two or three Wards, was quietly conducted. The general results, (which it is only just to say, are partly conjectural,) are set forth in the following table:

Districts.	*Wards.*	*Fillmore Del.*	*Scott Del.*
III.	1	5	—
	2	2	3
	3	—	5
	5	5	—
	8	5	—
	Total	17	8
IV.	4	—	5
	6	—	5
	10	—	5
	14	—	5
	Total	—	20
V.	7	—	5
	13	5	—
Williamsburg		—	5
	Total	5	10
VI.	15	5	—
	17	5	—
	11	—	5
	Total	10	5
VII.	9	5	—
	16	5	—
	20	5	—
	Total	15	—
VIII	12	—	5
	18	—	5
	19	5	—
	Total	5	*10

* Elected for M H GRINNELL, (Webster) as Delegate.

From this summary, it appears that in the THIRD, SIXTH, and SEVENTH Districts, Conventions have been elected which will vote for delegates in favor of Mr. FILLMORE. In the FOURTH District the delegates are in favor of SCOTT;—in the EIGHTH, M. H. GRINNELL will be elected delegate, and while his first choice is Mr. WEBSTER, his second choice is understood to be Gen. SCOTT. In the FIFTH District the result is favorable to SCOTT.

If these returns prove correct, the six City Districts are likely to be *equally divided*, *three* for and *three* against Mr. FILLMORE.

In most of the Wards, there were spirited contests between the SCOTT and FILLMORE parties.

In the *First* Ward, there was only one ticket run. Annexed are the names of the Delegates:

J. Phillips Phœnix, E. Griffin, J. A. Gardner, F. D. Bigelow, K. S. Townsend.

In the *Second* Ward everything was conducted with comparative quiet, and the following ticket (no other run) was elected:

Amor J. Williamson, Isaac Ayers, and M. P. Mussey —(*Scott.*)

Gideon Clifton, D. C. Cammeyer—(*Fillmore.*)

In the *Third* Ward, all was quiet, and the following SCOTT ticket was chosen without opposition:

Daniel Bowly, George W. Thacher, James E. Wood, Oscar W. Sturtevant, Archd. Cochrane.

In the *Fourth* Ward, there was nothing voted for, but the following ticket:

Chas. Chamberlain, Augustus P. Green, Archibald Hall, Jr., Benjamin F. Buck, Peter A. Peterson. All Scott men.

In the *Fifth* Ward, the FILLMORE party made a strenuous effort to carry their "point," at all hazards. They had *four* Inspectors to assist them, who were appointed by THOMAS E. SMITH, Chairman of the Ward Committee, who selected *only one* SCOTT Inspector, (Dr. JAMES KENNEDY.) Notwithstanding this, and other influences brought against the SCOTT ticket, it was ahead up to 8½ o'clock, when a party of boiler-makers were sent from West-street, to push the opposition ticket through. Finally, the ballot box was seized by a portion of the crowd and thrown in one corner of the back-room. It was brought back, however, and the Inspector objected to canvassing the votes on this account, and protested against the validity of the election. He was, of course, overruled by the majority, who declared the following ticket elected by a majority of 30. There was no expression of the Whig votes of the Ward, owing to the polls being kept blockaded, from the commencement of the election, and many citizens were compelled to leave the premises without depositing their ballots. During the excitement with the ballot box, a young man named TOMPKINS was thrust out of a rear window, and fell through a glass sky-light, landing upon the bricks of an area twenty feet deep, injuring himself seriously. The delegates on the SCOTT ticket will either claim their seats in the District Convention or demand a new election. The following is the ticket declared elected:

Sylvanus S. Ward, Charles J. Howell, Joseph W. Meeks, George T. Rodman, Thomas E. Smith.

In the *Sixth* Ward, the polls were held at National Hall, and the contest was very hard between the supporters of delegates for JAMES B. TAYLOR, (Scott,) and CHRISTIAN W. SCHAFER, (unpledged.) Physical force strongly and actively represented on both sides; and, after several desperate fights and attempts to destroy the ballot-box, the following SCOTT delegates were declared elected, by a majority of 38:

O. S. Hammond, Reuben Lovejoy, George W. Wilson, William Bryden, John Marks.

In the *Seventh* Ward there was a SCOTT and FILLMORE ticket run, but the former was elected by a majority of near 600.

In the *Eighth* Ward the Custom-House people had their own way.

In the *Ninth* Ward, the Whig Ward Committee appointed Messrs. GEO. B. DEANE, and HENRY JAY, (Custom-House officials,) a Committee to select Inspectors. They selected themselves, and added Mr. O. T. WARDELL to their number. At about fifteen minutes before the time appointed, they opened the polls, Mr. WARDELL not being present. During the three hours the voting was quietly conducted,—the SCOTT ticket being considered decidedly ahead. On counting, however, the FILLMORE ticket had about 460, and the other 220 votes.

In the *Tenth* Ward the Custom-House was largely represented, and they were determined to carry the FILLMORE delegates; but the SCOTT folks worked quietly and effectively, and carried the following ticket by a majority of 36:

David Miller, Stephen Barker, Barnabas W. Osborn, Daniel Wells, William H. Sparks, Jr.

In the *Eleventh* Ward all went off quietly, and the SCOTT ticket was elected by a handsome majority. Annexed are the names of the delegates:

William C. Ennis, David Herrick, Thomas M. Lyon, Willis C. Jenks, and Hewlitt Smith.

These delegates are in favor of Mr. JOHN FRIEND for delegate to the National Convention.

In the *Twelfth* Ward there was an animated contest between the friends of Sheriff CARNLEY and MOSES H. GRINNELL, Esq., and the latter's ticket succeeded by *seven* majority.

In the *Thirteenth* Ward, the FILLMORE man made a bold front, and, with extra exertion, carried the following ticket:

Wm. W. Lyons, Jacob E. Howard, James Dewey, John H. Briggs, Samuel Atkinson.

In the *Fourteenth* Ward, there was no excitement or disturbances of any kind. The polls were held at the Broadway House, and the FILLMORE delegates were defeated for want of votes. The following SCOTT delegates were elected by a majority of 50:

James McLone, George D. Forbes, John Burnish, John M. Morenus, Joseph Hutton.

In the *Fifteenth* Ward, a strong effort was made to carry the annexed FILLMORE ticket, which polled 139 votes:

George Wood, Henry Grinnell, John M. Knox, Robert B. Minturn, Chester Driggs.

The other ticket, viz.:

Edgar S. Van Winkle, Dr. Saml. L. Griswold, John P. Hone, Henry H. Anderson, and Norris A. Phelps, had 279 votes, and was declared duly elected. This latter ticket is said to be in favor of Mr. WEBSTER.

The FILLMORE ticket was carried in the *Sixteenth* Ward.

The same was carried in the *Seventeenth* Ward.

In the *Eighteenth* Ward there was run a WEBSTER and FILLMORE ticket, and the former was elected as follows:

Elisha R. Mott, Mathew D. Green, Henry S. Conklin, Wm. H. Wilkins, James M. Flandreau.

In the *Nineteenth* Ward the ticket headed WM. B. DRAKE, (Deputy Sheriff,) polled 1,110 votes, and the one headed ALLITON, polled 807.

We could not ascertain correctly as to the result in the *Twentieth* Ward, but it was rumored that the FILLMORE ticket was elected as follows:

Henry Houston, Robert B. Leete, Charles Ross, Wm. Prior, Oscar Taylor.

WHIG CONVENTION.—SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The delegates elected on Tuesday, in the different WARDS of the city, assembled in Convention at Mademe PREST's Hotel, last evening, for the election of delegates to the National Whig Convention. The meeting was informally organized, by CHARLES R. MARVIN, Esq., being called to the chair, and A. J. S. DE GRAW and JOHN A. SPADER appointed as Secretaries. Certificates of the delegates were then handed in. Protests were sent in against the admission of the delegates from the VIIth and XIth Wards, on the ground that those Wards had not complied with the requirements of the Whig General Committee. After a discussion of about an hour, the delegates from these Wards were admitted, by the following vote: VIIth Ward—Ayes, 31, nays, 20, XIth Ward—Ayes, 30; nays, 19.

A Committee of one from each Ward was then delegated to select permanent officers of the Convention, when the following officers were elected by acclamation:

President, CHARLES R. MARVIN.

Secretaries, A. J. S. DeGraw, and John S. Spader.

The Committee then went into an informal ballot for Congressional Delegates, which resulted as follows:

A. B Bayliss	23	Edwards W. Fiske	27
J. S. T. Spranahad	3	Wm. A. Cobb	1
H. C. Cady	1		

A formal ballot was then had, when A. W. Bayliss (Fillmore,) received 23 votes, and Ewards W. Fiske (Scott) received 27. Mr. Fiske was declared elected Delegate to the Whig National Convention for the IId Congressional District., H. Alexander, Jr., Alternate.

☞ Contrary to general expectation, Captain FLOYD did not return in the steamer *Washington*, which arrived yesterday in charge of her first officer, Mr. ELISHA M. FITCH. In our advertising columns will be found a complimentary Card signed by the passengers. We understand that Capt. FLOYD's health was improving.

☞ The steamship *S. S. Lewis* is reported at Rio Janeiro, the 26th ult. The nine hundred and fifty passengers who went out in the *Northern Light* on the 5th inst., to connect with the *Lewis* at San Juan, will probably be detained at the latter place for a month at least, as that steamer can hardly reach that port before the 15th June. This is a peculiarly unfortunate circumstance, at this season.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.—The steamers *Sierra Nevada*, *Illinois* and *El Dorado* are now due from Aspinwall, and the *Daniel Webster* from San Juan, with ten days later intelligence from California.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FOWLERS AND WELLS, PHRENOLOGISTS AND Publishers, No 131 Nassau-st, New-York, and No. 142 Washington-st, Boston. Rooms open day and evening

PROFESSIONAL EXPLANATIONS, with written descriptions of character, when desired. Subscriptions received for the *American Phrenological Journal* and the *Water Cure Journal*, published monthly, at one dollar a year. Sample numbers sent gratis. Please address FOWLERS AND WELLS, No 131 Nassau-st., New-York.

THOSE CANTON CRAPE SHAWLS.—A LIMITED supply of those $20 Canton Crape Shawls is still on hand and may be obtained for $12 and $15, at Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st. Also, a $12 for $6 and $8. Think of this, Ladies, before you purchase elsewhere.

RICH DRESS GOODS.—The richest Dress Goods of every style and patterns—among which are plain black Brocades; India plain and striped Silks; rich tissues Barege, Barege de Laines, Bareges, Paris printed Jaconets and Lawns, Ginghams, Chambrays and Prints—all of the newest styles of summer patterns, and the richest quality, is now offered at a reduction of 10 per cent on the former prices by S. & M. E. TOWLE, of Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st. Ladies who desire rich summer dress, should avail themselves of the present opportunity.

A HANDSOME HEAD OF HAIR CAN BE DEPENDED on with certainty by the use of BOGLE'S HYPERION FLUID. Entirely curing scurf, dandruff and all other diseases of the skin; disposing the hair to curl, and positively changing the harshest hair into the most soft, glossy and healthy state—giving it a darker color. Price 75 cents. Sold by WILLIAM BOGLE, No. 277 Washington-st., Boston; A. B. & D SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., No. 373 and RICE & SMITH, No. 727 Broadway, WM. H. CARY & CO., No. 245 Pearl-st., and by the Druggists and Perfumers throughout the world.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.—EVERY STEAMER BRINGS fresh additions to the superb stock of Juvenile Costume and Fancy Articles at GENIN'S Bazaar. If a new style in Children's Dress, Ladies' Hats, or any other department of fashion comprised in the design of this unique establishment, appears in Paris or in London, it is immediately transferred to GENIN'S cases, and sold at a very small advance on its European cost. Meantime the artists attached to the Bazaar, are continually introducing original styles, thus keeping up a perpetual round of elegant novelties.

GENIN'S Bazaar, No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

NERVOUS TREMBLINGS.—THERE IS NOTHING yet invented which restores tone and firmness to the nerves so quickly and with such certainty as KNAPP'S Health Restorative Bitters. They act directly upon the digestive powers, and through them renovate the entire system. Not only dyspepsia and all forms of indigestion are cured by them, but every class of nervous diseases. General depot, No. 362 Hudson-st. 50c. per bottle.

THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL AWARDED ANYWHERE in the World, during the year 1851, for Daguerreotypes, was awarded to Mr. ROOT, of No. 363 Broadway, in this City. This splendid medal, together with ten other prize medals, all awarded to him for the superiority of his work, can be seen at his Gallery. His pictures are better, and more popular now than ever. He has been in New-York two years, and has taken the first premium each year.

ANNIVERSARY WEEK—CLERGYMEN VISITING the City during the Anniversary Week, should not fail to make the acquaintance of KNOX, the Hatter, of No. 128 Fulton-st, for he has prepared an assortment of Hats that must command their admiration. As his prices are much more reasonable than other dealers, with his reputation, he should command a fair share share of patronage.

TO GREY-HEADED INDIVIDUALS.—DAVIS'S RATHVENE will change your grey hair to its original color. It stimulates the coloring glands of the hair by a natural process, and thus causes the mysterious change. Price, 50 cents per bottle—warranted. For sale at the principal office, 306 Grand-st., corner of Allen. Agents—RING, 192 Broadway; COOK & CO., 279 Washington-st.; KNAPP, 362 Hudson

NEW-MEXICO.

State of the Country—Indian Hostilities—Horrible Murder of Emigrants.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SANTA FE, Thursday, March 25, 1852.

In conformity to promise, I have undertaken to give you some account of the condition of affairs in this Territory. The civil affairs are conducted without energy or efficiency. Robberies and murder are of every day occurrence. The Legislature, at its last session, failed to enact such laws as are needful to the security of property and the preservation of public order, and those which it did enact are carelessly and negligently executed. There is too much reason to believe that partisan feeling and personal politics exercise a controlling influence over the executive authority. These are facts. It is for others to devise and apply the appropriate remedies.

For a few days past there have been no depredations of the Indians in the vicinity of this place, but we hear of them daily in all other portions of the territory. The Arapahoes and Yutes on the north, the Apaches and other affiliated bands from the valley of the Gila, and the Kiawas, Camanches, and fragments of other tribes on the east are all actively and exclusively engaged either in devising or executing schemes of plunder and murder. By the treaty of Gaudaloupe Hidalgo the United States have bound themselves to reimburse those who are thus plundered. I am satisfied that the claims now in existence and which can be duly proved up and authenticated, will cost the Treasury full five hundred thousand dollars. Is it not amazing that Congress should hesitate to provide a competent military guard when it is thus obvious that by failing to do so the common treasury will be mulcted in a sum double that which would be necessary to maintain it?

About fifteen days ago the party in charge of the mail below El Paso, *were all murdered*. The next day another mail party was attacked above El Paso. And the day succeeding, a train of wagons destined for Fort Webster, the property of CONSTANTA, a Mexican, was cut off and a number of the carriers killed, and all the goods borne off. The Indians were pursued by a portion of the troops, and a skirmish ensued at Fort Webster copper mines. The troops were driven into the fort, with the loss of two Sergeants. The Indians also run off some cattle. A party was despatched by Col. SUMNER, the day after these occurrences in pursuit of the Apaches. We have yet to learn what it has accomplished. My impression is that they will return with their fingers in their mouths.

An express arrived here this morning from Socorro. He brings disheartening intelligence. On the 16th inst. a party of Indians, numbering between one hundred and fifty and two hundred, attacked San Antonia, a town below Socorro, and killed one Mexican and succeeded in driving off a considerable number of cattle. The night of the succeeding day they charged into Socorro and run off some stock. On the 18th they attacked Pulvideras. The Mexicans and Indians were in the midst of a fight when the express reached the vicinity. He did not delay very long, but he reports that the Indians were repulsed, carrying with them, however, a few head of cattle.

Orders were dispatched yesterday to Capt. EWELL'S Company of Dragoons, to proceed in pursuit of the Indians, who are thus carrying murder and desolation into the unprotected towns south of us. From what I can learn he cannot muster over twenty men, who will not be a mouthful to the Apaches. There is not a third of the number of soldiers here which are absolutely requisite to the defence of the country and its inhabitants, and if it were the object of Col. SUMNER to render those who are here utterly useless, he could not have succeeded better. All sensible and reflecting men are agreed that he is without the shadow of qualification for the position he occupies. I ask then, in the name of Heaven, and of the Constitution and the laws, whether we have not a right to expect that the public press of the Union will direct the public feeling and opinion to Congress, with a moral force which cannot be evaded or resisted? Yours, x.

Harriet Beecher Stowe, wife of Professor Stowe, of Bowdoin College, and the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," has received $4,000, as her share of the sales already made of that work. She receives 10 cents on each copy sold, and a Bangor paper says she has been offered $10,000 for the copyright of the book. This is an extraordinary case of good luck or success in authorship in this country.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FISH AND PROVISION STORE.—ALLAN & ROSE, No. 226 Washington-st., (one door above Barclay-st.,) New-York, offer at wholesale to dealers, at the lowest market prices for cash, the following articles of the best quality:

MACKEREL—Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in all kinds of packages.
SHAD—Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in all kinds of packages.
CODFISH—Dry Salted and Pickled.
SCALEFISH—Dry Salted and Pickled.
HERRINGS—Smoked and Pickled.
PORK—Mess, Prime, Rump, Butt, Clear, &c.
BEEF—Mess, Prime, and Railroad.
SMOKED HAMS, Shoulders, Beef, Bacon, Salmon.
CHEESE, Lard, Candles, Oil, Spices.
BUTTER—In firkins, tubs, and pails—fresh dairy.
SALT—Fine, in sacks and small bags.

PITTSTON COAL.—Office Pennsylvania Coal Co., corner Broadway and Wall-st.—The Pennsylvania Coal Co. is now prepared to enter into contracts for the sale of its superior PITTSTON COAL, deliverable at Port Erven, near Rondout, on the Hudson River, before the 1st of July next, at the following prices per ton of 2,240 lbs.:

Lump	$3 40	Range, or large Stove	$3 60
Steamboat	3 55	Nut, or Stove	3 65
Grate, or Furnace	3 60	Pea	2 75

Contracts may also be made for the remainder of the season, by application at the Company's office.

GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE.—We would invite the attention of our patrons and strangers visiting the city, to the fine stock of Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware, also, Plated Ware and Fine Cutlery, which are to be found at the store of R. C. AKERLY, cor. of Bowery and Broome-st. Especially would we call the attention of Engineers, Railroad Inductors, and any who may wish correct time-keepers, to his fine Chronometers, with the splendid B. F. Adams & Sons Lever Watches, with the adjusted Chronometer Balance, rated by actual Observation with the Ship's Chronometer in the Greenwich Observatory, the finest article ever offered in this city. Cash and small profits, with a guarantee for all, is the rule of business.

A CARD.—J. R. FEENY & CO., No. 52½ Bowery, have enlarged and refitted their store to accommodate their increasing trade, with a large and splendid stock of Hats, Caps, &c., direct from the manufactory, which they will retail at manufacturers' prices, having all the advantages of modern improvements. In manufacturing our own hats, we defy competition. For instance, we invite the public to examine our $3 Drab Beaver Hat, and see if it does not surpass any thing got up by down-town puffers. It is not imitation beaver satin beaver, but the original genuine Rocky Mountain Silver Beaver, manufactured by ourselves, and on the premises. Any quantity of Straw Goods—the newest styles. Give us a call at No. 52½ Bowery, and test the truth of our assertion. The trade can be supplied from our manufactory, with Black Fur and Wool Soft Hats, Drab, Beaver and Silk Hats; Ladies' Riding Hats, and, Children's Fancy Hats, of every description.

MEAD & FULLMER'S CROTON METALLIC FIRE PROOF PAINT.—This article is acknowledged by all who have used it to be superior to any other paint in use. It is proof against the action of the weather and fire. It is cheaper than other paint in consequence of its taking less oil to mix and covering much more surface. Give it a trial. Principal Depots, No. 103 Murray-st. and No. 19 Barclay-st., N. Y. For sale also by

HALL, BUCKEL & CO., No. 220 Greenwich-st.
BAXTER & SONS, No. 143 Maiden-lane.
J. D. TORRY, No. 116 Fulton-st.
WARD, CLOSE & CO., No. 83 Maiden-lane.
CHARLES N. DEAN, New-Rochelle, Westchester Co.
JOHN H. HAINES, Mamaroneck, Westchester County.
CHARLES W. FIELD, Port Chester, Westchester County, and in most of the towns and cities throughout the country.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.—200,000 pair of DAY'S Patent vulcanized Rubber Japanned Over-Shoes. These goods received the first Premium Silver Medal, over all others, last October, at the Fair of the American Institute. Exporters and extensive dealers are advised to save a profit in ordering and purchasing. DAY'S facilities equal 2,000 pairs a day. Buyers are cautioned that the combination are again at their old game of threatening to prosecute my customers, all for effect, that they may still, for one year more, plunder the pockets of the people.

HORACE H. DAY,
Oldest manufacturer of India Rubber now in the business in the United States—owning over 20 patent rights. Warehouse No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York

AMERICAN HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE, PROSPECT HILL, Port Chester, N. Y., on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Dr. T. L. NICHOLS and Mrs GOVE NICHOLS, will be at their City office, No. 45 White-st., for consultation, every WEDNESDAY, from 2 to 5 P. M. Dr. WILLIAM F. REH will attend to City practice and consultations daily.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have completed and opened both their saloons. In the erection and furnishing of this establishment, no expense has been spared that could add to the comforts of their patrons. Meats, Fish, Soups, Oysters, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Ice Creams, and all the delicacies of the season, served from 7 A. M. till 12 P. M. THOMPSON & SON, No. 359 Broadway, near Franklin.

LEE & CO.'S GAUZE WIRE WINDOW SHADES, Office Signs, &c., office, No. 309 Bleecker-st., manufactured to order of any size, and elegantly painted with any Landscape, Letters, or other device required upon them. They obstruct the view from, and admit the view to the Street; they also admit the light and air, and keep out insects.

$20 REWARD.—Stolen from the corner of Stanton and Forsyth-sts., about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 13th inst., by three men with a bay horse and a camphene cart, five chests of Tea and some other articles. The above reward will be paid on recovery of the goods. The public are requested to inform the subscriber of any teas offered under suspicious circumstances. JOSEPH HAIGHT,
Grocer, No. 39 Stanton-st., cor. Forsyth.

TO UNHAPPY WIVES AND HUSBANDS.—The undersigned having had great experience in divorce cases, hereby tenders his services to such persons as desire to be released from the bonds of matrimony, and to become again eligible for marriage. Confidential communications promptly attended to. Apply to M. VAN HOVENBERGH, counsellor-at-law Offices, No. 14 Chambers-st., and No. 334 Broome-st., two doors from Bowery Bank.

BILLIARDS.—The Montague Hall Billiard Rooms, opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, will be opened to the public on Saturday, the 15th instant, where the Proprietors will be happy to see their friends.

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EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF TEA.—5 lbs. of good black or green tea for $1. Orders from the country, enclosing a remittance or satisfactory reference, punctually attended to. J. HERITAGE'S Tea store, Nos. 136 and 484 8th-av. New-York.

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LAWN GRASS.—A mixture of fine English and native Grass Seeds for lawns, with an assortment of other field and garden Seeds, for sale in any quantity by RALPH & CO., Union Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 23 Fulton-st., near Fulton Market.

NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN, AND WILLIAMSBURG PEOPLE should call and examine the immense stock of BOOTS, SHOES, and GAITERS, at H. MANN & SON'S. They will more than save stage fare and time, by purchasing of them. No. 360 Grand-st., New-York.

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A WAITING MAID'S SERVICES FOR HER PASSAGE.—A very respectable young Woman, who, in consequence of poor health, is desirous of returning to England, would be willing to give her services, in consideration of having her passage fare paid, to any family, in such capacity as they may desire. She is thoroughly familiar with all domestic duties, and has had much experience with children. She can furnish the best of city reference as to character and capability. Any family who may be interested in obtaining her labors on the above terms, may learn where she may be seen by applying to W. A. TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway.

SERVANTS.—A great variety of carefully selected Servants are now wanting employment at C. Mason's offices, Nos. 559 Broadway and 145 Bowery. Terms—Yearly subscription, 50 cents; otherwise, 25 cents. N. B.—Plenty of men and boys on hand.

TWENTY MEN WANTED.—To sell articles wanted in every family. Agents are making $20, and upwards, per week. Agents for Boston, Philadelphia, Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, &c., with $150, can make from $1,000 to $1,500 per annum. Ten men paid wages to travel. Call, or address, post-paid, No. 317 Bowery. A small, low-priced IRON SAFE wanted.

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TO DRUGGISTS.—Wanted for a retail store an active young man, who has been about 3 years in the business. He must be well recommended. Apply by letter, addressed DRUGGIST, *Times* office.

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BOARDING IN WILLIAMSBURG.—Two gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with board with pleasant rooms, also, two or three single gentlemen, one min. use's walk from Peck-slip Ferry, at No. 46 South 7th-st. References exchanged.

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ROOMS TO LET.—Furnished or unfurnished with or without Board, in a pleasant Location, in a private family, west of and near Broadway, below Bleecker-st. The best reference given and required. Address JAMES, at this office, with real name, stating when and where an interview may be had.

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SCHOOLS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the opening exercises of Ward School No. 30, will take place at the school house in West 24th-st., between the 7th and 8th-avs., on MONDAY, the 17th day of May, inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., at which the citizens of the XVIth Ward, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to attend. NEW-YORK, May 4, 1852.

THOMAS CHRISTY, } Committee
O. P. WELLS, } of Arrangements.

THE NINTH ANNUAL EXAMINATION of the Students of the Classical and Mathematical School, No. 84 6th-av., near Washington-square, closed Friday, 23d. The vacancies caused by the Graduating Class are open for the reception of pupils. Catalogues can be obtained at the principal bookstores, or by addressing a note to the Institution.

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From the Evening Mirror, New-York, March 30, 1849.

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One of the firm of Gabundin & Condis, No. 166 8th-av

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All business communications must be addressed, by post or otherwise, to the SHERBET COMPANY, at their general office, No. 135 Broadway, where they will receive prompt attention.

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REMOVAL.—JOHN PHYFE, Dealer in Ivory and Hardwood, and Manufacturer of Ivory Goods, has removed from No. 19 to No. 43 Murray-st., on the opposite side, near Broadway, where he will be happy to see his friends and former customers.

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MORTON & BREMNER,
No. 213 Pearl-st., c

New-York Daily Times.

KOSSUTH.

Speech at Lexington, Mass.

At Lexington, KOSSUTH addressed a large audience in a speech inspired by the reminiscences of the first battle-field of the Revolution. The following passages occurred in the course of his remarks:

It has often been my lot to stand upon classical ground, where the whispering breeze is fraught with wonderful tales of devoted virtue, bright glory, and heroic deeds. And I have sat upon the ruins of ancient greatness, blackened by the age of centuries; and I saw the living ruins of those ancient times called men, roaming about the sacred ground, unconscious of the very fact that the dust which clung to their boots was the relic of departed demigods, and I rose with a deep sigh. Those demi-gods were but men, and the degenerate shapes that roamed around me on the hallowed ground were also not less than men—decline and fall of nations impressed the mark of degradation on nature itself.

It is sad to think upon—it lops the soaring wings of the mind, and chills the fiery arms of energy. But however dark be the impression of such ruins of vanished greatness upon the mind of men who themselves have experienced the fragility of human fate, thanks to GOD there are bright spots yet on earth where the recollections of the past, brightened by present prosperity, strengthen the faith in the future of mankind's destiny. Such a spot is this. * * * To me, whenever I stand upon such sacred ground as this, the spirits of the departed appear, like the prophets of future events—the language they speak to my heart is the revelation of Providence.

The struggle of America for independence was providential—it was a necessity. Those circumstances which superficial consideration takes for the motives of the glorious revolution have been but accidental opportunities for it. Had those circumstances not occurred, others had occurred and have presented perhaps a different opportunity; but the revolution never would have come. It was a necessity, because the colonies of America had attained that lawful age, in the development of all the elements of national existence, which claims the right to stand by itself, and cannot more be led by a child's leading strings, be the hand which leads it a mother or a step-mother's hand, circumstances and the connection of events were such that this unavoidable emancipation had to pass the violent concussion of severe trials. The immortal glory of your forefathers was, that they did not shrink to accept the trial, and were devoted and heroic to sacrifice themselves to their country's destiny. And the monuments you erect to their memory, and the religious reverence with which you cherish that memory, are indeed, well deserved tributes of gratitude.

Kossuth at Roxbury.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

REVERE HOUSE, Tuesday May 11, 1852.

Your readers know that the authorities of the ancient town of Roxbury refused to invite KOSSUTH to that city, but the people resolved that an invitation should be extended to him. Last week the resolve was carried into effect—KOSSUTH accepted the invitation, and last night he went to Roxbury.

At half past six o'clock he was met at the Revere House by the citizen's committee, and accompanied by GEN. WILSON of the Legislative Committee, and by KALAPSZA and GRECHENEK of his suite. At the Roxbury line, the procession of carriages was met by a large concourse of people—by the Roxbury Artillery, Capt. WEBER, and a detachment of the Boston Artillery, as the particular escort of KOSSUTH's carriage, which was drawn by four handsome black horses. Passing through Roxbury, the people were met on the sidewalks, on the door-steps, and in the windows of the houses, and much interest prevailed. The procession, under the general charge of Dr. CHARLES MARSH as Marshal, moved to the house of C. M. ELLIS, when KOSSUTH and suite, with the Committees, partook of a collation. Rev. Dr. PUTNAM and Rev. THEODORE PARKER, and other prominent gentlemen, were also of the company at this collation. From the residence of Mr. ELLIS, KOSSUTH was escorted to Norfolk Hall. Here about one thousand bond-holders had assembled. When KOSSUTH entered the hall he was greeted with three cheers. Dr. STREETER announced C. M. ELLIS as Chairman of the meeting. He welcomed KOSSUTH to Roxbury in a warmly-encouraging speech, sympathising with Hungary and with KOSSUTH's mission, and reciting briefly the history of Roxbury. He was frequently applauded.

KOSSUTH, in response, made a happy speech, and one which had much effect. Many parts of it were new. I quote a few points. In the commencement he said:

"Although the consciousness of duty, and the inspiration of my life's noble aim were yet always sufficient to support my strength in bearing up against difficulties, still I liked even in happier days to nerve my untiring perseverance by the magnetism of history. The memory of good men is a common inheritance to all mankind. Every man should feel bound to conserve it by endeavoring to be alike good. History so considered will be an overflowing well of inspiration. It is a battery of spiritual electricity, conveying the heavenly spark glistening in the records of former deeds, to living hearts. By following its impulses, they may transmit it to coming generations, and strengthen its effects by multiplying its results. If we could look into the mysteries of the activity of thoughts and sentiments, we would see that in the most cases it is the magnetic influence either of a historical fact or of a living example, which unconsciously decides the life-course of eminent men. There is an intimate affinity between the hidden inclinations of our souls, which decides the direction of all our life, and corresponding historical facts. And should ever the direction of our life have been decided otherwise, the sparks of the magnetism of history never fail to come to our support, and according to the laws of spiritual affinity—the memory of such men never can fail to exert a beneficial influence over our mind, who have been most conspicuous by those qualities which the circumstances of our own position require us to acquire and to exercise.

Conscious of the nobility of my life's aim—conscious of its vitality and of its certain success, provided that it be pursued with unfaltering perseverance, to me no quality is of a higher necessity than self-sacrificing devotion—for nothing I pray so fervently to GOD as that, however bitter may be the cup I have yet to drink, my heart may always retain an entire self-sacrificing devotion to my country's cause. It is therefore that the affections of my heart like to linger on places connected with touching recollections of devotedness. Such recollections are a fountain of strength to me, and such is Roxbury. In the history of your city I find two names bright with the lustre of immortality for self-sacrificing devotion—ELIOT and WARREN are the two names.

When I think of ELIOT, how he went on in the wilderness among the barbarous Indians alone, exposed to the most terrifying dangers—opposed by violence—having nothing to protect him but the power of his mind, firm like the mountain oaks; when I think of his plain words, displaying the sublimest devotion in their very simplicity, when he wrote that he had not been dry dry or night, but pulled off his boots and wrung his stockings, and on with them again, and went on in his self-chosen apostolate; when I think that ELIOT was able to sacrifice himself with such a devotion to Indians, bound with no other ties to his heart than that they were men, then the thought of my country comes like a flame over my heart, and the boundless love I feel for her makes me almost ashamed that there is no power, no higher sentiment given to the heart of mortal man to be inspired with for our fatherland than untiring devotion—a sentiment which an ELIOT even for the Indians was able to feel."

Proceeding to claim that his mission for Hungary combined philanthropy and patriotism—KOSSUTH argued, as he has done many times before, that in Hungary must be the struggle for European independence, and in this connection presented a thought on the condition of Europe which none of his speeches has before contained. He said:

"Look to Europe and one highly remarkable fact cannot fail to arrest your attention, and that is, while yet four years ago you have seen the nations of Europe divided by national rivalries, many of them animated by aspirations to conquer and rule others, now the blind fury of national antagonism has suddenly subsided as by an enchantment, and a common feeling of solidarity is now manifesting itself like an all pervading fundamental tone in harmony, as the Germans say, a "*grund ton*" across all the aberrations of the passing moment, and across all dissonances of fluctuating vicissitudes. When has ever in history occurred such a prodigious fact? The fabulous halcyon calming the roaring waves is scarcely an approximate image for this sudden change.

What is the mysterious power which worked this sudden change? Is it perhaps some great man impressing the mark of his powerful individuality upon the cotemporary age? No. The age we live in is not rich in great men; no individual greatness is over-towering humanity; all disappear—all are over-shadowed by the spirit of the age, men are small, but the time is great. What, then, has operated that sudden, wonderful change, by which the antagonism of nationalities is replaced by fraternity of nationalities? The instinctive apprehension of a danger common to all nations, common to all nationalities—that is the key to the mystery. Europe is aware that principles are brought to a decisive strife, the issue of which must be felt by all the nations of Europe; is aware that the prophetic word long ago foretold by Mr. WEBSTER, is about to be realized—that the principles of the despotic league, (styled Holy Alliance) extended, "divide society horizontally, leaving the sovereigns above and all the people below; the one set up above all rule and restraint—the others put down to be trampled beneath their feet."

The conclusion of the speech was devoted to a succinct argument for nationality as a right to every people.

He held that as the nations of Europe—many nations—have one master, who, he says, is the Autocrat of Russia—that very circumstance discloses the necessity of our age—that necessity is resistance, and whatever is a necessity, that will be done. The nations of Europe will resist. The logic of necessity never can belie itself. That being the condition of the world, what is the evident result of it for England and America?

They represent the principle of national sovereignty. They are the only remaining representatives of it. Now, if they are not willing to fight, single-handed and alone against the opposite principle—if they are not willing to concentrate upon themselves all the danger of the contest, they must countenance the resistance of right against the principle of force. If they neglect to do it while there are yet others to perform the part of resistance, the necessity of resistance must come home to them. That is so evident that I am at a loss to decide how it is possible to doubt about it. The policy of true patriotism for America and England is clearly pointed out by those circumstances.

Further KOSSUTH argued: With us in Europe, *force* having already been introduced, we cannot resist it but by *force*. Sword against sword, that is our necessity. But what is already a fact with us is already threatening danger to you. Your necessity is therefore to oppose law to force, and to support by the authority of law the resistance which we oppose to force. That assistance can but increase the chance of our success, and if we succeed you will be saved the trial to resort to force—whereas if we fail, there is no choice left to you but the sword against sword, resistance against force. Prevent that necessity before it is too late. It may be a noble pride to meet it, but it is best to prevent it. The best patriotism for America is national philanthropy for Europe. The sympathy which millions of Americans feel and profess is the best direction for American policy.

In conclusion, KOSSUTH paid a happy compliment to Roxbury, which was received with three cheers. When he left the Hall six cheers were given for Hungary.

The platform on which he spoke was decorated with flags, and over it was a Banner, on which were the words—"Welcome KOSSUTH."

From Norfolk Hall, KOSSUTH was conducted to the residence of WM. WHITING, Esq., where he had been expected, to attend a banquet, but he declined, saying that he only stopped to thank the gentleman for his invitation. He was introduced to several ladies in Mr. WHITING's parlor, when he proceeded directly to the Revere House. The houses on Montrose-avenue, where Mr. WHITING's house stands, were handsomely illuminated in honor of KOSSUTH's visit, as were also several of the gardens, of which there are many fine ones in that vicinity.

Although KOSSUTH made an important speech last night, he did not speak with much energy. He is indeed "out-worn"; yet he goes to West Cambridge, Concord and Lexington to-day. RALPH WALDO EMERSON will address him at Concord. The essayist will, no doubt, deliver himself happily. BARATOM.

Letter of Daniel Webster.

MARSHFIELD, Monday, May 10, 1852.

GENTLEMEN: I had the honor to receive, this morning, your very respectful and kind invitation, in behalf of the citizens of Plymouth, to meet them on Wednesday, on the occasion of the visit of Governor KOSSUTH, to your ancient and distinguished town. I regret to say that the accident to which you refer, though not likely to be attended by permanent evil consequences, was yet such as will necessarily oblige me to remain at home for some days to come.

Your guest is an exile who has fled from his native land in consequence of the result of political struggles. As such he has been received in this country by the constituted authorities of the General Government and many of the State Governments, as well as by large masses of the people in those parts of the country which he has visited. It is no doubt true, as you suggest, that he must feel strong emotions while standing on the spot where our pilgrim fathers landed. They too were exiles, having left their homes, and all that was dear to them in their native land, that they might enjoy, on an unknown shore, and in the midst of a savage wilderness, the blessings of religious liberty, and mild and free institutions of civil government. The landing itself, connected with its object and the circumstances accompanying it, will not fail to excite his sympathies and sensibilities; the results which have flowed from it in the course of the two hundred and thirty years which have since gone by, will be sure to engage his regard and admiration; and his mind, ardent and enthusiastic as it is, may well stagger under his view of the future, if he shall allow his thoughts to wing their flight into the midst of ages and ages yet to come.

Nothing human can be absolutely certain of long continuance, but we, and those who shall come after us, from generation to generation, shall maintain the leading principle upon which our institutions are founded, and according to which, the Government has been administered from its earliest days, we may hope for as much perpetuity of our political blessings as may fall to the lot of man. The first of these main principles undoubtedly is, the maintenance of public liberty and equal rights, and entire liberty of religious opinion, under a well defined constitution of civil government. And, as essential to the maintenance of such government, under the circumstances in which the Constitution of the United States was formed, and which still exist, there must be an abiding and unwavering attachment to the union of the States, accompanied always by a cautious and conscientious regard for all the rights, reserved and secured to those States, by the Constitution itself. Providence has placed this country in a political condition, in which both liberty and union are absolutely necessary for its happiness, and in which it is difficult to imagine how either could subsist alone. A distinguished personage of anti quity said, that the world could not bear two suns, but in our political hemisphere it appears to me that cloud and darkness would settle upon us the moment we should cease to enjoy the united light of the two mild, beneficent, brilliant and glorious orbs of Liberty and Union.

Another great principle upon which our system is founded, and which has characterized the administration of the Government, from the beginning, is the absolute equality of nations. We hold to this as an elementary doctrine, and while we exercise our own independent choice, in respect to forms of Government, we concede the same right of choice to other organized political communities. Whether nations be larger or smaller, if in fact they be nations, if they be of the civilized political communities of the earth, then are their rights equal, and their title to respect from each other equal. Each governs itself, and has just authority so to do. One star exceeds another star in glory, but they are still all stars, moving each in its proper orbit, and all held together by the great attractive power of the universe. But all this by no means implies that we feel no interest or concern in questions which respect the forms of Government in other States. We are attached to free, popular, representative Governments, from the fullest conviction that such Governments, established over intelligent communities, are most productive of human happiness, and the great duty we owe the world is, to show that these convictions are well founded, and to prove by our example, in an age of progress and rapidly increasing light and knowledge, that the masses of the people, if religious, moral, and well educated, may be safely trusted with self-government.

You are pledged, gentlemen, to speak of me, as of one who has rendered some service to the country. It is true, that in that service, a great portion of my life has been spent, and efforts have been made by me, from time to time, never, I trust, without patriotic purpose, never, without labor and care, and sometimes not without the most overwhelming anxiety. If I have not accomplished anything for maintaining the institutions of the country, civil or religious, I regret it at, and you may be assured, gentlemen, that so far as any man may rely for consistency, on his own settled opinions and most determined purposes, what I have been, and what I am, I shall continue to be, to the end.

Again I thank you for your invitation, and pray you to assure my neighbors, the citizens of Plymouth, that their pleasure in seeing me, could not surpass that which I should feel in being among them, on any occasion which as to call them together, and likely to afford them gratification.

Your obliged fellow citizen
and humble servant,
DANIEL WEBSTER.

MARRIED.

On Sunday, April 25, 1852, by Rev J. J. Matthias, at his residence, No. 123 East 27th-st., Mr. GEORGE F. COOK, printer of this City, to Miss FRANCES ADAMS, of Queenbury, Canada.

On Thursday morning, 13th inst., at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, by Rev. A. Lefebre, GEORGE MONEY, of East Florida, to Miss ELIA WALROUT, of this City.

DIED.

At Jersey City, Wednesday, May 5, LIVINGSTON BOGARDUS, aged 3 years, 7 months and 9 days, of consumption of the brain.

At New-Hackensack, Dutchess Co., on the morning of May 11, after a lingering and painful illness, SOPHIA SOMERS, wife of Rev. C. Van Cleef.

In Brooklyn, L. I., May 13, of consumption, in the 53d year of her age, SARAH HASWELL, wife of Joseph H. Greene.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 67 Nassau-st Brooklyn to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Green Cemetery for interment.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange MAY 13.

$10,500 U. S. 6s '67		110¾	100	Nicaragua Transit Co	37
1,000 do do		110¾	50	do	36¾
5,000 do do		110¾	50	do	36
2,000 do do		110¾	50	do	36
2,000 do do		110¾	50	do	36¼
2,000 N Y State 6s		105	50	do	36
7,000 Ohio 6s		103	100	do	36¼
4,000 Illinois 6s		87½	50	Edgeworth Land Co	6
6,000 Ind Cent R'road		80	100	Erie Railroad	23¾
30 City 6s '58		104	250	do	23¾
5,000 do do		104	100	do	23¾
1,000 Erie Loan to Bonds '86		90	50	do	23¾
10,000 Erie Conv Bds '71		96½	100	Harlem R'road	12¾
10,000 Erie Conv Bds '71		96½	50	do	12¾
4,000 Hudson 6s Mtge		106	50	do	12¾
5,000 Mich Southern Bonds		85	50	do	12¾
30 Ohio Life and Trust		10½	100	Dubuque Con Co	2¼
50 do		10½	50	Rock. & Sto. R R	15
4 Bank New-York		142	50	do	15
17 Chatham Bank		95½	50	Somerset R R	7¾
9 State Bank		107	200	Reading R'road	7¾
2 Bank Republic		106	100	do	7¾
40 Irving Bank		102	200	do	7¾
15 Metropolitan Bank		104	200	do	7¾
52 do		104	100	Mich Cent R R	10
50 Merr's Canal		18½	100	N Indiana R R	10¾
50 do		18½	100	do	10¾
50 do		17½	50	Nor & Wor R R	5¾
500 Canton Company		42½	150	do	5¾
50 do		42½	12	Hudson Riv R R	6¾
50 do		41½	25	Panama Railroad	10¾
350 New-Jersey Zinc Co		13½	13	N Y & N H R R	11½
250 do		13½	5	do	11¾

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000 Erie Income Bds		98¾	100	Erie Railroad	23¾
3,000 Erie Con Bds '71		96¾	100	do	23¾
6,000 Hudson 1st Mtge		115½	200	do	23¾
40 Merchants Bank		124½	250	do	23¾
50 Nicaragua Transit Co.		36¾	200	do	23¾
75 do		36¾	200	do	23¾
200 New-Jersey Zinc Co.		13½	200	do	23¾
200 Hud Riv R R		12¾	60	200	do
50 do		12¾	60	100	do
50 Nor & Wor R R		5½	100	do	23¾
100 Erie Railroad		18¾	50	do	23¾
100 do		18¾	100	do	23¾
50 do		18¾	200	do	23¾
100 do		18¾	100	Long Island R R	21¾

THURSDAY, May 13.—6 P. M.

Erie Shares suddenly gave way, this afternoon, and sales were made as low as 23¾, a decline of 1¼ on yesterday's rates, and of 2 per cent. on the top figure of the week. The market for this Stock has dragged for some days past, and a decided change, one way or the other, was not an unreasonable result of this inactivity. The high figures at which it has, of late, stood current, in comparison with the other fancy Railroads, have indisposed outside buyers to make new movements for a further rise, while they have emboldened short sellers to feed the demand with occasional time contracts. The latter will now, no doubt, enlarge their operations, and the breakdown in prices will probably have the effect of imparting activity to the whole market. The Co. are understood to have made contracts for above 100 miles second track, to be paid for in Stock as the work progresses, under certain stipulations that the Stock is not to be marketable under a given price. It was surmised this afternoon that some of the contractors were moving to sell out, in anticipation, and that a wealthy operator getting wind of this, knocked prices from under them. This may be so, though the more reasonable course of decline is, the stupid position of the market, and the restiveness of the Brokers under it. We are quite sure that no considerable amount of new Stock has yet been issued, to seriously affect the supply of cash shares. Nicaragua Transit Co. also declined heavily, selling as low as 34¾, recovering to 36¾, and closing 36¾ bid. Norwich sold down to 57, and the Bears took another turn on Hudson, on seller's contracts 90 days and 12 months. Reading and Canton were well supported in the forenoon, and no disposition made against them at the close. Harlem weakened ¼@¾ ₱ cent.

The demand for Government Bonds was large, probably for Banking purposes, to be substituted for Canal certificates. The short loans were higher; a lot of 5s, of '52, brought 103. Erie Bonds were in moderate request and firm, and so were Hudson mortgage. The auction sale in the forenoon, by Mr. DRAPER, turned out well, and the prices such as to strengthen Railroad bonds. The $400,000 Corning 7s averaged 93.34; the sale was peremptory, and pledges were given by an officer of the Road, from the stand, that no reservation or by-bidding would be made.

Bank shares were in request, and the prices paid show a further advance. The old Bank of New-York brought 142; the Merchants' 124½, and Bank of Republic, 106. Rochester Road sold at 117, and the Northern Indiana 110. Central Michigan brought par, and Panama 109½.

We heard nothing new in Money rates. Some gold is going South to purchase Exchange. In Sterling bills there was more firmness. The Southern Bank agents are holding at 110@110½, and the home Bankers at 110½. The COLLINS packet *Baltic* goes on Saturday, for which business will be done in Exchange to-morrow.

The *Canada's* mails, to May 1, from London and Liverpool, were delivered this evening. The General Markets were anticipated by the wires from Halifax. In the London Money news, we notice a further arrival of $850,000 Australian Gold, by ship, which left the colony previous to dates already reported. The rumored discovery of Gold in South Australia, is not confirmed. An active business in American State Stocks and Railway Bonds, is reported by Messrs. D. BELL & SON. The outside figures for U. S. 67's are 109; Ohios, (long,) 107½; Virginias, 100; Pennsylvanias, 85; Canadas, 112; Montreals, 86; New-York fives, 96; Erie First Mortgage, 106; Convertibles, 88; Ohio and Pennsylvanias, 102; Ohio Centrals, 90; Lockport Convertibles, 94; Reading Mortgages, 80. These are certainly encouraging rates, if actual transactions are in any considerable amount, of which we shall hear more by the private letters. The Bank of England returns for the fortnight, show a small increase in Gold, £27,398, and a very large one in private deposits, £565,680. The circulation went down £457,105. These last two items show an accumulation of private wealth, unaccompanied by active speculation. The Government Budget, as presented in the Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. D'ISRAELI, shows the following:

The estimated expenditure for the current year, ending in April, 1853, was £51,163,970. The total income, £48,983,500. The Administration propose to make up the deficiency by continuing the income tax another year.

The enormous increase in the consumption of Cotton, the present year, is shown in the return of 504,730 bales for the first seventeen weeks of 1852, against 314,480 bales same weeks in 1851; and the manufacturers are now reported to hold light stocks of both Goods and Yarns. The sales of Cotton the day the *Canada* sailed are variously reported at from 8,000 to 12,000 bales, at full prices, which stood:

	Fair.	*Middling.*	*Ordinary.*
New-Orleans	5¾d.	5¼d.	3 1/16d. ₱ lb.
Mobile	5¾d.	5d.	4 @4¼d
Atlantic	5¾d.	4¾d.	4 @4¼d.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Thursday, May 13.

FLOUR sales, 3,000 bbls., including 700 common Indiana, at $4 @ $4 12. WHEAT, 2,600 bush prime Genesee sold 110c, and 2,400 fair do at 108c. OATS are at 41c. CORN—yellow round is firm at 61c., with sales of 7,000 bush. PRIME WHISKY sells at 21c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, May 12—Evening.

COTTON has been dull to-day—the sales barely reaching 2,500 bales, at easier prices, but without any quotable decline. Sales have been made of RICE to arrive at $4 12½. WHISKY is at 17c.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, May 13—6 P. M.

ASHES—are very sparingly offered at previous rates. The sales embrace 75 bbls. Pots at $3 @ $3 06½, and Pearls at $3 25 @ $3 31½ for 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is more in demand and firmer in price. We heard that 3,000 bales found buyers at very full rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—A declining tenor is observable in the market for State and Western, of which there is considerably more arriving, and to effect sale at irregular quotations. The inferior and low grades are in very slack request, both for export and the East, while the medium and better kinds do not meet with much favor at the hands of local jobbers. The transactions comprise 8,000 bbls superfine No 2, at $3 12½ @ $3 75; ordinary to strait State and good common Ohio, at $4 06½ @ $4 18¾, mixed Western, chosen State, and favorite Ohio, at $4 12½ @ $4 37½, fair to fancy Indiana and Michigan, at $4 31¼ @ $4 50; fancy Genesee, at $4 68½ @ $4 93¾, fancy Ohio, at $4 87½ @ $5 12½, extra Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio, and $5 @ $5 50, and extra Genesee, at $5 25 @ $5 87½. Canadian is without essential change. The last sale of superfine was made at $4 12½. A large proportion of the current arrivals are pronounced Southern is firmer but inanimate. The unusual receipts, and holders' high views, impede business. About 700 bbls mixed to favorite ordinary brands were purchased at $4 50 @ $4 68. Rye Flour is scarce and in demand, at $3 31½ @ $3 37½. Corn Meal has not varied. Jersey is worth $3 25, and Brandywine $3 56 @ $3 56½.

GRAIN—The great is somewhat unsettled—the depressed plight of the Flour trade enervates prices, the demand is limited for shipment, and for home use some 2,700 bushels Genesee White, of handsome quality, were purchased at $1 16, and 5,000 Michigan White at $1. Rye is apparently unaltered, the day's transactions consisting of 5,100 bushels at 72c. for Barley is without alteration—two-rowed can be had at 53c. and six-rowed State at 56c., inquired for at 57c. safe for Western, and 60c @ 62c. for Northern a slight improvement. Corn tends gradually downward—the inquiries are moderate, and the supplies more extensive—the operations foot up 34,000 bushels round Yellow at 61½c @ 62c., and mixed Western at 60c @ 60½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet and heavy—with sales of 500 bbls new prime at $15 @ $15 75, and new mess at $18 50 @ $18 75. Pickled Meats continue scarce. About 80 packages Shoulders and Hams realized 8½ and 9½. Lard is firm and active, with sales of 600 bbls grease at 7½@7¾ and prime at 10@10½. Beef is moderately dealt, the sales embracing 400 bbls prime at $6 @ $7 50, and prime at $10 @ $13 75. Butter and Cheese rule the same.

WHISKY is abundant and languid—though there has been 600 bbls prime disposed of at 21c. each.

EFFIGHTS—Engagements continued to be moderate. 800 @ 1,000 bbls Flour were taken for Liverpool at 14d., and 1,000 bales Cotton were engaged at about 5-32d. Grain was at 9½d. The ship of the week for London, was full with Flour at 2s., which was the last engagement. The Havre packet, of the 16th, was full of Cotton at fc a fc. To Bremen, Cotton was engaged at fc. To California rates ranged from 45c a 55c.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Washington, from Bremen and Southampton—H Dohmaier, Von Bulow, B Hirschhall, A Linden, M Dorsehlag, Miss Braudeiss, W E Boorsem, J Achetes, lady, 6 children and servant, A Fahrenheltz, A Pesek, M May wood, J Katz and 3 children, Miss Jacobson, A Naunnuan, H Eisner, E Bahre, W Harms, A Werner, L Johle, F Jansen, E Helshahl and lady, Miss C Murchmeyer, C Augustin, Mrs Reinhard, A M Blumann, M Leimann, J Goldschmidt, Mrs A Bialla, H Bialla, A Kock, M Kundel, Mrs G Brauuspahn, Mr Schonbrunn and lady, Dr Oppenauer, lady and 2 children, Miss M Heisfeldt, W Lowy, J Schulse, D Voigt, Mary Kelly, Miss M, Miss M Becker, J Wenk, J Framuhofer, Mr Von Kapl, C A Heimcken, lady, 4 children and servant, Mr Belling and lady, J Vogel, H Belling, C Belling, A Vogel, E Belling, Miss Bornemann, E Bettman, B Bettman, H Hanshaschabur, J F Rudolphsen, Mrs R Stellmer and 3 children, Mrs H Jackschen and 2 children, Mrs D Voigt, G Schierlecht, S Lehmann, J Ross, J Miggel, Louise Frazing, Babette Frankel, D Glander, Miss S Meyer, D Kerukamp, Mrs Thorndike, A Friedlander, E Jeffrey and lady, J Blatch, A Rendell, M Lacontore, John Agnet, son and secretary, A Young, H Young, R Collete, A Collete, W Collete, L Collete, C Collete, Miss H Madder, Miss J Collete, Colleti, Mrs Wallis, F Sierd, T Grant, O Weld, H Lewis, Mr Benays, W Smart, F Gyde, C Dance, Mrs Gregory and child, Miss E Griffiths, Mrs E James and child, R Standinger, Mr Routhan—135.

MINIATURE ALMANAC... THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises..... 4 46 Sets..... 7 07 MOON—Rises..... 2 59

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook... 4 00m. Gov. Island.. 4 56m. Hell Gate... 6 37m.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK ... THURSDAY, MAY 13.

Cleared.

Steamer City of Richmond, Mitchell, Norfolk & Richmond, Mailler & Lord.

Steamer Penobscott, Whitecar, Philadelphia., M. Sanford.

Steamer Brother Jonathan, Baldwin, San Francisco, D. B. Allen.

Ship Hannah Crooker, Bennett, Quebec, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Ship New-London, Latham, Philadelphia, —— Latham.

Bark Senegal, Arbonin, Charleston, C. Mellette.

Bark Austin & Ellen, Pendleton, Bahamas, J. W. Elwell.

Brig Gen. Taylor, Shute, Philadelphia.

Brig Atlantic, Nickerson, Sulem, R. W. Ropes & Co.

Brig Lucy, Robbins, Gambia, B. R. Ware.

Brig Detriot, Gilchrist, Saltillo River, S. W. Elwell.

Brig Maria Teresa, (Br.) Solon, Gibraltar, Chamberlain, Robinson & Co.

Brig Phalura, Calhoun, Savannah, Dunham & Dimon.

Schr Mary Eliza, Smith, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr S J Townsend, Turner, Gambia, Africa, M. M. Freeman & Co.

Schr L. S. Pond, Edwards, Portland, master.

Schr Leader, Bearse, Fredericksburg, J. W. McRea.

Schr Hibernia, (Br.) Herren, Halifax, J. Hunter & Co.

Schr Atlantic, (Br.) Roberts, Abaco, Curtis & Co.

Schr Chas. Mills, Francis, Savannah, Africa, N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr J. O. Ireland, Crowell, Philadelphia, J. R. McKee.

Sloop Sarah, Lincoln, Taunton, master.

Barge E. A. Stevens, Rainer, Baltimore, W. H. Thompson.

Barge Planet, Drake, Philadelphia, W. H. Thomson.

Arrived.

Steamship Roanoke, Parrish, Richmond and Norfolk, 30 hours, mdse. and passengers to Ludam & Pleasants.

Packet-ship Victoria, Champion, London and Portsmouth April 13, mdse and 380 passengers to J Griswold.

Packet-ship DeWitt Clinton, Funck, Liverpool, April 8, mdse. and 609 passengers to Taylor & Rich, all well; 1 birth.

Ship Condor, (of Wiscassett) Barstow, Liverpool, April 12, salt and 245 passengers to master. Has been 15 days west of the Banks, with constant westerly gales. Saw large quantities of ice on the Banks.

Bark Elizabeth Means, Hillert, Palermo March 7, fruit and marble to Stalker & Co. No date, lat. 37 N., lon. 58 30 W., fell in with the wreck of the Fanny Bourne, of Dartmouth, (before reported,) both masts, anchor and rudder gone.

Br bark Atala, Thompson, Liverpool, 42 ks., mdse. and 294 passengers to P. W. Byrnes & Co The A. is bound to Charleston. April 16, lon. 40, in a gale, lost mizenmast, with rigging attached, and maintopmast, and done other damage.

Norw. bark Uronia, Targerzon, Lauroig, Norway, 44 ds., iron to Beck & Kuuhardt.

N'eap. bark Antonietta, Rallo, Palermo 75 ds., fruit and brimstone to order.

Bark Miantonomi, Collins, Rio Janeiro 47 ds., coffee to G. B. Lamar and Geo. Collins.

Brig Milton, McNear, Port-au-Prince April 21, coffee and logwood to Becker & Graves. May 4, lat. 33 50, lon. 74 40, while lying to in a gale from N. E., shipped a heavy sea, which carried away jibboom, foretopmast, fore and maintopgallantmasts. Same time saw a boat bottom up.

Br. brig Ellen Forestal, Bunburg, Limerick 40 ds., ballast and 178 passengers to Roche Bros

Brig Aconite, Spates, Mayaguez, P. R., 11 ds., sugar and molasses to T. B. Leland.

Br. brig Wm. Henry Angas, Ellerson, Newcastle, Eng., 68., iron to Barclay & Divingston.

Schr. Hamilton, (of Nantucket) Farris, Norfolk, potatoes and fish, bound to Nantucket. Put in here in distress. On the 12th, at 2 A. M., was run into by ship Chilo, ——, for New-Bedford, Steady Hook bearing N. W., 60 miles distant. The Hamilton was cut down to the water's edge, carrying away the foremast and everything attached, and left us, as was supposed, in a sinking condition. Capt. Farris reports that the conduct of the captain of the ship was beyond humanity; and that after receiving the chest of Capt. F., containing about $200 worth of clothing and goods, refused to lay by us to take us off, and was continually cursing and abusing us in a most shameful manner for being in his way. He then left us to sink, or escape the best way we could

Hanoverian schr. Rebecca Rockstock, Strasse 50 ds., ballast and 78 passengers to Stark & Gildermeister.

Brig Druid, (of Eastport) Deming, Negroabo, P.R., April 24, sugar and molasses to Rivers & Baldwin.

Schr. Caroline, Robins, Kingston, N. Y., bound to Fall River.

Schr. Gen. Warren, Hall, Rockland, lime.

Schr. Medora, Rhodes, Rockland, lime.

Schr. Phipsburg, ——, Rockland, lime.

Schr. Marcella, Ellems, Rondout, bound to Boston.

Schr. Perseverance, (Br.) Yorney, St. John, N. B., 23 ds., ship timber to A. G. Benson.

Schr. Cornelia, Faulklin, Boston, 3 ds., mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Grecian, Wells, Machias, 8 ds., lumber to Simpson, Mayhews & Co.

Schr. Hannah & Abigail, Murch, Ellsworth, 10 ds., lumber to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Frances Ellen, Clarke, Ellsworth, 10 ds., lumber to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Lejok, Remick, Ellsworth, 10 ds., lumber to Brett, Vose & Co.

Schr. John Frederick, Thomas, Machias, 10 ds., lumber to Simpson, Mayhews & Co.

Schr. Malabar, Cotrell, Machias, 10 ds., lumber to Simpson, Mayhews & Co.

Schr. Silas Chamberlin, Bearse, Boston, mdse. to J. Atkins & Co.

Schr. Harmona, Maloney, Jonesport, 12 ds., spars.

Below—1 ship, 2 barks and 2 brigs.

WIND—N. E., and fresh.

Memoranda.

U. S. steam frigate Mississippi, and the ship Underwriter, bound, have gone down the bay, but will probably anchor at the S. W. Spit.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 13—No arrivals of importance.

Cleared, bark Echo, Philadelphia; brig Ann C. Pratt, New-Orleans; schrs. Ben Nevis, Jacksonville; Isabella, New-York.

CHARLESTON, May 13—ARR. schr. Col. Satterly, New-York.

Cleared, ship Sullivan, New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, May 11—Arr. schr. Lysander, Port-au-Prince April 30.

Spoken &c.

April 17, lat. 46, lon. 41, Br. ship Albion, fm. Cork for St. John, N. B.

May 10, lat. 40 30, lon. 68, was signalized steamship Franklin, fm. New-York for Havre.

No date, lat. 48 21, lon. 20, exchanged signals with ship Ocean Queen, Griswold, fm. New-York for London.

SALAMANDER SAFES.

SALAMANDER SAFES.

WILDER'S PATENT.

RICH'S IMPROVEMENT.

THE GREAT AND SUPERIORITY of these fire-proof Safes over all others, in every accidental fire where they come into competition, has induced certain parties in this city and elsewhere, to imitate the appearance of our Safe, and also to adopt the word "Salamander," which is as much an infringement of the patent as if they used the Salamander composition; and the *holders* or *users* of such so-called "Salamanders," are liable for damages to the patentee, who has commenced suits against various parties in this city, for such infringement.

The public are aware that Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe, *as manufactured by Rich & Co, with Rich's Improvement*, was the only Safe that could stand the heat of the Pearl-st. fire, when eleven Safes, made by other Safe manufacturers in this city, were destroyed; one of them, standing by the side of Rich's premises to the fire, was found afterwards in the shape of a skeleton,—not a vestige of its contents to be seen.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sunday excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold, at the same rates as the Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every Saturday morning, at the low price of two DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I....NO. 206. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **The Lexington-avenue Baptist Church**, corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., will open their Lecture-room, in their new building, the Lord willing, next SUNDAY. Services in the morning, at 10½ o'clock, 3½ o'clock in the afternoon, and 7½ in the evening. The pastor is expected to preach in the morning, Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE in the afternoon, and Rev. J. L. HODGE, of Brooklyn, in the evening.

☞ **Lexington-Avenue** (late Rose Hill) BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. of Lexington-av. and 30th-st.—Public opening of their Lecture-Room on next LORD'S DAY, the 16th inst. Preaching at 10½ o'clock, A. M., by Rev. LEMUEL COVELL; at 3½ o'clock P. M., by Rev. THOS. ARMITAGE, and preaching by Rev. Dr. HODGE, of Brooklyn, at 7½ o'clock, in the evening. The public generally are invited to attend.

☞ **Fifth Universalist Society.**—Rev. NELSON SNELL, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, and Rev. WM. S. BALCH in the afternoon, at the Lecture-room of University Medical College, 14th-st., near 3d-av. Hours of sermon 10½ and 3½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited. "Seats free."

☞ **Rev. Frederick G. Clark**, recently installed Pastor of the Twentieth-street Presbyterian Church, will deliver a sermon on Temperance in the Thirty-second-street Presbyterian Church, between 4th and 5th-avs., on SABBATH EVENING, May 16, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Divine Worship in the New Chapel**, 7th-av., between 11th and 12th sts., by the Church (waiting the return of the Saviour), every SABBATH, at the usual hours. The public is invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **Rev. Samuel Cooke**, Rector of St Bartholomew's Church, will preach the Quarterly Sermon, in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, May 16. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Notice.**—The Houston-st. Presbyterian Church, (corner of Houston and Thompson-sts.,) is opened for public worship, three times upon the Sabbath, at the usual hours.

☞ **Westminster Church**—Rev. JOHN LITTLE, Pastor. Services in St. Luke's Hall, corner of Hudson and Grove-sts., every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., and 4 P. M. The Public are invited. Seats Free.

☞ **Second Coming of Christ, at hand!**—Elder S. SNOW, will preach on this important subject, TO-MORROW MORNING, at Mount Zion Church, No 193 Bowery Seats free. He will also preach afternoon and evening.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **At the Annual Meeting** of the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, held on Wednesday, the 12th inst., the following were elected officers for the ensuing year:—A. B. DURAND, President; THOS. S. CUMMINGS, Vice-President; T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Sec'y; JUNIUS B. STEARNS, Rec. Sec'y; T. W. Edmonds, Treasurer; CHAS. L. ELLIOTT, GEO. A. Baker, Members of Council; JNO. W. CASILEAR, ROBT. M. PRATT, of the Academicians, and VINCENT COLYER and LOUIS LANG, of the Associates, who, together with the Council, constitute the Hanging Committee for the year of 1853. F. O. C. DARLEY, LOUIS LANG, were elected Academicians, and F. B. CARPENTER, D W C. BOUTELLE, THOS CUMMINGS, Jr., W. J. HAYS, Associates. By order of the Council.

J. H. SHEGOGUE, Cor. Sec'y.

☞ **Second Ward.**—At an election for Delegates to the IIId Congressional District Convention, to select a Delegate to the Whig National Convention, held at Sharp's Building, corner Beekman and Gold-sts., between the hours of 6 and 9 A. M., of the 13th May, 1852, pursuant to the recommendation of the General and Ward Committees, the following delegates were elected—having received a majority of the votes cast:

DELEGATES.
AMOR J WILLIAMSON, M. P. MUSSEY,
ISAAC AYRES, D. C. CAMMEYER,
GIDEON CLIFTON,
J. C. AYRES, } Inspectors.
M. P. MUSSEY, }

E. J. DENISON, Poll Clerk.

☞ **"Surgam."**—The PHILOLEXIAN SOCIETY will celebrate the completion of its first half century, on MONDAY EVENING, the 17th inst., at Metropolitan Hall, the exercises to commence at 7 o'clock.

CHARLES KING, LL. D., Pres. Columbia College.
BENJ. I. HAIGHT, D. D.,
FREDERICK DEPEYSTER,
WORTHINGTON ROMAINE,
WILLIAM E ARMITAGE,
JOSEPH W. HARPER, JR.,
GEORGE C PENNELL,
JOHN A. HOWE,
JAMES M MORRIS.
Committee of Arrangements.

☞ **H. T. Lovet hereby cautions the public**, and particularly stereotype, label, pamphlet and other printers, against becoming parties to any infringement of his copyright, trademarks or labels of Wahpene & Tahsachene, either by assisting or aiding in the printing or publishing, or use thereof. He also cautions the public against purchasing an article called "Improved Wahpene," as the same is spurious. The PROPRIETOR of the genuine "Wahpene" has removed to No. 114 Chambers-st., where he continues to restore grey hair to its original color and cure baldness in any case.

☞ **Citizens and Strangers** will do well to call at A. BAKER'S, 30 Beekman st., where you can get Boots ready made or to order, of the best French Calf Skin, warranted, for $3 50; Patent Leather Boots $3 50; Gaiters, Ties, and Shoes, of every style and of the best quality, equally low. A good assortment constantly on hand. Call and examine for yourselves. A. BAKER, 30 Beekman st.

☞ **Notice.**—Passengers per steamship BALTIC, for LIVERPOOL, will please be on board at the foot of Canal-st., SATURDAY, May 15, at 11 A. M., sending previously such baggage as is not wanted on the passage, marked "Below," with the numbers of their berths.

EDWARD K. COLLINS & CO.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company.**—Capital stock $200,000. Shares $100 each.

FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, President.

THOS. E. HASTINGS, Secretary.

Office of Sale and Transfer of Stock, No. 66 Beaver-st. New-York.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **Workingman's Building Association** will hold its regular monthly meeting on MONDAY EVENING, 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at No. 461 Broadway, over the Pacific Bank. Ten or more shares will be offered for redemption. Members are particularly requested to call at the office and pay their dues before the meeting.

R. MCCLELLAN, President.
JOHN MORRISON, Treasurer.
G. W. ANDERSON, Secretary.

Offices and Desk Room to Rent. Inquire of the Secretary, at the Office of this Association.

☞ **Third Manhattan Building Association.**—The office of this Association has been removed to No. 61 Chambers-st., under the Lorillard Insurance Company. This Association is rapidly filling up; they have two-thirds of their shares already subscribed for. All who wish to join a Building Association will find this to their advantage, as it is nearly full, and they wish to close their books. Those wishing to join can do so by calling at the Secretary's office, No. 61 Chambers-st. Open from 8 A.M. to 6 P M., to receive subscriptions and dues. JAMES S LIBBY, President.

DAVIS COLLAMORE, Vice-President

J. W. WESTON, Secretary, No 61 Chambers-st.

☞ **Third Mechanics' Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.**—The third regular meeting of the above Association, will be held at No 163 Bowery, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 18, at 9 o'clock, when shares will be offered for redemption. This Society, although not three months old, has already redeemed 39 shares, and the entrance fee will materially be raised.

As there are but a few shares left, and the entrance fee only 50 cents, persons desirous of joining, had better attend this meeting.

This Association loans money at 6 per cent on the actual amount advanced. J PECARE, Secretary.

☞ **Second Manhattan Building Association.**—The office of this Association has removed to No. 61 Chambers-st., next to STEWART'S, first door from Broadway. Dues are now due and payable at the office.

JOHN N. GENIN, President.

J. W. WESTON, Secretary.

Mr. Webster in Boston.

MR. WEBSTER addressed the following letter to the Mayor and Aldermen of Boston, in acceptance of their invitation to him to address an audience at Faneuil Hall:

MARSHFIELD, May 12, 1852.

To Hon. BENJAMIN SEAVER, Mayor of Boston; Messrs. OBER and RICH, members of the Board of Aldermen; Hon. HENRY J. GARDNER, the President; and Messrs. HOBART, PLUMMER, and THOMPSON, members of the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN:—I receive you here to-day, as friends and fellow citizens, members of that community in the midst of which I have lived for the greater part of my life, which I have regarded as my home, and which home has been rendered happy to me by all the endearments of domestic affections, the warmth of social relations, and that mutual respect and kindness which constitute the unbought grace of life. And you come, gentlemen, to confer upon me an honor which it is quite impossible for me altogether to decline. Of course, gentlemen, I consider this honor as intended entirely for a manifestation of personal respect and kindness; and it touches my feelings the more tenderly, as it proceeds from the unanimous votes of all the members of the two branches of the city government, without reference to political or party distinctions. You invite me to come among you, as one of your fellow citizens, not unknown to you through a course of many years, and I shall go, with warm regard and a grateful heart, into the midst of the citizens of Boston, many of whom I know, and with the fathers of many of whom, when life was younger, I lived in habits of daily intercourse.

Perhaps it is unnecessary for me to say, gentlemen, but it is a point upon which I deem that no misapprehension should exist, that neither the source of the kind invitation thus presented to me, nor the state of things, now existing in the country, will allow me to enter upon the discussion of any political questions whatever. The pleasure afforded to me by the occasion, will be that of being once more in the universally acknowledged Cradle of American Liberty, to behold again those images of immortal Revolutionary Patriots, which adorn the walls of Faneuil Hall, and to see the faces of prosperous, happy and patriotic fellow citizens; and their gratification, if they shall experience any, will be to know, that I come among them with unabated friendship and attachment, that I regard the place of their birth and residence, with as warm a heart as beats in any of their own bosoms, and that I regard myself as numbered among them, for good or for evil, so long as anything, good or evil, may happen to me from human associations.

I am, gentlemen,
With the highest personal regard,
Your obedient servant,
DANIEL WEBSTER.

About a year since a man named Andrews, who formerly lived in Louisville, shot Mr. James Donaldson, a merchant of Mobile, for alleged improper overtures to his wife. After lingering in great agony for several months, Donaldson died, and Andrews and wife, who had been in jail ever since, had their trial last week. They were both found guilty of murder in the second degree, and were sentenced to pay a fine of $500 each, and be imprisoned six months.

New-York Daily Times.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

The American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions.

The Anniversary of this Society was celebrated at the Tabernacle yesterday morning. Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, the President of the Society, acted as Chairman, and prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. SHARPE, of Boston. One of the Secretaries made a brief report of the operations of the Board during the past year; 42 Missionaries sent to 13 different countries in Europe, Asia, Africa, and the islands of the Pacific; 6 of these have gone back to the scene of former labors; 6 have gone to the new Mission in Meonesia, and the remainder have gone as reinforcements to existing Missions. Thirty-three Missionaries and Assistant-Missionaries are now under appointment, to take their departure as soon as circumstances will allow. The receipts during the year were $211,062 54, and an advance on the previous year of $6,243 61. In the opinion of the Board, India is a field ripening for a great harvest. The difficulties which Dr. KING had encountered in Greece, are alluded to in the Report, and the action of the Greek Government in banishing him from the country is imputed to the influence of Russia and Austria, and is strongly denounced. At the Sandwich Islands, the labors of the Board have been nearly concluded—those islands having become essentially Christian in its religion and government. At one time, the annual appropriations to this Mission were $40,000; the past year they will hardly exceed $15,000. The hope is expressed that this Government will keep a watchful eye upon these Islands, and not permit them to become the prey either of foreign invaders or of American filibusters. With few exceptions, the Missions of the Board, in different parts of the world, are in a prosperous condition, and the Board feel confident that the blessing of God is upon their labors.

Rev. WM. W. SCUDDER, of the Ceylon Mission, gave a sketch of the condition of his mission, and of the religious rites and ceremonies of the Hindoos—in which the element of religion is strongly combined. They are extremely strict in the observance of their religion, and very liberal in their bestowments upon the temple. In many cases he had known individuals giving $100,000 for one ceremonial. If this feeling could be turned to Christianity, no estimate could be formed of the good results that would follow. He closed with an urgent appeal for the means to continue the labors of the Mission. Rev. CYRUS BYINGTON, of the Choctaw Mission; Rev. WM. TRACY, of the Madura Mission, Rev. WM. GOODELL, of the Armenian Mission; Rev. LEONARD BACON, of New-Haven, and Rev. SAMUEL FISHER, of Cincinnati, made addresses, giving brief histories of their labors, at the different Missions with which they had been connected.

Association for the Suppression of Gambling.

The Second Anniversary of this Association was held at the Broadway Tabernacle last evening. RENSSELAER N. HAVENS, Esq., presided. Rev. Dr. WHEATON offered prayer. Mr. HAVENS gave a brief account of the progress of the Society during the eighteen months of its existence. The Association was organized on the 1st July, 1850; its success has been remarkably gratifying. The receipts since its formation have been $3,655 76; expenditures, $4,193 50, or $821 50 more than the receipts. The Annual Report takes occasion to rejoice at the proceedings recently instituted against the American Art-Union. Addresses were delivered by Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK, of Boston, who made an eloquent speech, elaborating the arguments against gambling; by Rev. Dr. BACON, of New-Haven, whose remarks tended to exhibit the political aspects of the subject, and by HORACE GREELEY, who argued effectively in favor of holding up a standard which shall prove to the young, the thoughtless, and the erring, that gaming is a sin. A collection was taken up, one gentleman giving $100, and the meeting adjourned.

☞ The Anniversary of the American and Foreign Bible Society was announced to take place at the Oliver-street Baptist Church yesterday morning; but no meeting was held—greatly to the disappointment of several persons, who had been misled by the erroneous statement. The Society has changed its place of meeting to Cleveland, O., where it was probably in session yesterday.

ENGLAND.

Political Movements—The Crystal Palace—Fergus O'Connor—General News.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

LONDON, Friday, April 30, 1852.

After much debating, the Militia bill of Ministers passed through the important stage of a second reading on Monday night, by the very large majority of 150 in a house of 480 members. This is unquestionably a great triumph for the Derby Administration, and all the more startling from its having taken everybody by surprise. Even the oldest Treasury hack never calculated on such a decisive division, and the Tapers and Tadpoles of the Tory party are in ecstacies at the prospect of the increased stability of the men in office. There can be no doubt of the damaging effect of such a victory to the Liberals at the present juncture, since it shows how little of cohesion there is among them. Poor Lord JOHN RUSSELL is unmercifully castigated, in all quarters, for what is called his "factious opposition"—the truth being that his Lordship has done no more than any other honest gentleman would do in the distressing predicament of having just been expelled from office. To be sure, he brought in a Militia bill of his own, not very essentially differing from that of Ministers, but circumstances alter votes, as well as cases. The mortifying fact for his Lordship is, that a good many of his followers proved more consistent than himself, and the division, consequently, has shown that he is leader of an irregular and refractory body, and not half so powerful as he was generally supposed to be.

PARTY CONTESTS.

Still, let not the Derbyites crow too loudly over their opponents. The bill for organizing a militia force is anything but carried, and whatever may be the case in the House of Commons, it is decidedly unpopular elsewhere. The late discussions have disclosed much discrepancy of opinion as to the probable efficiency of the said force, which, in the event of an invasion, is held to be excessively dubious. The conviction is gaining ground that no real reliance can be really felt except on regular troops, and that fighting is a trade which can be most effectively carried on by those trained to it. Stubborn facts have ere now strongly militated against this conclusion; but inasmuch as the public are indisposed to pay for an increase in the army, we are necessarily thrown back upon the militia, if the national defences are to be strengthened at all. However, all warlike contingencies apart, the Ministry naturally enough look at the immediate effect of the victory they have just gained; and in that respect they have no small cause for rejoicing, more especially as it was followed up by another favorable division on Tuesday, on a motion by Mr. LOCKE KING, for assimilating the franchise in counties and boroughs. Verily, it is edifying to watch the game of politics and parties now played in the House, and see how little share the merits of any political question have in determining whether it shall be cast aside or adopted. As far as the game has gone, it has been played more skillfully by Lord DERBY than his opponents; and as success always carries with it its own prestige, the political waverers, always a numerous body, are beginning to think that Providence, not to speak it profanely, has for the present declared in favor of the DERBY Ministry.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

One of the largest meetings in favor of the preservation of the Crystal Palace assembled at Exeter Hall, on Tuesday, to pass resolutions for its retention as a national Museum, and for other elevating purposes. The Earl of SHAFTESBURY, a philanthropic nobleman, who attends all sorts of meetings for all sorts of purposes, presided on the occasion, and was supported by Mr. JOSEPH HUME PAXTON, the architect of the building, and many other influential persons. It must be granted that the public in general are not remarkably enthusiastic on the subject, notwithstanding all the efforts that have been made to "get up the steam" in favor of the Palace as it stands. One fact is not to be lost sight of, viz: that the structure was allowed to be erected on the express understanding that it was to be pulled down when the great exhibition was over. The parks, too, have ever been viewed as sacred from the intrusion of the builder, and against this implied convention, there is the tempting array of intellectual advantages and pleasurable uses to which the edifice might be turned.

BATTLE OF THE BOOKS.

The booksellers' question is still warmly agitated—with the evident result, however, of showing that the great publishers will not be able to maintain the ground they have taken. A fixed price for books, with an equally fixed per centage, seems a fictitious price; and no sound reason has been alleged why books, like other commodities, should not find their level in the market. The natural price of a book, is what the retail publisher can afford to sell it, unhampered by monopoly regulations among the wholesale dealers. The public are getting wondrously enlightened on the price of books, and begin to see how much it is enhanced by the heavy per centage charged, and the prohibition hitherto enforced against selling cheap, or at such profit as would suit the conscience or convenience of the retailer. Should the "undersellers" make good their position, it will be the precursor of a few more changes before a "free trade" in books is really accomplished, among which the abolition or modification of the paper and advertisement taxes are most conspicuous. The book-trade, is in fact, in a transition state, and the great monopolists could hardly have done a worse thing, as far as the question of sordid interest is concerned, than draw public attention to the mode in which their peculiar business is managed.

LONDON ART-UNION.

The Art-Union Society held their annual meeting on Tuesday, at the Lyceum Theatre, for the distribution of prizes. The amount distributed this year, by means of this Art-Union lottery, for such it is, is upwards of £12,000—a tolerably potent indication of a love of Art and the progress of taste among the public. This sum, it must be remembered, goes directly to the encouragement of Art, since the holders of the fortunate tickets for prizes, varying from £10 to £200, do not get that amount in money, but a picture of corresponding value, selected from the various Art exhibitions in the metropolis. Lord MONTEAGLE—the quondam SPRING RICE—was to have presided, but, being wanted in the House of Lords, his place was supplied by Lord LONDESBOROUGH, who filled the office in a very lordly manner. The clergy carried off a good proportion of the prizes—the largest, £200, falling to the share of the venerable Archdeacon BERENS; and I observed that several prizes were held by subscribers in the United States. The meeting went off well, and not a few artists will have reason to bless the Society for the selection of their pictures by the holders of prize-tickets.

AMENDED SHAKSPEARE.

The volume of SHAKSPEARE, containing the emendations, which have excited so much attention, and which is now in possession of Mr. PAYNE COLLIER, is to be printed in octavo—not a little to the confusion of SHAKSPEARIAN commentators, who will thus be enabled to compare their crudities with the amendments of a critic who lived not long after the great dramatic poet. The authenticity of the volume seems beyond dispute, since it rests upon the felicitous nature of most of the suggested alterations far more than on its other tokens of genuineness. The public, however, will soon be in a condition to judge for themselves, as to the worth of these so much talked of emendations of the SHAKSPEARIAN text.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

You will probably have had a fresh European visitor ere this letter reaches you, in the person of Mr. FEARGUS O'CONNOR, M. P., who, in what is termed in the vulgar vernacular, "bolted" on Saturday last, by the *Europa*, for America. FEARGUS has been a notorious personage in his day, as a Chartist leader, National Land scheme adventurer, and fifty other things besides; but latterly all his plans and projects have necessarily failed, and the poor fellow is now fairly crazy. He had sufficient wit, however, to get out of the way as soon as he knew that a commission of lunacy was preparing against him; and he is now doubtless ready to give America the benefit of some of his schemes for ameliorating the human race, and putting money into his purse. There is much method in the madness of FEARGUS, and he has still cunning enough left to outwit saner men than himself, as will be pretty sure to be discovered, should any one be green enough to trust him. The House of Commons is gladly relieved from such a legislator as FEARGUS, whose impudent familiarity rendered him a general nuisance, as it did to KOSSUTH, with whom, when in this country, he tried hard to establish an intimacy, which to the great Hungarian was most unwelcome.

ARRIVAL OF ROSAS.

ROSAS, the ex-Dictator of the Argentine Republic, has not been unmindful, they say, of the contingency which has at length driven him from the shores of South America. The expelled General ought to be extremely rich, since he is understood to have carried off all he could lay his hands upon, prior to his hasty flight, and, in addition to this plunder, he is said to have accumulated large sums for years past, which, in anticipation of the frowns of fortune, he had transmitted to this country. He has sufficient in these ill-got gains, wherewith to console him for the ignominy of defeat, and gild the infamy of a long career of cruelty and blood. England is anything but honored in his selection of her soil, and is certainly not the right spot for such a man as ROSAS, who can never hope to be received in any other light than as one of the most unscrupulous and remorseless tyrants that was ever driven from the land where they are detested for their sanguinary deeds and exterminary. Austria or Russia would offer a far fitter refuge, but then a fallen dictator is cherished by his brother despots. Our great leader of public opinion, the *Times*, which could find words of sympathy for HAYNAU, has launched a withering article at ROSAS, which has wondrously the aspect, however, of kicking a man when he is down, for I can remember no such savagely virtuous indignation against ROSAS, on the part of the *Times*, when he was in the height of his power, and one thing is pretty certain, that there is nothing in ROSAS' antecedents to prevent his being well received by a very influential section of the aristocracy, if, indeed, his despotic doings are not a valuable recommendation. I perceive, nevertheless, that his reported possession of great wealth has been contradicted in the House of Lords. This may make all the difference. If he is poor, he will be rendered doubly despicable.

DIORAMAS.

The campaigns of WELLINGTON have been brought once more vividly before the public in the shape of a moving diorama, in which the chief war-like passages in the Duke's eventful career are depicted in a very like and interesting fashion. A goodly share of popularity may be safely predicted for this exhibition, inasmuch as Englishmen are too proud of the Duke and his victories not to feel a national interest in their pictorial delineation, which is in itself got up with every regard to artistic effect, while the accompanying explanations serve to stamp the various scenes on the mind of the spectator. The life and career of NAPOLEON were lately illustrated in a similar way, and very probably suggested the idea of developing the campaigns of the old Duke, who, more fortunate than most of the warrior tribe, can calmly sit and survey the panoramic display of his battle-fields nearly forty years after his last and greatest victory at Waterloo was achieved.

ENGINEER'S STRIKE.

The working engineers have at last fairly given in, and lowered the flag of resistance to the masters, confessing the insolvent beaten in this prolonged contest between capital and labor. The great majority will return to work under their former masters, signing the hated "declaration," imposed as the condition of their obtaining employment. So far, the struggle is ended, but the bitter feelings it has caused will not so soon pass away. In their closing address, the operative engineers state their intention to devote their future resources to the formation of co-operative associations, as offering, in their judgment, the only means of emancipation from the "tyranny" of their employers.

STARVATION OF MISSIONARIES.

The news of the starvation of several persons belonging to the Patagonian Mission, on a miserable Island at the southern extremity of America, through sheer want of common precaution to supply their necessities, has created a feeling not very favorable to that species of pious proselyting. The journal kept by the poor Missionaries is an afflicting record of human sufferings, and truly no man I have ever heard or read of exhibited greater patience under the process of gradual starvation. Ancient stoicism was wholly unequal to the display of the mild and non-complaining resignation of these hapless beings. After intelligence like this we shall not hear of a fresh Patagonian Mission in a hurry, and if the barbarous savages in those inhospitable regions have to await their conversion of missionary efforts set on foot here, their chances of getting to heaven are remarkably small.

DOWNFALL OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

A long debate on the question of preserving the glass Palace was the "entertainment" provided last night in the House of Commons. The result is that the popular party, the Palace-preservers, were signally defeated. The House decided by 221 to 103 that the "solemn pledge" must be kept, and the Palace pulled down, because, though its situation would be exceedingly gratifying to the public at large, it would be repugnant to the interests and wishes of an aristocratic few. This division will do no good to the ministry, and will certainly damage those who voted in the majority. The question was not a great one, although it involved important social results; it was one, however, respecting which the wishes of the public might have been gracefully complied with. Patrician pride and exclusiveness could not tolerate the spectacle of popular enjoyment—however refined and rational, within its peculiar domain. The Palace is therefore to come down forthwith—only, however, to be erected again in some suitable spot by some enterprising purchasers who conceive it may be rendered available for public advantage as well as private profit.

THE LATE KING OF HANOVER.

The late King ERNEST, of Hanover, has left a curious remembrance to his friends, in the shape of snuff-boxes, a number of which have been sent over for distribution—filled, doubtless, with that congenial "blackguard" which was so befitting the nose of the royal and defunct donor. Like many other bad men, King ERNEST had some staunch friends, fidelity in his attachments being one of the redeeming points of his character. To such of his old friends as are still left on the busy stage of life, the titillating tokens of respect alluded to may prove acceptable, at least for the sake of the snuff-boxes themselves, which must possess a certain value, whatever was the case with the giver.

THE BUDGET.

To-night the budget comes on in the House. It is looked for with much curiosity, as emanating from a new Chancellor of the Exchequer, under peculiar circumstances. It has been heralded by various rumors, as to extended modifications of the income tax and other fiscal imposts. DISRAELI, however, has kept his secret well, and the result is, that the public are stimulated to a very respectable pitch of anticipation. One thing only is certain, that there is a surplus of some two millions. What is to be done with it, and what taxes are to be remitted, will be an inscrutable mystery for some hours longer.

AMUSEMENTS.

The WAGNER contention still occupies the attention of the town—and engages the interest of the partisans of the "two houses." You will have seen by the public prints that Mr. LUMLEY succeeded in obtaining an injunction against Mad'lle WAGNER, by which she was restrained from singing at the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, on last Saturday night, when she was to have made her *debut* in *The Prophète*. This legal barrier has not yet been removed, although sufficient time has been given to produce any necessary evidence to rebut the allegations made by LUMLEY in his affidavit—and the strong proof contained in the letters of the lady and her father—of her engagement with LUMLEY, being still in force. An unlucky expression of M. WAGNER, in one of his letters to his friend, Dr. BARKER, which was read in Court, namely, that "England is only to be valued for the sake of her money," has created no very favorable feelings towards either M. WAGNER or his daughter—and it is very probable that should she attempt an appearance in London, that she would not escape without an expression of popular indignation consequent upon the wounded National pride. It is quite clear that Mad'lle WAGNER is a mercenary woman—and that it was her avidity for gain that induced her to break with LUMLEY and snatch at the larger salary offered by GYE. It is rumored this afternoon that she has left England—but of this I have my doubts.

New-York—Whig Delegates Elected.

The following is a complete table of the delegates elected to the Whig National Convention, so far as they have been chosen. Names in *Italic* are those of Delegates in favor of Mr. FILLMORE'S nomination; all the others are for Gen. SCOTT:

Districts.	Counties.	Delegates.
1.	Suffolk and Queens	*Harvey Vail.*
2.	Kings and Richmond	E. W. Fiske.
3.	New-York, Wards 1, 2, 3, 5, 8	
4.	New-York, Wards 8, 10, 14	
5.	New-York, Wards 7, 13, Will'm'g	
6.	New-York, Wards 11, 15, 17	
7.	New-York, Wards 9, 16, 20	
8.	New-York, Wards 12, 18, 19	
9.	Rockland, Westchester, Putnam	
10.	Orange and Sullivan	Charles B. Rossa.
11.	Ulster and Greene	
12	Dutchess and Columbia	E. P. Cowles.
13	Rensselaer	E. J. Whipple.
14.	Albany	Lewis Benedict.
15.	Hamilton, Warren, Saratoga and Washington	Edward Dodd.
16.	Franklin, Clinton and Essex	A. C. Moore.
17.	St. Lawrence and Herkimer	Harvey Doolittle.
18.	Montgomery, Schoharie, Schene'dy	
19.	Delaware and Otsego	Gen. Comstock.
20.	Oneida	Palmer V. Kellogg.
21	Chenango, Cortlandt and Broome.	
22.	Oswego and Madison	
23	Jefferson and Lewis	W. L. Easton.
24.	Onondaga	Amos P. Granger.
25.	Wayne and Cayuga	A. B. Williams.
26.	Ontario, Yates and Seneca	Wm. Knox.
27.	Tompkins, Tioga and Chemung	
28	Steuben and Livingston	
29	Monroe	Freeman Clark.
30	Genesee, Wyoming, Alleghany	C. B. Thompson.
31	Orleans and Niagara	
32.	Erie	*Geo. R. Babcock.*
33.	Cattaraugus and Chautauque	

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Steamboat Collision—Free Negroes—Panama Railroad—Case of Shooting.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 14.

The New-Orleans mail, as late as due, is received.

The steamer *Mammoth Cave* was run into near Vicksburg, by the *Grenada*. The former sunk, but no lives were lost.

A public meeting was held at New-Orleans on the 8th inst., for the purpose inducing Government to establish a Navy-Yard there.

The Louisiana Legislature has passed a law prohibiting the emancipation of slaves in that States, except on condition of their being sent out of the United States. A bill recently reported in the Maryland Legislature, has a similar provision. A very stringent bill against free negroes has been reported in the Virginia Legislature, the enforcement of which will drive them out of the State.

The Savannah *Georgian* states that the bridge built at Darien, Ga., for the Panama Railroad, to span the Chagres river, has been completed, and will shortly be shipped to Aspinwall City.

Mr. LEAGUE who yesterday shot CREAMER for the seduction of his daughter, has not been arrested—public feeling is strong against CREAMER,—and LEAGUE avows his intention of pursuing him till he accomplishes his death.

Democratic Delegate to Baltimore Convention.

AUGUSTA, ME., Friday, May 14.

The Kennebec District Convention of Democrats, yesterday, unanimously elected LOT M. MORRILL, of Augusta, Delegate to the Baltimore Convention; FOLLETT LALLY, of Farmingdale, substitute, and WM. J. JOHNSON, of Augusta, second substitute.

Fillmore Delegates for Tioga.

OWEGO, Friday, May 14.

Tioga County has elected FILLMORE delegates to the District Convention.

Maine Democratic Convention.

AUGUSTA, ME., Friday, May 14.

The Democratic Convention of this District met this morning and elected L. M. MORRELL, of Augusta, as Delegate to the National Convention.

Kossuth again at Faneuil Hall.

BOSTON, Friday, May 14.

KOSSUTH addressed the citizens in Faneuil Hall to-night, on the present aspect of political affairs in Europe.

There were between 2,000 and 3,000 bondholders present, and much enthusiasm prevailed. N. P. BANKS, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, presided, and the meeting was addressed by Rev. Messrs. PIERREPONT, SLICER and WM. A. WHITE.

KOSSUTH followed with an exposition of European politics, in which he referred, specially, to the present position of Hungary, and the prospects of her regaining her independence—arguing that the present condition of that country was an unnatural one, and one which must, of necessity, be changed soon. He said that there were $20,000,000 of Hungarian Bank Notes bearing his signature, which the people had, saying that when he should come back they would be good. The country was taxed under his administration but four and a half millions of dollars, while under the Austrian rule it was now made to pay sixty-five millions. He also argued, from the fact that Hungary had been deprived of half her commerce, the numerous exactions on her people, and the fact that the Austrian army comprised 165,000 Hungarians, that a change was certain to take place in the condition of Hungary. He only wanted material aid to get back, when the country would assert its strength.

Mount Morris Dam Washed Away—Serious Interruption to Canal Navigation.

ROCHESTER, Friday, May 14.

The Mount Morris Dam, on the Genesee Valley Canal, near this place, was again washed away yesterday. It will take at least two weeks to repair it, and the expense will be very great. Over 10,000 barrels of flour, and a large quantity of wheat, are kept from going forward by this disaster.

Second Dispatch.

A dispatch to the *Advertiser* says the Dam has gone three cribs, and that it will cause a delay of three or four weeks.

The Anti-Slavery Society.

ROCHESTER, Thursday, May 13.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The subject of Finance came up as the special order for the afternoon, and, while the members of the Financial Committee passed through the meeting to receive contributions and pledges, earnest and impressive speeches were made by PARKER PILLSBURY, JOSEPH BARKER, MARIUS R. ROBINSON, and others.

The following resolution, from the Business Committee, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, with 3,200,000 slaves yet to be delivered from their horrible thraldom; with an annual increase of 60,000 new victims to be driven under the lash; with public sentiment universally arrayed against the cause of impartial liberty, and, therefore, yet to be radically changed, with a thousand religious and political presses combined to crush the Anti-Slavery movement; with nearly all the pulpits, churches, and the old social institutions on the land virulently pro-slavery in spirit, position, and influence, with a Union cemented with blood, formed and perpetuated only by the most criminal concessions to the Southern traffickers in human flesh—within no portion of which can a fugitive slave stand in safety from his pursuers; with freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of locomotion, personal safety, utterly sacrificed in one-half of the Union—the work that remains for the friends and advocates of the slave to perform, demands increasing zeal, firmness, pecuniary liberality, and self-sacrifice.

The following resolutions were introduced by Mr. GARRISON:

Resolved, That of all the combinations of human wickedness, duplicity and cruelty, that have disgraced the history of mankind, the American Colonization Society has never been surpassed,—an organization that is the enemy of immediate emancipation,—that was formed and is controlled by slave-holders,—that deprecates any interference with Slavery,—that increases the value of slave property, and is perpetuating the accursed slave system,—that declares the elevation of the free colored population in this country to be impossible, solely on account of their complexion,—that impiously maintains that caste exists and are operating to prevent their improvement here, which are fixed not only beyond the control of the friends of humanity but of any human power, and that this is not the fault of the colored man, nor of the white man, nor of Christianity, but an ordination of Providence, and no more to be changed than the laws of nature.

The resolution was supported by ROBERT PURVIS, of Pennsylvania, and unanimously adopted.

THURSDAY EVENING SESSION.

The Chair was occupied by ROBERT PURVIS, of Pa., one of the Vice-Presidents. The Hall was crowded.

Mr. GARRISON introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, That here, so near the residence of that man, whose eternal infamy it will be, that his signature as President of the United States is affixed to the Fugitive Slave bill, we denounce that law as the most cruel and monstrous legislation that has for centuries disgraced the statute books of any nation.

Resolved, That we do not stop to ask whether this law be constitutional or unconstitutional—essential or not to the preservation of the Union—enough for us, that it is the cruel mockery of all justice, inhuman, anti-Christian, diabolical—and trampling it under our feet for ourselves, we declare that as far as in us lies it never shall be executed.

Resolved, That we tell the knaves who for political ends have placed this law on the statute book, and who have, during the present session of Congress, declared the question settled, that we accept the statement. It is resolved, settled that their memories shall rot; settled, that the blows which was aimed at Liberty is recoiling with deadly force on the system in whose defence it was dealt, and that when History shall trace in the Fugitive Slave bill one of the most efficient causes of the overthrow of Slavery, she will add to the many proofs that whom the Gods would destroy they first make mad.

In support of these resolutions eloquent and powerful speeches were made by Rev. SAML. J. MAY, WENDELL PHILLIPS and WM. LLOYD GARRISON. The severest denunciations of the Fugitive Slave Law by the speakers were most enthusiastically cheered by the crowded assembly. At a late hour, the Society adjourned *sine die*.

The American and Foreign Baptist Missionary Society.

CLEVELAND, Friday, May 14.

The American and Foreign Baptist Missionary Society commenced the celebration of their fifteenth anniversary here yesterday. Dr. MEALE, of Boston, preaches the anniversary sermon. 250 Baptist clergymen are present, among whom are Dr. TUCKER, Chicago, BABCOCK, ANDERSON, LAFASS, FORREST and MAGOON, New-York.

Methodist General Conference.

BOSTON, Friday, May 14.

The Conference met at the usual hour this morning. The appeal case of Rev. J. P. INSPICK cons

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1852.

DAILY CIRCULATION.....25,000.

☞ **To Advertisers.**—Neither the Publication Office Editorial Rooms, nor Printing Establishment of the DAILY TIMES are opened on Sunday. Advertisers who desire their notices to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 11 o'clock on Saturday evening.

The State Canals—What is to be Done?

In spite of judicial decisions, and of the Radical Democracy, the State Canals are to be completed. That great work is destined to be accomplished: and the overthrow of the law recently enacted to hasten its consummation, may seriously delay, but cannot defeat, that result. The good faith and honor of the State will be preserved:—all equitable claims upon her treasury will be ultimately met:—and those great works for which the Constitution makes special provision, although its scope and its power have been greatly narrowed by the recent decision, will still be carried forward to completion. We have full faith in this result, simply because we have profound reliance on the integrity, the intelligence, and the public spirit of the people of the State, by whom Constitutions are made, and to whom Judges and law-makers are alike responsible.

One thing is very clear. The Whig party, which has always been friendly to the Canal policy, is not called upon at the present moment, to devise ways and means for extricating the enemies of the Canals, from the difficulties into which they have plunged themselves and the State. The Whig party is powerless,—for the present. The State Administration is in the hands of the Radical Democracy. They have absolute control of the Treasury, of the Canals, and of the Currency. Even if the Whigs should call an Extra Session of the Legislature, and enact laws to meet the emergency which the Anti-Canal men have created, they could not carry them into effect. With an Auditor, a Controller, an Attorney General, and a Canal Board, like those now in power, any law that should conflict with their partisan purposes, would have no more binding force than they have conceded to their own written pledges. The Whigs can do nothing in the way of relieving public and private interests from the embarrassments which have been brought upon them.

Nor would an Extra session be of any avail in providing for the completion of the public works. Any amendment to the Constitution can be finally proposed to the Legislature only after the next election of *Senators*, which does not occur until 1853. Even, therefore, if such an amendment should be started now, it must await the action of the Legislature of 1854:—and an amendment initiated at the next regular session could be finally acted upon at the same time. No *time*, therefore, can be gained in this respect by an Extra Session.

Nor is it at all necessary that the Whigs should at once bring forward some new and detailed plan for completing the Canals. Indeed it would savor of discourtesy for them to step in ahead of the radical Democracy, and seek to forestall them in the great work upon which they have entered. It is *for them* to submit plans for remedying the evils they have caused. It is for them to present to the People of this State some measure, at once practical and just, which shall save them from the inevitable consequences of their own acts. The *Canal Board*, as representing the radical Democracy on this subject, has now to do one of two things:—it must either *do nothing*, and thus stand before the people as a party in open and avowed hostility to the completion of the State Canals; or it must present some *new plan*, acceptable first to its own party and then to the people of the State, by which their completion can be secured. We are glad to know that they feel the responsibility under which they rest in this respect:—and that they are already taking active steps to meet and discharge it.

The Whigs meantime, and all indeed who have proved themselves hitherto friends of the public works, have only to await the development of these plans and then to judge whether they deserve their support or not. Whenever the Radical democracy shall succeed in convincing *its own adherents* in St. Lawrence and in Suffolk Counties, that *they ought to be taxed* for the completion of the State Canals, when the Canals are abundantly able to complete themselves;—and whenever those directly interested in the *lateral* Canals shall be convinced that *they* must also be taxed to complete the Erie Canal alone, their own works meantime, being neglected or abandoned;—and whenever the Radicals in power shall have fully persuaded the friends of the Erie Canal that the best way to secure its completion is to advocate its being done by *direct taxation*,—it will be quite time enough for the Whigs and old-fashioned Canal men to consider their duty, in reference to the interests of all sections of the State as connected with the completion of its public works.

Until then,—or until the result of such an attempt shall have been clearly seen, we trust the Whigs will not feel called upon to lay down any new platforms, or digest any new laws. They will go the people in the coming State election as *the friends of the Canal*;—and it will be for the people to judge between them and their opponents, upon this broad and general issue. When they shall again have the opportunity to act,—when they shall again hold a position which will entitle them to renew their efforts for the public works, they will find little difficulty in framing such laws as will secure the speedy completion of the Canals, and at the same time baffle the ingenuity of their inveterate and unscrupulous foes.

Liberia and Colonization.

The distinctive mark of this century is the supremacy of the labor element. The whole movement of civilization, from the feudal era when the laborer was a cipher, to the present, when it rises to a unit, has tended to dignify and exalt the worker. The great migrations of former ages were born of a craving for change and plunder and war, and ended in conquest and bloodshed. The migrations of to-day are of armies of axe and shovel wielders; toilers in field and factory; men seeking the means of peaceful life rather than of sanguinary death. As the Vandal and Hun overran the Roman world wide republic, with sword and spear, the American republic is invaded at all points by pacific Asiatics or laborious Celts, their practised muscles ready to do battle with nature for bread and fig-leaf and roof tree. The movements of the age are movements of labor; the legislation of the age is subservient to the interests of labor; a question of labor has subjected this Union to its severest test; and to labor we are just now offering as a gratuity the noblest territory ever opened to the experiment of cultivation. We say, after Carlyle, that "Commerce is King;" but the parent is greater than the child, and Commerce has only to do with the products of labor.

And the migrations of the world's workmen tend chiefly eastward or westward to this Continent. Caucasian and Mongol hasten voluntarily hither, where, in other times, the most of labor came with the African, torn ruthlessly from his native wilderness. There is but little reflux in the tide. It is unnatural to expect an American venture to Australia, unless it be, like the whaler's, to get wealth and hasten home again. The only deviation from the law of labor centralizing its energies in America, is found in the attempt to erect a Republic on the shores of Africa, by the return thither of the ensnared and enslaved native, placed among us by the vile traffic of other ages. Liberia is an anomaly. It is an admission that the negro is a human being, capable of self-government. It is an expiation for the sins of our forefathers. It is an attempt to compensate, in such measure as we may, their barbarous man-thefts. It is the pious undertaking of the children to pay the debts of the parent. What we send back, may hardly equal the interest of the sum stolen, but it exhibits a penitent desire to make restitution, and founds a hope that hereafter the restitution may be complete. Liberia is one of the proudest trophies of the national piety.

It is gratifying to note, as the enterprize of Colonization advances successively, the prejudices against it give way. The abolitionist, who was wont to hold it a calumny [illegible] the slaveholder to screen himself from direct attack, admits his error, and commends the emigration to his colored clients. Mr. BURNEY has atoned for numberless mistakes by recalling the former intemperate language towards the scheme. Mr. HORACE MANN uses, in discussing it, terms of the liveliest approval. The tone of the abolitionist press is obviously amended. And, as a direct result, the negro recovers his faculties sufficiently to recognize for himself the benefits of a home and self-control in a land where climate and nature are congenial. The difficulty of overcoming the aversion of the race to a return to their fatherland, daily diminishes. The question rapidly narrows itself to one of ways and means. How can three millions and more of negroes be transported from one continent to the other? Can it be done at all? And shall this, or the next, or still another generation, see it accomplished?

The enormous inward tide of Europeans, proves that the transportation is quite practicable, and may be effected promptly. A half-million a year may as easily, and much more profitably, be sent to Africa as imported from Europe. The transportation must carry trade along with it. The colonists would, at least, temporarily require food, which the Colony has ample means, in its exotic productions, of paying for. They are permanent customers for many of our manufactures—especially those of cotton and iron. There is no doubt, we imagine, in view of the German and Irish immigration, that a million negroes *could* be carried to Africa—if it would pay.

And will it not? The slave population increases so rapidly that in fifty years the free and servile population of the slave States will be equal, supposing the ratio of increase to be what it has been for the last decade. No Southern man can view this result without alarm. He realizes that emancipation and colonization must be the remedy, if it be not the preventive; and only fears that the remedy will come too late. Besides, a more momentous question is about to present itself to the South, upon which more than upon any abolition or other agitation the continuance of slavery will depend. Is there not other labor fitted for their soil, outvaluing that of the negro by an infinite ratio; and at a much diminished cost? If this quære be answered *yes*; and if Cooly labor, upon trial, prove what it has already proved in Demerara, Jamaica, California and Cuba, the only difficulty will be, how shall the negroes be disposed of? Colonization presents itself as the only resource; and it will, we sincerely believe, be found profitable to pay for the removal of the negro to Liberia, and import in his place the skillful and intelligent and laborious Chinaman. It will pay, therefore, let the price be never so exorbitant, to give to Africa its own, and employ the voluntary toil of the oriental.

With these anticipations, we cannot exaggerate the importance of African Colonization. We are looking simply at an economical question. The zealous Christian may justly exult in the glorious promise of the future, when the enshrouded Ethiopians shall borrow gospel light from their Liberian brethren, who having gone down into the house of bondage, return, bringing a great prophet and a better religion with them. The hope is a reasonable one; but we have only to do here with the effect of the exodus upon our own shores. The retirement of the African race will leave us a comparatively homogeneous people. The negro is at present an accident rather than a part of the social system. He does not enjoy, because from natural or social reasons, he does not merit, equality with the Caucasian, in position or privilege. The taste, which tolerates the idea of intermarriage, is as exceptional as it is exceptionable. So long as he remains among us, he is a helot, call him a freeman or slave as you will. Now and then, an individual rises above the level of race; but only exhibits in doing so, the hopeless abasement of his fellows. Their presence taxes our purses, our patience, and sympathies; displaces our own people from labor that would otherwise save them from pauperism, and the alms-house; and tends to the culture of manners among us not quite as compatible as they might be, with republican simplicity and equality. The removal of the negro cannot fail to benefit the whole white population; and to him the benefit is unquestionable.

Canal Certificates—State Credit.

Though various rumors obtain credit as to the probable action of the Controller and Attorney-General, in regard to withholding interest on the Canal Certificates, and requiring of the Free Banks using them, at Albany, to deposit other security, no direct suggestion is made from any respectable quarter, of repudiating payment. The *Albany Atlas*, one of the fiercest of the Anti-Canal organs, and undoubtedly in the confidence of several of the State officers, says:

"In regard to the money received for scrip, we suppose it will be returned, in some way, to the original depositors, as it must be regarded as so much erroneously paid into the treasury."

The question of interest follows that of principal. Time will be required to make either or both all right, and the delay may cause some depreciation in the market value of the certificates, when attempted to be made marketable. But this will be trifling, unless some default is made by the Banks in the redemption of their notes as they come in in the ordinary course of business. We do not see that the Controller has the power to force them in, though some of the best of the Banks will doubtless find it their pleasure, as they may think it to their credit, to substitute other collaterals, at once, or as early as reasonably convenient, without waiting the adjustment and refunding of the Canal Scrip. Beyond this, and the prompt redemption of their notes in ordinary course, the public will hardly expect them to go. If the law should be fairly construed to mean or demand more, more will no doubt be done, or the Banks using this Scrip exclusively or chiefly, voluntarily wind up their affairs. The current worth of the Certificates yesterday, we learn, was 95 to 100 per cent. Par was bid for a small sum; 98 would have been paid for moderate lots, and 95 for fifty or a hundred thousand dollars.

The Public Faith of the State of New-York in the commercial world has never, within the present generation, been tarnished. From the initial suggestion of the Erie Canal, in 1817, to the present hour, "*sans peur, sans reproche*," has been inscribed on New-York credit. An eminent Banker said to us yesterday, that New-York, during the darkest days of 1837, did what few States have ever done in the hey-day of prosperity—redeemed, unsolicited, in specie, or at a heavy sacrifice in Exchange on London, then rating 13 per cent., one of her public loans, not absolutely due by its tenor, but because the contract ran, "Redeemable at the pleasure of the State, at any time after 1837." It was her "pleasure" to tender the money at once, and to reimburse principal and interest, at any cost of Exchange. We could readily point out a half score of cases the reverse, and in violent contrast with this, among the neighboring States; but it is needless to the present subject. We point to the past of New-York alone, as the best evidence of what New-York will now do in correcting an irregularity—so pronounced by the Court of Appeals—in her legislation.

House Building—Speculating.

We met a New-York lot holder yesterday who resides in a distant State. A year or so ago he set his heart and money on New-York vacant property. He bought eight or ten eligible up-town lots on Sixth-avenue. They would make capital dwelling house locations, he thought, and after a season pay a good profit on resale to a third party for this object. He now returns to look after the adventure—finds Sixth-avenue opening up rich as a business thoroughfare, a railway projected and almost finished—$37,500 offered for his lots on an outlay of $27,500, and every temptation held out to build stores instead of dwellings on them.

"I would build ten fine stores on my lots," said he, "*if building were not so dear.*" How dear, he did not say, nor do we exactly know. But only look at the reasoning, and the real hardship to labor to which it most inevitably tends. Our friend meant no such hardship; it possibly never occurred to him that the operation of cheap lots, cheap [illegible] dear rents is [illegible] much [illegible] cheap buildings [illegible] to whose [illegible] is [illegible] words, that it [illegible] against Labor. Speculation against Productive Industry.

The cheap building to the extent desired, may not be had. Certainly not, if house-rents and market stuffs are kept up. The workingman must live as well as the merchant and speculator. Labor is eminently respectable in this free land—at least it ought to be so held—and unless some inducement in the line of comfort and competency be held out, it is hardly reasonable to look for such accessions to the several trades employed in house-building, as will secure very cheap work. In some of the neighboring cities, the mason and carpenter, the painter and plasterer, are content with more moderate wages, simply because they can shelter their families in comfort and moderation, and feed them, too, without stint or extortion.

May we not repeat the protest we entered the other day against this wild and inordinate speculation in vacant property? If it interfered with house-building alone, the evil might be mitigated. It might soon correct itself by competition. The lot mania would run itself out. But the same spirit is getting to be the bane of all regular business, in city and country. It has reached the young states of the North-West, and a Milwaukie paper, the *Daily Wisconsin*, now before us, complains that "the energy of man alone is wanting" to make that state to which nature has been eminently propitious, great in real prosperity and improvement, adding—

If nine-tenths of the citizens of the various towns and villages of Wisconsin would leave off speculating in tax titles and unimproved land, give up the idea of getting independently rich in a month or so, and set to *work* in improving the lands they own—there would be no more complaints of hard times, and they would gradually enrich not only themselves but their State generally. Idleness is the root of all evil, so loudly complained of in the interior.

The case could not be more graphically put, if applied to lots instead of lands. It is illustrated every day in the rotunda of the Exchange. Vacant lots are "all the go." The speculator and capitalist are in the gambling vein;—lots pay gambling profits or nothing; houses, only certain rents at best, and certainty is not the object of pursuit.

A Fifty Year Case not Ended.

The *Evening Post* of 1802—we read the paragraph in its weekly files a day or two ago—announced that some of the sufferers by the then recent French spoliations were about to take measures to bring their claims to the attention of the General Government. In a subsequent paragraph, we find the proceedings of the first general meeting of the claimants referred to. This, we repeat, was under date of 1802, *just fifty years ago*. The *Evening Mirror*, of Thursday, has the following paragraph, pointing to the same case, not yet ended, though still resting on the faith of the Federal Government, France having meanwhile made full reparation to the Government:

"An attempt is being made to procure from the present Congress an adjustment of the claims of a large number of American citizens, for spoliations done by the French prior to 1800. These spoliations touch more than 1,000 vessels and their cargoes, seized upon the ocean, and for which our Government was bound in good faith to indemnify its citizens; while, on its own account, it had fair and conceded claims on France."

After this, it were useless to argue the case. One out of ten of the original claimants may possibly still linger on the stage of life, but if action be not speedily had, even one tenth of these will not live to see the case ended. Their heirs in the third degree *may* get something; a few sections of wild land, perhaps, after the Homestead and Bounty Acts shall have fairly culled the Western domain. This delay is *thought* by some to be an act of injustice in our own Government; if perpetrated by a foreign State, it would be *known* as one of burning shame.

☞ The contrasts of sentiment sometimes presented by upper and lower ranks of Englishmen, are striking and significant. The BARCLAY & PERKINS Maltese visited the Marshal HAYNAU with emphatic marks of their displeasure. The apologies of officials were ready to repair the damaged General; but the fact stands out as an indication of the class feelings, and as a serviceable measure of the popular independence. Shortly after, KOSSUTH arrived at Southampton. He was the victim of the grossest oppression the continent had yet been disgraced with. He was a hero in every sense of the word: a statesman, orator, philanthropist. The English press had been voluble, for two or three years previous, with the laudation of his immense personal force and greatness. The people received him with unbounded enthusiasm. Never was a welcome more cordial; or a reverence more sincere and profound. But the authorities ignored his very existence. The Admiralty caused not one gun to be fired in his honor. Capt. MASSINGBERD was requested to resign his post in the army, for tendering the Exile the hospitalities of his mansion. No member of the royal household is recorded as having permitted the name of the visitor to pass his lips. The Ministry were studiously taciturn. In fact KOSSUTH was left in the hands of the people; a sample of what a guest of the English people must be.

But another visitor, of a different sort, lands in England, and the aristocracy find him just to their taste. MANUEL ROSAS, the wild rider of the Pampas; the rude guacho of other days; the Dictator; the merciless homicide, is hailed at his landing with prodigal naval honors. He finds defenders in the House of Lords. The Ministers are unable to find any fault in him. The lists of the thousands whom he has unsparingly and gratuitously condemned to sudden death; instances of unutterable barbarity, transcending credence, are published and authenticated by journalists; but they form no objections in the minds of noble lords, who regard all means lawful to retain power in individual hands. This is the guest of the English aristocracy; of the same class which occasionally tests the flavor of LOUIS NAPOLEON'S wine at the *Elysée*.

We are not surprised, after reading the remarks of the Duke of Northumberland in reference to ROSAS, to learn that the ministers propose to use the most stringent means, when KOSSUTH revisits England, to repress any revolutionary attempts he may have in contemplation. The only satisfaction we have is in the fact that the Cabinet represents a mere corporal's guard of the nation; that it is without sympathy or support out of doors; and that it may not live until the Magyar returns. The people of England are as sound at the core as any people in the world. The heartiness of their greeting to the Hungarian is only paralleled by the heartiness of their contempt for the Guacho. The difference is just the difference between the substantial yeoman spirit of the middle and lower orders, and the evaporated heartlessness of the upper.

☞ The *Express* claims *five* out of the six city districts for Mr. FILLMORE. As the Conventions are to elect Delegates to-day, it is hardly worth while to analyse this confident but somewhat hazardous prediction. When the six gentlemen who may be selected come to be named, its accuracy may be the better tested. The *Express* hears "of attempts made to operate upon Delegates to the District Convention, but as no *true* friend of the Whig Administration is purchasable *at any price*," it "throws back" the insinuation. This looks like an attempt to prepare for disappointments, or else for the repudiation of Custom-House promises. This evening will determine which.

☞ The recent anti-Canal decision of the Court of Appeals makes the *Evening Post* facetious. It asserts, with outward gravity, that if the Canal question could be submitted to the people this fall, the result would be in favor of the Democrats,

"simply because of the superior confidence felt by the people in the financial policy of the Democratic party, and in the *higher grade of official integrity* in those to whom it commits important public interests."

The question will undoubtedly go to the people this fall, in just the shape which the *Post's* friends have succeeded in giving it.

☞ The report that the steamer *S. S. Lewis* was at Rio Janeiro on the 26th ult., upon which we based a paragraph in yesterday's paper, was incorrect as regards the date. It should have been the 2d inst. The proprietors of the line are confident that she will arrive at San Juan in time to connect with the *Northern Light*, hence the 5th inst.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Evening Session.

The adjourned session of the Board was held this evening. Present—Acting Mayor [illegible], and a goodly number of outsiders. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted, and the next business in order being the reception of petitions, the following were offered and referred:

Of J. M. MILLER, for lease of a ferry from Fortieth or Fiftieth street across the Hudson to Jersey. Of owners of property in Greenwich-avenue, against the construction of a new sewer in that avenue. Of several for a sewer in Twenty-eighth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues. Of market gardeners, for a space in Washington Market. Of Hook and Ladder Company No. 19 for a house and lot.

Resolutions were adopted to repave Gouverneur-street, from East Broadway to South-street, and Madison-street, from Clinton to Jackson-streets, forthwith. To repair South-street, in front of the intersection with Pier No. 37.

Ald. OAKLEY (IVth) offered a preamble and resolution, as follows:

Whereas, the Mayor and some of the Aldermen of the City of Savannah are on a visit to the City of New-York:

Resolved—That a Committee of three from each Board be appointed to tender them the hospitalities of the City, and also invite them to visit the Public Institutions.

Aldermen MOORE, STURTEVANT and OAKLEY were appointed.

THE TRACK IN WEST BROADWAY.

Ald. BOYCE (Vth) offered a resolution, that Messrs. PETTIGREW, SHERMAN & Co. remove their rubbish and obstructions in West Broadway, without delay, and put down their railroad track in accordance with the ordinance. Also, that the Commissioners of Repairs and Supplies repair said street, and charge the expense to PETTIGREW, SHERMAN & Co.

Ald. OAKLEY (IVth) thought the resolution should go to the Committee on Streets. Ald. BOYCE (Vth) said that the contractors had torn up the street and rendered it impassable, and he wanted to know if they intended to lay down the rails. The street was in a wretched condition, and it is time the work was completed. Ald. BRISLEY (IXth) thought the committee would make the necessary inquiries. Ald. TWEED (VIIth) thought it should be referred to the Law Committee, to ascertain if the contractors occupied the street according to law. Ald. STURTEVANT (IIId) thought that the resolution might be altered to meet the views of all. Ald. BOYCE (Vth) thought the contractors might as well lay their track in one month as one year. Ald. FRANCIS (Xth) said that the fault was entirely with the Committee on Streets. The contractors were ready to do the work as soon as the route was laid out. Ald. BOYCE (Vth) felt wonderfully relieved by this explanation, and he was now perfectly willing to have the resolution referred to the Committee on Streets; and it was accordingly so referred.

THE DUTCH FRIGATE.

Ald CORNELL introduced a resolution to appoint a committee of five, to extend the courtesies of the City to the officers of the frigate *Prince of Orange*. Ald. BOYCE (Vth) asked for a second reading, and then moved that it be referred to the Committee on Fine Arts; it was lost; and a motion was then made for the passage of the resolution. Ald. BOYCE (Vth) hoped the resolution would not be passed; it was another edition, he feared, of the KOSSUTH, SANDS, PAEZ, and other such operations. We wasted too much money in such ways. Ald. TWEED (VIIth) heartily responded to the resolution; nothing would give him greater pleasure than to extend the hospitalities of the City to the officers of this frigate. Ald. WARD (XVth) would go for the resolution, if it was to show honor to the Dutch; but if it was another KOSSUTH affair, he was opposed to it. We wasted thousands on that man, and now Aldermen *could look back and see what fools they were*. (An outsider here audibly remarked, that the Alderman of the XVth was making a candid confession.)

Reports were adopted in favor of paying $280 to CHAS. F. PLATT, for extra use of Court room for the VIth District Justice. In favor of granting a donation of $5,000 to the Demilt Dispensary, being the half yearly donation, and that the Controller be authorized to pay the Treasurer of the Institution $2,500 on the 1st of October next, and to continue said semi-annual payments during the pleasure of the Common Council. In favor of building a house for Hose Co. No. 33. The report of the Committee on Ordinances, regulating the modo of receiving estimates for public supplies. In favor of appropriating $53,229 for the building of Essex Market, and that the same be charged to Public Building Stock, No. 3. In favor of building a Pier at the foot of Thirtieth-street, North River. To re-build the Eleventh Ward Station House. To regulate the licenses &c., of Intelligence Offices, Junk Shops and Second-Hand Dealers

THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD.

A report was received from the Committee on Streets in relation to altering the route of the Sixth-avenue Railroad. Ald. TWEED (VIIth) moved that the report be printed, and made the special order on Monday evening. Ald. DOHERTY (XIXth) hoped it would not be made the special order. There were reports now on the table that were three months old, and he thought they should be taken up in preference to making this the special order. Ald. STURTEVANT (IIId) was in favor of the motion to make the report the special order for Monday next, and it was so ordered.

The ordinance regulating the granting of licenses to junk-carts and junk-shops was called up. Ald. DOHERTY (XIXth) moved that $10 be charged for each cart, instead of $25. He thought the tax proposed by the Committee was too much, the City did not impose a tax on vehicles or junk-shops for the purpose of making money from it, but only for the purpose of regulating the business. Ald. TWEED (VIIth) thought the $25 tax on collectors of old rags and junk, was not a Democratic measure. It was urged that these junk-shops were schools for thieves; but if the officers detailed to examine the shops do their duty, instead of hanging around this Hall, and "sogering" in the Chief's office, it would not be so. There was the difficulty; and if the Chief of Police would move around a little, and not pass his time blowing around here, and would see that those detailed for duty performed it as they should, we should have less complaints about juvenile thieves. They don't do their duty—don't do what they are paid to do. If that pay was not enough, give them more; if they could not live on $600 a-year and pickins', they ought to resign, and make a chance for others. He was opposed to the tax of $25; it was too much. He was the poor man's friend, and he did n't want to see the poor man taxed so much. Ald. WARD (XVth) said the Committee was well aware that $10 was enough; that the sum of $25 was put in just as a "flyer"—just to give members a chance to blow a little about their friendship for the poor. Ald. DOHERTY (XIXth) was gratified to hear the statement of the Aldermen of the XVth. Ald. SMITH (XIth) called the gentleman to order, he had spoken three times already. Ald. STURTEVANT (IIId) hoped the gentleman would be permitted to proceed; he had on hand a large load of eloquence, and he ought to be permitted to blow it off. The question being on the passage of the ordinance, Ald. WARD (XVth) thought the ordinance should be read before it was passed upon. Ald. STURTEVANT thought it was useless to read it—an entire waste of time; members had the printed report before them; why should time be wasted in reading it? The motion to read was withdrawn, and the ordinance passed without reading.

The ordinance to create a loan of $200,000 on account of the construction of Piers and Slips. Alderman DENMAN (XVIth) thought members should consider before they voted so large a sum as $200,000. We should look first to see whether those who are to come after us will be willing to pay such a sum, and secondly whether the accommodations will be sufficient to guarantee the expenditure. Alderman SMITH (XIth) explained. The money had already been expended. This was merely to reimburse the City Treasury. The ordinance was unanimously adopted.

The ordinance creating a loan of $150,000 on Croton Water Stock, and $150,000 for public Buildings was called up. Alderman TIEMAN (XIIth) wanted to know what was done with so much money. Alderman TWEED (VIIth) said it was no use asking questions. They (the Ten Governors) had expended the money, and we must raise it, any how. Alderman TIEMAN (XIIth) was satisfied.

The following resolution by Assistant Alderman WARD, from the other Board, was called up:

Whereas, Complaints have been made against the Dock-master of the First Ward for giving exclusive privilege to barges, canal boats and other vessels, in the slip between piers No. 7 and 8 East River, and taking money therefor for his own use and benefit, thus preventing vessels from occupying berths which would pay regular and legal dockage for the benefit of the lessee, who pays to the Corporation of this City the annual rent of $5,500 for the same, and *whereas* such practices on the part of the Dockmaster render it impossible for the lessee to realize a sufficient amount to pay his rent, therefore

Resolved, That the exclusive use of the east half of Pier No. 7, and the west half of Pier No. 8, East River, with the intervening slip, be and and is hereby granted to PHILIP MABIE, for the balance of the present lessee of the same, the term of his present lease, which expires on the first day of May next.

Ald. STURTEVANT (IIId) thought that the resolution should be referred. Unfortunately it was true that our public officers would take bribes—it was offered, and it no doubt felt good in the palm; and they kept it. He would like to see the public officer that would refuse; if he thought the dock-master guilty of taking a bribe, he would go for his dismissal—but he thought the subject should be investigated. Ald. SMITH (XIth) thought that the idea of the Mayor's breaking a Whig policeman, was rather rich. Ald. TWEED (VIIth) was opposed to a reference—you might prove the policeman guilty of taking a bribe, and the Mayor would put the papers in his pocket. This was his experience. If a complaint was made against a Whig policeman, he never acted on it, until a complaint was made against a Democrat, and then he was ready enough to hoist him. He gave an account of a fight between two policemen in his own Ward, and he complained, and the Mayor only suspended the policemen for three or four days. Now when there was chance for hitting the Captain of the First police, he was for going in. Ald. BOYCE, (Vth) was a party man, but he was in favor of the reference. Ald. TIEMAN, (XIIth) was in favor of putting the matter through at once. Ald. STURTEVANT (IIId) was sorry to say that no subject could be brought up without being mixed up with politics. Politics had nothing to do with this question; the question was, shall we depart from the regular custom and practice of this City, for the purpose of attacking an individual. Ald. TWEED (XVIIth) hoped the gentleman from the IIId would talk away; he had a quantity of words about this, that and what, and every night he gave us first a little this, then a little of that, and then a little of what, and as he was fond of hearing a play upon words, he rather liked to hear him. The motion to refer was lost—4 to 13, and the resolution was then concurred in—14 to 4.

The Board then adjourned until Monday evening, by a vote of 10 to 6.

Arrival of the Great Britain.

Our old acquaintance, the steamship *Great Britain*, again made her appearance at our docks yesterday morning. She left Liverpool on the 1st inst., having made the passage in a little less than fourteen days. She brings a large number of passengers.

The *Great Britain* is under the command of Captain B. R. MATHEWS, The passengers unite in a testimonial to the energy and efficiency of the officers' conduct during the trip.

The dates from London and Liverpool are the same as are received by the *Canada*.

☞ We are indebted to KINSLEY'S & Co.'s Express, for Boston papers of Thursday evening, per steamer *Bay State*, the first boat that arrived yesterday morning.

Mrs. MOFFAT—You are entitled [illegible] that [illegible] from the [illegible] Boston, [illegible] Address, [illegible] part of [illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THOSE CANTON CRAPE SHAWLS.—A LIMITED supply of those $20 Canton Crape Shawls is still on hand and may be obtained for $12 and $15, at Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st. Also, a $12 for $8 and $8. Think of this, Ladies, before you purchase elsewhere.

RICH DRESS GOODS.—The richest Dress Goods of every style and patterns—among which are plain black Brocades; India plain and striped Silks; rich tissues Barege, Barege de Laines, Bareges, Paris printed Jaconets and Lawns, Ginghams, Chambrays and Prints—all of the newest styles of summer patterns, and the richest quality, is now offered at a reduction of 16 per cent. on the former prices by S. & M. E. TOWLE, of Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st. Ladies who desire a rich summer dress, should avail themselves of the present opportunity,

FOWLERS AND WELLS, PHRENOLOGISTS AND Publishers, No. 131 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 142 Washington-st., Boston. Rooms open day and evening.

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WM. H. DE GROOT, Oak Hall, Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.

A MOST WONDERFUL CURE OF DYSPEPSIA.—Read the Certificate of Mr. DANIEL MERRITT, in another column of this paper, and the most skeptical will be satisfied of the great efficiency of HUTCHING'S VEGETABLE DYSPEPSIA BITTERS. As a Summer medicine, it has no equal. It strengthens and builds up the whole system.

NEW AND RICH DRESS GOODS IN SILKS, Tissues, Bareges, Grenadines, Barege De Laines, Mouslin De Laines, &c., are selling at SANDERS & CO.'S, successors to J. Barker, No. 301 Grand-st, at 15 per cent. less than offered before this season. Those who will favor us with a call will not be disappointed. Do not forget Barker's old stand, No. 301 Grand-st.

WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF OUR readers to the advertisement in another column, of the large sale of real estate which is to take place on TUESDAY, May 18, 1852, at the Merchant's Exchange, by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Esq. This property is the most beautifully located of any on the Island; and comprises part of the Estate of the late HAS. H. HALL. It was laid out and graded by him, many years ago, and the avenues and streets planted with ornamental trees in front of almost every building lot, with that horticultural taste for which he was so justly celebrated. These improvements, which have been made at an immense expense, will very materially enhance its value and add to its beauty for immediate building purposes. And we have seen no property offered in the market for many years, which offers such inducements to purchasers, either for immediate improvement, or for the permanent investment of capital, as the property is located between two railroads, and on the 5th-av., the most desirable avenue in the City. We should not be surprised were it double in value within the next two years. We are told the entire property will be sold without reserve, even if it should not bring more than half its value. We would advise all our friends to go to Harlem this day and examine this valuable property.

EMBROIDERY AND LACE STORE, LATE No. 331½ Broadway, E. H. NEWMAN, proprietor, has recently removed to No. 695 Broadway, three doors south of Fourth-st. This admirably conducted establishment is now fully stocked with the best and most varied selections of Embroideries, Laces, Caps, &c., just received by the last steamer from Europe, that can be presented for the inspection of the ladies of New-York, its vicinity, and those visiting the city, from distant parts of the country. Mr. NEWMAN is thoroughly versed in the knowledge of his business, and has accordingly established a scale of prices that precludes the possibility that a purchaser will ever have to pay more than a very inconsiderable remunerative consideration. His strict adherence to the one price system, is justly appreciated by his numerous patrons. Having an agent in London and Paris, he will be enabled by the weekly arrival of steamers, to add all the new styles and fashions, as they appear in these two great cities, to his present chaste and splendid assortment, which upon a careful examination will be found to rival any similar description of goods, ever offered for sale in New-York

MAY MEETINGS.—AMONG THE THOUSANDS OF ministers, Church members and philanthropists drawn to our city by the Religious and other Anniversaries, there are doubtless a large number who will avail themselves of the opportunity to replenish their wardrobes for the summer and fall. To all such the superior stock and moderate prices at UNION HALL, corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts., offer the most eligible field for choice, and invite the patronage of the economical. The establishment is of vast extent, embracing six immense floors filled with handsome Clothing. Upon the material and workmanship the fullest reliance may be placed; while in the custom department elegant suits can be made to order in a single day, at prices scarcely above the cost of common ready-made clothing in ordinary stores. The attention of the Clergy is particularly invited to the long-skirted Frock Coats, and black Silk and black Bombazine Vests at this establishment

"THE WHOLE PRESS OF PHILADELPHIA ARE OUT in favor of HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, as they are prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON. We are glad to record the success of this valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, as we believe it supplies a desideratum in the medical world long needed. The wretched imitators and counterfeiters have withdrawn their nostrums from the market, and the public are spared the danger of swallowing poisonous mixtures in lieu of the real Bitters."—*Herald*

For sale in this City by A. B. & D. SANDS, corner of Fulton and William sts.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, and Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn

GENIN'S BAZAAR.—EVERY STEAMER BRINGS fresh additions to the superb stock of Juvenile Costume and Fancy Articles at GENIN'S Bazaar. If a new style in Children's Dress, Ladies' Hats, or any other department of fashion comprised in the design of this unique establishment, appears in Paris or in London, it is immediately transferred to GENIN'S cases, and sold at a very small advance on its European cost. Meantime the artists attached to the Bazaar, are continually introducing original styles, thus keeping up a perpetual round of elegant novelties.

GENIN'S Bazaar, No. 513 Broadway, St Nicholas Hotel.

THE MOTHER'S HOPE.

The mother gazed on her beautiful boy,
Blooming in health and full of joy;
And she thought that *disease* might wither his bloom,
And her dear one haste to the moldering tomb;
So to ROOT'S she sped with eager pace,
And procured her darling's "sun-drawn face;"
And now she knows that, chance what will,
Her eye can gaze on her darling still.

ROOT'S Gallery, No. 363 Broadway.

DRESS BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.—SOME people wonder how WATKINS has succeeded in securing such an extensive patronage. The key to the mystery is this,—he always makes really good Boots and Shoes, and under no circumstances will offer an inferior one—and customers when well treated, are sure to call again. Those tired of buying common Shoes, are recommended to step in at No. 114 Fulton-st.

CANTON CRAPE SHAWLS—RICHLY EMBROIDered with the most elaborate needlework, at $20, $25, $30, and $35, as also the most costly descriptions, ranging from $40 to $100; magnificent plain quality do, at $10, $12, $14, and $16. An immense consignment has been received this week, and is now on sale at 30 per cent lower than the usual prices, at the Paris Shawl and Mantilla Emporium, No. 361 (late No. 351) Broadway.

PARIS MANTILLAS!—GREAT IMPORTATION!!—Will be ready for inspection this day, at the Emporium, No. 361 Broadway, (late No. 351,) fifteen hundred Paris made Mantillas, received per last steamer, and comprising many of the richest and most truly novel designs. The whole will be sold at the same moderate prices that have gained for this store so popular a reputation.

GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 (late No. 351) Broadway.

ANNIVERSARY WEEK—CLERGYMEN VISITING the City during the Anniversary Week, should not fail to make the acquaintance of KNOX, the Hatter, of No. 128 Fulton-st, for he has prepared an assortment of Hats that must command their admiration. As his prices are much more reasonable than other dealers, with his reputation, he should command a fair share share of patronage.

ESSENTIAL TO HEALTH.—FOR STRENGTHENing and invigorating the system, for dyspepsia, liver complaint, nerv

Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 13.

John B. Niles, Esq., of Indiana, and Richard Busteed, Esq., of New-York, were admitted attorneys and counsellors of this Court.

No. 137. Cyril C. Tyler et ux. *vs.* G. N. Black. Appeal from the Circuit Court United States for Maine.

Mr. Justice Wayne delivered the opinion of this Court, reversing the decree of the said Circuit Court with costs, and remanding this cause for further proceedings, in conformity to the opinion of this Court.

No. 160. J. Aspden's administrator et al., appellants, *vs.* M. Aspden's administrator et al. The argument of this cause was concluded by Mr. Rawle for the appellants.

Adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock, A. M.

WANTED.

TO HOUSE PAINTERS.—Wanted, a young Man to work in the country. Steady employment given till cold weather. Inquire at CONKLIN & POST'S New Building, Hackensack, New-Jersey, for Mr. PRICE.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT WANTED, with sure pay.—Instructions in five useful and two ornamental Arts, by which you can make a fortune, will be sent to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, post-paid. Address D. D. DURT, Box No. 50 Broadway Post-Office, New-York.

SERVANTS.—A great variety of carefully selected Servants are now wanting employment at C. Mason's offices, Nos. 550 Broadway and 145 Bowery. Terms—Yearly subscription, 50 cents; otherwise, 25 cents. N. B.—Plenty of men and boys on hand.

BOARDING.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL.—The undersigned has the pleasure to inform his friends and the public that his house will be open for the reception of company, on SATURDAY, the 15th May, and he is now prepared to make arrangements with families for the season.

WEST POINT, May 1, 1852. WM. B. COZZENS.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms, in a private family, with use of bath. Apply at No. 547 Hudson-st.

BOARDING.—Wanted, by a gentleman and his wife, in small private family. Would furnish their own rooms. Terms must be moderate. Address JAY, at this office.

ROOMS TO LET.—Furnished or unfurnished with or without Board, in a pleasant Location, in a private family, west of and near Broadway, below Bleecker-st. The best reference given and required. Address JAMES, at this office, with real name, stating when and where an interview may be had.

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE THICK—Suitable for SHOW-WINDOWS, SHOW-CASES, RAILROAD CARS, PICTURES, &c., for sale by

F. HOPKINS & BROTHERS, Importers,
No. 6 Barclay-st., next door to Astor House.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FISH AND PROVISION STORE.—ALLAN & ROSE, No. 226 Washington-st., (one door above Barclay-st.,) New-York, offer at wholesale to dealers, at the lowest market prices for cash, the following articles of the best quality:

MACKEREL—Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in all kinds of packages.
SHAD—Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in all kinds of packages.
CODFISH—Dry Salted and Pickled.
SCALEFISH—Dry Salted and Pickled.
HERRINGS—Smoked and Pickled.
PORK—Mess, Prime, Rump, Butt, Clear, &c.
BEEF—Mess, Prime, and Railroad.
SMOKED HAMS, Shoulders, Beef, Bacon, Salmon.
CHEESE, Lard, Candles, Oil, Spices.
BUTTER—In firkins, tubs, and pails—fresh dairy.
SALT—Fine, in sacks and small bags.

PITTSTON COAL.—Office Pennsylvania Coal Co., corner Broadway and Wall-st.—The Pennsylvania Coal Co. is now prepared to enter into contracts for the sale of its superior PITTSTON COAL, deliverable at Port Erven, near Bondout, on the Hudson River, before the 1st of July next, at the following prices per ton of 2,240 lbs.:

Lump	$3 45	Range, or large Stove	$3 60
Steamboat	3 55	Nut, or Stove	3 65
Grate, or Furnace	3 60	Pea	2 75

Contracts may also be made for the remainder of the season, by application at the Company's office.

GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE.—We would invite the attention of our patrons and strangers visiting the city, to the fine stock of Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware, also, Plated Ware and Fine Cutlery, which are to be found at the store of R. C. AKERLY, cor. of Bowery and Broome-st. Especially would we call the attention of Engineers, Railroad Conductors, and any who may wish correct time keepers, to the fine Chronometers, with the splendid B. F. Adams & Sons Lever Watches, with the adjusted Chronometer Balance, rated by actual Observation with the Ship's Chronometer in the Greenwich Observatory, the finest article ever offered in this city. Cash and small profits, with a guarantee for all, is the rule of business.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation. The unsettled business of the late firm will be settled by R. H. WINSLOW, and J. F. D. LANIER, who are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.—Dated NEW-YORK, May 1, 1852.

RICHARD H. WINSLOW,
JAMES F. D. LANIER,
ISAAC KIPP, Jun.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership for the transaction of a general Banking, Exchange and money business, and for the negotiation of public and corporate loans, under the firm of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.—Dated NEW-YORK, May 1, 1852.

RICHARD H. WINSLOW,
JAMES F. D. LANIER,
JAMES WINSLOW,
LEONARD C. WINSLOW.

THE PRIZE MEDAL, with "honorable mention," has been awarded for the GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, by the Jurors of the Exhibition of All Nations, and is now used in the Royal Laundry. Being thus doubly noticed for its "general superiority," (a mark of distinction conferred on no other,) by the Royal Commissioners' Jury, from among thirty or forty exhibitors, sets it far above every other of its competitors. The ladies are therefore respectfully invited to make a trial of the Glenfield Patent Double Refined Powder Starch, which, for domestic use, now stands unrivalled. Sold by Grocers generally in the United States. Wholesale Agent, GEORGE WALKER, No. 258½ Washington-st.

DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS, &c., &c.—The largest and most complete assortment in the United States. Made from the best Kiln Dried Lumber and furnished in any quantity, or made to order in the neatest manner. The undersigned invite the special attention of builders, and the trade to the above articles. Also the neatest style of Castle Blind made in the country. No. 2 N. H. R. R. Freight Depot in Centre-st., corner of Canal, N. Y. JENKINS & PORTER.

PERKINS' TEA STORE, No. 207 Fulton-st., New-York. TEAS! TEAS!—Extra fine Teas and pure Coffees, very fine and fresh. Teas packed in 5 lb. Tin Canisters, without extra charge, 5 lbs. and upwards, at wholesale prices, in common packages. Teas at retail, as low as 2s. per lb. Coffee,—good at 1s. per lb. Sugars lower than ever. Orders from the country carefully and promptly attended to. Goods delivered on board of vessels, or to families in the city. No. 207 Fulton-st., near Greenwich-st.

BONNETS, BONNETS.—JOSEPHINE BONNETS.—Mrs. E. B PATTEN, No. 3 Clinton-place, having been lately supplied with the newest style of bonnets, begs leave to inform the public that her assortment for the summer season is now complete. She particularly recommends to her customers the newest and fashionable bonnet called "Josephine Bonnets," which she has in every variety of style. They surpass in elegance and beauty any other bonnets ever introduced into the United States.

AMERICAN HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE, PROSPECT HILL, Port Chester, N. Y., on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Dr T. L. NICHOLS and Mrs. GOVE NICHOLS, will be at their City office, No. 45 White-st., for consultation, every WEDNESDAY, from 2 to 5 P. M. WILLIAM F. REH will attend to City practice and consultations daily.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have completed and opened both their saloons. In the erection and furnishing of this establishment, no expense has been spared that could add to the comforts of their patrons. Meats, Fish, Soups, Oysters, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Ice Creams, and all the delicacies of the season, served from 7 A. M. till 12 P. M. THOMPSON & SON, No. 359 Broadway, near Franklin.

TO UNHAPPY WIVES AND HUSBANDS.—The undersigned having had great experience in divorce cases, hereby tenders his services to such persons as desire to be released from the bonds of matrimony, and to become again eligible for marriage. Confidential communications promptly attended to. Apply to M. VAN HOVENBERGH, counseller-at-law. Offices, No. 14 Chambers-st., and No. 334 Broome-st., two doors from Bowery Bank.

THE EYE.—WALDSTEIN & BECKEL, the eminent Opticians, from Germany, have removed from No. 418 to No. 451 Broadway. Having tested their skill in assisting imperfect or impaired vision, we are able to speak warmly in its favor. Their telescopes, microscopes, opera glasses, spectacles, &c., are unsurpassed.—*Tribune.*

FAIRBANK'S SCALES.—REDUCED IN PRICE.—These celebrated Scales are now manufactured with such increased facilities, by improvements in machinery &c., that they are now offered at greatly reduced prices, and improved in quality.

FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water-st.

PAPER WAREHOUSE—DUNCAN LEWIS & BARTOW, No. 161 William-st., (near Fulton,) offer for sale a large assortment of Writing, Wrapping and Printing Paper, Bruder's, Band-box, Trunk Bonnet and Straw Boards, &c.

WET BOOTS AND SHOES.—The entire stock of Boots and Shoes damaged at the fire at No. 102 Catharine-st., will be offered for sale on MONDAY, the 17th inst., at the store of BERNARD MAGUIRE, No. 94 Catharine-st.

HOW TO WIN A LOVER.—The most captivating and perfect scheme will be sent to any address, on receipt of $1, post-paid. Address Madame JOSEPHINE, Box No. 50, Broadway Post-Office, New-York.

TAKE NOTICE.—If you want Window Shades, Buff or White Holland, put up to your windows well and cheap, or Upholstery work done, call on BARTOL & REID, No. 5 Amity-st., 3 doors west of Broadway.

FIREWORKS—Of every description—the best quality at the lowest price. For sale by

J. B. PURDY,
No. 34 Maiden-lane, up-stairs.

WRITING PAPER.—A large and very desirable assortment, for sale by

BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, No. 115 Fulton-st

COR. R. DISOSWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW and COMMISSIONER of DEEDS, No. 75 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts., N. Y.

LAWN GRASS.—A mixture of fine English and native Grass Seeds for lawns, with an assortment of other field and garden Seeds, for sale in any quantity by RALPH & CO., Union Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 23 Fulton-st., near Fulton Market.

NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN, AND WILLIAMSBURG PEOPLE should call and examine the immense stock of BOOTS, SHOES, and GAITERS, at H. MANN & SON'S. They will more than save stage fare and time, by purchasing of them. No. 360 Grand-st., New-York.

POTATOES.—500 Sacks of the best varieties—Carter, Peach-blow, &c.—for Seed and family use, now landing and for sale by RAWLS & SEYMOUR,
No. 12 Front-st.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BAGGING, CANVAS, BALE ROPE CUTTINGS, GRASS and TARRED ROPE, and all other kinds of paper-makers' stock, by CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 94 Beekman-st.

FAST HORSES.—There is now offered for sale two fast trotting horses, that have never before been in any market. Inquire of NORTHRUP & POST, National Stable, opposite the Bull's Head Hotel.

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER constantly on hand and made to order by CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st.

SCHOOLS.

EPISCOPAL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND—Principal, Rev. T. TOWELL.—This establishment is conveniently located, within an hour's ride from the city, on one of the most healthy and delightful spots to be found within the suburbs of New-York. The summer session commences on the 1st May. The course of instruction includes English, mathematics, navigation, land surveying and engineering, French, German, Spanish, Latin and Greek, fencing, military tactics, gymnastics, vocal and instrumental music, &c. Lectures on scientific subjects twice a week. Prospectuses may be obtained at the bookstores of SHEPPARD, Fulton-st., and Messrs. APPLETON, Broadway. The Principal can be seen on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at the office of Davis & Bromley, No. 27 Wall-st., from 9 to 11 A. M.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the opening exercises of Ward School No. 30, will take place at the school house in West 24th-st., between the 7th and 8th-avs., on MONDAY, the 17th day of May, inst., at 3 o'clock, P.M., at which the citizens of the XVIth Ward, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to attend. NEW-YORK, May 4, 1852.

J. E. CARY,
THOMAS CHRISTY,
O. P. WELLS,
} Committee of Arrangements.

THE NINTH ANNUAL EXAMINATION of the Students of the Classical and Mathematical School, No. 84 8th-av., near Washington-square, closed Friday, 23d. The vacancies caused by the Graduating Class are open for the reception of pupils. Catalogues can be obtained at the principal bookstores, or by addressing a note to the Institution.

S. J. SEDGWICK, A. M., Prin.

MR. F. H. NASH, PROF. OF MUSIC, No. 510 Broome-st. Lessons in singing, Piano Forte and Violin, each $10 a quarter. N. B.—Piano Fortes for sale, and to hire. Come and see them.

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

400 CASKS FRENCH WHITE ZINC.—Dry No. 1, in casks, 300 to 600 lbs. FRENCH WHITE ZINC, DRY, SNOW WHITE, in casks, 250 to 500 lbs. 50 tuns FRENCH WHITE, ground in BLEACHED OIL, in kegs, 50 lbs to 225 lbs. The above articles of White Zinc we offer to the trade and consumers, as being the very best article now on the market. Samples can be seen at our office. For sale by SCHANCK, DOWNING & CO., No. 100 Fulton-st.

FRENCH GLASS.—30,000 boxes SINGLE THICK.
10,000 boxes EXTRA THICK.
10,000 boxes DOUBLE THICK.

Assorted sizes, from 6x8 to 36x54. All of our own brands and importation, at reduced prices. For sale by

SCHANCK, DOWNING & CO.,
Nos. 106 and 108 Fulton-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION.
A PARTICULAR INVITATION IS EXTENDED TO all Housekeepers, old and young, to visit
WILSON'S
CHEAP CASH HARDWARE AND FURNISHING STORE,
No. 216 BOWERY,
(Between Spring and Prince sts.)

Where they will find a superior assortment of Housekeeping articles, such as Cutlery, Hardware, English and American Britannia Ware, Tin Ware, German Silver Goods, Wooden Ware, Brushes, etc.

Among his stock of Cutlery will be found Dining and Desert Knives and Forks; Cooks,' Butchers' and Bread Knives; Scissors, Shears, Pocket and Pen Knives.

The assortment of Hardware is very extensive, embracing every description of Trays, Lamps, Candlesticks, Hammers, Hatchets, Axes, Pots, Kettles, Pans, Stair Rods, Stair rod Eyes, Shovels, Spades, &c.

Superior articles of Britannia Ware, as Coffee, Tea, and Water Pots, Sugar and Cream, Table and Tea Spoons, Soup and Gravy Ladles, Pitchers, Goblets, Cups, Casters, Lamps, Candlesticks, &c., &c.

His German Silver Goods cannot be excelled, and his variety of Spoons, Butter Knives, Sugar Tongs, Snuffers, Trays, Spittoons, Lamps, Candlesticks, &c., is very extensive.

His stock of Tin Ware contains everything, from a Match Box to a Summer Oven, including Basins, Pots, Pans, Boxes, Lanters, &c.

A general collection of Brushes for Windows, Floor, Clothes, Hair, or Teeth.

All first rate and all very cheap.

Among the "Notions" of Wooden Ware are Wash Tubes, Boards, Bowls, Pails, Boxes, Step Ladders; and under the head of "miscellaneous," a little of everything that conduces to the comfort, pleasure and convenience of housekeeping.

J. WILSON, 216 Bowery,
(Between Spring and Prince sts.)

DR. C. W. ROBACK, THE GREAT SWEDISH ASTROLOGER, No. 6 White-st., New-York.

He cometh of an ancient race—
A race that long has read the stars,
Foretelling, by each planet's place,
Famine, plague, pestilence and wars,
But he, although by many a King
With honors and with gifts endowed,
Prefers to help the suffering,
And for the humble leaves the proud.
His door stands wide for one and all;
Who knocks but his aid shall not receive;
Vast are his gifts, and those who call
His art shall certainly relieve
In sickness, sorrow or disgrace.
He points the way to hope once more—
Teaches the duped a fraud to trace,
And by estrangement bring to restore
Yes, by his geomantic skill
And astrologic lore combined,
Wishes and hopes he can fulfill,
And fathoms the depths of mind.
Let those who doubt go hear and see,
The sick in heart, of mind or frame,
Will find, whenever to him they flee,
His powers are equal to his fame

TERMS FOR CONSULTATIONS.—Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1. Nativities calculated by the oracles of the masculine signs: Ladies, $1; gentlemen, $1 50. Nativities by Geomancy: Ladies, $2 in full, $3; gentlemen, $3—in full, $5. Persons at a distance can have their nativities calculated by sending the day of their birth. Letters, pre-paid, containing the fee appropriate for the information required, may be addressed to Dr C. W. ROBACK, No. 6 White-st., New-York.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The advertiser has acquired by an article of agreement with the American Stone Dressing Company, (owners in fee of Eayres Patent Stone Dressing Machine,) the right of exclusive use of said machine in the City and County of New-York, for the whole unexpired lifetime of the patent, (to December 4, 1863.) It is claimed by the owners, that its capacity is unsurpassed by any other machine in existence, for preparing stone for buildings, canal locks, aqueducts and bridges. They challenge the world to produce its equal, for expedition, and beauty of finish. It is to stone what Woodworth's planing machine is to boards, or the saw-mill to the rough log. It dresses brown stone, marble, lime stone and granite with equal beauty and ease—particularly the brown stone from the Connecticut ledge. The stone on the carriage is fed fast or slow at pleasure. With a five horse-power applied to the machine, the stone will move forward from two to three feet per minute, and take off from one to two inches of stone, if required, to bring it to even surface. The forward motion is governed by one-seventieth of an inch each blow of the revolving hammer. The gang has 24 chisels, which strike twenty-five thousand blows per minute, without apparently dulling the chisels in the least degree.

The object of the advertiser is to form a Joint Stock Company, with as little delay as possible, which shall put in operation six machines, to dress stone, at any required width and thickness. Persons feeling a desire to engage in a mechanical or manufacturing business, are invited to call at the Company's office, where any information will be given with pleasure, and investigate for themselves, and where a model may be seen. Or if they will take the trouble to go to Roach's Saw-mill, No. 138 Bank-st., they can see a full sized machine in operation, from 9 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 5 P. M. The Bleecker-st. or Kipp and Brown stages will land passengers within two minutes' walk of the machine, where all who feel interested in it, or desire to become interested in the machine are invited to call, and examine its operation. For further particulars apply at the office of the AMERICAN STONE DRESSING COMPANY, No. 62 William-st., room No. 3.

N. B.—Wanted—twenty-five or thirty lots of ground, on this Island, between 20th and 40th-st., on the North or East River.

SHERBET OF SHIRAZ—An Oriental beverage, never before introduced into this country, the only exhilirating drink allowed by the Mahomedan law, under which law all wines and spirituous liquors are wholly prohibited. This SHERBET of SXIRAZ is unrivaled in its aroma and delicacy of flavor, imparting to the nervous system an agreeable tone and vigor, without the possibility of an undue exhilaration. Its ingredients are all vegetable, and were never before used in the manufacture of any other beverage. It is far superior to anything of the kind that has preceded it, being highly carbonated and remarkably rich in its cream like consistency. It combines all the agreeable qualities of a cooling, refreshing beverage with the renovating and nourishing properties of London porter. As a table drink nothing can be more appropriate. "In Persia bowls filled with Sherbet furnish the beverage of the royal meals." The poets of Persia, like those of other nations of the East, have made Sherbet the ecstatic theme of their verse.

The article will be sold in champagne bottles. Price of quarts, $2 50 per doz including bottles. Pints, $1 50 per doz bottles.

P. S.—The bottles will be called for, and purchased at the following prices: quarts 50 cents per doz.; pints, 31 cents per doz including corks.

All business communications must be addressed, by post or otherwise, to the SHERBET COMPANY, at their general office, No. 135 Broadway, where they will receive prompt attention.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY, VERY LOW.—The subscriber is now selling watches at retail, at the following prices, being much less than any other house:

Fine gold lepine watches, 4 holes jewelled	$25 00
Fine gold detached levers, full jewelled	30 00
Gold enamel watches, for ladies	35 00
Gold hunting watches, for ladies	35 00
Gold hunting patent levers, for gentlemen	38 00
Gold patent levers, for gentlemen	38 00
Silver patent levers	15 00
Silver detached levers, full jewelled	13 00
Silver lepine, 4 holes jewelled	9 00

And all other kinds of watches at equally low prices; also all kinds of jewelry, and silver spoons, forks, &c., at much less than the usual prices. GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., up stairs.

MEAD & FULLMER'S CROTON METALLIC FIRE PROOF PAINT.—This article is acknowledged by all who have used it to be superior to any other paint in use. It is proof against the action of the weather and fire. It is cheaper than other paint in consequence of its taking less oil to mix and covering much more surface. Give it a trial. Principal Depôts, No. 105 Murray-st. and No. 19 8th-av., N. Y. For sale also by

HALL, BUCKELL & CO., No. 220 Greenwich-st.
BAXTER & SONS, No 143 Maiden-lane.
J. D. TORRY, No. 116 Fulton-st.
WARD, CLOSE & CO., No. 83 Maiden-lane.
CHARLES N. DEAN, New-Rochelle, Westchester Co.
JOHN H. HAINES, Mamaroneck, Westchester County.
CHARLES W. FIELD, Port Chester, Westchester County, and in most of the towns and cities throughout the country.

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The Ghost-Raiser.
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NEW-YORK, May 12, 1852.

A NEW SPEAKER.

JUST

New-York Daily Times.

BROOKLYN CITY.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—The body of an infant was found by the Second District Police early yesterday morning in the East River near the Catherine Ferry. It is supposed that some inhuman parent must have drowned the child intentionally. The Coroner will investigate the matter.

—A man named Michael Downey was brought before Justice King, yesterday morning, and fined $10, for violating a City Ordinance, by dumping night soil in the public streets.

An insane man named William Pierpont, was taken up in the streets, by officers Dickinson and Bennett, of the Second District police, and properly cared for.

COMMON COUNCIL.—This body held a special meeting on Thursday evening. Present, presiding, HENRY A. KENT, Esq., and a quorum of members.

COURT OF SESSIONS.—Before HENRY A. MOORE, County Judge, and Justices STILWELL and BROWN.—*Thursday.*—James M'Grath, indicted for assault and battery upon an officer, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to sixty days imprisonment, with a stay of execution during good behaviour.

William McDonald, on an indictment for grand larceny, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to five months imprisonment in the County Jail.

Peter P. Eagan and Mary Ann Abrams, indicted for selling lottery tickets, pleaded guilty, and sentence was suspended during good behaviour.

COURT OF SESSIONS—HENRY A. MOORE and Justices STILWELL and BROWN—*Friday.* Patrich Long alias Thos. Dunn—indictment for grand larcery, in stealing money from Patrick Kane last December, in Williamsburg. Upon trial a verdict of not guilty was brought in by the Jury. The trial of John and Samuel Smith for assault and battery on a police officer, was postponed. Thomas Brennan indicted for assaulting officer Bowers, of the First District Police, in Furman-street, was tried and found guilty. Fined $10.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Before Judge STRONG—*Friday.—Samuel Bouton* vs. *City of Brooklyn.* Demurrer was argued by Mr. Van Cott for the City and Mr. Curt for Plaintiff. This case involves the validity of the assessment made for grading Washington Park. Decision reserved.

CITY COURT—Before Judge GREENWOOD—*Thursday—Collins* vs. *Leavitt.*—An action for slander, for calling the plaintiff a thief. The defendants, H. Leavitt and Wife, occupy the highest social position in the City. The plaintiff was formerly in the employ of the family as a servant, and upon leaving was accused of stealing a lace collar, of the value of thirty-seven and one-half cents, on which charge she was tried and acquitted. The case has occupied the court for two days, and is still progressing. Col. Jack appears for plaintiff, and Messrs. Chapman & Rockwell for defendants.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

ANTI-RAILROAD MEETING.—At the Anti-Railroad Meeting held on Thursday evening, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, An attempt was made at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen of this City, on Monday last, to grant permission to certain parties to use several of the streets for the purpose of laying railroad tracks therein; and whereas a disposition was then manifested to force this most unjust measure through, without giving the people an opportunity to remonstrate against the same.

Resolved, That the manifestation of such determination calls for a prompt and decided expression from those who are opposed to such a use of the streets of our City.

Resolved, That we believe the proposed laying of railroad tracks through the streets of Williamsburg, believing that such tracks would be injurious to the property on any street in which they may be laid, and detrimental to the interests of the whole City.

Resolved, That we deny that the Aldermen of this City have the power to lease any portion of the public streets of Williamsburg to private parties, for such purposes as above, and we will resist all attempts so to lease our streets by every means which the Constitution and the laws enable us to use.

On motion, a "*Vigilance Committee*" of five was appointed to guard the rights of the citizens. Messrs. Jas. Lynch, Chas. Noble, H. Warren, N. Cooper, and Harvey G. Law, were appointed said Committee.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet next Monday evening, at the City Hall. The Common Council held a meeting the same evening, at the same place.

PUBLIC MEETING.—A large public meeting was held on Thursday evening, at the "Garden," of that portion of citizens opposed to the laying down of a railway track through the city. The meeting was large, and a strong position was taken against the petition of the Railroad Company.

INQUEST.—Coroner Schaps held an inquest on Thursday upon the body of the infant found buried in a sand-bank in Second-street, between North Eleventh and North Twelfth-streets, and a verdict was rendered that the child had been still-born, and placed there by some unknown persons.

The Killing of a Fugitive Slave at Columbia.

From the Columbia (Pa.) Spy, May 8

In the last number of our paper we published what we believed to be—and what has since proved to be, so far as it went—a correct account of the attempt of officers SNYDER and RIDGELY to arrest a fugitive slave, named WILLIAM SMITH, in which the latter officer shot the slave, whilst in their custody. A contemporary, in speaking of the affair, says our article was "very guarded." So it was. Within a few hours after the occurrence, when great excitement prevailed among all classes of our citizens, and when the facts were not fully known, we were careful to furnish a fair and an impartial account of what we now believe—after the excitement has subsided, and the public have been able to form an opinion from what they have heard of the testimony—to have been a most unjustifiable murder, committed without any provocation whatever—by a man, too, who had the reputation of being a fearless and a good officer. Facts sustain us in this opinion. In broad daylight, two officers—one a large, heavily-built man, the other a man of medium size, with only one hand—arrest a fugitive slave. The slave struggles to get away, and whilst endeavoring to do so, the larger officer draws a pistol and shoots him down. The officers then walked off—to the great discredit of our citizens—and were permitted to pursue the course which further they would go.

On Thursday night, immediately after an inquest was held over the body of SMITH, J. W. FISHER, Esq., sent a telegraphic dispatch of the murder to JOHN L. THOMSON, Esq., the efficient Prosecuting Attorney for this county. Mr. T. came up on Friday, and after hearing the facts in the case, directed Esquire FISHER to summon all the witnesses to appear at his office on Tuesday, the 4th inst., at which time he would attend and take the testimony, to forward to Governor BIGLER, in order that he may judge of the nature of the affair, and of the propriety of granting a requisition on Governor LOWE, of Maryland, for the delivery of RIDGELEY. Mr. THOMPSON appeared at the time appointed, and conducted the examination of the witnesses with much ability. The result of that examination we give below.

John Williams (colored) sworn.—On Thursday, the 20th ult., in the lower part of Columbia, was at work, in the afternoon, I saw two men arrest William Smith; didn't see any paper in their hands. Before they placed their hands on him, heard Snyder say to the other man, "Catch him," they then laid hold of him, one on each side, didn't hear them say anything to him, he struggled a little to pull away from them, was in a stooped position all the while; think he did not at any time get his arm away from their hands; from the time they seized Smith until he was shot, could not have been more than two minutes; at the end of the two minutes, the man they call Ridgely fired and shot. Ridgely had a pistol; I did not see Snyder have any instrument; the man that shot had the pistol; did not see the pistol at the time Ridgely shot; saw it before; saw Smith fall and turn over on his back; what I mean by struggling is, Smith tried to pull away from the officers; the backs of all were towards me. I was standing about thirty yards from where Smith was shot at the time of the struggle. Smith was exerting himself hard to get away; after Smith fell, Snyder said to Ridgely, "Come, give yourself up," they then started up Front-street towards the centre of Columbia; when the officers first arrested Smith, I heard Snyder tell Ridgely to take hold of Smith; don't know that Snyder took any hand in the struggle, and had raised hands; did not hear Ridgely make any reply; there were no persons present when the affair happened, except some colored men on the top of the board piles; no effort was made after the affair to do violence to the officers; they were not followed by the crowd; Smith did not live more than two minutes after the pistol was fired; from all I saw of the struggle, I think the pistol was fired by design; at no time had Smith any advantage over the two officers; they had hold of him all the time; suppose that Smith was about five feet six or seven inches high. Ridgely is about six feet, well proportioned; Snyder about six inches less in height than Smith; don't know that Snyder told Ridgely to give himself up, Ridgely said he would; Smith was working for me, had a wife but no children that I know of.

Henry K Minnich, sworn—First I heard of the affair, was the report of the pistol; at that time I was in my house; I ran out immediately, and I went to the place where Smith was lying; when I got there, there was no person present, the officers were there standing around the heap; in a few minutes the persons at work in the yard gathered; no person that I saw followed Ridgely and Snyder; from my house, to where Smith was shot, is about twenty yards, there was no crowd, mob, or riotous disturbance on the part of those who gathered.

Levi Tuttle, sworn—I was in the alley the time Ridgely took hold of Smith, was between four and five steps from them. I heard a report of a pistol, I turned round and saw Smith falling; I stopped about a minute before I went to them. I found Smith bleeding very much; did not see any warrant or paper in the hands of Ridgely when he took hold of Smith.

Christmas Johnson (colored) sworn—I was present on the afternoon Smith was shot, did not see the officers until they got to where the affair happened. When I saw them, one was each side of him; had hold of his arms; Smith was in a stooping position at the time I saw them. I saw Ridgely put his hand in his pocket, and draw out a pistol; saw him throw his arm back as if he was going to strike. Snyder said to him "Don't shoot him;" did not hear Ridgely say any thing but he shot immediately afterwards. They both had a hold of Smith with their backs towards me. I saw both officers have hold of Smith; Ridgely had hold with one arm, while he put the other in his pocket and drew out his pistol. Smith was in a stooping position at the time Ridgely shot. I was on top of a board pile at the time; no person interfered with the officers to rescue Smith; during the time I saw them, Smith had not yet succeeded in getting loose; after Smith fell, Snyder said to Ridgely, you will have to give yourself up; Ridgely said he would; and they started off, no person followed them that I saw. Smith lived about two minutes after he was shot.

James Reese (colored) sworn—I saw Smith when Snyder and Ridgely arrested him; they caught him by the breast of the jacket; Smith said, "Men, what do you mean?" Ridgely put his hand in his pocket, drew out his pistol and cocked it, and said to Smith, "Now I've got you, you black son of a bitch." Smith tried to get away; I went down the alley, and got about thirty steps, when I heard the report of a pistol; I then went back, and saw Smith lying on the ground, gasping. I did not see any persons interfere with the officers.

Allen Burson, (colored,) sworn—I was on the top of a board-pile about twelve feet high, about fifteen yards from where Smith was shot; I heard some person say, "Oh, men, oh men," which caused me to look around; saw Snyder have hold of Smith's left arm, and Ridgely holding his right, with his left hand. Smith was pulling towards the fence; saw Ridgely raise his hand with a pistol in it; heard him say something but could not understand what it was, and instantly he fired, Smith fell forward on his face, coat pocket, and both officers started off and walked out the alley; I asked what the man shot Billy for, when Ridgely turned and looked at me and walked on; I followed them up and came in sight of them at Grove's shoe-store, about two squares from the place; I followed on until they reached Parson's tavern, where they both entered; John Williams and myself were the only two persons that came up after them from the yard; I told different persons what had taken place, and afterwards went back to the yard where Smith was shot.

John Williams, (colored) sworn—I was standing about fourteen feet from where Smith was shot; the first I saw the officers were coming up the alley, each having hold of Smith on the shoulder; I saw Ridgely reach into his pocket, and get out a pistol, saying, "You damned black son of a bitch, I've got you now." I then saw Ridgely fire the pistol; he shot over his shoulder; I understood Snyder to say, "Drop him;" I heard Smith say "Do it, Men, don't;" I am positive that Ridgely's left hand was on Smith's shoulder, at the time he fired with his right hand; I did not see the officers first take hold of Smith; after Smith fell, Snyder and Ridgley turned round, and walked away towards the railroad; I started after them, and followed them to Pearson's tavern; I was in company with Allen Bowsin, and James Rogers, part of the way; I was about a square off from them; I saw nothing like a mob.

Sarah Harris, affirmed.—I was sitting in the room of my house at the time; I first noticed three men, one colored and two white men; I then heard the report of a pistol, when the colored man fell; when I first saw them, I did not see a pistol in the hands of the white men; I did not notice that the colored man was endeavoring to escape; the white men stood four or five minutes afterwards, when they said they would go; I did not see Smith have Ridgely's finger in his mouth; think I could have seen, if he had; the window was up; I did not see any persons about but the three, at the time; both white men had hold of the colored man, one on each side; I saw no struggling to get away.

Rev. John Cotton Smith, of Christ Church, Bangor, Me., has accepted the office of assistant minister of Trinity Church, in Boston, to which he was elected on the 2d ult.

The winter wheat crops of Wisconsin are stated to be in fine condition this spring. For two or three years past this crop has been rather poor.

The prisoners in the jail at Paris, Oxford County, Me., took advantage of the absence of the jailer, on Tuesday night, and left the institution for parts unknown.

Col. C. F. Henningsen, the English officer who traveled for some time in Kossuth's suite, is lecturing at the West on Hungary and her future prospects.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* states that a crevasse has occurred on the Mississippi, below Lake Providence, which is one hundred yards wide.

A letter from St. Josephs, Mo., states the overland emigration to the Pacific, this Spring, at sixty thousand souls.

An Artesian Well has been excavated at Charleston, S. C., to the depth of over nine hundred feet, and is not yet completed.

President Fillmore has recognized Joseph Frontin, Consul of Denmark, at San Francisco.

Madame CELESTE is performing her farewell engagement at Philadelphia.

Miss JULIA DAVENPORT is playing, with much success, at Philadelphia.

Mrs. Sinclair closed an engagement at the Federal-street Theatre, Boston, on Tuesday evening.

A wire suspension bridge is being thrown over the Muskingum river, near Dresden, Ohio.

MARRIED.

At Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., on the 12th inst., by Rev. E. F. Edwards, J. OTIS AVERILL, of this city, to SARAH ELIZABETH, daughter of John H. Jones.

On the 9th inst., by Rev. Charles Reynolds, Mr. GEO. C. BENNETT, of the *Williamsburg Times*, to Miss SARAH A. TAYLOR, all of Williamsburg.

On Thursday, in St. John's Church, Yonkers, by Rev. Charles H. Halsey, Mr. THOMAS G. PRICHARD to Miss SARAH C. BELL, of Yonkers.

On Thursday morning, May 13, at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, by Rev. A. Lafonte, GEORGE MOONEY, of East Florida, to Miss ELLA WATROUS, of this city.

DIED.

On Friday morning, at 1 o'clock, Mrs. MARY W. CAMP, wife of Mr. Samuel K. Camp.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 6 Willow-place, Brooklyn, on Saturday, 15th inst., at 4½ o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood cemetery for interment.

In Brooklyn, L. I., May 13, of consumption, in the 53d year of her age, SARAH HASWELL, wife of Joseph H. Greene.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 67 Nassau-st. Brooklyn, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

On Thursday, 13th inst., LIZZIE C., infant daughter of William S. and Sarah H. Rogers, aged 1 month and 1 day.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange — MAY 14

$3,000 U S 6s, '67	111	50 New-Jersey Zinc	17½
7,000 U S 6s, '68	109½	100 Portsmouth Dry Dock	7
500 N Y State 5s, '55	104	100 do	7⅛
1,500 Ohio 6s, '60	108½	50 Florence & Keyport	3½
4,000 Penn State 5s	96⅞	100 Nicaragua Co	b30 30½
4,000 Erie Income Bds	96½	75 do	30
5,000 Erie 1st Mrtg bds	105½	195 do	30¼
3,000 do	105	50 do	30½
5,000 do	106½	100 Dauphin Coal Co	b3 3
2,000 Erie 2d Mrtg bds	95½	150 do	57
2,000 Erie Con bds '71	96⅜	100 Erie Railroad	87½
3,000 do b60	96⅝	60 do	87¾
3,000 do '62	97⅜	200 do	b60 88
6,000 do	97½	100 do	b60 87½
7,000 Hud 1st Mgt bds	107	50 do	88
500 do	107½	150 do	b30 88
5,000 do 2d, s12m	94	100 do	s10 87½
1,000 Mad River Bonds	88	75 do	87½
2,000 North Indiana bds	97	5 Rech & Syra. R. R.	116½
7,500 Harlem Ex Cifs	77½	200 Long Island Railroad	21½
3,000 do	77	50 Norwich Railroad	21½
75 Merchants Bank	124½	300 Nor & Wor R R	57
100 Mechanics Bank	122½	50 Reading Railroad	s90 73
10 Del & Hud Canal	116½	100 do	s30 73
5 Bank Commerce	110	700 do	73½
20 Mech & Lke Assoc	103	300 do	s30 73½
52 Bro & Jam Bank	116	100 do	73¾
20 Bank North America	109	50 Mad & Indianapolis	10½
10 Metropolitan Bank	104½	63 N Y & N H R R	113
550 Morris Canal	18½	68 Chemung Railroad	86
13 North Am Ins Co	110	10 Northern Indiana	1½
25 Canton Company	82½	52 Harlem Railroad	71½
275 do	82⅝	100 do	72

SECOND BOARD

$5,200 Penn State 5s	96½	100 Harlem Railroad	opg 72
7,000 Erie 1st Mgt Bds	105½	100 do	s30 72
5,000 Erie 2d Mgt Bds	94½	100 do	b60 72½
1,000 Erie Conv Bds '71	97⅜	100 do	b30 72
50 Nicaragua Transit Co	37½	200 do	4m 72
50 do	38	200 do	opg 72½
50 do	38½	72 Harlem Railroad Pref	112
125 do	38⅝	58 Stonington Railroad	55½
100 do	b60 39	200 Long Island Railroad	21½
300 Canton Co	s30 82½	100 do	s90 21
100 Morris Canal	b3 19	100 Erie Railroad	87½
400 New-Jersey Zinc Co	16½	125 do	s10 88
100 Reading Railroad	b3 73½		

FRIDAY, May 14—6 P. M.

There was a good market for Bonds to day. The Banking demand keeps up Government and New-York State Bonds, while the Foreign orders are pretty liberal for the best class of Railroads. Erie First Mortgage brought 110¾ ex-coupon, equal to 120 ₱ cent., the highest figures yet attained by any Railroad 7s. The Second issue advanced to 109. Hudson First Mortgage rose to 107½, and for Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad 7s, 106; was privately paid. Erie Convertibles were not influenced by the Foreign demand to-day. Some of the orders are limited too low. The Corning 7s were sold at 94, *a* , and at the close of the day 95, was asked. Pennsylvania 5s went up to 96⅛.

In the Share dealings, the chief speculation was in Nicaragua and Erie, as on yesterday, both rather interesting cases at present. Several of the original Transit party have realized since the fall of the stock, after refusing to make buy while the sun shone at 50. The result is to cut down fortunes of $300,000 to $200,000, and to put up $50,000 instead of $80,000 palaces on the Avenues. Either will do, however, and it is a subject of hearty congratulation with their friends that Fortune has been thus suddenly bountiful. The stock, after falling to 34⅜, yesterday, sold freely this forenoon at 36@36¼, after the adjournment, at 37@37¼, at Second Board, 38@38⅜, cash, and at close 39 was bid. The contest in Erie was more de cided. Prices recovered to 88 in the morning, sold at 88¼ at Second Board, and fell at close to 87⅝. Harlem was moderately active; a good many time contracts made. Reading quite stubborn. Canton, 82½ on sellers' contracts, 30 days. Morris Canal in request, at 19, and attracting increased attention. Dauphin advanced to 57. Long Island steady. The whole Share market looked fair, with the exception of Erie, which encounters a formidable opposition to a rise.

Standard Shares were again firm. Nearly all the City Banks a fraction higher. Delaware and Hudson Canal, and Rochester, Northern Indiana and Madison Railroads, were in request at good prices. New-Haven declined a fraction.

The movement of the week in Foreign Dry Goods, moderate in the aggregate, is as follows

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN	
	Pkgs.	*Value.*	*Pkgs.*	*Value*	*Pkgs.*	*Value*
Wool ..	209	$56,796	52	$20,792	156	$32,426
Cotton	212	53,403	23	5,271	69	7,617
Silks	156	98,200	116	30,953	34	15,142
Flax	291	62,758	26	3,176	94	12,926
Miscellaneous	109	37,967	659	5,919	14	3,793
Total .	1,069	$313,774	876	$65,114	311	$91,504

The excess in Cotton receipts does not advance so rapidly. The difference is now indicated by 2,748,000 this year, against 2,104,000 same time last year. After this date last year, 252,000 bales were received. The same this year would give precisely 3,000,000 bales. Mr. STEWART, in his Circular for the *Baltic* to-morrow, says:

"The *Canada's* advices were received early on Wednesday morning, and being healthier than were anticipated at this time, caused a renewed active inquiry at prices ¼c. better, at which rates 2,500 bales changed hands. On Thursday an advance of another ¼c. early in the day, failed to check the spirit of buyers, the sales reaching 3,000 bales, and yesterday 4,000 at same full prices. Nearly the whole of this business has been done on speculation, independent of European orders or markets. The crop question remains as before, fully 2,000,000 bales—and beyond that, very great uncertainty. The season for planting the new crop has been favorable to a degree; its backwardness is a matter of no moment, provided we do not have what is termed a wet summer."

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $630,084; paid $570,396; and had at close a balance of $3,590,723.

The business in Exchange to-day was not large. The best transient Bank bills were in request at 110 *a* 110¼. The regular Bankers were asking 110¾. They are not anxious to draw while it is so difficult to use money at paying interest. Demand loans range from 4 *to* 5 ₱ cent, mostly 5 ₱ cent, and occasionally 6 ₱ cent. on Railroad Bonds and Shares not well established in market value.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 13.

COTTON sales to-day barely 1,000 bales—the market is unsettled, and the effect of the *Canada's* news still undeveloped.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, May 13.

COTTON—Sales to-day 1,300 bales at 7¼@9¼c—700 being at the latter price. The weeks transactions foot up 6,600 bales. The market has advanced ¼@¼c. Middling fair to fair is quoted 9¼@9¾. The weeks receipts have been 11,747 bales. The stock on hand exclusive of that on ship-board, is 33,918 bales of upland and 634 Sea Island.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, May 14.

1,200 bales of COTTON sold to-day at 7¼ to 9¼c.; the market is unchanged.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Friday*—*First Board.*—$1,000 City Railroad 6s, '81, 106; 1,000 do., '87, b5, 106½; 600 do., '72, 106½; 25,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '70, 82; 140 Schuylkill Navigation Mortgage, 5s, '56, 72; 800 United States, 6s, '67, 111½; 2,000 City Gas 6s, '72, 2d, 104½; 1,000 Harrisburg Railroad, 6s, (1) Camden & Amboy Railroad 6s, '64, 98; 150 Morris Canal, 18½; 200 Long Island Railroad, 19½; 50 Reading Railroad, cash, 73½; 150 Girard Bank, 12½; 16 Commercial Bank, 60.

Between Boards.—$1,000 City Gas, 6s, '67, 104½; 100 Long Island Railroad, s5, 19½; 50 Reading Railroad, 73½; 50 Girard Bank, 12½; 3 Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank, 69.

Second Board.—$7,000 Camden & Amboy Railroad, 5s, '65, 85½; 1,000 Kensington Water Works, 6s, '39, 96½; 2,000 County 6s, '71, 102; 496 ₱ Pennsylvania 5s, 2d, 96½; 1,000 Cincinnati 6s, '65, 99; 1,000 Cincinnati Water Works, 6s, '63, 101; 2,000 Pittsburg 6s, '69, 95; 600 Pennsylvania 6s, 10½; 85 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½; 25 Girard Bank, 12½; 21 Mechanics Bank, 30.

After Board.—$6,000 United States 5s, '65, 106½; 1,000 Alms House 6s, '55, 100; 2,000 Susquehannah Canal 6s, '72, 100; Reading Railroad, 30½; 50 do., s5, 30½; 50 do., 30½; 400 Morris Canal, 19; 100 Long Island Railroad, 19½; 30 Pennsylvania Railroad, s5, 44½; 30 Northern Bank, Kentucky, b5, 117; 25 do., 117.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 113¾@114½; United States 6s, '67, 114½@114¾; Pennsylvania 5s, 96@96½; Reading Railroad, 30½@30¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½@44¾; Mortgage 6s, '50, 97½@98; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½@44¾; Morris Canal, 18½@19; Schuylkill Navigation, Interest on, 53½@53¾; Long Island, 19½@19¾; Vicksburg, 15½@16; Girard Bank, 12½@12¾; United States Bank, 3¼@3½; Union Canal, 13½@14¾.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, MAY 14—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are inactive, yet unaltered. The sales do not exceed 30 bbls.—Pots at $5@5 06½, and Pearls at $6 25@$6 31½ ₱ 100 lb.

COTTON—Seems pretty brisk at the previous full rates. The amount on sale is not large—4,000 bales changed hands to-day, in part at 9½c.@c., for middling Uplands; 9½c. @9¾c. for do. Orleans.

FLOUR, &c.—State and Western brands are still tending downwards. The receipts are heavy, and influence the market unfavorably. We notice a little more Eastern and export demand. The local trade, however, buy with much caution. Low grades rule in favor of purchasers most, as of these the stock is mainly composed. The business includes 12,000 bbls. Sour at $3 56@$3 62½, Superfine No. 2, at $3 62½ @$3 75; Ordinary to straight State, and good common Orleans, at $4@$4 12½; mixed Western, choice State, and favorite Ohio, at $4 12½@$4 31½; fair, to fancy Indiana and Michigan, at $4 25@$4 43½; fancy Genesee at $4 68½@$4 93½; fancy Ohio at $4 81½@$5 06½; extra Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio at $5@5 50; and extra Genesee at $5 12½@$5 81½. Canadian is on the decline—2,200 bbls. were sold during the day at $4 6¼@$4 18¾, in bond. Southern is offered more freely, and exhibits a drooping tendency; some 1,000 bbls. mixed to favorite Ordinary were obtained to-day at $4 37½@$4 62½, and fancy do. at $4 75@$5 25. Rye Flour is slow of sale at $3 31½ @$3 37½. Corn Meal appears the same—Jersey bringing, by retail, $3 25, and Brandywine $3 50@$3 56½.

GRAIN—Wheat is without essential change. The arrivals are moderate, and inquiries limited. Only one sale of 1,500 bush. of Southern White was made at 101c. Rye is less plentiful and more valuable; 5,700 bush. having been taken at 72c @73c @74c. ₱ bush. Barley is dull and nominal at 63c @ 64c. Corn in request at 49c @ 49½c. for Western, and 42c @ 43c. for Northern. Corn is pretty brisk and steady, with a good home and fair shipping inquiry, and sales of 40,000 bush. round yellow at 61c @62½c., and mixed Western at 59c @ 60c.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in moderate demand at languid rates. The sales include 500 bbls. Prime at $10 62½, and Mess at $12 50@$12 62½. Pickled Meats are plenty and cheaper, with sales of 300 pkgs. Shoulders at 4½c., and Hams at 10c @10½c. Lard is actively inquired for, with a firmer market; we note sales of 600 bbls. Prime at 10c @10½c. Beef is doing better; 500 bbls. were disposed of at $6@$7 50 for Prime, and $10@$14 for Mess. Prime Mess and Beef Hams are unchanged. Ohio and State Butter sells at 15c @18c., and fair to choice Cheese at 6½c @8c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Is again lower, with a heavier supply, and limited inquiry; 700 bbls. Prison sold in various parcels at 20½c @21c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—There was rather more offering, though at rather lower rates. About 3,000 bbls. Flour were engaged for Liverpool, at 1s 4½d., and about 10,000 bush. Wheat, part at 6d. Naval Stores are in limited request, and 500 bbls. for Portsmouth, London, 2,000 bbls. Flour were engaged on private terms. 100 bales Cotton were engaged for Antwerp, at 7c. There was no change in the rates to other ports.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Great Britain, from Liverpool—H A Bright, H C Furdet, T A Shaw and family, J A Shaw, Miss Ingalis, Mr Sedker and lady, Mrs Billmire, Col Macauley, A P Arkwright, John Harrison, James Crockett, R Moseley, Alexander Wheatley, C H Higginson, T C Harnett, G S P Coffin, Mr Squire and lady, Thomas Parker, Mr T Long and lady, Henry Long, Mrs Fanny Clayton, Misses Isabella Heron, Emma Matilada Wolff, Georgiana Wolff, Matilda Hanks, Mrs Stoppleton and family, Mr Thompson and lady, Mr Deadman and lady, Miss Deadman, Henry Deadman, Albert E Deadman, R Branford and lady, R Branford, Jr., Miss Branford, Robert Branford and M A Branford, James Branford, Wm Branford, Frederick Branford, Miss Emma Branford, Miss Lucy Hales, Herbert Hammond, Rev Mr Palin and lady, J P Fullgames, lady, and family, Miss Ann Peters, Edward Bell, John Bell, William Loosan, Nicholas Dodds, Edward Dodds, Herbert Heaton, Robert Appleton, Thomas Appleton, Charles Appleton, E W Harris, Wm Hopper, Mr Bremner, Mr Gerrard, Miss Gerrard, Miss Gerrard, Miss Fairbanks, S Hanson and lady, Thomas Waters, John Phipps, W. Webster, United States, William Pirrie, Misses Young, Sandford, B Sandford, S J McCoy and brother, Mrs Read, Mrs Harvey, Miss Read, Mr Dudgeon and lady, Misses Jane Dudgeon, Ellen Dudgeon, Mary Dudgeon, Letitia Dudgeon, Sarah Dudgeon, Mr J Dudgeon, J Dudgeon, Jr., S Dudgeon, William H Dudgeon, S Mason, Richard Read, J Hamill, Hugh Higgs, Rev Mr O'Neil Ireland, Frederick Korp, Gustavus Keen, Oliver Newburger, M Nadlet, Germans, W de Meurzel, Henry Blain, Canada, F Stamps, Hamilton Lowe, Jersey—165.

MINIATURE ALMANAC ... THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises ... 4 45|Sets ... 7 08|MOON—Rises ... 3 23

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook ... 5 49ev|Gov Island ... 6 39ev.|Hell Gate ... 8 41ev

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK ... THURSDAY, MAY 13.

Cleared.

U S M steamship Baltic, Comstock, Liverpool, E K Collins & Co.

Ship Indiana, Bennett, New Orleans, Frost & Hicks.

Ship Flying Cloud, Cressy, San Francisco, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Gazelle, Dollard, San Francisco, Taylor & Merrill.

Ship Gottenberg, (Hum) Jorgensen, Hamburg, Schmidt & Kalchen.

Bark Telegraph, Crockett, Campeachy, Nesmith & Sons.

Bark Theo Korner, (Brem) Seensenburg, Baltimore, Bodewald Bros.

Bark Grampus, Dyer, Cardenas, Peck & Church.

Bark Ross, (M) Brown, St John, N B, H & F W Meyer.

Bark Golland, (Norw) Nielson, Miramichi, E. Beck & Kunhardt.

Bark Rhein, (Ham) Popp, Humburg, E. Beck & Kunhardt.

Bark Brunette, Preble, Lisbon, J W Elwell & Co.

Brig Atkinson, (Br) Jackson, Quebec, Montgomery Bros.

Brig James, Hinckley, Aguadilla, M M Freeman.

Brig Waratesha, Nelson, Ponce, P R., M. M. Freeman.

Schr Mary Clark, Allen, Newburyport.

Schr Gold-Hunter, Brackett, Humacao, L. W. & P Armstrong.

Schr Iowa, Wheelwright, Philadelphia, master.

Schr Anthea, Rice, Harbor Island, C. Akerly.

Schr Catherine, Collins, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.

Schr Commodore, Nordstrom, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.

Schr J H Johnson, Johnson, Harbor Island, G J Mitchell.

Schr Clinton, Rogers, Matagorda, N L. McCready & Co.

Schr Providence, (Br) Mahon, Londonderry, J. S Whitney & Co.

Schr Thomas H Thompson, Nickerson, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand.

Schr Sybil, (Br) Rodolf, St John, N F., Gillespie, Dean & Co.

Schr Hester, New-Haven, Dunham & Dimon.

Barge Grampus, Yapp, Philadelphia, J & N Briggs.

Propeller Cayuga, Nelson, Philadelphia, J & N Briggs.

Steamer Oneida, O'Neil, Philadelphia, W H Thompson.

Arrived.

Ship Harry, (Dan) Packmann, Batavia, 108 days, coffee to Pavenstadt & Schumacker.

Bark Gaylord Leslie, Savannah, 10 ds., cotton and rice to J R Gelston. Has experienced very heavy weather, and lost part of bulwarks; carried away 12 bales cotton.

Bark Sir Powell Burrell, (Br) Woodcock, Sacrificia Grande, April 25, sugar to Moses Taylor & Co. Has had a pilot on board 4 days.

Bark Pallas, (Br) Young, Cork, 36 ds., in ballast and 143 pass to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Reddie, (of Boston,) Chase, Pernambuco, April 4, sugar to W H Safford.

Bark Fortuna, (Brem) Beckman, 60 ds. from Bremen, in ballast and 91 pass to Pavenstadt & Schumacker. The F. has experienced heavy weather on the passage.

Bark Brothers, (Br) Doran, 38 ds. from Newry, iron and 60 pass to order.

Brig Marinus, (Br) Doubloidt, 16 ds. from Arichat, (N S.,) plaster to J H Brain & Co.

Brig Rockwell, (Br) Foster, 57 ds. from Newcastle, (Eng.) coal to Barclay & Livingston.

Brig Pennamaquon, (of Boston,) Crocket, Guayama, P R., to ds. Dessues to A. C. Rosaire & Co. Has had a pilot on board 4 days.

Brig Refugee, (Br) Pile, Bordeaux, 53 ds., brandy and wine to D St Amant. Has had heavy weather, lost mainyard, bulwarks, and received other damage.

Brig Warschly Schinkoll, (Brem) Albberfeld, Bremen, 50 ds., in ballast and 44 pass to Meyer & Stucken.

Brig Abrasia, Loyd, Rio Grande, March 19, hides, horns and bones to H K Corning.

Brig Swan, (of Boston,) Bray, Dominica, 15 ds., molasses and sugar to Barnard & Taylor. Left no American vessels in port.

Brig Jane Watson, (Br.) Grossard, Dublin, 38 ds., in ballast, and 56 pass. to master. The J. W. has had very heavy weather, spring mainmast, and is leaking.

Brig P M. Prescott, (of Calais,) Heard, Monktown, N B., 10 ds., shipknees to order.

Brig Demarara, (of Scarsport,) Merrithew, Ponce, P R., 16 ds., sugar to Molor, Sands & Riera.

Brig Alte Peter, (Dutch) Andres, Roostock, 42 ds., mdse. and 160 pass. to W. Schuchardt.

Schr E S Penny, Berry, Maracaibo, April 24, coffee, &c., to Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Schr. Amstel, (Dutch) Curvehand, Amsterdam, 35 ds., mdse. to Funch & Meincke.

Schr Susanna, (Plymouth.) Minter St. John, P. R., April 26, sugar to master.

Schr. William A. Spafford, Kent, San Francisco, Valparaiso, 114 ds., Rio Janeiro, 14th March, and St. Thomas, April 29 in ballast to Cannon & Hopkins.

Schr. Ann, (of Rockland,) Duggett, Ponce, (P R,) April 29, sugar to J & T White.

Schr. Susan, Grahnn, Portland, 4 days, mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Melbourne, Hutchins, Calais, 10 ds., lumber to Simpson, Mayhews & Co.

Schr Harrison Price, Downs, Wilmington, N.C., naval stores to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr Mary Howard, Marshal, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., naval stores to Hussey & Murray.

Schr Joseph Porter, Kennett, Virginia, 3 ds., wood.

Schr Eliza Amanda, Williams, Virginia, 3 ds., wood.

Steamer Ontario, Chase, Boston, 28 hs., mdse. to Mailler & Loud.

Sloop Thomas B. Hawkins, Jones, Providence.

WIND—Sunset, S. S. W.

Below.—A large Br. ship, with passengers. Also, a light ship

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (Sunday excepted,) at the office, No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, between Beekman and Ann, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies; THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and five copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

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THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every Saturday morning, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

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New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I....NO. 207. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 17, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GIRARD HOUSE, Saturday Evening, May 15, 1852.

☞ **Third Congressional District.**—The time designated by the Whig General Committee for the Convention to assemble having arrived, Mr. JAMES E. WOOD, of the IIId Ward, called the Convention to order. Mr. GEORGE W. THACHER was nominated Chairman, pro tem. The motion being put, was carried; and Mr. Wood called Mr. Thacher to the Chair. At this moment, Mr. PHŒNIX was named, and Mr. Phœnix called for a division. Mr. Wood stated he had decided the motion carried, before a division had been called for. Mr. D. C. CAMMEYER was nominated for Secretary. A division being called, a large majority having taken the right, Mr. D. C. CAMMEYER was appointed Secretary. On motion, K. S. TOWNSEND was unanimously appointed additional Secretary. The Chair called for the credentials from the different Wards. The IId, IIId, Vth, and VIIIth Wards presented credentials. Mr. PHŒNIX took possession of the credentials of the Ist Ward. The Chairman, Mr. THACHER, ordered that the roll should then be called, and twenty members answered to their names. (During the call of the roll, Mr. PHŒNIX first saying that he was the Chairman; and then saying that he protested against the whole proceedings, remarked that nothing was left but for them to withdraw. He then left the room with K. S. TOWNSEND, one of the Secretaries, followed by other gentlemen.) The Convention then proceeded to make permanent organization; and, on motion, Ald. OSCAR W. STURTEVANT was called to the Chair, and D. C. CAMMEYER and JAMES KENNEDY appointed Secretaries. On motion, the Convention proceeded to ballot for a Delegate, to represent the Third Congressional District at the Whig National Convention, to be held at Baltimore on the 17th day of June. Upon counting the ballots, it was found that WM L. SHARDLOW received 14 votes; JOHN B. FRINK, 5 votes; and O. W. STURTEVANT, 1 vote. WM. L. SARDLOW, having received two-thirds of the votes cast, was, on motion, unanimously elected the Delegate to represent this District at Baltimore. On motion, Mr. JOHN B. FRINK was unanimously elected Alternate. On motion, the Convention ordered that a certificate be prepared for the Delegate, to be duly authenticated by the Chairman and Secretaries, and signed by the whole delegation. Said certificate having been duly prepared, and signed by the whole delegation, on motion, the Convention adjourned.

OSCAR W. STURTEVANT, Chairman

D. C CAMMEYER, } Secretaries.
JAMES KENNEDY, }

☞ **Third Congressional District.**—A meeting of the Delegates from the District, pursuant to the call of the Whig General Committee, held at the Girard House, on Saturday Evening, May 15, at 8 o'clock, on motion, Hon J PHILLIPS PHŒNIX was elected temporary Chairman, and K. S TOWNSEND, Secretary. On motion, the Wards were called in order, for credentials. The Ist, VIth and VIIIth Wards produced credentials, signed by the Inspectors of the primary elections. The IId Ward offered a protest against the election of Delegates having the certificates of the Inspectors from that Ward, and the said Delegates not presenting themselves for admission; whereupon the Delegates protesting were admitted as Delegates to this Convention. The Convention being thus temporarily organized, on motion, Hon WYLLIS BLACKSTONE was elected permanent Chairman, and K S TOWNSEND and THOMAS E SMITH, were appointed Secretaries. On motion, the Convention went into a ballot for the Delegate to represent this District in the Baltimore Convention. Mr PHŒNIX nominated Hon J W BEEKMAN. The result of the ballot was as follows, viz: Hon. JAMES W BEEKMAN, twenty votes, being all the votes represented in the Convention. Hon J W BEEKMAN was then fore unanimously declared elected the Delegate to represent this Congressional District in the Baltimore Convention. Mr. JOSEPH C. MERSS was unanimously elected the alternate. On motion, the proceedings were ordered to be published. On motion, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

WYLLIS BLACKSTONE, Chairman

K. S TOWNSEND, } Secretaries
THOMAS E. SMITH, }

☞ **Ladies wonder how it is that G. M. Bodine** sells Dry Goods so much cheaper than other establishments. He particularly his Crape Shawls and Silks, for he is certainly selling plain and embroidered Crape Shawls at 6, 8, 10 and 12 dollars, rich and elegant Spring Silks for only 50, 75, and 87½ per yard. Summer Silks very low. Barèges and barege Delaines, the finest and most unique designs and colors. Challies, printed Muslins and Summer Poplins and Parasols. Drapery Muslins, all at corresponding low prices, every description of Dress Goods at manufacturers prices, at 323 Grand st., corner of Orchard.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company.**—Capital stock $200,000. Shares $100 each

FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, President.

THOS E HASTINGS, Secretary.

Office of Sale and Transfer of Stock, No. 66 Beaver-st. New-York.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **Third Manhattan Building Association.**—The office of this Association has been removed to No 61 Chambers-st, under the Lorillard Insurance Company. This Association is rapidly filling up; they have two-thirds of their shares already subscribed for. All who wish to join a Building Association will find this to their advantage, as it is nearly full, and they wish to close their books. Those wishing to join can call on the Secretary's office, No 61 Chambers-st. Open from 8 A M to 6 P M, to receive subscriptions and dues. JAMES S. LIBBY, President

DAVIS COLLAMORE, Vice-President

J. W WESTON, Secretary, No 61 Chambers-st.

☞ **Third Mechanics' Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.**—The third regular meeting of the above Association will be held at No 163 Bowery, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 18, at 9 o'clock, when shares will be offered for redemption. This Society, although not three months old, has already redeemed 39 shares, and the entrance fee will soon be raised.

As shares are 25 cents per week, and the entrance fee only 50 cents, persons desirous of joining, had better attend this meeting.

This Association loans money at 6 per cent on the actual amount advanced. J DECARE, Secretary.

☞ **Workingman's Building Association** will hold its regular meeting for the election on MONDAY EVENING, 17th inst., at the office of No. 461 Broadway, over the Pacific Bank. Four more shares will be offered for redemption. Members are particularly requested to call at the office and pay their dues before the meeting.

R. M. CLELLAN, President.

JOHN MORRISON, Treasurer.

G W ANDERSON, Secretary.

Offices and Desk Rooms to Rent. Inquire of the Secretary, at the Office of this Association.

☞ **The First Regular Meeting** of the SECOND MUTUAL LOAN and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION will be held at the rooms, No. 421 Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING next, 18th inst., at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be made and subscriptions received. Office hours from 9, to 5 daily, and on Wednesday and Saturday Evenings till 9 o'clock. ADAM P. LENTZ, President.

JOHN W. MASON, Vice-President.

J F KENDALL, Secretary.

Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 14.

No 221. C. W. Lawrence, plaintiff in error, vs. J and S T Caswell. This cause was argued by Mr. Attorney-General Crittenden for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. Butler for the defendant in error.

Nos. 162-163. C. Hall and C. P. Goodall, plaintiffs in error, vs. J. W. Tucker, executor of A. Robinson. These causes were argued by Mr. Reverdy Johnson for the plaintiff in error, and submitted on printed arguments by Mr. Taylor for the defendants in error.

No. 164. J. Broom et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. J. Andrews. This cause was argued by Mr. Wharton for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. V. B. Howard for the defendant in error.

SEDUCTION AND ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.—The Baltimore *Clipper* gives further particulars of the case of seduction in that city, before reported by Telegraph. The parties are Mr. GEORGE LEAGUE, a commission broker, and a man of high respectability, and JOSEPH F. CREAMER, a young man residing in Baltimore, who had become intimate in the family of Mr. LEAGUE. Gaining the affections of a daughter of Mr. L., CREAMER used the arts of pleasing with such success as desired the ruin of the girl. Mr. LEAGUE having discovered the truth, waited upon CREAMER, and requested that he should make reparation by marrying the young lady. This he declined doing, alleging that he was a minor, and therefore incompetent to marry without his father's consent, at the same time referring him to his father as the most suitable person to be consulted in the premises. A short time after this the father induced CREAMER to go to the house and see ROSALIA—she being desirous of having an interview with him. When he arrived a preacher was in waiting, the license prepared, and everything in readiness to celebrate the marriage ceremony, which the friends and relations of the lady's family had determined should take place at that time, even if threats and force had to be resorted to. CREAMER steadily refused, and finally was suffered to depart, on a promise that he would do justice to the lady at some future time. On last Saturday week he eloped with a young lady named CLARE—they being married here on Saturday morning and starting for Philadelphia in the afternoon train. They did not get off without considerable difficulty, the family of Miss LEAGUE having been apprized of what was going on. Mrs. LEAGUE and other members of her family were at the depôt, and attempted to get to the bride, but by some means they were put upon the wrong scent, and the bridal party succeeded in getting off. CREAMER and his wife remained in Philadelphia about a week, and then returned to Baltimore, and took rooms at the Fountain Hotel. On Thursday, CREAMER was confronted, opposite BARNUM'S Hotel, by Mr. LEAGUE, who was armed with a double-barreled gun, and shot twice at CREAMER, one discharge giving him a flesh-wound, and the other shivering a revolver in his side-pocket. The gun was then wrested from LEAGUE by some citizens, and CREAMER proceeded to a public house to have his wounds dressed. So the matter stands for the present. The affair occasioned a great excitement.

FROM LAKE SUPERIOR—The *Lake Superior Journal* of the 1st has numerous letters from the mineral regions, giving good accounts of mining operations and improvements generally. The town of Ontonogon is growing rapidly. Hotels, warehouses and dwellings have been erected, an extensive pier is building, and the plank road to the mines has been cut out for eight miles, a new saw-mill will soon be in operation, and another saw-mill has been doing a good business during the winter. There is a considerable quantity of copper ready for shipment at Ontonagon. Up to April 1, there were few indications of Spring in the Lake Superior country. Snow at that time deep as in mid-winter.

AFRICA—DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A letter from Cape Coast Castle, under date of March 1, says: "The town of Whydah has been recently burnt, together with Hutton's factory. After the fire, there were discovered in the ruins of the town the charred remains of 150 slaves who had been unable to escape, owing to their being chained together by the neck. It is supposed they were collected together ready for shipping. The town of Dahomey, where the King of that country resides, is also reported to have been burnt.

THE NEW MEXICAN MINISTER.—The New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 5th inst. says: "Senior LARRAINZAR, the new Minister from Mexico to the United States, embarked at vera Cruz for Mobile on the 15th ultimo. He had instructions in regard to a complete settlement of the Tehuantepec difficulty, of which fact Mr. LETCHER was informed by the Government in reply to a very energetic note from him."

New-York Daily Times.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

DEBATE ON ENGLISH DEFENCES.

QUIET IN FRANCE.

BURMESE AND KAFFIR WAR.

COTTON FIRM—BREADSTUFFS WEAKER.

Dates from Liverpool, May 5; London, May 4, P. M.; Paris, May 3.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Atlantic*, Capt. WEST, arrived at this port last evening, having sailed from Liverpool on Wednesday, May 5, at 10 o'clock, A.M. Neither the Commercial advices nor political and general news are of special importance. The Cotton market was firmly maintained under heavy sales. English politics move on without excitement, and French affairs look to continue quiet. The Overland Mails from the East advise continued trouble with the Kaffirs, and further preparations for the Burmese war.

ENGLAND.

Lord DERBY, in the House of Lords, on Monday, made the announcement that Government had no present intention of removing the American Mail Steamers from Liverpool to any of the southern or Western ports of Ireland; and in the House of Commons, on the same evening, the Colonial Secretary stated that neither was there any intention of removing the West India and other packets from Southampton to Plymouth. At the same time, the subject was open to inquiry, especially if the Sub-marine Telegraph were brought into operation between England and Ireland; but even then, he could not hold out expectations that Galway should be the favored port, in preference to Limerick. It was agreed that the memorials addressed to the Treasury on the subject should be laid before the House.

Leave was given in the Commons to Sir J. PAKINGTON, Secretary for the Colonies, to bring in a bill giving a representative Constitution to the Colony of New-Zealand. The peculiar geographical and other circumstances of New-Zealand made it impossible—the Secretary said—to give it a Constitution exactly similar to that of other colonies. The proposal was to establish Councils for the management of local matters, and a central Legislature for the disposal of general or larger questions. Of the members of this Central Council, part will be nominated by the British Crown, but the majority by the European and native population who possess a property qualification, namely, a freehold worth £50, or the occupation of a house worth £10 in a town, or in the country £5 per annum. Mr. HUME, Mr. GLADSTONE, Sir W. MOLESWORTH, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL, approved, in general terms, of the motion. The consideration of the day to go into Committee on the Militia Bill was then taken up. Mr. COBDEN was opposed to the enrolment of militia at present, and moved an amendment that a return of the effective force of the Navy be laid before the House prior to the bill going into Committee. He found that the country had 500 vessels of war afloat and building, and if there were really any danger, that force ought to be recalled from distant stations for the protection of home. But the danger was ideal. There was no instance of a war between two great nations without ample warning and time for preparation. He also urged the difficulties of landing an invading force in face of the military facilities afforded by the network of railways in a country so small as England, where troops could be thrown on any point of the kingdom in a few hours. He did not believe any man of common sense believed in the probability of England being invaded, but if the country are really afraid, let the ships be brought home before the citizens are transmogrified into a military people.

The debate on the Militia bill was resumed on Tuesday night, and after long discussion, was again adjourned till Wednesday. In the House of Lords on Tuesday night, Lord LYNDHURST called the attention of the House to the disabilities imposed upon persons refusing to take the oaths of abjuration, &c., referring especially to the case of Mr. SOLOMANS, and laid on the table a bill repealing all disabilities in such case, except pecuniary ones. Lord CAMPBELL expressed satisfaction with the measure, and hoped the bill would go a step further, and permit the admission of Jews into Parliament; Lord DERBY would offer no opposition to the bill,—which, after some discussion, was read a first time.

On Monday, a deputation consisting of Sir JOHN BOILEAU, Sir JOHN BOWRING, Mr. BROWN, M.P., ELIHU BURRITT, and Mr. GROVE, Secretary of the Society of Arts, waited on the American Minister, in the name of the Committee formed during the progress of the Great Exhibition, to agitate the subject of International Postage. The deputation sought the assistance of the Minister in carrying out their views on that subject. Mr. LAWRENCE coincided with his visitors, that the rate of ocean postage between Europe and America was at present high, and ought to be reduced to the lowest possible rate. He declared his conviction that a temporary deficit of revenue was not to be held in comparison with the great boon which cheap postage would confer, and which was certain in a few years, by the great increase of correspondence it would create, to make up the deficiency. He had on more than one occasion directed the attention of the United States Government and that of Great Britain to the subject, and he would lose no opportunity of endeavoring to procure with regard to it a satisfactory arrangement.

IRELAND.

The Irish papers teem with electioneering addresses—Protestant and Anti-Protestant. The coming election seems to have evoked much of the old sectarian rancor.

Sales of encumbered estates continue to take place. The sales are generally at about sixteen years' purchase.

We learn by way of the *Gazette de France*, that the Pope has approved the nomination of Dr. CULLEN, late Primate, as Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin.

ARTHUR O'CONNOR, one of the chiefs of the United Irishmen, and a member of the Irish Directory, died at his Chateau of Bignon, in the Loiret, France, on the 23d ult., in the 89th year of his age.

The agricultural report of the *Belfast Mercury* says: "It is probable that not less than 250,000 acres will be under potato crop in Ulster by the second week in May. Great care was taken of the seed during the winter months, and the prospects of this season's growth are more favorably than any since 1847. The early planting was finished in good time, and the next planting may now be considered as very far forward. Great additions have for some time past been made to the stock of sheep in Ireland, and in many districts vast improvements have been effected during the past four years in the culture of the soil. It is hoped this may be the dawning of better days.

FRANCE.

Paris papers of Sunday say that the refusals to take the oath to the Constitution and the President are more numerous than was expected. In several of the departments, members of the Council General have refused to take the oath, as also some of the functionaries of the Tribunals of Commerce. At Evreux, the functions of the Tribunal have been suspended in consequence of the refusal.

The approaching fête of the 10th of May, excites great enthusiasm in the army.

The report of the withdrawal from Rome of the French army, or a diminution of its numbers, appears to be incorrect.

The *Debats* comes out in favor of the American expedition to Japan. "What is now doing by the Americans," it says, "is the realization of the dream of Christopher Columbus."

The journals publish the text of the decree addressed by the Prefect of the Seine to the President of the Civil Tribunal, signifying to him the *conflit* raised in the affair of the Orleans property. The following are the leading points of the document which bear on the case:

"Considering that the decree of January 22 was issued by the Prince President of the Republic, in the plenitude of his legislative power; that, according to the terms of Art 58 of the Constitution, it has the complete character and is to have the effect of a law;

"Considering that this decree has pronounced in a definitive manner the restitution to the domain of the State of the property comprised in the donation of the 7th of August, 1830, made by the late King LOUIS PHILIPPE to his children; that the domains of NEUILLY and MONCEAUX are by name comprised in that donation; and that by a second decree of March 27, the Administration of the Domains was authorized to proceed with the sale of it in the forms prescribed for the sale of domain property;

"Considering that the act of taking possession, in the name of the State, of the domains in question, is only the necessary consequence of the execution of the above decrees; that all the measures taken or to be taken by the Administration to carry into effect the sale of these domains, come essentially and exclusively within the attributions of the administrative authority;

"Considering that the tribunals cannot claim to take cognizance of the acts of the Government and of the administration;

"Considering that the joint property which might exist with regard to a part of these domains can be no obstacle to the sale of the whole by the Administration of the Domains, without prejudice to the rights of a third party, conformably to the laws of 15th and 16th Floreal;

"Considering, therefore, that the demand formed by the heirs of the deceased King LOUIS PHILIPPE, being in opposition to the above mentioned decrees, and tending to impede the action of the administration, the tribunal in declaring itself competent is in contravention to the laws which prohibit the judicial authorities from taking cognizance of the acts of the Government and of the Administration, and has violated the principle of the separation of powers;

"From these motives we decree:

"The conflict of attribution is raised in the case pending before the First Chamber of the Civil Tribunal of Premiere Instance of the Seine, between the heirs of the deceased King LOUIS PHILIPPE and the Director General of Registration and Domains, in consequence of the judgment of 23d April."

We read in the *Union:*

"The *conflit* raised by the judgment of competence of the tribunal *de Premiere Instance* will not, it is said, be decided on for three weeks or a month. The decree of the *conflit* must remain deposited for several days at the Registrar's office, at the Palais de Justice. M Mathieu Bodet and M. Favre, advocates of the Court of Cassation, have been appointed counsel to defend the interests of the Orleans family."

PARIS, Monday, May 3.—The Bourse was dull, owing to a statement that the Emperor of Russia had given orders to sell his French rents, and that the operation had commenced. Four-and-a-half's opened 100·30, closed 100·20; Three's opened 70·60.

A bill on Public Education is at present before the Council of State, and is shortly to be presented to the Corps Legislatif. The proposed organization is to possess fifteen academies, to be located at Aix, Besançon, Bordeaux, Caen, Clermont, Dijon, Grenoble, Lille, Lyons, Montpellier, Paris, Poictiers, Rennes, Strasbourg and Toulouse. Each academy is to be presided over by a rector and Academic Council, comprising most of the clerical, municipal and legal notables of the place. Independently of the Academic Council, there is to be in each department a Board, composed of the bishop and his aids, to act as a check on the other. No change is to be made in the system of primary education, but numerous alterations in the advanced classes. The teachers of primary schools are to receive yearly salaries ranging from 400 to 800 francs.

PORTUGAL.

The *Madrid*, steamship, arrived at Southampton May 3. Her dates are—Gibraltar, April 24; Cadiz, 25; Lisbon, 29; Oporto, 30; and Vigo, the same day. She brings a small quantity of specie, a parcel of diamonds, and a miscellaneous cargo of fruit, &c.

The only subject of interest connected with this arrival is that the Queen of Portugal had met with a most favorable reception during her recent provincial tour.

GERMANY.

It is announced by telegraph from Carlsruhe that the hereditary Duke of Baden (Prince LOUIS) has, *of his own free will*, renounced for ever the succession to the throne, in favor of his younger brother, who now administers the sovereignty in his name. It will be remembered that LOUIS is idiotic, and on that plea his brother assumed the reigns of Government on the late demise of the reigning Duke.

Famine in Germany.

The condition of the peasantry in many parts of Germany, says a correspondent of the London *Times*, has, chiefly through the failure of the potato crop, last year, at length become one of such fearful and indescribable distress, that I feel sure a few particulars respecting it will prove a subject of painful interest to many of your readers. Poor Southern and Central Germany, still suffering from the baneful effects of the late political convulsions, have now, in addition, been visited by dearth, disease and famine. Truly heart-rending accounts continue to arrive from many parts well known to and much frequented by English tourists for the beauty of their scenery; so from Wurtemburg, Bavaria, the Grand Duchy of Baden, Nassau, and more especially from the Vogelsberg and the Odenwald, rough mountainous districts—the one situated in the north-eastern part of the Grand Duchy of Hesse, the other to the north, and forming part of the "Bergstrasse," a road extending from Darmstadt to Heidelberg, within 38 hours reach from London, and traversed generally by excursionists on their way to Switzerland. In these localities whole villages are being deserted for want of food. Their unfortunate inhabitants, who, in times of comparative prosperity, eke out but a scanty and miserable existence, have been wanting their staple food—potatoes. In other parts trade is standing still; of 9,500 looms, in a single province of Bavaria, almost exclusively inhabited by weavers, not half are at full work. The people are deprived alike of the productions of nature and the fruits of industry; and, to consummate wretchedness and despair, and an extreme dearth of provisions, whole herds of cattle and sheep are killed by a rapidly spreading disease.

GREECE.

A telegraphic dispatch, dated Athens, April 20, states that order was disturbed on Good Friday by a demonstration, but that tranquility was speedily reestablished.

SPAIN.

On the 27th Queen ISABEL held a drawing-room in honor of her mother's birth-day. As Queen CHRISTIANA and her family are still in quarantine, that lady was obliged to deprive herself of the pleasure of embracing her daughter.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The *London Times'* correspondence from Alexandria, of date of April 21, supplies the intelligence of the settlement, for a time at least, of the differences between the Sultan and his Viceroy. ABBAS PACHA, the former having agreed to waive all claims for a period of seven years. The Government of Egypt will, therefore, be carried on as before for the s period, at the end of which the Porte will again have the option of putting forth its demands.

Arrangements have been made between the British and Egyptian Governments by which the latter undertakes the conveyance of the India and China mails across the country,—the homeward mail from Suez to Alexandria in 70 hours, and the outward from Alexandria to Suez in 75 hours, thus effecting a saving of 10 to 12 hours. For this service the British Post-Office is to pay the Egyptians £6,000 per annum.

The Isthmus Railway progresses favorably. Several vessels with rails are daily expected to arrive.

The Burmese War.

The Calcutta portion of the Burmese expeditionary force left the Hooghly on the 25th March. The Madras troops embarked on board the Bombay squadron on the 27th and 29th, and both divisions were expected to rendezvous at Moulmein about the 4th or 5th of April. It was intended that the force should start 12 or 15 days earlier, and the delay that has taken place is much to be regretted, as the near approach of the monsoon and the necessity of striking a blow before setting in of that season renders the loss of every day a matter of very serious moment.

The Kaffir War.

PLYMOUTH, Monday, May 3.—The merchant ship *Maidstone*, Captain NASH, from Calcutta, which left the Cape of Good Hope on the 17th of March, has landed a passenger here.

Her accounts from the seat of war are seven days later than those by the *Agincourt*, on Saturday.

Colonel YARBOROUGH, of the 91st, has been slightly wounded. Ensign HIBBERT, of the 91st, wounded. Captain BRANLEY, of the Cape Corps, wounded, and twenty-six soldiers of the 91st and 74th Regiments killed and wounded.

These casualties occurred among a patrol who had successfully attacked some Kaffir kraals in the Water-Kloof, and who were themselves attacked on their return (as usual,) by combined Kaffirs and Hottentots. This affair occurred between the 1st and 17th of March.

Sir HARRY SMITH left King William's Town on the 4th of March, with the intention of attacking the enemy's fastnesses.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Wright, Gandy & Co.'s Circular.

For Atlantic. LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, May 4, 1852

Cotton.—Since the sailing of the *Canada*, on Saturday last, we have continued to experience a steady and moderate actual demand, notwithstanding the recent heavy import, and accounts from the United States of the crop, making the estimates of those who greatly indulge in 2,500,000 bales the probable yield of this season's growth. This may be attributed to the continuance in the present range of prices, and the substantial encouragement looking to cost and freight operations. Prices have met the views of buyers, and there has been a steady demand for all descriptions, and there are consequently supports. We quote fair to good fair at 3½d; middling fair, purchasers have taken freely at 3d, and full to middling at 2¾d.

The sales on Saturday were estimated at 12,000 bales, 3,000 speculation and export. 8,000 American. Monday, 10,000 bales, 4,000 speculative and export. 6,000 American. Tuesday, 10,000 bales, 4,000 speculative and export. 8,000 American.

The import into Liverpool of cotton is not reported for the week, but is about 70,000 bales, principally American.

PRICES TO-DAY:

	Fair	Middling	Ordinary
New-Orleans	3¾	3½	3
Mobile	3¾	3½	3
Atlantic	3¾	3½	3

In Manchester to-day there was a decided improvement apparent in all branches of trade. For Yarns, an active inquiry was experienced, and some of the lighter fabrics in cloth, were also in better demand, at prices that were not obtainable previously. Heavy goods have not participated to a like extent, but the feeling was healthy and more animation was expected.

The Grain trade has been well attended, and with a very full report, dealers looked for some decline in prices, but buyers generally have shown much firmness, and in the concessions submitted to, have not exceeded 1d per bush. on WHEAT, and 3d per bbl on FLOUR. INDIAN CORN has been in fair inquiry, at 29s. 6d. for best white, and 31s. 6d. for best yellow, ₹ qr.

Sales of a few tons of CLOVERSEED have been made at 40s. ₹ cwt.

FLAXSEED—transactions are confined to 150 bbls., at 50s.

TURPENTINE—1,000 bbls. changed hands at 28s. 6d.@28s. 8d. ₹ cwt.

RICE—is in fair demand, 150 tierces realized 18s. 6d @19s. ₹ cwt.

TARE—has been more inquired for, 450 bbls. sold at 48s. ₹ cwt.

In other articles usually reported upon, there are no transactions. Yours respectfully,

WRIGHT, GANDY & CO.

English Money Market.

The English market is steady. On Tuesday, Money was easier, but some sales made near the close lowered the market ¼ per cent. The closing prices for Consols were for account and more, 99¾@99¾; Three-and-quarter per cent, 100¾@100¾; Bank Stock, 219½. Exchanges are rather higher, Amsterdam, 12 2½—sight, 12¾@12 1; Hamburgh, 13 11¾@13 11½; Paris, 22 60@22 65—sight, 25 40@25 45; Frankfort, 121¾@122; Antwerp, 25 62½@25 65; Leghorn, 30 80.

Liverpool Corn Trade.

The following are the current quotations: Canadian WHEAT, ₹ 70lbs., mixed and red, 3s. 7d.@3s. 9d.; white, 3s 10d@3s 3d; United States mixed and red, 3s. 7d.@3s. 11d.; white, 4s. 2d@4s. 6d. INDIAN CORN, ₹ 480 lbs.; American yellow, 30s. 6d@31s. 6d.; white do., 30s.@31s.; FLOUR ₹ bbl 196 lbs.—Canadian sweet, 20s @20s. 9d. Western Canal, sweet, 20s.@20s. 6d.; Ohio, 21s @22s.; Philadelphia and Baltimre, sweet, 20s @20s. 6d.; New-Orleans, 21s. @22s. U. S. and Canadian, sour, 17s. 6d @18s. 6d.

The imports into Liverpool from the 27th April to the 3d May, inclusive, have been from the United States, 10,450 qrs. WHEAT, 9,060 qrs. CORN, and 63,256 bbls. FLOUR.

India Markets.

Commercial intelligence from Bombay from March 3, to April 2, inclusive. MONEY continued very easy, large quantities of bullion having arrived from England and China, this prevailing abundance is not likely to give way immediately.

In imports a steady inquiry, and business to a fair extent exists in COTTON piece goods, at about previous prices. LONG CLOTH has become heavy of sale, at prices more in favor of buyers. COTTON YARN has been rather quiet, and, in MULL, quotations reduced—prices of WATERS, however, have been maintained with an improvement to 20s. Imports of dyed ORANGE have been rather large, and prices at present dull; TURKEY RED still heavy of sale. The market for WOOLENS continues depressed, with no sales. METALS generally dull; TIN PLATES in request; COPPER SHEATHING, and BRAZIERS' both dull; while TILES continue as before. No SOUTH AMERICAN in the market. Large stock of COCHINEAL with slow sale.

PEPPER of all descriptions in good demand for the home market, and purchases made to arrive. COTTON WOOL has been very steady with a slight advance in price; considerable purchases have been made for the China market, and to a smaller extent for England. The OPIUM market has been tolerably steady at advanced prices.

EXCHANGE on Calcutta, 99 rupees; on China, 214 per cent. per dollar, sixty days sight.

There has been considerable activity in FREIGHTS for both Britain and China. The rates for London and Liverpool reached as high as £3 12s. 6d., and 21 rupees for China; but within the last few days there has been a decline to £3 5s., for Liverpool, and £3 7s. 6d., for London, and 20 rupees for China.

The Calcutta market exhibits no marked change from the above.

ELEVEN DAYS

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE DANIEL WEBSTER.

$400,000 IN GOLD.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

Rich Yield of the Mines.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The steamship *Daniel Webster*, Capt. WAKEMAN, arrived at this port last evening, in eight days from San Juan, with 305 passengers, and $400,000 in gold. She brings dates from San Francisco to the 16th April, eleven days later than previous accounts.

The *Daniel Webster* left New-York on the 20th ult., and arrived at San Juan on the evening of the 29th.

The markets at San Juan were glutted with goods of all kinds, and there was a great scarcity of seamen among the shipping, owing to desertions. The following vessels were left at San Juan:

Brig Reuben Carver, for New-York in 6 days; brig Globe, for New-Orleans in 10 days; Br. bark Bashaw, for the West Indies in 2 days; bark Clarion, sailed for Cuba May 2; schr J. W. Leary, for New-Orleans May 3; U.S. sloop-of-war Decatur, for Pensacola May 2.

The following is a list of the passengers by this arrival:

J. J. Durant, G. B. Hitchcock, R. Gesnick, W. T. Christian, Mrs Christian, F. A. McClung, Mrs. McClung, C. H. Chandler, B. B. Farnsworth, G. Kellog, C. Farnsworth, John Wood, W. M. Hower, John Allen, I. H. Reynolds, David Parks, Peter Smith, Mrs. Smith, S. M. Gage, Mrs. Gage, Mrs. M. E. Moore, J. M. Gootch, Isaac Hobert, S. M. Britham, A. A. Howell, H. Moore, A. H. Owen, A. A. Snyder, W. Harrison, R. Yates, H. K. Warren, E. B. Holcomb, R. C. Bosworth, C. I. M. Hart, N. Randall, M. Lotspeck, C. Goldstein, F. Lublanck, T. M. Boyer, R. Gregory, R. Rivan, J. Webb, J. Meyer, J. D. Fowler, W. H. Witcher, W. P. Crowell, J. Mack, F. G. Anthony, C. S. Gilbert, W. A. Tennison, D. Turner, D. Boyer, Mr. Stevenson, J. A. Crowdry, W. D. Fanwood, G. Jeffries, T. J. Groot, A. Horn, A. Wilson, R. Gelston, W. Deforest, H. King, S. King, J. D. Reamer, S. Nueder, J. Chapman, M. C. Hillyer, W. Dennison, L. Wood, H. T. Miggins, W. W. Goodrich, D. Fisher, H. G. Clark, W. B. Andrews, H. Douglas, H. H. Perkins, S. Britton, J. H. Fee, Joseph J. McAllister, S. Briggs, G. W. Clark, J. White, R. V. Anking—and 224 in the steerage.

The *Webster* brings no mails from California. The departure of the *Northerner* from San Francisco with the mails for the Atlantic States and Europe, had been postponed to Sunday, April 18.

We are under obligations to the Expresses of GREGORY & Co. and ADAMS & Co. for the prompt delivery of our packages.

The news from California is remarkably encouraging, as regards the mines, particularly the quartz-veins, which were yielding rich returns.

A special Message from Gov. BIGLER had been transmitted to the Legislature, invoking early attention to the difficulties and dangers of the Overland Immigration to California. Gov. BIGLER states that information in his possession had led to the belief that the Overland Immigration from the Atlantic States, during the present year, will be larger than at any former period. The number is estimated at ten thousand families, averaging five persons each.

Accounts from San Diego to the 1st April, give some important intelligence from the Colorado. A battle had occurred with the Indians, in which seven men were killed. The San Diego *Herald* says:

"On the 4th ult., Major HEINTZELMAN dispatched Major FITZGERALD, with 60 men, with orders to proceed to the mouth of the Colorado, and ascertain whether the *Sierra Nevada* had arrived. At a point twenty-two miles above the river, a party of seven men, hunting up some packmules, were surprised and inhumanly killed, by a very large party of Indians, armed with clubs. The Indians, after possessing themselves of the arms belonging to the murdered party, amused themselves that night by firing into camp. The following are names of the men killed:

Sergeant T. B. Taylor, privates Knorth, Simmons, McGuan, Betts and Beories, of Company E, 1st Dragoons; D. B. McCoy, teamster, Q. M. Department; private Mullins, Company E, wounded.

Finding the Indians a great force, Maj. HEINTZELMAN determined on forcing a passage to the mouth of the river, which he accomplished, after great hardships and difficulties. For ten miles the troops were compelled to wade through water though deep.

The following startling rumor appears in the San Francisco *Herald* of the 15th

Mr. MCCOMBE, of GREGORY'S Express, informs us that intelligence reached Sacramento yesterday to the effect that the Indians have again become hostile, and in SCOTT'S Valley *had killed one hundred and forty white men*, and had property amounting to near two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The Senators from the counties of Klamath and Shasta, it is said, had applied to the Government for aid to expel the Indians from their present locality, and to suspend the treaty with them.

Another battle was fought on the Klamath River, between the miners and Indians, on the morning of the 12th ult. A number of the Indians stepped out of their houses and were shot. They set fire to the ranch and smothered out the Indians. Where an Indian would break from the ranch they would shoot him down. In this way they shot forty Indians, and not one escaped from the ranchería. During the battle two white men were shot with arrows. One of them was shot in the thigh, and the other in the breast, the arrow passing between two of his ribs. Their wounds are not considered mortal.

The Indians continue to be very troublesome, and are growing bolder and bolder every day. About the 27th March a large party of them made an attack on REESE'S corral, but did not succeed in carrying away any stock. They fired several guns at the whites, but fortunately no one was injured. An Indian, who was taken prisoner, attempted to escape, and was killed.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Vincennes* arrived at San Francisco on the 5th April, from Astoria, Oregon.

From the interior, we learn that the merchants are doing a fine business, but the roads were in a shocking condition, and communications were necessarily much retarded.

A party of 15 or 20 Mormons had left San Bernarrino for Great Salt Lake city. They were to remain for a few days encamped in the Cajon Pass.

About thirty of the passengers of the North America, who arrived in the steamer *Independence* in a destitute condition, were given a free passage to San Francisco in the steamer *Confidence*.

A party of six men left Carson Valley on the 1st ult., and arrived at Placerville on the 6th. The snow has fallen in places on the mountains to the depth of forty or fifty feet, and in some instances to the tops of the pines. The weather is very cold, and there is snow enough to keep the streams up until late in the fall. A party of twenty men left the Mormon Station on the 5th of March for "Salt" by way of the Northern route. They proceeded on as far as the Truckee Meadow, when they were overtaken by a severe storm, and could not proceed any further. Eight of their number undertook to prosecute their undertaking, having only one day's provisions with them. They were gone thirteen days, and returned to their party, having lived twelve days on the meat of a dog that accompanied them. On their return to camp, one of the party, who

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 17, 1852.

DAILY CIRCULATION.....25,000.

The News.

Two steamers, last night, brought us intelligence of the latest movements at extreme points. From EUROPE, there is no extraordinary news. In the English Parliament the question of the admission of Jews had taken a turn, more favorable to the Hebrew race, and Lord DERBY had offered no opposition; the subject of International Postage had been agitated, and the cooperation of the American Minister was invited. France seems to have some common sense officials, after all. The refusals to take the oath to the President had proved unexpectedly numerous. The French Army has not withdrawn from Rome, nor will its numbers there be diminished. The Orleans confiscation had raised a conflict in legal form between the Government and the heirs. It is announced from Carlsruhe that the hereditary Duke of BADEN has renounced the succession in favor of his younger brother. A famine is prevailing in Germany, in consequence of the failure of the potato crop of last year.

In CALIFORNIA, the yield of the quartz-veins is quite extraordinary. From one hundred and fifty to two hundred dollars per ton of rock is the range. Indian hostilities continued, and several lives had been sacrificed.

Agitation.

The *Washington Republic* spreads before its readers, in its leading columns and in conspicuous type, a very violent speech made by WENDELL PHILLIPS at the Abolition Convention recently held in Massachusetts. The speech abounds in the most bitter denunciations of the Fugitive Slave law, and of the Constitutional provision which it is ostensibly intended to carry into effect, and recommends, in the most unmistakable terms, forcible and bloody resistance against its execution. It is one of the most intemperate specimens of incendiary abolitionism,—just such a document as is calculated to arouse passion and lead to dangerous and destructive collisions. If a stray traveler in one of the Southern states had been detected with the speech in his pocket, he would probably have been lynched. If the *Times* had published it, it would have been denounced by the *Republic* as an abolition print. But the *Republic* gives it the most conspicuous portion in its paper,—sends it with a *quasi* official *imprimatur* into every corner of the Union, South and North, and claims, and perhaps successfully, great credit for its services in saving the Union and allaying agitation.

We have no intention of disputing the justice of the award. The *Republic* did not intend, we are free to admit, to stir up any undue excitement against the Fugitive Slave law, by its publication of this Abolition tirade. Its special object was to promote certain partizan purposes which it has in view, and to which it is sometimes liable to sacrifice wider and higher interests. It accompanies the speech with an emphatic editorial warning against the danger of "playing into the hands of such fanaticism;" but it *does not* state, as justice required, that the sentiments of the speech find no general favor among the people of the North—that they are held only by a small and comparatively insignificant faction, and that the articles in the *Union*, and other partisan prints, which seek to identify large portions of the Whig party in the northern States with such doctrines, are utterly and slanderously untrue. And yet it would seem to have been very natural and proper that the *Republic* should have guarded its republication of the speech against misconstruction, so far, at least, as to state these facts. It could not have been ignorant of them, and as the leading organ of the Whig administration at the capital, it would seem to be in duty bound to leave no room for such perversions of its meaning as the *Union* proceeded forthwith to make.

The *Republic* must understand perfectly that WENDELL PHILLIPS speaks for less than one-tenth of the people of Massachusetts, and for not one in a hundred of the people of the Northern States, in the declarations which it quotes. It knows that he belongs to the party of ultra Abolitionists, with whom few have any sympathy, and still fewer any connection: that the Whigs of the North hold such sentiments in just as thorough detestation as do sensible men everywhere: and that there is no party, in this section of the Union, worthy of notice, which advises or would tolerate armed resistance to any law of the land. It ought not, therefore, to excite distrust among the people of the South, and lead them to attach undue weight to such fanatical denunciations as those of Mr. PHILLIPS, by encouraging the belief that they are shared by any respectable portion of the people of the North. Such a course cannot result in advantage to any worthy cause.

Our City Artisans.

The countless comforts fer which we are indebted to the artisans of our City, should induce us, occasionally, to hold them in grateful remembrance. Without them, our lot would be hard indeed. They minister to a multitude of wants. They supply necessities, comforts, luxuries. In proportion, however, as they meet these wants, is their own prosperity advanced. The benefit is mutual. The seller and the purchaser aid each other. The artisan, we should suppose, has no ground of complaint. According to our experience, they are tasked by employment to their full capacity; to such extent, indeed, that it is difficult, often impossible, to comply with their promises. It is rare indeed, that a given piece of labor can be performed by them within the time agreed. Somebody must wait till somebody else is supplied. This is often very inconvenient and provoking, but it seems to be a necessary result from this overwhelming demand upon their energies and time.

Through their instrumentality, the world has advanced in the comforts of living a thousand-fold. This is a somewhat rough and thorny world at best. We are obliged to encounter labor, suffering, disease, cold, heat, hunger, and to combat with a host of enemies. Whoever puts a new or improved weapon in our hands with which to ward off blows—whoever provides us with defences against the foes that surround us—whoever enables us to pass through life with less of privation, and more of comfort, is, so far, a benefactor to his race. We are no adorers of the much lauded good old times. We confess to a partiality for the—now. The early settlement of our country reveals a history, which we are not sufficiently adventurous to desire to re-enact. Independent of considerations of personal discomfort, we prefer to bestow our time more to our liking, than in the perpetual contest with Indians, bears, forests and hunger. And so, in proportion as the arts advance, is the pleasure of living and the value of time augmented. We hold the artisans, therefore, through whose ingenuity and tact these effects are wrought, entitled to our gratitude.

We cannot, of course, in a brief and general article, enter into any enumeration of the innumerable divisions and sub-divisions of labor, in which many thou and artificers are daily employed in our midst Perhaps, in no particular, is the advance of comfort and elegance more perceptible than in the construction and equipment of our houses. Every day beholds some new appliances tending to diminish labor, economize time, and increase pleasure. A tenement, with "*modern* improvements," is the great desideratum of a family. These improvements have attained such excellence, that a furnished structure, thoroughly up to the time, is a wonder indeed. Affluence pours out its golden treasure; taste exhausts its delicate capacity; ingenuity strives to produce constant novelties of ease and attractiveness; precious paintings look, in suggestive beauty, from the wall; in parlor nooks the marble breathes; luxurious carpets undulate to the foot; heat and water are distributed at will; and chemistry labors in her laboratory, to flame, from her subtle gases, illumination over all.

The perfection to which our mechanics have carried their several departments, is matter of marvel. And this is all the while advancing. What seems, to-day, the height of art, to-morrow is eclipsed, and thrown away, as behind the times. Five years ago seem like the primitive ages. The rude instruments of that day are unfit for this. We look back upon them as barbaric. We pity the denizens of our City who lived so long ago and were deprived of luxurious equipments of the present hour. In whatever prolific brain an improvement dawns—whether of beauty, convenience or utility, in any of the material machinery of life, though it may be in England, France, or Germany, it is immediately imported and appropriated, and becomes a medium of comfort to our citizens. The minds of our artizans are not deficient in inventive power; their models swell the patent office; and the results of their ingenuity are in every house. This forward impulse is, by no means, stopped. Five years hence, the present time will, also, seem of the rough and primal. What is now at the very head of luxurious appointments, will then be dimmed by the advancing arts. In departments where, apparently absolute perfection has been attained, new developments are continually appearing. To what summit of excellence our aspiring nature will ultimately carry the improvements of life, it would require, to conjecture, somewhat of the illimitable genius necessary to the accomplishment itself. The great world beyond our present ken seems thronging with new forms of beauty and of power. Its magazines are unbounded and exhaustless. It is necessary but to reach, with longer arms, beyond the horizon of our present knowledge, to grasp unsuspected treasures, and bring, within the sphere of all, new laws, or applications of laws, for the benefit of man. The infinite radiance which extends into that unmeasured space the stars inhabit, is but parallel with the untrodden realms reserved for daring intellectual investigation, through the endless cycles of time. Numerous and great as are the discoveries which already gladden the world, we have yet made but slight invasion upon the vast domain which awaits our exploration. We have but crossed the threshhold. The great unknown, crowded with the resources of the Almighty, will yield its tribute to the ingenious, without remuneration, ever and ever.

The City.

Anniversary Week has ended, but not so the attractions of the City. Strangers from a distance and visitors from the vicinity, will find the present a delightful week in New-York, if weather signs fail not too signally. The season promises to be, as May ought always to be, the most charming of the year. The cold winds we dare hope have ceased. The dust in Broadway has been laid low, and with the sanction of the Common Council and the blessing of Croton water and spring showers, it will continue to be kept down. The present hotels are in tip-top condition, and half a dozen more nearly ready for the swelling crowd. The shops are decked out in their best gala trim, and their stocks within of the largest assortment and newest styles.

This is to be a musical week in New-York. JENNY LIND is with us, the veritable Swedish Nightingale, who, though mated, can never be recognized save by the magic name under which she first captivated this music-loving people, two years ago. JENNY LIND, then, gives two concerts this week, at Metropolitan Hall. The selections, are of course, in the best possible taste, seeing that JENNY herself, if not her own mistress, is mistress of her own concerts. Her professional aids are established favorites, BURKE and BADIALI among the number. OLE BULL is also with us—at least within a few hours call, and will, we doubt not, give New-York, the scene of his earliest American triumphs, another touch of his inimitable bow.

This is to be a week of courtesies and festivities in New-York. The *Great Britain*, propeller, the mammoth iron steamer, remodelled, enlarged, and every way improved, since her misfortune some years ago, is in port, and will receive visitors at the foot of Franklin street. The veteran Capt. Matthews is in command. The *Prince of Orange*, frigate, Captain and Chevalier BYL DE VROE, and bearing the ancient flag of Holland, rides at anchor in our bay, and her distinguished officers will be made the guests of the city, and feasted by the St. Nicholas Society. On Thursday evening GEORGE LAW, Esq., a sturdy specimen of American progress, is to be complimented by the ship-builders, ship-owners, merchants and others, numbered among his friends, by a dinner at the Astor House.

Canal Scrip.

We are not much surprised to learn that the rumors from Albany, as to the action of the Controller and Attorney-General in regard to the Canal Certificates, were premature and unfounded. Neither officer is charged with the management of the Banks and Banking. The Superintendent of the Bank Department is the only officer by whom original action could be taken in regard to the collateral basis of Banking, and we are quite sure nothing will proceed from that officer calculated to create excitement or alarm, though he will not hesitate to apply stringent measures when it is necessary to do so in security of the public interest, and to conserve public confidence in the banking circulation of the State. We have taken pains to examine the Act of 1851 to organize the Bank Department, and find nothing in its provisions to authorize the interference of the Controller—even if that officer were so inclined—with the subject at all; and nothing calling for the action of the Attorney-General touching Banking Collaterals, except at the instance of the Department in which they are lodged. Here is the first section:

SEC. 1. There is hereby established a separate and distinct department, which shall be charged with the execution of the laws heretofore passed, or that may be hereafter passed, in relation to the banks which are subject to the act to create a fund for the benefit of the creditors of certain monied corporations, and for other purposes, passed April 2, 1829, or in relation to banking associations and individual bankers, formed or transacting business under the act to authorize the business of banking, passed April 18, 1838, and the several acts in addition to or amendatory thereof.

The immediate repayment of the money secured by the State for the scrip, pronounced unconstitutional and void by the Court of Appeals, seems to be contemplated by one of the large holders in Rochester. In a note to the *American*, the following statement is given:

"As you have deemed it of sufficient importance to allude to the fact that an individual in this place took $150,000 of the Canal Revenue Certificates, I will say for your further information, that the person alluded to has sold $90,000 of the certificates at a fair advance, that he still holds $60,000, and has directed his Attorney to apply for a mandamus, requiring the State officers to refund the money.

"The money received for the Certificates is held by the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, and if received by them under an unconstitutional law, it is clearly their duty, and they cannot indeed avoid refunding it to the holders of the Certificates.

It is a notorious fact that no portion of the money has been paid out on the new contracts, and if paid out for work done under old contracts made previous to the passage of the Canal law, the State officers must have exceeded their authority by expending more upon the enlargement than is warranted by law or the Constitution, and will probably be restrained from making further payments, until the whole amount received for the Revenue Certificates is refunded to the holders."

☞ We are glad to learn that the friends of Temperance in this City are taking active and practical steps to secure a more vigorous enforcement of existing laws concerning *licenses*. A very large amount of the vast aggregate of crime, degradation and wretchedness which result from the use of intoxicating drink in this City, is due to the utter disregard on the part of the officers of Government of the laws they were appointed to execute. In spite of the provisions calculated and intended to confine the sale of liquor to *necessary* and *safe* hands, the authorities have allowed everybody to sell it, at all times, to all applicants, and in all places; and as we have hitherto shown by official statements, they have thus allowed, during the past year a grog-shop for every *ten* dwellings, and for every *twenty* grown men in the City. They have put the sale of intoxicating drinks into the hands of men who would not scruple to adulterate them with poisonous drugs, in order to undersell their rivals;—who would take the last penny from starving wives and children, in order to feed the appetite of some brutal sot; and who would, for three cents, stand by and see drugged brandy forced down the throat of a child only six years old. Are not these results which should challenge attention?

The present month has been set apart by the Boards of Excise for acting upon the application for licenses; and we are glad to learn that the Secretary of the Temperance Society and some others who seek by *practical* means to remedy some of the evils of intemperance, have attended these meetings of the several Boards, and endeavored to restrict the number of the licenses granted, and to exclude many of the worst persons into whose hands they were likely to fall. And we are also glad to learn that, in some cases at least, they have met with prompt and friendly coöperation from the Aldermen and Assistants upon whom, in connection with the Mayor, the action in the matter devolves. They have refused to grant licenses to some improper persons, and have been strict in their injunctions for full obedience to the law. We are not sanguine enough to expect very great results from any temporary effort of this sort, or to believe that it will be followed up very vigorously or effectively by our city authorities. But every step gained counts one; and if the number of grog-shops in the City could be reduced a *fifth*, and if they could thereby be limited to the more respectable class of dealers,—to judicious and considerate men,—we should escape something of the evils which have been so serious and alarming hitherto.

New-York—Whig Delegates Elected.

The following is a complete table of the delegates elected to the Whig National Convention, so far as they have been chosen. Names in *Italic* are those of Delegates in favor of Mr. FILLMORE's nomination; all the others are for Gen. SCOTT:

Districts.	Counties.	Delegates.
1.	Suffolk and Queens	*Harvey Vail.*
2.	Kings and Richmond	E. W. Fiske.
3.	New-York, Wards 1, 2, 3, 5, 8	Wm. L. Shardlow.
4.	New-York, Wards 4, 6, 10, 14	
5.	New-York, Wards 7, 13, Will'm'g	
6.	New-York, Wards 11, 15, 17	
7.	New-York, Wards 9, 16, 20	*Robt. G. Campbell.*
8.	New-York, Wards 12, 18, 19	
9.	Rockland, Westchester, Putnam	
10.	Orange and Sullivan	Charles B. Rossa.
11.	Ulster and Greene	
12	Dutchess and Columbia	E. P. Cowles.
13.	Rensselaer	E. J. Whipple.
14.	Albany	Lewis Benedict.
15.	Ham'n, War'n, Sar'a and Wash'n.	Edward Dodd.
16.	Franklin, Clinton and Essex	A. C. Moore.
17.	St. Lawrence and Herkimer	Harvey Doolittle.
18	Montgomery, Schoharie, Schen'dy	Wm. McCamus.
19	Delaware and Otsego	Wm. Comstock.
20.	Oneida	Palmer V. Kellogg.
21.	Chenango, Cortlandt and Broome	Geo. J. J. Barber.
22	Oswego and Madison	
23.	Jefferson and Lewis	W. L. Easton.
24.	Onondaga	Amos P. Granger.
25.	Wayne and Cayuga	A. B. Williams.
26	Ontario, Yates and Seneca	Wm. Knox.
27.	Tompkins, Tioga and Chemung	*C. R. Barstow.*
28.	Steuben and Livingston	
29	Monroe	Freeman Clark.
30	Genesee, Wyoming, Alleghany	C. B. Thompson.
31.	Orleans and Niagara	
32	Erie	*Geo. R. Babcock.*
33	Cattaraugus and Chautauque	

Of the *twenty-three* delegates thus far elected, *nineteen* are for SCOTT and *four* for FILLMORE. In ten Districts, elections are still to be held or heard from. Of these, four are in this City. In the *Fourth*, comprising the Fourth, Sixth, Tenth and Fourteenth Wards, the balloting already had shows that a SCOTT delegate is sure to be elected. In the *Fifth*, there is also a majority of delegates favorable to SCOTT, part preferring WEBSTER; the delegate will probable be for SCOTT. In the *Sixth*, the chances are favorable to the election of a FILLMORE delegate, though OGDEN HOFFMAN may be chosen. In the *Eighth*, MOSES H. GRINNELL will probably be elected—being for WEBSTER first, and then for SCOTT. This will give, in the City Districts, SCOTT *four* and FILLMORE *two* delegates.

Ninth—In Rockland, FILLMORE delegates, and in Putnam, SCOTT delegates have been elected. In Westchester, SCOTT delegates have also been elected in both Assembly Districts, though one of them is ostensibly contested. The District is safe for SCOTT.

Eleventh District.—Ulster has chosen FILLMORE delegates. From Greene, we have no decisive returns. The election of delegate was to have been held on Saturday, but we have received no report of the result.

Twenty-second.—This district is divided—the ten delegates from Oswego being for FILLMORE, and the ten from Madison for SCOTT. After a long and fruitless balloting on Friday, the Convention adjourned until the 10th of June.

Twenty-eighth.—Livingston and Steuben have both chosen SCOTT Conventions, and will send a SCOTT delegate.

Thirty-first.—This District was equally divided—the five delegates from Niagara being for SCOTT, and the five from Orleans for FILLMORE. The latter claim to have elected A. L. BENNETT, but the proceedings were clearly irregular, and another election was held on Saturday. We saw a telegraphic dispatch announcing that it had resulted in favor of SCOTT, but we have no details.

Thirty-third.—The delegations elected in both counties are pledged to SCOTT. Their delegate was elected on Friday, but his name has not reached us.

—The result is therefore virtually settled in *twenty-seven* districts,—of which *four* have elected FILLMORE and *twenty-three* SCOTT delegates. In the six remaining districts FILLMORE will probably have *two* and SCOTT *four*: so that the State is likely to send TWENTY-SEVEN for SCOTT and SIX for FILLMORE.

These delegates are to meet in Albany or New-York, in accordance with the resolution of the Whig Legislative Caucus, and elect two delegates at large. They will first, of course, decide any questions that may arise as to disputed seats, as they cannot act at all until this has been done. They will undoubtedly elect two delegates at large for SCOTT.

Whig National Convention—Election of Delegates from the City.

Pursuant to notice, the Whig Conventions met in their several Districts on Saturday evening, to elect Delegates to the National Convention.

The THIRD DISTRICT Convention, comprising the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Eighth Wards, met at the Girard House, corner of Chambers-street and West Broadway. It was understood that the delegation from the First Ward were for FILLMORE, the Third for SCOTT, and that there were *two* delegations, each claiming seats, from each of the other Wards. Ex-Ald. WOOD, of the Third Ward, moved to appoint Mr. Thatcher temporary Chairman, which was put and carried, and Mr. T. took the Chair. Messrs. D. C. Cammeyer, and K. S. Townsend, were elected Secretaries. The Chairman then called for the credentials of Delegates, when Mr. J. P. PHŒNIX was nominated for Chairman—but not elected. He attempted, however, to act, which gave rise to some confusion. After order had been partially restored, Mr. PHŒNIX remarked, that as they would not allow him to act as Chairman, they had better withdraw. The delegation from the First Ward, and the Fillmore delegates from each of the other Wards, (except the Third,) then withdrew. The Convention proceeded to complete its organization, chose Ald. STURTEVANT, Chairman, and elected WILLIAM L. SHARDLOW, delegate to the National Convention, and JOHN B. FINK, alternate. The Seceders elected JAMES W. BEEKMAN delegate, and J. W. MEEKS, alternate.

The FOURTH DISTRICT Convention, comprising the Fourth, Sixth, Tenth and Fourteenth Wards, met at Florence's Hotel, corner of Walker street and Broadway. There was considerable talking and balloting for the odd man, which continued up to eleven o'clock, when the convention adjourned over until Monday evening, without succeeding to elect a delegate. Wm. S. G. Greogery, of the Fourteenth Ward, was chosen, as the twenty-first man, and the candidates before the convention are James B. Taylor (Scott), Ex-Alderman R. T. Haws (Scott), Barnabus W. Osborn (Scott), and Christian W. Schaffer (unpledged), who is supported by the Fourteenth Ward delegation. Mr. Taylor is supported by the delegations from the Fourth and Sixth Wards.

The FIFTH DISTRICT Convention, comprising the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards, and Williamsburg, met at 8 o'clock, at "Faithful Fellows Hall," in East Broadway. There were six delegates from each, which made eighteen; and in order to have an odd number, they elected a nineteenth man, DAVID FORBES, of the Thirteenth Ward, who is a Fillmore man. The Seventh Ward is Scott and Webster. Williamsburg is in favor of Scott. There were three candidates—J. H. Briggs, of the Thirteenth Ward, a Fillmore man; Morgan Morgans, of the Seventh Ward, a Webster man, (second choice Scott) and Justice Coles, of Williamsburg, who is for Scott. Briggs had seven votes, and each of the other two, six. They balloted sixty-five times without a choice, and at 3 o'clock in the morning, the Convention adjourned to meet again on Monday night.

The SIXTH DISTRICT Convention (Eleventh and Seventeenth and Fifteenth Wards) met at the Henry Clay House, corner of First-street and Avenue A, and after sixty ballots, could not agree, and adjourned at midnight, to Monday evening, at 8 o'clock. The ballots stood in the beginning of the evening for William S. Duke, (Fillmore man,) six; Henry E. Davis, (Corporation Attorney, also a Fillmore man,) five; and Ogden Hoffman, (Scott man,) four. Finally the voting was five for each, the Delegates of each Ward, voting for their own man.

The SEVENTH DISTRICT Convention, embracing the Ninth, Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards, met at the Utah House, corner of Twenty-fifth-street and Eighth-avenue. On the first ballot they stood—William Turner, 5; Robert Smith, (Fillmore) 5; Robert G. Campbell, (Fillmore) 5. On the second ballot Robert G. Campbell, of the Sixteenth Ward, (Fillmore,) was unanimously elected, and Nicholas Carroll, of the Ninth Ward, chosen as substitute.

The EIGHTH DISTRICT Convention, comprising the Twelth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards met at the corner of Forty-eighth-street and Eighth-avenue. Mr. RANDALL was appointed Chairman. The delegates from the Twelfth and Eighteenth Wards and one from the Nineteenth, (JAMES S. BEVINS,) took their seats. A protest was entered against the right of the other four delegates to take seats, and a committee of three was appointed to investigate. The Convention adjourned to meet this afternoon at 4 o'clock, corner of One hundred and twenty-fifth-street and Fourth-avenue.

The Telegraph in Europe.

The London papers notice a new sub-marine telegraph enterprise between London, Liverpool and Manchester on the one side, and the continental capitals on the other, in connection with which an agency is to be located in Boston and New-York for the collection of public information and private messages from all parts of the Union, to be transmitted by the steam mail packets. Two companies are to be organized, and ably and influentially directed, and a second cable will be laid down between France and England, and another from Dover to Ostend. A new electric line is to be made from London to Dover on the British side of the channel, but the present lines to be used on the other. In noticing the project, the *Times* pays this compliment to our telegraphic system:

"The vast importance of this project, both politically and commercially, has obtained for it the patronage of the principal continental governments, and it cannot but be generally appreciated in this country, the more so as the system of electric telegraphs here is yet in its infancy, and the want of a more efficient and economical means of transmission than that now afforded is severely felt by all classes of the community; whereas in the United States of America upwards of 22,000 miles of telegraph are already in profitable operation, and where, from the moderate cost of communication, it has become as much a matter of necessary and habitual use as the Post-office, in all the transactions of commerce and daily life."

House Building.

A correspondent, writing with special reference to recent articles in the *Daily Times* on the subject of loaning money for building purposes, says:

"The writer has had some experience in this matter, and has found that the main obstacle is what is termed the "Lien Law," a new enactment of the year 1851, by our indefatigable Legislature. Its meanings, if it has any, are so indefinite and so restrictive as to deter capitalists from what might appear advantageous loans. The writer also is informed that it has already proved a serious obstacle to improvement.

"What was at first intended as a security for the humble and ignorant and improvident laborer, has been perverted and extended to comprise within its protective grasp tradesmen and mechanics and merchants, who have no more right to a specific lien than the grocer or shoemaker."

Accident on the New-Jersey Railroad—Five Cars Smashed.

The train that left Philadelphia yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, met with an accident, which detained it about three hours. When about four miles this side of Trenton, the axle of the second car from the locomotive broke, and before the progress of the train could be stopped, the five rear cars were badly smashed.

The utmost confusion prevailed, and from the cries, it was thought many of the passengers had been severely injured. An examination, however, showed that but two persons were injured, and they not very severely—one having a thumb broke and the other receiving a cut on the head, from which the blood flowed rather freely, but not to such an extent as to prevent his coming on with the train. The cars were thoroughly demolished, so as to render them unfit for use, and the ruins were left on the track. Persons were immediately dispatched for assistance, and other cars being procured, the passengers and mails were brought on to this City, arriving here about 1 o'clock.

A telegraphic dispatch gives the following account:

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, May 16.

A dispatch has been received here from Princeton which states that the mail train from this city for New-York was thrown off the track near Princeton, and several passengers seriously injured.

[The Philadelphia mail arrived in New-York about 1 o'clock. The mail conductor informs us that six cars were thrown down an embankment fifteen feet, and completely demolished. But few passengers were injured, and they but slightly.]

☞ The steamship *James Adger*, Capt. DICKINSON, arrived on Saturday morning, in fifty-nine hours from Charleston. The *Adger* is a new ship, and a swift one. She brings 54 cabin, and 25 steerage passengers. We are under obligations to Mr. JOHN H. TISDALE, Purser, and the Charleston *Courier*, and *Standard*, for files of the latest papers. On Thursday, the *Adger* passed a steamship, off Cape Hatteras, supposed to be the *State of Georgia*, from Philadelphia for Savannah. The *Southerner*, hence for Charleston, was passed, twenty miles north of Hatteras, on the same day.

☞ We are indebted to the Purser and Mr. ROGERS, Chief Engineer, and to I. S. THRASHER, Esq., for English files by the *Atlantic*.

NEW-YORK CITY.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—An unknown man, supposed to be about forty years of age, was instantly killed on the Hudson River Railroad, on Saturday morning. He was walking on the rail-track, in the Eleventh-avenue, near Forty-fifth-street, when the down-train from Albany and the morning train from this City appeared in sight at the same moment, both steam whistles sounding together. The man, mistaking the double signal for that of the down-train, stepped upon the other track, and was struck by the cars coming in. He was knocked down and the cars ran over him, tearing away the upper part of his head and killing him instantly. Both trains were running at a rapid rate. The name of the unfortunate individual could not be ascertained.

THE HUDSON.—The pilot of the steamer *Reindeer*, on Friday last had the curiosity to count the number of vessels he met between Kingston and Albany, on the river, a distance of about forty miles. They summed up as follows

Sail vessels	259	Passage boats	10
Tows	15	Propellers	3
Total			287

—This will give some idea of the trade of the Hudson.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—About 1 o'clock this morning, the sugar-house on the corner of Laight and West-streets, was discovered to be on fire, and before the flames could be extinguished, the entire building was destroyed. The damage must be very great—probably to the amount of $50,000—but it is too late to give particulars.

FIRE.—About 12 o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in the upper part of the building No. 250 Pearl-street, occupied by Messrs. Hanford & Lewis, dealers in clothing. The lower part was occupied by Baldwin, Studwell & Fisher, boot and shoe dealers. The principal damage mas done by the water thrown upon the flames.

FIRE IN PEARL-STREET.—Yesterday morning, at an early hour, a fire broke out in a large building at No. 347 Pearl-street. The alarm was quickly given, and in a few moments Hose Companies Nos. 2 and 10 were on the spot. They speedily extinguished the flames. The first floor was occupied by Mr. Baner as a butcher's shop, the interior of which was considerably damaged.

BOSIO AFLOAT.—During the late outward passage of the *Africa* from New-York to this port, a concert was given by Madame Bosio, at the request of the passengers. At the close of the performance the passengers subscribed £15 4s. 6d., which Madame Bosio requested Captain Harrisou to present as a donation to the Sailors' Home.

☞ Hon. WM. H. SEWARD reached this city with his family on Saturday evening. He returns this morning.

☞ The steamship *Illinois*, from Navy Bay, was at Quarantine at a late hour last evening, and wil probably arrive here this morning.

ARREST UPON A CHARGE OF ARSON.—On Saturday morning Captain Hart, of the Seventeenth Ward, arrested a man named George Presler, at Williamsburgh upon a charge of being concerned with Michael Schaffer, in setting fire to the dwelling house at No. 268 Monroe street, several weeks ago. An investigation, relative to the origin of the fire in question, has since been going on before Chief Matsell, during which, the latter prisoner made a confession, implicating Mr. Presler. The case is to be more fully investigated before the Chief of Police, and the accused parties are therefore detained, to await the result.

☞ The Dutch Frigate *Prince of Orange*, Chevalier BYL DE VROE, commander, arrived off this port on Saturday, but was compelled to remain below until yesterday on account of the fog. This morning she will fire a salute, which will be responded to by the battery on Governor's Island. She is a fine frigate of sixty guns, and is on a cruise around the world. The officers will, during their stay, be the guests of the city authorities, a resolution to that effect having passed the Common Council last week.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—There were at this port on Saturday last, 17 steamers, 124 ships, 108 barks, 84 brigs and 178 schooners. Total, 511.

—A published statement of the relative passages of the Cunard and Collins steamers, between this port and Liverpool, shows an average difference of 1 day, 15h., 1m., and 40s., in favor of the Collins line. The shortest of these trips was made by the *Arctic*, which arrived here on the 18th of April, in 10 days, 18½ hours.

—The steamship *United States*, sails this afternoon for Aspinwall, with a large number of passengers for California.

—The Church on Astor Place, lately purchased by the Roman Catholics, has been refitted and furnished, and will be consecrated on the 24th of June.

—Horace Preston, who was recently captured and taken to Baltimore, has been purchased from his owner, and set at liberty. He came back to his family on Saturday.

—President Fillmore's wife, daughter and son, left this City this morning on a brief visit to Buffalo.

—The steamship *Baltic* sailed for Liverpool on Saturday last, taking out $75,000 in specie and 165 passengers. Among the passengers are Judge Paine, Col. B. R. Cox, of Alabama, J. C. Vertu, bearer of dispatches, D. D. Howard, Dr. Wainwright, delegate to the Episcopal Jubilee, Archdeacon Bethune, of Toronto, and W. S. Campbell, U. S. Consul at Rotterdam.

—The Washington Rifles, in this City, Captain Beach, have provided quarters for Captain Taylor's Washington Rifles, of Albany, who contemplated visiting this City on the 31st instant.

—A meeting for the promotion of the cause of Temperance, complimentary to Daniel Cady, Esq., the founder of the Order of Cadets of Temperance, will be held this evening, at the Broadway Tabernacle. Hon. James Harper will preside; Rev. John Chambers, of Philadelphia, Rev. Charles Hoover, of New-Jersey, Dr. Thomas Schnebly, of Brooklyn, Hon. H. L. Snow, of New-York, and others, will address the meeting.

—Two women, named Margaret Turner and Mary Davidson, were arrested in the Sixth Ward, yesterday, charged with being the accomplices of Jerry Reed, *alias* "Nigger Brick," in robbing William Fowler (a resident of Westchester County), of his wallet, containing $60 in cash, on the night of the 23d of April last. Justice Osborne committed the accused females for a further hearing.

—On Saturday evening, while Mrs. Cherry was replenishing a lighted camphene lamp, with burning fluid, the vessel exploded, and burned her in a dangerous manner. The burning fragments scattered in all directions, and also set fire to the clothes of another lady named Montgomery, who was seriously injured. A physician was immediately called, who dressed the wounds.

—On Friday evening, while a number of men were engaged in tearing down an old building in Fifty-second street, near the Tenth-avenue, one of the party walls tumbled down with a tremendous crash. Fortunately, all the laborers escaped uninjured, except one, named Philip Toots, who had his left leg caught under the bricks and mortar, and it was badly crushed. He was taken to the Bellevue Hospital.

—On Sunday Florence McGuire went to the Twelfth Ward Station-house, and complained of being robbed of $100 in cash, by Richard Murray and Thomas Wheeler, whom he caused to be arrested, and after bringing them before Captain Graham, the complainant was searched, and the funds found in his coat pocket. The innocent parties were at once released.

—Yesterday morning, Martin Morey made a desperate attempt to commit suicide, by cutting his throat from ear to ear with a razor. A person residing in the house heard a struggling, and upon entering the room, found him lying upon the floor and the blood flowing profusely from the wound. Dr. Kimback was called in and the gash was sewed up.

DIED.

On Friday, May 14, OLIVE PORTER, infant daughter of Anson P. and Rebecca Sanford, aged 10 months.

On Saturday morning, 15th inst., BETTY, widow of George Corwin, in the 81st year of her age.

On the 15th inst., of disease of the heart, GEORGE BUSSELL, in the 39th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Monday, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No 727 Houston-st. His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

Sunday, 16th inst., at 6 o'clock A. M., MARY ANNE, infant daughter of James and Ellen Speirs, aged 8 months and 6 days.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at the residence of her parents, No 101 Troy-st., on Monday, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

At Yonkers, on Sunday morning, May 16, Rev. HENRY L STORRS, Rector of St. John's Church, Yonkers, eldest son of the late Hon. Henry L. Storrs, of this City, in the 41st year of his age.

The funeral will take place to-morrow, (Tuesday,) at 2 P. M., at his parish Church, and the attendance of his brethren of the clergy and other friends is requested without further notice. my17-2t*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

EUROPEAN DAGUERREOTYPES.—M. B. BRADY, No 205 Broadway, has recently returned from Europe, where he has spent nearly a year in visiting the most celebrated Galleries and Works of Art, especially in France and Italy, and in carefully studying all the improvements in instruments and chemistry made in those countries. He has spared no expense in thoroughly refitting up his Gallery; and by a new arrangement of light, and various improvements recently introduced, he hopes to produce pictures superior to any hitherto exhibited. He has also on exhibition Daguerreotypes of some of the most distinguished men in France, among whom are Louis Napoleon, Lamartine, Victor Hugo, Eugene Sue, &c. Arrangements have also been made with several of the best English and French Artists to forward, from time to time, portraits of the most celebrated men in Europe, as well as every discovery or improvement made by foreign artists—thus forming the nucleus of a European Gallery, which, in connection, with his American Gallery, will render his establishment second to none in the world.

RED OR GRAY HAIR CAN BE INSTANTLY changed to a permanent black or brown color, of the most beautiful and natural description, by the use of BOGLE'S PREMIUM ELECTRIC HAIR DYE, which is now fast superseding all other articles of a similar nature. This, with BOGLE'S HYPERION FLUID, for the hair, and other preparations, may be had wholesale and retail of WILLIAM BOGLE, No. 277 Washington-st., Boston; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.; BUSHTON, CLARK & CO., No. 373, and RICE & SMITH, No 727 Broadway; WM. H CARY & CO., No 245 Pearl-st., and by the Druggists and Perfumers throughout the world.

JENNY LIND OUGHT TO BE SEEN, AS WELL AS heard, and TUTTLE, No. 315 Broadway, has, fortunately, just at this time, a very large assortment of tortoise-shell Opera Glasses, which he does not wish to retain over the summer, and which are just the thing for Jenny's Concerts. He offers them now at prices so low, that no one can have an excuse for not possessing one. Moreover, if you do not wish them for this purpose, you will find them a better spy-glass than you can purchase for double the money. They are decidedly a great bargain. Call and see.

POSITIVE NECESSITIES.—JOHN GREASON, OF No 261 Greenwich-st., imports and manufactures a peculiar style of housekeeping necessities which cannot be found at any other establishment. They comprise, among many other things, cords, bands, tassels, cornices, brasses, and window shades, and are fashioned in varieties from which the most fastidious can select something to answer their particular purposes. Mr. GREASON charges but a small advance upon what he vends.

WINDOW SHADES.—A RICH AND ENTIRELY NEW assortment of Window Shades, for the Spring trade, and ready for sale. Also, a beautiful assortment of Buff and White Linens, with all the requisite mountings. Customers by calling at our store, can satisfy themselves that they can do better than at any other establishment, as we are exclusive manufacturers. Store Shades made to order with neatness and dispatch. N. B.—Strict attention paid to furnishing hotels, saloons, &c. &c. G. K. RIKER & CO., No. 131 Chatham-st., N. Y.

FOR INDIGESTION AND NERVOUS DEBILITY.—Dr. WATTS'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE is a safe, pleasant and effectual remedy for restoring the secretions, and giving a robust and healthy tone to every function of the system. This remedy acts with such certainties upon all constitutions that written acknowledgements will be given to return the money if proved ineffectual. $1 per bottle. J. PYNE, No. 18 Ann-st.

CITY LADIES AND LADIES VISITING THE CITY wishing their supply of shoes for the spring season can find beautiful Gaiter Boots at 12s., 16s. and 18s.; first quality Slippers, ties and Buskins at 9s. and 10s.; second quality same styles 6s. and 7s. per pair. Also, boys high boots and brogans, and Misses and Children's Gaiter Boots and Shoes of

KOSSUTH.

Speeches at the East.

At Fall River, Mass., KOSSUTH was received with great enthusiasm on Thursday last. In reply to an address of welcome from Dr. HOOPER, KOSSUTH said:

You have encouraged me, sir, not to feel offended at calumny. Well, I take it not only as a necessity of my position, but I am glad of it. If I were not opposed, I should think myself not worthy. Their opposition proves that they fear me. And I promise to do all I can to be still more feared all my life by tyrants and despots. I am not misled by these calumnies. What is their effect? Moved and there only a word has been spoken. It is answered by the sympathy of the people all over the United States. Within a few days I have received a very curious letter, I could give the name, but the writer calls himself a travelled American, which letter tells me that I am doing a great mischief even here to advocate the necessity of a republic in Europe, for many gentlemen even out of those who have addressed me, have not a love for their own republic, but would like to see her a constitutional monarchy, which this gentleman says is the happiest form of government in the world. Now this is somewhat surprising, gentlemen; but out of 24,000,000, one man having much travelled among despots to have such principles, there is not much danger. Yet, if such principles spread, there may be some danger, and therefore here is one motive more for Americans to help us purify the air of old Europe, that it may not make such impressions on and corrupt travelled Americans. (Laughter.)

You have been pleased to refer to WASHINGTON, and to couple my name with his. I do not aspire to that high honor. But I may look up to that star alone on mankind's sky for inspiration, and one thing promise, to equal him in love of country and honest devotion. But the parallel you have drawn, sir, between my country and yours, shown how much depends on success. I have not succeeded, it is true, but I have been received in America, an exile, as no successful conqueror has ever been received, which shows that a change has come over the world.

KOSSUTH proceeded to discuss two points of objection to his mission, which he classified as fol ows:

1. That the people of Europe are not prepared for liberty; and

2. That there is now no chance for any change in Europe in favor of liberty.

No plant, said KOSSUTH, can grow with a mill-stone on it. Take off the stone and it will grow. All men are created to be free. To the second objection he replied: Whenever the condition of a nation becomes so insupportable that it has nothing to lose by an effort to regain its liberty, then it will make the trial. This is precisely our case in Hungary, and we will try. There is no discontented in Hungary. It is different in France. There, for example, the bankers are contented; they make money under the Government as it is, and they, at least, desire no change; and so it may be of some other classes, but not so in Hungary. In that country, the ancient nobility, even, is not contented with the present condition, for they, too, are oppressed. Hungary has already won her social freedom—she has abolished her aristocracy; and so abolished it as not to offend the aristocratic class, but attach them to the common cause.

The taxes of Hungary used to be but $4,500,000; now they are $65,000,000, and collected in the most vexatious manner possible. If Hungary is free, no such taxes are needed, because municipal government is cheap, and we will have no centralization and no standing army. We have learned that a standing army is not needed to maintain the liberty of the people, but only arms in the hands of the people themselves.

I here have taken the lowest motives, and supposing my countrymen to be only selfish men, and to have no high love of principle, there must be a revolution. And they are not a little handful, but 15,000,000 of men.

Hungary wants nothing at this moment but *me*, and 100,000 arms. I say not this in a boastful spirit. There are a hundred other men who can do all I can do. But it is a fact, however accounted for, that I have the confidence of the people. And this is a great point, not gained in a day. It takes a life to gain the confidence of a people, and the people must have confidence in somebody to gain their freedom.

Therefore, I maintain my position in behalf of my country, and will not betray their confidence.

KOSSUTH's Farewell Address in Faneuil Hall, was delivered on Friday evening. He discussed the present state of political affairs in Europe, and was eagerly listened to. We make a few extracts:

France is a country of sudden changes, and he would not therefore attempt to foretell its future. One thing he would say—Louis Napoleon must either maintain himself or fall. If he relies upon the army to sustain him, he must go to war with some nation, and a war with any nation would help on the revolution in Europe. If he relies upon the masses, they being democratic, in spirit, he must war against the despotic powers. KOSSUTH believed that if he maintained himself till spring, he must declare war against some one; and KOSSUTH thought it most likely to be against Austria. The collision would occur about the occupation of Rome.—The *coup d'etat* he thought a more important movement in its bearing upon the future of Europe, than the French revolution of 1848.

KOSSUTH turned attention to Italy, which he highly complimented as the battle-ground of Liberty on the Continent. He defended the Italian nation from the aspersion sometimes cast upon it, of being a nation of cowards. No revolution was ever crushed in Italy but by foreign aid. Hungary and Italy were two wings of one common army, united against a common foe.

The German people, he said, was always great by itself, while other nations are something great by some great men. Since the fall of Hungary, Russia was the real master over all Germany, and for the first time, she was under foreign rule.

In regard to the condition of Hungary, he said the manufacturing and commercial interests earnestly desired a revolution. The bank notes, amounting to twenty millions of dollars, issued by his government, had been declared of no value by the Austrians. These bank notes were in the hands of the people, and they said that when KOSSUTH came home, they would be good. All the power of the despots could not get these notes from the people. They had placed them in bottles and digged them into the earth. A simple note from him would control this money.

He said, once at home he neither wanted, nor would accept, "material aid" from the Americans. He only wanted the means to get home, and to get home in such a way, and with such means, as would inspire the confidence of his people.

To get home he must land somewhere, but where he should land he might not say. Perhaps he should drop down upon Vienna from a balloon. One thing he would say: remember that Italy is nearly all sea coast; remember that she has the same common enemy with Hungary; remember that she is the left wing of the noble army of freedom, of which Hungary is the right wing; remember that there are 40,000 Hungarians in the Italian army; remember that there are 160,000 Hungarians held to unwilling servitude in Austria. Remember all this. More upon this point he could not say. * * *

He said it was almost a necessity for Russia to take Constantinople in order to preserve her power, for then with the command of the Mediterranean, she would be master of the world. He said that even now Turkey is a match for Russia, and the longer she delayed an attack upon Turkey the stronger Turkey would become. It was an inexorable necessity that Russia must attack Turkey to get this controlling power, and the interests of all the nations of Europe demand that this attack should be resisted—that preparation should be made for it. In this America was much interested, on account of its bearing upon our commerce.

He urged the necessity of immediate preparation for this event, for it might happen at any moment. Every week and month he expected to hear of it. Once engaged in the struggle, and your aid, he said, will be either too late or unavailing. To be ready to meet the opportunity when it arrives, is the most desirable object. He referred to the unavailing sympathy expressed in America for Hungary during her struggle of 1849, as illustrating this point. Sympathy after the approaching struggle shall have commenced will be of no value; but aid and sympathy now, before the opening blow is struck, is of countless value.

Affairs in Utah.

Dates have been received from the Great Salt Lake to the 20th ult. The news is not specially important. The political and social condition of the country was quiet. The Mormon leaders have taken an industrious turn, and incite the people to the prosecution of useful pursuits. BRIGHAM YOUNG is said to have a loom in his sitting-room, on which his family have woven five hundred yards of cloth during the present season. A Council of Health has been organized at Great Salt Lake City. This Council call meetings from time to time where people are addressed by competent persons on matters concerning their personal health. On certain days, the ladies alone assemble, and listen to matters in which they are alone personally interested.

The General Conference of the Church will soon be held in the new tabernacle, now building.

A canal, to be used for the purpose of irrigating the cultivated land in the neighborhood of Mill Creek, is in course of construction.

The Eastern mail, due on the 29th of February, had not arrived on the 18th of April.

A grand legislative reunion took place on the 4th of March. Gov. YOUNG led the festivities. There were several United States officers in attendance as guests.

FROM RIO JANEIRO,—A correspondent of the *Boston Journal* writes from Rio under date of April 12:

"The weather continues very hot and dry, and consequently the yellow-fever is making fearful havoc—particularly on board the shipping. No vessel can remain in this bay, while the present state of things exists, more than five days without getting the fever on board; consequently there are not, and in fact there have not been for weeks, any of our naval ships in this port. They are mostly at Montevideo Some of the American ships have suffered severely, and I have known of several that could not muster hands sufficient to get out of the harbor. The American ship *Victor* sailed for New-Orleans about a fortnight since with only two men able to do duty. Many others have been here, as it were, entirely deserted. The Swedish brig *Dolphin* has lost three consecutive captains within the past two months, and the berth is now vacant. I notice, in-bound, a fine ship, the *Catalpa*, 120 days from the Sandwich Islands, for New-Bedford, with a cargo of New-York, in a passage of 39 days, the ship *Rockwood*, bound for San Francisco, with 275 passengers. I hope they will get away before they contract this fever, for it would make terrible work among them. For the past day or two, we have had very fine showers, which we hope will occur with sufficient frequency to break up this pestilence entirely."

FROM ST. DOMINGO.—We have dates from St. Domingo, and files of *El Eco del Ozama* to the 11th ult. That part of the island was enjoying the most perfect tranquility, and commercial affairs were very active at the last dates. M. RAYBAUD, Consul-General of the French Republic, arrived from Hayti, on board the French war steamer *Crocodile*, on the 30th ult., at Santo Domingo, where he was received with enthusiasm. The President of the French Republic gave him instructions to make a treaty of peace and commerce with the Dominicans. M. RAYBAUD had proposed to the Dominican Government to take back with him to Port-au-Prince all the Haytiens made prisoners in the last battles, and that the Emperor SOULOUQUE would, in return, send his Dominican prisoners to Santo Domingo.

FROM GUATEMALA.—Dates from Guatemala to April 1st, have been received. The republic continues tranquil, the only symptoms of disturbance being among the Indians of Santa Cruz; the insurgents of the mountain having been completely subdued. General CARRERA had completely reëstablished his power. San Salvador is also quiet, and commercial affairs are prosperous. Gen. Cabanas, the principal partisan of the recent invasion of Guatemala, has been elected President of Honduras. He is the chief of the liberal party. The news of the withdrawal of Nicaragua from the confederation is confirmed.

LARGE CLAIM.—The *Natchez Free Trader* learns, from undoubted authority, that Jefferson College, in Washington, near Natchez, has recently been discovered to be entitled to twenty acres of land, situated in the centre of the business portion of the City of Mobile, a property worth, at the least estimate, half a million of dollars. This landed interest accrued to the college under the Territorial government of Mississippi, when a portion of the present State of Alabama was included in the limits of Mississippi Territory, and arose under the law of escheat, the twenty acres having been escheated, and thus having become college property by law. The Board of Trustees have retained eminent counsel, and a suit will be forthwith instituted for the recovery of the land to the college: while, at the same time, observes the *Free Trader*, the Board of Trustees express a willingness to compromise, and give a quit claim on the most accommodating terms.—*Mobile Advertiser, May 9.*

NAVAL.—A naval general Court Martial is ordered to convene at Norfolk on the 26th inst., for the trial of such persons as may be brought before it. The following officers will compose the Court, viz.: Commodore David Connor, President; Commodore Charles W. Skinner, Captains Isaac Mayo, James Armstrong, Charles Borman, French Forrest; Commander John L. Saunders, David G. Farragut, John Rudd, and Lieutenants G. G. Williamson, and Robert B. Pegram, members; Thomas C. Tabb, Esq., Judge Advocate. Captain Petigru, Lieutenant De Camp and others, it is said, are to be tried.

MORTALITY AT THE ANDOVER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—A most remarkable mortality has attended this institution within a few months. Prof. STUART has died. Prof. EDWARDS departed this life among strangers, in the place he visited to seek for health, and Deacon NOYES, the Treasurer of the Institution, late of the firm of MAYNARD & NOYES, of Boston, died quite suddenly; and beside the loss of these distinguished men, several of the wives of the professors have lost one or both of their parents within the same short space of a few months.—*Boston Journal.*

Warren Felch, of Walpole, N. H. has been carried to the Insane Asylum at Brattleboro', raving mad—a victim of the spiritual rappings excitement.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY, VERY LOW.—The subscriber is now selling watches at retail, at the following prices, being much less than any other house:

Fine gold lepine watches, 4 holes jewelled	$25 00
Fine gold detached levers, full jewelled	30 00
Gold enamel watches, for ladies	35 00
Gold hunting watches, for ladies	35 00
Gold hunting patent levers, for gentlemen	50 00
Gold patent levers, for gentlemen	38 00
Silver patent levers	13 00
Silver detached levers, full jewelled	13 00
Silver lepine, 4 holes jewelled	9 00

And all other kinds of watches at equally low prices; also all kinds of jewelry, and silver spoons, forks, &c., at much less than the usual prices. GEO. C. ALLEN. Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., up stairs.

D. GRIFFIN & CO.'S PATENT FUEL SAVING IMPROVEMENT, for setting boilers and hot-air furnaces, for drying wool, cloths, prints, white lead, &c., which, wherever used, are now coming into very general use throughout the country, after a trial of about three years. They have lately adapted this great improvement for saving fuel to annealing, mufflers, retorts, and furnaces, &c., of every description, which will reduce the amount of fuel over one-half from any other plan now in use, besides a great saving in time. It is also entirely safe from fire. There are hundreds of these boilers now in operation, and several hot-wind furnaces have lately been put up, all of which can be seen if desired. All who wish to know the importance of this invention, will please call at the office of the Proprietors, No. 47 Dey-st., where they have ample proof of all that has been said.

FOR CHAPPED HANDS.—The PURE OLD PALM SOAP is one of the best remedies in use. It is very highly recommended to those whose skin is tender, and being made from a vegetable oil, is consequently very healing and emollient in its properties. It can be had in small packages of six cakes, (at a low price) for trial, at the manufactory only of W. HULL'S SON, No. 108 Cliff-st. See CHILTON'S certificate:

"Having tried the Old Palm Soap, manufactured by W. HULL'S SON, I can recommend it as being an excellent quality of toilet soap. The healing properties of palm oil, which are well known, must render this soap preferable to Castile soap for the same uses.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M.D., Chemist."

H. B. RICHARDS, No. 37 John-st., 2d door below Nassau-st., (recently of No. 52 Maiden-lane,) keeps on hand a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery of almost every description, Mechanics' Tools, Builders' Goods, housekeeping articles, &c. Persons wishing to purchase goods in this line at the lowest prices, are desired to call on him, at No. 37 John-st., where they will find all articles, on the most reasonable terms, either by the quantity or by retail. H. B RICHARDS, No. 37 John-st., N. Y.

CHAIRS, CHAIRS, CHAIRS.—COMMERFORD & REDGATE, Nos. 452 and 454 Broadway, between Howard and Grand-sts., East side.—Mahogany stuffed seats, with cane, willow, rush, and Chinese straw seats, of every variety, can be found at this well-known establishment. Citizens and strangers are hereby notified, that as we apply our time exclusively to the production of these articles, we will thereby furnish them at the lowest manufacturing prices.

FOR DISPOSAL—A private Millinery and Dressmaking business, well established, together with showroom and house Furniture, fixtures, show and glass cases, carpets, board stands, &c., &c., and every article necessary for business and domestic purposes. Four apprentices have a time to serve. This bona fide chance seldom offers. It will be disposed of very low, as the party leaves early for the country. No reasonable offer refused. Address W. M A., care of Mr. GRAINGER, No. 299 4th-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the opening exercises of Ward School No. 30, will take place at the school house in West 24th-st., between the 7th and 8th-avs., on MONDAY, the 17th day of May, inst., at 3 o'clock, P.M., at which the citizens of the XVIth Ward, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to attend. NEW-YORK, May 4, 1852.

J. E. CARY,
THOMAS CHRISTY,
O. P. WELLS,
} Committee of Arrangements.

NEW-YORK FASHIONABLE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, WHOLESALE and RETAIL FOR CASH.—ALFRED MONROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, New-York, (between Howard and Grand-sts.) Gent.'s fashionable CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS. Also, BOY'S and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, of the best description. One price—no deviation.

W. D. ABBATT. ALFRED MUNROE.

BEAUMONT'S PATENT STARCH POLISH.—JOHN N. STOW'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT SOAP. JOHNSON'S ORRIS TOOTH SOAP.—BEAUMONT'S FRENCH LIQUID BLUEING.—All of which, are warranted to give entire satisfaction, and constantly used by those who have given them a trial Wholesale and Retail. Depôt, No. 317 Bowery.

Agents wanted to sell the above, who will find it a profit able business.

METALLIC OIL FOR MACHINERY.—CUMBERLAND BROTHERS' PATENT.—The Metallic Oil is superior to pure sperm for all lubricating purposes, and its cost is 30 per cent less. It is the only chemically prepared Oil which may be used in factories without the payment of an extra premium for insurance against fire. For sale by the manufacturers, DE LA VERGNE, YOCKNEY & CO., No. 36 Broadway.

TO UNHAPPY WIVES AND HUSBANDS.—The undersigned having had great experience in divorce cases, hereby tenders his services to such persons as desire to be released from the bonds of matrimony, and to become again eligible for marriage. Confidential communications promptly attended to. Apply to M. VAN HOVENBERGH, counsellor-at-law. Offices, No. 14 Chambers-st., and No. 334 Broome-st., two doors from Bowery Bank.

RICH PAPER HANGINGS of the latest styles and most desirable patterns, in velvet and gold, satin and gold, and plain satin, of our own importations, at the very lowest prices, for cash. Also, a full assortment of American Paper and Borders, Fire-Board Prints, &c., at wholesale and retail CHILDS & SMITH, No. 449 Pearl-st., cor. William.

N. B.—None but competent workmen sent from this establishment.

LAWN GRASS.—A mixture of fine English and native Grass Seeds for lawns, with an assortment of other field and garden Seeds, for sale in any quantity by RALPH & CO., Union Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 23 Fulton-st., near Fulton Market.

PAPER WAREHOUSE—DUNCAN LEWIS & BARTOW, No. 161 William-st., (near Fulton,) offer for sale a large assortment of Writing, Wrapping and Printing Paper, Binder's, Board-box, Trunk Bonnet and Straw Boards, &c.

WET BOOTS AND SHOES.—The entire stock of Boots and Shoes damaged at the fire at No. 102 Catharine-st., will be offered for sale on MONDAY, the 17th inst., at the store of BERNARD MAGUIRE, No. 94 Catharine-st.

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF TEA.—5 lbs. of good black or green tea for $1. Orders from the country, enclosing a remittance or satisfactory reference, punctually attended to. J. HERITAGE'S Tea store, Nos. 136 and 484 8th-av., New-York.

SPRING STYLE HATS, of the French Elastic Stiff, manufactured from the finest imported plushes, which, for brilliancy of finish and durability will bear the test with any offered with our beautiful patterns of Spring Caps. At MONARQUE'S, No. 238 Bowery.

TWINE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, CUT and Wrought Nails, Brads and Spikes, Shoe Threads, Manilla Hemp, and cotton Cordage, Oakum, Carpet Warp, Gilling Threads, &c., for sale by CEBRA & CUMING, No. 106 Pearl-st.

GRASS HOOKS—For Cutting Grass; Lawn Rakes, designed especially for taking out weeds; Horse and Hand Hay Rakes, for sale by RALPH & CO., Union Agricultural Warehouse and Seedstore, No. 23 Fulton-st.

HOW TO WIN A LOVER.—The most captivating and perfect scheme will be sent to any address, on receipt of $1, post-paid. Address Madame JOSEPHINE, Box No. 56, Broadway Post-Office, New-York.

TAKE NOTICE.—If you want Window Shades, Buff or White Holland, put up to your windows well and cheap, or Upholstery work done, call on BARTOL & REID, No. 3 Amity-st., 2 doors west of Broadway.

FIREWORKS—Of every description—the best quality at the lowest price. For sale by J. B. FURDY, No. 34 Maiden-lane, up-stairs.

POTATOES.—500 Sacks of the best varieties—Carter, Peach-blow, &c.—for Seed and family use, now landing and for sale by RAWLS & SEYMOUR, No. 12 Front-st.

SHOW-CASES, CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST and better than the best, can be had at CAMPBELL & FORBAY'S cheap and extensive Show-Case Warerooms, No. 312 Broadway, up stairs.

FAST HORSES.—There is now offered for sale two fast trotting horses, that have never been in any market. Inquire of NORTHRUP & POST, National Stable, opposite the Bull's Head Hotel.

COURT-STREET CROCKERY STORE—One door from Union-st., SOUTH BROOKLYN. A good assortment of China, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Ware cheap.

COL. R. DISOSWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW and COMMISSIONER of DEEDS for New-York and Illinois, No. 76 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts., N. Y.

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER, constantly on hand, and made to order, by BABCOCK, DURHAMSON & HALL, No. 125 Fulton-st.

WRITING PAPER—6 lamps and very desirable assortment, for sale by BABCOCK, DURHAMSON & HALL, No. 125 Fulton-st.

CANADA PEAS—For sale in lots or to suit purchasers, by C. W. WAIL & CO., No. 22 Peurl-st.

WANTED.

FOUR GOOD COOPERS WANTED.—Also, Boat-stowers, Carpenters, and Blacksmiths, and a number of Common Ships are now fitting for short coast voyages, and must sail from the shore of the Eastern Wharfing Company, No. 97 West-st., corner of Cedar-st., up stairs, New-York.

TO HOUSE PAINTERS.—Wanted, a young Man to work in the country. Steady employment given till cold weather. Inquire at CONKLIN & POST'S New Building, Hackensack, New-Jersey, or at Mr. PRICE'S.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT WANTED, with extra pay.—Instructions in five useful and two ornamental Arts, by which you can make a fortune, will be sent to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, post-paid. Address D. D. DURT, Box No. 56 Broadway Post-Office, New-York.

SERVANTS.—A great variety of carefully selected Servants are now wanting employment at C. Mason's offices, Nos. 550 Broadway and 145 Bowery. Terms—Yearly subscription, 50 cents; otherwise, 25 cents. N. B.—Plenty of men and boys on hand.

FIVE HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED—To sell a new work. High wages made. Call or address (post-paid) "American Family Publication Establishment," No. 128 Nassau-st., New-York, Room No. 8.

LOST.—On Saturday morning, in a Fulton-ferry and John-st. stage, a WALLET containing forty or fifty dollars. A suitable reward will be given if it is returned to H. W. BEECHER, No. 126 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A few gentlemen and their wives and a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated in a genteel family, within 3 minutes walk of Fulton and Catharine Ferries. For particulars inquire at No. 33 Front-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms, in a private family, with use of bath. Apply at No. 547 Hudson-st.

BOARDING.—Wanted, by a gentleman and his wife, in small private family. Would furnish their own rooms. Terms must be moderate. Address JAY, at this office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED.

THE COURTSHIP AND ADVENTURES OF STANLEY THORN.—By Henry Cockton, Esq., author of "Valentine Vox," "Sylvester Sound," etc. Price, 50 cents.

Henry Cockton is really irresistible. Even a patient, suffering from acute rheumatism, or distracted with the toothache, must laugh heartily at every page of this inimitable tale. Stanley Thorn is one of the author's best efforts; and the increasing vigor of the writer is no bad indication of its increasing success. The characters are life-like to a degree of exactness which renders them instantly recognizable; and there is a humor and drollery, and often a pathetic quaintness in his descriptions which makes his books welcome guests in the fireside circle.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by GARRETT & CO., No. 22 Ann-st.

PYNNSHURST, HIS WANDERINGS, AND WAYS OF THINKING.—By DONALD MACLEOD. 1 vol., 12mo.

"This is a work of decided genius—witty, observant, finely descriptive, and poetical—a kind of traveling idyl, sung out easily, and for the pleasure of singing, by one whose heart was full of the stir, associations, and beauty of European Life."—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

"We have certainly, since Thackeray, had no such pleasant tourist."—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

"A right clever and entertaining book."—*Presbyterian.*

"His descriptions are wonderfully vivid; and he is one of those travelers that are constantly meeting with singular adventures; some simply amusing, some comical, and others absolutely thrilling."—*Troy Budget.*

Just published by CHAS. SCRIBNER, No. 145 Nassau-st., N. Y.

NOW READY.

THOUGHTS ON THE DEATH OF LITTLE CHILDREN. By Samuel Ireneus Prime. 1 vol. 16mo. 50c.

CONTENTS:

The Child is Dead. Can I bring him back again? He is not lost, though gone. Infinite Wisdom took him away. Infinite Love called the Child. The Child is happier now. We shall see him again. A Letter for a Friend. Two Years in Heaven. With an Appendix of Hymns and Poems selected from various authors.

On TUESDAY, the YOUNG MAN'S GUIDE THROUGH LIFE TO IMMORTALITY. By John Angell James. With an introduction by Thomas Dewitt, D. D.

ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway, UPPER CORNER OF AMITY-ST.

HYMN AND TUNE BOOKS.

FOR CONFERENCE MEETINGS AND THE FAMILY. By Rev. GEO. B. CHEEVER and T. E. SWEETSER. CHEEVER'S CHRISTIAN MELODIES. Price reduced to 37½ cents. A selection of Hymns and Tunes designed for the Lecture room and family circle. The Hymns are arranged by Rev. GEO. B. CHEEVER, D. D., and Tunes adapted by J. E. SWEETSER.

This work is reduced in price, and is worthy of a place in every Christian library. Published by A. S. BARNES & CO., No. 51 John-st.

JUST PUBLISHED.

COLERIDGE'S BIOGRAPHIA LITERARIA. 804 pages, $1 50; Allyn's Ritual of Freemasonry, $5; Duc de la Rochefoucauld's Maxims—elegant portrait—$1; Taylor's Elements of Thought, 75 cents. By remitting, the book will be sent by mail to any part of the country.

W. GOWANS, No. 178 Fulton-st.

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE THICK—Suitable for SHOW-WINDOWS, SHOW-CASES, RAILROAD CARS, PICTURES, &c., for sale by F. HOPKINS & BROTHERS, Importers, No. 6 Barclay-st., next door to Astor House.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FISH AND PROVISION STORE.—ALLAN & ROSE, No. 226 Washington-st., (one door above Barclay-st.,) New-York, offer at wholesale to dealers, at the lowest market prices for cash, the following articles of the best quality:

MACKEREL—Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in all kinds of packages.
SHAD—Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in all kinds of packages.
CODFISH—Dry Salted and Pickled.
SCALEFISH—Dry Salted and Pickled.
HERRINGS—Smoked and Pickled.
PORK—Mess, Prime, Rump, Butt, Clear, &c.
BEEF—Mess, Prime, and Railroad.
SMOKED HAMS, Shoulders, Beef, Bacon, Salmon.
CHEESE, Lard, Candles, Oil, Spices.
BUTTER—In firkins, tubs, and pails—fresh dairy.
SALT—Fine, in sacks and small bags.

PITTSTON COAL.—Office Pennsylvania Coal Co., corner Broadway and Wall-st.—The Pennsylvania Coal Co. is now prepared to enter into contracts for the sale of its superior PITTSTON COAL, deliverable at Port Erven, near Rondout, on the Hudson River, before the 1st of July next, at the following prices per ton of 2,240 lbs.:

Lump	$3 40	Range, or large Stove	$3 60
Steamboat	3 55	Nut, or Stove	3 65
Grate, or Furnace	3 60	Pea	2 75

Contracts may also be made for the remainder of the season, by application at the Company's office.

GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The advertiser has acquired by an article of agreement with the American Stone Dressing Company, (owners in fee of Eayres Patent Stone Dressing Machine,) the right of exclusive use of said machine in the City and County of New-York, for the whole unexpired lifetime of the patent, (to December 4, 1865.) It is claimed by the owners, that its capacity is unsurpassed by any other machine in existence, for preparing stone for buildings, canal locks, aqueducts and bridges. They challenge the world to produce its equal, for expedition, and beauty of finish. It is to stone what Woodworth's planing machine is to boards, or the saw-mill to the rough log. It dresses brown stone, marble, lime-stone and granite with equal beauty and ease—particularly the brown stone from the Paterson Lodge. The stone on the carriage is fed fast or slow at pleasure. With a five horse-power applied to the machine, the stone will move forward from two to three feet per minute, and take off from one to two inches of stone, if required, to bring it to an even surface. The forward motion of the chisel is one-seventieth of an inch each blow of the revolving hammer. The gang has 24 chisels, which strike twenty-five thousand blows per minute, without apparently dulling the chisels in the least degree.

The object of the advertiser is to form a Joint Stock Company, with as little delay as possible, which shall put in operation six machines, to dress stone, at any required width and thickness. Persons feeling a desire to engage in a mechanical or manufacturing business, are invited to call at the Company's office, where any information will be given with pleasure, and investigate for themselves, and where a model may be seen. Or if they will take the trouble to go to Roach's Saw-mill, No. 138 Bank-st., they can see a full sized machine in operation, from 9 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 5 P. M. The Bleecker-st. or Kipp and Brown stages will land passengers within two minutes' walk of the machine, where all who feel interested in it, or desire to become interested in this machine are invited to call, and examine its operations. For further particulars apply at the office of the AMERICAN STONE DRESSING COMPANY, No. 62 William-st., room No. 3.

N. B.—Wanted—twenty-five or thirty lots of ground, on this Island, between 20th and 40th-st., on the North or East River.

NEPTUNE WORKS.—At ESSEX, Mouth of Connecticut River, Manufacturers of STEAM ENGINE, BOILERS, and BRASS and IRON CASTINGS of every description. STATIONARY ENGINES of different power on hand: Engines from 3 to 15-horse power; Boilers of all sizes; 3 Engines, foot blower; 2 do., best patent; Water and Steam-pipe, all sizes; Grate Bars of different lengths, can be seen at our depôt, No. 47 Dey-st., New-York City, or made to order at short notice. ENGINES for STEAMERS made or repaired on as good terms as can be had elsewhere. Boats repairing or building have no wharfage to pay alongside of our wharf. No charge made for transportation to any of our cities. Our workmen are men of experience, and we are confident that we can do equally as good work as can be done at any other establishment. Our work will be sent to any part of the country, and put up ready for operation, if desired. Boilers set on the improved plan of D. GRIFFIN & CO., approved and adopted by the American Institute, by which 33⅓ per cent. is saved, above any other mode, in cost of fuel. Our Agent in New-York is D. GRIFFIN & CO., No. 47 Dey-st., who is well known to the public.

A CARD.—J. R. FEENY & CO., No. 52½ Bowery, have enlarged and refitted their store to accommodate their increasing trade, with a large and splendid stock of Hats, Caps, &c., direct from their manufactory, which they will retail at manufacturers' prices, having all the advantages of modern improvements in manufacturing our own hats, we defy competition. For instance, we invite the public to examine our $3 Drab Beaver Hat, and see if it does not surpass any thing got up by down-town puffers. It is not imitation—no satin beaver, but the real original genuine Rocky Mountain Silver Beaver, manufactured by ourselves, and on the premises. Also—Fall and Winter hats—the newest styles. Give us a call at No. 52½ Bowery, and test the truth of our assertion. The trade can be supplied from our manufactory, with Black Pearl and White soft Hats,—Drab, Beaver and Silk Hats; Ladies' Riding Hats, and Children's Fancy Hats, of every description.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY, No. 29 Spruce-st., near William.—The Subscribers having purchased the Type Foundry of Mr. GEO. B. LOTHIAN, (established in 1833,) are prepared to furnish Printers and Stereotypers his well-known and superior Minion, Brevier, Nonpareil and other Printing Types. Also, Type, Copper-faced, at 25 per cent. advance. Presses, Chases, Composing Sticks, Brass Rules, Stands, Galleys, Furniture, Cases, Quoins, Parchments and Ink. Also, PLAIN and WOOD TYPES, from all the different foundries, and every article required in a Printing Office, at the lowest prices, for cash or approved paper. Old Type received at nine cents per pound, in exchange for new.

CORTELYOU & GIFFING.

P. C. CORTELYOU, of the late firm of GEO. BRUCE & Co. respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends at his present establishment.

PETER C. CORTELYOU. WM. H. GIFFING.

The Type on which this paper is printed, is from the above Foundry.

AMERICAN HYDROSTATIC PROTECTOR.—PROSPECT HILL, Port Chester, N. Y., on the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad. Dr. T. L. NICHOLS and Mrs. GOVE NICHOLS will be at their City Office, No. 63 White-st., for consultation, every WEDNESDAY, from 3 to 5 P. M. Dr. WILLIAM D. ARMY will attend to City practice, and may be consulted at the office, No. 63 White-st.

TO LET.

COTTAGE TO LET, AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—A large two-story Cottage (new), suitable for a large genteel family. A fine situation, with an acre of ground tastefully laid out, near Ferry No. 1, Tyler's residence, commanding a fine view of the water; ten minutes' walk from Vanderbilt's Landing. For terms, apply at the Tower Office, No. 113 Nassau-st., or Rev. Dr. TOWNSEND, near the premises.

HALF OF A HOUSE TO LET.—Immediately, one-half of the three-story house, No. 14 Sussex-st., Jersey City, within two minutes walk of the Ferry, consisting of two parlors, two bed-rooms, kitchen, several closets, store room in the attic, and a basement for fuel. Rent, $150 per annum. Inquire on the premises, or No. 307 Washington-st., N. Y., of E. H. CADY.

COTTAGE TO LET, AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—Suitable for a genteel family, within 2,000 feet of Vanderbilt's ferry, with a neat garden, wells and cisterns—contains two parlors, marble mantles, kitchen, range, six chambers, china and store closets, and cellar under the whole. Baker, milk, and ice man all call at the door. Apply to WM. B. TOWNSEND, No. 130 Broadway.

MERCHANTS' HALL TO LET.—No. 260 Broadway, 3d floor, neatly fitted up for Societies. Can be had Monday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings; also for day meetings. For particulars apply to either of the undersigned.

JOHN BLISCO, No. 185 Lewis-st.,
JOHN MORRISON, No. 263 Broadway.

BUILDING TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER.—A building on 1st-av., between 23d and 24th-sts., 19 by 45 feet, containing five rooms. Will be let together, or in rooms to suit applicants. Apply on the premises, or to MORTON & BREMNER, No. 213 Pearl-st., cor. Fletcher.

OFFICE ON BROADWAY AND PIER TO LET.—Office No. 130 Broadway, back room, second story, well arranged for an office or agent, and near Cedar-st. A Pier at the foot of Cedar-st., North River, suitable for steamboats or propellers.

W. B. TOWNSEND, No. 130 Broadway.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET.—In *Times* Building, No. 113 Nassau-st., the 2d floor, 25 by 102 feet deep, entrance on two streets. Inquire of JOHN GILHOOLY, No. 113 Nassau-st., in basement.

STORE TO LET.—The eligible store No. 4 Warren-st., near Broadway; and counter and desk for sale. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE.

FARM IN NEW-JERSEY FOR SALE.—A valuable farm situated on the road leading from Elizabethtown to Rahway, consisting of about eighty-five acres, and within one mile of the Depôt of the New-Jersey Railroad in Rahway. There is on the place a two-story dwelling and kitchen, with barns and out-houses, in good order, also a number of choice fruit trees. The entire farm is in good condition, handsomely located, and decidedly one of the most desirable to be found in this part of New-Jersey. The above property is offered for sale to close an estate, and will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply to M. W. HALSEY, Executor, Elizabethtown, N. J.; or to SAMUEL SLOAN, Esq., No. 14 Broadway, New-York; or to JASON H. ROE, on the premises.—ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J., May 6, 1852.

EXCURSION TO FLAMMERSBURG.—The steamboat *Island City*, Captain SILAS REYNOLDS, will make an Excursion to Flammersburg, on MONDAY, 17th, TUESDAY, 18th, and WEDNESDAY, 19th of May. She will leave the foot of Fulton-st. at 8 o'clock, A. M., and foot of Delancy-st. at 8½ o'clock, and returning will leave Flammersburg at 2 o'clock, P. M., each day. Persons desiring to see and purchase Lots, will find Mr. FLAMMER and party on board with Books and Maps, and who will be pleased in affording any information required. N. B.—Fare, 12½ cents, each way.

LOTS FOR SALE.—On the banks of the Hudson river, two splendid lots of ground at that delightful place, known as Dearman's Station, where there is a Railroad Depot, large Hotel, Ferry that crosses to Piermont, and a large number of private dwellings, built within the last two years. These lots are beautifully located, lying within two minutes walk of the cars on B-street, and overlooking the picturesque scenery of the noble Hudson. Price only $150. Each half Cash. Must be sold. WATKINS & HINE, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

TO MEMBERS OF BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.—The advertiser has effected an

New-York Daily Times.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...MAY 15.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, '67	119	25	Nicaragua Trans. Co.		39½
5,000 do.	119½	25	do.		39
5,000 do.	119½	25	do.	s30	39
5,000 do.	119½	25	do.	s30	39
500 Virginia 6s	109½	50	do.	s30	39
5,000 Erie Railroad 1st Mtge.	116	100	Erie Railroad	b30	38
5,000 Erie Railroad 2d Mtge.	98½	100	do.	s3	37½
5,000 Erie 1st Mtge. Bds.	116	50	do.	b10	37½
2,000 Erie Conv. Bds. '71	99	100	do.	s7	37½
1,000 Erie Con. Bds. '82	97	50	do.	s3	38
5,000 Cal. Pac. 6s	93	50	do.	s30	37½
20 Mechanics Bank	123½	50	Stonington Railroad		55½
20 Bank Commerce	110	5	Hudson Riv. Railroad		61
10 Metropolitan Bank	106½	25	do.		61½
200 Canton Co.	22½	100	do.	s60	61
100 do.	b10	22½	200	do.	s4m 61
100 do.	b10	22½	350	do.	62
200 North Jersey Zinc	13½	50	Mad. & Ind. R. R.		102
100 Hamilton Coal Co.	58	10	Mich. Central R. R.		100
150 do.	59	35	North. Ind. Railroad		111
200 do.	59½	100	Nor. & Wor. R. R.	b10	57½
50 Florence & Keyport RR	33½	25	do.		57½
100 Reading Railroad	76½	25	Panama Railroad		113
50 Hoosatonic (old) R.R.	16				

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Penn. State 5s	96½	125	Nicaragua Transit Co.		39
5,000 Erie Convt. '71	98	150	do.		39½
50 City Bank Brooklyn	105	75	do.		39½
70 Merchants Ex. Bank	110	50	Canton Company	s30	82½
20 North Jersey Zinc	13½	100	Erie Railroad	b10	38
100 do.	b30	13½	100	do.	s3	38
100 do.	b10	13½	50	do.	b10	37½
200 Hudson R. Railroad	opg	72	100	do.		37½
100 do.	b10	73½	100	do.		38
500 Reading Railroad	s18	78½	25	do.	s	38

SATURDAY, May 15—6 P. M.

Bonds were in large demand to-day. The Continental orders are liberal, and some of them unlimited as to prices. The result is an advance of 2@3 ₱ cent. on the favorite Railroad Sevens. There were sales at private contract of $30,000 Erie Seconds at 110, an advance of 3 ₱ cent in a few days. The small lots of First Mortgage offered were taken at 116½. The Incomes are also in partial request, and the Convertible issues firm. Pennsylvania and Ohio Sevens sold at 106½. The remainder of the Eaton Loan was taken up at 86½—about $30,000,—and Messrs. De Launay & Co. are making free sales of the new Albany and Northern Sevens. The Little Miami Co, have just closed a loan of $300,000 Sevens, taken by some New-York capitalists. The Galena Sevens are selling at 93. The Cornings are held at 85@85½. There was a large order for Governments, part of which was filled at 118½@¾. Proposals, it will be seen by advertisement, are invited by the City of New-Orleans for the new Consolidated Sixes, $5,000,000—the bids to be left with Messrs. CORNING & Co., of this city, previous to 19th July. The *Crescent* says of this Loan:

"The proceeds of the bonds will be immediately applied to the redemption of the obligations of the city of New-Orleans, of the old municipalities, and of Lafayette, due and maturing. The Commissioners have shown a most decisive and commendable spirit in the premises, and their energetic course should and must reëstablish the city of New-Orleans in the fullest realization of unquestionable credit."

We learn that the Pennsylvania Central Company have already received overtures for the whole or part of their first and only Mortgage loan of $3,500,000, at a very handsome premium. The loan is made secure by the fact that ten millions dollars have already been applied to the work by share subscriptions, and the work built thus far within the estimates.

The Share dealings were to a moderate extent; prices quite firm, and signs of more speculation at the close. Erie was maintained against a strong purpose in some quarters to sell it down. In Hudson, the bulls were in the ascendent, and took contracts more freely. The bears are soon, however, to have new and powerful aid in the increase of fine boats on the River, to be run on cheap rates of both fare and freight. The close of the Summer travel will determine, in a partial degree at least the probable result of this contest. If the boats succeed, the Hudson will be the first Railway over routed in this quarter. Nicaragua, as anticipated, continues to improve. The buyers were ready at the close to pay 39½. Dauphin Company sold at 59½, a rise of 5½ ₱ cent., with, in a few days, and the highest figure attained since the break down last August. Canton sold freely at 82½@83. Reading was done at 78½. Harlem 72½. Purchases for investment were made in the Panama Road at 113, a rise of 4 ₱ cent.; in the new Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana, (to be equal with the old stock after July,) at 111; in the Madison at 102, and Michigan Central at par. This last Company have rather been worsted in the contest with the Southern Michigan. The bulk of the travel takes Toledo, instead of Detroit, as the starting point from Lake Erie, North West, and it will probably continue so till the Canada connection is made with the Central New-York lines at Niagara Falls. To this end, several wealthy interests, besides the Michigan Central, are working rapidly and effectually. The *Niagara Iris* reports that a new Railroad Suspension Bridge at the Falls has been determined on by the Great Western and Lockport Companies, a joint Committee having made the location, and adds:

"When the whole line is under operation, the Great Western train will start from opposite Detroit, at say 6, A. M., and arrive at the Falls at 1 or 2, P.M., the same day. The passengers may pass three or four hours in viewing the wonderful cataract, the battle-ground, and the suspension bridge, eight hundred feet long and two hundred feet high, and leave for Lockport and Rochester at 5, P. M. This will set them down in Albany by day-light the next morning, and in New York by noon. At this rate it will take only twenty-eight hours to go from Detroit to New York, including the three hours spent at the Falls. There is no other route that combines attractiveness and expedition equal to this one."

The receipts of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, for the month of April in each of the past two years, were as annexed:

	1851.	1852.
Receipts for freight	$39,849 04	$21,511 12
Receipts for passengers	53,046 95	35,783 24
Total receipts	$92,896 89	$57,294 36
Decrease	35,602 53	

The number of passengers carried in April, 1851, 17,385
The number of passengers carried in April, 1852, 13,885
Decrease in 1852 3,500

The receipts of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad in April were—

Passengers	$19,758
Freights	28,764
Total	$48,522
April, 1851,	21,648
Increase	$26,874

The *Baltic* sailed to-day with $75,000 in specie. Bills closed 110@110¼; most of the business done at 110@110¼. Large sums of money were left over to-day, because of the inactivity in demand loans, and the comparative scarcity of paper. The extensive operations in Bonds, noted above, tend to ease Exchange, without sensibly increasing the movement of money. The proceeds of the negotiations are left in Bank or private hands, to be drawn for from the West, and when drawn for, the money still rests in New-York for the most part in payment for Rails, Equipments, &c., or in the settlement of mercantile balances. At the present rate of bond buying for and bond hypothecations in Europe, the use of any considerable amount of Gold is likely to be postponed till the first or middle of July.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company, (J. B. COLLINS, President.) have reported their business for the past quarter, ending 30th April. The net results add $71,000 to their accumulations, making the present total $1,582,780, of which, we are pleased to see $1,495,000 in New-York Bond and Mortgage.

The Coal Trade of the week (exclusive of the Lackawana, sums up 84,000 tons, of which the Reading road brought down 31,000; the Lehigh Canal 31,000, and the Navigation Canal 22,000. The Lehigh Co. have just published their annual report. The Philadelphia *North American* of yesterday, publishes the following abstract:

RECEIPTS.

Water rents and lots sold	$ 31,565 23
Profit on coal	185,079 16
Tolls	423,566 11
Total receipts	$645,216 50

EXPENDITURES.

Tax on capital stock	$ 902 13
Interest account	325,874 89
Repairs on navigation	121,121 20
New work on navigation	81,790 08
Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad	44,357 82
Total expenditures	$547,046 22

Leaving an excess over interests and repairs of $71,164 28. The whole amount of the Company's liabilities, including the capital stock, loans and obligations of every kind, was, on the 14th of January last, $7,538,345 34

The proposed Albany Road, to connect with the Pennsylvania works, *via* Binghamton, is estimated to cost, in its whole length of 153 miles, with a rail of 70 pounds to the yard, $4,113,000, to which the city of Albany contributes one million dollars.

The Morning Grain and Flour Exchange, at No. 16 South-street, has been duly organized, by the appointment of a Board of Officers and Arbitrators, consisting of Joseph Ketchum, President; H. H. Wolfe, Vice-President; Isaac T. Frost, Treasurer; Alfred Barratt, Secretary. Grain Arbitration Committee—Messrs. E. W. Dunham, David Dows, John J. Kingsford, Henry Rowland, William D. Mangam; and the Flour Arbitration Committee—Messrs. Jesse Heyt, F. H. Abbott, Theo. Banks, Wm. G. Lord, and J. J. Herrick.

One of the California packets, the *Daniel Webster*, of the Nicaragua route, brings, to-night, ten days' later news from the Gold Mines. The yield from the gold quarts, wherever good machinery has been applied, is astonishingly rich. The old washings were also doing well. The *Webster* brings $400,000, on freight and with passengers. The regular mail steamer, via Panama, did not leave till the 16th April.

The owners of the Michigan Stock Bank, with a view, we suppose to defeat the Metropolitan redemption in this City—New-York being their chief field of circulation—have stopped payment at their nominal banking house in Ann Arbor, Michigan. The circulation is said to be based on United States Stocks with the Michigan Auditor at Lansing. The suspension of payment was made at once by the Metropolitan Bank. The consequence is that the counsel of the Bank, Mr. James L. Graham, of this City, proceeds at once, to compel payment out of the specie lodged at Lansing, which by charter can be done in twenty days. We learn from the *Detroit Advertiser* that the charter also provides for sequestration and the appointment of a receiver, upon an act of insolvency by the Bank, or proof of refusal to redeem its notes.

The following are the comparative receipts, this season and last, of the specified articles of produce, at

New-Orleans:	1852.	1851.
Cotton, bales	1,296,000	800,000
Bacon, packages	70,000	68,000
Bacon, bulk lbs	224,000	160,000
Butter, kegs	27,000	40,000
Beef, packages	40,000	45,000
Corn, sacks	998,000	863,000
Corn, bbls.	126,000	157,000
Cheese, boxes	60,000	72,000
Flour, bbls.	279,000	794,000
Lard, pkgs.	244,000	232,000
Lead, pigs	134,000	158,000
Molasses, bbls	212,000	174,000
Oats, bbls. and sacks	286,000	263,000
Lard Oil, bbls	10,000	14,000
Pork, bbls	243,000	294,000
Pork, bulk lbs	6,542,000	10,513,000
Sugar, hhds.	129,000	115,000
Tobacco, hhds	28,000	35,000
Whisky, bbls.	106,000	119,000
Wheat, sacks	53,000	83,000

SUNDAY NIGHT, May 16.

The *Atlantic* brings four days (three business days) later market news from Liverpool. Cotton continues to look well, and the quotations are something stiffer, with large sales. Owing to the favorable change in the weather, the Grain and Flour markets were not so good, though the *Mark-Lane Express* states that the future course of prices will depend much more on the freedom with which the English farmers bring forward domestic supplies, than the exports from abroad. That paper does not anticipate much lower figures. The London money news is without interest. We see nothing new about American Stocks in the papers. The agent sent to California by the London gold speculators, had reported both in respect to the difficulties connected with Col. FREMONT's title, and with his powers to put parties into possession of any mineral grants, was such as to prevent their making any attempt, at present, to establish the Companies on his property. The Superintendent was accordingly about to visit other localities, more to the north of California, where favorable positions for works, and abundance of gold quarts, were understood by him to exist.

Markets by Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday May 15.

COTTON—Sales for the week 2,600 bales, the market closing firm, with an improvement in prices of a ¼c. since our last report. We quote fair New-Orleans, at 11c @ 11¼c.; Mobile, 10¾c.@11c.; middling fair, 10¼c.; fair upland, 10¼c; middling fair, 10c. WOOL—Pulled has been in much request, especially for extra and super, of which the market is bare. Of fleece there is but little of any grade in market. The sales for the week are 67,500 lb. PRINTING CLOTHS—There is an active demand and prices are buoyant. The sales are 50,000 pieces.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, May 14.

The sales of COTTON yesterday and to-day have been restricted to 3,500 bales, at ¼c decline since the reception of the *Canada's* news; Middling is quoted at 8¾@8¾. The sales of the week have been 20,000 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, May 15.

COTTON, to-day, was in better demand, and 7,000 bales were sold at an advance of an eight. Middlings, 8¾c. to 8¾c. Mess Pork is firmer, and $17 have been refused. RICE, 100 tcs. to arrive, sold for $4 12½.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, May 15

The sales of COTTON, to-day, reached 1,770 bales, at 7¼@9¼c. Market firm, at full prices.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, May 15—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in more request at improved rates. The sales add up 75 bbls.—Pots at $5 00¾ and Pearls at $6 31½@$6 37½ ₱ 100 lb.

COTTON—Presents no essentially new feature. The quantity offering is small, perhaps under 10,000 bales, and not likely to increase. Manufacturing buyers find it difficult to procure desirable lots within our range, as most holders seek for extreme figures. 3,200 bales were disposed of at former quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western brands exhibit no further positive change, though the prospective large supplies and the inexpressible weather reports of shoreless seem likely to increase purchases, while the reported break in the Canal and lightness of effective stocks give factors greater confidence and curb their anxiety to realize. The export demand is moderate; that for the East fair, and for the city trade good. The sales reach 7,000 bbls., some at $3 37½@3 50; superfine No. 2, at $3 50@$3 62½; ordinary to straight State and general common Orleans, at $4 06@$4 12½; mixed Western, choice State, and favorite Ohio, at $4 12½@$4 25; fair to fancy Indiana and Michigan, at $4 18¾@$4 37½; fancy Genesee, at $4 62½@$4 87½; fancy Ohio, at $4 75@$5; extra Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio, at $5@$5 37½; and extra Genesee, at $5@$5 75. Canadian is dull and heavy, although 1,500 bbls. found buyers to-day, in part, at $4 06¼@$4 12½ for superfine grade. Southern favors purchasers—the demand being less animated, and the receipts more extensive. The operations embrace 800 bbls mixed to favorite ordinary, at $4 31½@$4 56½, and fancy do. at $4 62½@$5 12½ ₱ bbl Rye Flour is very quiet, at $3 31½@$3 37½. Corn Meal seems in demand, at $3 25 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine.

GRAIN—Wheat tends slightly downwards, though the demand is fair, and stock limited. In the absence of sales, we quote white Genesee nominally at $1 07@$1 11; Canadian, Michigan, and Ohio do. at 95c@$1; with red and mixed Western at 90c@95c. ₱ bush. Rye is held more firmly at 74c. ₱ bush. Barley is nominally worth 63@67c. Oats are in good request at 39c@41c. for Western, 40c@42c. for River and Canadian, and 41c@43c. for Canal. Corn is about the same, the demand being brisk, and the stock fair. The sales comprise 16,000 bush. round yellow at 61@62½c., and mixed Western at 63@64c.

PROVISIONS—Pork is extremely languid, the supply exceeding dealers' wants, and being pressed upon the market. The sales consist of 400 bbls. new prime, at $ lb 50@$16 62½, and New Mess, at $18 37½@$18 50. Pickled Meats and Western Bacon, are without alteration; the sales of the former including 300 pckgs. Shoulders and Hams, at 8½c. and 10c.; and of the latter some retail lots Short Middles, at 9½c.@10c. ₱ lb. Lard is steadily taken at 10c.@10½c., about 250 bbls. prime sold during the day at these rates. Beef continues very firm, with sales of 300 bbls. prime, at $6@$7 50, Mess, at $10@$14. Beef Hams, Butter and Cheese are unchanged.

WHISKY—Displays a little more steadiness; the day's transactions amounting to 200 bbls., in lots, at 20½c for Ohio, and 21c. for Prison, ¾ gallon, cash; Drudge is still held at 21c., time, &c., without any demand.

FREIGHTS—Business was light and rates dull, heightened in some respects by the inclemency of the weather. For compressed Cotton 1d. was demanded, and 5-32nd was expressed for, with engagements of about 2,000 bales for Liverpool at 1-8d. Flour was at 1s., and Grain at 4d. There was no change to notice in rates to other ports.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Saturday.*—$263 Lehigh 6s, 86½; $350 do. 86¾; $200 Lehigh Interest, 87½; $500 Leh. Mortgage 6s, 86¾; $1,000 Allegheny County Railroad 6s, 93; $2,000 United States 6s, '68, C. & R., 116¾; 98 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½; 300 Morris Canal, 19; 50 Cumberland Valley Railroad, 2d preferred, 50; 37 Northern Bank, Kentucky, 117; 45 Girard Bank, 12¾; 5 Bank of Kentucky, 110¾; 8 Mechanics' Bank, 30¾; $200 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '87, 99.

Second Board—$200 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '87, 99; $200 Long Island Railroad, 10¾; 50 Morris Canal, cash, 19.

Second Board—$900 City 5s, 73, 92½; $200 do., 92, $600 Texas Register Notes, 39; $3,400 Lehigh 6s, 86½; $400 City Railroad 6s, '77, 107¾; $500 do., '76, 15, 107¾; $4,100 do., 107¾; $700 Lehigh Mortgage, 6s, 86¾; 1 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44¾; 10 do., 44½; 60 Harrisburg Railroad, 46; 12 Girard Bank, 12¾; 50 Mechanics' Bank, 30¾.

After Board—3 Reading Railroad, 38½; 100 do, 39½; 25 Lehigh Navigation, 39¾; 90 North American Insurance, 15, 10 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44¾; 300 Long Island Railroad, 10¾.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 118¾@118½; United States 6s, '67, 118¾@118¾; Pennsylvania 5s, 96¾@96½; Reading Railroad, 39¼@39½; Reading Bonds, '70, 81¾@82; Reading Mortgage 5s, '60, 83@83½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44¾@44½; Morris Canal, 19@19¼; Schuylkill Navigation, Interest on, 53@53½; Long Island, 10¼@10½; Vicksburg, 15¾@16; Girard Bank, 12¾@12½; United States Bank, 3¼@3½; Union Canal, 13¾@14¼.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Atlantic, from Liverpool—Mrs. Johnson and friend, J. E. Anderson, Mr Hardisty, Mr and Mrs. Pearsall, son and daughter, Mr. Argenti, Mrs. Langdon and friend, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Williams and 5 children, Messrs. Abbott, Ingersol, J. D. Johnson, T. D. Vail, Mr. and Mrs. Ingersol, G. W. Ryckman, W. A. Budd, Mr. and Mrs. S. Blackintan, Mrs Booth, 2 children and servant, S. Flood, C. A. Brush, Mr. and Mrs. H. Farnum, Miss Taylor, Lord, Messrs. Cathcart, Jacques, Capt. T. B. Cropper, G. H Heap, Mickles, Dr. Brodman, Thrasher and servant, Perkins, A. Reinhdrit, Stuart, D. A. Neal, F. P. Corbin, J. Erckenbrack, Moulton, R. Wilson, Hill, Caldwell, Rev. R. Elton, H. Krohl, J. Contastavellos, Wm. Mills, G. W. Silk, Miers Busch, H. E. Busch, Miss Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. Phyle, child and servadt.

In steamship Canada, for Liverpool, from Charleston—Miss Comak. Mr. Perkins, two Misses Burch, Miss Kneeland, Miss Johnston, Miss Stanton, Miss Stuart, Miss Washburn, Miss Colton, Miss Hustont, Mrs. Carnall, Mrs. Mrs. Bloomfield, Mrs. Burch, Mrs. E. Abbott, Mrs. P. Dater, Mrs. Gilman and daughter, S. B. Meeum, lady child and servant, M. Benjamin and lady, H. H. Munsell and lady, Messrs. P. Freeman, Burch, J. Hardies, E. Brinner, J. W. Smith, J. M. Waidwell, Philip Dater, L. Dater, B. G. Wilkins, G. D. Dean, L. Willard, J. B. Matlack, C. A. Magwood, Rev. J. L. Gay, C. Casello, H. Allen, Rev. S. G. Bragg, C. C. Salter, E. D. G. Prime, N. Wilson, G. F. Curtis, A. Thompson, J. Winthgham, J. R. Dukes, G. C. McDougal, Master W. Ashton, J. Stuart, and 25 in the steerage.

In propeller West Wind, from San Juan—J. Curtis, Mrs. Curtis, Miss Curtis and 2 children, J. F. Baker, J. Mallack, G. Lawrence.

In packet-ship Mercury, from Havre—Dr. Wm. Gudden and family, Mrs. Birman and child, Laura Schnurrer, Nancy Schaber, Louis Mange.

In bark Express, from Matanzas—Henry Elkins, lady and 4 children, Mrs. Wall. Wm. Pie, Adam Byers.

In brig L. H. Wass, from St. Croix—Mr. Reynolds and lady.

In ship S. F. Austin, from Galveston—Mr. Wilson and lady, Dr. Davenport and lady, Mrs. Whitmarsh and daughter, Mrs. Custanie, S. S. Jewell.

MINIATURE ALMANAC....THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises.... 4 43|Sets..... 7 10|MOON—Rises.... 4 13
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook....7 06|Gov. Island.....7 54|Hell Gate.....9 35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, MAY 15.

Cleared.

Steamer Alabama, Ludlow, Savannah. S. L. Mitchill.
Steamer Roanoke, Parrish, Richmond and Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants.
Steamer Marion, Berry, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.
Steamer United States, Berry, Aspinwall, Jones & Johnson.
Ship New-York, Thompson, Havre, M. Livingston.
Ship Oneida, Cressey, Hong Kong, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.
Ship Edward O'Brien, Vesper, St. George, N. B., D. Pilkington.
Ship North Carolina, Flitner, New-Orleans, Ladd & Church.
Ship Fidelia, Dixon. Liverpool, C. H. Marshall.
Ship Aram, Miles. Quebec, Edmiston Bros.
Ship Geo. Law, Cooper, San Francisco, J. M. Shotwell.
Bark Johan George, (Brem.) Wessells, Bremen, Poppe & Co.
Bark Delegate, Pearce, Salem, Lelands & Davidson.
Brig Reform, Reupert, Eichebucts, Thomson & Newhaus.
Brig Kate Foster, Fillman, Bangor, H. D. Brookman.
Schr. Only Son, Noble, Hallowell.
Schr. Harvest, Presbey, Taunton.
Schr E. A. Stevens, Bacon, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.
Schr. A. F. Howe, Eaton, Belfast, H. P. Buck & Co.
Schr. Caroline Turner, Crowell, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.
Schr. Cabot, Pickerson, Boston, Foster & Nickerson.
Schr. Howard, Lovell, Boston, S. W. Lewis.
Schr. Victor, Chase, Boston, J. Atkins & Co.
Schr. Sarah Ellsworth, Dyer, Barnoon, Beecham & Stow.
Schr. Ann Smith, Jenkins, Baltimore, J. W. McKee.
Schr. Orion, Somerville, Somerville, Stetson & Hunter.
Schr. Plymouth Rock, Lacey, Boston, Tryon & Sprague.
Schr. Ontario, Chase, Boston, Mellier & Lord.
Schr. Venture, Bray, Philadelphia, T. Hand.
Schr. Arctic, Wilcox, Alexandria, D. C., Burgess, Clowman, & Co.
Steamer New-York, Chapman, New-Haven.
Steamer Connecticut, Brown, New-Haven.
Steamer America, Hallock, New-Haven.
Steamer Traveller, Hawley, New-Haven.
Steamer Massachusetts, Crowell, New-Haven.
Steamer Commodore, Hawley, New-Haven.
Steamer Hartford, Dickerson, Hartford.
Steamer Alida, Hallock, Hartford.
Steamer Metamora, Hallock, Hartford.
Steamer Oregon, Hallock, Hartford.
Steamer Cleopatra, Hallock, Hartford.
Steamer Hero, Hallock, Hartford.
Steamer Hendrick Hudson, Hallock, Hartford.
Steamer Rhode Island, Hallock

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I....NO. 208. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

Is PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (Sunday excepted.) Office No. 113 Nassau-st., corner of Ann, up stairs, entrance on Ann-st. Subscription and Agency Office for the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, 66 Six Cents a week, payable to the Carrier. Mail subscribers, $3 per annum, paid in advance. Single copies, one cent. Mail subscribers, at their option, will be furnished with the paper on the first publication, or from the commencement of the volume, or from any particular date. Letters, with the money, must be post paid, or they will not be taken from the Post Office.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

Is PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sunday excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold, at the same rates as the Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every Saturday morning, at the low price of two DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Seventh District.**—The Convention for the appointment of a Delegate to the Whig National Convention from the VIIth Congressional District met at DE LEE'S Assembly Rooms, on the 15th day of May, 1852. All the members present. D. A. CUSHMAN was appointed Chairman, and JOHN M. FERRIS, Secretary. The credentials of members having been presented and approved, the Convention by acclamation unanimously appointed ROBERT G. CAMPBELL, of the XVIth Ward, Delegate, and NICHOLAS CARROLL, of the 9th Ward, Substitute. The following resolution was then offered and adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That this Convention entertain a deep sense of gratitude to President FILLMORE, for his services in the Administration of the Government, and especially for his manly and efficient stand in favor of the Compromises originated by Mr. CLAY, and believing that a continuance of the same policy is necessary and essential to the welfare of the country, they do heartily commend him to their fellow citizens for re-election, and pledge their active exertions in his behalf.

D. A. CUSHMAN, Chairman.

JOHN M. FERRIS, Secretary.

☞ **At a Meeting of Company E, AMERICAN RIFLES**, held at American Hall, on Friday afternoon, May 14, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be, and is hereby tendered to SHERWIN'S American Brass Band, for the music furnished us on the occasion of our first parade.

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be, and is hereby tendered to the lady of Orderly J. H. CUTTER, for a splendid bouquet presented to the Captain.

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be, and is hereby tendered to Mr. J. AUSTIN and lady, for an elegant wreath presented to the Company.

Signed, CHAS. H. WHEELER, Captain.

J. YOUNGS, Secretary.

☞ **Postponement.**—In consequence of the Concert by Madame OTTO GOLDSCHMIDT, the adjourned meeting of the AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL and STATISTICAL SOCIETY will not be held this evening.

M. D. BEAL, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company.**—Capital stock $200,000. Shares $100 each.

FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, President.

THOS. E. HASTINGS, Secretary.

Office of Sale and Transfer of Stock, No. 66 Beaver-st. New-York.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **The Second Regular Meeting** of LEXINGTON BUILDING and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION will be held at Granada Hall, No. 94 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, next THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 8 o'clock, P. M., when the second instalment of monthly dues will be paid in, and shares offered for redemption. Persons wishing to subscribe should do so at this meeting, as this is the last time they can do so at the present entrance fee, viz., Fifty cents. The monthly dues are $2 50. Value of shares $600. Addresses will be made explaining the benefits of the Association. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to attend.

I. P. S. BRIANT, President.

JOHN M. PERRY, Vice-President.

ISAAC BADEAU, Secretary.

☞ **Third Manhattan Building Association.**—The office of this Association has been removed to No 61 Chambers-st., under the Lorillard Insurance Company. This Association is rapidly filling up; they have two-thirds of their shares already subscribed for. All who wish to join a Building Association will find this to their advantage, as it is nearly full, and they wish to close their books. Those wishing to join can do so by calling at the Secretary's office, No. 61 Chambers-st. Open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., to receive subscriptions and dues. JAMES S. LIBBY, President.

DAVIS COLLAMORE, Vice-President

J. W. WESTON, Secretary, No. 61 Chambers-st.

☞ **Third Mechanics' Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.**—The third regular meeting of the above Association, will be held at No. 163 Bowery, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 18, at 8 o'clock, when shares will be offered for redemption. This Society, although not three months old, has already redeemed 39 shares, and the entrance fee will materially be raised. As there are but a few shares left, and the entrance fee only 50 cents, persons desirous of joining, had better attend this meeting. This Association loans money at 6 per cent on the actual amount advanced. J. PECARE, Secretary.

☞ **Great Success.**—ST NICHOLAS BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—Be prepared for the first redemption of shares in this Association. The large number of shares taken at the first monthly meeting indicates that it will be speedily filled. Now therefore is the time to subscribe before shares are redeemed and before the entrance fee is raised. Call at the office, No. 16 Duane, corner of Chatham-st., and enter your names. Present entrance fee, $1. Monthly dues, $3.

W. L. CONCKLIN, No. 8 Bowery, President.

ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

☞ **The First Regular Meeting** of the SECOND CITIZENS MUTUAL LOAN and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION will be held at the rooms, No. 421 Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING next, 18th inst., at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be made and subscriptions received. Office hours from 9 to 5 daily, and on Wednesday and Saturday Evenings till 9 o'clock. ADAM P. PENTZ, President.

JOEL W. MASON, Vice-President.

J. F. KENDALL, Secretary.

From South America.

We have dates from Valparaiso to April 10, *viâ* Panama.

CAMBIASO, the notorious insurrectionist and murderer at the Chilian convict colony, on the Straits of Magellan, an account of whose atrocities has already been published, was tried, together with nine of his accomplices, on charges of insurrection, murder, piracy &c. Seven were found guilty on the 23d of March, and CAMBIASO was executed, at Valparaiso, on the 4th of April.

They all belonged to the army, of which CAMBIASO was a lieutenant, and were stationed at the garrison at the Straits of Magellan, where the Chilian Government has its convict colony. CAMBIASO was at the head of the insurrection which took place there on the 29th of November last, and which resulted in the capture of two American vessels, and the murder of all on board.

Six others viz.: Ensign Villegas and the convict sergeant Jimenez, Aristegni, Briones, Captain Riquelme, and the sailor José Tapia, convicted of aiding and abetting CAMBIASO in his murderous designs, were also sentenced to be shot.

The other three persons were acquitted on the ground of being forced to follow Cambiaso in order to save their lives; and also for having planned and effected the counter-revolution on board the Florida.

The sentence was published on the 23d ult., and carried into effect on the 4th.

On arriving at the place of execution, Cambiaso begged leave to address the people. He spoke with self-possession, confessed himself guilty of all the crimes imputed to him, and worthy of the fate he underwent. He said the same of his accomplices who shared his fate.

A solemn funeral service was celebrated in the Cathedral of Santiago, on the 30th of March, for the victims of the civil war, who fell in the defence of the institutions of their country. The President of the Republic, with all the principal Government officials, and the civil and military authorities of the Capital were present on the occasion.

Notwithstanding the almost fabulous riches of the Copiapo mines, commerce still feels the effect of the late disturbances. Money is scarce, and little activity is displayed in commercial transactions. Credit is not sufficiently reestablished, and the sales by retail are difficult. The quay in Caldera, is almost finished, and vessels will soon be enabled to load and discharge by its side. It will decidedly be the handsomest work of this kind to be found on the Pacific coast.

In the province of Coquimbo, 40 political prisoners are being tried; among them the celebrated Lieutenant of the Valdivia, who precipitated the revolutionary movement of the 7th of September; also the clergyman Don Joaquin Vera. The copper mines of this province are in a flourishing condition. Copper is selling at present at $15 2 rls.

Don Señor Gomez, a distinguished Argentine writer, has retired from the editorial charge of *The Valparaiso Diario*, and returned, with numerous other Argentines, to his own country.

FROM PERU.—We receive later accounts. The news is not important. The commercial regulations had been published. A decree had been issued, abolishing the old one, which obliged all merchants to use stamped paper for the first page of their books. Government has issued a decree against Gen. FLORES's expedition, dated the 14th March, and stating that they, having received repeated information of the warlike preparations taking place in Peru, ordered the Prefects of the different provinces to take all possible measures to put a stop to them; that Government will not afford protection to any Peruvian citizen who should embark on this expedition, or take any part in it. Also, that all Peruvian vessels engaged in the expedition would no longer be considered as bearing the national flag.

FIRE IN THE NEW-JERSEY MOUNTAINS.—We learn from the Sussex *Register* that a fire broke out on Friday of last week, on the Blue Mountains, about two miles west of the Milford turnpike road, and raged for several days, crossing the turnpike near the tollgate, and passing in a north-easterly direction towards the New-York line. We have not learned where it was arrested, but presume that it did not live through the rain of Wednesday. The fire had not raged on this part of the Blue Mountains for several years previous, and had, therefore, much combustible matter to feet upon, creating a heat that destroyed large quantities of timber and fencing, causing considerable loss to the owners of timber lands, as well as to those whose improved lands lay on the side of the mountain. ABRAHAM BELL is said to have lost a string of fence a mile long, and Judge BELL is estimated to have been damaged $1,000 in the destruction of timber. No insurance. In Pike County, Pennsylvania, the fire has also been raging during the past week, in the mountain district, doing much damage to the fences and timber.

GOLD DOLLARS.—The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "Split gold-dollar pieces are rapidly multiplying, and the caution cannot be too often repeated to be on the lookout for them. The piece, by some fine and ingenious machinery, is split in two, about one-half of the coin abstracted, and the plundered sides stuck together again, the face of the piece not the least scarred or injured. A little care will readily detect the fraud. The milling around the edge will be found broken, and very generally a pewter colored cement may be observed protruding from it. The coin, too, is thin in the middle."

They tell of a May Party which met in Detroit a few days since. The Queen was attired in a "Macintosh," and had a wreath of gutta percha flowers; her cousin was in snow-shoes, with an umbrella. An immense fire occupied the place of the May-pole, and the line,

"Come, gentle Spring, ethereal mildness, come,"

was chanted in beautiful taste by a choir of tender maidens, with a full and effective accompaniment of chattering teeth

New-York Daily Times.

TWO DAYS

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS.

$1,500,000 IN GOLD DUST.

THE U. S. MAILS.

The U. S. mail steamer *Illinois*, Lieut. H. J. HARTSTEINE commanding, arrived at her wharf yesterday morning, from Aspinwall the 8th inst., *via* Havana the 13th inst., bringing 320 passengers, the U. S. mails from California of the 18th ult., and $1,500,000 in gold dust. The steamships *Sierra Nevada* and *El Dorado* sailed for New-York same day, in the morning. Left steamship *Philadelphia*, for Havana and New-Orleans, to sail the same day.

The *Illinois* made the passage down in 7 days, 10 hours and 40 minutes, being by far the quickest time ever made, and beating her own unrivaled run of 7 days 16 hours. She run from Aspinwall to Havana in 3 days 15 hours, and from Havana to New-York in 3 days 19 hours—both of which, it is believed, are the quickest time ever made between these places; making the running time home from Aspinwall to New-York in 7 days 10 hours. Her greatest speed for 24 hours was 347 miles.

The Panama Railroad is now opened to a point on the River about eight miles below Gorgona. It will be opened in two weeks to Barbacoa, which place is about five miles from Gorgona, to which place there is a mule road. The rainy season has not yet set in.

Steamship *Northerner*, Capt. J. B. G. ISHAM, sailed from San Francisco, April 18, with mails to that date—one and a half millions in gold, and 376 passengers, connecting at Aspinwall with the *Illinois*. At Panama were the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's ships *Golden Gate*, *Panama* and *Northerner*. The *Golden Gate* was prepared to sail at an hour's notice on the arrival of the passengers by the *Illinois*, thus avoiding the least delay on the isthmus. The *Illinois* landed all her passengers in fine health and spirits. Two of the heaviest trains that ever ran over the road, expressly arranged for that purpose, conveyed her 900 passengers the length of the road in a short time after landing.

The following is the SPECIE LIST:

Adams & Co	$559,789	L. Lengfeldt	4,200
J. W. Philips	20,349	Meyer & Stucken	3,860
Drexel & Co	14,000	H. H. Soule	2,500
Desarts & Heuser	10,000	N. Neustader & Co	2,000
McNulty & Co	8,000	R. L. Knight	1,408
A. Van Valkenbergh	7,000	Jones & Wise	1,000
John E Lodge	5,000	J Rotham & Co	4,000
American Ex Bank	425,500	W C. Gilman	3,366
Philadelphia Bank	16,500	M. Silverman	2,000
DeRham & Moore	11,424	Geo. J. Gilrey	1,771
Howland & Aspinwall	10,480	H. Josephi & Co	1,504
Collins, Cushing & Co	7,680	G. J. Becker	1,920
Howard, Son & Co	5,000	Lambert Suydam	4,587
Twombley & Lamson	5,000	John C. King	3,045
Brown, Bros. & Co	30,000	Morgan & Co	2,500
Thos Watson & Sons	12,200	A. Hemingway	1,000
Spofford, Tileston & Co	10,000	Harbeck & Co	1,650
		To order	25,558
Chas. F Tov	8,000	Amount passengers	240,000
Chambers & Heiser	7,765	Amount on freight	1,252,322
D T Willetts	5,112		
Read, Wade & Co	4,300	Total	$1,502,322

The *Illinois* brings the following list of passengers:

Mrs. Hurtado, Miss M. Hurtado, Miss Mercides Hurtado, Miss Y. Hurtado, Miss D. Hurtado, Miss A. Hurtado, Mrs J. B. Fabrego, Mrs. Perry, J. M. Hurtado, Y. Hurtado and servant, Major W. C. W. Fetridge, Mrs. Richmond, Mrs. Sumner, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Adams, Mr Cervassing and lade, G. Gurnson, lady and 2 children, Rev. W. Armstrong, 3 children, Miss Armstrong, Mr. Hammond, lady and child, Mr. Barroh and lady, Madam Florentini, S. A. Seymour, mail agent, S. H. Tuska, Charles Minturn, Capt J. B. R. Cooper, J. O Goodwin, C. D. Wheeler, J. Burden, P. H. Campbell, C. S. Crive, F. Marryatt, C. Demel, D. C. Webster, Chas Gilman, E. R. Myers, W. Smith, Miss F. Shumman, T. S. Hoyt, O. H. Irving, J. Flint and son, M. B. Wyman, J. Nicol, A. F. Rhodes, D. Rhodes, W. L. Davis, J. Jackson, C. Wardwell, J. McCoy, O. Cronham, Capt. Dall Green, A. Strong, J. Strong, Mr. Harmer, Mr Herring, J. Guy Vassar, Mr Edwards, C. S Reese, H. N. Dickson, A. Kirk, C. L. Organ, A. Montans Thomas Rae, William Rae, D. Spanzle, J. Spanzle, H. Seddens, Geo Matsler, C. S. Gale, B. J. Bates, John Hare, M. Blanchard, Capt. N. Miller, J. McGrudy, S. A. Lee, W. H. Roberts, S. Heimburg, Mr Bonzleval, H. S. Parke, Stephen Dean, Capt Charles B. Marvin, J. Card, R. Gordon, John Welch, J. C. Dieter, A. Levalon, A. Snider, A. W. Hubbard, J. Shaw, Robert Tood, — Gidney, — Day, F. Stephens, S. Clark, G. W. Sandford, E. Barnes, J. C. Lunn, A. B. Christ, C. Bianna, S. Parkinson, J. Stewart, G. S. O'Loghlin, — Hunzerford, W. H. Martin, H. R. Martin, Robert Gray, A. Markham, John A. Metevan, Henry H. Haight, Dan'l O'Donnell, Capt. Babbage, W. W. Wambaugh, D. W. Coit, J. C. Angel, John A. Kenyon, S. M. Nulty, B. F. Young, W. H. Welden, J. Tilton, A. R. McClintock, Taylor Barton, M. Debort, A. B. C. Brown, W. D. Bunn, A. F. Laird, J. Isaes, J. A. Lyle, Mr. Brooks, — McCormick, Thomas Gihon, (A. & Co.) J. Allen, E. B. Bates, J. Lichtenberg, Murray, Bull, Capt. Whittle, A. Charmell, W. H. Sheppard, N. Berry, J. Maxwell, N. S. White, Dr. Berins, W. H. Lee, Mr. Carpenter—157 in cabin.

Steerage—Aaron Cisco, A. Jordan, J. McGovern, J. Stafford, Michael Cassick, J. Farrell, Geo. Rigby, L. R. Warnock, J. M. Sullivan, P. Cronshaw, J. H. Joy, J. S. Hoyt, A. Hamlin, S. Rhodes and Bro., C. Wardwell, M. Lawrence, Jas. Williams, J. Galbraith, A. Beals, F. S. Beals, J. S. Kurler, C. S. Giles, James Hanna, F. Catlin, H. Keiner, J. W. Walber, B. LeClair, R. R. Corville, J. Duff, W. Lockwood, W. Pettet, F. Brown, G. H. Berry, D. S. Dalley, B. Marmott, N. Keene, C. Dunning, S. Woodward, J. Rourke, C. Brown, John Brown, R. F. Martin, B. Rossman, J. Kirby, J. Burkenbill, J. B. Hall, J. Chapin, F. N. Moulton, J. A. Pennington, Jas. Campbell and Bro., O. Putnam, S. Halkshaw, J. A. Shaw, Chas. Colman, J. C. King, J. Climber, H. Kilburn, R. G. Gates, W. G. Buck, N. Smith, E. R. Davis, J. Renshaw, G. Fleming, J. Hayden, W. J. Bell, P. S. Dalley, B. W. R. Bailey, Edward Poole, R. Peele, C. Cunningham, J. Parker, Wm. Gouche, W. Johnson, E. Baker, J. Biber, E. Lemon, J. Lemon, John Smith, J. M. Farr, J. Clark, T. Piper, J. Lewis, J. Ashcroft, T. Ashcroft, D. W. Edwards, W. Farnham, M. Mitchell, B. B. Malone, W. Gale, J. Melvin, J. Lanchor, C. Bosha, A. Brown, L. Brown, Male, Herm, D. A. H. Churchill, W. Doyle, M. Hyson, J. Foshae, H. Duttee, A. Cullen, R. G. Skidmore, T. B. Smith, Levi Cronkhite, C. Brown, J. S. Lemon, J. Oates, J. H. Anderson, J. Flood, M. Watson Stilson, Jas. Hall, R. W. Williams, A. Ralev, A. Hastellor, B. Miller, J. Crookland, J. J. Joy, James Harver, G. Hoffman, W. Jewett, G. Howland, D. Smith, S. Kelly, B. C. Bishop, A. H. Will, T. G. Scott, William Parker, H. Munson, S. S. Whiting, J. Ryan, F. Huber, A. H. Charles, W. Elmore, E. Fassa, B. E. Deo, J. Deo, W. G. Williams, W. Carpenter, D. Bevins, M. Bevins, S. Brady, L. Berry, S. K. Berry, D. McBride, H. Kelly, G. Kelly, W. Kelly, A. Merrill, J. Connor—152 in steerage.

From Aspinwall to New Orleans—Miss Cooper, W. K. Bailey, H. M. Comply, W. Goodell, T. T. Austin, C. Hober

To Havana—H. Birmingham, B. Chardo, Francesco Noble, Juan Masus.

From Havana to New York—L. Lempi—Total 320.

Although our dates by this arrival are two days later, we find in our files nothing additional of much interest.

California Items.

At a municipal election held in Sacramento on the 5th ult., the Whig ticket swept the field.

The newly elected officers are as follows:—Mayor, C. I. HUTCHINSON; Recorder, WILLIAM H. MCGREW; City Treasurer, RICHARD CHENERY; Harbor Master, JOHN REQUA; City Marshal, DAVID MCDOWELL; City Attorney, JOHN G. HYER; City Assessor, WILLIAM P. LEWIS.

Members of City Council—J. A. Haines, C. W. Barker, S. C. Fogus, W. H. Watson, J. H. Nevett, J. Forshee, G. W. Chedic, Thos. P. Robb, J. H. Updegraff.

The anticipated duel between Archibald C. Peachy, Esq., and James Blair, Esq., both of San Francisco, came off as per advertisement—the weapons, duelling pistols, and the distance ten paces. After an exchange of shots the seconds interfered, and the quarrel was amicably and satisfactorily adjusted. The parties were reconciled before they left the ground.

A recent arrival at San Francisco brought several gentlemen with slaves—one with 12, another 6, another 7, another 5, and so on. Of course, they expect to hold them in the free State by the strong hand—as the organic law makes the bondmen free the moment their foot presses the soil of California.

The Fugitive Slave Bill, which has been pending in the Legislature for some time past, has passed, and will probably become a law. The Press generally opposes it, on the ground that its object is insidiously to introduce Slavery into the State.

The San Franciscans are hereafter to be kept cool by means of ice imported from the Russian settlements of the Northwest Coast. The Pacific Ice Co. have recently received two hundred and fifty tons of the Russian article—their first cargo.

The Legislature have also directed the State officers to remove with their records back to Vallejo at the termination of the present session; thus recognizing that place as the permanent seat of Government.

A Mr. W. A. SINGLETON, a native of Missouri, about 22 years of age, suddenly disappeared on the 8th ult., and, as his clothes were found on the bank of the river, it is supposed he committed suicide.

A man named COLTON was shot at Sacramento by a bar-keeper named FRENCH—the shot taking effect in COLTON'S jaw, thus inflicting a dangerous wound. COLTON is from this City. FRENCH acted in self-defence.

A man named JOHN JONES, an Irisman by birth, of the Mission of San Miguel, was recently drowned in the slough on the San Joaquin, about 35 years of age. He had a small herd of cattle with him.

The town of Colusa contains about 300 inhabitants and some 80 buildings. Quite a number of houses are in process of erection, and there is a fair prospect of 200 or 300 being put up this summer.

A piece of gold weighing 305 ounces and 11 pwts. solid and shining, was found near Sonora. This is the largest lump of pure gold ever found in California.

The act, known as "Coolie Bill," and designed to promote the introduction of Coolie laborers into California, was defeated in the Senate by a vote of 2 to 16.

A steam saw-mill, a hotel 100 feet front and two stories high, and five stores on Main-street, are among the buildings now in process of erection in Placerville.

The clipper *Hurricane*, from New-York, arrived at San Francisco in 61 days from Rio Janeiro. Between this port and Rio she met severe disasters.

The old steamer *Gold Hunter* has been purchased for the United States, refitted and rechristened the *Active*, and sent out in the Coast Suevey service.

A miner named WM. LECKANAR was drowned in the Moquelumne River, at Hovey's Bar, seven miles above Moquelumne Hill, on the 8th of March.

The body of JOHN CRAIG, of Oneida County, New-York, has been found in the South Fork of the American river, 20 miles from Placerville.

Rows are of frequent occurrence in Placerville. The *El Dorado News* proposes the erection of a calaboose.

The Chinese emigration to California is on the increase.

"Piety Hill" is within the limits of *Hang*-town.

THE ISTHMUS.

DECLARATION OF WAR

By the New-Granadian Government, against Chile, Peru, and all other Nations and People who are suspected of being friendly towards the Flores Expedition, and Enemies of Ecuador.

From the Panama Star, May 6.

By the arrival of the British steamer at Chagres, we were yesterday put in possession of our files of papers from Bogota; we are also in receipt of official documents from Don JUAN JOSE MENDEZ, of this city, all of which contain highly interesting news from the seat of Government. The dates are to the 13th of April.

The President of the New Granadian Government, Don José Hilario Lopez, had issued a message to the Executive Government, and to the Legislative Camara, regarding the Flores Expedition against Ecuador.

By this message, it appears that, owing to a treaty of peace, amity and alliance, established between this Government and that of Ecuador, in December, 1832, the one Power is at all times bound to render aid to the other, both military and pecuniary, in case of foreign invasion.

To this end, the President has proclaimed that there be raised in this country, either by loan or force, the sum of sixteen millions of reals or two millions dollars; and further, that twenty thousand men be called to serve under arms, in order to assist the sister Republic.

The President declares his intention to oppose Flores and all countries rendering him aid, and accuses Peru of fitting out two vessels, and Valparaiso one, to assist in his expedition; he also demands authority to confiscate the property of all natives and foreigners residing in New-Grenada, who may be found to have aided or abetted Flores in any way in his present revolutionary movement.

He further states his belief that Flores is merely endeavoring to carry out his revolutionary movement of 1846, in which he was defeated by the British Government, and that the object of the present revolution is to reestablish a Monarchical Government on the South Pacific Coast, under the old Spanish rule. He also expresses his fears that Flores, if successful in Ecuador, will immediately come into New-Granada, and therefore deems it not only a matter of honor, but also of policy, to assist Ecuador.

Among the documents before us, we notice an official letter to the Ecuadorian Government, from the United States Charge d'Affairs at Guayaquil, the Hon. C. CUSHING, in which he says that "he believes himself sufficiently authorized to state that the Government of the United States will not look with indifference at any warlike movements against Ecuador, likely to effect its independence or present government." Well, we think Brother Jonathan will not run his neck into any noose to accommodate any Government on the South Pacific, as long as his own interests are not interfered with.

For our part we hate war at all times, even among rich nations; and we would presume that the New Granadian Government has at present, plenty of outlet for what funds she can levy in the way of taxes, without endeavoring to throw away two millions dollars more on such a wild goose as that of waging war against Chile or Peru. As far as we can learn, the Government does not own a solitary war vessel, and but very few vessels of any class, except canoes, and how she intends to transport her troops is more than we can tell.

As to the creating of more taxes, we are opposed to it, as we think it will create trouble and lead this Government into greater difficulty than it may now expect.

If money was wanted to assist or defend this country, it might be raised, but to pick up quarrels with other nations who are in no way interfering with the Government of New-Granada, we believe every foreigner would leave the country before subscribing a cent. Should an attack be made on this country, which is not at all probable, the Government will find itself soon enough embroiled in war without going abroad to look for it.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

Resignation of Fitz-Henry Warren.

Special Despatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 17.

MR FITZ-HENRY WARREN, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, has resigned his post. The resignation takes effect on the 25th inst. - N. Y.

From the South—Rumor of another Cuban Expedition.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 17.

The mail is through from New-Orleans.

The Savannah *News* states that letters received by the steamship *Isabel*, from Cuba, assert that rumors were current in the Island that another Expedition was on foot in the United States, of which Venezuela was to be the rendezvous for the troops. The names of the officers who were to command the Expedition were given. The rumor had caused considerable uneasiness in Cuba.

Resignations at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 17,

MR GODDARD, of Ohio, Chief Clerk in the Department of the Interior, has resigned his post—to take effect from the 1st of July. Private reasons alone have induced the step.

FITZ-HENRY WARREN, Second Assistant Postmaster General, has resigned. The resignation takes effect from the 12th instant.

Kossuth's Visit to Albany—The State Newspaper.

ALBANY, Monday, May 17.

KOSSUTH is expected here to-morrow, at 3 P.M., in the Express train.

The points in the mandamus case relative to the State newspaper are briefly these:

The law of 1848, which broke up the State printing monopoly, in providing for the appointment of a printer of the legal notices, made no provision for the contingency which has now happened—the continuation of the publication of the advertisements in the *Argus*, inserted in that paper prior to the appointment of the *Atlas*.

The *Argus*, it is understood, contends that it is still the State paper, and urges this omission in the laws of 1848 in support of its claim. It is also understood as urging that the Law of 1848 does not provide for the appointment of a printer of the legal notices every two years.

Upon the resignation of the *Atlas*, as State paper, the *Argus* notified several parties having important legal notices in that paper, of the construction they put upon the Law of 1848—among the rest Mr. SANDFORD, who was party to a suit, relative to which an advertisement had been published for some weeks in the *Argus*—hence the application for the mandamus.

The decision of the Court will involve the whole question of the appointment of a State printer.

Important from Mexico—Conspiracy Discovered—Troops ordered out by the Government, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, May 14.

By the arrival to-day of the brigs American and Tehuantepec, from Vera Cruz, advices are received to the 9th inst.

They bring intelligence from the city of Mexico of the prevalence of great excitement in consequence of a conspiracy against the Government being discovered on the 24th ult.

Several arrests had taken place, and the citizens generally were purchasing arms for self-defence.

The Government had ordered a body of troops to be immediately dispatched to the mouth of the Calza Calense River.

Telegraphic communication from Vera Cruz to Orizaba has commenced, and dispatches are now daily transmitted between the two points.

A conducta had left the city of Mexico on the 24th for Vera Cruz, with one million four hundred thousand dollars in specie.

Methodist General Conference.

BOSTON, Monday, May 17.

The appeal case of Rev. J. N. MACABEE, found guilty on a charge of immorality, by the Pittsburg Conference, came up in the Methodist Conference, to-day. The introduction of new testimony, elicited and brought out since the original trial, tending to prove the existence of a conspiracy against the accused, on the part of certain Roman Catholic enemies, induced the Conference to refer the case back to the Pittsburg Conference for a new trial.

The appeal case of Rev. Mr. STAGG, of the Indiana Conference, was then taken up, but no action was had.

The Conference accepted an invitation to hear Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER speak in Faneuil Hall.

From Washington—False Treasury Vouchers.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 17.

The Jury in the case of WILLIAM S. BROWN, of Michigan, charged with the falsification of Treasury vouchers, having been in consultation since last Wednesday, came into Court this morning, announcing their inability to agree, and were discharged by Judge CRAWFORD. This is the third trial of the case, with a similar result in each attempt.

Destructive Fire at Macon, Ga.

MACON, Sunday, May 16.

A fire occurred here yesterday, destroying property to the extent of $35,000. The buildings belonged to Mr. DEMPSEY, and were occupied as grocery and dry-goods stores by Messrs. ADDER, HOLD, CARVER and others. The fire extended from the Agency of the State Bank building, on Third-street, to the brick tenement of C. A. WANT, on Cherry-street, both of which buildings were saved, but considerably damaged.

The U. S. Steamer Mississippi—Appointment of a Judge.

BOSTON, Monday, May 17.

The U. S. steamer *Mississippi* arrived here today, and anchored off the Navy Yard. She is to tow the *Princeton* to Baltimore for her boilers.

Governor BOUTWELL has nominated General CALEB CUSHING to the vacant Judgeship of the Supreme Court.

The Fifth Auditor.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 17.

Hon. STEPHEN PLEASANTON, Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, whose death has been reported, is still living, though quite ill.

The Pulaski Monument at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Sunday, May 16.

The design of ROBERT E. LAUNITZ, of New-York, has been accepted for the Pulaski monument, to be erected here.

Financial.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 17.

Proposals for the Baltimore and Ohio Six per cent Coupon Loan of $700,000, were opened this morning. The total bids amounted to $2,365,000. LEE & Co. took $117,000 at $86 10-100. The rest was awarded in small parcels—the bids ranging from $86 13-100 to $90 5-100.

U. S. Ship Franklin.

PORTSMOUTH, N.H., Monday, May 17.

The U. S. seventy-four gun ship *Franklin* was to-day taken out of the water into the Floating Dock at this Navy Yard.

Steamship Georgia.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, May 16.

The steamship *Georgia*, hence for New-York, got off the bar last night, and went to sea.

XXXIId CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, May 17.

The Senate agreed to adjourn over to Wednesday to attend the funeral of the widow of Ex-President J. Q. ADAMS.

CONGRESSIONAL COMPENSATION.

Mr. UNDERWOOD introduced a bill changing the mode of compensating members of Congress—allowing a salary of $2,000 per annum, and 20 cents per mile for mileage, calculated on an air line,—deducting $10 a day for absence, except sickness,—to take effect from the 4th of March next.

HEALTH OF EMIGRANTS.

Mr. BUTLER presented the memorial of the American Medical Society, recently in session at Richmond, setting forth the deplorable condition of emigrant passengers, for want of medical attendance as required by law.

COAL IN THE NAVY.

Mr. COOPER offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling upon the Secretary of the Navy to furnish the report of the Engineer-in-Chief, giving the result of experiments lately made by him to test the quality of the various kinds of coals now in use by the Navy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Several bills were passed, including one granting the right of way and a portion of the public lands, to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Wabash to the Missouri River.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Deficiency Bill, when Mr. BORLAND resumed his speech commenced last week, against the amendment proposing additional compensation to the "COLLINS line."

Without taking a vote the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 17.

Mr. RICHARDSON from the Committee on Territories, reported a joint resolution changing the name of St. Peters River to that of Minnesota, being the original Indian name—it was passed.

This being the week set apart for the consideration of Territorial business, various other reports were made, including one to run and establish the boundary of TEXAS and the Territory of the United States.

FUNERAL OF MRS. ADAMS.

Mr. FOWLER offered a resolution that when the House adjourn, it adjourn to meet to-morrow at one o'clock, that the members may have an opportunity of attending the funeral of Mrs. ADAMS, relict of Ex-President JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. The funeral, he said, is to take place to-morrow at 11 o'clock, and that never before during the session of Congress, has the widow of an Ex-President died. It was a mark of respect due to the venerable deceased.

The resolution was, after an incidental conversation, amended so as to adjourn over to Wednesday, and thus passed.

The House then went into Committee on Territorial bills.

NEW-MEXICO.

The bill announced as before the Committee, was the one authorizing the Governor of New-Mexico to call an extra Session of the Territorial Legislature, whenever he shall deem necessary and expedient.

Mr. PRESTON KING expressed his views on the Compromise measures, and was listened to with marked attention. He took the ground, mainly, that those laws now stand upon the statute book, and whatever the present opinion of the Courts or the Country may be of their Constitutional validity, enough has transpired to show that the Courts, as they are now constituted, are of the opinion that all these laws are Constitutional. The Democratic Convention in 1848, refused to change its platform, but an outside slavery issue was made by the NICHOLSON letter, and the Democratic party was divided and defeated. The Compromise measures were not passed as a party measure. They are not an issue between the two parties, organized as Democrats and Whigs, but few of either party supported them all. If a part of them are particularly presented, controversy will be revived. If the Fugitive Slave law alone shall be presented, and it is tobe decided whether that law shall be continued, modified or repealed, he should vote to modify or repeal it. And if the electors of New-York are challenged by the issue presented to them to decide at the election, whether they are satisfied with or approve of that law, in his opinion, they will reject the candidate for President who is presented to them on that platform, as he (KING) had no doubt Georgia and Mississippi would reject the Presidential candidate who should be opposed to that law. An issue upon that subject of slavery is, and must be, in the present condition of the different States of the Union, a sectional issue—the effort of political partisans to make it out that one party is more friendly to the Union than another, has a tendency to make parties sectional. The Democratic party, regarding slavery as it exists in the States, as a subject of State and not of national jurisdiction, has always heretofore refused to make a national slavery issue. The Democratic members of the present Congress assembled in caucus at the commencement of the present session, refused to make such an issue; and he believed that the Democratic National Convention, which is soon to assemble, will refuse to change its position in this respect, by making a slavery issue for the Presidential election; but should such an issue be deliberately made by the National Convention and the Electors of the Union be invited and challenged to indicate their opinions of slavery by their votes for President, he (KING) had no doubt that the verdict at the election would truly express the sentiments of the country upon that, as well as upon any other question presented at an election for a popular verdict to pronounce upon.

Mr. CULLOM vindicated the action of the late Whig Caucus, in ruling out of order the resolutions endorsing the Compromise Measures as a finality, as the Caucus was only called to fix the time and place for holding the Whig National Convention. He declared he was for those measures in principle and essence, and was in favor of declaring for their finality at the proper time. He thought on that occasion the great body of the people would not choose to be dictated to by an irresponsible body. He said, from data which had been placed in his possession, that, if those who seceded had remained, the Compromise Measures would have passed the Caucus by 4 majority.

Mr. POLK inquired of Mr. CULLOM, whether, if the Whig party in Convention should refuse to endorse the Compromise Measures as a finality, he would support the nominee?

Mr. CULLOM replied—Unless your party dodges as bad or worse. He thought that the movement of the seceding Whigs was calculated to arouse sectional feeling and establish geographical divisions by leaving the nomination of the President in the

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1854.

DAILY CIRCULATION.....23,000.

Newspaper Postage.

A bill has been introduced into Congress for the reduction of postage on newspapers. The promise of its passage gives joy to the whole community. Certainly, members of Congress, spend much time on far less important questions. Indeed, they bestow but little time on any subject of higher interest to the country. Every section is interested in it. It is not alone a particular quarter—not the residents along the margin of some obstructed river—or on the border of a lake in want of a harbor; not a particular class of manufacturers, seeking protection; not a Northern, a Southern, Eastern or Western population, who are to derive exclusive benefit from such a law as has just made its advent into the Senate; but it is the whole people—every man of the whole people—whether in city or country—whether in Maine or Florida, Oregon or California—whether in shop or mine, parlor or field. This is essentially a reading community. All classes read; and the newspaper is the favorite reading. It penetrates everywhere. On steamboat and car, in tavern and store, in public places and private abodes, the little missive enters. It is eagerly seized and devoured. The importance of this ramification and diffusion cannot be over-estimated. The people are thus daily kept acquainted with the doings of their governors. No treaty can be made, no law proposed, no public action taken by President or Governor, Congress or Assembly, but instantly through the medium of the newspaper, the intelligence speeds to every part of the nation. No section is too remote to be excluded. In the most sequestered regions you will hear the subjects discussed. There is no danger to liberty when all public matters are thus seized by so many steam presses, and sent to every city, village, town, and hamlet, that gem the Continent. The sovereign people are kept advised of the actions of their representatives. The principal knows every day what his agent is doing, and whether he is overstepping the limits of his authority; and the agent, in turn, is constantly informed of the wishes of his principal. The newspaper carries to each the knowledge of the views and acts of the other. Muzzle the press, as in France, and the people are easily kept in ignorance of the secret machinations of usurping despots. Without its communicating influence, an army may be so disposed and concentrated, the means of resistance so effectually destroyed, that the artful tyrant in whose hands civil and military authority is temporarily lodged, may easily use it for his aggrandizement, at the expense of the freedom of the people. Such result, to be sure, could never be so readily accomplished here as in the nations of Europe—perhaps never at all. But the true safety consists in the full knowledge by the whole country of all the public acts in every part of it. The perfidious House of Hapsburg found it necessary to stop the wheels of that press which was fed by the fearless and prolific pen of KOSSUTH, and which was scattering amid every class of the Hungarians the knowledge of their rights and power.

But, independent of its use in this political view, the newspaper disseminates general information among the masses. It causes, or at least assists the tendency of these present days to a larger growth of mind than has hitherto been fostered by any age. It makes knowledge accessible to the million, and distributes, arranges and classifies it in a far higher scale of adaptation to their wants. It places the way-faring man on the royal road to learning. It is a great auxiliary to education. All subjects come within its cognizance. The productions of the best minds of all nations and ages, are here reproduced. It is, not only an embodiment of the steadfast, vigilant, heedful spirit that presides over the affairs of the body politic, but it is the great day's calendar of every human movement. It enlivens each day, dissipates monotony, and keeps us up with the very spirit of the times. It carries the contents of books, where books themselves cannot go. These issues are sheets from the "ceaseless loom of Time." An omission to read the daily papers makes us feel as if we were grown rusty in the knowledge of the doings and sayings of men—as if we had stood still while the great world had been plunging on at the rate of nineteen miles a second. Stop the newspapers of a country for a year, and you dam the sources of knowledge.

The newspaper is too important an element in the safety, the amusement, the instruction and the happiness of the people to be hampered with onerous taxes. The cost of its transmission through the mail has been, and is enormous—so great as to seriously restrict its circulation. Better to err on the other side. Better that newspaper postage should be too little than too much. What if the receipts from this source into the Post-Office Department should not more than equal the disbursement—would nothing be gained to this Government? Is the education of the people, nothing? They can in no other way be educated so cheaply. The Government is not a distinct thing from the people. It is merely their representative. The Government is made for the people, and not the people for the Government. And, therefore, those temporarily entrusted with the administration of the Government, should direct their legislation and efforts to the good of the people. Let them brush away the heavy rate of newspaper postage. In the largest view, Government might well afford to carry newspapers *gratis*, if they could not otherwise be circulated throughout the land.

Letter postage has very nearly reached its minimum. It will, no doubt, ultimately go lower. But, considering the great distances in this country, which letters generally travel before they reach their destination, there is not much, if any, well-founded cause of complaint. But there is no just proportion between the present rates on letters and newspapers. The one is easy, the other oppressive. A letter is private—only edifying to the writer and the receiver—the expression of individual wishes to an individual. It is not of public concern. It only advances the interests of the public, as it benefits the individual. But the newspaper has a far more general scope and influence. It is more national in its character. It takes hold of public affairs. It informs a community. Its teeming plenty and worth is one of the points of a broad and healthy democracy.

There is one provision of the existing law which, we trust, will remain untouched; it is that which secures to every newspaper *a free circulation* through the mails within thirty miles of the place of its publication. This provision is of immense importance to the local *country journals*, which are so thickly scattered throughout the Union, and which exert so powerful and salutary an influence on public sentiment. Individual City presses may be more strongly organized—may have larger capital, or greater variety of talent, and a larger aggregate circulation, than single newspapers in the Country. But its influence, however marked, is more diffusive—its circulation is more scattered, and its power cannot be compared with that of the country papers which are established in every little village, and which bring knowledge and instruction to bear directly upon every family, and every mind, throughout the Continent. The welfare of the whole community demands that Congress should do everything within its legitimate scope, to aid the circulation and augment the influence of the Country press; and we would much rather see the area of its free circulation greatly *enlarged* than curtailed by a single mile.

We are glad to see that this whole subject has arrested the attention of the powers that are. We hope the Press will take hold of it, and give strong expression to the popular will. Now is the time. Let it be done immediately during the present session. Before Congress adjourns let the law be passed which shall remove the unjust restriction and tax upon newspapers, so that they shall be placed on the just footing to which they are entitled—and not be compelled to seek their circulation in spite of oppression.

☞ The Democratic press triumphantly announce that Hon. WM. WRIGHT, of Newark, New-Jersey, has given in his adhesion to that party. Mr. WRIGHT was a Whig Representative in Congress, from New-Jersey, two years back. The means by which his nomination was procured were not deemed perfectly satisfactory by the prominent Whigs of the District, whose preferences were decidedly favorable to Mr. KINNEY, the veteran editor of the *Advertiser*. At the completion of his Congressional term, Mr. WRIGHT was brought forward as a candidate for Governor, and, much to the chagrin of a respectable minority, was duly nominated. The popular canvass, however, ended in his defeat. The result was, no doubt, owing in a great measure to the lukewarm feeling of many working Whigs towards one whose previous career had been anything but agreeable to them, and Mr. WRIGHT seems to have taken his failure as a virtual *congé* from the party. At the gubernatorial and Congressional elections in 1850, his friends were active in procuring the defeat of Mr. RUNK, the Whig candidate for Governor; and the election of Hon. RODMAN M. PRICE, Democrat, as the representative from the Fifth District; and the presumptions upon which the Democrats proceed in claiming him as one of themselves, are nothing more than these facts, with the discovery of Mr. WRIGHT's name, among others, tendering the courtesies of Newark to Hon. Mr. PRICE, appended.

Whatever Mr. WRIGHT's political associations may be, it is quite certain that all his prepossessions are favorable to the cardinal doctrines of the Whigs. Not the Whiggery which enwraps itself in a stupid conservatism, and a dogged "by-goneness;" a retrospective fondness for the old as conflicting with the new and progressive. His sympathies are with radical measures; measures pointing to that more liberal legislation which New-Jersey has sadly needed these many years; and, whether justly or not, Mr. WRIGHT will insist that he has not turned his back on the party; but, in keeping pace with the age, has left his party behind him. His position, however it may be viewed, is an intimation that the Whigs of New-Jersey are in the rear of the great movements of the era; and to hold their own, must adopt that policy which shall most securely bind to them their younger and more ardent adherents. For the rest, the Democrats gain little by a barren acquisition of voters, whose political cravings and views they cannot, if true to themselves, gratify. The connection will only end in discord and disruption. And for Mr. WRIGHT, a warm friend of protection and of other leading Whig principles, it can hardly prove the most agreeable entertainment, in the long run, to sustain a party whose success is in utter conflict with the prosperity of his political views and interests.

☞ The *Express* flies into a very unseemly passion at the failure of its friends to elect a FILLMORE Delegate in the Third District. It threatens to get up a ticket of bolters in every District in the State, and appeal to the National Convention for admission—apparently ignorant of the fact that the *State Delegates* must settle the question of the qualifications of its own members, before they can perform the duty assigned them of electing two Delegates at large. It seems to us that Mr. PHŒNIX and his friends acted very unwisely in seceding from the Convention on Saturday, and resorting to another room and a new organization, from so frivolous a cause as the failure to elect him temporary Chairman. The *Express* itself states that Ald. WOOD nominated Mr. THATCHER, and that Mr. TOWNSEND nominated Mr. PHŒNIX for Chairman *pro tem*. Both parties thus distinctly recognized the regularity of the meeting. And, so far as appears, the only excuse Mr. PHŒNIX, and his friends had for seceding was, that he failed to be elected. If they had stood and proceeded to settle the question of disputed seats, it would very soon have appeared which party had a majority; and if his friends were so strong as the *Express* represents, Mr. PHŒNIX might have been elected *permanent* Chairman; and this would have fully healed all the bleeding wounds inflicted by his temporary defeat. They chose, however, to withdraw, and to leave the Convention to the regular discharge of its duties.

The *Express* evidently supposes that it understands the will of the people a great deal better than the people themselves. It says:

"We have reason to *know* that, if anything like *a fair expression of the Whig opinion of this City and State were manifested*, there would be a *large majority* of Delegates sent to Baltimore favorable to the nomination of Mr. Fillmore. We shall at least claim our own, and by the election of the Whigs in the twenty Wards of this city, and in the city of Williamsburg, *Mr. Fillmore is entitled to* FIVE *of the* SIX *Delegates*."

The *Express* ought to have been allowed to *appoint* the delegates, and thus save the trouble of an election,—if its claim to "know" just what is the "Whig opinion of this City and State" is to be considered valid. It might just as well have dictated them *then* as to do it now. The elections were held according to a plan which the *Express* fully approved,—a plan arranged by Fillmore men and presided over generally by Custom House officials. In one Ward of a District where a FILLMORE delegate has been elected, two Custom House officers presided as Inspectors,—opened the polls fifteen minutes before the time, *refused to show the inside of the ballot box*, and pretended to count 698 votes, where not 400 had been cast. And so in many other Wards. It is rather late, and especially impudent, for the *Express* to complain of 'cheating.' The friends of Mr. WEBSTER and General SCOTT protested emphatically against the traps set for them by the Custom House election arrangements. If the contrivers have themselves been caught in them, they have only themselves to thank.

The *Express* will gain no more by its attempt to bully the Whigs here, than its Editor did by similar attempts upon Messrs. MANGUM and STANLY at Washington. It would do well to keep just as cool as circumstances will permit.

From the Tribune.

The *Troy Budget* treats its readers to the following Literary Statistics:

"The publishers of New-York appear to be prosperous. The HARPERS print a hundred thousand monthly of their magazine, including the demand for back numbers. The APPLETONS have moved into a splendid freestone store in Broadway, of which they occupy the basement and first stories. They were offered, it is said, $6,000 rent for them, and could now get $7,000. PUTNAM has moved to Parkplace, and has given up his retail business to attend to publishing. REDFIELD has published some very choice books of late, which have sold very well. SCRIBNER has also made a hit with many of his publications."

—Very good. Now will the *Budget* inquire as to the state and prospects of our *Authors*? We haven't heard of any of them moving into freestone edifices very lately.

☞ The *Tribune* is badly posted. "Our Authors" have been for the last two or three years building themselves substantial edifices at a very encouraging rate. BANCROFT, besides buying a "free-stone" house in the city, has built a fine country-seat at Newport. HEADLEY has built a splendid mansion at Newburgh. MELVILLE has bought a farm at Stockbridge. IRVING and PAULDING have splendid seats on the Hudson. PRESCOTT has received from the Harpers not less than $40,000 for his books. MORSE has been paid more than $20,000 from the sale of his books. ALBERT BARNES has received from his Commentaries over $20,000. Prof. ANTHON has made over $60,000,—STEPHENS over $40,000,—the ABBOTTS over $15,000, &c., &c., &c. IK MARVEL has received not less than $20,000 profits on his books, although it is only a few years since he began to write. HEADLEY's profits must have already exceeded $30,000. Prof. DAVIES has received more than $50,000 as the proceeds of the sale of his books. The *Tribune* lately mentioned that Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE had refused $10,000 for the copyright of a single novel. And the list might be indefinitely extended.

"Our Authors" are the last persons in the world on whose behalf a plea of poverty should be made. English authors draw still larger profits from the sale of their books. MACAULAY will clear at least $50,000 from his History. DICKENS will make more than half as much from a single novel. And BULWER, JAMES, and others, pocket from five to ten thousand dollars on each of the many books they write. The fact is, that authors generally, who *deserve* success, meet with an abundant reward for their labor. Those who fail, owe their failure mainly to the fact that their books are not such as the public wants. There are exceptions, of course, as there are in every branch of business: but as a rule this is true.

The Knot and Bayou, or a Penn. Knight—Some of our intelligent readers, who do not take the Weekly Gov. [illegible] will like to know how [illegible] Kentucky over the world. [illegible] are of the most intelligent in all parts of the land, and many there are, that have in the Quiet Valley of the Lehigh [illegible] day's publishable poor effusion [illegible] Knight [illegible] before by days. Hence the [illegible] Washington, &c.

☞ The above paragraph is not from the *Herald*, but from the *New-York Observer*. If its "religious readers" consider it humorous and sensible, it is not for us to characterize it as ribald and blasphemous. We shall not stop to question its taste, or its fitness for the columns of a professedly religious journal. But we have a word or two to say as to the *truth* of the impression which it is designed to convey.

Governor KOSSUTH was, in Washington, as he was in this city and elsewhere, the guest of the authorities. A Congressional Committee selected a hotel for him, procured rooms, hired carriages, &c., &c. In that place, as in every other, the hotel-keepers made up just as large a bill as possible, knowing that it was to be paid out of the public funds. Thousands of persons at each place paid formal visits to KOSSUTH, and rooms were of course assigned for their accommodation. A number of persons, besides those forming his family and attendants, traveled with him, and were readily entertained as part of his *suite*,—the hotel-keepers knowing that their expenses would also be paid out of the public funds. And for all this KOSSUTH is held personally responsible by the *Observer* and kindred presses, although they know perfectly well that he had over it not the least control.

At Pittsburg, it will be remembered, he endeavored to check such lavish expenditures made in his name. He complained of the money wasted in this way at New-York, Philadelphia and Washington; refused to accept a public dinner upon which some thousands of dollars were to be spent; and expressed distinctly his wish that they would permit him to select his own lodgings, order his own supplies, and pay his own bills. And for this attempted interference, he was abused by the pro-Austrian prints with quite as much virulence as they lavish upon him for the sins of others. It is melancholy to see a paper of so high pretensions and position as the *Observer*, unite itself in spirit and conduct so closely with the ribald crew, by whom KOSSUTH has been maligned from the day of his landing.

☞ We learn from Washington that FITZ HENRY WARREN, Esq., has tendered his resignation in the Post-Office Department; and the correspondent of the *Commercial Advertiser* says this step was taken in consequence of the Postmaster General's decision that it was "indelicate" in him to express a preference for any other Presidential candidate than Mr. FILLMORE. This lacks confirmation, as it seems to conflict with Mr. FILLMORE's declaration, during Mr. TYLER's Administration, in favor of the *one-term* principle, on the ground that, in no other way could the actual President be precluded from making a corrupt use of his power and patronage to perpetuate his continuance in office. Regarded from another point of view, however, it may be thought to corroborate that declaration. Mr. WARREN was appointed by General TAYLOR Chief Clerk in the Appointing Bureau of the Post-Office Department. He was removed to a less responsible position upon Mr. FILLMORE's advent. He is an able officer, an astute politician, and anupright, true-hearted man.

It is also rumored that Mr. GODDARD, Chief Clerk in the Department of the Interior, has resigned from a similar cause.

☞ The peculiar friends of the Union, have peculiar ways of disclosing their friendship; but always with a sad misadaptation of means to ends. The discouragement of flight from servitude is the aim. HORACE PRESTON escapes from servitude; is captured and carried back. It is quite obvious, that to make his example discountenance the offence, in slavery he should be left. But otherwise these philanthropists. They become instantly ambitious to buy a slave. It will not do to argue with them, that they should single out some other individual, guiltless of stealing himself, and thus avoid the appearance of rewarding crime. Nobody will answer but this identical personage, and as a bounty for violating the laws setting the Constitution at nought, and shaking the Union, Mr PRESTON is presented with fifteen hundred dollars worth of freedom. It is no wonder our Southern neighbors distrust the North, while so shrewd a game is playing against them.

☞ THE new Ward School Building in the Sixteenth Ward, which has just been finished, was opened with public exercises yesterday afternoon. It is in Twenty-fourth street, between the Seventh and Eighth avenues. It is the largest, best arranged, and in every way the best of the many School-houses hitherto erected in this city. Over *two thousand* scholars have been registered for admission since Monday last, and over *seventeen hundred* were in attendance on the first day. This fact shows clearly enough that the building was needed for the accommodation of the neighborhood. An extended and interesting Address, embodying a historical sketch of the Free School System of this City and State, with replies to the objections often urged against it, and many practical suggestions as to the details of its operations, was delivered by Mr. CAREY, one of the School officers of the Ward, and effective speeches were also made by Ald FRANKLIN, JOSEPH MCKEEN, Esq., County Superintendent, and ROBERT KELLEY, Esq. There was a large audience in attendance, and the exercises were highly interesting.

The School System of our city is rapidly growing in public favor, as well as extending its operations and benefits to every section of the city, and every portion of its population. It is vindicating itself by its practical working from the objections urged against it, and will ere long, become impregnably entrenched in public confidence and support.

The Legislature of Wisconsin has appointed General WILLIAM R. SMITH, formerly of Pennsylvania, to write a history of Wisconsin.—*Exchange*.

☞ Either Gen. SMITH has to write a very small volume, wherein "a rivulet of text shall meander through a meadow of margin," or else he is to invent a historical romance "by authority." Certainly, Wisconsin has not reached an autobiographical age; her history is infantine; it will have to rank for years to come with those gems of baby narrative, Jack the Giant Killer, and the Babes in the Woods. Its great deeds will lie on the page of the chronicler like the squares and turrets and spires of a prairie city—surveyed, but yet unbuilt. Histories, unlike laws, should be *ex post factum*.

PENNSYLVANIA FOR SCOTT.—The Address of the Whig State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, is a forcible pronunciamento in favor of the nomination of Gen. SCOTT. The Address, while it awards high praise to Mr. FILLMORE and Mr. WEBSTER for statesmanship and ability, endorses the General as the man for the station; denies that Republics are ungrateful; and proclaims the influence of the Keystone State in arbitrating upon great National contests. Avowing unalterable fidelity to the Constitution, and gratitude to its defenders, the State will give an honest and enthusiastic support to the nominee of the National Convention—but the claims of SCOTT are urged earnestly and forcibly. We copy a paragraph from the Address:

"With WINFIELD SCOTT, the Whigs of the United States can achieve a certain and easy victory. With any other candidate it might be considered doubtful, if not desperate. Not because the Whig party, as a National party, is the weaker, but because, in the present nicely balanced condition of parties, it is difficult for either to be victorious in two successive contests. We repeat, *certain and easy victory*. For the people believe, with an unanimity unprecedented, that he *cannot be beaten*. And this state of the public mind insures the result, as any one knows who is at all skilled in political events."

☞ The widow of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS died at her residence in Washington, on Saturday last. Both Houses of Congress yesterday adjourned over to Wednesday, to give Members an opportunity of attending the funeral.

☞ The steamship *Union* arrived last evening, from Charleston on Saturday afternoon. We are indebted to the Purser and our cotemporaries, the Charleston *Courier* and *Standard*, for the latest papers.

☞ We are glad to learn that Captain FLOYD, of the steamer Washington, returned in the Atlantic, with health greatly improved.

Hon. W. F. De Saussure has accepted his appointment as a United States Senator from South Carolina.

NEW-YORK.

...ments to the [illegible] Convention.

The returns received [illegible] show the following [illegible] Democratic roster [illegible] of the Democratic [illegible] are in *Italics*; those for Soft [illegible]:

District.	Counties.	Delegates.
1.	New-York and Queens	*Hersey Peck.*
2.	Kings and Richmond	E. W. Flake.
3.	New-York, Wards 1, 2, 3, 5, 8	Wm. L. Shardlow.
4.	New-York, Wards 4, 6, 10, 14	James B. Taylor.
5.	New-York, Wards 7, 13, Will'm'g	
6.	New-York, Wards 11, 15, 17	Wm. S. Duke.
7.	New-York, Wards 9, 16, 20	*Robt. G. Campbell*
8.	New-York, Wards 12, 18, 19	
9.	Rockland, Westchester, Putnam	
10.	Orange and Sullivan	Charles B. Roses.
11.	Ulster and Greene	Joseph S. Smith.
12.	Dutchess and Columbia	E. P. Cowles.
13.	Rensselaer	E. J. Whipple.
14.	Albany	Lewis Benedict.
15.	Ham'n, War'n, Sar'a and Wash'n	Edward Dodd.
16.	Franklin, Clinton and Essex	A. C. Moore.
17.	St. Lawrence and Herkimer	Harvey Doolittle.
18.	Montgomery, Schoharie, Schen'dy	Wm. McCamus.
19.	Delaware and Otsego	Wm. Comstock.
20.	Oneida	Palmer V. Kellogg.
21.	Chenango, Cortlandt and Broome	Geo. J. J. Barber
22.	Oswego and Madison	
23.	Jefferson and Lewis	W. L. Easton.
24.	Onondaga	Amos P. Granger
25.	Wayne and Cayuga	A. B. Williams.
26.	Ontario, Yates and Seneca	Wm. Knox.
27.	Tompkins, Tioga and Chemung	*C. R. Barstow.*
28.	Steuben and Livingston	
29.	Monroe	Freeman Clark.
30.	Genesee, Wyoming, Alleghany	C. B. Thompson.
31.	Orleans and Niagara	A. Hyde Cole.
32.	Erie	*Geo. R. Babcock.*
33.	Cattaraugus and Chautauque	Delos E. Sill.

SCOTT, 24. FILLMORE, 4. To be heard from, 5.

We mentioned yesterday the election of Gen. JOSEPH S. SMITH, Delegate to the Whig National Convention, from the *Eleventh District*, (Greene and Ulster.) We have since learned that his seat will probably be contested. The delegates from Ulster, although two of them, previous to the election, declared themselves for SCOTT, proved to be all FILLMORE men. Those from Greene were all for SCOTT. The Convention met at Kingston on Saturday, and elected Mr. LOUNSBERRY of Ulster Chairman. They balloted a long time for delegate, unsuccesfully,—the result in each case being a tie. Towards night the Ulster delegates proposed a compromise, by electing some one who should vote for FILLMORE on the first ballot only. This was declined by the Greene County delegates, who did not feel authorized to make any such arrangements. After continuing the balloting until near midnight, one of the Ulster delegates moved to adjourn until the 8th of June. The Greene delegates declared that if outvoted fairly, they should of course adjourn, but should pay no attention to an adjournment carried by the Chairman's voting twice. The motion was put and the result was a tie,—the Chairman having voted once. He then voted again and declared the Convention adjourned. The Ulster County delegates left the room. The others remained, elected a new Chairman, and then appointed by ballot Gen. SMITH to represent the District in Convention.

In the *Twenty-seventh* District, where we have reported the election of CHARLES R. BARSTOW, (FILLMORE,) composed of Tompkins, Chemung, and Tioga, there is also a dispute. Tioga chose FILLMORE, and Chemung chose SCOTT delegates. In Tompkins *no election was held*, but delegates were appointed to represent the County in Convention, by the *County Committee*. This is pronounced invalid, and a new election has been ordered.

CITY DELEGATES.

In the *Fourth District*, (IVth, Vth, Xth, and XIVth Wards,) the Convention reassembled yesterday and unanimously elected JAMES B. TAYLOR Delegate, and AUGUSTUS P. GREEN Substitute. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That our choice for the nomination as a candidate for the Presidency by the Democratic Whig Convention, to be held at Baltimore the 16th day of June next, is GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT, and that the Delegates to said Convention, from the Fourth District, are hereby instructed to vote and exert their influence, in said Convention, to secure his nomination

Resolved, That the devotion which General SCOTT has shown, during a period of half a century, to his country, is a sure guarantee that he will administer and execute the laws justly and impartially.

Resolved, That while as Whigs we have no hesitation in declaring our preference for WINFIELD SCOTT as the candidate of our party for the first office in the gift of the people, we will abide by, and cheerfully support the nominee of the Whig party, at the convention to be held in Baltimore, at the time stated.

The *Sixth District*.—The Convention, comprising the XIIth, XVth, and XVIIth Wards, re-assembled last evening at the Henry Clay House in First Street, and after several hours balloting, a Delegate for the National Convention was chosen.—EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE, Esq., of the XVth Ward, presided as Chairman, and THOMAS M. LYER, (XIIth Ward), as Secretary. *Twenty-two* ballots were taken, and each one stood as follows:—

Ogden Hoffman	5
Wm. S. Duke	5
Henry E. Davies	5

On the *twenty-third* ballot, some of the delegates from the XVth Ward went over, and the vote stood as follows:

Wm. S. Duke, (XVIIth Ward)	8
Henry E. Davies, (XVth Ward)	5
Ogden Hoffman, (XVth Ward)	4

Thus, Mr. DUKE received a majority of the votes, and was declared unanimously elected, as the delegate. EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE was unanimously chosen the alternate, delegate, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*. It is generally supposed that Mr. DUKE is a FILLMORE man, but his friends claim him to be in favor of General SCOTT for the Presidency, providing there is no chance for the nomination of Mr. FILLMORE.

The Eighth District.—Last evening a second session of the Convention comprising the XIIth, XVIIIth and XIXth Wards, was held at a hotel in Harlem, for the selection of a delegate to the National Convention. Prior to the Convention reorganizing, the Special Committee met at the same place at 4 o'clock P. M., and were in session until after 8 o'clock in the evening, during which time they were busily engaged in taking evidence relating to the contested seats of the XIXth Ward delegation. They were unable to finish their duties, and upon adjourning, the Convention met, and being informed the Committee were not ready to submit their report concerning the contested delegation, a motion to adjourn until Tuesday evening was put and carried by a vote of 6 to 4. The place selected for the meeting to-night was at Smith's Hotel, corner of Twenty-seventh-st. and Fourth-av. The Committee will resume their duties at 5 o'clock, and the hour appointed for the Convention to meet is 8 o'clock. From present appearances in this district, it seems quite probable *four* of the XIXth Ward delegates, will be rejected, on the ground of illegal acts of the Inspectors, "who signed the return and credentials, *without opening* half of the ballots." Sheriff CARNLEY, the opponent of Mr. GRINNELL, for delegate to Baltimore, was among the "outsiders" last evening, and lost no time in caucusing with the friends of the Ward Delegates, to whom he pressed *his* claims, on various grounds. The question of, "who is to be the Delegate to the National Convention" from this District, will no doubt be settled to-night.

Evenings with the Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen held a session last evening—present, about two-thirds of the members. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, and then the President called for the presentation of petitions. The following petitions were received and referred:

Of Engine Company No. 8, for an additional number of men. Of JAMES MUNSON, to be relieved from erroneous tax. Of MARTIN PELSANG, for lease of basement under Essex Market. Of JABISH HOLMES, to have tax remitted.

Resolutions were adopted to repair Hester-street, from the Bowery to Christie-street, and Christie-street, from Hester to Grand-street, and to charge the expense thereof to the contractor, who built a sewer in said street.

COST OF OPENING STREETS.

The Street Commissioners sent in a communication in answer to the resolution of inquiry regarding the expense of opening One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. On the first report:

Commissioners' Fees	$744 00	Stationery, &c	6 69
Room Hire	124 00	Attorney and Counsel Fees and Printing	1,352 90
Clerk Hire	150 00		
Surveyor's Fees	265 00		
Wagon Hire	8 00	Total	$2,650 59

The Court refused to confirm this report, and the whole matter was referred to the same Commissioners, the State paying the old bill. The Commissioners took a look at their former labors, and made out a second bill, for ostensibly the same work, as follows:

Commissioner's Fees	$756 00	Printing do	26 00
Room Hire	100 00	Advertising do	660 13
Clerk Hire	200 00	Attorney & Counsel Fees	1,149 33½
Surveyor's Fees	60 00		
Stationery and Carriage Hire	15 00		
Posting notices	208 00	Total	$3,154 46½

A motion was made to extend the time for constructing the sewer in Prince-street. Ald. BOYCE thought this matter should go to the Croton Board—the power was with that Department. Ald. STURTEVANT moved that it be so referred. Ald. PEARSALL was in favor of such a reference—they had no right to come here and ask for an extension of time. Ald. DENMAN said the applications were made to the Croton Department, but no redress being obtained, they came to this Board. The motion to refer was lost, and the resolution adopted.

Messrs. SCHENCK, DOWNING & Co., petitioned for the privilege of painting the wood-work of the chamber of the Board of Aldermen, with Zinc White Paint. The petition was granted, providing the work does not interfere with the proposed improvements for the ventilation of the room.

Resolutions were adopted to repair Front-street, between Maiden-lane and Whitehall-street; to repair Twenty-ninth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh-avenues; that the counsel to the Corporation be requested to furnish to the Common Council the state of the case of the widening of Wall-street, from Broadway to Nassau-street, with a copy of the opinion of His Honor Jus-

...Deceased against a strike on the above restricting the issuing of [illegible] before the assessment was confirmed. The law was intended for the relief of the contractors, but as the ordinance is proposed it will not be of any service to them. The State law designed to have the Controller stand between the contractor and the capitalist—to afford to the latter a better kind of security than heretofore, and thereby to enable the former to obtain loans. Ald. WARD made an explanation, but his lungs appeared to be weak, for his voice did not reach the reporter's tables, so that we are unable to give his reasons, although we did hear that they were perfectly obvious. The motion to strike out was lost, and the ordinance coming up for adoption, Ald. STURTEVANT suddenly started up and made an onslaught upon the proviso which Ald. DOHERTY had moved to have stricken out. He really could not conceive why the proviso was put in, and he called for an explanation. Ald. DENMAN again made an explanation, which Ald. STURTEVANT could not understand, and he therefore propos d to the gentleman of the XVth that they should talk plain. Ald. DOHERTY had another objection to the ordinance, and to have it tinkered up to suit him, he proposed to have it referred back. Ald. of the 1st thought the ordinance might be amended without referring. Ald. of the Xth was in favor of referring back—and it was referred back. Ald. DENMAN asked for instructions as to the proper wording of the ordinance, and he would like to have the Ald. of the XIXth write out his instructions. The Ald. of the XIXth would be happy to do so. Ald. STURTEVANT thought that was unnecessary. The Chairman of the Committee might gather the ideas of the Board as they were expressed. The Chairman of the Committee found it difficult to keep so many ideas in his head—he would prefer to have them in writing. Ald STURTEVANT promised to comply with the request.

Reports were adopted in favor of altering the grade of Second-av. between Forty-eighth and Fifty-second-sts.; to erect gates fifty feet wide on the East and West sides of the Park; approving the estimates for taking up the L on North side of Pier No. 33 North River; in favor of regulating and grading Lexington-avenue between forty-eighth and fiftieth-sts.; in favor of purchasing a lot for Engine No. 33, for the purpose of erecting a house; to build a Pier at the foot of Forty-seventh-st. North River; in favor of changing the route of the Sixth-av. railroad; in favor of regulating and paving Thirteenth-st. between Avenues B and C; to repair the carriage way in Chestnut-st. between Madison and Oak-st.

THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD.

The following is the amended route of the Sixth-avenue Railroad: Commencing at a point at the intersection of West-Broadway and Chambers-street; through West-Broadway to Canal-street, with a double track; thence, with a single track, through Laurens-street to Amity-street, through Amity-street to the Sixth-avenue; thence, with a double track, up Sixth-avenue to Harlem River; returning, down Sixth-avenue to Carmine-street; thence, with a single track, through Carmine-street to Bleecker-street; through Bleecker-street to Thompson-street; through Thompson-street to Canal-street; across Canal-street, intersecting the double track in West-Broadway, down West-Broadway to the place of beginning. That portion of the track to be laid down in West-Broadway, from Chambers-street to Canal-street, will be built jointly by the Sixth and Eighth-avenue Railroad Companies; and in the event of either party refusing or neglecting to unite in the construction of such portion of the road, or pay for their proportionate share of the expense thereof, it shall be competent for either of the parties to proceed with the work, at their own expense, and for their exclusive benefit, until the other party shall actually pay for their proportion of such expense. Should any difficulty arise between the Sixth and Eighth-avenue Railroad Companies, as to the cost and value of building the road, and rights to run over the same, each party shall have the privilege to select a referee, not interested in any wise in either road, to adjust all difficulties; but, should referees not be able to make a proper and amicable settlement of any dispute, arising between the parties, it shall be competent for the Common Council to select a third person as referee, who shall investigate the subject matter in dispute, and a decision from a majority of said referees shall be final and conclusive.

The Board then adjourned until this afternoon at 5. This session was not enlivened by any lengthy debate, but there were many papers acted on.

There were more persons present as spectators than is usually found in attendance at the Board of Aldermen, and what was very strange, nearly all of them appeared to have some particular business with the members. The whispering was incessant.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WHEN DR. GOURAUD SAYS, "DON'T USE WORTHless concoctions, pretending to change gray hair to its former color," he should not be understood as applying his remarks to DAVIS'S RAHVENE, for it is the very best preparation known, and does change the hair in a mysterious manner to its original color. It acts upon the roots, excites to action the natural coloring glands; also causing the hair to grow, and renewing its gloss and vitality. Price 50 cents per bottle, warranted. For sale at the general depot, No 306 Grand-st., and at No. 192 Broadway, No. 279 Washington-st., No 362 Hudson-st., No. 127 Bowery, and No. 111 Houston-st

HUTCHING'S BITTERS.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD of this unequalled specific for Dyspepsia? A thorough cure for all the ills (and they are not few) the Stomach is heir to. See also the hundreds of cures even under chronic affections; and then, very justly, the whole Press (the voice of the country) are out in unqualified praise of this great Antidote. The Dyspeptic need no longer pine under his aggravated evils, but apply at once at No. 122 Fulton-st., N. Y., where this invaluable medicine can be had. Price 50 cts. a bottle

JENNY LIND OUGHT TO BE SEEN AS WELL AS heard; and TUTTLE, No 345 Broadway, has, fortunately, just at this time a very large assortment of tortoise shell Opera Glasses which he does not wish to retain over the summer, and which are just the thing for Jenny's Concerts. He offers them now at prices so low that no one can have an excuse for not possessing one. Moreover, if you do not wish them for this purpose, you will find them a better spyglass than you can purchase for double the money. They are decidedly a great bargain. Call and see

IF YOU WANT YOUR LINENS TO PRESENT A FINE appearance and smooth surface, with a beautiful gloss and a firmness that will resist the dampness of the atmosphere and perspiration, try BEAUMONT'S PATENT STARCH POLISH; one cake will do 30 doz clothes. STOW'S CHEMICAL ERASIVE SOAP will wash perfect without rubbing, and it is a beautiful toilet soap. Give them a single trial, and follow the directions, and our word for it, you will be satisfied. Depot No. 317 Bowery. Agents wanted.

No. 441 BROADWAY—CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT—ALFRED MUNROE & CO., dealers in Fashionable Clothing, Linen and Cotton Shirts, Under-Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, half-Hose, &c. Also, BOYS' CLOTHING, a large assortment, well made, and of the most fashionable styles. No deviation in prices.

MANTILLAS, SHAWLS, LACES, SILKS, GRENADINES, Donna Maria, Grenadine Tissues, Barèges, DeLaines, rich printed Jaconets, and Muslins, and every variety of rich fancy goods, selected especially for the best City trade, for sale generally at reduced—and all at very low prices, by TIFFANY & CUTTING, No. 321 Broadway.

FOR INDIGESTION AND NERVOUS DEBILITY.—DR. WATTS'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE is a safe, pleasant and effectual remedy for restoring the secretions, and giving a robust and healthy tone to every function of the system. This remedy acts in such certain manner upon all constitutions that written acknowledgments will be given to return the money if proved ineffectual. $1 per bottle. J. PYNE, No. 12 Ann-st.

RICH CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., have just received direct from the European manufactories, per late arrivals from Europe, a large and elegant assortment of rich Mosaic, Velvet and Tapestry Carpeting, surpassing anything ever before in this country; patterns entirely new, exclusively our own, and for sale full 10 per cent. less than other stores selling similar goods.

CLAIRVOYANCE.—MRS HAYES, THE MOST EMINENT Clairvoyant, and the only Clairvoyant in this city that can give satisfactory examinations. Mrs. HAYES has been examining persons' systems for seven years, telling their disease, the cause, and the remedies that will c

FRANCE.

Politics—Theatre—A New Play.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, April 22, 1852.

We still enjoy a political calm. There is a terrible deal of swearing going on throughout the country, among all manner of official personages—from highest judicial magistrate to lowest gendarme. Four Presiding Judges and four Procurers General have been appointed a Committee to decide upon a costume befitting the dignity of law and justice. These grave jurists, after due consultation on this serious question, have adopted a livery of embroidered velvet, with plumed hats, swords, lace cravats, &c., all of which is rather droll than dignified. But let the regularly educated, learned magistrates trick themselves out as they will, they never will attain to that speed and accuracy in the administration of justice, which marks that of the Commissioners (well named "extraordinary,") who settle the fate of the poor political prisoners in the provinces. Hear, from the *Sentinelle* of Toulon, with what rapid "galvanic process" one of them executes his mission: "If M. QUENTIN BAUCHART is merciful, he is also inexorable, when he meets with utterly perverse natures. He recognizes such, and fathoms them *at a glance*." What wonder, then, that M. QUENTIN BAUCHART can loose or bind a hundred unfortunates in as many winks of his super-Rhadamanthine eye.

THE COMING FETE.

New items of the programme of the great fête of May 10th appear in each issue from the city press. As none of them are strictly official, it will be enough to say that, as is usual on such occasions, religious ceremonies will be mingled with military—bishops with generals—powder with prayers; and this sort of insult to Heaven will be treated as an obtaining of its sanction, and as another proof of the profoundly devotional disposition of the President. The National Guards will not be armed and equipped in time to take part. The distribution of flags to them is deferred to the 15th of August, the fête day of Napoleon the Great, and, by decree, of the nation. What with delegates from the garrisons of the departments of Italy and of Algiers, and the garrison of Paris and the frontier, which numbers 70,000 men, the display will be sufficiently imposing. I wrote you last week of the general impression that the fête would be the occasion of some decided act symptomatic of the coming empire. In the official journals of this morning appears the following *note communiqué*: "A great number of persons imagine and report that the empire is to be proclaimed on occasion of a *fête*. To attribute to the Government the desire of such a pretext for changing the established order of things, is to entertain a very erroneous notion of the manner in which it regards its duties. If such a resolution be suggested by necessity, it could be carried into effect only by the initiative of the constituted authorities, and with the assent of the whole people.

THE ARMY.

"As for the acclamations of the army—they are, it is true, a valued testimony to the Head of the State of the sentiments by which it is animated; but they can effect no political result. Consequently, the 60,000 men assembled on the *Champs de Mars* the 10th of May next, would in vain salute the President with the name of Emperor, for the reestablishment of the empire would not be advanced one hour by that cry." The ministerial author of this note, which may be considered addressed equally to foreign powers, foreign correspondents, and indigenous *quidnuncs*, takes good care not to disavow imperial intentions for the future. What they really are, probably no one but Persigny and Louis Napoleon know; but my next letter will doubtless record rumors of the fulfillment on some other day celebrated in the annals of the empire. Enough of politics for the present.

THEATRES.

There are in Paris between twenty and thirty theatres, to say nothing of other places where some sort of dramatic exercises form a part of the entertainment. They have collectively, an average nightly audience of some thirty thousand persons, on whom their influence is as marked in its kind, as is the influence of their church on the population of a New-England village. The theatre is not here, as for the most part it is with us, simply a place of amusement. It is, to a considerable extent, a school of morals, tastes and opinions. It has all the importance in the eye of the Parisians, which grave institutions hold in ours. It is an object of constant attention with the Government. Thus, two days ago, the Minister of the Interior sent for all the managers of Paris, "to make known to them the intentions of Government in regard to the bad tendencies of much of the cotemporary dramatic literature. He expressed his views of the mission of the drama and its influence on manners, and announced to the managers his fixed purpose of suffering no work of a nature to excite the passions and pervert the public opinion, to be presented on the stage." One of the last acts of LEON FAUCHER'S ministerial life was to offer large prizes for acting dramas calculated to serve the cause of public morals and order. The spectators here are much more nicely (and justly) critical than with us. They grant to the actor a social position, which our prejudices refuse, and, in return, demand a higher grade of artistic skill. The Parisians are, I believe, as much surprised as myself, at reading the translated accounts of LOLA MONTES' triumphal progress through the public institutions of Boston. But while I am startled at this sudden relaxation of the rigid morality of my Puritanic countrymen, which they will doubtless atone for with an extra cramp of austerity provoked by some of your Knickerbocker sins, Frenchmen who hissed the ex-Countess in their minor theatres, are astounded at the want of taste.

The Stage of Paris undoubtedly helps out a poor living to a superabundance of wretched playwrights and poor players, but is still, beyond that of any other city, illustrative of the manners and character of its people. Some notice then of what is said and shown upon it, may properly find a place in my letters. For the rest, a description of a single play, even if it were graphically correct, can at most give but a trait, in no case a portraiture, of French character.

A NEW PLAY.

At about seven o'clock this evening there will be a *queue* stretching out from the door of the *Vaudeville*, on the *Place de la Bourse*, fast lengthening to the corner of the next street, with the new-comers. It is made up of nursery maids, shop clerks, restaurant garcons, and other sons and daughters of service, who rejoice in the favor of a free night; of little *rentiers*, small shopkeepers and their wives, short-salaried clerks from the bureaucratic world, blouses perhaps from as far as the *Faubourg St. Antoine*, for the fame of the *Dame aux Camelias* has penetrated even that distant region; of students from the Latin quarter; of *gamins* from everywhere. The doors open in half an hour, and they will find places in the pit on the rear benches of the *pour tous* and in the upper galleries. The better seats were engaged two, three, four days ago. They are occupied by representatives of the old nobility, rolled over in family coaches from the *Faubourg St. Germain*; by representatives of the newer bourgeoise aristocracy from the *Champs d'Antin* and thereabout; by highly-embellished "improper females" from *Place Breda*; in fine, by specimens from all the well-fed classes of the metropolis. And to-night is the sixty-eighth representation of the *Dame aux Camelias*. It is a great "success," as the Parisians say, a "pyramidal success." It must have merit of some sort thus to touch a common chord in hearts otherwise so diversely agitated.

BASIS OF THE PLAY.

The story, as an unfavorable critic said the other day, is as old as sin. Historically:—There lived some years ago at Paris, a girl named MARIE DU PLESSIS. When she entered on her bad life she assumed the name of MARGUERITE GAUTIER. This regard for relatives who bear the family name with honor, is common among females of her class. She became one of the most renowned courtesans of the day—a modern NINON DE L'ENCLOS or MANON LESCAULT—with a difference. Much followed by fast young men and older libertines, whose lavish expenditures enabled her to live in a style of great luxury, at No. 11 *Boulevard de la Madelaine* and afterwards in the *Rue d'Antin*, where she died some six years since. ALEXANDRE DUMAS, JR., wrote a novellette with her—much embellished of course—for the heroine, and has now drawn from the romance this successful drama. The stage represents to us her apartments, and her society, true to a certain phase of Parisian life, if not in particulars, true to hers. The author has carefully maintained the unity of action. The dialogue flows naturally. He never thrusts his own wit upon the easy conversation of MARGUERITE'S lively, well-mannered visitors. She is introduced to us towards the close of her life, which is wasting away with consumption. With a spirit half reckless, half stoical, which attracts something of our pity and of our admiration, she utters no complaints, no regrets. She will live on as she has lived, among bought friends, heartless, gay companions. In such an environment it is not strange that she has never loved, that she disbelieved in love. But she has inspired young ARMAND DUVAL with a passion of whose sincerity she is at last convinced. An irresistible sympathy proves stronger than all her arguments, drawn from her sad experience of life, and she loves in return for the first time. Purified by the new passion, she forsakes her old ways, and retires to a simple country-house near Paris, where she and ARMAND find themselves completely happy. She is interrupted one day during her lover's absence, by the entrance of his father. He reproaches her with the ruin of his son. Her protestations, at first mocked at as the mere tricks of her trade, are uttered with an earnestness so natural and touching, that the old man is soon persuaded of the reality. Still, for his son's sake, and for the sake of his daughter, whose marriage would be prevented by the ill-reputation of her brother, he urges MARGUERITE to give him up. She yields to the father's prayers,—most improbably, you will say,—and not only consents to relinquish the man she loves, but even in leaving him to leave also a conviction in his mind of her unfaithfulness.

She returns to her city habits again, but only to the outward form of them. One evening ARMAND appears in her saloons. He affects indifference when his stay is alluded to by some of the guests, but after having won an enormous amount at one of the card tables, he suddenly turns to the company, and tauntingly confessing that when MARGUERITE sold her carriages and diamonds for love of him, he was mean enough to accept the sacrifice without giving anything in exchange, throws at her feet his gold and bank notes, calling all present to witness that he now is out of her debt. A duel follows between ARMAND and VARVILLE, whom MARGUERITE has told the former she loved.

A later scene represents MARGARET'S bed chamber. The ravages of consumption, and the terrible sufferings she has imposed on her heart, in concealing her love and outwardly encouraging the belief in her faithlessness, have almost worn out her life. She feels that her end approaches, but looks calmly towards it. She has made her peace with Heaven—with a facile levity peculiar to the stage. She holds to life by one hope—the hope of seeing ARMAND again—of being reconciled to him. She reads and re-reads the letter which she received six weeks ago from the father. He writes her kindly. ARMAND is at a distance, but he has within him the whole truth of her noble sacrifice, and ARMAND will come to ask her pardon for them both. He will repair the sore wrong he has done her, and promises her a better future, so well deserved by her courage and self-sacrifice. At last ARMAND arrives; and from his arrival to her quick-succeeding, almost happy death, we had a scene, not outstepping natural limits, but an impassioned and heart-moving, that few see it, except through their tears.

The closing of the mail in half an hour, saves such of your robuster readers as have followed me in this imperfect account of the drama of the season, from any remarks, which, with more time, I might inflict upon their patience. I will only add what seems to contain the moral that ALEXANDER DUMAS, Jr., would have us draw from it. As the curtain is falling, one of the few *real* friends of MARGUERITE, kneeling by the corpse, says: "Sleep in peace, MARGUERITE! Much shall be forgiven thee, because thou hast loved much!" BUNCLE

WASHINGTON.

Presidential Intrigues, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 15, 1852.

The fluctuations of the political Bourse have been considerable this week. The quotations for CASS, which were slightly elevated at the opening by the declaration of the New-Jersey Democracy in his favor, are found to be depressed towards the close by the development of certain formidable intrigues, specially aimed at him. Ohio has been a main reliance with his friends for securing the expected majority on the first ballot; but it is said that an arrangement has been made by which the whole twenty-three votes of the State will be cast for WM. ALLEN, the thunderer. But this is not the worst indication for the former favorite of the party. The dissatisfaction at the South with the NICHOLSON letter, and its various interpretations, has become so great that the nomination of JEFFERSON DAVIS in those States supposed to be controlled by slave-holding bigotry is looked upon as a certain corrolative of a decision by the Convention in favor of General CASS. Such a proceeding would place the defeat of the regular candidate beyond peradventure, for Col. DAVIS would probably receive the votes of two or three States, as Mississippi, Arkansas and Alabama, and he would so divide the Democracy in Virginia, Georgia and Missouri as to give those States to General SCOTT.

At the present writing, the prospects of DICKINSON and DOWNS, HOUSTON and DIX, DOUGLAS and HUNTER, seem to be improving. There is some inquiry for RUSK of Texas, and PIERCE of New-Hampshire, but it is entirely of a speculative character, and they cannot be considered as regularly entered upon the lists for quotation. Several of the candidates spoken of for the first place, are intended to be used only as instruments for the execution of others, whose pretensions are more dreaded. DICKINSON and ALLEN belong to this class. But as in the Roman conclaves, the teol of one faction was sometimes turned against itself by the unexpected concurrence of another, so it may happen now that one of these sham candidates may be adopted by a majority. This would hoist the plotters on their own *petard*.

NEW MOVEMENT IN FASHION.

The French minister gave an entertainment yesterday of a new character, *une matinée dansante*. This *morning* festivity began at about 2 o'clock P. M. and broke up at 9 or 10 in the evening. According to this fashionable division of the hours, which might be announced to the "standing circles" in the polite world as the "new summer arrangement," afternoon is construed to commence after sun down, evening sets in about midnight, and dawn appears at high noon. But the love of novelty proved stronger than custom, and the experiment was perfectly successful. The entire diplomatic corps attended and most of the high officials of our own Government, with their families. These pleasant affairs in the European capitals are usually adjourned jin time for dinner, but Americans are not so easily choked off from a good thing, and, as I have said, the entertainment was prolonged to a late hour in the evening.

CONGRESS.

The proceedings of Congress are important and edifying. The House has passed the Homestead bill, and adjourned for four days to allow of the annual expurgation of the Hall. The Senate having been engaged about two months in debating the details of the Deficiency bill, have just commenced an interesting discussion upon an item of $350,000 in payment of musty old Indian claims. It promises to last for a week or two, and it has now become doubtful whether this bill, so necessary to the current operations of Government, will pass before the June Conventions.

In regard to the Homestead bill, it would have no chance whatever in the Senate, were this not the year of political saturnalia. Many things *must* be done during the Presidential canvass which would not be thought of at any other time. I think the bill will pass. X. Y.

THE MORMONS.

From Salt Lake—State of the Country, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SALT LAKE CITY, Tuesday, March 30, 1852.

I have desired to write to you, agreeably to my promise, for several weeks, but have hitherto been without an opportunity. The mail will leave in some hours, and I avail myself of it to fulfil my promise. Peace and quiet have reigned here for many months. The exacerbation of feeling engendered by the difficulty with the officers sent here by the President, last Summer, has long since subsided, and there is now a sound and healthy feeling pervading public sentiment. Having arrived here subsequent to the departure of those gentlemen, I feel much hesitation in passing an opinion upon their conduct; but I am persuaded that if they had exercised a little more of patience and forbearance, and been guided by prudent counsels, they might now have been in the exercise of their full legal authority. Like all sects, and especially new ones, the Mormons have their full share of egotism, and their charity on subjects trenching upon their dogmas is as narrow as that of the Pharisees of old; but they are not at bottom a bad-hearted people. I must do them the justice to add, too, that they labor with a diligence and industry which I have never seen rivaled in the States. Their cooperative methods in the achievment of their objects are admirable, and vastly more efficient than I have witnessed anywhere else.

At present the best disposition is prevalent relative to the Government and people of the United States. They appear indeed to be anxious to do everything in their power to cultivate and establish the best understanding. I sincerely trust that these good dispositions will be appreciated in the States. They are looking forward with much solicitude to the renewal of the annual exchange of commodities with the emigrants to California, having learned, through some of their people from the Pacific coast, that it was expected the emigration would be large.

Every branch of business here, agricultural, mechanical, and manufacturing, is in a very prosperous condition. It may be truly said that the sun does not shine upon a community which has better reason to be devoutly grateful to Divine Providence. Crimes are not frequent. Those involving the loss of life or limb are very rare indeed. The vice of drunkenness is very uncommon, but those engendered by sexual desires are rife. We have no local news of great interest. I will take some early occasion to give you a succinct view of the natural capabilities of the country. Yours, &c., L.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WINDOW SHADES, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, GILT CORNICES, &c., &c., at great bargains—KELTY & FERGUSON, Nos. 289½ Broadway and 54 Reade-st., have on hand the most complete assortment of Window Shades, Lace Muslin Curtains, &c., to be found in the city. We manufacture our own Shades, and import Lace Curtains, Gilt Cornices, &c., and are confident that we can offer to purchasers inducements not to be found elsewhere. KELTY & FERGUSON
Nos 289½ Broadway, 54 Reade-st., N. Y.

FROM CANADA TO CALIFORNIA.—The leading Press of the Union display in their advertising columns, the cards of the first class business houses of the City of New-York. These advertisements are sent through the office of W. H. McDONALD, 109 Nassau-st., who has not only the cream of the business, but also the choicest papers. Those who like to have their business done correctly, economically and with dispatch, should not fail of calling as above at once

BEAUMONT'S PATENT STARCH POLISH.—JOHN N. STOW'S CHEMICAL ERASIVE SOAP,—JOHNSON'S ORRIS TOOTH SOAP,—BEAUMONT'S FRENCH LIQUID BLUEING.—All of which, are warranted to give entire satisfaction, and constantly used by those who have given them a trial. Wholesale and Retail. Depot, No. 317 Bowery.
Agents wanted to sell the above, who will find it a profitable business.

METALLIC OIL FOR MACHINERY.—CUMBERLAND BROTHERS' PATENT.—The Metallic Oil is superior to pure sperm for all lubricating purposes, and its cost is 30 per cent less. It is the only chemically prepared oil which may be used in factories without the payment of an extra premium for insurance against fire. For sale by the manufacturers, DE LA VERGNE, YOCKNEY & CO., No. 36 Broadway.

FAMILY COAL YARD—No. 104 Jane-st., near Washington.—The subscribers have on hand the best quality of Coal, direct from the mines, free from slate and dirt. All Coal under cover, and particular attention paid to screening. Weight and quality guaranteed. Orders through the City Dispatch promptly attended to.
JOHN J. GRIFFITHS & CO., No. 104 Jane-st.

A HOME FOR ALL AT LITTLE COST.—The friends and subscribers to the MASPETH LAND ASSOCIATION, are requested to meet at Union Hall, corner of Avenue C and 4th street, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 19th May, at 8 o'clock. German and English speakers may be expected. BURTON & CHAMBERS, 61 Chambers-st.

STOLEN—Case No. 4,820; 48 gross hooks and eyes,—from side-walk in front of our store, on Saturday, P M. $10 will be paid for the goods, and $20 more for the conviction of the thief. SPERRY & NEWMAN,
No. 4 Cortlandt-st.

WET BOOTS AND SHOES.—The entire stock of Boots and Shoes damaged at the fire at No. 102 Catharine-st., will be offered for sale on MONDAY, the 17th inst., at the store of BERNARD MAGUIRE, No. 94 Catharine-st.

SPRING STYLE HATS, of the French Elastic Stiff, manufactured from the finest imported plushes, which, for brilliancy of finish and durability will bear the test with any offered with our beautiful patterns of Spring Caps. At MONARQUE'S, No. 228 Bowery.

GRASS HOOKS—For Cutting Grass; Lawn Rakes, designed especially for taking out weeds; Horse and Hand Hay Rakes, for sale by RALPH & CO., Union Agricultural Warehouse and Seedstore, No. 23 Fulton-st.

HOW TO WIN A LOVER.—The most captivating and perfect scheme will be sent to any address, on receipt of $1, post-paid. Address Madame JOSEPHINE, Box No. 50, Broadway Post-Office, New-York.

TAKE NOTICE.—If you want Window Shades, Buff or White Holland, put up to your windows well and cheap, or Upholstery work done, call on BARTOL & REID, No. 5 Amity-st., 2 doors west of Broadway.

FIREWORKS—Of every description—the best quality at the lowest price. For sale by
J. B. PURDY,
No. 34 Maiden-lane, up-stairs.

POTATOES.—500 Sacks of the best varieties—Carter, Peach-blow, &c.—for Seed and family use, now landing and for sale by RAWLS & SEYMOUR,
No. 12 Front-st.

FAST HORSES.—There is now offered for sale two fast trotting horses, that have never before been in any market. Inquire of NORTHRUP & POST, National Stable, opposite the Bull's Head Hotel.

COURT-STREET CROCKERY STORE—One door from Union-st., SOUTH BROOKLYN. A good assortment of China, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Ware cheap.

COL. R. DISOSWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW and COMMISSIONER of DEEDS, for New-York and Illinois, No. 76 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts., N. Y.

WANTED.

CANVASSERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY, to get up routes in several Wards of this City for a well established weekly paper. Newspaper carriers, whose time is not fully employed will find this a good chance. Also, canvassers for several States of the Union. Apply at the office of the *Musical Times*, No. 111 Nassau-st., 3d story.

TO BOOT AND SHOE MERCHANTS.—Wanted, a situation as a salesman in a wholesale Boot and Shoe store—has a very extensive country acquaintance, can control a liberal Western trade. Communications addressed to ELLIS, at the Post-Office, will receive personal attention at the place designated.

AN AGENT WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Of a good address and unquestioned references, to canvass for subscribers to a scientific work, published in numbers, in all the principal manufacturing districts, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. Apply to
H. S. SAMUELS & CO., No. 6 Park-place.

FOUR GOOD COOPERS WANTED.—Also, Boat-steerers, Carpenters, and Blacksmiths, and a number of Landsmen. Ships are now fitting, some for short and others for long voyages. Apply at the office of the Eastern Whaling Company, No. 97 West-st., corner of Cedar-st., up stairs, New-York.

TO HOUSE PAINTERS—Wanted, a young Man to work in the country. Steady employment given till cold weather. Inquire at CONKLIN & POST'S New Building, Hackensack, New-Jersey, for Mr. PRICE.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT WANTED, with sure pay.—Instructions in five useful and two ornamental Arts, by which you can make a fortune, will be sent to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, post-paid. Address D. D. DURT, Box No. 50 Broadway Post-Office, New-York.

SERVANTS.—A great variety of carefully selected Servants are now wanting employment at C. Mason's offices, Nos. 550 Broadway and 145 Bowery. Terms—Yearly subscription, 50 cents; otherwise, 25 cents. N. B.—Plenty of men and boys on hand.

PROTESTANT SERVANTS WANTED—For situations now ready—7 cooks, 6 laundresses, 2 waitresses, 9 servants of all work, a coachman, waiter, and 3 vegetable gardeners. Apply at No. 148 Grand street.

BOY WANTED.—An honest, intelligent, active Boy, who resides in the upper part of the city, to carry a route of morning papers. Address MERCURY, office of *Daily Times*.

FIVE HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED—To sell a new work. High wages made. Call or address (post-paid) "American Family Publication Establishment," No. 128 Nassau-st., New-York, Room No. 8.

WANTED TO HIRE.—A gentleman wishes to hire a small dwelling, or a part of one (unfurnished), terms must be reasonable, and location pleasant, either in Brooklyn, Jersey City, or New-York. Address H.

BOARDING.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD.—Two well-finished, large rooms with grates and mantels, large clothes presses, &c., in a pleasant neighborhood, quite convenient to down-town business men. Will be let to one or two gentlemen in each. Terms, $4 weekly, per room, for one or two persons. Reference required. Address ROOM, at this office, with name and address.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A few gentlemen and their wives and a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated in a genteel family, within 3 minutes walk of Fulton and Catharine Ferries. For particulars inquire at No. 33 Front-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives, and single gentlemen, can be accommodated with neat and commodious rooms, with use of bath-room, by applying at No. 86 Warren-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Several respectable gentlemen can be pleasantly accommodated with full or partial board, at No. 25 Carmine-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED.

THE COURTSHIP AND ADVENTURES OF STANLEY THORN.—By Henry Cockton, Esq., author o "Valentine Vox," "Sylvester Sound," etc. Price, 50 cents.

Henry Cockton is really irresistible. Even a patient, suffering from acute rheumatism, or distracted with the toothache, must laugh heartily at every page of this inimitable tale Stanley Thorn is one of the author's best efforts; and the increasing vigor of the writer is no bad indication of its increasing success. The characters are life-like to a degree of exactness which renders them instantly recognizable; and there is a humor and drollery, and often a pathetic quaintness in his descriptions which makes his books welcome guests in the fireside circle.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by
GARRETT & CO., No. 22 Ann-st.

REMORSE.

BY G. P. R. JAMES, Esq.—The second edition of this popular work is now ready. It is admitted by all who have read it to be one of the most powerful and thrilling Romances of the day—being a forcible illustration of the passions; such as Remorse, Revenge, Hatred, Love, Despair. &c JAMES never wrote a work of greater ability, and it possesses an interest even greater than is usual to his always popular novels. Price 25 cents.
BUNCE & BROTHER, Publishers,
No. 134 Nassau-st., opposite Clinton Hall.

REMOVAL.

GEORGE P. PUTNAM, Publisher, Importer and Commission Bookseller, has removed to 10 Park Place, (*Not Park Row.*)

BOOKS IMPORTED. BOOKS AT WHOLESALE—Commission Agency. Convenience and economy for Book-Buyers. GEORGE P. PUTNAM, 10 Park Place, (opposite the Park—three doors from Broadway—removed from 155 Broadway,) having disposed of his retail stock, will, in addition to his publishing business, act as Commission Agent for supplying Foreign and American Books to the Trade, and to Public Libraries, Athenæums, Schools, Ship Libraries, Exporting Merchants, and purchasers of a single book.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOOKS imported to order. Agencies in London and Paris—Boston and Philadelphia Books at the Publishers prices. G. P. Putnam solicits orders for any books in the United States or Europe, which he will purchase to the best advantage, charging a moderate commission. Such an agency, it is believed, will be useful and economical to book-buyers. Catalogues and facilities for reference. G P Putnam's Monthly List of all Foreign and American Books, with prices, may be had gratis, on application.
G. P. PUTNAM, 10 Park Place
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1852.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON

SEXUAL DISEASES 275 pages; eighth edition; price $1. By Edward H. Dixon, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, a quarterly journal of Medicine and Surgery. The London *Lancet* and Boston and New-York *Medical Journals* remark:

"His practical tact and well-known devotion to the rational principles of surgery, and by remarkable clearness of style are apparent on every page, and lend this book uncommon interest to the general as well as the professional reader."

"The chapters on the treatment of stricture show great practical acquaintance with an intricate class of surgical affections. The work has been republished in London."
ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., No. 2 Astor House.

UNEXCEPTIONALBE BOOKS

FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH—May be found in great variety at RANDOLPH'S. The publications of
THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.
THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY
THE EVANGELICAL KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY, &c.,
with selections from the Catalogues of various Publishers
BOOKS FOR CHILDREN LATELY ISSUED—Far Off, by the author of "Peep of Day" Frank Netherton Stories on the Lord's Prayer, Arthur and Barbara, by Miss Taylor. Flowers of the Forest. The Rhyming Alphabet. Jane Gordon, &c., &c ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH,
No. 683 Broadway, upper corner of Amity-st.

A NEW SPEAKER.

JUST PUBLISHED, by J. C. RIKER, No. 129 Fulton-st., Cobb's Speaker, containing ample exercises in Elocution, in Prose, Poetry, and Dialogue, with an introduction based upon the system of James Sheridan Knowles, and also many engravings, illustrating gestures, attitude, &c. Mr Cobb is the author of a popular series of school-books, of which over six millions have been sold.

JUST PUBLISHED.

COLERIDGE'S BIOGRAPHIA LITERARIA, 804 pages, $1 50; Allyn's Ritual of Freemasonry, $5; Due de la Rochefoucauld's Maxims—elegant portrait—$1; Taylor's Elements of Thought, 75 cents. By remitting, the book will be sent by mail to any part of the country.
W. GOWANS, No. 178 Fulton-st.

"THE TIME OF THE SINGING OF BIRDS IS COME"—No more appropriate book for the season, for a traveling companion, or taking in the country for amusement and instruction, is now offered to the public than WILSON'S AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGY. For sale, in beautiful morocco, colored plates, $3 50; sheep, do. $3; do plain, $2 50; do. cloth, $2 25; by H. S. SAMUELS & CO., Publishers, No. 8 Park-place.
N. B.—Agents wanted for all sections of the country.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.—200,000 pair of DAY'S Patent vulcanized Rubber Japanned Over-Shoes. These goods received the first Premium Silver Medal, over all others, last October, at the Fair of the American Institute. Exporters and extensive dealers are advised to save a profit in ordering and purchasing. DAY'S facilities equal 2,000 pairs a day. Buyers are cautioned that the combination are again at their old game of threatening to prosecute my customers, all for effect, that they may still, for one year more, plunder the pockets of the people.
HORACE H DAY,
Oldest manufacturer of India Rubber now in the business in the United States—owning over 20 patent rights. Warehouse No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

H. B. RICHARDS, No. 37 John-st., 2d door below Nassau-st., (recently of No. 93 Maiden-lane,) keeps on hand a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery of almost every description, Mechanics' Tools, Builders' Goods, housekeeping articles, &c. Persons wishing to purchase goods in this line at the lowest prices, are desired to call on him, at No. 37 John-st., where they will find all articles, on the most reasonable terms, either by the quantity or by retail.
H. B RICHARDS, No. 37 John-st., N. Y.

JOHN MORRISON, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN SMALL WARES, No. 383 Broadway.

Lace Gimps,	Cord and Tassels,	Hosiery and Gloves,
Bugle Gimps,	Embroidery Silk,	Saxony Yarn,
Silk Fringes,	Velvet Ribbons,	Working Cotton,
Silk Buttons,	Oil Silk,	Combs and brushes,
Fancy Buttons,	English Scissors,	China Fans,
Silk Braids,	Dress Protectors,	Magnetic Needles,

R. Hemming & Sons' genuine Needles.

DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS, &c., &c.—The largest and most complete assortment in the United States. Made from the best Kiln Dried Lumber and furnished in any quantity, or made to order in the best manner. The undersigned invite the special attention of builders, and the trade to the above articles. Also the neatest style of inside Blind made in the country. No. 3. N H. R. R. Freight Depot in Centre-st., corner of Canal, N. Y. JENKINS & PORTER.

CHAIRS, CHAIRS, CHAIRS.—COMMERFORD & REDGATE, Nos. 452 and 454 Broadway, between Howard and Grand-sts., East side.—Mahogany stuffed seats, with cane, willow, rush, and Chinese straw seats, of every variety, can be found at this well-known establishment. Citizens and strangers are hereby notified, that as we apply our time exclusively to the production of these articles, we will thereby furnish them at the lowest manufacturing prices.

FOR DISPOSAL—A private Millinery and Dress-making business, well established, together with show-room and house furniture, fixtures, show and glass cases, carpets, bonnet stands, &c., &c., and every article necessary for business and domestic purposes. Four apprentices have a time to serve. This bona fide chance seldom offers. It will be disposed of very low, as the party leaves early for the country. No reasonable offer refused. Address W. M. A., care of Mr. GRAINGER, No. 299 4th-st.

AMERICAN HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE, PROSPECT HILL, Port Chester, N. Y., on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Dr. T. L. NICHOLS and Mrs. GOVE NICHOLS, will be at their City Office, No. 45 White-st., for consultation, every WEDNESDAY, from 2 to 5 P. M. Dr. WILLIAM F. BEH will attend to City practice and consultations daily.

LAWN GRASS.—A mixture of fine English and native Grass Seeds for lawns, with an assortment of other field and garden Seeds, for sale in any quantity by RALPH & CO., Union Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 23 Fulton-st., near Fulton Market.

TO LET.

STORES AND DWELLINGS AND APARTMENTS TO LET, corner of 3d-av. and 80th-st., corner of Broadway and 68th-st. Two three-story brick buildings in 70th-st., near 8th-av., suitable for one or more families. TO LET—Five three-story brick buildings, 20x40 each, Croton water, &c., on 80th-st., near Broadway; will be finished early in the summer. Inquire on the premises, and of A. C. DAYTON, Bonds and Warehouses, corner of Exchange-place and Broadway.

COTTAGE TO LET, AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—A large two-story Cottage (new), suitable for a large genteel family. A fine situation, with an acre of ground tastefully laid out, near Rev. T. TOWELL'S residence, commanding a fine view of the water; ten minutes' walk from Vanderbilt's Landing. For terms, apply at the *Times* Office, No. 113 Nassau-st., or Rev. Dr. TOWELL, near the premises.

COTTAGE TO LET, AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND—Suitable for a genteel family, within 2,000 feet of Vanderbilt's ferry, with a neat garden, wells and cisterns—contains two parlors, marble mantles, kitchen, range, six chambers, china and store closets, and cellar under the whole. Baker, milk, and ice man all call at the door. Apply to WM. B. TOWNSEND, No. 130 Broadway.

HALF OF A HOUSE TO LET.—Immediately, one-half of the three-story house, No. 14 Sussex-st., Jersey City, within two minutes walk of the Ferry, consisting of two parlors, two bed-rooms, kitchen, several closets, store room in the attic, and a basement for fuel. Rent, $150 per annum. Inquire on the premises, or No. 307 Washington-st., N. Y., of R. H. CADY.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—In Dean-st., near Powers-st., a two-story house, out-house, stable and a large garden, with a variety of fruit trees. Possession given immediately. Rent, $500 a year. Inquire at No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, up stairs.

MERCHANTS' HALL TO LET—No. 360 Broadway, 3d floor, neatly fitted up for Societies. Can be had Monday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings; also for day meetings. For particulars apply to either of the undersigned.
JOHN BISCO, No. 125 Lewis-st.,
JOHN MORRISON, No. 383 Broadway.

BUILDING TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER.—A building on 1st-av., between 23d and 24th-sts., 18 by 45 feet, containing five rooms. Will be let together, or in rooms to suit applicants. Apply on the premises, or to
MORTON & BREMNER,
No. 212 Pearl-st., cor. Fletcher.

KINGSBRIDGE.—TO LET—With one or two acres of land, a neat cottage at Kingsbridge, immediately on the river, consisting of parlor, kitchen, and bed-room on the first floor, and three bed-rooms on the second. Rent, $100. Apply to E. D. EWEN, No. 66 John-st.

OFFICE ON BROADWAY AND PIER TO LET.—Office No. 130 Broadway, back room, second story, well arranged for an office or agent, and near Cedar-st. A Pier at the foot of Cedar-st., North River, suitable for steamboats or propellers.
W. B. TOWNSEND, No. 130 Broadway.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET.—A gentlemen having taken the house No. 192 West 15th-st., near the 8th-av., has more room than is necessary for his family, and will let the second floor, consisting of three rooms, and the back basement to a small family. Inquire at the house, or at the Savings Bank, cor. of 23d-st. and 8th-av., after 10 A. M.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—In Tweed Building, No. 113 Nassau-st., the 2d floor, 25 by 103 feet deep, entrance on two streets. Inquire of JOHN GILHOOLY, No. 113 Nassau-st., in basement.

STORE TO LET.—The eligible store No. 4 Warren-st., near Broadway; and counter and desk for sale. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A small place eligibly situated on the banks of the Hudson River, about 31 miles from this City. The buildings are new, commodious, and highly finished. The grounds are abundantly stocked with fruit and ornamental shade trees. There is also an excellent supply of well and brook water. $6,000 of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars, apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

FLAMMERSBURG.—This new village, accessible several times a day by stages and steamboats, is situated within 8 miles of the City Hall, opposite Harlem, on the College Point and Flushing Bay, near Flushing, and adjoining the village of Strattonport, which sold so readily last Spring, and is now building quite fast, is laid out on the same scale, the streets of both places intersecting each other, and will, from its commanding situation, at no distant period, be one of the principal seaports in the vicinity of New-York. The lots vary in size, from 2 to 4 city lots, in price from $125 to $150. The terms are $20 down, and the rest in instalments of $10, which enables every person, however circumstanced, to become his own landlord. He likewise offers an inducement to the capitalist, rarely met with, as there is no doubt, judging from the past, but that this property will, in six months, sell at twice the price now asked. Being exceedingly healthy, and surrounded by scenery which cannot be surpassed, embracing views of the East River, village of Flushing, Riker's Island, Morrisania, York Island, the Palisade Rocks, Catskill Mountains to West Point, making it one of the most desirable places for a residence that can be imagined. Any person wishing to purchase at the above places, is requested to call at the office, where maps and every information will be cheerfully given. JOHN A. FLAMMER, No. 157 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs. All payments for Strattonport and Flammersburg lots, must be made personally to JOHN A. FLAMMER. Office hours from 4 to 8 P. M. Maps can be seen and had at JOHN G. FLAMMER'S, No. 31 Mott-st.

FARM IN NEW-JERSEY FOR SALE.—A valuable farm situated on the road leading from Elizabethtown to Rahway, consisting of about eighty-five acres, and within one mile of the Depôt of the New-Jersey Railroad in Rahway. There is on the place a two-story dwelling and kitchen, with barns and out-houses, in good

New-York Daily Times.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

Mr. John R. Burns, a grocer in Baltimore, died a horrid death in that city on Tuesday, in consequence of poison communicated to his system, by a horse afflicted with glanders. During the administration of medicine, Mr. B. thrust into the animal's mouth, his hand, a finger of which had been previously cut, and the flesh laid open. Through this wound the virus was absorbed and mortification having supervened. A surgeon was called upon to amputate the diseased member. Perceiving, however, that the poison had penetrated to every portion of the unfortunate man's system, who declined performing the operation, and stated that no earthly skill could save his life. After lingering in great agony, death closed the scene. The corpse presented a blackened and hideous appearance.

At a recent meeting of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, a letter was read from Bishop Upfold, in which he promised to furnish the Society such important historical facts as he might meet with during his travels through the State. Among the MSS, which the Bishop presented through Mr. Jordan, are copies of the original commission of President John Adams to Jacob Burnet and others, constituting them the Legislative Council of the Territory northwest of the Ohio River. It is dated at Philadelphia, March 4, 1799. One of this Council, Judge Burnet, is still alive and enjoying a vigorous old age.

A serious affray occurred at Covington, Ind., on the 8th instant, between Hon. E. A. Hannegan, ex-United States Senator, and Capt. Duncan, who are brothers in-law. Duncan having indulged freely in the use o liquor, went to Hannegan's room, and an altercation ensued between the parties, when Capt. Duncan gave Mr Hannegan a slap in the face. Mr. Hannegan, on the impulse of the moment, struck Capt. Duncan with a knife in the lower part of the stomach, inflicting a dangerous wound. A rumor prevailed that Duncan had since died

A friend, just arrived from a trip up the Missouri as high as St. Joseph, says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, represents that the whole country is like an extended encampment. In and around every town the vacant grounds are whitened with tents, and alive with the mass of men, women, children, horses, and cattle, all preparing for the start upon that long journey over plain, mountain and desert, which has to be performed to reach the land of golden hopes and golden disappointments.

The *Boston Congregationalist* and the *Trumpet* (Universalist) have made an arrangement for each paper to keep before the people, in standing columns, a collection of Scripture texts selected by the other. The *Trumpet* publishes every week a list of texts against Universalism, selected by the *Congregationalist*; and the *Congregationalist* gives a list of texts selected by the *Trumpet*. Each paper is pledged to continue this arrangement as long as the other.

The Detroit *Advertiser* says of the Mormons on Beaver Island: A gentleman residing at Sault Ste. Marie, who came down in the *Northerner*, informs us that there did not appear to be any disposition on the part of the Mormon saints, at Beaver Island, to restrain themselves by the strict rules of civilized life. Our informant says that they had completely gutted the store of Mr. KINGSLEY & Co., at Whiskey Point, during the winter.

On Friday night last, the dwelling of Mr. Daniel Hoke, in York county, Pa., about two miles from Hanover, on the road from Hanover to York, was entirely destroyed by fire; and, two of his children, a little girl aged 7 years, and a boy aged 4, were consumed in the flames. The house was a frame building, and was half burned down before the inmates discovered their danger, and the survivors barely escaped with their lives.

After the passage of the Liquor bill in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, a resolution was submitted directing that the "jug, now prominently placed among the agricultural implements, be removed from that emblem, as it is unbecoming a Temperance Legislature, and is evidence that ardent spirits were once used by the Pilgrim Fathers of this Commonwealth, and thereby the public mind is greatly demoralized."

Lieutenant Maury reports to the Secretary of the Navy, that the Asteroid discovered by Gasparis on the 17th of March last, was observed at the National Observatory, by Mr. James Ferguson, with the filar micrometer of the large Equatorial, on the 6th, and again on the 7th inst. The Asteroid has the appearance of a star of the 10-11 magnitude, and makes the 10th in the group between Mars and Jupiter.

Lying, says the *Boston Post*, is an exceedingly vulgar vice—yet often practised by genteel people. Lawyers lie professionally; doctors lie occasionally; editors lie unintentionally; merchants lie habitually, and the telegraph lies perpetually—but then it don't know any better, which can hardly be said of mendacious characters in general. As Falstaff says, "Lord! how this world is given to lying."

In an affray at the county seat of Bullit County, Ky., on Monday of last week, between Samuel N. Smith and Ward Phelps, the latter was so badly wounded that he died the following morning. The difficulty grew out of an election for Police Judge, which was progressing that day. Ward struck at Smith with a chair, when the latter inflicted a mortal wound with a small knife. Smith was tried and at once acquitted.

A collision occurred on the Michigan Central Railroad, on the 11th inst. An emigrant and a freight train came in contact at the curve of the road, and three persons were killed and fifteen badly wounded. The emigrants who were killed were principally Germans', their names were not known. The engineers and firemen had been arrested and were undergoing an examination.

Several lumps of gold were discovered in a ravine in the village of Mineral Point, (Wisconsin,) on Saturday the 1st inst., worth from $2 to $4. On the Monday following, half the town turned out to search for the "hidden treasure," and in a short time found a "lead," containing gold, silver and diamonds, and before noon, $200 worth of these precious metals were taken from the earth.

An important land suit, involving the title to a large amount of real estate, north of the North Pin, at Chicago, Ill., which has been before the U. S. District Court for several terms, has been decided in favor of the plaintiff, W. S. Johnston, of Cincinnati. The United States Government has set up a claim to the same tract, and the case will probably be argued during the present term of the Court.

An altercation took place in Ridge township, Wyandot County, Ohio, on the 5th inst, between Thos. Anderson, and his son Harrison, (a boy about 15 years old,) during which the latter struck his father with a small piece of oak board. He died in fifteen minutes after the blow was given. It is said that both were habitual inebriates, and intoxicated at the time.

Rev. Thomas L. Hamner, General Agent of the American Sunday School Union, informs the Charleston papers that the late Edward Wright of Baltimore, a few days previous to his death, placed in the hands of his pastor the sum of $1,000, to aid in supporting the branch of the Depository of the Sunday School Union about to be established in Charleston.

Miss Julia Pelby, the actress, was accidentally wounded over the left eye, by Mr. Hamblin, at the Howard Lyceum, Boston, a few evenings since, while acting the fencing scene in "Guy Mannering." The blow staggered Miss P., but she remained on the stage until the fall of the curtain, and subsequently appeared in another play.

While officers were engaged in seizing liquor concealed in the house of one McKeon, at Portland, Me., the proprietor assaulted them with a butcher knife, nearly two feet in length, and cut policeman Francis G. Loring from the top of his forehead to the bridge of his nose, laying the bone open to view. The desperado was finally secured.

Captain Genn, of Provincetown, with a crew of townsmen, started into the bay on Friday last, on a cruise for whalers, and captured a right whale, which yielded about 75 barrels of oil. The whalebone was eight feet long. The oil and bone are worth about $2,000.

Several cannon balls have been dug from the estate of Noah Sturtevant, on Border-street, East Boston. They are eighteen and thirty-two-pounders. The hill slopes towards, and is directly opposite to Breed's Hill, and it is conjectured that these balls were fired from that spot, at the time of the battle of Bunker Hill.

The Mobile papers tell of a race which came off at the race course near that city, between Miss Cushman, the pedestrian, and the race horse Reindeer—she to run five hundred yards, while the horse was to make the circuit of the course. The horse beat, making the distance in 1 minute 57 seconds.

The Montreal *Herald* announces that first class tickets can be procured for railroad passage from that city to New-York for $5. Distance about 500 miles. Fare about one cent a mile; cheap enough. In a few days, it is promised, the trip shall be made in twenty-four hours.

The Legislature of Ohio have passed a law restricting the employment of children under eighteen, and all women in the mechanical or manufacturing establishments more than ten hours a day; and making ten hours a legal day's labor in all cases in which the contract is silent on that point.

Extensive fires have occurred, within a few days past, in the woods of Marshfield and Pembroke, Mass., destroying a strip of forest four miles long by one broad. The loss is estimated at $100,000. Mr. Webster did not suffer, as the flames were not in the neighborhood of his wood-land.

James Weldon, who was sentenced to be hung at Geneseo for arson, but whose sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life, has made a full confession of his guilt—implicating, as a participant in the affair, Johnson, who was a witness against him at the time of the trial.

Mr. Mark Morton, a respectable resident of West Philadelphia, whose business is that of a cattle dealer, on the 28th of April left his home to proceed to New-York, by the early morning line, and has not since been heard of. He was expected to return the next day.

One hundred and sixty sheep which Mr. Jewett, of Vermont, has just imported from Spain, have arrived, in charge of a Spanish shepherd. Mr. Jewett paid $14,000 for the flock. There was one buck which cost $900, and would shear twenty-four pounds of wool.

Two children, near Sumterville, S. C., were recently poisoned by swallowing a portion of the root of a yellow jasmun vine, which the father of the children had trimmed away from his garden. Both of the children fell asleep in a short time and died.

The report of the trustees and visitors of the Common Schools of Cincinnati, states that the number of scholars enrolled during the past year was 13,583, of whom 7,194 were males and 6,389 females. The average number in daily attendance was 7,153.

A Palmyra paper tells a story of a newly arrived emigrant, who, having a heavy "brick in his hat," while attempting to find the way to his lodgings, stepped down a well 60 feet deep, whence he was taken soon after, having received no serious injury.

A meeting has lately been held in St. John, N. F., in relation to the proposed Magnetic Telegraph to connect Newfoundland with the Continent. The Lieut. Governor presided, and the meeting passed resolutions in favor of the project.

The new Boston Musical Hall, in Bumstead-place, is progressing rapidly. The walls are now laid up some six feet from the foundation. It is confidently asserted that it will be completed and ready for occupancy by the next musical season.

A few days since, a party of four men, named John Ripley, Joseph Ripley, Mr. Crumb and Mr. Elder, undertook to cross the Mississippi in a skiff, from a raft lying opposite Lansing, during a high wind, and were drowned.

The corner stone of the late Tremont Temple was raised on Monday, when were brought to light the papers relating to the building of the theatre, newspapers of the day, and other matters of public interest at the time.

A movement is on foot to effect a change in the day of departure of the weekly mail from New-Orleans to Galveston, from Sunday to Saturday.

MARRIED.

At Hackensack, N. J., on the 11th inst., by Rev. Alexander H. Warner, WM. E. KEIFFE, of Bergen, to Miss DEBORAH, daughter of Job Smith, Esq., of Secaucus, N.J.

On Sunday evening, May 16, by Rev. Henry Chase, Mr. JOHN B. CLYMER to Miss LEONORA COPPINGER, all of this City.

DIED.

On Monday morning, in the 78th year of his age, JAMES W. DOMINICK.

The funeral services will be held at St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Christie-sts., on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M. His friends and those of his sons and sons-in-law are invited to attend. my18-2t*

On the 17th inst., SARAH A., only daughter of Danl. C. and Mary Underhill, aged 4 years.

Her remains will be taken from the residence of her parents, No. 7 East 21st-st., to-morrow morning, by the 7 o'clock New-Haven train, to Rye, Westchester Co., for interment.

Departed this life on Monday evening, 17th inst., GEORGE STEPHEN, son of John P. and Maria Gregson, aged 12 months and 14 days.

His remains will be taken to Newtown, Conn., for interment, from No. 55 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday at 6½ o'clock A. M.

On Monday morning at 6½ o'clock, Mrs. ROSANNAH W. FERGUSON, wife of Mr. John W. Ferguson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral services at No. 163 West 26th-st., this day, at 3 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken on Wednesday morning to Carmel, Putnam Co., N. Y., for interment.

In the City of Brooklyn, Monday evening, 17th inst., after a lingering illness, at the residence of her son, Capt. A. B. Lowber, ELIZABETH, relict of the late Michael Lowber, in the 65th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her sons, together with the members of the John-st. Church, New-York, and of the Pacific and Washington-st. M. E. Churches, Brooklyn, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, from No. 93 Willoughby-st., between Duffield and Gold. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood. my19-2t*

At Yonkers, on Sunday morning, May 16, Rev. HENRY L. STORRS, Rector of St. John's Church, Yonkers, eldest son of the late Hon. Henry L. Storrs, of this City, in the 41st year of his age.

The funeral will take place to-morrow, (Tuesday,) at 2 P. M., at his parish Church, and the attendance of his brethren of the clergy and other friends is requested without further notice. my17-2t*

The Hudson River Railroad cars leave the depo at Chambers-st. at 1 o'clock, P. M.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 17.

$5,000 U. S. '58, '65	103⅛	150 Morris Canal	b30 19¼
2,000 Ill. Int. Imp't, '47	76⅛	200 do	s3 19
55,000 Indiana State 5s	91	250 New-Jersey Zinc	13⅜
1,000 Erie 1st Mgt. Bds	116⅛	100 do	b30 13½
5,000 Erie 2d Mgt. Bds	109⅛	130 Harlem Railroad	73
2,000 Erie R. R. Certs	99⅛	50 do	s15 74⅛
26,000 Erie Conv. Bds. '62	98	200 do	b60 73
1,000 N. J. Cent Bds	94	15 Syracuse & Utica	130
50 Mechanics Bank	123½	200 Long Island R. R	31⅛
50 North River Bank	114	100 Nor. & Wor. R. R	57⅜
50 Merch. Ex. Bank	b3 110	50 do	b30 57⅜
5 Bank Commerce	119	100 Reading Railroad	78⅛
50 do	119	400 do	s15 78⅛
15 Metropolitan Bank	107	110 Madison & Ind. R. R.	102
90 Canton Co	83⅜	30 N. Y. & N. H. R. R.	111⅛
150 do	83⅝	22 do	111⅛
50 do	b3 83⅝	23 Panama Railroad	115
25 do	83⅞	19 North Indiana R R	111
50 do	b10 83⅞	50 Hud River Railroad	62⅜
460 Nicaragua Transit Co.	40	25 Erie Railroad	s10 88
50 do	39⅜	175 do	s3 83⅞
50 do	b60 40⅛	5 N. Hav. & Hart. R. R	124⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Erie Conv. Bds '71, '97		20 New-Jersey Zinc Co	13⅛
6,000 Hud. 2d Mgt Bds	104⅜	50 do	13⅜
2,000 Gale & Chic Bds.	93⅛	100 Nicaragua Transit Co	39⅛
30 Bank North America	110	50 do	39⅜
150 North Amer. Trust	11	50 Panama Railroad	115
10 Canton Co	83⅛	450 Harlem Railroad	opg 72⅛
200 Erie Railroad	88⅛	100 do	s30 73

MONDAY, May 17—6 P. M.

The regular semi-monthly mail packet from California came in this morning, with the letters and treasure which left San Francisco on April 18. The gold on freight is $1,202,000. The amount which left San Francisco was $1,526,000. The difference goes to New-Orleans and England from Panama. The passengers by this and the previous arrival are reported to have brought full half a million. The results of this arrival are not equal to the general expectation, but excite no disappointment, as the news from the mines is of the most favorable character, and many of the miners too profitably employed to bring in their supplies. The markets appear to be paying more regular and satisfactory prices, and if not again crowded from the Atlantic side, the trade with the new State will soon assume a more reliable tone.

The Stock market, so far as the fancies were at issue, exhibited firmness, without any marked degree of speculation. Canton, Harlem and Nicaragua opened a fraction better, and the first named advanced to 83¼ @ ¼ and closed in demand. Erie, Norwich and Reading were steady in price and the business light. Jersey mining advanced to 13¾, closing ¼ @ ¼. There was a sale —the first for some time—of North American Trust at $11, at the Second Board. In the Investment Shares there was general firmness. The City Banks were in request, and sales were made of Panama Railroad at 115, and Syracuse and Utica at 130, both advancing 2 ₱ cent. on last transactions. New-Haven went up ¼ ₱ cent. Northern Indiana sold again at 111 and Madison at 102.

Bonds were perhaps not so active as on Saturday, but another large business was done. The heaviest sales were in Erie Convertibles of '62, opening at 98 at the early Board, and selling at the close, by private contract, at 98¼ buyer 10 days, ¼ buyer 60 days, and $50,000 in one line, at 99 buyer 60 days. Indiana fives sold to the extent of $55,000 at 91. The new Government fives (Texas Indemnity) brought 106¾. The bids for a million at Austin, on May 1, are not yet fully reported. We hear the Agricultural Bank, of Galveston, got $100,000 at 104, and interest from January. The Harlem Extensions have suddenly fallen to 77½, a concession of 6 ₱ cent., from what cause we are not advised. Erie Second Mortgage gave way ¼ ₱ cent. after the rapid jump on Friday and Saturday. Galenas went up ¼ ₱ cent. The Albany Northern Bonds are going off rapidly. The Bellefontaines have advanced to 96, at which there were sales to-day. The private letters from the other side, especially from London, are not very encouraging for American Railway Bonds "in the abstract," yet practically, a good deal seems to be going on in nearly all descriptions, on foreign means and foreign credits. For the Continent, there is, we know, much buying out and out. In England, certain State stocks, not yet at unreasonable premiums, are wanted, and we apprehend further considerable negotiations will be made if desirable parcels offer. Not many of the State loans can be had in amounts to induce attention. The new Baltimore and Ohio Railroad sevens, $700,000 in amount, were bid off at Baltimore to-day, at low figures. The telegraph says 86 to 90 ₱ cent.

The Money market exhibits increased abundance. The Banks and outside lenders are not able to make demand loans as freely as they desire at 4@5 ₱ cent. The stock brokers, of long established credit, make most of their negotiations at 4 ₱ cent. We hear of no change in paper. the quotations 4 @ 4½ ₱ cent. off No. 1 sixty days acceptances, 5@6 ₱ cent. off ninety days paper; 6@7 off longer dates to six months.

Exchange for the British steamer, direct on Wednesday, moved to a partial extent to-day. The sales for first-rate transient bills, bank signatures, were at 110@110½. The home bankers are drawing at 110½. Francs 5.16¼@5.15. Some specie is engaged for the steamer, probably $100,000, but of what coin we are not advised.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day, $77,110; paid $52,146; and held, at close, a balance of $3,676,061.

A new direct channel for the Coal trade from the Lehigh, Pennsylvania, mines, to this City, is soon to be opened by railroad—called the New-Jersey Central—from Elizabethtown Point, 15 miles below New-York, to Phillipsburg, opposite Easton, Pennsylvania, on the Delaware. The Lehigh Canal, from the Coal mines, strikes the river at Easton. Hitherto the trade has gone to Bristol and Philadelphia through the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania State Canal, and partly to New-York through the Morris Canal. The New-Jersey Central connects with the Jersey City and New-Brunswick Road at Elizabethtown, and the Coal may be brought all the way from Easton by rail. It is doubted, however, whether without the use of a railroad bridge at Easton, which the Pennsylvania Legislature has refused to grant, the Coal can be transhipped on terms to make the operation profitable.

The San Francisco *Prices Current* of April 17, quotes Agricultural Implements as in good demand, and paying 50 ₱ cent. on invoice cost and charges. Boots and Shoes are well sustained. Bricks declined to $18 ₱ 1,000. Coal, $40 ton; Adamantine Candles, 4 cents; Rio Coffee, 13 cents. Considerable activity in Dry Goods. Drugs active. Alcohol $1 25, gallon. Richmond Flour, Haxall, $9. Iron and Hardware dull. Whisky advancing; domestic 70@75c., and a lot to arrive at 80 cents. Lumber moderate in demand, but prices fairly maintained. Mess Pork, $20. Bacon Hams 25 cents. Gold dust from the placers, $16@$16 4. Exchange on New-York, best 3½ ₱ cent. premium.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

MONDAY, May 17—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in fair request, at full figures. The Sales amount to 50 bbls Pots, at $5⅜@5 06; and Pearls at $6 37½ for ₱ 100 lb.

COTTON—Is still more active, and, if anything, inclines upwards—the day's transactions consisting of 4,200 bbls Uplands Middlings at 9¼, and Orleans at 9¾.

FLOUR AND MEAL—We notice more firmness in the market for State and Western—the diminished receipts annulling the effect of the *Atlantic's* unfavorable news, which, however, has put a temporary stop to shipping purchases; and hence the transactions are confined to the supply of Eastern and local trade. The quantity of low grades here is moderate, that of the medium kind limited, and of the finer sorts pretty fair. The business comprises 7,400 bbls. Superfine No. 2 at $3 50@$3 62½, ordinary to straight State and good common Orleans at $4@$4 12½; mixed Western, choice State and favorite Ohio at $4 12½@$4 25; fair to fancy Indiana and Michigan at $4 25@$4 37½; fancy Genesee at $4 62½@4 87; fancy Ohio at $4 75@$4 85; extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5@$5 37½; and extra Genesee at $5@$5 75. Canadian is without additional variation—1,500 bbls. Superfine realizing $4 06@$4 12½, in bond, ₱ bbl. Southern coming forward less quickly, and is held more firmly, with a brisk consumptive inquiry, and sales of 600 bbls. mixed to fancy Ohio Ordinary at $4 37½@$4 62½; and fancy at $4 75@$5 25. Rye Flour is sparingly sought after, at $3 31½@3 37½ ₱ bbl. Corn Meal sells by retail at $3 25 for Jersey and $3 36¼ for Brandywine.

GRAIN—Wheat is nominally the same—the high pretensions of owners and the limited supply, checking operations, while the demand is moderate for export and home use. Rye is scarce and in demand at 73c.@74c. Barley is wholly neglected. Two rowed being quoted at 63c.@65c. Oats are less inquired for at 40c.@42c. Western and 41c.@43c. for Northern. Corn slightly favors factors—who evince less desire to realize, owing to the light arrivals, which are unequal to the calls of the trade. The transactions include 33,000 bush. round yellow at 63c.; mixed Western at 63c.@64c; and round yellow at 65c.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more liberally offered, and strongly tends downward. The sales reach 300 bbls. new Prime, at $16 50, and new Mess at $18 37½. Pickled Meats are in fair supply and light request, at 8½c. @ 8¾c. for Shoulders, and 9½c. @ 10c for Hams. Bacon is taken as fast as received from the interior, at 9c. @ 10c. ₱ lb, according to quality. Lard is hardly so firm, the day's business embracing 300 bbls. Prime, at 9½c. @ 10½c., with 1,500 kegs do. to arrive, supposed at 11½c. Beef is steady and saleable, the operations amounting to 300 bbls. Prime, at $6 @ $7 50, and Mess at $9 75 @ $13 75 ₱ bbl. Other articles are as previously noticed.

WHISKY—Is lighter in stock, more active in demand, and firmer in price, with sales of 300 bbls. Ohio and Prison, at 20½c. @ 21c. ₱ gallon, cash.

FREIGHTS—Engagements to Liverpool were light and rates dull. About 800 to 1,000 bbls. Flour were engaged at 1s., and 500 to 600 bales Cotton at ¼d. Grain was nominal at 4d. To London 300 bbls. Resin were engaged at 2s 3d.; to Havre 200 do at 2s 6d. Clippers on for California were loading at 45c.@65c., for measurement goods.

New-York Cattle Market....MAY 16.

Reported for the New-York Daily Times.

FOR BEEVES, at the WASHINGTON DROVE YARD, corner of Fourth-avenue and Thirty-fourth street, and at CHAMBERLAIN'S HUDSON RIVER BULL'S HEAD, foot of Robinson street. For COWS and CALVES, SHEEP and LAMBS, at BROWNING'S, in Sixth-st., near Third-avenue and also at CHAMBERLAIN'S.

AT WASHINGTON DROVE YARD—2,400 Beeves, (2,000 Southern and Western, remainder this State.) Prices for good retailing ranged at from 7c @9¼c. ₱ lb. The market closed dull, with about 300 head left unsold.

AT BROWNING'S—50 Cows and Calves. Sales at from $22 50 to $37@$50—all sold. 3,000 Sheep and Lambs offered. Sales at from $2 to $3 75@$7 50 for the former, and $1 75@$3 50 to $6 for the latter—left over, 300.

AT CHAMBERLAIN'S—HUDSON RIVER BULL'S HEAD.—Offered, 300 Beeves; sales at from 7c @8½c.; extra, 7½c. 60 Cows and Calves offered; sales at from $22 50@$32 50 to $45—all sold. 1,000 Sheep and Lambs on sale. Sales of Wool Sheep, at from $3 25@$4 50 to $6; Sheared do., at $2 50@$3 50 to $5. Lambs at from $2@$2 75 to $4. 100 unsold.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 17.

Sales were made to-day of 400 BEEVES at $4 75, on the hoof, equal to $8@$9 25 net. Hogs were at $7 75@$8 25.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, May 16.

COTTON closed firm on Saturday at 9½c. for good middling.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE....MAY 17.

By Dumont & Hosack.

House and lot No. 58 Greenwich-st., 25x100.....$12,900

By J. Bleecker.

House and lease of lot cor. Broadway and 9th-st., 23x98.23,000 House and 4 lots on 81st-st., near 4th-av., each 25x104 together	2,350
1 lot adjoining, 25x100	480
1 lot do. 25x100	490
1 lot do. 25x100	485
1 lot do. 25x100	480
1 lot do. 25x100	490
2 lots opposite, each 25x102, $510 each	1,020

BROOKLYN—*By James Cole*....MAY 17.

2 lots on Washington-av., near Sackett-st., $125 each	250
2 lots on Sackett-st., near Washington-av., each 25x131 $105 each	210
1 lot cor rear on Union-st, each 25x131—$100 each	200
2 lots near above, each 25x104—$105 each	210
1 gore cor Union-st. and Washington-av	140
1 gore adjoining	125
2 gores near above, $105 each	210
5 gores opposite, $80 each	400
1 gore adjoining	90
1 gore do	100
6 lots on Union-st, near Franklin-av, each 25x131, $40 each	240
2 lots adjoining, each 25x131, $45 each	90
2 lots do each 25x131, $50 each	100
2 lots on rear of President-st, each 25x131, $50 each	100
2 lots adjoining, each 25x131, $45 each	90
6 lots do each 25x131, $40 each	240
2 lots opposite, each 25x131, $25 each	50
2 lots adjoining, each 25x131, $30 each	60
4 lots do each 25x131, $35 each	140
2 gores adjoining, $35 each	70
5 gores on rear, $35 each	175
2 lots cor Rogers and Douglass-sts, ea 25x100, $75 ea.	150
3 lots opposite, each 25x100, $60 each	180
5 lots cor Rogers-av, each 25x100, $60 each	300
4 lots opposite, each 25x100, $55 each	220
4 lots on rear on Douglas-st each 25x100, $45 each	180
6 lots adjoining, each 25x100, $40 each	240
4 lots cor Decatur-st and Rogers-av, ea 25x100, $50 ea.	200
7 lots opposite cor, each 25x100, $55 each	385
6 lots cor Sackett-st. and Rogers-av, each 25x100, $47 50 each	285
4 lots on Degraw-st, near Rogers-av, each 25x100, $52 50 each	210
2 lots on rear on Sackett-st, each 25x100, $52 50 each	105

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship City of Norfolk, from Norfolk—Mrs. Hirch, F. Loahnan, J. Eaves and lady, D. A. S. Phelps, A. W. Rand and lady, S. Mygatt, Miss Mary Jones, Wm. Rowland, Virginia Murton, A. Donaldson, J. Skinner and lady, Mr. Welsh, J. E. Turner and lady, Jennut, W. J. Wilson and lady, W. H. Pond, R. W. Gasler, Mr. Smith and lady, Mr. Mayo, Samuel J. Tripp, E. W. Redfield, and 16 in the steerage.

In steamship William Penn, from New-Orleans—Mrs. Sullivan, Mr. Porter, Miss Ann Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Brady and child, S. L. Vesser, Mrs. Marks, 2 children and nurse, J. Ross, John Stearn, and 17 in the steerage.

In steamship Union, from Charleston—Mrs. R. O. Ellis, Miss C. McConnell, Miss M. Moore, Mrs. C. B. Williston, Miss Lamore, Mrs. S. R. W. Smith, D. H. Silcox, R. A. Stevens, Capt. T. R. McConnell, H. Lizzie, Y. H. Rice, G. B. Walbridge, C. B. Williston, W. H. Goodrich, S. B. Proctor, J. Muth, J. A. Snyder, P. S. Punch, E. R. Chichester, A. Laman, L. Dwelly, A. B. Freeman, J. M. Babcock, and 67 in the steerage.

In ship Marsica, from Savannah—T. Doyan, C. Young, W. H. Bullock and lady.

In brig Moses, from Charleston—John Bowers, wife and three children.

MINIATURE ALMANAC....THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises.... 4 42 | Sets..... 7 11 | MOON—Sets.....

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook....7 37 | Gov. Island.... 8 27 | Hell Gate 10 06

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK... MONDAY, MAY 17.

Cleared.

Steamer Vulcan, Hand, Philadelphia, W. H. Thompson
Ship Eliza Mallory, Williams, San Francisco, E. B. Sutton.
Ship Harmonia, Diggett, Glasgow, Dunham & Dimon.
Bark Orion, Jones, Mobile, Eagle & Hazard
Bark Pallas, (Br.) Young, Quebec, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.
Bark Louis, (Brem.) Schaw, Bremen, G. J. Bechtel.
Bark Figaro, (Brem.) Breckman, Wilmington, Pavenstadt & Schumaker
Bark Locunda, Hill, Marseilles, J. W. Elwell & Co.
Bark Alida, (Br.) Thomsson, Charleston, P. W. Byrnes.
Brig Hoats of Oak, (Br.) Dibben, Fogs, N. F., Siffkin & Ironsides
Brig E. I. Walton, Titus, Bordeaux, T. W. Bavard & Co.
Brig Richard Brown, (Br.) Rudderow, Halifax, J. S. Dealey
Brig Oregon, Cary, Buctouche, N. B., Barclay & Livingston
Brig Tribune, Kallmann, Cardenas, H. D. Brookman.
Brig Tybee, Ferguson, Charleston Geo. Bulkley.
Brig Ellen Forestal, Bunburo, Quebec, Roche Brothers & Co.
Brig Buena Vista, Powell, Wilmington, E. S. Powell.
Brig Susan Ludwig, Hastings, Jacksonville, J. Grice.
Schr. Louisine, Smith, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.
Schr. Lamartine, Tyler, Wilmington, N. L. McCready & Co.
Schr. Isaac Allerton, Sears, New-Orleans, Wm. Nelson.
Schr. Berean, Cole, Petersburg, Jas. Hunter.
Schr. Merchant, Couch, Richmond, C. H. Pierson.
Schr. Jersey Oak, Rogers, Jacksonville, J. Grice.
Schr. May Flower, Dunning, Baltimore, Jas. Hand.
Schr. Ruth Thomas, Perkins, Jacksonville, Brett, Vose & Co.
Schr. Jonas Smith, Nichols, Wilmington, Dollner & Potter.

Arrived.

U. S. M. steamship Illinois, Hartsteine, Aspinwall 8 ds., via Havana; specie and gold dust to M. O. Roberts
Steamship William Penn, Marks, New-Orleans 8 ds., mdse. and passengers to E. Lincoln.
Steamship City of Norfolk, Post, Norfolk and Richmond 35 hrs., mdse. to Mailler & Lord.
Steamship Union, Adams, Charleston 60 hours, mdse and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.
Ship Robert Burton, Seckie, Palermo 57 ds., fruit to Draper & Devlin
Ship Adirondack, Gillespie, New-London, in ballast
Ship Atlantic, Worth, New-Orleans 21 ds., mdse and 30 passengers to Frost & Hicks.
Ship Marion, Davis, Savannah 8 ds., cotton and rice to Dunham & Dimon.
Br. ship Sarah Mary, Brown, Glasgow and Greenock 38 ds., iron and coal, and 341 passengers to Gillespie, Dean & Co. April 17, lat 34 44, lon. 24 51, passed a big waterlogged and abandoned; had nothing standing; had no name on her stern, appeared to be English built.
Br. bark Ulverstone, Burdrick, Hull, Eng., 27 ds., mdse. and passengers to Meyers & Co.
Bark E. Pendleton, (of Scarsport) Curtis, Valparaiso 72 ds., via Hampton Roads, guano to T. Riley, vessel to R. P. Buck.
Br. brig Addison, Brown, Rochelle 45 ds., brandy, &c. to A. Seignette.
Br. bark Bellona, England, Bristol 35 ds., railroad iron and 147 passengers to F. Meyer. 6th inst., lat. 41 41, lon. 38 30, saw a bark of about 500 tuns with main and mizen masts gone; had no distress signals flying, and did not go to her.
Brig Moses, Wicks, Charleston 8 ds., cotton, &c. to Geo. Bulkley.
Brig Catharine Rogers, Burke, Naguabn, P. R., April 25, sugar and molasses to Maitland, Phelps & Co., vessel to master
Brig Mary Jane, Gates, Saltillo River 14 ds., timber to master
Ketch Brothers, (of Camden) Lovett, Sagua la Grande 15 ds., sugar to P. Harmony, Nephew & Co.
Schr. Turk, Staples, Lubec 10 ds., pickets and plaster to Brett, Vose & Co.
Schr. Active, Ireland, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., corn.
Schr. Baltimore, Sleight, Baltimore 4 ds., mdse. to Johnson & Lowden. Was run into this morning by a steam-tug, and lost jibboom and cutwater.
Schr. Cataract, Rice, Savannah 10 ds., cotton to N. L. McCready & Co. Second day out, during a squall from N. W., carried away head of foremast.
Schr. Lavina Jane, Ketcham, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., flour to M. Bedell
Schr. Nelson Hull, Lawrence, Portland, Ct.
Schr. Sarah Maria, (of Cold Spring) Rogers, Baracoa 11 ds., fruit to T. Gilmartin, vessel to M. M. Freeman.
Schr. Haxall, Jayfield, Richmond, 4 ds., mdse. to C. H. Pierson.
Schr. Fair, Gillet, Baltimore 4 ds., to Johnson & Lowden.
Schr. E. B. Warriner, Totten, Charleston 9 ds., cotton to N. L. McCready.
Schr. Chief, Shaler, Portland, Ct. stone.
Schr. Robert Smith, Dickinson, Portland, Ct., stone.
Schr. Telegraph, Fish, Mobile 20 ds., cotton to master. The T. is bound to Providence.
Schr. Alice Moore, White, Eastport, 8 ds., laths and plaster to master.
Schr. Harriet Newell, Burton, Troy, bound to New-Haven.
Schr. Emily, Swifon, Beaufort, N. C. 7 ds., lumber and naval stores to order.
Schr. Cicero, Thomas, Belaufort 8 ds, naval stores to Bateman & Rudderow.
Schr. Commander-in-Chief, Worlan, Alexandria, coal.
Schr. John Polk, Johnson, Philadelphia for Providence.
Schr. Asa Eldridge, Lowden, Philadelphia for N. Haven.
Schr. Mary A. Rowland, Rayner, Philadelphia for Bridgeport.
Schr. Corbulo, Rowland, Philadelphia for New-London.
Schr. S. Appleton, Endicot, Philadelphia for Providence.
Schr. James H. Dupuy, Winsmore, Philadelpa for Norwich.
Schr. Ann Gardner, Homan, Washington N.C., 8 ds., corn to Bateman & Rudderow.
Schr. Globe, Simmons, Washington, N. C., 8 ds., corn to Bateman & Rudderow.
Swed schr. Henriette, Romere, Bremen 42 ds., in ballast and 78 passengers to order.
Schr. J. Vail, Delano, St. Mards 21 ds., cotton and hides to Coe, Anderson & Co

Below.—One bark and one brig.

Sailed.

Barks Telegraph, Crockett, Campeachy; Theodore Horper, (Brem.) Schurenburg, Baltimore; Brig Times, Hinckley, Aguadilla, and others.

WIND—S. W.

Memoranda.

The ships, New-York, Thompson, for Havre; Fidelia, Dixson, for Liverpool; Gazelle, Dollard, for San Francisco, have anchored at the S. W. Spit.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, May 16—Sailed schr. Algona, and Maryland, for a Southern port.

FALL RIVER, May 16—Arr. schr. Minerva, Baltimore.

NEWPORT, May 17—Arr. bark Express, Matanzas for Boston; put in for a harbor.

PROVIDENCE, May 16—Arr. sloops Harvest, and Chase, New-York; Capitol, Albany.

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THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES
Is PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (Sunday excepted,) at the office, No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, between Beekman and Ann, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies; THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and five copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

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THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every Saturday morning, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.
Payment in all cases must be made in advance.
RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I...NO. 209. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **To the Public.**—The Executive Committee of the UNION FERRY COMPANY, deem it due to themselves and the public, to state briefly the facts connected with the revolt of the pilots in their employ, and desertion from duty. On Monday, the 17th, (yesterday,) the following communication was presented to the Executive Committee by a person announcing himself to be MR. JAMES BERGEN, Insurance Broker, acting as agent for the Pilots who subscribed the paper:

"*To the President and Committee of the Union Ferry Company:*

The subscribers, pilots in the employment of your Company, respectfully represent that after due consideration they have unanimously determined to present to you the result of their deliberation, viz.:

That they deem it unfair to increase the number of pilots, with a view to decrease, after a time, the pay of those who acquired experience by patient toil; and that we do not feel ourselves obligated to become the teachers of new men, although we cannot object to the filling of any real vacancy, by any good men the Company may think proper to select.

That, in view of the high price of rent, of provisions, and other necessaries, and of the fact that many mechanics, who work without exposure, are much better paid than ourselves, we would respectfully suggest that our pay should be liberally and fairly equalized upon the different ferries; and this suggestion we submit entirely to the good judgment and discretion of the President and Committee.

To ascertain the determination of the Company upon the foregoing statement, a Committee from our body, will have the honor to pay their respects to you on Tuesday, 18th inst., at 10 o'clock, to receive what we hope will be a definite reply.

Meantime, wishing the Company over which you preside a continual increase and popularity,

We are your obedient servants.

J. A. Bonbir,	Solan Cole,	Matthias Cole,
Robert Morris,	C. E. Moore,	John Balsir,
Daniah Jarvis,	Elisha Haurhurst,	Isaac Taylor,
Chas. W. Sheppard,	H. S. Studwell,	Laurence Seaman,
Walter D. Saulsir,	Jacob Brandon,	Joseph Baulsir,
Walter Dixan,	Andrew Denney,	Silas C. Walters,
W. J. Beahir,	Watkins Updegrove.	

BROOKLYN, May 17, 1852.

P. S.—The duty to be eight hours, unless in case of emergency. The present pilots to have a voice in the selection of the new men they may be required to teach.

Hamilton-av. Ferry, (wages to be,) and one more man ..$60
South Ferry, one relief man..... 65
Fulton Ferry, and the relief man, to relieve off of the two day boats..... 70

This was the first intimation which the Company had of any dissatisfaction existing among the pilots.

Had the request been made in a proper manner, it is needless to say, it would have met with due consideration. But, the annexation of other demands, amounting to a complete dictation, not only as to time and duty, but as to the number of men to be employed, and a concurrent voice in the appointment of new men, rendered a compliance with their demand inconsistent with a proper control of the ferries, and was therefore out of the question. To resist the demand was deemed a most sacred and imperative duty, and the Committee relying upon the good sense of the community for support, did not hesitate for a moment in regard to the course it was proper for them to pursue. They have resisted such improper dictation, and while ever disposed to deal not only justly, but liberally with the men in their employ, are determined never to yield to terms which would virtually deprive them of all proper authority in the management of the ferries.

It may be proper to add that no intention had ever existed, as charged, of reducing the pay of the pilots; but new men were educated with the view to supply any vacancies which might occur, and in pursuance of a general principle for years carried out in the management of the ferries, of promoting faithful men from insubordinate stations to positions of greater trust and responsibility, according to their qualifications. More than one-half of the men who have so unworthily violated the trust reposed in them, were thus aided by the Company, and their pay increased, in consequence, about 100 per cent. The *average* time of duty is less than nine hours per day, and the wages which they have received is from $50 to $65 per month.

Not being aware of the intention of the pilots to abandon their boats this morning unless their demands were complied with, no notice whatever of such intentions having been given, some delay necessarily occurred in the full supply of the three ferries. It is expected that in two a sufficient number of good men will be provided to run the same number of boats on the ferries as usual.

BROOKLYN, Tuesday evening, May 18, 1852.

H. E. PIERREPONT,	SETH LOW,
N. B. MORSE,	A. B. BAYLIS,
JOSEPH KETCHUM,	J. A. PERRY,
JAS. S. T. STRANAHAN,	Executive Committee.

☞ **Pursuant to the recommendation** of the DEMOCRATIC WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE, the Delegates to the Fourth Congressional District Convention met at Florence's Hotel, on Saturday, MAY 15. The Convention organized by appointing DAVID MILLER, of the 16th Ward, Chairman, and AUGUSTUS P. GREENE, of the 4th Ward, Secretary. WILLIAM S. GREGORY, of the 14th Ward, was elected Delegate for the District at large. The Convention then adjourned, to meet at the same place on MONDAY, the 17th, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

At the Adjourned Meeting of the Delegates to the Fourth Congressional District Convention, held May 17, JAMES B. TAYLOR, of the 6th Ward, was unanimously elected as the Delegate to represent the Fourth Congressional District in the National Whig Convention to take place at Baltimore on the 16th of June next. AUGUSTUS P. GREENE, of the 4th Ward, was unanimously elected alternate Delegate.

On motion, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That our choice for the nomination as a candidate for the Presidency by the Democratic Whig Convention, to be held at Baltimore on the 16th day of June next, is Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, and that the Delegates to said Convention, from the Fourth District, are hereby instructed to vote and exert their influence, in said Convention, to secure his nomination.

Resolved, That the devotion General WINFIELD SCOTT has shown to his country during a period of half a century, is a certain guaranty that he will administer and execute the laws justly and impartially.

Resolved, That while as Whigs we have no hesitation in declaring our preference for WINFIELD SCOTT as the candidate of our party for the first office in the gift of the people, we will abide by, and cheerfully support the nominee of the Whig party, at the convention to be held in Baltimore, at the time stated. DAVID MILLER, Chairman.

AUGUSTUS P GREENE Secretary

☞ **Scott Central Committee.**—The regular meeting of this Committee will be held at the Florence Hotel, (Lovejoy's,) THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, May 19, at 8 o'clock. ROBERT T. HAWS, Chairman.

WM. L. SHARDLOW, } Secretaries.
A. J. WILLIAMSON, }

☞ **At a Meeting of Guardian Fire Engine Co. No. 29,** held at the Engine House on Monday, May 17, it was unanimously—*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Company be tendered to Mr. SILL, of No. 74 Laight-st., for the liberal and bountiful supply of refreshments furnished the members of this Company at the fire in Laight-st. By Order of the Company GEORGE C. BROWN, Foreman.
JOHN N. WESTERVELT, Secretary, Pro. Tem.

☞ **Notice.**—Steamship ATLANTIC, from Liverpool, will commence discharging under general order at her berth foot of Canal-st., THIS DAY, commencing at 7 A. M. Consignees will please send their permits on board and attend to receipt of their goods. E. K. COLLINS & CO.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company.**—Capital stock $200,000. Shares $100 each.
FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, President.
THOS. E. HASTINGS, Secretary.
Office of Sale and Transfer of Stock, No. 66 Beaver-st. New-York.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **$2,856 Profit.**—Seven shares redeemed at the first regular meeting of LEXINGTON BUILDING and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION.—In order to accommodate those who were unable to subscribe before the first regular meeting, the books will remain open until the next regular meeting, at the present entrance fee, viz., 50 cents. The monthly dues are $2.50. Value of shares, $600. Public meetings will be held at Granada Hall, No. 94 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, every THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, until the third Thursday of May. Address:s will be made, explaining the benefits of this Association. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend.
I. P. S. BRIANT, President.
JOHN M PERRY, Vice-President.
ISAAC BEDEAU, Secretary.

☞ **The Second Regular Meeting** of LEXINGTON BUILDING and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION will be held at Granada Hall, No. 94 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, next THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 8 o'clock, P. M., when the second instalment of monthly dues will be paid in, and shares offered for redemption. Persons wishing to subscribe should do so at this meeting, as this is the last time they can do so at the present entrance fee, viz., Fifty Cents. The monthly dues are $2 50. Value of shares $600. Addresses will be made explaining the benefits of the Association. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to attend.
I. P. S. BRIANT, President.
JOHN M. PERRY, Vice-President.
ISAAC BADEAU, Secretary.

☞ **Third Manhattan Building Association.**—The office of this Association has been removed to No. 61 Chambers-st., under the Lorillard Insurance Company. This Association is rapidly filling up; they have two-thirds of their shares already subscribed for. All who wish to join a Building Association will find this to their advantage, as it is nearly full, and they wish to close their books. Those wishing to join can do so by calling at the Secretary's office, No. 61 Chambers-st. Open from 8 A.M. to 6 P M., to receive subscriptions and dues. JAMES S. LIBBY, President.
DAVIS COLLAMORE, Vice-President.
J. W. WESTON, Secretary, No. 61 Chambers-st.

☞ **Western Farm and Village Association.**—The members of this Association are hereby notified that there will be a special meeting at the office of the Secretary, No. 263 Grand-st., on THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Therefore all those members who have not yet gone West, are requested to attend, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting. By order of the Association.
GEO. W. BERTRAM, Corresponding Secretary.

THE RUMORED CUBA EXPEDITION.—The Wilmington (Del.) *Republican*, in noticing the rumor of another expedition for Cuba, mentions the fact that Capt. LEWIS, who commanded the steamer *Pampero*, which carried General LOPEZ out to Cuba some time since, purchased the *Cornelia*, a fast-sailing schooner, belonging to Brandywine, for the purpose, as was then alleged, of trading between New Orleans and the Rio Grande. It was said at the time that twelve more vessels of that class were wanted and could be sold at New-York. Perhaps this may throw some light on the expedition in prospect.—*Baltimore Sun.*

We find recorded another child-murder by brandy. A son of Mr. John Toler, of Oneida, Madison Co.—six years old, went out fishing, a few days since, proceeded to the house of an uncle, a sober and temperate man, but came home tipsy, passed into convulsions, and soon died. It is not known how the liquor was administered.

That the lumber business is becoming a very important element in Southern exports, is apparent from the fact mentioned by a correspondent at Jacksonville, Fla., that there is cut daily at that place and neighborhood, by steam-mills 75,000 to 100,000 feet of lumber, and that at the time of writing, there were 5 or 6 ships loading with lumber.

A crazy woman, who says her name is Mary Jones, daughter of David Jones, of Jefferson County, Tenn., has been roaming in the woods of Cooper County, Missouri, for some weeks.

New-York Daily Times.

FRANCE.

Presidential Movements—Measures touching the Press—General News.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

PARIS, Thursday, April 29, 1852.

Looking over the memoranda of the week, I see little of moment thoroughly new—mostly sequences, consequences, supplementary circumstances to past occurrences. My to-day's notes of them, will for the most part, come under titles that have perhaps already grown wearisome by repitition. Sitting here a somewhat too idle spectator of the current of events still rapid and swollen, but now comparatively quiet on the surface—I find that the most important and the less important seen at the time of passing, fill nearly an equally large angle of vision. One cannot judge of their relative significance so well at hand as at your distance. Thus, the pantaloons of the deputies—changed the other day from official white and gold lace to official blue, with like effulgence adorn the "ischiotic nerve," and so held up to public notice by the questors of the Legislative body—occupied for the instant the field of sight, to the exclusion of the body itself. It is difficult then to apply the rules of historical perspective to my weekly record—which must be incomplete as a chronicle. For a complete chronicle, however succinct, would be quite too long to read or write. Some selection must be made; and without indulging further in the apologetic vein, I jot down not in chronological order, not in logical sequence, but yet with a purpose of a sort of method, such items as in themselves, and even by their diversity and apparent want of connection, may serve as a contributory hints to the philosophy of our history.

A COUNTRY VISIT.

Last week the President, accompanied by several members of his Cabinet and other officers, went to visit a marshy tract of country, lying south of Orleans, for the amelioration of which he proposes to grant the aid of Government. The ostensible motive of the journey—to judge of the wants of the district by personal observation—is commendable. The intent of making political capital by it is not criminal. The desire of snuffing the country air after four months of intense autocratic labor is quite natural. The entire calm of the Metropolis during his absence is indicative of the present firmness of his position. The unostentatious style in which the Monarch-President traveled is commendable. His Princely generosity to a few poor persons, presented on his route, is not entirely inexplicable in view of the twelve millions annual francs which he takes to himself from the National taxes. The narration of this progress by his flatterers of the press is melancholy or funny, according to the mood of the reader. *Ex. gr.* "Just as the Prince was passing through the Commune of Chaumont-sur-Taronne, the bells began to ring, and when he came in front of the door of the Church, he was stopped by the *Curé*, who begged him to honor the temple with a visit. The Prince alighted and entered the Church after having made a short prayer." One cannot but admire these semi-occasional eruptions of piety in LOUIS NAPOLEON, which are in edifying contrast with the conduct of portions of his past life. The "honor" that he paid to GOD'S temple, reminds me of General CASTELLANE'S patronage of Providence. The ceremony of laying the corner stone of a monument to the Emperor NAPOLEON, took place at Lyons last Tuesday week. General CASTELLANE, commander of the army in that region, assisted as the representative of the President. In answer to a discourse from the Mayor, after ascribing to the act of December the salvation not only of France, but of Europe, he says: "GOD alone knows what would have happened; (in 1852) certainly great misfortunes, even although (*quand bien même*) with the help of GOD and our bayonets, society had finally triumphed." This implied doubt of a Higher Power's ability to carry France safely through 1852 without the cooperation of the Prince-President, is more blasphemous, but hardly more false or inexcusable than the extravagances daily uttered here in adulation of the Head of State.

EDITORIAL WARNINGS.

M. TROPLONG, one of the highest and judicial dignitaries of the country, was delegated to receive from inferior magistrates the oath of fidelity to the President of the Republic. In a remarkable discourse pronounced on the occasion is this passage: "The Roman Democracy, long opposed by the Aristocratic and Republican Party, attained, under CÆSAR and AUGUSTUS, the long-delayed period of its advent." This particular instance of distortion of history was very effectively criticised by M. DE VATIMESNIL. The extreme caution with which the critic confined himself to the strictly historical question, has saved the journal in which he wrote from immediate punishment, but its sin will doubtless be remembered against it. I have before me official "first warnings," sent to ten different Editors, accompanied by the whole or those portions of the articles which were respectively the occasion of them. I judge, from a study of these warnings, and from the fact that now about one hundred journals have been discontinued, that not only is no free discussion upon acts of the Government to be allowed, but that no opinions on the words and deeds of the Emperor NAPOLEON I., unfavorable to his memory, are to be expressed; that it is equally dangerous for Editors to treat of the sovereignty of the people, or of universal suffrage as topics open to question. What an Editor may safely do, beyond writing eulogies and copying from the *Moniteur*—unless he be a Napoleonist—is nowhere laid down. If he have the misfortune to be of one of the other parties, he writes hardly a line beyond the direct chronicling without peril of a first warning.

Parisians have often read the latest news in the foreign journals, in which they look also for intelligent comment. Most valuable of these was the *Independance Belge* published in Brussels, especially distinguished for its Paris correspondents. The *Times*, the *Daily News* and other London papers, nearly as well informed and bolder in their judgments, are also found in the best reading rooms and sought for by the few who can read English. But measures more and more strict are applied to the circulation of papers, whose privileges began to excite the jealousy of Parisian journals as well as of the government.

FOREIGN JOURNALS.

Belgian journals have been notified, that their entrance into France will be immediately prohibited, if they continue to give other details of the sessions of the legislative body than are to be found in the minutes officially published. It is also said that the minister of police has informed the proprietors that they must correct, in their own columns, false news that they may happen to publish, under penalty of losing their French circulation. Three Parisian correspondents, one of the *Morning Chronicle*, London, the other two of two German papers, have had certain of their statements corrected, and have been told that, in case of a repetition of similar errors, they will be sent out of the country. The Englishman sinned in stating that, at the time of the President's passing through the Faubourg Saint-Antoine, a cry was raised of *Vive la République*. One of the Germans had falsely charged the post-office authorities with intentional delay in the distribution of newspapers.

GOVERNMENT PAPERS.

The unmuzzled journalists—that is, those of Napoleonistic views—have thrown aside all delicacy in speaking of the Empire. They call for it—insist on its coming, openly and daily. They take the occasion to abuse the old parties roundly, and, above all, mock at and vilipend the Bourgeoise. One of the ablest of these imperialists wrote, yesterday, as follows:

"Let us have, then, honestly, Monarchy, Republic, or Empire, rather than an amphibious, bastard system. Virtually we have the Empire; for an Empire is the government of an individual for the benefit of the mass; it is society—the whole nation personified in a man, who is above all only in order that all may be equal and free under the shadow of his protecting authority. Since we have it in fact, why should we not have it in form? Let the nation be consulted; let the people be asked if it wishes a Republic, a Monarchy, or an Empire. It is for the Government to put the question; it is for all France to answer it. But, in God's name, let us have done with the uncertainties of the future; let us have done with political expedients, mongrel systems, and provisional governments."

After what has been said of the condition of the press, it is plain that the Government more than permits the utterance of sentiments like the above. A lithographed sheet, called the *Bulletin of Paris*, which is extensively circulated in the Departments by Government agency, is specially devoted to Imperial propagandism. People no longer expect the Empire full grown on the 10th of May, but do not doubt its future coming.

THE ORLEANS PROPERTY.

I think that I mentioned in a former letter that officers of the Government had taken forcible possession of the Chateau of Neuilly, and the Parc of Morceaux, portions of the Orleans Estate, confiscated by the decree of January 22. The heirs of LOUIS PHILIPPE brought a petition to the Judge of the civil tribunal of the first instance, sitting at Paris, in which they ask that the above-mentioned officers shall be summoned to appear in Court to answer for their violation of the rights of property. This petition was granted. The Prefect of the Seine, thereupon presents a declinatory plea to the jurisdiction of the Court. But, after hearing and consideration, the Court declared itself competent, and a day was fixed for trying the original question brought before it by the petition of LOUIS PHILIPPE'S heirs. This was really bringing a dictatorial decree to the test of legality—was really bringing the question of the legality of all the decrees, from the 2d of December to the 29th of March. It was also giving an opportunity to BERRYER and other eminent lawyers to attack them with all their eloquence, and at the same time excite sympathy for the Orleans princes. To prevent all these disagreeable results arising from the regular course of justice, the question of jurisdiction has been carried to the Council of State, who will be rather apt to decide it in favor of their President. In connection with this affair, which has excited much interest in Paris, for the past two weeks, it will be proper to quote a paragraph from the semi-official *Patrie*. It is taken from an article published a day or two since, on the Oath of the magistrates:

"This oath is not a vain formula—it is not addressed to the Head of the State generally, as some accomodating consciences might interpret it, but to the Prince who governs us. In swearing fidelity to the President of the Republic, each functionary binds himself, not only not to betray him openly, but to do nothing, to say nothing, which can injure, directly or indirectly, the force and influence of the superior authority which he holds from the nation. During his brief dictatorship, the Prince may have issued decrees which do not have the approval of all parties. The magistracy has nothing to do with those decrees but to make them be respected; issued in virtue of a sovereign authority, they have the force of laws, and in the Courts, laws are applied but not discussed. Where should we be if the magistracy were to set itself up as judge of the laws; if any civil tribunal were to permit measures of policy, suggested to authority by public necessity, to be brought to trial at its bar? Anarchy, in that case, would have left the streets only to establish itself in the Court-room, where it would be not less baleful and much more culpable."

This and more in the same strain, has much the air of a hint to the Courts of France, that they have a master.
BUNCLE.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Kossuth at Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday, May 18.

About 4 o'clock this afternoon the discharge of cannon and the ringing of several church bells, announced the arrival of the Express train with Governor KOSSUTH at East Albany. Great crowds immediately rushed to the vicinity of the ferry landing. As the boat came in, and the Magyar was discovered, cheers rent the air. On the platform of the floating dock were assembled the Secretary of State, Attorney General, Controller, Treasurer, the Mayor, Common Council, City Officers and others.

The RECORDER and Alderman WASSAN came upon the platform arm in arm with M. KOSSUTH. At the moment they stepped upon the platform, a general rush was made from the boat for the floating dock; the consequence was that the end nearest the boat sunk rapidly, and two men were precipitated into the water, but in a moment the dock righted and comparative order was restored. Mayor PERRY then took KOSSUTH by the hand, and after informing him of the regret generally felt here at the intelligence of his illness, and the fear that he would not be able to reach this City at the time he was expected, addressed him briefly.

At the conclusion, M. KOSSUTH took the hand of the Mayor, and in an earnest manner thanked him for the kind sentiment of welcome extended towards him on the part of the City of Albany. Sir, said he, I did not expect to meet and greet you here to-day; but I am here in a very bad condition indeed, being quite feeble and sick, and worn out with toil and travel. But again I warmly thank you, and, through you, the people of your City, for your kindly welcome. In stepping again upon the shores of the great State which first welcomed me to your free country, I feel renewed within me the emotions which I felt then, and on entering the capital of the Empire State, I am impressed with a sense of the sympathy with which the cause of my own country, Hungary, is regarded by the people of New-York. Again, sir, permit me to thank you for the sentiments conveyed in your remarks. Sir, I am in a very bad condition, and really unable to speak at length. I am as sick as ever I was in the world, (he exclaimed feebly, and with an emotion which brought tears into his eyes,) and, sir, (grasping again the hand of the Mayor) I can only again thank you, and, through you, the citizens of Albany, for this your hearty welcome.

KOSSUTH was then conducted to a barouche, and the Common Council, Committee, &c., entered other carriages, when the procession passed through the streets to the Capitol. The procession, though not extensive, was brilliant, and made a very creditable appearance at the Capitol.

Governor HUNT addressed KOSSUTH as follows:—It affords me no ordinary satisfaction to meet you at the Capitol of New York, and to tender to you in the name of the State a cordial and heartfelt welcome.—Our people have not been unconcerned spectators of the great scenes in which you have borne a part so prominent and exalted. We are familiar with the history of your country's wrongs, of the sublime struggle for deliverance, of which you were the trusted and honored leader, of an injured nation, and the adverse events which finally compelled a devoted people to yield to the combined power of the despots. We rejoiced in your victories, we mourn over your reverses, and we unite with you now in prayers to heaven for the speedy coming of that bright day when might shall no longer prevail against right, and when the nations of the earth shall be redeemed from the sway of the oppressors. I trust sir, that you may live to realize the hopes which you so ardently cherish for the freedom and independence of your native country. On this new continent you behold a free Republic, based on the principles of popular sovereignty and national independence, which have been trampled under foot by the Absolute Governments of the Old World.

Our revolutionary fathers proclaimed and vindicated the great truth of political liberty and equality; and the result has shown that the people are the safest depositories of power, and the truest guardians of sound order and security. With us the powers of Government are defined by written Constitutions, and retained by the accountability of our rulers. And it is under the genial influence of the free representative system that America has advanced in strength, prosperity and improvement. We indulge the hope that our successful example will not be lost upon the oppressed nations of the earth. Our position and our national policy have separated us, in a remarkable degree, from the wars, revolutions and intrigues that have stamped the modern history of Europe; but you must not infer that we regard the condition of other countries with selfish indifference. Such an opinion would be unjust to the national sentiment. Our hearts sympathize with the oppressed throughout the world. We feel that we are related by the ties of common brotherhood, joint hopes and congenial aspiration, with every people, in whatever clime, who may struggle to regain their rights, and assert the liberties which GOD and nature conferred on mankind. I receive you, sir, as the representative of principles which are dear to the American people,—as the gifted advocate of the rights of the nations to create and regulate their own political institutions. I welcome you as a patriot who hazarded all and lost all in the cause of an oppressed country. I greet you as a statesman whose virtues have been tried in the fires of adversity. I embrace you as an exile, whose name is made doubly illustrious in misfortune by the hatred of tyrants and the admiration of mankind."

To this KOSSUTH made a brief and appropriate reply, but in so low a tone as to be inaudible at the distance we were from him.

This closed the ceremonies of the day, and M. KOSSUTH and suite were then conducted to their apartments at Congress Hall.

From the West Indies, via Halifax.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 18.

The steamer *Osprey*, from *Bermuda*, 6th inst., arrived at Halifax on the 12th, with later accounts from several of the West India Islands. Seven vessels loaded with potatoes and tomatoes had sailed from Bermuda for the United States.

The Kingston (*Jamaica*) *Journal* says there will be a great falling off in the Sugar crop; on that side, it will be without parallel.

At *Demerara* the yellow fever continues to prevail with great severity, and two or three vessels from England had lost all their crews.

At *Antigua* the drought continued, and great distress was beginning to be felt. The crops were suffering, and the cattle dying.

At *St. Kitts*, the drought was also very severe.

In *Martinique* the censorship of the press had been re-established by the French Government, and the only two newspapers on the Island had in consequence stopped, and their places were supplied by advertising sheets.

At *Guadaloupe* the incendiary torch was still dealing mischief and destruction all over the Island. The large towns were with difficulty saved from destruction.

At *Cayenne* preparations were making for the reception of the political prisoners from France. A ball in honor of LOUIS NAPOLEON had proved a failure.

From *Nassau* there is a story that the Hon. Mr. CUNARD, of Halifax, is in London, negociating for a line of steamers between New-York, Nassau, Jamaica, St. Florio and Turks Island.

Later from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, May 15.

Further advices from the City of Mexico, report that much of the excitement existing in the city was occasioned by the action of Congress in pardoning the assassins of Dr. BEISTIQUE. It will be remembered that about two months since, Dr. BEISTIQUE, (a celebrated physician), and another gentleman, were assassinated while riding in a carriage near the city. The murderers were arrested, tried and convicted, but subsequently pardoned by a special act of Congress, which the President had at first refused to sanction. It was supposed that the affair would lead to serious difficulties.

Later from Buenos Ayres.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 18.

The bark *Austin*, from Buenos Ayres, March 13, arrived here this morning, bringing five days later intelligence from that port, but no news of striking importance.

Private letters say the Upper Provinces have all sent in their felicitations to URQUIZA. It is thought that the Provinces would finally form a Confederacy, under a Central Government, with a President, Congress, &c.

Fears are entertained of trouble in Monte Video, as the Oribe party there is in the ascendancy, and the Brazil treaty is not popular with them, but the Brazilians will be able to whip them into it.

Methodist General Conference.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 18.

In the Methodist Conference to-day, the Appeal case of the Rev. J. M. STAGG, located without his consent by the North Indiana Conference, was taken up and the decision of that Conference reversed.

The Appeal Case of the Rev. Mr. TAYLOR of the Michigan Conference was next taken up,—the charge was, keeping a man and his wife members of a Church in Detroit, when they were residents of another Charge twenty miles distant—for this he was admonished. No decision was reached by the Conference at the adjournment.

This afternoon the Conference made an excursion down the harbor as the guests of the City Fathers.

Pennsylvania Episcopal Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 18.

The Pennsylvania Episcopal Convention assembled this afternoon, at St. Andrew's Church. After the roll was called, a motion was made by Mr. ASHURST, lay-delegate from Epiphany, to admit lay-delegates from the colored church of the Crucifixion. The subject was postponed till to-morrow, after the Bishop's address, by the following vote.—Clerical, 43 to 40—Lay, 38 to 29. After an ineffectual ballot to elect secretaries, the Convention adjourned till to-morrow.

The Southern Mail—The British Consul at Havana—Marine Disasters.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 18.

The Southern mail has arrived from New-Orleans. Arrangements were making at New-Orleans to give a public dinner to Wm. Sydney Smith, the British Consul at Havana, for his kindness to the American prisoners in Cuba.

The British ship *Duke*, ashore on the Bahamas, has broken up and but 900 of the 4,000 bales of Cotton with which she was loaded would be saved.

Small Notes in Maryland—Another Sermon by Archbishop Hughes in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 18.

The Maryland House of Delegates to-day passed a bill prohibiting the circulation of notes of a less denomination than $5, and it is now the law. It prohibits the circulation of foreign small notes after October next, and those of our own Banks after next March.

Archbishop HUGHES is preaching at the Cathedral to-night to an immense concourse of people. Not more than half the crowd at the doors could gain admittance.

Accident on the Hudson River Railroad.

PEEKSKILL, Tuesday, May 18.

This evening as ALEXANDER KELTER, with a span of horses and wagon belonging to WILLIAM SOUTHARD, was approaching the track of the Hudson River Railroad, the whistle of the locomotive of the express train, but a few yards distant, frightened the horses, and they plunged forward, coming in collision with the train. The driver was thrown out of the wagon, and although shockingly bruised and taken home senseless, it is hoped will recover. Both the horses were killed.

Funeral of Mrs. Adams.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 18.

The funeral of Mrs. ADAMS, relict of ex-President JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, took place this morning. The President and all the Members of the Cabinet, except Mr. WEBSTER, were present; also, Generals SCOTT and WOOL, a large number of Members of Congress, and other dignitaries. Rev. SMITH PYNE read the Episcopal service, and the corpse was interred in the Congressional Cemetery, to be hereafter removed to Quincy.

Mr. Fillmore in North Carolina—Hon. Mr. Hammond.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 18.

The Whigs of the Seventh District, North Carolina, have nominated FILLMORE for President, and GRAHAM for Vice-President.

Hon. EDWARD HAMMOND, member of Congress from the Third District, Maryland, is quite ill.

The McDonough Will Case.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, May 17.

In the McDONOUGH Will case, it is reported that the Supreme Court have determined to render judgment in favor of the cities of New-Orleans and Baltimore, thus rejecting the claims of the States of Louisiana and Maryland.

U. S. Store Ship Southampton.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 18.

A letter from Valparaiso states, that the U. S. store ship *Southampton*, Captain TURNER, arrived at that port on the 7th April, from San Francisco. She is bound for Callao.

THE FRENCH MINISTER AND HON. JOHN BARNEY.—Mr. BARNEY, of Baltimore, lately became entangled in a quarrel with Mr. SARTIGE, the French Minister, at Washington, and gives a long account of the affair in a letter to the President, in reply to some complaints from the Minister. Mr. BARNEY states that he met Mr. SARTIGE at the Baltimore Club-rooms, and requested him to desist from smoking; but subsequently, being anxious to obliterate any unfavorable impression of intentional rudeness, Mr. B. invited the Minister to dinner. Mr. SARTIGE declined the honor, and afterwards took occasion to express his disregard of the pacific disposition evinced by Mr. BARNEY. He also practiced annoyances of various kinds, which are given in detail in Mr. BARNEY'S letter—such as lighting a cigar at the chandelier at Senator GWIN'S ball, firing guns at rats and cats on Sundays, etc. Mr. BARNEY having an acquaintance with Prince JEROME BONAPARTE, now President of the French Senate, reported this conduct of the Minister to his Government, and at the same time addressed a copy of the statement to Mr. SARTIGE, holding himself (BARNEY) accountable for any personalities therein contained. Mr. BARNEY ends his letter to the President in this manner:

"M. SARTIGE has since appealed for protection to the Government, which was entirely unnecessary, as he has twice been assured by letters of the sanctity of his person; nor would the sanctity of refined social intercourse be invaded by the charge of even a hostile look, much less a word at the seat of Government, nor elsewhere, unless solicited."

☞ A private letter from Sacramento, received by the *Florida* says:

"The Court at Columbia (S. C.,) have refused to hear the appeal of MANUEL PEREIRA, colored sailor of the British brig *Jansen*, driven in by distress and condemned, now in jail here, and have postponed the hearing to January, 1853, in Charleston."

TRADE WITH BRAZIL.—An Imperial decree announces that from and after the 1st of July next the anchorage duty upon vessels trading between foreign ports and the ports of the Empire will be reduced to three hundred *reis* the ton; and the same class of duty now levied upon coasting vessels shall be abolished. Notice of this change has been officially communicated to the State Department at Washington.

ARRIVAL OF THE FLORIDA.—The steamship *Florida*, Capt. LYON, arrived yesterday, in fifty-nine hours from Savannah. She brings a large number of passengers, and a full cargo, among which we notice about 200 barrels of vegetables enumerated.

By the *Florida*, we have files of the *News* and the *Journal* to the 15th inst. They contain no news of importance that has not already reached us by telegraph.

FROM JAMAICA.—By the *Sierra Nevada*, we have suite were then conducted to their apartments at Congress Hall. dates from Kingston to the 11th inst. The small-pox continued its ravages. In the agricultural districts, there was much suffering from drouth and the want of labor, induced by the prevalence of the epidemic. The political intelligence is of no account.

ESCAPE OF CUBANEERS.—A Liverpool paper announces the arrival at that port, of MAJOR SCHLESINGER, one of the transported Cuban prisoners, who, with some others, had escaped from Ceuta, Africa, by way of Gibraltar. The party were about to embark for the United States.

BROOKLYN CITY.

SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The Sabbath School celebration yesterday passed off very pleasantly. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, between six and seven thousand Sabbath School children had assembled in the different churches, where the exercises were of the most interesting character. After which, the children, with their teachers, marched in procession, each school carrying a banner, with the name of the school and church to which it belonged. The day was pleasant, and the children made a splendid appearance.

NEWS-GATHERINGS.—The body of an unknown man was found yesterday morning by Deputy Sheriff Friend, floating in the water at the foot of Eighteenth-street, Gowanus. The body was towed ashore and the Coroner notified. This makes the third body taken out of the water in that vicinity within four days.

—The remains of the late Oliver Powell, an old resident of this city, were escorted to Greenwood Cemetery yesterday by the Washington Continentals and the Empire Band, followed by a long train of carriages. The effect of the procession was very imposing.

—A small child, about ten days old, was found in the ladies' cabin of one of the Fulton Ferry boats, on Monday night, by officer Wanser of the Second District Police, who took the child home and adopted it as his own.

—The Board of Health held a meeting on Monday evening, and adjourned till Thursday evening next.

—A dog, supposed to have been mad, was killed in Warren-st,, yesterday morning.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

Lord and Lady Wharncliffe and daughter are now in New-Orleans, where they arrived a few days since, in the steamship *Georgia*, from Havana, with the intention of making a tour in this country. They will go up the Mississippi and Ohio to Cincinnati, and so on to the Atlantic cities.

A meeting in behalf of the cause of Hungary was held at Eagle Harbor, Lake Superior, on the 13th inst. An invitation to Kossuth to visit the place was ordered to be sent through Hon. Lewis Cass.

It is stated that a writer at the South is getting up a counterpart to Mrs. Stowe's work, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," to counteract its influence. It is to be entitled "Uncle Tom's Cabin as it is."

In the two fires which occurred in Prescott, C. W., on Saturday night week, property to the amount of $15,000 was destroyed. The principal sufferers were Messrs. Hooker & Crane.

William Wilkinson, the oldest living graduate of Brown University, died in Providence on Sunday, in the 92d year of his age. He served in the Revolutionary war, and was engaged in Sullivan's expedition.

Wise, the intrepid navigator of the skies, is now on his way to Portsmouth, O., where he makes his first balloon ascension this season.

Niel Faulkner, an engineer on the steamboat *Emily*, got into a quarrel with John Bartley at Napoleon, Arkansas, and was stabbed till he died.

Ten thousand dollars have been subscribed in the city of Madison, Wisconsin, for the erection of a first-class Hotel.

A fire occurred at Burlington, N. J., on Sunday, 16th, which destroyed three houses in Federal-street.

The Revenue Cutter, Ingham, has appeared at Toledo, Ohio. Her first visit for several years.

Mercer University in Georgia, numbers 70 students; the funds of the Institution amount to $121,565.

NEW-YORK CITY.

☞ JENNY GOLDSCHMIDT'S Concert last evening was attended by one of the largest audiences that has ever been in Metropolitan Hall. It is useless to attempt any elaborate notice of her singing—the time for that has long since passed. She was received with the warmest enthusiasm, and heartily applauded throughout the Concert, as were also her associates.

—*En passant*, was not strong testimony last evening given to the truth of our remark, that what the public most admire in Jenny is her Ballad singing. More applause followed the "Bird

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1852.

DAILY CIRCULATION .....25,000.

Taxation of Knowledge.

Restrictions upon the liberty of printing are by no means of the monochromatic species propagated in France. The sponge of the censor, and the arbitrary doom of the police, are more salient and offensive, but not solitary evils. The object of all restriction is single. To withhold the people from the free apprehension and discussion of politics; to retain the idea and the act of government with the aristocratic one, or the aristocratic few; in short, to cheat the majority of its normal right to rule; these are the universal aims of restriction. They may be reached by a high-handed emasculation, such as fills the Sistine choir with boy-trebles. A discriminating decree now and then may close the lips of contumacious A, and set complaisant B a-broach. Or they may be achieved indirectly and adroitly, as it is in England, where intelligence is intolerably taxed, and poverty raised as a bar to knowledge; and the light is only permitted to reach the level, where the earthling-masses delve and die, distorted, refracted and dimmed by its descent through the prejudices and unventilated fatuities of the aristocratic upper strata of the social atmosphere. The operation of the system fulfils its aim happily. There is a feudal dependence of the tenant upon the lord in all matters of opinion. The non-reader has no choice but such intellectual servitude. The reader, who might inform and elevate himself and his order, is met by the insuperable excise, and finds that art is not only long, but inaccessible to short lives and shorter purses. The subordination of the press is less obvious and much less odious than in France, but the difference is simply in degree.

It may certainly be insisted, that this tariff upon ideas is less the result of aristocratical preconcert, than of financial necessity. The national debt must be refreshed from time to time, with the brow-sweat and arm-sweat of the people. All things tangible and imaginable must pay tithes to the monster, knowledge with the rest. But the logic is at best circular. The National Debt is the monstrous progeny of War. War, in turn, was born of a need for sustaining aristocratic against revolutionary ideas; and thus we recur to the postulate. Besides, War is at once the foe and inseparable companion of Civilization; its Mephistophiles. And as the British debt is just so much by-pass War, stated in innumerable £ s. d., the tax upon books and journals is effectively the tribute of Civilization to its arch-enemy. Nay, there may be perceived in it a true Slough of Despond, into which it is the good pleasure of the king of the country, that millions of cartloads of brains and brain-products shall be vainly emptied, year after year, rather than spread out over the land to fertilize it.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON, of Manchester, the manual metropolis of England, has recently brought the subject before Parliament. His speech, uttered on the 22d ultimo, was a masterly *resumé* of fact and argument against it; an appeal that would seem to be irresistible. It is gratifying to note that his positions were all received as indisputable. All men of all parties and castes seemed to be satisfied of the enormity of the evil. Free-traders and protectionists, radical and tory, mingled their crocodile and other tears over it. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, as high-priest of the national demon-god, Debt, could conjure up no more oracular objection than the effect upon the budget; the veteran objection, which will be as good in a century and forever, as at present, and ought to be unsparingly over-ridden and trampled down at once. This is the temper of the masses but not of their masters. Those propose to shift the revenue burden from the lettered to some other interest, relieving knowledge of all impediment; these, conservatively, protest against change.

Now, these taxes are three-fold:

1. That upon the *tabula rasa* of the paper maker, amounting to 1½d. on the pound. The onus of this impost rests equally upon the book and news printer. It weighs with special gravity upon cheap or popular literature. It forbids the free circulation of news or knowledge among the working classes. It is mischievous in its effect upon serial publications, confining them to stale reprint and vapid translation; much to the wrong of native talent. It cheats the author of his due, and slips it into the insatiable pocket of Government. And besides these ill effects upon readers and writers, it is prodigal of damage and inconvenience to the manufacturing interest. Mr. INGRAM, of the *London Illustrated News*, in a letter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, enumerates a few of these evils. The paper, when manufactured, is sufficiently damp to serve the uses of the printer. But the tax is assessed by weight, and the maker is obliged to have it carefully dried, before the exciseman comes. Then the printer is subjected to the trouble and cost of re-wetting it, thus adding to the expense while diminishing the value of his purchase. Mr. INGRAM likewise refers to processes for preparing paper at a reduced cost, sufficiently saturated with water to answer for immediate use; but represents the revenue exaction, by weight, as an unsurmountable obstacle to their introduction. The depopulation of one or two counties, where formerly the manufacture prospered and communicated prosperity, but is now, thanks to the tax, extinct, was also described. An impost of 1½d., or say three cents upon each pound of paper, consumes all the profit of the cheap-publisher, and forbids that prolific diffusion of light enjoyed in America. Conceive of its introduction here. How many of the rural papers, how many City dailies and weeklies, would outlive the addition of 33 per cent. to the cost of their paper? Where would be the two-shilling story, addressed to fifty thousand readers; or the delightful serials of the APPLETONS, the HARPERS and the PUTNAMS? But, alas, the paper tax is as irradicable an evil, as if rooted in the British Constitution itself. Its tribute towards three and four per cent. war-consols is too large to be spared. Nearly four million dollars, (£800,000,) an amount big enough to put a Bible, Spelling-book and Penny Cyclopædia into every English cottage, thereby replacing the war-passion with a knowledge-passion, is what the paper-maker credits the Exchequer with annually, debiting the poorer classes of the people, with the same amount. And, what is worse, the argument against a paper excise, is forcible against a host of similar impositions. So harmoniously arranged for wrong is the BLACKSTONE-bepraised constitution, that a touch upon any one evil sets the whole edifice a-tottering. To abrogate the paper tax would be to admit the sorry truth that the total scheme of English taxation is a grievous nuisance, unworthy of the age, and oppressive beyond measure. Such an admission might be fatal.

2. The advertisement duty is a more practicable evil. Down to the days of WILLIAM IV., it was 3s. 6d. on each advertisement; since 1833, it has been 1s. 6d. Beyond the obvious, generic objections to this impost, its collection is marked with the most arbitrary injustice. The wealthy capitalist chooses to fill a column with his announcement, and he has to pay 1s. 6d.; and so does the honest serving-girl, who craves a place in two lines. No discrimination is thought of. The rule is fixedly Procrustean, and variously nonsensical. The tit-bit of information, that, on a given day, a bear-bait, cock-fight, horse-race, or rat-battue, is to take place at the inn of JOHN BONIFACE, Epsom, goes untaxed; howbeit the innkeeper gathers a golden harvest in consequence. On the contrary, a notice that a sermon will be preached, or a subscription opened for the relief of the *Birkenhead* sufferers, is fined its inexorable 1s. 6d. The law is as devoid of mercy as it is of justice.

3. The stamp-duty was levied under the auspices of ST. JOHN BOLINGBROKE, whom Mr. POPE adjured so solemnly to awake; not to raise revenue, but to restrain the "license of the press." Had the restraint reached the posthumous works of the infidel Viscount himself, their existence might be more fragrant in religious nostrils. Its original object has naturally dropped out of sight, under the brighter influences of the nineteenth century. Revenue is still the cry. By the act 6 & 7 WM. IV., c. 76, the duty was reduced from a trifle over three pence to one penny a sheet, of a stated size; and two farthings for a sheet or supplement of half-size. The returns for 1835, immediately before this change, showed the yearly number of stamps in the three Kingdoms to be 35,823,850. In 1849, they had grown to be 69,346,010. Not unjustly is it reasoned, therefore, that a further reduction, or entire abandonment of the stamp, will diffuse intelligence infinitely; and, at the same time, relieve the press of a burden beneath which it is daily and hourly sinking.

For the injurious working of these imposts is not merely direct and popular. It reaches further than the present inconvenience and disability of the poorer classes. All testimony agrees in predicting the almost total destruction of the London daily press, as among its miserable fruits. The *Times* itself, whose meat has been the poison of others, confesses that the laws will eventually leave it without competition. Of course, where all other things are equal, advertisements will seek the most extended and useful circulation; and as the circulation of the *Times* and *Morning Advertiser* are already vastly in advance of the rest, and increasing as the others lose, the great bulk of patronage throws itself into their columns. Upon advertisements the London press lives; all other sources of income are absorbed by duties—paper, advertisements and stamps—and expenses of publication. The minor press, consequently, including the *News*, *Chronicle*, *Herald* and others, appears inevitably doomed to dissolution. London publishers have but one opinion upon the point, and it is that the unbounded capital of the *Times* and *Advertiser*, with the auxiliary excise, will presently crowd out all competitors.

But, as we have said, no argument drawn from these considerations is allowed to outweigh the economical fact. Even the example of America excites envy, without kindling hope. They are told that the one city of New-York turns out annually news-sheets far exceeding in number the whole issue of the United Kingdom. They hear of the American laborer sitting down to his breakfast with the same paper open before him that the neighboring nabob will read two or three hours later. They know that the American dealer buys up one-half the rags,—and there are enough of them, unhappily—in England, carries them home, converts them into paper, and undersells British manufacturers in British colonies. The fact that America has twenty dailies to their one; fifty weeklies to their one; and a hundred readers to their one is before them; and yet respect for that hoary incubus, the debt, utterly paralyzes reform. True, the London *Times* takes occasion to predict a deterioration of the talent and tone of the press, in case it enters upon rivalship with America; and points to the inferior level of American editorial and literary merit, to illustrate its folly. There is much to be forgiven in these simply foolish inuendos. Such opinions are, of course, formed upon defective information. In the Great Exhibition there was hung up a file of the most unimportant and ill-edited sheet published in the Union, as the type of the American press. It is superfluous to say it was a malicious trick. English editors, likewise, choose uniformly as a high authority, and a fair specimen of cis-Atlantic craft, that journal of all others most decidely condemned by American taste. The *Times* is in the constant habit of resorting to that one godless receptacle of blasphemy and bravado, skepticism and scandal, folly and falsity; and while we must lament the ill-taste of the choice, we may fairly claim the superiority in such matters for the American people. There is no paper less quoted in America, and more quoted in England, than the *New-York Herald*. No evidence, in fact, better justifies the cheapening and diffusion of the newspaper, than that only one paper out of thousands in the Union has thrown off all respect for principle, decency and morality, and survived.

The Grand Dukes of Baden.

The question of the succession to the Grand Duchy of Baden is not unlikely to be a prominent one in the politics of the year. The death of the Duke CHARLES LEOPOLD, which occurred on the 24th of April; the succession of an idiot son, the Duke LUDWIG, under the regency of his brother, FREDERICK; and, as the intelligence by the *Atlantic* informs us, the *voluntary abdication of the idiot*, in favor of this Regent, FREDERICK; and the final settlement of the coronet on the brows of the latter—have been so many events watched with lynx-eyed interest by the politicians of central Europe. For there are claimants to the ducal honors outside of the reigning family. His Majesty of Bavaria is unquestionably, under the laws which regulate royal successions throughout Europe, the just inheritor of the Duchy. The present Duke is of an illegitimate branch of the tribe provisionally placed without title on the throne, upon the supposed failure of the legitimate line in 1830. A subsequent act of the Frankfort Diet confirmed it in its position with all the honors, regardless of outside claimants, and thus the spurious descendants of old CHARLES FREDERICK and the Countess of Hochberg, the Lola Montez of another generation, have come to hold the ducal authority as of right. There is reason to suppose that the title will be presently called in question.

In 1830, the direct and legitimate family of Baden ran out, with the death of the Grand Duke LUDWIG. This individual appears to have been the Blue-beard and Ogre of German History. His life was stained with the darkest crimes, and curtained about with the direst suspicions. All the sins condemned in the decalogue are laid at his door. His elder brother CHARLES was married in 1806 to STEPHANIE TASCHER, a niece of the Empress JOSEPHINE. The birth of two sons and three daughters as the fruit of this marriage, seemed to remove the chances of LUDWIG for attaining the throne, without at all destroying his craving for the station. The eldest boy died suddenly, and not without suspicions of foul play. The other, either died, or was replaced with a dead changeling, and carried away from his parents. There is certainly, entire obscurity about his fate; so much so, that it was currently believed after his alleged decease, that he was still in existence. CHARLES, the father, likewise died, before the demise of the veteran grandsire; and on the occurrence of the latter event, LUDWIG upon whom popular opinion had stamped the character of a RICHARD III., attained the aim of his ambition. STEPHANIE TASCHER, one of whose daughters married the Marquis of DOUGLAS, the others forming equally honorable connections, returned to Paris, where she still lives.

The relation of the boy, KASPER HAUSER, to this story, has excited some odd conjectures. The mysterious fate of the second child of the unfortunate STEPHANIE, furnished a valuable opening for speculation, if not for imposture. Lovers of the romantic invested it with a host of fanciful improbabilities. The pretensions of SIMNEL and WARBECK to the identity of the murdered Duke of York were fair precedents. Accordingly, when in a public square of Nuremberg, on a spring day of 1828, a wild boy was found, crouching upon the ground in terror, and unable to describe his name or home audibly; and the letter he had upon him fixed his age as answering to that of the lost heir of Baden and narrated that he had been left long years before in charge of a forester, with instructions to carry the boy on the 23d of May, 1828, to Nuremburg, and there leave him,—there were many not unwilling to hail the boy Grand Duke of Baden. As the story has been extensively rehearsed of late, and by no means correctly, we will complete it. KASPER was taken charge of by a benevolent Nürnburger, and a rapidly developed intelligence enabled him to depict the dark cage in which throughout childhood he had been confined, and the keeper who had appeared at daily intervals to supply his food. The extraordinary history excited prodigious interest. Friends sprung up in every direction. Lord STANHOPE provided for his education, and had him placed at school. A pamphlet was promised from an anonymous writer, who afterwards proved to be Major HENNENHOFER, a cast-off friend and creature of the Grand-Duke LUDWIG, establishing the identity of HAUSER. The pamphlet did not appear, and was bought off, it was said, either by LUDWIG or the King of Bavaria. On the 17th of December, 1829, the poor foundling, while walking alone in the school garden at Nuremburg, was murdered by an unknown hand. It was observed that Major HENNENHOFER, had been seen that evening in Nuremburg, and was not to be found next morning; but, notwithstanding the significance of the circumstance, the motive and the perpetrator of the crime were never, we believe, brought to light. The murder, it will be remarked, occurred after the death of the Grand-Duke LUDWIG, while the Duke CHARLES held the authority. It has been supposed that, finding themselves secretly confronted by a mass of proof that KASPER HAUSER was the true heir to the throne, the illegitimate branch took means to put him out of the way, before the facts should be brought to light.

Such is the story just now re-started into active circulation. Ere long it will go back to the shadowy rest of RICHARD of York, and the man in the Iron Mask, the puzzles and dubieties of history. The claim to the Duchy will probably be decided without reference to it, and it is not impossible that MAXIMILIAN, the talented king of Bavaria, may yet extend his empire over the beautiful valleys of Baden.

Street Cleaning—Who is at Fault?

Has any early riser got sight of that matutinal Street Sweeping-machine, of whose promised exploits we have heard so much? Will any one inform us how many Street Commissioners, Inspectors and what not, have been removed under the sweeping determination of the Common Council? We have Inspectors, and we pay salaries, and we may own machines; will any keener observer have the goodness to say where they expend their energies? Or, in general terms, an immense revenue is assigned to the promotion of the cleanliness and healthfulness of the City. It is expended, but how? Surely not on the streets, for their filthiness is revoltingly nauseating. Broadway is as guiltless of broom, as the river. To lay the dust, which the City collects taxes to remove without removing, the resident is obliged to pay his weekly stipend to a volunteer sprinkler. The sign of Aquarius reigns solitarily upon the great thoroughfare, where Cancer and the Twins deserve a turn. There is gross injustice on the face of this business; and peculation, we apprehend, behind it. Pray, let us see some evidence that the street revenue are to be spent upon the streets.

There is a sanitary propriety in street sweeping. Clear your streets of filth, and you do the work of a college of Physicians, in the diminution of disease. Cholera, and the greater epidemics, at whose approach City officers for a while do their duty, are not the only ministers of death, whose nourishment is street offal. Malaria is the parent of all manner of physical deformities, infirmities, and calamities. There is death in stagnant gutters, and redolent alleys, and unwashed, unventilated courts and *culs-de-sac*. Summer, that brings bloom to all animate things, where it brings sunlight and pure air in its suite; falls in blight and pestilence upon the reeking rottenness of the city. Discharge the streets and alleys of dirt, frequently and regularly, and you may save the expense in your hospitals, alms-house, infirmary and dispensatory. There is more than sound in these phrases. They contain the rationale of that excess of deaths which counts against life in town, balanced with life in the pure air without. They explain why the scrupulously cleanly Philadelphia shows a bill of health as clean as its streets; while New-York has its startling tale of death, year after year. And they give color to those maliciously circulated rumors of the perilous unhealthfulness of our City, whereby hosts of even sensible inland merchants have been prevented from coming hither with their trade. We may seriously argue, that the loss of revenue, appropriated but not applied to street-cleaning, is trifling measured by the loss of life and traffic.

And, what is worse, that which festers and decomposes in our avenues, or flies, pulverized offal, dung and filth of all sorts—into our nostrils and lungs of a summer day, is precisely what is wanted by the suburban market gardener to enrich his land withal. Carry it out to him, and the source of your mortality will be returned to you in corn and cauliflower. Why, the yearly refuse of the Parisian streets, sold at auction, yields 500,500 francs, or say $100,000; and is worth ten times more, when its decomposition is so far completed as to fit it for the use of the farmer. Why not coin our pestilence, and make it minister to life? Paris, furthermore, is cleaned frequently and carefully. The duty is rigidly attended to by the bureau of each municipality; and yet the expense is no greater than what we annually throw away upon officers whose salaries enable them to keep the city filthy and unwholesome.

There is London. Every street, alley, or passage-way of whatever description, is cleansed every secular day. And what do you suppose they pay to have the job done thus effectually? On an average, not more than *six thousand pounds sterling; or say, thirty thousand dollars per annum, one-third of which goes to pay for the deportation of household ashes and refuse.* The contractors find their remuneration in the "fruitful powers of the mud" they carry away. Now, remembering that New-York has somewhere in the vicinity of one-sixth the population of London, and less than that fraction of street-area, is it not astounding that an annual appropriation of $180,000 to street cleaning, cannot procure their cleansing more frequently than once in a month? Just look at the figures:

LONDON.

Cost of daily cleansing every public way of every description, in the year 1851 ..... $30,000

NEW-YORK.

Cost of having public ways of all descriptions disgracefully filthy, during 1851 ..... $179,991

Thus the work to be done is only one-sixth of that done in London; while the expenditure upon it is six times greater; and yet every avenue and passage way refuses to testify that any money or labor is spent upon them. There is clearly something rotten about this matter besides the garbage of the gutters. New-York pays more to keep clean than any other city in the world, and is nevertheless the dirtiest. Who will rise up and tell us the why and the wherefore? There is flagrant criminality and merciless gouging somewhere. The culprits are not so shielded as to elude detection. The public shall learn presently who the offenders are, and heaven befriend them on their day of reckoning.

Meat Provisions.

The Lake Shore papers notice a large movement, since the opening of navigation, in Beef Cattle for the Eastern markets. The boats and railroads are crowded with them. A Chicago traveler, East, dating on the wing, says that the Lake steamer was uncomfortably crowded with cattle. This trade, he adds, rather feelingly, has usurped steam and rail transportation, giving a steamer, "like the pool of Trinculo, an ancient odor." Yet with all the increased transportation, we get no cheap Beef in New-York. Why is it? The answer we are afraid will be found in the rampant spirit of speculation and inordinate monopoly, now so prevalent, and which animate, in a peculiar degree, that wiry and fast body of citizens, known as middle-men. These gentlemen roam the rural districts with well-lined pockets, and by a free-masonry of their own, compete with each other for the highest profits instead of lowest prices.

The *Boston Courier* commenting on a recent paragraph of ours on the subject, points to a similar monopoly in that quarter:

"We can assure our New York cotemporaries," says the *Courier*, "that, high as they have to pay for the necessaries of life, the people of Boston fare as badly as they do, though some of the articles enumerated are chalked up pretty high. It is an aggravation of the evil, that there is no prospect of a change for the better at present. The market-men insist that they have no remedy for the universal complaint, that prices are monstrously high, and they are not in fault in the matter, but prefer that prices should be lower. If the enhanced value of food serves to fill the pockets of the farmers, we may not complain, but we fear that the larger part of the money sticks somewhere between the producer and the retailer."

A large farm has lately been sold in Howard Co. (Md.) for the sum of $1,100 per acre. A New-York gentleman is the purchaser.

NEW-YORK.

Delegates to the National Convention.

The returns received yesterday show the following aggregate results: Delegates in favor of Mr. FILLMORE are in *Italics*; those for WEBSTER in SMALL CAPITALS; all the others for SCOTT:

District.	Counties.	Delegates.
1.	Suffolk and Queens	*Harvey Vail.*
2.	Kings and Richmond	E. W. Fiske.
3.	New-York, Wards 1, 2, 3, 5, 6	Wm. L. Shardlow.*
4.	New-York, Wards 4, 6, 10, 14	James B. Taylor.
5.	New-York, Wards 7, 13, WITH'G	
6.	New-York, Wards 11, 15, 17	*Wm. S. Duke.*
7.	New-York, Wards 9, 16, 20	*Robt. G. Campbell*
8.	New-York, Wards 12, 18, 19	M. H. GRINNELL.
9.	Rockland, Westchester, Putnam.	
10.	Orange and Sullivan	Charles B. Rosea.
11.	Ulster and Greene	Joseph S. Smith.
12.	Dutchess and Columbia	E. F. Cowles.
13.	Rensselaer	E. J. Whipple.
14.	Albany	Lewis Benedict.
15.	Ham'n, War'n, Sar'a and Wash'n.	Edward Dodd.
16.	Franklin, Clinton and Essex	A. C. Moore.
17.	St. Lawrence and Herkimer	Harvey Doolittle
18.	Montgomery, Schoharie, Schen'dy	Wm. McCamus.
19.	Delaware and Otsego	Wm. Comstock.
20.	Oneida	Palmer V. Kellogg.
21.	Chenango, Cortlandt and Broome	Geo. J. J. Barber
22.	Oswego and Madison	(Not chosen.)
23.	Jefferson and Lewis	W. L. Easton.
24.	Onondaga	Amos P. Granger
25.	Wayne and Cayuga	A. B. Williams.
26.	Ontario, Yates and Seneca	Wm. Knox.
27.	Tompkins, Tioga and Chemung	*C. R. Barstow.**
28.	Steuben and Livingston	
29.	Monroe	Freeman Clark.
30.	Genesee, Wyoming, Alleghany	C. B. Thompson.
31.	Orleans and Niagara	A. Hyde Cole.*
32.	Erie	*Geo. R. Babcock.*
33.	Cattaraugus and Chautauque	Delos E. Sill.

* Probably to be contested.

Total—SCOTT, 23; WEBSTER, 1; FILLMORE, 5. To be heard from, 4.

Eighth District.—Last evening, the Committee appointed by the Convention in this District to determine upon the contested seats of four of the Nineteenth Ward delegation, met at the Westchester Branch Hotel, corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue. They were in session for more than three hours, and finally adjourned. The Convention then reassembled, and a report of the Committee, (signed by a majority,) was presented, which rejected four of the Nineteenth delegates, and admitted JAMES J. BEVINS, Esq., who was on both tickets. The report was adopted, and the Convention at once proceeded to organize for the election. On motion, JAMES M. FLANDREAU (Eighteenth Ward) was chosen Chairman, by a vote of 6 to 4. HENRY R. CONCKLIN was selected as Secretary by the same vote. Shortly after, the permanent organization being effected, four of the Twelfth Ward delegates (in favor of Sheriff CARNLEY) asked the Chairman to be "excused" for *a few moments*, which was granted. The Convention waited for some time in vain for their return, and then proceeded to ballot for a Delegate. On the first ballot, Hon. MOSES H. GRINNELL received the unanimous vote of the Convention and was declared elected. JAMES J. BEVINS, of the XIXth Ward, was unanimously chosen as the alternate Delegate. The credentials were then made out, and after appointing a committee to wait upon Mr. GRINNELL, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The seceders, who "excused" themselves, went below stairs, and met in the oyster cellar of the Hotel, where they remained but a few moments, and finally ascended to the bar-room, where they gave three cheers, and informed the "outsiders" they had elected CARNLEY as their delegate.

—Our reporter yesterday claimed Mr. WILLIAM S. DUER, Whig delegate from the Sixth District, as likely to be a SCOTT man. This will only be when SCOTT does not need his vote. He was elected by the vote of a SCOTT delegate,—and concedes himself that a majority of the Convention were elected for SCOTT: but he will vote for FILLMORE until it shall become perfectly clear that somebody else will be nominated without his help.

State Whig Delegates.

THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

ELLICOTTVILLE, May 15, 1852.

We held our District Convention yesterday, at Forestville, and elected DELOSS E. SILL, of the Cattaraugus *Whig*, Delegate to the National Convention, by a unanimous vote, and passed strong resolutions in favor of Gen. SCOTT. Our District will be truly represented in the Convention. Respectfully yours, A. G. R.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

OWEGO, Saturday, May 15, 1852.

You will be herewith informed of the doings of the Whig Convention at Owego, to elect a Delegate to the National Convention. It appears that Chemung was represented by five Delegates, regularly chosen by their County Convention—all SCOTT men. Tioga by four Delegates, regularly chosen by their County Convention, all friendly to the nomination of Mr. FILLMORE. Tompkins by six persons, holding a certificate from their County Committee, as their Convention to elect Delegates was called for the 22d instant.

The Delegates from Chemung objected to the right of the Tompkins Delegates to a seat in the Convention, and desired that the Convention adjourn, to give the Tompkins County Convention time to elect their Delegates. This was objected to by Tompkins and Tioga. The result was that they divided. The SCOTT men appointed CHAS. COOK, of Chemung, Delegate to the National Convention, and the others appointed C. R. BARSTOW, of Owego, and then adjourned informally.

The call of the present District Convention by Owego and Ithaca originated in a trick, and was not published until after the call of the Tompkins County Convention. The only Whig paper in Tompkins never published the call for the District Convention. The people of this District cannot be thus swindled out of their Delegate.

Yours, &c.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

From the New-York Express.

This District is composed of Ulster and Greene. From Ulster there were five decided friends of FILLMORE, and from Greene five friends of SCOTT. It was impossible, therefore, for either party to select a pledged friend of SCOTT or FILLMORE. Gen. SMITH, of the Kingston Bank, was therefore chosen. *He refused to pledge himself for* SCOTT; but, on the contrary, is a known personal friend of the President's, (though an unpledged one) *and for that reason was voted for by the Ulster delegates.*

☞ The *Mirror*, edited by an office-holder under the General Government, thus hints at a scheme for a general secession of the FILLMORE party from the Baltimore Convention:

"The election of Delegates to the National Convention in this State has been a ridiculous farce from beginning to end. Men, or rather *bullies*, hired by the wire-pullers, have thrown in votes by the handful, and voted a dozen times over at that. The Delegates elect will not represent the people; and the nomination at Baltimore will only be another act in the farce. *The movements in this City*, so far as we have observed them, *are simply disgusting.* The *National Whigs* would be justified, under the circumstances, in calling a State Convention, *appointing thirty-six Delegates to Baltimore, demanding their admission; and in case of refusal, adjourning to meet in National Convention, without distinction of party, to nominate a Union Ticket.* The PEOPLE would sustain the movement, despite the hue-and-cry of the political jugglers; and the *emergency* would justify the *coup d'état.*"

We have nothing to say against the *Mirror's* description of the style of voting which prevailed at the primary meetings in this City. We believe it to be, in the main, tolerably accurate. There was not, in any single Ward, so far as we know, anything like a register kept of the persons voting, nor were any steps taken to ascertain, in any instance, whether they had a right to vote or not. The primary meetings in this City were a *farce*, and we should heartily rejoice if the State Convention, or a National Convention, would distinctly refuse to receive delegates thus appointed. We see no other proceeding which will give us any chance of reform. Experience proves that our City Committees, if left to themselves, will take no steps to remedy this acknowledged evil; and bullying, cheating, buying and fighting, will continue to nominate our delegates and select our candidates for office. We are ready to welcome the interposition of either the State or National Convention, exercised in any way to create a reform.

But the *Mirror's* talk about a secession of the "National Whigs" simply indicates a sense of being driven to extremities. The "cheating" has been mainly done in precisely those localities where they bore sway. When you get beyond reach of a Custom-House, you hear nothing of it. It is only in New-York that their systematic swindling flourishes; and here the preliminary arrangements are all under the direct and immediate control of office-holders. It is possible that the *Mirror's* political friends may contemplate such a *coup d'etat* as that suggested:—it is only a copy of the examples they established at Syracuse and at the recent Congressional caucus at Washington. But it is not likely to be resorted to. When the "emergency" in which they are placed becomes a little more palpable, *nine-tenths* of the office-holders will protest most lustily that they never were *at heart* for Mr. FILLMORE as the candidate,—that they were always friendly to Gen. SCOTT, and that he owes his nomination in fact to their judicious and well-managed support. It is quite possible that some of them will claim the exclusive credit of having been the *first* to put him before the country as a candidate. This is a very strange climate, and especially remarkable for its sudden changes.

Kossuth has written a letter to the Germans of Detroit, congratulating them upon their adhesion to the principles of Freedom.

Tax Laws in Ohio.

Democracy in Ohio is of a peculiar type: the most noisy professions of reform before the People; the most arbitrary, disorganizing, and reckless in Legislation, when in the ascendant. The leaders keep faith with neither constituents nor operators. They abuse without stint, and tax without reason, everything in the shape of a Corporation, and, to preserve their consistency, violate chartered rights, State obligations, and individual property. They have recently overleaped their own ambitious daring in this line, and fastened upon the people a system of taxation which at once drives out capital, forecloses mortgage loans, and enhances individual burdens—the last not unaccompanied by an odious resort to *espionage* and domiciliary visits. The measure will, of course, damage the party, provided their opponents use it to their just prejudice, instead of dividing, subdividing, and wrangling among themselves on less important issues. Here is a specimen of the temper in which the new laws are received by some of the sovereigns:

TAX RETURNS.—A man in Morgan county, last week, made the following return to the township assessor:

"Besides the articles enumerated in the above schedule, I have (after deducting $200 worth) the following articles of personal property, subject to taxation, viz.: One corn-broom, 5c.; one second-hand hickory do., 1c.; two roosters, five hens, and nine chickens, average value 4c.=64c.; 4 cord old rails for firewood, 94c.; one gun stock, 63c.; three empty barrels, 45c.; and from this time forth I will never vote for a Democrat of the new school. Having cursed the Whigs for six years past on account of their tax law of '46, I shall not bless the Democracy for a worse one, but bid them a long and last farewell."

☞ Mr. FEARGUS O'CONNOR, whose odd freaks have amused our citizens recently, left England, it appears, to escape a commission of lunacy. It was seriously contemplated by the Home Secretary to have him arrested and confined as a madman. Friends of government interfered, representing that the measure would be popularly regarded as vindictive towards one who had formerly been a conspicuous popular leader; and Mr. O'CONNOR's friends, with equal solicitude, denied that he was insane; but that his highly sensitive nervous system had been wrought by recent political events into an abnormal state of excitement. They appealed to his past history for evidences of eccentricity, and maintained that his present queer behavior is but a slight exaggeration of his every-day habits. The Secretary abandoned the idea of the arrest. Mr. O'CONNOR, however, withdrew in the meanwhile, by the advice of his friends, to recruit himself with a change of scene and circumstance. There has not been any very decided improvement as yet in his symptoms.

The Michigan State Temperance Society, at a late meeting at Hillsdale, adopted measures in favor of the Maine Law.

The Grand Jury of Jo Davies Co., Ill., adjourned its last session without finding a single indictment.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CARD—PARTICULAR NOTICE TO OUR CUSTOMERS.—CALL EARLY IN THE DAY.—ALFRED MUNROE & Co. highly flattered as they acknowledge themselves to feel at the unusual favor which has been shown to them by the public, in extending to them such liberal patronage, they respectfully invite such of their customers as can conveniently do so, to call in the fore part of the day. They express their regrets that of late, some of their friends who have called in the afternoon could not have received that prompt attention which it is ever their wish to extend to all. By calling early in the day, customers can be much better waited upon, although at all times we shall be happy to see them. ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES.—WITHIN THE LAST FEW years the manufacture of Window Shades has increased in a most astonishing degree in this City. As the demand for these handsome ornaments to dwellings and stores has progressed, they have improved in style. Men of genius and talent have been employed in their manufacture, and it is really astonishing to see some of the specimens now sold at a trifling price. We advise our readers who desire to see what has been done in this art, to call at GREASON'S Depot, No. 261 Greenwich-st., where they will be able to make a selection, if they wish to purchase.—*Sunday News.*

FORMERLY, MEN WORE WIGS. THEN THEY colored their gray hair. Now they restore the former color. How? By using DAVIS'S RAHVENE, which, by acting upon the roots of the hair, revives their natural power, and causes a new deposit of the coloring substance; it moreover improves the general condition of the hair, imparting softness, gloss, and renewed growth. Warranted. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale at the General Depot, No. 306 Grand-st., and at No. 192 Broadway; No. 279 Washington-st., No. 362 Hudson-st., No. 127 Bowery, No. 111 Houston-st., New-York.

RICH LACE AND MUSLIN DRAPERY.—S. & M. E. TOWLE, of Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-street, would respectfully call the attention of House-keepers and House-furnishers, to a new and elegant assortment of rich Lace and Muslin Drapery, just received from auction, embracing the richest patterns of Applique Tambourd and Floss work, which they offer at a large discount from the usual prices. To those who design re-furnishing their houses, an excellent opportunity now offers. Hotel keepers will find it to their interest to call and examine the stock.

WINDOW SHADES.—A RICH AND ENTIRELY NEW assortment of Window Shades, for the Spring trade, and ready for sale. Also, a beautiful assortment of Buff and White Linens, with all the requisite mountings. Customers by calling at our store, can satisfy themselves that they can do better than at any other establishment, as we are exclusive manufacturers. Store Shades made to order with neatness and dispatch. N. B.—Strict attention paid to furnishing hotels, saloons, &c. &c. G. K. RIKER & CO., No. 131 Chatham-st., N. Y.

BEAUTIES OF PHILOSOPHY.—AT THIS SEASON of the year, the great magnetic battery of nature is in full operation, and the genial sun is attracting upward from the teeming earth the beautiful flowers and fruits which are the glory of summer. And so the far-reaching fame of the successful and popular artist attracts upward to ROOTS' GALLERY all lovers of the beautiful and the true, who find in his splendid daguerreotypes that perfection which is vainly sought elsewhere. ROOT is at No 363 Broadway.

RICH CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., have just received direct from the European manufactories, per late arrivals from Europe, a large and elegant assortment of rich Mosaic, Velvet and Tapestry Carpeting, surpassing anything ever before in this country; patterns entirely new, exclusively our own, and for sale full 10 per cent. less than other stores selling similar goods.

VALUABLE UP-TOWN LOTS.—WE COMMEND TO the attention of sagacious capitalists and private individuals, the very valuable property on 3d and 4th-avs., and 99th, 100th and 101st-sts., to be sold by A. BLEECKER, Esq., without reserve, at the Merchants' Exchange, on FRIDAY, May 21, 1852. We notice that the terms are unusually liberal to the purchaser.

No. 441 BROADWAY—CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.—ALFRED MUNROE & CO., dealers in Fashionable Clothing, Linen and Cotton Shirts, Under-Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, half-Hose, &c. Also, BOYS' CLOTHING, a large assortment, well made, and of the most fashionable styles. No deviation in prices.

FOR INDIGESTION AND NERVOUS DEBILITY.—Dr. WATTS'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE is a safe, pleasant and effectual remedy for restoring the secretions, and giving a robust and healthy tone to every function of the system. This remedy acts with such certainties upon all constitutions that written acknowledgments will be given to return the money if proved ineffectual. $1 per bottle. J. PYNE, No. 18 Ann-st.

CLAIRVOYANCE.—MRS HAYES, THE MOST EMINENT Clairvoyant, and the only Clairvoyant in this city that can give satisfactory examinations. Mrs. HAYES has been examining persons' systems for seven years, describing their disease, the cause, and the remedies that will cure them. Mrs. HAYES' Magnetic Office, No. 116 Spring-st., near Broadway, New-York City.

ESSENTIAL TO HEALTH.—FOR STRENGTHENING and invigorating the system, for dyspepsia, liver complaint, nervous affections, female debility, &c., there is nothing better than that unequaled tonic, invigorant, and restorative, NAPP'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE BITTERS. Only 50c. per bottle. General depot No. 362 Hudson-st.

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS now offer a splendid stock of lace and muslin curtains, window cornices and shades, paper hangings and loops, with everything in the Upholstery line, all of recent importation, and of the most fashionable style, 20 per cent. lower than any house in the city.

A. M. & R. DAVIES, No. 395 Broadway.

TO THE LADIES.—DO YOU WANT A RICH CANTON Crape Shawl? go to Columbian Hall, 281 Grand-street. You will there find a new and elegant assortment of the richest article in the city. Plain and embroidered Crape Shawls may be bought for $8 and $10, worth $18 and $20. Remember this! you that want a rich Canton Crape Shawl.

CANAL-STREET CARPET STORE.—NOW IS THE time; if you want to make a saving of 15 per cent., call at No. 70 Canal-st., E. A. PETERSON & CO., and there you will find good Ingrain Carpets at 4s. a yard; three-ply, 7s. per yard; Tapestry Brussels, $1 to 10s. per yard. Also a large and splendid assortment of Tapestry Vel

Evening Dress Parties.

The Aldermen were in session last evening, but nothing important was transacted. The subject usually engrossing their attention, the making of the annual appropriations, was suspended for the night, and the time was occupied with such comparatively trivial matters as the report of the Committee on Lamps and Gas, in favor of lighting the Fifth-ave. with gas instead of oil, and the resolution of Mr. Ward, directing the Commissioner of Streets to have the Fifth-ave. properly swept and watered.

Among the resolutions offered was one by Mr. Ward, directing the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, in awarding the contracts for cleaning the streets, to give preference to those bidders who are willing to labor during the night. The report completely whitewashes the transactions connected with the Contract System, and declares that all is right and fair.

A communication was received from the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, in answer to a resolution passed by the Board of Aldermen.

Resolutions were adopted in favor of paving and setting curb-stone in Thirty-ninth-street, from Madison-avenue to Sixth-avenue; in favor of the actual opening of Broadway from Tenth-avenue to Eighty-sixth-street, to catch-points forthwith; in reference to the late oil contract, and to discharge the Committee from further duty; to build a sewer in Nassau-street, from Ann to 11 feet south of Beekman-street.

The City Inspector sent in a report, complaining that he could not properly discharge the duties of his office, on account of the action of the Board of Aldermen, in depriving him of a Deputy and the Health Wardens. The communication was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The Board then adjourned until Friday evening.

Dinner to George Law.—Correspondence.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 8, 1852.

GEORGE LAW, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* The undersigned, friends of American enterprise, in every mechanical branch, embrace the occasion of your return to New-York to express to you the assurances of our high appreciation of the benefits to us, and to our City, resulting from your many noble enterprises,—and to ask you to meet us at a social banquet, leaving the time to be named by yourself, trusting that an early day may be convenient to you.

We deem this a fitting occasion to say that your recent visit to a foreign country, exposing yourself to a tropical climate, for the purpose of investigation, preparatory to a vigorous prosecution to completion of the railroad connecting the Pacific with the Atlantic Ocean, is but another evidence of your indomitable energy of character, the benefits of which you have so freely distributed in our City.

The acquisition of California, and the cotemporaneous discovery of the modern El Dorado within its territory, giving, as it did, a new and unexpected impulse to the business energies of the world, would not have constituted so perfect a subject of national gratulation as we all now feel it to be, but for that complete empire over the commerce of the new and distant State, to which our own people were eminently entitled by the blood and treasure expended in its conquest. This was promptly secured by the sturdy pioneers in steam to the Isthmus and on the Pacific, prominent among whom, we are more than gratified, as well as authorized, to rank you; and in proposing to do honor to the success that has attended you in this, and all other good works to which you have brought a vigorous judgment, and a most liberal outlay of means, we feel that we also honor the American character, for enterprise in its largest sense; recognizing in you, Sir, one of its worthy and distinguished types.

We have the pleasure to most respectfully subscribe ourselves, your obedient friends,

JACOB A. WESTERVELT,	JOHN ENGLIS,
WM. H. WEBB,	RICHARD M. HOE,
SMITH & DIMON,	WM. H. HAYS,
CHARLES MORGAN,	C. KANOUSE,
WM. H. BROWN,	G. A. CONOVER,
JOHN VAN BUREN,	ENOCH HIDDEN,
ISAAC V. FOWLER,	ANDREW MILLS,
DANL. E. DELAVAN,	BROOKS & CUMMINGS,
CHARLES A. SECOR,	EDWARD S. HIDDEN,
WM. D. MCERMY,	JAS. S. THAYER,
A. C. KINGSLAND,	CHAS. A. HECKSHER,
JAMES VAN NOSTRAND,	HENRY A. COIT,
STEPHEN SQUIRES,	ISAAC NEWTON,
ABNER MILLS,	GEORGE STEERS,
S. B. STONE,	ELIJAH F. PURDY,
WILLIAM J. PEASE,	JOHN GRAHAM,
JAMES MURPHY,	WM. V. BRADY,
WM. M. TWEED,	JOHN ANDERSON,
RICHARD T. COMPTON,	WM. H. CORNELL,
THOMAS COLLYER,	WESLEY SMITH,
MORGAN MORGANS,	OLIVER CHARLOCK,
ROBERT H. MORRIS,	ED. VINCENT,
JAMES T. BRADY,	DAVID S. JACKSON,
JAMES KELLY,	GEORGE W. QUINTARD,
D. E. SICKLES,	CALVIN E. MATHER,
KEARNY REED	F. B. CUTTING.
A. FLOWER,	

Mr. Law's Reply.

NEW-YORK, May 12, 1852.

GENTLEMEN: I have received, with great satisfaction, your flattering invitation to meet you at a social banquet at such time as will consult my convenience.

No man, with a proper appreciation of his relations and duties as a member of society, can or ought to be insensible to the favorable judgment of his fellow-citizens. It is, under any circumstances, a high incentive to effort, and to the earnest employment of such faculties as Providence has bestowed upon us for the advancement of the community or age in which we live. It is particularly so in the instance, the expression comes from friends and neighbors, with many of whom I have been long associated in active business pursuits, the representatives of the mechanical and practical interests of this City, identified with its growth and prosperity, and contributing largely to both, and to its moral and social elevation by their skill, enterprise and intelligence. The business men, mechanics and artisans of New-York, the architects of their own fortunes, and who have founded and carried forward, with matchless energy, works of the highest utility, may survey with pride and exultation the results of their labors; and I may be permitted to indulge some such feeling, if anything I have done has secured for me their confidence and commendation.

The great acquisitions and discoveries to which you forcibly allude, and the signal manner in which they have been made, by the energies which mark the American character, to contribute to the arts of peace and to the commerce of our City and country, are distinguishing features in the times in which we live. But we are yet in the beginning of these extraordinary events. Progressive as we are, we shall yet be astonished at our progress in all the elements which constitute a true and enduring national position. The commerce of the world will open new and fresh channels that will change the currents of trade and enlarge the facilities of intercourse between nations; and when the important work to which you allude, connecting the two Oceans, so efficiently begun and prosecuted by its spirited projectors, shall be completed, as I am happy to assure you it will be at an early day, the access to far-distant seas will be as easy and certain as the commerce of our sea-board and lakes. The acquisition of wealth, which will be an inevitable incident of these movements of intellectual power, commercial enterprise, and mechanical skill, will be among the least of the benefits they will confer upon our country and upon mankind. It is an ample reward, for any labor or service on my part, to be in any manner associated with events of such magnitude and importance.

I need not assure you that it affords me sincere pleasure to accept your gratifying invitation; and, as I am informed that Thursday of next week will be most convenient, I beg leave to say that I shall be happy to meet you on that day.

I am, gentlemen, with high respect, your obliged fellow-citizen,

GEORGE LAW.

Messrs. JOHN DIMON, JACOB A. WESTERVELT, ISAAC NEWTON, A. C. KINGSLAND, WM. H. WEBB, and others.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

Mrs. Patience Taylor died on the 18th of April last, in Whitley County, Ky., aged one hundred years and eleven days. She was the mother of nine children, every one of whom died of old age, she having survived them all.

A correspondent of the *Woonsocket Patriot* writes that 4,000 acres of wood land in the vicinity of Pascoag, R. I., was burned on Friday and Saturday of last week. The timber on the ground was young.

It is stated that there have been twenty-two serious steamboat accidents on the Western waters, since the commencement of the current year, attended with a loss of two hundred and eighty lives.

Mr. Willard Spaulding, a respectable citizen of Swanton, Vt., was instantly killed, a day or two since, by falling from a train of cars while in motion, on the Vermont and Canada Railroad.

The special election for a member of Congress from Lincoln and Oxford, Maine, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Andrews, will be held on the 7th of June.

The body of Mr. John Holmes, of Barnstead, N. H., who has been missing some time, has been found hanging to a tree in the woods at that place. He was partially insane.

A subscription paper is circulating in Boston, for the erection of a first-class Opera House and Theatre in that city. A committee of responsible persons has the subject in charge.

A boy about 14 years of age, named Seward Friend, was severely burned at Albany, on Wednesday afternoon, in consequence of the bursting of a small alcohol lamp.

Mrs. Amelia Clark, of Portland Ct., was found on the 14th inst., hanging in the wood-house of her son-in-law, Mr. Dickson, residing near the bridge in East Hartford. The verdict of the coroner's jury was insanity.

KOSSUTH'S Bunker Hill speech is copied into the Charleston papers. The eloquence of the Magyar is better appreciated there than his bodily presence.

Mrs. E. Oakes Smith is lecturing with success at Cincinnati. W. V. Wallace has been giving concerts in the same city to select houses.

Prof. W. F. Phelps, for several years connected with the State Normal School, at Albany, has resigned. His successor has not been named.

The Canal at Sant Ste. Marie, and Canadian railroad projects, form the subjects of numerous petitions to the Provincial Parliament.

Mr. Sidney Smith, British Vice-Consul at Havana, has arrived at New-Orleans. It is his purpose to make the tour of the States.

Several cannon balls have been dug out of a hill in East Boston, which are supposed to have been fired at the battle of Bunker Hill.

The business portion of the town of Port Stanley, (C. W.) was destroyed by fire on the 10th inst. The loss is not stated.

The city of Manchester, N. H., now contains a population of 14,958—a gain of 1,017 during the last 18 months.

Another accident at the Mt. Morris Dam, will delay the work for three or four weeks longer.

During the year ending the 1st inst., 712 vessels arrived at the port of Wilmington, N.C.

An Asylum for Widows has been suggested in Richmond, Va.

Arrival of the Ocean Steamer.

The steamship *Sierra Nevada*, Capt. J. D. Wilson, arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Aspinwall, after 9th inst., at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 11th.

Her usual large list of passengers, and $40,000 specie, on freight; besides which, there is among the passengers about $250,000 to $300,000 in dust.

Among her passengers, we notice the name of Mr. J. RAYMOND, Agent of Independent Canadian Citizens Minister; also, A. B. CORWINE, U. S. Consul at Panama.

Mr. STONE, the gentlemanly Purser, informs us that those passengers who left New-York on the 23d ult., on board the *Sierra Nevada*, reached Panama, over the Isthmus Railroad, in the unprecedented short time of nine days and a half.

The following is a list of the passengers by the *Sierra Nevada:*

A. B. Corwine, S. L. Comme, C. K. Garrison, J. Ravenscroft, bearer of despatches, H. Schlesmann, A. C. Small, J. Stornbergh, U. S. Consul at Panama, Wm. Nelson, T. Cory, H. Mann, W. Warburton, S. D. Sandford, D. Davis, D. Carter, H. Carrot, T. R. Yeagher, R. Smith, D. F. Smyrs, D. P. Dodson, E. Guthrie, H. Phillips, J. Carr, L. D. and May Burton, T. Lincoln, J. W. and H. Odell, J. G. Wilson, H. Spencer, M. Vannoy, T. B. and D. Crane, S. B. Ellison, J. H. Francis, R. Fowkes, A. M. and C. Guptin, J. Lindley, John Jacobson, J. H. Glascock, J. H. Kays, Dr. J. C. Salter, Mrs. Capt. W. W. Lawrence and daughter, H. Hewers, Capt. Robert Beal, J. G. Smith, J. E. Maxwell, A. H. Solomon, D. Ramos, G. Ramos, Mrs. Cordova, Mrs. Cross and daughter, Dr. J. B. Wellman, lady and 3 children, H. C. Wellman and servant, M. Caparal, Alfred Brant, J. J. Hanna, Captain S. Farahum, G. L. Waterhouse, J. M. Brower, M. D., H. H. Hortsmann, D. W. Herndon, D. W. Light, S. Edmonson, D. F. Wallace, D. Cooper, J. W. Glanding, J. Eyer, S. W. Miller, G. E. Lamb, C. Sargent, M. J. Potter, W. H. & B. F. Wilton, J. R. Orin, R. Pepperpein, J. F. & W. B. Lawton, H. Patrick, J. Harmer, T. W. Reed, J. A. Wilson, G. C. Davis, L. H. Duggins, E. Anthoay, W. Anderson, H. Marcellus, H. Landfair, J. Richardson, J. Kirkendall, J. A. Glynn, J. Kelner, Robert Marks, Dr. F. B. Albers, J. H. Walsh, J. French, B. Whan, W. (Adams & Co.) A. F. Potter, John Pollard, and 186 in steerage. *From Kingston*—Mrs. V. M. Hyde and 3 children, W. A. & F. Finke, Dr. A. C. Stevens, Mr. Lichard & lady, Capt. C. Ferbes, P. M. S. S. A., M. Lent, do., Capt. J. H. Norris, steamer *Monumental City*, Capt. Charles Hall, England, H. Rice & lady, Ant. Moore, Morris Woolff, L. Fink, G. W. Thompson, J. J. Hays, M. Bonnell, P. Hanks, J. Bentley, S. H. & B. G. Brazleton, J. D. Marley, R. Truett, T. Wilson, W. Bratty, R. Axe, W. L. Simmers, T. & J. Brown, C. Davis, W. M. Mastney, J. B. & J. Ferrill, E. C. Hatch, P. Summer, A. H. Wilson, E. C. & J. A. Waldrip, J. R. & W. P. Serrell, T. B. Cox, J. Miller, J. Hudson, D. W. Rich, W. Digby, J. H. Martin, Charles Bowers, D. W. Kyser, A. J. Bradford, A. G. Patrick, John Wallace, T. McLaughlin, P. Vartleven, D. K. Andrews, T. Clark, Mrs. W. W. Anderson & 3 children.

The Reading, Pa., Cotton Factory, which was put in operation a few weeks ago, is said to be doing an excellent business. 296 of the 300 looms are in full operation. They turn out an average of 6,000 yards of fine muslin every day. The entire capacity of the mill is 8,000 yards.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY, No. 29 Spruce-st., near William.—The Subscribers having purchased the Type Foundry of Mr. GEO. B. LOTHIAN, (established in 1823,) are prepared to furnish to Printers and Stereotypers his well-known and superior Music, Greek, Hebrew, and other Printing Types. Also, Type, Copper-faced, at 15 per cent. advance. Presses, Chases, Composing Sticks, Brass Rules, Stands, Galleys, Furniture, Cases, Quoins, Parchments and Ink. METAL and WOOD TYPES, from all the different foundries, and every article required in a Printing Office, at the lowest prices, for cash or approved paper. Old Type received at nine cents per pound, in exchange for new.
CORTELYOU & GIFFING.

P. C. CORTELYOU, of the late firm of GEO. BRUCE & Co. respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends at his present establishment.
PETER C. CORTELYOU. WM. H. GIFFING.
The Type on which this paper is printed, is from the above Foundry.

A CARD.—J. R. FEENY & CO., No. 53½ Bowery, have enlarged and refitted their store to accommodate their increasing trade, with a large and splendid stock of Hats, Caps &c., direct from their manufactory, which they will retail at manufacturers' prices, having all the advantages of modern improvements. In manufacturing our own hats, we defy competition. For instance, we invite the public to examine our $3 Dyed Beaver Hat, and see if it does not far surpass any thing got up by down-town puffers. It is not imitation—no satin beaver, but the real original genuine Rocky Mountain Silver Beaver, manufactured by ourselves, and on the premises. Any quantity of Straw Goods—the newest styles. Give us a call at No. 53½ Bowery, and test the truth of our assertion. The trade can be supplied from our manufactory, with Black Pearl and White soft Hats—Drab Beaver and Silk Hats; Ladies' Riding Hats, and Children's Fancy Hats, of every description.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY, VERY LOW.—The subscriber is now selling watches at retail, at the following prices, being much less than any other house:

Fine gold lepine watches, 4 holes jewelled	$25 00
Fine gold detached levers, full jewelled	30 00
Gold enamel watches, for ladies	35 00
Gold hunting watches, for ladies	35 00
Gold hunting patent levers, for gentlemen	38 00
Gold patent levers, for gentlemen	38 00
Silver patent levers	15 00
Silver detached levers, full jewelled	13 00
Silver lepine, 4 holes jewelled	9 00

And all other kinds of watches at equally low prices; also all kinds of jewelry, and silver spoons, forks, &c., at much less than the usual prices. GEO. C. ALLEN
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., up stairs.

FOR CHAPPED HANDS.—The PURE OLD PALM SOAP is one of the best remedies in use. It is very highly recommended to those whose skin is tender, and being made from a vegetable oil, is consequently very healing and emollient in its properties. It can be had in small packages of six cakes, (at a low price) for trial, at the manufactory of W. HULL'S SON, No. 108 Cliff-st. See CHILTON'S certificate:

"Having tried the Old Palm Soap, manufactured by W. HULL'S SON, I can recommend it as being an excellent quality of toilet soap. The healing properties of palm oil, which are well known, must render this soap preferable to Castile soap for the same uses.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M.D., Chemist."

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.—$40,000 pair of DAY'S Patent vulcanized Rubber Japanned Over-Shoes. These goods received the first Premium Silver Medal, over all others, last October, at the Fair of the American Institute. Exporters and extensive dealers are advised to save a profit in ordering and purchasing. DAY'S facilities equal 2,000 pairs a day. Buyers are cautioned that the combination are again at their old game of threatening to prosecute my customers, all for effect, that they may still, for one year more, plunder the pockets of the people.
HORACE H. DAY,
Oldest manufacturer of India Rubber now in the business in the United States—owning over 20 patent rights. Warehouse No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York

H. B. RICHARDS, No. 37 John-st., 2d door below Nassau-st., (recently of No. 93 Maiden-lane,) keeps on hand a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery of almost every description, Mechanics' Tools, Builders' Goods, housekeeping articles, &c. Persons wishing to purchase goods in this line at the lowest prices, are desired to call on him, at No. 37 John-st., where they will find all articles, on the most reasonable terms, either by the quantity or by retail. H. B. RICHARDS, No. 37 John-st., N. Y.

FOR DISPOSAL.—A private Millinery and Dress-making business, well established, together with show-room and house furniture, fixtures, show and glass cases, carpets, bonnet stands, &c., &c., and every article necessary for business and domestic purposes. Four apprentices have a time to serve. This bona fide chance seldom offers. It will be disposed of very low, as the party leaves early for the country. No reasonable offer refused. Address W. M. A., care of Mr. GRAINGER, No. 299 4th-st.

METALLIC OIL FOR MACHINERY.—CUMBERLAND BROTHERS' PATENT.—The Metallic Oil is superior to pure sperm for all lubricating purposes, and its cost is 30 per cent less. It is the only chemically prepared Oil which may be used in factories without the payment of an extra premium for insurance against fire. For sale by the manufacturers, DE LA VERGNE, YOCKNEY & CO., No. 36 Broadway.

BEAUMONT'S PATENT STARCH POLISH.—JOHN N. STOW'S CHEMICAL ERASIVE SOAP,—JOHNSON'S ORRIS TOOTH SOAP,—BEAUMONT'S FRENCH LIQUID BLUEING.—All of which are warranted to give entire satisfaction, and constantly used by those who have given them a trial. Wholesale and Retail Depôt, No. 317 Bowery.
Agents wanted to sell the above, who will find it a profit able business.

RICH PAPER HANGINGS of the latest styles and most desirable patterns, in velvet and gold, satin and gold, and plain satin, of our own importations, at the very lowest prices, for cash. Also, a full assortment of American Paper and Borders, Fire-Board Prints, &c., at wholesale and retail. CHILDS & SMITH, No. 449 Pearl-st., cor. William.
N. B. None but competent workmen sent from this establishment.

TO MEMBERS OF BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.—The advertiser has effected an arrangement whereby he can buy and sell shares in any of the Associations in the city, and will also loan such sum or sums as are necessary for the payment of their dues, or advance money on Shares—continue to pay the same for a specified time. Apply to G. G. ANDREWS, No. 421 Broadway.

A HOME FOR ALL AT LITTLE COST.—The friends and subscribers to the MASPETH LAND ASSOCIATION, are requested to meet at Union Hall, corner of Avenue C and 11th street, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 19th May, at 8 o'clock. German and English speakers may be expected. BURTON & CHAMBERS, 61 Chambers-st

PRICES REDUCED.—FAIRBANK'S CELEBRATED SCALES for Coal Dealers' use, have been greatly reduced in price and improved in quality. They are made with trussed iron levers and steel bearings.
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Wall-st.
Wheelbarrow Scales constantly on hand.

DO YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY?—If so, invest $25 in one of those Building Lots at Centreville, 7 miles from the city, on the new plank road. Call on G. M. BERTRAM, No. 268 Grand-st., or take the 9 or 11 o'clock cars from Brooklyn for Woodville.
J. J. BROOKES.

STOLEN—Case No. 4,820; 48 gross hooks and eyes,—from side-walk in front of our store, on Saturday, P M $10 will be paid for the goods, and $20 more for the conviction of the thief. SPERRY & NEWMAN,
No. 4 Cortlandt-st.

SPRING STYLE HATS, of the French Elastic Stiff, manufactured from the finest imported plushes, which, for brilliancy of finish and durability will bear the test with any offered with our beautiful patterns of Spring Caps. At MONARQUE'S, No. 223 Bowery.

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SHOW-CASES, CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST and better than the best, can be had at CAMPBELL & FORSHAY'S cheap and extensive Show-Case Wareroom, No. 312 Broadway, up stairs.

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POTATOES.—500 Sacks of the best varieties—Carter, Peach-blow, &c.—for Seed and family use, now landing and for sale by RAWLS & SEYMOUR,
No. 12 Front-st.

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TO BOOT AND SHOE MERCHANTS.—Wanted, a situation as a salesman in a wholesale Boot and Shoe store—has a very extensive country acquaintance—can control a liberal Western trade. Communications addressed to ELLIS, at the Post-Office, will receive personal attention at the place designated.

FOUR GOOD COOPERS WANTED.—Also, Boat-steerers, Carpenters, and Blacksmiths, and a number of Lumbermen. Ships are now fitting, some for short and others for long voyages. Apply at the office of the Eastern Whaling Company, No. 97 West-st., corner of Cedar-st., up stairs, New-York.

SERVANTS.—A great variety of carefully selected Servants are now wanting employment at C. Mason's offices, Nos. 550 Broadway and 145 Bowery. Terms—Yearly subscription, 50 cents; otherwise, 25 cents. N. B.—Plenty of men and boys on hand.

SALESWOMEN WANTED at Mrs. ROGERS' Millinery Establishment, No. 283 8th-av.—Two more thorough business-pushing Saleswomen. References required. Also, two or three first-class Milliners. None others need apply.

SITUATION WANTED.—As plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, or would do general house-work; wages moderate; best of reference for character and capability; would go in the country. Apply at No. 223 Bowery.

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FURNISHED ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD.—Two well-finished, large rooms with grates and mantels, large clothes presses, &c., in pleasant neighborhood, quite convenient to down-town business men. Will be let to one or two gentlemen in each. Terms, $4 weekly, per room, for one or two persons. Reference required. Address ROOM, at this office, with name and address.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Pleasant rooms with board, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, may be obtained on application at No. 144 Hicks-st., Brooklyn. The situation is delightful, being near the Heights, and within 10 minutes walk of the Fulton and South Ferries. References given and required.

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COLERIDGE'S BIOGRAPHIA LITERARIA, 304 pages, $1 50; Allyn's Ritual of Freemasonary, $5; Duc de la Rochefoucauld's Maxims—elegant portrait—$1; Taylor's Elements of Thought, 75 cents. By remitting, the book will be sent by mail to any part of the country.
W. GOWANS, No. 179 Fulton-st.

FISH AND PROVISION STORE.—ALLAN & ROSE, No. 226 Washington-st., (one door above Barclay-st.,) New-York, offer at wholesale to dealers, at the lowest market prices for cash, the following articles of the best quality:

MACKEREL—Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in all kinds of packages.
SHAD—Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in all kinds of packages.
CODFISH—Dry Salted and Pickled.
SCALEFISH—Dry Salted and Pickled.
HERRINGS—Smoked and Pickled.
PORK—Mess, Prime, Rump, Butt, Clear, &c.
BEEF—Mess, Prime, and Railroad.
SMOKED HAMS, Shoulders, Beef, Bacon, Salmon.
CHEESE, Lard, Candles, Oil, Spices.
BUTTER—In firkins, tubs, and pails—fresh dairy.
SALT—Fine, in sacks and small bags.

PITTSTON COAL.—Office Pennsylvania Coal Co., corner Broadway and Wall-st.—The Pennsylvania Coal Co. is now prepared to enter into contracts for the sale of its superior PITTSTON COAL, deliverable at Port Ewen, near Rondout, on the Hudson River, before the 1st of July next, at the following prices per ton of 2,240 lbs.:

Lump	$3 45 Range, or large Stove... $3 60
Steamboat	3 35 Nut, or Stove	3 60
Grate, or Furnace	3 60 Pea	2 75

Contracts may also be made for the remainder of the season, by application at the Company's office.
GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

TO LET.

COUNTRY TO LET, AT CHILICOTHE, BY AUTHOR [illegible] a pleasant family, where a few [illegible] can be accommodated with board, [illegible] Chilicothe, Ohio. Also, a [illegible] kitchen, remote, [illegible] cellars and stone dwelling, and cellar under the whole, [illegible] mill, and two rooms all call at the door. Apply to WM. B. TOWNSEND, No. 49 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—In Degraw-st., near Court-st., a two-story house, out-house, stable and a large garden, with a variety of fruit trees. Possession given immediately. Rent, $260 a year. Inquire at No. 41 Montague-place, New-York, up stairs.

MERCHANTS' HALL TO LET—No. 256 Broadway, 2d floor, newly fitted up for dancing. Can be had Monday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings; also for day meetings. For particulars apply to either of the undersigned.
JOHN BIGGS, No. 135 Lowe-st.,
JOHN MORRISON, No. 258 Broadway.

BUILDING TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER.—A building on 1st-av., between 23d and 24th-sts., 18 by 45 feet, containing five rooms. Will be let together, or in rooms to suit applicants. Apply on the premises, or to
MORTON & CHEESEMAN,
No. 217 Pearl-st., cor. Fletcher.

KINGSBRIDGE.—TO LET—With one or two acres of land, a neat cottage at Kingsbridge, immediately on the river, consisting of parlor, kitchen and bed-room on the first floor, and three bed-rooms on the second. Rent, $250. Apply to E. D. EWEN, No. 66 John-st.

OFFICE ON BROADWAY AND PIER TO LET—Office No. 190 Broadway, back room, second story, well arranged for an office or agent, and near Cedar-st. A Pier at the foot of Cedar-st., North River, suitable for steamboats or propellers.
W. B. TOWNSEND, No. 190 Broadway.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET.—In Times Building, No. 113 Nassau-st., the 2d floor, 25 by 103 feet deep, entrance on two streets. Inquire of JOHN GILHOOLY, No. 113 Nassau-st., in basement.

STORE TO LET.—The eligible store No. 4 Warren-st., near Broadway; and counter and desk for sale. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE.

FLEMMERSBURG.—This new village, accessible several times a day by stages and steamboats, is situated within 8 miles of the City Hall, opposite Harlem, on the College Point and Flushing Bay, near Flushing, and adjoining the village of Strattonport, which sold so readily last Spring, and is now building quite fast; is laid out on the same scale, the streets of both places intersecting each other, and with, from its commanding situation, at no distant period, be one of the principal seaports in the vicinity of New-York. The lots vary in size, from 2 to 4 city lots, in price from $125 to $150. The terms are $25 down; and the rest in instalments of $10, which enables every person, however circumstanced, to become his own landlord. He likewise offers an inducement to the capitalist, rarely met with, as there is no doubt, judging from the past, but that this property will, in six months, sell at twice the price now asked. Being exceedingly healthy, and surrounded by scenery

The New-York Daily Times.

PUBLISHED DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) AT THE OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, No. 113 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

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THE CORONATION OF SOULOUQUE.

Coronation of Faustin I. by Emperor Soulouque, and Coronation of Empress Adelina, Wife of Faustin I.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CAPE HAYTIEN, Monday, April 19, 1852.

The long expected and much talked of coronation of his sable Majesty of Hayti has at last been accomplished. The august ceremony was performed yesterday, in due form, according to the programme, with appropriate pomp and regal parade, quite up to the European standard.

THE CORONATION HALL OR PALACE.

In order that a large number of people might be able to witness the imposing ceremony of the Coronation, a large temporary building was erected in the centre of the Champ de Mars, and directly back of the Imperial Palace. This grand saloon was about 250 feet long and 150 feet wide, and capable of holding nearly ten thousand people. The framework was wood, and the covering was heavy canvas. Over the main entrance, forming a semicircle, was painted in fresco the Haytian coat of arms, including the eagle, which has lately been added, and on the pillars each side of the entrance are painted Mercury and Ceres. All the other pillars, inside and out of the saloon, were covered with the Haytian flag, red and blue. The interior of the building was magnificently decorated with elegantly embroidered with gold, and the top was hung with white curtains, about four feet long, with a deep fringe. The whole floor of the vast saloon was covered with a heavy blue cloth, as was also the platform leading from the Imperial Pavilion, the borders of which were trimmed with green. At the head of the great saloon was erected an altar, and on the right of the altar was placed the throne, beneath a crimson canopy, richly embroidered.

THE CEREMONIES OF THE DAY.

The first official dignitaries who made their appearance in the Coronation Hall were the clergy, at about 7½ in the morning. At 8 o'clock the Emperor left the Imperial Palace and proceeded to the Imperial Pavilion, which movement was announced by the firing of cannon, ringing of bells, and sound of trumpets. At 8½ the Generals entered the Coronation Hall, in rich military costume, followed by the Princess Royal and the ladies of Court dressed in white satin, heavily embroidered with gold, and their long trains held up by Pages. They marched across the saloon and seated themselves opposite the throne, while the Band struck up lively National airs. At 9 o'clock, the Imperial Guard entered and formed a line, leaving a passage in the centre of the saloon, about twenty feet wide, for the Emperor and attendants to pass through. The Generals and officers seated themselves behind the troops.

At 9½ o'clock, the Emperor left the Pavilion, announced by the firing of cannon, martial music, and shouts of the people. The clergy descended from the altar to meet the Emperor, who now entered the grand saloon, preceded by her Imperial Majesty, and the Gentlemen of the Court, bearing the Imperial ornaments. The Emperor walked beneath a splendid embroidered canopy, borne by four Pages, the corners being adorned with waving plumes. As he entered the Hall, the most intense enthusiasm prevailed, and shouts of "Vive l'Empereur," were heard from every side, above the din of the deep and thrilling tones of music. He was followed by a few of the old Generals, and ladies dressed in white, singing. They marched to the head of the saloon, to the raised platform, and the Vicar General, acting as Bishop, proceeded before the altar to say Mass; and each of the nobility in turn, placed the Imperial ornaments upon the altar to be blessed. After this ceremony, the Orchestra of his Majesty, consisting of about a hundred performers, played an overture.

At 10½ o'clock, *the Emperor took the crown from the altar and placed it upon his head.* He then took up the crown of Her Majesty, and placed it upon the head of the Empress. The soldiers immediately presented arms, the trumpets sounded, the bells of the churches rang, and an imperial salute of one hundred and one guns was fired in front of the Coronation Hall. The Emperor mounted the throne, together with the Empress, in the midst of the most intense enthusiasm. At 12 o'clock he left the Coronation Hall, escorted by the generals and the court retinue, and marched to the Imperial Pavilion. Soon afterwards he entered the magnificent Imperial carriage, drawn by eight large white horses, decorated with plumes, and drove off amidst deafening shouts of "Vive l'Empereur!" As the carriage passed on, crowds of the poor thronged around it, and the Empress threw money to them, broadcast, in abundance. During the remainder of the day many splendid equipages were seen driving about the city with their owners in full court dress. At night the Palace was brilliantly illuminated; there was also a general illumination of the city, and the sky was bright with rockets that went up from the Champ de Mars. The fête is to last for eight days, and every night there are to be several large balls.

The grand ceremony is over and gone, vanished forever. But let no one say we shall "ne'er look upon its like again," for a fac simile of the august scene and peculiar scenery is to be perpetuated by the magic power of art, for the benefit of the world in general, and the citizens of your renowned Gotham in particular. Mr. HARTMAN, an excellent photographist, was on the spot, and by express permission of the Emperor, took full views of the interior of the Coronation Hall during the ceremony. He also took views of the exterior of the building, including the Champ de Mars. In the course of the week, he is to take the likeness of his Majesty, together with the members of the royal family, in full court dress, and also some of the principal generals. Mr. HARTMAN intends to proceed directly from here to New-York, for the purpose of having his views engraved and published in a splendid album.

ROBUR.

WASHINGTON.

A Lively Debate—Engineer's Report in Wheeling Bridge Case—Witnesses in Gardiner Case—Death of Mrs. Adams and others.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 17, 1852.

The debate of to-day in the House was decidedly the most piquant and interesting that has taken place during the session. The speech of Mr. CULLOM was a perfect Paixhan discharge among the seceders and factionists. It brought out CLINGMAN, CABELL, DOCKERY, GENTRY, MARSHALL, and as many more of the insurgents as could get the floor. Though Leviathan flounced, he hurt no body but himself. Sectionalism is dying out. Even the compromise, which shone for a time in the eyes of a select few like a pillar of fire by night, now emits an effulgence very like a decaying mackerel, of which JOHN RANDOLPH said, "the more it stinks the brighter it shines."

THE WHEELING BRIDGE.

It is understood that the Engineer appointed by the Supreme Court during the Winter term, to decide upon the sufficiency of the remedies proposed by the Wheeling Bridge, in abatement of the nuisance which the Court declared it to be, made its report on Thursday last. I am informed that it is adverse to the bridge in every particular. The Company proposed to remove the obstruction by a draw. Mr. MCALPINE decides that a draw in the suspension bridge over the main channel is not practicable. The bridge over the western channel, between the island and the Ohio shore, is built upon piers, and it therefore admits of a draw, but this channel is not much used in the navigation of the river, and would not be safe under the obstruction which would still be left after the proposed draw were provided.

The motion to modify the decree for the elevation, or the absolute removal of the bridge, will be argued in a few days, and there is little doubt that the Court will confirm its previous judgement, and issue the necessary order.

THE CASE OF DR. GARDINER.

Three witnesses in the GARDINER case have arrived from Mexico. It is said that they were sent by the American Minister. Their names are JOSE TONIO—a native of Corsica, but an emigrant from the United States—and Messrs. SEARS and WRIGHT, Americans, long resident in Mexico. They are adverse to Dr. G., and on a private examination before District Attorney FENDALL, stated that they did not know that Dr. G. was worth a continental dime in Mexico, por that he had any mines, or lands, or anything of that sort. They had never been to San Luis Potosi, where Dr. G.'s mines are said to have been situated, and therefore what they do not know in the premises is of little more consequence than what I do not know. However, this whole matter ought to be cleared up by a severe judicial investigation, which will of course take place on the trial. That ordeal ought no longer be denied the accused.

DEATH OF OLD RESIDENTS OF THE CAPITAL.

Congress has adjourned over to-morrow, to attend the funeral of the venerable relict of ex-President ADAMS. Mrs. ADAMS was over eighty years of age, and, I believe, has been a resident of Washington ever since 1806, when Mr. ADAMS first came to Congress. She was a native of Baltimore, and was, I believe, a Miss JOHNSTON.

Within a few weeks, MATTHEW ST. CLAIR CLARKE, Mr. DERRICK, Chief Clerk of the State Department, and some others, whose faces were familiar to all denizens of Washington, have departed. X. Y.

Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 17.

MAUNSELL BRADHURST FIELD, Esq., of New-York, and D. CONYERS GODDARD, Esq., of Ohio, were admitted attorneys and counsellors of this Court.

No. 234. William and J. C. Neves, appellants, *vs.* Scott's & Rowell's executors. This cause was argued by Mr. Reverdy Johnson for the appellants, and by Mr. Crane for the appellees.

A whole family, named Blye, numbering ten persons, residing one mile below Patriot, Indiana, above Madison, were poisoned a few days ago, and five of them have since died. The family were taken sick after eating dinner; physicians were sent for, and poison at once detected. Post mortem examinations were made, which resulted in the discovery of arsenic in the stomach of one of the victims. A person connected with the family, whose wife and two of his own children, with a sister-in-law and brother-in-law, died from the effects of the poison, has been arrested and charged with having committed the deed. The five survivors are still sick, with some hopes of recovery.

There was frost in South Carolina on the 5th and 6th inst. The Newberry *Sentinel* says that the present appearance of the corn and cotton crops is by no means flattering. Corn looks yellow and sickly. Cotton is very feeble, and has a crimped appearance. The wheat crop upon which so much dependence is placed for a speedy relief from the great scarcity of corn, will not make a full return to the farmer. In some sections less than half the ordinary quantity. The last crop at present looks well.

A public meeting was held at the American Theatre in New-Orleans on the 8th inst., to take measures for securing the consruction of a Navy-Yard at that port. It was resolved to appoint a Committee of twenty to proceed to Washington, to urge upon the President and Congress, the importance and necessity of the work.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening, May 11, by the Rev. Mr. [illegible], Mr. GEORGE H. ROBERTS, of Philadelphia, to Miss SUSAN F. SOUDER, of this city.

On Monday, May 17, by the Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. [illegible] to Miss [illegible], all of Morristown, N. J.

That affection for her with which none can be blind,
As a parent she shows with a love unsurpassed,
For with beauty to aid we have here a maid
Who a husband obtains with a fortune.

Though it seems contradictory, the verse is no fiction,
Nor can we hope for the evil to cease;
Should we payment suspend, it fund would not end,
As Priest are on the increase.

DIED.

At Yonkers, on Monday, the 17th inst., AURELIA JANE, youngest daughter of Cornelius B. Odell, in the 20th year of her age.

At Jersey City, Tuesday morning, May 18, of consumption, ALMIRA EBBETS, wife of George H. Thomas, and daughter of the late John B. Ebbets, of this City.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her mother, No. 180 Grove-st., Thursday afternoon. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

At Philadelphia, on the 17th inst., MARY D., wife of William Birdsall, late of this City.

In Brooklyn, at her residence, No. 96 Sands-st., on the 18th inst., Mrs. CATHARINE HERBERT, widow of the late James Herbert, aged 77 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the First M. E. Church, Sands-st., Brooklyn. my19-2t*

May 18, at Harlem, THORNDYKE CORNING McKENZIE, aged 21 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Harlem M. E. Church, on Thursday, May 20, at 12 o'clock precisely. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment. my19-2t*

On Monday morning, in the 78th year of his age, JAMES W. DOMINICK.

The funeral services will be held at St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Christie-sts., on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M. His friends and those of his sons and sons-in-law are invited to attend. my18-2t*

In the City of Brooklyn, Monday evening, 17th inst., after a lingering illness, at the residence of her son, Capt. A. B. Lowber, ELIZABETH, relict of the late Michael Lowber, in the 65th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her sons, together with the members of the John-st. Church, New-York, and of the Pacific and Washington-st. M. E. Churches, Brooklyn, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, from No. 93 Willoughby-st., between Duffield and Gold. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

my19-2t*

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 18.

$1,500	Ohio 6s, '60	s3	108½	750 Erie Railroad	88½
10,000	Pennsylvania 5s		96½	100 do	88½
3,000	do.		96⅝	100 do	s60 87½
12,000	Erie 1st Mtge. Bds.		116½	585 do	87½
3,000	Erie Income Bds.		98½	150 do	87½
4,000	Erie Convt. '71		97	50 do	b60 88
13,000	do. '62		98½	50 do	87½
2,000	Harlem Ex. Cfts.		78	450 Harlem Railroad	72½
20	North River Bank		115	200 do	b30 72½
36	State Bank		97½	100 Long Island Railroad	21
10	Bank of Commerce		110	100 do	b60 21½
75	Del. & Hudson Canal		116½	150 Nor. & Wor. R.R.	57½
24	Mech. Banking Ass.		102½	100 do	b30 57½
25	American Ex. Bank		121	125 do	57½
20	Metropolitan Bank		107	200 Reading Railroad	s90 77½
20	Clinton Line Company		182½	200 do	78½
100	Portsmouth Dry Dock		7½	100 do	s30 78
100	do.		7	150 North. Indiana R.R.	11½
350	Canton Co.		83½	25 Hudson River R.R.	62½
100	do.	s30	83½	90 Mad. & Ind. R.R.	103
75	do.	b60	84		

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000	Erie 2d mort. bds.		109½	50 Harlem Railroad	b3 72½
1,000	do.		109½	100 Erie Railroad	b60 87½
6,000	do.		110	250 do	87½
85	shs. Americ'n Ex. Bk.		122	100 do	s90 87½
20	Bank of Commerce		110	170 do	87½
100	Metropolitan Bank		107	50 do	b10 87½
50	Citizens' Bank		106	100 do	b30 87½
25	Nicaragua Transit Co.		38	200 do	s10 87½
25	do.		37½	150 do	s3 87½
5	do.		37½	50 do	s15 87½
50	do.		37	150 Nor. & Wor. R.R.	b10 57½
100	Edgeworth Land Co		8	50 Reading Railroad	78

TUESDAY, May, 18—6 P. M.

Exchange suddenly moved up to-day; Southern Bank bills brought 110½; the home bankers drew largely in the forenoon, at 110¼@¾, and were asking ¼@¾ at the close. Gold will go by the packet to-morrow to the extent of half a million of dollars, unless some of the contemplated shipments are given up. We count the various sums, spoken of, as an aggregate of $660,000. The movement is not much better understood in the street, than the previous attempt, which failed, to put up Ex. change. But the season is now much further advanced, and there is reason to believe the summer shipments to fill up the European balances, are about to commence, and at an early day, too, than the heavy operations in Cotton, and State and Railway Bonds led us to expect. The effect upon money will not probably be felt for a week or two. Last season, interest kept down until the heaviest shipments were exhausted, and then took a sudden, and, to stock and business affairs, unwelcome turn to stringency.

The movement in Bonded Securities for Europe continues large, while the immediate importations thence are not, to all appearances, excessive; two facts which induce the suspicion with some that the gold shippers are rather eager than otherwise to give more activity to and get better rates for money. The inference is that they ship gold not from present necessity, but to relieve a plethora which works little profit to money lenders. Be this as it may, there is little doubt the Stock market will move one way or the other pretty soon. There is comfort in this for those who are tired of the inertness of Wall-street. The bear interest, satisfied all along that prices are too high, and seeing gold going out on a greatly expanded state of currency and banking, will increase their contracts, while the opposite interest, knowing that more gold is coming, and believing it can be spared, will be apt to take these contracts with freedom, and in due season rally the prices—if they can.

In the Bond Market, prices were rather bettered by the rise in Exchange. U. S. Loans were wanted at 118¼@¾; they were held at close ¼@¾. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., and DE LAUNEY & Co., took another half million Virginia Coupons for sales in London, where the loan is well cared for by Mr. PEABODY, another party in interest. The terms did not transpire. First and Second Eries were again in request; the latter closing 110. The Albany Northern are selling at 98@100. Pennsylvania Fives quick at 96¼@¾, Nearly three millions new Bonds are announced to-day, of which $2,000,000 Sevens by the Rock Island Railway, $600,000 Fives by New-York City, and $300,000 by Jersey City.

The shares of the Erie Co. receded to 87½, and the short sellers were rather eager to make contracts for a further decline; about 2,500 shares sold in the Board. Sellers' contracts were also made in Reading, to a limited extent, at 77½, though Cash Stock was taken at 78. Nicaragua was buffeted about, and lost 2 ₱ cent of the last rise, closing at 37. Harlem quiet. Canton, an exception to the general drooping, advanced to 84 on time, 83½ cash, and closed 83½ bid. Boston and Baltimore, as well as a party here, are inclined to support the Stock on its real estate property, and to buy for a further advance.

Domestic capital is seeking established shares at higher prices. The North River Bank brought 115; American Exchange, 122, ex dividend; Metropolitan, 107; Citizens, 105; Northern Indiana, 111½; Madison, 103. Delaware, 116½; and for Southern Michigan 117½ was bid. Panama stood 115 bid, 117 asked.

The Insurance losses by the heavy fire on Sunday night at Swift's Sugar Refinery, amount to $180,000, divided among nearly forty companies, most of them out of town—only one loss exceeding $5,000, and that one amounting to $10,000.

In the general markets there is a present absence of speculation as remarkable as in stocks. Cotton is the chief and prominent exception. The sample tables are well cleared every day, and the transactions foot up from 3,000 to 4,000 bales. The movement in Sugars and Coffee has almost ceased, and was pushed to only a moderate advance in either. Flour is quite dull. Mr. EDWARD BILL in his circular for the *Europa* remarks:

"The business has of late been mostly confined to the trade of the Eastern States, and the usual wants for home use, and with tolerably free receipts. The closing rates for common to strait State brands are at $4 06½@$4 12½, at which the principal sales are making, with occasionally a transaction at a trifle less. $4 12½@$4 37½ for common to good brand of Ohio; $4 12½@$4 31½ for mixed to strait Michigan, Indiana, &c.; $4 75@$5 for fancy Genesee, and $5@$5 37½ for extra Ohio and Genesee. Canadian in bond, is more plenty and sells freely at $4@$4 12½."

The standard railways in New-England seem never to have been "finished," though paying regular dividends for many years past. We have before us a list of twelve of the most conspicuous, variously opened from the year 1835 to 1845, the aggregate cost of which, in 1847, was 27 millions dollars; in 1848, 31 millions; in 1849, 35 millions; in 1850, 36 millions, and in 1851, 37 millions. The dividends have averaged, with eleven of the twelve Roads, from 6.30 to 8.80 ₱ cent. a year, in the other Road, 3 ₱ cent. a year, on the cost. Here is the list, with the latest and average dividends:

Railroads.	When Opened.	Div. 1861.	Average last few years.
Boston and Providence	1835	6 ₱ cent.	6 3-10 ₱ cent
Boston and Worcester	1835	7 "	7 6-10 "
Boston and Lowell	1835	8 "	8 "
Taunton Branch	1836	9 "	8 "
Nashua and Lowell	1838	9 "	9 4-10 "
Norwich and Worcester	1839	4 "	"
New-Bedford and Taunton	1840	8 "	7 "
Western	1841	8 "	8 "
Eastern	1841	8 "	8 "
Boston and Maine	1843	7 "	7 "
Fitchburg	1845	7 "	8 3-10 "
Old Colony	1845	2 "	3 "
Total cost for 1851		$37,251,600	

The Cotton movement for the season is thus given by Mr. WRIGHT, in his Circular for the *Europa*:

	1852.	1851.
Receipts at the Ports	2,785,000	2,142,000
Exports to Great Britain	1,316,000	1,042,000
Exports to France	365,000	274,000
Exports to other Foreign Ports	275,000	200,000
Total Exports	1,956,000	1,516,000
Stock on hand	412,000	466,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

	1852.	1851.
Receipts into the Ports	43,000	40,000
Exports to Great Britain	27,000	33,000
Exports to France	7,000	4,000
Exports to other Foreign Ports	5,000	2,000
Total Exports	40,000	45,000

Mr. W. remarks of prices:

"Since my circular of 11th inst. our Cotton market has continued active, with a further advance of ¼@⅜ ₱ lb. on the Middling and lower qualities, and ½@¾c. on the higher grades. The week's sales, in bales, are estimated to 34,000, including 5,000 on speculation, and 1,000 for export. The Stock in Liverpool is reported to be 412,000 bales, against 466,000 last year, and 406,000 in 1850. The Cotton Tree is reported to-day $108,182 37, paid $43,898 91, and bills drawn 7 bottles of $2,783,642 38.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, May 17—Noon.

COTTON is in brisk demand; the sales to-day already reach 4,000 bales, at full prices; strict middling is quoted 9½c. RICE—Sales have been made at $4 25. The news per the *Atlantic* has come to hand, and will be published in the evening papers.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, May 17—P. M.

COTTON has sold at outside prices since the publication of the advices per the *Atlantic*. Strict middling is at 9¾@9¾c.; quiet sales have ranged at 9½c. RICE—The day's sales have been 150 tierces, at $4 25. CORN has advanced 2c.; sales of 40,000 bushels, at 45@50c.

NORFOLK, Monday, May 17.

COTTON is active at 7¼c.@8¼c. CORN is declining—yellow sells at 55c.@65c., and white at 53c.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, May 18—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are less active, though unaltered—49 bbls. were disposed of at $5@6 06½ for Pots, and $6 31½@6 37½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lb.

COTTON—Has again advanced ¼c. ₱ lb—and with a good demand and light stock, it still tends upwards. The sales embrace 3,000 bales, in part middling upland at 9¼c., and do. Orleans at 9¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands appear without essential change. The Eastern and local trade is still brisk, but we notice very little enquiry for shipment. Inferior and ordinary qualities suffer some depreciation from unfavorable tenor of the steamer's accounts, which, however, are utterly ineffective as regards the medium and finer sorts. The business includes 9,000 bbls. sour at $3 37½@$3 50; superfine No. 2, at $3 50@$3 62½ ordinary to strait State and good common Orleans at $4@$4 12½; mixed Western, choice State and favorite Ohio at $4 12½@$4 25; fair to fancy Indiana and Michigan at $4 25@$4 37½; fancy Genesee at $4 62½@$4 87½; fancy Ohio at $4 75@$5; extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5@$5 37½, and extra Genesee at $5@$5 75. Canadian is plenty and cheaper—the day's movements comprising 2,500 bbls. superfine at 4@$4 12½ ₱ bbl. Southern is steady but inanimate—the light stock and high prices interrupting operations. There were 800 bbls mixed to favorite ordinary Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, Columbia, Fredericksburg county and Georgetown, purchased at 4 37½@4 62½. Rye Flour favors buyers—100 bbls. changed hands at $3 31½. Corn Meal is unaltered—though but one sale of 100 bbls. Jersey was made at $3 25.

GRAIN—Wheat continues precisely as last noted, the deficient supplies, enhanced claims of growers, and unfavorable foreign advices, limiting transactions to 3,600 bushels White Genesee, at $1 11; 15,000 do. Canadian, at 98c., and 2,000 do. Michigan, at $1. Rye is sparingly offered, at 73c., which price was procured for about 3,000 bushels during the day. Barley is unusually quiet, at 63c. @ 67c. Oats are in slack request, at 39c. @ 41c. for Western, and 41c. @ 43c. for Northern. Corn is active and buoyant, with moderate receipts and a spirited home and export demand. The sales add up 25,000 bushels poor Northern Yellow, at 61c.; Mixed Western at 63c. @ 64c., and Southern Yellow, at 66½c.

PROVISIONS.—Pork is very much depressed—the supply being greater than dealers' wants, and in the hands of parties who seem anxious to realize. About 300 barrels were sold, in lots, at $16 50 for new Prime, and $18 37½@ $18 50 for new Mess. Pickled Meats are abundant and languid at 3½c. for Shoulders and 9½c. @ 10c. for Hams. Bacon continues to fetch between 9c. and 10c. ₱ lb, as fast as it arrives. Lard favors purchasers. We only heard of 250 bbls Prime being sold at 9½c. @ 10c. Beef is steady and in request, with sales of 250 bbls. Prime at $5@ $7 50 and Mess at $10@$13 75. Prime Mess and Beef Hams are unchanged. Ohio and State Butter sells at 15@18c., and merchantable Cheese at 6@8c. ₱ lb., according to quality.

WHISKY—Is less plentiful and more sought after. Near 500 bbls Ohio and Prison found buyers to-day at 20½@21c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Liverpool continued dull; 500 bbls. Flour, with 500 do Rosin, were taken at 1s., and about 13,000 bushels Grain at 3d. Cotton was taken at ¼d. Oil was taken at 17s. 6d. ₱ ton, and 325 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 25s. ₱ ton. Rates to Havre are unchanged. To London, there was little doing. To Antwerp, 250 bbls. Ashes were engaged at 22s. 6d.; 1,000 bales Cotton at ⅛c.; and 50 tons Mahogany and Cedar at 25s. ₱ ton. To California, clippers were getting from 45@65c.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE....MAY 18.

The following property, the estate of the late Charles Henry Hall, was sold at the Merchants' Exchange, today, by Anthony J. Bleecker:

1 lot corner 5th-ave. and 131st-st.	$ 600
3 lots adjoining on 5th-av., each $500	1,500
2 lots do. on 131st-st., each $425	850
4 lots do. do. do. 325	1,300
2 lots do. do. do. 300	600
2 lots do. do. do. 295	590
4 lots do. do. do. 275	1,100
2 lots do. do. do. 280	560
4 lots do. do. do. 275	1,100
2 lots do. do. do. 270	540
2 lots do. do. do. 265	530
3 lots do do do 255	765
1 lot do. do. do.	263
1 lot corner 6th-av. and 131st-st.	415
3 lots adjoining on 6th-av., each $325	975
1 lot on opposite corner 5th-av. and 131st-st.	700
6 lots adjoining on 5th-av., each $500	3,000
1 lot corner 132d-st. and 5th-ave	650
4 lots on 131st-st., adjoining corner 5th-av., each $400	1,600
10 lots adjoining, each $610	6,100
9 lots do. do. 300	2,700
3 lots do. do. 290	870
2 lots do. do. 300	600
1 lot corner 6th-av and 131st-st.	430
6 lots adjoining on 7th-av., each $340	2,040
1 lot cor corner 132d-st and 6th-av.	430
10 lots adjoining on 132d-st., each $280	3,080
3 lots adjoining, each $285	885
House and 10 lots adjoining, $610 each	6,100
4 lots adjoining each $400	1,600
1 lot on opposite corner of 132d-st. and 5th-av	675
6 lots adjoining on 5th-av., each $300	3,000
2 lots do on 132d-st., each 360	720
3 lot do. do. each 350	1,050
1 lot corner 5th-av. and 133d-st.	730
3 lots adjoining on 133-st., each $440	1,320
1 lot do.	350
1 lot do.	345
4 lots adjoining, each $490	1,960
4 lots do. $325	1,300
3 lots do. $345	1,020
2 lots do. $330	660
2 lots do. $325	650
3 lots do. $300	900
5 lots do. $290	1,450
1 lot adjoining, on the corner of 6th-av.	480
1 lot do. on 6th-av.	370
5 lots do. do. each $340	1,700
1 lot adjoining on corner 133d-st.	495
1 lot do. on 133d-st.	330
1 lot do. do.	290
2 lots do. do. each $295	590
2 lots do. do. each $285	570
1 lot do. do.	290
5 lots do do. each $280	560
3 lots do. do. each $285	855
7 lots do. do. each $300	2,100
2,000 Harlem Ex. Cfts. each $490	1,960
1 lot on opposite corner of 5th-av. and 133d-st	700
1 lot on 5th-av. adjoining	563
2 lots do. do. each $330	1,060
4 lots on 133d-st. adjoining, each $310	1,240
4 lots do. do. each $325	1,300
2 lots do. do. each $310	620
2 lots do. do. each $305	610
8 lots do. do. each $300	2,400
2 lots do. do. each $305	610
6 lots do. do. each $300	1,800
1 lot adjoining on corner of 6th-av	510
1 lot do. on 6th-av.	380
5 lots do. do. each $380	1,900
1 lot adjoining, on corner of 134th-st.	510
3 lots do. on 134th-st., each $330	990
4 lots do. do. each $290	1,160
1 lot do. do.	285
2 lots do. do. each $280	560
8 lots do. do. each $270	2,160
10 lots do. do. each $285	3,130
1 lot adjoining on corner 5th-av.	640

Passengers Arrived.

In packet-ship London, from London and Portsmouth—Mrs Jane Stovin, Misses Margaret, Isabella, Jessie, Alice, Julia, Edith and Amy Stovin, Dr. F. Christ, Mr. and Mrs. Cowham, Mrs. Pafford and 2 sons, Mrs. C. Norman, Miss Ellen Norman, James Norman, Robert Preston, Mrs. Amelia Barber, Miss L. Barber, Arthur Hibbert, Mrs. Sarah Grammott, 3 Pofford, Miss Maria Pofford, Miss M. A. Sayer, Miss Jane H. Russel, Robert Pell, Henry Lambert, H. Lynstroem.

In bark Peytona, from Messina—J. H. Boynton, Charles Sandford, Jr.

In bark Poredi, from Havana—W. Summerfield and lady, of New-York; A. F. Washington and lady, of Pittsburg, Penn.; L. H. Tilton and lady, of Boston; Z. Adelsdorfel, of New-York; P. Muller, of Paterson, N. J.

MINIATURE ALMANAC....THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises.... 4 41|Sets..... 7 12|MOON—Sets..... 7 48

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.....8 10|Gov. Island.... 9 00|Hell Gate..... 1 41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, MAY 18.

Cleared.

Steamship Europa, (Br.) Lott, Liverpool, E. Cunard, Jr.
Ship Alexander Edmund, Mustarl, Quebec, Peppe & Co.
Ship Gondar, Barstow, Savannah, P. W. Byrnes.
Ship St. George, Crawford, Liverpool, D. Ogden.
Ship Westminster, Shapter, New-Orleans, Stanton & Thompson.
Ship Palmyra, Perkins, Quebec, Russell & Norton.
Ship Lesmahego, (Br.) Webster, St. Andrews, N. B., De Wolf & Co.
Bark George, (Olden.) Thola, Wilmington, Poppe & Co.
Bark Defender, (Br.) Grainger, Quebec, A. W. Hart.
Bark Orono, Chase, Bangor, Brett, Vose & Co.
Bark Union, Clark, Matanzas, D. Curtis, Jr.
Bark Anne Powell, (Br.) Rowland, Newport, Eng., Grinnell, Minturn & Co.
Bark Nancy Ann, Jacobs, Georgetown, Peck & Church.
Bark Mary & Jane, Milliken, San Francisco, R. P. Buck & Co.
Bark Pilgrim, Robinson, Marseilles, Sardy & Sandford.
Brig Maxwell, (Br.) Taylor, St. John, N. B., Schmidt & Balchen.
Brig Mary Ann. Wier, St. John, W. F., W. & H. Newman.
Brig St. George, Hyler, Santa Cruz, J. W. Elwell & Co.
Brig Xenophon, Wooding, Cardenas, R. P. Buck & Co.
Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven, master.
Schr. Athalia, Weller, Apalachicola, Eagle & Hazard.
Schr. Madagascar, Bonsey, Boston, H. D. Brookman.
Schr. Perseverance, Torrey, Philadelphia, A. G. Benson.
Schr. S. Morris Wain, Silliman, Sagua la Grande, Slaght, Gumbs & Baker.
Schr. Martha Jane, Darling, Providence.
Schr. Henry Gates, Cushman, New-Bedford, master.
Schr. Emily Johnson, Dissosway, Baltimore, Johnson & Lowden.
Schr. Pauline, Hilton, Newbern, Medad Platt.
Schr. Cornelia, Young, New-Bedford, master.
Sloop Orator, Avery, Hartsord.
Sloop Henry Cantoff, Appleby, Providence.
Barge Venus, Corning, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.
Barge Laurel, Cook, Baltimore, W. H. Thompson.

Arrived.

Packet-ship London, Hebard, London and Portsmouth April 21, mdse. and 420 steerage passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.
Ship Kate Swanton, (of Bath) Morse, Havana 15 ds, sugar o master.
Ship Erie, Lewis, Apalachicola 17 ds., cotton to Ralph Post.
Bark Peytona, Slater, Messina 56 ds., lead and fruit to order. Has had heavy westerly winds the whole passage.
Bark Zidon, Thurlow, Cienfuegos April 29, sugar to Robert & Williams, vessel to Brett, Vose & Co.
Bark Escoriaza, (of Bucksville, S. C.,) Pope, Guayama, P. R., 17 ds., sugar to master.
Bark Juan Johnson, (of Belfast) Lothrop, Havana 15 ds., sugar to master.
Sic. bark Gaetanina, Onorato, Palermo 68 ds., fruit to order.
Bark Harvest, Nichols, Savannah 6 ds., cotton to Sturges, Clearman & Co.
Bark Peconic, Rich, Havana 12 ds., mdse. to J. J. Taylor. For the first four days experienced heavy gales from N. E.; since that time light winds and calms from the northward.
Brem. bark Essoel, Haeslope, Bremen 40 ds., mdse. and 253 passengers to Redewald & Brothers.
Brig William F. Safford, (of Bangor) Pierce, Cardenas May 8, sugar to master.
Brig H. Curtis, (of Harrington) Strout, Cienfuegos 20 ds., molasses and sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.
Br. brig Eliza Goddard, (of St. John, P. E.,) Adams, Sagua la Grande 20 ds., sugar to order.
Brig Wacissa, Powell, Apalachicola 14 ds., cotton to Coe, Anderson & Co.
Brig Harriet, Kelly, Nassau April 30, sugar, &c. to Moses Taylor & Co. Experienced heavy gales for New-York, got ashore on the Muscrtas, and foundered. A total loss. The captain had arrived at Nassau with a light boat of pulls.

MEDICAL.

DYSENTERY and COLIC in half an hour; CHOLERIC DISEASES, &c., cured by

SEA SICKNESS is cured by

THE MOST SEVERE COUGH is relieved in a few hours by

DR. TOBIAS has just put up a HORSE LINIMENT, in nearly pint bottles, which is warranted to cure any other, for Swellings, Colic, Cuts, Sprains, Bruises, &c. Price 50 cents.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

is a chemical extract of the Wild Cherry and Tar. Every body knows that a Wild Cherry possesses important medicinal properties; and Tar Water has always been administered in Consumptive and Lung affections generally, by our oldest and safest physicians. Various remedies, it is true, have been offered and puffed into notoriety for the cure of diseases of the lungs, and some have been found, no doubt, very useful; but of all that have yet been discovered, it is admitted by physicians and all who have witnessed its eff

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES
Is published every Morning, (Sunday excepted,) at the office, No. 113 Nassau-street, between Beekman and Ann, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, one cent. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies; THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and five copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES
Is published every Evening, (Sunday excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold, at the same rates as the Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A very large Newspaper for the Country, is published every Saturday morning, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.
Payment in all cases must be made in advance.
RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Notice.**—All Merchants who have been fined by the Corporation during the past month for obstructing or incumbering the sidewalks, especially those doing business in Broadway, Cedar or Nassau-st., are requested to meet at the Mayor's office, on the morning of FRIDAY, the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock, to remonstrate against the injustice of the law in this respect.

☞ **American Bible Society.**—A Special Meeting of the Managers of the American Bible Society will be held at the Society's House, Nassau-st., THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. JOSEPH HYDE, General Agent.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company.**—Capital stock $600,000. Shares $100 each.
FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, President.
Thos. E. Hastings, Secretary.
Office of Sale and Transfer of Stock, No. 66 Beaver-st. New-York.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

☞ **$2,850 Profit.**—Seven shares redeemed at the first regular meeting of LEXINGTON BUILDING and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION.—In order to accommodate those who were unable to subscribe before the first regular meeting, the books will remain open until the next regular meeting, at the present entrance fee, viz., 50 cents. The monthly dues are $2.50. Value of shares, $600. Public meetings will be held at Granada Hall, No. 94 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, every THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, until the third Thursday of May. Addresses will be made, explaining the benefits of this Association. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend.
I. P. S. BRIANT, President.
JOHN M PERRY, Vice-President.
ISAAC BEDEAU, Secretary.

☞ **The Second Regular Meeting** of LEXINGTON BUILDING and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION will be held at Granada Hall, No. 94 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, next THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 8 o'clock, P. M., when the second instalment of monthly dues will be paid in, and shares offered for redemption. Persons wishing to subscribe should do so at this meeting, as this is the last time they can do so at the present entrance fee, viz., Fifty cents. The monthly dues are $2 50. Value of shares $500. Addresses will be made explaining the benefits of the Association. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to attend.
I. P. S. BRIANT, President.
JOHN M. PERRY, Vice-President.
ISAAC BADEAU, Secretary

New-York Daily Times.

EUROPE.

POLITICS OF THE EUROPEAN STATES.

PROSPECTS OF THE LIBERAL MOVEMENT.

INTERESTING SPEECH OF GOVERNOR KOSSUTH.

Delivered in Faneuil Hall, Boston, Friday Evening, May 14, 1852.

GENTLEMEN.—Some generous friends to whom my heart is bound with ties of everlasting gratitude, for their kindness, support and protection—men distinguished also by the affection and confidence of their fellow citizens—have intimated to me that before I leave Boston and Massachusetts, those bright stars of consolation in the gloomy night of the poor wandering exile, I am desired to give some explanation in Faneuil Hall, about the present condition of Europe, and the character of our days.

Though outworn by daily exertion, and deprived of time to be prepared, as such a distinguished assembly has a right to claim, still I did not hesitate thankfully to accept the invitation; the more, because amidst the most generous manifestations of sympathy, I could not fail to see there exists a doubt about the probability of a new struggle for liberty in Europe being very nigh, and a despondency about the chances of its success. Hence the impression that there being no field for our activity now, there is no occasion for either material or political aid from America; and therefore, though there exists an almost universal interest in our success, and a lively desire to countenance our exertions, still the active and operative aid may be well delayed till that moment when the probabilities of a new struggle become evident, by seeing it anew engaged, and the banner of revolution once more unfurled on the Eastern Continent.

There is scarcely anything more noxious to my cause which I plead—there is, indeed, nothing more torturing to my own mind. I see as clearly as I see you, that the die is not *about* to be cast, but is already cast. I see the war between freedom and oppression not *about* to be engaged, but really engaged. I see Europe just in that condition in which two inexorable armies are, both marching already to meet. I see that the shock of their meeting can neither be avoided nor delayed. It must come. [Applause.] I see all this, not because I wish it, but because I know it. I see it, because I myself have taken, and still take a considerable part in the arrangements of the march. I see it, because I know what are the elements of the struggle, and what is the organization of these elements. I know what are the forces we can dispose of with certainty—with certainty, weighed not by visionary imagination, but with that calm arithmetical calculation with which the chief of an army looks to the register of his regiments before he offers or accepts a battle.

I see all this with the lively feeling of that responsibility which a man must feel before letting loose the fury of war. You can, therefore, imagine how torturing it must be to my mind, to know that such a declaration from the United States, as the resolutions of Massachusetts, and such material aid as would enable me to provide for those necessities, which cannot be provided for without financial means, would insure the triumph of Liberty—to know that the additional benefit of a good vessel, and of 100,000 arms, would control the issue of the question, which principle shall rule the world, and to see that additional benefit not denied out of want of sympathy, but delayed out of want of faith—delayed, when it is just to-day that it would be an anchor of security, whereas every day's delay makes it either superfluous or useless. You may imagine, gentlemen, how that skepticism, that doubt, may painfully affect my heart.

It may be that this doubt about the probability of a European revolution arises from not being sufficiently acquainted with its present condition. I therefore accepted the present opportunity to enter into its explanation; but it is my duty to advise this distinguished assembly, that if it desires me to speak about that subject, it must nerve itself with considerable patience. The subject is not stirring, nor can it be disposed of in a few words. I will have rather to deliver a lecture than an address.

Will you, ladies and gentlemen, hear rather a short address—please tell me your wish? I will say a few heartfelt words of thanks, for all the kindness I have met in Boston, and bid you a cordial farewell. If you will have an explanation about the condition of Europe, then be pleased to arm yourselves with patience. [Applause.] What is your sovereign will? What shall I do? [Cries of "Go on," "go on," with prolonged applause.]

Well, I will obey. (A voice in the crowd, "the longer the better!" Applause.)

Ladies and gentlemen—The gigantic struggle of the first French Revolution, associated the name of France so much with the cause of freedom in Europe, that all the world got accustomed to take France for that power which has the destiny to take the lead in the struggle for European liberty—for a power entrusted by Providence with the initiation of revolutions; for a power, without the impulse of which no liberal movement has any hope on the European Continent.

I, from my earliest days, never shared that opinion; I felt always more sympathy with the Anglo-Saxon character and Anglo-Saxon institutions, which raised England, notwithstanding its monarchy and its aristocracy, to a position prouder than Rome ever was in its more glorious days, [applause] and which, free from monarchical and aristocratical elements here in America, lie at the foundation of a political organization, upon which not only the first really true democratic Republic, also consolidated and developed in freedom, power and prosperity, in such a short time, as to make it a living wonder to the cotemporary age, and a book full of instruction to the coming generations. [Applause.]

However, that opinion about the French initiative prevailed in Europe, and it was a great misfortune, because, you know that France has always yet forsaken the movement which it raised in Europe, and the other nations acting not spontaneously, but only following impulse, which the French have imparted to them, faltered and stopped at once, so soon as the French locomotive stopped. [Applause.] With that opinion of the French supremacy, no revolution in Europe could have a definite, happy issue.

Freedom never yet was given to nations as a gift, but only as a reward, [applause,] bravely earned by own exertions, own sacrifices, and own toil, [applause,] and never it will, never it shall be attained otherwise. [Applause.]

I speak, therefore, out of profound conviction of my soul, when I say that, though the heart of the philanthropist must feel pained at the new hard trials to which the French nation is and will yet be exposed by the momentary success of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte's inglorious usurpation, still that very fact will prove advantageous to the ultimate success of liberty in Europe. (Applause.) Louis Napoleon's *coup d'etat*, much against his will, has emancipated Europe from its reliance upon France. (Applause.) The combined initiative of nations has succeeded to the initiative of France; spontaneity and self-reliance have replaced the depending from foreign impulse and the reliance upon foreign aid. France is reduced to the level of equality amongst nations—obliged to join general combinations, instead of regulating them; and this I take for a very great advantage. Many have wondered at the momentary success of Louis Napoleon, and are inclined to take it for an evidence that the French nation is either not capable or not worthy to be free. But that is a great fallacy. The momentary success of Louis Napoleon is rather an evidence that France is thoroughly democratic. All the revolutions in France have resulted in the preponderance of that class which bears the denomination of Bourgeoise.

Amongst all possible qualifications of oppression, none is more detested by the people than the oppression by an Assembly. The National Assembly of France was the most treacherous the world has ever yet known. Issued from universal suffrage, it went so far as to abolish universal suffrage, and every day of its existence was anew blow more stricken at democracy for the profit of the Bourgeoise. LOUIS NAPOLEON has beaten asunder that Assembly, which the French democracy had so many reasons to hate and to despise, and the people applauded him as the people of England applauded CROMWELL, when he whipped away the Rump Parliament—though, indeed, there is not the slightest likeness between CROMWELL, the Giant, and LOUIS NAPOLEON, the Dwarf. [Applause and cheers.] But by what means was LOUIS NAPOLEON permitted even to do what the people fixed to see done? By no other means but by flattering the principle of Democracy. He restored the universal suffrage; it is an infernal trick, to be sure; it is a shadow given for reality; but still it proves that the democratic spirit is so consolidated in France, that even despotic ambition must flatter it. [Applause.] Well, depend upon it, this democracy, which the victorious usurper feels himself constrained to flatter, in the brightest moments of his triumph—this democracy will either make out of LOUIS NAPOLEON a tool, in spite of himself serving the democracy, or it will crush him. [Applause and cheers.]

France is the country of sudden changes and of unthought of accidents, I will therefore not presume to tell the events of its next week, but one alternative I dare state: LOUIS NAPOLEON either falls or maintains himself. [Laughter.] The fall of LOUIS NAPOLEON, though old monarchical elements should unite to throw him up, can have no other issue than a Republic—a Republic more faithful to the community of freedom in Europe, than all the former Revolutions have been. Or if LOUIS NAPOLEON maintains himself, he can do so only either by relying upon the army, or by flattering the feelings and interests of the masses. If he relies upon the army, he must give to it glory and profit, or, in other words, he must give to it war. Well, a war of France against whomever, for whatever purposes, is the best possible chance for the success of a European Revolution. Or if LOUIS NAPOLEON relies upon the feelings of the masses—as indeed he appears willing to do—in that case, in spite of himself, he becomes a tool in the hands of Democracy, and if by becoming such he forsakes the allegiance to his masters—the league of absolutistical powers—well, he will either be forced to attack them, or be attacked by them. That is so much a necessity of his position, that I would venture the prophecy, that should he succeed to maintain himself to the next Spring, without being attacked from abroad, you will see him brought to the necessity of an offensive war—may be that against England, but in my opinion more probably against Austria. They cannot both stand on the soil of Italy; and whoever be the ruler of France, he may abandon Italy to herself, but never can abandon it to Austria. Against the rivalry of geographical necessity, no whim of personal inclinations can prevail, and not even cowardice can submit to it.

Whichever of these alternatives may occur, so much I take for sure, that the momentary success of LOUIS NAPOLEON'S *coup d'état*, in its ultimate issue, will and must prove more subservient to the revolutionary movement of Europe, that the French Republic of 1848, with the unhappy poetry of Lamartinian policy, forsaking faithlessly the Revolution, and resulting in the degradation of the National Assembly, and in the preponderance of the Bourgeoise, could have been continued by a peaceful solution of the Presidential election, which would have taken place at this very period, without the *coup d'état* NAPOLEON. [Applause.]

It is not for the first time, that he who serves the devil, ruins him, in spite of himself. [Long continued applause.]

So much for France; now as to Italy.

Italy! the sunny garden of Europe, whose blossoms are blighted by the icy north wind from St. Petersburg—Italy, that captured nightingale, placed under a fragrant bush of roses, beneath an ever blue sky—Italy was always the battle field of the contending principles, since hundreds and hundreds of years the German Emperors, the kings of Spain, and the kings of France, fought their private feuds, their bloody battles on her much coveted soil, and by their destructive influence, kept down every progress, and fostered every jealousy. By the recollections of old, the spirit of liberty was nowhere so dangerous for European absolutism, than in Italy. And this spirit of Republican liberty, this warlike genius of ancient Rome, was never extinguished between the Alps and the Faro.

We are taught by the scribes of absolutism to speak of the Italians as if they were a nation of cowards, and we forget that the most renowned masters of the science of war, the greatest generals up to our day, were Italians—CICCOLOUINI, MONTECUCULI, FARNESE, EUGUINUZ of Savoy, SPINOLA and BONAPARTE—a galaxy of names whose glory is dimmed but by the reflection that none of them fought for his own country. As often as the spirit of liberty awakened in Italy, the servies of Germany, of Spain, and of France, poured into the country, and extinguished the glowing spark in the blood of the people, lest it should once more illumine the dark night of Europe. [Cries of "shame."] FREDERICK BARBAROSSA destroyed Milan to its foundations, when it attempted to resist his imperial encroachments, by the league of independent cities, and led the plough over the smoking ruins. CHARLES FIFTH gathered all his powers around him to subdue Florence, when it declared itself a democratic republic. NAPOLEON extinguished the best remnants of republican self-government by crushing the republics of Venice, Genoa, Lucca, Ragussa, and left only by derision, to ridicule republicanism, the commonwealth of San Marino, untouched, and the Holy Alliance parted the spoils of NAPOLEON, and riveted anew the iron fetters together which enslave Italy, and forged new spiritual fetters, prevented the extension of education, and destroyed the press, in order that the Italians should not remember their past.

Every page, glorious in their history for twenty-five centuries, is connected with the independence of Italy; every stain upon their honor is connected with foreign rule. And the burning minds of the Italians, though every spiritual food is denied to them, cannot be taught not to remember their past glory and their present degradation. Every stone speaks of the ancient glory; every Austrian policeman, every French soldier, of the present degradation. The tyrants have no power to unmake history and to silence the feelings of the nation. And among all the feelings powerful to stir up the activity of mankind, there is none more impressible than unmerited degradation, which impels us to redeem our lost honor. What is it, therefore, that keeps those petty tyrants of Italy, who are jealous of one another, on their forlorn thrones, divided as they are among themselves, while the revolutionizing spirit of Liberty unites the people? It is only the protection of Austria, studding the peninsula with her bayonets and with her spies. And Austria itself can dare to stud thus Italy, because she relies upon the assistance of Russia. She can send her armies to Italy, because Russia guards her eastern dominions. Let Russia keep off, and Austria is unable to keep Italy in bondage; and the Italians, united in the spirit of national independence, will settle easily their account with their own powerless princes. [Applause.] Keep off the icy blast from the Russian snows, and the tree of Freedom will grow up in the garden of Europe; though cut down by the despots, it will spring anew from the roots in the soil, which was always genial for the tree. [Applause.] Remember that no revolution in Italy was ever yet crushed by their own domestic tyrants without foreign aid; remember that one-third of the Austrian army, which occupies Italy, are Hungarians, who have fought against and triumphed over the yellow black flag of Austria—under the same tri-color which, having the same colors for both countries, show emblematically that Hungary and Italy are but two wings of the same army, united against a common enemy. Remember that even now neither the Pope nor the little princes of middle Italy can subsist without an Austrian and French garrison. [Applause.] And remember that Italy is a half isle, open from three sides to the friendship of all who sympathize with civil and religious liberty on earth; but from the sea not open to Russia and Austria, because they are not maritime powers; and so long as England is conscious of the basis of its power, and so soon as America gets conscious of the condition upon which its future depends, Austria and Russia will never be allowed to become maritime powers. [Applause.]

And when you feel instinctively that the heart of the Roman must rage with fury when he looks back into the mirror of his past, that the Venetian cannot help to weep tears of fire and of blood from the Rialto; when you feel all this, then look back how the Romans have fought in 1849, with a heroism scarcely paralleled in the most glorious days of ancient Rome; and let me tell, in addition, upon the certainty of my own positive knowledge, that the world never yet has seen such a complete and extensive revolutionary organization as that of Italy to-day—ready to burst out into an irresistible storm at the slightest opportunity, and powerful enough to make that opportunity, foreign interference is checked, if either or the interfering foreigners occupied at home. [Applause.] The Revolution of 1848 has revealed and developed the warlike spirit of Italy. Except a few wealthy proprietors, already very uninfluential, the most singular unanimity exists, both as to aim and to means. There is no shade of difference of opinion, either to what is to be done, or how to do it. All are unanimous in their devotion to the union and independence of Italy. With France or against France, by the sword, at all sacrifices, without compromise, they are but bent on renewing over and over again the battle, with that confidence that even without aid, they will triumph in the long run. [Cheers and prolonged applause.]

The difficulty in Italy is not how to make a revolution, but how to prevent its untimely outbreak; and still, even in that respect, there is such a complete discipline as the world never yet has seen. In Rome, Romagna, Lombardy, Venice, Sicily, and all the middle Italy, there exists an invisible Government, whose influence is everywhere discernible. [Applause.] It has eyes and hands in all departments of public service, in all classes of society—it has its taxes voluntarily paid, its force organized, its police, its newspapers regularly printed and circulated, though the possession of a single copy would send the holder to the gallies. The officers of the existing Government convey the missives of the invisible Government, the diligences transport its agents. One line from one of these agents opens to you the galleries of art—on prohibited days gives you the protection of uniformed officials, and if you find no place at a diligence office, determines the directors to send a supplementary carriage. The Chief of Police avowed openly, to Cardinal ANTONELLI, that formerly the police watched and spied, but now the police itself is watched and spied, and punished terribly, inexorably, if it dares to interfere with the orders of the invisible Government, [applause,] which never fails to be punctually obeyed. [Applause.]

The opinion of the enemy being the best evidence of the prospects of the revolution, I claim your indulgence to tell a very graphic incident.

("Go on," "Go on.")

A monsignore, the head of the secret police in Rome, came to the English Consul, Mr. FREEBORN, reproaching him with having sheltered the enemies of the Papal Government. "Whatever my sympathies, I protect equally," said FREEBORN, "all who seek refuge from political oppression under my roof. [Applause.] If to-morrow an insurrection breaks out, and you, monsignore, come to the consulate to demand an asylum, you shall not be taken out whilst I am living." [Applause.] "On your honor?" said, eagerly, the monsignore. "Yes, on my honor," answered FREEBORN. [Applause.] "O" said the police director, with flaming eyes, and grasping enthusiastically the Consul's hands, "I shall count on your word—I shall;" and, forgetting his official errand, he proceeded eagerly in detail the disguise in which he would present himself. [Laughter and applause.]

Such is the condition of Italy, in the very opinion of the Director of the Secret Police; and that this is the condition of all Italy, is shown on one side, in the fact that the King of Naples holds fettered in dungeons 25,000 patriots, and RADETZKY, ("Shame! Shame!") has sacrificed nearly 40,000 political martyrs on the scaffold, ["hear, hear,"] and still the scaffold continues to be watered with blood, and still the dungeons receive new victims, evidently proving what spirit there exists in the people of Italy. [Applause.]

And still Americans doubt that we are on the eve of a terrible revolution; and they ask, What use can I make of any material aid? When Italy is a barrel of powder, which the slightest spark can light;—and Italy is the left wing of that Army of Liberty of which Hungary is the right. [Applause and cheers.]

In respect to foreign rule, Germany is more fortunate than Italy. From the times of the treaty of Vienna, when it separated from France and Italy, through the long period of more than a thousand years, no foreign power ever has succeeded to rule over Germany, such is the resistive power of the German people to guard its national existence. The tyrants who swayed over them, were of their own blood. But to subdue German liberty, those tyrants were always anxious to introduce foreign institutions. First, they swept away the ancient Germanic right, this common law, so dear to the English and American, this eternal barrier against the encroachments of despotism, and substituted for it the iron rule of the imperial Roman law. The rule of Papal Rome over the minds of Germany, crossed the mountains, together with the Roman law, and a spiritual dependency was to be established all over the world. The wings of the German eagle were bound, that it should not soar up to the sun of truth. But when the oppression became too strong, the people of Germany rose against the power of Rome;—not the princes,—though they too were oppressed, but the son of the miner of Eisenach, the poor friar MARTIN LUTHER, defied the Pope on his throne, and at his bidding the people of Germany proved, that it is strong enough to shake off oppression, that it is worthy, and that it knows how to be free. And again, when the French, under their Emperor, whose genius comprehended everything except freedom, extended their moral sway over Germany, when the princes of Germany thronged around the foreign despot, begging kingly crowns from the son of the Corsican lawyer, whom the Emperors were happy to form matrimonial alliances, with the man who had no other ancestors than his genius—then it was again the people, which did not join in the degradation of its rulers, but jealous to maintain their national independence, turned the foreigner out, though his name was NAPOLEON, and broke the yoke asunder, which weighed as heavily upon their princes as upon themselves. And still there are men in America who despair of the vitality of the Germans, of their indomitable power to resist oppression, of their love of freedom, and of their devotion to it, proved by a glorious history of two thousand years. The German race is a power, the vitality and influence of which you can trace through the *world's* history for two thousand years; you can trace it through the history of science and heroism, industry, and of bold, enterprising spirit. Your own country, your own national character, bear the mark of German vitality. [Applause.] Other nations, now and then, were great by some great men—the German people was always great by itself. [Applause.]

But the German princes cannot bear independence and liberty; they had rather themselves become slaves, the underlings of the Czar, than to allow that their people should enjoy some liberty. An alliance was therefore formed, which they blasphemously called the Holy Alliance, with the avowed purpose to keep the people down. The great powers guaranteed to the smaller princes—whose name is Legion, for they are many—the power to fleece and to torment their people, and promised every aid to them against the insurrection of those, who would find that for liberty's sake, it is worth while to risk their lives and property. It was an alliance for the oppression of the nations, not for the maintenance of the princely prerogative. When the Grand Duke of Baden, in a fit of liberality, granted his people the liberty of the press, the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia abolished the law, carried unanimously by the Legislature, of Baden, and sanctioned by the Prince. The Holy Alliance had guaranteed to the princes the power to oppress, but not the power, to benefit their people.

But though the great powers interfered often in the Principalities and little Kingdoms of Germany, as often as the spirit of Liberty awoke, yet they avoided, themselves, every occasion which would have forced them to request the aid of their allies, and especially of Russia. They knew it too well, that to accept foreign aid against their own people was nothing else than to lose independence—it was morally the same as to kneel down before the Czar, and to take the oath of allegiance. A Government which cannot stand against its own people but by foreign aid, avows that it cannot stand without foreign aid. Take that foreign aid—interference!—away, and they fall.

The dynasties of Austria and Prussia were aware of this. They therefore yielded as often as their encroachments met a firm resistance from the people. When my nation so resolutely resisted in 1823 to the attempt of abolishing the Constitution, Prince METTERNICH himself advised the Emperor FRANCIS to yield, and even humbly to apologise to the Diet of 1825. The King of Prussia granted even a kind of Constitution, rather than to claim the assistance of the Czar. Herein you can find the explanation of the fact that the continent of Europe is not yet Republican. The spirit of freedom, when roused by oppression, was lulled into sleep by constitutional concessions. The Czar of Russia was well aware of the fact, that the system of compromise prevents her interference into the domestic concerns of Europe, which would lead her to the sovereign mastership over all; she therefore did everything to push the sovereigns to extremities. But she did only succeed, when by a palace revolution in Vienna, a weak and cruel youth was placed on the throne of Austria, and a passionate woman got the reins of government in her hand, and an unprincipled, reckless adventurer was ready to carry out every imperial whim, regardless of the honor of his country and the interests of his master. Russia at last got her aim. Rather than to acknowledge the rights of Hungary, they bowed before the Czar, and gave up the independence of the Austrian throne; they became the underlings of a foreign power, rather than allow that one of the people of the European Continent should become free. Since the fall of Hungary, Russia is the real sovereign all over Germany; for the first time Germany has a foreign master! and you believe that Germany will bear that in the nineteenth century which it never yet has borne. Bear that in her manhood which it never has borne in its childhood. Soon after, and through the fall of Hungary, the pride of Prussia was humiliated. Austrian garrisons occupied Hamburg, Schleswig Holstein was abandoned, Hessia was chastised, and all that is dear to Germans purposely affronted. Their dreams of greatness—their longing for unity—their aspirations of liberty—were trampled down into the dust, and ridicule was thrown upon every elevation of mind, upon every revelation of patriotism. HASSENPFLUG, convicted for forgery by the Prussian Courts, became Minister in Hessia—the once outlawed SCHWARZENBERG, and BACH, a renegade republican, Ministers of Austria. The church-yard piece of oppression which tyrants, under the name of order, are trying to enforce upon the world, has for its guardians but outlawed reprobates, forgers and renegades. [Applause.] Could you believe that with such elements the spirit of liberty can be crushed? They know that to habituate nations to oppression, the moral feeling of the people has to be killed. But could you really believe that the moral feeling of such a people as the Germans, stamped in the civilization of which it was one of the generating elements, can be killed, or that it can bear for a long while such an outrage? Do you think that the people which met the insolent bulls of the Pope in Rome by the Reformation, and the thirty years war, and the numberless armies of Napoleon by a general rising—that this people will tamely submit to the Russian influence, more arrogant than the Papal pretensions, more disastrous than the exactions of the French empire? They broke the power of Rome and of Paris; will they agree to be governed by St. Petersburg? Those who are accustomed to see in history only the princes, will say aye; but they forget that since the Reformation it is not more the princes who make the history, but the people; they see that the tops of the trees are bent by a powerful northern hurricane, and they forget that the stem of the tree is unmoved. Gentlemen, the German princes bow before the Czar, but the German people will never bow before it. (Applause.)

Let me sum up the philosophy of the present condition in Germany in these few words: 1848 and '49 have proved that the little tyrants of Germany cannot stand by themselves, but only by their reliance upon Austria and Prussia. These again cannot stand by themselves, but only by their reliance upon Russia. Take this reliance away, by maintaining the laws of nations against the principle of interference, and the joint powers of America and England can maintain them, [applause;] and all the despotic governments of Germany, reduced to stand by their own resources of power, must fall before the never yet subdued spirit of the people of Germany, like rotten fruit touched by a gale. [Applause.]

Let me now speak about the condition of my own dear native land. [Cheers and prolonged applause.]

I hope not to meet any contradiction when I say that no condition can and will endure, which is so bad, so insupportable, that, by trying to change it, a people can lose nothing, and can gain everything. [Applause.]

No condition can and will endure, the maintenance of which is contrary to every interest of every class. [Applause.]

A revolution, on the contrary, is unavoidable, when every interest of every class wishes and requires it. [Applause.]

I will first speak of the lowest, and still most powerful of all, of the material interest:

There are some countries, where, however insupportable be the condition of the masses, still the government has an ally in the mighty and influential class of bankers, who lent their money to support despotism with, and in those who invested their fortunes in the shares of these loans, negotiated by bankers, speculating upon and with the fortunes of small capitalists.

That class of men, partly tools of oppression, partly the fools of the tools, (applause and laughter,) exist not in Hungary. We have no such bankers in Hungary, and have but a very small, inconsiderable number of such, who invested their fortunes in such loan shares. And even the few who have been playing in the fatal loan share gain have withdrawn from it, at every price, because they feared to lose all. From that quarter, therefore, the House of Austria has no ally.

As to the former aristocracy, a class influential by its connections, and by its large landed property:

You remember that, when I succeeded to abolish the feudal charges, and converted millions of my countrymen, of different religion and different language, out of leaseholders into free landed proprietors, we have guaranteed an indemnification to the land owners for what they have lost.

From a farm of about thirty-five to fifty acres of land, the farmer had to work one hundred and two days a year to the land owner; gave him the ninth part of all his crops, half a dollar in ready money, besides particular fees for shop keeping, brewery, mill, &c. We have freed the people from all these incumbrances, and, thanks to God! that benefit never more can be torn from the people's hands. (Applause, and cries of "Good! Good!") The aristocracy consented to it, because we had guaranteed full indemnification for it. The very material existence of this class of former land-owners is depending from that indemnification, to defray with, their debts, which they formerly had the habit wantonly to contract, and to provide for the cultivation of their own large allodial property, which they formerly cultivated by the hands of their lease-holders, but now have to invest a capital into.

Now this indemnification, amounting to one hundred millions of dollars, the House of Austria never can realize. You know, with its centralized Government, which is always very expensive, with its standing army of 600,000 men, the only support of its precarious existence, with its army of spies and secret police, with its system of corruption and robbery, with its fourteen hundred millions of debt, with its eternal deficit in its current expenditures, with its new loans to pay the interest of the old, and with the certainty of an unavoidable bankruptcy—this indemnification Austria never can pay to the former aristocracy of Hungary. The only means to get this indemnification, is the restoration of Hungary to its independence, by a new revolution. [Applause.]

Independent Hungary can pay it, because it has no debts, will want no large standing armies, and will have a cheap Administration, because not centralized, but municipal, the People governing itself in and through municipalities—the cheapest of all Governments. [Applause.]

Hungary has already pointed out the fund out of which that indemnification can and will be paid, without any imposition upon the people and any loss to the Commonwealth. Hungary has large state lands, belonging to and administered by the Commonwealth. I have mathematically proved that the landed property of the state, sold in small parcels to those who have yet no land, connected with a banking operation founded upon that very reality, to facilitate the payment of the price, is more than sufficient to pay that indemnification; besides, a small land tax, which the new owners of that immense property, divided into small farms, will have to pay, as other land proprietors, will yield more revenue to the Commonwealth than all the proceeds of domestic administration. (Applause.)

This is my proposition, having been submitted to the National Assembly, has been accepted and approved, and has attached to the Revolution the numerous class of farm laborers who have not yet their own farms, and contemplated with the liveliest joy, this benevolent provision, which Austria can never execute, because, financially ruined as it is, she cannot be contented either with the tax revenue or the banking arrangement to defray with the indemnification; she sells the stock whenever she can find a man to buy it.

But here is a remarkable fact, proving how little is the future of Austria contemplated to be sure even by its votaries. Whoever is willing to sell a landed property in Hungary, foreign bankers, Austrian capitalists buy it readily at an enormous price, because they know that private transactions will be respected by our revolution; but from the government, nobody buys a single acre of land, because every man knows that such a transaction must be considered void. [Applause.] Nay more, not even as a gift is accepted by whomever an estate from the present government. HAYNAU himself was offered in reward a large landed property by the government; he did not accept, but preferred a comparatively small sum of money, not amounting to one-tenth of the value of the offered land, and he bought from a private individual a landed property, for the money, because that being a private transaction, is sure to stand; whereas to the future of the Austrian government in Hungary not even its Haynau's have confidence. [Prolonged applause and cheers.]

The manufacturing interests anxiously wish, and must wish a revolution, because manufacturing industry is entirely ruined now by Austria. Every favor, encouragement and aid which the national Government imparted to industry, is not only withdrawn, but substituted by the old system, the tendency of which is neither to allow Hungary free trade, to buy manufactured articles where they can be had in the best quality, or at the cheapest price; nor to permit manufacturing at home, but to convive Hungary in the position of a colonial market—a condition always regarded as insupportable, and sufficient motive for a revolution, as you yourself, out of your own history, know. [Applause and cheers.]

The commercial interest anxiously desire a revolution, because there exists, in fact, no active commerce in Hungary, the Hungarian commerce being degraded into a mere brokership of Vienna. [Applause.]

All those who have yet in their hands the Hungarian bank notes issued by my government, must wish a revolution; because Austria, alike foolish as criminal, has declared them out of value—thus they cannot be restored to value but by a revolution. The amount of those bank notes in the hands of the people, is yet about twenty millions of dollars. No menaces, no cruelty can induce the people to give it up to the usurper; they put it into bottles, and bury it in the earth. [Applause.] They say it is good money when Kossuth comes home. [Cheers and prolonged applause.] But while no menaces of Austria can induce the people to give up this treasure of our impending revolution, a single line of mine, sent home, is obeyed, and the money is treasured up where I have designated. [Applause.]

Do you now understand, gentlemen, by what motive I say that once at home—once our struggle engaged—I do not want your material aid, and neither wish nor would accept all your millions; but that I want your material aid to get home, and to get home in such a way as will inspire confidence in my people, by seeing me bring home the only thing which it has not—arms! (Enthusiastic applause.)

But, I am asked, where will I land? That, of course, I will not say—perhaps directly at Vienna, like a Montgolfier, in a balloon; (laughter and applause;) but one thing I may say, because that is no secret—remember that all Italy is a sea coast, and remember that Italy has the same enemy which Hungary has; that Italy is the left wing of that army of which Hungary is the right wing, and that in Italy 40,000 Hungarian soldiers (applause) exist, as also, in general, in the Austrian army 160,000 (applause) Hungarians exist. More I can, and will not say, upon the subject.

But I will say, that all the amount of taxation the people of Hungary formerly had to pay was but four and a half million dollars, now it has to pay sixty-five million dollars, that land-owners offer their land to the Government, only to get rid of the land-tax—larger than all the revenues; that we have raised 600,000 hundred weight of tobacco—now the monopoly of tobacco being introduced, the people do not more smoke, and has burnt its tobacco-seed. [Applause, and cries of "Good, good."] We have raised 30 million gallons of wine. [A voice in the crowd, "Good." Laughter and prolonged applause.] Gentlemen, I come not to interfere with the domestic concerns of America. [Applause.] I have no opinion about the Maine Liquor Law. [Applause.] For myself, I am very fond of water. [Laughter and applause, with cries of "Good."] But still I may say, it is my opinion it will be many years before the Maine Liquor Law through all Europe will pass. [Prolonged applause and enthusiastic cheers.] Well, gentlemen, as I was about to say, one-half of the vineyards are cut down; hundred thousands live upon horticulture and fruit cultivation; the trees are cut down to escape the heavy taxation laid upon them. The stamp tax is introduced—the most insupportable to free man; village from village, town from town, city from city, is divided by custom lines; the poor peasant woman bringing a dozen eggs to the market, has to pay the tax of consumption before she is permitted to enter; and when she brings medicine home for her sick child, she has again to pay before permitted to enter her home. [Cries of "Shame."]

And besides this material oppression, and the daily and nightly vexations connected with it,—the Protestants deprived of the self-government of their church and school, for which they have thrice taken up arms notoriously in three centuries,—the Roman Catholics deprived of the security of their church property,—the people of every race deprived of its nationality, because there exists no public life where to exert it—no national existence, no constitution, no municipalities, no law, no domestic officials, no security of person and of property, but arbitrary power, martial law, and the hangman and the jail, and on the other side Hungarian patriotism, Hungarian honor, Hungarian heroism, Hungarian vitality, stamped in the vicissitudes of one thousand years, and the consciousness that we have beaten Austria, when we had no army, no money, no friends, and the knowledge that now we have an army, and for home purposes, have money in the safeguarded bank notes, and have America for a friend, [applause] and in addition to all this, the confidence of my people in my exertions, and the knowledge of these exertions, of which my people is quite as well informed as yourself, nay, more, because it sees and knows what I do at home, whereas you see but what I do here. [Applause.] Well, if with all this you still doubt about the struggle in Europe being nigh, and still despair of its chance of success, then God be merciful to my poor brains, I know not what to think. [Applause.]

Some take me here for a visionary. Curious, indeed, if that man who, a poor son of the people, has abolished an aristocracy of a thousand years old, created a treasury of millions out of nothing, an army out of nothing, and directed a revolution so as to fix the attention of the whole world upon Hungary, and has beaten the old, well-provided power of Austria, and crushed its future by his very fall, and forsaken, abandoned, alone, sustained a struggle against two empires, and made himself in his very exile feared by Czars and Emperors, and trusted by foreign nations as well as his own,—if that man be a visionary, then for so much pride I may be excused, that I would like to look face to face into the eyes of a practical man on earth. [Cheers and prolonged applause.]

Gentlemen, I had many things yet to say. [Cries of "Go on," "Take your ease."] Gentlemen, the condition, changes and prospects of Europe are not spoken of so easily, as you have seen, when only the condition of my own country is touched. I don't know that I shall succeed, but I will try to say something about Turkey. [Cries of "Go on"—"As long as you please."]

Turkey, which deserves your sympathy because it is the country of municipal institutions, the country of religious toleration. [Applause.] Turkey, when it extended its sway over Transylvania and half of Hungary, never interfered with the way in which the inhabitants chose to govern themselves, she allowed even that those who lived within her dominions collected there the taxes voted by the Diet of Independent Hungary, with the aim to make war against the Porte. Whilst in the other parts of Hungary Protestantism was oppressed by the Austrian policy, and the Protestants several times compelled to take up arms for the defence of religious liberty, in Transylvania, under the sovereignty of the Porte, the Unitarians got political rights, and Protestantism grew up under the protecting wings of the Ottoman power.

The respect for municipal institutions is so deeply rooted in the minds of the Turks, that at the time when they became masters of the Danubian provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia, they voluntarily excluded themselves from all political rights in the newly acquired provinces, and up to the present day, they do not allow that a Mosque should be built, that a Turk should dwell and own landed property across the Danube. They do not interfere with the taxation or with the internal administration of those provinces; and the last organic law of the empire, the Tanzimat, is nothing but the re-declaration of the rights of municipalities, guaranteeing them against the centralizing encroachment of the Pashas. Whilst Czar NICHOLAS is about to convert the Protestant population of Livonia and Estland, by force and by allurements, to the Greek Church, the liberal Sultan, ABDUL MEDJID, grants full religious liberty to all sects of Protestantism. But we are accustomed too look upon Turkey as upon a third rate power, only because in 1829 it was defeated by

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Mr. Fillmore at Home.

New-York has selected her delegates to the Whig National Convention; and it is now certain that out of the *thirty-five* votes by which she will declare her choice of a Presidential candidate, not more than *seven* will be cast for Mr. FILLMORE. Whatever view may be taken of the reasons for such a result, the *fact* itself is one which challenges respectful attention. New-York is Mr. FILLMORE's native State, and had been the field of his political career, until his election as Vice President, by the vote of New-York, transferred him to wider scenes. He had always enjoyed to a good degree the confidence of her people, and been steadily advanced by their suffrages, from one step to another, in political position and power. His name, in 1848, gave strength even to General TAYLOR's ticket, and in other Northern States, as well as his own, brought to a Southern Presidential candidate the substantial support of thousands, who regarded it as a guarantee that the North, as well as the South, should receive equal and exact justice at the hands of the National Administration.

Less than four years have since elapsed; and yet *four-fifths* of the Whigs of the State have now declared, in the most emphatic and unmistakeable manner, their preference for some other candidate. It is objected that much of this hostility is merely *personal*,—that Whigs whom Mr. FILLMORE ejected from office have been selected as delegates, from that consideration alone, and for the express purpose of wounding and insulting his feelings. Suppose this to be true; does it warrant any inference favorable to Mr. FILLMORE's popularity? Does it not on the contrary, show conclusively, that he is intensely unpopular among the Whigs of his own State? These delegates, it must be remembered, are elected by the Whig party;—they represent the sentiments and opinions of the Whigs;—and the very fact that they could be elected, in spite of the considerations of good taste and of personal courtesy which should perhaps have prevented it,—the fact that the Whigs of New-York were willing to disregard all these matters of etiquette, and to send as their representatives the very men whom Mr. FILLMORE had discarded, shows conclusively the feelings entertained towards him by those who were once his best and firmest friends. And no man who will look at facts as they are,—whatever he may think of the reasons for them,—no man in any part of the Union, no Whig in the North or in the South, who is not utterly blinded by prejudice or swayed by personal aims, can believe it possible for Mr. FILLMORE, in any case, to receive the electoral vote of this State. It may be wrong, unjust, ungrateful, sectional, fanatical, or whatever else people choose to call it;—the fact remains, palpable and patent to everybody who has eyes and common sense,—that if Mr. FILLMORE be the Whig candidate, the vote of New-York will inevitably be cast for the Democratic nominee.

It is of the utmost importance to the welfare of the Whig party, that this fact should be carefully and candidly weighed. No one supposes that it will be safe to nominate a Presidential candidate against whom the vote of the State of New-York is certain to be cast,—*first*, because that vote itself is needed for success; and, *secondly*, because the same causes which forfeit that vote, will also *forfeit those of Ohio, and a great part of the New-England States*. The Whigs of New-York have resented Mr. FILLMORE's removal of Whig office holders appointed by General TAYLOR,—not because they had any special regard for the men removed, or for the offices taken away;—but because they regarded their removal as positive proof of a determination on Mr. FILLMORE's part, to purify the Whig party of every element, and every instinct, which could not be bent into flexible subserviency to the imperious exactions of the pro-slavery ultraists of the South. The great body of the Whigs of the North voted against the Compromise measures:—Mr. FILLMORE made those measures, in spite of this fact, the corner-stone of his Administration, and exacted from the Whig party a distinct, and explicit endorsement of the very measures which they had once so emphatically condemned. And he proclaimed, at once, by words and acts, his determination to "harry out" of the party every Whig who would not join in this crusade. Is it at all surprising that Whigs, who considered principle, consistency, and character, of some importance, should resist and resent so flagrant injustice? And is it not perfectly clear to men who will look at this matter without prejudice, that, under such circumstances, Mr. FILLMORE, if nominated, will be disgracefully beaten?

—Mr. FILLMORE, in our judgment, ought to do now, what he would long since have done if he had been left to his own discretion,—*withdraw his name peremptorily from the canvass*. He must know that his being a candidate, and that alone, distracts and divides the party;—that his name creates faction, and weakens the Whigs of his own State and of the whole North;—and that he owes it alike to his party and himself to remove at once all the obstacles to their united, harmonious and successful action. The country has been repeatedly assured that he would long since have done so, but for the urgent remonstrances of those who claim to be his exclusive friends. His yielding to their selfish advice has proved in this instance, as in many others, ruinous to himself and injurious to the party.

Mr. FILLMORE owes this step not only to himself and to the Whigs,—but preeminently to Mr. WEBSTER. That great man has been the strength and the glory of the Administration. Responsible for none of its errors, he has conferred upon it all the success and all the honor it has achieved. He has given it dignity abroad and confidence at home. And while he has left to other members of the Cabinet the pursuit of partizan schemes and the gratification of personal resentments, he has devoted himself to national interests, and the vindication of national rights. The course pursued by Mr. FILLMORE, in regard to the Presidential nomination, is not a fitting acknowledgement of the obligations which both he and the country owe to Mr. WEBSTER. And although it is not absolutely certain that Mr. WEBSTER would be the Whig Presidential candidate, even if sustained by the present Administration, Mr. FILLMORE is the last man who ought for one moment to stand in his way.

Secession.

Secession seems to be gaining ground. The spirit so effectually exercised in South Carolina seems to have entered into some of our Northern Whig Conventions. Beginning at Syracuse a few years since, and reënacted at the recent Congressional caucus at Washington, it has been repeated two or three times of late in our City. In the Third District the friends of Mr. FILLMORE, claiming a majority of delegates, were so disgusted at the failure of Hon. J. P. PHŒNIX to be elected temporary Chairman, that they seceded and organized a new Convention on their own hook. The joke was carried still farther in the Upper District on Tuesday night. The FILLMORE delegates, finding themselves in a minority in the Convention they had helped to organize, *requested leave of absence*, and having obtained it, proceeded to constitute themselves a new Convention, and to act accordingly. This is running the thing into the ground.

From these and other causes we are likely to have two contested seats from this city, and one or two from other sections of the State. Fortunately for the credit of the party and the harmony of the National Convention, we shall settle all these disputes equitably among ourselves. The State delegates are to meet in Convention to elect two delegates at large, before going to Baltimore. The first step towards such an election will, of course, be to decide *who are* delegates from the several districts of the State. Claims to contested seats will be investigated and adjusted there. We have seen some intimations that the contestants, especially from this city, will not go into any such Convention at all. This, of course, is absurd,—for by staying away, they will simply forfeit their seats, and the delegates at large will be chosen without their aid. The National Convention will scarcely resolve itself into an Appellate Court, to sit on cases that shall have been once adjusted by the regular State tribunals.

On some accounts we wish this could be otherwise, and that the claims of our City delegates could be submitted to the National Convention. We think we should astonish the representatives of the universal Whig party somewhat, by the character and pretensions put forward. It would be rather amusing to hear Sheriff CARNLEY argue in support of his claim to a seat on the plea that his delegates received *two thousand* votes in Nineteenth Ward, when it is in proof that less than half those cast were counted, and when official returns show that the whole Whig vote of that Ward does not reach 800. The National Whig party would be edified by an examination of the real character of our primary meetings,—of the tricks resorted to for success,—the ballot-boxes stuffed with votes before the polls are opened,—the bullies hired to *mash* them if things go wrong, &c., &c. They would be very apt to *turn out* of the Convention the whole City delegation, as having no valid claim whatever to represent the Whigs, and as having been elected by practices disgraceful to the party, and demanding signal rebuke. And after one such rebuff, perhaps our party managers might think it expedient to provide for at least an *appearance* in our City meetings.

But this is useless. The National Convention will leave all such matters to be adjusted at home. In some states all the delegates are elected by State Conventions; and the National Convention takes no cognizance whatever of the sentiments or wishes of particular districts. And so they will leave district quarrels to be contested and settled among themselves. They will assent to the wisdom of Napoleon's maxim, that soiled linen ought not to be washed *in public*.

Tehuantepec Diplomacy.

The present position of the Tehuantepec treaty business is very far from satisfactory. In addressing his letter directly to the President of the United States, regardless of the usual diplomatic channels, President ARISTA evinces a foolish distrust of Mr. LETCHER and the Secretary of State. But the dispatch is none the less useful, because irregular. It presents minutely the Mexican view of the question—a point desirable to reach, since the treaty was floored so unanimously; and, to be candid, the view not being unreasonable, merits the most respectful treatment, if not entire acquiescence, on the part of our Government.

Gen. ARISTA presents the question on this wise:

The grant of 1842 to JOSH GARAY was obtained from SANTA ANNA through most flagrant corruption. Its extent was enormous. Even while it remained in the hands of Mr. GARAY, the popular discontent with the monopoly was uttered freely and frequently. The fact that the revenues of the proposed ship-canal, were to reach eventually the State treasury, was a barren satisfaction, while the British creditor stood ready to decant the contents into his own pockets. Besides, GARAY allowed his rights to lapse, by neglecting the commencement of operations within the period specified by his patent. The disreputable origin of the grant, therefore; the unreasonable bulk of the donation; and its forfeiture by default, are the legal quiddities of the President; and the no less formidable is popular objection. The people of Mexico will never consent to a fulfillment of the grant.

As to the origin of the Grant, we know nothing either of SANTA ANNA, Mr. GARAY, or of the transaction itself, to cast doubt upon the allegations of Gen. ARISTA. Nothing is more probable than that the facts were precisely as represented. Certainly, the size of the gift exceeds all reasonable limit. The Survey, recently published by the New-Orleans Company, states that:

"The Grant is in *fee simple*, and embraces an extent of fifty-six Mexican leagues in length, by twenty in width; that is, 1,120 square leagues, each containing 4,340 acres; thus making a total amount of nearly *five millions of acres* of tillable land, an area greater than that of the State of Massachusetts. This, with the right of making settlements within fifty leagues on either hand of the communication, presents an opportunity *for establishing one of the noblest colonies that ever existed*."

The same document proceeds to show that the natural products of the territory are of great annual value, a rough estimate giving it at $1,700,000. The prodigal abundance of timber, and the yearly growth and luxuriance of all manner of tropical commodities, furnish sources of unbounded revenue. We may easily conceive, therefore, that a portion of her territory as large as a State, and worth a kingdom's ransom, will only be parted with, under the pressure of war. Gen. ARISTA justifies the popular aversion not only by the magnitude of the grant, but by the presumption it raises of fraud in the primary cession. The language used at that time, by President SANTA ANNA, was as follows:

"Feeling, besides, that in order to encourage the spirit of speculation, it is necessary to make concessions, by which alone enterprise has been fostered; and that by this enterprise in particular, the nation will obtain revenues on which it cannot reckon at present, derivable from foreign trade, and immediately reap the advantages that must result from commercial intercourse, when its soil shall become the emporium of commerce, and consequently teem with wealth and abundance, when its various products shall become articles of exportation, &c."

It is quite apparent from this, that SANTA ANNA was fully alive to the value of the donation, and was disposed to blind the people to its enormity, by holding out the idea, that to Mexico all its benefits must accrue. The deed, however, authorized Mr. GARAY to dispose of his claim to foreign parties, and as it was notorious that the requisite capital to complete the railroad, could only be obtained by such a transfer, the dictator was only indulging in one of his characteristic tropes, when guaranteeing a gain of the advantages. He was giving away, in fact, what is now the most important and valuable portion of Mexico, without any actual or prospective equivalent.

Herein are the strong positions of the Mexican government. To show that they assume them in perfectly good faith, they are understood to offer the American Company a monopoly of the right of way over the isthmus. The Company declines the compromise and sets up some such case as this. The grant is undoubtedly as extensive as President ARISTA measures it; but its size has nothing to do with the question. The true issue is: has not the Mexican government made the cession, and is it not bound to comply with its bargains? To prove that the grant has been validated by the endorsement of several successive administrations, the action of the Mexican Congress in 1846, the decree of MARIANO SALAS, and the word of the Mexican Commissioners in their negotiations with Mr. TRIST, that the claim had been assigned to English subjects, whose rights could not be disturbed, are summoned in evidence. It will not do, it is insisted, to say that GARAY had forfeited his rights, while the subsequent official recognitions of those rights remain on record. Nor will the excuse that the Commissioners at Guadalupe Hidalgo merely used a trick of finesse in standing so stoutly by the interests of Messrs. MANNING and MACKINTOSH hold good against countervailing proofs. The Company plants itself on the abstract point: Does not the solemn act of 1842 bind the government of 1852? and at that the matter stands.

It is presumed that with the additional light flung upon the subject by the communication of Gen. ARISTA, and a knowledge of the true feelings and their ground, of the Mexican people, our Government will refrain from extreme measures. It would appear indeed to be the only judicious course, to negotiate for the right of way on behalf of the New-Orleans Company. But inasmuch as the GARAY grant has been purchased by our citizens, and the Mexican Government refuses to deliver it, there is clearly a claim to indemnity established against somebody. The impolicy of a compliance with the treaty must be conceded. The resulting loss to the Republic would be irreparable. Yet having repeatedly endorsed Mr GARAY's claims, extravagant as they may be, and given them a marketable value which they could not have otherwise gained abroad, they must pay the penalty of their indiscretion. Undoubtedly, the territory ought to be released, the sole right of way being retained, but not without ample indemnity. The speedy return of Mr. WALKER to the Capital will, we hope, terminate the difficulty. But, alas! Hazards we must have the monopoly of transit across the Isthmus.

NEW-YORK.

Delegates to the National Convention.

The returns received yesterday show the following aggregate results: Delegates in favor of Mr. FILLMORE are in *Italics*; those for WEBSTER in SMALL CAPITALS; all the others for SCOTT:

District.	Counties.	Delegates.
1.	Suffolk and Queens	*Harvey Vail.*
2.	Kings and Richmond	E. W. Fiske.
3.	New-York, Wards 1, 2, 3, 5, 8	*Wm. L. Shardlow.**
4.	New-York, Wards 4, 6, 10, 14	*James B. Taylor.*
5.	New-York, Wards 7, 13, Wil'm'g	
6.	New-York, Wards 11, 15, 17	*Wm. S. Duke.*
7.	New-York, Wards 9, 16, 20	*Robt. G. Campbell*
8.	New-York, Wards 12, 18, 19	M. H. GRINNELL.
9.	Rockland, Westchester, Putnam	*Wm. Blakeley.**
10.	Orange and Sullivan	*Charles B. Rosse.*
11.	Ulster and Greene	*Joseph S. Smith.*
12.	Dutchess and Columbia	E. F. Cowles.
13.	Rensselaer	E. J. Whipple.
14.	Albany	*Lewis Benedict.*
15.	Ham'n, War'n, Sar'a and Wash'n	*Edward Dodd.*
16.	Franklin, Clinton and Essex	A. C. Moore.
17.	St. Lawrence and Herkimer	*Harvey Doolittle*
18.	Montgomery, Schoharie, Schen'dy	*Wm. McCamus.*
19.	Delaware and Otsego	*Wm. Comstock.*
20.	Oneida	*Palmer V. Kellogg.*
21.	Chenango, Cortlandt and Broome	*Geo. J. J. Barber*
22.	Oswego and Madison	(Not chosen.)
23.	Jefferson and Lewis	*W. L. Easton.*
24.	Onondaga	*Amos P. Granger*
25.	Wayne and Cayuga	*A. B. Williams.*
26.	Ontario, Yates and Seneca	*Wm. Knox.*
27.	Tompkins, Tioga and Chemung	*C. R. Barstow.**
28.	Steuben and Livingston	
29.	Monroe	*Freeman Clark.*
30.	Genesee, Wyoming, Alleghany	C. B. Thompson.
31.	Orleans and Niagara	*A. Hyde Cole.**
32.	Erie	*Geo. R. Babcock.*
33	Cattaraugus and Chautauque	*Delos E. Sill.*

* Probably to be contested.

Total—SCOTT, 24; WEBSTER, 1; FILLMORE, 5. To be heard from, 3.

NINTH DISTRICT.

The Convention in the Ninth District met yesterday, at Sing Sing, and organized by electing AMBROSE RYDER, Esq., of Putnam, Chairman. There were present *five* delegates from Putnam Co., (Scott,) *five* from the Second Assembly District of Westchester, (Scott,) *five* from the First Assembly District of Westchester, (Scott,) whose seats were disputed by five others (four Fillmore and one Scott,) who were elected by a seceding minority from the regular District Convention; and *four* from Rockland County, (Fillmore,) who claimed to be delegates but had no credentials and did not even claim that any election or meeting had ever been held in that County. The question was first taken on the proposition to admit the Rockland delegates. The five delegates from the Second Westchester District voted *aye*—four of the Putnam delegates voted *no*. The Chairman did not vote at all, nor did either of the delegates from the First Westchester District. The Rockland delegates were thus admitted. A committee was then appointed upon the contested seats in that district. A majority reported in favor of the regular (Scott) delegates—a minority reported in favor of admitting *both*, and this latter report was adopted.

The regular delegate from that district,—*one* of the irregular, and *four* of the Putnam delegation, protesting against thus admitting delegates from that district and from Rockland, who had no shadow of title to seats, withdrew; and thus there were two Conventions organized; one composed of *five* regulars from Westchester Second District, *four* from the First District Westchester, *one* from Putnam, and *four* from Rockland, who had no credentials; the other composed of *four* from Putnam, and *five* regulars from the First Westchester District. The former elected THEODORE H. BENEDICT, delegate. A. H. WELLS offered a resolution that the district would support the nominee of the National Convention, to which Mr. WRIGHT offered a substitute approving of Mr. FILLMORE's administration. After some debate *both* were withdrawn. The other Convention elected WILLIAM BLAKELEY, delegate, and passed resolutions nominating General SCOTT, and agreeing to support the nominee of the National Convention. Although the delegates from Rockland claimed Mr. BENEDICT as pledged to vote for Mr. FILLMORE, it is distinctly understood that his vote, if admitted, will be cast for Gen SCOTT. The contest was personal rather than political.

THE FIFTH DISTRICT.—The Delegates from the VIIth and XIIIth Wards, and the City of Williamsburg, (six from each,) together with the odd man, (Mr. FORBES, of the XIIIth Ward,) met in convention again last evening, at the "Faithful Fellows' Hall," in East Broadway. The roll was called by the secretary, and each member of the convention answering to his name, they proceeded to ballot for the various candidates, and after balloting twenty-three times, the votes stood as follows, without any change:—

Morgan Morgans, (VIIth Ward,)	6
Justice Cole, (Williamsburg,)	4
John Briggs, (XIIIth Ward,)	7

There being no choice for a delegate to Baltimore, a motion was made to adjourn until Thursday night, at 8 o'clock, upon which JAMES DEWEY, Esq., offered an amendment to adjourn the convention to meet at Baltimore, on the 12th of June. This was voted down, and the former motion carried.

City Railroads.

The *Journal of Commerce* resists very strenuously the construction of City Railroads under no other authority than that of grants from the Common Council. It denies the right of the City Government to grant any authority for such roads, and says:

"The several Railroads which now use the public streets, do so under the united action of the State and City Legislatures. *The Sixth and Eighth avenue roads were established wholly by the Common Council*, and there are applications pending of a like character in respect to the Second-avenue. There is one for the use of the Second-avenue, which proceeds from a Company chartered under the General Railroad Act, which confers the power on the City, to such companies as are incorporated under it, and places them on a footing with special corporations. The difference between the two classes of cases is simply this, that in the one the power is derived from the *Legislature*, who have full power to establish railroads, and in the other from a local Corporation, of limited and defined powers, among which there is none of that character."

We have no intention of discussing the general question raised by the *Journal*, as to the validity of such grants made by the Common Council—especially as it is intimated that the suoject will soon be brought before the Courts for their adjudication.

We understand, however, that so far as the *Sixth* avenue Railroad is concerned, the *Journal's* objection is unfounded. The Company constructing that road was organized in December, 1851, under the provisions of the General Railroad Act, enacted by the Legislature in 1850—having been authorized by the Common Council in the July preceding. All the requisitions of the State Law have been complied with, so that this road stands in this respect upon the same footing with those referred to as now in use in the public streets.

We learn, by the way, that the Sixth-avenue Road will be completed, and that cars will be running upon it, from Fourth-street to the Croton Reservoir, within three weeks from the present time; and that, by the Fourth of July, it will be in operation as far down as to Canal-street. The Road has been substantially built, and will be a great accommodation to that section of the City through which it is to run.

☞ The Washington Correspondent of the *Express* thus specifies the grounds of the removal of FITZ HENRY WARREN from office:

"The resignation of Mr. FITZ HENRY WARREN, in the P. O. Department was rather unexpected, but *right*. He has been a good officer, but a very busy partisan, and just now, directing the whole force of his powerful position against Mr. FILLMORE, and Mr. HALL, under whom he holds his office, *with proper sense of propriety dictated his resignation*. His home has been the head quarters of *Gov. Seward's friends*, who at a very early period of Gen. TAYLOR's administration, dictated the most of the Post Office appointments in New-York, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and Michigan, through him."

Here is a very explicit and frank admission of the determination of the administration to eject from office, so far as possible, every Whig who will not join in crushing Gov. SEWARD and in pushing Mr. FILLMORE as the Presidential candidate. Mr. WARREN's chief offence seems to have been that his "home" has been open to "Governor Seward's friends." Has not Mr. WEBSTER incurred censure for the same offence?

☞ The Annapolis *State Capital* informs us that no requisition has been made by Gov. BIGLER for the man RIDGELEY. It was for this reason that Commissioners were appointed by Gov. LOWE. His Excellency of Pennsylvania, refusing to execute the laws, it is, of course, competent for the Governor of Maryland to treat with him in illegal ways. We should be glad to hear under what pretence Gov. BIGLER refuses compliance with the legal obligations which only the other day he solemnly assumed, under oath, at Harrisburg.

☞ The R. M. Steamship *Europa*, sailed yesterday morning for Liverpool, carrying out a large number of passengers, and $670,715 00 in specie. Mr. Robert Bronck, H. M. Consul at this port, Mr. M. Maynard, bearer of Dispatches, Signor and Signora Bottini, and Mr. François O'Connor, were on the list.

Mrs. Goldschmidt Concert.—The first of the farewell concerts of JENNY GOLDSCHMIDT was without qualification a triumph. The audience, half made up of pilgrims from distant points, who thought in the expressions of a delight that could not choose but find the value of the songstress' gifts in expert ardor. Her soul, manifoldly given to the music, informing and etherializing it to preternatural fineness and sweetness, shone as animatedly in her face as in her music. The worshipper of JENNY LIND found indeed no cause to grieve over the matrimonial demise of that lady. The second concert of the series comes off on Friday evening.

It is to be regretted that speculation is as usual, turning the general eagerness to profit. The tickets for each concert are bought up wholesale, as soon as the mart is opened. Everybody rushes down personally to the office, only to learn that the tickets are all sold, and that to get one, he must go to A., B., or C., and pay an advance. The engrosser, A., B., or C., has his sign up, but like Moses in the play, has no tickets himself, though a third party, willing to forego the gratification for the sake of lucre, has left with him a half dozen choice seats, at exaggerated prices. And thus *nine-tenths* of the tickets are taken, and the public plundered extensively. To suspend this business, we would suggest to those who manage affairs for Mrs. GOLDSCHMIDT, that they retail the tickets for the Castle Garden Concert. Let them be sold directly to individuals, at the original prices. It will be found wiser on the average to please the people than the speculators.

It may help to discourage the traffic, to add that Mrs. GOLDSCHMIDT has it in contemplation to give a fourth concert in the course of next week. The steamer does not sail until Saturday, and as her time is thus unexpectedly extended, she is disposed to gratify a very general petition. Properly managed, it will be welcome.

Arrival of the El Dorado.

U. S. Mail Steamship *El Dorado*, Lieut. GRIFFIN, arrived yesterday from Aspinwall City, Navy Bay, via Kingston.

As she sailed on the 12th instant, she brings no later dates than those already received by the *Illinois* and *Sierra Nevada*. JOSEPH DUNHAM, a passenger from New-York, died, 2d May, on board, at Aspinwall. THOMAS BABCOCK, 2d steerage cook, (colored,) died 17th May, at sea, in a fit.

The passengers of the *El Dorado* speak in the highest terms of the Panama Railroad, and the advantages of the Isthmus route above all others. The road is completed some miles above Friola, and it is confidently expected, will extend through to Gorgona in a few months.

The *El Dorado* left at Aspinwall steamship *Philadelphia*, barks *George Henry* and *Volante*, and brig *Napoleon*. Passed the brig *Flora*, from Kingston; she hailed from Baltimore. 12th inst., passed steamship *Crescent City*, hence for Kingston. The E. D. is commanded by Capt. GRIFFIN, who is known to our readers as the former commander of the *Rescue*, that went in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

Veto of the Liquor Bill in Massachusetts by Governor Boutwell.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 19.

The Liquor Bill passed by our Legislature, embodying the Maine Law, was, this forenoon, vetoed by Governor BOUTWELL. A portion of our citizens are highly delighted with the result, and it is proposed to fire 500 guns on the Common; on the other hand, many are bitterly denouncing it.

Second Dispatch.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 19.

Governor BOUTWELL'S veto of the Liquor Bill was the subject of a warm debate in the Senate this P. M., and finally the question was taken on passing the bill against the veto, which resulted in yeas 23, nays 15—not two-thirds—consequently the veto stands good. As the chief ground of the veto was the open ballot in submitting the bill to the people, Senator KNYES offered a new draft of the bill substituting the secret ballot, which was passed to be engrossed. The bill in this form was sent to the House, but that body being on the point of adjournment for the day, refused to receive it, and the subject will probably come up to-morrow. There is much excitement upon the subject.

Later from Havana and Key West.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, May 18.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived here, having left Havana on the morning of the 15th, and Key West the same evening.

The steamer *Philadelphia*, from Navy Bay, and the *Saranac*, from Pensacola, arrived at Havana on the 14th, and the sloop of war *Albany* on the 15th. Nothing of importance had occurred since the departure of the *Illinois*.

KEY WEST—*Arrived*—8th, schr. Desdemona, barks Oscilla, (11th) Fanny, (12th) Pilgrim, New-York, brig Montague, Boston.

Spoken.—11th, off Sand Key, brig Vesta, of Warren, 17 ds. from Boston for Galveston; 1st, lat. 30, lon 67 35, whale ship George and Susan, with 1,900 bbls. off, bound to New-Bedford—all well.

Seizure of the Steamship Fanny.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, May 18.

The steamship *Fanny*, bound from New-Orleans to Panama, put in here on Saturday for coal, and, on Monday, was seized by the Collector of the Port, for a violation of the revenue laws, in taking a greater number of passengers than the law allowed.

From the South—Texas—Politics in South Carolina, &c., &c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 19.

The mail from New-Orleans has arrived. The steamship *Mexico*, arrived at New-Orleans, brings Galveston dates to the 10th inst.

[We give full details of this news in another column, copied from New-Orleans papers, received last night. The *Telegraph* is sometimes too slow.—*Eds. Times.*]

The *Charleston Mercury* says: "We know nothing of the authority for the declaration so confidently made, that Gen. COMMANDER will attend the Democratic Convention, and assume to represent the State. We have heard no intimation of such an intention."

Methodist General Conference.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 19.

In the Methodist Conference—the Appeal case of the Rev. Mr. Taylor, of the Michigan Conference was taken up, and the Conference—by a two-thirds vote—affirmed the decision of the Michigan Conference; thus, in fact, asserting that it was the duty of a member of the Church, if possible, to attend the Church in the charge where he resided, and of the minister to see that steps were taken to accomplish this end.

The Committee of Itineraney reported that the action of the North Ohio Annual Conference against certain members who had joined secret societies was unconstitutional and moved that such actions should be reversed; which motion was carried.

The Committee on Missions reported in favor of the election of a Missionary Bishop for the Annual Conference of Siberia. This was opposed on the ground of its inviting secession and conflicting with the itinerant principle. It was after a long discussion recommitted.

Dr. HOLDISCH presented a resolution expressing the sentiments of the Conference respecting the death of Dr. STEPHEN OLIN, as member elect of the General Conference.

Kossuth in Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, May 16.

KOSSUTH is too unwell to receive visitors to-day. He keeps his bed. To-morrow he is to receive calls in the morning, and in the afternoon he will, if his health permits, address the citizens in Dr. HUNTINGTON's church. On Friday he leaves the city for Niagara Falls, where he intends stopping for ten days or a fortnight to recruit his health. He will then return to Albany, stopping at Rochester, Syracruse, &c., on his way. Delegations from Troy and Syracuse are here, inviting him to visit those cities.

ALBANY, Wednesday, May 19.

KOSSUTH, it is said, intends visiting one of the Masonic Lodges this evening.

Rumored Accident to the Steamer Reindeer.

NEWBURG, Wednesday, May 19—11 A.M.

The rumored accident to the steamer *Reindeer*, at Dobbs Ferry, this morning, is wholly unfounded, as she passed up past this place (Newburg) this morning, in good order and in good time.

More Steamboat Disasters.

WELLSVILLE, Pa., Wednesday, May 19.

The steamer *Pittsburg*, on her up trip to-day, when 12 miles below this place, broke both cylinder-heads, scalding one deck passenger to death, and breaking the skull of another. One or two others were slightly scalded.

BEAVER, Pa, Wednesday, May 19.

The steamer *Gov. Meigs*, on her way down, this morning, ran into steamer *Hail Columbia*, at Beaver Shoals, causing the latter to sink almost immediately. The water was up to the cabin floor. The boat and cargo are a total loss.

The Alabama at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, May 18.

The steamship *Alabama*, Capt. LUDLOW, has arrived at her wharf, in 65 hours from New-York.

The Libel Case of Madame Techman.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 19.

In the Criminal Court to-day, the libel case of the United States against D. AHUA, for false assertions against the character of Madame TOCHMAN, formerly APPOLONIA JAGELLO, was commenced. The counsel in the case are Mr. FENDALL, United States Attorney, REVERDY JOHNSON and WALTER D. DAVIDGE, for the prosecution; and Messrs. BRADLEY, KEY and MORGAN, for the defence. The evidence offered was a tender of the publication of the libel in the *Washington Telegraph*. The defence asserted that no evidence was produced of the publication of a libel in the County of Washington, under the jurisdiction of this Court, and therefore the case should be dismissed. This point was discussed at length, and the Court ruled that the case should go on. It accordingly proceeded, and was not concluded at adjournment.

Irish Riot at Providence—A Watchman Killed.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, May 19.

An Irish row occurred last evening, on Elbow-street. The Police were sent for, and two Irishmen were arrested, and carried off in charge of two watchmen, who had got as far as the City Hotel, when they were overtaken and rescued, by a gang of Irishmen. The watchmen were beaten with clubs; and one of them, WILLIAM T. PULLEN, died this morning. The other, BENJAMIN A. NEWHALL, was considerably injured, but not dangerously. One of the assailants has been arrested, and officers are on the track of the others.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, May 19.

Nine persons charged with being concerned in the murder of PULLEN, the watchman, have been arrested. The Board of Aldermen have held a special meeting and directed the watchman to be provided with pistols. Also that a petition be circulated for the repeal of the law abolishing capital punishment.

Grand Lodge I. O. of O. F. Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 19.

The result of the Election for Officers of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of this State, was made known to-day, at the meeting of the Grand Lodge.

Most Worshipful Grand—PETER FRITZ.
M. J. B.—NICHOLSON.
G. W.—GEORGE R. MCFARLANE.
Secretary—WILLIAM CURTIS.
Treasurer—F. KNOX MORTON.
G. Rep.—B. RUPLE.

Successful Forgery.

PITTSBURG, Wednesday, May 19.

A successful forgery was committed to-day on the firm of JOHN SCOTT & Co., merchants, in Liberty-st., amounting to about $1,000. The successful rogue has not been arrested.

The Michigan Block of Copper for the Washington Monument.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 19.

Mr. HARVEY, a State Senator from Michigan, at noon to-day presented to the National Monument Society the block of copper prepared by that State for insertion in the Washington Monument. The ceremonies took place in the Rotunda of the Capitol, and the block was received by Mayor LENNOY, in the presence of a large crowd.

Discovery of a Comet.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 19.

A telescopic comet was discovered this morning at the Cambridge University, by G. P. BOND. It is the eleventh or twelfth first seen by him before information of the discovery elsewhere, had reached this country.

☞ *For Congressional proceedings see Last Page.*

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE SESSIONS.—At 11 o'clock yesterday morning, the Court of General Sessions held another session at the Halls of Justice. Hon. Judge Bebee, Aldermen Wesley Smith, and Bard, presided, and the following business was transacted: Jerry Reed, *alias* "Nigger Brick," was arraigned upon the indictment, charging him with drugging a Westchester County farmer, named William Fowler, and robbing him of $80 in cash, at a den of vice on the Five Points. The Jury rendered a verdict of Guilty, without leaving their seats. The notorious rogue was then remanded to await sentence.... James Smith pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with grand larceny, and the Court consigned him to the State Prison for the term of three years.... Bridget Harrington also pleaded guilty to the crime of grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

THE CENTRE-STREET MURDER.—Yesterday afternoon Coroner IVES proceeded to the Halls of Justice and examined John Brennan, according to law, relative to the verdict of murder that was recently rendered against him by a Coroner's Jury who investigated the stabbing of Henry Peters, in Centre-st., a few nights ago. The culprit did not appear the least affected, and when asked what he had to say concerning the charge pending against him, he replied, through his Counsel: "I decline answering any questions, by the advice of my lawyer." The Coroner then committed the accused in full for trial.... The Coroner also examined Madame Katrine Pons, (keeper of the beer-shop in Centre-st.) who stands charged with being an accomplice of Brennan, and she said: "I am in no way guilty." She was also committed in full for trial, in default of $500 bail.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, two men, in a small boat, while in the act of crossing the mouth of Whitehall-slip, were capsized and run over by of one the Hamilton-avenue Ferry-boats, but were afterwards got out without any injury or inconvenience, save that of being thoroughly drenched. The fault of the accident was said to be attributable to themselves rather than to any one managing the ferry-boat, as they were not sufficiently on the look-out, and did not understand the working of their own boat. One of them had never before been in a small boat.

Many strange and ludicrous occurrences have taken place, however, within the last two days, in connection with the Union Ferry-boats, on account of the inexperience of those acting as pilots, and fortunately none of them of a serious nature. Besides the thumping of the piers, and blockading of the slips, some persons have been knocked down, many frightened, and all more or less disappointed or amused. On Tuesday, an elderly lady experienced the loss of a fine row of teeth, from the sudden and violent crash of one of the boats on which she was a passenger, and which was run against one of the piers when coming into the slip. But in this case the blame was not attached to the pilot so much as to the dentist who had inserted them.

The new pilots are said to be improving by practice, and in the course of a few days all will undoubtedly go on as usual.

☞ We are informed that the loss of the Etna Insurance Co. of Utica, by the burning of Mr. Swift's sugar refinery, was only $2,500, instead of $6,000 as stated.

FIRES.—About 5 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a grocery and liquor store in the rear of No. 35 Washington-street. It originated from some sparks of fire, scattering from a charcoal furnace in an out-building, but the police of the First Ward speedily subdued the flames with a few buckets of water, before any material aid was sustained.....At one o'clock yesterday a fire was discovered in the dwelling-house of George Danbury. It was soon put out with pails of water, and the damage was very trifling.

☞ A rumor was circulated down town, yesterday, by some malicious fellow, that the steamboat *Reindeer* had burst a boiler, and that 150 lives were lost. The story is without foundation. At 11 o'clock, two hours after the falsehood had been promulgated, the telegraph informed us that the *Reindeer* passed Poughkeepsie safe and sound.

INCOME OF BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.—From the reports made at the late anniversaries, it appears that the receipts of several of the leading Benevolent Societies during the past year were as follows, viz.:

American Home Missionary Society. Total	$160,062 25
American Board of Foreign Missions—for the last nine months	211,062 54
American S. S. Union—Donations, $45,836 54. Total	193,846 22
Am. Tract Society—Donations, $116,486 41. Total	342,858 93
Am. Bible Society—Donations not given. Total	306,744 81

In all these societies there has been an encouraging advance upon the receipts of the preceding year:

American Home Missionary Society's advance is	$9,122 00
The American Board's advance, for nine months, is	6,243 61
American S. School Union's advance for the year, is	11,911 88
American Tract Society's advance for the year, is	32,130 28
American Bible Society's advance for the year, is	31,842 28
Total advance in these five Societies	$91,249 77

☞ A case of infanticide occurred yesterday, in the South-ferry house at Whitehall. A respectable looking young woman, apparently Irish, was seen to enter the ladies' apartment with an infant in her arms, but return without it. Suspicion was excited, the girl was arrested, and confessed she had destroyed the child by throwing it into the water. She was held to answer.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

RICH LACE AND MUSLIN DRAPERY.—S. & M. E. TOWLE, of Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-street, would respectfully call the attention of House-keepers and House-furnishers, to a new and elegant assortment of rich Lace and Muslin Drapery, just received from auction, embracing the richest patterns of Applique Tambourd, and

NEW-YORK CITY.

Wave Carpenters.—A cartman named John Donahoe was seriously injured yesterday, by a horse kicking him in the face, at a livery stable in Grand-street. He was conveyed to his residence, No. 97 Cherry-street.

—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday at the New-York Hospital, on the body of a seaman named Henry McDonald, who died from injuries received by falling from the yard-arm of the brig *eNaphton*, lying at pier No. 36 East River. Verdict in accordance with these facts.

On the night of the 8th of November last, Mr. Augustus F. Cammeyer, an officer of the U. S. Revenue, fell from the packet ship *Vaucluse* into the river and was drowned. His body was grappled for at the time, but without success, and yesterday morning, it was found floating in the slip, foot of Clinton-street, East River. The son of deceased recognized the remains although the body was much decomposed, and upon the Coroner holding an inquest, the Jury rendered a verdict of "Death by accidental drowning." Mr. Cammeyer was a native of New-York, 51 years of age.

—Mr. Thomas Muloney, the Street Inspector of the Second Ward, informs us that the unpleasant condition of Theatre Alley is due to the fact that the Alley is not graded or paved. A contract for that purpose has been given out; and it will not answer to remove any more of the earth in the street, lest it would necessitate a return of an equal amount presently after. When the street is paved, Mr. Muloney promises us that it shall not be found in its present filthy state.

—On Tuesday afternoon, Daniel Cogeshall applied at the horse market, Bull's Head, to purchase a horse. He was shown an animal, valued at $200, which he mounted, for the purpose of trying him, and, to the astonishment of the proprietor, his customer did not return. The rogue took the steed on board of an Eastern boat, and proceeded to Providence, where he was arrested, yesterday afternoon. He will be detained in that city until a requisition can be obtained from Governer Hunt on the Governor of Rhode Island.

—A young man, of genteel appearance, named Louis Pincoe, was arrested yesterday by Captain Silvey, of the First Ward, upon a charge of stealing a quantity of valuable silk cravats from the auction warehouse of Messrs. Wilmerding & Mount, in Beaver-street. The property was recovered, and Justice Bogart fully committed the rogue to await his trial.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—Yesterday forenoon, the Second Regiment, N. Y. S. M., comprising the Caledonian Fusileers, Scottish Guards, Continentals, Baxter Guards, City Continentals, and three other Companies, under the command of Colonel Bogart, made a fine appearance, on the occasion of their annual Spring parade, and receiving a stand of colors, presented on behalf of the Corporation. The Empire band of music headed the troops as they marched down Broadway to the Park, thence in front of the City Hall, where they drew up in line, and were reviewed by His Honor, Mayor Kingsland, the Common Council, and a large number of citizens. At 12 o'clock, M., a stand of elegant colors, of blue and scarlet silk, were presented to the Regiment by Mayor Kingsland. His Honor made a brief address to Colonel Bogart and his Regiment, which was responded to by the Colonel in appropriate terms.

The National Greys, N. Y. S. A., also paraded through the principal streets of our city, yesterday. They numbered thirty-three muskets. Owing to the illness of Captain RAYNOR, the company was commanded by the First Lieutenant, and the acting captain's office was filled by Lieutenant E. H. SENIOR. Yesterday was the twenty-eighth anniversary of this corps, and they closed the festivities of the day with a magnificent dinner.

COURT CALENDAR.—*Thursday.*—U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—*Fifth Class*—Nos. 18, 19, 25 to 32.

SUPREME COURT.—Nos. 11, 12, 18, 20, 22 to 25, 27 to 33.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 72, 453, 454, 424, 466, 467, 472, 477, 482, 490, 365, 340, 326, 222, 150, 342, 34, 418, 395, 252, 496, 498 to 504, 505 to 511, 513 to 518.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 577, 599, 665, 721, 799, 833, 957, 963, 597, 967, 971, 981, 983, 987, 509, 555, 579. *Part II.*—Nos. 728, 734, 752, 758, 158, 474, 576, 392, 378, 84, 580, 430, 638, 724.

BOARD OF ASSISTANTS.—The Board was to have met pursuant to adjournment, at 6 o'clock, but up to 6½ o'clock a quorum had not arrived, and the presiding officer was not present. Assistant Ald. Brown was appointed a President *pro tem.* The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, and Mr. President Trotter entered, and subsequently took the Chair.

Petitions Referred—From Curtiss & Co., to be compensated for a cask of whale oil stored by them in the Corporation. In favor of repealing the 4th section of the ordinance of April 17, 1852. For the draining of lots between Thirty-seventh and Fortieth-streets.

Reports Adopted.—In favor of concurring with the other Board for a sewer in Troy-street from Hudson to Twelfth-street. In favor of concurring for a sewer in Broome-street from Greene to Broadway, Houston-street from Mulberry to Avenue A. In favor of concurring in the report for a basin and culvert at the S. E. corner of Delancey and Christie-street. In favor of concurring in the report for a sewer in Greenwich-street from Robinson to Barclay-street. In favor of concurring in the report for a sewer in Thirty-fifth-street between Eighth and Ninth-avenues. In favor of concurring with the other Board for a sewer in Washington-street, between Rector and Morris-street. In favor of concurring in the report to grant leave to Abraham Ackerson to construct a sewer in, Thirty-third-street between Madison and Fourth-ave. In favor of concurring in the report for a sewer in Twenty-fifth-street between Fifth and Lexington-avenues. In favor of concurring in the report to widen the walk in front of the City Hall, for the accommodation of the military. In favor of excavating mud from along side Pier foot of Watts-street, North River. In favor of concurring with the other Board on the resolution for the extension of Piers on the East River between Beekman and Gouverneur-street. In favor of purchasing a lot for Engine Company No. 33, to erect a new house thereon.

Papers concurred in.—In favor of building a Pier at the foot of Forty-seventh-street, N. R. In favor of ascertaining the expense of repairing the house of Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 3 and 5. In favor of extending the hospitalities of the City to the Officers of the Dutch Frigate, Prince of Orange. That Thirty-first-street be repaired in a proper manner. That South-street, in front of Pier No. 37, be repaired. In favor of appropriating $1,062 to the alteration of house No. 221 Mercer-street for a Station-House for the XVth Ward Police. That the Comptroller be authorized to raise the following sums by way of loan:

For Docks and Slips	$200,000
For Croton Water Pipes	150,000
For Public Buildings	150,000

To place a fire-hydrant in Tenty-third-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A. To repair the cross-walk at the intersection of Madison and Scammel streets.

The City Cemetery.—On motion, the papers on this subject were taken from the table and adopted, notwithstanding the veto of his Honor the Mayor. Ayes, 15; Nays, 3.

Papers Concurred in—To place two gas lamps at the Church corner of Bleecker and Amos-streets. To repair the pavement in Twenty-fifth-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues. To repair Green-street, between Amity and Bleecker-streets. To authorise the Alderman and Assistant of the Ninth Ward to select a proper site for a Police station-house. To have East Broadway, Gouverneur, South and Madison, from Clinton to Jackson-street, repaired. To remove the pump in Tenth-street, near the northwest corner of Second-avenue. To extend the hospitality of the City to the Mayor and Aldermen of Savannah. To paint the fence around Madison-square. To paint the Sixteenth Ward Station-house. Adjourned to Friday.

COMMON PLEAS.—Before Judge DALY.—*Thomas J Oldfield, adms.* vs. *The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company*—This was an action to recover damages under the statute of this State, for the negligently killing of a little girl named Hetty Downie, in 1849. The case has been tried twice before. The child was the daughter of a performer at the Bowery Circus, who died about a year before the accident. Her mother married the plaintiff in this suit, and the child was in the habit of going to school in Walker-street, on the west side of Centre, and returning home in the afternoon. On the day of the accident, she was going home at her usual hour, when she was knocked down by one of the long railway cars, and so severely injured that she survived but a few hours. The defence set up as that the child recklessly ran into the danger, by crossing Centre-street when the cars were going past. Adjourned until Thursday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY, No. 29 Spruce-st., near William.—The Subscribers having purchased the Type Foundry of MR. GEO. B. LOTHIAN, (established in 1833,) are prepared to furnish to Printers and Stereotypers his well-known and superior Music, Greek, Hebrew, and other Printing Types. Also, Type, Copper-faced, at 25 per cent. advance. Presses, Chases, Composing Sticks, Brass Rules, Stands, Galleys, Furniture, Cases, Quoins, Parchments and Ink. METAL and WOOD TYPES, from all the different foundries, and every article required in a Printing Office, at the lowest prices, for cash or approved paper. Old Type received at nine cents per pound, in exchange for new. CORTELYOU & GIFFING.

P. C. CORTELYOU, of the late firm of GEO. BRUCE & Co. respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends at his present establishment.

PETER C. CORTELYOU. WM. H. GIFFING.

The Type on which this paper is printed, is from the above Foundry.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY, VERY LOW.—The subscriber is now selling watches at retail, at the following prices, being much less than any other house:

Fine gold lepine watches, 4 holes jewelled	$25 00
Fine gold detached levers, full jewelled	30 00
Gold enamel watches, for ladies	35 00
Gold hunting watches, for ladies	35 00
Gold hunting patent levers, for gentlemen	58 00
Gold patent levers, for gentlemen	38 00
Silver patent levers	15 00
Silver detached levers, full jewelled	13 00
Silver lepine, 4 holes jewelled	9 00

And all other kinds of watches at equally low prices; also all kinds of jewelry, and silver spoons, forks, &c., at much less than the usual prices. GEO. C. ALLEN.

Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., up stairs.

BEAUMONT'S PATENT STARCH POLISH.—JOHN N. STOW'S CHEMICAL ERASIVE SOAP.—JOHNSON'S ORRIS TOOTH SOAP.—BEAUMONT'S FRENCH LIQUID BLUEING.—All of which, are warranted to give entire satisfaction, and constantly used by those who have given them a trial. Wholesale and Retail Depôt, No. 317 Bowery.

Agents wanted to sell the above, who will find it a profitable business.

RICH PAPER HANGINGS of the latest styles and most desirable patterns, in velvet and gold, satin and gold, and plain satin, of our own importations, at the very lowest prices, for cash. Also, a full assortment of American Paper and Borders, Fire-Board Prints, &c., at wholesale and retail. CHILDS & SMITH, No. 449 Pearl-st., cor. William. N. B.—None but competent workmen sent from this establishment.

TO MEMBERS OF BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.—The advertiser has effected an arrangement whereby he can buy and sell shares in any of the Associations in the city, and will lend any sum or sums as are necessary for the payment of their dues, or advance money on Shares—continues to pay the same for a specified time. Apply to G. G. ANDREWS, No. 421 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN, AND WILLIAMSBURG PEOPLE should call and examine the large stock of BOOTS, SHOES, and GAITERS, at H. MANN & SON'S. They will save time, save stage fare and time, by purchasing of them. *No. 289 Grand-st., New-York.*

WANTED.

AN AGENT WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Of good address and unquestioned references, to canvass for subscribers to a scientific work, published in numbers, in all the principal manufacturing districts, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. Apply to H. S. SAMUELS & CO., No. 9 Park-place.

CANVASSERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY, to get up routes in several Wards of this City for a well established weekly paper. Newspaper carriers, whose time is not fully employed, will find this a good chance. Also, canvassers for several States of the Union. Apply at the office of the *Musical Times*, No. 111 Nassau-st., 3d story.

TO BOOT AND SHOE MERCHANTS.—Wanted, a situation as a salesman in a wholesale Boot and Shoe store—has a very extensive country acquaintance, can control a liberal Western trade. Communications addressed to ELLIS, at the Post-Office, will receive personal attention at the place designated.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young married man, an American, as Coachman and Gardener, who understands his business, and would make himself generally useful. Good reference. Address INDUSTRY, *Times* office.

SERVANTS.—A great variety of carefully selected Servants are now wanting employment at C. Mason's offices, Nos. 550 Broadway and 145 Bowery. Terms—Yearly subscription, 50 cents; otherwise, 25 cents. N. B.—Plenty of men and boys on hand.

PROTESTANT SERVANTS WANTED—For situations now ready—7 cooks, 6 laundresses, 3 waitresses, 9 servants of all work, a coachman, waiter, and 3 vegetable gardeners. Apply at No. 148 Grand street.

BOY WANTED.—A genteel Boy, as apprentice to the Engraving business. A good knowledge of drawing is indispensible. Apply at No. 92 Fulton-st., third floor.

FIVE HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED—To sell a new work. High wages made. Call or address (post-paid) "American Family Publication Establishment," No. 128 Nassau-st., New-York, Room No. 2.

BOARDING.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD.—Two well-finished, large rooms with grates and mantels, large clothes presses, &c., in a pleasant neighborhood, quite convenient to down-town business men. Will be let to one or two gentlemen in each. Terms, $4 weekly, per room, for one or two persons. Reference required. Address ROOM, at this office, with name and address.

BOARDING AT UNION HOUSE—No. 279 Hudson-st., between Canal and Spring-sts. One or two gentlemen and their wives, and two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with permanent board at this new and spacious House, by making immediate application. Transient and day boarders accommodated.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A very desirable furnished room, with board, would be let to a gentleman and wife, without children. Location within four minutes walk of South ferry. Apply on the premises, No. 61 Joralemon-st., first house above Hicks-st.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives, and single gentlemen, can be accommodated with neat and commodious rooms, with use of bath-room, by applying at No. 86 Warren-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—For adults only, may be had at S. H. EARLE'S, No. 49 Greenwich-av. Modern built house, bath, &c. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, and two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board at No. 134 Henry-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms, in a private family, with use of bath. Apply at No. 547 Hudson-st.

BOARDING.—Several respectable gentlemen can be pleasantly accommodated with full or partial board, at No. 25 Carmine-st.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Three parlors, with bedrooms attached, with breakfast, at No. 538 Broadway, two doors above the Collamore House. Inquire on the premises, up stairs.

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

400 CASKS FRENCH WHITE ZINC.—Dry No. 1, in casks, 200 to 600 lbs. FRENCH WHITE ZINC, DRY, SNOW WHITE, in casks, 250 to 500 lbs. 80 tons FRENCH WHITE, ground in BLEACHED OIL, in kegs, 50 lbs to 225 lbs. The above article of White Zinc we offer to the trade and consumers, as being the very best article now on the market. Samples can be seen at our office. For sale by SCHANCK, DOWNING & CO., No. 108 Fulton-st.

FRENCH GLASS.—30,000 boxes SINGLE THICK. 10,000 boxes EXTRA THICK. 10,000 boxes DOUBLE THICK. Assorted sizes, from 6x8 to 36x54. All of our own brands and importation, at reduced prices. For sale by SCHANCK, DOWNING & CO., Nos. 106 and 108 Fulton-st.

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE THICK—Suitable for SHOW-WINDOWS, SHOW-CASES, RAILROAD CARS, PICTURES, &c., for sale by F. HOPKINS & BROTHERS, Importers, No. 8 Barclay-st., next door to Astor House.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ÆOLIAN PIANO-FORTES.—The largest assortment of pianos, wrth and without the solian in this city, is to be found at the warerooms of T. GILBERT & Co., No. 333 Broadway, opposite Broadway Bank and Theatre, and will be sold at great bargains. These pianos have the metallic frame, and are warranted to stand any climate. Dealers supplied on liberal terms. Second hand pianos for sale cheap. Pianos to let, tuned and repaired. HORACE WATERS.

ÆOLIAN PIANO FORTES.—GOULD & BERRY, No. 297 Broadway, having enlarged and beautified their Music and Piano Warerooms, are now offering the finest assortment of Boston and New-York Pianos, with and without Coleman's Æolian, at very low prices. Pianos to let. Cash paid for Pianos.

SECOND HAND PIANOS.—A large assortment of good second hand pianos, including two soliun pianos, and one 7 oct. boudoir piano, prices ranging from $50 to $175, all of which will be sold at great bargain, or to rent, at The piano rooms of T. GILBERT & Co., No. 333 Broadway, cor. of Anthony st., and opposite Broadway Bank and theatre. HORACE WATERS.

J. & C. FISCHER, (late NUNNS & FISCHER,) Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 170 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st. PIANO-FORTES warranted, with reverse bridge and patent tube, well calculated for keeping in tune. Piano-Fortes tuned, repaired and exchanged. N. B.—Also, Æolian Piano-Fortes for sale.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of N. R. COBB & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

NATHANIEL R. COBB,
WM S. WOODWARD,
JAS. H. STEBBINS.

May, 18, 1852.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of N. R. COBB & CO., and will continue the Stock Commission and Collecting business.

NATHANIEL R. COBB,
JAS. H. STEBBINS.

WM. S WOODWARD will continue the Stock Commission business in his own name and on his own account.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The subscribers have formed a Co-partnership, under the firm of KIRTLAND & CO., for the transaction of a General Banking Exchange and Money Business, and for the Negotiation of Public and Private Sureties, as well as Stocks

NEW-YORK, May 15, 1852. J. T. KIRTLAND.
JOHN KIRTLAND.
No. 43 Wall-st. (Jauncey Court.)

REFERENCES.—Halsted, Haines & Co.; Henrys, Smith & Townsend; Alfred, Edwards & Co.; R. Mead & Co.; B. M. Whitlock & Co.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, at No. 195 Washington-st., in the City of New-York, in the business of Retailing and Hotel-keeping, was dissolved on the first day of May, 1852. The business will be continued by JOHN H. CROOK, who is duly authorized to receive all sums of money which may be due, and will pay all indebtedness of the Co-partnership.

N. H. CROOK.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1852. J. H. CROOK.

FISH AND PROVISION STORE.—ALLAN & ROSE, No. 226 Washington-st., (one door above Barclay-st.,) New-York, offer at wholesale to dealers, at the lowest market prices for cash, the following articles of the best quality:

MACKEREL—Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in all kinds of packages.
SHAD—Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in all kinds of packages.
CODFISH—Dry Salted and Pickled.
SCALEFISH—Dry Salted and Pickled.
HERRINGS—Smoked and Pickled.
PORK—Mess, Prime, Rump, Butt, Clear, &c.
BEEF—Mess, Prime, and Railroad.
SMOKED HAMS, Shoulders, Beef, Bacon, Salmon.
CHEESE, Lard, Candles, Oil, Spices.
BUTTER—In firkins, tubs, and pails—fresh dairy.
SALT—Fine, in sacks and small bags.

PITTSTON COAL.—Office Pennsylvania Coal Co., corner Broadway and Wall-st.—The Pennsylvania Coal Co. is now prepared to enter into contracts for the sale of its superior PITTSTON COAL, deliverable at Port Erven, near Rondout, on the Hudson River, before the 1st of July next, at the following prices per ton of 2,240 lbs.:

Lump	$3 40	Range, or large Stove	$3 60
Steamboat	3 55	Nut, or Stove	3 65
Grate, or Furnace	3 60	Pea	2 75

Contracts may also be made for the remainder of the season, by application at the Company's office.

GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

GAITERS FITTED.—Are the Shoemakers generally aware that the best work of fitting shoes is done by Singer's Sewing Machine? It will do the work stronger and handsomer, and one person can do the work of ten people—this is a fact. Look at the work done in Lynn and Abingdon, hew readily it sells and what high prices it brings. The Eastern people with their natural shrewdness adopted those machines a year ago and seen the result. It's a complete monopoly of the shoe trade. Why give the people in this section so tardy; the mass of them seem to be ignorant of the world they live in. A few of them have got awakened and after being aroused and convinced have gone to work, and are making from five to ten dollars a day on each machine employed. Machines on exhibition during the day. I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 258 Broadway, N. Y.

FROM CANADA TO CALIFORNIA.—The Leading Press of the Union display in their advertising columns, the cards of the first class busii ess houses of the city of New York. These advertisements are sent through the office of W. H. MCDONALD, No. 109 Nassau-st. who has not only grown of the business, but also the choicest papers. Those who wish to have their business done correctly, reasonably, and with dispatch, should not fail of calling as above at once.

CHAIRS, CHAIRS, CHAIRS.—COMMERFORD & REDGATE, Nos. 452 and 454 Broadway, between Howard and Grand-sts., East side,—Mahogany stuffed seats, with cane, willow, rush, and Chinese straw seats, of every variety, can be found at this well-known establishment. Citizens and strangers are hereby notified, that we apply our time exclusively to the production of these articles, we will thereby furnish them at the lowest manufacturing prices.

SHOW CASES—SHOW CASES.—A large assortment constantly on hand; also Cases of every description made to order in the neatest style and at the shortest notice by B. K. PEEBLES, No. 124 Grand-st., N. Y., three doors east of Broadway. Also, Cases made of Brass, Rosewood, Black Walnut, Mahogany, &c., at short notice.

PAPER WAREHOUSE—DUNCAN LEWIS & RAETOW, No. 161 William-st., (near Fulton,) offer for sale a large assortment of Writing, Wrapping and Printing Paper, Binder's, Sand-boe, Trunk Boards and Straw Boards, &c.

MR. F. H. NASH, PROF. OF MUSIC, No. 359 Broome-st. Lessons in singing, Piano Fortes and Violin, each $16 a quarter. N. B.—Piano Fortes for sale, and to hire. Come and see them.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HAND-BOOK OF WINES.

PRACTICAL, THEORETICAL, AND HISTORICAL By THOMAS MCMULLEN. In one vol. pp. 227. Price, One Dollar.

CRITICISMS OF THE PRESS.

May well take rank as a standard authority and book of reference.—*Knickerbocker.*

The variety of information is endless.—*Times.*

The result of long experience and careful and extensive reading.—*Evening Post.*

The remarks on the use and abuse of wine are well founded and judicious.—*Churchman.*

Mr. McMullen has produced a work of very great interest.—*Journal of Commerce.*

This is precisely the book that was wanted.—*Evening Mirror.*

It is decidedly a clever book.—*Courier and Enquirer.*

Well planned, well written, and deserves to be well received.—*Albion.*

It will be found a most readable and interesting volume.—*Spirit of the Times*

The subjects treated of are thoroughly discussed, and in a clear and attractive style.—*Home Journal.*

Giving in a condensed and clear style a mass of useful and interesting information.—*Protestant Churchman.*

A judicious compilation and a useful treatise.—*Com Adv.*

This scientific treatise is interesting even to the general reader.—*Express*

Like the Hand-Books of Travel by Murray' the subject, from preparatory starting to final resting, is mapped out distinctly and aptly.—*Literary World.*

D. APPLETON & CO., No. 200 Broadway.

REMOVAL.

GEORGE P. PUTNAM, Publisher, Importer and Commission Bookseller, has removed to 10 Park Place, (*Not Park Row.*)

BOOKS IMPORTED. BOOKS AT WHOLESALE.—Commission Agency. Convenience and economy for Book-Buyers. GEORGE P. PUTNAM, 10 Park Place, (opposite the Park—three doors from Broadway—removed from 155 Broadway,) having disposed of his retail stock, will, in addition to his publishing business, act as Commission Agent for supplying Foreign and American Books to the Trade, and to Public Libraries, Athenæums, Schools, Ship Libraries, Exporting Merchants, and purchasers of a single book.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOOKS imported to order. Agencies in London and Paris. Boston and Philadelphia Books at the Publishers prices. G. P. Putnam solicits orders for any books in the United States or Europe, which he will purchase to the best advantage, charging a moderate commission. Such an agency, it is believed, will be useful and economical to book-buyers. Catalogues and facilities for reference. G. P. Putnam's Monthly List of all Foreign and American Books, with prices, may be had gratis, on application.

G. P. PUTNAM, 10 Park Place.
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1852.

NEW AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC WORK.

D. APPLETON & CO., 200 Broadway, THIS DAY publish A TREATISE ON METALLURGY, comprising Mining and general and particular Metallurgic operations, with a description of charcoal, coke and anthracite furnaces, blast machines, hot blasts, forge-hammers, rolling-mills, &c. &c. By Frederick Overman, Mining Engineer, author of a Treatise on Iron, &c., with 377 wood-engravings, 1 vol., 8vo., of 729 pages. $5.

This work is so eminently practicable in its character that it will serve as a Handbook and Guide to every one engaged in the various departments of the science. At the same time it is so far scientific as to contain a complete elucidation of all the principles involved, with the scope and bearing of each. Commencing with the exploration for Minerals, we are presented with the various processes in the details of Mining, and all the general and particular Metallurgic operations. Probably no man of the present day was so familiar with the subject of Metallurgy in all its branches as the author of this work.

D. APPLETON & CO. have recently published PHILOSOPHY OF THE MECHANICS OF NATURE.—By T. L. Allen; with numerous illustrations, 1 vol., 8vo. $3 50.

THE MILLWRIGHT'S, ENGINEER AND MECHANIC'S COMPANION.—By Wm. Templeton. From the 8th English edition, with American additions, by Julius W. Adams; 16mo. $1.

NOW READY—PRICE $1.

THE GREAT HARMONIA, Vol. 3. THE SEER—concerning the Seven Mental States, by A. J. Davis, is now ready, and for sale by FOWLERS & WELLS, No. 131 Nassau-st., N. Y.

"Spontaneous and profound questions are living representatives of internal desires; but, to obtain and enjoy those pure and beautiful responses, which are intrinsically elevating and eternal, the inquirer should consult, not superficial and popular authorities, but the everlasting and unchangable teachings of Nature, Reason and Intuition."—[*Author.*

F. & W have all works on Magnetism, Psycology, and the Natural Sciences generally.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON

SEXUAL DISEASES. 275 pages; eighth edition; price $1. By Edward H. Dixon, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, a quarterly journal of Medicine and Surgery. The London *Lancet* and Boston and New-York *Medical Journals* remark: "Dr. Dixon has placed the profession under great obligations by publishing this excellent work."

"His practical tact and well-known devotion to the rational principles of surgery, and by remarkable clearness of style are apparent on every page, and lend this book uncommon interest to the general as well as the professional readers.

"The chapters on the treatment of stricture show great practical acquaintance with an intricate class of surgical affections. The work has been republished in London."

ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., No. 2 Astor House.

UNEXCEPTIONALBE BOOKS

FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH—May be found in great variety at RANDOLPH'S. The publications of THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION. THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY. THE EVANGELICAL KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY, &c., with selections from the Catalogues of various Publishers

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN LATELY ISSUED.—Far Off, by the author of "Peep of Day." Frank Netherton. Stories on the Lord's Prayer. Arthur and his Mother, by C. B. Taylor. Flowers of the Forest. The Rhymed Alphabet. Janie Gordon, &c., &c. ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH,
No. 683 Broadway, upper corner of Amity-st.

REMORSE.

BY G. P. R. JAMES, Esq.—The second edition of this popular work is now ready. It is admitted by all who have read it to be one of the most powerful and thrilling Romances of the day—being a forcible illustration of the passions; such as Remorse, Revenge, Hatred, Love, Despair, &c. JAMES never wrote a work of greater ability, and it possesses an interest even greater than is usual to his always popular novels. Price 25 cents.

BUNCE & BROTHER, Publishers,
No. 134 Nassau-st, opposite Clinton Hall.

FALLACIES OF THE FACULTY,

PRICE 38c.—"This is a bold book, a very bold book, and we recommend persons who have been dosing themselves with drugs, to kick out the apothecary and buy it."

[*London Sunday Times.*

"Almost as entertaining as a novel."—*Westminster Review.*

Containing extraordinary revelations of modern practice, with a new mode of treating (without bloodletting) fever, apoplexy, gout, rheumatism, and other joint diseases, diseases of the spine, &c., &c. REDFIELD, Beekman-st.

A NEW AMERICAN TALE.

CORNISH, LAMPORT & CO., publish this morning, COVERING, or THE HEIR OF WYCHERLY. A Historical Romance By Eldred Grayson, Esq Author of "Standish the Puritan," &c. 1 vol., 12mo., muslin. Price $1.

A book that portrays in a most thrilling style, some of the incidents that occurred in the changing fortunes of individuals, who, though allied by birth to the noble families of the mother country, were driven by jealousy, or the love of adventure, to seek sympathy and excitement amid the humbler homes of the early colonists of New-England.

CHRONOTHERMAL

SYSTEM OF MEDICINE, Edited by Dr. WM. TURNER—New Edition, 37½ cents.—REDFIELD, Clinton Hall. Dr. Kent, of Pawtucket, R.I., has a list of fifty-seven persons, with various diseases, in that vicinity, who, within the past eight years, have been given up by the regular allopathic faculty, and have been cured by him, by the Chronothermal practice.—*New-York Sunday Courier.*

JUST PUBLISHED.

COLERIDGE'S BIOGRAPHIA LITERARIA, 804 pages, $1 50; Allyn's Ritual of Freemasonary, $3; Duc de la Rochefoucauld's Maxims—elegant portrait—$1; Taylor's Elements of Thought, 75 cents. By remitting, the book will be sent by mail to any part of the country.

W. GOWANS, No. 178 Fulton-st.

A TREAT.—GEORGE WILKES' letter from the Isthmus will be found in the *National Police Gazette* of this week, now ready. The letter is very interesting, and the *Gazette* is full of other interesting articles. Office No. 21 Ann-st. Sold everywhere at 4 cents per copy.

"THE TIME OF THE SINGING OF BIRDS IS COME."—No more appropriate book for the season, for a traveling companion, or taking in the country for amusement and instruction, is now offered to the public than WILSON'S AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGY. For sale, in beautiful morocco, colored plates, $3 50; sheep, do. $3; do. plain, $2 50; do. cloth, $2 25; by H. S. SAMUELS & CO., Publishers, No. 8 Park-place.

N. B.—Agents wanted for all sections of the country.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—The office of JOHN A. FLAMMER, lately situated at the corner of Broadway and Amity-st., is removed to his residence, No. 157 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., where business will be transacted as usual. All payments for Strattonport and Flammersburg lots, must be made personally to JOHN A. FLAMMER. Office hours from 4 to 8 P. M.

REMOVAL.—JOHN PHYFE, Dealer in Ivory and Hardwood, and Manufacturer of Ivory Goods, has removed from No. 19 to No. 4 Murray-st., on the opposite side, near Broadway, where he will be happy to see his friends and former customers.

MRS. L. GIPSEY—Has removed from No. 55 East Broadway, to No. 243 Grand-st., near the Bowery, where she can be consulted on all the events of life, from 9 A. M to 10 P. M.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.—I hereby solemnly caution the citizens of New-York, against the dangerous imitations of my Magnetic Powder and Pills, which heartless imposters are endeavoring to sell as poisonless and efficacious articles for the destruction of insects and vermin. The reputation of my preparations rest on the certificates of such men as

Dr. Valentine Mott, Professor Read, Professor Chilton,
Dr. Van Rensselaer, Dr. S. Moore, Dr. Bettendorf,
Dr. Francis, Dr. Wagstaff,
Members of the Medical College.

COLEMAN & STETSON, Astor House.
DANIEL D. HOWARD, Esq., Irving House.
PRESTON H. SMITH, Esq., Carlton House.
JONAS B. PHILLIPS, Esq., Assistant District Attorney.
THAYER COZZENS, Esq., West Point.

And numbers of other well-known citizens, whose certificates, under their own hands, may be seen at my store.

E. LYON, No. 434 Broadway.

AGENTS IN NEW-YORK.

C. V. CLICKNER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.
A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.
RUSHTON, CLARKE & CO., No. 110 Broadway.
HAVILAND, KEESE & CO., No. 80 Maiden-lane.
GREENLEAF & KINGSLEY, No. 45 Cortlandt-st.
SCHIEFFELIN, BROS. & CO., No. 104 John-st.
CHARLES H. RING, No. 140 Broadway.
BOYD & PAUL, No. 40 Cortlandt-st.
OLCOTT, MCKESSON & ROBBINS, No. 127 Maiden-lane.
J. & J. F. TRIPPE, No. 98 and 93 Maiden-lane.
PENFOLD, CLAY & CO., No. 4 Fletcher-st.
WM. BURGER, No. 34 Cortlandt-st.
G. & R. BURTON, No. 274 Bowery.
HENRY A. KERR, No. 74 Broadway.
RRIGHAM & MILLER, No. 17 Avenue D.
Dr. LYON, No. 472 Grand-st.
VAN VALKENBURGH & MARTIN.
RIKER & BERRIEN, No., 353 6th-av.
HALL, RUCKEL & CO., No. 220 Greenwich-st.
F. COOK & CO., No. 270 Washington-st.
J. E. TRIPPE, No. 138 Maiden-lane.
LEEDS & HAZARD, No. 121 Maiden-lane.

BROOKLYN.

Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.
THOMAS HAYES, No. 96 Atlantic-st., South Brooklyn.

FAIRBANK'S SCALES.—REDUCED IN PRICE.—These celebrated Scales are now manufactured with such increased facilities, by improvements in machinery &c., that they are now offered at greatly reduced prices, and improved in quality.

FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water-st.

FIREWORKS—Of every description—the best quality at the lowest price. For sale by J. B. PURDY, No. 24 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

TO LET.

COTTAGE TO LET, AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND—Suitable for a genteel family, within 2,000 feet of Vanderbilt's ferry, with a neat garden, wells and cisterns—contains two parlors, marble mantles, kitchen, range, six chambers, china and store closets, and cellar under the whole. Baker, milk, and ice man all call at the door. Apply to WM. B. TOWNSEND, No. 136 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—in Dean-st., near Powers-st., a two-story house, and house, and a large garden, with a variety of fruit trees. Possession given immediately. Rent, $240 a year. Inquire at No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York, up stairs.

BUILDING TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER.—A building 40 1st-av., between 23d and 24th-sts., 18 by 45 feet, containing five rooms. Will be let together, or in rooms to suit applicants. Apply on the premises, or to MORTON & BREMNER, No. 213 Pearl-st., cor. Fletcher.

KINGSBRIDGE.—TO LET—With one or two acres of land, a neat cottage at Kingsbridge, immediately on the river, consisting of parlor, kitchen, and bed-room on the first floor, and three bed-rooms on the second. Rent, $150. Apply to E. D. EWEN, No. 66 John-st.

OFFICE TO RENT—Part of the Office No. 61 Chambers-st., under the Lorillard Insurance Company, as desk room in the same for any good quiet business. Inquire as above.

STORES AND DWELLINGS AND APARTMENTS TO LET, corner of 3d-av. and 80th-st., corner of Broadway and 68th-st. Two three-story brick buildings in 53d-st., near 5th-av., suitable for one or more families. TO LET—Five three-story brick buildings, 20x40 each, Croton water, &c., in 58th-st., near Broadway; will be finished early in the summer. Inquire on the premises, and of A. C. DAYTON, Bonded Warehouse, corner of Exchange-place and Broadway.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—In Times Building, No. 113 Nassau-st., the 2d floor, 25 by 183 feet deep, entrance on two streets. Inquire of JOHN GILHOOLY, No. 113 Nassau-st., in basement.

STORE TO LET.—The eligible store No. 4 Warren-st., near Broadway; and counter and desk for sale. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A small place eligibly situated on the banks of the Hudson River, about 31 miles from this City. The buildings are new, commodious, and highly finished. The grounds are abundantly stocked with fruit and ornamental shade trees. There is also an excellent supply of well and brook water. $6,000 of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

FLAMMERSBURG.—This new village, accessible several times a day by stages and steamboats, is situated within 3 miles of the City Hall, opposite Hallet's,

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Attempted Escape from Prison.

AUBURN, Wednesday, May 19.

This morning, about 10 o'clock, five convicts attempted to escape over the wall of the prison. When nine of them had reached the top of the wall, JOHN HUSER, a guard of the south wall, fired upon him at a distance of 30 yards. The ball wounded the convict's hand, and striking the wall, glanced off and hit WM. R. CONGER, a keeper, who was in the nursery, outside the walls, at the time. The ball entered his cheek, and passed out at the back of the neck. The wound is not considered dangerous. CONGER had his gun raised to shoot, as the ball struck him.

XXXIId CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 19.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, answering a resolution calling for information relative to extra compensation of civil officers in New-Mexico during the Mexican War.

Messrs. SEWARD, SUMNER and WALKER presented memorials asking for the passage of the Homestead bill.

Other business was transacted, of no special importance.

RESOLUTIONS AND REPORTS.

Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, and Messrs. WELLER and GWIN, of California, severally presented sundry resolutions of the Legislatures of their respective States.

Mr. FELCH, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the bill granting the right of way and a portion of the public lands to California, to aid in the construction of railroads from San Francisco to San José; and it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. GEYER, from the Committee on Judiciary, asked, and was discharged from the consideration of the memorial of citizens of Pennsylvania, asking the enactment of a law to prevent the felons and paupers of other countries from coming to this country.

Other resolutions, of no particular general interest, were made, when the Senate took up the Deficiency bill.

The amendment appropriating $350,000 to pay the citizens of Alabama and Georgia for losses sustained in the Creek war in 1836-37, was after a long debate rejected.

COLLINS STEAMSHIPS.

The amendment proposing to give the COLLINS line of steamers $33,000 per trip coming up, Messrs. BELL and DAWSON severally said that they were not in favor of the amendment as it now stands—they wanted amendments, and would therefore vote for it at this stage for the purpose of keeping it before the Senate with a view to amendment, and a full vote when it shall have been reported from the Committee of the Whole.

The amendment was then agreed to—ayes 23, nays 21; as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Bell, Berrien, Bright, Cass, Dawson, Dewns, Fish, Foote, Gwin, Houston, James, Jones, Iowa, Morgan, Morse, Norris, Pearce, Rusk, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Stockton and Upham.

NOES—Messrs. Adams, Borland, Bradbury, Brooke, Chase, Clemens, Dodge, Wis., Dodge, Iowa, Douglas, Felch, Geyer, Hamlin, Hunter, Jones, Tenn., King, Mason, Morton, Sebastian, Wade, Walker and Weller.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 19.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill authorizing the Governor of New-Mexico to call an extra session of the Territorial Legislature, whenever he shall deem it proper.

Mr. GRAY briefly advocated the bill, and then proceeded to review and answer the manifests of the seceding members of the late Whig Caucus. He rapidly, and amid much confusion, read from a manuscript speech, in the course of which he said the address was the most denunciatory, withering and bitter that could have been directed against those who remained in the Caucus. Kentucky is on a pivot as to the party politics. She has now a Democratic Governor; and this address in the hands of Democrats, on the stump and in their presses, would have the tendency of prostrating the Compromise Whigs in that State for ever, could the people be made to believe that the Whig Representatives occupy the position in which the manifesto places them. It was written out and prepared by his colleague from the Louisville District (Mr. MARSHALL.) The Caucus was called to fix the time and place for holding the Whig National Convention, and not to nominate a Presidential candidate and make a platform.—this was for the Convention; and it seemed to him (GRAY) that it would have been arrogant if he, with others, had attempted to give instructions to govern the Convention. It seemed to him most unjust and illiberal to the Whig party to issue such an address, after endeavoring to break up the Whig Caucus. It was the duty of every Southern Whig, instead of deserting, to stand by his post during impending danger. He replied at length to Mr. MARSHALL, showing that he was not the most proper representative of Whig principles.

Mr. RICHARDSON spoke in favor of the bill, and gave as one reason for authorizing an extra session of the Legislature, that there are some members of it who speak entirely in Spanish, and others in English, therefore all propositions have to be presented to the body in two languages and speeches interpreted. This necessarily consumes time. After further debate, ninety days were allowed for the session of the Legislature, and the bill was laid aside to be reported to the House.

The bill for the construction of military roads in Oregon was next taken up, when Mr. FLOYD began a speech about Northern opinion on the subject of slavery, saying the number in favor of it is small and of little influence——

Mr. CLINGMAN, as a member of the Committee of Territories, thought it his duty to raise the point as to whether the gentleman was in order in pursuing this course of remark——

The Chairman, Mr. STANTON, Tenn., decided Mr. FLOYD out of order.

Mr. CARTTER appealed from the decision of the Chair, on taking the question, on sustaining the claim. No quorum voted; when as the rules require the roll was called, and a quorum was found to be in attendance.

Mr. CLINGMAN withdrew his point, and Mr. FLOYD concluded the reading of his speech reviewing the compromise measures, and telling the South, while he was speaking of slavery that the people of the North generally have but one voice on this subject, and that was the personal freedom of man. He gave his objections to the Fugitive Slave Law, and showed how odious it was to the North. As to the Presidency, if the Democracy incorporate the approval of the compromise measure in its creed as a test, it will meet with disaster and defeat.

The Committee rose; when the bill authorising an Extra Session of the Legislature of New Mexico was passed and the House adjourned.

BROOKLYN CITY.

SUICIDE AT GREENPORT L. I.—George Merrill, a young man about twenty years of age, committed suicide on Monday, at Greenport, by cutting his throat with a razor. The deed was done in the garden, adjoining his father's house. When discovered, fifteen minutes after leaving the house, he was lying on his face, with the open razor in his right hand. The wound was a short one, but deep, immediately above the breast bone. A note, written on smooth, unruffled paper, as if it had just been finished, and in a firm, free hand, was found in his pocket. It read, "*Think not that I am insane; I am perfectly conscious of the way in which I leave the world, and its troubles.*" The Coroner's jury found a verdict in accordance with the facts. Merrill was a boatman, of a respectable family, and had generally borne a good name.

From the N. O. Picayune, May 13.

Later from Texas.

By the arrival of the steamship Mexico we have dates from Galveston to the 10th inst. together with files from the interior.

The Comptroller of the State has accepted bids for $100,000 of the million of the U. S. Five Per Cent. Bonds offered for sale by the State. The following are the terms: The Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston takes $100,000 at four per cent. premium, exclusive of interest, payable in Galveston, viz: $25,000 on the 15th of May, $25,000 on the 1st of June, and $50,000 on the 15th of June. S. M. Swenson takes $100,000, at two per cent. payable at Austin within thirty days, and Corcoran & Riggs take $600,000, payable in New-York—$250,000 in ten days, $250,000 in twenty days, and $100,000 in thirty days, at $5.01, $5.02, $5.03, $5.04 and $5.10 per cent. on each $100,000.

The Treasurer of Texas had paid out nearly $600,000 in bonds previous to the 1st of May.

The regular mail from Paso del Norte brings information that the Indians there are committing depredations, and that no person can travel in safety. Large numbers of mules and horses have been taken by them.

Late advices state that the rivers were nearly at the lowest stage, and navigation was out of the question on the Trinity and Brazos.

Col. JOHNSON, the engineer, was still prosecuting the survey of the San Antonio and Gulf Railroad by different routes.

Gen. JOHNSON, Paymaster U. S. A., had received orders to pay off the company of Rangers that were mustered into the service of the United States, under Capt. J. W. JOHNSON.

The wheat crop in Eastern Texas is said to be in a very flourishing condition.

The Whigs of Western Texas held a Convention at Houston, on the 6th inst., at which resolutions were passed affirming the Compromise, in favor of river and harbor improvements by Congress, and declaring MILLARD FILLMORE the first choice of the Whigs of the State for the Presidency.

A letter from Houston, in the Galveston *Journal*, gives an account of two tragic occurrences which recently took place at Crockett and Bastrop. A German peddler, from Alabama, was murdered by a fellow-countryman and traveler near the first-mentioned place, under circumstances of peculiar atrocity. The murderer was seized by the citizens, a rope placed about his neck, and swung up to the limb of a tree several times, to elicit a confession, but proving unsuccessful, he was allowed to remain suspended over night, and was, of course, found dead the following morning.

The Superintendent of lights, buoys, &c., on the coast of Texas, publishes a card in the Galveston *Journal*, denying that he ever refused the necessary buoys, &c., for the Matagorda bar.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday morning, May 19, by Rev. R. S. Storrs Dickinson, WILLIAM WOOLSEY, Esq., to ISABELLA, daughter of Francis Martin, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

At Greenport, L. I., Thursday morning, May 13, suddenly Capt. NATHANIEL TUTHILL, aged 52 years.

On Saturday evening, Nov. 8, 1851, Mr. AUGUSTUS F. CAMMEYER, in the 31st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the officers of the New-York Custom-House, the members of Manhattan Masonic Lodge No. 62, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on this Thursday, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 59 Fulton-st.

May 18, at Harlem, THORNDYKE CORNING McKENNEE, aged 33 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Harlem N. R. Church, on Thursday, May 20, at 12 o'clock precisely. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment. my19-2t*

At Jersey City, Tuesday morning, May 18, of consumption, ALMIRA EBBETS, wife of George H. Thomas, and daughter of the late John B. Ebbets, of this City.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her father-in-law, No. 203 Princeton, this day, at 3 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....May 19.

$5,000	U. S. 6s '67	110⅛	
2,000	do.	110⅜	
5,000	Penn'a State 5s	96	
5,000	Indiana State 5s	91¼	
5,000	do.	91⅛	
17,000	do.	92	25
1,000	Indiana 2½	49½	
250	Ind. Canal Pref. 5s	44	
2,000	City 5s '58	100⅛	
12,000	do.	100⅜	
1,000	Erie 1st Mort. Bds.	116	
5,000	Erie Income Bds.	98⅛	
6,000	Erie Convert. '71	97	
8,000	do.	96⅞	
10,000	Erie Convert. '83	89⅛	
4,000	Hudson 1st Mort.	100⅛	
1,000	Hudson 2d Mort.	97½	
	6 Utica & Sch. Scrip	130	
	34 Merchants' Bank	124½	
100	North River Bank	115	
50	Del. & Hud. Can.	159	117
100	Bank Commerce Sc'p	102	
20	Ocean Bank	103½	
40	Citizens' Bank	106	
50	Ohio Life & Trust	106⅝	
50	do	106⅜	
100	do	106⅝	
750	Morris Canal	19	
125	Canton Company	83	
100	do	83	
15	Panama Railroad	115	
75	Albany & Sch. R.R.	107½	

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '67	110⅛	
25,000	E. Conv. Bds. '62	100⅜	
20,000	do.	100⅜	
1,000	Hud. 2d Mgt. Bds.	97½	
100	Ohio Life & Trust	107	
5	Metropolitan Bank	107½	
200	Edgeworth Land Co.	3⅛	
700	New-Jersey Zinc Co.	12⅝	
100	do.	11⅞	
25	Nicaragua Tran.	20	37½
10	Erie Railroad		37½
450	do		37⅝
225	do		37⅞
100	do		37½
50	do		37⅝
50	do		37⅞
30	do		37⅝
30	do		37⅞
10	N. H. & Hart. R.R.		124½
29	N. Y. & N. H. R.R.		111½
26	Mich. Central R.R.		100
10	Michigan So. R.R.		119

WEDNESDAY, May 21—6 P. M.

The shipment of specie by the *Europa*, to which we referred yesterday, amounted to $575,000, of which $120,000 was in silver. This was nearly up to the highest estimate, yet no sensible effect was felt in the supply or rates of the money. The large Brokers had more offered to them than they had use for, at 4@5 ₱ cent. The Banks wanted paper, and in the absence of a good supply some of them were rather anxious lenders on demand at low interest.

The BEARS in the Stock market had the advantage in prices, and in some descriptions pressed contracts. The decline in Reading and Erie was ½ ₱ cent. Harlem, (under the new election of Directors, in which there was no change except in the substitution of Mr. NELSON ROBINSON for Mr. STURGESS, who declined re-election,) was rather steady. Canton declined ½ ₱ cent., and Jersey to 13½. The investment shares were quite stiff and generally higher. Michigan Southern sold at 119; New-Jersey Railroad, 136; New-Haven, 111½; Ohio Trust, 107; Mohawk, 107½; Madison, 104; Hartford, 194½; Panama, 115; Delaware and Hudson, 117; Northern Indiana 111½. These figures show an increased accumulation of home means, and a disposition to put money in all the solids likely to yield regular and fair dividends. The Mohawk, Madison, and Southern Michigan Road Stocks are especially favored. Bonds were in continued request. Indiana 5s went up to 92, and sold largely on telegraphic advice of the passage of the Banking law in that State. The Convertible Eries were active at last prices Pennsylvania 5s fell off ½ ₱ cent. City 5s, due in '58, sold at 100¼ ex-May dividend.

The Michigan Stock Bank has arranged the payment of all the paper sent forward by the Metropolitan Bank, and the notes, we hear, are taken, as usual, in Wall-street.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $50,000, paid $98,667, and held at close a balance of $3,725,375.

The Canal revenues thus far do not show so well. The radical reduction in tolls are evidently affecting the money receipts, though the tonnage suffers proportionably less, from Railroad competition. The *Albany Atlas* of last evening, gives these figures—

We have procured from the Auditor's office a statement of the tolls collected on the Canals of the State to May 14th, in each of the years 1851 and 1852, which is as follows:

	1851	1852.	Decrease
April, 3d week	$139,048 07	$32,638 63	$106,409 44
" 4th "	134,232 56	98,963 23	35,369 33
May, 1st "	100,330 99	84,059 12	16,271 87
" 2d "	112,456 84	92,543 32	19,908 52
	$486,068 46	308,109 30	177,959 16

A comparison for the two years, to the 14th of May, (thirty days in 1851, and twenty-five days in 1852,) showing the general course of trade, is as follows:

	1851.	1852.	Decr'se
New York, Albany and West Troy, (on *merchandise*,)	$179,699	$111,971	$67,728
Buffalo, Black Rock, Tonawanda and Oswego, (on *produce*, from other States)	163,699	91,223	72,476
All other offices, (on *produce* of this State)	143,671	104,915	37,756
	$486,069	308,106	177,960

The Lawrenceburg Indiana Railroad Loan, of $500,000 seven per cents, Coupons, to be distributed on Saturday next, to the highest bidders, by Messrs. DE LAUNAY, ISELIN & CLARKE, excites some considerable attention in the Street, and, we have reason to believe, will be generally regarded as a desirable and popular loan. Indiana has been especially active in the prosecution of the Railway system, and no project from that quarter has been presented under more respectable or responsible auspices, than the direct road connecting Cincinnati with Indianapolis, Terre Haute and Lafayette. The line is 90 miles in length from Lawrenceburg, a few miles below Cincinnati, on the Ohio River, to Indianapolis, and on the map is the immediate trunk line between the important points just named and the business metropolis of Ohio. The River from Lawrenceburg to Cincinnati will not be used The lettings are now being made on the St. Louis and Cincinnati Road, and the short section as far as Lawrenceburg will certainly and speedily be built. The Lawrenceburg line is already nearly or quite graded more than half the distance—the whole under contract, and the rails contracted for six months ago, on terms much lower than could now be made for the same iron. Hon. GEORGE H. DUNN, of Lawrenceburg, is the President of the Road. He is, we know, a good man, energetic in character, and every way reliable in the representations which he has felt free to make, under a full knowledge of the advantages and connections of the line. If there is to be any competition between this Road and other lines old or new, in Indiana, the result will not be to the advantage of the latter. Any person who will take the trouble to look at the map will be fully satisfied on this score. The Madison stock is now selling at 104, under auspices which, so far as prospective through travel is concerned, is rather behind than equal to this road—the railway connexion ending at Madison—and taking this as an evidence, the shares as well as the bonds of the Lawrenceburg Company ought to be a favorable investment. The Bonds now offered are the only mortgage on the Road. The whole issue is offered at once. The prompt payment of interest is guarantied by private wealth and responsibility until the Road is fully completed. Only two days intervene before the loan is to be bid off. We call special attention to the fact this evening, that bond buyers and brokers who are disposed to take interest in a loan which will be apt to pay a handsome advance by retail on the contract price, may have the opportunity to see Mr. DUNN, with whom we are quite sure they will be pleased, at the office of Messrs. DELAUNAY & Co.

While on the subject of Indiana Roads, we take pleasure in calling attention to another, and in amount smaller loan, offered by Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., advertised this morning. This loan is wanted by the Indiana Central Road. It is an air line, pointing from the capital of Indiana to the capital of Ohio, and the Road is chartered from Indianapolis to the dividing line of the two States, where it connects with the Dayton and Western Road. West of Indianapolis the connection is with Terre Haute, on the Wabash, in the direction of St. Louis: the whole line, from the Wabash to Dayton, of uniform guage.

In regard to both the Railroad loans noticed above, we may remark that they are put forth on the value, central importance, and prospective trade of the Roads themselves. The corporators ask the money on this credit at 7 ₱ cent. They feel that they require no City, County, or even State intervention. They believe their respective works will be paying concerns, and they desire that capitalists and other bond buyers should examine, consider, and consult the whole premises, and believe with them.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, May 18.

Sales of COTTON, to-day, 5,000 bales, at steady prices; low middling 8¼@8½; strict middling 8¾@9c. LARD has advanced, with sales of 1,000 bbls., at 9¾@9¾c; holders are asking 10c. Prime CORN 50c.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, May 18.

The sales of COTTON, to-day, reached 1,350 bales, at 7@9½c. The Market has an advancing tendency.

ALBANY, Wednesday, May 19.

FLOUR is steady. WHEAT—Genesee sells at 111c., and Ohio 96c.@97c. CORN—Sales 18,000 bush., at 61c. for Western mixed and round yellow. OATS are at 42½c. for prime Canadian, and 42c. for State. Sales were made of 10,000 bush. Wisconsin BARLEY, at 52c.@53c. Ohio and Prison WHISKY, 21c.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, May 19—6 P. M.

ASHES—Seem more active at full prices, the sales amounting to 150 bbls., Pots at $5@$5 06½, and Pearls at $6 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—American yellow is in limited supply and demand at 26@26½c. ₱ lb.

COAL—Liverpool Orrel can be procured at $7 25, and American Anthracite at $4 75@$5 25 ₱ ton.

COTTON—Tends to improve—the stock being small and demand brisk. There were 2,000 bales sold to-day, within the following range:

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

	Atlantic Ports.	*Florida. Other Gulf Ports.*
Inferior	nominal.	nominal. nominal.
Low to good ord	8¼@8¾	8¼@8¾ 8¼ @8¾
Low to good middling	9 @ 9¼	9 @9¼ 9 @10
Middling fair to fair	9¾@10¼	9¾@— 10¼@11
Fully fair to good fair	10¾@—	—@— —@—

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are pretty active, but all irregular, and, in some cases, reduced prices; the heavy receipts render holders anxious to realize—especially upon the medium and finer sorts, the value of which is greatly diminished; there is more export demand, with a fair delivery and local trade—the sales reach 10,000 bbls. Superfine No. 2 at $3 37½@3 50; ordinary to extra State, and good common Orleans, at $3 62½@4 12½; mixed to fancy Western, and choice State, at $4 12½@4 25; favorite round-hoop Ohio at $4 12½@4 31; fancy Ohio at $4 37½@4 75; fancy Genesee at $4 31½@4 37½; extra Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio, at $4 75@5 25; and extra Genesee at $4 87½@5 00 ₱ bbl. Canadian is more in request at $4 25@4 56 ₱ bbl., in bond. Southern is scarce and firm, with a good consumptive inquiry, and sales of 900 bbls., mixed to favorite ordinary qualities at $4 37½@4 62½; and fancy do. at $4 75@$5 25. Rye Flour is sparingly purchased at $3 31½.

GRAIN—Wheat is an better request for shipment and home use, but, as previously remarked, the higher claims of factions and the scarcity of desirable lots, impede operations. One sale only of 7,000 bushels white Canadian was made to-day at 89c. per bushel. Rye is held firmly at 73c., the rate procured for 5,000 bushels during the day. Barley is plenty and nominal at 63c.@66c. per bushel. Oats are dull and heavy at 39c.@41c. for Western, and 41c.@43c. for Northern. Corn comes forward slowly and exhibits an advancing tendency. Sales were made of 48,000 bushels round yellow at 62c.@63c.; low mixed Western at 63c.@64c., with high do. do. and prime Southern yellow at 64½c.@65½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork is plenty and quiet—the day's business not exceeding 250 bbls. Prime at $16 50, and Mess at $18 37½@$18 50. Pickled Meats favor purchasers; about 150 pkgs. Shoulders and Hams were obtained at 4½c.@5c. and 9½c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is extremely depressed, not more than 150 bbls. Prime having been sold at 9½c.@10c. ₱ lb. Beef is in steady demand, at uniform rates, with sales of 200 bbls. Prime at $5 87½@$7 50, and Mess at $10 62½@$12 75. Prime Mess is wanted by jobbers at $20@$21 ₱ tierce—as are also Beef Hams, at $16 ₱ 220 lbs. Butter and Cheese are unchanged.

WHISKY—Being less abundant and more in demand, has slightly improved; and we quote sales of 250 bbls. Ohio, Pennsylvania and Prison, at 21c.@21½c. per gallon, cash.

FREIGHT—Rates were dull to Liverpool, with a fair amount offering. 1,000 bbls. Flour were engaged at 9d., and about 25,000 bushels Wheat at 9½d. Cotton was at ½d. To London—100 tierces Beef were taken at 2s. 6d. ₱ 304 lbs., and 1,600 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d. To Glasgow—1,000 bbls. Flour were engaged at 1s. 6d., and 5,000 bushels Wheat at 5d. There was no change to notice in rates to California and to Havre.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Wednesday.*—$900 City Railroad, 6s, 207½; 7,000 Reading 6s, '70, cash, 82; $6,000 Reading Mortgages, 6s, '43, 89; $3,000 United States 5s, '53, 102½; $500 United States 6s, '67, 118; $5,000 Pennsylvania 5s, b3, 96¾; $1,000 do., 96⅝; $175 Lehigh Interest, 89½; $1,650 67 Kensington Water Works, 6s, 94; $5,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, Int. on, b4, 53½; $1,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 6s, '64, 99½; 14 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44⅝; 12 Schuylkill Navigation, 13½; 100 Wilmington Railroad, 23; 50 Union Canal, b3, 13½; 100 Long Island, 2d, 10¾; 31 Farmers Bank, Kentucky, 100; 40 Manufacturers and Mechanics Bank, 28½; 3 North America Bank, 147½; 172 Girard Bank, cash, 13⅜; 70 Mechanics, Bank, 90½; 4 Philadelphia Bank, 137½.

Between Boards.—50 Reading Railroad, s5, 38⅜; 25 do., s3wn, 39.

Second Board.—$4,000 Reading Railroad, 6s, '70, 82; $400 Schuylkill Navigation Interest, 32; $3,000 Kensington Water Works, 6s, 99½; 100 Long Island, 10⅜; 100 Reading Railroad, 38½; 15 Manufacturers and Mechanics Bank, 28½; 9 Farmers Bank, Kentucky, b5, 100; 14 Mechanics Bank, 30½; 10 Pennsylvania Bank, 118.

After Board.—$5,000 Pennsylvania 5s, b3, 96; $2,500 do., 95⅜; $1,000 ko., b5, 95¼; 500 Union Canal, b5, 13⅜; 100 Morris Canal, 19⅛; 200 Long Island, 10⅜; 50 do., s3wn, 10⅝; 50 United States Bank, 3⅛; 6 Farmers Bank, Kentucky, 100.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 119@118⅞; United States 6s, '67, 118@118; Pennsylvania 5s, 96@96; Reading Railroad, 38@38⅜; Reading Bonds, '70, 81@82; Reading Mortgage 6s, '60, 88@89; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44@44⅛; Morris Canal, 18@19; Schuylkill Navigation, Interest 6s, 53@53½; Long Island, 10@10⅝; Vicksburg, 15@16; Girard Bank, 12@12½; United States Bank, 3@3⅛; Union Canal, 13@14½.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE....MAY 19.

By A. J. Bleecker.

1 lot	corner Broadway and 39th-st., 24x144	$4,500
1 do.	adjoining, 25x98	2,100
1 do.	do 25x76	1,673
1 do.	do 25x78	1,750
1 do.	do 25x156	2,400
1 do.	do 25x153	1,850
1 do.	do 25x111	1,675
1 do.	corner 60th-st., 25x88	2,200
1 do.	opposite corner, 2.x123	2,925
1 do.	adjoining, 25x98	1,350
1 do.	do. 25x79	1,230
1 do.	do. 25x64	1,125
1 do.	do. 25x139	1,775
1 do.	do. 25x110	1,576
1 do.	do. 25x96	1,660
1 do.	corner 61st-st., 25x81	2,550
1 do.	on rear on 61st-st., 25x100	900
31 do.	adjoining, each 25x100—$720 each	2,160
2 do.	on rear, on 60th-st., each 25x100—$600 each	1,200
1 do.	adjoining, 25x100	640
1 do.	do. 25x100	760
1 do.	do. 25x100	900
1 do.	corner 61st-st. and 9th-av 25x100	1,420
5 do.	adjoining, each 5x100—$730 each	3,650
1 do.	do. 25x100	795
1 do.	cor 60th-sth-st., 25x100	1,205
1 do.	opposite corner, 25x100	1,060
5 do.	adjoining, each 25x100—$720 each	3,620
1 do.	do. 25x100	760
1 do.	cor 59th-st., 25x100	1,060
3 do.	on rear on 59th-st., each 25x100, $600 each	1,200
1 do.	adjoining, 25x100	715
4 do.	do each 25x100, $740 each	2,960
4 do.	do. each 25x100, $775 each	3,100
4 do.	do. each 25x100, $850 each	3,400
1 do.	do. 25x75	800
3 do.	on rear on 60th-st., ea. 25x100, $730 each	2,190
5 do.	adjoining, ea 25x100—$630 each	3,780
8 do.	do. each 25x100—$625 each	5,000
7 do.	on 60th-st., near 9th-av., each 25x100—$605 each	4,235
4 do.	adjoining, each 25x100—$590 each	2,360
2 do.	do. each 25x100—$610 each	1,220
1 do.	do. 25x100	650
1 do.	cor 67th-st. and 7th-av., 25x100	650
1 do.	adjoining, 25x100	450
1 do.	cor 8th-av and 67th-st. 25x100	1,520
2 do.	adjoining, 25x100	650
1 do.	do. each 25x100—$685 each	1,290

Balance of the Charles Henry Hall Estate.

1 lot	corner of 133th-st and 6th-av				$600
7 lots	adjoining on 135th-st., each $325				2,270
4 do.	do. do. do. $310				1,240
2 do.	do. do. do. $320				640
3 do.	do. do. do. $340				1,360
2 do.	do. do. do. $360				720
1 lot	do. do.				364
5 lots	do. do. do. $470				1,850
3 do.	do. do. do. $400				1,200
1 lot	corner of 135th-st. and 5th-av				710
6 lots	adjoining on 5th-av, between 135th and 134th-st.				3,680
1 lot	adjoining on 134th-st.				405
1 do.	do. do.				320
7 lots	do. do. each $300				2,100
2 do.	do. do. do $295				590
2 do.	do. do. do $290				580
4 do.	do. do. do $295				1,180
2 do.	do. do. do. $285				570
2 do.	do. do. do $290				580
7 do.	do. do. do. $295				2,065
1 lot	corner of 134th-st. and 6th-av				525
2 lots	adjoining on 6th-av, between 134th and 135th sts. $360				760
1 lot	do. do. do. do do				370
1 do.	do. do. do. do do				390
1 do.	do. do. do. do do				460
1 do.	do. do. do, do. do				425

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Europa, for Liverpool—Mr. and Mrs. John Hughes, Mrs. Baker, child and servant, Milwaukee; two Misses Gordon, Canada; Mr. Schwal, lady and two children, N. Y.; Miss P. Crainth, England; R. Munkettrick and lady, N. Y.; Mr. Hope and lady, do; W. Gibson and lady, Cincinnati; E. B. Heath and lady, Philadelphia; Theo. Knauth and lady, Leipsic; Miss Steyer, Master Johannes Knauth, Miss Camilla Knauth, nurse and child, Mrs. Maynard, child and servant, Woodstock, U. C.; Miss Mills, do; Capt. Canfield, lady two children and servant, England; Robt. Rusch, Wm. Vroe-Conwil, N. B.; Mr. Sibbern, Norwegian and Swedish Leg.; Dr. R. McLimont, N. Y.; Mr. Maynard, Jr. Bearer of Dispatches; J. J. Hagerty, New-Orleans; H. Y. Schliemann, Cal.; E. Capiral, E. Goursaud, Paris; L. M. Beels, Glasgow Holmes, Philadelphia; S. Musson, Newark, N. J.; H. Thierman, Charleston; H. Robinson, N. Y.; H. Rilliet, do.; G. W. Hennings, do.; E. Coffin, do.; W. J. Mills, Woodstock, U. C.; Signor Bettini and lady, Italy; Mr. Thorn and lady, Utica, N. Y.; Miss Arnold, Miss Widder, Sohn Arnold, Canada; John Cox, N. Y.; Hon. James Gordon, Canada; S. P. Morton, Boston; E. Casares, J. H. Lavalle, Mexico; F. Anderson, A. Swain, Nantucket; Mr. James Lamont, Mr Mohl, Berlin; Robert Hutton, New-York; Mr. John Laurie, New-York; Alex. Hutton, Mr Edward L. T. Nerut, D. D. Walkington, Mobile; Don Francisco Potel, G. N. Dickers, Sheffield; Mr. Henry Tall, Havana; Mr. Winebraner, Philadelphia; A. B. Courcelle, D. Peppenheimer, Cincinnati; Mr. Marshall, Mr. Taylor, New-York; Mr. Kelley, Dublin; Fergus O'Connor, Dublin, New-York; Henry Clausen, do.; Mendelsohn, M. Phineas, do.; G. W. Archey, do; C. Hickman, do; Dubocq, do.; E. A. Relfs, Amsterdam; Charles Davidson, New-York; L. Wineberg, do.; Linge Isola, Italy; Jacobs Nordlinger, Wm Hammond, E. Emrick, Reynolds, Albany; H. Tridant, New-York; Mrs. Cook, Canada; John Allan, New-York; Sechard and lady.—Total, 123.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship El Dorado, from Aspinwall City—R. Smithen, C. Homburg, J. Kline, E. Dassett, H. S. Green, J. Hollinger, Mrs. Guillon, Mrs. O'Brien, John Phillips, Mr. Bergen, L. Vellerde, H. R. Scott, A. Betcher, S. Suydam, Mrs Hart, Sr. Bosqua, Capt. Davidson, Sr. Hoyt, Jr. Hoyt, Smith, Wm Gray, Mr. Raymond and lady, John Smith, Mr. Mance, G. Caleb, N. Haughian, R. Wallace, Messrs. Robinson, Wright, Cincenbau, Cunningham, Barrett, Gallager, Porrish, Joseph, Swart, Snider, Bernard, Roussan, Kennon, Fox, McDowell, Heath, Slocum, McAnally, Carhey, Smith, Connelly, Williams, Boswell, Whitney, Shannon, Drysdale, Simons, Sweeney, Baker.

In schr. Martha Post, from Mobile—Miss Riddle, Miss McDonough, Miss Walker, Miss Price, Rev. Mr. Howard.

MINIATURE ALMANAC....THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises.... 4 40|Sets..... 7 12|MOON—Sets..... 8 49

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.....8 41|Gov. Island..... 9 31|Hell Gate.....11 12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, MAY 19.

Cleared.

Steamship James Adger, Dickinson, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ship Caspian, Truant, Richibucto, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Ship Sterling, Henderson, Savannah, master.

Ship Edwina, Broughton, Rotterdam, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Ship Rip Van Winkle, Smith, Liverpool, J. B. Kitching.

Bark Frederick Warren, Cottrell, San Francisco, Cary & Co.

Bark Kate & Alize, Lowe, Cienfuegos, Foster & Nickerson

Bark Vesta, Percy, Matanzas, Nesmith & Sons.

Bark Ernest, Stevens, Savannah, Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Bark Cloelia, Ingraham, Manzanilla, R. P. Buck & Co.

Bark Thalos, Gardner, Cienfuegos, Nesmith & Sons.

Bark Adonis, (Br.) McMillen, Quebec, Coolidge & Osgood.

Bark Isabella Hyne, Eggers, Rio Janeiro, Allen & Paxson

Brig Three Brothers, (Br.) Knowlton, St. John, N. B., J. S. Whitney & Co.

Brig Tartine, Hill, Philadelphia, master.

Schr. Alexander M., Perry, Wareham, Ladd & Church.

Schr. Alice, Wicks, Baltimore, Mailler & Lord.

Schr. G. H. Townsend, Hutchinson, Brazils, &c., M. M. Freeman & Co.

Schr. Favorite, Higgs, Bermuda, Middletown.

Schr. Pauline, Stiles, Aspinwall, N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. William, Clark, Corpus Christi, N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Bay State, Burt, Boston, Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Globe, Simmons, Washington, N. C., master.

Schr. Martha Maria, Swift, Salem, K. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. Sarah McDonald, Ferris, Philadelphia, S. Hand.

Sloop Midas, Case, Fall River.

Sloop Gazelle, Ferguson, Bristol.

Propeller Shark, Miller, Philadelphia, W. H. Thompson.

Arrived.

U. S. M. steamship El Dorado, Lieut. Griffin, Aspinwal City, Navy Bay, May 12, via Kingston, passengers to M. O Roberts.

Steamship Isaac P. Baxter, Baxter, Boston

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

...Stock Exchange.—Capital stock ... Shares $100 each. ... WILLIAM H. ROGGLES, President. ... R. HARRISON, Secretary. ... Office of Sale and Transfer of Stock, No. 46 Exchange-pl.

...Residential Building Association.—... meeting of the above Association will be held at the 120 Broadway, instead of in Chambers on MONDAY EVENING, May 24, at 8 o'clock. The Office of this Association has been removed to No. 61 Chambers-st. ... the Lawyers' Insurance Company. This association ... up; they have one-third of their shares ... with later dates from Constantinople and Smyrna, was coming up.

In the Court of Exchequer, on May 6, the case of GIBBS and another vs. FREMONT was heard. In this case, Mr. Baron ALDERSON had made an order for the inspection of certain bills of exchange, letters and protests, in the possession of the plaintiffs, the production of which were considered necessary for Col. FREMONT's defence in the action. Subsequently Mr. WILLES obtained a rule calling upon the defendant to show why so much of the order as related to the letters and protests should not be struck out of the order, on the ground that the documents were not shown to be either in the possession of or under the control of the plaintiffs.

The Attorney-General now showed cause against the rule, and entered into a history of the bills in question, which had been drawn up by the defendant on the Secretary of the United States, in favor of a person named HUTMAN who had just made advances for the supplies required by the United States troops who were serving in Mexico, Col. FREMONT being the commander of those troops and Governor of California. Colonel FREMONT had stated that he had no intention of making himself personally liable for the bills of exchange, and that HUTMAN well knew this when he received them.

The bills were dated in 1847, and the plaintiffs became possessed of them in the month of June, 1850. After hearing the arguments, the Court was of opinion that the affidavits on the part of Col. FREMONT failed in showing any reasonable ground for believing that any documents were in possession of the other side, which might support the case for the defence, but they thought it would be better that the parties should go again before Mr. Baron ALDERSON, in order that the affidavits might be amended, and the matter put into a shape for a solemn decision.

FRANCE.

The event of the week in Paris has been the celebration of the anniversary of NAPOLEON's death—"the night of the stormful fifth of May." On this occasion a more than usually imposing funeral service was celebrated in the Church of the Invalides. At an early hour, the various bodies of the State, attired in their official costumes, assembled in the Chapel, which was hung with black. At 11 o'clock, President LOUIS arrived, accompanied by the Minister of War, and escorted by a detachment of cuirassiers. Having been received with due honors, the service was commenced, and lasted three-quarters of an hour; after which he left, an avenue being formed for his carriage between two lines of old soldiers of the Empire. Large crowds were abroad in the streets the whole day, and most of the citizens wore *immortelles* on their breasts. After the service, a procession of veterans of the Imperial Army, dressed in the uniforms of the various regiments of that era, walked from the Invalides to the Place Vendome, and deposited crowns of evergreen at the foot of the column. The veterans again formed in procession and the ceremony concluded with an invitation to a banquet in the afternoon.

The weather has been rather unseasonable in France. Since the frost on the night of the 20th ult., (before reported,) wine and silk have taken a considerable rise in price, both in Paris and the departments. In the Bordelais the vines in the district of Blaye, on the right bank of the river, have been so much injured, that not over half a crop is expected. In the Bas Languedoc, at Pezenas, Narbonne, Cette and Montpelier, it is equally bad, and in the Cher the loss is estimated at one-fourth the vines. It was believed that the mulberry trees had suffered with like severity, but the gentle rains that succeeded have restored the leaves to their natural color.

The silk-weavers of Lyons are engaged with some activity in fulfilling orders for the World's Fair at New-York.

M. LAGARDE, who has been a refugee in Belgium since the events of December, died on the 1st instant, at Brussels. Previous to his exile he was Mayor of a town in the Lot-et-Garonne, and has left 100,000 francs to found an agricultural school in that department.

A dispatch from Paris of the 6th says: "The concession to the Paris and Cherbourg and Bordeaux and Cette Railroads, is adjourned; but 3,000,000f. will be advanced to the Company to commence their works."

Ten thousand cards of admission have been issued to witness the ceremony of presenting eagles to the troops on the 10th May, in the Champs de Mars. There were 150,000 applications, more or less. Paris is overflowing with strangers, attracted to witness the fête. Among the most prominent rumors of the day are, that the troops will hand to the President an address, signed by them as soldiers and citizens, and calling on him, for "the good of the country and the stability of Government," to take on himself the title of Emperor.

Five important bills are soon to be submitted to the legislative body, namely—To authorize the Paris and Cherbourg Railway, the Communal Law, the Law on Public Instruction, the Customs Law, and the credit for the Drainage Works in Sologne.

We read, in the *Presse*, that the plans for a crystal palace in the Champs Elysée have been adopted, and the execution of them will shortly commence. M. HITTORY is said to be the contractor for this colossal work, for the accomplishment of which the Carré Marigny will be considerably enlarged. The height of the building will exceed that of the tower of Notre Dame.

SPAIN.

The proprietors of all the opposition journals in Madrid, have agreed to suspend publication for three months, from 5th inst., and have appointed a Committee to watch every slip of the ministerial papers and to enter a prosecution against them whenever they come within any of the rigorous conditions of the new press law. They have adopted this curious course in retaliation for the numerous prosecutions to which they themselves have been exposed.

The *España* announces that the Government has rejected the treaty which France offered, relative to international copyright. The statement requires confirmation.

M. SALAMANCA has gone to England to purchase the moving plant of the railway which is to connect Madrid with the Mediterranean.

Government has ordered the suppression of the *Diaria de la Marina* of Havana; and has withdrawn the subsidy paid to *La Cronica* of New-York.

Ministers have before them at present a large number of railway schemes.

ITALY.

The frequent representations of the Foreign Ministers at the Court of Naples have at length induced some slight amelioration in the treatment of the political prisoners. Lighter chains are substituted for the heavy irons that were before used, and a commission has been sent to the penal islands to liberate those who have had no trial, and are ignorant of the offences charged against them.

Death has taken away another of the wretched instruments of Neapolitan tyranny. NAVARRA, the notorious President of the Criminal Court, died on the 22d ult. It is feared that MORELLI, another perverter of justice, will succeed him, in which case a repetition of NAVARRA's judicial atrocities may be looked for.

Government has authorised an Agent to treat with a foreign company for the construction of a complete system of roads in Sicily.

On the 26th ult., the obsequies of Marshal MARMONT were celebrated at Venice. The ceremonial was modest, if not mean. But a few friends were present, and only one company of infantry escorted his remains.

Letters from Tuscany of the 28th ult., state that the ministerial intrigues had assumed a new phase. The Constitution was to be abolished with a view of disfranchising Jews, by which state of policy BALDASSERONI is expected to oust his opponent, BOCCELLA. It is said that JOACHIM MURAT, the French Minister at Florence, has protested against the reactionary measures.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

The *Staats Courant* publishes the treaty between Prussia and the Netherlands for repressing smuggling across the frontier. Each power promises to look well after its own subjects, but without imposing any unnecessary restrictions on the forwarding of merchandise.

A convention between Oldenburg and Belgium for the extradition of criminals has just come into effect.

SWITZERLAND.

A notification has been made to the Swiss residents in Paris that a subscription has been opened at the Swiss Legation, towards paying off the debt of the Sonderbund.

GERMANY.

The first Chamber of the States of Saxony have had under discussion a petition to abolish Freemasonry within that Kingdom. The Committee on the Petition recommended its rejection, when the Minister of the Interior stated that he had applied to the Courts of various countries, to learn what political importance was attached to the Order, but had not received complete replies. The debate was adjourned until the Minister should make his statement.

The citizens of Lubec have referred to a committee, a decree of the Senate, placing Jews on an equality with other citizens

According to a grant by the late Germanic Diet, 500,000 florins are to be laid out this year, on the fortresses of Ulm and Radstadt.

The Duchy of Gotha has adopted a new Constitution and Electoral law, in common with that of Coburg.

AUSTRIA.

Great misery exists at present among the population engaged in lace-making in the mountain villages of Bohemia. The people descend in bands upon the low country to beg for subsistance, many perishing of hunger by the wayside.

NORTHERN EUROPE.

The Emperor of Russia, by a recent ukase, enacts that Jews who may undertake to colonise the Steppes, shall receive each 150 silver rubles, and be allowed to employ Christian laborers. Both they and their employees shall also be exempt from military service.

Letters from Copenhagen, mention that the crystal building to be erected in that capital, for the exhibition of works of industry of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, is to cover 4,000 yards square of area, and is to be rapidly proceeded with. The building is to be erected by subscription.

The Swedish corvette *Aurora* has returned to Gothenburg after a 27 months exploring voyage round the world. She had discovered between 100 Glopo and Japan three islands, not laid down on any map. They lie in lat 30° N., and between 139° and 130° E. from Greenwich. The *Aurora* named them Prince OSCAR's Islands.

AFRICA.

Letters from Tangier, dated April 22, announce that great preparations were being made in Morocco for the reception of a friendly Embassy shortly expected from the Sultan.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Wright, Gandy & Co.'s Circular.

Per Africa. LIVERPOOL, Friday, May 7, 1852.

Our Circulars advices per *Canada* last week, reported an active demand for COTTON on Friday, and the sales that day were estimated at 10,000 bales. The F. S. at foot reported the probable sales of Saturday at 8,000 bales, but, before business closed, these figures were increased to 12,000. The *Africa* arrived on Sunday morning, and, although her advices were very general in favor of an extreme crop being the result of this season's growth, the market opened on Monday with a brisk inquiry, and 10,000 bales changed hands at firm prices. This was followed up on Tuesday, when sales were estimated at 10,000 bales. On Wednesday, the buying became spirited, and 15,000 bales were disposed of at hardening rates, which were fully supported yesterday, with sales of 12,000 bales. Holders have been free sellers, but there has been no disposition manifest to force the market, and, in most descriptions, an advance of ⅛d. ₩ lb. has been obtained, particularly on the operations of the past two or three days. Our quotations are raised to correspond.

The total sales of the week amount to 68,180 bales, of which Speculators have taken 23, 650 and Exporters 11,190 bales, and include 23,950 American, of which 23,030 are to Speculators, and 8,450 to Exporters.

The import for same time is 144,855 bales, of which 136,549 are American.

PRICES TO-DAY:

New-Orleans	Fair 5¼	Middling 5¼	Ordinary 3¼@4¼ ₩ lb.
Mobile	5¼	5 1-16	4 @4¼
Atlantic	5¼	5	4 @4¼

To-day the sales are estimated at 10,000 bales, 2,000 to Speculators, and 2,000 to Exporters; but offerings being more free the full advance is scarcely obtainable, and there are indications of the demand falling off.

The selection which the recent import has afforded purchasers, and the easy condition of money matters, together with the improved aspect of the general trade of the country, and a growing confidence that no immediate dissolution of Parliament, (which would unhinge commerce,) is likely to take place, are causes to which may be attributed the increased activity in our Cotton market. Speculators also have faith in the present prices of the material, and as this class of operators relieve the Importer, and embark only with a view to profit themselves, we see no reason to apprehend any decline in rates, beyond temporary fluctuations, notwithstanding the promise of a larger supply than was calculated upon a short time since. Two consecutive crops as large as the last can scarcely be expected, and the means to hold over, pending the prospect for the next, are both ample and at command.

In the manufacturing districts a very general improvement in all branches of trade has been manifest this week. YARNS have been in extensive inquiry for the East, Germany, the Mediterranean, and the Levant, at advancing prices. For the lighter description of CLOTH the demand has also increased at rates that were previously unobtainable. HEAVY Goods have not participated to a like extent, but there are symptoms of more activity soon taking place in these also.

With a free import of all kinds of BREADSTUFFS, our GRAIN market has suffered some slight depression, but a return of easterly winds and dry weather—the one keeping out further supplies, and the other operating prejudicially on the growing crops—has imparted more firmness to prices, and given fresh confidence to holders. The decline in WHEAT is about 2d. ₩ 70lb. FLOUR 6d. per barrel, and INDIAN CORN 6d to 9d. per quarter. At to-day's market there was a fair attendance, and FLOUR was in good demand at hardening rates. WHEAT was only in moderate request, and INDIAN CORN being offered more freely from the quay, sales were not effected with as much ease.

Liverpool Corn Market.

From James McHenry's Circular.

There is no change in the condition of the market for Breadstuffs. Most of the recent large imports have been warehoused, and are at present off the market, which gives an appearance of firmness in value. There are buyers of FLOUR at 20s.; of red WHEAT at 5s. 9d., and of white at 6s. ₩ 70 lbs. White INDIAN CORN is selling at 29s., and yellow at 30s ex. ship. Quotations are, FLOUR.—Western Canal, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Canadian, 20s @20s 6d.; St. Louis and Ohio, 21s @22s.; Canadian sour and heated, 17s @18s. 6d. WHEAT.—red, ₩ 70 lbs., 5s. 9d @5s. 10d; white, 6s. @6s. 2d., mixed, 5s 10d @6s. INDIAN CORN.—white, ₩ 480 lbs., 29s @29s. 6d., mixed and yellow 30s @30s. 6d. INDIAN MEAL, none.

Provisions.

In the Liverpool market an advance of 1s @2s. ₩ cwt. has been obtained on the recent import of BACON, the quality proving to be good. BEEF continues to be in active demand at last week's quotations. No sales of CHEESE. Sales of LARD the past week, about 70 tons; market firm. Sales of French and Irish PORK are made; no American in the market. Mr. Henry's quotations are—BACON, Long middles, 43s @45s. ₩ cwt.; MESS BEEF, 92s. 6d @105s. ₩ tierce; ditto India, ₩ 304 lb., 100s @110s.; CHEESE and BUTTER, none; HAMS, ordinary, 74s @76s.; SQUIERS, 76s @76s.; PORK, Prime Mess, 70s @72s. 6 ₩ bbl.; Mess, none.

General Produce.

From A. Dennistoun & Co.'s Circular.

ASHES continue in moderate demand at 25s 6d @24s. ₩ cwt. for Pot, and 27s. 6d. for Pearl. TURPENTINE—700 bbls. have been sold at 9s 7d @9s 8d. ₩ cwt. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.—Sales have been effected at 46s. @47s. LAST. RESIN continues to bring high prices—several hundred bbls. being reported at 8s @10s. ₩ cwt. for common to fine qualities. TALLOW—There is not much doing; Y. C. selling at 36s. 6d ₩ cwt.; 70 casks of South American brought 34s @36s. 6d. ₩ cwt. for fine quality. LARD—The sales have been 50 tons American at 42s. ₩ cwt. OILS.—The demand for Palm Oil has improved, 750 tons having changed hands at £26 @£26 15s. ₩ ton; Pale Seal is in moderate request at £29 @£29 10s. ₩ ton; very little doing in Whale or Rape Oil at previous prices. RICE—The demand has improved, and 100 tres. Carolina have been sold at 17s 6d @18s. 6d. ₩ cwt., in bond. DYEWOODS—The transactions comprise 100 tons Savanilla Fustic at £3 3s @£3 7s 6d ₩ ton; and a small lot of Jamaica Logwood at £3 10s. ₩ ton, all faults. TOBACCO —Only a moderate business has been done during the past month, without change in prices. The deliveries have been 1,667 hhds.; imports, 722 hhds. Stock in warehouse on 30th April, 11,951 hhds., against 16,649 hhds. same time last year.

Money Market.

The English Funds have been steady throughout the week, although the quotations of Friday closed a fraction lower than the beginning of the week. The condition of the French Bourse has had a depressing influence, which however is counterbalanced by the circumstance that the bullion in the Bank increases. The closing prices on Friday evening, were—Consols for Account and Money, 99¾; Three and a quarter ₩ cents., 100¼@¾; Bank Stock, 219 1-16. Gold shares continue in a drooping state. Foreign Securities sluggish.

PARIS BOURSE.—The rumor that the Emperor of Russia was selling off his securities continues to agitate the market, and the depression excites considerable attention. It is doubted whether the rumor is correct. Latest quotations are 99 65 for 4½ ₩ cents.

PRICE OF BULLION.—A fair extent of business has been done the past week at quotations. Silver scarce, but arrivals looked for. Foreign Gold in bars, (standard,) £3, 17s. 9d per ounce; Silver in ditto, 4s 11½d per ounce; Patriot Doubloons, £3, 17s.; and Spanish, £3, 18s. per ounce; Mexican and South American Dollars, 4s. 10½d.; and Spanish Pillar, 5s per ounce.

Havre Cotton Market.

The market has not been very brisk; sales of the week to May 5th reach 12,235 bales, including 403 bales Sea Island (sold during the month) against 38,000 imported. The stock in Havre on 5th May amounted to 82,574 bales, of which 78 292 were United States. Prices were: 5,298 bales New-Orleans, 64f @71f.; 3,567 bales Mobile, 62f @80f.; 3,042 bales Upland, 66f @79f.; 403 bales Sea Island, (during the month,) 196f @310f.; 75 bales Salonica, 66f. Total, 12,235 bales.

Freights.

From Train & Co.'s Circular.

Ships have arrived freely for ten days past, and charters of first-class American ships are easily made at 20s to 25s ₩ register ton, to New-York and the North. Rates for Iron to New-York, average 10s ₩ ton. The German emigration from Liverpool is still large, but prices of passage have fallen to £3 to New-York

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL TO LONDON.

SATURDAY, May 8—12 M.

A project has come up to build a tower one thousand feet high—a modern tower of Babel—with the materials of the Crystal Palace. FOX and HENDERSON, builders of the Palace, are said to have expressed their conviction that the project is practicable.

The Austrian *Lloyds* contradicts the report that Austria and Russia had protested against an Empire in France.

The case of GIBBS and another *vs.* Col. FREMONT, was heard in the Court of Exchequer on Thursday. This was an action to recover value of certain Bills of Exchange endorsed by Col. FREMONT to a person named HUTMAN, in payment of supplies for the army in Mexico, but which Col. FREMONT desires to remove from his personal responsibility. The Court believed FREMONT had not cleared himself of the indebtedness, but referred the whole matter for amendment before giving a decision.

The sporting event of the week has been the Chester Races. A horse named "Joe Miller" gained the Cup.

Latest Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 8—11 A. M.

The market opened much the same as it closed yesterday afternoon. The demand is steady, without change in prices. The *Hermann's* advices have not yet produced any effect. Estimated sales this morning, 7,000 to 8,000 bales—one-fourth of which on speculation and for export.

Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 19.

No. 174. W. W. De Forest et al., plaintiffs in error, *vs.* C. H. Laurence. This cause was argued by Mr. Sebley for the plaintiffs in error, and by Mr. Attorney General Crittenden for the defendant in error.

No. 177. J. B. Pillow, plaintiff in error, *vs.* T. Roberts. This cause was argued by Mr. Laurence for the plaintiff in error, and submitted on a printed argument by Mr. Crittenden for the defendant in error.

The Louisville *Courier* of the 15th ult. says:—The steamer *Indiana*, arrived from New-Orleans yesterday, had about 150 deck passengers, mostly Irish immigrants just taken from a ship. There was much sickness among them, and some twelve or thirteen were cases of ship fever and cholera, five of which proved fatal. Two Irishmen, one Irish woman, an Irish child, and a German, were the victims. The cholera cases were very violent, and caused death in a few hours.

On Monday last, between 3 and 4 o'clock, Doylestown, Pa., and vicinity, were visited by quite a furious hail-storm. It lasted for about 15 minutes, and whitened the ground for miles. The hail stones were as large as shell barks, and could be shovelled up by bushels. Many trees were prostrated, the corn was washed from the earth, and windows broken.

Mr. Hannegan, who killed his brother-in-law, at Covington, In., has given himself to the authorities, and was released under $2,000 bonds.

Robert J. Yancey, Esq., associate editor of the *Memphis Eagle and Enquirer*, died at South Memphis on the 8th inst.

KOSSUTH.

Reception at Albany—Enthusiasm.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, May 20, 1852—P. M.

The KOSSUTH sentiment here is very great, although the deep water, it runs noiselessly, and creates little commotion upon the surface. There was a time when Albanians, following the cue of opposition speeches made in the Legislative Halls, understood KOSSUTH's doctrine to be armed, offensive intervention. They supposed the great instrument to be obtained in America for the furtherance of European Liberty was physical force—our army, and our men, to fight the battles in foreign lands which our forefathers fought on these hills. But better counsels have prevailed; and I find among all classes,—among the politician, the merchant, the farmer, and the lounger,—a deep and settled conviction that we as a People, ought not and cannot intervene against Republicanism, by extending the protection of national law to those nations who violate that law with respect to feebler powers. The words of WAYLAND, spoken nearly thirty years ago, embody the sentiment of the masses. He foresaw and predicted that early day when the United States could not stand indifferent in a struggle arising in foreign lands, in which one nation should endeavor to crush another, *because* it had espoused the same principle of self-government on which we base our independent existence as a nation.

The meeting of this afternoon will be a large one. The tickets are selling very rapidly, and all will be disposed of. There is really but little choice of seats, yet the $5 tickets were taken up the first—not so much for the choice, in most cases, as because the money paid for them goes to the "material aid" fund.

The doubting ones have found out their error, and the popularity-seekers who stood afar off until they should see how the wind blew, now beat up boldly and all around Congress Hall as gracefully, and as much at home, as though they had floated up the stream in company with the regular line.

The Governor is still quite feeble. Many have come in from all the surrounding country, to see and speak with him; and rather than disappoint, he permits them to break upon his repose. He has no illness, excepting occasionally a little fever—the result of exhaustion. He needs a few hours rest. Let him get that, and he will again be ready for the arduous duties, which are self-imposed. His easy dignity and quiet self-possession continue to attract attention and enlist friends among those who have listened to the slanderous accounts of the hauteur and despotism of his manner. One gentleman who had adopted that view on the principle, as he told me, that "where there is so much smoke, there must be a little fire," was present this morning at an interview between the Governor and a mixed company of citizens and farmers. He came out satisfied of the injustice he had done. The cause he had always approved, but rejected the Apostle, upon newspaper representations. The indignation he expressed towards certain Presses in your city, and his mortification that he should have been deceived by their representations, you can conceive better than I can describe. His discomfiture was subject of considerable amusement to others than your correspondent. S.

SPEECH OF KOSSUTH.

KOSSUTH addressed the citizens of Albany yesterday afternoon, in the Third Presbyterian Church. The tickets of admission were placed at $5 and down to $1, and the house was crowded. The greatest enthusiam was manifested. KOSSUTH was introduced by a few appropriate remarks from Gov HUNT, and made a speech of considerable length, reviewing questions of national policy, and affirming his own position. A leading feature of the speech is a consideration of a prophesy uttered by President WAYLAND, nearly thirty years since, regarding the prospective relation of this country with foreign nations. We make a few extracts:

The warm reception Albany has given me, is like the point upon the letter I, it decides its meaning. The metropolis of the Empire State gave abundantly the first flowers to the garlands of America's sympathy for the condition of the Old World. Many a flower was added to it from many a place. Wherever there is a people, there was a new garden of sympathy, and wherever be the obligations I owe and gladly own to many a quarter of the United States, it is but a tribute due to justice which makes me publicly avow, that Ohio, with the bold resolution of its youthful strength, and Massachusetts with its consistent tradional energy, stood preeminent in the decided comprehension of America's destiny; and now the Capitol of the Empire State winds up the garland of America. New York achieves what New York has begun, and thus in leaving America, I have an answer to bring to Europe's oppressed millions, and the answer is satisfactory, because I know what position America will take in the approaching crisis of the world.

Some have reproached me that it was an unprecedented arrogance on my part, to try to change that hereditary policy of the United States. But it is not so. I but engaged public attention to consider the exigencies of time and circumstances. The *finger of the clock* only shows the hour, but makes not the time. And so did I. And allow me to say that the coming of such a time was already anticipated by many of your own fellow-citizens long before my humble name, or even the name of my country, was known in America. Please to read the works of WAYLAND, the distinguished American, for more than thirty years engaged at one of your high schools in the noble task of instilling sound political principles and enlightened patriotism in the heart and mind of your rising generation. You will find that already in 1825, after having spoken of the effects which this country might produce upon the politics of Europe simply by her example, he thus proceeds:

"It is not impossible, however, that this country may be called to exert an influence still more direct on the destinies of men. Should the rulers of Europe make war upon the principles of our Constitution, because its existence may operate as an example; or should there be a universal appeal to arms on the question of Civil and Religious Liberty, it is manifest that we must take no secondary part in the controversy. The contest will involve the civilized world, and the blow must be struck which must decide the fate of men for centuries to come. Then will the hour have arrived when, uniting with herself the friends of Freedom throughout the World, this country must breast herself to the shock of congregated nations. Then will she need the wealth of her merchants, the prowess of her arms, and the sacrifice of her statesmen. Then, on the altars of our God, let each one devote himself to the cause of the human race, and in the name of the Lord of Hosts go forth unto the battle. If need be, let our choicest blood flow freely, for life itself is valueless when such interests are at stake. Then, when a world in arms is assembling for the conflict, may this country be found fighting in the vanguard for the liberties of man. God himself has summoned her to the contest, and she may not shrink back. For this hour may He, by His grace, prepare her."

Thus wrote a learned American patriot as early as 1825; and he stands high even to-day in the estimation of his fellow-citizens; and no man ever charged him with being presumptuously arrogant for having shown such a perspective of coming necessities to America. His profound sagacity pondering the logical issue of America's position has penetrated into the hidden mystery of future events; and he has seen his country summoned by God himself to fight in the vanguard for mankind, civil and religious liberty.

I never claimed, never have desired so much. I indeed believe that should that necessity be not prevented by answering resolutely the claims of present exigencies, the time would soon come which would prove WAYLAND's prophesy bitterly true. But though the rulers of Europe are indeed making, furiously and consistently, war upon the principles of your Constitution; still I say the time has not yet come to such a sacrifice; the necessity of it may be rather prevented by taking in time the imposing attitude of a power on earth.

The people's instinctive wisdom has again understood the signs of the time, as it did 75 years ago; and declared to be resolved to meet its exigencies. The first outburst of popular sentiment five months ago, in New-York, might have been taken by unbelievers for a sudden excitement of passing emotions. but now that this manifestation of popular opinion continues from city to city, from State to State, and its bearing is registered by the constituted authorities; and the honors of popular demonstration go on, still clustering around the poor homeless exile, though the excitement has long since died away, and the days of his farewell are not less bright with encouraging hopes than his welcome has been—now, at least, only willful blindness can doubt about the character of these demonstrations; only willful blindness can hesitate to see that there is a principle, there is an acknowledgment of a political necessity,—there is a manifestation of the all-pervading, omnipotent spirit of the age in them.

In conclusion, KOSSUTH adverted to the approaching change in the Administrative of this country, and its probable effect upon our foreign policy. He said:

I am informed about what the great political parties consider for the issue of the next Administration, in regard to interior affairs; but I must say—and take for a prophecy, if you please, or but for a knowledge of facts—I must say, that the great issue of the next Administration, is not to be found in those comparatively small internal questions, but in the question of foreign policy. Such are the circumstances of the World, that the question of foreign policy will, undoubtedly, outweigh in importance, and in results, all domestic questions.

There is the real difficulty to the next administration—it will have to meet uncommon circumstances requiring the utmost energy and resolution of activity, which it will in vain strive to find—in vain it will strive to rise to the level of circumstances, if the question of foreign policy does not positively enter into the platform, upon which the contending parties settle the political character of their intended administration.

* * * *

The destinies of America are evident, but every destiny has a mission to fulfill. Divine Providence does not in vain offer opportunities: what we may refuse to accept from a propitious moment no extremity may bring back again.

Remember this, gentlemen! at the ballot box, to decide to the right or to the left—that is your sovereign right. But to neglect to decide would be irreparable mischief.

The Eighth Annual Report of the Pennsylvania Seaman's Friend Society states that during the year 1851, there were received into the "Home" 148 seamen, who were provided with every comfort. There are twelve agents and chaplains employed in foreign countries.

An interesting ceremony took place at Washington on Wednesday, in the great hall of the Capitol—being the formal presentation to the Washington Monument Society of the block of native copper contributed by the State authorities of Michigan to the Monument.

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* says, we learn from all sections of the State that the wheat never looked more thrifty. There was considerable seed sown in the timbered regions, particularly in the central and northern Counties of the State.

The Seventh Annual Meeting of the N. Y. S. Teachers' Association will be held in Elmira, on the first Wednesday of August next, to continue at least two days.

The Fifth District.

The delegates from the VIIth and XIIIth Wards and Williamsburg, comprising the Vth Congressional District, met in convention again last evening in East Broadway, for the purpose of electing a delegate to the Whig National Convention. It was near 9 o'clock before the Convention commenced business, which was owing to Caucuses being held in the immediate vicinity. Upon organizing the ballotings were commenced. Ten ballots were taken and all stood the same, for the following candidates:

John N. Briggs (13th Ward,)	7
Morgan Morgans (7th Ward,)	6
Justice Cole (Williamsburg,)	6

There being no choice, the Convention took a recess for half an hour, and during the interval, a caucus was held at the East Broadway House (opposite the rooms where the Conventions met, by a portion of the delegates, but nothing was effected, to settle upon any man, as the choice of the Convention. At the expiration of the half hour they reassembled, and balloted ten or fifteen times more without any result, and on motion, took another recess for fifteen minutes. During this temporary adjournment, it was understood that EX-Alderman MORGAN MORGANS had consented to withdraw his name, and the delegation from the VIIth Ward were instructed to vote for some other man, (either SCOTT or WEBSTER), upon whom they could rely. The third attempt to elect a delegate was finally made, and, as will be seen below, the candidates were changed. The vote on two ballots, stood thus:

John N. Lord, (VIIth Ward.)	3
John G. Freeborn (VIIth Ward)	3
Justice Cole (Williamsburg)	6
John Briggs (XIIIth Ward)	7

On the last ballot, the two new candidates were dropped and WALTER UNDERHILL, Esq., (Chairman of the Convention) was taken up. Here is the result of the ballot:

Walter Underhill (VIIth Ward)	6
John N. Briggs (XIIIth Ward)	7
Justice Cole (Williamsburg)	6

At the conclusion of this ballot, it was near midnight, and it seemed impossible to choose a delegate; a motion to adjourn the Convention until Wednesday evening (26th inst.) at 8 o'clock, was made and carried by a majority of four. We should have mentioned, in the commencement of our report, that Mr. WM. W. LYON and AARON SHARPE, of the Thirteenth Ward delegation, were absent at the calling of the roll, and their places were filled by JOSEPH P. HAIGHT, in place of LYON, and THOMAS W. THORNE, in place of SHARPE.

NEW-YORK CITY.

☞ OLIVER H. LEE, Esq., having resigned the office of Secretary of the Hudson River Railroad Company, the Directors have chosen Mr. NORTH to succeed him. Mr. N. has formerly been the Attorney of the Company, and the knowledge he has thereby obtained of its interests and policy, peculiarly qualify him to perform the duties of the office to which he has been elected Mr. LEE has left for the State of Indiana, where he is to be connected as Chief Engineer with the great Indiana Railroad. Previous to his departure, the employees of the Company united in presenting him with a valuable and complete set of Engineer's instruments—a tribute to his talents as a man and as an officer.

THE SESSIONS—TRIAL OF POLICEMEN.—In the Court of Sessions, yesterday morning, A. O. HALL, Esq., the assistant District Attorney, called up the indictments pending against Walter R. Savage, Thomas Cramer, (both Policemen of the Twentieth Ward,) and Patrick McGrann, who stood charged with violently assaulting James P. Gage, on the night of the 19th March last. The counsel appearing for the defendants were Hon. John McKean and A. A. Phillips, who demanded separate trials, and that of Savage was taken up first. At this stage of the proceedings, the above associates of Judge Beebe, withdrew from the bench, and one of their seats was filled by Alderman Peck of the Twentieth Ward. The first witness called was Mr. Gage, who detailed the circumstances of the assault, as set forth in his affidavit, made before Justice Bleakely, which has already been published in the *Times*. He was corroborated, in many of the points by several other witnesses. The defence then opened, and the first witness called was an individual named Owen Clarke, who told the Court and Jury a story calculated to justify the defendants in beating Mr. Gage. The Judge was of opinion that the testimony of this witness was unworthy of credit, as he was contradicted by all the other witnesses, save one, in every particular. When the witness concluded he was ordered to remain in Court. The defendant proved a good character, and late in the afternoon the case was summed up by Mr. McKean, for the defence, and A. O. Hall, Esq., for the prosecution. Judge Beebe delivered an impartial charge, and the Jury retired for deliberation. In the meantime, His Honor called Owen Clarke to the bar, and said:

"Clarke, there is not a shadow of doubt but your whole story on this stand was a tissue of falsehoods, from beginning to end, as there is hardly a word you uttered but what has been contradicted by witnesses on both sides."

Clarke seemed flurried, and in a trembling voice said: "I told the truth, your Honor."

The Judge.—"So you say; but we don't believe it, and therefore shall commit you to prison to await further action." Mr. Vandervoort then made out a commitment, and Clarke was consigned to a cell in the City Prison. By this time time the Jury returned and rendered a verdict of *not guilty*, and the defendant was discharged. The Court then adjourned until 11 o'clock this forenoon.

—At the opening of Court, the notorious Jerry Reed alias "Nigger Brick," was arraigned at the bar and sentenced to the State Prison for the term of five years. He received his sentence with perfect indifference, and left the Court smiling.... The next prisoner (who stood convicted of grand larceny,) arraigned was Bridget Harrington, and the Court sentenced her to the Sing Sing State Prison for two years.

CHARGE OF HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Yesterday morning, John Farren and Thomas Chapman were brought before Justice Bogart, at the Tombs, by the police of the Fourth Ward, charged with highway robbery under the following circumstances: Michael Cassell made an affidavit, setting forth that on Wednesday night he was accosted by Farren, and induced to accompany him to various places in Water and other streets in that section of the City. After going from one drinking shop to another, Chapman was met, and while passing along Roosevelt-street, the complainant alleges that one of the two prisoners knocked him down, and, by force and violence, tore from his person a watch, chain, and clothing, valued in all at $50. A cravat was subsequently found in possession of Farren, which was identified by the sailor, and the magistrate detained them both for a further hearing in the matter.

COMMON COUNCIL.—Both Boards meet this evening to finish the business of the session

☞ The alarm of fire in the Seventh District last evening, was caused by the burning of a chimney in Stone-street, near Broadway. No damage was done.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—At an early hour yesterday, a young woman by the name of Sophia Monding fell from the third-story window of her residence, No. 248 William-street. Her arm was broken, skull fractured, and portions of her body so severely injured as to render her recovery extremely doubtful. The poor sufferer was conveyed to the City Hospital by the police of the Fourth Ward.

—On Wednesday a mason, named Edwin Bray, fell from the third loft of an old building, corner of Park-place and Broadway, while at work at its demolition. The unfortunate man struck upon the sharp points of the iron railings below, and three of them penetrated his body near the kidneys, causing frightful and dangerous injuries. He was in great agony and immediately conveyed to the New-York Hospital.

—In the case of Mary McGuire, who stands charged with destroying her infant, at the South Ferry, as noticed in our columns yesterday, it has been brought to the notice of Justice Bogart, at the Lower Police Court. She was accordingly transferred to the Tombs, where the affidavit of Mr. Birdsall was taken, and the magistrate committed Mary to await further action in the matter. In the meantime measures have been taken to find the lady who gave the information to the bridge master, and she is requested to call upon Justice Bogart, in order to give her testimony. The body of the babe has been grappled for, but as yet without success.

—Yesterday afternoon one of the Long Shore men, named Michael Waters, was arrested in the First Ward, charged with striking a lad, named John Ryan on the head, with a billet of wood, inflicting a deep and dangerous wound. Justice Bogart committed him to the City Prison.

—Captain Silvey and Sergeant Snodgrass, of the First District Police, arrested seven boys yesterday, named Joseph Fritz, Joseph Dillon, John Leary, Jeremiah Crowley, Thomas Collins, Edward Ortell, and James O'Donnell, who are charged, with stealing, at different times, upwards of $100 worth of lead pipe and plumbing materials from new and old buildings in the lower part of the city. These young thieves are encouraged in their thefts by a notorious junk-shop-keeper, named Brady, who has purchased their plunder at one-third its value. The "receiver" was also taken into custody, and Justice Bogart committed them all to the City Prison. Captain Carpenter, of the Fifth Ward, also arrested five more lads, between the ages of eight and fifteen years, for stealing

The Fifth District.

The delegates from the VIIth and XIIIth Wards and Williamsburg, comprising the Vth Congressional District, met in convention again last evening in East Broadway, for the purpose of electing a delegate to the Whig National Convention. It was near 9 o'clock before the Convention commenced business, which was owing to Caucuses being held in the immediate vicinity. Upon organizing the ballotings were commenced. Ten ballots were taken and all stood the same, for the following candidates:

John N. Briggs (13th Ward,)	7
Morgan Morgans (7th Ward,)	6
Justice Cole (Williamsburg,)	6

There being no choice, the Convention took a recess for half an hour, and during the interval, a caucus was held at the East Broadway House (opposite the rooms where the Conventions met, by a portion of the delegates, but nothing was effected, to settle upon any man, as the choice of the Convention. At the expiration of the half hour they reassembled, and balloted ten or fifteen times more without any result, and on motion, took another recess for fifteen minutes. During this temporary adjournment, it was understood that EX-Alderman MORGAN MORGANS had consented to withdraw his name, and the delegation from the VIIth Ward were instructed to vote for some other man, (either SCOTT or WEBSTER), upon wh

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1852.

DAILY CIRCULATION.....22,000.

A New Park.

We hope that the efforts to establish a new and extensive Park in our City, will be crowned with success. It is one of the things New-York needs, and needs imperatively. She has almost every thing else. Her material dimensions are beginning to challenge and vie with the most populous cities of Europe. The impulse of the age is upon her. She disdains the slow pace of ordinary increase, and leaps forward in the race for wealth and greatness as if impelled by steam and electricity. She opens her portals to the wandering sons of the earth, and they find here a home. She presses against the watery bars that enclose her, and sends her teeming population for a residence into adjoining Counties and States. Importunate men and companies are knocking at the doors of the Common Council for permission to carry our citizens away to sleep, and bring them back in the morning to their duties of the day. The Island she inhabits is too small for her. She invades the rivers, and has made new streets within their beds. Her surplus shipping, crowded from her numerous wharves, finds anchorage in the waters of Long Island or New-Jersey. New and populous cities start up around her, composed of those who are pushed over her borders, and who are, legitimately, portions of herself. On one side, a growing continent pours into her affluence and population; on the other, the world contributes to her resources. The unsettled condition of the Old World but adds to her growth, and quickens and multiplies the prows that point to her harbor. Her streets are crowded to suffocation. Amid the rolling wheels, the pedestrian is in hazard. On two sides of the isosceles she has reached her utmost capacity of growth. In those directions she can expand no further, unless she trespasses on the unstable dominions of the sea. She can only spread upward. New and imposing buildings thicken upon it too numerously to count. Stately piles mount up into the sunshine. Opulence and solid grandeur are appearing more and more visible daily. Our commerce is nourished by the life-blood of all the nations of the earth.

Amid this fierce competition for wealth, this intense commercial strife, there is danger that we may forget some of the quiet joys and lovely resources of life—those meditative influences that nourish and soothe the soul. We seek, mainly, for the mastery of trade. Let us not seek it, only. Glorious as commercial supremacy is, indicative of high advantage and high powers, let us remember that something is due, also, to beauty and repose, —that there are other qualities of the mind to be ministered unto, than that which can compute cent per cent; qualities which our very success would, if we chose, enable us the better to cultivate.

We shall think, that, if the project of establishing a new, extensive and beautiful Park should be successfully carried through, something will have been accomplished towards diverting the concentrated attention of the public from the affairs of business,—towards teaching us, that trade is not the whole end and aim of life.

Such a pleasure ground would exert a benign influence upon the health of the City. Perhaps no city in the world occupies a more salubrious natural position than New-York,—sloping on each side to the water, with two great rivers sweeping along her sides and sending their healthful breezes through our streets, while the Ocean floods us with its saline atmosphere, fresh with the fragrance of the wave. Nevertheless, here is a vast concentration of humanity. More than a million lungs are hard at work day and night, respiring the city's air, many of them in lanes crowded to excess, and buildings bursting with repletion. We have no competent breathing-place. If a man attempts to take a full breath in Broadway, he finds himself gasping at dust instead of oxygen. You may catch a whiff upon the noble Battery, but the eternal carts and omnibuses are rumbling around you. Commerce has usurped the surroundings. The glory of the Battery has departed. Our citizens will not resort to it, and, for all purposes of health and enjoyment, the surge beats against its ancient walls, in vain.

How few of the children, comparatively, whose eyes open on the light within the corporate bounds, survive! We have no statistical tables at hand, but we should suppose that the great majority, before they reach their tenth year, are carried to the tomb. Thousands of human lives, which, in the pure air of the country, would have survived to add to the wealth, knowledge and honor of the nation, are thus prematurely lost. That this mortality is attributable to a great variety of causes, is undoubtedly true. But if we would remove them, we must combat them one by one. We must break the bundle of sticks by separate faggots. United, they will prove too stubborn for our strength. Not the least of these causes are corrupted air, and the indoor seclusion to which our children are compelled. They are incarcerated at home. If they venture out, the danger of destruction is greater than by the slower perils of seclusion. What chance for his life does a child stand, where the strongest and most active men are in danger, amidst the thunder and rush of a legion of carts and plunging omnibusses? We want public places of resort, where the pure air may circulate without obstruction, and which our citizens may frequent for the purposes of recreation and pleasure.

Let us infuse a little more Country into our City. Let our eyes be rejoiced by resting upon something else than interminable rows of brick and freestone. Let us have a place richly equipped with natural beauty, and verdant, in the midst of this present aridity—embosomed in foliage and filled with fragrant air to tempt us from our too engrossing pursuits—well kept and guarded; and within its shaded precincts, the loveliest artistic creations—where genius may bring its offerings, and Nature and Art blend together to work out images of serene and placid beauty—open equally to rich and poor—contributing alike to the pleasure and improvement of the sick and the well, the man of leisure and the man of work.

We have no Park, now, worthy of the name, or commensurate with the magnitude and requirements of the city. A few pocket-parks, which might almost be carried off in the night, but for the statute against petit larceny,—they are minute gems—beautiful and exquisite. But New-York should have a Park of amplitude and magnificence, on a scale corresponding with her position and population, having special reference to the future that awaits her. Why should New-York be so parsimonious of her land? Is the Western World too small for Parks? Can England, with her far denser population, and crowded in by the Ocean on all sides, set apart, in her great Capital, public grounds, sacred to repose, to so much greater extent than the metropolis of the new Continent?

Unless the contemplated Park is given us speedily, we shall never have it at all. The growth of the city is so rapid that it will soon overspread every feasible position, and its tenanted blocks will render it impracticable to convert the ground on which they will stand into lawn and leafy bower. Every moment enhances the value of land. Every day's delay is of serious detriment to the enterprise. It must be accomplished soon, or abandoned forever.

☞ The *Evening Post* modifies its remarks upon the ill-management of the GOLDSCHMIDT Concerts, so far as to exculpate the Messrs. CHICKERING, at whose store the tickets are sold. We are informed that this is just; but we are not enlightened, as we hoped to be, upon the non-participation of the managers of the concerts, in the disgraceful operations now on foot; and we cannot refrain from denouncing it in the warmest terms. We still trust that Mr. OTTO GOLDSCHMIDT, if he have any authority in the matter, and we are told he has, will insist upon the tickets being sold in small lots, and to bona-fide purchasers. If there be no other means of arriving at this object, let them be sold at auction.

We are assured, through the *Evening Post*, that they had already been disposed of, and that no tickets at any time could be bought at the office in packages containing less than ten. We would gladly believe that there is error in this. Mr. GOLDSCHMIDT, we are entirely satisfied, would hardly permit such a course, simply because he is on the verge of leaving the country. There are too many friends of JENNY LIND, to be alienated; too valuable a public sentiment to be lost; and the tale of decency preserved until the last moment, and then flung aside, through a penurious itching for larger amounts of money, would tell as badly against the parties all over the world, as if it had not to be told at their backs. Mr. GOLDSCHMIDT, we are sure, would hesitate at staking his nascent fame upon a pitiful acquisition of dollars. The public may be gratified without trouble or risk, if the proper policy be adopted. In the meantime, we advise every person who has listened to that wonderful voice to forego the pleasure of a re-hearing rather than submit to the shave. Those who have not heard it, will act according to the degree of curiosity they may happen to feel at the time. And we shall always believe that it is not the fault of the excellent songstress, if Madame GOLDSCHMIDT is to be less popular than JENNY LIND.

Another Bolt!

Just as we expected! The four or five FILLMORE men who expected, by adroit thimble-rigging, to make themselves delegates to the Whig National Convention, in addition to those regularly elected, are preparing to *secede* from the Convention of State Delegates. The *Albany Register*, which has been the special organ of faction since the initial bolt at Syracuse, thus proclaims the purposes of its friends:

"The State Delegates have no jurisdiction in the premises, and *the Whig delegates will not submit their claims to their adjudication at all.* The National Convention is the sole judge of the qualifications of its own members, and to this body alone will the regularly elected delegates go with credentials. * * * *The Whig delegates know better than to trust themselves in the hands of the Free Soilers*—they know that justice and right have no weight with them, and the people will be disfranchised wherever they come in conflict with faction. * * * We trust that *not a single delegate favorable to the present Whig National Administration will meet in State Convention.* If they consult their own self-respect, they most assuredly will not—they will keep aloof from any such association. Let the Free Soilers have all the glory to themselves."

This is refreshingly cool. The *five* or *six* FILLMORE delegates whom Custom House Officers, Post Office Agents, and miscellaneous tricksters, have succeeded in electing, cannot stoop to associate with the twenty-five or thirty delegates selected by the great body of the Whig party, in the State! *Four fifths* of the Whigs, forsooth, are the "Free Soilers;"—it behooves all "*true* Whigs"—friends of the National Administration, to hold themselves aloof from all such contamination. The *Register*, trusts that "not a single delegate" friendly to Mr. FILLMORE, "will meet in that Convention." Let us see what such a course will indicate, and what it will lead to.

The Whigs of the Legislature, on the 17th of April, decided that the two delegates at large, to which this state is entitled in National Convention, should be *elected by a Convention of State Delegates*—and for this resolution, every "friend of the National Administration" in caucus voted. Not one of them expressed, or intimated an unwillingness to go thus into Convention and to act with those who should be there represented. The *Register's* special friends were foremost in urging such a course, and it was mainly out of deference to their wishes that the delegates at large were not elected by the caucus at once. Now, if this action on their part did not of necessity imply a willingness to act with the Whig delegates from the several districts—and to be bound by their decision in regard to all matters properly brought before them, we should like to know what it did mean!

Of course the first step towards electing delegates at large will be, to decide who has a right to vote; and this involves the question of contested seats. By consenting, therefore, to go into State Convention, both divisions of the Whig party consented to submit their respective claims, so far as seats are concerned, to its decision. The *Register's* proposition that none of Mr. FILLMORE's friends should go into Convention at all, is a deliberate violation of their own good faith, and intended simply for purposes of faction and mischief. The insinuation that the State Convention will not decide the contested cases fairly and justly, is an imputation upon the integrity of the Whigs of the State, which it does not become the tools of faction and the advocates of secession to utter.

There is no doubt about the abstract right of the National Convention to decide upon the qualification of its own members. But if the *Register* and its friends expect to avail themselves of that right, by bolting from the State Convention after having joined in calling it, and having virtually agreed to abide by its decision, they will find themselves mistaken. If the National Convention should consent to take up such cases *on appeal*, it would be obliged to make strict investigation into the whole case, to upset the election of delegates at large, inquire into the regularity of primary elections, the number of votes cast, whether those who cast them were Whigs or not, &c., &c., &c. It is preposterous to suppose that they will undertake any such herculean task as this.

The State Delegates, will, undoubtedly, meet under the call of the Legislative Caucus; and all who expect to be recognised as delegates at Baltimore will do well to submit their claims to a seat in the State Convention also. They will have an impartial hearing, and will meet with a just decision. A recognition by that body will be found to constitute quite as good a title to a seat at Baltimore, as manufactured evidence of an election by a meeting of bolters from regular Conventions.

Blockaded!

Mr. PERRINE has taken possession of Broadway: and, of course, navigation is at an end for the rest of the season. Mr. PERRINE is a perennial:—he never confines himself to any particular season. Neither Spring, nor Summer, nor both, suffice for his full development. He puts down paving-stones as deliberately as if he were planting them, and had to wait for one to grow, before he could start another. He has sat himself down in Broadway as the Greeks sat down to the siege of Troy. The men who have seen the commencement of his operations, will be a good deal older before they see the end.

There may be some living who remember the City's past experience under Mr. PERRINE's inflictions. In an evil hour Mr. P. invented a pavement; and in a still darker and more portentous time, he persuaded our Common Council to authorize him to lay down *two* blocks of it in Broadway. He secured a "contract" to that effect. What special spite he had against the City neither history nor tradition records. But no King of the Cannibal Islands ever went so deliberately at work to torture his victims, as did Mr. PERRINE to worry and vex the good people of Manhattan. He first determined to lay down only *one* block of his pavement at first, and so prolong the agony. Those who lived in the age when that was done, may remember, if their intellectual faculties are still preserved, the protracted purgatory into which Broadway was plunged, the cauldrons of burning pitch which sent their fumes into the sweltering air, and the deep pits which yawned beneath for weeks and weeks of that sultry summer. The work was accomplished at last;—the whole community rejoiced in the deliverance of which they had more than once despaired. Mr. PERRINE's pavement wore out in far less time than had been consumed in putting it down;—and yet nobody cared for this,—so jubilant were all men at the fond thought of having got rid of him, on any terms, "not for a day, but for all time,"

Alas! for the instability of human expectations: Monsieur PERRINE has come again! Broadway was yesterday again fenced off; four or five dilapidated Perrinians—relics apparently of the old *régime*—made their advent and swung their picks; and by night-fall, half a dozen holes had been dug, preparatory to the *second* instalment of the PERfiction! Was Mr. PERRINE absolutely unapproachable? Would he not relinquish, for any sum of ducats, the pound of flesh nominated in the bond? Unless all the resources of diplomacy have been exhausted in this endeavor, our Corporation will have a reckoning with the people, on whose devoted heads this infliction falls. Experience proves that the pavement is the poorest ever known; that it takes the longest to lay it down; that it wears out the quickest; that it leaves the pipes beneath it the least accessible; and that it is in all respects a nuisance and an eyesore to the city. Why, then, can it not be kept out of the streets?

Kossuth and his Countrymen.

One Mr. SZEDLACK, or SZEDLAKY, writes letters to the *Courier and Enquirer*, in which he adds his exceedingly small jet to the abusive torrent poured upon KOSSUTH by the Austriacized press. The proprietor of this unutterable name was, it seems, one of a few Hungarians who had heeded the first *sauve qui peut* at home, and saved themselves in America. When KOSSUTH landed, they at once approached him with an address, of which Mr. S. was the immediate oracle. He confesses that their motive was a participation in whatever funds their Governor might obtain, for their support in a useless idleness. They met with a chilling reception. The Chief alluded to their abandonment of Hungary in her hour of need; spoke eloquently of the great objects he had before him, as reducing personal claims and cares to secondary importance; and promised little and complimented not at all. Mr. S. withdraws with a heart full of enmity to *his* great leader; and acquires a sudden relish for the great leaders of the *Courier and Enquirer*. His taste for such writing is scarcely exceeded by that of HAYNAU or GÖRGEY, or any other dilettante. He becomes all at once violently enamored of SZEMERE, the red-republican, and BATTHYANYI, the double-dyed aristocrat, to whose ultraist views the middle course of KOSSUTH has been equally obnoxious. And finally, inspired by their duplicate example, he seizes the pen, and writes a tissue of silly, meaningless nonsense, which the *Courier*, with prodigious gusto, makes way for.

The first of Mr. S.'s effusions, or rather confusions, appeared on the 7th of May. He opened by stating his ground of aversion simply as we have represented it. Obviously, he and his backers had no *a priori* ground; for their laudatory address at Staten Island necessarily precludes any such supposition. All there is to go upon is the fact that the leader of the grand crusade refused to stop on his way and spend his resources, in feeding the laggard and unwilling; and that in defending his cause it became necessary to reply to and refute them alignancies of his two quondam ministers. The measure of his offence has this extent. The individual with the unspeakable name makes the most of it, and this is all he makes. The great movement proceeds, though it leave the beggar in his ditch.

Undoubtedly, his design is to prevent the contribution of aid to KOSSUTH. He says so, in so many words:

"As I have addressed LOUIS KOSSUTH in the names of eighty-two Hungarians in this City, I now address the American free people, and make my open protestation, that this money which KOSSUTH has taken up in the name of his country, should be kept back until the Hungarian emigrants, who form here the Hungarian nation, have given their opinion on the subject, and the same has been ratified by a Hungarian council."

But, alas! for the Hungarian cause, if there be any other trustee of its funds than KOSSUTH. It might be a matter of profitable speculation for Mr. S. and his friends to compute in fractions the total of all the donations to the revolutionary capital, supposing that the Committee, or Council, or what not, should undertake to remove the deposits from the Chief. Their failure to see, that the harvest they now reap springs solely from faith in his personal attributes—his wisdom, integrity, statesmanship, and sore experience—is inexpressibly surprising. It is only paralleled by the assurance of such men as Mr. S. himself, and greater men than he, in crediting their animosity towards KOSSUTH, to patriotic impulses, while jealousy and avarice are so transparently the motives.

But while we are successful in descrying more meanness than meaning in the diatribe, the members of the Hungarian emigration seem to have got the hang of it precisely. And they do not like it. Although appealed to and cited by Mr. S. as sympathizing in his views, they choose to repudiate them emphatically. Here is their

CARD.

With reference to the communication which appeared in the *Courier and Enquirer* of the 7th of May, 1852, bearing the signature "SZEDLAKY," we, the undersigned Hungarians, now residing in New-York, desire to give our unqualified contradiction to its sentiments, and to declare that we do not share them in the least.

G Acs, D D.; J Appel; A Asboth, Lieutenant Colonel; J Batory, Lieutenant; R Bardy, first Lieutenant; E Biro, Major; G Bethlen, Colonel; A Csomostanyi, Captain; J T Debreczeny, first Lieutenant; J Dembinsky, Major; G Dioszegi, Lieutenant; L Dudasz, D D; J Fechner, Lieutenant Colonel; A Frater, Captain; F Fenyveres; Z G Fothy, first Lieutenant; J Freund; Greenwald, Lieutenant; A Gerster, first Lieut; A Gyurman; F Hazman; J Horvath, non-commissioned officer; L Hraboszky; D Ihasz, Lieut. Colonel; H Kimizsy, Captain; J Keményi, first Lieutenant; W Koecher; F Kovacs; A Kelemen, Doctor; A Keysor, J Kiss, J Kovacs, soldier; H Kovacs, non-commissioned officer; H Kovács, Major; L Kovacs; J Kun, Lieutenants; L Kosztka, Lieutenant; Z E Lorody; K Laszlo, Captain; A Lukacs, Representative of the people; C Lukacs, first Lieutenant; J Mayerhoffer, Captain; J Masson, first Lieutenant; E Meszaros, Captain; M Monor, Capt; P Nacy; J Németh, Capt.; M Nyujto, Capt.; J Nyulbanyats soldier; H Oross, private soldier; J Pap, private soldier; C Podbraczky, Capt.; G Pongracz, Capt; J Radnich, Capt; H Radnich, Lieutenant; C Semsey, first Lieutenant; J Sumegi, private soldier; J Syarton, Lieutenant; A Szabo, Lieutenant; Szahanszky, private soldier; P Szabo, private soldier; C Syathmary, Lieutenant; H Syasz, private soldier; Szerenyi; Sotisz N. Sandor, non-commissioned officer; L Szpasek, doctor; M. Tausher; W Tetszek, non-commissioned officer; A Toth, private soldier; L Torol, Captain; J Villam, private soldier; C Wehle, Major; A Wunglits; J. Wolff; W Walch, Captain; J. Waagner, Major; S. Zolnay, Captain; A. Zimandy

This explicit pronunciamento establishes two points. One, that Mr. S. acts solely in a personal and not in a representative capacity in his assaults upon KOSSUTH. And the other, that the *Courier and Enquirer* was grossly in error, when it furnished the following endorsement of that gentleman's statements:

"Its sentiments are shared by at least *four-fifths of the seventy or eighty Hungarians in our city.*"—*Courier and Enquirer, May 7.*

Of the "*seventy or eighty Hungarians in our city*," *seventy-six* in the above card repudiate, in emphatic language, the absurdities of their renegade countrymen, and declare their non-concurrence in any single one of his sentiments. Here we have, then, Mr. Unpronounceable and his sponsors, cleverly empaled together. There is no escape for either. The note and endorsement are equally worthless; and do they not leave the brand of recklessness, if not of voluntary dishonesty, upon all parties concerned?

Mr. S. indulges us with a second letter in the *Courier and Enquirer* of yesterday. In this he is obliged to confess the incorrectness of his former manifesto; but falls back upon Gen. PERCZEL, whose prejudices are expected to outweigh the united testimony of that bevy of tried and gallant soldiers, and civilians and clergymen, whose names are printed above. He admits that the Anti-Kossuth meeting, which the *Courier and Enquirer* has been promising freely these several weeks, and over which Gen. PERCZEL was to preside, has not taken place, chiefly because there was no one but himself to attend to it. After perusing the above card, it is not improbable that the call for the meeting will be withdrawn. Gen. PERCZEL is known to be a courageous and talented soldier, who did good service for his country under the direction of KOSSUTH. His repute as an officer is unquestionable; but it is also unquestionable that his education, position and social connections have allied him to the same party as CASIMIR BATTHYANYI, whose opinions he makes his own; forgetting that much of what he feels against KOSSUTH will be ascribed to aristocratic predilections, and the rest to the jealousy which the soldier is apt to entertain toward the civilian. Gen. PERCZEL has fallen into bad company, though there doesn't seem to be much of it. He had better take friendly advice, and leave it to its morbid solitude.

It is to be hoped that the *Courier and Enquirer* will succeed in scaring up another and a better assailant for the object of its constitutional dislike. It is high time. There is a growing admiration of KOSSUTH, even in this community. Few men who

By the Africa.

The news from England, by the *Africa*, is without especial importance. Parliament wades through a flood of heavy business; stunned and impeded, perhaps, by the developement of the Budget, week before last. The new position of the Ministerial party attracts universal interest. It lames the Opposition, strong as the Opposition is. It was the programme of the Free-traders of all parties, to unite against protection in the Parliamentary canvas; but their antagonist eludes them, and fades away *in tenues auras*. The Ministry repudiates its creed, so what handle is there against it? The embarassment is extreme.

In France, the 5th of May, anniversary of the Emperor's death, passed off without anything to mar the festivities of the occasion. The Prince-President went through his part of the solemn mockery, and the Chambers went through with theirs. The people cried *Vive l' Empereur*, who was dead, until they were hoarse, and went home to dream of golden eagles and the *Champs de Mai*.

The 10th instant was set down for great events in Paris. The grand review of the line troops was to aggregate all France and half depopulate Britain. Then, too, it had been determined that the President should shed the raven feathers of his elective office, and don the equipage of empire. It was even said that a unanimous petition was to be handed to him on that day by the army, demanding, as an ultimatum, that he should raise himself above the level of common humanity by the height of a dais. It was the popular wish; the craving after nobility; the desire to see the various acts of a drama gone through with before the catastrophe; and the wish, or craving, or desire, was definitely settled into fulfilment. Politicians, however, held a different view. Although the rumor that an actual protest has been made by Russia and Austria against any assumption of empire on the part of the President—so fond of Republics are those liberal despots—is credibly deried, there is reason to apprehend that such a protest *would* be made, should the Prince venture upon the measure. It is argued, therefore, by the more sagacious onlookers, that the event is postponed to a more convenient season, and that once more this new Cæsar will decline the crown. He is the man to wait when delay subserves a purpose. The *coup-d'état* followed not close upon the heels of his election, and the Empire may not tread upon the heels of the *coup-d'état*.

The market circulars, it will be seen, report very large sales, at improved prices, of cotton in Liverpool. In London, money continues easy. The Bank has accumulated ninety-seven and a quarter millions of dollars of gold and silver. Increased activity was felt in American stocks, and the bonds of several of the New-York and Western Railroads had been added to the circular lists.

Hudson River Road.

The Hudson River Railroad direction have reported their operations for the first six months of the through travel and their plans of future improvement. The balance sheet of the Co., is also given, to the effect that the whole present construction account for single track to Albany, and double track from New-York to Peekskill is $10,111,000. The estimates for remainder of double track, 101 miles, of which 55 miles are proposed to be built this year, and 46 miles next, are $992,000. The construction account thus far has been funded to the extent of $6,045,000 in Bonds, and $3,739,000 shares, leaving a floating debt of $327,000 yet to be funded. To cover this and provide for the second track, a new Bonded loan of $1,000,000 is to be made.

In regard to the working of the Road since the opening in October, they show 46¾ per cent. ne earnings on a gross revenue of $584,000; say $273,000, which distributed would give:

3½ ₰ cent. int. on $6,742,000 Bonds and Debt,	$221,300
1½ ₰ ct. earned on 3,739,000 Stock.....	51,700
$10,111,000	$273,000

Touching the through travel the present season, the Directors express themselves satisfied with the plan of low tolls and fares which they have adopted, and add:

Arrangements have been made for a mutual sale of through tickets, and the checking of baggage through, to and from Buffalo and other intermediate places and New-York; and a similar arrangements are in progress for a connection with Montreal, *via* Troy and Burlington, Vt.

Dinner to George Law.

This was a superb affair—in the best style of the best entertainments of the Astor House. The well-ordered arrangements of the Committee of Subscribers were equally commendable for good taste and enlarged liberality. Few festive occasions within the past six or eight months—distinguished as the season has been in the rites of public hospitality—have been marked by the same scale of munificence, and none have passed off with more *eclat*. Everything was in keeping with the peculiar circumstances which gave rise to this distinguished compliment to a worthy and worthily honored citizen.

ISAAC NEWTON, Esq., a gentleman identified with the steamboat interest of the City, presided, assisted by E. F. PURDY, Esq., and several other Vice-Presidents. Mr. NEWTON made a few remarks, just and appropriate to the evening and its guest; and after the reading of a number of letters from invited and prominent gentlemen, Gov. HUNT and Senator HOUSTON among the number, announced in proper order, and at intervals interrupted by the several responses, the following regular sentiments:

1. *The President of the United States*
2. *Our honored guest, George Law:* Successful achievements in the Mechanic Arts attest his genius. Energy, enterprise and integrity shed lustre on his name. Fame, prosperity and happiness, to the man whose personal worth has elevated the character of our country.
3. *The Governor of the State of New-York*
4. *The Producer, the Mechanic, and the Merchant:* Identified by mutual relations and mutual interests,—reciprocal promoters of the prosperity of each other—and all eminently contributing, by their united energies, to the permanency of our glorious Union.
5. *The City of New-York:* The sails of her commerce whiten every sea; her ware-houses are stored with the products of every clime; may her merchants continue to be honorable and enterprising—her mechanics men of worth, science, and skill—and her motto ever "Excelsior."
6. *The Builders of the New-York Steamships and Steam Engines:* To the model, strength, and beauty of the one—the perfection and finish of the other—are we indebted for the proud position we occupy in the maritime world.
7. *The High Bridge:* An enduring memorial of intellectual and mechanical power, which reflects alike the spirit of the age, and the genius of man; the annals of Freedom and Civilization will perpetuate the fame of its builder.
8. *The Army and Navy.*
9. *The Press:* Free, like our Glorious Union—Freemen will sustain both.

Mr. LAW took the floor in response to the second sentiment. He spoke with feeling, emphasis and practical good sense which marks the man, the sturdy mechanic and enterprising ship owner. There was little in his speech of personal reference to himself, and that little in entire fitting taste, and still less that was not appropriate to the cause of American enterprise and American success, to which, rather than to his own merits he ascribed the meeting and compliment of the evening.

Mr. LAW referred to New-York as the State of his nativity, to the city which he visited twenty-six years ago, and again in 1834, when the Astor-House was building, little dreaming that the noble halls then being reared were to witness a scene like the present. Time was, in early life, in the age of youth, when such a compliment might have reached his vanity and given impetus to young ambition, but the experience through which he had passed, the wonderful achievements of the age which he had witnessed, not inactively or inattentively, and his knowledge and appreciation on the part his countrymen had borne in this great progress, taught him to regard this demonstration as an honor to their successful enterprise, rather than to his own personal merits.

Following up this exordium Mr. L. reviewed the slow march of Commerce in the Old World, and her giant strides in the New, bestowing a passing glance on FULTON, and the master enterprise of CLINTON, and referring with emphasis and terseness to the events, rapid in succession, and suprising in results, which have followed the conquest of California, and the trade and recent Railway connexion across the Isthmus of Panama. He claimed for them the securing to this Continent and to this City the Commerce of the World; and spoke of the East, of China and Japan, as new sources of wealth growing out of this empire over the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

Mr. L. concluded by the expression of his inability to do full justice to the subject upon which he had entered. It was too large for language; too comprehensive for the brief space, which his own sense of the proprieties of the occasion had prescribed for a reply to the grateful sentiment with which he had been honored. Mr. L. resuming all other diseases of the lungs. This medicine has doubtless the favorable about the curability of Consumption, and entitled the Medical Faculty and all who have used it, that Consumption and all affections of the lungs cannot only be cured, but that they are easily and simply cured, as almost any of the disorders to which the human frame is liable. The operation of a single bottle, which costs $1, is sufficient to satisfy any patient—if not altogether too far gone in the disease—of this fact, and even a single dose gives evidence of its extraordinary influence in arresting and eradicating the malady, by the immediate relief which it affords. There is no quack or secret remedy. Dr. HASTINGS, its discoverer, is one of the most celebrated physicians of the age, and has made a full disclosure of its history and all its component parts to the world, but wishing to shoulder the responsibility of combining to himself, for the sake of profit, a remedy which was calculated to do such universal good. And such have been the wonderful results of its operations that the *London Lancet, Medical Times*, and the most eminent physicians of both Hemispheres, are cordially calling upon sufferers to have immediate recourse to it, and proclaiming that of all known medicines, it alone has positively established its efficacy by undeniable proofs of curing Consumption and other diseases of the lungs. The great celebrity of HASTINGS'S Compound Syrup of Naphtha, obviates the necessity of publishing certificates of cures. In fact, so far as can be ascertained, it has cured, or is fast curing, almost all who have used it, and probably no person who has taken a bottle but would be willing to give a warm certificate in its favor, as others have already done without solicitation. Probably two-thirds of the regular physicians on both sides of the Atlantic are now using HASTINGS'S Naptha Syrup, in their private practice, and many of them are becoming famous for the cure of consumption, and all diseases of the lungs, entirely through its means. Agency for New-York and vicinity, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.

HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS.—A. RANKIN & Co., No. 164 Bowery, (near Grand-st.,) Importers and Manufacturers of Undergarments and Hosiery of every description, which they are selling at extremely low prices. Silk, Merino, Cotton, and Woollen Undervests and Pants, of every size and quality, made to order.

Particular attention invited to the various qualities of ZEPHYR UNDERGARMENTS, for Summer wear, so highly recommended by the medical faculty as gentle absorbents of perspiration, preservers of health and promoters of comfort.

Twenty-five years' experience in the same business, and in the same neighborhood, has shown the advantages of selling at a very small profit. Please call and examine the assortment. Goods freely shown, but no one urged to buy! The lowest price invariably stated, and no abatement.

The wholesale and retail departments entirely separate.

CRAPE SHAWLS, SILKS, AND OTHER DRESS GOODS.—The richest and best selected assortment of Dress Goods in this city may always be found at Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st. Ladies' Canton Crape Shawls, Silks, Tissues, Barages, Barege de Laines, Grenadines, Ginghams, Jaconet Muslins and Lawns, and all other Dress Goods, may be obtained in better quality and at lower prices than in any other house in this city. Ladies in search of something new in Dress Goods should visit Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

RICH LACE AND MUSLIN DRAPERY.—S. & M. E. TOWLE, of Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-street, would respectfully call the attention of House-keepers and House-furnishers, to a new and elegant assortment of rich Lace and Muslin Drapery, just received from auction, embracing the richest patterns of Applique, Tambourd and Floss work, which they offer at a large discount from the usual prices. To those who design re-furnishing their houses, an excellent opportunity now offers. Hotel keepers will find it to their interest to call and examine the stock.

HOSIERY AND UNDER-GARMENTS.—RAY & ADAMS, No. 591 Broadway, Import and Manufacture Hosiery and Stocking-knit Under-Garments, of every description. Our goods cannot be surpassed in excellence of quality, variety of styles, and lowness of prices. An examination by all who are about purchasing—at wholesale or retail—is respectfully solicited. RAY & ADAMS,

American Hosiery and Under-Garment Manufactory, No 591 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.

COUGHS, COLD, &c.—THOSE WHO WISH TO know what will certainly cure, and in the shortest possible time, the most obstinate and distressing Coughs, Colds, and all other Lung Complaints, tending to consumption, are advised to use DR. ROGERS' Syrup of Liverwort, Tar and Cinchalagua. It is a scientific and valuable remedy For sale by A. L. SCOVILL & CO. at the depôt, No. 316 Broadway, and by all retail druggists. Price, in large bottles, $1, or three bottles for $2 50.

LADIES' INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES, FOR GARDENING, house-cleaning, &c. The long ones protect the wrists and arms from exposure. Gentlemen fond of gardening or driving will like these articles. They are water-tight, and make the hands soft and white. For sale at BERRIAN'S House Furnishing Establishment, No 501 Broadway, HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, and at all the Rubber stores.

TO THE LADIES.—DO YOU WANT A RICH CANTON Crape Shawl? go to Columbian Hall, 281 Grand-street. You will there find a new and elegant assortment of the richest article in the city. Plain and embroidered Crape Shawls may be bought for $8 and $16, worth $18 and $30. Remember this! you that want a rich Canton Crape Shawl.

HOUSEKEEPERS AND ALL OTHERS IN WANT OF Bedding, Bedsteads, &c., would do well to call at M. WILLARD'S old established Warerooms, No. 150 Chatham-st, corner of Mulberry-st., where may be found the largest assortment of articles in his line ever offered to the public.

CRAPE SHAWLS.—ONE THOUSAND PLAIN AND Embroidered Crape Shawls, selling off very cheap, at SANDERS & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

BOY'S SUMMER COSTUME AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.—The Summer Fashions in every department of juvenile apparel, as arranged, but scarcely yet issued by the Parisian Modist, have already been received by GENIN from his Paris agent. The styles for boy's attire are particularly classic and becoming; and the variety of fancy hats and caps comprehend some remarkably striking piquant models. Especial attention is invited to the beautiful and delicate summer fabrics for young ladies, and also to the elegant promenade and riding hats for ladies just received from Europe. Everything new in children's costume, brought out by the leaders of European fashion is reproduced at GENIN'S BAZAAR, and the prices (which are marked on the articles will be found remarkably moderate. Clothing materials of every description for Youths and Children sold by the pattern.

GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway (St. Nicholas Hotel.

LACE CURTAINS,
Muslin Curtains,
Window Shades,
Buff Hollands,
White Hollands,
White Linens,
Gilt Cornices,
Bands, Pins, Hooks, Centre Tassels,
Loops, Picture Cord and Tassels—
All for sale at very low prices, by
KELTY & FERGUSON'S
Window Furnishing Store,
No. 289½ Broadway,
One door from Reade-st.

THE LOVER'S SOLILOQUY.

Go search the Indian wave for pearls
To deck your high-born maiden,
Or the Golconda's diamond sands,
With priceless treasure laden;
Go gather myrrh and frankincense,
And sweet Arabian spices,
And cluster round your "heart's delight,"
Love's wildest of devices;
I'll give to her whom I adore
By far an offering richer—
My face, all dressed in Lover's smiles,
In ROOT'S fair Gray'm picture!
ROOT'S Gallery, No. 363 Broadway.

CARPETINGS, &c.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 448 Pearl-st., have now in store a complete and desirable assortment of SPRING STYLES, which they are offering at the following very reduced prices:

	Per yard.		Per yard.
Velvet Carpets	12s. to 16s.	Tapestry Ingrains	4s. to 7s.
Tapestry do	7s. to 10s.	Superfine do	5s. to 6s.
Brussels do	7s. to 10s.	Extra fine do	4s. to 5s.
Three-ply do	7s. to 9s.	Cot. & Wool do	1s 6d. to 3s.

Also, Floor Oil Cloths, 3 to 24 feet wide, and a choice assortment of all other goods connected with the trade, from 10 to 20 per cent. less than last year's prices.

EAST INDIA DRY GOODS.—MR. FOUNTAIN having removed from his former location (Niblo's Garden) to No. 513 Broadway, would invite the attention of ladies and gentlemen, to his assortment of India, Chinese and French goods, as displayed at his present stand. For articles combining novelty with durability, and economy with beauty, Mr. F. feels satisfied that the many goods he has of oriental manufacture scarce need recommendation; whilst his assortment of fashionable goods commends itself to all followers of the latest mode. N. B.—Just received a number of Canton camphor trunks.

LADIES' SHOE ESTABLISHMENT.—CANTRELL, No. 336 Bowery, respectfully invites public attention to his establishment, enlarged and improved, where he feels convinced that an assortment of Gaiters, Ties, Slippers, Buskins, &c., can be found, unsurpassed in excellence and variety. Having secured the active cooperation of the firm of LABOYTEAUX & SON, late of Broadway, and having in his employ some of the most skillful workmen in the United States, he has no hesitation in asking a continuance of the very liberal patronage that has before been extended to him.

WINDOW SHADES.—A RICH AND ENTIRELY NEW assortment of Window Shades, for the Spring trade, just ready for sale. Also, a beautiful assortment of Buff and White Linens, with all the requisite mountings. Customers by calling at our store, can satisfy themselves that they can do better than at any other establishment, as we are exclusive manufacturers. Store Shades made to order with neatness and dispatch. N.B.—Strict attention paid to furnishing hotels, saloons, &c. &c. G. E. RIKER & CO.,
No. 131 Chatham-st., N. Y.

IMPORTANT SALE.—ON FRIDAY, MAY 28, ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Esq., will sell at the Merchants' Exchange, 126 fine building lots, beautifully situated on the 3d and 4th avs., and 99th, 100th and 101st.—and as the sale is to be positive, it will be a rare opportunity for the judicious investment of capital. Persons of small means, wishing a fine building lot, should by all means attend the sale.

VAN DEUSEN'S IMPROVED WAHPENE AIDS nature in the proper secretion of color and astringent to the human hair. By a few weeks application of this great renedial agent, grey hairs can be fully restored to their original color. The Improved Wahpene does combine with, and moreover, generally stimulates the secretion of nutriment and pigment; and this is the one thing needful to insure a healthy growth of hair. For sale at the General Depôt, No. 123 Chambers-st.

WINDOW SHADES.—THE RAPID APPROACH OF Summer and hot weather will soon create a demand for those essential articles of domestic comfort. House-wives who pride themselves on blending elegance with utility, should call at GREASON'

Liquor Bill.

Session of the Liquor Law in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 20.

In the House to-day, the Liquor Bill being up, an amendment was carried, striking out the clause referring it to the People. The bill then passed to be engrossed, by a twenty-three majority—and was in this form sent back to the Senate, where it was finally passed by one majority. A resolution to reconsider was pending when the House adjourned.

Maryland Whig State Convention.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 20.

The Maryland Whig State Convention assembled this morning and appointed General JOHN G. CHAPMAN, of Charles County, President. The committee appointed one from each County to draft resolutions when the Convention took a recess till 12½ o'clock.

When reassembling—resolutions as follows were reported:

Resolved, That we regard the acts of Congress, commonly known as the Compromise Measures, embracing the Fugitive Slave Act, as a final settlement and adjustment of the questions involved in them, and would consider any attempt to disturb them, as hostile to the peace of the country and the integrity of the Union.

Resolved, That we approve of the Administration of MILLARD FILLMORE, who has evinced, by his conduct of the national affairs, amidst difficulties—his devotion to and support of the principles of the Constitution—his firmness in the maintenance of the laws, and his just regard for the rights of States; and we, the Whigs of Maryland, in Convention assembled, do declare him our first choice for the Presidency.

Resolved, That the Whigs of Maryland will give their cordial support to any true Whigs who may be nominated by the Whig National Convention for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, who stand by the Compromise acts, embracing the Fugitive Slave Law, and regard them as a final settlement of the questions embraced in them; and that this Convention will not consider itself bound to support any nominee of the Whig National Convention unless known to be in favor of such measures.

Resolved, That the wise maxims of WASHINGTON, respecting the foreign policy of the country, ought ever to guide the Federal Government in its intercourse with foreign nations.

The Committee also adopted a resolution that delegates to the National Convention be elected by the whole vote of this Convention.

The following resolution was adopted, standing, by a unanimous and most cordial expression:

Resolved, That the Whigs of Maryland have undiminished confidence in the patriotism and wisdom of HENRY CLAY, and deeply sympathise with him in his present affliction.

A discussion took place upon an additional resolution declaring that the Whigs of Maryland will not support any man not known to be in favor of the Compromise.

Afternoon Session.

The following delegates were elected to the National Convention:

For the State at Large—Hon. JOHN G. CHAPMAN.
First District—George C. Morgan.
Second District—Wm. B. Clarke.
Third District—A. B. Patterson.
Fourth District—Dr. J. Hanson Thomas.
Fifth District—George Vickers.
Sixth District—Dr. Francis B. Phelps.

Electors were appointed, and after a speech from Mr. CHAPMAN eulogistic of Mr. CLAY and complimentary to Mr. FILLMORE, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The delegates from Alleghany County were the only ones in favor of SCOTT.

From Washington—Public Schools and Public Lands—Presbyterian General Assembly—&c.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 20.

The Public School children, to the number of 3,000, marched in procession, accompanied by the Mayor and City Councils, to the Capitol, at noon to-day, and were received by the Committees on the District of Columbia, of the Senate and House of Representatives. A deputation of one from each school presented a petition signed by 20,000 citizens of Washington, praying for a grant of public lands to the schools. Mayor LENNOX prefaced the petition with some remarks, which were eloquently responded to by JOSEPH R. CHANDLER.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, of the United States, (New School) convened to-day, in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, of this city, and was opened by a sermon by Rev. ALBERT BARNES, of Philadelphia, Moderator of the last General Assembly. A large number of ministers are in attendance.

The Assembly fully organized by the election of Rev. D. D. ADAMS—Fourth Presbytery, New-York—Moderator, and the Rev. JOHN N. LEWIS—Hudson Presbytery, New-York—Clerk; after which, at 3 o'clock, the Assembly adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

In the Criminal Court to-day the case of the United States against D. Ahua was continued. Mr. BRADLEY occupied the day in an argument for the admission of testimony relative to the previous character of Madame Techman; the case is still on.

Kossuth in Albany.

ALBANY, Thursday, May 20.

To-day, from 10 o'clock till 1, KOSSUTH received the calls of our citizens. Very many visited him, and were introduced by the Mayor and Alderman WASSON. The German Association called in a body, and speeches were made in the German language. KOSSUTH appeared somewhat recruited, and in better spirits, though still evidently suffering.

This afternoon Dr. HUNTINGTON's Church was filled by a large and enthusiastic audience, to hear the speech of KOSSUTH. In order to secure a quiet hearing, tickets were issued securing seats, at from $1 to $5 each. After all who had purchased tickets were seated—about 700—a sufficient number of those who had not were admitted, in order to fill the building, which accommodates about 1,100. M. KOSSUTH entered by the rear door about 10 minutes past 4, accompanied by Gov. HUNT, ex-Gov. MARCY, Mayor PERRY, Recorder YOUNG, and Colonel TEMPLE.

KOSSUTH's address, which he read, was frequently interrupted by applause. It occupied about three quarters of an hour in delivery.

He leaves for Niagara Falls, to-morrow morning, where he will remain a few days, and on his return he will stay here several days to visit our Institutions, &c.

The Money received for tickets to hear the Address, amounts to about $1,000, and the amount collected by the Hungarian Association is nearly $500.

The pecuniary proceeds of KOSSUTH's visit to this city will probably reach $2,000.

Presbyterian General Assembly at Charleston—Destructive Fire.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, May 20.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (Old School) met to-day; upwards of 200 clerical and lay Delegates were present, and some additions are expected. The session, it is thought, will continue 10 or 12 days. The meeting was opened with prayer, by Rev. H. H. RICE, D. D., of Ohio. An eloquent sermon followed, by Rev. E. P. HUMPHREYS, of Louisville, D. D. Moderator of the last Assembly.

In the Afternoon Session, Rev. JOHN C. LORD, of Buffalo, was elected Moderator. Adjourned till to-morrow.

A large fire occurred in Cheraw, this morning, on Front-street; it extended from the house of D. MALLORY to J. C. DAVIDS, destroying eight or nine stores.

Meeting of the People's College Association.

ROCHESTER, Thursday, May 20.

The People's College Association held a meeting here, which was attended by delegates from all parts of the State. S. BENJAMIN, of Elmira, was President, and H. HOWARD, of Lockport, Secretary. Resolutions in favor of a cheap Manual Labor College, for both sexes, were introduced by Hon. HORACE GREELEY. They were discussed at considerable length and adopted, as also a resolution to send an agent to canvass the State, present the plan of the new institution, and solicit subscriptions. The shares are $1 each. A mass meeting is to be held this evening, in Irving Hall, by the friends of the enterprise. Mr. GREELEY and others will make addresses.

Webster Delegate to the National Convention.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 20.

The Whig Convention of the IId District met to-day and elected OTIS P. LORD, of Salem, Delegate to the National Convention. Mr. LORD goes for WEBSTER as his first choice, but will sustain a nomination of the Whig party. A resolution, instructing the Delegate to vote for DANIEL WEBSTER, was unanimously adopted.

Methodist General Conference.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 20.

The Conference this morning voted to establish a Book Concern and Depository in California. Also a Depository in Chicago, to be under the care of the Cincinnati Conference. Addresses were made by the agents of the Foreign Missions and Foreign Evangelical Societies.

National Catholic Council.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 20.

The closing ceremonies of the Catholic Council took place to-day, at the Cathedral. The procession was very imposing. High Pontifical Mass was celebrated by Rev. PETER R. KENDRICK, of St. Louis; and the sermon was preached by Bishop FITZPATRICK, of Boston.

Pennsylvania Episcopal Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 20.

The Episcopal Convention chose the Compromise Ticket Delegates to the General Convention. It is equally divided between high and low, as follows: Rev. Drs. Bull, Howe, Stevens and Fowler, Judges Stroud, Wm. Cunningham, Herman Cope and Levi B. Smith. The Convention will adjourn to-morrow.

Meeting against the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.

ALBANY, Thursday, May 20.

The meeting against the acceptance of the Susquehanna Railroad Bill is well attended. Mayor PERRY presides, assisted by several influential citizens as Vice-Presidents.

Fire at Bath, Me.—Three Lives Lost.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 20.

The dwelling of RICHARD GIBBS, in Bath, Me., was burned down last night, and his two sons, aged 5 and 7, with their grandmother, perished in the flames.

The Empire City at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 20.

The steamship *Empire City*, from New-York, is coming up.

British Ship Urgent Ashore.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, May 19.

The British ship *Urgent*, from Liverpool, *via* New-York, for Charleston, went ashore last night on the south side of BULL's Breakers. A steamer has gone to her assistance. Her cargo consists of 3,600 sacks of salt. It is anticipated that she will be got off with slight damage only, if the weather continues moderate.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 20.

The schooner *Loyal S. Pond*, from New-York for Boston, and the *Pharos*, of Camden, both ran on Cape Cod Head on the night of the 17th, in a fog. The *Pond* was compelled to throw overboard her deck load of molasses. Lighters had been sent to their assistance.

Serious Accident at Pawtucket.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Thursday, May 20.

Messrs. LEACH & WHITE, and also a young man—whose name was not mentioned—were seriously injured—limbs broken, &c.—by the falling of the machinery in Bliss, Potter & Co.'s mill, at this place, yesterday.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE, Thursday, May 20.

Messrs. SEWARD, SUMNER, DAVIS and CASS presented petitions for the passage of the Homestead bill.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill granting to Wisconsin donations of land, to aid in the construction of a railroad from Milwaukee to the Mississippi River.

After some discussion, the further consideration of this bill was postponed until Monday.

The Senate passed the bill authorizing the President to designate places for the ports of entry and delivery for the Collection Districts of Puget's Sound and Umpqua, in Oregon, and the bill granting to California the right of way and land for the construction of a railroad from San Francisco to San José.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Deficiency Bill was then taken up, when Mr. HALE moved as an amendment, that all acts or parts of acts authorizing, or supposed to authorize, any greater amount of compensation to officers of the Navy than is provided by an Act to regulate the pay of the Navy, passed March, 1835, be repealed. He reprobated certain allowances to Naval officers as contrary to law.

Mr. BADGER replied, saying that the assaults of the Senator were wholly unfounded.

Mr. HALE rejoined, stating the justness of his complaint, and arguing in favor of fixed rates of compensation, leaving nothing to the discretion of the Navy Department. He then withdrew his amendment and offered the following:

That no appropriation of money or any bill making appropriations shall authorize the payment of any increase of pay, allowance or compensation in any form whatever beyond the amount prescribed by law in any case, unless there shall first be a specified direction for such extra payment, designating the officers to whom extra payment shall be made.

Mr. BADGER moved to amend by adding the following

Provided, The Superintendent of the Nautical Almanac be allowed a compensation of $3,000 per annum.

This was agreed to, and Mr. HALE's amendment, as thus amended, was adopted.

Other amendments were discussed, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 20.

The House went into Committee on Territorial Bills, and laid aside to be reported to the House a Bill authorizing the Legislative authority of the several Territories, to control the appropriations to be made by Congress for the support of the Government of said Territories,—and the Bill making an appropriation for the completion of Public Buildings in Minnesota.

TERRITORIAL OFFICES—MORMON MORALS.—The Committee next took up the Senate Bill relating to the salary of the officers of the territories of the United States, and to consider the proviso which makes any officer who absents himself for a longer period than sixty days forfeit his year's salary.

The House Committee on Territories reported an amendment in effect that the salary shall not be forfeited, provided the President of the United States shall be made satisfied of good cause for such absence.

A debate ensued during which Mr. CARTER said that Governor YOUNG and the Mormons had acted contrary to all the rules of decency, and had trampled our flag under foot, and abused the General Government in most vulgar terms. This is what the administration calls absenteeism. He then defended the Judges for leaving that territory.

Mr. RICHARDSON remarked that the Judges could not remain there consistently with their own self-respect.

Mr. CARTTER resumed, saying that BRIGHAM YOUNG, in broad daylight, acts against common decency. This man is retained as Governor, whilst the Federal officers, who went there to execute the laws, are driven away.

Mr. GIDDINGS said—If I understand my colleague, he objects to the immorality of the Utah Governor, and to the plurality of wives. Now, if my colleague had looked into a leading journal of this city within the last few days, he would have seen an advertisement of an accomplished and handsome lady's maid to be sold for money. To that my colleague takes no exceptions.

A VOICE—Is she a friend of yours? [Laughter.]

Mr. CARTTER to Mr. GIDDINGS—I did not see the publication.

Mr. GIDDINGS resumed. He thought it was not proper at this time to investigate the morality or immorality of these distant people. He knew what they were formerly, and while he might agree with his colleague as to the bad morals of the Mormons it is well known that there are things here far transcending those in Utah, and which are permitted under our own eyes and by our own authority. Women here are raised purposely for market, and he protested that while these things exist it is wrong to go to Utah to correct evils there. We ought, considering that the Mormons have been driven out of the States to try to reconcile them to our Government and make them good citizens by treating them with kindness and forbearance. He dissented entirely from the recommendation of his colleague to send a military force there. Without coming to a conclusion on the bill the committee rose and the House adjourned.

Sale of Concert Tickets.

NEW-YORK, May 20, 1852.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times

There was a general gratification when it was announced that in the farewell concerts of Madame GOLDSCHMIDT, "the public would be protected as far as possible from speculators." But how this promise has been kept, those who were in the crowd yesterday morning, tugging for hours to get admission to the office, found out to their sorrow, when they learned that the tickets had all been disposed of to a few individuals, as will thousands of others who hoped to hear her at her own price. One of the early comers yesterday morning, was accommodated with *seven hundred dollars* worth; it was currently reported that one music dealer had *twelve hundred tickets!*

Is this right? Is it honorable? The public have already been sufficiently plucked by the harpies who have followed the sweet songstress. We had hoped that these last concerts would be free from the extortions that disgraced the former ones. Why can there not be more than one "authorized office" for the sale of tickets for the last concert, so that there need not be such a rush at one place, and more of the public can be accommodated?

The Massachusetts Liquor Law—Governor Boutwell's Veto.

On Wednesday, Gov. BOUTWELL returned to the Legislature of Massachusetts, the Liquor Bill which recently passed that body. The Veto Message is short and expresses the Governor's opinions very clearly. The veto is grounded upon the adoption of an open instead of the secret ballot. The Governor says:

Although I could not recommend the passage of the bill before me, the chief and sufficient objection to the present movement lies against the manner of ascertaining the popular will. As a point of principle, I think all great questions should be determined by secret ballot. There is no domestic question more important than this. The use of the open ballot will divest the decision of the people of all moral power whatever. It is not necessary to consider whether a single man even would be overawed or improperly influenced in his action. A subsequent allegation that many men had been thus influenced, or that the open ballot had been unfavorable to a full expression of opinion, would deprive the verdict of its moral strength.

On the other hand, a decision by secret ballot would be final. If adverse to the law, its friends could not complain. The decision would be conclusive that the people are not prepared for the measure, and thus save its advocates from numerous labors and contests which must finally, under such circumstances, aid in their discomfiture.

Should the law be decisively sustained by the secret ballot, it would then possess a moral as well as political basis on which to have a fair trial.

A decision by open ballot may leave the law upon the statute-book, but necessarily shorn of its moral strength; and I am fully conscious that it cannot stand upon mere political power and physical force. Legislation deals with men as they are. The province of law is to render certain and secure that which the moral judgment of man has approved and moral reformation has acquired.

After a careful view of the whole subject, I am brought to this conclusion: That a measure of this sort cannot rest safely and permanently upon the mere action of representative bodies of men—that it must have the sanction of the people—that that sanction must contain the moral as well as political power of the State—that a decision by open ballot would possess very little moral force—and finally, that the secret ballot furnishes the only proper means of ascertaining the public judgment.

Two considerations have had great influence upon my mind. I know of no Government, either Despotic or Republican, which has permanently succeeded in limiting the use of intoxicating liquors, except so far as it was sustained by the conscientious opinions and practice of a majority of the people.

And further, I cannot, by any process of moral reasoning, relieve myself of the duty of resisting the passage of a doubtful measure under such circumstances, that in the certain ultimate defeat which awaits it, is to be overthrown the cause it was intended to support.

Guided in my course and in the reasons I have presented, by a sense of duty to the Commonwealth which has honored me with its confidence, I respectfully return the act entitled "An act concerning the sale and manufacture of spirituous and intoxicating liquors," to that department of the Government in which it originated.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL.

EYE HOSPITAL.—The NEW-YORK OPTHALMIC HOSPITAL, incorporated under the Act of the Legislature of New-York, will be opened on TUESDAY, May 5, at No 6 Stuyvesant-st., near the corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., for the benefit of the poor, who are afflicted with diseases of the Eye.

☞ The days of attendance will be on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from 12 to 1 o'clock, P. M. DAVID L. ROGERS, M. D., MARK STEPHENSON, M. D., have been appointed attending Surgeons. By order of the Board of Directors. C. S. WOODHULL, Prest.
JOHN J. DAVIES, Secretary.

CHAIRS, CHAIRS, CHAIRS.—COMMERFORD & REDGATE, Nos. 452 and 454 Broadway, between Howard and Grand-sts., East side,—Mahogany stuffed seats, with cane, willow, rush, and Chinese straw seats, of every variety, can be found at this well-known establishment. Citizens and strangers are hereby notified, that as we apply our time exclusively to the production of these articles, we will thereby furnish them at the lowest manufacturing prices.

TO GENTLEMEN OR FAMILIES resident or leaving the City, who may wish to convert into cash any superfluous articles, such as Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Wearing Apparel, Jewelry, Firearms, &c., may be sure of obtaining a liberal cash price for the same by addressing the subscriber through the Post-office or otherwise, who will attend them at their residences by appointment. H. LEVETT, No. 163 Green-st., near Bleecker.

MONTEVUE INSTITUE—A select Boarding School for Boys, now in successful operation. This is one of the most delightful situations on Long Island sound, one hour's ride from the city, and one mile from the depot of the N. H. Railroad at New-Rochelle, near the "Neptune House." Circulars at ROE, LOCKWOOD & SON'S.

AMERICAN HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE, PROSPECT HILL, Port Chester, N. Y., on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Dr. T. L. NICHOLS and Mrs. GOVE NICHOLS, will be at their City Office, No. 45 White-st., for consultation, every WEDNESDAY, from 3 to 5 P. M. Dr. WILLIAM F. REH will attend to City practice and consultations daily.

TO TINMEN—For sale cheap, a quantity of Tinman's Tools. Also, some tin ware. Call THIS DAY, at No. 23 4th-av., before 7, P.M.

WRITING PAPER.—A large and very desirable assortment, for sale by BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, Nos. 125 Fulton-st

FIVE HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED—To sell a new work. High wages made. Call or address (post-paid) "American Family Publishing Establishment," No. 18 Nassau-st., New-York. Room No. 8.

GIRLS WANTED.—At the Harlem Rubber Mills, corner of 4th-av. and 126th-st. a few smart American girls. Steady work and good wages. Girls that have worked at the trade preferred.

GIRLS WANTED.—A few smart American girls. Apply at No. 50 Maiden-lane.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A suite of large rooms can be had, with board, in a handsome edifice on Long-Island Sound. The view from the place is very extensive; its lawns, trees and shrubbery, render it a very desirable retreat for a family during the warm season. For particulars, inquire at No. 63 Amity-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A very desirable furnished room, with board, would be let to a gentleman and wife, without children. Location within four minutes walk of South ferry. Apply on the premises, No. 61 Joralemon-st., first house above Hicks-st.

BOARDING—For adults only, may be had at S. H. EARLE'S, No. 49 Greenwich-av. Modern built house, bath, &c. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, and two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board at No. 124 Henry-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms, in a private family, with use of bath. Apply at No. 547 Hudson-st.

BOARDING.—Several respectable gentlemen can be pleasantly accommodated with full or partial board, at No. 25 Carmine-st.

ROOMS TO LET—Handsomely furnished, to Gentlemen, without Board. Furniture and bedding all new. Warm and cold Baths. Partial Board will be given, if required. A front Basement, suitable for an office, also to let. Call and examine at No. 157 Chambers-st.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Three parlors, with bedrooms attached, with breakfast, at No. 538 Broadway, two doors above the Collamore House. Inquire on the premises, up stairs.

IN EXCHANGE.—PORTRAITS—Board without lodging is wanted in return for the professional services of an artist of ability; unexceptionable references given. Address PORTRAITURE, *Daily Times* office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

REMOVAL.

JOHN WILEY has removed to No. 167 Broadway, (near Cortlandt-st.,) where he will continue the Importing, Publishing and Bookselling Business, in all its branches, at Retail and Wholesale.

IMPORTATION OF BOOKS.—Books and Periodicals imported to order, from England and France, for the Trade, Colleges, Seminaries, Public and School Libraries, and private persons, &c., by the single volume, or in any quantity, on the most favorable terms. Orders forwarded weekly by the steamers.

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No 109 Nassau-st., corner of Ann.

AN ANXIOUS INQUIRY—OMINOUS ANNOUNCEMENT.—Can any of our numerous readers, or the authorities themselves, possibly inform us what is the precise duty or character of certain vehicles which have lately perambulated the streets, labeled with the awful designation of "Corporation Bone Carts?" The first one we noticed so significantly lettered, we regarded as the witty satire of some wag, who from the miry state of our great thoroughfares, and other rank public nuisances existing, considered that our Hon. Common Council were dead, defunct, decayed; and that these gloomy machines were conveying their unhonored relics, already festering with the effluvia of decomposition, to the new Potter's Field on Randall's Island. We met another, and another, and another of these Black Maria's, these Tyburn hearses of our dear departed civic Fathers. One was ominously and most distinctly labeled the "The Corporation's Bones Cart." This announcement was really quite overwhelming. Our patriotism could no longer endure the suspense. Could it be possible that a general judgement had overtaken and swept away the whole body of Aldermen and their Assistants, with the Mayor and their round, stout, fat Sergeant-at-Arms? And had the spirit of Cholera-retribution at length over-reached them, so that they were at once consigned, with indecent haste, to an untimely grave? Or was it that the title "Corporation Bones Cart," meant that these vehicles were designed to carry away from the Alderman's "Refreshment" Room, the relics of their sumptuous living; the picked proofs of their substantial and most extravagant banquets at the people's charge; the bones which were going from the City Father's table to be chemically changed into "very good soup" for the destitute, the prisoner and the pauper? Or can it be that these dignified and dainty persons are themselves commencing the manufacture of "animal carbon" to supply the great sugar-houses with this necessary ingredient of purification? When, where, with whom, and for what valuable consideration was this contract made? In doubt which of these theories to adopt, we anxiously apply to the authorities for information. We were told by a man, whom we can only regard as an "ignorant outside barbarian," that the name arose from some new-fangled Ordinance; some recent bribed bit of hocus-pocus legislation, requiring all butchers and Dutch bone collectors to deposit their osseous fragments in these circulating cemeteries, which belong, in fact, to some intriguing politician, who, ashamed of his own name, palms off that of the Corporation on the credulity of the public. If such be the fact, the case is one of a mean, and monstrous as it is mean, monopoly. The very name is offensive to every principle of correct taste, and the dirty jobbing bargain ensures to the Common Council every honest man's ridicule and reprobation. The "Corporation's Bones Cart!" Faugh! Would to Heaven that the false but satirizing epithet, were a reality and a truth.

SHOW CASES—SHOW CASES—A large assortment constantly on hand of every description made to order in the neatest style and at the shortest notice by B. K. PEEBLES, No. 124 Grand-st., N. Y., three doors east of Broadway. Also, Cases made of Silver, Brass, Rosewood, Black Walnut, Mahogany, &c., at short notice.

TO LET.

KINGSBRIDGE.—TO LET—With one or two acres of land, a neat cottage at Kingsbridge, immediately on the river, consisting of parlor, kitchen, and bed-room on the first floor, and three bed-rooms on the second. Rent, $130. Apply to E. D. EWEN, No. 66 John-st.

PARTS OF HOUSES TO LET—In Jersey City, well situated, near the Ferry, and cheap. Apply to Mr. COWEN, House Agent, Morgan-st., near Prospect. Houses new, and the apartments very genteel and comfortable.

OFFICE TO RENT—Part of the Office No. 61 Chambers-st., under the Lorillard Insurance Company, as desk room in the same for any good quiet business. Inquire as above.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—In Times Building, No. 113 Nassau-st., the 2d floor, 25 by 108 feet deep, entrance on two streets. Inquire of JOHN GILHOOLY, No. 113 Nassau-st., in basement.

STORE TO LET.—The 3-story Store No. 52 Cortlandt-st. Apply to WILLIAM BURGER, No 34 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE.

FLAMMERSBURG.—This new village, accessible several times a day by stages and steamboats, is situated within 8 miles of the City Hall, opposite Harlem, on the College Point and Flushing Bay, near Flushing, and adjoining the village of Strattonport, which sold so readily last Spring, and is now building quite fast; is laid out on the same scale, the streets of both places intersecting each other, and will, from its commanding situation, at no distant period, be one of the principal seaports in the vicinity of New-York. The lots vary in size, from 2 to 4 city lots, in price from $125 to $150. The terms are $25 down; and the rest in instalments of $10, which enables every person, however circumstanced, to become his own landlord. He likewise offers an inducement to the capitalist, rarely met with, as there is no doubt, judging from the past, but that this property will, in six months, sell at twice the price now asked. Being exceedingly healthy, and surrounded by scenery which cannot be surpassed, embracing views of the East River, village of Flushing, Riker's Island, Morrisania, York Island, the Palisade Rocks, Catskill Mountains to West Point, making it one of the most desirable places for a residence that can be imagined. Any person wishing to purchase at the above places, is requested to call at the office, where maps and every information will be cheerfully given. JOHN A. FLAMMER, No. 157 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs. All payments for Strattonport and Flammersburg lots, must be made personally to JOHN A. FLAMMER. Office hours from 4 to 8 P. M. Maps can be seen and had at JOHN G. FLAMMER'S, No. 31 Mott-st.

HOUSE AND LAND FOR SALE.—On the 3d-av., Fort Hamilton Road, Brooklyn, 25 acres of Land, with large Frame House, filled in. This property affords a most delightful and healthful residence, and at the same time offers great inducements for a speculation. A new avenue to be opened by property owners, secures a frontage of half a mile, so that a purchaser may sell it off in small parcels, for which there is an increasing demand in this delightful locality, which it is believed will surpass any other in the vicinity of New-York for the rapidity of its improvement in the next few years, and being just outside the City boundary, the taxes are trifling. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, No. 5 Wall-st., or OVINGTON BROTHERS, No 218 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Pleasantly situated on the line of the New Plank Road between Keyport and Freehold, N. J.; situated within a quarter of a mile from Middletown Point, and one and a quarter miles from Keyport, N. J. A new cottage House, well finished and convenient. The place is well supplied with a variety of choice young fruit trees, grape vines, &c. It is a very desirable situation for a person wishing to reside a convenient distance from this city, as steamboats ply daily to Keyport from Murray-st., North River. For particulars, inquire of S. S. WYCKOFF & CO., No 102 Vesey-st., N. Y., or the Captains of either of the Keyport Steamboats.

CHEAP BUILDING LOTS IN JERSEY CITY.—Within four blocks of the Ferry, at from $300 to $700 each, being lower price than any other property, so near the lower part of this city. The Lots can be reached in 20 minutes, from Broadway, corner Cortlandt-st., by the ferry, which commutes at $2 50 for three months. Title indisputable. Terms of payment easy. The great improvements render it certain that this property will rapidly rise in value. For maps and other information, apply to C. J. SMITH, No. 50 Maiden-lane, or to H. McCOMB, Steuben-st., Jersey City.

DO YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY?—If so, invest $25 in one of those Building Lots at Centreville, 7 miles from the city, on the new plank road. Call on G. M. BERTRAM, No. 268 Grand-st., or take the 9 or 11 o'clock cars from Brooklyn for Woodville.

J. J. BROOKES.

FOUR HOUSES IN WILLIAMSBURG FOR SALE—Good three-story Houses, near the Ferry, for sale low. Most of the purchase-money can remain on bond. Apply to BERNARD & CROMMELIN, No. 64 Wall-st., in the basement.

NOTICE.—Any person having a tract of Land, situated 10 miles or less from the city, on North or East River, or on some Railroad, suitable for a Village, can dispose of the same, by applying either personally or by letter, to JOHN A FLAMMER, No 157 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th-av.

LOT FOR SALE.—A very desirable Lot in Lamartine-place, on the north side of 29th-st., between the 8th and 9th avs., about 252 feet east from 9th-av., adjoining the residence of E. J. Parker, Esq. Lot 22 by 98½ feet. Apply to C. H. BROWN, Merchants' Bank, or No. 105 11th-st.

STORE AND LOFT TO LET.—The first and second floors of No 117 Liberty-st., at very low prices. They are very commodious, and very eligible for business. Apply to F. HART, on the premises.

DRY GOODS.

NEW AND CHEAP DRESS GOODS.—Ladies, now is the time to purchase Barèges, Grenadines, Tissues, French Jaconets, Lawns, and Prints, greatly below the usual prices, at SANDERS & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st., BARKER'S old stand.

TEETH.—The cheapest Silks ever sold in this City are now selling at SANDERS & CO., late Barker's, No. 301 Grand-st.

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE THICK—Suitable for SHOW-WINDOWS, SHOW-CASES, RAILROAD CARS, PICTURES, &c., for sale by F. HOPKINS & BROTHERS, Importers, No 6 Barclay-st., next door to Astor House.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ÆOLIAN PIANO-FORTES.—The largest assortment of pianos, with and without the æolian in this city, is to be found at the warerooms of T. GILBERT & Co., No. 333 Broadway, opposite Broadway Bank and Theatre, and will be sold at great bargains. These pianos have the metallic frame, and are warranted to stand any climate. Dealers

BROOKLYN CITY.

Teachers' Meeting.—On Tuesday evening, after the proceedings of the day were over, the Superintendents and Teachers of the Sabbath Schools assembled at the Rev. Mr. Jacobus's Presbyterian Church, corner of Clinton and Remsen-streets, where addresses suitable to the occasion were made by Rev. Dr. Hodge, Rev. W. Crawford, and Rev. H. W. Beecher.

Burglaries.—On Wednesday morning, at about 2 o'clock, the residence of Charles Mallauzon, No. 4 Boerum-street, was made the scene of the burglars' operations, by two of them breaking into the house, when they commenced ransacking everything in their way. Before they had concluded their business, Mr. M. was aroused from his slumbers, when he attempted to seize the invaders, but they made their escape from him, by leaping from a window in the second story of the house to the sidewalk. The alarm was immediately given, and officer Martin, of the First District Police, repaired to the spot and succeeded in capturing one of the desperadoes, who gave his name as being John Johnson; the other took the hall, and made good his escape. Johnson was taken to the First District Station-house, where he was searched, and $7 50 and a valuable bracelet were found upon him, which he had stolen from the house. There was also stolen at the same time, a valuable breastpin, and several other articles not yet recovered. He was committed for examination, which will take place this morning. Skeleton keys, and other implements of the "trade," were found in his possession.....A man named William Hights entered the house of Hugh Scott in Courtstreet on Wednesday, and stole therefrom a gold watch. He was soon after arrested, and handed over to the Police authorities, who committed him for examination.

Forger Convicted.—John Algier, who, it will be remembered, was arrested by Captain Smith, of the First District Police, with a large quantity of counterfeit money in his possession, was convicted on Wednesday, in the Court of Sessions, of forgery in the third degree. His accomplice, Fritz, is yet to be tried. The following are the Banks upon which they have forged notes: Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Rochester; Farmers' Bank of Bridgeport, Connecticut; Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Rahway; Bank of America, Cape May; and Canal Bank of Lockport, New-York.

News-Gatherings.—The Board of Excise of this City held a meeting on Tuesday evening last, but there was no business attended too; being in the fog about the amendments to the Excise laws. They held a meeting next Tuesday night.

The Case of Wikoff.

Mr. Henry Wikoff, now in prison in Sardinia for an attempt to force Miss Gamble to marry him, has published the following statement in his own defence:

"You have given the currency of your widely-extended journal to a statement copied from the London *Daily News*, touching my luckless courtship of Miss T. C. Gamble, which is replete with misrepresentation. My vindication is necessary; but it is difficult, indeed, to exonerate myself without seriously compromising that lady. Near a month since, I received an earnest entreaty, through the American Consul here, that I would spare her name from public comment. I readily consented, on condition that I was not publicly assailed. Some injudicious friend of hers has broken the truce; but I will endeavor to be discreet, and certainly not vindictive. Miss Gamble made every possible effort to suppress in the report of my trial such details as were prejudicial to her. I may, therefore, fairly stake my defence against the *inventions* of her anonymous friend upon that report as published, and of which I forward to you a copy. It appears therein that I had Miss Gamble's permission to follow her to Bournemouth in April last, when I passed ten days in her pleasant society. Furthermore, that I came to London, in May ensuing, upon her invitation, where I had constant interviews with her during a week, in the evening, as well as in the day-time; I then broke off my attentions for the second time, and returned all her numerous letters. To my surprise, she wrote to me again after her departure for the Continent, telling me her dreams, and advising me not to marry any one else. I refer you to these letters, as published. To put an end to this tedious coquetry, I joined her in Switzerland, to know her final intentions. I passed a week with Miss Gamble at the Hotel de l'Aucre, at Ouchy, where she gave me her hand, but not in the ridiculous manner related in the *Daily News*. At her request, I spent another week with her at the Hotel de Berg, Geneva, where we occupied the same saloon (No. 16) together. Is it necessary to add more, Mr. Editor, to show that Miss Gamble, after such extreme intimacy, not only gave me her hand, which she did half a dozen times a day, but that she meant to fulfil her pledge? Our marriage would have taken place in Switzerland, but Miss Gamble demanded that I should at first sign off, by a legal document in London, all right and title to her property, and to which I instantly agreed. This is my answer to the calumny of aiming at her fortune. The early part of October was agreed upon for our meeting in London to marry, and afterwards received a letter from Miss Gamble, naming the 6th or 7th of that month for our rendezvous. Miss Gamble arrived on the 6th, and I reached there on the day after. Why the marriage did not then take place I forbear to state, as I am reluctant to give increased publicity to the individuals who then most improperly interfered between us. Miss Gamble again left for the Continent, and I returned to Paris. In a few days I received a letter from her courier, who was deep in her confidence, stating that she was plunged in dejection, and regretting bitterly the failure of our marriage. (This document is suppressed in the report of the trial.) Unhappily, I decided, without thought, to see her again. The rest is pretty well known. I have only a few words to say on the sequestration of Miss Gamble for some twelve hours. It was admitted by her in open court, that when on her way to my apartment in Genoa, the courier showed her the address, *it was in my handwriting*, which he saw she instantly recognized by her smiling. As she did not turn back, the courier supposed that she expected to meet me. During the sequestration, Miss Gamble also admitted that she eat her dinner and supper, which is proof of a tranquil state of mind. After the sequestration, past midnight, I offered to escort Miss Gamble back to her quarters—the Croix de Malte, but she proposed to go to some nearer hotel, and we passed the night at the Couronne de Fer, returning to her own lodgings the following morning. Could she possibly give stronger testimony of her confidence in my protection? You will find this fact in the report before mentioned. In justice to Miss Gamble, I should add that she never intended my prosecution. Since the trial she has declared to the American Consul that she was urged on by injudicious friends, and deeply regrets the consequences. In justice to myself, I should say I was only guilty of an innocent farce. The promise of marriage drawn up by Miss Gamble at my apartment was of no legal value whatever. My sentence is considered in Genoa as much too severe, and this opinion is shared by personages whose sympathy it would do me high honor to quote. The honorable President of the Tribunal, the Chevalier Malaspina, thought, however, that jokes of this practical nature should not be encouraged, and deemed it his duty to apply the law. My only hope now, after nine months' detention, is in the merciful dispositions of the Sardinian Government. In conclusion, let me beg, for Miss Gamble's sake, that her friends will not seek to prolong this sad discussion. They should be content with the sufferings I have endured, and not seek to diminish the provocation I received. Five times I abandoned my suit, and it was Miss Gamble who induced me as often to renew it—*vide* her letters. Need I say more?

I am, etc., Henry Wikoff.

MARRIED.

At Norfolk-st. Baptist Church, Wednesday evening, May 19, by Rev. Thos. Armitage, Mr. Henry A. Smith, of this City, to Miss Clarissa Avery, only daughter of J. W. Wheeler, Esq., of Newtown, L. I.

On the 19th inst., by Rev. Mr. Armitage, Capt. Jeremiah Ogden to Miss Jane E. Cheeseman.

May 20, by the same, in the Norfolk-st. Church, Mr. Isaac Harris to Miss Harriet N. Baldwin, all of New-York.

On the 19th inst., in the Dwight Congregational Church, by Rev. Mr. Wilton, Mr. Wm. H. Smith to Miss Mali Ann Chesnut, all of this City.

At Hartford, Conn., on Tuesday, 18th inst., by Rev. Dr. Bushnell, Wm. E. Churchill, Esq., of this City, to Louisa H., youngest daughter of the late Elizabeth Terry, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

May 20, Anna, daughter of C. S. Sperry, aged 7 years and 3 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, 24th inst., at 2½ P. M., from No. 46 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

At No. 4 Carroll-place, in this City, on Thursday morning, after a long and painful illness, Richard H. Leyne. His remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

☞ Washington and St. Louis papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....May 20.

$7,000	U. S. 6s, '65	107	
2,000	do , '53	103	
2,000	do	103½	
2,500	N. Y. State 5s, '55	104	
2,725	Ohio 6s, '75	116	
500	do '56	105½	
4,000	Kentucky 6s	109½	
300	Indiana 2½s	49½	
20,000	do	50	
10,000	do	50	
2,000	Indiana State 5s	102	
1,000	Erie 1st Mgt. Bds	116½	
2,000	do., 2d	109½	
6,000	do	109½	
2,000	Erie Income Bonds	98½	
45,000	do	98½	
5,000	Erie Convt. '71	96½	
2,000	do	96½	
4,000	do. '52	98½	
5,000	Hudson 2d Mtge	87	
10	State Bank	102	
30	Bank of Commerce	116	
25	Bank Republic	108	
50	Bank N. America	110	
15	Metropolitan Bank	107½	
25	do	107½	
40	Knickerbocker Bank	100	
340	Ohio Life & Trust	107½	
50	Canton Company	88	
100	do	b60	83
150	New-Jersey Zinc	13	
140	do	b30	13½
100	do	b30	13½
100	do		12½

SECOND BOARD.			
$5,000	Erie Income Bds	98	
5,000	do	98	
4,000	Erie Convt. Bds, '71	96½	
54,000	do., '52	b10	98½
1,000	do	98½	
1,000	Dover Ex Bds. '55	95	
200	New-Jersey Zinc	b10	12½
100	do	s3	12½
100	do		12½
100	do	b60	13
100	do	b60	12½
50	do		12½
100	do		12½
150	do	s60	12½
200	do		13
100	Phœnix Mining Co	s3	14
21	Portsmouth Dry Dock	61	
100	Canton Co		82½
5,000	do		82½
4,000	Erie Convt. Bds, '71		96½
300	Erie Railroad	b10	86
1,000	do	s30	86
50	do	b3	86
50	do	s60	86½
50	do	b10	86½
173	do	b10	87
50	do		87
100	Harlem Railroad		71½
100	Reading Railroad		77½
6	N. Y. & N. H. R. R		111
50	Nor. & Wor. R. R.	s4m	56
100	do		56½

Thursday May 20, 6 P. M.

The arrival of the *Africa* this morning imparted increased activity to the Bond Market. The advices, both public and private, are deemed quite favorable. Several new Railway Loans have been added to the list of American Securities quoted from London; and it is understood that a number of considerable orders came out by this packet. Rents, Rates and Taxes will not be collected in America this Reward, they had to pay enough on produce to defray—

U. S. Fives, 1874, 104@104½; U. S. Sixes, 1868, 110@110½; U. S. six per cent. Stock, 1862, 106@106½; U. S. six per cent. Stock, 1868, 105@105½; N. Y. State five per cent. Stock, 1858-60, 102½; Pennsylvania five per cent. Stock, 86@86½; Ohio six per cents., 1860, 101@102; Ohio six per cent. Stock, 1875, 107@107½; Massachusetts five per cent. Sterling Bonds, 1860, 103@107½; Maryland five per cent. Sterling Bonds, 94@95½; Virginia 6 per cent. Bonds, 1857-75, 93@93½; do. do. 5 per cents., Bonds, 1886, 89½@90; Canada six per cent. Bonds, 1874, 112@113½; Boston city five per cent. Bonds, 1858-82, 95@96; Montreal city six per cents. 1857-65, 85@86; Philadelphia and Reading R. R. six per cent. Mortgage Bonds, 1860, 79@80; New York and Erie seven per cent. (first mortgage), 107@108; do. do. seven per cent. (second mortgage), 99@100; do. do. seven per cent. Convertible, 1859, 66@68; Michigan Central eight per cents. 97@98; Ohio and Pennsylvania seven per cents., 92@93; Ohio Central seven per cents., 90.

The transactions to-day were to the extent of $200,000 in the Board; prices generally firm, and Erie Convertibles of 1862, (now added to the London list,) were ½@¾ P cent. better. The State Loans of Indiana were again wanted. The Southern letters received to-day give the particulars of the Texas sale of $1,000,000 U. S. Indemnity Fives. The bids were to the extent of $7,900,000, as follows:

Corcoran & Riggs	$1,000,000	at 105.01 to 105.10	P ct.
A. Belmont	1,000,000	103.05	
Duncan, Sherman & Co	1,000,000	101 51	101.60
Camman, Whitehouse & Co.	100,000	104 51	105.51
DeLauney, Iselin & Clarke.	200,000	104.06	104 07
Millbank & Co.	1,100,000	103.11	104 51
Riggs, Hitchcock & Co	100,000	104 56	105 51
Samuel Riggs	100,000	105.09	105.11
T K Price	100,000	100 50	
S M. Williams	200,000	104.	104.07
S..M. Sevenson	100,000	102.	
J. W. Zacharie	1,900,000	103.	105.25
	$7,900,000		

The award was to

Corcoran & Riggs	$600,000	at 105.01 to 105.10	
S. M. Sevenson	100,000	102.	
Galveston Bank	100,000	102.	
	800,000		

The last two bids, being by citizens of Texas, are presumed to have had a preference, irrespective of the rate of premium. The Loan sold here to-day at 107, including interest.

Fancy shares further declined, and the morning sales were large at prices ¼@¾ P cent below yesterday. About 5,000 shares Harlem sold, mostly cash stock; the chief sellers supposed to have operated for a prominent holder of the stock in the Board. Erie sold down to 86¾, and Reading to 77, seller 60 days, and 77¾ cash. Long Island was also considerably dealt in, though the rates were not much changed. Jersey Mining suffered a further decline under pressing sales. Canton gave way ½ P cent. Between Boards the market was better, and at the close of the afternoon meeting there was a firmer feeling generally, growing, in part, out the foreign orders for Bonds.

Messrs. Jaggar & Clark, of the Stock Exchange, failed to make good their differences to-day. The business of the firm was not very large, though its members are esteemed popular and worthy men.

Money seemed as abundant as ever, and the purchases of Standard Stocks at the Board show a continued improvement in the surplus means of home capitalists. The City Banks were all firm, and several ½ P cent. up on yesterday's figures. Madison improved 1 P cent., and Ohio Trust ¼@¾ P cent.; the last a regular ¾ P cent. Stock, just now beginning to feel the improved demand for this class of investments. The tax laws of Ohio were, for a short season, prejudicial to its rise.

The Bill drawers are holding Exchange at stiff rates. The Bremen steamer goes on Saturday, but the remittances were not generally prepared for to-day. We heard of very little business. Transient Bank bills are worth 110¼; the home Bankers hold at 110¼@¾. France, 5.16¼@5.15.

The Cotton Market was very animated to-day. The sales were 6,000 bales, and prices somewhat unsettled, though, of course, a fraction higher, under the favorable news. The Brokers already begin to discuss the chances of a further considerable improvement in Liverpool.

The market news generally from the other side is satisfactory. Wheat and flour, though ruling at low figures, were in good request, and both the receipts from this side and the crop-weather on the other, formed a prospective improvement. Indian corn in good request, and scarce in London. Nearly all American provisions were firm and wanted, the Liverpool market bare of pork. The trade circulars as well as Messrs. Barings' notice, continued speculations in Sugar and Coffee, and quote activity in Iron Rails. The last advanced to £5 5s, free on board in Wales.

Markets by Telegraph.

New Orleans, Wednesday, May 19.

Cotton is quiet, in expectation of the advices per the *Africa*. The sales to-day were 3,000 bales, at unchanged rates. The increase in the receipts at all the Southern ports is now 60,000 bales over the same time last year.

New-Orleans, Thursday, May 20—Noon.

Cotton—Sales this morning, 2,000 bales; holders are asking higher prices, in consequence of some Telegraphic advices from Mobile and New-York.

Charleston, Thursday, May 20.

Cotton—Sales to-day have been 1,500 bales, and 3 of the week 8,500, at 7a8c. The market shows an advance of ¼c. Good middling is quoted at 8@8½; middling fair, to fair, 9¼@10c. Receipts of the week, 10,721 bales, stocks on hand, consisting of that on shipboard—Upland, 38,-556; Sea Island, 569 bales.

Charleston, Wednesday, May 19.

Cotton—Sales to-day, 1,300 bales, at 8a8½c, being a further improvement in prices.

Albany, Thursday, May 20.

The business in Flour and Grain, owing to wet roads, has been moderate. No change in prices. Mixed Western Corn, 63c; Oats, 42c. The receipts to-day were 6,000 bbls. Flour, and 13,000 bushels Corn.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

Thursday, May 20—6 P. M.

Ashes—Are in fair request at previous steady rates. The sales reach 100 bbls., Pots at $5 2½@5 00, and Pearls at $6 25@6 31½.

Cotton—Is still in store active, at a further advance of ¼c with sales for the day of 4,000 bales in part Upland Middling, at 9½@9¾c, and Orleans do at 9¾@9¾c.

Flour and Meal—There is no essential variation to note in the market for State and Western. The receipts continue ample, but do not meet the increased want of dealers, who have evidently become more large—induced by the present low rates and the prospect of an immediate rise. The heaviest purchases are for domestic consumption, though exporters are disposed to buy liberally at our inside figures. The transactions amount to 11,700 bbls., superfine No. 2 at $3 75@$3 80; good common Orleans and ordinary to straight State at $4 @4 12½; round hoop Ohio at $4 06@$4 31½; fancy Ohio at $4 37½@$4 75; fancy Genesee at $4 50@$4 87½; extra Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio, at $4 62½@$5; and extra Genesee at $5@$5 75. Canadian remains scarce and brought, with sales of 1,400 bbls. superfine brands at $4 12½. Southern is apparently unaffected by the limited demand being equally limited, and the sales not exceeding 750 bbls., ordinary grades at $4 37½@$4 62½, and fancy do at $4 75@$5 25. Rye Flour is in slack demand at $4 31½. Corn Meal is more freely offered at the former quoted rates; 200 bbls were sold at $3 25 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine.

Grain—Wheat is more abundant and somewhat unsettled, though the rise still exists a good home and export demand. 3,200 bushels Genesee, White brought $1 08@$1 11; 2,000 Michigan do. at $1 06 and 11,000 Canadian do. at 93@96c. Rye is plenty and heavy, with sales of only 1,100 bushels, River at 76c. Barley is perfectly unsaleable between 54 and 57c. Oats are on the advance—Northern fetch 41½@43c, and Western 40@41c. Corn is in good supply and active demand at uniform rates, sales were made of 30,000 bushels round yellow at 62@63c, mixed Western 62½@63c, and White Southern at 64@66.

Provisions—Pork is only in retail request at current figures. We heard that 300 bbls—new Prime and Mess, were disposed of at $16 50c and $18 37½c@$18 50c, respectively. Cut Meats are offered freely but taken slowly, at 8½c, @9c for Plain Sugar Cured Shoulders, and 9½c@10c for do. and do. Hams. Bacon is without any positive change—150 hds. sides sold at 9½c. Lard seems very dull at 9½c@10c per lb. Beef is firm but less active—the sales of the day not exceeding 150 bbls. Prime at $6a$7 50c., and Mess at $10c@$12. 75c. Beef Hams, Butter and Cheese sell more quickly at previous rates.

Whisky—Is rather scarce and in brisk demand—with sales of 260 bls Ohio and Prison, at 21c@21½c. cash, ¾ gallon.

Freights To Liverpool transactions were light, and quotations ruled in favor of shippers. 6000@8000 bales Cotton were engaged at 7-32d., and 9000@10,000 bbls. Flour were reported at 9d@10d.; while Grain was at 3d@3½d. To London a Bremen ship was taken up to load with 4,500 bbls. Flour at 1s 9d.; 150 tierces Beef were engaged at 3s. 6d.; and 2,500 bbls. Turpentine at 2s. To Havre—Cotton was going forward at ½c. To California—Clipper rates were steady at 45c@45c.

Sales of Real Estate.....May 20.

By A. J. Bleecker.

1 lot corner 73d-st. and 3d-av., 20x100		$1,280
1 do adjoining, 25x100		770
5 do. do. 25x100, $740 each		1,480
1 do. corner 76th-st. and 9th-av., 25x80		1,300
3 do adjoining, each 25x86, $900 each		2,700
4 do. on rear, on 76th-st., 20x100		550
2 do adjoining, each 20x100, $665 each		1,330
7 do. near above, each 25x100, $645 each		4,510
3 do. on 10th-av. near 73d-st., each 25x100, $900		2,700
1 do. corner 64th-st. and 8th-av., 25x100		2,015
2 do. adjoining, each 25x100, $850 each		1,750
1 do. do. 25x100		875
1 do. do. 25x100		860
1 do. do. 25x100		875
1 do. do. 25x100		925
1 do. corner 65th-st., 22x100		1,550
6 do. on rear on 65th-st., each 25x100, $475 each		2,850
1 do. on rear on 66th-st., each 25x100, $500 each		2,000
1 do. corner of 58th-st. and Broadway, 21x86		2,000
5 do. do. on 62d-st. near 7th-av., each 25x100		2,200
4 do. do. adjoining, each 25x100, $430 each		1,720
1 do. do. 25x100		440
2 do. do. each 25x100, $485 each		970
4 do. do. each 25x100, $500 each		2,000
6 do. do. on rear on 63d-st., each 25x100, $450		2,700

Brooklyn.—*By James Cole.*

1 lot on Clinton-st. near Fulton		2,210
2 do. do. do		2,050
1 do. on Flatbush-av		565
2 do. do. adjoining, each $420		860
4 do. do.		490
1 small gore lot on Douglass-st		110
3 do. do. do. each $110		330
3 lots corner Vanderbilt-av and Douglass-st		1,000
3 do. Butler-st. and Turnpike Road		360
1 gore lot on Flatbush-av		420
1 lot on Butler-st		390
4 do. Baltic-st		375
1 do. Flatbush-av		400
4 do. Warren-st, each $395		1,580

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—*Thursday.*—$500 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 6s, '67, 99; $1,000 do., 70, 100½; $19,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 35½; $600 do., 95, 101½; $400 Spring Garden 6s, 103½; 7 Lehigh Navigation, 33¾; 49 do., b5, 36½; 130 Penn sylvania Railroad, 44½; 50 Union Canal, 13½; 400 Reading Railroad, 38½; 25 do., s5, 38¾; 10 Manufacturers and Mechanics Bank, 28½; 20 Union Bank, Tennessee, 75; 22 North America Bank, 147½; 53 Mechanics, Bank, 30½; 12 Bank of Kentucky, b5, 111; 445 Girard Bank, 12¾.

Between Boards.—50 Reading Railroad, cash, 38½; 100 do., 39½; 100 Morris Canal, 16½; 100 Long Island, b4, 16½; 200 do. 16¾.

Second Board.—$4,000 Reading Mortgage 6s, '40, b5, 85; $5,956 68 Lehigh 6s, 87½; $16,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 35¾; $2,000 Susquehanah Canal 6s, 74; $6,000 Schuylkill Navigation Mortgage 6s, 75; $5,000 do., 68, 75; $1,000 Reading 6s, 70, 83; 300 Reading Railroad, 39¾; 20 Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Grey Hound, from Rio Janeiro—Capt. Magee, lady and children, of Mass., from the Sandwich Islands; Geo. G. Howe, do. do.; Capt. John D. Thompson, late of ship Tiber of New-York; W. Graham, of Baltimore.

May 10, lat. 29, lon. 74, whaling schr. Rienzi, of Provincetown, clean.

In brig Almatia, from Jacmel—W. H. Webley, A. S. Green.

In brig Queen Estha, from Matanzas—Jules R. Niles, of New-York.

In bark Florence, from Havana—Thos. Mustado, T. Dobal.

Miniature Almanac.....This Day.	
Sun—Rises.... 4 59	Sets..... 7 14
Moon—Sets..... 9 47	
High Water—This Day.	
Sandy Hook.....9 15	Gov. Island.....10 05
Hell Gate.....11 46	

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK... THURSDAY, MAY 20.

Cleared.

Steamship Prometheus, Graffan, San Juan, D. B. Allen.
Steamship Illinois, Harsteine, Aspinwall, M. O. Roberts.
Ship Yorktown, Bradish, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.
Ship Jas. Nesmith, Watts, Liverpool, Nesmith & Son.
Ship Manchester, Pyler, New-Orleans, Eagle & Hazard.
Bark Graf Von Brandenberg, (Pruss.) Jansen, Richibucto, N. B., Barclay & Livingston.
Brig Aconite, Spates, Philadelphia, M. M. Freeman & Co.
Brig Rufus Soule, Adams, Baltimore, Slaght, Gumbs & Baker.
Brig John Alfred, Ballard, Trinidad, Sardy & Sandford.
Brig Eudora, Mathews, St. John, N. B., Brett, Vose & Co.
Brig Hayti, Cheesman, Port-au-Prince, O. L. & A. Ferris.
Galliot Torca Helena, (Dutch) Portengen, Amsterdam, Funck & Meincke.
Brig Torno, Berry, San Juan, Cuba, H. Tupper.
Brig J. Nickerson, Nickerson, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.
Schr. Minerva L. Wedmore, Wedmore, Nassau, master.
Schr. Gov. Anderson, Sawyer, Key West, R. L. Maillard.
Schr. Ann D. Smith, Alexandria, M. Bedell.
Schr. Hope W. Gandy, Seffrey, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee & Co.
Schr. Cora, Daggett, New-Haven, Dunham & Dimon.
Schr. Henry R. Barnes, Avery, Harbor Island, H. Barnes.
Schr. Elm City, Frisbee; New-Haven, master.
Schr. Indus, (Br.) Day, Halifax, H. G. Donovan.
Schr. Frank, McMath, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.
Sloop Helen, Ellis, New-Bedford, master.
Barge Dolphin, Slackhouse, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

R. M. steamship Africa, Harrison, Liverpool May 8, at 1 P.M., mdse and 53 passengers to E. Cunard, Jr.
Steamer Roanoke, Parrish, Richmond and Norfolk, 30 hours, mdse and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants.
Ship Ohio, Conklin, Apalachicola May 3, cotton to J. W. Phillips & Co.
Ship Grey Hound, (of Baltimore) Prickett, Rio Janeiro April 12, coffee to Sifken & Ironsides. On the night of the 18th inst., off the Delaware, came in contact with a bark, understood her name to be the Pius; lost bowsprit-head, head-rails, &c; did not learn what damage, if any, was sustained by the other vessel. John Davis, first officer, of Alexandria, died on board 3d inst., of fever. Capt. Prickett reports the fever as subsiding when he left Rio.
Ship Catharine, Wilson, Charleston 6 ds., cotton and rice to Thomas Wardle.
Bark Scotland, (of Richmond, Me.,) Percey, Matanzas 13 ds., sugar to Nesmith & Sons.
Bark R. Adams, Dunscomb, Cienfuegos 19 ds.,, sugar to J. M. Smith & Co.
Brig Florence, (of Portland) Wyman, Havana 11 ds, sugar, &c. to Nesmith & Sons.
Brig Almatia, (of Cohassett) Smith, Jacmel 17 ds., coffee to Geo. Douglass.
Brig Queen Estha, Pendleton, Matanzas 9th inst., sugar and molasses to R P. Buck & Co
Brig Trieste, (of Searsport) Lanpher, Cardenas 12 ds., sugar and molasses to Nesmith & Sons.
Br brig Lima, (of Liverpool) Cales, Havana 15 ds., sugar to R L. & A Stewart, vessel to Rome & Dinwiddie
Brig Alcenus, (of Portland) Mitchell, Guayama, P R, 16 ds., molasses to order.
Brig S E Brown, (of Orland) Lanpher, Silenus, P. R., 15 ds., sugar and molasses to R P Buck
Brig Isabella Beurmann, (of Newcastle) Morton, Sagua la Grande 12 ds, sugar and molasses to order
Brig Caroni, Hauschcldt, Maracaibo April 26, hides, &c to Russell & Norton.
Brig Augusta, Stone, Savannah 6 ds, cotton and rice to Sturges, Clearman & Co.
Brig Water Witch, (of Orland) Jordan, Cardenas 9 ds., sugar and molasses to master
Schr Mora, Shute, Machias 8 ds., lumber to Brett, Vose & Co
Schr. Ringgold, Mott, Charleston, 4 ds., lumber to Sturges, Clearman & Co
Schr. Chief, Pugh, Newbern, N.C., 4 ds, naval stores to Bateman & Rudderow.
Schr. Francis Newbern, Robinson, Newbern, N.C., 4 ds, naval stores to Bateman & Rudderow.
Schr. A. Pancost & G. Wheaton, Endicott, Wilmington, N.C., 4 ds, naval stores to N. L. Mitchell
Schr. Harriet Mitchell & Co.
Schr. Harriet Mandual, Wilmington, N.C., 4 ds, naval stores and cotton to N. L. McCready & Co
Schr. Mary C. Ames, Page, Charleston 5 ds, rice to Fowler & Talmadge
Schr. Henrietta, Hallet, Georgetown, S. C., 5 ds, cotton to Ralph Post
Schr. Cora A. Lindsey, Day, Newbern, N C, 4 ds, naval stores to Schr. Mary C. Ames, Page, Charleston 4 ds, rice to master
Schr. S B Hodgman, Bartley, Hartford 3 ds, mdse. to master

Below.

A ship supposed the M. de Endil Orr, fm Havana. Also, a ship in tow of steamer Hercules, 20 miles south of the Hook at sunset.

Sailed.

Steamships Illinois, Harsteine, Aspinwall, Promethens Churchill, San Juan; ships Yorktown, Bradish, London; Phanyan, Parrish, Quebec; Sterling, Henderson, Savannah; Rip Van Winkle, Smith, Liverpool, Edwina, Broughton, Rotterdam; bark Kate & Alice, Low, Cienfuegos; brigs Ellen Forrester, Bunbury, Quebec; Taratine, Hill, Philadelphia; Rufus Soule, Adams, Baltimore.

Wind—Sunrise, S. W.; meridian, W. S. W.; sunset, W.; and fresh.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, May 19—Arr. bark Georgia, Boston. Sailed bark Carolina, and brig Clinton, New-York.
20th—Cleared, schr. Col Satterly, New-York.
Sailed, schrs. Juniata, and Vulture, Providence.
NEW-ORLEANS, May 20—Arr ships Humphrey Parrington, Susan Hicks; Oswego, and bark Emily Minor, New-York.

PER AFRICA.

Arr at Liverpool May 5, Constantine, Bunting New-York; Senator, Coffin, do.
Arr at Glasgow May 3, Ann Harley, McDonald, New-York; 4th, Statira Morse, Lowson, do
Arr at Bordeaux May 3 Gledhar, Skinner, New-York
Arr at Bremerhaven May 2, Creole, Wessels, New-York.
Arr at Rio Janeiro April 12, Grey Hill, ——, New-York
Arr at Cowes May 2, steamship Hermann, New-York.
Sailed fm Liverpool May 5, ship Guy Mannering, Freeman, New-York; 7th, Emma Field, Snow, do; Milicete, Jones, do. In the Mersey, outward bound, John Stuart, Ferris, do
Sailed from Antwerp May 3, Sabine E. Francoise, Beeckman, New-York; 7th, Maitland, do
Sailed from Flushing Roads May 4, Maria, Thuyssens, New-York; Vesta, Berry, do.
Cleared at London May 5, Florida, Nickerson, N. York.
Cleared at Newport, May 5, Melanura, Lobb, New-York
Sailed from Cowes, May 4, Havre, Mallord, New-York; Corinthome, Riley, do.
Sailed from Amsterdam, May 1, Jacqueline en Elise, De Haas, New-York.
Sailed from Hamburg May 1, Lewetzow Leikendorf, Gunther, New-York
Sailed from Cuxhaven May 2, Sir Robert Peel, Wienholtz, New-York
Sailed from St. Michaels April 23, Truxillo, ——, New-York
Sailed from Dublin May 5, Mersey, Armstrong, New-York.
Sailed from Gravesend May 6, Merrick, ——, New-York.
Spoken, &c—May 3, off the Coast of Kent, Eng., ship Hysten & Swicher, fm. Orleans for Hamburg
May 2, passed Deal, Sophia, fm. New-York for Riga; Hedwig, fm. Charleston for Stettin; 3d, Catharine, fm. New-York for Amsterdam; Am ship Virginia Ann, fm Stettin for Cette, Edmund, fm. Bremen for New-Orleans
May 5, off Dover, Kathleen, fm Boston for Rotterdam
May 2, Dutch bark Japara, fm. Baltimore for Rotterdam, ashore in Compton Bay, has been got off and towed into Cowes, with masts and fore masts cut away, and trifling damage to upper works; cargo between decks got out in good condition; balance damaged by water
May 4, off Salcome, Am ship Silas Richards, of Richmond, Va., fm New-York for Hamburg
No date, off Plymouth, Vandalia, fm. Baltimore for Bremen, Bremen ship Mina, fm. New-York for do
No date, lat 36 N., lon 46 25 W., by the J. Bogart at Havre, brig Zephyr, fm. Newcastle for New-York, with loss of mainmast, broken rail and bulwarks stove; topmast studdingsail set on a spar at the main.
April 8, lat. 24 N., lon. 37 W., Grey Eagle, of Philadelphia, for Rio.
No date, off Portland, bark Peter Godeffroy, fm. New-Orleans for Hamburg, all well
April 28, off the Start, Hudson, fm. Savannah for Bremen.
April 13, off Cape de Gatte, Matchless, fm. Palermo for New-York.
April 17, lat. 41 N., lon. 42 W., Urxent, fm. Belfast for New-York.
April 22, lat 46 lon. 11, Dutch bark Sir Isaac Newton, for New-York
April 10, lat. 26 N., lon. 35 W., Loo Cheo, fm. Boston for Maoras and Calcutta.
March 28, an Am schr., with the Am flag nailed to a spar, dismasted, waterlogged and abandoned, was passed in lat. 34, lon. 48, by Eliza Keith, at Glasgow.

Disasters, &c.

The ship Grey Hound, Prickett, at this port from Rio Janeiro, reports that the whaleship Garonne, Shearman, from Sandwich Islands for New-Bedford, with 3,000 bbls. oil, put into Rio April 8, in distress, leaky; was obliged to start 1,200 bbls. oil to lighten the ship. The pumps were continually going to keep the ship free. She had experienced a heavy gale from N.E., and was 14 days before arriving at Rio. She would return home after repairing.

Spoken, &c.

No date, lat 21 10, lon. 74 30, brig Whittaker, of Goldsboro, fm. Aux Cayes for New-York.
May 19, off Egg Harbor, fishing schr. Sarah Jane, of Newburyport, 80 bbls. mackerel.
May 19, at 9 A. M., lat. 40 32, lon. 66, was passed packetship Roscius, fm. Liverpool for New-York.
11th inst., off Double-Head Shot Keys, exchanged signals with schr. Telegraph, bound north.
May 9, lat. 29, lon. 79 30, was passed bark Scotland, steering N.W.
May 10, was seen a large steamer with three masts, with yards on the fore, apparently at anchor, 10 miles S E. of Cape Florida.
May 12, lat. 29½, lon. 79½, was seen a large ship steering N. with the letter H. in her foretopsail.
May 14, lat. 32 30, lon. 77 28, was passed the wreck of a large vessel; appeared to be about 600 or 700 tuns; one broadside out, painted black, with a wide white streak; she appeared to have been a long time in that situation.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro April 12, ships John Jay, Benjamin, (who died at Rio April 8, of the fever,) of New-York, for California, one.; Tiber, (late Thompson, who has come to New-York,) for Lima; Charles Mallory, Parker, for Liverpool; steamer S. R. Lewis, fm. New-York for California; barks Kirkland, Cook, for Liverpool; Girard, Chase, for New-York; Rainbow, Caton, for Baltimore; Iowa, Kirch, do.; R. H. Douglas, Peterson, do.; Frances Watts, Bernsee, for New-York; brigs Camargo, Gordon, for Cape of Good Hope; Mary

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

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THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every Saturday morning, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I....NO. 212. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Rev. W. H. Miller**, President of the Methodist Protestant New-York Annual Conference, will preach three times to-morrow, at the usual hours, in the Methodist Protestant place of worship, corner of Hudson and Christopher-sts. Entrance in Christopher-st. over the Hardware store.

☞ **The World's Conversion.**—"Ask of me, and I will give thee the heathen for thine inheritance."—L. D. MANSFIELD will preach from this text on SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the Church of the Second Advent, corner of Bowery and Hester-st. Preaching also at 10½ o'clock and 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

☞ **The Ninth Lecture of a Course** on the Future Destiny of Man, will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENING at a quarter before 8 o'clock, in the Evangelical Lutheran Church, in Mulberry st. near Grand. Subject:—"Is Heaven a place? Where is it and what is the nature of its enjoyments?"

☞ **Protestant Episcopal Free Church** OF ST. JUDE, No. 25 6th-av., opposite Amity-st., Rev. H. D. WARD, Rector.—Families who have moved into the vicinity, are invited to take free seats in this Church. Services, 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., on SUNDAYS. Sunday School, morning and afternoon.

☞ **Fifth Universalist Society.**—Rev. NELSON SNELL will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, and the Rev. E. H. CHAPIN in the afternoon, (hours of service 10½ and 3½ o'clock, in the Lecture room of University Medical College, 14th-st., near 3d-av. The public are respectfully invited. Seats free.

☞ **Christian Manliness.**—A Discourse on the above subject will be delivered by the Pastor, Rev H. O. SCHERMERHORN, in the Fourth Congregational Church, 18th-st. between 6th and 7th avs. TO-MORROW AFTERNOON. Service at 10½ A. M and 3½ P M.

☞ **Divine Worship.**—The Church, (waiting the return of the Saviour,) Elder J. J. PORTER, Pastor, meet EVERY SABBATH at the usual hours, in the new Chapel on 7th-av., between 11th and 13th-sts. Families in the vicinity are respectfully invited to assemble with.——Seats are free.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Muenscher**, Rector of St Paul's Church, Mount Vernon, Ohio, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st, between Essex and Norfolk-sts, on SUNDAY EVENING, May 23. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Elder Samuel S. Snow** will preach the Judgment, TO-MORROW, three times, at Union Buildings, No 163 Bowery. Seats free Evening, Subject, "The Seven Last Plagues."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **At a Meeting of the Students** of the New-York Free Academy, held on the 20th day of May, 1852, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., has lately resigned his position as Professor of the Belles Lettres in this Institution, in which he has labored faithfully and successfully from its opening, and *Whereas*, we desire to express our esteem and admiration for his sound scholarship, and excellent moral qualities; therefore,

Resolved, That we sincerely regret the loss which we sustain by the resignation of our respected Instructor, whose character as a gentleman, and abilities as a Professor, have endeared him to all those who have experienced the pleasure and enjoyed the advantages of his instructions.

Resolved, That we feel grateful to him for the kind attention and unwearied assiduity which he has ever devoted to the welfare of those committed to his charge, and to the various duties pertaining to his department.

Resolved, That he departs with our best wishes for his future welfare, and our firm belief that, in the mercy of Providence, he will be as useful in the position he is about to assume as in that which he held in our Institution.

Resolved, That we present him some suitable testimonial of our great esteem and high regard for the faithful manner in which he has performed his duties as Professor of the Belles-Lettres in the New-York Free Academy.

(Signed) J. R. BRANT, Chairman.

J. W MASON, Secretary.

☞ **Third Manhattan Building Association.**—The third regular monthly meeting of the above Association will be held at No 430 Broome-st., (entrance in Crosby) on MONDAY EVENING, May 24, at 8 o'clock, when shares will be offered for redemption. The Office of this Association has been removed to No. 61 Chambers-st. under the Lorillard Insurance Company. This Association is rapidly filling up; they have two-thirds of their Shares already subscribed for. All who wish to join a Building Association, will find this to their advantage, as it is nearly full, and they wish to close their books. Those wishing to join can close by calling at the Secretary's office, No. 61 Chambers-st; or at the meeting next Monday evening. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., to receive subscriptions and dues.

JAMES S LIBBY, President.

DAVIS COLLAMORE, Vice-President.

J. W. WESTON, Secretary, No. 61 Chambers-st.

☞ **Notice.**—To the officers and members of New-York Lodge, No. 3, Protestant Association, to attend a General Meeting on Tuesday Evening, May 25, as there is business of importance to be transacted, concerning the Lodge. By order of WILLIAM MCCLOY, W Master.

THOMAS MINNIS, Recording Secretary

☞ **The Members of Mount Vernon Division**, No 47, S of T, are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the Division on MONDAY EVENING, May 24, as the resolution of surrendering their Charter comes up for action. By Order of the Division

JOEL CLARK, W. P.

☞ **Observe.**—Dress Boots with Patent Shanks, $2.50 Patent Leather Boots $5.50. All styles of Patent Leather Gaiters and Shoes of the best quality, cheaper than elsewhere, at A. BAKER'S, No. 30 Beekman-st.

☞ **Post-Office, New-York.**—NOTICE.—The European Mails per U. S. Mail steamship WASHINGTON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, May 22 at 10½ A. M.

WM. V. BRADY, P M.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company.**—Capital stock $200,000 Shares $100 each.

FRANCIS H RUGGLES, President.

THOS. E. HASTINGS, Secretary.

Office of Sale and Transfer of Stock, No. 66 Beaver-st. New-York.

FROM SANTA FE.—WM. ALLEN, Esq., late Secretary of the Territory of New-Mexico, was a passenger in the steamer *St. Ange*, from the Missouri River, and arrived at a late hour on Thursday night. Mr. ALLEN left Santa Fé on the 11th of April, in company with Mr. AUBREY, and performed the journey without molestation from any quarter. They traveled a new route, which is represented as being some seventy-five miles shorter than the Cimarone route. When Mr. ALLEN left Santa Fe, everything was quiet, and he is of opinion that the rumors of insurrection or disaffection on the part of the Mexicans, are all greatly exaggerated. Gov. CALHOUN was recovering, slowly, from his disease. It was not known when he would leave for the States, but it was quite certain that he would not be able to do so for some time. Trade was very dull in Santa Fe.—*St. Louis Republican, May* 15.

SEIZURE OF THE STEAMSHIP FANNY AT SAVANNAH.—The Savannah *Morning News* says:—"We understand that this steamship, whose arrival here on Saturday from New Orleans, with passengers bound for California, we noticed in our paper of Monday morning, was seized yesterday by the collector of the port for a violation of the revenue laws, in taking a greater number of passengers than is allowed by the regulations. A custom house officer was placed on board of the vessel, who has her now in charge. The appearance of this vessel in our port, under the circumstances, has been a subject of much speculation. The great number of passengers, and insufficient provision for the voyage have excited suspicion of gross deception, and it is a matter of surprise that the vessel was permitted to leave the port of New Orleans. We understand that the passengers number some 350, and that the passage money paid by them amounts to upwards of $35,000.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN PENNSYLVANIA.—At the Diocesan Convention in Philadelphia, on Thursday, the appointment of a Committee to devise some mode of procuring for the country clergy a more adequate support was read. The mover in advocating his proposition, stated, as a fact presented by the statistics of the last Convention, that fourteen parochial ministers had during the year received from their parishes, an aggregate of $2,513, not more than is paid on the average to each of the laity clergy; the average to the fourteen country ministers being but $179 50! The resolution was adopted and a Committee appointed.

The Western *Horticultural Review*, in speaking of the Western vine-trade, says there are at least 1,200 acres of wineyards around Cincinnati alone, giving employment to no less than 600 efficient laborers, at an annual cost of $120,000, producing in moderately favorable seasons, 240,000 gallons of wine. A considerable portion of this wine falls into the hands of wine coopers, and is converted into sparkling wine, or champagne. Most of of those engaged in the culture of the vine have families to support. It is calculated that the wine interest in Hamilton County, O., affords subsistence directly and indirectly to two thousand industrious and sober people—a drunken vine dresser being a rarity.

The Missouri River is now represented as being freer from snags and sand-bars than it has been known for years. Boatmen account for it in the following manner: The immense and heavy masses of ice which ran for weeks after the breaking up of the river this Spring, cut off and broke to pieces the majority of the most formidable snags, and also served to level the bed of the river, and where a prominent tow-head or sand-bar obstructed the free passage of the ice, they were soon whittled away and forced to follow the current.

Mr Brown, of the Virginia House of Delegates, has introduced a perfectly original plan for getting rid of the free negroes in that State. He proposes that the overseers shall hire out free negroes and mulattoes till they have earned a fund sufficient to defray the expenses of transporting them from the State. If they do not earn sufficient for that purpose in five years, then they are to be sold as slaves.

The conjecture that the figure head which is reported to have been cast ashore on the Island of Bermuda, was that of the ill-fated steamship *President*, is contradicted by a more current supposition that the fragments belonged to the ship *Senator*, which recently put into Fayal in distress.

A Washington letter in the Baltimore *Patriot* announces the death of John Howard Payne, Esq., American Consul at Tunis, and the author of several dramatic works, and a number of other literary productions, including the popular song of "Home, Sweet Home."

Rev. Calvin E. Stowe, D. D., has been appointed Professor of Biblical Literature, in Andover Seminary, and has accepted. He will be inaugurated in September. This appointment is to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Professor Edwards.

By a letter of recent date, addressed to the family of Mr. Sugdeen Randall of Philadelphia, intelligence had been received that gentleman was murdered on the 27th April last, at San Juan del Sud, Nicaragua.

The Wisconsin fisheries promise rich returns for the present season.

New-York Daily Times.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Budget—D'Israeli's Speech—Political Movements—Public Dinners—General News, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

LONDON, Friday, May 7, 1852.

Within a few hours of my last letter being dispatched, the Chancellor of the Exchequer was duly delivered of his Budget,—and a beautiful thing in its way it is. It is certainly unique of its kind, for assuredly no financial exposition at all resembling it was ever heard of. The late Chancellor of the Exchequer had his famous "brick-dust budget," which he was compelled to withdraw almost as soon as he propounded it; that of DISRAELI will be remembered as the "bubble budget," for this plain reason, that, as Sir Charles Coldstream would say, "there's nothing in it." It imposes no new tax, and modifies no old one. It asks for a little more money to carry on the Kaffir war, and demands a continuance of the wine tax. It leaves the whole frame-work of our fiscal arrangements untouched, and takes no cognizance of any popular clamor for the removal of paper and advertisement duties, or any other obnoxious impost which our political sages are in the habit of denouncing so vigorously on platforms at public meetings. Instead of all this, the public have been treated to some eloquent truisms on taxation, coupled with some profound deductions as regards the relative advantages of taking money directly from the pockets of the people, or going a more artful and circuitous way to work, in performing that hateful yet necessary operation.

No doubt it requires some courage gravely to propose such a Budget as this. I doubt whether any other man in the House but DISRAELI could have done it. But not only did he perform the task, but he did it well. Everybody admits this, from the late blundering Budget-maker, Sir CHARLES WOOD, to Quaker BRIGHT. And strange as it seems, no Chancellor of the Exchequer, of late years, has been complimented half so much as was DISRAELI at the conclusion of his speech; and what sounds stranger still, he got more praise from the Liberals than from his own party. The explanation is, that about half his oration was devoted to showing the beneficial results of Free Trade, and the adoption of the policy of PEEL. This part of his speech must have been wormwood to some of his friends, to whom the memory of PEEL and his policy are equally detestable. Considering, moreover, that this same Mr. DISRAELI was the man by whom poor PEEL was worried almost to his grave, his praise of the deceased statesman savors of consummate impudence—a quality in which he is very highly favored. In other respects, however, the Budget—even though it collapses into nothing when you attempt to grasp it—was, after all, the best that could have been brought forward under the circumstances in which the Ministry now stand. In their provisional condition, no great financial changes were allowable. First let it be seen whether the country will tolerate a DERBY Ministry—which, in its disgust for the Whigs, it possibly may do—and after that point is settled, Mr. DISRAELI may display his genius for finance, if he pleases. Meanwhile, he has rather gained than lost ground by the discretion he has evinced in doing nothing! For a financier, the faculty is a rare one; and the cleverness with which the job has been achieved in this instance, renders it the more commendable.

ROYAL ACADEMY DINNER.

The Royal Academy dinner took place this evening, after the promulgation of the Budget; and in addition to a goodly number of artistic and literary celebrities, several Ministers and Ex-Ministers were included among the guests. The exchange of civilities between the latter was rather alarming—being much too marked and palpable to be quite sincere. Mr. DISRAELI said some very pretty things of Lord JOHN RUSSELL as a statesman, at the same time confessing his own short-comings with the most edifying humility. Lord JOHN, on his side, though somewhat more costive in his compliments, rendered homage to the brilliant talents of the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the successful use he has made of them. Such displays of politeness between political opponents are always suspicious, and generally the prelude to hard hits at the first convenient opportunity. Everybody knows that Lord JOHN spares nobody when the right time of attack has arrived, while DISRAELI's bitterness and savage retorts are thickly scattered in the pages of HANSARD. Over the dinner table, when neither has anything to gain or lose, they seem as gracious as possible, and under the soothing convivialties of the moment, I dare say, feel extremely amiable. But just let either of these redoubted politicians spy his opportunity in Parliament for hitting his adversary "on the raw," and you will see with what alacrity he will avail himself of it. At the festive board, however, it is proper that there should be all "velvet," and no "claw," and such seems to have been the case at the artistic gathering I have commemorated.

PROSPECTS OF THE SESSION.

The prospect of a brief session grows more distant than ever. Notwithstanding the professed desire of all parties to cut matters as short as possible, there are just as many heavy debates and as many long speeches as usual. The columns of the daily papers groan with the weight of parliamentary oratory; and their readers would groan, too, were they obliged to wade through it. Fortunately, this difficulty is provided for in the neat summary given of the night's debates, through which, in a few minutes, the reader is made perfectly cognizant of what was done, if not of all that was said, the previous evening in Parliament. This is a very benevolent arrangement on the part of the editors, which cannot be too much admired, since a man is thus set up with a decent stock of information for the day, without much loss of time or strain upon the intellect. In proof of the legislative love of oratory, may be instanced the two nights' debates on the Militia bill, supplementary to the original discussions, which took place at the beginning of the week, on the motion of Mr. COBDEN for returns of our naval force on active service and in reserve. Although it was simply debating over again what had been already decided, every orator rushed to the forum as eagerly as if the subject possessed the gloss of novelty; and nobody complained of the waste of that invaluable article, time. It is rather remarkable, too, that there was more nonsense uttered in the later debates than the first. More discrepancies about facts and opinions, and wilder absurdities were broached, touching our national defences, than any former discussion had yielded. The result was that the COBDEN party were outvoted by 285 to 76, and the policy of taking our chance of invasion, as advocated by them, decisively condemned. The bill, nevertheless, will have to encounter plenty of perils in Committee, and its popularity is a very doubtful affair in the country, despite the votes of the Commons.

MEETING OF AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

A meeting of authors and publishers took place on Tuesday, under the auspices of Mr. JOHN CHAPMAN, one of the leaders of the malcontents in the booksellers' quarrel. Mr. CHARLES DICKENS, Mr. ROBERT BELL, and other authors of celebrity, who spoke on the question, sufficiently indicated the feeling of the pen-and-ink brotherhood on the question at issue. I need hardly say it was not in favor of the great publishers, or the restrictive system they advocate. The conclusion is a tolerably obvious one, that small profits and lower prices will increase the number of book purchasers, and enlarge the trade; and this deduction was arrived at without much difficulty at the meeting referred to. Some stringent resolutions were passed, but the assembled authors and publishers very properly repudiated the arbitration of Lord CAMPBELL, and will not be bound by his decision. The question is therefore likely to be left to settle itself in the course of events, and it will be rather odd if the great publishers, however closely leagued together, can maintain the principle of monopoly prices in defiance equally of free trade and common sense.

SIR JAMES BROOKE.

The Rajah of Sarawak, Sir JAMES BROOKE, so much abused by JOSEPH HUME in Parliament, and the "Aborigines' Protection" Society out of it, was feasted at the London Tavern, a few days ago, by about three hundred of the leading merchants and magnates of the city, by way of consolatory tribute for the attempts made to damage his character. This culinary homage I believe to have been well deserved, and creditable alike to all parties. The canting orators who take "aboriginal" cut-throats under their pious protection, have experimentalized too far on public credulity, in trying to make the public believe that the Rajah did wrong in taking measures to destroy the strongholds of the Dyacks and the other piratical scoundrels in the Eastern Archipelago. All the humbug circulated on this subject was put down in a masterly manner by the plain tale told by Sir JAMES, whose "unadorned eloquence" made the walls of this far-famed Tavern echo with the cheers of his hearers. Having been present at this grand convivial demonstration, I can vouch for the effect of his oratory, which fairly took everybody by surprise, and scattered to the winds all the charges got up against him. Happily for JOSEPH HUME, he was not there; had he been present, he would have got such a "gooseing" as he never yet experienced.

PUBLIC DINNERS.

The public dinner season, by the way, has set in with great severity. All the friends and supporters of all the charitable institutions in London, are having their annual festivals, and the vast resources of the London Tavern are now worked at high pressure point. Half a dozen large dinners are taking place daily, at that celebrated hostelry, and proportionate numbers at the Freemason's and other great establishments. The dinners eaten and wine drank in the sacred cause of charity is indeed immense. Nothing in London is more remarkable than this swarm of charitable festivals, at this season of the year. No society or institution stands the ghost of a chance of success that cannot get up a well attended dinner, good stewards and a respectable chairman. The latter is an important point, and all our leading men, who have achieved any notoriety, are besieged with applications to preside. A Duke or Marquis is a great card, but Lords and men of less degree are also in great demand, by way of stimulus to the impulses of the benevolent on those convivial occasions. As these dinners abound more and more yearly, they are doubtless found to answer admirably in drawing out the surplus guineas of those who love a good "spread," and are not disinclined to be charitable. The system harmonises with the characteristics of John Bull; he loves to associate his kindly impulses with festive enjoyment. The one, in fact, helps the other; the good wine is the oil that makes the flame of charity burn brighter, and while that is the result, conviviality will be deemed the best cement for the subscribers of these institutions, and a capital ally in the cause of benevolence and humanity.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

The civic speculators, who have bought the Crystal Palace for £70,000, are believed to have made a good bargain—a supposition strengthened by the asserted fact that they have been offered a still larger sum by other parties. Where it will oe re-erected and what will be its destination are mysteries yet to be solved. Whether the Earl of Carlisle and other public men of high character, who offered to become trustees before the question was decided of retaining the site in Hyde Park, will still take an interest in its fate is very doubtful; but unless it can be rendered in some way or other a semi-national undertaking, I have small faith in its ultimate success. If it is to be transformed into a mere metropolitan exhibition, dependent on such meretricious attractions as an enterprising manager or "showman" may think best calculated to draw, there is no foreseeing what "base uses" it may come to. The thing, however, is now out of the hands of the official authorities, and must take its chance with other speculations.

GENERAL ROSAS.

General ROSAS, who was so courteously received by our official authorities on his landing, the other day, at Plymouth, and who is so cordially detested by everybody who knows his blood-stained history, will have cause to remember his coming to this country, if only on account of the hearty abuse lavished upon him. Besides the *Times*, most of the influential journals have expressed themselves as the organs of honest opinion should do concerning the remorseless acts of which this deposed despot has been guilty; and even the aristocratic classes will be somewhat shy of countenancing such a man, and especially so, if it be true, as was stated the other evening by the Earl of MALMESBURY, that ROSAS, so far from being the rich man he was represented, is extremely poor. If this be the case, ROSAS could not have had time to carry off the treasures he had accumulated. I have great doubts, nevertheless, touching this alleged poverty. He was too cunning a tyrant to have left himself at the mercy of fortune, while the means of enriching himself were at his command. If, however, he be really stripped of wealth, he need expect small favor and few invitations from the aristocracy, while he will get a rough reception from the mobility, should he show himself much in public. This will be purchasing a refuge rather dearly. Against the sharp strictures of the press, he can still appeal to the law of libel, which is particularly favorable to rascals of the ROSAS description, and cares little for the truth, provided damage to personal character can be proved, a thing about which ROSAS will have no sort of difficulty.

MAY MEETINGS.

The May meetings are now in all their pride and glory at Exeter Hall. Professors of every Christian sect, save Roman Catholics, are holding their annual gatherings at this far-famed religious rendezvous, missionary meetings being predominant over all others. It is from these meetings that one may get a notion of the large sums raised for pious purposes in this country. Churchmen, Wesleyans, and Dissenters in general, all take their turn, and not unfrequently are seen pouring forth their spiritual eloquence at the same time in the building. There is not one of them, however, but has a sharp eye to temporal as well as spiritual results. Indeed the prime object of these pious assemblages is money, and the selection of the oratorical "stars" who figure at them is nicely calculated, with a view to the effect on the pockets of their hearers. At these meetings they gather their annual harvest, or, to adopt another metaphor, collect the sinews of war for another campaign against the arch-enemy, Satan. Luckily for them, the "Prince of Darkness" is a tough adversary, and still maintains a hard fight against his sanctified foes; and while that is the case, a good plea will never be wanting for fresh appeals for more money, and we shall not cease to have religious meetings at Exeter Hall. I may just add that there is a fair sprinkling of Americans on the platform at many of these meetings, and that when the vexed question of negro slavery in America is brought on the carpet, it is productive of no very complimentary "yelling" at the expense of the "evangelical" advocates of the slavery system.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Court Martial has been held on the surviving officers of the *Birkenhead*, a verdict of acquittal being unanimously pronounced. No new fact of importance was brought to light, the calamity being solely ascribable to the commander of the vessel going too close in shore—a system of nautical "close shaving" which, it may be hoped, will be checked by the repeated occurrence of such lamentable catastrophes from this cause.

The subject of improved fire-arms is receiving a fair share of public attention. With a view of testing the improvement in some of the guns lately introduced, Lord RANELAGH, who fought in the ranks of DON CARLOS out of pure love for the cause of the royal bigot, and who takes especial interest in the subject, got together a large number of amateurs and gunmakers yesterday, at his villa on the banks of the Thames. The experiments, at which, in the Gallic sense, I "assisted," were not of a very imposing kind, being in truth on a very limited scale, greater things being promised by and bye. A revolver, very much resembling COLT's, was shown, and fired with great effect and accuracy. Some amateurs professed to believe it superior to COLT's, such, however, is not my opinion, although the revolving principle is carried out neatly and cleverly, by the makers, DEANE & ADAMS. SEAR's needle gun, a palpable plagiarism from the Prussian rifle, was exhibited jointly with a number of others of lesser mark; the professed object being to see whether a rifle cannot be fired upon, comprising the largest amount of good qualities with the fewest defects. Lord RANELAGH is a fine-spirited fellow, rather of the "fast" school, and is patriotically anxious that we should not be behind our neighbors in the manufacture of arms, and that, in the event of an invasion by our French neighbors, we may be in a condition to give them a befitting reception.

Nothing of moment was said or done in Parliament last night. The militia bill is making slow progress in committee and there are symptoms of a determined effort to "obstruct" the bill to the uttermost. In this, however, there will be a failure. The public may not much like a militia bill, and will perhaps love it still less when in operation; but there is no commotion or agitation against it, and the liberals, who calculate on being backed up out of doors seem likely to be disappointed.

THEATRICALS, ETC.

The contention for "The Warbling WAGNER" has not yet been brought to a termination—the case having been again postponed until this day; it is, however, still doubtful if it will be decided even now. Both parties are sanguine of success. Mr. GYER's friends say he is in possession of letters, which will have the effect of dissolving the injunction;—while, on the other side, the authenticity of the documents is stoutly denied. The publication of the letter written by Herr WAGNER, the father of the young lady—in which he *compliments* England by saying,—that the country is only to be valued for its money—has created a feeling that will operate against the popularity of Madlle. WAGNER in London. Meanwhile, GRISI, and MARIO, have made their *reentree* at the Royal Italian Opera. The former retains her splendid vocal powers in wonderful perfection—her NORMA is still the unapproachable NORMA of the lyric drama. MARIO does not sing so well as usual this season—his voice seems to be failing; but whether from temporary or permanent causes, I cannot undertake to determine. It is, however, notorious that his habits are far from regular; and that the too frequent enjoyment of luxurious suppers, and late hours, have been the cause of the constant breaks down which have taken place in his performances—and which have obtained for him the character of being the most uncertain singer on the stage.

The weather, though still cold for this advanced period of the season, is dry; and the display of rank and fashion of an afternoon in Hyde Park, is remarkably brilliant. Her Majesty's State Ball was the most magnificent and numerously attended that has taken place for several years. The season "Concerts" are now "coming out," in prodigious abundance—and the vocal stars, amongst whom the most popular and novel are JETTY TREFFZ, and Herr STAUDIGL—the latter artist, after a two years' absence, comes back to England with a *basso cantante* voice raised to a flexible *barytone*, and without any apparent deterioration of the vocal organ, which is still as perfect as ever.

SEIZURE OF AN AMERICAN VESSEL IN CUBA.—Capt. CLARK, of the brig *Joseph Albion*, who arrived at this port yesterday, from Sagua la Grande, publishes the following Card:

The brig *Lucy Watts*, Capt. WATTS, of Warren, Maine, while loading at the port of Sagua la Grande, was visited by orders of the Spanish Government and one of her seamen taken out of her, on the grounds that he was a deserter from a Spanish man-of-war.

The day following the captain was ordered to present himself at the town with two more of the crew, which he did, and these two men were taken from him and put in prison along with the first man taken, while the captain could get no answer to his inquiries why this was done.

Captain WATTS applied to the American Consul, or agent residing in Sagua, and he addressed a letter to the authorities, asking that the men should be restored to the vessel, and stating that the Captain was prevented from loading his vessel, and that he should make a protest against the act. The answer the Consul received, was that the authority which took the men from the vessel was competent to take men from the vessel of any nation, and that the men would not be sent on board again, and that if Capt. WATTS made any protest, he would render himself liable to be taken from his vessel, put under arrest, and sent to Havana. Capt. WATTS did make his protest, but when I left it was not known what the result would be, though it was certain that the vessel would not be allowed to leave, unless she paid all the expenses of the imprisonment of her men, as well as those incurred in taking them from the vessel to the town, which is some twenty miles from the bay.

These facts can be proved by all the masters of vessels then laying in the port of Sagua la Grande, and the protest of Captain WATTS was signed by some ten of them,

(Signed) J. CLARK, Master brig *Joseph Albion*.

Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 20.

No. 181.—The United States, plaintiffs in error, *vs.* A. Hodge, Jr., and L. Pierce.—This cause was argued by Mr. Attorney General Crittenden for the plaintiffs in error, and by Messrs. May and Reverdy Johnson for the defendants in error.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

Kossuth in Buffalo.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

BUFFALO, Friday, May 21.

KOSSUTH and suite arrived at Buffalo this evening. They go to the Falls to-morrow morning, and will remain three days.

At every point on the route between Albany and Buffalo, where the cars stopped, a crowd had collected and much enthusiasm was manifested. KOSSUTH's health is better. The Buffalonians make preparations to-night to give him a grand reception on his return.

The Massachusetts Liquor Bill again Passed.

BOSTON, Friday, May 21.

The House to-day, refused, by 181 to 166 to recede from its amendment to the Liquor Bill, and subsequently the Senate concurred by 28 to 11—so the bill passed both branches and has been sent to the Governor. The amendment takes the question from the people—the law to go into effect in 60 days.

It is thought the Governor will veto it.

Presbyterian General Assembly (New School).

WASHINGTON—Friday May 21.

In the Assembly, this morning, the usual Standing Committees were appointed; the Chairman of which were as follows:—On Bills and Overtures. Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, Va.; Judiciary, Rev. Dr. WISNER, Ithaca; Church Polity, Rev. Dr. BEMAN, Troy; Devotional Exercises, Rev. Dr. DUFFIELD, Detroit; Narrative State of Religion, Rev. SAMUEL W. FISHER, Cincinnati; Leave of Absence, Rev. Dr. STEARNS, Newark.

The functions of the Committee on Bills and Overtures came up for discussion on motion of Dr. DUFFIELD. Dr. BEMAN considered its office was to determine what business should come before the Assembly. Dr. DUFFIELD, Judge DARLING, Pennsylvania, and Judge MASON, New York, regarded it as one of the Standing Committees, to whom documents should be referred after having been received. The latter interpretation prevailed.

A large number of appeals, memorials and resolutions relating to Church extension, slavery, rotary eldership, doctrinal tracts, ministerial education and other subjects were then offered. The records of various Synods were referred to a special committee. An invitation to visit the tomb of Washington elicited some discussion, several members desiring to set a good example to Congress by attending to their business. The invitation was, however, accepted for to-morow.

The Treasurer's report showed the receipts of last year as $1,520, and the expenditure, $1,453, including $871 for mileage for members.

At 12 o'clock, the Committee on Church Extension, appointed last year, reported at great length. The report proposes some important measures. It first adduces the reasons for adopting some plan of Church Extension, the proportion of Presbyterians to the population of the country, is 1 to 165, and no advance has been made by this Church for the past 6 years—a fact owing to a lack of some systematic effort like this. The geographical position of the Church was the next reason for Church Extension—the State of New-York having 69,796, while a much smaller number of members exist at the West; hence the necessity for diffusion. Emigration is also a reason for Church Extension. The genius of the Presbyterian polity points in the same direction. The report then proposes a three-fold plan. The first relating to ministerial education. It proposes to appoint a Committee to take charge of the funds collected for this purpose, and to receive all applications on behalf of candidates; it enjoins on all Churches and Presbyteries to take up annual collections for this purpose. The second section relates to church extension, including the exploration of destitute regions, erecting church edifices, and providing ministers. The report proposes that every Presbytery elect a standing Committee on this subject to take collections for it, to employ an itinerant missionary within their bounds, &c. These Committees to report and be responsible to a synodical committee—the amount raised for the purpose, and proceeding also to be annually reported to the general assembly. The report finally proposes the formation of a Committee for preparing and publishing a series of doctrinal tracts.

The matter is expected to call forth considerable discussion.

The Assembly adjourned at 6 o'clock, till Monday—contemplating a visit to Mount Vernon to-morrow.

The Episcopal Convention at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 21.

The Special Committee upon the admission of delegates from the colored Church of the Crucifixion submitted two reports—that of the majority recommends the continuance of the present union of the Church in Convention—the minority report includes a resolution rescinding the act of the union with the Church. The question was debated calmly and with great ability, by Dr. HARE, JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL, Judge STROUD, and others. No decision has been come to.

In the Episcopal Convention the resolution for the admission of white delegates representing the colored Church of the Crucifixion was debated till near the close of the Evening Session, when the question was taken, after an eloquent appeal by Bishop POTTER in favor of the resolution. The vote was,

Clergy . . 39 Ayes to 35 Nays.
Laity . . 23 Ayes to 27 Nays.

The resolution was lost.

The Convention adjourned *sine die*—fixing on this City for the next session.

The Southern Mail—Further from Mexico—The Tehuantepec Affair—Miscellaneous Items.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 21.

The Southern mail, from New-Orleans, has arrived.

The brig *Tehuantepec* had arrived at New-Orleans, with dates from Vera Cruz to the 7th inst. We extract the following items of news:

On the 6th inst., the Mexican war brig and three cutters left Vera Cruz with troops, bound for Coatzacoalcos River and the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The Mexican steamship *State of Mexico* was taking in provisions and guns for the same destination.

The great bone of contention, the Tehuantepec route, we learn from passengers by this arrival, was still being discussed in Congress. They demand $2,000,000 for the right of way over the Isthmus. We are also informed by a passenger who conversed on the subject with the American Consul at Vera Cruz on the morning of the 7th inst., that the mass of the lower orders of the Mexican people are opposed to the confirmation of the Tehuantepec Treaty in any form.

Business was very dull at Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico.

The *Siglo* says that on the 23d ult. Government urged upon the Chamber of Deputies the prompt passage of a law authorizing the admission of foreign flour into Vera Cruz, at a duty of $3 per bbl.

The answer of the Government to the merchants of Vera Cruz, in relation to their claims, produced some dissatisfaction, and disturbances were apprehended.

N. P. WILLIS had arrived at New-Orleans.

THOMAS WALK, a young gentleman from Philadelphia, died at Mobile from injuries accidentally received.

Movements are making in Georgia to have the State represented in the National Whig Convention.

Southern Items.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 21.

We have no Mail to night South of Richmond.

The Ship *Susan L. Fitzgerald*, cleared by FITZGERALD, BOOTH & Co. for Valparaiso and a Market, takes out a cargo of domestics, valued at $80,000.

Lord and Lady WHARNCLIFFE and their daughter, Miss STUART WORTLEY, of England, arrived at the National Hotel at Washington to day.

Naval Intelligence.

NORFOLK, Thursday, May 20.

Mr. GRAHAM, Secretary of the Navy, accompanied by Commodores MORRIS and SHUBRICK, arrived here this morning, to be present at the trial of the U. S. steamer *Powhattan*, which will take place in a few days. Mr. GRAHAM was received on board the *Pennsylvania* with a salute.

The Steamer James Adger, at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Friday, May 21.

The steamship *James Adger* from New-York, was signalized off the bar at 6 o'clock this evening.

The Empire City at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Thursday, May 20

The Steamship *Empire City* from New York has arrived at this port.

XXXIId CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, May 21.

Mr. ATCHISON moved that the Senate go into Executive Session on an important Indian treaty, which, he said, could be disposed of in an hour. Four or five thousand Indians, he said, were anxiously awaiting on the frontier for its ratification. Motion lost.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

As a personal favor to Mr. BERRIER, as he had to leave Washington for home, the Senate took up and ordered to be engrossed the bill for the improvement of the Savannah River.

It was subsequently passed.

POST-OFFICE BUSINESS.

The President laid before the Senate, a communication from the Postmaster General, classifying the letters which have passed through the United States during the year ending June, 1851.

PETITIONS.

Messrs. HALE, FISH, WALKER, SEWARD, CASS, and CHASE, presented numerous Memorials, asking for the passage of the Homestead Bill.

Various petitions on many other subjects were also presented.

RAILROAD LAND.

Mr. FELCH, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill giving right of way and lands to the Cleveland and Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company; and granting lands to Louisiana and Mississippi, in aid of the construction of certain railroads therein.

PRIVATE BILLS.

Mr. HUNTER moved, but the Senate refused to take up the Deficiency Bill, and then proceeded to the consideration of Private Bills, sixteen of which were passed, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 21.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the Bill relative to the salaries of officers of the territories of the United States.

UTAH.

Mr. JOHNSON (Ark.) offered a proviso that nothing in the Act shall be construed to prevent the payment of the salary of the Judges and Secretary of State of Utah, who have withdrawn from that Territory for reasons set forth in the report to the President. He said that these Judges had transacted important public business in that Territory, had incurred the dangers of traveling, and incident hardships, and, as a simple act of justice, should be paid; because they had been removed, this should not be denied them.

Mr. STUART opposed the amendment, denying that there was sufficient reason for their leaving the Territory, and he asked gentlemen whether they were prepared to sanction the doctrine that when it is difficult to execute the laws, officers should abandon their posts. If they had remained there, they could have furnished the President and Congress with authentic evidence of the proceedings in that Territory, and in that event, there would not now be anonymous communications to awe Congress into measures.

Mr. JOHNSON asked whether there was any other source, from which to gain information, except through BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Mr. STUART repeated, that if the officers had remained, they could have furnished information of the facts as they occurred; but, by abandoning their posts, they

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1852.

DAILY CIRCULATION .....25,000.

☞ **To Advertisers.**—Neither the Publication Office Editorial Rooms, nor Printing Establishment of the DAILY TIMES are opened on Sunday. Advertisers who desire their notices to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 11 o'clock on Saturday evening.

☞ **Type For Sale.**—500 lbs. BREVIER and 800 lbs. MINION, in good order, for sale cheap, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to the Foreman of the *Times*.

The Belters' Progress.

The *Express* is a very doleful paper now-a-days. Like poor Mrs. GUMMIDGE, "everything goes *contrairy* with it." The people will neither elect FILLMORE delegates nor let them elect themselves. Nor do they seem inclined even to consult the *Express* and its friends, as to the particular persons whom they shall send to represent them in National Convention. They have had the audacity to elect as their special representatives, quite a number of persons whom Mr. FILLMORE saw fit to remove from office on his advent to power. They seem to have fallen into the error of supposing that they could do as they chose about this, without consulting the *Express*, or evincing any special regard for its dictation. They will wake up bye and bye to the guilt they have incurred, and the consequences they have braved, by such contumacy. Already the lines have been drawn between the sheep and the goats. The *Express* has ejected from the party, and turned over to uncovenanted mercy, the great body of the delegates elected by the Whigs of the State. It peremptorily forbids any intercourse with them, on the part of its own elect, any recognition of them as Whigs or as civilised creatures of any sort, and any association with them in State Convention. It is horrified at the idea of going into Convention with "removed office-holders," and refuses even to support any candidate for the Presidency, whom such men may aid in nominating. It says:—

"In the LowerCongressional District of the city, a removed Custom-House officer is substituted as a delegate in place of Mr. BEEKMAN, the present Senator. * * Now, we can submit to being voted down, but to this we of degradation and dishonor we never can, and we never will submit. *The men who thus intend to nominate General Scott, if they can succeed in so doing, must elect him afterwards if they can.* If the WEBBS, the KELLOGGS, the HAWLEYS, the HASTINGSES, and others have votes enough to do the job, they will do it; but in a nomination thus fraudulently and forcibly made, no National Whig can be expected to take a part." * *

The *Express* scents "degradation" in having anything to do with "*removed* office-holders." Its instincts tolerate only those *not* removed. In this respect, as in many others, it differs in sentiment from the great mass of the Whigs of the State. They have, for some reason or other, taken a special liking to just that class of men whom the *Express* regards with such holy abhorrence. Perhaps it is not wholly unreasonable to expect that they shall yield *their* preferences, and give way to the dictation of those whose delicate sensibilities have been shocked by their vulgarity.

Now, in all this matter, the *Express*, and its paltry clique of malcontents, are making themselves excessively ridiculous. The Whigs of the Union care no more for its tantrums than did Mr. MANGUM for its abuse. And the National Convention—the *Southern* Whigs—on whom it leans for consolation and support, will give a particularly cold shoulder to its sniveling contortions. It will make nothing by its whining, and still less by its bullying. The sooner it abandons both, the better for its own temper and standing with the party. If it chooses to act with the Whigs of the State and the Union, very well; if it shall see fit to fulfill its threats, and bolt first in State Convention, and then against the nomination of General SCOTT, there are a good many Whigs who will *not* clothe themselves with sackcloth and ashes on that account.

The clamor raised by the *Express* and its adjuncts about the "ejected office-holders" who have been chosen delegates, is mere nonsense. Several such delegates have been appointed in different sections of the State;—and we have no doubt that they were appointed mainly *because* they had been turned out of office, contrary to the wishes of the Whigs among whom they lived. If due regard had been paid to Mr. FILLMORE's feelings, perhaps they would not have been selected; and, on the other hand, if due regard had been paid by Mr FILLMORE to the sentiments and wishes of the Whigs, they would not have been *ejected*. But the fact is—as we have already stated—that Mr. FILLMORE suffered himself to be grossly misled, and his confidence to be sadly abused, by a small knot of disappointed malignants in this State, who claimed to be his exclusive friends. They persuaded him that the world was not large enough for two such men as Mr. SEWARD and himself,—that one or the other must be annihilated,—that it behooved him to be stirring,—and that he owed it to himself, and especially *to them*, to put into *their* hands all the patronage and all the places at his disposal. They probably made him believe that he could not *stand by his friends* in any other way, than by putting them in office: and that to do so he must turn *out* of office all suspected adherents of the Senatorial ogre who stood in his way. It was under such malign influences that he removed the Marshal of Northern New-York, and sundry Postmasters in the Western part of the State, and that he *recalled* the nomination of Mr. BENEDICT as Postmaster at Albany, which had been made by General TAYLOR:—and that his underlings in this city ejected from the Custom House everybody suspected of similar taint.

Now he had a *right* to remove all these men;—and so have the Whigs a right to send them all as delegates to the National Convention. The fact that they have done so shows simply that they disapprove of Mr. FILLMORE's course, and resent the conduct into which he was misled. The *Express* may abuse and denounce them to its heart's content: it cannot alter facts or change results. And all its talk about the preference of the people, the popularity of the President, the determination of its friends and the baseness of those who dissent from its opinions, will be set down as simply so much blatant nonsense by sensible Whigs, North and South.

The fact is, a little *time* will work miraculous changes in the temper of the *Express*. It will be driven, if it cannot be reasoned or shamed, out of its contumacy, and will be among the loudest and most clamorous supporters of the Whig Presidential nominee. The particular time at which this change of heart shall take place, is of much less consequence to the public and the party than to itself.

Cotton in British India.

The death of Mr. ALEXANDER MACKAY, the agent sent out about a year since by the Manchester manufacturers to report upon the cotton cultivation in British India, is announced in the news by the *Africa*. He was on his return home, in ill health. Previous to leaving Bombay, he addressed a letter to the Chamber of Commerce, in which he says:

"Before disease had fairly disqualified me for further exertions, I had succeeded in traversing the greater portion of that part of India which constitutes its great cotton field. In retiring from the country, therefore, I do not leave without having formed impressions as to the condition, wants and prospects of the cotton trade in the great district in question, impressions founded, for the most part, on actual observation."

This extract, the only one bearing on the results of the mission, which we find in our English files, is not at all clear on the practical question of improving the India cultivation of the great staple. Unless Mr. MACKAY's examination was more satisfactory than the experiments of the British East India Commission, made up of eight or ten American planters, and sent out in 1838-9, the Manchester men will have gained little in their hopes of raising up a more formidable Eastern competition against the American crop. That commission was a failure, though under liberal and eminently practical auspices. It was organized, we believe, for a ten years experiment, but less than a third of its members remained in the East over two or three years, and only one persevered to the end of the term, and he with as little satisfaction to himself in regard to the feasibility of introducing the Southern system of culture, profit to the Hon. East India Company. He and others, of the commission, did their best; but the native habits of the people were too stubborn for "new lights" in planting, and the alternate seasons of rain and drought, too long, for the plant, grown from American seed and attempted to be perfected by the American mode of culture.

The Rifles Again.

They have been trying several of their "crack" rifles in England, with anything but flattering success. Lord RANELAGH invited a large number of gentlemen, the majority of them officers of the army, to his villa at Fulham. Upon tables at one side of the lawn, were laid specimens of each patent, English, French and Prussian. The company tried them in turn. The English rifle, adapted to the Minié ball, was the first in order; the greater interest being felt in it, as the contracts for re-arming the troops, are mostly supplied with the weapon. The new regiments, just despatched to the Cape, are armed with rifle carbines; and immense expectations are indulged in as to their efficiency. The Fulham experimenters, however, were anything else than pleased with them. They were found too short and too heavy. Their weight interfered with accuracy of aim. How far this decision was influenced by the undeveloped muscles, and unpractised hands of the noble gentlemen experimenting, we are left to infer.

The famous Vincennes rifle, the *carabine à tige*, whose long range is the pride of the French army, gave no better satisfaction. The objection of weight was found to be still more serious. The physical strength required to carry the piece, or to hold it directed steadily at an object, was pronounced to be supernatural without a rest for it, while discharging; its effective use was adjudged to be at least doubtful. There were few, besides, among those who tried it, that did not fail to move the trigger; while the more muscular hand alone could only do so, at the expense of accurate aim. There was but one opinion among the party, and it was that the old-fashioned rifle, with American improvements now entirely out of date here, was far more convenient, serviceable, and reliable.

The needle rifle, the third claimant for English favor, was ascertained to be much less objectionable in the articles of weight and exactness. There was a general apprehension, however, that exposure to wet or damp weather must always render the weapon uncertain. The delicate thread of steel upon which the firing depends must be subject to rust at the slightest fall of the barometer; and the peculiar construction of the cartridge laid them open to the same evil. The examiners appear to have been gravely disappointed by their trial; and express a much livelier degree of confidence in the old pieces than in any of the new.

We took occasion the other day, in the face of none but the most glowing reports about the superiority of these foreign patents, to state our doubts as to their reality. We claimed for the American rifle an abiding superiority over the best achievements of European mechanism; and these Fulham jurors confirm our opinion. The old weapon, divested of the later improvements, is equal to the best performances of foreign skill. With the improvements of JENNINS, JAMES, SHARP, and others, or the addition of a telescope, they have every advantage. They are extremely light and portable, not weighing more than eight or ten pounds; and, therefore, not detracting from the accuracy of aim by their weight. The trigger moves at a touch; another security for exactness of aim. Their range, supposing a ball similar to, but better than the Minié, to be used, is at least equal to that of the European hand-artillery. And while the possessor of the European rifle is loading his single cartridge, he would be exposed to a discharge of one hundred balls from his American rival. The American repeating piece discharges a hundred balls to the one of the English, French or Prussian.

It is worth while we think, to have these facts distinctly understood. It is due to our mechanics, especially those unoccupied in gun-making, who have been unjustly exposed to the imputation of inferiority, where all others have excelled. It is due to the national pride to show that in the making and use of a weapon, which was here first applied to the purposes of warfare, we have not been outstripped or lost our initial pre-eminence. And it will help to brace up the relaxed nerves of the timid, who may have been unstrung by the accounts of foreign invincibility and superiority, followed up by the soul-harrowing statements of Senators BELL and STOCKTON, to show that we are not, as they represent us, mere babes in arms.

The Wheeling Bridge Case.

The most important case in its consequences that has lately been before the Supreme Court is now presented in the application to remove the Wheeling bridge over the Ohio, as an obstruction to the navigation of that river. This bridge is built without any piers in the stream, being suspended with chains at the height of 92 feet above low water, with a span of 1,010 feet. The ordinary floods in the Ohio are about 25 feet, thus leaving 67 feet above the spring freshets. This elevation was determined upon to afford a passage to the steam navigation in the river at the time of its erection, in 1849, the highest pipes then being 64 feet above the water. With the view of preventing the main travel to the West from being diverted from Pittsburg, a suit was instituted against the Bridge Company, to compel them to remove it, and in order to create evidence for the occasion, the pipes of the Pittsburg steamboats were raised to 75 feet, and some to 85 feet, after the commencement of the suit. The question to be determined was between the conflicting claims of travel and navigation.

In every portion of the country rivers have been obstructed by bridges and dams erected by authority of State legislation, and the Federal Courts have determined in relation to a navigable stream, that such obstructions may be lawfully made under the Federal Constitution. Where such obstructions interfere unreasonably with great maritime interests, they become nuisances, and may be removed by order of the Supreme Court. The question in the Wheeling bridge case was whether such unreasonable obstructions existed in that instance, and the comparative importance of intercourse by land and water was an essential element in deciding that question. The complainants contended that the greatest interest was that of navigation, and that the travel by land could pass by ferries, and when interrupted by ice, it could come round by Pittsburg.

That vast population between the mouth of the Ohio and Pittsburg complained of the inconvenience and delay by ferries, and demanded that the great East and West routes for railroad travel should be accommodated with some convenient mode of crossing the river, and asserted that this bridge afforded it, without any serious interruption to navigation.

According to the ordinary practice of Courts of Equity, questions of this sort are sent to a Jury for decision. In this case it was referred to the decision of a Commissioner, and Chancellor WALWORTH was appointed that Commissioner. He made a report that the bridge was an unreasonable obstruction to navigation, and upon that report the Supreme Court, Chief Justice TANEY and Justice DANIELS dissenting, adjudge the bridge a nuisance. We look at this decision with much misgiving and apprehension. Devoutly impressed with the importance of the Supreme Federal tribunal, and knowing the reluctance with which some States bow to its decisions, we are most unwilling that it should come into conflict with any State authority unless it is clearly in the right; and in this case, although there can be no doubt of the constitutional authority of the Court, there is more than doubt whether this case presents proper grounds for its exercise.

Even at this period, the rights of navigation are effectually guarded by the great span and height of the bridge, and the contrivance of moveable tops to the chimneys, will prevent any inconvenience in the spring freshets. But when the growing importance of railroad travel is brought into view, we are astonished at the conclusions of the Commissioner. It is much to be regretted that the question was not submitted to a Jury, more especially as the defendants complain that the Commissioner rejected all evidence tending to show the value and utility of the bridge, and the amount of the intercourse across the Ohio. All this, however, is matter for the consideration of the Court. The public is chiefly interested in its coming to a judgment that can stand the scrutiny of talent and of time, and that it should not give, from a fancied similitude between the report of a Commissioner and the verdict of a Jury, any greater force to his opinion than what it derives from the evidence upon which it is founded.

Patent Laws—An Improvement.

Among the many projects of reform before the British Parliament, is one essentially modifying the law upon Patent Rights. Nothing in a whole political scheme, not otherwise remarkable for perfection, is more thoroughly meritorious of that attention. Although furnishing the basis of the American system, it has disadvantages, from which ours has escaped. No inquiry is ever made into the novelty of a claim. A Patent is granted as of course. The price exceeds the means of everybody but a wealthy inventor—was there ever a more incongruous adjunction of terms?—or a wealthy capitalist, A hundred and fifty pounds sterling are not in every man's pockets, as a bonus for indolent sinecurists, and needless formalities; and no less sum will protect the smallest invention, even of a knife-blade, or a cigar-holder, from piratical competition. The insufficiency and cost of a patent-right are, therefore, the immediate promptings of the amelioration.

The bill now on the carpet is understood to be drafted under the especial care of Lord BROUGHAM. Earl GRANVILLE, the late momentary Minister of Foreign Affairs, reports it from Committee. Entertaining similar views to those repeatedly expressed in the *Daily Times*, the noble Earl avows decided opposition to all patent enactments; but so far gives way to the prevailing prejudice, as to attempt to patch up rather than demolish the laws. The bill makes liberal use of whatever there is at all commendable in the American system. The patent, for instance, is no longer to be obtained as a matter of course. Its originality is to be inquired of. And advancing upon our ideas, it is provided that the utility of the invention shall always be a branch of the inquiry, and, if the examiners determine against it, then shall the article go to the world without other protection than its worthlessness. The bill, as a whole, and particularly in the last named feature, is a prodigious improvement. The lower the official expenses, the less likely is the inventor to suffer from speculative capitalists. The more rigid the scrutiny, the higher the value of the patented article in the eyes of the community.

It is probably foolish to anticipate a sudden abandonment of prejudices in favor of a system, as hoary as this of Patent rights. The world is not quite so quick as it might be in discriminating between an alteration of the means and the surrender of the object. It will doubtless require time and accumulated experience to persuade the many, that a direct compensation of genius is much more apt to prove a reward than the indirect, complicated, litigious device of a monopoly. No fault, therefore, can reasonably be found with those who possess their souls in patience, and, postponing their hopes, devote themselves to those minute steps that contribute to, if they do not immediately, insure the desirable result.

The introduction of this principle of utility into the official examination, we would therefore strongly recommend as an improvement upon present modes. Let the examiners test and attest the value of the invention as well as its novelty. Thus some of the imposition practiced by patent venders and machine venders upon the community, may be spared, and an additional character lent to those rights, whose merits are officially sanctioned. What has to be endured, may at least be made more endurable, by partial remedies; and this we are referring to, must be marked as a highly important one.

A Good Plot.

The Washington correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune* thus discloses one of the many political projects of the day:

"I was informed by a Georgia Member of Congress that there is a scheme on foot in that State to run Mr. FILLMORE as *the Southern Democratic candidate*, without any pledge at all, having in view only his previous independent course upon the adoption of measures contrary to his previous views and feelings, but which he considered entirely to accord with the spirit and meaning of the Constitution."

Upon this scheme the *Richmond Whig* makes the following comment:

"We have heard something of this project ourselves, and we have urged its adoption upon Southern Democrats. If they really entertain the opinions they profess—if they wish to do honor to a Northern man, who has been true, in trying circumstances, to the spirit and the letter of the Constitution—who has sacrificed his popularity at home in maintenance of the institutions of the South—who has made an able and honest Chief Magistrate;—if they love the Union, and abhor all association with Free-soilers,—*now is their time*. By coming zealously into the support of Mr. FILLMORE, they can unite the whole South with the Union-loving people of the North, and save the Union, and put an end to sectional agitation, and fanatical agitators. Will they not do it, and escape the wrath to come, and the *flaming sword of Old Chippewa*?"

We trust this advice will be heeded. We concur entirely in its soundness and wisdom. There is no way by which the pro-slavery Democracy of the South can evince their sincerity in praising Mr FILLMORE, and their gratitude for his services half so effectually. Let them nominate him as their candidate, and at once do him justice and delight the *Express*. Without pledging our support to the ticket, we promise to encourage the plot.

☞ We regret to see that no new precautions have been taken to prevent a repetition of the disgraceful impositions practiced in the sale of tickets for the JENNY LIND Concerts. A miserably small room in a private music store, has been again designated as the "*only* authorized place" for their sale,—and care will doubtless be taken this morning, as was the case before, so to block up the passage by rowdies as to exclude all *bona fida* purchasers, and give the speculators full swing and a complete monopoly. The sale as hitherto managed, has been a perfect farce,—discreditable to the managers and grievously paid for by the public. By 10 o'clock this morning, applicants will be told that no tickets can be had;—and then the extortion will commence. The few who have bought up all the tickets, will sell them out for whatever advance they can get, and on the day of the concert, as was the case yesterday, four or five hundred tickets will be advertised for sale at the door and in the street.

These closing concerts seem not likely to add to the popularity of the management- whatever they may do for the artistic reputation of the songstress.

☞ Mr. J. CLARK, master of the brig *Joseph Albion*, states, in a card, which will be found in another column, that the American brig *Lucy Watts* was visited, and one of her seamen taken out and imprisoned by order of the Spanish Government, recently, at the port of Sagua la Grande; and that two more of the crew were subsequently arrested and thrown into prison. The plea urged was that the man seized was a Spanish deserter.

If the facts of the case are correctly stated in this account, the Spanish authorities will unquestionably be called to a speedy reckoning. Mr. WEBSTER has established the position as American law, that the American flag determines the character and defines the jurisdiction of the ship, at whose mast-head it may float; and he is not likely to concede to Spain a right of search, which has been denied to all the world, and which was resisted *by war* when exercised by Great Britain.

☞ The *National Intelligencer* of yesterday gives a tabular statement of the number of Deaf and Dumb, Blind, Insane and Idiotic persons returned by the Seventh Census of the United States. The aggregates are as follows: Deaf and Dumb, 10,103; Blind, 9,702; Insane, 15,768; Idiotic, 15,706. The need of sustaining the public institutions established for these helpless beings, will be better than ever understood after such a showing.

☞ The Liquor Bill in Massachusetts was yesterday re-passed by both Houses, and sent to the Governor. Radical alterations have been made, which will probably call out another veto. The House amendment, taking the question from the people, and causing the law to go into operation in sixty days, was adopted.

Evenings with the Aldermen.

The tenth session of the Board of Aldermen, for the month of May, was held last evening. The minutes of the last convocation were read and adopted.

Petitions were referred from MOTT & AYRES, and others, remonstrating against the continuance of a sewer in West Twenty-sixth-street, between Ninth-avenue and the Hudson River; of Engine Co. No. 48, for increase of 10 men; of Engine Co. No. 42, for 10 men; of Hose Co, No. 19, for alterations to their house and carriage; of the Managers of the Colored Orphan Asylum, for leave to connect their sewer with the sewer in Forty-third-street; of E. H. VAN WINCLE, and others, for the construction of a sewer in Broome-street, to connect with the sewer in Grand-street; of J. J. HICKS, for a ferry lease from pier No. 35 E. R., to the junction of the cities of Brooklyn and Williamsburg.

A great number of Reports and Resolutions were passed, without discussion, and without comment or notice, except an occasional remonstrance against the "noise and confusion," by Ald. BRISLEY, of the IXth, who said he could not hear one-half of what the Reader said. The following were the only matters of public interest that were acted upon: To build a sewer in Avenue B, between Tenth and Eleventh streets. To build a sewer in Forty-ninth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. To build a sewer in Greenwich-avenue, from Sixth-avenue to Twelfth-street.

THE CITY CEMETERY.

The resolution from the Board of Assistants to purchase the ground for a City Cemetery, together with the Mayor's veto of the same, was called up, and a motion made to pass the ordinance notwithstanding the objections urged by the Mayor in his veto. Ald. TIEMANN thought the purchase should be made now—he was satisfied that the land was worth the money, and he hoped the ordinance would be passed, notwithstanding the objections of the Mayor. The ordinance was adopted by a vote of Ayes 15, Noes 1.

Ald. CORNELL here requested that the President would interfere for his protection. He was annoyed by some person who had intruded himself upon the members of the Board, and was troubling them. The President directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to do his duty, and the Sergeant remonstrated with the obnoxious individual, and finally quieted him.

THE PERRINE PAVEMENT.

A resolution from the Board of Assistants was called up to prohibit Mr. PERRINE from proceeding with the laying of his pavement in Broadway, between White and Canal-sts. until he had paid the $10 per day forfeited by the non-completion of his contract. Ald. STUBTEVANT hoped the resolution would be concurred in. The contractor for laying that pavement never moved to lay down one stone until this body commenced proceedings to prevent its being laid down. The pavement was utterly worthless, and though his friends, and even a former member of this Board, were interested in this contract, he would oppose its being carried out. Ald. DENMAN hoped the contract would not be annulled. He was in favor of permitting the laying down of the pavement, and giving Mr. PERRINE a chance to test it. Ald. SMITH hoped that the work would be stopped. The pavement was worthless—the street would be blocked up for months—and when the work was finished, it would be good for nothing. Ald. BOYCE was in favor of a reference to a committee, for the purpose of investigating the matter. Ald. STURTEVANT renewed his argument: Mr. PERRINE signed a contract last year, obligating himself to pave this section, and complete it by the first day of December, and not a days' work was done until this Board passed a resolution prohibiting him from taking up the cobble stones. He had violated his contract, which stipulated that if he did not fulfill it he would pay to the city the sum of $10 per day for every day that should elapse from the 1st day of December, until the pavement should be finished. The city might better pay Mr. PERRINE $10,000, than to have him go on and lay down his miserable pavement. Ald. PECK was in favor of a reference, and a report from a Committee of this Board. Ald. FRANCIS was in favor of action on the part of this Board. Mr. PERRINE was going on to tear up the streets in defiance of the authorities, and he thought that the Common Council should take some steps to stop Mr. PERRINE in his operations. The pavement was an entire failure, and he did not like it. Ald. DENMAN renewed his motion for a reference. He thought the pavement was the best that could be laid down, and he was in favor of giving Mr. PERRINE a chance. In laying down the block of pavement, he was not permitted time to obtain the proper materials, and we should not judge by the specimen which we have laid down in Broadway. Ald. BARR was in favor of a reference. He thought the pavement was good, and that he should be permitted to go on, and have a full and fair trial. Let Mr PERRINE lay one block, and if it did not turn out to be good, then stop him. Ald. TIEMANN was in favor of the reference. He thought the PERRINE pavement was the best we could get. Ald. FRANCIS was in favor of a reference. He thought Mr. PERRINE should have a chance. When he first laid down his pavement he thought it would answer the purpose, but he had since been convinced that it was worthless. Ald. SMITH was opposed to a reference. If the PERRINE pavement had not cost the city $10 a year for repairs, it had cost the owners of wagons many thousands. It was a short time since the members of this Board voted almost unanimously to annul this contract, but since that time some new light has appeared to them, and now they are all the other way. He hoped the Board would concur. Aldermen BARR, DENMAN and BRISLEY continued to urge the reference. Ald. WARD was in favor of annulling the contract. Mr. PERRINE had totally neglected to comply with the terms of his contract, had not offered to do his work, and he would now do all in the power of this Board to prevent his going on. The motion to refer was adopted, by the following vote

YEAS—J. F. Oakley, J. Boyce, T. J. Barr, W. J. Brisley, C. Francis, D. F. Tiemann, A. A. Denman, W. J. Peck—Total, 8

NAYS—A. Moore, D. Haley, O. W. Sturtevant, W. M. Tweed, W. Smith, S. L. H. Ward, W. H. Cornell—Total, 7

Reports were then adopted to build an engine house in Anthony-st., to remit the taxes of several individuals, and to build one or two sewers. A call of the House being made, it was found that a quorum was not present, and so the President announced that the Board stood adjourned to the first Monday in *January* next, but, upon the prompt remonstrance of several Aldermen, he amended his announcement to the first Monday in June.

Figuring up the Democracy.

Our Hotel registers to-day show a goodly number of delegates from the Western States, *en route* for the Baltimore Democratic Convention, which meets on the 1st of June. The *Evening Post* embraces the opportunity to cypher out the first ballot in that interesting Convention, subjoining the Bunsby opinion that "the second and subsequent ballots will have a very different exposure." The table is not without interest

	Delegates		*Delegates.*
For Gen. Cass	91	For Gen. Butler	24
For Mr. Buchanan	76	For Gen. Houston	14
For Mr. Douglass	28	For Gen. Lane	13
For Mr. Marcy	24	For Mr. Allen	11
For Gen. Pierce	5	For Gen. Dodge	2
Whole number of votes			288
Necessary to a choice, (two-thirds,)			192

This is excluding South Carolina, a State which, if represented, will add 10 to the vote of Douglass, and make 199 necessary to a choice.

☞ It has been quite ostentatiously and frequently announced that there was *nobody* in New Orleans who would agree to vote for General SCOTT, even if nominated for the Presidency. However true this may have been once it is not corroborated by the following paragraph, which we cut from a New Orleans paper:

SCOTT ASSOCIATION IN NEW-ORLEANS.—A meeting of this Association was held on the 10th inst. In accordance with a resolution, passed at a previous meeting, the President announced the names of the Delegates to the *Whig National Convention, to represent this Association in that body.* They are as follows: Major H. J. Ranney, Perry Sewell, J. Blair Smith, W. S. Campbell, Judge Ogden, Randell Hunt, Col. Wheat, Lewis Zim, R. Haile, Col. Stanard, Henry Skipwith, William E. Walker, Algernon Sidney Robertson, R. C. Vass, N. R. Jennings, Capt. Thomas Clarke, Gen. Joseph Bernard, Col. B. Henderson, James Rucker, Isaiah Garret, William Ball, S. Fishburne, Gen. Sparrow, William H. Parham, Bayard Thomas, Dr. Graham and Gen. Martin.

☞ Hon. GEORGE BRIGGS denies, in a card in the *Republic*, that his vote on the Fugitive Slave bill was in any manner influenced by Mr. BROOKS.

☞ The admission of delegates from Colored Churches in the Episcopal Convention at Philadelphia, was denied yesterday, by a small majority.

☞ Mr. WEBSTER addresses the citizens of Boston at Faneuil Hall, this evening, agreeably to the invitation of the City Council.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Table of Contents for Saturday, May 22.

The WEEKLY TIMES for the present week contains the following articles:

Editorial.—The State Canals—What is to be Done? The Canal Question. Canal Certificates. State Credit. Liberia and Colonization. Killing no Murder. A Word to the Rural Districts. Panama Railway. House Building. Speculation. Relations with Spanish America. Mr. Fillmore at Home. Secession. Tehuantepec Diplomacy. The Grand Duke of Baden. Canal Scrip. Agitation. Authors and their Reward. Meat Provisions. Short Articles.

Literary.—Poetry: The First white Hat; by Wm. M. Praed. Memoirs of Lord Jeffrey.

KOSSUTH's speech at Faneuil Hall, on European Politics, entire.

Correspondence.—Interesting Letters from the Correspondents of the *Times* at London, Paris, Washington, Salt Lake City, and other points.

Proceedings of Congress.—Proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives, during the past week, carefully prepared.

Commercial Intelligence.—Transactions of the week in Stocks, Money, Markets, etc. Condensed with care from the Daily Financial reports, and prepared expressly for the *Weekly Times*.

The WEEKLY TIMES is published every Saturday, on a large, handsome double sheet of forty-eight columns. Its contents are carefully selected and arranged, and no journal is better adapted to Country circulation. Specimen numbers may be obtained at the Publication Office.

Published at $2 per year, invariably in advance; Ten Copies for $15; Twenty Copies for $26. Clergymen will receive the paper at the lowest Club prices.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers,
No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DARIUS DAVIDSON'S NEW AMERICAN MODEL STEAMSHIPS, &c.—Two boats built on the new model, one 26 feet long, and one 50 feet long, can be seen and examined from May 18 to Saturday, May 22, during the day and evening, until 9 o'clock, in the large store, No. 374 Broadway, near White-st.

Also, the model, and a large lithographic drawing of the STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA, to be built to cross the Atlantic in seven and a half days.

Also, a beautiful lithographic drawing of the great Hudson River steamer GENERAL WASHINGTON, to be 500 feet long, to be built this season to run in opposition to the Hudson River Railroad, at the speed of 30 miles an hour, and make two trips a day between New-York and Albany.

Also, a beautiful large lithographic drawing of the steamer AMERICA, designed to run between Buffalo and Cleveland.

Also, the model and a beautiful medium size lithographic print of the sloop-rigged pleasure YACHT SEA BIRD.

And also, the model, and a spirited lithographic print, in colors, of the American schooner-rigged clipper YACHT TORNADO, to be built this season for an AMERICAN YACHT ASSOCIATION, to sail in the yacht races of England and Russia. From her light and sharp model, easy, gently running water lines, and great buoyancy; together with the large amount of canvas she will carry in a heavy or light wind, and by experiments made, it has been demonstrated that she will sail faster than any vessel now afloat in Europe or America.

Pamphlets, &c., containing drawings and diagrams, illustrating the principles and advantages of the new model as applied to ocean or river steamers, and to sail vessels, can be had in a few days, on immediate application at our office. Price 25 cents.

For any further information, apply personally, or by letter, (post-paid) addressed to

DARIUS DAVIDSON & BROTHERS.
No. 374 and No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

New American model Steamship, Steamboat, Clipper Ship and Yacht Building Office.

N. B.—Copies of the above described lithographic prints, for sale at our office.

THE BEST EVIDENCE THAT CAN BE ADDUCED IN favor of the efficaciousness of HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, is the unprecedented demand for them from all parts of the Union; and although there may be many compounds prepared and represented as being worthy of a liberal patronage, yet we feel constrained to remark, that the vast number of testimonials with which the worthy doctor has been honored, by persons of the highest character and respectability, who found it necessary to have recourse to his preparation, is testimony sufficiently conclusive, that a more effectual remedy for the almost immediate relief of those afflicted with that direful malady, dyspepsia, has ever been discovered. For sale in this city by A. B. & D. SANDS, corner Fulton and William sts.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, and Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

SUMMER UNDER GARMENTS.—RAY AND ADAMS, 591 Broadway, import a style of gauze merino or zephyr Under Vest, for ladies, gentlemen and children, to which they invite the special attention of the public. Composed of a very superior material, guarding the body against sudden chills, gently absorbing perspiration, extremely smooth and pleasant of surface, very light and very elastic, a scarcely perceptible addition to the other clothing, they promote in a high degree both the health and the comfort of the wearer. In perfect adaptation to the summer season, and very reasonable prices, are good recommendations, these superior vests will assuredly win universal favor and acceptance. RAY & ADAMS, Importers and Manufacturers of Under Garments and Hosiery, 591 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Garden.

NEAT BOOTS ARE ESSENTIAL TO COMPLETE THE dress of a gentleman of taste. An ugly shaped boot destroys all the fine effects produced upon humanity by the skill of the tailor; and a gentleman is not attired as a gentleman should be, unless he displays a neatness about the feet. Mr. C. AHLE, No. 377 Broadway, who is the proprietor of the most extensive shoe store in this country, is an artist in his line, and those who may buy their boots or gaiters of him, will secure the most finely finished, and the most beautiful. Mr. C. has just received, direct from Paris, a large lot of beautiful Shoes, expressly to wear in the Country, to which he invites the special attention of the Ladies.

THE SEQUEL OF ENTERPRIZE.—MR. C. G. MURCH, a gentleman who has the reputation of being one of the most skillful and artistic hatters of the day, has recently fitted up a magnificent saleroom at No. 230 Third-av. which for richness of ornamentation, originality of style, tidiness of design and beauty of decoration, cannot be equalled in the city. The arrangement of his show window, especially, exhibits the true artist, and when illuminated, its effect is most brilliant and attractive. His assortment of misses', master's and gentlemen's Hats, &c., comprises every thing of the kind; and as he well deserves, he is now enjoying the sequel—the reward of his past exertions—success.

THE SUMMER FASHIONS AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.—The presence of parents and of all who have the care of children, is requested at GENIN'S BAZAAR. The vast Summer Stock, including every article comprised in a complete juvenile out-fit, is now ready for inspection. Styles of juvenile Costume will be found at the Bazaar, which are not procurable at any price, at any other establishment in this country. Nothing that French taste has devised in the shape of Youths' and Children's Clothing, Misses and Children's Hats, and Ladies' Bonnets, appropriate to the season, has been omitted in the assortment now arranged in this microcosm of fashion. GENIN'S BAZAAR.
St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 513 Broadway.

KNOX'S HEADQUARTERS, No. 128 FULTON-ST., is the resort of gentlemen of taste in search of elegant new hats. As the roses put forth their buds, men become ashamed of the seedy hats which have covered their heads through the rough snows of the past terrible winter, and they involuntarily turn their steps toward the headquarters of KNOX, whose fame as a fabricator of superior hats, is wide-spread among the many-headed public. If this public, with all its curious heads, little and big, cannot get satisfactorily hatted at KNOX'S head-quarters, they can't anywhere. Remember KNOX, No. 128 Fulton st

THE BATTLE OF PALO ALTO WAS THE FIRST OF the victories gained by General TAYLOR in Mexico, and General TAYLOR'S Head Quarters, at No. 76 Fulton-st, corner of Gold, was the first Clothing House in this city which commenced doing business on terms that enabled the cost-and-pantaloon wearing public to purchase the most beautiful, cheap, and, in every sense, the most desirable styles of dress that can be had anywhere. Mr. SOUDER, the energetic and polite manager, deserves all praise for the skill and tact he has evinced in conducting the concern.

HUTCHINGS'S VEGETABLE BITTERS.—THIS only specific for the disorders of the stomach has received the unanimous approbation of the whole community, because it radically cures Dyspepsia. To multiplied praise must be awarded the doctor's skill in this vegetable compound. Its effect is quick and certain, and resuscitates the whole system, invigorating the organs of the stomach, thus imparting new life to the whole system. Principal office, No 122 Fulton-st. Price 50 cents a bottle

INDULGENT READER, DID IT EVER OCCUR TO YOU on entering some of those costly fitted up shoe stores that you, the consumer, had to pay for those fixings? If you want fashionable and cheap Boots and Shoes for yourselves or family, an immense saving can be effected by purchasing at STILLMAN'S, No. 248 Greenwich, near Murray-st. His assortment is excellent, and his price astonishingly low. Favor him with a call, satisfaction must follow.

DENTISTRY.—J. A. DIXON RESPECTFULLY OFFERS his services to his friends and the public, pledging himself to give entire satisfaction in all matters pertaining to his profession, which may be entrusted to him, and for a short period he will fill teeth with Gold at 75c.; with tin at 50c.; extract, 25c.; extracting, 25c. All other operations equally low. No charge for examination or advice. Office, No 299 Hudson-st.

CALL EARLY IN THE DAY, FOR IF YOU WAIT UNtil afternoon, you may be obliged to wait longer than you think convenient. Since the remarkable popularity of his wares has driven such a strain of custom, that he is often compelled to make appointments for days ahead. Of course we are speaking of ROOT, the popular Daguerreotype artist, at 363 Broadway, whose fame is world wide and still increasing

STRAW HATS.—IT IS ASTONISHING HOW FASHionable Straw Hats are this season, and there is no establishment where Ladies can select from a better and more fashionable stock, than at YOUNG'S new and cheap store, No. 92 Bowery. He keeps a handsome assortment. You are sure to get anything that is pretty and fashionable in the Straw Line.

HANDSOME SHOES AND GAITERS.—WE RECOMmend our friends who want a handsome, first-rate Shoe or Gaiter, to try a pair of those made by WATKINS, No. 114 Fulton-st. At his extensive establishment they can find the largest and best assortment in New-York. The beauty of his styles are admired by all connoisseurs.

HOBOKEN.—BEAUTIFUL, SUPERLATIVELY BEAUtiful, is Hoboken at the present time. No enjoyment can exceed a ramble in the shady groves of this delightful locality, of a Sunday afternoon, while Nature is dressed in her richest attire, and fresh and fragrant is her breath.—*Morning Star.*

THE NEW HAT COMPANY'S SUMMER STYLES OF Hats are pronounced by all to be the *ne plus ultra* of the season. They are light, elegant, tasty, and of the most fashionable and becoming styles, and only Three Dollars. One quality and one price only. Nos 146 and 148 Nassau-st, Tract Buildings.

ADVERTISING IS EXPENSIVE—HENCE BREVIty—DAVIS'S RAHVENE—gray hair restored—former color no dyeing—natural laws—see pam

WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 20, 1852.

The Locofoco steamboat had a very narrow escape yesterday. The burden of compensation was voted by only sixty majority. Many friends of the administration, however, were absent. One of the greatest objections to her conversion is the application for additional pay, was the indebtedness of the steamboats relative to the expenditure. It does not satisfy those who have the responsibility of voting $475,000 per annum upon a mail contract above the stipulated sum, to be told that the losses of the Company are $300,000 a-year. The amendment will go to the Committee on Ways and Means in the House, and it is the general opinion that it will be cut down to an increase of $114,000 per annum, representing the sum required for the proposed six additional trips, or 19,000 per trip, the present rate.

POLITICS.—MR. FILLMORE.

There is no truth whatever in the statement that the President has written, or designs writing, a letter calling upon the Whig Convention to endorse the Compromise. The indications are still very decided that neither Convention will touch the subject. And the reason is briefly this: The South will probably construct the platform of the Democratic party, to be erected at Baltimore, and the South, though well satisfied with the Compromise measures as they stand, knows that they rest upon principles which it cannot safely recognize, and which, if applied to the future policy of the country, must overthrow her most cherished doctrines. Take two of those laws for example: The Ten Million bill diminishes the assumed limits of a State, and adds the subtracted territory to that of the General Government, thus settling or suspending a dispute by imposing debt and taxation upon the whole country. The Fugitive Slave Law arrogates to the Federal Government a very doubtful power, and appears to be an encroachment upon States rights. In that light it is a glaring infraction of the principles of the resolutions of '98 and '99. And the tendency of events justifies the expectation that in a few years this new power will be exercised by the passage of laws operating exclusively in the Southern States, for the compulsory enforcement of the first and second clauses of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution—*i. e.*, the two clauses immediately preceding that concerning fugitive slaves, and which at present are notoriously nullified in all Southern States. Let the *principle* of the Fugitive Law be adopted by either party, and its good faith becomes immediately pledged to the enactment of laws as justly offensive and abhorrent to the feelings of the South, as the Fugitive Law is to the North, and productive of the like results there—namely, sectional hatred, riot, and murder. This will not be done.

CHAMPIONS OF OLD FOGYDOM.

The "Old Fogies," perceiving the necessity of surrendering Gen. CASS, their great

——"Guide—original, and end"—

are casting about for new champions, and have hit upon ANDREW STEVENSON, of Va., and LYNN BOYD, of Ky., present Speaker. The former is a political fossil, which no art of galvanism can possibly reanimate. LYNN BOYD is without energy or force. The signs look well for Young America to-day, but may change to-morrow.

X. Y.

Kossuth's Speech at Albany, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, May 20, 1852—P. M.

The meeting of citizens this afternoon at Dr. HUNTINGTON'S Church, was well attended by a very respectable and intelligent audience, among whom were a good number of ladies. The same enthusiasm which has met the Governor on every such occasion in this part of the country greeted him there. His own physical exhaustion, unfortunately, deprived his delivery of much of its ordinary energy; but its sentiments elicited frequent and most gratifying demonstrations of accord. Those passages which show the necessity of shaping our foreign policy according to the exigencies of the circumstances were especially honored by prolonged applause.

This manifestation, now so near the close of his mission in this country, is peculiarly impressive. The Governor truly said, it is not the manner of his reception, but the circumstances of his farewell, which will tell suffering Europe the story of his success among us.

Among the public men who were prominent at the meeting, I noticed Governor HUNT, Ex-Governor MARCY, Recorder YOUNG, Col ROBERT E. TEMPLE, and Mayor PERRY. KOSSUTH was compelled to leave the room as soon as he had concluded his remarks, and the audience immediately followed after, escorting him from the building, with repeated bursts of applause.

The receipts for tickets amount to over $1,000, as already ascertained. This, in view of the very brief notice, was certainly unexpected.

A German Hungarian Association called on the Governor this morning and presented him with $150. Nearly $300 additional have been sent in by citizens. Mrs. PAGE, an energetic and patriotic lady, of Schenectady, sent in $100 on her own behalf, and $250 are to be presented by citizens of that place, independent of the subscription already noticed from Union College.

The Governor starts to-morrow morning for the West, if not quite unable to travel.

S.

At Saco, (Me.) a destructive fire occurred on Wednesday, which destroyed Tufts' Hotel and six other buildings. The hotel was owned by the Saco Water Power Company, and occupied by T. P. Tufts. Insurance $1000. John Woodsum owned one of the houses burned—insured $1000. Wm. Littlefield owned another house—insured $800. T. B. Ellis, two houses—insured $500. Samuel Batchelder another house, and Henry Rice another.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WATCHES, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY.—The Subscriber is now selling Watches at retail at the following remarkably low prices, being much less than any other house:—

Fine Gold Lepine Watches, 4 holes jewelled	$25 00
Fine Gold Detached Levers, full jewelled	30 00
Gold Enameled Watches, for Ladies	35 00
Gold Hunting Watches, for Ladies	35 00
Gold Hunting Patent Levers for Gentlemen	50 00
Silver Patent Levers	16 to 20 00
Silver Detacher Levers	12 to 20 00

Gold Hunting Watches which run eight days; Gold Hunting Watches which run fifteen days; Gold Watches in magic cases, which change into three different Watch-s; Gold Watches which wind up and set without any key. Also Cooper's Duplex Watches, in Hunting cases, splendid pocket Chronometers, and all other styles of Watches, at equally low prices. Also all kinds of Jewelry and Silver Ware at much less than the usual prices.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall st. (up stairs,) near Broadway, formerly at 51 Wall st.

GAITERS FITTED.—Are the Shoemakers generally aware that the best work of fitting shoes is done by Singer's Sewing Machine? It will do the work stronger and handsomer, and one person can do the work of ten people—this is a fact. Look at the work done in Lynn and Abingdon, how readily it sells and what high prices it brings. The Eastern people with their natural shrewdness adopted those machines a long ago and secured to themselves the complete monopoly of the shoe trade. Why are the people in this section so tardy; the mass of them seem to be ignorant of the world they live in. A few of them have got awakened and after being aroused and convinced have gone to work, and are making from five to ten dollars a day on each machine employed. Machines sold on exhibition during the day. I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 258 Broadway, N. Y.

ADVERTISING OFFICE.—W. H. MCDONALD'S old established Advertising Office offers the best mediums and the most moderate terms for advertising in any and every part of the Union and the Canadas. The office is at No. 109 Nassau-st.

From the New-Yorker Democrat.

His transactions with this office have always been of the right stamp, and we take pleasure in recommending him to others.

Having no partner, and no connection with any other person in any business, all orders for advertising letters, &c., should be directed to

W. H. MCDONALD.
No. 109 Nassau-st., cor. of Ann.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—The Advertiser would either sell out his fixtures, business, &c., at a bargain, or would associate with him in continuing the business, some active, intelligent man, who can furnish each one-half of say twelve or fifteen hundred dollars. The articles made, are of ready sale to any reasonable extent and at a good remunerating profit; the opportunity for a safe investment is a good one. Address HYDE, at the office of this paper.

STOLEN—A WHITE NEWFOUNDLAND PUP, with black spot on eye. If the two men who stole him will return him to No. 80 Leonard-st., there will be no questions asked; by so doing they will avoid being dealt by with the utmost rigour of the law. The Police are on trail through the boy's description of them, and the neighborhood in which they were last seen.

RICH PAPER HANGINGS of the latest styles and most desirable patterns, in velvet and gold, satin and gold, and plain satin, of our own importations, at the very lowest prices, for cash. Also, a full assortment of American Paper and Borders, Fire-Board Prints, &c., at wholesale and retail. CHILDS & SMITH, No. 449 Pearl-st., cor. Williams.

N. B.—None but competent workmen sent from this establishment.

CHAIRS, CHAIRS, CHAIRS.—COMMERFORD & REDGATE, Nos. 452 and 454 Broadway, between Howard and Grand-sts., East side.—Mahogany stuffed seats, with cane, willow, rush, and Chinese straw seats, of every variety, can be found at this well-known establishment. Citizens and strangers are hereby notified, that as we apply our time exclusively to the production of these articles, we will thereby furnish them at the lowest manufacturing prices.

SHOW CASES—SHOW CASES.—A large assortment constantly on hand; also Cases of every description made to order in the neatest style and at the shortest notice by B. K. PEEBLES, No. 124 Grand-st. N. Y., three doors east of Broadway. Also, Cases made of Silver, Brass, Rosewood, Black Walnut, Mahogany, &c., at short notice.

FAIRBANK'S SCALES.—REDUCED IN PRICE.—These celebrated Scales are now manufactured with such increased facilities, by improvements in machinery &c., that they are now offered at greatly reduced prices, and improved in quality.

FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 99 Water-st.

NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN, AND WILLIAMSBURG PEOPLE should call and examine the immense stock of BOOTS, SHOES, and GAITERS, at ST. MANN & SON'S. They will more than save stage fare and time, by purchasing of them. No. 289 Grand-st., New-York.

SPRING STYLE HATS, of the French Elastic Stiff, manufactured from the finest imported plushes, which, for brilliancy of finish and durability will bear the test with any offered with our beautiful patterns of Spring Caps. At MONADNOCK'S, No. 228 Bowery.

COL. E. DIDGWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW and COMMISSIONER of DEEDS, for New-York and Illinois, No. 76 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts., N. Y.

GRASS HOOKS—For Cutting Grass; Lawn Rakes, finished especially for taking out weeds; Horse and Hand Hay Rakes, for sale by RALPH & CO., Union Agricultural Warehouse and Seedstore, No. 23 Fulton-st.

COURT-STREET CROCKERY STORE—One door from Union-st., SOUTH BROOKLYN. A good assortment of China, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Ware cheap.

FIREWORKS—Of every description—the best quality at the lowest price. For sale by

J. B. PURDY,
No. 94 Maiden-lane, up-stairs.

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER, constantly on hand, and made to order, by BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, No. 115 Fulton-st.

WRITING PAPER.—A large and very desirable assortment for sale by BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, No. 115 Fulton-st.

WANTED.

PRINTERS wanted—Two steady, sober, industrious men, who will find constant employment, and to whom liberal wages will be given. None but those who can make a good appearance need apply. Apply at the Saxon Printing Establishment, No. 13 Ann-st., between Nassau and William-sts., first floor.

MAN WANTED—To take care of horses and drive a Market Wagon. A boy of 12 or 13 years of age, who lives in the vicinity of West 14th-st. and 7th-av., would find employment for humanity, and make themselves generally useful about the premises. Apply to No. 155 Fourth-st., between the hours of 12 and 2.

TO PAINTERS.—Wanted, a young man under instruction—one who has had some use with the pencil brush, and knows something of the use of the diamond in glazing and sign work. Apply at No. 52 Nassau-st., (basement.)

SERVANTS.—A great variety of carefully selected Servants ate now wanting employment at C. MASON'S offices, Nos. 598 Broadway and 145 Bowery. Terms—Yearly subscription, 50 cents; otherwise, 25 cents. N. B.—Plenty of men and boys on hand.

FIVE HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED—To sell a new work. High wages made. Call or address (post-paid) "American Family Publication Establishment," No. 138 Nassau-st., New-York. Room No. 6.

GIRLS WANTED.—At the Harlem Rubber Mills, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st. a few smart American girls. Steady work and good wages. Girls that have worked at the trade preferred.

GIRLS WANTED.—A few smart American girls. Apply at No. 59 Maiden-lane.

BARRELS WANTED—Five hundred new or bright second-hand Cider or Vinegar barrels, made of Oak. Apply during the day at No. 155 Pearl-st., or address box 3,338, Post Office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING FOR RESPECTABLE YOUNG MEN.—About three young gentlemen can have all the comforts of a home, at a moderate price, in the dwelling part of a neat and newly-furnished house, (no other boarders.) Three rooms for their use. Good reference required. Very suitable for clerks in offices or stores. Apply at No. 178 West 13th-st., near University-place.

BOARDING.—Partial board in a first-class house for single gentlemen. Location very desirable for business men; and as only few boarders are taken, all the comforts of home can be enjoyed. The rooms are large and airy. Call at No. 65 Henry-st., Brooklyn, near the Fulton Ferry. Terms from $2 50 to $3 50 per week.

BOARDING AT UNION HOUSE—No. 279 Hudson-st., between Canal and Spring-sts. One or two gentlemen and their wives, and two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with permanent board at this new and spacious House, by making immediate application. Transient and day boarders accommodated,

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A very desirable furnished room, with board, would be let to a gentleman and wife, without children. Location within four minutes walk of South ferry. Apply on the premises, No. 61 Joralemon-st., first house above Hicks-st.

BOARDING.—In Brooklyn, within five minutes walk of South Ferry, in a private family, is wanted for a middle-aged lady. Price not over $4 per week. Reference given and required. Apply at No. 9 Broadway.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives, and single gentlemen, can be accommodated with neat and commodious rooms, with use of bath-room, by applying at No. 86 Warren-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—For adults only, may be had at S. H. BEARLE'S, No. 49 Greenwich-av. Modern built house, bath, &c. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Three or four single gentlemen can get good Board, on reasonable terms, at No. 1, 30th-st., corner of 4th-av. References required.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms, in a private family, with use of bath. Apply at No. 547 Hudson-st.

BOARDING.—Several respectable gentlemen can be pleasantly accommodated with full or partial board, at No. 25 Carmine-st.

ROOMS TO LET—Handsomely furnished, to Gentlemen, without Board. Furniture and bedding all new. Warm and cold Baths. Partial Board will be given, if required. A front Basement, suitable for an office, also to let. Call and examine at No. 157 Chambers-st.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Three parlors, with bedrooms attached, with breakfast, at No. 538 Broadway, two doors above the Collamore House. Inquire on the premises, up stairs.

DRY GOODS.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED IN DRY GOODS.—The subscriber will open on MONDAY, five cases new and beautiful styles of Barege DeLaines, and Challies, only 1s., 1s. 3d., and 1s. 6d.—cost to import 4s. 6d. Also, French Lawns, 9d., and 10d.—being part of the stock of an unfortunate importer. Mantillas, Vigettes, Bonnets, Ribbons, Parasols. GEORGE KEYS,

No. 349 8th-av., between 27th and 28th-sts.

Two Clerks wanted.

EMBROIDERIES, MANTILLAS, &c.—PETER LE ROBERTS, No. 375 Broadway, has just opened several cases of new goods, comprising Embroidered Ruffled Collars, from 50 cents up; also, Honiton Capes, Chemisettes, Sleeves, Berthes, Coiffeurs and Collars, black and white Thread Veils, Valenciennes, Point and Honiton Laces, Muslin Trimmings and Flouncings. Two cases plain and figured Lace Mantillas, very cheap.

OPENED THIS DAY.—A beautiful assortment of French and British Lawns and Bareges, at

McCALDIN & THOMPSON'S,
No. 165 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

OBSERVE—Third house and first Dry Goods Store from Clinton-st.

SUMMER FLANNELS.—A beautiful article, of Silk and Wool, just imported, at

McCALDIN & THOMPSON'S,
No. 165 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

OBSERVE—First Dry Goods Store from Clinton-st.

GREAT BARGAINS of Crape Shawls and Mantillas, at McCALDIN & THOMPSON'S
No. 165 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

OBSERVE—It is the first Dry Goods Store from Clinton-st.

THE MISSES DUNHAMS would respectfully beg to call the attention of the public to their millinery and dress making establishment, No. 160 Spring-st, where all orders are executed with taste, accuracy and dispatch. Call and see.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FAYRS'S PATENT STONE-DRESSING MACHINE—PATENTED Dec. 4, 1849.—This Machine is designed for dressing Stone for Buildings, for Canal-Locks, for Railroad masonry, for Monuments and Obelisks, for anything where rectangular or rectilineal work is required. Some idea of the construction of this Machine may be derived from the following description, though an engraving of it would make the description much more forcible: Firm, upright supports, on both sides of the carriage on which the stone rests, sustain the chisels, and, also, the revolving hammers, or cylinder back of the chisels, cast with cams upon it, which act in a spiral form. The stone is placed upon the carriage, which resembles somewhat the carriage of a saw-mill, and is moved forward and backward, on the same principle, substantially. This carriage, with the stone upon it, passes between the supports, and under the chisels. The chisels, which are raised or lowered at pleasure to suit the thickness of the stone, as well as the depth of the chip required, are pressed back by the stone so as to come within the reach of the revolving cams, which drive them forward by a sharp blow, which chips the stone. The forward movement of stone presses the chisels back again instantly, which are again driven forward as before. This process goes on till the stone is finished. As the cams are set in a spiral form, no two chisels act at once; yet the blows come in such quick succession, (being, under full motion 1 600 a minute on each one,) that to the eye of the spectator, they all a spear to work at the same time, so that in a gang of twenty chisels some *thirty-two thousand* blows are struck in the space of a *single minute*. It will be perceived, even on a slight examination, that this Machine can be made any length or width desired; —that a machine of sufficient dimensions to dress a stone twenty feet long and ten feet wide, will cost but little more than one that can cut only as many inches;—that the power must be nearly the same in both cases, and that a wide stone will move forward as fast as a narrow one, and receive the dressing as quick—the time required depending not on the width of the stone, but upon its forward motion, and the revolutions of the multiplex hammer. The chisels may be fed faster or slower, to suit the nature of the stone. Hard, Italian marble, or dense, hard lime-stone or granite, may be driven forward two feet a minute; while American marble, and all varieties of sand-stone, may be driven from two and a half to three feet per minute. The thickness of the chip may be varied at pleasure, from next to nothing to two or three inches, according to what is required, the nature of stone, the weight of the hammers, and the amount of motive power applied. The front chisels reduce the stone to a horizontal surface; the rear ones smooth it. The first gang leave a sharp, well-defined corner, and a surface slightly corded lengthwise of the stone, rendering it precisely suitable for Canal Locks and Railroad Masonry. The angle of the chisels may be varied at will, even while in operation, to suit different qualities of stone, or different places (shaky, cross-grained, or protuberant,) in the same stone. Thus it will be seen, that the cutting done by this Machine is performed on the same principle, substantially, as that of hand cutting. It does as good work as can be done by hand, for all plain surfaces, and can be easily adapted to the cutting of rectilineal moldings. As the chisels set in a right line across the stone, and are held perfectly true and steady, their durability is greatly increased. When worn on one side, they may be turned over, and turned and turned again, till they need a second hardening. A Machine with both gangs of chisels, costs from $550 to $1,000, according to its dimensions and weight. One ample to dress a stone ten feet long and two feet wide, may cost $600; a five or six horse power is ample to drive one Machine, and one Machine, properly managed, with proper appliances, and driven up to its full capacity, will dress a thousand surface feet of stone in the working hours of a single day, saving the labor of fifty men, who can be more profitably employed upon ornamental work. The American Stone-Dressing Company congratulate themselves and the public, in being able to offer for sale RIGHTS to make, use and vend, to be used anywhere within the United States, and their Territories, Eayrs's Patent Stone-Dressing Machine. It is unnecessary to apprise American citizens that the introduction of such a machine into general use, is a matter of much importance—of much importance to all classes: to the builder, the laborer, the landlord, the tenant, the man of real estate, the quarry-owner, the great public. Parties wishing to secure Rights, will find their applications promptly attended to by the subscriber, No. 62 William-st., New-York.

W. A. WOODWARD, President.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY, No. 29 Spruce-st., near William.—The Subscribers having purchased the Type Foundry of Mr. GEO. B. LOTHIAN, (established in 1825,) are prepared to furnish to Printers and Stereotypers his well-known and superior Music, Greek, Hebrew, and other Printing Types. Also, Type, Copper-faced, at 25 per cent. advance. Presses, Chases, Composing Sticks, Brass Rules, Stands, Galleys, Furniture, Cases, Quoins, Parchments and Ink. METAL and WOOD TYPES, from all the different foundries, and every article required in a Printing Office, at the lowest prices, for cash or approved paper. Old Type received at nine cents per pound, in exchange for new.

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PETER C. CORTELYOU. WM. H. GIFFING.

The Type on which this paper is printed, is from the above Foundry.

MEAD & FULLMER'S CROTON METALLIC FIRE PROOF PAINT.—This article is acknowledged by all who have used it to be superior to any other paint in use. It is proof against the action of the weather and fire. It is cheaper than other paint in consequence of its taking less oil to mix and covering much more surface. Give it a trial. Principal Depôts, No. 165 Murray-st. and No. 19 Stanton-st., N. Y. For sale also by

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H. B. RICHARDS, No. 27 John-st., 24 door below Nassau-st., (recently of No. 23 Maiden-lane,) keeps on hand a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery, and most every description, Mechanics' Tools, Builders' Goods, housekeeping articles, &c. Persons wishing to purchase goods in this line at the lowest prices, are desired to call on him, at No. 27 John-st., where they will find all articles, on the most reasonable terms, either by the quantity or by retail. H. B. RICHARDS, No. 27 John-st., N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

D. APPLETON & COMPANY'S BROTHERS,

NO. 199 PEARL-ST. (Franklin Square) PUBLISH ON FRIDAY, May 21:

I. AUSTRIA IN 1848-'49; or, Secret Pages of History from Political Memorials in Vienna, Milan, Venice and Pesth; with Details of the Campaigns of Lombardy and Hungary; a full account of the Revolution in Hungary, and Historical Sketches of the Austrian Governments and the Principal Men of the Empire. By William H. Stiles, late Chargé d'Affaires of the United States at the Court of Vienna. With Portraits of the Emperor, Metternich, Radetzky, Kossuth, and Szechenyi. 2 vols., 8vo. Muslin, $3 50.

"This work, by the late Chargé d'Affaires of the United States at the Court of Vienna, furnishes the most trustworthy history that has yet appeared of the political affairs of Hungary, with ample and accurate details of the late disastrous revolutionary struggle. From his diplomatic position in Vienna, Mr. Stiles had rare opportunities for observation, of which he has availed himself in a manner that is highly creditable to his acuteness and good sense. He has evidently made a diligent study of his subject in all its bearings; the best authorities have been faithfully consulted; conflicting views have been cautiously weighed; but his final conclusions are derived from the free exercise of his own judgment. Hence his work is quite free from the spirit of partizanship."

II. IVAR; OR, THE SKJUTS-BOY.—A Romance. By Miss Carlen. From the Original Swedish, by Prof. A. L. Krause. 8vo.; Paper, 25 cents.

"A tale of Swedish domestic life—full of spirit, feeling, and pathos—fully equalling, in popular qualities, any of Miss Bremer's productions. The story abounds in incident—increasing in interest as it proceeds—and it is related with a truly piquant simplicity and naturalness."

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NEW-YORK, May 12, 1852.

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N. B.—Agents wanted for all sections of the country.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—The office of JOHN A. FLAMMER, lately situated at the corner of Broadway and Amity-st., is removed to his residence, No. 157 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., where business will be transacted as usual. All payments for Stratonport and Flammersburg lots, must be made personally to JOHN A. FLAMMER. Office hours from 4 to 8 P. M.

THE EYE.—WALDSTEIN & BECKEL, the eminent Opticians, from Germany, have removed from No. 418 to No. 451 Broadway. Having tested their skill in assisting imperfect or impaired vision, we are able to speak warmly in its favor. Their telescopes, microscopes, opera glasses, spectacles, &c., are unsurpassed.—*Tribune.*

REMOVAL.—JOHN PHYFE, Dealer in Ivory and Hardwood, and Manufacturer of Ivory Goods, has removed from No. 19 to No. 4 Murray-st., on the opposite side, near Broadway, where he will be happy to see his friends and former customers.

MRS. L. GIPSEY—Has removed from No. 55 East Broadway, to No. 243 Grand-st., near the Bowery, where she can be consulted on all the events of life, from 9 A. M to 10 P. M.

METALLIC OIL FOR MACHINERY.—CUMBERLAND BROTHERS' PATENT.—The Metallic Oil is superior to pure sperm for all lubricating purposes, and its cost is only one-half. It is the only chemically prepared Oil which can be used in factories without the payment of an extra premium for insurance against fire. For sale by the manufacturers, DE LA VERGNE, TOCKEY & CO., No. 76 Broadway.

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STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—IN BUILDINGS NOS. 52 AND 54 CORTLANDT-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—The Stores are 20 feet front and 75 feet deep, and have all the modern improvements, such as Gas Fixtures, Furnaces, Marble Mantels, &c. The Offices are in the rear of the Stores, and are very convenient for business purposes. Also, a few Offices in the upper stories, suitable for Lawyers, Insurance Companies, Agencies, &c. Apply to A. C. TAYLOR, Janitor, on the premises, or to

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MOSES H. GRINNELL & BRENNER,
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KINGSBRIDGE.—TO LET.—With one or two acres of land, a neat cottage in Kingsbridge, immediately on the river, consisting of parlor, kitchen, and bed-room on the first floor, and three bed-rooms on the second. Rent, $150. Apply to E. D. EWEN, No. 66 John-st.

CHEAP RENT.—Apartments, with Croton water in, at $3 and $4 per month. Also, a store, with large show window, and dwelling apartment. Croton water in, at $10 per month. Apply to R. SMITH, 11th-av., between 43d and 44th-sts.

OFFICE TO RENT—Part of the Office No. 61 Chambers-st., under the Lorillard Insurance Company, as desk room in the same for any good quiet business. Inquire as above.

SHIP JOINER'S SHOP, WITH THE GOOD WILL TO LET—No capital required. This is an excellent chance for a sober, industrious man, who can address, with real name and reference, SHIP JOINER, at the office of this paper.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—In Tower Building, No. 113 Nassau-st., the 2d floor, 25 by 103 feet deep, entrance on two streets. Inquire of JOHN GILHOOLY, No. 113 Nassau-st., in basement.

STORE AND LOFT TO LET.—The first and second floors of No. 117 Liberty-st., at very low prices. They are very commodious, and very eligible for business. Apply to F. HART, on the premises.

STORE TO LET.—The 3-story Store No. 52 Cortlandt-st. Apply to WILLIAM BURGER, No. 34 Cortlandt-st.

The New-York Daily Times.

BROOKLYN CITY.

Eighteenth Orphan Asylum Society.—The eighteenth anniversary of this Society was celebrated on Wednesday evening. The orphans, 140 in number, were seated in rows on the platform and presented a very neat and imposing appearance. Their ages ranges from 3 to 10 years. The exercises of the evening were superintended by Cyrus P. Smith, Esq. After prayer and reading of the Scriptures, the Annual Report was read by Rev. Mr. Stevens. The balance of the evening was occupied with singing, Dialogues, Recitations, Grammar, Geography, Parsing, Arithmetic, &c., in all of which the children acquitted themselves with much credit.

The Annual Report alludes in high terms to the generosity of John D. Graham, Esq., and Dr Ostrander, Physician to the Asylum. Of those who have left the Asylum, four have been adopted; thirty-six gone to relatives or friends, and sixteen bound out. The Asylum is under the care of a matron and two teachers.

Three deaths have occurred during the year. The expenditures of the year were $6,942 14.

Explosion.—Yesterday afternoon, while work. men were engaged in charging rocks, preparatory to being blasted, one of them exploded and a number of large pieces were impelled across the street, a distance of 152 feet, and struck the front door of a brick house, occupied by Amos P. Stanton, Esq. One of the men engaged in charging had a narrow escape; another laborer, breaking stones with his sledge elevated above his head, had the handle severed by a flying fragment.

Sabbath Schools.—At the Teachers' Meeting, held a few evenings since, it was announced that there are in this City, *ten thousand five hundred Sabbath School Scholars*, in seventy-two schools, under the guidance of over *thirteen hundred* teachers.

News Gatherings.—William R. Kimball was tried in the Court of Sessions on Wednesday, on an indictment for perjury. The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty. It will be remembered that this man Kimball, sometime since was taken as bail for his son, who had been arrested for an assault and battery with intent to kill. At that time he took oath that he was worth the required amount of property, and the next day, he, with his son, departed for parts unknown. It was subsequently ascertained that the father was not worth the property sworn to, and he was some weeks since arrested by officer Mundell, for the crime of perjury.

—Eliza Dillon was arrested, yesterday, by officer Cassedin, of the Second District Police, for entering the house of Mrs. Robbins, No. 48 High-street, and stealing therefrom several hundred dollars in money and clothing. About $250 of the money was found upon her person. She was committed for trial by Justice King.

—The Chief of Police, Mr. J. S. Folks, has supplied himself with a fire-cap, painted in such a manner as to be easily distinguished from the firemen. The color is a bright blue—on the front is the Maltese Cross—with the words "Chief of Police," in large letters.

—The alarm of fire last Wednesday night, proceeded from house No. 58 Hamilton-avenue, where some bedclothes had been set on fire accidentally with a candle. The fire was extinguished by officer Chase of the Third District Police before much damage was done.

—John Thompson, *alias* Johnson, for stealing money and goods from the house of Jacob Kruger, No. 3 Boerum-street, was sentenced yesterday morning to six months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, by Justice King. Johnson is an old thief.

—On Wednesday night, about 9 o'clock, a fire broke out in a house in Plymouth-street, between Hudson-avenue and the Navy Yard, which was speedily extinguished by the firemen. Loss small.

—Within a few days past ground has been broken for new buildings in a large number of places in this city. Several blocks have been commenced on Fulton-ave, and also in Clinton-street, near Fulton-street.

—Officer Hanlin, of the Third District Police, attempted to commit suicide on Thursday, by taking a dose of laudanum. He did not succeed however; his friends interfered and saved his life.

—Petitions are being got up in Brooklyn, requesting the Governor to call an extra session of the Legislature, to act upon the Canal improvement.

—The New Hospital at Flatbush, has been commenced and will be completed Nov. 1st, when 500 patients can be accommodated. The cost will be about $50,000

Mary Lynch was sent to the Penitentiary, by Justice King, on Thursday, for the term of 3 months for Petit Larceny.

—The Board of Health held a meeting last evening, but transacted no business of importance.

City Court.—Before Judge Greenwood.—*Stephen Bogart, Receiver, &c., vs. William Henry Burbank.*—This case has occupied the attention of the Court for three days, and is not yet concluded. The action is to recover possession of certain property in Gowanus, in possession of the heirs of Mr. Burbank. C. T. Porter and —— Gilbert, Esqrs., for complainant; Jesse Smith and John Dikeman, Esqrs., for defendant. The property in question formerly belonged to Mr. Carpenter, who was engaged some years since in building at Gowanus; he wanted money, and borrowed of Mr. Burbank $2,000, on his note. The property in question was turned over to Mr. Burbank, as security, with an agreement that it should be reconveyed when the note was paid. Before maturity, Mr. B. lost his life in the steamer *Atlantic*, and the property reverted to his heirs. In the meantime, Mr. Carpenter became insolvent, and a receiver was appointed. The receiver is now trying to recover the property from the heirs.

Circuit Court—Before Judge Morse, and Justices Stilwell and Brown.—*Baker and Wife against Van Raust.*—This case, which involves the ownership of certain property in Williamsburg, was submitted to the Jury Thursday afternoon. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning the Jury had not agreed, when Judge Morse was sent for, and they were discharged. They stood 11 for plaintiff, and 1 for defendants.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

Large Fire.—The building known as the Williamsburg Oil Factory, located at the foot of Sixth-street, caught on fire between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and before the flames could be checked, the whole building was consumed. From this the wharf caught on fire, injuring it very much, and also destroyed a cargo of pine lumber which had been landed the day before. Between six and seven hundred casks of oil were burnt, besides a large quantity of resin. The loss to the Company is variously estimated from $10,000 to $25,000, and no insurance. The fire was first discovered in the still room, the origin of which is not known.

Railroad Question.—This subject seems to be the all-absorbing one of the day in this city. Go where you will, public or private house, this is the first thing brought up. When or how it will end, is yet to be seen. The Committee appointed by the Board of Aldermen, last Monday evening, are exerting themselves to ascertain the wishes of the majority in the matter; but the work seems to puzzle them somewhat, as from appearances the two parties are about equally divided. The only way that the matter can be satisfactorily settled will be by the people voting upon it. The question is not a sectional one, but one in which all of Williamsburg is interested, and therefore a proper one to be voted on.

Annexation.—The matter of annexing Greenpoint and Bushwick to the city of Williamsburg is seriously talked of at the present time. At Greenpoint the residents are about organizing for the purpose of bringing about such annexation as far as they are concerned, if they cannot succeed in obtaining the consent of the whole town, including Bushwick. Nature has evidently designed the locality to be all in one municipality, and we hope to see it carried into effect; the benefit to all concerned cannot but be understood.

News Gatherings.—Coroner Schapps held an inquest on Thursday, in an alley at the foot of Mr. Swift's store, corner of North Second-street and Union-avenue, on the body of a married woman named Margaret Parkinson, whose death was caused by intemperance. Verdict accordingly.

From Mexico.

We have received dates from the city of Mexico to the 4th inst., and from Vera Cruz to the 8th.

Great excitement had been created in the capital by the pardon granted by the Congress to the three assassins of Dr. Beistegu. The Congress was assailed on all hands for this act of weakness; the journals unanimously speak of it as a direct attack on society, and the respectable citizens of Mexico had nearly all purchased arms to defend their persons against the hordes of bandits whom this pardon has almost legally authorized to commit murder.

A conspiracy against the Government was discovered about the 24th ult., by two of the conspirators revealing the plot. Dr. Betancourt and several others implicated were arrested.

A newspaper published at Jalapa announces that the Government has ordered the commanding General in the State of Vera Cruz, to proceed with his aids and a body of troops to the bar at the mouth of the River Coatzacoalcos, to finish the fortifications already commenced there. The cause assigned is, the fear of an invasion of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec by a body of Americans, who, under the name of "laborers," and to the number of 500 men, are to leave New-Orleans under the command or guidance of the masters of the *Saravia* and *Almagres*, which vessels were seized at the mouth of the above River some months ago.

A quarrel has arisen between the Legislature of the State of Vera Cruz and the Mexican Congress. The former insists upon a greater reduction of the tariff of 1845 than the ten per cent. allowed by the National Senate. The Senate will allow this reduction of 10 per cent., but refuses to do away with any of the duties. The Lower House of Congress, on the contrary, is in favor of abolishing some of the duties. Congress would undoubtedly soon pass a law authorising the States on the Northern and North-eastern frontier to combine for the purpose of common defence against the inroads of the hordes of Indians. Zacatecas and Durango, besides being ravaged by the savages, are suffering from the vicissitudes of a general famine.

The Tampico and Vera Cruz papers complain of the absence of merchant vessels in their ports. During a whole month, not a single vessel had arrived at Tampico, and at Vera Cruz there were but two on the 23d April.

The wires of the magnetic telegraph between Vera Cruz and Orizaba, were cut down on the 24th of April, during the transmission of the first dispatch.

The bridge of the Plan del Rio, which was destroyed by the Americans during the invasion—a circumstance which was a great annoyance to the commerce of the Interior—has been lately repaired.

Corn in Indiana has suffered from the severity of the past winter, so that it is feared the kernels will not germinate.

Cholera at the West.—The St. Louis Republican, of the 18th, considers number of deaths on the Missouri river, from an outbreak of the character of Cholera. It says: "The diseases of which these persons died bore a strong resemblance to cholera, but was characterised by symptoms somewhat different. One singular feature of the malady was the absence of all bodily pain during sickness up to the moment of dissolution. In other respects, as we before remarked, it had the most prominent features of Cholera. The above paragraph was nearly all emigrants, either going to or returning from California, and had, as is frequently the case with emigrants of their class, suffered much from exposure to the weather and night air, which, together with the very unwholesome food, may be set down as among the chief causes of the dire calamity which has befallen them."

MARRIED.

On Wednesday, 19th inst., at St. Patrick's Cathedral, by Rev. Father Carwin, Mr. HENRY JOHNSTON to JOANNA D. C. DEL VECCHIO, daughter of Charles Del Vecchio, Esq.

On the 20th inst. by Rev. J. W. Taggart, Mr. WILLIAM McQUEEN to Miss JESSIE FERGUSON, both of Glasgow, Scotland.

In Albany on Thursday evening, 20th inst., by Rev. Mr. Jeffrey, Mr. WM. J. BRYAN, of this City, to Miss SARAH J., daughter of Halsey Woodruff, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

May 21, after a short but severe illness, ISABELLA JANE, daughter of Geo. and Mary Stephens, aged 4 years, 11 months and 1 day.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 30 Bleecker-st., on Sunday, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock, P.M., also, the members of Empire Lodge, No. 1, Protestant Association, are respectfully invited to attend.

This lovely bud so young and fair,
Called hence by early deom,
Just come to show how sweet a flower
In Paradise can bloom.

On the 19th inst., of inflammation on the brain, KATE, daughter of M. Dudley and Mary Curtis Bean, aged 4 years, 7 months and 22 days.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....May 21.

$2,000 U. S. 6s '62	114¼	100 Morris Canal	s60 18⅞
1,200 do. '67	118⅜	175 Canton Co	82½
500 do.	118⅜	100 do	b10 82⅝
500 Ohio 6s '56	105¼	150 do	82⅞
4,500 Indiana State 5s	92½	150 Edgeworth Land Co	5⅞
10 000 do	92½	100 do	b30 5⅞
875 Ind Spec. Pref. 5s	20¼	850 New-Jersey Zinc	13
12,400 Pennsylvania 5s	96	300 do	12⅜
500 do	93½	25 Nicaragua Trans. Co	38
2,000 City 5s '58	101	350 Dauphin Coal Co	b3 57½
1,000 Harlem Ex. Cfs	80	50 do	b30 57½
6,000 Erie 2d Mtge. Bds	109¾	50 Penn. Coal Co	b4m 98
7,000 Erie Income Bds	98½	25 do	b3 97
3,000 do	98¾	75 Erie Railroad	86⅞
4,000 Erie R. R. Certf	96⅛	25 do	s60 86⅝
25,000 Erie Conv. Bds. '71	97	120 Harlem Railroad	71¼
12,000 do. '62	98	220 do	71⅜
1,000 Hud. 1st Mtg. Bds	106½	700 do	b90 72
7,000 do., 2d	97	30 Roch. & Syr	116½
1,000 Mich. S. R. R. Bds	98	650 Reading Railroad	b10 77⅛
500 North Amer. Trust s3	11	600 do	77
8 Del. & Hud. Canal	116½	300 do	s30 77⅞
50 Bank North America	109½	100 do	s60 77
60 Bank Commerce	110	100 Mad. & Ind. R. R	103
60 do	110¼	80 N. Y. & N. H. R. R	111⅛
20 Ocean Bank	105½	35 Sara. & Wash. R. R	45
10 Am. Exchange Bank	122½	35 Panama Railroad	115
25 Chatham Bank	99¼	100 Phœnix Mining Co	14

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Erie Convt. '62	98¼	50 Dauphin Coal Co	b60 58½
12,000 do. '71	97	100 Phœnix Mining Co	14
1,000 Erie 2d Mtge Bonds	109½	25 do	14⅛
2,000 Hudson 2d Mtge	97	200 Reading Railroad	s90 77
50 Chatham Bank	99¼	100 do	s60 77
6 Bank Republic	103½	100 do	b3 77
6 Bank Commerce	110	100 do	77
50 Nicaragua Transit Co	38	50 do	77⅛
550 Portsmouth Dry Dock	6½	50 Nor. & Wor. Railroad	56
50 do	6¾	60 do	s60 56
100 New-Jersey Zinc Co	13	50 Stonington Railroad	54
400 do	13¼	50 Erie Railroad	b30 37
200 do	b30 13½	30 Harlem Railroad Pref.	11½
100 do	b30 13⅜	30 Mich. Southern R. R.	119

FRIDAY, May 21—6 P. M.

The Street was rather inactive to-day. Money was cheap, and without much movement. Demand Loans are now frequently made with privilege of ten or twenty days' notice, or with a tacit understanding they will not be called or returned before a day specified. Time contracts for Railroad Bonds, paying under the rule of the Stock Board, 6 per cent, were called in by the buyer to-day, because hypothecations offer better terms. Exchange was quiet. The Bremen Steamer will not carry heavy remittances. Bills are held at 110¼@110¾ partly because drawers have no use for the proceeds. Large amounts of money are left over from day to day with parties ready to lend on call. The Western balances are accommodating, especially from Indiana and Ohio, where money is less scarce since the business of the Pork season has been realised, and where, too, large Railroad disbursements are being made.

The Stock Market continues unmoved by the influence of the ease in the means of speculation. Prices are relatively high, and new parties reluctant to come in. If prices give way it will be from the movements of the Bear interest, and old parties, with now and then an exception, are not disposed to sell. Shares, to-day, varied little from yesterday's rates. There was a large trade in Reading, with some signs that a few of the large holders, who can make their stock pay handsomely at present rates, are tired of the inactivity of the market. Short seller's contracts are offered at a concession of ¼ @ ¼ per cent. Harlem steadier than yesterday. Nothing worth notice done in Erie. Jersey Mining recovered a fraction. Phenix fell off to 14 @ 14¼. A few shares of Nicaragua done at 38. Dauphin 2 per cent down from the top price of the week, but in demand.

The non-speculatives were again firm. Michigan Southern sold at 119; Rochester at 116¼; Madison, 105; Bank of Commerce, 110¼; American Exchange, 122½; Panama was offered at 115. The new contract made with Mr. Miles C. Story and Mr. Law, for the completion of the work, will require the filling up of the capital, to which the present stockholders have the privilege of subscribing in the proportion of 3 new to 2 old shares. The payments will be made quite easy, and as the stock is bearing a fine premium, and the work attracting increased attention, of course there will be no delay, beyond the proper notice to foreign holders, in closing the arrangement.

The sales of Bonds at the Board were to the extent of $120,000, and there were other moderate sales by private contract.

The movement of Foreign Dry Goods this week sums up as follows:

	FOR CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	*Value.*	*Pkgs.*	*Value.*	*Pkgs.*	*Value.*
Wool	302	$96,175	44	$16,677	74	$19,153
Cotton	365	64,129	31	6,027	54	9,707
Silks	180	103,480	290	57,052	242	39,124
Flax	365	84,704	38	6,331	75	9,549
Miscellaneous	937	21,868	5	4,625	733	8,845
Total	2,169	$373,356	318	$91,413		$36,424

The Texas Indemnity bids are not yet settled. It seems the accepted bid of Corcoran & Riggs was so worded as to imply the addition of interest accumulated on the bonds from 1st January, which would make the rate near 107¼. This was hardly intended when the loan was selling here at 105¼@106.

The Sub-Treasury accumulates slowly. The balance this afternoon is $3,772,554. The receipts to-day, $117,224; payments, $122,571.

The speculation in Cotton continues, and prices are ¼ cent up on the *Africa's* news. The sales to-day were 1,700 bales; Orleans middling at 9¼@9¾ cents. There was a better shipping demand for Flour, and Indian Corn was higher, and in rather limited supply. Provisions not so good.

The Coal tonnage from the Schuylkill region the present week is:

By the Reading Road	31,266
Navigation, canal	23,190
Total	54,456

The tonnage for the season, compared with last year, is:

	1852.	1851.		
Reaning	593,433	664,801	Decrease	71,368
Navigation	170,503	104,830	Increase	65,673
Total	763,936	969,631	Decrease	5,695

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 20.

Cotton has been active. Sales to-day of 6,000 bales, at outside prices. Strict middling, 9c.@9¼c.; good middling, 9¼c. The *Africa's* news was received at 2 P. M. Its effect will not be fully developed till to-morrow. Corn, 40,000 bush. sold at 46c.@50c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, May 21—Noon.

The Cotton Market has been much excited by the advices per the *Africa*. Sales have already been effected to the extent of 5,000 bales, at an advance of ¼@⅜. Strict middling is quoted at 9¼c. Ohio Flour dull, at $3 50. Mess Pork, $17@$17 25c. Rio Coffee is active; 20,000 bags sold at 9¼c.

CHARLESTON, Friday, May 21.

Cotton sales to-day 2,200 bales, at 7¼c.a10¾c., of which 1,200 were at 10c.

NORFOLK, Thursday, May 20.

Yellow Corn is selling at 56c., and White 53½c. @54c. Cotton is quiet and firm. Tar is at $1 62½.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, May 21—6 P. M.

Ashes—Are less in demand at previously quoted figures. About 50 bbls. changed hands, at $5 62½@5 06½ for Pots, and for Pearls $6 25@6 31½ ₱ 100 lbs.

Cotton—Continues quite brisk, at still further improved rates. Sales made of 1,700 bales, at 9¼c. for middling Uplands, and 9¼c. @9¾c. for do. Orleans.

Flour and Meal—State and Western brands are in more request at improving figures. The shipping trade is on the increase, stimulated by the prevalent low rates of Freights. There likewise exists a spirited local and Eastern demand, especially for medium and fine qualities attainable at our quotations. The sales reach 12,000 bbls. superfine, No. 2, at $3 43@$3 56½; good common Orleans and ordinary to straight State, at $4 06@$4 12½; mixed to fancy Western and favorite round hoop Ohio at $4 12½@$4 31½; fancy Ohio, at $4 37½@$4 75; fancy Genesee, at $4 50@$4 87½; extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $4 75@$5 25, and extra Genesee, at $5@$5 75. Canada is very actively inquired for, and we learn of 2,000 bbls. being obtained at $4 06@$4 12½ ₱ bbl. Southern presents no new feature of a remarkable nature—the stock is still small; but fully as large as required by dealers; about 1,000 bbls. mixed to favorite ordinary Alexandria, Baltimore, Columbia, Fredericksburg, country and Georgetown were disposed of at $4 37½@$4 62½. Rye Flour is dull and heavy at $3 25. Corn Meal is plenty and cheaper, with sales of 300 bbls. State at $3 12½, and Jersey at $3 12½@3 25.

Grain—Wheat is a little firmer, but not dearer. The stock is less ample and more such in regard to quality, as is cargo of White Southern on terms not publicly known; and 3000 bush. White Michigan at $1 60. Rye is held at 78c. and sought after at 80@82c. for Western and 84@85c. for Northern and the supply limited. The demand for Barley is quiet, round yellow at 62@66c.; Mixed Western at 60@65c.; and White Southern at 62@65c.

Provisions—Pork is on the decline, as evinced by a trivial trade; inquiry and gradually accumulating supply. The sales embrace 500 bbls.—Prime $16 50, and Mess $17@$17 25. Prices Meats and Western Bacon are dull and heavy without change in value. Lard is very sparingly dealt in at the recent decline. Sales were made of 300 bbls. prime @9¾@10c. per lb. Beef is in fair demand at $7@$7 50 for Prime, and $10@$13 75 for Mess, which rates were

FINANCIAL.

Dauphin Coal Company.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, was held on Tuesday, the 18th inst. The following gentlemen were unanimously elected:

Robert Schuyler, Philip Dater, Wm. S. Wetmore,
Thos. W Ludlow, Wm. S. Miller, Wm. C. Wetmore,
George Barker, Nelson Robinson, R. M. Blatchford,
Edward Bement, Charles Denison, Gouverneur Morris,
Isaac E. Haviland.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, held on Wednesday, the 19th inst., Robert Schuyler, Esq., was unanimously reelected President; Gouverneur Morris, Esq., Vice-President, in place of George Barker, Esq., who declined re-nomination; A. Kyle, Jr., Secretary; Samuel M. Blatchford, Treasurer; and Madison Sloat, Superintendent.

A. Kyle, Jr., Secretary.

Arrived.

Steamer Delaware, Seymour, Philadelphia, mdse. to M. Sanford

Ship Clinton, (of Bath,) Delano, New-Orleans 23 ds., mdse to J W Elwell & Co

Ship M. de Embil, (of Bath,) Orr, Havana 15 ds., sugar to R. L. & A. Stuart.

Packet ship Argo, Coffin, Liverpool April 16, mdse. and pass. to S. Thompson & Nephew.

Packet ship New-York, Abeel, Liverpool April 16, mdse. and 368 pass. to C. Marshall.

Ship Hannah Kerr, (Br.) Marr, Londonderry 34 ds., in ballast and 231 pass. to A. Bell & Son. The H. K. is bound to Quebec.

Bark J B Johnson, (of Searsport,) Staples, Matanzas, sugar to Peck & Church. Sld in co with brigs Queen Esther, for New-York, Frontier, for Boston.

Bark Lycurgus, (Sic) Costa, Palermo 45 ds., fruit &c to Chamberlain, Robinson & Co.

Brig Leo, (Swedish) Hebrow, Angostura 21 ds., hides &c. to Moller, Sands & Rice.

Brig McMann, (of Warren,) Young, Nuevitas 14 ds., molasses to T Owen. Sld. in co. with brig Elizabeth Watts, Watts, for New-York.

Brig Restaurador, (Dan.) Fenjen, Tabuco, P.R., 26 days, sugar to Moller, Sands & Rieta.

Brig Eliza Weldon, Button, Port-au-Prince May 6, coffee to Becker & Graves

Brig Wasp, (Br.) Beman, Nassau, N.P. 9 ds., cotton R. Dinwiddie & Co.

Brig Mali Spiro, (Aus.) Agnich, Zante, 11 ds., currants to order

Brig Eolus, (of Steuben,) Hopkins, Bathurst 30 ds., nuts to Faber & Bierwith. Left no American vessels. The Draco, Ropes, from Salem, sailed for Sierra Leone 10 ds. previous; schr Howard, hence, sld. for Bissau 4 ds. previous.

Brig Joseph Albion, (of Harpswell,) Clark, Saguala Grande 13 ds., sugar to master.

Brig M J Cousens, (of Searsport,) Cousens, Cardenas May 10, sugar to R P Buck & Co.

Brig Venus, (Br.) Camell, St. Domingo City 20 ds., mahogany to A. C. Rossire & Co.

Brig Torcello (of Waldoboro,) Atwood, Cardenas 14 days, sugar and molasses to Roberts & Williams.

Brig Runnymede, (Br.) Carey, Palermo 30 ds., fruit, &c. to Teremin & Company. April 6, lat. 36 37 N, lon. 38 07 W. experienced a heavy gale, lost galley, bulwarks, head rail, started cutwater and done other damage. Same time Robt. Bron, a native of Ireland, fell from the main rigging overboard and was lost.

Brig Hamlet, (of Thomaston,) Crawford, Nuevitas 15 days, sugar and molasses to M. M. Freeman & Co.

Brig Whittaker, (of Gouldsboro,) Handy, Aux Cayes April 29, coffee and logwood to Becker & Graves. Passed bound in brigs Medford and Roundpond, supposed from Boston.

Schr. Aurora, (Br.) Crowell, Halifax 10 ds., fish to master.

Schr. Trinity, Mevers, Alexandria 4 ds., flour to Sturges, Clearman & Co

Schr. Mary Beavy, Smith, Alexandria, coal.

Schr. Antares, Gandy, Philadelphia, coal.

Schr. Isabella, Arbecam, Boston 3 ds., mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. G. M Smith, Hawkins, Philadelphia for N. London

Schr. S. Benedict, Thomas, Philadelphia 2 ds., for New-Haven.

Schr. Julia & Martha, Crowley, Addison, ship spars to T. Mabel.

Schr. Wm. H. DeWitt, Gifford, Westport 2 ds. ballast.

Schr. E. F. Lewis, Berry, Portland 4 ds., mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Lacon, Bearse, Boston 3 ds., mdse. to J. Atkins & Co.

Schr. American Belle, Crowell, Boston 3 ds., mdse. to J. Atkins & Co.

Schr. Lewis, Crowell, Boston 3 ds., mdse. to B. W. Lewis.

Schr. Jarvis Lyon, Crowell, Boston 3 ds., mdse. to J. Hand.

Schr. Thetis, Nickerson, Boston 4 ds., mackerel to master.

Schr. Nancy Mills, Eldridge, Portsmouth 4 ds., mdse. to S. W. Lewis

Schr. Charter Oak, Kelley, Boston 4 ds., mdse. to J. W. McKee.

Schr. Anaconda, Smith, Kingston, for Haverhill.

Schr. W. Wright, Rogers, Virginia, wood.

WIND—Sunrise, N. W.; meridian, W. S. W.; sunset, S.

Below.

Bark Samson, (Br.) Murdock, Port Vendre, March 5.

Bark Alexander, (Fr.) from Rochelle, 74 ds.

Also, a bark with a black ball in foretopsail, 2 brigs and a topsail schr.

Sailed.

Ship St. George, Crawford, Liverpool; bark Vesta, Percy, Matanzas; brig Hayti, Cheeseman, Port-au-Prince; Dutch galliot Fosca Helena, Portenger, Amsterdam.

Ship Ticonderoga, Boyle, for Liverpool, has anchored at the S.W. Spit.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, May 21—Cld. brig North America, Providence.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 20—Arr. brig Ida, Charleston. Cld., schr. Planter, Charleston.

Spoken, &c.

May 10, lat. 24 25, lon. 79 36, passed brig Lydia Storer, stg. S. W.

May 14, lat. 30 29, lon. 72 1, was seen bark Pario, ——.

May 17, lat. 36, lon. 73 10, exchd. signals with a brig showing a white signal with red letter R in the centre, steering South.

May 6, off Cape Nicola Mole, schr. Jacob Wilkinson, for New-York.

May 15, lat. 21, lon. 76, brig Ellis, 18 days from Cienfuegos for New-York.

May 4, lat. 27 20, lon. 66 57, schr. Parker, of Denis, from Boston for St. Domingo.

May 13, lat. 41 40, lon. 56 54, 6 30 A.M., saw steamer Sarah Sands steering E.

No date, lat. 33 55, lon. 72 30, saw ship Fidelia, hence for Liverpool.

May 12, lat. 39, lon. 73 20, bark Byron, from New-York for Matanzilla.

May 16, lat. 35 07, lon. 73 37, bark Maria, of and for Boston from Savannah.

Foreign Ports.

At Port-au-Prince May 6th, brigs Ann Maria, Smith, for Boston, next day; Sussa, for New-York 10 ds.; schrs. W. Wilson, for Boston 8 ds.; Edwin Dorsey, for New-York do.; Mar. Alexis, Jay, Jay, New-York, and Mr. Gates in an. brig Healy, from Philadelphia; schr Providence, from Boston.

At St. Domingo City, May 3, brig Caroline, Patten for N. York; do sailed, Jennings, Ward, do. 7 ds.; Br. sloop Juno, for Halifax next day.

FINANCIAL.

Proposals for $1,000,000 of the Indiana Central Railway Seven per Cent First Mortgage Convertible Bonds.—The Road of the Central Railway Company of Indiana, with Coupon attached.

They are in sums of $1,000 each, payable the 1st of May, 1866, with interest at seven per cent, semi-annually, on the 1st November and 1st May, in the City of New-York, where the principal is also payable; are secured by a first and only mortgage or deed of trust to J. P. D. Lanier, in trust for the bond-holders.

They are issued under acts of the Legislature of Indiana authorizing them and the mortgage to secure their payment. The amount of Bonds thus to be issued under the mortgage is $4,000,000, of which $400,000 have been disposed of—only $300,000 are now offered for sale.

The mortgage covers the whole Road of the Company, 72 miles long—in the first and only lien thereon. This commences the Company's line, from Indianapolis east to the Ohio State line.

The entire line is under contract for graduation and masonry; about 15 miles near the Ohio State line, now ready for the superstructure. A heavy T rail has been purchased for the whole Road, and is now in the course of arrival.

The Road will be completed and in operation by the 1st of January next.

The means for the construction and equipment of this Road is provided by Stock and Bonds. The sum of $550,000 has been subscribed to the Capital Stock of the Company. Over $175,000 of it has been paid in and expended on the line; the residue is being regularly paid at the call of the Company.

The Stock list will soon be increased to $650,000. To raise the remining means, the Company has resorted to this loan.

The mortgage gives full power to the Trustee to take possession of the Road, its personal effects, depôts, ground, &c., and to sell the same, with its franchise, to raise means to pay either interest or principal, in case of default.

An inspection of a map, will show this Road to occupy an important position—it is a part of the great line from New-York, by Columbus and Dayton, in Ohio, and Indianapolis, to St. Louis. By the 1st of January next, there will be a continuous line of Railways from New-York by this line to Terre Haute, in Indiana. The residue of the line across Illinois will probably be completed in 1853.

This Railway traverses the oldest settled, most wealthy, populous and best cultivated parts of Indiana; runs in its whole course within twenty to forty rods of the National Road. At the Ohio State line, it connects with the Dayton and Columbus Road; at the same point, with the Eaton and Hamilton Road—this last giving a direct communication with the City of Cincinnati to Central Indiana, to which place nearly the entire trade of that region tends.

No portion of the Mississippi Valley is equal to this country on and near the line of this Road, and its connections in wealth and productiveness, the amount of travel and transportation that must necessarily pass over it, will certainly make its receipts equal, if not greater, than that of any other in the West.

The estimated cost of this Road, fully completed and stocked for one year's operations, is $1,002,893 90. This very low cost arises from the adaptedness of the country to the construction of a railway.

The bonds above named constitute the only debt of the Company.

Sealed proposals will be received for any sum not less than $1,000, until Saturday, the 29th day of May instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Proposals will be addressed to the Agents of the Company, Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., indorsed "Proposals for Central Indiana Railway Bonds."

Twenty-five per cent of the purchase money will be required to be paid on accepting the bid, the remainder in equal monthly instalments of 25 per cent. Any purchaser will be at liberty to pay in full at once, and interest on the bond will run from date of payment.

The above $200,000 will be sold absolutely and without reserve to the highest bidder.

A printed exhibit, with a map and all necessary information in relation to these securities, can be had by calling at the office of the Agents of the Company, No. 52 Wall-st.—New-York, May 20, 1852.

JOHN S. NEWMAN,
President Indiana Central Railway.

Office of the Commissioners of the Consolidated Debt of New-Orleans—New-York, May 6, 1852.—By virtue of the 37th Section of the Act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, entitled "An Act to Consolidate the City of New-Orleans, and provide for the government and administration of its affairs," approved 23d February, 1852, and of the 5th Section of the Act entitled "An Act Supplementary to an Act to Consolidate the City of New-Orleans, and providing for the incorporation of the City of Lafayette with the City of New-Orleans," approved 23d February, 1852, and of the 3d Section of an Act entitled "An Act Supplementary to an Act to Consolidate the City of New-Orleans, and provide for the government and management of its affairs," approved March 11, 1852—

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the banking-house of Messrs. CORNING & CO., in the City of New-York, from SATURDAY, the 15th May, to MONDAY, the 19th July next, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of all or any portion of a series of TWO THOUSAND BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-ORLEANS, for the sum of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS EACH, to be issued in conformity with the resolutions adopted by the Commissioners, at a meeting held on the 28th April, 1852; said Bonds to be dated July 1, 1852, payable in FORTY YEARS, at the Office of the City Treasurer, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, divided into coupons attached thereto; said coupons being made payable semi-annually on the first day of January, and the first day of July, each year, at the office of the City Treasurer, or in the City of New-York, at the option of the purchaser. The proposals to be indorsed "Offer for the purchase of Bonds of the City of New-Orleans," and be opened, and adjudicated to the highest bidder, by one or more of the Commissioners in the City of New-York, on the first Monday, the 19th July, 1852, at 12 o'clock, M. In case there should be an excess of bids (at the same rate) over the amount of Bonds offered, they shall be divided *pro rata*, as nearly as possible amongst the bidders. The proceeds of the sale of said Bonds to be immediately applied to the payment of all the matured obligations of the City of New-Orleans, and of the late City of Lafayette, viz.: Bonds, Interest Coupons, Interest on all Coupons and debts over-due, Notes, Cash Warrants, etc., on presentation thereof at the City Treasurer's Office.

COMMISSIONERS:
A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor,
O. DEBUYS, Controller,
WM. H. GARLAND, Treasurer,
WM. P. CONVERSE, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen,
L. H. PLACE, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Assistant Aldermen.

A. Layet, Secretary.

Office New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, May 19, 1852.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, was held on Tuesday, the 18th inst. The following gentlemen were unanimously elected:

Robert Schuyler, Philip Dater, Wm. S. Wetmore,
Thos. W Ludlow, Wm. S. Miller, Wm. C. Wetmore,
George Barker, Nelson Robinson, R. M. Blatchford,
Edward Bement, Charles Denison, Gouverneur Morris,
Isaac E. Haviland.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, held on Wednesday, the 19th inst., Robert Schuyler, Esq., was unanimously reelected President; Gouverneur Morris, Esq., Vice-President, in place of George Barker, Esq., who declined re-nomination; A. Kyle, Jr., Secretary; Samuel M. Blatchford, Treasurer; and Madison Sloat, Superintendent.

A. Kyle, Jr., Secretary.

Notice.—Office Panama Railroad Company New-York, May 20, 1852.—A Contract having THIS DAY been concluded for the completion of the Railroad from sea to sea At a meeting of the Board of Directors held THIS DAY, the following resolution was adopted, viz.:

Resolved, That the Capital Stock of this Company be increased to $2,500,000, by new subscriptions, to the amount of $1,500,000, and that holders of the present Capital Stock of $1,000 000 be entitled to subscribe at any time before the 1st day of June next, to the extent of one and one-half Shares for each Share held by them respectively. Foreign Stockholders to be notified by this resolution, and to be allowed a reasonable time for assuming themselves of this privilege. Ten per cent to be paid at the time of subscribing, and ten per cent on the 1st day of August, and the remainder in instalments, as required, for the completion of the work.

FRANCIS SPIES, Secretary.

The Mechanics and Traders Savings Bank, No 492 Grand st., (between Willet and Sheriff street, New-York. President, WALTER UNDERHILL.

1st Vice-President, Richard M. Hoe.
2d Vice-President, Chandler L. Ingersoll.
3d Vice-President, Alfred T. Conkl

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

Is PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (Sunday excepted,) at the office, No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, between Beekman and Ann, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies; THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and five copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

Is PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sunday excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold, at the same rates as the Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every Saturday morning, at the low price of two DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address, and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I....NO. 213. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 24, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Land Reform.**—ONE STRUGGLE MORE.—A Mass gathering of Land Reformers and Citizens generally, without distinction of party, will convene in the Park on THURSDAY EVENING next, May 26th at 5 o'clock, P. M. to urge upon the United States Senate the importance of immediate action on the Homestead Bill now in the hands of a Committee of that body. DOUGLAS of Illinois, WALKER of Wisconsin and other members of Congress, with JAMES T. BRADY, JOHN VAN BUREN, L. B. SHEPHERD, HORACE GREELEY, THEODORE E. TOWLINSON, CHARLES A. DANA, and other able speakers, are expected to address the meeting.

By order of the Committee

JOHN COMMERFORD,
WM. V. BARR,
JOHN H. KEYSER.

☞ **Third Manhattan Building Association.**—The third regular monthly meeting of the above Association will be held at No 430 Broome-st., (entrance in Crosby) on MONDAY EVENING, May 24, at 8 o'clock, when shares will be offered for redemption. The Office of this Association has been removed to No. 61 Chambers-st. under the Lorillard Insurance Company. This Association is rapidly filling up; they have two-thirds of their Shares already subscribed for. All who wish to join a Building Association, will find this one to their advantage, as it is nearly full, and they wish to close their books. Those wishing to join can do so by calling at the Secretary's office, No. 61 Chambers-st., or at the meeting next Monday evening. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., to receive subscriptions and dues.

JAMES S. LIBBY, President.
DAVIS COLLAMORE, Vice-President.
J. W. WESTON, Secretary. No. 61 Chambers-st.

☞ **Post Office, New-York.**—NOTICE.—The Mails for California, &c. via Havana, per U. S. Mail Steamship EMPIRE CITY, will close at the office on MONDAY, May 24, at 1 P. M. WM. V. BRADY, P. M.

☞ **Exhibition of the Smith Street Mission** SUNDAY SCHOOL, on MONDAY EVENING, May 24, at 7½ o'clock. N. B.—Held by kind permission of the Trustees, at the Baptist church, corner of Pierrepont and Clinton-sts., Brooklyn. To be addressed by Rev. H. W. Beecher.

☞ **Notice.**—To the officers and members of New-York Lodge, No. 2, Protestant Association, to attend a General Meeting on Tuesday Evening, May 25, as there is business of importance to be transacted, concerning the Lodge. By order of WILLIAM McCLOY, W. Master.

THOMAS MINNIS, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company.**—Capital stock $300,000. Shares $100 each.

FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, President.
THOS. E HASTINGS, Secretary.
Office of Sale and Transfer of Stock, No. 66 Beaver-st New-York.

New-York Daily Times.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HUMBOLDT.

Market dates only a few hours later than per Africa.

OTHER NEWS UNIMPORTANT.

Dates from London, May 10; Paris, May 9.

By the arrival of the U. S. mail steamship *Humboldt*, Captain J. D. LINES, we are in possession of dates from London and Southampton to the 10th, Havre to the 9th, and Paris the 8th inst.

The *Humboldt* brings a cargo of 150 tons Continental merchandise and 138 passengers. She left Havre on the morning of the 9th, anchored at Cowes during the night, and sailed therefrom, (after receiving the usual mails and passengers from Southampton,) at 1 P. M.

Owing to the state of the tides on the French coast, the *Humboldt* was obliged to leave the Havre docks three days earlier than the regular date of sailing. Her mails are, therefore, of no interest to the mercantile community, a Sunday having intervened between the departure of the *Africa* from Liverpool, and this steamer from Southampton. A matter of this sort is of great inconvenience on both sides of the Atlantic, and it is recommended that when the water in the Havre docks is too low for the egress of these packets on the appointed dates, they should be permitted to go out several days previously and anchor off Havre, or even off Cowes, to wait for the proper semi-weekly mails, which it was the intention of the Post office authorities to despatch from England every Wednesday. A simple arrangement of this kind, would prevent the inconvenience of an arrival like the present, which, as far as the mail service is concerned, amounts to a nullity.

The *Humboldt* left the Negdles at 3 P. M. on the 10th, and for the first seven days encountered strong westerly gales, the rest of the passage moderate south-west and west winds. May 22, 4 P.M., off George's Shoals, exchanged colors with a ship with a black ball in her fore-topsail, bound west.

The *Humboldt* brings, in addition to passengers and ordinary freight, 108 Merino sheep, a stage troupe of learned animals, consisting of monkeys, dogs, goats, &c., for WM. NIBLO, Esq.

The U. S Mail Steamship *Hermann*, Capt. HIGGINS, touched off Cowes on her way to Bremen, on the 7th inst., after a passage of 12 days 16 hours, the quickest but one she has ever performed.

The West India Mail Steamship *Medway*, arrived at Southampton on the 8th, with specie value $1,504,977 on freight, and 159 passengers.

ENGLAND.

The amount of Bullion in the Bank of England, according to the returns published on the 8th inst., was £19,901,400. Consols 3 ⅛ cents.) were last quoted at 99¼, and Mexican Bonds fell 1 ¼ cent. in consequence of unfavorable news by the *Medway*. Californian Gold shares much depressed.

FRANCE

The accounts from Paris refer almost exclusively to the approaching grand fête of the 10th. When the *Humboldt* left it was not known how it had progressed, but it was fully anticipated that the proclamation of the Empire would not take place on that day. An official warning has been given by the government to the *Pays*, and this step had produced much surprise, as the *Pays* was considered a warm supporter of the administration. A similar warning has been given to the *Public*, and the *Emancipation*, of Brussels, had been stopped by the post office. An attempt made by BARBES and a fellow prisoner to escape from the fortress of Belle Isle, had been frustrated.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia arrived at Warsaw on the 2d May.

AUSTRIA.

Martial law was proclaimed in Pressburg on the 25th April, and incendiary fires were of daily occurence.

The marriage of the Emperor of Austria with the Princess SIDONIA of Saxony, is shortly to take place.

AUSTRALIA—NEW-ZEALAND.

Advices have been received from Australia to the 24th of January, being a fortnight later than those by the India mail. They contain no consecutive intelligence, but it appears that news had just arrived of the discovery of gold in New-Zealand, in the island of Waiheki, about 15 miles east of Auckland. The Deputy Governor was stated to have sailed for the spot for the purpose of collecting information and specimens, and further details were expected in the course of a few days. From the New South Wales mines the reports seem to be very favorable, and abundant instances of individual success continue to be cited, while, according to the last accounts received at Sydney, the yield at Port Philip, (Victoria,) notwithstanding the want of water, was almost equal to any former experience. The price of gold had slightly recovered, the quotation being 63s. to 63s. 9d. per ounce. The *Oriental* had sailed for London on the 20th of January, with 19,150 ounces, and the *Catherine Jamieson* on the 22d, with 4,291 ounces. The total export from Sydney had now reached £702,895. Mr. HARGRAVES had left on a new journey of discovery to the northward, and would probably explore the whole country as far as Moretonbay. The import market had shown more steadiness, stocks of several descriptions of consumable goods being light. In the wool trade there had been no great activity, and prices would be regulated almost entirely by the statements from England. The present accounts are *via* Valparaiso, at which port there had been an arrival from Sydney.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 8.

The sales of COTTON to-day amount to 10,000 bales, of which 700 Egyptian and 1,800 American are on speculation, and 2,000 American and 5,000 Surat are for export. The market is steady.

Descriptions.	Sales To-day. Bales.	Yesterday. Bales.
American	7,800	8,750
Egyptian	2,000	500
Pernam	100	50
Bahia	50	..
Maranham	50	100
Surat, &c	1,000	600
Total.	10,000	10,000
Speculation this week	5,000	
Export this week	4,000	

Liverpool Corn Trade.

SATURDAY, May 8.

In the interval from Tuesday, the business in the grain trade has been slack, there being no disposition on the part of consumers to purchase, but prices generally have been weaker.

At yesterday's market there was a slender attendance of buyers

Wheat was considered barely equal in price to Tuesday last

Spring corn more inquired for, and full prices obtained.

Egyptian beans advanced 6d. per quarter.

Every other article maintained late rates, with but a limited demand.

The trade to-day is quiet, and no change to quote in prices.

MANCHESTER, Saturday, May 8.

The demand for COTTON YARNS and CLOTHS to-day, and throughout the past week, has been, along with previous engagements, sufficient to give life and activity to this market, and fully support prices. The business in CLOTHS, however, is not equal to that in YARNS. In the latter millowners have very heavy contracts still running, which place buyers, having new orders to give out, at disadvantage for anything like an early delivery of the goods. In several numbers of water twist, owing to these engagements, spinners have succeeded in obtaining an advance of price, and both in mule and water twist generally there is a tendency upwards. Exporters to Calcutta have been rather discouraged by the last advices, but to Bombay and China there is still a good business doing.

BIRMINGHAM, May 8.

Extensive orders for Birmingham manufactures have been received by several of our merchants within the last few days, and report speaks well of the future prospects of those markets. There is, at the present time more particularly, a great demand for brass bedsteads of almost every description of make. The Messrs. Wanfield have on hand large orders for this branch of brass foundry, and other makers of similar articles are in full work. The brass bedsteads have, indeed, within the last two years, but more especially since the Great Exhibition, become a very important item of export by Birmingham merchants, and appear to be eagerly sought for in the North and South American markets.

LONDON, May 8.

The accounts from the Paris Bourse show a continued demand for bills on London, and in consequence of the advance in the rates of exchange gold is now being transmitted to this side every day. The premium on 20-franc pieces is 1f. 75c. per 1,000f.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

LARGE MEETING AT FANEUIL HALL.

CHARACTER OF AMERICAN LIBERTY.

HISTORY AND GROWTH OF BOSTON.

Interesting Speech by Mr. Webster.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 22.

Before 4 o'clock this afternoon, Faneuil Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. The north and centre galleries were filled by ladies and elderly gentlemen, and a portion of the south gallery was occupied by three hundred delegates of the Methodist Convention, who had been especially invited. Thousands were unable to obtain admittance.

Mayor SEAVER introduced Mr. WEBSTER by saying that he was one whom Bostonians were always delighted to hear. Veneration for the memory of WASHINGTON, and love for our glorious Union, would be strengthened by the words that fell from his lips, and he welcomed him to a platform much larger than any political party could claim.

MR. WEBSTER, on making his appearance, was most enthusiastically received. He appeared in good health considering his late accident, and spoke for an hour. The following report of his speech is from the *Evening Gazette* of this afternoon:

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BOSTON: I tender you my hearty thanks—my deep-felt gratitude—for this unexpected expression of your regard towards me as one of your fellow-citizens; and I thank you, Mr. Mayor, an old and constant friend of mine, for the kind manner in which you have been pleased to express your sentiments towards me on this occasion. And now, fellow-citizens of Boston, by the good Providence of God, I am here once more before you and glad to see every face that illumines and is illumined in this assembly. [Hear, hear.] Fellow citizens, this occasion is equally agreeable and unexpected. I left the place of my appropriate duties at the approach of Summer for my home, and to see something after those personal affairs that must necessarily occupy a certain portion of my time and attention. I came with no purpose or expectation of addressing any popular assembly, or meeting any great mass of my fellow-citizens; but I have been arrested by the vote of the City Council of Boston, inviting me, with a unanimity which affects my feelings, to meet them and my fellow-citizens of Boston here—not as a public man, but as a private man—not one who shares in the exercise of public authority, but as one of themselves, who has passed the greater part of his life in that association, in that acquaintance, and in the cultivation of the regard of this generation, and, in some respects, of the regard of their predecessors. Gentlemen, I have said, and say now, that I come here to-day to discuss no political question, to enter upon the consideration of no controverted point of our Government, or anything growing out of the present state of opinion in the community, about which men may honestly differ.

In the first place, fellow citizens, I abstain from all that which pertains to a political character, because this is not a fit occasion for such a discussion. This is a friendly, social, neighborhood meeting; and allow me to say, gentlemen, in the next place, that if it were a fit occasion for me to express political opinions, I humbly submit that I have no new opinions to express—no new political character to assume. [Applause.] What I think of the present emergencies of public policy has been so often spoken of by me, and written by me, with a full heart and an honest purpose, that nothing, as it appears to me, remains to be said. I say to you, to-day, I have nothing to add—I have nothing to retract. I have neither explanation nor qualification to offer. I propose to you and to my fellow-citizens throughout all the country, to-day, no platform but the platform of my life and character. [Applause.] I have no promises with which to delude my country. I have no assurances to give but the assurances of my reputation. [Cheers.] I am known. What I have been, and what I am, is known; and upon that knowledge I stand to-day, with my country and before my countrymen; and the rest is theirs. [Cheers.]

Nevertheless, gentlemen, although it be not an occasion for public discussion of controverted questions, it is an occasion on which, considering where we are and the time in which we live, we should take into consideration the position which we occupy. This is Faneuil Hall—open. [Loud and prolonged cheering.] These images which surround Faneuil Hall, are the pictures of the great, and glorious, and immortal defenders of our liberty. Ne man of propriety and sentiment can stand here without revering them. No man with a proper regard for the past—with proper feelings for the present—or with proper inspiration for the future—can stand here in Faneuil Hall, surrounded by these images of our ancestors—these pictures of revolutionary characters—without considering that they are consecrated by early shedding of blood, ennobled by early efforts for liberty, and transmitted to posterity by all the sacred ties that can transmit important events to the future. Gentlemen, here we are in what we justly call the "Cradle of American Liberty"—here we are, on the spot which gave interest to the events, military and civil, with which the revolution of our country commenced; and, in all time past, in the present time, and until the love of liberty is extinct in future generations, this place, and the events which consecrated it, will be held in the most grateful remembrance. Fellow-citizens—I hope may not be irreverent for me to say, that as the Jews in the days of their captivity in Babylon, offered prayers to God daily, turning their faces always towards Jerusalem, so the patriotic and ingenuous youth of this and succeeding generations, who wish to ascertain and prove the early origin of the independence of their country, its early liberty, and wish to imbibe into their own hearts the fullness of its spirit, will turn their attention daily and hourly to this spot, where the early events of the revolution took place, and which, from that time to this, has been the theatre of commendation and enthusiastic reverence by all the lovers of liberty throughout the world. (Cheers.)

But, gentlemen and fellow-citizens, not to pursue even these general political remarks too far, I may say that the path of politics is a thorny path; it is agreeable sometimes to turn aside from it, and to walk along by the pleasant verdure of a beautiful vale, adorned with flowers, and enriched with the fruits of friendship and social regard. It is from one of these walks that we are assembled here to-day. Gentlemen, I propose to you to leave the briery region of controverted politics, and to walk with me along that vale where we may bow with gratitude to Providence for the blessings of the past, and speak to friends of the future as they shall arise. Gentlemen, we cannot shut our eyes—and the intelligent part of mankind does not shut its eyes—to the extraordinary degree of prosperity to which this country has risen under its present popular form of government. And that is the secret of it all. The country is universally prosperous. There may be some things which we might wish were better—there are many things which might happen for the worse; but, upon the whole, during the course of the sun, from its rising to its setting, where does it throw its beams upon a more prosperous, more enlightened, and more happy country—more growing in the fruits of peace and in renown—than on these States, thus united together.

Now, gentlemen, whence do these blessings flow? Whence comes all this prosperity which we enjoy? How is it that on this whole continent—from the frozen zone to Cape Horn—there is no happiness like the happiness of the people of the United States; there is no growth like the growth of the United States; there is no government or people that stand up before the world like the government and people of the United States—stand up boldly and fearlessly before the whole world, like our own free and educated people? How is it? In my opinion, gentlemen, all this, or the greater part of it, is to be referred to our early acquaintance with the principles of public liberty, and to our early adoption of those principles in the establishment of a republican form of government. The tory writers of England, gentlemen, as you well know, whose labor it has always been to maintain the supremacy of the upper classes, and who have been connected with the control of the government, and have maintained their share of rule, have labored to explain to mankind that those above can govern better than those below. That is not our principle. We hold that there is nothing above and nothing below—each man participating in the public prosperity, and each man sharing in the formation and in the administration of the government. DR. JOHNSON, one of the writers of that school, says:

"How small of all that human hearts endure,
The part which kings or laws can cause or cure!"

Why, gentlemen, kings and laws can cause or cure most of the evils which belong to social or individual life. Kings or laws can establish despotism. They can restrain political opinions. They can prevent men from the exercise of free thoughts, and from the expression of those thoughts. Kings and laws can lay intolerable taxes. Kings and laws can take away from the masses all participation in the Government. And kings and laws can bring about a state of things in which popular freedom and the popular will are repressed and trodden down under the feet of power. And is not that much? Who is there in society that does not feel that these political institutions are for him? They are for good or for evil, and the very elements of his personal freedom. It is true—it is very true—that a man's personal condition may depend very much upon his personal circumstances—his health, the state o his family, his means of living, his means of educating his children, his fortune, good or evil. But all these things are influenced deeply—mainly—essentially influenced, by the laws and constitution of the country in which he lives. And that, I take it, is the great solution—the great solution of the question now no longer doubted, but heretofore existing all over Europe—of the true nature of the prosperity and the happiness of the people of the United States. I therefore say, at once, you, gentlemen, know all my sentiments. But I say to my whole country, you know them also. And I say more especially to all the crowned heads, and all the aristocratic powers of all the feudal systems of Europe, that it is to self-government—it is to the principle of public representation and administration—it is to a system that lets in all to partake in the councils which are to affect the good or evil of all—that we owe what we are, under the sanction of Divine Providence, and all we hope to be. [Applause.] Why, gentlemen, who does not see this? Who is there among us that supposes that anything but the independence of the country could have made us what we are? Suppose that mother England had treated us with the utmost indulgence—suppose that the counsels most favorable to the colonies had prevailed—suppose we had been treated even as a spoiled child—I say, as I have said to my friend on my left, that it is not possible for any government, or any country at a distance, to raise a nation by any line of policy to the height to which this has attained. It is independence—it is self-government—it is the liberty of the people to make laws for themselves, that has raised us above the subdued feeling of colonial subjugation, and placed us where we are. It is independence! Hail, independence! Hail! thou next best gift of life and immortal spirit!

Gentlemen, I have said that our blessings and our prosperity flow essentially from our form of government, from the satisfaction of the people with that form, and from their desire to forward the general progress of the country. There are but few Americans in the country but what rejoice in the general prosperity of the country. Who does not take delight, day and night, in learning that the progress of the country in general is onward—that the people are happy, and that we grow more and more successful and renowned every day? Now, this is of itself a source of particular happiness to every honest American heart. The truth is, that whatever a man's personal condition may be—however prosperous or unprosperous—however fortunate or unfortunate—in whatever circumstances of elevation or depression he may find himself—he still participates in the general prosperity of the country. He has, in short, a dividend—if I may be allowed to use a commercial expression—he has a dividend, payable, not quarterly, but daily; not in gold or silver, but in the general happiness and prosperity that he enjoys. (Hear, hear.) And now let me ask, on what portion of the globe—in how many regions that are called civilized—does the same thing occur? There are some instances—there are some nations, among the people of whom a great respect and ardent attachment for the honor of their government and the diffusion of its principles exist, but take the whole of them—look over the continent of Europe—and among the millions and millions who constitute the subjects of the despotic governments of Europe, how many are there that care anything for their country, its prosperity, its honor, or its renown, but whose only hope it is that the Government of their country will cease to be so oppressive upon their industry—will cease to be so burdensome by their taxation—and instead of considering the means by which one Government may be the rival of another Government, and by which their Government may maintain its position and power among other Governments—which is done by means of constant taxation—that it would consider somewhat the thoughts of those who are governed, and their strenuous exertions to maintain themselves while they are obliged to sustain the gorgeous appendages of military power, in order to support their monarchical institutions? Compare our position with that. Why, there are more men in the United States—I had almost said—attached to their Government, loving their Government, feeling keenly everything that tends to the disparagement of their Government, alive to everything that conduces to the interest of their Government, and rejoicing that they live under this Government, than you can find in the thousand millions of acres among nations called civilized in the Old World, but living under their despotic Governments.

Now, gentlemen, we are all Bostonians—we live here on this little peninsula—little in territory, not little in intelligence—circumscribed in acres, not circumscribed by any known boundary in the respect of the civilized world—but we, as Bostonians, live here on this peninsula of ours, and we partake of the general prosperity of our country. We are not exclusive. We desire that every enjoyment that we possess should be participated in by others; and we enjoy the reputation of our whole country—its renown, and its honor. We may consider ourselves, commercially, as a nation, constantly increasing, as a sovereign power, growing daily more powerful. We may consider that the national spirit and enterprise are gathering strength with its growth; and further than that, we may consider that in those mental and intellectual efforts which mark the age, we have made respectable progress. Thirty years ago, it was asked, "Who reads an American book?" It may now be asked, What intelligent man in all Europe does not read an American book? [Applause.] Who is there? SAM ROGERS reads them, HENRY HALLAM reads them, MCCULLOCH reads them, Lord MAHON reads them, and sometimes finds himself answered when he comments on them. [Laughter.] And there is not an intelligent man in all Europe who does not read our American authors, and especially our legal and historical works. And in France, THIERS and GUIZOT read them; and throughout the vast population of France there is no doubt that there is a greater devotion paid to the study of our popular institutions—to the principles which have raised us to the point at which we now stand—than there is paid to the monarchical institutions and principles of Government of every other part of Europe. America is no longer undistinguished for letters—for literature. I will not mention those authors of our own day, now living, who have so much attracted the attention of the world by their literary productions.

Gentlemen, a circumstance occurred in the city of Madrid, which I ought not to forget. There it was that an event took place which raised me to eminence in the literary world, of my position in which I was not previously aware. Under the eye of the ministry, an article appeared in the Madrid *Gazette* which was intended to be rather complimentary to the Secretary of State of the United States, and which said that he was the most distinguished man of letters in his country; that he was the immortal author of the celebrated dictionary of the English language. [Great merriment.] I the author of an English dictionary! Shade of NOAH WEBSTER! what do you think of such an intrusion upon your rights and your property? Is it said that the Secretary of State was the author of NOAH WEBSTER'S dictionary of the English language? Why, he could not write the "first spelling book" that NOAH WEBSTER produced; and that is true. I am no man of letters, in the literary acceptation of that term. But it has sometimes happened in the course of my official duties, that I have been called upon to write a letter—[applause] and that duty I fulfill. We—gentlemen, this is is a friendly meeting—we are called upon to meet each other socially in a friendly spirit, to interchange personal regards, and to congratulate one another upon the prosperity and fair prospects of the country. Let us indulge in these agreeable feelings:—

"Hence, loathed melancholy;
But come, thou goddess, fair and free,
In Heaven 'yclept Euphrosyne,
And by thy right hand lead with thee
The mountain nymph sweet Liberty—
We'll live with her, we'll live with thee,
In unreproved pleasures free."

Gentlemen, the growth of this place is somewhat remarkable. It is very remarkable. I came here to take my residence among you in the year 1816. The population of Boston was then forty thousand; it is now 140,000, and its accumulation of wealth—in commerce, the arts, and manufactures—has kept pace with the increase of the population. And now what is Boston? What is the character of Boston? What are the essential elements of its prosperity? Why, it is unrivalled on the face of the earth for its important efforts in behalf of and extensive benefits for its own citizens, and for the improvement of mankind. What will you say—which perhaps you all know—when you are informed that the amount of public taxes in this city, for the purpose of education alone, amounts to one fourth of the whole tax laid by the city authorities? Where do you find that elsewhere? Where do you find another Boston? Where do you find one quarter of the whole tax paid by individuals, flowing from the public, devoted to education? Nowhere else besides in Boston. And this does not include the amount paid for private schools. The city of Boston pays more than $200,000 a year for the support of religious instruction. Where do you find that elsewhere? Tell me the place, the city, the spot, the country, the world over, where so great an amount, in proportion to the population, is paid for religious instruction. That is Boston. This principle which we inherited from our ancestors, we cultivate. We seek to educate the people. We seek to improve men's moral and religious condition. In short, we seek to work upon mind as well as on matter; and in working on mind, it enlarges the human intellect, and the human heart. We know, when we work upon materials immortal and imperishable, that they will bear the impress which we place upon them, through endless days to come. If we work upon marble, it will perish. If we work upon brass, time will efface it. If we rear temples, they will crumble to the dust. But if we work on men's immortal minds—if we imbue them with high principles—with the just fear of GOD, and of their fellow men—we engrave on those tablets something which no time can efface, and which will brighten and brighten to all eternity. And, my friends, that charity which seeketh not for applause—that charity which endureth all things—beareth all things—hopeth all things—is not more distinguishedly noticed in any part of the globe than among our own people. The personal attendance on the poor—the bounties of all those who have the means to promote the happiness of the poor, and administer to their welfare—have been great. And above all that, let me say—and let it be known to those who wish to know what Boston has been—what Boston is—what Boston will be—what Boston has done, and will do—let me say to you, that Boston has given, within the last twenty-five years, between five and six millions of dollars for educational, religious, and charitable purposes, throughout the United States, and throughout the world. [Cheers.]

Gentlemen, my heart warms—my blood glows in my veins, when I consider the munificent gifts, grants and provisions made for the purposes of education, for the morals, enlightenment and religious instruction of the citizens, and for the relief of the poor by the affluence of Boston, and I never consider the subject without having my attention attracted to a venerable citizen now in my eye, Hon. THOMAS H. PERKINS. [He sat at the left of the chair. Three cheers were then given for Col. PERKINS.] Will he, at my request, rise and show his benevolent countenance to the people? [Col. PERKINS arose and received three more hearty rounds of applause.] GOD bless him! He is an honor to his city, an honor to his State, and an honor to his country. His memory will be perfumed with the glory of his good deeds, and go down as sweet odor to our children's children.

Gentlemen, the happiness of mankind is not always in their own control, but something accidental, or, rather, to speak more properly, providential in the condition of things which govern it. We live in an age so infinitely beyond the ages that preceded us, that we consider ourselves now, in this day and generation, as emerging from the dark ages—as just getting into the light. We begin to see where we are; we begin to see a new world—a new rush of ideas comes over us. We cannot remember the past, because we cannot have time to investigate fully the present, or to evolve the future. Gentlemen, when the great HUMBOLDT stood on the mountains of equatorial regions, amidst their gorgeous foliage, their unsurpassed flowers, their genial warmth, and under the brilliant constellations of the south, his heart burst out in an effusion of sympathy towards the inhabitants of the other parts of the earth. "How unhappy," said he, "are those members of the human race who are doomed to live in those melancholy regions, we call the temperate zone!" And so this generation, gentlemen, upraised to this temperate zone, culminating on these happy spots, looks back with a sort of interest upon the generations that have passed away. We think them torpid, uninformed and unenterprising. And well we may think them so, in the midst of the splendid achievements of science, skill, invention, enterprise and knowledge that have been generated in our day.

Gentlemen, MR. LOCKE says, that time is measured by the passage of ideas through men's mind. If that be so, we live a great while in a few revolutions of the earth around the sun. If new ideas, new thoughts, new contemplations, new hopes, constitute life, why, then, we have lived much, whether we have lived many or few years, according as they are usually estimated. The age is remarkable. Thoughts press upon us—inventions crowd upon us. We used to say proverbially that a thing was done as quick as thought. But that is a lingering mode of expression now-a-days. A great many think that things are done much quicker than thought. Thought cannot keep up with electricity. While we are talking, the thoughts cannot travel as fast as electricity can give them to the world. So, gentlemen, we live much, though our years may be few. For my part, I do not envy any of the patriarchs for their great number of years. They did not, any of them, see half as much as we see. They did not, any of them, enjoy half as much as we enjoy now. And, in truth, I do not think very much of the years of METHUSALEM on earth. There are many now living who can measure favorably to themselves their lives with his, though they have not been sixty years on earth. We ought to know where we are. We should conform in all respects to our Christian duties, and enjoy our privileges thankfully and cheerfully, resolving to perform our duty as men, as Christians, and as patriots.

Gentlemen, I must say to you, every true American heart feels that it has a country, not only in Boston, not only in Massachusetts, not only in New-England, but formed by that great union of those States called the United States of North America. [Applause.] We rejoice in that. Who wishes to cut off, right and left, any part of this great brotherhood? We see here to-day delegate members from one of the greatest Christian denominations in the United States, coming from the North, probably—certainly from the South and West. And who is not glad to see them? [Applause.] They come as brethren. And who would wish to see them in any other capacity? And as for myself, gentlemen, I bid you welcome—[the members of the Methodist Conference now rose in a body]—I bid you welcome to Faneuil Hall, the birth-place of American liberty. Welcome to Boston, the seat of commerce, enterprise, and literature. Welcome to Massachusetts, the home of public education. We welcome you for your many Christian virtues, and for the good you have accomplished in this country and abroad. In the course of my life I have not been an unattentive spectator of your history. I know something of CHARLES WESLEY, dying at a great age, shortly after our independence was secured; these were his last words: "The workmen die, but the work goes on." [Cheers.] The workmen who framed the institutions and the Constitution of our country, have passed away; but their work lives after them. Those same institutions, and that same Constitution, have been upheld by us, and I trust will be sustained by our children forever. I have read, many years since, the biography of JOHN WESLEY, an extraordinary person, who died in 1791, at the advanced age of 83 years; his last words were: "The best of all is, that God is with us,"—sentiments that have been wonderfully illustrated in the subsequent history of Methodism, of which SOUTHEY said so beautifully, "That it is was religion in earnest." Now, gentlemen, we must not hold too long a talk here with the citizens of Boston. My friend, Mr. HILLIARD, has lately told me of an extract from a poet who may properly serve me as a guide on the present occasion

Ye solid men of Boston, make no long orations

I take that to myself. And then he adds a sentiment which will undoubtedly meet with the approbation of the majority of those present

Ye solid men of Boston, drink no strong potations

So that we will pay all respect to these two quotations:

Ye solid men of Boston, make no long orations.
Ye solid men of Boston, drink no strong potations.

But now, gentlemen, allow me to speak cautiously and coolly of the future, to these sanguine temperaments. What is before us? What is come of all this? We are here in the midst of a religious, enterprising, commercial, manufacturing, rich metropolis, carrying, as you say, all before it. What is to be the result? That will depend upon the character of those who shall come after us, under the superintendence and protection of Divine Providence. What are our hopes, then? What anticipations do we entertain? For myself, gentlemen, I must say that it becomes us to-day, in the enjoyment of the privileges we possess here amidst the scenes of early sacrifices for American liberty—amidst the scenes which characterized Massachusetts be a great leader and martyr in the revolutionary contest—it becomes us to say that we entertain high hopes, exalted hopes, humbly and meekly before GOD, but fearlessly and dauntlessly before men, that this, the prosperity, and this the renown, which we Americans of this generation enjoy, shall accompany our country to her latest posterity, with ten thousand times the brilliancy of yonder setting sun.

MR. WEBSTER closed his speech amid enthusiastic cheers and protracted applause.

FRANCE.

National Fetes—Political Tendencies—Amusements.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, May 6, 1852.

Now, when all Paris is moved with the preparations for the fête of the 10th of May on the *Champ de Mars*, a review of other fêtes held on the same ground by the government and political parties, successively rising to a temporary ascendant since 1789, would furnish a curious study in French history and in French national character. A mere list of the more prominent ones may not at present be without a suggestive interest. It will be headed, of course, by the fete of Federation, which took place July, 1790, the anniversary of the taking of the Bastille. From the cities and large towns, and villages and hamlets, from every remotest nook and corner of the lane, from each hundred of national guards, for each regiment of the army, delegates came thronging up to the capital, full of hope in the new order of things. The householders of the metropolis vied with each other in hospitable welcomes to the *fedéres*. The force of fraternity and ebullient enthusiasm was at its height. As the great day approached and the 12,000 men, employed by the Government to shape the grounds for the ceremony, appeared unequal to their task, all Paris went out to delve and bear burdens on the Field of Mars, counts and chiffoniers, monks, marchionesses, unfortunate females, abbés, actors, old men and little children, swarmed over the busy field—fresh-comers ever relieving the wearied laborers till they had graded the vast plain and thrown up the embankments which still remain about its borders. In its midst was raised the "Altar of the nation," at which mass was celebrated by Talleyrand, bishop of Autun.

On the 16th of September in the following year, the publication of the Constitution and its acceptance by poor old Louis XVI, gave occasion to a magnificent fête. BAILLY held out the new Constitution in sight of the people, whom he addressed in these words: "Citizens, the National Constituent Assembly commits the keeping of this Constitution to the faithfulness of the Legislature, of the King and of the Judges; to the watchfulness of fathers of families, of husbands and of mothers; to the care of the young and to the courage of all Frenchmen.

The fête of Liberty, held on the 15th of April, 1792, was chiefly remarkable for a gigantic plaster Goddess of that name borne in an immense car, and for the fact that in all the excited multitude which crowded about and followed it, not one peace-officer was seen, nor was the presence of one needed.

1793 opened with a grand celebration of the Abolition of Slavery. On the 11th of August, came the fête of the acceptance of the Constitution of 1793, which delegates from the eighty-seven Departments and the assembled people swore, amid the noise of artillery and their own shouts of gladness, to defend till death. The 2d of December was marked by the fête of Victories, occasioned by the taking of Toulon. Fourteen artistically decorated cars symbolized the fourteen armies of the Republic. The old "Altar of the Country" was transformed, after the plans of the painter DAVID, into an occasional Temple of Immortality.

1794. January 21, anniversary of the execution of Louis XVI. Public officers came to renew their oath of hatred to royalty, on the "Altar of the Country." In the succeeding June was the fête of the Supreme Being—highly figurative and fanciful, as often enough happens in other ceremonies nominally to his honor.

1795. January 21, more swearing of hatred to kings, on the part of all public functionaries; everybody singing the Marseillaise, and other patriotic songs. Two other fêtes—of Youth and Victory—that year.

1798. March 20, fête of the Sovereignty of the People; then, funeral fête in honor of Gen. HOCHE; then agricultural fête and fêtes continued through the first supplementary days of the republican year.

In 1801 came fête of the foundation of the Republic, and of the general peace, at which BONAPARTE, First Consul, assisted.

1804. Deputations from all the divisions of the army met on the *Champs de Mars*, to take oath of fidelity to the Emperor BONAPARTE.

1814. Distribution of the white flag sown with *fleurs de lys* to the National Guard of Paris—Louis XVIII. sitting on his throne—Bishop TALLEYRAND PERIGORD (uncle of the Bishop officiating at the "Altar of the Nation," in 1790,) celebrating mass at an altar gorgeous with gold and rich draperies.

1815. June 1st, Emperor NAPOLEON returned from Elba, and sitting on his throne—mass celebrated—discarded eagles and tricolor restored—Constitution enthusiastically accepted—innumerable shouts of *Vive Napoleon*—oaths, sworn with a "sort of transport"—NAPOLEON addressing the soldiers of the National Guard and of the Imperial Guard, as follows: "I entrust to you the Imperial Eagle, with the nations' colors. You swear to perish, if need be, in defending it against the enemies of the country, and of the throne. You swear never to recognize any other rallying signal!" etc.

Passing by the reviews of the National Guard under the Restoration, and the ordinary reviews, horse-races, balloon ascensions, etc. of Louis Philippe's time, we come to the fete of Concord, celebrated four years ago by the new Republic. Turning over a file of the *Moniteur* for 1848, I read in the number of May 23, a notice of the solemnity celebrated the preceding day, from which I extract this paragraph: "What most impressed us, was the enthusiastic, yet trustful spirit displayed by the immense multitude that thronged to the *Champs de Mars*. Cries of *Vive la Republique, Vive la Republique Democratique! Vive l'Assemblee National!* a thousand times repeated, burst forth each moment as if to attest with their imposing unanimity, both the respect felt by the people for the institutions it has given itself, and its invincible repugnance to every retrograde or reactionary idea!"

It will not be out of place to quote here a few words from the proclamation, voted with immense enthusiasm by the National Assembly, and read by the eldest member of that body, in presence of his fellows, stationed on the steps of the palace, and of the National Guard, of the army, and the people: "The National Assembly, the faithful interpreter of the sentiments of the people who have just elected it, declares in the name of the French people, and in the face of all the world, that the Republic declared the 24th of February, 1848, is and shall be the form of the Government of France." The mover of the proclamation in the Tribune of the Assembly was BERGER, afterward appointed Prefect of the Seine, by LOUIS NAPOLEON, of whom he became one of the most efficient auxiliaries in the acts of last December. Last Monday, May 4, was the unnoticed fourth anniversary of this proclamation of the Republic.

FETE OF MAY TENTH.

Every one is now loo

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 24, 1852.

DAILY CIRCULATION .....25,000.

☞ **Type For Sale.**—500 lbs. BREVIER and 800 lbs MINION, in good order, for sale cheap, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to the Foreman of the *Times*.

Mr. Webster's Speech.

Mr. WEBSTER's Speech at Faneuil Hall on Saturday, which will be found, in full, in our columns this morning,—having been received by Telegraph,—will be read with interest. He shuns political topics entirely, but speaks powerfully and eloquently, of the proud position which our country holds among the Nations of the Earth, and the inestimable value of the privileges and rights which our institutions secure to the great masses of the American people. This is a theme upon which Mr. WEBSTER is always earnest and always eloquent. His speech seems to have been heard with enthusiastic admiration.

The Perrine Blockade.

The energy and business enterprise which distinguish the people of this city, have been often and fitly celebrated. Their *patience*, however,—that long-suffering forbearance with which they tolerate nuisances, and endure impositions, grievous enough to drive ordinary men mad, has not received the meed of admiration which it deserves. For months,—indeed for years, the principal thoroughfare of this great City, has been subject to *blockade*,—of longer or shorter continuance. The operation of constructing sewers, of laying down or taking up the pavement, of putting in or repairing pipes for gas or the Croton water, has turned aside from its regular course, the vast tide of travel which pours through Broadway, and forced it, at great delay and inconvenience, to find a winding passage through side streets and lanes to its destination. All this has been patiently endured because it was necessary. And even now,—when it is certain that a carriage cannot drive through Broadway during the whole of the coming season, people submit uncomplainingly to the necessity, because the Russ pavement is to be laid down, greatly to the permanent advantage of the city.

But in addition to this, we are still more sorely afflicted, by a nuisance which has no shadow of utility and a very doubtful pretext of legality. After turning out of Broadway at its upper end, and working a way round the Russ pavement back into that great thoroughfare, carriages, carts, omnibuses, &c., are again to be turned out by men putting down the *Perrine pavement*, below Canal-street: and this also will be a permanent infliction, for the pavement itself is a complicated concern, and the men who have it in charge possess neither the ability, facilities, nor apparently the disposition to finish the work within any reasonable time. The whole Summer will be consumed in putting down that pavement; and when finished, as experience shows, it will be the worst pavement ever kown in our City. Omnibuses and carriages must, therefore, during the whole of the coming season, turn out of Broadway *twice* each time they attempt to go through it; and the delay thus occasioned is of very serious consequence to all the interests concerned. People will not ride in omnibuses when they are forced into such round-about and unpleasant routes; and the trade of the blockaded sections must also inevitably suffer serious loss.

Yet, if all this were done in pursuance of law, it would be endurable. But it is, in spirit, at least, if not technically, an utterly illegal and unauthorized obstruction of the public streets. Mr. PERRINE's contract with the City Government was made nearly two years ago; and, by its terms, he stipulated to have the *whole work done* before the 1st day of December last, and to pay the sum of *ten dollars* for every day that it remained unfinished after that date. If not done, then, moreover, the Corporation were at liberty to have it finished at his expense. His sureties for the performance of his contract were Messrs. WILLIAM B. DEEN and ANTHONY THORNTON. He made no effort to complete the work by the time specified; and it is only within a few days past that he has evinced any purpose to complete it all. Everybody supposed that the block first laid down had proved such an utter failure, that the work was to be abandoned. His contract was believed to be forfeited, and all parties seemed glad to get rid of him and his pavement on such terms.

It appears, however, that with the aid of the Corporation Attorney, H. E. DAVIES, Esq., Mr. PERRINE obtained a show of authority for again undertaking the work. The special duty of the Attorney to the Corporation, as we understand it, is, to protect its interests, defend its suits, and in general act on its behalf. Mr. DAVIES, however, without being in any way called upon by the Corporation or by any of its Committees, gave Mr. PERRINE a written opinion that he was at liberty to go on with the work. He thus shut himself out from the proper discharge of his duties to the City, by committing himself in advance to a private party, against whom the City might require to be defended. Armed with this document, however, Mr. PERRINE renewed his operations. Complaints poured in from every quarter. The whole proceeding was universally regarded as a costly, tedious, worthless, insufferable nuisance;—and the Common Council was pressed to take some action upon it. The Corporation Attorney was called upon for his opinion. He was compelled to say in reply that he had *already committed* himself to Mr. PERRINE;—that he had encouraged him to go on with the work; and that all he could now say was, that the *ten dollars* daily forfeiture, incurred since December 1, 1851, might be collected. The Board of Assistants immediately passed a resolution directing the Superintendent of Streets not to give Mr. PERRINE power to blockade the street until the $10 a day should be paid. This was sent to the other Board for concurrence:—and on Friday night, as our readers will have seen, it was virtually *defeated* by being referred to a Committee, where it must lie untouched until the 7th of June next. We have already given the vote by which this gross public wrong was perpetrated: but we repeat it, in order that the public may understand distinctly to whom they are indebted for this continuance of a serious and annoying nuisance. The motion to refer was passed by the following vote:

YEAS.—J. F. Oakley, J. Boyce, T. J. Barr, W. J. Brisley, C. Francis, D. F. Tiemann, A. A. Denman, W. J. Peck.—Total, 8.

NAYS.—A. Moore, D. Haley, O. W. Sturtevant, W. M. Tweed, W. Smith, S. L. H. Ward, W. H. Cornell.—Total, 7.

We have been informed on good authority that the President of the Board, Ald. CROMPTON, voted *against* the reference;—that there being a tie, the motion was therefore *not* carried, although the President himself mistakenly declared otherwise; and that the Board then adjourned without a quorum. What *motives* induced eight Aldermen to vote *in favor* of allowing Mr. PERRINE to go on with the work, those who know the men better than we do, may possibly infer. But they have been guilty of the grossest injustice to the public, by inflicting upon Broadway so wretched a pavement, upon those passing through it so serious a delay, and upon the City treasury so heavy and useless an expense. They ought to hold an *Extra Session* for a single night, to relieve the public, and to save themselves from suspicions not especially creditable to their reputation for integrity.

☞ In a letter from our correspondent at Albany, a paragraph, personally disrespectful to Mayor PERRY, found its way into this paper without our knowledge, and we need scarcely add, greatly to our regret. It was utterly uncalled for and improper, and would not have been published had it not come too late at night to meet our notice. We entertain the most sincere respect for Mayor PERRY, founded upon personal acquaintance and friendship; and our own feelings were quite as much wounded as his could have been, by the disparaging paragraph in question.

Mexico in a new Attitude.

If the latest word from Washington be trustworthy, the consolidation of the Tehuantepec controversy approaches solution. The letter of President ARISTA puts an end to negotiation. It points to the *ultima ratio* of war. That unhappy resort is indistinctly indicated and invited. Thus far, there has been no position assumed by either party precluding an amicable settlement. But the tendency of Mexican policy has been steadily from bad to worse. Five years ago, the franchises of the New Orleans Company, then in British hands, were explicitly guaranteed. Money, it was declared, could not divest them. They were transferred to American parties, at a price largely enhanced by the national surety vouchsafed to the enterprise; and the claims were again authenticated by permits and passports for the Company's engineers to commence their labors, and instructions to the Governors of the several adjoining States to aid and protect them. Thus to the original cost of the purchase, was added the heavy expense of a thorough survey. At this stage of the business it was deemed desirable to have the further security of an international engagement. The undertaking was one in which the American Government was singularly interested. The acquisition of the Isthmus had been the cynosure of our policy from the beginning of the recent war. As a national and commercial advantage, it was regarded as too important to be staked upon a mere cession to individuals, without power to enforce it; and overtures were made from Washington to Mexico to have the question definitively settled by an interchange of pledges. There was no hesitation in accepting the tender. A treaty was made, transmitted to Washington; ratified and returned for the Mexican ratification; when, with startling suddenness, we learn that it has been unanimously rejected, the claims of the Company repudiated; and the general issue tendered upon the whole case. The Mexican Government, if the rumores upon which these remarks are rested, be reliable, declines to confirm any right or grant any favor to American citizens; appealing to war and a British alliance to guarantees of her ill-faith. Already, troops and armed vessels are making their rendezvous at the Isthmus, in view of anticipated hostilities.

We now have the whole business concentrated into a new and unique proposition. There was color of justice in favor of Mexico, while she craved release from an unreasonable territorial grant; and a limitation of the American rights to the mere right of way. We could listen with patience even though no compensation was offered for the retracted clauses of the bargain. Nay, the still more undefecated insolence of demanding two millions of dollars for the right of way, already doubly paid for, was, with a prodigious effort of magnanimity, tolerable. But how are we to treat the present state of the question?

We must clearly proceed, as the individual is obliged to, when violently deprived of vested rights. The Isthmus of Tehuantepec, as the property of American citizens, is territory of the United States. As the shortest, readiest and most practicable path to our Western possessions, and the inestimable commerce of the great world of island waters beyond them, it is, perhaps, the most valuable of all our territories. It has been forcibly seized by a foreign Government, who has refused to have the title tried in any other way than by wager of battle. Shall we accept the summons and meet them as they bid us? Most surely the American company is entitled to indemnity from some quarter. Shall Mexico be obliged to pay it; or shall we pay it in round millions out of our own revenues, and leave the robber in unmolested possession of his plunder? And considerations of right, and honor, and cash are not the only ones involved. The time has come when some salutary example is necessary to place the dignity and influence of our Government on a level of fitting respect. A precedent is needed to prevent the maltreatment of American residents in, or sailors trafficking with Cuba. We want a stop put to such insults as our flag has suffered at Greytown and Acapulco. It is quite evident that there has been something in the tone of our Government, since the conclusion of the recent war, to remove the wholesome respect which the Mexican people then entertained for us. If President ARISTA has really invited a transfer of the suit from the dockets of the Secretary of State to those of the Secretary at War, we see nothing better to do than to indulge him. On general principles, immediate subjugation of Mexico would only anticipate the future; and to conquer a way to the Pacific is, *ex vi termini*, equivalent to conquering a peace.

The Concerts.

Scandinavia has New-York by the ears. The Swedish songstress and the Norwegian fiddler are all the vogue. The chill peninsula of the North replaces the sunny lengths of Italy. As if by a change of season, the TEDESCOS, BOSIOS and PARODIS are fled, and birds of another clime come about us with their melodies. Are we not blest above the nations in having at once in our midst the unrivalled cantatrice, and the favorite pupil of PAGANINI? the purest voice and the most delicate touch, finished art, and exquisitely developed taste in the world?

It may very well be doubted whether as a rule the American audience fully appreciate its good gifts. Music with us is still a passion rather than a taste. It is the wild, irregulated admiration of the savage, civilized, perhaps, by two or three sublimations. It is still ungoverned by steady criteria. Its merits are measured rather by individual temperaments, partialities, and associations. The execution of a new cavatina is hardly admired, because the auditor has no standard to measure its excellence by. Meet him with a ballad, even though heard a thousand times before, and count on excesses of approval or distaste. There he has a standard in every instance where he had previously listened to it. It is doubtful whether DE BERIOT himself could execute the *Carnival of Venice* so as to excite in an average assemblage at the Metropolitan anything more than surprise. The surprise might be great, even amounting to wonder; but it could hardly ascend to admiration, or awaken delight. Nine-tenths of the listeners do not recognize anything in the performance that chimes with their feelings or tastes; and having no idea of the infinite skill, product of tact and study, required to evolve the wonderful results, they listen coldly, as they might gaze at a curious fountain, or a display of pyrotechnics. Deduct from the audience of any finished vocalist or violinist, all those who join it through curiosity, and those others who experience no higher emotion than wonder, without entire content, and the residuum will be lamentably small.

Any judge of music, who was present at the Friday evening's concert of Mad. GOLDSCHMIDT, will require no other illustration of our meaning. The burden of applause was uniformly evoked by those pieces whose merits were those of association instead of intrinsic beauty. Meyerbeer's "Gypsy Song," and the Swedish melody, brought down showers of approbation; and yet there is nothing in them beside the opportunity of playing off certain tricks of the voice. "Home, Sweet Home," came very near bringing the house about their ears. And yet the gem of MOZART, *Batti Batti*, as exquisitely rendered as it is exquisitely written, was received without the least animation. The encore that followed the other pieces was denied it. There was manifestly a lack of sympathy with the beautiful in music, and the beautiful in tone, deprived of *ad captandum* artifice. Classical music is *not* popular. If it were, we should hear fewer of those clap-trap affairs, the "Bird Song," the "Herdsman's Song," the "Gypsey's Song," and more of BEETHOVEN and MOZART. That the compositions of MENDELSSOHN should be coldly received, we do not wonder; for they are tame, and monotonous. But it is little less than profanity to pour out the music of the elder masters upon ears that cannot comprehend or enjoy them. The pebble talk of the orator to the ocean was more sensible.

The moral of the homily is, that popular concerts ought to be devoted to popular music. Let those who crave the higher order of composition and execution, procure it and enjoy it, as they may readily. Certainly, they have had a fair turn during the past winter, in compelling operas, and the admirable *soirées* of Mr. EISFELD; and Mr. FRY's gigantic *projét* is before them for the winter to come. Mrs. GOLDSCHMIDT herself has thus far complied with her own and the more elevated ranges of taste, rather than with the general craving. We have persisted in hoping that one concert, at least, would be devoted to the Ballad. And we still have faith that, if other concerts follow that of Monday night, it will be made a tribute to popular tastes. The triumph of such a night may fitly end and crown the American fame of the great JENNY LIND.

☞ The sale of tickets for JENNY LIND's concert to-night, which took place on Saturday morning, came very near creating a riot. Some eight hundred or a thousand persons collected about the door of the room where the sale took place,—taking complete possession of the side-walk and creating great confusion by their attempts to get in. The window and half the door were closed by shutters, just space enough being left for a single person to enter at a time. To accomplish this, however, was a serious undertaking for any but a person of great physical strength and of a good deal of experience in fighting his way through a mob. The result was that the rowdies, bullies, loafers, and boys, monopolized the whole business. Once or twice the police, under direction of the chief, cleared the walk, but this only checked the crowd for a time, without at all improving the chances of those who wished to buy tickets in order to attend the concert.

Inside, the sale was fairly conducted, under Mr. GOLDSCHMIDT's personal supervision. Not more than *ten* were sold to any one person; and this was all that could be done under the circumstances to prevent their being monopolized by speculators. We watched the sale for half an hour, and nine out of ten of the purchasers were decidedly loafers. The tickets were all sold before 12 o'clock, and an active traffic immediately commenced in the street,—some mounting boxes and selling tickets at auction, others disposing of them by private arrangement, &c., &c.; and this was continued until late in the afternoon.

This whole matter of selling tickets has been most injudiciously managed,—though doubtless with the best intentions. The first Concert was, to some extent, a matter of experiment,—as it was not certain that there would be a renewal of the old enthusiasm. That matter, however, was speedily settled;—and the experience had at the second sale, ought to have convinced the managers that the only way in which the grossest imposition upon the public could be prevented, would be by advertising the sale of tickets at *three or four different places at the same time*. By dividing the house into sections, this could easily have been done,—any great crowd would have been prevented, and all who desired tickets could procure them without difficulty.

We take it for granted that we shall yet be favored with one or two *Farewell* Concerts, before Madame GOLDSCHMIDT leaves us forever; and we trust that some such plan as that we have suggested, will be adopted to prevent a renewal of the scandalous and unpleasant scenes which have attended the last two ticket sales.

The Small Note Currency.

New-York has provided, and after the experience of fourteen years under the General Banking system, perfected, as near as may be, a reliable small note currency for the people. New-England had preceded us, under what is known as the Suffolk System. The first is secured by Stock collaterals and made redeemable at Albany or in this City, at the uniform rate of not exceeding one-quarter of one per cent. The last, without collaterals, is made redeemable at par at the Suffolk Bank in Boston. The New-York plan, for ultimate security, is the best. The other, owing to popular opinion throughout New-England, which rejects all small notes not provided for at the Suffolk Bank, is substantially as convertible. The New-York plan is quite as profitable, if not more so, to the honest Banker as the other, for while collateral security is required, the security is taken in interest-paying Stocks, and a charge equal to 15 days interest allowed on redemption at Albany and New York.

The Metropolitan Bank of this City has made both systems uniform in trade. The New-York small notes, whether redeemed at Albany or New-York City, are deposited at one-quarter of one per cent. off. The New-England notes, redeemable in Boston, at fifteen cents off each hundred dollars. Under this management, every way unobjectionable to the banker who aims only at a fair interest on his business, there would seem to be nothing wanting to a safe and convertible system of small notes. Yet attempts have not been withheld to defeat this purpose, and, if possible, supersede our own State currency, simply because a few of the makers of it, keeping no offices of general banking business in the interior, are not content with the shave to which they have been reduced by legal regulation. First, resort was had to the Banking Law of New-Jersey, but the recent Legislature of that State, sensible of the abuse, orderd par redemption at points contiguous to New-York and Philadelphia. Next, a Bank in Michigan, based, for the sake of plausibility, on Government securities, was used to the extent of some four hundred thousand dollars, and its notes shaved at threefold the usual rate, by their own makers, in Wall-street. The Metropolitan Bank has corrected this dodge, and, after a fierce contest of a single week, in Michigan, has brought the bankers to terms. Another project is now started. A "National Bank" at Washington, owned in part or altogether in New-York, is to be used for circulating small notes of inferior value to our own currency. This is announced as based on State Stocks deposited at Washington, with whom, or by whom, does not appear, nor ought the question to weigh with the public, unless the notes are made as good in New-York as New-York small notes.

The chief objection to all these schemes is, that they aim to defeat our own salutary currency laws, and for this should be discountenanced by the public. They are the entering wedge to a general system of irredeemable "shin-plasters." The purpose is, to issue the notes at par to the money-borrower, and redeem them at the largest shave practicable, from the public who receive them in ordinary trade. The makers presume largely on the indifference of the latter to a fractional discount, in good times, and a yet larger loss by redemption when money grows scarce. The scheme is a vicious one. It aims to abrogate our own laws, and to supplant our own currency. It is without apology in this State where the banker is allowed interest on his collaterals at Albany, and receives interest on his issues paid out on paper discounted.

Should the "National" issue be driven to its nominal home—which we trust will be the case through the Metropolitan or some other agency—it is quite possible the Free Banking Laws of the remoter States in the West will be resorted to. Indeed, a "State Stock Bank" at Cairo, Illinois, is already announced, and if under the semblance of "security" and the promise of one or two per cent redemption here, the notes can be forced into New-York circulation, the scheme may soon be tried. Again we warn the public against this new fangled currency.

B. G. FERRIS, of Ithaca, in this State, formerly Member of Assembly, has been appointed by the President, Secretary of Utah. He did not ask for the place, but accepts it, and will soon start for the Great Salt Lake, to endeavor to harmonize our Mormon brethren.

☞ Mr. FERRIS is a gentleman of good abilities, acute and clear rather than powerful, a decided friend of the Administration, and, therefore, conservative in all his habits, opinions and tastes. We fear he will be a good deal shocked at the *progressive* spirit which seems to predominate among our fellow-citizens of the Mormon faith, but we hope he will not suffer himself to be discouraged in his efforts to put matters right. We are confident, from his course in the Assembly, that he will not look upon the spiritual wife system, and other novelties which disturb the peace in Utah, with the slightest degree of toieration. He has our congratulations on his appointment, and our best wishes that he may have a good time of it on the borders of the Great Salt Lake.

NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Among other productions wherewith the world would probably never have been favored had TENNYSON died in infancy, are "LYRA AND OTHER POEMS," by Miss ALICE CAREY. These are by no means conscious imitations. Indeed, they are not imitations at all; but rather such thoughts, so expressed, as one is apt to utter after flinging down an author whose strains still vibrate among the fibres of the brain. It is less a repetition than a continuation of the song. A physical parallel may be found in the image which lingers on the retina after the eye closes upon an external object; or in the glare which FAUST observed on the trail of the diabolical hound; or the zodiacal light succeeding an autumnal sunset. It is a prolongation of the same vein of feeling and thought to other themes than those of the original.

Miss ALICE CAREY is certainly a pretty versifier and a true-hearted woman; but, like a myriad others, mistakes a sympathy with poetry for poetic power, and wastes talents that might be eminent in prose in a fruitless attempt to ride a wingless Pegasus. Enough of rhyme and rhythm upon everyday feelings, and hacknied love-heats, and boarding-school sentiment! The substance of one TENNYSON has quite as little materiality about it as we can well put up with; his shadows are entirely too diluted and intangible for patience. They were better rolled up, like Peter Schlemihl's and sold to the old gentleman in grey. Mr. REDFIELD is the publisher of the present volume.

The veteran HENGSTENBERG has outlived the most of his polemical adversaries, laboring still in the study and chair, as industriously as when the rationalistic PAULUS and DE WETTE were to be refuted. The "Commentary on the Psalms" supplied an exuberant fount of critical and exegetical learning. It gave the theological student access to the recondite stores of German erudition, wherein there is always much that is useful, and more that is mere ostentatious vanity; and, at the same time, hanging carefully about the advancing reader, lest he should fall into error, or yield too far to captivating but gratuitous conjecture. In a similar spirit has the commentary upon "THE REVELATION OF ST. JOHN" been written. It adds, perhaps, less to the comprehension of that difficult book, than might be anticipated from the tone of the preface; but its philological and exegetical aids are nevertheless ample and valuable, and may at worst serve to show the best case that can be made for a radically erroneous theory of interpretation. Mr. ALBERT BARNES, it strikes us, has furnished the most satisfactory clue to the book, in confining its fore-shadowings to the Roman Empire.—R. CARTER & BROTHERS.

Fillmore's Meeting, in Philadelphia.

The friends of the re-election of President FILLMORE held a mass meeting in the Chinese Museum, on Saturday evening. The meeting was a large one, comprising the friends of Mr. FILLMORE in the City proper, and the native Americans, usually acting with the Whig party in the incorporated districts of Southwark, Spring Gardens, &c. JOHN B. MYERS, Esq. of the City, presided. The resolutions were moved by Dr. JOHN K. MITCHELL, introduced as follows:

Dr. J. K. MITCHELL arose and congratulated the friends of President Fillmore at the immense show of hands to approve of his nomination, so far as our voices can effect that object. It is objected that the delegates from this city are already selected; this would hold good if the nomination was made; but as it is we are fully justified in expressing our wishes for him who is certainly the most available candidate. [Immense cheering.] It is but right to intimate to the convention which is shortly to convene in Baltimore, our wishes. It is our business, then, to show to the convention that it is not all right upon one side. After the nomination is made, it will be our duty to make a strong pull—a long pull—and a pull altogether. We differ with our political friends only on the most firm conviction that our choice has been found, as Henry Clay says, (God send him health again,) true, faithful and honest. [Applause.] He has been found true to his principles, and pomp has not seduced him, nor power tarnished his pure principles. He alluded to General SCOTT, as one of the heroes of the Mexican war, in complimentary language, but without exciting a cheer, while his allusions to Henry Clay and Millard Fillmore excited great applause. He concluded by reading the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

The resolutions, eleven in number, are highly complimentary to the integrity and success of the administration, and the claims of its head to re-nomination and election, and expressive of the conviction that there is the highest security for good government on the part of one who has passed through all the stages of society, wisely and virtuously—who has legislated judiciously and honestly, and who has governed dispassionately and impartially, without personal prejudice or sectional predilections, regulating himself ever by the Constitution and the Law, and having always in view the best interests, not of a State, or a section—not of a North, or a South—but of our great, glorious, and uncivided country.

The meeting was addressed by Col. JOHN SWIFT, Mr. GERHARD, and Mr. J. C. BULLIT, of Philadelphia, and Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS of New-York.

☞ The State Engineer has made contracts said to be very favorable, for the removal of the obstructions in the Hudson, at Castleton, near Albany. He has ascertained that it will require the excavation of 60,000 cubic yards to open a channel through the bar, of 600 feet in width, and to give 8 feet depth of water. Another bar exists near the "Nine Mile Tree," about two miles below Castleton, which will require the excavation of about 20,000 cubic yards.

☞ Official notice appears in the Washington papers, of the recognition of VICENTE ANTONIO DE LARRANAGA as Consul for Spain at Charleston. Also, that JOHN CUNNINGHAM, Engineer on the Havana Railroad, who had been imprisoned at that place since the 8th day of September last, charged with carelessness and neglect of duty in running the engine and train off the track, whereby some twenty or thirty persons were wounded, one of whom died, was acquitted, conditionally, and placed at liberty on the 12th instant.

Later from Havana.

U. S. Mail Steamship *Georgia*, Lieut. D. D. PORTER, U. S. N., Commander, arrived here yesterday from New-Orleans *via* Havana, in four days and a half from the latter port. She transferred 200 New-Orleans passengers to the steamship *Philadelphia*, which vessel sailed for Navy Bay on the 18th inst., with 600 passengers. The *Georgia* was detained on the Bar at the mouth of the Mississippi River on account of low water. Left there 7 or 8 large ships, among that number was ship *Winchester*, with 5,000 bales cotton on board; ship *Progress*, also loaded with cotton; ship *Hope Goodwin*, lying on the Bar 20 days, cargo cotton; ship *Middlesex*, 1,350 tons, with 5,000 bales cotton on board—all hard and fast upon the Bar. Some of the vessels have been there 40 days.

The Cubans, as usual, are anticipating another Filibuster movement. They were very much alarmed by the detention of the *Georgia*, and the story got out that she was about to arrive with a large force.

☞ The steamship *Southerner*, Capt. FOSTER, arrived on Saturday, in 60 hours from Charleston. We observe the name of Commodore FOXHALL PARKER upon the passenger list. On Thursday evening, off Hatteras, she exchanged signals with the steamer *James Adger* bound from this port to Charleston.

Good Friday at Rio Janeiro.

Extract of a private letter, dated—

HOTEL PHAROUX, RIO DE JANEIRO, April 10, 1852.

My room looks out upon the Emperor's Palace and Square, and I wish you could sit in a luxurious arm-chair, at present unoccupied, on the balcony, and remark the scene there presented. A crowd, with great execrations and excitement, are dragging an unfortunate effigy of Judas, the betrayer, across the Square, and belaboring it most unmercifully with long sticks and clubs, while certain other rites and ceremonies are going on in different parts of the Square, which I do not understand, and shall have to wait till my friend M. comes down to inform me. Yesterday was Good Friday, and the celebrations were on a grand scale. The Emperor attended High Mass, and Saints, covered with jewels and gold, to the extent of fifty thousand dollars, were borne in procession. This was a grand spectacle. The Emperor, who is a fine looking man, walking with uncovered head, surrounded by all the dignitaries of Church and State, the Emperor's Guards with reversed arms; the long train of priests; the National Guard: the meek-looking nuns with their long black veils; all had an imposing effect. But I never saw anything more solemn than the midnight procession, by the light of a thousand torches, and the full moon shining upon the old church towers and on the palace walls.

The Boston *Traveller* has a letter from Geneva which seeks to put down the claims of Dr. King for the sympathy of the Christian public. Dr. King having completed his fifteen days' imprisonment, is now living at ease, without fear of banishment. The account needs confirmation.

It is stated in the Boston papers that, during Kossuth's visit in New England, he has made twenty-five speeches, exclusive of replies to delegations, and short speeches on minor occasions; and that the amount of money contributed is about $15,000.

The *Philadelphia North American* expresses the belief that the *cinchona*, or Peruvian bark tree, might be acclimated along the ridges of the Alleghanies, more particularly in the Carolinas and Georgia, and perhaps even in Tennessee and Virginia.

Several townships in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, were visited by a hurricane on Sunday week, by which the roofs of a dozen houses and barns were blown off. Near Urschiville the timber on a couple of acres of land was entirely destroyed.

Mr. Geo. Schneider, editor of a German paper at Chicago, denies that Dr. Kinkel has settled, or is about to settle, in Cincinnati in the brewery business, from funds raised on account of the Republican movement.

The Annual meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy convened at Baltimore on Wednesday. The Annual Address was delivered at the Howard Assembly Rooms, by S. R. Kirby, M. D., of New-York.

The Port Tobacco (Md.) *Times* states that ten gentlemen, residing and doing business in Baltimore city, have lately become members of the Agricultural Society in that county.

Two more dead bodies have been washed ashore at Provincetown, Mass., supposed to be part of the crew of the British bark *Josepha*, wrecked on the Cape some weeks ago.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

TELEGRAPHIC FEAT.—Mr. WEBSTER's great Speech, delivered in Faneuil Hall, Boston, Saturday evening, was telegraphed to the *Times*, over Baine's Merchant's line, in the short space of *three hours and forty minutes*. Those familiar with the business of telegraphing, will appreciate the feat, when we state that the speech is composed of about five thousand words, and was furnished to us an exact *fac simile* of the original copy, with every mark of punctuation *correctly inserted*.

The National Conventions—Buchanan Delegates from Virginia.

RICHMOND, Saturday, May 22.

The Democrats of the Richmond District have appointed Judge MASON and three other BUCHANAN delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

Virginia Whig Elector Declined.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 22.

Mr. THOMAS S. FLOURNOY, Whig Presidential elector from Virginia has declined to accept the appointment, in consequence of private affairs.

Southern Mail—Later from Texas—Santa Fe, &c.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 22.

The papers contain Galveston dates to the 11th inst. Carvajal and his followers were still at Corpus Christi, preparing it is said for another demonstration on the Mexican frontier.

The *Rio Bravo* says the Camanches are devastating the Rio Grande country by frightful murders and robberies. Both the American and Mexican population are in many instances abandoning their houses, and seeking safety by flight into Mexico.

The ship *Levi Woodbury* had cleared from New-Orleans for Boston, with the largest coastwise cargo ever shipped from there.

The *St. Louis Republican* has Santa Fé dates to the 11th April. Mr. ALLEN, Secretary of the Territory, reports everything quiet. The rumors of disaffection on the part of the Mexicans are greatly exaggerated.

Governor CALHOUN was recovering. Governor COBB, of Georgia, has appointed Hon. M. J. WELLBORN and Hon. A. HULL, to attend the meeting of Delegates from the thirteen original States, at Philadelphia, on the 4th July.

The Methodist Conference.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 22.

In the Conference, to-day, the Committee to whom was referred the matter of the Church suit, reported a resolution, authorising the election of a commission of five, who, in connexion with the New-York book agents, shall be empowered to act as the agents of the Church, to carry on, arbitrate or settle the Church suit with the Church South, in reference to the New-York Book Concern. The resolution was adopted.

A similar resolve was reported and adopted concerning the Cincinnati book concern.

These two commissions are to be elected hereafter by the general conference.

Opening of the Michigan Central Railroad from Detroit to Chicago.

CHICAGO, Saturday, May 22.

The first train of cars over the Michigan Central Railroad, from Detroit through to this place, left Detroit yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, with over 500 first class passengers, and from 200 to 300 emigrants, and arrived here at 8 o'clock last evening.

Trouble with Odd-Fellows.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 22.

The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of this State, adjourned yesterday afternoon.

The proposed amendments to the Constitution of the Grand and Subordinate Lodges, were laid over till the next annual session after debate.

The only important feature in the business transacted during the session, was the passage of a resolution refusing to recognize the Widows' and Orphans' Asylum, incorporated at the last session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and furthermore, calling upon the M. W. G. Master to forthwith demand the charter and properties of such lodges as are connected with it, and suspend them. The effect of this movement will be to exclude eight or ten of the best lodges in the State, which will form the nucleus of the second Grand Lodge, which it is intended to establish as soon as the proper authority is obtained from the Grand Lodge of the United States.

Boston Items.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 22.

The New Liquor Bill, to go into effect in sixty days without reference to the vote of the people, was signed this morning by Gov. BOUTWELL.

The Legislature adjourned this afternoon, *sine die*. The body has passed 300 acts, and 105 resolves. The pay-roll amounts to $114,126.

General CALEB CUSHING was to-day confirmed Judge on the bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court.

About 5 o'clock this morning, a fire broke out on GAGE & HITTINGER's Wharf, at Charlestown, destroying one of their ice-houses, and three cars loaded with ice. The fire spread to the ship *Bell Rock*, loading with ice for New-Orleans, destroying her masts and rigging, and damaging her hull. The British brig *Ann Maria*, alongside, had her masts and spars consumed, and her hull considerably damaged.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 22.

The case in the Criminal Court, against DE AHLA, for libelling Madame TOCHMAN, was resumed today. Arguments were continued by REVERDY JOHNSON, for the prosecution, and Mr. KEY for the defence. The Court ruled the admissibility of testimony proving the absence of malice in the libel. The case was adjourned till Monday.

WILLIAM HUNTER has been appointed Chief Clerk in the State Department, vice W. S. DERRICK, deceased. Mr. HUNTER has been connected with the State Department for many years.

Arrival of the City of Manchester.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, May 23.

The screw steamship *City of Manchester*, from Liverpool, with 347 passengers, arrived at the Breakwater at a late hour yesterday afternoon, and reached her wharf this morning. On Thursday the *City of Manchester* passed a steamship, supposed the *Europa*, bound East.

The Steamer Ben Franklin.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, May 22.

The steamship *Ben Franklin* sailed to-day for New-York.

Arrest on a Charge of Murder.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, May 23

FELIX BURNES and THOMAS CARNES have been committed for further hearing on a charge of murdering CHARLES BURD, in the month of August, 1850. Their arrest was made in consequence of disclosures made by JOHN RUSTER, a cripple.

Movements of Kossuth.

BUFFALO, Saturday, May 22.

KOSSUTH left here this morning on the steamer *Herald* for the Falls of Niagara. He kept himself perfectly retired here, and there was no demonstration. He is expected to return on Thursday.

XXXIId CONGRESS....First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 22.

ARMING THE PEOPLE OF NEW-MEXICO, CALIFORNIA, &c., FOR DEFENCE AGAINST THE INDIANS.

The HOUSE went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and took up Territorial Bills.

The bill to provide for the protection of New-Mexico and Oregon was taken up. It proposes to distribute arms among the people of those Territories, and to call out the militia when necessary—allowing them pay for their services.

Mr. PEASLEE, of N. H., said, we have six hundred thousand stand of arms now idle, and some of them ought to be placed in the hands of people there, to protect themselves from the outrages committed by Indians. He contended that the passage of the bill was necessary, because two companies of United States soldiers are to be withdrawn from the Territories, to protect emigrants.

Mr. PHELPS, of Mo., said, there was not an American who had gone over the Plains, but was as well armed as United States soldiers are; and he feared that the arms, if distributed among the people born in New-Mexico, might be turned against the Government.

Mr. WEIGHTMAN, delegate from New-Mexico, stated that of the sixty-one thousand five hundred inhabitants of that territory, but five hundred and thirty-eight were born in the United States, and two hundred and sixty-four are foreigners, so there are but eight hundred persons other than native Mexicans in that country. The people there had lost, by Indian depredations, upward of two millions of dollars worth of stock within four years, notwithstanding this government had entered into a solemn treaty to protect them. It was a melancholy fact that traders had produced much of the difficulty there in order to make money, and then return home.

The bill was amended so as to distribute arms also among the people of Texas and California, and laid aside.

Other bills were acted upon, when the Committee rose, without taking a vote upon their passage.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE not in session.

The Winthrop Club of Boston gave a social entertainment, on Wednesday evening, to a large number of Whigs from all parts of the State.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LADIES WONDER HOW IT IS THAT G. M. BODINE sells Dry Goods so much cheaper than other stores, particularly his Crape Shawls and Silks; for he is certainly selling plain and embroidered Crape Shawls at 6, 8, 10 and 12 dollars; rich and elegant Spring Silks for only 5s., 6s., 7s. and 8s., per yard; Summer Silks very low; Barèges and Barège Delaines, the richest and most unique designs and colors; Challies, Printed Muslins, and Summer Poplins and Parasols, Drapery Muslins, all at corresponding low prices. Every description of Domestic Goods at manufacturers' prices, at No. 323 Grand-st., corner of Orchard.

TRUTH, AND TRUTH ONLY.—THE DAY IS PAST when the public would submit to be drugged with the compounds of empiricism. KNAPP'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE BITTERS could never have obtained celebrity except by their cures. Their reputation rests on facts, and those facts show that for indigestion, female complaints, disordered bowels, weakness and debility, dyspepsia, want of appetite and low spirits, they are beyond comparison the best preparation extant. General Depôt, No. 362 Hudson-st. 50 cents per bottle.

"THE DOME OF THOUGHT, THE PALACE OF THE SOUL," if crowned with gray hair can easily have its upper "tivers" changed to the former color. DAVIS'S RAHVENE stimulates the paralyzed roots of the hair, calls into action the inert coloring glands, and most beautifully by physiological law Nature again resumes her sway and mighty power. Warranted. Price, 50 cents per bottle. For sale at the General Depôt, No. 306 Grand-st. and at No. 192 Broadway, No. 279 Washington-st., No. 362 Hudson-st., No. 137 Bowery, No. 111 Houston-st.

GOURAUD'S LIQUID HAIR DYE IS, WITHOUT exception or reservation, the very best ever invented; equally celebrated is GOURAUD'S Medicated Soap, for curing pimples, freckles, sallowness, chaps, roughness, &c. Poudre Subtile uproots hair from any part of the body. Liquid Rouge, Lily White, and Hair Gloss, at No. 67 Walker-st., near Broadway.

HASTINGS'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA, not only a positive but a warranted cure for Consumption and all other diseases of the lungs. This medicine has decided the dispute about the curability of Consumption, and satisfied the Medical Faculty and all who have used it

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE SESSIONS.—The last session of the Court of General Sessions for the May Term was held on Saturday, at the Halls of Justice. A large number of indictments were handed over to the Court by the Grand Jury. The petit jurors were also discharged, and the Court then adjourned *sine die*.

ROBBING A U. S. MILITARY STATION.—On Saturday morning, about 4 o'clock, a robbery was perpetrated at the U. S. Military Station, on Governor's Island, by one of the soldiers, named Riley, who dressed himself in citizens' clothes (stolen) and deserted. After forcing open the door of an out-building, and stealing a case of Colt's revolvers, which he placed in a small row-boat, he effected an entrance into the private apartments of Major Thomas Williams and managed to steal a valise, a suit of fine black clothes, (these garments the thief undoubtedly wore off,) a wallet, containing thirty dollars, in City Bank notes, and also a draft on the Bank of Commerce, New-York, for five hundred dollars, payable to the order of Major Williams, and endorsed by General Winfield Scott. The deserter was now well-stocked with money, clothing and fire arms, and there is no doubt, but he came immediately to the city, and is supposed to have taken the first train of cars for Philadelphia. The robbery was not discovered until daylight, at which time, messengers were dispatched to New York, in pursuit. Information was given to Captain Silvey and officer Fulton, and every railway depôt and steamboat landing were closely watched for several hours, but no trace of the dishonest soldier was obtained.

FIRE IN MORRIS-STREET, AND ARREST FOR ARSON.—At a late hour on Saturday night, the police of the First Ward discovered a fire breaking out in the tailoring shop of P. Goldstien, at No. 18 Morris-street. The flames had not made much headway, when first observed, but had they not been seen in time, a serious conflagration would have followed, as the entire block is covered with old wooden buildings, occupied by poor families. A Hose Company came to the premises without an alarm being given, and the flames were speedily subdued, with trifling damage. Subsequent to the fire, circumstances transpired that led the authorities to believe that Goldstien had fired the building, and by order of the Chief of Police, he was taken into custody, and detained to await a further investigation. The prisoner had recently effected an insurance for the sum of $400 on his stock, and early in the evening he desired his wife to visit her friends in the upper part of the city, and remain all night. The request was obeyed by Mrs. G., and this fact, together with others, casts strong suspicion against Mr. Goldstien.

FIRES.—Yesterday morning at 12½ o'clock, a fire broke out in a dwelling No. 268 Thirteenth-street. It was quickly extinguished with a few buckets of water, and the damage sustained was very trifling.....At 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, another fire was discovered in the cabinet maker's shop of Abel Cook, at No. 329 Bowery, which originated through the carelessness of a workman named Peter Kelly, who was intoxicated. The firemen and Seventeenth Ward police soon put out the flames. Damage about $100.

FIRE.—This morning, at 1½ o'clock, a building on the corner of West and North Moore-streets, occupied as a porter-house below and joiner's shop above, was partially destroyed by fire, and the contents of the shop burnt up.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—There were at this port on Saturday last 22 steamers, 122 ships, 110 barks, 118 brigs and 196 schooners. Total, 568.

—The Postmaster of this City has obtained a renewal of the lease of the premises now occupied by the Post-Office for a period of fourteen years from May 1, 1853, at a yearly rent of $10,000.

—Several correspondents have desired us to notice the exhibition of obscene prints in the windows of different establishments. They should make their complaints to the Chief of Police. As that gentleman is not now in the business, he will no doubt put a stop to the disgraceful and disgusting exhibitions.

—The steamship *Washington*, Capt. FITCH, sailed for Bremen via Southampton, on Saturday. She took out the mails for Europe, 67 passengers, and $30 in specie.

—Rev. Edward Neville, late of Christ Church, New-Orleans, will enter upon his duties as Rector of St. Thomas Church, in this City, (*Vice* Dr. Whitehouse, now Assistant Bishop of Illinois) on the first Sunday in June.

—The Committee of the Common Council appointed for the purpose of considering what individual is most deserving of the Gold Box, which was devised by the illustrious Jackson, to be presented to the person who should be adjudged by his countrymen to have been the most valiant in defence of his country in the late war with Mexico, give notice that they will receive the written claims of any member of the regiment of New-York Volunteers for the Box. Three months' time is allowed in which applicants must present their statements.

—A party of New-Yorkers, caught at Sheep's-head Bay, one day last week, at a single net-haul, over 1,000 pounds of "weak fish," a feat unrivalled on the "log" of the oldest inhabitant.

—On Friday night, at a late hour, Patrick Alaney was arrested by the police of the Seventeenth Ward, upon a charge of perpetrating a murderous assault upon the person of Mrs. Mary Riley, residing at No. 556 Fourth-street. The poor woman is one the eve of confinement, and her injuries are of such a nature as to render her recovery extremely doubtful. The inhuman wretch was taken before Justice Welsh this morning, and committed to prison to await the result of Mrs. Riley's injuries.

—About 1 o'clock, on Saturday morning, five men by the names of Peter McMartin, James Hughes, John Burns, Patrick O'Donnell and James Shay, were arrested by the Police of the Fourth Ward, charged with inflicting dangerous wounds on the persons of Patrick Ryan, David and John Monkton, with knives and cleavers, at the butcher-shop of Martin Shay, in Roosevelt-street. The former was cut in the head in two places, from which the blood flowed profusely, and he lies in a critical condition. John Monkton had his face maimed by the end of his nose being severed with one of the weapons. The gang of desperadoes were sent to the Tombs, and all locked up by Justice Bogart.

—The Mayor and Alderman Scriven, of Savannah, were invited to partake of the hospitalities of the City by a Committee of the Board of Aldermen, but those gentlemen could not accept of the invitation, being called from the City by their engagements at Washington.

—Yesterday afternoon, officer Hogan arrested M. D. Reynolds, while in the act of making an attempt to fire off a loaded pistol among a crowd of boys, who were playing near French's Hotel. Justice Bogart committed him to answer.

—A few days since, we published the particulars of a case of Infanticide, brought against Mary McGuire, who destroyed her offspring, by throwing it in the river at the South Ferry. Since then, the lady, who caused the arrest of Mary, observed the notice in the *Daily Times*, for her to call upon Justice Bogart, and she appeared before the magistrate on Saturday, and made an affidavit, wherein she says she was in the ferry house when the accused entered the water-closet, with the infant in her arms; witness then looked into the apartment, saw the mother give it nourishment at the breast, and soon after distinctly heard the child cry. The rest of the statement is in substance, the same as we have previously published. As yet, the body of the babe has not been recovered, and the magistrate therefore awaits the full committal of Mary for a few days longer.

—A lady named Melleroy, residing in Thirty-first-street, was run over yesterday, by a horse and wagon, belonging to Mr. Conkright, in Abingdon-square.

—William and Samuel Downing were arrested yesterday, by officers Bilger and Davie, of the Second District Police Court, charged with embezzlement and larceny. The former was employed as salesman in the store of Mr. Tate, Canal-street, and during the last few months he has embezzled several hundred dollars worth of silks, satins, and other rich goods, from his employer. The plunder was traced to the store of prisoner's brother, Samuel, in Greenwich-street, where many of the articles were retailed out, and the balance pledge, at Simpkin'g pawn-brokers shop, in Chatham-street. A portion of the stolen property was recovered, and the brothers Downins were committed for a hearing by Justice Stewart.

—Officer Allason, of the First Ward Police, arrested, on Saturday morning, John Lyon, whom he detected in stealing a coat from the cabin of the steamboat *Bay State*. He was brought before Justice Bogart, yesterday, and fully committed for trial. While the officer was conducting the accused to the Tombs, he (Lyon) made an effort to bribe him, by offering him a pocket-book containing $77 in Western and New-Jersey bank-notes, which are also supposed to have been stolen.

—Between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning, the wholesale store of S. B. Reckford, at No. 36 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) was forcibly entered by burglars, and upwards of $500 worth of cloths, cassimeres, satins, and other materials were stolen. The thieves made good their escape with the plunder, and as yet no arrest has been made.

—About 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, a female named Wiley, residing at No. 18 Downing-street, was severely burned by her clothes taking fire from a charcoal furnace in the yard. The poor woman ran into the street enveloped in flames, and officer Hanifer of the Ninth Ward, being near, smothered the blaze, and in doing so, his left hand was burned to such an extent, that he will probably lose the use of it for several months.

—A few evenings ago, while John Dunn was returning home through Canal-st., he was stopped by a tall individual, who very abruptly snatched a cigar from the mouth of Mr. Dunn, and then demanded of him to hand over some more. Being refused, the villain made for his pockets, and held him by the arm until he had searched them, evidently with intent to rob him of his watch, which fortunately was in his fob pocket, without a chain, and therefore escaped the notice of the robber. Mr. Dunn is a man of small stature, consequently was unable to defend himself, and was only released by crying "Police!" none of whom came to his assistance, as a matter of course."

—Yesterday morning, Assistant Captain Dr. Camp, of the Eighth Ward, arrested Frederika Gern, upon a charge of stealing $45 in gold coin from the residence of Mr. Lersh, in Wooster-street, where she formerly lived. The money was found concealed about the person of the accused, and Justice Stewart fully committed her for trial.

ATTEMPTED MURDER BY A NEGRO.—On Saturday evening, Sergeant Dowling, of the Sixth District Police, arrested a negro named Charles Sands, upon a charge of attempting to kill Julia Baker, residing at No. 19 Mulberry-street. The prisoner resided in the same house, with a white woman whom he claimed as his wife, and becoming jealous of her, went into the apartments of the complainant, and because she would not give him information relative to his alleged wife's conduct, he stabbed her in several places with a knife. When the officer entered the premises, Sands presented two loaded horse-pistols at his head, and swore "he would shoot down any man who attempted to arrest him." He was, however, soon overpowered and lodged in the Sixth Ward Station House, until yesterday morning, when Justice Bogart committed him in full for trial. In the meantime the police searched the room occupied by the prisoner, and found two more horse-pistols loaded to the muzzle with slugs and powder. The fire-arms were brought to the Police Court, and placed in charge of Mr. Johnson, the property clerk.

COURT CALENDAR. — *Monday.* — SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 11, 12, 18, 20, 22 to 25. 111, 27 to 32.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—*Fifth Class.*—Nos. 26, 27, 28, 32 to 38.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 420, 466, 365, 150, 342, 34, 395, 352, 441, 416, 519, 529, 534, 540, 66, 129, 397, 398, 475, 535, 509, 28, 505, 545, 546, 547, 548, 550, 551, 552, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 563, 564, 565.

COMMON PLEAS.—Argument calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Before Judge ROOSEVELT.—*Application for limited divorce in the Case of Putnam vs. Putnam.*—This case, the Court said, was an action for divorce on the ground of adultery, and the remedy sought was an absolute divorce. The Jury found a verdict acquitting the husband of adultery, but they accompanied that verdict with a certificate, which, according to the common law, would be irregular; but as an action for adultery was a suit in equity, the Court supposed it was competent to take some notice of it. The application now is, to remodel the pleadings, and adapt them to a case of limited divorce. To obtain that remedy, the Court must be satisfied that it would be "unsafe and improper"—the words of the Act, for the wife to continue with the husband. The Court is quite satisfied it has no power to change the pleadings. In the other case, the action was for an absolute divorce, and the issue of adultery was the only one to be tried, and can only be tried by a Jury. The issue is necessary, as it is either adultery or not. All other allegations are irrelevant, and upon application would be stricken out. The party is to defend himself on one issue and no other. In a limited divorce the trial may be by the Court, or by a referee or by a jury. The Court has arrived at the result that the application cannot be granted for amending the pleadings. The interlocutory order made by the Court relating to the child, was that the child was to remain in the custody of the wife and mother. That order must be continued until the final judgment of the Court. If the parties desire a limited divorce it will be necessary to institute a new suit.

The Court was occupied the remainder of the day with the Report of the Commissioners on the opening and widening of Canal and Walker-streets.

Before Judge EDWARDS.—*In re the widening of Albany-street*, the further hearing was adjourned until next week.

In re the opening of Sixty-second-street, the report was confirmed.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Before Judge JUDSON.—*Sentences—The United States vs. Mary Harrington* and *William Tracy*, convicted of passing one counterfeit half dollar, were adjudged to the State Prison—the man for *two years* and the woman for *one year*.

The United States vs. William Johnson—convicted of passing counterfeit money, was arraigned for sentence. Mr. H. B. ALLEN for the prisoner, made a long appeal for a mitigation of punishment, and read testimonials from a number of highly respectable citizens, as to the former good character of the prisoner.

The District Attorney said that the man of education who is found guilty of crime does not deserve the same lenity as the man who is ignorant of the law does.

Judge JUDSON, in a few appropriate remarks, adjudged the prisoner to be imprisoned at hard labor for the term of three years, and to pay a fine of one dollar.

The United States vs. Wm. Ross and five others.—These prisoners were the crew of the *New World*, indicted for making a revolt in the harbor of New-York, on their arrival from a voyage to Liverpool and home. The prisoners pleaded guilty, and the Court let them off with a fine of $10 and ten days' confinement in the Tombs.

The United States vs. Alvoord.—This prisoner had pleaded guilty to a charge of passing imitation sovereigns, the Court reserving the question of law.

The Court then adjourned.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Before Judges OAKLEY, DUER, SANDFORD, BOSWORTH and CAMPBELL.—*Decisions.—J. Leopold Burchard vs. C. J. Westlake and others.*—Order for an injunction and receiver reversed. No costs to either party.

Stanton & Barber vs. Lewis & Wilson.—Motion granted without costs.

We learn from the Port Tobacco (Md.) *Times*, that a fight took place on Saturday night last, in Chicamuxen, between two slaves, and one of them was so badly cut and stabbed that he died on Monday. The man killed belonged to Mrs. Budd, and the other to Mr. Cyrus Wheeler. A State's warrant was issued for the arrest of the murderer.

Dr. Kane, the accomplished surgeon of the late American Arctic Expedition, has received and accepted an invitation to lecture upon the subject in Boston. The invitation to him was signed by a dozen or more distinguished citizens of various professions, headed by Edward Everett.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRINTING.

To Merchants, Publishers, and Business Men generally.

WM. L. S. HARRISON,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTER,
No. 12 Ann-street, 2d door from Broadway.

WOULD INFORM THE BUSINESS PUBLIC, that he is now prepared to execute orders for every description of PRINTING, in superior style, and at the shortest notice. Having refitted his establishment, and supplied it with new Types and Material, Hoe's improved fast STEAM PRESSES, and every other requisite facility for handsome and expeditious Printing, he feels confident of being able to suit all who may favor him with their patronage.

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WOOD-CUT PRINTING, for Publishers, and for the Trade, in a style that has never been excelled in New-York. Estimates of work at all times cheerfully given.

WM. L. S. HARRISON, Printer,
No. 12 Ann-st., 2d door from Broadway.

WATCHES, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY.—The Subscriber is now selling Watches at retail at the following remarkably low prices, being much less than any other house:—

Fine Gold Lepine Watches, 4 holes jewelled	$25 00
Fine Gold Detached Levers, full jewelled	30 00
Gold Enameled Watches, for Ladies	35 00
Gold Hunting Watches, for Ladies	35 00
Gold Hunting Patent Levers for Gentlemen	58 00
Silver Patent Levers	16 to 20 00
Silver Detached Levers	13 to 20 00

Gold Hunting Watches which run eight days; Gold Hunting Watches which run fifteen days; Gold Watches in magic cases, which change into three different Watches; Gold Watches which wind up and set without any key. Also Ivory Dial Watches, in Hunting cases, splendid pocket Chronometers, and all other styles of Watches, at equally low prices. Also all kinds of Jewelry and Silver Ware at much less than the usual prices.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st. (up stairs,) near Broadway, formerly at 51 Wall-st.

ADVERTISING OFFICE.—W. H. McDONALD'S old established Advertising Office offers the best mediums and the most moderate terms for advertising in any and every part of the Union and the Canadas. The office is at No. 109 Nassau-st.

From the New-Yorker Democrat.

His transactions with this office have always been of the right stamp, and we take pleasure in recommending him to others.

Having no partner, and no connection with any other person in my business, all orders for advertising, letters, &c., should be directed to W. H. McDONALD,
No. 109 Nassau-st., cor. of Ann.

IF YOU WANT YOUR LINENS TO PRESENT a fine appearance and smooth surface, with a beautiful gloss and a firmness that will resist the dampness of the atmosphere and perspiration too, try BEAUMONT'S PATENT STARCH POLISH; one cake will do 30 doz. clothes. STOW'S CHEMICAL ERASIVE SOAP will wash perfect without rubbing, and it is a beautiful toilet soap. Give them a single trial, and follow the directions, and our word for it, you will be satisfied. Depôt No. 317 Bowery. Agents wanted.

BEAUMONT'S PATENT STARCH POLISH.—JOHN N. STOW'S CHEMICAL ERASIVE SOAP,—JOHNSON'S ORRIS TOOTH SOAP,—BEAUMONT'S FRENCH LIQUID BLUEING.—All of which, are warranted to give entire satisfaction, and constantly used by those who have given them a trial. Wholesale and Retail. Depôt, No. 317 Bowery.

Agents wanted to sell the above, who will find it a profitable business.

CHELSEA MILLS.—No 254 West 27th-st. Depôt No. 10 Beekman-st. The subscribers are now prepared to furnish fresh Ground Flour, Graham Flour, White and Yellow Corn Meal, Hominy, Wheaten Grits and Farina. Grain and Feed of all kinds ground to order. Orders served in any part of the city, free of charge. For sale cheap, a ten horse Steam-engine and Boiler, in complete running order.

MUNSON & WILLIS.

NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN, AND WILLIAMSBURG PEOPLE should call and examine the immense stock of BOOTS, SHOES, and GAITERS, at H. MANN & SON'S. They will more than save stage fare and time, by purchasing of them. No. 360 Grand-st., New-York.

SPRING STYLE HATS, of the French Elastic Stiff, manufactured from the finest imported plushes, which, for brilliancy of finish and durability will bear the test with any offered with our beautiful patterns of Spring Caps. At MONARQUE'S, No. 228 Bowery.

COR. R. DISOSWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW and COMMISSIONER of DEEDS, for New-York and Illinois, No. 76 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts., N. Y.

COURT-STREET CROCKERY STORE—One door from Union-st., SOUTH BROOKLYN. A good assortment of China, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Ware cheap.

FIREWORKS—Of every description—the best quality at the lowest price. For sale by J. B. PURDY,
No. 34 Maiden-lane, up-stairs.

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER, constantly on hand, and made to order, by BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, No. 115 Fulton-st.

SHOW-CASES, CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST and better than the best, can be had at CAMPBELL & FORSHAY'S cheap and extensive Show-Case Warerooms, No. 312 Broadway, up stairs.

CANADA PEAS—In lots to suit purchasers, by J. W. VAIL & CO., No. 32 Pearl-st.

WANTED.

CANAL BOATMEN WANTED.—Canal Boatmen wanted to freight coal in boats of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, upon the Delaware and Hudson Canal. The boats will average 150 tons during the season. They will be required to be towed with two horses, and be manned by two persons besides the Captain. For particulars apply at the office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, corner Broadway and Wall-st., or to WM. HATHAWAY, Agent, Port Ewen, near Rondout.

TO MERCHANTS WHO DO NOT REQUIRE a Bookkeeper the whole time—An experienced and competent Accountant would accept an engagement for a moderate compensation from 6 until 11 o'clock P. M., at opening, writing up, posting or balancing a set of Books, or adjusting complicate accounts. Most respectable city reference. Address ACCOUNTANT, office of this paper.

TO PAINTERS.—Wanted, a young man under instruction—one who has had some use with the pound brush, and knows something of the use of the diamond in glazing and sign work. Apply at No. 82 Nassau-st., (basement.)

SERVANTS.—A great variety of carefully selected Servants are now wanting employment at C. Mason's offices, Nos. 550 Broadway and 145 Bowery. Terms—Yearly subscription, 50 cents; otherwise, 25 cents. N. B.—Plenty of men and boys on hand.

BUTLER WANTED—A first-class Butler, several $10 Cooks, three men Waiters, a Footman, and other really experienced Servants. Apply at No. 148 Grand-st. Excellent situations are now ready.

FIVE HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED—To sell a new work. High wages made. Call or address (post-paid) "American Family Publication Establishment," No. 128 Nassau-st., New-York, Room No. 8.

GIRLS WANTED.—At the Harlem Rubber Mills, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st. a few smart American girls. Steady work and good wages. Girls that have worked at the trade preferred.

GIRLS WANTED.—A few smart American girls. Apply at No. 59 Maiden-lane.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—In Brooklyn, within five minutes walk of South Ferry, in a private family, is wanted for a middle-aged lady. Price not over $4 per week. Reference given and required. Apply at No. 9 Broadway.

BOARDING—For adults only, may be had at S. H. EARLE'S, No. 49 Greenwich-av. Modern built house, bath, &c. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Three or four single gentlemen can get good Board, on reasonable terms, at No. 1, 30th-st., corner of 4th-av. References required.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms, in a private family, with use of bath. Apply at No. 347 Hudson-st.

BOARDING.—Several respectable gentlemen can be pleasantly accommodated with full or partial board, at No. 25 Carmine-st.

A FURNISHED PARLOR and Bedroom to let in a private family to one or two single gentlemen. Also, a furnished bedroom; bath and water-closet for the use of occupants. Terms moderate; location unsurpassed. References exchanged. Inquire at No. 366 Broadway, one door above Franklin-st.

ROOMS TO LET—Handsomely furnished, to Gentlemen, without Board. Furniture and bedding all new. Warm and cold Baths. Partial Board will be given, if required. A front Basement, suitable for an office, also to let. Call and examine at No. 137 Chambers-st.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Three parlors, with bedrooms attached, with breakfast, at No. 538 Broadway, two doors above the Collamore House. Inquire on the premises, up stairs.

DRY GOODS.

OPENED THIS DAY.—A beautiful assortment of French and British Lawns and Barèges, at McCALDIN & THOMPSON'S,
No. 165 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

OBSERVE—Third house and first Dry Goods Store from Clinton-st.

SUMMER FLANNELS.—A beautiful article, of Silk and Wool, just imported, at McCALDIN & THOMPSON'S,
No. 165 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

OBSERVE—First Dry Goods Store from Clinton-st.

GREAT BARGAINS of Crape Shawls and Mantillas, at McCALDIN & THOMPSON'S
No 165 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

OBSERVE—It is the first Dry Goods Store from Clinton-st.

THE MISSES DUNHAMS would respectfully beg to call the attention of the public to their millinery and dress making establishment, No 160 Spring-st., where all orders are executed with taste, accuracy and dispatch. Call and see

FAYRS'S PATENT STONE-DRESSING MACHINE—PATENTED Dec. 4, 1849.—This Machine is designed for dressing Stone for Buildings, for Canal-Locks, for Railroad masonry, for Monuments and Obeliskes, for anything where rectangular or rectilineal work is required. Some idea of the construction of this Machine may be derived from the following description, though an engraving of it would make the description much more forcible: Firm, upright supports, on both sides of the carriage on which the stone rests, sustain the chisels, and, also, the revolving hammers, or cylinder back of the chisels, cast with cams upon it, which sit in a spiral form. The stone is placed upon the carriage, which resembles somewhat the carriage of a saw-mill, and is moved forward and back and, on the same principle, substantially. This carriage, with the stone upon it, passes between the supports, and under the chisels. The chisels, which are raised or lowered at pleasure to suit the thickness of the stone, as well as the depth of the chip required, are pressed back by the stone so as to come within the reach of the revolving cams, which drive them forward by a sharp blow, which chips the stone. The forward movement of stone presses the chisels back again instantly, which are again driven forward as before. This process goes on till the stone is finished. As the cams are set in a spiral form, no two chisels act at once; yet the blows come in such quick succession, (being, under full motion, 1,500 a minute on each one,) that to the eye of the spectator, they all appear to work at the same time, and that in a range of twenty chisels some *thirty-two thousand* blows are struck in the space of a *single minute*. It will be perceived, even on a slight examination, that this Machine can be made any length or width desired; —that a machine of sufficient dimensions to dress a stone twenty feet one and ten feet wide, will cost but little more than one that can cut only as many inches;—that the power must be nearly the same in both cases, and that a wide stone will move forward as fast as a narrow one, and receive the dressing as quick—the time required depending not on the width of the stone, but upon its forward motion, and the revolutions of the multiplex hammer. The chisels may be fed faster or slower, to suit the nature of the stone. Hard, Italian marble, or dense, hard lime-stone or granite, may be driven forward two feet a minute; while American marble, and all varieties of sand-stone, may be driven from two and a half to three feet per minute. The thickness of the chip may be varied at pleasure, from next to nothing to two or three inches, according to what is required, the nature of stone, the weight of the hammer, and the amount of motive power applied. The front chisels reduce the stone to a horizontal surface; the rear ones smooth it. The work they cast leave a sharp, well-defined corner, and a surface slightly corded lengthwise of the stone, rendering it preeminently suitable for Canal Locks and Railroad Masonry. The angle of the chisels to the stone is easily changed in operation, to suit different qualities of stone, or different places (shaky, cross-grained, or protuberant,) in the same stone. Thus it will be seen, that the cutting done by this Machine is performed on the same principle, substantially, as that of hand cutting. It does as good work as can be done by hand, for all plain surfaces, and can be easily adapted to the cutting of rectilineal mouldings. As the chisels set in a right line across the stone, and are held perfectly true and steady, their durability is greatly increased. When worn on one side, they may be turned over, and turned and turned again, till they need a second hardening. A Machine with both gangs of chisels, costs from $550 to $1,000, according to its dimensions and workmanship. One ample to dress stone ten feet long and two feet wide, may cost $600. A five or six horse power is ample to drive one Machine, and one Machine, properly managed, with proper appliances, and driven up to its full capacity, will dress a thousand surface feet of stone in the working hours of a single day, saving the labor of fifty men, who can be more profitably employed upon ornamental work. The American Stone-Dressing Company congratulate themselves and the public, in being able to offer for sale RIGHTS to make, use and vend, to be used anywhere within the United States, and their Territories, Fayrs's Patent Stone-Dressing Machine. It is unnecessary to apprise American citizens that the introduction of such a machine into general use, is a matter of much importance—of much importance to all classes: to the builder, the laborer, the landlord, the tenant, the man of real estate, the quarry-owner, the great public. Parties wishing to secure Rights, will find their applications promptly attended to by the subscriber, No. 62 Williams-st., New-York.

W. A. WOODWARD, President.

DARIUS DAVIDSON'S NEW AMERICAN MODEL STEAMSHIPS, &c.—Two boats built on the new model, one 36 feet long, and one 50 feet long, can be seen and examined, from May 22 to Saturday, May 29, during the day and evening, until 9 o'clock, in the large store, No. 374 Broadway, near White-st.

Also, the model, and a large lithographic drawing of the STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA, to be built to cross the Atlantic in seven and a half days.

Also, a beautiful lithographic drawing of the great Hudson River steamer GENERAL WASHINGTON, to be 500 feet long, to be built this season to run in opposition to the Hudson River Railroad, at the speed of 30 miles an hour, and make two trips a day between New-York and Albany.

Also a beautiful large lithographic drawing of the steamer AMERICA, designed to run between Buffalo and Cleveland.

Also, the model and a beautiful medium size lithographic print of the sloop-rigged pleasure YACHT SEA BIRD.

And also, the model, and a spirited lithographic print, in colors, of the American schooner-rigged clipper YACHT TORNADO, to be built this season for an AMERICAN YACHT ASSOCIATION, to sail in the yacht races of England and Russia. From her light and sharp model, easy, gently running water lines, and great buoyancy; together with the large amount of canvas she will carry in a heavy or light wind, and by experiments made, it has been demonstrated that she will sail faster than any vessel now afloat in Europe or America.

Pamphlets, &c., containing drawings and diagrams, illustrating the principles and advantages of the new model as applied to ocean or river steamers, and to sail vessels, can be had in a few days, on immediate application at our office. Price 25 cents

For any further information, apply personally, or by letter, (post-paid) addressed to DARIUS DAVIDSON & BROTHERS,
No. 374 and No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

New American model Steamship, Steamboat, Clipper Ship and Yacht Building Office.

N. B.—Copies of the above described lithographic prints, for sale at our office.

GAITERS FITTED.—Are the Shoemakers generally aware that the best work of fitting shoes is done by Singer's Sewing Machine? It will do the work stronger and handsomer, and one person can do the work of ten people—this is a fact. Look at the work done in Lynn and Abingdon, how readily it sells and what high prices it brings. The Eastern people with their natural shrewdness adopted those machines a year ago and see the result. It's a complete monopoly of the shoe trade. Why are the people in this section so tardy; the mass of them seem to be ignorant of the world they live in. A few of them have got awakened and after being aroused and convinced have gone to work, and are making from five to ten dollars a day on each machine employed. Machines on exhibition during the day. I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 258 Broadway, N. Y.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—The Advertiser would either sell out his fixtures, business, &c., at a bargain, or would associate with him in continuing the business, some active, intelligent man, who can furnish a cash capital of say twelve or fifteen hundred dollars. The articles made, are of ready sale to any reasonable extent and at a good remunerating profit; the opportunity for a safe investment is a good one. Address HYDE at the office of this paper.

RICH PAPER HANGINGS of the latest styles and most desirable patterns, in velvet and gold, satin and gold, and plain satin, of our own importations, at the very lowest prices, for cash. Also, a full assortment of American Paper and Borders, Fire-Board Prints, &c., at wholesale and retail CHILDS & SMITH, No. 449 Pearl-st., cor. William. N. B.—None but competent workmen sent from this establishment.

CHAIRS, CHAIRS, CHAIRS.—COMMERFORD & REDGATE, Nos. 453 and 454 Broadway, between Howard and Grand-sts., East side.—Mahogany stuffed seats, with cane, willow, rush, and Chinese straw seats, of every variety, can be found at this well-known establishment. Citizens and strangers are hereby notified, that as we apply our time exclusively to the production of these articles, we will thereby furnish them at the lowest manufacturing prices.

SHOW CASES—SHOW CASES—A large assortment constantly on hand; also Cases of every description made to order in the neatest style and at the shortest notice by B. K. PEEBLES, No. 124 Grand-st., N. Y., three doors east of Broadway. Also, Cases made of Silver, Brass, Rosewood, Black Walnut, Mahogany, &c., at short notice.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS DAY AND FOR SALE BY GEO. P. PUTNAM, No. 10 Park-place.—A TREATISE ON A BOX OF INSTRUMENTS and the Slide Rule, &c., for the use of Gaugers, Engineers, Students, &c. By Thomas Kentish. 12mo., cloth.

TWELVE WEEKS IN EUROPE; and what may be Seen in that Time. 12mo., cloth.

THE CULTURE OF THE GRAPE AND WINE-MAKING. By R. Buchanan.

A PEEP AT "NUMBER FIVE;" or a Chapter in the Life of a City Pastor. By H. Trusta, author of "The Sunny Side," &c. 12mo., cloth.

THE INDESTRUCTIBLE SPELLING BOOK, with 12 illustrations.

NOW READY—PRICE $1.

THE GREAT HARMONIA, Vol. 3. THE SEER concerning the Seven Mental States, by A. J. Davis, is now ready, and for sale by FOWLERS & WELLS, No. 131 Nassau-st., N. Y.

"Spontaneous and profound questions are living representatives of internal desires; but, to obtain and enjoy those pure and beautiful responses, which are intrinsically elevating and eternal, the inquirer should consult, not superficial and popular authorities, but the everlasting and unchangable teachings of Nature, Reason and Intuition."—(*Author.*

F. & W. have all works on Magnetism, Psycology, and the Natural Sciences generally.

FALLACIES OF THE FACULTY.

PRICE 38c.—"This is a bold book, a very bold book, and we recommend persons who have been dosing themselves with drugs, to kick out the apothecary and buy it." (*London Sunday Times.*

"Almost as entertaining as a novel."—*Westminster Review.* Containing extraordinary revelations of modern practice, with a new mode of treating (without bloodletting) fever, apoplexy, gout, rheumatism, and other joint diseases; diseases of the spine, &c., &c. REDFIELD, Beekman-st.

HYMN AND TUNE BOOKS.

FOR CONFERENCE MEETINGS AND THE FAMILY. By Rev. Geo. B. CHEEVER and T. E. SWEETSER. CHEEVER'S CHRISTIAN MELODIES. Price reduced to 37½ cents. A selection of Hymns and Tunes designed for the Lecture room and family circle. The Hymns are arranged by Rev. GEO. B. CHEEVER, D. D., and Tunes adapted by J. E. SWEETSER.

This work is reduced in price, and is worthy of a place in every Christian library. Published by A. S. BARNES & CO., No. 51 John-st.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—The office of JOHN A. FLAMMER, lately situated at the corner of Broadway and Amity-st., is removed to his residence, No. 157 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., where business will be transacted as usual. All payments for Stratton port and Flammersburg lots, must be made personally to JOHN A. FLAMMER. Office hours from 4 to 8 P. M.

REMOVAL.—JOHN PHYFE, Dealer in Ivory and Hardwood, and Manufacturer of Ivory Goods, has removed from No. 19 to No. 4 Murray-st., on the opposite side, near Broadway, where he will be happy to see his friends and former customers.

MRS. L. GIPSEY—Has removed from No. 56 East Broadway, to No. 243 Grand-st., near the Bowery, where she can be consulted on all the events of life, from 9 A. M to 10 P. M.

MEDICAL.

WHO WILL SUFFER

WHEN Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT will cure TOOTHACHE in 3 minutes;
HEADACHE in 15 minutes;
DYSENTERY and COLIC in half an hour;
CHRONIC RHEUMATISM in half the time of any other remedy;
QUINSY SORE THROAT in twenty-four hours;
SEA SICKNESS in an hour;
The MOST SEVERE COUGH in three days,
and it cannot be beat for the cure of PAINS in the LIMBS, BACK and CHEST, CUTS, BURNS, SWELLINGS and BRUISES. Depôt No. 240 Greenwich-st. Price 25 and 50 cents. For sale by the Druggists and Store-keepers throughout the United States.

Dr. TOBIAS has just put up a HORSE LINIMENT, in nearly pint bottles, which is warranted superior to any other, for Swellings, Galls, Cuts, Scratches, Bruises, &c. Price 50 cents.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—LENOX, Madison County, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1848.—Messrs. J. E. WARNER & Co., Utica, N. Y., (Agents for SETH W. FOWLE,)—*Gentlemen*,—I have seen notices of cures performed by "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry." I have been troubled with soreness in my throat, attended with severe and painful cough. I am now confined to my house in stormy and foggy weather, cold winds, &c. My bodily health is feeble, and I am now about fifty-five years of age. This tenderness of my throat came on about the year 1806, and has troubled me in my professional business, so that I have never been free from it since. I think my case is a hard one for a trial of your medicine, but I enclose to you one dollar, which I understand is the price. Please send me a bottle. If this has a good effect, I shall need to send to you again. Yours respectfully, J. S. PALMER.

For sale at wholesale or retail by A. B. & D. SANDS, General Agent, No. 100 Fulton-st.; THOMAS & MAXWELL, No. 86 William-st.; JOHN MILHAU, No. 183 Broadway Astor and Irving House Drug Stores, and No. 110 Broadway.

GREAT CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.—DOCTOR HOUGHTON'S PEPSIN, the true digestive fluid or gastric juice, prepared from RENNET, or the FOURTH STOMACH OF THE OX, after directions of Baron LIEBIG; the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa. This great natural remedy for Indigestion and Dyspepsia, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. Pepsin is the chief element, or great digesting principle of the gastric juice—the solvent of the food, the purifying, preserving, and stimulating agent of the stomach and intestines. It is extracted from the digestive stomach of the ox, thus forming an artificial digestive fluid, precisely like the natural gastric juice in its chemical powers, and furnishing a complete and perfect substitute for it. By the aid of this preparation, the pains and evils of Indigestion and Dyspepsia are removed, just as they would be by a healthy stomach.

ARE YOU DEAF—Or troubled with noises in, or discharges from, the ear? If so, avoid quacks, the use of syringes, oils, &c., and consult Dr. LUTENER, No. 20 Prince-st. His success in making the deaf hear is unprecedented. Short, weak,

New-York Daily Times.

KOSSUTH'S SPEECH
AT PLYMOUTH ROCK.

GENTLEMEN: It is said that a poor little bird, having a grain of seed in his bill, was wafted by the current of the gale over the waves to a new part of the globe, a barren desert yet, lately risen from the hidden depth where the mysterious work of creation is still going on. The grain of seed fell from the bill of the bird, and out of that grain a new creation was born. An ocean of balm, the children of that solitary grain, undulates over the blooming prairie, bowing in adoration before nature's God, and millions of flowers send the sacrifice of their fragrance up to the Almighty's throne.

If I had to stand on the spot, where that grain of seed fell from the beak of the bird with the blooming prairie spreading before my eyes, boundless like eternity; I could not feel more awe, than here on this hallowed spot, the most striking evidence of the most wonderful operation of divine providence.

Every object which meets my eye, the very echo of my steps is fraught with the most wonderful tale which ever sounds its way to the heart of men.

You all, you are wont to stand on this spot; you are wont to walk on this hallowed ground, the ocean's breeze which your ears catch, to you it is not fraught with woeful sighs from a bleeding home, and still I see the lustre of religious awe in your eyes, and I hear your heart throb with uncommon emotion of pious sentimente—what then must I feel on this spot! what must I hear in the voice of the breeze, where the spirits of departed Pilgrims melt their whispers with the sighs of my oppressed fatherland.

I am not here, gentlemen, to re-tell the Pilgrim Fathers' tales; I have to learn about it from your particulars, which historians neglect, but the people's heart, by pious tradition, likes to conserve; neither am I here to tell how happy you are—that you feel. Pointed by that sentiment which instinctively rises in the heart of happy good men, at the view of foreign misfortune, you invited me to this sacred spot, desiring to pour in my sad heart the consoling inspiration flowing from this place, and to strengthen me in the trust to God. I thank you for it; it does good to my heart. The very air which I here respire, though to me sad, because fresh with the sorrows of Europe and with the woes of my native land, that very air is a balm to the bleeding wounds of my soul; it relieves like as the tears relieve the oppressed heart. But this spot is a book of history. A book not written by man, but by the Almighty himself. A leaf out of the records of destiny, sent to earth, and illumined by the light of heavenly intellect, that men, and nations, reading in that book of life the bountiful intentions of the Almighty God, may learn the duties they are expected to fulfil, and cannot neglect to fulfill, without offending those intentions with which the Almighty ruler of human destinies has worked the wonders of which Plymouth Rock is the cradle-place. I feel like Moses when he stood on Mount Nebo, in the mountains of Abarem, looking over the billows. I see afar the Canaan of mankind's aliberty. I would the people of your great Republic would look to Plymouth Rock as to a new Sinai, where the Almighty legislator revealed what he expects your nation to do and not do unto her neighbors, by revealing to her free America's destiny.

Who would have thought, gentlemen, that the modest vessel which two hundred and thirty-two years ago landed the handful of pilgrims on Plymouth Rock, was fraught with the palladium of liberty, and with the elements of a power destined to regenerate the world?

Oppression drove them from their ancient European home to the wilderness of an unknown world; the *Mayflower* developed into a wonderful tree of liberty; where the wilderness stood there now a mighty Christian people stands, unequalled in general intelligence and in general prosperity, a glorious evidence of mankind's capacity to self government; and, ye happy sons of those pilgrim fathers, it became your glorious destiny to send back an enchanted twig from your tree of freedom to the old world, thus requiting the oppression which drove away your forefathers from it! Yes it is. That which is a benefit to one world is a condition of your own security.

While the tree of freedom which the pilgrims planted grew so high that one twig of it may revive a world, in Europe, by a strange contradiction, another tree has grown in the same time—the tree of evil and of despotism. It is Russia. Both have grown so large that there is no place more for them both on earth. One must be lopped that the other may still spread.

And while the tree of good here and the tree of ev there have thus grown, my nation, a handful of braves, a foreign race from far Asia, transplanted to Europe a thousand years ago, not kindred to you, not kindred to any European race, but guarding in its bosom through all vicissitudes of time a spark from that fire which led your pilgrim fathers to America's shores, my nation stood in the very neighborhood of the tree of evil, a modest shrub, bearing up through centuries against the blasting winds encroaching upon the fields of Christianity and of Christian civilization. Beaten continually by these blast ing winds, it could not grow, but it stood firmly in its place, and checked their course. It was the emblem of resistance.

The wind has shifted. Christian despotism threatens the Christian world, and it is again the shrub of my nation which has to check the gale. Oh dear shrub of my dear native land, thy leaves are yellow and thy branches are torn, but the roots still hold firm, and the stock of the people is sound, and the soil which nursed that shrub for a thousand years is still full of life, undaunted courage, unfaltering resolution, undesponding confidence nurses the roots.

Now what is it I claim from you, people of America? ye powerful swarm from the bee hive, Europe—ye sons of the Pilgrims—those Christian Deucalions, who peopled this new world, and founded a nation in seeking but the asylum of a new home?

What is it I claim from you, people of America? Is it that you should send over yonder Atlantic a fleet of new Mayflowers, manned with thousands of Miles Standishes!—claim I the sword of that brave cheftain, as the people of *Weymouth*, the Wessagusens of old, claimed it once from the pilgrim fathers—that as he once did for them, you may do for my people, brandishing its brave "Damascus blade" against the Indians of despotism; more dangerous to mankind's liberty, that common property of which you have the fairest share, than in those olden times the Indians of Cape Cod have been dangerous, to the handful of pilgrims, reduced by sickness to half their number, that they may multiply into millions? Is it that which I claim, in the name of mankind's great family, of which you are amighty full-grown son! No, I claim not this.

Do I claim from you, to send over your sons to Hungary's border mountains, to make a living fence by their breasts, catching up the blasting wind of Russia, that it may fall upon the poor leat torn shrub of Hungary! No, I claim not this

Or do I claim from you to beat back the bloody hand of the Austrian, that he may not waste the tempest-torn shrub, and not drain the life-sweat of its nursing soil!

No I do not claim that.

What is it then I claim from America! That same violence, that shattered Hungary's bush, has loosened, has bent, has nearly broken the pole called *law of nations*; without which no right is safe, and no nation, sure—none—were it even ten times as mighty as yours. I claim from America that it should fasten that rose pole called "*law of nations*," that we may with the nerve strings of our own stout hearts, bind it to our nation's shattered shrub.

That is what I claim. And I ask you in the name of the Almighty, is it too pretentious, is it too much arrogance to claim so much!

"In the law of nations every nation is just so much interested, as every citizen in the laws of his country." That is a wise word—it is the words of Mr. WEBSTER, who I am sure of it, in the high position he holds, entrusted with your country's foreign policy, would really make good his own word, if only his sovereign, the nation, be decided to back it, and say to him "*go on*."

Well, that maintenance of the law of nations would be indeed an immense benefit to my country—an immense benefit to all oppressed nations, because there is scarcely one among them all (Russia perhaps, excepted) which very easily could not get rid of its own domestic oppressor, if only the infernal bug-bear "interference" stood not in the rear, ready to support every oppressor against the oppressed; but I ask, is it an arrogance to claim an international duty, when that duty would be a benefit to our poor selves?

To whom shall the oppressed turn for the protection of law and of right, if not to those who have the power to protect that law and that right, upon which their own power, their own existence rests?

Turn to God, and trust to him, you say. Well, that we do. The Lord is our chief trust; but precisely because we trust to God, we look around with confidence for the instrumentality of this protection.

And who shall be that instrumentality, if not you, people of America? for whom God has worked an evident wonder out, and upon this very place where I stand.

We may well praise the dignity of CARVER and BRADFORD, the bravery of STANDISH, the devotion of BREWSTER, the enterprising spirit of ALLERTON, the unexampled fortitude and resignation of their women, the impatience of their boys, the firmness, thoughtfulness, religious faith and confident boldness of all the pilgrims of the *Mayflower*; we may pray praise that all; no praise is too high, and none undeserved; but after all we must confess that the wonderful results of their pilgrimage—the nation which we see here—that is not their merit, as it could never have been the anticipation of their thoughts; no, that is no human merit, that is an evident miracle—the work of God.

What have they been, those pilgrims of those days! What was their resolution, their aim, their design! Let me answer in the eloquent words of Mr. WEBSTER'S last Centennial Address: "They have been the personification of humble and peaceable religion, flying from causeless oppression, conscience attempting to escape from arbitrary rule, braving a thousand dangers to find here—what! a place of refuge and of rest."

And what is it they have founded here! A mighty nation of twenty-four millions in the short period of 232 years. Well, that had never entered the thoughts of the boldest of them.

The Revolution of 1775 was no miracle—it was a necessity, an indication of your people's having come to the lawful age of a nation. Your assuming now the position of a power on earth, as I hope you will, that will again be no miracle, it will be wisdom, but the wisdom of doing what is good to humanity, and necessary to yourselves. But, the United States of America—a result of the Pilgrim Fathers landing on Plymouth's rock—that is no wisdom, no necessity, it is an evident miracle, a work of God.

And believe me, gentlemen, the Almighty God never deviates from the common laws of eternity for particular purposes; he never makes a miracle but for the benefit of all the world. By that truth the destiny of America is pointed out, and every destiny implies a duty to fulfill.

Happy the people which has the wisdom of its destiny and the resolution of its duties resulting therefrom. But woe to the people, which takes not the place, which Providence does appoint to it.

With the intentions of Providence, and with the decrees of the Almighty no man can dare to play. Self-reliance is a manly virtue, and no nation has a future, which has not that virtue, but to believe that seventy-five years of prodigious growth dispense of every danger and every care, that would be the surest way to provoke danger and to have much to care.

You will judge by this, gentlemen! if it was too much boldness on my part, to believe that it is your country's destiny to regenerate the world by maintaining the laws of nations, or too much boldness to claim that which, I believe, is your destiny.

One humble prayer more I have; but that is addressed to your private generosity. When WESTON'S company of Weymouth was threatened by Indians, the Pilgrim Colony of Plymouth supplied them with provisions, though they themselves could boast but of a very scanty store. Now the stores of your national prosperity are full of countless treasures, and of boundless wealth. I ask out of your abundance a poor alms to my poor country, just so much as to fasten the shattered shrub of my country to the protecting pole of national law, and to buy a good battle-ax to beat off the hands of the tyrant from tearing to pieces the poor shattered shrub.

And here let me end. I am out-worn; my mind has lost the freshness of ideas, only the old sorrows and old cares will neither be tired out, nor go asleep. That is bad inspiration to oratory, but I will bear it and go on in my duty, and hope good success, and will end with the words of that eloquent orator, who interpreted your people's wishes and sentiments at the second Centennial Anniversary of the day, when the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth: "May the star-spangled banner rise up as high as Heaven; till it shall fan the air of both Continents, and wave as a glorious ensign of peace and security to all nations."

BROOKLYN CITY.

COOL.—A house thief, of genteel exterior, entered the Globe Hotel, on Fulton-street, yesterday noon, and after ransacking several rooms, entered the room where Mrs. Smith, wife of the proprietor, lay sick. Upon discovering her, he says, "Ah! sick, eh! Ah! sick, eh! I will call again; *Au revoir*."—and bowed himself out. Mrs. S. immediately rang her bell, which was answered by Mr. Smith, who passed the thief on the stairs, but supposing him to be a friend of some guest, paid no particular attention to him. Upon learning the particulars from his wife, he started in pursuit, but too late. Nothing of value, however, has been missed.

PLANK ROADS.—The citizens of Huntington, Nut Hills, Farmingdale, and Melville, Long Island, held a meeting at Farmingdale, a few days since, to consider the construction of a plank road from Huntington to Farmingdale, and a committee, consisting of Gilbert P. Williams, David C. Brush, and Joseph H. Ray, was appointed, to have articles of association drawn up by counsel, and to designate the places where books of subscription to the stock shall be opened.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—The following gentlemen have been elected as officers of the Brooklyn Light Dragoons:—Captain, John Woods; First Lieutenant, Ross McMahon; Second do., John Garland; Third do., Benjamin Carroll; Orderly Sergeant, Wm. H. Stone.

—House No. 37 Willow-place, was entered Saturday morning last, about 10 o'clock, by a daring villain, who stole from the basement pantry, eight silver tea spoons, three silver table spoons, and a silver butter knife.

—A gang of fifteen men headed by a man named Babcock, were arrested yesterday morning, by the Third District Police, for committing an outrageous assault, on Friday, upon William Beard, Esq., of Red Hook Point. Several of the party were bailed out, to appear this morning, to answer for the charge.

DEAD BODY FOUND.—The dead body of an unknown man was found on Saturday morning about 5 o'clock, floating in the water at Red Hook Point, by officer Dougherty of the Third District Police. The body was entirely naked, and from appearances must have been in the water a long time.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—The young ladies attending No. 1, First Ward School, made a May-day excursion on Saturday. They took a ride to Green Point and vicinity.

—The loss by the burning of Hovey & Co.'s resin and oil factory, at the foot of South Sixth-street, on Friday morning will not exceed $10,000, and that is covered by insurance.

James Bowen, of Greenbush, Westchester County, was arrested on Thursday last on a charge of having murdered his wife. On Monday night, Bowen came home intoxicated, and asked his wife, who was also intoxicated, why she had not prepared his supper. Not making a satisfactory answer, he approached her, as she sat in a chair, and struck her a blow on the side of her head with his fist, at which she cried, "Oh, don't kill me!" when he struck her on the other side of the head in a similar manner. These blows he repeated several times, throwing her head back and forth on her shoulders with each blow, she merely groaning, as the lad testified who alone saw the brutal transaction, while she was being beaten, except the exclamation in the first instant as noted. The poor woman lingered along until Tuesday afternoon or evening, when she expired.

DIED.

On Sunday, May 23, CLARA ADELAIDE ENDICOTT, only child of the late Edmond Endicott, aged 16 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock, at No. 99 Canal-st.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange ... May 22

$2,000	U S 6s, '56		108¾	100	New-Jersey Zinc		13¾
2,500	do		109	100	do		12¾
4,000	do '62		111¾	50	Portsmouth Dry Dock		68
3,000	do '62, Coupon		114¾	50	do		68
2,000	do '67		116¾	5	Nicaragua Trans. Co		38¾
500	Pennsylvania 5s		95¾	200	Morris Canal		17¾
2,000	City 7s, '57		103	25	Utica & Schen. Scrip		13¾
9,000	Erie Income Bonds		56¾	50	Erie Railroad		8½
17,000	Erie Convt '71		97	515	do		8½
10,000	do	60D	97¾	225	do	s10	9⅛
5,000	Erie Conv. 7s, '56		8	100	Long Island Railroad		21¼
1,000	Illinois Fx. Cts		80	100	do		21
10,000	Portland City 6s		101	100	N. & W. R R		56
5	Bank America		117	125	do		56¾
45	State Bank		117	150	do		55¾
40	Chatham Bank		99	50	do	b10	57
10	Bank Republic		103¾	180	Mad & Ind R R		105¾
35	Metropolitan Bank		109	50	do		105
25	do	Dc	110	15	Panama Railroad		114
100	do		110	20	do		113
20	Ohio Life & Trust		107¾	500	Reading Railroad		76¾
50	Canton Co	s3	82	1 100	do		75¾
100	do	s30	82	100	do	b10	77
100	Edgeworth Land Co		8	200	do	b10	77¾
25	Northern Ind. R R		111¾	200	Harlem Railroad		71¾
150	Stonington Railroad		53¾	300	do	b60	71¾

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Erie 1st Mtg. Bds	116	1500	Reading Railroad	s10	76¾
50	Del. & Hud. Canal	117	1400	do		77
50	Nicaragua Transit Co	38¾	300	do	b3	77¾
150	Morris Canal	18¾	350	do		77¾
100	Canton Co	82	100	do		77¾
100	Long Island R R	b3 20¾	100	Harlem Railroad	s15	71¾
100	do	s3 20¾	100	do	b10	71¾
100	do	20¾	260	do	s60	71¾
50	Nor. & Wor. R R	s3 55¾	200	do	s60	71¾
300	Erie Railroad	26¾	400	do	s3	71¾
25	do	b3 26¾	50	Stonington R R	s10	53¾
50	do	26¾	50	New-Jersey Zinc Co		13
50	do	Tuesday 26¾				

SATURDAY, May 22—6 P. M.

The Share prices further yielded to-day, at the early Board, but strong buyers appearing for some of the Railroads, particularly Reading, there was something of a rally in the afternoon, and a better tone at the close. The New-York transfer books of the Reading Stock have run up to 24,400 shares, from a minimum of 13,700 early in April. Of the amount now on the books, one half is in the name of two commission Broker Houses alone, and these houses were again heavy buyers to-day, which gave new interest to the Stock. Its movement between New-York and Philadelphia for the past six months has been substantially thus

Amount on N. Y. Books.	*Market Rate*
November 34,000 shares.	54 to 57 before dividend.
April 14,000 do.	73 to 75 ex-dividend.
May 24,000 do.	77 to 79½ ex-dividend.

From this, it may be inferred that the short and other sellers in this market supplied the Philadelphia buyers, as well as the Reading party in New-York, at low figures through the Winter, borrowing Stock here to deliver, and then, at the close of April, and early in May, took the Stock back at increased prices—one of the shorts closing up their contracts, in consequence of the appearance of the market, at or near top rates. Within the past week or two, the Stock exhibiting much dullness, and the tonnage of the Road not very heavy, there was a renewed disposition to sell short, as well as a purpose on the part of some of the holders to realize. These causes gradually knocked prices down about 2½ ₱ cent.—the lowest figure of to-day being 76¼, from which there was an improvement to 77¾. There was also a fractional advance in Erie from the morning prices. But, generally, while there was a slight indication of revival, there was no decided spirit in the speculatives. This is the more remarkable, as standard Stocks were in large demand, and a great deal of money appears to be going into every sort of shares that pay established good dividends. City Banks generally higher, and the sales of Metropolitan show an advance of 2½@3 ₱ cent. Ohio Trust sold up to 107¾; Bank of Republic, 108½; Utica Scrip, 130; Northern Indiana, 111¼; Madison sold largely at 105@105¼. Panama declined 2 ₱ cent., under the dilution of new Stock.

The bids for the Lawrenceburg Bonds received by DE LAUNEY, ISELIN & CLARKE amount to $850,000, ranging 84 to 93. The sales were $500,000, ranging (with the exception of $2,000 at 93, and $5,000 at 92,) 91.45 to 91.87. The result considered fair for a new enterprise. There was a sale of Portland City Bonds at 101, and further operations, by private contract, in Covington City 6s. Erie Bonds exhibited steadiness, and Federal loans advanced to 118¾.

There was little inquiry for money. The general ease and cheapness of the supply continue. Exchange inanimate. The business of the Boston steamer will begin on Monday. The Bremen packet took only $32,000 in specie.

The General Markets exhibit continued speculation in Cotton, with large sales and strong prices. Owing to the cheapness of Freights and rather encouraging private accounts by the *Africa*, there is a fair shipping business in Flour. Prices without material alteration; about 4.06@4.25 for ordinary brands. Grain and Provisions were steady, to-day; Wheat firm, with no large supply.

The Sub-Treasury received $111,565; paid, $44,583; and held at close, balance, $3,839,536.

Another uncurrent small note project, somewhat similar to the "Bank of the Union," noticed a few weeks ago, has been put afloat. One of the issue was shown to us to-day—a dollar bill purporting to be on the "National Bank" at Washington, "secured by pledge of State Stocks." As there is no chartered Bank of this name at the seat of General Government; no Free Banking Law authorizing private associations, and no officer authorized to receive and keep pledges of State Stocks, we take this to be another New-York attempt to foist a surreptitious currency on the public, to be shaved by the makers at higher rates than the New-York law authorizes on the legal and really secured small notes of our own State.

A New Orleans dispatch to noon of this date, quotes sales, 2,600 bales of Cotton at irregular prices; good middlings brought 9¾c.; fair, 11c. Mess pork $17 @17¼. Sight Exchange on New York, ¼ ₱ cent discount.

The *Miners' Journal*, Pottsville, and *Philadelphia Ledger*, of this date, both notice the Schuylkill Coal Trade. The former says:

"With all the Regions worked up to nearly, if not quite, their full capacity, both last year and this season so far, the increase swells up but slowly—and it is highly important that our friends to the East, who are generally cut off from the market in the Winter months, should use extra exertions to secure their supply as early as possible. It is true that Coal freights rule high at present—but it is not likely that they will be much lower to Boston during the present year—and will, in all probability, be much higher toward the close of the shipping season.

We have no returns from the Lackawanna region. There will be an increase this year from the Swatara region, but that will be counterbalanced by the lessened supply that will be received by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co., the navigation of which will be suspended for three or four months, to repair the damages sustained by the recent freshet. The sum of $80,000 required to make the repairs, it is stated, has been secured.

Rates of freight from Richmond:

To Boston	$1 80	To New-York	$0 90
To Providence	1 35		

The *Ledger* says:—The Canal is 65,672 tons ahead of its tonnage to the same time last year. Both the Lehigh and Reading are slightly behind. There is a good demand for coal, and no reason to fear an over supply. All the indications are that prices will advance with the season, going higher as it becomes more apparent that the demand will not be met by the greatest tonnage within the ability of the several lines. Those who can lay in their coal early will probably find it to their profit to do so.

The Trustees of the Bank of the United States, under the assignment to secure the notes and deposits of the Bank, give notice that they are prepared to pay a dividend on the claims established against their trust, in pursuance of a final decree of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia County, on presentation of the proper vouchers.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, May 21.

The sales of COTTON for the day were 5,000 bales, at an advance of fully ¼ ₱ cent. since the receipt of the *Africa's* news. Strict to good Middling is quoted at 9¼@9¾c. The week's sales have been 33,000. RICE sells at $4 23.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, May 22.

The sales of COTTON to-day foot up 750 bales, at 7¾@10c., as the extremes. The market closed firm, and with an advancing tendency.

SALE OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA,—*Saturday.—First Board.*—$3,600 Kensington Water Works, 6s, 99; $1,000 Reading 6s, '70, 82; $1,000 City Railroad 6s, '86, 107¼; $1,000 do., '77, 107¼; 50 Lehigh Interest, cash, 38; 85 do., bs, 84 do., 38; 49 do., 38; 1,000 Reading Mortgages, 6s, '44, 86¾; 550 Pennsylvania 5s, 93¾; 3,000 Tennessee 5s, 1 Jan. and July, 89¾; 741 Susquehanna Canal 6s, 70¾; 2,000 County 6s, '70, 102¾; 1 474 Kensington 6s 96¾; 306 Morris Canal, b5, 18¾; 6 Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, 103½; 10 Harrisburg Railroad, 46; 11 United States Bank, 3¼; 50 Girard Bank, 12¾; 7 North America Bank, 147½; 1 Bank of Pennsylvania, 117¼.

Between Boards—$1,000 Reading Railroad, 6s, '70, cash, 82, $1,000 do., 82¼; 300 Norristown Railroad, 6s, 96; 25 Lehigh Navigation, 39½, 50 Allegheny Coal, 13¾; 100 Reading Railroad, 38¾; 80 Girard Bank, s3wn, 12¾; 5 do., 12¾.

Second Board.—$1,000 United States, '67, cash; 13,000 Reading 6s, '70, b5wn, 82¼; $2,670 Chesapeake and Delaware Canal 6s, '67, 97¼; 72 82 do., '56, 97; 52 76 do., '67, 98; 200 Reading Railroad, s5wn, 38¾; 8 Girard Life and Trust, 24¼; 14 United States Bank, 3¼.

After Board—50 Lehigh Navigation, 39¼, 100 Reading Railroad, b5, 38¼, 300 do., s5, 38¾, 100 do., s5wn, 38¾, 3.0 do., 38¾; 300 do., b5, 38¾; 100 United States Bank, 3¼.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 118¼@118¾; United States 6s, '67, 118¾@118¾; Pennsylvania 5s, 93¾@93½; Reading Railroad, 38¼@38¾; Reading Bonds, '70, 82¾@82¾, Reading Mortgages, 6s, '60, 83¾@85, Pennsylvania Railroad, 43¼@43¾, Morris Canal, 18¾@18¾; Schuylkill Navigation, interest on, 53¼@53¾, Long Island, 10¾@10¾, N. Wilksbire, 15¾@15¾; Girard Bank, 12¾@12¾, United States Bank, 3¼@3¾, Commercial, 13¾@13¾.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, May 22—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are steady and salable 101 bbls. were disposed of to-day at $5.06½ for Pots, and $6 25@$6 31½ for Pearls ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Continues quite brisk, though the difficulty experienced in procuring lots, and the recent rapid advance in rates impede sales. About 3,000 bales were obtained at former figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—We have no new feature of an interesting character to notice, in our review of the market for State and Western. The receipts are less than required for the supply of manufacturing establishments, and the retail trade, and therefore, are being quickly bought at buoyant figures. The largest movements are still among the home trade, but there is, nevertheless, a brisk export demand. The sales exceed 10 000 bbls superfine, No 2, at $4 56½@$3 68¾; good common Ohio and ordinary to strait State, at $4 06¼@$4 18¾; mixed to fancy Western, favorite brands, at $4 18¾@$4 25; choice State, at $4 18¾@$4 31¼; fancy Ohio, at $4 37½@$4 62½; fancy Genesee, at $4 62½@$4 87½; extra Ohio, at $4 75@$5 12½; and extra Genesee, at $5@$5 75. Canadian is less freely offered and in very fair request, with sales of 2 000 bbls superfine brands, at $4 12½, in bond. Southern remains without essential change, the supply and demand are alike moderate; the transactions add up 900 bbls, mixed to favorite ordinary, at $4 37½@$4 62½, and fancy do. at $4 75@$5 25. Rye Flour is slowly taken at $3 25 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is still manimate at $3 12½ for State, $3 25 for Jersey and $3 50 for Brandywine.

GRAIN—Wheat is firm but quiet. The scarcity of favorite lots and the consequent dearness, check sales. 6,000 bus. White Canadian fetched $1 in bond. Rye is less abundant and more stiffly held, 4,000 bush. were sold at 74c@76c—and nearly. Barley is greatly depressed at 62½c@66½c per bush. Oats are less buoyant at 40c@41½c. for Western and 42c@43c for Northern. Corn is firm, with a fair demand and sales of 80,000 bush. The business amounts to 71 000 bush. round Yellow at 62½@63c, mixed Western at 62½c. at 63c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has not varied much, though we have heard of 400 bbls being sold at $16 50 for new Prime and $18 25 for new Mess. Bacon is less in demand at 9¼@10c. Cut Meats are very quiet at 8½@9c for shoulders, and 9½@10c for hams. Lard is a little more sought after, and we have noticed sales of 200 bbls prime at 9¼@9½, with 250 kegs at 10½@11¼. Beef is in moderate request at previous rates, the transactions consisting of 200 bbls Prime at $5@$5 50, and Mess at $10@$11 75. Prime Mess is plenty and cheaper, with sales of 150 tierces at $18 50. Beef Hams are very dull at $15 ₱ bbl. Butter is in good demand at 14c@16c for State and 15c@17c. Cheese retails at 6c@7c.

WHISKY is still scarce and has slightly advanced, with sales of 50 bbls Ohio at 21¼ and Prison at 21¼@21½, and 100 hhds Drudge at 21c, time and cash.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, continue inactive, with small engagements of Cotton at ¼d. Flour was at 9d@10d; and 10,000 bushels Wheat were taken at 3½d. There was no change to notice as to London, or Havre. To California, engagements continued to be made by shippers within the range previously reported.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Florida, for Savannah—H H Stansbury, J V T Clute, C Cerveau, F D Scarlett, Miss F C Smith, C W Wolf, C O'Brien, E Ross, H Ames, Jr., C Smith, W R Habersham, F Pentz, R E Mount, Jr., S P Lord, J J Smith, R M Briggs.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Humboldt, from Havre—Mr and Mrs Hoffman, Mr and Mrs Geo Christ and svt; Miss Maria Christ, Mr and Mrs B Andreae and svt, A Andreae, G Andreae, E de Chaumont, Marquis of St. Paul, Mrs. Warden, child and servant, Mr Warden, Ed Warden, C Warden, C Warden, Hoffman, Mr and Mrs Darrow, S B Dyer, E Gillender, J Parnett, R Isler, Mr and Mrs Stimson, Mrs Obear, Mr and Mrs Lemercier, Mr and Mrs M Witte, G Lawrence, J Lord, Dr Rohe, Mrs Josselin, D Dimond, C Dimond, Salvador, W B Hurdsall, J B Lesieur, Jr., J Brasset, P Brucerne, Miss L Brucerne, Mrs E Kearney, C Repplenr, C Knowlan, M Durovirc, J Prott, M J S Richard, L Pauline, P M Antoinette, J Vallon, G Schneider, Miss A Gautier, Miss E Dietz, Mrs Hespeler, L Mulheisen, J F Grige, Misses Leontine Pougard, Emile Savigne, N C Lieder, Louise Chibon, Melanie Drouet, Madame Drouet, C Ott, M Ott, L Bedlech, A Endelin, M Kirchschaffer, J Geugel, Miss Haiss and child, L Pongelli, Mr Refour & l, Mr and Mrs. Crucey, L. Crucey, J. Crucey, A. Crucey, Mr and Mrs. C Knoedeirer, Mrs Eneelman, 2 children and servant, Miss Knoedeirer Mr Mrs Betchner and 2 children, J F Tulgen, A Bressard, De Balh, P Coppenez, Mr and Mrs Spengel, J Van Spengel, G Milich, A Rossi, Mrs Fletcher, Miss Fletcher, H Leatt, W Edwards, W Edwards, Jr., Mr and Mrs Summers, John Summers, T Summers, I Summers, J Summers, E Summers, C Summers, J Primgolf, E Rahm, P Kraemer, A Penco, F Lasco, J Ramarieim, P Lavezeri, E Muller, P MacGill, F Wies, Rosalie Latore, C Hallenberger, G H Coster, G H Coster, Jr—Total 138.

In steamship Georgia, from Havana—Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Wood, daughter and svt, Col Bliss, U S A; Mrs Fogg, F A Leonard, Barnard Fallon, lady and svt, Miss Gerard and svt, Mrs V Durel, J Boulanger, J Turk, Mrs W Whiting, Mrs C J Meyer and svt, Mrs C Brokenthaln and son, Mrs J H Nehner and child, Mrs. J. McMasters, child and nurse, Henry C Yatman, C W Oden and lady, Dr Geullen, Capt Joseph Shisa, F M Lumsden and family, G Moore, S Dugado, J Allen, L Batallion and lady, Frederick Fessen, lady and daughter Mr Pfeiffer, Mr. Orr and family, M M Quintana, P Conesa, Miss Bruser, L Bayhonal, E Pastor, J Daymon, P Montesina, J Clarke, R N Morrisen, F Jacks, Mr Nichols, and 33 in steerage.

In ship Britannia, from Carthagena—Mr Warner, Mr Raskladeski.

In brig Elizabeth Watts, from Nuevitas—Mrs McCafforty and 3 children, Mrs. Handley and 2 children, Mr. Timpson.

In bark Templeton, from Havana—E. Smithson, J. Valentine, P Pasel A S Cedarlaw.

In bark Lisbon, from Cuba—G. Clay, Jr., Ellen O'Brien, Mrs. C. Welsh, Miss L. Ahmes, Miss L. Byrn, of Lisbon.

MINIATURE ALMANAC... THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises ... 4 38|Sets ... 7 15|MOON—Sets ... 11 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook ... 10 28|Gov. Island ... 11 18|Hell Gate ... 12 55

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, MAY 22.

Cleared.

Steamer Florida, Lyon, Savannah, S. L. Mitchell
Steamer Union, Adams, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co
Steamer City of New-York, Baxter, Boston, Mailler & Lord.
Steamer Delaware, Seymour, Philadelphia, mdse. to M. Sanford.
Steamer Wm. Penn, Marks, New-Orleans, Lincoln & Reynolds.
Steamer Roanoke, Parrish, Norfolk, &c., Ludlam & Pleasants.
Ship Continent, Drummond, Liverpool, W. & J. T. Tapscott.
Ship Herschel, (Ham.) Jacobs, Hamburg, Schmidt & Balchen.
Ship Wm. D. Sewall, Small, St. Stephens, N.B., Coolidge & Osgood.
Ship Cygnet, Holmes, Boston, Cary & Co.
Bark Swan, (Br.) Tunbridge, St. John, N.B. Grinnell, Minturn & Co.
Bark Almeda, Carney, Trinidad de Cuba, J. W. Elwell & Co
Bark Elise, (Ham.) Jenner, Hamburg, Wm Von Seht.
Bark Elizabeth, Young, Mobile, Stanton & Thompson.
Brig Pennamaquon, Crockett, Philadelphia, Brett, Vose & Co.
Brig Wanderer, (Br.) Nichols, Bay of Chalura, F. McDonald & Co.
Brig Saxonville, Hutchings, Havana, Crosby, Crocker & Co.
Brig Ben Prescott, Hand, St. Johns, N.B., J. Pickard.
Brig Samson, Wheeler, Mystic, Eagle & Huzard.
Brig Sarah, Griffin, Norfolk, R. B. Buck & Co.
Brig Foam, (Br.) Keys, Quebec, Logan & Collins.
Brig Swan, Bray, Philadelphia, master.
Schr Isaac W. Hughes, Johnson, Newbern, N. C., Bateman & Rudderow.
Schr. Margaret Musson, (Br.) Gwynn, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.
Schr. Cyrus Chamberlain, Bearse, Boston, J. S. Atkins & Co
Schr. Montrose, Lewis, Alexandria, &c., Sturges, Clearman & Co.
Schr. Ellicott, Kingsland, Baltimore, Johnson & Lowden.
Schr. Charles Williams, Floyd, Portland, master.
Schr. Alexandria, Blanchard, Bath, H. Nason.
Schr. Flora, (Dan) Garran Madeira, R. Taylor.
Schr. Volant, Osborn, Alexandria, M. Bedell.
Schr. Susan, Graffel, Portland, S. W. Lewis.
Schr. Michigan, Blissett, Baltimore, Johnson & Lowden.
Schr. Cornelia, Faulkner, Boston, Dayton & Sprague.
Sloop T. B. Hawkins, Hawkins, Wareham.
Sloop W. H. Bowen, Kearney, Bristol.
Sloop Frederick Brown, Gardner, Providence.
Propeller Oneida, O'Neil, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.
Barge Gib, Briggs, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

Steamship Southerner, Foster, Charleston, mdse. to Spofford, Tileston & Co.
Packet ship Rescue, Eldridge, Liverpool April 16, mdse. and 462 pass. to Spofford, Tileston & Co. May 13, lat. 42 44, lon. 56 45, at 8 A M., saw a large island of ice.
Ship Britannia, (Br.) Simpson, fm. Carthagena, and 40 da. fm. Gibraltar, lead to orde. May 12, lat. 19 21, lon. 56, fell in with the wreck of schr. Fanny Bourne (before reported).
Bark Fleetwood, (Br.) Deguide, Liverpool 36 da., mdse. and 229 pass. to Maitland & Phelps.
Bark Emerald, (Br.) English, Wexford 27 da., mdse. and 240 pass. to T. De Wolfe.
Bark Alexander, (Fr.) Debesse, Rochelle 74 da., brandy to A. Seignette. The A. has experienced heavy gales on the passage, stove bulwark, split sails and rec'd. other damage.
Bark Cuba, Sheerwood, Lisbon 35 da., wine to J. & R. Osborn.
Bark Templeton, (of Bucksport,) Eustis, Havana 13 days, sugar to E. P. Buck & Co.
Bark Samson, (Br.) Murdock, Port Venders 80 da., wine and lead to order.
Brig Percy, (of Warren,) Buncker, Trinidad de Cuba April 21, sugar to master.
Brig Oberon, (of Camden,) Pendleton, Zaza, Cuba, 30 da., sugar to Fillsbury & Sanford.
Brig Arno, (Ital.) Ramo, Genoa 78 da., marble, lemons and 44 pass. to master.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

Is PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (Sunday excepted,) at the office, No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, between Beekman and Ann-st., and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies; THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and five copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

Is PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sunday excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold, at the same rates as the Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every Saturday morning, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I....NO. 214. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Land Reform.**—ONE STRUGGLE MORE.—A Mass gathering of Land Reformers and Citizens generally, without distinction of party, will convene in the Park on THURSDAY EVENING next, May 26th at 5 o'clock, P. M. to urge upon the United States Senate the importance of immediate action on the Homestead Bill now in the hands of a Committee of that body. DOUGLAS of Illinois, WALKER of Wisconsin and other members of Congress, with JAMES T. BRADY, JOHN VAN BUREN, L. B. SHEPHERD, HORACE GREELEY, THEODORE E. TOMLINSON, CHARLES A. DANA, and other able speakers, are expected to address the meeting.

By order of the Committee

JOHN COMMERFORD,
WM. V BARE.
JOHN H. KEYSER.

☞ **The New-York Opthalmic Hospital**, for Diseases of the Eye, at No. 6 Stuyvesant-st., near corner 2d-av. and 9th-st., will be opened by an Address from the President of the Association, Hon. C. S. WOODHULL, THIS DAY, (May 25,) at 12 o'clock, M. Members of the Medical Profession, and Students of Medicine, are invited to attend. The Institution will be open every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, for the reception of patients. Any further information relative to the Hospital, may be obtained of the attending Surgeons, viz.: Dr. D. L. ROGERS, at No. 110 Bleecker-st.; or Dr. M STEPHENSON, at No. 167 East 14th-st. By order of the Board.

JOHN J. DAVIES, Secretary.

☞ **Notice.**—BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS' and GENERAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (office corner of Tryon-row and Chatham-st.) Harlem Railroad Buildings. Subscribers to the Capital Stock of this Company, (One Hundred Fifty Thousand Dollars,) are requested to call at the office, bring their receipts with them, and receive their certificates of stock. JOHN BRUCE, President.

DANIEL BARNES, Secretary.

☞ **O. of U. A.**—The members of AMERICAN CHAPTER No. 6, O. of U. A., are hereby notified to be in attendance at their old Chapter Rooms, No 360, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 26th inst., abusiness of importance calls their special attendance. Also, Quarter Night. By order of Trustees.

☞ **The Regular Meeting** of the NEW YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY will take place THIS EVENING. (Tuesday, May 25,) at the Stuyvesant Institute.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, President.

GEO. WM. CURTIS, Secretary.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company.**—Capital stock $200,000. Shares $100 each.

FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, President.

THOS. E. HASTINGS, Secretary.

Office of Sale and Transfer of Stock, No. 66 Beaver-st. New-York.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

The New School Presbyterian General Assembly.

FOURTH DAY.—WASHINGTON, Monday, May 24.

After preliminary exercises this morning, a resolution of thanks was moved by the Hon. Mr. Hascall to the Rev. Mr. Barnes, for his sermon before the Assembly, and requiring a copy for publication.

This led to a spirited debate. Dr. Wisner, Dr. Beman, Rev. Mr. Pollock, and others, objected to its being published, as being unprecedented and as containing views and expressions to which the Assembly did not desire to be commuted. Rev. Dr. Smith, Rev. Mr. Hawley, Rev. Mr. Woodruff, and others, advocated the publishment as due to the learned author, and as a remarkable, clear, and satisfactory expression of true Presbyterian doctrines. The resolution was finally indefinitely postponed, with the understanding that the sermon is to be printed unofficially.

The addresses of the delegates from corresponding bodies were received—Rev. Mr. AMES representing Connecticut; Rev. Mr. CARPENTER, Massachusetts; Rev. Mr. WALLACE, New-Hampshire; Rev. A. H. CLAPP, Vermont; Rev. Mr. BLAKE, Maine; Rev. Mr. MILES, Wisconsin, and Rev. Mr. DODGETT, New-York. These addresses were very fraternal, and were handsomely responded to by the Moderator, who alluded with great force to the ancient relations of these several ecclesiastical bodies, and reciprocated all the kind expressions uttered.

Rev. Dr BEMAN introduced a resolution that the Assembly procure a block of marble for the WASHINGTON Monument, to bear this inscription:

"The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States met at Washington, 1852."

And that each member of the Assembly give one dollar for the purpose. The resolution elicited some remarks, and was passed—Rev. Mr. ECKHARD, JACOB GIDEON, and CARTER BRAXTON, Esqs., being appointed a Committee to carry it into effect.

The election of Delegates to foreign bodies took place in the afternoon—Rev. Dr. HATFIELD being chosen for the General Association of Connecticut; Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL to Massachusetts, Rev. R. A. SMITH to New-Hampshire; Rev. SILAS HAWLEY to Maine.

The report on Church Extension was then taken up, and Rev. Mr. STILLMAN, of Buffalo, moved the adoption of the first section relating to the education of the Ministry. It requires each Presbytery to present the subject to all their churches, and obtain an annual contribution, and to find out and sustain suitable young men for education. Each Presbytery to have a Standing Committee, to be responsible to a Standing Committee of the General Assembly—which Committee shall employ a salaried Secretary to attend to this work. Each Presbytery to apply its contributions to their own candidates and pay over the surplus to the Secretary of the Assembly Committee—different Theological Seminaries be requested to send up annual reports to the Assembly. Rev. Mr. MILLS defended the report at great length against objections arising from the fear that it would produce collision with other bodies, and that it is sectarian.

Rev. Mr HOTCHKIN desired to know how the proposed plan differed from an Ecclesiastical Board.

Rev. Mr. NOYES wished to know whether it was the design to reinvigorate an existing system, or to substitute a new one?

Dr. DUFFIELD and others sustained the report. Pending the discussion, the Assembly adjourned.

The Wheeling Bridge Case.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 24.

In the Supreme Court to-day, the report of Engineer MCALPINE, on the Wheeling Bridge, was up for confirmation by the Court. The report was resisted by Mr. Secretary STUART for the Company, and sustained by Mr. CAMPBELL on the part of the City of Pittsburg.

The argument was continued by Mr. STANTON, of Pittsburg, and will be concluded to-morrow by Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON, for the Wheeling Company.

A large party from Georgetown College, attended by a number of bishops from the late Catholic Council, priests and citizens, left here to-day by the steamer *Baltimore*, to celebrate the landing of the pilgrims at St. Mary's, Maryland, to-morrow, when HENRY MAY delivers an oration.

Dreadful Railroad Accident

BOSTON, Monday, May 24.

This evening, as the carriage of WILLIAM SAWYER, an eminent lawyer of Charlestown, and late Postmaster, was attempting to cross the track of the Fitchburg Railroad at Waverly, the downward Northern train, running at the rate of thirty to forty miles an hour, came up, demolishing the carriage, and instantly killing Mr. SAWYER, his eldest daughter, and the driver. Mrs. SAWYER and two other daughters were injured. Mrs. S., it is said, has her skull fractured so that the brains protruded, and she is not expected to recover. The two daughters, it is thought, are not mortally injured.

Maryland Legislature—Railroad Bills and the Liquor Law—The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 24.

The Southern mail from New-Orleans has arrived, but the papers contain nothing of interest.

In the Maryland House of Delegates to-day, the bill to allow the Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad Company, to bridge the Susquehannah river, was referred to the Legislature at its next session.

The bill to incorporate the Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad Company, *via* Westchester, and the bill to take the sense of the people of the State in reference to prohibiting the sale of liquor, were both passed by the House of Delegates to-day. The first branch of the City Council has passed a bill to loan $1,000,500 of City Bonds to the Virginia Northwestern Railroad Company.

The Earthquake at St. Michaels.

BOSTON, Monday, May 24.

The brig *Richmond*, from St. Michaels, brings accounts of the earthquake at that place on the 16th April, before reported *via* Europe. So severe was the shock that those on board the vessels in the harbor distinctly experienced the trembling of the earth beneath them. The church at St. Michaels swayed and shook, and was somewhat damaged. In one village in the interior forty houses were thrown down and many lives lost. The damage extended to all parts of the island.

Susquehanna Railroad Election at Albany.

ALBANY, Monday, May 24.

The election as to whether the City shall loan its credit for $1,000,000 to the Susquehanna Railroad Company progressed quietly. The majority for accepting the loan was 4,615, on a poll of 7,649 votes. Every Ward, save the Seventh and the Eighth, gave majorities for the bill. The vote was 277 short of the highest vote taken last Fall. The aggregate vote of the First and Second Wards, is 2,556—larger by 1,355 than it was last Fall.

The Visit of the Presbyterian Convention to President Fillmore.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 24.

At the interview between the members of the Presbyterian Conference and President FILLMORE, at the Executive Mansion, on Saturday last, Rev. Dr. ADAMS, of New-York, delivered an eloquent address to the President, on behalf of the Assembly, to which Mr. FILLMORE appropriately responded.

Webster Delegates—Loss of two Lives.

NEW-BEDFORD, Monday, May 24.

The city of New-Bedford, heretofore claimed as anti-WEBSTER, has chosen WEBSTER Delegates to the Whig Convention of the Xth District.

A sail boat was capsized near this place yesterday, and two young men,—one a son of JONATHAN HOWLAND, the other of TILLSON WOOD,—were drowned.

Judge Johnson's Decision in the Canal Case.

ALBANY, Monday, May 24.

The decision of Judge JOHNSON in the Canal Enlargement case is in the hands of the printers. It will be published here in full in the *Register* and *Atlas* of Tuesday morning and will be furnished to the New-York Press at 10 o'clock to-night. It makes four closely printed columns of the *Register*.

Destruction of a Cotton Factory by Fire—Mr. Webster's return to Washington.

BOSTON, Monday, May 24.

The Cotton Factory in North Oxford, Massachusetts, owned and occupied by W. A. FISHER, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. Insured for $10,000 in Providence and Worcester.

Mr. WEBSTER purposes leaving here for Washington, to-morrow

Loss of the brig Harraseeket, of Portland.

BOSTON, Monday, May 24.

The brig *Telos*, arrived at Portland, from Cardenas, has on board the officers and crew of the brig *Harraseeket*, ADAMS, of and for Portland, from Havana, which sprung a leak on the 13th inst., in lat. 29° 10', lon. 79°, and immediately sunk. The crew had barely time to get on board the *Telos*, with their effects.

The Mexican Boundary Commission.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 24.

The *Intelligencer*, on the authority of a letter to the Secretary of the Interior, contradicts the report that Mr. EDWARD INGRAHAM and a surveying party of the Mexican Boundary Commission had been murdered. The party had all returned safe to El Paso.

Death of Lieut Nicholson—Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 24

STRICKER NICHOLSON, formerly a lieutenant in the Navy, and son of Commodore NICHOLSON, died here yesterday of consumption.

The repairs on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal are rapidly progressing.

The Susquehanna Railroad.

ALBANY, Monday, May 24.

The proposal for loaning the credit of the City to the extent of $1,000,000 for the Susquehanna Railroad, was carried at the election to-day by a large majority.

The Chief Clerkship in the Interior Department.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 24.

It is understood here that Capt. HARPER, of Virginia will receive the appointment of Chief Clerk in the Department of the Interior, in place of GODDARD, resigned.

Naval Intelligence.

BOSTON, Monday, May 24.

Left at Madeira, April 2, United States ships *Germantown* and *John Adams*, officers and crews all well. The brig *Richmond* arrived at Boston, has letter-bags from them and the U. S. ship *Dale*.

The Michigan Southern Railroad.

CHICAGO, Monday, May 24.

The first train of cars through from Toledo, completing the Michigan Southern Railroad has arrived; the route is now finished.

XXXIId CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE WASHINGTON, Monday, May 24.

Mr. BUTLER presented the credentials of WILLIAM F. DE SAUSSURE, Senator from South Carolina in place of Mr RHETT. He qualified and took his seat.

The PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy in answer to a resolution as to the relative value of bituminous and anthracite coals.

Mr. ATCHISON moved an Executive session. He could, if the rules warranted it, give weighty reasons for so doing. It was about Indian treaties. Motion agreed to.

The doors were not open until 2½ o'clock, when the Deficiency Bill was taken up.

Mr. HUNTER offered an amendment, appropriating $90,000 for deficiencies in the expenses of the Supreme, Circuit and District Courts of the United States, including the pay of witnesses, juries, and the safe keeping of prisoners.

Mr. HALE wished to know how much of this money was to be spent on account of the turbulances and disturbances arising out of the Fugitive Slave Law in several of the Northern States, and the excitement in Louisiana emanating from the Cuban invasion.

Mr. HUNTER stated the expenses were on account of the Judiciary generally, and detailed the reasons for the appropriation.

Mr. HALE said that he could show that these extra expenses rose out of the proceedings attending the Fugitive Slave Law and the difficulty of summoning witnesses.

Mr. HUNTER's amendment was agreed to. Other amendments were also acted upon, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 24.

The House passed the Senate Bill, relinquishing to Iowa certain salt spring lands.

Mr. JONES, Tenn., said it was necessary to do something for the dispatch of business; he therefore moved a suspension of the rules, that a resolution may be adopted, setting apart one hour each day for the reception of reports from the Standing Committees, until all are relieved of their reports.

This was agreed to.

Mr. HALL, from the Committee of Public Lands, reported back, with amendments, the bill granting 10,000,000 acres of land to the States for the benefit of indigent insane. One of the amendments proposes to distribute the lands at the rate of 50,000 acres for each representative in Congress. The consideration of the matter was postponed for two weeks. Yeas 115, Nays 49.

Mr. HALL also reported other bills, one of them authorizing those who have received warrants for services in the war of 1812, to enter good lands in lieu of the worthless tracts they have selected. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The House then went into Committee and took up the bill making appropriations for the payment of invalid pensions for the next fiscal year.

Mr. HOUSTON wished this and the Navy Pension bill passed to-day; it would require but little time. The items were in strict accordance with the law and the estimates of the Departments. He appealed to gentlemen not to discuss extraneous matters on these measures, but await for the appropriation bills.

Mr. BAYLEY of Va., said he wanted to make a political speech. It was not often he troubled the House in that way.

On motion of Mr. STUART, the Committee rose, when that gentleman proposed to limit the debate to 5 minutes.

Mr. BAYLEY moved two hours, which, after much squabbling, was agreed to, and the House again went into Committee.

Mr. WASHBURN delivered an hour's speech against making the Compromise measures a finality and a party test, and, in conclusion, said the policy and duty of the Whig party was to come together with no sectional griefs and take up for their standard bearer the old and tried chief whose services and sacrifices are the best pledges of his fitness and fidelity. With such a candidate, standing in a position where they can unite on the old and sufficient platform of the Whig party, concord and confidence will be restored to the country.

Mr. BAYLEY, of Va., obtained the floor when the Committee rose.

Mr. HARRIS, Tenn., asked leave to offer a resolution fixing the adjournment of Congress for the first Monday in August. Objection made. He then moved a suspension of the rules, pending which the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

A Southern Movement—Speeches in Congress—Things in Congress.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 23, 1852.

There is a rumor of an important movement of the "Union" Democrats of the South. It is said that they have drawn up a very skilfully worded pledge, embracing a general approval of all provisions of the Constitution, and a special concurrence of the Compromise as a finality, which is to be presented to every candidate of the party previous to the assemblage of the National Convention. The subscribers to the pledge, or round robin, as it is called, will be forthwith entered upon the list of worthy representatives of the faithful, while the Non-Conformists will as promptly be placed in Coventry. This is unquestionably a device of the Union men to drive the States Rights Democrats, lately the Secessionists, from the position of regular members of the party which they claim to occupy, and which gives them a great advantage in the struggle of factions that has been going on at the South for the past two years. The contest has there become one of mere personal feeling. There is no real difference of principle between Union and States rights men. They both look upon the Compromise as an accomplished and settled thing, except the fugitive law, and both are ardently in favor of that. But the unionists think they may derive some additional consequence from being recognised as the authors and procurers of that great Southern triumph, while the secessionists not only refuse to sanction the principle on which it rests, as it may be turned against the South, but they will not subscribe to an admission that the Compromise men in obtaining that act, were better champions of the South than themselves. This round robin, or peregrinatory pledge, must widen the chasm between these parties. It is declared upon undoubted authority that the anti-compromisers will oppose with all their strength, any candidate whatever, who shall make an ostentatious display of attachment to what is called the scheme of adjustment.

The recent speeches of Messrs HALE, PRESTON KING, and FLOYD, of New-York, have developed a state of things among the party at the North, very similar to that existing at the other end of the Union. Those demonstrations seem to be highly approved of by the Southern extremists, and there is no doubt that they will unite with the Free Soilers of the North to suppress any declaration in the convention against positions they have respectively held.

DELEGATES AT WASHINGTON.

The city is filling up with delegates of both parties, and persons attracted by curiosity in the important political movements now pending. Of the Whig delegates already arrived, a majority are for Gen. SCOTT, and many of them are from the South. Gen. S. will probably receive thirty or forty votes from the Slave States, and Mr. FILLMORE and Mr. WEBSTER as many in the North. I believe the Whigs have never yet adopted the two-thirds rule, and although Gen. SCOTT can easily obtain that proportion, if required, it is to be hoped that the attempt to impose it will fail.

THE MEXICAN MINISTER.

It is stated that Senor LARRIANZA, the new Minister from Mexico, was to have been presented to the President yesterday—the importance of pending negotiations with Mexico rendering it inexpedient to wait for the arrival of the Secretary of State. I hear from a private source that the new Minister is instructed to inform our Government that Mexico regards the GARAY grant as void from the insufficiency of powers in those who made it, and as forfeited, if it ever had validity, from the non-fulfillment of its conditions. The attempt to enforce the grant, or contracts growing out of it, by the United States, will be regarded by Mexico as equivalent to a declaration of hostilities against her. The Minister, it is further reported, will assure the President that Mexico ardently desires the completion of canal and railroad communication between the Gulf and the Pacific, and will make every effort, consistent with its rights as an independent nation, to perfect the work at the earliest period. It is presumed here that the decided tone lately assumed by Mexico in this business has been prompted by promises and support from England. X. Y.

KOSSUTH IN NEW-YORK.

To Lake Erie—Ceremonies—Arrival at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Friday, May 21.

KOSSUTH and suite had a pleasant trip to-day, from the Hudson river to Lake Erie. Accompanied by Comptroller WRIGHT, Secretary WALKER, Col. TEMPLE and Col. BENEDICT of the Governor's Staff, together with Mayor PERRY and Mayor HUMPHREY, and several of the Aldermen, they left Albany by the 7½ A.M., train, in a special car, which had been appropriately decorated.

At Schenectady a large number of people had assembled at the dépôt, and repeated cheers were given for KOSSUTH, and he was prevailed upon to appear and thank the people, and promise to speak to them on his return. At Fonda another crowd was met, but at Palestine was a great demonstration. A cannon was fired—a band of music was in attendance—a large concourse of people had assembled, and KOSSUTH was persuaded, notwithstanding his feeble health—to step out upon a platform which had been erected, and be introduced to the people by DAVID SPRAKER, Esq. Over this platform was a banner, on which was inscribed the words, "Welcome KOSSUTH—the Comet in the Constellation of Liberty." When KOSSUTH descended from the platform and entered the cars, three cheers were given for him, three for Hungary, and three for the Liberty of Hungary.

A portion of the gentlemen from Albany had taken leave of KOSSUTH at Schenectady; the remainder left at Utica, excepting Col. BENEDICT, who, as Gov. HUNT's Aide, goes with KOSSUTH to the Falls. At Utica there was a dépôt full of people, and they were very enthusiastic. A crowd was also met at Oneida Station, and at Syracuse, where the party dined, there was such an outpouring of the people as demonstrated that when KOSSUTH returned to Syracuse he will be warmly received.

Between Syracuse and Rochester the cars stopped at Auburn, Cayuga station, Geneva, and Canandaigua, and at each of these points a large number of people had assembled who were ready to cheer for KOSSUTH and Hungary. At Rochester, the depot was crowded and the people were as enthusiastic as at any other point on the route.

The places at which demonstrations were made between Rochester and Buffalo were Churchville, Batavia, and Attica. At Attica, a sub-committee from Buffalo met KOSSUTH and extended to him the hospitalities of the city. KOSSUTH entered Buffalo quietly. He had an interview with the Buffalo Committee this evening, and it was arranged that a public reception shall take place on Thursday next.

To-morrow morning KOSSUTH goes by boat to Niagara. He will stop on the Canada side—at the Clifton House. He will meet with a cordial reception in Buffalo, on his return. S.

NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"THE INDIAN TRIBES IN GUIANA," by Rev. W. H. BRETT, is a volume of much interest. It embodies a variety of information as to those South American provinces which Great Britain wrested from the Dutch, as among the fruits of the continental wars, information not easily attainable from other quarters. Mr. BRETT was one of the earliest missionaries sent out thither by the Society for the propagation of the Gospel. He embodies in his book not only his own observations through a long career, but the contributions of fellow-missionaries and others. We quote a paragraph or two in relation to the Bengalee Coolies, employed as laborers on the sugar plantations:

"The Coolies from Hindostan next demand our attention. Many thousands of these have been brought from the presidencies of Calcutta and Madras, the natives of which differ from each other in dialect, and also in color, the former being of a deep tawny hue, while the latter are nearly black. Few of them possessed a knowledge of Christ—they being, unhappily, almost without exception, followers of the superstitions of the Brahmins, or of the false prophet Mohammed.

"The general appearance of these people is very picturesque. When not at work they usually wear a close vest of thin calico, with sleeves, and sometimes ornamented, while a long cloth is wrapped around their loins, which they gird up tightly when setting forth on a journey. The dress of the few women who have been brought over does not differ greatly from that of the men. They generally wear, in addition, a large cloth or veil, in which they envelope the head. They are fond of ornament, and those who can afford it wear massive silver rings both on their wrists and ankles. The feet of both sexes are bare, or shod with rude sandals, which, with the girdle, ear-rings, ornaments for the nose, &c., forcibly remind the beholder of the representations of Scripture.

"The sugar estates on which the people are located assume quite an oriental appearance, from the groups which may be seen on the banks of the canals washing their robes and other articles of finery, or scouring the brazen vessels from which they eat their rice and milk, and which they take pride in bringing to the highest degree of brightness. They do not, however, carry their cleanliness in other respects to a very high pitch, their dwellings being often very offensive; nor can we boast of their temperance, it being a not unfrequent occurrence to find a man totally insensible from drunkenness, lying by the side of the road—the long tuft of black hair streaming from his otherwise shaven head, is, in such cases, apt to startle the horses of those that pass by.

"Though separated by a voyage of many thousands of miles from their ancient temples and the spots which have been defiled for ages by their idolatrous worship, they nevertheless have done their best to keep up the ceremonies to which they have been accustomed,—to create for themselves a Hindostan on the shores of Guiana.

"Though miserably poor in their own country, and of low caste, yet some of the Coolies are very intelligent men. I found one of these on Plantation Reliance. The negroes on that estate having struck for wages, had become very riotous on finding that they were to be deprived of their cottages unless they paid rent. On visiting them, to endeavor to bring them to a better mind, I learned that an attempt had been made to set fire to the cottage of the Zemindar, or head of the gang of Coolie laborers there, for which a young negro was already in custody. On going to look at the spot, the Hindoo very courteously invited me to enter and sit down. I did so, and was much pleased with the superior cleanliness of his apartment, which contained an odd mixture of European articles with those of Eastern manufacture. His principal pride was, however, in his books. He showed me these, which were in three different Eastern languages, one being Arabic; and he had also an English spelling-book, a few easy sentences of which he read, to show his proficiency. When told that if he would attend our Sunday School, we would teach him to read that and any English book, he closed with the offer, and came, attended with three or four more, the next Sabbath morning. I was soon after compelled to leave the country, and of course lost sight of him."

The publishers are CARTER & BROTHERS.

It was high-time for new editions of Mr. JOHN P. KENNEDY's novels to be issued, when Mr. PUTNAM took it into his busy brain to issue them. Few novels, not excepting those of Mr. COOPER, have met with so warm admiration, as "SWALLOW BARN" and "HORSE SHOE ROBINSON." They differed widely from the tale of a day, worthy a paper cover and the hasty fate of wrapping paper. They pictured and perpetuated impressions of manners and a period, whose outlines were on the eve of vanishing, when the author seized them. They were elaborately drawn and finished with artistic minuteness of touch. Their place was at once defined as among the classics. American literature has no volume we could less readily spare, that these two fascinating stories of southern life in other times.

It is hardly necessary to add, that Mr. PUTNAM never permits any disproportion between the literary and mechanical attributes of his publications.

"Friends," those Jack o'Lanterns of authorship, have induced Mr. NATHANIEL GREENE to print a volume of "IMPROVISATIONS AND TRANSLATIONS." We begrudge the luxurious dress with which the publishers, Messrs. TICKNOR & Co., have thought proper to endue them. Dull improvisations are pardonable when spoken; utterly unpardonable when printed. Nay, not to be too intolerant, their appearance in the *Boston Post* may have been venial, because contributions to a daily paper are necessarily presumed to be impromptu. But to gather them together deliberately, and deliberately publish them, on the richest of cream tinted paper, and in the choicest binding; when the plea of haste and irreflection is put out of court, is monstrous and inexcuseable. The least the friends of Mr. GREENE can do to compensate for their mischievous advice, is to buy up and burn whatever copies may have found purchasers.—Messrs. EVANS & BRITTAIN can supply them with a few.

"THE END OF PRELACY," by Mr. R. S. SHIMEALL, is a confused compilation of arguments, stale and fresh, against the evangelical branch of the Episcopal communion. Of the merits of the discussion, or the extent to which Mr. SHIMEALL illuminates it, we do not pretend to judge. Certainly, he is a patient man who can wade through, let alone verify, quotations ranging at will from Gen. SHIELDS to St. CYPRIAN; from CHRYSOSTOM to COBBETT.—C, SCRIBNER.

"THE ELEMENTS OF ELECTRO-METALLURGY," put forth by Mr. ALFRED SMEE, has an established English reputation as an exact and complete manual of that new department of art. It has run through several editions, each one rendered more valuable than its fore-runners, by the insertion of additional experiments and results; and the last London edition Mr. JOHN WILEY has judiciously reprinted. Its value to the chemist or artisan can scarcely be exaggerated.

Messrs. CARTER & BROTHERS have brought out a fresh issue of Mrs. WILSON's excellent work, "CHRIST OUR EXAMPLE." The pious labors of CAROLINE FRY, are, of course, treasured affectionately by every female Christian. Their zealous, devoted fervor, authenticated as it was by a consistent life and death, must prove edifying to every reader. Like all the publications of the Messrs. CARTER, the present is neatly and fittingly 'got up.'

A very lucid and useful handbook for such families as affect the Homeopathic practice, is Dr. PULTE's "DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN." Its popular language and exclusion of difficult terminology are decided recommendations, where the inherent merits of the system it is based upon are admitted; and certainly its success is good evidence of its value. The copy before us is of the third edition and eighth thousand.—NEWMAN & IVISON.

Messrs. HALL & SON, among other new music, have recently issued another "POLKA" or two, by MAURICE STRAKOSCH: "YANKEE DOODLE," with Concert Variations, by the same composer; "MASSANIELLO BOUQUET DE MELODIE," by FRED. BEYER; "A HUNDRED YEARS AGO," Song and Quartette, by GEORGE F. ROOT, and "THE FATHER'S COMING," a Ballad, by the same.

"A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON BOOK-KEEPING," by P. MAC-GREGOR, has some peculiarities, which recommend it favorably to the student. They consist mainly in greater clearness of rule and instance; a more perfect completeness in the method, and a wider inclusiveness of matter.—NEWMAN & IVISON.

A new edition of the "SCHOOL-GIRL IN FRANCE," that most popular of pious *nouvellettes*, has been called for and supplied by the Messrs. CARTER.

NEW-YORK CITY.

ANOTHER HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Yesterday morning, about 4 o'clock, another bold robbery was committed in the Third Ward. A resident of Dutchess County, named Austin Maynard, was wending his way through West-street, and when reaching the corner of Vesey-street, he was attacked by two ruffians, one of whom held his arms and covered his mouth with a handkerchief, while the confederate rifled his pockets of all the money he had, and then fled toward the river. Their victim pursued them closely, crying out "Stop thief." The rogues, fearing they would be caught at once, turned around, tripped up Mr. Maynard, and finally threw him into the river, where he would have drowned but for the timely assistance of several citizens. By this time, the fellows had got out of the way, but shortly after, two notorious individuals, called Thomas Farren, *alias* Sullivan, and John Moran, *alias* Reed, were taken into custody by officer Phillips, upon suspicion of being the robbers, and Justice Bogart detained them for a further hearing.

A DANGEROUS SPECULATION.—Some daring adventurer stole from Fountain's store for the sale of India goods, No. 653 Broadway, one day last week, a valuable camel's hair shawl. Its peculiar description renders the chance of detection almost certain, and if worn in the street will certainly lead to the arrest of the wearer, as the Police are on the look-out for the thief. Mr. Fountain offers a reward of fifty dollars for the recovery of the shawl, which is about two yards square, with a scarlet centre, and a palm-leaf border about seven or eight inches wide, with an additional palm-leaf figure in each corner. Though a very costly shawl, it has a common appearance, unless it is closely scrutinized.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—There were 316 deaths in this city during the past week, as follows: Men, 79; Women, 64; Boys, 99; Girls, 74. Of these, 44 died of consumption, 21 of convulsions, 10 of croup, 16 of dropsy in the head, 9 of dysentery, 13 of scarlet fever, 15 of typhus fever, 18 of inflammation of the lungs, 16 of marasmus, and 9 of dropsy.

—The officers of the *Prince of Orange* and the Members of the Common Council will to-day visit the Public Institutions of the City.

—GRACE GREENWOOD sails for Europe next Saturday on the steamer *Atlantic*.

—A number of the personal friends of Mary Taylor (Mrs. Ewen) have presented her with a set of silver plate, as a token of esteem for her as an actress and as a woman.

—Coroner Ives held an inquest yesterday at No. 281 Mulberry-street, on the body of a child named Emiline Barry, aged ten years, who was run over by a horse and cart at the entrance of the Catholic Convent, corner of Mulberry and Houston-streets. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

—Yesterday morning, officer Welsh arrested a man named Henry Williams, charged with stealing a row boat, belonging to Wm. Nichols. He was committed.

—At three o'clock, yesterday morning, a man named Timothy Sweeny was arrested by the Police of the Seventeenth Ward, upon a charge of attempting to rob George Andler of his watch and chain in the public street. The prisoner was taken before Justice Wood and committed for examination.

—A man fell overboard from the steamer *Hendrick Hudson*, on Saturday night, while on the way to this city. He was exhibiting his smartness by lying upon the outside railing of the vessel, and was suddenly pitched into the river. Considerable excitement was occasioned on board by his unlucky accident, but the boat was brought to, and the man rescued without further damage

—Coroner Ives held inquests yesterday upon the bodies of four men, who were found drowned in the East and North rivers. The first was on the body of Mr. Groves, who was found floating in the slip at Pier No. 5, North River. Deceased was recognized as the man who fell from the steamship *Franklin*, on the 6th inst., when the steamer was leaving the wharf. Another inquest was held at the foot of Pier No. 8, North River, on the body of an unknown colored man, who was found floating on the surface of the water, by a boatman named Edward Fitzgerald. The body of an unknown white man, attired in good clothing, was also found in North River, foot of King-street, where an inquest was held. The remains of another unknown man were found lying on the beach, foot of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, North River, and an inquest was held. The verdict in each case was, "Drowning under circumstances unknown to the Jury."

—Mrs. Mary Riley yesterday recovered sufficiently to make affidavit against Patrick O'Laney, who made an attempt against her life. Justice Welsh proceeded to her residence, No. 556 Fourth-street, and took her testimony.

—The steamship *Cherokee* sailed for Aspinwall yesterday, with a large number of passengers *en route* for California.

—The old Stuyvesant Pear Tree, on the corner of Thirteenth-street and Third-avenue, has, within a few days past, been protected by a stout iron-railing.

—The lot on the northeast corner of Irving-place and Fourteenth-street has been obtained for the site of a new Opera House. The lot is 204 feet by 122, and the building, when erected, will be capable of accommodating between four and five thousand persons. The estimated cost is $200,000, three-fourths of which it is proposed to raise by shares of $1,000 each.

—The new Hospital for the cure of diseases of the eye, at No. 6 Stuyvesant-street, near the corner of Third-avenue and Ninth-street, is to be opened with a public address by the President, ex-Mayor Woodhull, to-day, at noon.

☞ Yesterday morning at nine o'clock, schooner *John M. Dennis*, lost her bowsprit by a collision with the steam tug *Oliver Ellsworth*, which was towing some barges astern, and swung them afoul of the schooner, lying at anchor in the Buttermilk channel.

☞ The St. Nicholas Society, of this City, will give a banquet to the Officers of the Netherlands Frigate *Prince of Orange*, at the Astor House, to-morrow evening.

THE BOARD OF ASSISTANTS.—The Board of Assistants met last night. The President, J. TROTTER, Esq., took the Chair at 6 o'clock—fifteen other members present at the call of the roll. On motion, the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Petitions referred.—From Engine Company No. 25, for ten additional men. For a grant of ferry privileges from the foot of Sixth-street, New-York, to North Seventh-street, Williamsburg. From Engine Company No. 27, for an additional number of five men. For the repeal of the ordinance in relation to the removal of blood, offal, and dead bodies from the City.

Reports Adopted.—In favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen, in granting the petition of Patrick Murphy. In favor of concurring in the resolution in relation to altering grade of sewer in Bridge-street between Pearl and State-streets. In favor of concurring in the report of the Board of Aldermen in relation to allowing additional time and compensation to John Carey for building a sewer in Thirty-first-street between Sixth and Seventh-avenue. In favor of allowing additional time for the rebuilding of the sewer in Second-avenue between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-street. In favor of a concurrence in the resolution to place large entrances on the east and west sides of the Park. In favor of concurring in the resolution for a sewer in Goerick-street. In favor of concurring to pave Twenty-ninth-street between Fourth and Fifth-avenues. In favor of concurring in the report to repair Front-street between Pike and Rutgers-streets. In favor of permitting posts to be placed on the side-walks of East Broadway. In favor of concurring in the resolution to change grade of Second-avenue between Forty-eighth and Fifty-second-streets. In favor of paying Murphy & Hogan $108 21 for damages incurred by them. In favor of concurring in the report to repair Twenty-third-street between First and Second-avenues. In favor of concurring to regulate Lexington-avenues from Forty-eighth to Fiftieth-streets. In favor of concurring in the resolution to build a pier at the foot of Thirtieth-street, North River.

Veto of the Mayor against the proposed Ferry Lease at the foot of Wall-street.

Papers from the other Board concurred in without reference. That Laight-street from Hudson to West-street be lighted with gas. That the Council to the Corporation furnish a copy of the opinion of Judge Roosevelt on the widening of Wall-street, and the opinion of the council as to the expediency of discontinuing the proceedings. That Front-street be repaired. That the pavement on Attorney-street, between Houston and Stanton-streets, be repaired. That the pavement in Seventh-street, between Avenue B. and C. be repaired. To remove the well and pump at the corner of Greenwich and Duane-streets. In favor of repairing the cross walks in Washington Square. That 29th-street between 10th and 11th Avenues, be repaired. That the pump on Eldridge-street, between Broome and Delancy-streets be repaired. In favor of the petition of Schaick & Co., to paint the wood work in the aldermanic chamber with French zinc white paint. To remove the hydrant from the North-East to the North-West corner of Vesey and Church-streets.

Ordinance concurred in—In favor of regulating the dealers in second-hand articles, junk shops and intelligence offices.

Resolutions adopted—To have Ninth-avenue, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-streets, repaired. To have the pump on the corner of City Hall-place and Chambers-street taken up

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1852.

DAILY CIRCULATION .....25,000.

☞ **Type For Sale.**—500 lbs. BREVIER and 800 lbs MINION, in good order, for sale cheap, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to the Foreman of the *Times*.

Presidential Letter Writing.

Judging from the language of a portion of the political press of the country, one would infer that the salvation of the Union depended upon extracting a *letter* from General SCOTT. From one end of the country to the other, journals of a certain stamp are weeping and wailing over his obstinate refusal to indite an epistle for their special use. If he would only write a letter, all would be smooth: agitation would cease: the ruffled waves of public sentiment would suddenly subside:—the Union would be safe: and a political millenium would begin forthwith. All conceivable inducements are held out, every possible style of argument is employed to persuade the General to write a letter. At one time his declining to write is said to be seriously compromising his character: at another, it diminishes his chances of a nomination. At the South it is quoted, as proof positive, that he is in the hands of the Abolitionists; and at the North it is supposed to warrant the assertion that he has sold himself, body and soul, to the pro-slavery ultraists of the Southern States. Upon one thing all these various factions are agreed,—namely, that General SCOTT *ought to write a letter*. They evidently have a strong, common interest in securing that result:—what use they would make of it when written, is a matter for consideration afterwards.

One thing is noteworthy in all this matter:—those who are thus anxious for a letter from Gen. SCOTT are invariably *opposed to his nomination*, and in favor of some other candidate. His friends are not clamorous for any such epistolary demonstration. It is only the friends of Gen. CASS or Gov. MARCY, or Mr. BUCHANAN, or Mr. FILLMORE,—it is only those who have some strong personal or political interest in the election of some other man to the Presidency, who deem it essential to the welfare of the universe that just at this time Gen. SCOTT should favor the world with an autograph declaration of his faith.

As a general thing, it is not safe to follow the counsel of one's enemies. They are not the parties from whom disinterested advice would naturally be sought. We do not remember an instance in which Gen. SCOTT consulted the leaders of the Mexican army as to the orders he should issue, the plans he should adopt, or the course he should pursue. Perhaps by this neglect he lost the respect of his opponents, as we know he did not follow the example of Mr. POLK, who assented to SANTA ANNA's suggestion, that he should allow him to return to Mexico; but we do not believe that he *lost any battles* by neglecting to ask, or refusing to follow, the counsel of those whose only hope of salvation rested upon his ruin. We doubt whether it would be any safer or wiser for Gen. SCOTT, in this case, to consult the wishes or to obey the dictation of those political opponents who consider his defeat a *sine qua non* to their own advancement.

We have had a little recent experience in this matter. General SCOTT may draw instruction from the fate of one of his fellow soldiers in the Mexican war. There was at one time a very strong section of the Democratic party in favor of General BUTLER as a candidate for the Presidency. The great body of the Northern democracy was ready to rally under his banner, and he had also great strength in the Southern States. His rivals began to be alarmed at the progress he was making:—and cast about for means of arresting it. They began to *praise* him—to exalt his virtues, to glorify his military achievements, to magnify his strength and to deplore, as the *only* obstacle to his overwhelming and resistless triumph, his *silence on the Compromise question*. If he would only write a letter,—if he would simply maintain his character for frankness and straight-forward integrity,—if he would merely let the world know where he stood upon that question, *everybody* would rally around him at once. The unsuspecting General put his foot into the trap,—and he has n't got it out yet. He wrote a letter to Mr. BRECKENRIDGE of Kentucky,—and Mr. BRECKENRIDGE read it in Congress. The General "told the sexton and the sexton tolled the bell." It was the General's deathknell. From that hour to this his name has not been heard in connection with the Presidency. Men of all sections forsook him and fled. It was the easiest death ever known. There was n't even a gurgle in his political throat. The breath left him—and all was over. This was good practice: it showed skill on the part of the operators. And its success has very naturally begotten imitation. The same game is now attempted on General SCOTT: but we do not believe it will be equally successful.

If General SCOTT were to write a political letter now, or at any time before his election,—we care not what it might contain, nor how entirely unexceptionable every word and every sentiment in it might be,—his position would be essentially weakened thereby. There is strength in the very fact of resisting hostile pressure;—it evinces *firmness*, and firmness is a virtue which the American people prize quite as highly as any other. The only possible object which could induce General SCOTT to write a letter would be a desire to conciliate hostility; to deprecate opposition; to augment his popular strength:—and this of itself would be an indication of distrust and weakness which would inevitably react with tremendous force.

The pretext that General SCOTT's opinions are unknown, and that his course, if elected President, would be doubtful and uncertain, is absurd. No man, North or South, doubts his devotion to the Union, his unswerving support of the Constitution and the laws, or his profound regard for the rights and the interests of every section of the country. No man anywhere will pretend for a moment to question his patriotism or his single-hearted devotion to the welfare and the honor of the country. And any attempt on his part to *strengthen* this feeling of reliance upon his character and his principles, by written pledges or declarations, would not only fail of its designed effect, but would inevitably detract seriously from the invincible hold he now enjoys upon the respect and confidence of the public. Of one thing his friends everywhere may rest assured:—if he cannot be nominated and elected President on the strength of *what he is*, and *what he has done*, he certainly cannot on the strength of anything he may write. This is one of those cases in which the Pen is *not* "mightier than the Sword."

Jewish Disabilities.

No more accurate guage for advancing civilization could probably be chosen, than the political condition of the Jews. What it was during the middle or dark ages, forms no credible chapter in human chronicles. Were we in this brazen age, in the habit of blushing for our forefathers, we might reasonably waste a little color upon the superstitious cruelty of the age of chivalry. The Jew was the mark for every bolt of infamy and contempt. Of all animated nature he was picked out as the veriest Pariah. Sovereign and serf alike regarded him as placed without the range of Christian charity; nay, religion itself obliged the meek and lowly follower of JESUS to hate, despise and persecute the Israelitish descendant of those, whose hoots and execrations had followed the LORD to his final and terrible transfiguration on the cross. The nation itself had no heartier distaste for swine's-flesh, than the knight and squire of crusading fame, for the person of an unbelieving Jew. His property was a fair source of plunder. Landed concealment were the only securities for the acquisition of wealth; and the bill of exchange, that invention to the need of passing money undetected from one great mart to another. The Israelite was the outlaw and outcast of mankind. The curse of CAIN was transferred to him. Whoever found him had a warrant to slay him.

This is the zero-point on the metre of civilization. The popular advance through the past two centuries is accurately marked by the present condition of the once hallowed race. They occupy many of the foremost posts among mankind. The sharp schooling in money-getting, which ages of of experience afforded them, finds its account in the control they now wield over that motive power of the age we live in—capital. A Jew controls the decision of war or peace for European monarchs. A Jew declares empires solvent or bankrupt, at will. To the dim and smoky shop of the money-changer, whither individuals used to resort by stealth to solicit loans, nations now go in open day, and quite as humbly. The upturned tables are reinstated in the temples, and the name of ROTHSCHILD is frequently found on the subscriptions to Christian charities. The race produces bankers, statesmen, scholars, poets, musicians, whose names are high up on the scroll of merit. The world at last does homage to the genius of the chosen and rejected people.

Unfortunately, however, their political condition does not entirely correspond with the popular esteem. There is much to be done before they are admitted to a fair equality with Christendom, just as there is much to be done before bigotry and prejudice and error and other preventives of civilization, shall be finally extinguished. The position of the Israelites in Europe is not dissimilar from that of the free-negro in America. They have escaped from the servitude and suffering of an unenlightened era, to find themselves still objects of jealous distrust and exclusive legislation. Where they are allowed to remain, they do so under manifold restrictions, and are seldom admitted to civic equality. Very frequently we read that some of the larger, or some two or three out of the countless smaller States, have disfranchised and expelled the Jews. In those continental communities where the influence of Jewish capital is felt, the treatment is just and liberal. In France, Belgium, Germany and Austria, they are on the footing of equal citizenship. The vast numbers of them in Poland and elsewhere in the Russian dominions is attributable to the more enlightened policy of the ancient kingdom of Poland, which the Czars have not thought it worth while to alter. The Emperor NICHOLAS is on the point of establishing a colony of the people in Asia, and has been for many years a party to the protective guarantees that enable them to return to the Holy Land. In fact, the tribe of Benjamin, to which the Israelites of Northern Europe are supposed to belong, fares vastly better than the children of Judah, enjoying their curse upon the Southern peninsulas.

In Tuscany, for instance. Under the benevolent administration of the Grand Duke LEOPOLD, the majority of Jewish disabilities were removed. A decree was issued in the fervor of the liberal excitement in 1848, that completed the emancipation of the race, and in spite of Papal bull and obsolete prejudice, the Israelite was placed on terms of perfect equality with the Gentile. But now, as an attendant and index of the unhappy re-action in the land of DANTE, BOCCACCIO and the MEDICI, the burden is restored to the race. The Grand Duke is recalling all the concessions extorted four years ago, and those to the Jews among the number. The equality of citizenship is destroyed. Large bodies of the proscribed abandon the country, bearing with them their capital, and abundant industrial resources. The metre is true to its use; and notes precisely the rapid return of Tuscany to a state of barbarism, superstition and absolutism, which a more generous policy recently scorned and fled from.

England, in its dealings with the Israelite, has very little to boast of. The denial of entire emancipation is unpardonable. The Jew has the mark of the alien upon him. For nearly four hundred years he was forbidden to set foot upon the white cliffs. One of the blest effects of the Parliamentary and Cromwellian era, was to amend the popular prejudice, and from that period the Jew began to reappear in England, and gradually acquire a measure of legal recognition and protection. But old aversions are so slowly overcome, that as many men may be found this day in an English shire, ready to dispute the right of the Israelite to equality with Celt or Saxon, as you can discover in New-Orleans or the South, with reference to the negro. There is a notable lack of affinity with the race. They are unprotected in the possession of real estate. The old caution that originally directed them to the acquisition of personal rather than landed property, characterizes them still. They acquire only what they can secure. Parliament refuses to admit them to the benefits of the Toleration Act. Municipal offices they can hold, under a modern provision; but the instances of SIR LIONEL ROTHSCHILD and Alderman SALOMANS, returned to the House of Commons, and rejected because adherents of a hated faith, attest the abiding strength of the prejudice.

A glance at the whole question justifies a certain extent of exultation on the part of the American people. However the customs of other countries may fluctuate between the extremes of liberality and exclusiveness, or determine inveterately toward the latter, here at least the Israelite enjoys full equality and protection. Whatever else we may take to be our manifest destiny, it is certainly not ours to volunteer the execution of imaginary decrees of Providence upon a wretched, time-wearied race. The posterity of ABRAHAM mingle with us in every circle of life. They rival us in the activity of commerce; in the pursuits of learning and letters; and it is easy to indicate among the most prominent of our politicians and legislators, those who are lineally descended from the tempted of the Egyptian woman. It is no wonder that the Jewish emigration to the New World is so large, considering the peril and oppression they flee from, and the genial kindness with which they are received. There may linger among us prejudices that ought to be eliminated. It may help to remove them, if we will always bear in mind that the traits we may dislike in Hebrew character are precisely those produced by the same unreasonable antipathy that flamed forth so vehemently among our progenitors.

How Counties are Settled—Otsego County.

Hon. LEVI BEARDSLEY, a gentleman of some political distinction in this State, has written an interesting volume of reminiscences, personal and historical, of Otsego County—with notices and anecdotes of the men by whom it was originally settled, and whose names are prominently connected with its growth.

It is not our purpose to pen a formal critique upon this book; but rather to give expression to some thoughts of a general nature, which its perusal suggests. The title indicates that it is somewhat local in its character; but, nevertheless, susceptible of being made exceedingly interesting. Its scope, however, is such as to suggest general, as well as local topics, and to attract the attention of every one interested in the history of his country. It is a valuable accession to that history. If any man would know how this country was settled—how population pushed gradually westward—how the forest fell before the resounding strokes of the axe—how the sturdy pioneer reclaimed the soil from the possession of the wild man and the wild beast, and the original wilderness—how settlements started, struggled, grew—and how those first settlers beguiled the tedious hours, let him read this truthful and interesting story of a life. One can hardly realize that the man is living, and in active employment, who saw all this in a section of the country which is now one of the most enterprising Counties of the State. The two events, by natural sequence, seem so far apart, but are in reality so near, that we could hardly credit one life-time could see the unbroken forest and all its original tenants vanish into the past, and their place assumed by cultivated fields, well-stocked farms—churches, school houses, academies, colleges—manufactories, villages and cities—canals, railroads and telegraphs—and all the evidences of an advanced civilization and a flourishing people. Yet, here are both termini of this line in this life of sixty-five years.

In the year 1789, we see a family of three generations, some of whom had witnessed the battle of Bennington, leaving the sparse settlements of Rensselaer County, and, with all their worldly goods, consisting of a cart and wagon, a yoke or two of oxen, a few horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, the children stowed away among the furniture, slowly pushing their way over execrable roads into the great wilderness that stretched along the Mohawk, where, after cutting away the aboriginal trees to make room for a house, and putting up a tenement of logs, they establish their home, and begin anew the "battle of life." Within a few years before, the Indian had enacted in this very neighborhood some of his most frightful atrocities; and at this time the ear of night was frightened by the nocturnal howlings of beasts of prey. Here with tea and sugar of their own devising; with food conquered by their own hands from soil or forest; clad in garments of their own production, they await the progress of events. Under their brave industry the branches fall, and the light of the sun is let in to woo the seed and fruits. Soon a smoke is seen curling up through the woods at a distance; then another and another, until a neighborhood is formed. Then logging bees and raisings take place, and the athletic sports of wrestling, running, and jumping, intersperse the toil. The flames are summoned to their aid, and consume the rooted stumps that bid defiance to the axe. Surveyors appear with flag and chain, and begin to establish corners and boundaries, and mark their progress by wounded trees. As population increases a County is organized; then a town. County officers are appointed, and the community starts off on its corporate road—a little Republic; one of the constituent elements of the great Republic. Mills are built, and families may now have their grain ground, instead of pounded into flour in the hollow of a log. The Indians retire—the wolves and bears disappear before the unerring rifle of the frontiersman—the foxes are chased from their burrows, and the antlered deer cease to deck the landscape with their shy and graceful forms. The school house lifts its rugged walls, and the birch and ferule command unwilling study from the occupants of the hard and narrow benches. The family library, which had hitherto consisted of the Bible and a psalm book, Hudibras, and Young's Night Thoughts, receive accessions. A newspaper is started, and every week a post-rider distributes the scanty sheet. European news, after struggling many months, at length reaches the inland neighborhood; and BONAPARTE's cannon faintly echo over the Otsego Hills. Then, military companies are formed, brigade trainings instituted, and corporals and ensigns, captains, colonels and generals abound. The dancing-master—like the squirrel, following civilization—enters the town, and jigs and contra-dances prevail. Balls are given, hunting parties got up, and all the sports of a healthy and active population enliven the scene. Courts dispense justice, and from these hard-worked, tempest-rocked, danger-surrounded, self-made boys, arise some of the most liberal, stalwart and commanding intellects of the country, and grasp, by well-directed toil and earnest honesty, its wealth, offices and honors. Thus begun, continued and grew a great and flourishing community, upon and around the solitary acres, on whose unmviting soil our author, at the age of four years, planted his infant feet. The commencement of these settlements in Otsego County are representative of the advance of population, in its infringement on the woods, through this State, Ohio, and the West—and of the heroic citizens, born of privation and toil, through whose efforts this great country has been reclaimed from solitude, and crowded with wealth and sinews.

All this is narrated in the book before us, with a charming minuteness, and unexampled simplicity, blended with anecdote and humorous domestic narrative. A delicate minor strain tones the relation with its autumnal accompaniment, and awakens many an answering echo in our hearts.

MR. BEARDSLEY's book derives additional interest from the portraitures he has drawn of his contemporaries, some of whom were of the distinguished men of the state—of JAMES BRACKETT, and Judge JAMES O. MORSE, of Judge JABEZ D. HAMMOND, whose political history of this date is well known, and of ALVAN STEWART, whose wit, originality and intellectual scope placed him in the very front rank of jury advocates. Mr. BEARDSLEY has not done justice to this latter portrait, but has touched it with too feeble a pencil. He has not descended into the depth and earnestness of his character, nor is the impression left from its perusal, at all commensurate with the magnitude of the original. The incidental references to SOUTHWICK and CLINTON, COOPER and WILLIAMS, BARRY, STORRS, MAYNARD and others, invest this autobiography with an increased charm.

Course of Tennessee on Presidency.

Both political parties in Tennessee are thoroughly conversant with party duty and national obligations. They never separate, in action, from the great body of their respective forces. Repeated attempts at sectional diversion have been made at the Capital of the State, and always with signal failure. The Southern Secession Convention of 1850 was held at Nashville with this object, uninvited by either party. Nothing was gained by it to the cause of nullification. Very recently an attempt was made in Whig County meeting to endorse the secession of Messrs. GENTRY, MARSHALL, and others from the Whig Caucus, on extreme Southern ground. A long, protracted and somewhat excited discussion resulted in a popular vote overwhelmingly opposed to this sort of agitation. Only six voices were raised in support of the resolution of approval. A virtual sanction this of the course at Washington of Gov. JONES, at whom the resolutions were probably aimed. The Whigs of the State will go for the nominee of the Convention, without reference to any public man's course, and so with the Democrats. Neither believe the Union in serious danger; neither hold that Chivalry dwells alone with Secession at the South, or that Humanity is monopolized by Abolition at the North. We undertake to say there will be little division in the State other than the great party lines hitherto drawn in contests for the Presidency.

Meats, Milk, and Fruits.

The circle of market huckstering extends with the increase of Rail Roads. It threatens to become general over the whole country, so far at least as it finds ready access to New-York. South and North West, the papers complain of it as a grievous evil; Chicago is almost deprived of Meats, and Baltimore and Norfolk of Fruits and Potatoes. Our New-York hucksters freight the Southern Steam packets, while the New-York meat monopoly burthens the Western Railways. Orders go out in every direction, even by Telegraph, to buy, to buy quickly, to buy at an advance on the local demand, to buy anyhow. The Chicago *Price Current* says, the Eastern demand has almost drained the country of beef cattle. Every four-footed animal in the shape of a hog is engrossed in the same way; even "fat hogs" and "dead hogs," are said to "go quick." Sheep, lambs and calves are also in demand. The firstlings and lastlings of every flock are thrown into the shambles of the Railroad. Butter is scarce beyond precedent, and eggs would be, but that the warm weather is something too much for distant consumption. The Baltimore *American* says that strawberries are scarcely to be had for city use. The *Roanoke* steamship carried from Norfolk last trip, fifty-seven barrels, ten barrels early cherries, and two hundred and thirty-eight barrels green peas. Half a million of dollars will be realized by the Norfolk gardeners from the trade the present season.

A gentleman informs us that the Harlem Railroad is making $300 a day freight on milk from the line of the road in Westchester, Dutchess, Putnam and Columbia Counties,

It is certainly strange in the face of all these signs of abundance tending to New-York, that marketing of all sorts yet tends to higher instead of lower prices. But so it is at present, and we can only live in the hope that as the season of Fruits and Flowers, and the yield of the fat things of pastoral and grazing industry advance in supply, they will, from the very pressure of competition, recede in cost.

Our allusion to the agency of the Telegraph is no joke. A friend applied to a huckster-woman not long since for a brace of game of a particular description. "None to day, sir," was the reply, "but day after to-morrow you may certainly have them for Sunday's dinner, fresh from Illinois. My agent telegraphed from Chicago they were on the way!" Great country this. Wonderful age.

Brazil and the Amazon.

Taking its rise in the higher regions of Bolivia, under the name of the Apurimac, and flowing North into Ecuador, until it is joined by vast bodies of water drained from the slopes of the Andes, the great River Amazon flows Eastward to the sea and falls into the Atlantic by an outlet of two hundred miles in width. Its branches are navigable streams, of length varying from a few hundreds to two thousand miles, passing, like the parent river, through tracks of country loaded with the verdure of the Tropics. Receiving these tributaries in greater abundance even than our own Mississippi,—not less than two hundred smaller streams being reckoned as the number,—the Amazon has, by means of one of them, a navigable communication with the Orinoco. The Madera has a current of 2,500, and the Negro of 2,000 miles. The Cassaquire, a branch of the Negro, is also an arm of the Orinoco; one great River thus contributing to swell the bulk of the larger facilitating intercourse, and placing in the possession of man a great highway ready formed by Nature. The area of valuable lands which is drained by these interlacing water-courses cannot be less than two millions of square miles. Of necessity much of it now lies unproductive, yet not barren, because of the natural wealth so profusely showered upon the climate of the Equator. A new field of commerce is open to our enterprise. A commencement has already been made to this end. Thinking men have matured projects, looking forward to great results, in view of the vast advantages that may be derived from unrestricted mercantile intercourse between the richest Province of South America and the Atlantic ports of the United States.

The investigations of Lieutenant MAURY, Superintendent of the National Observatory at Washington, have been directed to the subjects of the Winds and Currents of the Ocean; his results are remarkable. He finds by comparisons of the logs of sailing vessels, to and from Atlantic ports, that the true outlet of the Amazon is not at the Line, but above it, toward the Florida Pass. A vessel sailing from the mouth of the Amazon does not sail directly into the Ocean, but, meeting the South-East Trade Winds, is borne away toward the region of the North-East "Trades," which compel her to pass around to the Northward and Westward until the parallel of 25° or 30° is gained. By this time, the outward-bound Amazonian is off the American Coast. There is no other way in which he can steer. The land South of the mouth of the Amazon prevents his proceeding immediately Southward; nor can he pursue a directly Eastward course, because of the set of the Winds and Currents, conspiring to oppose him. No chance offers but a Northeasterly route, which necessarily throws up, as it were, a surf of commercial enterprize at our very doors. Years of mercantile speculation have allowed this tempting opportunity to pass unimproved. The time has now come when a new order of things is promised.

Lieut. MAURY proposes, in a Memorial to Congress, which we publish entire in another column, that a line of steam communication be opened between some southern Atlantic port and the port of Para, in Brazil. Para is a port of considerable importance even now, and, situated at the outlet of the Amazon, would soon command a lucrative trade. A direct communication between it and some central port like Norfolk, already in close connection with New-York, would save our merchants the labor and expense of transmission by way of England to Rio Janeiro,—a practice too commonly adopted, because of the length of time consumed in a sailing voyage hence to RIO. Our commerce with Brazil is already greater than with any other country except England and France. Her imports from the United States, in 1835, amounted to $2,608,656, and since that period they have annually increased. Our exports thither in 1850–51 were $3,752,916, and the imports hither were $11,525,304. It is needless to argue the importance of keeping up a steady increase in this reciprocal system of exports and imports. Brazil produces sugar, coffee, chocolate, salt, nitrate of potash, gold, diamonds, topaz, beryl, tourmaline, amethysts, and precious commodities almost innumerable. Her agriculture is not perfect. It needs the incitements of commerce and internal facilities; with an open line of communication from the Amazon to the Coast, emigration must pour in, and the resources of the country be developed in all their richness. The cattle trade of the region is a peculiar feature of its natural advantages. Ores of iron and copper, lain idle for years, must start into circulation, and employ the minds and hands of working, energetic men. The spice trade, the traffic in fruits, exportation of animals, all proffer opportunities of profit, waiting the turn of the tide to become productive. Viewing the question in these lights, the importance of the contemplated enterprise becomes so plainly manifest that it can scarcely fail to take the attention and invite the scrutiny of the commercial public.

Jenny Lind's Farewell.

Madame GOLDSCHMIDT's Farewell Concert, last evening, was attended by the largest and finest audience we ever saw assembled in New-York. The vast area of Castle Garden was crowded to its utmost capacity, and thousands thronged the passage ways,—the covered bridge leading from the Garden to the Battery, and the walks into the street far beyond the outer gates. The audience was highly fashionable, and perfect order was preserved throughout by the attention of the Ushers, and the large body of Police which had been detached by the Chief.

The selection of pieces was decidedly good,—comprising a variety of styles and calling out the full strength of the Orchestra, as well as of the several individual performers. Madame G. sang *Casta Diva*, (repeating the latter part of it upon call,)—her part of a *buffa duetto* from the "Turk in Italy," with BADIALI; the *Flute trio*; "*Comin' through the Rye;*" the *Echo Song*, and a Farewell to America, the words of which are by C. P. CRANCH, and the music by Mr. GOLDSCHMIDT. She was received and heard throughout with warm applause;—but the familiar, simple, natural Scotch ballad drew down overwhelming plaudits and was heartily *encored*. The farewell song was sung with evident feeling and was well received. The following are the words:

Young land of hope—fair Western Star!
Whose light I hailed from climes afar—
I leave thee now—but twine for thee
One parting wreath of melody.
O take this offering of the heart
From one who feels 'tis sad to part.

And if it be that strains of mine
Have glided from my heart to thine,
My voice was but the breeze that swept
The spirit chords that in thee slept.
The music was not all my own—
Thou gavest back the answering tone.

Farewell—when parted from thy shore,
Long absent scenes return once more;
Where'er the wanderer's home may be,
Still, still will memory turn to thee!
Bright Freedom's clime—I feel thy spell,
But I must say farewell—farewell!

On retiring, Madame GOLDSCHMIDT was loudly cheered, and after withdrawing, returned to acknowledge the acclamations with which she had been followed.

No announcement has been made of another Concert, and, as she sails on Saturday, it is possible we have heard her for the last time. Yet a *Ballad Concert*, with the tickets sold at auction, would gladden the hearts of thousands, who hope to hear her at least once more before her final departure from our shores.

LAKE COLLISION.—The steamer *Alabama* out of Dunkirk on Saturday morning, before day-break, was run into by a propeller coming down, and had her guards, kitchen, pantry, &c., carried away. The bowsprit of the propeller ran through the state-rooms, and carried the clothes of a passenger through the partition, without injury to person.

THE CANAL DECISION.—The opinion of Judge JOHNSON, of the Supreme Court, appears in the *Albany Atlas* of last evening. The chief points made are, that the Canal Act is not within the meaning of the third section of the seventh article of the Constitution, touching the application of the surplus Canal revenues, because prospectively disposed of, and not "in each fiscal year;" and secondly, that the act is in direct violation of the twelfth section of the same article, forbidding the creation of State debt; and thirdly, that if the third section be not transcended, the two must be construed together, and one could not intend to authorise what the other forbid.

Governor Hunt on the Fugitive Pardon.

Governor HUNT has deemed it proper to notice, in a letter to Senator E. D. MORGAN, which appears in the *Commercial Advertiser*, the case of SNOWDEN, a colored convict, and a fugitive slave, recently pardoned out of the Sing Sing Prison. The letter is subjoined:

ALBANY, Saturday, May 22, 1852.

DEAR SIR—I reply with pleasure to your inquiry in relation to the pardon of JAMES P. SNOWDEN, a colored convict.

The newspaper statements to which you refer are erroneous in several important particulars. An application was made to me a few days before his term expired, to pardon him on the ground of his innocence.

It was clearly established by the proofs presented to me that he had been convicted of a crime which he never committed. He was sent to the State Prison for a larceny which never occurred. Under these circumstances, I considered his imprisonment a clear violation of law.

I granted the pardon, therefore, not as a favor but as a right. It was an exercise of justice and not of mercy. In my action upon this, as upon all similar applications, I intended to be governed by the intrinsic merits of the case. It was not known to me that he was a fugitive slave.

At the time of granting the pardon I had no knowledge or suspicion that SNOWDEN was the same person referred to in the letter addressed to me by Dr. ALLEN THOMAS, of Maryland. Indeed, it did not occur to my mind that I had received such a letter until my attention was subsequently called to the fact. This inadvertence will not surprise you, who know something of the immense pressure upon the Executive for pardons, and the hundreds of applications constantly pending before me.

On referring to the letter of Dr. THOMAS, I find that it contains no expression or intimation of a design to pursue and reclaim SNOWDEN as a fugitive slave. It was not for me to assume that his inquiry was made with any such intention. It is the first instance that has come to my knowledge where a distant owner has attempted to regain possession of a slave who had been convicted of felony.

When it has been satisfactorily shown that an innocent man is confined in the State Prison, I have never stopped to inquire whether he is black or white, bond or free. To detain him longer would be a flagrant subversion of law and justice.

To you, who know me, I am certain that no assurance is needed to satisfy you that I am incapable of exercising my office with a view to defeat the execution of the fugitive slave law or any other law. My explicit avowals in favor of the constitutional compromises, and against further sectional collisions, are before the public. Of my liability to err in the exercise of the pardoning power, none can be so fully conscious as myself.

When I consider the labor and embarrassments which are inseparable from the discharge of this responsibility in a large State like ours, it does not surprise me that erroneous inferences should be adopted in some cases, by persons having imperfect knowledge of the facts governing my action. But I have learned to regard unjust censures and injurious comments with that calm composure and unconcern which spring from conscious rectitude of purpose. I remain, with great regard, yours truly,

WASHINGTON HUNT.

To the Hon. EDWIN D. MORGAN, Senator.

New-England Bank Notes.

We received, yesterday, the following memorandum from the Metropolitan Bank, from which it will be seen that the terms of the Bank in receiving New-England Notes are even lower than the small fractional discount stated in our notice of yesterday:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

We take the New-England Bank Notes at one-fifteenth of one per cent, equal to six and two-third cents on a hundred dollars, instead of fifteen cents on a hundred dollars, as stated in your excellent article upon the Small Note Currency, in this morning's paper.

RECEPTION OF MEXICAN MINISTER.—Don MANUEL LARRAIN was received by the President, on Saturday, as Envoy from Mexico. Assurances were interchanged of the desire of both Governments to "cultivate friendship and good understanding," and to "avoid all occurrences tending to disturb peace."

"My aims and all my efforts will be so directed," said the new Envoy, "that the interests of Mexico, which I am called upon to uphold, may always be reconciled and in harmony with those of this great and enlightened nation, and that during my mission I may rely upon the kindness and esteem of your Excellency, whose noble qualities are known everywhere, and duly appreciated."

To which the President replied:

"There is certainly no reason why the utmost harmony and good feeling should not prevail between Mexico and the United States. The increasing intercourse between them is mutually beneficial, and every effort compatible with justice and national honor should be made amicably to adjust pending differences. *Unhappily some such have arisen*, but I cordially unite with you in expressing the hope that all obligations on either side will be faithfully fulfilled."

NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—We understand that a meeting of the subscribers to the capital stock of the Newfoundland Electric Telegraph Company, was held in this City yesterday, and a temporary organization effected under the charter from the Newfoundland Government.

The Directors have determined to send Mr. F. N. GISBORNE (the former efficient Superintendent of the Halifax Telegraph line, and whose name has been, from the first, identified with this great Newfoundland enterprize) to England, by the *Canada*, from Boston, on Wednesday, for the purchase of the sub-marine wire, and other necessary materials: and we are assured that the work will be pushed ahead with the greatest possible expedition.

NEWPORT IN SUMMER.—One of the hotels at this delightful bathing point advertises that all the luxuries of the season will be "freely and without trouble," supplied to visitors. This is an improvement rather than a drawback, under the Maine statute. No wines or liquors are to be sold. Law and order, as at the siege of Chepatchet, are to be maintained at all hazards, in the ancient and gallant Commonwealth of Rhode Island. Order will consist in drinking in a quiet, gentlemanly way, without cost or trouble, and Law preserved inviolate by charging for bathing and soaking only.

HEAVY LIBEL VERDICT.—The *Daily Nonpareil* newspaper at Cincinnati, conducted by an association of practical Printers, was sued for libel in charging the officers of the steamboat *Mount Vernon* with permitting violence to a young lady passenger. The charge was not made out, and exemplary damages were rendered against the press. The *Nonpareil* takes the result philosophically:

"We believe this is the heaviest verdict found against any newspaper establishment in the West, and we may add, that it is not every newspaper that can afford to pay so large a sum. If one article published in the *Nonpareil* in its infancy is worth $5,000, our advertising patrons must indeed be greatly benefitted, now that the *Nonpareil* is firmly established."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

IF YOU WANT YOUR LINENS TO PRESENT A fine appearance and smooth surface, with a beautiful gloss and a firmness that will resist the dampness of the atmosphere and perspiration too, try BEAUMONT'S PATENT STARCH POLISH: one cake will do 30 doz. clothes. STOW'S CHEMICAL ERASIVE SOAP will wash perfect without rubbing, and it is a beautiful toilet soap. Give them a single trial, and follow the directions, and our word for it, you will be satisfied. Depôt No. 317 Bowery. Agents wanted.

WHAT IF A MAN IS GRAY?—THERE'S A REMedy; ane one, too, founded upon the unerring laws of animal economy: DAVIS'S RAHVENE excites to a healthy action the paralyzed roots of the hair, and the consequences are, there is a renewed growth, a peculiar gloss, and a life-like appearance given, and a complete restoration of the hair to its former color. Price, 50 cents per bottle, warranted. For sale at the General Depôt, No. 306 Grand-st.; and at No. 192 Broadway; No. 279 Washington-st.; No. 362 Hudson-st.; No. 127 Bowery; No. 111 Houston-st.

STRAW HATS.—IT IS ASTONISHING HOW FASHionable Straw Hats are this season, and there is no establishment where Ladies' can select from a better and more fashionable stock, than at YOUNG'S new and cheap store, No. 92 Bowery. He keeps a handsome assortment. You are sure to get anything that is pretty and fashionable in the Straw Line.

GRAY, DRAB, AND CREAM COLOR BEAVER HATS.—BIRD, cor Pine and Nassau-sts., will introduce the Summer styles of gentlemen's Hats on Tuesday, May 25. We have also prepared several styles of soft fur Hats, of various shades of fur, together with an ample stock of newest styles of Panama and Straw Goods. BIRD, cor. Pine and Nassau-sts.

CANAL-STREET CARPET STORE.—NOW IS THE time; if you want to make a saving of 15 per cent., call at No. 70 Canal-st., E. A. PETERSON & CO., and there you will find good Ingrain Carpets at 4s. a yard; three-ply, 7s. per yard; Tapestry Brussels, $1 to 10s. per yard. Also a large and splendid assortment of Tapestry Velvets.

MINISTERS, CONSULS, AND CHARGE D'AFFAIRES of the United States, and of Foreign countries, resident in the United States, can have their Seals of Office engraved by the best artists, at EVERDELL'S No. 342 Broadway, cor. Duane-st. Also, elegant Card Engraving and Printing, Heraldry Engraving, &c.

CRYSTAL PALACE AGAIN.—PATENT THREE-PLY Ingrain and Patent Tapestry three-ply Carpeting, same as were exhibited at the World's Fair, at No. 99 Bowery—HIRAM ANDERSON'S. Also, Pardoe's and Crosby & Son's English Exhibition Tapestries and Brussels Carpeting of magnificent new styles. They will be sold remarkably low.

ENGLISH FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, 24 FEET WIDE, elegant new marble, and scroll Mosaic figured, of satin finish, at No 99 Bowery—HIRAM ANDERSON'S. Also, 1,000 pieces of beautiful Floor Oil Cloths, in widths, at 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d. and 4s. per yard, and upwards—the most extraordinary bargains ever offered in this city.

GLORIOUS!!—ENGLISH IMPERIAL THREE PLY Carpeting, of gorgeous and glittering colors, magnificent unique Mosaic and scroll figures, never before exhibited, at No. 99 Bowery—HIRAM ANDERSON'S. Also, American three-ply Carpets, at 6s. 6d., 7s., 8s. per yard; elegant spring styles.

LOOK AT THIS!—ONLY FOUR SHILLINGS PER yard for beautiful large and small figured Ingrain Carpeting, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. Stair Carpets, 2s., 3s., 3s. 6d., and 4s. per yard; common Ingrain Carpets, 2s., 3s., and 3s. 6d. per yard. Call and see them.

FINE ARTS—DAGUERREOTYPES IN OIL, BY W. H. BUTLER, Plumbe National Gallery, No. 251 Broadway, upper corner of Murray-st. This interesting discovery combines the detail of the Daguerreotype, with the finish of the finest miniature paintings.

DRAB BEAVER HATS AT $3—A SPLENDID Article; Extra Quality at $4. Please call and examine, before purchasing. Gentlemen's and Boy's Hats and Caps, in their variety, at the One Price Store, No. 128 Canal-st.
J. W. KELLOGG.

IN EXCHANGE—PORTRAITS—BOARD WITHOUT lodging is wanted in return for the professional services of an artist of ability; unexceptionable references given. Address PORTRAITURE, *Daily Times* office.

TEN THOUSAND CURES AND NOT A SINGLE FAILURE.—DR. HASTINGS'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA, celebrated throughout both continents, for its wonderful cures of consumption, asthma, decline, spitting of blood, night-sweats, difficult breathing, coughs, colds, and all diseases of the chest and lungs. Its effect upon the system is mild and soothing, at the same time certain and efficacious; rarely failing to give relief on the first application, and by repeating it a few times, a permanent cure is effected. The proprietor, therefore, not only recommends his Naphtha Syrup, but warrants it to cure! He warrants it to act upon the chyle and purify it; he warrants it to remove all impediments which retard the free circulation of the blood; he warrants it to open the internal and external pores of the body, and eject all the obnoxious particles which have collected in the system; he warrants it as a never-failing remedy in curing diseased lungs, hectic fever, night-sweats, dyspepsia, liver complaint, pain in the chest and asthma; and he warrants it to arrest the formation of tubercles in the lungs, and to heal these already formed, so that persons in consumption may take it with the most positive confidence of a cure; for its great seat of action is the lungs, which it penetrates in all directions, purifying them of everything obnoxious in its progress, and which, if applied according to directions, it cannot fail to leave in a perfectly healthy condition. Dr. HASTINGS'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA is highly recommended by the medical profession. That eminent physician, Dr. Mott, of New-York, says that "as a pulmonic remedy it cannot be too highly praised." Dr. Arnold, of the Marine Hospital, Savannah; Dr. Ware, of Liverpool, England; Dr. Williamson, of Manchester, England; Dr. Boyd, of Lancaster; Dr. Hamilton, of Bath, and these eminent English publications, the *London Lancet*, the *Medical Journal*, and *Braithwaite

DERBY AND D'ISRAELI.

SPEECHES AT THE LORD MAYOR'S DINNER.

Reference to the United States by the Premier.

The Chancellor and the Ladies.

The London *Times* of May 10, the only later date received by the *Humboldt*, contains a lengthy and interesting report of a banquet scene, by the Mayor of London, complimentary to the Earl of DERBY and his colleagues of the Ministry, given on Saturday, 8th inst., from which we copy, as interesting to many readers on this side the Atlantic, the speeches of the Premier and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Lord Mayor said it was now his duty to offer for the acceptance of the company, the health of the noble Earl on his right, who, with his colleagues in office, had that day honored the City of London with his company. (Hear, hear.) Her Most Gracious Majesty had seen fit to call to her councils the noble Earl and his friends to administer the affairs of this vast empire, and, while he had great pleasure in welcoming the noble Earl and his colleagues in that hall, he trusted the company would exercise towards them that kindness, that sympathy, and that support which they were certain to receive at the hands of a grateful, an intelligent, and a thankful people. It had been their duty and their delight, on all occasions, to welcome in that hall all who came within their hearing, and he was sure they would join him cheerfully in drinking the health of the noble Earl, and his Right Hon. and Hon. colleagues in the high positions to which it had been the pleasure of their Sovereign to call them. He therefore asked them to drink, as he was sure they would do most cordially, "the health of the Earl of DERBY and Her Majesty's Ministers." [The toast was received with general cheering.]

The Earl of DERBY, who was received with loud cheering, said: My Lord Mayor, my lords, ladies, and gentlemen, it is peculiar, not only, indeed, to this country, but to all constitutional governments, that more or less of politics intermingles with our every day concerns, meeting us at every turn of our domestic life, and even necessarily encroaching somewhat upon those hours of social enjoyment and intercourse, during which public men are still subjected to a species of responsibility, and during which and through which companies such as that which I have now the honor of addressing, have the means of exercising an unofficial, but not powerless, influence to control, to encourage, to excite, and to reward those who may be engaged in the honorable and laborious duties of performing the service of their country. [Loud cheers.] And, my Lord, I own that this distinguished company have to-day exercised that influence in the most gratifying manner; first, by permitting us to be partakers of that magnificent hospitality for which this great city has been so long and so eminently distinguished, and next by the flattering manner in which you have received the health of men who are desirous, in the situation in which the favor of their Sovereign has placed them, to discharge faithfully the arduous duties which that favor has imposed upon them. It is not at all necessary, in order to obtain this sympathy and approval, that there should be upon the part of those whom I now address, a uniform concurrence of opinion, or an agreement with regard to the details of every measure, or even the great outlines of our policy, for I have this confidence in the generosity, in the good feeling, and in the love of fair play of my countrymen, ["hear," and cheers,] that, even if they differ from us, they will not withhold the meed of their approval and their support, so long as they believe us to be actuated by honest motives, and acting to the best of our ability. [Hear, hear.] Among the many gratifying circumstances connected with this assembly, not the least is to see so large, and I may add, so fair a representation of those foreign States which are now happily in amity with this country, and to maintain the most cordial relations of amity and friendship with whom is the declared and avowed policy of the present Government, as it ought to be the policy of every Government, of this country. [Cheers.] We accept the presence of these representatives on this occasion, not as a compliment, however gratifying that might be to me or to any of my colleagues in our personal and individual character. We accept it as a mark of adhesion to that policy which professes an absolute and entire non-intervention with the internal affairs of all other countries, and the determination also to leave unexhausted no effort—if the case should arise—by friendly exertion and by friendly interposition, to prevent the possibility of the disturbance, in any quarter of the world, of the general peace which now exists. ["Hear," and cheers.] My Lord, it may be that in various portions of the world there are elements of internal discord, and elements which may threaten the spreading of that discord beyond their own boundaries, which may defeat the best intentions of the most peaceful States. I do not believe—I do not venture to hope—that we have arrived at that Utopian period when any nation can safely or justifiably deprive itself of the means of internal organization for its own national defence, [cheers,] but I do believe, and of this I feel confident—that throughout Europe and throughout the world there is a general desire on the part of all nations to extinguish at once the slightest spark which may appear to threaten external convulsion, or to endanger the general peace. [Loud cheers.] Of this I am sure—that if there be an appearance of hostility or of angry feeling arising in any quarter, the exertions of all countries will be used, not, as in less enlightened times, to fan the flame, in the hope of obtaining some remote and individual advantage, but to put a friendly extinguisher upon the first elements of strife, and to interpose for the prevention of misunderstandings which may at any time arise; and I am quite confident that if, without provocation, any one Power, either through the misconduct of its own Government, or through the pressure of its own people, should be so unwise as to make a hostile or unprovoked aggression, that Power would be met by the unanimous reprobation and remonstrance of the civilized world. [Loud cheers.] I am confident, also, that there is an enlightened feeling arising now among all Governments and among all nations—that there is a growing conviction that their interests, their honor, their welfare, and their real glory are better promoted by developing their internal resources, by fostering the domestic industry of their people, by promoting the enjoyment, the wealth, and the prosperity of their subjects, than by any dream of military glory, however brilliant, or by any prospect of aggressive conquests, however dazzling. ["Hear," and cheers.] At this moment, I may mention as an illustration, that we are engaged with a great and powerful neighbor, whose military prowess all the world acknowledges, and of whose prowess we have ourselves had great experience [hear, hear,] not in those hostile armaments which have formerly deluged the world in blood—but we are engaged in a united effort, by united councils, in endeavoring by peaceful negotiations to extend, not for our own individual benefit, but for the benefit of the world at large, the sphere of peaceful commerce through the interior of the vast continent of America; and in this peaceful labor our councils are undivided. [Hear, hear.] Our plenipotentiaries are, indeed, different in person, but the instructions upon which they proceed, and the spirit by which they are animated, are essentially and unequivocally the same. [Cheers.] I feel, my Lord, that for all the world—for the promotion of peace, and for the general good of the world—the cordial union of all nations in the advancement of commercial intercourse, is a matter of primary importance; but if it be so to other nations, most of all must it be so to this, with whom the great manufacturing and commercial power is so large an element of that greatness which a long series of years has enabled us to attain. Not many days have elapsed since a right hon. friend of mine, (the Chancellor of the Exchequer,) in a speech which fully and amply refuted the unworthy notion that a man of wit and genius cannot grapple with the ordinary details of statistics—that a man possessing high ability, a vivid imagination, and great eloquence, cannot master the driest commercial and financial topics—most ably and most eloquently demonstrated to an admiring House of Commons the great progress which our trade and commerce have made in recent years, and showed how the reduction of duties imposed upon foreign commerce has produced a largely increasing consumption, and consequently greatly increased enjoyment on the part of the consumers, without affecting the revenue. There was one point, however, which my right hon. friend in his able speech did not touch upon, and properly did not touch upon, because it did not belong to the fiscal and financial branch of the subject, to which his attention was then properly and exclusively devoted. But although he did not touch upon that topic, it is one which I conceive no Government ought to lose sight of in estimating the social and political condition of the country—namely, not only the prosperity and the advancement of commerce, but the effect which may be produced on the condition in which we may find those large classes which, unconnected with commerce, are yet an element of our strength as being mainly producers, though they are also consumers. [Cheers.] My Lord, a Government charged with the administration of the affairs of this country would ill deserve the confidence of any portion of the people, if it confined to the interests of a single class the attention which is due to all, or if it deprived a single class of that share of its attention which it is bound impartially to afford to all; and the problem which every Government has to solve is—how to reconcile apparently conflicting interests so that, while giving no undue advantage to one class of our fellow citizens over another, it may promote the interests of all, and by mutual concessions and by mutual compromises may blend the interests of all in one harmonious whole. [Cheers.] In fact, the whole system of Government in every constitutional country is a system of compromises and concessions—not of undue compromises—not of unworthy concessions—not of compromises of principle for the sake of expediency, but of compromises between conflicting expedients, and mutual concessions between apparently conflicting interests. [Hear, hear.] The whole system of our Constitution is one great compromise. The throne itself is based upon a compromise between arbitrary monarchical power and those befitting and dignified restrictions which are imposed by constitutional Governments upon the minds of Monarchs. Our House of Lords is a compromise between an hereditary exclusive aristocracy and a body partaking of the advantages of the institution of nobility at the same time that it is enabled to claim this great advantage—that it is daily, or at least yearly and perpetually, recruited from the ranks of the people, thus blending the aristocracy and the commonalty. [Hear, and cheers.] The House of Commons is a system of compromise between that influence which is exercised by the higher classes of society and the restrictions imposed by partial exclusion, between those elements on the one side and the democratic power of the people on the other, by which ample and full means are given to the expression of every popular sentiment and of every popular wish. The Church of England—long may Providence preserve it to us!—[cheers]—is a compromise, and a most valuable compromise, between the unrestrained mood of spiritual dominion and the absolute dependence of the clergy upon the caprice of the flocks over whom they are called to preside. Our whole system is a system of compromises, and the best administers the arduous post of conducting the vast and complicated affairs of this great empire who knows how fitly to adjust the various portions of the great machine, involving this complicated machinery of mutual checks and balances, by the removal of one of which the action of some other part might, perhaps, be more rapid, but the whole machine would be disordered and disarranged. ["Hear, hear," and cheers.] It would, my Lord, be an easy task for a Minister to avail himself, upon every occasion, of every gust of popular opinion—to scud before the gale, and to congratulate himself upon the rapidity of his progress, reckless and regardless in what direction that gale is blowing, and whether it is bearing him upon a lee-shore, or upon a dangerous rock—with the more certain destruction the more rapid may be his progress. But the aim of the noble science of statesmanship merely must be to use the popular elements as the valuable breeze which fills the sails—not setting your course in the teeth of the wind that blows, nor scudding blindly before it, but availing yourself of that breeze to speed you on your destined course, and with a steady hand upon the wheel, and with mind and eye fixed upon one single object—the safety of the good ship, the crew, and the priceless cargo—to consider, not the rapidity of your progress, but the certainty of the course you are pursuing. Then, by the application of the doctrine of opposing forces, let the wind blow from the north or from the south, the steady hand at the helm may speed the vessel on her destined course, whether that course be East or West. (Loud cheers.) My Lord, I well know that such a course is not that which at all times will secure to the Minister who pursues it the greatest amount of momentary or of popular applause; but I have that opinion of my countrymen that I am certain they will more consider the steadiness of the course than the rapidity of the progress. They will look to the object which the Government have in hand, and if they see them proceeding in their own course steadily and determinedly, availing themselves no doubt of popular favor, but neither courting nor blindly following the passions of the moment, I am convinced that in the long run a Minister pursuing such a course, even if he should at times partially fail, will obtain the approval, and ultimately the confidence, of his countrymen. [Hear, hear.] I may, my Lord, have chalked out for myself and for my colleagues a bold and arduous undertaking. I know the difficulties which in this and in any country attend the faithful discharge of public duties, but I am convinced that no Ministry is worthy of the confidence of this country which does not act for itself and upon its own convictions, and trust that the sincerity of those convictions will in the long run force themselves upon the sympathy and support of the people. We may feel that we have an arduous task before us, but we shall not fail from the want of a clear perception of the course which we ought to take, or a clear appreciation of the difficulties we have to encounter. We may fail from causes not within our own control; but, my Lord, if we should not fail, and if in any degree we can deserve the confidence and support of this country, it will be our proudest hope, it is our boldest and highest ambition, that when we cease to hold that office with which the favor of the Sovereign and the confidence of the people have intrusted us, we may transmit unimpaired to those who succeed us that glorious inheritance which we have received of the freedom of the British Constitution, of the "safety, honor, and welfare of the Sovereign and her dominions," and that we shall leave England as, I trust we found her—an object of attachment and love to her own citizens, and an object of admiration and friendly respect to those nations of the civilized world with whom we desire upon all occasions to maintain the most cordial and amicable relations. ("Hear, hear," and loud cheers.) Permit me, then, in my own name, and on behalf of my colleagues, most gratefully to thank you for the honor you have done us, and to ask your pardon for having been led to encroach for a much longer time than I had intended upon the favor and patience of this great assembly. (The noble Earl resumed his seat amid loud and prolonged applause.)

The Lord Mayor then gave "The House of Commons," coupling with the toast the "Health of the Chancellor of the Exchequer." (The toast was drunk with much applause.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said: My Lord Mayor, ladies and gentlemen, I have the honor to thank you, on behalf of the members of the House of Commons, for the distinction you have conferred upon them by drinking their healths on this occasion. I hardly think I have any right to do so, for I have no claim to any pre-eminence in that House; but I may say of that House—and I see many of my brethren present of contrary political opinions to those which I hold—that it is a true republic. (laughter.) I believe, indeed, it is the only republic that exists founded upon the principles of liberty, equality, and fraternity (renewed laughter); but liberty is there maintained by order, equality is mitigated by good taste, and fraternity take the shape of cordial brotherhood. (hear) and cheers.] I am sure, therefore, I may say for the members of the House of Commons, whether present or absent, whatever may be their political opinions or their party feelings, that they would agree upon this occasion in expressing the gratification which they all feel when they are remembered by their ancient friend and ally, the City of London. [Cheers.] In the City of London, in troublous times, they have sought and found refuge. The City of London has assisted them in vindicating their privileges; and I believe I may say for them that they are prepared at all times to uphold the privileges of the City of London. [Hear and cheers.] But, my Lord Mayor, on this occasion, when you have been pleased to collect a representative assembly, I may, perhaps, be allowed to remember a representative government more entitled, I think, at this moment, to our gratitude than even the knights and burgesses who meet at Westminster. I regret, as we all must regret—that we are to-day deprived of the presence of the Lady Mayoress [hear, hear,] but the Lady Mayoress is represented in this assembly; and, allow me to say, that is a representative government which, on the present occasion, is, I think, more entitled to our recollection than even that branch of our Legislature which you have so recently honored. [Laughter and cheers.] I hope, under these circumstances, I may be permitted to propose "the health of the Lady Mayoress, and of her who on this occasion so gracefully fulfils her duty and occupies her chair." [Loud cheers.]

The Lord Mayor acknowledged the toast, and gave "the City Members," which was responded to by Mr. MASTERMAN, M. P.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WATCHES, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY.—The Subscriber is now selling Watches at retail at the following remarkably low prices, being much less than any other house.—

Fine Gold Lepine Watches, 4 holes jewelled	$25 00
Fine Gold Detached Levers, full jewelled	30 00
Gold Enameled Watches, for Ladies	35 00
Gold Hunting Watches, for Ladies	35 00
Gold Hunting Patent Levers for Gentlemen	58 00
Silver Patent Levers	16 to 20 00
Silver Detached Levers	13 to 20 00

Gold Hunting Watches which run eight days. Gold Hunting Watches which run fifteen days; Gold Watches in magic cases, which change into three different Watches; Gold Watches which wind up and set without any key. Also Cooper's Duplex Watches, in Hunting cases, splendid pocket Chronometers, and all other styles of Watches, at equally low prices. Also all kinds of Jewelry and Silver Ware at much less than the usual prices.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall st. (up stairs,) near Broadway, formerly at 51 Wall st.

ADVERTISING OFFICE.—W. H. McDONALD'S old established Advertising Office offers the best mediums and the most moderate terms for advertising in any and every part of the Union and the Canadas. The office is at No. 109 Nassau-st.

From the New-Yorker Democrat.

His transactions with this office have always been of the right stamp, and we take pleasure in recommending him to others.

Having no partner, and no connection with any other person in my business, all orders for advertising, letters, &c., should be directed to W. H McDONALD,
No. 109 Nassau-st.

CUTLERY.—Fine ivory balanced-handle Table Knives, with or without Forks, Desert do do; best quality Carving Knives; Steels, Table Cutlery of all kinds; silver plated Forks and Spoons, Cake Baskets; Castors; Tea and Coffee Sets; fine Gothic Tea Trays, all sizes; warranted Steel Scissors, Razors, Pen and Pocket Knives; blue Steel Spectacles and Preserves; White's Commercial Steel Pens, at the lowest rates, and best quality, at JOHN WHYTE'S, 353 Bowery, opposite Great Jones-street.

STOP THIEVES—$5 REWARD.—The persons that took the 32-foot PAINTERS' LADDER from No. 55 Gold-st., corner Fulton, on Saturday of last week, are notified to return the same immediately, as they were recognized and known to me. They will avoid a prosecution for theft, by returning the same to the lawful owner immediately, and paying charges for this advertisement.
J. M. GORDON, Painter, No 55 Gold-st., N. Y.

BEAUMONT'S PATENT STARCH POLISH.—JOHN N. STOW'S CHEMICAL ERASIVE SOAP,—JOHNSON'S ORRIS TOOTH SOAP,—BEAUMONT'S FRENCH LIQUID BLUEING.—All of which, are warranted to give entire satisfaction, and constantly used by those who have given them a trial. Wholesale and Retail. Depôt, No. 117 Bowery.

Agents wanted to sell the above, who will find it a profitable business.

CHELSEA MILLS.—No. 254 West 27th-st. Depôt No. 10 Beekman-st. The subscribers are now prepared to furnish Family Flour, Graham Flour, White and Yellow Corn Meal, Hominy, Wheaten Grits, Farina, Grain and Feed of all kinds ground to order. Orders served in any part of the city, free of charge. For sale cheap, a ten horse Steam-engine and Boiler, in complete running order.
MUNSON & WILLIS.

H. B. RICHARDS, No. 37 John-st., 3d door below Nassau-st., (recently of No. 93 Maiden-lane,) keeps on hand a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery of almost every description, Mechanics' Tools, Builders' Goods, Housekeeping articles, &c. Persons wishing to purchase goods in this line at the lowest prices, are desired to call on him, at No. 37 John-st., where they will find all articles, on the most reasonable terms, either by the quantity or by retail. H. B RICHARDS, No. 37 John-st., N. Y.

AMERICAN HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE, PROSPECT HILL, Port Chester, N. Y., on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Dr. T. L. NICHOLS and Mrs. GOVE NICHOLS, will be at their City Office, No. 45 White-st., for consultation, every WEDNESDAY, from 2 to 3 P. M. Dr. WILLIAM F. REH will attend to City practice and consultations daily.

SHOW CASES—SHOW CASES—A large assortment constantly on hand; also Cases of every description made to order in the neatest style and at the shortest notice by B. K. PEEBLES, No. 124 Grand-st., N. Y., three doors east of Broadway. Also, Cases made of Silver, Brass, Rosewood, Black Walnut, Mahogany, &c., at short notice.

THE MISSES DUNHAMS would respectfully beg to call the attention of the public to their millinery and dress making establishment, No 160 Spring-st., where all orders are executed with taste, accuracy and dispatch. Call and see.

NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN, AND WILLIAMSBURG PEOPLE should call and examine the immense stock of BOOTS, SHOES, and GAITERS, at H. MANN & SON'S. They will more than save stage fare and time, by purchasing of them. No. 360 Grand-st., New-York.

SPRING STYLE HATS, of the French Elastic Stiff, manufactured from the finest imported plushes, which, for brilliancy of finish and durability will bear the test with any offered with our beautiful patterns of Spring Caps. At MONARQUE'S, No. 222 Bowery.

NOTICE TO COOPERS.—For sale cheap, the work and the stock of the shop, with moderate rent, doing a good business. The cause of selling out is, the proprietor is going into other business. Apply at No. 16 Dey-street.

COR. R. DISOSWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW and COMMISSIONER of DEEDS, for New-York and Illinois, No. 76 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts., N. Y.

COURT-STREET CROCKERY STORE—One door from Union-st., SOUTH BROOKLYN. A good assortment of China, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Ware cheap.

LOOKING GLASSES, PORTRAIT and PICTURE FRAMES, of every description on hand, and made to order, at low price. W. N. JOHNSON,
No. 534 Broadway, (Collamore House,) and No. 204 Bowery.

FIREWORKS—Of every description—the best quality at the lowest price. For sale by
J. B. PURDY,
No. 34 Maiden-lane, up-stairs.

OLD EXCHANGE PAPERS FOR SALE—At the office of the *New-York Daily Times*, No. 113 Nassau-st., at 25 cents a hundred.

WRITING PAPER.—A large and very desirable assortment, for sale by
BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, No. 115 Fulton-st.

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER, constantly on hand, and made to order, by
BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, No. 115 Fulton-st.

CANADA PEAS—In lots to suit purchasers, by J. W. VAIL & CO., No. 23 Pearl-st.

WANTED.

CANAL BOATMEN WANTED—Coal Boatmen wanted to freight coal in boats of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, upon the Delaware and Hudson Canal. The boats will average 110 tons during the season. They will be required to be towed with two horses, and be manned by two persons besides the Captain. For particulars apply at the office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, corner Broadway and Wall-st., or to WM. HATHAWAY, Agent, Port Ewen, near Rondout.

TWENTY MEN WANTED—Of good address, to sell several articles wanted in every family. Agents are making $10 to $20 per day. Agents for Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New-York and Ohio, with $30, can make $2,000 per annum. A man wanted to go with the proprietor to Ohio, to establish a dépôt. Call or address No. 317 Bowery, post-paid.

TO MERCHANTS WHO DO NOT REQUIRE a Bookkeeper the whole time—An experienced and competent Accountant would accept an engagement for a moderate compensation from 6 until 11 o'clock P. M., at opening, writing up, posting or balancing a Set of Books, or adjusting complicate accounts. Most respectable city reference. Address ACCOUNTANT, office of this paper.

SERVANTS.—A great variety of carefully selected Servants are now wanting employment at C. Mason's office, Nos. 550 Broadway and 142 Bowery. Terms—Yearly subscription 50 cents; otherwise, 25 cents. N. B.—Plenty of men and boys on hand.

SITUATION WANTED—as Chambermaid or to take care of children, by a respectable and pious girl, with good references, and at moderate wages. Apply at No. 518 12th-st.

LAD WANTED—From 14 to 16 years of age, in a lawyer's office; one who writes a good hand and resides with his parents preferred. Apply at No. 170 Broadway, office No. 24, 3d story.

BUTLER WANTED—A first-class Butler, several $10 Cooks, three men Waiters, a Footman, and other really experienced Servants. Apply at No. 148 Grand-st. Excellent situations are now ready.

FIVE HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED—Tosell a new work. High wages made. Call or address (post-paid) "American Family Publication Establishment," No. 128 Nassau-st., New-York, Room No. 8.

RARE CHANCE—A young man with $45 can hear of a business to engage in, and receive all the apparatus and instructions to make from $20 to $45 per week. Respectable and profitable. Call at No. 77 Bowery. JENKINS.

BOARDING.

BOARDING AT UNION HOUSE—No. 279 Hudson-st., between Canal and Spring-sts. One or two gentlemen and their wives, and two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with permanent board at this new and spacious House, by making immediate application. Transient and day boarders accommodated.

RICHMOND HILL HOTEL, STATEN ISLAND—Late the Richmond Seminary.—J. F. KELLETT begs to inform the public that the Seminary will be entirely remodeled for a select family Hotel, to open for the season on the 7th of June next. Particulars can be obtained at S. W. BENEDICT'S Store, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Three gentlemen can be accommodated with full or partial board in a healthy and highly respectable location, within 10 minutes' walk of the Fulton and South Ferries. No other boarders will be taken, and the comforts of a home will be insured. Apply, for particulars, at No. 86 Willoughby-st. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Two pleasant rooms suitable for a gentleman and lady, or single gentlemen, with board in a private family, can be had by applying at No. 2 Clark, corner Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—Two or three respectable men, or a man and his wife, can obtain full or partial board at No. 11 Sheriff-st. No other boarders.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—Within five minutes' walk of South Ferry, in a private family, is wanted for a middle-aged lady. Price not over $4 per week. Reference given and required. Apply at No. 9 Broadway.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives, and single gentlemen, can be accommodated with neat and commodious rooms, with use of bath-room, by applying at No. 86 Warren-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—For adults only, may be had at S. H. BEARLE'S, No. 49 Greenwich-av. Modern built house, bath, &c. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Three or four single gentlemen can get good Board, on reasonable terms, at No. 1, 30th-st., corner of 4th-av. References required.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms, in a private family, with use of bath. Apply at No. 547 Hudson-st.

A FURNISHED PARLOR and Bedroom to let in a private family to one or two single gentlemen. Also, a furnished bedroom; bath and water-closet for the use of occupants. Terms moderate; location unsurpassed. References exchanged. Inquire at No. 366 Broadway, one door above Franklin-st.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Three parlors, with bedrooms attached, with breakfast, at No. 338 Broadway, two doors above the Collamore House. Inquire on the premises, up stairs.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BY THE AUTHOR OF STUART OF DUNLEATH.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED, ALTAMONT; or the Charity Sister. By Hon. Mrs. Norton, author of "Stuart of Dunleath," "Woman's Reward," &c. &c. Mrs. Norton's reputation as a novelist is of the highest order. No work of modern times has been more popular or more generally admired than Stuart of Dunleath; and Altamont, for brilliancy, power and interest, is in every way its equal. It is remarkable for the great power and beauty with which the characters are drawn, and for the harrowing intensity of its plot and incidents. Price 25 cents.

BUNCE & BROTHER, Publishers, No. 134 Nassau-st.

WILL BE READY IN A FEW DAYS.

THE CORSICAN BROTHERS. A Legendary Romance, By Alexandre Dumas.

A WORK ON PLANK ROADS AND RAILROADS.

"A MANUAL OF RAILROAD MAKING, comprising the principles and practice of the location, construction and improvement of Roads and Railroads, by W. M GILLESPIE, A. M., Professor of Civil Engineering. Price $1 50.

"The views of the author are sound and practical, and should be read by the people throughout the entire length and breadth of the land. * * * We recommend this Manual to the perusal of every tax-payer for road-making and to the young men of the country, as they will find useful information on relation to each department of road-making, which will surely be useful to them in after-life."—*American Railroad Journal.*

"If the well-established principles of Road-making, which are so plainly set forth in Prof Gillespie's valuable work, and so well illustrated, could once be put into general use in this country, every traveler would bear testimony to the fact that the author is a great public benefactor."—*Silliman's American Journal of Science.*

"This small volume contains much valuable matter, derived from the best authorities, and set forth in a clear and simple style. For the want of information which is contained in it, serious mistakes are frequently made, and roads badly located and badly constructed by persons ignorant of the true principles which ought to govern in such cases."—*Journal of the Franklin Institute.*

Published by A. S. BARNES & CO., Publishers of new edition of Davie's Elements of Surveying.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON

SEXUAL DISEASES 275 pages; eighth edition; price $1. By Edward H. Dixon, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, a quarterly journal of Medicine and Surgery. The London *Lancet* and Boston and New-York *Medical Journals* remark:

"Dr. Dixon has placed the profession under great obligations by publishing this excellent work.

"His practical tact and well-known devotion to the rational principles of surgery, and by remarkable clearness of style are apparent on every page, and lend this book uncommon interest to the general as well as the professional reader.

"The chapters on the treatment of stricture show great practical acquaintance with an intricate class of surgical affections. The work has been published in London."
ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., No. 2 Astor House.

NOW READY—PRICE $1.

THE GREAT HARMONIA, Vol. 3. THE SEER concerning the Seven Mental States, by A. J. Davis, is now ready, and for sale by FOWLERS & WELLS, No. 131 Nassau-st., N. Y.

"Spontaneous and profound questions are living representatives of internal desires; but, to obtain and enjoy those pure and beautiful responses, which are intrinsically elevating and eternal, the inquirer should consult, not superficial and popular authorities, but the everlasting and unchangable teachings of Nature, Reason and Intuition."—*(Author.*

F. & W. have all works on Magnetism, Psycology, and the Natural Sciences generally.

ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF FIELDING'S WORKS.—PUBLISHED THIS MORNING—THE ADVENTURES OF JOSEPH ANDREWS. By Henry Fielding; illustrated by Cruikshank. Uniform with "Tom Jones." Price 37½ cents.

"Of all the works of imagination to which English genius has given origin, the writings of Henry Fielding are perhaps most decidedly and exclusively her own."—*Sir Walter Scott.*
STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—The office of JOHN A. FLAMMER, late situated at the corner of Broadway and Amity-st., is removed to his residence, No. 157 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., where business will be transacted as usual. All payments for Strattonport and Flammersburg lots, must be made personally to JOHN A. FLAMMER. Office hours from 4 to 8 P. M.

THE EYE.—WALDSTEIN & BECKEL, the eminent Opticians, from Germany, have removed from No. 418 to No. 451 Broadway. Having tested their skill in assisting imperfect or impaired vision, we are able to speak warmly in its favor. Their telescopes, microscopes, opera glasses, spectacles, &c., are unsurpassed.—*Tribune.*

REMOVAL.—JOHN PHYFE, Dealer in Ivory and Hardwood, and Manufacturer of Ivory Goods, has removed from No. 19 to No. 4 Murray-st., on the opposite side, near Broadway, where he will be happy to see his friends and former customers.

MRS. L. GIPSEY—Has removed from No. 55 East Broadway, to No. 243 Grand-st., near the Bowery, where she can be consulted on all the events of life, from 9 A. M to 10 P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of N. R. COBB & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
NATHANIEL R. COBB,
WM. S. WOODWARD,
JAS. H. STEBBINS.
May, 18, 1852.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of N. R. COBB & CO., and will continue the Stock Commission and Collecting business.
NATHANIEL R. COBB,
JAS. H. STEBBINS.

WM. S. WOODWARD will continue the Stock Commission business in his own name and on his own account.

PRINTING.
To Merchants, Publishers, and Business Men generally.
WM. L. S. HARRISON,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTER,
No. 12 Ann-street, 3d door from Broadway,
WOULD INFORM THE BUSINESS PUBLIC, that he is now prepared to execute orders for every description of PRINTING, in superior style, and at the shortest notice. Having refitted his establishment, and supplied it with new Type and Material, Hoe's improved fast STEAM PRESSES, and every other requisite facility for handsome and expeditious Printing, he feels confident of being able to suit all who may favor him with their patronage.
☞ Parties requiring Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Show Bills, Cards, Labels, or any other description of Printing done with speed and accuracy, at the LOWEST CASH RATES, would do well to call at this Office, examine specimens and ascertain prices.
WOOD-CUT PRINTING, for Publishers, and for the Trade, in a style that has never been excelled in New-York. Estimates of work at all times cheerfully given.
WM. L. S. HARRISON, Printer,
No. 12 Ann-st., 3d door from Broadway.

TO LET.

STORES AND DWELLINGS AND APARTMENTS TO LET, corner of 9th-av. and 30th-st., corner of Broadway and 46th-st. Two three-story brick buildings in 53d-st., near 8th-av., suitable for one or more families. TO LET—Five three-story brick buildings, 20x48 each, Croton water, &c., in 50th-st., near Broadway; will be finished early in the season. Inquire on the premises, and of A. C. DAYTON, Bonded Warehouse, corner of Exchange-place and Broadway.

FACTORY TO LET.—Wanted to let, a nice factory with water power half of the year, and twenty horse power steam engine, all complete, in a fine growing village of Stapleton, Staten Island, a ferry running every hour, time, thirty minutes, for six cents. Also two planos in house No. 47 Dey-st. Inquire of D. GRIFFIN & CO., No. 47 Dey-st. New-York.

COTTAGE TO LET.—A new two-story Cottage, with basement, containing 8 rooms, pleasantly situated, shade trees, &c. It is a very desirable residence for a private family. Rent $250, convenient to stages and railroads; fare 6 cents. Apply to H. McCOTTER, 91st-st. 2nd-av.; or A. McCOTTER, No. 128 Fulton-st., Sun Building.

BUILDING TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER.—A building on 1st-av., between 23d and 24th-sts., 18 by 45 feet, containing five rooms. Will be let together, or in rooms to suit applicants. Apply on the premises, or to
MORTON & BREMNER,
No. 212 Pearl-st., cor. Fletcher.

CHEAP RENT.—Apartments, with Croton water in, at $3 and $4 per month. Also, a store, with large show window, and dwelling apartment, Croton water in, at $10 per month. Apply to R. SMITH, 11th-av., between 43d and 44th-sts.

OFFICE TO RENT—Part of the Office No. 61 Chambers-st., under the Lorillard Insurance Company, as desk room in the same for any good quiet business. Inquire as above.

OFFICE TO LET.—The choice of two handsome suites of rooms in Chamber's Hall, No. 65 Chatham-st. Rent $400 and $300. Apply on the premises.

PART OF A FRONT OFFICE TO LET—Suitable for a lawyer, agent, real estate broker, or any similar business. Apply at No. 15 Spruce-st., front office, second floor.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—Three rooms on the third floor of the dwelling No. 157 West 22d-st., will be rented to an approved applicant. Inquire on the premises.

BUILDING TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER.—The 2d and 3d stories of the large brick building on 27th-st., near 11th-av. Room, 75 by 45 feet, suitable for any kind of iron work.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—In Williamsburg, the second floor of house No. 118 South 8th-st., consisting of two rooms and two bed-rooms, will be let low to a small respectable family. Apply on the premises.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—In *Times* Building, No. 113 Nassau-st., 75 by 45 feet deep, entrance on two streets. Inquire of JOHN GILHOOLY, No. 113 Nassau-st., in basement.

STORE AND LOFT TO LET.—The first and second floors of No. 117 Liberty-st., at very low prices. They are very commodious, and very eligible for business. Apply to F. HART, on the premises.

MEDICAL.

WHO WILL SUFFER
WHEN DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT will cure TOOTHACHE in 3 minutes;
HEADACHE in 15 minutes;
DYSENTERY and COLIC in half an hour;
CHRONIC RHEUMATISM in half the time of any other remedy;
QUINSY SORE THROAT in twenty-four hours;
SEA SICKNESS in an hour;
The MOST SEVERE COUGH in three days,
and it cannot be beat for the cure of PAINS in the LIMBS, BACK and CHEST, CUTS, BURNS, SWELLINGS and BRUISES. Depôt No. 240 Greenwich-st. Price 25 and 50 cents. For sale by the Druggists and Store-keepers throughout the United States.

Dr. TOBIAS has just put up a HORSE LINIMENT, in nearly pint bottles, which is warranted superior to any other, for Swellings, Galls, Cuts, Scratches, Bruises, &c. Price 50 cents.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.—FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, and CONSUMPTION. Many years of trial, instead of impairing the public confidence in this medicine, has won for it an appreciation and notoriety by far exceeding the most sanguine expectations of its friends. Nothing but its intrinsic virtues, and the unmistakable benefit conferred on thousands of sufferers, could originate and maintain the reputation it enjoys. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community, have failed, and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten. While it is a fraud on the public to pretend that any one medicine will infallibly cure—still there is abundant proof that the CHERRY PECTORAL does, not only as a general thing, but almost invariably, cure the maladies for which it is employed. As time makes these facts wider and better known, this medicine has gradually become the best reliance of the afflicted, from the log-cabin of the American peasant to the palaces of European Kings. Throughout this entire country, in every State, city, and indeed almost every hamlet it contains, CHERRY PECTORAL is known as the best remedy extant for diseases of the Throat and Lungs, and in many Foreign countries, it is coming to be extensively used by their most intelligent Physicians. In Great Britain, France and Germany, where the medical sciences have reached their highest perfection, CHERRY PECTORAL is introduced and in constant use in the Armies, Hospitals, Alms Houses, Public Institutions, and in domestic practice, as the surest remedy their attending physicians can employ for the more dangerous affections of the lungs. Also, in milder cases, and for children it is safe, pleasant and effectual to cure. In fact, some of the most flattering testimonials we receive, have been from parents who have found it efficacious in cases particularly incidental to childhood. The CHERRY PECTORAL is manufactured by a practical Chemist, and every ounce of it under his own eye, with invariable accuracy and care. It is sealed and protected by law from counterfeits, consequently can be relied on as genuine without adulteration. We have endeavored here to furnish the community with a medicine of such intrinsic superiority and worth

New-York Daily Times.

TRADE OF THE AMAZON.

AN INTERESTING DOCUMENT.

The Memorial of M. F. Maury,

A LIEUTENANT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, respectfully showeth:**

That he has for a number of years been engaged with investigations concerning the winds and currents of the sea, particularly as it regards their bearings upon commerce and navigation.

In the course of these investigations, many facts and considerations have been suggested which have a practical bearing upon some of the great interests of State, and your memorialist hopes, therefore, that he may be pardoned for spreading before your honorable body some of the results and conclusions to which he has been led.

On account of the currents which flow through, and the winds which blow over, the Gulf of Mexico, the Gulf of Mexico is, for many of the practical purposes of commerce and navigation, a closed sea. Hence commercial Men and navigators have maintained that the real outlet of the Mississippi river to the ocean is not at the Belize, but in the straits of Florida.

Similar agents have placed the commercial mouth of the Amazon, not where that river empties into the ocean, which is under the equator, but they have removed it far up into the northern hemisphere, and placed it near the commercial gateway of our own Mississippi.

If drift-wood from the Andes, in the interior of South America, be set afloat upon the head waters of the Amazon, and if another log be felled from the Rocky mountains, in the interior of North America, and cast upon the head waters of the Missouri, these two pieces of drift, taken to represent the currents of their rivers and of the seas into which they empty, will each, obeying the force of the winds and set of the currents, be drifted out upon the broad ocean through the Florida pass.

The prevailing winds at the mouth of the Amazon are the S. E. trade winds, and no vessel coming out of the mouth of that river can stand to the southward, on account of the land, nor to the eastward on account of the winds and currents, both of which are directly in the teeth of all sailing vessels that attempt to steer such courses.

Passing a few leagues to the north, the outward-bound Amazonian then enters the region of the N. E. trade winds, which compel her, unless she be bound into the Caribbean Sea, to stretch off to the northward and westward until she has passed through the region of the N. E. trades, and gained the parallel of 25 deg. or 30 deg. north, by which time she finds herself off our own coast.

Now, this is the course of all vessels under canvas from the Amazon, whether they be bound to Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil, to India, or to Africa, or any of the markets of the Pacific around Cape Horn, or to the commercial marts of Europe. Be their destination what it may, unless it be along the Spanish main, or through the Caribbean Sea, they must first steer north to cross the belt of N. E. trades, and in doing so they must pass by our doors.

Therefore, for the peaceful and practical purposes of commerce and navigation there is but one highway from the mouth of the Amazon. On that highway the southern Atlantic ports of the United States occupy the position of half-way houses on the great market-way that is some day to lead from the valley of the Amazon to the rest of the world. That market-way we overlook. The winds and the waves have placed the keys of it in our hands. Let us not, by non-use, suffer it to fall into the hands of others.

If we regard the whole continent of America at one view, we observe that in the equatorial regions it is nearly cut in twain to receive an arm of the sea, skirted on the east by the chain of islands, the Great and Little Antilles, which extend from the peninsula of Florida on the north, to the mouth of the Orinoco on the south, that this land-locked arm of the sea is separated from the Pacific on the west by a narrow neck of continent called "the Isthmus." On the north this same arm of the sea receives the drainage from the valley of the Rio Grande, the Mississippi, and the Alabama rivers: on the south, the surplus waters of the Amazon, the Orinoco, the Magdalena, and Atrato, are emptied into it also. This sheet of salt water may, therefore, be treated of as an expansion of the Mississippi on the north, and of the Amazon on the south.

Regarding this magnificent marine basin as a commercial receptacle, we may search the world in vain for another such feature in physical geography wherewith to compare it. It is unique. And for its commercial capabilities, it must forever remain unsurpassed and unequalled.

It has a semi-continent on the North, and another on the South. When it is seed time on one side of this continental receptacle of agricultural and commercial wealth, it is harvest time on the other. Being between the two hemispheres, with their opposite seasons, it will have a round of crops always in market. Six months after the first delivery of the new crop takes place from the North, a fresh crop from the South will be in the act of coming forward. The Mississippi River gives drainage and a commercial outlet to the largest and the most fertile valley in the northern hemisphere. The river-basin of the Amazon (for the Orinoco is connected with it by a natural canal, and therefore belongs to the system,) is the largest and most fertile in the world.

The Mississippi, taking its rise near the parallel of 50 deg. north latitude, runs South. At every step it changes its latitude: with its latitude its climates are changed; with its climates the productions on its banks are also changed. Consequently the trader, as he descends the Mississippi, beholds, at every turn, some new article of produce—some fresh variety of merchandise offering for commerce. And by the time he crosses the tropic of Cancer, and bounds out through the commercial mouth of this River upon the blue waters of the Atlantic ocean, he will have crossed the climate and the zone for every agricultural staple, and ranged through all the capacities of field and forest in the northern hemisphere, from barley, furs, and peltries, down to the list of tropical productions.

The Amazon, on the other hand, runs East, and its navigable tributaries, flowing both from the North and the South, push the intertropical varities from field and forest far down towards the circle of Capricorn, in the other hemisphere.

The Mississippi has but reached the sugar-producing latitude, where it expands out upon the Gulf of Mexico. The Amazon takes up the list where the Mississippi leaves it, and commencing with sugar, it yields in great profusion, and of fine quality, coffee, cochineal, cocoa, and cotton, tobacco, hemp, and indigo, India-rubber, wax, gums, drugs, and resins. With cabinet woods and dye-stuffs, of great beauty, and of infinite variety, this splendid river-basin completes the commercial round by the addition to the above list of many other articles from the field, the forest, and the mine, of rare value or great worth. In the commercial circle, these two river-basins are the supplements of each other—what one lacks, that the other has to spare.

The foundations of commerce rest upon diversity of climate; for without diversity of climate, there can be no diversity of productions, and consequently no variety of produce, which begets barter, and thus gives rise to commerce.

The continent of Europe, extending from the Polar Basin, reaches no further to the South than the parallel of 36 deg. North; consequently none of the climates due any of the parallels between 36 deg. north and the equator are to be found in Europe; and if not the climates, certainly not the productions.

Now, it is a fact in physical geography that is worthy of remark in this connexion, where the continent of Europe ends, at that degree of latitude begin the river basins of India, which, extending from the parallel of 36 deg. not far down into the intertropical regions of this hemisphere, have enriched with their produce and their commerce, every nation of Europe that has ever ventured abroad with her merchantmen in search of it. And why? Simply because the latitudes and the climates, and consequently the productions of India, were not to be found in Europe, and the Europeans wanting them, sent to India for them. In like manner the people of India wanted the productions of Europe. Hence barter and the foundation of all commerce may be referred to difference of latitude and climate.

But to exchange the produce and the merchandise of the north frigid and north temperate for the north torrid zone, the European had to encounter a tedious and dangerous navigation, and he had withal to compass such a distance that the time taken for his vessel to go and to come once occupied the full year.

On the other hand, we have at our very doors this great valley of the Amazon, with all, and more than all, the climates and soils and agricultural capabilities of India twice told.

The distance, under modern improvements of navigation, from our southern ports to the mouth of the Amazon, is not as many days as India used to be in months from Europe.

The valley of the Mississippi extends, according to the computation of physical geographers, over an area of 983,000 square miles; that of the Amazon and its confluents, with the Orinoco as one of them, embraces that vast area more than twice over. The great Amazonian valley is said by the same authority to cover an area of upwards of two millions of square miles in extent.

The Mississippi River is computed to afford a littoral navigation of 15,000 miles in length; some put it down as high as 20,000. But the Amazon and its majestic tributaries wind through an inland navigation of such an extent, that if stretched out in one line, its length would be enough to encircle the earth three times. It is set down as high as 80,000 miles. The Amazon is said to be navigable for vessels of the largest class up to the foot of the Andes. The Pennsylvanian 74 may ascend that high.

And so traversed with navigable streams and watercourses is the great Atlantic slope of South America, that there are in it no less than 1,500 miles of "furos," or natural canals, through which it is practicable for vessels to cross from one river over into another.

Were this valley settled upon and subdued to cultivation, "the Indies," in a commercial sense would thereby be lifted up and placed at our doors, for all the productions of the East flourish there; and so jealous and afraid of such a result was Portugal, in her day, of East India possessions and commerce, that by a royal ordinance it became unlawful to cultivate in the great Amazon basin a single drug, spice, or plant of East India growth or production.

The republics of Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia have large and rich provinces upon the head navigable waters of the Amazon, so that the free navigation of that river, or an exchange with Brazil, and the other powers concerned, of the free navigation of the Mississippi for that of the Amazon and its tributaries, would at once, and without more ado, give rise to a considerable commerce. As to its prospective value and importance it is useless to speculate.

The navigation of the Amazon would divert from the Pacific coasts of those Republics a valuable portion of that trade which now goes around Cape Horn, and the backs of sheep and asses across the summits of the Andes.

A remarkable feature in the profile of the South American coast-line is its want of articulation.

The shore-line of that part of the world is almost as stiff and rigid as the three sides of a right-angled triangle, which it resembles. It is without any considerable indentations; and nowhere among the Southern Continents do we find those jutting promontories and peninsulas, or those encircling arms and gulfs of the sea, which in the northern hemisphere so increase the length of shore-line, and give that articulation to the continental profiles which enables ships as in the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, the Gulf of Mexico, about the peninsulas of India, and the northern seas of Europe, to sail up into the interior, and penetrate with commerce the very heart of countries that, but for such indentation of shore-line, would be thousands of miles from the sea and its commerce.

At best, trading vessels by sea can but fringe with commerce the outskirts of South America; for its shore-line, as already mentioned, is without indentation. As yet the heart of that country has never been touched; and unless its magnificent rivers and majestic sheets of fresh water be opened to navigation, the commercial enterprise of the world never can reach the great interior of South America. Naturally the whole of that continent, except the narrow strip between the summit of the Andes and the Pacific ocean, slopes down to the Atlantic. It is tributary to the Atlantic, and into the Atlantic it is destined to pour its commerce. The country drained by the Amazon and the La Plata embraces an area larger than the continent of Europe. The navigation of those streams would divert a great portion of the Cape Horn trade, and throw it at our feet; for we perceive, from the statements already made, that, on account of the winds and currents of the sea, the mouth of the Amazon is in close physical connection with our southern ports—and to make that connection one of business, profit, and friendship, we have but to devise a plan which, by encouraging commerce and navigation there, shall, with the concurrence of the other powers concerned, give an impulse also to the settlement of that valley, and secure to our merchants the right of trade up and down that river on fair and liberal terms.

Bearing in mind, therefore, all these things, and taking into consideration the geographical position of that river basin, and our climates with regard to its outlet—considering its climates, its soils, its resources, and its capabilities; that the foundations of its prosperity are to rest on a liberal commercial policy, and that its industrial pursuits must receive a tone, character, and direction from those who conduct that commerce—considering that it is the policy of the United States to cultivate the relation of peace with all nations through the bonds of mutual interests and good will—considering, also, that this river-basin is for the most part a wilderness, and that it is therefore, like wax, to receive impression from commerce—considering, too, that the laws of Brazil touching immigration into that valley are said to be of the most liberal character—considering, moreover, the toleration of those laws, and the classes of people who are already there;—considering all these things, let it be repeated, your memorialist is deeply impressed with the importance of the subject. He beholds in it a question of immense magnitude. The question of navigation and commerce with the Amazon, and up the Amazon—the greatest river and the most fertile river-basin in the world—is the greatest commercial question of the day.

The bearing and influences of such a question upon the future well-being and prosperity of this country cannot, for their scope and extent, be taken in, unless by the most expanded view of the most far-sighted statesmanship.

Your memorialist, therefore, prays for such constitutional and rightful legislation on the part of your honorable bodies, as shall tend to encourage commerce and navigation with that magnificent water-shed. Among the collateral results incident to a judicious course of legislation now upon such a subject, may be counted, sooner or later, a tide of immigration there, followed by settlement and tillage, which in turn will lead to the development of the boundless commercial resources of that unparalleled region, and to the establishment of those business ties, social relations, and happy connections, which active commerce and frequent intercourse never fail to beget between nations.

Imagine an immigrant—a poor laboring man he may be—to arrive from the interior of Europe, as a settler in the valley of the Amazon. Where he was, his labor could but support himself in the most frugal manner, and he was then no customer of ours. But in his new home, where, with a teeming soil and fine climate responding to his husbandry, and where the labor of one day in seven is said to be enough to crown his board with plenty, he works with his wonted diligence, and out of his abundance he has wherewithal of his own produce—coffee it may be, or drugs, or spices, or gum, or cocoa, or rice, or tobacco, or some other of the great staples of that valley; but be it what it may, he has enough to give largely in exchange with us for all the manufactured articles, whether of fancy, necessity, or luxury, that he craves the most. In the long list of what the immigrant there will require of us may be included that great assortment of goods known as "Yankee notions," also, pickled beef and pork, hams and flour, butter, lard, and the like; for the climate of the Amazon is not favorable to the production and stowage of any of those things. It is particularly unfavorable to the curing of meats and the grinding of flour, it is also unfavorable for all in-door occupations. And in the settling up the valley of the Amazon, considering that New-York and Boston are but eighteen or twenty days under canvas from the mouth of that river—considering that the winds are fair for going and free for coming, and that the Atlantic ports of the United States are the only marketplaces for which the winds are thus propitious—considering all the physical advantages which we thus enjoy, and regarding this immigrant as the type of a class, it may be expected, whenever the tide of immigration, guided and sustained by American enterprise and energy, shall begin to set into that valley, that New-York and Boston, with the manufacturing States, will have to supply those people with every article of the loom or the shop, from the axe and the hoe up to gala dresses and river steamers.

The man therefore, who in his native Europe could not buy a cent's worth of American produce, simply by being transferred as a settler in the valley of the Amazon becomes at once a producer, and one of the best customers to American merchants that it is possible for a commercial people to have, and Europe is ready, as soon as American commerce, backed by American energy, shall give the world tangible evidence of the riches and resources of that country, to pour forth its hordes into it.

Not only so would its settlements enrich us, but in other respects, also, it would add to our national greatness and prosperity. for it may be set down as an axiom in political economy, as true as is the Catholic proposition of geometry, that in order that communities of men may forsake the land, take to the sea, use it, and become seamen, it must be easier to earn a living at sea than on the land belonging to such communities.

Hence we find the severe climates and barren soils of the North sending forth their young men in crowds down to the sea for a living, but never will men, and never have men been known to forsake cheap lands, rich soils, and fine climates, for the sea life.

The valley of the Kennebec and the Merrimac, and the shores of Cape Cod, may send forth of their yeomanry to make sailors of, but we have never yet heard of young men, in any considerable numbers, forsaking their homes in the teeming valley of the Mississippi, for the dangers, the hardships, and the scanty fare of the common sailor at sea.

And neither will the immigrant or his son forsake the mild climate and kind soil of the Amazon for the sea. American merchants, American ships, and American sailors, will, therefore, be the chief competitors for the fetching and the carrying of all that trade to which, in process of time, two or three hundred millions of people in the valley of the Amazon, and which it is capable of sustaining, will give rise.

The commercial future of that valley is the most magnificent in the world.

It belongs mostly to Brazil, and our trade with Brazil is already greater than it is with any other country whatever, excepting only England and France.

From the United States to Rio the voyage is long and uncertain, and our merchants are falling into the habit of conducting their Brazilian correspondence through England. There is a monthly line of steamers thence to Rio; its time of going is 29 or 30 days; the average sailing passage from New-York to Rio is from 40 to 50 days. Hence it is more convenient for the business man to send his letters *via* England.

Now, there is a line of steamers from Para, at the mouth of the Amazon, to Rio. A line from Norfolk to Para, equaling in speed the COLLINS line to Liverpool, would make the passage in eight or ten days. At the same rate the distance thence to Rio might be accomplished in another week or ten days, thus bringing that great commercial mart of South America within twenty instead of forty days of our business men.

All the lines of ocean mail steamers that have yet been directly encouraged by the United States Government on the waters of the Atlantic have their terminus in New-York.

No direct encouragement to steamship enterprise has been given by the government to any port South of New-York.

Your memorialist is opposed to centralization, and therefore for this, as well as for other reasons, prays that Norfolk or Charleston, or some other Southern Atlantic port, may be made the terminus of a line of United States Mail steamships to Para, touching at Porto Rico and such other West India Islands as may be agreed upon.

Another reason why the preference in this enterprise should be given to a southern port is in the distance, for the southern ports are nearer than those of the North to the mouth of the Amazon. And to ask that these steamers should pass by southern ports with South American correspondence, to be landed at the North and sent back through the mails to the South, would seem both unfair and unreasonable in your memorialist.

Moreover, he has ventured to specify only one of a series of measures which it may be necessary to adopt, in order to develop, for the benefit of American navigation, the great commercial wealth of the Amazon. He contents himself with specifying this one, because, in his judgment, it is highly expedient and of pressing importance.

And, as in duty bound, your memorialist will ever pray, &c.

M. F. MAURY.

The Fairmount (Va.) *True Virginian* has a story of a wonderful discovery in that region. It says: "We are informed that a portion of a regularly Macadamised road has been discovered on the opposite side of the river from this place, extending along the bank of the river. Its width is about 16 feet, and the track well graded. The bed of stone seems to be about two inches thick, and made precisely after the plan of our Macadamised roads, the stone being broken to about the same size as that used for our roads. The discovery was made by the washing away of a hill side which partially covered the road. When, and by what race of people this road was made, is unknown at the present day, but it gives evidence of the existence of a population here at some former age of the world, as far advanced in civization, or at least in the art of road-making, as ourselves. There was found in the bed of the road the stump of a chestnut tree, which was ascertained to be 150 years old at the least, and how much older, our informant could not tell, as the stump was hollow.

In an affray at Shepherdsville, Bullitt County, (Ky.) on Monday of last week, between Samuel N. Smith and Ward Phelps, the latter was so badly wounded that he died the following morning. The difficulty grew out of election for Police Judge, which was progressing that day. Phelps struck at Smith with a chair, when the latter inflicted a mortal wound with a small knife. Smith was tried and acquitted. They were both good citizens, and had always before been quiet and peaceable men.

The Oneida County Court recently tried a man for manslaughter, on the charge of having caused the death of a woman by breaking into her house in the night and attacking the inmates, which so frightened her that she escaped from the building, wandered about in the snow, lost her way, and finally sunk down exhausted and died. The facts were fully proved, and the prisoner's presence among the rioters; but as he did not appear to actually participate in the outrage, the jury would not convict him and disagreed ten to two.

Mr. Robert Walsh, who has been a representative of the United States Government, both in Mexico, Brazil and Hayti, is now sent out to Nicaragua, via Havana, to induce the Nicaraguan Government to come into the British American Nicaraguan-Costa-Rica Treaty. The *Savannah* will go from Pensacola, it is said, and take him from Havana to San Juan. Mr. Walsh is not expected to return for some time.

*Presented in the Senate by Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, May 10, 1852.

From the Rio Grande.

From the New-Orleans Current.

By the arrival of the steamship *Yachi*, from the Brazos, we have received Brownsville papers to the 8th inst. The Brownsville *Flag* says: Within the last few days our citizens have commenced taking measures of safety against any depredations which may be attempted in this place or vicinity. Recent indications have rendered this step necessary, and we are pleased to see our citizens thus prompt in taking steps to meet any emergency. Two companies have been formed, under command of Captains DUNLAP and MASON, and we doubt not would do good service, should the safety of life or property require their action.

The *Rio Bravo* has the following: "On Saturday last some excitement was created by a freely-circulated report that two Mexicans were apprehended who, from connecting circumstances, were supposed to be highway robbers and murderers. It appears that a Mexican named JESUS RODRIGUEZ, who was removing some articles from a rancho near this place, which were suspected not to belong to him, was consequently apprehended, and in the cart containing the articles was found two coats of armor—not of steel, but of cow-hide and wool. These armors are made in the shape of corsets, composed of an outer and inner coat of cow-hide, filled with wool, about an inch and a quarter in thickness, and neatly and elaborately stitched through with cow-hide thongs. They are in two parts and tie closely, back and front, with leather strings. When worn they form a complete panoply for the body, and are impervious to a pistol-shot, if not to a rifle. It appeared in evidence before Justice LONG that the said JESUS RODRIGUEZ had purchased these articles from one ANTONIO PENA, a notoriously bad character, who had reserved one and the best for himself, with which he had started, a few days previous, for Corpus Christi Fair."

Rarely has the valley of the lower Rio Grande endured such continued dry weather as has been the case this year. We do not recollect a single heavy shower since January; for five months we have not had rain in this vicinity sufficient to wet the soil an inch below the surface. Our farmers have suffered dreadfully in consequense.

The *Rio Bravo* mentions the existence of considerable excitement in Matamoros in consequence of information having been received of the rejection of the Tehuantepec treaty, the ultimatum of Mr. LETCHER, and other advices similar to those transmitted here from Washington.

From Texas.

From the New Orleans Bee.

By the arrival of the steamer *A. Fuselier*, we have received Galveston papers to the 11th inst.

The *News* says that CARVAJAL and many of his followers are now in Corpus Christi, and intend soon making another demonstration on the Mexican frontier.

The depredations of the Indians on the frontier are represented as frightful. Both the American and Mexican population are, in many instances, abandoning their houses, and seeking safety by flying into Mexico. A Mr. PATTON, one of a guard escorting the Sheriff of Star County, having fallen behind the party when near Rio Grande, was attacked by four Mexicans and killed. Three of the murderers escaped; the other was arrested.

Two light-houses, made entirely of iron, one intended for Bolivar Point, the other for Pass Cavallo, arrived at Galveston in the brig *Russell*, on the 8th inst. The lights, it is thought, will be seen at a distance of 18 or 20 miles.

The Philadelphia *News*, describes the proposed new issue of the Gold Dollar: It is about the size of a dime, and having an open centre of nearly the size of the present coin. On one side is the word "Dollar," under which is a wreath, and on the other side "United States of America, 1852."

MARRIED.

At St. James' Church, Hyde Park, on Thursday, 13th inst., by Rev. Reuben Sherwood, D D., J. ALBERT STOUTENBURGH, of this City, to MISS MARY GRIFFITH, of the former place.

DIED.

On Monday, 24th inst. EDWARD CALVIN, son of J. Merrill and Elizabeth C. Kimball, aged 1 year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of their brother-in-law, E. Porter, No. 228 9th-st., on Tuesday, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange ... MAY 24.

$5,000	U. S. 5s, '68	s3 118¾	100	Portsmouth D. Dock	6½
500	do.	118¾	50	Nicaragua T. Co	b10 38
1,000	Pennsylvania 5s	96	30	Erie Railroad	87
8,700	Ohio 6s, '60	109	150	do	s90 90¾
1,000	Reading Bonds, '70	81¾	25	do	s60 86
1,000	Erie 2d Mtg. Bds	109	50	do	s3 86½
2,000	Erie Conv. Bds. '71	96½	700	Harlem Railroad	s3 71
3,000	do.	96½	100	do	b60 71¾
2,500	Hud. 1st Mtg. Bds	107	100	do	b60 71¾
10,000	Portland City Bds	101¾	250	Nor. & Wor. R R	55¾
40	Del. & Hud Canal	s3 117	100	Reading Railroad	s60 77
145	Ocean Bank	103½	100	do	s90 77
10	Metropolitan Bank	110	300	do	s3 77¼
100	do.	110½	100	do	b10 77¾
56	Chatham Bank	99½	400	do	b3 77¾
50	Canton Co.	s3 31¾	130	Mad. & Ind. R R	107½
200	N. Jersey Zinc Co	12¾	20	Mich. Central R R	100
200	do.	b60 13	5	N H & N L R R	76
50	Dauphin Coal Co	s4m 58	51	New-Jersey R R	136
50	do	s90 58	31	Panama Railroad	113
100	do	58¼	125	Hudson River R R.	62
300	Phœnix Mining Co	14	100	do	62¼

	SECOND BOARD.				
$1,000	Erie Income Bds	98¾	200	Morris Canal	18¾
6,000	Hudson 2d Mtge Bds	97¾	200	do	b4m 19
50	Metropolitan Bank	110¾	100	Edgeworth Land Co	8¾
10	do.	110¾	100	Dauphin Coal Co	53¾
50	Mech. Bank'g Asso	105¾	215	Erie Railroad	86¾
25	Nicaragua Co	b10 38	80	do	86¾
125	Phœnix Mining Co	14	50	do	b4wk 87¾
100	New-Jersey Zinc	b30 13	50	Stonington Railroad	55¾
50	do.	12¾	150	Read'g Railroad	77¾
100	North Am. Trust	s3 11¾	250	do	77¾
100	Long Island R. R.	s60 20¾	27	Mich. Central R R	100

MONDAY, May 24—6 P. M.

The spiritless tone of the fancy share market is the subject of general comment in the Street. The dullness continued to-day, and though prices are fairly sustained, neither bull nor bear appear to be satisfied with the inactivity. Erie prices lost a fraction; Reading improved ¼ a ½, and showed some stiffness. Harlem unchanged. Dauphin Coal ¼ per cent. better. Hudson rather firm. Jersey, Phœnix, and Morris, participated in the general dulness. For standard dividend shares there was a good demand. Metropolitan Bank further advanced, and closed with sales at 110¾; New Jersey, Railroad sold at 136; Ocean Bank, 105¼; Michigan Central, par; Panama Railroad, 113; Delaware and Hudson, 117.

The business in Bonds was limited at the Board with few or no changes in prices. At private sale, the transactions in Chicago City 6s, Covington 6s, and Fayette 6s, were to a fair extent. The Indiana Central Loan is to be bid off on Saturday, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & Co. The Ohio Junction Co., are in the market for $450,000, 7 ℘ cents., 15 years to run, Convertibles. See advertisement in another column.

JOHN TUCKER, Esq., of Philadelphia, President of the Reading Railroad, and Hon. JOHN P. KENNEDY, of Baltimore, go into the new direction of the Dauphin Coal Company. Col. H. G. STEBBINS declines reelection to the Presidency of the Company in favor of THOMAS CHAMBERS, Esq., of Philadelphia. Col. S. remains in the direction.

Money keeps easy. We hear of transactions in 6@7 months paper, best mercantile, at 5 ℘ cent., and demand loans at 4 ℘ cent. The whole loss of specie last week to Europe was $706,000. Very little will go this week until Saturday by the COLLINS packet *Atlantic*. Exchange was wanted to a partial extent only to-day for the Boston steamer, at full rates. The Bankers settled on 110¼, but drew few bills at this outside rate. Transient bank and best mercantile signatures were done at 110@110¼@110¼; most of the Bank bills brought the outside figure. Francs 5.16¼.

Land Warrants find sale in Wall-street at $127 @128. When wanted for land entries, the principal dealers sell at $129@$130 for quarter section scrip. The smaller scrip goes in proportion. Prices have rather stiffened of late, notwithstanding the passage of the Homestead bill through the House of Representatives.

The week's advance in Cotton, quoted in the circulars to go by the Boston packet, will be equal to ¼@¼ cent, the sales large, and the demand chiefly in speculation and home consumption. Mr. WRIGHT, in his carefully prepared and reliable circular, says:

"The receipts at the ports continue to gain upon the corresponding period last year. For the week under review, they have been 41,000 bales against 27,000 last season. The advance in prices during the past month will no doubt have the effect of bringing to market all the Cotton remaining in the country."

	1852.	1851.
Receipts at the Ports	2,826,000	2,189,000
Exports to Great Britain	1,370,000	1,086,000
Exports to France	370,000	279,000
Exports to other Foreign Ports	290,000	207,000
Total Exports	2,030,000	1,572,000
Stock on hand	378,000	430,000

A good shipping demand continues for Flour, and there is some export trade in Wheat. The low freights and high exchanges make in favor of these operations, while there is increasing confidence that at present moderate prices, the chances are good for speculation on the other side.

The import trade for May, at this port, amounts for three weeks to $5,426,000. Last year for the whole month, exclusive of specie, $10,585,000. The prospect is that the falling off for the month will be full 20 ℘ cent.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day, $57,030; paid out, $74,000, and held at close $3,822,567. The Banks now hold about eleven and a quarter millions in specie—making in the City, including the Government strong box, $15,000,000.

The Building Association and General Fire Insurance Company, of which JOHN BRUCE, Esq. is President, and Messrs CALEB S. WOODHULL, SIMEON DRAPER and others are Directors, open their office for Fire risks, this morning, corner of Tryon Row and Chatham st.

[Communicated.]

OGDENSBURG RAILROAD.—This road from the opening of navigation has been doing a large inward and outward business; the reports furnished up to the 18th inst., show the arrivals of Canadian and American vessels to have been 53 against 8 up to May 25 last year. This Spring the navigation was closed some time later than usual, and the actual time during which this number of vessels arrived has been within 20 days.

Irrespective of Pork, Beef, Ashes and Corn, the receipts of Wheat have been 43,889 bushels, and of Flour 91,196 barrels.

The amount of up-freight from New-York has so far increased that a comparison would be useless. The nearest estimate that can be formed, is that this business is more than quintupled at this date, compared with a later period of last year. This extraordinary amount of business has had the most favorable influence on the stock and securities of the road. The business is daily on the increase, and without any calculation as to the capacity of the Boston steamboats over this route, that were formerly seen by the St. Lawrence, the safest calculations may be made on the results exceeding the anticipations of the Company.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Monday, May 24.

FLOUR has been steady, with moderate sales. CORN—10,000 bush. sold at 69½c. for mixed Western. OATS are 37c., with sales of 12,000 bush. The receipts since Saturday have been—FLOUR, 18,000 bbls.; CORN, 32,000 bush.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 24.

Sales were made to-day of 480 BEEVES at $3 50 @$4 75 on the hoof—equal to $7@$9 net. Hogs sold at $8 25.

New-York Cattle Market....MAY 24.

Reported for the New-York Daily Times.

For BEEVES, at the WASHINGTON DROVE YARD, corner of Fourth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street; also at CHAMBERLAIN'S, HUDSON RIVER BULL'S HEAD, foot of Robinson-street. For COWS and CALVES, Sixth-avenue and Lamb, at BROWNING'S, in Sixth-st., near Third-avenue and also at CHAMBERLAIN'S.

AT WASHINGTON DROVE YARD.—2,400 Beeves, (2,000 Southern and Western, remainder this State.) This is a larger supply than with the exception of last week, we have had at market for some months past. Prices, however, do not appear to be at all affected, one way or another. Sales of good retailing qualities were made at from 7c. to 9½c. Demand good, and business active towards the close, there being but about 100 head left over unsold.

AT BROWNING'S.—70 Cows and Calves. Sales at from $22 50 to $37 50@$46—sold at retail. 4,000 Sheep and Lambs offered. Sales at market $2 to $3 50@$7 for the former, and $1 6¼@$3.—$5 to $6 for the latter. Left over, 300.

AT CHAMBERLAIN'S—HUDSON RIVER BULL'S HEAD.—Offered, 250 Beeves; sales at from 7c. to 9c. 60 Cows and Calves offered; sales at from $22 50@$25 to $50. All sold. 2,000 Sheep and Lambs on sale. Sales of Wool Sheep, at from $2 50@$4 to $5 50; Sheared do., at $2@$3 to $5. Lambs at from $2@$3 50 to $4 50. 250 unsold.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

MONDAY, May 24—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in moderate demand at previously quoted figures. Sales were made of 100 bbls. Pots, at $5@$5 06¼; and Pearls, at $6 25@$6 31¼.

COTTON—Is without any further essential variation; 3,000 bales having been taken at 9¢. for Upland middling, and 9¼@10c. for strict Orleans do.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are less active, though unaltered. The light receipts and enhanced claims of owners restrict business. The shipping trade are not doing much, while for the East and for City use, the inquiry is far from being brisk. The low grades are not abundant, but the supply of medium and fine qualities is pretty large. The sales comprise 8,500 bbls. superfine No. 2, at $3 43@$3 62½; good common Orleans and ordinary to strait State, at $4 06@$4 18; mixed to fancy Western and choice State, at $4 12½@$4 25; favorite round hoop Ohio, at $4 18@$4 31; fancy Ohio, at $4 37½@$4 75; fancy Genesee, at $4 62½@$4 87½; extra Ohio, at $4 75@$5 12½; extra Genesee, at $5@$5 75. Canadian is very firm, and actively inquired for, with sales of 2,800 bbls. common to fancy at $4 19@$4 25 for the latter brand, though, owing to the limited nature of the stock, and reluctance to sell under the present currency, prices are unchanged—about 600 bbls. mixed to favorite ordinary descriptions fetched $4 37½@$4 50; Rye Flour is extremely quiet, at $3 25. Corn Meal continues inanimate, at $3 25 for Jersey, and $2 50 for Brandywine.

GRAIN—Wheat is sparingly offered and in slack request at variable rates. We have heard of no sales excepting 2,400 bush. choice Genesee White at $1 12½, and 6,500 Canadian red, part at 90c. Rye is scarce and buoyant at 74@75c. Barley or Oats have not varied. Corn is less inquired for, especially by the trade. About 10,000 bushels were purchased at 62@63c. for round yellow; 62½@64½c. for mixed Western, and 66½c for prime Southern yellow.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and heavy, with sales by retail of only 300 bbls. Prime at $16 50, and Mess at $18 25. Pickled Meats are plenty and nominal at 8c @8¼c. for Shoulders and 9c@10c for Hams. Bacon is less in request, at 9c @9½c. Lard is apparently unaltered; the sales consisting of 200 bbls. Prime at 9½c@10c ℘ lb. Beef rules firm and is in fair demand, with sales of near 250 bbls. Prime at $6@$7 50, and Mess at $10@$13 75. Beef Hams are rather dull at $16. Butter and Cheese are about the same.

WHISKY—Is eagerly sought after at firm and advancing prices. The sales reach 600 bbls Ohio at 21c@21½c, and Prime at 21½c@21¾c ℘ gallon, cash.

FREIGHTS—We have to notice 3,000 bbls. Flour taken for Liverpool at 10d@10½d.; 15,000 bushels Wheat at 4d., bagged by the vessel; 8,000 bush. Corn at 3½d., and 500 bales Cotton at 7/32c @ ¼ ℘ lb. To London 60 tons measurement goods were taken at 22s. There was no change of moment to notice in rates to other ports.

ALBANY, May 24—1 P. M.

RECEIPTS WITHIN THE PAST 48 HOURS

FLOUR, 10,000 bbls.; WHEAT, none; CORN, 30,000 bush. The market for Genesee FLOUR is sixpence better; while in other descriptions there is no change worthy of notice. Sales 1,200 bbls. There have been no sales of WHEAT worthy to report, and no change in prices. The receipts of CORN are large and the market is very heavy, sales 10,000 bush. at 60½ for Western mixed. OATS are in demand with sales of 7,000 bush. at 42@43c. The WHISKY market is dull and heavy.

SALE OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Monday*

First Board—$6,000 Reading Mortgage 6s, '44, s5wn, 85¾; $450 Pennsylvania 6s, 95¾; $3,500 do., 2d, 101¼; $400 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 95¼; $1,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '55, int. 52¼; $2,000 do., '68, do., 54 do. Mortgage Interest, 55; 120 do. Stock Scrip, 25; 60 do. Interest, 31¾; 100 Harrisburg 6s, 96¾; 7 Pennsylvania Railroad, 43¾; 50 Union Canal, b5, 13¾; 5 Bank of Pennsylvania, 117¼; 10 North American Bank, 147¼; 20 North American Insurance, 16¾.

Second Boards—$2,000 Reading 6s, '70, 82; $5,000 do., cash, 82; $4,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 101¾; 100 do. Interest, 31¾; *Second Board*—$7,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '70, 82; $300 Pennsylvania 6s, 101¾; $1,050 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 97½; $3,250 Pennsylvania 5s, 95¾; 6 Minehill Railroad, 95½; 28 Pennsylvania Railroad, 43¾; 262 Girard Bank, 12¾; 100 do. 2d, 12¾.

After Board—50 Lehigh Navigation, 39¾; 200 Long Island, s5wn, 4¼; 100 Reading Railroad, 38¾.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 118¾@——; United States 6s, '67, 118¾@——; Pennsylvania 5s, 93¼@95; Reading Railroad, 38¼@38¾; Reading Bonds, '70, 82¾@82¾; Reading Mortgages, 6s, '60, 88¼@89; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43¾@43¾; Morris Canal, 18¾@18¾; Schuylkill Navigation, interest on, 53¾@53¾; Long Island, 10¼@10¾; Norristown, 13¾@13¾; Girard Bank, 12¾@12¾; United States Bank, 3¼@3¾; Union Canal, 13¾@13¾.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Union, from New-York—Mr. Codwise, of St. Thomas, Miss Henson, Mrs. Howard, child and servant,

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I....NO. 215. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sunday excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold, at the same rates as the Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every Saturday morning, at the low price of two DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Building Associations and General FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**—Office cor. Tryon-row and Chatham-st., in the Harlem Railroad Company's building. This Company, having all their capital, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, ($150,000,) paid in and safely invested, are now prepared to issue policies of insurance against loss or damage by fire, at the lowest possible rates of premium, on rents, buildings, furniture, merchandise, ships building, vessels in port, their cargoes, &c.

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JOHN BRUCE, President.

DANIEL BARNES, Secretary.

JOHN T. SHEPPERD, Surveyor.

Applications through the post will be immediately attended to.

☞ **Land Reform.**—ONE STRUGGLE MORE.—A Mass gathering of Land Reformers and Citizens generally, without distinction of party, will convene in the Park on THURSDAY EVENING next, May 26th at 5 o'clock, P. M. to urge upon the United States Senate the importance of immediate action on the Homestead Bill now in the hands of a Committee of that body. DOUGLAS of Illinois, WALKER of Wisconsin and other members of Congress, with JAMES T. BRADY, JOHN VAN BUREN, L. B. SHEPHERD, HORACE GREELEY, THEODORE E. TOMLINSON, CHARLES A. DANA, and other able speakers, are expected to address the meeting.

By order of the Committee.

JOHN COMMERFORD,
WM. V. BARR.
JOHN H. KEYSER.

☞ **$11,000 Profit! Extraordinary Success!!**—The Semi-Annual Report of the HAMILTON BUILDING ASSOCIATION, exhibits more favorable results than any similar organization in Brooklyn. Copies of the report can be had at the public meeting of the Association, to be held in their room corner of Tillary and Fulton-sts., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW EVENING, (Thursday) at 8 o'clock, when subscriptions to new shares will be received. Entrance fee, one dollar. By order, R. J. RICHARDS, President.

THOMAS F. LESLIE, Secretary.

☞ **Consecration of St. John's Church,** at SOMERVILLE, N. J., May 26, 1852.—Excursion Tickets can be purchased of the Central Railroad Company, by the 9 A.M. train from New-York, (from stations between Elizabethport to Somerville,) to return by a special train leaving Somerville at 5 40 P.M., at the usual fare one way. The train leaving Somerville at 3 40 P.M. will connect with the train on the New-Jersey Railroad, leaving Elizabethtown for New-York at 4 45 P.M., and with the Trenton train, leaving at 5 15 P.M.

☞ **Notice.**—BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS' and GENERAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (office corner of Tryon-row and Chatham-st.,) Harlem Railroad Buildings. Subscribers to the Capital Stock of this Company, (One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars,) are requested to call at the office, bring their receipts with them, and receive their certificates of stock. JOHN BRUCE, President.

DANIEL BARNES, Secretary.

☞ **Scott Central Committee.**—The regular meeting of this Committee will be held at the Florence Hotel, (Lovejoy's, corner of Broadway and Walker-st.,) THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, May 26, at 8 o'clock

ROBERT T. HAWS, Chairman.

WM. L. SHARDLOW, } Secretaries.
AMOS J WILLIAMSON, }

☞ **O. of U. A.**—The members of AMERICAN CHAPTER No. 6, O. of U. A., are hereby notified to be in attendance at their old Chapter Rooms, No. 360, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 26th inst., as business of importance calls their special attendance. Also, Quarter Night. By order of Trustees.

☞ **Dr. Banning gives a Free Lecture** before the Ladies of Brooklyn, on the Causes, Prevention and Cure of Diseases, Weaknesses and Deformities of Women and Children, at 3 o'clock of THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, of this week, in the Brooklyn Institute.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company.**—Capital stock $200,000. Shares $100 each.

FRANCIS H. BUGGLES, President.

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Office of Sale and Transfer of Stock, No. 66 Beaver-st. New-York.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

Presbyterian General Assembly—New School.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 25.

The Assembly has been occupied to-day wholly in discussions growing out of the report of the Committee on Church Extension, the first clause of which relates to the education of the Ministry.

Rev. Mr. RANNEY, of Illinois, proposed an amendment substituting a plan which recommends to each Presbytery to appoint a Standing Committee on Ministerial Education, who shall take charge of the subject; and allows each to give its funds to any education society, or to disburse its funds in its own way. This, as preventing the formation of a General Board, coextensive with the whole Church, and as recognizing Voluntry Societies, was opposed by the friends of the report.

Mr. RANNEY sustained his amendment.

Judge DARLING, of Reading, wished the Assembly distinctly to understand that this question was virtually a question between adhering to voluntary societies, and abandoning them for ecclesiastical boards.

Rev. Dr. STARRS, of Newark, said he was in the Assembly of 1836, and heard precisely the arguments now used for this report urged against home missionary societies, and this was the cause of the decision in 1837. There was no distinguishing this matter. The three parts of this report are parts of one scheme. Adopt one, and you must adopt all sooner or later. It was a movement to create ecclesiastical boards.

The Rev. Mr. TENNEY, of Ohio, said he was not afraid of Centralization; there never had been any principle of Voluntary Societies characteristic of the New School Church. It has lost ground by suffering Voluntary Societies to do its business. Especially the work of raising up ministers. This was a work nobody could do so well as the Presbyteries.

The Rev. Mr. STILLMAN, of Buffalo, thought the difficulty lay with the Ministry, and not in the Machinery,—any cause would veer down, if treated as the Education Cause has been—let ministers do their duty, and we shall need no Central Boards.

Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL of New-York, recited various facts to show that in the decline of Education, the cause lay in the want of some energetic and comprehensive system. He was for having the General Assembly take the matter into their own hands; we must have some organization ourselves; he was not afraid to acknowledge his decided preference for Ecclesiastical Boards throughout.

Rev. Dr. SMITH of New-York, was opposed to abandoning our long tried co-operative system, the report contemplates a separate organization; proposes to cut us loose from our Congregational Brethren and to stamp a rigid sectarianism upon the Church; he was not prepared for this; he stated a variety of reasons for the decline of the Education cause, none of which consisted of lack of machinery.

Rev. Dr. STEELE, of Milwaukee, was strenuous for Ecclesiastical Boards. Voluntary societies had proved dangerous. We need not be so afraid of a central power. There will be a central power, and the question is whether it shall control the Churches, or the Churches control it.

Rev. Mr. ECKHARD, of Washington, said that while the Ministers of the New School Assembly show only 64 candidates for the Ministry, the Old School Ministers show 364. Why the difference, unless it be in their better way of managing things?

Dr. HATFIELD, of New-York, showed that the Old School include in their Ministers all whom they assist in every stage of their education—the New School only those who come under the care of the Presbyteries.

Rev. Mr. FOWLER, of Utica, thought there was no lack of interest among the Churches, but they had no confidence in the existing voluntary societies. Why is it the Old School has been so prosperous?

Dr. BULLARD, of St. Louis, was invited to make a statement—the amount of which was that the great difficulty lay in getting the ministry to work. He feared the plan of leaving it to Presbyteries would be a failure—they need to be urged to the work, and kept up by the authority of the Assembly.

Rev. Mr. PATTON, Secretary of the Philadelphia Education Society, was likewise called upon. He denied that Education Societies were dead; they are increasing, and only need attention given to their objects to answer every purpose. He recommended the revival of the old Presbyterian Education Society, and showed by a variety of statistics, that the Church had always preferred voluntary societies.

Rev. Dr. DUFFIELD, of Detroit, took strong grounds in favor of Ecclesiastical Boards. There is a growing feeling in favor of them which he regarded as a Providential indication. This question of Voluntary and Ecclesiastical, is the great question of the day, and we ought to look it in the face. Pending his remarks the Assembly adjourned.

In the afternoon, Mr. DUFFIELD concluded his objections against Voluntary Societies, at great length.

Rev. Mr. KNOX, of Rome, N. Y., strenuously advocated Ecclesiastical Boards.

Rev. Mr. NOYES, of Brooklyn, opposed them.

The Assembly voted to hold its next meeting at Buffalo, in the North Church, and appointed the following Committee of Arrangements: Rev. Drs. CHESTER and THOMPSON, Rev. Mr. HEOCSEN, MOSES BRISTOL and C. D. COWLES, Esqs.

New-England Anti-Slavery Society.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 25.

The New-England Anti-Slavery Society met this morning at the Melodeon, and organized with the following officers:

President—EDMUND QUINCY.

Vice-Presidents—FRANCIS JACKSON, Boston; E. Z. CAPRON, Worcester; Mr. NOYES, Newburyport; JAMES A. BUFFUM, Lynn; PETER LIBBEY, of Maine; N. ALLEN, of Vermont; SHERMAN S. GRISWOLD, of Connecticut; PLINY SEXTON, of New-York.

Secretaries—S. MAY, Jr., Boston; Miss E J. KINNEY, Salem; A. J. GROVER, Abington.

Mr. GARRISON was placed at the head of a large business Committee, and LEWIS FORD at the head of the Finance Committee. The Hall was about half filled. Mrs. ABBY KELLY FOSTER made the first speech, advocating total abstinence from the ballot-box in propagating Abolition principles.

Mr. GARRISON reported two resolutions, the first asserting that the Anti-Slavery movement embraces all Christians and Christian Churches in the land, while it wages unceasing war against all associations, under whatever name they may disguise themselves, which sooth the consciences of the slave-holders, and prostitute the Bible to the support of Slavery, &c. Mr. G. said he had recently met with a large slave-holder at Niagara Falls, who had been Chargé d'Affaires of the United States in the City of Mexico. This gentleman assured him that the people of Mexico had no doubt that whoever came into power by the next Presidential election, the policy of the administration would be to absorb the entire territory of that country. And this gentleman very coolly calculated upon the support of the North in the matter, all for the benefit of Slavery, upon the ground that additional facilities for trade would be opened,—and he had reason to believe that Cuba and Jamaica would, in course of time, fall under the same influence. Mr. GARRISON referred to the influence of the Church as controlling the State, and asked what could be expected of the Church under its present circumstances? The Old School Presbyterian Church being now in session in that Sodom-Gomorrah-Pandemonium—the very focus-point, Charleston. The New School of the same Church in session where nothing can be said in favor of Liberty—and the Methodist General Conference, although in Boston, doing nothing for Freedom, but placing themselves under the influence of a slave-catching city Government, and going in a body to hear the great slave-hunter of the country open his lips and blaspheme Liberty—[Applause and hisses.] As a voter, he protested against the city Government spending the public money by giving entertainments such as the city had given to this body.

S. S. FOSTER followed, and, in the course of his speech, said "the devil had taken Judges STORY and WOODBURY to himself." [Loud hisses.] Which he endeavored to show must be true; because, as he said, should any one present sit as a judge, he could not do otherwise than assign them to the devil, for the evil they had done. Mr. WEBSTER, in his view, would one day be looked upon in no other light than as JUDAS ISCARIOT and BENEDICT ARNOLD. [Hisses.]

Interesting Southern Items.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 25.

Delegates to the Democratic Convention are arriving at Baltimore in considerable numbers.

The New-Orleans papers of the 19th, received this morning, do not confirm the telegraphic dispatch stating that the suit in the MCDONOUGH estate had been decided in favor of the Cities of New-Orleans and Baltimore, and against the States of Louisiana and Maryland

The dinner given at New-Orleans to WM. SIDNEY SMITH, of the British Consulate at Havana, was largely attended, and is described as having been a splendid affair. Mr. SMITH, in his address, vindicated the character and conduct of General CONCHA. General QUITMAN who was a guest, discoursed upon the progressive spirit of the people, which he declared was far ahead of the Government, and never ratified the designation of pirates and robbers applied by Mr. FILLMORE to the Cuban expeditionists.

The City Council of Savannah have resolved to contribute $100 annually to the National Washington Monument, until sufficient is collected to complete it.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 25.

In the Supreme Court, to-day, REVERDY JOHNSON concluded his argument against Engineer MCALPINE's report on the Wheeling Bridge, in behalf of the Company. The Court adjourned till Thursday, when the decision will probably be announced.

Movements are going on here in behalf of Mr. BUCHANAN, by his friends, which bid fair to give him eventually the nomination at Baltimore. Private caucuses are being held in sundry rooms of the Capitol, with reference to this point.

Delegates to the National Convention.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, May 25.

At a meeting on Saturday, of a portion of the Constitutional Union Party of Georgia, at Milledgeville, delegates were appointed to a Convention to be held at Milledgeville on the 7th June, for selecting FILLMORE delegates to the Whig National Convention.

A Whig Meeting is to be held in Charleston, to-morrow night, when probably FILLMORE delegates will be chosen.

Southern Mail—Virginia and Maryland Legislatures.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 25.

We have no mail to-night south of Richmond.

Both houses of the Virginia Legislature have passed a bill authorizing the city of Wheeling to subscribe to the stock of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad.

The Maryland Senate has rejected a bill for the establishment of a Court of Chancery for Baltimore City.

Kossuth's Reception in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, May 25.

KOSSUTH is to be publicly received here on Thursday next. The Board of Trade, by a vote to-day, agreed to accept the invitation of the Mayor to attend in a body at the reception.

The weather here is warm and fine.

Committal for Murder.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 25.

CARNES and BURNS have been fully committed for trial, charged with the murder of BURD. The watch given to the informer has been recovered, and partially identified by the father-in-law of the deceased, who says that BURD had two watches of the same description at the time of the murder.

Steamships Mississippi and Princeton

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 25.

The U. S. Steamship *Mississippi* with the *Princeton* in tow, to receive her boilers, anchored off Man-of-war Shoals last evening, and has just reached the city. The *Mississippi* will return immediately to New-York. The boilers for the *Princeton* are all ready to go on board.

Naval Court Martial.

NORFOLK, Monday, May 24.

Commodores SKINNER and STORER, and Captains FORREST and BOARDMAN, of the U. S. Navy, arrived here on Saturday. They are members of the Naval Court Martial, which assembled on board the U. S. ship *Pennsylvania* to-day.

XXXIId CONGRESS... First Session.

SENATE... WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 25

Messrs. WADE, CASS, BRODHEAD, SUMNER, BRIGHT, and DAVIS, presented memorials asking for the passage of the Homestead Bill.

NAUTICAL ALMANAC.

Mr. HALE offered a resolution, which was laid over, calling upon the Navy Department for information relative to the compilation of the Nautical Almanac.

Various memorials on a variety of subjects were presented, and private bills reported.

The House bill to relinquish to the State of Iowa, certain salt springs. Passed.

The bill authorizing the construction of plank roads through the public lands in certain cases, was engrossed for a third reading.

The Deficiency Bill was then taken up, on amendment, appropriating $110,000 for an unliquidated balance found to be due to friendly Creek Indians for losses sustained in the war of 1812, and who cooperated with our troops at that time, was rejected after considerable debate.

Various other amendments were acted on, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 25.

Mr. DISNEY asked, but did not receive consent, to offer a joint resolution, that it at the time of the liberation of the Irish Exiles, a National ship be in the neighborhood of Australia, the President be requested to cause a conveyance to this country to be proffered them.

Various reports were made from Committees.

LANDS IN MISSOURI.

Mr. HALL, from the committee on Public Lands, reported a bill giving the assent of Congress to Missouri to impose a tax on all lands hereafter sold in the said State, from and after the day of sale. Passed.

Mr. HALL, from the Committee to which was referred the Senate Bill, granting to certain settlers on the Menomonee purchase in Wisconsin preemption rights, reported a substitute, making preemption general on all the unsurveyed lands.

A brief debate arose, pending which the morning hour expired.

Mr. ASHE moved to proceed to the consideration of the contested election case from Pennsylvania—H. B. WRIGHT contesting the seat of HENRY M. FULLER. He said that the case had been before the House more than four months. Motion disagreed to.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Invalid Pension bill.

Mr. BAYLY of Va., said that there were two propositions he desired to discuss; first, that the Fugitive Slave law, like any other law of Congress, is open to repeal; secondly, that any resolutions to reaffirm the Compromise, they being the law of the land, are idle, if not mischievous. He utterly denied the truth of both propositions, and said that the Fugitive Slave law has been passed to execute a provision of the Constitution, the enactment of which the Constitution requires, and he maintained that Congress is under precisely the same obligation to pass all laws which are necessary to execute the provisions of the Constitution, as it is to abstain from the enactment of all laws which the Constitution prohibits. He then came to the second point, namely, that it is idle and mischievous to undertake to talk about reaffirming the Compromise measures. So did *not* think our English ancestors. Magna Charta, Lord COKE tells us, was reaffirmed thirty-two times: and this was done whenever liberty was in danger, and he referred to history in proof of the fact. He concluded his remarks by insisting upon the duty of respecting these parts of the Compromise respecting Slavery, and as necessary to insure the public tranquility.

Mr. CARTTER said he had sat in this hall nearly three years and the topic which had just died away on the attention, has been the constant theme of discussion. He entered his solemn protest against it. So solemn has become the Compromise Measures under the avowal just made by the gentleman from Virginia, who denounced a portion of them as unconstitutional when they were passed, that he comes forward to canonize them into the Constitution, and declares that the repeal of any one of them is a repeal of the Constitution, and that therefore you have no right to do it.

Mr. BAYLY—I addressed myself to two points.

Mr. CARTTER—I took up the first.

Mr. BAYLY—I spoke of the Fugitive Slave law and the provisions in the Territorial bills.

Mr. CARTTER—The language of the gentleman was that the Fugitive Slave law is Constitutional, and therefore it would be unconstitutional to repeal it.

Mr. BAYLY—That's what I said.

Mr. CARTTER—That's what I said you said.

Mr. BAYLY—I would inquire what law I have asked to be canonized into the Constitution?

Mr. CARTTER—The only one you like.

Mr. BAYLY—The others have already been canonized, and are irrepealable.

Mr. CARTTER denied the whole doctrine, and said it was as pure legal sophistry as was ever uttered, to say the power that can create cannot destroy. It is a self-evident absurdity. [Laughter.] He then noticed the remarks of Mr. BAYLY, that the Fugitive Slave law is odious, saying that this is to be attributed to the sympathy of human hearts in the free States who gratulate liberty.

Mr. POLK alluded to the reported pardon of a black convict recently by Governor HUNT, to save him from recapture by his Southern master, and as showing his disregard of the Fugitive Law. If he (Mr. POLK) was wrong, he would like to be corrected by some gentleman from New-York.

Mr. BROOKS felt it to be his duty as a New-Yorker, and being thus called upon, to say, he had seen a letter this morning from Governor HUNT, in which it was said he did not pardon the man because he was a fugitive, but because he believed, from evidence furnished him, that the man was not guilty of the crime which he had been charged with and condemned upon.

Mr. CARTTER said that if he was the Executive of a Free State, he would march right on to the performance of his duty, whether the culprit deserved pardon or not. There were federal officers in sufficient numbers, without calling upon the Government to assist them.

Mr. CARTTER then spoke against making the Compromise Measures a finality, and against incorporating this in the Democratic creed. Disaster will follow, should the Democrats do so, for the people will think and speak; they cannot be silenced. After some further remarks against the details of the Fugitive Slave Law, he said he would vote for amendments sanctioned by justice, though the Heavens fall. If a proposition be made to repeal it he would vote against it, and this he believed to be the disposition of ninety-nine hundredths of the people of the Free States.

The Committee rose, when the House passed the Bills which were in Committee, namely,—making appropriations for Invalid and other Pensions, and for Navy Pensions. Not one word of reference was made to them in debate. House adjourned.

Visit to the President, by the Members of the Presbyterian General Assembly.

The members of the Presbyterian General Assembly, now holding its annual session in this city, visited the President of the United States, accompanied by quite a number of ladies connected with their families, on Saturday evening last. The visitors upon entering the President's house, were arranged in a circle around the spacious East Room, where President FILLMORE soon appeared, and was introduced to Rev. Dr. ADAMS, the newly-elected Moderator of the Assembly, by Rev. JOHN C. SMITH.

Rev. Dr. ADAMS thereupon addressed the President as follows:

"MR. PRESIDENT: We trust that you will at once appreciate the sentiment which has inspired this ancient body, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, (and it is a pleasant reminiscence that it was first organized in the same year, the same month, and in part by the same men, with the first American Congress,) in this, its first convocation in the city of Washington, to wait upon the President of the United States. Do not impute it to idle curiosity. As ministers of religion and officers of Christian churches, we should impeach ourselves for a criminal impropriety, if we failed to improve the opportunity which your excellency has afforded for expressing our profound respect for the Chief Magistrate of this free, Christian, and Protestant country. A self-governed people, of all others, should never be deficient in the sentiment of loyalty. As expositors of inspired truth, we believe rulers are ordained of God, that we may "lead quiet and peaceable lives;" and that good rulers and good Governments are among the greatest blessings which His benignant Providence can bestow upon any people.

"We have observed that the remnants of our Indian tribes are accustomed to address the President of the country as their "Great Father." Our hearts re-spond to the beauty and propriety of the designation. We have this day as a body visited the tomb of that immortal man of whom it has been said, "Providence ordained that he should be childless, that a nation might always call him Father." On those melancholy occasions when death has smitten the head of the Republic, and we were called to guide the swollen emotions of national grief into the channels of religious truth, we were ourselves surprised into a consciousness of the tenderness of that relation which unites the people of this country to their chosen President—a sentiment often overlooked amid the collisions of party spirit, but which we would on every occasion cultivate and express.

"Though many of our body are laymen, and some of them have held or now hold important political positions—as Governors of States, judges of the highest courts, and members of State or National Legislatures—yet, as a body, we have no political relations or associations. We aspire to no connection between Church and State; yet it may not be presumption in us to think that our peculiar relations to our fellow-citizens may exert some beneficent effect upon the condition and prospect of the country. We remember our history, we are thankful for our ancestry, and we believe in the superintendence of an All-wise Providence. That is the best nation which is composed of the best men, and it is our constant aim by the inculcations of religious truth, to nurture that intelligence and virtue, that liberty and restraint, which are at once our national ornament and protection.

"It may not be without interest to you, Mr. President, to be informed that we represent twenty-one synods, more than fifteen hundred ministers, and, in connection with the delegates from corresponding bodies now with us, many hundreds of thousands of Christian people. Coming from almost all the States of the Union, our fraternal feelings, like the roots of the "willows along the water courses," binding the banks in a solid and compact sod, contribute directly to a strong and decided national sentiment. Our religious sympathies make us patriotic.

"Mr. President, it is not inappropriate to this occasion to say that we are accustomed to *pray* for you. We instruct our people that it is alike unkind and unsafe, ungenerous and irreligious, to elevate a fellow-citizen to the very highest position of trust and responsibility, and then withhold from him the benefit of their prayers. When saddened by the burden of your official cares, it may be a support and satisfaction for you to remember, that as often as the Sabbath returns, thousands in all our cities and villages, resorting to the temples of religion, fail not to implore the aid and blessing of Almighty God upon the President of the United States.

"Thanking you for this kind reception, we beg you to accept the assurances of our sincere respect and affection."

President FILLMORE briefly responded to the address, expressing the high gratification it afforded him of receiving the visit of so large, intelligent, and imposing an Ecclesiastical body. The sentiments of love, of religious and political freedom, of devotion to the country, as expressed, he duly appreciated; and in regard to the regular invocations of the blessings and aid of Heaven in behalf of the head of the nation; he felt its full force and importance. To appreciate his feelings, his deep anxiety, growing out of the daily incidents transpiring at home and abroad, it was necessary to be placed in a situation where the weight of such manners are personally imposed, and he therefore felt the more pleased to know that continual prayers were offered in behalf of him upon whom so many important public duties devolved. The mission of the ministry having for its object dissemination of truth, religion, and intelligence, forms an interesting guarantee of the peace, perpetuity, and prosperity of our common country. Again thanking them for their visit, he wished them a pleasant sojourn, and a happy return to their homes.

The visitors were then individually introduced to the President; quite a number of whom he recognised as citizens of the State of his nativity.

The scene was of an imposing character, and formed, as we have reason for believing, an incident in the sojourn of the large and intelligent body that participated in it, of the highest gratification.

THE COMET AND PLANET BUSINESS.—Are not our scientific friends in Harvard and elsewhere carrying this planet and comet business rather too far? A new planet in the course of three or four years and a comet a year will do very well; but this finding a planet every week, and a new comet daily, is it not running the thing into the ground? We used to know the number of the planets, and had some idea of the principal comets, but they have gone ahead of our astronomy long ago, and we think the school-boys must have a hard time of it. Mr. BOND, of the Cambridge Observatory, has himself turned out eleven or twelve new comets, the telegraph does not exactly know which, and the rivalry among observers is so great that every country and every institution with pretensions to science is setting up its own comets, and some of them their own planets. If it be true, as some very wise people have suggested, that this globe is ultimately to be destroyed by an untamed comet, is it wise in our astronomers to be beating up new ones and letting them loose? Is there not danger that some unpracticed hands may take up the business and set them flying in wrong directions? We have great confidence in Mr. BOND, and we have no doubt that the business is reasonably safe so long as it is confined to regular professors, but every schoolmaster is pointing his telescope to the sky, and bringing down a star with the certainty of Capt. SCOTT aiming at a coon; and even the women—who ought to be content with knowing that they are terrestrial stars—are searching the heavens for planets and comets.—*Providence Journal.*

FATAL CASUALTY IN A SAIL-BOAT.—The New Bedford *Mercury* relates the following distressing casualty, by which two lads lost their lives by the capsizing of a sail-boat, on Saturday afternoon, in the river below that city, near Palmer's Island:

"The accident was observed by Mr. ALBERT SOWLE from the wharf, who immediately put off in a boat to their assistance, and fortunately succeeded in rescuing one of the number, NATHAN, son of Mr. CHAS. P. MAXFIELD, from a watery grave. The two others, WILLIAM HOWLAND, aged 14, son of Capt. JONATHAN HOWLAND, and TILSON WOOD, Jr., aged 15, son of Mr. TILSON WOOD, failed in their attempts to swim to the shore, and sank before assistance could be rendered. We understood that Master Wood had returned home from a six months' attendance at school at Nantucket, only on the morning of the same day."

SINGULAR CRIME.—A female named Honora Rearfon was arrested in Boston last week, upon the very serious charge of manslaughter, alleged to have been committed in Lexington. The circumstances of the affair are said to be that on Saturday she received intelligence in this city, that her brother —— Barry, residing in Lexington, was upon his death bed, and her presence was required. She visited him, and endeavored to induce him to give her possession of his property. A difficulty occurred between them, and, it is charged she resorted to violent means to induce him to comply with her wishes. The wife of her brother interfered, and a scuffle ensued, in which the former was so seriously injured as to give premature birth to a still-born infant. She now remains seriously ill, and the brother of the accused has since died. The details of the affair are as remarkable as shocking.

NEW-YORK CITY.

VISIT TO THE INSTITUTIONS.—Yesterday morning the officers of the Netherlands frigate *Prince of Orange*, escorted by a committee of the Common Council and a number of invited guests, visited the different institutions of the city. Carriages were provided and the visitors first proceeded to the House of Refuge. Here they found about 350 boys and girls engaged in the manufacture of cane seat chairs, pocket-books, Daguerotype cases, etc. They each have a daily task to perform during the hours devoted to labor, besides three hours attendance in the school-room, where they receive a good common school education. They are kept at the Refuge until their habits are reformed, and then they are apprenticed out to different trades, to such persons as are willing to take them, and who can give sufficient assurances that they will properly care for them. The records of the Institution show many instances where these boys have attained positions of honor and profit after graduating from the Refuge.

—Thence to the *Bellevue Hospital* was but a short drive. Here were about 600 patients—mostly females—from all parts of the City. One of the matrons who had been connected with the Hospital since 1832, told the company that during that time over 6,000 children had been born there. The different wards appeared to be very clean, and the whole establishment had an appearance of neatness and comfort.

—At the Hospital wharf, the boats from the Penitentiary were in waiting to ferry the company over to Blackwell's Island, and a sail of about two miles was a delightful change from the carriages and the rough streets. Passing through the Penitentiary, we found the inmates, to the number of about 800, preparing for dinner. The males all eat in one room at the same table. Their dinner consisted of bread, soup, fresh beef and vegetables. Leaving the criminals at dinner, the company next visited the Poor-House and the Lunatic Asylum, and at the upper end of the Island again found the boats in waiting to convey them to Randall's Island, where the "City children" abide. We found at the landing some two or three hundred boys, uniformly dressed in gray clothes and blue caps, all arranged in military order to greet their expected guests. Under the direction of Mr. RIPLEY they went through the exercises, and then, preceded by their Band, led the way to their school-room, where they sung several songs for the company. After partaking of a cold collation, the visitors passed through the different buildings, to the school-room of the Female Department, where the little girls, under the charge of Miss CLIFFORD, were mustered to receive us. After hearing the little ones sing two or three songs, we left for the wharf, the boys escorting us to the boats. As the company embarked, they gave three cheers for the officers, and three for the Common Council.

Crossing the river, we found the carriages in waiting at One hundred and twenty-sixth-street, to convey us to the High Bridge, where we arrived about five o'clock. After inspecting the Bridge, the guests of the City partook of an excellent dinner, at Thorp's High Bridge Hotel. After the cloth was removed, Mayor KINGSLAND proposed the health of Captain DE VROE, which was drank with great enthusiasm, and the Captain responded by proposing the health of the City Authorities. After devoting about two hours to social enjoyment, the company returned to the city, highly pleased with the day's entertainment, and especially grateful to Alderman CORNELL, under whose auspices they had "gone the rounds."

It is almost needless for us to say that all the Institutions visited, were found in the neatest condition. They are always so, we believe, never being brushed up for any particular occasion. But especially gratifying to all, was the condition of the Penitentiary, under the charge of Mr. KEEN. It is the model prison of the country, far surpassing any similar institution that we have ever visited. It is airy, well arranged, convenient, and is thoroughly divested of that peculiar smell, so generally prevalent in our city prisons.

FORGERY ON THE CHEMICAL BANK.—Yesterday forenoon, Edwin Wilbar was arrested by officer McGrath of the second ward, charged with forging and altering a check on the Chemical Bank, for the sum of $320, in the name of Mr. Jonathan Cripps Hobson, a wholesale merchant, doing business in Pearl-street. It seems from the affidavit of Mr. Hobson, that the accused was employed by him in the capacity of clerk and book-keeper, and during such employment, it is alleged, he forged the check in question, of which the following is a copy:

Chemical Bank

No. 38. NEW-YORK, April 28, 1852.

CHEMICAL BANK,

Pay to M. Wheeler or bearer three hundred and twenty dollars. (Signed)

$320, 00-100 J. C. HOBSON

The signature was so well executed that the paying teller of the Bank could not detect it, and he paid over the amount when presented at the counter. The check did not come to the notice of Mr. Hobson until yesterday, when he at once pronounced it a base forgery, and immediately sought criminal proceedings against Wilbar, who was brought before Justice Osborne, at the Halls of Justice, and committed to await further action by the authorities.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—On Monday night about 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in a frame building on the Southeast corner of Twenty-third-street and First-avenue, owned and occupied by Messrs. Robinson & Fletcher, dealers in lime and cement; adjoining this building was a horse stable, which was nearly consumed. The upper portion of the premises were occupied by James M. Brian and family, who narrowly escaped with their lives. The wife and children of Mr. B. were all asleep at the time, and upon awakening they found themselves surrounded with flames. Fortunately all the human beings were rescued from their perilous situation by the firemen and citizens. Engine Company No. 30 was promptly on the ground, but not having a sufficient length of hose, the fire made considerable progress before the other companies reached the premises. All the books and papers of Messrs. R & F were saved by the police of the Eighteenth Ward, and the entire damage to the buildings and contents is estimated at $15,000, which is fully covered by insurance in various city and country Insurance Companies. Six valuable horses perished in the flames. This fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, and every effort to ferret out the offender will be made by the authorities

FIRES.—At 10 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the blacksmith-shop of Mr. Boyd, in avenue B, near Sixteenth-street, which was not subdued until the entire premises were burned to the ground. Officers Caughlin and Quinn, of the Seventeenth Ward, succeeded in saving all the tools and principal portion of the stock. Loss estimated at $300 Last night the dwelling at No. 156 Centre-street, was slightly damaged by fire, that originated by the upsetting of a lighted spirit-gas lamp. The police of the Fourteenth Ward were promptly on hand, and speedily extinguished the flames with a few buckets of water. At 11 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the dwelling-house of Peter Warenkessel, at No. 231 William-street, caused by the clothes of his daughter taking fire from a gas lamp in her bedroom. The flames were put out with trifling damage.

☞ OLE BULL'S Second Concert takes place to-morrow night. It cannot fail to command an immense audience. He is justly celebrated as the most extraordinary living violinist, and has already received substantial evidence of the admiration of New-York audiences.

☞ The regular weekly meeting of the WEBSTER Committee was held last evening at Constitution Hall. Addresses were delivered by HIRAM KETCHUM, Jr., and GIDEON M. MUNDANE, Esq., and the Committee adjourned to meet again on next Tuesday evening.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—Gov. WOOD, of Ohio, is expected to visit the City about the first of June. The Board of Assistant Aldermen have appointed a Committee to tender to him the hospitalities of the City.

—Sometime ago, a resolution passed the Common Council, directing the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies to regulate the grade and pave the sidewalk around St. George's Chapel, on the corner of Cliff and Beekman-streets. Passing by, we notice that the work is not yet done, though the resolution was preremptory in its directions. For nearly a year the sidewalk in question has been almost impassable, and in the night it is dangerous to attempt the passage. It is time so great an obstruction, in a crowded thoroughfare like Beekman-street, was removed, and we hope the Commissioner will at once direct his forces to do the work.

—Some few weeks ago, Assistant Captain Feirity, of the Sixth Ward, went to the New-York Hospital, and demanded entrance for himself and friends, which was refused by Charles J. S. Ward, the gate-keeper. In obedience to his orders from Mr. Roome, the superintendent, who ordered Ward to not pass more than two persons at one time. The "star" paid no attention to orders, and pushed his way through the gate, at which time Ward attempted to eject him, but was instantly seized and conducted to the Tombs, where the Assistant preferred a charge of assault and battery, and caused the young man to give bail for trial. Yesterday, the case came up in the Court of Special Sessions, and the charge was dismissed.

—John Harrold and John King, alias Charley Villiers, were arrested yesterday in Maiden-lane, by officers Clark and Radford, of the Chief's office, upon suspicion of being connected with a gang of shop-lifters, who prowl around the lower part of the city. The prisoners were brought before Chief Matsell, and by his order Harrold was *ratted*, (shown up to the police in each Ward,) and his confederate was released after a few hours confinement in the north cell of the Chief's office.

—Mary Murphy attempted to put an end to her existence yesterday, by jumping into the North River. The poor woman was recently deserted by her husband, who sailed for the East Indies, and left her destitute. She was rescued by some citizens and brought to the Halls of Justice, where Justice Osborn committed her to the kind care of Dr. Covil, who pronounced her insane, and she was placed under the care of the Emigration Commissioners.

—Yesterday a large number of laborers made a "strike" for higher wages, and in a body proceeded to a new sugar-house in Leonard-street, near West Broadway, where they attempted to use violence for the purpose of preventing other workmen in prosecuting their labors. Capt. Carpenter and a posse of the Fifth Ward police immediately interfered and quelled the riotous proceedings.

—Yesterday morning a man calling himself Luke Smith was arrested in the Fourteenth Ward by Officer O'Brien, charged with stealing a horse and gig from the Crosby-street Bazaar, belonging to Alphonse Barkieve, residing at No. 69 West

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1852.

DAILY CIRCULATION ..... 25,000.

☞ Type For Sale.—500 lbs. BREVIER and 900 lbs BOURGEOIS, in good order, for sale cheap, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to the Foreman of the *Times*.

The Canal Law.

When the decision of the Court of Appeals was first pronounced against the Constitutionality of the recent law for the more speedy Completion of the State Canals, we intended to spread the written opinion of the Judges before our readers. But their publication was delayed from day to day, and even yet two of them only have come to light. Those two we have; and we think our readers owe us something in the way of gratitude for not thrusting them upon their attention. They are long, formal, pretensious, apparently learned, and all that, but they contain absolutely nothing new—not an argument or a fact, and scarcely a legal citation, which was not rehearsed over and over again, by the newspapers and other organs of that section of the Democratic party which has carried the day, while the bill was pending in 1851. Any one who will read the *Albany Atlas* during that year, will find in it everything of any weight which these learned Judges have given in the more formidable, but really less pithy and less impressive shape of judicial opinions. The documents are simply the *Atlas* editorials put into Court dress, and we cannot regard them now, as being anything more than we deemed them before they had assumed their present disguise, namely, glaring and transparent sophistries used to sustain a *political faction*, against the true intent of the Constitution and the best interests of the State.

This is probably gross irreverence towards the Court of Appeals—but we cannot help it. We have tried very hard to fill our minds with a profound and overwhelming sense of the majesty and dignity with which that Court is clothed; but we find it up-hill work. We have endeavored to dismiss, as an inconceivable impossibility, the suggestion that it could ever err,—that its decisions could ever be in the least degree influenced by party feeling,—or that any of the weaknesses of ordinary mortals could ever manifest themselves in the discharge of its high functions. But we cannot, after all, quite forget that, as a matter of *fact*, the decision was strictly partizan in its character; that out of the *eight* judges upon that bench, *five* only gave this decision,—and that those five all belonged to one faction of one party—to that particular faction, moreover, of which hatred towards the Canals has been the corner stone;—while the other judges, both Whig and Democratic, believed the law to be Constitutional. We cannot lose sight of the fact, that the arguments they use in support of their decision, are precisely those which have been hashed and re-hashed, in the partizan discussions of the day, and that they have been thoroughly exploded over and over again. Nor can we shut our eyes to the further fact, that the Judges in question are only *men* after all, subject at least in the common measure, to human infirmities and human prejudices; and that but for the accident of their having a seat on the bench of the Court of Appeals, the man who should give greater weight to their legal opinions than to the deliberate judgments of the great lawyers who differ from them, would be deemed insane. Did any human being ever dream of preferring the legal judgment of Mr. JOHNSON, or Mr. EDMONDS, to that of DANIEL WEBSTER, JOHN C. SPENCER, or Judge BRONSON, before they sat upon a bench and wrote "Justice" after their names?

We deprecate always every thing which tends to weaken public confidence in our Courts of law. They are in many respects the bulwarks of order,—the protectors of social rights and the best security for permanent institutions. But they must continue to *deserve* public confidence, or they will inevitably lose it. They cannot fall into incompetent hands, or be made the tools of political partizanship, and yet maintain their hold upon public faith and favor. And we cannot help fearing that the decision now pronounced by the Court of Appeals, will have a most disastrous effect upon the public confidence, which that Court has hitherto maintained. The Court, it must be remembered, is only yet an experiment. It has not been organized quite six years;—and its action will be all the more closely watched, and the more keenly criticised, from the fact that it is yet *upon trial*. What the result may be remains to be seen.

Prison Discipline.

The doctrine of Rewards and Punishments furnishes an exceedingly difficult problem—one which has engaged the attention of the benevolent, invoked societies into existence, and puzzled the statesman. The mode of their dispensation by the Author of all life, has caused conflicting views among the sagest theologians and organized religious sects. That we shall all bow before the justice of that administration, when the light of another world shall let in upon us the full view of its operation—whether the avenging sword of exact justice shall chase the criminal, or whether mercy shall temper its edge, or universal forgiveness blot out all stain forever—no one can doubt, whatever adverse and varied views may now checker the limited circle of our perceptions. But when man occupies the throne, and undertakes to reward merit and punish crime, his administration is subject to the imperfection that follows in his path wherever he goes. By observation, thought and experience, he may, undoubtedly, correct many errors, and approach, though he may never reach, the standard of perfection.

The system of rewards as dispensed by man, is social rather than administrative. Virtue, integrity, merit, moral and intellectual excellence, receive, in some sense, their reward, from the voluntary contributions of men. We here leave out of view, as belonging to the system of the Almighty, the consideration that these qualities are their own reward, and furnish sufficient compensation for their exercise, in the ease of mind, the quiet conscience, the fearless life, and the immortal prospect they unfailingly afford. But beyond and aside from this, they appropriate a still other reward, in the confidence they win, the willing tribute laid at their feet; and the good opinion, the high regard of the community to which they are known. This system takes care of itself. It requires no law. It is above the Legislature. It *elects* the Legislature. No Sheriff is necessary to enforce it. It places or displaces the Sheriff. No Board of Town, County, or State officers, is necessary to sit, at stated periods, to dispense their rewards of merit. The whole people constitute the Board, elected for life by the nature of things, and perpetually in session. No institution is required, within which the recipients of this bounty are compelled to reside. But wherever they are, at home or abroad, the great stream of public and private reward is constantly flowing towards them. An inducement sufficient, one would think, without looking at the other side of the picture, to banish evil, malignity, and crime, from the abodes of men. But there are many of our race on whom these considerations awaken no throb of effort, and induce no guard against the machinations of evil motive.

For these, man has lived to devise another system. Another picture has to be drawn upon the reverse of the canvas. For these the gallows lifts its unsightly and hideous form, and the thick walls of the prison shut out the sun. The system of punishment rises to view. We cannot escape it. It is a necessity of our social life. There is no Quarantine where approaching crime may be imperatively stopped, and subject to inspection. It stalks where it chooses, and it is only when it has struck its blow, that human justice seizes it; a system of effectual prevention would be an incalculable boon to us; but we can only aim at that through punishment. Prevention is the theoretical object of punishment—example, not revenge—by reclaiming the individual to prevent his repetition of the fault, and by the conspicuous character of his punishment to deter others from following his career.

So far, the coast is comparatively clear. But the great difficulty [illegible] shall be the punishment to which offenders shall be subjected, and what authority shall be vested in the Executors of the Law. The present punishment—deprivation of life—should obviously be reserved, if continued at all, for the most heinous and extreme offences. Whether this punishment ought not to be totally abolished, has, of late, awakened much discussion,—a discussion which we hope will guide the public judgment to the true result.

But for the great majority of offences, it seems clear, that compulsory confinement, with or without labor, is the only feasible and judicious alternative presented. And, to narrow the subject down still nearer to the point that suggests this article, what authority shall be lodged in the hands of those, to whose custody the law entrusts the possession of the persons of those who have violated social order, and thus become the subject of legal punishment? In other words, what shall be the system of *discipline* in those institutions, within which the infractors of the law are compelled to work out a compensation for the injury they have wrought? Shall the custodians of the criminal be vested with arbitrary authority, to establish rules, and to secure obedience to them by the infliction of such punishment as they choose? The public punish for the public wrong, by confinement within a prison. Shall the officers of the prison also punish as they wist, for the violation, actual or imaginary, of their arbitrary rules—a punishment within a punishment? That a system of internal discipline is necessary, no one can doubt. The tenants of these establishments are not of the most corrigible stuff. They are not composed of the softest clay, at the same time they are of clay, though, perchance, of a somewhat harder stratum than the rest of the race, and subject, doubtless, to the same hardening or mollifying influences, capable of sulkiness, of anger, of revenge, of love, gratitude and joy. Shall the element of persuasion to obedience, through kindness and love, be more thoroughly infused into the management of these institutions, or shall the officers attempt to secure the desired result through punishment and fear? This seems to us one of the great questions for the public to discuss and solve. This is a question on which light is continually pouring, and upon which the trial we expect soon to be called to engage in will shed a flood of information. The transaction, for commenting upon which, in terms of just reprobation, the *Times* has been summoned into a Court of Justice, was one in which the public are greatly interested. We are not only entitled, but bound to examine into the merits or demerits of the methods applied for the reformation of the criminal—of the character and extent of the powers at work among us to carry out the ends of justice. In the instance referred to, we see the danger of entrusting such sovereign power in the hands of individuals. Whatever *fantastic* tricks SHAKSPEARE may have thought men, who were drest in a little brief authority, disposed to play, we see that they are capable of enacting *horrible* ones now. If this system is to be continued, it is evident, that the greatest care should be exercised in the selection of those, upon whose will and nod, the safety, and perhaps the life of the victim may depend. If, by a wink, a gesture, or a word, one man may determine how long the icy column may descend upon the shaved and pinioned head of another—shocking with terrific force his whole nervous system, and frightening him with the dangers of suffocation—how long he shall sustain the crucifixion of the pronged yoke—then, indeed, is it necessary that the dispenser of these terrors, should be a man capable of appreciating the awful responsibilities of his position, and in whose composition mercy shall predominate over cruelty. We hope that the secrets of these prison houses will be communicated to the world—that every tale of punishment or cruelty shall be unfolded, though its lightest word should harrow up the soul. Let this eternal blazon be to ears of flesh and blood,—and from all this, we do not doubt that public opinion will canvass, consider, and re-adjust the system, till it shall be more in consonance with the true end and aim of all punishment, and with the anti-barbaric tendencies of the age.

Objectionable Objections.

The *Journal of Commerce* repeats, among other objections to the Homestead Bill, that it will enormously increase emigration. Were the fact so, it would be eloquent for, and not against the bill. But the act does not throw open the public lands to the emigrant. He is placed in no better position in respect to them than he was before. Those who are to be benefited are limited to actual natives of the United States, and such foreigners as were naturalized prior to the first of January, 1852. The provisions of the act are quite explicit; and, therefore, there is no reason to suppose that emigration will be augmented and deteriorated by it. There are, moreover, wiser people than the *Journal* wots of, who see no evil in any amount of emigration.

The provision of the act, to which we refer, likewise helps to answer another objection. It is alleged that the cessions to soldiers and the sales to buyers, will be reduced to a mere nominal value, by the donations of the Homestead Bill. But there will always be buyers in abundance for the bounty and bought lands, while that which is obtained gratuitously cannot be alienated. The foreigner is obliged to buy, if he gets land at all; and he must pay all the more for his quarter section, if the adjoining tracts are cleared and cultivated by the Government donors. So that the property of the soldier or *bona fide* purchaser does not suffer in value, in consequence of the law.

Others complain of what they choose to call the chequer-board system; the distribution of the land in alternate quarter sections. If this cavil hold water, then another is obviously worthless, to wit: that *all* public lands are to be given away, and the nation deprived of its wealth. Clearly, one half of the land will remain to the credit of the Land Office, if only alternate quarter sections are granted. But the chequer-board scheme has a decided advantage in the fact, that it will scatter the foreign settler in among the natives, and so complete his acclimation to the popular theory and ideas, much sooner than if grouped with a settlement of emigrant countrymen. There is serious wisdom in the plan; and although there are inconveniences waiting upon it, they are quite secondary. We only fear that the numher of scattered tracts located by the bounty warrant, actual purchase, and preemption claims, will make the system less advantageous in its operation than we could wish.

We must own to some astonishment, when we hear the measure deprecated as diminishing our resources in time of war. Men are supposed to be worth more than acres at such times. Bone and sinew are the desiderata. If emigration increase in consequence of the donations, then certainly we shall go on adding strength to strength against the day of battle. But if it be unaffected, as it must be, by the act, then certainly our war resources will not suffer seriously. Cut off the emigrant demand in peace times, and you curtail the land revenues largely. They are never very extensive. At their best estate now-a-days they yield little over $1,000,000 a year, and as a war would deduct at least fifty per cent. from these figures, their entire disappearance would hardly be felt. A half-million would be but a drop in the bucket designed to hold a civil and military list of a hundred millions of dollars. But there is no sensible reason to doubt, that in ordinary circumstances, the land office receipts will experience no decline under the operation of the act, though they may come to an end somewhat sooner.

And, on general principles, it is a good bargain when the Nation gives a hundred and sixty acres of land in exchange for a strong-armed, industrious citizen, with a thrifty spouse, and a host of popular sovereigns *in posse* if not *in esse*. The outlay bears no proportion to the egregiousness of the gain. The venture is returned in greater social wealth and security; in better citizens; in an elevated popular tone; in an enlarged capacity for self-protection. The dollars and cents of land revenue will be squared by economy in the number of military posts and military men. Verily, a [illegible] No man has yet been found in any quarter who has a single word to say in defence of the *Perrine pavement*. Everybody concedes that it is the very worst pavement our City has ever known,—that it takes longer to lay it down, and that it wears out sooner than any other, and that it will be hereafter a standing nuisance in the midst of Broadway, which with that exception is to be completely paved with the Russ pavement. Nobody wants Mr. PERRINE's abomination in Broadway;—everybody considers its construction an insufferable nuisance;—there is no clear legal authority for his laying it down;—and yet, in spite of law, public sentiment, economy, convenience, and everything else, he has ten or a dozen men digging slowly in Broadway, completely blockading that great thoroughfare, and laying down this universally execrated concern!

This is a curious state of things certainly. It shows how little control our City authorities have over anybody,—or how easily they may be induced to make themselves the accomplices of everybody, who is desperately bent on obtaining access to the public treasury. In this case the responsibility seems to be fairly divided between HENRY E DAVIES, Esq. and *eight* members of the Board of Aldermen, whose names we have already given and shall repeat. Mr. DAVIES is Attorney to the Corporation and would have been called upon to prosecute Mr. PERRINE, if the Corporation had seen fit to institute legal proceedings against him for a breach of his contract, or for obstructing the public streets without authority. Yet in spite of this he gave Mr. PERRINE an opinion which secured him against *his* interference. In violation of what seemed to us the evident proprieties of his official position, the Corporation Attorney advised him that he had a right to go on with the work;—and after over a year's delay he is going on accordingly.

Mr. PERRINE, it will be remembered, agreed to undertake the work at once and to have it *completed* before the 1st of December, 1851, under penalty of $10 for every day it should remain *unfinished* after that time. His contract clearly implied, and indeed expressly stipulated, that the work should be *begun* before the time stipulated for its completion; and if not then even begun, one would think very little law needed to show that the contract was forfeited. But however this may be, the Corporation Attorney, it seems to us, had no right to advise a private person *against* the rights or the interests of the City whose officer he is. When the ten dollars a day comes to be demanded, what security have we that Mr. PERRINE will not produce an opinion from Mr. DAVIES, that no penalty was incurred until the work was *begun*: and that the sum can only be collected for the time during which the pavement was in an incomplete unfinished state?

The Assistant Aldermen did their duty promptly, in voting that Mr. PERRINE should not block up Broadway until he had paid the fines already incurred. But the Aldermen,—or a majority of those present,—contrived to dodge their duty in this respect. Not daring to say anything in favor of the pavement and still less venturing to affirm that Mr. PERRINE had any legal right to obstruct Broadway, *eight* Aldermen voted to refer the subject to a Committee and thus *prevented* any action upon it, until the mischief should have been accomplished. These *eight* persons were the following:

J. F. Oakley, J. Boyce, T. J. Barr, W. J. Brisley, C. Francis, D. F. Tiemann, A. A. Denman, W. J. Peck.—Total, 8.

We should like to have any one or all these gentlemen inform the public upon what possible ground, unless it be that of personal interest, such a vote could be excused.

☞ In another part of the *Times* this morning will be found a very full and a very interesting outline of the work recently published by GORGEY, the Hungarian General to whose deliberate treachery the adverse result of the Hungarian revolution is clearly due. The work will be read with eagerness, by both the friends and the enemies of the Hungarian cause: for it comes from the man, who above all others is responsible for the disastrous issue of that noble crusade in behalf of constitutional freedom and established national rights. What degree of credit it may obtain or deserve with unprejudiced readers, it is of course impossible to say:—it will unquestionably put the best possible construction upon those acts which have justly exposed its author to general execration, and will seek, so far as possible, to transfer the responsibility for them to the shoulders of others.

We have always believed, judging from the histories hitherto published of that noble struggle, that while KOSSUTH was the life and soul of the whole movement and that without him the war for freedom would never have been waged at all, he nevertheless lacked some capital qualities essential to the successful conduct of a military revolution. He lacked that *iron sternness* of character which could disregard all other claims except those of the necessities of the service, and which could execute, with pitiless rigor whatever deliberate and cold-blooded calculation might show to be essential. And the great fact which, in our opinion, justifies such a judgment, is that he did not order GORGEY to be tried by Court-Martial and shot at a comparatively early period after the declaration of Hungarian Independence. That according to all the rules of war GORGEY deserved such a fate, we think no one can reasonably doubt:—that it was not inflicted on him seems due to a defect in KOSSUTH's character,—to the presence in that character of qualities which adorn humanity but which are out of place in the leader of such a revolution. This conviction we think will be decidedly strengthened by GORGEY's book.

Mr. Carey's Letter.

There lies upon our table, a "Letter to a Cotton Planter of Tennessee," from HENRY C. CAREY, of Burlington, N. J. It is designed to solve some of the problems which puzzled and parted the Macon Convention of last winter, and which will probably puzzle and part divers other Conventions at the South, before a correct idea of the ill and the cure are arrived at. Mr. CAREY has no mercy upon the current delusions, he assails. His diagnosis of the case is formed only upon unsparing scrutiny. The barren foolishness of the remedies suggested and devoutly insisted upon by the least silly economists of the South, is exposed in a paragraph and flung aside scornfully. And this done, Mr. CAREY enunciates with ex-cathedra distinctness, what he regards as the proper treatment for the disorder, adding that the alternative of its use is simply perdition.

Mr. CAREY is a man of a theory; not a valueless, and so isolated, theory; but one coherent with a wide economical system. His postulate and corner-stone is ever: put your consumer and producer together. He tells the South so. It is his prescription for all their maladies. Do your own work; bring the portable spindle and loom to the plantation, and save the cost of a double transportation of material and manufactures across the ocean to England. To effect the change he claims an elevation of the duty upon manufactured cottons; and displays the suicidal passion of the South for free-trade in the strongest light. Here is his antithetical mode of dealing with the divided manufacturing and planting interests; a mere exemplary brick:

"In conclusion, let me now ask of you a few more questions: What is it that you desire? Is it not that cotton may be high, and that cotton goods shall be cheaply furnished to the world, so that consumption may be large? Such certainly is the case.—What then is it that the Manchester manufacturer desires! Is it not that cotton may be low, and cotton goods high! Unquestionably it is so.—Are not then the objects you have in view directly the opposite of those of the Manchester man, and is it probable that you and he can be benefited by the same course of policy? It seems to me quite impossible that you should.—Look now at the facts. *He* opposes protection in Germany, and yet under protection *you* have had your market increased in fifteen years from 40 to 140 millions of pounds. *He* opposes protection in Russia, and yet under protection *you* have had your market increased fifty per cent in four years. *He* opposes protection here, and yet under protection *you* had your market doubled in five years. *He* advocates free trade in Ireland, Turkey, and Portugal, where *you* have seen your market diminish from year to year. *He* insists on what he calls free trade with India, by aid of which *you* have seen the cotton of that country forced to England, there to swell the quantity seeking a market, [illegible] Mineral coal and ore were recently found in the neighborhood of Caerphilly, during Water. Sixty tons were raised from a meadow-shaft in the space of six weeks. The ore, analyzed, is found to contain 6 oz. of silver and 15 cwt. of lead to the ton. The mines promise to be productive.—Large seams of bituminous coal, and iron ore, are found in the immediate locality; among them an enormous vein of red ore, measuring six feet in thickness; none of equal dimensions has been found in the mineral basin of the country.

The once renowned watch-tower called Burrough Walls, near Workington, many years ago the habitation of "Black Tom o' the North," whose carved effigy is still a matter of interest to tourists, has given up to modern exploration some rare old relics, that have endured the lapse of probably of eight hundred years. Interesting reminiscences of bygone times still linger beneath the soil, deposited by time. The present occupant of the land directs the thorough exploration of the grounds in a search for the relics indicated by the antlers, bones, broken slabs and ancient works that have already been unearthed.

The Observatory at Greenwich is fairly placed in connection with the electric wires, by an arrangement with the South-eastern Railway. Instantaneous astronomical observations may be now undertaken in remote sections, clocks be regulated by national time, differences of longitude be ascertained with exact promptitude; and, by means of the Sub-marine Telegraph, European skill may be connected with the efforts of British science. Wires may soon be carried over the Rhine and the Elbe, to connect with Calais, Dover, London. Perhaps thence to America; who knows what is to be!

The parallelism of the Coal deposits of Europe and the United States, is a favorite theme for investigators. At a recent session of the Natural History Society at Boston, Prof. ROGERS and Mr. DESOR communicated some results which invalidate the conclusions arrived at by M. ELIE DE BEAMONT, in his essay on the "Ancient Mountain Systems of Europe." According to our home authorities, the epochs of disturbance in the great Appalachian chain of this country and the Anthraciferous strata of North-western France, are dissimilar; an opinion contrary to the arguments of the French savan.

An improved Telegraph battery, invented by Mr. REID, telegraph engineer in London, has been tried at Dover and Calais. Two of the sub-marine wires were connected with the instruments, and put in circuit with the batteries. A commendable improvement is made in the weight and bulk of these batteries; the new style being four inches long, by one and a half inches deep, and weighing one pound five ounces. The old common battery used on the lines is 36 inches long, 7½ inches wide, 8¼ inches deep, and weighs 64 lbs. In the experiments of Mr. REID, the operators at either terminus introduced into the mouth corresponding pieces of zinc and silver, three-fourths of an inch square. An increase in size produced an improvement of the signals. The communications were made rapidly and with correctness: the secret process is not divulged.

Lieut. OSBORNE, a member of one of the British Arctic Expeditions, has argued before the Geographical Society of London upon the existence of the great Polar Ocean. His theory is announced for what it may be worth as follows:

He said that in Wellington Channel he had observed an immense number of whales running out from under the ice, a proof that they had been to water and come to water, for every one knew they must have room to blow. He further said that there was almost a constant flight of ducks and geese from the northward, another proof of open water in that direction, since these birds found food only in such water. He added that it was his deliberate opinion, from observations made on the spot, that these whales passed up Wellington Channel into a northern sea. In reference to the abundance of animal life, in the latitude of this supposed polar sea, he remarked that, while on the southern side of Lancaster Sound, he never saw enough to feed his dog, Melville Island, one hundred and fifty miles to the northward, abounded in deer and musk oxen. It was thus clear, he continued, that animal life did not depend on latitude; but increased, if anything, after passing the seventieth degree. Moreover, while in Baffin's Bay the tide made for the southward, coming from the Atlantic; in Barrow's Straits it made for the northward, which could only be explained on the hypothesis of a sea in that direction.

The Society of Antiquaries calls attention to the disgraceful condition of the Royal Tombs in Westminster Abbey.

Mr. HAY, lecturer on Chemistry at Portsmouth Dockyard, has been engaged at Woolwich instructing the four bombardiers of the Royal Marine Artillery attached to the Expedition under the command of Sir EDWARD BELCHER, C.B., in the mode of adjusting the plates, covering and attaching the copper wires, and manipulating the sulphuric acid used in galvanic batteries, it being intended to take to the Arctic regions a number of tubes charged with twenty pounds of gunpowder each, to be used in bursting the ice, in order to force a passage up Wellington Channel with the steamers of the Expedition. The cases will be discharged by the electric fluid from a galvanic battery, the parties operating being at a safe distance on board the vessels, as long coils of wire will be supplied, covered with gutta percha.

Among the societies in London which make little noise, but do a great deal of good, is the London Society for the Adult Deaf and Dumb, which has collected a congregation of about 100 persons, of both sexes, unable either to speak or hear. Every Sunday there are two services in the language of signs.

The injurious effect of Chemical works to vegetation was made the subject of litigation at the Liverpool Assizes. Respectable agriculturists deposed that the estate in question formerly abounded in beautiful oak, elm, and ash timber; but since the erection of the chemical works the tops and shoots of the trees had been killed, the young grasses and crops were withered up whenever the wind blew the vapor from the works upon them; not a fruit tree, quickset hedge, or flower shrub could live; the timber began to decay; when trees were afterwards felled, they were found to be in a bad state, and much of the timber that had been left standing had died away until torn up by the wind from want of vigor. The ravages seemed to have extended to a distance of several miles.

Prof. BRANDE's retirement from the Royal Institution has given cause for regrets. The eloquent lecturer commenced his career as Professor of Chemistry at the Institution in 1812, under the auspices of DAVY and WOLLASTON. To him, the chemical world is indebted for the introduction of FARADAY.

☞ LAMARTINE in his "Restoration," thus speaks of NAPOLEON's personal demeanor in one of his great battles:

"He was repeatedly seen spurring his horse to a gallop against the enemy's cannon, and re-appearing as if inaccessible to death, after the smoke had evaporated. A live shell having fallen in front of one of his young battalions, which recoiled and wavered in expectation of the explosion, Napoleon, to reassure them, spurred his charger towards the instrument of destruction, made him smell the burning match, waited unshaken for the explosion, and was blown up. Rolling in the dust, with his mutilated steed and rising without a wound amid the plaudits of his soldiers, he calmly demanded another horse and continued to brave the grape shot, and to fly into the thickest of the battles."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STRAW HATS.—IT IS ASTONISHING HOW FASHIONABLE Straw Hats are this season, and there is no establishment where Ladies can select from a better and more fashionable stock, than at YOUNGS's new and cheap store, No. 92 Bowery. He keeps a handsome assortment. You are sure to get anything that is pretty and fashionable in the Straw Line.

HOBOKEN.—TO-DAY, THE GREAT JUBILEE DAY of the Germans, thousands will be attracted to this ever favorite spot. The prospect of fresh air, a pleasant sail, and most delightful promenades, never fail to draw out the Gothamites, and we hope to see the Hoboken ferry boats crowded with passengers from morning till night.

CRYSTAL PALACE AGAIN.—PATENT THREE-PLY Ingrain and Patent Tapestry three-ply Carpeting, same as were exhibited at the World's Fair, at No. 99 Bowery—HIRAM ANDERSON'S. Also, Pardoe's and Crosby & Son's English Exhibition Tapestries and Brussels Carpeting of magnificent new styles. They will be sold remarkably low.

ENGLISH FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, 24 FEET WIDE, elegant new marble, and scroll Mosaic figured, of satin finish, at No 99 Bowery—HIRAM ANDERSON'S. Also, 1,000 pieces of beautiful Floor Oil Cloths, in widths, at 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d. and 4s. per yard, and upwards—the most extraordinary bargains ever offered in this city.

GLORIOUS!!—ENGLISH IMPERIAL THREE-PLY Carpeting, of gorgeous and glittering colors, magnificent unique Mosaic and scroll figures, never before exhibited, at No. 99 Bowery—HIRAM ANDERSON'S. Also, American three-ply Carpets, at 3s. 6d., 7s., 8s. per yard; elegant spring styles.

LOOK AT THIS!—ONLY FOUR SHILLINGS PER yard for beautiful large and small figured Ingrain Carpeting, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. Stair Carpets, 2s., 3s., 3s. 6d., and 4s. per yard; common Ingrain Carpets, 2s., 3s., and 3s. 6d. per yard. Call and see them.

THE ECHO SONG.—THE CITY IS CRAZY ABOUT Mlle. Lind's "Echo Song;" but there is another echo, that comes from all sections of the Union—it is the echo of the opinion universally expressed here, that such splendid boots as BROOKS, of No. 150 Fulton-st., sells, cannot be bought elsewhere in America.

MINISTERS, CONSULS, AND CHARGE D'AFFAIRES of the United States, and of Foreign countries, resident in the United States, can have their Seals of Office engraved by the best artists, at EVERDELL'S, No. 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st. Also, elegant Card Engraving and Printing, Heraldry Engraving, &c.

THE ZEPHYR UNDERGARMENTS FOR LADIES and Gentlemen, sold at Mc LAUGHLIN'S Cheap Shirt Dépôt, Corner of Greenwich and Chambers st. are worthy the attention of all who study health and comfort.
THOMAS Mc LAUGHLIN.

DRAB BEAVER HATS AT $3—A SPLENDID Article; Extra Quality at $4. Please call and examine, before purchasing. Gentlemen's and Boy's Hats and Caps, in their variety, at the One Price Store, No. 128 Canal-st.
J. W. KELLOGG.

IN EXCHANGE—PORTRAITS—BOARD WITHOUT lodging is wanted in return for the professional services of an artist of ability; unexceptionable references given. Address PORTRAITURE, *Daily Times* office.

AN IMPORTANT CURE.—M. S. BURR, OF THETFORD, Vt., writes us that a young man in his neighborhood having suffered for some time with diseased lungs, was forced to abandon his school, and his friends thought he must soon die. He then commenced using DR. ROGERS' LIVERWORT, TAR AND CANCHALAGUA, and in little less than two months, was completely restored to health, and the following winter resumed his school. For sale by A. L. SCOVILL & CO., at the Dépôt, No. 316 Broadway, and by all the retail druggists. Price, in large bottles, $1, or three bottles for $2 50.

HOSIERY AND UNDER-GARMENTS.—RAY & ADAMS, No. 591 Broadway, Import and Manufacture Hosiery and Stocking-knit Under-Garments, of every description. Our goods cannot be surpassed in excellence of quality, variety of styles, and lowness of prices. An examination by all who are about purchasing—at wholesale or retail—is respectfully solicited.
RAY & ADAMS,
American Hosiery and Under-Garment Manufactory,
No. 591 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.

UP-TOWN FASHIONABLE CLOTHING EMPORIUM.—Well-made goods exclusively, and at reasonable prices. ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, offer a choice assortment of gents' and boys' Clothing, suitable for the season. Our stock is very large, and all sizes of men and boys can be easily fitted. All descriptions of Shirts, Under-garments, Cravats, Suspenders, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. at low prices. 441 Broadway, between Howard and Grand-streets.

MULTUM IN PARVO—NO GARMENT AS YET INTRODUCED to the notice of the public is at all comparable with the ZEPHYR UNDER VEST, furnished by RAY & ADAMS, No. 591 Broadway. To the invalid they are health, to the delicate constitution protection, to the strong man safety, to all comfort and luxury. The American Hosiery and Under Garment Manufactory, No. 591 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.

HOUSEKEEPERS AND ALL OTHERS IN WANT OF Bedding, Bedsteads, &c., would do well to call at M. WILLARD'S old established Warerooms, No. 150 Chatham-st. corner of Mulberry-st., where may be found the largest assortment of articles in his line ever offered to the public.

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.—LAST 4TH OF July, one of the artillerymen, while assisting in firing the National Salute at Burlington, Vt, had a whisker blown entirely off. For some time there was no indication of the whisker again growing. By the advice of a friend, the gentleman was induced to try the use of BOGLE'S HYPERION FLUID, and in a few weeks the whisker was again growing to perfection; but singular to relate, it grew of a bright red color, whilst the other one was dark brown. The gentleman had again to call in the aid of Mr. BOGLE, by applying his PREMIUM ELECTRIC HAIR DYE, the application of which, on both whiskers, converted them, in an incredible short time, into a most beautiful glossy black. These articles, with others, may be had of WILLIAM BOGLE, No. 277 Washington-street, Boston; A B & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.; RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., No. 373, and RICE & SMITH, No. 727 Broadway; WM. H. CARY, & CO., No. 245 Pearl-st. and by the Druggists and Perfumers throughout the world.

PATENT COTTON FELT MATTRESSES FOR PRIvate dwellings, Hotels, Steamboats, Ships, &c., &c.—Manufactured, under a new and peculiar process, by the Paris Steam Wadding Works, Brooklyn, L. I. These Mattresses possess many and very great advantages over hair, or any other kind now made, among which may be mentioned the following, viz: They are from 25 to 50 per cent. cheaper than hair—will not break or mat down, and will retain their elasticity much longer—are proof against all kinds of vermin—are by far the most healthy bed that can be used, and will be found to be a great reliever of Rheumatism—are easily renewed, absorb no dirt, and are the most cleanly bed made. For sale by R & D M STEBBINS & CO., No. 59 Broadway. Orders received for any size wanted, together with Bolsters and Pillows. Upholsterers are invited to call as above and examine an article of Felting prepared expressly for their use.

WE GLADLY GIVE PLACE IN OUR COLUMNS TO the following, taken from the *New-York Tribune*: "A spirit of emulation excites enterprise; (*Prosperitas sudscere.*) A model of this may be seen in our friend MURCH, whose new and really superb hat wareroom, No. 230 3d-av., was crowded during last week with customers, who express themselves delighted with the liberality displayed in his arrangement, and the evident superiority of the assortment of hats for all classes of gentlemen, masters, and misses. Stepping aside from the beaten track, Murch has grasped success, and has established in no mean degree the result of all who wish to have their heads becomingly and fashionably covered. His stock of children's hats is characterized by elegance of style and materials, and the low prices at which all the articles are furnished."

WATTS'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THE PUBLIC are most earnestly cautioned against purchasing a spurious article from persons they cannot put the utmost confidence in. It is a cruel thing that dastards can be found to counterfeit such an article, at the sacrifice of pain, diseases, misery, and even death, for a trifling gain. Persons having been so imposed upon are respectfully requested to call at No 424 Greenwich-st, and receive the genuine article. It is instantly known—for it acts upon certainties—immediately stopping any Nervous Affection Gout, Rheumatism, Tic Doloreux, Neuralgia, Spasms, Cramps, Fits, and all Diseases of the Nerves.

CARPETINGS, &c.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 448 Pearl-st., have now in store a complete and desirable assortment of SPRING STYLES, which they are offering at the following very reduced prices:

	Per yard.		Per yard.
Velvet Carpets	10s. to 16s.	Tapestry Ingrains	4s. to 7s.
Tapestry do	7s. to 10s.	Superfine do	5s. to 6s.
Brussels do	7s. to 10s.	Extra fine do	4s. to 5s.
Three-ply do	7s. to 9s.	Cot. & Wool do	1s. 6d. to 2s.

Also, Floor Oil Cloths, 3 to 24 feet wide, and a choice assortment of all other goods connected with the trade, from 10 to 20 per cent. less than last year's prices.

LADIES WONDER HOW IT IS THAT G. M. BODINE sells Dry Goods so much cheaper than other stores—particularly his Crape Shawls and Silks; for he is certainly selling plain and embroidered Crape Shawls at 6, 8, 10 and 12 dollars; rich and elegant Spring Silks for only 3s., 4s., 7s. and 8s. per yard. Summer Silks very low. Barages and Barege Delaines the richest and most unique designs and colors; Challies, Printed Muslins, and Summer Poplins and Parasols. Drapery Muslins, all at corresponding low prices. Every description of Domestic Goods at manufacturers' prices, at No. 323 Grand-st., corner of Orchard.

CAUTION! CAUTION!! CAUTION!!!—DAVIS'S RAHVENE has only been before the public six months, and already there are several imitators of it. Be not deceived, but produce the genuine and original preparation, which changes gray hair to its former color, by causing a renewed action of the coloring glands of the roots. It is certain in its effects, and perfectly cleanly in its application. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale at the general Depôt, No. 366 Grand-st, and at No 192 Broadway, No. 279 Washington-st., No. 362 Hudson-st., No. 127 Bowery, No. 111 Houston-st.

TRUTH, AND TRUTH ONLY.—THE DAY IS PAST when the public would submit to be drugged with the compounds of empiricism. KNAPP'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE BITTERS could never have obtained celebrity except by their cures. Their reputation rests on facts, and those facts show that for indigestion, female complaints, disordered bowels, weakness and debility, dyspepsia, want of appetite and low spirits, they are beyond comparison the best preparation extant. General Depôt, No. 362 Hudson-st. 50 cents per bottle

DR. HUTCHINGS' VEGETABLE BITTERS, CURES at once the most obstinate cases of Dyspepsia, while those suffering from biliousness, nervousness, &c. &c., will find immediate relief. No family should be without them. In acute as well as chronic disorders of the stomach, they are taken with the happiest results. Circulars and certificates of the most remarkable cures, can be had free, of all agents. Principal office, No. 122 Fulton-st., N. Y. Price, 50 cents a bottle.

IF YOU WISH TO CHANGE YOUR GREY HAIRS TO their original color, use VAN DEUSEN'S Improved Wahpene. It aids nature in the proper secretion of nutriment and pigment, which is the one thing needful to insure a natural healthy growth of hair. The preparation is free from sediment, oil, or anything which may leave a stain; and its use occasions no inconvenience, as it cleans the scalp while in the process of evaporation. For sale at the general depôt, No. 123 Chambers-st.

GRAY DRAB, AND CREAM COLOR BEAVER HATS.—BIRD, cor. Pine and Nassau-sts., will introduce the Summer styles of gentlemen's Hats, on Tuesday, May 25. In addition to the varieties above mentioned, we have prepared several styles of soft Hats, of various shades of fur, securing to the wearer the perfection of comfort and convenience, together with an ample stock of newest styles of Panama and Straw Goods.
BIRD, cor. Pine and Nassau-sts.

RICH CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., have just received direct from the European manufactories, per late arrivals from Europe, a large and elegant assortment of rich Mosaic, Velvet and Tapestry Carpeting, surpassing anything ever before in this country; patterns entirely new, exclusively our own, and for sale full 10 per cent. less than other stores selling similar goods.

GOURAUD'S LIQUID HAIR DYE IS, WITHOUT exception or reservation, the very best ever invented; equally celebrated is GOURAUD'S Medicated Soap, for curing pimples, freckles, sallowness, chaps, roughness, &c. Poudre Subtile uproots hair from any part of the body. Liquid Rouge, Lily White, and Hair Gloss, at No. 67 Walker-st., near Broadway.

WASHINGTON.

Democratic Prospects at Baltimore.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 24, 1852.

The number of Delegates to the Democratic Convention, now assembled here, is considerable enough to constitute a feature of the day. The opinions of the Delegates, if at all hesitating, are here to be moulded into permanent form. The Tennessee delegation were put down for CASS while at home; but, on their arrival here, they were considered to be for BUCHANAN. Now, they are said again to be for CASS. Old CAVE JOHNSON, one of the Tennessee delegation, is very busy in promoting the union and harmony and success of the old line Democracy.

MR. BUCHANAN'S Pennsylvania delegates have nailed his colors to the mast. They have, it is understood, pledged themselves not to leave him for any other candidate, to stick to him first and last. They are likely to be left alone in their glory, unless the CASS men can come to them.

The number of candidates is to be considerably reduced on the meeting of the convention, or, at least, immediately after the first ballot. Gen WILLIAM O. BUTLER has announced his determination not to present his name to be used as a candidate for the Presidency. He is content to remain as he was, a candidate for the Vice-Presidency. This movement will throw the vote of the Kentucky delegation upon CASS beyond a doubt, and will tend towards the nomination of the old ticket, CASS and BUTLER.

Gen. JOSEPH LANE retires also from the position of candidate for the Presidency, and the vote of Indiana, offered to him, will go for CASS or for DOUGLASS, but not for BUCHANAN. On the whole, it may be judged that Gen. CASS's vote will increase before it will decrease.

X. Y.

Presidential.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 24, 1852.

ROBERT G. SCOTT, of Richmond, Va., last week addressed a letter to several of the prominent Democratic candidates for the Presidency, requesting to know their opinions as regards the Compromise measures, and, if elected, whether they would veto any bill, should it be passed by Congress, repealing or impairing the working of the Fugitive Slave Law.

Gen. HOUSTON replied, under date of the 21st inst., that he voted for all the measures embraced in the Compromise bill, severally, and he has since seen no cause to change his views. He declares that he would not hesitate to veto any bill impairing the law for the protection of the constitutional rights which guarantee to the people of the South the possession and enjoyment of their slave property.

Gen. CASS writes to-day, delaring his acquiescence in all the Compromise measures. He expresses the opinion that it would be the duty of a President to veto any bill that weakened or impaired the fulfilment of the constitutional obligation to deliver up fugitive slaves, as enforced by the Fugitive Slave Law. He declares the sacrifices of individual opinion, in opposition to any of the Compromise measures, to be a duty every good citizen owes his country and the preservation of the Union.

Judge DOUGLAS also writes to-day. He adverts to his past public career, as showing his opinions as to the Compromise measures, and says his views have undergone no change. He does not hesitate to state expressly, that it is the duty of every true American to oppose the repeal or modification of the Fugitive Slave law, that would impair the fulfilment of the constitutional obligation on that subject. Yet he would not yield the patronage of the Government to influence the Legislature on that or any other subject.

Col. W. B. KING, of Alabama, writes that he acquiesces in the compromise. He regards the Fugitive Slave Law, not in the light of ordinary legislation, but that it is to carry out a constitutional guarantee, and the President ought to negative any act the effect of which would be to impair or weaken its efficiency.

DANIEL S. DICKINSON, of New-York, has replied that he acquiesces in all the Compromise measures; but that he is not a candidate for the Presidency, having long since expressed a preference for a distinguished statesman (Gen. CASS.) He considers it the duty of the President to veto any measures, which in any way would impair the efficiency of the Fugitive Slave Law.

Gen. RUSK has replied, by taking the same decided stand with the foregoing, but disclaims any aspirations for the Presidency. He avows his preference for Gen. HOUSTON over all others.—*Herald.*

Letter from Mr. Fillmore.

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1851.

DR. J. K. MITCHELL—*My Dear Sir*:—I have yours of the 10th, and am gratified to learn that the dissensions in the Whig party in Philadelphia are quieting down.

Accept my thanks for the flattering manner in which you were pleased to speak of my Administration, and hope you express its continuance.

I am far more anxious so to conduct it as to merit the approbation of my country, during the time I have to serve, than to continue it for a day longer.

Let the people select my successor, wholly uninfluenced by me, and if he be honest and true to the Constitution and Country, I shall be satisfied. I ask no more.

I am, truly yours,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

TOBACCO TRADE.—The *Sam Cloon* brought around from Trice's Landing, Cumberland River, Tennessee, 144 hogsheads of tobacco, to be re-shipped for New-York by railroad and canal. All tobacco raised in that section of the country has, heretofore, sought a market at New-Orleans. The owners of this lot, more venturesome than their neighbors, thought proper to try this new route, which we hope will reward them handsomely.—*Cincinnati paper.*

It would astonish most people to stand on the wharf at Cleveland, and witness the immense amount of Tobacco hogsheads rolled out of the Railroad cars for shipment on the steamers. From the great trains of freight that pass this City daily for the north, one might think the whole course of transit was changing. Our Railroads can scarcely begin to do the business that is hourly crowding upon them. A double track is already talked about between this and Cleveland.—*Columbus Statesman.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES

A Very Large Newspaper for the Country,

EDITED BY HENRY J. RAYMOND.

Price, $2 a year; 10 Copies for $15; 20 Copies, $20.

On SATURDAY, September 27, the subscribers issued the first number of a NEW WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, in the city of New-York, called the NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, printed upon a very large quarto sheet of eight pages and FORTY-EIGHT COLUMNS, in close, clear type, and in the handsomest possible style.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be printed on THURSDAY of each week, and will present THE NEWS OF THE DAY, in all departments and from all quarters; CORRESPONDENCE from all parts of Europe, from California, Mexico and South America, and from all sections of the United States, written expressly for THE TIMES by intelligent gentlemen, permanently enlisted in its support: FULL REPORTS of Congressional and Legislative Proceedings; of Public Meetings, Political and Religious; Transactions of Agricultural, Scientific and Mechanical Associations; and generally of whatever may have interest or importance for any considerable portion of the community: LITERARY REVIEWS AND INTELLIGENCE, prepared by competent persons and giving a clear, impartial and satisfactory view of the Current Literature of the day: CRITICISMS of Music, the Drama, Painting and of whatever, in any department of ART may merit or engage attention: and EDITORIAL ARTICLES upon everything of interest or importance that may occur in any department—Political, Social, Religious, Literary, Scientific or Personal, written with all the ability, care and knowledge which the abundant means at the disposal of the subscribers will enable them to command.

THE WEEKLY TIMES will be under the Editorial management and control of HENRY J. RAYMOND; and while it will maintain firmly and zealously those principles which he may deem essential to the public good, and which are held by the great Whig party of the United States more nearly than by any other political organization, its columns will be free from bigoted devotion to narrow interests, and will be open within necessary limitations, to communications upon every subject of public importance.

In its Political and Social discussions, THE TIMES will seek to be CONSERVATIVE, in such a way as shall best promote needful REFORM. It will endeavor to perpetuate the good, and to avoid the evil, which the Past has developed. While it will strive to check all rash innovation, and to defeat all schemes for destroying established and beneficent institutions, its best sympathies and co-operation will be given to every just effort to reform society, to infuse higher elements of well-being into our political and social organizations, and to improve the condition and the character of our fellow-men. Its main reliance for all improvement, personal, social and political, will be upon Christianity and Republicanism—it will seek, therefore, at all times, the advancement of the one and the preservation of the other. It will inculcate devotion to the Union and the Constitution, obedience to Law, and a jealous love of that personal and civil Liberty which constitutions and laws are made to preserve. While it will assert and exercise the right freely to discuss every subject of public interest, it will not countenance any improper interference, on the part of the people of one locality, with the institutions, or even the prejudices, of any other. It will seek to allay, rather than excite, agitation:—to extend industry, temperance and virtue:—to encourage and advance Education:—to promote Economy, concord and justice in every section of our country:—to elevate and enlighten public sentiment:—and to substitute reason for prejudice, a cool and intelligent judgment for passion, in all public action and in all discussions of public affairs.

The subscribers intend to make THE TIMES *at once the BEST and the CHEAPEST Weekly Family Newspaper in the United States.* They have abundant means at their command, and are disposed to use them for the attainment of that end. The degree of success which may attend their efforts, will be left to the public judgment.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, communicating news, is respectfully solicited from all parts of the world.

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Single copies	$2.
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THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

Is published at the same office EVERY MORNING and EVENING, and will be sent to subscribers in any part of the United States, at the following prices:

Single copy	$4
Three copies	$10
Five copies	$15

All PAYMENTS for subscription @ advertising must be made in advance; and postage on all letters must be prepaid.

Communications for the editorial department must be addressed to HENRY J. RAYMOND, Editor of *The New-York Times*; letters upon business or inclosing money, to RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

Subscriptions and Advertisements left at the office, No. 113 Nassau-st., or sent by mail, are respectfully solicited.

RAYMOND JONES, & CO.

New-York, November 18, 1851.

Death of Henry Clay.

DR. JACKSON has spent many days with MR CLAY at Washington recently, and has taken that deep interest in his case which springs not only from a high devotion to his profession, but from a sincere love and regard for MR. CLAY. He tells us that the exertions which MR. CLAY made in 1849-50 in behalf of the passage of the Compromise Measures, in which he manifested such intense feeling and interest, *precipitated his life ten years, at least*, and that he is now, in consequence of such over exertions, which employed him night and day, and which occupied all his thoughts as well as all his time,—where he would have been in the ordinary course of nature, without such an effort, at the age of eighty-five years. The excitement while it lasted kept him alive, but bodily decay soon followed, until now there is not sufficient physical vitality to prolong life. Younger men with good constitutions have a recuperative power sufficient to enable them to master such physical relaxation, but at 75 no one can expect so to overdo and so to master Nature.

MR. CLAY feels the truth of all this, and does not mourn at what has been done, nor repine at the prospect before him. He knows that death is not far off, and is prepared for the summons, come when it may. He felt sad for awhile that the pleasure of reading was denied him, and does not retain so large an interest in public affairs as when in better health, though he is now read to every day by his son. The world, he says, is naturally becoming more and more contracted to his view, and as day after day passes away, the visions of life gradually recede and open a prospect of the better world beyond the grave. The occasional glimpses of restoration,—a stronger pulse or a quieter rest at night,—excite no hope or wish to prolong his life, and on several occasions he has told his physicians that he has no desire to live.

His prostration of body has not touched his mind, and one feature of his feebleness is that he cannot support himself alone, and is not allowed to walk even with the support of others. Dr. JACKSON told him recently that if he stood erect he would faint, and that if he should faint he would breathe no more. "Why is this!" asked MR. CLAY. "Because there is not enough of vitality in the heart to give circulation to the blood." "Has it then come to this," said MR. CLAY, and for a moment sorrowfully. And seeing the necessity, he has suffered himself to be borne like a child to and from his bed. MR. CLAY, throughout, has studied his disease, if disease it be, critically, thoughtfully and even physically. He has watched the gradual wasting away of life until there is but the faintest pulsation left to tell him that the spirit still survives within its emaciated tenement of flesh.

[*Express.*

☞ OTTO GOLDSCHMIDT'S marriage with JENNY LIND was after all a very natural affair—the world had imagined it to be celestial, from the divine character of JENNY, most likely. He married JENNY and JENNY married OTTO, after the usual manner—it was a bargain between two contracting parties, both having the necessary mental capacity to enter into the covenant; and it was induced at least by some of the usual concomitants of contracts—it had the consideration, at all events, of a Last Will and Testament—natural affection. On her part it was a return for obligations conferred by OTTO and OTTO's father, besides sundry other causes "moving her thereunto;" and on his side, he seems to have made a kind of draft on his God-mother, which was accepted and paid in promises of love, honor and obedience. Thousands of persons have committed matrimony and passed along the world, as the lawyers say, "under bonds:" and we do not see that OTTO GOLDSCHMIDT and JENNY have made out a different case at all.

MR GOLDSCHMIDT is the favorite son of one of the richest merchants in Hamburg, Germany. His grandfather is proprietor of a gigantic Silk Merchants' House, that has three establishments; one in London, a second in Hamburg, and the third in Leipzig. OTTO GOLDSCHMIDT was, therefore, JENNY LIND's equal in wealth, needed none of her money, and cared not a pin for it. Many years ago, when the Swedish Nightingale was a poor birdling, without friends or money, OTTO GOLDSCHMIDT's father, (being as sagacious as he was wealthy, and as benevolent as he was sagacious,) protected, aided and fostered her; and it may be that the merry young OTTO, who was then a charming little fellow, soul full of genius and loving to a fault, said many kind things to the gentle and talented Swede, was caressed by her in return, and learned to love her so well when a child that he could not overcome his affection when he became a man; and so, of course, it overcame him. He was MENDELSSOHN's favorite pupil, and early exhibited remarkable musical talents, and the fair Swede doubtless felt that interest and affection for the splendid boy that the child of genius ever feels for beings of like exquisite organizations and heaven-gifted attributes. They who know the human heart will not think it strange, after reading thus far, that JENNY LIND should have loved OTTO; and each dearly loving the other, it is not wonderful that they should have been married; it is only wonderful that they were not married before.—*N. Y. Musical World.*

MR. WEBSTER'S QUOTATIONS.—Some persons have expressed surprise that Mr. WEBSTER, in his Faneuil Hall speech of Saturday, should have attributed to JOHNSON the lines:

"How small of all that human hearts endure
That part which kings or laws can cause or cure,"

which lines are found in GOLDSMITH'S Poem of the Traveler.

The following passage from BOSWELL'S Life of JOHNSON, may throw some light upon the matter. BOSWELL in speaking of GOLDSMITH'S Poem of the Traveler, says:

"And here it is proper to settle, with authentic precision, what has long floated in public report as to JOHNSON being himself the author of a considerable part of that poem. Much, no doubt, both of the sentiments and expression were derived from conversation with him; and it was certainly submitted to his friendly revision; but in the year 1783, he, at my request, marked with a pencil the lines which he had furnished, which are only line 420th:

To stop too fearful and too faint to go;

and the concluding ten lines, except the last couplet but one." These ten lines begin

"How small of all that human hearts endure,
That part which kings or laws can cause or cure."

[*Boston Advertiser.*

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT UNDER THE NEW RATIO.—It may be considered settled, by the action of the United States Senate, that the votes in the Electoral Colleges for the next President (and of course the number of Delegates to be sent to the National Convention) will be counted as follows:

States.	Votes 1852.	1848.	States.	Votes 1852.	1848.
Maine	8	9	Indiana	13	12
N. Hampshire	5	6	Illinois	11	9
Vermont	5	6	Iowa	4	4
Massachusetts	13	12	Wisconsin	5	4
Rhode Island	4	4	Michigan	6	5
Connecticut	6	6	Kentucky	12	12
New-York	35	36	Missouri	9	7
New-Jersey	7	7	Alabama	9	9
Pennsylvania	27	26	Louisiana	6	6
Delaware	3	3	Tennessee	12	12
Maryland	8	8	Mississippi	7	6
Virginia	15	17	Arkansas	4	3
North Carolina	10	11	Texas	4	4
South Carolina	7	9	California	4	0
Georgia	10	10			
Florida	3	3	Whole number	295	
Ohio	23	23	For choice	148	

It will be remembered that there is a doubt yet, under the Census, whether California will have one or two members, or South Carolina seven or eight. The largest fraction in South Carolina or California takes the greatest number; but Congress, it is said, will increase the number one, and give 296 members instead of 295.—*National Intelligencer.*

LARGE CLIPPER.—Mr. McKay has now on the stocks, at East Boston, a magnificent clipper-ship, which will register about 2,300 tons. She is not only the largest merchant ship, but the sharpest and longest known at the present day, either building or afloat. Her ends are sharper than those of the Collins steamers, but she has great surface of floor, which is carried forward and aft, almost to the extremes, and will render her both buoyant and weatherly. In outline she is a perfect beauty. Her sheer is easy and graceful, and rises boldly forward and aft; her stern curvilinear, formed from the line of the planksheer, and her sides are as true in her sweep and swell as if she had been cast in one mould. Her lines are concave, but as they ascend forward, above the load-displacement line, become convex, to correspond with her outline on the rail. She is 240 feet long on the keel, and 265 feet over all; her extreme breadth of beam is 43½ feet, and depth 23 feet 3 inches, including 8 feet height of between decks. Her upper deck is without break, and on it are all her accommodations for officers and crew. She has a topgallant forecastle, a large house abaft the foremast, and a trunk cabin, built into a half-poop, 75 feet long, thus leaving all the space below for the stowage of cargo.—*Boston Atlas.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. B. RICHARDS, No. 37 John-st., 2d door below Nassau-st., (recently of No. 93 Maiden-lane,) keeps on hand a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery of almost every description, Mechanics' Tools, Builders' Goods, housekeeping articles, &c. Persons wishing to purchase goods in this line at the lowest prices, are desired to call on him, at No. 37 John-st., where they will find all articles, on the most reasonable terms, either by the quantity or by retail. H. B RICHARDS, No. 37 John-st., N. Y.

RICH PAPER HANGINGS of the latest styles and most desirable patterns, in velvet and gold, satin and gold, and plain satin, of our own importations, at the very lowest prices, for cash. Also, a full assortment of American Paper and Borders, Fire-Board Prints, &c., at wholesale and retail. CHILDS & SMITH, No. 449 Pearl-st., cor. William. N. B.—None but competent workmen sent from this establishment.

PAPER WAREHOUSE—DUNCAN LEWIS & BARTOW, No. 161 William-st., (near Fulton,) offer for sale a large assortment of Writing, Wrapping and Printing Paper, Binder's, Band-box, Trunk, Bonnet and Straw Boards, &c.

NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN, AND WILLIAMSBURG PEOPLE should call and examine the immense stock of BOOTS, SHOES, and GAITERS, at H. MANN & SONS. They will save them more than one time, by purchasing of them. No. 360 Grand-st., New-York.

SPRING STYLE HATS, of the French Elastic Stiff, manufactured from the finest imported plushes, which, for brilliancy of finish and durability will bear the test with any offered with our beautiful patterns of Spring Caps. At MONARQUE'S, No. 128 Bowery.

NOTICE TO COOPERS.—For sale cheap, the work and the stock of the shop, with moderate rent, doing a good business. The cause of selling out is, the proprietor is going into other business. Apply at No. 16 Dey-street.

COE B. BISOWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW and COMMISSIONER of DEEDS, for New-York and Illinois, No. 76 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts., N. Y.

COURT-STREET CROCKERY STORE—One door from Union-st., SOUTH BROOKLYN. A good assortment of China, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Ware cheap.

LOOKING GLASSES, PORTRAIT and PICTURE FRAMES, of every description on hand, and made to order, at low price. W. N. JOHNSON, No. 534 Broadway, (Collamore House,) and No. 204 Bowery.

OLD EXCHANGE PAPERS FOR SALE—At the office of the *New-York Daily Times*, No. 113 Nassau-st., at 25 cents a hundred.

WRITING PAPER.—A large and very desirable assortment, for sale by BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, No. 115 Fulton-st

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER, constantly on hand, and made to order, by BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, No. 115 Fulton-st

CANADA PEAS—In lots to suit purchasers, by J. W. VAIL & CO., No. 32 Pearl-st.

WANTED.

TO MACHINISTS.—Wanted, a person to take charge of a three drawing machine now on exhibition at No. 138 Bank-st.; also to take charge of the machinery department of a stone-yard, now being established under a patent. To a person fully competent a liberal compensation will be given. The highest recommendations will be required of the applicants skill and qualifications in every respect. Address at No. 62 William-st., room No 3.

W. S. WHITNEY, President,
New-York Stone Dressing Company.

CANAL BOATMEN WANTED.—Canal Boatmen wanted to freight coal in boats of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, upon the Delaware and Hudson Canal. The boats will average 116 tons during the season. They will be required to be towed with two horses, and be manned by two persons besides the Captain. For particulars apply at the office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, corner Broadway and Wall-st., or to WM. HATHAWAY, Agent, Port Ewen, near Rondout.

INDUSTRIOUS MEN AND WOMEN WANTED.—To receive instructions in five useful and two ornamental Arts, by which you can make a sure and handsome living, either in the city or country. They will be sent by mail to any address in the United States, on receipt of 25 cents, post paid. Address D. D. BURT, box No. 50 Broadway Post Office, New-York.

TWENTY MEN WANTED—Of good address, to sell several articles wanted in every family. Agents are making $10 to $20 per day. Agents for Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New-York and Ohio, with $50, can make $2,000 per annum. A man wanted to go with the proprietor to Ohio, to establish a dépôt. Call or address No. 317 Bowery, post-paid.

TO MERCHANTS WHO DO NOT REQUIRE a Bookkeeper the whole time—An experienced and competent Accountant would accept an engagement for a moderate compensation from 6 until 11 o'clock P. M., at opening, writing up, posting or balancing a Set of Books, or adjusting complicate accounts. Most respectable city reference. Address ACCOUNTANT, office of this paper.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—For a moderate salary, to act as an entry clerk, or in any general business that may be required of him. Address, in handwriting of the applicant, box No. 1,639 City Post-office, stating references, salary, age, &c.

CLERK WANTED—In a Gentleman's Furnishing Store, who is thoroughly acquainted with getting up ordered shirts. None need apply without the best of city recommendation. Must be at the store at 7 o'clock. Apply at No. 114 Chambers-st., from 5½ to 7½ in the evening.

SERVANTS.—A great variety of carefully selected Servants are now wanting employment at C. Masen's offices, Nos. 550 Broadway and 143 Bowery. Terms—Yearly subscription, 50 cents; otherwise, 25 cents. N. B.—Plenty of men and boys on hand.

SITUATION WANTED—as Chambermaid or to take care of children, by a respectable and pious girl, with good references, and at moderate wages. Apply at No. 518 13th-st.

AN ENGINE LOOM WEAVER WANTED.—One fully educated to the business, and of good habits, wishing a permanent and desirable situation, may address Box No. 2,842, Post-Office, with references.

BUTLER WANTED—A first-class Butler, several $10 Cooks, three men Waiters, a Footman, and other really experienced Servants. Apply at No. 148 Grand-st. Excellent situations are now ready.

FIVE HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED—Toself a new work. High wages made. Call or address (post-paid) "American Family Publication Establishment," No. 128 Nassau-st., New-York, Room No. 8.

CABINET MAKERS WANTED.—Two or three good workmen can have constant work by applying on 3d-av., between 81st and 82d-st, Yorkville.

BOARDING.

RICHMOND HILL HOTEL, STATEN ISLAND—R. Late the Richmond Seminary.—J. W. KELLETT begs to inform the public that the Seminary will be entirely remodeled for a select family Hotel, to open for the season on the 7th of June next. Particulars can be obtained at S. W. BENEDICT'S Store, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Three gentlemen can be accommodated with full or partial board in a healthy and highly respectable location, within 10 minutes' walk of the Fulton and South Ferries. No other boarders will be taken, and the comforts of a home will be insured. Apply, for particulars, at No. 86 Willoughby-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman can be accommodated with a pleasant room, with or without board, at No. 27 Vine-st., two minutes walk from Fulton Ferry, where only two other boarders are kept.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Two pleasant rooms suitable for a gentleman and lady, or single gentlemen, with board in a private family, can be had by applying at No. 2 Clark, corner Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—Two or three respectable men, or a man and his wife, can obtain full or partial board at No. 11 Sheriff-st. No other boarders.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Cattaraugus Republican.

TO THE NEW YORK ADVERTISERS—We wish it distinctly understood by New York City Advertisers, that Mr. V. B. PALMER, Tribune Buildings, is our only authorized Agent in that city. Advertisements sent through his office, will receive prompt attention—but from no other We are induced to re-state this arrangement, from the fact that we received the other day, an advertisement from the hands of a Mr. ——, from the —— Manufacturing Company.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD, EXTENDING FROM CINCINNATI TO ST. LOUIS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the offices of the undersigned in the cities of Cincinnati and St. Louis, until the 15th day of June next, for the grading, masonry and bridging, of the following portions of the above road:

First—From Cincinnati, extending 72 miles westerly, to the intersection of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad.

Second—From Illinoistown, opposite St. Louis, extending 50 miles easterly, to a point near the town of Carlyle.

Maps and profiles of the line will be ready for exhibition and all the necessary information will be given at the above offices on and after the 24th inst.

For the remaining 213 miles, proposals will be received from such parties as desire to bid for the work upon their own examinations and such information as the Engineers will be able to give, the character of the country being uniform and preliminary surveys in progress.

Co-partnership firms bidding for the above work will please give the full name and Post-Office address of each member of the firm. H. C. SEYMOUR & CO.

WATCHES, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY.—The Subscriber is now selling Watches at retail at the following remarkably low prices, being much less than any other house:—

Fine Gold Lepine Watches, 4 holes jewelled	$25 00
Fine Gold Detached Levers, full jewelled	30 00
Gold Enameled Watches, for Ladies	35 00
Gold Hunting Watches, for Ladies	35 00
Gold Hunting Patent Levers for Gentlemen	50 00
Silver Patent Levers	16 to 20 00
Silver Detached Levers	13 to 20 00

Gold Hunting Watches which run eight days; Gold Hunting Watches which run fifteen days; Gold Watches in magic cases, which change into three different Watch-s; Gold Watches which wind up and set without any key. Also Cooper's Duplex Watches, in Hunting cases, splendid pocket Chronometers, and all other styles of Watches, at equally low prices. Also all kinds of Jewelry and Silver Ware at much less than the usual prices.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st. (up stairs,) near Broadway, formerly at 51 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY, No. 29 Spruce-st., near William.—The Subscribers having purchased the Type Foundry of Mr. GEO. B. LOTHIAN, (established in 1822,) are prepared to furnish to Printers and Stereotypers his well known and superior Music, Greek, Hebrew, and other Fancy Types, Copper-faced, at 25 per cent. advance. Presses, Chases, Composing Sticks, Brass Rules, Stands, Galleys, Furniture, Cases, Quoins, Parchments and Ink. METAL and WOOD TYPES, from all the different foundries, and every article required in a Printing Office, at the lowest prices, for cash or approved paper. Old Type received at nine cents per pound, in exchange for new.

CORTELYOU & GIFFING.

P. C. CORTELYOU, of the late firm of GEO. BRUCE & Co. respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends at his present establishment.

PETER C. CORTELYOU. WM. H. GIFFING.

The Type on which this paper is printed, is from the above Foundry.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.—300,000 pair of DAY'S Patent vulcanized Rubber Japanned Over-Shoes. These goods received the first Premium Silver Medal, over all others, at the Fair of the American Institute. Exporters and extensive dealers are advised to save a profit in ordering and purchasing. DAY'S facilities equal 2,000 pairs a day. Buyers are cautioned that the combination are again at their old game of threatening to prosecute my customers, all for effect—this humbug still, for one year more, plunder the pockets of the people.

HORACE H. DAY,
Oldest manufacturer of India Rubber now in the business in the United States—owning over 20 patent rights. Warehouse No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York

FOR CHAPPED HANDS.—The PURE OLD PALM SOAP is one of the best remedies in use. It is very highly recommended to those whose skin is tender, and being made from a vegetable oil, is consequently very healing and emollient in its properties. It can be had in small packages of six cakes, (at a low price,) for trial, at the manufactory of W. HULL'S SON, No. 108 Cliff-st. See CHILTON'S certificate:

"Having tried the Old Palm Soap, manufactured by W. HULL'S SON, I can recommend it as being an excellent quality of toilet soap. The healing properties of palm oil, which are well known, must render this soap preferable to Castile soap for the same uses.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M.D., Chemist."

GAITERS FITTED.—Are the Shoemakers generally aware that the best work of fitting shoes is done by Singer's Sewing Machine? It will do the work stronger and handsomer, and one person can do the work of ten people—this is a fact. Look at the work done in Lynn and Abingdon, how readily it sells and what high prices it brings. The Eastern people with their natural shrewdness adopted those machines a year ago and see the result. It's a complete monopoly of the shoe trade. Why are the people in this section so tardy; the mass of them seem to be ignorant of the world they live in. A few of them have got awakened and after being aroused and convinced have gone to work, and are making from five to ten dollars a day on each machine employed. Machines on exhibition during the day. I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 258 Broadway, N. Y.

IF YOU WANT YOUR LINENS TO PRESENT a fine appearance and smooth surface, with a beautiful gloss and a firmness that will resist the dampness of the atmosphere and perspiration too, try BEAUMONT'S PATENT STARCH POLISH; one cake will do 30 doz. clothes. STOW'S CHEMICAL ERASIVE SOAP will wash perfect without rubbing, and it is a beautiful toilet soap. Give them a single trial, and follow the directions, and our word for it, you will be satisfied. Dépôt No. 317 Bowery. Agents wanted.

CHAIRS, CHAIRS, CHAIRS.—COMMERFORD & REDGATE, Nos. 452 and 454 Broadway, between Howard and Grand-sts., East side,—Mahogany stuffed seats, with cane, willow, rush, and Chinese straw seats, of every variety, can be found at this well-known establishment. Citizens and strangers are hereby notified, that as we apply our time exclusively to the production of these articles, we will thereby furnish them at the lowest manufacturing prices.

BEAUMONT'S PATENT STARCH POLISH.—JOHN N. STOW'S CHEMICAL ERASIVE SOAP,—JOHNSON'S ORRIS TOOTH SOAP,—BEAUMONT'S FRENCH LIQUID BLUEING.—All of which, are warranted to give entire satisfaction, and constantly used by those who have given them a trial. Wholesale and Retail. Dépôt, No. 317 Bowery. Agents wanted to sell the above, who will find it a profitable business.

CHELSEA MILLS,—No. 254 West 27th-st. Dépôt No. 10 Beekman-st. The subscribers are now prepared to furnish fresh Ground Flour, Graham Flour, White and Yellow Corn Meal, Hominy, Wheaten Grits and Farina. Grain and Feed of all kinds ground to order. Orders served in any part of the city, free of charge. For sale cheap, a ten horse Steam-engine and Boiler, in complete running order.

MUNSON & WILLIS.

SHOW CASES—SHOW CASES—A large assortment constantly on hand; also Cases of every description made to order in the neatest style and at the shortest notice by B. K. FREEBLES, No. 124 Grand-st., N. Y., three doors east of Broadway. Also, Cases made of Silver, Brass, Rosewood, Black Walnut, Mahogany, &c., at short notice.

SHOW-CASES, CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST and better than the best, can be had at CAMPBELL & FORSHAY'S cheap and extensive Show-Case Warerooms, No. 312 Broadway, up stairs.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BY THE AUTHOR OF STUART OF DUNLEATH.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED, ALTAMONT; or the Charity Sister. By Hon. Mrs. Norton, author of "Stuart of Dunleath," "Woman's Reward," &c. &c. Mrs. Norton's reputation as a novelist is of the highest order. No work of odern times has been more popular or more generally admired than Stuart of Dunleath; and Altamont, for brilliancy, power and interest, is in every way its equal. It is remarkable for the great power and beauty with which the characters are drawn, and for the harrowing intensity of its plot and incidents. Price 25 cents.

BUNCE & BROTHER, Publishers, No. 134 Nassau-st.

WILL BE READY IN A FEW DAYS.

THE CORSICAN BROTHERS. A Legendary Romance By Alexandre Dumas.

JUST PUBLISHED.

CRAIGALLAN CASTLE; OR, THE STOLEN WILL by Mrs. GORE, authoress of "Abednego, the Money Lender," &c, Price 25 cents. This is a tale of romantic and striking incidents told in the most captivating style. The sorrows of poor lovely Mary Morrison, through her secret marriage: the fiendish revenge of the pitiless Ludovico, who pursues his innocent victims with the pertinacity of a bloodhound: the arrogance and brutality of the supposed heir; the frightful murderer of his guilty accomplice in the secret passage, are all depicted with a strange and startling reality. Published and for sale, wholesale and retail by

GARRETT & CO., 22 Ann st.

NEW BOOKS ON SALE AT RANDOLPH'S.

A PEEP AT NUMBER FIVE, by the author of "Sunny Side." 45 cents.

THE TWO FAMILIES, by the Author of *Rose Douglas* 75 cents.

AUSTRIA IN 1848 and 1849, by Stiles. 2 vols. $3 50.

BRACE'S HUNGARY IN 1851. $1 25.

WHEAT OR CHAFF! by Author of "Living or Dead." 75 cents.

BARNES'S NOTES ON REVELATIONS. 75 cents.

THOUGHTS ON THE DEATH OF LITTLE CHILDREN, by S. Irenæus Prime. 50 cents.

THE YOUNG MAN'S FRIEND AND GUIDE TO IMMORTALITY, by John Angell James. 75 cents.

ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH, No 683 Broadway. upper corner of Amy-st.

THE ABBOTSFORD EDITION OF THE WAVERLEY NOVELS—Printed upon fine paper, with new and beautiful type, from the last English edition, embracing the Author's latest corrections, notes, &c., complete in 12 volumes. Demi-8vo., with Illustrations, and neatly bound in cloth. for only $12.

LIPPINCOTT, GRAMBO & CO., of Philadelphia, are now publishing the above complete Library Edition of the Waverley Novels, in parts, to be issued semi-monthly, each part to contain a complete Novel, two parts making one neat volume. The price per part, containing a Novel complete, in paper, 50 cents. For sale to the trade at Publishers' prices, by GEO. P. PUTNAM, No. 10 Park-place.

FALLACIES OF THE FACULTY,

PRICE 38c.—"This is a bold book, a very bold book, and we recommend persons who have been dosing themselves with drugs, to kick out the apothecary and buy it."—*London Sunday Times.*

"Almost as entertaining as a novel."—*Westminster Review.*

Containing extraordinary revelations of modern practice, with a new mode of treating (without bloodletting) fever, apoplexy, gout, rheumatism, and other joint diseases; diseases of the spine, &c., &c. REDFIELD, Beekman-st.

ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF

FIELDING'S WORKS.—PUBLISHED THIS MORNING—THE ADVENTURES OF JOSEPH ANDREWS. By Henry Fielding; illustrated by Cruikshank. Uniform with "Tom Jones." Price 37½ cents.

"Of all the works of imagination to which English genius has given origin, the writings of Henry Fielding are perhaps most decidedly and exclusively her own."—*Sir Walter Scott.*

STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation. The unsettled business of the late firm will be settled by R. H. WINSLOW, and J. F. D. LANIER, who are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.—Dated NEW-YORK, May 1, 1852.

RICHARD H. WINSLOW,
JAMES F. D. LANIER,
ISAAC KIPP, JUN.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership for the transaction of a general Banking, Exchange and money business, and for the negotiation of public and corporate loans, under the firm of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.—Dated NEW-YORK, May 1, 1852.

RICHARD H. WINSLOW,
JAMES F. D. LANIER,
JAMES WINSLOW,
LEONARD C. WINSLOW.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of N. R. COBB & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

NATHANIEL R. COBB,
WM. S. WOODWARD,
JAS. H. STEBBINS.

May, 18, 1852.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of N. R. COBB & CO., and will continue the Stock Commission and Collecting business.

NATHANIEL R. COBB,
JAS. H. STEBBINS.

WM. S. WOODWARD will continue the Stock Commission business in his own name and on his own account.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—The office of JOHN A. FLAMMER, late situated at the corner of Broadway and Anthony-st. is removed to his residence, No. 157 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., where business will be transacted as usual. All payments for Strattonport and

New-York Daily Times.

THE HUNGARIAN WAR.

GORGEY'S DEFENCE OF HIMSELF.

AN INTERESTING WORK.

A good deal of interest has been excited by the announcement that the celebrated Hungarian General, GORGEY, had published a work containing a full history of his own life, and an attempted vindication of his course in the Hungarian Revolution. We find, in the foreign correspondence of the Springfield *Republican*, which is always attractive and valuable, the following interesting account of this work:

BERLIN, Tuesday, May 4, 1852.

Just as I am sending off my letters by this week's steamer, I have received from my bookseller a book which will be read throughout the world with great interest. It is no less a book than GÖRGEY'S vindication of his conduct during the Hungarian war. There is no denying that there have been books enough written on the events in Hungary, during the years 1848 and 1849, but, on my life, we have had no work from one who stood as high in authority as GÖRGEY; and, moreover, the taint which the gloomy opinion attaches to the name of GÖRGEY, as a traitor to his country, renders his book of double interest. It is in two very large-sized handsome volumes, containing together between seven and eight hundred pages. Of course, I have not had time to read it, but I have looked it through somewhat carefully, and will give you, in a disconnected manner, some of the most important of the statements, reminding you that I intend to express no opinion as to whether GÖRGEY is successful in the vindication of his conduct, but only to present his side of the matter as fully as the few minutes I have to spare will allow me.

He opens his case as follows:

"The battle of Hungary to Austria and Russia was closed. KOSSUTH and BEMBER saved themselves, with their followers, upon neutral territory, as did the Poles. I refused to fly, and the majority of the unhappy combatants in favor of Hungary followed my example. Whereupon I was summoned, and temporarily banished to Corneshia; but the decision as to my fate and that of my companions remained, nevertheless, in the hands of Baron HAYNAU."

He then goes on to observe that the remarkable inconsistency between the grace which was shown him, and the executions of others, who were, at the most, no more guilty than he, led many to suppose that he had some intrigues with the Austrian General, and to request him to exert it in their favor. But GÖRGEY had no influence, and his pride forbade him to pray for mercy for himself or others, so long as HAYNAU remained the unlimited master of life and death. At a somewhat later period, circumstances induced him to think that HAYNAU's power was then limited, and he was on the point of sending a petition to the Emperor, when he heard that the latter intended to make a journey to Corinthia, in May, 1850, and he determined to seek a personal audience, but this was denied him, and he was referred to the Minister, VON BACH, through whom he presented a petition to the Emperor, a copy of which, as well as the accompanying letter to the Minister, are given in the preface.

The petition urges that, when he laid down his arms, he did it begging for mercy to his companions and the people of Hungary, willing himself to atone for what had happened; that he refused to fly because he was determined to share the fate of his companions, who had done nothing to merit a harder lot than his own. The laying down of the arms was determined upon in a Council at which he (GÖRGEY) was not present, and he only undertook to carry out this determination; nevertheless, he was amnestied, while a portion of the Council must atone for their conduct with their lives, and others with their fortunes and freedom. He (GÖRGEY) was the chief, active instrument of opposition to Austria, and yet, he was pardoned, while others under him were executed. In vain did he seek to reconcile these inconsistencies, and was tortured with the idea that the surrender of Villagos was considered as his work, for which service he alone was amnestied. But this was not the case, and he therefore begs for others the same favor which was shown to him, promising as the reward of such an act of grace the prayers of thousands in favor of "FRANCIS JOSEPH the Generous." Four or five weeks later, many of GÖRGEY's officers, who were in the same condition as he, were, in fact, pardoned, and this gave occasion for a letter of thanks from GÖRGEY to the Minister VON BACH, in which he takes occasion to urge at some length that consistency requires that the pardon should be still further extended to other officers and soldiers. The preface then closes with the remark that the very small number of documents contained in the book, arises from the fact that the author never expected to survive the termination of the Revolution.

As for the body of the work, it is a complete account of the author's life, his feelings, his convictions and his intentions, from the time of his entrance into the army as a Captain, to the events which immediately followed his surrender. As a matter of course, the events more immediately connected with the latter act are those most particularly treated of, and it is impossible to present these briefly, and, at the same time to do justice to them. As a general characteristic of the book, I may say that the author claims to have acted throughout the war from motives of the most disinterested patriotism, entirely apart from any feelings of personal interest, and he mentions a consultation where, from motives of the general good, he dissuaded from various promotions in which he would have been included. Of KOSSUTH, during the early part of the war, he speaks favorably, as a man and Governor, but thinks he often erred because he was not a soldier, and did not properly estimate the condition and state of efficiency of the army. BEM, he saw but little, but he did not impress him favorably, being too much of an adventurer. He favored KOSSUTH's elevation to the Dictatorship, hoping by his personal influence to infuse into him more correct ideas of military matters, but was soon obliged to protest against various measures, especially against the want of foresight and consideration with which officers were promoted; among whom was his (GÖRGEY's) own brother, who, from some unknown cause, was promoted with great rapidity.

Soon, he became so disgusted that he thought seriously of laying down his command, but considerations of the general good convinced him that he ought not to do so, and he then takes occasion to show that he never sought the Dictatorship for the simple reason that he was convinced it was "an impossibility" and "an absurdity." With reference to the transfer of the government to DEBRECZIN in January, 1849, GÖRGEY formally accuses KOSSUTH of cowardice, "fear for his skin," which led him to adopt contradictory and inconsiderate measures. In the latter part of January, the author received a proposition, nominally from WINDISCHGRATZ, that he should betray the Hungarian army and secure to himself pardon and a provision for life, which, however, he unhesitatingly repulsed. DEMBINSKI's appointment as commander-in-chief excited great discontent in GÖRGEY's army, which the latter, though feeling himself personally injured, put an end to by a proclamation, but on their first interview, the former acted very much like a madman, and soon showed his incompetency for the office, for he was irresolute and wanting in foresight. KOSSUTH's preposession for the Poles was the cause of much misfortune to Hungary, leading him to desire to transform "the Hungarian constitutional army" [I translate *very* literally] into a "Polo-Hungarian revolutionary army," in order "that 'Octavianus'-Kossuth could, untroubled, play the triumvirate *en miniature* with 'Antonius' Bem and 'Lepidus' Dembinski." KOSSUTH was too obstinate in carrying out his personal views, and was desirous of being himself the active Commander-in-chief of the army. The declaration of the total independence of Hungary, from Austrian rule, injured the cause of the country irretrievably, by exciting great opposition in the army and elsewhere, and putting those who were in the right before, in the wrong now. *Görgey was opposed to this measure from the very beginning*, and after it was suddenly accomplished, he endeavored, in consultation with *friends, to find some way of repealing it*, but the only available one was a "*coup d' etat*," and from that, his friends, if not GÖRGEY himself, shrank back.

He then determined to attempt to effect this repeal indirectly, and, as preliminary to this, to bring about the recall from their commands of BEM, PERCZEL and DEMBINSKI. After Russian intervention became certain, GÖRGEY looked upon the cause as nearly hopeless, but demanded that KOSSUTH and the whole government should attach themselves to the Army, and share its fate. This was agreed to in word, but not carried out in fact. This done, the Russian troops were to be left to themselves for a time, and the Austrians vigorously attacked. At this point the account becomes detailed, and the disagreement between GÖRGEY and KOSSUTH breaks out more openly. On June 30th, *the former notified the latter that he fought for the people, not for the men composing the Government*, or, in other words, he declared that his *unconditional* obedience ceased from that time. KOSSUTH is here accused of incapacity to appreciate what the nation desired, or of incapacity to sacrifice his personal interests in behalf of that object. He, and all others, should have shared the fate of Hungary, and rushed forward against the Austrians, *determined to die in defence of their country*, instead of seeking to keep open a way of retreat into Turkey. On July 20th, two Russian officers appear with *propositions for a truce*, preparatory to treating for surrender, but GÖRGEY suspects them of only seeking to gain time, and no result followed. GÖRGEY felt at once that the presence of these officers would cause him to be accused of treachery to his country, as KOSSUTH's personal enmity would lead him to seize upon this as a good opportunity to calumniate him; but to avoid this, as much as possible, he determined to lay open to his officers the whole of the transaction, which he did.

On July 24, GÖRGEY received a formal invitation to surrender, to which he replied with a refusal. On Aug. 10, GÖRGEY and KOSSUTH had their last interviews, when the former declared that in case a report of victory gained by the Hungarians at Temesvar should not be true, he was determined to lay down his arms. At this time he was in KOSSUTH's power, and had the latter been desirous of preventing him from carrying out his intention, he had only to detain him; but on the contrary he let him depart, and soon sent a message to him that dispatches showed the report to be in reality untrue, thereby putting him (GÖRGEY) in possession of information which he (KOSSUTH) knew would lead him to lay down his arms. On August 11, KOSSUTH and the Government resigned in GÖRGEY's favor, and the former departed, carrying with him the insignia of the Government. At this point, the author asserts that KOSSUTH had contributed as far as possible to the surrender of the Army, that he had written, or caused to be written, as early as August 9, a letter to the Russian General, in which he offered to the Emperor of Russia the Crown of Hungary, but this seems not to have been transmitted.

From this point to the close the book is occupied with the details of the surrender, which the author declares was necessary, and acknowledged to be so, even by KOSSUTH, was made from motives of humanity, and without special act of grace of which he was the object, was totally unexpected to him.

I have thus hurriedly epitomized some portions of this interesting work, imperfectly, of course; but I have endeavored to show the general "drift" of the author's defence. It is but justice to him that this book should be read, even though the general interest in the events of the Hungarian war has subsided; and whatever may be the opinion of the reader as to the guilt or innocence of GÖRGEY, he cannot fail to gain much information from the work. BETA.

A man named James Campbell was run over by the cars near Malone, Franklin Co., a few days since, and instantly killed.

TOPICS OF THE PRESS.

TUESDAY MORNING, May 25.

The *Courier* has some reflections upon the history of Holland, suggested by the recent visitation of a Dutch man-of-war to this port. After a sketch of the origin, progress, and maritime decay of that nation, the article speaks of the Government, Institutions and Commerce of Holland. The commerce of the country comprises nearly every article of European exchange or barter. Among the principal manufactures are woolen cloths, silks, velvets, linens, cottons, paper, leather, cordage, hats, ribands, white lead, terax, glue, vermillion, saltpetre, tobacco, liquors, sugars, cheese, &c. In our trade with her, we export whale and fish oil, timber of all kinds, naval stores, ashes, beef, rice, raw cotton, to the value of $600,000, tobacco to the value of $650,000, turpentine, &c. We import from her coffee (direct), seeds, tin, lead, earthenware, raw hides and skins, wool, wines and spirits, linseed oil, sugar, cheese, cigars, linens, &c.

Such is Holland. May she prosper in the future as she prospered in times past, and may our own relations towards her always continue to be of the most friendly character

The *Journal* opposes grants of the Public Lands, under the provisions of the Homestead Bill. If this iniquitous bill should become a law—says the *Journal*—it will give away immense tracts of land originally belonging to seven of the thirteen States; will depreciate, and in many cases render worthless, new lands in the West; will offer a direct bribe, chiefly at the expense of the old States, to tempt away such of their people as have no land; will tempt hordes of the worst and poorest population of Europe to come over to this country; will destroy one of our chief resources in time of war; and will squander away an invaluable patrimony, which will be wanted by our children and our children's children. The *Journal* adds:

"We do hope that the Senate, the conservative power of the nation, will arrest the suicidal measure on the spot. It has not been properly discussed and understood by the people. At least give us time to think of it. A measure so vast in its sweep, and far-reaching in its consequences, should not be passed without the most mature deliberation. 'Look to the Senate.'"

The *Tribune* opposes the project of Lieutenant MAURY, for opening a direct communication between the United States and the mouth of the Amazon, on the ground that the independence and development of the Home trade is always the most important question of the day. The *Tribune* denies the validity of the arguments adduced in the Memorial of Lieut. MAURY. Emigrants, it says, cannot well be persuaded to settle in a strange country; they will prefer a more rigorous sky and a less productive earth, before a climate of beauty and a soil of surpassing richness. The time has not fully arrived for the conquest by civilization of those natural treasures which so abound in the Torrid zone. The day is distant when the science of Man shall be ready to subdue to perfect utility the riches of South America, Africa, and the Asiatic Islands. The *Tribune* adds:

"There has never been a more pernicious fallacy in commercial legislation than that which Mr. MAURY indulges in, namely, the elevation in importance of the distant trade above the home trade. The latter is immeasurably the more necessary, the more useful, the more profitable and the more stimulating to national progress of the two. The former ought to be merely its appendage. It is true that its greatness, being all seen and comprehended together, more impresses the imagination. But those exchanges of services which are carried on in the family, in the neighborhood, in the town, and which are performed with the simplest machinery, the greatest economy and the most immediate utility, are of infinitely more consequence to human welfare and national power than all the foreign traffic of the universe, carried on as it must be with complex machinery, at great expense and with remote returns. These are simple truisms, but they are neglected by Mr. MAURY, in his ardent disquisition. Forgetful that it is the little rills flowing through each man's garden, and keeping green and fresh every man's estate, that impart fertility and joy to the earth, and not the big rivers—and that the latter flow only that their waters may return to replenish the former, he suffers himself to be so far misled by his fancies as to this distant traffic with a country yet mainly a wilderness, as to pronounce it 'the great est commercial question of the day.'"

MARRIED.

On the 6th inst., in the city, according to the order of the Society of Friends, JOSEPH F. McDOWELL and ISABELLA M. STRATTAN.

On Tuesday, 25th inst., by Rev. Dr. Kennedy, at the Pacific-street Methodist Episcopal Church, LINDSAY J. WELLS to ELEANOR, daughter of Charles Bridges, all of Brooklyn, L.I.

DIED.

On Tuesday afternoon, 25th inst., in the sure hope of an eternal union with Christ, her Redeemer, EMMA, wife of Richard S. Fellowes, of this City, and daughter of the late Bartholomew Wistar, of Philadelphia, in the 32d year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend funeral services at her late residence, No 81 Irving-place, corner of 19th-st., at 9 o'clock, on Thursday morning, 27th inst. The body will be removed to New-Haven, Conn for burial, from the house of her father-in-law, James Fellows, whence the funeral will take place at 5½ o'clock, P.M. of the same day. my26-2t*

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 25.

$500	U. S. 6s, '68	118½	316	Erie Railroad	86½
3,000	do. '67	118½	100	do	b30 86
10,000	U. S. 5s, '65	s3 107	50	do	b30 86
5,000	Ohio 6s, 60	109	700	do	s30 86
500	Indiana 2½ ₱ cts	50	208	do	86½
12,500	Ind. Canl Pref. 5s	44	113	do	86
2,000	Harlem Ex Cfts	50	50	do	s20 86
1,000	Erie Income Bds	98½	100	do	b30 86
5	Ohio Life and Trust	107½	50	do	s30 85½
1	Bank New-York	143	25	do	85½
200	Del. & Hudson Canal	117	25	do	s3 85½
31	Bank Commerce	110½	200	Alb. & Sch. Railroad	108
20	do	110½	89	do	108½
100	Ocean Bank	105½	200	Harlem Railroad	71½
36	American Ex. Bank	122	350	do	71½
40	Metropolitan Bank	111	100	do	71½
75	do	110½	50	Long Island R. R	20½
50	Morris Canal	b30 18½	300	do	20
150	do	s3 18½	50	Nor. & Wor. R.R	53½
50	Canton Co	opg 81	25	do	55
100	do	opg 80½	50	do	b30 55
50	Edge'h Land Co	s30 9	10	do	55½
100	do	s5 8½	150	do	54½
100	do	s3 8½	50	do	b30 54½
300	New-Jersey Zinc	b30 13	50	do	b30 54½
170	Utica & Schen. R. R	134	12	New-Haven & Hart.	124½
33	Chemung Railroad	89½	150	Reading Railroad	77½
25	Hudson River R.R.	62	200	do	77½
100	do	61½	155	Panama Railroad	113
50	do	s60 61½	20	do	113½
5	N. Y. & N. H. R R	111½			

Auction sales by S. Draper.

200	shs. Dauphin Coal Co.	59	$10,000	Dauphin Bds	78½@79
500	shs. Phœnix Bank	12½			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '67	118½	5	North Indiana R R	111
1,000	Harlem Ex Cfts	60	50	do	111½
10	Nicaragua Transit Co	37	50	Nor. & Wor. R.R.	54
500	do	s3 37	50	do	54½
10	Canton Co.	80½	50	do	54½
100	do	s10 80½	100	do	Monday 54½
78	New-Hav. & Hart.	b3 125	200	Erie Railroad	85½
100	Reading Railroad	s60 77	200	do	85½
100	do	77½	300	do	85½
350	do	77½	50	do	at10 85½
150	do	s10 77½	200	do	85½
200	do	b10 77½	100	do	s60 86½
100	Harlem Railroad	71			

TUESDAY, May 25—6 P. M.

The prices for the fancy shares fairly gave way this forenoon, and the disposition to sell, manifested in some cases by strong parties, was quite marked. The extreme decline from yesterday in Erie was nearly one ₱ cent. The high figures for some time ruling this leading Stock, and the stubbornness with which, until the past week, they were kept up, have had much to do with the general dullness of the market. The break-down of 4 ₱ cent from the highest point now attracts attention, and there is likely soon to be renewed activity. The other Railroads also suffered a decline. Harlem sold in the street pretty freely at 71, and Reading at 77—a decline in each of ½ ₱ cent. The latter recovered at the closing meeting of the Board, and the last sale was at 77½, buyer 10 days. Norwich fell 1 ₱ cent, and was pressed at the decline. Canton closed ½ ₱ cent down. Long Island and Morris each fell ½ ₱ cent. In these the Philadelphians seem to have weakened faith. Nicaragua sold largely at 37—a falling off of 1 ₱ cent. Hudson River receded to 61½, seller 60 days.

The Bond dealings were also tame at the Board. And by private contract there is less doing, though this will no doubt change on arrival of next foreign mail. A new loan by the Brunswick Canal, of Georgia, is advertised for auction sales, by Mr. DRAPER. Georgia is a good State financially, and her public works, with rare exceptions, have been admirably managed for the last twenty years. This Canal connects the seaport of Brunswick by a ship-canal with the inland steam navigation of the State. We take pleasure in referring to the particulars in advertisement. The Indiana Central Loan is the first to be bid off. The proposals will close on Saturday, at Mr. WINSLOW's office. Government fives, new, sold at 107, interest from January included. The cheap Indiana loans are wanted. Harlem Extensions have recovered to 80 per cent.

The rates at which the leading Bonds dealt in abroad, are held to-day are as follows:

U. States 6s, '56	109½	Albany	108
U. States 6s, '67	118½	Cincinnati	100
U. States 5s, '53	102½	St. Louis	96
U. States 5s, '65	107	Louisville	96½
New-York Long 6s	116½	Pittsburg	98
New-York Long 5s	107	Covington	92½
New-York Canal 6s	100	Chicago	95
Ohio Long 6s	116	Dayton	97½
Ohio 5s, '65	105	Norfolk	100
Pennsylvanias	98	Erie R. R. 1st Mort	116½
Kentucky 6s	110	Erie R. R. 2d Mort	116½
Kentucky 5s	97	Erie Incomes	97
Illinois '67s	77½	Erie Convertibles, '62s	98½
Illinois Interest	49	Erie Convertibles, '71s	97
Indiana 5s	93½	Hudson 1st Mortgage	107
Indiana 2½	51	Hudson 2d Mortgage	97½
Indiana 6s, Canal	95	Reading 6s, '60	89
Ind ana 5s, Canal	45	Reading 6s, '70	82½
Tennessee 6s	93½	Ohio and Pennsylvania	103
Tennessee 6s, new	107	Michigan Central 8s	107½
Virginia Coupons	111½	Michigan Southern 7s	97½
Missouri, new	104	Northern Indiana	95
Georgia 6s	100	Cleveland and Pittsburg	100
New-York City 5s	103	Cleveland and Cincinnati	107
Philadelphia	107	Clearing	104½
Baltimore	106	Albany Northern	98

The standard dividend shares show no weakness, if we except Panama Railroad. Utica brought 134; Metropolitan Bank 111; Hartford 125; Northern Indiana 111½; Mohawk is more dressed at 108@9; Bank of America 109; Delaware 117.

In Money [illegible] Call.—The open rate at the numerous avenues of discount, and lenders are disposed, in which they want more paper, to [illegible] is steady at 1 1/16@1 1/8, with few calls except in accommodation of regular made at the top rate. Southern Bank bills were dull, at a partial extent, at 1 1/16. The Boston steamer will not carry any very heavy remittances, notwithstanding the money facilities offered to remitters to anticipate their freight payments.

There was less doing in Cotton to-day, but a good trade in Flour and Wheat. Prices for Flour are somewhat stiffened, ranging $4 06@$4 25 for ordinary State, and $4 37½@$5 25 for Baltimore and other Southern qualities.

The public sales of Real Estate have fallen off with the approach of hot weather. The transactions, however, show no want of firmness or speculation. The buildings under way and in preparation are extensive, probably 3,000 on the island, including improvements on old sites.

The County Railroad subscriptions, authorized by a recent act of the Tennessee Legislature, are to be provided for and paid in direct taxes, levied by the Counties, without the agency of bonded indebtedness, but not over 33½ ₱ cent. to be called in in one year. The tax collectors account direct to the Railroad Companies, except where the instalments of one or more years may be anticipated by County warrants, in which case the taxes go to the County Treasurer, for the special liquidation of these warrants.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $113,178; paid $78,557: and held at close a balance of $3,857,187.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Monday, May 24.

The COTTON market is quiet at previous rates. To-days sales were restricted to 300 bales, at 7¼@10c

NORFOLK, Monday, May 24.

COTTON has further advanced—sales are making at 8½c. CORN has also improved—Yellow sells at 54c.@55c. No change in TAR or STAVES.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, May 25.

COTTON—Sales to-day 1,500 bales, at 8@10½c. The mark et is firm, and has an upward tendency.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, May 25—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are more plentiful and less valuable—the sales including 75 bbls. Pots at $5, and Pearls at $6 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Rules about the same—the demand exceeding the supply, and prices evincing an upward tenor. 1,500 bales were sold to-day at former quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands exhibit increased animation, without any essential variation. Eastern and local buyers deal with greater freedom and there is a better inquiry from shippers. The supply of desirable lots is very much reduced and prices rise is visible decreasing in the common and inferior qualities on sale. The business embraces 10,000 bbls. Superfine No. 2, at $3 43½@$3 56½; good common Orleans and ordinary to strait State at $4 06@$4 18½; mixed to fancy Western, choice State and favorite round hoop Ohio at $4 12½@$4 87½; fancy Ohio at $4 37½@$4 62½; fancy Genesee at $4 62½@$4 87½; extra Ohio at $4 75@$4 87½, and superfine at $4 62½@$5. Canadian is firm and active with sales of 1,500 bbls. Superfine at $4 12½, in bond. Southern is in fair request and steady in price. The stock is not very large. 1,000 bbls. mixed to favorite ordinary Alexandria, Baltimore, Columbia, Fredericksburg, country and Georgetown brought $4 37½@$4 62½. Rye Flour is dull and heavy at $3 75 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is much depressed at $3 25 for Jersey and $3 50 for Brandywine.

GRAIN.—Wheat is scarce and wanted—especially favorite sorts, which are comparatively out of market and held to arrive at very high rates—10,000 bushels Ohio red were obtained, in part at 95c., and 2,000 Canadian mixed at private contract. Rye is doing better; 4,000 bushels were sold to-day at 75c. Oats and Barley are unaltered. Corn is abundantly less in demand, and both cheaper and unsettled. The reported receipts reach 50,000 bushels—part heated yellow at 60c., but chiefly mixed Western at 60c.@63c.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and heavy, with sales of only 300 bbls Prime at $16 25@$16 50 and Mess, at $18 25 ₱ bbl. Pickled Meats are steady but quiet; 100 tcs. extra cured Hams fetched 10c. Lard is more in request at uniform rates. The sales add up 600 bbls. No. 2 at 9¼@9¾c., and fair to prime at 9¾@10c. Beef is in active demand but light in stock, which impedes trade; 200 bbls. were sold at $6@$7 50 for Prime, and $10@$13 75 for Mess. Prime Mess and Beef Hams are unchanged. There is more doing in Butter and Cheese, at steady rates.

WHISKY—Is sparingly offered and gradually tends upward. Some 350 bbls. changed hands at 21@21½c. for Ohio and 21½@21¾c. for Prison, cash, ₱ gal.

FREIGHTS—There was but a moderate business doing in Freights for Liverpool. About 3,000 bushels Wheat were taken at 4d. bagged by vessel, and 1,000 bbls. Flour at 10½d. Cotton was nominally at ½d. There was no change to notice in rates to London or Havre. There was a fair amount offering for California, and rates were quite steady.

SALE OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Tuesday*

First Board—$1,700 Southwark 6s, '53, 100; $4,000 Tennessee 5s, 90½; $5,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '70, 82; $700 Lehigh 6s, 87½; $1,000 Reading Mortgage 6s, '43, s5wn, 89½; $700 Lehigh Interest, 87½; $100 50 do., 87½; 75 Union Canal, 13; 26 do., preferred 8 ₱ cts, b5wn, 51; 1 Pennsylvania Railroad, 43½; 15 Harrisburg Railroad, 45½; 100 Long Island, cash, 19½; 100 do., 19½; 100 Morris Canal, cash, 18½; 100 Reading Railroad, 38½; 6 United States Bank, 34.

Between Boards—100 Long Island, b5, 19½; 200 do., 19; 200 do., b5, 19; 100 Morris Canal, b5, 18½; 81 United States Bank, 34.

Second Board—$5,000 Reading 6s, '70, 82; $6,000 do., s5wn, 82½; $2,000 do., 82½; $7,000 do., s5, 82½; 500 Kensington Water Works, 6s, 90; 275 61 Schuylkill Navigation Interest, 31½; 150 Long Island Railroad, b5, 19; 25 Union Canal, 12½; 25 do., 12½; 6 Lehigh Navigation, b5wn, 40; 50 Farmer's and Mechanics Bank, 69½.

After Board—$100 City Railroad 6s, 107½; $1,600 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 95½; 300 Reading Railroad, s5wn, 38½; 50 do., b5, 38½; 20 do., 38½; 100 Long Island, 19; 100 do., b5, 19; 50 do., 19.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 118½@——; United States 6s, '67, 118½@——; Pennsylvania 5s, 93½@93½; Reading Railroad, 38½@38½; Reading Bonds, '70, 82@82½; Reading Mortgages, 6s, '60, 89½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43½@44; Morris Canal, 18½@18½; Schuylkill Navigation, interest on, 33½@32½; Long Island, 19@19; Lehigh, 15½@15½; Girard Bank, 12½@12½; United States Bank, 34@34½; Union Canal, 12½@13.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE....MAY 25.

By A. J. Bleecker.

4 lots on 77th-st, between 7th and 8th-avs. each 25x98, $1,550 each	$6,200
4 lots on rear on 38th-st., each 25x98, $1,550 each	6,200
3 lots on 9th-st., near avenue D, each 25x93, $2,060 ea.	6,180
2 lots adjoining, each 25x93, $1,925 each	3,850
8 lots on 133d-st, near 5th-av., each 25x99, $471 each	3,768
2 lots on 133d-st, near 6th-av., each 25x99, $385 each	770
1 lot adjoining, 25x99	287
10 lots on 135th st., bet. 5th a 6th-avs ea. 25x99, $335 ea	3,250
1 lot corner 135th-st. and 6th-av., 24x110	505
1 lot adjoining, 24x110	350
2 lots adjoining, each 24x110, $340 each	680
1 lot corner 134th-st. and 6th-av., 24x110	433

By Cole & Chilton.

WOODVILLE, L. I.

4 lots	25x100, fronting Third-pl., place, $21 each		$84
2 lots	do. adjoining, $20 each		40
2 lots	do. on Grafton-av., $21 each		32
4 lots	do. on Bigelow-place, $18 each		72
4 lots	do. do. 15 each		60
4 lots	do. do. 12 each		48
4 lots	do. do. opposite, $15 each		60
4 lots	do. do. adjoining, $16 each		63
4 lots	do. on Clinton-place, $25 each		100
4 lots	do. do. 22 each		88
8 lots	do. do. 19 each		152
12 lots	do. on Hopkington-av, 13 each		156
4 lots	do. do. 14 each		56
8 lots	do. do. 11 each		88
5 lots	do. on Bigelow-place, $12 each		60
5 lots	do. on Clinton-place, $16 each		80
7 lots	do. on Slocum-av., $20 each		140
5 lots	do. on Mechanics'-av., $20 each		100

Passengers Arrived.

In brig Montserrate, from Porto Cabello—Mrs. Waln and 2 children.

In bark Morria Morton, from Savannah—Mrs. Groseclough and 2 children, Miss Cody, Miss Mann, Mrs. Hinston, Miss Mary Cody, Mr. Mead.

MINIATURE ALMANAC....THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises	4 36	Sets	7 18
MOON—Sets	12 50		
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY			
Sandy Hook	12 02	Gov. Island	12 52
Hell Gate	2 33		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, MAY 25.

Cleared.

Steamer El Dorado, Mitchell, Aspinwall, M(O. Roberts.
Ship Wm. Hitchcock, Conway, Baltimore Bogert & Kneeland
Ship Marengo, (Br.) Corish, Londonderry, S. Ogden.
Ship Andrew Foster, Holberton, Liverpool, D. Ogden.
Ship Siddons, Briggs, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.
Ship Josephine, Jameson, San Francisco, James Smith & Sons.
Ship Sarah Boyd, Merritt, Havana, master.
Bark Peter Smith, Percy, Savannah, Demill & Co.
Brig Emilia, Grafts, Trinidad de Cuba, C. W. Elwell & Co.
Bark Dione (Prus.) Regason, Trieste, Funche & Meincke.
Bark Potomac, Thompson, Cienfuegos, Chastelain, Ponvert & Co.
Brig Speculation, (Br.) Malter, Antigua, I. B. Gager.
Brig Fielding, (Swed.) Mitten, Buenos Ayres via Charleston, Schmidt & Balchen.
Brig Julia Moulton, Dunnell, Darien, J. W. Elwell & Co.
Brig A. H. Wass, Wooster, Wilmington, N. C., Rivera & Baldwin.
Schr. Hester, West, Bridgeport, Dunham & Dimon.
Schr. Arctic, (Brem) Banes, Cumberland, Kelly, Smithers & McKay.
Schr. S. P. Lord, Smith, Baltimore, Mailler & Lord.
Schr. D. B. Smith, Stutes, Wilmington, N.C., Doliner & Potter.
Schr. Star, Nickerson, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.
Schr. J. L. Harned, Banks, Philadelphia, J. Hand.
Schr. Louisa, Chase, Boston, S. W. Lewis.
Schr. Eolus, (Br.) Stubbs, Kingston, H. Underwood.
Sloop Thos. Hull, Wilson, Providence.
Propellor Vulcan, Hand, Philadelphia, W. H. Thompson.
Propeller Cayuga, Nelson, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.
Barge E. A. Stevens, Rainer, Philadelphia, W. H. Thompson.

Arrived.

Steamer Marion, Berry, Charleston, mdse. to Spofford, Tileston & Co.
Steamship Alabama, Ludlow, Savannah, mdse. and pass. to S. L. Mitchill.
Bark William, (of Boston,) Fullerton, Sagua la Grande May 11, sugar to master. Sld. in co. with brig Lucy Watts, and schr. Mary Groton.
Bark Falmouth, (of Camden,) Pendleton, St. Jago de Cuba, sugar to master.
Bark Maria Morton, Bulkley, Savannah 5 ds., cotton R. M. Demill.
Bark Reindeer, (of Gardiner,) Lannerce, New-Orleans 15 ds., mdse. to T. P. Stanton.
Bark Catharine, (of Thomaston,) Watts, Havana 10 days, sugar to master.
Brig Montserrate, Johnson, Porto Cabello 12 ds., coffee and indigo to S. W. Lewis. March 21, on the outward passage, S. Filipon, of New-York fell from aloft overboard.
Brig Sarah Ellen, (of Portland,) St. Johns, P.R., May 9, sugar and molasses to Nesmith & Sons. Vessels before reported.
Brig Susan Small, (of Cherryfield,) Guayama, P.R., May 9, sugar and molasses to Brett & Voss.
Brig Clinton, Walker, Charleston 7 ds., cotton and rice to G. Bulkley. The G. was at anchor on the bar at sunset.
Schr. Geneva, (of Searsport,) Nichols, Guayama, P.R. 16 ds., sugar and molasses to R. P. Buck.
Schr. Susan Chase, Snow, Harwich 3 ds., fish to master.
Brig Four Sons, (of Lubec,) Corbitt, Cardenas 17 ds., sugar to master. Sld in co. with brig William, for Boston, schr. Cardenas for New-York.
Brig Phebe A. Paige, (of Boothbay,) Lonekin, Jacksonville 8 ds., lumber to J. H. Rockenbaugh. Sld. in co. with brigs Frances, Hopkins, for St. Johns, P.R., Metaphoras, Wass, for Barbadoes.
Brig Jenny Lind, (of Waldsboro,) Gilkey, St. Jago de Cuba 15 ds., mdse. to master.
Brig Grecian Queen, (Br.) Gibbs, Leghorn 76 ds., mdse. to Wilson & Brown.
Schr. John, Robins, St. George's, Me., 10 ds., granite to W. Ebbetts.
Schr. Cardenas, (of Prospect,) Grant, Cardenas, sugar and molasses to H. D. Brookman.
Schr. Pearl, Lanahine, Humacoa, P.R., May 6, sugar to T. B. Shamburg. May 22, at 6 P.M., lat. 37 23, lon. 74 30, saw a large steamer with a large ship in tow, steering West by South.
Schr. Eu Avant, (Br.) Dunbar, Windsor, N.S., 15 ds., plaster to J. S. Whitney & Co.

FINANCIAL.

THE BRUNSWICK CANAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY OF GEORGIA offer for sale, through S. DRAPER, their SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS for $200,000, reimbursable at their office, No. 96 Broadway, on the 1st of May, 1857. These Bonds are for $1,000 each, with coupons attached for each $35, payable 1st May and 1st November, at their said office. They are secured by the first and only mortgage on their property to D. RANDOLPH MARTIN, President of the Ocean Bank, Trustee, with other names inserted in case of his demise. The Brunswick Canal and Railroad Company was chartered by the State of Georgia in 1838, which charter was renewed in 1851 with perpetual privileges of a liberal character. The State has subscribed and paid $50,000 to the Stock, and the Company have expended a capital of $475,000 on the Canal, which is all but finished; and the proceeds of the Bonds are to be applied to the payments for the completion of the excavations and of the buildings of the two locks, one at each terminus of the Canal. They will require no more money to fulfill all their engagement's for perfecting their works, which are in active progress, and the Canal will be opened for traffic on the 1st of October next. The Brunswick Canal is 12 miles long and 53 feet wide, and extends from the great river of Georgia, the Altamaha, to the safe and commodious ocean harbor of Brunswick, where it is fed by tide water. The Altamaha, above the point of junction of the Canal, with their numerous tributaries, afford an inland steamboat navigation of over 1,000 miles to Macon, Milledgeville, and all the great central cotton-growing region of Georgia. Immense quantities of this staple, and of the vast supplies of excellent p

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

Is PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (Sunday excepted,) at the office, No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, between Beekman and Ann, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies; THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and five copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

Is PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sunday excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold, at the same rates as the Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every Saturday morning, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Land Reform.**—ONE STRUGGLE MORE.—A Mass gathering of Land Reformers and Citizens generally, without distinction of party, will convene in the Park on THURSDAY EVENING next, May 26th at 5 o'clock, P. M. to urge upon the United States Senate the importance of immediate action on the Homestead Bill now in the hands of a Committee of that body. DOUGLAS of Illinois, WALKER of Wisconsin and other members of Congress, with JAMES T. BRADY, JOHN VAN BUREN, L. B. SHEPHERD, HORACE GREELEY, THEODORE E. TOMLINSON, CHARLES A. DANA, and other able speakers, are expected to address the meeting.

By order of the Committee,

JOHN COMMERFORD,
WM. V. BARR,
JOHN H. KEYSER.

☞ **Notice.**—BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS' and GENERAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (office corner of Tryon-row and Chatham-st.,) Harlem Railroad Buildings. Subscribers to the Capital Stock of this Company, (One Hundred Fifty Thousand Dollars,) are requested to call at the office, bring their receipts with them, and receive their certificates of stock.

JOHN BRUCE, President.
DANIEL BARNES, Secretary.

☞ **There will be full Service,** with a Sermon, in Trinity Church THIS (Thursday) MORNING, at 9 o'clock, being Ascension Day, and the anniversary of the Consecration of the Church. The collection at the Offertory will be given to the Bishop of New-Hampshire, to aid in the erection of his new parish Church at Claremont.

☞ **Notice.**—The members of Empire Lodge No 1 Protestant Association, are requested to be in their Lodge Room at 7½ o'clock, P. M., on FRIDAY, the 28th, as there is business of importance. Members of the Order are respectfully invited. By order,

GEORGE RAMSY, W. Master.
ROBERT BOYD, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Notice.**—The members of Tradesmen's Lodge No. 314 I. O. of O. F., are requested to attend the regular meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, 28th inst., as business of importance is expected to come before the Lodge.

By request of the Lodge.

☞ **Dr. Banning gives a Free Lecture** before the Ladies of Brooklyn, on the Causes, Prevention and Cure of Diseases, Weaknesses and Deformities of Women and Children, at 3 o'clock of THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, of this week, in the Brooklyn Institute.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company.**—Capital stock $300,000. Shares $100 each.

FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, President.
THOS. E. HASTINGS, Secretary.
Office of Sale and Transfer of Stock, No. 66 Beaver-st. New-York.

New-York Daily Times.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA AT HALIFAX.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

THE TENTH OF MAY FETES IN PARIS.

Great Business doing in Cotton, &c.

By Telegraph over the Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick and Maine Lines to Portland,

AND THENCE BY THE

BAIN MERCHANTS' LINE TO NEW-YORK.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, May 26.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Cambria*, Captain LEITCH, arrived at her wharf in this city shortly before noon to-day, having left Liverpool at 4¼ P. M. on the 15th inst., and bringing London and Liverpool papers of that day. She has 52 passengers.

The *Cambria* sailed at 1 o'clock P. M., with a fresh northwest wind, for Boston, where she will be due early on Friday morning.

The Collins steamer *Arctic*, which left New-York on the 1st May, arrived at Liverpool on the 12th at 4 o'clock A. M., having been detained some hours by fog and want of water.

The screw steamship *Glasgow* which also left New-York on the 1st arrived at Greenock on the afternoon of the 14th inst.

The Cunard steamship *Asia*, from New-York on the 5th inst., was telegraphed off Point Lynas near Liverpool at 3½ o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the 15th inst.

The news generally is interesting but presents no feature of striking importance.

The French *fêtes* of the 10th May passed off brilliantly and without any attempt at the establishment of the Empire.

In the British Parliament the motion to abolish the paper duty, newspaper stamps, &c., was voted down.

Cotton was very active—the week's sales reaching 111,900 bales, of which 84,730 were American.

The Corn Market generally was dull.

ENGLAND.

The proceedings in Parliament during the week have been of considerable interest. A motion was brought forward in the Commons by Mr. SPOONER, on Tuesday night, for a committee to inquire into the system of education pursued at the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth. The motion was met by an amendment, that the House should resolve itself into a committee to consider a bill to repeal the Maynooth Endowment, and all other grants in aid of religious instruction. A lengthy debate ensued, which brought out the whole force of the House, and the further consideration of the question was adjourned till Thursday next.

On Wednesday, the debate was resumed on Mr. MILNER GIBSON's resolutions of the 22d ultimo, to abolish the duties on paper, together with the stamps on newspapers, and the tax on advertisements. Most of the prominent members took part in the proceedings, and eventually the resolutions were voted on as follows: Majority against abolishing the Paper duties, 68—and against abolishing Newspaper Stamps, 99—and against the abolition of the Advertisement duty, 65. The debate elicited several statements of interest to the reading public—among others, that Government intend to prosecute monthly periodicals not published on Newspaper stamps.

The Militia bill still drags its slow length along in Committee.

The Queen's birthday being celebrated on Thursday there was no House.

On Friday the House again went into Committee on the Militia bill. It was stated that Government intends sending a military force to Australia, the Colony to pay the expenses.

The woollen manufacturers are alarmed at the deficiency in the supplies of Australian wool, caused by the flight of the shepherds to the gold mines, and a deputation had been appointed to draw the attention of Government to the subject.

Two destructive accidents have happened in the Welsh Collieries; the first was an explosion of fire damp, by which eighty persons were killed; the other was the flooding of a pit, by which twenty-eight were drowned.

The Crystal Palace has been definitely bought by the Directors of the London and Brighton Railroad Company, who intend by the aid of a joint stock company to re-erect it at Sydenham, about six miles from London, and open it as an Exotic Garden by the last of May next.

Captain HOWARD, of the ship *Renovation*, who brought the intelligence of the two wrecks seen in the ice, and surmised to be the FRANKLIN ships, has made a deposition concerning them before the authorities of Venice. His statement throws no additional light on the subject, but he thinks they were whalers.

The Brazilian mail steamer, with dates to the middle of April, arrived at Southampton on the 14th. She has £30,000 in specie, and diamonds valued at £11,000.

Rumors were current that the Earl of Glengall was to succeed the Earl of Dalhousie, as Governor-General of India.

FRANCE.

The long anticipated 10th of May passed off with the greatest *eclat*, and without the slightest disturbance. The *fête* was purely military; 60,000 troops of all arms were drawn up in the *Champs de Mars*, and not many short of half a million citizens were spectators of the ceremony. At noon the President arrived at the head of a brilliant staff, and proceeded to review the soldiers, after which, the presentation of standards, surmounted by the imperial eagle, was made to the Colonels of the several regiments. The President subsequently addressed them in a speech, very adroitly put together, in which he said:

"The Roman Eagle, adopted by the Emperor NAPOLEON, was the last striking emblem of the regeneration and grandeur of France. It disappeared with our misfortunes; it ought to return when France recovers from her defeats, and mistress of herself, seems no longer to repudiate her own glory. Resume, then, soldiers, these Eagles—not as a menace against foreigners, but as the symbol of our independence, as the souvenir of an heroic epoch, and as the mark of each regiment's nobility; and swear to die, if need be, in defence of those emblems which have so often led our fathers to victory."

This address was immediately placarded throughout the city. The clergy, headed by the Archbishop of Paris, mustered to the number of 800 around a gorgeous altar erected on the field, and bestowed their blessings on the standards. The troops then defiled before the President, and the ceremony concluded. About 2,000 crosses and medals were distributed. The Infantry in general cried *Vive Napoleon*, and the Cavalry *Vive l'Empereur*. On the other hand, the operatives of the Faubourg St. Antoine notified their employers that they would work during the day, instead of being present at the fête. The festivities were continued in-doors on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. On Tuesday night, a grand ball in the Tuileries was attended by 15,000 persons. On Wednesday, a banquet was given to 800 generals and superior officers. And on Thursday, a dinner to 2,000 non-commissioned officers of the line.

The Minister of the Interior has written to Mons. ARANDO, exempting him from taking the oath of allegiance to the President.

General CHANGARNIER also refuses to take the oath. Writing from Malines, CHANGARNIER says:

"LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE has frequently attempted to make me swerve from the straight line which I had traced for myself, and to induce me to bend myself to his ambitious designs. He has many times, very many times, offered and caused to be offered, not only the rank of Marshal, which I should have filled in the eyes of France, without being thought to degrade it, but another military dignitary which has never been revived since the fall of the Empire. He proposed to endow it with enormous pecuniary advantages; but which, thanks to the simplicity of my mode of life, I arrogate no merit to myself in having refused. The oath required by a perjurer, who failed to corrupt me, I refused.

(Signed) CHANGARNIER.

It is said the next modification of the French Funds will be the conversion of the perpetual Rentes into Life Annuities.

LOUIS NAPOLEON offers a premium of 5,000 francs for the best design for a model lodging-house for artisans.

A letter issued by the Count de CHAMBOURD, calling on the Legitimists to refuse the oath of allegiance, attracts much attention.

CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN EUROPE.

The advices from Prussia and Austria are mostly occupied with the movements of the Emperor of Russia, now visiting at Vienna. Prince WINDISCHGRATZ and the BAN have arrived in that capital, and the Duke of BORDEAUX is expected, hence it is thought the Emperor's visit is more on business than pleasure.

The "Austrian LLOYD" publishes a list of sentences against Hungarians implicated in the last war. The names of twenty-six exiles are to be publicly affixed to the gallows. Among the persons thus harmlessly executed, are Counts ALEXANDER, TELEKY and PULZSKY.

KOSSUTH's relations were at Dresden on the 5th inst. on their way to Bremen.

Lisbon dates are to the 10th instant, and Madrid to the same day. They contain nothing worth telegraphing.

A decree of the Grand Duke of Tuscany abolishes the Constitution and restores matters as they were before 1848.

An Englishman named MURRAY was sentenced to death in Rome, for associating with political assassins.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Telegraphic dispatches from Trieste anticipate the Indian Mail, with Calcutta dates to the 7th of April: Bombay, April 17th, and China to 25th March. The expedition against Burmah had sailed to attack Rangoon. There were new outbreaks on the Northern frontier of India.

At Bombay money was in demand. Exchange on London, 3 months sight 2s. 1d. per rupee. Both imports and exports were calm. Cotton sold at from 81 to 190 per candy. Freights to London and Liverpool $3 10s. @ £2 15s. per ton.

At Calcutta money was abundant. Exchange, 1s. 4d. @ 1s. 11d.

MARKETS.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The activity in the Cotton Market has continued undiminished, this being the fourth week in which the trade has taken considerably beyond the actual consumption. The transactions of the week are announced in the COTTON Circulars at 111,000 bales, including 18,680 for export, and 41,710 on speculation, including a considerable quantity (the exact amount not indicated) sent to the interior from the ship's side unsold. In the week's business, a smaller proportion than usual is in American descriptions, the sales having been heavy in Brazils, Egyptian and East Indian. The arrivals of the week were about 143,987 bales.

COTTON is freely offered as soon as landed, but the demand has been so constant that prices are still hardening, and on good qualities we may say there is a shade advance.

HOLLINGSHEAD, FELTY & Co. say—"With regard to American COTTON the market has been well supplied—holders continuing to meet the demand willingly, although evincing firmness. The advance in prices, however, is trifling, considering the extent of business,—it barely amounts to ½d. @ ⅝."

DENNISTOUN & Co., in their Circular of Friday evening, quote Fair Orleans 6¼; Middling do. 5¾; Fair Mobiles, 5¼; Middling do. 5⅛; Fair Uplands 5¼, Middling 5⅛d. The market on Friday continued active at full prices. Sales 12,000 bales, including 5,000 American taken for export or on speculation.

STATE OF TRADE.—Business in Manchester continued very active, and the accounts from other manufacturing districts are satisfactory.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—The sales of the week to the 12th May exceeded 19,000 bales, against 26,787 imports, leaving a stock of 90,000 bales, with 23 ships advised from the United States. The market had been very active, but was more quiet at the close.

Liverpool Corn Market.

During the week all the departments of the CORN trade had been dull both for consumption and speculation—buyers remaining reserved, and prices little more than nominal. American FLOUR formed an exception, holders steadily refusing to lower their prices. Western Canal is quoted 20s., and Ohio '21s. The arrivals from every source during the week had been light—23,284 bbls. of Flour from the United States forming the principal feature. The market was very bare of CORN. White was in turn lower, selling at 28s. 6d. Yellow was at 29s. 6d.

FREIGHTS.—In consequence of the excess of tonnage brought in by the Westerly winds charters could be made at about half the prices of last month. Freights to New-York are quoted at 10s @ 11s. for iron. To Boston, 10s @ 12s. 6d. To Philadelphia, 15s. Packets are enabled to fill up with passengers at £3 to New-York.

Money Market.

Money continued very abundant and discounts easy. The bullion in the Bank of England, was still on the increase, amounting to about £20,000,000 Sterling. Consols were done on Friday at 99⅛@99¼. Paris Bourse heavy, but without decline. American Securities—United States Stocks continued in good demand at firm prices.

The Latest Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 15—2.30, P. M.

The sales of COTTON to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales—one-half being on speculation and for export. The market keeps very firm, and the extreme rates of yesterday are freely paid by purchasers.

Liverpool Market News.

From a Private Dispatch.

The sales of COTTON for the week have been about 112,000 bales, of which speculators took 42,000, and exporters 19,000 bales. The demand has been good from the trade, but holders have freely met it. The following are our quotations, which show an advance of ¼d. Fair Orleans, 6¼d., Middling, do., 5¾d.; Upland Fair, 5¼d.; Middling, 5d.. Fair and good Fair have advanced most.

In BREADSTUFFS the following are the current prices. FLOUR—Western Canal, 20s., Ohio, 21s. CORN—Yellow, 29s 6d. and White, 28s 6d. Sales of LARD have been made at 51s. CONSOLS close at 99⅞. The sales of COTTON, to-day, (Saturday,) have been 12,000 bales, at stiffer prices, though we don't alter our quotations—the demand continues good.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New-York—Steamship Arctic, Albert Gallatin, Richd Morse, Sarepta, Pelican, State, at Liverpool; American Eagle, Christiana, at London; Admiral, at Havre; Matilda Laurens, and F. Z, at Antwerp; Adrian and William, at Amsterdam; Frank Johnson, at Hamburg. Prince at Cadez; Jason, off Portsmouth.

Sailed for New-York, 7th—Cing, Rappahannock, Jane C. Walsh, Salem, Pudy of Kalamazoo, Montezuma, Independence, from Liverpool; Julie H. Eyre, from Belfast; Mary Morris, from Greenock; Defnce, from Dublin; Germania, and Nimrod, from Havre; J. E. Shepherd, and Hiero, from Antwerp; Alexander, from Helvoet; August, and Adolph, from Cuxhaven; Mischief, from Malaga; Patrick Henry from Portsmouth.

Arrived from Boston—Niord, at Deal; Sea Bird, at Antwerp.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Shenandoah, at Liverpool; Narragansett, and Merinaid, at London; Mary Dale, at Belfast.

Sailed for Philadelphia—Europe, and United States, from Liverpool.

Arrived from Baltimore—Ellerslie, and Northumberland, at London; Henry Grinnell, at Liverpool; Iowa, at London.

DISTURBING THE DEAD IN TRINITY CHURCH YARD.—An avalanche of dead men's bones came down upon the workmen employed in digging the cellar for the large building about to be put up adjoining Trinity Church yard. Along the whole line of the wall, the foundations for which were laid close to the cemetery grounds, slides of earth took place, bringing down coffins and tombstones together. The great mass of human remains exposed were those removed not long since from the old Grace Church burial ground, and were sufficient to form many cart-loads. Every fragment was carefully collected and deposited in a vault occupying a more central part of the grounds. We allude to this, partly for the purpose of contradicting a rumor that the workmen despoiled the dead of golden ornaments, such as finger rings, &c. Nothing of the kind occurred. It is hoped there will be no further necessity for disturbing these perishing remains of mortality.—*Jour. Com.*

LOSS IN THE COLONIA.—By a letter to the Danish Consul, at this port, it appears that on board the Danish brig *Colonia*, from Leghorn, lost on Cape Cod on the 5th of April, there were in addition to the crew of 12 persons, 11 passengers, Italians, image makers and sellers, all of whom were lost.—*Boston Traveller, Tuesday.*

A protest, signed by one hundred and forty-two leading citizens of Harrison, Cass, and the adjoining Counties in Texas, remonstrates in the strongest manner against the increased rates of insurance recently established at New-Orleans, on goods transported by vessels navigating Lake Sabine.

Col. THOS. A. NELSON, of Tennessee, declines the post of delegate at large from that State to the Whig National Convention. He declines because no sufficient time remains to canvass the State.

New-York Daily Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Universalist State Convention.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

HUDSON, Wednesday, May 26.

The New-York State Convention of Universalists is now in session in this city. Favorable notices of Education, KOSSUTH, Mrs. STOWE's book and the Maine Law have been made in the reports of the committees. Rev. D. K. LEE, of Williamsburg, preached the Annual Sermon.

Presbyterian General Assembly—New School.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 26.

This day has been exclusively devoted by the Assembly to Church extension, and the debates have been spirited though kind.

Rev. Mr. NOYES made an ineffectual attempt to introduce a declaratory resolution that the Church has no purpose nor expectation of substituting Ecclesiastical boards for Voluntary Societies.

Rev. Mr. GRISLEY, of Waterloo, made a strong speech against the report—it proposes a great change and its inevitable effect will be to separate the Church from its connection with the Congregationalists—it looks too much like re-enacting the Act of 1837.

Rev. Mr. HAWLEY, of Vienna, was in favor of Church extension, but not Church re-construction. Those who advocate this plan can hardly be aware of the composition of our Church. A majority of them in some influential sections are Congregational—they have no friendship for Ecclesiastical Boards, and cannot be made to act with them—they are contented with the Church or its old basis, but will not remain in a Church constructed on a new and narrower principle.

Rev. Mr. TOWNSEND, of Camden, was a Presbyterian tooth and nail, but he was a Constitutional and not an Old School Presbyterian. He feared the effects of passing this report—it would inevitably sunder the Church.

Rev. Mr. TRACEY of Huron, Ohio, said that the Churches on the Reserve were largely Congregational, and they would go off in platoons, if the Church is to be reconstructed. Rev. Mr. HAYES, of Portage, confirmed this. Rev. Dr. SMITH, of New-York, made a long and vigorous opposition to the report—after replying to Dr. DUFFIELD and Mr. KNOX—he admitted that Church extension in its true sense was vastly important. We needed to do much more than is now done, if even to separate from all other denominations. There are two modes open before us—Ecclesiastical action and coperative. We have ever chosen the latter. Is it time to change and start upon a new track? This is the question—not that the report formally proposes such a change, but such is its drift. He was more afraid of a drift than of a declared aim—

We must be explicit with our New-England brethren. If we cooperate, it must be cordially. He was for cooperation throughout. It is noble Chiistiah union—one of the most glorious tencies of the age. It is also just. The resemblance between us and the Congregationalists is so great—hardly any difference. We have long united together, and our institutions have become verable. And there is great conservative power in these associations. We are benefitted by the union. Out of the 1,350 churches aided by the Home Missionary Society, 600 only were Congregationalists.

Connecticut gave $20,000 and Massachusetts $47,000 last year. Three-fifths of the funds of that Society came from Congregational Churches and three-fifths of the Churches aided are Presbyterian. He was for cooperation because of the divisions which a rupture would make. Look at our presbyteries—Cortland, Ontario, Buffalo, Grand River Portage and all thuough Western New-York—they are largely Congregational, and the knife of division would sever us in twain. He concluded by recommending a revival of the Wester education Society, and warned them against pushing these decisive measures to extremes.

Rev. Mr. MILLS, of Cincinnati, replied, denying that the proposition involved any separation. If a separation took place, it would be no fault of ours, but a separation was inevitable some time or another—it had already begun. The plan of union is abrogated—(Here he was interrupted by Judge JESSUP, who said that the act of Assembly of 1837, which abrogated the plan of union, was part of the Exciniding acts which we had pronounced unconstitutional. He admitted the report to be Ecclesiastical, and did not object to it if understood. There are two ways of action,—by means of the Church, and independently. He thought in many things we had relied too much on independent action. The Church had lost control over her own interests—others had power over her.

The Convention here adjoorned until this morning, when Rev. Dr. BENSON, of Troy, has the floor.

New-England Anti-Slavery Convention.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 26

The Anti-Slavery Convention reassembled this morning—EDMUND QUINCY in the Chair. The Melodeon was about two-thirds filled, and of the audience about two-thirds were females of every shade of color.

Mr. GARRISON presented a new batch of resolutions chiefly against Colonization and the Church. They declare that the Church is the bulwark of Slavery in this country. That it is the haughty, corrupt, implacable and hideous foe of proper Christianity and Anti-Slavery—and that its pretension to Christianity is the boldest effrontery and the vilest imposture.

PARKER PILLSBURY appeared as chief orator. He thought that religion spurious, which required evidence written in books of its genuineness—that man is the best calculated to be a professor in theological seminaries who is the best disputant. The Seminary at Andover has recently lost two of its eminent professors—from what he could understand of the character of JESUS CHRIST, he would be just the last person in the world who would be selected to fill the Chair of either of these eminent professors, if he were a candidate. CHRIST was no disputant, he was not posted up in doctrine enough to fill the post respectably, and would not give satisfaction to the faculty.

Mr. PILLSBURY said the Church of America was but the kept mistress of the most damnable Government that ever cursed the earth. At this moment, he said, the streets of Boston are black with clergymen—thick as crows in a cornfield—and what are they doing? All they can do to shut up the kingdom of God. DANIEL WEBSTER and the City Government of Boston wish to use the Methodist General Conference to help them along with their work. For this purpose DANIEL WEBSTER threw a sop to the cerberus of Methodism in Faneuil Hall. It has been said, we have a new Trinity in this country, and a new Trinity of worshipping also. He thought it would not be inappropriate to class that Trinity thus: DANIEL WEBSTER, the Father; Captain RYNDERS, the Son, and the Methodist General Conference, if you please, the Holy Ghost. [Hisses and applause.]

The Convention will hold a session this evening; five cents being charged for admission, for material aid.

Thus far there has been no excitement and no opposition at their meetings.

Scott Delegates to the National Convention—Daring Robbery.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 26.

The Whig District Convention at Augusta, Maine, yesterday, chose D. E. MAGOUN, a SCOTT Delegate to the National Convention.

S. G. GERRISH, merchant, of Troy, Maine, was knocked down in this City last night, and robbed of $700.

Scott Delegate from Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 26.

The Whig Convention for the Fifth District, met at Worcester to-day, and chose IRA N. BARTON Delegate to the National Convention. Judge BARTON avowed his preference for Gen. SCOTT, and is the first SCOTT Delegate chosen in Massachusetts. ARTEMUS LEE, of Templeton, was chosen substitute.

The Committee on Resolutions reported a series, which expressed no Presidential preferences, but say that in order to maintain the supremacy of Whig principles, they are willing to drop personal favorites.

Resignation of Senator Berrien.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, May 26.

The Savannah *News* of to-day says that Senator BERRIEN has resigned, and that ROBERT M. CHARLTON has been appointed by Governor COBB to fill the vacancy, until the 3d of March next, when Mr. TOOMBS's term commences.

Later from Maracaibo.

PHIADELPHIA, Thursday, May 26.

The bark *Irma*, from Maracaibo, 5th inst., arrived here this evening, having sailed in company with bark *Camilla*, Capt. BUSCH, for New-York. Left in port, the schooner *Rosamond*, just arrived. The quarantine laws continued in foll force, and all vessels arriving must show a certificate, or clean bill of health from the port of departure, and from all other ports at which they may have touched on the voyage.

The De Ahua and Sochman Libel Case—Verdict, Not Guilty.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 26.

In the Criminal Court, to-day, the libel case, United States *vs.* De Ahua, was rhsumed.

Mr. BRADY, for the defence, coetended earnestly that the publication was not fully proved.

Mr. JOHNSON replied, asserting that the evidence was conclusive on the point of publication, and he demanded a verdict. The Jury retired for about one hour, when they rendered a verdict, *not guilty*.

The verdict was based upon the fact the libellous publication was not proven to have been made within the District.

The Southern Mail—Later from Texas, &c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 26.

The New-Orleans papers received this morning, have Galveston dates to the 17th inst., received by the steamer *Louisiana*—the news is of little interest.

A large number of German emigrants had arrived at Galveston, and seven additional vessel loads were expected.

Cases of cholera continued to occur in Western Texas.

Subscriptions to the San Antonio and Gulf Railroad were being rapidly made.

The steamers *Mississippi* and *Princeton* it is reported this morning, have succeeded in getting over the bar, and are coming up to Baltimore.

The Senate of Maryland, to-day, rejected the bill to charter a company to build a railroad from Point of Rocks, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to the City of Washington.

The Hudson Steamers—Canal Tolls, &c.

ALBANY, Wednesday, May 26.

The passenger boats which left New-York last evening grounded at Castleton this morning, and were detained some time.

The tolls on the Canals to May 22, in 1851 and 1852, were as follows: 1851, $643,929; 1852, $437,494—a deficiency of $206,435. The decrease on merchandise going from Albany, New-York and West Troy is $77,460; on produce coming from other States it is $70,423; and on the produce of this State, $58,552. The tonnage of merchandise sent up the Canal is 18,865,000 pounds.

From Halifax.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, May 31.

The weather here is cool and fires and overcoats are still in requisition—business is very dull. The latest Bermuda and Newfoundland papers received here contain no news of interest.

Destructive Fire at Philadelphia, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 26.

The stable of the Farmers Haymarket Association, on Sixth and Brown-sts., was destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock this morning—19 horses and 1 cow perished in the flames—loss estimated at $5,000, uninsured.

The little girl upon whom a rape was committed by an old convict named JOHN BOOK at Roxborough, died last night.

Ship Prentice again on Fire.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, May 26.

The ship *Prentice*, WOODBURY, which was on fire on the 7th May, took fire again this morning, while loading for Havre. She had on board 1,400 bales of cotton, and 50 tierces of rice. Insured at Havre. The firemen filled her with water, and the extent of the injury is unknown.

Departure of the Canada.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 26.

The R. M. steamship *Canada*, Capt. LANG, sailed at noon to-day for Liverpool, with 63 passengers. Among them is Judge B. A. THOMAS, of Worcester, and 23 for Halifax. She takes out $193,000 American gold, and $9,680 English gold.

Destructive Fires in the Woods—Funeral of the late William Sawyer, &c.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 26.

Destructive fires have been raging in the woods in Maine, on the line of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, for some time. On Wednesday it was impossible for the cars to run between Greene and Lewiston, and passengers were taken a long circuit in carriages around the fire. At Mechanic Falls the running of trains was also impeded. Several thousand cords of Railroad wood have been consumed, and much damage done to the woodwork of the track.

The funeral services of WILLIAM SAWYER, Esq., his daughter and brother-in-law, killed on the Fitchburg Railroad, took place this afternoon in Charlestown. Rev. E. H. CHAPIN of New-York preached the sermon.

The Florida at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, May 25.

The steamship *Florida*, Captain LYON, for New-York, arrived here this (Tuesday) morning.

Arrest of Juvenile Thieves—Trial of the Steamship Reindeer.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 26.

Three boys, named EDWARD and JOHN SMITH and WM. SALISBURY, were arrested here to-day, having stolen money from their parents in Baltimore. EDWARD SMITH escaped from the Mayor's office, this afternoon, and has not yet been retaken.

The propeller steamship *Reindeer*, built by Captain LOPEZ, had a trial ship this morning; with 30 inches of steam, she made 64 turns of her wheel, and ran to Fort Mifflin, 8¼ miles, in 29 minutes 50 seconds, being the best speed ever made by a propeller in our waters.

XXXIId CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE—WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 26.

Mr. SUMNER presented the Memorial of the Annual Meeting of the Society of Friends in New-England, praying for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law.

A debate ensued.

Mr. SUMNER said that the memorial was recommended to the Senate by the high character of the religious association from which it emanated—persons who rarely mingle in politics, but who, under their austere rules, seek to carry the Christian virtues into social and civil life.

The PRESIDENT reminded the Senator that his remarks were not now in order, as the memorial had not been received.

Mr. SUMNER had but a very few words to add, and proposed to move a reference of the memorial to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Senator might state the contents of the memorial, but not go at present into a discussion of its merits.

Mr. SUMNER replied that he did not wish to discuss the subject, but simply to explain the contents of the memorial.

Mr. BADGER—Let the Senator proceed.

Mr. DAWSON—Certainly.

Mr. SUMNER resumed—The memorial was likewise recommended by its earnest and persuasive tone. In offering it at this time, he thought it proper to say, on some proper occasion hereafter he should deem it his duty to give his views at some length upon the subject. Thus far he had forborne to speak upon the topic—but there was a time for all things, and justice required that both sides should be heard. He believed he did not expect too much, when he expressed the confident expectation that he should receive the candid attention of the Senate, while he essayed to set forth, fully and frankly, the views which he entertained, and the convictions to which he was bound by every sentiment of his heart, and by every consideration of his duties as a Senator, and by his love to God and man. When he should undertake that service, he should say nothing which, in any degree could be called sectional, unless the Constitution was sectional, and the sentiments of their fathers were sectional. It was his happiness to believe, and his hope to be able to show that, according to the spirit of the Constitution, and the true sense of its framers, freedom, and not slavery, is national; while slavery, and not freedom, is sectional. In duty to the petitioners, and in the hope that it would promote their prayer; he concluded by moving that the memorial be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. MANGUM remarked that it was the settled practise of the Senate to move to lay the motion to receive papers of this character upon the table—but he believed this course had been departed from, with regard to memorials from the Society of Friends. He hoped this one would be received, and a motion could afterwards be made to lay it upon the table.

The PRESIDENT.—It has already been received.

Mr HALE.—Then the rule is, petitions from the Society of Friends, and from no others, are to be received.

Mr. DAWSON said he hoped that the Senator from Massachusetts, if he desired to reopen this discussion in the heartfelt, Christian feeling with which he seemed to be surcharged and overflowing, would come out boldly now. Let him not conceal his views in clouds—let him come out with manliness, and openly. If Senators desired to throw firebrands in their midst, let them do it. If they have hearts more pure and more Christian-like than others, let them pour out their contents. If the discussion was to be reopened, this was the day and hour. He was averse to hypocrisy in politics as well as in religion.

Mr. BADGER was not in such a bellicose humor as his friend from Georgia. The Deficiency bill was to be taken up, and if they should go on with this discussion, they would not be in a proper condition to attend to mere details of dollars and cents.

Mr. BUTLER said he agreed with the Senator from Georgia.

The memorial was then laid on the table by Yeas 40, Nays 10,—as follows.

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Badger, Bell, Bradbury, Bright, Brodhead, Brooke, Cass, Clemens, Cooper, Dawson, Dessaussiere, Dodge of Ind., Douglas, Downs, Felch, Fish, Foote, Geyer, Hunter, James, Jones of Ind., Jones of Tenn., King, Mallory, Mangum, Miller, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Smith, Soule, Toucey, Underwood, Upham, Weller.

NAYS—Messrs Borland, Chase, Davis, Dodge of Wis., Hale, Hamlin, Seward, Sumner, Wade, Walker.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Deficiency Bill was then taken up, when many amendments were acted on and debated, including that relative to the COLLINS line of steamers.

An adjournment was moved and carried before taking the question on the latter.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 26.

The House passed the Senate bill providing for holding the District Court for the District of Columbia,—Judge CRANCH being too infirm to preside. Several important Admiralty cases are to come before it.

STEAMSHIP COLLISIONS.

Mr. FLORENCE introduced an act to prevent the collision of steam and sail vessels, navigating the waters of the United States, in the night time, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

MENOMONEE LANDS.

The House also passed the Senate bill granting certain settlers on the Menomonee purchase, in the State of Wisconsin, the right of preemption. The amendment pending from yesterday, to make the provisions general, was rejected.

MISSOURI RAILROADS.

Mr. HALL, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the Senate bill, with an amendment, giving the right of way and lands to Missouri, for the construction of the St. Louis and Hannibal Railroads. He stated that this was precisely the same bill which was under discussion here during the early part of the Session, and asked the House either to kill or pass it now—as sending it to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, was to bury it.

Explanations ensued, in the course of which the SPEAKER remarked that he would require every gentleman, except the one who might be addressing the House, to retain his seat, if he thought the House would sustain him. There were cries of "Agreed"—"You're right"—"We'll sustain you"—"Sit down," &c.

The SPEAKER, on repeated occasions, enforced this order, and business proceeded understandingly. He also enforced silence, as far as he could, by frequent appeals and knocks with gavit.

Mr. DEAN moved that the bill be laid on the table. Disagreed—Yeas, 70; nays, 110.

The main question was ordered to be put, but before proceeding further, the morning hour expired.

PENNSYLVANIA CONTESTED ELECTION.

Mr. ASHE's motion to proceed to the consideration of the Pennsylvania case—H. B. WRIGHT contesting the seat of HENRY M. FULLER—was negatived.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and took up the Indian Appropriation Bill. Mr. WHITE, of Ky., justified the part which he took in the last Whig Caucus, and then spoke upon the subject of the Presidency. Both parties were now only waiting to go earnestly into the contest under their respective leaders. Whatever is to be their principles will be determined by their respective Conventions; however, for himself, he desired to see inscribed upon both their banners, in letters of living light, "The adjustment measures of the Compromise," so that, whichever party may succeed, the Union will be preserved, and the country settle down in peace and security. He regarded the Compromise as above party politics. Whoever endeavors to confine the merit of its passage to any particular party, to subserve partizan purposes, does injustice to those on the other side who helped to pass it. The gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. POLK) recently said that the Compromise was passed by the Democrats, with a slight postscript of Whigs, scarcely enough to swear by. But the record does not justify such a reckless assertion.

Mr. POLK—I can't be silent when the gentleman charges me with making a reckless assertion. The whole tenor of my speech was to show that there was no Whig party in the land which deserved consideration, when separated from the Abolition and Free-Soil strength, and when I made the remark about the postscript, I alluded to three Whigs only North of the Potomac who voted for the Fugitive Slave bill. If that is a reckless assertion, truth is reckless.

Mr. WHITE then quoted the exact words from Mr. POLK's remarks, when Mr. POLK rejoined, that there are not two States at the North which the Whigs can carry, seperated from the Abolition party.

Mr. WHITE did not admit the position assumed by the gentleman, (Mr. P.,) and he thought he could convince the gentleman and the House that, if any particular party is entitled to the merit of the Compromise, it is the Whig party of the South. He then alluded to the agency of Mr. CLAY in the imitation of those measures, and insisted that the principle of these measures was contained in that patriot's resolution. It was sufficient to say that there was patriotism enough to pass them, and he trusted in heaven there was enough to sustain them. He regretted that there are dissensions in the Whig party, and trusted the Convention would erect a platform upon which all can stand

Mr

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1852.

DAILY CIRCULATION ..... 25,000.

☞ Type For Sale.—500 lbs. BREVIER and 800 lbs MINION, in good order, for sale cheap, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to the Foreman of the *Times*.

Our Naval Architecture.

We have recently alluded to the great advances which every year has made and is making in the comfort, convenience, luxury and garniture of our homes. The architecture that floats on the unstable wave, is also advancing in speed, comfort, and efficiency. America is destined, we do not doubt, at no distant day, to wield the Trident of the seas. The proud title of their Mistress, so long monopolised by England, must soon depart from that brave and haughty Isle. It has been the brightest jewel in her coronet; but it will soon have republican setting. There seems to be a natural adaptation of the American to the stormy brine. His feats of valor, his extraordinary success, his skill in naval tactics, both on the ocean and the lakes, in the early history of the country, his boldness in coping with and often conquering frightful odds, startled the world, and prepared it to expect great deeds from the maturity of that life whose infancy had wrought so much. Fortunately, we have had no occasion to display our naval power, in any of those hostile demonstrations, in which the early glory of our Navy was won. Our ships rock only to the thunder of cannon fired in salutation. But, meantime, our seamechanic has not been idle. That ingenuity which shows itself in every department of American labor, has been also at work upon the sailor's homes. The quickest passages, by steam or sail, are recorded in the log-books of American vessels. Scarcely has an American steamer struck out a day from the accustomed distance between the Old and New World, when a New-York Yacht runs ahead of the royal fleet, and soon again, the English Press announces that a Yankee ship has made a passage of unprecedented quickness from Canton to London.

At this hour of the world's history, these successes are especially gratifying and important. Essential as power upon the Ocean has hitherto been in defining a nation's position amongst the empires, it seems likely to become still more necessary. The introduction of steam into oceanic navigation gives infinitely greater consequence to marine forces in the combats of nations. An army may be transported with such rapidity; an armed ship may now so unexpectedly look into defenceless ports; great cities may be so suddenly approached, and resound to the uncourteous salutes of bomb and ball; the tide may be so easily breasted and the wind buffetted; that it is now probable that a war between the United States and any European power would be, in a great measure, transferred from land to wave.

Besides, the accession of territory on the Pacific Coast—the extension of our soil from Ocean to Ocean—the possession of ports that look East into the Atlantic, and West into the Pacific, adds vast momentousness to the subject of our marine power. We have so much more of coast exposed—we have so much more of wealth, and merchandise, and life, travelling on the sea.

All this, too, derives new interest from the disturbing forces that are at work amidst the Governments of Europe, and threatening revolution and war. England, so long secure in her Island home, casts suspicious glances across the narrow Channel that keeps off the impetuous Frenchmen. France sleeps unquietly under the sceptre of NAPOLEON, and her ruler may feel that his hold upon the reins of power can be maintained only by furnishing vent for the explosive materials under his control, through the avenues of war. Russia is ready to pounce upon the dominions of the Turk—Italy swells with impatience and rage, and the heroic Magyars are waiting opportunity with lion hearts and watchful eyes. A spark may fire the universal train. Such an event, undoubtedly, though it might not directly involve us in the whirl of war, would subject our citizens and commerce to molestation and capture. It is imperatively required that we should have the means of self-protection—even if we should not think fit to lend a hand to aid the struggling principle of liberty.

For these, among other considerations, we hail every triumph of American skill in nautical architecture, with earnest joy.

We hope our national condition, in respect to our shipping, our defences, our naval equipment, may be placed more clearly before the people. The projected works of Gen. STUART, having this object in view, will thus render an efficient service to the country. He has given us one installment. May the other soon follow.

One man wins a victory, and another man records it. The generation passes away, and the record remains for the information and instruction of after ages So also with the progress of the peaceful arts, but here, more frequently, he who invents, discovers, executes, also records. We have a distinguished example in the noble work of Gen. STUART on the Naval Dry Docks of the United States. The author, the Chief Engineer of the Naval Department of the United States, under whose immediate supervision the Dry Dock at Brooklyn, the largest and most costly structure of the kind in the world, was completed, has given us, with beautiful plans and illustrations, the record of the labor of himself and his predecessors. The Brooklyn Dock is a proud monument of the Engineering skill of the nineteenth century, and it is a subject of gratulation, that it has found so able an historian as the pen of the Chief Engineer who completed it. This work of Gen. STUART deserves a place in every American library. We have reason to know that it was undertaken without the hope or expectation of deriving any pecuniary compensation for the labor. The author has published it at his own expense and risk—has omitted nothing to make it perfect, and looks to liberal, patriotic men to purchase enough to meet the actual outlay of publication. This he can hardly fail to realize. But, however this may be, he is not the man to hesitate in the great undertaking which he has marked out for himself—to follow up this production with kindred works on the Steamboats, Steamships, and Railroads of the United States. General STUART holds, that in all this mechanical skill, in these evidences of a nation's civilization, this country, at the present day, stands in the front rank—that it leads the vanguard—and he intends to make a record showing the condition of these enterprises as they now exist. His history and illustrations of the Naval Dry Docks of the United States, may be considered as the pioneer history of the enterprises referred to. If the drawings, illustrations, and letter-press, of his future works shall equal those of the present volume, the author will have discharged, most faithfully and ably, his portion of that duty, which, it is said, every man owes to the profession to which he belongs.

While all these Marine statistics remain in the tortuous windings of the Custom-House labyrinth, or hidden in the archives of a Department, the people cannot come at the knowledge of the actual state of our Naval affairs. The land forces are patent to view. But our floating armament recedes from sight. Now, only those few who have access to the somewhat difficult information, can judge of the excellences, resources, and deficiencies of the Naval arm. Let the knowledge be popularized, and then a thousand ingenious intellects will be busy on the subject where, now, only a few can work.

☞ The distinguished Norwegian violinist OLE BULL, the most gifted and brilliant performer since Paganini, gives his second Concert, this evening, at Metropolitan Hall. He has a splendid array of talent associated with him, and presents a most attractive bill. He will have a magnificent and a delighted audience.

☞ Senator BERRIEN, of Georgia, has resigned his seat in Congress, and ROBT. M. CHARLTON is appointed to fill the vacancy until the commencement of the term of Mr. TOOMBS.

Mr. Perrine Once More.

In another part of the *Times* of this morning will be found a letter from HENRY E. DAVIES, Esq., Counsel to the Corporation, concerning the opinion which he gave in regard to Mr. PERRINE's contract for paving part of Broadway. It will be seen from this letter that his opinion was given *not* to Mr. PERRINE himself, but to one of the Aldermen,—whom we understand to be Ald. BARR of the Sixth Ward,—at whose request it was put in writing and addressed to Mr. PERRINE himself. Mr. DAVIES moreover does not state directly and in terms that Mr. PERRINE can go on with the work, in spite of his neglect even to *commence* it until long after the time at which he had stipulated to have it done. He merely says that in his opinion the contract is not *forfeited* by that neglect, and that the contract must be regarded as still existing, and all its penalties and provisions as being still in force.

This statement from Mr. DAVIES places the responsibility for the serious inconvenience and permanent injury to which Mr. PERRINE is subjecting the City, directly upon the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies. The Contract expressly authorizes him to *take the work into his own hands*, if it is not completed within the time specified. Mr. WILLIAM ADAMS, the present Commissioner, may therefore, under this provision, at once stop Mr. PERRINE'S proceedings, and himself take charge of the work, subject to the direction of the Common Council. And as both branches of the Common Council have distinctly signified their wish to have the work arrested and the contract annulled, there can be no doubt that they would gladly avail themselves of this method of bringing about that result. Mr. ADAMS has full power at once to forbid Mr. PERRINE from going on with the work,—and to hold it, either in its present condition or after replacing the old pavement, subject to the direction of the Corporation. If the Common Council should see fit to go on with the work, it could be done at Mr. PERRINE's expense, and he would also have to pay *ten dollars* a day for all the time that has elapsed since the 1st of December last. If, on the contrary, they should decide to stop the work,—and make the pavement there uniform with that which is to be laid down throughout the rest of Broadway, it is fully competent for them to do so,—Mr. PERRINE of course being at liberty to claim and receive such damages at their hands as impartial justice under all the circumstances would award.

Mr. ADAMS, we believe, is an energetic and faithful public officer; and we are convinced that he cannot render the City a more acceptable service than by exercising his undoubted authority in this matter. The pavement in question is universally condemned, as costly and worthless, and if laid down it will be a permanent deformity in the great thoroughfare of our City. Its construction just now, while other parts of the street are necessarily blocked up, subjects the City to very great inconvenience, and will be attended by serious loss to business interests. If Mr. ADAMS, therefore, will stop the work just where it is, and insist upon a strict fulfilment of the stipulations of the contract, he will be hailed as a public benefactor.

We trust that at all events he will not suffer Mr. PERRINE to touch the pavement above Walker-street, the upper line of his present operations. His contract extends to Canal-street,—but certainly the block between Walker and White, on which he is now engaged, in addition to that between White and Franklin, which is already constructed, will be quite enough of this pavement for the convenience and satisfaction of the public.

☞ The *Evening Post* dislikes the intermeddling of Whigs in the family affairs of the Democratic party. It ought not then to have set them so bad an example. It has made itself quite officious lately in counseling different sections of the Whig party how they could best worry one another and so disturb the general peace. It has in fact volunteered advice upon points of order for Conventions, and has been specially zealous in encouraging the friends of Mr. FILLMORE to contest the seats of delegates to the National Convention supposed to be friendly to some other nominee. Its earnest exhortations, moreover, touching the absolute duty of General SCOTT to *write a letter*, have been among the most touching exhibitions of disinterested benevolence, vouchsafed to a selfish and degenerate age.

But the *Post* resents, somewhat pointedly, the conduct of a "lawyer and politician of some note in Richmond, Virginia, named ROBERT G. SCOTT, who not long since came over to the Democratic party from the Whig camp, and who now, it seems, insists on remodeling the Democratic creed, and improving it by the insertion of a new tenet or two." It speaks of the circular which this gentleman recently addressed to the prominent Presidential candidates of the Democratic party, touching their opinions on the Fugitive Slave Law;—and thus comments on the *replies* which several of these gentlemen are said to have returned:

Meantime we have this to say, that if any of the persons named has pledged himself to Mr. SCOTT, in case he should be elected President, to put his veto upon any bill passed within the next five years by a majority of both Houses of Congress, with the approbation of a majority of the nation, mitigating the severities and lessening the odiousness of the Fugitive Slave law, now so much detested and so difficult to execute in many parts of the country, *he has played the fool gratuitously*. He has bound himself, at Mr. SCOTT'S suggestion, by a most absurd promise, expressive of utter contempt for the popular will, and making no allowance for any change of circumstances, or any future state of public opinion. He has volunteered an engagement, the folly of which has not even the poor apology of being dictated by a reasonable fear of losing present popularity, and *which will inevitably place the giver of it in disgrace with two-thirds of the nation*, whatever may be the diversity of their opinions concerning the law which Mr. SCOTT asks the candidates to uphold in opposition to the demand of the people for its alteration.

The *Post* evidently has fresh in its recollection the case of General BUTLER, whom at one time it was disposed to regard as an available candidate for the Presidency. It remembers that gentleman's letter to Mr. BRECKENRIDGE, of Kentucky, and the sudden collapse in his pretensions to a nomination, which followed the publication of that letter. But the *Post* ought to draw consolation from what ever tends to thin the ranks of the present host of Democratic candidates. If that task be left for the ballot, under the two-thirds rule, most of the Summer may be wasted in the endeavor. Letter-writing is a speedier and a surer mode of accomplishing the same result.

☞ The officers of the *Engineer's Institute* in this City, have issued an address to the public, intended to correct certain injurious misrepresentations which have been maliciously set afloat, concerning the character and purposes of their association, and appealing for aid to all who are interterested in promoting the objects which they seek to advance. The Institute was organized in 1849, and comprises engineers, draughtsmen, machinists, pattern-makers, and apprentices in all these branches. It is designed to promote the acquisition of useful, practical knowledge, by all those connected with these pursuits, and thus to qualify them more perfectly for their honorable and successful prosecution in active life. A library and reading-room have been provided, which are open every evening, and at the weekly meetings free discussions are had of all the new inventions and discoveries of the day. Classes have also been organized in mathematics and drawing, and everything is done, so far as the resources of the institution will allow, to awaken an interest in the pursuit of useful knowledge, and to afford facilities for it.

The address denies very pointedly assertions that have been made, of interference with engineers and others who do not join the institution and of an attempt on its part to regulate and control the rate of wages. Its aims are said to be limited to the objects stated above, and it appeals to employers and others interested in the subject, for such donations of books, drawings, models, &c., &c., as will enable them to give greater efficiency to their operations, and to attain in consequence still more marked results. The Secretary's office is at No. 151 Bowery, corner of Broome. The object of the institution is such as fairly entitles it to general and generous favor.

Mrs. Sinclair and Mr. Vandenhoff are engaged for three nights at New-Bedford, Mass., and are to be effectively supported in the minor parts of the drama by performers of well-known reputation.

Death Penalty in Rhode Island.

Rhode Island appears to be quite satisfied with its trial of the no-death-penalty idea. There is a general movement in favor of a restoration of capital punishments. "We do not know," says the *Providence Journal*, "what is the sentiment in other parts of the State, but we think that public opinion in Providence was opposed to the repeal of the law, and is decidedly in favor of its reenactment." We learn elsewhere that the movement extends beyond Providence; and if it did not, there is a strong prejudice raised against the act, when a community so thoroughly humanized as that of the metropolis is so united in opposition.

But it is to be lamented that the case is not to be tried upon its merits. It is a pity that Rhode Island declines to be the subject of an experiment, on the result of which so many opinions depend. Michigan affords the only existing example. Its leaning is quite dubious. The opponents of death penalties claim, somewhat faintly, that theirs is the glory and the triumph. The advocates, on the other hand, point to records, real or imaginary, of increasing crime, and profounder licentiousness of morals; and assert that the sense of personal security is less in the Peninsular State than in any other of the Union. The pertinacity of the two confuses us. Michigan is some way off, and we cannot see for ourselves. Rhode Island is closer at hand; a compact little subject of experiment, where the eye could readily grasp all the developed phenomena at a single glance, and be finally satisfied. But Rhode Island lacks moral courage. Her citizens have no idea of exposing their lives to the unrestrained license of felon hands. The subject may be of vital, but they cannot consent to make it of mortal, importance. They choose to have some neighbor first let down into the miasma; some other lantern than theirs must be brought in contact with the fire-damp. She has too just notions of right and wrong, to admit that the life of an unoffending man is of less value than that of the cold-blooded assassin. Perhaps this is right.

But when the law is repealed, and the shedder of blood once more placed under the prescriptive doom, we trust some other way to death than the *sus. per col.* may be enacted. One half, if no more of the enmity to the death penalty is due to the mode of infliction. Hanging has its special foes; those who could easily be brought to compromise, if a less offensive and brutal mode of execution could be introduced. There are ten people to deplore that Andrè was hanged rather than shot, where there is one to lament his death. The yoke and the shower-bath doubtless inflict vastly greater anguish, than a whole coil of halters could possibly afford, and yet the opponents of the gallows have no sympathy to spare the showered, yoked and maltreated Hagan. One reason was perhaps, that his offences were not sufficiently flagrant to arouse the proper degree of feeling; or else, that his woes were in better taste and not calculated to startle a cultivated eye. Rhode Island, we repeat, has the opportunity of depriving these maudlin assailants of capital inflictions, of argument. Upon her return to the old doctrine, she may amend the mode. Let some less revolting plan than hanging be fixed upon. The bullet, the guillotine, the garotte, are incomparably better in the eye of the connoisseur, than the gallows. Compromise with his sensibilities, and refuse to hang. It would be the very best security for a penal system; and after all, we might have an experiment, whose results must be invaluable

☞ Some months since we designated the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* as the paper entitled to the credit of having put in circulation a more barefaced deliberate falsehood concerning KOSSUTH than any other of its numerous competitors. It asserted in distinct terms that, while staying in Washington, Gov. KOSSUTH flogged one of his *suite* in the attic of BROWN'S Hotel with a cowhide; and to this day it has never retracted, explained or apologized for thinfa mous fabrication. We are not surprised that a print which labors so hard for preeminence in the ranks of slander should be troubled with constant jealousy of new and fresher rivals. It does its best day after day to indicate the distinction it has already won. The race is somewhat sharp, and the competition eager; but the chances are that the *Advertiser* will win.

New Jersey Political Movements.

The Whigs of Hudson County met yesterday afternoon, at the Jersey Hotel, Bergen, Five Corners, in pursuance of the call of the County Committee, to elect delegates from the several townships to the State Convention for choosing delegates to the Whig National Convention. At the hour appointed, the meeting was organized by the election of Judge COOPER, President, and J. W. VAN BOCKWELL, Secretary. On motion of J. W. SCUDDER, Esq., the delegates from the eight townships and Jersey City Wards separated and chose the forty delegates to attend the Trenton State Convention, as here annexed:—

Jersey City—First Ward.—D. S. Gregory, Mr. Gauther, A. O. Zabriskie, J. H. Trowbridge, R. Gilchrist, Jr.
Second Ward.—Francis Jenkins, Frederick Boyes, Justus Slater, Alexander Wilson, Jacob S. Manners.
Third Ward.—Robert McLaughlin, J. W. Scudder, Wm. S. Gilbert, H. A. Greer, Wm. J. Still.
Fourth Ward.—J. D. Miller, Erastus Randall, Lincoln Bates, H. M. Traphagen, Stephen Quaiffe.
Bergen Township.—Abraham Becker, Hartman Vreeland, Albert M. Zabriskie, Henry Newkirk, Jacob Mersales.
Hoboken Township.—H. Wakely, J. M. Board, P. Ritter, J. W. Van Buskirk, W. K. Crane.
Harrison Township.—S. P. Pennington, A. H. Schuyler, S. K. Jerolomen, F. Walking, Isaac Haley.
North Bergen Township.—Hon. Joseph G. King, Wm. Cooper, (ex-Supreme Court Judge,) Denning Duer, Job Smith, Michael Stewart.

The selection of the above delegates was announced, whereupon the Convention immediately re-organized, to ratify the nominations, which was done by acclamation. At the opening of the Convention, repeated calls were made for a speech from the Hon. JAMES G. KING, who obeyed the call, and delivered an eloquent address.

Mr. KING was followed by Mr. SCUDDER, who addressed the Convention in an able manner. The Speaker called upon the Whigs of New-Jersey to act in concert, and all pull together for the Whig nominee. He eulogised Mr. WEBSTER, spoke of the high-minded course of Mr. FILLMORE, but in the main, was in favor of the strongest man, General WINFIELD SCOTT, who he thought, could be elected.

We understand that all the delegates whose names are given above, except those from Hoboken, are in favor of the nomination of Gen. SCOTT.

Some local matters were brought up by Mr. A. ZABRISKIE, concerning the fall Conventions, which were disposed of, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The Custom-House in New-York was represented, among the outsiders, by a few of the office holders, who are detailed on the Jersey Shore for duty by Mr. Collector MAXWELL. One of the loudest advocates of Mr. FILLMORE'S nomination, and denouncers of Gen. SCOTT, was JAMES M. BAKER, Esq., who is a Custom-House Officer, and attends to the Cunard line of Steamers, at Jersey City.

Our Reporter is under obligations to Mr. PRATT, Editor of the Jersey City *Daily Sentinel and Advertiser*, who rendered him all the assistance in his power, to obtain accurate information, respecting the doings of the Convention.

FROM PERNAMBUCO.—Captain COOMBS of brig *Acorn*, of Boston, arrived yesterday, informs us that vessels arriving from Rio brought news of the fever gradually subsiding, having been very fatal for the previous week or two. Seven or eight captains of vessels and a large proportion of their crews had fallen victims to the scourge, and the average number of deaths had been from 80 to 90 per day. Clean bills of health, however, had been issued to the ships which arrived in Pernambuco immediately previous to the sailing of the *Acorn*. In Pernambuco the sickness had altogether disappeared, a few cases only, of a very light form being reported. The weather was excessively close and sultry, attended with considerable rain.

Business was quite dull—freights for foreign ports being miserably low. Two or three American whalers had touched for supplies on their homeward passage. Also, two British barks from New South Wales, which brought glowing accounts of gold discoveries in Australia.

In Pernambuco, it was rumored that our Consul, T. W GORDON, Esq., was about leaving, on a visit to the United States.

The Brazilian men-of-war along the coast, were taking most active measures to prevent the further importation of slaves. They had overhauled at sea, several merchant ships, chiefly English, on suspicion of their being slavers. It was the general opinion, that the Brazilian slave trade, in a short time, would be entirely suppressed.

The merchants and Municipal Council of New-Orleans are just now engaged in a movement having for its object the deepening of the water at the mouth of the Mississippi. River. For several weeks past it has been found almost impossible for heavily ladened vessels from New-Orleans to get to sea.

New-Jersey Episcopal Convention.

The annual Convention of the Episcopal Church in New-Jersey, assembled in Grace Church, Newark, yesterday morning. The attendance was unusually large, probably owing to the peculiar interest felt in the Bishop's affairs at the present crisis. The business of the day was quite preliminary in its character. Prayers were read with the ordination service included, as Rev. HANNIBAL GOODWIN was to receive priest's orders in connection. The sermon was preached by Rev. SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD, of the "House of Prayer," Newark, from John XI., 44: "Loose him and let him go;" in which the lector enforced the duty of absolution, as taught by the Protestant Episcopal Church. After the administration of the communion, the roll of lay delegates was called, and then the Convention adjourned, to meet in Trinity Church, at 4½ o'clock, to listen to the Bishop's address.

The afternoon meeting was by no means so harmonious as was anticipated. The address, the order of the day, had to give way to a prolonged discussion upon the qualifications of members of the Conventions, the committee upon that subject having objected to the credentials of George R. Chetwood, Esq., who appeared as a delegate from the Church of St. John, Elizabeth-town. Mr. Chetwood had been elected by the other delegates to fill the place of an absentee, and the point raised, whether any election not made directly by the congregation was valid.

Mr. F. P. Chetwood contended that it was. The congregation had especially assigned the power to fill vacancies to the delegation itself; and it had not exceeded its authority in making the choice. He referred to other cases where the same course had been taken without inquiry in Convention. He thought the question of infinite importance, as affecting the rights of the several parishes.

Hon DANIEL B. RYALL took an opposite view. He thought the principle of great moment, and the precedent now established of still greater. He read the canon requiring the delegate to be chosen by the congregation directly, and the Constitution to show that he was to be directly a representative of the people.

The reading of the certificate, as signed by the Rector and officers, was called for, and the name of Mr. G. R. CHETWOOD did not appear in it.

After a protracted debate, in which Rev. J. C. DUNN, Rev. Mr. THOMPSON, Rev. Mr. PUTNAM, Rev. Mr. STUBBS, Rev. Mr. PATTERSON, Hon. E. B. D. OGDEN, of the Supreme Court, CORTLANDT PARKER, Esq., JAMES PARKER, Esq., and others participated, the Bishop summed up the arguments briefly.

He said that throughout the twenty years of his episcopacy, to-day was the first, on which difficulties had been raised as to the qualifications of members. The fact marked some portentous era in the annals of the Church. There must be new grounds, and new feelings, to base the phenomenon upon. The case was important. The law of the Church plainly requires the delegate to be chosen by the congregation. The delegates cannot possibly acquire any right to fill vacancies. The deputy of a deputy, is no deputy of the original body. A representative cannot delegate his powers. Even political precedent was against such a proceeding—for no delegation to the Legislature of the State ever arrogated the right to fill vacancies in its ranks; and certainly the legislature of the Church should not acknowledge such a power. The effect upon the parishes was of no importance, as each has but a single vote; and that may as well be cast by one man as by a dozen he might choose to associate with himself, in the absence of such as are properly appointed.

The constitution of the General Convention was pointedly against the practice. After repeating, that there must be some novel incitement to produce this agitation, and that it would appear as desirable now to get men out of the Convention as it was formerly to get them in, he put the question upon Mr. G. R. CHETWOOD'S admission. The vote stood:

Clergy.....1 aye....32 nays. Laity..... 3 ayes. 32 nays.

The Committee on Parishes announced the organization of four, and their admission to the Convention.

Hon. E. B. D. OGDEN moved the reading of the certificate of St. Michael's Church, Trenton, whose delegates were represented to have been chosen by the Vestry, and not by the congregation.

The certificate was read.

Judge OGDEN proceeded to argue that if the vote of the Convention, just taken, was authoritative, then the delegates from Trenton were not qualified. There was no warrant in Constitutions or Canons for a choice by the Vestry.

Hon. D. B. RYALL and Rev. Mr. DUNN, as of the Committee upon Credentials, explained that the certificate had been allowed to pass through unobserved. Had its tenor been noted, it would have been excluded.

Rev. Mr. STARR, Rector of St. Michaels, urged that the delegates had been so chosen for more than thirty years, and this was the first instance in which they had been questioned. He quoted from the act incorporating the church to show that the Legislature had given it the usual powers to enact by-laws; and then cited the by-law of the Church directing the vestry to select Delegates.

Hon. Mr. RYALL replied to Mr. STARR, that no corporation bye-law can abrogate the canons of the Church. The act of incorporation had no such meaning; and the congregation was competent at any time to amend its bye-laws, so as to make them conform to the Church ordinances. As to the argument, that the credentials had always passed muster hitherto, he replied as had been replied in the case of Mr. CHETWOOD, that the irregularity had never been brought to the notice of the Convention before. It was raised then, and should then be settled.

Rev. Mr. PHILIPS, of Spottswood, followed in some forcible remarks, declaring that no bye-law or State law was available in the Convention. The delegate coming to the Convention must submit to its regulations. He has the choice of doing so, or of remaining away.

Mr. J. J. CHETWOOD moved an amendment to the resolution of Judge OGDEN, to the effect that, notwithstanding the illegality of the delegate election, the delegates shall retain their seats in the present Convention.

Judge OGDEN advocated the amendment, as an act of courtesy.

Hon. WILLIAM HALSTED, on behalf of the delegation in question, of which he was *pars magna*, declined to receive any favors or courtesies. If they had no right there, they ought to be turned out. He assured the Convention that the case should be tried elsewhere. I should be carried to the Supreme Court, and no doubt his learned friend (Judge OGDEN) might decide upon it hereafter as a question of law rather than a point of etiquette. The laws of New-Jersey were paramount to the laws of this Convention. If the State Courts could not afford justice, then should an appeal be had to the Supreme Court of the United States; which had repeatedly decided against these forcible removals of franchises. Mr. HALSTED prosecuted his remarks at some length, and concluded by challenging the Convention to shut him up.

Judge OGDEN, Rev. Mr. STARR, JAMES PARKER Esq., Rev. Mr. PETE, Rev. Mr. DUNN, F. P. CHETWOOD, Esq., and Rev. Mr. PHILLIPS, followed, when Mr. CORTLANDT PARKER moved the following resolutions:

1. That the lay delegates are required to be elected by the congregations; but—

2. That the right of the delegates of St. Michael's Church to hold seats in this convention be not questioned.

Mr. HALSTED reiterated his unwillingness to remain in convention upon such conditions.

J. H. WAKEFIELD, Esq., succeeded him in advocacy of the resolutions, after whom, the Bishop proceeded to state the question.

He was strongly in favor of the resolutions. He protested against the attempt to introduce the State Legislature into the convention, as of paramount authority. The reference to the Supreme Court of the State, and that of the United States, were quite as obnoxious. They formed part of a systematic attempt to destroy the Church. Such threats were disgraceful and unpardonable. There was only one individual from whom they could emanate—an individual who had ——"

Mr. HALSTED here in much excitement called the Bishop to order; and invoked the protection of the Convention against a personal attack.

The Bishop proceeded—"who had meanly hung about the State Legislature, a year or two ago, and sneaked into an act, relevant to other matters, a clause obliging witnesses to give evidence in ecclesiastical cases. The attempt, like the others, was designed to lame the power of the Church. They could only emanate from one person.

Mr. Halsted confessed that he had procured the insertion of such a clause, and said that he could prove by hosts of evidence, that the Bishop had interfered and caused the defeat of the bill in consequence.

The Bishop retorted—This coheres with and crowns the whole. The gentleman—nay, this man; but neither name becomes him—knows the contrary. He knows that I was entirely ignorant of his designs, until the act which embodied them had been defeated.

Mr. HALSTED qualified his charge, by saying that he could prove, at all events, that two warm friends of the Bishop had interested themselve to defeat the bill.

The question upon Mr. PARKER'S resolutions was then taken, and resulted almost unanimously in their favor.

After an ineffectual effort to adjourn, the Bishop proceeded to read his address, and was so engaged when our reporter was obliged to leave by the advanced hour of the evening.

The Cumberland *Journal* says: "The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is advancing westward with rapid strides. The cars are now running through the Big Tunnel, and the track has been laid to the 115th section beyond Cumberland. Early next month the cars will run to the town of Fairmount, in Marion County, Virginia; and on the 21st June the road will be formally opened to that point. Upon that occasion the President and Directors, with a large number of distinguished visitors, will pass over the whole line, and inaugurate the event with proper ceremonies."

Letter from Governor Hunt.

The following letter has been addressed by Governor HUNT, to the Sheriff of Monroe County, declining to pardon a Portuguese, sentenced to be executed for murder on the 3d of June:

STATE OF NEW-YORK—EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, May 24, 1852.

SIR: I have examined and re-examined the testimony in the case of MAURICE ANTONIO, with a sincere desire to form conclusions which would justify me in granting a commutation of his sentence. The views presented in the communication signed by many members of the Bar of your county, have been considered with the respectful deference which is due to an appeal coming from such a source. But my reflections have resulted in a positive conviction that ANTONIO is guilty of wilful murder, and that I would not be justified in arresting the execution of the sentence.

It is true that the evidence was of a circumstantial character. Yet the facts, when viewed in their proper connection, form a complete chain of proof as convincing to the mind as the most positive testimony of eye witnesses. The fact that PINTO was killed by ANTONIO is not questioned by any one. But it is suggested as possible that it might have been the result of sudden violence, as distinguished from premeditated design. All the prominent facts in the case are inconsistent with this theory. The removal of the family from the dwelling during the night of the murder; the previous obtaining of an implement necessary for the burial of the body; the position and nature of the wounds on the skull and neck; the careful concealment of the remains under earth and snow, frequently renewed by ANTONIO; his false and extraordinary statements concerning the departure of PINTO; his unlawful connection with the wife of the deceased; his attempts to secure to himself the property of the deceased; the fact that PINTO had money while ANTONIO had none; his attempt to escape from the country, and, indeed, all the concomitants of this bloody tragedy, both before and after its consummation, compel us to conclude, with the certainty of logical demonstration, that the crime must have been committed in pursuance of a deliberate and well arranged design. After a trial distinguished for fairness and impartiality, and a careful solicitude for the rights of the accused, the Jury did not hesitate to pronounce him guilty. With such proofs before them, it was impossible that they could arrive at any other conclusion. The verdict is, in my judgment, clearly sustained by the evidence. It rarely occurs that the premeditated purpose is so clearly established in cases of homicide.

I have endeavored to find some sufficient ground for the indulgence of a rational doubt of his guilt; but I can discover none. Believing the conviction to be just, my views of duty do not permit me to interpose; and it becomes your melancholy office to execute the judgment which the law has pronounced. Very respectfully,

WASHINGTON HUNT.

☞ The brig *Lucy Watts*, Capt. WATTS, from Sagua la Grande, arrived at this port yesterday, having been detained at Sagua on account of the authorities at that place having taken out three of the crew. The vessel was only allowed to proceed on her voyage by paying some $45 or $50, being expenses incurred in boarding and conveyances for the prisoners. Capt. WATTS succeeded in getting three seamen from another vessel lying in port. He estimates his damages for detention, &c., at $250, which he has formally demanded, through our Consular Agent, of the Spanish Government.

Boston Anniversaries.

The Anniversary season in Boston commenced on Monday. The reports of different Societies exhibit the following results:

The *American and Foreign Christian Union* has employed 110 laborers during the year; 85 in the home field and 25 abroad. Rev. Mr. KIRK offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That our sympathies and prayers are tendered to the multitudes in Papal countries who have recently come to the knowledge of the truth, and are subject to grievous disabilities and persecutions.

The *Massachusetts Universalist Home Missionary Society* has a fund of $1,000, and has received an accession of nearly 200 members. The labors for the cause have been attended with gratifying results. B. B. Mussey, of Boston, was elected President of the Society for the ensuing year.

The *Massachusetts Bible Society* has issued, during the past year, 9,578 Bibles and 24,600 Testaments, of which 32,860 were printed in English, and 1,317 in seventeen foreign languages; 3,395 Bibles and 3,620 Testaments have been distributed gratuitously among various classes.

The *Annual Unitarian Festival* took place on Tuesday, at Assembly Hall. Nearly one thousand ladies and gentlemen sat at table. SAML. GREELE, Esq., presided, and speeches were made by Gov. BOUTWELL and others. The festivities passed off in a highly satisfactory manner.

The *American Peace Society* elected the following officers: Hon. Wm. Jay, President; Rev. Charles Brooks, Chairman Executive Committee; Rev. G. C. Beckwith, Cor. Secretary; Wm. C. Brown, Esq., Rec. Secretary; John Field, Esq., Treasurer.

The *American Education Society* gives the subjoined statement:

The aggregate of receipts and expenditures by the Parent Society and its auxiliaries for the year ending April 30, 1852, exclusive of the auxiliary at Auburn, N. Y., from which there is no report, is as follows.

Receipts from donations, legacies, &c	$29,376 79
Balance on hand at beginning of year	4,780 07
Total available funds	34,157 74
Disbursements during the year	32,066 72
Leaving a balance on hand of	$2,091 02

The receipts from legacies the past year have been unusually small.

The whole number of young men aided the past year by the Parent Society and its auxiliaries, allowing 25 for the auxiliary at Auburn, which is about the usual number, is 438. The number aided by the Parent Society has been gradually on the increase for several years. In 1844 the number was 230; in 1845, 218; in 1846, 238; in 1847, 246; in 1848, 275; in 1849, 285; in 1850, 293; in 1851, 277; in 1852, 294.

The *Association of Congregational Ministers* met in the Supreme Court Room, but transacted no business of especial importance.

The *Pastoral Association* held its annual meeting at the Winter-street meeting-house. The attendance was numerous, and an eloquent address was pronounced by Rev. W. A. STEARNS, of Cambridgeport.

The *American Unitarian Association* held its anniversary at Rev. Mr. GANNETT'S meeting-house, Federal-street.

The *Boston Young Men's Christian Association*, organized Dec. 29, 1851, for the purpose of the improvement of the spiritual and mental condition of young men, assembled in the Park-street Church. The Society since its formation has been able to open a large hall, and to accumulate a library of some 700 volumes. The Association is formed of members of different Christian Societies.

The *Prison Discipline Society* meeting was held in the vestry of Park-st. Church. The report of last year's meeting was read and approved, and the following gentlemen were elected officers:—Hon. S. A. Eliot, President; Leonard Woods, Wm. Jenks, S. V. S. Wilder, John Tappan, Brown Emerson, H. Humphrey, Justin Edwards, Alonzo Potter, Francis C. Gray, Jared Curtis, L. F. Dimmick, Edward Beecher, Simeon Greenleaf, Daniel Sharp, J. S. Stone, John C. Warren, Henry J. Ripley, Charles Lowell, Thomas H. Gallaudet, Joel Hawes, Jeremiah Cay, Benj Sullman, Elizur Lord, John M. Matthews, Wm. Jay, T. Frelinghuysen, A. Alexander, Howard Malcom, Abbott Lawrence, Amos Lawrence, George Tickner, Bradford Sumner, A. A. Lawrence, H. N. Willis, Wm. H. Prescott, and Silas Aiken, Vice-Presidents.

NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL.—The Naval General Court-Martial assembled yesterday, at 11 o'clock, on board the U. S. ship *Pennsylvania*, Commodore DAVID CONNOR, President; RICHARD H. BAKER, Jr., Judge Advocate. The Court simply organized yesterday and adjourned. The case of Lieut. De Camp, charged with disobedience of orders, and drawing his sword on his superior officer, will be the first taken up. We understand that Commander Pettigru is to be tried on a charge preferred by Ruben Withers, a citizen of the United States. It is stated that the authorities of San Francisco had offered a reward of $3,000 for the arrest of Withers, who was charged with a murder committed in San Francisco, and that he was arrested in the port of Mazatlan, in Mexico, by order of the American Consul at that port, and put on board the U. S. ship *Falmouth*, then commanded by Commander Pettigru, carried to San Francisco and delivered up to the civil authorities of that city. The *gravamen* of the charge is that Commander Pettigru obtained possession of the person of Withers by falsely representing, or permitting it in his presence to be falsely represented, that Withers was a deserter from the American service, and that he was prompted in his action by the hope or expectation of receiving the reward of $3,000; but it is not charged that the reward was received by Commander Pettigru.

Tazewell Taylor, Esq., of this city, we learn, appears as counsel for Commander Pettigru.—*Norfolk Herald*, 25th.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GENIN HAS THE PLEASURE OF NOTIFYING ALL who have the care of children that his brilliant variety of light summer costumes, for boys of all ages, culled from the choicest assortments in London and Paris, are now arranged for inspection in his Bazaar. The display of children's plain and fancy hats and caps, ladies' summer promenade and riding hats, &c., is the largest and most diversified, both in style and materials, to be found in New-York. New fancy articles for ladies, of the most elegant and *recherche* patterns, are continually arriving from Europe for this establishment, as the proprietor's agents abroad have standing orders to purchase everything in this department, which is in good taste, as soon as it appears. Perpetual novelty and moderate charges are among the leading features of GENIN'S Bazaar, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

FRENCH CALICO A YARD WIDE, OF BEAUTIFUL Summer Styles, small neat figures and warranted fast colors, may be found at HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER'S, No. 347, Broadway, for One Shilling a yard, where the Ladies will find one of the most

The Perrine Pavement—Letter from the Corporation Counsel.

CORPORATION COUNSEL'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 28, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Perceiving some comments in your paper in relation to the contracts of Mr. PERRINE, I wish to state all the connection I have had with the matter.

About the 6th of April last, I was called upon by one of the Aldermen with the contract with Mr. PERRINE, and my opinion was requested, as Counsel to the Corporation, whether the same had been forfeited, it being stated that the work had not been completed within the time specified in the contract. In a day or two after, he called again, and I informed him that I had examined the contract, and gave him my opinion accordingly. He requested me to put it in writing; and at his request, I addressed it to Mr. PERRINE, whom I did not know, and had never seen, and with whom I have never interchanged a word in reference to this contract.

Accordingly I gave him a note, which was copied into my communication to the Committee on Streets, of May 10, 1862. After this the Board of Aldermen passed a resolution, directing the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies to annul the contract.

This resolution was referred in the Board of Assistants to the Committee on Streets, who were instructed by the Board to obtain my opinion as to the power of the Common Council to cancel the contract. On the 10th of May, I addressed to that Committee the following communication:

To the Committee on Streets:—GENTLEMEN: In answer to your request in reference to the contracts of Mr. PERRINE, I beg leave to state that on the 6th of April last, I was applied to by one of the Aldermen, in reference to the contracts of Mr. PERRINE, and after examination of the contracts, I gave the following opinion:

W. J. PERRINE, Esq.:—*Sir*—I have examined your Contract; with the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, and am of the opinion that the non completion of the work by the First of December last, works no forfeiture of the Contract. The utmost the Contractor will suffer by the delay is the $10 for each day the work is delayed, and the other stipulation that if the Contractor does not do the work, the Commissioner may do it at his expense; both exclude any other penalty or forfeiture upon the Contractor, for not completing within the time prescribed.

HENRY E. DAVIES.

I have since ascertained that the Common Council, on the 27th of December last, recognized the existence at that time of the Perrine Contract, and as the Law does not favor forfeitures, it seems to me, under all circumstances, there being no stipulation of forfeiture in the contract if the work were not commenced or completed in a given time, that it must still be regarded as an existing contract.

The Corporation are entitled to the ten dollars a day for the delay since the First of December last. And by the contract, the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies may forthwith proceed and do the work at Mr. PERRINE'S expense. It does not seem to me competent for the Common Council to declare the Contract forfeited.

This is all the connection I have had with the subject. The action of the other Departments in reference to it is unknown to me.

Respectfully yours,
HENRY E. DAVIES.

Capt. Thomas J. Haldeman, a Western steamboat Captain, has published in a Cincinnati paper a searching review of a memorial recently addressed by Alfred Guthrie, to the Senate of the United States, and printed by order of that body. It exhibits the fact that the means of guarding against explosions is already, in a great measure, within the reach of steamboat owners and officers, and exhibits the value of the various contrivances now invented, and partially in use for that purpose.

A Presbyterian Historical Society has been formed by the members in attendance upon the Old School Assembly at Charleston. The Society was organized by the election of the following officers:—Rev. James Hoge, D. D., President. Vice Presidents—Rev. Charles Hodge, D. D., Rev. Geo. Howe, D. D., Hon. Walter Lowrie, D. D., Rev. R. J. Breckenridge, D. D., Rev. W. B. Sprague, D. D., Rev. W. H. Foote, D. D.

The bark *Abbott Lord*, which arrived last week at New-Orleans, from Baltimore, reports that on the 13th inst., in latitude 28° 30', longitude 88° 20', she spoke whaling brig *Gem*, of Beverly, Mass., with 40 barrels of oil. This is the same vessel that lost her boat and crew while pursuing a school of whales in the Gulf, who were picked up and carried into New-Orleans.

We noticed last week the destruction of fine timber by recent fires in Sussex County and across the river in Pennsylvania. During the week fires have been raging in nearly all the mountains around that place, to an extent perhaps never before equalled, and destroyed vast quantities of valuable timber.

The Secretary of the Treasury, (Mr. Corwin) having occasion to visit the City of New-York, and of course to be absent for some days, the Assistant Secretary of that Department (Wm. L. Hodge, Esq.,) has been appointed by the President to be Acting Secretary of the Treasury until his return.—*National Intelligencer.*

The Cotton Factory in North Oxford, Mass., owned by Waterman & Fisher, of Boston, was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday evening last, with most of its machinery, stock, and manufactured goods.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW-YORK STONE-DRESSING COMPANY.—This Company having filed a certificate of incorporation as the law requires, chosen its officers, adopted its by-laws, secured the patent for the City and County of New-York, and leased grounds for its future operations, are now prepared to receive, at the office, No. 62 Williams-st., further subscriptions to their capital stock on the following terms, viz.: 10 per cent. payable on subscribing; 10 per cent. in six days; 25 per cent. in four months; and 50 per cent. in six months.

The ground on which this Company will carry on its business consists of thirty lots between 30th and 31st-sts., on East River, leased on most favorable terms of Anson G. Phelps, Esq. The erection of necessary buildings will be commenced immediately. Machines are already in progress of construction.

A prospectus containing the general manufacturing law of this State, the certificate of incorporation of this Company, and the by-laws, may be had at the office. Such as desire to become interested in this enterprise are invited to examine the machine, at No. 138 Bank-st., and witness its operations. The business to be done in this line is surprising.

New-York, May 26. W. S. WHITNEY, President.

WATCHES, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY.—The Subscriber is now selling Watches at retail at the following remarkably low prices, being much less than any other house:—

Fine Gold Lepine Watches, 4 holes jewelled	$25 00
Fine Gold Detached Levers, full jewelled	30 00
Gold Enamelled Watches, for Ladies	17 00
Gold Hunting Watches, for Ladies	35 00
Gold Hunting Patent Levers for Gentlemen	50 00
Silver Patent Levers	16 to 20 00
Silver Detached Levers	13 to 20 00

Gold Hunting Watches which run eight days; Gold Hunting Watches which run fifteen days; Gold Watches in magic cases, which change into three different Watches; Gold Watches which wind up and set without any key. Also Cooper's Duplex Watches, in Hunting cases, splendid pocket Chronometers, and all other styles of Watches, at equally low prices. Also all kinds of Jewelry and Silver Ware at much less than the usual prices.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st. (up stairs,) near Broadway, formerly at 51 Wall-st.

GAITERS FITTED.—Are the Shoemakers generally aware that the best work of fitting shoes is done by Singer's Sewing Machine? It will do the work stronger and handsomer, and one person can do the work of ten people—this is a fact. Look at the work done in Lynn and Abingdon, how readily it sells and what high prices it brings. The Eastern people with their natural shrewdness adopted those machines years ago and see the result. It's a complete monopoly of the shoe trade. Why are the people in this section so tardy; the mass of them seem to be ignorant of the world they live in. A few of them have got awakened and after being aroused and convinced have gone to work, and are making from five to ten dollars a day on each machine employed. Machines on exhibition during the day. I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 258 Broadway, N. Y.

CHAIRS, CHAIRS, CHAIRS.—COMMERFORD & REDGATE, Nos. 452 and 454 Broadway, between Howard and Grand-sts., East side, Make, trade, stuffed seats, with cane, willow, rush, and Chinese straw seats, of every variety, can be found at this well-known establishment. Citizens and strangers are hereby notified, that as we apply our time exclusively to the production of these articles, we will thereby furnish them at the lowest manufacturing prices.

DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS, &c., &c.—The largest and most complete assortment in the United States. Made from the best Kiln Dried Lumber and furnished in any quantity, or made to order in the best manner. The undersigned invite the special attention of builders, and the trade to the above articles. Also the neatest style of inside Blind made in the country. No. 3. N. H. R. R. Freight Depot in Centre-st., corner of Canal, N. Y. JENKINS & PORTER.

H. B. RICHARDS, No. 37 John-st., 2d door below Nassau-st., (recently of No. 98 Maiden-lane,) keeps on hand a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery of almost every description, Mechanics' Tools, Builders' Goods, housekeeping articles, &c. Persons wishing to purchase goods in this line at the lowest prices, are desired to call on him, at No. 37 John-st., where they will find all articles, on the most reasonable terms, either by the quantity or by retail. H. B RICHARDS, No. 37 John-st., N. Y.

RICH PAPER HANGINGS of the latest styles and most desirable patterns, in velvet and gold, satin and gold, and plain satin, of our own importations, at the very lowest prices, for cash. Also, a full assortment of American Paper and Borders, Fire-Board Prints, &c., at wholesale and retail. 449 Pearl-st., cor. William. N. B.—Some but competent workmen sent from this establishment.

AMERICAN HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE, PROSPECT HILL, Port Chester, N. Y., on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Dr. T. L. NICHOLS and Mrs. GOVE NICHOLS, will be at their City Office, No. 45 White-st., for consultation, every WEDNESDAY, from 3 to 5 P. M. Dr. WILLIAM F. REH will attend to City practice and consultations daily.

SHOW CASES—SHOW CASES.—A large assortment constantly on hand; also Cases of every description made to order in the neatest style and at the shortest notice by B. K. PEEBLES, No. 124 Grand-st., N. Y., three doors east of Broadway. Also, Cases made of Silver, Brass, Rosewood, Black Walnut, Mahogany, &c., at short notice.

FAIRBANK'S SCALES.—REDUCED IN PRICE.—These celebrated Scales are now manufactured with such increased facilities, by improvements in machinery &c., that they are now offered at greatly reduced prices, and improved in quality.

FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water-st.

NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN, AND WILLIAMSBURG PEOPLE should call and examine the immense stock of BOOTS, SHOES, and GAITERS, at H. MANN & SON'S. They will more than save stage fare and time, by purchasing of them. No. 349 Grand-st., New-York.

SPRING STYLE HATS, of the French Elastic Stiff, manufactured from the finest imported plushes, which, for brilliancy of finish and durability will bear the test with any offered with our beautiful patterns of Spring Caps. At MONARQUE'S, No. 128 Bowery.

FIREWORKS—Of every description—the best quality at the lowest price. For sale by

J. B. PURDY,
No. 34 Maiden-lane, up-stairs.

COURT-STREET CROCKERY STORE—One door from Union-st., SOUTH BROOKLYN. A good assortment of China, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Ware cheap.

COL. R. DISOSWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW and COMMISSIONER of DEEDS, for New-York and Illinois, No. 76 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts., N. Y.

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER, constantly on hand, and made to order, by BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, No. 115 Fulton-st.

WRITING PAPER.—A large and very desirable assortment, for sale by BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, No. 115 Fulton-st.

WANTED.

CANAL BOATMEN WANTED.—Good Boatmen will find employment on the Delaware and Hudson Canal. Boats will average 110 tons burden the present season. They will be required to be towed with two horses, and be manned by two persons besides the Captain. For particulars apply at the office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, corner Broadway and Wall-st., or to WM. HATHAWAY, Agent, Port Ewen, near Rondout.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—For a moderate salary, to act as an entry clerk, or in any general business that may be required of him. Address, in handwriting of the applicant, box No. 1,630 City Post-office, stating references, salary, age, &c.

CLERK WANTED—In a Gentleman's Furnishing Store, who is thoroughly acquainted with getting up ordered shirts. None need apply without the best of city recommendation. Must be at the store at 7 o'clock. Apply at No. 114 Chambers-st., from 5½ to 7½ in the evening.

SERVANTS.—A great variety of carefully selected Servants are now wanting employment at C. Mason's offices, Nos. 556 Broadway and 145 Bowery. Terms—Yearly subscription, 50 cents; otherwise, 25 cents. N. B.—Plenty of men and boys on hand.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a nice, tidy Girl, as nurse and seamstress, first rate washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork if required. Has the best of reference, wishes to make herself generally useful. A good situation is more an object than high wages. Apply at No. 223 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—as Chambermaid or to take care of children, by a respectable and pious girl, with good references, and at moderate wages. Apply at No. 518 12th-st.

AN ENGINE LOOM WEAVER WANTED.—One fully educated to the business, and of good habits, wishing a permanent and desirable situation, may address Box No. 2,842, Post-Office, with references.

FIVE HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED—Tuesdays a new work. High wages made. Call or address (post-paid) "American Family Publication Establishment," No. 128 Nassau-st., New-York, Room No. 8.

PANTALOON MAKERS WANTED.—First class pantaloon makers, to make White and fancy Linen drill pantaloons. Those who can bring a sample of their work, and good reference, may apply at No. 441 Broadway.

BOY WANTED.—A good, honest Boy wanted at JOHN C. MOSEMAN'S Tailoring establishment, No. 76 East-Broadway, one door above Market-st.

RULING MACHINE WANTED—A good Ruling Machine for Blank Books.—Hickok's preferred. COLLINS, BOWNE & CO., Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st.

LOST.—On Wednesday about 6 o'clock, P. M., a bank book, at Atlantic ferry, containing papers and money. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at my place, No. 24 William-st.

BOARDING.

RICHMOND HILL HOTEL, STATEN ISLAND—Late the Richmond Seminary.—J. P. KELLETT begs to inform the public that the Seminary will be entirely remodeled for a select family Hotel, to open for the season on the 7th of June next. Particulars can be obtained at S. W. BENEDICT'S Store, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman can be accommodated with a pleasant room, with or without board, at No. 27 Vine-st., two minutes walk from Fulton Ferry, where only two other boarders are kept.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives, and single gentlemen, can be accommodated with neat and commodious rooms, with use of bath-room, by applying at No. 86 Warren-st. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Two pleasant rooms suitable for a gentleman and lady, or single gentlemen, with board in a private family, can be had by applying at No. 2 Clark, corner Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

ROOMS WITH BOARD.—A respectable family, without children occupying a pleasant house, with bath, &c. in West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th-av., would let to a gentleman and small family, or to single gentlemen, a suit of two or three rooms on the same floor, with board on moderate terms. Address Box, 822, Post Office; or C. at the office of this paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILLIAM H. McDONALD'S
UNITED STATES GENERAL NEWSPAPER, ADVERTISING AND SUBSCRIPTION OFFICE, No. 109 Nassau, corner of Ann-st.

From the New-York Day Book.

We have looked through his Letter Books, and find that the publishers of all the best papers in this country, especially throughout the South and West, acknowledge the prompt receipt of money from him, and their entire satisfaction with this method of transacting business.

From the Chicago Commercial Advertiser.

He has a list of the best papers in the South, the West, and Canada.

From the Albany State Register.

We feel gratified in having the opportunity of following many of our contemporaries in favorably noticing his establishment.

From the Oswego Journal.

He has never let newspapers run any risk, but pays all bills on presentation.

From the Courier.

We commend him to the attention of merchants, tradesmen, and in fact, to all who wish to grow rich.

From the American Artisan.

He has followed it for nearly half his life, and so far as we have been able to judge, with the most satisfactory results, both to the numerous offices with whom he has dealt, as well as to the thousands whose orders he has executed.

From the Argus.

Business transactions with him, during eight years, give us full assurance that Mr. McDonald will do justice to all who give him their business to attend to, whether it be the advertiser or the publisher. We commend his services to both.

From the Poughkeepsie Telegraph.

We believe Mr. McDonald is one of the oldest and most reliable advertising agents in the State. He has for some time acted as such for us, and we have always found him prompt and punctual.

From the New-Yorker Democrat.

His transactions with this office have always been of the right stamp, and we take pleasure in recommending him to others.

Having no partner and no connection with any other person in my business, all orders for advertising, letters, &c., should be directed to W. H. McDONALD,
No 109 Nassau-st.

PEOPLE'S WASHING AND BATHING ESTABLISHMENT—No. 141 Mott-st., near Grand. This establishment, designed to furnish the best accommodations for cheap Washing, Ironing, and Bathing, is now open for use.

WASHING

conveniences are here provided for women to do their own Washing and Ironing with ease and dispatch. Each woman's clothes are kept entirely separate from others, under her own immediate charge, and are rapidly dried and aired by a current of fresh air, forced through them by machinery. Everything necessary for Washing and Ironing is furnished for THREE CENTS PER HOUR, with the exception of soap, which is kept for sale in the building.

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NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD, EXTENDING FROM CINCINNATI TO ST. LOUIS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the offices of the undersigned in the cities of Cincinnati and St. Louis, until the 15th day of June next, for the grading, masonry and bridging, of the following portions of the above road:

First—From Cincinnati, extending 72 miles westerly, to the intersection of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad.

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Maps and profiles of the line will be ready for exhibition and all the necessary information will be given at the above offices on and after the 24th inst.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

THE FIFTH VOLUME OF HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE is commenced by the issue of the present number. The Publishers embrace the opportunity of renewing the expression of their thanks to the public and the press, for the extraordinary degree of favor with which its successive numbers have been received. The regular edition now consists of NINETY THOUSAND COPIES.

The Publishers take the liberty of inviting special attention to their EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT, which is prepared by six of the most accomplished literary gentlemen of the country, and at an expense of several hundred dollars for each Number.

The Publishers trust that it is not necessary for them to reiterate their assurances, that nothing shall ever be admitted to the pages of the Magazine in the slightest degree offensive to delicacy, or to any moral sentiment. They will seek steadily to exert upon the public a healthy moral influence, and to improve the character, as well as please the taste, of their readers. They will aim to make their Magazine a complete repertory of whatever is most useful and agreeable in the current literary productions of the day.

CONTENTS OF THE JUNE NUMBER.

THE BALLAD OF AULD ROBIN GREY.—ILLUSTRATIONS—The Courtship—Death of Robin Grey.

THE SUMMER TOURIST.—SCENERY OF THE FRANCONIA MOUNTAINS. By WILLIAM MACLEOD.—ILLUSTRATIONS, from drawings by MACLEOD—Franconia Notch—Profile Mountain—The Old Man of the Mountain—Eagle Cliff—Eastern Front of Profile Mountain—The Basin—The Flume—View on the Pemigewasset.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. By JOHN S. C. ABBOTT.—ILLUSTRATIONS, from drawings by DOPLER—Drawing a Gun over Great St. Bernard—Napoleon ascending the Alps—Passing the Fort of Bard—Napoleon planning a Campaign—Death at Hohenlinden—The Infernal Machine—Map of Marengo—Map of Hohenlinden.

THE CHURCH OF THE CUP OF COLD WATER.

MY NOVEL; OR, VARIETIES IN ENGLISH LIFE. By SIR EDWARD BULWER LYTTON. (Continued.)

OCEAN LIFE. By JOHN S. C. ABBOTT.—ILLUSTRATION—Steamer Starting.

DROOPING BUDS. By CHARLES DICKENS.

THE LAST REVEL; A TALE OF THE COAST GUARD.

DROPS OF WATER.

EDWARD DRYSDALE.

A PRISON SCENE DURING THE REIGN OF TERROR.

A CELEBRATED FRENCH CLOCKMAKER.

BLEAK HOUSE. By CHARLES DICKENS.—CHAPTER VIII. Covering a Multitude of Sins.—IX. Signs and Tokens.—X. The Law Writer.—ILLUSTRATIONS.—Visit at the Brickmaker's.—In Re Guppy: Extraordinary Proceedings.

THE GHOST RAISERS.

THE THREE VISITORS OF BERNARDIN DE SAINT PIERRE.

A PRIMITIVE PEOPLE.

THE DAUGHTER OF THE BARD!.

A CURIOSITY IN NATURAL HISTORY.

FROM GOLD TO GRAY.

MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

EDITOR'S EASY-CHAIR.

EDITOR'S DRAWER.

LITERARY NOTICES.

A LEAF FROM PUNCH.—ILLUSTRATIONS.—Seaside at a Railway Station—The Childish Teetotal Movement—Deference to the Sex.

FASHIONS FOR EARLY SUMMER.—ILLUSTRATIONS.—Ball Costumes and Coiffures—Full Dress for Evening—Caps.

TERMS.—The Magazine may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents, or from the Publishers at THREE DOLLARS a year, or TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a Number. The Semi-annual Volumes, as completed, neatly bound in Cloth, at Two Dollars, or the Muslin Covers at Twenty-five Cents each, are furnished by the Agents or Publishers. Four Volumes are now ready, bound.

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CONTENTS FOR THE MAY NUMBER.

PART I.—CLINICAL DEPARTMENT.

Clinical Lectures on Diseases of Women and Children, delivered in the University of New-York, by Prof. G. S. BEDFORD:

LECTURE XVIII.—Double encysted Ovarian Dropsy with inversion of the mucous membrane of the Vagina. Suppression of the Menses from cold. Menstruation uninterrupted during Pregnancy, and occurring with marked regularity at its usual periods—Pregnancy four months advanced. Convulsions from teething an infant eleven months old. Purulent discharges from the female urethra occasioned by ulceration of the neck of the Bladder. Dropsy in a girl 11 years of age, with albuminous urine.

PART II.—ORIGINAL DEPARTMENT.

ART. XII.—A circumstantial glance at the history of DAVID MEREDITH REESE, M. D. LL. D., etc., etc., editor of the *New-York Medical Gazette*, and self-constituted Guardian of the professional morals of the American Metropolis. By ENQUIRER, of Baltimore, Md.

ART. XIII.—A case of Pneumonia. By Dr. WALKER, of Hogansburg, New-York.

ART. XIV.—Strictures on Quacks and their Nostrums. By Dr. STEWART, of Jackson, Tennessee.

ART. XV.—On some points in the history of Medicine. By LAMOILLE.

Cases of Hernia, with observations on Wounds of the Intestines. By Dr. NELSON, Provincial Inspector of Prisons.

PART III.—EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

LANCET GENERAL ADVERTISER.—To Medical Schools, Druggists, Booksellers, etc

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A Call for the *New-Hampshire Journal of Medicine* to crack. By Dr BRIGGS, of New-York.

Prof BEDFORD'S Obstetric Clinique. By Dr BLAIR, of Buffalo

EDITOR'S BOOK TABLE—RAMSAY'S Contributions to Midwifery. BLACKMAN on exsection of the Lower Jaw. GARDNER on the History of the art of Midwifery. HOOKER on the Doctrines of Homeopathy. Recollections of a Policeman

The LANCET in New-York. New Arrangements. Communications and publications received. Answers to Correspondents.

PART IV.—MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Lectures on Medical Jurisprudence, by Professor THOMSON

LECTURE XVII. (Concluded.)

PREGNANCY, (Concluded.) Infanticide. Evidence derivable from the contents of the Thorax. Contrast of the foetal and the Infantile Circulation. Records of Foetal Respirations and Cries in the Uterus. Examination of the lungs in the infant; their color, consistence; magnitude, and weight. Mode of conducting the Hydrostatic Test; Objections to its validity. The Static Test; Objections raised against it.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TWO GENTLEMEN were seen coming down the hill with their arms full of parcels, when one accosted the other with these words—"Where do you buy HARPER'S MAGAZINE? and all other cheap publications of the day, and on the best terms? Of BUNNELL & PRICE, Publishers, No. 191 Fulton-street, of course; decidedly the best place in New-York to obtain Stationery, Periodicals and Magazines, &c.

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Many histories have been written of the Government, and the army of the period of the Revolution, but no work heretofore has been devoted to preserve and record the services rendered by private individuals, or the sufferings and privations undergone by those whose names are not recorded in the pages of history. For this reason this book has all the interest of a romance, with the strict truth of history; and it cannot fail to be warmly appreciated by the American people.

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New-York Daily Times.

TOPICS OF THE PRESS.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, May 26.

The *Courier*, in an examination of the leading and subordinate questions to be passed upon by Northern Whigs, claims that the only practical point is this: Will they, without sufficient strength to effect an election, insist upon a nomination the strength of which lies *exclusively* among themselves? In other words, will they intelligently and deliberately sign the death-warrant of the party? The *Courier* proceeds to urge the merits and chances for success of Mr. WEBSTER, as opposed to the aspirations of the friends of Mr. FILLMORE. It says:

"It is strikingly observable that no where in any section of the Whig party, excepting the extreme Abolition portion of it, are there objections of any character seriously urged against the nomination of Mr. WEBSTER. The strife and bickering lie almost exclusively between the peculiar friends of the other two candidates. The contention is carried on between political leaders, but does not in any degree excite the mass of the people. With the sober, stable, rank and file of the Whig party North, Mr. WEBSTER is as popular as any other man. The State of Vermont affords an admirable illustration of this."

The *Journal* discusses the subjects of Conflagrations and Fire Insurance, urging the adoption of new plans in the construction of buildings, so as to secure them against loss. The *Journal* says:

"The houses constructed in New-York and elsewhere in the United States, instead of being fire-proof, are so constructed as to invite its ravages. Take the brick houses in the upper part of the city for an example. Behind the brick or stone work of the front and rear, there is universally a range of four-inch joist, reaching from the cellar to the roof at the distance of about one foot from the wall. In many houses, on striking the plaster with the knuckles, from its hollow sound. These connect with the floor-beams, with the woodwork of windows, and they hold the lath and a light body of plaster. The space between them and the wall is unoccupied, and it constitutes a convenient passage for transferring the fire from one floor to another. It is a complete wooden house, protected in case of fire by the outer brick wall, from the water of engines. The partition walls between halls and rooms, and between rooms, are constructed mainly on joists, and the stairs are built wholly of wood, which accelerate the speed of a fire through a dwelling, render the certainty of escape doubtful, and in case of fire, leave a house, if the walls are strong enough to stand, in the situation described in thecommon phrase "gutted." In addition to all these, the beams, flooring, and ceiling, are constructed entirely of wood, with the exception of a thin coating of plaster, which soon gives way before an ascending flame. If these difficulties were remedied, which may be done with ease, at a little cost, a fire would be confined to a single room, as it now is in European cities; and such being the case, the interest which induces many to fire a building to recover insurance, would be withdrawn. We should have then comparatively few fires, and they would never reach over a great surface."

The *Express* admires the personal bearing of Mr. FILLMORE, since his accession to the Presidential chair.

The *Tribune* talks to the Albany *State Register* on points of civility. While admitting that the FILLMORE organs have not openly assailed Gen. SCOTT, because they dared not do it, knowing the profound admiration of the masses for his genius and services—the *Tribune* denounces their envenomed attention to his supporters. Witness the dismissal from office of FITZ HENRY WARREN, simply because he was a SCOTT man, and was not willing to peril the success of the party in order to gratify Mr. FILLMORE'S desire for the nomination:

"Mr. FILLMORE has not seen fit to accede to our appeal. He is still an aspirant for the nomination. Personally we bear him no ill will, and do no injustice to any amiable quality that he may possess. On former occasions we have labored earnestly, and perhaps not ineffectually, for his success. But so long as he occupies such a false position as now before the party and before the country, we must speak of that position in the language of frankness and freedom. There is nothing in it that can be grateful to a Whig, a New-Yorker, or an American. There is much in it to provoke indignation as well as regret. But we are happy to know that this false position will not long be Mr. FILLMORE'S lot. Some three weeks only remain before the National Convention, and the matter will receive its final quietus."

The *National Democrat* devotes itself to the work of exhibiting the perfections of Com. STOCKTON, whose name, it remarks, "will forever stand associated with the early history of that Republic, which is now on the shores of the western coast of Africa—the destined refuge and asylum of her exiled children—the hope of her benighted nations, and the source from which alone they can derive the blessings of a separate, independent civilization, Christianity and freedom."

"STOCKTON has numerous and powerful friends, and there is no foreseeing the course of events in case of a failure, which some apprehend, to agree on any one of the distinguished names that will be first presented to the consideration of the approaching Convention.

"Should the "Conqueror of California" be selected to run against the "Hero of Cherubusco," there would be no doubt but the former would get two electoral votes to every one obtained by the latter. STOCKTON would make a triumphal entry into the Capital of the Union, should he be nominated; no matter who might be the Whig nominee."

Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, *Tuesday*, May 25.—CHARLES SUMNER Esq., of Massachusetts, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this Court.

No. 2. The State of Pennsylvania, complainants, *vs.* The Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Company.—The argument on Mr. MCALPINE'S report was concluded by Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON for the respondents.

No. 122. A. Saltmarsh, plaintiff in error, *vs.* J. W. Tuthill.—This cause was argued by Mr. SEWARD for the defendant in error, and submitted on a printed argument by Mr. J. A. CAMPBELL for the plaintiff in error.

Adjourned until Thursday.

☞ The number of children between the ages of four and eighteen years, attending the public schools of Michigan, is 143,270—Wayne and Washtinaw Counties having the largest number. The apportionment of school moneys amounts to $57,308.

The Bath (Me.) *Times* says a house occupied by Richard Gibbs and Mr. Manns, in that town, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning, and two boys of Mr. Gibbs, aged five and seven years, together with their grandmother, named Hurley, lost their lives in the flames.

MARRIED.

At the Baptist Tabernacle, on Monday, 24th inst., by Rev. George Hatt, WILLIAM I. POOLEY to SUSAN M., daughter of William Tyson, Esq

DIED.

On Wednesday morning, May 26th, Mrs. ELIZABETH, widow of the late David Smillie, in the 71st year of her age.

Her friends, together with those of her sons, James, William C. and George, are requested to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 342 West 22d-st, between 8th and 9th-avs., to-morrow, Friday, 28th, at 3 o'clock, P.M.

On Wednesday, after a protracted illness, ISABELLA EDWARDS, in the 26th year of her age.

The friends of the family and the members of the Associate Presbyterian Church, are invited (without further notice) to attend the funeral at 4 o'clock, P.M., on Friday, 28th, from the residence of her brother, John Edwards, near the new entrance to Greenwood Cemetery.

On the 25th inst., CAROLINE B., wife of Dr. J. D. B. Stillman, in the 30th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from No. 93 Av. C., to-morrow morning, at 7½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Plainfield, N.J., for interment.

On the 24th inst., at his residence in Ulster Co., PIERRE VAN COURTLANDT MILLER, eldest son of Silvanus Miller, Esq., of this City, aged 48 years.

On Tuesday afternoon, 25th inst., in the sure hope of an eternal union with Christ, her Redeemer, EMMA, wife of Richard S. Fellowes, of this City, and daughter of the late Bartholomew Wistar, of Philadelphia, in the 32d year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend funeral services at her late residence, No. 81 Irving-place, corner of 19th-st., at 9 o'clock, on Thursday morning, 27th inst. The body will be removed to New-Haven, Conn. for burial, from the house of her father-in-law, James Fellows, whence the funeral will take place at 5½ o'clock, P.M., of the same day. my26-3t*

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 26.

$20,000	U. S. 6s '67	112½	150	Harlem Railroad	s2 70½
10,000	do.	s10 118½	200	do.	s60 70¾
2,000	Ohio 6s '56	103¾	100	do.	70½
1,000	do. '60	109	200	do.	71
5,000	Pennsylvania 5s	s3 95¾	50	Erie Railroad	s10 83¾
500	do.	95½	225	do.	83¾
5,000	Erie Convert. 7s	96¾	50	do.	b10 83¾
5,000	do. '62	98	50	do.	b60 83¾
1,000	Hudson 2d Mort.	97½	50	do.	b60 86
4,000	do. going	97½	50	do.	83¾
1,000	Reading Bonds '70	82½	50	do.	s60 83¾
1,000	North Ind. Bonds	96	100	do.	b10 86
1,000	Dauph. & Sus. 6s	c. bs 76	225	do.	86
100	Ohio Life & Trust	107	10	Utica & Schen. R.R.	134
100	Del. Huds. & Canal	117	5	Roch. & Syrac. R.R.	116½
15	Bank Commerce	104½	75	Stonington R.R.	s3 52
110	Ocean Bank	105½	200	Nor. & Wor. Railroad	54½
50	do.	106		do.	s60 54½
5	Metropolitan Bank	104	151	do.	s60 54½
100	New-Jersey Zinc	b3 13	50	do.	b30 54½
50	do.	b90 13	175	do.	s3 54½
200	Rica's Transit Co.	b30 38	150	Reading Railroad	77
253	do.	b3 39		Monday	
200	do.	37	100	do.	s60 77
200	do.	37	100	do.	s60 77½
200	do.	36¾	200	do.	s60 77½
25	do.	36¾	100	Long Island R.R	s60 19¾
10	Florence & Keyport	32	100	do.	19¾
50	Canton Co.	80	100	do.	19¾
50	do.	s10 80	100	do.	20
50	Penn. Coal Co.	96	200	do.	20
25	Panama Railroad	112½	400	Mad. & Indianap. R.R.	105½
40	do.	112½	5	Mich. Central R. R.	100

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Erie Conv. Bds.	71 96¾	500	Erie Railroad	86¾
3,000	do.	96¾	50	do.	s60 86¾
1,250	Erie R.R. Certfs	100	50	do.	b3 86¾
200	New-Jersey Zinc Co.	13	25	do.	86¾
	do.	13½	250	do.	s10 86¾
100	do.	b30 13½	50	do.	s10 86¾
	do.	b3 13½	225	do.	86¾
100	do.	b10 13½	100	do.	86¾
50	Dauphin Coal Co.	58	100	do.	s60 86¾
200	Canton Co.	opg 81	50	do.	86¾
25	Michigan So. R.R.	113	100	Reading Railroad	s10 77½
150	Hudson River R.R.	62	200	do.	77½
25	do.	61½	200	do.	77½
75	Stonington Railroad	52½	50	Long Island Railroad	20½

WEDNESDAY, May 26—6 P. M.

There was a favorable and very decided recovery in Stocks this afternoon, and a strong disposition to speculate at the close. The advance in Erie was full 1 ₱ cent.; in Canton and Harlem, ½; in Hudson, ½; and Reading, ¼. Norwich, which sold largely in the forenoon at 54@54½, was wanted at the Second Board at 55; the asking figure, 55½. After the Second Board adjourned, the Foreign news by the *Cambria*, by telegraph, was known, and gave confidence in a further upward movement, on the receipt of her mails. The estimates of the Specie in the City Banks are largely increased today, from actual count in the large Banks, and the aggregate in Bank and Sub-Treasury, instead of fifteen millions, is not far from seventeen million dollars.

The business in Government loans was to a good amount, with an advance of ¼@¾ ₱ cent. The Treasury Department is probably in the market for 6's of '67, for investment of the Land Fund specially pledged to the liquidation of this loan. Railroad Bonds were quiet; the morning sales show some concession in prices. Pennsylvania Fives ½ ₱ cent. down.

Nothing of moment done in Exchange. The COLLINS packet of Saturday is the first opportunity for remittances. The Boston steamer took $200,000 in specie to-day. We hear of no engagements yet for Saturday. Money keeps easy. Many of the Brokers had very large sums over to-day, and others were refusing demand loans at 4 per cent.

The partial news by the steamer *Cambria* at Halifax, shows a wonderful movement in Cotton. Sales of 111 thousand bales in a single week, without material change in prices, and in prospect of a crop rising three millions bales! Nothing could more forcibly illustrate the immense increase in consumption on the other side, or the confidence of operators in its continuance. The Flour and Grain accounts are not particularly encouraging. The private letters may put a different face on them. The continuance of quiet in France, as a result of the *fetés* of the 10th May are calculated to advance confidence in European political affairs. The overland India mail had reached England, and we shall probably have the market advices thence, as well as further particulars of the Liverpool market, to-night.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $71,560; paid $76,208; and held at close a balance of $9,852,528.

The President of the Reading Railroad and several other active Philadelphia operators in the Coal Trade of Pennsylvania, both by canal and rail, have been in town, this week. They speak, in the fullest assurance, of the prosperity of the trade this season, and look for a succession of good fortune to both carrier and miner. There is little or no doubt that five millions tons Anthracite will be required by the close of navigation in December, and the general estimate is $5,250,000 tons provided the Canals and Road have the ability to bring the amount to market. The Road Company have based their calculations on 1,800,000 tons, but as they are the only concern that have the equipments and motive power to materially exceed their estimates, it is not improbable that a still larger draft will be made on their capacity in the full months. From 1st June to 30th November, 40,000 tons, average, per week, would bring up the present estimate, and give to the whole trade, with the help of the three Canals, five millions tons. The Road has the tested capacity for 55,000 tons a week, and such an increase for 13 out of the 26 weeks would give about 2,000,000 tons to the Road, and 5,200,000 to the trade. In any probable event, the prospect for all the Coal carriers, including the Delaware and Hudson, appears quite bright, and this is the more gratifying as it affords to the public the assurance of abundant fuel, without material (or upon the poor and moderate housekeeper, trying,) advance on prices. To guard against the latter, however, it would be well to embrace the present rates as far as may be convenient. They will not, judging from existing signs, be much lower, and speculation may be tempted, seeing the enormous increase of consumption, to run them up.

The following table shows the receipts at tide-water of Flour, Wheat, Corn, and Barley, for the third week of May in 1851 and 1852, have been as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	*Wheat, bush.*	*Corn, bush.*	*Barley, bu.*
1851.....	145,114	82,544	320,086	10,101
1852.....	118,017	102,359	211,575	14,383
Dec.	27,097	Inc. 19,718	Dec. 108,461	Inc. 4,280

The aggregates of the receipts of the above articles so far, for the years 1851 and 1852, have been:

	Flour, bbls.	*Wheat, bush.*	*Corn, bush.*	*Barley, bu.*
1851.....	603,315	260,997	1,389,244	53,198
1852.....	384,550	391,008	599,506	47,664
Dec.	268,765	Inc. 130,011	Dec. 789,738	5,539

The receipt at tide-water of the principal articles of produce, from the opening of the Canals to and including the 22d inst., have been as follows:

	1850.	1851.	1852.
Canal open,...	April 22.	April 15.	April 20.
Flour, bbls.	277,105	603,315	334,550
Wheat, bush.	84,734	260,997	391,008
Corn.....	392,915	1,389,244	599,506
Barley.....	99,656	53,193	47,664
Pork, bbls....	27,384	20,894	24,730
Beef.....	15,794	14,217	13,738
Ashes.....	8,742	7,988	4,741
Cheese, lbs...	934,600	560,900	185,200
Butter.....	177,300	420,400	24,500
Lard.....	3,173,500	5,018,200	2,772,200
Bacon.....	3,391,500	4,423,400	2,155,100
Wool.....	276,100	264,400	78,600

The receipts of flour and corn are behind those of last year, so far, but compared with those of 1850, the excess, as well as of wheat, is great. Pork and beef compare favorably with receipts of 1851. In the other articles—ashes, butter, lard and wool—the deficiency is very great. Indeed cheese and butter, the latter especially, have almost ceased to be articles of canal traffic, seeking, owing to their perishable nature, the more speedy transit of the railway.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, May 22

COTTON closed firm to-night at 9½@9¾c. for strict Middling. Leaf TOBACCO has advanced ¼@½c. during the week, and now sells at 3½@6¼c. Sterling Exchange is at 9c.

ALBANY, Wednesday, May 26.

Receipts of the past 24 hours:—FLOUR, 10,000 bbls.; WHEAT, 10,000 bushels; CORN, 21,000; OATS, 21,000. Our Markets are dull. OATS sell at 42c. for Chicago mixed. Ohio WHEAT is at 94c. Sales of mixed Western CORN at 59c.

SALE OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Wednesday.—First Board*—$7,000 Pennsylvania 5s, b5, 95½; $100 United States 6s, '67, C. & P., 111½; $8,000 Reading Mortgage 6s, '44, 90; 24 Pennsylvania Railroad, 43¾; 50 Schuylkill Navigation, 12½; 5 do., 12¼; Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, cash, 106; 30 Long Island, 9½; 500 do., 9¾; 100 do., cash, 9¾; 100 do., cash, 10; 100 Union Canal, 3d, 13; 100 Reading Railroad, 2d, 38¾; 2 Bank of Pennsylvania Township, 30½; 6 United States Bank, 3½; 3 Mechanics' Bank, 30¾; 12 do., 30½; 20 do., 30¾; 49 Farmer's and Mechanics' Bank, 69; 25 Bank of Pennsylvania, 117½.

Between Boards—$5,000 Reading Mortgages, 6s, '44, a5, 90; $5,000 do., 70, 72½; $4,500 United States 6s, '67, 114½; 100 Reading Railroad, 38¾; 100 do., b5, 38½; 100 Long Island, cash, 10; 50 do., 10; 250 Morris Canal, 18½; 50 Girard Bank, 12¾

Second Board—$12,000 Reading 6s, '70, 82½; 1,000 do., 82½; $169 25 Lehigh Interest, 86; $1,000 Lehigh 6s, 97½; $4,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '58, Interest on, 55½; $1,500 do., 52; $300 Lehigh Mortgages, 6s, 95; $4,000 United States 5s, '65, 107; 12 Pennsylvania Railroad, 43¾; 3 do., 43¼; 30 Union Canal, b5wn, 13; 10 Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, 106; 20 Lehigh Navigation, s5, 39¾; 10 Planter Bank, Tennessee, 79.

After Board—100 Lehigh Interest, 86; 200 Reading Railroad, 2 days, 38¾; 3000 do., b5, 38½; 200 do., 31¼; 100 Long Island Railroad, b5, 10¼; 100 do., 10¼; 50 Lehigh Navigation, 39½; 1,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '70, 82½; 200 Morris Canal, b5wn, 18½; 1,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 95½

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 113¾@114; United States 6s, '67, 114¼@114¾; Pennsylvania 5s, 95¾@95½; Reading Railroad, 38¾@39; Reading Bonds, 70, 82½@82½; Reading Mortgages, 6s, '66, 90@90½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43¼@43½; Morris Canal, 18¼@18½; Schuylkill Navigation, interest on, 51½52; Long Island, 10@10¼; Vicksburg, 15¾@15¾; Girard Bank, 12¼@12¾; United States Bank, 3¼@3½; Union Canal, 13@13½.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, May 26—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are more abundant and tending downwards—150 bbls. have been sold at $5 for Pots, and $6 18¾@$6 25 for Pearls per 100 lbs

BEESWAX—Is in better demand at unimproved rates—5,000 lbs. Yellow sold during the week at 26@26½c. ₱ lb., cash.

CANDLES—Are selling to a fair extent at 25@30c. for Adamantine, city made; and 40@50c. for plain and patent Sperm ₱ lb.

COAL—There is considerable inquiry for American Anthracite at $4 75@$5 25; Scotch at $5 37½, and Liverpool Orrel at $7 25, usual terms.

COTTON—Seems unsettled—sales having been made of 1,300 bales before, and 1,000 since the *Cambria*'s news was received—the former, it is said, at a partial abatement, and the latter at a small improvement—though, perhaps, the following (which were the rates current last evening) range gives an accurate idea of the relative value of all kinds today:

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

	Atlantic Ports. Florida.	*Other Gulf Ports*
Inferior.....	nominal. nominal.	nominal.
Low to good ord.....	8¼@ 9	8¾@9
Low to good middling.....	9½@10	9¼@10
Middling fair to fair.....	10¼@10¾	10¼@—

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are pretty brisk at buoyant rates—especially the inferior and ordinary qualities, for which there is an increased Eastern and spirited export inquiry, at the present currency. The day's movements amount to 3,700 bbls. sour, at $3 50@$3 68½, superfine No. 2, at $3 68¾@3 87½; country and Canal corn Oleanus ordinary to straight State, at $4 06¼@$4 18¾; mixed to fancy Western, choice State and favorite round hoop Ohio, at $4 12½@$4 31½; fancy Ohio, at $4 37½@4 75; fancy Genesee, at $4 62½@4 81¼; extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $4 75@$5; and extra Genesee, at $5@$5 62½. Canadian is steady and saleable—2,500 bbls. changed hands during the day, at $4 12½ ₱ bbl. Southern is less sought after, and slightly favors purchasers—700 bbls. mixed to favorite ordinary realized $4 37½@$4 62½; and fancy do., at $4 62½@$5 12½ ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is extremely dull, at $3 25. Corn Meal is on the decline—small parcels Jersey fetch $3 18¾@$3 25; and Brandywine, at $3 50.

GRAIN—Wheat is more inquired for and displays an improving tenor—some 2,000 bush. prime white Genesee were taken at $1 12½; 6,000 white Canadian, and 2,400 white Michigan at $1; with 2,400 Upper Lake at about 71c. Rye is scarce and wanted—4,000 bushels brought 75c. Corn is in fair demand at 40c.@42c. for Western, and 41c@43c. for Northern. Barley seems quite nominal at 62@66c. ₱ bushel. Corn is in more request at the recent reduction in prices. The sales exceed 32,000 bushels—heated Orleans at 39c; Western mixed at 40@43c., and Southern Yellow at 62@63c.

PROVISIONS—Pork finds a readier market, but at very unstable figures—sales were made of 500 bbls. prime at $16 25; prime mess at $18 50; mess at $18 25 and clear mess at $19 25. Pickled Meats are wholly neglected. Lard is tolerably brisk—60 bbls. having changed hands dt 9¾c.@10c., for fair to prime ₱ lb. Beef is scarce and buoyant—with sales of 200 bbls. prime at $6@$7 50, and mess at $10@$13 75. Prime mess is held at $14, and Beef Hams at $16—without transactions. Butter is firm and in demand, at 15c.@19c., for Ohio and State ₱ lb. Cheese is more easily sold at 6c.@7½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Is in better supply, and obtainable at lower rates; 600 bbls. were sold during the day, at 20¾@21c. for Ohio, and 21½c. for Harrison, per gallon, cash.

In FREIGHTS, transactions were quite light, and rates to Liverpool dull. Cotton ranged from 3s. ₱ bale to ¼d. ₱ lb. Flour was engaged to a moderate extent, at 10d.@10½d. Grain was at 3½d.@4d. asked. There was nothing new to notice in rates for London or Havre. To California, vessels more recently on were getting from 45@45c., and those nearly filled, at 65@80c.

Passengers Arrived.

In Steamer Canada at Boston from Liverpool—Mr. G. R. Baldwin, lady and child, Mr. Parry and lady, Mr. Pugh and lady, Capt. Wiley, lady, 3 children and servant, Miss Stewart, Sir James Stewart and servant, Colonel Bell and servant, Captain Holyoke, Lieut. Hunter, Messrs. Baldwin, Thay, Brewster, Todd, Dempster, Gorner, Duprey, Warren, Slade, Berry, Barnall, Dodge, Rice, Craig, Berserer, Russell, Le Rentiller, Parker, Boulter, Cohen.

From Halifax—Mr. Fontaine and lady, Mr. Jenkins and lady, Hon. R. Cunard, E. Young, Captain Clarke, Commissary Low, and Messrs. Ross, Dean, Bell, Ritchie and Meservier.

In ship E. C. Scranton, from Liverpool—Mr. Manly and lady, Mr. Tait and lady, of Derbyshire, Mr. Lee, Mr. Bradshaw, Dr. Turner.

In brig North State, from Savannah—Two Miss Goldsmith, Miss Von Volkenburgh, Mr. Perkins, Mr. Osborn.

In ship Elizabeth, from Para—Messrs. Chas. Twogs, of England, F. Gray, France.

In bark Texas, from Savannah—Harriet E. Sawyers, Charlotte Coan, 2 children and servant, Ann Cady, 2 children and servant, Mary Vandenburgh, child and servant, Ellen Goodyear, Margaret McGreal, Michael McGreal, H. A. Bliss, Stephen Avery, Nathaniel Lovell, T. W. Land, and 5 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC....THIS DAY.

Sun—Rises.... 4 35|Sets..... 7 19|Moon—Sets..... 1 24

Sandy Hook.... 1 06|Gov. Island.... 1 51|Hell Gate.... 3 32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, MAY 26.

Cleared.

Steamship Southerner, Foster, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ship Hungarian, Patterson, St. Johns, N. B., Barstow & Pope.

Ship Mills, Voinovitch, Trieste, Schmidt & Salchen.

Ship New World, Knight, Liverpool, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Centurion, Coombs, Antwerp, Zerega.

Ship Southampton, Tinker, London, J. Griswold.

Bark St. Vincent, (Br.) Griffith, Richibucto, T. S. Winslow.

Bark Cosmo, (Br.) Outerbridge, Quebec, E. & S. Eurish & Co.

Bark Rising Sun, Morse, Wilmington, N.C., I. T. Smith.

Bark Pedemonte, Blaisdell, Jefferson, Nesmith & Sons.

Brig W. F. Safford, Pierce, Wilmington, Del., R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Arctic, (Br.) Doane, Halifax. G. B. & G. A. Hamilton.

Brig Catherine Rogers, Brush, Philadelphia, Sardy & Sanford.

Brig Simbearn, (Br.) Hallin, Trinidad de Cuba, I. B. Gaw & Co.

Brig Victoria, (Br.) Burnett, Halifax, A. Leary.

Schr. Charles Colgate, Seaman, Baltimore. Mailler & Lord.

Schr. Isabella, Arbecam, Boston, Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Vail, Delano, Nuevitas, Ladd & Church.

Schr. Arey, Portland, R. W. Trundy.

Schr. Laura Jane, Steelman, New-Bedford, master.

Schr. Henrico, Tuttle, Richmond, C. H. Pierson.

Propellor Michigan, Moorhouse, Philadelphia, W. H. Thompson.

Arrived.

Ship Childe Harold, (Br.) McHenry, Bremen 48 ds., ballast and 400 pass. to G. T. Bechtel.

Ship Eva, Philbrook, Leghorn March 19, and Gibraltar April 5, mdse. to J. Baker.

Ship New-Brunswick, (Br.) McPherson, Turlee April 16, in ballast and 370 pass. to Maitland & Phelps.

Ship E. C. Scranton, Spencer, Liverpool April 23, mdse. and 670 pass. to Everett & Brown. Has had light, baffling winds for last 15 days, and fog, and has had a pilot pn board 5 days.

Clipper ship Eureka, Auchincloss, Canton Feb. 15, passed Angier Feb. 25, teas, silk, &c. to Chambers & Heiger.

Ship Arcole, Jennings, Calcutta, Jan. 26, mdse. to Chamberlain & Robinson.

Bark O. J. Chafee, (of Camden) Nichols, Havana 13 ds., sugar and molasses to R. P. Buck & Co.

Bark Texas, Revell, Savannah 7 ds., cotton and rice to Dunham & Dimon. Has had light winds and calms during the passage.

Bark Stella, Pierce, Messina April 9, fruit to Chouteau, Merle & Sanford. Sld. in co. with bark Fairy, Moore, for Boston.

Bark Caroline, Sherwood, Charleston 6 ds., cotton to Dunham & Dimon.

Bark Camilla, Brush, Manciata 17 ds., mdse. to Pavenstadt & Schumaker. Sld. in co. with bark Irma for Philadelphia. Saw going into Manciabo schr. Rosamonde fm. Boston. Left no Am. vessel.

Bark Mary Anna, (of Portsmouth,) Billings, Havre, April 17, ballast and 287 passengers, to master.

Br. brig John Scott, Baker, Cork, 42 ds., iron and 62 passengers, to master.

Brig Trinidillo, Mulligan, St. Michaels, fruit to master. Schr. Samuel C. Neilson, of New-Brunswick, that put into St. Michaels on the 2d. of April, while lying at anchor, parted her cable, went ashore, and became a perfect wreck.

Brig Savanz, (Br.) Morris, Windsor, N.S., 12 ds., plaster to master.

Brig Jefferson, Rhodes, Messina, fruit to Draper & Devlin. Vessel to G. Stannard.

Brig Elizabeth, Pitts, Para 22 ds., india rubber, &c. to H. R. Corning.

Brig Lucy Watts, (of Warren,) Watts, Sagua la Grande May 14, molasses to master.

Brig Sarah, (of Scituate,) Coleman, Manzanilla, (Cuba) May 7, mahogany, &c., to Lassia & Sobrino. Sailed in company with barks Eary Elizabeth, of Searsport, for Boston; Emery, of and for Bremen. Left bark Charlotte, (Brem.) from and for Bremen, May 20; India, (Brem.) from St. Jago for do.; Beach; Mina, (Brem.) Deveaux, from New-York for do; Minerva, (Br.) from Europe; Br. brig Governor, of Liverpool from the Windward Island, for England, June 8

Brig J. W. Elwell, Johnston, Ponce, P. R., May 7, with molasses to J. W. Elwell.

Ital. brig San Giacomo, Dodero, Genoa 63 ds., wine, &c. to Francis, Gomez & Co.

Brig Lady of the Lake, (of Belfast) Hinds, Jacksonville 10 ds., yellow pine to Peck & Lymas.

Brig Acorn, (of Boston) Coombs, Pernambuco April 23, sugar to Kirkland & Von Sach, vessel to S. W. Lewis. Has experienced very unfavorable winds to the southward of the Line, and from the north, continually varied from N. N. W. to N. N. E., and were unusually light. The trades were favorable and continued so up to 20 deg. north, since, light winds and calms.

Brig Calipso, (Ital.) Scarpati, Naples 64 ds., fruit to Chamberlain & Robinson.

Brig Fero, (Br.) Jollings, Sunderland 54 ds., coal to Barclay & Livingston.

Brig Harriet, (of Richmond, Me.) Percey, Havana 13 ds., molasses to P. Ceballos.

Brig Swan, Pierce, Ponce, P. R., May 8, sugar to H. Southmayd & Son, vessel to Nesmith & Sons.

Schr. Jacob & William (of York, Me.) Mathews, Curacoa, May 1, lustic, to Vose & Perkins. Left brig Ocean Bird, Troop, for New-York, May 6, the only Am. May 14, lat. 26 55, lon. 76, saw a bark showing a blue signal, with a white ball, steering West. May 18, lat. 33 35, lon. 75 40, picked up the main boom gaft mainsail, with all the blocks and rigging attached, appeared to have belonged to a large fore and aft schooner. The sail-maker's name on the mainsail was W. H. Mills; appeared to have been a long time in that situation; cargo, old copper.

Schr. North State, Tuttel, 6 days fm. Savannah, with cotton to D. Bonnemort & Barnstaff.

Schr. Smith Tuttel, Beker, 12 days fm. Baracoa, with fruit, &c. to Dunseomb & Barnstaff.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Maunbles, Westerly, stone.

Schr. Mary, Gaskell, Washington N.C., 5 ds., naval stores to H. Williams.

Schr. Mary Wallace, Newbern, N.C., 6 ds., naval stores.

Schr. Harriet Lewis, Cudworth, Darien, Ga., 9 ds., cotton &c. to R. M. Demill & Co.

Schr. Emeline, Rubon, Williamston, N. C., 6 days, naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Mary C. Furbell, ——, Hamilton, N. C., 6 days, shingles.

Schr. Globe, Small, Salem 4 days, mdse. to R. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. Counsellor, Franks, Ellsworth 7 ds., lumber to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Delaware, Bickanore, Calais 15 ds., lath to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Elizabeth Helen, Reby, Fairfield, N.C., 5 ds., corn to B. Blossom & Sons.

Schr. E. A. Stevens, Baker, Philadelphia 2 ds., bound to Boston.

Schr. J. Goodspeed, Clarke, Philadelphia, 2 ds., bound to Hartford.

Schr. Charles A. Hannum, (of Provincetown,) Shatcher, Jerimie, 20 ds., coffee, tp A. C. Rossire & Co

Schr. Geo. M. Smith, Hawkins Philadelphia, for New-London.

Schr. J. W. Gandy, Townsend, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Highlander, Nickerson, Philadelphia, for Newport.

Schr. Minerva Wright, Rodgers, Philadelphia, for Newport.

Schr. Sacramento, Nickerson, Philadelphia, for Salem.

Schr. Wm. Thomas, Davis, Philadelphia, for Allya's Point.

Schr. George E. Prescott, of Camden, Gilkey, 8 ds, Guyanilla, P. R, sugar to master. Left no American vessels.

Schr. W. H. Smith, Harman, 4 ds., Wilmington, N. C., naval stores to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Granite State, Hallett, Boston 3 ds, mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Orlando, Pendleton, Machias 15 ds., lumber to Brett, Vose & Co.

Schr. Pavillion, Langley, Calais 15 ds., lumber to Brett, Vose & Co.

Schs. Belle, Corning, Fredericksburg, Va. 3 ds., corn to A. Barrett.

Schr. Allen, Marshall, Gloucester 4 ds., fish and mackerel to master.

Schr. John Jones, Smith, Brandywine 3 ds., corn and flour to Allen & Paxson.

Schr. North State, Tuttle, Savannah 6 ds., cotton and rice to N. L. Macready & Co.

Schr. Elizabeth, Higgins, Plymouth 4 ds, mackerel and fish to master.

Schr. D. Dixon, Doane, Harwich 4 ds, fish and mackerel to master.

Schr. Elisha Brooks, Nickerson, Harwich 4 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Mail, Berlin, Del., corn to B. N. Fox.

Schr. Lebanah, Geer, Calais 8 ds., lumber to master.

Schr. E. L. Lee, Lee, Philadelphia, for Hartford.

Schr. Louisa Gray, Sharpe, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Thos. P. Cooper, Corson, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Mary H. Case, Reynolds, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Joseph Guest, Conklin, Baltimore, 3 ds., coal.

Schr. Ontario, Van Gilder, Baltimore, coal.

Schr. Lydia Gibbs, Gibbs, Baltimore, coal.

Schr. Fairfield, Norris, Baltimore, bound to Newport

Schr. M. C. Durfee, James, Alexandria, for Fall River.

Schr. Juliette, Baker, Richmond, for Boston.

Schr. Ophir, Speers, Rockland, 4 ds., lime.

Schr. Gallego, Eldridge, 3 ds., Richmond, sugar.

Schr. Joseph Rogers, Portland, Ct. stone.

Schr. Gen. Edwards, May, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. L. Nickerson, Nickerson, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Mary Johnson, Ryan, Philadelphia, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Emma, Crowell, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Chesapeake, Babbidge, Rockland, lime.

Schr. Senate, Robinson, Rockland, lime.

Schr. Gertrude Horton, Pendleton, Rockland, lime.

Schr. R. B. Pitts, Verrell, Rockland, lime.

Schr. Mary Crockett, Crockett, Rockland, lime.

Schr. I. O. of O. F., Norton, Rockland, lime.

Schr. Richmond, Perry, Rockland, lime.

Schr. Chevredon, Pendleton, Rockland, lime.

Schr. Ontario, Haskell, Rockland, lime.

Schr. Nimrod, ——, Boston 4 ds., for Boston.

Schr. Gr

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

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THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every Saturday morning, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; but the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

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New-York Daily Times.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Steerage Passengers per steamship ATLANTIC, for Liverpool, will please be on board, at foot of Canal-st. TO-MORROW, Saturday, May 29, at 11 A. M., sending previously on board all luggage not wanted on the passage.

☞ Dr. Manning gives a Free Lecture before the Ladies of Brooklyn, on the Causes, Prevention and Cure of Diseases, Weaknesses and Deformities of Women and Children, at 3 o'clock of THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, of this week, in the Brooklyn Institute.

☞ Senera Gold Mining Company.—Capital stock $200,000. Shares $100 each.

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THOS. E. HASTINGS, Secretary.

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THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

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Literary.—Poetry: May Verses; by Alice Carey. Sarah Margaret Fuller—an interesting sketch, from *Eliza Cook's Journal*. Life of Paganini. A Wonderful Man—Richard Arkwright. American Mobs. Reason. Short Articles.

Correspondence.—Interesting Letters from the Correspondents of the *Times* at London, Paris, Washington, &c., &c.

Proceedings of Congress.—Proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives, during the past week, carefully prepared.

Commercial Intelligence.—Transactions of the week in Stocks, Money, Markets, etc. Condensed with care from the Daily Financial reports, and prepared expressly for the *Weekly Times*.

The WEEKLY TIMES is published every Saturday, on a large, handsome double sheet of forty-eight columns. Its contents are carefully selected and arranged, and no journal is better adapted to Country circulation. Specimen numbers may be obtained at the Publication Office.

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RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers,
No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

Kossuth in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 27.

KOSSUTH arrived here at 3 o'clock, by special train, from the Falls, and was received by the firing of guns, ringing of bells, &c. An immense throng of people had assembled in the streets through which the procession passed. On arriving at the Park, where a platform had been erected, KOSSUTH was welcomed by Mayor BARTON, in the following words:

"GOVERNOR KOSSUTH: In behalf of the Common Council and Citizens of Buffalo, I have the honor, as Mayor, to welcome you and to tender the hospitalities of the City. Although hitherto personally a stranger, your name and fame are familiar. Your distinguished patriotic efforts in behalf of the great cause of civil liberty never have and never can fail to arrest the attention of our people and enlist their warmest sympathy. We watched the recent struggles of Hungary for constitutional liberty with deep interest, and now welcome you as one who had led her to success and not to disheartened defeat. I hope and trust your sojourn here may be rendered as agreeable to you as I know it will be to our citizens."

KOSSUTH replied—"Mr MAYOR: I beg leave to return my most sincere thanks for the kind reception given me, which is the more gratifying to my heart because I know it to be willingly offered. That manifestation seen in the streets of Buffalo shows me that the cordial welcome you extended me to your city truly represents the sentiments of your people. I am now about to close my stay in the United States, and whatever may have been the pleasure of those days when I first landed on American soil, the last days I shall spend here will be equally gratifying to my feelings. I can only say that the manner in which the days have passed is an evidence that your great people can appreciate the mission on which I come. There is that public opinion among you which, I trust, when the time shall come, will make you espouse the cause of Hungary, and then your great Republic will fulfil that destiny which is in reserve for her. I again return my most sincere thanks for your kind and generous welcome."

The procession then re-formed and proceeded to the Mansion House. The military and fire companies were out and the city was well decorated with flags. There could not have been less than 20,000 people in the streets, and the reception was very handsome.

KOSSUTH speaks to-night at American Hall.

Universalist Moral Reform Society.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 27.

At the session of the Universalist Moral Reform Society to-day, composed in part of leading Universalist Ministers, the following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That we view with deep concern the present attitude of our country on the subject of Slavery—believing, as we do, that earnest efforts must be made for the overthrow of Slavery, or the just judgment of God will descend on our land,—and seeing with great pain a disposition on the part of those called statesmen to patch up Compromises, which merely hide but cannot cure the evil,—we feel called on as Christians to testify against the unrighteousness of Slavery, and to request our fellow Christians, of every sect, to unite with us in striving to break down that loathsome institution.

The Rev. Mr. GOODRICH, of East Cambridge, thought there were many who supposed that single individuals of great intellectual capacities, who were called Statesmen, could rescue the Ship of State from impending danger, and stear it clear of all obstacles,—but this was a fallacy. The evil still existed and would bring ruin upon the land, unless a reform was speedily brought about. He did not think God would permit a Nation to exist which was so false to the principles upon which it was established and so false to humanity. We ask for a speedy reformation. We would consent to no compromises, but would agitate till the evil was overthrown.

Mr. EMERSON said it was very strauge to him that people supposed the Compromise Measures would put an end to agitation,—it was not in the nature of man to be thus gagged. While he was preaching at Louisville, Kenturky, he had inculcated Abolition sentiments under the pretence of preaching against Capital Punishment. He closed his remarks by denouncing Slavery as a wicked institution.

Rev. Mr. MINER followed. He believed that many of the slave holders were heartily ashamed of slavery, and if they could see their way clear out of it, would gladly get rid of it. Therefore the Compromise measures might be regarded as a great wrong imposed upon them. The Compromise he regarded as a triumph of slavery. Had the Compromise provided for any prospective liberation it would have been different, but now it was a concession of the whole country to stop agitation. This system of toleration had nurtured the slaves from 500,000 to 3,000,000. The question is put to us: "Is not the Union worth the cost?" He answered he did not believe the Union possible at such a price. He had been told by a person who knew, that he was in daily expectation of the success of one of those conspiracies of the slaves which would compel the slave States to ask protection of the North. He would ask at what price it should be granted then? He did not believe that there was any Christian man who could agree to the Compromise measures, which made no provision for the prospective emancipation of slaves.

Father BALLOU expressed his opinion that, inasmuch, as there was no opposition to the resolution on slavery, it should be passed without further discussion.

Brother ADAMS reminded him that there were reporters and a public outside to convince,

Rev. Mr. GAYLORD, of Lowell, said he supposed he could vote for the resolution; there was a time when he considered it bad policy for Universalists to take up this subject. While he had been settled at Nashville, Tennessee, he had been acquainted with just such characters as those in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." He could attest to the truth of the picture drawn, and he was glad to find that the book was extensively read, especially at the South. He believed that it would do more good, than Garrison, Phillips, and such as they. The great question before the Convention was, whether or not the passage of the Compromise Measures were final on the subject. Many persons in Boston, and Christian men, too, were in favor of the Compromise Measures, because Mr. WEBSTER was in favor of them. It was only yesterday that CHARLES SUMNER introduced a memorial in Congress for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. We, the Free Soil men, will do all that we can; but we are met by bullying, and the whole influence of the South. Every fugitive slave sent back was but a new link to the chain which bound us to Slavery's car at the South, which was shaping the destinies of its opposition to progress and the cause of humanity. When he saw such men opposing the political Saviour of the age, KOSSUTH, he must object. He did not know but that it might check the spread of Universalism at the South.

Rev. Mr. MINOR was the next speaker. He regarded the South but as a desert waste, so far as Universalism was concerned, and did not think it much to lose.

The resolution was passed without opposition.

The Episcopal Convention—Maryland Legislature—Steamships Mississippi and Princeton—&c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 27.

The Episcopal Convention of the diocese of Maryland closed its session to-night. Bishop WHITTINGHAM, on account of ill-health, proposed to resign or accept the services of an Assistant Bishop. The committee reported expressions of regret at the ill-health of the Bishop, and advised a long sea voyage, authorizing him to select some of his brother Bishops to attend to his Episcopal duties; the whole of the expenses to be paid out of the Episcopal fund. The report was adopted.

The Committee to whom the subject of the correspondence between the Bishop and Dr. JOHNS, (condemning the latter for preaching in a Methodist pulpit, and his persisting in so doing,) was referred, approved of the Bishop's condemnation of the act, but in view of the laudable motives of the aggressor, and that the same thing had been done before, advised that no ecclesiastical proceedings be had in the case.

The Standing Committees of last year were reelected.

The Maryland House of Delegates passed Miss DIX's bill, establishing Insane Asylums, which had previously passed the Senate.

Democratic Delegates are arriving in great numbers, and the city is full of strangers.

The City Councils have tendered the hospitalities of the city to the officers of the steamers *Mississippi* and *Princeton*, and a grand dinner will be given. The *Mississippi* will remain here till Monday next.

The New-Orleans mail, as late as due, is received, but the papers contain nothing of interest.

Presbyterian General Assembly—New School.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 27.

The subject of Church Extension again came up this morning.

The Rev. Dr. BEMAN resumed his remarks. He denounced in emphatic and eloquent terms, the propositions of the report, as calculated to destroy the unity of the Christian Church of Presbyterians. Ours was the spirit of Evangelism. A union spirit, keen eyed to discern the image of Christ everywhere,—a spirit which created the Bible, Tract, Sunday School, and Home Missionary Societies.

He could not join in the work of breaking down so well tried a system. Voluntary regulations for Church government heretofore, have not had entire success, simply on account of previous Church dissentions. He thought this whole movement was a poor copy of the old school assembly. They have been trying it for years, and we shall consul our self-respect by letting it alone. He concluded his long and eloquent speech by an earnest dissuasion from any dividing or sectarian measure.

The discussion was further continued by the Hon. Mr. JESSUP, New-York.

Rev. Mr. KNOX, of Rome, said the Church in Western New-York had been misrepresented,—they were more generally Presbyterian than was supposed. If you wish to know how they feel on this subject, ascertain the views of the Pastors of the Churches—they think as the Ministers think, and the Ministers were nearly all in favor of Presbyterianism.

Rev. Mr. GOSS, of Cayuga, denied this. His Presbytery had passed a special act, disapproving of Church extension. (Here Mr. KNOX, attemping to explain, a scene of confusion ensued, and the moderator put him down.)

Mr. HAWLEY also disclaimed any such control of Ministers over Church.

Mr. TOWNSEND denied Mr. KNOX's statement.

Mr. HALL, of Cherry Valley, said, amidst stormy interruptions, that Mr. KNOX's statement respecting the composition of the Churches in Western New-York, were untrue. The presbytery of Tioga has eight Congregational and six Presbyterian. The presbytery of Chenango, with seventeen Churches, is nearly equally divided. Otsego has nine Churches each way. St. Lawrence, four Churches are each way. Of Cayuga, with twenty-three Churches, one-half are Congregational. Of Oswego, eleven Churches are each way. Of Cortland, five are Presbyterian and twelve are Congregational. These are all constitutional Churches, and any schemes adopted should respect their feelings.

After a little further debate the whole subject was referred to a select Committee, consisting of the Rev. Drs. Taylor, Beman, Smith and Dyns—Rev. Messrs. Fowler, Fisher and Patterson, and Elders Darling, Jessup, Pardie, Ogden and Maynard.

The complaint of members of the Park Church, Newark, against the synod of New-York and New-Jersey was now brought up. This case involves the mooted question on rotary Eldership.

In the afternoon the Holy Communion was celebrated, Rev. Drs. CLELAND, TAYLOR, BEMAN and DUFFIELD officiating; Elders KELLOGG, GIDEON HYANES, and others acting as Deacons.

Woman's Rights Convention.

MASSILLON, Thursday, May 27.

The Woman's Rights Convention assembled yesterday. Mrs. EMILY ROBINSON, of Marlborough, was chosen President *pro tem.*, and Mrs. FROHOCK, of Wellsville, Secretary.

The Committee, appointed for the purpose, reported the following permanent officers: *President*—FRANCIS D. GAGE. *Vice-Presidents*—MESDAMES LITTLE, SEVERANCE, IRISH, and JOHNSON.

Secretaries—Mrs. FROHOCK and STANTON, and Mr. B. S. JONES.

Mrs. GAGE, on taking the Chair, delivered an address, which elicited marked attention.

The Committee appointed reported a series of resolutions, the discussions on which occupied the whole day.

Second Day.

The resolutions were further discussed to-day and adopted. Several able speeches were made by Mrs. SEVERANCE, of Cleveland, Mrs. FROHOCK, Mrs. GRIFFIN, of Litchfield, Mrs. IRISH, of New-Lisbon.

The report of a Select Committee on the state of Society was under discussion till 5 o'clock.

It is supposed the Convention will adjourn to-night. The Convention is largely attended.

Disasters on the Lakes—Steamer on Fire.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 27.

The steamer, *Southerner*, off Turtle Island, passed the small tow steamer, *Telegraph*, on fire. She ran as near as possible, but could discover no human being, and concluded that the crew, numbering 8 men must have perished.

The Chicago papers report the wreck of the schooner, *Baltic*, or *J. F. Porter*, off Waukegan. The wreck was seen by the schooner, Elbe, capsized, and the crew clinging to the bottom. A strong gale prevented the *Elbe* from rendering assistance.

The schooner, *President*, was ashore at Pierre Marquette; it was not known whether the crew were lost or not.

Five Seamen belonging to New-York drowned.

NEW-BEDFORD, Thursday, May 27.

A seaman lately returned here from the ship *Gratitude* of this port, reports that when the *Gratitude* was off the coast of Chili, six men, including a boat steerer named VAN HORN, stole a boat and deserted. They made the shore about sixty miles from the ship and in attempting to land, the boat was capsized and four of the number were drowned, named GEORGE H. SHREWS, ISAAC COBBS, MATHEW HOGAN and WASHINGTON —— all from New-York. Another account says that VAN HORN was also drowned.

Steambont Collision and Loss of Life.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 27.

St. John, N. B., papers of the 25th May, contain accounts of a collision on St. John River, between the steamer *Ann Augustus* and steam tug *Transit*. The boiler of the *Ann Augustus* exploded, scalding ten persons, two of whom (firemen of the boats) have since died, and another is believed to be fatally injured.

The Wheeling Bridge Case—Marriage.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 27.

The Supreme Court rendered a final opinion today on the Wheeling Bridge Case and the report of Mr. MCALPINE therein. Judge MCLEAN announced the decision that a draw of 200 feet was necessary for the freedom of navigation. Judges TANEY, DANIEL and WAYNE, dissented, and read different views.

Hon. JOHN A. WILCOX, of Mississippi, was married this morning to a daughter of Major DONELSON, late Editor of the *Union*.

Temperance Gathering in Faneuil Hall.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 27.

A great Temperance gathering took place tonight in Faneuil Hall, and a larger audience has seldom assembled there. Riotous manifestations disturbed the meeting at first, but a posse of watchmen were sent for and after much difficulty and some use of their clubs, quiet was restored. Rev. Dr. COLLINS, of Washington, and NEAL DOW, ex-Mayor of Portland, were the principal speakers. During the proceedings Mr. LORD, of Maine, had his pockets picked of $210.

The Case of Rev. J. H. Prescott.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 27.

The fourth trial of Rev. J. H. PRESCOTT, on the charge of heresy, &c., resulted in the following judgment by the Court:

First. That Rev. O. H. PRESCOTT is canonically guilty of the charge against him; but, *secondly*, that in consequence of extenuating circumstances of the case, the sentence which they recommend is a fraternal admonition.

Land Reform in Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Thursday, May 27.

The friends of Free Homes and Land Reformers in general hold a meeting to-night, for the purpose of making arrangements for a grand mass meeting, which, it is expected, will be held some day next week. The friends of the cause are awake, and will be heard in the Senate.

Destruction of a Sugar House.

PETERSBURG, Va., Thursday, May 27.

Dr. PERKINS's extensive sugar house, at Baton Rouge, was entirely consumed by fire, on the night of the 18th inst. Loss about $200,000, and insured for $70,000.

Non-Arrival of the Cambria.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 27—11 P. M.

There is no appearance of the *Cambria*, and the weather being thick, there is no probability that she will come up before morning.

Mount Morris Dam Repaired.

ROCHESTER, Thursday, May 27.

The Mount Morris Dam, on the Genesee Valley Canal, is repaired, and the water is now being let in the canal.

Departure of Governor Hunt for the West.

ALBANY, Thursday, May 27.

Governor HUNT and family left for Lockport this morning, to be absent two or three weeks.

Assistant Postmaster General.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 27.

The *Republic* announces the appointment of WM. H. DUNDAS as temporary Assistant Postmaster General, in place of Col. FITZ HENRY WARREN.

The Methodist Conference.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 27.

In the Methodist Conference to-day, the four newly-elected Bishops were ordained with the usual ceremonies.

XXXIId CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 27.

Mr. MALLORY presented petitions praying for the establishment of a Steam Mail Line from New-Orleans to South Florida. Also, the petition of JAMES MONTGOMERY, offering to Congress the benefit of his important invention to prevent steam disasters, and asking the construction of a steamer on his model, by which he proposes to carry the Mails from New-York to Liverpool in six days.

Various memorials were presented, some of them asking for the passage of the Homestead Bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 27.

The House resumed consideration of the bill granting to Missouri the right of way and a donation of land to aid in the construction of the St. Josephs and Hannibal and the St. Louis Railroad.

The main question was ordered to be put by a vote of 83 to 70.

Mr. BABCOCK moved that the bill be tabled.

The motion was negatived by Yeas, 74; Nays, 94.

The House adopted, by Yeas 102, Nays 70, an amendment to the effect that Missouri shall dispose of the land thus granted, only upon certain conditions, viz.: Not exceeding 120 sections on each side of the road, and included within a continuous line of 20 miles of said road may be sold, and when 20 miles of road are completed, another like quantity may be sold, and so, from time to time, until said road is completed. If the road be not completed within ten years, no further sales shall be made, and the lands then unsold shall revert to the United States. The bill was ordered to a third reading—Yeas, 93—Nays, 76, when further proceedings were arrested by the expiration of the morning hour.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS—THE COMPROMISES.

The House then went into Committee nominally, on the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. GROW, in the course of his remarks, said that, a few week since, the House passed resolutions declaring the Compromise a finality. He voted against their introduction in any form, and against them on their final passage, for reasons stated in the resolutions themselves, namely, that any further agitation of the question was useless and unnecessary—not believing that discussion on one side of the question is not agitated while discussion on the other side is. He saw no benefit which was likely to accrue to the country from their passage. The only result was to open the agitation, and to fan into a flame the coals which would soon have gathered cinders enough cover themselves. The House were told the Slaveholding States were constantly complaining of the North keeping up agitation to the detriment of the peace and repose of the country. But strange as it may seem, no sooner had Congress convened than gentlemen found themselves on the eve of a sectional controversy! What incendiary has attempted to fire the Temple of Liberty? Before the House met the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. POLK) introduced Compromise resolutions into the Democratic Caucus, and on the first day of the session similar resolutions were introduced into the Senate by Mr. FOOTE of Mississippi; and resolutions declaring the Compromise a finality, were subsequently introduced in the House by two gentlemen from Georgia. The agitation comes from Southern gentlemen. Here and there in the North, there might be found an individual faithless to the Constitution, but the great mass were true to all its guarantees and principles, and they will transmit them unimpaired to succeeding generations. There has not been any agitation by the men who were opposed to the measure of Compromise, and in conclusion he protested against declaring the Compromise a finality. He would leave them like all other laws on the statute books open to such amendment as the condition of the people may hereafter require, without endavoring to invest them with a sacredness and dignity, by repeated enactments. There was no occasion to do this to secure a Union which has been in existence three score and ten years, and which has grown from an infant to the giant of a world; and which is still progressing in its great mission, under Democratic auspices. Mr. GOODRICH remarked in his opening speech, that Mr. CARTTER had informed the House that he had been here three years, and that during that time Slavery had constantly been discussed, and Mr. BAYLY informed them that the question is not settled, and every day's experience seems to assure them of the fact. There is nothing before the House touching the institvtion of Slavery which calls for the action of Congress. There may, however, be a few petitions asking for the repeal or modification of the Fugitive Slave law, but no report upon the subject has come from the Committee, and yet the subject is here, and the Compromise measures are here. They are the laws of the land, and no honest man and good citizen will attempt to resist their execution, and no President, who has sworn to execute the laws, will refuse to do so. The gentleman from Virginia, and other Southernors, imagine that slavery is not hereafter to be prohibited in the Territories, and that the Fugitive Slave law is never to be repealed or modified; and they go further, and say that all who refuse to endorse the Compromise, in this sense, are disloyal to the principles on which the Constitution was established. Mr. GOODRICH earnestly combatted these points, and defended the North from such charges, and when he concluded

A CRAZY MAN IN THE GALLERY.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ill., obtained the floor, when on motion the committee rose, and just in the midst of the confusion which prevailed, a crazy man from the West arose in the Gallery and proceeded a pronunciamento or sermon to the House. All eyes were instantly turned to that point and although there were cries of "Order," "Turn him out," &c., the Speaker seemed to gather new inspiration as he proceeded. The Chairman ordered the officers to remove the disturber, and they rushed to the gallery for that purpose, but this was no easy matter, as he stoutly resisted, saying—"I'm a man, and won't be put out;" and it was not until GIDDINGS, who was acquainted with him, went up. The stranger was quieted, and gently led away by him. The excitement soon subsided, and the Committee rose.

THE PAY OF MEMBERS.

Mr. MCMULLEN asked leave to introduce a bill fixing the compensation of Members of Congress at fifteen hundred dollars a year, and mileage at ten cents. Objections were made, and the House adjourned.

PERSIA.

Persian Customs—Royal Visit to the Grand Vizier—A New College, &c.

The following extract of a private letter from an American gentleman residing in Persia, with the translations enclosed from a Persian paper, will be read with interest, as giving some idea of the customs of that ancient country:

OROOMIAH, Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1852.

* * The following extracts translated from a Persian newspaper, edited by an English gentleman in the employ of the Persian Government, may be of some interest to you. You may like to see how things are done in this "Land of the Sun." I am sure you will say, "How unlike Republican America!" But such have been the customs in Persia, probably from the times of CYRUS down.

A few months ago, the King ejected from office the Prime Minister, who has stood at the helm of State since the present reign commenced, and he is now a prisoner in an obscure town remote from the Capital. He was charged with no crime. It is said that he begged His Majesty to disclose the reason why he was disgraced, and the royal reply was: "I have no fault to find with your *policy*, but I dislike your *person*."

The "College of Sciences" is a new thing in Persia. It is one of the signs of the times in the East. Large sums of money have been expended by the Government in erecting buildings, and in obtaining teachers. The teachers are Austrians. It is supposed that they were employed rather than English, French, or Russians, from a jealousy of the influence of those powerful States in the internal affairs of the Kingdom. The plan was formed by the late Minister. Most truly yours.

Extract from a Persian newspaper, printed at Tehrán—date, 2d of Rabiel-avel, (January, 1852.)

[TRANSLATION.]

On Saturday, the 22d of last month, (Safar,) His August Majesty, in order to manifest the abundance of his regard and favor for His Excellency the Grand Vizier, high in rank, exalted in dignity, of permanent glory, the hope of the State, and the confidence of the king, condescended to visit him at his house.

From the ice-house of KHAN MARVEE to the house of the Grand Vizier, merchants and honorable men formed a line on one side of the way—and on the other, magistrates and old men, all clothed in shawls and gold-cloth, who offered sacrifices, (slaughtered animals,) and presented dishes of candy.

On the passage of the royal cortege by the house of MEERZA MOHAMMED KHAN, chief of the body-guard, and a noble servant of the king—the above-named caused the following presents and sacrifices to pass before the royal view, viz: one cashmere shawl, $100 in gold, one dish of candy, and five sheep, (slaughtered in the royal presence.)

On passing the house of MEERZA FAZLULLAH, brother of the Grand Vizier, the following presents and sacrifices were made to His Majesty, viz: one cashmere shawl, $100 in gold, one dish of candy, and five sheep.

On passing the house of MOHAMMED YOOSUF KHAN high in dignity and the companion of greatness and glory, and the nephew of the Grand Vizier, the following presents and sacrifices were made, viz: one cashmere shawl, $100 in gold, one dish of candy, and five sheep.

On the passage of the auspicious star-like cortege by the house of the exalted MEERZA FATHULLAH, nephew of the Grand Vizier, and chief Secretary in the Department of War, presents and sacrifices were made as above.

On the arrival of the royal cortege at the entrance court of the mansion of the Grand Vizier, rich gold cloths and costly stuffs of various kinds were spread from that place to the public saloon, a distance of about four hundred paces, under His Majesty's feet, and twenty sheep were slaughtered as a sacrifice. On the arrival of His Majesty at the public hall of the Grand Vizier, MEERZA MOHAMRED SADIK and MEERZA FATHALY KHAN, companions of greatness and glory, Secretaries of His Excellency, passed the following presents before the royal view, viz: two cashmere shawls, $200 in gold, and two dishes of candy.

Afterwards the Grand Vizier himself made the following presents in the public saloon, viz.: One Cashmere shawl, rose-figured; 500 dollars, in gold, one dish of candy, and 19 copper waiters of confectionary. In the passages to the public saloon, and in the first and second private apartments to the inside of the garden, vases of flowers were arranged, and wooden waiters of confectionery were placed, and at the Frangee Hat (a summer-house, so called from its shape,) which is situated in the middle of the garden, fruits and flowers were arranged. Here the following presents were made, viz.: One Cashmere shawl, 300 dollars, in gold, and one dish of candy.

As his august Majesty entered the private apartments of the family, flowers and fruits were arranged in great profusion around the fountain and in all parts of the grounds. Here the following presents and sacrifices were made, viz.: One Cashmere shawl, 300 dollars in gold and five sheep.

While his Majesty was in the Harem, MEERZA KAZIM KHAN, exalted in rank, son of the Grand Vizier, whose glory is enduring, made the following presents, viz.: A manuscript volume, in the hand-writing of the deceased MEER AMAD; the works of HAFIZ, in the handwriting of MEER ALY, and a manuscript of AGA MOHAMMED ALY SHARAZI.

Afterwards the royal cortége returned, passing through the Shimrán Gate. In passing the residences of the high in dignity, companions of greatness and glory, JAFFAR KOOLY KHAN, brother of the grand Vizier, and ABBAS KODY KHAN, General of the Cazveen regiments, and cousin of the Grand Vizier, they presented the following, viz.: the former, one Cashmere shawl, 50 dollars in gold, one dish of candy; the latter, 40 dollars in gold and one dish of candy.

The lofty in dignity, MAHOMMED SHAFE, is the exalted in rank, MEERZA RAHEEM, body-servant to His Majesty, whose residences were passed by the starlike auspicious cortege, had the felicity of appearing in the royal presence, and the honor of making presents. His August Majesty passed out at the Shriurán Gate, and returned by the State Gate to the Imperial palace.

The following is another extract from the same paper:

In a former number of this journal it was published, that the lofty disposition of the comprehensive mind of his august Majesty, the king of kings, was to this effect, that complete system should be established in the instructions in the college of sciences; and that in every science skillful professors should be employed and occupied in the service of the State. Therefore, by the royal command, which must be obeyed, 60 children, intelligent and capable, of the families of the nobles, grandees, and pillars of the kingdom, have been and are to be, selected to be instructed by professors. It being the royal intention, that this business should be well planned and arranged. On the 5th of the month (Safar,) His Majesty with his pure mind, condescended to visit the above-named college for the purpose of inspecting its order and system. MEERZA MAHOMMED ALY KHAM, Minister of Foreign Affairs, high in rank and near the king, and AZIZ KHAN, Chief-Adjutant in the army, exalted in dignity, and some others of the nobles of the court, who had the honor of being in the august presence, were honored by a royal address and order, according to the rank and employment of each one, relative to the regulation of the business of the College, and instruction in it.

After inspecting the College of Sciences, the royal cortege returned, and passed out of the city by the Government Gate. ASADULLAH KHAN, an honored servant of the king, and Master of the Horse, caused to pass in His Majesty's view, five hundred and sixty-six mares from the royal pastures. The mares and their colts passed before the royal eye, fat and in excellent order, and the above-named noble servant of His Majesty, was the recipient of the Imperial favor and approbation, and the herdsmen who had performed good service were the recipients of valuable presents.

NEW-YORK CITY.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—About 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, an aged gentleman by the name of John Kane, was dangerously injured by falling from the roof of a dwelling-house in Madison-avenue near Twenty-seventh-street. The unfortunate man fell a distance of thirty feet, and struck his head upon the side-walk flagging with such force as to crush the skull, causing death to ensue in a few hours after. The remains were removed to No. 112 West Thirty-first-street, where Coroner Ives held an inquest.

NAVAL.—U. S. Surveying schr. *Madison*, Lieut. MAXWELL WOODHULL commanding, dropped down from the Navy Yard yesterday, and anchored off the Battery, where she will remain for a day or two, and then sail for the Delaware Bay and River. She will be employed during the season on those waters in hydrographical and topographical surveys, under the direction of Prof. Bache.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—The late G. G. Howland bequeathed $1,000 to the Sunday School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this city.

—The services of a policeman are much needed on the wharf at which the Albany boats arrive and depart. It is no uncommon thing for a thousand emigrants to be there at one time, and they are beset by "land rats and water rats," of every kind, who resort to every imaginable scheme to plunder the unprotected strangers. Last year the owners of the steamboats employed a man for the purpose of protecting the emigrants and their docks, but for some reason they have not as yet done so this season. Will the Chief of Police look into this matter? We feel convinced that if his attention is called to it, he will at once see the necessity of stationing an officer on the wharf, whose duty it shall be to prevent sharpers from swindling unsuspecting strangers.

—The necessity of, and the advantages that would arise from, the removal of the ledge of rocks at "Jackson's Slip," Jackson-street, East River, has long been discussed, and several propositions made for their removal. On this subject, as on every other involving important interests to the city, his Honor the Mayor and Mr. Street Commissioner Dodge have taken a lively interest. A proposition has, we understand, been received from Mons. Maillefert, whose success at Hell-Gate is sufficient guarantee, that if undertaken by him, it will be satisfactorily complete!.

—The Grand Union Daughters of Temperance, State of New-York, under the jurisdiction of the National Union of North America, instituted a new Union at the corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue, on Thursday last, to be called Bloominggrove Union, No. 7, Daughters of Temperance, State of New-York. Officers installed—Charlotte A. McKinnie, P. S., Rebecca Gordon, A. S., Anna M. Haight, R. S., Jane Wilson, A. R. S., Sarah Haight, T., Martha Beck, F. S., Cathren Halady, C., Mary Otte, A. C., Cristina Bacaus, G.

—Yesterday forenoon the remains of an unknown female were found floating in the North River, off Thirtieth-street, and an inquest was held by Coroner Ives. Deceased was about 20 years of age, had been in the water several weeks, and was dressed in a green merino dress, with steel buttons, linen underclothing, (initials A. A.,) gaiters, white stockings, ear-rings, and two gold rings on her fingers ... The dead body of another unknown woman was found yesterday in the slip at Pier No. 10 North River, where an inquest was held, but nothing traced as to the cause of her drowning.

—Yesterday afternoon, officers S. J. Smith, and Crossett, of the lower Police Court, arrested a man named G. Osborn, editor and proprietor of a weekly paper called the *Skandmaven*, upon a charge of publishing, on the 22d inst., a libel on the character and reputation of Captain Charles P. Lundgreen, of the brig *William*, concerning the treatment of his sailors during the last voyage from Liverpool. The accused was brought before the magistrate and held to bail in the sum of $500, to answer at the next Court of Sessions.

—Yesterday morning, a resident of Cincinnati, Ohio, named Henry Thompson, came to the office of the Chief of Police, and exhibited three brass watches, with fob chains attached, which he had purchased at a Mock Auction Store, No. 145 Broadway, for the sum of $48. The time keepers were not worth $5, and the matter was placed in the hands of officer Masterton, who proceeded to the store of the sharpers, and obtained back the funds for the victimized stranger.

—Three juvenile rogues, Wm. Keehen, Joseph Heely and John Johnston, were detected yesterday stealing a lot of carriage trimmings from the establishment of Lewis Dommantie, in the Sixth-avenue. The young rogues were taken before Justice Stuart and sent to the House of Refuge.

—Among the articles sent over the Erie Railroad, a few days ago, was a piano for Salt Lake, Utah Territory. The distance is about 4,000 miles; the place where it is destined to go, a few years ago was inhabited only by the Indians.

—Officer Kizer, of the Fifth Ward Police, arrested Lawrence Torpley on Wednesday night, upon a charge of beating his wife with a billet of wood. Justice Osborne committed him.

—Yesterday officer Willets, of the Fifth Ward, arrested Terrance Cook, charged with attempting to take the life of his wife, by chasing her with an open knife in his hand. He was sent to the Tombs and committed for trial by Justice Osborne.

—The fronts of the new building on the corner of Broadway and Thames-street will be of Chicago brick. They are a beautiful cream color, and will present an agreeable contrast to the universal free stone fronts.

—Workmen have commenced setting back the posts and removing the turf from a strip of land fifteen or twenty feet wide, opposite the main front of the City Hall, to clear a space for military evolutions.

—Frederick Johnson and Charles Jewett, were arrested yesterday by the police of the Third Ward, on suspicion of committing a burglary. They were detained.

—The alarm of fire last evening was caused by the burning of a chimney on a building on the Five Points.

CONSPIRACY TO INJURE THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—For several days past, a very important matter has been the subject of investigation before Justice Sidney H. Stuart, at the Jefferson market Police Office, concerning an attempt to throw the passenger trains, off the track, of the Hudson River Railroad. The particulars of this horrible crime, are as follows: A few weeks ago, William M. Barrett was appointed by the Hudson River Railroad Company, to act as road master, from Thirty-first-st. station, to the village of Peekskill, Westchester County, New-York, in place of Mr. Houston, who resigned; soon after this appointment took place, a number of the laborers employed by the company, conspired together, and refused to be under the control of Mr. Barrett, or to allow any of the other workmen to remain in the employ of the company. From time to time, they would congregate at different points along the road, and make use of all sorts of threats, to deter the laborers, flag-men, switch-tenders, road-masters, and others, from continuing to work for the company. Not accomplishing their object by these means, they then threatened to have revenge in another way; and the officers of the road were at once informed of their intentions to commit their threatened outrages; whereupon Captain Stevenson, of the Sixteenth District Police, was applied to for assistance in watching their movements, day and night. The Captain called upon Chief Matsell, and informed him of the state of things. The Chief dispatched orders to the police captains of the Ninth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Wards, instructing them to hold themselves in readiness, with a full platoon of men, to assist Captain Stevenson, if required. A close watch was kept along the railway from the upper depôt to Manhattanville, by squads of the police force, under the sole direction of Captain Stevenson, who is deserving of great credit for his untiring exertions to detect the rogues. On two or three occasions, they patroled the track, and watched all night long, and kept the intruders at a distance. On Saturday evening, about 20 of the rioters proceeded to the station near Forty-second-street, and endeavored to prevail upon the switch-tender and signal-man to abandon their situation. Violent epithets were resorted to, but neither of them would yield and resolved to do their duty as heretofore. They then went to another part of the road, where they met Capt. Stevenson and his force, who requested them to desist and give up their intended operations. They exhibited ill feeling, and swore they would seek revenge at all hazards; and there was no alternative but to make arrests, and three of the ringleaders, named Michael Hollyhan, James

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1852.

DAILY CIRCULATION.....25,000.

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This class of advertisers has a special organ in the city with whose monopoly of the business we have no wish to interfere:—nor shall we allow the *Times*, by the insertion of any such notices or any others of an objectionable character, to be rendered unfit or unsafe for family perusal.

The State Constitution.

The recent decision of the Court of Appeals by a partizan vote, against the constitutionality of the recent law for the completion of the State Canals, has turned critical attention to the State Constitution under which it was given. That instrument, it will be remembered, was adopted in 1846. The Convention which framed it was to a very great extent under the control of the political party which had previously, as it has since, distinguished itself by a steady and zealous hostility to the State Canals. Its fiscal provisions were inserted by them: and they have repeatedly claimed that their special object was to *prevent* such a completion of the great public works of the State, as was provided for by the bill which the Court of Appeals has just destroyed. This position the friends of the Canals have hitherto denied. They have pointed to the fact that the Constitution itself makes a distinct and explicit provision for their completion;—that it sets apart a specific fund as a sacred trust, to be applied exclusively to that object;—and that it had imposed upon the Legislature the special duty of devising the *manner* in which that fund should be applied. It was not supposed possible that the Court of Appeals,—the highest judicial tribunal in the State,—should put such a construction upon that clause as would effectually defeat that object. Yet this has been done,—and done, too, by the votes of those judges upon that bench who belong to the political party distinguished for its consistent hostility to the State Canals.

Such a result provokes reflection. It is impossible, in view of it, not to see that the Constitution thus becomes an instrument, in the hands of a political faction, of perpetuating their power *against* the plainest declarations of the popular will. It becomes a contrivance for fastening a political party upon the State, even after the people have done all in their power to throw it off. The Canal law was passed in 1851, by a large majority of the Legislature, against the most zealous efforts of the Radical party. Defeated there, they appealed to a portion of the people, at a Special Election; yet in the very Districts they had themselves selected, they were subjected to an overwhelming defeat. At the next election they renewed the issue; and they were so badly beaten, that the Legislature then elected reaffirmed the validity of the law as well as the contracts made by its authority; and they succeeded in choosing Executive officers opposed to it, only by *pretending* to be in its favor. How could the people of the State declare themselves, more distinctly, opposed to such a policy as the Radical faction of the Democratic party thus sought to establish? And yet, after the people had voted *twice* upon the subject, and acted upon it *three times*, through their Representatives, the same party, thus foiled, accomplishes its object, by a decision of its partizans in the Court of Appeals. That Court is thus used to give them a lease of power, long after *the people* have snatched it from their hands.

No one, in fact, can study the Constitution of 1846 without clearly perceiving that a *profound distrust of the people* gave character and shape to many of its most important provisions. In many respects its framers could not resist the universal demand for such reforms, as would give the people more direct control over their own affairs. They could not prevent the provisions for electing members of the Assembly by single Districts,—for making judicial officers elective,—for removing from the Executive much of the patronage he had before enjoyed, &c. But, for all this, they made ample amends by absolutely *prohibiting* the people from the exercise of certain acts of sovereignty never before denied to the ruling power. What sort of sovereignty, for example, is that which cannot contract a debt? Yet by the existing Constitution, the People of the State of New-York are absolutely prohibited from borrowing money, unless they will, at the same time, impose a *tax* for its repayment. No matter how abundant may be the resources at command, or how pressing the exigencies,—or how unanimous the desire for the work proposed:—the People themselves cannot contract a loan, except by a long delay, under stringent restrictions, and upon the imposition of a direct tax. Now, we can easily see the propriety of imposing such prohibitions upon the Legislature, or the Executive:—there are many reasons of justice and expediency, why *they* ought not to involve the State in debt. But if *the People* of the State choose to contract a loan for a public work, and so declare by a direct and explicit vote, we do not discover any special mark of *confidence* in them,—any particular evidence of extra democracy,—in so fettering their action that they cannot do it.

The same spirit may be traced in other provisions of the Constitution—especially in those for its amendment. Here two successive Legislatures must first declare the amendment proper, and *then* the People may vote upon it. Could they not be trusted without such preliminary formalities? Might they not safely have been left to say for themselves,—and upon being *once* asked,—whether they desired the amendments proposed or not? Are they too ignorant,—too unprincipled,—too unfit for self-government, to be trusted thus far with the control over their own laws?

These considerations have drawn upon the present Constitution of the State very warm censures, from many who were at first among its staunch supporters. And in those sections of the State, especially, whose interests are vitally connected with the speedy completion of the Public Works, the recent decision of the Court of Appeals has aroused a strong desire to sweep away, at once, some of the anti-Democratic and fatally injurious provisions which that document, as now interpreted, is found to contain. The Constitution provided for the completion of the Public Works;—but the Court of Appeals has decided that it can only be done *piecemeal*, and by the tardy use of funds as they may accrue; and the Democratic Canal Board is so arranging tolls as to throw business into the hands of the competing Railroads,—diminish the Canal revenues from year to year, and thus render *forever impossible* the very work for which special provision was made. They urge,—and not without reason,—that the only way in which the State Canals can be saved from this destruction, is by the *immediate call of a Convention to revise the Constitution*, and to bring it into closer harmony with the interests of the State, and the true principles on which popular institutions should always rest. They assume the *right* of the people thus to change or amend their fundamental law, at pleasure;—and they cite the manner in which the present Constitution was framed, by popular action, in direct disregard of the provisions of that which preceded it, for its amendment, as a precedent directly in point, and fully justifying the action they desire to take.

—We refer to this now, simply as one of the many plans by which it is hoped the evils of the recent action of the Court of Appeals may be averted.

Knowledge in France and England.

There is a wonderful similitude in a few particulars between the respective governments of France and Great Britain, just now. There is an evident disregard in both for the interests and will of the third estate. Both are conservative. That of France adds a retroactive tendency to its conservatism; that of England dare only remain stationary. The abandonment of protection was a confession that it would never answer to tread any footsteps backward. They can stay the march of events, but to reverse it would amount to political suicide. The recent movements in the kingdom of letters affords an illustration.

France has ostracized its noblest scholars and writers. Some have gone to the marshes of Cayenne. Others hang about the frontiers of their native land, looking hopefully over for the day of emancipation and return. Poets hang their harps on the willows of divers Babylons. THOMAS, the accomplished editor of the *Bullétin* and *Débats*, is lecturing in London, on the history of Richelieu and his times, as a means of subsistence. THIERS labors at his "Consulate and Empire," among the fogs of the Thames. VICTOR HUGO lurks in Belgium. LAMARTINE and DUMAS linger at home, writing muffled paragraphs in the papers; or covert chapters in history and novel, aimed at the great usurper. MICHELET and QUINET are expelled from the lecture room. VILLEMAIN—the elegant and scholarly VILLEMAIN, whose essay upon SHAKSPEARE is one of the finest tributes to the British muse that has emanated from a foreign pen; and COUSIN, the step-father of a philosophy which he flung aside some years ago as worthless; have been placed upon the retired list, and pensioned. The veterans have all retired from active service. The field is filled with the commonplace, the vapid, the servile; genius and talent are *à l'abri*. A new school of literature has the portico, with Presidential decrees, and the editorials of the *Constitutionnel* and *Pays* for classics and models.

England bears less hardly upon the caste; but quite severely enough. The government does not prevent the scholar and writer from lecturing or printing; but it prevents him from having an audience. By limiting the number of readers, the taxes upon the press effect the same object as that which LOUIS NAPOLEON achieves without attempt at finesse. The lower strata of the British population are those who have wrongs to redress, and the power to redress them; and it is a shrewd policy which prevents the free circulation of light and knowledge among them, by an unreasonable excise. It is a mental window-tax. It is part and parcel of the same system which deals out the light of heaven and the water of earth to the people, at so much a pane-full or bucket-full. It has been distinctly asserted on the floor of the Commons, that knowledge is not a necessity but a luxury, and should be taxed as such. It has been so taxed for a century and over; and a late resolution of Parliament, shows that the better era has not yet arrived, however soon it may come hereafter.

The telegraphic news from Halifax informs us that, on the 13th inst.:

"The debate was resumed on Mr. MILNER GIBSON'S resolutions of the 22d ultimo, to abolish the duties on paper, together with the stamps on newspapers, and the tax on advertisements. Most of the prominent members took part in the proceedings, and eventually the resolutions were voted on as follows. Majority against abolishing the Paper duties, 68—and against abolishing Newspaper Stamps, 99—and against the abolition of the Advertisement duty, 65. The debate elicited several statements of interest to the reading public—among others, that Government intend to prosecute monthly periodicals not published on Newspaper stamps."

Here is a deliberate vote of the body in which hypothesis supposes the collective wit and wisdom of England to be represented, declaring knowledge to be a luxury unfit for the masses. It is equivalent to denying that this is the nineteenth century; that the schoolmaster is abroad; that the popular tastes tend, and ought to be encouraged, in the direction of humanizing study, and thoughtful inquiry; that instruction and information are not better than taxes, as the every day pabulum of the people. Nay, the proposed adoption of more stringent measures against such publications as "*Dickens's Household Words*," and other contraband ways of slipping knowledge into the cottage and the work-shop, shows that there is a strong disposition to curtail still further the popular advantages.

The present Ministry is ultra-tory, even to Young Englandism, in its tastes. It recurs fondly to the days when, in blissful ignorance, a rural people surrounded the May-pole, and danced away their Sundays, content without a share in the little enlightenment that fell to the Clergy. It has no patience with the factory, and shop, and mill, and mine, that disfigure the landscape, and diminish the ancient aristocratic influence. WATT, and ARKWRIGHT, and COMPTON, were incarnate principles of evil. The Society for the Diffusion of Knowledge is a thousand fold worse than the Romish College of the Propaganda. National schools are an abomination; juvenile teaching should revert to the parish priest, and extend no farther than is absolutely necessary beyond the catechism. In fact, the Ministers would like a revulsion to pre-typographic times, when priestcraft and feudal-craft had conjoint and unquestioned sway. Their opposition to the measure of Mr. MILNER was consequently reckoned upon; but it was not supposed that enough of different-minded men could be found to vote with the treasury benches, and vote the measure down.

It proved, however, that wherein the conservative principle came short, was pieced out and supplied by pecuniary considerations. A host of foes embarked in the DERBY dilly for this single ride. The cry of the "Church in danger," the rallying shout of 1752, now gives way to the cry of the "debt in danger." The aristocrats and the moneycrats join hands, and ensure the subjection of knowledge. It is a war of classes.

The parallel between the two policies of the two countries is remarkably close. The end is the same. The English rulers obstruct the extension of ideas through the love of money, which is power coined. The French autocrat prevents the issue of ideas, through a love of power itself. The former defend old customs and the national debt as the towers of aristocratic supremacy, and oblige the popular yearnings for instruction to yield to their own appetite for sway. The latter has a new order of things, whose charm is the dazzling confusion of the *ensemble*; the astounding variety of shade and intensity of glare; and the people must be kept in the dark background, and with weak-eyed vision, lest they discover that the sunlit garbage is not gold, and the paste not diamond. In England the purse, and in France the sword, are mightier than the pen. In both, the non-existence of an efficient and popular press, consulted by the lower orders, on whom all the burdens ultimately fall, is the sole security for a state of things in entire conflict with the normal drift of the age. The parallel is not flattering to British enlightenment and independence.

The Tehuantepec Business Again.

A correspondent, who favors us with his views upon the *Times* and the Tehuantepec treaty, in another column, runs into some blunders deserving correction.

The position we have assumed is that Mexico, having, by repeated acts, sanctioned and given marketable value to the GARAY grant, is now precluded from pleading the enormity of the grant or the unfair means of its original acquisition, as a bar to all compliance with it. For the sake of conciseness, we sum up these various acts:

1. The original cession of SANTA ANNA, President, to JOSE GARAY, March 1, 1842, wherein the public faith is pledged at all times to protect said GARAY in the possession, *as well as any private individual or company succeeding or representing him, either natives or foreigners.*

2. A proclamation of NICHOLAS BRAVO, President, Feb. 9, 1843, directing the Governors of Oaxaca and Vera Cruz, to place GARAY in possession of his grant.

3. A decree of SANTA ANNA, again President, extending the time for beginning the works to July 1, 1845.

4. The action of the Mexican Congress in June, 1845, upon the further extension of the term. A bill for the purpose had passed the House of Representatives, been sent to the Senate, and there reported upon favorably in Committee, when the Government was subverted by MARIANO SALAS.

5. A decree of the Dictator SALAS, November 9th, 1846, which did nothing more than repeat the language of the act just referred to; extending the time to November 5th, 1848; and before that day the official reports of the Mexican authorities on the Isthmus attest that the work was commenced.

6. The sanction leant by the Mexican Government to the transfer to MANNING, MACKINTOSH & Co., the British capitalists.

7. The refusal of $15,000,000 for the right from the American Government, because, as they declared, they could not treat on the subject, having, several years before, made a grant to one of her own citizens, who had transferred his rights, by the authority of the Mexican Government to English subjects, of *whose rights* Mexico could not dispose.

8. In April, 1850, the American purchasers from these English subjects, expressed to the Mexican Government, through Gov. LETCHER, their desire to extend their surveys and resume the work on the Isthmus. That Government expressed not the slightest objection, or doubt, as to the rights of the Company. It forwarded passports for their laborers; opened the ports for their supplies; directed the officials on the Isthmus to assist them; and by every possible token, sanctioned the claim.

Here then is a brief of title that would stand in any court of law. For eight years the government, in whosesoever hands it happened to lie, was busy in reiterating the inviolability of the grant. It is only when the right passes, not merely into foreign, but into American hands, and when with characteristic energy, the Americans set about the work earnestly, showing that it is no part of their design to hold an idle claim, that we hear these paltry excuses urged; an insolent order given for a suspension of the work; and an intimation forwarded to this Government, that Mexico will only treat with it upon the subject, when the Garay claim has been formally abandoned. We repeat, what we have urged already, that if our Government treat with Mexico for the release of any portion of the claim, it will be bound to indemnify citizens who are bona fide holders of the rights so given away, to its full value. It will be private property taken for a public use. And are we prepared to step in and pay a forfeiture, due from Mexico for a violated bargain; especially when all the great interests of the nation suffer equally by the violation?

Episcopal Affairs.

Bishops DELANCY, of Western New-York, and MCCROSKEY, of Michigan, are to sail for England on Saturday, in the *Atlantic*. They were appointed, it will be remembered, as delegates to represent the American Church at the Jubilee of the British Propagation Society, on the 15th of June. Both prelates belong to what is termed the "High Church" branch of the communion; and all their sympathies are understood to be favorable to Bishop DOANE, of New-Jersey, in the affair of the presentment to the House of Bishops. It so happened, that the 24th of June had been fixed upon for the trial of the Bishop; and singularly enough these two gentlemen, the warm friends of the accused, were requested to absent themselves, and be three thousand miles off when their presence would be most essential to him. They both, under the circumstances, declined to go. The motive of their expatriation seemed obvious. The only condition upon which they could consent to leave was the postponement of the trial until their return. After some hesitation, and conscious of the unfairness of the measure, the senior Bishop ordered a postponement of the trial; and so the two reverend gentlemen will to-morrow set out upon their travels. It is now, understood, we believe, that the arraignment of the Bishop of New-Jersey will take place during the session of the General Convention.

At the annual meeting of his diocesan Convention, on Wednesday, the Bishop received almost unanimous marks of confidence and affection. But for his extreme moderation, there is little doubt that the lay delegates of St. Michael's Church, Trenton, the original source and centre of the schismatic opposition, would have been deprived of their seats. Such appeared to be the sentiment of the Convention. One word from the Bishop would have given it expression; and the word was withheld.

The proceedings against a diocesan, who is in such close unity with his flock are certainly anomalous, and can hardly be just. The prosecution is based upon transactions that occurred in New-Jersey. They are not pretended to have interfered with, or in any way injured the interests of another diocese. The Church in New-Jersey expresses itself satisfied with the Bishop: endorses him; and by the course it has taken, makes itself an accomplice to whatever crimes are laid at his door. The trial, therefore, will present the unprecedented spectacle of a whole diocese brought to the bar, and indicted for injuries inflicted by its own hand upon its own person. The *proces verbal* will be interesting.

Ole Bull and Alfred Jaell.

It was a happy thought in Mr. OLE BULL to confine his corps to the three capital elements: the Germania Society, Mr. ALFRED JAELL, and himself. There was a striking unity and parity in the parts. There is no doubt of the excellence of all three, and no one that has heard their combined performance, will doubt that their merits are as near equality as possible. The product is music of the highest order: refined, artistic, and faithful.

No practiced musician, of course, expects to find that perfect accuracy and classic art in OLE BULL, which characterise those other masters of the bow, SIVORI and VIEUX TEMPS. His music is of the romantic school; passionate and at times almost rapt and inspired, when it might be coldly tasteful and judicious. His heart runs away with his ear. He forgets and disregards the accompaniment. It requires the perfect drill and ready sense of the Germania to keep with him at all: not one orchestra in a hundred but would throw up the effort in despair. The variations upon the "*l'amo, ah, l'amo*," displayed the difficulty evidently; and the double wonder was, how the band continued to keep in as good countenance as it did, and to what delightful flights the performer was carried away. After all, OLE BULL is deficient in artistic accuracy, but the deficit is filled with a degree of genius that few mortals possess. The composition suits us better than pure, unmingled art.

The performance of Mr. ALFRED JAELL, upon the Piano, excited the most enthusiastic feeling. He evidently grows upon the popular liking. BLUMENTHAL'S exquisite gem, "*La Source*," was most charmingly given, and warmly appreciated by the audience. We hope to hear Mr. JAELL again and often. Will not Mr. OLE BULL, and his companions, afford us the opportunity by giving one more concert? The audience last evening, considering the disagreeable weather, was surprisingly large, and would be doubled of a clear night.

☞ Hon. JOHN MACPHERSON BERRIEN, according to the *Sarannah News*, has resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States, and ROBERT M. CHARLTON has been appointed to fill the vacancy until the 3d of March next, when the term of Mr. TOOMBS will commence. The motives for Judge BERRIEN'S retirement are not stated. He has been an able, upright and influential Senator,—justly enjoying the confidence of his constituents and the respect of the country. His intellect is acute rather than powerful, and its education has been that of a lawyer rather than a statesman. His course within the last few years has been marked by a decidedly narrow devotion to sectional interests, and he seems to have fallen into the same general current of political aims upon which CALHOUN expended the labors of his life and the energies of his commanding intellect. In 1849, Mr. BERRIEN exerted all his resources in seeking to establish the pretensions of the most ultra champions of Southern Slavery, and seemed inclined to sacrifice to that institution the rights and interests of the country at large and the stability and integrity of the Union. He has been the strongest, if not the most zealous defender of the demands of Southern ultraism, since the death of Mr. CALHOUN. Mr. TOOMBS will bring, perhaps, greater zeal, but far less ability and influence, to the same work.

☞ JAMES BOORMAN, Esq., has withdrawn from the Presidency of the Hudson River Railroad Company, mainly in consequence, as we infer from his letter, in another column, of the decision of the Company to run some trains for the accommodation of passengers on Sunday. Mr. BOORMAN, while declining to make himself responsible for this action, declares his belief that some such accommodation will be found necessary, in consequence of the close connection of the road with this City, and the great number of persons who desire to pass from one point to another upon the line of that road upon that day. While there is a strong desire on the part of all the Directors to prevent, so far as possible, any Sunday labor upon the road, it is quite probable that the majority of the Board will coincide with Mr. BOORMAN'S opinion, that the running of one train, at least, will be found indispensable.

☞ We are requested to state that the Address from the Engineers' Institute, to which we referred yesterday, was issued, not by the officers, but by a Special Committee, appointed for that purpose; and that donations for the Institution, or other communications, should be addressed to W. H. LINDSAY, the Corresponding secretary, at No. 151 Bowery.

☞ A very interesting letter from Lady FRANKLIN to the President of the United States, will be found in our columns this morning. It is published by leave of the President, through Hon. R. M. PRICE, of New-Jersey, to whom it was sent by Mr. WEBSTER. We copy it from the Newark *Eagle*.

The Homestead Meeting.

The meeting to urge upon the Senate of the United States the passage of the Homestead bill, was held in the Park yesterday afternoon. A platform was erected in front of the City Hall, around which were gathered quite a large audience at the hour appointed for the organization.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. KEYSER, who nominated for President Mr. JOHN COCHRANE. On taking the chair, Mr. C. delivered a brief address in favor of the principles in whose behalf they had been called together. The usual number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were appointed, and the following addresses and resolutions were then read and adopted by a unanimous vote:

FELLOW CITIZENS: We have been called together this day for a two-fold purpose. First, that we may render to the Representatives of the American People, in one branch of Congress, the evidence of that gratitude which we feel for its action in the passage of the "Homestead Bill;" and, secondly, that, upon this occasion, we express to the Honorable the Senate of the United States the wishes by which we expect that body to conjointly carry out the measure which its coordinate has so nobly indorsed.

The great question of the suitable disposal of the lands belonging to the citizens of these States is not only one in which is involved the future security and perpetuity of our admirable system of Government, but in its judicious adjustment is contained the perceptible guarantee for the development and happiness of our citizens. Unless we shall be directed by that intelligence which should be the distinctive attribute of those who are foremost in the Councils of the Nation, and at whose option the destiny of this young empire stands bridled for the race of achieving commensurate good or proportionate evil, we shall limp into the arena of history with all the visible and prominent defects of those States which have heretofore paced on to ruin at the will of improper riders.

In the present period of our existence, we have the power, if we are but willing to exercise the wisdom, to so shape and direct our domestic policy in the distribution of the Public Lands, as to secure, beyond the possibility of any contingency, the establishment of the individual and collective welfare of posterity. There are but two things of which the historian will speak, when the lapse of centuries summons him to his task. He will say that, in the twenty-sixth year of the history of the United States, the people of that country held within their own hands a sufficiency of territory whereupon might have been created a multiplicity of States, each of which would have outstripped in magnitude of extent and capability for the means of population, almost any separate or civilized cotemporary which then existed. He will say, too, that although we had the experience of the policy of preceding nations depicted in the sad calamities with which they were overtaken, by the absorption within the hands of the few the lands of the many; and, more, the practical exhibition before our eyes of the accelerating process by which a large portion of Europe is becoming depopulated; yet, there we stood, with folded arms, and useless tongues, and allowed the capitalists and forestaller to walk on to the titled privilege of inflicting upon our children's children the deep curse and blight of land monopoly.

But, leaving the subject of the opinion of after ages, let us turn our attention to the condition in which we are placed. Let us view our position and see if there be nothing in the circumstances by which we are surrounded, which may not be materially changed, or so altered as to lead us in safety to increased happiness and more permanent liberty.

At this period, in Europe, competitive labor, conjoined with the illimitable power of machinery, as a consequence, have so deranged the stability of prices as to bring with it the instability of obtaining bread. With such a state of things the laborer cannot contend; and, being deprived of the God-given resource of land, upon which to fall back, he is left to the alternative of revolution or emigration. In this locality it is well known that we experience the injurious effects of a too rapid addition to our population. It is obvious that the great proportion of emigrants who arrive in this city are destitute of the means of subsistence. Being so situated, they are necessarily forced to take up with inadequate compensation for any labor they may perform. With this very circumstance, too, comes the growing evil, namely: that those who were previously well paid find that they have no guarantee that there will be any continued uniformity in the amount of wages they are to receive. In addition to this, there is, at all times, an immense number that cannot obtain employment, who become a charge to the public; and thus, in two ways, the people are injured by the depreciation of their wages, and the increased rents which are exacted to meet the corresponding demands for higher taxes, which are made upon our city treasury.

Your Committee, in viewing this question, stand upon the ground that, as the earth has been created for the inheritance of the race, we hold that that statesman who would attempt to throw up a barrier within wide limits for no other people should be permitted to find a resting-place and a home, usurps an attribute of the Creator, and thereby acquires the distinction of being an enemy of his kind! Believing, then, in the broad philosophic and humane provision of the Constitution, which secures the welcome and free access of the exile to these shores, we nevertheless entertain the opinion that the only way by which we can be relieved from the unequal disproportion with which the people of this metropolis have been hitherto burdened, will be through the adoption, by the Senate of the United States, of the "Homestead Bill," recently passed by the House of Representatives.

Without attempting to solve the problem of the issue of coming resistance to tyranny in Europe, through blood and devastation, we know that it should be the duty of our Statesmen to see that suitable circumspection shall be exercised in preventing the interest of our people from being jeopardized in the least by a too careless indifference as to the precarious disposal and subsistence of the gathering multitudes who seek this ark of refuge in search of a more hospitable and liberal home.

As it is not the intention or policy of our Government to reduce its citizens to the degraded condition of other nations, it becomes the duty of our representatives to see that all the means which they have at their disposal be so used as to protect us from those afflictions with which the operatives of other countries have been scourged. Situated as we are by the dispensation of Providence, with such amplitude of resources, it is in the power of our rulers to guard us from those vicissitudes with which other nations have been visited. We are not confined within a circumscribed boundary wherein there need be manifested any hostility between labor and capital. As capital never complains where profitably employed, so labor is never dissatisfied when it is adequately compensated. Like capital, labor should have a choice of investment. Whenever the price of labor is so far depreciated as not to afford to him who exercises it the means of living, let him be free to go to the land, and there force it to yield that sustenance which artificial contrivances have denied.

Believing, as we do, that the members of the House of Representatives passed the Homestead bill in the full expectation of its beneficial consequences to their fellow-citizens, we entertain the hope, that the Hon. the Senate will concur in its passage, and thereby give us the gratification to know that both branches of Congress are alike imbued with the disposition to advance and secure the interest of the American people.

Resolved, That this meeting hails with great satisfaction the recent action of the House of Representatives in relation to the passage of what is termed the "Homestead Bill." In the endorsement given to it by that body, we are led to believe that the Honorable Senate of the United States will not hesitate to pursue a like favorable course in the adoption of this great and beneficent measure.

Resolved, That this meeting, looking as it does to the action of the Senate, cannot but believe that it will be governed in its decision by a desire to legislate for the interest of the whole people, rather than be directed by the appeals or threats of persons who can view nothing as just or patriotic save that which they suppose will give them full latitude to keep their fellow-citizens in such a position as will enable them to perpetually extract from their labor those means which should be appropriated to secure the comfort and independence of their families.

Resolved, That the cry of agrarianism which is raised by the opponents of the Homestead bill against it, is a wornout expedient. They forget that the application of such epithets are foreign to the subject at issue, taking into consideration the fact that the public domain is the property of the people, and at this time we are deliberating how to instruct our agent (the Government) in its distribution. These men mistake the atmosphere in which they move, and cannot see that, by Constitutional analysis, the people own the Government, and that the Government does not, as they imagine, own the people.

Resolved, That the American people owe a lasting debt of gratitude to Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON of Tenn., HORACE GREELEY of N. Y., A. G. BROWN of Miss., and others, for their fearless advocacy of the doctrines of Land Reform, in the House of Representatives, at a time when those principles were not so popular as they are at the present day, and when those who advocated such sentiments, were sneered at as visionary and utopian.

The following are among the letters received by the Committee, but not read, for want of time:

Letter from Mr. Seward.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 24, 1852.

GENTLEMEN: Your note of the 22d, inviting me to attend a meeting on the subject of the Land Bill now before the Senate, has been received. I hasten to say that while my engagements here prevent my acceptance of the invitation, I shall, nevertheless, be happy to express in the Senate, on all proper occasions, the opinions on this great question which I have heretofore made public, and to sustain them by my vote.

I am, very respectfully, and with many thanks, your obedient servant, WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

GEORGE H. EVANS, Esq., and others, Committee.

Letter from Mr. Douglas.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 26, 1852.

To JOHN H. KEYSER, Sec'y., No. 56 Cliff-st.:

I regret that my duties in the Senate will deprive me of the pleasure of attending your meeting to-day. The Homestead Bill is now pending in the Senate, and liable to be taken up at any moment, and duty requires me to be ready to give my sentiments upon it then.

S. A. DOUGLAS.

Letters were also received from Senator WALKER, Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON, and Hon. E. B. HART.

HORACE GREELEY, Esq., was the first speaker. Though the day was dark and dreary, the portents in favor of Free Homes were bright and cheerful. The Homestead Bill had passed the House by a vote of two to one, and if the members of the Senate were to be subjected to an appeal to the people, for a reelection, he felt certain that they would pass it. But there is danger now, not that it will be voted *down*, but that it will be voted by—that is, killed by giving place to other business. If this bill is to passed now, it will be because of the outward pressure which must be brought to bear upon Senators; and though this bill may be defective, it is better than none, and if the principle of Free Homes is once established, the errors of detail can be amended as experience may suggest. The speaker then alluded to the effect of the bill, which if passed, must enhance the value of the lands, prevent speculation, and increase instead of diminishing the public revenues. He concluded by urging the people to circulate the petitions in favor of the bill, and to insure their transmission to the floor of the Senate.

[The meeting here adjourned to the City Hall, on account of the rain.]

Mr. GREELEY again spoke, briefly presenting the moral influence, which the passage of this bill will exert upon the people. Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON, member of Congress, from Tennessee, and the mover of the present Homestead Bill in the House of Representatives next addressed the meeting. The measure now before Congress, he felt assured was calculated to work vast good to the thousands who are now struggling in crowded cities for a precarious existence. Those who are opposed to it, find it easy to cry humbug, and agrarian, but they can offer no reasonable objection to its practical operation, It is a question around which all men may rally—the men of the country, as well as of the city—the men of the North, the South, the East and the West—the slaveholder and the Free-soiler.

The speaker proceeded to a discussion of the objection that the measure was unconstitutional. Though there might be at first glance some appearance of force in the constitutional objection, yet a strict examination will show it to be a mere abstraction. The right to levy taxes and collect money by the government is undisputed. Congress has the power to disburse the money thus collected to carry on the government and *for the general welfare of the people*. The President and the Senate are also entrusted with the power to make treaties whereby land may be acquired, and if they might acquire, may they not also distribute to the people for whose benefit alone it was acquired? Congress must have this right to dispose of the land for the benefit of the people, and in what better manner can this right be exercised than to give to the people—to actual settlers—the land to be cultivated and improved. The equity of the land is with the people, the fee with the government. There are in the country 1,500,000,000 acres of public land—or 9,000,000 of quarter-sections, that is, about three quarter-sections to every qualified voter in the country, and if every voter takes but one of these quarter-sections, he takes but one-third of what actually belongs to him. At the present rates of disposing of the public lands, it will take seven hundred years to dispose of them. Leave it to the present course, and what is the land good for? It is a barren waste—producing nothing, and of course good for nothing—for the wealth of a country consists in its power to produce—to bring into existence. The speaker proceeded to show the immense advantages to the revenues of the country which would follow the cultivation of the soil by the hardy, industrious laborers that would flock to the public domain, if the lands were made free to all. The moral influence of the measure was also strongly urged. It is the basis of sound morality, of true religion, to place man in the condition to do right: you must remove the necessity for crime, if you would remove crime.

He concluded by alluding to the bill now before Congress, deprecating any disagreement about the details among the friends of the measure. We want the Government committed to the principle—give us the law once upon the statute book and all the Congresses that may assemble hereafter cannot erase it. Give us the broad principle, and we will arrange the details hereafter.

Mr. BOOTH, of Wisconsin, also addressed the meeting, but the Hall bell was ringing an alarm of fire at the time, and his voice was not strong enough to make it heard above the roar of the bell. He placed his advocacy of the measure of Free Homes to all, upon two grounds—that of right and of expediency. The spirit that denies to man the right to the soil, would bottle the sunshine, and deal it out to shivering humanity, at so much a quart—would make merchandise of the free air of heaven, and fence off the great deep into lots to be held by a favored few for their own exclusive benefit. Alluding to the reluctance with which this measure had been advocated by the politicians, the speaker said it reminded him of an old blacksmith in Connecticut, who had an ox to shoe, and found it almost impossible to get his foot under control. At last he fastened a rope to his leg, and that he attached to a windlass, which he commenced turning. The ox resisted, and would raise up his foot so as to get a better hold, but every time he raised his hoof he lost ground—the windlass kept gaining on him, and at last it had him completely under control, so that the blacksmith could take up the foot and do whatever he pleased with it. So it is with the politicians. They fight off, but just let them know that the people are determined to carry through the measure, and they will be your humble servants—happy to do and ready to follow you to the full extent. By your votes and your petitions give them to understand that you are in earnest, and they will hasten to do your bidding.

Gen. WALBRIDGE, of this city, delivered a brief address in favor of the freedom of the public lands, urging that, if you would make men conversatives, you must give them something to conserve.

THEODORE E. TOMLINSON, Esq., of this city, made the closing address. The public lands of this country belong to the Government, and the Government belongs to the people, and who will deny the right of the people to dispose of that which belongs to them. The speaker urged it as the duty of every man to do all in his power to abolish the necessity for the penitentiary, the alms-house, and the State prison, and no measure could be better calculated to produce this result, than that which we have here assembled to discuss. Give to every man one hundred and sixty acres of land, and you take him from want, from crime, and the temptation to crime.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Quebec *Mercury* informs us that the Canadian Government is getting up an expedition to protect the fisheries of the St. Lawrence against the fish-loving Yankees. The same journal describes this miniature navy as an affair so frail that four little cannon which are to be mounted on its decks, will, in a rebound, shake the craaft to pieces.

Resignations continue to take place at the State Normal School at Albany. The Albany *Argus*, of Thursday, says, Mr. S. T. Bowen, teacher in the department of Mathematics and Belles-Lettres, has resigned, and will withdraw at the close of the present term. The principal and two Professors have now left their places vacant.

Dr. William John, of Wilmington, Del., has received instructions from the Secretary of the Navy to proceed to Annapolis, as a member of the Medical Board now in session at that place, to examine those making application to enter the Navy as Assistant Surgeons.

A Daily paper of some smartness has been started at Wilkesbarre, Pa., under the name of the *Daily Telegraph*. It is the first enterprise of the kind in Wilkesbarre borough.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GIGANTIC BARGAINS.—"LET ME MAKE THE songs of a nation, and I care not who makes the laws," said an eminent poet of the last century. "Let me make the clothes of a nation," says Mr. P. L. ROGERS, the proprietor of "Union Hall," at the corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts., "and good laws will follow as a matter of course." No doubt of it, for the garments he makes are so bewitchingly beautiful, so neat, and withal so cheap, that any man who wears them, will feel himself capable of the performance of any intellectual feat that may be proposed to him. Judging from the vast size of Union Hall, Mr. ROGERS could clothe the entire nation with very little trouble.

FORM NOT YOUR ESTIMATE OF A MAN'S GENIUS from his words, but from his works; for that which is the best done requires the least praise. We will illustrate this if you will visit MURCH, our 3d-av. scientific Hatter. Look first at his establishment, No. 230, and then at his assortment. Of Hats you will find every description—Men's, Misses' and Children's. If you wish to purchase, examine them, ask the price, and you will require no coaxing. Remember MURCH, No. 230, 3d-av.

VAN DEUSEN'S IMPROVED WAHPENE AIDS NATURE in the proper secretion of color and nutriment to the human hair. By a few weeks application of this great renemedial agent, gray hairs can be fully restored to their original color, softness and beauty. For sale at the General Depôt, No. 122 Chambers-st., N. Y., and No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

OUR READERS WILL REMEMBER THEY HAVE been advised when in want of a superior article of Boots and Shoes at low prices, to call at STILLMAN'S, No. 248 Greenwich st., To those who have not been, we say, Go. It will pay you for the trouble. Remember the address, STILLMAN, No 248 Greenwich-st., West side, near Murray.

HEALTH AND EXEMPTION FROM DISEASE IN nearly all its dreadful forms and varieties, can be obtained by the use of Wells's Nervous Antidote. $1 a bottle, or eight bottles in one, $5. Office, No. 424 Greenwich-st.; Depôt, No. 18 Ann-st.

STRAW HATS.—JUST RECEIVED, SEVERAL CASES of the very richest Hair Blonde Lace, and fine plain and netted Straws, of the finest quality, at YOUNG'S Cheap Straw Hat Establishment, No. 10 Bowery, near Hester-st.

HASTINGS'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA, not only a positive but a warranted cure for Consumption and all other diseases of the lungs. This medicine has decided the dispute about the curability of Consumption, and satisfied the Medical Faculty and all who have used it, that Consumption and all affections of the lungs cannot only be cured, but that they are easily and simply cured, as almost any of the disorders to which the human frame is liable. The operation of a single bottle, which costs $1, is sufficient to satisfy any patient—if not altogether too far gone in the disease—of this fact, and even a single dose gives evidence of its extraordinary influence in arresting and eradicating the malady, by the immediate relief which it affords. This is no quack or secret remedy. Dr. HASTINGS, its discoverer, is one of the most eminent physicians of the age, and has made a full disclosure of its history and all its component parts to the world, not wishing to incur the responsibility of confining to himself, for the sake of profit, a secret which was calculated to do such universal good. And such have been the wonderful results of its operations that the *London Lancet*, *Medical Times*, and the most eminent physicians of both Hemispheres, are anxiously calling upon sufferers to have immediate recourse to it, and proclaiming that of all known medicines, it alone has positively established its efficacy by undeniable proofs of curing Consumption and other diseases of the lungs. The great celebrity of HASTINGS'S Compound Syrup of Naphtha, obviates the necessity of publishing certificates of cures. In fact, so far as can be ascertained, it has

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

Interesting Letter from Lady Franklin to the President.

LONDON, January 22, 1852.

SIR:—Though this is not the first occasion on which I have ventured to address the President of the United States on a subject of heartfelt interest to myself and to many, yet I should have hesitated to obtrude myself in your attention at the present time, had I not believed it to be my duty to express to you, the sincere and profound gratitude I feel for the service which has already been rendered to the Arctic cause by the United States Government. In accepting from my generous friend and benefactor, Mr. GRINNELL, the two vessels which he so nobly placed at their disposal for the search, and giving the command of them to officers of the United States Navy, with all the privileges and obligations attached, you both adopted the cause for which this kind concession was made, and secured the good conduct, if not the success of the expedition.

How ably that expedition was conducted; what proofs it gave of noble daring and indefatigable energy and perseverance, has been related to me by those who were eye witnesses of its achievements, and who were proud of having such noble coadjutors. It would have been strange indeed if the hearts of British officers had not warmed towards the generous men who were joined with them like brothers for the recovery of their lost countrymen, competitors in a cause in which all the risk was divided, but all the gain in the restoration to us of our friends, (if haply such had rewarded their efforts,) would have been ours. May our two great and noble countries never be engaged in a strife less generous and less friendly.

It has so happened that even the untoward circumstances which caused the American vessels to drift out of their course into a position of great danger have been of service to our cause, since by this extraordinary movement, the ships were carried to a greater distance up that channel which it is believed my husband pursued in his passage to the N. W., than any of the other ships had been, or have since been able to attain, and thus have proved what we should otherwise have been ignorant of, that the ice which at one time seemed to form an impenetrable barrier in that direction, is not only movable, but in all probability liable to annual disruption.

That after the winter of unparalleled anxiety and suffering which followed the movement above alluded to, your brave commanders should have struggled to make their way back to the region from which they had been forcibly expelled, when the whole impracticable field of ice in Baffins Bay lay between it and them, and should have yielded at last only to the fiercest obstacles, is a proof of indomitable courage and perseverance, of which their country may well be proud, and which we with kindred hearts look upon with approving sympathy.

The two little vessels which, under such commanders, have thus distinguished themselves, are now again offered by Mr. GRINNELL to the American Government. In so doing, I believe he has the honor of his country at heart no less than the cause of suffering humanity. An American citizen may desire that having once embarked in the good cause, his country should generously persevere in it, that in the fierce war with the elements, she should again send forth her hardy sons, that in the noble race who shall first carry succor to the long lost navigators, who are perhaps yet straining their eyes and stretching out their hands for help, she should again be equal to the foremost. It would be unbecoming in me to say all that I feel on this heartfelt subject—our debt of gratitude is already a heavy one. We wait with deep anxiety, but without any presumptuous confidence the result of Congress, persuaded that in you, Sir, we have a friend no less favorably disposed to help us, than was your distinguished predecessor. In the mean time believing that you may not yet have arrived at any decision, it may be permitted to me to submit to you a few considerations bearing upon the hopes we still entertain, nay, which we entertain even more than ever that a renewed search will lead to some positive and happy termination of our anxieties.

The results of the late operations of the allied squadrons, though falling short of our hopes and expectations, are neither insignificant nor devoid of great encouragement for the future. They prove, in the first place, that the missing ships escaped all the catastrophes which the faint-hearted and despairing had predicted of them in their outward voyage, and arrived in safety at the first winter quarters, where were the graves of those men belonging to the Discovery ships, and buried, apparently with great care and decorum, attest that the rest of the ships' companies were not only in life, but (as other unmistakable signs combine to prove) in circumstances of security, comfort, and plenty, and full of vigor. Again, the future field of search had been narrowed, the explorations of Capt. AUSTIN'S officers over the ice, carried on with a spirit and perseverance which make me proud that they are my countrymen, having shown that our ships could not have pursued a south west course, while the discoveries of Captain PENNY, conducted with equal energy and spirit, in a north-west direction, leave no room to doubt that the clear water he there came upon was first opened by my husband's ships, and that they pursued their way towards Behring Straits, in a high northern latitude. Thus our future efforts have a more confined and definite aim. It may be affirmed that the lost navigators are now to be looked for, with every hope of success, in the space lying between 100° and 190° of West longitude, and any parallel of latitude North of 75°. It would appear, therefore, that to secure the completeness of the search, it should be commenced simultaneously at both ends, and that no single expedition going up Wellington Channel should be considered to have exhausted its work till it emerged in Behring Straits, or, in other words, accomplished a Northwest passage; nor any expedition starting from Behring Straits deem its object attained till it comes out in Wellington Channel or Baffin's Bay, or, in other words, performed the Northeast passage. Our own Government, I fear, intend to limit their efforts to an eastern expedition up Wellington Channel. There remains for the search by Behring Straits only a small private expedition, set on foot by a generous individual in this country, who is devoting his private means and his personal efforts to the enterprise.

Another fruit of the late expeditions is the knowledge they have given us of the power of steam to overcome obstacles before supposed to be insurmountable. So successful had been this result, that it is probable a powerful steamer might be able, in one season, to make a progress which it would take successive years to accomplish without, or which might never be accomplished at all.

Scarcely less satisfactory is the experiment that has been made of long journeys by sledge and on foot over the ice in winter or spring weather. Hundreds of miles of coast have been thus examined. Lastly, we derive infinite comforts from the proofs which the late expeditions have given us, that considerable resources exist in these northern portions of the Arctic regions, which have now been approached, for the support of human life, and very satisfactory, also, is the additional experience gained in confirmation of all former evidence that the Arctic climate is in itself favorable to health, and that the loss of life attending the expeditions is, in spite of all the risks and accidents incidental to them, far less than the average of mortality in any other quarter of the globe. With these facts before us, and with no proof or even sign of any sudden calamity having overtaken them and cut short their progress, it seems not presumptuous, but within the bounds of a reasonable and modest calculation of probabilities to conclude that the lost navigators have only not been found because they were already beyond the reach of the efforts which have been made to come upon their track, limited as their efforts have hitherto been to the duration of a single season. The discovery ships were years ahead of all their pursuers, and while the latter had advanced hardly beyond the starting post, they were struggling toward the goal. If misfortune has indeed overwhelmed them—and how should I dare refuse to believe in such a possibility?—it has been in the strenuous and ardent pursuit of their duty, and not in the early and timid abandonment of it—as they would seem to imply—who gratuitously suppose that our brave countrymen turned back at the end of a single winter, and perished on their way home! It was the known determination of my husband, (and is recorded by him in his last letters from the borders of the ice,) to renew his attempts year after year, and if foiled in one direction to try another.

Surely these brave, determined men will never be abandoned to their fate! Surely the sentiment which resounded lately in the festive hall at New-York, coming as it did from the heart of that distinguished American citizen, whose name is imperishably connected with the Arctic cause, and which was fervently responded to by every Englishman and American present, will guide my country's councils and touch the hearts of all who can lend a helping hand to its fulfillment! It will be a matter of wonder indeed to future generations if so many costly efforts made year after year, should be suffered to end in nothing; neither in restoring to England her long lost sons who went out to peril their lives at her bidding, nor in disclosing the fate to which in the steadfast performance of their duty they may have fallen the victims; nor yet in making the after-mission of mercy and humanity, subserve the interests of science and lead to the solving of that great geographical problem which has for centuries engaged the attention of the civilized world, and was the express object of this my country's latest effort.

I cannot but regard the rescue of my husband and his companions and the accomplishment of the new passage as nearly identical objects. Had the researches which have hitherto been made in vain, been subjected to no other restrictions than the accomplishment of the one object or the other, so long as the lives of those employed were not necessarily sacrificed, we might not perhaps have had to mourn over a series of bitter disappointments. It is only by having the same objects in view as the original expedition, and pursuing it with the same steadfast perseverance that we can hope to solve the mystery.

Hitherto our efforts have scarcely advanced beyond the threshold of the field of search; the gates of entrance and egress have been besieged. All the intervening space many degrees of longitude in extent have never been entered or looked at. I ventured to allude to the extreme interest and importance of this question to England and America, in a geographical and scientific point of view, and to deprecate the loss of opportunities which will never occur again probably in the present century. It is to other motives, however, and to a deeper and holier feeling than the love of glory, or the thirst for knowledge that I trust when the image rises before me, of your national flag again floating in peaceful union with ours on the Arctic seas—of your dauntless ships again gloriously competing with our own on the same common ground of search, or boldly striking out some entirely new and untried course by which to attain the one object.

I know that my surest ground of hope is in the promptling of a great people's humanity towards the suffering and forlorn navigators of the same race and language as themselves, and in their generous sympathy with mourning relatives and friends. For myself I need not say, neither the acquisition and advancement of science, nor even the glory of my country is the impulse which moves me. I seek only the rescue of a beloved husband and of his brave and devoted companions and followers, many of whom are my friends—all of whom are my countrymen. When I saw them depart, full of self-devotion and enthusiasm, I promised myself, if need should ever be, to strive to save them, and I know that in the midst of their severest sufferings, in the extremity of that sickness of the heart which arises from hope deferred, they cannot but remember the half-uttered words unheard by my husband, which revealed the purpose of my heart, though at the time they might have appeared to have a lighter meaning. Helpless, myself, to redeem this pledge, I seek to move the hearts of others

Forgive me, Sir, if, confiding in your characteristic benevolence and kindness of heart, yet never forgetting how urgent and engrossing are the duties you have to perform in your exalted position, as Head of the great Republic, I have presumed upon both, and at the great length of this communication.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, Sir, your obedient servant, JANE FRANKLIN.

His Excellency, the President of the United States.

Mexico—The Tehuantepec Treaty.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have read attentively, on article in the *New-York Daily Times*, of the 24th inst., which is entitled "Mexico in a New Attitude." It is well written. The sentences are short and terse. The ideas intended to be conveyed are well elaborated. It has gratified many readers. All interested in the Tehuantepec enterprise have most naturally perused it. Some will cut out the half column containing it, and remit it to their friends. They will procure that it be republished in other journals. The discussion of this question having now fairly commenced, other paragraphs, commencing with some of the "Attitudes of Mexico," will appear in divers newspapers. Your journal professes to be impartial. I do believe it to be so. When you were a school boy, I had the pleasure of knowing you well. In all questions of debate, while you were apt to be warm, you were wont to be just. I doubt not, your character in the latter respect is confirmed. If so, you will take pleasure in publishing the argument of the other side, which supposes that a resort to arms can be dispensed with if reason and justice prevail with this Government. If war, unhappily, ensues, it will be forced upon Mexico. Her conduct is pacific; her relations toward this Government friendly; her desire, peace.

There are those who believe that the war waged against her by the United States was most iniquitous. However, California was obtained. We then possessed Texas, and now have New-Mexico. We want "more." Probably, from a difference in relative position, the application will be "mere" successful than was once that of the boy at "Dotheboy's Hall." But where is the right? Of the desire of Mexico to preserve the most friendly relations with us, the strongest proof may be found in that she has borne with unexampled patience, instead of peremptorily demanding indemnity for, the injuries to property, person, and life, caused by our non-fulfilment of the 11th Article of the "Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo" I refer you to that article. I commend its perusal to all who do not know that every stipulation therein made has been repeatedly broken, and continues to be broken, since the ratification of that treaty. I would suggest that the preservation of good faith with Mexico is a matter of national concern. There is, in a book given to mankind before newspapers were, a sentence which runs something in this wise: "First cast out the beam that is in thine own eye, and then shalt thou see clearly," &c. The train of thought induced by a consideration of the passage referred to, will lead to a recollection of other principles inculcated in the same volume, denouncing robbery and covetousness, and defining the treatment which we should extend to our neighbors, while it is silent about "manifest destiny," and "extending the area of Freedom," in the sense in which these great principles have been misapplied. I am now speaking of the New Testament, wherein is inculcated the right and propriety of doing to others as you would that others should do to you.

It is true that "JOSHUA" blew *down* the walls of Jericho, and Commodore PERRY will possibly blow *up* those of Japan. Meantime a company of speculators will procure to enlist this Government in the prosecution of a claim to a right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, which has no foundation in justice. Will they prevail? Probably they will! Might makes right. Bullets and bayonets are forcible, and penetrating, if not convincing arguments, for I opine that the whole force of this, our "great country" will never make it appear logically, that a grant to "GARAY," vitiated by the unfulfilment of his part of the contract, is "*causa belli*," simply because he has transferred his pretensions to citizens of the United States. JUSTICIA.

Hudson River Railroad—Resignation of Mr. Beerman.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 25, 1852.

GENTLEMEN: When engaged in procuring subscription to the stock of this Company, at the commencement of the enterprise, I was in numerous instances asked, whether there was any reason to hope the road would not be operated on the Sabbath day?

Encouraged by the practice in this respect, then (and yet, I believe) prevailing in the New-England States, my invariable reply was, "that I believed it would not be, and if it should, I should feel bound to retire from the direction." You are aware, gentlemen, that I have endeavored to establish this principle in the management of the work, excepting in the transportation of the mails, and that until August last it prevailed without objection.

The informal action of the Board, then, in sanctioning the running of passenger cars on Sunday, imposed on me the necessity of declining any agency or participation in measures connected with Sunday operations, and of looking forward to the earliest period for withdrawing from the direction, consistent with my general obligations to the stockholders. I have thought it best not to carry the latter determination into effect until the expiration of my present term of service. I now beg to apprise you, that I decline being considered a candidate for reelection at the approaching election of Directors, to be held on the 14th proximo.

You will, under the circumstances I have stated, readily appreciate the propriety of this decision, and especially as no necessity now remains for further agency on my part in the management of the work, and many other good reasons exist for my being released from my labors among you.

In making this communication, candor renders it proper for me to repeat the purport of what I stated to the Board in August last, that contrary to my former impressions, observation and mature reflection have forced me to the conclusion that from the location of this work on a route embracing a numerous population, closely connected with this city, some accommodation on the Sabbath to the residents on the line, will become a matter of necessity. In providing for such necessity, I trust you, and all who may succeed us, will restrict the operations on this day as much as possible, uninfluenced by considerations of gain by Sabbath-day labor of your employés, which motive would, in my judgment, be as unjust and oppressive to them, as it would be inconsistent with the laws of God, with the highest interests and the character of this community, and, I may add, with the spirit in which this work was commenced and has hitherto been conducted. While our packetships, steamboats, and even omnibusses, are wisely and beneficently kept almost wholly unemployed on this day, it will be a source of deep regret to very many of the earliest and best friends of this work, if it is ever permitted to become the instrument of demoralization by promoting the desecration of the Sabbath. I will add, that it is a noble work, well worthy of all the labors and anxieties which have been bestowed on it—susceptible of being made beneficial in all its relations, and deserving of a public-spirited, patriotic management.

If, when my official relations with you are closed, I can afford you any aid in the adjustment of unsettled concerns with which I have become familiar, or otherwise, I shall at all times be ready to do so. I again tender you my thanks for the uniform kindness and courtesy which have been extended to me, and

I remain, with sentiments of highest respect and esteem, your most obedient servant,

JAMES BOORMAN.

To EDWIN D. MORGAN, Esq., President, and the Directors of the Hudson River Railroad Company.

PREMATURE INTERMENTS.—The late Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER, in a work published a few years since, gives the following account of a remarkable incident in the life of Rev. WM. TENNENT:

"After a regular course of study in theology, Mr. Tennent was preparing for his examination by the presbytery, as a candidate for the Gospel Ministry. His intense application affected his health, and brought on a pain in his breast and a slight hectic. He soon became emaciated, and at length was like a living skeleton. His life was now threatened. He grew worse and worse. He was conversing one morning with his brother in Latin on the state of his soul when he fainted and died away. After the usual time, he was laid out on a board, according to the practice of the country, and the neighborhood were invited to attend his funeral on the next day. In the evening his physician returned from a ride in the country, and was afflicted beyond measure at the news of his death. He could not be persuaded that it was certain, and on being told that one of the persons who had laid out the body thought he had perceived a little tremor of the flesh under the arm, although the body was cold and stiff, he endeavored to ascertain the fact. He first put his own hand into warm water, to make it as sensitive as possible, and then felt under the arm, and at the heart, and affirmed that he felt an unusual warmth, *though no one else could.* He had the body placed in a warm bed, and insisted that the people who had been invited to the funeral should be requested not to attend. To this the brother objected, as absurd, *the eyes being sunk, the lips discolored, and the whole body cold and stiff.* However, the doctor finally prevailed, and all probable means were used to discover symptoms of returning life. But the third day arrived, and no hopes were entertained of success but by the doctor, who never left him night nor day. The people were again invited, and they assembled to attend the funeral. The doctor still objected, and at last confined his request to a delay of one hour—then half an hour—then a quarter of an hour. Perceiving him moistening the swollen tongue with some emollient ointment, the brother, mistaking the doctor's purpose, sharply exclaimed, 'It is shameful to be feeding a lifeless corpse,' and insisted with earnestness that the funeral should immediately proceed. At this critical moment the body, to the great alarm and astonishment of all present, gave a groan, opened its eyes, and sunk again into apparent death. This put an end to all thoughts of burying him, and every effort was again directed for his restoration. In about an hour the eyes again opened, a heavy groan proceeded from the body, and again all appearance of animation vanished. In another hour life seemed to return with more power, and a complete revival took place, to the great joy of the family and friends, and to the no small astonishment of many who had *been ridiculing the idea of restoring to life a dead body.*"

INDIANS IN FLORIDA.—A correspondent of the Tallahassee (Fla.) *Republican* has the following narrative of facts regarding the Florida Indians:

"The little band of volunteers, some forty in number under Maj. Gen. HOPKINS, together with Col. HART and others, from Jacksonville, were at Mellonville, Lake Munroe, on the 5th inst. A message from Mr. JOHN HOUSTON informed the party that a fire had been seen the day before, above Lake Harney, which must have been the work of Indians. Upon this assurance, the band immediately took up their line of march for that neighborhood, and scoured the country on the east side of the St. Johns, down to the waters of the Indian River. The country was found all burned off, and as no whites lived or travelled through that section, the conclusion arrived at was, that Indians must be somewhere in the vicinity. Their efforts to discover them were, however, unavailing. On the supposition that the Indians may have passed to the other side of the St. Johns, the party crossed that river, and renewed their explorations on the western bank. On the 9th inst. the band arrived at Orange Mount, above Lake Harney. Here they met a lighter with provisions, which had been previously ordered by the General to be at that point at their arrival. From this point their operations were to be as follows:

A small detachment was sent to Fort Gatlin to protect the families in that neighborhood, as Indian signs had been discovered within twenty miles of that place. Another division was to accompany the General up the river in boats, to scour the swamps and creeks along the St. Johns, to Fort Taylor, on Lake Winder. And a third detachment was to march, by land, to explore the country on the last bank of the St. Johns, to meet the party under the General, at Fort Taylor, where the band was again to encamp.

The correspondent then says—"The utmost cheerfulness prevails, notwithstanding the hard service the command has to undergo. Indian signs have been seen and we are sanguine that we shall be able to push the marauders back to their limits, if we shall not succeed in capturing them."

From Texas.

By an arrival at New-Orleans from Galveston, we have received files of Texas papers to the 14th inst.

Passengers who left Corpus Christi on the 9th, report some 1,500 persons there, but few Mexicans among them. Auction sales of town lots were taking place in the evenings of last week—lots selling at $100 to $150 each. Money not so plenty as was expected.

The project of a railroad between San Antonio and the Gulf of Mexico, meets with much favor. The people of Palestine have offered $300,000 in cash subscriptions, in addition to one half the town, if the company will start the road from that place. Jackson county is to give $75,000 more, and DeWitt county is expected to take some $60,000, making an offer of $435,000 in all to take the road to Palacios.

The Huntsville *Item* learns from a letter from a friend in Crockett, that an atrocious murder was committed about two weeks since, in Houston County, near Hall's bluff, by a German named JAMES BROWN. The circumstances are related as follows:—BROWN left Crockett in company with a Mr. HIERSBRUMMER, also a German, for Hall's Bluff, and encamped within two miles of said place. During the night Brown killed his companion, and burned the body, except a portion of the bones, which were discovered the next morning. BROWN was shortly afterwards arrested, and after a summary trial before Judge LYNCH, executed. The murder was, supposed to have been committed for the purpose of robbery. Neither BROWN nor his victim were citizens of Houston County. HIERSBRUMMER was a very gentlemanly man, and had with him a considerable sum of money when he left Crockett.

We are informed by a letter from Bastrop, dated the 2d instant, that a man named JOEL FORBUS, was shot in the street in that town, and killed instantly, on the morning the letter was written, by a woman—Mrs. SLOCUM.

Mrs. Swisshelm, who conducted the *Pittsburg Saturday Visiter* with so much ability and success, has taken an editorial partner, and exchanged the big armchair behind the desk, for the rocking-chair beside the cradle. She naively says:

"The late 'afflictive dispensation,' which has placed a crowing baby in our hitherto quiet home, appeared like 'a call' to deliver the pen editorial into other hands."

It is astonishing what a change a baby makes in a woman's notion of things. Mrs. S., who was a reformer, and evidently considered herself somewhat in advance of the age, now, in her new duties, says she cannot conduct a paper without coming into collision with all manner of fast people in this telegraphic age, and getting behind everybody with whom she started even.—*Phila. Ledger.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW-YORK STONE-DRESSING COMPANY.—This Company having filed a certificate of incorporation as the law requires, chosen its officers, adopted its by-laws, secured the patent for the City and County of New-York, and leased grounds for its future operations, are now prepared to receive, at the office, No. 62 William-st, further subscriptions to their capital stock on the following terms, viz.: 10 per cent. payable on subscribing; 10 per cent. in sixty days; 25 per cent. in four months; and 50 per cent. in six months.

The ground on which this Company will carry on its business consists of thirty lots, between 30th and 31st-sts., on East River, leased on the most favorable terms of Anson G. Phelps, Esq. The erection of necessary buildings will be commenced immediately. Machines are already in progress of construction.

A prospectus containing the general manufacturing law of this State, the certificate of incorporation of this Company, and the by-laws, may be had at the office. Such as desire to become interested in this enterprise, are invited to examine the machine, at No. 138 Bank-st., and witness its operations. The business to be done in this line is surprising.

New-York, May 26. W. S. WHITNEY, President.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD, EXTENDING FROM CINCINNATI TO ST. LOUIS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned in the cities of Cincinnati and St. Louis, until the 15th day of June next, for the grading, masonry and bridging, of the following portions of the above road:

First—From Cincinnati, extending 72 miles westerly, to the intersection of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad.

Second—From Illinoistown, opposite St. Louis, extending 50 miles easterly, to the near Looking Glass Prairie.

Maps and profiles of the line will be ready for exhibition and all the necessary information will be given at the above offices on and after the 24th inst.

For the remaining 213 miles, proposals will be received from such parties as desire to bid for the work upon their own examinations and such information as the Engineers will be able to give, the character of the country being uniform and preliminary surveys in progress.

Co-partnership firms bidding for the above work will please give the full name and Post-Office address of each member of the firm. H. C. SEYMOUR & CO.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY, No. 29 Spruce-st., near William.—The Subscribers having purchased the Type Foundry of MR. GEO. B. LOTHIAN, (established in 1825,) are prepared to furnish to Printers and Stereotypers his well-known and superior Music, Greek, Hebrew, and other Printing Types. Also, Type, Copper-faced, at 25 per cent. Advance. Presses, Chases, Composing Sticks, Brass Rules, Stands, Galleys, Furniture, Cases, Quoins, Parchments and Ink. METAL and WOOD TYPES, from all the different foundries, and every article required in a Printing Office, at the lowest prices, for cash or approved paper. Old Type received at nine cents per pound, in exchange for new.

CORTELYOU & RUTTING.

P. C. CORTELYOU, of the late firm of GEO. BRUCE & Co. respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends at his present establishment.

PETER C. CORTELYOU. WM. H. GIFFING.

The Type on which this paper is printed, is from the above Foundry.

MEAD & FULLMER'S CROTON METALLIC FIRE PROOF PAINT.—This article is acknowledged by all who have used it to be superior to any other paint in use. It is proof against the action of the weather and fire. It is cheaper than other paint in consequence of its taking less oil to mix and covering much more surface. Give it a trial. Principal Depôts, No. 105 Murray-st. and No. 19 8th-av., N. Y. For sale also by

HALL, BUCKLEY & CO., No. 220 Greenwich-st.
BAXTER & SONS, No 143 Maiden-lane.
J. D TORRY, No 116 Fulton-st
WARD, CLOSE & CO., No. 83 Maiden-lane.
CHARLES N. DEAN, New-Rochelle, Westchester Co.
JOHN H. HAINES, Mamaroneck, Westchester County.
CHARLES W. FIELD, Fort Chester, Westchester County, and in most of the towns and cities throughout the country.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.—200,000 pair of DAY'S Patent vulcanized Rubber Japanned Over-Shoes. These goods received the first Premium Silver Medal, over all others, last October, at the Fair of the American Institute. Exporters and extensive dealers are advised to save a profit in ordering and purchasing. DAY'S facilities equal 2,000 pairs a day. Buyers are cautioned that the combination are again at their old game of threatening to prosecute my customers, all for effect, that they may still, for one year more, plunder the pockets of the people.

HORACE H. DAY,
Oldest manufacturer of India Rubber now in the business in the United States—owning over 20 patent rights. Warehouse No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York

FOR CHAPPED HANDS.—The PURE OLD PALM SOAP is one of the best remedies in use. It is very highly recommended to those whose skin is tender, and being made from a vegetable oil, is consequently very healing and emollient in its properties. It can be had in small packages of six cakes, (at a low price,) for trial, at the manufactory of W. HULL'S SON, No. 108 Cliff-st. See CHILTON'S certificate:

"Having tried the Old Palm Soap, manufactured by W. HULL'S SON, I can recommend it as being an excellent quality of toilet soap. The healing properties of palm oil, which are well known, must render this soap preferable to Castile soap for the same uses.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M.D., Chemist."

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of T. FRERE & F. H. T. BELLEW, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding matters will be settled by T. FRERE, who will continue the business of Engraving, Printing and Publishing at No. 87 Nassau-st.

NEW-YORK, May 14, 1852. T. FRERE,
F. H. T. BELLEW.

F. H. T. BELLEW, Designer and Engraver, No. 84 Nassau-st.

NEW-YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.—Inserted in any paper in the United States or Canada, at the lowest office rates—no money required from responsible houses till the contracts are performed. Persons wishing to do advertising of this kind will find it directly to their interests to call at the old established office of W. H. MCDONALD, No. 109 Nassau-st., from where the papers, list of prices, and all other information on the subject may be obtained.

RICH PAPER HANGINGS of the latest styles and most desirable patterns, in velvet and gold, satin and gold, and plain satin, of our own importations, at the very lowest prices, for cash. Also, a full assortment of American Paper and Borders, Fire-Board Prints, &c., at wholesale and retail. CHILDS & SMITH, No. 449 Pearl-st., cor. William.

N. B.—None but competent workmen sent from this establishment.

METALLIC OIL FOR MACHINERY.—CUMBERLAND BROTHERS' PATENT.—The Metallic Oil is superior to pure sperm for all lubricating purposes, and its cost is 30 per cent less. It is the only chemically prepared Oil which may be used in factories without the payment of an extra premium for insurance against fire. For sale by the manufacturers, DE LA VERGNE, YOCKNEY & CO., No. 36 Broadway.

AMERICAN HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE, PROSPECT HILL, Port Chester, N. Y., on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Dr. T. L. NICHOLS and Mrs. GOVE NICHOLS, will be at their City Office, No. 45 White-st., for consultation, every WEDNESDAY, from 2 to 5 P. M. Dr. WILLIAM F. REH will attend to City practice and consultations daily.

SHOW CASES—SHOW CASES.—A large assortment constantly on hand; also Cases of every description made to order in the neatest style and at the shortest notice by B. K. PEEBLES, No. 124 Grand-st., N. Y., three doors east of Broadway. Also, Cases made of Silver, Brass, Rosewood, Black Walnut, Mahogany, &c., at short notice.

SHOW-CASES, CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST and better than the best, can be had at CAMPBELL & FORSHAY'S cheap and extensive Show-Case Warerooms, No. 312 Broadway, up stairs.

NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN, AND WILLIAMSBURG PEOPLE should call and examine the immense stock of BOOTS, SHOES, and GAITERS, at H. MANN & SON'S. They will more than save stage fare and time, by purchasing of them. No. 260 Grand-st., New-York

SPRING STYLE HATS, of the French Elastic Stiff, manufactured from the finest imported plushes, which, for brilliancy of finish and durability will bear the test with any offered with our beautiful patterns of Spring Caps. At MONARQUE'S, No. 128 Bowery.

LOOKING GLASSES, PORTRAIT and PICTURE FRAMES, of every description on hand, and made to order, at low price. W. N. JOHNSON,
No. 534 Broadway, (Collamore House,) and No. 304 Bowery.

COURT-STREET CROCKERY STORE—One door from Union-st., SOUTH BROOKLYN. A good assortment of China, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Ware cheap.

COL. R. DISOSWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW and COMMISSIONER of DEEDS, for New-York and Illinois, No. 76 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts., N. Y.

OLD EXCHANGE PAPERS FOR SALE—At the office of the *New-York Daily Times*, No. 113 Nassau st., at 25 cents a hundred.

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER, constantly on hand and made to order, by BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, No. 115 Fulton-st.

WRITING PAPER.—A large and very desirable assortment, for sale by BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, No. 115 Fulton-st

CANADA PEAS—In lots to suit purchasers, by J. W. VAIL & CO., No. 33 Pearl-st.

WANTED.

TO THE AFFLICTED AND AFFLICTED.—MR. CHERLEY would respectfully solicit the attention of the unemploying public to the Agency which, in connection with his other business, he has opened, for the purpose of procuring for the presenting good servants, or the employment of such (be they ever so) without trials or humbug. His servants sent without the slightest presumption that they will suit; thereby avoiding the unnecessaries of multifarious and useless calls. He hopes employers will take this matter into consideration, help to supply the acknowledged desideratum, send their orders or call and try his system.

CANAL BOATMEN WANTED.—Canal Boatmen wanted to transport coal in boats of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, from the Delaware and Hudson Canal. The boats will average 110 tons carrying the season. They will be required to be towed with two horses, and be manned by two persons besides the Captain. For particulars apply at the office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, corner Broadway and Wall-st., or to WM. HATHAWAY, Agent, Fort Ewen, near Rondout.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—For a moderate salary, to act as an entry clerk, or in any general business that may be required of him. Address, in handwriting of the applicant, box No. 1,639 City Post-office, stating references, salary, age, &c.

SERVANTS.—A great variety of carefully selected Servants are now wanting employment at C. Mason's offices, Nos. 558 Broadway and 145 Bowery. Terms—Yearly subscription, 50 cents; otherwise, 25 cents. N. B.—Plenty of men and boys on hand.

SITUATION WANTED—as Chambermaid or to take care of children, by a respectable and pious girl, with good references, and at moderate wages. Apply at No. 518 12th-st.

BOY WANTED—To learn the art of Drawing and Engraving on Wood—must have a taste for drawing. Apply with specimens, No. 34 West 13th-st. Nothing given first year.

AN ENGINE LOOM WEAVER WANTED.—One fully educated to the business, and of good habits, wishing a permanent and desirable situation, may address Box No. 3,242, Post-Office, with references.

FIVE HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED—To sell a new work. High wages made. Call or address (post-paid) "American Family Publication Establishment," No. 128 Nassau-st., New-York. Room No. 8.

PANTALOON MAKERS WANTED.—First class pantaloon makers, to make White and fancy Linen drill pantaloons. Those who can bring a sample of their work, and good reference, may apply at No. 441 Broadway.

RULING MACHINE WANTED—A good Ruling Machine for Blank Books.—Hiskok's preferred. COLLINS, BOWNE & CO., Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st.

LOST—$25 REWARD—On one of the South Ferry Boats, about 6 P. M., on Wednesday, a BLACK TIN BOX, containing papers and money. A reward of $25 will be paid to the finder on his returning it to Mr. L. TIVEY, No. 24 William-st., New-York, or 163 Atlantic-st. Brooklyn.

BOARDING.

RICHMOND HILL HOTEL, STATEN ISLAND—Late the Richmond Seminary.—J. P. KELLETT begs to inform the public that the Seminary will be entirely remodeled for a select family Hotel, to open for the season on the 7th of June next. Particulars can be obtained at S. W. BENEDICT'S Store, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board, in a private family, on Brooklyn Heights. References exchanged. Address B. T., Box No. 2,051, Post Office, N. Y., or call at No. 104 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman can be accommodated with a pleasant room, with or without board, at No. 27 Vine-st., two minutes walk from Fulton Ferry, where only two other boarders are kept.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD, TO LET, to gentlemen only, in a first-class house in Prince-st., near Broadway, two large and two small rooms, with privilege of bath room, &c. For particulars inquire of C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway.

ROOMS WITH BOARD.—A respectable family, without children occupying a pleasant house, with bath, &c. in West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th-av., would let to a gentleman and small family, or to single gentlemen, a suit of two or three rooms on the same floor, with board on moderate terms. Address Box, 822, Post Office; or C. at the office of this paper.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FALLACIES OF THE FACULTY.

PRICE 38c.—"This is a bold book, a very bold book, and we recommend persons who have been dosing themselves with drugs, to kick out the apothecary and buy it."
[*London Sunday Times.*

"Almost as entertaining as a novel."—*Westminster Review.*

Containing extraordinary revelations of modern practice, with a new mode of treating (without bloodletting) fever, apoplexy, gout, rheumatism, and other joint diseases; diseases of the spine, &c., &c. REDFIELD, Beekman-st.

NORTHERN MYTHOLOGY,

COMPRISING THE PRINCIPAL POPULAR TRADITIONS and Superstitions of Scandinavia, North Germany, and the Netherlands. By B. Thorpe. 3 vols. 8vo. $6 H. BAILLIERE, Publisher, No. 290 Broadway. English and French books imported to order, at moderate prices. Parcels received and forwarded by almost every steamer.

ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH,

WILL PUBLISH IMMEDIATELY—THE INFLUENCE OF CHRISTIANITY ON THE CONDITION OF WOMAN, by Rev. John Angell James, being part one of "The Young Woman's Friend and Guide through Life to Immortality."

NO. 139 ATLANTIC-ST., BROOKLYN.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN; QUEECHY; WIDE, WIDE WORLD, and a various assortment of Theological and Miscellaneous Books, together with a large stock of American and English Stationery. Sold by J. MCMURRAY & CO., Brooklyn.

THE ONLY ILLUSTRATED PENNY PAPER IN THE WORLD.—THE METROPOLITAN, filled with splendid illustrations, published by T. FRERE, Engraver and Printer, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York, will be ready THIS MORNING, price One Cent. Liberal terms to News Agents, who are requested to send in their orders immediately.

FIREWORKS.

FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 196 Front-st.—Fire Crackers, Canton Rockets, Double Headers, Joss Sticks, and a complete assortment of Fireworks, warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also Committees for city and country displays, supplied on the most liberal terms.

M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

FIREWORKS—Of every description—the best quality at the lowest price. For sale by J. B. PURDY,
No. 34 Maiden-lane, up-stairs.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—The office of JOHN A. FLAMMER, lately situated at the corner of Broadway and Amity-st., is removed to his residence, No. 157 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., where business will be transacted as usual. All payments for Stratmoport and Flammersburg lots, must be made personally to JOHN A. FLAMMER. Office hours from 4 to 8 P. M.

REMOVAL.—JOHN PHYFE, Dealer in Ivory and Hardwood, and Manufacturer of Ivory Goods, has removed from No. 19 to No. 4 Murray-st., on the opposite side, near Broadway, where he will be happy to see his friends and former customers.

MRS. L. GIPSEY—Has removed from No. 55 East Broadway, to No. 243 Grand-st., near the Bowery, where she can be consulted on all the events of life, from 9 A. M to 10 P. M.

PRINTING.

To Merchants, Publishers, and Business Men generally.
WM. L. S. HARRISON,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTER,
No. 12 Ann-street, 2d door from Broadway,

WOULD INFORM THE BUSINESS PUBLIC, that he is now prepared to execute orders for every description of PR

New-York Daily Times.

LIFE OF PAGANINI.

"Only a fiddler!"—but, then, such a fiddler. We remember the *Paganini*-fever, as many, doubtless, twenty years hence, will remember the Asiatic fever and similar epidemics. We remember, in a provincial town, seeing on a temporary stage a tall, lank, wizard-looking being, with long dark hair falling over his shoulders, and an eye and face expressing together the genius and the sensualist, eliciting thunders of applause from a numerous audience for his marvellous performances on the violin, which, in his thin, transparent, skeleton-like left hand, became at will a one-stringed or a twenty-stringed instrument, rising from its full natural tones to the softness and sweetness of the flageolet, or imitating the tinkling of the harp. We remember hearing of amateurs on the violin, who, after listening to his wild, beautiful, passionate, sometimes unearthly feats on the single distended cat-gut, went home, some to smash, some to impignorate their Cremonas, in utter despair of ever approaching within a thousand leagues of his excellence.

This strange mixture of dross and gold was born at Genoa, the 18th February, 1784. His father, ANTONIO, and his mother, TERESA, were both dilettanti in music, and were not long in discerning in their youthful son a strong taste for the art they cultivated. To encourage this taste his mother had, or pretended to have, an angelic vision, and in the morning thus spake to him: "My son, thou shalt become a great musician; for an angel, radiant with beauty, appeared to me this night, and has listened to the prayer I made him. I prayed him that thou mayest become the first of violinists, and the angel has promised me it shall be so." From this time the study of the violin became his sole object, and it was not many years before he surprised and delighted the most eminent masters of that instrument with his compositions and performances. It was at the end of one of his concerts in Paris when some one asked ROSSINI what he thought of PAGANINI, that the great composer replied, letting us into the secret of

A MUSICIAN'S TEARS.

"I have wept only three times in my life; the first time, when my first opera fell to the ground on the first representation; the second, when being out in a boat with some friends, a truffled turkey we were to have eaten, fell into the water; and the third, when I heard PAGANINI for the first time.

It was at Lucca where he first astonished the world by performing on one string. Here is his own account:

HOW PAGANINI BEGAN TO PLAY ON ONE STRING.

At Lucca I directed the orchestra every time the reigning family attended the opera. Often, also, I was invited to the court circle, and fortnightly gave a grand concert. The Princess ELIZA always retired before the close, for the harmonious sounds of my instrument agitated her nerves too keenly. A very amiable lady, whom for a long time I had adored *in petto*, showed herself on the contrary, very assiduous at these *réunions*, and I came to discover that she had a secret inclination for me. Gradually our mutual liking grew. * * *

One day I promised to surprise her at the first concert, with a musical gallantry, which should have allusion to our mutual love and friendship. At the same time I announced to the court a novelty under the title of *scena amorosa*. The general curiosity was keenly excited, but what was the astonishment of the company on seeing me enter with a violin having two strings only—the bass and the treble. The former expressed the feelings of a young man who addressed his mistress in the most impassioned language. A tender and sentimental dialogue was thus established, followed soon after by transports of jealousy. * * * The two lovers were finally reconciled, more enamored of each other than ever, and executed a *passo a due*, which terminated in a brilliant *finale*. This *scena* was successful, not to speak of the glances which the lady of my thoughts let fall upon me. The Princess Eliza, after loading me with compliments, said with much graciousness,—"You have done the impossible on two strings, will not one suffice for your talent?" I promised to make the experiment. The idea haunted my imagination, and some weeks after I had composed a *sonata* for the fourth string entitled *Napoleon*, which I executed before a numerous and brilliant court. The success far exceeded my expectations, and hence my predilection for the *sol* string from that day.

"This," says one of his biographers, "is a more reasonable liking for the fourth or *sol* string of the violin, than that he was confined in prison on an accusation of murder, where he was only allowed the use of a violin with one string." He further supposes that the rumor may have arisen from the following circumstance:—A violinist, formerly a pupil of VIOTTI, who had changed his name, DURAND, into DURANOWSKI, lived in Milan at the same time as PAGANINI. Led away by bandits, the unfortunate artist broke with them, during the night, into a remote farm-house. He was condemned to a long imprisonment, and his violin was brought to him in his cell as a special favor. What became of this artist was never properly known. All such may have been the case, but at the same time it is known, and admitted by his biographers, that, when emancipated from paternal control, he led a most discreditable life, gambled, formed improper *liasons*, and was the associate of not a few distinguished black-legs. From 1808 to 1813, he was almost entirely lost sight of, and respecting this period of his life he would never afford any satisfactory explanation. On the other hand, it is possible that envy may have greatly exaggerated his faults, and calumny gathers bulk as it rolls along. At Vienna he was accused of having poisoned his wife; and when it had been proved that he had never been married, then it was, that he had pondered his mistress. These rumors impelled him to make a declaration in one of the musical journals, which thus finishes: "I protest as much in the interest of my reputation and honor as of truth, that never at any time or place, or under any government whatsoever, have I been constrained by any motive to lead other life than what beseemed a free man, an honorable citizen, and a strict observer of the laws." We have no wish to uncover the errors of genius, nor to gloze over those which genius, sometimes, casts too obtrusively before the public eye.

To follow PAGANINI throughout his musical career, or to note circumstantially his pilgrimages and vagaries, is not our intention. Out of his own country, he first appeared in Vienna, in 1828, at the invitation of Prince METTERNICH. His success was great, the public were enraptured, and the mechanism of his execution, the most eminent musicians of that capital were unable to solve. Among others, MESEVDER asked him—"How do you produce these marvellous effects, which have something in them supernatural?" Smiling, he gave the characteristic reply, "Every one has his secrets, my dear Sir." At Prague he was coldly received; in Brussels he was laughed at. Berlin made atonement for the Bohemian capital, in the enthusiastic reception she gave him. "Here," he exclaimed, "I have found my Viennese public again!"—From Berlin he went to Warsaw, from Warsaw to Holland, from Holland to Paris, and reached England in 1831. The visit of the *maestro* to this country must still be remembered by thousands, who rushed to his concerts, content to pay the most exorbitant prices, and to endure any amount of pressure in the crowd short of collapse. Brighton was in a state of riot almost, because he charged four shillings to the gallery, but the notes of his fiddle soon dispelled every sign of bad temper and his progress through the three kingdoms was a series of triumphs. People heard of his avarice, and of tales little to his advantage, but they cared only to hear him draw his bow across the string of his violin, surrender their shillings ungrudgingly, and lost all memory of scandal, for the time they were under his influence at least.

In 1837, PAGANINI gave the proceeds of two concerts in Turin, amounting to 30,000 francs, to the poor. Paternal love, in this instance, triumphed over his cupidity. He hoped, by this instance of generosity, to obtain, through the King of Sardinia, the legitimisation of a natural son he had by a noble lady, but did not succeed in his object.

For several years prior to his death, which ensued on the 27th May, at Nice, from disease of the larynx, PAGANINI did not appear much in public. His immense fortune he left in legacies to his two sisters, in an annuity of about 50*l.* to his mother, in an annuity of similar amount to the mother of his son ACHILLINO (a Venetian Jewess, who had long been his *friend* and companion in travel, and from whom he had separated, fearing her violent temper, and the destruction of his cremonas), and the rest of his fortune, amounting to above four millions of francs, he left to his natural son.

A WONDERFUL MAN.—RICHARD ARKWRIGHT, it would seem, was not a beautiful man,—no romance hero with haughty eyes, Apollo lip, and gesture like the herald Mercury; a plain, almost gross, bag-cheeked, pot-bellied Lancashire man, with an air of painful reflection, yet also of copious free digestion; a man stationed by the community to shave certain dusty beards, in the northern parts of England, at a half-penny each. To such end, we say, by forethought, oversight, accident, and arrangement, had RICHARD ARKWRIGHT been, by the community of England and his own consent, lathering of dusty beards, and the contradictions and confusions attendant thereon, the man had nowheels, and contrivances plying ideally within the same;—rather hopeless looking, which, however, he did at last bring to bear. Not without difficulty! His townsfolk rose in mob round him, for threatening to shorten labor,—to shorten wages, so that he had to fly, with broken wash-pots, scattered household, and seek refuge elsewhere. Nay, his wife has, as I learn, rebelled; burned his wooden model of his spinning-wheel, resolute that he should stick to his razors rather. For which, however, he discursively, as thou will rejoice to understand, packed her out of doors. O reader! what a historical theorem is that bag-cheeked, pot-bellied, much-enduring, much-inventing barber! French Revolutions were a-brewing; to reset the same in any measure, Imperial Kaisers were impotent without and COTTON SIR RICHARD of England; and it was this man that had to give England the power of cotton. [Thomas Carlyle.

TEXAS.

Corpus Christi—Great Southern Fair—Sales of Stock and Lands—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS, May 8, 1852.

I arrived here on the 4th inst., and having since had every opportunity of seeing the place and witnessing the sights, I give you an account of the doings of the first week of the Great Southern Fair, which opened on the 1st inst. But I must first describe this celebrated town. Some seven years ago, it contained but a few log huts, and, as a trading post, was known by the name of "Kinney's Ranche." It first came into notice as a point of importance, in 1845, by being occupied by the American troops under Gen. TAYLOR. It now contains some 300 houses, among which are some fine brick dwellings and warehouses, and its population is about 1,200. It is beautifully situated on the delta of Corpus Christi Bay, and some 1200 yards from the shore rises a high bluff. The country is rich and fertile, and dotted with fine stock farms. The fishing and sea-bathing are fine, and a delightful sea-breeze always prevails.

THE FAIR.

Corpus Christi, at this time, presents one of the most novel, exciting, and extraordinary spectacles that was, perhaps, ever presented in the United States. There not being sufficient accommodation for the great crowds of people who continue to arrive, large tents have been put up under the Bluff, giving the place something of the aspect it wore when the Army was here. In the crowded streets are seen the wild Ranchero, mounted on a Mustang pony, with his gay trappings, and silver band around his hat, while from his belt is exposed a pistol,—to the pretty and modest Mexican maiden, with her *rebosa* fluttering in the wind; American ladies, on horseback and in carriages; officers of the army; border chiefs and Texan frontier-men; Camanche and Lipan Indians; gamblers; merchants and traders, and a fair delegation of citizens from the adjacent States.

The Exhibition consists of Mexican fabrics and manufactures, magnificently wrought blankets, embroidery, fine saddles, bridles and spurs. One saddle, wrought with silver and gold, cost $600. Fine stock composes the principal feature of the Fair, and there are as fine brood mares, horses, cattle and sheep here as I ever saw. This is certainly one of the best of countries for raising stock. The specimens of cotton and sugar are also very fine. The samples of prime and mess beef are worthy of especial notice. The beef is cured by the vacuum process of preserving meat, invented by Dr. LARDNER. By this process all the air, blood and animal heat, which compose the spoiling qualities of the meat, are extracted, and the beef thoroughly saturated with pickle, so that it will keep sweet for years. The operation is effected in from 24 to 36 hours, according to the temperature of the atmosphere.

On account of the revolutionary movement on the Rio Grande, not as many Mexicans have come in with their goods as was expected; but still there is a very good showing.

The races over the Star Course commenced here on the 4th. The second day's race came off on the 6th.

STOCK AND LAND SALES.

After each day's race, a sale of stock and lands took place. Good mules sold from $24 to $32. Mexican horses at $20. Cattle at $5 per head. Mares, from $6 to $13, and back town lots at $100. The stock sold for cash, and the lots, one-fourth cash and the balance at one, two and three years. Thus, you will perceive that emigrants may soon make themselves a home here for a few hundred dollars. As high as 1,000 head of cattle were sold in one day, and as many as 60 lots at one sale.

RIO GRANDE AFFAIRS.

Since the wreck of the steamer *Meteor*, on Matagorda Bar, HARRIS & MORGAN have been afraid to let their steamers enter Matagorda Bay, on which Indianola is situated, until they could have the bar surveyed themselves; for the pilots there are worse than none at all. In consequence of this, no steamer been to Indianola since the 30th ult.

Gen. CARVAJAL has announced that he intends to deliver an address next week to the people of Texas, and the States generally, setting forth the wrongs of the citizens of Tamaulepas, and the causes for their revolt against the tyranny and oppression of Mexico.

The exhibition of stock, bull-fights, displays of feats in horsemanship, races, and the agricultural address of Dr. ASHBEL SMITH, also come off next week. Persons continue to arrive daily, and we shall have a gay time of it. A.

TOPICS OF THE PRESS.

THURSDAY MORNING, May 27.

The *Courier* considers the conduct of Mexico on the Tehuantepec question. It exonerates Mexico from all blame, because she is in the hands of England and cannot help herself. The United States Government cannot, however, permit her thus to abrogate her own pledges.

"This route may, or may not be, necessary to us. That is not the question now to be settled. The capriously inclined Mexico might, at any moment, annul the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, or any other treaty, which she has entered into with our Government. It is a matter of national faith—a bond, that, according to national law, can only be broken at the risk of a violent rupture of friendly relations between the contracting parties."

Another cause for the action of the Mexican Government is found in the influence of the Church:

"That mighty engine is more potential in Mexico than it is within the precincts of the Papal See. It broods in the cloister, but it makes itself felt in the cabinet—in the cottage—even at the grave. It never fears, for it is too powerful to fear; but it doubts and repels. In the present instance, the doubt that American liberty in Church sentiments will ultimately prove dangerous to the Catholic hierarchy in Mexico, is sufficient for its opposition; and against that moral bulwark the shafts of diplomatic argument fall harmless and impotent."

The *Journal of Commerce* has no editorial this morning, yielding its leading columns to the foreign news.

The *Express* finds the theme for an editorial in the case of the fugitive slave PRESTON. It takes occasion to re-define its position upon the Slavery question. It says:

"We hold, therefore, that the more just and the more humane man, as well as the more patriotic and law-abiding citizen, is he who fulfils all the requirements exacted of him by the Constitution of his country. We are not called upon to praise or approve of slavery any more than we are to approve of and praise polygamy or idolatry: but we are called upon to stand by our country and that great political covenant which makes a union of States."

The *Tribune* notices the call of the Land Reform meeting, to be held this evening, and compares the Homestead bill now before the Senate with that introduced by Mr. GREELEY, when that gentleman was a member of the House of Representatives. That bill it considers preferable to the one now under consideration, but it willingly concedes its preference for details, in order to secure the enactment of any law that distinctly recognizes the great principle of Free Homes for all. Let the Senate amend the bill if it will, but give us something—anything rather than nothing.

"Defects of detail may be corrected hereafter, if the great beneficent principle of Free Homes be now established. Faulty as it may be in other respects, this bill does secure to every one who will seek and accept it, a Home. Let it pass, and an American's urgent, pressing need of all things will no longer impede his settlement on a modicum of the earth's surface wherefrom to procure by labor all things needful to his physical sustenance and that of his family. Let us now secure Free Homes as we best may, and then turn our attention to making them freer or more secure if we can. Free Homesteads forever!"

The *National Democrat* expresses the opinion that, between the Whig party and success in the coming contest, there seems to be an impassable gulf which they must cross in order to be victorious. Figuratively speaking, Scylla is on one side and Charybdis on the other; or the devil is at their right hand, and the deep blue sea is on the left. If they move in either direction they encounter destruction. To prove the truth of this assertion the *Democrat* quotes from recent editorials in the Washington *Union*.

The *Herald* has another "crisis," which it has found in the letter addressed to the Democratic candidates by Mr. SCOTT, of Virginia, and the replies thereto.

TOUCHING INCIDENT.—The Louisville *Democrat* relates the following touching incident:

"An aged mother—a woman of seventy years—left her home in the Emerald Isle some ten weeks ago, to seek the abode of her children, who are now residents at Louisville. After a tedious passage, and the trouble incident to a long journey, she reached this city from New-Orleans, last Monday night, on board the *Alexander Scott*, and soon she was surrounded by her children. Her son was the first to see her, and he hastened to inform his sister of their mother's arrival. They met—the mother and the daughter—in one long embrace, which only ended as the infirm mother sank with excitement to the floor. She had swooned away in the rapturous enjoyment of beholding once more a daughter so long lost. She pronounced a blessing upon her children, and fainted away. Whenever restored to consciousness, the sight of her children, and the pleasing recollection of their presence, would overcome her with emotions, and again and again she would faint in their arms. Physicians were called to her aid, but could afford her no relief. For two days she continued in this condition, until worn out by fatigue and excitement, exhausted nature gave way, and the mother now "sleeps well" in the new green earth of her new-made home. How strange, how sorrowful, and how touching are the incidents of life."

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—A young man named CHAS. THAYER, in the employ of the Buffalo and Rochester Railroad Co., as a brakeman, while endeavoring to couple cars, was killed at Attica, on Friday. The express train on the Troy and Rutland railroad ran off the track, Tuesday afternoon, at Shushus, Washington County, in consequence of the reversal of the switch. The engineer and firemen jumped from the train, and were but slightly injured. The locomotive was capsized, and the cars more or less shattered. Mr. CHARLES HOWARD, of Cambridge, was killed on the Boston and Worcester Railroad, on Monday, by the cars running over him. He was walking on the track, and did not hear the approaching train.

☞ Information has been received at the State Department from the Acting United States Consul at Montevideo of the death of JAMES THOMPSON, of the District of Columbia. His effects are in the hands of the Consul.

Among the books recently received by the New-England Historic-Genealogical Society, is a very ancient one, presented to the Society by Henry Stevens, Esq., corresponding member of the Society, now residing at London. Mr. Stevens is now engaged upon a catalogue of books that have been written upon or in any way relate to America, from its discovery to about the year 1700. This catalogue, or *Bibliotheca Americana*, which it will require years of labor to perfect, will probably be published by the Smithsonian Institution, as a volume of its collections. The book received from Mr. Stevens is a very curious treatise on Genealogy, in Latin, by John Andree. The work was printed at Nuremburg, by Frederick Creusner, about the year 1474. This was only thirty years after the invention of metal type.

The Mobile papers have just made discovery of a very curious law enacted by the last Legislature, on the subject of selling cotton. It enacts that no cotton sold by commission merchants shall be considered as delivered, and the ownership fully parted with, until the same has been fully paid for; any order, law, custom, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding. It further declares it to be a crime punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than one year or more than four, for any cotton buyer, acting for himself or as agent for others, to buy or engage to buy cotton from a planter or commission merchant and fail or refuse to pay for it at the time appointed, or shall make way with or dispose of any cotton purchased and not paid for.

The corner-stone of a new (Heidelberg) college has been laid at Tiffin, Seneca County. It was chartered and located at that place about two years ago. The Citizens of the County subscribed $12,000. It will embrace five distinct courses of instruction: 1. A Classical, or Collegiate Course. 2. A Preparatory Course. 3. "A Teachers' Course," or "Normal Department." 4. A Scientific, or English Course. 5. "A Farmer's Course," or Scientific Agriculture.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, 25th inst., by Rev. S. Fuller, FREDERICK S. W. EDWARDS to Miss JULIA F. WATSON, both of this City.

DIED.

On Thursday morning, 27th inst., Mr. GEORGE A. KENNARD, aged 51 years and 8 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 52 Leroy-st., on Saturday morning, 29th inst., at 6½ o'clock, without further notice.

On Thursday, 27th instant, in the 66th year of his age, JAMES GOORLIFF.

His friends are requested to attend his funeral on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 34 Grove-st. my28-2t

After a protracted illness, borne with christian patience, on Wednesday, 26th inst., of consumption, Mrs. SARAH REEDER, aged 65 years.

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock, from the Church on 7th-av., between 11th and 12th-sts. Her remains will be taken to the New-York Bay Cemetery for interment.

☞ Massachusetts and Virginia papers please copy.

On 26th inst., of scarlet fever, MARY ADAMS, daughter of Rev. H. R. and Harriet Augusta Nye, aged 4 years.

The friends of the family, and the congregation of the Church of the Restoration, are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Friday,) at 2 P.M., from No. 153 Sands-st. Brooklyn.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 27.

$10,000	U S 6s, '67	118½	200	Canton Co	opg 81½
500	do 5s, '53	103	75	do	opg 81½
3,000	do	103½	100	do	s60 81
4 000	Ohio 6s, '60	109	25	do	s4m 81
500	do	109½	50	do	b60 81½
5,000	do., '56	106	300	Morris Canal	18½
5,000	Kentucky 6s	108	100	Erie Railroad	s3 86½
2,000	N Y State 5s, '60	108½	50	do	b30 86½
1,100	Illinois Interest	48½	150	do	b30 86½
5,000	Indiana State 5s	96	150	do	s3 86½
500	do	97	100	do	s60 86½
50,000	Ind Canal Pref. 5s	45	50	do	86
6,500	do	45½	50	do	b30 86½
20,000	Virginia 6s	110	150	do	86½
3,000	Erie 1st Mgt. Bds	116	40	Harlem Railroad	71
1,000	Erie 2d Mort. Bds	108½	200	do	71½
2,000	do	108½	25	Utica & Schen. R.R	134
1,000	Erie Income Bds	98½	155	Roch. & Syr R.R	opg 117
5,000	do	98½	100	Long Island R. R	20½
1,000	Harlem Ex. Cfs	81	250	do	s15 20½
1,000	do	81½	250	Nor. & Wor. R.R	55½
1,000	do	82	50	do	55½
5,000	Mad River Bonds	91	50	do	s60 55½
70	Merch. Ex. Bank	111	50	do	b3 55½
30	Bank Commerce	110½	50	do	55½
100	Phœnix Bank	112	270	Reading Railroad	77
300	Ocean Bank	106½	100	do	s10 77
20	Knickerbocker Bank	100	400	do	s4m 77
10	Grocers' Bank	106	50	do	b1m 78
225	New-Jersey Zinc	13½	100	do	b90 78
200	do	s60 13	80	N Y. & N Hav R.R.	111½
300	do	13	15	Mich Southern R R.	118
200	Edgeworth Land Co	8½	6	Panama Railroad	113
100	Nicar'a Transit Co	s3 38	50	N. Indiana Railroad	112
10	Florence and Keyport	32½			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Kentucky 6s	109½	100	New-Jersey Zinc	s30 13
1,000	Ind Canal Pref. 5s	44½	25	Erie Railroad	s3 86½
10,000	Erie Conv. Bds	b30 96½	200	Reading Railroad	77½
5,000	do	96½	200	do	s60 77
9,000	Eri Income Bonds	98½	40	Harlem R R Pref	111½
10,000	Dan Coal Co. Bds	79	200	Long Island R R	s60 19½
6,000	Harlem Ex. Cfs	82	50	do	20

THURSDAY, May 27—6, P. M.

The Stock market in a general way opened firm in the forenoon with greater activity in sales. There was a better inquiry for sound Stocks, and prices had an upward tendency—while Fancies exhibited no material change from those current yesterday afternoon. At the Second Board to-day, sales were to a fair extent without material change from the morning rates.

The count given by the *Journal of Commerce* of this morning, regarding the amount of specie held by the Banks in Wall-street, although not official, may be taken as sufficiently correct to indicate the large amount of bullion held by them, which is stated as follows: May 26, in Banks, $13,090,000; Sub-Treasury, $3,876,000; total, $16,966,000. This exhibits a total of about $17,000,000, which is the largest amount ever heretofore held in this City. There also appears to be a plethora of bullion in the Bank of England, which, according to the advices of the *Cambria*, holds on deposit the enormous sum of $100,000,000, with a prospect of further augmentation from Australia. This abundance of money, with cheap food, and great activity in trade at Manchester, had imparted unusual activity to the Cotton market in Liverpool, and the largest sales took place for the week preceding the *Cambria's* departure, heretofore known for years past, and giving rise to an advance of an id. The market here has recovered from its previous dulness for the past few days, with sales of 1,500 bales to-day, at full prices.

Money in the street continues quite easy, and capitalists have considerable sums unemployed, not finding what they esteem first class securities at satisfactory rates of interest for investment. We quote money on call, at 4@4, and for short good to prime paper, 5@6 ₱ cent. Long dates are irregular.

Sterling Exchange was in fair demand, to-day, at 110@110¼. The agents of the British Bank of North America sold freely at 110¼, while some other leading Houses demanded 110¾. There was no change in rates for the Continent.

Interest due on the 1st of June on the following Bonds will be paid at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & Co. on that day. Wilmington and Manchester (S. S.) Railroad; Crawfordsville and Wabash Railroad, and City of Columbus Bonds issued to the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad—all drawing interest at the rate of 7 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. The interest on the Bonds issued by Hamilton and Miami Counties, Indiana, to the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, drawing 10 ₱ cent ₱ annum, will be paid by the same house on the 10th of June.

The amount received at the Sub-Treasury today was $61,178 52; paid, $99,357 24, balance, $3,814,360 15.

The Providence and Bristol Railroad has enlisted the services of a Committee on subscriptions, composed of leading citizens of Providence.

It is proposed by the Maryland Legislature to incorporate the Point of Rocks Railroad and Water Company, with a capital of 20,000 shares, of $100 each.

The Illinois and Michigan Canal is doing a good business in the shipment of Corn, in the direction of the Lake ports.

The Report of the Bank Commissioners of Connecticut, shows that the whole number of Banks in the State is 53, employing an aggregate capital of $12,509,807 99—against $10,575,657 50 last year. Increase of capital by the new Banks, 1,934,150 49. Installments yet due, to be paid in this year, will increase the aggregate Bank capital in the State to $13,465,442 50.

The amount of circulation on the 1st of April last was $7,118,625 06.

The immediate resources of the Banks, on which the bill holder can rely, are reported as follows:

Paper discounted	$20,512,493 00
Specie	825,379 20
Other resources, payable on demand	3,376,659 70

From which it appears that the resources of the Banks exceed their liabilities by about thirteen and a half millions of dollars.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Thursday, May 27—1 P. M.

Receipts within the past 24 hours:—9,600 bbls. FLOUR; 5,400 bushels WHEAT; 15,000 do. CORN.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, May 27—6, P. M.

ASHES—Are dull and heavy with sales of only 60 bbls. to-day at $5 00 for Pots, and $6 12½@6 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is less plentiful and somewhat irregular. The steamer's advices have had no positive influence upon the trade thus far. 1,500 bales were disposed of during the day at variable figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western is less active, but still as firm. The inclement weather and unfavorable English accounts impede operations. The inquiry for export has partially subsided, while that for the East and for City is less animated. Some exposed lots are procurable under our quotations, but holders generally maintain their pretensions. Sales were made of 7,200 bbls., sour at $3 30@3 68¾; superfine No. 2, at $3 68¾@3 87½; good common Orleans and ordinary to straight State at $4 06¼@4 18¾; mixed to fancy Western choice State and favorite round hoop Ohio at $4 12½@4 31½; fancy Ohio at $4 37½@4 75; extra do., at $4 75@5; fancy Genesee, at $4 62½@4 81¾, and extra do. at $5@5 50. Canadian is steady and salable. 1,000 bbls. superfine having been taken at $4 12½ ₱ bbl. Southern is on the decline. The supply exceeds the demand, though both are limited. Sales 700 bbls. at $4 18@4 25. Jersey Meal is more freely offered, at $3 18@3 25.

GRAIN—Wheat is very heavy and quotations nominally unchanged being good and prime white Genesee, $1 40@1 45; Ohio and mixed do., $1 30@1 35; Southern do., $1 30@1 40; of the Rye is actively inquired for, at 75c. Barley is dull and nominally unchanged, at 75c. Barley is dull and nominally unchanged, at 75c. Barley is dull and nominally unchanged

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I...NO. 218. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES.

[illegible] will be issued [illegible] at 3, and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or otherwise, to the same rates as the Daily.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER, FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every Saturday morning, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS, or ten copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **California Sunday School Mission.**—Public meeting at Rev. Dr. COX'S Church, Brooklyn, SUNDAY next, May 30. The exercises will commence at 7½ P. M. Addresses by Rev. Dr. COX, Rev. A. H. MYERS, Missionary American S. S. Union, who takes his departure for California by the *Cynosure City*, of the 5th of June, and by HENRY K. CLARK, Esq., and Rev. W. E. BORDMAN, of Brooklyn.

☞ **Spurious Unmasked.**—A FALSE PROPHET EXPOSED. Various portions of Scripture will be noticed, which identified, SNOW for a creature of prophecy. The people, wishing to hear and understand respecting these matters, will meet at the Broadway House, 2d floor, corner Broadway and Grand-st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A.M., and 3 P.M.

☞ **Rev. Richard De Charmes**, of Philadelphia, will preach EVERY SABBATH MORNING, at 10½, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock, until further notice, at the Lecture Room of the Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, opposite Bond-st., now occupied by the First Society of the New Church.

☞ **Israelites.**—The Christian Israelites' Anniversary is always celebrated at the Feast of Pentecost. TO-MORROW is the day. The brethren give an invitation to the public to attend the preaching in the evening at 7½ o'clock, at the Christian Israelite Sanctuary, No. 106 1st-st. Mrs. BISHOP will be present. Seats free.

☞ **Reformed Presbyterian Church**, corner of 9th-st. and North 1st, Williamsburg. Divine service will be conducted TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., by Rev. Dr. HERON, of Indiana; 3½ P. M., by Rev. JOHN DOUGLASS, A. M., of Pittsburg, and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. WM. WILSON, D. D., of Cincinnati.

☞ **Rev. T. Stafford Downe**, Assistant Minister of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 136 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk-sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, May 30. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **The Tenth Lecture of a Course** on the Future Destiny of Man will be delivered in the Evangelical Lutheran Church, in Mulberry-st. near Grand, on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—Will there be different degrees of glory and happiness among the Saints in Heaven?

☞ **Last, but not Least!**—The Messenger of God in the spirit and power of Elijah, will preach TO-MORROW three times, at the usual hours, at Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free. All honest inquirers after Bible truth are invited.

☞ **Rev. Frederick G. Clark** will deliver his regular monthly Sabbath evening Discourse TO-MORROW EVENING, in his church, (20th-st., above 7th-av.,) services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Religious Notice.**—The Rev E. T HISCOX of Connecticut is expected to preach in the Stanton-st. Baptist Church TO-MORROW, at the usual hours.

☞ **Rev. Mr. Hiscox**, from Norwich, Ct., will preach in the Stanton-st. Baptist Church TO-MORROW.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Notice.**—The Officers and Members of WASHINGLODGE, No 2, AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION are particularly requested to be punctual in attendance next meeting night, June 2, at the Lodge Room, as there is very important business to be transacted. By Order, JAMES, McKINLEY, W. M. G. B. SHOWELL, R. S.

☞ **Seneca Gold Mining Company.**—Capital stock $200,000. Shares $100 each.

FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, President.

THOS. E. HASTINGS, Secretary.

Office of Sale and Transfer of Stock, No. 66 Beaver-st. New-York.

New-York Daily Times.

KOSSUTH.

SECOND SPEECH AT BUFFALO.

CRITICAL STATE OF EUROPE.

Policy of National Loans.

APPEAL TO AMERICA ON BEHALF OF HUMAN FREEDOM.

Special Report for the New-York Daily Times.

BUFFALO, Friday, May 28, 1852.

Governor KOSSUTH spoke last night in American Hall, to a large audience, as follows:

GENTLEMEN—Chevalier HULSEMANN has at last taken his departure from the United States without even a chivalric good wish of a good farewell to them; and the Secretary of State let the good Chevalier depart without being either alarmed or showing the slightest regret at this rupture of diplomatic relations. There was perhaps never yet a diplomatic rupture consummated in a less ceremonious manner than this. No explanation to prevent it, no step to stop it, and no apprehension at its natural corollaries.

"All right," Gentlemen. Two years ago, there was much alarm in certain quarters, when the idea of such a rupture was first suggested. Now that it has happened, no man cares about it; and scarcely any now take notice of it. When five months ago, scarcely arrived at New-York, I, in one of my public addresses, wished a good journey to Mr. HULSEMANN, it was considered somewhat presumptuous; and now that he has left, he passes "unknown, unnoticed, and unsung,"—nobody, so far as I know, even to wish him a good journey, as I have done.

There is a power in public opinion, gentlemen—a power unseen, but not unfelt—and I dare say there is a great change, or rather a considerable development, which I dare take for a foreboding sign, that in the approaching crisis of the world the United States, conscious of their own dignity, and careful of their enlarged interests, will certainly take a position convenient to their power and to their principles. And were I permitted to say that my presence in America has, if not contributed, at least afforded an opportunity to this development of public opinion,—then the time may yet come when the masters of Mr. HULSEMANN will get aware that the "*Kossuth Episode*," as he is pleased to style it, will prove something more than a mere *episode*—it will prove a drama, I hope, in which America will act its part—that at the solution, justice and freedom shall triumph, and violence and oppression fall. Indeed, gentlemen, it cannot otherwise be. The interest which the people of the United States continue to take in the cause of my country, and the unabated, rather increased, sympathy which our misfortune meets, is too pronounced in its character as that it could be either taken for a more compassionate emotion or explained by the indignation which such flagrant injustice and such oppression as my poor nation is suffering cannot fail to rouse in the hearts of free and righteous men. No, that interest and that sympathy has all the qualifications of public opinion in itself; and public opinion never stirs without a solid motive. Public opinion is the result of a contemporary necessity—be it instinct—be it conscious conviction, it is the result of a necessity given by existing circumstances, and therefore it is a power—and it is the law of Nature that a power is never inert. It will, it must, have a result.

I have, in my numerous speeches, frequently dwelt upon the explanation of this necessity, the influence of which has created that sympathy which Mr. HULSEMANN so much regrets. Though, notwithstanding his apprenticeship in M. BONDSCO's school, he is so blind as to take it but for an episode. I have endeavored to show that the impending crisis in European affairs is teeming with highly important results for a wider sphere than merely for Old Europe itself. I have shown that the struggle in Hungary is the axle point of that great crisis, the origin of which was the intervention of Russia, but which will yet shake the world before it ends, and cannot happily end without the restoration of my fatherland to its independence. I have shown that in analysing the nature of that crisis, we will find Russia standing as a principle antithetic to your Republic,—that the two principles, one of which you represent, are brought to a clashing shock, and that both have no more place on earth, within the boundaries of the same Christian civilization. I have shown that it is on the battle-field of my dear native land, and of neighboring Italy and Germany, where the question will be decided, whether the United States shall continue in the peaceful development of their prodigious progress, or shall have to fight for their own future, for their own security,—and probably fight single-handed against a hostile world. I have shown that it is either an absurd chimera or a dangerous fallacy to believe that the United States, connected as they are by a thousand ties to the outward world, could remain either unaffected by or indifferent at the condition of that outward world. I have shown, in a word, that the political, social and commercial interests of the United States, their power, their principles, and their character, not only justify, but imperiously require, that this great Republic should not grant a charter to the hostile principle of despotism to regulate the condition of mankind,—that they should take the position of a power on earth, and become part and parcel of any great political transaction which affects the condition and the history of the world.

Gentlemen, experience of certain characteristic facts has induced me repeatedly to warn the public opinion of this great young Republic against becoming too much attached to a materialism. But commerce partakes of the dangerous defects of materialism only when its spirit is bent to a momentary individual profit, at every price—nothing caring about the future—nothing about that solidity of commercial relations from which the prosperity of a country greatly depends. The adventurous money-hunting, at every price, is not yet commerce. It does not deserve the highly respectable name of commerce;—it is but money-hunting, and nothing else. But commerce, as I understand it, is that noble spirit of enterprise, with its finger applied to the pulsation of present conjectures, but with its eyes steadily fixed upon the future; the heart warmed by noble sentiments of patriotism and philanthropy, connecting individual profits with the development of natural resources and of national welfare, spreading over the masses of the people like the dew of Heaven upon the earth, and breaking ground for national activity, upon which the flower of prosperity will grow from generation to generation. Such a commercial spirit is a rich source of national happiness—the guarantee of a country's future, the pillar of its power, the vehicle of civilization, and the locomotive of principles.

Let me exemplify the difference between that noble, beneficent spirit of commerce, and the merely material money-hunting, which falsely usurps the name of commerce. Let me exemplify that difference by quoting two facts.

Since the fatal arithmetical skill of ROTHSCHILD has found out the scheme how to gain millions by negotiating, out of the pockets of the public, loan after loan for the despots, to oppress with it the blindfolded nations, a sort of speculation gained ground in the Old World, worthy of the execration of humanity. I mean the speculation in loan shares—the paper commerce called stock jobbing. It is the shame broad upon our century's brow that such a commerce became a political power on earth, and unscrupulous gamesters, speculating upon the ruin of their neighbors, hold the political thermometer of peace and war in their criminal hands. To be sure, that is also a speculation, and, to be sure, a very adventurous one. Individual profit, in the form of the grossest materialism, is its aim. It makes men rich, as by enchantment, over night. But it is not commerce. It deserves not the name of commerce. It does not contribute to public welfare; it does not augment the elements of public prosperity. It is but immoral gambling, which transfers an unproductive, imaginary wealth, from one hand into another, without augmenting the stock of national property. That is not commerce; and it is a degradation of the character of a nation, when the interest of that speculation has the slightest influence, or is taken into the slightest consideration, in the regulation of a country's policy. That example has its full weight with every other kind of mere money-hunting. It would be the greatest fault to regulate a country's policy according to the momentary interests of that class of the worshippers of the almighty dollar, who but look for a momentary profit, not caring for their fatherland and humanity—nothing for the principles—nothing about the tears and execrations of millions, if only that condition remains intact which gives them individual profit,—though that condition be the misfortune of a world. Wherever that class of money-hunters, at every price, is influential, there is a disease in the social condition of the community. It is in vain to complain against the dangerous doctrines of Socialism, so long as that class of money-hunters has any influence upon politics. ROTHSCHILD has more done for the spread of Socialism than its most passionate retainers.

Take on the other side the contrasting fact of the Erie Canal. I remember well how short-sighted men were terrified, when in the Councils of the Empire State, first was started the idea of that gigantic enterprise. And now when we hear that its net proceeds amount to about three millions of dollars a year—when we see the almost unbroken line of boats on it—when we see Buffalo becoming the heart of the West—the pulsation of which conveys the warm tide of life to the East; and by the communication of that artery, bringing the wonderful combination of the great western lakes into immediate connection with the Atlantic, and through the Atlantic with the old world—when we see Buffalo, though at 450 miles distant from the ocean, without a navigable river, living, acting, and operating like a seaport—and New-York situated on the shores of the Atlantic acting as if it were the metropolis of the West—when we consider that commerce becoming a magic word, which transformed a world of wilderness into a garden of prosperity, and spread the blessings of civilization, where some years ago, yet, but the wild beasts and the Indian roamed, then indeed we bow with reverential awe before the creating power of that commerce—we feel that the spirit of it is not a mere money-hunting—but a mighty instrumentality of Providence—for the moral and social benefit of the world; and we at once feel that the interests of such a commerce underlie so much the foundation of your country's fortune, that not only they are entitled to enter into the regulating considerations of your country's policy; but they must enter—they must have a decisive weight—and they will have it, whatever be the declamations of learned politicians who have so much looked to the authority of past times that they found no time to see the important necessity of present exigencies.

There are still some who advise you to follow the policy of separation from Europe, which WASHINGTON wisely advised in his days—wisely, because it was a necessity of those times. I endeavored to oppose arguments of progress to the comforts of stagnation, and oppose the requirements of life to the wantlessness of death. I answered that the living cannot be ruled by the dead; that no grave, whatever be its glory, can claim the sway over the future, the configuration of which, and all its new necessities, could never enter even the boldest dreams of the honored dead. I have shown that yonder wise separation of your country's infant age, was never a principle with WASHINGTON, but only a temporary policy. And many another argument I have tried to set. And still, such is, in some quarters of the United States, the customary habitude to rely upon authority, that I, notwithstanding all my arguments, could not forbear to feel some uneasiness about that habitual policy of separation.

To-day, gentlemen, I feel no such uneasiness more. I am entirely tranquilized. I want no arguments more, because I have the knowledge of facts. And I will say to those who still advocate the policy of separation—I will say to them, "Have you seen the city of Buffalo? Go and look at it; and when you have seen what Buffalo is, consider what are those interests which created that city, and are personified by that city; then trace those interests back to the West; and trace again their operation down to New-York, and from New-York across the Atlantic to the Old World, and again the returning interests of intercourse from the Old World to New-York, and hence to Buffalo, and from Buffalo to the West,—and then speak of the wisdom of separation"' But what exists, exists. The very facts will laugh at your reflections: they will tell you that they exist, and cannot be made undone. They will tell you that you are like Endymion, whom Diana made sleep until the twig to which he leaned his head had become a tree. They will tell you that you could as well reduce Buffalo to the log house of MIDDAGH & LANE; the mighty democrat, the steam-engine—to the horse on the back of which EZRA METCALF brought the first public mail to the sixteen dwelling-houses which, some forty years ago, composed all Buffalo; you could as well reduce the Erie Canal to where it was when GOVERNEUR MORRIS first spoke about the idea of tapping Lake Erie; or reduce the West to a desert, and Western New-York to the condition where WASHINGTON has seen it when journeying far West to Fort Stanwix. All this you could as easily do, as make that the United States should adhere any longer to the policy of separation, or persuade the people of the United States not to take any part in the great political transactions of the Old World.

In that respect, gentlemen, I am entirely tranquilized; and tranquilized also I am in that respect, that equally, as it is an imperative necessity for the United States to become part and parcel of the impending issue of the condition of Europe, just so is it impossible that in the crisis preceding that issue, the politics of the United States, and the active sympathies of the people should not side with freedom and right, against oppression and violence. That will be done. I want no assurance about it—being an imperative corollary of existing facts. Public opinion is aroused to the appreciation of these facts, and of their necessary exigencies. The only thing which I, in that respect, have yet to desire, is to see the people of the United States persuaded that it is time to prepare already to meet these exigencies, and that it is wise not to let themselves be overtaken by impending events.

In that respect I am not entirely fortunate. I did all I could to make understood that by the Russian interference in Hungary, the balance of power is so entirely overthrown in Europe, and everything dear to man and dear to nations so entirely sacrificed to the preponderance of the despotic principle, as represented by Russia, that it is not possible the present unnatural condition of Europe should endure. The difficulty is not how to make a Revolution, but rather how to restrain it from an ill-advised, untimely out-break. I have explained that all the prudence and all the energies of the leaders must be concentrated to the point that the crisis should not break out but at a favorable opportunity. And I have added that such an opportunity cannot fail to happen—that it must happen very soon. There are a thousand sparks glistening all around the world, a single one of which is sufficient to light the barrel of powder, which Europe is now. There are accidents which may happen, and there are political issues which must happen. The balancing system of power being entirely overthrown, the ensuing condition is too unnatural, too wavering, as that the displaced hostile elements, thrown out from their limits of rotation, should not come, in some quarter, to a conflict. Every day may bring the tidings of such a conflict; and every such conflict is an opportunity to the outbreak of the impending crisis. Be pleased only to consider the latest news. LOUIS NAPOLEON has decided to withdraw the French troops from Rome. Who can venture to foretell the consequences of that step? Either he has done it with the purpose to surrender Italy to Austria, thus paying Austria's consent to his assuming the title of an Emperor; (in that case he is doomed. France will not, cannot bear the outrage that a NAPOLEON should sell Italy to Austria;) or he may have done it to cast to Austria a snare of conflict, which in the long run is unavoidable between France and the Hapsburgs, precisely on account of Italy. In that case there is a war impending about Italy, in Italy; or if no war, then no Austrian invasion in Rome;—and if no invasion, then no twenty-four hours without a Revolution in Rome. You see, gentlemen, that every of these alternatives look like the beginning of a crisis, teeming with incalculable consequences. And there are so numerous complications of a similar nature turning in the whirlpool of our days, that indeed it is strange to see how one single man on earth will have any faith in the solidity of the situation, or doubt about the fact that every moment may bring a favorable opportunity to raise the standard of freedom once more, what immense misfortune would it then be, if the sudden appearance of such an opportunity should find us unprepared to profit by it. It is therefore, I say:

Young giant, America! help us to be prepared. Your material aid now, enabling us to profit of any occurrent opportunity, is of more value than a hundred times so much when the struggle has broken out. The dice once cast, your material aid may be superfluous or too late, and an open declaration on your part about the direction you are determined to follow in your foreign policy would be now of more influence in preventing Russian interference in the domestic concerns of my poor fatherland, than a declaration of war could prove in redressing all the mischievous results, when, encouraged by your silence, Russia, situated at but six days march from our frontiers, once more would dare to interfere. Your present declaration would insure "fair play" to us. All what you could do at a later period against the power of accomplished facts could perhaps promote the ultimate, happy issue, but could not spare us the immense sufferings of a long, protracted war, which a timely declaration of your determination to maintain the Law of Nations now would prevent, because Austria's power of resistance, rests only on the reliance on Russian aid—and Russia is too prudent, too well aware of its own many vulnerable points, as that it could dare to challenge the Eagle of America—one sweep of whose mighty wings might overthrow from its fragile pedestal that Northern colossus, "with front of brass, but with feet of clay." Your declaration would withdraw all confidence of success from the Hapsburgs, not living of themselves, but only by Russian galvanism. With "fair play," one battle on Hungary's plains might redress Hungary to its lawful position of an independent nation—free because independent, and Republican because free; whereas, without a "fair play," torrents of blood may yet water our native soil,—and, by the Lord, it has had enough of blood,—and the Angel of ruin and extermination may yet sweep over the land,—and, by the Lord, it has had enough of these sufferings.

Oh! cast a glance over that noble, unfortunate land—the martyr of humanity. If, with this view, you could still believe that my nation will patiently submit to this degradation, and patiently endure those sufferings, then I must say you would only mistake the character of the people of Magyars, which, through the vicissitudes of a thousand years, no adversities could ever bend: but you would also mistake the natural resolution of a desperate situation, which will dare everything, because it has nothing to lose—but a miserable life—a thing of no value to a Magyar, if it be not accompanied by liberty. But while my country's nameless woes must convince you that the struggle is near, even without any choice of favorable opportunities, they are, in the same time, an emphatic appeal to your generosity, not to delay that material aid which your sympathy may be willing to grant, and not delay that pronunciation of your country's future policy which your own security and your own interest, as well as the consistency of your principles, point out as a necessary course to adopt.

Once more, I repeat, such a pronunciation would prevent the interference of Russia. Remember the evidence of history—never yet was a power so obstinately bent to an aim as Russia to the conquest of Constantinople, without which she can never monopolize Asia, which she is so fond to do, and never can get hold of the Mediterranean Sea, without which she cannot rule the world, but with which she would. Now in the last war with Turkey, the victorious armies of the Czar were already at Adrianopolis, and Turkey, weak because she had just overthrown the old and had not yet fixed the new—had scarcely any more to oppose. Constantinople, the object of its fond desires, was within the grasp of its hands, and yet it stopped, and dared not to stretch out its hand to grasp the delicious fruit—and why so? because a protest came from other powers, and the Czar stopped before the protest. And again he held Moldavia and Wallachia occupied—an important position—valuable by itself—doubly valuable by its immediate neighborhood to the other Turkish provinces and to Hungary; but the Porte insisted upon the evacuation, England protested against the continued occupation, and Russia retreated before the protest. And again, you know how arrogantly the Czar has claimed the extradition of the Polish Hungarian emigrants. The Sultan (praise and honor to his magnanimity!) resisted, and England joined in the protest, and the proud Czar yielded to the protest.

You can judge by these how far your protest in favor of the laws of nations would operate—Russia is the personification of all the political evil on earth—but skill and prudence cannot be disputed to her. You see BONDSCO rests when HULSEMANN yields to resentments—Russia never forsakes a field which it can keep—but never tries to keep a field which to keep it is not sure—Russia will not dare to brave a protest of America, pronounced in favor of justice and of right. She must first sharpen up the fangs of her Bear and get a host of other beasts into her menagerie, till it will dare to provoke the eagle of America without previously having lopped its wings at home, by lulling him to sleep on the cushion of American separatism—till the Bear of the North has a host of beasts to lead against the lonely noble bird. Beware, beware, of that loneliness. If your Eagle takes in time the code of national law into his protecting beak, a world will be with him, and he himself will but have to watch while others fight—if that is neglected, the noble bird will have to fight against a world alone.

Gentlemen, something there must exist to protect the common interests of humanity—either the law of nations, or its miserable surrogate—the so called balancing system—that is to say, the political balance of power amongst nations. And, gentlemen, neither of these guaranties exist. Both are overthrown by the interference of Russia in Hungary, and they can only be restored to existence there where they have been overthrown.

Allow me to ask, are the United States interested in the law of nations? Can they permit any interpolation in the code of these laws without their consent?

I am told that America had best not intermeddle with European politics, and that you have always avoided to meddle with them. But, it is no so. Those who make this assertion forget history. They forget that the United States have always claimed and asserted the right to have their competent weight and authority about the maritime laws of nations. It was one of your Presidents who held that emphatic language to the Potentates of Europe.

"We cannot consent to interpolations in the maritime code of nations at the mere will and pleasure of other Governments. We deny the right of any such interpolation to any one or all the nations of the earth without our consent. We claim to have a voice in all alterations of that code."

Thus have already spoken the United States, at a time when they were not yet so powerful as they are now. And they have thus spoken, not only for themselves, but for all the nations on earth. And to what purpose have they spoken those words full of dignity and full of effect? For the maintenance of the laws of nations in one part of them—the maritime code; and dauntless and full of resolution, they have alone vindicated the national rights for every nation on earth, while Europe sacrificed them; and vindicated for every nation the proud motto they have emblazoned on their banner—"*Free Trade and Sailors' Rights*," *and free ships, free goods.*

Now who can yet charge me that I advance a new policy, with that precedent before the eyes? Would you be willing to resign, now you are powerful, in respect to other parts of the laws of nations, which you have boldly taken in respect to one part of them, when you were yet comparatively weak? Or would you do less for the aim than you have done for the means?

The maritime part of the international code is no aim, but only a means to an aim. No ship takes sails for the purpose but to sail on the ocean, but for the purpose to arrive somewhere. The ocean is but the highway, and not the intended aim. How could you then, refuse to do so much for the aim, as you did for the way to that aim? Russian intervention in Hungary has overthrown that aim, and the maritime code would be of no avail, if the other provisions of the international common law rest blotted from the code of nations by Russian ambition. Let the slightest eruption of the political volcano in Germany take place, and you will see. You might have seen it already during our past struggle, that your proud principle of "*free ships, free goods*," is a mere mockery, without the other parts of the laws of nature being maintained.

That is what I claim from the young and dauntless nation of America. I claim that she shall not abandon that position in the proud days of her power, which she has so boldly taken in the days of her feebleness. Or should you already decline? Has your prodigious prosperity weakened instead of strengthened your nation's nerves? So young, and a Republic! and already declining! when its antithesis, Russia, rises so boldly and so high! Oh, no! God forbid! That would be a sorrowful sight, fraught with the grief of centuries for all humanity.

As to the other alternative—the system of balanced power—I have already too much abused your kind indulgence to enter upon that subject at large. I reserve it for one of the few occasions I can yet accept at the close of my wanderings in America. So much I will say, that there was a deeper meaning in those prophetic words of CANNING than even he himself did comprehend—that the New World is called into existence to redress the balance of power in the Old. While the wonders of science changed even the geography of the world, you extended your territory to the Pacific Ocean. There you are, seated on its coasts, looking over it with all the restlessness of your energy. Asia, a few years ago, yet the uttermost part of the earth to you, is now within the reach of your hand—not separated from but connected with you by that ocean. A new world of interests is cast into the compass of your necessity. You feel their importance instinctively. There is a deep meaning in your men-of-war sailing for Japan.

Circumstances brought you to the very place where you find in hostile attitude the growing antagonism of England and Russia. Russia with its tendency to exclusive monopoly; England, with objects and interests common to you, willing to share with you the divided allegiance of the commercial world—as the abandonment of her corn laws, the repeal of her navigation laws, and her late Canadian Bill, and her exultation at your late Japanese expedition, show. The matter is clear; the more clear, because the same Russia which you meet in Asia, that gorgeous field of commerce, the same Russia you see already seated on the American shore of the same Pacific, claiming already from 1821, the exclusive territorial right on the north-west coast of America; forbidding foreign vessels even to touch at the Russian establishments; and the same Russia you find in Europe every where opposed to your influence and to your intercourse by principle and by interest. Who could doubt that it is your own necessity to adjust the balance of power for a wider sphere? Who could doubt that Russian influence in Asia, in Europe, in America, is contrary to your interest—and that the increase of power which Russia got over Europe by the interference in Hungary—making her omnipotent on the European continent, and planning her road to an equal omnipotence on the continent of Asia, is highly, is dangerously antagonistical to your interests?

Remember—oh! remember, gentlemen, that it is your destiny to redress the balance of power in the old world.

Now, you are in the happy position to fulfill that great destiny without any sacrifice. Such a manly resolution as I have quoted from the bold declaration, in respect to the maritime code, would suffice. It would prevent intervention. The rest, let our care be, a glorious opportunity, which Divine Providence never offers a second time when the first is neglected. But where is the place of such a declaration? you ask me, perhaps, gentlemen. On the platform of the Presidential election. In other places the servants of the people have to speak. There the people speaks—the sovereign!—and its voice will be obeyed; and the proud potentates know that it will be obeyed.

Oh, let that voice be heard by Europe's oppressed nations. Remove the all-overwhelming question of foreign policy from the selfish struggles of mere party interests. Make it American, Republican! And that voice will be an angel's voice to oppressed humanity, announcing the dawn of happier days.

Gentlemen, I leave you to the reflection upon that subject. And thanking you for your generous reception, I bid you an affectionate farewell.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

PROBABLE FALSE RUMOR.—There was a rumor about the City yesterday that a large fire was raging at St. Louis, but as telegraphic despatches received from that city during the day, made no mention of the fact, we presume the rumor is unfounded.

Presidential Tokens.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 28.

The *Richmond Enquirer* publishes the replies of thirteen Democratic candidates for the Presidency to the test proposed by Mr. ROBERT G. SCOTT. The answers of Gen. BUTLER and Mr. PIERCE have not been received. Gen. WOOL declines the test, and virtually withdraws. All the others declare that they would veto any bill having for its object the repeal of the Fugitive-Slave Law.

The Hunker Democrats are delighted, and the chances te-night are, apparently, largely in favor of CASS. x. y.

Virginia and Maryland Legislatures—Political Intelligence, &c.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 28.

We have no mail to-night south of Richmond.

The Virginia Senate has rejected the House resolutions relative to the Wheeling Bridge, and adopted a resolution simply requesting their Senators and Representatives in Congress to use exertions to secure speedy legislation to adjust the controversy, so as to preserve the bridge, and procure enactments for the regulation of the commerce of the Ohio River.

In the Maryland Senate, to-day, an unfavorable report was made on the bill to take the sense of the people on the law to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors.

The second branch of the City Council to-day passed an ordinance loaning a million and a-half of City Bonds to the Parkersburg Railroad Company. It had previously passed the other branch.

PARODI had a brilliant and overflowing house at her concert in Baltimore, to-night.

The Richmond *Enquirer* publishes in full the letters of 13 Democratic Presidential candidates, all without flinching in favor of the Compromise. From Generals BUTLER and FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New-Hampshire, no answers have been received. Gen. WOOL says he has no desire to enter another and a new field, where it is probable he would be compelled to encounter all the baser passions of the human heart.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1852.

GEORGE C. WHITING has been appointed Chief Clerk in the Department of the Interior.

The decision in the Wheeling Bridge case is as follows: First—that no change will be allowed in the decree of the Court, unless it will provide a safe and convenient passage, at all times, for boats having chimnies eighty feet from the water. Second—the Court will not sanction either of the plans proposed, but if the defendants can make a draw not less than two hundred feet wide in the Western bridge, and make the channel equally safe and convenient as the Eastern channel was before the erection of the suspension bridge, and remove all other obstructions from it, they may try the experiment at their own risk and responsibility.

The decree heretofore rendered shall be recorded, and unless the obstruction to navigation be removed, or adequately remedied on or before the 1st of February next, the Bridge shall be abated.

The defendants are ordered to pay costs, amounting to about $15,000.

Judges DANIELS and TANEY dissented.

Burning of the Steamer Cotton Plant—Great Destruction of Property.

CINCINNATI, Friday, May 28.

We learn that the steamer *Cotton Plant* was destroyed by fire at Napoleon, on the Mississippi River, a few days since. She had on board a cargo valued at $150,000, which was destined for different ports in Arkansas. The steamer *Indiana* was also partially consumed on the 25th, a few miles below Cannelton. The fire caught on the steamer *Texas*, and spread to the *Indiana*. The damage to the *Texas* was very great. The *Texas* was bound for New-Orleans with freight and passengers, which were transferred to the *Reindeer* and *Fanny Smith*.

Great Conflagration at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Geo., Friday, May 28.

A terrible conflagration occurred in this city today, laying in ashes the block of buildings bounded by York and South Broad-streets on one side, and Abercorn and Lincoln-streets on the other—in all from sixteen to twenty dwellings. It is impossible at the present moment to estimate the loss.

The Southern Mail, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, May 28.

The Southern Mail as late as due has arrived.

CHARLES A. SEYOCAN, a passenger on board the steamship *Florida*, was lost overboard during her last voyage from New-York to Savannah. The American ship *Reciprocity* sailed from Savannah on Tuesday, with 9,000 bales of cotton, (so says the telegraph)—for Havre.

Maryland Episcopal Convention.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 28.

The Maryland Episcopal Convention transacted this morning no business of general interest.

It was agreed to hold the next annual session at this place.

On motion, the Convention adjourned *sine die* at about 2 o'clock.

Decision in the Catholic Church Suit.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 29.

The long pending suit of the Catholic Church of the Holy Trinity, was decided to-day in the Court of Common Pleas, in favor of the plaintiffs or Bishops' party. Application was made for a new trial, and if not granted, the case will be taken to the Supreme Court.

Baltimore Whig Convention.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 28.

The Baltimore Whig City Convention passed resolutions, last night, inviting the attendance of Whig voters of the whole Union at the National Convention, and the Whigs of the city promise latch strings to all.

Georgia United States Senator.

CHARLESTON, Friday, May 28.

Judge ROBERT M. CHARLTON, a Union Democrat, has accepted the appointment of United States Senator, from Georgia, in the place of JOHN M. BERRIEN, resigned.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Friday, May 28.

Mr HIRAM PERRY and daughter, of Monson, were killed at Collins' depot, near this place, yesterday, by being run over by the 6 P. M. express train.

Governor Boutwell and Neal Dow Hung in Effigy.

BOSTON, Friday, May 28.

Governor BOUTWELL and NEAL DOW were hung in effigy on the Common this morning.

The Canada at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Friday, May 28.

The steamship *Canada*, from Boston, arrived here at 9½ o'clock last night, and sailed for Liverpool about 11 o'clock.

XXXIId CONGRESS....First Session.

[*Thursday's Proceedings Concluded.*]

Mr. SHIELDS, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to provide for the promotion of certain officers of the Topographical Engineer and Ordinance corps.

Mr. UNDERWOOD presented a petition from some female constituents of his, and which was of a peculiar character. They represented that a gentleman named TIEBETT, has applied to them, and satisfied them that he is the inventor of a steam engine, which may be used with perfect safety. He proposes to generate steam by throwing water on red hot boilers, so as to generate just the quantity of steam which may be required, without involving any danger of explosions. The engine has never been completed. These ladies, however, satisfied of the practicability of the invention, and animated doubtless, by most philanthropic motives, have given him the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, for the purpose of constructing an engine, and ask Congress to give as much more.

Mr. BADGER—Out of our private purses?

Mr. UNDERWOOD—No, Sir,—out of the National Treasury. This would make $3,000, which would probably be sufficient to prove to the world that this steam-engine is destined to surpass all others.

The memorial was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

After some further proceedings, the Senate took up the Deficiency Bill, and resumed the consideration of the COLLINS Line Steamer Amendment, the question being for concurring in it in the form reported from the Committee.

Mr. SEWARD said, when I addressed the Senate in favor of the amendment, on a former occasion, I spoke of Mr. HOBBS, who exhibited a lock at the World's Fair, in London, in terms of praise which were justly deserved by the inventors, and was understood, I learn, to have attributed to that gentleman the invention of the lock. If I said so it was an error into which I fell in the haste of speaking. I was aware Mr. HOBBS visited London and exhibited the lock as the agent of the inventor, and the praise of the invention of the Parautoptic lock, which exceeds all others of its class, I take occasion to say, belongs to Mr NEWELL, who is a native and citizen of New-York.

Mr. BORLAND addressed the Senate for nearly three hours in opposition to the amendment, when the vote was taken and it was rejected, Yeas 19, Nays 26. On the pending amendment of Mr. CHASE, namely, that the proprietors of Collins Line shall consent to such a modification of the existing contract as that the Postmaster may advertise for and accept proposals for carrying the mails in suitable steamships of not less than two thousand tuns burden, between the United States and Great Britain, from and after the 31st of December, 1854, when said contract shall cease to be obligatory, and the Postmaster General, in case said modification shall be agreed to, shall advertise for such proposals, which shall be submitted to Congress at the next session. Pending an amendment offered by Mr. BELL, the Senate adjourned.

SENATE—WASHINGTON, Friday, May, 28.

Mr. HUNTER moved a postponement of all Private bills, in order to take up the Deficiency bill.

Mr. BADGER hoped the Senate would consider the Compromise resolutions in order to enable him to complete his speech upon the finality question, which was commenced in February last.

Mr. HUNTER said, if we can establish the finality of the Deficiency Bill, I shall have no objection to hear my friend on the finality of the Compromise.

The PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the resignation of Senator BERRIEN.

The consideration of the Deficiency Bill was then resumed.

COLLINS STEAMERS.—AMENDMENT PASSED.

The pending amendment was, that making an appropriation of $33,000 a trip to the Collin's line of Steamers instead of the present allowance, with the proviso that it shall be in the power of Congress, at any time after the 31st December, 1854, to terminate the arrangement for any additional allowance herein provided for, upon giving six months notice.

Mr. BELL moved to strike out this proviso and insert, that after the 30th June, 1854, the rate of compensation shall not exceed $19,250, unless Congress in the meantime shall otherwise provide—this was voted down—Yeas 20, Nays 22.

Other amendments to this clause were moved and rejected and finally the Collin's amendment was agreed to as above mentioned—Yeas 27, Nays 19—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs Badger, Bright, Cass, Cooper, Davis, Dawson, Fisk, Hale, Hamlin, Houston, James, Jones, of Iowa, Mangum, Miller, Norris, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Seward, Shields, Smith, Soule, Spruance, Stockton, Sumner, Toncey, Upham.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Bell, Borland, Brodhead, Butler, Chase, Clemens, De Saussure, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Dodge, of Iowa, Douglass, Hunter, Mason, Sebastian, Underwood, Wade, Walker, Weller, Whitcomb.

Various other amendments were acted upon, when the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill to enable the Government to deepen the passes of the Mississippi River was passed.

The Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 28.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill granting Right of Way and Lands to Missouri, to aid in the construction of the St. Joseph's and St. Louis Rail road.

The previous question on its passage was seconded, when Mr. Jones (of Tennessee,) moved that the bill be laid on the table, and expressed the hope that it would be kept there until after the Democratic Convention shall have acted. (Laughter, and cries of good, good!)

Mr. JONES motion was negatived, Yeas, 72; Nays, 104.

On ordering the main question to be put Mr. JONES (of Tenn.) demanded the Yeas and Nays. Saying, "We ought to have time to fix the Bill and make an omnibus of it."

The question on the passage of the Bill was ordered, yeas, 103; nays, 76.

**The Bill was then passed, (it appropriates

DAILY CHRONICLE.

Wanted at Once, a Good Waiter, for table closed. Is used to such purchasing. Apply to the Foreman of the Times.

☞ To Advertisers.—Neither the Publication Office Editorial Rooms, nor Printing Establishment of the DAILY TIMES are opened on Sunday. Advertisers who desire their notices to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 11 o'clock on Saturday evening.

The Presidency.

In selecting candidates for the Presidency, the relative claims of individuals have ceased to be important. It is not conceded by either party that any man has a right to demand the nomination as his due. The office is too high,—its duties and responsibilities too great,—too many interests are involved in the choice that may be made, to allow it to be decided upon personal considerations, or upon any lower ground than that of the general good. Since the days of ANDREW JACKSON and HENRY CLAY, there is no man whose personal pretensions and claims would be allowed to override the interests and to jeopardize the success of the political party to which he may belong. The question for the Democratic Convention to settle at Baltimore will be, not who has the most valid *claim* upon the party for a nomination, but who as candidate will give that party the greatest strength in the coming canvass. So in the Whig Convention,—neither Mr. FILLMORE nor General SCOTT, nor even Mr. WEBSTER, will be regarded as having an absolute *right* to the nomination,—nor will their relative claims to that selection be the matter to be weighed and settled on that occasion. For deciding that point a National Convention would certainly not be needed. The Whig party proposes to put forth another effort to establish Whig principles in the councils of the nation; and the first step to be taken is the selection of the candidate representing those principles, who shall command the greatest popular strength, and thus contribute the most towards success. It is for this end that representatives of the Whig party of the Union are to assemble in Convention; and, just so far as they shall lose sight of it and seek other objects, either of personal or sectional ascendancy, either the gratification of personal hostilities or the attainment of local influence and control,—just so far will they forfeit the confidence reposed in them, and do injustice to the party they profess to represent.

We have repeatedly expressed the belief that with Mr. FILLMORE as a candidate, the Whigs could have but slight hopes of success in the coming contest: and we have also assigned the reasons for that belief. Foremost among them stands the fact,—so conspicuous as to defy neglect and so important as to challenge weight with even the most ardent of his friends,—that he will lack that zealous support from the Whigs of New-York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New-England, without which the contest will be hopeless. Evidence of this seems to us abundant and conclusive. To others it may not, and does not, so appear. And this is a matter to be decided in National Convention,—after a full and fair interchange of opinions, and under a common purpose to attain *success* as a common end.

There are not wanting indications that other objects are to be sought in that Convention: that it is to be made the occasion and instrument of *faction*—partly sectional and partly personal; and that the triumph of the Whig party will be less regarded, as a motive for action, than the prospect of crushing individuals and portions of the party. The *Express* and kindred prints abound in declarations which show clearly enough, that Mr. FILLMORE's nomination is demanded as a means of destroying forever the influence of that great body of the Whigs in the Northern States, whose general sympathies are with Senator SEWARD, rather than with the pro-slavery ultraists in some of the Southern States. There is scarcely a day on which the *Express* is not filled with such declarations as these:

"It has been stated, and with much of plausible demonstration, that the SEWARD & Co. journals of this State do not desire to elect Gen. SCOTT, but through the aid of his military reputation, to keep up and to add to, an anti-slavery excitement in the Free States which may prepare the way for Mr. SEWARD. Their action, their editorial articles, their conduct generally give force to such an assertion. They stick to Gen. SCOTT like the shirt of NESSUS, and that is a shirt every body knows, that killed everything it touched. * * * Gen. SCOTT can only be rescued now from the toils of these men *by discarding them*, and the way in which he must discard them, in order to regain the confidence of the whole country, is by *a clear, explicit, emphatic reprobation of principles*. The Compromise Bills he himself, if he would even begin to be a formidable candidate, *must pronounce a finality* with such an emphasis that the People will understand, if SEWARD & Co. attempt to re-agitate with their mischievous sectional schemes, *that he will exert the whole power of the Federal Government against them*, and constitutionally exert all the prerogatives the Constitution has given him to put their schemes down. * * * Who, then, are the supporters of Gen. SCOTT in these three States [Ohio Pennsylvania, and New-York]? *Are they not Mr. SEWARD and his supporters here in New-York, and the Free Soil Whigs with him in a body?* Are they not, in Pennsylvania, ex-Gov. JOHNSON, THADDEUS STEVENS, and their followers? Are they not, in Ohio, the same class of Politicians? A man is known by the company he keeps; and the SCOTT men in these and other States, who have thrust him forward, embrace the agitating, Free Soil, peace-disturbing portion of the party. But for such men, Gen. SCOTT would now, of his own volition, stand before the country upon the proud level with Mr. FILLMORE and Mr. WEBSTER."

We could fill our columns with similar and even stronger declarations to the same effect, from journals in this State and throughout the country, claiming to be Whig, and urging the nomination of Mr. FILLMORE. They prove a design on their part to use the National Convention for the political destruction of "Mr. SEWARD and the Free-Soil Whigs." Mr. FILLMORE is either to be the candidate or General SCOTT must begin "*by discarding them.*" The head and front of General SCOTT's offence,—the unpardonable sin which he has committed, and which, unrepented of and unforsaken, dooms him to perdition,—is simply this—that Senator SEWARD, Governor JOHNSTON and the Northern Whigs whom they represent, *are likely to support him*, and he has not discarded them. He must denounce them, openly, unhesitatingly, and without qualification. He must denounce their sentiments, reject their proffered friendship and discard their votes. He must put an impassible gulf between himself and them;—pledge himself to refuse them all share in the councils and in the patronage of his administration;—and proclaim eternal war against them;—and then what? Why *then* he may be regarded as a candidate, and perhaps as entitled to the support of these men who call themselves *the* Whig party. This is the temper in which the *Express* and its colaborers enter upon the Presidential canvass. These are the aims and the objects which they propose to attain. This is the mode in which they expect, to harmonize the Whig party, and to augment its strength for a contest—likely to be close and difficult at the best.

We have no intention of entering upon any argument in vindication of the views or principles of those who are to be thus "discarded." Such a vindication is not at all necessary to our present purpose. The *Express* understands perfectly the hollowness and falsehood of its assertions concerning them. Its endeavors to fasten upon them the charges of agitation, of abolitionism, of hostility to Southern rights and interests, are as hypocritical as they are selfish and base. It has received rebukes already from distinguished Southern Whigs in its mendacious and venomous assaults upon the Whig party in the North, which prove its character and motives to be as well understood there as they are at home.

But we desire simply to submit to true Whigs, North and South, who desire *success* in the coming canvass,—who believe it desirable to establish Whig principles in the councils of the nation, and to commit the Administration to Whig hands, the inevitable effect of laying down the *extinction* of "Governor SEWARD and the Free Soil Whigs," as a fundamental principle of the platform on which the Whigs are to wage the coming fight. One would think that experience might have taught even the *Express* something upon this subject. Sections of a great party are not thus easily trampled upon and crushed. It may not be easy to convince the Whigs of the North that the good of the country those three cheers that have been for them. They will scarcely think it necessary to retrace their steps and condemn their own acts, simply for the sake of putting their necks under the heels of those who invite them to the degradation. And they may not enter with any special enthusiasm upon a contest, the predetermined aim of which is to secure forever their own extinction. They have "prejudices" on this subject, which as yet they have been unable to conquer.

We feel confident that the spirit evinced by the *Express* and other journals of the same proclivities, upon this subject, will not find its way into the National Convention—or if it does, that it will be only to be exorcised with the loathing and scorn it deserves. Its indulgence to any extent in that body, would put such a gulf between the Whig party and the Presidency as years of future exertion would be unable to bridge. The nominations must be made for the purpose of *increasing* the strength of the Whig party—not for the division and destruction of its present power.

Disposal of the Public Lands.

The *Commercial Advertiser* expends a column of elaborately witty sarcasm upon the proposition to make a *free donation* of limited portions of the Public Lands, under certain restrictions, to actual settlers. It treats it as a gross and transparent absurdity, and thus speaks of the action of Congress upon it:

The *people* approve not of these agrarian and utopian schemes, and were there the slightest danger that the Senate could be guilty of the folly perpetrated by the House of Representatives in the passage of the Homestead Bill, a voice would come forth from the masses that would very emphatically *prohibit this wresting of their lands from them* for the purpose of gratuitous distribution. * * * We have not the remotest idea that the Senate will pass the bill. The principle of it involves a *wrong* which the Senate will not be a party to; and not a wrong only but *an absurdity which cleaves to every detail of the bill.* Indeed the idea of carrying it out is so *utterly absurd* that we marvel to see the names of intelligent and *honest* men among its advocates. *The scheme is altogether visionary*, and its momentary triumph in the House of Representatives has alone given it any importance."

The *Commercial* lets its zeal run away with its judgment. It has evidently forgotten that, on the 22d of January, 1850, the following resolution was submitted to the Senate of the United States, by a gentleman of some distinction—and not usually classed by the *Commercial* among the "visionaries" or dishonest agrarians of the day:

"*Resolved*, That provision ought to be made by law, that *every male citizen* of the United States, and *every male person* who has declared his intention of *becoming* a citizen according to the provisions of law, of 21 years of age or upwards, *shall be entitled to enter upon and take any one-quarter section of the public lands*, which may be open to entry at private sale, for the purposes of residence and cultivation; and that when such citizen shall have resided on the same land *for three years*, and cultivated the same, or if dying in the meantime, the residence and cultivation shall have been held and carried out by his widow on his heirs, or devisees, for the space of full three years from and after making entry of such land, such residence and cultivation to be completed within the four years from the time of such entry, *then a patent to issue for the same to the person making entry*, if living, or otherwise to his heirs or devisees, as the case may require: *Provided, nevertheless*, that such person so entering and taking the quarter section as aforesaid, shall have, nor shall his devisee or heirs have, any power to alienate such land, nor create any title thereto, in law or equity, by deed, transfer, lease, or any other conveyance, except by devise by will."

This resolution was offered in the Senate by Mr. WEBSTER; and we submit that *single fact* as conclusive against all that the *Commercial* says about the dishonesty and absurdity of the principle which it involves. The bill now before the Senate is almost identical in its provisions with this resolution. It proposes to give to actual settlers, occupants and cultivators for three years, one quarter-section of the Public Lands, free of charge, and subject to the same limitations as those specified in the resolution of Mr. WEBSTER. The fact that the principle and provisions of the bill have thus been distinctly endorsed and espoused by Mr. WEBSTER, affords conclusive proof that it is not obnoxious to the objections which the *Commercial* urges against it. If it were absurd, Utopian, and dishonest, as the *Commercial* alleges, Mr. WEBSTER would never have presented himself to the world as its author and advocate.

The *Commercial* ought to draw a distinction between the policy of the measure itself, and the grounds on which some of its friends profess to base it. Nothing in our judgment can be more unfounded than the abstract *right*, which is sometimes asserted, of every man to a portion of the soil. No such right can be established in reason, nor could it possibly be secured in the practical operations of society. Those, therefore, who base their advocacy of the Homestead bill upon such grounds, cannot maintain their position. They cannot vindicate the provisions of the act by such reasoning; and to them and their arguments, the *Commercial's* sarcasms may not be misapplied.

But aside from this, the principles of the bill can be fully sustained on grounds of public policy. No better disposition, in our judgment, can now be made of the Public Lands than that which this bill proposes. In no other way can they be made so directly and so largely tributary to the permanent strength and well-being of the country and to the prosperity and happiness of its people. No considerable revenue can hereafter be expected from their sales. They can never be divided among the several States. They must inevitably be seized by the States in which they lie, or devoted to the uses of monopolizing corporations,—unless they are thus thrown open, by free donation, to speedy settlement and cultivation. In this measure, as in those of his whole public life, Mr. WEBSTER seems to us to have been governed and guided by a far-sighted policy—by a clear perception of what would, in the long run, most certainly promote the best interests of the whole country. We regret exceedingly that no opportunity was afforded him of developing at length, in the Senate, his views upon this interesting and important subject.

Japan and the Journals.

The mystery of the Japan Expedition is no nearer solution than it was in the first instance. The perplexity then arose from an entire lack of knowledge. It springs now from conflicting stories and indefinite information among parties that ought to know. The fraternal epistle from the President to the Ziogoon stated, that the object of the Expedition was the establishment of a port upon some one of the islands, where an unbuilt line of Chinese steamers might take in coal. The permission was sought in the humblest terms; not a breath of bravado, or the least fearful threat was uttered; the cession was left dependent on the will of the Emperor. Such was the direct purport of the Expedition; whatever else it had in hand was purely secondary and incidental.

The letter, of course excited general admiration. It so strongly illustrated the extended forecast of the President. The providence that looks to the interest of generations yet unborn, and the convenience of steamers still in the forest and the mine, is worthy of the profoundest respect. It would be no less judicious to secure forthwith a footing in the windward islands for the Ebony line to Liberia; and a port in Cuba for the projected Amazonian steamers. The temper of the mission was, moreover, so bland and conciliatory. It was couched in the mildest of phraseology. No mention was made of Paixhan gun or grape shot; bombs were uncelebrated; and the aperient properties of charcoal, saltpetre and sulphur, in large doses, passed over in silence. There was nothing asked, worth the asking; no mendicant ever besought alms in tone so meek, or with word so soothing; and the Peace Society resumed its slumbers, unalarmed by the imaginary bristling of arms. The voyage was to be as pacific as a whaler's, whose only weapon is a harpoon-swivel.

But what shall we think of the matter now? Is it possible that the acquisition of a way-post for a trans-Pacific line of *American* steamers, is the sole motive of the movement? Or are the mere peaceful exchange of courtesies, and a display of American power, as manifested in steamships and frigates, the theme for all the felicitations we are receiving from France and England, and even from the marshes of Holland, on the glorious scope and probable results of the expedition? Surely our limited undertaking is misapprehended abroad. facility, granted to this Government, for running away with the trade of China? The Dutch Government, too, is forward with congratulations and sailing directions; as if the gain of a coaling station was to be a gain for them, and for mankind generally. It is high time the President should indite another letter. It is due to the Ziogoon to remove the apprehensions he may justly feel, when squatted on his carpet, with a cup of tea and the last six-months-later from Europe on hand, he opens the *Débats* and *Times*, and reads their incendiary editorials. If the *Courier and Enquirer*, which, as a special devotee of imperialism, is doubtless read statedly at Jeddo, come to hand at the same time, there will of course be a lamentable to-do. Here are the three most respectable prints of the barbarians, busy in disbelieving the peaceful intentions of the barbarian President, Cacique, Sheik, Ziogoon, or whatever else his Japanese majesty takes Mr. FILLMORE to be; and what will the little begging billet, although it does require a whole fleet to carry it, avail against the united assurances of the barbarian press?

I is sufficiently obvious, that the papers we have referred to, misunderstand the "objects of the expedition," or that the President knows nothing about them. He has explicitly stated the heavy armaments, the recruited crews and other belligerent preparations at Norfolk to be entirely peaceful in their aim. There is no one on earth entitled to believe the contrary, were he to see the guns double-shotted and levelled, the mortars cocked up, and the decks cleared for action, in the bay of Jeddo. What the demonstration is made for is a question of no moment, so long as it is not made for martial purposes. Its object may be, and indeed is inscrutable; but unquestionably the world is ahead of its time, in counting up the gain of an enterprise, of which the aim is misapprehended, and the means unknown. We want a coal-dock for possible ships, and intend to beg, borrow or annex it. Certainly, a narrow ground for such violent felicitations.

The Perrine Pavement—Who is responsible?

We publish this morning a communication from Mr. WILLIAM ADAMS, the Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, who is very naturally unwilling to stand before the public as in any degree responsible for the Perrine abomination in Broadway. He indicates a disposition to exert all the power which may be vested in him, to prevent the continuance of this nuisance, but thinks that all he can do the premises is to take possession of the ground and complete the work *on Mr. PERRINE's plan*, which he is by no means inclined to do. Appended to his letter are copies of a correspondence which he had with Mr. DAVIES, the Corporation Counsel, upon this subject. He complains, and with apparent justice, of the vagueness with which Mr. DAVIES speaks of the precise character and extent of his power in the premises: but is it not possible that something of this may be due to the vagueness of his inquiry? He did not ask just the question which he evidently wished answered. What he desired to know, and what the public is deeply interested in having settled, is, whether he has not the power to stop Mr. PERRINE's proceedings, take the work into his own hands and *hold it thus*, subject to the direction of the Common Council. Mr. DAVIES leaves no doubt as to his power to assume the work. If he will now put to him the further question, whether, after having thus assumed it, *he can legally put down any other pavement or suspend the work altogether until the Board of Aldermen can act upon it*, and thus decide whether it shall be built or not, we think he will obtain a definite and conclusive reply: and until he does that, we submit that he has not done *all* in his power to meet the public wish upon this subject.

It seems to us that Mr. ADAMS has this power;—that he may at once prohibit Mr. PERRINE from going on with the work, and take charge of it himself; and that he may then appeal to the Common Council for directions how to proceed. If that body shall decide that the work must go on, he can finish it and charge the expense to Mr. PERRINE. If, on the other hand, the Corporation shall decide to have that part of Broadway paved uniformly with the rest, it can then be done with far less expense and inconvenience than will result from the continuance of Mr. PERRINE's operations. Mr. PERRINE, of course, in that case, would have his action for damages against the Corporation; but these could not be heavy, especially after the deduction of the *ten dollars* a day he has already forfeited since the first of December last. We have very little doubt that the Common Council would gladly embrace such an opportunity of escaping from an unfortunate and ill-considered arrangement—for which no one in any department has yet been found to apologize. There may be one or two members of the Corporation so interested in this work as to wish its prosecution regardless of the public good; but their inclinations would be speedily overborne by public sentiment and the action of their colleagues.

We trust that Mr. ADAMS will not abandon his attempts to promote the public interest in this matter, at least until he has made one more effort to obtain a legal opinion from the Corporation Counsel, upon the specific point on which the whole thing turns. We think such an effort would be attended with success.

A Wonderful Discovery.

The *Fairmount Virginian* gives the caption of "Wonderful Discovery," to the fact that a fragment of Macadamized road has been discovered in the State of Virginia, and moralizes thus on the story:

"Here is food for thought. Who were the people that made this road—when did they make it—and what has become of them?"

Here indeed is food for thought. It is taken for granted that the present race of Virginians are incapable of making a Macadamized road. What anywhere else would be regarded as a matter of course, and necessarily the work of the current generation, is there, it seems, a monument of an enterprize long since defunct, and characteristic of a different order of men from that now living. We do surmise that no sentiment of the sort would molest an antiquary of New-York, were he to strike a turnpike upon an after-dinner ride. He would take it for granted that we, and no others, had paved the track; that a Macadamized road must necessarily have been built during or since the life of that distinguished pavior: and that as gross an anachronism would exist in a contrary proposition, as if we talked of a statue by PRAXITELES, after GREENOUGH; or a painting of CIMABUE, after RAPHAEL. He would take it for granted that the internal improvement was not executed by a different race,—the Iroquois or Onondagas, for instance, but by the race which alone has prevailed in the State, since MACADAM departed this life.

The amazement of the *Virginian* we take to be acutely satirical. It is an unfeeling squib fired at the lack of enterprise and prevalent decay of every interest in the Old Dominion. The impression is left with the reader that affairs have traveled backward so rapidly that highways, which must have been laid within the memory of living witnesses, have been buried in mounds of earth, and forgotten. We should not be surprised if the same clever satirist should furnish us presently with an antique city, another Herculaneum, dug up in the neighborhood of this exhumed thoroughfare—a fossil remnant of Virginia before tobacco and slave labor had eaten out its vitality. And the sharpest innuendo of all, is in the presumption that some other race, Indian or Aztec, perhaps, must have achieved a work so far transcending the present enterprise and intelligence of Virginians. Does not this writer expose himself, recklessly, to the treatment which Gov. JOHNSON has just experienced at the hands of a Richmond mob, by these well-meant home-thrusts?

☞ The HOUSE yesterday passed the bill granting 2,000,000 acres of the Public Lands to Missouri, to aid in the construction of the St. Josephs and St. Louis Railroad. A sturdy opposition was manifested, but the measure was adopted by Yeas 103, Nays 74. A motion to reconsider only served to clinch the nail—Yeas 99, Nays 73.

Mr. MEAGHER made his escape about the first of December, and proceeded indirectly to the coast of South America, and through the interior to Chagres. From Chagres he came to this city in a sailing vessel, arriving here on Wednesday evening, though he did not come ashore until on Thursday afternoon.

Mr. M. is about 29 years of age, is very corpulent, and his exposure to a Southern sun gives him a dark, swarthy appearance. He states that when he escaped, his fellow-prisoners, O'BRIEN and MITCHELL, were in good health. Mrs. MEAGHER was unable to accompany him in his flight. He declines to make any statement as to the means by which he was enabled to effect his escape, as it would probably compromise those who assisted him.

We understand that Mr. M. is in the enjoyment of excellent health, and that the travelling through South America has tended to invigorate rather than to fatigue him. He has, we are informed, abundant means to enable him to live comfortably. His father is estimated to be worth £700,000, and there are but three children—one the distinguished exile who has just reached our shores, another who is a captain in the Pope's Guard at Rome, and a third is a barrister in the city of Dublin. The father is a member of the British Parliament, and is also Chairman of the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your paper suits, and would suit better if you would give the receipts per Hudson River barges, &c., and Railroads, as the *Courier and Enquirer* and *Journal of Commerce* do. I take two copies of yours, and one each of the others, only because I must have the receipts per River and Railroad. If you would do as above, I know several who would let the Austrian journal go where it belongs, and take the *Times* instead.

☞ We have no desire to interfere with the circulation of either of the papers referred to, and should be unwilling to make any change in our business or other arrangements, for no better reason than to transfer some of their subscribers to our list. But our correspondent must bear in mind the difference between those papers and the *Times*, when he asks us to publish such matter as that with which their columns are filled. They are commercial papers, and are made for the use of merchants almost exclusively. By inserting such matter, therefore, as that referred to, they undoubtedly meet the wants of the great mass of their readers, who look to them, not for general news or discussions, but for the imports, exports, &c., &c., of the special articles in which they deal. In this way they find it for their advantage to publish, even gratuitously, an immense amount of advertisements which their subscribers wish to see. With the *Times* the case is different. We have more than *five times* as many subscribers as either of the papers named; and although one in a hundred may, like our correspondent, wish to see the receipts by Railroad, &c., the other ninety-nine care nothing about them, and would regard them as excluding more useful matter. Every body cannot find in any one paper, *every thing* he may want to know; nor can an Editor make up his paper upon any such plan. He must seek to adapt it to the wants and wishes of the *great body* of his readers.

☞ We trust the folly of publishing books of Astronomy will be presently abandoned, and Celestial Bulletins substituted. While the book drags through the press, a whole Constellation rolls into sight; Comets turn up unaccountably; and Nebula resolve themselves into stars. A periodical, weekly it ought to be, though monthly might answer, would more nearly keep pace with the astral developements. The interval between Mars and Jupiter the Astronomer regards as a sort of spheric placer, where he may at any moment beguile his ennui, by grappling with a planet incognito, and dragging *her* out to light. The whole female Olympus is undoubtedly thereabouts. From the days of PIAZZI to those of GASPARIS, we read little else than of those fair strollers of the skies. Fifteen or sixteen have been detected and placed in the nominative case; and Prof. LUTHER, of the observatory at Bille, near Dusseldorf, has just ferreted out another resembling a star of the eleventh magnitude, and given it a definite position if not a name. A reference to OVID's Metamorphoses will as usual, supply the latter. Thus, with the developments of the last three months in celestial matters—the labors of BOND and GASPARIS and LUTHER—all existing treatises are rendered incomplete; and the necessity of a *Planetary Times* demonstrated. Who will furnish the desideratum?

☞ The exploration of the Valley of the Amazon is a work which travelers and scientific men have frequently undertaken, with varying but always imperfect success. About a year since, another expedition was put on foot, under the auspices of the United States Government, the results of which may prove more important. We are informed that Lieut. HERNDEN, U. S. N., to whose guidance this effort was confided, has succeeded in penetrating from the Pacific to the Atlantic, through the richest sections of that region, and, at the last advices, was at Para, on his way homeward. His arrival at this port may be daily expected. The information regarding the condition, resources, and prospects of the interior of Brazil which has been gathered in the progress of this enterprise, must be an interesting and valuable addition to our geographical knowledge. We presume the report of Lieut. HERNDEN will be published in an official form.

☞ The friends and supporters of the COLLINS steamers experienced a triumph yesterday, in the Senate; that body having passed the amendment granting a compensation of $33,000 per trip, with the proviso that Congress may terminate the arrangement at six months' notice, at any time after the close of the year 1854. Mr. BELL moved an amendment, to strike out this proviso, and insert a clause reducing the rate to $19,250 after 1854, unless Congress in the meantime shall otherwise provide. This was voted down—Yeas 20, Nays 22; and the original amendment prevailed by a majority of *eight*—Yeas 27, Nays 19. The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Perrine Contract—Letter from Mr. Adams.

OFFICE OF DEPARTMENT OF REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES.
To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

An impression appears to exist in the minds of many of our citizens that the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies "has the power to *prevent* Mr. PERRINE from completing his contract for paving Broadway from Canal to White-streets." This impression is no doubt derived from a letter published in the *Daily Times* of May 27th, emanating from Mr. HENRY E. DAVIES, (Counsel to the Corporation,) in which he endeavors to shift upon my shoulders the blame which should attach to him from giving to Mr. PERRINE a sort of official authority to continue his work. How far he has succeeded in palliating his own conduct, all who have read his letter can judge, but for myself I am not content that without any cause whatever he shall try to exonerate himself at my expense. With a view of obtaining Mr. DAVIES's opinion (as Counsel to the Corporation,) as to *my* right to *prevent* Mr. PERRINE from going on with his work, *I* addressed a letter to Mr. DAVIES, of which at foot is a copy, and I received the reply which follows. The frankness with which he replies to my inquiry will be apparent to all. He gives no opinion whatever as to my right to *prevent* Mr. PERRINE—that he dodges altogether, and quotes the language of the contract, which was as familiar and perhaps more so to me than to him. The only power vested in me by that contract is "that in the event of Mr. PERRINE failing to fulfill it, I have the authority to do it myself, that is, complete the work according to Mr. PERRINE's plan, and in no other way." I have no authority to pave it either with cobble stones or in any other manner, save as the contract says Mr. P. shall do it.

Now I will submit to any candid mind, if I would be justified in expending the public money in completing a work which has proved such an entire failure, and to which the community is so opposed. Did the contract authorize me to complete the work in any way I should deem most advantageous to the City, then I should not have hesitated as to what course to pursue. I will simply add that I had forbidden Mr. PERRINE to take up the present

Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies.
New-York, May 28, 1852.

Copy of the Letter.

DEPARTMENT OF REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES,
NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 27, 1852.

HENRY E. DAVIES, Counsel to the Corporation:

SIR—I perceive that a certain responsibility in relation to the contract of Mr. WM. C. PERRINE is attached to *me*, and that I am publicly called upon to repair that part of the pavement where he is now working. With the view of acting legally, I ask you, whether, under existing circumstances, I am at liberty to prevent him, the said WM. C. PERRINE, from proceeding with the execution of his contract, and to put that part of Broadway in a fit condition for travel, with the force under my authority?—Respectfully yours, &c. WM. ADAMS,
Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies.

Answer thereto.

OFFICE OF THE COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION,
NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 27, 1852.

WM. ADAMS, Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies:

SIR—In reply to your note of this date, I inclose a copy of my communication, under date of May 10, 1852, to the Committee on Streets. In addition, I quote the provisions of the contracts, to which I referred, prescribing your duties in the premises, by which Mr. PERRINE agreed that if at any time the aforesaid work shall not progress according to the terms of this agreement, and the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies shall be of the opinion that the work is delayed unreasonably, he shall have the power to place such and so many other persons by contract or otherwise, to work at and complete the same, as he shall deem advisable, and use such materials as he shall find on the ground, or procure other materials, sufficient to complete the work, and charge the expense of such labor and materials to the party of the second part, and deduct the amount thereof from the amount to be paid to him under this agreement.

I am of the opinion already expressed, that, according to the provisions of the contract, if the work has not progressed according to its terms, and *you* are of the opinion that it has been unreasonably delayed, you have the power to take charge of the work and complete it at the expense of the contractor; and for that purpose you can use the materials on the ground, or procure other materials, as you may deem expedient.

Respectfully yours, HENRY E. DAVIES.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LEARY & CO., LEADERS AND INTRODUCERS OF FASHION FOR GENTLEMENS' HATS.—In 1848 we revived the Rocky Mountain Silvery Beaver Hat and by a new combination invested it with qualities, and offered it at a price adapted to the public want. This Hat we offer as usual. In addition we this day announce our quarterly issue for June, 1852, under the nomenclature of LEARY & Co.'s National Summer Hat. Originating with, and perfected by us, its advent forms a new era in Hatting. Other cities have bestowed on it their patronage, but for our own is, we believe, reserved the triumph of fully appreciating and sustaining this truly great American production.

SEVEN YEARS AGO TWO YOUNG MECHANICS, Journeymen Hatters, with very little money and very few friends, resolved to start business for themselves. They commenced first a manufactory for the trade, not having money enough to furnish and stock a store. They met with all the obstacles which labor alone when opposed by capital must encounter, but after two or three years they were enabled to purchase the stock and good will of the store on the corner of Chatham and Pearl-sts., and from that moment they have been in the full tide of prosperity. As soon as their hats came before the public, under their own names, they gave universal satisfaction. They have always made it a point to employ the very best men in the trade, and hence their success. The little *one* has literally become a thousand—so much so, that they have been obliged to fit up another store as No. 57 Chatham-st., opposite Chambers, which, in point of elegance, is not surpassed by any in the city. They open to-day with an entire new stock of everything in their line—Rocky Mountain drab Beaver, Moleskin and drab Silk Hats, together with Panama, Leghorn, and all kinds of Straw goods for Men's wear; with an extensive assortment of Childrens' Summer Hats and Caps, of every variety. Call and see their new store at No. 57 Chatham, opposite Chambers-st. RAFFERTY & LEASK.

TO NEW-YORK ADVERTISERS.—THE UNDERsigned has had, for several years past, arrangements with the publishers of the very best leading daily and weekly newspapers in every part of the Union and the Canadas, for the publication in their papers of advertisements sent from this city. At the present time he has a larger amount of New-York advertisements in most of the leading papers than has ever appeared in their columns at one time before, and in many of them from four to six times as many as they receive from all other sources collectively. His arrangement with these offices is on a scale of liberality induced by years of prompt pay on his part, that enables him to offer to the advertising community advantages which he believes cannot be elsewhere met with; and, as an earnest of what he says, he is ready at all times to show by the papers containing the advertisements, by his order books, and by reference to the numerous respectable business houses he is doing business with, as well as his numerous letters from these publishers, that he has made no statement but what is strictly true. His office, during the rebuilding of No. 102, is nearly opposite, at No. 109 Nassau-st. W. H. McDONALD.

THE SUMMER FASHIONS AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.—The presence of parents, and of all who have the care of children, is requested at GENIN'S Bazaar. The vast summer stock, including every article comprised in a complete juvenile outfit, is now ready for inspection. Every possible costume will be found at the Bazaar, which are not procurable at any price at any other establishment in this country. Nothing that French taste has devised in the shape of Youths' and Childrens' Clothing, Misses' and Children's Hats and Ladies' Bonnets, appropriate to the season, has been omitted in the assortment now arranged in this microcosm of fashion. GENIN'S Bazaar.
St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 513 Broadway.

THE MARCH OF GENERAL TAYLOR FROM POINT Isabel, to Fort Brown, opposite Matamoras, was most remarkable. The whole affair was highly creditable to the energy and capacity of the American soldier, so, too, was it in some degree remarkable in a New-York business man to conceive the idea of dedicating his place of business at No. 76 Fulton-st., corner of Gold, to commemorate the victories of GEN. TAYLOR in Mexico, by making a feature of Gen. TAYLOR'S Head-quarters, to sell cheaper and better clothes than any other house in this market. Mr SOUDER will always be found on hand, ready and willing to serve customers in proof of all we have here said.

"FROM GRAVE TO GAY, FROM LIVELY TO SEvere."—KNOX, the Hatter, of No 128 Fulton-st, manufactures a greater variety of hats than can be found in any similar establishment in the United States. For clergymen, he offers a hat staid and quiet; for a lawyer, a head-covering dignified, as becomes the profession; for the gentleman of "elegant leisure," a gay and attractive article, and for the merchants, tradesmen, and mechanics, hats of every shape, style, fashion, and quality under the sun, at the standard price of four dollars.

BRADY'S NATIONAL GALLERY OF DAGUERREOtypes, No. 205 Broadway, comprises portraits of most of the distinguished men of our own country, together with fine likenesses of Louis Napoleon, Lamartine, Thiers, Eugene Sue, and other distinguished Europeans. Also a Grand Panoramic View of San Francisco, just received by the last steamer. His pictures, for which a prize medal was awarded at the World's Fair, are alone well worthy of a visit from all lovers of the fine arts.

HOBOKEN.—THIS CHARMING SPOT BREATHES the very poetry of summer at this time. The finest suburban village of the many beautiful retreats which surround the city never was lovelier than it shows forth now. To all who would inhale the pure air of the country, but who have not means or leisure to go far away, we say go to Hoboken, and in the Elysian fields you will enjoy the sweets of nature as much as if a hundred miles separated you from the busy city.—*National Democrat.*

AWAY WITH ALL RESPONSIBILITY FOR PEOPLE'S lives. I will let everybody test one bottle of WATTS'S ANTIDOTE without pay, if it does no good. Now after this being understood, I care not whether you get it or no, for all who do are under more obligation to me than I to them; so please yourselves, and you will please me—only bear in mind, there cannot be much humbug about such an arrangement. If it does you good, pay for it; if not, don't.
J. PYNE, No. 18 Ann-st.

WINDOW SHADES.—THE RAPID APPROACH OF Summer and the hot weather will soon create a demand for these essential articles of domestic comfort. Housewives who pride themselves on blending elegance with utility, should call at GREASON'S, No 261 Greenwhich-st., where they will find a large assortment of Window Shades, of every conceivable variety, cheap and good. Also, Paper Hangings, Cords, Tassels, &c., &c.—*Sunday News.*

LADIES' FRENCH SHOE STORE, No. 372 Bowery, five doors above Fourth-street. IRA MERRITT keeps constantly on hand every description of Ladies', Misses, and Children's Boots and Shoes, manufactured in superior style, from the very best materials that can be procured, which he sells at reasonable prices. Elegant Linen Gaiters of various shades of color—a superior article, only 12s.

THE MOTTO OF THE PEOPLE'S HATTERS IS "ONWARD"—The production of their superb Drab Beaver Hats for Gents' summer wear, is another convincing proof of the decided advantages, possessed by them over all competitors. Labor, skill, and capital combined, have triumphed. Standard prices of Beavers, $4.50 and $6.
HAT FINISHER'S UNION.
No. 11 Park Row, opposite Astor House.

CHEAP PATENT LEATHER SHOES AT No. 188 Fulton-st, opposite Church-st, west of Broadway. As the season has arrived when these articles are the most desirable to be worn, the undersigned respectfully invites those wishing to be supplied with the article to call and examine his large assortment of different styles, by the original LORIN BROOKS.

WE INVITE THE CAREFUL ATTENTION OF OUR readers to an article in our paper of this morning, taken from the *Boston Cultivator*, headed "Lands of Long Island"—it shows what is and what can be done on Long Island; and as some of this land is now in the market, and will soon all be taken, we advise our friends to apply immediately to C. WOOD, No. 208 Broadway.

MEN'S AND BOYS' SUMMER CLOTHING.—WE are selling off our stock of Summer Clothing at a saving of full 20 per cent to purchasers, in order to make room for our Winter stock. Linen Coats at retail, one dollar. All other goods equally cheap. Please call and examine for yourselves. BOUGHTON & KNAPP, No. 33 Maiden-lane.

TO WEAK AND DEBILITATED PERSONS.—THE finest and best Tonic and Restorative to give you strength and appetite is BUSH'S RENOVATING CORDIAL BITTERS. Physicians who have used it, say it cannot be beat. Principal depôt No. 325 Greenwich, corner Duane-st., and by other druggists. Price 50 cents.

ADVERTISING IS EXPENSIVE—HENCE BREVITY—DAVIS'S RAHVENE—grey hair restored—former color—no dyeing—natural laws—see pamphlets. Price 50 cents per bottle. Warranted. For sale at the General Depôt, No. 306 Grand-st, and at No. 192 Broadway, No. 279 Washington-st., No. 362 Hudson-st., No. 127 Bowery, No. 111 Houston-st.

IF ANY ONE DOUBTS THE FACT THAT A RICH, Glossy, and beautifully shaped Hat can be purchased for $3, let him at once repair to the Store of the NEW-YORK HAT COMPANY, at No 16 Bowery. He will there find them as good in material, and rich in finish, as the highest priced.

BEAUTIFUL SUMMER HATS OF DRAB BEAVER, French silvery white Beaver, and black glossy Moleskin, for only $3. They are light, elegant and tasty, and will bear comparison with any $5 hat of Broadway. One quality, one price, and no abatement. Nos. 146 and 148 Nassau-st.

FISHING BANKS.—SEA BASS ARE IN GREAT ABUNdance on the Banks. Over 4,000 were caught by the Passengers on board the steamer *Buffalo* yesterday. The *Buffalo* runs every day except Saturday. Fare, 25 cents each way.

SEVEN YEARS AGO TWO YOUNG MECHANICS, Journeymen Hatters, with very little money and very few friends, resolved to start business for themselves. They commenced first a manufactory for the trade, not having money enough to furnish and stock a store. They met with all the obstacles which labor alone when opposed by capital must encounter, but after two or three years they were enabled to purchase the stock and good will of the store on the corner of Chatham and Pearl-sts., and from that moment they have been in the full tide of prosperity. As soon as their hats came before the public, under their own names, they gave universal satisfaction. They have always made it a point to employ the very best men in the trade, and hence their success

...Assault with intent to kill, &c. Alexander Smith, Thomas Gorman, Thomas Gorman, Jr., Charles Gorman, Jr., Grace Green and Mr. and Mrs. Gorman, were notorious more than any others of the unfortunate band that had landed from this from the three months.

THE RAILROAD CONSPIRACY.—In the *Daily Times* of yesterday, we gave the full details of an attempt to destroy life and property on the Hudson River Railroad, that was brought to the notice of Justice Sidney Stuart. Yesterday afternoon the three prisoners were examined by Judge Stuart, and in default of $5,000 bail each, were committed for trial.

☞ The heaviest calendar of prison and bail cases that has been tried in the Court of Special Sessions for many months, was disposed of yesterday, before Hon. Judge Roche, Alderman Compton and Barr, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock. There were over *one hundred* petit offences, consisting of assaults and batteries, petit larcenies, &c., &c., tried, and pleas of guilty received. Sentences or dismissals followed, and the City Prison was left quite empty.

FIRE IN SIXTH STREET.—On Thursday night about 11½ o'clock a fire broke out in the third-story of a large building at No. 951 Sixth-street, occupied as a stocking manufactory. The flames were soon discovered by the police of the Eleventh Ward, who gave an alarm and they were extinguished with about $1,400 damage to the stock.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—This morning a child of Mr. Saunders, residing at No. 190 Seventh-street, was dangerously injured by falling from a third-story window, and striking its head against a sharp edged curb-stone, fracturing the skull and causing other injuries of a serious nature. Surgions were called to dress the child's injuries, but there is no hopes entertained for its recovery.

—The Board of Health held a meeting last night, with closed doors, and on *dit* that the question when they should meet again was argued with power and eloquence.

—About $170,000 have been subscribed to the stock of the Exhibition to be opened at Reservoir-square.

—Mr. and Mrs. WEBSTER returned to Washington yesterday afternoon, by the Camden and Amboy line.

—Thomas Carlton has been elected principal agent of the Methodist Book Concern, in this City, and Mr. Zebulon Phillips, assistant agent.

—The Vestry of Trinity Church are erecting a new Church near Madison-square, which will surpass any church edifice now in this City.

—Another greenhorn from Wilmington, Delaware, named James Toy, was done brown yesterday, at a mock auction shop in Broadway, near Wall-street, where he was fleeced out of $25, in the purchase of a block-tin watch, which he was made to believe was pure silver. The victim made for the Lower Police Office and placed the matter in the hands of officer Amasa Hager, who proceeded to visit the Peter Funks, with a view of getting the cash refunded.

—Three burglars, Cornelius Clahane, Michael O'Rourke and Bernard McDermott, were arrested yesterday by officer Palmer, and brought before Justice Stuart, charged with being concerned with others in burglariously entering the grocery store of Thomas Smith, corner of Thirty-seventh-street and Second-avenue, on the previous night. The rogues forced open a window in the rear of the premises, and stole about $50 in cash, with which they made their escape, unobserved. The magistrate committed the trio to await further action.

—A desperate attack was made yesterday on the dwelling house and store of a German, at No. 72 Bleecker-st., named Henry Fry, by a gang of the original "Rock boys," who being refused drinks, proceeded to pelt the premises with paving stones and brickbats, demolishing the windows, destroying property, and placing the lives of Mr. Fry's family in imminent danger. The police interfered as soon as possible, and managed to secure four of the villains, whom they conducted to the police court, where they gave their names as Wm. Hepburn, Robert Welsh, James Barry, and Michael Murphy, and were committed by Justice Stuart, in default of $500 bail each.

—A young woman named Mary Sharrip was rescued from the Harlem River on Thursday by Sergeant Osborn, of the Twelfth Ward, where she had thrown herself, evidently with the intention of committing suicide. She was nearly exhausted when taken out of the water, and by the advice of a physician, Captain Porter had her sent to the Bellevue Hospital.

—Two men were detected, yesterday, stealing $60 worth of lead pipe, from a new building in Thirty-Sixth-street, belonging to Messrs. Smith & Walter, plumbers. They gave their names as John Moore and Wm. Smith, and Justice Stuart committed them in full for trial.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Before Judge JUDSON. —*Opinion of the Court, and Sentence in the case of the U. S., vs. Aylward for passing Counterfeit Sovereigns.* In this case the prisoner pleaded, and when arraigned for sentence, and the District Attorney of the United States moved for judgment, Mr. McMahon, for the prisoner, excepted and asked that the District Attorney bring into Court the coins for the inspection of the Judge. His Honor having examined the base coin, found that it was yellow like gold, with the circumference and diameter a little larger than the true coin, but not so heavy. On its face it bore a head of the Queen of England, with the words "*Victoria Regina* 1849." On the reverse side a "Prince mounted" on a charger, with the words "To Hanover." The counsel for the prisoner claims that there does not exist in base coin such similitude and resemblance between the genuine English sovereign and this counterfeit, so as to render the passing of it a crime, within the act of Congress. To sustain this position, Mr. McMahon referred the Court to numerous authorities in law and philology. The Court, in giving judgment, said that as a principle it might be laid down that if the spurious article has not a resemblance strong enough to deceive persons exercising ordinary caution, then the passing is not a public crime. The important question arising here, is on the true import of the terms similitude and resemblance, as they are used in the act of Congress. In point of fact, these base coins have a decided resemblance to the genuine sovereign, in many particulars, but, in others, they want a strong similitude. His Honor then went over the numerous definitions of these terms, as found in the books, and concluded, by giving it as his opinion, that these terms as used in the act of Congress, do not mean an exact copy, but such a copy as may deceive an ordinary observer. Such, in the opinion of the Court, are these base coins, and on the plea of guilty, judgment must be entered against the prisoner, and the Court adjudges him to hard labor for the term of two years and eight months.

IN ADMIRALTY.—*E. B. Sutton* vs. *Hennell et als.*—Decree that the libel filed in this case be dismissed, with costs.

Abraham Cole vs. *bark Kate Hunter.*—This case came up on motion to send back for further examination the report of the United States Commissioners, which motion the Court denied, and ordered the report to stand confirmed.

Abijah B. Munson vs. *Labach & Schofield.*—In this case the Court gave judgment for the libelant, and ordered a reference to ascertain the amount of damages.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS—*Friday*—Before Judge MITCHELL.—*Habeas Corpus Case.—In re Perkins Goldstein.*—This prisoner was brought up on his own petition for writ of habeas corpus—in which he set forth that he had been committed by the Chief of Police on a charge of which he (the petitioner) was innocent, that he had no counsel present, and that, moreover, by law the Chief of Police had not the power to commit parties accused to prison for trial. Mr. Joachimsen appeared for the prisoner, and argued that on the grounds stated in the petition his client was entitled to his release from custody. The District Attorney contended that the proceedings were regular. The judge said he would look into the case and give his opinion at an early day.

In re. Adam Noland, alias M'Clennand.—This was a case under the baby act. Nolan had entered in the service of Uncle Sam on the 18th inst., as a soldier, for the term of five years, and was immediately sent to the station at Fort Wood. He had since been supplied with necessaries to the amount of $23 72. The friends of the recruit have discovered that he is not of full age, and on that ground they claim his discharge. The case stands adjourned.

SUPERIOR COURT. Before Chief Justice OAKLEY.—*Adams Lahm* vs. *Timothy M. Cheeseman,*—This was an action to recover damages for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff in consequence of the negligent and careless driving of the defendant. It appeared that the plaintiff was a laboring man, working, at the time of the accident, on the line of the tenth Avenue, between 24th and 25th street. That the defendant was driving on the Avenue with his horse and wagon and struck the beam which the plaintiff was carrying, injuring him very severely. On the part of the defence it was set up that the injury was caused by the negligence of the plaintiff and that the defendant had done everything in his power to avoid the plaintiff. The Jury awarded the plaintiff $500.

COURT CALENDAR—*Saturday*—SUPREME COURT —A Special Term for motions will be held by Judge EDWARDS. The General Term stands adjourned for two weeks.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Motion day.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Motions, arguments, and decisions

[Advertisement]

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—SUNDAY TRAINS.—We are informed that hereafter an accommodation train for passengers will leave Canal-street on Sundays at 7½ A. M. for Poughkeepsie, stopping at all the intermediate stations. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 4½ P. M., and arrive at Canal-street at 7 45 P. M. And the Sunday mail train, with passenger cars attached, will hereafter start from Canal-street at 5 P. M., instead of from Chambers-street as heretofore.

BROOKLYN CITY.

BROOKLYN CITY DISPENSARY.—Eleven hundred and fifteen patients have been treated at this Dispensary during the month ending May 26, 1852, for the following diseases: Of the Head and Digestive Organs, 120; Throat and Lungs, 220; Women and Children, 210; Skin and Vaccination, 260; Eye and Ear, 161; Surgery and Surgical Operations, 144. Thirteen hundred prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed.

THE SHOOTING CASE.—Yesterday the following persons were arrested and committed by Officers Whiting and McLaughlin, of the First District Police, charged

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COMMON COUNCIL.—On Thursday evening this body held a special meeting. The Attorney of the Board reported on a resolution from Aldermen Hawthorne, concerning prosecutions for violations of City Ordinances. The report stated that the number of complaints made at his office since the 1st of January, for violation of City Ordinances, was 319, out of which 58 have been prosecuted to judgment. The number discontinued has been about 150, and the number not commenced about 20. Where suits have been discontinued the parties have been released on payment of costs, after consultation with the Alderman of the Ward or the Police, and when suits were not commenced it was in cases where the evidence would not sustain the complaint. The amount received for penalties is $1,450.

MORE LIGHT.—In the Common Council on Thursday evening, Alderman Marvin offered the following resolution, which was adopted: To increase the number of hours during which the city lamps shall be lighted, to 2,000.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A boy was run over in Hicks-street, on Thursday evening, by one of Witty's omnibuses, and so severely injured that he died a short time after. We could not ascertain the boy's name.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—Some of the Street Scavengers, who are paid by the City for their work, are in the habit of demanding money of the citizens for the same. House-keepers should be on their guard and hand them over to the Police, when such demands are made.

—Six persons were brought before the Police Court yesterday, and fined for violating a City ordinance, which requires them to keep the side-walks in front of their dwellings in repairs.

—Ann O'Hara was sent to the Penitentiary by Justice Truman Smith, for the term of three months, as a vagrant.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The City Temperance Society of this City, held a meeting on Thursday evening, at the Methodist Church in North Fifth-street, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—*President*—Christopher Whittemore. *Vice-President*—Jacob E. Vandewater. *Secretary*—Isaac Rapelya. *Treasurer*—Samuel Hubberson.

PIC-NIC.—A party of teachers and scholars from the Roman Catholic Church in Third-street, New-York, and the St. Aloysius and other Societies of that sect, passed through our city yesterday, on their way to Bushwick, to enjoy a pic-nic.

BOARD OF FINANCE.—This Board assembled on Thursday evening. The only business transacted was voting $500 to the City Dispensary. The Board adjourned to meet June 8, evening.

WATER.—The Water Company are making all the necessary preparations to go to work in earnest. An engine is now in operation pumping out the water where the basin is to be located.

INFANTICIDE.—A man named Stork, who resides in Messerole-street, was arrested yesterday by the Police, charged with the murder of his own child.

CANADIAN ITEMS.—The Queen's birthday was celebrated with great spirit in Canada on Monday last. In Toronto the Firemen walked in procession, while the various Cricket Clubs went through with their labors with great animation.... The County Council of Huron, at their last session, granted £5,000 for building a Suspension Bridge across the Maitland River, at the town of Goderich.... A Wesleyan Church is immediately to be commenced in Cobourg. It is to be gothic in style and to cost including bell, $68,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW DRY GOODS STORE, 514 GRAND-ST, N. Y. STEPHEN SCHAFF, (of the late firm of Snydam & Haff (which was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the first of May, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened at 514 Grand street, between Sheriff and Columbia, where he hopes to receive a continuance of their patronage. His stock, which has been selected with special care to the wants of the retail trade, will be found to combine moderate prices with good articles, comprising all the styles and varieties of Goods usually kept in Dry Goods Stores. His CALICOES, GINGHAMS, PRINTED MUSLINS, BAREGE DE LAINES, BAREGES, and SILK TISSUES, are of the latest styles, and having been bought at very reduced prices, he is enabled to sell at prices that will give general satisfaction. He will keep a good assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, Kentucky Jeans and Summer Goods for Men's and Boys' wear. Hosiery, Gloves, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Plain and Plaid Jaconets, Swiss Muslins, Bishop Lawns, Nansooks, Mulls, &c., Black Silks, Alpaccas, Canton Cloth and Bombazines. All the desirable styles of Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheeting, Bed Tick, Denims, Striped Shirtings and Checks, also, Linens and Diapers.

N. B. Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

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FOR CHAPPED HANDS.—The PURE OLD PALM SOAP is one of the best remedies in use. It is very highly recommended to those whose skin is tender, and being made from a vegetable oil, is consequently very healing and emollient in its properties. It can be had in small packages of six cakes (at a low price) for trial, at the manufactory of W. HULL'S SON, No. 108 Cliff-st. See CHILTON'S certificate:

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H. B. RICHARDS, No. 37 John-st., 2d door below Nassau-st., (recently of No. 93 Maiden-lane,) keeps on hand a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery of almost every description, Mechanics' Tools, Builders' Goods, housekeeping articles, &c. Persons wishing to purchase goods in this line at the lowest prices, are desired to call on him, at No. 37 John-st., where they will find assortments, on the most reasonable terms, either by the quantity or by retail. H. B. RICHARDS, No. 37 John-st., N. Y.

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AMERICAN HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE, PROSPECT HILL, Port Chester, N. Y., on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Dr. T. L. NICHOLS and Mrs. GOVE NICHOLS, will be at their City Office, No. 45 White-st., for consultation, every WEDNESDAY, from 2 to 5 P. M. Dr. WILLIAM F. REH will attend to City practice and consultations daily.

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PART OF A FRONT OFFICE TO LET—Suitable for a lawyer, agent, real estate broker, or any similar business. Apply at No. 15 Spruce-st., front office second floor.

BUILDING TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER.—The 2d and 3d stories of the large brick building on 27th-st., near 11th-av. Room, 75 by 45 feet, suitable for any kind of iron work.

STORE TO LET.—The three-story brick Store and Dwelling, No. 495 Broadway, next adjoining the Art Union. Possession given immediately. Apply at No. 49 Chambers-st.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—No. 149 Broadway, corner of Liberty-st. Possession given 1st of August. Apply on the premises, to MYERS, SUYDAM & CO.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—In *Times* Building, No. 113 Nassau-st., the 2d floor, 25 by 103 feet deep, entrance on two streets. Inquire of JOHN GILHOOLY, No. 113 Nassau-st., in basement.

STORE AND LOFT TO LET.—The first and second floors of No. 117 Liberty-st., at very low prices. They are very commodious, and very eligible for business. Apply to F. HART, on the premises.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A small place eligibly situated on the banks of the Hudson River, about 31 miles from this City. The buildings are new, commodious, and highly finished. The grounds are abundantly stocked with fruit and ornamental shade trees. There is also an excellent supply of well and brook water. $6,000 of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars, apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A Farm of fifty acres of land, pleasantly situated on the west bank of the Hudson River, adjoining the village of Milton, Ulster Co., a few miles south of Poughkeepsie, and in full view of it, having an extensive view of the river for some distance up and down. On the place are a good dwelling-house, barn and out-buildings, apple orchard, and other fruit trees directly on the river, distant from New-York about 70 miles, and with which there is communication several times a day by steamboats and the Hudson River Railroad, the depôt of which is nearly directly opposite For particulars, apply to AND J. ROE, Insurance Buildings, Nos 49 and 51 Wall-st, third floor.]

VALUABLE BUILDING SITES FOR SALE.—A number of valuable Building Sites, suitable for genteel country residences, eligibly situated within five minutes walk of the Bronxville Station, on the Hudson River Railroad, in the Town of East Chester, in Westchester County. Said property is within one minute's walk of the Reformed Dutch Church at Bronxville, in a highly respectable neighborhood, and only one hour from the City Hall, New-York For further particulars apply to M M. HENRY, No. 129 West 28th-st., or to JAMES WIGGINS, No. 224 Greenwich-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN —A large four story brick building and lot, 25 by 100 feet, in 40th-st. between 9th and 10th avs. The building contains between 30 and 40 rooms, and was built expressly for a tenant building, and will pay $700 or $800 yearly. There is also a rear building for two or three families. The whole will be sold at a bargain if called for immediately. For full particulars as to price and terms, apply to

F COLTON, 59 Beekman-street.

A LOVELY SUMMER RETREAT FOR SALE Or would be let to a desirable tenant for one year from the 1st June This house is surrounded by verandahs, a beautiful ornamental shade and fruit trees, shrubbery, &c; is within 2½ hours ride of the city by railroad, everything in best order. A lithograph view of the house may be seen at the office of V. B. PALMER, Tribune Buildings, where a full description, with terms, &c., may also be obtained.

TO MEMBERS OF BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS. —The advertiser has effected an arrangement whereby he can buy and sell shares in any of the Associations in the city, and will also loan such sum or sums as are necessary for the payment of their dues, or advance money on Shares —contributing to pay the same for a specified time. Apply to G G. ANDREWS, No. 421 Broadway.

NOTICE.—Any person having a tract of Land, situated 10 miles or less from the city, on North or East River, or on some Railroad, suitable for a Village, can dispose of the same, by applying either personally or by letter, to JOHN A. FLAMMER, No. 157 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

LOT FOR SALE.—A very desirable Lot in Lamartine-place, on the north side of 29th-st, between the 8th and 9th avs., about 252 feet east from 9th-av., adjoining the residence of E J. Parker, Esq. Lot 22 by 98½ feet. Apply C. H. BROWN, Merchants' Bank, or No. 105 11th-st.

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS.—A good opportunity is now offered to those who desire a pleasant country location near the City. A few shares in Lakeland village lots and farms are now left, and can be had for $25, payable on instalments if applied for immediately. They will be distributed on Monday the 31st inst. Each share holder takes eight village lots or a farm of from 4 to 20 acres. Call on CHARLES WOOD, No. 208 Broadway, where maps can be had gratis. We copy the following from the Boston *Cultivator* of July 10, 1851:

"After advising our numerous and inquiring friends to visit these lands and see for themselves, we have been induced to take the same step. We therefore waited on Dr. Peck on the morning of the 3d of July, and spent with him that day and the glorious Fourth in exploring these wilds, spade in hand; and are now prepared to report accordingly. After the most careful investigation and the best means of coming to the conclusion, we are satisfied that no spot on earth, that we have else is there a district the size of Long Island with one-twentieth part of its advantages and facilities for culture. Its uniformity of character and equality is surprising; the comparison of the middle region through which the railroad passes and the hills has been uniformly black; the lakelands, but which we presume to denominate its face or breast—with the old settled districts, exhibiting proofs the most satisfactory, that these lands, when thoroughly and properly cultivated, will be equal to those lying to the right and the left.

In all our examinations we did not observe one rood of land that might not be successfully cultivated, one spot that required under draining, or that could be benefited by subsoiling. While the wells in that part of the district that we visited—as many of them under 32 feet as over—was of pellucid clearness and the greatest purity, having percolated through a stratum of fine pure gravel, after depositing its fructifying principles in the remarkably uniform stratum of surface-soil, from one to two and a half or even three and four feet in depth, of a fine loam, often times of tenacity sufficient for brick earth; indeed, in the very centre of these lands, a settler has erected a cottage of sunburnt brick.

From Lakeland Station we brought a sample of the Australian golden wheat, which we have at our office for exhibition, measuring five feet in height and of the most perfect growth, raised after potatoes the last year, which was the first crop on the newly broken ground. Here also we procured a sample of rye six feet in height, perfect and remarkably well filled with the grain, a first crop with the manure from fifty bushels of shell lime per acre at seven cents per bushel, there being adjoining an excellent first crop of rye, without any manure whatever, with the most beautiful crop of wheat injured however, by rust, in consequence of a dressing of guano applied in May; with corn of the greatest verdure, measuring five feet in height on the 4th of July.

And we add in all candor and honesty, here are to be found the three great essentials—" a healthy climate, pure water, and a happy sub-soil," in perfection. At Hernandville we learned that a second division for the sale of building lots had been drawn, and another portion was setting off for the purpose of forming a third; no difficulty whatever having been experienced in the conveyance of titles, where the terms of sale had been complied with; more than five hundred lots having thus been assigned and conveyed. There are a few facts, and we shall be happy to reply to any inquiries that may be directed to us, either personally or publicly, on the subject of the "wildlands of Long Island."—*Editor.*"

A NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DR. ROBACK'S NATIVITIES.

Why be harassed every day,
Thinking what may next take place?
Dr. ROBACK can portray,
By the planets' truthful ray,
All events, or grave

EUROPE.

THE CAMBRIA'S MAILS.

Condensed from British and Continental Files.

The *Liverpool Times*, of the 15th instant, says:

"On Tuesday morning the *Rappahannock*,—a fine first-class American vessel, bound for New York, and having on board about five hundred passengers,—was the scene of a serious riot, attended, as regards the crew, with the most wanton and unprovoked brutality towards the emigrants, and with the still higher offences of drunkenness and robbery. This is the second riot on the Mersey which has happened within three months. In the former case, the captain, as we had occasion to show at the time, was the original aggressor. In the present case, the conduct of the captain was in every sense becoming and dignified, and he must have left the shores of England with a thorough disgust at the treatment which he and his passengers received here from what, in deference, we suppose, to custom, we must still call the "*constituted* authorities. Captain CUSHING, on the afternoon of Tuesday, assembled his passengers on deck, and while the usual examination was being pursued, his crew went below, broke open the boxes and luggage of some of the passengers, drank their whisky, abstracted their money, appropriated their wearing apparel, and came on deck as reckless and infuriated as desperadoes, maddened with ardent spirits and surged with plunder might be expected to do. The captain, it is needless to say, had lost all control over these wretches; his orders were met by disobedience and abuse, and seeing the turn matters were taking, he immediately left the ship to hire a new crew, and to hand over his present one to the custody of the police. Here in we think Captain CUSHING erred, he ought to have secured the fellows before leaving the vessel, because, if the captain cannot restrain brutal violence, it is clear no one else on board is likely to do so. As might have been anticipated, the captain's departure was the signal for a general *mêlée*, in which the crew and passengers measured strength. The sailors, armed with knives, which they furiously brandished, kept their more numerous opponents at bay. One passenger was stabbed, but not fatally. He had, however, to be sent to the hospital. The affair became so serious that the ferry boats in the river were hailed by the pastengers in the ship, and one of the steamers approaching, conveyed intelligence of the riot to Woodside, from which a police inspector, and a police-officer departed and reached the vessel while the fury of the contending parties was at its height. Shortly after, Inspector MASSEY and a posse of the police-force from the Liverpool side, came on board, and being sufficiently numerous to arrest the offenders, the whole of them, amounting to sixteen, were taken to Woodside, and placed in confinement.

This is a brief outline of the facts as regards the sailors. We must now turn to the more exalted offenders—the magistrates. Under the emergency of the case, the inquiry might readily have been pursued on Tuesday afternoon or evening, but ten o'clock on Wednesday morning was the time fixed for investigating the whole transaction at the Birkenhead Town-hall. Captain CUSHING and his witnesses were punctually in attendance; but *two* magistrates were not. The day waned, but the missing magistrate was still missing, and after dancing about the court for *seven* hours,—from ten o'clock to five—the captain and his witnesses were dismissed with the comfortable intimation that they must appear the following morning! The following morning at sunrise saw, it is needless to say, the good ship *Rappahannock*, spreading her canvas to the breeze, for the winds of heaven wait not on the dilatory movements of Justice at Birkenhead, and ere thes precious magistrates had thrown aside their nightcaps, the vessel had probably performed what is notoriously the most critical part of her voyage—the run between the Mersey and Holyhead.

"In every point of view this is a disgraceful piece of business. The sailors in custody, to whom time was, of course, no object, were brought up we know not at what o'clock, and there being no evidence against them, were discharged, and privileged to get another ship, where they are likely to drink, plunder, and stab with additional intensity, seeing how successfully they last practised this trio of the virtues."

In a letter to the electors of Carlisle, Sir JAMES GRAHAM denies that he has formed any connection with the Administration. He avows himself an ardent opponent.

M. ALEXANDRE THOMAS' Lectures in London, are attended by a large number of the nobility, and the leading literary notorieties.

At the Literary Fund Dinner, the Hon. ABBOTT LAWRENCE declared himself in favor of International Copyright and Patent Laws.

The Right Hon. DAVID BOYLE, of Shewalton, has resigned the conjoint offices of Lord Justice General of Scotland and Lord President of the Court of Session, which he has held since the retirement of the late Right Hon. CHARLES HOPE, of Granton, in 1841.

The London Conference before the Danish succession, has terminated in favor of the young Duke of GLUCKSBERG, the candidate of Russia.

The Austrian Government has lately complained to that of Prussia that numbers of medals, bearing the effigy of KOSSUTH, find their way over the upper Silesian frontier into Gallicia and Hungary. Searches have been made by the police, and several collections of such medals have been seized. Some of the employees of the Prussian Government have been dismissed for having similar articles in their possession.

A terrific coal-pit accident occurred on the 10th inst., in the Aberdare Valley, Glamorganshire, by which no fewer than eighty lives have been sacrificed. The colliery is known as the Duffryn Pit, Cwm Bach, and is the property of Mr. Thomas Powell, of the Gaer, one of the largest coal owners in the United Kingdom. The cause was fire-damp. At the time the accident occurred there were one hundred and sixty men in the pit, and everything proceeded in its accustomed order, when suddenly a tremendous explosion was heard by those surrounding the mouth of the pit, and the utmost consternation and alarm were at once excited. The works were speedily surrounded by several hundred people, consisting of the immediate relatives and friends of the miners. Inquiries were at once instituted, and, after some time, a communication was effected with the survivors, when it appeared that a tremendous explosion of fire-damp had taken place, but which, fortunately, did not extend to the whole of the works in the mine, otherwise all the one hundred and sixty men in the pit must have lost their lives. Although the sacrifice of life in this melancholy instance has been enormous, it was at first feared that one hundred and fifty-five had perished, as, after a lengthened period, only five men were extricated from the pit. After some time, however, more men were drawn out, and it was finally ascertained that the deaths amounted to eighty. Neither the amount of damage done to the works, nor the precise cause of the accident, has, as yet, been ascertained, but the cause is attributed to carelessness on the part of some one or other of the men, as they were all properly supplied with Davy lamps. It is well known that, in these Welsh collieries, the men are often extremely foolhardy. Long habit has rendered them perfectly regardless of risk, and they frequently open their lamps, either for the sake of lighting their pipes, or other purposes. The whole neighborhood is a scene of wailing and desolation.

Lieut. SCHLESSINGER, and the other Cuban fugitives, after their escape from Ceuta, applied to the American Consul at Gibraltar for relief and protection. He, however, positively refused to receive them, as might be expected from the friendly relations existing between the Governments of Spain and the United States.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* copies from a Genoa journal the following intelligence from Tuscany: "A decree of the Grand Duke constitutes the Government on the same basis as previous to 1848. The Constitution of the 15th of February, 1848, and the civic guard are abolished. Ministers are held responsible to the Grand Duke, and the Council of State is placed under his immediate jurisdiction. The communal laws of 1849, and the existing law on the press, are to be revised."

M. ARAGO, the astronomer, sent in his resignation as Member of the Bureau des Longitudes, because he could not conscientiously take the oath to the Constitution. The President declined to receive the resignation, deciding to admit an exception in favor of a *savant* whose works have thrown lustre on France, and whose existence his Government would regret to embitter.

PETER LACHAMBEAUDIE, the poet, is one of LOUIS NAPOLEON'S victims;—he is doomed for Cayenne. Efforts were made by several eminent personages to save him, but, "I don't like poets'" was the Dictator's answer.

GORGEY has published his work on the Hungarian Revolution, but it is so strictly prohibited at Vienna that some of the first men in the empire have applied for it to the Governor of the city in vain. It is evidently the intentions of Government that the work should disappear without leaving any trace behind it! It is said that the principal reason why the book is so strictly prohibited is, that the author asserts that the Hungarians were on legal ground up to "the declaration of independence" at Debreczin on the 14th of April, 1849. It is said that GORGEY does not attempt to conceal the fact of his having completely broken with the patriotic party from that time.

The impulse towards emigation appears to be working among the Swedes almost as powerfully as upon their Southern neighbours. The *Gothenborgs Handels och Sjofarts Tidning* has the following: "Emigrants to the United States of North America arrive here almost daily from the interior. It is now quite common to see a whole train of wagons closely packed with household gear and children moving through our streets, followed by the men and their wives on foot. Some of these people have just sufficient means to enable them to secure a passage; others are so poor and destitute that, to raise the necessary money, they make a compact with better furnished emigrants, engaging, in return for passage money, to serve with them a certain period as laborers after their arrival in America."

Sad accounts of disease and famine, in Germany, still reach us. Whole villages are deserted for want of food, and in other parts trade is standing still. Of 18,000 looms in a single province in Bavaria, almost exclusively inhabited by weavers, not half are at full work. In Wurcemberg, dogs have been ravenously devoured, and one, ven. far decomposed, dug up and eaten.

Capt. COWARD, master of the *Renovation*, has been examined at Venice relative to the vessels seen in the ice. He states that at the time he saw the vessels he thought they were wrecked Greenlandmen, and if there had been any person alive on board they would have seen them with the glass.

The Count of CHAMBORD's letter instructing the Legitimatists not to take the oath of allegiance to LOUIS NAPOLEON, in connection with the presence of the Emperor of Russia at Vienna, has created a great sensation at Paris. The funds were seriously affected. It is thought that the effect will be to hasten a crisis in the Government policy; and if the interview, between the Czar and the Count at Vienna, exhibit any cordiality on the part of the former, the fact may precipitate the introduction of the Empire.

Colonel FREMONT is in Paris, where he will probably remain until the dispute touching his title to the territory in California, on which he has granted leases, and the claims on him for the expenses of the war in California, for which he has rendered himself personally responsible, can be arranged.

The wines of the late Marshal SOULT, which have just been sold by auction, fetched almost as high prices as those of the late Mr. Trafford. The sherry was sold for nearly 200f. per dozen, and the port wine at from 140f. to 150f. per dozen. The splendid carriage called the "silver carriage," which was built for the marshal for his visit to the Court of England, and which cost, it is said, 80,000f., was sold for 2,000f.

The Legislature of Maryland, to which was referred that portion of the Governor's Message relating to the murder of Edward Carmack, in Pennsylvania, and the subsequent trial and acquittal of the parties charged with it, make the following important suggestions for the action of the Legislature: *First*. To obtain from Congress such amendment of the 4th section of the act of 1850, as will render it efficient for the purposes contemplated in its adoption; and *Secondly*. To respectfully urge upon the Legislature of Pennsylvania the passage of a law by which the facts in such criminal case involving the effect of the clause in the Constitution of the United States for the surrender of "fugitives from labor," and of the acts of Congress made in pursuance thereof, may be placed on the record, so that all such cases may be reviewed, at the option of either party, in the highest State Courts, and thence carried to the Supreme Court of the United States.

RELICS OF THE REVOLUTON.—Among the State Arms at the Barracks, may be seen 456 muskets, preserved there since the Revolutionary War. They are curiosities. In comparison with the highly-finished weapons of the present day, the ill-made barrels, cumbrous flint-locks, and rude stocks, show that every soldier of those days was, to some extent, his own armorer. The stocks, roughly hewn from the oak and chesnut trees of the primeval forests, were fashioned into shape by the jack-knife or common draw-knife, and the inequalities reduced by a coarse rasp. Without stout hearts and freemen's hands they would have been a weak defence against the well-accoutred enemy.

[*Frederick (Md.) Examiner.*

MARRIED.

On the 27th inst., by Rev. Mr. FAY, of the Orchard-st Church, Mr. WM. BURNISH, Esq., to Miss MARY JANE BROADHURST, both of this City.

DIED.

On the 28th, GENNARRO DELNOCE, in the 68th year of his age.

The friends of the family and those of his sons, Joseph, Lewis and Vincent, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Courtlandt-av., Melrose, Westchester Co., at 3 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, 29th.

On Friday morning, 28th inst., of membraneous croup, WM. HOEBER, eldest son of Wm. K. Schenck, Jr., aged 5 years, 2 months and 19 days.

His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 142 Franklin-st

On Thursday, 27th inst., EDWARD L. SHEPARD, son of Edward Smith, in the 5th year of his age

At Oyster Bay, L. I., on the 27th inst., MIRIAM WEEKS, widow of James Weeks, in the 87th year of her age.

On Thursday, 27th instant, in the 66th year of his age, JAMES GOODLIFF.

His friends are requested to attend his funeral on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 34 Grove-st. my28-2t

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 28.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '67	s3	118¼	100	Morris Canal	b30	18¾
1,900	do. '62		114¼	510	Erie Railroad		86¾
5,000	do. '56		109¼	10	do.		87
500	N Y State 5s, '55		104	250	do.	b30	87
500	Ohio 6s, '56		105	25	do.	s7d	86¾
10,000	Ind. Canal pref. 5s		45	156	do.		86¾
10,000	Pennsylvania 5s	s3	95¾	200	Harlem Railroad		71¾
2,000	Erie Income Bonds		98¾	200	do.	s42d	71¾
13,000	do.		99	200	do.		71¾
1,000	do. Convert '62		98¾	100	do.	b30	71¾
1,000	Harlem Ex Ctfs		82¾	100	do.	61s	71¾
5,000	Northern Ind. Bds.		96¾	65	Harlem RR. Pref		111¾
1,000	Portland City Bds.		104¾	5	Roch & Syr. RR Scrip		112¾
5,000	Ogdensburg 2d Mtg		86¾	10	New-Jersey Railroad		136
1,000	Cleve Col & Cin 6s		110	50	Stonington Railroad		53
2,000	Income Bds		105	50	do.		53¼
100	Del & Hud Canal		117¾	250	Nor. & Wor. R.R.		55¾
5	Bank Commerce	b3	110¾	50	do.	s90	55¾
20	Ocean Bank		106¼	100	do.	b30	55¾
30	Metropolitan Bk.	s3	110¾	100	do.		55¾
20	Grocers Ins. Co.		105	50	do.		55¾
20	Astor Ins Co		93	50	do.	b7d	55¾
50	Canton Co.	s90	80¾	200	Reading Railroad		77¼
50	do.	s90	80	100	do.	s60	77¼
75	do.	opg	80¾	10	Mad. & Indianap R R.		107
50	do.	opg	80¾	74	Panama Railroad		114
100	New-Jersey Zinc		13	10	do.		115
25	Florence & Keyport		32¾	10	do.		114¾
20	do.	b30	32¾	10	N Indiana Railroad		114
100	Portsm'th D Dock	s3	6¾	5	do.		115
100	Penn. Coal Co.		84	100	Long Island Railroad		20¾
25	Nicaragua Transit Co.		37¾	100	do.		20¾
50	do.		37				

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Erie Conv. Bds.		97	50	Erie Railroad	b45	87¾
6	Metropolitan Bank.		110¾	100	do	s3	87
20	do.		110¾	100	do	b30	87
15	New-Jersey Zinc		13	50	do	s6m	87¾
100	Penn Coal Co		84	150	do		87
100	Canton Co	opg	81¾	50	do	b10	87¾
171	Harlem R R. Pref		111¾	50	do		87¾
50	Nor & Wor R R		55¾	50	do	s30	87
300	do.		55¾	50	do	b3	87¾
50	do	b30	56	100	Reading Railroad		77¾
50	Stonington R R	s50	53	100	Harlem Railroad	b30	72¾
50	do		53¾	300	do		72¾
15	Erie Railroad		87	200	do	b10	72¾
100	do.		87¼	200	do		72¾
100	do.		87¾				

FRIDAY, May 28—6 P. M.

The Stock market opened firmer in the forenoon, and U. S. 6s of '67 sold at an advance. There was also a better inquiry for Government Stocks of other dates. The transfer books will close next week, and remain so until after dividend day, on the 1st July next. Sales effected after the books are closed will have to be made for the opening.

Stocks were again firm at the Second Board, though sales were light. Erie, Reading and Harlem were all better. Nicaragua advanced 1 per cent.

The orders from Europe for Federal Stocks are large, though some are at lower prices than the market will allow them to be executed.

Sterling Exchange was in moderate request at 10@10¼, at which the chief sales were effected. Leading drawers, however, continued to demand 10¼, but their sales were very limited.

It is said the steamer *Atlantic*, which sails to-morrow for Liverpool, will take out $300,000 to $400,000 in specie, about half of which will be on Boston account.

Money continued easy at 4@4½ on call, and at 5 to 6 for good short and medium-dated paper. There is no probability of any early change in the present easy state of the money market.

Cotton continued firm, with sales of 3,000 bales at full prices. Corn was lower, while Flour was unchanged. Business was checked in some departments, on account of merchants waiting the receipt of the *Cambria*'s letters.

Freights were steady, but engagements were light. To Liverpool, 4,000 bushels Wheat were engaged at 4d, bagged by the vessel, and 300 @ 500 bbls. Resin were taken at 9d. Flour was at 10½d, and Cotton at ¼d. There is no alteration in rates to London or Havre. To California rates ranged from 45c @ 50c.

The movement of Foreign Dry Goods, this week, sums up as follows:

	FOR CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	*Value.*	*Pkgs.*	*Value.*	*Pkgs.*	*Value.*
Wool	255	$95,466	23	$8,125	52	$18,058
Cotton	341	69,552	24	3,455	64	11,558
Silks	231	160,728	192	36,258	35	7,914
Flax	226	49,046	71	7,613	46	7,360
Miscellaneous	112	22,247	238	3,681	13	4,724
Total	1,233	$341,742	548	$59,032	219	$49,604

The Sub-Treasury received to-day, $53,109 10 and held at close, a balance of $27,233 04.

The receipts of the Erie Railroad, this month, will be about $350,000, making $1,300,000 since the 1st of January, which exceeds the Directors' estimate, and makes sure of their maximum dividend of four per cent, for the half year.

The Foreign advices by the *Cambria* are encouraging. Circulars received to-night indicate the presence of a large stock of American Cotton. The market for Breadstuffs continued firm. We quote from WRIGHT, GANDY & Co's Circular as follows:

"It is quite evident from the last received accounts from America, that the spirit of speculation has set in simultaneous on both sides of the Atlantic, and actuated by like motives, the abundance of money, the enormous consumption, the prospects of next crop, and the prices now ruling. The effect of the first of these questions on commerce in general has occupied the attention of statesmen, bankers, capitalists, and the community at large, ever since the glowing accounts from California, Australia, &c. were first received, and various are the opinions entertained on the subject. That it is calculated to enhance the value of raw products, and stimulate speculative operations, no one pretends to question, and had it not been for the caution the disasters of last year engender, we should probably have witnessed this more strikingly ere now; nor do we think the lesson acquired is so soon likely to be forgotten. It cannot be denied that consumption of the raw material is greater than at any former period, and that the consuming power is still on the increase, (no less a sum than £3,000,000 to £5,000,000 having been expended in the erection of new mills and machinery within the past twelve months,) but it would be well to bear in mind that this is a consequence of the low cost of Cotton, and any material advance in price of which would have a tendency to check it."

The following extract from the Circular of JAMES MCHENRY, shows the amount of stock on chand at the sailing of the steamer:

Stock, this day, 369,519 bags, of which 133,347 are American.
Do. last year, 586,101 " " 456,229 "

Sales this week, 111,900 bags, including 84,730 American—41,710 bags being on speculation, and 18,680 bags to exporters.

The steady upward tendency of the Atlantic markets since the sailing of the *Baltic*, has induced an advance of about ¼ on all growths of Cotton. The Circular of T. J. STEWART & Co., to go forward by the *Atlantic* to-day, says:

"The sales for the week ending 22d were 18,000 bales, and during the present one, 3,000 on Monday at full previous rates, 1,400 on Tuesday, 25th, and 1,200 on 26th, before the receipt by telegraph of the *Cambria*'s advices, with less spirited bidding; her accounts were promulgated after 3 P M, and the sales subsequent were 1,000 bales at a small improvement. Those of Thursday were 1,500 bales at ⅛c. advance. The stock on sale continues very light, and consists generally of average lists running into very low styles, even classed parcels being held stiff, mostly beyond our quotations. Yesterday, the demand was wider, the sales reaching 3,200 bales at full rates, to which our quotations are adjusted.

The new crop continues favorable, the only disadvantageous feature being its backwardness: rain at this period would aid it materially, as the stand has now been secured, and complaints of the want of it are becoming rife in some quarters. A dry summer like the last, after the plant has rooted, would indicate a large yield."

The Directors of the Dayton and Western Railroad have effected a contract to complete their tract to the State line, ready for the cars, in 90 days. The necessary force will be immediately put on the work.

A statement is afloat that the Ohio Legislature adjourned without making provision for the payment of the July interest of the State debt. It is semi-officially

	Vessel sailed in May.	*Total to May 22.*	*Days of Navigation.*	*Average per day.*
1846	$168,870	$425,744	26	16,490
1847	172,200	514,215	23	22,370
1848	149,215	483,026	23	21,005
1849	127,461	478,138	21	14,101
1850	112,673	476,933	21	15,663
1851	121,471	643,929	36	16,945
1852	119,061	437,494	33	13,251

A comparison, for the two years, to the 22d of May, (36 days in 1851 and 33 days in 1852,) showing the general course of trade, is as follows:

	1851.	1852.	*Dec'se.*
New-York, Albany and Troy, (on merchandize)	$225,419	$147,959	$77,460
Buffalo, B. Rock, Tonawanda and Oswego, (on produce from other States)	221,010	150,587	70,428
All other offices, (on produce of this State)	197,500	138,948	58,552
Total	$643,929	$437,494	$206,435
Mdze. cleared at New-York, Albany, and West Troy (lbs.)	137,466,600	156,466,600	18,865,000

One hundred thousand dollars have been subscribed to the stock of the Lexington and Big Sandy Railway, and the work will proceed; $30,000 has been taken at Catletsburg; $20,000 at Greenup; and a large amount at Bigg's Furnace, Bath, and Grayson.

The following is the Circular of Messrs. BARING BROTHERS, dated London, Friday, May 14, 1852—5 P.M.:

Considerable activity has been manifested this week in the Colonial and foreign produce markets, and an animated demand has prevailed for COFFEE at an improvement of 1s. @2s. and COTTON which is again ¼d. dearer. SUGAR is quieter and about 6d. lower. Continued arrivals of FLOUR from your side keep our CORN Market depressed. We have received further supplies of Gold from Melbourne and Sydney. By last week's return the Stock of Bullion in the Bank was £19,901,400 Sterling.

COFFEE has been in very animated request, and prices have advanced 1s.@2s. Speculators have operated largely, with a better demand, both for the trade and export. In all the near ports of the Continent, the article continues in favor, and prices are rather dearer.

INDIGO—Business has been limited this week, in the absence of public sales.

HEMP—1,000 bales Jute sold at from £8 12s. 6d.@£11 10s., for common to good fair.

The INDIGO sales, consisting of 7,100 chests, commenced on the 11th inst, and are still proceeding. The attendance of buyers is large, and the biddings have been very animated, at prices establishing a general advance of 6d.@8d., on the currency of February.

IRON BARS are in moderate request at £4 10s in Wales. Rails are quoted at £3 5s @ £3 10s., and a large business is said to have been done within these rates. Scotch Pig is steady.

LINSEED CAKES are quiet. New-Orleans, £7 12s. 6d @ £7 10s.; oblong Boston, in bags, £8 15s; London made, £8.

OILS.—50 tons Sperm on sale to-day went at £87@£87 10s.; Southern is very low at £32 10s.@£34. Palm is firm at 27s.@27s 6d. Rape is dearer, with buyers of foreign refined at 32s 6d @33s., while brown is held at 32s; Linseed is also dearer; we quote it firm at 27s. 3d.@27s 6d, on the spot, and there is less disposition to make sales for delivery.

RICE—1,000 bags Bengal sold at 10s. 6d.@11s. 6d. for fine boiled white, and a cargo of 500 tons Arracan, on terms not made public.

SUGAR—The market opened steadily on Tuesday, but with an increasing desire to realize, it has become quieter since, and a reduction of 6d ₱ cwt. has been asserted. Of West India, the week's sales sum up 2,150 hhds., with 46,000 bags Mauritius, Bengal, Madras and Penang, at auction, which have gone off irregularly from 6d @ ls. lower; 11,000 bags unrefined Manilla, at public sale, were withdrawn at from 30s. @32s., and 10,900 Manilla Havana at 31s. @32s 6d. By private contract, we notice sales of 2,820 bxs Havana floating, at 21s. 3d for Nos 12¼ to 13; 2,000 bxs., on the spot, at 35s 6d @36s.; 8,000 bags clayed Manilla, at 35s 6d., and 750 cases Bahia, at 17s. 6d @19s 6d for brown, with white from 21s @23s. Our Continental advices report a steady business, a trifle better prices at St. Petersburg they are firmer.

TALLOW is firm at 36s. 9d @37s. on the spot, and 37s. 9d. for late delivery.

The TEA market is firmer, with an active demand from the trade for better kinds of Congo. For common Congo, there is also rather more inquiry, and little is now to be had under 9d. Public sales are announced for Thursday next.

TURPENTINE—We quote rough at 9s. 6d @9s. 9d. Spirits are in moderate request, at 41s. for British.

No change in AMERICAN STOCKS. Prices are steadily supported, with a fair amount of business doing. U. S. 6 ₱ cent Bonds, 110¾@110¾; Inscriptions, 108¾@108¾; N. Y. 5s, 95¾@96, Pennsylvania 5s, 95¾@96; Ohio Sixes, 1860, 106½@102, Virginia Sixes, 95¾@96; Illinois, 100@101; Maryland Sterling Fives, 95¾@96; Massachusetts Sterling, 107¾@107¾; South Carolina Sterling Fives, 95¾; Canada Sixes, 103, Boston City, 95.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times*

FRIDAY, May 28—6 P. M.

ASHES—Continue abundant and languid—with sales of 65 bbls., Pots at $4 87½@$5, and Pearls at $6 12½@$6 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is apparently unaltered—the absence of the steamer's letters, and the enhanced claims of factors, retard operations. The business embraces 3,100 bales, part Upland middling at 9¢, and Orleans do at 10¢.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are more freely offered, and slightly tend downwards; the non-receipt of the *Cambria*'s mails prevents exporters from doing much, while Eastern and local jobbers seem very abstemious in their purchases, the inferior and ordinary qualities are the least plentiful, and most profitable—the large stock, and desire to sell medium and fine grades, lessening their value, the transactions are confined to 500 bbls. Sour at $4 56@$4 62½, Superfine No. 2, at $4 68@$3 87½; good common Orleans, and ordinary to trait State, at $4 06@$4 18½, mixed to fancy Western, choice State, and favorite round-hoop Ohio, at $4 12½@$4 31½, fancy Ohio at $4 31½@$4 56½, fancy Genesee at $4 56½@$4 81½, extra Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio at $4 75@$5, and extra Genesee at $5@$5 62½. Canadian is still a ready market at uniform prices—2,800 bbls Superfine changed hands at $4 12½ ₱ bbl, in bond. Southern is extremely depressed—the demand being far less extensive than the receipts, which latter are eagerly thrown on the market, at present rates—550 bbls ordinary descriptions, have been sold for home trade at $4 43@$4 50, and at $4 50@$4 56 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal has not varied further—200 bbls. found buyers today at $3 18¾ for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine.

GRAIN—Wheat is more abundant and less in request at the prevalent high figures—which are above the limits of both shippers and home consumers. Rye is steady and saleable—500 bushels were sold at 76¢ @ 76¢. Barley and Oats remain the same. Corn continues to droop—influenced by the largely increased receipts and greatly diminished inquiries—sales were made of 40,000 bush—mixed Western at 58¢ @59¢, and round Yellow at 60¢ @62¢.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more actively inquired for, in part for shipment to Australia and California, and with an unvarned market, we have to note sales of 1,500 bbls—Rump at $15 87½@$16, new Prime at $16 50; new Mess at $19 25. Pickled Meats and Western Bacon are plenty, heavy, and nominal. Lard being more sought after, is doing better—500 bbls fair to strictly prime were purchased at 9¢@10¼¢. Beef is in good request at steady rates—the sales reach 450 bbls.—Prime at $6@$7 50, and Mess at $10@$13 75. Prime Mess and Beef Hams are unchanged. There is less doing in Butter and Cheese at old figures.

WHISKY—Is dull and heavy, with sales of only 450 bbls. Ohio at 20¢., and Prison at 21¢ ₱ gall., cash.

MINIATURE ALMANAC....THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises.... 4 34|Sets..... 7 20|MOON—Sets..... 2 26
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.... 3 22|Gov. Island.... 4 22|Hell Gate.... 6 03

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, MAY 28.

Cleared.

U S M steamship Atlantic, West, Liverpool E. K. Collins & Co

Ship Sarah G. Hyde, Lowell, Liverpool, Dunham & Dimon

Ship Zenobia, Burrows, San Francisco, Davis, Brooks & Co.

Ship Florian, Mills, Savannah, W & J. T. Tapscott & Co

Ship Star Republic, Jamison, Galveston, Hussey & Murray.

Ship Albany, Gorham, San Francisco, W. A. Sale

Bark Baring Brothers, Colters, Havana, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Olivia, Spall, Schiedam, N B, J W Elwell & Co

Bark Victoria, Juberg, St Petersburg, Funche & Meincke.

Bark Alhoth, Baxter, San Francisco, Crocker & Warner.

Bark Jasper, Hasty, Charleston, Dunham & Dimon.

Bark Der Alte Agent, Schultze, Quebec, Barclay & Livingston.

Brig Wautstall, Morse, Buenos Ayres, J T White & Co

Brig Rosalie, (Br) Holmes, Cornwallis, P. & D. R. De-Wolf

Brig Martin Frederick, (Prus) Kraff, Rotterdam, Funche & Meincke

Brig Palmetto, (re-cleared) Bonner, San Juan, C A

Brig Jane Bird, (Br) Linstrong, San Juan, C. A., J. T. Winslow

Brig Wanderer, (Br) Benson, Windsor, J. S. Whitney & Co

Brig Venus, (Br) Campbell, Windsor, J S Whitney & Co.

Schr Mason Rogers, Farran, Cuba, Nova, Niebuhr & Co.

Schr Riberio, Ribeiro, Lisbon, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Schr Wm. Daggett, Saco, Me., J T White & Co

Schr Antje, (Dutch,) Plucker, Stockholm, Funche & Meincke

Schr Saxon, Payne, Calais and St. Stephens, N B., Mayhews, Talbot & Co

Schr Marietta Hand, Jayne, Baltimore, J. W. McKee.

Schr Fern, Garswood, Cape May, Slaight, Gumbs & Howell.

Schr. Splendid, Culver, Petersburg, Van Brunt, Slaight & Co

Sloop Harvest, French, Providence.

Barge Falcon, Dougherty, Baltimore, W. H. Thompson.

Arrived.

Packet ship Great Western, Marshall, Liverpool April 23 ndse. and 838 pass all well to C H Marshall & Co. For the last 20 days has had light winds and calms. Had a pilot on board 5 days.

Bark Storm, (clipper, new, 545 tons,) Pierson, Sag Harbor 22 hs., in ballast, in tow of steamtug Statesman, to Slate, Gardiner & Howell.

Brig Arche d'Alliance, (Fr) Vermerset Marseilles 84 ds., fruit, wine, &c. to Dutilh Has had a pilot on board 5 days.

Brig Olive, McDonald, Eastport 10 ds., lumber to master.

Brig Pilgrim, (Br., of St. John, N. B.) McCready, Mayaguez, P R., May 9, sugar to P. I. Nevius & Sons

Schr. Boston, Cressey, Calais 10 ds, lath and lumber to master.

Schr Hill Carter, (of Richmond,) Nelson, Cardenas 9 ds., sugar and molasses to M. Taylor & Co.

Schr. Col. Satterly, Elwood, Charleston 5 ds., cotton and rice to N. L. McCready & Co. May 24, lat. 33 40, lon. 77 35, at 7 P M., passed the hull of a centreboard vessel, bottom up, bottom painted green, white circle painted on her stern, saw no spars attached; appeared not to have been long in that situation; could not make out her name. She appeared to be of about 200 tons burthen and the centre board went through the centre of the keel.

Schr. William, Hanscomb, Eastport 10 ds., fish, lath and plaster to master.

Schr. Maria, Kelley, Boston 4 ds., mackerel and fish to master.

Schr. Armada, Kelley, Rockport, fish to master.

Schr. Kanhawa, Smith, Frankfort 15 ds., lath to master.

Schr. Metatak, Atr. Gardiner 8 ds., lumber.

Schr Jasper, Baker, Gardiner 17 ds., lumber.

Schr. Superb, Parkham, Millbridge 15 ds., bd. to Newark.

Schr. Kendrick Fish, Shaw, Calais 17 ds., lumber.

Schr New Conveyance, Turner, Philadelphia, coal.

Schr. E. P. Burton, Buck, Philadelphia for New-Haven.

Schr. Ellen Duffield, Hilleer, Portland, stone.

Schr. Undine, Penfield, Portland, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Flame, Robinson, Millbridge, 18 ds., lumber.

Schr. Packet, —, Ellsworth, 16 ds., lumber.

Sloop Oregon, Sturgess, Providence.

WIND—Sunrise, calm; meridian, S. W.; sunset, S. E., with fog.

Below.

Bark Nancy Treat, (of Frankfort,) from Havana.

Sailed.

Ships Saratoga, Trask, Liverpool; New World, Knight, do.; Hungarian Patterson, St. John, N.B.; Lebanon, Hall, Hong Kong; Marion, Davis, Savannah; barks Nelson Place, Acapulco; Potomac, Thompson, Cienfuegos; brig Alcenus, Mitchell, Matanzas, and others.

By Telegraph.

NORFOLK, May 28—In Hampton Roads, Br. bark Thomas, 120 days from Callao.

Arr. schr. Frank, New-York; Boy State Providence.

Foreign Ports.

At Mayaguez, P.R., May 9, bark New-Haven, of and for for New-Haven, ldg.; brigs Atlantic, for do. do.; Nuevitas, for New-York, 3 ds.; Lucy Atwood, for do., next day; schrs. Bloomer, of Frankfort, for New-York, 3 ds., Maria, of Boston, unc.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office, No. 43 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. Have their Capital (as also a handsome surplus) invested in the most undoubted securities, and continue to insure Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, and other personal property, Vessels in port and their Cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any other similar institution.

DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth,	William Miles,	Alex. H. Schults,
Phineas T. Barnum,	Elijah F. Purdy,	John D. Pye,
Danl. D. Howard,	Sam. P. Townsend,	Hen. Quackenboss,
Caleb S. Woodhull,	John Eadie, Jr.,	Justice S. Redfield.
Chas. T. Cromwell,	Joel S. Oatman,	J. W. Amerman,
Anastat's Nicholas,	Robert C. Bell,	Fordyce Hitchcock,
Richard L. Allen,	John N. Genin,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
ALFRED G. STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 6th, 1852.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL OF $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Richard F. Carman,
Rich'd A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoyne,

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I...NO. 219. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 31, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sunday excepted,) at the Office, No. 113 Nassau-st., corner of Ann-st., and delivered to subscribers in the City, at SIX CENTS per week, payable weekly. Single copies, ONE CENT each. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year, payable invariably in advance; THREE copies for FIVE DOLLARS, and five copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every Saturday morning, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Beverly Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.**—A Public meeting of this truly thriving Association will be held on Tuesday evening next, June 1st, at 8 o'clock, at the Henry Clay House, corner of Avenue A and First-st. Several eminent Speakers will be present, who will address the meeting. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend. CORONER JOHN IVES, President.

JOHN NEWHOUSE, Vice-President.

TRUSTEES.

W. H. Van Cott,	David Seaman,	Geo. B. Deane,
E. Tilton Blodgett,	R. L. Budd.	Samuel Derickson,
John C. Bishop,	Louis Miller,	Peter Palmi,
Andrew Jarer.	S. H. Arnold.	W. H. Burnham.

☞ FREDERICK CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Attorney and Counsellor, Irving Bank Building.

GEO. W. TRUSS, Secretary, No. 271 Bowery.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., daily.

☞ **St. Nicholas Building Association.**—The next monthly meeting of this Association will be held June 10th, when several shares will be redeemed. All who wish to build themselves a home, and those who desire to make profitable investments of small monthly earnings, are invited to make application at the office of the Association, *No. 16 Duane-st., corner of Chatham.* The present entrance fee is ONE DOLLAR. Monthly dues THREE DOLLARS. Ultimate value of shares $800. Call at the office and get a copy of the articles of Association. W. L. CONKLIN, President.

ROBT. D. HART, Secretary.

It is particularly desired that subscriptions be handed in and dues paid at the office, to avoid the crowd at the public meetings.

☞ **The Irving Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION** will hold their Fourth Regular Monthly Meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, June 4, at 8 o'clock, at Masonic Hall, No. 275 Grand (near Forsyth-st.) Members are requested to pay their dues before Friday, June 4, as no dues will be received at the meeting.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Secretary.

☞ **To the inhabitants of the 16th, 20th and 19th WARDS.**—There will be a public meeting in the Assembly Rooms, corner of 25th-st. and 8th-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, June 1, at 7½ o'clock, to organize a new Building Association to loan money the same as Capitalists, viz: at Simple interest on the sum borrowed. There will be an explanation of the question at the meeting, which is made out for 12 years or more. Come and hear for yourselves.

☞ **Question often asked.**—How does A. BUTLER, No. 30 Beekman-st. manufacture Boots to order of the best French Calf Skin, for $3 50? Answer: Upon the principle of quick returns and small profits—Cash System—Also a large assortment of Summer Shoes, of the best quality constantly on hand, cheaper than elsewhere. Call and examine for yourself, at A. BAKER'S, No. 30 Beekman-st.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company.**—Capital stock $300,000. Shares $100 each.

FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, President.

THOS. E. HASTINGS, Secretary.

Office of Sale and Transfer of Stock, No. 66 Beaver-st. New-York.

New-York Daily Times.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE ARCTIC.

ALL QUIET ON THE CONTINENT.

VISITS OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINES.

COTTON AND BREADSTUFFS STEADY.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Arctic*, Capt. LUCE, arrived at this port yesterday, from Liverpool on the 19th inst. Her dates are three days later.

The British steamship *Asia* arrived at Liverpool on Saturday, 15th, at 5.40 P. M., meeting the *Cambria*, outward bound. On the 6th May, at 2.20 A. M., the *Asia* passed the *Europa*, with the mails of the 25th April, for New-York.

The *Arctic* brings ninety-nine passengers, as follows:

Messrs. Lemuel Sisson, L. S. Lery, Thomas Barton, Geo. D. Parrish, Albert Worrell, Horace Smith, U. S. Consul for Portugal, and Bearer of Despatches from the Legation at Lisbon; John L. Lefferts, Melville Atwood, lady, 2 children and servant, Charles A. Williams, Sidney Schieffelin, Saml. C. Edes, William R. Post and lady, Miss Post, Miss Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Van Alen and servant, Miss Van Alen, Mr. J. Trumbull Van Alen, Dr. H. Champlin, Mr. Wm. Clay, Major Joseph Graham, Mr. Ralph Marsh, Miss Kate Marsh, Miss Cordelia Marsh, Mrs. Edward Post, 2 children and servant, Mr. James Napier, Mr. Tillston Cushing, Mr. Augustus Kretz, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Mason, Miss Fitzgerald, Miss Milligan, Dr. C. F. Heywood, lady, child and servant, Mrs. Lowe, Miss Lowe, Master Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Brooks and servant, Mr. James P. Reynolds, Mr. W. D. Clay, Mr. Charles Morris, Mr. C. C. January, Mrs. Beimer 2 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Newbold, Miss Dingan, G. Zibber, R. Dickinson, W. Read, Mrs. Moray, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Fischel, Wm. D. Scott, Wm. Sheal, Mrs. Schultz, Jacob Schultz, Geo. Dieland, Nicholas H. Riley, Wm. Kendall, Mrs. Baxter, Louis Hertzheim, Leopold Schem, Miss Schem, Don Luis Del Tio, James Foley, John W. Jackson, Pierre Manetts, A. F. Jacob, Maximilian Loel, Wm. Haslam, Hugh Jones, Wm. Opil, Charles Carless, David Orr, James Barton, Thomas E. Lovett, Mrs Callo, Mrs Jones and 3 children.

ENGLAND.

Little worth reporting has occurred since the sailing of the *Cambria*. The case of a British subject named MURRAY, sentenced to death at Rome for political offences, was before the House of Lords on Monday, 17th inst., as was also that of some English Protestant Missionaries banished from Austria. Nothing resulted from the discussion.

Returns were ordered relative to emigration to South Australia, with a view to modify the restrictions on free passages.

The Protestant Dissenters Bill, requiring civil registration only of dissenting chapels, was read a second time.

A Committee was appointed to examine and report on the value of Captain WARNER'S "long range and invisible shell," as an instrument of warfare.

On Tuesday, 18th, some Ecclesiastical bills were passed.

In the Commons, on Monday, the 17th, the Colonial Secretary stated, in answer to Mr. HUME, that Government was devising means for assisting the starving Highlanders and distressed hand-loom weavers of Scotland to emigrate.

The Militia Conscription bill was violently debated, in the House of Commons, on the 17th. The measure finally triumphed, by a division of 127 to 110—an important Governmental success.

The new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland stated, in answer to a deputation, who waited on him to bespeak his good offices in favor of SMITH O'BRIEN, that he could not recommend their petition. His Excellency's answer was extremely unfavorable. "Though convicted of high treason, the lives of Mr. O'BRIEN and his associates were spared by the exercise of the Royal prerogative, and they, as well as the persons who incurred the penalty of transportation for treasonable practices, have been treated with unusual indulgence in the places of their exile; even the measures of restraint, rendered necessary by their own conduct, have been of short duration. It is, however, to be regretted that these acts of lenity have not been attended with the effects that might have been expected, but that, on the contrary, repeated attempts to escape have taken place—in one case with success; and that none of the persons, on whose behalf my interference is solicited, have expressed contrition for their crime, or manifested any sign of gratitude or loyalty to the gracious Sovereign whom they have so grievously offended, and to whose clemency some of them are indebted for their lives. Under these circumstances I do not consider myself justified in recommending the prayer of the memorial to Her Majesty's favorable consideration."

A fire broke out in Portsmouth dockyard, on Monday, the 17th inst., and caused great alarm: it was extinguished without serious damage. On Sunday, the village of Manea, in Cambridgeshire, was almost totally destroyed by fire.

The new Constitution for New-Zealand is published. The colony is burdened with a civil list of £19,000 per annum, the Governor having £2,500, Chief Justice, £1,000. Puisne Judge, £800. General expenses of Government, £4,700. Superintendents of Province, £3,000. Expenditure for native purposes, £7,000.

The first ship of the steam line between England and Australia sailed from Southampton on the 15th instant. She is named the *Chusan*, and will speedily be followed by others.

On the 17th, according to appointment, the discussion of the rules of the Booksellers' Association was resumed, at Stratheden House, before Lord CAMPBELL, Mr. GROTE, and the Dean of St. Paul's. On this occasion the undersellers attended, or were represented by Mr. GRIFFIN, Mr. PERRIN, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. BICKERS, and Mr. BUSH. A discussion took place. Lord CAMPBELL then consulted with the other arbitrators, and announced that their opinion would be pronounced on Wednesday.

The steamer *Desperate* has returned from towing the Arctic expedition as far as latitude 60° 11′ N., longitude 24° 4′ W. The *Desperate* left the ships of the Expedition, all well, steering for Cape Farewell.

The weather in Ireland has been propitious beyond the best hopes of the farmer. In England seasonable rains have revived the crops, previously suffering from drought.

The fatal colliery accident in Gwindraith Vale proves to be very serious. Not one of the twenty-six unfortunate men who were drowned has been recovered. The origin of the catastrophe is still unknown, but it is not true, as reported in some of the papers, that it arose from the canal being approached too near and the water from it breaking into the colliery. It is believed to have arisen from an accumulation of water in an old working which had been tapped.

FRANCE.

A dispatch from Paris of Sunday, the 16th, says that Gens. LAMORICIERE, BEDEAU, and LEPLO follow CHANGARNIER'S example and refuse to take the oaths to the President. The following is an extract from the letter of Gen. LAMORICIERE:

"I am aware of the consequences of my determination. Twenty-nine years and a half of active service, thirty-six campaigns during eighteen years of war in Algeria, services rendered to France in foreign lands and during the fatal days of June, 1848—services which, perhaps, are not forgotten—all will be sunk by this refusal, and my name will be struck off the army list. Another proof will be given that an officer's rank is in the hands of an arbitrary will. The law of 19th May, 1834, had made an officer's rank his patrimony; he could only be deprived of it by the sentence of a court-martial. That law is discarded, as many others have been, by a Government which respects neither person nor property.

"The sword which I had devoted to the service of France will be taken out of my hands. What use could I make of it under such a Government? But, which God forbid, if our frontiers should be invaded, I should hasten to resume it to fight for our national independence; for history has sufficiently proved that in the hour of danger, brought on by ambition, despotism requires no oath from men of courage who are willing to march in defence of their country."

The visit of the Emperor of Russia to Vienna for the moment divides public attention with the letters of the exiled generals and the more mysterious communication of the Count of Chambord, which no French paper has yet ventured to take from the foreign journals.

The *Pays* publishes the letter of General CHANGARNIER on the ground that such attacks should not remain unknown, as public opinion ought to be allowed an opportunity of condemning them.

The *Moniteur* publishes a report of the Minister of the Interior on the acts of courage and devotedness during the first quarter of the present year, and which merit reward.

M. de HECKEREN, Senator, has left for Vienna on a special mission.

The agents of the administration of the State domains, who proceeded to seize the Orleans estate of Rainey, have contented themselves with a declaration that they take possession in the name of the State, and have not proceeded, as in the case of Neuilly and Monceaux, to eject the servants of the Orleans family.

M. DE RAYNEVAL, French ambassador to Rome, and now on leave of absence at Paris, is on the point of returning to his post. It seems that there is really some intention of effecting a slight reduction in the army of occupation at Rome.

M. de Girardin continues to counsel Louis Napoleon against seeking the imperial crown, and finds in the philosophic reveries of the prisoner of Ham, plans far worthier of the energies of the President of the Republic, than a scheme of aggrandisement fraught with hazards of war.

The *Emancipation*, and other Belgian papers, have been stopped again from delivery, by order of the Minister of Police.

The delay of two months granted by the decree of the 14th March, to foreign holders of the five per cent. Rentes, to decide between reimbursement and conversion, expired on Friday, midnight. The demands for reimbursement amount to 1,773,180 francs of Rentes, or 35,463,600 francs of capital. Payment of claims commenced on Monday.

The census of France is published. The population is numbered at 35,781,628, showing an increase of only 381,142 since 1846, being much less than in former proportionate periods. The diminution is accounted for by the emigration to South America and California, and by fewer marriages having been contracted in the late troublous times.

Politicians talk in Paris, but somewhat vaguely, of a new law tending to arm the Minister of Police with discretionary power over Foreigners in France.

On Saturday last, the Archbishop of Paris blessed four busts of LOUIS NAPOLEON, to be placed at the four corners of the New Central Market Place.

Chantilly races commenced on Thursday last, on the lawn behind the town. The second day's meeting took place on Friday. On Saturday, there was a grand stag-hunt in the forest; and on Sunday, the principal races of the season came off.

The line of Electric Telegraph between Amiens and Boulogne, connecting with Paris, is now open.

The sister of Gen. MOREAU died a few days since, aged 92.

The *Journal of the Puy de Dome* says that CAVAIGNAC has purchased a homestead, near Raudan, where he intends to take up his residence.

M. de RIBYROLLES, late Editor of the *Reforme*, was detected at Ostend, the other day, under the name of MONS. FIDELE. He was shipped off to England forthwith.

M. BURNOUF has been elected, in room of Baron DE WALCKENAER, as Perpetual Secretary of the Academy of Inscription and Belles Lettres.

SPAIN.

The most contradictory rumors are current respecting the intentions of the Government, as to the projected change in the Constitution. The rumors are very vague; but all take for granted that some *coup d'etat* is at hand. The most important of the proposed changes is a modification of the Electoral Law.

Government has received offers from different mercantile houses, to establish steam communication between Spain and her trans-Atlantic possessions.

SWITZERLAND.

It is notified from Vienna to the Federal Authorities at Berne, that the Austrian military cordon on the Swiss frontiers will be withdrawn in June.

The Grand Council of Switzerland assembled at Berne on the 12th, to discuss a proposition for a political amnesty, extending as far back as the events of 1846. The resolution was adopted.

GERMANY.

The Emperor of Russia left Vienna for Berlin on the night of the 11th inst. He arrived at Dresden on the evening of the 12th, and was received by the King, the Minister of War, the Russian Ambassador, and other high officers.

The accounts from Hanover are satisfactory. Contrary to the predictions of those who were ignorant of his character, the young King exhibits the most steadfast resolution to march with the times, and to satisfy the rational wants of his people. M. BAUMEISTER has been definitively appointed Minister of Finance, and M. VON REICHE, of Ecclesiastical Affairs.

Another conference of the Zollverein was held on the 15th, without result.

An extensive conflagration has destroyed the waterworks which supplied the City of Dantzic. Local tradition ascribed the construction of these works to COPERNICUS.

The Emperor of Austria entertained the Czar with great pomp. It is noticed as a coincidence that on the 10th of May, while LOUIS NAPOLEON was reviewing his 60,000 troops in Paris, the Emperors of Austria and Russia were reviewing 40,000 in Vienna.

A great camp of evolution is to be formed on the 5th of June at Czegled and Keresstur, in Hungary. All the disposable cavalry and thirty batteries of artillery are to manœuvre during forty days.

ITALY.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* of the 13th inst. promulgates the law authorizing the Government to carry into execution the additional convention to the treaty of commerce and navigation concluded on the 25th January, 1852, with the King of Norway.

Letters from Rome of the 10th inst. state that the Grand Dukes of Russia had left that city on the 9th. The French authorities, having been instructed from Paris to pay them the honors due to French Princes, General GEMEAU had sent out to meet them, on their arrival, an officer of dragoons with an escort.

TURKEY.

The Austrian frontier is quiet, but the Montenegrins have recently attacked and plundered several Turkish villages.

The premium on gold is very high at Constantinople—the new coins of one hundred piastres being current at 115.

The *Austrian Lloyd* states that a customs treaty for three years has been signed between the Austrian and Turkish Governments.

A letter from Constantinople states that the Turkish Government has adopted the basis of the treaty of the Sanitary Congress of Paris, and has decided, on organizing its quarantine system, according to European ideas.

EGYPT.

The Nile is unusually low. During the approaching month, the Mahmoudie Canal will probably be impassable for boats, in which case merchandise and passengers will be sent to Alexandria from Cairo *viâ* Rosetta.

Mineral springs have been discovered at Tourah and Cairo, and samples have been forwarded to England for analysis. One of the springs is cold, and another of 94° of Fahrenheit.

The Pacha has voluntarily contributed £275,000 toward the financial embarrassments of the Sultan.

A letter, dated Constantinople, May 1, says—"Alarming reports are afloat concerning the Island of Crete. Great agitation prevails there. Several ships of war have been ordered thither."

INDIA.

Papers by the Indian mail have arrived *viâ* Marseilles, but add little to the telegraphic summary already forwarded per *Cambria*. The British expedition under Rajah BROOKE, of Borneo, and other officers, against the Sulco pirates, had been ineffective. The British found nothing but canebrakes to fire at, from which, however, dropping shots killed some of their men.

The statement by previous mail, that severe fighting had taken place in the north of India, between the hill tribes and the British troops, is contradicted by later advices.

An earthquake occurred throughout the northwest Provinces of India on the night of the 31st March.

By the latest intelligence, the expeditionary force had not arrived in the Burmese waters, and consequently actual operations had commenced. Before this, however, the hostile forces are undoubtedly hard at it. It was expected that the whole of the British force would have reached Rangoon in time to open the campaign on the 5th.

AFRICA.

An arrival at Portsmouth, from the Bight of Benin, brings less satisfactory accounts of the negotiations there for the suppression of the Slave trade. The King of Abomey refuses to sign the treaty, and at the same time threatens to attack Badagry.—Dates from Sierra Leone are to the 6th April.

AUSTRALIA.

Accounts from Sydney, New South Wales, to the 7th of February inclusive, and from Melbourne, Port Phillip, to the 31st of January, have been received. The Government at Sydney had received dispatches from the Rev. W. Clarke, the geologist, announcing the discovery of gold in the Snowy Mountains. Mr. Clarke states that he has found gold in granites in the counties of St. Vincent, Argyle, Murray, Dampier, Wallace, Wellesley, and beyond the boundary on the Victoria (Port Phillip) side; also on the basins of the Shoalhaven, the Murrimbedgee, the Hume, and the Snowy Rivers. This statement had caused a great sensation, particularly as Mr. Clarke emphatically declares this deposit to be the matrix of the gold fields. A number of adventurers had started for these diggings; but as the distance was very great from Melbourne, it was not supposed that many persons would at the outset push their way so far.

The receipts of gold at Sydney for the week ending January 31, had, with the remittances from Melbourne, been to the extent of £120,750. The price of gold, after some fluctuation, had closed at 65s. 3d. ₱ oz.

The Meroa Diggings were yielding such large quantities of gold that men could not be had under £3 per week with rations. At Braidwood also, matters were progressing favorably. Deposits of the precious metal had been found at Tamworth, on the River Peel, while at Bathurst gold had been picked up in several of the streets in the shape of both nuggets and quartz.

The Port Phillip journals state that the influx of adventurers from the neighboring colonies continued uninterrupted, and from nine to ten vessels arrived almost daily with passengers, of which about one-half were from South Australia. The number of diggers at the Melbourne fields was estimated at from 30,000 to 40,000, and the quantity of gold collected up to the middle of January alone amounted to £1,000,000.

Adelaide, the city of the South Australian province, is represented as presenting a most melancholy picture, or rather, realizing the idea of the "Deserted Village." Its merchants and landholders, stockholders and tradesmen, were ruined, or had quitted for Port Phillip to avoid ruin, and Burra Burra shares were unsalable at £60, although a few months ago they were not procurable at £200.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Our market still remains without any falling off in prices. The sales from 15th to 18th, inclusive, reach 37,000 bales, of which 2,930 were American; the imports for the same period being 51,000 bales. On Saturday there was a very active demand, which received an additional impulse on the arrival being telegraphed. Transactions amounted to over 18,000 bales, of which 10,000 were for speculation and export, and prices closed with a tendency upwards. On Monday this upward feeling was not sustained; sales, however, amounted to 10,000 bales, 6,800 American, of which 3,000 were taken on speculation and for export. Tuesday the tone of the market was quiet, yet steady, with sales of 7,000 bales—2,500 for speculation and export—without noticeable change in prices.

State of Trade.

There is unabated activity in the manufacturing districts. In Manchester the general demand for goods is unimpaired. Nottingham reports are favorable, owing to advices from the United States. In the woolen districts there is an unsatisfactory feeling respecting the Wool crop of Australia, with increased firmness of prices. The Birmingham HARDWARE and IRON trades are quite active, both for the United States and home supply. METALS of all kinds are firm, especially COPPER, owing to the deficiency of labor in the Australian mines.

Liverpool Corn Market.

There is a better feeling in the Corn Market, with larger transactions. Best qualities of Wheat commanded 1d to 2d advance ₱ 70 lb. American Flour commands a fair share of attention, and is saleable at an advance of 3d. to nearly 6d. ₱ bbl. Operations on Tuesday were not to a large amount. Indian Corn is held firmly at former rates. Quotations may be stated at United States White and mixed, red, 5s. 8d. @ 5s. 10d., white 6s. @6s. 4d. ₱ 70 lb.; Canadian mixed and red 5s. 6d. @5s. 8d., white 5s. 9d @6s. 2d. Flour, Western Canal 20s @20s. 9d; Philadelphia and Baltimore 20s @20s 6d, Ohio and New Orleans, 21s @22s; Indian Corn, American yellow, 30s @30s 6d, white, 28s. 6d @29s. 6d.

Wright, Gandy & Co.'s Circular.

Per Arctic] LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, May 18, 1852.

COTTON—On Saturday continued in active demand, and the sales up to 2 o'clock, (at which hour business generally closes on that day,) were estimated at 12,000 bales. The *Asia* being telegraphed off, and the expectation that her accounts would give additional impulse to prices, caused an extended inquiry, and before business ended, 20,000 bales were reported to have changed hands at very firm and advancing rates. Yesterday, the market was more freely supplied by holders, who still continue to offer their stocks very freely, and although the sales were to a liberal extent, the extreme rates of Saturday were scarcely obtainable—which may be attributed to the accounts from trade being less encouraging than was anticipated, and the desire of importers to secure the profits attending late receipts, and thus realizing the wishes of shippers.

To-day, rather a quieter feeling prevailed, which, after the extensive operations of the past month, naturally might be expected; but although the business is not so weighty, confidence is very strong, and prices are firmly maintained, for which consideration we are much indebted to the continued and extensive operations of speculators—exporters at the same time lending material assistance in swelling the amount of the daily transactions.

The sales on Saturday were 20,000 bales; 10,000 for speculation and export, 17,600 American. Monday, 10,000 bales; 3,600 for speculation and export, 6,800 American. Tuesday, 7,660 bales, 2,500 for speculation and export, 5,560 American.

The import for same time is about 51,000 bales, principally American.

PRICES TO-DAY:

New-Orleans	Fair 6¼	Middling 5¾	Ordinary 3¾@4⅛ ₱ lb.
Mobile	5⅝@5¾	5⅛	4 @4¼ "
Atlantic	5¼	5	4 @4¼ "

The report of trade in the manufacturing districts is more encouraging and at to-day's market the transactions entered upon were considerable, at last week's rates. In some descriptions of YARNS and TWIST higher prices were paid, but this was not applicable to Goods. The only drawback to an increased trade in the firm stand assumed by spinners and manufacturers.

The arrivals of WHEAT, INDIAN CORN and barreled FLOUR have been to a fair extent this week. The demand has also been to a fair extent, and for the fine qualities of the former rather more money has been realized. FLOUR is more saleable at last week's full prices, but for INDIAN CORN the same currency is scarcely obtainable.

CLOVERSEED. About 40 tons have changed hands at 43s. ₱ cwt., to hold over.

TURPENTINE. Sales of 1,000 bbls at 9s. ₱ cwt. are reported.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE have realized 42s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for 100 barrels.

LARD is in request, and fully supports the late advance at 51s. ₱ cwt. Sales, 150 tierces.

RESIN—Sales embrace 300 bbls. at 4s. 9d. ₱ cwt. for common Amber.

In other articles, there is no change or transactions to record. WRIGHT, GANDY & CO.

Latest News by Telegraph.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 19,

The House of Commons was counted out this evening, and so the Maynooth debate did not come on. Mr. SPOONER is unwell, and Lord DERBY, the Prime Minister, is confined to his house by gout. It is said ministers wish to get rid of the motion altogether.

The interview of the northern Sovereigns cause great uneasiness at the Tuileries, and their movements are closely watched by special agents.

The WAGNER case is to come on, before all others, the first day of term.

The Stock market was firm, at an advance of one-eighth per cent., and though the reduction of the rates of interest in unfounded securities, depressed the market—Exchequer bills were not affected. The new bills will bear interest of 1½d. per day, per £100.

Consols for money, 99¼ @99⅜, for account, (9th June,) same prices.

Foreign stock is firmer, and prices have risen in Sardinian, Peruvian, Russian, and Mexican. Venezuelan, Spanish, and Dutch, steady. Brazilian 5 per cents., 98¼ @99; new do., 97@98; Buenos Ayres 6 per cents., 74; Chilian 6 per cents., 102@104; Equador bonds, 4@4¼; Grenada 1½ per cents., 20@20½; do. deferred, 8⅛@9½; Mexican 5 per cents. of 1846, 32; do. 3 per cents., 25@25½; Peruvian 5 per cents. of 1849, 103@104; do. deferred 3 per cents., 63@64; Venezuelan 3½ per cents., 43@44; do. deferred, 16@17.

The news from California has sent down the shares in companies for working the auriferous quartz in that region, while the intelligence of the vastly increased field open to mining enterprise in Australia has, strange to say, produced no commensurate influence on the shares of the Australian companies.

PARIS BOURSE, May 17.—Four and a half per Cents., 100f. 10c., 100f., 90c., 80c., 90c.. Three per Cents., 70f. 65c., 70c., 60c., 50c., 40c., 35c., 30c., 35c.; Bank actions, 2,750; Belgian Fives, 100f. 95c., 80c., 90c., do. Four and a Halfs, 96f., Haytien Loan, 305.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Political Dinners—Parliamentary Doings—Literary Events—General News, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

LONDON, Friday, May 14, 1852.

Our new Ministry are studying the art of dining with signal success—in other words, they are seeking to turn every public dinner to which they are invited to political account. The grand entertainment given by the Lord Mayor, last Saturday, at the Egyptian Hall, furnished an occasion of this sort; and the result was that the guests were favored with a speech from the Premier, of a very different complexion from the after-dinner oratory in which Ministers usually indulge. Lord DERBY expatiated profoundly about the doctrine of "compromise," on which, he said, all our institutions were founded; and although nobody could see clearly what he was driving at, enough dropped from him to show that his policy, as far as he has got one, is intended to be an amalgamation of all existing interests and principles, from which something distinctive is to arise worthy of the national acceptance. What this something is will, I suppose, transpire after the approaching general election—for assuredly there is not much chance of our knowing much about it before. Meanwhile such declarations serve to stimulate public anticipation, and make people fancy that some beneficial scheme of government is brewing, if we have but patience to wait for it, and this, I imagine, is just what the DERBY Cabinet would have us think, while they are using all their efforts to consolidate the power which has fallen into their hands.

The dinner in question might not be worth the notice I have given it, but for the fact that the Premier seems to reserve his revelations for convivial congregations of this kind. Certes, he is far less communicative in the Cabinet or among the Peers, than he has been at the two civic feasts he has lately attended. The good cheer seems to make him unusually candid, and the result is, that more pregnant inferences are drawn from his after-dinner sayings than from any of his doings in Parliament. The old axiom, *in vino veritas*, has not lost its application in the case of Lord DERBY, when we find that we get more out of him, after a free circulation of the bottle, than in his calmer, but less comfortable moments. It is then, if at all, that the spirit moves him, and though he steers clear of anything definite, a shrewd guess may, nevertheless, be formed of what the future may bring forth, provided no ugly *contretems* mar the conservative programme during the next few months. The noble earl's occasional gout testifies to his fondness for good living, and his tendency to "come out" at these agreeable demonstrations gives rather more significance to his utterances when under vinous influence than attached to the post-prandial displays of his phlegmatic predecessor.

THE VACANT SEATS.

A rather serious check to the good fortune of Ministers occurred on Tuesday, when Mr. DISRAELI brought forward a motion for transferring the representation of two of the corrupt, disfranchised boroughs to Yorkshire. The cool proposition of that clever gentleman was to give the agricultural interest the benefit of the additional members, which being deemed too good a joke, was met by a counter-motion from Mr. GLADSTONE, and summarily negatived. The appropriation of the vacant seats stands over, consequently, for the decision of the new Parliament, a very proper procedure as matters stand at present.

MAYNOOTH.

The vexed question of the Maynooth grant came on for discussion the following evening, on the motion of Mr. SPOONER, the effect nearly resembling that of throwing a firebrand among a collection of explosive compounds. The Devil himself could hardly devise anything better fitted to arouse bad feeling than this pecuniary contribution to the support of Catholicism in Ireland. It led of course to a long and bitter debate, the only fact of importance elicited being, that Ministers are favorable to a revision of the grant, *i. e.*, to its withdrawal on the first convenient opportunity.

THE OPERA QUARREL.

But the Court of Chancery has offered metal more attractive—at least to a large section of Londoners than any mere legislative doings and movements. What is a Cabinet of second-rate politicians compared with a first-class cantatrice? What is a whole wilderness of placemen matched against Mademoiselle WAGNER? I am terribly afraid that the debates in Parliament for the last ten days have not exerted half the interest created by the feuds of the rival opera-houses respecting the young lady in question. I s'all spare you all the details and arguments of counsel since the affair got into Chancery, on an injunction obtained by LUMLEY to prevent the young lady's appearance at the rival house, and content myself with stating that the said injunction was confirmed by Vice-Chancellor PARKER on Monday—an event which puts an end to all chance of her singing this season at all in England. Mademoiselle WAGNER and her sordid German papa have, it is said, returned to their father-land, without fingering a penny of the large sums they expected to pocket in England, while the manager GYE, by whom they were tempted to this breach of faith, will have the penalty of a heavy bill of costs as a memento of the struggle. It is well for the WAGNERS they are off, as in the event of the injunction being dissolved, her appearance at the Italian opera-house would have been the signal of such a storm as has not been witnessed for many a season—all the sympathies of the town going with the impresario of the rival establishment.

THE PARIS FETE.

The sub-marine telegraph on Tuesday, in giving us the result of the grand doings in Paris, on the preceding day, falsified a good many profound predictions, and relieved the minds of sundry timid gentlemen, who evidently anticipated that the distribution of the eagles by the President was meant to inaugurate a new era of aggression and carnage. Judging from the account of the correspondents of the morning papers, the whole affair, though splendid, was dreadfully tame, and passed off quietly enough to win the approval of a Quaker. Notwithstanding its pacific aspect, one would be sorry to trust to the continuance of the present amicable relations of the President with England or any other country. The conclusion of our political sages here, is that, if the President is not already Emperor, it is not that he does not aspire to imperial dignity, but that "the pear is not ripe." For once discretion was the better part of valour, and he forbore to seize, what, by biding his time, he may easily obtain under better auspices.

AUSTRALIA.

The *Times* has sounded an alarm on the subject of wool. It takes for its text the astounding gold discoveries in Australia, with the social results in drawing the colonists from their accustomed daily avocations and employments. Shepherds and others included in the pastoral population, are especially open to the seductive influences of gold, and great numbers, it seems, have gone to the diggins. The corollary of the *Times* is that the staple article of the colony is in peril, and that unless immediate steps are taken by the government, we may whistle next year for our imports of Australian wool, and it thereupon draws an alarming picture of the results both to the colony and mother country in the event of that calamity taking place. No doubt the subject is of much importance, bearing in mind the immense increase of the importation of this commodity, and the number of mills and manufacturers who are kept going in consequence. Other accounts, however, do not quite confirm the dismal apprehensions entertained by the *Times*, or justify the impression that the labour market in Australia will undergo the derangement which is projected. The agitation is apparently got up with a view to a special object, not quite convenient to be openly avowed.

PEEL STATUES.

The first of the PEEL statues in preparation, since the decease of the lamented statesman, was inaugurated at Salford, last Monday. The proceedings were interesting from the simplicity and good taste by which they were marked,—Mr. BROTHERTON, M. P. for the town, being the chief spokesman on the occasion. The pedestal bore a single word only—the name of PEEL,—amply sufficient, however, to indicate a man who yet lives in the hearts of the people. PEEL'S fame is still growing among us, and his greatness is only the more conspicuous from a comparison with those he has left behind him; whilst the soundness of his policy is vindicated by the very men by whom he was most bitterly maligned; and by none more than by our new Chancellor of the Exchequer. But the grateful remembrance of the masses is a tribute to his worth, of more value than the tardy acknowledgments of hostile politicians; and it forms a striking feature in connection with the Salford monument, that more than nine thousand of the working classes should be among its subscribers.

LITERARY FUND DINNER.

The Literary Fund Dinner, on Wednesday, brought together a number of leading celebrities, headed by Lord CAMPBELL as Chairman, who, on the strength of his "Lives of the Chancellors," fills a distinguished place among the brotherhood of authors. The dinner was a very good one, and some sympathizing speeches were made on the lamentable misfortunes of the scribbling fraternity, most of whom have a wonderful aptitude for falling into poverty in the decline of life, even though in the enjoyment of a capital income in the better part of their career. Somehow, though they earn considerably more than other persons, like themselves, not possessed of capital, their talent for spending is still more fully developed; and when on their last legs, the Literary Fund Society generously steps in to lend a helping hand. To be clever and prudent too is a rare dispensation, and hence the necessity of such institutions as that presided over by Lord CAMPBELL. THACKERAY was present, and made one of his humorous "snob" speeches, and the festival passed off very pleasantly.

OCEAN POSTAGE.

The subject of ocean postage is by no means a dropped idea. Not many days ago a deputation, composed of members of the Committee appointed by the Society of Arts, had an interview with the American Minister, Mr. LAWRENCE, who is known to be favorable to the principle of reduction. It is well understood that letters between two countries—say England and the United States—*can* be transmitted at a much lower rate than is now charged, with great advantage to the two countries. The question is, how to make the Governments sensible of the fitness of the change. Discard the mere consideration of revenue, and the practicability of even a penny ocean postage might not be very difficult of demonstration; and if so, we need not despair of seeing it make its way, especially as the idea has been warmly responded to both in England and America. ROWLAND HILL'S great achievement has shadowed forth a still wider application of the principle, albeit some time may yet elapse before it is brought to bear in the shape referred to.

ARCTIC AMUSEMENTS.

A literary and artistic curiosity has just appeared, being no other than a *fac simile* of the *Illustrated Arctic News*, published on board Captain AUSTIN'S ship, the *Resolute*, during the late searching expedition. From the samples published, the said journal contained a smart collection of Arctic oddities, in prose and verse, very creditable to those by whom they were concocted. Sailors are not over critical in literary matters, and the "illustrations" would alone be sufficient to win their suffrages and applause. How the setting up the types and arrangement of the "wood cuts" were managed on board is not easily conceived, unless some bold compositor and artist were persuaded to accompany the expedition. At all events, this is a very remarkable sample of the mode in which they kill time in the Arctic regions.

JERDAN'S REMINISCENCES.

JERDAN, of *Literary Gazette* notoriety, has published his reminiscences of the literary men and doings of the last half century. JERDAN has had, in his time, a very miscellaneous and extended connection, and his correspondence embraces some curiosities of literature, but you must seek for them in a bushel of trivialities with which the first volume of his "autobiography" is made up. As conductor of the journal in question, he enjoyed a certain amount of celebrity, but apart from the *Gazette*, he was nothing. He was gentleman usher to the talent of others, his pretensions to criticism not being such as would stand the test in these days, whatever they might do when he set up as an Aristarchus on his own account. JERDAN'S book betrays his very small acquisitions and moderate share of intellect, and though the names may render it endurable, since they include everybody of literary, histrionic, and artistic note, the style does not soar beyond a very sorry specimen of coffee-house gossip. The book, however, is less a labor of love than a work of necessity, and will be bought chiefly by those who desire to serve the author in his fallen fortunes and declining years.

PICTURE SALES.

The announced sale of the SOULT gallery in Paris, has stirred the cupidity of our English collectors and picture-purchasers, whether dealers or amateurs, not a few of whom will cross the channel on the chance of picking up something "rich and rare" in the way of art. The old Marshal cribbed his pictures during his campaigns in Spain, and as he always stole with consummate taste, his collection bears a proportionately high value. Churches, convents, and private nunneries, were alike pillaged by the veteran soldier of their choicest paintings, until by dint of persevering robbery through successive campaigns, the Marshal had carried off the most renowned works of the most renowned Spanish masters. In fine MURILLOS he was immense; and though the p

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 31, 1852.

DAILY CIRCULATION ..... 25,000.

☞ **Types For Sale.**—500 lbs. BREVIER and 800 lbs MINION, in good order, for sale cheap, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to the Foreman of the *Times*.

☞ The FOREIGN NEWS has nothing extraordinary. In England, the Militia Conscription bill has passed the House of Commons, giving the Government a triumph. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has declined to interfere in behalf of the Irish Exiles. France is the same as last advices left her. Spain meditates a *coup*. Austria and Prussia have entertained the Emperor of all the Russias with profound humility. From the East, there are rumors of all kinds, but no important news. The commercial advices turn upon the continued activity of Cotton and Breadstuffs, and the encouraging accounts, although unattended by fresh receipts, from Australia.

The Whig Nomination.

The telegraph brings intelligence that an address has been issued in South Carolina, calling upon the Whigs of that State to elect delegates to the National Convention. This news is gratifying for a double cause. It shows, first,—or at least encourages the hope, that there are still some Whigs left in that State,—enough at all events, to constitute a delegation. And it shows, in the second place, that the Whigs of South Carolina intend to stand shoulder to shoulder with their brethren throughout the Union, and to support, in good faith and with strenuous zeal, the nominee of the Whig National Convention. The action they are now taking must unquestionably be regarded as a pledge that they will abide by the decision of the Whig Convention, both as to a Presidential candidate and a Presidential platform;—and that they will not *secede*, or bolt the ticket, because they may happen to fail in forcing upon the Convention either their sectional principles or their favorite candidate.

We assume this, because it would be clearly unfair to suppose, that this election of delegates in South Carolina was intended merely as a trick upon the Whigs of the Union; that it was at all like the game well-known in the purlieus of our City, of which "heads I win—tails you lose" gives at once the character and the key. The Whigs of South Carolina are of the chivalry: and would scout with scorn the bare suspicion that they were going into Convention to aid any such thimble-rigging performance as this. It cannot be supposed that they go there simply to swell the vote of Mr. FILLMORE's friends and in favor of endorsing the Compromise, without any intention of keeping faith with their associates and acquiescing in any adverse decision that may possibly be reached. They may have some difficulty, it is true, in giving any special weight to any ticket, when they come to the point of *electing* it; as South Carolina has not won the reputation hitherto of being very reliable as a Whig State. But this disability she will share in common with several of her sisters, who will claim, and very possibly extort, a commanding voice in the nomination. Arkansas and Alabama will probably do a great deal more towards deciding the selection of a Whig candidate than towards electing him: and there is no good reason why South Carolina should not follow their example. It may not seem especially important, moreover, to those who rely solely upon *votes* to elect a President, whether the Whigs of those States *bolt* the Whig ticket, or support it as the result would be the same in either case. But it *is* important, for some purposes, that they should not bolt before the nomination. They may and the Whig States very essentially, in designating the proper candidate. This is always an embarrassing business. The States by which a Whig must be elected, if elected at all, may not be the most proper judges as to the man for whom they can command the strongest vote; they cannot fail, therefore, to be profoundly grateful for the assistance of South Carolina, Arkansas, Alabama and Georgia, in deciding this point. And if it should happen that the nominee should be forced upon them by the votes of these States, against their own strong and sincere convictions, it would not be easy to measure the extent of their gratitude for such a service. The *election*, perhaps, might enable one to form some idea of its breadth and depth.

Perhaps it would not be amiss for Whigs at large to remember that as a general thing, *nominating* a candidate and *electing* him, are two different operations; and that it is desirable to have them both performed. If the sole object of the Whig Convention was to get a Candidate,—to put a figure-head upon their craft,—they could get it done by a less complicated and expensive machinery. But their purpose, partly at least, is to select such a Candidate as they will stand some chance of *electing*. And in making this selection, it will not be wholly out of place to think for a moment, *where his votes are to come from*. We do not urge this with any desire of distracting the party, or of agitating any dangerous and forbidden topic, or yet of remonstrating against all due weight being given to the *votes* of such Whigs as may come from South Carolina, or any other state. But we desire merely to caution some of our neighbors against considering the question *settled*, as soon as it shall be ascertained which way South Carolina shall go, in regard to the nomination. It the Whigs from that State shall *demand* the nomination of Mr. FILLMORE, as the only condition upon which they will vote the Whig ticket, perhaps New York and Ohio and Pennsylvania would do well to "conquer their prejudices" and yield to wishes so reasonable, and so seductively pressed. Perhaps by such a course—by conceding peacefully their demands and showing them a readiness to sacrifice *everything* for the cause, the electoral vote of South Carolina may be won for Mr. FILLMORE. The calculation is worth making—but not without, at the same time, cyphering a little as to the effect of the movement in other quarters.

Platforms.

The Democrats have constructed their platform, and to-morrow they will assemble upon it at Baltimore. We give, in another part of the *Times*, this morning, the substantial replies of *thirteen* Democratic candidates for the Presidency, to the inquiries of Mr. ROBERT G. SCOTT, of Richmond, Virginia. Mr. SCOTT is a delegate to the Convention, and wrote these letters in order to find out for whom he should vote. Whether his mind is any clearer upon that point than it was before he catechised his class, it is not easy to say. The respondents, however, seem to have conspired to mystify him still further, as to their relative fitness for the purposes to which he desired to put them. They all answer, with puzzling unanimity, in one way.

The upshot of Mr. SCOTT's inquiries was, whether they would do something in their power to prevent any such change in the Fugitive Slave law as should render it less obnoxious to public sentiment in the Northern States—whether they would *veto* any bill which Congress might pass for that purpose, and exert all their power to defeat any attempt that might be made to bring about that result. They all, with one accord, declare that they *would*. With the solitary exception of Gen. WOOL, who, with true dignity, refuses to put in any bid at this auction sale, by the South, of the Presidency, they all declared their readiness to sign the test, and give the pledge and take the oath which Mr. SCOTT prescribes.

Two things are noteworthy in this proceeding. It is clear, in the first place, that the Democrats of the South intend at this election to rivet their chains upon the party beyond all possibility of future resistance or escape. They intend that the fugitive Free Soilers of 1848 shall be sent back, bound hand and foot, gagged and wearing the legible badge of servitude, into the slavery to Southern interests and Southern dictation, from which they affected a temporary escape; and what is quite as important, they will *succeed* in this endeavor. The Democratic nomination will be made from these candidates and upon this platform, and in underst[illegible] laboring [illegible] electi[illegible]

The other point which forces itself upon our attention in connection with this correspondence is this. The whole country has been called upon to put down agitation, and so banish from our political contests all issues growing out of slavery. Yet here, upon the eve of a *National* canvass, the Democrats have deliberately adopted a *single sectional question*, as the platform upon which they intend to stand. Not a word is said upon any other subject—no other issue is introduced—the whole contest is made to turn upon this one question growing out of slavery, and thoroughly sectional in all its relations and connections. While the South is constantly assuring us that we have no business even to *talk about* slavery, they are driving us into a National contest, with that, as the only issue!

Is it possible that Southern men cannot foresee the direct and inevitable result of such a step?

The Migrations of the Romanoffs.

They used to believe that Comets, as they drew near the earth, produced various mischievous phenomena of an atmospheric kind, They made healthy folks ill; and sick folks well; and were quite as influential in a fitful fashion, as the signs of the Zodiac, or the changes of the Moon. A tolerably fair representative of a Comet in a terrestrial and political way, is the Czar of Russia. His movements within or without his proper orbit, are apt to be examined with telescopic eyes. His probable policy, in any given event, is speculated upon sagaciously. He is the great sensorium of Europe; there is no pang inflicted upon the body politic anywhere on the continent, that is not recognized acutely at St. Petersburg. In fact, several attributes of Deity are commonly ascribed to the Emperor, along with others of the Satanic sort. He is omniscient, omnipotent, and diabolically malign. His prodigious faculties are uniformly devoted to evil objects. He treads about among trembling statelets, seeking which he may devour. His progresses are momentous affairs; they disorder half the wits of Europe with conjectures, and afford them no satisfaction for their pains.

For the last three months the whole tribe of ROMANOFF, has been roaming off to most unexpected quarters of the globe. One, to wit, the Duke of Leuchtenberg, overruns Egypt and Syria. We need hardly say, that Constantinople lay in this route. Two Archdukes have been scouring Italy, pausing at Naples, Rome, Florence, and Venice. The Emperor in person is at Vienna, and all Austria of the bureaucratic class, does homage to him. The Empress has dropped in upon her royal brother of Prussia, after making a formal detour through Germany. At London, a side limb of the family has just got himself snugly booked for the Danish succession. Altogether, they have a good time of it.

But how do the others fare; the regions on which these Scandinavian descents are made? Quite as well as could be expected. His royal brutality, the king of Naples, gives an extra twist to the wheel upon which the spirit of Neapolitans has been broken. The Jesuits procure further concessions and a firmer footing. The day of emancipation is put afar off. Extraordinary precautions are taken against the exertion of French, and the subversion of Bourbon influence. The friends of the forsworn constitution, and the secret well-wishes of LUCIEN MURAT, are equally put at fault and chagrined. The night of despotism is reduced to Arctic length and gloom.

Rome, too, feels the polar influences. The heads of the Greek and Latin churches have never been so prodigal of mutual courtesies before. The Arch-Dukes were feted and treated as became the representatives of an Emperor. To mark their visit as an era, the first and wealthiest of the Russian nobility brought a magnificent gem all the way from Siberia as a gift to his Holiness. There is a growing confidence in Russia on the part of the Papal Court; and a corresponding coolness towards France. There are some who think that a fear of the President's designs upon the temporalties, induces the Pope to strengthen himself by an alliance with the Czar. Others, more sanguine, suppose that a reunion of the two Churches is at last seriously contemplated; and point to the various movements of the Emperor, in the way of endowing Roman Catholic churches, and investing Roman Catholic Bishops, and the like, as tolerably reliable tokens of his disposition. Certainly, the relations between Rome and St. Petersburg were never so cordial as now; nor the obstacles to the union more practicable. With PIO NONO for the Pope, and NICHOLAS for the protector of the consolidated Church, it might easily renew its youth.

At Florence, the approach of the Russian has been extremely wintry. The Grand Duke, they do say, has gone mad. The story was about by day light in the streets, that his Ducal intellect was overthrown by a trick of designing people around him, who got up a bold masquerade and played themselves off for ghostly monitors, requiring by every awful sanction an abolition of the Leopoldine laws, and the Constitution of 1848. However, this may be, and whether madness or increase of courage in consequence of the vicinity of the arch-despot, are at the bottom of the measure, all the legislation that Tuscany has had these three-score years that was not execrable, has been swept away, and replaced by an unqualified tyranny. If the Duke be not mad, he is undeniably feeble; the tool of religious fanatics. The recent act leaves Sardinia solitary in its enjoyment of a constitutional *régime*.

The late exhibitions of rigor in Austria are doubtless owing to the same influences. The retroactive measures of the Prussian King are unquestionably so. The progress of the great Muscovite seems to carry with it the progress of his doctrines. His presence excites renovated zeal in the holy cause of conservatism. The latent Republican snuffs in the air that the Czar is about. He reads it in decrees, where not a word of the kind is expressed. He experiences it in revoked concessions and abridged privileges. It seems to be a part of the welcome to the Czar, to burn up constitutions, and guarantees and obligations, as a fitting holocaust. Such is the influence of a shrewd diplomacy, and the impression of indefinite resources upon the general mind; and so far has Europe fled from the positive pole of republicanism and become Cossack.

An Unfounded Rumor.

The *Southern Standard* informs us that "a distinguished gentleman of Massachusetts is writing a tale on the Fugitive Slave Law—DANIEL WEBSTER, it is rumored, is the person," and proceeds to be happy at the annihilation which Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE is destined to receive. The announcement of course surprizes us. It is certainly quite startling to learn that the Secretary of State amuses the inconsiderable leisure he enjoys by writing romances defensive of the peculiar institution. Mrs. STOWE may justly be proud of the influence of "Uncle Tom's Log Cabin," when it requires the pen of a WEBSTER to write it down.

This story of Mrs. STOWE's is a thorn in the side of the Sunny South. It serves as a test to the popular feeling at the North. Whatever assurances the politician tenders them, they cannot shut their eyes to the fact, that a book, ostensibly written to expose the Fugitive Slave Law to contempt and disregard, has enjoyed a measure of success among Northern readers, that no other American publication ever secured. It has readers everywhere. The avidity with which copies are bought, evinces the satisfaction with which they are read. There cannot be a doubt that the Fugitive Law is what Mr. BROOKS, in his maudlin speech to the Caucus, declared it to be—a bitter pill to the North, only submitted to as a condition for preserving peace; and from its very offensiveness, a measure of the devotion which is here entertained for the Union and the Compromises. Mr. BROOKS is occasionally right, because, perhaps, in traveling an eccentric orbit, he cannot very well help it. If one hundred thousand copies of the *Log Cabin* have been sold, it is fair to reckon that a hundred thousand families have possessed it, and a half-million persons have read it. The numeration does not please the *Standard*.

[illegible] Telegraph [illegible]

The Democratic National Convention.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, May 30.

This has been a day of political excitement, caucusing, and speculating. The friends of CASS, BUCHANAN and DOUGLAS are hard at work, but the Buchanaites exhibit more energy and determination than all others. Six hundred of the friends of BUCHANAN from Lancaster and Chester Counties, have taken Carroll Hall, one of the largest rooms in the city, for the BUCHANAN head quarters, and have arranged for a bountiful supply of refreshments, to which several thousand tickets of admission will be issued, to last good until adjournment.

The Pennsylvania and Virginia delegates are called upon to meet there to-morrow night, when the festival will be opened, and plans adopted to further the interests of their favorite. The general impression here is, that the CASS men, on the second ballot, will go over, a portion of them to BUCHANAN, and the remainder to DOUGLAS,—giving the former 120 votes, and the latter 110.

As to third ballot, no one pretends to make any guess, but CASS is believed to be out of the question, and the New-York Delegation, it is thought, will hold the balance of power.

The cars this evening brought in a large number of delegates and strangers.

Presidential Movements at the South.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, May 29.

A Whig meeting was held in this city last night and a Committee was appointed to issue an address to the Whigs of the State, requesting the election of delegates on the 10th of June next, to attend the National Convention.

A resolution was adopted, sympathising with HENRY CLAY in his affliction.

Scott and Jones in Maine—Nomination for Congress.

AUGUSTA, ME., Saturday, May 29.

The Whig Convention of the Fourth Congressional District, in Maine, adopted resolutions in favor of SCOTT for President, and JONES for Vice-President.

Hon. ISAAC REED, of Waldoboro', was nominated as their candidate for Congress, to fill the place of Hon. CHARLES ANDREWS, deceased.

New School Presbyterian Convention.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 30.

The committee on Church Polity, proposed several matters of interest. One requiring the Presbyters to add to their statistical reports the number of young men under their care, studying for the ministry,—also, the amounts contributed for religious purposes, at home and abroad, including the amounts raised for the saleries of ministers. Another, discouraged the election of rotary elderships, though recognising the constitutionality of that procedure. This, oowever, has not been acted upon.

The second section of the Church Extension Report—that relating to Home Missions—was taken up, when Mr. DUFFIELD, of Philada, stated that there were many deeply affecting facts, which the Western brethren could state on this subject. Rev. Mr. STEELE, of Milwaukee, thereupon made a long speech, detailing the operation of the Home Missionary Society in Wisconsin. He stated that all the agents and confidential advisers of that Society at the West, were either ultra-Congregationalists, or had been originally Congregationalists.

[Mr. STEELE was here interrupted by a statement, that, of the eight agents of the Society at the West, seven were Presbyterians.] Many of the Churches go over to the *Old School*, because there is not a sufficiently Presbyterian spirit among them. The Wisconsin Convention operates against Presbyterianism. Of the ninety-four Churches in the Convention, only twenty were Presbyterian. During the past year ten Churches turned Congregational, and none the other way. These Churches are likewise Armenian in doctrine; and infant baptism was much neglected.

[Mr. S. was finally called to order.]

Rev. Mr. ROSENKRANS, of Wisconsin, deprecated Mr. STEELE's remarks, as unwise, and calculated to foment strife. He thought the report would operate unfavorably to Presbyterianism at the West.

Rev. Mr. WOODS, of Iowa, reiterated some of Mr. STEELE's statement and gave an interesting account of the action of the Desmoines Presbytery. He said that there was an impression that a Congregational minister was more certain of support from the home missionary society than a Presbyterian, and many had changed on that account

Rev. Mr. BULLARD, of St. Louis, gave it as his opinion that there was no way to prevent strife at the West, but for each of these denominations to conduct its own affairs by itself. Let each one appoint its own agent.

Rev. Mr. GALLAGHER, of Missouri, warmly advocated the entire separation, and the establishment of separate boards

The select Committee on Church extension have not yet reported.

Rev. R. W. PATTERSON of Chicago, was appointed preacher on home missions, next year.

Kossuth at Auburn.

AUBURN, Saturday, May 29

Gov. KOSSUTH and suite arrived from Buffalo, in this city, at 11 o'clock this afternoon. He was escorted from the railroad by a very large delegation of military, firemen and citizens, through the principal streets, to the American Hotel, where he was loudly cheered by the crowd. He was then introduced by Mayor HALL to the multitude. He made a few remarks and retired. The crowd soon dispersed, and the Magyar immediately took a carriage for Gov. SEWARD's residence, on South-street, whose guest he will be until Monday or Tuesday of next week. He will speak at the Second Church, this afternoon, at four o'clock. Messrs. DERBY & MILLER, publishers, presented him with $100, and other donations were received.

Later from Santa Fe—Revolutionary Excitement Quelled.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, May 29.

The Santa Fé mail reached Independence, Mo., on the 27th instant. The news brought by it is of little importance. The anticipated insurrection in New-Mexico was done away with by judicious movements on the part of the civil and military authorities, and all was quiet.

Indian troubles in and near the Territory continued to occur. The mail party fell in with a number of Indians, but they were not very troublesome.

The Presbyterian Assembly at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, May 27.

The General Presbyterian Assembly, have chosen Buffalo for their next meeting. Rev. Drs. LORD, MCGILL, BOARDMAN, HORNER and others, were nominated as professors in Princeton College, vice ALEXANDER, deceased.

Southern Items.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, May 30.

The Southern mail, as late as due, has arrived, but brings no news worth telegraphing.

The Maryland Legislature will adjourn to-morrow.

The bill for the general assessment of property throughout the State has passed. Also, the bill to establish a Court of Chancery in Baltimore City.

The City Councils entertained the officers of the *Mississippi* and *Princeton*, at the Monument House, last night.

The *Mississippi* will take in coal and sail for New-York to-morrow.

Arrest for Murder—Steamship Albatross.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, May 30.

THOMAS SCHEERAN, a carter, was, on Friday, held to bail in this city, on suspicion of having murdered his late wife by poison. Her death occurred two weeks since, and the succeeding day he married the servant girl who had been living in the family. This aroused the suspicions of his neighbors, who caused the body of his wife to be exhumed, and on examination, arsenic was found in her stomach. A Coroner's Jury have since declared that the woman's death was caused by arsenic. SCHEERAN has fled, but his newly made wife has been taken into custody.

The steamship *Albatros*, which sailed from here on Saturday afternoon for New-York, is to be placed on the California route.

The late Catholic Council at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 29.

The *Catholic Mirror* of this morning gives the following semi-official announcement of some of the proceedings of the late Catholic Council:

"We understand preliminary measures were adopted in the late National Council for the erection of a new Archiepiscopal See at San Francisco, California. A See is to be erected at Santa Fe, to supersede the present Vicariate. An Apostolic Vicariate is to be formed at Eastern Florida, and another of the Upper Peninsular, Michigan.

Sees are to be erected at Burlington, Vt.; Portland, Me.; Brooklyn, L. I.; Newark, N. J.; Erie, Pa.; Wilmington, N. C.; Covington, Ky.; Quincy, Ill.; and Natchez, La. The names of prominent candidates are not announced until officially confirmed, but we are led to believe a good number of them are natives of our own country, and the rest Missionaries who have toiled long and zealously among us.

The Methodist Conference.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 29.

At the Methodist Conference to-day the Book Agents were authorized to establish Book Depositories at Buffalo, Auburn, and Washington, at discretion. The final Report of the Book Committee was presented and resolutions therein contained adopted, approving of the doings of the New-York Book Agents—giving leave to sell the Crosby-street houses and to build elsewhere.

The report in favor of the independent organization of the Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was taken up and adopted,—the seven Bishops (one to act as President) being the managers thereof. Auxiliary Societies to be formed in every Annual Conference. The Editor of Tracts to be an independent office, and the Society to centre in New-York.

The Conference then proceeded to elect the editor of Tracts, who will also have charge of the monthly magazine. ABEL STEPHENS, of BOSTON, had 100 votes; Rev. Mr. MATISON, 14; Rev. D. D. WHEELER, 14; Scattering, 10 Mr. STEPHENS was elected.

From the South.—The Fire at Savannah, &c.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 29.

The disastrous fire which occurred in Savannah on Wednesday last, consumed the dwellings of Captain Dickerson, J. J. Cornell, Capt. Arden, Wm. Olmstead, Mrs. Young, H. S. Rell, B. Connor, Thomas Brezier, A. T. Bennett, Mrs. Godfrey, Mrs. Bullock, A. Diblo, Capt. Shaw, F. Grey, the Methodist Sunday School room, and a number of other buildings.

The Virginia Senate have passed a bill for the establishment of a line of steamers between that port and Antwerp.

A grand entertainment came off to-day on board the United States steamer *Mississippi*, in which the Mayor, City Council, and many other distinguished citizens, participated. Wine, toasts, sentiments, speeches, &c., were the order of the day.

The second fire on board the ship *Prentice*, at Charleston, greatly injured both the vessel and cargo, which were insured abroad.

Destructive Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, May 30.

A large steam-mill on Schuylkill, Eighth and Hamilton streets, was totally destroyed by fire, this morning, at about 2 o'clock. The total loss is about [illegible]

[illegible] Co. [illegible] $4,000; [illegible] $1,000; [illegible] no insurance; HENRY HOOPER, cooper, $1,300—insured; C. H. MATTOCK, paper-hanging manufacturer, $8,000—partially insured; VAN HORN & Co., drug and spice $14,000.

Several stables, belonging to various persons, together with a large shed attached, and adjoining the Lampblack manufactory or THOMAS MATTOCK, was also destroyed. Mr. MATTOCK lost 1,300 barrels of Lampblack, and his total loss is about $14,000.

The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

Whilst the fire was raging, a stable on Market-street, and several sheds at a brickyard, near the city, were set on fire and consumed.

Terrible Conflagrations.

BOSTON, Sunday, May 30.

The St. John's papers of the 29th give details of disasters by the fire that has been raging for sevral days in the woods in the vicinity of Bathurst and Fredericton. In the former town, three or four dwellings, with their out houses has been consumed. At Fredericton, the farmhouse, barns, and all the valuable live stock of Mr. John Reid, were burnt. The cathedral in the city was also at one time threatened with destruction, as burning cinders from the forest were falling thickly in the streets around it, but a heavy shower happily checked the fire in that quarter.

Fire at Zanesville, Ohio.

PITTSBURG, Saturday, May 29.

A fire broke out about 5 o'clock this afternoon, in the female seminary at Zanesville, Ohio. The building, which was situated on Seventh-street, was entirely consumed. We have not learned the full particulars.

Fire at St. Louis.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 29.

A dispatch from St. Louis announces that a destructive fire occurred in that city on Monday evening last, consuming property to the amount of $55,000. No particulars are given.

Fire in the British Bark, Princess Alice.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, May 27.

The British Bark, *Princess Alice*, which was loading at Charleston, had on board 850 bales of cotton for Liverpool, when the fire broke out in her. The cotton was materially injured by fire and water, but to what extent is not yet known.

Incendiary Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, May 20.

Four wooden buildings were burnt this morning on Tremont Road. One of them was occupied as a dissecting room by the Boyleston Medical School, and the others by carpenters and builders. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

XXXIId CONGRESS.... First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 29.

Mr. MOORE of Penn., from the Committee on Public Lands, reported adversely on the petition of JAMES A. MARSHALL, who asked for a grant of land in consideration of having made the first discovery of gold in California.

SALINE LANDS IN INDIANA.

Mr. HALL, from the same Committee, reported a bill to enable Indiana to dispose of the unsold saline lands in that State. The restrictions in the existing law confines the price to $1 25 per acre, and it was said the lands have been in market for twenty or thirty years, and never will be sold for that price. Bill passed.

RAILROAD LANDS IN IOWA.

Mr. HALL also reported with amendments, the Senate bill granting right of way and donation of land to Iowa, for the construction of railroads from Dubuque to Keokuk, and from Davenport to some point on the Mississippi River, hereafter to be designated.

Mr. HALL said that this bill is similar in its provision to the Missouri bill, which passed yesterday. The Committee on public lands propose to provide for a railroad from Burlington, Iowa, to Lafayette, Indiana. Should the amendment be made, 2,600,000 acres would be appropriated in all. Having endorsed the principle of voting lands for railroads, he called on the House to do the same justice to Iowa as was extended to Missouri He moved the previous question, and refused to withdraw the motion, though requested to do so by several gentlemen.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., said it was unkind to force upon the House a measure of importance without explanation. He moved the bill be tabled.

The question was taken on Mr. JONES' motion, and it was decided in the affirmative, by Yeas 102, Nays 68, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Aiken, Allison, Ashe, Averett, Babcock, Bailey, Barrere, Bell, Bennett, Bocock, Bragg, Buel, Burrows, Bushy, Caldwell, Campbell, Carter, Caskie, Chapman, Chastain, Churchwell, Cleveland, Clingman, Colcock, Curtis, Daniel, Davis, of Miss Dawson, Dean, Dockery, Duncan, Edgerton, Edmundson, Faulkner, Floyd, Fowler, Fuller, of Me, Gamble, Giddings, Grow, Hall, Hamilton, Harper, Harris, Hart, Hibbard, Hilliver, Holliday, Houston, John W. Howe, How, Jr, of N Y, Hunter, Ingersoll, Ives, Jackson, Jenkins, Jones, of N Y, Jones, of Tenn, Kaufman, King, of R. I., Preston King, Kurtz, Letcher, Martin, Mason, McLanahan, McMullen, McNair, McQueen, Meacham, Millson, Miner, Morehead, Murphy, Murray, Newton, Outlaw, Peaslee, Polk, Powell, Robbins, Jr., Robie, Ross, Russell, Savage, Schoonmaker, Scudder, Seymour, of N Y, Seymour, of Conn, Shelton, Smart, Stanly, Stanton, of Ohio, Taylor, Thurston, Walbridge, Wallace, Watkins, Welch, Wells, Wildrick, and Woodward

NAYS—Messrs. Abercrombie, Allen of Ill, Appleton of Mass, Bissell, Brenton, Briggs, Brown of Miss, Campbell of Ohio, Chandler, Clark, Cobb, Conger, Cullom, Davis of Ind, Disney, Durkee, Eastman, Fitkin, Florence, Fowler, Gentry, Gilmore, Goodrich, Gorman, Grey, Stanton, of Ohio, Hendricks, Henn, Thomas M Howe, Johnson of Ga, Johnson of Ohio, Johnson of Ark, Kuhns, Landry, Lockhart, Marshall of Cal, Marshall of Ky, Miller, Molony, Moore of Pa, Moore of La, Olds, Orr, Parker of Ind, Penn, Penniman, Phelps, Richardson, Sackett, Scurry, Smith, Stanton of Tenn, Stanton of Ky, Stevens of N Y, Stone, St Martin, Strother, Stuart, Thompson of Va Toombs, Townsend, Wood, White of Ky, White of Ala, and Williams.

So the bill was rejected.

Mr. HALL immediately moved to reconsider the vote.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, moved to lay that motion on the table.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A motion was made by Mr. COBB, of Alabama, to consider the business on the Speaker's table, and voted down.

Mr BISSELL, of Illinois, moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, it being evident that, unless they did so, the day would be wasted, or the Iowa bill killed.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee.—Is not the bill dead?

A VOICE.—No

Mr. JONES replied—It may be resurrected, but it is dead now.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Tennessee, moved that the House adjourn. Negatived.

The House refused to go into Committee on the Private Calendar.

Another motion was made to adjourn, and it prevailed, by Yeas 88, against Nays 79.

These questions were severally decided by Yeas and Nays.

There was much confusion throughout the proceedings.

Universalist State Convention.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

HUDSON, Friday, May 28, 1852.

The session of the Universalist State Convention closed last evening. Among the most important subjects under consideration by the Council was that of Education. For several years, the denomination has suffered for want of ministers of the right character, intellectually, and this has led them to turn their attention to the subject of establishing a College and Theological Institute. One hundred thousand dollars have been raised for a College in Massachusetts, and some ten or twelve thousand for an Academy and Institute in this State, but to compete with similar institutions a much larger sum is still needed. An Education Society was organized at this meeting, with Rev. T. J. SAWYER, D. D., President, and sixteen Trustees, located in different parts of the State. The Sunday School, Missionary and Tract causes were also considered. The denomination has a relief fund of some seven or eight thousand dollars, for the benefit of infirm clergymen, or the widows and orphans of clergymen. It is indebted to the late Col. HARSEN, of this city, for a bequest of six thousand dollars to this fund. A daughter of the late Col. HARSEN has also given one thousand dollars to this fund, and one thousand dollars to the Education fund.

The prospects of the denomination were represented as good, the greatest obstacle being a want of ministers, very many good societies being unable to obtain a supply.

It was stated that greater attention was being paid to Church organizations and Sunday schools throughout the State than formerly. Sermons were preached by Rev. DAY K. LEE, of Williamsburg; CALVIN GARDINER, of Waterville; WM. S. BALCH, of New-York; Mr. EDDY, of Rome, and others. The communion service was observed at the close of the Convention. The constitution of the Convention was amended, so that hereafter the annual sessions are to be held on the fourth Tuesday in August instead of May. The next session will be held in Lockport The United States Convention meets in New-York City in September next. The friends in Hudson received the thanks of the Convention for their hospitality and attention. The session seems to have been a pleasant and useful one. G.

SALE OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Saturday—First Board*—$9,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 95¾; $100 do, 95⅞; $3,600 do, 96; $10,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '68, interest on, b5, 53¼; $3,900 do, '65, interest off, 51¼; $500 Wilmington Railroad 6s, b5, 95½; $1,000 City Railroad 6s, 107; $2,000 Reading 6s, '70 82¼; $195 Lehigh Interest, 83; $3,000 Allegheny City 6s, '70, s5, 90; $1,000 do, '72, 90; 6 shares Union Canal Preferred 8 per cent., b5wn, 51; 100 do, b5, 13⅛; 100 do, 13¾; 100 Morris Canal, b5wn, 18¼; 100 Long Island Railroad, 10½; 50 do, 10¼; 10 Bank of Kentucky, 110¼; 12 Bank of Penn Township, 30½; 110 United States Bank, 3½; 50 Schuylkill Bank, C & P., ½, 15 do, s5, ⅜, 13 Bank of Pennsylvania, b5, 117½; 1 Mechanics' Bank, 30½

Between Boards—$16,000 United States 6s, '66, cash, 107; 100 Reading Railroad, s5 and interest, 39½; 100 Long Island Railroad, b5wn, 10⅜; 100 Union Canal, 13¾

Second Board,—$67 Lehigh Interest, 88, $370 do, 89; $2 000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '68, interest on, b5, 53½; $1,000 do, b5, 53¾, $2,000 North American Coal 6s, 2d, 62; $1,000 Spring Garden 6s, '70, 103; $16,000 Pennsylvania 5s, s5, 96; $4,000 do, 2d, 96; $510 do, 95¾; $1,500 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 95¼; 100 Reading Railroad, b5, 39¼; 100 Union Canal, 13¾; 2 Bank of Kentucky, 110¼; 46 Southwark Bank, 75; 20 Union Bank Tennessee, 75; 4 Manufacturers & Mechanics' Bank, 29.

After Board.—100 Long Island Railroad, b5, 10¾; 200 do, b5, 10¾; 100 Reading Railroad, s5, 39¼; 14 Pennsylvania Railroad, 43¼; 300 Morris Canal, b5, 18¼

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 118¾@119; United States 6s, '67, 116¾@119; Pennsylvania 5s, 96@96¾; Reading Railroad, 39¼@39¾; Reading Bonds, '70, 82¾@82¾; Reading Mortgage 6s, '60, 90¼@91; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43¾@43¾; Morris Canal, 18¼@18¾; Schuylkill Navigation, interest on, 53¾@53¾; Long Island, 10¼@10¾; Vicksburg, 15@15¾; Girard Bank, 12¾@12¾; United States Bank, 3¾@4; Union Canal, 13¼@13¾.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SUMMER ZEPHYRS.—IN THIS FLUCTUATING CLIMATE of ours there is no such light and secure coat of mail against colds, influenza and the like, as the ZEPHYR UNDERSHIRTS of RAY & ADAMS, No. 591 Broadway. While they are so light and soft in texture as scarcely to be felt, they are an effectual preventive of the evils resulting from a sudden check of perspiration. It is a mistake to suppose that one can safely dispense with such a protection.

EMPIRE BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—THE NEXT monthly meeting will be held at the Hall, corner of Broome and Crosby-sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 2, at 8 o'clock. Members will pay their dues at the office, No. 173 Spring-st., on or before Tuesday, the 1st. Office open from 2 to 9 P. M.

J. R. TAYLOR, President.
J. W. ALLEN, Vice-President.
J. W. FELL, Secretary.

Mammoth Cosmopolitan Depot of Medicine, not only specifics but a warranted cure for Consumption and all other diseases of the lungs. This assertion has created that dispute about the curability of Consumption, and satisfied the Medical Faculty and all who have tried it, that Consumption and all affections of the lungs cannot only be cured, but that they are easily and simply cured, as almost any of the disorders to which the human frame is liable. The operation of a single bottle, which costs $2, is sufficient to satisfy any patient—if not altogether too far gone in the disease—of this fact, and even a single dose gives evidence of its extraordinary influence in arresting and eradicating the malady, by the immediate relief which it affords. This is no quack or secret remedy. DR. HASTINGS, its discoverer, is one of the most eminent physicians of the age, and has made a full disclosure of its history and all its component parts to the world, not wishing to incur the responsibility of confining to himself, for the sake of profit, a secret which was calculated to do such universal good. And such have been the wonderful results of its operations that the *London Lancet*, *Medical Times*, and the most eminent physicians of both Hemispheres, are anxiously calling upon sufferers to have immediate recourse to it, and proclaiming that of all known medicines, it alone has positively established its efficacy by undeniable proofs of curing Consumption and other diseases of the lungs. The great celebrity of HASTINGS'S Compound Syrup of Naphtha, obviates the necessity of publishing certificates of cures. In fact, so far as can be ascertained, it has cured, or is fast curing, almost all who have used it, and probably no person who has taken a bottle but would be willing to give a warm certificate in its favor, as others have already done without solicitation. Probably two-thirds of the regular physicians on both sides of the Atlantic are now using HASTING'S Naptha Syrup, in their private practice, and many of them are becoming famous for the cure of consumption, and all diseases of the lungs, entirely through its means. Agency for New-York and vicinity, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.

INFLUENZA, COUGHS, &c.—Those who are troubled with Coughs, Colds, Influenza or any Lung Complaint, would do well to try DR. ROGERS' SYRUP OF LIVERWORT, TAR and CANOHALAGUA, which breaks up the most distressing Cough in a few hours' time. The most abundant testimonials of its efficacy are to be found in the Pamphlets to be had of the Agents. For sale by A. L. SCOVILL, at the Depôt, No. 316 Broadway, and by all retail druggists. Price, in large bottles, $1, or three bottles, for $2 50.

HOSIERY AND UNDER-GARMENTS.—RAY & ADAMS, No. 591 Broadway, Import and Manufacture Hosiery and Stocking-knit Under-Garments, of every description. Our goods cannot be surpassed in excellence of quality, variety of styles, and lowness of prices. An examination by all who are about purchasing—at wholesale or retail—is respectfully solicited. RAY & ADAMS,
American Hosiery and Under-Garment Manufactory,
No 591 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.

UP-TOWN FASHIONABLE CLOTHING EMPORIUM.—Well-made goods exclusively, and at reasonable prices. ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, offer a choice assortment of gents' and boys' Clothing, suitable for the season. Our stock is very large, and all sizes of men and boys can be easily fitted. All descriptions of Shirts, Under-garments, Cravats, Suspenders, Gloves, Hosiery, &c at low prices. 441 Broadway, between Howard and Grand-streets.

LOOKING GLASSES! LOOKING GLASSES!!—HOOPER & BROTHER, No. 106 Fulton-st., and No. 333 Pearl-st., have recently made extensive improvements in their Steam Manufactory department, and added new warerooms to their premises, would respectfully inform the public that they are now able to sell their French Plate, Ornamental,

KOSSUTH.

Kossuth among the Red Men—Niagara Falls—Future Movements, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CLIFTON HOUSE, Niagara Falls, May 26.

The weather at the Falls continues fine, and KOSSUTH avails himself of the opportunity to extend still further his explorations in this neighborhood. Among other spots visited, was the Tuscarora Indian village, situated about eight miles from the Falls, and three from Lewiston, of course, on the American side. The Governor had expressed a strong desire to see the aboriginal race of this continent, in their native rudeness, and in the midst of their uncultured habits. Of course, this was impossible among the Tuscaroras, who are quite civilized, living in log or frame houses, with the church and school house for their instruction, and many of the accepted comforts of the white man's habitation. Still he was much interested. Many of the older members of the tribe, maintain with savage pride as much of their earlier habits and customs, as can be made at all consistent with the associations by which they are surrounded. In the first house entered, he was shown the aged woman, CHRISTIANA WILLIAMS, who witnessed many of the stirring scenes of the Revolution. She is now 95 years of age, and her memory, and other mental faculties, are obscured in the darkness of second childhood. The party next visited the hut of an aged Chief, called Colonel JACOB, who received them with much kindness—told of the landed possessions of the tribe, and explained the tenure by which they are held Here the ladies procured several specimens of bead work, made by the squaws. Subsequently, the company was invited to his hut by the oldest Chief of the tribe, who, running on before, speedily made his preparations to receive his guests, by donning his head-dress of Eagle feathers, and anklets of bells and buckskin fringe, and seizing his war-club. He met the Governor at the door of his wigwam, and welcomed him with becoming dignity, and stoic gravity. He also treated us with a representation of the war dance and song, accompanied by the brandishing of his club, and the hideous war-whoop. His club he presented to the Governor, in exchange for a trifling consideration.

We returned by the way of Lewiston, crossing the lower suspension bridge, riding over the heights of Queenston, and passing General BROCK's dilapidated monument. A visit to the battle-field of Lundy's Lane was reluctantly postponed, in consequence of the lateness of the hour.

The season at the Falls has hardly yet commenced, although the number of visitors now increases daily. Since last summer, many and extensive hotel improvements have been made on both sides of the river. At the Falls village, a new and magnificent hotel is nearly completed, while others of the old favorites have enlarged their accommodations. The Clifton House, on the Canada side, has also been greatly enlarged and refitted throughout. It now presents a front of some two hundred and fifty feet, from every part of which the entire Falls—both British and American—are spread before the view at a glance.

Among the interesting features of this place, I would not omit mention of the studio of the brothers FRANKENSTEIN, who have at their rooms over a hundred sketches of the Cataract and surrounding scenery, taken from every favorable point. I have nowhere seen such perfect depictions of these scenes of grandeur, as are found in some of the completed pictures of these artists. They are now engaged in painting two very large views ordered by JENNY LIND, who takes them to Europe, with other specimens of their skill already in her possession. I refer to this subject for the reader's gratification alone; the artists, I am happy to say, have many more orders for copies of their admirable views than they can well fulfil in some time to come. The visitor should not fail to spend an hour in their rooms. They will find there also, a portrait of WM. C. BRYANT, which makes one feel at home the moment he sees the familiar face.

Gov. KOSSUTH's present arrangements will carry him back to New-York City by Saturday of next week. He leaves here to-morrow for Buffalo, where he will make a speech in the evening, and address the German citizens on Friday. On Saturday morning he proceeds to Auburn, addressing the citizens there the same evening. Spending the Sabbath at Mr. SEWARD's mansion, he goes to Syracuse on Monday,—on Tuesday to Schenectady, where he proposes to remain a few hours only, and thence to Troy, and expecting to arrive at Albany again by Thursday. As he seems now quite recovered from the exhaustion occasioned by his unremitting labors, it is quite probable that he will complete these engagements within the brief time stated. S.

Kossuth at Niagara.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, May 25, 1852

KOSSUTH and Niagara! The association of these world-renowned names suggests a thousand reflections of grandeur, majesty and power. It brings in close communion with the sublimest exhibition of the Maker's material handiwork, all that is noble and majestic in his last, best work of creation. And while here we see one of the most wonderful displays of the power of God as exhibited in inanimate nature, in contrast with one "made in the image of God," and possessed in eminent degree of all the qualities of mind, reason and will, which make man's sphere but "little lower than the Angels," we are deeply impressed with the infinite insignificance of man—the wonderful immensity by which he is separated from Him, who holds the waters in the hollow of his hand.

A weary exile, banished from his native land, at the close of a brilliant but unsuccessful resistance to her oppressors, wends his way to America; visits the scenes of *our* struggles and triumphs; bends in mournful silence over the graves of our patriots; and inspects, with swelling emotions of joy and hope, the monuments of greatness reared where our fathers tamed the forest and vanquished freedom's foes. Forgetting his own comfort; sacrificing every personal consideration; scorning the blandishments of inglorious ease; inspired with still higher aims and brighter hopes in view of the glorious results here of a people's determination to be free, the Exile reconsecrates his every power and for months gives up his hours to incessant toil for fatherland. Here—where the name of Liberty should be a watchword shielding its advocate and defender from the slightest breath of calumny, and removing from the path each pebble that might obstruct or hinder—he meets and foils arts of persecution, cunning and malignant as could be devised by Europe's despots even on the soil watered by the blood of their victims. He pursues the self-imposed task with sleepless vigilance, unflagging energy, and perseverance never exhausted. At length he faints by the way. Nature demands her rights, and will no longer be denied. That great mind is still restless and active as ever, the will as firm and unbroken; but the physical system can no longer sustain its part in the economy of nature. Repose must be had, and here, among towering cliffs and mid the ceaseless roar of mighty waters, KOSSUTH seeks rest and strength that he may renew and finish the half-accomplished work.

How fit the association! A man of gentle heart, but iron will and giant mental power, who looks but in one direction—*onward*, and presses toward the prize he covets for his native land, regardless of the rocks and quicksands which in vain thicken around and endeavor to turn aside his forward gaze, sweeping away all barriers or rising superior to every obstacle—he chooses for his momentary resting place, this scene of Natures's wonders.

In how many characteristics do the man and the scene find perfect sympathy; and these mighty waters, knowing no barriers save those by which the Creator bounds their course, rush ever onward, never turning back though rocks oppose, and raise their threatening forms through sparkling foam and clouds of misty vapor, while ceaseless thunders roar, and the earth trembles, as if to express mad rage and disappointment at the failure to roll back the resistless flood, whose waters—which briefly divided, the more readily to baffle and escape the toils—unite again and flow majestically toward the sea, quickly effacing from their bosom all trace of the passing commotion, and murmuring low, as if whispering their surprise that aught should have hoped to impede their course.

Niagara has been the theme of many a poet's lay. Few are they who know not its every tree and rock, and wave, from personal observation, or the oft repeated depictions of descriptive pens. I would not venture then to tell its beauties. Yet who does not love, to return again and again, to this inspiring scene? The present is not my first visit to these rocks and foaming torrents and circling eddies, this eternal mist and ever-varying iris. I am not then carried away by the first gushings of admiration and surprise. Yet the emotions I feel, in looking again upon this glorious panorama, I could not, if I would, express. Nothing seems calculated, justly, to speak of it, save Niagara's own voice, which ever proclaims its glorious neighborhood. Where else, on earth, can man so feel the insignificance of his powers, as beneath the impressive influence of these tokens of the omniscience and omnipresence of The Infinite.

KOSSUTH and his friends were prepared to visit scenes of surpassing grandeur and sublimity here, yet they confess the reality far exceeds their most extravagant expectations. Truly appreciating the beautiful in Nature, KOSSUTH is not satisfied with a momentary glance and superficial view of these inspiring scenes. He climbs the rocks, and dives into caves; seeks out and investigates points of view,—taking time for study and contemplation, and the unfolding of the many perfect developments of beauty, which only yield their most delicate shades at the price of time and labor, and artistic interest. Two days has he spent in contemplating this grand panorama—this ever-dissolving view; yet many points of interest still remain to be visited. His health, you will be glad to hear, is rapidly improving in these hours of profitable relaxation. Already he seems another man. Almost as soon as he left the bricks and mortar of Buffalo, his flagging energies revived, and a few hours more promise to complete the renovation. He left Buffalo in the steamer *Emerald*, and landed at Chippewa, whence the party walked across the fields and along the river's bank, a distance of five miles, to the Clifton House. Thus as we approached the grand consummation of the fearful leap towards which the rolling waters were hastening, we obtained a view of the Grand Rapids, the Burning Spring, and the romantic shore above the Great Horse Shoe Fall.

On Sunday the party walked down to the suspension bridge, which they crossed, and proceeding up the American bank of the stream, visited Goat Island, where they spent some hours.

While the cataract far exceeds their expectations, the visiters were disappointed in viewing the suspension bridge. Compared with a similar structure thrown across the Danube at Pesth-Buda, it must seem a fragile affair. The latter is fifteen hundred feet long, swung from massive stone piers, and so solid and firm that a column of soldiers with accoutrements and artillery, may march over it with safety; while our light and airy structure rises and falls in the air like the swell of the sea, and vibrates with the tread of the child, who trembles as he crosses. Your readers may not all know the history of the Pesth bridge. It was projected by Baron LINA, the great Vienna banker, and built by a joint stock company, at a cost of two millions, under the superintendence of TIERNEY CLARK, the English Engineer. It was completed in 1850, having occupied seven years in the construction. But while KOSSUTH claims the superiority for that work, he does not fail to acknowledge the enterprize and energy with which our bridge was projected and constructed in a few months, while theirs' was the work of a generation.

The Sun seems at last to have acquired his wonted Summer power. The weather for a day or two past would have been quite oppressive, except for the cool currents of air off the river and the distant lake. In singular inconsistency with the season, great banks of snow, quite ten feet deep, are yet to be seen under the cliff at Table Rock, and on the opposite shore, just beyond reach of the falling waters which envelope them in their delicate misty veil, shielding from the sun's bright rays, while brilliant rainbows stretch their dreamy, shadowy span across, standing sentinel to protect and preserve these mementos of the Ice King's reign. The reader can understand how startling is the contrast, if he can imagine himself standing under the foliage of overshadowing trees, with the green grass at his feet, and flowers blooming all around beneath the genial influence of the Summer sun, and looking upon a chilling snow-drift almost within reach of his hand.

Gov. KOSSUTH was waited upon yesterday by CHARLES SLADE, Esq., of Ogdensburg, who presented a letter from WM. C. BROWN, Esq., President of the village, inviting him on behalf of the citizens to visit and accept the hospitalities of that place. KOSSUTH replied by letter, regretting that his previous engagements would render a compliance with the request quite impossible. Mr. S. represents the sentiment of Ogdensburg to be decided and almost unanimous in favor of KOSSUTH and his cause. S.

WASHINGTON.

Subscriptions to Mr. Scott's test—Gen. Wool's opinion of Politics—Missouri Land Grants—Protection and the Tariff—Collins' Steamer Appropriation.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 28,

The thirteen letters from as many Presidential aspirants, elicited by the circular of Mr. SCOTT, who seems to have constituted himself Inquisitor General of the party, are not remarkable productions, but they appear to settle the question in regard to the adoption of Compromise Resolutions at the first Baltimore Convention. According to the tenor of those letters a platform will be there erected, composed of Compromise teachers exclusively; and according to the recent speeches of PRESTON KING, FLOYD, CLEVELAND, and RANTOUL and the Editorials of the *Evening Post*, and its adjuncts of the barnburner press, a nomination made upon that platform will be repudiated by a large portion of the Democracy in all the Free States.

The letter of Gen WOOL is more remarkable for its sandour than its courtesy. It was not necessary, in withdrawing from the competition he has been engaged in with so many others for the past two or three years, to attribute to politicians "baser passions" than are called into exercise by his present profession. But for this expression in his letter, it might have been suspected that the General looked forward to the contingency of being taken up as the candidate of the Free Soil organization, which is likely to follow the adoption of the Slavery test by the regular Democracy.

In the meantime the Delegates have gathered here in great force, and intrigue is desperately busy. CASS and BUCHANAN are indisputably far ahead of all rivals, and the nearer the time of action arrives, the more difficult it seems to become to dislodge either from the advantageous position he has respectively gained. The two combined will certainly obtain three-fourths of the Convention on the first ballot. After that it will seem peculiarly unjust to discard both these old and tried captains, to promote before them a man whose only merit may be that he had moved in too limited and obscure a field to have gained reputation, to have excited the envy or jealousy of associates, to have disgusted friends or exasperated enemies. But the day of fate is at hand.

The passage of the bill to grant some two or three millions of acres of public land to advance the construction of a railroad in Missouri is the beginning of a shower of favors of that sort to the States of the West, which will absorb most of the lands now surveyed and in market, and will in time despoil the United States of its whole landed property. It is reported that in consideration of the good nature of the members from the old States in voting for this string of donations, the representatives of the New States have relaxed their opposition to such a specific duty on iron as will afford steady and adequate protection to the manufacture. The speech of Mr. BENTON on that subject some weeks since shows that opinion on that question is not so unyielding as it formerly was against any form or degree of protection. Still it appears to me altogether improbable that any favorable action will take place. The plan of modification said to have been agreed upon under the advice of Gov. PORTER, of Pennsylvania, is very simple, and consists of a proposition to determine the average value of each description of merchandize imported in 1846, and levy the *ad valorem* duties now provided by law upon such fixed values.

The increased majority by which the additional appropriation for the Collins line, finally passed the Senate, renders it more probable than before that it may get safely through the House. The discussion of the principle and expediency of the measure has been very thorough and elaborate, so that if it is now understood it is not for a want of words. One Senator absolutely had the assurance to consume nearly a week, first and last, in delivering his valuable opinions upon this question. X. Y.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.—By the arrival of the steamship *Merlin*, we have later advices from the West Indies, *vid* Bermuda. Our files have only a few items of news:

The crop of sugar this year at Barbadoes is likely to be the largest ever made in that island.

The difference between the Governor and the House of Assembly of Dominica, has resulted in a dissolution of the House.

The drought continues very severe at St. Lucia.

Dr. DYETT, of Tortola, has been to Ponce to purchase from slavery a man of about 35 years of age, a native of Antigua, who had been kidnapped by some persons at St. Thomas when yet a child. Having been clearly identified, the Governor of Antigua authorized the purchase, and he has been taken back to Antigua.

The *Parana*, the new steamer of the R. M. W. I. Packet Company, had arrived at St. Thomas from England, in a very quick passage, and had left again on her return.

Messrs. COOK & Co., merchants of Ponce and Guyana, Porto Rico, had failed.

Markets at Demarara were very flat.

The *Merlin* brings the following passengers:

From St. Thomas—Mrs. Davenport and servant, J. Roach and children, Frances Ick, G. J. Amiyo, Ramon and Alex. Barda, Mariano Dujue, lady and child, Mrs. Manuel, two children and servant, Miss Behwell, F. Heymer, Mr. Scott and lady, W. Appleton, Capt. C. W. Bach, L. C. Lambert, Joseph Graydon, Rev. George Taylor, Miss Graydon, Mr. and Mrs. Daws and four children.

From Bermuda—J. S. Noah, Rev. A. Forrest, W. C. Hyand, A. W. Downs.

The *North Mississippian*, at Hernando, says: "We hear muth complaint among the planting community, of the ravages of a worm resembling, somewhat, the caterpillar, which is devastating whole farms of cotton and corn. So destructive are and have been these worms, that many of our farmers are replanting. We fear their depredations will seriously prejudice the yield of the present year's crop of Cotton, and as very many farmers have not the seed to replant, the consequence is the crop will be exceedingly short. The most of the garden productions in this vicinity are literally eaten up by them."

LOOKING GLASSES, PORTRAIT and PICTURE FRAMES, of every description on hand, and made to order, at low prices. W. N. JOHNSON, No. 594 Broadway, (Collamore House,) and No. 204 Bowery.

COURT-STREET CROCKERY STORE—One door from Union-st., SOUTH BROOKLYN. A good assortment of China, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Ware cheap.

COL. R. DISOSWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW and COMMISSIONER of DEEDS, for New-York and Illinois, No. 76 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts., N. Y.

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER, constantly on hand, and made to order, by BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, No. 115 Fulton-st.

WRITING PAPER.—A large and very desirable assortment, for sale by BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, No. 115 Fulton-st

WANTED.

CAPITAL.—Wanted, by the Agent of a Coal Company, which owns the Delaware and Hudson Canal. The boats will average 114 tons during the season. They will be required to be towed with two horses, and to be manned by two persons besides the Captain. For particulars apply at the office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, corner Exchange-place and Wall-st., or to WM. HATHAWAY, Agent, Fort Ewen, near Rondout.

OFFICE BOY WANTED—(Who resides with his parents or guardian.) Salary first year, $50, to be increased afterwards in proportion to services rendered. He must write a good hand, be genteel in his person and habits, and willing to make himself generally useful. Apply immediately to the office of the MANHATTAN HEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY, Chatham Bank Buildings, cor. Duane-st.

MEN WANTED—Seventy men, to sell an article wanted in every family. Agents are making $20 per week. Agents for Boston, Philadelphia, New-England, the Western and Southern States are wanted. They can make $1,000 per annum with a small capital. Call or address, post paid, No. 317 Bowery.

SERVANTS WANTED—At 23½ Catharine-st.; Basement, Intelligence Office, Men, Women, Boys, Girls for all kinds of employment. Irish, English, Scotch, German, Welch, Colored and American Chambermaids, Seamstresses, Nurses, Waiter-girls, Cooks, Housemaids and Errand-girls, Farmers, Coachmen, Grooms, Gardeners, Laborers, Porters, Apprentices, Mechanics. Office free to employers.

SERVANTS.—A great variety of carefully selected Servants are now wanting employment at C. Mason's offices, Nos. 559 Broadway and 145 Bowery. Terms—Yearly subscription, 50 cents; otherwise, 25 cents. N. B.—Plenty of men and boys on hand.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American young man as Gardener and Coachman in the country, who understands his business. Reference given. Address WILLIAM, *Times Office*.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—A young man, with $45, can hear of a fine business to engage in. Profits from $20 to $45 per week. Inquire of JENKINS, No. 77 Bowery.

FIVE HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED—Tosell a new work. High wages made. Call or address (post-paid) "American Family Publication Establishment," No. 128 Nassau-st., New-York, Room No. 8.

BOARDING.

RICHMOND HILL HOTEL, STATEN ISLAND—RICHMOND SEMINARY.—J. D. KELLETT begs to inform the public that the Seminary will be entirely remodeled for a select family Hotel, to open for the season on the 7th of June next. Particulars can be obtained at S. W. BENEDICT'S Store, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board, in a private family, on Brooklyn Heights. References exchanged. Address B. T., Box No. 2,051, Post Office, N. Y., or call at No. 104 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Two pleasant rooms, suitable for a gentleman and lady, or single gentlemen, with board in a private family, can be had by applying at No. 2 Clark, corner Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—One or two gentlemen can be accomodated with one or two furnished rooms, on moderate terms. The house is pleasantly situated on the Brooklyn Heights, two blocks from the Fulton ferry. Address letter box, 3,215, New-York Post Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD, TO LET, to gentlemen only, in a first-class house in Prince-st., near Broadway, two large and two small rooms, with privilege of bath room, &c. For particulars inquire of C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

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PETER C. CORTELYOU. WM. H. GIFFING.

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NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of T. FRERE & F. H. T. BELLEW, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding matters will be settled by T. FRERE, who will continue the business of Engraving, Printing and Publishing at No. 87 Nassau-st.

NEW-YORK, May 14, 1852. T. FRERE; F. H. T. BELLEW.

F. H. T. BELLEW, Designer and Engraver, No. 84 Nassau-st.

H. B. RICHARDS, No. 37 John-st., 2d door below Nassau-st., (recently of No. 93 Maiden-lane,) keeps on hand a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery of almost every description, Mechanics' Tools, Builders' Goods, housekeeping articles, &c. Persons wishing to purchase goods in this line at the lowest prices, are desired to call on him, at No. 37 John-st., where they will find all articles, on the most reasonable terms, either by the quantity or by retail. H. B. RICHARDS, No. 37 John-st., N. Y.

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AMERICAN HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE, A PROSPECT HILL, Port Chester, N. Y., on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Dr. T. L. NICHOLS and Mrs. GOVE NICHOLS, will be at their City Office, No. 45 White-st., for consultation, every WEDNESDAY, from 2 to 5 P. M. Dr. WILLIAM F. REH will attend to City practice and consultations daily.

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NEW YORK, May 31st, 1852. JOHN F TROW

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The Canal from Hawley is 99 miles long. The locks are tended both day and night, and trips can be made in 10 days, without change of horses. The Company engage to supply the freight and full employment for the boat, to the close of Canal navigation. When boats are required to discharge at New-York, the Company's steamboats will tow them without charge, and an additional freight will be paid to that place. Boatmen, who are desirous of taking boats, will make application to THOMAS SPENCER, Esq., Syracuse, between the 28th of May and the 5th June; CHARLES H. DOUGHERTY, at the Hotel at Montezuma, on the — June; to IRA F. HOYT, who will be at the Hotel on the bridge, Schenectady, on the 28th and 29th inst., and at the Eagle Hotel, Albany, from the 31st May to the 5th June inclusive, or to the subscriber, at Port Ewen, on the Hudson River, near Rondout. WM. HATHAWAY, Agent.

PORT EWEN, May 27, 1852.

NEW-YORK STONE-DRESSING COMPANY.—This Company having filed a certificate of incorporation as the law requires, chosen its officers, adopted its by-laws, secured the patent for the City and County of New-York, and leased grounds for its future operations, are now prepared to receive,

New-York Daily Times.

The Democratic Platform.

In the *Richmond Enquirer* of the 28th appear letters from several democratic candidates for the Presidency, in reply to the inquiries of ROBERT G. SCOTT, Esq., one of the Virginia delegates to the National Convention. Mr. SCOTT, it seems, was a little puzzled as to the person for whom he should vote: and he accordingly addressed to each of them the following questions:—

"I take leave to inquire of you, should you be nominated by the Convention and elected to the Presidency, by the people, in your administration of the government will you sustain, and, by any means within your power, enforce and have executed, in all their parts, the various acts of Congress constituting what is known as the Compromises, and especially the enactments of that law relating to the recapture by their owners of fugitive slaves? And again, whether, should you be elected President of the United States, you would discountenance, by every proper means, all attempts to disturb or change the provisions of that law, whereby those provisions might be made less effectual for securing to the people of the South their constitutional rights in the possession and enjoyment of their slave property? And should unfortunately a bill be passed by Congress modifying or changing the law referred to, so as to *impair* its present valuable enactments, would you, as President of the Republic, veto any such bill?"

To these inquiries *thirteen* of the Democrat candidates have returned replies. All of them, of course, have a good deal to say about democracy in general, which it is not worth while to repeat. We give below what they say in answer to Mr. SCOTT's inquiries.

FROM HON. WILLIAM R. KING.

As respects the series of measures of the last Congress, commonly known as the Compromise, most of them are beyond the reach of legislation; and although I considered some of them as most unjust to the South, I was probably the first individual in the slave-holding States, who publicly took ground in favor of acquiescence, and I am gratified to find that such is now the determination of all the Southern States. The Fugitive Slave law was enacted to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, and therefore, does not stand on the footing of ordinary legislation; and, should it so happen that I should be placed in the Presidential office, I should feel myself bound by every obligation of duty, to negative any act for its repeal, or so to modify or change it as would destroy its efficacy.

From Hon. R. F. STOCKTON.

I have no hesitation in replying to each and all of your interrogatories affirmatively.

This answer to your inquiries is given, however, in no expectation of the event anticipated by you. I am not a candidate for the Presidency. I will not be such by my own seeking. I hope the Democratic party may cordially unite on one of those distinguished statesmen whose names will probably be submitted to the Democratic National Convention.

FROM SAM. HOUSTON.

When I voted for these measures I regarded them, and still regard them, as a final adjustment of all the questions which they embraced. I further regarded them as constitutional, and deserving the strictest adherence to the principles which they contain. Such were my views and opinions when acting under the obligations of official duty, enforced by an oath. I have seen no reason to change them, but desire to see them executed as a whole, and maintained in their full and entire extent, whether I occupy a private or an official station.

After having, as I believe, answered your two first interrogatories, it only remains for me to say, if I should be placed in a position, by the will of the American people, where it would be rendered necessary for me to act, in the contingency presented, I would not hesitate to "veto any bill" impairing the law for the protection of "the constitutional rights" which guarantees to the people of the South "the possession and enjoyment of their slave property."

FROM HON. LINN BOYD.

These are certainly very important questions—to each and all of which, I hope every candidate for Presidential honors will give an explicit affirmative answer. The public necessity, which induced the adoption of those measures, may be appealed to with even greater force in behalf of their maintenance and faithful execution.

In assuming, however, that I am a candidate for the Presidency, it is proper for me to say you greatly mistake my position. I certainly am not a candidate, nor can I readily conceive a state of things in which any such use of my name is likely to be made in Convention.

FROM HON. D. S. DICKINSON.

I long since declared it to be my fixed intention and purpose, in whatsoever station the vicissitudes of life might place me, to sustain, by any and every just means within my control, the measures of adjustment of 1850, believing their adoption as a whole, to have been wise, and their operation salutary. I regard it as the highest duty and dearest privilege of the citizen to cherish and preserve a Union of States, which has conferred such incalculable blessings upon mankind; and this can only be accomplished by maintaining, in letter and in spirit, the integrity of the constitution.

That constitution provides for the restoration of fugitives from service, and the act of 1850 simply provides for its execution.

I am prepared, under all circumstances, whenever and wheresoever my action shall be required, to resist any attempt so to disturb or change the provisions of the existing law as to reduce it beneath the constitutional standard, and thus render it less effectual for securing to the people of the South their conceded rights. It would clearly be the duty of the Executive, under these circumstances, to resist any such attempt by interposing his veto; and should it ever be my fortune to be clothed with such authority, and the occasion should arise, it would most surely be exercised.

From GEORGE M. DALLAS.

To each and all of these interrogatories, I give you the only answer which my mind reconciles with a sense of executive duty—the only answer which can assure the rights and peace of the States, and the permanency of their Union—the only answer which a chief magistrate, where he about to swear that he will support the constitution, could give—I mean a sincere, positive, unequivocal. "Yes' I would'" I give you this answer the more decidedly, because it is not the birth of the moment, but conforms with sentiments which I have long entertained and openly avowed, which I have no desire to conceal or to qualify, on any occasion, or for any purpose, and which in my humble but firm judgment, if our noble and beneficent structure of government is to be preserved, must animate the breasts and regulate the conduct of all its functionaries, from the highest to the humblest.

FROM THOMAS J. RUSK.

In answer to the questions submitted by you, I do not hesitate to say that it would be bad policy to disturb the provisions of the laws referred to, and extremely dangerous to the safety of the Union to repeal, or even attempt to repeal, the law relating to the recovery of fugitive slaves. The right to recover their slave property is plainly guaranteed to the Southern States by the Constitution, and being essential to their existence, can never be abandoned by them. The mere agitation of the slavery question has a tendency to excite and embitter the feelings of those who compose our national councils—retard our prosperity as a nation, by creating sectional prejudices—and may, I fear, if permitted to go on, in connection with our Presidential elections, lead to a dissolution of the Federal Government. I, for one, shall loose confidence in the stability of our Union from the day upon which the Fugitive law shall have been repealed, or rendered inefficient by any action of Congress; and I should regard any President as morally a traitor who would give his approval to any enactment impairing any of the provisions of the Federal Constitution.

FROM GEN. JOSEPH LANE.

I answer unhesitatingly, Yes.

FROM HON. S. A. DOUGLAS.

I shall deem it my duty, in whatever official position I may be placed to exert all legal and constitutional authority to enforce the honest executions of those, as well as all other acts passed in pursuance of the constitution. Inasmuch as the constitution of the United States provides that "no person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another shall, in consequence of any law, or requisition therein, be discharged from such service or labar, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due," it may became the imperative duty of Congress to pass all laws necessary to carry that provision into effect; and no act calculated to render that provision of the constitution inoperative, or to destroy or diminish the force of the existing laws for its fulfillment, or to impair, or obstruct the rights of the citizens of any State under it, can ever receive my approval.

According to the construction I have been inclined to place upon your letter, the foregoing furnishes a full and complete answer to all your interrogatories; but the clause in which you inquire whether I would "discountenance, by every proper means, all attempts to disturb or change the provisions of that law whereby those provisions might be made less effectual," may possibly be construed to imply that the Executive would be expected to influence or restrain the action of Congress by other means than those enjoined by the Constitution. Lest my answer may not be deemed full on this point, it is due to candor to state that I should not feel at liberty, in any event, to use the patronage of the Government for the purpose of influencing the legislative action upon the independent exercise of its Constitutional functions, and reserve to the Executive the full measure of responsibility attaching to his approval or disapproval of all acts passed by Congress.

FROM HON. JAMES BUCHANAN.

These three several questions I answer, without the slightest hestitation, in the affirmative. In my opinion, the contingency to which you refer is remote and highly improbable, that Congress will ever pass a bill "modifying or changing the Fugitive Law so as to impair its present valuable enactments." This law consummated the bond of peace between slaveholding and the non-slaveholding States at the late very critical period of our history. Had it not passed, the remaining measures of adjustment, however wise in themselves would not have deserved the name of a Compromise between these two classes of States. It is the single measure of the whole series in which the slaveholding States, with the exception of Texas, have any peculiar interest. It is the only compensation which they have received for the great sacrifices which many, perhaps a majority, of their citizens, believe they have suffered. Besides nearly all the other measures of the Compromise, certainly the most important of them, are in their very nature final, and cannot be repealed by Congress. Under these circumstances, it would not only be unjust, but in bad faith, to deprive these States of the benefits secured to them by the Fugitive Slave Law; especially when a law of this character is not only authorized, but absolutely required, by the express mandate of the Constitution

FROM GENERAL WOOL.

TROY, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1851.

SIR:—At the moment of leaving Washington for my head-quarters, in this city, I received your communication of the 17th instant, relating to the nominations to be made by the convention which is to be assembled in a few days at Baltimore.

It is true my name has been associated with the nomination for the Presidency, but without solicitation or agency on my part. Holding, as I do, that the office is "neither to be sought nor declined," I have not urged my friends to present my name to the public nor have I arrayed myself in opposition to any of the distinguished men who have been named for that exalted station. On the contrary, so far as I am individually concerned or interested, I would prefer that either of them should be nominated rather than myself; for I assure you I have no desire to enter another and a new field, where it is probable I would be compelled to encounter all the baser passions of the human heart.

With these views, and not realizing that I can obtain the nomination, it only remains for me, in reply to your requirement, to express the wish, that whomever the Convention nominates for the Presidency, he may be a person of exalted views, possessing great practical wisdom, well acquainted with the affairs of the country and of nations, at the same time free from all sectional feeling. In other words, that he will neither be a Northern, Southern, Eastern, or Western man, but a man for the Union, who will devote all his talent and energy to the maintenance of the Constitution, and the carrying out faithfully all its provisions; and to the preservation of the Union. We are a nation composed of States, or sovereignties, with diversified interests. It ought not to surprise us if these should occasionally clash. In such a case it should be the duty—the imperious duty—of the President to do all in his power to promote conciliation and harmony, and to prevent those heart burnings and contentions between the States, or parts, which, if encouraged, would do more than all else to destroy the harmony of our glorious Union. A more important duty than this belongs not to the President, and one which he should never for a moment lose sight of.

In conclusion, allow me to say that in a long public career, in peace as well as in war, my aspirations have never induced me to look beyond the good opinion of my countrymen, which, I assure you, I consider far more precious than office. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant. JOHN E. WOOL.

FROM W. L. MARCY, Esq.

ALBANY, May 25, 1852.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 17th inst., and hope the following general statement of my views will be deemed a satisfactory response to the questions therein submitted to me:

I was in favor of the Compromise measures, including that for the return of fugitive slaves, and concurred in the sentiment of congratulation so generally entertained by the Democratic party in this State, as well as in others, at the settlement, by Congress, in this mode, of the questions which then so deeply agitated the country. The measures have answered the main end for which they were designed—agitation has almost entirely ceased, and the public mind has become comparatively tranquil.

If in an official station, I should feel bound to use all the power which, for that purpose belonged to it, to enforce the faithful execution of all the provisions of these several measures.

I regard an acquiescence in this adjustment., in all its parts, as an imperative duty, and should exceedingly regret any endeavor to disturb it.

Viewing the subject in this light, should an attempt be made to change or modify these measures, in whole or in part, so as to impair the constitutional rights thereby secured to any section of the country, or to to render less effectual the protection of those rights, I should not only discountenance the proceeding, but, in whatever station it might be, should use my influence and authority to resist and defeat it. I am, with great respect, yours &c.

ROBT. G. SCOTT, Esq. W. L. MARCY.

From GENERAL CASS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 25, 1852.

I consider the series of legislative measures, known as the Compromise, including the Fugitive-Slave law, as the final adjustment of a dangerous agitation which threatened the stability of the Union; and this view, which I presented to the Senate on the 21st of December last, in some remarks upon the subject, has been fortified by subsequent events; and hereafter, whether in a public or in a private station, I shall advocate their integrity and their observance; and should the favor of my fellow-citizens call me to the Presidency, I should use all the constitutional and legal means within my power to cause those laws, as well as all others, to be enforced fully, fairly, and without exception; and so far as it might be proper, I should discontinue all attempts to disturb or change the provisions of the law for the re-capture of fugitive-slaves, whereby those provisions might be rendered less efficient in carrying into effect the constitutional obligation upon that subject.

I believe that the repeal or an essential modification of this law, impairing its efficacy, would do more to alienate the South from the North, than any event, than all the events, indeed, which have led to these sectional differances which have marked the progress of our history, and which have happily yielded to a spirit of concession and conciliation. Such a measure would destroy all confidence, both in the good faith of the North, and in the value, everywhere, of the Constitutional guarantees, and, in my opinion, would lead inevitably to a dissolution of the Union. So believing, I belive it is the duty of every true American to hold on to this Compromise, in all its parts, as he would hold on to those blessed institutions which have made us the freest, the happiest, and the most prosperous nation that the sun of heaven ever shone upon.

And besides, it is obvious to the most superficial observer, that a spirit has gone forth in some of the States of the Union, which, were it not checked by a sound public opinion, might produce the most dangerous consequences. The right of property is called in question, and the securities that protect it, as sacred any which anywhere guard the social or political system, are derided and disavowed, and doctrines are inculcated utterly incompatible with the existence of the Union itself, or with peace among its members, should GOD in his wrath separate them into independent communities. It becomes every one who loves his country, and who desires that its future should be glorious and not disastrous, to discountenance these efforts, and to maintain in their integrity the true principles of the Constitution. A firm determination to do this, and not to yield to this dangerous spirit, would soon render it harmless; for I am perfectly convinced that the great body of our fellow-citizens in the non-slaveholding States consider the rights of our Southern brethren as sacred and inviolable as their own.

With respect to withholding the Executive approval from a bill modifying or changing this law," so as to impair its valuable enactments," I have to remark that there are various constitutional guarantees of the highest importance to the people of the United States, and without which this government would never have been established, which depend for their efficacy upon Congressional legislation, while, without it, they are mere barren declarations. Among these, is the right of trial by jury, and the benefit of the writ of *hareas corpus*—both of which would be dead stipulations, if not brought into life by legislative action, and by the powers it confers upon tue judiciary. And among them, also, is the obligation to surrender fugitives from labor, which furnished a strong inducement to many of the States to adopt the Constitution, and without which, and a firm belief in its faithful execution, they would not have joined the new confederation. It was certainly the Constitutional duty of Congress to pass efficient laws upon these subjects, and having passed them, it is equally their duty not to repeal or so modify any of them as to leave the constitutional obligations wholly unexecuted, or so executed as to fulfill neither the dictates of duty, nor of good faith, nor the just expectations of that large portion of the American people, much of whose property depends for its value upon the faithful observance of one of these guarantees.

From circumstances arising subsequent to the passage of the original law for the re-capture of fugitive slaves, that law became in effect inoperative, leaving a stipulation of the Constitution, vitally important to one-half of the States of the Union, almost as useless as if it had had no place in that great charter of the Government.

* * * A conviction of the injustice of this state of things, and of the justice of the demand for an efficient modification of the law, led to the provisions now engrafted upon the original statute, and which together provide adequate means for carrying into effect the Constitutional obligation. It is my opinion that laws of this nature present peculiarly grave considerations, and that their efficacy cannot be impaired without the neglect of undeniable Constitutional duties. Essential to the fulfillment of fundamental guarantees, they in effect constitute a portion of them, and so far partake of a Constitutional character as to be guarded against repeal, or any modification, by which the faithful execution of these important stipulations might be impeded or prevented.

And, in conformity with these sentiments, I have voted to lay upon the table, or, in other words, not to consider, the petitions presented at the present session, asking for changes in the Fugitive Slave law. I was determined, for one, not to touch the law, and to prevent, if possible, the renewal of the agitation.

Applying the principles here advanced to the law in question, and especially having reference to the condition of the country, and to the crisis through which it has passed, I have no hesitation in saying that, whoever is President, it would be his duty to withhold his approval from any bill so modifying or changing that law, "as to impair its present valuable enactments," which gave to it the necessary efficiency. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, LEWIS CASS.

ROBERT G. SCOTT, Esq., Richmond, Va.

MARRIED.

On the 27th inst., by Rev. Morris D. C. Crawford, at the Jane-st Methodist Episcopal Church, Mr. JOSEPH WESTON, Jr., to Miss JANE, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Hughes, both of Gloucestershire, England.

DIED.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, May 30, at the residence of her grandfather, George Collins, MARY SELINA, only daughter of William S., and Sarah H. Rogers, aged 3 years and 4 months.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 29.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '67	118¾	500	Erie Railroad	87¼
50,000	do	118¼	50	do	b10 87¼
6,500	do	118¼	150	do	87¼
3,000	do 5s, '63	107¼	25	do	s10 87¼
2,500	N. Y State 5s, '53	104½	100	do	b60 87
5,000	Ohio 6s, '56	103¾	150	do	b30 87¼
1,000	Virginia 6s	111	100	Harlem Railroad	b60 72½
10,000	Pennsylvania 5s	b30 96	300	do	72¾
25,000	do	b10 96	100	Long Island R.R	b90 20½
10,000	do	96	100	do	b3 20¾
5,000	Erie 1st mort. bds	116½	200	do	s3 20¾
16,000	do. 2d do	b10 109	100	do	b30 20¾
25,000	do. do	109	20	Chemung Railroad	89½
25,000	Erie R. R. Ctfs	100	200	Stonington R.R	b30 53¾
22,000	Erie Convert. '71	97	50	do	53¾
4,000	Hudson 1st Mtge	107½	250	Nor. & Wor. R.R	56
1,000	N. J. Cent. R.R	94	5	N. H & Hartford R.R.	125
14,000	Harlem Ex Ctfs	82	650	Reading Railroad	78½
65	Ohio Life & Trust	106¾	300	do	s30 78
25	Morris Canal	18¾	300	do	s4m 77½
100	do	18¾	100	do	s90 77½
125	Canton Company	opg 81½	100	do	s60 77½
50	do	s4m 80½	18	Macon Railroad	95
150	do	s90 80½	300	Mad. & Ind. R.R	106½
100	do	b30 81½	20	do	107
50	New-Jersey Zinc	13½	147	N. Y. N. & H. R.R.	111¾
300	do	13	25	Panama Railroad	115½
5	Florence & Kevport	32½	29	do	116
150	Nicaragua Transit Co	37			

SECOND BOARD.

20	Ohio Life & Trust	107	220	Roch. & Syr. R. R.	117½
50	do	s30 106½	150	Erie Railroad	s3 87
5	do	107½	50	do	87
50	Canton Co	opg 81½	100	do	b60 87½
5	Florence & Kevport	32½	100	Hudson Riv. R.R.	s6m 61
150	N. Jersey Zinc Co	b30 13	25	do	s3 62
100	Long Island R. R.	s10 20¾			

SATURDAY, May 29—6 P. M.

The Stock market opened firm to-day, with large sales of United States Sixes of '67, at yesterday's prices. Over fifty thousand dollars worth changed hands—purchasers having entered the market with a view of securing lots for transfer before the closing of the Books. New York State Fives were also better: Virginia Sixes advanced 1 ₱ cent—chiefly on account (no doubt) of the foreign demand.

At the second Board prices continued firm, while sales were limited.

Sterling Exchange closed at $110@110¼. $110½ asked.

The amount of specie taken out by the *Atlantic* rather exceeded the estimate, viz. $532,000. Of this sum £4,000 was English, the remainder being American double eagles.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $73,773 09, and held, at close, a balance of $3,563,824 11.

Money continues easy, and the banks and discount brokers have large amounts lying idle. Rates are unchanged since yesterday.

Vessels to Liverpool were scarcer, and firmer rates were demanded at the close, 2,000 bbls. Flour were taken at 10½d, afterwards 1s. was demanded and 4d. for Grain Cotton. To London 400 or 500 bbls Naval Stores were engaged at 2s. There was no alteration in rates to Havre. To California 45@80c. continued to be the range by Vessels up for California. To Antwerp some Cotton was taken at 1s. 8d.

The bids for the $200,000 loan of the Indiana Central Railroad Company were opened according to the announcement, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., at 3 o'clock this afternoon. There were bids for $535,000, over $500,000 of which were at over 90 ₱ cent. The $200,000 offered were awarded at prices varying from 95 10-100 to 97 72-100, making an average sale at 95 85-100 ₱ cent., which is the best price yet obtained for a Western Railroad loan. The following were the successful bidders:

Clark, Dodge & Co..	4	97.72	Mervin & Gould	5	95.87
Clark, Dodge & Co..	5	95.92	Mervin & Gould	5	95.56
Clark, Dodge & Co..	4	95.52	Mervin & Gould	5	95.51
Clark, Dodge & Co..	4	95.30	De Coppet & Co	5	95.80
Clark, Dodge & Co..	3	95.10	De Coppet & Co	5	95.55
Norwich Savings So.	5	96.75	De Coppet & Co	5	95.30
Clinton Gilbert	5	96.56	Norwich Savings Soc.	5	95.75
Clinton Gilbert	5	95.86	John Ferguson	20	95.65
Clinton Gilbert	5	95.58	Peter McMartin	5	95.56
Clinton Gilbert	5	95.26	Peter McMartin	5	95.26
Charles S. Francis	5	96.35	John Thompson	30	95.52
Charles S. Francis	5	95.35	A. Wylie, Jr.	5	95.50
Wm. & Jno. O'Brien	1	95.91	C. T. Cromwell	5	95.10
Wm. & Jno. O'Brien	2	95.81	C. T. Cromwell	40	95.25
Wm. & Jno. O'Brien	4	95.51	Thos. McKenzie	1	95.25
Wm. & Jno. O'Brien	5	95.31	Chubb, Brothers	5	95.15
Mervin & Gould	5	95.91			
Total					200 Bonds

SUNDAY NIGHT, May 30.

By the *Arctic*, we have later accounts of the state of Trade abroad. Cotton had fallen off since last advices, and large transactions had taken place. On Saturday, 15th instant, some 18,000 bales were sold, with an upward feeling in the market, which was not, however, fully sustained on the following Monday, yet, large sales were made, and at last dates the market was quiet and steady, with sales 7,000 bbls.—2,500 for speculation and export.

In the Manufacturing districts, commercial activity is unabated. Breadstuffs experienced a slight advance.

The English Funds tended to a still further improvement, owing to the large amounts of unemployed Capital in the market. Consols closed on Tuesday, 18th inst., at 99¼@¼ account.

The foreign Stock market showed some fluctuation, chiefly in South American. Mexicans 31¢, 3; Spanish Actives 24¼, 5; Do. Threes 46¢, 7¼; Do. Passives 5¾, ¼. Californian shares are firm. Australian keep steady.

Continental advices report a quiet market, with little speculation. From Paris we learn that the demand for gold for export continued, unabated.

By the report from Paris, it appears that the demands for reimbursement from the holders of the Five per Cent. *Rentes* have amounted to a sum equal to £1,420,000 sterling.

A new banking institution is to be established at Turin, under the name of the Sardinian Bank. It is to have a branch at Genoa, and the capital is fixed at 16,000,000f. By its statutes it is under the obligation of advancing money to the Government upon Treasury bonds, or other public securities, to the amount of 5,000,000f., at three per cent., without limiting the time of payment. It is to lend upon deposits of silk sums not exceeding three-quarters of the real value; and upon public securities or city bonds, sums not exceeding the nominal value. For discounts upon commercial paper, the Bank is to require three signatures; the time not to exceed three months. 1,500,000f. is to be devoted to loans upon mortgage, much upon the plan of the Banks of *Credit foncier* in France.

From the Australian gold-field, the news is later and encouraging, although few extraordinary yields are recorded. The influx of adventurers from neighboring colonies had swelled the number of diggers at the Melbourne fields to 40,000. The quantity of gold collected, to the middle of January, was £1,000,000.

The premium on gold is rising alarmingly at Constantinople, the new coins of 100 being current at 115 piastres.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, May 29—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are plenty and heavy, with sales of only 50 bbls. Pots, at $4 87½@5 and Pearls at $6 12½@6 18¾ per 100 lbs.

COTTON—Presents a steady and buoyant appearance, at previously quoted figures, which are freely paid by purchasers for desirable styles.—3,000 bales comprise the extent of the day's business.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are without any further essential change. The receipts are large and the effective supply good But with the unfavorable advices from England and the pertinacity of factors, shipping operations continue light, while those for domestic use are confined to immediate wants. The transactions of the day include 10,000 bbls., Flour at 3 50@3 68¾; superfine No 2 at 3 68¾@3 87½; good common Orleans and ordinary to straight State at $4 06½@$4 18¾; mixed to fancy Western, choice State and favorite round-hoop Ohio, at $4 12½@$4 31¼; fancy Ohio at $4 31¼@$4 37½; extra Genesee at 4 43¾@4 56¼; extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 75@$5, and extra Genesee at 5@5 75. Canadian is active and uniform—2,000 bbls superfine bringing $4 06½@4 18¾ ₱ bbl. Southern remains the same, the demand and supply being widely disproportionate and prices inclining downwards 800 bbls ordinary grades realized $4 31¼@$4 50¢ Rye Flour is dull and nominal, at $3 12½@3 18¾. Corn Meal is more inquired for, and we note sales of 200 bbls. Jersey at $3 18¾@3 25 and Brandywine at $3 50.

GRAIN—Wheat is inanimate and unaltered The demand is limited by the unfavorable foreign news, and the extreme stiffness of owners, but prices were well supported by the small supply of City and Country Flour. Genesee White were obtained at private contract, and 21,800 bush Ohio Red, at 93¢. Rye is more in request, and about 2,500 bush. have changed hands, at 75¢@76¢. Barley is wholly neglected at 62¢ @66¢. ₱ bush. Oats are less buoyant at previous figures. Corn is still on the decline, as the arrivals augment and the demand abates,—some 24,000 bush. Western mixed fetched 57¢@60¢ ₱ bush.

PROVISIONS—Pork is still brisk and firm, 650 bbls Prime and Messbringing $16 25@$18 12½ ₱ bbl Pickled Meats are more sought after, 250 pkgs. sold during the day at 8¢@8½¢ for Shoulders, and 9¢@9½¢. for Hams. Lard is steady and saleable 400 bbls having been disposed of at 9½¢@10¼¢. Beef seems the same as before, 200 bbls for Prime, and $10@$13 75 for Mess. Prime Mess is very dull at $19@$20 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams are scarce, and held at $16 ₱ 220 lbs. Butter is in moderate request at 15¢@18¢. for Ohio, and 16¢@19¢. for Western and State. Cheese is steady and saleable at 6¢@7½¢.

WHISKY—Is gradually receding in price as the supplies increase; 100 bbls Ohio and Prison were obtained at 20½¢@20½¢., and 21¢.2@21½¢., cash.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamer Alabama, for Savannah—Col. G L. Cope, Jr.; R M. Blackwell, E. S. Habersham, Mrs. Reed, Miss C C. Peck, Miss M. Charlton, Max Herry, H Smith, J. A. Bennett, W. Bazzell, M. Powell, J. Perkins, Mr. McDonald, W. H. Williamson, T. T. Lewis, T. D. Dever, M. Leon, N. A Williams, A Rogers, E E. Brown, J. F Brown, W. H. Aiken, Henry Lathrop, Ira Peck—and 11 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship James Adger, from Charleston—Miss A. E Settiman, Miss S F. Dodge, Miss Sarah Richardson, Miss W Adger, Miss S E. Adger, Miss Sarah Armstrong, Miss Mary Armstrong, Miss Alida Armstrong, Miss H. H. Simons, Miss Jane Miller, W. S. Adams, Mrs A. J. Heyward and servant, R Richardson, D. J Shaffee, F. M. Kesson and lady, Mr. Richards and family, John C. Avery, U. S. A., and lady, Levi Cook, lady, and servant, Mr Mitchell, Rev. M. Budolph, Thomas Shaw, Dr. Smith, R. O. Anderson, C. T Mitchell, John E. Ward, H. Daniel, S. Tabor, J. Wills, W. B. Hunt, B. Hunt, J. D Watkins, Almer Stokes, Thomas Ward, W. H Johns, A. B Kersal, Wm Blair, W. B Heyer, J. W Heyer, W. Heyer, George H Hunt, C. J. Hunt, D. C. B Turner, E. C. Fisher, W. H. Daly, C. E. Jones—and 29 in the steerage.

In bark Georges, from Cienfuegos—Mr. John Whittman.

In brig Kate Anderson, from Matanzas—Noah Phillips, Manuel Sylvara.

In schr Milwaukee, from Cardenas—S. R. Snow.

In propeller Benj Franklin, from New-Orleans—L. Branch and lady, Miss Valmenti, Miss Maunsey, Mrs. Coldar, Mrs. Sager, Mrs. Valetti and child, A. A. Williams, wife and child, S. B. Gorman and wife, Mrs St. John and family, Messrs. Garrison, S. P. Sherman, A. Rivardi, E. Reily, J. Archer, F. Merritt, D Melville, B. Kramer, Deanbridge, R. A. Hawes, Mrs. Archer and servant, Mrs. Harrison, Miss Brandon, Miss Kate Ballinghar, Capt. Patterson, and 25 in the steerage.

In bark Gov. Von Oxholm, from St. Thomas—Mrs. Travers, child and servant, of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. Bugeest, of St. Thomas, Miss H. Antigua; Mrs. McIntosh, 2 children and servant, of do.; and Mrs. Whitmore and child, of New-York; H. A. Walker, do.; Mrs. Mann and daughter, of Utica, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Gwynn, of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Harting, do.

In brig Nenuphar, from Vera Cruz—Charles Maillefert, Victor Poillard, Emil Helm.

MINIATURE ALMANAC....THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises.... 4 33|Sets..... 7 22|MOON—Sets..... 3 38

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.... 5 36|Gov. Island.... 6 26|Hell Gate.... 8 07

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, MAY 29.

Cleared.

Steamer Alabama, Ludlow, Savannah, S. L. Mitchell.
Ship Eastern Queen, Ross, Havre, F. & D. Fowler
Steamer Marion, Berry, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.
Steamer Roanoke, Parrish, Norfolk, &c., Ludlam & Pleasants.
Ship Julius & Carle, (Ham.) Schmidt, Matanzas, E. Pavenstaal & Schurmacker.
Ship James Drake, Grove, San Francisco, Spofford, Tileston & Co.
Ship Western World, Moses, Liverpool, D. & A. Kingsland.
Ship Malabar, Fraser, Quebec, Edmiston Brothers.
Ship Camillus, Day, London, Nesmith & Sons.
Ship Teutonia, Lauge, Richabucto, Schmidt & Balchen.
Bark Llewellen, Sherman, Neuvitas, Nesmith & Sons.
Bark Sarah Vose, Drisko, Neuvitas, Simpson, Mayhews & Co.
Bark Zidan, Thurlow, Bangor, Brett, Vose & Co.
Brig Henrietta, (Swedish,) Romak, Lisbon, Funche & Meincke.
Brig Eluisa, (Sic.) Megna, Lisbon, Chamberlain, Robinson & Co.
Brig Alfheld, Wahlman, Rotterdam, Funche & Meincke.
Brig Waciasa, Powell, Zara, Coe, Anderson & Co.
Brig Almatia, Smith, Jacmel, Jas. Foulke & Son.
Brig Wasp, (Br.) Beeman, Nassau, Roome & Dinwiddie.
Brig Water Witch, Jordan, Charleston, H. D. Brookman.
Brig Harriet, Kelly, Sagua la Grande, Nesmith & Sons.
Brig Niagara, Harding, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.
Brig H. Curtis, Stuart Philadelphia, Thompson & Hunter
Brig Florida, (Br.) Arestrup, Trinidad, Middleton & Co.
Brig Enchantress, Graham, Pictou, J. S. Whitney & Co.
Schr. St Stephen, Knight, Calais, Me., and St. Stephen, N. B., Simpson, Mayhew & Co.
Schr. Wm. Henry, Grant, Bangor, Brett, Vose & Co.
Schr. Foster, (Br.) Dowing, Joggins, N. S., J. S. Whitney & Co.
Schr Asa Eldridge, Lowden, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.
Schr. Martha R. Wells, Grime, Charleston, S. C., N. L. McCready & Co.
Schr. Empire, Ryder, Alexandria, Va., Stetson, Chesebrough & Co.
Schr. Elm City, Frisbee, New-Haven, master.
Schr. Sarah Maria, Rogers, St. Domingo City, H. M. Pressman & Co.
Schr. Charter Oak, Kelly, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand.
Schr. W. R. Gens, Nye, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand.
Schr. Abbott Lawrence, Allen, Boston, Dayton & Sprague.
Schr. American Bell, Crowell, Boston, J. Aikins & Co.
Sloop America, Sturges, Providence.
Sloop Report, Wells, Providence, J. H. Havens.
Sloop Wm. H. Sandford, Providence.
Propeller Novelty, Briggs, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.
Propeller Black Diamond, Stevens, Philadelphia, W. H. Thompson.

Arrived.

Steamship James Adger, Dickinson, Charleston, mdse. to Spofford, Tileston & Co. The J. A. left Charleston Wednesday, 11½ A. M., and has encountered a thick fog from the Capes of the Delaware to Sandy Hook.

Ship Milton Lothrop, Boston, in ballast to W. H Sale.

Bark Princeton, (new, 350 tons,) Seeley, New-Haven, 16 hours, in tow of the steam-tug Phœnix, in ballast to master.

Schr. Mary A. Lowell, Lovell, Norwich, for Piermont.

Schr. Warrenton, Ebbett, Hancock, 15 ds., lumber to D. Higgins.

Schr. Vermillion, Longstreet, Va., 3 ds., wood.

Schr. John R. Spofford, Longstreet, Va., 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Telegraph, Fish, Wareham, 3 ds., sails to Sprague & Co.

Schr. Rio Grande, Hix, Rockland, 6 ds., lime.

Schr. Emily, Winslow, Gardiner, 14 ds., lumber.

Schr. Lamartine, Eastman, Hallowell, 10 ds., lumber.

WIND—S.S.E., with a dense fog.

Arrived....SUNDAY, May 30.

U. S. M. steamship Arctic, Luce, Liverpool, with mdse. and 99 pass to E. K. Collins & Co. The A. arrived off Sandy Hook on Saturday evening, 6 P. M., and was detained by the dense fog.

Steamer City of New-York, Baxter, Boston, 27 hours, to Mailler & Lord.

Steamship Albatross, new, 1,300 tons, Power, Philadelphia. The A. has made a very quick run, having been 23 hours 15 minutes from the time of hoisting anchor, until coming to off Castle Garden, and was but 3 hours and 20 minutes from abreast of the Tavern Houses to the city, against a 5 knot current and 8 knot breeze.

Br. M steamer Merlin, Cope, St. Thomas 20th, and Bermuda 25th, mdse. to E. Cunard.

Steam propeller Benjamin Franklin, Sears, New-Orleans 7 ds. 18 hrs., mdse. and passengers to E. Lincoln & Co.

Belgian ship Columbus, Lecher. Antwerp 44 ds., ballast and 206 passengers to Funck & Meincke.

Ship Charles Crooker, (of Bath,) Duncan, Havre, April 28, in ballast and pass. to order. May 19, at noon, off Sable Island, while running S by E in a thick fog, came in contact with Am. fishing schr. Oregon on the opposite tack. The ships studding-sail boom carried away—the sch. maintop-mast lost; no other damage. The C. C. has been detained off Sandy Hook since last Friday night by the fog.

Br. ship Parill, Akitt, Liverpool, 38 ds., mdse. to Dappermann & Allhurtis.

Spanish ship Amable Carmita, Salces, Nuevitas, 14 ds., sugar and mahogany to Thomas Owen & Sons.

Bark Jane Doten, (of Bath,) Stockbridge, San Juan de Los Remedios, May 17; sugar and molasses, to Mathews, Finegan & Fox.

Bark Lucretia, (of Shelburne,) Burns, Cienfuegos, 16 ds., sugar to Tucker & Lightburne, vessel to J. H. Praine.

Bark Georges, (of Thomaston,) Fales, Cienfuegos, 19 ds., sugar to Robert & Williams.

Bark Chieftain, (of

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A very large Newspaper for the Country, is published every Thursday morning, and mailed to subscribers at ONE DOLLAR a year. Ten copies for FIVE DOLLARS, or twenty for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.
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New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I....NO. 220. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **To the Rescue!**—RUM AND CRIME MUST HIDE THEIR HEADS!—The VIIth Ward Temperance Alliance have secured and erected Mr. VAN WAGNER'S TENT, in Madison-st., near Jefferson, and will hold Temperance meetings EVERY EVENING for the next three weeks, commencing at 8 o'clock. Hon. HORACE GREELEY, Mr. VAN WAGNER and others will speak this evening. Also good singing. All, both Temperance and Anti-Temperance men, are invited to attend, and hear the arguments of the speakers. The ladies will of course be there. The Tent is large, and well fitted up for the comfort of those who may feel disposed to attend.

☞ **The General Synod of the Reformed Dutch** CHURCH will assemble in the city of Williamsburg TO-MORROW, at 10 o'clock. A sermon will be delivered in the evening by Rev. A. M. MANN, of Poughkeepsie, President of the last Synod. This Synod is the highest Church Judicatory of that body, and is composed of lay and clerical delegates from twenty-six classes. It is understood that matters of much moment to that denomination will be brought forward for deliberation.

☞ **Masonic Notice.**—The Annual Meeting of the M. W. Grand Lodge of F. & A. Masons of the State of New-York, will be held at the Coliseum, No. 456 Broadway, on THIS (Tuesday,) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. By order of
OSCAR COLES, Grand Master.
JAS. W. POWELL, M.D., Grand Secretary.

☞ **Dr. Banning** gives a free lecture before Ladies, in Brooklyn Institute, at 3 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY of this week, and on MONDAY and TUESDAY of next week, on the Causes, Prevention and Cure of Chronic Weakness and Deformities of Women and Children; and also on the proper construction of dress and furniture, in their bearing on health.

☞ **New-York Historical Society.**—The regular monthly meeting of this Society will be held at their rooms in the University, on TUESDAY EVENING, June 1st, at 7½ o'clock, FREDERIC DE PEYSTER, Esq. will read a paper on "The Progress and Destiny of the United States."
MAUNSELL B FIELD, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Bowery Building and** MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.—A Public meeting of this truly thriving Association will be held on Tuesday evening next, June 1st, at 8 o'clock, at the Henry Clay House, corner of Avenue A and First-st. Several eminent Speakers will be present, who will address the meeting. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend. CORONER JOHN IVES, President.
JOHN NEWHOUSE, Vice-President.
TRUSTEES.

W. H. Van Cott,	David Seaman,	Geo. B. Deane,
E. Tildon Blodgett,	R. L. Rudd.	Samuel Derickson,
John C. Bishop,	Louis Miller,	Peter Palmi,
Andrew Jager,	S. H. Booli,	W. H Bunham.

FREDRICK CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Attorney and Counsellor, Irving Bank Building.
GEO. W. TRUSS, Secretary, No. 271 Bowery.
Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., daily.

☞ **St. Nicholas Building Association.**—The next monthly meeting of this Association will be held June 10th, when several shares will be redeemed. All who wish to build themselves a home, and those who desire to make profitable investments of small monthly earnings, are invited to make application at the office of the Association, *No. 16 Duane-st., corner of Chatham.* The present entrance fee is ONE DOLLAR. Monthly dues THREE DOLLARS. Ultimate value of shares $800. Call at the office and get a copy of the articles of Association. W. L. CONKLIN, President.
ROBT. D. HART, Secretary.
It is particularly desired that subscriptions be handed in and dues paid at the office, to avoid the crowd at the public meetings.

☞ **Mount Vernon Building Association,** No. 2.—The third regular meeting of this Association will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, June 3, at 8 o'clock, in Convention Hall, No. 183 Wooster st. All dues must be paid on or before that time. The Secretary will be at the office, No. 110 Barrow-st., every Monday evening, to receive money, from 7 to 9 o'clock. Subscriptions received at either place. All meetings are public.
AB'M J. POST, President.
CORN'S A. COOPER, Secretary.

☞ **To the inhabitants of the 16th, 20th and 19th** WARDS.—There will be a public meeting in the Assembly Rooms, corner of 25th-st. and 8th-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, June 1, at 7½ o'clock, to organize a new Building Association to loan money the same as Capitalists, viz: at Simple interest on the sum borrowed. There will be an explanation of the question at the meeting, which is made out for 13 years or more. Come and hear for yourselves.

☞ **Excelsior Building and** MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION will hold their regular monthly meeting, on TUESDAY Evening, June 1st, at 8 o'clock, at Union Building, No. 163 Bowery, near Broome-st. Punctual attendance of the members is requested. R. T. HAWS, President.
N. P. LABARTE, Secretary.

☞ **The Mount Vernon Building Association** will meet on WEDNESDAY, June 2, at 8 o'clock, P. M. at the corner of Christopher and Hudson-sts.
B. H. BALDWIN, President.
GEO. W. COOPER, Secretary.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company.**—Capital stock $200,000. Shares $100 each.
FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, President.
THOS. E. HASTINGS, Secretary.
Office of Sale and Transfer of Stock, No. 66 Beaver-st. New-York.

New-York Daily Times.

THE SOUTHWEST.

The Corpus Christi Fair—Gen. Avalos—Gen. Carvajal's Speech—Description of Carvajal—Gen. Quitman—The Balize at New-Orleans—Memorial of the Board of Commerce to Congress—Statistics—Interesting facts of the Mouth of the Mississippi, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.
NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, May 21, 1852.

The additional letters which I sent you of the proceedings of the Corpus Christi Fair, (which I sent by private hand to this city, there being no mail at the time,) did not reach here, unfortunately, until two days after I arrived myself, and consequently they have been anticipated by the New-Orleans papers.

Considering that it was the first fair ever held in Texas, and the prejudices operating against it, it certainly was highly creditable to the State. Rumors, however, had been spread abroad, that it was only a ruse to get up a Filibuster movement, which frightened the Mexicans off a little, and prevented manufacturers at a distance from sending in articles for competition. The large amount of massive silver premiums distributed is alone sufficient to show that the efforts of Col. KINNEY were solely for the good of the State. Had some of your Northern Manufactories sent down their fabrics and implements of husbandry, they might not only have taken premiums, but have effected large sales. The fairs hereafter are to be annual, and due notice will be given of the day the next fair will be held. Resolutions were passed to hold it at the same place, it being more central and convenient.

Gen. AVALOS, commanding the frontier at Matamoros, was invited by Capt. G. R. LEWIS, as one of the Committee to attend the fair. The General, in declining, writes one of the most tender and affectionate regrets imaginable, which ends with all sorts of assurances. The best of the joke is, that LEWIS is celebrated for having made several hair-breadth escapes from Mexican prisons, and lately, AVALOS held him a prisoner at Matamoros, and would certainly have sent him to Castle Perote, or have had him shot, had he not again have made his escape!

I mentioned to you in my first letter from Corpus, that Gen. CARVAJAL, who had been invited to the fair, had given notice of his intention of making an address to the people of Texas and the world at large, setting forth his position, and detailing the causes of the revolt of the people of Tamaulipas. He spoke on the 13th inst. His style was forcible and eloquent, and clothed with great beauty of language, and although he read from a MS. which he held in his hand, yet when he came to speak of the wrongs inflicted on his people by the oppression of his Government; of the tyranny and usurpation of power exercised by the Priests, who deprived the people of the means of education, by systems of pious frauds and extortions; and of the cruel and oppressive taxes imposed on them by a vacillating and priest-ridden Government, which left their families, wives, and children exposed to the horrid barbarities of the merciless savages, and their homes and lands to be vastated; his language became powerful, and an eloquence shook his frame, which brought down the most prolonged and deafening applause. He pronounces and speaks English more distinctly than KOSSUTH, but his manner is decidedly more Western than Asiatic.

He was dressed in a black frock coat, white vest, blue pants, and wore a colored cravat. He was clean shaved, without whiskers. In stature he much resembles that of Col. AARON BURR—perhaps a little stouter. He has the same complexion, however, which the Colonel had, and the same black, soul-searching, bright, twinkling eye. He is certainly a man of no ordinary talent and genius. He says that he has felt from a boy that he was born to achieve the liberation and independence of his country, and to elevate its condition. CARVAJAL was born and married at San Antonio. He has a fine boy of ten years of age, who speaks English well, and who was born in Attakapas, in this State. The General's features are very regular and pleasing, and may be called handsome. He is about 40 years of age.

Speaking with reference to an American General taking command of the liberating army, the name of Gen. QUITMAN was brought up. "I fear," said CARVAJAL, "that he is too ambitious, and would want to go further than the object I wish to attain—he might wish to conquer all Mexico, and that is not my desire; I only want the left bank of the Rio Grande to be free, and Tamaulipas to the Sierra Madre to be independent. Besides," said he, "I learn that Gen. QUITMAN is a *disunionist*, and in favor of dissolving his own glorious Republic; and such a man, not friendly to his own, is not to be trusted in another country." This is certainly the strongest argument I have yet heard in favor of the "Compromise." I think CARVAJAL ought to succeed, if only for the expression of that sentiment. Gen. MCLEOD said that the causes, as set forth by CARVAJAL, were ten times greater than those which made our forefathers take up arms against England; and I think so too.

As I came up the Balize, I saw some eight or ten large ships lying aground on the bar, or rather "stuck in the mud," outward and inward bound, which has so blocked up the channel that it is very hard for steamers even to get in or out. In consequence of this, our Chamber of Commerce and citizens generally, have memorialized Congress to invest the Collector and Naval Officer of New-Orleans to make contracts for the clearing out of the S. W. Pass, and the deepening of the channels. According to the statement of the Board of Commerce, the outward current of trade through the mouth of the Mississippi, according to the annual quantity of value of the productions of the area of country bounded by the Alleghany and Rocky Mountains on the East and West, and by Canada and the Gulf of Mexico on the North and South, amount in the aggregate to ninety millions of dollars. The whole country at large is certainly interested in this improvement, for it affects merchants, planters, and farmers, broadcast throughout the Union. The appropriation asked for is from $100,000 to $150,000 per annum, to keep the channel open by means of dredging machines.

There is some ground for the belief that the bed of the Mississippi River rises in proportion to its banks. According to a survey made in 1722, by PAUGER, and reported to BIENVILLE, there were twenty-five feet water on the bar. In 1767, there were but twenty, and in 1826, there was but sixteen, and now there is hardly nine feet. It is possible that the bar, at the different mouths of the river, may have risen, while the bottom of the bed within may have remained unaltered. But the mass of water, which pasees through these mouths, being the same as formerly, it follows that its force against the waves of the sea is not altered, and no good reason can appear why the sea should retain the sand to a higher level than before on the bank. According to PAUGER, however, he thought the bar was occasioned by the current of the river, and the flux of the sea, which greatly obstructed the current, and caused the river to overflow. It was his opinion, that with little trouble, by giving a proper direction to the floating timber and drift wood, dykes might be formed along one of the channels, or the two principal ones, say the south and the south-west passes, and by sinking old vessels and trees, stop the other up, so that the velocity of the water would be increased, and a very great depth obtained in tine.

To show how the bars have made out into the sea, I will only state that when the French erected a fort at the old Balize, in 1724, then the mouth of the river, the present mouth is now three miles beyond it.

GRAAT, the bass of the French Opera, took a benefit last night, in *Robert le Diable*. It was a splendid house, and the singing and acting was charming.

Kossuth at Auburn—Brilliant Reception.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.
AUBURN, N. Y., Saturday, May 29, 1852.

This "loveliest village of the plain," to-day honored the cause of Freedom, with most interesting manifestations of love and enthusiasm. Here, where the popular mind—removed from the excitements of our greater cities—is calm and serene as the beautiful lakes which rest on the bosom of this charming region, Hungary's exiled chief has met a welcome which will be cherished as one of the fairest flowers in the garland of sympathy bestowed upon him by the people of our happy land. The fragrance of that flower, too, is the more refreshing, because it breathes the sentiment of those who cultivated it—the dwellers in the rural districts—the bone and sinew of our people,—they, whose good, plain practical common sense, we are so often reminded, put to the test the labored calculations of political arithmeticians or dreamers. The knowledge that the "masses" inland have pronounced for KOSSUTH'S cause, gives assurance that the strong "pulsations of the peoples' heart" now noticed, are not the result of a fitful fever, but evidences, rather, of increased vitality, and stronger, firmer, more vigorous health.

THE PREPARATIONS.

It was not definitely known at what precise time KOSSUTH would arrive here, until a few hours since; and the preparations were necessarily hasty. I say not so to apologise, for that were needless. Auburn enjoys a happy medium between the brick and mortar city, and the country village, possessing all the refinement of the former, and those friendly social characteristic, which in the village makes each man acquainted with his neighbor. A stranger in Auburn, still I feel at home amid influences which here unite and harmonize, and draw together in charming brotherhood and familiar friendship, all whose moral and mental qualifications, mark their title to the only true nobility. In such a community preparations to receive a worthy guest are soon arranged. A Committee, consisting of Messrs. S. A. GOODWIN, CLARENCE A. SEWARD, — DERBY, N. P. CLARK, and other prominent men, whose names are less familiar, was appointed to unite with the Municipal authorities in the arrangements for the occasion.

THE RECEPTION.

A Sub-Committee, consisting of Hon. JOHN PORTER, DAVID WRIGHT, Esq., and SAMUEL BLATCHFORD, Esq., met the guest at Rochester, this morning, and escorted him to this city, where the party arrived at 1½ o'clock, and were received amid the firing of cannon, and the enthusiastic shouts of such a crowd as, I am told, Auburn never saw before, while the bells rang a merry peal, until after the procession was in motion. The line of escort was formed of several military and fire companies, the authorities, citizens, and the Young Hungarian Guard, composed of some sixty lads, uniformly dressed, each wearing the Hungarian tricolor. The route of procession was, very sensibly, a short one; but all along, at every point, was filled with speculators. Genesee-street, as wide as New-York's broadest avenue, was completely blockaded by the enthusiastic human mass; and from every building, public or private, within view of the pageant, bright eyes shot forth their glances, and clouds of snowy cambric waved the gentle but evidently heart-deep welcome to the inflexible champion of the rights of humanity.

THE SCENE.

I said there was a crowd of participators in the gay scene; but where such a number of people came from might have been questioned. "Surely the limits of Auburn City do not find them habitations," the stranger exclaimed. The early riser, however, from early dawn saw vehicles of every description—from the stately coach of the opulent, to the ash-spring wagon of the least thrifty farmer—rolling into the City in every direction, until by noon the place presented an aspect of bustle and excitement quite in contrast with its usual repose.

The weather was charming; and the day one of the most glorious of spring. Auburn, you know, is rarely equalled and never surpassed in our cities for the natural adornments of tree, and shrub, and flower. Just now these attractions present their gayest dress. The visitors were struck with the beauty of the place, and pronounced it indeed a charming spot.

THE ROUTE—AN ORIGINAL DECORATION.

Many of the buildings on the route of the procession were decorated in honor of the guest, with the flag of Hungary, and inscriptions announcing the welcome. The merchants got up an idea in their decorations which I had not before seen acted upon. In dressing their show-windows for the day, preference was given to articles of white, scarlet or pink, and green. Thus, glistening silks, soft Cashmeres, or airy bareges hung in graceful festoons, presented that combination of national colors which thrills the heart of the Hungarian, as do the stars and stripes the loyal American who wanders in a foreign land.

RECEPTION BY THE MAYOR.

Arrived at the American Hotel, KOSSUTH was introduced to Hon. B. F. HALL, Mayor of the City, who welcomed him with much warmth of word and expression, as the true and faithful representative of a principle. KOSSUTH made a brief and eloquent reply, and then, after a few words from the balcony to those in the street, proceeded at once to the mansion of Gov. SEWARD.

THE PUBLIC MEETING.

At 4 o'clock the Second Presbyterian Church was well filled by holders of Hungarian Bonds, desirous of hearing the exile's mission from his own lips. But I cannot get by this point without a word in compliment of the taseful arrangement of the building—surpassing, as it did, in exquisite taste, neatness and uniqueness of decoration, anything of the kind I have seen even in New-York. The skill and handiwork of the ladies of Auburn were evident here on every side. The Hungarian banner floated just back of the guest, supported by the crescent and the American ensign on either hand—the crescents and stars being of gold. The material was silk, and the manufacture and finish attracted universal attention. Miniature tri-colors of the same material depended from various points, above and front of the platform, furnishing a day-time illumination, excelling in appropriateness anything which countless jets of flame could present mid the darkness of night. The stage was richly carpeted and furnished. Near the speaker's stand several vases were placed, containing large bouquets of fragrant flowers. These, too, were so arranged as to present the Hungarian tri-color, by a combination of the lily's pure white with the scarlet peony and the bright green shrub. Could taste find a more beautiful idea in which to give itself expression? Among a number of flags which hung from the organ and ceiling, was a small pattern of the stars and stripes, purchased in Leghorn by CLARENCE A. SEWARD, Esq., of a poor Italian republican woman, who had secretly cherished it as a harbinger of her country's future. Oft has it shaken out its folds from the prow of the Venetian Gondola; and now it waves its silent welcome to one whose aim is to carry the freedom it symbolizes to the "captured nightingale," no less than Hungary's suffering children.

KOSSUTH was impressively addressed on behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, by S. A. GOODWIN, Esq., and replied in an extempore speech of about an hour, full of interest to the audience, although it presented no new ideas upon the well-known object of his mission. The address was listened to with deep attention, and frequently interrupted by bursts of applause. In concluding his remarks, KOSSUTH quoted a passage from Senator SEWARD'S speech on Intervention, which elicited a hearty round in honor of the distinguished citizen of Auburn.

MATERIAL AID.

The proceeds of this meeting amount to nearly $600. In addition to this sum Messrs. DERBY & MILLER, publishers, of this place, presented KOSSUTH with $100 "material aid" and a copy of HEADLEY'S Life of KOSSUTH. As an indication of the interest felt in the country with reference to Hungary and its leader, it may not be amiss to state that over 17,000 copies of this work have been sold since February last. There are still some additional sums of money to come in; and it is thought that a purse of about $1,000 in all will be made up as the proceeds of the brief visit to Auburn.

THE SEMINARY, UTICA.

This evening the students of the Theological Seminary waited on KOSSUTH, and through Mr. SEELEY, one of their number, presented their token of sympathy and hope. The Governor responded in his usual happy manner. Rev. Dr. HICKOK, President of the Seminary, and who soon succeeds Dr. NOTT at Union College, was at the meeting in the Church, and addressed the Throne of Grace in a fervent manner. Like the venerable President of Union College, he is a thorough-going advocate of KOSSUTH'S cause.

A Committee from Seneca Falls, and another from Utica, also attended upon him, and urged the claims of their citizens to a visit; but KOSSUTH stated that he would be quite unable to make any additional engagements.

A SERENADE.

The evening closed with a serenade by a fine Brass Band, whose music timed the procession and enlivened the exercises of the meeting during the afternoon.

The day will long be remembered by those who participated in its scenes, whether citizen or stranger.

S.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

The Democratic National Convention.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 31.

Our city is perfectly thronged, and great excitement prevails.

The BUCHANANITES are working hard, determined on success. They are now holding a Caucus with the Virginia Delegates, and will stick to him to the last.

General BUTLER has written a letter declining in favor of CASS, who, he says, is entitled to the nomination. He calls on his friends to vote for CASS, and to consider him out of the field so long as CASS is in it. It is thought that the friends of CASS will unite on BUTLER, should they be compelled to desert their favorite. The CASSITES suspect the Maryland Delegates as inclined to go over to DOUGLAS on the grounds of expediency.

Lookers-on generally think that DOUGLAS or BUTLER will be nominated.

The GEORGIA difficulty has not been settled as rumored. Governor LUMPKIN stands firm for CASS, and will contest the seats.

MISSISSIPPI is amicably arranged, and his forty-six delegates who claim seats on the floor.

Either JOHN DAVIS, of Indiana, or CAVE JOHNSON, will be president of the Convention.

An excited and long session is anticipated.

The impression still is that CASS must go to the wall, and Buchanan also.

The friends of Gen. HOUSTON are urging his claims with great energy.

The New-York delegation are mum,—it is said they are divided between DOUGLASS and CASS.

Portland (Me.) Whig Convention.

BOSTON, Monday, May 31.

At a meeting of the Whigs of Portland, to elect Delegates to the Whig State Convention, resolutions eulogistic of the administration of FILLMORE and declaring a preference for WEBSTER for President, were laid on the table, by 77 to 19.

The National Democratic Convention.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 31—M.

The difficulties relative to the Georgia delegates has been amicably settled between the contestants, and that as to the Mississippi delegates, has likewise been arranged.

The impression this morning is, that Gen. BUTLER will be the nominee.

Late and Important from Mexico.—The Tehuantepec Route.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, May 29.

We have dates from Mexico to the 13th instant. The news generally is unimportant, except a report that the Chamber of Deputies had passed a Bill granting the Right of Way across Tehuantepec to Col. A. G. SLOO, of New-Orleans, by a vote of 60 to 20.

Presbyterian General Assembly—New School.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 31.

The Assembly elected Dr. BRENNAN Moderator, in the absence of Dr. CHALMERS.

During a spirited discussion on the second section of the Church Extension report, the Select Committee on the first section relating to education reported, proposing the organization of a Western Education Society at Cincinnati, enjoining on the Presbyteries to make collections for this cause, and either to expend their funds themselves, or pay them over to any of the Education Societies. The report was unanimously adopted.

The second section was then voted on, clause by clause. A few amendments were made and the report was adopted. This section prescribes a course of action for the Presbytery on Home Missions, without infringing upon the functions of the Home Missionary Society, and takes measures for aiding feeble Churches in erecting edifices. It appoints a Committee of five to confer with the Society so as to make the two agencies harmonious.

The narrative was read by the Rev. Mr. FISHER, and the appeal from the Missouri Synod taken up and discussed.

In the afternoon an ineffectual effort was made to bring up resolutions recommending non-action on Anti-Slavery memorials.

After passing resolutions of thanks to the Committee of Arrangements, officers, &c., the Assembly adjourned until 8 o'clock to-night, when the third section of the Church Extension report is the special order.

The Assembly will adjourn to-morrow.

Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 31.

A fire occurred this afternoon on Washington and Swanson streets, Southwark, destroying the stables attached to the Washington House; JOHN W. RYAN'S Alcohol Distillery; Wm. MITCHELL'S shed; JOSEPH PAINTER'S stable; a dwelling occupied by two poor families, and damaging the Washington House; Snowden House, STEVENSON & PORTER'S Coopers Shop, and MERCER'S Lumber Yard.

Fire at North Bridgewater—Departure of Missionaries.

BOSTON, Monday, May 31.

The Baptist church at North Bridgewater, was damaged by fire last evening, to the amount of $2,000; supposed the work of an incendiary.

Rev. Mr. CRANE and wife, of Western New-York, embarked for Smyrna, to-day, in the bark *Sultana*, to join the Nestorian mission.

The Collision on the St. John's River.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Monday, May 31.

The Coroner's Jury in the case of the collision between the steamers *Hannah Augusta* and *Transit*, have rendered a verdict of manslaughter, against the officers of both boats.

Brig Chinchilla Ashore.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 31.

A dispatch from Lewes, Del., states that the brig *Chinchilla*, from New-York for Cuba, went ashore on Wednesday, during a thunder-storm, on Berlin beach. The wreckmaster is getting the cargo out in good condition, and it is thought that the brig will be got afloat without difficulty, as she leaks but very little.

Methodist General Conference.

BOSTON, Monday, May 31.

The Conference met at the usual hour this morning. The report of the committee on education was taken up, and after a slight amendment adopted.

The report of the committee on pews and free seats, was taken up and discussed during the remainder of the session.

Cholera at Lasalle.

CHICAGO, Monday, May 31.

The Cholera at Lasalle is on the increase, the deaths have been about 80—mostly laborers on the Railroad. Within the past three days, however, several of our most respectable citizens have died.

The Gardner Case.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 31.

In the Criminal Court, the motion made to fix the day of trial for the GARDNER case was further discussed. The Court announces the decision next week.

The Reported Fire at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, May 31.

The only fire that occurred here on Monday last, was on the premises of A. M. MERCHANT & Co., doing damage to the extent of $1,200. No large fire has recently occurred here.

Kossuth at Albany.

ALBANY, Monday, May 31.

KOSSUTH is to Lecture before the young men of this City, at Association Hall, on Saturday evening next, at 8 o'clock.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 31.

The Southern mail has arrived, but we find nothing of importance in the papers.

Rio Janeiro Markets.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 31.

Messrs. MAXWELL, WRIGHT & Co.'s Rio Janeiro circular of the 13th April gives the following quotations:

BREADSTUFFS—Arrivals have been on a fair scale. We note sales at 13$— ₱ parcel for Baltimore; 13$500 New-Orleans—all on time, or 3 to 4 ₱ cent. off for cash. Quotations for small parcels retail 14$500 to 15$—Richmond, and 13$—@ 13$500 Baltimore.

AMERICAN DOMESTICS—The market is fully supplied with all descriptions except brown drills.

COFFEE—Dealers have advanced their pretensions to 3$800 @3$900 for mixed lots, good, first and superior; and superfine, 4$—. At these quotations, dealers were firm, with the prospect of remaining so for some time. Notwithstanding this advance, a large business has been done within the last fortnight, both for Europe and the United States.

SUGAR—We quote whites at 2$500@2$700; browns, 1$600@ 1$800 ₱ arrobe.

FREIGHTS—Several charters have been made for the United States at from 36c @60c. Present quotations are from 40c.@60c.

XXXIId CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, May 31.

Mr. GWIN moved to postpone the morning business, to take up the Deficiency bill, with a view of allowing Mr. HUNTER to address the Senate on it.

Mr. MANGUM said it has been usual, for several years past, on the approach of a Convention to nominate Presidential candidates, for the Senate to adjourn, so as to avoid the necessity of transacting business with a mere quorum. With that view, he moved that when the Senate adjourns, it adjourn to Thursday next.

Mr. CASS inquired whether it would be necessary to make any order for putting the Senate Chamber in Summer trim?

The CHAIR said that would be done without any order.

Mr. CASS thought this a good opportunity to make Summer arrangements.

Mr. HALE remarked, if that be so, we shall want some cause for adjourning when the Whig Convention meets, and I don't know what the cause can be.

The motion to adjourn over to Thursday was agreed to.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS.

The Deficiency Bill was then taken up, the question being on the third reading,

Mr. HUNTER replied to the remarks of Mr. PEARCE, heretofore delivered by him in defence of the Administration.

Mr. PEARCE replied to Mr. HUNTER, further defending the administration against the charge of extravagance, and considering it entitled to the credit of economy.

Mr. WELLER, in the course of the debate, said he should hereafter speak in defence of the Mexican Boundary Commission, at least so far as he was personally concerned.

Mr. HOUSTON, in answer to an inquiry, complained of the defenceless condition of the citizens of Texas and New-Mexico. The troops stationed there afforded but little protection, whereas, before Texas was annexed, for two years they had peace with the Indians.

Mr. PEARCE had no doubt that if the preservation of peace on the Texas border was an object of national importance, the people would know into whose hands to commit national interests. He next replied to Mr. BORLAND'S charges against the administration.

Mr. BORLAND made a few remarks in vindication of his former statements, repeating that certain expenditures were incurred by the executive without authority of law.

Mr. DAWSON followed in an earnest defence of the administration, and deprecating these assaults on the administration at this time, just on the eve of the Presidential Conventions.

Mr. GWIN spoke briefly, denying that he charged the administration with corruption. He only charged it with extravagant expenditure, which he considered quite another thing.

Mr. HOUSTON having been unexpectedly drawn into this discussion, wished to explain further, that many of the evils growing up on the frontier of Texas had been owing to the appointment of incompetent agents. He thought the Administration had made appointments from favoritism, and had treated the people of Texas with great indignity, by appointing persons disqualified in every respect for their situations. He earnestly solicited protection for the people of that frontier. He then made a few remarks in reference to the next Presidency, but introduced no new points.

The Deficiency bill then passed by its title.

The Missouri Railroad bill, from the House, then came up, and an earnest effort was made to concur in their amendment and pass it, but no quorum voting, the Senate adjourned to Thursday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 31

Mr. HALE moved to postpone until Tuesday week the further consideration of the motion to reconsider the vote by which the Iowa Land and Railroad bill was on Saturday rejected, assigning as a reason that the measure was important and the House thinly attended. Decided in the affirmative—Yeas 110, Nays 150.

Mr. ORR, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting 1,600,000 acres of land to Florida and Alabama, for the construction of two Railroads—one to connect the Gulf with the Atlantic, and the other connecting Pensacola Bay with the Georgia Railroads, by way of Montgomery, Alabama.

The consideration of the bill was postponed until Tuesday week.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Mr. HARRIS, of Tennessee, moved a resolution to adjourn both Houses of Congress on the first Monday in August.

Mr. HOUSTON moved to amend by saying the 19th of July.

Mr. ORR wanted to know whether it was probable the House could pass the Appropriation bills understandingly, should they adjourn at as early a period as that stated.

Mr. HOUSTON replied, if the House would go to work as they ought to do, they could get through with everything within a month from to-day.

Mr. CLINGMAN reminded Mr. ORR that during the last long session the Appropriation bills were passed in two weeks, and last session in three weeks.

Mr. SACKETT moved to table the resolution, but the motion did not prevail. Yeas 56, Nays 98.

The further consideration of the resolution was postponed until next Monday.

CONVENTION-AL ACCOMMODATION.

Mr. SACKETT moved that when the House adjourns to-morrow, it adjourn to meet on Friday next. Negatived—Yeas 58, Nays 102.

Mr. BRIGGS said as a great number of gentlemen would be absent during this week, he wanted to accommodate them, and for this purpose offered a resolution that the special order requiring reports from standing Committees for an hour each morning, and also all privileged questions now pending, be postponed one week from this day. The effect of this, he said, would be the same as if the House adjourned over.

The House refused to suspend the rules to receive the resolution.

Mr. JONES of Tenn., moved that when the House adjourns, it adjourn to meet on Thursday. Disagreed to—65 against 77.

Mr. BRIGGS moved a re-consideration of Mr. SACKETT'S resolution, that when the House adjourn to-morrow it be to Friday. Carried.

The resolution was then adopted—Yeas 60, Nays 57—and the House adjourned.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

COMMON COUNCIL.—This Board held a regular Meeting last evening at the City Hall, Present, the President of the Board, Daniel Mangier, Esq., and a quorum of Aldermen.

The election of Chas. Clark, as Foreman of Engine Co. No. 2, was confirmed.

Remonstrances from Engine Co. No. 10, and from the Chief Engineer and citizens, against the removal of the house of this Company were received, and a former resolution ordering its removal, was re-considered.

An appropriation of $1,600 was made for the purchase of a lot in South-Sixth-street, for a house for Engine No. 8.

A majority of the Special Committee, to which was referred the petition of parties to allow a railroad from Peck Slip ferry, through Division Avenue to East New-York, reported adverse to the project.

An ordinance was adopted, which establishes a fine of $5 for all horses, cattle, and other animals; also, of $1 50 for all swine, and 25c. each, for all geese found running at large, and impounded. Such impounded animals must be advertised three days from the time they are put in the pound, and sold at the expiration of five days, if not previously redeemed.

Another ordinance was adopted, allowing the killing of all dogs running at large, unmuzzled, between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of October of each year.

INQUEST.—Dr. Schapps, Coroner, held an inquest yesterday on the body of a woman, supposed to be that of Mrs. McClair, found in the water at the foot of north Fourth-St. The dress on the body was a striped calico frock, black bombazine apron, coarse shoes, no stockings. The verdict of the jury was that she came to her death by drowning; in what manner to the jurors unknown.

NEW-YORK CITY.

IMPORTANT DECISION ON HABEAS CORPUS.—*In re Perkins Gladstein.*—This prisoner was brought up on Friday, to test the validity of a committal by the Chief of Police. Yesterday morning Judge MITCHELL decided that the Chief of Police had not the power of committing a party for trial, but directed that the prisoner should be remanded for an examination before Justice BOGART. The offence with which the prisoner stands charged is arson, in setting fire to a house in Morris-street. This decision will have an important bearing on the application of the recent act of the Legislature, in making the Chief of Police an examiner of fires and their origin, as also persons suspected of the crime of arson.

RECEPTION OF THE WASHINGTON RIFLE CORP OF ALBANY.—Yesterday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, the *Washington Rifle Company*, of Albany, Capt. CHARLES TRIGAR, were received in this City by the *Washington Rifles*, Capt. E. BOACH, in a manner complimentary to both parties. They were received by an appropriate salute from *Yates' Artillery*. To-morrow they visit High Bridge, on Wednesday the Navy Yard, and end their visit by a dinner at Tammany Hall.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—The City Inspector reports the total number of deaths for the week ending 29th of May to be 294, of which 71 were men, 50 women, 99 boys, 74 girls. 39 were taken off by consumption, 24 by convulsions, 11 by small pox, and 2 by cholera. 78 were children under 1 year of age, and 199 were Americans.

PUBLIC RECEPTION TO THOMAS F. MEAGHER.—A Sub-Committee of the Directory of the friends of Ireland in the City of New-York, will be in attendance at the Astor House this evening, at 8 o'clock for the purpose of conferring with the representatives of the various military and civic organizations desirous to participate in the public reception to THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

FIRE IN TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET.—At 4 o'clock yesterday morning the grocery store of Henry Slather, No. 149 East Twenty-fourth-street, was damaged by fire to the amount of $1,000, which is fully covered by insurance in the Bowery and United States Insurance Companies.

☞ The regular meeting of the Historical Society will be held this evening. FREDERICK DE PEYSTER, Esq. will read a paper on the "Progress and destiny of the United States."

THE RECENT STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSION.—THE CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.—VERDICT OF THE JURY.—The Coroner's investigation respecting the recent calamity on board of the steamboat *Eastern City*, at the head of Water-street, E. R., by which two human beings were launched into eternity, and three others so dreadfully scalded that they have since died, was held yesterday. Deputy Coroner BUDD empannelled the following citizens as Jurors:

Names.	*Residence.*
Horatio Reed, (Foreman,)	No. 28 Bayard-street.
C. P. Johnston,	No. 40 Warren-street.
T. P. Sammis,	No. 484 Grand-street.
S. Ventura,	No. 289 Broadway.
J. A. Bigelow,	No. 100 Clinton-street.
S. Irving,	H. R. R. R. Office.
J. McVeigh,	No. 81 Division-street.
A. B. Nolting,	Cor. Rutger and Henry-sts.
D. Steimberg,	No. 262 Grand-street.
Nelson Sammis,	No. 82 Second-avenue.
Robert Atkins,	No. 69 Beekman-street.
E. P. Wright,	No. 151 Franklin-street.

The Jury being sworn, the investigation was proceeded with, and the following testimony was taken, which shows, it was impossible for human eye to detect the flaw in the iron plate, that was blown off with a pressure of only *fourteen* inches of steam. The first witness called,

James Movatt, being duly sworn, said: I reside at No. 73 Cannon-street; I am a machinist and engineer, and in the employ of Messrs. Secor, Braisted & Co.; I was at work on the steamboat *Eastern City*, on Saturday, at the time of the explosion, which took place between 3 and 3½ o'clock; we commenced to get up steam about 10 o'clock, A.M.; we commenced between 1 and 2 o'clock, P.M., to work the engine; there was about fourteen pounds of steam to the square inch; at this time we had worked the engine by hand for some time; we attempted to hook her on, and found that the lifting rods hung on to the trip shaft; we worked a while longer by hand, then we stopped the engine and took out the trift shaft; I had just commenced to chip a little out of the shaft, to give it clearance; during the time of the chipping, I heard something give way; on looking around I observed the steam escaping

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1852.

DAILY CIRCULATION .....95,000.

☞ **Type For Sale.**—500 lbs. BREVIER and 900 lbs MINION, in good order, for sale cheap, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to the Foreman of the Times.

The Presidential Nomination.

From the Rochester Americus.

"The chief duty of the Whigs, just now, is to resolve sincerely and earnestly to support the man who shall be nominated—whether he be FILLMORE, WEBSTER, or SCOTT. It is natural that confident expectations should be entertained in respect to favorite candidates. Such hopes take their form and color partly from the predilections of those who entertain them, and partly from the local feeling in the surrounding community. But at Baltimore, where the Representatives of all parts of the Union meet each other—where Whigs from Maine and Vermont compare views with Whigs from Florida and Louisiana, there will necessarily be concessions and compromises to make on all sides, not anticipated by individual delegates or their constituents. Disappointment must, therefore, to some degree ensue. *But it is the duty of all, after having committed the selection to a National Convention, to stand by its choice and to give the candidate their cordial support, whether their particular wishes have been gratified or not.*"

This advice is at once sound and seasonable. If it were quite certain that the views which it embodies would be universally adopted, and that the professed representatives of the Whig party from all sections of the country would act upon them, the coming canvass would be robbed of its most serious causes of embarrassment. Throughout the North, with isolated exceptions, we believe that the Whigs are prepared to abide by the principles thus laid down. They consider it at once the duty and the policy of the Whig party to unite upon a Presidential candidate, through the agency of a National Convention; and if they go into such a Convention, they will feel themselves bound by its decision. It may not do what they think ought to be done. It may put the Whig party into a position which will be for them unfortunate and embarrassing. But they are bound, nevertheless, to abide by its decision, and to *do the best they can* towards electing its nominee.

But this obligation rests upon all alike. It devolves upon friends of Gen. SCOTT as well as upon friends of Mr. WEBSTER, and upon Mr. FILLMORE's supporters, as well as upon those of both the others. And it rests upon Whigs in all *sections* and all States alike. For any one portion of the party to urge this as the rule of duty for another, meaning itself meanwhile to disregard it, is simply dishonest; and it is incumbent upon each one not to be made the victim of any such fraud. It is scarcely worth while for the Northern Whigs to be especially lavish in pledges to abide by the nomination of the National Convention, so long as Southern Whigs threaten *secession* unless they are allowed to dictate a candidate, or a platform, or both. If the Whig delegates from Georgia and South Carolina—from Tennessee and Arkansas, from Virginia and Florida, will come into Convention in good faith, agreeing to abide by its action and support its nominee, there will be little difficulty in reaching a wise and harmonious result. But if they are to come merely to *use* the Convention for their own purposes—and resolved to secede from it and abandon its nominee, unless they can dictate the course it shall pursue, it is absurd to suppose that those whom they intend to victimize are under any stronger obligations to abide by whatever action it may take. There is no such obligation upon any, unless it rests equally upon all.

For our own part, we have little doubt that the Convention will do much towards harmonizing the Whig party, and that its action will be cordially sustained in all sections of the Union. There will unquestionably be temporary disappointments and local irritations, since the result, whatever it may be, cannot be equally acceptable to all. But the lapse of time and a little reflection, and especially the presence of an active and united opposition, will lead to calmer councils and more prudent conduct. Each section will see that the Whig party was not made for its exclusive benefit, and that it cannot be maintained on its peculiar basis. Northern Whigs will feel the necessity of abstaining from whatever infringes the rights or excites the prejudices of their Southern brethren; and the Whigs of the South will see that they must either respect the principles and sentiments of the North, so far at least as not wantonly to insult or trample them under foot, or else they must lie at the mercy of the Opposition. There must be mutual concession and mutual forbearance, or there can be no united or successful action. And if the Convention will only look, in making its nomination, at *success* rather than at personal or sectional triumphs, it cannot fail to act in such a way as shall command a united and energetic support.

The Democratic Nominee.

The Democratic Convention meets to-day to make its nomination for the Presidency. The task before it seems somewhat formidable. It has ten or a dozen candidates from whom to choose, and they all have made a puzzlingly unanimous confession of faith. Mr. ROBERT SCOTT,—the Warwick of Virginia,—has put them all to their purgation. It is not a little amusing to watch the promptness with which they have responded to his inquiries,—to see their eagerness to toe the mark which this self-constituted inquisitor was pleased to chalk out for them. Mr. SCOTT must be a remarkable man. He takes *thirteen* Democratic candidates for the Presidency by the ears, like so many school-boys,—marches them out into the middle of the floor,—propounds to each three distinct questions as to his future behavior,—and threatens them with being sent to the foot of the class unless they answer right! And they *do* answer, promptly, and right, the first time. They hold up their heads, speak up loud and plain,—and behave in all respects as well as the most exacting schoolmaster could wish. And now the puzzle is, who shall go up to the head? Where all are equally perfect in their lessons and their conduct, how shall we decide to whom the medal belongs?

This is just what the National Convention has got to do. It has help in abundance from all quarters of the Union. This City on Sunday night displayed *eighteen car loads* of its most inflammable democrats, all bound for Baltimore to help make a nomination, their aid in this endeavor will be invaluable. Most of them started for CASS: but if the rumors concerning the quality of Young America's brandy are well founded, the little Giant of the West will get their voices, and their votes.

It is impossible to make any predictions as to the result; General CASS seems the man most distinctly marked out to be cheated. His friends will make a noise at first,—ballot for him once or twice and then desert. BUCHANAN will be stiffly backed from the South. And a very energetic, noisy, disinterested and belligerent attempt will be made in favor of DOUGLAS. But whether either of them will be nominated or not is very uncertain. Our telegraph reports contain all the speculations the subject furnished as yet. We shall know more, if we wait longer.

The Bolters.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American*, says:

"The *threatened secession from the Whig Convention is only part of a system regularly contrived for a particular object.* Southern Delegates will go there for no other purpose, and it is now openly avowed by some of the fugitives from the Whig Caucus, *that they aim at an independent organization, and desire the disruption of the party.* I regret to say that the men who proclaim these sentiments, and who rejoice in these schemes, are countenanced, if not encouraged, in high quarters, with a partiality and consideration which are denied to deserving and faithful Whigs who have always challenged the admiration and enjoyed the confidence of the party. Being forewarned, let us also *be prepared for the contingency which demagogues and malcontents promise to force upon the Convention, if they can.* The movement in Georgia is based upon this idea, and this alone. It is not disguised by the active managers; nay, more, it is claimed as a reason for the appointment of Delegates."

If the ultraists who bolted the Congressional Caucus, fail in their endeavors to force a candidate and a platform upon the Whig party, it will be simply because their menaces and insults are met, for once, by *firmness* on the part of the true and tried Whigs of the Union. If the majority in the National Convention will simply resolve to *stand* STILL *and stand* FIRM, these furious threats of secession and disruption will subside very harmlessly, and leave those who make them in a much better frame of mind. The game they are playing is neither new nor particularly deep. They have played it too often not to have it understood. They are playing it now a little too boldly to ensure its success.

If the Whigs in Convention who are opposed to any agitation of the question of Slavery,—and who desire such a candidate as can be elected,—will show a little of that resolution which their sectional and factious opponents never lack;—if they will meet all bullying and menaces with firmness,—all threats with calm indifference, and all attempts to *force* their action with the simple resistance of negative votes, they will have an easy, a quiet and a fruitful victory. But if they begin to concede unjust demands, and to compromise plain principles of justice and sound policy, they will find themselves entangled in a *net* from which they cannot escape. They will find their strength wasting away, and every chance of victory thrown to the winds.

FIRMNESS,—resolution, adhesion to conviction and to principle, and a determined contempt for all threats and all coercion, will command respect and create strength;—while pusillanimity, no matter what guise it may take, will merit scorn and incur certain discomfiture.

South America.

The time seems to be approaching when this Southern semi-continent of the Western hemisphere is opening to speculation and enterprise. It has hitherto remained in comparative isolation. Ships have touched at its ports, with a few exceptions, more for laying in supplies than for purposes of legitimate commerce. Its great rivers are almost unknown, except at the points where they pour their vast volumes into the sea. Its mountains lift their lofty peaks into the sky, unscaled by man. Savage tribes, of whom we are in ignorance, roam its forests, and birds of gayest plumage, whose names are unknown to us, flit amid its profuse and tropical foliage. Occasionally some HUMBOLDT has shed light upon the general darkness; but, if we except the central part of Africa, scarcely any part of the world is so little known to us. And yet its coast holds some of the most ancient cities, whose time-worn structures still meet the view.

But now the eyes of the nations are opening to its vast capacity and domains. The conquest of California, and the discovery of gold amid its glistening sands, are the immediate causes of drawing the attention of the United States and Europe to this unexplored territory. To reach this precious metal in the home of its nativity, innumerable vessels have crossed the Equator, and pursued the long journey, coasting Brazil and Uruguay, Buenos Ayres and Patagonia, Chili, Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador. They have been obliged to travel around the entire Continent. The Straits of Magellan were the nearest cross-road. Stopping at various ports along the interminable coast; for trade, repairs or supplies, they have brought into more general knowledge the condition of South American affairs. Besides, events have taken place in some portions of the Continent, well calculated to arrest attention and awaken interest. The contest that has been raging on the banks of the La Plata, between the savage hosts of the tyrant ROSAS, and the army of the Chief, URQUIZA, resulting in the complete overthrow and hasty flight of the barbarian monster, has given hope that the prolific countries through which roll the floods of the Paraguay and the Parana, may be opened to enterprise, and that these rivers may yet and soon bear to the ocean the products of Central South America. Here is a new world to be peopled and educated,—room for the surplus population of Europe and Asia,—room for China to pour her millions. North America is fast filling up. Beyond the Lakes the severity of the climate may prevent any rapid increase. The streams of population are directed, rather, to a more genial climate, and a less reluctant soil. The tide sets strongly towards Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Iowa, Utah and Deseret. Other new Territories and States, will be reclaimed from the possession of the buffalo and the Indian, and soon filled with the emigrants that come in thousands every week from the debarking ports of Europe. A few years more will have scattered a countless population over those productive lands. A few years more will see, we do not doubt, some of these streams of emigration diverted to the spontaneous land of the South, beyond the Isthmus; will see settlements creeping along the banks of the Amazon and the Parana. The Mississippi and the Amazon are more closely allied than has been hitherto supposed. Recent observation attests that they mingle their waters in the Floridian pass as they greet the Atlantic. The drop of water that left its home in the Rocky Mountains unites with its brother from the Andes, as they make their passage to the sea. To this point tend, also, the floods of the Orinoco, the Rio Grande, and a host of other rivers, making the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea the most wonderful centre of water—the most extraordinary and extensive marine basin in the world, and where may meet, by the natural flow of currents, the growth and products of all latitudes. Thus intimately connected, it is not likely that one river will always absorb the surplus population seeking for a home, but it is probable that the Amazon will also now begin to show the signs of civilization along its mighty channel. Furnishing, with its tributaries, 80,000 miles of inland navigation, and permitting the largest vessels to penetrate the interior, and to show their diminished masts against the sky-propping summits of the Andes, it would be strange indeed, if modern enterprize did not avail itself of the tropical profusion that lines its banks.

These ideas have been floating vaguely in our head, but we have never so fully given them articulation until called out by the very able and interesting memorial to Congress by Lieut. MAURY, to which we have before referred. And it has given us pleasure to find our views confirmed by so scientific an investigator as this memorialist. There is no necessity for any spasmodic effort on the part of our Government to expedite these things. The natural progress of the world will take care of them. The settlement of the interior of South America is not to be accomplished in the twinkling of an eye. A year may develop but little progress in the march of population from the seashore. But it nevertheless seems to us that the tendency of things is to the opening of this great country to the commerce and enterprize of the world. The United States have their hands full at present. They cannot enter upon the project of colonizing the teeming acres that lie along this gigantic stream. They have business of their own to occupy their full attention. They have not ships enough now to fulfill the demands upon their efforts. They are busy in carving out sufficient avenues to shorten their reach to their possessions on the Pacific Coast. Panama, Nicaragua and Tehuantepec will furnish outlet for their surplus means. Nevertheless, we should be glad to see lines of steamers, established to one or more of the prominent South American Ports, especially the one suggested by Lieut. MAURY. Our trade with Brazil is large and valuable. It may be easy and indefinitely augmented. Let us be brought nearer together. Let the commerce between the two empires, not be compelled to await the slow communication of ships, dependent on the uncertain wind. Steamers would draw us together and more compactly unite our interests. The cattle that feed on the Brazilian hills would more readily supply us with their tough hides—the diamonds that sleep in the southern soil, would twinkle on northern fingers, and her coffee enliven us after the labor of the day.

The far-reaching spirit of the age, is becoming more and more manifest in the universal grasp, which commerce and social enterprise are making, to embrace all lands, all islands, all seas in one vast circle of growth, activity and trade.

☞ The *Indianapolis State Sentinel* is in receipt of a letter dated ——, May —, 1852, and written by the spirit of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. The chirography and orthography are reported as by no means what they might be expected from that eminent philosopher; in fact, as Mr. MICAWBER has it, they are bad. The object and sense of the communication, also, are found to be obscure; the Doctor, in rapping the alphabet, not being careful to unwrap the meaning. Perhaps, in the diplomatic office of Minister Plenipotentiary from the world to come, which the mediums conspire to thrust upon him, he chooses to practice a little diplomatic fogginess now and then. But why are we not favored with the letter? Mr. SPARKS may eventually add a volume of posthumous correspondence to his edition of the philosopher's works, and this billet must appear with the rest.

Gorgey's Account of the Hungarian Revolution.

The Hungarian War of 1849 will continue for many years to be a subject of profound interest to historical students, as well as to the friends of Constitutional Liberty throughout the world. Thus far, its incidents are known to the public only from the lips of the leading actors in it; and that is very likely to be the case for some time to come. Under certain circumstances this is the best form, and the most authentic source, for historical information. None know so accurately the events of a campaign as those who were the actors in them. None understand so thoroughly the details of a revolution as those by whom they were arranged. And if no disturbing causes exist to bias their judgments, or to color their representations of actual facts, their narrations constitute not only the best but the only source from which the facts of history can be collected.

The misfortune in the case of Hungary is, that the leading actors in that Revolution are at loggerheads among themselves. The Revolution failed; and that fact alone inclines each one of them to throw all the blame from his own shoulders upon the rest; and this disposition inevitably colors all his facts and throws doubt upon the whole. Nearly all that we know of the events of the Hungarian Revolution, comes from the conflicting statements of the leading actors in it—written not to illustrate history, but to vindicate themselves, or malign their rivals. KLAPKA's History of the War,—which is a clear and admirable narrative, and, in the main, unquestionably a correct account of the events which fell under his own observation, still betrays a desire to throw upon others the whole blame of the failure, and to present his own conduct as free from fault. And the controversial letters which have since been written by BATTHYANI, SZEMERE, VUKOVICS, TELEKI, and others, although each of them has added something to our stock of valuable material for future history, have been too much the ebullitions of partizan feeling and of personal jealousy, to command general belief or warrant confident inferences as to the real character of the events narrated.

General GORGEY's History is another work of the same sort,—though it will be much more valuable than any of the others, because it covers the whole ground much more completely, and comes from a higher source. We find an extended review of the work in the *London Examiner*, from which we can easily gather that its leading object is to vindicate its author from the reproaches heaped upon him, and to throw upon his associates, chiefly KOSSUTH, the entire responsibility for the failure of the war. The *Examiner*, while drawing from this very work, conclusive proof of GORGEY's radical faults, professes to believe that it relieves him from much of the odium attached to his name, and transfers to others, the blame for the final catastrophe. With over zealous anxiety to impute blame to KOSSUTH, the *Examiner* lends a greedy ear to all GORGEY's charges against him, which are certainly weighty enough. He accuses him of falsehood and deceit,—of cowardice and weakness,—of personal ambition and an intriguing spirit, by which the country was inextricably involved in a quarrel with Austria, which made compromise impossible, and could only end in the subjugation of one or the other.

And this is really the head and front of KOSSUTH's alleged offence,—that he pushed the quarrel too far,—that he made it a *Revolution* instead of an insurrection,—that under his guidance and control, it became a struggle for independence, rather than a contest for the ancient constitutional rights of Hungary. It was upon this point that KOSSUTH and GORGEY first came to an open rupture. Up to March, 1849, when KOSSUTH visited the camp at Tisza-Fured, to inquire into the cause of the feud between GORGEY and DEMBINSKI, the former had fought nobly for the cause of his country against the invasion of JELLACHICH, backed as it was by the Austrian government. At that interview, GORGEY sought to extract a declaration from KOSSUTH that he had no purpose of revolution, but only of contending for their ancient Constitution. He therefore "surprised him with the question—'whether he did not think that Hungary might be satisfied with the Constitution of 1848 even if the portfolio of War and Finance were again *restored to the ministry of Vienna?*'" KOSSUTH replied that "the liberty of Hungary would be constantly in danger, so long as Poland was not free: and with the freedom of Hungary, the freedom of Europe would certainly be lost." GORGEY had no thought of fighting for the "freedom of Europe," or of concerning himself about such ideas at all; but KOSSUTH, he says, "put a stop to any further scrutiny of his political creed, by declaring that he held it to be the duty of all to stir no question which might divide the nation into parties and so increase the power of the common enemy of all." With this GORGEY was forced to be content.

On the 7th of April they met again, and held another conference of great importance. The Hungarian arms were then victorious, and Austria had proclaimed a Constitution sweeping away all trace of Hungarian independence. Upon this, KOSSUTH declared the necessity of a counter declaration. He said:

"The time is come to answer the Octroyed Constitution of the 4th of March, with the separation of Hungary from Austria. The patience of the nation, he said, was exhausted; if it will show itself worthy of liberty, it must not only reject the pretension implied in the Octroyed Constitution, but it must resort to an equally weighty retaliation. The people of Europe would judge of the sterling value of the Hungarian nation according to the answer they should give to that Constitution. * * We cannot be silent now that the Octroyed Constitution has placed our very existence in question. Our silence would be half an acknowledgment of that act, and all victories would be fruitless. We must, therefore, declare ourselves. But a declaration, such as I should wish, would raise the self-esteem of the nation,—would at once destroy the bridges behind the still undecided and wavering parties,—would, by the proximity and importance of a common object, force into the background all mere party interests, and would thus facilitate and hasten the certain victory."

Against this GORGEY remonstrated earnestly, but in vain. Ten days after, the Diet proclaimed the independence of Hungary; and from that moment GORGEY became not only its enemy, but the enemy of the whole Hungarian movement. His whole subsequent course was shaped by the determination to betray the cause for which he professed to be fighting. He himself, declares that his object in the siege of Buda was simply to put himself in position to act as *mediator* with Austria; and very soon after the fall of that capital, he entered into a deliberate conspiracy with others to obtain the *repeal* of that declaration. He attended a meeting of fifteen or twenty persons who were in favor of *peace* with Austria. Of this meeting he says:

"The Assembly showed their confidence in me; they seemed to give unreserved credit to my simple assurance that the Diet had been mystified by KOSSUTH; they required no proofs of it. *I now recommended the speedy abolition of the Act of the 14th of April* to protect Hungary from the Russian invasion, and, consequently, from certain ruin; but I received for answer only the comfortless news that the Diet was already adjourned, and would not reassemble till the beginning of July, in Pesth. Some of the persons present accompanied this information with—perhaps unintentional—such remarks as induced me to believe, that it would not be disagreeable to the party of peace if *the abolition of that law should in the meantime be effected by the army.*"

Against this suggestion of overturning the civil Government by his Army, was instantly raised the cry: "No Military revolution—no Sabre rule"; and he was therefore forced to desist from his purpose of effecting a violent usurpation. He then left the meeting, determined upon the course he would pursue, which is thus stated by himself:

"The Peace party must be strengthened in Parliament by the addition of new forces. For this purpose I earnestly pressed all these *officers of the main army* who were fitted for Parliamentary life and of whose political opinions I was sure, to commence an active canvass for the accidentally vacant seats in the Chamber of Representatives. Out of Parliament, I must be prepared to *deprive the party* of the 14th of April, of their firmest supporters. These were the leaders of the national forces, which were isolated from the main army—BEM, MORITZ, PERCZEL, DEMBINSKI, and, above all, the commander of the fortress of Comorn, Count GUYON. *These must all be removed from their posts*, and the re-

cent commands be entrusted to such men [here I did not think I had any reason to fear, when the time came, a leaning in favor of the Declaration of Independence.

This last object I could only attain as actual Minister of War. This conviction completely determined me to *overcome the moral aversion I felt against taking an oath to maintain an act* (the Declaration of Independence,) the *revocation* of which appeared to me *indispensable*, even in the most favorable circumstances, to the deliverance of the just cause of Hungary."

This is certainly a very plain and explicit declaration of his treacherous purposes. He was willing even to accept the post of Minister of War, and to take *the oath* of support to the Declaration of Independence, solely in order to get into his hands the means of procuring its overthrow. And the subsequent history of the Hungarian war is simply the history of his endeavors to carry into effect that predetermined treachery.

The *Examiner* finds in this book accusations against KOSSUTH "to which," it says, "he must reply, if he would not be held beneath the notice and respect of any honest man." This is very possible. We find no difficulty in believing, after his own confessions of intended treachery, that GORGEY would bring against KOSSUTH charges of the most serious nature. But we have also faith that they can and will be successfully met. Against one charge, however, which others will be more likely than GORGEY to bring against him, we think the Hungarian chief will find more difficulty in making a successful defence. He was not ignorant, even from the outset, of GORGEY's machinations. Why, then, did he not order him at once before a Court Martial? Why did he permit him to continue his intrigues? Why did he even put power in his hands, after he had such abundant reason to know that he would use it for the destruction, and not for the defence, of his country? This answered, the case will be clear.

☞ "A Constant English Reader," in a communication inserted elsewhere in this sheet, corrects us with regard to the effect of the stamp, advertisement, and paper taxes. He states that for two cents a-day the workman in the great cities has the privilege of reading the *Times*, *Morning Chronicle*, and in short all the newspapers of note, and the magazines, and last [the privilege of] a cup of coffee," (chicory?)

1. This privilege, such as it is, is limited to the great cities; and the agricultural or major portion of the population have no share in it. Therefore, our communicative friend does not help his cause seriously by the statement.

2. How does the privilege of lounging in coffee bar or reading rooms, in order to obtain the news of the day, bear comparison with the independent ownership of the paper, and the perusal of it on the day of publication, which the American laborer enjoys?

3. What, but the taxes, prevents the workman from buying the freshly printed paper outright with his two cents, rather a mere glance at a stale sheet? In America, one cent makes the poorest reader possessor in fee of all the world's doings; does the Englishman enjoy any parallel advantage?

The Englishman has his weekly, and we are glad to hear that he uses it, but does he get a sheet of the size of the *New-York Weekly Times*, containing forty-eight closely printed columns, for his four sterling shillings? The English weekly costs sixpence a week, or £1 6s. a year; say six dollars. It contains on an average less than the *Weekly Times*, and comes at six times its price. The money spent upon one London hebdomadal, would enable the workman to buy a half-dozen American weeklies of larger size, and more valuable contents. Is this not owing to the taxes, and should they not make way for an unchecked circulation of ideas?

Our correspondent, we think, has been misled by a patriotic partiality for his fatherland, into a decided error. He is pardonable.

☞ The *Albany Register* desires to know why we should not have reciprocal trade with Canada. It refers to the unanimous wish of the citizens of Oswego; the resolutions of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, and an editorial of an unnamed Boston print, to show that popular sentiment has but one direction. Why not then enact reciprocity?

Exactly so. Why not? And when you are answered, ask why you should not have reciprocity with the mother as well as the child; with England as well as Canada. Reciprocity is the synonym of free-trade. The *Register* has failed to recognize the natural object of Whig antipathy under its plausible alias. Call things by their right names, and the question stands: Why not have free-trade with Canada, and with the World?

In HUNT's *Merchants' Magazine* for June, among other capital matter, the *Register* will find an elaborate response to its quære. The writer examines the subject with extreme care and comprehensiveness, and concludes with the warmest advocacy of the reciprocity. The *Register* is aware, of course, that the *Merchants' Magazine* is the ablest supporter of free-trade in the country. We trust it will be satisfied with its new alliances.

☞ The City Directory of Messrs. DOGGETT & RODE, for 1852–3, is offered for sale to-day at No. 161 Broadway. The rapidity with which the work has been executed is without precedent. In one month after the changes of May-day, the names are all gathered—accurately, we hope—printed and spread before us. Such spirited enterprise is highly commendable.

☞ HENRY LEE NORRIS, Esq., U. S. Consul, arrived at this port yesterday, with his family, in the bark *Peerless*, from Para. We learn, also, that Lieut. WM. L. HERNDEN, of the U. S Navy, from Peru, via the River Amazon, joined the U. S. brig *Dolphin*, at Para. The *Peerless* brings home a large collection of specimens of natural history, collected by Lieut. HERNDEN.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.—A large steam-mill on Schuylkill, Eighth and Hamilton-streets, was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday morning, about 2 o'clock. The total loss is about $40,000. The building was owned by Messrs. McCauly & Co. The occupants of the building were Messrs. Colt & Davis, platform scale makers, who lose $4,000; Arthur & George, sash and blind makers, lose $1,000—no insurance; Henry Huber, cutler, $1,300—insured; Wm. H. Patton, paper-hanging manufacturer, $8,000—partially insured; Van Horn & Co., drug and spice, $1,000. Several stables, belonging to various persons, together with a large shed attached, and adjoining the lamp-black manufactory of Thomas Mattock, was also destroyed. Mr. Mattock loses 1,300 barrels of lamp-black, and his total loss is about $14,000. While this fire was raging, a stable on Market street, and several sheds at a brick-yard near the city were set on fire and consumed.

FROM ST. MICHAELS.—Capt. BROWN, of the schooner *Emulous*, arrived on Sunday, from St. Michaels on the 4th inst., confirms the report previously received of the earthquake at that place. Quite a number of buildings were thrown down, and several lives lost.

TREATY WITH COSTA RICA.—The Washington *Republic* of yesterday, published the recently ratified commercial treaty between the United States and Costa Rica.

☞ The U. S. Mail steamship *Union* Captain R. ADAMS, from Charleston, arrived at her wharf last night at 12 o'clock.

We learn from the Hagerstown (Md.) *People's Own*, that a violent hail-storm, accompanied by a heavy gale, occurred in that County on Sunday. It extended about a mile in width, and laid waste everything in its train. Whole crops of wheat have been destroyed, gardens ruined, fruit trees stripped, and windows riddled. The corn has been greatly damaged. One gentleman lost his whole crop, some 80 or 100 acres. In many places, after the storm had subsided, hail was seen on the ground two feet in depth, and many of the hail stones were as large as walnuts, and in some places they were as large as hen eggs. In the lower part of Hagerstown the windows were nearly all broken.

Mr. John Shield, who is now in his 92d year, started from his residence in Fairfax Co., Va., on the morning of the 4th inst., and walked all the way to Alexandria the same day—the distance being full *eighteen miles!* On the following Tuesday he left Alexandria on his return, and after walking upwards of a mile, discovered that he had forgotten a package belonging so him; he was therefore obliged to retrace his steps, and after securing the missing parcel he again commenced his journey, and reached his home early the same evening!

A man by the name of Beardslee, while walking upon the railroad track below Stratford, Conn., on Saturday evening, was run over by the Bridgeport special train and instantly killed. He was picked up and carried to Stratford, where he belonged.

A man named Curran, shot Mr. Connell with a slug ball, fired from a pistol, at Savannah, Ga., a few evenings since. The ball penetrated Connell's right breast, and inflicted a severe and dangerous wound, which, it is feared, will prove fatal.

NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We have already taken occasion to notice the "POPULAR LIBRARY," which the Messrs. APPLETON are publishing. The selection is eminently happy; presenting every form of literature in a quite limited round of volumes; now indulging us with the shrewd humor of THACKERAY, and the drolleries of HORACE SMITH; and now carrying us into Thibet along with the amiable and companionable HUC. The "ESSAYS from the London *Times*," are to be matched by a budget of "Papers from the *Quarterly Review*." POOLE, the witty author of "Paul Pry" and "Delicate Attentions" is to furnish a volume of his ludicrous Sketches of Little Peddington and its population, a capital thing that ought to have been reprinted long ago; and the programme before us is in good keeping with the fare already furnished. The latest of the series is that most unclerical production of a clergyman, the "INGOLDSBY LEGENDS." As an instance of the art of versification carried to the highest pitch of excellence; of even rhythm; of rhyming run mad; the LEGENDS are without rival in the language. The writer substituted ingenuity for genius. A wonderful facility in the use of language, a ready inventiveness of terms, are his characteristic talents. Sense or moral, his stories have none. They are all of a kind: populous with ghost, goblin, and elf, and folk dealing with them in a disgusting way. And yet without possessing more than ordinary humor, wit and interest, they are highly amusing, and will always have readers. The trick and jingle of the versification supply the absence of better qualities.

The reputation of the lamented STEPHEN OLIN was by no means denominational while he lived. His fame was as Catholic as his feelings. The pure simplicity of his Christianity was free from bigoted adherence to church or party. Few men were more cordially esteemed among the Methodists; and none more warmly regarded among Christians of all names and faiths.

The publication of the works of the late President will probably contribute little to extend or amend this appreciation. They are in no manner of proportion to the scope or staple of his abilities. They are fervent, and at times eloquent, in their tone. His sermons are elegant and never in bad taste. His arguments in favor of ministerial education are unanswerable, and have created a more durable testimonial to his character in their practical influence upon the Methodist Society, than any written relics possibly could. Those who admired DR. OLIN we think, will be less gratified with these volumes than those who learned to esteem and love him. The latter will treasure religiously whatever came from his pen.—HARPER & BROTHERS.

"MEDITATIONS IN AMERICA, AND OTHER POEMS" By WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE. Second Edition. We omitted to notice this interesting volume on its first appearance, but our attention has been again directed to its merits, by the issue of a second edition. On reading Mr. WALLACE's poems we are struck with the felicity of his imagination and the vigor of his diction, while we observe with satisfaction, that he is free from that great vice of most of our young poets,—imitation of English writers. There is nothing that reminds us of KEATS, SHELLEY, TENNYSON, or others of the minstrel fraternity, in the volumes before us. The originality and idiosyncrasy of the author are manifest in every page. "Of thine own Country sing," is Mr. WALLACE's motto and he is ever loyal to the obligation. He is indeed amongst the most national of our bards—as the "Hymn to a Wind going Sea-ward;" "Autumn in America;" "The Mounds of America;" "Last Words of Washington;" "Daniel Boone;" and other poems abundantly testify. He is national moreover in the treatment as well as in the choice of his subjects, and this merit, amongst others, justifies us in predicting a brilliant future for his genius.

We had marked many passages for extract, but our space is too limited to admit their introduction, and we must therefore content ourselves with the concluding lines of his noble poem, "The Last Words of Washington."

> "There is an awful silence in the sky,
> When, after wondrous deeds and light supreme,
> A star goes out in golden prophecy.
> There is an awful silence in the world,
> When, after wondrous deeds and lights supreme,
> Sceptres refused and forehead crowned with truth,
> A Hero dies with all the future clear
> Before him; and his voice made jubilant
> By coming glories; and his nation hushed
> As though they heard the farewell of a god.
> A great man is to earth as God to heaven."

The volume is published by CHARLES SCRIBNER.

"THE CHRONO-THERMAL PRACTICE OF MEDICINE," is a publication of Mr. REDFIELD's, embodying that famous book of DR. DICKSON's, "The Fallacies of the Faculty." The present edition—the tenth or twelfth we believe, published in the United States—is edited by Dr. WILLIAM TURNER of this city. Of the merits of the system, on the *ne sutor, &c.*, principle, we do not presume to judge. Since the announcement of Dr. DICKSON's initial doctrine of the periodicity of diseases, the profession has certainly and silently adopted his hypothesis; and possibly in time, it may take up with his other great postulate, that disease is the result of deranged equilibrium between animal heat and cold. The Chrono-Thermal practice is extremely simple; addicts itself to minute, but not homœopathic dose; and is pronounced by many eminently successful.

DR. COPLAND's great "DICTIONARY OF PRACTICAL MEDICINE" approaches rapidly to completion. Two volumes and one half of the third and final volume have been issued from the untiring presses of the Messrs. HARPERS. There appears to be no falling off in the value of the matter, or in the judicious cares of the editor, Dr. LEE. The whole range of topics embraced in morbid pathology, are elaborately discussed, and enlightened with the results of recent science, and the ample treatment of the most distinguished British Physicians. It is an entire cyclopædia of practice; a ledger, in which the sum and pith of experiment and investigation, down to the present day, are accurately posted. Without it no medical library can be considered complete; with it, a library can hardly be considered otherwise.

Prof. HARRISON, of the Charlotte University has devoted much attention to the etymology and syntax of the Latin language, examining the subject with an acuteness worthy of HORNE TOOKE, and grouping about him all the helps of German philology. In a volume, which the Messrs. HARPER publish, he has embodied the fruits of his researches; and it must prove invaluable to the lingual professor or teacher; and to any student whose pursuits addict him to the rationale of language. A more satisfactory account of the inflections, relations and differences of the various parts of speech, the American scholar has not been indulged with. And no one can claim to understand the Latin language, who has not mastered this branch of the study.

Rev. THOMAS M. CLARK enjoys a rare estimation as a pulpit orator, and for scholarly talent in and out the pulpit. We are glad to see that some half-dozen very excellent discourses, addressed to young men, on the "FORMATION OF CHARACTER," have been put together in a neat volume. Their contents will, in this form, prove useful in a wider circle than that of a single parish; and they cannot prove otherwise than useful. —STANFORD & SWORDS.

Mr. ANTHON adds to the many obligations beneath which American scholarship already rests, by publishing his "MANUAL OF GRECIAN ANTIQUITIES." It completes the series of School Classics, in such popular use. The warp of the work is due to BOJESEN's admirable hand-book; the filling is chiefly and very judiciously drawn from that great monument of classic lore, "SMITH's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities." —HARPER & BROTHERS.

A Manual for "MUTUAL BENEFIT BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS," is published by Messrs. WALKER & JAMES, of Charleston, S. C. It furnishes abundant and specific details of the organization of such societies; valuable tables and estimates to display the operation and results of the system; and a variety of useful forms. We know of no other work of the kind so complete.

A second edition of the "LEXICON OF FREEMASONRY" has been published by Messrs. WALKER & JAMES, of Charleston, S. C. This work of Dr. MACKEY's has become a standard, we are told, in the order. Its information upon the origin, history and rites of the Masons; their technology and ceremonial, is copious and lucid. We can understand very well why a second edition should be demanded.

"CHAMBERS' POCKET MISCELLANY" is another of the admirable books which these industrious Scotsmen are ever publishing. Two numbers, nicely adapted to travelling uses, have been reprinted by Messrs. GOULD & LINCOLN, of Boston. Messrs. EVANS & BRITTAN have them.

British Taxes on Knowledge.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have no desire to be considered presumptuous, for it is with great diffidence I address the editor of a newspaper, but I do not think you can be aware of the existence of the following facts, when you assert that the Government of England, by the Paper and Stamp duties, prevent the circulation of knowledge among the working classes. It is well known by every one who has visited London, or any of the large cities of Great Britain, that every man who can afford two cents, has the privilege of reading the *Times*, *Morning Chronicle*, and, in short, all the newspapers of note, all the popular magazines, and last, a cup of coffee. All of this can be procured within two minutes walk of any citizen's dwelling, so numerous are these "coffee shops." There are also several reading rooms, free to the working man, where newspaper and magazine literature is abundant. Now do you think in the face of these advantages, that if the duties were repealed, the small reduction that it would cause, would re dust the price of the English Daily Paper, that the working man would purchase it? Further, it is the habit of the majority of the working classes to take a Sunday paper, which they purchase at the price of a penny daily, and which generally contains good and original reading. Please look into this matter and rectify the assertion you have made, and oblige A CONSTANT ENGLISH READER.

MAY 29, 1852.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TEN THOUSAND CURES AND NOT A SINGLE FAILURE.—DR. HASTINGS's COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA, celebrated throughout both continents, for its wonderful cures of consumption, asthma, decline, spitting of blood, night-sweats, difficult breathing, coughs, colds, and all diseases of the chest and lungs. Its effect upon the system is mild and soothing, at the same time certain and efficacious; rarely failing to give relief on the first application, and by repeating it a few times, a permanent cure is effected. The proprietor, therefore, not only recommends his Naphtha Syrup, but warrants it to cure! He warrants it to act upon the chyle and purify it; he warrants it to remove all impediments which retard the free circulation of the blood; he warrants it to open the internal and external pores of the body, and eject all the obnoxious particles which have collected in the system; he warrants it as a never-failing remedy in curing diseased lungs, hectic fever, night-sweats, dyspepsia, liver complaint, pain in the chest and asthma; and he warrants it to arrest the formation of tubercles in the lungs, and to heal those already formed, so that persons in consumption may take it with the most positive confidence of a cure; for its great seat of action is the lungs, which it penetrates in all directions, purifying them of everything obnoxious in its progress, and which, if applied according to directions, it cannot fail to leave in a perfectly healthy condition. DR. HASTINGS's COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA is highly recommended by the medical profession. That eminent physician, Dr. MOTT, of New-York, says that "as a pulmonic remedy it cannot be too highly praised." Dr. ARNOLD, of the Marine Hospital, Savannah; Dr. WARE, of Liverpool, England; Dr. WILLIAMSON, of Manchester, England; Dr. BOYD, of Lancaster; Dr. HAMILTON, of Bath, and those eminent English publications, the *London Lancet*, the *Medical Journal*, and *Braithwaite's Retrospect*, all accord to it the most convincing certificates of its virtues. In this country

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Grapes of the Grape.

The following letter from Gen. TALLMADGE to Mr. FLEISCHMAN, late U. S. Consul at Stuttgard, gives an interesting account of a very valuable work which he has just completed:

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 24, 1852.

MY DEAR SIR:—I am greatly obliged by your kindness in submitting to my inspection your work in six volumes, large folio, of specimens of the Grape-vine, &c. It is a gratifying circumstance, that after a three-years absence, you are confided to return to the welcome of friends; and in addition to the character of fidelity in office, and improvement in the higher pursuits of literature, you are enabled to present six such manuscript volumes of drafts and painting, as specimens of the Grape-vine, its fruit and treatment. It shows your leisure time from other duties, has been spent in industrious pursuits; if not useful to yourself, at least honorable to the country of your adoption. That country may well make it an occasion for some material demonstration to its author.

The kindness of the King of Wurtemburg, in allowing you free access, has enabled you to make your drawings, not only from his library and gardens, but from Nature. The volumes of your work show you have successfully availed yourself of those opportunities, in the drafts and in the colouring of the specimens preserved. The stem, with the vine—the tendril, and the cluster of grapes; and the cutting, to engraft or to propagate, are the two figures of each variety, on each folio page of the book. They are executed with such precision of draft, and accuracy of colouring, as enable the eye to determine many of the varieties, without a reference to their names. It shows your ability with the pencil and the brush, and gives material value to the volume.

You seem to have copied your specimens very much as probably you found them, in the garden of the King of Wurtemburg. The wine countries plant the vine without classification, as being suited in their varieties, for the table grape or the wine-press. Climate compels England and ourselves here, to regard these distinctions. She cannot cultivate the wine grape at home; and we cannot cultivate it certainly north of the Potomac. The books afford abundant information and instruction in regard to the selection and the cultivation of the wine grape. That selection regards only the varieties to produce the different kinds of wine. Your volumes present those varieties, with many interesting and useful specimens for that object. The Southern and Western portion of this country have a soil and climate peculiarly congenial to the production of the mulberry and the vine. The grape cannot endure any frost on its spring blossoms or ripening fruit. England can only raise the table-grapes of Europe, with the aid of her hot-houses. It was the same case with ourselves. She has made her selections for this purpose from the vineyards of Europe;—especially regarding size of cluster, flavor of grape, and delicacy of fruit. We, in this country, have made our selections very much from England, and with some additions. We have the large Syrian grape, so beautiful copied in your book. The large Smyrna grape, also, is well exhibited in your book, remains to be obtained. Spain and Portugal each have imposing specimens of the table grape. But the large inviting grape is often tough, coarse, and without flavor. Whatever England has so long rejected in her selections, we must adopt with care.

Experiments to naturalise the foreign grape, in about 38 to 42 degrees of north latitude, have ascertained that our Summers cannot be relied upon as exempt from frost, beyond June, July and August. Frost oftentimes comes in the last of May and early in September. But say we have a Summer, at most, of three and a-half months, without frost. Experience has established that the foreign vine requires a season of from four and a-half to five and a-half months to ripen its fruit into its luscious and natural flavor and sweetness. Upon such facts, all hope to naturalize the foreign vine to our northern latitude is given up. But experiments on this matter, have since established that the foreign grape vine, planted in a cold, glass vinery, (without fire or artificial heat,) dependant upon the sunshine alone, will be entirely successful. The cold and frosts of April and May will not penetrate within the glass, and overcome the natural heat within to hurt the growing vine; nor the cold and frosts of September and October, and usually even November, will not penetrate to hurt the ripening fruit. Thus, a summer is provided of from seven to eight months continuance, and free from frost, with a climate to be regulated by a thermometer and at any degree of heat desired, day and night, above the climate of the place of the nativity of the vine. The forcing power, and the growth of the vine and fruit thus matured can only be credited by actual observation.

When the vines have performed their functions and the crop is gathered, the vinery is to be opened to the season. The vines are laid down for their winter *rest*, and are thus kept in health, and escape diseases, liable to befall vines in the heated house with exotic plants, continually growing and without rest for a series of years.

The entire success of this new system of the cold vinery for the grape, has been made certain by specimens of fruit large and fine beyond example, and exhibited at the Fairs of the American Institute, the two years past. at, the fair, in October last, of the American Institute, at Castle Garden, New-York, and also at the Agricultural Fair, at Albany—gratifying specimens of the culture of the grape in a cold vinery, and without fire were exhibited from different gardens. Some were from the garden of Mr. P. S. VAN RENSSELAER, of New-Hamburg, Dutchess County, and among them were exhibited clusters of the "Grape of Canaan," sometimes called, "The Palestine Grape," measuring from the vine from 27 to 30 inches in length, and weighing from five to seven pounds a cluster.

The witnesses are therefore numerous in favor of the culture and encouragement of the foreign grape vine in this country.

The native grape of this country, when ripe, has a tendency to acetous fermentation and decay. The juice of the foreign grape is saccharine, with a tendency to granulate and to dry into preservation. The grapes of this country generally require a season of from about three to three and a half months to ripen. The saccharine fluid of the foreign grape is slow in its ripening and requires a season, according to the varieties, of from three and a half to six and seven months The grape of Canaan and the purple grape of Damascus will illustrate. Several years ago I endeavored to grow these grapes with the Burgundy, Chaselas and others in the open air, they grew and in the hot months promised well: but the fruit of the former were cut off by frosts when about half formed. We have since introduced them into our cold vinery, where they are now growing with very fair success—they require a soil suited—great heat—and a season of from six to seven months to ripen into full maturity.

These facts will regulate the selection and the treatment of the different varieties of the vine. England and ourselves might now contest with the vineyards and the wine countries of the continent; and with the premium, on table grapes, for improvement in size, tenderness of skin, virgin bloom, delicacy of fruit and equal flavor. Horticulture, with its ingenuity and the sciences at hand, will not linger long behind the occasion.

When Carolina and our Southern friends shall have completed their useful monument in memory of prejudice—persevering opposition and unmitigating hostility to "*internal improvements*," their more congenial soil and climate will enable them to reap the harvest and take the premium for production and improvement from us all.

The American Institute, of which you are a member, desire me to proffer their obligation to you, that you submitted to their observation, the volumes of your work of so much labor to you, so gratifying to the public and so creditable to yourself. Their best wishes will attend you.

I hasten to return the volumes so kindly submitted to my examination, and within the time limited for my retention—and send this note of my high commendation.

Permit me to proffer assurances of regard.

I am truly, your's, &c. &c.
JAMES TALLMADGE.

C. L. FLEISCHMAN, Esq.
U. S. Consul, Stuttgard, Wurtemburg.

Kate Virginia Poole.

In the New-Hampshire State Prison is confined a young female, whose appearance and address at once enlist sympathy. Her countenance has the artless expression of one unstained even by the consciousness of crime. The unaffected manner in which she reveals a story of wrong and outrage, sufficient to make every heart bleed if she hear, are enough to make any one who listens to her history cry out against such a blot upon justice and humanity as her strange and cruel incarceration.

She has been indicted for the crime of Infanticide, and judicial sentence has placed her within the walls of the prison, *for the term of her natural life*, there to have every sentiment of principle and all the delicacy of her sex obliterated in the debasing contact with felons and malefactors. Through the kindness of the excellent and compassionate Warden of the Prison, the writer of this article has been permitted to have an interview with her, and has no hesitation in saying, that, among all the wrongs committed under the name of Justice, this case is without a parallel.

It is enough to make us pause with the serious inquiry whether the great cause of Humanity is not rapidly going back, and we again living in an age of barbarism. Her appearance at once repels the idea of guilt—her manner pleads for her most irresistibly. Modest, sensitive to the degradation of her position, and conscious of true innocence, although a victim to the perfidy of her despoyer, and lying under the stigma of a criminal conviction, no one can approach her and hear her sad history from her own lips without rising with indignation.

She is a native of Glasgow, Scotland—having no relatives in this country, save an aunt, who was unable to assist her in her wretched condition. Her downfall was affected under circumstances of atrocity that cry most loudly for vengeance on its guilty author. Her arms, neck and person are scarred with wounds received in defending herself from her diabolical aggressor, and her ruin was only accomplished when she was drugged into insensibility! With the innocent evidence of her fall in her arms, she was excluded from the house of the only relative she had in America, and, bearing it awby with her, she sought in a manufacturing city, shelter for herself and babe, while she could, with the labor of her hands, find honorable support.

This was anything but the course which would have been pursued by one conscious of guilt. In a city of strangers—a mother, but not a wife, what could be expected? All doors were closed against her. She could *give away* her child, but a mother's heart revolted against it. Product of shame though it was, and born to infamy though it might be, she clung to it as all that was dear to her in her extremity. Finding every avenue to employment closed to her in one city, she fled to another. It was night when she left.

House-broken—only bound to life by the claims which bound her as a mother, she would, under other circumstances, have sought the welcome refuge of suicide. With those feelings called into a most harrowing exercise by the loneliness and misery of her situation—looking at the babe that shared not her breast, with the brand of infamy burned its brow, is it a wonder that a mind thus tortured was swept beyond the bounds of consciousness! The Roman mother who bursts the bonds of nature by flinging her infant to the gaping monster of the Ganges, knew no such pine as lay in the broken heart and frenzied brain of Virginia Poole. I leave her own lips to tell her story:

"I do not recollect anything distinctly," she said, "after I entered the cars. The lights, the crowd, and the motion of the cars, seemed to confuse me. I do not think I should have remembered anything, if the weight of the child, which slumbered on my lap, had not reminded me of its existence and my own situation. At last, a cloud seemed to thicken about me, and everything seemed to look white that met my eyes. The child itself seemed to look a further, and appeared to float away from me unconsciously. It did not seem to fall, but to rise, and I thought I could see it for some moments afterward."

Now, who, in the name of common justice, sees anything in this transaction which should not have been illustriously vindicated by that unerring feature in the administration of justice which permits cases mental conditions to exempt responsibility for crime? Where were these, when this poor girl stood arraigned for her life, whose study and profession it is to misrepresent, and make intelligible to a jury, these mental conditions? Why was not some voice raised, that Justice slumber not both on the jury-box and the bench, while the three outraged sufferer was permitted to go down, unbefriended, from a scene of wrong, despair and frenzy, to that grave of character and self-respect, a State Prison!

Said I, "Do you think you had for your child the ordinary feelings and natural love of a mother?" She looked me full in the face, with eyes gushing with tears at the question. "*Sir, I would gladly have laid down my life for it!* I could have given it away while in the full consciousness of my condition, but I resolved to work myself into the grave before my child should have been separated from me. Do you think, Sir, I would part with that without which life would have been an intolerable burden?" Then she added, with deep emotion: "Thank heaven, it was asleep the last I remember of it, and I think it never awoke to upbraid me with a single cry."—*Concord (N. H.) Statesman.*

JENNY LIND'S MARRIAGE—*From the London Era.*—Extract of a private letter dated NEW YORK, Feb. 7 I have a little bit of news to tell you, of an event that has taken place, and having been one of the actors, or perhaps a supernumerary in it, can give you some particulars that may interest you—I mean JENNY LIND's wedding. She left New York for Boston, about three weeks since, and shortly after wrote me a long letter confessing what she had been too bashful to reveal before, viz., that she was engaged to be married to a young German artist—OTTO GOLDSCHMIDT, and to whom she was very tenderly attached. She asked me to draw up her marriage contract, gave me the particulars how she wished her property to be settled, &c., which was done in due form; and in connection herewith, I will mention, that, with that high spirit of generosity that has always marked her character, she set apart £20,000 to found a charity school in Sweden. Last Wednesday, I went to Boston, and she approved of the marriage contract; and the next day, the 5th inst., she was married to Mr. GOLDSCHMIDT, at the house of Mr. WARD, a friend of hers and GOLDSCHMIDT's. The morning was bright and prognosticated well for her marriage state. She was dressed in white silk, with a veil, and orange flower wreath, intermingled with myrtle *a la Suedoise*, with a bouquet or cornage of the same, material and looked very charming. The queries were pronounced by the Rev. Dr. WAINWRIGHT, a clergyman from New York, whom she had invited for the purpose. Only half a dozen friends were present; among them Mr. EVERETT, who was minister to London a few years ago. Then came the kissing of the bride, performed by the staid guests by imprinting a benedicial kiss on the forehead, except by one, whom JENNY embraced, and gave an old-fashioned Swedish kiss. She seemed a very Amina, so joyous, so happy, stepping on air as it were. After a while she sat down to the piano, and sang "*Ah non giunge*," with a heartiness that would have brought the whole Opera-house at her feet. In the afternoon, they went off to a country seat at Northampton, about 100 miles from Boston, which they have hired for a few months. In the summer they return to Europe. Mr. GOLDSCHMIDT is seven years younger than herself—a small, very good-looking man, of a high-toned character, well-educated, and devoted to her. He is from Hamburg, where his father is a respected merchant.

JENNY LIND AT NORTHAMPTON.—The proceeds of the last concerts she gave in Northampton, the week before she left, were all devoted to benevolent purposes in the town. But very much has she done privately, that has not found its way into the newspaper. A large number of poor families in Northampton and the adjoining towns have been comforted and assisted by her, and frequently has she inquired for objects of benevolence and the poor and sick, that she might comfort and visit them.

In one of her afternoon rides, in an adjoining town, she stopped at a miserable looking hut, where a poor colored woman resided, went in and sat down by her, inquiring as to her situation and circumstances, if she had enough to eat, if she suffered for the want of anything, how she contrived to clothe and feed her children; and as she was departing, she found herself without a purse of money, her usual accompaniment in her calls; but she appealed to her husband, who unfortunately was in the same situation. She was not however to be baffled, and went to her coachman, and finding he had some money, borrowed five dollars of him and presented to the poor colored woman.

On another occasion, passing by a small house, and observing a man in the yard who seemed to be in distress, as giving evident signs of poverty, the coachman was ordered to stop, and she alighted and entered into conversation with the man, affectionately inquiring into his circumstances; if he owned the place, if he was in debt for it, and if he had any means of paying. On learning that he was in debt for his place about two hundred dollars, and that he had not suffered from sickness or any great affliction, she inquired what was the reason, if he was strong and able to work, that he had not succeeded in paying for his place. "Do you not drink sometimes?" said she. The man acknowledged that he did. "And if I will pay this debt for you," said she, "will you promise not to drink any more?" "No," said the man abruptly. Without any reply she returned to the carriage and left the man to his own reflections. [*Independent.*

YANKEE ENTERPRISE.—The clipper ship *Nightingale*, from Boston, Oct. 19, arrived at Sidney, N. S. Wales, Jan. 19. A letter from Sydney in the London papers say—"The Yankees will soon get masters of this market, if we do not get a better line of ships or steam communication between here and England." The first clipper ship left Boston five days after the discovery was known there. A portion of her cargo consisted of wooden buckets for the miners.

INDIAN TREATIES.—We learn that the announcement published by some of our cotemporaries in other cities, of the ratification by the Senate of the treaty negotiated by the Sioux Indians, for the surrender of their lands in the North-west, is premature. The treaty ratified in Executive Session, during the present week, was the Fort Laramie treaty.—*Washington Republic, Saturday.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOATMEN WANTED ON THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL, for 1852.—The Pennsylvania Coal Company will sell to temperate and industrious men on favorable terms, Boats to be employed in freighting Coal from Hawley to Port-Ewen on the Hudson River, near Rondout, and to New-York. The boats are 90 feet long, carry 125 tons; the cargo for this year will average about 116 tons. The purchase money for the boat will be from $1,150 to $1,300 according to value, and will be received by instalments of $21 per trip, out of the freight of the boat. The rate of freight, for the present year, will be as follows:—For a trip made in 10 days, from Hawley to Port Ewen, at the rate of $5 50 per ton; for 11 days trips, $5 25 cts. per ton; and if over 11 days, at the rate of 50 cts per ton. Out of each cargo, $5 will be retained until the end of the season—the balance of the freight will be paid in cash at the end of each trip. The expense of unloading will not exceed 5 cents per ton. The boats will require to be towed by two horses, and manned by two persons beside the Captain.

The Canal from Hawley is 99 miles long. The locks are tended both day and night, and trips can be made in 10 days, without change of horses. The Company engage to supply the freight and full employment for the boat, to the close of Canal navigation. When boats are required to discharge at New-York, the Company's steamboats will tow them without charge, and an additional freight will be paid to the place. Persons, who are desirous of taking boats, will make application at the office of the Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., or to the subscriber, at Port Ewen, on the Hudson River. near Rondout

WM. HATHAWAY, Agent.
PORT EWEN, May 27, 1852.

DUNLAP'S DINING SALOON, No. 125 Fulton-st., New-York, opens on Wednesday, June 2. The subscribers respectfully announce to their numerous patrons, friends and the public, that in consequence of the guests at Dunlap's Hotel being for some years exposed to the inconvenience of procuring their meals at other places, have, in conformity with the desires and wishes of their friends, opened a saloon for their accommodation and the public. Mr. ROUNDY, who is now associated with Mr. DUNLAP, takes charge of this department of the Hotel; whose business habits, prompt, polite, and gentlemanly attentions may be relied upon, as well calculated to merit an extended patronage. Their Bills of Fare will always be found to compare favorably with the most popular Dining Saloons in New-York; while Mr. FRED. SMITH, the attentive and obliging bookkeeper of Mr. Dunlap, will hold a prominent position in the discharge of those duties which a well conducted saloon uniformly imposes. Every effort on the part of the proprietors, shall be exerted in the conscious hope of receiving that countenance and support which a discriminating community never fails to afford.

W. G. DUNLAP.
C. H. ROUNDY.

W. G. DUNLAP would avail himself of the present opportunity, to return his grateful acknowledgements to his friends and the public, for the disinterested patronage which has hitherto been so liberally extended to him, and that his future efforts shall be exerted to the best of his ability to merit a continuance of their countenance and support.

TO NEW-YORK ADVERTISERS.—The undersigned, who has been, for several years past, arrangements with the publishers of the most leading Daily and Weekly newspapers in every part of the Union and the Canadas, for the publication in their papers of advertisements sent from this City. At this present time he has a larger amount of New-York advertisements in most of the leading papers than has ever appeared in their columns at one time before, and in many of them from four to six times as many as they receive from all other sources collectively. His arrangement with these offices is on a scale of liberality indeced by years of prompt pay ouchis part, that enables him to offer to the advertising community advantages which he believes cannot be elsewhere met with; and, as an earnest of what he says, he is ready at all times to show by the papers containing the advertisements, by his order books, and by reference to the numerous respectable business houses he is doing business with, as well as his numerous letters from these publishers, that he has made no statement but what is strictly true. His office, during the rebuilding of No. 102, is nearly opposite, at No. 100 Nassau-st.

W. H. McDONALD.

MRS. R. SMITH wishes to announce to the Public, that she has opned an ICE CREAM SALOON, on the Northwest corner of Broadway, entrance on Howard-st. She has engaged at an expensive salary the highly accomplished and talented ladies, Mrs. LAKE, and Mrs. E. M. RUSSELL, who kindly solicits the patronage of the public, with the assurance that those who favor her with a call will meet with every polite attention—and refreshments of the best and most choice order. Private parties can be furnished with Parlors. Suppers and Dinners got up at the shortest notice.

NOTICE—TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—This is to certify that I, BENJAMIN RICHARDSON, of the City of San Francisco, State of California, formerly of New-York, have, This Day, revoked the Power of Attorney, given by me to E. RICHARDSON, dated February, 1849, and have appointed in his stead, TITUS WEBB, Crockery Ware Merchant, of New-York City, to transact all business in my stead, BENJAMIN RICHARDSON.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17, 1852.

TO MEMBERS OF BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS AND OTHERS.—Those who wish to redeem, sell or purchase Shares, will not only find every facility afforded them for doing so, but also, greatly to their benefit, to register their names with the subscriber, who has been a Director in The Franklin, First New-York, Workingmen's, Excelsior No. 1, and Manhattan No. 2.

CHARLES MAGGI, Accountant, &c., No. 5 Nassau-st.

ENGLISH ORDERS.—Orders for English goods of all descriptions executed promptly and carefully through our agents at Liverpool. JAMES C. TAYLOR & TIPPER. For further information, apply to LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., No. 74 Broadway, New-York.

THE THREE HUNGARIANS.—In No. 110 Chatham-st., corner of Pearl, we have opened a Porter and Eating House called the Three Hungarians; sustaining that, we hope to see our friends as frequently as possible.

ILLIES & CO.

MANUFACTORY FOR SALE—Now doing a good business. For cash only, required down. For particulars inquire of L. C. HEATH, No. 219 Grand-st., or at No. 20 Spring-st., rear building.

SOFA BEDS! SOFA BEDS!—For sale at No. 149 West Broadway, near Walker-st.

WANTED.

CANAL BOATMEN WANTED.—Canal Boatmen will engage in the employment of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, upon the Delaware and Hudson Canal, to navigate 116 tons Coal Boats, for the season of navigation, which will commence in the spring of 1852, and continue until the close of the season. Those who may be employed will be supplied with Coal Boats, and to encourage them to remain with the Company, five premiums will be given at the close of the season, viz: one premium of $100, one of $75, one of $50, one of $25, and one of $10. Applications may be made at the office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, corner Broadway and Wall-st., or to WM. HATHAWAY, Agent, Port Ewen, near Rondout.

MEN WANTED—Twenty men, to sell an article wanted in every family. Agents are making $50 per week. Agents for Boston, Philadelphia, New-England, the Western and Southern States are wanted. They can make $1,000 per annum with a small capital. Call or address, post paid, No. 317 Bowery.

SERVANTS.—A great variety of carefully selected Servants are now ready for inspection at C. B. MILLER'S Office, No. 659 Broadway and 145 Bowery. Terms—Yearly subscription, $5 cents; otherwise, 25 cents. N. B.—Plenty of men and boys on hand.

SITUATION WANTED.—A respectable Protestant young woman, wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress. She can give the best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 152 30th-st., between the 7th and 8th-ave., in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American young man as Gardener and Coachman in the country, who understands his business. Reference given. Address WILLIAM, *Times Office.*

HARDWARE SALESMAN WANTED.—A young man acquainted with the Hardware business, wanted in a retail store. Address (post paid) in the handwriting of the applicant, box No. 15, Brooklyn Post-office.

GILDERS WANTED.—A few first-rate journey-men gilders wanted. None but good workmen need apply. Inquire of HOOPER & BROTHER, Looking-glass Manufacturers, No. 186 Fulton-st.

MOULDER WANTED.—In a stereotype foundry, a moulder of steady habits, and who understands his business. Apply to R. C. VALENTINE, No. 17 Dutch-st.

FIVE HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED—Town and a new work. High wages made. Call or address (post-paid) "American Family Publication Establishment," No. 138 Nassau-st., New-York. Room No. 8.

$50 REWARD.—Lost, on Friday evening last, a large RUSSIA LEATHER PORT MONNAIE, with strong steel clasp, containing between $400 and $500 in bank bills and checks. Also, a few small silver coins and a Continental bill of $45. Whoever will return said wallet, with its contents, to No. 46 Monroe-place, Brooklyn, shall receive the above reward.

BOARDING.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—In a hotel or boarding house, in the country or a village, within two hundred miles, and on, near, or between the Hudson and Housatonic Rivers; for a family (and friends) without small children, from June till November. Good shade trees about or near the house, and pleasant walks and drives in the vicinity are indispensable. Unexceptionable references given. Address, prepaid, with terms and full particulars, Mr. B. B. 32 No. 1,136, Post-Office, New-York.

RICHMOND HILL HOTEL, STATEN ISLAND.—Late the Richmond Seminary.—J. P. KELLETT begs to inform the public that this building will be entirely remodelled for a select family Hotel, to open for the season on the 7th of June next. Particulars can be obtained at S. W. BENEDICT'S Store, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.

BOARDING.—A private family of three persons, occupying a modern house in 7th-st., would like to accommodate two gentlemen with a second story front room, with closet, unfurnished, with breakfast and tea—dinner on Sunday. Apply at No. 119 Broadway.

BOARDING.—Two furnished rooms, suitable for a gentleman and lady or single gentlemen, with full or partial board, can be had by applying at No. 127 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Two pleasant rooms, suitable for a gentleman and lady or single gentlemen, with board in a private family, can be had by applying at No. 2 Clark, corner Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—One or two gentlemen can be accommodated with one or two furnished rooms, on moderate terms. The house is pleasantly situated on the Brooklyn Heights, two blocks from the Fulton ferry. Address letter box, 2,315, New-York Post Office.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—With or without board, at No. 1, Morce-st., corner of Catharine-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—At No. 73 Warren-st., without board.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY, No. 29 Spruce-st., near William.—The Subscribers having purchased the Type Foundry of Mr. Geo. B. LOTHIAN, (established in 1828,) are prepared to furnish to Printers and Stereotypers on his well-known and superior Music, Greek, Hebrew, and other Printing Types. Also, Type, Copper-faced, at 25 per cent. discount. Leads, Rules, Cutting Sticks, Brass Rules, Stands, Galleys, Furniture, Cases, Quoins, Parchments and Ink. METAL and WOOD TYPES, from all the different foundries, and every article required in a Printing Office, at the lowest prices, for cash or approved paper. Old Type received at nine cents per pound, in exchange for new.

CORTELYOU & GUYING.

P. C. CORTELYOU, of the late firm of GEO. BRUCE & Co. respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends at his present establishment.

PETER C. CORTELYOU. WM. H. GUYING.

The Type on which this paper is printed, is from the above Foundry.

FOR CHAPPED HANDS.—THE PURE OLD PALM SOAP is one of the best remedies in use. It is very highly recommended to those whose skin is tender, and being made from a vegetable oil, is consequently very healing and emollient in its properties. It can be had in small packages of six cakes, and a low price for a first trial, at the manufactory of W. HULL'S SON, No. 166 Chiff-st. See CHILTON'S certificate:

"Having tried the Old Palm Soap, manufactured by W. HULL'S SON, I can recommend it as being an excellent quality of toilet soap. The healing properties of palm oil which are well known, must render this soap preferable to Castile soap for the skin.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M.D., Chemist."

GAITERS FITTED.—Are the Shoemakers generally aware that the best work of fitting shoes is done by Singer's Sewing Machine? It will do the work stronger and handsomer, and one person can do the work of ten people—this is a fact. Look at the work done in Lynn and Abingdon, how readily it sells and what high prices it brings. The Eastern people with their natural shrewdness adopted those machines a year ago and see the result. It's a complete monopoly of the shoe trade. Why are the people in this section so tardy; the number of them seem to be ignorant of the merits of the article. A few of them have got awakened and after being aroused and convinced have gone to work, and are making from five to ten dollars a day on each machine employed. Machines on exhibition during the day. I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 258 Broadway, N. Y.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.—200,000 pair of DAY'S Patent vulcanized Rubber Japanned Over-Shoes. These goods received the first Premium Silver Medal, over all others, last October, at the Fair of the American Institute. Exporters and extensive dealers are advised to call a great bargains at DAY, Inventor, 194 Chatham-st. It is continued that the combination are again at their old game of threatening to prosecute my customers, all for effect, that they may still, for one year more, plunder the pockets of the people.

HORACE H. DAY,
Oldest manufacturer of India Rubber now in the business in the United States—owning over 20 patent rights. Warehouse No. 25 Cortlandt-st., New-York

H. B. RICHARDS, No. 27 John-st., 2d door below Nassau-st., (recently of No. 26 Maiden-lane,) keeps on hand a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery of almost every description, Mechanics' Tools, Shears, Scissors, Sewing-machine articles, &c. Persons wishing to purchase goods in this line at the lowest prices, are desired to call on him, at No. 27 John-st., where they will find all articles, on the most reasonable terms, either by the quantity or by retail. H. B RICHARDS, No. 27 John-st., N. Y.

CUTLERY.—Fine ivory balanced-handle Table Knives, with or without Forks; Dessert do. do.; best quality Carving Knives; Steels; Table Cutlery of all kinds; silver plated Forks and Spoons; Cake Baskets; Castors; Tea and Coffee Pots; the Queen's Pattern Tea, Tray, and Waiter; warranted Steel Scissors. Razors, Pen and Pocket Knives; blue Steel Spectacles and Preserves; White's Commercial Steel Pens, at the lowest rates, and best quality, at JOHN WHYTE'S, 253 Bowery, opposite Great Jones-street.

DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS, &c., &c.—The largest and most complete assortment in the United States. Made from the best Kiln Dried Lumber and furnished in any quantity, or made to order in the best manner. The undersigned invite the special attention of builders, and the trade to the above articles. Also the neatest style of inside Blind made in the country. No. 1, N. H. R. R. Freight Depot in Lafayette-pl., corner of Canal, N. Y. JENKINS & PORTER.

CHELSEA MILLS.—No. 254 West 27th-st. Dépôt No. 19 Beekman-st. The subscribers are now prepared to furnish from Chelsea Flour, Graham Flour, White and Yellow Meal, Hominy, Western Grits and Farina. Grain and Feed of all kinds ground to order. Orders sent in any part of the city, free of charge. For sale cheap, a ten horse Steam-engine and Boiler, in complete running order.

MUNSON & WILLIS.

CHEAPEST STORE IN THE CITY.—A. M. & R. DAVIES, No. 209 Bowery, are now offering their large stock of Window Cornices and Shades, Paper Hangings, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Curtain Materials and Trimmings of every description, with everything in the upholstery line, 25 per cent. lower than any other establishment in the city. A. M. & R. DAVIES, Upholsterers, No. 209 Bowery.

RICH PAPER HANGINGS of the latest styles and most desirable patterns, in velvet and gold, satin and gold, and satin of our own importations, at the very lowest prices, for cash. Also, a full assortment of American Paper and Borders, Fire-Board Prints, &c., at wholesale and retail. CHILDS & SMITH, No. 449 Pearl-st., cor. William. N. B.—None but competent workmen sent from this establishment.

METALLIC OIL FOR MACHINERY.—CUMBERLAND BROTHERS' PATENT.—The Metallin Oil is superior to pure sperm for all lubricating purposes, and its cost is 20 per cent less. It is the only chemically prepared Oil which may be used in factories without the payment of an extra premium for insurance against fire. For sale by the manufacturers, DE LA VERGNE, YOCKNEY & CO., No. 98 Broadway.

SHOW CASES—SHOW CASES—A large assortment always on hand; also Cases of every description made to order in the neatest style and at the shortest notice by R. K. PEEBLES, No. 134 Grand-st., N. Y., three doors east of Broadway. Also, Cases made of Silver, Brass, Rosewood, Black Walnut, Mahogany, &c., at short notice.

NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN, AND WILLIAMSBURGH PEOPLE.—Call and examine the immense stock of BOOTS, SHOES, and GAITERS, at H. MANN & SON'S. They will save you three days' time and time, by purchasing of them. No. 198 Grand-st., New-York.

SPRING STYLE HATS, of the French Elastic Silk, for brilliancy of finish and durability will bear the test with any offered with any beautiful patterns of Spring Caps. At MONAEQUES, No. 128 Bowery.

CLAIRVOYANCE.—Mrs. SAUER, the most skillful Clairvoyant in New-York, in curing diseases, telling the whereabouts of absent friends, recovering stolen property, or any business matter. Residence, 220 Grand-st.

TAKE NOTICE.—If you want Window Shades, Buff or White Holland, to put to your windows well and cheap, or Upholstery work done, call on BARTOL & REID, No. 7 Amity-st., 2 doors west of Broadway.

LOOKING GLASSES, PORTRAIT and PICTURE FRAMES, of every description on hand, and made to order, at low prices. W. F. JOHNSON, No. 204 Broadway, (Collamore House,) and No. 204 Bowery.

COURT-STREET CROCKERY STORE.—One drop from Union-st., SOUTH BROOKLYN. A good assortment of China, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Ware always.

COL. R. BROADWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW and SOLICITOR of DEEDS, for New-York and Illinois, No. 76 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts., N. Y.

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For popular reference, we know of no work which can fill its place. Without any parade of technical learning, it is strictly scientific; the language is plain and simple; the points explained are of great importance; devoted to progress, the editor is no slave to theory; he does not shock the general reader by fanciful circulars; while he forcibly demonstrates the Bonefits of modesties of its superiority and all the numerous publications which have obtained such a wide popularity, as forced by Fowlers & Wells, perhaps none are more adapted to general utility than this rich, comprehensive, and well-arranged Encyclopedia.—*New-York Tribune.*

This great work has received the highest commendations from the American Press, without a single discordant voice; which, together with our knowledge of its superiority and unequalled merits, confirms us in the belief that it will soon become the standard work on Hydropathy. Certainly nothing in Europe or America has yet been attempted which can approach it in either execution, completeness in detail, or general excellence. It must quickly find its way into the hands of every disciple of Hydropathy.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Every family, whether in favor of Hydropathy or not, should have the information embodied in this work.—*Democratic Standard.*

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"The views of the author are sound and practical, and should be read by the people throughout the entire length and breadth of the land. . . . We recommend this Manual to the perusal of every tax-payer for road-making, and to the young men of the country, as they will find useful information in relation to each department of road-making, which will surely be useful to them in after-life."—*American Railroad Journal.*

"If the well-established principles of Road-making, which are so plainly set forth in Prof. Gillespie's valuable work, and so well illustrated, could once be put in general use in this country, we should never hear the parsimony to find that the author is a great public benefactor."—*Silliman's American Journal of Science.*

"This small volume contains much valuable matter, derived from the best authorities, and set forth in a clear and simple style. For the want of information which is contained in this Manual, serious mistakes are frequently made, and roads badly located and constructed by persons ignorant of the true principles which ought to govern in such cases."—*Journal of the Franklin Institute.*

Published by A. S. BARNES & CO., Publishers of new edition of Davie's Elements of Surveying.

ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

GEO. P. PUTNAM, No. 10 Park-place, Publisher to the Smithsonian Institute, publishes this day—PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.—Fifth meeting held at Cincinnati, May, 1851. 8vo.; paper covers $1 25.

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SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.—On recent Improvements in the Chemical Arts. By Prof. James C. Booth and Campbell Marfit. 8vo., cloth, 75 cts.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,

WILSON & TROW'S DIRECTORY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR 1852-1853.—This Directory of about 600 pages of names will be found to contain a larger number, by many thousands, than any Directory of this City ever before published. From the long experience of Mr. Wilson, and the valuable aid of competent and efficient men in the compilation, the publisher submits this work to the public with a strong confidence in its fullness and correctness. There will be found attached to such a valuable MAP OF THE CITY.

JOHN F. TROW, Publisher, No. 49 Ann-st.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1852.

NO. 139 ATLANTIC-ST., BROOKLYN.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN; QUEECHY; WIDE, WIDE WORLD, and a various assortment of Theological and Miscellaneous Books, together with a large stock of American and English Stationery. Sold by J. McMURRAY & CO., Brooklyn.

QUIMBY'S

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New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON.

The Baltimore Convention.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 30, 1852.

The Democratic Delegates and politicians have lighted upon this City like a swarm of bees. They are soon to be hived in Baltimore, and ten to one the drones will get all the honey they may make. It has always been understood in the Democratic party that the members of the Convention nominating a President were entitled to a special share of Government patronage on that account. They can make, or not make, any man President, and therefore they are better entitled to the spoils than even the Congressmen, who are to lend a support to the party generally. But at this Convention, some of the States have taken care to destroy the monopoly of office, by increasing the number of their Delegates. There will be so many men to provide for, that the rest will be hopeless. Therefore the multitudinous Delegates will have less inducement, at this Convention, to make a selection with a view to personal benefit than heretofore.

THE NOMINATION.

Mr. BUCHANAN and Gen. CASS are still ahead, and next to them in the minds of the Delegates are DOUGLAS, MARCY, HOUSTON, and DICKINSON. "Young America" may yet bring up its candidate, because old fogydom is divided against itself, and therefore cannot stand.

I doubt whether they will commence balloting for President before Friday, though they may on Thursday.

A LULL IN CONGRESS.

There will be scarcely a quorum in Congress this week, and nothing can be done. The BUCHANAN men were very sorry that they meddled with the Missouri Land Bill. It was at a wrong time. They have hazarded some votes by it for BUCHANAN. They stopped the game Saturday on that account.

ARREST OF MR. BARNEY.

The Chief Clerk of the State Department, Mr. HUNTER, caused the arrest of Mr. JOHN BARNEY, by making oath before a magistrate that he had put M. SARTIGE in peril of his life, and therefore Mr. BARNEY was bound over to keep the peace. In Mr. BARNEY's amusing account of his difficulties with the French diplomatist, he states that M. SARTIGE had applied to the Executive Government for protection. This was doubted at the time, but it seems that the fact was so, and that Mr. HUNTER, as the only legal means of affording protection to the Minister, applied to the police magistrate, in his behalf. X. Y.

The Whig Congressional Caucus.—Letter of Hon. James C. Jones.

From the Nashville Republican Banner.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 16, 1852.

GEN. F. K. ZOLLICOFFER: *Dear Sir*: As some misapprehension seems to exist, as to the motives that prompted me to remain in the Whig Caucus after a portion of the Southern members had retired, and as a disposition has been manifested in certain quarters to misconceive and misrepresent those motives, I ask the liberty of speaking for myself.

With the motives or conduct of those that chose to retire from the Caucus, I have nothing to do; these are matters of theirs, not mine. I did not leave the Caucus, because I did not see the propriety or necessity of doing so. I did not see that the interests of the country, of the South, or of the Whig party required it; as such I felt it my duty to remain.

The Caucus was assembled for the specific purpose of recommending a time and place for the meeting of the Whig National Convention. I was then and am still of the opinion that our powers extended thus far and no further. To have gone beyond this, would, in my judgment, have been an assumption of power not delegated to the Caucus. The people in most of the States had declared in favor of a National Convention. Many of them (ours among the rest,) had appointed delegates to attend that Convention. All that was asked, expected or desired of us, (and that only as a matter of convenience,) was, that we, according to the usage of the party, should designate the time and place for the assembling of the Convention. To have done more, would, in my opinion, have been a departure from usage, an usurpation of power, and, in effect, the revival of the old Caucus system in its most odious form. What right had this Caucus to make a declaration of principles for the government of the party? What right had it to lay down rules precedent to the meeting called by the people? I thought these powers belonged to them; and as they had appointed their agents, clothed with these powers, I was unwilling by any act of mine to interfere with their rights. If this self-constituted caucus, wholly irresponsible as it was, had a right to affix one condition precedent to the meeting of the Convention, it had a right to affix an indefinite number; if it had the right to declare one principle as a part of the Whig creed, it had the right to declare what should be the entire creed of the party; if it could properly decree these things, it had to take but one other step, and that was to designate the man who should be the representative of those principles. What, I ask, would this have been, but a revival of the old exploded and justly odious Caucus system, long since condemned and consigned to the tomb of the Capulets, from which, I trust, its putrid carcass may never be resurrected.

I thought the people fully competent to manage their own affairs and declare their own principles; and as they had appointed their own agents for this purpose, I was unwilling to interfere between them and the exercise of their privileges. Hence I was unwilling to do more than to indicate a time and place for the meeting of the Convention—leaving the balance to the representatives of the people, to whom it belongs.

These are briefly the reasons that induced me to pursue the course I did; and not, as has been falsely intimated, out of opposition to the Compromise measures. I have been the advocate of those measures from the day of their presentation to the country down to the present moment, and in that Caucus so expressed myself. These measures were adopted as a compromise, calculated and intended to give peace and quiet to a distracted country, and as such should be acquiesced in by all. They were intended to allay excitement and prevent agitation. *Why then continue to fan the flames of sectional passion and prejudice by constantly thrusting them forward on* ALL *occasions?* Is this the best mode of allaying agitation? Is is not rather adding fuel to dying embers, which if let alone will soon expire, never again to alarm the fears of the country by their lurid flames! These measures are the laws of the land; *no one is proposing to repeal them; in my opinion, no effort will be made to repeal them*; and if it was, it would prove an abortion, ending in defeat. I think it competent for the Convention, when it assembles, to declare its approval of these measures. I hope it may do so. I think the whole country, North and South, should be willing to acquiesce in them. I think the great body of the people, in all sections of the country, are willing to acquiesce in them. I here repeat, what I have ever said on all proper occasions, that I will support no man for the Presidency who is not in favor of abiding by these measures and sustaining them in good faith.

That my motives should be impugned, and my conduct assailed, is what I expected. I have been long accustomed to these assaults; they, therefore, give me little concern. In every public position to which I have been called, I have endeavored to ascertain my duty, and then discharge it fearlessly and faithfully; believing that my friends would be satisfied at least with my motives, and not caring whether it suited my enemies or not. I shall thus continue to act, hoping and believing that my friends are able to care of themselves, and I will *try* and take care of the balance.

I repeat, that with the motives and conduct of those who retired from the Caucus, I have nothing to do; but I do know that those Southern gentlemen who remained in the Caucus, are as true to the country, to the South and to the Compromise, as those that retired. I will not recur to the antecedents of the one or the other, to determine who have shown themselves the truer friends of the Compromise measures—this is a question I refer to the country.

In the inventive imagination of those who seek to find fault, and who labor with great avidity to conjure up some unworthy motive for every act, it is alleged that my course touching this affair was suggested by a desire to conciliate the North, in order to secure my nomination to the Vice-Presidency. That I desire to conciliate the North is true. I desire to conciliate all parts and sections of the Union. I would, by all honorable means, promote the harmony of all its parts. But that I seek to conciliate the North at the expense of principle, or for the purpose above indicated, is a gratuitous assumption on the part of those who would doubtless have found some objection equally great had I taken a different course. My name has never at any time or place been used in connection with the Vice-Presidency, by any agency of mine; and if my friends in different portions of the country have seen fit to use my name, it is as cruel as it is unjust that I should be made the victim of those ruthless assaults. If there is anything wrong in it, it is no fault of mine, but rather the misfortune of the kindness of my friends.

For the comfort of those who manifest so much concern on this subject, and who seem to think that some great wrong has been inflicted on the country by the mere presentation of my name, to such I would say, "peace, be still"—I have never sought the place, I do not seek it; I have never wanted it, do not now want it; and if my name is presented to the Convention, it will be without my agency or consent. I hope this will relieve me, at least, from one cause of complaint and attack; but I confess that some other equally just and plausible will be found. I am content with the position I have, and in the coming contest seek no higher honor than to bear my part in the labor and toil necessary to vindicate the principles of the Whig party, and secure its triumph.

When the Convention shall present its candidates to the country, I shall not stop to inquire whether they are my first choice or not. I have long since learned to surrender my preferences to the good of the country. All I shall ask to know is that they are sound national conservative Whigs, true to the Union, the Constitution, and all its compromises. With these assurances I shall buckle on my armor and go into the fight, not for thirty or sixty days; but I enlist for the war.

I seek no new alliances, no new affiliations. I am still a Whig. The old Whig party is good enough for me. I want no third party, composed of fragments torn from other parties, bound together by no common bond, united by no creed or code of principles, no principle of adhesion but that of a name. I repeat that the Whig party is good enough for me. I have ever thought it a Union party. I believe in its principles—am content to abide its fortunes, am ready to follow it through gloom to glory or the grave. Respectfully your ob't serv't,

JAMES C. JONES.

IMPORTANT DECISION ON THE REVENUE LAWS.—The Supreme Court, just previous to its recent adjournment, decided that the 56th and 58th sections of the Act of the 2d March, 1799, as regards rates of tare and allowance for leakage, are not in force under the tariff of 1846. Under this decision, in future, no allowance beyond actual tare can be made in estimating the quantity subject to duty of any weighable article, and the allowance of two per cent. on liquids for prospective leakage will also be disallowed, but any leakage during the voyage of importation will still be subject to deduction from the dutiable value. The same decision also declares that the construction put by the Treasury Department upon the revenue laws, as regards the imposition of duty, is binding until reversed by judicial proceedings; and that no claim can be made for a return of duties under such Treasury construction, unless the parties, at the time of entry, made a protest specially stating the ground of objection.—*National Intelligencer.*

FARMS IN THE LUMBER COUNTRY.—From private letters, we learn a great stir is going from the want of provisions in the Eastern part of Cumberland and in Warren County—the long winter having exhausted almost every species of provisions. Not only wood and meat had become exorbitantly high, but potatoes, grain, beans, &c., were scarcely to be obtained at any price. The scarcity of meat, also, and consequent the general destitution throughout that lumber region to such a degree as to arrest operations among a great part of the lumber men before half completing their stocks. There was, of course, an equal scarcity of feed for working cattle. All kinds of grain have been at enormous prices during the greater part of last winter, and hay could not be procured in some parts for love or money. This, we learn, is more immediately confined to one line of that country, some 40 or 50 miles wide—visited last June by a destructive hailstorm, destroying all the grain and meadows in the range of its sweep.—*Pittsburg American.*

VESSELS CAPSIZED AND ASHORE ON LAKE MICHIGAN.—During the severe gale on Lake Michigan on Tuesday, 18th inst., the schr. *Elbe* passed off Waukegan a vessel which had been capsized. The crew were clinging to the wreck, and as help from the *Elbe* was out of the question, the poor fellows were left to their fate. It is supposed the vessel was either the *J. P. Foster* or *Baltic*, both lumber vessels which left Chicago, light, for the lumber regions on the previous evening. Capt. EDWARDS, of the schr. *John Grant*, reports that the schr. *President*, with a cargo of lumber, went ashore at Pierre Marquette on Sunday night, 16th, and the *Grant* was only saved from going ashore by slipping both chain cables and losing the anchors.

UNIVERSITY OF ALBANY.—DUDLEY OBSERVATORY.—At a meeting of the Trustees of this Institution, on the 20th inst., the following gentlemen were elected officers of the Board:—*President*—Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer. *Vice-President*—Thomas W. Olcott. *Corresponding Secretary*—O. M. Mitchell. *Recording Secretary*—J. H. Armsby. *Treasurer*—Isaac W. Vosburgh. Plans of the Observatory building were presented, and the following gentlemen were appointed the Building Committee: John N. Wilder, E. Wicks, and John B. Tibbitts, of Troy. The work will be commenced as soon as a road to the grounds can be built.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE AT HARRISBURG.—We have stated already, that a fugitive slave named JAMES PHILLIPS, had been arrested at Harrisburg, Pa., on Monday, and delivered up to his claimant, Mr. FANT, of Fauquier County, Virginia. The Harrisburg *Telegraph* states that PHILLIPS has lived in that town, where he has a family, for the last fifteen years, and that measures are about to be taken to test the legality of the proceedings of the U. S. Commissioner in the case. The arrest has caused great excitement, and subscriptions are to be taken up to purchase the freedom of the fugitive.

A Mr. John Zulie, of Terre Haute, Ind., and Miss Rebecca Britton, of Indianapolis, were married in the cars on the Madison and Indianapolis Railway, on Monday of last week. The reason given by the bridegroom for this railway speed in so solemn a matter, was that "all the money" he had with him was a bank-note not current beyond Indianapolis, and he "didn't want to cheat the minister."

MARRIED.

On Wednesday, 26th inst., by Rev. John H. Waterbury, R. S. VAN TASSELL, of Williamsburg, L. I., to ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of David S. Higgins, Esq., of Union Township, Essex Co., N. J.

At Providence, R. I., on Thursday, 27th inst., by Rev. S. W. Field, Mr. WILLIAM WAKEFIELD to Miss HARRIET S. BELCHER. And at the same time and place, Mr. JOHN COTTON MATHER to Miss JULIA M. BELCHER, daughters of Joseph Belcher, Esq., all of Providence, R. I.

DIED.

On Monday evening, MARY ELIZA, daughter of the late Henry R. and Mary Elizabeth Cramer, aged 2 years, 8 months and 14 days.

Her remains will be taken to Rhinebeck for interment.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 31.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '58, coup.	129	100 Nicaragua Transit Co.	26⅛
800 U. S. 6s, '67	118⅜	75 do	b30 36⅜
800 U. S. 6s, '56	105	125 do	35
9,000 U. S. 5s, '65	b3. 107⅛	20 Penn. Coal Co	95⅜
25,000 Ohio 6s, '65	104	20 Erie Railroad	b30 87
15,000 Ohio 6s, '56	106	220 do	87
2,000 Pennsylvania 5s	96	100 do	s30 87
10,000 do	b10 96	50 do	s6 87⅛
2,000 Tennessee 5s	92	350 Harlem Railroad	72⅛
25,000 Ind. State 5s	93½	25 do	72⅜
2,000 Ala. Sch. Bds.	109	100 do	b30 72⅜
10,000 Erie 1st Mtge. Bds.	116½	100 do	s30 72⅜
5,000 Erie Income Bds.	99⅛	18 Harlem R. R. Pref	111⅜
5,000 Erie Convert. '71.	87⅛	50 N. Y. & N. H. R. R.	111⅛
2,000 do. '82.	90⅛	100 Long Island R. R.	s30 20⅞
1,000 Reading Bonds '70.	83	300 do	20⅞
1,000 Panama R. R. Bds.	113	200 do	b60 20⅞
100 Del. & Hudson Canal.	113	25 Nor & Wor. R. R.	b3 56½
5 do	117⅛	50 do	s60 55⅛
35 Bank Commerce	110½	150 Reading Railroad	78⅛
20 Ocean Bank	107	100 do	s90 77
20 N. Y Life Ins. & Tr. Co	135	50 do	s60 77⅛
5 Ohio Life & Trust	106½	100 do	78⅛
30 Astor Ins. Co.	98	100 do	s90 78⅛
300 New Jersey Zinc	12⅜	25 Hudson Riv. R. R.	b30 62
100 do	s60 12⅝	30 Madison & Ind. R. R.	107½
50 Canton Co	opg 81½	75 do	107
160 Edgeworth Co	b30 8	6 Mich. Southern R. R.	120
80 Panama Railroad	120	20 N. H. & N. L. R. R.	76

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Erie Convt. '71	97⅛	300 Hudson R. R.	at6m 61
10,000 do	s60 97⅛	100 Reading Railroad	78⅛
5,000 do	97⅛	600 Harlem Railroad	72⅛
10,000 do	97⅛	200 do	b60 72⅛
10,000 do	b60 96	100 do	at60 72⅛
2,000 Indiana R. R. Bds	98⅛	200 do	b30 72⅛
30 Ohio Life and Trust	107	400 do	b30 73
200 North Am. Trust	11	100 do	72⅛
12 Bank Commerce	110	50 New-Jersey R. R.	140
15 Nicaragua Transit Co.	34⅜	50 Nor. & Wor. R. R	b10 55⅛
10 Florence & Keyport	35	50 Erie Railroad	s10 87
50 Canton Co	opg 81½	200 do	s10 87
25 New-Jersey Zinc	13	25 Roch. & Syra. R. R.	117½
25 Portsmouth Dry Dock	6⅞		

MONDAY, May 31—6 P. M.

The Stock Market opened firm in the forenoon, the Fancies closing at about Saturday's rates, while sound Stocks exhibited an upward tendency. United States 6s. of '68, Coupon Bonds sold at 120½, and the Bonds of '67, at 118⅛—which was an advance. Ohio 6s. of '56, advanced ½; Norwich and Worcester ½; Panama Railroad 4 per cent.; Reading ½; Erie Convertible 71 Bonds ½; Hudson River ½; Madison and Indianapolis ½; Michigan Southern sold at 120. Erie Stock declined ½, Long Island ½, New-Jersey Zinc Co. ½, Nicaragua 1½, and New-York and New-Haven ½.

At the Second Board sales were to a fair extent, the heaviest transactions being in Erie Convertible Bonds, of '71, and in Harlem Railroad stock. The former advanced ⅛@¼; Reading ½, and Harlem ¼. Sterling Exchange was inactive at 110½@110¾. A few large houses asked 110¾. Francs were at 5.16¾.

Money continued in usual abundance, and call loans were at 4@4½, and good short and medium dated paper at 5@6, according to character. Cotton, with light sales, closed dull, while Breadstuffs were without material change, with the exception of Indian Corn, which was a trifle firmer, and the market active. Groceries were also firm, but with the exception of Coffee, sales were moderate.

Freights were firmer and we have to notice engagements of 4,000 @ 5,000 bbls Flour, for Liverpool at 1s and 10,000 Bushels Corn in bulk at 3½d., with 100 boxes Tobacco at 2s. Cotton was at ¼d. To London 1,000 bbls Flour were taken since last report at 1s. 6d. To-day 1s. 9d. was demanded, and 100 Boxes Tobacco were engaged at 2s 6d. The Havre Packet of the 1st June, was full with Cotton at 5-16c @ ⅜c. There were two or three vessels up for Australia, but rates were irregular. There was no change to notice in rates to California.

The business of the Sub-Treasury, to-day, and the results of the month, are exhibited in the following statement:

May 5, 1852.—Balance		$3,296,220 58
RECEIPTS.		
On account of Customs	$2,637,155 86	
On account of Patent Fees	3,250 75	
On account of Post-office Dep't	47,398 13	
On account of Miscellaneous	1,956 31	
		2,689,961 05
		5,986,181 63
PAYMENTS.		
On Treasury Drafts	1 859,226 65	
On Post-office Department	226,386 83	
		2,085,733 48
May 31, 1852.—Balance		$3,900,448 15
May 5, 1852.—By Balance of Funds to pay Interest & Coupons		$24,400 87
By Add'l. Appropria'ns.		7,063 00
		31,463 87
PAYMENTS.		
On Treasury Notes	760 26	
On Instalment due July 1, 1851	903 50	
On Instalment due Jan. 1, 1852	3,961 50	
On Coupons	8,430 00	
		14,075 26
May 31, 1852.—Balance		17,388 67
Treasury Notes funded		$12,700 00
Receipts for Customs in May, 1851		$2,511,318 00
" " " 1852		2,637,155 86
Excess in May, 1852		125,837 86

The demand for bonds as an investment is increasing, and prices advancing.

The Columbus *Ohio State Journal* of Friday, says that a draft of the Fund Commissioners on the State Treasurer, for the July interest on the Ohio State debt is *protested*. From the connection in which this announcement is made, we infer that this difficulty has occurred through the neglect of the Legislature to make a specific appropriation for the payment of the interest, in accordance with the requirement of the State Constitution, that "no money shall be drawn from the State Treasury except in pursuance of a specific appropriation made by law."

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, May 29.

COTTON sales to-day, 4,000 bales at outside prices since the reception of the *Cambria*'s News, quotations are strict middling 9½c. good middling 10c. The increase in the receipts at all the Southern ports now 670,000 bales ahead of last year. The stock on hand at this port is 122,000 bales. FREIGHTS have declined, Cotton taken for Liverpool at ¼d. Sterling, exchange 9½ ₩ cent premium.

CINCINNATI, Monday, May 31.

106½ has been offered here to-day for Little Miami R. R. Stock, including the June dividend. Bacon sides are at 9c. Lard, 500 kegs prime sold at 10½c., and barrelled is at 9½c. Mess Pork sells at $16.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 31.

Sales were made to-day of 600 beeves at $7,50 @ $9 net. Hogs $7,75 @ 8,00.

New-York Cattle Market....MAY 31.

Reported for the New-York Daily Times.

For Beeves, at the WASHINGTON DROVE YARD, corner of Fourth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, one at CHARLEBAUGH'S Hudson River Drove Yard, foot of Robinson-street. For Cows and CALVES, Hamm and Lozier, at Bergen-point's, in Sixth-st., near Third-avenue, and also at CHARLEBAUGH'S.

AT WASHINGTON DROVE YARD.—Offered, 2,500 Beeves, (2,000 Southern and Western, remainder this State.) The market was well stocked during the week, with a fair demand. Prices remain firm at from 7 to 9½c. for good retailing qualities. About 300 head left over unsold. Market closed dull.

AT BROWNING'S.—Offered, 80 Cows and Calves. Sales at from $24 to $35@$53. Left over, 20. Sheep and Lambs, 2,500 offered, and all but 200 sold. Sales at from $1 75 to $4 each for the latter, and $4 per 100 lbs. for the former.

THE HERALD AT BUFFALO RIVER.—BELL'S HEAD.—Offered, 600 Beeves; sales at from 7c. to 9c. Cows, 30 offered, 25 sold at from $22 50@$35 to $42. Sheep and lambs, offered, 2,500, and 500 left over unsold. Sales of Wool Sheep at from 2½ 3½@4 to 6½; shearlings at $1 75@$3 to $4. Lambs sold at from $2@$3 to $4 50.

Markets—Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.

MONDAY, May 31—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are abundant and cheaper, 250 bbls. having been disposed of to-day at $5@$5 6¼ for Pots, and $6@$6 12½ for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Has scarcely varied. The active demand continuing at full previous prices, which, influenced by the *Arctic*'s news, have a strong tendency to rise. The supply is limited to about 14,000 bales, and the sales are under 1000 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands present no new feature of an interesting nature. The stock of the former is pretty ample, and of the latter, augmenting —while the demand for both, especially the inferior and low kinds thereof, is brisk from the Eastern and City trade, and tolerably so from shippers at current quotations. The sales amount to 12,000 bbls. closing at $3 50@$3 68½; superfine, $3 68 at $3 75@$3 87½; good common Orleans and ordinary to straight State, at $4 18¾@$4 18¾; with mixed to fancy Western choice State and favorite round hoop Ohio at $4 12½@$4 18¾; fancy Genesee at $4 06¼@$4 37½; extra Ohio at $4 18¾@$4 25; extra Genesee at $4 25@$5 75. Canada, sales in fair request and firm in price, 1,000 bbls. Brandywine realized $4 06¼@$4 12½, in bond. Southern 4s have in demand, and larger in stock, at depressed rates. 900 bbls. mixed to favorite ordinary qualities changed hands at $4 31¼@$4 56¼. Rye Flour is less plentiful and a shade more valuable, 150 bbls. bring ing $3 12½@$3 25 ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is dull and heavy at $3 12½ for Jersey and $3 50 for Brandywine.

GRAIN—Wheat is unsettled and unaltered—the supplies and inquiries being moderate, at well-maintained figures. 5,000 bushels Michigan White brought $1, and 5,500 bushels Ohio White an unknown rate. Rye is apparently rare and higher —3,700 bushels fetching 75c.@76c., and now 77c. is asked. Barley rules very dull, at 61c @62c. ₩ bushel. Oats are more sought after, at 48c @49c. for Western, and 49c @49½c. for Northern. Corn is in good request, heavy in stock, and steady in price—59,000 bushels having been sold, at 58c. @61c. for mixed Western; 60c. for White Southern, and 62½c. for Yellow Western.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less inquired for, at the former figures, sales were made of 300 bbls.—prime at $14 25 and mess at $18@$18 12½. Pickled Meats are unchanged. Bacon is plenty and lower—with sales of 25,000 lbs. short Western middles at 9½c. Lard is less freely offered, and in great demand, with sales of 250 bbls. fair to prime at 9½c @10½c. ₩ lb. Beef is firm and active, the transactions consisting of 300 bbls. prime, at $6@$7 50, and mess at $10@$13 75c with 850 tierces, prime mess at $12 50. Beef Hams, Butter and Cheese are salable and uniform at the quotations of Saturday, before given.

WHISKY—Comes forward quickly, and evinces a downward tendency, 900 bbls having changed hands to-day at $30 50 for poor Ohio and $31 for Prison and $32 for extra Ohio, per gallon.

SALE OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Monday*—

First Board—$2,000 Lehigh 6s, 87; $500 Lehigh Interest, 93; $2,000 do., 90; $3,500 Pennsylvania 5s, 96; 6,500 do., 95; $7,000 do., 96; $17,000 Reading 6s, '70, 83½; 16 Lehigh Navigation, 46; 10 Pennsylvania Railroad, 42; 10 Morris Canal Preferred, 103; 100 Mechanics' Bank, 50.

Between Boards—$5,000 Reading 6s, '76, b5, 83½; $5,000 do., 2d, 83½; 3 Pennsylvania Railroad, 43½; 50 Long Island Railroad, b5, 19½.

Second Board—$2,000 Reading Mortgage 6s, '44, 91½; $275 Pennsylvania 5s, 96; $1,000 do., 96½; $235 Lehigh Interest, cash, 90; $250 do., 90; $10,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, 51½; $3,500 Lehigh 6s, 87½; $240 Schuylkill Navigation Interest, 32½; 19 Union Canal Preferred 8 per cents, 50; 70 Pennsylvania, R.R., b5wn, 43½; 20 do., 43½; 90 Schuylkill Nav., 12½; 31 Lehigh Navigation, 46; 2 Commercial Bank, 60; 6 Southwark Bank, 76½; 80 Girard Bank, 12½.

After Board—$2,000 City Railroad 6s, '85, 107; 10 Planter's Bank, 6wn., 76; 200 Reading Railroad, b5wn, 39½.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 118½@119½; United States 6s, '67, 118½@119½; Pennsylvania 5s, 95½@96½; Reading Railroad, 39½@39¾; Reading Bonds, '70, 83½@84; Reading Mortgage, '60, 91½@92; Commercial Bank, 43½@43¾; Morris Canal, 18½@18¾; Schuylkill Navigation, interest on 53½@54½; Long Island, 19½@19¾; Vicksburg, 13½@13¾; Girard Bank, 12½@12¾; United States Bank, 3½@4; Union Canal, 13½@13¾.

Passengers Sailed.

In bark Montezuma, from Demerara—Dr. J. C. Sanger, J. F. Heron, P. McIntosh, H. Leslie, Mrs. Baum, Miss Baum *In bark Peerless from Para*—Henry Lee Norlis, (U. S. Consul) lady, three children, and servants.

In Bark Ariana, from Gibraltar.—Mr. Mulligan, Capt. Lopez, Mrs. Blumes, Mr. Caracis.

MINIATURE ALMANAC....THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises	4 34	Sets	7 33
MOON—Sets	3 28		
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.			
Sandy Hook	6 18	Gov. Island	7 00
Hell Gate	8 41		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK... MONDAY, MAY 31.

Cleared.

Steamer West Wind, Hitchcock, New-Orleans, Adam Smith.

Ship Hibernia, Malony, Liverpool, Thos. Richardson.

Ship Falcon, Wade, St. Johns, N. B, J. O. Baker & Co.

Ship Yorkshire, Young, Liverpool, O. H. Marshall & Co.

Ship Sultana, Barrett, New-Orleans, Wm. Nelson.

Bark Childe Harold, Olmstead, Havana, J. J. Taylor & Co.

Bark Emerald, Cuyler, Quebec, T. L. & R. De Wolfe.

Bark Croton, Houdlette, Lisbon, Sandy & Sandford.

Bark Restaurateur, (Dan.) Jenson, Hamacos, Moller, Sands & Riera.

Brig Marine, (Br.) Boudrot, Halifax and Pictou, J. H. Prime.

Brig Mary Jane, Gates, Doboy Island, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brig Lima, (Br.) Eales, St. Johns, N. F., Roome & Dinwiddie.

Brig Susan Small, Small, Philadelphia, Brett, Vose & Co.

Brig Dromehair, Payne, St. Johns, N. B., Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Brig Phebe A. Paige, Lincoln, Norfolk, Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Gustavus, Snow, Lisbon, Foster & Nickerson.

Brig Percy, Bunker, St. Jago de Cuba, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brig Moses, Wicks, Charleston, Geo. Buckley.

Schr. Oregon, Rich, Newark, master.

Schr. Margaret, Rosenbury, ——, J. Hunter & Co.

Schr. Hazard, Pressy, Trenton, master.

Schr. Oriana, Dodge, Richmond, C. H. Pierson.

Schr. Eliza Jane, Snowman, Salem, Brett, Vose & Co.

Schr. Henrietta, Halleck, Georgetown, S. C., R. Post.

Schr. Ashland, Walpole, Norfolk, Sturgess, Clearman & Co.

Schr. Paronee, St. John, Plymouth, N. C., Slaight, Gumbs & Co.

Schr. Fair, Gillett, Baltimore, Mailler & Lord.

Schr. R. W. Brown, Hulse, Wilmington, Dollner & Potter.

Sloop Oregon, Sturges, Providence.

Arrived.

Ship Austria, Steel, Manilla, Jan. 23, mdse. to Westmore & Cryder. The ship Bombay for Boston sailed a few days previous.

Ship Vicksburg, Hughes, New-Orleans, May 16, and the S. W. Pass May 19, cotton to W. Nelson & Son.

Br. ship Bergmann, (of Liverpool,) Mathews, Callao, 100 ds., guano to F. W. Riley & Co. The B. has experienced heavy weather on the passage.

Ship Southport, McCormack, Savannah 4 ds., cotton, &c. to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Prussian ship Eugenia, Gaehtuhn, Hamburg, 30 ds. Ballast and 270 passengers, to Schmidt & Balcher.

Ship B. R. Milan, Allen, New-Orleans May 11, mdse. and 18 p rs sengers to J. H. Brown & Co.

Br. ship Iowa, Kerr, Liverpool 45 ds., mdse. and 333 passengers to D Pilkington.

Ship Ontario, of Wiscasset, Holmes, Havre 39 ds., ballast and 342 passengers to W. Whitlock.

Ship Arabian, (Br.) Carey, Belfast, 47 ds., salt and 266 pars. to order.

Hamburg ship Franziska, Dow, Hamburg, 43 days, mdse. and passengers to Beck & Kimbardt.

Ship Berlin, Besson, Boston, 4 ds. in ballast, to R. Baldwin.

Bark Ariana, Wade, Gibraltar 40 ds. rice and brimstone; has been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras; sld. in co. with bk. Riengo, of and for Boston, Jonasin, do do., ship Plato, do.

Bark Misane, (Br.) MacDonough, Tralee, (Ireland,) 42 ds., with passengers to Carik & McComin.

Bark Roxana, (of Thomaston,) Brown, Boston, 9 ds., bd. to New-Orleans, put into this port in distress. Capt. B. reports—May 26, lat. 39 56, lon. 66 10, in a severe gale from W. S. W., lost mainstpmast and yard, foretop, maintop-gallantmast, some rigging and sails.

Bark Ida, Johnson, (of Boston, Me.,) Sagua la Grande, May 21, sugar to master. Sailed in co. with brig Henry Mathews, for Boston; schr. Anita, Damon, for Charleston.

Bark Montezuma, (of New-Haven,) Downey, Demerara, May 14, and St. Thomas, May 17, ballast to master.

Br bark Henrietta Sophia, Ellery, Bordeaux 49 ds., brandy to F. W. Bayard.

Br bark Sisters, Holdforth, Clarente 51 ds., brandy to Leger & Co.

Bark Montpelier, of Camden, Colley, Mobile 16 ds., cotton to Eagle & Hazard.

Bark Alexina, Chase, Mobile 15 ds. Cotton, &c., to Eagle & Hazard.

Brig Denmark, of Boston, Woodbury, Gonaives, 17 ds., with 250 pcs mahogany, 50 bags coffee, to H. & W. Delafield. Vessel to master.

Br. brig Unicorn, Martell, Nassau (N. P.) 9 ds., with cotton and sponge to master.

Norwegian brig Echo, Gogsted, Sandefjor (Norway) 47 ds., ballast and 137 passengers to Francke & Meincke.

Br. brig Hansfort, Holmes, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., plaster to master.

Br. brig Daniel Huntley, Coalfleet, Guantanamo, (Cuba,) 21 ds., sugar, &c., to J. S. Whitney.

Br. brig Milman, Barclay, Sunderland 49 ds., coal to Barclay & Livingston.

Br. brig British Queen, Brown, St. George 6 ds., lumber to Smith & Boynton.

Brig Frances Jane, (of Harrington) Johnson, Aux Cayes 22 ds., coffee and logwood to W. T. Weld & Co. The captain (Alexander) died in Aux Cayes.

Bremen brig Don Quixote, Easte, Bremen, 52 ds., in ballast and 92 passengers to Meyer & Stucken.

Brig Empire, (of Sullivan,) Simpson, St. Jago de Cuba, 18 ds., sugar to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Citizen, Brown, Calais, 10 ds., lumber.

Brig Zoara, Handy, Doboy Island, 7 ds., timber S. H. Brockenbaugh. Brigs Live Oak and Benicia, hence, arrived out a few ds. previous.

Brig Van Conver, Sweetser, Gibena, (Cuba,) May 18th, sugar and molasses to master.

Brig Susan Duncan, Mitchell, St. Johns, P. R., 15 ds., sugar, &c., to P. Harmonys & Nephew.

Brig Dido, of Machias, Small, Nuevitas, 12 ds., mahogany, &c., to T. Owen.

Br. ship Riverdale, Wilson, Liverpool, 45 ds. mdse. and 297 passengers to D. Pilkington, is bound to St. John's N.B., to load for Valparaiso.

Brig, Wm. L. Jones, Tyler, Savannah, 5 ds, lumber to Cells, Stark & Co. Vessel to N. L. McCready

Brig G. Baldwin, Montgomery, St. George, Me., granite.

Brig E. O. Holt, (of Bluehill,) Connery, Zaza, (Cuba,) 20 ds., sugar and molasses to R. P. Buck. Has been 7 days N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Susan Ludwig, (of Wayne,) Crowell, Aguadella, P. R., 13 ds., sugar to master. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. J. F. Davenport, Thoroughgood, Edgarton, N. C., 5 ds., shingles to Benton & Brother.

Schr. Isabella, ——, Machias, 8 ds., lumber to J. F. Snow.

Schr. Alex. M. Perry, Wareham, 3 ds., nails.

Schr. Eudora, Mathews, Machias, lumber.

Schr. Jas. Hall, Coe, Portland, stone.

Schr. Samuel Hall, Andrews, Portland, stone.

Schr. President, Brookes, Portland, Ct., stone.

Schr. Micanor, Hinks, Kingston, N. Y., for Portland.

Schr. John Wright, Dickinson, Portland, Ct., stone.

Schr. Planter, Parker, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Rambler, Rogers, Cherryfield, 6 ds., lath.

Schr. President, Fossett, Calais, 8 ds., lath.

Schr. S. D. Hart, Crawley, Eastport, 7 ds., lath and pickets to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Br. schr. Rover, McKenney, Nassau, N. S., 12 ds., cotton to Ed. Harr.

Br. schr. Newfoundland Packet, Farrell, Guayama, 22 ds., sugar to Rivera & Baldwin. Left no Am. vessels.

Br. schr. Belmont, Smith, Windsor, N. S., 13 ds., plaster to master.

Schr. Melville, McGregor, Lubec, 8 ds., plaster to master.

Schr. Gen. Marion, Rowlep, Norwich for Philadelphia.

Schr. Andrew Jackson, Norwich, bound to Piermont.

Scsr. Eliza Amanda, Williams, Va., 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Chas. Cramer, Townsend, Va., 3 ds., wood.

Schr. William A. Dubuque, Sobinsan, Newbern, N. C., 5 ds

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every Saturday morning, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Scott Central Committee**—The regular meeting of this Committee will be held at the Florence Hotel, on (this) WEDNESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

ROBS. T. HAWS, Chairman.

WM. L. SHARBLOW, } Secretaries.
A. J. WILLIAMSON, }

☞ **New-York Horticultural Society.**—The semi-annual Exhibition of the New-York Horticultural Society, will take place at Metropolitan Hall, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, June 9, 10 and 11. Members can procure their tickets at the next meeting of the Society, at Stuyvesant Institute, on Monday, June 7, and also at the Mercer-st. door of Metropolitan Hall, during the Exhibition. By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

☞ **Dr. Banning** gives a free lecture before Ladies, in Brooklyn Institute, at 3 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY of this week, and on MONDAY and TUESDAY of next week, on the Causes, Prevention and Cure of Chronic Weakness and Deformities of Women and Children; and also on the proper construction of dress and furniture, in their bearing on health.

☞ **Notice.**—The Members of the JOURNEYMAN IRON MOULDERS SOCIETY are hereby summoned to attend a meeting at Keen's, corner of Grand and Elizabeth-sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 2, to take the preparatory steps for our Anniversary Dinner.

☞ **To the Rescue!**—RUM AND CRIME MUST HIDE THEIR HEADS!—The VIIth Ward Temperance Alliance have secured the large and commodious VAN WAGNER'S TENT, in Madison-st., near Jefferson, and will hold Temperance meetings EVERY EVENING for the next three weeks, commencing at 8 o'clock. Mr. VANWAGNER and others will speak this evening. Also good singing. All, both Temperance and Anti-Temperance men, are invited to attend and hear the arguments of the speakers. The ladies will of course be there. The Tent is large, and well fitted up for the comfort of those who may feel disposed to attend.

☞ **St. Nicholas Building Association.**—The next monthly meeting of this Association will be held June 10th, when several shares will be redeemed. All who wish to build themselves a home, and those who desire to make profitable investments of small monthly earnings, are invited to make application at the office of the Association, *No. 16 Duane-st., corner of Chatham.* The present entrance fee is ONE DOLLAR. Monthly dues THREE DOLLARS. Ultimate value of shares $800. Call at the office and get a copy of the articles of Association. W. L. CONKLIN, President.

ROBT. D. HART, Secretary.

It is particularly desired that subscriptions be handed in and dues paid at the office, to avoid the crowd at the public meetings.

☞ **Industrial Home Association, No. 1.**—The last meeting of this Association will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, June 4, at No. 127 Grand-st., between Crosby-st. and Broadway. Those members who have not paid their dues, are hereby notified for the last time, that all lots not paid for, will be sold on the evening of the above date. Purchasers of surplus lots, who wish the side-walks of the same graded, must hand in their names on the evening of the above date, or else their side-walks will not be graded.

JOHN STEVENS, President.

CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Secretary.

☞ **Mount Vernon Building Association, No 2.**—The third regular meeting of this Association will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, June 3, at 8 o'clock, in Convention Hall, No 183 Wooster st. All dues must be paid on or before that time. The Secretary will be at the office, No. 110 Barrow-st., every Monday evening, to receive money, from 7 to 9 o'clock. Subscriptions received at either place. All meetings are public.

AB'M J. POST, President.

CORN'S A. COOPER, Secretary.

☞ **The Citizens' Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION** will hold their regular monthly meeting on THURSDAY EVENING, June 3, at 8 o'clock, at their rooms, No 421 Broadway. Shares will be redeemed. Members are requested to call at the office and pay their dues previous to the meeting.

SIMEON DRAPER, President,
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Vice-Pres't.
J. F. KENDALL, Secretary.

☞ **The Mount Vernon Building Association** will meet on WEDNESDAY, June 2, at 8 o'clock, P. M. at the corner of Christopher and Hudson-sts.

B. H. BALDWIN, President.

GEO. W. COOPER, Secretary.

☞ **I. O. of O. F.—Beacon Lodge No. 228.**—The members are hereby notified to meet at their lodge room, (Odd Fellows' Hall,) on THURSDAY, the 3d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., to pay the last tribute of respect to our late brother P. G., L. R. Smith By order.

GEORGE H. SANFORD, N. G.

☞ **Notice.**—Steamship ARCTIC, from Liverpool, is now discharging, under general orders, at the foot of Canal-st. Consignees will please send permits on board and attend to the receipt of their goods. E. K. COLLINS & CO.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company.—Capital stock $200,000. Shares $100 each.**

FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, President.

THOS. E. HASTINGS, Secretary.

Office of Sale and Transfer of Stock, No. 66 Beaver-st. New-York.

BROOKLYN CITY.

SHOCKING CASUALTY.—Yesterday afternoon, at about 5 o'clock, Mr. John A. Wellink was descending Prospect Hill, on the Flatbush side, when his horses took fright and ran with maddening speed against the post of the Valley Grove toll gate, throwing him out upon the ground with such force as to break his skull and cause his immediate death. The carriage was close, and surrounded with glass. Mr. Wellink was accustomed to sit upon the hind seat and drive, which prevented him from clearly seeing impediments and obstacles. The horses continued their frantic fright through Flatbush until arrested. Mr. Wellink was a Hollander, very wealthy, and connected by marriage with the Ludlow family. He leaves a wife, but no children. Some years since, he built himself a splendid house in Flatbush, just beyond the boundaries of Brooklyn. He was within a stone's throw of it when the fatal event occurred.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—At meetings of the Boad of Health, held on Monday and Tuesday last, Union Alley was declared, by resolution, to be a nuisance, and measures were ordered for its abatement.

The keeping of Swine within the city between the 15th June, and 1st October was declared a nuisance and prohibited accordingly.

Prosecutions were ordered against Anson Blake, for having failed to cleanse sinks on premises belonging to him.

Initial measures were taken for the removal of a pond of stagnant water from Bergen-st., near Powers.

Various complaints of nuisances were received, and considered. The Board sits again to-day.

INQUEST.—Coroner Donly of Gravesend, L. I. held an inquest, last evening, on the body of an unknown man, found near Coney Island Point. The jury brought in a verdict of death from causes unknown. From the appearance of the body it must have been in the water several weeks. He was dressed in a black coat and pantaloons, check shirt, and calf-skin boots. In his pockets were found a Diary, Tobacco-box and twelve shillings in money. The body was taken to the Alms-House for burial.

HON. EDWARD A. HANNEGAN.—Every man who has seen Mr. HANNEGAN under the influence of liquor as we have, can understand the frenzy which has made him the murderer of his brother-in-law. And every one who has seen him and lived at the same house with him and his family, as we have, when he has been a total abstinence man for months together, will indeed pity him. When sober, he is as pure, as upright, as kind and as generous a man as there is in this country. With him there can be no middle state. He is a brute when drunk. When sober, he will compare in all the elements of goodness, with any man living. But he cannot drink without getting drunk.

Mr. HANNEGAN entered the lower House of Congress many years ago, a perfectly temperate man; and in point of talents, integrity and popularity, his prospects were as flattering as those of any young man in the United States. But Washington fashions and habits were too much for him. Dissipation drove him to private life. He reformed, became a temperance lecturer, and an exemplary member of the church. His exhortations in times of great revivals are said to have equaled those of the most eloquent divines living. At length his old habits were forgotten and he was sent to the Senate. He took his seat an exemplary Son of Temperance and a Christian. But again, the temptations were too great for him. His struggles with himself were gigantic, and the assistance of one of nature's noblest of women, his wife, secured for him the sympathies of everybody. But he would have his sprees, and he lost his reelection.

Like most politicians, he left office miserably poor. At the close of his term, and of Mr. POLK's admixistration, to keep so popular and so good a man from despair and ruin, although it came out of General TAYLOR's term, the Senators unanimously, Whigs and Democrats, signed a call for Mr. POLK to send him to Russia, and he was appointed to that mission. His unfortunate career there is well known. Since his return we have not heard of him until this melancholy affair.

We have seen many a young man enter Congress perfectly temperate, and leave it totally ruined; but we never knew one who had so many efforts made to save him, so ineffectually as HANNEGAN. We have now in our mind three in our term who killed themselves. Mr. HANNEGAN has tried to do several times, but he lived to kill his wife's brother, the best friend, save his wife, he had in the world. That he wishes he was in poor DUNCAN's place, we have no doubt. What an awful comment this is upon the evil effects of intemperance! It was the first drop that ruined HANNEGAN. He is now about the middle age of man, and may yet live to be a very useful man; but there is greater probability that he will commit suicide.—*Chicago Democrat.*

FIRE IN KING, AND FOUR LIVES LOST.—On Saturday morning, says the *Toronto Colonist*, a fire broke out in the house of JOHN WATSON, Jr., a respectable farmer, on the 9th line of King, near Lloydtown, and so rapid was the fire, that Mr. WATSON and his wife, with three or four of his children, had barely time to escape with nothing but their night clothes, before the whole house was enveloped in flames. Two of Mr. W.'s children, girls 8 and 10 years of age, and two hired men, SAMUEL BATEMAN and MICHAEL BURLIE, both unmarried, were consumed in the ruins! In the morning the charred remains were found. The barn and stables were also burned, with all the produce—100 bushels of wheat, 260 bushels of oats, &c. Not an article from house or barn saved. No insurance.

An Irishman jumped from a train while in rapid motion, on the Boston and Albany Railroad, last week, and striking on his head, broke his neck.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I....NO. 221. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Cass Floored—Douglas Stock on the rise—Houston and Marcy improving.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 1.

Hon. JOHN W. DAVIS, of Indiana, was unanimously elected permanent Chairman of the National Convention. It is rather considered that DOUGLAS will triumph.

Gen. COMMANDER was this afternoon permitted to throw the entire vote of South Carolina. He and one colleague will be permitted to give eight votes to-morrow. The Massachusetts delegation have agreed to sustain RANTOUL (Free-soiler) as delegate. The BUCHANAN and CASS vote is ascertained to be about equal. CASS is undoubtedly floored. DOUGLAS, HOUSTON and MARCY are close competitors. There is an immense popular meeting to-night and much enthusiasm.

X. Y.

Morning Session.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 1.

At length the anxiously looked-for day for the assembling of the National Presidential Nominating Convention of the Democratic party has arrived, and the Monumental city is thronged with strangers, the active participants in the great game about to be commenced on the political chess-board of the nation, and mere "lookers-on in Venice."

Since early morning our streets have been one moving mass, and as the hour of noon approached, Baltimore street, in the vicinity of the Hall of the Maryland Institute, became densely packed with persons eager to gain admittance to the noble edifice, which, notwithstanding its vastness, can accommodate but a meagre tithe of those who anticipate getting within its walls. Outside the building cannon are booming the signal for meeting, and whilst the members are taking their seats, we will say a word as to the appearance of the interior:

The arrangements made for the convention are on the most extensive scale, and of a very admirable character. The room is one of the largest in the United States, being nearly 300 feet in length, by 54 feet broad, with a continuous gallery running entirely around it, sufficient to hold 2 000 persons, whilst the main floor will easily accommodate 3,000 more. The southern end of the saloon is occupied by an immense stage erected expressly for the occasion, over 75 feet in length. The upper end is elevated above the rest, and is appropriated to the Presidents and Vice-Presidents. A smaller platform is placed immediately in front of this, and somewhat lower, for the secretaries and reporters, of which latter there is a goodly number. The remaining portion of the platform has a gradual descent towards the audience, and is provided with ample accommodations for the members of the Convention. The whole platform is neatly covered with white matting and the seats and desks are so arranged that each Delegation is seated together, the part allotted for each being designated by the name of the State which it represents. There are 32 lads distributed through the Convention, one for each Delegation and the President, who act as pages to carry papers to the Chair, and facilitate communication between the Delegations. Each page is designated by a badge, inscribed with the name of the State which he serves, Immediately in front of the platform is a large space fenced off from the main floor, and provided with seats for the accommodation of invited guests. The entire stage is canopied, above the galleries, with red, white and blue bunting and the folds of the "Star Spangled Banner," whilst the galleries and other portions of the building are ornamented with appropriate drapery, the whole forming a *coup d'oeuil* of the most pleasing and animated character.

Notwithstanding the apparently ample arrangements made by the Committee with regard to seats for the delegations, the supernumeraries or alternates are so numerous, that it was soon evident some further accommodations would have to be provided, or the alternative adopted of excluding all but the actual number that each of the States are entitled to.

Not more than one-half of the Delegates were enabled to find seats on the platform, and hundreds had crowded upon it not entitled to seats. Virginia alone has 120 Delegates present, and Mississippi 46.

Among the invited personages present was Lord WHARNCLIFFE, accompanied by Hon. REVEREDY JOHNSON, formerly a member of General TAYLOR's Cabinet, and a prominent Whig of Maryland. Both occupied conspicuous seats on the platform.

The "noise and confusion" outside the building is immense, and, as we write, the CASS Committee from New-York, under Capt. CASTLES, are firing a national salute in front of the Hall, with a small brass cannon, brought with them from the Empire City.

They have a flag inscribed "New-York for Cass," and as each gun is fired, send up a vociferous cheer for their favorite, which ever and anon is responded to by the crowd, though sometimes the *vivas* are for BUCHANAN, DOUGLAS and others.

At 12 o'clock, B. F. HALLETT called the Convention to order, and then remarked:

"Gentlemen, delegates to the National Democratic Convention, [Cries of, Down in front!] it has been assigned to me, as Chairman of the National Executive Committee, to call this Convention to order. Is it your pleasure that it now come to order? [Loud cries of, Yes.] Gentlemen, I am requested by the Committee of Arrangements, who have prepared this hall for us, to state that they have prepared the seats upon the platform, so as to correspond with the number of electoral votes to which each State is entitled. And with a view of enforcing order and harmony, and to promote efficient co-operation in the business, gentlemen will have the kindness to make selections, or designate who shall occupy the platform. Members from State Conventions, and those who are not Delegates, are also requested to take seats below.

Mr. HALLETT, as a matter of form, then proceeded to read the call made for the Convention, dated Washington, Jan. 1, 1852. He then resumed:

In pursuance of this call, you are assembled from the various States. I now propose to suggest to you that you stand in the positions now occupied by you, of union of the Democratic party throughout the Union, to preserve and maintain this Union. [Applause.] It remains for me to call upon you to nominate for President *pro tem.* of this Convention.

Mr. BRIGHT of Ind., nominated Gen. ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS of N. C., and this was carried by acclamation.

Mr. SAUNDERS was then conducted to the Chair by Messrs. BRIGHT and KETTLEWELL, of the Committee of Arrangements.

He said that the disorder was so serious as to embarrase the organization of the Convention, and made an earnest, democratic, republican appeal to the audience to preserve order, trusting that it would find a response in every Democratic heart.

Governor FLOYD, of Va., arose and said, that the confusion which prevailed was inevitable. There are seats provided for fifteen Delegates from Virginia, and there are a hundred now here. It is impossible to designate who, of that number, shall be the fifteen—even if we intend to make a distinction. We propose to retire until some place shall be designated to hold our number. We have no objection to go anywhere—in the galleries, or below, but we will all go together. [Applause.]

Gen. WARD, of N. Y., was gratified that Virginia was represented not only by fifteen Delegates, but by a hundred and fifty. He entreated gentlemen to remain where they were. The object of now assembling is for organization. Let us do this, and then adjourn. [Applause.]

General SAUNDERS said—Gentlemen, for the honor of selecting me as Chairman of this Convention, with a view to the perfect organization, I tender my heartfelt thanks. Coming as we do, from every section of this vast Republic; representing the Democracy of this Union, extending from Maine to the Capes of Florida, and reaching from the shores of Texas to California, I flatter myself nothing will here occur to disturb the harmony, order, and the concert of action so necessary, so important to a successful progress of the business of this Convention—[Applause]—and that all will unite as one man, and set an example to be followed elsewhere, and which is necessary to lead to success and victory. Under the impression that this course will be pursued, and that a reasonable degree of order will be observed, and knowing as I do, that any deficiency of the Chair will be supplied by the intelligence of this body, I am prepared to receive any motion necessary for the temporary organization of this Convention.

A member from Ohio arose, and said that that State was entitled to twenty-three seats, but they have only four. He was assured that, if possible, the inconvenience would be remedied.

A member from North Carolina made a similar complaint, and received a like assurance.

Col. PAVATT, of Tenn., Messrs. BARNES and DALY, of Miss., and STEWART, of Ind., were appointed Secretaries.

Rev. J. CAMPBELL WHITE, of the Episcopal Church, of this city, was called upon, and delivered an appropriate prayer,

On motion of JACOB THOMPSON, of Miss., a Committee of one from each State was ordered to be selected by the delegations present, to nominate permanent officers for this Convention.

The States were now called in order, to select a Committee of one from each State, to choose permanent officers of the Convention.

The following are the names:

Maine—William C. Allen; New-Hampshire—John R. Redding; Vermont—Lucius B. Peck; Massachusetts—Caleb Cushing; Rhode Island—P. H. Allen; Connecticut—Gen. James D. Pratt; New-York—Zadoc Pratt; New-Jersey—Samuel Shannon; Pennsylvania—H. B. Wright; Delaware—A. B. Shannon; Maryland—Gen. H. Ely; Virginia—Henry A. Wise; North Carolina—Robert Dick; South-Carolina ——; Georgia—(one from each delegation)—Hon. James Sturges, J. H. Lumpkin; Alabama—Hon. J. W. Bridges; Mississippi—Hon. J. Thompson; Louisiana—Wm. G. Kendall; Ohio—Wm. Kennon; Kentucky—George W. Stevenson; Tennessee—John R. Howard; Indiana—Findlay Vickers; Illinois—Thomas D. Harris; Missouri—M. P. Blair; Arkansas—N. B. Burrow; Michigan—John H. Harman; Florida—Hon. D. L. Yulee; Iowa—W. F Coolbaugh; Wisconsin—John A. Bryan; California—Charles Gorr; Texas—P. Duvall.

A resolution was offered by H. B. WRIGHT, that all persons not Delegates or Alternates, and reporters, be excluded from the platform.

A motion was made to strike out Alternates, which occasioned considerable debate.

A gentleman from Ohio urged that one hundred Delegates from Virginia, casting fifteen votes, would overwhelm the twenty-three votes of Ohio.

Mr. H. B. WRIGHT replied, that when each State voted but one vote, it could make no difference whether one hundred or ten votes were present.

General WORRELL, of New-York, moved to lay the whole matter on the table, until a Committee should be appointed to ascertain who are members. Carried. He then offered the following resolution:—"That a Committee of one from each State be appointed to examine credentials." Carried.

The Committee on Credentials was then appointed as follows: Maine, Thos. D. Jones; New-Hampshire, Edmund Burke; Vermont, Isaac Bowditch; Massachusetts, Isaac Davis; Rhode Island, Wm. B. Lawrence; Connecticut, John Stillman; New-York, Jas. W. Nye; New-Jersey, Joseph C. Potts; Pennsylvania, R. B. Flennikin; Delawar', A. Wickersham; Maryland, Jarvis Spencer; Virginia, Wm. C. Flourney; North Carolina, A. C. Renshaw; Georgia, (declined appointing a member of the Committee; but the two sets of delegates respectively designated, James Jackson and Solomon Cohen to represent each before the Committee on Credentials); Alabama, John M. Malone; Mississippi, William McWillie; Louisiana, John McVay; Ohio, Allen G. Thurman; Tennessee, Edward Ring; Kentucky, Wm. A. Holmes; Indiana, Wm. Morrison; Illinois, S. S. Hays; Missouri, Robert M. Clayton; Arkansas, S. C. Roane; Michigan, Alex. W. Buell; Florida, Charles Byrn; Texas, Matthias Ward; Iowa, Col. S. S. Carpenter; Wisconsin, H. C. Hobart; California, Wm. H. Richardson.

Mr. HALLETT moved, as instructions to the Committee on Credentials, that they report the number of votes to which each State is entitled, and the names of the Delegates from each entitled to seats in the Convention, and the Post-office addresses of each member.

A warm debate ensued, interrupted by applause.

A motion was made to lay it upon the table, but subsequently, for the sake of harmony, the resolution was withdrawn.

The Convention then took up the resolution of H. B. WRIGHT, namely, that all persons, except Delegates, Alternates and Reporters of the public press, be excluded from the platform; and the question being on the motion made by Mr. THURMAN, to strike out the world Alternate, a warm debate ensued, and, without disposing of the pending resolution, the Convention adjourned until this afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

Notice was then given that the respective Committees would meet in the room in the North end, forthwith.

Evening Session.

The CHAIRMAN, in calling the Convention to order, said: "I have been requested by the Committee of Arrangements to state that they have not been able to do anything during the recess, but they propose to extend the platform still further, as they hope for the accommodation of all the members." This announcement was followed by applause.

Then followed a long interval. Members coming in and finding some difficulty in getting seated, there was much confusion prevalent.

The CHAIRMAN inquired whether any of the Committees were prepared to report.

Mr. HARRIS of Ill., as a member of the Committee on Organization, said he had been requested to say that they were not yet ready to make their report.

Mr. THOMPSON of Miss., said the Committee on credentials met immediately after the recess, and proceeded to discharge their duty; their report was not yet complete, in consequence of a misapprehension as to whether the subject of rules was referred to them. This, however, was not the case, and he moved to take up that resolution for adoption.

A delegate cried out in a loud voice, "We can't hear a word;" and "order," "order," resounded through the capacious hall. A crowd of spectators at this point began to crowd into the galleries, thus increasing the confusion that prevailed. There were many voices to be heard among them, crying, "Read the resolution," "it should be read from the middle of the room," "go on," "read," "read," "order," "order."

The Secretary then read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committees report rules for the government of the Convention.

Cries of "louder," "louder," and "let the Secretary take the centre of the room."

The CHAIRMAN said, It is simply a resolution to authorise the Committee to report rules for the government of the Convention.—[Renewed voices, "We can't hear, it is utterly impossible."]

The resolution was however finally adopted, not half the Convention seeming to understand its purport.

A motion was here made to adjourn until to-morrow morning at ten o'clock; deafening and tremendous were the negative sounds with which it was received, and was followed by hearty and prolonged laughter. So dense was the crowd of delegates that it was next to impossible to send a messenger to ascertain the names of all the speakers.

A Member moved that the Committee procure another room for the meeting of the Convention.

A VOICE—You could not get a finer room.

The Member resumed: So far as that, I don't cast any reflection on the Committee of Arrangements. So far from that, the Committee are entitled to the thanks of the Convention for their admirable arrangements. I am for paying a just tribute of gratitude for their services. It was said the room was too large, and hence the difficulty.

This matter was arranged by an announcement that, after the adjournment, the platform would be removed to the centre of the hall, where all can hear and see, and that, if necessary, by order of the Convention, all who have not business here can be requested to go away.

It was suggested that the Committee on Organization could make a partial report, when

Mr. WISE said that the nomination of officers was not completed, and before doing so it was necessary to act upon the rules.

VOICES—The resolution was adopted; it was carried.

Mr. WISE then requested the Committee to retire and said they would report back almost instantly, and the Committee on organization likewise retired.

After a short interval Mr. JACOB THOMPSON returned with the Committee on organization and submitted the following report:

President—Hon. JOHN W. DAVIS, Indiana.

Vice-Presidents—John Irwin, Alabama; Samuel C. Rowe, Arkansas; Henry A. Lyons, California; James T. Pratt, Connecticut; Charles Wright, Delaware; John Branch, Florida; Joseph Day, Georgia; James B. Foley, Louisiana; Dr. Charles Johnson, Illinois; George Gillespie, Iowa; Levi Taylor, Kentucky; Emile Lasserge, Louisiana; Amos W. Roberts, Maine; Edward Lloyd, Maryland; Henry H. Childs, Massachusetts; Elon Farnsworth, Michigan; John B. Nevitt, Mississippi; V. A. James, Missouri; Samuel Tilton, New-Hampshire; David S. Craig, New-Jersey; Zadock Pratt, New-York; Welden N. Edwards, North Carolina; William Medill, Ohio; David Lynch, Pennsylvania; Welcome B. Sales, Rhode Island; Cave Johnson, Tennessee; Ashbell Smith, Texas; David A. Smalley, Vermont; Charles Yancey, Virginia; Wilson Dewey, Wisconsin.

Secretaries. — Edmund West, New-York; S. C. Paratt, Tennessee; E. Baiksdale, Mississippi; William Stewart, Indiana; Patrick Crittenden, Connecticut; Wm. A. Hocker, Illinois; Edward P. Bartlett, Kentucky; Lucius Y. Lusk, Louisiana; Saml. H. Ayre, New-Hampshire; Olytes S. Dewey, North Carolina; Saml. D. Patterson, Pennsylvania; C Pryer, Virginia; David Noggle, Wisconsin.

RULES.—*Resolved*, That the rules of the House of Representatives, as far as applicable for the government of the Convention, be adopted as the rules of this Convention.

Resolved, That two-thirds of the whole number of votes given shall be necessary to a nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States by this Convention.

Resolved, That in voting upon any question which may arise in the proceedings of this Convention, the vote shall be taken by States at the request of any one State, each State to be entitled to the number of votes which each State is entitled in the next Electoral College, without regard to the number of delegates in attendance; the manner in which the said vote is to be cast to be decided by the delegation of each State by itself.

After the reading of the report, all of it, with the exception of that portion relative to the two-thirds rule, was, on motion of Mr. ALBERTSON, concurred in.

Mr. A. S. PRATT, of Ohio, said that this rule was adopted at the last Democratic Convention, and it is now proposed to force it upon this Convention in derogation of the right that the majority shall rule. As long, he said, as we have the two-thirds rule, a minority can play round until they force the majority into their views; for this reason I made the motion to reject it.

A motion was made and carried to lay the motion of the gentleman from Ohio upon the table, and the two-thirds rule was then adopted. This was succeeded by long-continued applause and deafening huzzas.

In pursuance of a motion that a Committee be appointed to wait upon the President of the Convention, to inform him of his election,

The CHAIR appointed the following gentlemen for that purpose, namely: Messrs. STEPHENS, of Kentucky, WISE, of Virginia, and THOMPSON, of Mississippi. They quickly discharged their duty, and Hon. JOHN W. DAVIS having reached the platform, he was received with demonstrations of applause.

Mr. DAVIS spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I return my sincere and cordial acknowledgments for the honor conferred by calling me to preside over your deliberations. Although not altogether unused to the duties of the Chair, I approach it on this occasion with great doubts as to my success in presiding over so large an assembly. But in my attempts to discharge the arduous duties, I ask you to bear in mind that good old maxim, "Order is Heaven's first law." [Applause.] I shall call largely for your forbearance. May I not say I ask for the exercise of a higher and purer Christian virtue called forgiveness, not only towards the CHAIR, but towards one another? I ask, also, and conjure you, as fellow-Democrats embarked in the great cause of Democracy, to remember the obligations which rest upon you as a party, to promote harmony, conciliation and compromise—everything for principle, nothing for men. I again thank you, gentlemen.

Renewed applause succeeded this brief address.

The PRESIDENT—If it is your pleasure the same Committee will wait upon the Vice-Presidents and conduct them to their places.

Mr. JACOB THOMPSON said, the Vice-Presidents will please present themselves, it is impossible to find them out, there are so many of them. [Laughter.]

Amid much confusion the Vice-Presidents wended their way through the dense crowd, and at last got snugly seated upon the platform.

Mr. F. CREIGHTON moved a reconsideration on the vote by which the two-thirds rule was adopted.

A motion was made to lay that motion upon the table.

Mr. ELIAS BROWN, in the name of the State of Maryland, moved that the vote be taken by States, and this proposition met a warm reception.

The PRESIDENT, in reply to a question, said that those who voted aye would vote to retain the two-thirds rule. The confusion broke out afresh, and amid which the vote was taken. The States were called, beginning with Maine, and all of them unanimously responded, through a member of each delegation, 'Aye,' with the exception of New York, which gave three votes in the negative, and Ohio, which cast ten. As the votes were announced, clapping of hands and stamping of feet succeeded, shaking the building to its foundation. Much merriment was occasioned, when General Commander, we believe, cast his one vote in the affirmative, for South Carolina.

A voice—Good for you.

The President stated the result—Yeas 283; Nays 13. There was renewed demonstrations of joy.

A motion was made and carried, that a Committee of five be appointed to act in conjunction with the Committee of Arrangements, with a view to the better accommodation of delegates, and in pursuance of the resolution, the President appointed Messrs. HALLETT, VANDYKE, SAYLES, PRATT and WELCH, of Pennsylvania, such Committee.

The Convention, at 7 o'clock, adjourned until Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

The Latest "Prospects" at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 1.

The vote on the two-third rule is deemed fatal to CASS.

Another BUCHANAN Caucus is held to-night. His friends are sanguine of success.

DICKINSON stock is rising.

The Whigs of Baltimore and the National Convention—The Case of Rev. Dr. Johns.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 1.

The Committee appointed by the Whig City Convention have issued an address to the Whigs of the Union, inviting them to send large and numerous delegations to the National Convention, and pledging the hospitalities of the city to all comers.

The Vestry of Christ Church, Baltimore, have issued an address defending their pastor, Rev. Dr. JOHNS, from the action of the late Diocesan Convention.

Kossuth at Rome and Utica.

UTICA, Tuesday, June 1.

KOSSUTH reached Rome in a special train at half-past 3 o'clock this afternoon. He was accompanied by Committees from Syracuse, Utica and Rome. He was addressed in the Park by R. J. DOTY, President of the Village, and made a brief but very happy reply. Much enthusiasm was manifested, and $200 "material aid" was presented to him.

At Utica a very large crowd had assembled. Mayor HINMAN addressed Gov. KOSSUTH, who made a brief reply.

KOSSUTH is to address the citizens at the Museum this evening. A large audience is already convened, and probably about 500 or 1,000 tickets will be sold at $1 each.

Loss of the Bark Fairmount, and ten Lives.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, May 31.

The ship *Tennessee*, arrived here for repairs, reports that on Friday, the 21st instant in the gulf of Mexico at night, she came into collision with the bark *Fairmount* from Cienfuegos bound to Philadelphia, ran over and sunk her in a few minutes. The first mate and one seaman of the *Fairmount* were saved, but the captain, a lady passenger, and eight of the crew were lost. The wind was blowing hard and the night was dark, so that no assistance could be rendered. The *Tennessee* is considerably injured and leaks badly—she was bound to Havre.

Four Lives Lost by the Upsetting of a Boat.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 1.

Last Saturday evening, at Sancook village, New-Hampshire, a Mr. BABCOCK, accompanied by four young ladies, attempted to cross the river at that place in a boat, which upset, and four of the party were drowned, viz., Mr. BABCOCK, two sisters named HALEY, and Miss THRASHER.

"Meagher" Meeting at Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 1.

Mayor PERRY presided at a meeting called relative to the reception of THOMAS F. MEAGHER in this city. After addresses by several citizens, a Committee of one from each Ward was appointed to make arrangements for his reception.

The New Naval Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 1.

Dr. James Swain, of this city, is experimenting at our Navy Yard by permission of the Secretary of the Navy, upon his new Telegraphic system of communicating the word of command to Marines by signals.

Presbyterian General Assembly.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 1.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, (New School) having concluded their business, finally adjourned, at 11 o'clock last night.

The Steamer "Marion" at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, June 1.

The Steamship "Marion" from New York arrived at her wharf at 5 o'clock, this (Tuesday) Morning.

XXXIId CONGRESS....First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 1.

The HOUSE met at the usual hour, but there was a very slim attendance.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Deficiency Bill, returned from the Senate with numerous amendments, was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS.

Reports from Committees were called and several bills and adverse reports were made by the Committee of Public Lands.

A motion to proceed to receive reports from other Committees was made by Mr. COBB, but objected to by Mr. HALL, Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, who stated he had several important reports yet to make.

The House, shortly after 1 o'clock, adjourned till Friday.

Kossuth at Syracuse.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

GLOBE HOTEL, SYRACUSE, May 31, 1852.

KOSSUTH had to-day a fine reception at Syracuse. He was met at Auburn by a Committee of 25, and formally taken in charge with a speech from Alderman GREEN, Chairman. Hon. S. A. GOODWIN, of the Auburn Committee, took leave of him in behalf of the people, hoping that the Auburn demonstration might have a good influence on his future career.

THE RECEPTION.

At Syracuse, an immense crowd cheered KOSSUTH on the arrival of the cars. He was conducted through military companies, firemen, and civic societies, to a platform in front of the City Hall, and was there happily addressed by the Mayor.

He responded briefly, making several interesting allusions to the history and business of Syracuse—similar in many respects to spots in his native land. In concluding, referring to the enthusiasm which marked his reception, he said:

We are told that in some parts of Europe it is the custom, when a cloud is seen which threatens a thunderstorm, to ring all the bells, that by the motion of the air the dangerous cloud may be dispelled. Now, gentlemen, if it be true that the voice of the People is the voice of GOD, the ringing bell of the voice of public opinion may become the opportunity that will dispel the clouds of tyranny on earth. [Cheers.] I thank you for your kindness, and hope you will go on ringing that bell, and I give you my word that at my people will add to that ringing the booming of cannon, the rattling of muskets, and the clashing of swords, to dispel the clouds of despotism, which hang not only over my poor country, but overcloud many other nations, and threaten to darken that sky where the sun of freedom has heretofore shone undimmed—and that is the sky of your country. Continue to ring that bell, gentlemen. We will add the roaring of cannon, and the triumph of Liberty must be sure. [Cheers.]

From the City Hall, and at the head of a lengthy and handsome procession of carriages, military, firemen, and civic societies, KOSSUTH was escorted through the principal streets to the Park, where a great number of school children expected to be addressed by him. He was introduced by the Mayor, and made a few remarks, hoping that through their lives the children would be animated by the spirit of liberty, in which they so young manifested an interest. Mr. BINGHAM, of the Public Schools, made a brief address on behalf of the teachers. KOSSUTH thanked him, and was then immediately escorted to his quarters in the Globe Hotel.

THE AFTERNOON MEETING.

At 3 o'clock KOSSUTH was escorted by a band of music to the First Presbyterian Church. He found a Church filled with bond-holders. He was welcomed by EX-Mayor BALDWIN, and responded in an eloquent speech which occupied an hour in delivery.

After some remarks upon the history and character of ancient Syracuse, which he applied with good effect to the condition of Hungary, he proceeded to discuss the dangers to be apprehended by the United States from the preponderance of Russia, unless the latter power be compelled to respect the law of nations. In connection with this point, he said:

Gentlemen—Like as the destination of laws in a well-regulated community is to protect right, justice and security of every individual, rich or poor, powerful or weak, and to protect his life against violence, and his property against the encroachments of fraud and crime, just so the destination of the laws of nations is to secure the independence even of the smallest States from the encroachments of the most powerful ones. Force will prevail instead of right, so long as all independent nations do not unite for the maintenance of those laws upon which the security of all nations rests. I say all nations, because weakness is but comparative, and not absolute. A combination of several leagued powers can reduce to the condition of comparative weakness even the strongest power on earth. Without the law of nations, there is, therefore, no security for nations. But the European powers had long ago substituted for the rule of justice the so-called balancing system—that is to say, the political balance of power among nations. That system is iniquitous, because it is founded, not upon the national right even of the smallest nation to be maintained in its independence, but upon the natural jealousy of the great powers. With this system the independence of the smaller States is not sure, by right and by law, but only depending from the consideration that the absorption of such smaller States might aggrandize one of the great powers too much. In this system humanity is taken for nothing: the mutual jealousy of the powerful is all, and the implicit guarantee for the security of the weaker ceases whenever the powerful can devise a plan of spoliation which leaves the relative forces of the spoilators the same as before.

It is thus the world has seen the partition of Poland—that most iniquitous, most acelerate spoliation the world has ever witnessed. The balancing system would have protected Poland from absorption by one power, but it has not protected it from partition between three rival powers. Formerly, separate leagues between several States have been as a protecting barrier against the ambition of a single powerful oppressor. In the case of Poland the world saw with consternation a confederacy of great Powers formed to perpetuate those very acts of spoliation which had hitherto been prevented by similar means. I therefore am certainly no advocate of this false system of political balance of power, and I believe the time will yet come when that idol will be thrown down from the place which it usurps, and law and right will be restored to its sovereign away. But still I may say it is an imperious necessity for all

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1852.

DAILY CIRCULATION .....25,000.

☞ The Democratic Convention at Baltimore is in full blast. Nothing very definite or decisive has yet been done. Mr. DAVIS, of Indiana, has been chosen permanent Chairman. The *two-thirds* rule has been adopted, which will undoubtedly floor Gen. CASS, with sundry other candidates of about the same age. According to present appearances the choice may be made to-day, but upon whom it will fall it would be idle to conjecture. According to the outside reports DOUGLAS's chance last night seemed the best :—what change a night may bring forth remains to be seen. The proceedings in detail will be found fully reported in another column.

Canal Interests.

The *Albany Atlas* is trying very hard to prolong the double-faced policy of that section of the democracy which it claims to represent, in regard to the completion of the State Canals. Happily, however, its task has been rendered a good deal more difficult than usual by the recent partizan decision of the Court of Appeals. That decision narrows the ground amazingly. It removes the case out of legal jurisdiction, and beyond the reach of technical quibbles. The *Atlas* and its abettors will now find it necessary to go for or against *the Canal*; they can no longer evade this issue, under cover of others less material.

The late Canal bill proposed to complete the Canals by *anticipating* the revenues set apart by the Constitution for that specific work. The *Atlas* and its brood denounced that bill on the ground that it was unconstitutional. They declared their approval of its objects, and its provisions, and lamented, with lavish grief, the limitations and restrictions in the fundamental law of the State, by which they are prevented from giving it their support. The Canals ought, by all means, to be completed; they would be very glad to have it done in that particular mode, if they could; but the Constitution stood in the way—and really, they were afraid they couldn't. And so these Aminadab Sleeks cloaked their hostility to the Canals, under guise of profound reverence for the Constitution. That instrument would not allow these revenues to be anticipated; therefore they must oppose such a plan.

Very well. They have found backers for their opinion in the Court of Appeals. A majority of the Judges in that Court has sustained their objection, and decided that as the Constitution now stands, those revenues *cannot* be anticipated. It makes no provision for such a method of securing its own object. The remedy is simple and obvious. Every one interested in that object—sincerely desirous of having the work accomplished—will say at once, let that defect in the Constitution be cured. Let that provision be amended—not so as to alter its aim or purpose, but, on the contrary, so as to accomplish it. The Constitution provides for completing the State Canals. The Court of Appeals has decided that this is *impracticable* as the Constitution now stands. Let it, then, be made feasible at once, by such an amendment as will give effect to its own provisions. Here is ground, certainly, upon which all can unite. Nobody can possibly oppose such a suggestion, unless he be hostile to the Canals, and to that clause of the Constitution which provides for their completion.

Here is the dilemma in which the *Atlas* and its friends are placed. They cannot oppose such an amendment without openly confessing, what they have hitherto strenuously denied,—namely, that they are really opposed to completing the Canals at all,—that their hostility is not to any special mode of doing it, on the ground that it may conflict with the Constitution, but to that provision in the Constitution which makes it imperative on the Legislature to provide for doing it in some way or other.

That the *Atlas* feels its embarrassment in this matter is evident from its tone. Professing to comment upon a published letter, in which the real character of the only amendment needed is set forth, the *Atlas* thus discourses:

"On this subject the Press is not less unanimous than the Democratic leaders and the mass of the Democracy. Not only is there no active dissent to the decision of the Courts, but (with the exception of one or two journals yet entangled in the lettings of '51,) the acquiescence is cheerful, and the determination clear and resolute *to stand by the Constitution and the Courts*, and to repose, for the future, confidence only in the *Democratic policy*. The decision of the Courts has brought the Constitution anew before the people, and they are ready to *renew their sanction of its great republican and conservative features*."

Will not the *Atlas* condescend to be a little more explicit? The "subject" referred to is the completion of the State Canals. Of course, there is no "active dissent to the decision of the Courts,"—unsound in its reasoning and partizan in its character as that decision is: all must perforce regard it as final. All "will stand by the Constitution and the Courts." But what does the *Atlas* understand by this phrase? Does it mean that the Constitution cannot be amended? Is it beyond the reach of the people? Is the *finality* of the Constitution, regardless of the interests of the State, the wishes of the people, and its own provisions for its amendment, a fundamental article in the *Atlas* creed?—What is the "Democratic policy," in which alone confidence is hereafter to be placed? And what are the particular features of the Constitution which the *Atlas* designates as "republican and conservative," and to which Democratic sanction is to be renewed? Are they those which deny *to the people* themselves the right to contract a loan,—which forbid *the people* from acting upon an amendment until it shall first have passed the ordeal of *two* Legislatures?

The *Atlas* will find it necessary, in the course of the canvass upon which it has been launched by the decision of the Court of Appeals, to speak a good deal more definitely than this. It may as well begin now to be explicit, as to wait any longer.

☞ It would be a very difficult task here, or elsewhere, to enter into any detailed inquiry as to the means by which delegates have been elected in favor of Mr. FILLMORE, Gen. SCOTT or Mr. WEBSTER. These primary elections, will not, in any case, especially in large cities, bear very strict investigation. They are always more or less under the control of influences which are not legitimate representatives of the popular feeling. When the *Mirror*, therefore, claims that "in this city and in the Erie district, only" have those elections been fairly conducted, and "the whig masses have come out," it overdoes the usual absurd exaggerations of a partizan, It carries the joke a good deal too far. This City especially, (we know less of the Erie district,) is just the spot where we *know* that nothing like fairness or honesty was ever pretended;—and we should claim very little more on this score, for one side than for the other. In the rural districts there is far less chance, and far less desire, to cheat extensively. Delegates cannot well be elected there, as they are elected here, in direct hostility to the will of the masses;—and for this there are very obvious reasons.

But this is to be considered,—that this is the *only way* provided for arriving at any opinion as to the sentiments and wishes of the Whigs. With all its faults and defects, it is the only mode for reaching this result; and we must take it and make the best of it. If the Whig party, even as thus represented, which is the *only* representation it can have, decides that Mr. FILLMORE is their strongest candidate, he must be accepted as such, and the Whigs must do all in their power to elect him. And whatever the *Mirror* may think of the result in such a case, we do not believe it at heart differs from us in the opinion, upon which it comments,—that

"No sane man can doubt—whatever he may think of the policy of the Administration, or the justice of the verdict upon it—that with Mr. FILLMORE *forced upon us by Southern Democratic States* as our candidate, we shall be disgracefully defeated."

—At all events, whatever may be its opinion now, one campaign under such auspices, would make the *Mirror* a "*sadder* if not a wiser man." We don't believe the schooling is worth what it will cost.

Meagher—the Irish Patriot.

A business meeting of a Committee of the Irish Directory, was held last evening at the Astor House, to consult together upon the proposed demonstration, not merely in honor of MEAGHER, the Irish patriot, but by way of expressing the public rejoicing at his escape from the captivity to which he had been doomed by his efforts in behalf of his native land. Deputations were received from most of the Irish organizations, military and civil, in the City, and a general desire was manifested to have such a demonstration, and to make it worthy of the man and the occasion. No definite result was reached as to the form it should assume, or the time at which it should take place. These matters will be arranged hereafter.

MEAGHER's name is familiar, not only to his countrymen, but to the American people, as that of one who fell a victim to his love of country. The details of his career may not be generally known—for that career was short and the incidents which marked it were not of a nature to blazon his fame widely throughout the world. He led no army,—he wielded no sword,—he shed no blood, in his country's cause, because no opportunity was given him thus to signalize his devotion to his beloved land. There was no Irish revolution in 1848,—nor even any organized and pre-arranged rebellion. With the single exception of the ill-judged and fruitless escapade in which SMITH O'BRIEN became so unfortunately implicated, and which was almost instantly suppressed, there was no resistance in any part of Ireland to English authority. But there was kindled during that year in the hearts of the Irish people, an inward flame of patriotic zeal,—a higher and more resolute longing for the deliverance and regeneration of their native land,—and a profounder purpose, on the part of their foremost men, to educate the Irish people up to the knowledge of their interests and their rights, and the stern resolve to demand and secure them from further spoliation. It was the work mainly of a few youthful and ardent souls,—gifted with genius and burning with ardor on behalf of their country. Some of them,—DAVIS, MITCHELL, DUFFY, O'GORMAN and others, poured their thoughts and hopes into the popular ear, and touched with lofty enthusiasm the popular heart, through the press. The *Nation* was a paper established and supported by them; and we venture to say that no journal ever published could be compared with that wonderful paper, for ability, for lofty energy of tone and for the patriotic inspiration which seemed to glow and blaze in its every column and every line. No one can read it even now,—after the excitement of the time has passed away, without the profoundest admiration of the genius by which it is marked.

MEAGHER labored, with equal ardor and equal effect, in another field. Then but a mere 'boy from Waterford,' only twenty-four years old, lately from college and still engaged in professional studies,—the exigencies of the times impelled him into active political discussions. He addressed popular assemblies upon the wrongs of Ireland,—and upon the duties of Irish men. Scorning to flatter, where he felt that his task was to instruct,—disdaining to follow where he felt that it was his mission to lead, and rising at once above all the common-place declamation against English tyranny and in empty praise of Irish virtue, he taught his countrymen their place as a nation, and their duty to themselves and to the world. How loftily and nobly rises such language as this,—extracted from one of his speeches at Belfast in 1847,—above the hollow rant of empty demagogues who mistake passion for patriotism, and dream of saving their country merely by promoting their own selfish schemes:

"A noble philosophy has taught us that GOD has divided this world into those beautiful systems called nations, each of which, fulfilling its separate mission, becomes an essential benefit to the rest. To this divine arrangement will you alone refuse to conform, surrendering the position, renouncing the responsibility, which you have been assigned? Other nations, with abilities far less eminent than those which you possess, having greater difficulties to encounter, have obeyed, with heroism, the commandment from which you have swerved, maintaining that noble order of existence through which even the poorest State becomes an instructive chapter in the great history of the world. Shame upon you! Switzerland, without a colony, without a helping hand from any court in Europe, has held, for centuries, her footing on the Alps; spite of the avalanche, has bid her little territory sustain, in peace and plenty, the children to whom she has given birth—has trained them up in the arts that contribute to the security, the joy, the dignity of life—has taught them to depend upon themselves, and for their fortune to be thankful to no officious stranger; and, though a blood-red cloud is breaking, even while I speak, over one of her brightest lakes, whatever plague may issue from it, be assured of this, the cap of foreign despotism will never gleam again in the market place of Altorff. Shame upon you!

"Norway, with her scanty population, scarce a million strong—has kept her flag upon the Categat; has reared a race of gallant sailors to guard her frozen soil; year after year has nursed upon that soil a harvest to which the Swede can lay no claim; has saved her ancient laws, and to the spirit of her frank and hardy sons commits the freedom which she rescued from the allied swords when they hacked her crown at Frederickstadt. Shame upon you! Greece, 'whom the Goth, nor Turk, nor time hath spared not'—has flung the crescent from the Acropolis; has crowned a king in Athens, whom she calls her own; has taught you that a nation should never die; that not for an idle pageant has the blood of heroes flown; that not to vex a school-boy's brain, and smoulder in a heap of dust, has the fire of heaven issued from the tribune's tongue! Shame upon you! Holland,—with the ocean as her foe—from the swamp, in which you would have sunk your graves, has bid the palace and the warehouse costlier than the palace, rear their ponderous shapes above the waves that battle at their base—has outbid the merchants of the Rialto; has swept the channel with her broom; has threatened England in the Thames; and, though, for a day, she reeled before the bayonets of Dumouriez, she sprang to her feet again, and, with the cry, "Up with the House of Orange," struck the tri-color from her dykes.

"And you, who are eight millions strong; you who boast, at every meeting, that this island is the finest that the sun looks down upon; you, who have no threatening sea to stem, no avalanche to dread; you, who say that you could shield along your coast a thousand sail, and be the princes of mighty commerce; you, who by the magic of an honest hand, beneath each summer sky, might call a plenteous harvest from your soil, and with your sickle strike away the scythe of death; you, who can trace from field to field, the evidences of a civilization older than the conquest, the relics of a religion more ancient than the gospel—you, who have thus been blessed, thus been gifted, thus been prompted to what is wise, and generous, and great; you will make no effort; you will whine, and beg and skulk, in sores and rags, upon this favored land; you will congregate in drowsy councils, and when the very earth is loosening beneath your feet, respectfully suggest new clauses and amendments to some plundering poor bill."

This is true eloquence,—because it is the eloquence of truth; and it gives a good idea of the prevailing tone of MEAGHER's mind. His is a truly lofty and a noble nature:—and young as he was, unknown as he was, he was speedily recognised as one of those gallant and gifted men from whom Ireland's redemption must come, if it came at all. He became one of the most active and efficient of the Irish agitators,—stirring her people up, not to fruitless and bloody struggles against the armed hosts of England, but to earnest efforts to make themselves fit for freedom; to arouse in their hearts a feeling of self-reliance, and thus to prepare them for the time when they could hope to conquer and maintain, as well as deserve, their independence.

This was MEAGHER's offence against the Majesty of England. He was tried before a Court, and by a Jury, which the extremest charity could not acquit from prejudice—and convicted, not of any armed resistence to English law, but merely of exciting disaffection among the Irish people! For this he was sentenced, with that refinement of barbarity peculiar to English law, to be hung drawn, and quartered;—and on the 23d of October, 1848, when asked by the presiding Judge why this hideous sentence should not be passed upon him, he stood up and calmly pronounced the following words,—which will compare favorably with the famous speech of EMMETT, and which deserves to live wherever honesty, truth, and courage find admirers or native nobility of soul a devotee, throughout the world:

"It is my intention to say a few words. I desire that the last act of a proceeding which has occupied so much of the public attention should be of short duration, nor have I the indelicate wish to close the dreary ceremony of a State prosecution with a vain display of words. Did I fear that, however, when I shall be no more, the country I have tried to serve would think ill of me, I might, indeed avail myself of this solemn moment to vindicate my sentiments and my conduct. But I have no such fear. The country will judge of these sentiments and of that conduct in a light, I think, far different from that in which the jury by which I have been convicted have viewed them, and perhaps the sentence you, my lords, are about to pronounce, will be remembered as the severe and solemn attestation of my rectitude and truth. Whatever may be the language in which that sentence will be spoken, I know that my fate will meet with sympathy, and that my memory will be honored.

"In speaking thus, accuse me not, my lords, of an indecorous presumption. To the efforts I have made for what I believe to be a just and noble cause, I attribute no vain importance; nor do I claim for them any high reward. But it so happens, and will ever so happen, that they who have tried to serve their country, no matter how vain their efforts may have been, are sure to receive the thanks and blessings of its people. With the country, then, I leave my memory, my sentiments, my acts; proudly feeling that they require no vindication from me this day. A jury of my country, it is true, have found me guilty of the crime of which I was indicted. For this I entertain not the slightest feeling of resentment against them; influenced, as they must have been, by the charge of the Lord Chief Justice, they perhaps could have returned no other verdict. What of that charge? Any strong observation upon it I sincerely feel would ill befit the solemnity of the scene. But I would earnestly beseech of you, my lords, you who sit on that bench—when the prejudices and the passions of this hour shall have passed away, to appeal to your own conscience and ask of it—was your charge as it ought to have been, impartial and indifferent, between the subject and the Crown? My lords, you may deem this language unbecoming in me; perchance it may seal my fate, but I am here to speak the truth, whatever it may cost.

"I am here to regret nothing that I have ever done; to retract nothing I have ever said. I am not here to crave with lying lip the life I consecrated to the liberties of my country. Far from it. Even here, where the thief, the libertine, the murderer, have left their foot-prints in the dust—here in this spot where the shadow of death surrounds me, and from which I see an early grave in an unanointed soil open to receive me—even here, encircled by these terrors, that hope which beckoned me to the perilous sea on which I have been wrecked, still consoles, animates and enraptures me. No, I do not despair of my poor old country—her peace, her liberty, her glory. For that country I can now do no more than bid her hope. To lift his Island up; to make her a benefactor to humanity, instead of what she is—the meanest beggar in the world; to restore to her her native power, and her ancient Constitution; this has been my ambition; this ambition has been my crime. Judged by the law of England, I know this crime entails on me the penalty of death. But the history of Ireland explains my crime and justifies it. Judged by that history, I am no criminal and deserve no punishment. Judged by that history, the treason of which I have been convicted loses all its guilt; is sanctified as a duty and will be ennobled as a sacrifice. With these sentiments, my lords, I await the sentence of the Court. Having done what I felt to be my duty; having spoken now as I did on every occasion during my short life—what I felt to be the truth, I now bid farewell to the country of my birth, my passions and my death; that country whose misfortunes have invoked my sympathies, whose factions I sought to still, whose intellect I prompted to a lofty aim, whose freedom has been my fatal dream. I offer to that country as a pledge of the love I bear her, and the sincerity with which I thought and spoke and struggled for her freedom, the life of a young heart, and with that life all the hopes, the honors, the endearments of a happy and honorable home.

Pronounce then, my lords, the sentence which the law directs, and I trust I will be prepared to hear it and meet its execution. I trust too, that I shall be prepared with a pure heart to appear before a higher tribunal, where many of the sentences of this world will be reversed."

Is not this a man of whom his countrymen may well be proud?

His sentence was afterwards commuted to banishment to Van Dieman's Land for life. While there, mainly through the general respect felt for him and his fellow exiles, by the Colonists at large, and against the strenuous endeavors of the officials to whose custody they had been committed, he was treated with kindness and allowed a good degree of liberty. He married there,—noted carefully the character of the country and the development in the character and temper of its people,—and embraced the first opportunity that offered, without any stain upon his honor, to make his escape. He is now among us,—one of the best specimens of the Irish character, certain to win admiration, distinction and high position among our people, and destined to exert an important influence upon the destiny of his native land, and in advancing the cause of Freedom throughout the world. In bestowing fitting honors upon such a man, we do but render the homage due to those sacred principles which have made us what we are.

The Democratic Review.

Each Presidential canvass has its own cry. What are termed dividing questions, those that mark the boundaries of party, have too little vitality to last four years. They die out, consumed by the heat of contention. New ephemera spring up and fill their places. And so we move along through the procession of years, one political issue jostling another, and crowding it out of the path; one candidate after another sinking down in the press, and his pennon trampled by the onward masses. The Presidential fight is an Olympic game, recurring at the proper Olympic interval. The honors of the last arena are forgotten, and its victors neglected, before a new one comes about; and a fresh inspiration and watered laurels are needed at each high festival.

The Democratic party, according to the *Democratic Review*, was to enter the lists to-day with a decidedly novel front. Young America was the banner bearer. The inscriptions were all to be original. The issues that had been tendered previously were entirely intangible. In the choice of a candidate, the *only* salient *point* had to be made; and it lay between youth and age, ardor and experience, promise and performance. Shall the crowning virtue of availability be confined to those whose names, by simple iteration, as much as by merit, have dinned themselves in upon the popular tympanum? Shall time, in obedience to prescription, always carry it over talent; and management over inherent qualifications? Shall the goal of life be placed so far away that the competitor grows short of breath before he can reach it? These are the questions which certain of the prophets, indisposed to tarry in Jericho till their beards be grown, posed their seniors withal. The down on their cheeks actually bristled with indignation at the neglect to which their precocity was exposed. The *Democratic Review* was the fitting vehicle of their venom. It talked the wildest heresies with a nonchalance perfectly chilling. It never hesitated to pluck the gravest senators by the beard; and scout their services; and cast ridicule upon their pretensions, and measure their capacity with unsanctified eye, until you might imagine grey hairs or a wig to be crowns of dishonor. There is no reckoning the reputations it has laid in the dust, with an implement not entirely unknown to the athlete of Israel. The ghosts of many a Duncan haunt the pillow of the editor, supposing that Fire-the-Faggot to have an ordinary chance at one. Murdered politicians must rap him up unpleasantly; and dog him relentlessly; and whisper vengeance in his unfolded ears. He must be unhappy. The fate of that man we could not be induced to share, even for the collectorship of the port of New-York. No political preferment could cleanse his bosom of the perilous stuff that weighed upon the heart.

The policy of the *Democratic Review*, as the exponent of a new school of ideas, has been utterly astounding. A Greek fire-ship never created wilder havoc among stately Turkish admirals, than this explosive has spread in the Democratic ranks. The temerity of its presumption, and the disclosures it could not but make of the weakness and inadequacy of the elders, surprised everybody. Its uncovering of the nakedness of the fathers sometimes verged narrowly upon indecency. It not only termed, but tried to make, the party a progressive one. It sent the aged and infirm back among the baggage, that they might not retard the march. The recommendations it claimed for the leader were a young and steady resolution; an absence of hoary hairs and hoary ideas; freedom from unsavory associations and recollections; a clean limb, and steadfast tread. Scores of such were nominally in the party; and the *Review* singled one out. So long as the firing was indiscriminate, its homicides were justified by the usages of war. But when it picked out its man, and made him the solitary target of its approval, it became guilty of his blood. Let the bones of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS be gathered up, and lay them in front of No. 170 Broadway.

We may assume that the mission of the *Review* is achieved. The May number which came very near a failure to see the light of May, was issued on Saturday, three days before the Baltimore meeting. It has a dying look. There are evidently "strong symptoms of weakness." Its powerful sympathies with DOUGLAS will doubtless carry them off together. Let the concern have its due. It started upon a difficult cause with limited resources. The party had no capital to trade upon. The favorite candidate was without advantages, or differential traits to raise him above the fatal thirteen, who aspired to the presidency. It was necessary to find or trump up something to give him a start, and mark his individuality. All that could be found, after painful search, was youth. The only difference was not in quality, or degree, but in time. DOUGLAS was not so old as CASS, HOUSTON and the rest, and therefore was better qualified for the office. The sequitur was a bold one. It required vigor to maintain it against prejudice, custom and sense. The *Review* plunged into the task with reckless eagerness; raised a chaos of confusion about itself; talked with the violence and silly flatulence of a freshman; and produced a momentary sensation. The candidate was for a while talked of, if not talked for. And then we might say now—the dust subsiding; the smoke blowing off, it was discovered that the *Review* had vanished along with its victim. So end all assaults upon the solemn immunities of age! Time is its own avenger; and while those venerable and irreverently styled "old fogies" retire in fulness of years, they may well look complacently at their youthful antagonist cut off in the hey-day of life. None but the native and hardy plant will survive such forcing as that of Sanders & Co.

☞ The Paris correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* in noticing the distinguished persons present at the *fête* of the 10th of May, says:

"At the end, 'finally,' 'among the North Americans, General COOPER, *commander of the troops of the State of New-York*; Mr. VAN BUREN, officer of cavalry, and Colonels RICH and LAWRENCE, aides of the Governor of Massachusetts.' It would have gratified me to read the names of Lieutenants WALKER and BENT, *of our navy*, now here, and above all, that of Colonel FREMONT, who returned hither from London on Sunday morning. This gentleman may rank with any officer of any country."

The intelligent writer of the above probably was not at all disappointed at the absence of the gentlemen referred to. They have belonged to the regular service of the United States, and have, therefore, some right to claim recognition abroad as military or naval officers. But when they see *militia Generals* thrusting themselves ostentatiously into public notice as military representatives of the United States, it is not at all surprising that they should prefer to remain in the background.

The paragraph quoted above, which the letter-writer has clipped from some of the London or Paris journals, affords another illustration of a serious national nuisance, to which we have already once or twice directed public notice. There is scarcely a month during the year when Americans may not be found in various parts of Europe, claiming military rank and recognition, wearing their titles, and often their uniforms—attending parades, parties, &c., in costume and figuring, either by their own procurement or with their connivance, in the public journals as Generals or Majors, solely because they belong *to the militia* service at home. This may seem a very trivial matter,—and quite unworthy of public comment; but it is a great mistake so to regard it. If it were merely a display of individual vanity, effecting only the person guilty of it, perhaps it would scarcely merit public censure. But it has become so common, in Americans abroad, as to constitute a serious national reproach. And the very fact of seeing a military title prefixed to a name dating from the United States, has come to be so universally regarded, by intelligent persons in Europe, as *probably* a cheat, that American officers in actual service, and really entitled to official rank, will not so write their names, lest they should be confounded with the array of militia officers constantly swarming upon the Continent.

At Geneva, in Switzerland, less than a year ago there appeared upon the Hotel Register, in a large, round hand, one of the names quoted above—and written in full: "*Major General John Taylor* ——, *Albany, U. S. A.*" A well-known gentleman from this City, wrote his own name under it, thus "*George W. B*——, *Retired Private in the New-York Militia.*" We wish that every Militia Officer from the United States, who may thus make ostentatious displays of his military pretensions in public places, could have them accompanied by so tart and so just a sarcasm. It might do something to mend the manners, and improve the reputation, of our countrymen abroad.

☞ The *Columbia Republican*, noticing the prospectus of the "*Campaign Times*," says:

"We believe it is the duty of the Whigs of every County to *first* see that their own local party paper is abundantly supported, and to use their best efforts to increase its circulation, and of course its usefulness. The Whigs of this County as well as others make a decided mistake in not making it an inflexible rule to sustain in every possible way *their own* party paper *first*. That done, they may circulate as many campaign papers as they have the means or opportunity of doing to advantage."

The *Republican* is entirely right in this matter. We ask no man to subscribe for the Campaign *Times*, who does not properly support the newspaper in his own immediate neighborhood. The real service of a political canvass is rendered by local papers, and justice to them as well as the interests of the party, demands that they should be liberally and efficiently sustained.

But after this is done, there remains a field in which papers made up in large cities, at the centres of political events and intelligence, with larger resources than country local journals can command, can be of essential service. They can present documents in which the whole party is interested, which local papers could not print, and which could not, therefore, obtain in any other way so large a circulation. There is room for both,—and neither need interfere with the other.

☞ While the opponents of General SCOTT in the Northern States are insisting upon the necessity of harmony, and are calling for pledges to support the nominee of the National Convention, their allies at the South are holding language like the following, from the Augusta *Chronicle*:

"Gen. SCOTT is everywhere regarded as a *mere tool* in the hands of that intriguer SEWARD, on whom and his Free Soil friends he is believed to be pledged to confer the control of the government, and the distribution of the spoils, if he should be elected. It is not, therefore, surprising that he has no advocates at the South—for without any such impression as that to which we have alluded, his total unfitness for the office, the absence of claims, except his military services, if indeed they can by any honest man and patriot be regarded (which we very much doubt,) as constituting any claims to such an office, and the fact *that he is known to have expressed an opinion favorable to the annexation of Canada* are quite sufficient to make the Southern people repudiate him entirely—and *they will not support him under any circumstances, nomination or no nomination*—for they have no idea of supporting any man, who occupies the position of an instrument, in the hands of SEWARD & Co., for the carrying out of their base intrigues."

Northern Whigs are of course expected to give due weight to such threats as these,—to make allowance for such prejudices,—and to *concede* the justice of these denunciations. If there is firmness enough in the National Convention to treat such menaces with the contempt they deserve, the Whigs may preserve their self-respect at all events. If they *yield* to them and begin to cast about for grounds of concession and compromise with them, they will not only be defeated, but despised.

☞ A correspondent, who argues the Tehuantepec question upon the assumption, that the Government of the United States has bought the rights of a private company, is all wrong. Mexico might, certainly, as he urges, raise a plausible objection to fulfilling the contract, had such a transfer been made. But the rights are in the hands of a private corporation, whose head-quarters are New-Orleans. The President of the Company, is, we believe, the Hon. J. P. BENJAMIN, one of the most enterprizing and wealthy citizens of the South. If the dispatch received yesterday be correct, Mexico has solved the whole difficulty, by granting the right of way to Col. A. G. SLOO. We trust the report will be verified. We take it for granted that the cession to Col. SLOO, is the same as a cession to the Garay claimants.

☞ WILSON & TROW's CITY DIRECTORY appeared yesterday, and is for sale at the office, No. 49 Ann-street. The publishers claim that it contains some 25,000 names more than its rival. If so, the presumption is that its value is just so much the greater, and that its circulation will be so much the wider. For any errors there may be in the appended information, they plead that the facts were as they give them at the time when the lists were obtained. It is only necessary to know this to make due allowances for subsequent changes. Upon the whole, the work is got up with as much accuracy as was compatible with such hot haste.

☞ Advices from Nassau, (N. P.,) to the 15th May, have been received, but there is no news of importance.

A little son of Thomas Bateman, of Salem, Mass., was killed on Saturday last while at play with a sailor, who threw a broom, the handle of which struck the boy in the back of the neck and killed him almost instantly.

Meeting of the Old Men's Whig General Committee.

The regular monthly meeting of the Old Men's Whig General Committee was held last evening at the Broadway House. After organizing, Mr. PATTEN, of the Third Ward, arose and offered the following preamble and resolutions, relative to the Whig National Convention, which will meet at Baltimore City on the 16th inst.

"*Whereas*, The Whig National Convention is about to assemble at Baltimore, on the 16th inst., for the purpose of presenting to the great Whig party a candidate for the office of President and Vice-President of the United States;

And whereas, The members of this Committee, each reserving their own opinions and preferences relative to the candidates whose names may be presented to said Convention; therefore,

Resolved, That this Committee pledge themselves to the Whigs throughout the Union, to the support of the nominee which shall there be made by the Whig National Convention."

There was considerable debate on the above preamble and resolutions, but they were finally adopted by a majority vote of 47 to 5. Those voting in the negative were

GEORGE WILLIAMSON, VIth Ward.
BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., XIVth Ward.
Mr. BREWER, VIIth Ward.
JOHN B. SCHOLES, XIVth Ward.
LINEUS W. STEVENS, XVIIth Ward.

A motion was then made by M. P. MUSSEY, Esq., of the IId Ward, to adopt the registry system hereafter at Primary elections, but was laid on the table by a vote of 26 to 16. No other business of importance was transacted, and the Committee adjourned for the month.

NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The series of Greek Text books, which Prof. OWEN has given to the press, has found much favor among professors and teachers. They are remarkable for their easy simplicity of arrangement, and copiousness of commentary. "THE GREEK READER," just published by Messrs. LEAVITT & ALLEN, is very admirably adapted for a primary reading book. The notes are concise yet ample, and the vocabulary dispenses with the cumbrous lexicon. Much of the more difficult matter in JACOBS has been omitted.

A little volume, made up of "THOUGHTS ON THE DEATH OF LITTLE CHILDREN," is put forth under the editorial care of Rev. S. I. PRIME. The earlier portion consists of prose chapters from the editor's own hand; words of the kindest sympathy and comfort for the mourner; reflections that must be useful as they are practical. The larger share, however, of the volume, is filled with select poetry, appropriate to the general theme of the book.—ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH.

Rev. Dr. NELSON, of Leicester, Mass., has published a volume of essays upon various duties of the Christian life. He entitles them, "GATHERINGS FROM A PASTOR'S DRAWER." They emanate from a sterling pen, and will find many readers among the elder and more thoughtful portion of the community.—S. A. HOWLAND, Worcester.

"KATE PENROSE, OR LIFE AND ITS LESSONS," is the caption of a graphic story of English life, by Miss HUBBACK, who claims to be a niece of the authoress of "Pride and Prejudice." If so, she has not secured as large an inheritance as she might in the talents of her aunt.—DEWITT & DAVENPORT.

HENRY S. SAMUELS & Co., (No. 8 Park-place,) publish Division A, of a "TREATISE UPON AMERICAN ENGINEERING," illustrated by large and detailed engravings. The editor is Mr. FREDERICK MONE. The first number, an elephant folio, is devoted to "River-boat Engines."

STRINGER & TOWNSEND publish in one volume the amusing "HISTORY OF THE SANDBOYS FAMILY" at the great Exhibition. It appeared, and was highly popular as it appeared, in numbers.

Boiler Explosion—Coroner's Inquest.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times.

In the examination of witnesses before the Coroner, to ascertain the cause of the late boiler explosion, I was very much struck with the omission of inquiries as to the kind and quality of iron, and the name of the Works, at which the boiler plate was manufactured.

It seems a very absurd procedure, to call twelve men to say that the "Deceased came to their deaths from being scalded," &c., &c. There is no mode certainly to restore the unfortunate men to life, but it would seem as if there might be proper facts elicited on such examinations as would enlighten the public, and afford some protection to the living.

Whenever a boiler explodes the investigation should commence with the minutest particulars touching the material—from the ores of which it is made, process of manufacture, and character of coals with which it is fabricated. B.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE BROADWAY FASHIONABLE CLOTHING EMPORIUM OF ALFRED MUNROE & Co., No. 441 Broadway, is now attracting much attention from all that numerous class of persons who prefer to purchase their Clothing ready made. There are many reasons why a person may obtain his articles of Clothing, at an Establishment like this, of MUNROE & Co.'s, much more to his satisfaction, than by a special order to his tailor. The most important item of all is economy—economy of time and money—a saving to the purchaser of at least 20 per cent. And as M. & Co. guarantee their goods in every respect, it is quite evident they feel confident of giving their customers entire satisfaction. And as to the fit of a garment, the purchaser has hundreds to select from, of different colors, forms and fashions, and can fit himself in accordance with his own taste.

MUNROE & CO have adopted principles in conducting their business, which cannot but meet the approbation of all who admire—and who does not?—straight-forwardness in all matters appertaining to business. NO DEVIATION FROM MARKED PRICES: all articles sold, guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction to the purchaser; any dissatisfaction arising after the purchase of goods, they will be cheerfully taken back and the money refunded. Persons who prefer to have their garments made to order, will find at this Establishment, a full assortment of the best styles of Coatings, Pantaloon Stuffs, Vestings, &c., &c. In the Boys' and Childrens Ready Made Clothing Departments, MUNROE & CO. exhibit an assortment of infinite variety, which for beauty of designs, richness of materials, appropriateness of trimmings, and quality of manufacture, certainly is not surpassed, if equalled, by any other similar Establishment in the City.

AWAY WITH ALL RESPONSIBILITY FOR PEOPLE'S LIVES.—I will let everybody test one bottle of WATTS'S ANTIDOTE, without pay, if it does no good. Now, after this being understood, I care not whether you get it or no, for all who do are under more obligations to me than I to them. So, please yourselves, and you will please me—only bear in mind there cannot be much humbug about such an arrangement. If it does you good, pay for it; if not, don't. J. PYNE, No. 18 Ann-st.

IF SOME DEAR FRIEND SHOULD GO TO A DISTANT land, or to that "bourne whence no traveler returns," at an unexpected moment, how deeply would you regret that you had not secured his or her Daguerreotype, before it was too late. Regrets of this kind are too often expressed, even in BOOTT'S splendid rooms, at No 363 Broadway, where thousands are now going, having wisely resolved to wait no longer.

NEW MANTILLAS, SHAWLS, SILKS, GRENADINES, DRESS GOODS—One of the best stocks in market, comprising every variety of style and quality—Honiton, Valenciennes and point Laces; Richardson's and other styles of Linens, Table-cloths, Napkins, Barnsley Sheetings, and the usual full supply of domestic goods, all at low prices, for sale by TIFFANY & CUTTING, No. 321 Broadway.

ALL LADIES WHO VALUE A FINE HEAD OF Hair as important to personal attraction, will certainly adopt the use of LYON'S KATHAIRON, as it softens and beautifies the hair with delightful effect. It costs but 25 cents, and is sold by all druggists and storekeepers everywhere in North America. Principal depôt 161 Broadway.

LADIES' FRENCH SLIPPERS.—CANTRELL, Ladies' Shoe Manufacturer, No. 336 Bowery, respectfully invites the attention of the ladies to his assortment of French Slippers, Gaiter Boots, Buskins, Ties, &c. Assisted by the firm of Laboyteaur & Son, late of Broadway, he feels confident in affording satisfaction to all who call.

BRADY'S PRIZE PICTURES AT THE WORLD'S Fair, together with his extensive Gallery of Portraits of distinguished persons, universally admitted to be the best collection extant, are daily on exhibition at his National Gallery, No. 205 Broadway.

CRYSTAL PALACE AGAIN.—PATENT THREE-PLY Ingrain and Patent Tapestry three-ply Carpeting, same as were exhibited at the World's Fair, at No. 99 Bowery—HIRAM ANDERSON'S. Also, Pardee's and Crosby & Son's English Exhibition Tapestries and Brussels Carpeting of magnificent new styles. They will be sold remarkably low.

ENGLISH FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, 24 FEET WIDE, elegant new marble, and scroll Mosaic figured, of satin finish, at No 99 Bowery—HIRAM ANDERSON'S. Also, 1,000 pieces of beautiful Floor Oil Cloths, in widths, at 2s. 6d. 3s., 3s. 6d. and 4s. per yard, and upwards—the most extraordinary bargains ever offered in this city.

GLORIOUS!!—ENGLISH IMPERIAL THREE-PLY Carpeting, of gorgeous and glittering colors, magnificent unique Mosaic and scroll figures, never before exhibited, at No. 99 Bowery—HIRAM ANDERSON'S. Also, American three-ply Carpets, at 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. per yard; elegant spring styles.

LOOK AT THIS!—ONLY FOUR SHILLINGS PER yard for beautiful large and small figured Ingrain Carpeting, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. Stair Carpets, 2s., 2s., 3s. 6d., and 4s. per yard; common Ingrain Carpets, 2s., 3s., and 3s. 6d. per yard. Call and see them.

FINE ARTS.—DAGUERREOTYPES IN OIL, BY W. H. BUTLER, upper cor. of Broadway and Murray-st. This new discovery combines the detail of the Daguerreotype with the finish of the finest miniature painting. Daguerreotypes of deceased persons copied imperishably.

MEN'S AND BOYS' SUMMER CLOTHING.—WE are selling off our stock of Summer Clothing at a saving of full 20 per cent. to purchasers, in order to make room for our Winter stock. Linen coats at retail, one dollar. All other goods equally cheap. Please call and examine for yourselves. BOUGHTON & KNAPP, No. 33 Maiden-lane.

THE CHEAPEST AND LARGEST TEA ESTABLISHment in the City has just been opened at No. 132 Chatham-st., by W. P. MOODY & CO. Families, boarding-house keepers and grocers are invited to call and try their very superior new-crop Teas—also their fine Java Coffee, at 14c. per pound.

HASTINGS'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA, not only a positive but a warranted remedy

The Austrian Ritter—Commercial of the Levant—Bulwer at the Ottoman Government—General News, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

CONSTANTINOPLE, Tuesday, April 20, 1852.

The Austrians tell bitter stories of cruelties exercised by the Turks in Bosnia, the province on the Austrian confines. Little credit is to be attached to these reports. The policy of the Turkish Government in that province, where its subjects are Mussulmans, Greeks, and Catholics of Sclavonian race, is firm but mild. The discords in the province arise from the force of circumstances, of which the strongest are the endeavors of Austria to create a party for itself, in readiness for the next European convulsion. There is the clearest evidence that the Catholic ecclesiastics there receive each a monthly stipend from the Imperial treasury. There are those who believe that certain Poles are laboring to get up a Panslavist revolution, and to make Bosnia to be the centre; but, for a time, Austria might encourage this movement also.

Some American journal has reported that the United States is upon the point of making a treaty with Persia. The importance and value of the trade that may be carried on with Persia may be inferred from the immense transit of merchandise by Trebizond on the Black Sea, nearly all of which is in direct route for Persia from Europe. During 1851, 60,000 packages of merchandise, or 30,000 horse loads were transported by this route to Persia. A large amount enters directly from Russia by land, and another large portion is discharged at Russian ports on the Black Sea to go by Tiflis, or more direct. There were seventy-three steamers arrived at Trebizond during the same year from Constantinople, which, with other sailing vessels in the trade, discharged at the Custom House, in Trebizond, goods estimated at $10,000,000 in value. The amount exported by these same vessels is stated to have been more than $4,500,000 in value. The steamers are Turkish, Austrian, and English. The exports received by this route from Persia consist of silk, nutgalls, wax, shawls, carpets, tobacco, leeches, &c. Boston Rum is bought in Constantinople, by Greek merchants and by the Persians, and carried over the mountains where XENOPHON's army once marched, to water the sands of Persia.

While speaking of the commerce of the Levant, I ought to mention that the Danube principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia gave 6,000,000 pounds of wool for exportation in 1851. It is afforded at such a low price as to be profitably sent by Vienna and Trieste to Marseilles. Galatz and Ibraila are the principal ports for its exportation.

The commission of medical and experienced men from nearly all the governments in Europe that has been sitting in Paris, has decided that merchant vessels from Turkey, with clean bills of health, ought to be received in the ports of Europe with the same freedom as when coming from other countries with clean bills of health. This is a testimony very honorable to the Turkish Government, evincing the faithfulness with which the laws of Quarantine have been applied in the length and breadth of a land where it was supposed that the plague was permanent, and that the prejudices of the people would triumph over the zeal of the government. There is not a quarantine in the Empire which has not some European employed, who is competent to judge of the thorough and effective application of quarantine laws. A government which has succeeded in imposing upon its subjects, in every town of the Empire, a system for withstanding the spread of the plague, which attacked so closely their prejudices and superstitions, is inexcusable if it does not equally carry out whatever other plan it sees would be for the welfare of the people.

The French Admiral DESFOSSES, has just been on a visit to the Capital in a sixty gun frigate, and a frigate steamer accompanied him. Yet the Convention of 1841, with the five great powers, forbids any other than light vessels of war (certainly not larger than corvettes) in the service of the legations, to come to Constantinople. I am not yet aware whether the Porte made any complaint to the French Embassy of the size of this vessel, but it is well to hold it in mind for any occasion when it should be desirable to send a large American vessel up here. The Porte, in principle, objected to having the United States steamship *Mississippi* pass the Dardanelles as being with her ten Paixhans forbidden by the regulations of the Convention.

A raffle for five hundred various articles, given by the Europeans of Pera to the Sisters of Charity took place last week. They sustain free schools with more than 500 pupils, and make thousands of medical visits to the poor gratuitously every year. The reason of my speaking of this lottery, is to signalize the liberality and tolerance of the Turks. The largest purchasers of tickets, and the most favored by fortune in the prizes were such dignitaries as the Grand Vizier, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the like.

The earthquake at the Dardanelles, at noon of the 4th instant, did no more damage than to crack some walls, though it was strong enough to stop the pendulums of clocks. It extended at least to Gallipoli, on the opposite of the Hellespont.

All the young men among the Druzes of Lebanon, upon whom the lot had fallen to be made recruits for the army, have fled from their homes, to the almost independent district south of Damascus, called the Haouran. A portion of this district, called *Ledga*, (or Refuge,) has long been a refuge for all the refugees from the operation of law in the towns of Syria. If the Turkish Government should attack them in that difficult region, it would be a most costly war.

The Ottoman Government wishes to pique itself before the nations of Europe as being as far from fanaticism and intolerance as any of the Christian nations. It is always ready to answer any attacks made by any of the newspapers, and very lately certain journals having cited some isolated facts proving cruelty and persecution, the semi-official French journal here has made an offset to these accusations, by citing examples of cruelty and fanaticism, which have occurred very freshly, not in Europe, but in the United States. The editor had found extracted into the *Journal des Débats*, from an American journal, the following cool advertisement:

"*Dogs for the Negroes.*—The undersigned having bought a complete pack, undertakes to chase runaway negroes. The rates are three dollars a day for the chase, and fifteen dollars for the capture."

So much for cruelty. As a specimen of fanaticism, he mentions that while the Pope has accepted from the Mohammedan Sultan, some five porphyry columns for the Church of St. Paul's, at Rome, certain Protestant Christians of Philadelphia have been greatly scandalized, that a block of marble from the Pope has been accepted for the monument at Washington. Thus do these extreme nations reciprocally give lessons to each other of an opposite kind.

The discontent of the Candiotes with the Government, seems to be increasing. This Spring has, thus far, been the coldest known to the "oldest inhabitant." G. R. L.

WASHINGTON.

The Whig National Convention—A few Plain Suggestions.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 29, 1852.

I desire to call the attention of the delegates to the Whig National Convention to a few reflections. If there are difficulties anticipated in connection with the approaching Convention, it is well to look them square in the face, and, if possible, provide for them.

It is conceded that the delegates from the North, are, as a body, in favor of the nomination of Gen. SCOTT, because they regard his chances of an election, if nominated, better than those of any other candidate mentioned. It is fair to presume also, that the Northern delegates, are, with equal unanimity, opposed to any agitation, in Convention, of the subject of Slavery, because that subject has not, and never had, a place in our National Party creed, and therefore has no business in our National Convention.

It is also conceded that the delegates from the South are, as a body, in favor of the nomination of Mr. FILLMORE, and in favor of the introduction of the subject of Slavery into the Convention.

The views of one side or the other must, of necessity, prevail. In either case, what will be the course of those whose views do not prevail?

If Mr. FILLMORE be nominated, and the subject of Slavery be declared settled *forever*, the nomination will be unanimously approved, there being, in this contingency, no delegates inclined, pledged, or instructed to bolt; and the campaign will proceed without division.

Now the other side. If Gen. SCOTT be nominated, and the Convention refuse to act on the subject of Slavery, then there will be a *stampede*, the delegates from several States being, in this contingency, inclined, pledged and instructed to bolt.

Here is presented a very unequal state of things. The National Convention, being a common council, the Northern delegates regard themselves as bound to concur in *whatever* the majority think best to do.

Southern delegates regard themselves as at considerable disadvantage, what will they be likely to do? Will they support the man of their choice, Mr. FILLMORE, for the Presidency? If they do this, will he accept? And what *would* be the effect of his acceptance on the chances of Gen. SCOTT? Let others harrow these inquiries to suit themselves.

For these and similar difficulties which may arise, there is a very obvious and just remedy. That is, to insist, at the start, upon *a perfect equality of obligations and privileges on the part of delegates*, the same to be determined by the usages of former Whig National Conventions. No delegate should, assuredly, be asked to hold his seat on inferior and degrading conditions. A CONSTITUTIONAL WHIG.

The Presidency—Congressional Business.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

WASHINGTON, Monday May 31, 1852.

The eve of the great to-morrow has come—the day of destiny to so many aspiring souls. The morning train to-day was loaded down with delegates and volunteers repairing to Baltimore, to proclaim the will of the Democracy with regard to its favorites. From present appearances the brunt of the contest will be between Douglas and Houston. Each of them is the second choice of many coteries whose first preferences are for other men.

Mr. NORRIS has prepared his bill upon the subject of patents, and it will be taken up and probably passed by the Senate in a few weeks. It is considered an improvement on the existing laws, and while more accurately defining the rights of patentees, will have a tendency to diminish the enormous revenues of some of them from the monopolies they now enjoy.

We have now reached the end of the sixth month of the session, and have not passed the Deficiency Bill to cover expenditures made and necessary to be made, during the first half of the current fiscal year. It is hardly probable that the regular Appropriation Bills will finally pass until the middle or end of August, when they will be rushed through in about the same pell mell manner that a flock of sheep effect their passage through the gap of a country fence.

The Presidential debate will be renewed on Monday next, with a particular reference to the merits and standing of the Democratic nominee, and will, about the 20th June, break out again with fresh violence, taking for text the claims and availability of the Whig candidate. This sort of thing will go on until about the middle of July. The last month will be the only business one of the session. X. Y.

From the South.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Florida*, Capt. LYONS, arrived at this port, yesterday, from Savannah. She brought a large number of passengers. Our thanks are due to the Purser, and the Savannah Press, for full files of papers.

The steamship *Union*, Capt. ADAMS, arrived on Monday night from Charleston. The Purser and our Charleston friends have placed us under renewed obligations. The *Union* brought nearly 50 cabin passengers, and 113 steerage.

In the Presbyterian General Assembly (Old School) at Charleston, the following resolutions were adopted on the 27th ult.:

Resolved, That this Assembly re-affirms its testimony in regard to the importance of establishing education upon a religious basis, as recommended by preceding Assemblies, and viewing the church as a party interested in the education, within its sphere it invites its judicatories, according to their wisdom under their various circumstances, to see that the youth within their bounds have access to institutions of learning, where the truths and duties of religion shall be assiduously inculcated.

Resolved, That the Board of Education in its important departments of benevolent operation be recommended to the patronage of our churches, and that the Presbyteries and Synods endeavor to have its objects annually presented in such a manner as may be deemed expedient with a view to increasing the means of educating pious young men for the ministry.

The Charleston *Courier* says of the recent destructive fire on board the ship *Princess Alice*, lying at that port: "We regret to say that there is every reason to believe that this fire, as well as that on board the ship *Prentice*, was the act of an incendiary, and we would respectfully suggest to all captains of vessels lying at our wharves, for the present at all events, to station a watch on deck at night. Justice to the city, our fire companies, as well as to their owners and underwriters demands some such precautionary measures, and we trust that they will forthwith adopt our suggestion."

The trial of the important suit of the heirs and representatives of HACKLEY vs. the United States, came on last week, in St. Augustine, Florida. This claim involves several millions of acres of valuable land in Florida, and its decision will settle some of the most important questions of treaty and constitutional law that have ever been tried before our tribunals.

From British Guiana.

By an arrival at this port, we have dates from Georgetown to the 11th of May. A shock of earthquake was felt at Georgetown on the 14th of April. On the same day, the islands of St. Vincent and Grenada were visited with similar convulsions.

Nothing of political importance had occurred since our last dates, except a Reform Meeting which took place May 8, under the auspices of the Reform Association. The meeting was thinly attended, and cannot be regarded as an expression of public opinion in regard to a change in the Constitution. It was proposed to appoint Delegates to London for the purpose of obtaining a Constitution similar to that recently granted to the Cape of Good Hope. The resolution was carried, after being fully discussed.

The Inferior Criminal Court has commenced the practice of sentencing criminals convicted of theft to be whipped within the walls of the jail. Several culprits were so punished recently, in the presence of all the prisoners. It was supposed that this measure would tend to thin out the crowded jails.

The Court of Policy met on the 6th of May, but adjourned for one week, when it was supposed that the Government would go on with the reform measures based on the resolutions of the proprietors of estates and others, held in London last year, but which do not meet the wishes of the Reform Association.

Sanitary improvements and the subject of education, which have been neglected for a long time, begin to attract public attention.

Two arrivals of immigrants from Madeira and the East Indies had taken place within the last fortnight, and it was mentioned as a curious fact that they appeared insusceptible to the epidemic fever which was raging with extreme virulence.

A Chapter of Crimes, Accidents, &c.

A terrible affray occurred on the Mississippi River, near St. Louis, on the 18th inst., caused by a fight between the crew on the *Martha No. 2* and a portion of the deck passengers on board that boat, while she was on her way up to Galena. Some four of the parties are said to have been killed, or mortally wounded, and a number of others injured. The mate of the *Kate Kearney* informs the St. Louis *Republican* that two of the hands were dead, and two of the wounded passengers are in a dying condition. The difficulty is said to have grown out of an attempt on the part of one of the hands to insult the wife of one of the deck passengers. This being resented, a general fight ensued, in which knives and other weapons were freely used. Two or more of the deck hands came aft to where the emigrant family was located, and commenced a second altercation by abusive language and fiendish treatment of both women and men, which was borne for some time, and until one of the deck hands struck the husband of the insulted lady one or more blows. Whereupon, the male members of the family, consisting of a father (a very old man) and his two sons, being aroused to a pitch of the greatest indignation, commenced a determined assault upon five or six of the crew who had gathered around, and by the aid of whatever came in their way, drove them to the forward part of the boat. Soon after, the lights in the engine-room, and the one burning further aft, were put out, and the entire crew on watch, consisting of ten or a dozen deck hands and firemen, headed, it is said, by the mate of the boat, rushed aft and commenced a most murderous and bloody assault with hammers, wrenches, bars of iron, &c., upon the comparatively helpless family—the men of which (the old man and his two sons) fought with desperation; but in their endeavors to save the female members of the family from harm, and owing to the darkness and cramped up condition of the deck-room, they were overpowered and terribly beaten. The father was cut and stabbed in several places, and on account of his advanced age, is rapidly sinking. We are told that the old gentleman was in the thickest of the fight at the battle of Buena Vista, and displayed great courage.

A murderous affray took place on Friday week, near Louisville, Ky. A difficulty occurred at a coffee-house in Portland, (Ky.) in which two or three men were dangerously wounded, one of whom died on Saturday, at the United States Marine Hospital, from the injuries received. The parties belonged to the steamers *Georgetown* and *Southern Belle*. One of the crew of the latter boat, drew a knife, and cut four men, among them a brother of the mate of the *Georgetown*, who had taken no part whatever in the difficulty, and was sitting in a chair in the bar-room where it commenced.

A young man named Miller, a watch on board the steamer *Avalanche*, was shot on Wednesday, at La Salle, Ill., by Captain Woodbury, of the *Kingston*. There had been some previous difficulty. Miller drew up and told Capt. W. to "come on now with his shooting irons," whereupon Capt. W. drew a revolver, and fired three times, each shot taking effect.

One day last week a citizen of Vicksburg, named John Minor, was stabbed and instantly killed by one Brown, at Pawpaw Island, twelve miles above Vicksburg. The cause of the difficulty was not known, nor had Brown been arrested.

A lad, named Michael Scanlen, was caught in the machinery of the spinning-rooms in the Ogden Mills, at Cohoes, N. Y., on Saturday, and instantly killed.

A man, named Joseph Purdy, of Farmersville, N. Y., was instantly killed by the falling of a tree in the woods where he was chopping, on the 18th inst.

A man, named Barber, of Hebron, N. Y., in attempting to cross the track near Salem, with a large farm wagon, drawn by two horses, was instantly killed by being run over by the train, on Wednesday.

A man named Jeremiah Desmond, about 45 years of age, a hand on board the schooner *James Brown*, of Troy, N. Y., had laid down in the cabin when the vessel took fire, as is supposed from a candle that he left burning. The dead body of Desmond was discovered, burned and charred in the most shocking manner. It is supposed that he was awakened after the vessel had taken fire, as his body was found in the hold, which is some distance from the cabin. He leaves a son about twelve or thirteen years of age.

A fatal accident took place at the crossing of the Railroad and the Lecastown road to Frankfort, Ky., about eight miles from that city, a few days ago, by which two ladies were instantly killed. They were Mrs. Eden and her daughter, who lived about ten miles from Lexington.

WANTED.

MEN WANTED—Seventy men, to sell an article wanted in every family. Agents are making $30 per week. Agents for Boston, Philadelphia, New-England, the Western and Southern States are wanted. They can make $1,000 per annum with a small capital. Call or address, post paid, No. 317 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED.—A respectable Protestant young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress. She can give the best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 150 20th-st., between the 7th and 8th-avs., in the basement.

PRINTER WANTED—For the country: well recommended as a good compositor and pressman, and one who can be trusted in all respects. No others need apply. Address box 998, New-York Post Office.

HARDWARE SALESMAN WANTED.—A young man acquainted with the Hardware business, wanted in a retail store. Address (post paid) in the handwriting of the applicant, box No. 15, Brooklyn Post-office.

LAW CLERK OR ATTORNEY WANTED—One who is well acquainted with practice, and who writes a good hand. Address Box No. 1,500 at Post-Office.

MOULDER WANTED.—In a stereotype foundry, a moulder, of steady habits, and who understands his business. Apply to R. C. VALENTINE, No. 17 Dutch-st.

FIVE HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED—To sell a new work. High wages made. Call or address (post-paid) "American Family Publication Establishment," No. 128 Nassau-st., New-York. Room No. 8.

CANAL BOATMEN WANTED—Canal Boatmen wanted to freight coal in boats of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, upon the Delaware and Hudson Canal. The boats will average 116 tons during the season. They will be required to be towed with two horses, and be manned by two persons besides the Captain. For particulars apply at the office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, corner Broadway and Wall-st., or to WM. HATHAWAY, Agent, Port Ewen, near Rondout.

BOATMEN WANTED ON THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL, for 1852.—The Pennsylvania Coal Company will sell to temperate and industrious men on favorable terms, Boats to be employed in freighting Coal from Hawley to Port-Ewen on the Hudson River, near Rondout, and to New-York. The boats are built to carry 125 tons; the cargo for this year will average about 116 tons. The purchase money for the boat will be from $1,150 to $1,300 according to value, and will be received by instalments of $31 per trip, out of the freight of the boat. The rate of freight, for the present year, will be as follows:—For a trip made in 10 days, from Hawley to Port Ewen, at the rate of 85 cts. per ton; for 11-day trips, 82 cts. per ton; and if over 11 days, at the rate of 80 cts per ton. Out of each cargo, $5 will be retained until the end of the season—the balance of the freight will be paid in cash at the end of each trip. The expense of unloading will not exceed 5 cents per ton. The boats will require to be towed by two horses, and manned by two persons beside the Captain.

The Canal from Hawley is 99 miles long. The locks are tended both day and night, and trips can be made in 10 days, without change of horses. The Company engage to supply the freight and full employment for the boats to the close of Canal navigation. When boats are required to discharge at New-York, the Company's steamboats will tow them without charge, and an additional freight will be paid to that place. Boatmen, who are desirous of taking boats, will make application at the office of the Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., or to the subscriber, at Port Ewen, on the Hudson River, near Rondout.

WM. HATHAWAY, Agent.

PORT EWEN, May 27, 1852.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A respectable family, occupying a pleasant house, with bath, &c., in West-21st-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., having spare rooms, would board a gentleman with small family, or two single gentlemen, on moderate terms, and afford the comforts of a quiet home. Address C. H. A., office of this paper.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURG.—The best location, only two minutes' walk from Peck-slip Ferry. A gentleman and lady, or a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with or without Board in an elegant house and a good table. Apply at No. 25 South 9th-st.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, and a few single gentlemen, may obtain good board, pleasant rooms, and the comforts of a home, on moderate terms, by making immediate application at No. 66 Catharine-st., nearly opposite Monroe.

BOARDING.—A private family of three persons, occupying a modern house in 7th-st., would like to accommodate two gentlemen with a second story front room, with closet, unfurnished, with breakfast and tea—dinner on Sunday. Apply at No. 119 Broadway.

BOARDING.—Two furnished rooms, suitable for a gentleman and lady, or single gentlemen, with full or partial board, can be had by applying at No. 123 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—One or two gentlemen can be accomodated with one or two furnished rooms, on moderate terms. The house is pleasantly situated on the Brooklyn Heights, two blocks from the Fulton ferry. Address letter box, 3,215, New-York Post Office.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—With or without board, at No 1, Monroe-st., corner of Catharine-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—At No. 72 Warren-st., without board.

RICHMOND HILL HOTEL, STATEN ISLAND—A. Late the Richmond Seminary.—J. P. KELLETT begs to inform the public that the Seminary will be entirely remodeled for a select family Hotel, to open for the season on the 7th of June next. Particulars can be obtained at S. W. BENEDICT'S Store, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.

TRENTON FALLS, ONEIDA COUNTY, N. Y.—The proprietor informs the public that his Hotel, at the above place, is open for the reception of company. He is now prepared to receive families for the season—the conveniences of the house having been rearranged during the recess by a competent architect—a new and commodious wing added—hot and cold baths constructed. In short, the improvements have been of such a character as to add greatly to the comfort and enjoyment of visitors. The proprietor trusts that, by his unremitted attention to the wants of the travelling public, the patronage so liberally extended to him during the past nineteen seasons of his management, will be continued—pledging himself to sustain the acknowledged high reputation of the place. M. MOORE.

A line of Stages is established for the season—leaving Utica on the arrival of the Express train.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR CHAPPED HANDS.—THE PURE OLD PALM SOAP is one of the best remedies in use. It is very highly recommended to those whose skin is tender, and being made from a vegetable oil, is consequently very healing and emollient in its properties. It can be had in small packages of six cakes, (at a low price,) for trial, at the manufactory of W. HULL'S SON, No. 168 Cliff-st. See CHILTON'S certificate.

"Having tried the Old Palm Soap, manufactured by W. HULL'S SON, I can recommend it as being an excellent quality of toilet soap. The healing properties of palm oil, which are well known, must render this soap preferable to Castile soap for the same uses.

JAMES R CHILTON, M.D., Chemist."

DO YOU WANT ADVERTISING DONE?—If so, the old established office of W. H. McDONALD, at No. 109 Nassau-st., offers superior facilities. Every leading paper, either daily or weekly, of any worth, published in the United States or Canadas, can be contracted for as above, on the most liberal terms, W. H. M. having the fullest authority and the very best terms. Call and get a pamphlet, and see papers and terms.

H. B. RICHARDS, No. 37 John-st., 2d door below Nassau-st., (recently of No. 93 Maiden-lane,) keeps on hand a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery of almost every description, Mechanics' Tools, Builders' Goods, housekeeping articles, &c. Persons wishing to purchase goods in this line at the lowest prices, are desired to call on him, at No. 37 John-st., where they will find all articles, on the most reasonable terms, either by the quantity or by retail. H. B RICHARDS, No. 37 John-st., N. Y.

NOTICE—TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—This is to certify that I, BENJAMIN RICHARDSON, of the City of San Francisco, State of California formerly of New-York, have, This Day, Revoked the Power of Attorney, given by me to J. RICHARDSON, dated February, 1849, and have appointed in his stead, TITUS WEBB, Crockery Ware Merchant, of New-York City, to transact all business in my stead, BENJAMIN RICHARDSON.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17, 1852.

CHELSEA MILLS.—No. 254 West 27th-st. Depôt No. 10 Beekman-st. The subscribers are now prepared to furnish fresh Ground Flour, Graham Flour, White and Yellow Corn Meal, Hominy, Wheaten Grits and Farina. Grain and Feed of all kinds ground to order. Orders served in any part of the city, free of charge. For sale cheap, a ten horse Steam-engine and Boiler, in complete running order.

MUNSON & WILLIS.

RICH PAPER HANGINGS of the latest styles and most desirable patterns, in velvet and gold, satin and gold, and plain satin, of our own importations, at the very lowest prices, for cash. Also, a full assortment of American Paper and Borders, Fire-Board Prints, &c., at wholesale and retail. CHILDS & SMITH, No. 449 Pearl-st., cor. William.

N. B.—None but competent workmen sent from this establishment.

METALLIC OIL FOR MACHINERY.—CUMBERLAND BROTHERS' PATENT.—The Metallic Oil is superior to pure sperm for all lubricating purposes, and its cost is 30 per cent less. It is the only chemically prepared Oil which may be used in factories without the payment of an extra premium for insurance against fire. For sale by the manufacturers, DE LA VERGNE, YOCKNEY & CO., No. 36 Broadway.

AMERICAN HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE, PROSPECT HILL, Port Chester, N. Y., on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Dr. T. L. NICHOLS and Mrs. GOVE NICHOLS, will be at their City Office, No. 45 White-st., for consultation, every WEDNESDAY, from 2 to 5 P. M. Dr. WILLIAM F. REH will attend to City practice and consultations daily.

TO DRUGGISTS AND PHYSICIANS—For sale the stock, fixtures and good will of a well established Drug Store, situated in a leading thoroughfare. The store is handsomely fitted up and has a complete stock of drugs, chemicals and fancy articles. It is now doing a good family and prescription business. Apply, No. 222 Canal-st.

ENGLISH ORDERS.—Orders for English goods of all descriptions executed promptly and carefully through our agents at Liverpool, JACOT, TAYLOR & TIPPER. For further information, apply to LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., No. 74 Broadway, New-York.

THE THREE HUNGARIANS.—In No. 110 Chatham-St., corner of Pearl, we have opened a Porter and Eating House called the Three Hungarians; announcing that, we hope to see our friends as frequently as possible.

IHASZ & CO.

CLAIRVOYANCE.—Mrs. SAUSE, the most skillful Clairvoyant in New-York, in curing diseases, telling the whereabouts of absent friends, recovering stolen property, or any business matter. Residence, 229 Grand-st.

SHOW-CASES, CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST and better than the best, can be had at CAMPBELL & FORSHAY'S cheap and extensive Show-Case Warerooms, No. 312 Broadway, up stairs.

TAKE NOTICE.—If you want Window Shades, Buff or White Holland, put up to your windows well and cheap, or Upholstery work done, call on BARTOL & REID, No. 5 Amity-st., 2 doors west of Broadway.

LOOKING GLASSES, PORTRAIT and PICTURE FRAMES, of every description on hand, and made to order, at low price. W. N. JOHNSON, No. 534 Broadway, (Collamore House,) and No. 294 Bowery.

COURT-STREET CROCKERY STORE—One door from Union-st., SOUTH BROOKLYN. A good assortment of China, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Ware cheap.

COL. R. DISOSWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW and COMMISSIONER of DEEDS, for New-York and Illinois, No. 71 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts., N. Y.

WRITING PAPER.—A large and very desirable assortment, for sale by BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, No. 125 Fulton-st.

MEDICAL.

DYSENTERY and COLIC in half an hour; CHRONIC DIARRHŒA in half the time of any other remedy; QUINSY SORE THROAT in twenty-four hours; SEA SICKNESS in an hour; The MOST SEVERE COUGH in three days, and it cannot be beat for the cure of PAINS in the LIMBS, BACK and CHEST, CUTS, BURNS, SWELLINGS and BRUISES. Depôt No. 240 Greenwich-st. Price 25 and 50 cents. For sale by the Druggists and Store-keepers throughout the United States.

Dr. TOMAS has just put up a HORSE LINIMENT, in nearly pint bottles, which is warranted superior to any other, for Swellings, Galls, Cuts, Scratches, Bruises, &c. Price 50 cents.

CAUTION TO DRUGGISTS AND THE PUBLIC.—The unparalleled and astonishing efficacy of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY in all diseases for which it is recommended—curing in many cases after the skill of the best physicians were unavailing—has effected a large and increasing demand for it. This fact has caused unprincipled counterfeiters and imitators to palm off spurious mixtures, of similar name and appearance, for the genuine Balsam.

BE NOT DECEIVED BY IMPOSTERS.—The public should be careful to get the genuine article as the imitations and counterfeits, being got up by those who know nothing of medicine, or of the diseases of the human system, are entirely unsafe and dangerous.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer, Feb. 6, 1852.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—We have an utter abhorrence for all kinds of puffs, and especially such as are calculated to mislead the public as to the curative virtues of patent medicines. There are doubtless many catch-penny nostrums, daily vended and hourly used, which are not only of no value, but absolutely deleterious to the physical man. There are other balsams, extracts, &c., not embraced in the pharmaceutic arrangements of the apothecary or regular physicians, that are in certain cases, of more value than all the prescriptions of Galen put together. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is admitted by the concurrent testimony of those who have proved its virtues to be of the latter class. In colds and consumption, asthma and chronic coughs, as well as in other kindred diseases, it has been used with almost universal success. In a climate so changeable as this, superinducing and aggravating the family of diseases above alluded to, this medicine has a value not to be estimated. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper. For sale at Wholesale or Retail by A. B. & D. SANDS, general Agent, No. 100 Fulton-st.; THOMAS & MAXWELL, No. 66 William-st., JOHN MILHAU, No. 183 Broadway, Astor and Irving House Drug Stores, and No. 110 Broadway.

GREAT CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.—DOCTOR HOUGHTON'S PEPSIN, the true digestive fluid or gastric juice, prepared from RENNET, or the FOURTH STOMACH OF THE OX, after directions of Baron LIEBIG, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa. This great natural remedy for Indigestion and Dyspepsia, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. Pepsin is the chief element, or great digesting principle of the gastric juice—the solvent of the food, the purifying, preserving and stimulating agent of the stomach and intestines. It is extracted from the digestive stomach of the ox, and forming an artificial digestive fluid, precisely like the natural gastric juice in its chemical powers, and furnishing a complete and perfect substitute for it. By the aid of this preparation, the pains and evils of Indigestion and Dyspepsia are removed, just as they would be by a healthy stomach. Wholesale and retail agents, J. BALL & CO., No. 100 Nassau-st.

I CERTIFY THAT DR. DILLENBACK, OCULIST, of No. 581 Broadway, cured me of a chronic disease of the eyes of three years' standing. I employed twelve physicians from first to last, and continued to grow worse. I took about a dozen bottles of Sarsaparilla, with no better effect. And as a final resort, I called upon DR. DILLENBACK, who cured my eyes in a very short time, and I cordially recommend him to all who may be similarly afflicted. Dated ALEXANDRIA, April 20, 1852. JOHN SPALSBURY, Jr.

DR. GLOVER'S IMPROVED TRUSS is found to give ease, comfort and security to the wearer, always retaining the reduction and by its accurate fit and adaptation, effecting a permanent cure. Dr. G. has had great experience in fitting and applying Trusses. Children are accurately fitted so as to effect a cure. Lace Stockings, Shoulder Braces and all the different surgical bandages are constantly on hand and made to order. Application Room No. 12, Ann-st., where he attends to an office practice.

ARE YOU DEAF—Or troubled with noises in, or discharges from, the ear? If so, avoid quacks, the use of syringes, oils, &c., and consult Dr. LUTENER, No. 80 Prince-st. His success in making the deaf hear is unprecedented. Short, weak, and imperfect sight restored. Can be consulted, personally, or by the mail, from 9 till 3. All letters must contain $1 fee, and prepaid.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATION.—DR. HINE (German physician) can be consulted at his office, No. 20 Duane-st., from 9 A.M. to 8 P.M.

THE GREAT REMEDY for Bowel Complaints, a certain cure for Diarrhea, Dysentery, Summer Complaints, &c. Dr. E. KIRBY'S CHOLERA DROPS. Depôt, No. 75 Bleecker-st., N. Y.

MEDICAL NURSING, BY J. M. LUDLOW.—Removed from No. 848 Broadway to No. 6½ 4th-av. Has had much experience with the sick and insane. Address J. M. LUDLOW, No. 6½ 4th-av., New-York.

BOOKS.

D. A. & CO. HAVE JUST PUBLISHED (Simultaneously with the English edition—from early proof sheets,) THE DAYS OF BRUCE, a story from Scottish History. By GRACE AGUILAR, Author of "Woman's Friendship," "Mother's Recompense," "Vale of Cedars," "Women of Israel," &c. Two vols., 12mo. Paper cover, $1; Cloth, $1 50.

"The Days of Bruce must be considered as an acquisition to place before the reader an interesting narrative of a period of history in itself a romance, and one, perhaps, as delightful as could well have been selected. In combination with the story of Scotland's brave deliverer, it must be viewed as an illustration of female character, and descriptive of much that its author considered excellent in romance."—*Extract from Preface.*

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,

WILSON & TROW'S DIRECTORY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR 1852-1853.—This Directory of about 650 pages of names will be found to contain a larger number, by many thousands, than any Directory of this City ever before published. From the long experience of Mr. Wilson, and the valuable aid of competent and efficient men in the compilation, the publisher submits this work to the public with a strong confidence in its fullness and correctness. There will be found attached to each a valuable MAP OF THE CITY.

JOHN F. TROW, Publisher, No. 49 Ann-st.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1852.

BOHN'S LIBRARIES.

NEW VOLUMES JUST RECEIVED.—SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS' WORKS. Vol. 2.
STAUNTON'S CHESS TOURNAMENT. 1 Vol.
OERSTED'S SOUL IN NATURE. 1 Vol.
THE WORKS OF SIR THOS. BROWNE. Vol. 2.
CICERO'S ORATIONS TRANSLATED. Vol. 2.
BANGS, BRO. & CO., 13 Park Row, N. Y.

BLANCHARD'S GREAT WORK.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,—ROSE ASHFORD, OR THE RUINED GAMESTER, by E. L. Blanchard, author of "Celestina, or lights and shadows of London Life." Complete in one volume, beautifully illustrated. price 50 cents.

THOMAS ORMSBY, publisher, 13 Ann-st.

NO. 139 ATLANTIC-ST., BROOKLYN.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN; QUEECHY; WIDE, WIDE WORLD, and a various assortment of Theological and Miscellaneous Books, together with a large stock of American and English Stationery. Sold by J. McMURRAY & CO., Brooklyn.

TO LET.

ROOM OR HALL WANTED TO LEASE.—In a central part of the city, a room or hall, for a term of one or more years; dimensions from 75 to 100 feet in length by 30 to 35 in width, ceiling from 18 to 22 feet. A third or fourth story will suit, answer. Communications to be addressed, post paid, to JOHN HARRINGTON, office of the New-York Picayune, 123 Fulton-st.

A SPLENDID CHANCE.—The rear of store No. 8 South-st., fronting on Moore-st., well adapted for either a liquor or clothing store. Apply to M. GRAY, No. 7 South-st.

BUILDING TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER.—The 2d and 3d stories of the large brick building on 27th-st., near 11th-av. Room, 75 by 45 feet, suitable for any kind of iron work.

OFFICES AND ROOMS TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE—In the building No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. Apply on the premises to JOHN W. RITCH, Architect.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—In *Times* Building, No. 113 Nassau-st., the 2d floor, 25 by 103 feet deep, entrance on two streets. Inquire of JOHN GILHOOLY, No. 113 Nassau-st., in basement.

STORE AND LOFT TO LET.—The first and second floors of No. 117 Liberty-st., at very low prices. They are very commodious, and very eligible for business. Apply to F. HART, on the premises.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A Farm of 17 acres of excellent land, pleasantly situated on the west bank of the Hudson River, adjoining the village of Milton, Ulster Co., a few miles south of Poughkeepsie, and in full view of it, having an extensive view of the river for some distance up and down. On the place are a good dwelling-house, barn and out-buildings, apple orchard and other fruit. It lies directly on the river, distant from New-York about 70 miles, and with which there is communication several times a day by steamboats and the Hudson River Railroad, the depôt of which is nearly directly opposite. For particulars, apply to AND. J. ROE, Insurance Buildings, Nos. 49 and 51 Wall-st., third floor.

FARMS FOR SALE.—40 more unimproved 10 acre farms at $28 per acre; 60 10 acre farms on this same tract have been sold within three years; 22 have built and made pleasant and comfortable homes for their families. These lands are situated near the centre of Long Island, 2½ hours' ride on the railroad. The soil is excellent for farming and gardening purposes, easily cultivated and very productive, and as healthy and pleasant a location as can be found in the State. Any person having but small means, and desiring a place in the country, will find great advantage by locating on these lands in preference to investing their means in associations or city lots in the country. Go out and examine for yourselves. Apply to A. McCOTTER, No. 128 Fulton-st., Sun Building.

VALUABLE BUILDING SITES FOR SALE.—A number of valuable Building Sites, suitable for genteel country residences, eligibly situated within five minutes walk of the Bronxville Station, on the Hudson River Railroad, in the Town of East Chester, in Westchester County. Said property is within one minute's walk of the Reformed Dutch Church at Bronxville, in a highly respectable neighborhood, and only one hour's ride from the City Hall, New-York. For further particulars apply to M. M.

New-York Daily Times.

NEWS BY THE MAIL.

At the Dallas (Ala.) Circuit Court recently, an action was brought to recover damages for the destruction of a smoke-house and contents, resulting from the setting fire to the woods in the vicinity of the plaintiff's premises by the servants of the defendant. It was proved on the trial that the fire was set with the knowledge and consent of the defendant, and that it extended to and consumed the smoke-house of the plaintiff. The Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, to the amount of several dollars over cost.

Immense masses of ice have swept down the Mississippi River this spring. For weeks after the ice started, enormous quantities have gone down—much of it in the form of respectable icebergs. Tide investment has proved to be decidedly useful. It has cut off and thrown to those worthy all the snags in the river, and also leveled the river bed wherever the sandbars and alligator-nests were encountered. It is said the river has not been so free from obstructions for many years.

Mrs. Sawyer, wife of the unfortunate Mr. Sawyer, who was killed by the recent tragedy at the Waltham Railroad crossing, kept possession of her child from the moment she was struck by the locomotive until she fell from it upon the road a mile from Waverley Station, in Boston. Here the child, a beautiful boy, was taken from the arms of the mangled mother, and carried by one of the passengers to Waverley depot.

The house of Mr. Morton, about two miles from Steubenville, Ohio, on the Richmond and Steubenville road, was entered by a thief on the night of the 13th inst. The villain went to the bed of Mr. Morton, an aged gentleman, with a knife in his hand, threatening his life if he did not give him all the money about the house instantly. Mr. M. being frightened at the unexpected demand, complied with the request, and gave the robber $70, after getting which, he fled.

The Washington *Republic* states that the Hon. John Barney was summoned before Justice Goddard, on Thursday, upon the complaint of M. Le Compte Sartigez, Minister Plenipotentiary of France, to answer the charge of libel contained in recent publications. Mr. Barney was placed under security in the sum of five thousand dollars, to appear at the next term of the criminal court, to answer the charge of libel; and a further sum of five thousand dollars to keep the peace.

An immense quantity of strawberries is grown in the vicinity of Norfolk, Va. The *Beacon* states that from one farm there were put on board the Baltimore boat in one day thirty-five chests of strawberries, containing sixty quarts each. Eighteen acres of land are devoted to their growth, and as many as eighty hands are at times employed in gathering it. Several other farms in that neighborhood produce equal quantities of this delicious fruit.

The Cambridge (Md.) *Democrat* says some of the farmers of that county will not make half a crop of wheat, and others are doubtful about even getting their seed, such is the sad havoc made by the fly. Fields that had every appearance of an abundant crop, three weeks since, are now literally cut to pieces. In Talbot county whole fields of wheat have been almost totally destroyed by the fly, while the young corn is suffering severely from the worm.

Some time last summer, a man died on a boat near Paducah, Ky., and was put off for burial. He was buried with all his clothes on, just as he had died. His brother, residing in Missouri, says the Paducah *Journal*, heard of the death some months after, and also heard that his father had a large sum of money on his person. He came here last week, had his father disinterred, and found one hundred dollars in his pocket.

It is stated that much apprehension is felt in New-Orleans of the approach of a new disease, which is called the plague, and is now said to be prevailing in some of the West India Islands. A disease called by the same name has made its appearance in some parts of the West. It is said to be like the cholera, but more fatal. Whether it is the same disease as that which goes by the name of plague in the East, is not stated.

The Dayton (O.) *Gazette* has been informed by commission merchants of that place, that considerable loss has been suffered this Spring on flour shipped from the Miami Valley to New Orleans, in consequence of light weight. Several lots have been returned within the past few days, which fall from one to two pounds below the legal standard of weight.

We learn from the *Warren* (N. J.) *Journal* that the lumber buildings and machine-shop of Melick & Hulshizer, New Village, were destroyed by fire on the 16th inst. From fifty to seventy-five new threshing machines and horse-powers, with other agricultural implements, were destroyed. The loss is estimated at from $6,000 to $10,000. No insurance.

Several lumps of gold have been discovered in a ravine in the village of Mineral Fort, Wis., worth from $5 to $6. On Monday, half the town turned out to search for the treasure, and in a short time found a lead, containing gold, silver and diamonds, and before noon $300 worth of these precious metals were taken from the earth.

The effect of the Maine Liquor Law upon the public health is noticed by the Belfast (Me.) *Journal*, which computes from the books of the agent appointed to sell liquor for medicinal purposes in that town, that there are twenty-four thousand persons in the immediate vicinity who are diseased.

The German traveler, Moritz Wagner, renowned for his travels in Persia and Armenia, is about to visit the United States. Hence, after exploring the Rocky Mountains, he goes to Central America, and from there he will go to the Philippine and Moluccs Islands.

The business on the Black River Canal is said to be very active so far this Spring. Twenty-six boats cleared from Boonville, on the Canal, the first ten days of navigation. These boats were laden with 636,000 feet of lumber, 150 cords of wood, and small quantities of general freight.

A band of gypsies have found their way to the vicinity of Rondout, from Hoboken, where they wintered. They have two wagons, three horses, and an infinity of dogs and children. They were driving a vast business in the sooth-saying line, for all the neighborhood were around their tents.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* of the 25th says the boats bring large numbers of emigrant passengers, who are characterized by a better and more comfortable appearance than formerly. Large numbers of people from the old country, with means of purchasing good farms are pushing out into the country.

The *New Orleans Picayune* mentions a plan to form a company to dig out the Canal Verret just below Algiers, widen it, reopen it to the river, and render it navigable to the Gulf, through the bayous and lakes with which it connects, for a small steamboat. A shell road along the canal is included in the project.

Miss Dix has been making an effort to have a hospital for the insane established in Maryland. A bill appropriating $10,000 towards that object passed the House of Representatives of that State on Friday, having previously passed the Senate.

Sanford Chapman, of Bozrah, Conn., committed suicide, during a fit of insanity, by hanging himself attired in his wife's clothes. He had three or four of her dresses on, one over the other, all carefully and securely fastened.

A Jury in Mobile, a few days since, gave a judgment against some steamboat owners, with damages assessed at $1,500, for the value of a slave, whose death was charged to have been caused by the mismanagement of the boat.

Child D. Chamberlain, a machinist, while engaged at a large lathe in the Old Colony Railroad repair shop, South Boston, had his ankle broken short off by coming in contact with some part of the gearing.

The editor of the St. Louis *Republican* received a bullock's horn from Texas, which measures nearly three feet in length, and the pair, when on the said bullock's head, measured, from tip to tip, 7 feet and 1 inch.

Application has been made to the President of the United States for the pardon of Thomas Hand, convicted of stealing Government jewels, and, it is said, with a probability of success.

The New Hampshire Democratic State Convention, for the nomination of a candidate for Governor and electors of President and Vice-President, is to be held at Concord, on the 10th of June.

Mr. Amos M. Kellogg, of Oneida County, teacher in the Experimental Department of the State Normal School, in the room of William F. Phelps, resigned.

The Legislature of Newfoundland has appropriated £1,000 for an armed steam cruiser to be sent out to protect their fishing grounds from the aggressions of the French.

Several private dwellings, and a number of rooms in the Columbia House, Hudson, were entered on Saturday by burglars, and rifled of their valuables.

One firm in Chicago has contracted for 3,000 head of beef cattle, delivered in the fall at $3,25@$4 per cwt., according to quality.

It is said that a Dr. Smith recently discovered a rich mine of silver ore in the vicinity of Gallatin, Sangamon County, Illinois.

Mrs. Wright, the lady of Gov. Wright, of Indiana, died in Indianapolis, on last Friday afternoon.

ELECTRICITY APPLIED TO THE CAPTURE OF WHALES.—The *New Bedford Mercury* gives an account of some interesting experiments, illustrating the effect of electricity to facilitate the capture of the whale. The most prominent features of this new method are thus described:

"Every whale at the moment of being struck with the harpoon is rendered powerless, as by a stroke of lightning, and therefore his subsequent escape or loss, except by sinking, is wholly impracticable; and the process of finding and securing him is entirely unattended with danger. The arduous labor involved in the long chase in the capture of the whale is superseded, and consequently the inconvenience and danger of the boats being sight of, or becoming separated from, the ship, is avoided. One or two boats only would be required to be lowered at a time, instead of three or four, as at present, and the whole operation of killing, towing to the ship, and securing the whale, would be performed in a much shorter time than is now required to kill and secure one. The saving of time, labor, and expense, by the application of this power, is very great, and the success of the experiments is considered certain."

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Gene[illegible] ... Journal ... which ... paper by ... The ... and ... party ... sorry ... arrived, ... inquired ... leader, ... "Well, ... can participate in the ... have a merry soldier ... labor for my convenience."

"I am a Democrat," said our informant, "but I went to vote for Gen. Scott for President."

On the damp ground, overgrown, under the open sky, the gallant old chief slept with his faithful soldiers, and their warm-hearted gratitude in the rich reward of his kind consideration.

DIED.

On Monday, 31st inst., suddenly, by being thrown from his carriage, JOHN A. WILLIAMS, Esq., of Pittsburg, aged 71 years, an old and highly respected inhabitant of that place, and formerly for many years a resident of this city.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Trinity Church, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock precisely, without further invitation.

On Monday, 31st inst., JAMES CHERRY, youngest son of E. M. Lockhart, deceased, aged 19 years and 24 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from No. 75 11th, corner of South 3d-sts., Williamsburg.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 1.

$5,000	U. S. 6s '63, div. off	112	
5,000	do. '67...div. off	115½	
5,000	Kentucky 6s	100	
37,500	Indiana State 5s	97	
3,000	Ind. Canal Pref. 5s	45½	
3,000	Erie Income Bds.	90½	
2,000	Erie 2d Mtge. Bds.	100	
9,000	do.	100½	
15,000	Erie Conv. '71	101 97	
7,000	Erie Conv. bds., '62	99	
30,000	do.	99	
10,000	do.	b30 98	
25	Chatham Bank	99½	
100	Merchants' Bank	125	
5	Metropolitan Bank	114½	
25	Phenix Bank	112	
28	Ocean Bank	107½	
75	Canton Company	81½	
25	do.	s3 81½	
100	do.	opg 81½	
250	N. J. Zinc Co.	b30 82	
50	Portsmouth Dry Dock	64	
9	Dauphin Coal Co.	50	
300	Harlem Railroad	72½	
100	do.	b30 72½	
25	Hudson River R. R.	62	

25	Nic. Transit Co.		25
	do.		24½
	do.	b30	25
	do.	b30	25½
	do.		24½
	do.		24
10	Florence & Keyport		32
25	do.		24
200	Edgw. Land Co.	b30	7½
100	Stonington Railroad	s3	54
100	do.		54½
19	do.		54½
100	Nor. & Wor. R. R.	b60	55
100	do.	s5	55½
100	do.	s60	55½
100	do.	b10	55½
100	Reading Railroad	s60	78
150	do.		78½
10	Mich. Central R. R.		100
50	Roch. & Syr. R. R.		117
50	New-Jersey R. R.		149
100	Erie Railroad		87
100	do.	b30	87½
50	do.	s30	87½
50	do.	s3	87½

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	U. S. 5s, '65, ex. div.	105	
8,000	U. S. 6s, '62, ex. div.	112	
4,000	Erie Income Bds.	99½	
17,000	Erie Conv. '71	98 97½	
2,000	Erie 1st Mtge. Bds.	115½	
5,000	Ogdensburg 2d Mtg.	87	
10	Farmer's Loan	98	
20	Astor Insurance Co.	93	
50	Nicaragua Transit Co.	25	
50	do.	b60	25½
50	do.		25½
50	do.	b60	25½
100	New-Jersey Zinc	b10	12½
50	Erie Railroad	s60	87
	do.		87½
	do.	b60	87½
	do.		87½
	do.	s30	87½
	do.	s60	86½
100	Nor. & Wor. R. R.		55½
	do.		55½
100	Long Island Railroad		20½
50	Mad. & Indianapolis		10½
50	Stonington Railroad		54½

TUESDAY, June 1—6 P. M.

Stocks opened firm in the forenoon, though transactions were light. There was a good demand for United States securities which sold ex-dividend. The transfer books were closed on and after to-day, until the 1st July. Kentucky 6's advanced ½; Indiana canal 5s ½; New-Jersey Transportation Rail Road 4 per cent. (having been sold at 140.) This was caused, no doubt, by the desire to possess shares entitled to the proposed issue of new stock in the proportion of one of new to each four of old—this being the last day on which holders could be entitled to the privilege of renewing the new stock. The new stock allotted to shareholders, amounts to $500,000, on which, 40 per cent is payable on the first of July—or it may be paid on or before the 2d of August, by the receiver of the new stock paying 6 per cent, interest on the amount due. Among the other stocks sold we noticed that Canton advanced ½, Stonington ½, Reading ½, Erie Incomes ½, Convertible bonds 71-½, Erie stock ½, Harlem ½, and Dauphin Coal Co. 1 per cent. Edgeworth declined ½; Nicaragua 1½. Large holders were said to be free sellers. Portsmouth Dry Dock ½, Erie bonds of '62, ½; and Norwich and Worcester, ½.

At the Second Board, sales were to a fair extent. The heaviest transactions were made in Erie Bonds and United States Securities. Of the latter, 5s of '65, ex dividend, brought 105, and 6s of '62, 112. The former of '71 and '68 were a shade lower, while Incomes sold at morning rates.

Sterling Exchange exhibited no change, and good bills could be obtained readily at 110½@110¾, while some leading houses continued to demand 110¾, at which sales were very light. It was supposed that the steamer would carry out to-morrow from $300,000 to $500,000 in specie, which will be a trifling sum, compared with the stock of specie held by the Banks and Sub-Treasury in this City.

The Money market is without change, and capitalists still find it difficult to make safe investments, at satisfactory rates of interest. The further receipts of California gold, with the large amount put afloat by the July dividends, will still further add to their troubles.

The steamer to-day will probably take less than half a million.

In Freights, engagements to Liverpool were light, but rates were firmer. 500 bbls. Resin were taken at 1s. For Flour, 14d.@15d. was asked, and 4d for Grain in bulk. Cotton was at ½d. To London, 600 tcs. Beef (304 lb.) were taken, at 3s. 6d.; 100 pipes Wine at 11s., and afterwards 30 do. at 11s. 6d. There was no change to notice in rates to other ports.

Cotton was heavy to-day, and sales of middling qualities were made at a decline of ⅛c. Sugars were also heavy, and some sales of some Cuba Muscovados were made at ⅛c. off. The present is a kind of pause in the market, between the close of the Spring and commencement of the Autumn business. The stock of hogshead Sugars on this day, June 1, are as follows: 21,897 hhds., 9,706 boxes, and 7,000 bags Brazil.

The receipts at the Sub-Treasury to-day were $77,115; paid $36,579; balance $3,938,974.

There is a moderate but not active business doing in Tobacco at previous quotations. The amount of Spanish in importers hands to day, included 609 bales Havana, 327 Cuba, 249 Java, 58 Ambolema, and 46 Nicaragua. We have procured the following statement of the stock of Domestic in the Inspection Warehouse, May 1, with the receipt and deliveries since, and the quantity remaining there this evening:

	Kentucky.	Virginia and N. Carolina.	Total.
Stock on hand May 1	hhds. 2,699	241	2,940
Received since May 1	" 1,792	101	1,893
	4,491	342	4,833
Delivered since May 1	hhds. 1,188	24	1,204
Stock on hand June 1, 1852	" 3,311	318	3,629

The receipts of the Erie Railroad for May have been as follows:

Passengers and Mails	$134,113 36
Freights	235,172 20
	369,285 55
May, 1851	174,345 12
Increase	$194,940 44

This is beyond the estimate of the Company.

The Exports from this port during the past month were as follows:

Domestic merchandize	$4,249,924
Foreign, free	106,818
Foreign, dutiable	545,973
Specie	1,834,893
Total	$6,737,608

The Importations at this port, for the month of May, were:

Dutiable Merchandize	$6,096,996
Free do	789,046
Specie	260,584
Withdrawals from Warehouse	1,280,371
	$8,646,997
Warehoused	$ 453,109

The following statement from the Cotton Circular of Mr. WM. P. WRIGHT, to go out to-day, shows the movement in Cotton since the 1st of September last, as compared with the previous three years:

	1852.	1851.	1850.	1849.
Receipts at the Ports,	2,359,000	2,193,000	1,923,000	2,580,000
Exports to Gt. Britain,	1,422,000	1,113,000	782,000	1,378,000
" France,	375,000	284,000	240,000	361,000
" other For. ports	297,000	212,000	145,000	269,000
Total Exports,	2,094,000	1,609,000	1,167,000	1,943,000
Stock on hand,	340,000	412,000	443,000	347,000
Of which during the past week, included in the above,				
Receipts into the ports,	53,000	34,000	25,000	38,000
Exports to Great Britain,	52,000	27,000	25,000	45,000
Exports to France,	5,000	5,000	6,000	11,000
Exports to other For. ports,	7,000	5,000	2,000	13,000
Total Exports,	64,000	37,000	34,000	69,000

From which it will be seen that the excess in receipts now amounts to 666,000 bales. The increase in exports to Great Britain is 309,000 bales; France, 91,000; other ports, 85,000; total increase, 485,000 bales; decrease in stock, 72,000 bales.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, JUNE 1.

Cleared.

Steamer Africa, (Br.) Harrison, Liverpool, E. Cunard, Jr.
Ship Messenger, Smith, San Francisco, Booth & Edgar.
Ship Union, Buxton, San Francisco, J. S. Oakford.
Ship Columbus, (Belg.) Lechere, Havana, Funche & Meinicke.
Ship Persian, Peat, London, Depperman & Alburtis.
Bark The Duke, (Br.) Caul, St. Johns, N. B., Arthur Leary.
Bark S. W. Nash, Moss, Cadiz, Peck & Church.
Bark Brariliera, Marsh, Vera Cruz, Hargous Brothers.
Bark Sir Powell Buxton, Woodcock, St. John, N. B., J. B. Gays & Co.
Brig McMain, Young, Sagua la Grande, J. W. Elwell & Co.
Brig Honoria, (Port.) Avellar, Bissau, Africa, C. H. & S. Figaniere.
Brig Versailles, Conant, Madeira, R. P. Buck & Co.
Brig Abeona, Peterson, Cardenas, R. C. Read.
Brig Mexico, (Br.) Morris, St. John, N. B., J. S. Whitney & Co.
Brig Augusta, Hobart, Savannah, Sturgess, Clearman & Co.
Brig Savant, (Br.,) Morris, St. John, N. B., J. S. Whitney & Co.
Brig Sleipner, (Nor.) Foster, Oporto, Schmidt & Balchen.
Brig Charles A. Coe, Hubbard, Lisbon, Sandy & Sandford.
Schr. Harriet Halleck, Masdul, Wilmington, N. C., N. L. McCready & Co.
Schr. En Avant, (Br.) Dunbar, Unidien, J. S. Whitney & Co.
Schr. Lively, (Br.) Downie, Bathurst, N. B., G. B. Morewood & Co.
Schr. Baltieus, (Ham.) Koelkebeck, Bremen, Stolz & Gildemeister.
Schr. Margaret Ann, Havana, Portland, S. W. Lewis.
Schr. John W. Bell, Rowland, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.
Schr. Pinto, Hammond, Baltimore, Mailler & Lord.
Schr. Delaware, Bickmand, Philadelphia, J. Hand.
Schr. Jacob & William, Mathews, Philadelphia, B. P. Buck & Co.
Barge Planet, Drake, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.
Barge Laurel, Cook, Baltimore, W. H. Thompson.
Barge Dolphin, Slackbouge, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.
Propeller Oneida, O'Neil, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

U. S. M. steamship Florida, Lyons, 60 hours, Savannah, Samuel L. Mitchell.
Steamship Union, Adams, Charleston 60 hours, mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.
Ship Columbia, Sturgess, Charleston, 5 ds., cotton to J. Wardell.
Ship Hampden, (of Boston,) Hersey, Havre, 42 ds., mdse. and 277 passengers, to master.
Ship Hartford, Sannermann, Savannah, May 24, cotton to Dunham & Dimon.
Ship Meridian, (of Boston,) Mansen, Liverpool, April 25, mdse. and 716 passengers, to W. & J. T. Tapscott.
Br. ship Lucy, High, from Mobile May 8, for Liverpool, having sprung aleak 23d inst., put into this port to repair.
Bark Gullego, Ellery, Shanghai, Jan. 27, tea, to F. A. Delano & Co.
Br bark Annamooke, Payn, Liverpool 14 ds., iron and 229 passengers to J. S. De Wolfe.
Brig Lucy Atwater, (of Ovington, Me.,) Atwater, Mayaguez, P. R., 17 ds., sugar to R. P. Buck & Co.
Brig Parethon, (of Waldsboro,) Davis, Cienfuegos, 34 ds., sugar to master.
Brig Linda, (new,) Rumball, Machias, 8 ds., lumber.
Danish brig Hetty, Nye, Port-au-Prince, May 15, coffee to Rolker & Mollmaner.
Brig Zaza, Bradbury, Zaza, Cuba 17 ds., sugar to Gyanga & Etutian.
Brig Amulet, (of Rockland,) Spofford, Cardenas, 10 ds., sugar to R. W. Trundy.
Brig Metropolis, Taylor, Charleston 15 ds., cotton to master.
Br. brig Eleanor Thompson, (of Whitehaven,) Thompson, Arecibo, P. R., 18 ds., molasses to Mason & Thompson.
Brig Reuben Carver, Clifford, Matanzas 8 ds., sugar and molasses to master. Sailed in co. with brig Sylvania, for Portland.
Brig Susan (of Machias,) Thurlow, Port-au-Prince, May 19, coffee, &c., to H. & W. Delafield. Died in port, Frederick Mayers, seaman.
Brig Linda, Rumball, Machias 8 ds., lumber.
Br. brig Trio, Moore, Sydney 16 ds., coal to James Hunter & Co.
Brig Pedraza, Dorritil, Nassau, N. P., May 23, cotton to A. G. Benson.
Br brig Fulton, McCall, Cienfuegos 15 ds., sugar to J. Hunter & Co.
Schr. Bolivar, Robinson, Rockland 5 ds., lime.
Schr. Zephyr, Crockett, Rockland 5 ds., lime.
Schr. Tyrone, Strout, Millbridge 10 ds., lumber, bound to Morisania.
Schr. Jane, Hall, Westerly, R. I., stone and mdse. to order.
Schr. Susan, Russell, Nantucket 3 ds., in ballast.
Schr. N. C. Mead, Hertick, Newbern, N. C., naval stores.
Schr. Kedron, Lake, Philadelphia 2 ds., bound to Bridgeport.
Schr. Edwin, Coker, Pensacola, May 15, mahogany.
Br. schr. Anns, Briggs, Malaga, 30 ds., fruit to Kealor & Co.
Schr. Athos, Robinson, Jacksonville, 7 ds., ship timber to master.
Schr. Williamsburg, ——, Va. 2 ds., wood.
Schr. A. Hessen, Thomas, Georgetown, S. C., 4 ds., naval stores to Bateman & Rudderson.
Schr. Chanel, Rhine, Newbern, N. C., naval stores to master.
Schr. Gleaner, Lake, Philadelphia 2 ds., bound to Bridgeport.
Schr. Ann Eliza, Hall, Philadelphia 2 ds., bound to Bridgeport.
Schr. Lucy Ann, Hall

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

Is PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (Sunday excepted,) at the office, No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, between Beekman and Ann, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, one cent. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies; THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and five copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

Is PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sunday excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold, at the same rates as the Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every Saturday morning, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Psychology.**—Dr. BENTON will continue his Lectures on the above science at No. 492 Grand-st., at junction of East Broadway and Grand-st., on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, June 3 and 4, and on the 7th and 8th, MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, at Rutah Hall, cor. of 8th av. and 26th-st. Doors open at 7; commence at 8 precisely. Admittance, 12½c.

N.B.—Dr. B. now being situated in Brooklyn, is prepared to receive patients at his office, cor of Pineapple and Fulton-sts., Brooklyn, or call at their residences, if required.

☞ **To the Military.**—Commandants, whose companies are desirous of joining in the proposed reception of THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, Esq., are respectfully requested to meet at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery New-York City, on Thursday, the 3d of June inst., at 8 o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of electing delegates, and of making the necessary arrangements for a parade on the day to be appointed for such reception. Companies in the adjacent cities desirous of taking part in the reception, are also respectfully requested to send a representative to such meeting.

B. C. FERRIS, Colonel 9th Regiment.
CHARLES S. ROE, Colonel 69th Regiment.

☞ **New-York Horticultural Society.**—The semi-annual Exhibition of the New-York Horticultural Society, will take place at Metropolitan Hall, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, June 9, 10 and 11. Members can procure their tickets at the next meeting of the Society, at Stuyvesant Institute, on Monday, June 7, and also at the Mercer-st. door of Metropolitan Hall, during the Exhibition. By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

☞ **Dr. Banning** gives a free lecture before Ladies, in Brooklyn Institute, at 3 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY of this week, and on MONDAY and TUESDAY of next week, on the Causes, Prevention and Cure of Chronic Weakness and Deformities of Women and Children; and also on the proper construction of dress and furniture, in their bearing on health.

☞ **Industrial Home Association, No. 1.**—The last meeting of this Association will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, June 4, at No. 127 Grand-st., between Crosby-st. and Broadway. Those members who have not paid their dues, are hereby notified for the last time, that all lots not paid for, will be sold on the evening of the above date. Purchasers of surplus lots, who wish the side-walks of the same graded, must hand in their names on the evening of the above date, or else their side-walks will not be graded.

JOHN STEVENS, President.
CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Secretary.

☞ **Mount Vernon Building Association, No. 2.**—The third regular meeting of this Association will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, June 3, at 8 o'clock, in Convention Hall, No 183 Worcester st. All dues must be paid on or bef re that time. The Secretary will be at the office, No. 110 Barrow-st., every Monday evening, to receive money, from 7 to 9 o'clock. Subscriptions received at either place. All meetings are public.

AB'M J. POST, President.
CORN'S A. COOPER, Secretary.

☞ **The Citizens' Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION** will hold their regular monthly meeting on THURSDAY EVENING, June 3, at 8 o'clock, at their rooms, No 421 Broadway. Shares will be redeemed. Members are requested to call at the office and pay their dues previous to the meeting.

SIMEON DRAPER, President,
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Vice-Pres't.
J. F. KENDALL, Secretary.

☞ **Albany, Fare 25 cts.** INDEPENDENT OPPOSITION Line for Albany direct. The large and commodious steamer Santa Claus, Capt. R. B. CLARK, will leave New-York for Albany every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from pier foot of Robinson st., at 6 o'clock P. M. Freight taken at the lowest possible rates. For particulars apply on board.

☞ **A few individuals** having selected a piece of eligible property in the suburbs of Brooklyn, on a stage route, are desirous of connecting themselves with others, for the purpose of erecting cottages, at a cost of from $300 to $1,500; to form a select neighborhood, secure ourselves against nuisances, and realize the benefits accruing to all firm associated enterprize. Those desirous of joining can obtain further information at R. CHAPMAN'S Printing Office, No 92 Fulton-st., New-York, or of Mr. HART, No. 249 State-st., Brooklyn.

☞ **The Seventh Ward Temperance Alliance** will hold another Meeting THIS EVENING, in Mr. VAN WAGNER'S Big Tent, corner Madison and Jefferson-sts. Addresses by Mr. VAN WAGNER, Mr. FOSTER, of Maine, and others. Singing by Mr. MAIRLAND, and Master NASH. Exercises to commence at 8 o'clock. Come early, and secure your seats

☞ **Notice.**—PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.—The Officers, Members, and Delegates of the State Grand Lodge, P. A. State of New-York, are hereby notified to attend an adjourned Meeting of said Lodge, at Military Hall, Bowery, this (THURSDAY) EVENING 3rd inst. at 8 o'clock, P. M.

By order. GEORGE ABRAMS, W Gd. Master.

☞ **American Institute.**—A stated monthly meeting of this Institute, will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, June 3 at its rooms, No. 351 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested

HENRY MEIGS, Recording Secretary.

☞ **When We say it We mean it.**—That the best Shirts in New York, are to be found at Mrs. LAMBERT, WHITE & Co. 132 Nassau street. A few good shirt finishers wanted—none but competent hands need apply.

☞ **I. O. of O. F.—Beacon Lodge No. 228.**—The members are hereby notified to meet at their lodge room, (Odd Fellows' Hall,) on THURSDAY, the 3d inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., to pay the last tribute of respect to our late brother P. G., L. R. Smith. By order.

GEORGE H. SANFORD, N. G.

☞ **The Irving Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION** will hold their Fourth Regular Monthly Meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, June 4, at 8 o'clock, at Masonic Hall, No. 275 Grand (near Forsyth-st.) Members are requested to pay their dues before Friday, June 4, as no dues will be received at the meeting.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Secretary.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company.**—Capital stock $200,000. Shares $100 each.

FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, President.
THOS. E. HASTINGS, Secretary.
Office of Sale and Transfer of Stock, No. 66 Beaver-st. New-York.

New-York Daily Times.

NINETEEN DAYS

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

$1,800,000 IN GOLD DUST.

The Steamship *Northern Light*, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon from San Juan de Nicaragua, *via* Aspinwall, Navy Bay, with 250 Passengers and a small amount of specie, having left San Juan the 17th May, and Aspinwall the 25th May. The *Northern Light* left at Aspinwall the steamers *Crescent City* and *Philadelphia* waiting the arrival of the U. S. Mail steamer *Columbia*, which left San Francisco on the 2d May with the U. S. Mail and the treasure.

The steamship *United States* was to sail on the 26th ult. for New-York *via* Kingston, Jamaica.

The steamship *Winfield Scott*, arrived at Panama on the 21st May with 600 passengers, having left San Francisco on the 6th May.

The *Columbia* grounded on the Shoals in coming out of the harbor of San Francisco on the 3d ult., but was towed off in the afternoon and proceeded on her voyage, having sustained no injury. We have news of her arrival at Acapulco on the 14th. The mails and treasure may be hourly expected.

The *Columbia* had on board 181 passengers and $1,836,845 in gold dust. Her specie list may be found under the commercial head. The total shipment of gold from San Francisco for April was $3,419,847; for March $2,549,704.

We are indebted to Messrs. BERFORD & Co., and GREGORY & Co.'s Expresses for correspondence and papers promptly furnished.

The News.

Our dates by this arrival are to the 6th May, or 19 days later than previous advices. The news is not important

The Legislature of California adjourned *sine die* on

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cellor KENT to sustain this objection. The remedies proposed are—

1st. Such an exercise of the taxing power by the State as will check the present system of indiscriminate and unlimited Asiatic emigration.

2d. A demand by the State of California for the prompt interposition of Congress, by the passage of an Act prohibiting "Coolies," shipped to California under contracts, from laboring in the mines of this State.

We have no account of any action on the subject by the Legislature.

Meetings of miners have been held at Foster Bar and other places, to take measures to prevent the immigration of Chinese. At the place named, resolutions were adopted declaring that no Chinaman should be allowed to hold any mining claim after the 1st May, and requesting them all to *vamose the ranch* by the 3d ult.

Serious Indian difficulties had occurred again in the interior The San Francisco *Herald*, of the 4th ult. says:

We learn of the killing of nearly one hundred and fifty Indians by a company of citizens of Trinity county, under the command of Sheriff DIXON recently. It was supposed that these were the Indians who murdered Mr. ANDERSON, butcher, of Beaverville, a short time since. The following is the account of the affair: "The company that went in pursuit of the Indians, returned today, having been absent just a week. They had little difficulty in following the trail. The foot-prints of the cattle which the Indians had driven off with them, together with portions of the clothing of the deceased, which they found scattered along the way, and were readily recognized by his son, who was in the company, showed unmistakeable signs of the path of those whom they were pursuing. But it was necessary to proceed with great caution, in order not to alarm the savages, and accordingly the party generally laid by during the day, sending spies ahead and travelling by night. On Thursday afternoon, the 22d ult., the scouts discovered the rancheria, in a small valley at the base of three mountains on the south side of the South Fork of Trinity River. At midnight the company started from their encampment, Capt. DIXON having divided his force into three parties, so as to come upon the Indians from different quarters and surround them. When the day broke all parties were in the desired positions, and on the signal being given the attack commenced. Each rifle marked his victim with unerring precision—the pistol and the knife completed the work of destruction and revenge, and in a few brief moments all was over. Of the one hundred and fifty Indians that constituted the rancheria, only two or three escaped, and those were supposed to be dangerously wounded; so that, probably, not one of those engaged in the murder of the unfortunate ANDERSON now remains alive. Men, women and children all shared the same fate; none were spared except one woman and two children, who were brought back prisoners.

GEORGE BUTLER and JACOB TURNER, with two other men, started up Winter Creek, about eight miles from Weaverville, on a prospecting tour, expecting to return in ten days, since which nothing has been seen of them. There is little doubt of their massacre by the savages.

A man named JAMES FOULDS was wounded recently by the Indians, and has since died. It was in consequence of these and similar outrages that the company of citizens went out to chastise the Indians, as stated above.

An Irishman named JOHN WILKINS was wounded by Indians, in the Shasta region, recently, so severely that he died the next day. He was from this city. THOMAS BROWN, also from New-York, and formerly from New-Bedford, was also wounded by an arrow in the arm.

Mr. JAS. V. A. WRIGHT, of Chicago, Ill., was killed at Shasta, by the accidental discharge of his gun, while dismounting from his mule.

NATHANIEL BOWMAN was hung at Monroeville, on the 24th April, for the murder of a Mr. SEIGLER.

AS WM. P. CHIPMAN and JOHN ASP were engaged in Mining under the bank at Wilder's bar, on the Consumnes river, the earth suddenly gave way and falling upon them instantly killed the former and seriously wounded the latter.

Mr. SILAS STILES was seriously and probably fatally injured, in consequence of being caught in the machinery of WHITESIDE'S Crushing Machine and Saw Mill at Grass Valley. Several of his ribs were broken and detached from the spine.

The military post on the Gila, which at last accounts was seriously threatened by Indians and famine, has been maintained. Supplies had been conveyed thither from the relief vessel moored in the Colorado, and the troublesome Indians held in check.

A thorough examination of the Gila river shows that it can be navigated by small steamers, such as are used on the Ohio.

Report speaks in warm terms of commendation of the officers and men of Major FITZGERALD'S command, lately engaged in a skirmish with the Indians on the Colorado. PASQUAL, the celebrated Chief of the Yumas, an intelligent, fearless and dangerous enemy, was killed within thirty yards of our line of skirmishers, while making a desperate effort to bring his forces into close quarters with the whites.

A shock of an earthquake was felt at San Diego about the 15th April, continuing for some thirty seconds. The motion was vibratory, and oscillating from west to east.

A Sidney man, at Granite Creek, near Coloma, named THOMAS GEORGE, was accused of robbing MICHAEL MCKEWITE of one hundred and fifty ounces of gold. He was tried and found guilty by twelve jurors, appointed at a public meeting of one hundred miners, and sentenced to be hung, unless he should produce the stolen property in half an hour. The time having expired, a lariat was put around his neck, and a party proceeded to execute the sentence pronounced against him. They run him up, and kept him suspended as long as it was safe, when he was let down and restored by the application of water and other restoratives. He still refused to confess, but when they were about to repeat the operation, with a promise of its being final and fatal, he changed his mind, and led them to where the purse was concealed under a stone. The populace being satisfied with their part in the affair, took the prisoner to Coloma and gave him up to the Sheriff, to be provided for as the law shall require.

On the 15th April, at Coloma, two men—a white man named HENRY GEORGE, said to be from Sydney, and the other a negro, named WM. MILLER—were forcibly taken from the jail and hung by a mob, for robbery. The man here called HENRY GEORGE, is the same who, under the name of Thomas, received the mock hanging punishment a day or two previous. A horse thief named DOUGHERTY narrowly escaped a similar fate.

DANIEL N. CARY, formerly of Brooklyn, New-York, was drowned at Cox's Bar, about three miles from Downieville on the 15th April.

A Mr. JOHN TODD was found dead, April 18, in the road, a short distance from his residence, on Rattlesnake Bar, near Auburn. It was supposed that he was thrown from his horse and killed. He had been a trader for some time on the Bar.

Capt. THING, formerly of Boston, was accidentally drowned at Long Bar, Feather River, on the 18th April, in consequence of the capsizing of his ferry-boat. His wife and children had just joined him in California.

A young man from New York State, named HENRY A. PINKNEY, was killed at Shasta recently by the accidental discharge of his own gun. He wore a small gold ring, with the words "A Mothers Gift" engraven on the inside

The clipper ship *Challenge* had arrived at San Francisco in 33 days from Hong Kong—the quickest trip on record. She brought 553 passengers.

The clipper ship *Eclipse* had arrived at San Francisco in 104 days from New-York.

The body of Mr. CHAS. H. MORRIS, of New-York, was found near Mokelumne Hill lately, with his brains knocked out. His cabin had been robbed of $400. It is supposed he was murdered by his companion—a man from Crawford County, Mo.—who is missing.

A Mr. SPENCER, formerly of Butler County, Ohio, was stabbed and killed, on the 21st of April, at White Oak Spring, by a man named HUGHLET, who was immediately taken by the crowd and hung.

A Mr. FRAZER has been elected Mayor of Benicia.

The United States sloop-of-war *Vincennes*, sailed from San Francisco on the 3d ult., for home via Valparaiso.

A table published in the San Francisco *Herald*, shows the excess of arrivals at that port during the month of April over the departures, to be 5,531, nearly half of which were from China.

The dreaded anniversary of the great fire of May 4th had passed, much to the relief of San Franciscans, many of whom awaited it with a superstitious fear. The Fire Department had everything in readiness for prompt action in event of an alarm.

There is little mining news, but accounts as far as received, continued flattering. The quartz mills mentioned were all doing well.

OREGON.

Our dates from Oregon are to the 24th April. The only news of interest is the burning of the Custom House and Post-Office at Astoria, on the night of the 16th. The books and other public documents were saved.

Died.

At Santa Barbara on the 4th of April, of consumption, after a long illness, Terrence McCarty of New-York City, formerly a member of Company C., Stevenson's Volunteers.

At Silver Creek, Marion County, O. T, on the 11th of April, of consumption, Jacob Cox, aged 23 years.

At Portland, O. T. April 8th, after a short illness, Henry Baring Powell, aged about 34 years.

April 11—Ivory Appleton, aged 23, of Maine.
" " Richard Christian, 22, of New York.
" " Maxwell Sharp, 26, of Kentucky.

At Cold Springs, North Fork of the American River, in the 18th year of his age, Michael Clapsey, son of Wm Clapsey, of Roxbury, Massachusetts.

At Georgetown, El Dorado County, on the 9th inst., Peter Valley aged about 35 years.

April 13—John Wilson, aged 40, of England.
" 14—L. J. Summerland aged 20, North Carolina.
" 15—Carlos Collins aged 25, of Vermont.
" Benjamin F. Goodner, aged 25, of Illinois.
" Philip H. Vezie, aged 42, of Lousiana.

At Forman's Ranche, April 8th, C. M. Clark, of Maine.

In Honolulu, March 13th, Elizabeth J. Brown, wife of J. H. Brown, Esq.

At Yankee Jim's, Placer County, April 17th, —— Buckhardt, of Boston, Mass., aged about 38 years.

At Sonoma, April 15th, James McGregger, of San Francisco.

In Georgetown, El Dorado County, April 17th, Frederick Milton, formerly of Henry County, Missouri, where he leaves a wife and eight children.

In San Francisco, on Saturday, April 24th, L. Augusta Rollinson, youngest daughter of L. A and J. R. Rollinson, aged 3 years.

April 24th, on board the British barque *William Watson*, of congestion of the lungs, Capt. David Pritchee.

April 22, Gustavus Toeliner, New-York, 1 year, 3 months.

At Cook's Bar, on the Cosumnes River, April 21st, Elizabeth, only daughter of Mrs. E. C. McCoon, aged two years and three months.

Drowned, in attempting to cross Feather River, at Brown's Bar, April 15th, Charles Miller, formerly of Wayne County, Ohio, where he leaves a wife and two children.

On board brig *Ceres*, on her passage from Panama, March 4th, H. Turner; 5th, G. Hinton, 8th, J. W. Shelton: 9th, E. L. Shelton—birth-place not known.

At San Juan, Monterey County, April 17th, Mr. John Gurthry, about 25 years of age, formerly a volunteer in the California Battalion of Mounted Riflemen, under Colonel Fremont.

At Castoria, (French Camp,) April 25th of diarrhea, Joel W. Hawes, Brookfield, Mass., aged 25 years.

At Keystone Ranch, Yuba county, April 18th, of chronic inflammation of the liver, Mr. George M. Whitcombe, aged 45 years.

On board, *Winfield Scott*, April 25th, Mary Dowell, consort of Thomas Dowell of Ohio, aged 30 years, disease, dropsy.

On board barque, *Blonde*, on her passage from Panama.

Feb. 23. Dennis Racer, of Delaware county, Indiana.
" 23. Thomas Pearson, of Nova Scotia.
Mar. 1. Charles Dazotell.
" 2. Gurley Russel, of Monroe county, Ohio.
" 3. Parcus E. Sheiden.
" 4. Evelin J. Randall, Greenboro,' Vt.
" 4. J. S. Tompkins, Cayuga county, N. Y.
" 8. Francis Pargman, New-York city.
" 9. Geo. W. Meade, Belmont county, Ohio.
" 13. Orlando J. Mitchell, Delhi, N. Y.
" 13. James H. Houston, Philadelphia.
" 13. Soren P. Furman, Albany, N. Y.
" 18 Henry Hugadon, East Palmyra, N. Y.
" 22. C. B. Morton, Augusta, Me.
" 24. Cornelius Neal, Wheeling, Va.
" 29. Charles P. Barletson, Will county, Ill.
" 31. Ambrose Jagger, Wayne county, N. Y.
April 2. Wm. M. Cooper, Fountain county, Ind.

MEXICO.

Affairs at Acapulco.—Sufferings of Travellers.—Disasters of Vessels.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ACAPULCO, Sunday, May 13, 1852.

There have been, within two months, four vessels in this harbor, loaded with passengers, the masters and owners of which, as soon as their anchors were down, abandoned their passengers, and threw them upon their own resources. The first was the barque *Isabel*, with 140 passengers, which came in here without provisions, water, or money. As many on the list as had money, purchased tickets here at $100 each, on steamers, and the ballance, say one-half, were forwarded by money raised by subscription among the few Americans residing here, and from the passengers of the P. M. S. S. line.

The next vessel was the *Thetis*, 140 passengers. The passengers were obliged to raise $1,200 by private subscription, to fit out the vessel as well as they could.

The third was the bark *Philena*, with 180 passengers. This vessel came into port, after having stopped south of this at Punta Avena, and raising there a contribution of $600 among the passengers, to get here. One hundred and thirty of the passengers got off, some by paying passage in steamers, and some by stowing themselves away in the steamships, and the balance, like the *Isabel's* passengers, was forwarded by private subscription.

The bark *Ann Smith* came into port ten days since. The Captain had no money or provisions. She had 240 passengers. Eighty of them have got off, about twenty of them having paid passage on the steamers, and sixty having stowed themselves away on VANDERBILT'S *Pacific* and *Monumental City*. How the rest will get away, GOD only knows. It is unnecessary to add, that among these passengers are always many, who, living badly and being unused to the climate, get sick, and take up a free rental in the burial-ground.

If you ask why the Consul does not sell the vessels and apply the proceeds to the support and passage of these deluded men, women and children, I will respond that, that in case he put them in liquidation, he might be brought into costs himself, no Consul, or convention having yet been held, in accordance with an article in the late treaty between the United States and Mexico, that fuller powers may be vested in the Consuls of the former power.

The *Monumental, City* propeller, 700 tuns, was sent down to San Juan del Sur, by VANDERBILT'S agent, to take away the 800 passengers who were sent forward for the steamship *North America*, of 1,440 tuns. The United States Court would admit the *Monumental City* to carry 280 passengers—but she took on 580, which, with a crew and servants, amounting to nearly an hundred more, so crowded her in this hot climate, that thirteen persons died in her in six days—twenty-two were left here sick, and twenty or thirty more purchased tickets on the Pacific Mail Steamship Co's. boats, or are waiting here to purchase them.

The names of those who have died, so far as I have been able to get them, are:

Rev. J. W. Colwell, South Providence, R. I., aged 35.
Joel Norton, aged 35.
Philena R. Allen, West Hartford, Conn., aged 35.
Mr. Brown, of Atkinson, Me.
Thomas Mund, New-Jersey.
Oliver Denton, New-York, aged 20.
Thomas Rich, Delaware Co., N. Y., 25.
Benjamin Cook, Piscataquis Co., Me.
Israel Peckham.
Mr. Marshall.
Salmon A. Newcomb, Pike, Wyoming Co., N. Y.
May 1—Joseph L. Barber, of Rhode Island.
" 2—Albert W. Hopkins, Rhode Island.
" 4—Samuel Clark, Pennsylvania.
" 6—S. A. Newcomb, New-York.
" 8—Robert G. Price, Ohio.
" 9—Theodore Powell, Long Island, N. Y.

FRIDAY, May 14, 1852.

The United States Consul has just received notice of the loss of a vessel fitted out by EDMONDS of New-York, at Panama, with 190 passengers and crew, SHABEN & BROTHERS being her agents. She sailed on the first day of February last, under the command of Captain KENT. The brig was but about 150 tuns register, and by the United States laws could only carry 60 passengers. When she was 30 days at sea she was obliged to put into San Carlos, somewhere on the coast of Salvador, for water and provisions. The captain of course had no money, so he left and the passengers subscribed among themselves $800 to fit out their craft. On the 12th of March they again set sail,

Golden Gate, from Panama; the *Independence*, from San Juan del Sud; the *Columbia* and *Winfield Scott*, from San Francisco.

Last night arrived the ship *Russell*, 400 passengers and crew, fitted out by LOUIS BAYER, Panama, without fuel or provisions. ACAPULCO.

DIED—On board ship *Russell*, from Panama to San Francisco:

March 25, Henry Kobb, Wisconsin, Grant Co., aged 23 years.
March 26, Daniel Synod, Albany, 28 years.
March 30, John Murphy, Philadelphia, aged 28.
April 3d, Alexander Paden, Wetzel Co., Virginia.
April 7th, Henry Chafee, from Wisconsin, Grant Co., aged 28 years.
April 8th, Franklin McCoy, Morgan Co., Illinois, aged 25.
April 11, Robert Holmes, Cambridge, Vermont, aged 25.
April 12, William Havens, Pike Co., Ohio, aged 24.
April 14, Alexander Aiken, Cincinnati, Ohio, aged 28.
Also, two children.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

THE COMPROMISE MEASURES ACQUIESCED IN.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 2.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 2.

The Convention was called to order by the President, at 10 o'clock, when the journal of yesterday was read. The delegates, in the meantime, pouring into the hall in a perfect stream, and by their motions, together with those of the crowds in the galleries, rendering the proceedings unintelligible, except to those in the immediate vicinity of the secretaries' table.

The Rev. Dr. PLUMMER, of the Presbyterian church, delivered an appropriate prayer.

A gentleman in the gallery cried out, in a loud voice: "There are two delegates from New-York up here, but they can't get tickets to admit them to the floor."

The PRESIDENT replied—"The gentleman in the gallery is not in order.

AARON WARD—I ask the gentleman to report their names.

GENTLEMAN IN THE GALLERY—Messrs. CLARK and SHEPARD.

Mr. WARD—If they apply at the door they shall be admitted. Voices—"Agreed! agreed!"

At this point a voice on the extreme end of the hall was heard saying: "I want all the delegates to be on the same level. Some are on the platform, while others are on the floor and can't be seen. I therefore move that the Convention adjourn until a better arrangement can be effected."

The PRESIDENT—To what time?

The delegate replied—Until 2 o'clock.

The question was put and voted down.

The President said the first business in order was the calling for reports.

Mr. BURROWS, of Ark., offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a Committee of one from each State be appointed to report the resolutions composing the Baltimore platform.

Resolved, That the members from each State on said Committee be named by the delegation from which he shall be taken, and that said Committee have power to elect a Chairman from their own body, or the body of the Convention.

Mr. CHARLICK, of N. Y., moved to strike out the words "one member from each State," and insert "two from each State."

Mr. HALLETT made an explanation in relation to the arrangements of the hall, and proposed to admit the delegates in waiting at the door who had received their tickets.

Some time was occupied in seating the delegates, when the President stated the question to be on the motion of Mr. CHARLICK.

A. V. BROWN, of Tenn., offered the following resolution as a substitute:

Resolved, That a Committee of one from each State be appointed from each delegation to whom all resolutions in relation to the Creed or Democratic Platform of the party shall be referred on presentation.

In the debate which ensued Mr. BURROW said that gentlemen must be in not haste to amend, and suggested that the proposition of the gentlemen of Tennessee would cause more debate than the original resolutions which were presented by the delegation from Arkansas. It was not intended to be discussed at this time, but was merely presented to lie over for the present and to be taken up for future consideration at a future time.

The resolution with the pending amendments were laid upon the table for the present.

Mr. BADEN, of Indiana, offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That a Committee of one from each State be appointed to report persons to constitute the Democratic General Committee.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. CHARLICK trusted that the States would not be called until the afternoon Session.

Mr. BRADLEY, of Iowa, after saying that it would be unjust to appoint the Committee until after the Committee on Credentials shall have made their report, moved the postponement of the further consideration of the subject until to-morrow, and this was agreed to.

Mr. PHILLIPS of Ala. offered the following resolution:

Whereas, The several acts passed by the Thirty-first Congress, known as the Compromise Acts, though received with disfavor by a large portion of the people of the Southern and Southwestern States, have been acquiesced in by the people of those States, in the determination to abide by them rather than to hazard the peace and harmony of the Union. *And whereas also*, The act passed at the same session, as an amendation of the act of 1793, respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters, constitutes an essential part of that series of measures which has been submitted to the country as an adjustment or final settlement of the Slavery agitation; therefore,

Resolved, That the act herein referred and known as the Fugitive Slave Law is clothed with the highest sanctions, and that good faith as well as legal obligations demand its full and faithful execution.

Resolved, That the National Democratic party is based upon the equality and perpetuity of the States and the perpetuity of their union. It will therefore sternly resist all measures which tend to impair the one or destroy the other.

Mr. BRIGHT requested the Secretary to report the resolutions from the centre of the room, deeming them second in importance to the Union itself.

The PRESIDENT announced that they had a new Secretary, Mr. W. D. WALLACK. (This gentleman read in such a loud tone as to receive the plaudits of a large portion of the Convention.)

Mr. PHILLIPS, with a view of evading serious objections, expressed the hope that the Convention would agree to have them printed and made the special order for to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Cries of "Agreed, agreed," and "Oh, no."

A Delegate suggested that this subject should be disposed of before the Convention was called upon to select their candidate for the Presidency.

The Convention then ordered the resolution to lie on the table, and be printed, and then referred, to make them the special order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. CHARLICK offered the following, viz.:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Federal Government, so far as its power extends, to secure to each section of the Confederacy, the undisturbed enjoyment of its constitutional rights; and that a rigid and faithful enforcement of the act passed on the 18th of September, 1850, providing for the reclamation of fugitives from labor, is so indispensably necessary to the perpetuity of the Union, that all attempts to impair its efficacy, or weaken its guarantees, should be discountenanced and resisted by every well-wisher of the Republic.

This was received with an outburst of enthusiasm, and was, on motion, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

A. V. BROWN moved that the resolution of the gentleman from Arkansas, Mr. BURROW, be taken up. It proposes to raise a Committee of one from each State, to report the resolutions to compose the Democratic platform. There was a necessity for this. As the resolutions are presented, let them be referred without debate. The Committee could report on a platform, and this could then be discussed and considered, and made satisfactory to the great Democratic triumphant party. Otherwise, almost every gentleman would come forward with some proposition, and say, "Here is my platform!" and want to make a speech upon it. Thus, instead of one day being thus consumed, one month would be occupied. It was for this reason he made the motion.

Mr. DOBBIN, of North Carolina, in rising to second the motion, said he desired to construct a platform. He wanted to know on what platform they stood, before any

tee on resolutions had been adopted. His impression was that the whole subject had been laid upon the table for the present; and that the resolution which he had submitted had reference only to the appointment of a Democratic General Committee. It was true that the time for the appointment of the Committee had been postponed until to-morrow.

The resolution of Mr. BURROW, and the pending amendments, were then taken up.

Mr. HOOKER, of Miss., said it was impossible to do any business until the Committee on Credentials make their report.

After further unimportant proceedings, among which was an ineffectual motion to adjourn until 3 o'clock in order to rearrange the hall, the question was taken on Mr. CHARLICK'S amendments, to appoint two instead of one delegate from each State, to report resolutions to compose the Democratic platform; and it was disagreed to.

The substitute of Mr. BROWN, of Tenn., for the resolution of Mr. BURROW, was then adopted. It provides for the appointment of a delegate from each State, to whom all resolutions in relation to the creed or platform of the Democratic party shall be referred.

Mr. BRIGHT submitted the following resolutions, and asked that they may be printed for the use of the Convention, viz:

Resolved, That the Democratic party of the Union, faithful—now as in times past—to the compacts of the Federal Constitution, regard it as a primary duty, to abide by the series of measures known as the Compromise, and will deprecate any attempt to impair their efficacy, as tending to weaken the bonds of our National Union.

Resolved, That the Fugitive Slave Law, being in strict accordance to the requirements of the Constitution, its continuance and maintenance are demanded as an act of justice to the States and people of the South, and as a guarantee to all the sections of our beloved country, that the Constitutional rights of none shall ever be impaired.

Reports from Committees were next announced as in order, when Mr. THOMPSON, of Mississippi, said it was evident that some of the delegations were not prepared to designate their committees. This was the case in which his State stood, and until the Committee on Credentials make their report, nothing could be done in this particular.

In order that an opportunity might be afforded to the Committee of Arrangements to improve the accommodations for members, the Convention took a recess until 5 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

During the recess a re-arrangement of seats was effected, with a view of better accommodating the delegates.

The PRESIDENT called the Convention to order at 5 o'clock. It was, however, a long time before there was comparative quiet.

Mr. MCRAE arose and complained that members of the delegation from North Carolina had been unable to procure tickets of admission to the hall, and not only this, but they have been insulted, and violence had been offered to their persons.

Mr. GALLAHER was understood to ask whether Mr. WHITE had insulted the gentlemen.

Mr. MCRAE replied that he made no charge against Mr. WHITE, (cries of "Where is Mr. WHITE, Mr. WHITE, Mr. WHITE?")

Mr. MCRAE further stated that his name was introduced, and that he was denied admission. He desired that the Convention take some action in the premises. (Cries in every part of the hall, "Question! question!")

The PRESIDENT assured the gentleman, that so far as the Chair was concerned, the difficulty should be remedied.

Mr. HALLETT, on behalf of the Committee charged with making arrangements in the Hall, explained the action of the Committee; with the desire to afford the necessary accommodations they were in session until 12 o'clock last night, they caused tickets to be issued to the delegates to be distributed by the respective chairman of the delegations.

Mr. WHITE delivered the tickets, for which he took receipts, and it was incumbent on the door-keeper not to admit any but those who have tickets. 695 seats were provided. In conclusion he moved that members of Congress, and members of the Maryland Legislature, now in attendance, be admitted to seats. The question was taken and decided in the negative.

The Convention then proceeded to appoint the Committee, as provided by the resolutions adopted this morning, to whom shall be referred all resolutions in relation to the creed or the platform of the democratic party.

The following gentlemen, of one from each State, constitute the

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

A. W. Bradley, Maine.	Chas. G. Atherton, N. Hamp.
D. H. Smalley, Vermont.	B. F. Hallett, Massachusetts.
Philip Allen, Rhode Island.	Wm. B. Lawrence, Conn.
H. C. Murphy, New-York.	Joseph G. Cole, New-Jersey.
Andrew H. Reeder, Penna.	Wm. S. Osborn, Delaware.
H. McCullough, Maryland.	S. F. Leake, Virginia.
D. W. McRea, N. Carolina.	Georgia—Declined appointing
P. Phillips, Alabama.	John D. Freeman, Miss.
Hon. P. Soule, Louisiana.	Jesse Cole, Florida.
R. Scurry, Texas.	N. B. Burrow, Arkansas.
G. W. Manypenny, Ohio.	Geo. A. Stevenson, Kentucky.
A. V. Brown, Tennessee.	R. J. Owens, Indiana.
James B. Hore, Illinois.	Wm. R. Farney, Missouri.
C. E. Stuart, Michigan.	P. B. Bradley, Iowa.
Wisconsin—No appointment.	E. D. Hammond, California.

Mr. DEGRE, of New-York, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That as our common the public domain belongs to the people of the United States, Congress has power to dispose of it for the benefit of the people. We therefore believe that it would conduce to the common welfare of the people, and of the Government, to give limited portions to every actual settler to be inalienably enjoyed.

This was referred to the committee on resolutions without debate, in accordance with the resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee on the Democratic creed or platform.

Mr. NABERS, to test the sense of the Convention, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Convention will not go into a nomination for President and Vice-President until the platform of the party is laid. [Applause.]

The PRESIDENT said that under the resolution providing for the committee on the Democratic creed this resolution would go to it without debate. This decision was succeeded by applause.

There being much confusion the President loudly called, and rapped loudly to order.

Mr. NAVERS—Do I understand that resolutions, whatever their character, go to that committee precluding all debate?

The PRESIDENT remarked that the subject was not debateable.

Mr. NAVERS replied that he did not want to debate it.

After some conversation between several gentlemen the President reversed his decision and said that the resolution of Mr. NAVERS did not come under the resolution adopted this morning.

A delegate from Ohio, demanded, in the name of that State, that a vote on the resolution be taken by States.

Mr. SOULE, of La., arose and said, it should be understood what was likely to be the bearing of the resolution. He had some few remarks to submit to the Convention, which he considered would induce them to vote down the resolution.

Mr. HALL, of Wis., raised the point of order that the resolution took the priority of business, and was not debateable.

Mr. COHEN, of Ga., said that Georgia occupied an anomalous position on this floor. From a feeling of delicacy, she cannot be represented on any Committee until after the report from the Committee on Credentials shall have been received and acted upon. Hence gentlemen would see that the delegates from that State were sitting here as mere cyphers, and not as representatives from a sovereign State. He therefore moved, that the Committee on Credentials be called upon for their report.

The PRESIDENT said he had already called for the report, and none answered. The Chair would again call for the report.

Mr. COHEN asked, as an act of justice, that the Convention would suspend all action until after the

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1852.

DAILY CIRCULATION .....25,000.

The Democratic Convention.

The Baltimore Convention makes haste very slowly. Nothing was done yesterday beyond the appointment of Committees and the assignment of seats. The numbers in attendance constitute a very serious nuisance, as the outsiders crowd the delegates out of the Hall and into the gutter, as a general rule. A committee has been appointed to construct a platform. We think we see in the proceedings an indication that the one who shall receive *two-thirds* of the votes will be the nominee. Beyond that the prospect is foggy. We give in another column a full report of yesterday's proceedings.

The Irish Exiles.

We find new reasons for rejoicing at the escape of Mr. MEAGHER from his captivity, in the insulting answer given by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to a request, pressed upon him by a numerous and most respectable body of petitioners, for the exercise of clemency towards the Irish exiles. The memorial was presented on the 17th ult.,—the Lord Mayor of Dublin heading the deputation. It called upon the Lord Lieutenant to present to the Queen their prayer for clemency, and was signed by nine peers, fifteen Catholic bishops, nineteen baronets, forty-two members of Parliament, sixty-six deputy lieutenants, two hundred and eighty-eight magistrates, eleven high sheriffs, and over five hundred dignitaries and clergymen of all denominations, and ten thousand other names, comprising some of the most distinguished men in the country. It was courteously worded, and entirely unexceptionable in its tone.

After hearing it through, the Lord Lieutenant read a reply, expressing his readiness to make allowance for the interest in the subject, and for the sympathy felt for men "whose criminal conduct might, in some degree, have been influenced by vanity or enthusiasm;" but his duty to his sovereign and his country would compel him to disregard all such considerations. The total failure of the design to excite insurrection in the island, had probably veiled the enormity of their crime, and many, he thought, who now advocated their pardon, would turn from them with abhorrence, if they had not been prevented from carrying their designs into execution by the defensive measures of the Government. He proceeded thus:

> Though convicted of high treason the lives of Mr. O'BRIEN and his associates were spared by the exercise of the royal prerogative, and they, as well as the persons who incurred the penalty of transportation for treasonable practices, have been treated with *unusual indulgence* in the places of their exile, even the measures of restraint rendered necessary by their own conduct having been of short duration. It is, however, to be regretted that these acts of lenity have not been attended with the effects that might reasonably have been expected; but that, on the contrary, repeated attempts to escape have taken place—*in one case with success*—and that none of the persons on whose behalf my interference is solicited, have expressed contrition *for their crime*, or manifested any sign of gratitude or loyalty to the gracious Sovereign whom they have so grievously offended, and to whose clemency some of them are indebted for their lives. Under these circumstances, I do not consider myself justified in recommending the prayer of the memorial to her Majesty's favorable consideration.

Under the circumstances such a reply as this must be deemed needlessly harsh and insulting, and calculated greatly to exasperate the feelings of the Irish people towards the English Government. Whatever the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland may choose to say of these men, he will not make the world believe that they were *criminals*, in the odious sense which that word usually implies. They were, neither in act nor intent, murderers, or thieves, or reckless disturbers of the public peace. They were, one and all, intelligent, high-souled, upright men, and they sought, at greater personal sacrifices than the Earl of EGLINTOUN could ever make, the good of their country and the well-being of their down-trodden, crushed and starving countrymen. This is not a *crime*—even when it involves hostility and resistance to the sovereignty of England. No sophistry of courts—no technical provisions of penal statutes, can lead free men to look upon their acts, as deserving the opprobrium which this heartless reply seeks to heap upon them.

The object of punishment, especially for political offences, is prevention. No code and no practice, worthy of a civilized nation, visits upon such acts the severe and vindictive chastisement provided by law for criminal offences against society;—or if the terms of the law leave no room for discretion in pronouncing sentence, a wise policy always dictates relaxation whenever the exigencies of the case will admit. Even LOUIS NAPOLEON has evinced a desire to release the victims of his despotism, as soon as it can be done without danger to himself. But the English government seems to act upon a different principle. If the Lord Lieutenant is to be regarded as the exponent of the sovereign in this case, the government takes special delight in prolonging sufferings, even after they have become wholly useless. Every thing is quiet in Ireland. Peace and submission the most profound, reign undisturbed throughout that island. The heel of the English ruler is planted upon her neck. The bayonet has driven out the last hope,—almost the last wish, for freedom and independence. No pretext of danger can be feigned, to escape from the exercise of a tardy lenity. And yet the government retains its iron grasp upon these hapless victims of its hate, with as much tenacity as if its existence depended upon their retention in chains.

Even the escape of MEAGHER is made the motive for continued cruelty to the rest. They are to be kept in durance until they grow contrite. They must show signs of gratitude and repentance for past favors, before they can expect any further indications of indulgence. The English government stoops to the baseness of being governed in its policy,—not by high considerations of justice and state wisdom,—but by paltry personal resentments.

Such a proceeding as this will swell the notes of exultation with which the people of this Republic will welcome the escape, from tyranny at once so hard and so relentlessly malignant, of one of its noblest victims. Would that he might be joined, in his ovation, by the gallant and happily un-repentant men he has left behind!

Flight from the City.

The time will now be soon upon us for our citizens to take their annual temporary departure from the City, and betake themselves to the green valleys and rugged hills of the Country, though we, of the Daily Press, can hardly promise ourselves anything so luxurious and healthful. The great steam maw is always greedy, and must be fed every day. There is no repose. The world will roll on, history will be constantly enacting, events continually transpiring, whether the weather is cold or hot, the day long or short; and it will not answer for the Press to lag behind—but it must imprint the daily record on the myriad sheets, and shoot them off to beguile the tedious hours of the comfort-seeking cit, who would miss his breakfast less than his paper. To accomplish this, there is no rest to the Editor. He cannot do this, travelling, or taking his ease at his inn. The telegraphic wires centre in his sanctum, and there only. Can he list their electric whisperings and give them to the world? If he would communicate news he must be at the great news-focus. He cannot write in a stage-coach, nor answer the cry of "copy" in a car, nor carry his steam-press as a travelling companion. Bound, therefore, is he, by the very necessity of his vocation, to the hot pavement of the City. He cannot go beyond the lamp-district. The town is sure of him. We are consequently hopeless of partaking in common with our townsmen, of the freshness of the Country, or enjoying rural sights and rural sounds. But, confined to the unceasing and laborious round, and the reflected heat of the City, we shall expect to watch the arrival and departure of ships, the murmurings of the lightning, the fluctuations of markets, the maneuverings of politicians, the prominent occurrences of all countries, the agitations of Europe, the progress of liberty, the advances of science and discovery, and all the sources of knowledge, and after running them through our editorial hopper, sow them, broadcast, over all the Country.

But let not the luxurious citizen, who curls the wreathing smoke of his delicious Havana at the salubrious fonts of Saratoga, or in the thunder of Niagara, or amid the starry heights of the White Mountains, imagine that we have not comforts of our own. Is it not something to have the first intelligence of what is doing throughout the world? Is it not some satisfaction, the consciousness of knowing important events before they reach the distant ears of our journeying friends, and that, through our instrumentality they will participate in the interest of the intelligence—that we are a daily pleasure and necessity to them, a constant reminder, and morning joy?

Besides, our City of itself, is not so barren of pleasure and comfort, even in the highest reaches of the thermometer, as many may suppose. The delightful ocean breeze that meets the cheek in the early morning walk to the crowded haunts, is something whose delicious influence may be counted on with as much certainty as the regular issue of the *Times*, or the rising of the sun; and the breath of ocean, again at evening, bathes us in its invigorating life. The Croton, too, is ever ready at our call, to receive us in its cool embrace, or to fall in tiny drops on our exhausted frames. Where else can this ineffable luxury be found? Certainly not at country tavern, nor along the dusty turnpike; and if, perchance, in any of your peregrinations, you happen to fall upon a place where civilization has advanced to the degree of a bath, you soon find that the inconveniences of getting at it, are not compensated by its benefits.

In New York, too, you are always sure of shade; unless it be for the brief hour or two, that the sun maintains his vertical position. Fortunately constructed are our streets in this respect. But, in the country, you may walk a mile to get under the shadow of a maple or an oak, and recline, if you choose, amidst its spiders, on the grass.

After a rain, the pavement immediately smiles, purified by its cloud-wash. The descending showers hasten to the rivers, and you may venture out in slippers or patent leather, unincumbered with india rubbers or over-alls. But, alas, who wishes to tread the brick-yard, into which every country street is converted, by a rain; or who wishes to stay, confined and housed, till the soft mud shall dry, and give you footing again?

Hither come, also, the best and freshest offerings of the country, its sweetest meat, milk, and fruits. Our market commands them. The inevitable laws of trade bring them here. Supply answers to demand. Superior price is responded to by superior articles. Other places complain, while New-York is fully supplied. Southern Cities are, at this time, fretting, because New-York receives the early potatoes and fruit to which they claim to be entitled. Western Cities grumble, because, although the fields that surround them feed innumerous cattle, yet the ungrateful quadrupeds walk off to the City of New-York. A locomotive hitches itself to a drove of fatted sheep or calves, fresh from the verdure of the West, and, forthwith they adorn our City tables. An ox no sooner grows sleek and fat upon the fertile plains of Ohio, than, after brief riding in state, within his royal car, he struts our streets, with unwearied feet, in all his original smoothness and amplitude. Game, now flying over the tree-tops of Illinois, may, in a day or two, grace the fourth course of an Astor, Collamore, or St. Nicholas' dinner. Southern steamers ply their industrious paddles, to bring us the first offering of peas, cherries, and luscious strawberries.

Here, too, come the birds of song from their Italian home. Ample repayment for a day of toil is an opera delivered by STEFFANONE, BOSIO, BETTINI, and BADIALI; and, certainly, no cooler or more enchanting spot can be discovered, of a summer eve, than the balcony of Castle Garden, with ocean zephyrs dancing your ringlets, the magnificent panorama of wave and ship, and isle and shore, delighting the eye, and the tone of MARETZEK's company filling the ear. Not unpleasant, either, is the breezy and open saloon of NIBLO, whether RAVEL treads the elastic rope, or the bewitching THILLON fascinates the gaze, and winds her lovely tones around the heart. Thus, while your pleasure-seeking traveler is plodding his way in country dew or country dust, or shut up in some whitewashed or narrow room, we, of the City, may partake of the delights of the highest melody and of the finest art.

But, without enumerating other advantages, comforts, and absence of discomforts, we have fairly persuaded ourselves into contentment with the lot that chains us to toil, during the summer solstice, within the City bounds. Stay here, therefore, shall we, and do our best, by sending forth news in its most attractive form, to diminish the sufferings and ennui of the suffocated and crowded throng who will clutch their hasty repasts, amid an active competition, from the scant tables of fashionable resort, while they learn (which is the great object of pleasure-travelling) to appreciate, with new zest, the bounties and beauties, the conveniences and advantages, of their own home.

Australia.

The latest dates from the South Seas continue to present the most unparalleled pictures of the gold fields of Australia. Society is utterly disorganized. Deserted villages are all the vogue. Towns are abandoned for the fields; houses for tents; the pursuits of ordinary life for the extraordinary pursuits of the placer and the vein. Thus a correspondent of a London paper writes from Melbourne:

> "The judge's servants are all gone; he has put down his carriage, and his sons clean the knives and shoes,—this, I assure you, is true,—and wheel their afflicted father about in an invalid chair. In this state he goes to his court of a day. The men from the gold fields are rolling in gold, and so perfectly reckless of it, that the anecdotes told of them are not only amusing but astonishing. One man put a £5 note between two pieces of bread and butter, and ate it up as a sandwich. Another rolled two £5 notes into a small ball, and swallowed it as a pill. Another went into a confectioner's to eat a few tarts, put down a £5 note, and would not accept the change. They seem to have no idea of the value of money, and take their losses and robberies as complacently as philosophers, merely remarking, 'Well, there is plenty more.' This was the remark of a man at the bank when he had been robbed of a cheque for £149, and which had been cashed before he called about it."

Another writer from the same place:

> "I saw four men lifting a seaman's chest into a dray half an hour ago, almost too heavy for their united strength. This chest contained the product of six weeks' labour, and contained at least 900lbs. of gold. The banks and the post-office are working double hours; all other public departments are crippled for want of hands; male servants are not to be had, even at extravagant rates; women are not much better. Marriages are now in high favor; almost all the single men arrive from the diggings with gold enough to maintain a wife. So far the abstraction of young women from service is desirable, be the inconvenience what it may; but there are other channels for expenditure where profligacy and licentiousness are exhibited on a fearful scale, amid the riot of waste and reckless prodigality; enormous sums are squandered by the diggers and their families. Every Jack has his Jill, and Jack has more money besides than his master of the preceding month."

A third, dates from the Mount Alexander diggings, January 18th, 1852:

> "Provisions, &c., are at a high rate here—flour 5d., per lb.; ham and butter 2s. 6d. per lb.; oats, 18s. per bushel; slop boots, 24s. per pair; common pitchfork and shovel, 10s. each. These rates are under those of several stores in the district. The cattle-owners now want men to look after their sheep. The price of labor is most enormous, a man is worth £1. per day. The gold discovery is ruining the neighbouring colonies, Adelaide, Van Dieman's Land, &c., which are fast becoming depopulated. At night, the sight of the thousand fires around us is very pretty, and the incessant firing of guns and pistols rather astounding. Almost every man is armed, and I can assure you the state of the society requires it, for crime in almost every shape and form is being perpetrated almost daily. You may suppose a gold field a most original sight; at a distance it can only be compared to an immense army, encamped in myriads of tents of all shapes, sizes and colors. From where I write are the main diggings in the country; they extend for about ten miles, and about three weeks since contained from 12,000 to 15,000 persons; besides, there are many other places close at hand, and gold is still being found at several new places throughout the colony. To give an idea of the business I am carrying on, I may tell you I sent down 26lb. weight of gold, and about £200 in cheques, per last escort, the proceeds of one week."

These accounts, while they remind us of the earlier history of California, now fairly passed from primitive chaos and barbarism, to the dignity of civilization, exceed, in some points, all previous experience. Australia is certainly far more Prodigal of its aureous wealth than California. The digger excavates and lays the foundation of his fortune much sooner. The results are surprising. The convict works beside the untainted settler, and both end a month's labor with lavish riches in hand. While the native sources of wealth are so much more exuberant than the industrial, mechanical occupations are forsaken. The inducements to retain civil posts, however lucrative, do not seem to avail against the larger bids of the soil. The derangement, in this way, extends throughout society; and sweeps away everything like order, law or judicial authority. The state of society in Australia is without parallel.

Before the American decides to try his fortune in the island continent he will do well to bear this fact in mind. There never was a period in the settlement of California, when property and life were so insecure as they are in Australia. The population is composed of the refuse of British Society, drawn off through the sewers of transportation, mingled indiscriminately with voluntary settlers. Without capacity for self-restraint even when aided by the sanctions of a rigid government, in the present condition of things they are by no means, the safest and trustiest of fellow workers. While the yield of gold, in return for a trifling modicum of labor, continues what it is at present, there is probably little room for apprehension. But diminish the yield and augment the toil, and the transported thief and cut-throat will decline to amass his wealth in a legitimate way, while the more convenient processes of crime are at hand to help him. It is, in fact, very doubtful whether the present condition of affairs is not in immediate transit from bad to unbearable.

We see it stated that the Colonial Secretary, Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, proposes to help matters by transporting a few hundred troops from Hong Kong to the colony. The immediate object of the transfer is to prevent the desertion of seamen, who have left the naval force, stationed off Melbourne and Sydney, without hands to man and manage them. Sir JOHN PAKINGTON has not informed us what scheme he reckons on for preventing his soldiers from following the sailors. A glance at American experience, under the same difficulties, would not have encouraged him much. He would have discovered that gold, in large over-doses, acts miraculously as a solvent of civil and personal obligations The community, which it reduces to its primal elements, must begin anew. The far-off legislation of another hemisphere cannot but prove arbitrary and inapplicable. There the subject of legislation undergoes a thousand unexpected changes in its needs and demands, while the law is circumnavigating the globe. It is hardly likely that the measures of the Colonial Secretary, or the cares of Parliament, will prevail in staying the natural movement of things, until they in some degree regulate themselves; and until they do, we shall hesitate to encourage emigration to the South Seas. Those who are bent upon a change of skies, may indulge their craving in our own California; while all, who have a competent means of subsistence, had better stay at home. More wealth is latent in those vast tracts, which the Homestead Bill proffers to the settler, than will ever be borne away from California and Australia both.

☞ It is dangerous to do or say anything now-a-days, in presence of such a lynx-eyed sentinel as the *Express*. Eternal vigilance is the motto and the habit of that incomparable sheet. A correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Washington, of the suspected purpose of certain Whigs to *secede* from the Convention unless they can have their own way, suggested that—

> "For these and similar difficulties which may arise, there is a very obvious and just remedy. That is, to insist at the start, upon a *perfect equality of obligations and privileges on the part of delegates*, the same to be determined by the usages of former Whig National Conventions. No delegate should, assuredly, be asked to hold his seat on inferior and degrading conditions."

"This," exclaims the *Express*, "discloses to us what we may presume to be *Seward tactics* in the National Convention!" There's wisdom for you. How could the *Express* have found that out? Somebody must have *told* it. What a dreadful hobgoblin that same *Seward* must be!

But will not the *Express* favor the world with some advice of its own upon this subject? Does it suppose that Mr. FILLMORE's friends from South Carolina and other Southern States, come into Convention intending *to abide by its action* in good faith, and to support its nominee? Would it be just or fair for them to claim seats there on any other basis? Or, are Northern Whigs to be absolved also from all obligations to abide by the result, unless they see fit to do so? Suppose at the very outset some one were to offer a resolution in Convention, declaring that *all the Whig delegates there assembled, would support the candidate which the Convention might nominate, in good faith, and to the best of their ability*. What advice would the *Express* give its friends about voting for it? How large a vote would it be likely to obtain,—and from what quarter would its support mainly come? We wish the *Express* would "disclose to us" the "FILLMORE tactics" upon this subject.

☞ The following polite invitation came on yesterday, from Baltimore, by Telegraph:

> The Committee appointed by the Whig City Convention have issued an address to the Whigs of the Union, inviting them to send *large and numerous delegations* to the National Convention, and pledging the hospitalities of the city to all comers.

Without the slightest disrespect to the hospitalities of the City of Baltimore, we venture to suggest that large and numerous delegations at the Whig Convention will prove neither useful nor ornamental; and except in rare cases, we think they would consult their personal comfort by staying at home. It would unquestionably be pleasant, and not unprofitable, to the good people of Baltimore to see a very large proportion of the Whigs of the Union in their City, upon that occasion:—but we do not see how they could possibly do any good or aid in any way the business which the Convention is commissioned to perform. There will be quite enough *outsiders* present in any case, to create whatever noise and confusion may be needed, and to hold the delegates to a proper sense of their own nothingness in presence of the sovereign people. We see that grievous complaints are made by the Democratic delegates, of the impudent bullying and menacing to which they are subjected by these lobby members,—who know of course a great deal better than anybody else, just what ought to be done, and who hang all imaginable terrors around the heads of those delegates who will not at once succumb to their dictation.

We think it desirable that as few such persons as possible should encumber the path of the Whig Convention. It will be difficult enough at best, without heaping upon it these stumbling stones.

☞ We publish this morning full details of nineteen days later news from California, received by the *Northern Light*. The mails and specie have not arrived, but may be looked for hourly. The news contains nothing startling. The chapter of fatal accidents is a larger one than usual; and we notice among the sufferers the names of several from this State. The excitement in relation to the "Coolie Bill," seems to have reacted quite forcibly; and instead of a law being passed encouraging and protecting contracts for service in California, made with Chinese laborers, it will be seen that the Governor proposes that means be taken to check the Celestial Immigration. The proposition was not acted upon by the Legislature; but it is likely to be a popular one, as the laboring interest in California predominates.

Our Acapulco correspondence will be found of much interest. It gives a brief history of the sufferings of thousands who have endeavored to reach San Francisco from Panama in badly provisioned, and unseaworthy sailing vessels. It furnishes also a sad list of the dead on board one of the overcrowded steamers on the Pacific coast.

☞ It is perfectly amazing to note, from one season to another, the immense and steady increase of travel to and from this City. Notwithstanding the thousands who come and go upon the two railroads, opened for the first time this season to Albany, the *River Steamboats* seem to be as densely crowded as ever, with passengers as well as freight. New regulations have been adopted, especially in regard to *baggage*, which greatly enhance the comfort of this mode of traveling and relieve it of many of the inconveniences by which it has been attended hitherto. Baggage is now checked here at the wharf, or on board the steamboats, for Albany, Buffalo, or any point upon the direct line which may be the traveler's destination. This reform alone has greatly increased the convenience and comfort of these boats.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION IN NEW-JERSEY.

Enthusiastic Speeches and Harmonious Feeling.

ELECTION OF SCOTT DELEGATES.

By our own Reporter.

Yesterday an enthusiastic Whig State Convention was held in the City of Trenton, New-Jersey. During the forenoon the delegates kept pouring into the city by railroad and other conveyances from all parts of the State. Pursuant to a call published in all the Whig papers, they assembled in the spacious hall of the Mercer County Court-House.

At 12 o'clock M., the Convention was called to order by ISAAC W. LANNING, Esq., of Mercer County. On motion, EDWARD W. WELPLEY, Esq., of Morris County, was called to the Chair for the temporary organization.

Dr. HOAGLAND, of Somerset Co., and A. M. JOHNSON, of Mercer Co., were chosen to act as Secretaries *pro tem.*

A motion was made and carried to appoint a Committee, consisting of one delegate from each county, to select officers for the permanent organization of the Convention.

A delegate here arose and said he was empowered to offer the resignation of the present Whig State Central Committee for action by the Convention. The subject was referred to a Special Committee.

On motion, the Convention took a recess until 2½ o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

During the interval the hotels were overflowed by delegates and others, from all parts of the State, who, while awaiting dinner, held caucuses at the United States. About three o'clock the Convention reassembled. Being called to order, the committee on officers submitted their report, in which they named,

J. T. NIXON, (of Cumberland County,) as President, twenty gentlemen, (one from each County,) as Vice-Presidents, and two Secretaries, with their assistants. The report was adopted by a unanimous vote, and

The President being introduced to the Convention, he spoke in substance as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention: I accept with pleasure the honor you have seen fit to confer upon me. It is gratifying, and quite unexpected to me. It is the more gratifying to your humble servant, when I glance around this hall, and see so intelligent a body of men. This, my friends, is a Convention of the true Whigs of the State of New-Jersey, who I see are before me from all parts of the State. We have met here to select the requisite number of delegates to take part in the Whig National Convention, to assemble at Baltimore on the 16th inst. Therefore let us meet together like brethren and not as strangers; a conciliatory spirit and feeling of harmony should, and I trust will, prevail in this Convention. All differences should be dropped at this time. Let us show to the Whigs of New Jersey and throughout the Union that we stand on the broad National platform, (applause) and are ready to co-operate with all of the members of the great Whig party in protecting the interests of our country at large. I now close, my friends, appealing to you all to sustain me in preserving quietness and order, which is necessary in order to allow your President to discharge his duties in a proper manner. We will now proceed to establish the business of the Convention.

Committees on resolutions and other matters were appointed by the President.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for two delegates at large to attend the Whig National Convention at Baltimore.

Annexed are the names of the Candidates put in nomination, together with the votes for each. [Each township was entitled to from one to twenty votes, varying from one to twenty, in accordance with the population of their District.]

Names of Candidates.	*County.*	*Vote on 1st ballot.*
Hon. Wm. L. Dayton	Mercer	331
Hon. Jas. G. King	Hudson	173
Hon. Fred. T. Frelinghuysen	Essex	166
Hon. Wm. A. Duer	Morris	83
Abraham Van Sandford	Hudson	—
John Hunt	Hunterdon	—
Abraham Browning	Camden	156
Nelson Wood		—
Peter J. Ackerman	Bergen	15
John Runk		57
Scattering		7

Whole number of votes, 494; necessary to a choice, 248.

Hon. WM. L. DAYTON (late U. S. Senator) having received the greatest number of votes, was declared duly elected as one of the Delegates at large.

Mr. Browning, Mr. Runk, P. J. Ackerman, Wm. A. Duer, and others here withdrew, and the result of the second ballot was as follows:

Hon. James J. King	350
Hon. Fredk. T. Frelinghuysen	147

Amid shouts of applause, Hon. Mr. KING was declared elected as the other Delegate at large.

On motion, the Convention took a recess for fifteen minutes, for the purpose of giving the Special Committee an opportunity to fix upon persons for the other five delegates as alternate delegates to attend the Baltimore Convention. The Convention having subsequently been again called to order, the committee on officers submitted their following names:

DELEGATES,—*1st Congressional District*; THOMAS H. WHITNEY, Gloucester; *2d do.*, PETER VERDENBURG, Monmouth; *3d do.*, JAMES STUART, Warren; *4th do.*, W. N. WOOD, Morris; *5th do.*, THEODORE T. FRELINGHUYSEN, Essex.

THE ALTERNATE DELEGATES,—*1st District*; THOMAS H. DUDLEY, Camden; *2d do.*, ROBERT C. BELVILLE, Mercer; *3d do.*, JOHN VAN DYKE, Middlesex, *4th do.*, JOHN J. BROWN, Passaic; *5th do.*, JAMES M. QUIMBY, Essex.

On motion, the Convention confirmed the above delegates by acclamation. They are all known to be firm friends of General WINFIELD SCOTT as a candidate for next President of the United States.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was now called for, and Mr. ABRAHAM O. ZABRISKIE, of Hudson County, submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Whigs of New-Jersey stand now where they have stood—upon the well-settled National Whig platform. They deem that their conduct in favor of Protection to Home Labor, Industry and River Improvements, for the general good at the general cost, a wise economy in the public expenditures, and strict accountability in the public disbursements, and in the strength and fervor of their devotion to the Whig faith. And they are ready once more, in the great contest now impending, to manifest to their brethren ever, here, and to the world, how near at heart they hold the success of Whig measures, and the establishment of Whig policy.

Resolved, That the Whigs of New-Jersey are now, and always have been, devoted sincerely and unreservedly to the Constitution in all its parts, that we avow ourselves bound by and sacred to fulfill all its requirements, that we are equally bound to a cheerful and loyal obedience to the laws, that we respect now and always the reserved rights of all the States; that we have been always, and are now, opposed to the agitation of sectional questions and are especially averse to the renewal of all discussion on the subject of slavery, or the agitation of any measures having reference thereto.

Resolved, That relinquishing all personal preferences, we will cordially support the nominee of the Whig National Convention.

Resolved, That the conduct of public affairs by the present administration, and the course of our Whig Representatives in Congress, have met the approbation of the Whigs of New Jersey, and that we hereby declare our confidence in their wisdom and award them our hearty commendation for their fidelity and patience in the discharge of their respective trusts.

The resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote; and a new State Central Committee was then appointed.

In compliance with loud calls made upon them, Messrs. KING and FREELINGHUYSEN, the delegates at large, made brief speeches, as also did Hon. Judge HORNBLOWER. The Convention then adjourned, with long-continued cheers for WINFIELD SCOTT.

THE FIFTH DISTRICT IN NEW-YORK.—The Convention of the Fifth District, comprising the VIIth and XIIIth Wards, in this City, and Williamsburg, met again last evening at the East Broadway House, but did nothing toward electing a delegate to the Whig National Convention; several ballots were taken and all stood the same as before published in the *Times*. The XIIIth Ward delegation yet remain where they started from, in favor of FILLMORE, and the Convention has adjourned until 10th inst.

Trial-Trip of Steamship Albatross.

The trial trip of the new steamship *Albatross* took place yesterday afternoon. The day, unpleasantly commenced, proved warm and summer-like, and the company of guests on board the steamer passed the hours very agreeable. The *Albatross* left Pier No. 2 North River, at 1 P. M., and made the run to Fort Hamilton, eight miles, in the brief space of thirty-one minutes. Thence, she made an excellent run to a considerable distance off Sandy Hook, approaching nearly to the Light-ship. The steady motion of the vessel and the easy play of her machinery, with the fitness and finish of her build, invoked the warmest commendations of the company. The steamer is a propeller, built at Philadelphia in 1851; is 180 feet in length by 28 feet 8 inches beam, and 21 feet in depth, and measures 1,032 tons (Carpenter's). She has double oscillating engines, with 40-inch cylinders and 40-inch stroke. Her propeller is 10 feet in diameter, and 20 feet pitch; the motion of the wheel being one and a quarter to one of the pinion, giving the propeller one and three-quarter turns to one of the engine. The ship is furnished with two of PIRSSON's Condensers, for manufacturing fresh water from salt, in quantities sufficient to supply the engines and the wants of the crew and passengers. There are bunkers for 125 tons of coal, and space is afforded for 445 tons of storage. State-rooms are provided for 120 passengers. The consumption of coal per hour will be about one and a-half tons.

In all the appointments of the vessel, the care and efficiency of her owners and builders, is abundantly exhibited. She is an honorable addition to the steam navy of the country. On the return trip, a sumptuous repast was set out in the main saloon. SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., one of the owners of the ship, presided. The good things of this life being duly discussed, the customary toasts and compliments were interchanged, and speeches were made by Mr. DRAPER and E. K. COLLINS, Esq., by Mr. MARTIN, Chief Engineer of the Arctic, and by Mr. THOMPSON, the builder of the vessel. The greatest cordiality and good feeling prevailed, and at an early hour of the evening the company returned, highly gratified with the day's experiences.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Maine State Whig Convention.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, June 2—10 o'clock.

The city is thronged with delegates to the Whig State and District Conventions, which meets to-morrow. The hotels are overrun, and citizens are inviting delegates to their houses. From neighboring towns, and along the line of railroad, delegates will come in the morning.

The State Convention, on the main questions to come before it, bids fair to be the most unanimous and enthusiastic meeting ever held in this State.

The FILLMORE and WEBSTER meeting is fully attended. It was organized by choice of WM. WILLIS as President, who stated the objects of the meeting. Free expression of opinion, not of a partisan nature, and the indorsement of the present Whig Administration, he thought were the objects of the meeting. Resolutions to this effect were introduced by JOHN NEAL, upon which he addressed the meeting. He was followed by JOHN A. POOR, who disclaimed the intention of casting any imputation upon any Presidential candidate, and concluded with an eloquent tribute to Mr. WEBSTER.

JOHN H. WILLIAMS responded to a general call. He deprecated the military mania which he said almost prompted the country to embark in the deluded schemes of KOSSUTH. He denied that Mr. WEBSTER is unpopular. But while he entertained his preference, and would express it freely, he should support the nominee at the Whig National Convention. If that nomination should fall upon SCOTT (enthusiastic and prolonged applause,) he should give him a hearty support (great applause). He was for one general any how—general success.

Mr. ST. JOHN, of Conn., was here introduced, and referred to the eminent effort of Mr. WEBSTER, in time of nullification. He believed Providence destined Mr. WEBSTER to carry the country to a higher pitch of glory than it has ever yet reached. He concluded by reading a note from a school-girl, 17 years old, to whom he had transmitted autographs of Mr. WEBSTER.

Mr. CODMAN followed, and referred to his ardent support of Mr. CLAY—eulogised Mr. WEBSTER—said he was not opposed to General SCOTT. If the mass of the Whig party were to nominate him, he would support him with all his heart.

MATTHEW HALE SMITH, of Boston, followed Mr. C., and after some remarks by T. C. HERSEY, and the adoption of the resolutions, the meeting adjourned.

Later from the Rio Grande—More Mexican Outrages.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, June 2.

The Steamship, *Yacht*, has arrived at this port with dates from Brownsville of the 26th ult. Outrages by the Mexicans are of continued occurrence. A party from the Mexican side crossed the Rio Grande and killed five Americans, who were encamped at Lake Campacuas, on the American side—two others succeeded in effecting their escape.

The steamer *Camanche* has again been fired into by the Mexicans, and Mr. BRASHER, a Custom House officer, was dangerously wounded. An American lady passenger narrowly escaped with her life. At Rio Grande City, a Mr. ROGERS, an American merchant, was assassinated in his own store, by a party of Mexicans. The most intense excitement prevails alongside the river.

The European advices, per *Asia*, have been received, and have unsettled the market. Accurate quotations cannot be given this evening.

Scott Delegate to the National Convention.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 2, 1852.

The Whig Convention of the VIIth District has elected HENRY L. DAWES, of Adams, (claimed for Scott) delegate to the National Convention. CHARLES H. PLUMMER is the substitute.

New Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, June 2.

The New Hampshire Legislature met to-day. Hon. JOHN S. WELLS, of Exeter, democrat, was elected President of the Senate without opposition. GEO. W. KETTRIDGE, of New Market, democrat, was elected Speaker of the House by a large majority.

Whig vote for Speaker 49, Free Soil 29.

The minor officers of both Houses are all democrats.

Phenomenon in Hydraulics.

BUFFALO, June 2, 1852.

This morning, about eight o'clock, while the workmen were engaged in pulling down the walls of the old Eagle Street Theatre, a portion of the back wall came down, falling into a pool or spring at the base, and throwing a column of water, between 200 and 300 feet, with great violence. At 90 feet from the pool it lifted a Mr. H. LADD who was superintending the removal of the dirt, and threw him 15 feet on to a pile of bricks. It then crossed Eagle-street, throwing down about 40 feet of the fence surrounding MCARTHUR's garden, uprooting several trees and shrubs, besides doing other considerable damage. Had it not been for the large pile of bricks on Eagle-street, which stopped a portion of the water, there can be no doubt it would have demolished the Hall in MCARTHUR's garden. As it was, it threw down chairs, tables, &c., in the building adjoining it. Mr. LADD, though not seriously injured, is considerably bruised and cut.

Destructive Fire at Norwalk.

GAZETTE OFFICE, NORWALK, CT., Wednesday, June 2.

A fire broke out about 8 o'clock this morning in the Steam Sawing and Planing Mill of Mr. ISBELLS, which communicated to the foundry establishment of ALEXANDER AUSTIN, entirely consuming the building; the barn of NOAH BAILEY, and the ten pin alley attached to the Norwalk Hotel were also destroyed. Loss, about $10,000, with small insurance.

State Homeopathic Society.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, June 2.

The State Homeopathic Society was in session in this city yesterday. There was a large attendance from all parts of the State. Highly interesting discussions took place on various questions connected with Homeopathy, and great enthusiasm prevailed. Dr. METCALF of New-York, delivered an able address in the evening at the City Hall, to a large and intelligent audience.

Planing Manufactory Burnt.

NORWALK, Ct., Wednesday, June 2—10 A.M.

The large building occupied by Messrs. REED & ISBELLS, as a steam-planing manufactory, was this morning entirely burned to the ground, with the whole contents.

Fatal Accident.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Wednesday, June 2.

Mr. JOSEPH STACY, belonging to a party of ladies and gentlemen, on a railroad pleasure excursion from here, fell from the tender, near Mount Vernon, and was instantly killed. The cars were thrown off the track.

Steamer William Penn.

NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 1.

The steamship *William Penn*, from New York, arrived at her dock early this morning.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO THE WISE—IN TIME TO PREVENT SICKNESS, BRANDRETH'S PILLS have been proved by experience to be innocent, even when given to those of the most tender age or weak frame. They are certain in their curative effect, as the testimony of thousands daily prove. They cure all pain or weakness, simply by purifying the blood. At this season of the year, they ought to be used upon the first appearance of sickness—three or four doses of four or five pills each, for as many days, would often insure health during the summer months—and in any event, the health would be greatly improved by the adoption of this advice, which is equally adapted to the allopathist, homœopathist, hydropathist, or anapathist. They will all find that the evacuation of the bowels in the Spring, by a vegetable medicine like Brandreth's Pills, will pay them a large return of health and vigor. Recent and chronic diseases of every shade, from Inflammation of the Bowels to Chronic Rheumatism, have been cured by the use of Brandreth's Pills.

During hot weather, the bowels must be regular or we can have no health. When this ordination of nature does not take place, the Pills must be used. From two to five will generally be sufficient, and unlike all other purgatives, the bowels after a few doses are found more regular—a quality unknown to other medicines of this class. I can refer to numerous persons who have cured themselves of the most grievously costive habit, by the use of these Pills. In some cases only one Pill was used every night for several months; in others, it was continued during a whole year: but in every instance the bowels were restored to full vigor and regularity.

CHANGE OF NUMBER.

Dr. BRANDRETH'S Office in Broadway, is now at No. 417, between Lispenard and Canal-streets—next year he will occupy one at the corner of the block. None need mistake, as his store is in the middle one—No. 417—where the Brandreth Pills are obtained genuine, at 25 cents per box, with full directions. Also at his Branch office, 241 Hudson-street, and 274 Bowery. The Public's Servant,

B. BRANDRETH.

N. B.—My Counting house is for the present at No. 69 Lispenard-street. B. B.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF CHOICE BUILDING LOTS BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES AND OTHERS.—Our readers will please notice that ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at auction, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a large and valuable amount of Real Estate, consisting of 27 lots of ground, situated on 46th and 47th-sts., between 9th and 10th-avs.; 1 lot on 2d-av., near 41st-st.; 32 lots on the block bounded by 64th and 65th-sts., and by 10th and 11th-avs., 15 of the same fronting on 64th-st., 16 on 65th-st.; and 3 on 11th-av.; 12 lots on 90th-st., near 4th-av

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

STATE OF THE CONTINENT.

DECLINE IN COTTON—BREADSTUFFS FIRM.

Dates from Liverpool and London, to May 22; from Paris, to May 21.

The Royal Mail steamer *Asia*, Capt. JUDKINS, arrived at her dock in Jersey City, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. She sailed from Liverpool at 12 o'clock, on the 22d ultimo.

The news is without interest

The *Asia* on her last passage hence, made the extraordinary run to Liverpool of nine days.

The following is the passenger list:

Miss De Boom and servant, Mrs. De Boom, Mrs. A. A. Taylor, Mr. Parker, lady and servant, Señora Soto, Señorita Soto, of H M. Theatre, London, Mr Gilion, C. Ungrave, Dr. Roscius Wane, Mr Schmaeller, James Court, H. Baines, Mr. Kendall, Mr. Makin, Col. Jennings, G Aylmer, Mr. Lerchan, Mr. Radcliff, Mr. Home, F. Lisley, S. Sassing, G. M. Jenny, F. Neuman, H. B. Batenachon, Mr. Garnans, G. Bland, Mr. Jackson, C. De-Boom, F. Princh, J Miller, C. Townsend, R. G. Dale, J. H Woodward, C. Grosgean, L. R. Limon, H. Migion and lady, J. Long, Mr. Cook, J H. Pool and boy, J. M. Asch, Mr. Harrison, Mrs. C. McCarthy, J. R. Donald, A. Morris, L. Lewis—Total 55.

ENGLAND.

Parliament was busy through the week in the discussion of the various measures, without, however, arriving at any important decision. The Maynooth Grant had excited a lively debate, but was finally postponed.

On Friday, Lord PALMERSTON interrogated the Ministry, as to the rumor that the constitutional Government was about to be abrogated in Spain, in consequence of outside pressure. The Chancellor of the Exchequer declined to define the policy of Government upon a question of foreign politics; and averred his ignorance of any such design on the part of Spain.

Consideration in committee of the Militia Bill was then resumed, when Mr. DISRAELI stated that, in deference to the general feeling of the House, Government had decided to omit the 25th clause. The effect of the omission was to give the power of embodying the militia, in cases of rebellion and insurrection, as well as in case of invasion. The withdrawal of the clause was opposed by Mr. BRIGHT and others, but on a division was carried by 151 to 61. Clause 28, exempting from the ballot poor men, peers, students, &c., which had been postponed upon the suggestion of Mr. BRIGHT, was then taken into consideration, and after some discussion agreed to. Several provisos were afterwards brought up by Mr. WALPOLE and adopted. The House then resumed, when

Sir JOHN PAKINGTON moved the second reading of the New-Zealand Constitution bill, which was opposed by Sir W. MOLESWORTH. Mr. ADDERLY supported the bill, maintaining that the Constitution which it proposed was entirely in accordance with the wishes of the people of the colony, and was earnestly desired and anxiously expected by them.

Mr. HUME, understanding that the opening of the St. Lawrence, in America, was now becoming a subject of serious dispute between Canada and the United States, wished to know whether the Government would have any objection to lay upon the table copies of the correspondence which had taken place on the subject. Sir J. PAKINGTON said that the question which his honorable friend had put to him related not only to the opening of the navigation of the St. Lawrence, but likewise to negotiations on other subjects of great delicacy and difficulty which were going on with the Government of the United States, and which had attracted the urgent attention of her Majesty's Government lately, and he submitted that his honorable friend should not put such an important question to him without notice. [Hear, hear.] When his honorable friend gave notice of his motion, and stated the object which he wished to attain by his inquiry, he (Sir J. PAKINGTON) should be happy to give him the fullest information in his power. [Hear, hear.]

The prevalent opinion has been that the present Parliament would be dissolved on or about the 10th of June. A later day seems now probable, since it appears that the Queen intends to hold another drawing-room about the 3d of June, and contemplates giving a state ball about the 18th of the same month, at St. James's-palace. A grand ceremonial like a state ball is not likely to be given *after* the dissolution.

On Wednesday a deputation from the Booksellers' Association attended at Stratheden-house, Kensington, the residence of Lord CAMPBELL, to hear the decision of his lordship, Dr. MILMAN, and Mr. GEORGE GROTE, on the question of "underselling" in the bookselling trade. Lord CAMPBELL, in pronouncing the decision of the arbitrators, said—"The substance of the regulations submitted to us, we understand to be, that all booksellers keeping a shop in London, or within twelve miles of the General Post-Office, are to become members of the association, and are to receive a ticket entitling them to buy new books from the publishers; that the publishers of new books specify a retail price for each copy; that they sell copies to the retail booksellers at about 30 per cent under that price; that they require an engagement from the retail booksellers not to allow to their customers a larger discount than 10 per cent from the retail price; that, without this engagement, the retail dealers cannot be supplied with copies of new books; and that for a breach of this engagement they forfeit their tickets, and are cut off from any further dealings in new books with the publishers. Having listened to very able arguments—having read everything which has come within our reach on either side—and having considered the subject very deliberately, we have unanimously come to the conclusion that these regulations are unreasonable and inexpedient." His lordship then stated, at considerable length, the grounds of the opinion at which they had arrived. Mr. LONGMAN and Mr. CHAPMAN, on behalf of the two parties for whom they acted, severally thanked the noble lord and his co-arbiters for the time and attention they had devoted to the subject.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL—*on dit*—is to be elevated to the Peers very shortly, which, if true, will prove a loss to the city of London of an excellent representative, and a gain to the Opposition in the Commons, in getting rid of a leader who has already done his work.

The long litigated case of the Jennings's estate, has just been settled in the Court of Chancery. The property lies principally in the county of Suffolk, and at one period was estimated at £7,000,000, but only one half of that amount has been divided in the late decision. Two claimants, says the *Chelmsford Chronicle*, reside in this town, and others are scattered about this and other counties; but the only fortunate one living in this district is a journeyman painter named LANGHAM. By the recent decision the property is divided into seven portions, and LANGHAM's share will be £560,000.

Mr. SIMPSON, mate of the *Renovation*, of Shields, has been presented with a case containing the Admiralty charts, as an acknowledgment by the Board of his conduct in connection with the two ships discovered on an iceberg.

A letter writer at Hong Kong confides in the safety of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN. The following is an extract from a letter dated March 28: "There have been here no less than thirty-seven whalers from the Arctic seas. It may interest you to know that they almost all believe that Sir JOHN FRANKLIN is safe, and that he has got through the ice barrier into inner waters, where he will not be reached until a mild season arrives, which they say the present will be. Most of them have now departed. They say FRANKLIN will not suffer for want of food. They give strange accounts of the Esquimaux vibrating from the Asiatic to the American continent, and back again, carrying their boats, made of skins and whalebone, over the ice, and launching them when they meet with open water. They all confirm the fact that the whales found in the Behring's Straits and in Baffin's Bay are the same species—proving the existence of a passage; for a whale of the Arctic species, they say, has never been seen to the south of 22° of latitude; so they cannot have doubled either of the Capes, (of Good Hope or Cape Horn,) and the whale is under the necessity of making his presence known by coming to the surface to blow."

Subscription in aid of European Freedom.

It has been proposed in London by some earnest friends to the cause of European freedom to raise a fund by shilling subscriptions, the amount collected to be entrusted to MAZZINI and KOSSUTH, in order that they may apply the proceeds as in their wisdom and discretion they may see fit. Applications for cards, or information on the subject of the subscriptions, may be made to S. M. HAWKES, Belle Vue Lodge, Beaufort-street, Chelsea. M. MAZZINI has addressed the following letter to the collectors:

"Gentlemen—Your plan is a noble idea. In the name of my country, and in the name of the cause of European liberty, I thank you for having initiated it, and I conjure you to continue your labors, that it may meet with the success which it deserves. It is really time that, in the face of successive and continual encroachments of absolutism upon the continent of Europe, the free men of England should manifest by some means more efficacious than mere words, their sympathy for Truth and Justice. It is time that against the solidarity now existing for Evil, there should be established a solidarity for Good; that a sacred league should be formed between all those men, to whatever country they may belong, who believe in the unity of the human race, in the liberty of man as a rational creature, in the duty of each towards all, in Progress and in Love. Since 1830—since the voices of English statesmen proclaimed the right of every people to arrange freely, without foreign intervention, their own affairs—the whole of Europe has been delivered over without hindrance, without protestation, to brute force, to the association of the powers who hold as a principle the enslavement of the human race. Wherever a people has risen against clerical or temporal oppression, claiming the right of making its own laws and of choosing its own chiefs, foreign intervention has hastened to crush it; Russia and Austria against Hungary; Austria, France, Naples, and Madrid against Rome. Two powers say to Switzerland: *Dishonor thyself or die!* Four powers have said to your Government: *Betray the right of asylum, who it makes the English soil a refuge for the persecuted, or English travelers shall be treated as* SUSPECTED *by the police of all Europe.* The organization for injustice is complete; that for justice, scarcely planned. You have felt this, and you are endeavoring to make England feel it. May God bless your work, and may your countrymen comprehend it.

"I gratefully accept your offer. Your proceeding does not hinder other methods of assistance, and the principle embodied in it—a solemn, positive national protest for the rights of oppressed nations and the duties of oppressed nations and the duties of each toward all—is a sacred one, and must be forwarded.

"For you *must* succeed. The important service which you are desirous of rendering to the cause would be changed into a real injury, should the result of your labors not respond to your intentions.

"You have in your programme clearly stated the case. You have said: *Our countrymen believe in Right and Liberty; they abhor Injustice and Oppression wherever they exist; we will count them for the encouragement of the good, for the terror of the bad.* Good and bad will anxiously await the result of the scrutiny. It may weigh much in the balance of European destinies.

"A shilling is but a small sum; but it acquires an incalculable value when it represents a free man raising his hand and bearing open testimony in the cause of the oppressed.

"There are in your national character two admirable qualities: tenacity and harmony between thought and action. You yourselves must give a new proof of the first, and let the workman, the priest, the woman, the writer, and every Englishman who believes that all men are the sons of God, called freely to follow the same law of Truth and Love, give a new proof of the second. The workman must feel the solidarity which links his fate and his moral rehabilitation to the success of our popular struggles; the priests, the immense religious consequence which hangs upon the proclamation of *liberty of conscience* at Rome; the woman, the poetry of the great memories and the great hopes which sanctify our banners, and the long sorrowing of our mothers over the exile, the imprisonment, and the death of their children; the writer, his duties towards the sanctity, the inviolability, the individuality, of the idea of humanity; the Englishman be he who he may, the dangers which are beginning to threaten his country, the necessity of forming alliances with the peoples which are about to rise, and the guarantee which he must find for the institutions that he cherishes, in the re-organization of Europe upon bases more just than those established by the arbitrary Governments of 1815 Those who fail must not fear plaudits like those given to the gladiators who died well, but the voices of brothers saying to them—*Die in faith! the flag of victory shall wave over your graves:* those who live must learn that in struggling for an ideal of universal amelioration and purification they have not been seeking to embrace a phantom.

"This is the meaning of the subscription which you have initiated; a new and moralizing strength added to our and your strength, if it succeed; a sensible check for us both, if it should fail.

"May this thought rouse you to activity and constancy. Rest assured they will not be expended in vain.

Faithfully yours,

MAY, 1852. JOSEPH MAZZINI."

FRANCE.

The usual collapse of popular feeling seems to have followed the fête of May 10th. The main topic of debate has been the Letters of the Generals LAMORICIÈRE, CHANGARNIER and LEFLO; the reply of GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC, and the rejoinder of Count MOLE. By GRANIER, CHANGARNIER is represented as an ambitious, boasting, lucky blockhead; whilst LAMORICIÈRE is admitted to be as brave as a lion, but declared to be destitute of skill as a commander. The pretensions of CHANGARNIER as a man of legality and order are scouted, and the Bonapartist writer brings the following charges against him:

First,—That in the month of March, 1849, he, General CHANGARNIER, demanded from LOUIS NAPOLEON a written authorization to throw the Constituent Assembly out of the windows.

Second,—That he subsequently urged LOUIS NAPOLEON, in the strongest manner, to make a *coup d'etat*.

Third,—That in the month of November, 1850, at the time of the Alais plot, he assembled together, at his headquarters in the Tuileries, a number of political personages, to whom he proposed to arrest LOUIS NAPOLEON and lodge him in Vincennes, to prorogue the Assembly for six months, and make him (CHANGARNIER) Dictator.

M. CASSAGNAC affirms that one of the persons present at this conference was Count MOLE, "who refused to have anything to do with that act of treason, and who instantly went and disclosed the plot to the Chief of the State." Count MOLE has addressed a letter to the *Constitutionnel*, denying that he ever attended a meeting at the Tuileries at which it was proposed by General CHANGARNIER to arrest LOUIS NAPOLEON and send him to Vincennes, or that anything of the kind was ever contemplated. It is expected that General CHANGARNIER will reply to the serious accusations thus publicly brought against him.

The warlike tone of the speeches of M. de PERSIGNY and General de ST. ARNAUD at the dinner of the Hotel de Ville, has produced a profound sensation in diplomatic circles. The *Assemblée Nationale* is of opinion that the sentiments and language of the Minister of the Interior and War, on this occasion, will produce no small commotion in foreign courts.

A bill on the residence of foreigners at Paris and Lyons, and another on the formation of the High Courts of Justice, are about to be submitted to the Council of State.

It is believed that the President will pay a visit to the South in the course of the present Summer or Autumn; and a journey to Algiers has been talked of for some days past, and not contradicted.

The Count D'AQUILA, brother of the King of Naples, has just arrived in Paris.

The Marquis de Mornay, Count H. de l'Aigle, and M. VIET, Ex-Mayor of Compiègne, Members of the Council-General of the Department of the Oise, have refused to take the oaths prescribed by Art. 14 of the Constitution.

The first day's sale of Marshal SOULT's pictures amounted to 982,239f. The highest prices were obtained for a "Vision of St. JOHN," by CANO, (30x14,) 12,000f., bought by the Marquis of HERTFORD; The "Conception," by MURILLO, (8|x5,) 686,000f. bought for the Louvre Gallery; "St. Peter in Prison," a MURILLO, 151,000f, and "Jesus and John, children," 63,000f. bought for the Emperor of Russia, who likewise obtained "Christ bearing the Cross" by Sebastian del Piombo, for 41,000f. Two pictures by ZURBARAN, brought each 19,500f. An "Abraham and the Angels," by FERNANDEZ EL MUDO, obtained 25,000f.

ITALY.

A ministerial crisis has occurred in Sardinia. A dissension in the Cabinet, relative to the application of certain political principles hitherto advocated by the Marquis D'AZEGLIO, and which it is the well-known intention of the King to adhere to for the future, as best suited to the interests of the kingdom, induced all the members of the Cabinet to place their resignations in the hands of his Majesty, who accepted them. The King immediately sent for the Marquis D'AZEGLIO, and, notwithstanding the expressed wish of the latter to retire from office, on the ground of declining health, requested him, in the most flattering terms, to form a new ministry. The Marquis D'AZEGLIO complied with the wishes of the King, and is now occupied in drawing up a list of the new Ministry. This mark of confidence is regarded as a proof that it is the King's intention to continue that wise and moderate line of policy, followed hitherto under the presidency of the Marquis, and of which the new Cabinet will offer the surest guarantees.

EDWARD MURRAY, the Englishman condemned at Rome, has been sent to Ancona, it is supposed for execution.

M. THIERS reached Rome on the 12th, and had an interview with Cardinal ANTONELLI.

The French fleet would leave Naples immediately for Sicily.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

The Emperor, Empress and the royal family of Prussia were at Potsdam, at the latest dates, immersed in fêtes and reviews.

It is reported that when the Czar parted with the Austrian Emperor, he embraced him and said, "You know there is now a bond for life or death between us." The expression is supposed to refer to an alliance just completed between the three great powers to resist any future aggressions of France.

The Imperial Chancellor, Count Messerode, arrived in Berlin on the 16th, and had a long interview with M. Manteuffel. Next day he proceeded to Potsdam.

Two respectable young men were the other night ordered out of a theatre, near Vienna, and marched off to the station between two gendarmes carrying fixed bayonets. Their offence was the shape of their hats! On inquiry, however, the latter were found to be only an inch below the regulation brim; and as the maker is a citizen of Vienna, and his shop open to all comers, it was deemed advisable not to pursue the offenders further. After an uncomfortable night passed in captivity, not to mention the humiliation of a public arrest, the case was dropped. "This I give you," says a correspondent, at Vienna, "merely by way of a specimen of what occurs here daily."

THE LEVANT.

A letter, dated Constantinople, May 1, says, "Alarming reports are afloat concerning the Island of Crete. Great agitation prevails there. Several ships of war have been ordered thither."

The *Courrier d'Athenes* of May 7 asserts that the finances of the state are in a melancholy condition, and adds that the Minister of Finances finding himself unequal to the task of ameliorating the financial position, was about to send in his resignation. The brigandage in the provinces, which has so long existed, continues.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

The Money Market.

LONDON, Saturday, May 21.

The principal feature that has characterized the English Stock market during the present week has been the steady and firm maintenance of rates for all descriptions of Stocks, and this, too, in the face of the notice issued by the Paymaster-General, that Exchequer Bills dated in the month of June last year will only be renewed at the rate of one penny farthing interest per day per cent., instead of three half-pence The saving that will thus ensue to the public from the present easy position of the Money market is £67,500 per annum There was yesterday a strong feeling in the British market, and Consols again rose to par, but this description of investment was following rather than leading the upward movement shown by the other Government Stocks, which of late have received more attention from investors than even Consols. The latter varied between 99¾ and par, and finally left off quoted 99¾ for cash, 99¾ to 100 for the account of the 8th June. Bank Stock participated in the improved feeling of the market, and was quoted at the enhanced figure of 221.

American Securities.

The business transacted in the market for American Stocks has been but to a fair extent, though rather less active than last week, and prices are fairly supported. The latest quotations of the London market are thus reported:

	Redeemable.	*Prices.*
United States 6 ₱ Cent. Bonds	1863	104 @105
United States 6 ₱ Cent. Bonds	1868	110 @110¾
United States 6 ₱ Cent. Stock	1867-68	108 @108½
United States 6 ₱ Cent. Stock	1862	103½@104
New-York State 5 ₱ Cents	1858-60	95 @ 96
Pennsylvania 5 ₱ Cent Stock	——	87 @ 88
Ohio 6 ₱ Cents	1860	—— @ ——
Ohio 6 ₱ Cents	1870-75	107 @107½
Massachusetts 5 ₱ Cent. St Bonds	1868	107 @ —
Maryland 5 ₱ Cent State Bonds	——	95 @ 96
Virginia 6 ₱ Cent. Inscribed Stock	1857-75	95 @ 96
Virginia 6 ₱ Cent Bonds	1866	100 @101
Kentucky 6 ₱ Cents	1868	99 @100
Canada 6 ₱ Cent. Bonds	1874	113 @113½
Boston City 5 ₱ Cents	1858-62	93½@ 94½
Montreal City 6 ₱ Cents	1857-65	85½@ 86½

London Corn Market.

FRIDAY, May 21.—We have a moderate show of English Wheat, but millers act with caution, and trade is at Monday's rates. There is little business doing in Foreign, but former terms are required. The supply of Barley is scanty, but equal to the demand, and prices are unchanged. The arrivals of Oats are short. Fine Corn is fully as dear. Beans and Peas are unchanged. Fine fresh Flour is in tolerable steady request. Other sorts are neglected,

Liverpool Cotton Market.

MAY 21.—There has been a little more choice of Cotton laid before the buyers during this week, and that continues to be the case up to this moment; but we can say very little about reduction of prices. No doubt business has been done at a turn of advantage to the buyer, and we consider American of common quality at 5¼ and under, as 1-16d. lower. These remarks apply only to American and Surats. Long-stapled kinds, including Sea Islands, Egyptians, as well as Brazils in a degree, are fully as high as on Friday last, and perhaps rather higher. The common quality of Sea Islands are ¼d to ½ th higher. The reasons for this steady and large business under the very heavy import, together with the firm state of our market, were laid before our readers in last Friday's circular, it is, therefore, unnecessary on this occasion to recapitulate them. The Committee of Brokers place fair Uplands at 5¼d., Mobile at 5¼d., and Orleans at 5¼d., being the same as last week. 25,320 American, 1670 Surat, 1360 Egyptian, and 350 Pernam are reported to have been taken on speculation; and 9,640 American, 3,900 Surat, 60 Egyptian, 310 Bahia, and 250 Pernam for export. Sales for the week, 89,480 bales.

COR. R. DISOSWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW and COMMISSIONER of DEEDS, for New-York and Illinois, No. 76 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts. N. Y.

WRITING PAPER.—A large and very desirable assortment, for sale by BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, No. 115 Fulton-st

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER, constantly on hand, and made to order, by BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, No. 115 Fulton-st,

WANTED.

MEN WANTED—Seventy men, to sell an article wanted in every family. Agents are making $30 per week. Agents for Boston, Philadelphia, New-England, the Western and Southern States are wanted. They can make $1,000 per annum with a small capital. Call or address, post paid, No. 317 Bowery.

MEN WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Three thorough business young men, of good address, to solicit subscribers for a new and beautifully illustrated work, just published. Commission, or a liberal salary, will be given to those who are found to suit. A city reference required. Apply at JOHN TALLIS & CO.'s, No. 40 John st., up stairs.

HARDWARE SALESMAN WANTED.—A young man acquainted with the Hardware business, wanted in a retail store. Address (post paid) in the handwriting of the applicant, box No. 15, Brooklyn Post-office.

MOULDER WANTED.—In a stereotype foundry, a moulder, of steady habits, and who understands his business. Apply to R. C. VALENTINE, No. 17 Dutch-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook, washer and ironer, by a respectable woman, in a private family, or to assist in washing and ironing. She is a good pastry cook, and has no objection to go to the country. A good city reference given. Please call at No. 333 Bowery, in the rear, for two days.

FIVE HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED—To sell a new work. High wages made. Call or address (post-paid) "American Family Publication Establishment," No. 128 Nassau-st., New-York, Room No. 8.

SHIRT HANDS, and hands for stitching collars wanted.—None need apply but those used to fine work, to whom constant employment will be given—at No. 48 Cedar-st., up stairs.

CANAL BOATMEN WANTED.—Canal Boatmen wanted to freight coal in boats of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, upon the Delaware and Hudson Canal. The boats will average 116 tons during the season. They will be required to be towed with two horses, and be manned by two persons besides the Captain. For particulars apply at the office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, corner Broadway and Wall-st., or to WM. HATHAWAY, Agent, Port Ewen, near Rondout.

BOATMEN WANTED ON THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL, for 1852.—The Pennsylvania Coal Company will sell to temperate and industrious men on favorable terms, Boats to be employed in freighting Coal from Hawley to Port-Ewen on the Hudson River, near Rondout, and to New-York. The boats are built to carry 125 tons; the cargo for this year will average about 116 tons. The purchase money for the boat will be from $1,150 to $1,300 according to value, and will be received by instalments of $21 per trip, out of the freight of the boat. The rate of freight, for the present year, will be as follows;—For a trip made in 10 days, from Hawley to Port Ewen, at the rate of $3 cts. per ton; for 11-day trips, 82 cts. per ton; and if over 11 days, at the rate of 80 cts per ton. Out of each cargo, $5 will be retained until the end of the season—the balance of the freight will be paid in cash at the end of each trip. The expense of unloading will not exceed 5 cents per ton. The boats will require to be towed by two horses, and manned by two persons beside the Captain.

The Canal from Hawley is 99 miles long. The locks are tended both day and night, and trips can be made in 10 days, without change of horses. The Company engage to supply the freight and full employment for the boat, to the close of Canal navigation. When boats are required to discharge at New-York, the Company's steamboats will tow them without charge, and an additional freight will be paid to that place. Boatmen, who are desirous of taking boats, will make application at the office of the Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., or to the subscriber, at Port Ewen, on the Hudson River, near Rondout

WM. HATHAWAY, Agent.

PORT EWEN, May 27, 1852.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A respectable family, occupying a pleasant house, with bath, &c., in West-21st-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., having spare rooms, would board a gentleman with small family, or two single gentlemen, on moderate terms, and afford the comforts of a quiet home. Address C. H. A., office of this paper.

BOARDING.—A private family of three persons, occupying a modern house in 7th-st., would like to accommodate two gentlemen with a second story front room, with closet, unfurnished, with breakfast and tea—dinner on Sunday. Apply at No. 119 Broadway.

BOARDING.—Two furnished rooms, suitable for a gentleman and lady, or single gentlemen, with full or partial board, can be had by applying at No. 123 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with board and comfortable rooms, in house No. 162 Court-st., Brooklyn. A healthy and pleasant locality, but a few minutes walk from South Ferry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can have pleasant rooms with board, where but few boarders will be taken. Location pleasant, and within ten minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. Apply at No. 79 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD.—Two Gentlemen can be accommodated with breakfast and tea, or full board in a small private family. No objections to a gentleman and his wife, Situation, No. 44 Suffolk-st., (old No.) near Grand-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—One or two gentlemen can be accomodated with one or two furnished rooms, on moderate terms. The house is pleasantly situated on the Brooklyn Heights, two blocks from the Fulton ferry. Address letter box, 3,215, New-York Post Office.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—With or without board, at No 1, Monroe-st., corner of Catharine-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—At No. 72 Warren-st., without board.

RICHMOND HILL HOTEL, STATEN ISLAND—Late the Richmond Seminary.—J. P. KELLETT begs to inform the public that the Seminary will be entirely remodeled for a select family Hotel, to open for the season on the 7th of June next. Particulars can be obtained at S. W. BENEDICT'S Store, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.

TRENTON FALLS, ONEIDA COUNTY, N. Y.—The proprietor informs the public that his Hotel, at the above place, is open for the reception of company. He is now prepared to receive families for the season—the conveniences of the house having been rearranged during the recess by a competent architect—a new and commodious wing added—hot and cold baths constructed. In short, the improvements have been of such a character as to add greatly to the comfort and enjoyment of visitors. The proprietor trusts that, by his unremitted attention to the wants of the traveling public, the patronage so liberally extended to him during the past nineteen seasons of his management, will be continued—pledging himself to sustain the acknowledged high reputation of the place. M. MOORE.

A line of Stages is established for the season—leaving Utica on the arrival of the Express train.

FIREWORKS.

FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 196 Front-st.—Fire Crackers, Canton Rockets, Double Headers, Joss Sticks, and a complete assortment of Fireworks, warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also Committees for city and country displays, supplied on the most liberal terms.

M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

FIREWORKS.—At No. 37 John-st. may be found a full assortment of Fireworks of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers and country dealers respectfully invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st., up stairs.

FIREWORKS—Of every description—the best quality at the lowest price. For sale by

J. B. PURDY,
No. 34 Maiden-lane, up-stairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR CHAPPED HANDS.—The PURE OLD PALM SOAP is one of the best remedies in use. It is very highly recommended to those who desire a tender, and being made from a vegetable oil, is consequently very healing and emollient in its properties. It can be had in small packages of six cakes, (at a low price,) for trial, at the manufactory of W. HULL'S SON, No. 166 Cliff-st. See CHILTON'S certificate:

"Having tried the Old Palm Soap, manufactured by W. HULL'S SON, I can recommend it as being an excellent quality of toilet soap. The healing properties of palm oil, which are well known, must render this soap preferable to Castile soap for the same uses.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M.D., Chemist."

H. B. RICHARDS, No. 37 John-st., 3d door below Nassau-st., (recently of No. 93 Maiden-lane,) keeps on hand a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery of almost every description, Mechanics' Tools, Builders' Goods, housekeeping articles, &c. Persons wishing to purchase goods in this line at low prices, are desired to call on him, at No 37 John-st., where they will find all articles, on the most reasonable terms, either by the quantity or by retail H. B RICHARDS, No. 37 John-st., N. Y.

DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS, &c., &c.—The largest and most complete assortment in the United States. Made from the best Kiln Dried Lumber and furnished in any quantity, or made to order in the best manner. The undersigned invites the special attention of builders, and the trade to the above articles. Also the neatest style of inside Blind made in the country. No. 3, N. H. R. R. Freight Depot in Centre-st., corner of Canal, N. Y. JENKINS & PORTER.

CHEAPEST STORE IN THE CITY.—A. M. & R. DAVIES, No. 200 Bowery, are now offering their large stock of Window Cornices and Shades, Paper Hangings, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Curtain Materials and Trimmings of every description, with everything in the upholstery line, 25 per cent lower than any other establishment in the city. A. M. & R. DAVIES, Upholsterers, No. 200 Bowery.

METALLIC OIL FOR MACHINERY.—CUMBERLAND BROTHERS' PATENT.—The Metallic Oil is superior to pure sperm for all lubricating purposes, and its cost is 30 per cent lower. It is the only chemically prepared Oil which may be used in factories without the payment of an extra premium for insurance against fire. For sale by the manufacturers, DE LA VERGNE, YOCKNEY & CO., No. 36 Broadway.

AMERICAN HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE, PROSPECT HILL, Port Chester, N. Y., on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Dr. T. L. NICHOLS and Mrs. GOVE NICHOLS, will be at their City Office, No. 45 White-st., for consultation, every WEDNESDAY, from 3 to 5 P. M. Dr. WILLIAM F. REH will attend to City practice and consultations daily.

TO DRUGGISTS AND PHYSICIANS—For sale the stock fixtures and good will of a well established Drug Store, situated in a leading thoroughfare. The store is handsomely fitted up and has a complete stock of drugs chemicals and fancy articles. It is now doing a good family and prescription business. Apply, No. 222 Canal-st.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO-FORTE.—A young gentleman, who has had much experience in teaching the piano-forte, would be happy to obtain a few scholars more. Terms, $12 per quarter. He would also like to obtain board in a private family, where he could give lessons in exchange for it. Address, PIANIST, at this office.

SUTTON'S PRINTING OFFICE is so well known throughout the City and Country, that it is only necessary to remind its friends and customers, that it is still at the old location, No. 142 Fulton-st., where all kinds of Job and Card Printing is done neat, quick and cheap, for cash. THOMAS E. SUTTON, Printer, No. 142 Fulton-st.

BOOK BINDERY FOR SALE.—Consisting of ruling machine, standing press, press boards, patent table shears, presses and plows, sewing benches, &c. Now in operation in one of the best business locations in the City, together with good will and lease of premises. Price $400, cash. Apply to JOHN R. HOOLE, No. 124 Nassau-st.

WAGON FOR SALE.—A two seated calash-top Wagon, made by Ford & Son to order, only been used a few times. Also, a silver-plated double Harness. Cost of wagon and harness, $385; price, $250. Can be seen at GOODWIN'S Metropolitan Stables, corner of Prince and Crosby-sts.

ENGLISH ORDERS.—Orders for English goods of all descriptions executed promptly and carefully through our agents at Liverpool, JACOT, TAYLOR & TIPPER. For further information, apply to LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., No. 74 Broadway, New-York.

THE THREE HUNGARIANS.—In No. 110 Chatham-St., corner of Pearl, we have opened a Porter and Eating House called the Three Hungarians; announcing that, we hope to see our friends as frequently as possible.

IHASZ & CO.

RAKES.—Horse and Hand Hay Rakes, with an assortment of harvesting implements, of the most approved kinds, for sale in any quantity by RALPH & CO., Agricultural Warehouse, No. 22 Fulton-st,

LOOKING GLASSES, PORTRAIT and PICTURE FRAMES, of every description on hand, and made to order, at low price. W. M. JOHNSON, No. 534 Broadway, (Collamore House,) and No. 104 Bowery.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

KNICKERBOCKER FOR JUNE.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.—SCHEDIASMS: THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN. By Paul Bloodvilt.
TO MY WIFE IN ABSENCE. By Park Benjamin.
THE POME-RIED. By W. B. Cazaine.
A TALK UPON ANTIQUITY: "The Fathers of the Church."
BUNKER-HILL: AN OLD-TIME BALLAD. By Richard Haywarde.
A TRIP TO MOUNT ST. BERNARD. By a New Contributor.
STANZAS. By the "Peasant-Bard."
STANZAS: ST. HELENA. By "Gretta."
SKETCH-BOOK OF ME, MEISTER KARL. By Chas. G. Leland, Esq.
THE FOUNTAIN FAY.
LAMENT FOR SA-SA-NA. By W. H. C. Howmer.
LITERARY QUAKERS: BARTON AND "THE HOWITTS."
LINES TO FANNY. By "A. S. M."
THE PEASANT'S SONG OF SPRING. By James Lines.
RANDOM LEAF FROM THE LIFE OF RALPH RANOKE.
DREAMS: A SONNET. By "Clarence Elwin."
SOME MORE GERMAN SONGS. By Donald MacLeod.
BULL-FIGHTS IN LISBON.
WHY?—OR UNANSWERED QUESTIONS.
THE SEA-NYMPHS TO THE DRYADS. By William Pitt Palmer.
TRANSCRIPTS FROM A LATE SHERIFF'S DOCKET.
DELL' OCCASIONE. From the Italian.
THE FIDDLER AT GEMUND. From the German.
A LEAF FROM THE LIFE OF A LONDON AUTHOR.
BLONDINE: A POET'S DEATH-SONG. By W. North.
AN OLD MAN'S REVERIE.
STANZAS. SABBATH EVE.

EDITOR'S TABLE:

THE CONDEMNED SHIP.
A TRIBUTE TO THE AMERICAN SEA-SERPENT.
NARRATIVE OF THE GREAT HEN-ROOST ROBBERY ON LONG ISLAND.
EXHIBITION OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
GOSSIP WITH READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

1. Opening of the New Rooms of a Metropolitan Club; Manuscript Magazine; Imaginary Letters from Invited Guests; Letter from Dickens, inclosing a passage from an Advance Chapter of "The Bleak House;" Letter from Carlyle; Remarks upon the Scottish Dialect, by John Bellenden. 2. Antiquity of the "Maine Liquor Law." 3. Mrs. Beadles, or the "Partington" of Other Days." 4. Affecting Stanzas: "The P'isoned Brother and Sister." 5. Address of a Dutch Judge to a Dutch Jury. 6. A "Coup d' Etat among the "Shads" of the Hudson. 7. New-York and Erie Railroad. 8. A Secret Conviction; Feroe of a Lord. 9. Stopping a Funeral. 10. Our old Correspondent "Henry." "The Brick." Lola Monda. 11. Original Water "Musings." 12. Lines to be Heeded. 13. Remembrance *vs.* Tablets or Memoranda. 14. Tobacco as a "Leveler." 15. Explanatory and Apologetic. 16. Reply to "Meeting-Men:" The "Amende Honorable." 17. "The Howadji in Syria." 18. The "Knick-Knacks from an Editor's Table" 19 Meeting of Choice "Spirits" in opposition to the Maine Liquor Law at Newport, Rhode Island, with "Speeches." 20. *Godey's Lady's Book* for June. 21. "The Nineteenth Century." 22. Congressional Debates for Bunkum: a Parody. 23. Longworth's Sparkling Catawba Champagne. 24. "Clifton, or Modern Fashion," a Novel. 25. Munroe and Company's Clothing Store. 26. Deferred Gossip, etc. 27. Fortieth Volume of the *Knickerbocker*.

For sale by all Booksellers, and by S. HUESTON, Publisher, No. 139 Nassau-st.

DUMAS' GREAT DRAMATIC ROMANCE.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED—THE CORSICAN BROTHERS; or, THE WAR OF VENGEANCE. A legendary Romance: By Alexander Dumas, author of "Monte Christo," "Three Guardsmen." The story of "The Corsican Brothers" is written in an easy, sketchy style, presenting on the one side an interesting picture of the habits, prejudices and superstitions of the Corsicans, and particularly of the "Vendetta," or War of Vengeance, carried on between families and connections, sometimes for several generations; while, on the other, it gives a lively outline of the effects of Parisian life upon a sensitive and unsophisticated nature. It is the original romance from which was dramatised the versions now playing in the theatres of London and New-York, and it is exciting much attention from the extraordinary and supernatural character of its incidents. Price 25 cents. BUNCE & BROTHER, Publishers, No. 134 Nassau-st., New-York.

GEO. P. PUTNAM'S

LATEST PUBLICATIONS.—I. QUEECHY. By the author of "The Wide,

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

☞ The following is the Report of the Northern Dispensary, Waverley-place, for May, 1852.

Whole number of patients treated	1749
At the Dispensary	582
At their Houses	1749
Total	

SEX.			
Males	710	Females	1039
NATIVITY.			
Ireland	1079	United States	585
England	26	Scotland	15
Germany	23	Other Countries	28
RESULT.			
Cured or relieved			1518
Died			5
Sent to Hospital			9
Vaccinated			178
Still under treatment			39
Whole number of Prescriptions			4836
Greatest number in any day			231
Least " " " "			68
Average per day			186

ASSAULT UPON AN OFFICER.—At a late hour on Tuesday night, a man named William Alexander, applied to the Eleventh Ward Police Station for lodging, but being refused, he seized Capt. Hogan, and endeavored to throw him out of the second-story window of the station-house, before which the captain was standing at the time. His design was, however, frustrated by the interference of Mr. Pinney, the doorman, who succeeded in securing him. Yesterday morning he was taken before Justice Wood for examination on a charge of assault with intent to kill.

THE LATE MURDEROUS ASSAULT IN THE NINTH WARD.—James Dumfy, one of the two individuals who were assaulted on last Sunday morning, in West-st, died yesterday at the New-York Hospital, from the effects of a fracture of the skull, received on that occasion. John Black, who was with him at the time and was stabbed in the abdomen, is in a very critical situation, and his recovery is scarsely possible. Wm. Lunnan and Robert Barney, who are accused of having inflicted the injuries, together with the witnesses O'Hara and McCauley are in confinement at the Jefferson Market Prison. Coroner Ives will proceed, this morning, to hold an inquest upon the body of the deceased.

VIOLENT ASSAULT.—A female named Ann Moore was knocked down at the corner of Broadway and Thirty-sixth-street, on Tuesday night, by two ruffians who attempted to violate her person. Her cries for assistance brought Capt. Hannegan, of the 20th Ward, to the spot, when the ruffians fled and effected their escape. The female was conducted to her residence.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this Board was announced for 5 o'clock last night, but it was 5½ before the roll was called, and then only twenty members answered, exclusive of the Chairman, Erastus C. Benedict. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Papers Referred—From the School Officers of the Sixteenth Ward for appropriations to pay salaries. From the School Officers of the Fourteenth Ward, for appropriation of $2,552 59, to make alteration in Ward Schools Nos. 4 and 17. Application from the Fifth Ward Schools for an appropriation of $864 to complete School No. 29 Application of Seventeenth Ward School Officers, for an appropriation of $5,112, to enlarge and repair the school house.

Reports—From the Finance Committee in relation to the amount of money necessary to be placed by the Controller to the credit of the Board on the 1st July next. The amount required was $52,889 18. The account is stated to stand thus:

Since the 1st January the Controller has credited the Board	$174,592 79
Drafts drawn	166,490 81
Balance	$8,108 98
Estimate of amount required by 1st January.	$60,991 16
Leaving a balance of	$52,889 18

The report and estimate were adopted.

The annual report on the general condition of the Schools and the amount of money expended for the current year was read, accepted, and ordered to be printed. The report stated the amount drawn up to 1st of January, 1852, at $309,016 51.

Resolution—To refer to a special committee of three, to inquire whether it is expedient to memorialize the Legislature for any and what change in the School law, in reference to the amount of money required in each year, for school purposes and the manner of raising the same. The resolution was adopted, but the Chair did not appoint the committee.

On motion, the Board adjourned to Wednesday night, 16th inst., at 6 o'clock.

COURT CALENDAR—*Thursday*—U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 21 to 29.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE.—*Counterfeit Coin.*—William Long, (negro,) was arrested for passing a counterfeit Spanish dollar, and for attempting to pass a counterfeit dime at the store of Fred. Meincke, No. 31 Anthony-street, on the 15th of May last. The culprit was committed for examination.

BROOKLYN CITY.

☞ THE PATRIOT MEAGHER.—An enthusiastic meeting of the St. Patrick's Society of Brooklyn was held last evening, to take measures to unite in an expression of sympathy for and congratulation of THOMAS F. MEAGHER. A speech was made by JOHN F. HENNESSY, and a Committee was appointed to join the civic and military societies of New-York in arrangements for the purpose mentioned. A Committee was also appointed to draft a suitable address to the Exile, and the meeting adjourned to Friday evening next.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The regular meeting of this Board, for the month of June, was held on Tuesday evening, at the City Hall. The Teachers' Committee for the month of May, reported that they had examined the question referred to them at the last meeting of the Board as to the propriety of reducing the expenses of School District No. 2. The Trustees of the District believe it would be injurious to the interests of the school to make a change. They have appointed Mr. Sands. In accordance with the resolution offered, April 9, directing the Committee on School-houses to select a suitable location for the erection of a new School-house for colored children, the Committee reported in favor of the lots on the corner of Troy-avenue and Dean-street, generously offered by Mr. J. Carson Brevort, and recommended the purchase of the two adjoining lots, at $60 each. The Visiting Committee for May reported that they had visited, during the month, Public Schools Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13 and Colored School No. 1, and found them in as flourishing a state as usual; regretting their inability to visit Schools Nos. 2 and 10, and Colored School No. 2.

☞ A Small insect is doing great damage to plants of different kinds on Long Island, particularly the cabbage.

☞ A carpet bag made of India rubber, and filled with clothing, was taken from a suspicious looking man yesterday, by Captain Wright of the Fourth district police, supposed to have been stolen.

☞ The "Board of Foremen" of the fire department, object to the Chief of Police wearing his blue fireman's hat at fires.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

☞ The Washington Guards, under the command of Capt. John Maerz, accompanied by an excellent band of music, proceeded on Monday to Staten Island for target practice. The company mustered about 45 muskets, and made a fine military appearance.

☞ A yacht race is to come off next Saturday at Little Neck Bay, to sail round Hart's Island. The trial will be between the *Northern Light*, of Flushing, and *Foam*, of Bayside. Also a rowing match, open to all Queens County.

The Boiler Explosion—Coroner's Inquest.

CORONER'S OFFICE, Wednesday, June 2.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:—

A correspondent who signs himself "B.," in a communication to your valuable paper, this morning, expresses surprise that there were no inquiries made as to the quality of iron, and the name of the Works at which the plate contained in the boiler of the steamer *Eastern City* was manufactured, and afterwards goes on to say that "It seems absurd to call twelve men to say that the deceased came to their deaths from being scalded," &c. It seems to me to be much more absurd for a person to attempt to pen such an article, (as he evidently has done,) without reading the testimony at the investigation. One witness stated upon oath, that the plate contained in the boiler was the best quality of Pennsylvania plate iron. Another (a practical boiler-maker of eighteen years experience) states that it was No. 2 or No. 3 iron, from a quarter to five-sixteenths of an inch in thickness, and that the iron is heavy as is generally used in boilers. It was conclusively shown that the cause of the explosion was a flaw in the edge of the plate, which it was utterly impossible to discover; and Mr. MCMILLEN, a practical engineer and machinist, says: "Had it been possible for human eyes to have seen the imperfection, it would have been discovered at the time the plate was laid out."

The case was thoroughly investigated; all the testimony bearing upon it was taken; and the Jury was charged by the Coroner to inquire into the cause, how and in what manner the deceased came to their deaths, and if, in their opinion, there was reasonable ground to implicate any parties, they were so to find. The Jury brought in the verdict as stated in your paper of yesterday. The Jury was composed of as intelligent a body of men as I ever saw on a Jury, and were picked from upwards of sixty summoned expresaly for this case.

I state these facts, Mr. Editor, that it may be known to your readers that the investigation was rigid and thorough.

Truly yours, B. L. BUDD, Deputy Coroner.

A few days since we noticed the death of the youngest of the two sons of Mr. Ogabury, of Guilderland, who were bitten some weeks since by a mad dog. We now learn through the Schoharie *Patriot* that the eldest boy died last week, and that the nephew, a graduate of the Normal School who was also bitten, was ill.

The Paducah (Ky.) *Democrat* speaking of Dr. Haynes, says that in twenty-five days he married two wives, traveled fifteen hundred miles, told four thousand lies, and in twenty days more was arrested, tried, convicted, and lodged in the State Prison. He is decidedly a "fast" man.

Later from New Mexico.

From the St. Louis Republican.

By the steamer *Robert Campbell*, from the Missouri River, yesterday, we received copies of *the Santa Fe Gazette* to the first of May. The intelligence which these papers contain is not of very remarkable interest.

Col. SUMNER, at the request of Gov. CALHOUN, had established a military police in Santa Fe. The object was to enforce the law, and insure the punishment of the guilty, should the civil authorities be found inadequate to those ends.

Capt. LOVE, who had headed an expedition to the Gila, is said to have sent a very favorable report of their "prospecting" about the region of the Copper mine. He had twenty-eight of the original Gila Company with him. The Captain expected to raise the wind to the pitch of fifty thousand dollars in six months.

The health of Gov. CALHOUN was in a somewhat precarious state, though it was improving. On the 24th the following notice was published:

"It is hereby announced that no interregnum will take place in the office of Governor of this Territory. If Governor CALHOUN should be obliged to leave for the States before the arrival of the Hon. Secretary of the Territory, the Military authority of this Department will so far take charge of the Executive office as to make the preservation of law and order absolutely certain."

CANADIAN ITEMS.—The Bytown and Prescott Railway is in a fair way to be soon completed. Contracts have been let to the amount of $118,000, and expenditures made to the amount of $45,000.... CATHARINE HAYES gave her closing concert in Toronto on Friday evening, and left the following day for Montreal. .... The *Barrie Advance*, of the 26th inst., says that the weather in that quarter continues dry—heavy clay land has become too hard for the plow. The atmosphere is impregnated with smoke from numerous running fires in the woods.... The *Western Planet* states, that during the past three years, 30,000 negroes from the United States have come to Canada.... The Welland Canal business goes on increasing: 97 vessels for the week ending 5th inst.; 105 for that ending 18th inst.; 121 from May 19th to May 25th.

The Otis School-House, sold a few days since by the city of Boston, is to be converted into a Catholic church.

DIED.

On Tuesday evening, after a short illness, Mr. LEONARD R. SMITH, in the 52d year of his age.

His friends and relations are invited to attend his funeral on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence No. 188 Henry-st. His remains will be taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens for interment.

On Monday, 31st ult., suddenly, by being thrown from his carriage, JOHN A. WILLINK, Esq., of Flatbush, aged 71 years, an old and highly respectable inhabitant of that place, and formerly for many years a resident of this city.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Trinity Church, this (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock precisely, without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 2.

$500 U. S. 6s '67.ex div.	115⅜	125 Nicaragua Transit Co.	3⅝
1,000 do ex div.	115⅜	50 do	b60 3⅝
1,000 Kentucky	109¼	50 do	b30 3⅝
1,000 Ind Canal Pref 5s	46	350 Erie Railroad	87
4,000 Erie 1st Mtge	b3 116	60 do	87
500 Erie R R Ctfs	99⅝	100 do	s90 87¼
4,000 Erie Income Bds	99⅛	50 do	s60 87
3,000 Erie Convert. '71	97⅜	200 do	s10 87¼
10,000 do '62	98	50 do	b3 87
2,000 Penn Coal Co Bds	103	50 do	b15 87
18 Bank N. America	109½	50 do	s10 87¼
20 Ocean Bank	108	100 do	b90 87¼
2 State Bank	106	25 do	s60 86¾
920 Metropolitan Bank	110	200 Harlem Railroad	13
600 Canton Co	opg 81¼	100 do	b30 12⅞
450 do	opg 82	20 Harlem R.R. Pref	112
200 do	s90 81	10 Roch. & Syr R R	117½
50 do	s90 81¼	200 Nor & Wor. R R	55½
50 do	s90 81¼	50 L. Island Railroad	20¼
150 Edgeworth Land Co	7⅛	20 N. H. & Hart R R	125
200 Newcastle Zinc	12⅛	450 Reading Railroad	78¼
150 Portsmouth Dry Dock	6	200 do	s10 78⅛
125 Dauphin Coal Co	59	100 do	s15 78
50 do	b60 59⅛	138 N. Y. & N. H. R. R	111⅛
650 Hud River R R	b30 62⅛	255 Chemung Railroad	89¼
50 do	s60 62	10 N. Indiana Railroad	115
20 Florence and Keyport	3⅝		

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000 Pennsylvania 5s	96¼	100 Edgeworth Land Co	7⅛
5,000 do b30	96¼	100 do	7⅛
5,000 Ind. Can. Pref. 5s.	46½	20 Florence & Keyport	3⅝
1,000 Erie R R 1st Mrt	115⅞	20 do b30	3⅛
2,000 Erie Incomes	99⅛	25 Nicaragua Transit Co.	3⅝
5,000 Erie Convert. '71	97⅛	50 do	3⅝
1,000 Mich. S. R R Bds	98	50 Canton Co	82¼
100 Bank of Commerce	110½	17 N. Hav. & Hart. R R	125
100 People's Bank	106	5 Erie Railroad	87¼
50 Reading Railroad	s15 78	50 do b60	87¼

WEDNESDAY, June 2—6 P. M.

There was not a heavy trade to-day on the Stock Exchange, either in Bonds or Shares. In the former, an improvement was realized in Pennsylvanians, owing to the enhanced quotations in London, received by the *Asia*. The quotations from the other side are generally stiff, and we notice in our files increased attention to the subject of American Railway enterprises, and State and other loans. The London *Chronicle* publishes at length the interesting Railway statistics prepared by Mr. KENNEDY, of the U. S. Census Bureau. The cheap loans of Indiana were in request to-day, and the transactions in Erie Bonds showed a moderate improvement.

The fancy share dealings were chiefly in Canton, Jersey Mining and Reading. The first rose rapidly to 82¼, at which only fifty shares offered at the close. The rise in Erie from last week's low figures is fairly sustained but there was no marked animation. Dauphin Coal remains firm. In Nicaragua the ups and downs continue, the advantage inclining to better prices, though, if as stated, the Direction and Commodore VANDERBILT, their President, are not pulling together, the issue is yet doubtful.

The movements of specie are in favor of New-York. The out-going by the *Africa* steamship was, in silver, $135,000, and American gold, $275,000; together, $410,000. The *Asia* brought in $125,000 in silver from France, said to be Russian coin, and we have advices that the California argosy of 1st May is near at hand, with $1,826,000 gold dust, besides the sums in the hands of passengers by three several steamers sailing from 1st to 6th ultimo. The following is the freight list of the Mail steamers, most of which is destined for New York:

Adams & Co	$506,707	Flint, Peabody & Co	$25,000
Page, Bacon & Co	378,000	S Seligman & Co	14,000
B Davidson,(probably London.)	177,280	Alsop & Co	17,791
Burgoyne & Co	100 000	Jos. A Haines	10,000
Drexel,Sather&Church	25,000	D. L. Ross	15,067
Argenti & Co	18,491	Spatz & Newhouse	10,000
E Belessert & Co	9,730	Wickoff & Co	14,000
Chas. Heiser & Co	35 000	Godefroy, Pullman&Co.	21,200
Macondray & Co	24,000	Collins, Cushman&Co.	10,808
D Gibbs & Co	39,500	D O Mills & Co	15,300
Gildemeester, De Fremery & Co	32,485	Rhodes, Purdy & McNulty	12,800
Beck & Elam	27,570	Reynolds & Co	10,000
	Total		$1,836,845

The California deposits at Philadelphia for May were $4,336,000, against an export abroad from New-York of $1,834,000. The Coin in the Bank of England now exceeds one hundred millions dollars. The exact sum, by the returns made up the day previous to the sailing of the *Asia*, was £20,304,906 sterling. The amount in our Sub-Treasury at the close of business to-day was $4,014,704.

We hear of no material change in the rates or demand for money. The supply is ample, at the minimum interest heretofore quoted. There was nothing in the appearance of Exchange, as it closed for the packet sailing to-day, to disturb this state of things.

The Boston and Montreal Railroad sevens, bid off at Boston yesterday, went from 94 to 96 per cent, a result more favorable than was anticipated. The amount offered was, $141,000; the total bids were a million of dollars. Mr. DRAPER sells the Brunswick Georgia Loan, heretofore noticed, of $200,000, at noon on Thursday. Messrs. COBB & Co. offer, by advertisement, $100,000 of the Ogdensburg Railroad sevens.

The English Market news was unfavorably felt on Cotton to-day, though the sales were too light to authorize a decided fall. Breadstuffs remained steady.

The California files by the *Northern Light* are imperfect. Very little is said in the few papers to hand of the mining prospects, but the large shipment by the mail packet evidences a continued prosperity in the production of Gold. The market news appears to be unchanged.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, May 31.

COTTON sales to-day 3,000 bales, at steady prices—dealers awaiting the *Arctic's* advices. FREIGHTS are declining—Cotton to Liverpool ¼d.; to Boston, $1 ₩ bale.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 1—Noon.

The COTTON market has been active this morning. Sales reach 4,000 bales, at firm prices. Good Middling is quoted at 10c. Ohio FLOUR sells at $3 40. Prime CORN 50c. Mess PORK $17 25. EXCHANGE on New-York at 60 days sight is at ¼ ₩ cent. discount. FREIGHTS are still drooping.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 2.

The receipts of the past twenty-four hours, have been—Flour, 13,000 bbls.; Wheat, 2 500 bush.; Corn, 46,000 bus., Barley 7,000. FLOUR is dull. WHEAT, sales 2,800 bush. White Michigan at $1 00; for Genesee $1 15 is asked. OATS are inactive. 5,000 bush. Canadian sold at 42c. CORN is at 70@73c for Western mixed. HOPS are in speculative demand—all that could be had in Otsego and Madison have been taken on private terms—35@40c. is now asked.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, June 2—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are plenty and quiet; 50 bbls. sold during the day, at $4 87½ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Is in fair demand at 26@25½c. for American Yellow, ₩ lb.

CANDLES—Are rather sparingly bought at $40@50c. for plain and patent Sperm, ₩ lb.

COAL—Sells pretty quickly at $7 25 for Liverpool Orrel, ₩ chaldron; $5 37½@$5 50 for Scotch ₩ ton; and $4 75@$5 75 for American Anthracite, ₩ 2,000 lbs.

COTTON—Is inactive and unaltered. The *Asia's* news has had no other effect than to arrest transactions. Only 300 bales found buyers since our last, making for the last six business days, (this inclusive) a total of 9,700 bales sold, within the following range:

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

	Atlantic Ports. Florida. Other Gulf Ports	
Inferior	nominal.	nominal.
Low to good ord	8¾	8⅝@9
Low to good middling	9⅜@9½	9⅝@10
Middling fair to fair	10⅜@10½	10½@—
		11@11½

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are brisk at full rates. The Eastern and local demand continue active, especially for the more desirable kinds, and there is a fair export inquiry for the inferior and low grades. The arrivals are pretty large and the stock is equal to dealers' wants. The sales reach 10,000 bbls. sour, at $3 56@3 62½; superfine No 2, at $3 62½@3 75, good common Orleans and ordinary to straight state at $4 06@$4 18¾; mixed to fancy Western, choice state and favorite round hoop Ohio, at $4 12½@$4 31½; fancy Ohio and Genesee at $4 37½@$4 75; extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 75@$5 06¼, and extra Genesee at $5@5 75. Canadian attracts more attention, particularly from shippers, who are inducted to take it in preference to other qualities, on account of its relatively low price; 2,400 bbls., superfine brought $4 06½@$4 18¾ ₩ bbl., in bond. Southern is neither abundant, nor very active, yet its value is pretty well maintained 1,400 bbls., mixed, to favorite ordinary kinds, fetched $4 31½@$4 66¼, chiefly, $4 37½@4 40. Rye Flour is scarce, and wanted, at $3 18¾@

No date, lat. 44 47, lon. 37 43, passed ship Sea Bird, (of St. John, N. B.) steering N. E.

May 10, lat. 42° 48, lon. 36 32, fell in with the wreck of the herm. brig Alpha, (of St. John, N. B.,) lumber loaded, dismasted and water-logged, appeared to have been abandoned for some time, took from her a quantity of harpoons, lances, &c., such as are used in whale ships.

May 7, lat. 34, lon. 79 15, brig E. W. Deaton, Mosman, hence for San Juan, Cuba.

May 23, Mantanzas bearing S. 25 miles, exchanged signals with ship Liberty, steering south.

May 27, lat. 34 50, lon. 75, saw schr. New Republic, (of Philadelphia,) steering north.

No date, lat. 37 10, lon. 74 30, exchanged signals with a steamship steering south, showing a signal with a blue cross, the letters S. T., supposed one of Spofford & Tileston's Charleston packets.

May 15, lat. 38 39, lon. 54, ship Lizzy Harward, steering E N E.

May 23, lat. 43 10, lon. 62, ship North America, from Boston, steering E.

May 23, lat. 37 27, lon, 74 50, passed two large steamships steering south.

Foreign Ports.

At Cienfuegos, May 16, barks Mandarine, Colley, for New-York, 4 ds.; Plato, from Philadelphia, in Quarantine; Emily Banning, from and for Philadelphia, ldg; Yuba, Bryant, from San Juan for New-York, 23d ult., brigs T. R. Stewart, Owens, from Kingston for Baltimore, 4 ds., Zenobia, Carleton, from St. Thomas for New-York, 6 ds.; Aledia, Frails, from San Juan for ds., 3 ds.; Rie Grande, (Br.) Eldridge, from New-York for St. John, N. B., 8 ds.; Violet, (Br.) Crowell, for do., 5 ds.; Anglo Saxon, arrived 15th; Abaly, Nash, hence, dis.; Hope, Loring, from Barbadoes for New-York, 19th ult.

At Cardenas, May 24, brig Catharine Nickles, Nickles, for New-York, next day, and others not recollected.

At Neuvitas, May 24, brigs Eliza Ann, Chase, for New-York, 8 ds.; Eliza Jane, for do., ldg., Counant, ——, for do. do.; schr. E. Wright, from Machias, just arrived

At Havana, May 23, ships Lady Arabella, Gray, unc.; Helicon, Adams, for New-York, 5 ds.; Yorktown, Sprague, for Sagua to load for New-York; barks Lyman, ——, ldg. for Russia; J. T. Rogers, do. for New-York; Macedonian, Preble, for Boston; Frances, ——, for New-York; Champlain, Woodward, unc.; Hichburn, Sampson, wtg. freight; brigs Argo, ——, from Mantanzas, to load for Boston; Henry, Warren, Sagua to load for New-York; Indian Queen, ——, for Hamburg.

At Sagua la Grande, May 26, barks Attica, Eaton, from Havana for New-York, 6 ds.; Mary Ellen, Stover, from and for Boston, ldg.; Paul Boggs, Dizer, from and for New-York, 4 ds.; Junietta, Newton, for do., ldg.; Kanawha, Trunder, do., do.; Mary Florence, ——, just arr.; brigs Azores, Alumsberg, for New-York, 6 ds.; Capt. Johns, Cousins, do., ldg.; Geo W. Brinkerhoff, Philbrook, for Boston next day; J C. Freemont, Taylor, do., do.; Matanzas, Stover, do., do.; schr. Silas Hand, Huckly, from and for Philadelphia, do.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Northern Light, from San Juan de Nicaragua, via Aspinwall—C. A. Allen, A. W. Putnam, Wm. Gray, D. T. Keeling, L. M. Kenyon, J. Butterfield, L. Wolf, S. Solomon, W. E. Bright, C. Dimon, W. Clavel, C. Lyons, F. Lyons, Gen. T. C. Green, Major C. C. Hornaby, S. Castenberg, Wm. Kaufman, M. Childs, A. D. Abernathy, J. Conner, E. H. Claghorn, R. Terila, J. Hagerman, R. Allen, Madame Le Crum, Miss Le Crum, John Davison, S. Slomasoski, M. Barnsten, H. Bloom, J. J. Smith, F. J. Titus, Wm. Hazen, Sames Spencer, E. Pinschower, H. Young, D. M. Bure, N. Simpson, G. B. Le Dere, W. J. Woods, T. Brown, J. Dubonse, James H. Brown, H. B. France, W. M. Cowan, J. Clapp, F. W. Van Wagner, P. Lynn, T. W. Youre, A. Gover, M. Jackley, T. Reed, B. Horn, R. Dunn, J. M. Jones, S. Smith, W. S. Marsh, J. W. Bailey, M. Richards, J. Wilcoxson, J. F. Ford, A. Foot, T. H. White, S. C. Colyer, J. Dobbs, L. Pennaman, W. D. Pettibone, H. Hall, G.W. Smith, A. A. Adams, A. Watson, ——Trunstall, J. Witham, T. Lathrop, C. B. Munsell, John Waltman, Isaac Waltman, Wm. Jefferson, H. Herman, L. Cone, A. J. Smith, B. S. Baker, S. Wilmot, A. Wilmot, J. Goodsell, R. H. Chesley, John Brown, Wm. Schoolmaker, L. S. Howard, M. Patterson, A. Jifferis, J. W. Moore, J. F. Stewart, Capt. Geo. Goodman, Geo Noyes, D. C. Coleman, A. C. Coffin, W. C. Fales, W. Gordon, D. Chichester, Dr. Lorimer, S. De Lorimer, T. Bounut, James Morgan, J. Stexens, P. Gladwin, W. W. Long, L. Dotey, W. Alfred, M. Ackley, R. A. Mott, A. Starr, T. Richmond, H. Mallory, W. Teeden, Wm. Bailey, W. B. Schroeder, O. W. Ganley, E. D. Walroda, J. S. Hume, E. Gates, J. Lisey, Miss Taylor, Capt. N. Howren, G. Beshwith, for New-York.

At Sagua la Grande, May 26, barks Attica, Eaton, from Havana for New-York, 6 ds.; Mary Ellen, Stover, from and for Boston, ldg.; Paul Boggs, Dizer, from and for New-York, 4 ds.; Junietta, Newton, for do., ldg.; Kanawha, Trunder, do., do.; Mary Florence, ——, just arr.; brigs Azores, Alumsberg, for New-York, 6 ds.; Capt. Johns, Cousins, do., ldg.; Geo W. Brinkerhoff, Philbrook, for Boston next day; J C. Freemont, Taylor, do., do.; Matanzas, Stover, do., do.; schr. Silas Hand, Huckly, from and for Philadelphia, do.

In ship Liberty, steering south.

In ship Whitaker, Handy, Philadelphia, Thompson & Hunter.

In brig Ariel, (Br.) Canfield, Baltimore. M. M. Freeman & Co.

In brig Loveu, (Nor.) Neilson, Richabucto, N. B., Schmidt & Baltzen.

In brig Julie, (Prus.) Peiper, Miramichi, E. Beck & Kunhardt.

In schr. St. Mary, Lambkin, Norfolk, C. A. Pierson.

In schr. Cataract, Rice, Savannah, N. L. McCready, & Co.

In schr. Townsend Jones, Dayton, San Juan, C. A., J. B. Gager & Co.

In schr. Caidenas, Grant, Philadelphia, H. D. Brookman.

In schr. Gazelle, Verguson, Bristol, master.

In schr. Elizabeth Ann, Krause, Washington, N. C., master.

In schr. Wolcott, Beers, Boston, Dayton & Sprague.

In schr. Mary J. Peck, Dupuy, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaight.

In schr. Notus, Racket, Wareham, E. Sprague & Co.

In schr. Eclipse, Arnold, Brazos, Santiago, Sandy & Sandford.

In sloop Essex, Cummings, Fall River, master.

In sloop Fashion, Blydenburg, Providence.

In Propeller Cayuga, Wilson, Philadelphia, W. H. Thompson.

Arrived this Forenoon.

Br. R. M. steamship Asia, Judkins, Liverpool, May 23, at noon, mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard; she brings in specie from Havre $122,000.

U. S steam frigate Mississippi, Long, Baltimore, 30 hours.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, San Juan May 19, and Aspinwall, May 25, with gold dust and passengers to D. B Allen & Co.

Ship Lone Star, (of Portland,) Bowtel, Havana, 10 ds., sugar to G. R. L. & A. Stewart.

Ship States Rights, Liverpool, April 20, mdse. and passengers to Sturges, Clearman & Co. Died May 6, John Jones, aged 55, a native of Wales, 3 births on the passage; the S. R is bound to Savannah, put in to this port to land passengers.

Bark John Benson, Winchester, Havana 8 ds., sugar to Sturges & Co. Sailed in co. with ship Lone Star, for New-York.

Belg, bark Clotilda, Bernant, Antwerp, 45 ds., nails and passengers to order, is bound to Havana.

Sic. bark Marco, Palo, Marejca Girgente, 61 ds., sulphur to E. Faix.

Bark Franklin, (of Warren,) Mitchell, Sagua la Grande, May 29, sugar to Moses Taylor & Co., vessel to master.

Bark Burlington, (of Baltimore,) Winchell, Mantanzas, May 28, sugar to R. L. & A. Stewart, vessel to master.

Brig Rienzer, Asey, Matanzas 10 ds., mdse. and 8 passengers to E. Richardson.

Brig Manzanillo, (of Prospect,) Berry, Cardenas 8 ds., sugar and molasses to Sturges & Co. Sailed in co. with brig R. L. Palmer, Parks, for New-York.

Brig Florence, (of Columbia,) Ray, Neuvitas 8 ds., molasses to Peck & Church.

Brig Empire, Newman, Galveston, Texas, 19 ds., cotton to master.

Brig Fashion, Handy, Satillo River, Ga., with lumber to order.

Br. brig Reliance, Brown, Galway, 47 ds., ballast and 107 passengers to Montgomery Brothers.

Brig Marcellus, Norton, Jacksonville, 5 ds., lumber to Peck & Church. Sailed in co. with brig Samson for New-York.

Br. brig Chillian, Lockport, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., plaster to master. Sailed in co. with schr. Debonaire, for New-York.

Brig Margaret, (of Boston,) Hawkins, Girgente, (Sicily,) via Gibraltar, 40 ds., sulphur to G. S. Wheelwright.

Brig Chinchilla, (of Thomaston,) Lockwood, hence for Nuevitas, went on shore on the Maryland beach on the 23d ult., and was got off after discharging cargo, she leaks badly, and arrived in the city last night.

Brig Marshall Ney, (of Warren,) Lillia, Nuevitas, May 21, sugar to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brig Marianne, (of Boston,) Dickey, Cienfuegos, May 16, sugar to master.

Schr. Frederic Reed, Race, Jacksonville, 8 ds., lumber to J. Grice.

Schr. Susan, Sands, Apalachicola, 12 ds., cotton, &c., to Taylor & Merrill. Sailed in co. with bring Gen. Wilson, Beckwith, for New-York.

Schr. Euloise, Robinson, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., naval stores.

Schr. Martha, Nelson, Beufort, N. C., naval stores.

Schr. M. M. Hall, (of Beverly,) Cammant, Jacksonville, 9 ds., yellow pine to J. Grice. Sailed in company with schr. Scioto.

Schr. Gulnare, (of Goldsborough,) Rosenbrook, Jacksonville, E. F., 8 ds., lumber to Thompson & Hunter. Sailed in co with schr Oregon, for Richmond.

Schr. D. C. Brooks, Allen, Darien, Ga., lumber to master.

Schr. Elizabeth, Howland, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., naval stores.

Schr. Rainbow, Ferlean, Boston 3 ds., logwood to order.

Schr. New-York, Goodsell, Boston 3 ds., mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. G. A. Paine, Wooster, Eastport 8 ds., lumber.

Schr. Jenny Lind, ——, Bucksport via New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. M. M. Klotts, Chase, Boston, 3 ds., mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Z. A. Paine, Wooster, Eastport, 4 ds., lath and fish to Sturgess & Co.

Below.—A Br. ship with passengers.

WIND—S.W.

Sailed.

Steamships Africa, Harrison, for Liverpool; James Adger Dickinson, Charleston; ships Columbus, (Belg.) Lecher Havana; Albatross, ——; Malabar, (Br.) ——; barks Brazilleiro, Marsh, Vera Cruz; Kosmus, (Brem.) Horstman, Bremen; Resturado, (Danish,) Fensen, Humacos; S. W. Nash, Wass, Cadiz; Croton, Houdelitte, Lisbon; brigs Augusta, Hebart, Savannah; Sunbeam, (Br.) Hullis, Trinidad de Cuba; Br. schr. Lively, Downie, Bathurst, N. B.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, June 1—Arrived, ship Sullivan, Gouder; brig Tybee and schrs. C. A. Crook and D. R. Warren, New-York; Dutch brig America, from Boston.

In the Offing—ship Atala, from New-York, ship Sun to leeward.

Cleared—Ann Hamilton, for New-York.

The Br. ship Urgent, previously reported ashore at Bulls breakers, is beating up for the bar.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 2, arrived steamship William Penn, New-York.

Spoken, &c.

May 31, lat. 41 40, lon. 64 41, passed U. S. mail steamship Atlantic, hence for Liverpool.

FINANCIAL.

$100,000 LOUISVILLE CITY BONDS.—The undersigned offer at private sale, one hundred Coupon six per cent. Bonds of the City of LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, of one thousand dollars each. Interest payable at the Bank of America, in the City of New-York, on the first of May and November in each year; principal also payable in the City of New-York, in thirty years from the first of May, 1852. The finances of the city of Louisville are in a very flourishing condition. The receipts for the year ending 10th March, 1852, exceed the expenditures for the same time, upwards of $30,000, and there was on the 10th of March in the Treasury, $55,649, applicable to the payment of interest and principal of the debt charged to the sinking fund. The available assets of the city exceed her total liabilities $154,275. These assets together with other property belonging to the corporation exceed her whole liabilities $554,875, as shown by her financial report on 26th April last. Ample provision has been made by city ordinance to meet the interest on these bonds punctually.—June 3, 1852.

CARPENTER & VERMILYE.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, New-York, issue Foreign Circular Letters of Credit on the following

CITIES:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Athens,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St. Petersburg,
Berlin,	Florence,	Moscow,	Strasburg,
Baden-Baden,	Frankfort,	Munich,	Siena,
Berne,	Genoa,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Geneva,	Melbourne,	Seville,
Bologna,	Gibraltar,	Naples,	Turin,
Bremen,	Hamburg,	Nice,	Toulon,
Brussels,	Hague,	Oporto,	Trieste,
Bagni de Lucca,	Havre,	Oleron,	Venice,
Basle,	London,	Paris,	Vevey,
Cairo,	Leghorn,	Pau,	Vienna,
Coblentz,	Leipsic,	Pisa,	Wiesbaden,
Cologne,	Lyons,	Rome,	Warsaw.
Cadiz,	Madrid,		

Also, Letters of Credit, payable in all the principal cities of the United States, Canada, West Indies, &c.

THE MECHANICS AND TRADERS SAVINGS BANK, No. 492 Grand-st. (between Willet and Sheriff street, New-York. President, WALTER UNDERHILL.

1st Vice-President, RICHARD M. HOE.
2d Vice-President, CHANDLER L. INGERSOLL.
3d Vice-President, ALFRED T. CONKLIN.
Secretary, JAMES P. HAIGHT.

This institution will open for business on Wednesday, the 26

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

Is PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (Sunday excepted,) at the office, No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, between Beekman and Ann, and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies; THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and five copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

Is PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sunday excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold, at the same rates as the Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every Saturday morning, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Two copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I....NO. 223. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Protestant Association.**—The officers and members of New-York Lodge, No. 3, are hereby notified to attend the funeral of our late deceased brother Jacob Van Hoven, from his late residence, No. 87 Perry-st., rear, at 11 o'clock. The brethren will appear with the usual funeral badge. The Order in general are invited. By order

WILLIAM McCLAY, W. M.

THOMAS MINNIS, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Seventh Ward Temperance Alliance** will hold another Mass-Meeting THIS EVENING, in Mr. Van Wagner's Temperance Pavilion, in Madison, near Jefferson-st. Speaking by Messrs. Captain DECAMP, VAN WAGNER, and others. Singing by the Quartette Club.

☞ **The Ladies of the Seventh Ward** are requested to meet at VAN WAGNER'S Big Tent THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, to form a Ladies' Temperance Alliance, to aid in carrying on the warfare against King Alcohol. All who feel an interest in the cause are invited to attend.

☞ **Industrial Home Association No. 1.**—GEO. SCHLEGEL would respectfully announce to the members of this Association, that he has published a beautiful Map of Mount Vernon, with each member's name on his lot; for sale on the evening of the last meeting, FRIDAY, June 4. Also at the Railroad Depôt at Mount Vernon.

☞ **Are you deaf, or troubled with noises in,** or discharges from the Ear,—If so, avoid quacks and consult Dr. LUTINER, No. 80 Prince-st., near Broadway. Dr. L. has discovered a never failing remedy, for short, weak and imperfect sight. Office hours, from 9 until 3 o'clock. All letters must contain $1, and be prepaid.

☞ **Pure Country Milk,** with Bread, Rice, Crackers, Mush, Hominy, or Cracked Wheat, Berries also. And then those celebrated extra Strawberry Dumplings. Served up at No. 12 Beekman-st., at the Temperance Dining Saloon.

SAVERY & CHANDLERS.

☞ **New-York Horticultural Society.**—The semi-annual Exhibition of the New-York Horticultural Society, will take place at Metropolitan Hall, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, June 9, 10 and 11. Members can procure their tickets at the next meeting of the Society, at Stuyvesant Institute, on Monday, June 7, and also at the Mercer-st door of Metropolitan Hall, during the Exhibition. By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

☞ **Dr. Banning** gives a free lecture before Ladies, in Brooklyn Institute, at 3 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY of this week, and on MONDAY and TUESDAY of next week, on the Causes, Prevention and Cure of Chronic Weakness and Deformities of Women and Children; and also on the proper construction of dress and furniture, in their bearing on health.

☞ **A few individuals** having selected a piece of eligible property in the suburbs of Brooklyn, on a stage route, are desirous of connecting themselves with others, for the purpose of erecting cottages, at a cost of from $500 to $1,500; to form a select neighborhood, secure ourselves against nuisances, and realize the benefits accruing to all from associated enterprize. Those desirous of joining can obtain further information at R. CHAPMAN'S Printing Office, No. 92 Fulton-st., New-York, or of Mr. HART, No. 249 State-st., Brooklyn.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company.**—Capital stock $200,000. Shares $100 each.

FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, President.

THOS. E. HASTINGS, Secretary.

Office of Sale and Transfer of Stock, No. 66 Beaver-st. New-York.

New-York Daily Times.

FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC AND KINGSTON.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

$319,765 IN GOLD.

The steamship *United States*, Capt. BERRY, arrived at this port yesterday. She left Aspinwall on the 25th ult., and Kingston on the 29th, and brings 304 passengers, whose names will be found under the appropriate head.

The *United States* brings a small amount of specie, consigned as follows:

Davis Brooks & Co	$61,944	Aymar & Co	$1,700
P Freedenburg	4,000	Peter Edes	331
Jones & Wise	1,500	Winslow & Lanier	270
In the hands of passengers			150,000
Total			$219,765

The U. S. Mail Steamer *Illinois*, J. H. HARTSTEEN commander, arrived at Kingston, May 26th, and left for Aspinwall on 27th May.

No later dates from California or Panama reached Aspinwall after the departure of the *Northern Light* and *Crescent City*.

The larger portion of the passengers by the *United States*, came from San Francisco on the steamship *Winfield Scott*.

A number of new houses are in the course of erection at Aspinwall, and the most energetic measures are being used for the extension and completion of the Panama Railroad, and all possible facilities are rendered for the transit of passengers to its present terminus.

Another branch of the Panama Railroad, from its present terminus at Frijoli to Tavernilla, was to be opened on the 28th of May, and on the 15th of June it will be further opened to Barbacoas, about ten miles from Gorgona. An additional force of three hundred men would be placed upon the work on the San Pablo side of the river immediately.

The atmosphere at Panama was insufferably hot and sultry. They were waiting eagerly for the rainy season, which should commence early in June.

On the 22d of May, the morning after the arrival of the steamship *Winfield Scott* at Panama, Messrs. Bours, Van Valkenburg, Perkins and Durando (passengers) accompanied the purser, Mr. Shed, ashore in charge of a shipment of specie. On arriving at the mole, the boat was surrounded by a large party of natives, who endeavored to seize and carry away the gold. A violent struggle ensued and the natives were repulsed. They retreated to the shore and assailed the small party in the boat with large pieces of rock; fortunately all escaped with slight bruises, excepting Mr. Perkins of Sonora, who received a severe blow over the left ear and fell senseless. Aid was eventually procured from Messrs. Garrison and Fritz and the gold landed safely.

Messrs. Garrison and Fritz placed their rooms at the disposal of the gentlemen, and kindly extended every attention and assistance in their power. The wound of Mr. Perkins, although severe and painful, proves not dangerous.

With such a Government as at present exists in New Grenada, there is but little chance of obtaining redress for a grievance of this nature. The authorities of Panama are determined to make every effort to bring the perpetrators of this assault to the punishment they so richly deserve.

A trunk containing some $12,000, with papers of value, belonging to Mr. Richmond, was stolen on the road between Panama and Cruces, on the 23d of May, and there exists no probability of its being recovered. At Fryolis, on the 24th, another trunk was cut and robbed of $5,000, and some valuable jewels.

Panama, and the South Pacific.

Our dates from Panama by this arrival are to the 21st May.

Important news from Guayaquil had been received at Panama. FLORES was still at Puna with his fleet, which was rapidly augmenting. A considerable force had been sent by the Peruvian Government to join him and assist in the expedition against Ecuador. The intelligence of this act on the part of Peru had created immense excitement at Guayaquil, and caused *an attack to be made upon the residence of the Peruvian Consul*, which was headed by the President in person. The house was destroyed, the furniture thrown into the street, and the Peruvian flag seized and torn into pieces and trampled under foot in the middle of the streets, amid the wild huzzas of a vast multitude. The persons of the Consul and his family were respected, but they were ordered to leave the country forthwith.

The Chilian Congress was to open on the first of June, and until then nothing important could occur.

Dr. BARTHOLOMEW HERRERA, the Minister of the Foreign department of Peru, had arrived at Panama, on board the British mail steamer, *Lima*, from Callao. He proceeds to Europe on an important mission, the nature of which is not divulged. He became the guest of Senor JUAN LOUSTAUNAU, Peruvian Consul at Panama.

The *Panama Herald* congratulates the Isthmians upon their proximity to New-York. The time from New-York to Aspinwall is now a trifle over seven days, and the trip across the Isthmus less than half-a-day. A semi-weekly mail and express, between Panama and Aspinwall, has been established.

Some excitement had been occasioned by the sudden departure of the bark *Jose de Lima*, from Panama, for an unknown destination. Five or ten thousand dollars' worth of provisions were on board, the vessel having loaded for San Francisco, and several parties claiming an interest in her cargo, it was proposed to send a steamer after her. The captain, as afterward appeared, had sailed without a clearance, for the purpose of holding the property on board responsible for the charter-money and demurrage.

The Cruces and Gorgona roads were still in good condition for travelling.

JAMAICA.

Dates from Kingston to the 29th ultimo, have reached us. The Kingston *Journal* says:

We have to state with the greatest regret that the small pox is spreading to an alarming extent in this city. It is impossible to state with any correctness the number of cases, or the fatality of the disease, but when it is known that it has already been announced in our columns that there has been upwards of fifty cases in one institution,—the lunatic asylum, the extent to which it has spread can at least be conjectured.

The Small Pox still exists in Montego Bay, but to no great extent, as there were only two cases admitted into the hospital between the 11th and 17th. The number remaining on the latter day was thirteen. Only one death had occurred during that period, and four cases of recovery.

The editor and proprietor of the St. Ann's Middlesex *Reporter*, having died suddenly, the publication of that paper has been suspended until arrangements are made to re issue it.

The schooner *Daisey*, Capt. SPICER, returned to Kingston, on the 24th, bringing the Captain of the American schooner *Maria*, of New-York, bound to Navy Bay, which was wrecked off the sand bank of the Morant Keys. The vessel became a total wreck. A portion of her cargo has been saved. The Captain reports that at the time his vessel stranded, she had five feet of water in her hold.

FROM NEW SOUTH WALES.

By this arrival we have news from New South Wales to the 11th February. The Melbourne *Morning Herald* of Jan. 6, gives a scale of wages now paid in that region. Though high, compared with former rates in the Colonies, they would not startle the propriety of our laboring classes.

The intelligence from the gold fields is not very brilliant. Heavy rains and floods, disease, and crime, are reported to prevail in almost every mining province. The rivers had become swollen so suddenly as to carry away works and stored goods, and to deluge the camp of miners, causing severe losses.

Intermittent fevers and dysentery are complained of everywhere among the exposed laborers. Gangs of desperadoes infest some of the mountainous districts, carrying on their operations in bush-ranging and marauding with success and impunity. The papers themselves present anything but an agreeable picture of the social and moral condition of some of the mining districts.

The accounts from the celebrated gold field, the Turon, we learn from the Sydney *Herald*, were very disheartening, and the labor of many in preparing to work their bed claims has been thrown away, at a great sacrifice of time, money, labor and health. Many were reduced to want; and until the river falls, which would not be for four or five weeks, employment could not readily be obtained. Dysentery was very prevalent, and there had been a funeral every day for the last fortnight.

From Melbourne, January 29, we learn that notwithstanding the continuous arrival of gold-seekers from neighboring colonies—there was not any extraordinary degree of bustle and activity observable. The moral condition of the miners is reported to be fearful.

Robberies occurred at all hours of the day and night, "and many a murder is committed," writes a correspondent of a Sydney paper, "which does not find its way into the newspapers."

The intelligence from the Ophir gold fields is a shade more favorable. Heavy rains had been experienced there, and the cessation of labor in consequence continued up to the time of our last reports.

The Launceston *Examiner* of January 28, gives the following, yet somewhat vague, account of the manner of Mr. O'MEAGHER's escape:—

Mr. O'MEAGHER.—This gentleman is now far away on his route to America, but the time has not arrived for a full disclosure of the means by which he effected his escape. Still, it would be unjust to pass over in silence a report that has been industriously spread and is now in tangible form from the Tasmanian *Colonist*. When details are given, it will be seen that O'MEAGHER did not compromise his parole, though the force forwarded to secure him was not sufficient to accomplish the object. Until the entire circumstances are revealed, let us have no imputation on the personal honor of the "Irish rebel."

It appears that on Saturday the police magistrate (Mr. MASON) received a letter from Mr. O'MEAGHER at Ross, whither he had proceeded to hold a police court—this was between 11 and 12 o'clock; on perusing the letter, Mr. MASON immediately issued a warrant for Mr. O'MEAGHER's apprehension, which he placed in the hands of Mr. GALAVAN, the district constable at Ross, but *which that officer positively* refused to execute.

Upon this, Mr. MASON was compelled to return to headquarters at Campbell Town, when he instructed the chief constable to proceed forthwith to execute the warrant—this brought the time to about 3 o'clock, before the functionary could set forth upon his mission; but, under the great emergency of the case, he made prompt and instant arrangements for his departure, and succeeded in arriving at Mr. O'MEAGHER's residence at the Lakes, accompanied by a constable, and by a most wretched road through the Tiers, a distance of upward of thirty miles from Campbell Town, by 8½ o'clock the same evening.

On his arrival, the chief constable found that Mr. O'MEAGHER, was *non est*,—and he remained on the premises till 1 o'clock the next day, Sunday, without having the satisfaction of seeing Mr. O'MEAGHER; when, finding that there were no hopes of his appearance, he returned to Campbell Town. The only persons found at Mr. O'MEAGHER's residence were Mr. HUBERT KEAN, of Campbell Town, an intimate friend of O'MEAGHER, two servants of O'MEAGHER, and a servant, (or, late servant) of the Rev. Mr. BOND, of New-Norfolk.

By an inquiry at the police office, Campbell Town, which took place a few days afterwards, in which the evidence of Mr. HUBERT KEAN was taken, it was elicited that Mr. O'MEAGHER had left his residence on the Lakes two hours before the arrival of the chief district constable, and that Mr. KEAN had not seen him since. There can be little doubt that Mr. O'MEAGHER was accompanied by others, as Mr. KEAN stated that he saw three persons on horseback at his residence, one of whom particularly had a long conversation with him previous to his departure.

From this account, for the strict accuracy of which we pledge ourselves, it is evident that Mr. O'MEAGHER had not been at his residence from 6 o'clock on Saturday evening, till 1 o'clock on Sunday, when the chief district constable left the place. Had Mr. GALAVAN proceeded in accordance with the instructions of Mr. MASON, he would have arrived at Mr. O'MEAGHER's residence at least four hours before the other officers were enabled to reach the spot, and would have of course seen Mr. O'MEAGHER.

We may add, that Mr. GALAVAN has been tried for his misconduct in disobeying orders, and fined in the penalty of £10.

ADDITIONAL NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

We find in our files of California papers the following additional items of news, including late intelligence from the Mines:

The Vigilance Committee publish an order in the papers of the 6th. The following is an extract:

All members of the General Committee of Vigilance are requested to assemble in the respective Wards in which they reside, and form themselves into a Night Patrol.

From information received by the Executive Committee, they have every reason to believe that there yet exists within the limits of our City an organized band of thieves and incendiaries, who have within a few days past made several ineffectual attempts to fire the city, and the Executive Committee believe our strict observance of vigilance may prevent the evil by an early detection of the fire, should it be the result of accident or design.

Information of an important nature will be communicated to the members of the different Ward Committees, authorized to receive the same by the Executive Committee, which will continue always in session.

The miners are doing well on many parts of Wood's Creek, in Tuolumne County. Chinamen, who are generally contented if they can make two or three dollars a day, are, many of them, averaging from eight to sixteen dollars per day. They persevere in working places considered poor, and occasionally strike a lead. They live principally upon rice of a very inferior quality, which they pack about on bamboos and burras. There is a large number of these people in Tuolumne County.

The miners of Chilean Camp, Tuolumne County, are doing well. Some of the claims are exceedingly rich. On Monday last one man washed out seventy-two ounces. On the same day some claims yielded an ounce to the pan. There is no show, however, for new comers, unless they are able to purchase claims.

There has been considerable excitement of late in various parts of Tuolumne county concerning extensive placers said to have been discovered on the Frezno, south of the Mariposa. A large number of persons have left their claims in Tuolumne county, to visit the new diggings. Two men, who went to Frezno, prospecting, returned last week to Jacksonville, and reported the digging to be everything that could be desired. Some were averaging six ounces per day; but as it was calculated that there were some seven thousand men on the Frezno and in its vicinity, a great many more are doing little or nothing. We would not by any means advise new comers to visit the Frezno with the expectation of making a pile. They can probably do better in the mines which those people have left, and to which many of them will return. The next news from the Frezno will be that the miners now collecting there are scattering North and South. The Frezno is about 140 miles from Stockton.

A writer in the San Francisco *Herald* has the following:

STOCKTON.—Having just returned from a tour through the mining region, north of Marysville on Feather and Yuba rivers, I have thought the result of my observations might be of interest to your readers. The season has been very favorable to mining purposes generally, and exceedingly so, for dry digging claims; and if no fortunes have been realised, there seems to be general satisfaction with the result of the washings since the commencement of the rains. Extensive and important as the dry diggings are, however, they take the second place when compared with the capital and energy now being employed in the quartz mining in that region. Scarcely a miner can be found who has not more or less of money or labor employed in the erection of quartz machinery, and if the yield, the coming year is proportionate, not to the expectation, but to the actual means employed, *more gold will be taken from quartz alone, than from all the balance of the mines put together*. There are many places not accessible to heavy machinery, which is absolutely requisite to success. In one little region of country, not exceeding twelve miles square, situated between Yuba and Feather rivers, about thirty miles above Marysville, are no less than eight quartz mills already erected, or in the progress of erection, and many others are in contemplation.

Among the many rich leads of which I can speak from personal observation, is a vein belonging to the Key Stone Quartz Mining Company. I saw over one dollar of the flower of gold washed from a pan of decayed rock, without any quicksilver or other help than pure cold water. The same quartz will yield from forty to fifty cents per pound upon a careful assay with quicksilver. The lead is said to be one of the richest in California. Sir H. V. Huntly, the President of that Company, is fitting up machinery and preparing to work the lead upon an extensive scale. In the immediate vicinity are several large companies, to wit:—The Sutter, Col Hagan's, Russell's, etc., with their machinery in readiness to run. One thing which has heretofore and still is retarding the progress and success of quartz operations, is the want of some better mode of amalgamating than now in use, and any improvement in this respect would meet a handsome reward in the region I have spoken of.

Sandwich Islands.

From the *Polynesian* of the 10th ult., we learn that Parliament was opened in due form on the 7th, but nothing further than the usual preliminary business was transacted. The Honolulu papers complain that persons frequently leave the Island without publishing their intention of doing so, as required by law, so that they may not depart without paying their debts. The way in which it is managed is to place the name of any party desirous of leaving in this way on a vessel's articles.

Capt. Morice, of the ship *Harpooner*, having received aid when his vessel was in distress, from the U. S. ship *Vandalia*, with the Captain's permission presented the petty officers with some dainties, from which they had a treat.

The following copied from the records kept at Honolulu, is a statement of the land purchased by the Missionaries from 1847 to 1852:

Month.	Year.	Names.	Location.	No. of acres.	Price pr.acre.	Am't. paid
May	1, '47	Rev. R. Armstrong	Maui	550	..	$1 00
Oct.	19, '47	do.	Oahu	5	..	230 00
Dec.	10 '47	do.	Maui	558	..	1 00
May	20, '47	do.	Oahu	36	..	97 50
June	12, '47	do.	"	1¼	..	172 00
Feb.	19, '47	Dr G. P. Judd	"	7		50
Decem.	'47	Rev. J S. Green	Maui	87	$1	87 00
Dec.	24, '47	E. H. Rogers, printer	Oahu	34½	1	34 75
Dec.	12, '48	do.	"	29	1	29 00
Oct.	19, '49	do.	"	81½	1	81 00
Jan.	1, '50	do.	"	2		5 00
Oct.	19, '49	Rev. E. W. Clark	"	70	1	70 00
Oct.	25, '49	W. H. Rice, sch. teach.	"	513	1	513 00
Dec.	10, '49	Rev. P. J. Gulick	"	61	1	61 00
Mar.	4, '50	do.	"	632	..	237 00
Novem.	'50	do.	"	197	1	197 00
Dec.	21, '49	Rev. W. P. Alexander	Maui	180	for	1 00
June	12, '50	do.	"	360	¼	180 00
Dec.	21, '50	Rev. E Bond	Hawaii	200	..	1 00
Jan.	29, '50	Rev. D. Baldwin	Maui	100	..	19 50
Jan.	13, '51	Rev. J. Emerson	Oahu	540	..	202 50
Novem.	'47	E. O. Hall, printer	"	1608	..	1824 50
"	'47	Rev. H. R. Hitchcock	Molokai	1371		439 00
"	'47	Rev. E. Bailey	Maui	286	1	286 00
Jan.	18, '51	Rev. A. Bishop	Oahu	266	for	179 00
"	'51	Rev G. A. Rowell	Kauai	566	for	142 00
	'51	Judge W. L. Lee		1872	for	1 00
May	26, '47	Rev. R. Armstrong	Oahu			
		836 fathoms and stone house				5000 00

These lands would have brought at least $5 per acre, if sold at public sale, and many of them are covered with horses and cattle.

The San Francisco *Herald*, of the 6th, says: "We published on the 13th of April last, a short memorandum brought by the Captain of the schooner *Lydia*, of a rebellion which had sprung up in the Society Islands against the authority of Queen POMARE. We find in the last number of *Le Trait d'Union* some further particulars, which though not as late as our advices direct, fill up the skeleton report we had previously received. The inhabitants of Raiatea—one of the Society group—have changed their form of government. Up to the present time, they have lived under the rule of Queen POMARE, but they have just overturned her authority. She had recently appointed one of her sons Governor of Raiatea. Before the arrival of their new Governor, the inhabitants of that Island, like those of the others that adjoined them, assembled, appointed a Governor of their own choice for two years, and constituted themselves into a Republic of Confederated States—each Island to form a separate State. The Chief elected is a half white, who, it is said, does not lack ability, and knows well how to please the Islanders. The French officers pay no attention to these changes. The power of Queen POMARE being only nominal, it is impossible for her to compel her rebellious subjects to return to their allegiance. She was even on the point of being abandoned by those who had remained faithful to her, for they were thinking of proclaiming the same form of government as that adopted by their neighbors."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION CALLED.

BALLOTINGS COMMENCED.

CASS AHEAD!

THIRD DAY.

BALTIMORE, June 2—11 A. M.

The President called the Convention to order at 9¼ o'clock.

Rev. J. CAMPBELL WHYTE, of the Episcopal Church, offered up prayer. When the journal of yesterday was read, the President stated that when the Convention adjourned yesterday, they had under consideration the report of the Committee on Credentials. One portion, that relating to the contested seat from Massachusetts, was postponed, and so much as related to Tennessee, was recommitted; therefore the question was on concurring in the balance of the report. The vote would first be taken—Shall the main question, be now put first? or on the resolution of the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. BOWLAR,) which is as follows:

That the twenty-one delegates represented by Mr. COOPER and the seventeen delegates represented by Mr. JOHNSON constitute the delegation from Georgia, in the Convention, and cast the vote of that State accordingly.

The main question was then ordered to be put, on the resolutions, by Ayes 283—Nays 6.

Mr. STURTISS, of Georgia, asked whether the resolution had not been withdrawn.

The President replied, he had not been so informed.

Mr. BOULWARES said he withdrew the resolution before the previous question was seconded.

Mr. HALL, of Mississippi, asked, but did not obtain leave to re-introduce the resolution.

Mr. BRIGHT desired to inquire when the resolution was withdrawn. It was the understanding that if the demand for the previous question was sustained, the Convention would be brought to a vote upon it. It was but an act of justice to those who voted to sustain the previous question, that the vote should be reconsidered. He made that motion accordingly, but the Convention refused to reconsider—Yeas 82, Nays 164, the question being taken, by the call of the States.

The question was then announced on concurring in the report of the Committee on Credentials, with the exception of that part, relating to Massachusetts and Tennessee, and including the following resolutions of the Committee.

Resolved,—That the Democratic delegates from Georgia, represented by Mr Cohen, consisting of 21 members, are the organised representatives from the Democracy of Georgia, and are, therefore, admited to their seats.

Resolved, That the delegates, represented by Mr. JACKSON, 17 in number, are Democrats in principle, and reflect the sentiments of a portion of the Democracy of Georgia, and that they be admitted to seats in the Convention,—and that said delegation, thus united, cast the vote of the State.

The report, with the Exceptions as above, was then concurred in, and the announcement was succeeded by loud and long continued applause.

Mr. CAVE JOHNSON moved that the Convention proceed to the consideration of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President, at 4 o'clock, this afternoon, and that the same be made the special order for that hour.

Many voices—"Now, now," "No, no," "Five o'clock this afternoon,"—followed by stamping of feet in approval of the suggestion.

Mr. JOHNSON moved the previous question, but it was not seconded, not more than one-fourth of the Convention probably voting in the affirmative.

General COMMANDER, of S. C., asked to be heard in relation to that portion of the report of the Committee on Credentials, ruling him out as a Delegate, and which had been concurred in by the Convention. But the privilege was refused.

The Convention took up that part of the report of the Committee on Credentials relating to the contested seat from the Second District of Massachusetts, which gives the seat to N. J. LORD, instead of ROBERT RANTOUL, and this was concurred in by, Yeas 194, Nays 83.

General NYE said he had voted to sustain the report of the majority; and therefore moved to reconsider the vote. He did so from the fact that he was conscious the Convention, in voting on the important resolution in so hurried a manner, could not understand the merits of the question. He had never seen Mr. RANTOUL until yesterday, but he thanked God, he had an innate love of justice which compelled him to take a position in behalf of that gentleman.

General NYE appealed to the justice and magnanimity of the Convention, to reconsider the vote pronounced against Mr. RANTOUL, but the motion to reconsider was laid upon the table.

Gen. COMMANDER moved to reconsider so much of the report of the committee on credentials as relates to South Carolina, and said he wished to be heard.

Mr. M'CROOK rose to a question of order, and asked whether the gentleman was a member of the Convention? If not, the gentleman should not waste the time of the Convention.

The PRESIDENT remarked that the gentleman from South Carolina was not a delegate.

General COMMANDER (still standing on a settee) said he wished to correct the report.

[Here there was the greatest possible confusion. Many persons were talking, and others standing upon the seats, which occasioned cries of "Down in front," "Order," "Order!"—the gavil of the President being meanwhile plied most lustily.]

Mr. VENABLE moved to reconsider the vote, in order that Gen. COMMANDER might be heard, but this was voted down.

The PRESIDENT then announced that the resolution of Mr. CAVE JOHNSON had been modified as follows:

Resolved, That the Convention will proceed to the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President, at the present time, and that the same be the special order until the nominations shall have been made.

[Rapturous expressions of delight, and stentorian cries of "Good, good!"—"Let's have the vote!"—"Agreed, agreed!" amid which the rapping of the gavil was heard, as is usual on such occasions.]

Mr. McRAE moved to postpone the consideration of the resolution until after the Committee on the Democratic creed and platform shall have made their report. [Cries of "No, no!" intermingled with demands to order, and "Question, question."]

Mr. McRAE, as there was a general disposition to vote on the resolution, withdrew his motion to postpone its consideration [tremendous applause].

The resolution was then adopted, followed by wild demonstrations of delight and long continued applause. The excitement was intense both among delegates and in the long and closely packed galleries, and there were repeated cries of "Sit down"—"Order, Order"—and "Now for the voting"—"Silence." The President banged away with his mallet—"Gentlemen will preserve order.",

A gentleman moved that the voting be postponed until the Delegates can consult. This was voted down by a large majority.

The Convention then proceeded to vote for a candidate for the Presidency.

The Clerk began with the State of Maine. As the votes of the various States were given, applause followed from the friends of the respective candidates. There were also loud huzzas, and the crowd in the gallery frequently gave vent to their joyous feelings. The greatest possible excitement prevailed throughout the proceedings. Finally the vote on the first ballot was announced as follows, amid comparative quiet:

FIRST BALLOT.

Cass	116	Hunter	8
Buchanan	93	Butler	2
Douglas	20	King	13
Marcy	27		

The following is the vote by States:

STATES.	Cass.	Buchanan.	Douglas.	Butler.	Houston.	Marcy.	Dodge.	Dickinson.	Lane.	We ler.	Blank.
Maine	5	3									
New-Hampshire	4		1								
Vermont	5										
Massachusetts	9		1		1	2					
Rhode Island	3					1					
Connecticut	2	2	1		1						
New-York	11					24					
New-Jersey	7										
Pennsylvania		27									
Delaware	3										
Maryland	8										
Virginia		15									
North Carolina		10									
Georgia		10									
Alabama		9									
Mississippi		7									
Louisiana	6										
Indiana								13			
Illinois			11								
Missouri	9										
Arkansas		4									
Michigan	6										
Florida		2					1				
Texas					4						
Iowa	2	2									
Wisconsin	2						3				
California									4		
Ohio	16		2	2	2						1
Kentucky	12										
Tennessee	6										

There not being two-thirds of the votes cast for any one of the candidates, the Convention proceeded to vote a second time, with a like ineffectual result.

SECOND BALLOT.

Cass	118	Dodge	3
Buchanan	95	Butler	1
Douglas	23	Lane	13
Marcy	27	Dickinson	1
Houston	6	Blank	1

Cass gained two votes from Ohio in addition to his former number. Buchanan 95. No result.

The third ballot was

THIRD BALLOT.

Cass	119	Houston	7
Buchanan	94	Lane	13
Douglas	21	Dodge	3
Marcy	26	Butler	1

Still no result. As the votes were announced, there was applause below, and also huzzas. Several motions were now made to adjourn, and were severally voted down.

A fourth ballot was taken, and amid breathless anxiety it was announced

FOURTH BALLOT.

Cass	115	Houston	7
Buchanan	89	Lane	13
Douglas	31	Dodge	3
Marcy	25	Blank	1
Butler	1		

The fifth ballot was taken and resulted:

FIFTH BALLOT.

Cass	114	Houston	6
Buchanan	88	Lane	13
Douglas	34	Dodge	3
Marcy	26	Dickinson	1
Butler	1		

The sixth ballot, a like result

SIXTH BALLOT.

Cass	114	Houston	8
Buchanan	88	Lane	13
Douglas	34	Dodge	3
Marcy	26	Dickinson	1
Butler	1		

SEVENTH BALLOT.

Cass	113	Houston	9
Buchanan	88	Lane	13
Douglas	34	Dodge	3
Butler	1	Dickinson	1
Marcy	26		

EIGHTH BALLOT.

Cass	113	Houston	9
Buchanan	88	Lane	13
Douglas	34	Dodge	3
Marcy	26	Dickinson	1
Butler	1		

NINTH BALLOT.

Cass	112	Buchanan	87

TENTH BALLOT.

Cass	111	Buchanan	86
Douglas	40		

ELEVENTH BALLOT.

Cass	101
Buchanan	85
Douglas	50

TWELFTH BALLOT.

Cass	98		
Buchanan	88		
Douglas	51		

By some dissarrangement in the Telegraph, we lose from the thirteenth to the sixteenth ballots, inclusive.

SEVENTEENTH, AND LAST BALLOT.

Cass	99	Houston	11
Buchanan	87	Butler	1
Douglas	50	Lane	13
Marcy	26	Dickinson	1

Here the Convention adjourned till 9 o'clock, to-morrow (Friday) morning.

[All of the Southern wires having been deranged by the storm of last evening, we are indebted to the kind and persevering efforts of Mr. McGOWAN, and his assistants of the Morse Buffalo Line, for the above evening dispatch, which reached us at a late hour last night, *via* Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and Buffalo.

Maine Whig State Convention.

PORTLAND, Thursday, June 3.

In the Convention to-day, after organization, and while the Committee on Credentials and Resolutions were out, the time was devoted to speaking.

Messrs. GEORGE EVANS, W. P. FESSENDEN, and J. W. PICKERING, candidates for Delegates at large, to the National Convention, each declared his unqualified preference for General SCOTT, as the candidate for the Presidency. They were followed in their remarks by J. S. LITTLE, of Portland, who expressed his individual preference for DANIEL WEBSTER, but waived it, in favor of the SCOTT sentiment.

Mr. CHAPMAN, of Biddeford, expressed similar sentiments with Mr. LITTLE.

Messrs. VOSE, of Augusta, SANBORN, of Calais, and BENSON, of Winthrop, each avowed their preference for General SCOTT, in the warmest terms, and any reference to the selection of SCOTT, was received with an enthusiastic demonstration by the large assemblage.

The whole number of delegates was over 600

On the motion of Mr. SANBORN of Bangor, WILLIAM G. CROSBY of Belfast, was unanimously nominated candidate for Governor, by acclamation.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for delegates at large to the Baltimore Convention and the Hon. GEO. EVANS was elected by 343 of the 508 votes cast.

Mr. PICKERING having declined being a candidate, the Hon. Wm. P. FESSENDEN was unanimously elected by acclamation.

The Hon. DANIEL GOODENOW of Alfred, and S. PULLEN, Esq. of Dover, were chosen candidates for electors at large.

The Committee on resolutions reported a series—the fifth of which is as follows:

Resolved, That, while expressing our preference for Gen. SCOTT, we do not mean to withhold or hesitate to express our entire confidence in those other distinguished men whose names have been so prominently presented in other States; that we regard them as deserving all the honors which a grateful country can bestow; that we feel a pride in their high renown, and recognize with gratitude their long-tried ability, their faithfulness, and their eminent services.

The Convention adjourned at 6 o'clock, with six cheers for General SCOTT.

The greatest unanimity and enthusiasm marked all the proceedings.

The delegates from the First and Third Congressional Districts held their separate Conventions during the adjournment for dinner of the State Convention.

In the First District, N. D. APPLETON, of Alfred, an avowed SCOTT man, was chosen delegate. In the Third District, Hon. WM. W. SINGER, of Thomaston, also an avowed friend of General SCOTT.

The Maine delegates have all thus been elected, and have all avowed themselves friends of General SCOTT.

Whig Convention.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 3.

The Ninth District Whig Convention have chosen William A Crocker, as delegate to the National Convention.

Politics in New-Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, June 3.

Governor MARTIN was to-day inaugurated, and delivered his message, which was brief and local in character.

There is considerable interest and no little lobbying here as to who shall be United States Senator in place of Mr. HALE; quite a number of distinguished Democrats are willing to take the situation.

Delegate to the Whig Convention.

HYDE PARK, (

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1852.

DAILY CIRCULATION.....25,000.

The Democratic Convention.

The lightning last night cut short our report of yesterday's proceedings in the Baltimore Convention. Up to the time of writing this paragraph, we have no news of any proceedings later than 4 o'clock, at which time the Convention, after *eight* ineffectual ballots, adjourned until evening. The Telegraph lines were disabled, so that probably we shall know nothing more of the result.

The balloting thus far indicates nothing, except that CASS and BUCHANAN will both be very likely to go overboard, and give place to somebody who is not embarrassed by so many friends. CASS began with 116 votes,—of which 72 were from the Free, and 44 from Slave States:—ran up to 118, and finally settled to 113, where at the latest advices he had stuck. BUCHANAN began with 93, of which 61 were from the Slave, and 32 from the Free States, the latter including 27 from Pennsylvania. He fell off from this, and settled down at 86. The other votes were scattered among MARCY, who closed with 26, DOUGLAS, who had 34, LANE, with 13, and several with two or three each. Under the two-thirds rule, 192 are necessary to a choice.

Our Washington Correspondent conjectures that Gen. BUTLER will finally be nominated, with DICKINSON for Vice-President. If the four who are now ahead should be abandoned, this result may be as probable as any other. After drowning CASS and BUCHANAN, however, the first effort will be to rally upon DOUGLAS and MARCY. If neither of those two can obtain two-thirds, the Convention will be afloat, and just about as likely to do one thing as another.

It will not escape notice that RANTOUL, of Massachusetts, was ousted from his seat by 199 to 83.

POSTSCRIPT.

A subsequent despatch informs us that the ballottings were continued to the 17th trial, without any determinate result. CASS gradually lost a few votes, and on the last ballot had but 99, while BUCHANAN had 87. DOUGLAS ran up to 50, MARCY 26, and HOUSTON 11.

Party Platforms.

In the Democratic Convention, at Baltimore, on Wednesday, while the proposition to erect a party platform was earnestly pressed, Gov. FLOYD of Virginia is reported to have said:

I trust it may be the pleasure of this Convention to reject the resolution. I concur heartily with the gentleman from Louisiana, (Mr. SOULE.) We came here not to construct a platform, but to nominate a President, to find a welcome in every democratic bosom; even without a platform, we want a man *whose life is a guarantee* that he is true to democratic principles; principles understood throughout every nook and corner of the Republic. *The only platform required is that of the Constitution on which the candidate is sworn when he takes the oath to support it.* We should beware how we construct platforms which may make the word of God of none effect, as did of old the Scribes and Pharisees.

There is profound wisdom in these suggestions, which, in times of high partizan excitement, may not make itself thoroughly felt, but which, nevertheless, deserves attention. It is perfectly proper, when political parties are selecting candidates for high positions, that they should be assured of their general attachment to the principles which those parties represent. And it may reasonably be assumed that no party worthy of notice, will ever present to the people of the United States, as candidate for the Presidency, a man whose attachment to the Union, and whose purpose to sustain the Constitution, and to execute the laws of the land, can reasonably be deemed open to a moment's doubt. What, then, is the inevitable effect of requiring from candidates distinct pledges in advance, that they will do so? What is it but to ask them to give security, previous to their election, that they will not *perjure* themselves after it? And how can such a question be put to any man without implying an insulting lack of confidence in his honesty and common sense?

By this practice, moreover, the Constitution is itself degraded to a rank inferior to that of party platforms. Men cannot consider the Constitution and the laws of sufficiently binding force—they must be re-affirmed—they must be voted over again, at every party gathering and convention in the country, before it is considered safe to trust their authority and controlling power. A President takes a solemn oath, on acceding to power, that he will support the Constitution and execute the laws of the land. Is not this enough? May not any man who is fit to be trusted at all, quite as safely be trusted under such an oath as under an ambiguous letter or a set of resolutions adopted by a partizan Convention? And is not the effect of thus *reinforcing* the Constitution by these supplementary proceedings,—of thus backing up by *resolution* the oath that must be taken,—to degrade both the Constitution and oath in the public mind? When the whole country is taught to attach so much more importance to a party platform than to the Constitution, and to look to the resolutions of a party Convention for the course which a President will pursue, rather than to his official oath, we cannot help thinking that a sentiment is cultivated in the highest degree injurious to the public good.

We agree with Governor FLOYD, that men are wanted as candidates by *all* political parties, whose *lives* are a guarantee of the principles they will represent, and the policy they will pursue. If they cannot be trusted upon such a basis,—they ought not to be trusted at all. If that does not constitute sufficient security, they ought not to be taken upon any security which can be manufactured for the occasion. If a President will not be bound by his oath, any letter he may write will weigh less than nothing in determining his conduct. If he will not obey the Constitution, he would scarcely give greater weight to any platform which might have been erected for him.

The true course for all parties is, to select men whose lives, whose words and whose acts all show a steady, consistent and disinterested devotion to the good of the country, to the integrity of the Union, to the sanctity of law, and to the principles and policy of the parties which they claim respectively to represent. Candidates are needed—not less for party success than for the good of the country—in whose character, patriotism and principles, *all sections of the Union may have confidence alike*. When they go beyond that,—when special portions, or sections, or factions of any party insist upon more specific committals, and exact pledges of fidelity to their particular pretensions or claims,—the very best evidence which he can afford of his fitness for the place is to *refuse them all alike*, and plant himself upon the substantial ground of his character and life. If these are worthy, it is enough; if not, their defects cannot be supplied by any such partial and paltry expedients.

Suppose WASHINGTON had been asked to write a letter, as a condition of his nomination to the Presidency, *pledging* himself to support the Constitution and execute the laws; how would such a demand have been received by him, and how would it have been regarded by the country he had served? Could he have considered it less than insult? And would the people have regarded it with any greater degree of favor? The fact that the exaction of pledges and the erection of platforms has become so common a practice now, only proves that we lacks candidates worthy to be thus trusted without them, or that we have ourselves lost all confidence in the binding force of the Constitution and the sacredness of the oath which it prescribes. When we can find a man, therefore, *who has a character*, let us not degrade him, or impugn it, by dictating exactions in addition to those which he will be sure to find in the Constitution itself.

Our City Government—Its Corruption and Imbecility.

We do not believe it would be easy to find a Government in the world, in which dishonesty and imbecility have a greater share, than in that of this City. We have no doubt that a close investigation would show that a vast amount of our municipal legislation, is the direct result of bribery:—and that the chief reason why this is not remedied, and the City saved from its effects, is a lack of efficiency in the Executive departments. We know that, in very many cases, Executive officers have in their hands direct proof of the corruption by which important legislation is controlled; and that their own lack of courage, and of regard for the duties of their position, alone prevents them from interposing in behalf of the public interest.

Mr. A. W. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Department, has published a communication, in which he states the facts in a single case of this kind. A sewer has been built in Tenth-avenue by contract. The City charter places all such work under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board; and its acceptance of the work is made necessary by law, to the assessment of taxes to pay for it. In this case the Board, knowing the work to have been done improperly, and in violation of the contract, refused to accept it. The contractor applied to the Common Council for relief. The application was referred, (in which branch of the Common Council Mr. CRAVEN does not state,) to the Committee on Sewers. That Committee heard no testimony, except on behalf of the contractor,—summoned no witnesses on behalf of the people, and did all in their powers to keep their proceedings from coming to their knowledge. After a pretended investigation thus conducted, the Committee reported in favor of the contract; and the Common Council ordered the Croton Aqueduct Board to *accept* the work unconditionally. The Mayor vetoed the resolution, upon the plain ground of its interference with the Executive department. The Common Council then passed the resolution *in spite of the veto*, and thus the provisions of the charter and of law, and all the safeguards thrown by both around the rights of the public, have been evaded and nullified by the Common Council. If Mr. CRAVEN had specified more distinctly the action taken in each Board, and the *names* of the members of the Sewer Committee, together with the yeas and nays on the votes, he would have added to the obligation under which he has already laid the public by his fearless exposure.

A still stronger evidence of the utter inefficiency of our City Government to restrain the most open and palpable infringement of the public rights, may be found in the history of the *Perrine pavement*. Condemned unanimously by the public, as the worst pavement ever made—denounced by every branch of the City Government—that pavement is now being laid down in violation of the inventor's contract, and in defiance of all the laws and all the authorities of the City. The Common Council passed a resolution over a year ago, authorizing the construction of this pavement. Mayor KINGSLAND vetoed it, on the ground that the pavement was not fit to be put down in a public street. In spite of the veto, the Common Council ordered it done, and a contract was made with Mr. PERRINE by the Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, according to which the whole work was to be done by the 1st of December last; if not so completed, $10 a day was to be forfeited for every day's subsequent delay, and the Superintendent might take the work into his own hands, and complete it at Mr. PERRINE's expense. For nearly a year it is utterly abandoned. No one hears of Mr. PERRINE or his pavement. All thought of its being laid down is abandoned, when lo, in May, 1852, Mr. PERRINE proceeds to dig up Broadway and go on with his work.

Mr. ADAMS, the Superintendent of Repairs, very properly ordered him not to obstruct the street; but he very coolly exhibits an opinion procured for his special use, by Alderman BARR, from the Corporation Counsel, declaring that his contract has not been forfeited; whereupon Mr. ADAMS forbears to put in force the prohibition he had issued. Pressed, however, by public sentiment, he writes to the Corporation Counsel, asking of him the very unnecessary question, whether he has the power to stop the work; which Mr. DAVIES very naturally answers by quoting the language of the contract, showing that he has, if he thinks it has not gone on fast enough.

Upon this Mr. ADAMS rests—complaining that the opinion given by Mr. DAVIES is vague,—and taking excellent care not to ask him to make it more explicit. Thus between these two city officers, neither of whom ventures to act with the requisite energy or efficiency in the case, Mr. PERRINE goes on laying down his wretched pavement—blockading Broadway, involving the city in heavy expense, and causing loss, inconvenience, and serious injury to business interests.

Whether this state of things is to go on forever, it is not easy to say. If our citizens could once be aroused to the necessity of electing energetic, intelligent, and honest men for city officers,—in both the Executive and Legislative departments,—the experience of a year or two might impress upon them the propriety of continuing the practice.

Gov. Bigler and the Coolies.

Gov. BIGLER has felt himself called upon to address a message to the Legislature, upon the subject of the Cooly importations from China. The Governor is apprehensive that all the wealth of the soil will be carried away to the Celestial Empire, if means be not taken to check the immigration. He counts up the ship loads arrived, or afloat, or promised, and estimates the total for 1852, at twenty thousand. These are not independent workmen. Chinese capitalists, the Governor assures us, employ the men for a stated term at a nominal sum per annum; support their families at home; and engage upon the return of the peon, a lion's share of the profits. The Governor's objections are:

1st. The population is at best transient. The influx does not contribute to the permanent welfare of the state. Chinamen go thither simply to fill their fobs with dust, and deprive the country of its inherent strength. They do not seek a domicil. They contribute in no wise to the support of government. They are moderate consumers. They occupy diggings and quartz locations which otherwise might be profitably worked by Americans. They cheapen labor, and lessen its rewards

2d. The Chinaman's skin is a sort of neutral tint—it might be called ultra-marine, in consideration of the over-sea transit—that is not recognized by the constitution. That instrument was designed for Caucasians. Any falling off from the clear white of the Anglo-Saxon, is open to suspicion. It is only a wonder that the swarthy Southerner, scorched by a tropical sun, has escaped so long unquestioned. The Mongolian cannot, according to the Governor, acquire rights of citizenship. As a strict constructionist, he regards it as impossible that any but white men are to realize the inestimable advantages of our system. The point is a nice one; and an extremely obscure one in the present stage of ethnological science. Our judiciary will have to leave their legal library, and take to Prichard, Agassiz, and Morton. A revolution must occur in the whole scheme of Coke and Blackstone. Common Law will have to yield to the new idea of ethnological jurisprudence. The day of precedent is gone.

But, without regard to Gov. BIGLER's statement of the evils, and prescriptions to cure them, let us light up the subject with some little common sense.

There is no doubt that Cooly emigration for the year will far exceed the usual estimate. Instead of twenty, there will be thirty or forty thousand. Between the 1st of January and the 27th of March, 7,537 passengers had been carried out from Hong-Kong, Macao, and Whampoa. At the latter date, there were thirty-one vessels up, with berths engaged for 9,270 passengers, making the total at that time 16,807. This for the first quarter of the year, The whole nation seems infected with a desire to try the voyage. Every man about the seaports, who can save or steal forty dollars, the requisite money, or obtain an advance of the sum upon a personal mortgage, does so, and embarks. They land in California, zealous to labor and accumulate. They consume little either in the way of food or clothing. Those who are not mortgaged to a Celestial capitalist seek engagements where they may, at absurdly low rates. Until recently, they were only found in San Francisco; now they appear at the mines and try their craft at washing the earth for gold. Small as their consumption is, they have to be fed. They cannot confine themselves to a purely rat-diet, even in town; and the country does not afford that luxury fresh and edible. We may safely assert that they furnish a very considerable market for provisions and breadstuffs. They yield us profit in their transit and return. They yield us profit in their demand for food and shelter and clothing. They are profitable as laborers at minimum rates. If they remain, they may be made useful citizens, notwithstanding that proclivity to fibbing, of which the Message complains so bitterly; for we have divers sovereigns of the constitutional complexion at the East, who are quick given to that practice, and yet manage to fulfil their civil obligations otherwise. But if they merely come and go; if the tide incessantly flow in and out, they are none the less useful, and their absence would be none the less deplorable.

But they carry off the gold. Let them. It is much better to lose gold, which is not eatable, than the bread which is, or the raiment which no one cares to dispense with. What gold the Chinaman takes would lie in the earth; or if extracted, would diminish in value, were he not there to make a market for it. The metal might as well be in China as under ground; nay, had better be there, for it enables the Chinese trader to enlarge his commercial dealings with mankind, and ultimately returns to us with interest. In truth, no laborer ever leaves California, supposing his labor to have been honest and legitimate, without leaving precisely his cost behind him. It is a law of economics which he has no power to evade. He only carries off the surplus, which soon circulates in China, where it is required. Were he to remain, he would hoard it, and so render it quite as worthless as if undug or unshipped.

The true interest of California is to refuse its judicial sanction to contracts for labor, formed abroad, wherein American citizens are not parties. In this way, the speculations of the Cathayen merchant might be balked, and the individual emigrant made a more useful social member. The act lately defeated in the Senate, authorising such engagements when made by an American, should be passed and enforced. The laborer might be obliged to remain a fixed term, and be subjected to specific taxation. But at no instance should the influx be prevented. The loss would be sensibly felt, and the gross impolicy of exclusion, acknowledged before six months had passed. Tax and mulct them as extensively as you choose; let them pay the largest cost of such protection as they have; but never shut them out. The objections to them exist to a greater or less extent against a large mass of the migration to California whencesoever it comes. Few go thither from the Eastern States with any other design than to accumulate as rapidly, and return as soon, as possible. They only have the advantage in the large amounts they bear off—none, in the zeal and unabated assiduity of their exertions. If immaculate veracity be a qualification for citizenship in California, there will be a sad dropping off in the population, oriental and occidental. If peonage—the labor which not only sustains the laborer, but pays the debt incurred for the means of getting to the field of labor—be illegal, crowds who have left the Atlantic shores are exposed to the penalty. If transient stay be a bar to entrance, the migration from all quarters must be suspended at once.

A Mexican Manifesto.

The Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs has issued a tedious pamphlet upon the subject of the Tehuantepec grant. He does not, we think, make out even a tolerable case for his Government. Sheltering himself behind the shifting confusion of the ephemeral Administrations of the last ten years, he very coolly determines which of them he will accept as valid, and which reject; and by this juggle, contrives to leave the American Company in the lurch. It would hardly serve in the forum of Nations to attempt this pettifogging. The major premises of the argument consist in a denial of the right of MARIANO SALAS to extend the grant, no other power having been pre-conceded to him by act of Congress, than such as related to national defence. He admits that the decree was in the very words of an act, that was on the eve of becoming law, when the preceding revolution occurred. He does not care to mention that the decrees of SALAS, though nearly all transcending his authority, have, with the exception of this one, been tacitly recognized as parts of the fundamental law of the Republic. And his explanation of the various subsequent acts, by which Mexico has sanctioned the claims of GARAY and his assigns, is anything but satisfactory; and does nothing towards invalidating the rights of the New-Orleans Company.

As the document is of great importance, we shall take occasion to examine it more attentively hereafter. The concluding passage, however, we quote, as it indicates a wish to retain the Isthmus, and complete the Canal, with its neutrality guaranteed by all the leading commercial powers of the world:

"Mexico is sovereign of its own territory, and the Government of the Republic the only legitimate channel through which it can be alienated. Mexico has no odium against any nation, nor against any class of citizens on the civilized globe; her ports are open to the world, she has no objection to her territory becoming the highway of nations; but she cannot submit to dictation, her sovereignty and her dominion disposed of. She openly avows her desire to offer her territory for common transit to those that may require it; but that territory will be granted not as a right, but as a boon. But she will grant this privilege on no mean and petty scale; all the nations of the civilized globe are invited to partake of its advantages, and she will guarantee every security to property and life, and every advantage which her own safety and independence will admit."

From the Albany State Register.

The Whig party of this State needs purification There have been too many foul elements interpolated into it—too many "foreign substances" permitted to mingle with the true gold. Its excrescences should be lopped off—its crooked limbs pruned, lest the whole trunk be lost. If we are to have a Whig party let us have one, and not a Free-soil faction, nor attempt to carry both along together. *It were better to suffer defeat for a season*, than to change the nature of the party and destroy all that is valuable in it.

☞ This is probably the *Register's* programme of operations for the coming canvass. It proposes to "purify" the Whig party in this State, by ejecting from its ranks all who will not unite in carrying forward its peculiar views and purposes. It considers it "better to suffer defeat for a season" than to suffer anybody but Mr. FILLMORE to be the next President. Perhaps its abilities in this regard may not be quite equal to its inclinations. When a minority of *one-seventh* undertake to eject the other *six-sevenths* from the party, the result may disappoint their expectations.

☞ The *Mirror* affects to doubt whether the delegation from New-Jersey to the Whig Convention be favorable to Gen. SCOTT, rather than to Mr. FILLMORE; and quotes to the Newark *Advertiser* as saying:

"The preferences of the delegates were so divided between Gen. SCOTT and FILLMORE, that it was *impossible to say which preponderated*, if either. The feeling expressed in favor of the latter was stronger than was anticipated."

With all respect to the *Mirror* and its witness, we reiterate that at least five-sixths of the delegates at Trenton were enthusiastic friends of Gen. SCOTT. There were a few persons from Essex and other northern Counties, where the influence of the *Advertiser*, a paper devoted to Mr. FILLMORE, because, perhaps, its amiable and talented editor held one of the snuggest posts in the gift of the administration, is more peculiarly felt, who dissented from the prevalent sentiment. The rest of the State came up with singular unanimity for SCOTT.

Hear what the Trenton *Gazette*, the central organ of the party has to say about it:

"With regard to the several Whig candidates for the Presidency—a preponderance as unexpected, as it was spontaneous and overpowering, was manifested in favor of General SCOTT. The selection of Senatorial delegates by the Convention exhibited this in an extraordinary degree. The very large vote given for Mr. DAYTON on the first ballot and for Mr. KING on the second, showed that on this question, the majority for SCOTT was great beyond all anticipation.

"The same feeling was manifested in the choice of the District Delegates—all of whom are, we believe, in favor of the nomination of General SCOTT. At the same time the very highest opinions were expressed of Mr. WEBSTER and Mr. FILLMORE, and the only preference ground for General SCOTT avowed in the Convention, was that, being highly qualified for the chief magistracy of the country, he was, more than either of the others, sure, if nominated, to be elected to that high station—by a majority immense in numbers and resistless in enthusiasm."

Let it be borne in mind, that the *Gazette* has hitherto refrained carefully from expressing predilections for any candidate, and its testimony must be accepted as impartial. Whatever argument to the contrary the *Mirror* finds in this one resolution it is welcome to.

Resolved, That, *relinquishing all personal preferences*, we will cordially support the nominee of the Whig National Convention.

We trust the same resolve will be acted on by men of all preferences, as soon as a nominee of the Whig National Convention comes into being. That is of course, the meaning and the hope of the New-Jersey Whigs.

The Lake and the Railroads.

The Summer trade and travel of the West have opened with unexampled activity. The multiplication of Railroads, and the increased facilities for transportation on the Canals, only tend to swell the requisitions of freight and passenger traffic on their respective capacities. The Lake ports of our own State were never so animated as they promise to be this summer. The new division of business between Dunkirk and Buffalo, growing out of the completion of the great Erie Railroad, works little or no perceptible detriment to the latter. For the present season, at least, all rivalries will be forgotten in the general employment afforded to both points. And so with the competing points on the Ohio shore of the Lake. Cleveland is advancing in population, business, Railroad facilities and Lake trade, with giant stride; while Toledo enjoys a new and rapidly growing commerce from the opening of the Southern Michigan Road, which in no wise interferes with the other City. Sandusky has yielded, in a great measure, the through travel, which passed over her Railroad before the more direct line from Cleveland was opened, but she finds, in the enhanced freight traffic from the prolific interior of Ohio and the local trade to which it gives rise, ample employment for her road and her merchants.

The increased tide of travel during the Summer we have frequently adverted to, of late, speaking from report, and an estimate of the causes likely to contribute to this increase. It is now certain, as we gather from direct information from all the points on the Great Western route, from New-York to Cincinnati, that the movement will be unexampled in the history of the past twenty years, active and rapidly progressive as they have been, in all that relates to the Lake and Canal trade of Ohio and New-York. The increase, we are assured, proceeds less from through travel, (though this influence is very considerable,) than from the passing to and fro of the people all along the lines of road through the interior, which appears to be enhanced two or three-fold this season, partly by the ready facility afforded for visiting, but chiefly by the great variety of new traffic, new employment, and new sources of profit to the farmer, mechanic, and day-laborer, to which the extension of the Railway system contributes. Every product of the farm, the pasture, the dairy, the workshop, and the forest, along the lines through Ohio and the Southern tier of Counties in this State, are now made available, and each gives new cause to traffic and travel on the Railroad and across the Lake.

The Gold Harvest.

The London *Times* has a series of tables and statements in reference to the relative production of Gold and Silver, in 1846 and 1850. The author, Mr. WILLIAM BIRKMYRE, claims to have consulted all the reliable authorities, and those only, in the compilation; and recollecting that China and Japan produce large quantities of the precious metals, of which we have no account, and cannot therefore embody in the estimates, we presume they otherwise fairly represent the production of the world. The first is a table of values, which we abridge:

	1846.		1850.	
	Gold.	*Silver.*	*Gold.*	*Silver.*
Western Cont.	£1,301,560	£5,261,619	£17,341,989	£7,259,824
Eastern Cont.	4,545,192	1,254,306	5,312,533	1,028,792
Total	5,846,752	6,515,925	18,654,522	8,788,116

The whole yield in 1846, was £12,362,677; and in 1850, £27,442,788. The calculations of Baron HUMBOLDT, at the commencement of the century, gave £10,152,026 as the full value for the world, Africa excepted. The yield in 1851, is estimated at £34,000,000.

A similar Table, converting values into weights, is also given. The standard, of course, is Troy:

	1846.		1850.	
	Gold.	*Silver.*	*Gold.*	*Silver.*
Western Continent,	lbs. 23,503	1,594 431	261,731	2,199,644
Eastern Continent,	89,171	384,653	104,219	463,742
Total	114,674	1,979,084	365,950	2,663,386

In 1801, the product of pure gold was 51,247 pounds; in 1846, it was 114,674 pounds; in 1850, it was 365,950 pounds. The increase in the latter period has been at the rate of 219 per cent.; while silver has only increased 34½ per cent. The annual increase of gold is therefore in the neighborhood of 43.8 per cent.; that of silver, 6.9 per cent. Mr. BIRKMYRE remarks:

"Yet, notwithstanding the great increase in the produce of gold relative to silver, it is a curious fact that the price of silver has not risen; on the contrary, it has fallen in value. In the course of the week ending April 17, 1852, 580,000*l.* worth of silver was sold at 5*s.* an oz., British standard, which is only equivalent to 64*s.* 9*d.* per lb. Troy for pure silver. At that rate 1 lb. of pure gold is worth 15*l* (15.74) pounds of pure silver. In January, 1851, gold was only 15*l* (15.3) times more valuable than silver."

And concludes his interesting chapter with the following estimate of the precious metals, in tons, in 1801, 1816, 1850, 1851, and the probable amount of 1852:

Year.	*Tons Gold.*	*Tons Silver.*
1801	19	856, or 1 lb. of gold to 456 lb. of silver.
1846	42	727, " 171 "
1850	124	978, " 7¾ lb. "
1851	189	1,002, " 5¼ lb. "
1852	242	1,027, " 4¼ lb. "

"Although the 242 tons is an increase of no less than 12 times the quantity produced at the beginning of the century—a quantity of the glittering treasure that is fraught with the mightiest consequences to society—yet, as respects bulk, it sinks into perfect insignificance, for, if it were melted into bars, a closet 9 feet high, 8 long, and 8 broad, would hold it all. It would require 21,713 times as much space to hold all the iron that is now smelted in Great Britain."

All these are extremely loose calculations; although the chances are that they fall below the fact. The figures for the United States are certainly under-rated. The estimator assumes that the mint returns as the basis of his calculus; omitting the temporary assays and quasi coinage of California, and the immense amounts consumed for mechanical purposes from the count. The other countries introduced into the tables, in most instances are summed up, according to excise returns; without allowance for smuggling, which is carried on so extensively in Austria and Brazil. Nevertheless, they probably approach as near the fact, as we shall be able to get, at present; and they disclose a departure of the values of gold from those of silver, proceeding at a rate so rapid, that we may anticipate a derangement of currency. Nor is the inter-relation of one metal to the other, the only source of solicitude. All other values are affected by this morbid production. Prices must presently, if they do not already, denote the consequences. We may assume, as the least fluctuating standard of value, the cost of a bushel of wheat, estimated with strict regard to amount of yield, and the relation of yield to population through a long series of years. By this metre, try the currency for the next half dozen years, and there must be an obvious rise in price. The effect, which is now clearly witnessed, because produced suddenly and violently, in Australia, will be directly perceptible all over the world. There, it is a volcanic phenomenon, a sudden and visible upheaval; mankind elsewhere will notice it, as they note the retreat of the ocean from the shores of one continent, and the gradual invasion of another: a certani but slow process. May we not, without levity, speculate on the distance of the day, when the metals will be discarded as the media of exchanges?

A lad, 16 years of age, named John McCary, was killed on Wednesday afternoon, in Newark, by being caught in the belt of a machine shaft in the factory of Mr. James Bishop, by which he was whirled around, receiving internal injuries which caused his death in about an hour.

☞ The individual who sets a lighted candle by the side of a powder keg, while he proceeds to pour out the contents, would justly come to the title of a mad-man. An explosion would be looked upon as certain; and he who was known to be guilty of running such fearful risk, would be shunned by all who value life or limb. How differently we view a very similar act, under circumstances slightly modified. A large proportion of the community make use of explosive fluids for the purpose of artificial light; as the powder is harmless until brought in contact with the spark, so these burning fluids are safe when not brought in too close proximity to flame. Repeated and fatal "accidents" have taught us that much of these fluids evolves a gas which may be ignited, even at considerable distance from the fluid itself. And yet, day after day we record instances where attempts are made to replenish the fluid lamps while lighted, or in the vicinity of flame. To-day, we add another to the long list of casualties. How does so fool-hardy an act differ from sticking the candle in the powder train? And when will our citizens learn that the utmost caution is necessary if they would not be destroyed by an article which properly managed, is a useful servant?

Party Platforms—Democratic Convention.

The truth, however, is, that the creation of a platform is no part of the business of the Convention. It is a nominating Convention, and not an assembly convened to arbitrate on points of political doctrine. It may not improperly refer to the acknowledged principles which distinguish the Democratic from the Whig party, and reassert them, but it has no authority to proclaim any doctrine to which the entire party does not assent, or introduce any novelty of opinion, or enforce any new tests. If there is any point in regard to conventions more clear than another, it is that the delegates to such assemblies are sent to represent the party as it exists, to act as its agents or servants, and not to exercise authority over it. Such has hitherto been the understanding of all Democratic Conventions. In all the declarations of political opinions which they have adopted, they have aimed so to frame them that all members of the party gave them a perfect assent.

Any other view of the duty of a Convention is simply an absurdity, and involves the grossest impracticabilities. Political tenets cannot be forced upon the people in this way. A Convention may proclaim, as the doctrine of the entire party, an opinion which a portion of the party an opinion which a portion of the party deny; the declaration is a falsehood, and is felt, by those who dissent from it as a wreng; it imposes upon nobody; it excites angry dissensions; it weakens and distracts the party; and, if persisted in, breaks it down.

It is remarkable that those who propose the introduction of these new tests of political fellowship are for taking a different rule to carry their resolutions from that which they have adopted to nominate a candidate. They require a vote of two-thirds for a candidate; they ask the Convention to pass their platform by a bare majority. By their plan, one set of members might nominate the candidate, and another set might construct the platform on which he is to stand. One party in the Convention might make the candidate, and another party make his opinions.—*Evening Post.*

MILITARY ACADEMY VISITATION.—The Board of Visiters appointed to make the annual examination of the Military Academy at West Point, assembled at that place on Wednesday. Col. M. C. HAMMOND, of S. C., was appointed President, and Professor A. CASWELL, of R. I., Secretary. Several hours were devoted to visiting and examining the various interesting edifices and important places at this comprehensive and complete Military Post; all of which exhibited an order, elegance and fitness highly creditable to those entrusted with its care and honorable to our Government. The fine library and gallery of paintings, the well ordered drawing and and recitation rooms, and the extensive barracks and baths, all testified to the governing influence of exact sciences and just symmetry. The trophies of victory in the Mexican war, embracing numerous banners and cannons, were appropriately interspersed with the insignia of American valor. The morning's duties were closed with a brilliant parade by the Cadets, and a review by the Examiners. As far as the examination has extended, great proficiency in scientific and practical learning is exhibited, and the educational system is evidently carried to a high point of excellence.

SAILED.—The steamer *City of Manchester*, Capt. R. Leitch, sailed faom Philadelphia yesterday forenoon, for Liverpool, with sixty-two cabin passengers and a heavy freight.

FIRE.—A fire broke up about 1½ yesterday afternoon, in the Pyrotechnic establishment of Isaac Edge, in Steuben street, Jersey City, and before it was subdued, the building and contents were destroyed, together with the adjoining buildings as far East as Washington street, owned by Wm. R. Drayton, and occupied as slaughter houses by the Messrs. Irwin and Mr. Talor.

BUSINESS NOTICES

IT HAS BEEN WELL SAID THAT THIS IS A PROgressive age; in fact, any reflecting mind will see that the 19th century has done more for human progress than any which have preceded it; and in nothing is progression more displayed than in the rapid growth, and the increased beauty of our city. In days gone by a dealer could sell goods and screw them to drive musty, dingy store, fitted up with the best taste, and, at the same time, displaying goods in proportionate richness. Aware of this, RAFFERTY & LEASK, ever up with and sometimes ahead of the times, have fitted up one of the most splendid stores in the city, and have filled it with goods which cannot be excelled by any, and can be equalled by few. They have been told that Chatham-st. was not the place to fit up so beautiful a store, and that it would not pay, &c, but the rush on their opening days and ever since, has given the lie to this assertion. The store is at No 57 Chatham-st., where may be found every variety of Hats and Caps, Rocky Mountain Beaver, Drab Moleskins, Pearl and White Cassimere Hats, with Children's Summer Goods, to suit the most fastidious

RAFFERTY & LEASK, No. 57 Chatham-st.

THE KNOX HAT.—THE ESTABLISHED AND recognized style of Spring and Summer Hats is that of the indefatigable KNOX, No. 128 Fulton-st All that is fashionable, neat, durable, and becoming in hat-making, has been combined by this incomparable artist in his latest efforts. Those in want of a really beautiful moleskin or beaver, white or black, will be able to suit their taste at Knox's Taste is as necessary in the production of a hat as mechanical skill, and Knox is the acknowledged possessor of both.

GRAYNESS IS NOT THE RESULT OF AGE ALONE—the roots of the hair become paralyzed, the coloring glands cease to act, the hair becomes hardened and loses its vitality. DAVIES'S HAYVENE remedies this, and restores gray hair to its former color, softness, and fruitful growth. Warranted. Price 50 cents per bottle For sale at the General Depot, No 306 Grand-st., and at No 192 Broadway; No. 279 Washington-st.; No. 362 Hudson-st,; No. 127 Bowery; No. 111 Houston-st.

CANTRELL, No. 336 BOWERY, (ASSISTED BY THE well-known firm of LABOYTEAUX & SON, formerly of Broadway,) confident of his ability to give perfect satisfaction, takes pleasure in inviting the attention of the Ladies to his assortment of French Slippers, Gaiters, Buskins, Ties, &c. Also, to his beautiful Linen Gaiters for Summer, for which he is now having a large call, and selling at the low charge of twelve shillings.

NEW-YORK LINEN HALL.—WE ARE NOW OPEN, and solicit the patronage of the public. We may safely assert ours is the largest and best selected stock of Linens ever offered in this city. It consists of Barnsley Sheetings, Pillow Linens, Damask Table Linens, Napkins, Doyles, Toweling, Shirting Linen, Cambric Handkerchiefs, &c., &c., in all their variety of widths and quality. Every article warranted pure Linen and only one price asked.

JNO. DAVIS & CO., No. 539 Broadway.

☞ THERE IS NOTHING MORE TEDIOUS AND discreeable for ladies than climbing up stairs, and ROOT, appreciating this fact, has located his Gallery for Daguerreotypes, at No. 363 Broadway, *on the first floor*, up stairs; and the operating room, only half a story higher, at the same time having an unsurpassed sky-light. In these low rooms the best pictures in the world are taken by dozens every day, rain or shine.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!!—NOTHING IS more conducive to comfort than a well-fitting Shirt, and in no article of dress is the public oftener disappointed. By going to McLAUGHLIN'S CHEAP SHIRT MANUFACTORY, corner of Chambers and Greenwich-sts., you can select from his ready-made stock, or have made to order, an article which will give satisfaction.

THE LEAFY MONTH OF JUNE.—LADIES, IF YOU wish to look charming, and appear on a proper and genteel footing, buy your Gaiter Boots, Slippers &c., of MILLER, in Canal-st. You will there find all the various styles of Boots and Shoes, for Ladies, Misses and Children, excellent in quality and moderate in prices. MILLER'S, No. 134 Canal-st.

THE ONLY JOINT STOCK COMPANY OF HATTERS IN THE CITY.—The generous appreciation of their former productions induces the People's Hatters to offer the public the handsomest drab Beaver Hat produced this season. For lightness and durability it stands unequalled. H. F. U., No. 11 Park-row, opposite Astor House. Prices $4 50, $4, and $3.

GRAY, DRAB, AND CREAM COLOR BEAVER HATS, —BIRD, cor. Pine and Nassau-sts., will introduce the Summer styles of gentlemen's Hats, on Tuesday, May 25. In addition to the varieties above mentioned, we have prepared several styles of soft Hats, of various shades of fur, securing to the wearer the perfection of comfort and convenience, together with an ample stock of newest styles of Panama and Straw Goods. BIRD, cor. Pine and Nassau-sts.

RICH CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., have just received direct from the European manufactories, per late arrivals from Europe, a large and elegant assortment of rich Mosaic, Velvet and Tapestry Carpeting, surpassing anything ever before in this country; patterns entirely new, exclusively our own, and for sale full 10 per cent. less than other stores selling similar goods.

GOURAUD'S LIQUID HAIR DYE IS, WITHOUT exception or reservation, the very best ever invented; equally celebrated is GOURAUD'S Medicated Soap, for curing pimples, freckles, sallowness, chaps, roughness, &c. Poudre Subtile uproots hair from any part of the body. Liquid Rouge, Lily White, and Hair Gloss, at No. 67 Walker-st., near Broadway.

THIRD REGULAR MEETING OF THE SECOND KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION will be held at the office of the Association, No. 168 9th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, June 7, 1852. Members, by paying their dues at the office, No. 168 9th-av., will save trouble.

JAMES R. DEL VECCHIO, President.
E. J. MADDEN, Secretary, Office No 168 9th-av.

MEN'S AND BOYS' SUMMER CLOTHING.—WE are selling off our stock of Summer Clothing at a saving of full 20 per cent. to purchasers, in order to make room for our Winter stock. Linen coats at retail, one dollar. All other goods equally cheap. Please call and examine for yourselves.

BOUGHTON & KNAPP, No. 33 Maiden-lane.

BRADY'S PRIZE PICTURES AT THE WORLD'S Fair, together with his extensive Gallery of Portraits of distinguished persons, universally admitted to be the best collection extant, are daily on exhibition at his National Gallery, No. 205 Broadway.

DRAB BEAVER HATS AT $3.—A SPLENDID article, extra quality, at $4. Please call and examine, before purchasing. Gentlemen's and boys' Summer Hats and Caps—a large variety, at the One Price Store, No. 128 Canal-st. J. W. KELLOGG.

TEN THOUSAND CURES AND NOT A SINGLE FAILURE.—DR. HASTINGS'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA, celebrated throughout both continents, for its wonderful cures of consumption, asthma, decline, spitting of blood, night-sweats, difficult breathing, coughs, colds, and all diseases of the chest and lungs. Its effect upon the system is mild and soothing, at the same time certain and efficacious; rarely failing to give relief on the first application, and by repeating it a few times, a permanent cure is effected. The proprietor, therefore, not only recommends his Naphtha Syrup, but warrants it to cure! He warrants it to act upon the chyle and purify it; he warr

The regular monthly meeting of the Historical Society was held on Tuesday evening in the University.

The LIBRARIAN announced the receipt of three Mexican or Aztec sacred vessels, dug from the ruins of the Teocalli or Pyramid of Cholula, in Mexico, with several specimens of modern Mexican pottery; the donation of Dr. N. S. Jarvis, Surgeon U. S. A. at Fort Bravo, Texas. Copies of original papers found among the offices of the late Wm. Maxwell, were transmitted by Mr. T. W. C. Moore of the City; among them is a curious list of the prominent men of New-York at the period of the Revolution, the writer having been a Royalist; classifying the names of Gouverneur Morris, the Lispenards and others under the heads of disaffected, doubtful and loyal.

A paper was read by FREDERICK DE PEYSTER, Esq., Vice-President of the Society, on the "Progress and Destiny of the United States." Briefly alluding to the early history of Rome and Great Britain, the writer contrasted the causes of the growth and prosperity of nations with the measures which tend to their downfall. He predicted a continual increase of the United States in population, wealth and power. With an area of 3,220,000 square miles, occupied by a population of nearly twenty-three and a half millions, with inexhaustible fields of iron and coal, and capable of bringing into action, in an emergency, a force of 2,000,000 armed men, this country is destined to become the great centre of Democratic influence in the approaching contest between Despotism and Liberty. The relations of England to the United States may yet become closer, and to this end the British journalists have already pointed out the possible operations of the civilized nations. In this connection the author cited the language of the London *Times*.

The extent of the sea coast of the United States is not less than 3,000 miles. The Mississippi, late the frontier, has become the centre of the country. New York on the Atlantic, and San Francisco on the Pacific, may yet become the central points at which the commercial products of the world may be received and distributed. Even Japan may contribute her share to the general prosperity. The opening of the valley of the Amazon, as suggested by the recent able Memorial addressed to Congress of Lieut. MAURY, presents a brilliant prospect for the commercial growth of the United States. Mr. De Peyster gave this project his especial commendation, and quoted largely from the Memorial. In regard to the future extent and population of this country, the paper contains some interesting calculations. Judging from the annual rate of increase in past years, the United States will, in the year 1901, contain a population of one hundred and two millions, distributed over an ascertained area in the ratio of 31 to the square mile. And this prospective increase cannot be materially affected by the tide of Immigration which flows in upon us. We find that the Immigration from Europe in the period from 1790 to 1850, was only 4,350,934, an amount which, compared with our steady increase, cannot change the character of our people. In the most highly favored States of Europe, the rate of increase is, at most, one and a half per cent. per annum. In the United States, it is not less than three and a half per cent. From these premises, Mr. DE PEYSTER argued with great plausibility of the future greatness of this country. The moral and physical superiority of the country, now and in the future, increased from year to year by the natural operations of the great principles upon which the fabric of our country rests, must place the United States in the van of nations. These results are predicated upon the continuance of peace. Should we become embroiled with foreign powers, our resources, great as they are, would be severely taxed. Our Navy is small and ineffective, and needs enlargement and re-organization. Yet war may not menace us; and the speaker impressed the lessons taught by the experience of peace, as the truest wisdom and best policy of the country. He spoke in an enlarged and liberal tone of the relations of the United States to foreign nations, especially those struggling for liberty, to which not only our sympathy, but if necessary, our aid and cooperation are to be awarded.

The paper was heard with respectful attention.

The usual vote of thanks was moved by WM. K. STRONG, Esq.

REV. SAMUEL OSGOOD, in seconding the motion, spoke in praise of the liberality of sentiment which had characterized the production to which the Society had just listened, and added a few eloquent remarks on the influence of the Immigration to the United States. The antagonism between the elements of our National power, he observed, had changed since the period when this country was settled. When the Dutch settled in New-York, the great political question in Europe lay between the Despotism of Southern Europe, headed by the House of Hapsburg, and the North of Europe, headed by GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS. Things have undergone a change. Russia now represents Northern Europe, but in a totally different way, and the sword of GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS is transferred to England and her daughter, and now the dispute is between the East and the West. We should cheer every appearance of enthusiasm and every response to the idea that England and the American Republic are essentially Free nations and committed to Free principles. Mr. OSGOOD adverted to the character of the Celtic and German immigration, each serving to preserve the balance which secures to the country, the golden mean which is the secret of our prosperity. It is true that it may be objected that the Celt brings with him the impression of an Ecclesiastical absolutism—but the German, on the other hand, comes to us imbued with a sense of stern individuality. The two nations preserve the harmonies of our social and political system. And the Celt takes to the City, while the German goes to a farm. So products raised by the latter, find a market with the former. So, intellectually, the Celt preserves for us the learning of the ancient ages, while from the German race we derive much of culture, refinement, music and the beautiful arts. Mr. OSGOOD seconded the motion very heartily.

The Society transacted some miscellaneous business and adjourned until October.

Destitute Children of Seamen.

The sixth anniversary of the Society for the relief of destitute children of seamen, was held yesterday afternoon at the new "Home," which is located on Staten Island, in the rear of the Sailor's Snug Harbor.

At 18 o'clock quite a large party of our citizens left for the "Home," by the steamer *Huguenot*. Among the number we noticed Recorder TILLOU, DANIEL LORD, Esq. Rev. Dr. TYNG, Rev. Mr. IRVING, and others who are well known in connection with the benevolent enterprises of our city.

As many of our readers may not be acquainted with the history and object of the Society, we would state that it was formed several years ago by a number of benevolent ladies of New-York, upon whom the peculiarly helpless condition of the destitute children of seamen had been impressed. At first its operations were very limited, and relief could be afforded to but few of those whose cases were brought to notice. Some twenty children, however, were gathered into a "Home" at Stapleton, where they were cared for and educated, until placed in situations where they might acquire honorable positions, and take care of themselves. Two years since it was resolved to erect buildings for the purposes of a "Home," which should enable the Society to extend still further its kindly aid. The building in which the Anniversary was celebrated yesterday is the result of that determination. And well worthy is it of a visit. It is located on a grassy knoll just back of the Sailor's Snug Harbor, at a distance of about an eighth of a mile from the water, of which a far-extended and pleasant view is obtained from the gradually sloping lawn. The grounds, even in their present uncultured condition, are very pleasant—a portion of them being covered with fine old forest trees, now arrayed in the glories of spring. A snuff of the bracing sea breeze, so inseparable from the shores of our broad bay, is surest evidence of healthiness of location. Indeed, it would be difficult to find a site combining more of convenience, health, and utility, than that selected by the workers in this enterprise.

The building is of brick, commodious, pleasing in its style of architecture, and capable of accommodating, we should suppose, 150 children. Its cost, we believe, was about $10,000. It is not quite completed, although far enough advanced for occupation.

Arrived upon the grounds, we found assembled an audience of some hundred ladies, residing on the Island. Upon a gallery were arranged the inmates of the Institution—63 in all—about one-third of whom were girls. Their neat and tidy appearance, and cheerful, happy faces, presented a spectacle pleasant to look upon

WM. G. HULL, Esq., presided at the meeting.

The exercises were commenced with prayer by Rev. Mr. IRVING. The children then sang a song of dedication, set to the music of "The Old Granite State." Addresses were delivered by Masters HENRY DODD and JOHN WATSON, expressing the thanks of the children for the kind care bestowed upon them, and hoping that its beneficial results would be exhibited in their maturer years. The exercises were frequently interspersed with singing by the children, in good voice and perfect time and harmony.

The CHAIRMAN submitted a few remarks, in the course of which he stated that at the anniversary meeting held two years ago, the question of increased accommodations was under consideration, when the ladies agreed to see if they could not sacrifice some extra ribbons and caps in order to raise the funds necessary to secure a suitable children's "Home." But they were not satisfied with so slow a mode of procedure. They went about among the merchants of New-York, getting a bagshead of sugar from one, a bale of cotton from another, a little scrip from a third, and from such materials obtained the means of creating the beautiful structure in which they were now assembled. The speaker also paid a handsome compliment to Capt. MARSHALL, who, after subscribing $1,000, subscribed himself "the ladies' servant," and continued to labor continually to aid them in their benevolent designs. He also read the Treasurer's Report, which shows the receipts and expenses of the last year to have been each about $3,477—leaving a balance in the Treasury of $178. In conclusion, he reminded the Society that having now finished their cage, nothing remained but to replenish it with birds. [Laughter.] He trusted that the Society would never be embarrassed by the Christian public of New-York.

The annual report was read by Mr. HOPKINS. It gives a summary view of the operations of the past year. Among other facts it states that the Society recently procured its act of incorporation.

Rev. Dr. TYNG made a lively and interesting address, commending the spirit in which the enterprise was conceived and had been carried on, dwelling upon its importance, and presenting the peculiar claims of the destitute children of seamen, because of their utter helplessness. He drew a picture of the miserable forty years ago and contrasted it with that of the present day, when man has learned and understands that man is his fellow, created by God in his image, and to live forever. Then, the sailor was packed away in a little hole, worse than a barbarian dungeon, and equal to the 'tween-decks of the African slave-ship. Now, he has good accommodations, and libraries, and instruction. Now, it is realized that "man's a man for a' that." Then, if the ladies had proposed an organized effort to succor and save the sailor's children, they would have been met with great surprise. The sailors were considered a curse; why then think of cherishing their offspring! It is not so now, thank God. A better day has dawned. We have arrived at an age when man is something more than leather and prunella. And now from ribbons and caps we see a noble structure rising to protect the children of the storm-tossed mariner.

It was easy to do good when the heart was in it. And who ever doubted that the ladies have hearts, when it is made the business of man, from youth, to get at them! [Laughter.] That was the point. Get at the ladies' hearts; bring the cause of benevolence home to them, and they are sure to encourage and sustain it. If the heart is in it, ribbons and caps can accomplish wonders. He told of a little girl in England, who was very anxious to give to the cause of Missions; but she had no means. Her heart was in it, however, and she found a way. There were in her neighborhood a great number of washerwomen, but rain-water was a scarce commodity among them. The little girl set a large tub out, caught all the rain-water that she could, and sold it for a half-penny a bucket, and thus raised 19 shillings sterling—over $4. She carried her money to the Missionary Treasurer, who wanted the name of the little benefactress. She declined; and the Treasurer desiring to know how he should mark the donation, she told him to set it down to "Rain from Heaven." And so he did. There was woman's heart. That little incident showed what it would do, if it was only got at.

In conclusion, the speaker addressed himself to the children, pointing them to the future, and encouraging their hopes of usefulness. There was no telling but that some day they would stir up the world, as now does that man who loves to call himself a poor wandering exile, but whom he would rather designate as God's great messenger of Liberty, and Truth, and Righteousness to the Earth.

Capt. HART, Superintendent of the Sailors' Retreat—as a sailor from a child of eight years, when he was thrown helpless upon the sea of life—said his heart was full with joy and emotion, to see what is now being done for the sailor's children.

The officers of the Society for 1852, were then elected, as follows:

Mrs. W. A. TOMLINSON, 1st Directress.
Miss C. O. DOWNES, 2d Directress.
Mrs. W. D. CUTHBERTSON, Treasurer.
Mrs. E. BEMENT, Recording Secretary.
Mrs. M. CLARKSON, Corresponding Secretary.
Mrs. GEO. GRISWOLD, Mrs. W. H. ASPINWALL, and 19 other ladies were elected Managers.

The exercises concluded with the Benediction pronounced by Rev. Dr. PHILLIPS.

A generous collation, furnished by Capt. MARSHALL, was then partaken of, and the company separated, all much pleased with the occasion.

MUTILATED BANK BILLS.—A case of some interest was tried in the Circuit Court of Mobile a few days since. It was brought by A. W. MARSH, to recover from the Bank of Mobile the value of one of its $20 mutilated bills, which had come into the possession of Mr. MARSH in the regular course of his business. The bill was composed of two parts, pasted together, were less in length by seventh-eighths than the original. The name of the Cashier was in full on one part of the bill, and the name of the President, with the exception of his initials, on the other part. It was conceded that the owner received it in due course of trade, and when exhibited in Court, in the same condition as when it came into his hands. The late teller of the Bank testifies, that at the time the bill was presented to the Bank, several bills of a like character had also been offered, and that the Bank, in paying them had been in the habit of deducting from them in proportion as their value was decreased by curtailment. The witness exhibited six cut notes of the Bank, and explained how the seventh was made out of that number, and that it was his belief that the bill in question was but with a fraudulent design upon the Bank. The Court, in accordance with the above testimony, ruled that the owner was not entitled to anything—in other words, the bill was valueless. An appeal has been taken to a higher tribunal.—*Mobile Advertiser*.

IMPORTANT TO INSURANCE COMPANIES.—Considerable interest has been excited in New-Orleans, in consequence of a rumor that several of the Insurance Companies of that city had decided to reject the claims of shippers of cargo per steamship *Independence*, recently wrecked on Puerto Carallo bar. The grounds of this decision are, that the boat was wrecked and the goods lost in consequence of racing with an opposition boat, and attempting to *make a harbor without a pilot*. A recent decision of the Supreme Court of Mississippi, in a similar case, sustains the underwriters in the position they have taken. It is that "the subject of employing a pilot falls properly under the head of 'seaworthiness,' and is so treated by commentators. The owners of the goods have their remedy, in case of loss, in consequence of the captain's neglect to take a pilot, against him and the owners of the vessel." In this case, the owner of the *Independence* was on board, and himself gave the order to proceed without a pilot.

FROM NEW-BRUNSWICK.—Fires in the woods have been quite numerous lately, in some cases doing considerable damage. The Tatagouche bridge, at Bathurst, had been burnt. The house, barn and stock of Mr. John Reid, near Fredericton, were also destroyed. There were rumors that other buildings near Fredericton had beee burnt. Showers of rain had allayed fears of further damage. Capt. J. J. Robinson, R. N., has been unanimously elected President of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad Company for the ensuing year.

The Rochester *Democrat* says:—The appearance of the wheat and other crops, between this place and Auburn, is very promising. The wheat is up finely and looks fresh and vigorous, without exception. We saw no indications of injury by the severe winter. Complaints reach us from no quarter, and with propitious weather, there is every reason to hope for an abundant grain and fruit harvest. The spring crops are not yet developed to any extent, but the weather is very favorable for them.

DRY GOODS.

SUMMER GOODS.—Those in want of a nice, fashionable and cheap summer Dress would do well to call and inspect the stock of McCALLUM & KIRTLAND, No. 165 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn

Crape Shawls, and Mantillas, in great variety, and at extraordinary low prices. Call and see.
McCALDIN & THOMPSON,
No. 165 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

Observe, it is the first dry goods store from Clinton-st., where also may be had every article in the Domestic Goods line at the lowest market prices.

MANTILLAS AT REDUCED PRICES.—E. S. MILLS, No. 6 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway, N. Y., begs leave to inform his customers and merchants generally, that in consequence of the advanced state of the trade season, and the great reduction in the prices of Black Silks and Trimmings, he is now offering his various styles of Mantillas at greatly reduced prices, and invites the particular attention of dealers, to call and examine them before purchasing, as the assortment comprises all the fashionable Paris and Broadway styles, at all prices, from $1.50 to $15, together with the usual stock of Spring Shawls of all kinds, at No. 6 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GAITERS FITTED.—Are the Shoemakers generally aware that the best work of fitting shoes is done by Singer's Sewing Machine? It will do the work stronger and handsomer, and one person can do the work of ten people—this is a fact. Look at the work done in Lynn and Abingdon, now readily it sells and what high prices it brings. The Eastern people with their natural shrewdness adopted those machines a year ago and see the result. It's a complete monopoly of the shoe trade. Why are the people in this section so tardy? The mass of them seem to be ignorant of the world they live in. A few of them have got awakened and after being aroused and convinced have gone to work, and are making from five to ten dollars a day on each machine employed. Machines on exhibition during the day. I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 258 Broadway, N. Y.

H. B. RICHARDS, No. 37 John-st., 2d door below Nassau-st., (recently of No. 93 Maiden-lane,) keeps on hand a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery of almost every description, Mechanics' Tools, Builders' Goods, housekeeping articles, &c. Persons wishing to purchase goods in this line at the lowest prices, are desired to call on him, at No. 37 John-st., where they will find all articles, on the most reasonable terms, either by the quantity or by retail. H. B RICHARDS, No. 37 John-st., N. Y.

TO BARBERS AND HAIR DRESSERS.—The undersigned will, for a mere trifle, give instructions to Barbers and Hair Dressers which will enable them to more than double the present earnings of their Shops. There is really no humbug about this matter, as the great secret consists in furnishing CONSTANT and PROFITABLE employment to every hand or boy in the Shop; and that too, without any additional expense.—Full particulars as to the nature of plan proposed, will be given free of charge; by addressing, postage paid.
ABRAMS & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

IF YOU WANT YOUR LINENS to present a fine appearance and smooth surface, with a beautiful gloss and a firmness that will resist the dampness of the atmosphere and perspiration too, try BEAUMONT'S PATENT STARCH POLISH—one cake will do 30 dozen clothes. STOW'S CHEMICAL ERASIVE SOAP will wash perfect without rubbing, and it is a beautiful toilet soap. Give them a single trial, and follow the directions, and, our word for it, you will be satisfied. Depôt No. 317 Bowery.

DO YOU WANT ADVERTISING ABROAD?—If so, the old established office of W. H. McDONALD, at No. 109 Nassau-st., offers superior facilities. Every leading paper, either daily or weekly, of any worth, published in the United States or Canadas, can be contracted for as above, on the most liberal terms, W. H. M. having the fullest authority and the very best terms. Call and get a pamphlet, and see papers and terms.

RICH PAPER HANGINGS of the latest styles and most desirable patterns, in velvet and gold, satin and gold, and plain satin, of our own importations, at the very lowest prices, for cash. Also, a full assortment of American Paper and Borders, Fire-Board Prints, &c., at wholesale and retail. CHILDS & SMITH, No. 449 Pearl-st., cor. William. N. B.—None but competent workmen sent from this establishment.

SHOW CASES—SHOW CASES—A large assortment constantly on hand; also Cases of every description made to order in the neatest style and at the shortest notice by B. K. PEEBLES, No. 124 Grand-st., N. Y., three doors east of Broadway. Also, Cases made of Silver, Brass, Rosewood, Black Walnut, Mahogany, &c., at short notice.

THE THREE HUNGARIANS.—In No. 119 Chatham-St., corner of Pearl, we have opened a Porter and Eating House called the Three Hungarians; announcing that, we hope to see our friends as frequently as possible.
IHASZ & CO.

ENGLISH ORDERS.—Orders for English goods of all descriptions executed promptly and carefully through our agents, Messrs. JAQUES, TAYLOR & TIPPER. For further information, apply to LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., No. 74 Broadway, New-York.

SPRING STYLE HATS, of the French Elastic Silk manufacture, from Lewis' imported plushes, which for brilliancy of finish and durability will be found unsurpassed, are offered with our beautiful patterns of Spring Caps. At MONARQUE'S, No. 240 Bowery.

CLAIRVOYANCE.—Mrs. BADDE, the most skilful Clairvoyant in the city, may be consulted at her residence, No. 5 Ann-st., between Nassau and William, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Terms $1.

WANTED.

MEN WANTED—To work on a Farm, 5 miles from Jersey City. Apply at the Farm, or at 49 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

$1,000 for one year, with a small capital. Call at 49 Cortlandt-st., up stairs, New-York, Room No. 3.

FIVE HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED—Small capital required. Call or address (post paid) No. 317 Bowery, New-York, Room No. 4.

SHIRT HANDS, nine hands for stitching collars wanted.—None need apply but those used to fine work, to whom constant employment will be given—at No. 48 Cedar-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant Girl, to take care of children, or Chambermaid; and will make herself generally useful. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 4 Beach-st.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—By a respectable young man, as an Apprentice to a Mason, or Stone cutter. The best recommendations can be given. Apply at No. 49 First-av., New-York, in the basement.

TO PRINTERS.—Wanted—a young man who can set type, to whom a pleasant and permanent situation will be given. Apply at No. 123 Fulton-st.

$20 REWARD—STOLEN from No. 397 Greenwich-st., two patent lever WATCHES, R. D. Z. Beers's make, No. 11,807 and No. 15,815. Whoever will return the same to the above number, will be entitled to the above reward, or in proportion for either. J. E. JACKSON,
JOHN COGAN.

CANAL BOATMEN WANTED.—Canal Boatmen wanted to freight coal in boats of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, upon the Delaware and Hudson Canal. The boats will average 116 tons during the season. They will be required to be towed with two horses, and be manned by two persons besides the Captain. For particulars apply at the office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, corner Broadway and Wall-st., or to WM. HATHAWAY, Agent, Port Ewen, near Rondout.

BOATMEN WANTED ON THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL, for 1852.—The Pennsylvania Coal Company will sail to temperate and industrious men on favorable terms. Boats to be employed in freighting Coal from Hawley to Port-Ewen on the Hudson River, near Rondout, and to New-York. The boats are built to carry 125 tons; the cargo for this year will average about 116 tons. The purchase money for the boat will be from $1,150 to $1,300 according to value, and will be received by instalments of $21 per trip, out of the freight of the boat. The rate of freight, for the present year, will be as follows:—For a trip made in 10 days, from Hawley to Port Ewen, at the rate of $5 cts. per ton; for 11 day trips, 83 cts. per ton; and if over 11 days, at the rate of 80 cts per ton. Out of each cargo, $2 will be retained until the end of the season—the balance of the freight will be paid in cash at the end of each trip. The expense of unloading will not exceed 5 cents per ton. The boats will require to be towed by two horses, and manned by two persons beside the Captain.

The Canal from Hawley is 26 miles long. The locks are tended both day and night, and trips can be made in 10 days, without change of horses. The Company engage to supply the freight and full employment for the boat, to the close of Canal navigation. When boats are required to discharge at New-York, the Company's steamboats will tow them without charge, and an additional freight will be paid to that place. Boatmen, who are desirous of taking boats, will make application at the office of the Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., or to the subscriber, at Port Ewen, on the Hudson River, near Rondout.
WM. HATHAWAY, Agent.
PORT EWEN, May 27, 1852.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A respectable family, occupying a pleasant house, with bath, &c., in West-21st-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., having spare rooms, would board a gentleman with small family, or two single gentlemen, on moderate terms, and afford the comforts of a quiet home. Address C. H. A., office of this paper.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a comfortable house, in house No. 162 Court-st., Brooklyn. A healthy and pleasant locality, but a few minutes walk from South Ferry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can have pleasant rooms with board, where but few boarders will be taken. Location pleasant, and within ten minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. Apply at No. 79 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD.—Two Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board, Breakfast and tea, or full board in a small private family. No objections to a gentleman and his wife. Situation, No. 44 Suffolk-st., (old No.) near Grand-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—One or two gentlemen can be accomodated with one or two furnished rooms, on moderate terms. The house is pleasantly situated on the Brooklyn Heights, two blocks from the Fulton ferry. Address letter box, 3,215, New-York Post Office.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOM TO LET, with full or partial board, at No. 233 West 14th-st.

RICHMOND HILL HOTEL, STATEN ISLAND—Late the Richmond Seminary.—J. P. KELLETAS begs to inform the public that the Seminary will be entirely remodeled for a select family Hotel, to open for the season on the 7th of June next. Particulars can be obtained at S. W. BENEDICT'S Store, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.

TRENTON FALLS, ONEIDA COUNTY, N. Y.—The proprietor informs the public that his Hotel, at the above place, is open for the reception of company. He is now prepared to receive families for the season—the conveniences of the house having been rearranged during the recess by a competent architect—a new and commodious wing added—hot and cold baths constructed. In short, the improvements have been of such a character as to add greatly to the comfort and enjoyment of visitors. The proprietor trusts that, by his unremitted attention to the wants of the travelling public, the patronage so liberally extended to him during the past nineteen seasons of his management, will be continued—pledging himself to sustain the acknowledged high reputation of the place. M. MOORE.
A line of Stages is established for the season—leaving Utica on the arrival of the Express train.

FIREWORKS.

FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 196 Front-st.—Fire Crackers, Canton Rockets, Double Headers, Joss Sticks, and a complete assortment of Fireworks, warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also Committees for city and country displays, supplied on the most liberal terms.
M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

FIREWORKS.—At No. 37 John-st. may be found a full assortment of Fireworks of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. City and country dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st., up stairs.

FIREWORKS—Of every description—the best quality at the lowest price For sale by J. B. PURDY,
No. 34 Maiden-lane, up-stairs

DRY GOODS.

SUMMER GOODS.—Those in want of a nice, fashionable and cheap summer Dress would do well to call and inspect the stock of McCALLUM & KIRTLAND, No. 165 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn

Crape Shawls, and Mantillas, in great variety, and at extraordinary low prices. Call and see.
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY.—HARPER & BROTHERS, 82 CLIFF-ST., FRANKLIN-SQUARE, PUBLISH THIS DAY—A BUNSEN'S LIFE OF MIS-BUNSEN—His Family, Friends, Literary and Political Career, with Extracts from his Correspondence and Memorials. By Chevalier Bunsen, and Professors Brandis and Leitzell. Illustrated by Portraits, &c. In two vols., 12mo. Muslin, $1.25.

"One of the most valuable publications of the season is 'The Life and Correspondence of Niebuhr,' the celebrated Roman Historian, containing a sketch of his biography, with copious selections from his familiar letters on a great variety of literary and personal topics. * * * These volumes, moreover, are rich in sketches of contemporary literary men and publications, presenting, in fact, a lucid commentary on the development of German culture during the last half century."

From Blackwood's Magazine for May.

* * * Nor do we remember to have ever encountered a series of letters of more unflagging interest. This interest they owe in great measure to the strongly-marked personal character of the writer. They are not only good letters; combining always something that suggests reflection, but they sustain their biographical or dramatic character throughout. It ought to be added, too, that they are most agreeably translated. The work has been altogether judiciously planned, and ably executed.

II. HUMBOLDT'S COSMOS, Vol. IV.—A Sketch of a Physical Description of the Universe. By Alex. Von Humboldt. Vol. IV. Translated from the German, by E. C. Otto, and B. H. Paul, Ph. D., F. C. S. 12mo. Muslin, 85 cents.

The great work of our age.—*Chevalier Bunsen.*

"Cosmos" is a work of art almost as much as of philosophy, and we know not where to point out its fellow as a composition. Written in the evening of a long life, it has the mellowed light of the setting sun.—*Lond. Spec.*

III. LIFE AND WORKS OF BURNS, Vol. II.—The Life and Works of Robert Burns. Edited by Robert Chambers. In four volumes. Vol. II., 12mo. Muslin, 75 cents.

"Mr. Chambers's edition is the completest presentation of the Scottish Poet now, or likely to be hereafter, in existence."—*Literary World.*

"We greet it with heartfelt pleasure. In the former editions, although prepared by kind and affectionate hands, Burns's biography is meagre and unsatisfactory, his poems are thrown promiscuously together, without any adequate reference to the times and circumstances in which they were produced, and his correspondence, however striking and interesting the separate letters are in themselves, is so disconnected, as barren of the needful illustration, as to be often painfully perplexing. These defects are here supplied as far as they ever will, or probably ever can be. In the present edition the biography is not only reduced to a closer and more consistent continuity, but enriched with a large amount of additional facts and anecdotes, in ample detail; his compositions are "strung in strict chronological order upon the memoir," and thus made to render up the whole light which they are qualified to throw upon the history of the life and mental progress of Burns."—*Evangelical Review.*

"It will probably prove the best life and edition of Burns's Works that has yet appeared."—*Churchman.*

"This is the best planned edition of the life and writings of Burns we have ever seen."—*Baltimore American.*

"We doubt not but that this edition of the life and works of Burns will take precedence of every other."—*Albany State Register.*

"This will be the most valuable edition of the works of the immitable Scotch poet ever published."—*Christian Freeman.*

IV. MR. JAMES'S NOVEL, PEQUINILLO.—Pequinillo—A Tale. By G. P. R. James, Esq., author of "Aims and Obstacles;" "The Fate;" "The Commissioners;" "Henry Smeaton;" "The Woodman;" "Gowrie;" "The Forgery;" "Old Oak Chest," &c., &c. 8vo. Paper—Price 50 cents.

"Written in a style of playful gaiety, with frequent touches of sarcastic humor, and many felicitous delineations of character."

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE ADVENTURES OF RODERICK RANDOM. By Smollett. Illustrated by Cruikshank. Price 50 cents.

HUNTING THE ROMANTIC; or, The Adventures of a Novel Reader 50 cents in paper; in muslin, 75 cents.

JOSEPH ANDREWS. By Fielding. Illustrated by Cruikshank Price 37½ cents.

THE TWO FATHERS. From the original Spanish of Adadus Calpe. In paper 50 cents; cloth 75 cents. Recently Published.

PROF. JULIUS CÆSAR HANNIBAL'S DISCOURSES.—Originally published in *The New-York Picayune*. Price 25 cents.

AVARICE.—Eugene Sue's new novel Price 25 cents. This work completes the popular series of the Capital Sins, embracing Pride, Envy, Anger, Madeline.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH OF MAY; or, A Cruise in the La Plata. A Story of Buenos Ayres. By an officer in the U. S. Navy.

THE ADVENTURES OF MR. AND MRS. SANDBOYS By Henry Mayhew. Author of Greatest Plague of Life, &c. Complete in one volume, with Illustrations by Cruikshank. Price 50 cents.

SELF-DECEPTION; or, The History of a Human Heart. By Mrs. Ellis. Complete in two volumes. With Illustrations. Price $1 in paper; bound in muslin $1 25.

A STORY WITHOUT A NAME. By G. P. R. James, Esq. Price 37½ cents.

COUNT MONTE-LEONE; or, The Spy in Society. Complete in one volume Price 50 cents.

STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway.

DUMAS' GREAT DRAMATIC ROMANCE.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED—THE CORSICAN BROTHERS; or, THE WAR OF VENGEANCE. A legendary Romance: By Alexander Dumas, author of "Monte Christo," "Three Guardsmen." The story of "The Corsican Brothers" is written in an easy, sketchy style, presenting on the one side an interesting picture of the habits, prejudices and superstitions of the Corsicans, and particularly of the "Vendetta," or War of Vengeance, carried on between families and connections, sometimes for several generations; while, on the other, it gives a lively outline of the effects of Parisian life upon a sensitive and unsophisticated nature. It is the original romance from which was dramatised the versions now playing in the theatres of London and New-York, and it is exciting much attention from the extraordinary and supernatural character of its incidents Price 25 cents. BUNCE & BROTHER, Publishers, No. 134 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE IN NEW-YORK.
For particulars apply to J. B FORD No. 40 John-st.
THE CRYSTAL PALACE IN BOSTON.
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The CRYSTAL PALACE, Described and Illustrated by beautiful Steel Engravings, principally from Daguerreotypes by BEARD, MAYALL, &c. For sale by all the agents of the above-mentioned places, where respectable men of good address may meet with constant employment to solicit subscribers for the same.

LIFE OF GENERAL GORGEY, BY HIMSELF. PHINNEY & Co., No. 188 Main-st., Buffalo, have in press and will speedily publish "THE LIFE AND TIMES OF GENERAL ARTHUR GORGEY, by himself." Particulars hereafter.

WILSON AND TROW'S DIRECTORY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, WITH A MAP—1852-1853 contains 25,000 more names than any other City Directory ever published, which are equal to 133 large octavo pages.
JOHN F. TROW, 49 Ann-st.

NO. 139 ATLANTIC-ST., BROOKLYN.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN; QUEKCHY; WIDE, WIDE WORLD, and a select assortment of Theological and Miscellaneous Books, together with a large stock of American and English Stationery. Sold by J. MCMURRAY & CO., Brooklyn.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—The office of JOHN A. FLAMMER, late ly situated at the corner of Broadway and Amity-st. is removed to his residence, No. 157 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., where business will be transacted as usual. All payments for Strattonport and Flammersburg lots must be made personally to JOHN A. FLAMMER. Office hours from 4 to 5 P. M.

REMOVAL.—JOHN PHYFE, Dealer in Ivory and Hardwood, and Manufacturer of Ivory Goods, has removed from No. 19 to No. 4 Murray-st., on the opposite side near Broadway, where he will be happy to see his friends and former customers.

MRS. L. GIPSEY—Has removed from No. 55 East Broadway, to No. 243 Grand-st., near the Bowery where she can be consulted on all the events of life, from 9 A. M to 10 P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of transacting the Ready-made Clothing business at wholesale, under the firm of GARDNER, GREEN & CO., at No. 47 Broadway.
RODMAN G. MOULTON, WILLIAM GARDNER,
JOHN G. PLIMPTON, ELIAS M. GREEN,
NEW YORK, June 1, 1852. OLIVER B. TWEEDY.

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!! CHAIRS!!!
COMMERFORD, (late Commerford & Redgate,) Nos. 452 and 454 Broadway, between Howard and Grand-sts., east side, mahogany, rosewood, walnut, oak and satin wood reception chairs, stuffed seats, willow, rush, Chinese straw, with Italian light chairs of every description, for sale at manufacturing prices. I am also constantly manufacturing arm chairs of oak, cedar, maple, mahogany, and walnut, which I offer at wholesale prices. The public can find that they will diminish the amount of their bills by purchasing direct from the manufacturer. I invite the inhabitants of Brooklyn, Jersey City, Williamsburg, and the adjacent country, to call and get a first rate article at the lowest possible rate. Chairs from fifty cents each up to whatever price may suit the purchaser.

RENEW YOUR YOUTH.
ONE COMPONENT PART OF THE LONG SOUGHT-AFTER PHILOSOPHERS' STONE, has been discovered, and its qualities are found in MATHEWS' CELEBRATED VENETIAN LIQUID HAIR DYE, producing, when used, where grey or whitening locks show the advance of time, the most desired and beautiful shades of color, from a light brown to a deep black. All who are grey before their time, will find its use leaves the hair healthy soft, and in appearance perfectly natural. Price 50 cents For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Agents, No. 100 Fulton-st. cor. William.

FOR CHAPPED HANDS.—The PURE OLD PALM SOAP is one of the best remedies in use. It is very highly recommended to those whose skin is tender, and being made from a vegetable oil, is composed of very healing and cool emollients in its properties. It can be had in small packages of six cakes, (at a low price,) for trial, at the manufactory of W. HULL'S SON, No. 162 Cliff-st. See Clinton's certificate:

"Having tried the Old Palm Soap, manufactured by W. HULL'S SON, I can recommend it as being an article of quality of toilet soap. The healing properties of palm oil, which are well known, must render this soap preferable to castile soap for the same uses.
JAMES B. CHILTON, M.D., Chemist."

DR. DISOSWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSEL

Fun-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

FORGERY ON WALL-STREET BANKS.—Within the past six months numerous check forgeries upon well known banking institutions, situated in this city, have been brought to light, and since the arrest of Captain Rowe, and others for the crime alleged in the complaints, have ceased, and it is presumed that the operations connected therewith have been entirely abandoned. It is also presumed that many forged checks, of small amounts, are paid at the counters of various banks in the City, owing to the ignorance of many depositors in the bank being cognizant of such to escape detection by the paying tellers. Yesterday one of these forgery cases came before Justice Osborne, at the Tombs Police office. The particulars of which are as follows: a lad by the name of Cornelius McLowery, was arrested by Captain Silvesty, of the First Ward Police upon a charge of presenting a forged check at the counter of the "Bank of the State of New-York," for payment, that purported to be drawn by Messrs. Rollins & Brothers, of Wall-street, for the sum of $300.

The signature to the above check was detected by the paying teller, when presented for payment, who detained the boy until he was taken into custody, at which time he reiterated the old story, that "A strange man, in the street, gave it to him, to get it cashed." The lad has an intelligent countenance; and it seemed to astonish the magistrate when the paying teller of the "Bank of North America" came forward and recognized him as having passed another check, for the same amount, at his counter, in April last, purporting to be drawn by Hopkins & Co.

The accused is believed to be concerned with a gang o adept forgers, and further action will be taken to-day by the authorities, to ferret them out.

☞ Last night, about 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in a large cabinet maker's shop in Mercer, near Prince-st., which was not extinguished until the contents and a portion of the building was considerably damaged. The Fire Department were promptly on the ground, and rendered efficient service in preventing the flames from communicating with adjoining buildings that are situated closely together, front and rear, and occupied as dwellings.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday at the City Hospital by Coroner Ives, on the body of a man named Charles Kimmil, who was severely injured on the 1st inst., by being thrown from the taffrail of the schooner *John Brown* to the deck, during a squall on the North River, near Peekskill. The Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

CAMPHENE EXPLOSION.—A Mrs. PARKER, residing at No. 180 Thompson-street, was severely, if not fatally, injured on Wednesday evening, in consequence of the explosion of a camphene lamp, which she was replenishing while lighted. The unfortunate woman ran into the street, where the flames were extinguished by members of the police who happened to be near. Her recovery is considered doubtful.

SUPPOSED HOMICIDE.—Coroner IVES yesterday also investigated the case of a butcher named Thomas Hill, who was arrested by the police of the Twentieth Ward on Wednesday for violently beating Mr. James W. Cooper, of the Tenth. His attending physician having pronounced the injured man beyond all hopes of recovery, an ante-mortem examination was had. The following is the deposition of the dying man:

James W. Cooper, being on his death bed and duly sworn by Coroner Ives, made the following dying deposition in the presence of the Coroner and jury. I reside at No. 307, Tenth-avenue; on Wednesday last, about 4 o'clock, as near as I can remember, I went into the butcher shop of Thomas Hill, on the Tenth-avenue, near Twenty-seventh-st., to get some meat. I asked Mr. Hill how he sold porterhouse steaks; he said 14 pence per pound; I replied, "They beat you across town, as I saw some sold across town for one shilling per pound." Mr. Hill said, "I'll bet you $10, you did not." I then said, "Go with me to the house and I will put up the ten dollars, and will pay your fare and prove it." He then turned around, hallooed out, "Do you want any meat, and if you don't want any, clear out of the market." He then clinched me, but did not strike at this time. I walked to the door, stepped out, and then went to the edge of the side walk; I turned around to look for my little boy, when Hill came out of the shop, came up to me, and knocked me down; He then kicked me several times in the lower extremity of my abdomen; I finally got up, went to Dr. Rowe, and procured a leech for my eye; I don't recollect of calling him an Irish thief, or an Irish son of a ——; I did not challenge him to come in the street and fight; I did not see him until he got near me in the street, and he immediately struck me in the eye; I did not square off for him, or strike him; I had a basket on my arm when I went into the shop; I put down the basket while I was looking for my boy; I never had any difficulty with the man before.

[Signed] JAMES W. COOPER.

James W. Cooper, Jr., the son of deceased, corroborated his father's testimony, and said the blows were given without provocation. He identified the prisoner as the one who struck his father, and corroborated him in other particulars.

The evidence of the attending surgeon was then taken, and the Jury rendered the following verdict:

"The Jury upon their oaths and affirmations, say—they find that James W. Cooper came to his injuries at the hands of Thomas Hill, on Wednesday, 25th inst."

The verdict was recorded, and the inquisition was signed by the jurors, as follows:

Thomas A. Dunn,	Samuel W. Henshaw,
James S. Gattens,	Walter R. Savage,
Charles Bells,	James Colrye.

INVESTIGATION OF THE WEST-STREET MURDER.—*In the Times of Monday, we gave the particulars of an affair which occurred in West-street early on Sunday morning last, by Wm. Lunner and Robert Berniey, upon James Dunby and John Black. The assault seems to have been entirely without provocation. Dunby's skull was fractured, and Black was so horribly cut and mangled in the abdomen, that his bowels fell through the wounds. The assailants were arrested and placed in confinement. Their victim, Dunby, lingered at the New York Hospital until Wednesday, when he died. The coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body. The first witness called was—*

Patrick O'Hara, who being duly sworn, said; I reside on the south-east corner of Amos and Weehawken streets; I am a laborer; about 2 o'clock on Sunday morning last, I was in company with James Dunby, (deceased,) John Black, and James McCawley; we were going down West-street; we took a drink at some man's place, whom I don't know; as we were proceeding down West-street, we met the two men, (pointing to the prisoners); I don't know their names, as they are strangers to me; one of the prisoners said, "What street is that?" and Block told him it was Christopher-street; the young man, named Robert Barney, asked Mr. Black to come and drink; myself and party with Barney, went down West-street; the eldest man in company with Barney was William Lunner, and went up West-street; we went down as far as Morton and Leroy-streets; I was walking with McCawley, just ahead of the others; I then heard a voice behind me, and, upon turning round, saw Dunby's face, and saw William Lunner with a club in his hand; it was soon after he had struck Dunby; I did not see the blow given, but I heard the blow, and saw the face of Dunby. The club was a long stick and he had hold of it with his two hands; it was about four feet long. [Here the club in question was exhibited to the witness, and to the best of his knowledge, he believed it was the one he saw in the hands of Lunner.] Black then took hold of Lunner, as did also Barney; they had a struggle, and Lunner struck Black; I can't say Barney struck Black, but he had hold of him; Black called to me and said he was stabbed; I asked him who stabbed him, and he said, "That young man," pointing to Barney; at this time Black had hold of Barney; he then said, "This is the man that stabbed me;" I saw no knife, but held him by request of Black, who hallooed "Watch;" and an officer came to our assistance; I heard Officer Knapp called; all this time Dunby was lying on the sidewalk, unable to get up; the two prisoners were arrested, and together with Dunby and Black were taken to the station-house: when I saw that Dunby was struck I went to his assistance, and Lunner struck at me with the club, the end of which struck me upon the nose and forehead, which is the cause of my having black eyes and the bruise on my nose; Black caught hold of Lunner at this time; Black struck Lunner, but not till after he (L.) had knocked Dunby down with the club; I am positive of it; I can't say whether the prisoners were in liquor or not; my party had been drinking a little, and felt somewhat merry; I was not quite sober, but sober enough to know what was going on; at the time Lunner struck Dunby, Black, Barney and Dunby were walking together behind myself and McCawley; from the best of my knowledge, Lanner came up behind Dunby and struck him on the top of the head, (I believe); I think Dunby had on a cap.

Another witness, named James McCawley, was sworn, and recognized the two prisoners as the persons who made the attack on deceased and his friends. He also corroborated O'Hara in nearly every particular.

Officers Knapp and De Boyce and Captain Taft, of the Ninth District Police, also testified, but their examination elicited nothing of any importance additional to the facts before given.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE FROM PHILADELPHIA.—On Wednesday morning, Messrs. Jenkins, of the Kapsaha Police, in the City of Philadelphia, arrested a resident in this City by the name of William Murphy, who, it has been stated heretofore, is charged with the murder of his sister-in-law, Harriet Conner, in Kapsaha, on the 27th ult., without further notice. How matters will be arranged in Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ New-London papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 3.

$5,000	U. S. 6s '67, ex dv. p.	115½	
1,000	do. '62 C'n. ex dv.	118	
24,000	do. '62...ex div.	118	
1,000	U. S. 6s '65...ex div.	104½	
5,000	Ohio 6s '60.....	103	
2,000	do.	103	
10,000	Ohio 6s '50.....	100	
5,000	Penn. State 5s..b10	98½	
500	Indiana State 5s.....	97½	
1,000	City 5s '60.....	101½	
2,000	Erie 1st Mtge. Bds.	116	
10,000	Erie 2d Mtge. Bds.	109	
7,000	Erie Income Bds...	99½	
5,000	Erie Convert. '62..	97½	
4,000	do.	98	
3,000	Mich. S. R. R Bds.	98	
2,000	Ogden'g 2d Mtge..	87½	
150	Del. & Hud. Canal. s3	117½	
20	Bank Commerce.....	110	
50	Metropolitan Bank..	110	
100	Morris Canal.....	18½	
75	do.	18½	
50	New-Jersey Zinc....	12½	
100	do.....b30	12½	
250	do.....b30	12½	
25	Florence & Keyp't.b30	34½	
20	do.....b60	34½	
10	do.	34	
100	N. A. Trust Co.....	11	
50	Paterson Railroad....	100	
280	Nicar'a Trans. Co..b3	36	
50	do.	35⅞	
25	do.	35⅞	

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Ind. Canal Pref. 5s.	47	
1,000	Erie 1st Mtge Bds.	116	
6,000	Erie 2d Mtge. Bds.	109	
4,000	Erie Convert. '71 ..	97½	
50	New-Jersey Zinc..s60	12½	
50	do.....b30	12½	
100	do.....b60	12½	
50	Nicar. Trans. Co..b30	36	
75	Edgeworth Land Co..	?	
100	Morris Canal.....s10	18½	
100	do.....s1	18½	
100	Panama Railroad ..s90	78	
50	Nor. & Wor. R. R....	55½	
75	Portsmouth Dry Dock	6	
50	do.....b90	6½	
50	do.	6½	
100	Penn. Coal Co.....	95	
145	Erie Railroad.....	87½	
340	do.	87½	
100	do.	87	
250	do.....s60	86½	
50	do.	86½	
50	Harlem Railroad....	73½	
50	do.....s10	73½	
50	do.....s15	72½	
100	do.	72½	
50	do.....s15	72½	
350	do.....s60	72½	
250	do.	72½	
100	Reading Railroad..s15	79½	
700	do.....s30	79½	
200	do.....at4m	79½	
50	do.....s60	78	
250	do.	78½	
94	Hud. River Railroad.	62	
75	do.....s3	62½	
25	do.....opg	63	
50	do.....s12m	59½	
10	N. Indiana Railroad.	116½	
100	do.	116	
40	Nor. & Wor. R. R....	55½	
250	do.	55½	
100	do.	55½	
200	do.....b90	55½	

THURSDAY, June 3—6 P. M.

The Board transactions in Bonds to-day amount to $100,000, embracing a general variety of Government, State, and Railroad Loans. Prices show considerable firmness, and although the speculative feeling is not strong, the course of the market is to higher rates for all established securities. The auction sales of the Brunswick Bonds, by Mr. DRAPER, were not so satisfactory. The average for the $200,000 was 73.42, which, for a seven per cent. loan, having only five years to run, looks like a large sacrifice for money at the present time. We account for the price from the facts that some opposition manifested itself to the Canal enterprise from Georgia, and that, unlike the new Railway loans from the West, it has no immediate connection with other great works of internal improvement. Several other isolated Canal and Navigation schemes have been equally neglected in this market. There were sales to-day by private contract of Ogdensburg sevens, at 86½@87¼, and the price has been advanced to 87¼. The first Railroad loan of the City of Louisville, Ky., is now offered at private sale by Messrs. CARPENTER & VERMILYE. The Norfolk City 6s are held at par. The new Central Indiana 7s have advanced 2 ℘ cent. since the bidding on Saturday. United States 6s of '62 are selling at 112, ex dividend, equal to 115—the highest rate yet attained by this loan. The first mortgage 6s of the Reading Railroad have gone up 6 ℘ cent. within a week: there are none on the market, and the bid in Philadelphia to-day was 95. The London price has also advanced rapidly.

There is a dogged stubbornness in the fancy share market, which it seems difficult to overcome. As a general thing, the bear interest in the Board is in the majority, and on time contracts, on seller's option, nearly all the Railroads are ¼ ℘ cent. below the cash price. In Hudson River to-day, as much as 3 ℘ cent. was conceded, to obtain a seller's option at twelve months. The business at the early Board was to a moderate amount, at about yesterday's rates for Erie, Harlem, and Reading, at a slight fall in Nicaragua and Canton, and at somewhat stiffer figures in Hudson. The contest in the last named goes on with considerable interest. The gross receipts of the Road are meagre enough for a ten million investment, reported only $61,000 for the month of May, and looking to these, and the further reduction of the express fare to $1 50, and increased expenditures for the second track, the bears have some reason to look for a stampede among the share-holders. But the latter have good support in a prominent member of the Board, identified with the Western Railroad interest, who appears ready to take contracts freely, and who probably looks to the complete triumph of the iron rail over all competition—even the "People's Line" at fifty cents fare.

The investment shares continue firm, with the exception of Panama Railroad, which seriously feels the new stock. The price to-day was 110. Delaware and Hudson brought 117¼; Northern Indiana 116½; Bank Commerce 110½; Paterson Railroad 100; Metropolitan Bank 110½.

The Ohio Bank tax will be resisted before the Courts, and it is more than probable the recent law will be repealed before a decision is reached. The country Banks will make common cause in resisting the enormous and unconstitutional burdens attempted to be fastened upon them by wild and reckless legislation. They are embraced in a bill which is equally oppressive to the people and the banks, and the former are not likely to be indifferent to the prompt repeal of the measure. The Ohio Trust has peculiar reasons for resisting the measure. By special contract with the State, the tax upon the Company is fixed, and a direct violation of this contract will not be listened to by the Courts.

Money accumulates on the hands of lenders. The bankers who allow their customers half interest, on current account, find their line of deposits rapidly running up. Call loans are worth 4 on best and 5 on second class collaterals.

Exchange is steady at, or a fraction below, specie rates, say 110¼@¼. The Havre steamer sails on Saturday. The remittances will not be large, either in bills or coin. The receipts of California dust brought by the several steamers due and to arrive, will probably be the largest of the season for the half month. The freight lists will sum up $2,000,000, and the number of passengers, bringing gold in their hands, is reported by one or two of the steamers' pursers as quite numerous.

The Sub-Treasury received $88,053; paid $53,805, and held at close a balance of $4,038,952.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 3.

Receipts since our last: FLOUR, 11,000 barrels, CORN, 24,000 bush. The market has been dull to-day—2,500 bush. red Ohio WHEAT sold at 95c. to arrive. In CORN there was but little offering—6,000 bush. Western mixed sold at 58c. We have no transactions to report in HOPS.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, June 3—6 P. M.

ASHES—Rule firm, and are more sought after. 150 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $4 87½ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is more plentiful and less valuable—sales having been made of 1,500 bbls., part strict Upland middlings, at 9½c @9¾c. and Orleans do. at 9½c.@9¾c., which shows a decline of ¼c.@½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands continue active, at former figures, which shippers more freely pay for suitable grades, and at which domestic consumers are desirous to procure favorite sorts. The receipts are on a large scale, but the favorable European news, and anxiety of dealers to obtain adequate stocks, maintain holders' views. Sales were effected to the extent of 9,000 bbls., including sour at $3 50@$3 62½; superfine No. 2 at $3 62½@$3 75; good common Orleans, and ordinary to straight State at $4 06½@$4 18¾; with mixed to fancy Western, choice State and favorite round-hoop Ohio at $4 12½@$4 31½; fancy Genesee and Ohio at $4 37½@$4 75; extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 75@$5 06¼, and extra Genesee at $5@5 75. Canadian is sparingly offered, and superfine grades are worth $4 12½ ℘ bbl., in bond. Southern seems unchanged—the arrivals and inquiries being moderate, and the sales consisting of 800 bbls., mixed to favorite qualities at $4 31½@$4 56¼. Rye Flour is in request at $3 25. Jersey Meal finds a ready market at $3 19½@$3 25.

GRAIN—Wheat is rare and firm—especially Prime descriptions, which attract the greatest notice from foreign buyers, and for which very full rates could be realized if any such were offered—1,500 bushels Prime White Genesee found purchasers to-day at $1 15, an advance, and 2,500 bushels ordinary do. at $1 05, full former figures. Rye is apparently unaltered, 2,000 bush. having been sold at 76c. Oats and Barley are inanimate and unchanged. Corn seems firm and buoyant, for merchantable lots, at steady prices. The transactions amount to 32,000 bush. unsound Western, at 55c.@58c.; mixed do. at 59c.@61½c., yellow do. at 62½c., and do. Southern at 63c.

PROVISIONS—Pork is without essential change—the supply and sales being very light—as receipts are limited and both parties are reluctant to operate at current prices. About 220 bbls. were obtained, by retail, at $16 25 for prime, and $17 25@$18 for Mess. Bacon tends downwards; 75,000 lbs. short middles have to-en disposed of at 8½c.@9½c., chiefly at 9c.@9½c. Pickled Meats are very quiet. Lard is scarce and wanted—300 bbls. fair to prime brought 9½c.@10½c. Beef remains pretty active, the sales embracing 250 bbls. prime at $6@$7 50, and Mess at $10@$13 75. We have nothing further to observe in relation to other commodities.

WHISKY—Is less freely offered, and more in demand, with sales of 400 bbls. Ohio at 20½c., and Prison at 21c.@21½c. Regal., cash.

IN FREIGHTS there was not much doing, though rates were steady. To Liverpool, 350 tierces Beef were engaged by the Steamship *Arctic*, at 7s. and 200 by a sailing Vessel at 6s. 3d.

Passengers Arrived.

In the steamship United States, from Aspinwall and Kingston—E. F. Hall, Capt. J. H. Lee, D. Hall, Mr. Hunnewell, James Cox, John Hancock, L. C. Scott, Mr. Hunnewell, Mr. Shackleton, S. H. Greene, D. Dewitt, Mr. Johnson, Mr. L. N. Crocker, W. Cayley, H. Bowman, Mr. Johnson, Mr. M. Johnson, J. R. Hawthorne, W. S. Lowe, E. S. Yeomans, Mr. W. Bell, Mrs. Harley, Sylvester Robinson, Mr. Kelly Mr. W. Bell, Mrs. Harley, Sylvester Robinson, Mr. Kelly Mr. W. Bell, Mrs. Harley, Sylvester Robinson, Mr. Kelly and lady, H. W. Dunn, G. Bloodgood, John Carlisle, Geo. Wyman, J. Rooseyz, Nelson Carter, Joseph Rollins, John Stover, Mr. Robbins, F. M. Cay, T. S. Anderson, Dr. Lips, R. F. Derrick, H. J. Richmond, Joseph Coe, O. Turbee, Thomas M. Bentley, R. Auger, S. Allen, Edwin Greene, S. R. Jackson, J. Mason, S. Mooney, Mr. Ampersell, C. L. Way, Henry Dorsey, J. F. Manning, D. Roberts, Miss Grahame and lady, Mrs. Anna Rebecca Grant, Charles Duncan, D. G. Woodruff, J. N. Hopper, W. S. Brumley, W. F. Nevitt, Mr. Holmes, B. C. Gill W. Blackman, S. Conrad, R. Van Valkenburgh, F. P. Durando, E. W. Boors, Mr. Duke, C. F. Hammond, J. Kendor, H. E. Freeman, Mr. Hoogstem, A. Gower, A. Halladay, C. P. Lee, A. Prescott, W. Shipe, J. S. Derbin, Dr. Bellman, Mr. Burrill, Mr. Hazen, Mr. Fenley, Capt. Masterton, E. Coggershall, C. Jackson, J. E. Ewer, James Johnson, Silas James, Chas. Gushee, John Leyson, R. Leyson, H. Foulke, M. Cranmar, S. Douglass, J. Ranlett, L. C. Wade, John Eaton, W. H. Allen, Irwin Steward, A. Woodburn, J. M. Williams, Marcus Talbot, W. Supton, Joseph Dodson, C. L. Frazee, C. Webb, Chas. Thompson, John R. Colby, Alexander Bell, R. Wilson, J. Willis, Mr. Hobbert, John Swiss, B. Mason, J. H. Springer, D. Young, N. and S. Snow, Mr. Dunney, H. Murphy, G. W. Johnson, D. Elliott, Thos. Barton, Orpheus Smith, J. Aispach, J. C. Newton, F. Riggs, J. Jewell, Thos. Thomas, J. Sields, A. G. Rees, H. Siddel, Joseph Rice, S. L. Scott, W. Searle, Joseph Carter, Silas Westcott, P. C. Fish, J. E. Thomas, David Clark, J. McCleary, Mr. Newell, Joseph Perry, A. S. Breaker, John Dobbin, John Dukes, M. Townsend, Saml. Robinson J. Walker, H. M. Walker, Elisha Moore, S. Hampton, M. R. Niff, R. Campbell, John Blue, George Parker, Charles Dunbar, Joseph Holmes, H. M. McKinsay, D. M. Willow, Jesse Gould, Richardson, Joseph Houston, S. Richardson, B. McGenley, W. McKay, Jas. Perkins, W. W. Boon, S. Helsinger, Mr. Coldwell, Mr. Murphy, Chas. Key, Thos. Lannon, Hiram Paddock, J. Whittaker, F. Smith, T. W. Woods, M. W. Brown, John Bicock, J. Lamount, John Williams, Saml. Tarbet, W. H. Seavs, J. R. Hodges, S. C. Countz, Hiram Gitchell, Geo. Richey, F. M. Payton, C. M. Weller, Jas. Goody, Peter Michael, Geo. Baton, John Hicks, J. W. A. Welshrew, Marshall Fry, John Collins, J. M. Crub, Edward Nichols, J. S. Long, E. A. Hall, J. Page, S. R. Davis, M. Bryant, H. A. Hooker, E. Shannon, M. W. Vance, J. S. Deal, J. Gallimore, John Shannon. H. B. Coffin, W. A. Jones, V. Anderson, Joseph J. Brown, P. Shirly, S. Cottinger, A. Burns, O. Breesher, M. Harris, J. S. Breasher, L. S. Crane, Joseph Raymond, James Mayer, E. P. Lewis, J. Brunt, John May, Lucis Crowell, Jacob Gray, Joseph Adams, Benjamin Webster, H. Steward, M. Vansant, J. B. Ladeux, J. Dewe, Thomas Jones, J. M. Richardson, W. H. Sandford, O. Mitz, Samuel Stevens and 2 boys, Samuel Warner, W. Dracan, W. E. Chambers, L. Papter, W. Mitchell, H. Plowman, G. Rollson, A. Bayden, J. Preble, M. S. Milliken, S. S. Pierce, J. J. Reed, T. Fag, J. B. Olcott, Charles Perkins, Thomas Woods, Samuel Patrick, J. Pitcher, J. O. Rudy, D. R. Sandford, C. S. Sandford, J. Metcalf, W. Brown, W. A. Still, C. R. Andersen, G. W. Johnson, J. H. Todd Richard Carter, J. O. Willey, Lars Gazi, O. G. Bristol, Wm. Crittenden, Wm. Worcester, Walter Warner, W. Pretley, Pretley, C. G. Jones, A. F. Simons, F. Loring, M. Marlow, Mr. Stone, G. F. Brush, G. L. Douglass, James Blew, S. C. Sabin, W. Whitsel

In steamer Roanoke, from Norfolk and Richmond—A. M. Atwood, B. M. Robertson, L. S. Penis, W. Manson, S. Bales, A. S. Leach, W. Secor, M. Donoho, Lieut. Q. A. Gilman, lady. 2 children, and servant, L. M. Samson, lady, child and servant, Miss S. D. Jones, A. Russell, Miss Williams, J. R. McNulty, Miss McNulty, B. K. Pullen, Mr. Verbank and lady, J. F. Hartwell, J. Misalina, Mrs. Willet and daughter, C. S. Youns and lady, R. D. Jenkins, T. R. Price, Miss J. Parker, Miss Crow, Miss Powell and 3 children, Miss Clark, G. Waldon, G. Macoon, J. Banies, T. F. Carter, J. R. Valentine, R. P. Whitney, T. R. Jones, Mrs. Poppe and child, J. R Collins, lady and 3 children, L. B. Mitchell, R. B. Blair, R. Tompkins, J. Rowden, J. R. Williams, C. Van Buren, W. R. Schultz, G. F. Hodges, E. R. Smith, W. P. Ripley, G. C. Lewis, R. L. Platt, E. B. Weid, E. Morrison, W. S. King, B. B. Taylor, Miss Dickinson, W. B. Simonson, B. T. Wilkinson, A. Aiken, I. R. Ketchum, W. P. Brown, J. B. Gerry, W. A. Ogden, Miss F. Dunham, Mrs. M. Fuly and child, P. J. Hubbard, J. J Lee; N. Bush, lady and son, J. Hulsey, L. Strausser, N. White, W. Thacker, Miss Wall, Miss White, Miss Gilmore, Mrs. Turner, Miss Danby, Mrs. Stout, Mr. Burray, Miss Butterfield, Mrs. Wyn, Mrs. Southard, Miss E. C. Roberts, S. Kipp, T. Taylor, A. W. Clagon, T. Holden, W. Allen, G. W. Jenkins, H. Ludlam, lady, 5 children and servant—and 31 in the steerage.

In brig Gen. Wilson, from Apalachicola—Mrs. Saxton and child, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Dillon, Miss Tyrli, Miss Digby, Messrs. Price, D. Budd, L. Budd, Gray, Newman, Brainard, R. Budd—12 steerage.

In brig Winthrop, from Savanilla, N. G.—Robert Hyne, A. T. Silly, B. Keeney, W. H. Boyd, I. A. Whipple, U. C. Whipple, A. A. Colby, J. J. Conkling, D. Driscoll, J. C. Reeve, J. T. Reeve, V. Reeve, Nicholas Brigee, J. Duncan.

MINIATURE ALMANAC....THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises..... 4 32|Sets..... 7 25|MOON—Sets..... 10 08
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.... 8 53|Gov. Island.... 9 43|Hell Gate.... 11 24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, JUNE 3.

Cleared.

Steamer City of New-York, Baxter, Boston, Mailler & Lord.
Ship Ontario, Holmes, St. George, Nesmith & Sons.
Ship Lintin, (Br.) Walker, Liverpool, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.
Ship St. Lawrence, (Br.) Torrence, Quebec, Edminston Brothers.
Ship Childe Harolde, (Br.) Amony, Quebec, Winslow & Lawrence.
Bark R. Adams, Perkins, Demerara, John M. Smith & Co.
Bark Thames, (Br.) Reanie, St. Stephens, N. B., T. L. & D. R. Depong.
Bark Ann Johnson, Lothrop, Havana, R. P. Buck & Co.
Brig Welcome, (Br.) Harmon, Busin, W. F., A. Leary.
Brig Queen Esther, Pendleton, Philadelphia, R. P. Buck & Co.
Brig Elizabeth, Pitts, Para, &c., H. K. Corning.
Brig Alvasia, Lloyd, Rio Grande, H. K. Corning.
Brig Caroni, Hanscheidt, St. Thomas, Russell & Norton.
Brig Elia Wait, Hutchinson, San Juan, C. A., Mathews, Finegan & Fox.
Brig Milton, McNear, Portland, Me., Becher & Greave.
Brig Juliet, (Br.) Hilton, Yarmouth, N. S., master.
Schr. Excel, Crowell, Portland, S. W. Lewis.
Schr. Empire State, Churchill, Portsmouth, N. H., S. W. Lewis & Co.
Schr. Amanda Clifford, Ball, Boston, master.
Schr. Smith Tuttle, Baker, Boston, master.
Schr. Pocahontas, Bingham, Apalachacola, R. Fost.
Sloop Pointer, Fowler, Providence,
Sloop Bolivar, Mills, Wareham.
Barge Orb, Briggs, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

Steamship United States, Berry, Aspinwall, May 25, 9 P. M., 7 ds. and 16 hours from Kingston, passengers to Jones & Johnson. The steamer Crescent City, for New-York, sailed for New-York direct from Aspinwall, 5 hours previous to the U. S.

Steamer Roanoke, Parrish, Norfolk and Richmond, 24 hours, mdse and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants.

Steamer Delaware, Sanford, Philadelphia.

Ship Quebec, Durfee, New-Orleans, 14 ds., mdse. and 26 passengers to T. P. Stanton.

Br. ship Herald, Grinnell, Greenock, 37 ds., iron and 206 passengers to James Lee & Co.

Brig Gen. Wilson, Beckwith, Apalachicola, 13 ds., cotton to Eagle & Hazard.

Br. brig William Boothby, Cofill, Windsor, 18 ds., plaster to master.

Br. br. Chilian, Lockhart, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., plaster to master.

Schr. H. B. Sayton, Perry, Calias, 10 ds., lumber to W. W. Baxter.

Brig Grand Turk, (of Providence,) Porter, Jacksonville, E. F., 7 ds., yellow pine to J. Grice.

Brig Emma Frances, Bartlett, St. Johns River, (Florida,) May 27, lumber to E. R. Gilchrist. Sailed in co. with brig R. & S. Samson, for New-York; schr. Brooksville, for Bath; brig Sophia, for Portland

Brig Winthrop, Crowell, Savanilla, N. G., May 17, cotton, &c., to Everett & Brown.

Brig Kossuth, (of Sullivan.) Allen, Humacoa, P. R., May 20, sugar to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig J. G. Anderson, Paine, Boston, 4 ds., logwood.

Br. brig Rainbow, Cochran, Windsor, 14 ds., plaster to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Brig J. H. Long, Farnham, Calais, 10 ds., lath to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Richmond Wall, Calais, 12 ds., lath to master.

Schr. Bloomer, Winslow, Lubeu, 8 ds., lath and plaster to master

Schr. Plymouth Rock, Lacy, Boston, 3 ds., mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Commodere Kearney, Lovell, Boston, mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Ellen, Baker, Boston, 3 ds.

Schr. Meteor, Kippen, Mobile, 14 ds., cotton to Benjamin Richards.

Schr. Red Beach, Wooster, Eastport, lath and plaster to Brett, Vose & Co.

Schr. Mott Bedell, Ostern, Alexandria, 14 ds. with mdse. to M. Bedell.

Schr. Forrest, (of Kennebunk,) Burriss, Attakapas, 24 ds., sugar to C. P. Leverick. Sailed in co. with schr. S. C. Gibbs, of Philadelphia. Left brig Maria, (of Thomaston,) just arrived from Navy Bay.

Br. schr. Carine, Johnson, Nassau, N. S., 8 ds., fruit to G. A. Muller.

Schr. Houlton, (of Boston,) Atkins, Bangor, 14 ds., lumber to Simpson, Mayhew & Co.

Br. schr. James H. Braine, Trask, Sydney C. B., coal to J. H. Frazee.

Schr. Cordelia, Burton, Rockland, 5 ds., lime.

WIND—Sunset; S.W., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 3—Arrived ship North Bend, New-Orleans; schrs Juliet, Richmond; Frank, Troy; Brave, Albany; Sun, New-York.

Cleared—Ship Charles, Honolulu; bark Sarah Olney, Matanzas; schrs. Bay State, Howard, Homer and Victor, New-York.

ST. JOHN, N. B., May 31—Arrived bark Keosler, New-York.

Spoken &c.

May 11, off Ship Island Bar, schr. Samuel Haddock, bd. in.

May 25, lat. 27 05, lon. 87 14, ship Nathan Hanan, from Boston for New-Orleans.

May 20, lat. 27 45, lon. 79 40, brig Rush from Cardenas for Boston.

May 24, schr. Palos, Bartlett, for Jacksonville, 6 miles above St. Johns Bar.

Foreign Ports.

At Humacoa, P. R., brig Rainbow, Thompson, of and for New-Haven, 10 ds., the only Am. vessel.

FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL.—$100,000 OGDENSBURG RAILROAD SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS.—We offer for sale $100,000 Ogdensburg Railroad Second Mortgage Convertible seven per cent. Bonds, payable in 1861. Interest Coupons attached payable 1st April and October in New-York. The road is 118 miles long and in point of construction is not surpassed by any road in this country and is completely equipped for a large business.

The estimated cost of the entire road up to the middle of

FINANCIAL.

$300,000 JERSEY CITY WATER LOAN.—FIVE PER CENT. BONDS, WITH COUPONS PAYABLE IN FIFTEEN YEARS FROM THE FIRST OF JULY, 1852.—The undersigned Commissioners appointed for constructing Works for supplying Jersey City, and places adjacent, with pure and wholesome water, will receive sealed proposals, at the office of JAMES G. KING & SONS, cor. of Pine and William-sts., in the city of New-York, until 12 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, the 15th day of June next, at 12 M., for the whole or any part (not less than $1,000) of the above-mentioned loan, which will bear an interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st July and 1st January, in the city of New-York, and to be redeemable on the 1st July, 1877. The Commissioners will avail themselves of the usual privilege of rejecting conditional bids, and of declining such as they may deem not advantageous. The proposals will be opened in the presence of the bidders, after 2 o'clock, on the day above named.

Proposals to be directed to the Jersey City Water Commissioners, and endorsed, "Proposals for Jersey City Water Loan."

The money will be required as follows: 10 per cent. at the time of the acceptance of the bids; 15 per cent. on the 1st July, 25 per cent. on the 1st September, 25 per cent. on the 1st November, and 25 per cent. on the 1st January next; or the whole may be paid at an earlier day, at the option of the lenders, and the interest will commence at the date of payment.

The law authorizing the loan enacts that "all real estate within Jersey City, and all goods and chattels within said city, belonging to residents thereof, shall be liable for the payment of the principal and interest that may become due on the scrip or bonds to be issued by virtue of this act." For any deficiency in the water revenues to meet the payment of the interest, the Mayor and Common Council are authorized and required to assess and raise such amount as may be necessary, above other taxes authorized by law. No proposals under par will be considered.

A copy of the act, and of the report of the Commissioners and Engineer, and a circular containing full particulars, may be obtained at Messrs KING & SONS' office, or of either of the Commissioners, or by applying at the City Clerk's office, Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, May 18, 1852.

JOHN D. WARD,
D. S. GREGORY,
M. B. BRAMHALL,
THOMAS A. ALEXANDER, } Water Commissioners.

CITY OF NORFOLK (VIRGINIA) BONDS AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offer for sale $200,000 of the Corporate Bonds of the City of Norfolk, with 6 per cent. interest Warrants attached. These Bonds were issued to Railroad companies, in payment for subscriptions, and are in sums of $500 each, payable April 1, 1875, with interest on the 1st days of April and October respectively, in the city of New-York. They are issued by the municipal authorities of the city of Norfolk, confirmed by the popular vote, under a special Act of the Legislature of Virginia. Ample provision has been made by the Select and Common Councils of the city of Norfolk to provide funds to meet the interest promptly, and likewise to create a Sinking Fund to retire the principal at maturity. The population of the borough of Norfolk is about 20,000, and of the city proper about 16,000. The city debt on the 27th March, 1852, exclusive of the above, was $361,236, represented by city scrip. The income for the year 1852 will be about $1,000, resulting from taxes and lease of city property. Norfolk, from its central location, its easy access from the sea, its protected position, its ample dimensions and great depth of water, its entire freedom from ice in the severest winters, and its healthy climate, combine to render it a point most favored of nature for all purposes of commerce. It will be seen by the map that Norfolk, by means of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, is made a princip

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

Is published every Morning, (Sunday excepted,) at the office, No. 113 Nassau-street. Persons desiring to see it, and desirous to subscribe in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers, at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies; THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and five copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

Is published every Evening, (Sunday excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold, at the same rates as the Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A very large Newspaper for the Country, is published every Saturday morning, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I....NO. 224. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Christian Union.**—Preaching in Lamartine Hall, corner of 8th-av. and 29th-st., by Clergymen of the various Evangelical sects. TO-MORROW, June 6, Protestant Episcopal, 10½ o'clock A. M., Rev. CHARLES SANDS; 3 o'clock P. M., Rev. Dr. MUHLENBERG, Rector of Church of Holy Communion. EVENING, 7½ o'clock; Rev. Mr. BURLEIGH will deliver his celebrated Temperance discourse—"The Rumseller's Sabbath."

☞ **Divine Service** in the Dwight Congregational Church, in 8th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs., on SABBATH MORNING and AFTERNOON, by the Pastor, Rev. A. WELTON. Subject—"God's Moral Government." The public are invited to attend.

☞ **Notice.**—Rev. A. G. LIVINGSTON, of Philadelphia, will deliver the Annual Sermon, before the Board of Managers of the General Synod's Sabbath School Union of the Reformed Dutch Church, in the Church corner of 4th-st. and Lafayette-place, on SABBATH EVENING, June 6.

☞ **Although the Messenger, Mr. Snow,** was so terribly unmasked last Sunday, by some of those miserable beings who have been turned out of his church, he will preach again TO-MORROW MORNING, AFTERNOON, and EVENING, at Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

☞ **Second Unitarian Church, Brooklyn**—SEATS FREE—Rev. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and AFTERNOON. Services every Sabbath at the Chapel of the Female Academy, Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

☞ **Westminster Church**—Rev. JOHN LITTLE, Pastor. Services in St. Luke's Hall, corner of Hudson and Grove-sts., EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., and 4 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS at 8 o'clock. The public are invited. Seats free.

☞ **The New-Jerusalem Church**, Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, opposite Bond-st. Rev. RICHARD DE CHARMS will preach TO-MORROW MORNING; at 10½ o'clock, and also in the Evening, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

☞ **Notice.**—The Houston-st. Presbyterian Church, (corner of Houston and Thompson-sts.,) is opened for public worship three times upon the SABBATH. Evening service commences at 7½ o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **The Eleventh and Last Lecture of a Course** on the Future Destiny of Man, will be delivered in the Evangelical Lutheran Church, in Mulberry-st., near Grand, on SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Subject—"Shall we know each other in Heaven?"

☞ **Catholic Institute of New-York.**—A Lecture will be delivered at the Broadway Tabernacle, on TUESDAY EVENING, June 8th, at 8 o'clock, by O. A. BROWNSON, L. L. D of Boston Subject—"*Protestantism Incompatible with Liberty.*" Tickets 25 cents—can be had at the Catholic bookstores, and of the members of the Institute.

DANIEL D. SULLIVAN, Secretary.

☞ **Seventh Ward Temperance Alliance** will hold meetings on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the large tent in Madison near Jefferson-st. Various and interesting exercises on the subject of Temperance will be presented. M. VAN WAGNER, and Mr. SMITH, the Razor Strop man, will speak in the evening. On SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, Rev. Mr. BURLEIGH, will preach a Temperance sermon—Subject—"The Rum-Seller's Sabbath."

☞ **Seventh Ward Temperance Alliance** will hold another gathering THIS EVENING, in Mr. VAN WAGNER'S TEMPERANCE TENT, in Madison near Jefferson-st. These meetings have been well attended during the week; now let us have a rush of the friends of Temperance this evening. Speaking by L. S. BECH, Esq., Mr. VAN WAGNER, and others; also appropriate singing.

☞ **Mount Zion Encampment, No. 17,** I.O. of O.F.—The members of this Encampment are particularly requested to attend THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of transacting business of importance to every Patriarch, and to hear the report of the following Committee.

P. C. P. H. WAGNER.
P. C. P. JOHN WESTERFIELD.
S. W., WM MORRISON.

☞ **Military.**—An adjourned meeting of the military windu, to participate in the proposed reception of THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, Esq., will be held at Military Hall, No. 193 Bower, New-York city, on MONDAY, the 7th day of June, instant, at 8, P M. Commandants of Regiments and Companies, desirous of joining in the reception are respectfully requested to attend such meeting, to make final arrangements for the Parade.

JAMES R. RYAN,
Captain 69th Regiment, Secretary.

☞ **National Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION**—Office No 173 Canal-st.—Open every evening, from 7 to 9½ o'clock. Present entrance fee, $1. Dues, $3 per month. Shares, $800. The Third regular monthly meeting of this prosperous Association, for the subscription of shares, &c., will be held at their office, No. 173 Canal-st., under the People's Bank, on MONDAY EVENING, June 7, at 8½ o'clock. Members are notified to pay their dues before the night of meeting, as no money will be received (except from new members) after the meeting is organized.

B. NEWHOUSE, President.

JOHN W VANDEWATER, Secretary.

☞ **United Freemen's Land Association**—At their next regular meeting, to be held at Mrs. PREST'S Brooklyn Garden, MONDAY EVENING June 7, at 8 o'clock, will sell several plots of ground, situated in the village of Greenfield, Kings County, L. I., containing each from two to four full city lots. By order of the Association.

R. HARMER SMITH, Secretary.

☞ **Superior Dentistry at Reduced Prices.**—Dental operations performed in the most perfect manner, by a dentist of many years experience, at a great reduction from the usual rates. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. References unexceptionable. H. G. LUTHER, Dentist, No. 93 Prince cor Mercer-st.

☞ **Pure Country Milk**, with Bread, Rice, Crackers, Mush, Hominy, or Cracked Wheat, Berries also. And then those celebrated extra Strawberry Dumplings. Served up at No. 12 Beekman-st., at the Temperance Dining Saloon.

SAVERY & CHANDLERS.

☞ **Are you deaf, or troubled with noises in,** or discharges from the Ear,—If so, avoid quacks and consult Dr. LUTINER, No 80 Prince-st., near Broadway. Dr. L. has discovered a never failing remedy, for short, weak and imperfect sight. Office—hours from 9 until 3 o'clock. All letters must contain $1, and be prepaid.

☞ **Dr. Banning** gives a free lecture before Ladies, in Brooklyn Institute, at 3 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY of this week, and on MONDAY and TUESDAY of next week, on the Causes, Prevention and Cure of Chronic Weakness and Deformities of Women and Children; and also on the proper construction of dress and furniture, in their bearing on health.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company.**—Capital stock $300,000. Shares $100 each.

FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, President.

THOS. E. HASTINGS, Secretary.

Office of Sale and Transfer of Stock, No. 66 Beaver-st. New-York.

JERSEY CITY.

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.—A meeting was held at Washington Hall last evening to prepare for the reception of Mr. MEAGHER. The Hall was overflowing with an enthusiastic crowd. Ex-Mayor GILCHRIST presided, and A. A. HARDENBERGH acted as Secretary of the meeting. Speeches were made by Messrs. Hardenbergh, R. Gilchrist, Jr., Chas. Somers, Jas. Bridge, E. D. Riley, and others. Appropriate resolutions were passed, and a Committee of twenty appointed to invite Mr. MEAGHER to accept a public reception from the residents of Jersey City at his earliest convenience.

SUNKEN SLOOP.—The sloop *Emblem*, Captain WILLIAM N. SEAMAN, of Haverstraw, with a load of 42,000 brick, sunk yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, just as she arrived at the end of the Paterson Railroad pier—and lays with her deck five feet under water. All hands saved. She had been leaking for some hours, but striking a shad-pole went down.

☞ The fire which destroyed the pyrotechnic establishment of Isaac Edge, on Thursday last, was caused by a workman using a steel-bladed knife to scrape a composition out of a pot, in which powder and steel filings were ingredients. Ex-Mayor Gilchrist narrowly escaped with his life. A hook, handled by one of the fire companies, grasped him, tearing his clothes. During the fire, rockets went off, Roman candles blazed, and smaller works united in this premature Fourth of July demonstration.

☞ During the storm on Thursday afternoon, the sign on the *Sentinel* building was blown off, and struck a servant girl named Ellen Maher, who was passing at the time, upon her head. She is at the Jersey City Hospital, and it is thought that she is too seriously injured to recover.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

GENERAL SYNOD OF THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.—*Thursday.*—This body assembled at 9 o'clock yesterday, and after the usual exercises, the following members were appointed as Chairmen of Standing Committees:

On the Professorate—Rev. S. B. How, D. D.
On Synodical Minutes—Rev. C. Van Santwood.
On Mission—Rev. Francis M. Kip.
On the State of Religion—Rev. C. C. Van Andall, D. D.
On Overtures and Judicial Business—Rev. J. B. Steele.
On Accounts—Rev. Alanson Chittenden.
On Correspondence—Rev. Wm. H Van Doren.
On Education—Rev. Frances M. Hulten. D. D.
On Nominations—Rev. Martin V. Schoonmaker.
On the Wid w's Fund—Rev. Jas. M. Mathew.

A complaint, against the Classis of New-York, was preferred by ALFRED CARHART, and referred.

Communications from various Boards were read and referred.

FIRE.—Early yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a stable at the corner of South Seventh and Second-streets, and despite the exertions of the firemen, the building and contents were destroyed, including two valuable horses, carriage, harness, hay, &c., in all about $800 worth—insured for $550. The property was owned by Mr. S. Tuttle, coal dealer. It is supposed that the fire was caused by an incendiary.

BODY RECOGNIZED.—The body of a boy found in the water at the foot of South Eleventh-street, on Wednesday, has been recognized by the father, John F. Schiller. He states that the boy was eight years of age, and was drowned by falling from the ferry boat *Olive Branch*, last Sunday.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

BALLOTINGS RESUMED.

CASS ON THE EBB AND FLOOD.

Caucuses—New Candidates Talked of.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 4.

Various caucuses were held last night, and the excitement grows apace. It is conceded generally that a new man must be brought forward. GEORGE M. DALLAS, HOWELL COBB, JOHN W. DAVIS of Indiana, FRANKLIN PEARCE of New-Hampshire, and R. M. T. HUNTER, were mentioned. The Cass and Buchananites determined to defeat DOUGLAS and propositions are made to unite on DALLAS.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The rain of last night and this morning has cooled the temperature considerably, and afforded a very grateful relief to the oppressive heat of yesterday.

The President called the Convention to order at a quarter past 9 o'clock, but a great number of delegates had not arrived.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. PLUMMER.

The reading of the journal was dispensed with, and the voting was immediately resumed, the Clerk calling the roll of States by rote. Sixteen ballots were had in the course of the day, making 33 in all. The results will be found elsewhere, in a table giving the entire ballotings in regular succession.

On the 18th ballot (the first of to-day,) when Rhode Island was called, Mr. W. B. SAYLES said, the choice of that State is Gen. LEWIS CASS, but the delegation finding their vote for that gentleman unavailing, and considering that they had discharged their duty to their constituents, would now cast their vote for the second choice of that State, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, a man who they believed would be acceptable to New England. [Loud applause.]

The roll was called through, but all the Virginia delegation not having arrived, the Convention waited for them. In the meantime the President said, that a few days ago a resolution was adopted for the appointment of one delegate from each State, to report persons to constitute the Democratic General Committee. The delegations, therefore, would be pleased to hand in the names of those whom they may respectively select, to the Secretary.

Judge JOHNSON, of one wing of the Georgia Delegation, asked the privilege of appointing two members of that Committee, owing to their peculiar position.

Dr. ARNOLD said he would merely state that they had full and abiding faith in the National Democracy, and would trust it in the hands of his colleagues. The Convention refused to allow to Georgia two members of the Committee.

The President then read the following resolution, prepared by a delegate from Kentucky, viz:

Resolved, That the Kentucky Delegation will, through their Chairman, present to the Washington National Monument Society, fifty dollars, and to the Jackson Monument Association, fifty dollars, to assist in the completion of those monuments. [Applause.]

The President reminded the crowds in the galleries that they should not press on the front railing, as it was not altogether safe to do so. It is needless to say the persons leaning on the railing, receded a little.

Colonel REEDER arose, presented a hand-bill addressed to the members of the National Democratic Convention, in which the advertiser solicited attention to the cast-iron pipe, manufactured by him by centrifugal motion. This document, the Colonel said, must have found its way here by mistake, he, therefore moved that a special committee to transfer the copies to the Whig Convention, which meets on the 16th inst., as the Democrats have no occasion for such appliances as pipe-laying. (Much merriment and cries of "Agreed! agreed!")

The Virginia delegates having entered, the vote of that State was given, and the result of the eighteenth ballot was announced.

After the 19th ballot had been announced, Mr. A. V. BROWN asked leave to offer a resolution. It was a little irregular perhaps, but he was sure the Convention would hear it with pleasure. The committee, on what was called the platform, had met. [Cries of "Hear him." "Sit down in front." "Order, order."]

Mr. BROWN resumed—We do not propose now to report but to announce to the Convention that we have held our session and agreed upon a platform with remarkable unanimity. I state this to put a stop to the misrepresentations of our enemies. [Applause.] I will briefly state the basis of that report. [Cries of "Hear him." "Go on." "No, no."]

The President informed the gentleman that the Convention were acting under their special order, and that he could only proceed by unanimous consent at this time. But this was not accorded.

Mr. BROWN—I did not pretend to make a report, but simply to announce the basis of the platform. I have no doubt it will be responded to from every heart in this body. [Cries of "No, no." "Not now."]

Mr. BOCOCK asked and obtained leave for the Virginia Delegation to retire for consultation. The roll was then called for the twentieth vote, and there was a long interval, waiting for the Virginia Delegation.

Governor FLOYD said, he regretted exceedingly that a sense of duty compelled him, as a member of the Virginia Delegation, to assume, on this occasion, the attitude which he now occupied. It had been properly said, that the usages of that State was to cast her vote as a unit. When he came to this Convention, on the organization of the Virginia Delegation, he subscribed to the usages of the party with a protest against the right of the Delegates to proclaim a rule or dictate a law for him, believing that he derived no powers from the Virginia Delegation, nor any whatever from the Convention of the State of Virginia. On the contrary, he derived the power he wielded here from his constituency of "little Tennessee," and would cast the vote of his district for DOUGLAS. He desired the privilege of recording their vote for the man they prefer. [Applause.] He made further explanations, to show that the Delegation from Virginia is not appointed like that from any other State.

The Virginia Delegation having returned, Judge BARBOUR said, that at a meeting of the Virginia Delegation, at the time he was appointed its chairman, a resolution was passed by a unanimous vote, that the majority of the districts represented should cast the vote of Virginia as a unit. Being the organ of the Delegation, he regarded this rule as the Governing law of the case. This had been the usage in Virginia, from the time of the election of old JOHN ADAMS down to the present time, and recognized as a law, derived from one unbroken line of usage for more than half a century. Therefore, he was bound to cast the fifteen votes of Virginia for JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania. [Applause, and slight demonstrations of disapprobation.]

Mr. WISE desired to address the Convention.

The PRESIDENT first read the rule, that in voting upon any question which may arise in the proceedings of this Convention, the vote shall be taken by States, at the request of any one State; each State to be entitled to the number of votes to which each State is entitled in the next Electoral College, without regard to the number of delegates in attendance. The manner in which said vote is to be cast to be decided by the delegation of each State for itself.

Mr. WISE said that was the law of this body, and that was the law on which the delegation from Virginia stood. The State of Virginia had never been known, since the formation of the Federal Constitution, to have given but one federal vote during the whole period of her State existence. He wanted this Convention, for the sake of the "Mother of Democracy," to understand her true position. In the election of old JOHN ADAMS, one federal district, Loudoun, cast its vote for the federal party. So indignant were the Democrats at that vote that they made it part of the statute law, by her Legislature, that her voice in future should be cast as one vote. [Applause] He then replied to Governor FLOYD, stating that the gentleman had heretofore voted for the law and usage.

GOVERNOR FLOYD desired to be heard, but Mr. PHILIPS of Alabama raised a point of order, to the effect that there was nothing before the Convention, and further that debate could not be indulged without a motion to repeal the rule which had recently been read by the Chair.

GOVERNOR FLOYD was then permitted to reply to Mr. WISE, under a suspension of the rules. He said it was no factious spirit which brought him hither. He was bound to the car of no man. There were other districts in Virginia which occupy a similar position to that of his own. His colleague, Mr. WISE, in coming here to show the law and the documents, merely read the recommendation of a Convention, and he further proceeded to justify his position that the voice of Virginia might not be stifled by denying to her a measure of justice similar to that accorded to other States.

Mr. CLAIRBORNE believed that in all deliberative bodies the privilege was accorded of allowing a member to enter his protest. The vote of his district has never been for BUCHANAN; and he would mention another fact, and wanted it to go deeply into every heart—namely: ten, fifteen, or twenty thousand Democrats are now stifled by Whig districts—not by Whigs, but by a minority of the State of Virginia. There was a bare majority of one for the gentleman for whom the united vote of the delegation was cast, while the other side had a minority of twenty thousand votes all told. He concluded by saying, you may tie up the Democratic vote of Virginia, but, gentlemen, it will be hard to carry the vote of that State by imposing upon its freemen. [Applause.]

The twentieth vote was then announced.

Mr. MCMULLEN—I desire to know how the vote of Virginia was counted

The President replied—15 for BUCHANAN.

Mr. MCMULLEN—Then I enter my protest against the legality of that vote.

The President said—The gentleman has a right to do it.

The Convention again proceeded to vote, and when Maryland was called, the announcement was made, CASS 5, BUCHANAN 3. This was followed by hissing in the galleries, and calls to order intermingled with slight applause. [Many voices—"Clear the galleries"—"Silence up there"—"Stop those geese," &c.]

Mr. MCRAE said, in a loud voice, that such usage from citizens of Baltimore would prevent the Democratic Convention from being held here again. There was the utmost possible confusion.

Mr. MCRAE, in reply to a question, said there had been hissing in the gallery, and that was what he alluded to. The hissing was here renewed.

The PRESIDENT—The Convention will please come to order. The Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements asks leave to submit a few words to the galleries.

VOICES—"No," "No," "Yes," "Yes."

Mr. KETTLEWELL said—I hope the Convention will permit me. [Cries of "Order," "Not at all."] I trust they will allow me to say one word. The appeal shall be brief, and to the point. Those galleries are not alone filled by citizens of Baltimore. [A voice up-stairs—"New-York is here."] We have done everything in our power to extend the hospitality for which I judge Baltimore is not unworthy of being named. [Applause.] Having said this much, I now appeal to every Baltimorean rather to lose everything, even to his right arm—[cries in the galleries of "Yes," "Yes,"]—than by an act or speech to arrest the deliberations of this Convention. [Cries of "All right," "We won't."] I appeal to you in the name of your known character of hospitality—by your monuments, and by every tie of friendship, that every Democrat may feel that he has done the worst thing a Democrat can do, when he hissed another Democrat. [Applause in the galleries and on the floor.]

The roll call was then resumed.

Virginia, through Judge BARBOUR, again cast 15 votes of that State for BUCHANAN.

Mr. MCMULLEN desired to state one or two facts. (A voice—"There is nothing before the Convention.") I want to know whether you will still stifle the vote of Virginia? The Convention refused to hear him. The Kentucky delegation retired for consultation, and when they returned cast their twelve votes for BUTLER. [Applause.] The result of the vote was announced. The Convention proceeded to the 23d ballot—when Delaware was called, two votes were announced for CASS and one for BUTLER.

Mr. WORRELL arose and protested against the vote. It was given, he said, contrary to the wish of the majority of the delegation of that State. He said he had been pulled by the skirts of his coat, and told to sit down—that he had no vote here. (Laughter.) He understood that the vote of each State must be cast in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the delegation.

The President remarked—That is the rule.

Mr. WORRELL—Therefore I assent; the majority gave their vote for CASS. (Applause.) It was the voice of the little diamond-state—the voice of men whose ancestors sprinkled the battle-fields of the revolution with their blood. Outside influence has sunk CASS as low as he has fallen. (Cries to order.)

Another Delaware candidate wanted to speak. There was some confusion in that quarter, and much laughter, it being said he was prevented from rising by the holding of his coat tail.

On the twenty-sixth ballot Michigan voted full for CASS. Massachusetts gave him one, Connecticut one, New-York eleven, Maryland one, and Ohio thirteen.

For BUCHANAN, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, full votes, and Connecticut five, Maryland one, North Carolina eight, Tennessee four, California three.

For DOUGLAS, Vermont, Rhode Island, Louisiana, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Iowa, Wisconsin, full votes, and Maine three, Massachusetts seven, New-York one, Maryland one, North Carolina two, Ohio six, Tennessee seven, Florida two, California three.

For BUTLER, New Hampshire three, Maryland five, Ohio one, and full votes of Kentucky and Delaware.

For HOUSTON, Massachusetts two, Ohio three, Tennessee one, and the four votes of Texas.

For LANE, Illinois. For DICKINSON, one vote from Arkansas. Thus endeth the twenty-fifth vote.

On motion of Mr. REEDER, it was

Resolved, That the Chairman of each Delegation be required to hand to the Chair a list of the name, County, and Post-Office of each member of the delegation at the meeting this afternoon, and that the same be printed for the use of the Convention.

At 12½ o'clock, an adjournment took place until 4.

Evening Session.

The President called the Convention to order at 4 o'clock.

Col. GREENE, of Mass., offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee appointed to report the Democratic National Committee, also report a place of meeting of the next National Convention, and the mode of constituting the same.

The Convention then resumed the voting for a Presidential nominee.

The Virginia Delegation retired to consult, and when they returned, Mr. LEAKE of that State moved that the rule be suspended in order that the report of the Democratic creed, or platform, might be read.

Mr. BROWN of Tenn., said it would not be ready until to-morrow morning.

Mr. LEAKE stated, in justice to himself, that the gentleman announced this morning that the Committee was ready to report.

SEVERAL VOICES.—"No such thing."

Mr. L. appealed to the gentlemen if he did not say so. He understood now that the report was not ready. He knew not what changes had been made, but last night they agreed to a platform, and he would die by it.

The Virginia Delegation returned and cast their vote for BUCHANAN, as heretofore. This occasioned much merriment. The twenty-seventh vote was then announced.

North Carolina retired for consultation. Nothing occurred in the meantime beyond the breaking of a few window lights. The interest of the public seemed to be on the increase, judging by the going away of the thousands of sovereigns who were unable to obtain entrance into the densely-crowded galleries. The 28th vote was announced.

The Virginia delegation again retired for consultation, but did not desert BUCHANAN. When the name of Louisiana was received in the next vote.

Mr. RYAN made known that delegates at the State Convention held in Louisiana, were instructed to vote for General CASS. They had accordingly voted 21 times for that gentleman. They had also voted 7 times for DOUGLAS, and the delegation have again taken the question whether the vote shall remain for DOUGLAS or be returned to Mr. CASS. But the 20 votes of the delegates are equally divided, and therefore nobody is authorized to cast the vote for Mr. DOUGLAS, or anybody else.

Mr. SOULE was permitted to make an explanation about this family matter, giving a statement of what took place in the Louisiana Convention, and saying that the vote among the delegates being equally divided, the question as to whether they should vote for DOUGLAS or BUCHANAN, was lost. He concluded by saying, "you cannot drive the DOUGLAS men from the position when the prospect of their candidate is so bright." [Applause.]

Mr. WILDER, of Louisiana, replied. He said among other things, that Gen. CASS received 101 votes in the State's Convention, DOUGLAS 70 or 72, and that CASS was declared their unanimous choice.

The result of the 29th trial was announced. The vote of Louisiana being cast for DOUGLAS.

On the 30th vote Maryland returned to CASS much to the delight of the galleries, as was apparent from the unbounded applause from that part of the hall.

The 31st trial was had—Indiana voting for CASS. The applause was tremendous in the galleries. Tennessee cast 11 votes for CASS and this added to the delight of the friends of that gentleman. The CASS vote went up from 33 to 64, BUCHANAN fell to 83, DOUGLAS held to 92, BUTLER lost 3, HOUSTON 3, and MARCY retained 26.

Mr. BAREOUR said it must be obvious to every Democrat of the Convention that their proceedings had reached a point where consultation among the several delegations became necessary. In order to afford time for such consultation he moved that the Convention adjourn until to-morrow morning. This was loudly voted down.

The thirty-second vote was proceeded with; and as those State Delegations who had gone off from CASS returned to their first choice, there was terrific applause all over the Hall.

The Kentucky Delegation retired to consult, and when they returned they voted for CASS. Tremendous cheering ensued.

Another ineffectual motion was made to adjourn.

On the thirty-second trial, Ohio gave 18 votes for CASS, and Missouri came back to her first choice. Loud huzzahs, stamping of feet and clapping of hands succeeded. Massachusetts cast 9 for CASS. Renewed applause. There were other changes for CASS, followed by similar expressions of joy.

Mr. NABERS, amid the noise which prevailed, asked leave to make a statement [Cries of "No, no."] He would briefly say that a large majority of the people of Mississippi are in favor of General CASS [the confusion, if possible, increased]. He wanted the American Democracy to know this [long continued applause].

Mr. C. BARKSDALE, of that State, asked the privilege of making a statement. (The cries of order were deafening. While the gentleman essayed to speak and the President in vain endeavored to enforce comparative quiet, delegates everywhere were on their feet—loudly commanded to sit down. The order however was not immediately complied with, and voices were heard crying out "Down, gentlemen, there's too much noise and confusion." "Ha, ha, ha." "We'll never get along this way." "Order, order."] The President meanwhile knocked lustily with his gavel. There was an occasional outburst of laughter to vary the performances. Amid this indescribable scene, everybody excited, the galleries included, a motion was made that the Convention adjourn, but not carried.

Mr. BARKSDALE finally made himself heard, to the detriment of his lungs, and replied to Mr. NABERS, by saying that he had a letter from the President of the Convention which appointed Mr. NABERS a delegate, in which it was said that CASS is not the choice of 50 Democrats in Mississippi, and that, if nominated, he would lose the electoral vote of the State.

The Virginia Delegation, who had retired for consultation, now returned. It was supposed by not a few that perhaps they would vote for CASS, but there was a disappointment in this particular—they still adhered to BUCHANAN. The dense masses were tolerably quiet when the announcement was made, and immediately after it was succeeded by loud applause and outbursts of laughter.

The result of the 33d vote was then read: For CASS, 123: Buchanan, 72; Douglas, 60; Marcy, 25; Houston, 6; Butler and Dickinson, each 1.

MAINE—gave CASS, 2; Buchanan, 1; Douglas, 5.
NEW-HAMPSHIRE—CASS, 5.
VERMONT—Douglas, 5.
MASSACHUSETTS—CASS, 9; Douglas, 1; Marcy, 2; Houston, 1.
RHODE-ISLAND—Douglas, 4.
CONNECTICUT—CASS, 3; Douglas, 3.
NEW-YORK—CASS, 11; Douglas, 1; Marcy, 23.
NEW-JERSEY—CASS, 7.
PENNSYLVANIA—Buchanan, 27.
DELAWARE—CASS, 3.
MARYLAND—CASS, 8.
VIRGINIA—Buchanan, 15.
NORTH CAROLINA—Buchanan, 6; Douglas, 4.
GEORGIA—Buchanan, 10.
ALABAMA—Buchanan, 9.
MISSISSIPPI—Douglas, 7.
LOUISIANA—CASS, 6.
OHIO—CASS, 18; Douglas, 3; Butler, 1; Houston, 1.
KENTUCKY—CASS, 12; Buchanan, 3; Douglas, 2.
INDIANA—CASS, 11.
ILLINOIS—Douglas, 11.
MISSOURI—CASS, 9
ARKANSAS—Douglas, 4.
MICHIGAN—CASS, 6.
FLORIDA—Douglas, 2; Dickinson, 1.
TEXAS—Houston, 4.
IOWA—CASS, 2; Douglas, 3.
WISCONSIN—Douglas, 5.
CALIFORNIA—CASS, 2; Buchanan, 1; Douglas, 1.

Wearied and broken down, the Convention, at nearly 7 o'clock, adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE MISSING BALLOTS.

The following proceedings failed to reach us last night. They comprise the results of the thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth Ballots, not before given:

At the conclusion of the twelfth ballot,

Mr. BURKE, from the Committee on Credentials, made a report with reference to the Tennessee and Florida cases, concluding with a resolution that the Delegates from the Jackson Democratic Association, of the District of Columbia, be admitted to seats as honorary members of the Convention. The names of these gentlemen are J. D. Hoover, J. C. Barrett, W. D. Wallack, Daniel Radcliffe, B. B. French, F. McMaherny, Charles S. Wallack, W. J. McCulluss, and A. W. Miller. The report was concurred in.

The Louisiana delegation were permitted to withdraw, for the purpose of consultation. In the meantime, the thirteenth ballot was taken, and when this delegation returned, they cast their vote for CASS, as heretofore. Loud and long was the applause with which this was received. The result announced the same as on the previous ballot, with the exception that MARCY lost one, and HOUSTON gained one.

The fourteenth ballot was also nearly similar, except one vote was transferred from BUCHANAN to CASS.

As the delegations voted BUCHANAN, his friends applauded, and this salute was returned when the votes were thrown for CASS. There was a slight hissing at times by other parties.

Colonel BLACK, of Pennsylvania, an Alternate, arose to a question of privilege, and was met with cries of "Sit down—sit down"—"Hear him." Observe, he said, that every time the vote of a State is Buchanan, there are hisses in the gallery—(cries of "No hisses.") Gentlemen saw and heard it, and when I say this I don't mean to interfere with the rights and privileges of others, I only ask as a representative of Pennsylvania, that when votes are cast for Mr. BUCHANAN there may be no hisses in the gallery.

There was a slight hissing at this in some quarters, which induced Col. BLACK to say, "Men can't put me down by hisses here or elsewhere."

The Chair remarked that if the hissing and applauding should be repeated, he would have the galleries cleared.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved that the Convention adjourn until 9 o'clock to-morrow. Only fifteen votes were cast in favor of the proposition.

The sixteenth vote was then taken, and was exactly the same as the preceding ballot. An ineffectual motion to adjourn was then made.

On the seventeenth vote no change occurred.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

SUCCESSIVE BALLOTINGS.

Ballot.	Cass.	Buchanan.	Douglas.	Marcy.	Butler.	Houston.	Dickinson.	Lane.	Dodge.	Weller.	Blank.
1	117	93	20	27	2	8	1	13	3	3	4
2	118	95	23	27	1	6	1	13	3		1
3	119	94	21	26	1	7	1	13	3		1
4	115	89	31	25	1	7	1	13	3		1
5	114	88	34	26	1	8	1	13	3		
6	114	88	34	26	1	8	1	13	3		
7	113	88	34	26	1	9	1	13	3		
8	113	88	34	26	1	9	1	13	3		
9	112	87									
10	101	86	40								
11	110	85	50								
12	98	88	51								
13	98	88	51								
14	99	87	51								
15	99	87	51								
16	99	87	51								
17	99	87	50	26	1	11	1	13			
18	96	85	56	25	1	11	1	13			
19	89	85	63	26	1	10	1	13			
20	81	92	64	26	1	10	1	13			
21	60	102	64	26	1	10	1	13			
22	53	104	77	26	15	9		13			
23	37	103	78	26	19	11	1	13			
24	33	103	91	26	23	9		13			
25	34	101	81	26	24	9		13			
26	33	101	80	26	24	10	1	13			
27	32	98	85	26	24	9	1	13			
28	26	96	88	26	23	11	1	13			
29	27	97	91	26	23	12	1	13			
30	23	96	92	26	20	12	1	13			
31	64	83	92	26	16	10	1				
32	98	74	80	26	1	8	1				
33	123	72	60	25	2	6	1				

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

The Prospects in Convention—Cass and Douglas Certainly Defeated—Ultra Resolutions to be Adopted.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 4.

CASS may receive one hundred and fifty votes to-morrow, but cannot get two-thirds. He is still used to break down DOUGLAS. There are combinations which still design to nominate HUNTER. Another rally is intended for DOUGLAS, but his defeat is certain. There was a great row in Convention to-day, and many desired it The Resolutions to be adopted are very ultra on Slavery and the Fugitive law.

X. Y.

From Buffalo—Coroner's Inquests, &c.

BUFFALO, Friday, June 4.

Six Coroner's inquests were held yesterday and to-day in this city—as follows: One on the body of an unknown man, found dead in the woods on Hamburg Road. Another on the body of WILLIAM DOTY, of Yatesborough (Ill.), who was knocked down in Water-street and robbed a few days since, and died last night from his injuries. On a German, and also on an Irishman, both found dead in the Creek. One on the body of an unknown man, who was killed on the Railroad this morning, by the Albany express train. And one on a man who fell from a three-story building this morning, and was instantly killed.

Yesterday, one of the stones in the Black Rock Flouring Mills burst, while making 190 revolutions per minute. The foreman, ISAAC LAP, and a hand named JAMES GANN, were seriously injured—the latter, it is feared, fatally. The building was much torn.

Women's Rights Convention.

WEST CHESTER, PA., Thursday, June 3.

The Convention met at 9 o'clock.

The Business Committee reported, for the consideration of the Convention, a series of resolutions, congratulating the world on the advance made in the doctrines held by the Convention; denying the right of Legislatures to endow institutions whose advantages women were precluded from enjoying; asking for an alteration of the laws, whereby the wife may inherit the estate of her husband as he inherits hers, and be regarded as the guardian of her child; and demanding that remuneration for equal service may be the same to women as men.

The consideration of these resolutions was postponed for the present, to hear a letter read from MARY MOTT, of Indiana, and to allow ANN PRESTON to give an exposition of the views of the Convention.

The address sets forth that women demand an equality before the law; that the property of the husband should descend to the wife, as his only heir; that women should be permitted to hold offices of trust and profit; and so trained to unfold her nature, that every path should be regarded as her appropriate sphere, wherever duty pointed.

These views were ably maintained by Mrs. NICHOLS, Mrs. G

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1852.

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The Democratic Convention.

Another day was spent yesterday at Baltimore in fruitless ballotings for a Presidential candidate. Thirty-three attempts at a nomination have now been made: and an examination of the table will be found instructive. Gen. CASS started at the outset a long way ahead, with BUCHANAN as his chief competitor. Most of CASS's votes came from the North, and BUCHANAN's from the South. The latter began to fall off first—some of his votes being gradually transferred to DOUGLAS; and on the twenty-ninth ballot CASS had fallen to 27, while BUCHANAN had risen to 93, DOUGLAS to 91, and General BUTLER to 25. On the thirty-first ballot matters took another turn. It was announced that the Committee on resolutions were ready *to report a platform*. This produced a sudden change in the vote of several States, especially of those Southern States which had previously gone for BUCHANAN. Indiana, which before had voted for General LANE, went over in a body to CASS, as also did Tennessee; and on Kentucky and Louisiana afterwards following this lead, on the thirty-third ballot, CASS had 123, BUCHANAN 72, and DOUGLAS 60. And thus things stood when the Convention adjourned.

Last night, we may rest assured, was not idly spent. The early adjournment (soon after six) was intended for work; and matters, we presume, will be so far advanced as to render a choice this morning very likely. If some more of the other Southern States, which voted at the outset for BUCHANAN, should follow the lead of Kentucky, Tennessee and Louisiana, and go for CASS, he would be very likely to get the nomination; while the votes already taken show an obvious disinclination on the part of the friends of either CASS or BUCHANAN to transfer their strength to DOUGLAS. Just now, in our judgment, CASS's chances are the best. How long they will stand so remains to be seen.

Conventions and Platforms.

The fashion which has been growing up within the past few years, of Conventions laying down party platforms, is beginning to be challenged, as of doubtful expediency and justice. Conventions are designed, as a Democratic cotemporary justly remarks, to *represent* the party, and not to dominate over, or dictate to it. They meet for a special object—the selection of candidates, and their right to go beyond that object under any circumstances is, at least, doubtful. But when various opinions prevail in different sections of any party, upon any subject, it is not the right of a Convention to proscribe one portion, and endorse the rest. The rights of the majority do not extend so far. They have done their duty when they have selected the candidates upon whom the greatest party support can, in their judgment, be concentrated; when they go beyond this, and dictate the specific grounds on which that support shall be given,—when they assume to say that no one shall vote for the candidate selected except for just such reasons, and for just such objects as they see fit to designate,—they are transcending their authority, and are doing serious mischief to the party they seek to serve. They divide and dissipate its strength, by constraining its action and leaving its members no longer free to act upon their own convictions.

The assumed right of laying down platforms for great parties, involves the absolute tyranny of the majority, and the denial of all rights and all liberty of opinion to minorities, however large or respectable. If a creed may be imposed upon a whole party, and its principles defined and fixed by the vote of a bare majority, particular sections and interests may often find themselves abandoned to the convenience, or sacrificed to the prejudices of their associates. The weaker sections must always suffer under any such practice; and the longer it is continued, and the more generally it is recognized, the greater the danger that it will ultimately be abused.

The Southern Whigs are just now exceedingly anxious that the National Whig Convention should *lay down a platform* for the party; and they loudly threaten to secede if this shall not be done. In this exaction they evidently are acting under the pressure of a supposed emergency, and lose sight of the embarrassments in which they may hereafter be involved by such a proceeding now. They profess to consider their interests and institutions *unsafe*, without such a platform, and expect to enforce its adoption by menaces. They may just now, possibly find allies at the North upon whom those menaces may take effect; but nothing can be more certain than that a reaction will inevitably follow a triumph thus obtained, and that *then* the platform laid down will *not* be at their dictation. The majority will use against them the power they have themselves asserted.

If, in the National Whig Convention soon to meet, Southern ultraists demand a specific indorsement of *the Compromise*, they must be prepared to meet propositions which shall cover the whole case. They will have to vote upon resolutions indorsing the finality of *all parts* of those Compromise measures, if they insist upon that of any of them. If they demand that the Fugitive Slave law be pronounced a finality just as it stands, they will also be asked to declare the Territorial bills, the Texas question, and the admission of California as a *free* State, to be *finalities*, and equally beyond the reach of any future disturbance or agitation. They will be expected to pledge themselves and their candidates against permitting California to be divided, or a slave State to be formed out of it; against introducing slaves into the territories without the express warrant of Congress; and against the formation of any new slave States in Texas. All these are provisions substantially embraced, directly or by implication, in the Compromises of 1850,—just as much a part of them as the Fugitive Slave law. And if they demand the finality of *the latter*, they must be prepared *to concede the finality of the former also*. Certainly if the one is demanded, the other will be; and it is not easy to see how either the Southern friends of the Compromise, or their Northern allies, can deny its reasonableness or refuse to vote for it.

But, in fact, no attempt should be made, upon either side, to *coerce* opinions upon this subject. The Compromise Measures are laws of the land, and as such they will be carried into full and complete effect by any man, Whig or Democrat, who may be elected President at the coming canvass. To affect doubt or distrust upon this point, is absurd and ridiculous. But as to the wisdom of the measures themselves, the necessity of passing them, the perfection of all their details, or their perpetual adaptation to the condition of the country, opinions have differed, do still differ, and will continue to differ, in spite of all the platforms or resolutions that Conventions of any sort may choose to adopt. This is a very large country, and the area of its *opinions*, as well as its territories, has been very considerably enlarged within a few years past. Where interests are so varied, and sentiment so diverse, it will never be easy, nor will it often be possible, to prescribe a creed for all sections, all interests, and all members of any party. And the attempt to do so will only create disaffection, promote agitation, and plunge us into collisions and contests from which incalculable evils must of necessity arise.

The only feasible way of getting along harmoniously and profitably, is to *avoid* those topics upon which absolute agreement is palpably impossible, and, leaving each to the enjoyment of his own opinions upon them, unite simply upon those views which are common to all, and select candidates in whose character and life all have reason to repose an unwavering trust. Anything beyond this can only lead to domestic divisions and sectional strife.

The Maine Law.

The subject of Temperance seems fairly to be launched into the sea of politics;—not perhaps ranging itself under the exclusive banner of either of the political parties, but presenting itself boldly at the ballot-box for the suffrages of the people. The Maine Liquor Law belongs to the statute-books of three different States. Three Sovereignties voluntarily submit themselves, by the will of the majority, to its requirements and restrictions. Those who are opposed to its provisions cannot but admire the self-denial that dictates such submission. That it will ultimately become a law, over that determined tract of territory known as New-England, can now hardly be doubted. Whether, advancing thence, it will go forth conquering and to conquer, is more problematical. There are many portions of the Union where the battalions of Alcohol will prove too strong for it; at the same time its triumphs may not be confined to New-England alone. It will be an interesting struggle, and one settling important interests, by its result. Certainly, since the contest began, between Temperance and its foes, it has marched gradually, but surely forward. At first, it ventured forth under a heavy fire from the batteries of ridicule, and it required considerable strength of purpose in its early friends to breast the storm of contempt that rolled against them. But progress was made, and it was found necessary to bring other weapons into the field against it. The appetites of men, the interest of those engaged in its manufacture and sale, and the pride which some had in their ability to govern themselves, were, then, the formidable antagonists that entered the lists. Since then, and for some dozen years, the contest has been fierce and unabated. Alternate success and defeat, have been the attendants of the combatants, and, at this time, victory, in the North-eastern wing of the armies, where the fight has always raged the hottest, seems perching on the banner of the invaders.

If the capital and industry now employed in the manufacture and sale of ardent liquors were devoted to the production and vending of materials of substantial use to men—which, so far from ultimating themselves in idleness, bankruptcy, disease and crime, would really advance the condition of the world—it is difficult to conjecture the revolution in human affairs which ten years of such change would certainly effect. On the one side we should see the criminal courts relieved—grand jurors would rarely indict, and petit jurors rarely try—the time of most of those now consumed in the administration of criminal law saved to the country and devoted to some more productive pursuit—the taxes upon property manyfold reduced—innumerable muscles, now flabby and inefficient, ready to do yeoman's service wherever human labor could avail—lives, thousands upon thousands, which have cost the country much to rear through childhood, lengthened out to do it valuable service, now cut short by the demon of rum—some of the divinest genius, now carried to an early grave, prolonged to an extent where it might illuminate experience, and flood the world with rich suggestion—families clad in rags, and fed on crusts, raised to comfort and position—children reared in ignorance, imbued with the elements of knowledge—tears replaced by smiles, and sorrow by delight—many diseases banished—the poor-house almost untenanted, and the gibbet rarely filled—and, on the other hand, the positive, untold, unconjectured results of that labor, money, intellect, genius, health, and ambition, which would thus be preserved to the country, and which would give it resistless influence in its race for wealth and greatness with the other nations of the world.

It is not unnatural that men who see such great results reversed by the profuse flowing of ardent spirits, should be anxious to dam the tide, even though it should be by the enactment of a stringent law. It would seem that it is only through legislation that the will of the majority can be enforced. Public opinion, it is urged, is not enough. It must embody itself in statute;—it must assume the shape, the force, the obligation, and the penalty of the law. Whether it be judicious to give it this shape, the people will probably have an opportunity of deciding. As for the argument that it infringes upon the natural rights of man, or rights guaranteed by the Constitution, to manufacture and sell whatever men may choose, it is of force,—the temperance men reply—if they may not be forbidden, by law, from compounding poisons, exhibiting improprieties, maintaining nuisances in populous neighborhoods, storing gunpowder in a city, or vending rattle-snakes. That the present license system is susceptible of great abuse, those who have read our columns, and taken note of the number of grogeries, and of their undue proportion to the houses and population of New-York, must be persuaded. The existing system, surely, is not the best. It may be, that there is no adequate stopping place, this side of the Maine Law. The effect of that law in the States which have adopted it, will be observed with keen interest, by both its advocates and adversaries.

Questions purely political, rarely meet with such vindictiveness of opposition, as those which involve reform. A reform generally treads, of necessity, upon monied interests—affects more or less extensively, the pocket, and meets with all the fierceness which men evince when fighting for their bread. In this instance it is peculiarly so. Investments have been made in stills and their equipments, in counters and decanters, in rents and licences, and large profits are realized in the demoralizing traffic. Here rises up a brood of interests, each armed and battling for very life, and ready to ply all stratagems and all the arts of war. But all these have proved unavailing in the States referred to. Maine marches boldly out as the advance guard,—Rhode Island follows in her lead, and now the Bay State wheels into line. How many more will go over to the minority—whether that minority will become the majority, are questions that are yet in the undeveloped future.

A Chinese Puzzler.

A very remarkable document, in the shape of an address from the Chinese residents to the Governor of California, may be found in another column. As the first manifesto issued by the Asiatics in America, it will be read with novel interest. The letters and language in which it is couched are fortunately not in Chinese, or we might have to nurse our curiosity. The exceeding *naiveté*, however, of every sentiment and argument, the coolness with which the various points of the message are disposed of; the nice shrewdness of their reasoning, as contrasted with the ill-considered assumptions of that instrument; the overwhelming testimony they bear to the value of Chinese commerce, and the fact that the gold the Chinamen are said to carry away returns in the form of accelerated trade; all these points are worthy of the ripest consideration; and prove that the Orientals are fully entitled to equality of citizenship, besides establishing their economical value to the State. Notice how adroitly they floor the mendacious objections of his Excellency, by retorting the charge of fibbing upon their Caucasian neighbors. And notice especially their refutation of the idea, upon which the Governor rests his principal cavil, that the majority of them are the hirelings of Chinese capitalists. The truth is, Gov. BIGLER fell into the hands of short-sighted people about the mines; whose jealousy of the patient and incessant industry of the Chinaman, biased their wills, and perverted their judgments; and listened to prejudices, which reflection, and consultation with residents of San Francisco, must have removed. His Message was dictated by the desire to conciliate the mining interest, so powerful for political purposes; and would have been written, we presume, in the face of the largest proof of its incorrectness. Certainly his positions are not sustained by the more intelligent classes on the sea-board. The epistle of the Chinamen has been followed up by corroborating representations from several leading merchants of the commercial centre.

The Secrets at Night.

Compilers of Carlisle and other tables, upon which Life Insurance Companies base their risks, could not have had in view the state of things now existing in this City. The calculations go upon the theory that, in civilized communities, life is as generally preserved from violence, as to constitute a rule without notable exception. Laws are made to protect, and taxes are levied to pay for the protection of, the citizen. On comprehensive principles it is assumed that the obligation is fulfilled. But it is not fulfilled. The amount of violence perpetrated, in any given round of twenty-four hours, within the bounds of the City, is startling. The local column grows daily more and more tragic. The satisfaction of reading the morning papers with steady nerves and placid feelings, has vanished. We are sure to be alarmed by tales of premeditated or wanton brutality. Our sympathies are aroused by the knowledge of families plunged in sudden sorrows and destitution. Personal apprehensions are mingled with grief at the catastrophe, and mortification at the low character for order and security which our City is so rapidly acquiring.

The other day GEORGE MURPHY, a well-behaved young man, was wantonly murdered in Centre-street. His death was sudden and shocking. It deprived a blind and widowed mother of an only son, and of every means of sustenance, the services of an only daughter being engrossed in the care of the afflicted and infirm parent. The case is a sad one; but there is no reason to imagine it solitary, or that similar occurrences may not ensue again and again. The streets at night are infested with ruffians of all descriptions. They hang around corners on the look out for opportunities to do mischief. They move about in gangs, men and boys together, abusing and sometimes killing the quiet by-passer. They issue out of oyster-cellars and liquor-shops, infuriate and reckless under the effects of ardent spirits, and run a muck through the crowd. After nightfall, the wayfarer, through any but the more frequented thoroughfares, has the fear of an assault, and never a policeman, before his eyes. He is reasonably apprehensive of violence, not prompted by a desire for plunder, or by personal pique and malice, but by mere diabolical viciousness. There is no security for life or limb in the present disorderly state of things.

It is almost vain to inquire where the fault lies. Never was there a municipal government, wherein the responsibility for mal-administration is more lightly shifted from one branch to another, than in this of ours. It amounts, very often, to a moral impossibility to fix the criminal, when you have ascertained the crime. The little joker eludes you when you fancy your finger is on him. But this business of street violence; these knockings down and stabbings, and shootings which convert the city journal into something resembling a bulletin of a guerilla contest, are pretty unanimously saddled upon the Police Department. There is an impression abroad, not only that there is a fault somewhere, but that it lies with the men to whom the preservation of peace is intrusted. It may be correct, though a contrary opinion seems to be current among that respectable body of officials. They interpret the scope of their duties differently. Self-preservation is thought to be the first law of an M. P. He is supposed to be salaried to take anxious care of himself. His star is purely decorative; and is apt, whenever a row is toward, to set in impenetrable obscurity. The capacity of the class for not being about when wanted is so transcendant as to be positively sublime. It has been canonized into a proverb. There are men enough doubtless, employed, and money enough spent, but the net products of employment and expenditure are seen only now and then, in the case of peculiarly meritorious officers. There is, we fear, fault at the police office. Either the wrong description of men are turned out as stars, or the number is less adequate than it is generally thought. Reform is needed; and, by way of experiment, to ascertain *where* it is needed, let us have, for a change, a specimen of the utmost the police can do towards preserving order.

There was a time when we could point with pride to the contrast between the safety of our city streets, and those of Rome or Naples, where the stilletto does its work wholesale, night after night. There was a time when an air of condescending pity did not set illy on our faces in view of the nocturnal violences that disgraced Philadelphia. Insurance offices, at one time, refused to take California risks, in consequence of the perils of the passage thither, and residence in a disorganized society; but preferred the life of the stay-at-home body as the subject of their wagers. But we have changed all this. The glory has departed. We are a bye-word for disorder and ruffianism. Insurance folks talk of higher premiums upon residents of the town, or a curfew clause in the policy, obliging the insured to keep in-door o'nights so long as the present condition of things prevails. There is danger everywhere. And if you want the benefit of an officer, you must call at head quarters, and secure the escort of one, as if the city was all Five Points.

It is undeniable that we are the worst governed City of the world. The streets, the highway of business, and the sources of miasm and disease, are especially the subjects of reprobation. They should be open to the uses of travel, and they are blocked with the impostures of PERRINE. The Cholera approaches, and they should be clean, and they are nauseously filthy. They should be guarded from violence and crime, and the wanton bully has his own way as uninterruptedly as if no police existed. We want better things. The popular feeling becomes so strong upon the subject, that all the momentary assiduity with which we are indulged before election day, will fail to save the delinquents. Let the amendment begin at once.

Cholera on the Western Rivers.

We learn that a very considerable number of Cholera cases, some of the most aggravated type, are appearing on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. Cabin passengers from New-Orleans, who arrived at Cincinnati on Sunday last report that one or two deaths a day occurred on their steamer, confined, however, to the emigrant deck passengers. On another boat there were several cases in the cabin, one a lady passenger, who died on reaching Louisville.

There is supposed to be something peculiarly obnoxious to this disease in the water of the Mississippi; but from all we can gather, in conversing with passengers who have witnessed its recent ravages on steamboats, we incline to ascribe the disease to causes *on* the river, such as exposure on the lower deck and in the engine rooms—on the same range in Western boats—first to the hot and noxious atmosphere of steam, smoke and gas through the night, and then to the heavy damp river fogs of the morning. This with a change of habit from ship life, and the imprudent use of tropical fruits and green vegetables, renders the poor emigrant a fit subject for the attacks of the dreadful and mysterious epidemic. There is much, too, in the forty or sixty days association of these people with ship fever, which at this season of the year, attends, in a greater or less degree, the protracted passage from Hamburg or Liverpool to New-Orleans. The tendency of this malady to Asiatic Cholera, on the change from ship to steamer, is not to be mistaken.

We have no good reason to suppose that the general health of the Western country will be affected by a revisitation of the Cholera; though it is not unlikely that the bills of mortality at New-Orleans, St. Louis and other dépôts for emigrant passengers will be considerably increased.

☞ The *Boston Courier* troubles itself to prove that KOSSUTH is by no means a second WASHINGTON, or a great patriot, or even a great man. And after running a contrast between the two characters, it clinches the argument by asserting that "the issue of Hungarian bonds by KOSSUTH is a transaction to which no parallel can be found in the life of WASHINGTON." This literal statement must be conceded. WASHINGTON did not issue "Hungarian bonds by KOSSUTH," or any other sort of bonds, because he was a military and not a civil chief. The argument would be equally strong for GEORGE IV.; he was a military chief and he did not, or does not, issue promises to pay nations; debts out of a non-existant treasury. But WASHINGTON used scrip similar to that now circulated by KOSSUTH, and without it the war of our revolution would never have had its glorious results. It is questionable whether "Continental currency" was regarded by any *Courier* of that day, as an attempt to obtain money upon false pretences; or that WASHINGTON was marked as a swindler, as KOSSUTH is quite liberally styled, for using I. O. U.'s instead of ready money. It should serve, moreover, to check the comments upon KOSSUTH, to recollect that the "Continental currency" became almost valueless in its depreciation, and large amounts of it were never redeemed at all.

But the *Courier* is a special admirer of Mr. WEBSTER; pretends to appreciate his exalted genius and yield the utmost deference to his judgment. So we commend it to read the Secretary's speech at the Congressional banquet, and mitigate some of its strictures.

☞ Our late English papers mention the recent death of Mrs. SARA COLERIDGE, daughter of S. T. COLERIDGE, and wife of his nephew, the late HENRY NELSON COLERIDGE, by whom the task of editing COLERIDGE's works was undertaken and prosecuted until his death, when he was succeeded in it by Mrs. C. She was a woman of decided intellectual ability, and of profound scholarship and varied accomplishments. The latest edition of the "Biographia Literaria" was prepared by her, and contains a great amount of matter, critical and biographical, from her pen. The great fault in her writing grew out of her inordinate ambition to vindicate her father's opinions, as well as character, upon all points, and in reply to all attacks. She entered, accordingly, into very elaborate refutations of malicious and ill-natured criticisms long since forgotten, and seemed equally ready to defend sentiments and expressions which COLERIDGE himself would have unquestionably been the first to abandon or disavow. She always wrote with manifest ability, and with a degree of learning scarcely less wonderful in one of her sex than that by which her father was so much distinguished. We believe that one son, Rev. DERWENT COLERIDGE, is now the only remaining representative of that remarkable family.

A new and complete edition of the Works of COLERIDGE is announced as in the press of the HARPERS. We understand that it will be issued in six or eight handsomely printed volumes, under the editorial supervision of Professor SHEDD, of the University of Vermont.

☞ We mentioned, in the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention yesterday, the summary rejection, by a vote of 199 to 83, of Mr. ROBERT RANTOUL's claim to a seat in Convention as a delegate from Massachusetts. Mr. R. is a Democratic Free Soiler, and the *Albany Atlas* thus states the basis of his claim to be considered a delegate:

"The Democratic Convention, for choosing a delegate, met at South Danvers, November 20, 1851: 160 delegates, representing the Democracy of the different towns, were present. They voted by ballot. On the first ballot, R. RANTOUL, Jr. *was unanimously chosen delegate*. This Convention was called as a Convention of the *Democratic Party*, by the Democratic District Committee, appointed *unanimously* October 8, 1850, at a regular Convention of the *whole* party—*admitted to be so by the contesting party*."

N. J. LORD was chosen by a party first organized under a call, in May, 1851, to those Democrats "*opposed to the election of Robert Rantoul, Jr., to Congress.*"

The number of Democrats so opposed at that date, is ascertained from the vote next preceding, which was, omitting the Whigs, for

R. Rantoul, Jr., (Dem.)	3,151	F. Browne, (Colter,)	152
N. J. Lord, (Bolter,)	48	E. Sewall, (F. Soil,)	1,775

The number of bolting democrats was therefore at that time 200.

Yet the National Democratic Convention, by a vote of more than *two* to *one*, has stamped these "bolters" as the only true Democrats in that district! The Free Soil Democracy is evidently ready to purchase the privilege of supporting the ticket, at any price that may be exacted. They expect to get fewer kicks, and more coppers, after the election than seem likely to fall to their lot before.

Kossuth at Troy.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

TROY, Thursday, June 3, 1852.

KOSSUTH has had a warm reception at Troy. The Trojans manifested more enthusiasm than did the Albanians. The cars, on stopping, were surrounded with an immense crowd, which cheered and swayed to and fro in a manner to indicate that there was sentiment for KOSSUTH in its midst and at its outer portions. The procession of carriages, bearing KOSSUTH, Mayor GOULD, Mr. OLIVER CHAMON, of the General Committee, and Dr. NOTT, with the Committees and Common Council, was escorted through the principal streets to the Court House, by six military and three fire Companies. At the Court House, KOSSUTH was presented to the people, and was received with three cheers. His speech was a model of brevity. He said:

"Gentlemen, a thousand thanks for those three cheers."

From the Court House the procession moved directly to the Troy House. Here KOSSUTH reviewed the military, when he was conducted to his rooms and left to himself for the afternoon.

During the whole route of the reception lively enthusiasm prevailed, and a very large concourse of people followed it. People are here from all parts of the county and from many of the towns beyond. The Trojans have done handsomely. There is decided sentiment for KOSSUTH here. This may be the last general reception he will have in America. It can be said of it that it is equal in spirit to the first. That does not show that KOSSUTH's mission has entirely been a failure.

KOSSUTH will address a meeting of Bondholders this evening. He goes to Albany after the meeting. It was designed to give him a reception in Albany to-morrow, but his going to-night will "avoid" that.

His speech at Albany, to the young men, will be a peculiar and important one. X.

Two Hundred and Eighty-Three Million Pages in One Year.

During the past year the American Tract Society has stereotyped ninety-six new publications in English, German, French, Spanish, Portugese, Italian, Dutch and Danish, of which twenty-five are volumes. The whole number of publications now issued by the Society is 1,685, of which 352 are volumes. The total circulation during the year is 283,296,568 pages, or 8,892,973 publications, of which 967,269 are volumes.

The gratuitous issues have exceeded those of any previous year, by about nine million pages. Not less than fifty-nine million pages have been distributed gratuitously, besides nearly seven millions delivered to Life-Members and Directors, for the same benevolent purpose. At 1,500 pages for a dollar, the pecuniary value of these gratuitous issues is not less than $43,500, or more than one-third of the entire amount of the donations received during the year. By Home and Foreign Missionaries, Bethel chaplains, officers, and sailors, on more than four hundred different ships, packets, and steamers, and by a variety of agencies on land, mostly voluntary, these publications have been spread far and wide. But the gratuitous circulation by the hands of colporteurs of the Society, book by book, family after family, may be regarded as one of the most effective methods by which this noble institution is reaching the masses of the people. In this way it has dispersed about forty million pages over our own and the neighboring countries of Canada and Mexico during the year.

The receipts of the Society for sales during the same time, were $226,333 50, being an advance of $25,623 17 upon the preceding year.

AMERICAN ASYLUM FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.—The thirty-sixth annual report of this Institution, situated at Hartfort, Conn., shows that its receipts during the year ending April 1, 1852, including a balance of $2,547 72 from old account, amountedd to $51,198 41, of which sum $3,028 13 remained unexpended at that date. The pupils during the year are thus classified:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Supported by friends	12	4	16
Supported by Maine	22	15	37
Supported by New-Hampshire	13	10	23
Supported by Vermont	10	8	18
Supported by Massachusetts	34	38	72
Supported by Rhode Island	4	2	6
Supported by Connecticut	20	9	29
Supported by South Carolina	3	3	6
Total	113	89	207

The Directors allude to the death of Rev. Dr. Gallaudet in terms of sincere regret. It is proposed to establish a high class in this asylum for deaf mutes, whose friends may desire to give them a superior education.

Under the influence of a warm sun, (says the Boston *Journal*,) vegetation is coming forward rapidly. But little rain has fallen, however, during the past month, and the ground is beginning to be quite dry and the roads dusty. Copious showers would be of great service to farmers. We learn from Maine and New-Hampshire, that a drought prevails there which is very prejudicial to the farming interests.

ROYAL.—The U. S. sloop of war *Portsmouth*, was at Guayaquil on the 1st ult. She had been expected to visit Panama also, but it seemed improbable at last accounts that she would be able to leave Guayaquil and Payta for several months.

The U. S. frigate *Raritan* was at Payta on the 14th May, where Commodore MCCAULEY writes, he is likely to remain some time longer.

BUSINESS NOTICES

ENTERPRISE IN AND AROUND NEW-YORK.—ON every hand we see the march of improvement. Old and unsightly buildings are being pulled down in almost every street, to make room for more elegant structures. From early dawn till late at night the busy hum of well-employed industry greets the ear on every side. On every railroad and steamboat route new and flourishing villages are springing up, as if by magic. Among these villages none hold out one inducement equal some another. In our rambles and wanderings we do not recollect of any place that pleased us better than the new village of Flammersburg, situated on Flushing Bay, one of the most beautiful places imaginable. It is true that there are other places more easy of access to the city just now; but this drawback need not long remain so; indeed there is now every prospect that the Flushing Railroad will soon be commenced. As soon as this is done, Flammersburg will become a favorite country residence for men doing business in New-York, while the present prices at which lots are sold must necessarily be doubled and trebled. The projector of this village, MR. JOHN A. FLAMMER, as will be seen by the final result, is a far-seeing and shrewd speculator. He foresaw the great advantages that must eventually centre on this lovely spot, and at once resolved to lay the foundation of a future village. The property is now in the market, and we believe is nearly all sold—or at least all that will be sold now, because we suppose that a portion will be reserved by the proprietor because he is fully aware that the prices at which he is now selling are far below what must be its ultimate value. None in these land speculations we would advise no man what to do, but we do think that every man who is about selecting a place for a home, should, among others, visit Flammersburg, and have a talk to its enterprising projector, before finally purchasing elsewhere. It is not always that which looks best at first sight that proves to be the best in the end, and we rather think some of our people will find this out before they are done with their landbuying. Those who fall into the hands of land-pirates will have to suffer. As regards MR. FLAMMER, we can safely say he is not one of the shark tribe, but a man who takes pride in so conducting his business as to make friends instead of enemies. But we have got off our text on improvements, in our chat about the new village. On another occasion we may take it up again, and give some of the results.

A SPECIAL CARD.—THE ATTENTION OF THE Ladies is particularly directed to a new and elegant assortment of Rich Summer Dress Goods, just received at Columbian Hall, No. 261 Grand-st., among which may be found Rich black Gro de Rhin, heavy Brocade, light ind Chamelion plaid, and stripe India and other Silks. Also, rich Printed Barèges and Tissues, Grenadines, Alborines, Jaconet, and Lawns. The assortment embraces the richest patterns of designs and colors to be found in this city, many of which were imported exclusively for this house. Ladies, desirous of purchasing, may, by calling, examine a stock unsurpassed, and at such extremely low prices, that is certain to satisfy the most economical—all of which would be impossible to describe, or the Ladies to judge of without a personal examination.

TO GROCERS AND HOTEL KEEPERS.—WOLFE'S CELEBRATED SCHIEDAM GIN, IN JUGS.—The Subscriber begs leave to inform the trade that he is now prepared to supply grocers and hotel keepers with this celebrated Gin manufactured by himself exclusively at Schiedam, in Holland. This Gin is the same as shipped to London, called the Club Gin. In order to better distinguish it from any imitations which may appear in this or other markets in the United States, my name is in full on the jug, label and cork.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, No 32 Beaver st.

Also, on hand, in Bonded Warehouse, Brandies, Wines, Rums and Gins. The trade are respectfully invited to call and examine the samples.

JUST ABOUT FOUR YEARS AGO THE FRIENDS OF General Taylor achieved a great victory at the Philadelphia Convention, which was sustained by the people at large during the following autumn. It was during the time intervening between the nomination and election that, in commemoration of the old hero's military services in Mexico, Gen Taylor's Head Quarters, No. 76 Fulton-st., cor. Gold, was established, for the sale of the cheapest and best clothes to be found in the American market. Mr. SOUDER, the Manager, will take pleasure in convincing any gentleman who will call upon him, that he has fully succeeded.

CANTRELL'S LADIES' SHOE STORE, No. 336 Bowery.—As CANTRELL has now secured the assistance of the well known firm of Laboyteaux & Son, formerly of Broadway, we may positively assure the ladies that there is no establishment in the city where they can purchase their Gaiters, Slippers, Ties, &c., more to their advantage than at his. Those who intend visiting the country should get of him a pair of Rubbers, to protect their feet from dampness; and all should procure a pair of his beautiful Linen Gaiters, for which he only charges 12s.

MATCHLESS.—KNOX IS "UP AND DOING," LIKE an ardent politician. His shelves are stocked with his new style of Hats, perfect in design, excellent in material, unsurpassed in manufacture, fashionable, and intended to become exceedingly popular. An outlay of four dollars will furnish a roof to a man that will carry him comfortably and creditably through the summer months. Try KNOX, and don't forget that he is at No. 128 Fulton-st.

THIS IS TRUE, AND THE TRUTH WILL PREVAIL.—DAVIS' Rahvene brings back the former color of gray hair by acting upon the roots, or thereby stimulating the coloring glands, or that upon which the color of the hair depends. This being done, nature again resumes her sway, and imparts color, softness, and fruitful growth. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale at the general Depôt, 306 Grand-st., and at 132 Broadway, 279 Washington-st., 262 Hudson-st. 137 Bowery and 111 Houston-st.

WINDOW SHADES.—READER, IF YOU WANT A beautiful article, one that has passed through the hands of an artist, call on Mr. JOHN GREASON, of No 261 Greenwich-st. This gentleman has secured for himself a most enviable reputation for the manufacture of Window Shades of a superior quality. Besides, he sells them at remarkably cheap prices for such articles. He also deals in Oil Cloths, and a variety of other articles useful, to housekeepers.—[*Sunday News.*]

NEW-YORK LINEN HALL.—WE ARE NOW OPEN, and solicit the patronage of the public. We may safely assert ours is the largest and best selected stock of Linens ever offered in this city. It consists of Barnsley Sheetings, Pillow Linens, Damask Table Linens, Napkins, Doyles, Toweling, Shirting Linen, Cambric Handkerchiefs, &c., &c., in all their variety of widths and quality. Every article warranted pure Linen and only one price asked.

JNO. DAVIS & CO., No. 339 Broadway.

AT 99 BOWERY, HIRAM ANDERSON IS SELLING, English Tapestry Brussels, at 8s., 9s. and 10s.
English Three-ply Carpets, at 6s. 6d., 7s. and 8s.
Superior Ingrain Carpets at 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d. and 4s.
Canton Matting, at 1s. 9d., 2s., and 2s. 6d.
Floor Oil Cloth, at 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d. to 4s.
Window Shades, at $1, $2, $3, $4. $5.
Hearth Rugs, at 20s., 24s., 32s., 40s.
Satin-finish Floor Oil Cloth, 8 yds. wide, 6s. 6d., 7s. and 8s.

AT THE DEPOT OF THE NEW HAT COMPANY, Nos. 146 and 148 Nassau-st., they are bringing out some of their Rocky Mountain and beautiful Silvery White Beavers so universally admired. They are equal to any five dollar hat, and are light, cool and comfortable, and the price only three dollars. The demand for them is tremendous. Any style made to order. One quality, one price, and no abatement.

THE GENIN SUMMER STYLE.—THE GREATEST variety of Summer styles, for gentlemen, ever offered in New-York, will be found at GENIN'S lower Store. Besides his splendid Drab Beavers, and beautiful Felt Fabrics, he has an assortment of Straw and Grass Hats, foreign and domestic, the mere names of which cannot be included within the limits of an advertisement. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

HOBOKEN.—THIS DELIGHTFUL SPOT CONTINUES to maintain its well deserved fame, as a most favorite resort of youth and beauty. It is daily visited by thousands, and many a long courtship is brought to a happy termination, in the far-famed Elysian Fields. Strangers visiting the city should be sure to pay this fascinating spot a visit. They will find the ferry-boats swift and comfortable, and be delighted with the trip.—*National Democrat.*

MORSE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF YELLOW DOCK, the great purifier of the blood, will renovate, strengthen and invigorate the system. Impurity of the blood being the origin of all disease, every family should use this valuable preparation, which will produce glowing health, and with it, life and beauty. Principal office No. 2½ Maiden-lane, and sold by druggists generally.

RICH CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., have just received direct from the European manufactories, per late arrivals from Europe, a large and elegant assortment of rich Moquie, Velvet and Tapestry Carpeting, surpassing anything ever before in this country; patterns entirely new, exclusively our own, and for sale full 10 per cent. less than other stores selling similar goods.

EASY SHOES AND GAITERS.—WHILE SOME persons are running all over town to get an easy shoe, the knowing ones go at once to WATKINS, No. 114 Fulton-st., who has a larger assortment of styles and sizes than any other person in the United States. No one who buys shoes at WATKINS'S, is ever dissatisfied, as a poor article is never offered at his establishment.

THE ONLY JOINT-STOCK COMPANY OF HATTERS IN THE CITY.—The generous appreciation of their former productions induces the Peoples' Hatters to offer the public the handsomest Drab Beaver Hat produced this season. For lightness and durability it stands unrivalled. Prices, $4 50, $4, and $3. H. F. U., No 11 Park-row, Opposite the Astor.

GOURAUD'S LIQUID HAIR DYE IS, WITHOUT exception or reservation, the very best ever invented; equally celebrated is GOURAUD'S Medicated Soap, for curing pimples, freckles, sallowness, chaps, roughness, &c. Pomade Subtile uproots hair from any part of the body. Liquid Rouge, Lily White, and Hair Gloss, at No. 67 Walker-st., near Broadway.

THIRD REGULAR MEETING OF THE SECOND KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION will be held at the office of the Association, No. 168 9th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, June 7, 1852. Members, by paying their dues at the office, No. 168 9th-av., will save trouble.

JAMES R. DEL VECCHIO, President.
E. J. MADDEN, Secretary, Office No. 168 9th-av.

FISHING EXCITEMENT.—CAPT. HANCOX, THE owner and commander of the steamboat BUFFALO, has astonished our citizens during the week, by bringing to the city 5,000 Sea Bass. Capt H has been engaged in this business ten years, and of course knows the precise spot where they can be caught. She leaves every day except Saturdays.

BRADY'S PRIZE PICTURES AT THE WORLD'S Fair, together with his extensive Gallery of Portraits of distinguished persons, universally admitted to be the best collection extant, are daily on exhibition at his National Gallery, No. 205 Broadway.

PERKINS' TEA STORE, No. 207 FULTON-ST.—TEAS! TEAS!—Fresh and fine new teas, at low prices. Good sweet tea, at 2s. and 3s. ₩ lb.; excellent at 4s.; extra silver leaf, 6s. ₩ lb. Also, a tea known as "Perkins' Mixture," much sought after, only 4s. ₩ lb.; less by 5 lb. parcels. Very fine coffees, cheap as usual.

J. PERKINS, Agent, No. 207 Fulton-st.

FREEMAN, THE HATTER, No. 90 FULTON-ST., has the handsomest and cheapest White Beaver and Panama Hats to be found in the city. Price, $3 to $5. Children's fancy Straw Hats, a great variety, cheap. All kinds of straw goods and summer hats.

FREEMAN, No. 90 Fulton-st., near Gold.

SHORT STORIES

THE CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.

FURTHER MOVEMENT.

LETTER OF THE CHINAMEN

To his Excellency, Gov. Bigler.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, April 29, 1852.

SIR:—The Chinamen have learned with sorrow that you have published a message against them. Although we are Asiatics, some of us have been educated in American schools, and have learned your language, which has enabled us to read your message in the newspapers for ourselves, and to explain it to the rest of our countrymen. We have all thought a great deal about it, and after consultation with one another, we have determined to write you as decent and respectful a letter as we could, relating out to your Excellency some of the errors you have fallen into about us.

When you speak of the laws of your own country, we shall not presume to contradict you. In ours, all great men are learned men, and a man's rank is just according to his education. KEYING, who made the treaty with Mr. CUSHING, was not only a cousin of the Emperor, but one of the most learned men in the Empire, otherwise he would not have been Governor of Canton. Just so, we doubt not, it is in California and other enlightened countries. But it will not be making little of your attainments to suppose that you do not know as much about our people as you do of your own.

You speak of the Chinamen as "Coolies," and in one sense the word is applicable to a great many of them; but not in that in which you seem to use it. "Cooly" is not a Chinese word: it has been imported into China from foreign parts, as it has been into this country. What its original signification was, we do not know; but with us it means a common laborer, and nothing more. We have never known it used among us as a designation of a class, such as you have in view—persons bound to labor under contracts which they can be forcibly compelled to comply with. The Irishmen who are engaged in digging down your hills, the men who unload ships, who clean your streets, or even drive your drays, would, if they were in China, be considered "Coolies;" tradesmen, mechanics of every kind, and professional men would not. If you mean by "Coolies," laborers, many of our countrymen in the mines are "Coolies," and many again are not. There are among them tradesmen, mechanics, gentry, (being persons of respectability and who enjoy a certain rank and privilege,) and schoolmasters, who are reckoned with the gentry, and with us considered a respectable class of people. None are "Coolies," if by that word you mean bound men or contract slaves.

The ship *Challenge*, of which you speak in your Message as bringing over more than five hundred Chinamen did not bring over one who was under "Cooly" contract to labor. HAE-WA, who came in her as agent for the charterers, one of the signers of this letter, states to your Excellency that they were all passengers, and are going to work in the mines for themselves.

As to our countrymen coming over here to labor for $3 or $4 per month wages, it is unreasonable on the face of it, and it is not true. That strong affection which they have for their own country, which induces them to return with the gold they dig, as you say, would prevent them from leaving their homes for wages so little, if at all better than they could get there. The Chinamen are indeed remarkable for their love of their country in a domestic way. They gather together in clans, in districts and neighborhoods, and in some villages there are thousands and thousands of the same surname, flocking around the original family home. They honor their parents and age generally with a respect like religion, and have the deepest anxiety to provide for their descendants. To honor his parents is the great duty of the son. A Chinese proverb runs somewhat in this way: "In the morning, when you rise, inquire after your parents' health, at midday be not far from them, and in the evening comfort them when they go to rest: this it is to be a pious son." With such feelings as these, it is to be expected that they will return with their gains to their homes, but it is foolish to believe they will leave them for trifling inducements.

To the same cause you must look for the reason why there are no Chinese drunkards in your streets, nor convicts in your prisons, madmen in your hospitals, or others who are a charge to your State. They live orderly, work hard, and take care of themselves, that they may have the means of providing for their homes and living amidst their families. The other matter which you allude to, their leaving their families in pledge as security for the performance of their contract, is still more inconsistent with their character, and absurd. Have you ever inquired what the holder of such a pledge could do with them? If he used any force towards them, he would be guilty of an offence, and be punished by the laws, just as in any other country, and if he treated them well, they would only be a burden and an additional expense to him. Sometimes very rich persons who have poor men in their employment at home or abroad support their families through charity, particularly if they are relatives. Sometimes they bind themselves to do it by their contracts, but this gives them no power over them as hostages or pledges.

We will tell you how it is that the Chinese poor come to California. Some have borrowed the small amount necessary, to be returned with unusual interest, on account of the risk; some have been furnished with money without interest by their friends and relations, and some again, but much the smaller portion, have received advances in money, to be returned out of the profits of the adventure. The usual apportionment of the profits is about three-tenths to the lender of the money, and rarely if ever any more. These arrangements made at home seldom bring them further than San Francisco, and here the Chinese traders furnish them the means of getting to the mines. A great deal of money is thus lent at a nominal or very low interest, which, to the credit of our countrymen, we are able to say is almost invariably faithfully repaid. The poor Chinaman does not come here as a slave. He comes because of his desire for independence, and he is assisted by the charity of his countrymen, which they bestow on him safely, because he is industrious and honestly repays them. When he gets to the mines he sets to work with patience, industry, temperance and economy. He gives no man any offence, and he is contented with small gains, perhaps only two or three dollars per day. His living costs him something, and he is well pleased if he saves up three or four hundred dollars a year. Like all other nations, and as is particularly to be expected of them, many return home with their money, there to remain, buy rice fields, build houses and devote themselves to the society of their own households and the increase of the products of their country, of its exports and imports, of its commerce and the general wealth of the world. But not all; others—full as many as of other nations—invest their gains in merchandize and bring it into the country and sell it at your markets. It is possible, sir, that you may not be aware how great this trade is, and how rapidly it is increasing, and how many are now returning to California as merchants who came over originally as miners. We are not able to tell you how much has been paid by Chinese importers at the Custom House, but the sum must be very large. In this city alone there are twenty stores kept by Chinamen, who own the lots and erected the buildings themselves. In these stores a great deal of business is done; all kinds of Chinese goods—rice, silks, sugar, tea, &c.—are sold in them, and also a great quantity of American goods, especially boots, of which every Chinaman buys one or more pairs immediately on landing. And then there are the American stores dealing in Chinese articles on a very large scale, and some with the most remarkable success. The emigration of the "Coolies," as your Excellency rather mistakingly calls us, is attended with the opening of all this Chinese trade, which if it produces the same results there as elsewhere, will yet be the pride and riches of this city and State. One of the subscribers of this letter is now employed as a clerk in an American store, because of the services he can render them as a broker in business with his countrymen; he has sometimes sold $10,000 a day of Chinese goods. CHY LUNG, who arrived a few days since with some $10,000 in China goods, has sold out and returns for another cargo, on the *Challenge*. FEI-CHAONG, who brought in a cargo about a month ago, has sold out, and also returns in the *Challenge*. So does the partner of SAM WA of this city; TUK-SHAONG for the same purpose—for more than a year he has been continually importing and selling cargoes. A great many others send for goods by the *Challenge*, and all the other ships which you speak of as being expected, will bring cargoes of Chinese goods as well as Chinamen. Nor does this by any means give you a full idea of the trade of the Chinamen. They not only freight your ships, but they have bought many of them, and will buy more; and as to the freighting of ships it may be worthy of your attention to know, that such is our preference for your countrymen, that we employ your ships in preference to any others, even when we could get them cheaper. When a ship arrives, every body sees how actively and profitably your drays, steamboats, wagons, etc., are employed by us. Some of us read in the papers the other day that the Government of the United States were going to send ships to Japan, to open that country to American trade. That is what we supposed your country wished with China as well as other countries, but it cannot all be on one side, and it is plain that the more advantages we get from your country, the faster you will get the benefits of our trade. The gold we have been allowed to dig in your mines is what has made the China trade grow up so fast, like every thing else in this country. If you want to check immigration from Asia, you will have to do it by checking Asiatic commerce, which we supposed from all that we have ever known of your Government, the United States most desired to increase.

What your Excellency has said about passing a law to prevent Coolies shipped to California under contracts from laboring in the mines, we do not conceive concerns us, for there are none such here from China, nor do we believe any are coming, except a small number, perhaps who work on shares, as we have before explained, just as people from all other countries sometimes do. We will not believe it is your intention to pass a law treating us as Coolies whether we are so or not. You say there is no treaty provision for the manner in which Chinese emigrants shall be treated, and that the Chinese government would have no right to complain of any law excluding us from the country, by taxation or otherwise. This may be true of the Government, but it would certainly alienate the present remarkably friendly feelings of the Chinese people, and in many ways interfere with the full enjoyments of the commercial privileges guaranteed to the Americans by the treaty of Wang-Hiya.

In what we here say we have most carefully told your Excellency the truth, but we fear you will not believe us, because you have spoken in your message of us as Asiatics, "ignorant of the solemn character of the oath or affirmation in the form prescribed in the Constitution and statutes," or "indifferent to the solemn obligation to speak the truth which an oath imposes." It is truth, nevertheless, and we leave it to time and the proof which our words carry in them to satisfy you of the fact. It has grieved us that you should publish so bad a character of us, and we wish that you could change your opinion and speak well of us to the public. We do not deny that many Chinamen tell lies, and so do many Americans, even in Courts of Justice. But we have our Courts, too, and our forms of oaths, which are as sacredly respected by our countrymen as other nations respect theirs. We do not swear upon so many little occasions as you do, and our forms will seem as ridiculous to you as yours do to us when we first see them. You will smile when we tell you that on ordinary occasions an oath is attested by burning a piece of yellow paper, and on the more important ones by cutting off the head of a cock; yet these are only forms, and cannot be of great importance, we would think. But in the important matters we are good men; we honor our parents; we take care of our children; we are industrious and peaceable; we trade much; we are trusted for small and large sums; we pay our debts; and are honest; and of course must tell the truth. Good men cannot tell lies and be ignorant of the difference between right and wrong. We do not think much about your religion, but we believe you are mistaken in supposing no Chinaman has ever yet applied to be naturalized or has succeeded in the United States Mhoyt hard. There is a Chinaman now in San Francisco who should be entitled to naturalized papers, and to have a free white American wife. He went out America can dress, and is considered a man of respectability. And there are, or were lately, we are informed, Chinamen residing in Boston, New-York, and New-Orleans. If the privileges of your laws are open to us, some of us will doubtless acquire your habits, your language, your ideas, your feelings, your morals, your forms, and become citizens of your country;—many have already adopted your religion in their own;—and we will be good citizens. There are very good Chinamen now in the country, and a better class will, if allowed, come hereafter—men of learning and of wealth, bringing their families with them.

In concluding this letter, we will only beg your Excellency not to be too hasty with us, to find us out and know us well, and then we are certain you will not command your Legislature to make laws driving us out of your country. Let us stay here—the Americans are doing good to us, and we will do good to them.

Your most humble servants,

HAE-WA,	SAM WO & CO.
LONG ACHICK;	TON WO & CO.

For the Chinamen in California.

FRIGHTFUL SUICIDE.—Miss LAURA LULL, a respectable American girl, of West Brookfield, Mass., committed suicide a day or two since under the following painful circumstances: Having been the victim of a cruel and heartless desertion, and laboring under a sensitiveness of disappointment and wrong inflicted upon her, she visited Worcester on the morning of the fatal day, but only to find her last hope crushed. Returning to the East Brookfield station, she left the cars, and inquiring at what time the next train would pass up towards Springfield, (which would be in a short time,) she started on foot towards West Brookfield, and disappeared beyond an adjacent curve. Very soon the train came up, and when the whistle was sounded, she snatched her purse, and taking a ring from her finger, gave them to a little girl who was walking by her side, telling her to hasten up a bank out of the way of the cars. This, done, she immediately laid down upon the track, and almost in an instant was mangled and shapeless form!.

SHOOTING AFFRAY AT LA SALLE.—An affray occurred at La Salle, on Thursday last, between Captain WOODWARD, of the steamer *Kingston*, and the mate of the *Avalanche*, which nearly proved fatal to the latter. There was some old grudge to settle, and we learn that the mate, with pistol in hand, confronted Capt. W., telling him to draw his pistol and defend himself. Taking him at his word, Capt. W. drew a revolver and crippled the mate's pistol arm before he had time to fire. He followed it up by putting a ball in his side, and another in his abdomen, which brought him down. Capt. W. surrendered himself, was bound over in bonds of $2,000 for trial, and the whole affair will soon undergo a judicial investigation. We learn that the wounds of the mate are not considered mortal.—*Chicago Advertiser, May 21.*

A GOOD MARRIAGE FEE.—A young Boston printer, having accumulates in California a pile big enough for two, recently returned home for a helpmate. Having found one to his mind, he called on Rev. Mr. Bourne, the other day, to make him and his elect lady one, which being done to the satisfaction of the parties, the grateful gold-digger dropped into the astonished clergyman's hand a good sized lump of the pure ore, which was found to weigh some two ounces.

FREDERIC DOUGLASS stated in his paper, that while proceeding from Cleveland to Buffalo, on a Steamboat, one of the employees of the boat undertook to turn him from the supper table, but was commanded to desist, by a stranger, who proclaimed that he was a "southerner," and secured the "colored orator" from further annoyance. He subsequently ascertained that the stranger was Mr. Marshall, a Kentuckian, Member of Congress, from California.

Lucy, eleven years old, daughter of Charles Wells, of Turner's Falls, Montague, Mass., was drowned on Thursday afternoon last, while attempting to save her brother. The brother was rescued by P. P. Severance, but the girl sank before Mr. S. got upon the spot, and he did not know that she was in the water in season to save her life.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALBRO & BROTHERS, 160 BOWERY, fourth door above Broome-st. and 256 Grand-st., second block east of the Bowery, respectfully invite the attention of the public to the following articles, viz:

New Teas, Old Java Coffee, Refined Sugars, Wines, &c.
CURIOUS OOLONG TEA four shillings (50 cts.) per lb.
Extra fine YOUNG HYSON TEA, six shillings (75 cts.) per pound.
Fine YOUNG HYSON TEA, four shillings (50 cts.) per lb.
English Breakfast TEA, three shillings (37½ cts.) per lb.
The above TEAS were imported expressly for them and are of the very finest quality.
Best quality Old Government JAVA COFFEE, fifteen pence per pound.
Good JAVA COFFEE, one shilling per pound.
Best quality double refined CRUSHED and POWDERED SUGAR.
Best quality steam refined WHITE and YELLOW SUGAR, sold at the Refiners prices.
A general assortment of OLD WINES, BRANDIES, &c., on draught and in bottles, warranted pure and of the very best quality
A constant supply of Pure Bleached LAMP OIL.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EDITORIAL from the New-York *Pathfinder*, of April 29, which we copy with the greatest of pleasure, and which we indorse in every particular, and we cannot resist the temptation to quote the old adage, that

ROBACK'S fame the world pervades,
The press his triumph tells,
And from the North, South, East and West,
The note of glory swells.

Dr. ROBACK, the Astrologer.—We have much more faith in the revealments of this celebrated Professor of Astrology, whose scientific acquirements and natural qualifications have rendered his name famous in the two hemispheres, than in the spiritual revelations knocked out of spirits, whose intangibility makes us credulous of their power to make a noise. Science is not science till revealed, and the *modus operandi* of the rappers is wrapped up in too much mystery. Not so the sublime science of Astrology, which has ranked among its votaries the wise and great, whose believers have been the intelligent and powerful. Dr. ROBACK, who is now recognised as the most learned and accomplished Astrologer of the age, by his wonderful power of penetrating into the mysteries of the stars, has done much to alleviate the sufferings of the unfortunate, restore hope in the hearts of the disconsolate, improve the erring, and point out the road to fortune and happiness to those who have consulted him. He is a most remarkable man, being the seventh son of the seventh son, and descended from a line of sages and philosophers. Those who are troubled and need the advice of a wise man, should call on the Doctor, at his office, No. 6 White-st. a few doors from Broadway. All letters to C. W. ROBACK, No. 6 White-st., if pre-paid, will be religiously attended to.

GENUINE TEAS.—The subscribers having opened the large store, No. 132 Chatham-st., as a tea warehouse, are prepared to serve their friends and the public generally, with the finest and very superior green and black teas, at exceedingly low prices, also best Java coffee, at 10c. per lb. One trial will satisfy any person that they can save 20 per cent. W. P. MOODY & Co., No. 132 Chatham-st.

CUTLERY.—Fine ivory balanced-handle Table Knives, with or without Forks; Desert do. do.; best quality Carving Knives; Steels; Table Cutlery of all kinds; silver plated Forks and Spoons; Cake Baskets; Castors; Tea and Coffee Sets; fine Gothic Tea Trays, all sizes; warranted Steel Scissors. Razors, Pen and Pocket Knives; blue Steel Spectacles and Preserves; White's Commercial Steel Pens, at the lowest rates, and best quality, at JOHN WHYTE'S, 353 Bowery, opposite Great Jones-street.

CHELSEA MILLS.—No. 254 West 27th-st. Dépôt No 10 Beekman-st. The subscribers are now prepared to furnish fresh Ground Flour, Graham Flour, White and Yellow Corn Meal, Hominy, Wheaten Grits and Farina. Grain and Feed of all kinds ground to order. Orders served in any part of the city, free of charge. For sale cheap, a ten horse Steam-engine and Boiler, in complete running order.
MUNSON & WILLIS.

DO YOU WANT ADVERTISING ABROAD?—If so, the old established office of W. H. McDONALD, No. 109 Nassau-st., offers superior facilities. Every leading paper in either daily or weekly, of any worth, in the United States or Canadas, can be contracted for as above, in the most liberal terms, W. H. M. having the fullest authority and the very best terms. Call and get a pamphlet, and see papers and terms.

CHEAPEST STORE IN THE CITY.—A. M. & C. DAVIES, No. 206 Bowery, are now offering their large stock of Window Cornices and Shades, Paper Hangings, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Curtain Materials and Trimmings of every description, with everything in the upholstery line, 25 per cent. lower than any other establishment in the city. A. M. & R. DAVIES, Upholsterers, No. 206 Bowery.

RICH PAPER HANGINGS of the latest styles and most desirable patterns, in velvet and gold, satin and gold, and plain satin, of our own importations, at the very lowest prices, for cash. Also, a full assortment of American Paper and Borders, Fire-Board Prints, &c., at wholesale and retail. CHILDS & SMITH, No 449 Pearl-st., cor. William. N. B.—None but competent workmen sent from this establishment

METALLIC OIL FOR MACHINERY.—CUMBERLAND BROTHERS' PATENT.—The Metallic Oil is superior to pure sperm for all lubricating purposes, and its cost is 20 per cent less. It is the only chemically prepared Oil which may be used in factories without the payment of an extra premium for insurance against fire For sale by the manufacturers, DE LA VERGNE, YOCKNEY & CO., No. 36 Broadway.

SHOW CASES—SHOW CASES—A large assortment constantly on hand; also Cases of every description made to order in the neatest style and at the shortest notice by B. K. PEEBLES, No. 134 Grand-st., N. Y., three doors east of Broadway. Also, Cases made of Silver, Brass, Rosewood, Black Walnut, Mahogany, &c., at short notice.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO-FORTE.—A young gentleman, who has had much experience in teaching the piano-forte, would be happy to obtain a few scholars more. Terms, $12 per quarter. He would also like to obtain board in a private family, where he could give lessons in exchange for it. Address, PIANIST, at this office.

THE THREE HUNGARIANS.—In No. 116 Chatham-St., corner of Pearl, we have opened a Porter and Eating House called the Three Hungarians; announcing that, we hope to see our friends as frequently as possible.
IHASZ & CO.

ENGLISH ORDERS.—Orders for English goods of all descriptions executed promptly and carefully through our agents at Liverpool, JACOT, TAYLOR & TIPPER. For further information, apply to LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., No. 74 Broadway, New-York.

SPRING STYLE HATS, of the French Elastic Stiff, manufactured from the finest imported plushes, which, for brilliancy of finish and durability will bear the test with any offered with our beautiful patterns of Spring Caps. At MONARQUE'S, No. 128 Bowery.

CLAIRVOYANCE.—Mrs. SAUSE, the most skillful Clairvoyant in New-York, in curing diseases, telling the whereabouts of absent friends, recovering stolen property, or any business matter. Residence, 229 Grand-st.

RAKES.—Horse and Hand Hay Rakes, with an assortment of harvesting implements, of the most approved kinds, for sale in any quantity by RALPH & CO., Agricultural Warehouse, No. 23 Fulton-st,

COR. R. DISOSWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW and COMMISSIONER of DEEDS, for New-York and Illinois, No. 76 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts., N. Y.

LOOKING GLASSES, PORTRAIT and PICTURE FRAMES, of every description on hand, and made to order, at low price. W. N. JOHNSON, No. 524 Broadway, (Collamore House.) and No. 204 Bowery.

COURT-STREET CROCKERY STORE—One door from Union-st., SOUTH BROOKLYN. A good assortment of China, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Ware cheap.

WRITING PAPER.—A large and very desirable assortment, for sale by BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, No. 115 Fulton-st

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER, constantly on hand, and made to order by BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, No. 115 Fulton-st.

SOFA BEDS! SOFA BEDS!—The only place in the City of New-York, and Wallbridge, No. 148 West Broadway, near Walker-st.

WANTED.

BOY WANTED.—A smart and active boy, from 15 to 18 years of age, must write a handsome business hand and quick at figures, and be willing to make himself generally useful. Two dollars a week given for the first year to one who suits. Address D., by letter, at this Office, in the handwriting of the applicant.

TO HARDWARE MERCHANTS.—Wanted, a situation as bookkeeper or salesman in a wholesale or retail hardware store, by a competent person, who has had considerable experience in the business. Satisfactory reference will be given. Address Box 197, Paterson Post Office, N. J.

FIVE HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED.—To sell a new work. High wages to suit. Call or address (post-paid) "American Family Publication Establishment," No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York. Room No. 6.

SHIRT HANDS, and hands for stitching collars wanted.—None need apply but those used to fine work, to whom constant employment will be given—at No. 48 Cedar-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant Girl, to take care of children, or Chambermaid; and will make herself generally useful. Can be seen at her present employers's, No. 4 Beach-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and waiter by a nice, respectable girl; can fully competent to fill her place—very neat, honest, and trustworthy in every respect. Apply at No. 11 West 20th-st., her present employers. Leaves her situation on account of the family going to Europe.

SITUATION WANTED—As seamstress, by a nice, respectable girl—fits and makes dresses very neatly, also children's clothes or any kind of sewing. Has lived several years with the family with whom she is now with, and leaves on account of their going to Europe. Apply at No. 11 West 20th-st.

CHANCE FOR A SMALL CAPITAL.—Wanted, some person with a small capital, to purchase a valuable patent right for the Southern and Western States. Specimen articles of this invention (with which a man may travel without the least inconvenience) will be furnished at cost. To young men of integrity, rare inducements will be offered. As the proprietor is unable to travel, he is willing to sell rights on terms which cannot fail of being satisfactory. Inquire of N. C. THAYER, No. 146 Chambers-st.

CANAL BOATMEN WANTED.—Canal Boatmen wanted to freight coal in boats of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, upon the Delaware and Hudson Canal. The boats will average 116 tons during the season. They will be required to be towed with two horses, and be manned by two persons besides the Captain. For particulars apply at the office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, corner Broadway and Wall-st., or to WM. HATHAWAY, Agent, Port Ewen, near Rondout.

BOATMEN WANTED ON THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL, for 1852.—The Pennsylvania Coal Company will sell to temperate and industrious men on favorable terms, Boats to be employed in freighting Coal from Hawley to Port-Ewen on the Hudson River, near Rondout, and to New-York. The boats are built to carry 125 tons; the cargo for this year will average about 116 tons. The purchase money for the boat will be from $1,150 to $1,300 according to value, and will be received by instalments of $21 per trip, out of the freight of the boat. The rate of freight, for the present year, will be as follows:—For a trip made in 10 days, from Hawley to Port Ewen, at the rate of 85 cts. per ton; for 11-day trips, 82 cts. per ton; and if over 11 days, at the rate of 80 cts per ton. Out of each cargo, $5 will be retained until the end of the season—the balance of the freight will be paid in cash at the end of each trip. The expense of unloading will not exceed 5 cents per ton. The boats will require to be towed by two horses, and manned by two persons beside the Captain.

The Canal from Hawley is 99 miles long. The locks are tended both day and night, and trips can be made in 10 days, without the risk of losing a day. The Company agree to supply the freight and full employment for the boat, to the close of Canal navigation. When boats are required to discharge at New-York, the Company's steamboats will tow them without charge, and an additional freight will be paid to that place. Boatmen, who are desirous of taking boats, will make application at the office of the Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., or to the subscriber, at Port Ewen, on the Hudson River, near Rondout

WM. HATHAWAY, Agent.
PORT EWEN, May 27, 1852.

$20 REWARD—STOLEN from No. 297 Greenwich-st., two patent lever WATCHES, R. D. Z. Beesly's make, No. 11,807 and No. 15,813. Whoever will return the same to the above number, will be entitled to the above reward, or in proportion for either. J. E. JACKSON, JOHN COGAN.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A respectable family, occupying a pleasant house, with bath, &c., in West-21st-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., having spare rooms, would board a gentleman with small family, or two single gentlemen, on moderate terms, and afford the comforts of a quiet home. Address C. H. A., office of this paper.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with board and comfortable rooms, in house No. 162 Court-st., Brooklyn. A healthy and pleasant locality, but a few minutes walk from South Ferry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can have pleasant rooms with board, where but few boarders will be taken. Location pleasant, and within ten minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. Apply at No. 79 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOM TO LET, with full or partial board, at No. 237 West 14th-st.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—With or without board, at No. 1, Monroe-st., corner of Catharine-st.

RICHMOND HILL HOTEL, STATEN ISLAND—Late the Richmond Seminary.—J. F. KELLETT begs to inform the public that the Seminary will be entirely remodeled for a select family Hotel, to open for the season on the 7th of June next. Particulars can be obtained at S. W. BENEDICT'S Store, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.

TRENTON FALLS, ONEIDA COUNTY, N. Y.—The proprietor informs the public that his Hotel, at the above place, is open for the reception of company. He is now prepared to receive families for the season—the convenience of the house having been rearranged during the recess by a competent architect—a new and commodious wing added—hot and cold baths constructed. In short, the improvements have been of such a character as to add greatly to the comfort and enjoyment of visitors. The proprietor trusts that, by his unremitted attention to the wants of the travelling public, the patronage so liberally extended to him during the last nineteen seasons of his management, will be continued—pledging himself to sustain the acknowledged high reputation of the place. M. MOORE.

A line of Stages is established for the season—leaving Utica on the arrival of the Express train.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW VOLUME OF

APPLETON'S POPULAR LIBRARY.—THIS DAY PUBLISHED—PAPERS FROM THE QUARTERLY REVIEW. 1 vol., 16mo. Fancy Cloth, 50 cents. CONTENTS—The Printer's Devil; Gastronomy and Gastronomers; The Honey-Bee; Music; Art of Dress. The favorable reception of the collection of periodical papers from the London *Times*, has induced the publication of the present series from the London *Quarterly Review*. They will be found to be independent essays, treating in a graphic, entertaining style, with wit, anecdote descriptive powers, and no little philosophy, topics of general and permanent interest.

D. A. & CO., HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,

GRACE AGUILAR'S NEW WORK—THE DAYS OF BRUCE. A Story from Scottish History. By Grace Aguilar, Author of "Woman's Friendship," "Mother's Recompense," "Vale of Cedars," "Women of Israel." 2 vols., 12mo. Paper cover, $1. Cloth, $1 50

The Days of Bruce must be considered as an endeavor to place before the reader an interesting narrative of a period of history, in itself a romance, and one, perhaps, as delightful as could well have been selected. In combination with the story of Scotland's brave deliverer, it must be viewed as an illustration of female character, and descriptive of much that its author considered excellent in Woman.—*Extract from Preface.*

A WORK ON PLANK ROADS AND RAILROADS.

A MANUAL OF RAILROAD MAKING, comprising the principles and practice of the location, construction and improvement of Roads and Railroads, by W. M. GILLESPIE, A. M., Professor of Civil Engineering. Price $1 50.

"The views of the author are sound and practical, and should be read by the people throughout the entire length and breadth of the land." * * We recommend this Manual to the perusal of every tax-payer for road-making, and to the young men of the country, as they will find useful information in relation to each department of road-making, which will surely be useful to them in after-life."—*American Railroad Journal of Science.*

"The present volume contains much valuable matter, derived from the best authorities, and set forth in a clear and simple style. For the want of information which is contained in this Manual, serious mistakes are frequently made, and roads badly located and badly constructed by persons ignorant of the above principles which ought to govern in such cases.—*Journal of the Franklin Institute.*

Published by A. S. BARNES & CO., Publishers of new edition of Davie's Elements of Surveying.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE IN NEW-YORK.

FOR PARTICULARS apply to J. B. FORD, No. 40 Johnst. THE CRYSTAL PALACE IN BOSTON.
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The CRYSTAL PALACE, Described and Illustrated by beautiful Steel Engravings, principally from Daguerreotypes by BEARD, MALL, &c., &c. may be had at any of the above-mentioned places, in parts at 25 cents, where respectable men of good address may meet with constant employment to solicit subscribers for the same.

LIFE OF GENERAL GORGEY, by HIMSELF. PHINNEY & Co., No. 128 Main-st., Buffalo, have in press and will speedily publish, "THE LIFE AND TIMES OF GENERAL ARTHUR GORGEY, by himself." Particulars hereafter.

WILSON AND TROW'S DIRECTORY

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, WITH A MAP—1852-1853 contains 25,000 more names than any other City Directory ever published, which are equal to 133 large octavo pages. JOHN F. TROW, 49 Ann-st.

NO. 139 ATLANTIC-ST., BROOKLYN.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN; QUEECHY; WIDE, WIDE WORLD, and a various assortment of Theological and Miscellaneous Books, together with a large stock of American and English Stationery. Sold by J. McMURRAY & CO., Brooklyn.

NEW SUNDAY PAPER.—The "*Sunday Signal*," the largest and most beautiful quarto journal in the world, containing an intensely interesting American Story, entitled "Gertrude Seymour; a Tale of the Great Fire in New-York;" besides a full variety of interesting and instructive reading, will be issued TO-MORROW, June 6. Price, only 3 cents. For sale everywhere. Office, No. 100 Nassau-st. C. O. LINCOLN & CO., Publishers.

SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH—May be had at No. 3 Cortlandt-st., and at the News Depôts. It contains this week No. 2 of the Series of Mesmeric Phenomena; Telegraphic Signals by a Spirit; Popular Materialism; Who is Insane? And a variety of other interesting articles.

MANTILLAS AT REDUCED PRICES.—E. S. MILLS, No. 6 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway, N. Y., begs leave to inform his customers and merchants generally, that in consequence of his advanced state of the business season, and the great reductions in the prices of Black Silks and Trimmings, he is now offering his various styles of Mantillas at greatly reduced prices, and invites the particular attention of dealers to call and examine them before purchasing, as the assortment comprises all the fashionable Paris and Broadway styles, at prices from $1 50 to $25, together with the usual stock of Spring Shawls of all kinds, at No. 6 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of transacting the Ready-made Clothing business at wholesale, under the firm of GARDNERS, FOREEN & CO., No. 4 Broadway.
FOREEN & MOULTON, WILLIAM GARDNER,
JOHN G. PLIMPTON, ELIAS M. GREEN,
New York, June 1, 1852. OLIVER B. TWEEDY.

TO LET.

STORE AND DWELLINGS AND APARTMENTS TO LET, corner of Broome and Elizabeth-sts., corner of Spring and Mulberry-sts., and other desirable locations. Also, Stores and Dwellings TO LET, in the new and fashionable Brick Buildings, Nos. 6 and 8 Clinton-place, near Broadway. Also, a number of other Brick Buildings, Stores and Dwellings, in various parts of the city. Also, a number of smaller Dwellings, suitable for one or more families. Also, a number of Brick Stores, with Dwellings over, suitable for small families. The manner in which many of the above premises will be let, will be found highly favorable to tenants. Apply to JAMES C. DAYTON, Real Estate Agent, corner of Exchange-place and Broadway.

ROOM OR HALL WANTED TO LET.—Wanted, in a central part of the city, a room or hall, 40 feet in length by 20 to 25 in width, ceiling from 18 to 25 feet. A third or fourth story will answer. Communications to be addressed, post paid, to JOHN HARRINGTON, office of the New-York Pictorial, 128 Fulton-st.

ROOMS TO LET.—Apply to H. SMITH, No. 20 Rose-st.—No. 164 Duane-st., 4 rooms; No. 21 James-st., rooms; No. 25 Ann-st., 1 room; No. 19 Mill-st., 3 rooms; No. 17 Mott-st., 3 rooms; No. 126 Cliff-st., 2 rooms; No. 45 Rutgers-st., 1 room; No. 95 Mercer-st., 3 rooms; No. 166 Varick-st., 3 rooms, 1st floor.

PIER TO LET.—The North side of a pier at the foot of Cedar-st., suitable for steamboats. Also, an office on Broadway, between Cedar and Liberty-sts., handsomely papered and carpeted. Apply to WM. B. TOWNSEND 138 Broadway.

OFFICES AND ROOMS TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE.—In the building No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. Apply on the premises to JOHN W. RITCH, Architect.

STORE AND LOFT TO LET.—The first and second floors of No. 117 Liberty-st., at very low prices. They are very commodious, and very eligible for business. Apply to F. HART, on the premises.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A small place slightly situated on the banks of the Hudson River, about 21 miles from this City. The buildings are new, commodious, and highly finished. The grounds are abundantly stocked with fruit and ornamental shade trees. There is also an excellent supply of well and brook water. $6,000 of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars, apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A Farm of 17 acres of excellent land, pleasantly situated on the west bank of the Hudson River, adjoining the village of Milton, Ulster Co., a few miles south of Poughkeepsie, and in full view of it, having an extensive view of the river for some distance up and down. On the place are a good dwelling-house, barn and out-buildings, apple orchard and other fruit. It lies directly on the river, distant from New-York about 70 miles, and with which there is communication several times a day by steamboats and the Hudson River Railroad, the depôt of which is nearly directly opposite. For particulars, apply to AND. J. ROE, Insurance Buildings, Nos. 49 and 51 Wall-st., third floor.

FARMS FOR SALE.—Farms containing ten or more acres, pleasantly situated, adjoining the new village of Lakeland, where several hundred village lots have lately been sold, are now offered for sale at from $20 to $30 per acre, payable in monthly instalments, or a discount of 10 per cent. for cash. Many Farms in the immediate vicinity have been sold to actual settlers, some of whom have already erected houses; others are now building and cultivating their lands, with a fair prospect of realizing their most sanguine expectations. The situation of this land is very desirable, the location healthy and well worth the attention of all who desire a farm in the vicinity of New-York, where all the produce can, with a small expense, be taken and turned into cash. Farmers, mechanics, and gentlemen of limited means, with a fine country location, are invited to visit Lakeland, and see for themselves, without relying upon the information of others. An excursion train of cars will start from Brooklyn on TUESDAY MORNING, the 16th inst., for Lakeland, when gentlemen can have an opportunity of visiting this place, and return in the afternoon. Tickets for the excursion can be had at a reduced price. Apply to CHAS. WOOD, No. 200 Broadway, where maps can be had gratis.

FARMS FOR SALE.—40 more unimproved 10 acre farms at $20 per acre; 60 10 acre farms on this same tract have been sold which will have houses built and made pleasant and comfortable homes for their families. These lands are situated near the centre of Long Island, 2½ hours' ride on the railroad. The soil is excellent for farming and gardening purposes, easily cultivated and very productive, and is healthy and pleasant, a location not often found in the State. Any person having but small means, and desiring a place in the country, will find great advantage by locating on these lands in preference to investing their means in associations or city lots in the country. Go out and examine for yourselves. Apply to A. McCOTTER, No. 130 Fulton-st., Sun Building.

MOUNT PAINE FARM FOR SALE—In half-acre lots, price from 75 to 100 dollars per lot—less than farm price. The lot owners will visit the farm (to-morrow, (Sunday,) at 8 A. M., by the Harlem cars from Yorkville, the nearest station, accompanied by M. G. VALE, agent. Office, Chatham-square, cor. of Bowery and Division-st.

VALUABLE BUILDING SITES FOR SALE.—A number of valuable Building Sites, suitable for respectable country residences, eligibly situated within five minutes walk of the Bronxville Station, on the Hudson River Railroad, in the Town of East Chester, in Westchester County. Said property is within one minute's walk of the Reformed Dutch Church at Bronxville, in a high

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

GETTING ON BOARD A TRAIN BY CARS.—Yesterday two females, by the names of Ann Ryan and Ann Mulqua, appeared before Justice Bogart at the Lower Police Office, and desired to prefer a serious charge against a baggage master (whose name unknown) employed by the Harlem Railroad Company, who, they state, committed an outrage upon their persons during their passage from White Plains on one of the trains of cars to this City on Tuesday last. The circumstances, as related by the girls, are these: Being destitute of money, and anxious to reach New-York, the conductor gave them passages, and placed them in a double baggage car attached to the train; and further, that while the cars were under full speed, the baggage man separated them by forcing one of them into the front part of the car, and closing the partition door; after which, they assert, he accomplished his design. Mr. Bleau, the District Attorney, happened to be present, and advised the magistrate that, inasmuch as the offence was committed in another County, it was beyond his jurisdiction. The Judge at once sent an officer with the unfortunate women to the Commissioners of Emigration, who have taken the matter in hand, and will probably seek criminal redress from the authorities of Westchester County.

BROUGHT BACK ON A CHARGE OF ROBBERY.—Yesterday morning officer Hatfield, of the Philadelphia police, arrived in New-York, having in custody two notorious rogues calling themselves Charles Johnson and Gordon D. Pratt, whom he arrested in the Quaker City a few days ago, while in the act of selling a quantity of dry goods, jewelry, cutlery, &c. &c., which were stolen from stores in this City several months since. Pratt is charged with robbing the store of Mr. James De Gray, doing business at No. 155 William-street, who, it appears, has identified an accomplice of Pratt's, named John White, as the individual whom he saw loitering around his store, a short time previous to the perpetration of the robbery. Johnson stands charged with stealing valuable clothing from Mr. Murray, residing in Washington-square. The prisoners were fully committed for trial by his Honor Mayor Kingsland.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of this Association, was held on the 3d instant, Hon. LUTHER BRADISH in the Chair. Three new auxiliaries were recognized, one in Kentucky, one in Tennessee, and one in Texas. Various letters were presented—one from London in regard to religious liberty in Rome and Japan; another, from Rev. Mr. Rowland, requesting the publication of the New Testament in Welsh and English. The request was granted. Another, in regard to an agency for Bible distribution in Mexico; one from the Norwegian Bible Society; from the British and Foreign Society, in regard to the work, especially in Chips and Austria; from Agent Hyer, in California, showing the increasing demand for the Spanish Scriptures; and from Rev. Mr. PERKINS, with encouraging statements in regard to the work among the Nestorians. One new Agent was appointed, viz.; the Rev. E. C. SLATER, for Middle and West Tennessee, in place of the Rev. E. H. HATCHER, lately resigned. Numerous grants of books were made for the home and foreign work.

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—The Managers of the American Institute have announced that their next annual Fair will be opened, in Castle Garden, on the 5th October next. The Institute has expended nearly $25,000 in premium awards during the last seven years. The manufacturers, mechanics, and agriculturists of the United States are invited to contribute specimens of their skill, invention, or production at the approaching exposition.

☞ Company H, of the fourth Regiment, U. S. Infantry, has arrived at Governor's Island, from Plattsburg, to join the other companies rendezvousing there, preparatory to embarkation for Oregon. The officers in command of company H, are H. D. WALLEN, captain, and HENRY M. JORDAN, first lieutenant.

☞ We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of CHARLES T. SHELTON, Esq., on the subject of tunnelling mountains by machinery, which is becoming one of decided importance to all interested in the construction of railroads.

EASTERN DISPENSARY.—The monthly Report of the Eastern Dispensary for May, presents the following statistics:

Patients attended at office—Males, 530; females, 921; total, 1,451. At their dwellings—males, 139; females, 148; total, 287. Vaccinated, 1,192. Grand total, 2,930. Number of deaths, 9. The whole number of prescriptions put up during the month is 3,546; largest number in one day, 191; smallest number in one day, 87; average per day, 136.

NEWS OF THE CITY.

Yesterday morning a citizen named William Flemming was attacked by two rowdies, in Canal-st., who felled him to the pavement, and beat who kicked him in the head and face with their heavy boots, inflicting serious injuries. The villians made their escape, and in a few minutes after the "stars" came up, and found the injured man lying in the gutter, in a state of insensibility. He was taken to the Sixth Ward Station-house, where he was attended by Dr. Simmonds, and thence conveyed to the residence of his family.

Three desperate characters, called Robert O'Neil, John Clancey and James Wilson, were arrested in the Ninth Ward, on Thursday night, by officers Murphy, Holly and Mason, charged with attempting to commit a highway robbery. The complainant is Wm. A. Meyers, who made his affidavit before Justice James H. Welsh, and the trio were committed to prison to await a further hearing.

A young man by the name of Harmon Plimp was arrested on Thursday night, by officer Hudson, of the Seventh Ward, upon a charge of endeavoring to pass a counterfeit Bank note.

Coroner Ives held an inquest yesterday at the foot of Third-street, East River, on the body of an unknown boy, about 12 years of age, whose remains were found floating on the surface of the water in that vicinity the day previous. A verdict of "Death by drowning" was rendered.... Another inquest was held at the foot of Nineteenth-street, yesterday, upon the body of an unknown man, who was found floating upon the North River. A verdict of "Found drowned" was rendered.

Yesterday morning, officer Watson, of the First Patrol District, arrested a colored man, named Maurice T. Barry, who stands charged with burglariously entering the lower rotunda of the Merchants' Exchange, in Wall-street, on the night of the 1st inst. One of the employés of Messrs. Coon and Hanahan identified the prisoner as the individual whom he saw force his way through a window sash that he had broken. The accused was committed by Justice Bogart for a further hearing.

Many new and unfinished buildings in the City have been robbed of late. Owners and contractors would do well either to keep a watch at night, or more properly secure their property. Yesterday morning, officer Hamblin detected a man named Thomas Byrne, in the act of stealing a lot of lead-pipe, and other plumbing materials, from the basement of a building in the course of erection, corner of Park-place and Broadway. He was held to bail in the sum of $300, to answer at the next Court of Sessions.

[Advertisement.]

THE PIRATE DOCTOR; OR THE EXTRAORDINARY CAREER OF A NEW-YORK PHYSICIAN.—This is the title of an article which is announced to appear in next *Sunday's Dispatch*. The announcement has created no little excitement, as it is said that the doctor whose career is here unfolded is no stranger in this community, at least that one bleeding heart will testify to his identity, while numerous victims will confess to a vivid recollection of having "seen that man before." We should judge that there was something about to "come out," from the great excitement which the announcement of this publication has already created. As it has been our mission to expose crime, and labor to bring villainy to justice, we cannot but be interested in this revelation.—*Police Gazette.*

[Advertisement.]

FORDHAM VILLAGE LOTS.—We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to this property, which is beautifully located, and is not surpassed for fine scenery, healthiness, or convenience to the City. Already several contracts are out for building, and a large number of the plots have been disposed of. We advise such as are in want of a desirable residence not to purchase until they have examined this lovely spot.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Before Judge JUDSON.—*Sittings in Admiralty.—Walter R. Jones* vs. *The cargo, materials, &c., of ship Richmond.*—In this case the libelants claimed to recover from Messrs. Vest & Sherry, of Bag Harbor, about $9,500 under the following circumstances:—In July, 1846, the ship *Richmond* was fitted out by the libelants as a whaling ship and proceeded to the north-west coast, where she succeeded in getting a quantity of oil and whale-bone, which were remitted home to the owners. In August, 1849, the *Richmond* was on her homeward passage and when to the westward of Behring Straits went ashore in a fog and wilved. The bark *Elizabeth Frith* being in the neighborhood, was applied to to relieve the *Richmond* of a portion of her cargo, but the master and officers did not deem it expedient to comply with the request and the next day a sale by auction was announced of the cargo of the *Richmond*. The master of the bark *Elizabeth Frith* was the only bidder or purchaser at the sale and brought home the cargo of the *Richmond*, as also a portion of her cabin furniture. The libelants claim that the owners, master, and officers of the *Elizabeth Frith* have only a lawful claim for salvage, while the latter make themselves defendants in the suit and allege that they bought the property for its full value at the place of sale. No decision.

COURT CALENDAR—*Saturday.*—U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Motion day.

SUPREME COURT—*Motion Calendar.*—On Monday next the Clerk of the Special Term will commence receiving notice of issues for the Motion Calendar. Every motion, whether undisposed of on the May Calendar or not, must be placed anew on the Motion Calendar for June.

BROOKLYN CITY.

ACCIDENT FROM BURNING FLUID.—Last evening, about 9 o'clock, a servant girl named Abernathy, in the employ of Mr. J. Jones, baker, corner of Washington and Tillary streets, undertook to fill a lamp, while standing with burning fluid. The fluid caught fire, causing an explosion and burning the girl very severely on every side of her body. Medical assistance was called in, when it was thought advisable to remove her to the City Hospital, where she was subsequently taken. The explosion caused an alarm of fire to be raised. Several other persons, standing by at the time, were slightly burned by the fluid.

WOOLEN FACTORY BURNT.—We learn from a gentleman who came passenger on the Long Island railroad yesterday, that a large woolen factory with its contents was burnt on Thursday evening at Stony Brook, Suffolk County, Long Island. The property, it is reported, belonged to a Mr. Davis who keeps a hotel in the same village.

BOARD OF EXCUTORS.—This Board has granted licences for the sale of liquors to the number of 48, thus far, at $25 each. In the 1st Ward, 3; 2d do., 25; 3d do., 4; 4th do., 8; 5th do., 4.

☞ A Benefit is to take place at the Brooklyn Museum on behalf of Mr. GEORGE T. STRINGER, a New-York Volunteer, on the evening of the 12th of June. THOMAS F. MEAGHER, Esq., is expected to be present, and the bill offers several attractions.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—Mary Eagan, who was injured on the Long Island Railroad, near Bedford, Thursday evening, is not so severely hurt as was at first supposed. She had one shoulder dislocated, and was severely bruised otherwise, but is not considered to be in a dangerous situation.

—Complaints are numerous against the detention in crossing the East River by the "Union Company's" ferries, particularly at the Hamilton-avenue Ferry, where there is but one boat running. More ferries are very much needed across this river. A little competition would not damage the public interest.

—The storm on Thursday evening culled our streets of some of their ornamental shade trees. The large tree at the corner of Washington and Nassau-sts., which had braved the storm for many years, was compelled to succumb on this occasion, and bow its head to the dust. Quite a number were blown down in different parts of the City. A small wooden tenement in Silliman-st., nearly new, was leveled to the ground. Chimneys, awnings, blinds, &c., were scattered in every direction.

WM. L. CHAPLIN.—Judge CRAWFORD, of the Criminal Court of Washington City, has rendered judgment in favor of the United States, and against SELBY PARKER and others, who went bail in the sum of $6,000 for WM. L. CHAPLIN, charged with running off slaves from the District in 1850, and also judgment against CHAPLIN, whose recognizance was forfeited, as he never appeared for trial.

On Friday, a party of laborers on the Railway called at the Lancaster (O.) Brewery for some beer, which was refused them. An attack was then commenced upon the persons employed in the establishment, and a general row was the consequence. Clubs were used freely, and several of the party were severely injured.

There was again no choice for Mayor in Lynn, Mass., on Saturday last, being the seventh trial. D. C. Baker, Whig, had 1,019; Mudge, Coalition, 996; all others, 171.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, 3d inst., by Rev. Spencer H. Cone, CHARLES H. ROLLINSON to SARAH ANN P., eldest daughter of John B. Bull, Esq., all of this city.

On Wednesday, 2d inst., by Rev. J. J. Matthias, WILLIAM T. SINCLAIR to ELIZABETH W. JACKSON, all of this city.

At Williamsville, Oneida Co., N. Y., June 1, by Rev. Samuel L. Merrell, GEORGE C. WETMORE, of New-York City, to ELIZABETH GRAHAM, daughter of Platt Williams, M. D.

In San Francisco, on Friday, April 30, by Rev. S. H. Willey, JOHN KNOX BROWN, Esq., of Butte Co., California, to ANNA MCCLURE, daughter of the late Rev. James Arbuckle, of Bloomine Grove, Orange Co., N. Y.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

On the 27th ult., by Rev. J. L. Shock, Mr. ROBERT CAHOON to Miss MARY ADELINE ROSE, both of this City.

On Thursday, 3d inst., at the Church of the Epiphany, by Rev. Lot Jones, Mr. LEWIS W. TELLER, of Yorktown, N. Y., to Miss EMMA, daughter of Valentine Clowes, Esq., all of this city.

☞ Albany and Buffalo papers please copy.

On Thursday evening, 3d inst., by Rev. J. T. Seely, Mr. RICHARD WOARDELL to Miss MARY ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of John Davis, Esq.

☞ Pittsburg papers please copy.

DIED.

At San Juan del Sur, Mr. EDWARD BEENY, aged 34 years, 1 month, 8 days, formerly of New-York, paper carrier. His loss we deeply feel

☞ Poughkeepsie and Ohio papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 4.

$24,000	U. S. 6s, '67	b3	115⅛	250	do	12½
3,000	do		115⅛	100	do	s60 12
2,500	Ind. Canal Pref. 5s		46½	100	do	b60 12½
900	Indiana 5 ps		52½	450	do	12
1,000	Ind. Spec. Pref. 5s		21	200	do	b30 12
1,000	City 5s, '70		104	200	do	b10 12
7,000	Erie Converts. '71		97⅛	10	Nicaragua Transit Co.	33¼
5,000	do. '62		98	100	do	35
27,000	do		97⅛	13	do	34⅛
2,000	Hudson 1st mtge		107½	25	do	s3 34
1,000	Hudson 2d mtge		97	60	do	34
3,000	Ogdensbg. 2d mtge		87⅛	13	Macon Railroad	95½
25	Del. & Hudson Canal		117	100	N. Y. & N. H. R. R.	111
18	Bank of Commerce		110½	100	Reading Railroad	s3 78⅛
50	N. Y. Life Ins & Trst Co		138	100	do	s45 78⅛
75	Am. Exchange Bank		123½	250	do	78⅛
150	Morris Canal		18½	300	Erie Railroad	37
150	Canton Co		81½	400	do	36½
50	do	s90	81	300	do	b60 37⅛
150	Edgeworth Co	b3	7½	225	do	37
50	do	s3	7½	25	do	b10 37
550	do		7½	100	do	s60 36½
50	do	b60	7½	200	Harlem Railroad	72½
50	Phœnix Mining Co		13½	300	do	s3 72⅝
50	do		13	50	Nor. & Wor. R. R.	55½
125	Portsmouth D. Dock		31	50	Northern Ind. R.R.	11⅛
50	N. J. Zinc Co		12½	5	Hudson River R R.	62½
100	do	b15	12½	7	Mich. Southern R R.	123

SECOND BOARD.

130	Bank Commerce	110⅛	117 Pennsylvania Coal Co. 94
100	Dauphin Coal Co	b60. 60	50 Harlem Railroad s30 72⅛
100	Nicaragua Co. ex. div.	31	200 do 72⅝
50	do	b30 31⅛	50 do b3 72⅝
50	do	b60 31½	150 Long Island Railroad 20
52	do ex. div.	30½	20 Erie Railroad 37
150	do ex. div.	30½	100 do b60 37
50	Edgeworth Co	b36 7½	57 Hudson River R. R. 62⅛

FRIDAY, June 4—6 P. M.

The Gold Dust by the mail packet from California was received to day. The amount on freight was a million and a half dollars. The remainder of the shipment went to London and New-Orleans. The outgoing by the *Humboldt* to-morrow will be fully one-third of this arrival; the engagements and preparations thus far amounting to about $600,000. As the banking basis is generally regarded in Wall-street, the new accessions of Gold are not wanted, and the bankers in the foreign trade incline to use it abroad as a means of checking the plethora of money in this market. The wisdom of the opinion that the present supply in the Street is more than ample, even in view of the enlarged business of the country and the many contingencies of the future, might reasonably be questioned; though to do so *now* would neither command attention nor be received with patience. Let us take for granted, then, that no more Gold is wanted, and the sooner the new accessions are sent off the sooner the equilibrium of interest and the activity in stocks will be restored. It would be aristocratic to be able to boast a hundred millions Gold like London, and an insult to money changers to ask for lower usance, as a general thing, than six ℘ cent.

The trade in Bonds at the Board fell off from yesterday, in amount, and some few of the prices were rather weaker. Erie new Convertibles were sold to the extent of $27,000 at 97¼. The new Ogdensburg loan further advanced ¼ ℘ cent. United States 6s, '67, were done to the amount of $24,000 at 115⅛. The Norfolk City 6s are now offered at 97¼ ℘ cent, to correspond more nearly with the general range of 6 and 7 ℘ cent loans of this character. The new Louisville City loan, 6s, moderate in amount, and amply secured, are held at 96. The bids for the Ohio Junction Railroad loans, $450,000 will close to-day, and the awards be made at the office of DE LAUNAY, ISELIN & CLARKE, at 3 o'clock. The bonds are Coupon, and Convertible; the last one of the most important considerations in favor of all new Railways likely to be made as available for profit to the common stock, as most of the finished lines are now realizing. The Cleveland Convertibles now command 108 ℘ cent., because the common shares into which they may at any time pass, at the option of the holder, are paying dividends superior to the interest on the bonds. Even the County Bonds issued in aid of this road, are in request at a premium from the same cause. They are convertible within five years after the completion of the road.

The Share Market is well supported, with one or two exceptions, though there continues a marked absence of spirit. The Railroads are quite firmly held. Both the cash and contract stock, pressed by the Bear party, is taken freely, and quotations close, from day to day, without material change. Canton fell off a fraction. The small Fancies were moderately active. Nicaragua fell off 3¼ ℘ cent., selling at the close at 30¼ ex-dividend, equal to 33½ against 35¼ yesterday. The managers are understood not to harmonize. Of the source of difficulty we are not advised.

The standard shares again advanced in bidding rates; but very little was done. Michigan Southern was wanted at 123½; Pennsylvania Coal advanced to 94; Dauphin Coal to 60 on buyer's contract; New-York Trust sold at 138; Bank of Commerce 110½; Macon Railroad Stock 85½; Northern Indiana at 11⅜. In regard to Panama Railroad, the present price is an advance to the holder of the old shares, instead of a decline, as the following note explains:

DEAR SIR:—Your remarks about Panama stock might mislead the public. I have been the principal operator in the stock of late. On the 31st May, I sold, say 100 shares at 130 ℘ cent.....$12,000
Entitled to 150 shares new stock at par.....15,000
For 250 shares equal to 109. Total.....$27,000
Yesterday I sold at 110 ℘ cent.—an advance of ¼ ℘ cent.—and not a decline, as you would imply.

The business in Exchange to-day for the Havre steamer was not important; Sterling was done at 110¼

Wilder, Phelps, & Co. 3,167 63 Money very freely offered at 4@5 ℘ cent. Several leading discounts are returning loans which have been temporarily obtained, whereby the supply of money is increased, and the demand for accommodation is diminished. Rates of exchange unchanged.

The movement of Foreign Dry Goods this week is as follows:

IMPORTS:		
For consumption direct		$408,134
Entered warehouse		31,958
Total import		$440,092
THROWN ON MARKET.		
Consumption direct		$402,134
Withdrawn from store		61,061
Total marketed		$463,195

The following is the distribution of the different descriptions of goods:

CONSUMPTION—Manufactures of					
Wool	278	$86,606	Flax	229	44,395
Cotton	242	30,536	Miscellaneous	95	30,490
Silk	276	182,905			
Total number of cases				1,161	$402,134
WITHDRAWN—Manufactures of					
Wool	54	$20,331	Flax	31	4,562
Cotton	44	6,824	Miscellaneous	211	2,569
Silk	198	27,575			
Total number of cases				448	$60,061
WAREHOUSED—Manufactures of					
Wool	21	$7,905	Flax	2	555
Cotton	11	1,533	Miscellaneous	11	4,697
Silk	82	19,338			
Total number of cases				107	$31,958

The import of Teas this week has been large, and the importation of the staple articles in the class of Free goods is generally on the increase.

The Sub-Treasury held at the close $4,056,333.

The following quotations for some of the leading Railroad Bonds, go out by the *Humboldt* to-morrow:

Reading Mortgage, 6 per cent.	1860	Jan. July.	94	....
do. 6 per cent	1870	April, Oct.	83½	83½
Erie 1st Mortgage. 7 per ct	1858	May, Nov.	115¼	116
do. 2d do. Convertibles 7 p. ct.	1859	Mar. Sept.	109	109½
do. Income Bonds, 7 p ct	1855	Feb. Aug.	99½	99½
do. Convertible Bonds, 7 p. ct.	1871	" "	97⅛	97⅞
do. Convertible Bonds, 7 p ct.	1862	" "	97⅛	97⅞
Hudson Riv. 1st Mort. 7 do.	1869	" "	107½	107⅝
do. 2d do. 7 do.	1860	16Ju 16 Dec	97½	97⅝
N. York & N Haven, 7 do.	1861	June, Dec.	104	....
Mich. Cent'l 8 p. ct. Conv.	1855-1869	April, Oct.	107½	108
Cleveland, Col & Cin. 7 p. ct.	1850	June, Dec.	107	108
Cl., Col & Cin. In Con. 7 p. ct.	1855	Mar. Sept.	106	....
Little Miami Conv'tible 7 p.ct.	1861	April, Oct.	103	104½
Clevel'd & Pittsb'g do. 7 p. ct.	1860	Feb. Aug.	101½	102
Panama, 7 p. ct. Conv.	1866	Jan. July.	116	118
Ohio and Pennsylvania 7 p. ct.	1865	Jan. July.	106	107
do. do. Income 7 do.	1872	April, Oct.	95	96
Bellefontaine 7 p. ct. Conv.	1866	Jan. July.	90½	92½
Albany 7 p. ct. Convertibles.	1867	Mar. Sept	100	100
Lawrenceburg 7 p. ct. Conv.	1866	" "	94	94½

The British Railways, this season, are earning $230, gross, on general average, per mile, weekly, equal to $11,960 annually, or in round numbers, $1,000 per mile monthly. This, with a compact population in the three Kingdoms of twenty seven millions.

The Mining news from California is not important. It looks, generally, fair. The quartz business is passing into new hands, and is likely to prove profitable only when pursued with ample means and proper machinery. The *Sacramento Union* remarks:

QUARTZ MINING.—This species of enterprise is now being placed upon a solid and substantial foundation. Many failures, as we predicted long ago, as certain, have already occurred, and the interests of quartz mining companies are rapidly passing into hands where adequate means for their development are held. During the next twelve months, we believe there will be ten thousand per cent. more gold extracted from quartz ledges by one-tenth of the numerical force that there has been during all the efforts that have thus far been made. Quartz mining is destined to be an immense source of revenue to individual exertions. But it is a revenue which can only be reached by capital, and ought never to be touched by men who cannot command the appliance necessary for its development.

The Coal Trade from the Schuylkill region this week, and for the season, is as follows:

	For Week.	*Season '52.*	*Season '51.*
Reading Road	34,890	664,051	734,744
Canal	25,161	215,983	143,202
Tons	880,034		867,947

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Friday, June 4.

Receipts since our last: FLOUR, 11,000 barrels, WHEAT, 4,960 bush.; CORN, 25,000 bush. The sales of FLOUR have been 2,000 bbls., at former rates. WHEAT—Genesee sells at 115c.; OATS, 42½c.; and CORN 59c. for Mixed Western, and 62c. for Yellow round—sales of 10,000 bush. 200 bbls. WHISKY sold at 21c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, June 4—Noon.

Two thousand bales of COTTUN have been sold to-day, at a decline, since the *Aria's* arrival, of a ¼ of a cent, on low qualities; but good middling is scarce, and quoted 10c.@10½c. Western leaf TOBACCO advanced another ¼ during the week.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, June 4—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are a little more inquired for, at steady prices; 120 bbls were purchased at $4 87½ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lb.

COTTON—Is wholly inanimate—all negotiations having been checked to await the receipt of further European advices. We heard of no important sales or reliable quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are scarcely as brisk at yesterday's rates. The inclement weather and scarcity of freights retard operations. Eastern purchasers are doing less in ordinary and medium kinds, while city dealers bring only as much of the better grades as supplies their present necessities, and shippers pay very little attention to them. The sales reach 8 000 bbls. Sour at $3 50@$3 62½; superfine No. 2 at $3 62½@$3 75; good common Orleans and ordinary to strait State at $4 06½@$4 18¾; mixed to fancy Western, choice State and favorite round-hoop Ohio, at $4 06½@$4 31¼; fancy Ohio at $4 31½@$4 guaranteed, and fancy Genesee at $4 56@$4 75; extra Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio, at $4 75@$5 06¼; and extra Genesee at $5@$5 75. Canadian seems less active, though it is still unaltered; 1,200 bbls superfine lots have been disposed of at $4 06¼@$4 12½ ℘ bbl., in bond. Southern is somewhat depressed, the demand being disproportionate to the receipts, though the latter are unusually light; sales were made of 800 bbls mixed to favorite ordinary Alexandria, Baltimore, Columbia, Fredericksburg country, and Georgetown, at $4 31½@$4 56¼, and fancy do. do. &c., at $4 75@$5 25. Rye Flour is rather dull at $3 25@$3 50 ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat presents no new feature of an interesting character. Desirable qualities are as scarce as ever, and held at very high figures—which, though the demand is animated, limits transactions—4,000 bushels prime white Genesee, brought to 1,000 bushels do. Canada, at $1 90@$1. Rye is sparingly offered and in good request, with sales of 3,000 bushels, at 76c @77c. Oats are more active and a shade dearer—Western fetching 40c @42c., and Northern, at 43c @44c. Corn is somewhat variable, unsound parcels being plenty and cheaper, and sound scarce and firmer; the inquiry is pretty active, and the day's sales include 36,000 bushels damaged Western, at 54c.@56c., and mixed do. at 60½c @62½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork is held more firmly, though without much inquiry. A Boston dealer took 500 bbls. Prime, yesterday, at private bargain; since which only a few retail lots have been sold, at $16 25 for prime, and $18 for Mess. Pickled Meats are decreasing in value; 300 pkgs. sold during the day, at 7½c.@8c., for shoulders, and 8½c.@9c. for hams. Lard is quiet, but steady, 250 bbls. fair to prime found buyers, at 9½c.@10½c. Beef favors owners—the sales add up 500 bbls. prime, at $6@$7 75c., and Mess $10@$14. Prime Mess and Beef Hams are unchanged. Ohio and State Butter is less saleable, at $15@$18; and fair to choice Cheese, at 6c @7½c.

WHISKY—Rules firm, but inanimate, not more than 200 bbls. having been sold at 20½c.@20½c. for Ohio, and 21½c.@21½c. for Prison, ℘ gail., cash.

FREIGHT—Engagements continued light for Liverpool, and rates are rather lower. 2,500 bbls. Flour were taken at 1s. to fill up, while some vessels demanded 13d.@15d. 300 bbls. Resin were taken at 1s. For Grain, 4d. in bulk was asked. There was no change in rates for London or Havre. To California quotations varied from 45 to 80, and under peculiar circumstances higher rates were demanded.

SALE OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Friday*—*First Board*—$500 City Railroad 6s, '86, 107; $1,000 Reading 6s, '70, 85¾; $200 Pennsylvania 5s, '96, 102; Pennsylvania Railroad 44; 1 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 146½; 25 Vicksburg Railroad, 15½; 10 Bank of Kentucky, 111½; 2 Western Bank, 66; 20 Girard Bank, b3wn, 12½; 4 Bank of Pennsylvania, 117½; 6 Mechanics' Bank, 30½.

Between Boards—$5,000 Reading 6s, '70, b5, 83½; $6,000 do. bwn, 83¾; 400 Reading Railroad, 39; 100 do., s5wn, 39; 100 North American Coal, cash, 9.

Second Board—$600 Lehigh 6s, 89¾; $3,000 do., 2d, 90; $7,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '70, s5, 101; $2,000 Allegheny Coal 6s, 70; 400 Lehigh Interest, 92½; $12,000 Schylkill Navigation 6s, '68, interest on, 54½; $14,000 Reading 6s, s5, 83½; 57 Schuylkill Navigation, 12½; 8 Union Canal, Preferred 3 ℘ cent, 56; 2 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 146½; 50 Vicksburg, 15½; 75 do., 15; 200 North American Insurance, b5, 16; 3 Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, 105½; 6 Mechanics' Bank, 30½; 10 do., b5, 30½.

After Board—5 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44; 100 Morris Canal, 18½.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 115¼@116; United States 6s, '67, 115½@116; Pennsylvania 5s, 96¼@96½; Reading Railroad, Reading Bonds, 70, 83½@83¾; Reading Mortgage 6s, '59, 92@95; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44@44½; Morris Canal, 18¼@18½; Schuylkill Navigation, interest on, 54@54½; Long Island, 9¼@10; Vicksburg, 15@15; Girard Bank, 12¼@12½; United States Bank, 3¼@3½; Union Canal, 12@12½.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Crescent City, from Aspinwall—W. Reed, A. Berthone, Mrs E. Stephenson, J. G. McDonald, H. Pratt, T. Wardle, W. Pratt, L. H. Rowe, A. Wright, M. Gunning, W. Downs, T. Twitch, E. H. Harding, F. S. Trickney, L. Nichols, J. Barnett, D. Vessey, McDougal, J. Hordon, R. Dinsdall, P. Barnett, J. Trevor, W. Ray, D. Smith, O. Craighead, J. F. Chime, J. Hobart, J. Black, J. Crary, H. Tristlorm, C. Singleton, J. Frayenburg, W. J. Russell, S. F. Allen, J. Franey, J. Nichols, L. Walker, W. Baker, E. Holbert, A. Button, W. Mitchell, W. Shafer, G. McCarty, C. Reall, H. Bradly, G. P. Nash, Dr. McCole, A. Winter, P. Vought, C. Scott, J. McKinsie, Geo. Adams and lady, A. Stowend, Dr. Edwards, A. Brumagin, J. W. Winter, A. Hovert, A. Madina, Dr. Bull and friend, M. Tonero, S. Orriga, lady and servant, R. Wilmot, M. Elias, D. C. Wilmot, H. D. Wilmot, H. D. Green, W. S. Ayres, R. Dollum, Mr. Terrill, W. Hartmon, R. H. Hogan, O. P. Litzenhom, H. Seavens, E. Charton, Mrs. Buxton, Dr. Bevins and friend, S. Herrara and suite, 10 persons, V. Pagos and friend, John Martin, H. Lusk and 2 friends, James Venson, J. Benson, J. H. Spicer, H. R. Wood, James Caldwell and 2 friends, W. L. Hendrick, C. B. Ferrin, W. A. Rose, E. Palmer, Jr., Newelch, W. P. Dorr, J. F. King, J. Davis, C. Toby, R. Francis, H. Morse, G. F. Ward, W. Francis, W. Henry, Robert Reed, S. T. Brodhead, R. Long, J. Robson, T. Brindon, S. Barney, L. C. Brown, F. Eck, lady, servant and child, S. Foster, H. H. Wilson, W. Cartagon, M. Solavi, M. Burgolin, E. S. Cook, E. Chureh, J. Allen, Henry Babcock, Frank Hall, G. A. Everest, John H. Catlin, W. Blanchard, James Halpin, S. Jackson, W. H. Short, Thomas Short, J. J. Short, A. Dellus, D. Vencelli—and 158 in the steerage.

In steamship Empire City, from New-Orleans via Havana—Miss M. Lessington, M. Porthewait, John Kems, Mrs. Williams and servant, R. P. McMasters, A. P. Merrill, lady, child and servant, Miss Merrill, Miss L. Parish, Dr. John Farrell, W. Rockavy, L. Hoadley and lady, Mrs. Epley, Mrs. Eager, Mrs. Thomas, Mary and Fanny Pease, J. A. Miller, lady and servant, Mrs. Patterson and 2 children, C. S. Parks, Mrs. Livingston, Mrs. Phillips, B. A. Geeninger and lady, Miss Geeninger, Mad. Dechampe, C. K. Wise, S. G. Hand, A. Fuller, F. Halyvieds, Mrs. C. Chandler, Jas. C. Hill and lady, Mrs. E. Lacy, A. L. Mr. Van Benthuysen, M. Lecompte, lady and servant, Miss Lecompte, C. S. Forgue, Mrs. J. Bendee, Mrs. C. Audoard, Miss M. Deschs, J. B. Lambard, A. Nic. F. Bailiall, M. Fletcher, J. Cnove, M. Albelaire, C. Bocksee, T. N. Berthelf, M. Poole, T. C. Barker, A. Baston—and 91 in the steerage.

In brig Elias, from Curaçoas—W. F. Bishop and lady, J. McNabyand lady, F. Bird, A. McCleary.

In brig Abide, from Cienfuegos—Mr. Sunet, lady and child.

MINIATURE ALMANAC....THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises.... 4 51|Sets..... 7 35|Moon—Sets.....10 58
Sandy Hook.... 9 37|Gov. Island.... 10 07|Hell Gate..... 12 0

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, JUNE 4.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Humboldt, Liaas, Havre, M. Livingston & Co.
Steamer Great Britain, (Br.,) Matthews, Liverpool, B. Irvin.
Ship Diretto, Davis, Glasgow, Bamlan & Pinner.
Ship Clinton, Delano, Richmond, J. W. Elwell & Co.

FINANCIAL.

$100,000 LOUISVILLE CITY BONDS.—One hundred Thousand Dollars six per cent. Bonds of the City of LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, of one thousand dollars each. Interest payable at the Bank of America, in the City of New-York, on the first of May and November in each year; principal also payable in the City of Louisville, in thirty years from and first of May, 1852. The character of the city of Louisville and its very favorable condition. The receipts for the year ending 10th March, 1852, exceed the expenditures for the same time, upwards of $50,000, and there was on the 10th of March in the Treasury, $35,000, applicable to the payment of interest and principal of the debt charged to the sinking fund. The available assets of the city exceed her total liabilities $154,875. These assets together with other property belonging to the corporation exceed her whole liabilities $504,875, as shown by her financial report on 20th April last. Ample provision has been made by city ordinance to meet the interest on these bonds punctually.—June 3, 1852.

CARPENTER & VERMILYE.

SALE OF SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS OF THE JUNCTION RAILROAD, IN OHIO.—This Company offers for sale FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, due 1st of April, 1867, with Interest Coupons attached, due April and October, principal and interest payable in New-York, and convertible into Stock at any time before maturity of the Bonds. The Junction Railroad begins at Cleveland, and following the Lake shore closely, passes through Sandusky to Fort Clinton—whence it will connect with the Southern Michigan Road at Toledo, and will extend by Perrysburg and Maumee City, through Williams County, to the west line of Ohio, towards Fort Wayne—the whole distance of the Road, with branches will be 203 miles. The distance from Toledo to Dunkirk by this Road is the shortest possible. For the purpose of construction, the Road has been divided into three sections. The first extends from Cleveland, 60 miles, to a point a little west of Sandusky: the second, 53 miles in length

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

Is published every Evening, (Sunday excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold, at the same rates as the Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

A very large Newspaper for the Country, is published every Saturday morning, at the low price of two dollars per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Catholic Institute of New-York.**—A Lecture will be delivered at the Broadway Tabernacle, on TUESDAY EVENING, June 8th, at 8 o'clock, by O. A. BROWNSON, L. L. D. of Boston. Subject—"*Protestantism Incompatible with Liberty.*" Tickets 25 cents—can be had at the Catholic bookstores, and of the members of the Institute. DANIEL D. SULLIVAN, Secretary.

☞ **Military.**—An adjourned meeting of the military wishing to participate in the proposed reception of THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, Esq., will be held at Military Hall, No. 193 Bower, New-York city, on MONDAY, the 7th day of June, instant, at 8, P.M. Commandants of Regiments and Companies, desirous of joining in the reception are respectfully requested to attend such meeting, to make final arrangements for the Parade. JAMES R. RYAN,
Captain 69th Regiment, Secretary,

☞ **National Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION**—Office No 173 Canal-st.—Open every evening, from 7 to 9½ o'clock. Present entrance fee, $1. Dues, $3 per month. Shares, $800. The Third regular monthly meeting of this prosperous Association, for the subscription of shares, &c., will be held at their office, No. 173 Canal-st., under the People's Bank, on MONDAY EVENING, June 7, at 8½ o'clock. Members are notified to pay their dues before the night of meeting, as no money will be received (except from new members) after the meeting is organized.

B. NEWHOUSE, President.
JOHN W. VANDEWATER, Secretary.

☞ **Mutual Loan House Furnishing and PIANO-FORTE ASSOCIATION.**—The second regular meeting of this Association will be held, and several shares awarded, on FRIDAY EVENING next, June 11, at the Apollo Rooms, in Broadway, near Canal-st., at 7½ o'clock. All dues should be paid before that date. All persons desirous to procure Furniture or Pianos, will find it greatly to their interest to join this Association, which they may do by application to the Trustees, at the bookstore of ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & Co., No. 2 Astor-House. The meetings of the Association are public. JAMES PIRSSON, President.
A. H. JOCELYN, Trustee.

☞ **The Regular Meeting** of the NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, will take place THIS EVENING, (Monday,) June 7, at 8 o'clock, at the Stuyvesant Institute. Members can then obtain their tickets for the Exhibition. SHEPPERD KNAPP, President.
GEO. WM. CURTIS, Rec. Sec'y.

☞ **Western Farm and Village Association.**—A meeting of the Members of this Association will be held at Chatham Hall on MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, to hear a Report by Mr. HADDOCK.
E. M. BERTRAM, Secretary.

☞ **Webster Committee.**—The last meeting of this committee before the assembling of the Convention will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Constitution Hall, No. 659 Broadway. The meeting will be addressed by Hon. MURRAY HOFFMAN and other gentlemen. The friends of Mr. WEBSTER are invited to attend.

☞ **Dr. Paige in Brooklyn.**—Dr. A. PAIGE, the celebrated Electrician and Physiologist, will lecture at the Brooklyn Institute on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS 8th and 9th inst., at 8 o'clock, on Electricity—its physiological relations and medical advantages, illustrating his subject by experiments and anatomical diagrams. Seats free.

☞ **United Freemen's Land Association**—At their next regular meeting, to be held at Mrs. PRESTS Brooklyn Garden, MONDAY EVENING, June 7, at 8 o'clock, will sell several plots of ground, situated in the village of Greenfield, Kings County, L. I., containing each from two to four full city lots. By order of the Association.
R. HARMER SMITH, Secretary.

☞ **Dr. Banning will sum up his course** of free Lectures before the ladies, on Dress, Furniture, and the causes and cure of Deformities and Chronic Diseases, at 3 o'clock of MONDAY and TUESDAY of this week, at Brooklyn Institute.

☞ **Pure Country Milk**, with Bread, Rice, Crackers, Mush, Hominy, or Cracked Wheat, Berries also. And then those celebrated extra Strawberry Dumplings. Served up at No. 12 Beekman-st., at the Temperance Dining Saloon.
SAVERY & CHANDLERS.

☞ **Are you deaf, or troubled with noises in,** or discharges from the Ear,—If so, avoid quacks and consult Dr LUTINER, No. 80 Prince-st., near Broadway. Dr. L. has discovered a never failing remedy, for short, weak and imperfect sight. Office hours, from 9 until 3 o'clock. All letters must contain $1, and be prepaid.

☞ **Senora Gold Mining Company.**—Capital stock $300,000. Shares $100 each.
FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, President.
THOS. E. HASTINGS, Secretary.
Office of Sale and Transfer of Stock, No. 66 Beaver-st. New-York.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

END OF THE SESSION.

NOMINATION OF PIERCE AND KING

THE PLATFORM.

CLOSING SCENES, &C.

FIFTH DAY MORNING SESSION.
BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 5.

The excitement was raised to the highest pitch this morning, and at an early hour immense crowds gathered around the Convention Hall.

The Convention was called to order at twenty minutes past 9 o'clock, when Rev. J. CAMPBELL WHYTE delivered a prayer.

General IRWIN, the first Vice-President, occupied the chair during the greater part of the morning.

The reading of the journal was dispensed with, when the Convention proceeded to the thirty-fourth ballot, for a Presidential candidate.

When the Clerk called the name of Massachusetts he was requested to pass over the State for a moment. The word "pass" was misunderstood, and the Clerk announced the vote of Massachusetts for CASS. It was not until after the deafening applause subsided that the error was corrected. This occasioned considerable laughter.

Maryland having been called, Mr. SPENCER, of that delegation, remarked (standing upon a settee,)—Before I have the honor of casting our vote I desire to say a few words. It is the desire of Maryland—and I am sure it is the feeling of the country and of this Convention—that every gentleman should come here to-day anxious to bring the deliberations of this Conventions to a result. The eyes of the nation are anxiously fixed upon us—the public pulse is feverish. We were told yesterday, by the Chairman of the Committee on a Platform, that he was now ready to present it. We want a leader to stand on that Platform, and unfurl the banner inscribed with our principles. Where is the Democratic principle of Compromise, if gentlemen hold with tenacity to their respective candidates? When will we have a result? It is necessary to—[considerable interruption here took place.] I will yield after saying one word.

Cries—"No, No."

VIRGINIA FOR DICKINSON.

Mr. SPENCER—But one word; we have stood here and sustained General CASS—

CRIES—"Order, order." "Sit down."

Mr. SPENCER—But one word.

CRIES—"Order, order."

Mr. SPENCER—We have shown a spirit of compromise, and now I announce the vote of Maryland for LEWIS CASS. (Applause, especially in the galleries.)

The Virginia Delegation, who had retired, came in and cast their fifteen votes for DANIEL S. DICKINSON. This was received with favor. The Clerk, having heretofore so often read the vote of the State for BUCHANAN, read it as such on this occasion, amid laughter. He was soon corrected, however, and read the vote as it was cast.

Some one suggested JAMES DICKINSON. (Ha, ha!)

Mr. DICKINSON mounted the settee, and general consent to hear him was given. "I came here," he said, "not to speak; but I should be much less than human if I could sit here, under these circumstances, and be silent—if I could rise and address this Convention without the very deepest emotion. I came here not for myself—I came here as the servant of others, clothed with the highest functions, which it shall be my chief ambition to discharge. I came here not with instructions, but by a stronger feeling of expectation I would vote to procure the nomination of General LEWIS CASS, of Michigan.

[At this point a number of magnificent bouquets were thrown by the ladies occupying one of the galleries, and loud and long continued were the huzzas and other demonstrations of applause. One of the sovereigns above was so excited, that, having no bouquet, he threw his hat down below.]

Mr. DICKINSON resumed.—I have seen times when I was covered over with scoffs and revilings. (Cries of "Shame, shame.") But amid all the various scenes of my life, I never before felt myself in a trial like this. But should I hesitate or waver? No! Mr. President, never has mortal man had so many honors preferred as I have had. From the time I took my seat in this Convention, men who never before had seen me, men coming from far and distant points of this land, cast for me their mite, as the widow of old did her's into the treasury. I feel proud of this. It was a rose-bud in the wreath of political destiny. [Applause.] And now, against my own expressed request, we see the land of Presidents—the ancient Dominion, coming here and laying down her highest honors at my feet. [Applause.] Sir, Virginia is the land of chivalry, the land of generosity, the land of high and noble impulses—a land, of all others, willing to rescue my name from the least stain of imputation. As a compliment, I cherish her vote as of the highest worth. As a compliment, unsought and unrequested, opposed by my own wishes, it was brought to me, and therefore it is the more valuable. May I not, then, say I could not consent to a nomination here without incurring the imputation of unfaithfully executing the trust which my constituents entrusted to me—without doing violence, and without turning my back on an old and favored friend? While they expect me to stand by him, nothing that could be tendered me—the highest position in the government—not even the office of President of the United States—could have complimented me so much as I am now. [Applause.] I say to my Southern friends, I will go home a pounder, if not a better, man. What I have met with here to-day has given me an assurance that "Truth, crushed to earth, will rise again." May I not invoke my Southern friends, the Democracy of the Old Dominion, while they stay up my hands—may I not invoke them, by all the history of the past, by the rich fruition of the present, and the hopes of the future, to stay up my hands, and go with me for the nomination of LEWIS CASS? [Applause.] We cannot find a single individual acceptable to us all—every one can say something in regard to his partisular favorite—and he could repeat—

"Go, wiser thou, and in thy scale of sense
Weigh thy opinion against Providence;
Call imperfection what thou fanciest such—
Say, here He gives too little, there too much."

It will be a long time before we can all come together in favor of any one man. There are many stars in the galaxy. Let us, then, compromise. I tender my choicest offering to my friends of the "Old Dominion," and other friends, for the good temper which prevails in this Convention. I ask them not to expect me to depart from the line of my intentions. My spirit is willing, but my flesh is weak. The highest temptation could not induce me to depart from this course.

Mr. LEAKE wished to say one word for Virginia.

Cries of "Leave," "Leave," and "No," "No."

Mr. LEAKE said that NATHANIEL MACON once said that the Presidency was neither to be sought nor declined. The fact that the gentleman from New-York declines is the highest argument in his favor. We want to say that he has not been forced upon us.

The result of the thirty-fourth ballot was then made known.

Mr. BROWN, of Tenn., said that the Committee on the Creed or Platform were now ready to report, if it was the good pleasure of the Convention to hear it.

Cries—"No," "No;" "Let's have another vote," &c.

MISSISSIPPI FOR MARCY.

On proceeding to the thirty-fifth vote, Mr. JACOB THOMPSON said that the Mississippi delegation came here to get a Northern statesman, and make him the next Chief Magistrate. They had gone for BUCHANAN, but the Northern men had not come to them. We now go for the distinguished statesman, WM. L. MARCY, and cast our votes accordingly. [Applause.]

On the thirty-fifth ballot Rhode Island went back to CASS, which was received with immense applause from the galleries.

Mississippi changed her vote, and cast it for MARCY.

Georgia voted for DOUGLAS.

Judge JACKSON, of the State Rights wing of the delegation, in behalf of the Democracy of Georgia, protested against this, saying that it did not express the sense of the people.

Mr. MORTON replied—I am a Union Democrat, and that is the sense of a large portion of the people of the State.

The Virginia delegation retired for consultation, and during the time, the CHAIRMAN announced the Committee of one from each State to select a National Democratic Committee, as follows:

William C. Allen, Maine.	S. B. Foote, Mississippi.
Charles G. Atherton, N. H.	W. G. Kendall, Louisiana.
H. E. Stoughton, Vermont.	B. B. Chapman, Ohio.
Benjamin F. Hallett, Mass.	D. R. McNair, Kentucky.
Wm. B. Lawrence, R. I.	Wm. M. Churchill, Tenn.
Ephraim H. Hyde, Conn.	Jas. W. Borden, Indiana.
John P. Beekman, New-York.	John W. Merritt, Illinois.
John W. Mickle, New-Jersey.	Samuel A. Hall Missouri.
Adolphus E. Wilson, Penn.	N. B. Barrow, Arkansas.
Nathan W. Hickman, Del.	John S. Barry, Michigan.
J. G. Davies, Maryland.	G. Humphreys, Florida.
E. P. Scott, Virginia.	Jno. W. Scott, Texas.
Warren Winslow, N. C.	George Gillespie, Iowa.
Samuel G. T. Bayley, Ga.	John Dulany, Wisconsin.
Edward D. Betts, Alabama.	Henry Lyon, California.

Somebody here said that the last named gentleman had been on both tickets.

General PATTON fainted, but was soon restored to consciousness.

PIERCE IN THE FIELD.

The Virginia delegates returned and cast her vote for FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New-Hampshire, which created much sensation.

Alabama changed her vote for MARCY, and PIERCE went up to 30 on the thirty-sixth ballot. After the result had been declared, much confusion prevailed, and some time elapsed before order was restored.

On the thirty-seventh ballot, PIERCE went up to 34. On the succeeding vote he fell to 29, at which point he remained, until the forty-sixth ballot, when he ran up to 41.

During the forty-second ballot the New-York delegation were absent from the hall half an hour for consultation; and on their return they voted—MARCY 24, CASS 10, DOUGLAS 1.

Pending the forty-sixth ballot the delegates from Kentucky retired for consultation, were out fifteen minutes, and upon coming in cast their vote for PIERCE. This put the friends of FRANKLIN PIERCE in high glee.

On the same ballot, Wm. R. KING received 1. Kentucky voted for FRANKLIN PIERCE.

On the forty-seventh ballot, motion was made by Mr. DELANY, of Wisconsin, to adjourn *sine die*, and each State to make its own nomination. The motion was not entertained.

PIERCE RISES RAPIDLY.

There being no choice on the forty-eighth ballot, the Convention proceeded to the forty-ninth ballot, when

Mr. MCRAE said the delegation of North Carolina came here unanimously to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. We all along, in good faith, have gone for the favorite son of the Keystone State, around whom have long clustered the warmest affections of North Carolina. We have also gone for one of New-York's favorite sons, whose administrative powers have already been so nobly and handsomely eulogized by one of Mississippi's sons. In good faith we have tendered the olive branch to the North—and North Carolina will continue to tender the olive branch—and now, as we see that the purpose is to give the nomination to one who was in the field long enough to show that he is a gallant soldier, and who was in the cabinet long enough to show that he is an able statesman, and long enough in Congress to show that he is faithful to the rights of the States and union of the States—one whose principles of democracy are as solid and enduring as his own granite hills—we give the ten votes of North Carolina to FRANKLIN PIERCE.

The huzzas which followed the above announcement were startling, and there was great excitement all over the hall.

Mr. COHEN said—Georgia has looked to the democracy of the North for the banner-bearer of the democratic party. We have accordingly rallied around the North to centre on them. Georgia now sends a unanimous greeting to the Granite State of New-Hampshire. [Wild huzzas.] She sends her entire and unanimous vote there, and trusts confidently in her favorite son, who is as firm as her eternal hills themselves. The glad tidings of unanimity will reverberate throughout the length and breadth of our common country. Georgia casts her ten votes for FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New-Hamphire.

This announcement was followed by renewed applause, and the loudest possible huzzas.

Mr. WILLIAM BARKSDALE said—After mature deliberation, the Mississippi delegation have determined, in duty to their constituents, and to the great cause of Democracy, to cast their vote for the noble and gallant son of New-England, General PIERCE, of New-Hampshire. (Unbounded applause; the joy seemed, if possible, on the increase.)

Mr. POLK said—Sympathizing with Georgia and North Carolina, and other sister States, and for the purpose of harmonizing the Convention and making a nomination, the delegation of Tennessee have authorized me to cast the twelve votes of that State for FRANKLIN PIERCE.

There were now not only loud huzzas, but perfect screams, amid which bouquets were showered down by ladies in the galleries.

Mr. GROVER, of New-York, feeling the spirit of kindness, before the result of the ballot should be announced, asked that the delegation of that State be permitted to withdraw from the Convention for consultation—(some one here told him this was not necessary.) He then said: We think we can give the electoral vote of New-York for FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Mr. WEST seemed to oppose this; and so the delegation retired.

Hon. JOHN W. DAVIS, the President, now came in and relieved General IRWIN from the arduous duties of the Chair.

Several delegations were engaged in consultation, and confusion was at its height on the floor and in the galleries. The President banged and called to order until his voice was husky.

After a while, Alabama, Vermont, New-Jersey, Missouri and Arkansas, cast their votes for FRANKLIN PIERCE; and on each announcement, wild and deafening huzzas went up—the performances being varied by the clapping of hands and stamping of feet.

THE CASS LEADER CAVES IN.

Mr. BRIGHT, of Ind., said—The vote of my State has been cast for one who has been honored by her on every proper occasion, believing that he possesses all the necessary qualifications to make a true and faithful exponent of Democratic principles.

CRIES—"Down in front"—"Order, order."

Mr. BRIGHT continued—We then gave our vote for LEWIS CASS, who has a lodgment in the hearts of the iron-bound Democracy of this country, to an extent which no other living man has rarely enjoyed—[applause]—but we will yield him, on this occasion, as I may say, with drops of blood, and with deep groans. We think we owe more to him than to any other man. When the black flag of fanaticism was raised—

CRIES—"Sit down, gentlemen"—"Order," and "Go on."

Mr. BRIGHT—And the flag of treason unfurled in the North, and the dark waves threatened to sweep over all the free States, General CASS stayed their progress; he turned back this tide of fanaticism, and under his auspices the Democracy stands here to-day; the States are still united, and the flag over our heads floats in triumph everywhere, feared and respected by every nation. We have no objection to the favorite son of New-Hampshire. He has distinguished himself in the Councils of the Nation, and on the battle-fields, where the favorite son of Indiana, General LANE, has also distinguished himself. But, from considerations of public sentiment, and for the purpose of bringing the great Democracy of the country together, we give now, as we will give in November next, as certainly as the sun rises and sets, the thirteen votes of that State for General FRANKLIN PIERCE.

The applause at this point was terrific.

New-York was next called to vote, when Mr. HORATIO SEYMOUR arose and said: We came here to present to you one of our own distinguished sons, but, gentlemen, on behalf of those for whom I speak, we now concur in the manifest determination of this Convention to make FRANKLIN PIERCE the next President of the United States. [Applause.] In the ballot of 1848, the delegation was divided; but here he wished to pledge the hearts of all his Democratic friends to the nomination, believing it would be responded to by New-York, as she did to the nominations in other days. He cast the vote for PIERCE, and great applause succeeded.

Mr. DICKINSON was called for, and when he arose, was received with loud and long continued cheers. In the course of his remarks he said that, if every State will come up to the great battle and do the work, he would be enabled to congratulate the country on the success of the Democratic party.

BUCHANAN FLIES THE TRACK.

Col. BLACK, of Pennsylvania, said that with the earnestness of woman, and the fidelity of her pledge of honor, without hesitation, with sleepless and unceasing energy, the Democracy will fight for the nominee, in Pennsylvania. He is "FRANK" by name as well as by nature. His surname is "PIERCE," and when the centre column of the enemy is broken, it will be by his efforts. [Cheers.] We promise, he said, when the flag rises highest, we will be there, because JAMES BUCHANAN requires it. [Applause.] The twenty-seven votes of Pennsylvania were then cast for FRANKLIN PIERCE.

General WILSON, of Ohio, said it was true that his delegation had been divided; but they congratulated the Convention for the sentiments of harmony in the Democratic party—in this sentiment of harmony the Democrats of Ohio would be found to respond. Seventeen of her votes were then cast for PIERCE—and this was received with applause.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, said that his State had presented one of her own sons, and the delegation had cast their votes for him in accordance with the wishes of the Democracy of that State, but the time had now come when they must unite with the Democracy and cast their vote for FRANKLIN PIERCE. [Applause.] In all times past, in the struggles of party, that State from which they came, never bent her knees to her opponent—in the darkest hour her sons have stood. You can now set her down for fifteen thousand majority for the nominee of the Convention. [Applause.]

Mr. SOULE spoke for Louisiana, saying that he saw by the vote just cast that the Democracy have already elected the next President of the United States. Louisiana could not be recreant to the call of the North. We come to you, he remarked, not only with these insignificant votes of ours, but with hearts that will do good service in the coming canvass. I rejoice, therefore, to see these unerring indications of harmony among us. We will appal and crush our opponents, and, I believe from the very bottom of my heart, that the vote of my cherished State will be given for FRANKLIN PIERCE. [Applause.] He then cast the vote of the delegation for that gentleman.

Delaware changed her vote for PIERCE. [Applause.]

CASS PLEDGED FOR PIERCE.

Mr. MCCLELLAN, of Michigan rose. We have, he said, presented the name of a man who needs no eulogy from me, and whose name is cherished in every bosom. I can say for him that no man can be more obliged, and no man will sooner forget the injuries which some think have been inflicted upon him by those who are opposed to his nomination. We will not only give to FRANKLIN PIERCE the vote of Michigan here, but we say we will give him a larger majority in the State of Michigan than has ever been given for any other Democratic nominee; [applause,] for the man for whom the vote of Michigan is now to be cast is peculiarly acceptable to the candidate for whom Michigan went at first. I pledge to him the cordial and warm support of Gen. CASS; and I now cast the unanimous vote of Michigan for FRANKLIN PIERCE. [Loud and long continued applause.]

Mr. WORRELL, of Delaware, pledged that diamond State to do all they could for the nominee to defeat "old fuss and feathers," although the vote was rather meagre. Delaware was then declared for PIERCE.

Mr. KANE, of Florida, said: We are no longer divided in our delegation. A name has been bronght forward which calls for the warmest sympathy, and we therefore unite our forces to support the son of New England, From Florida—from the land of the orange and vine—the land of everglades—we stretch our hand across the Union to the granite hills of New Hampshire in pledge of our fidelity to FRANKLIN PIERCE. [Applause.] The vote was cast accordingly.

Mr. RUSK, of TEXAS, said he had no speech to make here. Four votes would be found for FRANKLIN PIERCE. [Applause.]

Iowa and Wisconsin voted for PIERCE.

Up went huzzas and down came bouquets.

The roll having been called, there were cries of "Order." "Now let's hear the result."

THE NOMINATION DECLARED.

Some gentleman jumped upon a settee to say something, but the President ruled him out, saying that he was not a member of the Convention. The gentleman was loudly called to order, while others were disposed to grant him leave.

The enthusiasm had in some measure expended itself before the result was announced, namely—PIERCE received the unanimous votes, two hundred and eighty-two in number, of all the States represented, except Ohio. SIX of those of that State were cast for BUTLER, one for CASS, two for DOUGLAS and two for HOUSTON.

Loud, long, terrific, violent huzzas, and all manner of demonstrations of delight, succeeded, and amid the confusion an adjournment was moved and carried, until 4 o'clock.

The booming of cannon was heard outside, and joyous were the faces and exultant the voices of the Democracy, at the result of the forty-ninth or final vote.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention having been called to order,

Mr. BROWN, of Tennessee, from the Committee on the Democratic Platform, stated that he was now ready to make a report.

Cries of "Agreed, agreed." "Object, object," &c.

Mr. BROWN said that he merely wished to make the report. It might lie upon the table until the Convention should be pleased to take it up.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Ill., objected to the reception of any report, resolution, or anything else, until the Convention shall have presented both of their candidates, and placed them on the Platform.

Mr. BROWN moved a suspension of the rules, and asked that the vote upon the question be taken by States, so that he might know who is willing to have a Platform and who is not.

Mr. RICHARDSON said that he was as ready as the gentleman from Tennessee to have a Platform. He had stood on a Platform as long as any man in the Convention. The Convention agreed at the start not to lay down a Platform until the candidates were elected. Let the Convention adhere to this determination.

Mr. DEAN of N. Y., moved to lay Mr. BROWN's motion upon the table.

Mr. RICHARDSON asked whether he understood the gentleman from Tennessee that he merely wished to make the report, and let it lie over for the present? If so, he had no objection.

Mr. BROWN replied in the affirmative. The report, however, was not presented, and the Convention proceeded to vote for a nominee for

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

A Delegate from Maine arose and said he believed that the North would take any live Democrat which the South would indicate.

The vote of Maine was then thrown for WM. R. KING, of Ala. This was followed by applause.

The voting went on, when suddenly the Convention was startled by the cry of "Fight," "Fight," "Fight."

Messrs. WILCOX and SIMS, in the neighborhood of the Mississippi Delegation, were engaged in a personal collision, but the crowd around them was so dense that we could not get up to the scene, to report the full particulars. The persons in the galleries stretched forth to see the combat. Of course there was a general excitement, and cries of "Sit down," "Down in front," "Order," "order," accompanied by prolonged hissing.

The personal rencontre being over, Mr. RICHARDSON asked the Convention to indulge him by having a short telegraphic dispatch read to the Convention.

Objections were interposed.

Mr. RICHARDSON then said: It will not interfere with our harmony.

Cries of "Read," "read," "Let's hear it."

The dispatch was read, as follows:

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 5, 1852.
From Stephen A. Douglas.

I congratulate the Democratic party on the fortunate result of the nomination. Illinois will give FRANKLIN PIERCE a larger majority than any State of the Union.

In response to the above, huzzas were given up-stairs and down.

By general consent, another dispatch from Washington, was read, as follows:—

CASS says—"The nomination of PIERCE is a good one, and he will support it heartily." And HOUSTON says—"An excellent nomination; it will unite the Democracy."

Additional huzzas, and other demonstrations of joy, again burst forth.

Another dispatch from Washington read thus:—"The Democrats in Washington give nine cheers for FRANKLIN PIERCE."

The dispatches were considered so good that they were all read again.

The cheering was resumed, and one of the delegates looked up and called out—"Why don't the galleries huzza?"

The galleries took the advice, and exerted their lungs to the utmost capacity; the noise was now so intolerable that business had to be temporarily suspended.

The presiding officer *pro tem*, General IRWIN, rapped and banged, and, in a high tone of voice, told the Convention that they could do nothing, and would do nothing, until order was restored.

Finally the following announcement was made of the result of

THE FIRST BALLOT FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

Wm. R. King, of Alabama,	126
Gideon J. Pillow, of Tennessee,	25
David R. Atchison, of Missouri,	25
Thomas J. Rusk, of Texas,	12
Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi,	2
Wm. O. Butler, of Kentucky,	27
Robert Strange, of North Carolina,	23
Solomon W. Downs, of Louisiana,	30
John B. Weller, of California	28
Howell Cobb, of Georgia,	2

Mr. H. B. WRIGHT, moved that WM. R. KING be unanimously nominated as the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency.

Objections were made, and so the Convention proceeded to another vote, with the result for KING of 277.

The eleven votes of Illinois were given to JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Mr. KING was announced as having been chosen the nominee for the Vice Presidency—and was then declared the unanimous choice of the Convention.

FRANKLIN PIERCE was also declared the unanimous choice of the Convention, as the candidate for the Presidency.

Repeated cheers went up, together with other demonstrations of joy.

A telegraphic despatch was received, which read as follows:

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, Saturday, June 5—3½ P. M.

"We are now firing thirty-one rounds over PIERCE's nomination."

The Convention and galleries loudly huzzaed.

THE PLATFORM.

The Committee on the Platform then submitted their Report, through Mr. BROWN of Tennessee, the Chairman. It was read by Mr. FERRICH, as follows:

Resolved, That the American Democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people.

Resolved. That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world, as the great moral element in a form of government, springing from and upheld by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of Federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to pervert the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the popular credulity.

Resolved, Therefore, that, entertaining these views, the Democratic party of this Union, through their Delegates assembled in a general Convention of the States coming together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrines and faith of a free representative Government and appealing to their fellow-citizens for the rectitude of their intentions, renew and reassert, before the American people, the declarations of principles avowed by them when, on former occasions, in general Convention, they presented their candidates for the popular suffrages.

1. That the Federal Government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the Constitution, and the grants of power made therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the Government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the Constitution does not confer upon the general Government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3. That the Constitution does not confer authority upon the Federal Government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local internal improvements, or other State purposes, nor would such assumption be just or expedient.

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of any other, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country; that every citizen and every section of the country has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete an ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression.

5. That it is the duty of every branch of the Government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the Government, and for the gradual but certain extinction of the public debt.

6. That Congress has no power to charter a National Bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberty of the people, and calculated to place the interests of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people; and that the results of Democratic legislation, in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated to candid and practical men of all parties, their soundness, safety and utility, in all business pursuits.

7. That the separation of the moneys of the Government from banking institutions, is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the Government and the rights of the people.

8. That the liberal principles embodied by JEFFERSON in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge the privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute book.

9. That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the Abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

Resolved, That the foregoing proposition covers, and was intended to embrace, the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress; and therefore the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national Platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the Compromise measures settled by the last Congress—the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor included—which act being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot with fidelity thereto be repealed, or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

Resolved, That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the Constitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as a principle inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the Constitution.

Resolved, That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power, by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities, amply sufficient to guard the public interest, to suspend the passage of a bill whose merits cannot secure the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the Bank of the United States, and from a corrupting system of general internal improvements.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798 and 1799, and in the report of Mr MADISON to the Virginia Legislature in 1799; that it adopts those principles as constructing one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out on their obvious meaning and import.

Resolved, That the war with Mexico, upon all the principles of patriotism and the laws of nations, was a just and necessary war on our part, in which no American citizen should have shown himself opposed to his country, and neither morally nor physically, by word or deed, given aid and comfort to the enemy.

Resolved, That we rejoice at the restoration of friendly relations with our sister republic of Mexico, and earnestly desire for her all the blessings and prosperity which we enjoy under republican institutions and we congratulate the American people upon the results of that war, which have so manifestly justified the policy and conduct of the Democratic party, and insured to the United States indemnity for the past and security for the future.

Resolved, That in view of the condition of the popular institutions in the Old World, a high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democracy of this country, as the party of the people, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States, and to sustain and advance among them constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it is, and the Union as it should be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

RATIFICATION.

When the resolution endorsing the Compromise measures was read, the applause was wild, thundering and startling. It required to be read over again, when similar ecstacies were manifested, the galleries assisting materially to swell the volume of extravagant joy.

Directly the reading was completed, Mr. SAUNDERS, of North Carolina, moved the adoption of the platform, and demanded the previous question. A similar motion was made by Mr. WILDER, of Louisiana.

A division of the question on the resolution was called for by one of the New-York delegation.

Mr. SAUNDERS said, "There's no use for a division—we're all united. Go ahead—take the question."

The demand for the previous question was seconded, and there were loud and impatient cries of "take the vote."

The vote was accordingly taken, and the platform was adopted, with but few dissenting voices.

Terrible applause again broke forth, and continued several minutes.

The Committee on Resolutions made the following report, namely:

Voted—That the next Democratic National Convention be held at Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio.

Voted, That in constituting the future National Convention, the Democratic Committee, in order to secure the respective rights of the States, each State shall be entitled to twice the number of Delegates it has in the Electoral College, and no more; and the Democratic Committee, in making arrangements for the next Democratic Convention, provide such number of seats, and secure the same to the Delegates elect.

It was also resolved that the time of holding the said Convention be designated by the Democratic National Committee, and that in their call, the above be inserted, as the rule to be observed in choosing Delegates.

Great confusion prevailed, and many of the Delegates retired.

The resolution was both advocated and opposed.

Mr. RICHARDSON said that they had had harmony and concord, and now they were getting up contentions, when there was nothing to quarrel about. The question really involved no principle.

A motion was finally made that the last resolution be laid upon the table.

This was decided in the negative, by yeas 136, nays 152.

After a further squabbling, the report was adopted, by yeas 167, to nays 97.

On motion of Mr. PRATT, in behalf of the New-York delegation, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be, and they hereby are given, to the Maryland Institute for the use of their hall; to the Committee of Arrangements for their unwearied exertions to make the Convention comfortable during its sessions, and to the citizens of Baltimore for their courtesy and kindness to the members individually.

Mr. WIGGINS, of Ga., offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the unanimous thanks of this Convention be extended to Hon. JOHN W. DAVIS, the presiding officer, and his able assistants Hon Mr. IRWIN, and all other officers, for the able dignified and efficient manner in which they have discharged their duties.

The committee appointed to inform Mr. PIERCE and Mr. KING of their nomination was announced as follows:—ERASTUS CORNING, of New-York; J. S. BARBOUR, of Virginia; JACOB THOMPSON, of Mississippi; Governor MCCLELLAN, of Michigan; and PIERRE SOULE, of Louisiana.

A motion was made, but the question was not taken, that the thanks of the Convention be presented to the clergy who have offered up prayers for their success.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The National Democratic Committee was elected as follows:

Hastings Strickland, Me.	T. R. Adams, Miss.
Charles G. Atherton, N. H.	A. G. Penn, La.
David A. Smalley, Vt.	Alfred P. Edgerton, Ohio.
B. B. Hallett Mass.	Travais P. Stone, Ky
Welcome B. Sayles, R. I.	George W. Jones, Tenn.
James T. Pratt, Conn	Alexander F. Morrison, Ind.
John P. Beekman, N. Y.	Isaac Cook, Ill
Joseph C. Potts, N. J.	Ferdinand Kennett, Mo.
James Campbell Pa.	N B Barrow, Ark.
George R. Riddle, Del.	Thompson F. Brodhead, Mich.
Robert M. McLane, Md.	Thomas Bolthell, Fla.
Wm. H Clarke, Va.	James W. Scott, Texas.
Warren Winslow, N. C.	Joseph C. Kn

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1852.

DAILY CIRCULATION.....25,000.

☞ THE NEW-YORK TIMES—$30 Per MINION, in good order, for sale cheap, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to the Foreman of the Times.

The Democratic Nomination.

The Democratic Convention has ended its arduous labors. Four days' session, and forty-nine ballots, were spent in the effort to select from the half dozen leading Democrats of the Union, a Presidential candidate. The task was too much for them. The attempt was finally abandoned, and every candidate named during the first three days, or voted for during the first thirty-five ballots, was thrown aside. The Democracy took refuge from their embarrassments in utter obscurity. They have selected a candidate whose name not one in a thousand of the American people ever heard before, and who has neither high character nor eminent service to show as his warrant for so high a trust. The fact that he was unknown to the country, is the great fact which controlled the action of the Convention.

Yet it must by no means be supposed that the nomination is necessarily a weak one. We do not so consider it. It is true that the course of the party now is an exaggerated imitation of that pursued in 1844; and that Mr. POLK was far more widely known, and had shown far greater abilities in the public service, than Mr. PIERCE. He had been Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and thus leader, and afterwards Speaker of the House of Representatives, and in both positions had displayed very decided talent and a marked aptitude for public business. He had, moreover, shown very great popularity at home, and as Governor of Tennessee had shown administrative faculties of no common order. To no similar proofs of talent on behalf of Mr. PIERCE, can his supporters point. He has been a member of both Houses of Congress,—yet in neither did he raise himself for an hour into public notice. He did nothing and said nothing which any human being can now remember:—and but for the friendly services of his partizan biographers, the very fact of his ever having held a seat in the public Councils would have faded from the public recollection. In the War with Mexico, he received from President POLK,—more of course as a party favor than from any military pretensions on his part,—an appointment as Brigadier General, and in that capacity served under General SCOTT during part of his great campaign, resigning his commission before the war was over and coming home. We believe that in this position he showed good conduct,—but we find neither in the official reports or elsewhere, mention of any special act of valor or activity. He deserves, however, marked credit for having kept himself aloof from the conspiracy which was formed by political foes against General SCOTT, after he had conquered Mexico, and for having vindicated that great commander from the malignant persecution of his enemies, on returning home.

But the Whigs must not suppose that this lack of conspicuous merit on the part of the Democratic candidate is to make the contest easy or victory secure. The mistake they made in the case of Mr. POLK should warn them against such an error. There is much in the position of Mr. PIERCE to make him, under the circumstances, the most formidable candidate who could have been selected.

In the first place, the Democratic party, North and South, is *united* in his support. Not a whisper will be heard against him from any quarter of the Democratic ranks. He will receive their united, harmonious and energetic support. This fact alone is quite enough to show the Whigs that they have no easy game to play—no holiday fight, to be waged simply for their own amusement. They will find it essential to select their strongest candidate, put him in the strongest possible position, and secure for him the largest possible vote. And they may learn something from the *special object* which the nomination of PIERCE is expected to accomplish.

It is very clear that *he is relied upon to carry the Free-Soil vote of the Northern States.* New-York has controlled this nomination, although by an adroit management of the wires, the Southern puppets first popped up in the play. Mr. GROVER, of New-York, in Convention, with well-feigned hesitation, desired to *retire* for a few moments for consultation,—when *the* leading Free-Soiler of this State had said in this City, a day or two before, "We shall let them ballot a while longer, and *then* FRANKLIN PIERCE will be the man." Mr. PIERCE had taken good care not to answer the letter of Mr. ROBERT SCOTT, and the remark of the *Richmond Enquirer*, in publishing the other letters, that it would "undertake to guarantee that "*his* reply, fully and affirmatively responsive to "Mr. SCOTT's interrogatories, would have also "been received, *but for his distance from the City* "*and the irregularity of the mails*," indicates that both the *Enquirer* and Mr. SCOTT were parties to the game. About a month ago, moreover, General PILLOW made a visit to General PIERCE, in New-Hampshire; and although he *failed* in securing for himself, in Convention, the Vice-Presidential nomination, the sequel may show that he did not *wholly* fail in the object of his mission. It was apparent from the beginning that, as the friends of CASS, BUCHANAN and DOUGLAS would not sacrifice either to the other, and as *one-third* of the Convention had always an absolute veto upon its action, the Free-Soilers of the North could control the selection. And by presenting MARCY as their ostensible choice, and thus diverting to him the special hostility of the South until the proper moment had arrived, they were enabled, by the co-operation of those Southern leaders who were in the plot, to bring General PIERCE, with resistless strength, before the Convention.

By the nomination of Gen. PIERCE, therefore, the Democratic party expect to carry NEW-YORK, OHIO and PENNSYLVANIA. They have selected those great States as the real battle field for the coming canvass. They have not disdained to provide for the Free Soil vote in those States, and to take such steps as they think best calculated to secure it. They will gain no new ground at the South, or in the West. Neither PIERCE nor KING can carry any Southern Whig State, except Georgia, which has probably been sold out at any rate, nor will Mr. PIERCE's military achievements give him any new strength in the Western States.

It is easy to see, from this glance at the state of the case, that it depends entirely upon the action of the Whig Convention, whether the Democratic ticket shall be strong or weak. If the Whigs select their candidate and lay down their platform with reference to carrying *Mississippi, Alabama* and *South Carolina*, they will stand some chance of failing. It is now beyond their power to select the battle-field for themselves. It has been done for them. They have only to adapt their preparations to the nature of the ground. Whatever they may have thought feasible or desirable a month ago, only one thing now remains for them to do. *They are to select the candidate who will stand the best chance of carrying at least two, out of the three great Middle States, New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio.* Unless they do this, and make the selection wisely, they would save much needless trouble by surrendering in advance.

Gov. Hunt and the Canals.

Governor HUNT's letter to the Mayor of Rochester, upon the Canal Policy of the State, which we publish this morning, is an able and interesting document. It puts the necessities of the great State works, and the duty of taking some effectual steps to secure their speedy completion, in a very strong light. Of course, he considers the decision of the Court of Appeals as conclusive against the late law; but he thinks steps should be taken at the earliest possible moment, so to amend the Constitution as to permit the Canals to be completed in the mode for which that law made provision. He shows that no adequate good could result from an extra Session, and therefore declines to call one.

The letter will be read with general interest. The struggle for the Canals in this State, is not yet ended.

The Deaf and Dumb.

It seems a singular dispensation of Providence, that so great a proportion of our race should be born without the sense of hearing or the power of speech. That accidents may befal the delicate organization of the ear, and colds and sickness affect it, is no more remarkable than that men should sometimes break their limbs, or become the subjects of chronic disease. But that the complete and utter deprivation of a sense from birth, should so systematically invade a community as to approach a calculable certainty, and shut out forever from the unfortunate subjects a large portion of the Divine Creation, is one of those inscrutable mysteries, to which it is difficult to reconcile ourselves, and which can only receive solution from the light of another world. But it is some mitigation of our sorrow, that, with the development of this misfortune, there is also developed a correlative sentiment of benevolence in those more favorably endowed. Accordingly, we find a class of men who devote themselves to the amelioration of the deaf-mute, and who have brought into play, through a series of years, all the resources of a fertile ingenuity, to lift the dark curtain that veils the world from the view of these commiserated children, and to teach them a language by which they can communicate their wants, desires, and sentiments. Such men are of the salt of the earth.

Nowhere does benevolence display itself in richer and more earnest forms, than when, through silent years, it essays to teach the mute who cannot hear, and conquering difficulty after difficulty, toils on in the unconspicuous and uninviting task. These men are at work within their quiet enclosures, while, outside, roll on the thickly clustering events of the world. Outside, men are making or marring fortunes, winning fame, plying the acts of self-aggrandizement, plunging into all the details of active life, associating with quick thinkers, hearers, talkers; but here, the Goddess of Silence presides, and men are, with patient labor, making slow and almost unappreciable advances in the instruction of those who had else been doomed to a life-long inanity. Forever remembered be the ABBE DE L'EPEE, the founder of the Institution of Paris, the "Father of the Deaf and Dumb," to whose life, fortunes and efforts, the world is indebted for a general system of instruction, and for having its own sympathies awakened in their behalf. Forever remembered, SICARD and BEBIAN, who successfully followed up the work of their great leader.

Forever remembered be the name of GALLAUDET, so recently descended to the tomb, who, for fifteen years, through many trials, led the way of Deaf-Mute Education, on this side the water. Held in dear remembrance, also, be the founders and conductors of the Institution located in our midst, and who have carried the science of instruction to as high a pitch as it has ever reached in any portion of the world. This Institution numbers on its list two hundred and forty-three pupils, and has conducted its affairs during the last year, including the instruction and support of this large number, at an expense of some forty thousand dollars. Its President, Dr. PEET, during the last year, for the purpose of ascertaining, by personal inspection, how far the science of Deaf-Mute Instruction had advanced in Europe, and whether there were any new and valuable discoveries that could be engrafted upon our system, spent several months in visiting the most prominent Institutions of the kind in France, Great Britain, Italy, Switzerland and Belgium; and in an able, careful and elaborate Report, has incorporated the results of his investigations. While we should hail with delight the announcement of any improvement in teaching the Deaf and Dumb, we may take some pride in having ascertained that the experience of these various countries, and of the numerous eminent and indefatigable men who have there, for years, devoted all their energies to the subject, has not placed the system, as a general thing, beyond the degree already attained in the New-York Institution. This consideration should secure to this establishment the continued favor of the Legislature and the public. While its managers maintain the prudence and caution they have hitherto exhibited in soliciting assistance, we hope their demands may never be refused. They have never yet, we believe, met with Legislative denial. We recollect, some few years since, that on the presentation of a bill for additional aid, to the Assembly of this State, a member from Western New-York arose, and, stating that the bill came from those whose voices could never be heard on that floor on their own behalf, moved that the bill be passed unanimously by a silent vote; and on such passage, having gone into the Senate, it encountered a violent philippic of a single member, who harangued about the extravagance of the State; whereupon, that body, at the close of his remarks, administered the just and severe rebuke of a triumphant sanction of the bill, without comment, answer, or explanation. Glorious is it to know, that amid the cares of a sordid world, there are always those ready to succor the helpless and restore the imperfect and afflicted.

One evident deduction from the extended examinations of Dr. PEET, is, that the system of teaching by articulation, which in some of the German schools had grown so much in favor, must, as a general thing, in cases of congenital deafness, be ultimately abandoned. In this he confirms the report of the Rev. Mr. DAY, some eleven years since, to the Board of this Institution, after very rare opportunities for judging of this mode of teaching. The system of signs is the one best adapted to the development of the deaf mute, of any yet discovered. Whether Providence, in its mercy, will alleviate, still further, the unhappy fate of these imperfect children, by suggesting some better and more convenient way of empowering them with the means of giving and receiving communication, is a question which future years can alone solve.

An interesting feature of the language of signs is, that it is common to all nations where the deaf and dumb are taught. Deaf-mutes from France, Italy, Germany, and America, may meet and converse; whereas, when they undertake to reduce the sense to writing on the blackboard, it would stand there in four different languages, each unknown to all the others. The language of signs, like the notes of music, has a common signification, accessible alike to stranger and acquaintance, and to the deaf of all countries.

The introduction of trades into the instruction of the deaf and dumb, was a most felicitous idea. They are commonly poor, and dependent on the labors of others for support. Fortunate is it, therefore, if by their own labor and skill they may, notwithstanding their great affliction, earn their own livelihood. This idea may be better worked out here than in England, where trades are severely trammeled by restrictive laws. The trades, in whose mysteries the pupils of this deaf-mute seminary are now instructed, are cabinet-making, shoemaking, tailoring, and book-binding, and some proficiency has been made in drawing. Judge CAMPBELL, in his interesting Annual Report, earnestly urges that engraving, painting, sculpture, and printing, be added to the catalogue of the trades now taught. "Then," says he, "we shall have succeeded in teaching the deaf-mute to speak, and he will speak, not in guttural and unharmonious sounds, but trumpet-tongued, with thousands of voices through the press, and shall make even the canvas and the marble speak."

We may well take pride in the benevolent achievement of our State, which has provided colleges and academies, and in addition, sustains 11,000 common schools in which 800,000 children are yearly educated, and thrown the arms of its protection around the idiot and the madman, and given eyes to the blind, ears to the deaf, and tongues to the dumb.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.—By the arrival of the Russian brig *Plata*, Capt. BERING, at this port, we have received advices from Buenos Ayres to the 19th April. The news is of no particular moment. The session of the Legislature was fixed for the 1st of May. All the Governors of the Provinces would meet in Convention at Santa Fé on the 25th May, for the purpose of determining upon the form of a Central Government to be established. Business of all kinds was very dull, and Produce was scarce and high. Exchange on England at 65, and 65½ for doubloons.

☞ Eleven hundred dollars were raised in Troy by the sale of Hungarian Bonds, during KOSSUTH's visit last week.

General Pierce and W. R. King.

Gen. FRANKLIN PIERCE, who is now the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, was born in Hillsborough, about the year 1805, and is now, consequently, 47 years of age. His father, the late Governor PIERCE, was a revolutionary officer. Governor of New-Hampshire in 1827, and a man of high character and great abilities. FRANKLIN, the son, was educated at college, and afterwards studied law. After being for one term a member of the Legislature and Speaker for another, he was elected to Congress, in 1833, and reelected in 1835. He was elected U. S. Senator in 1837, but failed to distinguish himself at all and resigned in 1842, and returned to the practice of the law. After the accession of Mr. POLK he was offered the Attorney Generalship, but declined it. When the Mexican War broke out, he was appointed Colonel of the New England regiment. Before the regiment was raised a vacancy occurred in the office of Brigadier General of the Third brigade, consisting of the Ninth, (New England regiment,) the Twelfth, raised in Texas, Arkansas, and other Southern States, and the Fifteenth, raised in Ohio and Wisconsin. He was appointed to this office; and the other Brigadier Generals appointed at the same time were THOMAS MARSHALL, JOSEPH LANE, JAMES SHIELDS, GEORGE CADWALLADER, ENOS D. HOPPING, CALEB CUSHING, and STERLING PRICE. He was Superintendent of the recruiting service, and took an active part in raising the troops. He took command of 2,500 men, reached Vera Cruz June 20, 1847, and joined Gen. SCOTT, who had been for some days waiting for him, at Puebla, in July, 1847. He advanced with the army and was engaged ably, though without winning any special distinction, at Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Cherubusco and Chepultepec, after which he resigned his commission and returned home.

These are the leading incidents of his life. Political friends will, of course, discover a variety of interesting incidents concerning his military career.

Gen. PIERCE is married and has three children. His personal appearance is very good, and his manners are easy and agreeable. He is a very thorough-going partisan, as New-Hampshire Democrats are apt to be. He was nominated for the Presidency by the Democratic State Convention, which met at Concord on the 8th of January last, and wrote the following letter in reply:

CONCORD, January 12, 1852.

MY DEAR SIR—I take the liberty to address you, because no channel more appropriate occurs to me through which to express my thanks to the Convention over which you presided on the 8th inst., and to the masses there represented.

I am far from being insensible to the steady and generous confidence so often manifested toward me by the people of this State; and although the object indicated in the resolution, having particular reference to myself, be not one of desire on my part, the expression is not, on that account, the less gratifying.

Doubtless, the spontaneous and just appreciation of an intelligent people is the best earthly reward for earnest and cheerful services rendered to one's State and country; and while it is a matter of unfeigned regret that my life has been so barren of usefulness, I shall ever hold this and similar tributes among my most cherished recollections.

To these, my sincere and grateful acknowledgements, I desire to add that the same motives which induced me several years ago to retire from public life, and which, since that time have controlled my judgment in this respect, now impel me to say that the use of my name, in any event, before the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, to which you are a Delegate, would be utterly repugnant to my taste and wishes. I am, with the highest respect and esteem, your friend,

FRANK PIERCE.

Hon. CHAS. G. ATHERTON, Nashville, N. H.

Hon. W. R. KING, the Democratic nominee for the Vice-President, is now the Presiding officer in the Senate, having been elected to that office after Mr. FILLMORE became President. He is 65 years of age, and has been in the Senate from Alabama for many years, having been first elected in 1819. In 1844 he was appointed Minister to France, and returned to the Senate in 1847. He is a Southern Rights man,—ultra in his pro-slavery notions,—and wrote in reply to Mr. SCOTT, the Virginia catechist, as follows:

SENATE CHAMBER, May 20, 1852.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and hasten to reply. I have little expectation that my name will, as you suppose, be presented to the Baltimore Convention for the high office to which you refer; but, as I have no wish to withhold my opinions upon any question of a public character, I comply without hesitation with your request.

As respects the series of measures of the last Congress, commonly known as the Compromise, most of them are beyond the reach of legislation; and although I considered some of them as most unjust to the South, I was probably the first individual in the slaveholding States, who publicly took ground in favor of acquiescence, and I am gratified to find that such is now the determination of all the Southern States. The Fugitive Slave law was enacted to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, and, therefore, does not stand on the footing of ordinary legislation; and, should it so happen that I should be placed in the Presidential office, I should feel myself bound by every obligation of duty, to negative any act for its repeal, or so to modify or change it as would destroy its efficiency. With the highest respect, I am your obedient servant, WILLIAM R. KING.

To ROBERT G. SCOTT, Esq.

Mr. Meagher's Escape—Interesting Letter.

GLEN COVE, Saturday, June 5, 1852.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR—In consequence of some misstatements regarding my escape, which I have just seen in two or three of the European papers, and which appear to have been copied from an Australasian paper, I think it right to set the true facts before the American public, to whom alone I now hold myself responsible.

The remarkable kindness I have experienced from the press and the public generally, ever since my arrival in this noble country, and the anxiety I feel to have it understood that I am not deficient in the honorable spirit which qualifies a stranger to become its citizen, compel me to break the silence which no act or word, on the part of my enemies, could ever disturb.

The facts are these:

In the month of April, 1851, I was called upon to renew my *parole*. I did so in writing, and in the following words:

"*I hereby pledge my word of honor not to leave the Colony so long as I hold a ticket of leave.*"

I handed this pledge to the Police Magistrate in the open Court. Any one can see it who desires to refer to it.

Towards the end of December, the same year, I came to the determination of attempting my escape. Accordingly, on the 3d of January last, I sent the following letter to the Police Magistrate of the district in which I resided:

LAKE SORELL, DISTRICT OF CAMPBELLTOWN, Saturday, January 3, 1852.

SIR:—Circumstances of a recent occurrence urge upon me the necessity of resigning my ticket of leave, and consequently withdrawing my *parole*.

I write this letter, therefore, respectfully to apprise you that, after 12 o'clock to-morrow noon, I shall no longer consider myself bound by the obligation which that *parole* imposes.

In the meantime, however, should you conceive it your duty to take me into custody, I shall, as a matter of course, regard myself as wholly absolved from the restraint which my word of honor to your Government at present inflicts.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with sincere respect, Your obedient servant, THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

To the Police Magistrate of the District of Campbell Town.

The Police Magistrate received this letter at 11 o'clock the same morning:—I remained in my cottage, at Lake Sorell, until 7 o'clock that evening. A few minutes after that hour, four of my friends arrived on horseback, and communicated to me the intelligence that the police were coming to arrest me. I went out with them into the Bush, and remained there, about 300 yards from the cottage, until my servant brought the news that the police had arrived, and were sitting in the kitchen. We mounted our horses immediately, and rode down to the cottage. One hundred yards from it, my friends drew up. I rode on until I came close to the stable, which was within pistol-shot of the kitchen door. I drew up there, and desired the servant to go in and tell the police I was waiting for them. He did so. Two or three minutes elapsed. The police appeared. The moment they appeared I rose in my stirrups, and called out that I was the prisoner. They came to arrest, and I defied them to do so. This challenge was echoed by my friends with three loud and hearty cheers, in the midst of which I struck spurs to my horse, and dashed into the wood, in the direction of the coast. Accompanied by my generous and courageous-hearted friends, I reached the sea-shore on Monday afternoon, at a point where a boat was in readiness to receive me. I jumped from my horse, got into the boat, put off to sea, and beat about there for a few days, until the ship came up, which, thank God! bore me, at last, to a free and hospitable land.

In plain words, these are the plain facts of the case. As I have written them here, they were written by one of my friends, at the house where we changed horses on our way to the coast. The manuscript containing them, was forwarded next morning, Tuesday, to the editor of the leading Journal of the Colony, and bore the names of my friends, written by their own hands, in attestation of its truth. The gentleman, to whom it was sent, was instructed not to publish the names that were attached to it. He was, however, at the same time requested to insert the document itself in the next number of his paper, and was left at full and perfect liberty to show the signatures to any person who might wish to be satisfied upon the subject, and would pledge his honor not to abuse the confidence reposed in him, by involving the parties concerned in any legal difficulty.

The men who vouched with their signatures for the truth of the statement then made, and now repeated, are men of considerable property and highly creditable position in the Colony, and no one there would be rash enough to speak a single word derogatory of their honor.

I have the honor to be Your faithful and grateful servant, THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

☞ Signor BASSINI, whose distinguished merits as a violinist are well known among us, gives a noble entertainment this evening at Metropolitan Hall. His own performance upon the instrument which BURNS and OLE BULL have delighted us with of late, bear honorable comparison with that of those two masters; while the seconding of Signor ARDITI, with the vocal excellencies of Madame DE VAHEE, and of the admirable contralto, VIETTI, fill up the calendar of talent. The programme, too, is a judicious one, and cannot fail to delight.

☞ Hon PERRY SMITH, of New-Milford, formerly United States Senator from Connecticut, died of apoplexy, at his residence, on the 3d inst. His age was about 66 years.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

The Democratic Nomination—Reception of the News—Meetings of the Democracy—Movements of Gen. Pierce, &c.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 5, 1852.

The news of the nomination of FRANKLIN PIERCE caused great astonishment here, and much excitement prevails.

General PIERCE and lady are at the Tremont House in this city, and he leaves for Concord, N. H., on Monday. Numbers of our citizens are calling on him. He said, when a gentleman congratulated him—"Sir you could not congratulate a more surprised man."

A dispatch from Concord, N. H., says:—"General PIERCE's nomination was received with tumultuous joy—his friends are now firing 282 guns, and all the bells are ringing."

BOSTON, Sunday, June 6.

The Democracy of this City have not yet sufficiently recovered from their surprise to manifest any enthusiasm at the nomination of General PIERCE. There were numerous small gatherings on Saturday evening, discussing the nomination and the chances of election. The friends of DOUGLAS are evidently disappointed, but it will soon wear off. The Whigs pretend that it is a good nomination for them, and that WEBSTER can easily walk over the track if nominated. General PIERCE has been stopping at the Tremont House, for a few days, and on Saturday afternoon, with his wife, visited Mount Auburn. His personal friend, Col. BARNES, late U. S. Marshal, heard the nomination, and at once started with the tidings, and met the General at Cambridge. He manifested great surprise, and intimated that he thought it might be a hoax. About a hundred personal political friends called at the Tremont, and congratulated the General during the evening, but there was no public demonstration. At 10 o'clock General PIERCE quietly got away, and proceeded to the Brattle House, Cambridge, where he has passed the day in privacy. Nearly a hatfull of telegraphic dispatches have been left at the Tremont for him. Only a few of his particular friends know of his whereabouts.

BOSTON, Sunday, June 6.

General PIERCE, for the present, declines meeting his fellow-citizens publicly. He has also declined the public reception at Concord, N. H., tendered him in a telegraph dispatch received to day, and will leave the Brattle House, Cambridge, to-morrow morning for Northampton, where he will remain some days. Mrs. PIERCE is with him, and in delicate health. He goes to Northampton on her account.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, June 6.

The expression of enthusiasm at the result of the nomination has not yet taken place here—the Democrats have not apparently recovered from their disappointment A ratification meeting is announced for to-morrow evening in Independence Square. The speakers will be Messrs. SOULE, of Louisiana—DICKINSON, New-York—WILLARD, Indiana—PACKER, Pennsylvania—MARSHALL, California—BRIGHT, Indiana—BRECKENRIDGE, Kentucky.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 6.

A humbug dispatch was received and posted on the bulletin board of the "*Patriot*," announcing that PIERCE declines the nomination,—it caused considerable excitement.

A ratification meeting was held in Monument Square last night. The speakers raised some enthusiasm among the people, who yield CASS with great reluctance. A better feeling however, now prevails at the prospect of breaking up cliques of office seekers who had parcelled out offices in case of the success of CASS, BUCHANAN or DOUGLAS. The mass of the Democracy are now satisfied, but the old Hunkers are in the dumps.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 6.

The Democracy express great satisfaction at the nomination, PIERCE being well known and esteemed. The Hunkers are however, keeping close quarters.

RICHMOND, Sunday, June 6.

The nominations, especially that of W. R. KING, have been well received. Virginia having set the PIERCE ball in motion, seconded by North Carolina—he is hailed as the Virginia candidate.

PETERSBURG, Sunday, June 6.

Dispatches from our Delegates vouch for PIERCE being a good man and true, and the nomination is well received.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, June 6.

The nomination of PIERCE was received with great surprise, and many inquired, "Who is he?" Dispatches from prominent Southern Delegates vouch for PIERCE being acceptable to the South, and he will consequently receive the vote of the Palmetto State.

WILMINGTON, N.C., Sunday, June 6.

PIERCE and KING are most acceptable to the democracy. Our Delegates pronounce PIERCE the nominee of the South.

ALBANY, Saturday, June 5, 1852.

The Democracy fired two hundred guns this afternoon, in honor of the nomination of Gen. PIERCE as their candidate for the Presidency. They also illuminated the city with bonfires amid their rejoicings. The nomination appears to be well received here.

ROME, N. Y., Saturday, June 5—7½ P. M.

The Democracy are out *en masse* to ratify the nomination of FRANKLIN PIERCE. A national salute is being fired, music playing, and fireworks are to be discharged.

Speeches have been made by Hon. J. M. ELWOOD, Hon. C. COMSTOCK, T. JONES, Jr., Esq., and others, and great enthusiasm prevails.

PITTSBURG, Saturday, June 5.

Two men were killed at Steubenville, Ohio, this afternoon, by the premature discharge of a cannon, while loading for a salute in honor of the nomination of PIERCE.

Southern Mail Failures—South Carolina and General Commander.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 6.

We have no mail beyond Charleston to-night. Three New-Orleans mails are now due.

The South Carolina papers are quite indignant at the attempt of Gen. COMMANDER to represent that State in the Convention. The Winyah *Observer* publishes the names of the 47 signers to his credentials, and adds that of the list, 31 were not born in the District, and 20 not natives of the State; 15 are Whigs, and 9 have no right to vote in the District.

Interesting from San Juan del Sur.

BOSTON, June 5.

A letter received at this port from San Juan del Sur, dated April 25, reports all the passengers per Northern Light at that place in good health and spirits.

The *Pacific* was looked for every hour from Realijo, having gone hither for water and provisions. The *Pacific* would take up the excess of families ticketed for the *Independence* on her last trip. The steamship *Monumental City* sailed from San Juan on the 22d. The new road is in excellent order, and improvements are rapidly going forward. The transit route was passed over in forty hours running time. The late rains had raised the San Juan river some six inches, and it was supposed by the natives that the rainy season had commenced, though one month earlier than usual.

The wreck of the *North America* was passed with head on shore, high and dry, and appeared quite whole.

The brig *Tres Amigos* had run ashore at San Juan, the crew being reported intoxicated. The mate of the *J. C. Dorr*, from San Francisco, went on board and commenced cutting away her rigging, seeing which, the owner is said to have given orders to throw him overboard or kill him. The mate of the *Tres Amigos* got on board, when a scuffle ensued between the two, and in a few minutes after the mate of the *J. C. Dorr* was heard to cry "murder." His name was S. RANDALL, of Philadelphia, and it is supposed that he was killed and thrown into the sea by the Spanish mate, who had been arrested and was to be sent to RIVAS for trial. Great excitement prevailed.

Among the deaths at San Juan were EDWARD BRENY, of New-York; SAML. E. SNELL, of Connecticut; CHAS. LIKES, of Philadelphia; JOSEPH RICK, of ILLINOIS; ORSON GILL, of Vermont, and ALVIN CHAPLIN, of Ohio.

Sickness on the Plains—Deaths by Cholera—Destructive Thunder Storm, &c.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, June 5.

We learn from Lexington, Mo., that there is considerable sickness on the Plains, and some Cholera.

Deaths occur on almost every boat coming up the Mississippi, and occasionally a death takes place at various points in the West.

There have been seven or eight Cholera deaths in this city.

A destructive thunder storm passed through a portion of Indiana on Thursday night. A large amount of property was destroyed, but no loss of life had been heard of.

More Murders of Americans by Mexicans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, June 2.

We have received dates from Brownsville, TEXAS, to the 26th ult. Several more atrocious murders of Americans by Mexicans were reported, and much excitement prevailed in consequence.

Kossuth in Albany.

ALBANY, June 5—9 P. M.

Kossuth, to-day, visited the State agricultural rooms and some of our academies. This afternoon he addressed the children from the public schools in the State street Baptist church. The Association Hall this evening, was well filled. Great pains had been taken by the ladies to decorate it handsomely with flowers, evergreens, &c. His address contained several excellent points, and was highly applauded at intervals.

Loss of Life by the Capsizing of Boats.

PROVIDENCE, Sunday, June 6.

A boat containing Mr. MERRILL WHEELER, paper hanger, and one of his workmen, was capsized by a sudden squall on Saturday, and Mr. WHEELER was drowned. Another boat was also capsized by the same squall and a colored man named SAMUEL TWEEDY, who was alone in the boat, was also drowned.

Trial for Assisting in the Escape of Shadrach.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 5.

In the United States Court, yesterday, ELIZUR WRIGHT was put on trial upon the charge of aiding and abetting the escape of the alleged fugitive slave SHADRACH. The Jury was empanelled after several had been set aside. WRIGHT managed his own cause.

Shooting Affair.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, June 6.

Last night, at [illegible] Street, Mr. [illegible] shot [illegible] with a pistol, [illegible] will probably prove fatal. Previous to the shooting, Mr. [illegible] of NUGENT's and subsequently married her, but it has been since discovered that he has a wife and children living in Ireland.

NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"A TREATISE ON THE BOX OF INSTRUMENTS AND THE SLIDE RULE," by THOMAS KENTISH, is reprinted by Mr. HENRY CARY BAIRD, of Philadelphia. The information is compact and valuable, as it embodies every calculation necessary to render the instrument of the engineer, gauger, and seaman intelligible to the student and ordinary reader. It fills no second place in the "Practical Series," which Mr. BAIRD continues to publish.

A Novel translated from the Spanish, by the author, is a rarity which STRINGER & TOWNSEND furnish. It is the production of Mr. ADADUS CALPE, and bears the title of the "TWO FATHERS." It appears to be written with much spirit, and promises to be interesting. Part I., contains the "Ruins of the Paraclete."

A *jeu-d'esprit* of rather indifferent merit is a volume of "NAPOLEON BALLADS," by BON GUALTIER. They do not equal the English Ballads, which have rendered that name so popular. The humor is feeble, and the wit indifferent.—G. P. PUTNAM.

"THE MYSTERIES OF ST. LOUIS," is a sad compilation of horrors, in the style of SUE, largely exaggerated. It is written by Mr. HENRY BOERNSTEIN; we don't know whom it has been read by.

MELANCHOLY WRECK.—Through the Key West correspondence of the Charleston *Standard*, we have melancholy intelligence of the total loss of the bark *Fairmount*, Capt. WHITNEY, off Loo Key, on the evening of the 21st May, by coming in contact with an unknown ship. Capt. W. and seven of his crew are supposed to have been lost. The survivors—JOHN MCKENZIE and PAUL GEYARD were picked up by the wrecking sloop *Plume*, and carried into Key West, after floating on a portion of the wreck for two days. There was a lady passenger on board at the time of the collision. Mr. McK. did not know her name, but says she was an American, wealthy, the wife of a Spanish officer, and was going to visit her children at school in Philadelphia. There is slight reason to hope she got on board the vessel, by collision with which the *Fairmount* was sunk.

Apparent Death and Premature Interments.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The extract in your paper of Friday last, relative to the extraordinary case of the Rev. W. TENNENT, brought vividly to my recollection the deep interest with which I first read the brief memoir of his life, to which you refer. In the copy in my possession, however, the author is said to be ELIAS BOUDINOT, L.L.D., instead of Dr. ALEXANDER. I have thought that perhaps your readers would be interested if I copied therefrom a further extract, in which the effect upon Mr. T. is stated, and also his own account of what he felt, saw and heard during his apparent death. May it not truly be called what some other revelations impiously pretend to be, "*A voice from the Spirit World?*"

"After Mr. TENNENT was able to walk the room and to take notice of what passed around him, on a Sunday afternoon his sister, who had stayed from Church to attend him, was reading in the Bible, when he took notice of it, and asked her what she had in her hand. She answered that she was reading the Bible. He replied, 'What is the Bible? I know not what you mean.' This affected the sister so much, that she burst into tears, and informed him that he was once well acquainted with it. On her reporting this to the brother, when he returned, Mr. TENNENT was found, upon examination, to be totally ignorant of every transaction of his life previous to his sickness. He could not read a single word, neither did he seem to have any idea of what it meant. As soon as he became capable of attention, he was taught to read and write, as children are usually taught, and afterwards began to learn the Latin language, under the tuition of his brother. One day as he was reciting a lesson in Cornelius Nepos, he suddenly started, clapped his hand to his head, as if something had hurt him, and made a pause. His brother asking him what was the matter, he said, he had felt a sudden shock in his head, and it now seemed to him as if he had read that book before. By degrees his recollection was restored, and he could speak the Latin as fluently as before his sickness. His memory so completely revived, that he gained a perfect knowledge of the past transactions of his life, as if no difficulty had occurred."

MR. TENNENT'S ACCOUNT.

"While I was conversing with my brother on the state of my soul, and the fears I had entertained for my future welfare, I found myself, in an instant, in another state of existence, under the direction of a superior Being, who ordered me to follow him. I was accordingly wafted along, I know not how, till I beheld at a distance an ineffable Glory, the impression of which on my mind it is impossible to communicate to mortal man. I immediately reflected on my happy change, and thought—'Well, blessed be God! I am safe at last, notwithstanding all my fears.' I saw an innumerable host of happy beings, surrounding the inexpressible glory, in acts of adoration and joyous worship; but I did not see any bodily shape or representation in the glorious appearance. I heard things unutterable. I heard their songs and hallelujahs of thanksgiving and praise, with unspeakable rapture. I felt joy unutterable and full of glory. I then applied to my conductor, and requested leave to join the happy throng: on which he tapped me on the shoulder and said—'You must return to the earth.' This seemed like a sword through my heart. In an instant, I recollect to have seen my brother standing before me, disputing with the doctor. The three days during which I had appeared lifeless, seemed to me to be not more than ten or twenty minutes. The idea of returning to this world of sorrow and trouble, gave me such a shock that I fainted repeatedly. Such was the effect on my mind of what I had seen and heard, that if it be possible for a human being to live entirely above the world and the things of it, I was that person. The ravishing sounds of the songs and hallelujahs that I heard, and the very words that were uttered, were not out of my ears, when awake, for at least three years."

I will only add, Mr. Editor, that this account was given by Mr. T. to Dr. BOUDINOT himself, who vouches for the accuracy of all the facts stated, touching this apparent death and revival. Mr. TENNENT was afterwards the Presbyterian Clergyman at Freehold, New-Jersey, and was the contemporary of WHITFIELD.

More seizures of liquor have been made in Maine. On Thursday, four barrels were seized near Cape Elizabeth. The rum arrived during the night, was put into a barn, and afterwards carried into the woods and concealed, but not so secretly but the authorities of the town could find it.

☞ The report of the Q. M. General of Connecticut to the General Assembly urges an early sale of a large amount of old iron ordnance by the State on the ground of its constantly decreasing value, owing to the great number of such guns which is constantly being thrown into market by the United States and State Governments.

The celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the town of Danvers, Mass., will take place on Wednesday, 16th June. An address will be delivered by John W. Proctor, Esq., and a poem by Dr. Andrew Nichols.

Henry S. Waldo, Esq., of Boston, has bestowed on Middlebury College the means of adorning its spacious common with more than a thousand additional trees, besides a nursery of a thousand of foreign growth, for future use.

A man named Nathan Hester, residing near Granville, Ohio, committed suicide on Monday by hanging himself twenty feet from the ground on a limb of a large tree. He was laboring under *delirium tremens*.

William Wright, aged 9 years, son of Jeremiah C. Wright, of Cambridge, Md., died on Sunday last, from the bite of a black snake. He was bitten about 9 days previous to his death.

A mass meeting of the friends of Temperance in Michigan, is to be held at Detroit on the 7th of July next.

The people of Newport, R. I., in a public meeting, have adopted a series of strong resolutions in opposition to the Liquor Law.

Ole Bull, assisted by Alfred Jaell and the Germanians, is to give concerts at Portland on Monday, Salem on Tuesday, and then will leave for Montreal.

BUSINESS NOTICES

THE PUBLIC OUGHT TO KNOW THAT THOSE troubled with eruptions, or other humors of the skin, will obtain a remedy by using BOGLE'S HEBEAIONA. Those persons whose hair is falling off or splitting, or who are getting bald, will procure BOGLE'S HYPERION FLUID, whose healthy and invigorating properties will soon restore it to its natural state. These articles can be had of WILLIAM BOGLE, No. 277 Washington-st., Boston; A. B. & D. SANDS, No 100 Fulton-st., RUSHTON, CLARK & Co., No. 373

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....June 5.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '67	115¾	20 Dauphin Coal Co	60
1,000 do. 5s, '65	104	64 Penn. Coal Co	94
3,000 Kentucky 6s	90	273 Erie Railroad	26¾
5,000 Pennsylv. 5s	85¾	50 do	26¾
1,700 City 6s, '70	104	83 do	26¾
2,000 Erie 1st mtge. bds.	116	100 do	26¾
1,000 Erie Income Bonds	90½	100 do	26¾
2,000 Erie Conv. bds. '71	97	100 Harlem Railroad	12½
10,000 do. '75	97	200 do	12½
1,500 Harlem Ex. Cfs.	12	150 do	12¾
1,000 do.	12	150 do	12¾
3,000 N. Indiana Bonds	85½	50 do	12¾
20 Bank America	113½	100 Harlem R. R. Pref	113
30 Del. Huds. & Canal	117	150 Long Island R. R.	20
45 Chatham Bank	99½	100 do sswk	20
10 Bank Commerce	110¼	50 Nor. & Wor. R. R.	55½
7 do	110¾	250 do	55½
40 Astor Insurance Co.	88	50 Reading Railroad	78½
125 Nicaragua Transit Co.	31	200 do s30	78¾
50 do b60	31	200 do s4m	79
300 N. Jersey Zinc Co.	12¾	25 N. Y. & N. H. R. R.	111½
50 Portsmouth Dry Dock	6	90 Mich. Cent. R. R.	101¾

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Erie Convt. Bds '62	97½	200 Edgeworth Co. b3	7½
100 Portsm. Dry Dock. b3	5½	50 Nicaragua Transit Co.	31
100 do. b30	6	50 Reading Railroad	79
400 Erie Railroad	26¾	100 Nor. & Wor. R. R. s10	55½
50 do. s60	26¾		

SATURDAY, June 5—6 P.M.

The Gold movement to-day, by the *Humboldt*, was $641,000—quite near the estimate we gave yesterday. There was also a shipment of $100,000 American Gold by one of the London sailing packets In the shipment by the *Humboldt* is included $175,000 French and German coin and $112,000 Mexican silver. The latter probably reached this market overland from Santa Fé *via* St. Louis, as several considerable lots of this sort have been recently reported. The whole movement of Gold and Silver since the 1st of January last is still largely in favor of this country—say FIFTEEN MILLIONS DOLLARS—as the following figures, partly estimated, go to show:

INWARD.	
Deposits at Philadelphia Mint	$21,000,000
Deposits at Branch Mints	2,500,000
Foreign Gold at New-York	1,600,000
Foreign Gold at Boston, &c	900,000
Mexican Silver at New-Orleans	500,000
Mexican Silver overland	300,000
Production of Georgia, Virginia and N. Carolina	200,000
Total	$27,000,000
OUTWARD.	
Shipped from New-York	$10,500,000
Shipped from other ports	1,500,000
	$12,000,000
Net accession of Coin	$15,000,000

As compared with same period last year, the difference in favor of the country is something like TWELVE MILLIONS DOLLARS. For the sake of reference, we here repeat the summer movement of coin last year:

INWARD.	Cal. Dep. Phil.	For. Gold, N. Y.	Total.
June	$3,600,000	$100,000	$3,700,000
July	3,000,000	100,000	3,100,000
August	4,000,000	300,000	4,300,000
Three months' Deposits at New-Orleans			2 000,000
Three months' Foreign Gold at Boston, &c			200,000
Total			$13,200,000

OUTWARD.	New-York.	Other ports.	Total.
June	$6,500,000	$800,000	$7,300,000
July	6,000,000	700,000	6,700,000
August	2,600,000	400,000	3,000,000
Total			$17,000,000

The opinion has been expressed that the outgoings of specie this summer will fall below those of the three corresponding months of 1851. We see no reason ahead to doubt this, except the last reports from the manufacturing districts of Europe, particularly from France, which represent the American orders for silk and other goods, for the fall trade, as liberal and on the increase. If these orders are provided for, as most likely, from the abundance of money, they will be, during the summer, it will be a contributing cause to the free use of coin, after the Cotton crop is exhausted. The increase of the semi-annual interest on American Stocks abroad, on 1st July will also be large, though we apprehend not equal to the increase of new orders for additional bonds. The opinion also obtains, founded upon good data, that the incomings of gold from California will be enhanced 15 or 20 ₱ cent. So that in lieu of a deposit of the Mints, for June, July and August, of thirteen millions of dollars, we shall have a report of fifteen or fifteen and a half millions.

This was another very tame day on the Stock Exchange. The business in Shares was light, and at the close, a general indisposition to operate. The Bulls have strong confidence in prices, and they seem only to want a bold lead to put them higher. During the dullness of the past few weeks, the short contracts have very considerably multiplied, without inducing much selling on the part of real holders. Considering the superabundance of money, the Bears are the bolder party of the two. Nicaragua recovered 1 ₱ cent., and the object of the break down has probably been accomplished. The impression in the Street is favorable to better rates. Mr. LUTHER C. CLARK has resigned the Vice-Presidency on account of other pressing engagements, and not from any want of harmony in the Board. He has not been able to attend its meetings. There were no other important changes in the Fancies.

Bonds were lightly dealt in at the Board; the transactions not exceeding $40,000. At private sale, we learn of larger trades. The Covington City 6s have been sleared out at 92¼. A seven ₱ cent loan, by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Co., for $200,000 or $250,000, to cut down their inclined plane, has been privately placed at par, without coming on the market. The Ohio Junction loan, $450,000, was bid off this afternoon at about 89 @ 90 ₱ cent; a few small bids over 90. There were $789,000 unsuccessfully bid for, under 89, and down to 85¢

In the City Bank and established Railroad Investments, the orders were limited, and the offerings equally so. Prices remain firm. The Dauphin and the Pennsylvania Coal shares were higher, the former selling at 60 cash, the latter at 94. The Pennsylvania Co. is a Lackawanna concern, using the Delaware and Hudson Canal for transportation. We hear there is some disagreement between the Company and the Canal, and suits at law are talked of in regard to terms of the carrying contracts. The trouble is, we suspect, there is too much business for all parties.

The large Money-lenders generally came down to-day to 4 ₱ cent. on demand, and occasional contracts are reported at 3½ ₱ cent. Some Note-brokers are buying first-class mercantile paper, long dates, at 5 a 6 ₱ cent. and hypothecating it temporarily at 4. The Western deposits, since the freeing of navigation, are accumulating enormously. They proceed not only from the results of the Canal, Lake and Railway activity, but from the disbursements for Road-building in the Northwest, which are being made with unexampled liberality.

The Sub-Treasury accumulated nearly $100,000 to day; the balance at the close was 4,138,798.

The general markets present a fair activity in Breadstuffs, superinduced by moderate prices and cheap freights. Cotton is rather weak, and prices have been stimulated something beyond the prospects abroad.

The Canton Co. held their annual election a few days since at Baltimore. The changes in the direction were only ten in number, one of which was from the declination of Mr. J. H. CARTER, of Baltimore, the President of the old Board, in consequence of the death of his senior partner in business, Mr. JOSIAH LEE, which forbids proper attention to the duties of the office. The Rental of the Company, the past year, according to the report to the meeting, was $27,351; sales $6,263; together: $33,613. This, after the payment of ordinary expenses, was expended in building wharves, grading, paving, and opening streets, and in liquidating Bills Payable to the amount of $6,666. The New-York Share-holders, who attended the meeting, are highly pleased with the report, and the prospects of the property. The general and rapid rise in real estate, in all the large cities—and nowhere more decided than in Baltimore—appears to have inspired new confidence in the value of this investment.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, June 5—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are moderately active, at unaltered prices—the sales consisting of 125 bbls., Pots at $4 87½@$4 93¾, and Pearls at $6 ₱ 100 lbs. The stock in the inspection warehouse this morning embraced near 1,800 casks, of all kinds.

COTTON—Is extremely depressed, and offered at lower rates. 1,000 bales were disposed of to-day at 9¢c. for middling Upland, and 9¢c. for do. Orleans.

FLOUR AND MEAL—We have to notice a more active market for State and Western brands, at very full figures. The local and Eastern trade deal with increased liberality in the medium and finer sorts, and exporters purchase pretty freely at the lower quotations—the inside rates of which, though the supply is tolerably large, holders are reluctant to accept The transactions include 12,400 bbls., sour at $3 50@$3 62½; superfine No. 2 at $3 62½@$3 75; good common Orleans and ordinary to straight State at $4 06½@$4 18; mixed to fancy Western, choice State, and favorite round hoop Ohio, at $4 12½@$4 31½; fancy Ohio and Genesee, $4 37½@$4 75; extr Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, $4 75@$5 06½; and extra Genesee, $5@$5 75. Canadian is heavier in stock, and somewhat languid in price; 1,600 bbls superfine grades changed hands, chiefly at $4 06½, though a few lots realized $4 12½, in bond Southern is apparently unaltered. Domestic operators are only purchasers now in market, and their orders are barely filled by the current receipts. The sales reach 900 bbls., mixed to favorite ordinary at $4 31½@$4 56½. Rye Flour and Jersey Meal remain quiet at $3 18¾@$3 25.

GRAIN.—Wheat is steady, but inanimate; the lightness of the stock and high views of factors interfering with operations 2,500 bushels fair white Genesee fetched $1 11½, and 5 000 do. do. Michigan $1 01. Rye is slowly offered and in slack request at 76c. Oats continue as last noticed; Western bringing 40@42, and Northern 42@44c. Corn is abundant and active, at uniform quotations; sales having been made of 43,000 bushels very poor to good damaged Western, at 50@59 and low to high mixed do. at 61@63½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less plentiful and more sought after—about 250 bbls. brought $16 25 for Prime, and $18 for Mess. Pickled Meats are entirely unchanged. Lard is in better request and firm in price—sales of 500 bbls. Fair to Prime were made at 9¼@10¢. Beef seems pretty active for improving figures—the sales amounting to 400 bbls. Prime at $6@$7 75 and Mess at $10@$14, with 300 tierces Prime Mess at $18 50. Butter and Cheese are selling, by retail, at unvaried rates.

WHISKY—Is scarce and quiet at 20½@21¢ for Ohio, and 21@21½c for Prison, ₱ gallon, cash—100 bbls. Drudge brought 20½@21c. time, &c.

FREIGHTS were some better for cotton to Liverpool, and about 1000 bales in lots were engaged at 5-32d., and some smaller lots were reported at 3-16d; 2000 bbls. Flour were engaged at 1s., and 1000 bushels of Grain at 4d. in bulk. There was no change to notice in rates to other ports.

Markets by Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, Sunday, June 6.

COTTON—Sales of the week were limited to small lots for immediate use. We quote New-Orleans fair 12@12¼c; Middling fair, 11½c.; Fair Mobile, 12c.; Middling fair Mobile, 11@11½c; Fair Uplands, 11c. WOOL—The stock of all kinds being light, sales are necessarily limited. The demand, however, is active; and the finest grades are most in request. Sales of the week, 51,900 bales. PRINTING CLOTHS—The demand continues lively, with an improving tendency in prices. The sales have been 36,465 pieces.

NEWS BY THE MAIL.

A colony of sixty persons, gathered from Northampton, Mass., Brooklyn and Auburn, New-York, all firm believers in what is termed the *Spiritual Philosophy* (announced by A. J. Davis, *et al.*) have purchased 9,000 acres of land in a splendid location, about 40 miles from the head of steamboat navigation on the Kanawha, and fifty miles from Charleston, Va., upon which they have settled. They do not have a community of property, but each man is steward of his own substance—"Maintaining Unity of Faith in the Bonds of Peace." On the property are mills, a tavern stand, post-office and store. Among the emigrants is Rev. T. L. Harris of New-York, who is to edit a weekly paper, soon to be established by the Society.

The Ipswich *Express* says, that during the past week, thousands of fresh water fish have been poisoned in the river Colne, at Colchester, Conn., an immense tank of gas tar having been emptied into the river from the premises of the old gas works. A great number of persons busily engaged themselves in capturing fish of several pounds in weight, which were floating, intoxicated, upon the water.

Besides the fires which have been raging in the woods in the Province of New-Brunswick, we learn from the Charlottetown papers that in Prince Edward Island a good deal of destruction has been caused by the fires which were raging in many parts of the country. Several houses, barns, &c., and two saw-mills have been destroyed, and other damage sustained.

A destructive fire occurred in the town of Brownfield, Maine, on the 1st inst. A large tannery, owned by Horace Billings, and occupied by Joseph Billings, was destroyed. The loss of the building was about $10,000, and a large stock of leather. The town house and another building were also destroyed, and the safety of the entire village threatened.

The Vineyard *Gazette* says that whales were seen several times off the south side of Martha's Vineyard, during the last week. Mr. Heineken has had in contemplation an excursion into the Bay, with a view of testing the new discovery of applying electricity to the monsters of the deep, upon the sword fish which abound in those waters.

A new machine for splitting the timber used in making matches, has been lately introduced in Augusta, Ga. It splits, with ease, twenty thousand a minute, or one million an hour, and turns them out into blocks, ready to be dipped.

The monument to the late Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn has recently been erected upon the family ground, in the Forest Hill Cemetery, Roxbury. It is a Corinthian column of Italian marble, skillfully chiseled. It is a tribute from the citizens of Roxbury.

The Syracuse *Journal* says, the salt manufacturers have agreed to establish the price of fine salt at $1 per barrel, and to admit of no change. It has generally varied from 75 cents to $1,50.

The dwelling-house, two barns, cider-mill, and other out-buildings of Mr. Cook, in the West part of Bratleboro, Vermont, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning last. Loss $1,500 or $2,000. Insured for $1,000.

The South Boston *Gazette* says the account published of a child being bitten by rats in South Boston a few days since, so badly that it died, is incorrect. The child's arm and hand were badly bitten, but the wounds are now fast healing.

Mayor Frothingham of Charlestown has recommended to the City Council that measures be taken to notice suitably the next return of the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, which meets with general favor.

The separation of Swampscot from the city of Lynn, Mass., and its incorporation as an independent town, were celebrated on Saturday last, with considerable ceremony.

Several girls have been arrested in Lowell, lately, for stealing flowers from the front yards of the citizens.

WANTED.

TO HARDWARE MERCHANTS—Wanted, a situation as bookkeeper or salesman in a wholesale or retail hardware store, by a competent person, who has had considerable experience in the business. Satisfactory reference will be given. Address Box 137, Paterson Post Office, N. J.

SERVANTS.—A great variety of carefully selected Servants are now wanting employment at C. MASON'S offices, Nos. 350 Broadway, and 145 Bowery. Terms—Yearly subscription, 50 cents; otherwise, 25 cents. N. B.—Plenty of men and boys on hand.

FIVE HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED—To sell a new work. High wages made. Call or address (post-paid) "American Family Publication Establishment," No 128 Nassau-st., New-York, Room No. 8.

SITUATION AS GOVERNESS WANTED.—A lady desires a situation as governess, in a private family, a few miles from the city. She has received a thorough English education, together with some knowledge of French and music; and for her mental and moral qualifications, the best references can be given. Address L. L., *Daily Times* office, with real name.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and waiter by a nice, respectable girl; one fully competent to fill her place—very neat, honest, and trustworthy in every respect. Apply at No. 11 West 20th-st., her present employers. Leaves her situation on account of the family going to Europe.

SITUATION WANTED—As seamstress, by a nice, respectable girl—fits and makes dresses very neatly, also children's clothes or any kind of sewing. Has lived several years with the family with whom she is now with, and leaves on account of their going to Europe. Apply at No. 11 West 20th-st.

GIRLS WANTED—To make Band Boxes, at No. 77 Beekman-st. None but those acquainted with the work need apply WM. CAMPBELL.

A CHANCE FOR A SMALL CAPITAL.—Wanted, some person with a small capital, to purchase a valuable patent right for the Southern and Western States. Specimen articles of this invention (with which a man may travel without the least inconvenience) will be furnished at cost. To young men of integrity, rare inducements will be offered. As the proprietor is unable to travel, he is willing to sell rights on terms which cannot fail of being satisfactory. Inquire of N. C. THAYER, No. 146 Chambers-st.

$20 REWARD—STOLEN from No 397 Greenwich-st., two patent lever WATCHES, R. D. Z. Beesly's make, No. 11,807 and No. 13,815. Whoever will return the same to the above number, will be entitled to the above reward, or in proportion for either. J. E. JACKSON, JOHN COGAN.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A respectable family, occupying a pleasant house, with bath, &c., in West-21st-st. between 5th and 6th-ave., having spare rooms, would board a gentleman with small family, or two single gentlemen, on moderate terms, and afford the comforts of a quiet home. Address C. H. A., office of this paper.

BOARDIN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, in a very healthy location, in a family where there are but few boarders, within a few minutes walk of Fulton Ferry. Apply at No. 57 High street.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with board and comfortable rooms, in house No. 162 Court-st., Brooklyn. A healthy and pleasant locality, but a few minutes walk from South Ferry.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOM TO LET, with full or partial board, at No. 233 West 14th-st.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—With or without board, at No. 1, Monroe-st, corner of Catharine-st.

TRENTON FALLS, ONEIDA COUNTY, N. Y.—The proprietor informs the public that his Hotel, at the above place, is open for the reception of company. He is now prepared to receive families for the season—the conveniences of the house having been rearranged during the recess by a competent architect—a new and commodious swimming-bath—hot and cold baths constructed. In short, the improvements have been of such a character as to add greatly to the comfort and enjoyment of visitors. The proprietor trusts that, by his unremitted attention to the wants of the travelling public, the patronage so liberally extended to him during the past thirteen seasons of his management, will be continued—pledging himself to sustain the acknowledged high reputation of the place. M. MOORE

A line of Stages is established for the season—leaving Utica on the arrival of the Express train.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HERRING'S WORLD'S FAIR PREMIUM SAFES.—It appears that the verdict rendered by the jurors at the World's Fair, endorsed by the late exhibition of the American Institute, and backed up by the public generally in favor of Herring's (Wilder's Patent) Salamander Safe over others, has excited the jealousy of makers of other iron all safes, who, lacking a sufficient argument in the character of their own work, attempt (though vainly) to stem the current of public opinion, by imitating the exterior and (in some instances) attaching the name Salamander. The public will know that Wilder's patent Salamander Safe, as manufactured by Herring, so extensively used in all parts of the United States, is the genuine American Salamander Safe, which won for its country and itself such proud distinction at the late London Exhibition. It is the only Patent Salamander Safe in existence, and the first to which the name Salamander was applied.

This name was first applied by Wilder as a distinguishing mark between his safe and all others, now rendered so popular by the unexampled and oft repeated services in accidental fires, has induced others to infringe upon the patent right. The patentee has instituted suits against certain individuals in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and other parts of the United States, for printing upon his patent. All persons are cautioned not only against using the composition, but also against making use of the name—Salamander belonging solely to this patent. All persons making, selling, or using, are equally liable.

The subscriber continues to make and sell at his old established Depôt, GREEN BLOCK, Water-st., between Maiden Lane and Wall-st., his world-wide celebrated Safes, warranted free from dampness, and by the application of chilled iron, (first introduced by him,) and the first and only person who has ever offered the public a Safe combining the two essential qualities necessary to constitute a perfect Fire and Burglar Proof Safe united in one. The Subscriber is also the sole owner of Hall's Patent Powder Proof Lock, which received a Medal at the World's Fair, and which he has for some time past been introducing on his Safes, much to the satisfaction of the Public,—being more secure against powder and Burglar's picks, than the locks generally furnished by Safe Makers. SILAS C. HERRING,

Nos. 135, 137, and 139 Water-st.

RICH PAPER HANGINGS of the latest styles and most desirable patterns, in velvet and gold, satin and gold, and plain satin, of our own importations, at the very lowest prices, for cash. Also, a full assortment of American Paper and Borders, Fire-Board Prints, &c., at wholesale and retail CHILDS & SMITH, No. 449 Pearl-st., cor. William. N B.—None but competent workmen sent from this establishment.

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WRITING PAPER.—A large and very desirable assortment, for sale by BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, No. 135 Fulton-st

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DRY GOODS.

REOPENING OF THE BOWERY SAVINGS STORE, No. 128 BOWERY.

This establishment (which has been closed for some time) is again open to the public.

BUSINESS WILL BE CONDUCTED on the ONLY TRUE AND HONORABLE PRINCIPLE, ONE PRICE AND EVERY ARTICLE MARKED In Plain Distinct Figures.

We have bought an entire stock of fresh and seasonable goods, comprising every article which is desirable, and the prices we have marked them is lower than jobbers sell them at wholesale.

WE GUARANTEE THIS FACT,

That in no instance will we mark an article at more than the lowest wholesale price. Our resources will enable us to do this, and our determination is to let our customers have all the advantages and benefits which it is our good fortune to be enabled to afford to and allow them.

F. W. & W. F. GILLEY & CO.

AN EXCLUSIVE SALE OF CRAPE SHAWLS, for this week, at the SILK and SHAWL EMPORIUM, corner of Catharine and Madison-sts., N. Y.—The entire stock of Crape Shawls in this immense establishment, is to be sold before the 15th of this month at some price. There will be no reserve or holding out for a profit. The word is, the Crape Shawls must be sold; and notwithstanding the stock is five times as large as contained in any other store in the city, they can be sold in the space of time specified, if the prices are made low enough. All ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine them before being induced to buy any kind of a garment for the shoulders. Each lady is positively guaranteed that she will purchase a shawl if she will but call and note the great sacrifices for which they will be offered at. City and country merchants, and pedlars are also solicited to call and take advantage of the extreme low prices. The price will be $3, $4, $5, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10, and $12 each. The heaviest embroidered for $25, worth $50. All silk goods will be offered cheap during the sale.

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SUMMER GOODS.—Those in want of a nice, fashionable and cheap summer Dress would do well to call and inspect the stock of McCALDIN & THOMPSON, No 165 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

Crape Shawls, and Mantillas, in great variety, and at extraordinary low prices. Call and see.

McCALDIN & THOMPSON, No. 165 Atlantic-st, Brooklyn.

Observe, it is the first dry goods store from Clinton-st., where also may be had every article in the Domestic Goods line at the lowest market prices.

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FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 196 Front-st.—Fire Crackers, Canton Rockets, Double Headers, Joss Sticks, and a complete assortment of Fireworks, warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also Committees for city and country displays, supplied on the most liberal terms. M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

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FIREWORKS—DEPOT No. 132 CHATHAM-ST.—Dealers and all who wish to select good Fireworks, will find an excellent assortment and reasonable prices, at the old stand No. 132 Chatham-st., N. Y.

WM. H. FREY, Successor to GASSNER & YOUNG.

FIREWORKS—Wholesale and retail, consisting of all the various kinds, the best manufacturers, warranted to be of the first quality, at the lowest cash prices, by THOS J. JONES, Importer of Toys and Fancy Goods, No. 38 Division-st.

FIREWORKS.—A general assortment, and of the best quality. Also, H. J. S. HALL'S superior colored Fireworks. For sale by BADEAU & LOCKWOOD, No. 209 Washington-st., N. Y.

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MEDICAL.

WHO WILL SUFFER

WHEN Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT will cure TOOTHACHE in 3 minutes;
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DYSENTERY and COLIC in half an hour;
CHRONIC RHEUMATISM in half the time of any other remedy;
QUINSY SORE THROAT in twenty-four hours;
SEA SICKNESS in an hour;
The MOST SEVERE COUGH in three days,

and it cannot be beat for the cure of PAINS in the LIMBS, BACK and CHEST, CUTS, BURNS, SWELLINGS and BRUISES. Depot No. 240 Greenwich-st. Price 25 and 50 cents. For sale by the Druggists and Store-keepers throughout the United States.

Dr. TOBIAS has just put up a HORSE LINIMENT, in nearly pint bottles, which is warranted superior to any other, for Swellings, Galls, Cuts, Scratches, Bruises, &c. Price 50 cents

FOR INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, we know of no better remedy than WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. It is soothing and healing in its nature, and is admirably adapted to allay and dissipate that annoying and distressing irritation which so much prevails at this season of the year, caused by colds, coughs, and chills, brought on by frequent and sudden changes of the weather. We know of several severe cases which have been radically cured by the use of this Balsam. Some two years since a friend of ours was suffering under what was thought to be confirmed consumption—a severe cough, loss of appetite, night sweats, &c By the use of the Balsam, he dispelled these alarming encroachments, and is now in the enjoyment of comparative good health.—*New-England Washingtonian, Boston.*

LOST VOICE RESTORED!

NEW-BEDFORD, August 10, 1848.

MR. S. W. FOWLE:—Having seen many certificates published in relation to Dr WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, I take this opportunity of offering a word in its favor, which you are also at liberty to publish. A few months since my wife's lungs became so much affected by a sudden cold, that she lost her voice, and suffered losse ly from pains in the breast Her situation caused her friends much alarm. Having heard your Balsam strongly recommended by those who had used it, I purchased a bottle of your agent in this place. She took it according to directions, and it produced a wonderful effect. Before using one bottle she had completely recovered her voice, the pains subsided, and her health was soon fully restored.

(Signed) Yours truly, HENRY G. BRIGHTMAN.

P S Such testimony can be relied upon. Be careful of the article you buy. It must have the signature of I. BUTTS on the wrapper to be genuine. For sale wholesale or retail by S. W. FOWLE & CO., General agent, No. 100 Fulton-st THOMAS & MAXWELL, No. 86 William-st, JOHN MILHAU, No. 183 Broadway, Astor and Irving House drug stores, and No. 110 Broadway.

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ARE YOU DEAF—Or troubled with noises in, or discharges from, the ear? If so, avoid quacks, the use of syringes, oils, &c., and consult Dr. LUTENER, No. 80 Prince-st His success in making the deaf hear is unprecedented Short, weak, and imperfect sight restored. Can be consulted, personally, or by the mail, from 9 till 3. All letters must contain $1 fee, and prepaid.

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MISS COOK, M. D., graduate of the Western Homeopathic College, (Cleveland, O.) tenders her professional services to the public. Office, No. 15 Eighth-av., one door West of Abingdon-place, New-York.

THE GREAT REMEDY for Bowel Complaints, a certain cure for Diarrhea, Dysentery, Summer Complaints, &c. Dr. E. KIRBY'S CHOLERA DROPS. Depôt, No 70 Bleecker-st., N. Y.

GENUINE TEAS.—The subscribers having opened the large store, No 132 Chatham-st., as a tea warehouse, are prepared to serve their friends and the public generally with the finest and very superior green and black teas at exceedingly low prices, also best Java coffee at 14d. per lb. One trial will satisfy any person that they can save 20 per cent W. P. MOODY & Co., No. 132 Chatham-st.

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CHELSEA MILLS.—No. 254 West 17th-st. Depôt No 10 Beekman-st. The subscribers are now prepared to furnish fresh Ground Flour, Graham Flour, White and Yellow Corn Meal, Hominy, Wheaten Grits and Farina. Grain and Feed of all kinds ground to order. Orders served in any part of the city, free of charge. For sale sheap, a ten horse Steam-engine and Boiler, in complete running order MUNSON & WILLIS.

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PRICES REDUCED.—FAIRBANK'S CELEBRATED SCALES for Coal Dealers' use, have been greatly reduced in price and improved in quality. They are made with trussed iron levers and steel bearings.

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CORNISH, LAMPORT, & CO., will publish on THURSDAY, 10th inst., LIVES OF GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New Hampshire, and Hon. WM. R. KING, of Alabama, nominees of the Democratic National Convention, for President and Vice President of the United States. One vol. 12 mo. Price 25 cents.

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REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., Chemists and Druggists, No. 165 Broadway, No. 10 Astor House, No. 273 Broadway. R. C. & Co. have the pleasure of informing their customers and the public generally, that they have removed from their old stand, No. 110 Broadway, corner of Pine-st., to No 165 Broadway, between Cortlandt and Liberty-sts., late Rathbun's Hotel. Having fitted up their store in the most elegant style, and with every convenience for conducting business, both wholesale and retail, to the greatest advantage, they would solicit a continuance of the kindfavor they have enjoyed for the past 20 years, with the assurance that no effort on their part shall be wanting to merit it. Their stock comprises a full assortment of every article in their line of business, all of first quality. Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, English and French Perfumery; Tooth, Nail, and

New-York Daily Times.

Letter from Gov. MARCY to Gov. HUNT, on the Report of Messrs. Seward, Young, and Ruggles, Canal Commissioners, on the Enlargement of the Erie Canal.

ALBANY, Thursday, June 3, 1852.

Dear Sir: The proceedings of the meeting of Citizens of Rochester, held which you presided, in relation to the report of the Canal Commissioners, recommending the enlargement of the Erie Canal, and to memorialize the Legislature in Extra Session for the purpose of "submitting a law to the people at the next general election, authorizing a loan sufficient to complete the work on the Canals, with a provision in the law, and also in the proposed amendments to the Constitution, that the State tax to pay the interest on such loan shall cease at the expiration of two years, and that such interest be chargeable upon the surplus revenues of the Canals," and the similar recommendations which have reached me from other quarters, have received my earnest and impartial consideration. In my deliberations upon the subject, I have endeavored to examine the whole question in a spirit of candor, independent of all party influences, and with a sincere desire to cooperate with my fellow-citizens in the most judicious efforts that can be made to rescue an important public measure from the embarrassments which have been thrown around it by recent occurrences. It can hardly be necessary for me to assure you that the opinions expressed by the meeting in favor of an early completion of our unfinished Canals are entirely in accordance with my own views of public policy. During the entire period of 17 years which has elapsed since the Legislature of 1835, decided to enter upon the Enlargement of the Erie Canal, I have never ceased to urge a vigorous prosecution of the undertaking. To the best of my ability, I have sustained and advocated every feasible measure for the advancement of the work and have resisted the efforts which have been employed, with too much success, to retard if not to defeat its execution. In every fluctuation of policy, even during the dismal years of suspension and utter abandonment, my my faith in the enterprise, as well in the beneficial results to flow from it as in the ability of the State to accomplish it, has been firm and constant. After commencing an improvement so honorable to the State and so advantageous to all our public interests, it appeared to me as important that it should be finished as that it should be begun. I have always contended that the generation which commenced the work was capable of completing it. In my judgment it ought to have been completed some years ago; and who can doubt that it would have been if the measure could have been rescued from the curse of party spirit which has hovered over it and around it at every step, like a bird of evil omen, assailing the public ear with discordant shrieks of debt, bankruptcy and eternal taxation?

You are aware that a large proportion of the Enlargement was put under contract in 1838, under the provisions made by the Legislature of that year, pursuant to the recommendations contained in the message of Governor MARCY. As a citizen, I dissented from the policy which caused the suspension of the work and the abandonment of the contracts in 1842. Notwithstanding the general derangement which then existed in the monetary affairs of the country, it appeared to me that those contracts might have been gradually carried forward, by prudent energy and perseverance, so as to have ensured the early completion of the improvement and the advantages it was intended to secure, at the same time saving to the State the enormous waste of money awarded to contractors for the damages produced by arresting their operations. Experience has sufficiently demonstrated that the suspension of 1842 and all the subsequent opposition to the Enlargement must have proceeded from a visionary want of confidence in the future growth and progress of the country and an inadequate appreciation of its wants and capabilities. An interval of ten years has wrought a wonderful change in the views of the most sceptical. During that period the business and revenues of the Canals have nearly doubled. We have seen more difficult works, requiring a larger expenditure than is needed to finish the canals, accomplished by the enlightened enterprise of private citizens, acting in voluntary association. In future times it will seem incomprehensible that the State of N. York with its redundant revenues, with a population of three millions of people and a taxable valuation of eleven hundred millions of dollars, should require a quarter of a century to enlarge a channel which was constructed originally in six or seven years, while more costly improvements are consummated by individual efforts in the short space of three or four years. The real solution must be found in the fact that railroad proprietors do not seek to paralyze each other and thwart their own plans, by raising party issues between themselves in regard to the time, mode and manner of going forward with an undertaking in which they have embarked. A political controversy among the owners of the New-York and Erie Railroad concerning the construction of a double track would be about as wise as the contests which have agitated the people in relation to the completion of our canal improvements.

In reviewing our past legislation on the subject of the canals, it is evident that public sentiment must have made considerable progress in the interval between the Suspension Act of 1842, and the adoption of the Constitution of 1846. There can be no greater mistake, than to suppose that the Constitutional Convention had its origin in apprehensions, arising from the magnitude of the State debt, or that its primary object was to erect eternal barriers to restrain the people from finishing their internal improvements. It was intended for wiser and more salutary purposes, having reference to the distribution of political power, and the extension of popular principles, in the choice of public agents. But so far as the public works are concerned, it must be remembered that they had been at a dead stand for four long years. Scarcely a ray of light had dawned upon the unfinished improvements since the total darkness of the stop-law was stretched over them. No money had been borrowed since 1842,—not a dollar had been expended upon the new work, except for the purpose of arresting it, and half finished structures abandoned to decay, gave melancholy evidence that the hand of destruction had fallen upon the noblest enterprise of the age.

That the people should have considered it necessary, under such a state of things, to create additional safeguards against further expenditures upon the Canals, is an impression which will hardly bear the test of historical research. It is well known, however, that a wide difference of opinion existed in the Convention, in respect to the financial system, and future Canal policy of the State. The delegates were almost equally divided on this subject. On one side it was urged with great energy and ability, that the enlargement was unnecessary, and that all the Canal revenues should be applied to the support of government, and the payment of the existing debt. On the other, it was contended, with equal force and sincerity, that, after a sufficient allowance for the payment of general expenses, and the interest of the debt, the remainder of the tolls should be expended upon the unfinished Canals until they were completed. The contest terminated in a compromise, by which a large proportion of the Canal revenues was set apart for the payment of the State debt, and the remainder of those revenues was appropriated "in such a manner as the Legislature shall direct, to the completion of the Erie Canal Enlargement, and the Genesee Valley, and Black River Canals, until the said Canals shall be completed."

This provision was not all that the friends of the Canal interest desired, yet it was considered, under all the circumstances, a substantial and valuable triumph. It put an end to a long night of total suspension. It rescued the unfinished improvements from the utter hopelessness to which they had been consigned by their opponents. It secured the ultimate completion of the Enlargement. The friends of the improvement accepted this compromise as the best that could be made at the time, intending to give it a fair and patient trial. They believed that the increase of trade and revenue would soon induce the whole State to consent with one voice to whatever measure should be deemed most economical and feasible, for expediting the completion of the work.

At the meeting of the Legislature of 1851, I deemed it my duty, after the maturest deliberation, to recommend such a change of policy as experience had shown to be necessary for securing the benefits of the Enlargement, at an earlier period than they would be obtained by confining the expenditure to the actual surplus from year to year.

Nearly four years had then elapsed since the financial provision of the new Constitution took effect, and the annual surplus of each year had been expended, as it accrued, upon the prosecution of the unfinished works. It became evident that this tardy mode of operation must delay, for a series of years, the consummation of an object which had come to be a present necessity of our internal commerce. It was apparent, that while we had laid out sixteen millions of dollars upon the enlargement, the advantages anticipated from the improvement could not be fully realized until the last mile of excavation is completed. The real object of enlarging the channel is to reduce the cost of transportation to the lowest practicable limit, and I was satisfied that the time had arrived for effecting this reduction as rapidly as possible. I believed that the Erie Canal enlarged, would attract the trade of the West, including the best part of the Mississippi Valley, in defiance of all competition; but, unless enlarged within a reasonable period, I apprehended that much of the Western business would be diverted into rival channels. There were other considerations in favor of a more vigorous progress.

I believed that the increase of revenue consequent upon the Enlargement, would expedite instead of retarding the extinguishment of the State debt, and hasten the period when the income of the Canals, will relieve the people from taxation or the support of Government. My experience in the Canal Board has convinced me that besides the loss of interest, the cost of the improvement would be largely increased, by a system of small annual expenditure, extending over a period of ten or fifteen years; and that a great saving of expense would be gained by moving forward effectively, in the manner that other similar works are executed in this age of progress. Much of the work on the Enlargement is of such a character, that two or three winters are required for its completion. The contracts must be made, therefore, considerably in advance of their execution, and you will readily perceive how difficult it is for the Canal Board to determine *a priori*, what amount of contracts may be safely entered into, in anticipation of future remainders of revenue. In view of these and other considerations, which it is hardly necessary to reiterate, I did not hesitate to submit to the Legislature of 1851, an earnest expression in favor of such action, as should be deemed most judicious and effectual to advance the completion of the unfinished Canals. My desire was that the object should be accomplished by the most legitimate and unobjectionable mode consistent with the financial restrictions which the Constitution had imposed. It became necessary in the first place to enquire and determine whether the constitutional provisions in respect to the Canal revenues, and the creation of debt, had left sufficient power in the Legislature to raise the necessary means for the speedy prosecution of the work. On this point my views were fully and frankly expressed. The only authority to contract a debt for the purpose was conceded to be the limited power contained in the 12th section of the financial article, which requires that the law authorizing such debt shall be submitted to the people at a general election, and that "such law shall impose and provide for the collection of a direct annual tax to pay, and sufficient to pay, the interest on such debt, as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt within eighteen years from the time of the contracting thereof."

My own opinion was entirely adverse to the creation of a debt in that mode and upon such conditions. I regarded it as unjust, and unnecessary to tax the people for improving a Canal which brings into the treasury more than three millions of dollars a year. In the discussion of this plan, I submitted the following views to the Legislature:

"No sufficient reason, founded in equity or expediency, can be assigned for the imposition of a direct tax upon the State at large to pay interest on any portion of the cost of the enlargement, when the Canal revenues are fully adequate to that object. While all sections of the State are interested in the speedy completion of the Canals, the local benefits to be conferred upon the counties through which they pass, are so direct and palpable, that they will be sought after with avidity by capitalists in the future. Considerable revenues may be derived from the sale of water power which will yield a direct pecuniary profit to the State. Another plan has been proposed for completing the Canals, by means of a temporary loan, to be reimbursed by the surplus revenues of the Canals, after the payment of the interest on the debt created for their enlargement. This proposition is subject to the objection that it would require a new loan of seven or eight millions to complete the enlargement; and in the unfavorable event that the revenues would discharge such new loan within three or four years after the extinction of the existing debt. To ensure the payment of interest and protect the people from direct taxation the law should require the tolls to be regulated with such reference to the trade and tonnage of previous years as will ensure the requisite amount of receipts for all the enlargements which may be completed during the ensuing year. The Canals will be enlarged in the most populous portions of the State, and will derive large benefits from the business which it will yield, a direct and ample revenue."

I entertained no doubt of the constitutional power of the Legislature to authorize the issue of certificates, transferring the future receipts from the sources of obtaining the necessary advances to complete the Canals, provided such transfer was accompanied by an express condition, exonerating the State from any obligation or liability to return the money from other sources, in case the revenues should prove deficient. A special agreement of that kind did not appear to me, to conflict, in the slightest degree, with the provisions of the Constitution, restricting the creation of debt. The distinction between a transfer of the future incomes, without recourse to any other fund, and a direct loan of money upon a pledge of revenue as collateral security, leaving an obligation upon the State in the event of a deficiency, was adverted to, and it appeared to me that this distinction was too obvious, and too well sustained by familiar legal principles, to admit of controversy. But whether the money could be obtained upon a naked certificate of transfer, operating only upon the constitutional remainders of revenue, without a positive obligation to refund the advances in any event, seemed to be a more doubtful question. I entertained serious misgivings on that point. My apprehensions in regard to its financial practicability were such, that I was not prepared to assume the responsibility of recommending the measure. I deemed it of the utmost importance, in any new effort which might be made to accelerate the completion of the work, that the plan adopted should be so feasible and unquestionable as to make success absolutely certain.

After much reflection, my conclusions were in favor of an amendment to the Constitution "conferring upon the Legislature the necessary authority to create a loan of seven or eight millions of dollars on a pledge of the surplus revenues, for the early completion of the enlargement," and this alternative was explicitly recommended to the people and their representatives. If that recommendation had been adopted, the necessary amendment might have been perfected before this time. But the old opponents of the enlargement resisted the proposition with vehement denunciations. Many of the friends of the work, on the other hand, objected to the loss of time required for carrying the amendment into effect. They presented an array of conclusive facts and arguments in favor of a more speedy movement, and successfully demonstrated the advantages of resorting to an anticipation of the surplus by a sale of revenue certificates. A majority of the Legislature became satisfied, not only that this mode was in harmony with the Constitution, but that the money could be obtained under it on favorable terms. I yielded my assent to it, after being convinced that the confidence of capitalists in the future revenues of the canals was so complete and undoubting that they would make the necessary advances upon a transfer of the future remainders, without requiring any other guarantee for the re-imbursement of the money. You are familiar with the contest which resulted in the passage of the Canal law of 1851. It is not my purpose on this occasion, to review the history of a proceeding so recently enacted. But I should feel that I had failed to fulfil one of the highest obligations of honor and duty, if I omitted to bear testimony to the elevated and patriotic views which actuated the Legislature of 1851 in the adoption of the measure. They passed the law from an honest conviction that it was demanded by the best interests of the State. They believed it to be in accordance with the oath they had taken to support the Constitution.

The law provided for the completion of improvements, which the Constitution expressly requires to be completed. It secured their completion from the very means which the Constitution had set apart and appropriated to that object. Assuming that the contract must be governed by its own terms and conditions, the Legislature did not conceive that the transfer of a particular fund to accrue, without recourse to any other, could create an obligation binding upon other funds and resources. In fine, they believed that the law gave effect to the Constitution in the most judicious and beneficial manner. Such were my own convictions, in giving my approval to the bill. This view of the question was sustained by the opinions of the ablest jurists in the land, including such men as Greene C. Bronson, Daniel Webster, John C. Spencer, Daniel Lord, Samuel Stevens, Jabez D. Hammond, Nathan Dayton, George W. Clinton, and many other lawyers of the most eminent reputation. The same opinions were avowed by many of the soundest legal minds, who had a share in framing the Constitution of 1846. Among the delegates who concurred in the constitutionality of the law, it is enough to mention Ambrose L. Jordan, Moses Taggart, Horatio J. Stow, Hiram Gardner, Richard P. Marvin, Alvah Worden, Charles P. Kirkland, Ira Harris, William B. Wright, George A. S. Crooker, John K. Porter, Frederick F. Backus, George W. Paterson, and James M. Cook. But it appears they were all mistaken, and did not rightly comprehend the meaning of the law, or of the constitutional provisions which it was intended to fulfil. A majority of the Court of Appeals have adjudged that the law is repugnant to the constitution, and void. That decision is final. While my original convictions remain entirely unchanged, I bow with profound reverence to the superior wisdom of the judiciary. To the judicial department has been entrusted the determination of controverted questions, and although we cannot renounce our deliberate opinions, or surrender the right to express them, it becomes the duty of all citizens and all other departments of government, to yield to the authority of the tribunals, in the true spirit of the constitution.

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Unfortunately, for the Canal improvements, the Constitution has deprived the people and the Legislature of all power to create such a loan, except upon a condition, to be embodied in the law, imposing a direct annual tax to pay the interest, and one-eighteenth part of the principal. Whether the Legislature would consent to enact, or the people to ratify, a law imposing an unnecessary burden upon the whole body of our citizens is, to say the least, extremely problematical. As an original and constant friend of the enlargement, I am not prepared to hazard the success of the measure upon such an experiment. The Canal revenues are amply sufficient to provide for the existing debt, and any additional loans that may be required to complete the work, without taxing the people for that purpose. During the five fiscal years that have elapsed since the adoption of the Constitution, (from 1847 to 1851 inclusive,) the Canals have yielded a gross revenue of $17,328,796 79. After paying all the expenses of collection, superintendance and repairs, the net income for the same period was $13,401,796 13.

After contributing $200,000 per annum to the General Fund, and $1,650,000 per annum to the Sinking Funds, for paying interest and redeeming the principal of the State debt, there remained a surplus during the five years, applicable to the completion of the Canals, of $4,151,796 15. With these conclusive proofs before us of the ability of the Canals to provide for their own progress, it is reasonable to suppose that the people will vote a direct tax upon themselves, even for two years, to hasten the execution of the work? A just and enlightened policy dictates that the revenues of the Canals should supply the means for the enlargement, without calling on the people in those sections which are not directly benefited by the facilities of canal navigation. It should be remembered that these revenues are derived mainly from the people of Western New-York and the Western States, by whom they are paid, not as a compulsory tax, but as an equivalent for the use of the canals in the transportation of their products and the commodities received in return for their industry. To them the tolls are not so much a burden, as a moderate price for the advantage of a cheap communication with the seaboard; and, in consideration of the immense benefits which the Erie Canal has imparted to the Western country, this return will be cheerfully rendered so long as it is found necessary to indemnify the State for the cost of the improvement. While we possess such an abundant resource in the Canals themselves for the discharge of any debt that may be incurred for their completion, it would be wholly inconsistent with my views of justice and expediency to recommend the imposition of an additional tax upon the people.

It appears to me that the only remedy for the existing state of things must be found in an amendment to the Constitution, authorizing the necessary loans upon a pledge of the canal revenues. I would restore to the people the full power to regulate and manage this important part of their concerns, according to their own intelligent convictions. Let us unfetter their energies and allow them the free use of their political faculties at least until the canals are finished. They can be trusted with the rights of self-government in regard to this as well as other subjects of a less practical nature.

An amendment to the Constitution is, in my judgment, the only alternative. Its necessity becomes the more imperative since the Court has given a construction to the Constitutional provision in relation to the application of the surplus Canal revenue requiring that such surplus must be actually expended within the fiscal year in which it accrues. The difficulty, if not the absolute impracticability, of giving effect to such a construction, must be obvious to every man of ordinary understanding. The actual amount of the surplus accruing in any one fiscal year cannot be ascertained until some time after the expiration of the year, as several weeks must be consumed in making up the accounts of receipts and expenditures before the balance can be struck. It should be recollected, moreover, that a large proportion of the work is to be done in the winter months; and the amount of work to be done in any winter, if not paid for from the surplus of the previous fiscal year, must be measured by hypothetical estimates of revenue for the ensuing season of navigation. In consequence of the interpretation which has been given to this provision, it becomes indispensable to modify it so that it will be possible to execute the Constitution in some manner that shall not involve a violation of the instrument.

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In presenting this retrospective view of our Canal policy, and the unfortunate fluctuations of opinion which have retarded the Enlargement, I am actuated by no desire to revive past controversies, or to excite the spirit of partizanship, which has proved so disastrous to the interests of the State. But I have deemed a recurrence to our previous legislation on this subject, essential to a complete understanding of our present position. It is sometimes profitable to revert to the errors which experience has disclosed, in the management of public concerns, for, if we cannot remedy all the evils that have resulted from a narrow and mistaken policy, we can do something to repair them, by adopting wiser and more liberal views in our future deliberations.

The question remains to be considered, in view of the present posture of affairs, whether any, and what action can be adopted to expedite the completion of the Enlargement. It is proposed by the meeting, over which you presided, that a special session of the Legislature be called, with a view to submit a law to the people at the next general election, authorizing a sufficient loan for this purpose.

Unfortunately, for the Canal improvements, the Constitution has deprived the people and the Legislature of all power to create such a loan, except upon a condition, to be embodied in the law, imposing a direct annual tax to pay the interest, and one-eighteenth part of the principal. Whether the Legislature would consent to enact, or the people to ratify, a law imposing an unnecessary burden upon the whole body of our citizens is, to say the least, extremely problematical. As an original and constant friend of the enlargement, I am not prepared to hazard the success of the measure upon such an experiment. The Canal revenues are amply sufficient to provide for the existing debt, and any additional loans that may be required to complete the work, without taxing the people for that purpose. During the five fiscal years that have elapsed since the adoption of the Constitution, (from 1847 to 1851 inclusive,) the Canals have yielded a gross revenue of $17,328,796 79. After paying all the expenses of collection, superintendance and repairs, the net income for the same period was $13,401,796 13.

After contributing $200,000 per annum to the General Fund, and $1,650,000 per annum to the Sinking Funds, for paying interest and redeeming the principal of the State debt, there remained a surplus during the five years, applicable to the completion of the Canals, of $4,151,796 15. With these conclusive proofs before us of the ability of the Canals to provide for their own progress, it is reasonable to suppose that the people will vote a direct tax upon themselves, even for two years, to hasten the execution of the work? A just and enlightened policy dictates that the revenues of the Canals should supply the means for the enlargement, without calling on the people in those sections which are not directly benefited by the facilities of canal navigation. It should be remembered that these revenues are derived mainly from the people of Western New-York and the Western States, by whom they are paid, not as a compulsory tax, but as an equivalent for the use of the canals in the transportation of their products and the commodities received in return for their industry. To them the tolls are not so much a burden, as a moderate price for the advantage of a cheap communication with the seaboard; and, in consideration of the immense benefits which the Erie Canal has imparted to the Western country, this return will be cheerfully rendered so long as it is found necessary to indemnify the State for the cost of the improvement. While we possess such an abundant resource in the Canals themselves for the discharge of any debt that may be incurred for their completion, it would be wholly inconsistent with my views of justice and expediency to recommend the imposition of an additional tax upon the people.

It appears to me that the only remedy for the existing state of things must be found in an amendment to the Constitution, authorizing the necessary loans upon a pledge of the canal revenues. I would restore to the people the full power to regulate and manage this important part of their concerns, according to their own intelligent convictions. Let us unfetter their energies and allow them the free use of their political faculties at least until the canals are finished. They can be trusted with the rights of self-government in regard to this as well as other subjects of a less practical nature.

An amendment to the Constitution is, in my judgment, the only alternative. Its necessity becomes the more imperative since the Court has given a construction to the Constitutional provision in relation to the application of the surplus Canal revenue requiring that such surplus must be actually expended within the fiscal year in which it accrues. The difficulty, if not the absolute impracticability, of giving effect to such a construction, must be obvious to every man of ordinary understanding. The actual amount of the surplus accruing in any one fiscal year cannot be ascertained until some time after the expiration of the year, as several weeks must be consumed in making up the accounts of receipts and expenditures before the balance can be struck. It should be recollected, moreover, that a large proportion of the work is to be done in the winter months; and the amount of work to be done in any winter, if not paid for from the surplus of the previous fiscal year, must be measured by hypothetical estimates of revenue for the ensuing season of navigation. In consequence of the interpretation which has been given to this provision, it becomes indispensable to modify it so that it will be possible to execute the Constitution in some manner that sh

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

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RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Scott Central Committee.**—The regular meeting of this Committee will be held at the Florence Hotel (Lovejoy's) on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 9, at 8 o'clock. Members are requested to be punctual in attendance.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Chairman.
GEORGE W. BLUNT, } Vice-Chairmen.
JAMES F. FREEBORN. }
WILLIAM L. SHARDLOW, } Secretaries.
AMOS J. WILLIAMSON. }

☞ **Webster Committee.**—The last meeting of this committee before the assembling of the Convention will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Constitution Hall, No. 659 Broadway. The meeting will be addressed by Hon. MURRAY HOFFMAN and other gentlemen. The friends of Mr. WEBSTER are invited to attend.

☞ **General Committee of Democratic Whig Young Men.**—The special Committee to make arrangements for the reception of THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, will meet at the Broadway House, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 9th inst., at 8½ o'clock.

GEO. W. THACHER, Chairman.

☞ **Catholic Institute of New-York.**—A Lecture will be delivered at the Broadway Tabernacle, on TUESDAY EVENING, June 8th, at 8 o'clock, by O. A. BROWNSON, L. L. D. of Boston. Subject—"*Protestantism Incompatible with Liberty.*" Tickets 25 cents—can be had at the Catholic bookstores, and of the members of the Institute.

DANIEL D. SULLIVAN, Secretary.

☞ **Irish Confederation.**—At a preliminary meeting of members of the above Association, held at No. 86 Nassau-st., on Monday evening, it was unanimously resolved to call a general meeting of the IRISH CONFEDERATION OF '48, on THIS EVENING, at No. 127 Grand-st., within three doors of Broadway, at 7½ o'clock precisely. By order

W. H. HOGAN, Chairman.

THOMAS TAYLOR, Secretary.

☞ **Franklin Chapter No. 9, O. U. A.**—Brothers: You are hereby notified to meet at the Arch-Rooms of this Chapter, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 9, at 7½ o'clock precisely, so as to proceed to the Rooms of Fort Greene Chapter No. 54, held at Montague Hall, Brooklyn.

By order of the Chapter,
C. M. YARWOOD, C. of the C.

WM. B. FERGUSON, Sachem.

☞ **Seventh Ward Temperance Alliance,** in the Temperance Pavillion, corner of Madison and Jefferson-sts. The meeting will be addressed by Mr. VAN WAGNER and SAMUEL WILKINS, Esq. Good singing. Those who desire good seats should come early, as the meetings are crowded nightly.

☞ **The American Geographical and Statistical** SOCIETY will hold its monthly meeting at the new room in the University, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. An interesting paper from General Mosquera, late President of New-Granada, on its geographic statistics, &c., will be read. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **Another Chance!**—The Members of the ST. NICHOLAS BUILDING ASSOCIATION will please take notice, that the Second Regular Meeting will be held on THURSDAY EVENING next, June 10, at 8 o'clock, at the Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Shares will be offered for redemption. Dues will be payable at the office hearing the present week, for which purpose it will be open day and evening until 8 o'clock. Members will please call for their pass books. A large increase of members has been received during the present month, and this Association offers the most favorable inducements to new members who wish to make safe and profitable investments of small savings. Do not delay, but come at once. Shares, $800. Dues, $3. Entrance fee, $1.

W. L. CONKLIN, President.

ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.
Office, No. 16 Duane, corner of Chatham-st.

☞ **Eckford Building Association.**—This Association has just been organized, under Act of Legislature, with several new and important features and improvements, and on the same plan as those associations in England, which have so successfully terminated. Interest at 6 per cent. only is paid by the purchaser on the amount received. Interest allowed on dues paid in advance. Those desirous of safely and profitably investing their earnings are invited to examine the rules and principles of this Association, as it is, no doubt, on the best plan that has hitherto been adopted. Ultimate value of shares, $800; monthly dues, $3; entrance fee, $1. Rules, &c., to be obtained at the Secretary's office. A meeting will be held at No. 323 Third-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, June 8th, at 8 o'clock.

JOEL KELLEY, President.

STEPHEN MEERS, Secretary.

☞ **Mutual Loan House Furnishing and PIANO-FORTE ASSOCIATION.**—The second regular meeting of this Association will be held, and several shares awarded, on FRIDAY EVENING next, June 11, at the Apollo Rooms, in Broadway, near Canal-st., at 7½ o'clock. All dues should be paid before that date. All persons desirous to procure Furniture or Pianos, will find it greatly to their interest to join this Association, which they may do by application to the Trustee, at the bookstore of ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & Co., No. 2 Astor House. The meetings of the Association are public.

JAMES PIRSSON, President.
A. H. JOCELYN, Trustee.

☞ **Dr. Paige in Brooklyn.**—Dr. A. PAIGE, the celebrated Electrician and Physiologist, will lecture at the Brooklyn Institute, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, 8th and 9th inst., at 8 o'clock, on Electricity—its physiological relations and medical advantages, illustrating his subject by experiments and anatomical diagrams. Seats free.

☞ **Dr. Banning will sum up his course** of free Lectures before the ladies, on Dress, Furniture, and the causes and cure of Deformities and Chronic Diseases, at 3 o'clock of MONDAY and TUESDAY of this week, at Brooklyn Institute.

☞ **Are you deaf, or troubled with noises in,** or discharges from the Ear,—If so, avoid quacks and consult Dr. LUTNER, No. 80 Prince-st., near Broadway. Dr. L. has discovered a never failing remedy, for short, weak and imperfect sight. Office hours, from 9 until 3 o'clock. All letters must contain $1, and be prepaid.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company.**—Capital stock $200,000. Shares $100 each.

FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, President.
THOS. E. HASTINGS, Secretary.
Office of Sale and Transfer of Stock, No. 86 Beaver-st. New-York.

Kossuth's Reply to Calumny.

The *National Intelligencer*, some weeks since, intimated that Governor KOSSUTH would use the money which he is now receiving in aid of Hungarian Independence, for his own private benefit. Such a charge, coming from so respectable a quarter, was naturally very extensively echoed, and may now almost daily be met in the columns of the press At Albany, on Saturday, Mr. BARNES, on behalf of the Young Men of that City, presented Gov. K. $1,000, and in his remarks, made some allusion to this slander. In reply, Gov. KOSSUTH spoke of it as follows:

SIR: I receive the generous "material aid," which the Young Men of Albany have afforded my cause, with sincere gratitude. I feel deeply moved at the noble sentiment accompanying that material aid, expressed in noble words.

What may be the destiny reserved to myself, I do not know. So much I know, that duty toward fatherland and humanity must be the guiding star of every true man, whether called to see the rights of humanity maintained, or to fall on the field of battle that others may pass over his dead body, to the triumph reserved for happier arms. To this duty I have been faithful all my life, I have seen the day when I worked almost without hope of the realization of the principle which I plead; still I went on as if I had seen sure the end. Duty must suffice to honest men. Upon honor, I have followed it as a guiding star, when I worked in doubt, and without hope; now I can say I have before me the confident certainty of success.

Gentlemen, your generous gift, together with the aim to which it is designed and I intend to employ it, call to my mind a curious circumstance; I beg leave to mention it in a few words. I don't know how it comes, but every heart almost has some susceptible point. Now, when I cast back my recollections through all I have suffered, one thing in reference to my own humble self is firmly established, so that not even the venom of calumny can affect it, and that is, that I am no egotist—that I don't care for money—that I do not love the almighty dollar—that I am no more devoted to the acquisition of property.

That reputation, whether it be good or bad, stands firm. So much I can claim as the imperious necessity from the logic of an open, long life—to so much will the House of Austria bear word—not even Francis Joseph, the pet of Imperial Emperors, dare say that I went on to gain money—not even the House of Austria has made the calumny of such a charge—I am sorry to say in America I first met that charge. Not the House of Austria endeavored to touch that point of honor, but the Press of America makes the charge. It is sorrowful, gentlemen, not for myself, but for my cause.

Allow me to avail myself of this opportunity, when you give me your hand, full of "material aid," allow me to say that all men of Europe know I was born poor, and that I was never a wealthy man. All the world knows that even in my private domestic affairs I have been embarrassed, and still I devoted all my time and all my energy but to do some good to my country, and when my country, acknowledging my sacrifices—no, not my sacrifices, for an honest man owes everything to his country—but my labors, offered me not money but a large independence, I refused, and when the confidence of my people raised me to a high position, against my wish, they afforded me a reward four times as large as that of your President, and *I did not take it for myself, but devoted it to supply the wants of my country.* And when I had millions at my disposal, I left my country poor and penniless.

With this life, this devotion, these sacrifices, American newspapers say—"Don't give him money; he will employ it for himself."

Should I, out of any circumstances for myself, need your support, why need I employ by-ways to touch your charity and your sympathy! Instead of asking you to support the cause of Hungary, I would say: "Gentlemen, I have to support my wife and my children, my mother and my sisters, out of charity or sympathy." If I proposed to deliver to you a lecture, as I have done tonight, on some topic that might interest you, would you not say: "Yes; here's our house. Go on?" Would there be the necessity to employ any by-ways? No. For one, or two, or three lectures I would find money; and yet miserable scribblers, without any appreciation of honorable motives—for they have no sense of honor in their hearts—say: "Don't give material aid; he will employ it for himself."

I beg to be excused, but indeed your generosity makes it necessary that I should offer these remarks, because it was but yesterday this calumny was repeated, to try to affect in some way the amount of material aid that might yet be intrusted to me—as the result of my six month's toils for my country and for humanity. To this calumny, I believe I have an answer in the generosity you have, notwithstanding, bestowed on me, because you have confidence in my honor. Believe me, this confidence will not be thrown away.

You, Sir, entreated me to take this aid back to the living remains of those youths who fought in our struggle. I will tell them of the sympathy of the young men of America—of the interest they have taken in their course, for which they have a new claim to be thankful and a new motive to suffer for fatherland—to sacrifice everything—even life.

I humbly thank you, Sir, and your Association, and bid you an affectionate farewell.

New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HERMANN.

ANOTHER HOLY ALLIANCE.

KOSSUTH'S FAMILY COMING TO AMERICA.

Lord John Russell a Candidate for London.

ADVANCE IN COTTON—BREADSTUFFS FIRM.

The United States Mail Steamship *Hermann*, Lieut. HIGGINS, U. S. N., Commander, arrived here at 9 o'clock yesterday, after a passage from Southampton of 12 days.

The *Hermann* left Bremen on the 21st ult., arrived at Southampton on the 23d, and, after taking on board the mails, passengers, &c., finally left that port at 4 P. M., on the 26th.

The *Hermann* brings about 130 passengers, among whom are Madame ALBONI and suite.

The following is her passenger list:

H. H. Sengstak, F. Mebius, J. L. Locke, Signora Mariette Alboni, Signor Conte Achille Pepoli and servant, Signor Sangiovanni, Signor Rovere and lady, Clestino Verier and lady, José Borell, Edward Stainer, Mr. Chatterton, Miss E. Straube, Misses Marie Selig and Anna Selig, Geo. H. Holthausen, Mr Meyer, Miss Warlich, Mrs. Tivwy, Dr. Scherzer, Dr. Wagner, Derkheim, Strassen, James Wilson, Mrs. Saunders, Miss Ellen Saunders, J. Saunders, J. W. Mercur and lady, H. Fejerray and lady, N. Fejerray, Miss C. Fejerray and servant, Wm. Campbell, Robert Campbell, Mr. Cushman, U.S.N., Mr. Parsons, Louis Foinguinos and lady, Dr. Healey, Mr. Schmidt and lady, Miss Mary Schmidt, Mrs. Graumann, Mr. Anschutzo, Dr. Bayrhoffer and lady, Miss Louise Bayrhoffer, Miss Augusta Bayrhoffer, Carl Bayrhoffer, Gustav Bayrhoffer, Victor Bayrhoffer and servant, Mrs. Edward Higgins, Alfred Higgins, Dr. Boehme, Mr. Harms, Mr Drucker, Miss Reicke, Miss Pollock, Mrs. Asch, Mrs. Koblanck, Albert Koblanck, Henry Lebold and lady, Samuel Beck, Miss B. Levino, Miss Fanny Winklin, Mr. Fralger and lady, H. Fralger, Mr. Kamena, Mrs. Fritsch, Miss A. Fritsch, Miss C. Dohn, Robt. Graf, Carl Dietze, Miss T. Hasse, Mr. Kieblock, Mr. Kutzsch, Andreas Knauer, Mr. Reinke, C. H. Meyer, Fr. Schultze, Miss Gundermann, Fr. Bues, Miss D. Bues, Miss Fanny Bues, Wm. Bues, Mr. Kendervatter, lady and two children, Herm Kindervatter, Sophie Kindervatter, Miss A. Kindervatter, Miss Sophie Kindervatter, S. Gortatowski, Moritz Moller, Mr. Meipner, Mr. Niebluff, lady and two children, Mrs. Faelk, Miss C. Faelk, A. Bluhm, Miss R. Mahler, O. W. Angell, Prince, Baltasare, Mr. Schmidt, lady and child, Miss E. Schmidt, Albert Schmidt, Mr. Abbott and lady, Mr. Zimmerman, John Rossn, Miss M. Dewley, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Churton and child, Mrs. Beechy and child, William Paine, Mrs. M. W. Wilkin and two children, Miss E. Wilkin, Geo. W. Wilkin, Miss Mary Cato, Mr. J. Todd.

The *Hermann* has 150 tuns measurement German manufactures, 50 tuns French merchandise from Havre, and sundry freight from Southampton.

The *Hermann* on her last outward trip made the quickest time through from New-York to Bremen ever accomplished by this line.

The news by this steamer is of four days later date than that received by the *Asia*, from Liverpool.

The new West India mail steamship *Parana*, arrived at Southampton on the 22d ult., with specie, value $1,250,000, a considerable portion of which is California gold. It is announced that the English West India Mail Company will, in August, commence running one of their steamships between Savannah and Chagres, touching at Jamaica, Juagua, and Nassau.

A Company with a capital of £500,000 sterling, or two and a half millions of dollars, has just been started, entitled the "London and New-York Screw Steamship Company," the object of which is to establish a line of British steamships between the Thames and New-York, touching at Cork,—as the latter port securing the conveyance of the Irish passengers and freight. These ships will prove formidable competitors to the American liners. It is thought these vessels will also call at Southampton. The parties connected with the project are of a highly respectable character.

The launch of the screw line-of-battle ship *Agamemnon* was successfully accomplished at Woolwich on the 22d ult. This fine ship of war is of 3,102 tuns burden and 600 horse power, and is to mount 90 guns of heavy calibre.

The British and North American mail steamer *Niagara* arrived at Liverpool on the 24th ult.

KOSSUTH's mother and family had arrived in London, and were about to take passage to America.

The new Crystal Palace project was exciting the greatest interest. The building will be greatly improved in appearance and greatly enlarged. The whole of the capital, $2,500,000 had been subscribed, there being applications from the public for 200,000 shares, although only 100,000 were to be issued.

One of the principal features of the political news is an address issued by Lord JOHN RUSSELL to the electors of the city of London. He will be a candidate for the representation of the city at the ensuing election. This step refutes the rumors prevalent that Lord JOHN was about to be raised to the peerage. The address reviews the career of the late Ministry, and is evidently another bid for popularity and office. At the election which took place at Windsor the Liberal candidate had been returned by a large majority.

From a Parliamentary paper just published it appears that the quantity of corn, grain, meal and flour imported into the United Kingdom in the year '51, from France, was 1,591,377 quarters, being the largest quantity from any country. The next quantity in number was 1,211,365 quarters from the United States of America.

A movement is on foot among the literary folk of London to erect a monument to Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH. MACAULAY, HALLAM, BROUGHAM and MAHON participate.

ROSAS, the ex-Dictator of Buenos Ayres, is at present staying at the Windsor Hotel, Southampton. He is about to take up his residence at Bury House, Marchwood, on the south side of Southampton Water, late the residence of Lady MILL. Marchwood is a secluded spot, not far from where the Brazilian and Buenos Ayres mail packets land their passengers. The direct communication between Southampton and Marchwood is by means of an obscure ferry.

The *Daily News* says: "The venerable mother of the late Governor of Hungary arrived at Brussels, on Thursday, from Cologne. She is accompanied by her two daughters, their husbands, and their nine children. The mother of KOSSUTH is of small stature, and about 70 years of age. She appears to enjoy good health. The two sisters, on the contrary, are tall, and one of them appears to be in ill-health. It is known that these refugees were the subjects of a harassing persecution, which the Government abandoned on condition that they should leave the Continent. The party was to leave Brussels for London on Friday, and has probably already arrived."

FRANCE.

The accounts from Paris are principally occupied with speculations upon the coalition formed against LOUIS NAPOLEON by the Northern powers, during the visit of the Emperor of Russia to Vienna and Berlin. According to notes which have been drawn up, and the substance of which had been communicated to the London *Times*, it appears that the Northern powers would not object to LOUIS NAPOLEON becoming Elective Emperor of France, but that any attempt to found or perpetuate an Imperial Dynasty, on the part of the President, would be resisted by Russia, Austria, and Prussia. In the event of LOUIS NAPOLEON becoming Elective Emperor, he would be called upon to observe existing treaties, and to give assurances that France would keep within her present territorial limits, and to explain the nature of the political doctrines of his Government. The three powers profess, in these notes, only to look upon LOUIS NAPOLEON as a temporary and provisional power, and recognize the House of BOURBON as the sole and legitimate dynasty of France. The determinations of the Absolutist Emperors thus expressed, have caused great alarm and chagrin to the Bonapartist party. The other political news from Paris is of little importance.

The mission of M. de HECKEREN from LOUIS NAPOLEON to the Emperors of Russia and Austria, had proved a complete failure, as he could obtain an audience from neither of these potentates.

There is no further sign of life from M. GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC since his few words—it cannot be called a reply—on Count MOLE's denial. The following remark of M. EMILE DE'GIRARDIN is but the echo of public opinion:

"As impartial reporters, we are bound to pronounce that answer to be evasive and insufficient. When a fact of such a kind as that stated by M GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC is in question, and when it receives so flat a contradiction as that given by M. MOLE, there are but two alternatives—to furnish the proof, or to keep silence A second affirmation of M. DE CASSAGNAC adds nothing to the first; since there was, according to him, a very simple and very decided mode of answering, such is the one he should have adopted, and not that which is neither peremptory nor simple."

People are still in the expectation of hearing from Gen. CHANGARNIER.

Gen. BEDEAU has addressed the following letter to the Minister of War:

MONS, May 15, 1852.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE: An order fixes the time within which the oath imposed on soldiers is to be taken. Placed out of the pale of the law since the 2d of December, I might abstain from replying to that prescription; but I do not wish that my silence should be falsely interpreted. My acts have always had for principle and object the respect and the defence of the laws. I was for that sole cause arrested, imprisoned, and violently proscribed. Injustice and persecution do not change honest convictions. I refuse the oath.

BEDEAU.

The sale of the pictures composing the gallery of the late Marshal SOULT, terminated on the 22d ult. The principal pictures sold on that day were: St. Joseph and the Infant Jesus, by Alphonse de Tobar, which brought 1,150f.; St. Catherine, by Zurbaran, 1,600f.; the Interior of a Smoking-room, by David Teniers, 1,210f.; St. John, by Alonzo Cano, 2,800f.; St. James, by the same, 2,100f.; a Female Saint, by Zurbaran, 3,200f.; another, by the same, 3,300f.; the Communion of a Saint, by the same, 2,100f.; St. Anthony, by the same, 1,000f.; a Holy Family, by Ribera, 9,100f.; St. Anthony of Padua and the Infant Jesus, by Murillo, 10,200.; the Repentance of St. Peter, by the same, 5,500f.; the Denarius of Cæsar, by Titian, a picture little more than two feet in height, 62,000f.; &c. The sale on that day produced 223,925f., which, added to those of the two preceding days, give a total of 1,477,830f. Among the persons who purchased the principal pictures of the Spanish masters, are the Duke of Galiera, Count Pozzi di Borgo, the Marquis of Hertford, Count Duchatel, Baron Devaux, Messrs. Townend, Osborn, De Bruni, Roux, Mundler, Callo, for the Museum of Montpelier, &c.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The Queen had accepted the resignation of General CORDOVA, "whose state of health did not permit him to continue to fill the functions of Director-General of the Infantry," and named in his place General MANUEL PAVIA, Marquis of Novaliches. The latter had immediately taken possession of his new post. He was to remain Military Governor of Aranjuez, but in his absence, that command was to devolve on General SANZ, Deputy Commander of the Halberdiers.

Nothing positive was known respecting the nature of the contemplated reforms of the Constitution. It was, however, evident to those who attentively followed the political movement in Spain that the reforms must be speedily realized, or that the Ministry will have to undergo a complete modification.

General CONCHA, former Governor of Cuba, arrived at Seville on the 12th.

Accounts from Lisbon to the 29th May state that the Portuguese Government contemplated a revision of the tariff of import duties.

ITALY.

The *Opinione* of Turin, of the 21st inst., states that M. CIBRARIO having accepted the temporary direction of the Finances, and M. BUONCOMPAGNI, Minister of Grace and Justice, that of Public Instruction, the Ministerial crisis might be considered at an end.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Government has contracted a loan of 35,000,000f., in silver, with ROTHSCHILD and BETHMAN, of Frankfort. One or two persons, however, who are generally well informed on matters of finance, tell the story in a different way. They say that a loan of 35,000,000 of silver florins has been given on commission (*aufgelegt*) to ROTHSCHILD & GRUNELIUS, of Frankfort.

The *Wiener Zeitung* of this morning contains the following short but important financial statement: Reduction during the Administration year 1851. Home Department, 2,699,030fl.; Justice, 1,896,772fl.; Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Education, 1,100,954fl.; Commerce and Public Works, 6,641,534fl.; Agriculture, 1,930,000fl.; Total, 14,268,290fl. The public is further informed that great economy will be observed in the Ministerial departments during the year 1852, and it is instanced that 1,402,336fl. will be saved in the Home Department alone.

On the 6th of May, the day on which the Emperor of Russia arrived, His Majesty resolved to lessen the total amount of the military expenditure (*die Gesammt-Summe des Militär-Aufwands*) during the year 1853 by 2,600,000fl. Nothing is said of the expenditure of the War Department during the current year, ending October 31, but it will probably be about 102 or 103 millions of florins.

PRUSSIA.

The Emperor of Prussia was still in Berlin, with a crowd of pretty German potentates gathered around him. On the 21st ult., occurred the grand review in the Tempelhofield; and on the 22d, a superb banquet was given at the Royal Palace, whereat four hundred Emperors, Kings, Princes, Counts, and other magnates sat down. During dinner, the King himself called on the guests to fill their glasses to the brim, (*bis zum Rande,*) and gave the following toast:

"In my own name, and that of my army, and in the name of all true Prussian hearts, I give the health of his Imperial Majesty of Russia! God preserve him to that portion of the world which God has given him for an inheritance, and to this age, *to which he is indispensable.*"

The Emperor replied, "*Dieu conserve votre Majesté,*" adding immediately afterwards in German:

"I drink to the welfare of the King of Prussia and his admirable army"

The toast was drunk with the utmost enthusiasm, and the hall reechoed with oft-repeated "*Hochs*!"

TURKEY.

The *Courrier de Marseille* publishes a letter from Bagdad, of the 9th ult., which states that an insurrection had broken out in that province. The communications were intercepted, and the mails could not be forwarded but with an escort of one hundred or two hundred horsemen. The Arabs are masters of the country from Mosul to the Persian Gulf.

EGYPT.

A letter from Alexandria in the Paris *Public* dated May 7, says: "The Pacha has paid the Sultan £275,000 sterling in consideration of the right of life and death being left to him. He has further engaged to pay immediately half a million on account of the million claimed from him by the family of MEHEMET ALI. People ask how he will manage to procure the £800,000 sterling which he requires for the construction of the railway.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

The Liverpool COTTON Market was higher. Sales on the 24th, 7,000 bales. Sales on the 25th, 20,000 bales, at a rise of ⅛th.

The London MONEY Market continued easy and prosperous. The English funds firm in price, but Railway shares and South American bonds flat.

The CORN Market, at Mark-lane, remained firm at the late advances, and in some instances the previous week's prices were exceeded. Foreign WHEAT was unaltered. English FLOUR remained about the same, but American FLOUR, of good quality, sold more freely, and was in request, but at no advance. Floating cargoes of WHEAT and Indian CORN continued scarce, and were firmly held at a slight advance.

The provincial trade reports were satisfactory. At Manchester transactions had been entered into with increased freedom. At Birmingham large orders and remittances were coming in from the United States. The improved demand in the Iron trade was maintained. The Hosiery trade of Nottingham had received an impetus by large orders from this side. In Belfast, the extensive mercantile firm of SINCLAIR & BOYD had stopped payment, with liabilities for £120,000 sterling.

Of the new Austrian loan, £2,250,000 sterling was to be issued in London, bearing 5 ⅌ cent interest, the subscription price being 90, payable in six installments.

The Colonial markets were firm, with a disposition to buy Coffee and Sugar.

WASHINGTON.

Presidential Movements Frustrated—Gen. Scott—The Whig Platform—Mr. Webster.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday June 6, 1852.

The nomination of Gen. PIERCE is a complete frustration of the Presidential movements which have engrossed the attention of leading aspirants, and occupied so much of the time of Congress, during the present session. Gen. CASS is, of course, finally laid aside. Mr. BUCHANAN ceases to be formidable, though he will continue to urge his pretensions until superannuation arrives to quiet them. The young ambition of Senator DOUGLAS will be neither extinguished nor checked by this disappointment. CASS and DOUGLAS are both well satisfied with the selection of PIERCE, since circumstances precluded their own success.

This nomination is another inducement to that of Gen. SCOTT. One of the elements of PIERCE's supposed availability is the reputation acquired by him in his few months' service under Gen. SCOTT in Mexico. If the nomination derive any popularity from this source, of which there is no doubt, the most obvious means of counteracting it will be to place before the people the great soldier who concentrates upon himself as commander and directorin those operations the glory and distinction accruing from them.

The resolutions are very numerous and verbose. The cream of the whole appears to lie in the last, on the irrepealability of the Fugitive Slave law. To say that because a law is in conformity with the Constitution it would be unconstitutional to repeal or to modify it, is one of those illogical absurdities in which the controversies of party so often seek a termination. How this conclusion of the dispute will suit the Free Soil wing, who have always contended that it was wrong to enact the Fugitive law, and is right to repeal it, is now a matter of much interest to the politicians. Upon their reception of it will to a considerable extent depend the complexion of the coming canvass.

It may be supposed, too, that this enumeration of principles will have some effect upon the formation of a Platform by the Whigs. A very strenuous effort will be made to secure the adoption of resolutions by the Whig Convention, even more explicitly favorable to extreme pretensions on behalf of Slavery and the Fugitive act, than the Democrats felt it expedient to pass. The probability is that they will be defeated by the same men who will claim and obtain the nomination of Gen. SCOTT from the Convention.

It is now ascertained that Mr. WEBSTER's friends will display no inconsiderable strength in the Convention. It is supposed that they may muster forty or fifty votes on the first ballot. But would it not be curious, if neither one of the three candidates who now appear to monopolize the favor of the party should be appointed its leader and representative in the approaching contest? That is precisely the result which has been brought about by a like state of things among the Democrats. X. Y.

FROM PORT-AU-PLATT.—By the schooner *Isabella*, Capt. BOYD, arrived yesterday, we learn that the country is in an unsettled state. The Commissioners appointed for the exchange of prisoners, had returned from Port-au-Prince without having been able to make any arrangements with the Emperor SOULOUQUE, he refusing to acknowledge the independence of the Dominican Republic, and giving them to understand, that unless the Haytien flag was hoisted at that place, he would march against them in October next. Arrangements were making to meet him on the frontier, under General SANTANNA, with a force of 6,000 men. The Dominicans are also busily employed repairing their fortifications on the frontier, and are preparing to give him a warm reception.

The Republican Government guarantees to give to all settlers fifty acres of land, which they are to hold indisputable title to. Five hundred Germans were expected to settle at Cape Isabella.

The cultivation of Tobacco is much encouraged by the Government, and the new crop was coming in fast.

American Produce was in demand at, for Flour, $8 per bbl.; Mackerel, No 2, $8; Codfish, $6 per cwt., in boxes; Winchester Soap, $1 50 per quarter box; Butter, in kegs, 25c. per lb; Lard, 15c.@16c.; Rice, 8c.; White Pine Lumber, $25 per M.; Scantling, $20; St. Domingo Coffee, $12 per cwt.

☞ We regret to learn that the Postmaster General was called from the city suddenly on Saturday evening, by intelligence that his only son was seriously ill at Andover, Massachusetts.—*National Intelligencer.*

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Great Fire in Montreal and Loss of Life.—Loss estimated at $1,000,000.

MONTREAL, Monday, June 7.

We were yesterday visited with a most destructive conflagration, which has laid in ashes a considerable number of buildings in the business part of our city. It commenced at 6 o'clock A.M., at the corner of St. Peter and Lemoyne-streets, in the carpenter shop of J. MARTIN, which, together with his residence, was quickly consumed, and two of his children were burned to death. One died on the spot, and the other in the course of the afternoon. From this point the fire extended to Old St. Andrew's Church, which, together with the dwelling-house of J. MAHONY, and several out-buildings, were destroyed.

On the opposite side of the street the store of RYAN, Brothers & Co., and No. 21 warehouse, were burned down, with a large quantity of valuable goods in them. Other buildings in the neighborhood, including those of STEPHEN G. MILLS, TORRANCE & BUSTEED, J. & J. MITCHELL, and LEWIS & LEVINE's Exchange Hotel, were in great danger, and were saved only by the most strenuous exertions of the firemen.

A strong wind from the south-west carried the devouring element to St. Paul's-street, destroying in its passage the roofs of two houses in St. Francis and Xavier streets, belonging to Mr. DEWITT and occupied as exchange offices. The Commercial Buildings, occupied by the Imperial Customs Department and others, were also consumed; also the store of SEYMOUR & WHITING, and some out-buildings of FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN, but their store was saved.

The fire then extended its ravages on both sides of the street, as far down as Little and Joseph-streets, where it was subdued. Several houses facing the steamboat landings were consumed.

The following is a list of the buildings destroyed, the loss on which is roughly estimated at $1,000,000:

St. Peter-street.—James Martin's carpenter shop and residence; old St. Andrews church; Ryan Brothers & Co., merchandise, &c.; and No. 21 Customs Warehouse, full of merchandise.

Pearl-street.—Ogilvy Wood, dry goods, Scott & Lyre, dry goods, A. Laurie, do.; Cumming Galbraith, do.; W. Whiteford, do.; Andrew Farlan, do.; H. Busseau, Leather, &c.; J. Bongin, do.; Wilson & Conlard, hardware; L. Lafontaine, clothing; Seymour & Whitney, dry-goods; Green, Shields & Co., do.; J. Lowery, paints; J. C. Meyer, furs, &c.; Thomas Peck, heavy hardware, and Commercial Buildings.

Commissioner Street—Vermont Central Railroad office, Liverpool Tavern, Old Countrymen's Inn, Mullen's buildings, including a Ship Chandlery, the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad office, Trinity House and Harbor Commissioner's office.

Custom House Square—Leblanc's Hotel, several Leather Stores, &c.

Little St. Joseph Street—The Boston Inn.

Total loss estimated at £250,000 to £300,000.

The Southern Mail—The Tehuantepec Route—Interesting from Mexico, &c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 7.

The New-Orleans mails came to hand to-night, bringing dates as late as due.

The main points of the Mexican news have already been forwarded by telegraph. The application of A. G. SLOO, for the right way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, passed by the Mexican House of Representatives by a vote of 60 to 20, asks an exclusive right of way across the Isthmus for 40 years, with a grant of a league of land on either side of the road. He binds himself in one year to build a plank road across the Isthmus, and as soon as the travel will justify it, a railroad. Mexico to receive for the 40 years two-fifths of the receipts of the route, and at the expiration of that time the road is to revert to Mexico, who is to pay the grantee, or his heirs, two-fifths of the receipts for 40 years. The other features of the grant, in relation to transit, duties, &c., are similar to those in the GARAY grant. Both parties to the grant are to be represented in the management of the Company.

On the 7th May the revenue officers in Vera Cruz, commenced seizing the goods of merchants who had refused to enter them under the tariff rates of the existing law.

The money train of $1,708,265, spent two weeks in traveling 260 miles from the capital to Vera Cruz.

In answer to certain interrogations from the Chamber of Deputies, it appears that President ARISTA and three members of the Cabinet are in favor of lowering the Tariff on Foreign Importations and abolishing those duties which amount to a prohibition of importations. One member of the Cabinet is opposed to the measures. The Chamber of Deputies has persisted, by a majority of forty-five votes, in recommending the lowering of the Tariff by 10 per cent. and the abolition of prohibitory duties.

The ship *Winchester*, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, with the largest cargo of cotton ever taken from that port, after a detention of sixty days had succeeded in getting over the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi.

The Democratic Ratification Meeting at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 7.

The Ratification Meeting called for this evening in Independence-square, was forced to adjourn to the Museum, on account of the drenching rain. An immense number were present notwithstanding the weather.

GEORGE M. DALLAS presided, and delivered an eloquent speech on taking the chair, exciting frequent outbursts of enthusiasm. He called the aspersion against Gen. PIERCE of having favored the Catholic test, still retained in the Constitution of New-Hampshire, a weak invention of a frightened enemy. He said it was true such a provision, excluding Catholics from occupying a seat in the Legislature or becoming Governor, was engrafted on the Constitution of that State; but it was also true that LEVI WOODBURY and FRANKLIN PIERCE had obtained the passage of laws providing for the holding of two State Conventions to amend that Constitution. In both cases an amended Constitution was submitted to the vote of the people; but a two-third vote being requisite, was defeated by a combination of Whigs and Abolitionists.

Resolutions were read by Mr. VANCE, and unanimously adopted.

Mr. NICHOLSON, of Tenn., followed, and eulogized PIERCE, his bosom friend, in a glowing account of his character and eloquence. He rehearsed the doings in the Democratic Convention, and styled the nominations as the result of a spirit of compromise and concession, without which the Union would soon crumble.

General PILLOW followed, and indorsed the bravery and gallantry of General PIERCE, who served under his command during the Mexican War.

Mr. BURR, of N. Y., followed in an energetic speech.

The Democracy of Pittsburg and the Nomination.

PITTSBURG, Monday, June 7.

The nomination of General PIERCE proves satisfactory to the entire Democracy of Alleghany County. A number of old politicians, principally friends of CASS and BUCHANAN, have held a Caucus, and published a call, with many prominent Democratic names attached, for a ratification meeting. The Young Democracy meet to-morrow to make preliminary arrangements for a great ratification meeting.

The Whig papers speak respectfully of the nominee, and publish endorsements of his bravery by Generals SCOTT, PILLOW, and WORTH; but say that he possesses no prominence for a statesman, his free trade principles only being known.

Celebration of Pierce's Nomination in Boston, &c.

BOSTON, Monday, June 7.

The offices of the Boston *Morning Post* and the *Times*, are illuminated this evening in respect to the nomination of General PIERCE. A large crowd is gathered in front of those offices, and hearty cheers are going up for PIERCE and KING. The nominations seem to give satisfaction to the Democrats of this city.

A grand demonstration will take place at Concord on Thursday, in honor of the nomination.

General PIERCE is quietly rusticating at Northampton.

The Democracy at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 7.

Generals CASS, HOUSTON, LANE, and Judge DOUGLAS have consented to address the meeting to be held here in a day or two, to respond to the nominations of the National Democratic Convention.

The Democratic Convention—Correction.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 7

It was JAMES C. DOBBIN, (N. C.,) and not Mr. MCRAE, who made the eloquent and enthusiastic appeal in favor of General PIERCE, previous to casting the vote of that State for him.

The Washington Republic and Intelligencer on General Pierce.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 7.

The *Republic*, of this morning, says:

"General PIERCE is an Old Hunker of the strictest sect, having distinguished himself in the House of Representatives by his hostility to river and harbor improvements—that he even voted against all such bills that were subsequently approved by General JACKSON, including one for the Delaware breakwater; also, against the Cumberland Road bill.

In the Senate he also voted against all Harbor and Railro

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1852.

DAILY CIRCULATION.....25,000.

☞ Type For Sale.—200 lbs Minion, in good order, or will change it into to suit purchasers. Apply to the Foreman of the Times.

Presidential.

The Democratic nomination is everywhere received with the entire acquiescence of the party. It will, beyond all question, thoroughly unite its hitherto disordered ranks, and be supported with harmony and energy. The ticket is well calculated to disarm domestic hostility, and infuse that hope of success into the spirit of the party, which impels it to strenuous effort.

The character of the nominations, in regard to sectional divisions, moreover, is well adapted to the object sought. The ticket has a Northern and a Southern face. The leading Democratic papers in the North, so far as they have yet spoken upon the subject, lay special stress upon the fact that General PIERCE did not reply to the inquiries of Mr. SCOTT, and insist that although the Compromise measures have his "general approval," he is not committed to their *finality*, and has no disposition to "put down freedom of speech upon this topic." This is the language of the *Evening Post*, which also repudiates the resolutions adopted by the Convention, as without authority or binding force. It says:

"They undoubtedly speak the sense of the committee who framed them, but *in no respect can they be considered as speaking the sense of the Convention.* The resolutions were not adopted by those who nominated the candidate. They were not put till a large number of the members had withdrawn; they were not debated, not considered, not even heard; a considerable number of those present voted against them, and those who said ayes, did not know to what they were giving their applause. The pretence of passing resolutions, of adopting a platform of political belief, under such circumstances, *is the merest farce in the world*—a proceeding *as destitute of moral force, as if the resolutions had been adopted by a dozen chance travelers on board a steamboat.*"

This will be the ground on which the Free-Soil Democracy intend to wage the approaching contest. General PIERCE will be claimed as a decided Free-Soiler,—as opposed to Slavery in principle, and disposed to do all that the Constitution will allow, to restrict its influence and check its growing domination over the policy and destiny of the Republic.

At the South, of course, the canvass will wear a different aspect. Testimony of the most explicit and unmistakeable character will be discovered, showing that General PIERCE will unquestionably put his veto upon any law which the South may dislike, and throw the whole weight of the Government into the Southern scale. The Platform there will also be considered the corner stone of the Democratic faith: and the fact that Mr. KING, the candidate for the Vice-Presidency, is notoriously an ultra advocate of Southern Rights, will confirm the doubting, and lead even South Carolina to confide fully in the "soundness" of the ticket.

The Democratic ticket will thus have great strength in both sections. Each will urge its election upon its own basis, and leave the other to take care of itself. Democrats at the North will not ask for what *reasons* their Southern brethren intend to vote for it:—nor will South Carolina complain because in New-York and Massachusetts it is supported from motives different from their own. Both will strive with all their might, and by all means, *to excell the vote.* Their united effort will be to elect the ticket, each trusting to its own strength and good management for directing the policy of the party after it shall have been fairly installed in power.

If the Whigs intend to beat this ticket, they have a work before them which will task all their wisdom and all their energies. They have a good deal to do at the outset, by way of removing prejudices, smoothing dissentions, getting rid of personal and sectional jealousies, and thwarting factious conspiracies, before they can enter upon the canvass with the slightest hope of success. They have to determine, in the first place, under all circumstances and in all contingencies, *to act together.* The nominees of the Convention, whoever they may be, and upon whatever basis their nomination may be made, must be heartily and zealously supported by the Whigs of the whole Union. There ought to be no difficulty in reaching this point, at all events:—and when it is reached, all the rest will be comparatively easy. If there be a general and earnest desire so to act as to elect the Whig ticket, there will be little difficulty, after due consideration and comparison of views, in fixing upon the candidates under whom that result will seem most feasible. Personal claims and feelings,—wrongs, real or fancied,—public services, civil or military, however great and brilliant,—and position however commanding, must be held subordinate to the question of popular strength. The Convention is not to *force* upon the people a candidate or a platform. It has only to adopt such as the popular sentiment will most warmly and earnestly support.

The effect of the Democratic nomination upon the temper of the Whig Convention, will, we doubt not, be good. It will impress upon the members of that body the delicacy and responsibility of the duty devolved upon them, and will show them how paltry are all personal considerations of ambition and interest, when weighed against the public good. It will moderate their passions and quicken their zeal for the welfare of the country, as involved in the success of their party.

The Holy Alliance Revived.

It seems that the Arabesque stories of the recent Imperial visits at Vienna and Berlin, are not without their moral. The old festivities of Aix-la-Chapelle and Vienna, are revived for the same objects. The magnificence and gay revelry of the scenes masque a profound purpose, and conceal the birth of a policy, which shall be momentous for good or evil in the future of Europe. The recent interview between NICHOLAS and FRANZ JOSEPH was a dual congress; an assemblage without the real or affected liberality which reigned in the Conventions of 1814–15; a reaffirmation autocratical of what had once been entrusted to the discussion of the convened royalty of the Continent. That the principles of the Holy Alliance, originally enounced in full convocation, are now repeated by the subordinate Courts of Berlin and Vienna, at the bidding of NICHOLAS and NESSELRODE, is a significant fact in political history. It records the advance the Cossack power has been enabled to make.

The topic of all the talk at Paris is an alleged protocol entered into at Vienna, or now in the course of negotiation, defining the views of the three Northern powers in reference to the Government of LOUIS NAPOLEON. The correspondent of the London *Times* gives an ample summary of the matter as far as it has gone, from which we gather the following points:

1. The powers are willing that France shall become an empire; but they will not cease to regard it as other than a provisional Government, to be eventually replaced by the restored Bourbons. And therefore,

2. If LOUIS NAPOLEON be invested with Imperial authority, it must be under no pretence of continuing the dynasty of NAPOLEON; or of transmitting the throne to his posterity. No legitimate right to the throne can be recognized as existing out of the BOURBON family. The BONAPARTES cannot hold by right of succession, but only by virtue of election.

3. And whether the empire be or be not established, the powers require the surest guarantees that the actual boundaries, principles, and exclusions settled in 1815, shall be complied with by France, under penalty of a general war.

There needs no ghost of ALEXANDER I. to tell us that this is the Holy Alliance *redivivus.* The documents distinctly say so. They apologize for the remiseness which permitted the revolution of 1830, on the ground that its tendencies were miscalculated, and that a certain degree of respect was observed, in the settlement of the crown in the Orleans family, towards family rights. The revolution of 1848, they plead, was allowed to escape uncensured, because the general commotion and excitement of Europe at the moment forbade especial attention to the conduct of France. Since LOUIS NAPOLEON has got himself quietly settled, in the spirit of conservatism they do not propose to disturb him so long as he remains quiescent. But they bind him over to keep the peace. They hold the Count of Chambord and the rights of legitimacy over his head *in terrorem.* Let him transgress at any angle the lines drawn about him by the peace arrangements of 1815, and Fontainebleau or the Elysée will witness another abdication.

One would very well like to know how these pleasant little understandings between their Teutonic and Slavonic Majesties affects the aspiring Gaul. Will they curb his vaulting ambition? Has he not erred in allowing his designs to travel on the four winds to the ends of earth, when a prompt enforcement and a *coup d'état* would have placed them beyond the reach of Muscovite preventives? What he has taken hitherto he has taken by sudden energy. Now he has deliberated and has lost. He has given time for the allies to make themselves heard in the way of warning; while there is every reason to believe that were the crown once on his head, the conservative, war-avoiding spirits of the Northern monarchs would have left it there untouched.

The Mexican Side of the Question.

We must confess to some degree of surprise at the reception which the manifesto of the Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs has met with. One or two of our cotemporaries accept it, without question, as a fair and veritable representation of facts, notwithstanding its conflict upon all essential points with the true history of the GARAY grant. Its *per saltum* inferences and obvious special pleading are bolted without a rye face. The case is deprived of its character, as one involving personal rights, and left standing as a purely national one. It is not so. There could be no wider error. The sum of the whole business lies in the fact that American citizens hold a grant from the Mexican Government, purchased under the authority of that Government, and which is now suddenly and unjustly repudiated. The insinuations which Mr. RAMIREZ favors us with, that the grant is still in the hands of MANNING & MACKINTOSH, HARGOUS, and others of the original assignees, are unsupported by the first word of evidence. The Minister does not pretend to claim for them any other value than barren suspicions. On the other hand, the Tehuantepec Company, of which the first merchants and capitalists of New-Orleans are members, claim to be a purely American corporation, devoted to American interests; and as we have no reason to question their better knowledge of the facts, or their veracity in stating them, it is unreasonable to admit the interested conjectures of Mexico as of higher authority.

The Company is, therefore, composed of American citizens. There is no denial that they came into legitimate possession of whatever rights GARAY possessed at the moment of transfer: for the grant of SANTA ANNA expressly authorised the conveyance to foreign capitalists; and the only point in issue is whether GARAY had any rights to convey, when he negotiated with the British assignees, through whom the New-Orleans Company derive their title. The Mexican Minister contends that he had not. He argues that the claims of GARAY had ceased before he entered the market with them. On the validity of the extension conceded by the dictator MARIANO SALAS, in 1846, he expresses a willingness to rest the whole case. SALAS, undoubtedly, decreed the privileges which are now claimed; but in doing so, he exceeded his powers. The basis of Tacubaya, formed in 1841, requires that the acts of a provisional government shall be sanctioned by Congress before they obtain permanent validity. This decree of SALAS has never been *expressly* sanctioned by Congress, and therefore is inoperative, and therefore vests no rights in the New-Orleans claimants.

To this, it may be replied, that the fundamental principle, adopted at Tacubaya, has not been carried out into uniform practice. There are numberless acts of SANTA ANNA's dictatorship which stand among the laws of the Republic without receiving an express sanction. Nearly every act of SALAS, one of the few judicious rulers that Mexico has boasted, remains among the most valuable statutes on the books. They are cited, without reference to any express sanctions of Congress. Laws of individual States have been declared unconstitutional, because conflicting with decrees of that magistrate. The sanction has always been implied. If Congress did not actually abrogate the enactment, it was regarded as of binding force. Its acquiescence was tantamount to authorization. Now, the decree conferring a further extension of rights upon GARAY, had this implied sanction. It remained for two or three years unquestioned, at a time when it was notoriously the foundation of active negotiations in London and New-York. At the Convention of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, the validity of the act of Salas, and of the assignment to MANNING & MACKINTOSH, were solemnly attested, by a refusal to accept $15,000,000 for the mere right of way through the Isthmus, because the right was in the possession of British subjects. To be sure, the Mexican Government endeavors to evade the consequences of this attestation, by asserting that the rights then alluded to were merely those of colonization, which MANNING & MACKINTOSH really held; but the quibble does not avail, inasmuch as the demand of Mr. TRIST in no way conflicted with such rights; and the sanction must, therefore, have applied to the right of way. Nor was this the only occasion when the decree of extension was expressly acknowledged. The subsequent admission of the American Company upon the ceded land; the facilities thrown in their way to commence operations; the fact that large sums were expended by them in making surveys and in other preliminary labors—these were so many sanctions to the claims of the Company, subsequently recalled by the *ex post facto* law of last year, divesting the rights and banishing the workmen. Mr. RAMIREZ, in his manifesto, ascribes the admission of the Company upon the tract to motives of courtesy. This is simply absurd. You do not invite your neighbor, claiming a sizeable section of your farm, to enter upon the ground, and stake it out, and plow it up. The invitation could only spring from a consciousness of his right to do so. The courtesy that would prompt such a proceeding would result either from a sense of justice or an utter want of sense. There were, unquestionably, measures taken by the Mexican executive, in contradiction to the two we cite. There may have been intimations thrown out that the GARAY claim was untenable. But they were nothing more than unofficial intimations. The Courts had not decided so—Congress had not ventured to legislate so; and the opinions of the executive, as they possessed neither judicial or constitutional authority, were of no obligation upon the claimants. And when the Mexican Government, in May of last year boldly set aside all proper, legal forms, and recalled the grant, refusing to indemnify the Company for the loss they had sustained in consequence of the grant not having been recalled before, the Company were reasonably aggrieved, and were justified in appealing to their own Government for protection.

It only remains to decide how the question shall be determined. The corporators naturally shrink from an appeal to Mexican courts, because they know that the case is there prejudged. The manifesto of the Minister for Foreign Affairs gives them to understand that much quite distinctly. It is evident that the objections of Mexico have all had birth since the discovery of the value of the Isthmus to the United States and to the world. It is likewise true that the original grant was exorbitant, and might reasonably suffer pruning in several branches. Nor must we forget the poverty and weakness of Mexico; and the magnanimous treatment due to her from a republic such as ours, which has already appropriated her most valuable provinces. On the other hand, we must bear in mind, that a number of our citizens claim protection for rights which they obtained in good faith, and upon which they have spent large sums of money. We must not allow the Government of Mexico, however pitiable and abject its attitude, to quibble and wriggle out of its obligations. If it escape, at all, it should be through our forbearance, and not with the air of the triumphant over a Humbled wrong. And, in all events, we should possess the passage of Tehuantepec, not admitting any European power to partnership rights, or to the position of a guarantee.

With these considerations and objects in view, we trust the negotiations between Mr. LARRAINZEE and Mr. WEBSTER may result amicably. Should this method fail, let Commissioners be appointed on both sides to treat upon the subject, the reasonable claims and indemnities of the New-Orleans Company being kept steadily in sight. War will only be the last resort, when these plans have proved fruitless; and we have no idea that they will prove fruitless. Let everything but justice be offered up for peace; and *then* only appeal to war.

Eschew the City.

The returns of population for France during the present year exhibit a remarkable falling off in the ratio of increase since the numeration of 1846. The fact is a sore perplexity to the Government, which suggests several valueless reasons to account for it: emigration, cholera, and the like. The diminished number of marriages, resulting from public disquietude, is, however, the main source of the deficit. The rate of increase from 1841 to 1846 was 3.42 per cent. The rate of increase from 1846 to 1851 was 1.08 per cent. During the former period the annual average of marriages was 282,000; during the latter, only 266,000. The fact alone is sufficient to account for the whole decline.

Another remarkable trait of the Census is the enormous rapidity with which the civic outstrips the growth of the provincial population. Paris, since 1836, has gained 52 per cent.; France, outside of Paris, only 8½ per cent. But even this is but a partial indication of the town-ward tendencies of the people. The growth of Paris has been kept in countenance by that of Lyons, Marseilles, and other provincial cities; so that the rural population has really remained almost stationary, while that of the towns has moved forward with extraordinary speed.

A similar fact holds good with respect to Great Britain and her plethoric capital, London. The population of the Islands, omitting London and Ireland, increased, between 1841 and 1851, at the rate of 11.1 per cent. The increase for London alone, during the same period, was within a fraction of 22 per cent.; a result showing that the same centripetal forces are operative in Great Britain as in France. Deduct from the 11.1 per cent. provincial increase, the portion due to the growth of Liverpool, Glasgow, and other secondary towns, and we perceive that nearly all the natural increase of the rural districts either flows into the towns, or entirely out of the kingdom.

A glance at the progress of our own country exhibits corresponding results. Thus, in the State of New-York, the following is the ratio of increase for the principal towns during the last decade:

New-York City	64.85	Buffalo	132.03
Brooklyn	167.26	Albany	56.53
Williamsburg	504.24		

And the increase for the State, exclusive of those five cities, 16.38 per cent. But the extra-mural districts for which this per centage is rated, count a host of other thriving towns, which, deducted as they should be, from the rural population, would leave it very slightly augmented. So in Massachusetts, which, Boston omitted, gained 33.10 per cent.; while Boston itself gained 46.56 per cent. Philadelphia advanced 74.83 per cent., and Pittsburg 110.70 per cent.; while all the rest of Pennsylvania obtained only 29 per cent. of increase. Baltimore moves forward 65.23 per cent.; and Maryland, without Baltimore, only 23 per cent. And so the rule holds, to a greater or less extent, throughout the country.

There is evidently a strong and swelling current setting from the fields to the streets; from the slower and surer gains of the farmer to the rapid profits of the mechanic and the merchant. To-day, according to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, there are in twenty-one of the elder States, 14,461,882 of the rural, to 3,223,041 of the civic population; a most abnormal proportion, and each year only serves to make it still more monstrous. We cannot look to the future without serious apprehensions. The same laws and popular tendencies which have operated thus far in crowding more than half a million of people into this city, are acting with constantly accelerated velocity. They show themselves in the direct inquiries of the census takers, but in other ways as well. There are tokens of them in the newspaper, where young men, whose muscles were heaven-developed for the plough and the *manège*, are daily imploring employment of any civic sort. There are sad tokens of them about hotel bar-rooms, and in oyster-cellars, and in precipitately forsaken boarding-houses, where unreceipted bills attest the need of the fugitive. Obscure gambling-houses have some of the products; and the brothel and thief-den eventually others; and so the law runs on its course, fining the mistaken wretch, who quits green fields and a pure sky, in his haste to be rich, by laying upon him the penalties of poverty, and moral and physical disease.

We have repeated our deprecations of the town-ward tendencies of the times. They are sometimes evoked by private letters, craving advice pro or con. They are more cogently evoked by an examination of such startling figures as those above. We would fain have young men avert their eyes from the glittering temptations of the city. The fatal rule of compensation is unerringly true; the greater wealth of the citizen is attained by greater expenditure of resources, and industry, and talent; and vanishes in the cost of civic state and elegance. The pleasures of the town have their balance in premature age, and indurated sensibilities. The city is a great whirling-mill, and all the world plunge into the hopper, trusting to come out gilded and equipped for a life of measureless content. Look at the products thrown off now and then, perhaps upon a native village, or into a country town, and observe how well the machine has done its work. There entered it a glorious and earnest human spirit; and there comes forth a barren, desiccated husk of a man, as "dry as summer dust." All the gilding is there; but the mummy is none the better of that. The habit of money getting has destroyed the taste requisite for enjoyment. And how few escape from the whirlpool at all. The many are soon carried down through poverty, neglect, disease, those rounds of a ladder descending to death. The minority struggle upward; and to win the race of opulence, as we have said, strip themselves of burdensome virtues, with which their childhood may have been clothed about. That the rule has exceptions is good proof of its correctness.

Turn your face from the City, and, if home be be intolerable to a spirit of enterprize, look to that great empire of the West, whither unbounded wealth of Nature beckons you. Survey, settle, clear, build, plow, plant, and grow rich in family, neighbors, virtue, comfort—that *ignis fatuus* of town life; and be great by refusing to fall into the prevalent tide city-ward, washing the shores of vice and death, and so seldom ebbing with life and innocence on its breast. If a sober life of industry disgust you, turn pearl-diver or dreamy treasure-seeker; or hang over cliffs, gathering samphire; or be a collector of simples; do anything, but do it in the country, where you have GOD, and not Satan, for a fellow-workman, and unsullied virtue for wages.

Arrival of Governor Kossuth.

Gov. KOSSUTH and suite arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, by the steamer *Alida*, having left Albany in the morning. He was accompanied by a Committee from the latter city. On board the steamer KOSSUTH was the guest of Capt. PATTERSON, who exerted himself to make the trip in every way agreeable. Large crowds of persons were assembled at Poughkeepsie, Hudson, Newburg, and other points on the river, who greeted the guest with the firing of cannon and other demonstrations of approbation.

The Governor is stopping at the Irving House. He will probably remain in the city for several days,—perhaps until the arrival from England of his mother and sisters. His health is quite good, again, with the exception of the exhaustion consequent upon his arduous labors during the past days. A portion of his suite will sail for England about the middle of this month.

American Credit in London.

The London *Times* has been complimentarily cautious for the past four years, in regard to the renewed investments by English parties in American Stocks. Few words of encouragement, even for our best State Bonds, have proceeded from that quarter. The *Times*, however, is not so inimical to American credit, as to the American mode of using it. The present City editor of that great leading journal, witnessed the troubles of 1837; the semi-repudiation of 1842, and the disasters of 1847. During the last crisis, falling heaviest on his own side of the ocean, a vast amount of American Stocks were returned home, and he seemed disposed on the return of confidence the following years, to let them remain here. No favor, worth speaking of, was shown to Mr. CORCORAN in his negotiation of the Federal loan of 1848, and little notice taken of his success, or the subsequent increase of English investments of the same sort. The new State Stocks introduced have been coldly welcomed, if welcomed at all, and no suitable opportunity has been suffered to pass, without a quiet stab under the fifth rib, touching Mississippi and Texas repudiation. To the vast litter of Railway bonds which we have sent, and are still sending to London and the Continent, the *Times* has given only such attention as seemed to be called for by the advices from New-York, of their rapid and incautious production. Here is the latest notice, cut from our files by the *Hermann*:

"The accounts from New-York this week contain nothing of material importance. The recent rise in the rate of Exchange had not been fully maintained, and the shipments of specie, which had seemed about to recommence, had consequently again been checked. Money was more abundant than ever, and 4 per cent. was now the highest rates to be obtained for loans on call. The Stock Market, nevertheless, was on the average a shade lower, being partly influenced by the flood of Railway Bonds, which still continued to be poured upon it. The better descriptions of these bonds were readily taken, but the necessity for caution, with regard to the majority, was daily becoming more evident. All sorts of petty Towns and Counties were pledging their faith for the payment of the interest, and already the Constitutionality of some of their proceedings had become a matter of dispute and litigation. The increasing demand for channels of investment was likely, however, to overcome all other considerations, and the mere sound of a "guarantee," no matter how worthless, serves in the United States, as on this side, to entrap many who would hesitate to enter into the most legitimate enterprizes that had nothing but their intrinsic goodness to recommend them."

The course of the London editor is not particularly objectionable. It is not to be denied that his English friends in times past suffered some from over-confidence in American stocks, and there is much in the present fashion of using credits both at home and abroad to lead to the apprehension that such losses will again recur. But we have a right to complain that his caution stops short with the United States. His own City article daily devotes paragraph upon paragraph, quotation after quotation, to every species of South and Central American bonds; many of them wholly worthless, and others infinitely inferior in credit to the very worst species of American Railroad bonds, though having the semblance of Government guarantee. We only ask, as an act of fairness, and a means of fair competition, that American State Stocks shall not be studiously proscribed from the daily Stock List of the London papers, thus throwing the whole dealings into the hands of two or three firms, who have their picked favorites in the list, and take good care to blow cold on the remainder until their own peculiar interest is privately served.

Marietta Alboni.

The steamer *Hermann*, arrived at this port yesterday, brought the world-renowned ALBONI, regarded in musical circles as the ascendant star of song. In every court of Europe she has been hailed with the wildest enthusiasm. St. Petersburg was crazy about her, and laid its weath at her feet. Her native Italy has no prouder boast today, than this one child of genius. Paris laments the wilfulness which induces her to turn her back upon the honors which they thirst to lavish upon her, and throw herself away upon barbarous America. The musical taste of London glories in the echoes of her voice, treasuring them until she once more treads the stage of Her Majesty's Opera House. And here we have this transcendent artiste all to ourselves, so long as we have the taste to relish the most finished of musical culture.

MARIETTA ALBONI was born in Cesena, in 1826, of respectable parentage. Her scholastic education was necessarily limited, as at the age of eleven she was placed under the musical pupillage of the famous master BAGIOLI, one of the first musicians of his day, from whom she acquired the rudiments of her art. For some time she enjoyed the instruction of ROSSINI, at the Bologna Lyceum; and eventually made her début, about ten years since, at the great Theatre of La Scala, in Milan. Her success was brilliant, and was confirmed by a run of four successive seasons. Following the usual path of artistic merit, she next commenced a series of engagements at Vienna, whence after the most triumphant reception, she was carried off to St. Petersburg by the CZAR. The fame of the *cantatriee*, established at Vienna, was fully confirmed at the Russian capital, and given to Europe as a fixed fact. She turned her face Parisward, giving concerts and entertainments of the rarest excellence as she pursued a circuitous journey through Germany, and was hailed at the centre of European taste with unqualified admiration. With the exception of occasional engagements in London, and a recent journey to Brussels, she has made her headquarters at the French capital for the past two years. One of the last scenes of her residence in Paris, was a grand *fête* at Versailles, at which she and the Prince President were the ruling spirits.

Signorina ALBONI is not a handsome woman, but has what is better—an untainted reputation, and a character for many virtues, among which liberality is not the least. She brings in her train Signors ROVERE and SANGIOVANNI, a tenor and baritone, accustomed to support her admirable voice.

The voice of this celebrated cantatrice is, in musical parlance, *contralto.* It is of wonderful compass, embracing, with perfect ease, the extreme upper and lower notes, and is managed with a skill and grace only surpassed by its rich melody and power. Though assigned to the contralto parts, at Her Majesty's Theatre, during the great season of the World's Exhibition, she was the reigning attraction of that aristocratic establishment.

The Miller and Grain-Grower.

For several steamers past we have had indications of increasing firmness in the English Grain markets, and to-day the *Hermann* advises that both in London and Liverpool the domestic supplies brought to market, as well as the arrivals from abroad, were comparatively light, inducing full, and in some instances advanced prices. We are far from encouraging the hope, on the part of our friends in the grain-growing districts, of a very speculative demand for breadstuffs on foreign account, but the signs are certainly favorable to a regular shipping demand throughout the summer. The extent of the European wants from this side, will depend very much on the continuance of moderate prices on this side. There is nothing yet in the state of the home supplies in England, nor in the prospects of the coming harvest, to authorize an extravagant advance, but such is the activity in the manufacturing districts, and the prosperity among the operatives, that cheap bread will be wanted much beyond the ability of the English farmers to supply it.

Notwithstanding the largely increased supplies which the New-York market is now receiving from the interior by canal and railroad, the stocks on sale, particularly of wheat and Indian corn, are yet moderate, and dealers have almost ceased to regard an overstock, in any event, as probable. The current prices, generally, rule at rates which in a season of speculation, like the present, are considered low, but are yet fairly remunerative to the farmer and miller. The chances are they will at least be maintained, if, indeed, further advices from the other side should not put them up 20 or 25 per cent., as the season progresses.

From the Express.

The Whigs, so far as we have spoken for, General SCOTT [illegible] Whig Convention, became General PIERCE has been nominated by the other party. If elsewhere this Free-Soiler will better complimentary accession to PIERCE's nomination, and then virtually tells the Whigs [illegible] unless they nominate General SCOTT.

As we did not even mention the name of General SCOTT in connection with the name of General PIERCE, we were curious enough to refer to our article again, in order to see what basis the *Express* had for the statement given above. We found that our language was this:

"Whatever the Whigs may have thought feasible or desirable a month ago, only one thing now remains for them to do. *They are to select the candidate who will stand the best chances of carrying at least two, out of the three great Middle States, New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio.* Unless they do this, and make the selection wisely, they would save much needless trouble by surrendering in advance."

We do not mean to challenge the correctness of the interpretation put upon our language by the *Express*, or the good sense of its inferring that General SCOTT must of course be the man intended. But we are a little surprised at it coming from that source.

Novel Amusement.

A novel species of entertainment was introduced last night at the Opera-House in Astor Place. The grand *troupe* of trained monkeys, dogs and goats, just brought over by Mr. NIBLO, from Paris, made their first appearance, at that place—his own garden being for the time engaged. Before the curtain rose, Mr. BROOKE, the lessee of the house, came forward and said that since six o'clock *the owners* had served an injunction upon him, forbidding the promised performance on the ground that it was not "respectable" enough for *that House.* He expressed his regret that these self-elected Censors had not withheld their judgment, until they had had an opportunity of witnessing the performance they had volunteered to condemn:—as in that case he would not have hesitated to leave the matter entirely to their decision. Under the circumstances, greatly as he felt embarrassed by the legal proceedings taken, he should submit the performance to the opinion of the public and leave them to say whether it was respectable or not. The injunction, he added, seemed to have somewhat disturbed the self-possession of the animals themselves,—and it might be a few minutes before they should recover their composure sufficiently to appear,—for which delay he asked the indulgence of the audience.

Mr. BROOKE's speech was loudly applauded by the very respectable audience present, and the curtain rose,—showing half a dozen monkeys, of different species, large and small, seated at table—where they ate dinner, served by a couple of comical little fellows of the same race. This was followed by rope-dancing *aux Ravels*,—quasi-equestrian performances, in which dogs were the horses and monkeys the riders, and sundry similar feats. Part of them were excessively comical, and elicited tremendous applause; and the whole was amusing, as showing to what a degree the faculties of these animals can be trained.

There was a good audience present,—the body of the theatre being full, and the company in the highest degree respectable. The fastidiousness of the owners of the Opera House was at once seen to be a most absurd affectation of gentility. If it had been proposed to invite these monkeys to dine with them, or make morning calls upon their families, they might reasonably have declined such attentions on the score of superior respectability. But it is ridiculous in them to object to such a performance as that of last night at the Opera House;—for it was in every way as respectable and proper as any of the public amusements of the city. We should not be at all surprised at its becoming highly popular and even fashionable, before half a dozen representations have been had.

☞ The vacant Professorship in Princeton Theological Seminary, left by the decease of Dr. ALEXANDER, was filled by the late General Assembly, (Old School,) by the election of Rev. EDWARD P. HUMPHREY, D. D., of Louisville, Ky. Dr. HUMPHREY is the eldest son of President HUMPHREY, of Amherst College, and is a native of Massachusetts.

☞ By the arrival of the schooner *John G. White*, Capt. GREEN, we learn that the region of Baraco has been visited by heavy rains, which continued for three weeks. The Tobacco crop has suffered greatly. Fruit is scarce and high. The island, however, is very healthy.

Two Emperors at a Review.

The following description of the Imperial Review at Vienna, is from a late letter of THURLOW WEED to the *Albany Evening Journal*:

MONDAY, May 10.

Well, we have seen one of the great Military Pageants of the Earth. We have looked upon two live Emperors, NICHOLAS I. of Russia and JOSEPH II. of Austria, at the head of "an Army with Banners."

It was understood that the review was fixed for 10 o'clock. Knowing that the Russian Emperor was prompt in his movements, we drove out to the "Glacis Josephstadt," at that hour. The troops "were afield and in line," and at 10 minutes past 10 the Emperors, with a magnificently dressed Staff of Aids, Arch-Dukes, Princes, Marshals, Generals, &c., dashed, with their high-blooded and proud steeds, upon the ground. A bright sun gave the fullest effect to all this gorgeous and glittering paraphernalia of war. The Emperors were dressed in the uniform of the Polish Lancers—their Aids in crimson and gold—the others of the Staff in the uniforms of their respective corps.

There were upwards of 30,000 troops in the field, of which 20,000 were infantry and rifle, and 10,000 cavalry and artillery. Of the mounted men, 3,000 were lancers, and streaming from each lance was a black and yellow flag.

The Emperor of Russia, with one Aid-de-Camp, a few yards in advance of the Emperor of Austria and staff, rode in front of the line, (or rather of the three lines,) stopping at the head of each battalion, and addressing a few words to the officers. This occupied nearly an hour. He then, with his staff, which consisted of more than 300 splendidly mounted officers, took a position in front of the centre of the line, which immediately passed him in review. The different corps, whether by battalion, regiment, or brigade, formed in sections of three files, fifty feet deep, giving 150 men to each section or company. There was a marching distance of about six rods between each section. The band of each division, as they reached the Emperor, moved out to the left, and playing until their corps had passed, was succeeded by the next. The line was two hours in passing. After this there was a review of a regiment of lancers, whose horses were put to the top of their speed. The effect was thrilling. And this closed the day. The Emperors returned to the palace, and the troops to their quarters. There were a large number of Court ladies in Court carriages, upon the field. Among these was the mother of the Emperor of Austria, a woman whose influence is supposed to be as potent with the son as it was with her husband, the ex-Emperor, who lives very quietly at Prague.

Two hundred and fifty unclaimed trunks, valises, and packages, left behind or mislaid by passengers, were sold at the Railroad Dépôt in Detroit last week.

BUSINESS NOTICES

SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—FOR sale by WM. H. CLARK, at Huber & Bourns, No 160 Pearl-st., ten shares or less of stock in the EQUINUNK LUMBER CO., an incorporated institution, having its office in this City. An investigation into the condition and prospects of the Company will satisfy the most cautious that this is one of the safest and most profitable investments now offering—one which will nearly double itself every year.

THE TESTIMONY OF A HUNDRED WHO HAVE used DAVIS'S RAHVENE within the past month, all corroborate the fact that this wonderful preparation will change gray hair to its former color, by acting upon the roots, and stimulating the coloring glands; and also makes the hair grow, and causes it to be glossy and pliable. Warranted. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale at the General Dépôt, No. 306 Grand-st., and at Nos. 192 Broadway, 279 Washington-st., 362 Hudson-st., 127 Bowery, and 111 Houston-st.

MR. GREASON, No. 261 GREENWICH-ST., HAS displayed great good taste in the varied and picturesque patterns which he has chosen for these elegant shades of which he sells such an immense quantity. The tassels and other articles appertaining to them are, like the shades, of the best materials and the finest finish. We question if any dealer in our city has been so largely patronized as GREASON; certainly, none better deserve success, as every one will admit who pays his store a visit.—*Morning Star.*

HENRY CLAY.—THE SUBSCRIBERS THIS DAY publish a splendid full-length likeness of HENRY CLAY, engraved in the finest style of mezzotint and stipple, by A. H. RITCHIE. Early and choice impressions can be secured by subscribing in the books of the canvassing agents, or at the office of the publishers, R. A. BACHIA & CO., No. 23 Chambers-st. Price $3. Size of the engraving for framing, 22½x19½ inches.

BOYS' CLOTHING.—CALL EARLY IN THE DAY.—If ladies and others purchasing Boys' Clothing can make it convenient, they will find their wants much more satisfactorily supplied by calling in the early part of the day, as our store is usually so much more crowded in the afternoon.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
Clothing Emporium, No. 441 Broadway.

"ONE NEVER LOSES BY DOING GOOD."—NO ONE knows the truth of this better than Dr. WATTS, for he has done more good with the NERVOUS ANTIDOTE than all other medicines put together; and we know he has lost nothing by it. Mr. PYNE, No. 18 Ann-st., lets every one have it, to try it, upon the condition that it is only to be paid for, if it proves beneficial.

LADIES' SHOES—FASHIONABLE, ELEGANT, CHEAP.—CANTRELL, of No. 336 Bowery, aided by the firm of LABOYTEAUX & SON, late of Broadway, is now prepared to offer to the inspection of Ladies, a most extensive and elegant assortment of Gaiters, Slippers, Ties. His linen Gaiters for Summer travelling, only 12s.

FINE ARTS—DAGUERREOTYPES IN OIL, BY W. H. BUTLER, upper corner of Broadway and Murray-st., Plumbe National Gallery. These exquisitely beautiful pictures are on a metallic surface, and equal in finish the finest miniature paintings. Daguerreotypes of deceased persons copied satisfactorily.

BEADY'S PRIZE PICTURES AT THE WORLD'S Fair, together with his extensive Gallery of Portraits of distinguished persons, universally admitted to be the best collection extant, are daily on exhibition at his National Gallery, No. 205 Broadway.

GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING ARTICLES IN THEIR VARIETY.—Wooden, Willow, Britannia, Tin, Iron, and other wares. Carriages, Wagons, Propellers, Cabs, Velocipedes, Toys, &c., &c. No. 126 Canal-st., basement store. ONE PRICE. J. KELLOGG.

THE TRUEMAN'S CURE AND NOT A DISEASE.—Dr. HAUSMANN'S CONVERSATIONS OF MANKIND, celebrated throughout both continents, for his wonderful cures of consumption, asthma, cholera, vomiting of blood, night-sweats, dishcult breathing, coughs, colds, and all the diseases of the chest and lungs. Its effect upon the system is mild and soothing, at the same time curative and inflammatory; simply failing to give relief on the first application, and by repeating it a few times, a permanent cure is effected. The proprietor, therefore, not only recommends his Inspiration Syrup, but warrants it to cure! He warrants it to act upon the lungs and purify it; he warrants it to remove all impediments which retard the free circulation of the blood; he warrants it to open the internal and external pores of the body, and eject all the disastrous particles which have collected in the system; he warrants it as a never-failing remedy in curing diseased lungs, hectic fever, night-sweats, dyspepsia, liver complaint, pain in the chest and asthma; and he warrants it to arrest the formation of tubercles in the lungs, and to heal those already formed, so that persons in consumption may take it with the most positive confidence of a cure; for its great seat of action is the lungs, which it penetrates in all directions, purifying them of everything obnoxious in its progress, and which, if applied according to directions, it cannot fail to leave in a perfectly healthy condition. Dr. HAUSMANN'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA is highly recommended by the medical profession. That eminent physician, Dr. Mott, of New-York, says that "as a pulmonic remedy it cannot be too highly praised." Dr. Arnold, of the Marine Hospital, Savannah; Dr. Ware, of Liverpool, England; Dr. Williamson, of Manchester, England; Dr. Boyd, of Lancaster; Dr. Hamilton, of Bath, and those eminent English publications, the *London Lancet*, the *Medical Journal*, and *Brothwaite's Retrospect*, all accord to it the most convincing certificates of its virtues. In this country it has been used with distinguished success. Sold by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., General Agent for New-York and vicinity.

HOSIERY AND UNDER-GARMENTS.—RAY & ADAMS, No. 591 Broadway, Import and Manufacture Hosiery and Stocking-knit Under-Garments, of every description. Our goods cannot be surpassed in excellence of quality, variety of styles, and lowness of prices. An examination by all who are about purchasing—at wholesale or retail—is respectfully solicited. RAY & ADAMS,
American Hosiery and Under-Garment Manufactory,
No. 591 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.

AT ALFRED MUNROE & CO.'S BROADWAY Fashionable Clothing Emporium, No. 144 Broadway, may be found a full assortment of seasonable ready-made Clothing for Gentlemen, consisting of Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, Under-garments, &c., of every description. Also, Boys' Clothing, of the most desirable styles. Well made goods exclusively. No deviation in prices. Purchasers are invited to call and examine the goods.

SEASONABLE UNDERGARMENTS AND HOSIERY, may be found (the very best goods at the very lowest price) at the New-York Stocking and Undergarment Factory, No.

933

Rector Grace Church, Brooklyn.
From the Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

MY DEAR SIR: A letter from a valued friend, this morning, surprised me with the information that the phrase, "a chartered libertine," applied to WILLIAM WILBERFORCE in the course of the proceedings of the late Convention of this Diocese, had been misunderstood; as reading a character of licentious living. As I have no intercourse with Mr. HALSTED that does not grow out of our official relations, and no doubt to find with him, but as to the course he has pursued towards his Bishop, I do not lose a moment in indicating the correct and sense of the expression above quoted. That it could be misunderstood, implies a want of familiarity with him who is, at once, the highest—not divine—authority for men and manners, and the truest standard of our "English undefiled," which I censure but regret.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in "King Henry V." (Act I, Scene I,) is eloquently enlarging on the gifts and graces of the new-made king:

"Hear him but reason in divinity,
And all admiring, with an inward wish
You would desire the King were made a Prelate.
Hear him debate of Commonwealth affairs,
You would say it hath been all-in-all his study:
List of his discourse of war, and you shall hear
A fearful battle rendered you in music:
Turn him to any cause of policy,
The Gordian Knot of it he will unloose,
Familiar as his garter; that when he speaks,
The air, A CHARTER'D LIBERTINE, is still."

And, in "As you like it," (Act III, Scene 7,) our inimitable SHAKSPEARE has the same thought—

"I must have liberty,
Withal, *as large a charter as the wind*,
To blow on whom I please."

The very idea which the "Teacher sent from God," *Himself*, employs—"The wind bloweth *where it listeth*."

JOHNSON, it may be added, defines "Libertine," in its first sense, as "One unconfined—one at liberty;" and gives the very expression, "a chartered libertine," as the illustration.

And Bishop HALL, in his noble sermon, "Christian Liberty set forth," opposes "libertine" to "licentiate;" "what is this but to baffle and affront that sacred power which is entrusted to Government; and to profess ourselves *not libertines, but licentiates*, of disorder! Far, far is it from the intentions of the GOD of order, under the style of liberty, to give scope to those unruly humors of men; the issue whereof can be no other than utter confusion."

So much for the phrase. Now for its connection. Mr. HALSTED was using his customary freedom in speaking of the resolutions reported by the Committee, and the design with which they were reported. I remarked that "if he bore any other name I should call him to order:" not willing to be supposed insensible to the disorderly character of his remarks, and yet determined to allow him the utmost possible license. He replied with great warmth and severity. When I simply reaffirmed my former observation—very much as you have it in your paper of May 29—"I should have called him to order, but that I considered him 'a chartered libertine.'"

I have only to add the request—which, till this morning, I had not dreamed was called for—that, whenever the expression has been taken to apply to anything not on the floor of the Convention, or not connected with the ecclesiastical relations of this Diocese, it has no responsibility from me. Very faithfully, your friend and servant,

G. W. DOANE.

RIVERSIDE, June 4, 1852.

WRECK OF BARK FAIRMOUNT, OF PHILADELPHIA, AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The Charleston *Courier* has a letter from Key West, which says:

"The bark *Fairmount*, WHITNEY, master, from Cienfuegos, Cuba, bound to Philadelphia, with a cargo of sugar, &c., was run into, on Friday evening, 21st ult., at about 7½ P. M., in the Gulf, by a ship, name unknown, and all on board perished, with the exception of two young men, who were picked up, floating on two pieces of plank, by the wrecking sloop *Plume*, of Key West. The mate, it was supposed, had got on board the strange ship. The captain was seen with them in the water, on a small companion ladder, and disappeared.

Captain WHITNEY, the steward, "JOHN MCKENZIE, a native of Demerara," and two seamen and our informant, met one another in the water, each trying to take care of himself. Our informant, with MCKENZIE, succeeded in getting together, and in securing their two pieces of plank with a small cross-piece, and then agreed to hold on to the last.

Saturday morning, still at the mercy of the waves; discovered Captain WHITNEY afloat on a ladder with a sort of signal in his hand, and all at once he disappeared. Kept floating about all Saturday 22d, and night; and on Sunday morning, to their great delight, although weak and much bruised by chafing on the lumber, they espied a settlement on an island near Key Vacas; and commenced touching bottom, consisting of rocks and mud, and at the same time saw a sail, or something that they took for a vessel, approaching, which proved to be the sloop *Plume*, of Key West, who launched their boat and rescued both of them."

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION.—On Saturday last, the extensive lumbering mill, carried on by Mr. JAS. B. DICKINSON, Franklin Falls, in the south part of Franklin County, Ky., was entirely consumed by fire, together with thirty-eight dwelling houses, a large store, a tavern, and a large quantity of lumber and other property belonging to the company who owned the mill. The *Palladium* says that for some days, a fire had been running in the woods surrounding this property, and on Saturday the wind rose almost to hurricane, driving the fire in every direction, and so fast that all attempts to check it were fruitless. It burst out from the woods upon the settlement at the Falls, with such force, that all the buildings, except two small ones, were soon enveloped in flames, and such was the fury of the devouring element that, not only the buildings, but nearly or quite all the furniture belonging to the occupants, were destroyed. Nothing of consequence was saved. The buildings were mostly, or all, new, and some of them valuable. Mr. DICKINSON'S residence—a new, elegant, and costly dwelling, and well furnished, was among the number. Nothing was saved from the store. All the dwellings were occupied by laborers, who suffer much from loss of furniture, &c. The total loss is estimated at $100,000. No insurance. The principal sufferers are P. CONSTOCK, J. B. DICKINSON, and KEESE & TOMLINSON, who were the owners of the property destroyed.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN TRADE WITH CHILI.—From an official statement in a copy of *El Mercurio*, sent to us by our correspondent at Valparaiso, we gather that the total imports of Chili in 1851 amounted to $15,884,972, while the exports during the same period amounted to $12,146,391, showing a balance of $3,738,581 in favor of the trade of that country. The exports to and imports from, the United States, and Great Britain and her Colonies, during the past two years, were as follows:

	Importations.		*Exports.*	
	1850.	1851.	1850.	1851.
United States	$1,032,394	$1,211,487	$1,568,744	$1,447,632
Gt. Brit'n & Col's.	4,165,160	4,319,864	4,128,201	4,643,290

The imports from the United States, it will be observed have increased, while the exports to them have diminished.

[*Commercial Advertiser.*

FROM BRITISH GUIANA.—Advices from Georgetown, British Guiana to May 11, state that a reform meeting was held at that place on the 8th, at which delegates were appointed to proceed to London for the purpose of obtaining a constitution similar to that recently granted to the Cape of Good Hope.

Two arrivals of immigrants from Madâra and the East Indies had taken place recently, and it is mentioned as a curious fact that they appear unsusceptible to the epidemic fever which was raging with extreme virulence.

The Legislature of Connecticut has elected Loren P. Waldo as Commissioner of the School Fund.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHELSEA MILLS.—No. 254 West 27th-st. Depôt No. 16 Beekman-st. The subscribers are now prepared to furnish fresh Ground Flour, Graham Flour, White and Yellow Corn Meal, Hominy, Wheaten Grits and Farina. Grain and Feed of all kinds ground to order. Orders served in any part of the city, free of charge. For sale cheap, a ten horse Steam-engine and Boiler, in complete running order.
MUNSON & WILLIS.

CHEAPEST STORE IN THE CITY.—A. M. & R. DAVIES, No. 200 Bowery, are now offering their large stock of Window Cornices and Shades, Paper Hangings, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Curtain Materials and Trimmings of every description, with everything in the upholstery line, 25 per cent. lower than any other establishment in the city. A. M. & R. DAVIES, Upholsterers, No. 200 Bowery.

RICH PAPER HANGINGS of the latest styles and most desirable patterns, in velvet and gold, satin and gold, and plain satin, of our own importations, at the very lowest prices, for cash. Also, a full assortment of American Paper and Borders, Fire-Board Prints, &c., at wholesale and retail. CHILDS & SMITH, No. 449 Pearl-st., cor. William. N. B.—None but competent workmen sent from this establishment.

GENUINE TEAS.—The subscribers having opened the large store, No. 123 Chatham-st., as a tea warehouse, are prepared to serve their friends and the public generally, with the finest and very superior green and black teas at exceedingly low prices, also best Java coffee at 14d. per lb. One trial will satisfy any person that they can save 20 per cent. W. P. MOODY & Co., No. 123 Chatham-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of transacting the Ready-made Clothing business at wholesale, under the firm of GARDNER, GREEN & CO., at No. 47 Broadway.
RODMAN G. MOULTON, WILLIAM GARDNER,
JOHN G. PLIMPTON, ELIAS M. GREEN,
NEW YORK, June 1, 1852. OLIVER B. TWEEDY.

SHOW CASES—SHOW CASES.—A large assortment constantly on hand, also those of every description made to order in the neatest style and at the shortest notice by B. K. PEEBLES, No. 124 Grand-st., N. Y., three doors east of Broadway. Also, Cases made of Silver, Brass, Rosewood, Black Walnut, Mahogany, &c., at short notice.

SEE THIS, THOSE WHO WISH TO TRAVEL.—Never will such another chance occur like this, for a man with a small capital to join with the subscriber, in a light, genteel, easy, and profitable business. For proof and particulars, apply to Mr. JENKS, No. 140 Chambers-street, at 2 P.M., this day.

FANS.—R. KIPLING, No. 32 Maiden-Lane, invites the attention of city and country Dealers to his large assortment of Fans, consisting of Silver Paper—Fancy Styles—Spanish, &c. Also, on hand, French Jewelery of every kind, and a great variety of Fancy Articles.

MR. WILLIS, the Principal of Freehold Institute, will be at the Merchants' Hotel, Cortland-st., from 12 o'clock till 2 on WEDNESDAY, June 9th, to see persons who desire to place their sons at school in the country.

WEEKLY PAPER FOR SALE.—The whole, or part, of an established weekly paper, which, with the aid of a small capital, might be made highly profitable. Address at the office of this paper, "K. Y. Z."

S. COCKCROFT has resumed the practice of the Law, at No. 140 Nassau-st., and pays particular attention to the loaning and procuring of money on mortgage, the selling and purchasing of city loans, and other securities, and the collection of accounts in general.

LOOKING GLASSES, PORTRAIT and PICTURE FRAMES, of every description on hand, and made to order at low prices. W. H. JOHNSON, No. 204 Broadway, (Callender House,) and No. 204 Bowery.

LAND WARRANTS.—The subscribers are paying the highest prices for Land Warrants. Office, No. 9 Wall, corner of New-st. CAREY & JOHNSON.

PRINTING AND RULING BOOK PAPERS—Of any size and weight, made to order by
A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 117 William-st.

WRITING PAPER.—A large and very desirable assortment, for sale by
BABCOCK, DUDGEON & HALL, No. 125 Fulton-st.

WRITING PAPERS.—On consignment, for sale by
A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 117 William-st.

THE CAMPAIGN TIMES,

A Cheap Whig Paper for the Presidential Campaign,

EDITED BY HENRY J. RAYMOND.

On the 19th of June,—being the first Saturday after the nomination of a Whig Candidate for the Presidency, by the National Convention, the Subscribers will issue, in the City of New-York, the first number of the CAMPAIGN TIMES, and will continue its publication Weekly, until the first Saturday after the election in November next.

The direct object of the CAMPAIGN TIMES will be to promote the permanent ascendancy of Whig principles, by aiding the election of the Whig Candidate for the Presidency. It will be devoted entirely to political discussions,—making only such condensed notices of the Current News of the day as can be given without encroaching upon the space needed for political matter. It will endeavor, by fair argument and unquestioned facts, to convince the public judgment, that the interests of this Country and the advancement of that Republican Liberty on which the hopes of humanity rest, require the permanent establishment, in our National Councils, of those great principles of Government and of Political Economy which are represented and advocated by the Whig party of the Union. It will seek, therefore, first of all, to present clearly and intelligibly, all the facts, personal, historical, and political, which may be of use in guiding the public mind and arousing public feeling towards the attainment of the end desired. The Lives, Public Services, Letters, Acts and Opinions of the rival Candidates;—official and other Documents setting forth the principles, measures and conduct of the respective parties; evidences of public sentiment in different sections; whatever, in short, can aid the Whig cause, by enlightening the public mind upon the great issues involved, will be carefully collated and presented in the form best fitted to attract attention and produce effect.

The CAMPAIGN TIMES will be thoroughly National in its tone and in the whole spirit and scope of its inculcations. Avoiding all extreme opinions, and resisting all attempts to introduce sectional issues; seeking to harmonize clashing views, and to reconcile conflicting interests; opposing all efforts to implant mutual distrust and hostility between different classes and different sections of our common country; prepared to maintain the rights and respect the prejudices of each and of all; it will advocate the ascendancy of the Whig party, upon grounds as broad as the Union, and as enduring as those principles of liberty upon which our national welfare must forever depend. It will urge devotion to the Constitution and obedience to law. It will proclaim and vindicate the sovereignty of the people—the universal justice and worth of Republican institutions—the equality of all sections and all citizens under the Constitution, and the duty of the Federal Government to consult the welfare, and promote the interests of all alike. It will advocate adequate protection to American labor; a practical limitation of Executive power; a liberal policy in promoting the settlement of the Public lands, and in advancing useful works of Internal improvement; strict economy in the administration of Public affairs; a transfer of official patronage to popular Election; a firm and dignified maintenance of national rights against the encroachments of despotic power; and in general, such measures as shall tend to the direct and safe development of the principles of civil liberty and equality upon which our institutions rest.

The CAMPAIGN TIMES will be handsomely printed in clear type, upon a folio sheet of twenty-four columns, on good paper, and in the best typographical style. It will (after the first number,) be mailed on Wednesday of each week to subscribers in any part of the United States, for the whole Campaign, at the following remarkably cheap rates:

Single copies	50 cents.
5 Copies to one address	$2 00
10 Copies to one address	3 50
20 Copies to one address	6 00
50 Copies to one address	13 50

☞ Payment in all cases must be made in advance. Postage stamps may be sent for fractions of a dollar.

☞ Packages of five or more, at the above rates, must be sent invariably to one address.

☞ POLITICAL CLUBS and all others wishing a supply of the "CAMPAIGN TIMES," for the whole Canvass, are requested to send in their orders as soon as possible.

☞ The "CAMPAIGN TIMES" *will be mailed regularly to every newspaper to which this prospectus is now sent*:—and the Editors are respectfully requested to make memtion of it in such terms as they may think best calculated to benefit the cause it is designed to aid.

☞ All Letters on business or enclosing money must be addressed (post-paid) to the Publishers. Communications for the paper, letters containing news, &c., to HENRY J. RAYMOND, Editor.

☞ Any thing which friends of the Whig cause may do to aid in extending the circulation of the CAMPAIGN TIMES will be gratefully acknowledged.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO.
No. 113 Nassau-st., *New-York, May* 26, 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PHILLIPS' PATENT FIRE ANNIHILATOR.—This is to certify that we, the undersigned, attended as a Committee for the purpose of testing the efficacy of PHILLIPS' PATENT FIRE ANNIHILATOR in extinguishing fire, are satisfied that in ordinary cases, at the commencement of a fire they are of great use, and will do effective service. We are well satisfied with the experiment, and consider it a fair test of the utility of the apparatus. We must, in justice to the proprietors, admit we went there somewhat prejudiced against the use of them, and we consider we gave them a fair trial.

T. W. MOREHOUSE, Chief Engineer.
H. READ, Assistant Engineer.
WILLIAM H. POLLARD, ex-Chief Engineer.
SAMUEL H. MANY, Assistant Foreman Engine No. 3.
HENRY STIFF, Member of Hudson Hose Co.
E. RANDALL.

FOR CHAPPED HANDS.—The PURE OLD PALM SOAP is one of the best remedies in use. It is very highly recommended to those whose skin is tender, and being made from a vegetable oil, is consequently very healing and emollient in its properties. It can be had in small packages of six cakes, (at a low price,) for trial, at the manufactory of W. HULL'S SON, No. 108 Chief-st. See CHILTON'S certificate:

"Having tried the Old Palm Soap, manufactured by W. HULL'S SON, I can recommend it as being an excellent quality of toilet soap. The healing properties of palm oil, which are well known, must render this soap preferable to Castile soap for the same uses.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M.D., Chemist."

DO YOU REQUIRE ADVERTISING ABROAD?—If so, the best terms in the best daily and weekly papers in the Union or Canadas, with the fullest authority from the publishers, can be had at the old established Advertising Office of WM. H. MCDONALD, No. 109 Nassau-st.

Although Mr. M. does not monopolize a column in City papers, his recommendations from country publishers are fresh, instead of having the venerable age of three or five years, and being directly contradicted by subsequent notices. Call and see his letters.

DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS, &c., &c.—The largest and most complete assortment in the United States. Made from the best Kiln Dried Lumber and furnished in any quantity, or made to order in the best manner. The undersigned invite the special attention of builders, and the trade to the above articles. Also the neatest style of inside Blind made in the country. No. 2. N. H. R. R. Freight Depot in Centre-st., corner of Canal, N. Y. JENKINS & PORTER.

DO YOU WANT ADVERTISING ABROAD?—If so, the old established office of W. H. MCDONALD, at No. 109 Nassau-st., offers superior facilities. Every leading paper, either daily or weekly, of any worth, published in the United States or Canadas, can be contracted for as above, on the most liberal terms. W. H. M. having the fullest authority and the very best terms. Call and get a pamphlet, and see papers and terms.

SPRING STYLE HATS, of the French Shape, just manufactured from the most imported plushes, which, for brilliancy of finish and durability will rank the first with any of the most fashionable establishments of Spring Caps. At MONAEQUE'S, No. 380 Bowery.

CHILTON, 12 BROADWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW, and SOLICITOR in CHANCERY of DISTRICT for New-York and Illinois, No. 70 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts., N. Y.

WANTED.

A WINDOW.—If any one should enter the eye of JAMES who is tired of looking on the gay side of life, and wishes to change it for the sombre, he can find a window, in the side of a house, in Chambers-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York, where he can recently meet his father.

SALESMAN WANTED.—In an Importing and Jobbing house, well acquainted with the city and the general details of a fancy business. Also, an Assistant and the general run of a retail business, quick and courteous in manners, and acquainted with the trade of the counting-room. Apply, post-paid, Box No. 3,012, stating age, references and salary expected.

SITUATION AS GOVERNESS WANTED.—A lady desires a situation as governess, in a private family, a few miles from the city. She has recently had a thorough English education, imparted with some knowledge of French and music; and for her moral and literal qualifications, the best references can be given. Address L. L., Daily Times office, with real name.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a smart, active, industrious young man, twenty-two years of age, as out-door clerk, or in any capacity to be useful. Has been in the wholesale boot trade for the past five years. Best of reference given. Any person desiring such a one may address Box 1,907, New-York Post Office.

SERVANTS.—A great variety of carefully selected Servants are now wanting employment at C. MASON'S office, Nos. 350 Broadway, and 145 Mercer-st. Terms—Yearly subscription, 50 cents; otherwise, 25 cents. N. B.—Plenty of men and boys on hand.

INDUSTRIOUS MEN AND WOMEN WANTED.—To receive instructions in five useful and two ornamental arts, by which you can make a sure and handsome living either in the city or country. They will be sent by mail to any address, in the United States, on the receipt of 25 cents, postpaid. Address D. D. BURT, Box No. 56 Broadway Post office, New-York.

TO HARDWARE MERCHANTS.—Wanted, a situation as bookkeeper or salesman in a wholesale or retail hardware store, by a competent person, who has had considerable experience in the business. Satisfactory reference will be given. Address Box 137, Paterson Post Office, N. J.

FIVE HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED—To sell a new work. High wages made. Call or address (post-paid) "American Family Publication Establishment," No. 120 Nassau-st., New-York, Room No. 8.

WATCH MAKER WANTED.—To go to the interior of Pennsylvania. Apply to FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane.

CHANCE FOR A SMALL CAPITAL.—Wanted, some person with a small capital, to purchase a valuable patent right for the Southern and Western States. Specimen articles of this invention (with which a man may travel without the least inconvenience) will be furnished at sight. To parties of integrity, rare inducements will be offered. As the proprietor is unable to travel, he is willing to sell rights on terms which cannot fail of being satisfactory. Inquire of N. C. THAYER, No. 146 Chambers-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A respectable family, occupying a pleasant house, with bath, &c., in West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th-ave., having spare rooms, would board a gentleman with small family, or two single gentlemen, on moderate terms, and afford the comforts of a quiet home. Address C. H. A., office of this paper.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, in a very healthy location, in a family where there are but five boarders, within a few minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. Apply at No. 57 High street.

BOARDING.—Two or three Gentlemen can be accommodated with good Board and pleasant rooms, on reasonable terms, with use of Bath. Apply at No. 547 Hudson-st.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with board and comfortable rooms, in house No. 169 Court-st., Brooklyn. A healthy and pleasant locality, but a few minutes walk from South Ferry.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board in a private family. Apply at No. 66 Hester-st. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—With or without board, at No. 1, Monroe-st., corner of Catharine-st.

TRENTON FALLS, ONEIDA COUNTY, N. Y.—The proprietor informs the public that his Hotel, at the above place, is open for the reception of company. He is now prepared to receive families for the season—the conveniences of the house having been rearranged during the recess by a competent architect—a new and commodious wing added—hot and cold baths constructed. In short, the improvements have been of such a character as to add greatly to the comfort and enjoyment of visitors. The proprietor trusts that, by his unremitted attention to the wants of the travelling public, the patronage so liberally extended to him during the past nineteen seasons of his management, will be continued—pledging himself to sustain the acknowledged high reputation of the place. M. MOORE.

A line of Stages is established for the season—leaving Utica on the arrival of the Express train.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A WORK ON PLANK ROADS AND RAILROADS.

A MANUAL OF RAILROAD MAKING, comprising the principles and practice of the location, construction and improvement of Roads and Railroads, by W. M. GILLESPIE, A. M., Professor of Civil Engineering. Price $1 50.

"The views of the author are sound and practical, and should be read by the people throughout the entire length and breadth of the land."—*We recommend this Manual to the perusal of every tax-payer for road-making, and to the young men of the country, as they will find useful information in relation to each department of road-making, which will surely be useful to them in after-life."—American Railroad Journal.*

"If the well established principles of Road-making, which are so plainly set forth in Prof. Gillespie's valuable work, and so well illustrated, could once be put into general use in this country, every traveler would bear testimony to the fact that the author is a great public benefactor."—*Silliman's American Journal of Science.*

"This small volume contains much valuable matter, derived from the best authorities, and set forth in a clear and simple style. For the want of information which is contained in this Manual, serious mistakes are frequently made, and roads badly located and badly constructed by persons ignorant of the true principles which ought to govern in such cases."—*Journal of the Franklin Institute.*

Published by A. S. BARNES & CO., Publishers of new edition of Davie's Elements of Surveying.

DEATH OF LITTLE CHILDREN.

THOUGHTS ON THE DEATH OF LITTLE CHILDREN. By Samuel Irenæus Prime. With an Appendix of Hymns and Poems, selected from various authors. 1 vol. 16mo. 50 cents.

A book of exquisite tone and tenderness.—*Independent.*
A volume full of consolation.—*Ch. Intell.*
A book which no bereaved parent could fail to prize.—*Courier.*

Published by ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH,
No. 683 Broadway, (upper corner of Amity-st)
Sold by booksellers generally.

PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

CORNISH, LAMPORT & CO. will publish on THURSDAY, 10th inst., LIVES OF GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New Hampshire, and Hon. WM. R. KING, of Alabama, nominees of the Democratic National Convention, for President and Vice President of the United States. One vol. 12 mo. Price 25 cents.

NO. 139 ATLANTIC-ST., BROOKLYN.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN; QUEECHY; WIDE, WIDE WORLD, and a great variety of other Standard and Miscellaneous Books, together with a large stock of American and English Stationery. Sold by J. MCMURRAY & CO., Brooklyn.

WILSON AND TROW'S DIRECTORY

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, WITH A MAP—1852-1853, contains 25,000 more names than any other City Directory ever published, which are equal to 125 large octavo pages. JOHN F. TROW, 49 Ann-st.

SMART AND ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED—To sell and canvass for BRACE'S NEW WORK ON HUNGARY. This popular work is selling rapidly. A 12 mo. volume of 450 pages, elegantly illustrated, and contains, also, a good map of Hungary. A liberal discount is offered, and none need apply but experienced and responsible Agents.
CHARLES SCRIBNER, No. 145 Nassau-st., N. Y.

SALAMANDER SAFES.

THE LAST TESTIMONIALS OF THE SUPERIORITY OF HERRING'S WORLD'S FAIR PREMIUM SAFES:

Evening Bulletin, Philadelphia, June 1, 1852.

THE GREAT FIRE AT CHERAW, S. C.—We never open and shut our Salamander Safe (one of Herring's) without feeling a desire to call attention to its superior qualities as a certain safeguard against the ravages of fire. The great number of fires which have occurred within a few months past, has, however, has given us several opportunities to gratify this inclination, and once again for the satisfaction of those who have these valuable Safes in use, and for the benefit of those who *ought to* have them, our printer is ordered to add the following:

CHERAW, S. C., May 26, 1852.

JOHN FARRELL, Esq., 54 Walnut street, Philadelphia:—*Dear Sir*:—Yours of the 21st inst., is at hand. The Telegraph reported me as burned out, but I fortunately escaped. Mr. W. L. J. Reid had one of Herring's Safes in his store; the Safe was of small size, about 700 lbs; the store was of pitch pine; I stood by and saw the safe taken from the ruins; the safe was opened by the key with as much ease as if it had not been exposed to the fire. It contained Mr. Reid's books and papers, and about $200 in bank bills; everything was in good order except the binding of the books, which were injured somewhat, I think, by water poured upon the Safe to cool it.

I have one of Herring's Safes in my store, for which I paid $150; I would not take $1000 and be without it. I have full confidence in their being an entire protection against fire. Several of our merchants lost their books, but none having the Salamander Safe. Respectfully yours,

D. MALLOY.

From the Missouri Republican, May 26.

A SECURE SAFE.—The safe owned by Messrs. McMechan & Co., and taken from the ruins of the building destroyed night before last on the levee, is a good sample of what a good Safe ought to be—an unconquerable phœnix, which will rise more triumphantly from its ashes at every conflagration. The Safe, one of Herring's Salamanders—passed unscathed through a former order, although subjected for many hours, it is said, to a perfect flood of flames. In this instance the worst materials, such as beeves, liquors, dry pine, timbers, &c., contributed their fury to the flames which enveloped the Safe, yet, on its being opened, the papers and books of Messrs. McMechan & Co., were comparatively in excellent condition—no material injury had been done them. Speak to us about the Safe that can't, as the object of their construction like this. Messrs. J. H. Alexander & Co., the agents for Herring's Salamanders, finding that our dumb and wrought iron hero has proved a good and faithful servant, will, if they can, get it back, roll it into sheets, and hang the banner on the outward walls, on Pine street, where it may celebrate its own glory.

GAYLER'S SALAMANDER SAFES—Are portable Insurance offices, in which you can fully insure account books, deeds, records, &c., which no other insurance can cover. As many of GAYLER'S SALAMANDERS have been tried in accidental fires as any other Safes made in this city, and in every instance have saved their valuable contents in perfect order; many have been recently severely tested in the great fires at St. Louis, Spaulding's Exchange, Buffalo, at Corning, Syracuse, Detroit, San Francisco, &c., and also in the city of New-York, in the great fires of 1835, 1845, and in the destructive fire in the Bowery last December. An assortment for sale, and orders received by C. J. GAYLER, Patentee,
No. 90 John-st., corner of Gold-st.

GAITERS FITTED.—Are the Shoemakers generally aware that the best work of fitting shoes is done by Singer's Sewing Machine? It will do the work stronger and handsomer, and one person can do the work of ten people, this is a fact. Look at the work done in Lynn and Abington, how readily it sells and what high prices it brings. The Messrs. Lynde, with their Sewing Machines, have opened them machines a year ago and are the result. It's a complete monopoly of the shoe trade. Why are the people in this section so tardy; the specs of them seem to be ignorant of the world they live in. A few of them have got swallowed and after being aroused and convinced have gone to work, and are making from five to ten dollars a day on each machine employed. Machines on exhibition during the day, at M. SINGER & Co., No. 323 Broadway, N. Y.

IF YOU WANT YOUR LINENS to present a fine appearance and smooth surface, with a beautiful gloss and 6 degrees thin will resist the pressure of the strongest starch, use 87 BRAUNDUTH'S PATENT STARCH POLISH. Also, the only reliable and effective HOWE'S CHEMICAL BRAVE SOAP will wash perfect without rubbing, and it is a beautiful toilet soap. Give them a single trial, and follow the directions, and for ever after it, you will be satisfied. Depot 347 Bowery.

TO LET.

STORE AND DWELLING TO LET.—THE STORE AND DWELLING No. 1 Pine-st., corner of Nassau, recently occupied by Messrs. Bell & Co., is to let. The store is very large, and the dwelling contains 15 rooms, and is in complete repair. Possession given on the 1st of May. Apply to J. A. C. DAYTON, Trustee, Merchants' Exchange, corner of Wall and Nassau-sts.

ROOMS TO LET.—Apply to H. SMITH, No. 48 Barclay-st. No. 1st floor, 4 rooms; No. 2d floor, 5 rooms; No. 3d floor, 5 rooms; No. 4th floor, 5 rooms; No. 5th floor, 5 rooms; No. 6th floor, 5 rooms; No. 7th floor, 5 rooms; No. 8th floor, 5 rooms; No. 9th floor, 5 rooms; No. 10th floor, 5 rooms; No. 11th floor, 5 rooms; No. 12th floor, 5 rooms; No. 13th floor, 5 rooms; No. 14th floor, 5 rooms; No. 15th floor, 5 rooms; No. 16th floor, 5 rooms; No. 17th floor, 5 rooms; No. 18th floor, 5 rooms; No. 19th floor, 5 rooms; No. 20th floor, 5 rooms; No. 21st floor, 5 rooms; No. 22d floor, 5 rooms; No. 23d floor, 5 rooms; No. 24th floor, 5 rooms; No. 25th floor, 5 rooms; No. 26th floor, 5 rooms; No. 27th floor, 5 rooms; No. 28th floor, 5 rooms; No. 29th floor, 5 rooms; No. 30th floor, 5 rooms; No. 31st floor, 5 rooms; No. 32d floor, 5 rooms; No. 33d floor, 5 rooms; No. 34th floor, 5 rooms; No. 35th floor, 5 rooms; No. 36th floor, 5 rooms; No. 37th floor, 5 rooms; No. 38th floor, 5 rooms; No. 39th floor, 5 rooms; No. 40th floor, 5 rooms; No. 41st floor, 5 rooms; No. 42d floor, 5 rooms; No. 43d floor, 5 rooms; No. 44th floor, 5 rooms; No. 45th floor, 5 rooms; No. 46th floor, 5 rooms; No. 47th floor, 5 rooms; No. 48th floor, 5 rooms; No. 49th floor, 5 rooms; No. 50th floor, 5 rooms; No. 51st floor, 5 rooms; No. 52d floor, 5 rooms; No. 53d floor, 5 rooms; No. 54th floor, 5 rooms; No. 55th floor, 5 rooms; No. 56th floor, 5 rooms; No. 57th floor, 5 rooms; No. 58th floor, 5 rooms; No. 59th floor, 5 rooms; No. 60th floor, 5 rooms; No. 61st floor, 5 rooms; No. 62d floor, 5 rooms; No. 63d floor, 5 rooms; No. 64th floor, 5 rooms; No. 65th floor, 5 rooms; No. 66th floor, 5 rooms; No. 67th floor, 5 rooms; No. 68th floor, 5 rooms; No. 69th floor, 5 rooms; No. 70th floor, 5 rooms; No. 71st floor, 5 rooms; No. 72d floor, 5 rooms; No. 73d floor, 5 rooms; No. 74th floor, 5 rooms; No. 75th floor, 5 rooms; No. 76th floor, 5 rooms; No. 77th floor, 5 rooms; No. 78th floor, 5 rooms; No. 79th floor, 5 rooms; No. 80th floor, 5 rooms; No. 81st floor, 5 rooms; No. 82d floor, 5 rooms; No. 83d floor, 5 rooms; No. 84th floor, 5 rooms; No. 85th floor, 5 rooms; No. 86th floor, 5 rooms; No. 87th floor, 5 rooms; No. 88th floor, 5 rooms; No. 89th floor, 5 rooms; No. 90th floor, 5 rooms; No. 91st floor, 5 rooms; No. 92d floor, 5 rooms; No. 93d floor, 5 rooms; No. 94th floor, 5 rooms; No. 95th floor, 5 rooms; No. 96th floor, 5 rooms; No. 97th floor, 5 rooms; No. 98th floor, 5 rooms; No. 99th floor, 5 rooms; No. 100th floor, 5 rooms; No. 101st floor, 5 rooms; No. 102d floor, 5 rooms; No. 103d floor, 5 rooms; No. 104th floor, 5 rooms; No. 105th floor, 5 rooms; No. 106th floor, 5 rooms; No. 107th floor, 5 rooms; No. 108th floor, 5 rooms; No. 109th floor, 5 rooms; No. 110th floor, 5 rooms; No. 111th floor, 5 rooms; No. 112th floor, 5 rooms; No. 113th floor, 5 rooms; No. 114th floor, 5 rooms; No. 115th floor, 5 rooms; No. 116th floor, 5 rooms; No. 117th floor, 5 rooms; No. 118th floor, 5 rooms; No. 119th floor, 5 rooms; No. 120th floor, 5 rooms; No. 121st floor, 5 rooms; No. 122d floor, 5 rooms; No. 123d floor, 5 rooms; No. 124th floor, 5 rooms; No. 125th floor, 5 rooms; No. 126th floor, 5 rooms; No. 127th floor, 5 rooms; No. 128th floor, 5 rooms; No. 129th floor, 5 rooms; No. 130th floor, 5 rooms; No. 131st floor, 5 rooms; No. 132d floor, 5 rooms; No. 133d floor, 5 rooms; No. 134th floor, 5 rooms; No. 135th floor, 5 rooms; No. 136th floor, 5 rooms; No. 137th floor, 5 rooms; No. 138th floor, 5 rooms; No. 139th floor, 5 rooms; No. 140th floor, 5 rooms; No. 141st floor, 5 rooms; No. 142d floor, 5 rooms; No. 143d floor, 5 rooms; No. 144th floor, 5 rooms; No. 145th floor, 5 rooms; No. 146th floor, 5 rooms; No. 147th floor, 5 rooms; No. 148th floor, 5 rooms; No. 149th floor, 5 rooms; No. 150th floor, 5 rooms; No. 151st floor, 5 rooms; No. 152d floor, 5 rooms; No. 153d floor, 5 rooms; No. 154th floor, 5 rooms; No. 155th floor, 5 rooms; No. 156th floor, 5 rooms; No. 157th floor, 5 rooms; No. 158th floor, 5 rooms; No. 159th floor, 5 rooms; No. 160th floor, 5 rooms; No. 161st floor, 5 rooms; No. 162d floor, 5 rooms; No. 163d floor, 5 rooms; No. 164th floor, 5 rooms; No. 165th floor, 5 rooms; No. 166th floor, 5 rooms; No. 167th floor, 5 rooms; No. 168th floor, 5 rooms; No. 169th floor, 5 rooms; No. 170th floor, 5 rooms; No. 171st floor, 5 rooms; No. 172d floor, 5 rooms; No. 173d floor, 5 rooms; No. 174th floor, 5 rooms; No. 175th floor, 5 rooms; No. 176th floor, 5 rooms; No. 177th floor, 5 rooms; No. 178th floor, 5 rooms; No. 179th floor, 5 rooms; No. 180th floor, 5 rooms; No. 181st floor, 5 rooms; No. 182d floor, 5 rooms; No. 183d floor, 5 rooms; No. 184th floor, 5 rooms; No. 185th floor, 5 rooms; No. 186th floor, 5 rooms; No. 187th floor, 5 rooms; No. 188th floor, 5 rooms; No. 189th floor, 5 rooms; No. 190th floor, 5 rooms; No. 191st floor, 5 rooms; No. 192d floor, 5 rooms; No. 193d floor, 5 rooms; No. 194th floor, 5 rooms; No. 195th floor, 5 rooms; No. 196th floor, 5 rooms; No. 197th floor, 5 rooms; No. 198th floor, 5 rooms; No. 199th floor, 5 rooms; No. 200th floor, 5 rooms; No. 201st floor, 5 rooms; No. 202d floor, 5 rooms; No. 203d floor, 5 rooms; No. 204th floor, 5 rooms; No. 205th floor, 5 rooms; No. 206th floor, 5 rooms; No. 207th floor, 5 rooms; No. 208th floor, 5 rooms; No. 209th floor, 5 rooms; No. 210th floor, 5 rooms; No. 211

New-York Daily Times.

BROOKLYN CITY.

INVITATION TO MR. MEAGHER TO VISIT THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS—HIS REPLY.—Some days since, S. L. Holmes, Esq., Superintendent of Public Schools, addressed a letter to Mr. MEAGHER, inviting him to visit the Public Schools of Brooklyn. On Saturday evening last, the following letter was received in reply:

GLEN COVE, L. I., Friday, June 4, 1852.

DEAR SIR: I gratefully acknowledge the receipt of your kind and complimentary letter, and the card of invitation by which it is accompanied. For the sentiments of respect and sympathy you have gracefully expressed, I thank you sincerely. With equal sincerity, I thank you for the privilege which will enable me to become more intimately acquainted with one of the noblest institutions of the Republic, and thus acquire an additional reason for rejoicing in the freedom of the country of which you kindly congratulate me.

The firmness of a country depends upon the character of her youth. Whatever glory they may inherit from the generation that has preceded them, they will become impoverished—reflect discredit on their fathers, and in the end entail disorder on those who shall succeed them—unless, with the throwing of the divine reason within, they be awakened to a true and impressive sense of the heritage—the memories, the duties and the hopes—which will be committed to their care. An oppressed nation will allow a time regard her freedom when this sense has been clinched—a free nation may confidently prosper for herself a fine career, and an honorable age, where, with a liberal solicitude, it is fostered by the State. I have a hope for Ireland whilst such a sense remains to be developed—for America there is no fear while good men survive it in its weakness, and propagate its entirety.

With these sentiments, I shall feel gratified, indeed, in visiting, at no distant day, the institutions that have been entrusted to your guardianship.

And remain, with high respect,
Your faithful servant,
THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

TO S. L. HOLMES, Esq.

ROTTEN MEAT.—The citizens of Brooklyn are making loud complaints against some unprincipled speculators, who have been supplying the market with *rotten beef*. It is stated that within the past month, several carcasses of cows—swill-fed until they could yield no more milk, and so rotten that their teeth dropped out, and their feet became too sore and weak to bear their famished bodies—have been sold to the inhabitants of this city, for food. The Meat Inspector should bring the parties engaged in this outrageous business to justice. If there is any virtue in our sanitary laws, let them be enforced, and that too, at once; the season of the year has now arrived when we are liable to epidemics, which should be guarded against every way possible.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A young man, about 19 years of age, named Seabury Willetts, son of Judge Samuel Willetts, of Flushing, Long Island, in attempting to jump to the wharf, from a steamboat, before it had been secured, fell and was crushed between the boat and the wharf, injuring his breast and other portions of his body in so severe a manner that his life is despaired of.

FIRE.—The residence of Mrs. McMahon, corner of Prince and Tillary-streets, caught fire from a defect in a chimney on Sunday noon, but was speedily extinguished by Officers McGary and Abercrombie, of the Second District Police. Damage trifling.

MAD DOG.—A mad dog was killed on Saturday by the Second District Police, in Prospect, near Navy-street. Although his career was short, he caused no little excitement.

EXCURSION.—DISTRICT SCHOOL No. 8.—The teachers and scholars of this school under direction of the School Committee, intend making a pleasure excursion to "Biddle's Grove" on Saturday, 19th inst.

EXILE REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—An Association bearing this name has been formed in the Sixth Ward, for the purpose of joining in the Meagher demonstration.

CITY COURT.—Before Judge GREENWOOD and Aldermen GREENE and EVANS.—*Monday.*—The Jury for the June term of this Court were empannelled and discharged for the day.

☞ The number of deaths in Brooklyn City last week, was: Males, 32; females, 25; adults, 15; children, 42. Total, 57.

COMMON COUNCIL.—This body held a regular meeting on Monday evening. Present, presiding, HENRY A. KENT, Esq., President of the Board, and a quorum of Aldermen.

Justice of the Peace.—John C. Smith, Justice of the Peace for the City of Brooklyn, made the following report of moneys received and unpaid him during the month of May.

Amount received	$6,938
Amount of fees uncollected in civil cases	51 10

City Clerk.—The City Clerk made the following report of monies received for the month of May:

Public Cart Licences	$333 00	Merchandise	51 00
Omnibus	280 00	Charcoal	22 00
Hack	216 00	Express	21 00
Junk	102 00	Handcartmen	5 00
Fish	86 00	Scavengers	4 00
Dirt Cart	71 00	Sweep	2 50
Total			$1,173 50

Thomas Francis Meagher.—A communication was received asking the City of Brooklyn to give a public reception to Thomas Francis Meagher. Ald. Harteau moved to refer it to a Committee of five. Ald. Fowler said he would like to hear some of Mr. Meagher's *particular friends*, explain why they were so betazed for admiration of patriotism. Ald. Spinola replied and stated that he considered himself one of the *particular* friends of such persons as Thomas Francis Meagher, and continued his remarks by advocating the measure. Ald. Fowler, Morris, Harteau, followed, advocating that the prayer of the petitioners be granted. The whole matter was referred to a special committee of five, to report.

Omnibuses.—A petition was received, and referred to the Stage Committee, from Messrs. Stout & Whidson, for a stage license, to run from Catherine Ferry through Catherine, Fulton and Henry-streets, and Hamilton and Third-avenues, to Greenwood Cemetery.

Another petition was received from Charles H. Davis, which received the same reference, for a license to run from Fulton Ferry through Fulton-street and avenue; also Flatbush-avenue or turnpike, when graded and paved to the city line; likewise a petition of Charles A. Van Zandt and others, in favor of the same.

The Board adjourned to meet this (Tuesday) evening, at 5 o'clock.

RIVER PIRATE.—About 3½ o'clock Saturday morning officer McGary, of the Second District Police, discovered a suspicious looking fellow, on board of a lighter, near Catherine Ferry. When asked what his business there was at that hour of the night? the reply was given that he wanted some water, but it appears that the suspicious character turned out to be one of the river pirates; a boat was found near by, which he had probably stolen. The officer on Saturday took the prisoner before Justice King who committed him for examination.

CITY GUARD.—The Brooklyn City Guard held an election, Friday evening, to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Capt. Thorne, when Thomas Brooks, Esq., Alderman of the First Ward, was unanimously elected; after which a splendid collation was partaken of, prepared at Gerry's Club-house. Ald. Brooks is a gentleman, and richly merits the honor thus conferred upon him. This Company is one of the best in the Fourteenth Regiment, and undoubtedly will excel itself under the instruction of Capt. Brooks.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—One of the First District Police found a black trunk on Sunday night—supposed to have been stolen—in a yard corner of State and Furman-streets. The contents consisted of male and female wearing apparel, seven dollars in money, and letters upon which were inscribed John M. McDonald.

—The members of Engine Company No. 2, "Neptune," under command of their foreman, William Vanderveer, paraded yesterday as a military company, and proceeded to Bull's Ferry for target practice. They mustered some sixty muskets, and made a fine appearance.

—House No. 22 Remsen-street, was entered on Sunday night by a burglar, who stole a gold watch, chain, pin, bracelets, and other trinkets.

—Four lost children were taken up by the Police on Sunday night, and placed in charge of Mrs. Parsons, in Myrtle-avenue.

—The receipts of the Catholic Orphan Asylum for the month of May, were $299 55. Expenditures $230.

—The examination of Public School No. 7, in York-street, takes place on Friday next.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—*June Term*—Before Judge SELAH B. STRONG, and Justices STILWELL and BROWN.—Monday the Sheriff returned the precept of Grand Jurors, of whom the following answered to their names and were duly sworn:—John Dimon, Foreman, Brewster Valentine, Peter G. Taylor, Jacobus Voorhees, James Walters, John J. Vanderbilt, James M. Seabury, Joseph S. Burnett, James E. Underhill, John E. Smith, John Barr, Alexander Toomey, Richard Covert, Thomas Booth, Ralph Lane, Abram Verplanck, Moses Abbott, Lyman Vanderburg, William Cook.

The following defaulting jurors were fined $25 each: Peter Murray, Jonas Cheshire, Tunis G. Bergen.

Washington Park Assessment.—The suit of Samuel Boston against the City of Brooklyn, involving the validity of the assessment for improving Washington Park, was this morning decided in favor of the City. The points decided were—1. That the improvement must be paid for by a *local* assessment, and not by a general tax; 2. That the Street Commissioner was authorized by law to lay the assessment; 3. That a Court of Equity would not take jurisdiction and sustain a suit on the grounds taken by the plaintiff in this action.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

THE CAUSE OF MISSIONS.—The General Synod upon application, designated this evening as the time to hear the Rev. Dr. Pomeroy, Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and the Rev. Dr. Stiles, in behalf of the American Bible Society. They will speak in the Church corner of Fourth and South Second-streets. These addresses are probably called out by the intimation that this denomination may withdraw from the societies represented by the above names.

THE GENERAL SYNOD OF THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.—This body convened again yesterday, at 11 o'clock A. M., with a full attendance. A report was presented relative to the promotion of Education among the Hollanders of Ottawa County, Michigan. This report represented that a strong interest existed in that colony in the matter of Education, and recommended the establishment of schools in that locality, in connection with the Reformed Dutch Church of that city. The report was accepted and adopted. The Committee appointed at the last session of Synod, to investigate the charges preferred against the Rev. John S. Bleecker, of Albany, reported that they had attended to the duty assigned them, and had come to the conclusion that the charges were without foundation. The case of Rev. John S. Bleecker was taken up at 3 o'clock, and occupied the remainder of the session. It will probably be continued through this week. The case of Rev. John S. Bleecker, originated in the membership of his Church to the Classis to which it belonged; said of controversy, in defying the Classis, and throwing upon the table a paper containing slanderous charges; and refusing to submit to the investigation which they ordered. He was suspended, appealed to the Particular Synod unsuccessfully, and now lays his case before the General Synod. He was the Pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church in Forsyth-street. The case excites considerable interest.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—A meeting of this Board took place yesterday afternoon and evening, Mr. MAHLER, the President, in the chair, and three members, Aldermen Woodruff, Thayer, and Johnson, absent. A petition, giving permission for the Myrtle-avenue line of stages to be run through streets in the eastern part of the city, was referred to the stage committee. The Board adopted a resolution authorizing the Aldermen of each Ward to select sites for public cisterns. A resolution adopting the plans of Mr. John Holman for three stationhouses, not to cost over $1,600 each, was passed. Aldermen Driggs, White, and Ralphs, were appointed a committee to cooperate with New-York in preparations for the reception of Thomas Francis Meagher. The Board adjourned to meet on Monday evening next at 6 o'clock.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—Petitions are circulating among owners of property on Grand-street, in favor of its being re-paved, curbed, and guttered, and widened, from the Bowe River to Bushwick-avenue, so that it will be seventy-five feet in width, with a carriage-way thirty-six feet wide; and that the side-walks be re-laid.

—Alderman Ralph's resolution, lately adopted, appropriating $14,000 for the purchase of a Park, was laid on the table, for further consideration, at the last meeting of the Board.

—Only seven licenses have been granted by the Williamsburg Board of Excise, and about 600 liquor places are open every Sabbath.

—The parties arrested last Friday on the charge of kidnapping a child, were discharged, the complainant not appearing against them.

—Justice Boswell has removed his office to the Station-house in North-Fifth, near Fifth-street.

MARRIED.

On Monday, the 7th inst., at the Church of the Annunciation, by Rev. Dr. Seabury, Mr. FRANKLIN CHANDLER, of this City, to Miss ELIZABETH ELDER, of Stamford, Conn.

On Monday, the 7th inst., at the Church of the Messiah, by Rev. Samuel Osgood, JAMES M. DRAKE to MARY H. MACADAM, both of this City.

DIED.

On Monday evening, June 7, of typhus fever, GEORGE KITCHEN, in the 57th year of his age.

The friends of the family and the members of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at 3 o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon, from his late residence, No. 6 Patchen-place, near Jefferson market.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.... JUNE 7.

$2,875	U. S. 6s, '62	112½	200	Edgeworth Ld. Co.	s60 7
10,000	do. '67	115¾	350	do.	7
5,000	do.	s3. 115¾	100	N. J. Zinc Company	12¾
3,000	do. '68	115¾	25	Nicaragua Transit Co.	31¾
1,000	Harlem Ex. Cfs.	89½	50	do.	32
7,000	Erie 1st Mtge. Bds.	116	140	do.	opg 32½
2,000	Erie Certificates	100	25	do.	opg 33
1,000	Erie Income Bonds	89½	50	do.	opg 33
2,000	do.	90	100	Canton Company	s90 89
3,000	Erie Convert., '62	97½	50	do.	89
5,000	do	s60 97½	100	do.	89
5,000	do	b90 96	29	do.	s30 89
5,000	do	97½	25	Erie Railroad	89
1,000	N. Y. & N. H. Dec.	510		do.	b3 86
	Bonds '66	106	400	do.	b3 86
2,000	Hudson 1st Mort.	107½	175	do.	s3 86
3,000	Hudson 2d Mort.	97	100	Roch. & Syr. Railroad	117
10	Bank Commerce	110	150	Reading Railroad	78
10	State Bank	106	300	do.	78½
5	American Ex. Bank	123½	100	do.	s30 78½
40	Chatham Bank	100	50	do.	s60 78½
13	Bank North America	109½	250	do.	78½
25	Ohio Life & Trust	107½	100	do.	s60 78½
25	N. H. & N. L. R.	b90 86	100	do.	b60 78½
23	Panama Railroad	111½	100	do.	s30 78½
150	Harlem Railroad	72½	5	Mich. Central R. R.	101

SECOND BOARD.

$3,500	Ind. Canal Pref. 5s	47½	50	Stonington R. R.	s60 53½
2,000	Ogdensburg 2d Mtg.	82	950	Reading Railroad	79
60	Ocean Bank	108	50	do.	79½
8	Bank North America	109½	150	Erie Railroad	86
165	Nicaragua Transit Co.	33	400	do.	86
100	do.	opg 33½	100	do.	b60 86
50	do.	130 33½	100	do.	s10 86
100	do.	130 33½	150	do.	86
200	Long Is. and R. R.	s3 36½	50	do.	b30 86

MONDAY, June 7—6 P. M.

There is a growing feeling among the Stock people in favor of a revival in both demand and prices. It is yet too early in the summer to abandon speculation, and the general activity in business on the Railways of the country, even on the lines now classed as fancies, strengthens confidence in higher rates. The old and strong buyers of Reading are taking large additional lots of stock, the sales to-day exceeding 2,000 shares, at an advance of ½ ₱ cent. The common Bonds of the Co. sold at 85 in Philadelphia, an advance of 1½ ₱ cent. Erie was also more dealt in. The time contracts of late have so increased, as to lead to various rumors of the non-dividend paying policy of the Co. These rumors, we are quite sure, without knowing or caring to know one word of the internal doings of the Erie office, are erroneous. The usual semi-annual dividend in July will be declared, and we undertake to say it will be equal in amount to that of January. The reasons are obvious enough. The credit of the Co. is all essential, pending the prosecution of a second track. To pass altogether or recede in the rate of dividend at *this* time, and in the full tide of a most prosperous business season on the Road, would be to embarrass all new negotiations. And we take it for granted the Erie financiers are not the men to higgle at 4 ₱ cent., if 3 ₱ cent. or no dividend at all would put back their work. The Bear interest, therefore, probably, miscalculate, if they expect to deliver July contracts without the dividend. The Harlem Road is reported to be doing better. Their May receipts were $70,000. The shares are regarded as very dear by many of the brokers, because at best they have only paid 4 ₱ cent. a year, and they would be more freely sold for a decline, but that the Stock is a favorite one with the public, and mainly held out of the Street. Speculation will put it higher, also, if the feeling should be fairly afloat. The Land fancy, Canton, gave way at the early Board, but at the close participated in the improvement, and 81 ₱ cent. was bid. Nicaragua Transit rose 2 ₱ cent. The small stocks were not much sought after. Edgeworth sold at 7; Jersey at 13¾. Nothing done in Morris at the Board. In the investment shares, prices jumped from 1 to 3 ₱ cent. Delaware and Hudson was bid for ex-dividend, (the closing dividend of 3 ₱ cent on last year's trade having been declared) at 114, and no stock offered at close under 117. For Michigan Southern, 130 was asked; 129½ bid. Panama sold at a rise of 1½ ₱ cent. Rochester and Syracuse at ¼ advance; Ohio Trust, ¼; Ocean Bank at 108; North American, 109½; Michigan Central, 101½. This last is one of the few standard Roads that rules low, and it is gradually looking up. The early receipts of the season were unpromising, but the recent opening to Chicago, and the known ability of the Company to transport a large emigrant business across Lake Michigan to Milwaukee, &c., are a guarantee for a profitable Summer and Fall trade. Temporarily, at least, the shares are likely to look up.

The business in Bonds amounted to $60 or $70,000 at the Board. Erics were sold down a fraction in the forenoon, (first mortgage excepted,) under the rumor of no Stock dividend in July. Ogdensburg improved ¼ per cent. Governments were stiff. Hudson first and second mortgage were fairly supported. We learn of few transactions at private contract.

Exchange for the Boston steamer opened at 110¾ @ 110½; the business was quite light. Remitters were not anxious to pay the full rates, and drawers were indifferent. Bills will probably be made more freely before the Boston mail closes on Tuesday. The money market was without any new feature.

The Foreign news by the *Hermann* was unexpectedly favorable to the general markets, and especially so for Cotton. The sales at Liverpool the day previous to the sailing of the steamer were remarkably large, 20,000 bales, at an advance of an eighth of a penny, consequent on the advices from this side by the *Niagara*. We have never known a Cotton season when the English market was more influenced by American prices than the present. Crop receipts have heretofore governed, almost exclusively, and when these appeared ample, American prices and American speculation were disregarded. Our own market to-day was brought to a pause by the news. Only 300 bales changed hands. The stock on sale is not large, and holders are now quite confident of a further rise in prices, though they are now ahead of Liverpool. The feeling in Breadstuffs from that side is also favorable. Money matters continued so easy in London as to induce more attention to Colonial produce. Speculation was freer with Sugar and Coffee.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, June 3.

COTTON sales to-day have been barely 2,000 bales, at ¼c. under advices per the *Asia*. BACON SIDES are at 5½c.@5¾c. RICE, $4 12½@4 25. Sales of Rio COFFEE at 9c.@9½c. Sterling EXCHANGE is advancing; it is now quoted at 9¼@10¼ ₱ cent. premium. FREIGHTS—COTTON is taken to Liverpool at ¼d.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, June 4.

Sales of COTTON to-day are barely 1,500 bales, at the previous decline. The week's business has been 15,000 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, June 6.

The sales of COTTON on Saturday were 1,000 bales, at steady prices for strict Middling and above that quality, while the grades below were neglected. Strict Middling is quoted 9¾c. The stock on hand is 94,000 bales. RICE is dull at $4 12½@4 25. Sterling EXCHANGE. 9¼@10. FREIGHTS, unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Friday, June 4.

COTTON has declined ¼c.@¼c., with sales of 900 bales, at prices ranging from 7¼c.@10c.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, June 6.

COTTON sales yesterday, 2,500 bales, at 8c.@10c. The market was dull, and exhibited a declining tendency.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 7.

Sales were made to-day of 570 BEEVES, at $7@$8 50, net. HOGS, $8@$9 25.

ALBANY, Monday, June 7.

Receipts of the last 48 hours: FLOUR, 18,000 bbls.; WHEAT, 9,000 bush.; CORN, 50,000 bush. The day's sales of FLOUR have been 2,500 bbls. at old rates. WHEAT—4,500 bush. Genesee sold at 114c.@114c. OATS are at 34c., with sales of 5,000 bush. CORN—The transactions have been

Markets.—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

MONDAY, June 7—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are nearly and steady, with sales of 125 bbls. Pots at $4 87½, and Pearls at $4 9 6bl.

COTTON—The market for this commodity continues in an inactive state, holders usually declining to bring out supplies, while the selling is limited by buyers, on the still discouraging state of trade in England. Only 300 bales were sold.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western brands are active and firm at Saturday's rates. The current receipts are moderate, and the stock comparatively limited. The Eastern demand is pretty good, but that most spirited is from the local trade. Shippers are most inclined to operate at the commencement of the week. The sales comprise 8,000 bbls. Sour at $3 50@$3 62½; superfine No. 2 at $3 62½@$3 75; good common Orleans and ordinary to strait Ste's at $4 @$4 06; $4 18½; mixed to fancy Western, choice State, and favorite round-hoop Ohio, at $4 12½@$4 31¼; fancy Ohio and Genesee at $4 37½@$4 75; extra Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio, at $4 75@$5; and extra Genesee at $5@$5 75. Canadian is abundant and sluggish, though sales have been made of 2,900 bbls. superfine at $4 06@$4 12½ ₱ bbl., in bond. Southern appears quiet, yet unaltered, as the supply is not greater than the demand, which latter is unusually light; 800 bbls. mixed to favorite ordinary and fancy qualities changed hands at $4 31½@$4 37½ and $4 75@$5 25, respectively. Rye Flour is in slack request at $3 18½@$3 25, Jersey and Alleghany brings $3 25.

GRAIN.—Wheat is essentially the same—the deficient supplies and high prices asked, checking transactions; while the domestic and foreign demand is tolerably brisk. The nominal quotations are—for Genesee White, $1 10@$1 15; Ohio and Michigan do., 96c.@$1 02; and Canadian do., 96c.@$1. Rye is apparently unchanged; 2,000 bushels River have changed buyers at 76c. Corn or Barley have not varied materially. Corn is in active request, heavy in stock, and pretty firm in price. The operations exceed 30,000 bush. unmerchantable Southern and Western at 58@60c.; mixed, do. 62@63c.; with Western and Southern yellow at 62@63c.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more in demand at somewhat variable rates. There were about 2,000 bbls. Mumps and Prime bought for the West Indies towards the close of last week, while 1,000 bbls. have been exported to Europe. Sales to-day, which probably 300 bbls. were disposed of during this day at $16 25 for Prime and $18 for Mess. Pickled Meats are sparingly inquired after at 7½c.@9c. for Shoulders and 8½c.@9c. for Hams. Lard is active and uniform—200 bbls. fair to prime having been taken at 9½c.@10½c., and 500 kegs do. part at 11½c. Beef is in good demand at former figures—the sales consisting of 500 bbls. Prime at $6 87½ @ 7; and Mess at $10@$14—also 100 bbls. Beef Hams as $13 50—other articles are as noted previously.

WHISKY—Is more plentiful and rather less valuable. Sales were made of 500 bbls. Ohio at 30½c.@30½c. and Prison at 21½c.@21½c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—There was more firmness exhibited in Freights for Liverpool, and about 1,200 bales Cotton were engaged, including compressed at 5-32d., and uncompressed at 3-16d. About 1,000 bbls. Flour were taken at 13d. Some vessels asked 14d.@15d., and refused it for less. Grain was 4d. There was no change in rates for other ports.

SALE OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Monday.*—*First Board*—$1,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '58, interest on. 54; $200 United States 6s, '67, C & P, 115¾; $3,400 Lehigh 6s, 90; $1,000 do., s5, 90; $500 Pennsylvania 5s, 95¾; $5,000 Reading Mortgage 6s, '44, s5, 84; $1,000 do., s5, 84¼; $5,000 Reading 6s, '84, 84¼; $1,000 do., b5, 84¼; $1,000 do., s5, 84¼; $1,000 Tennessee 5s, 1 Jan. and July, cash, 91; 6 Camden and Amboy Railroad, b5wn, 146½; 50 Beaver Meadow Railroad, Preferred, 46; 10 Pennsylvania Railroad, cash, 44½; 25 do., s3wn, 44½; 5 do., cash, 44½; 100 Reading Railroad, cash, 39½; 100 do., 39½; 91 Bank of Pennsylvania, 117½; 1 Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank, 32½.

Between Boards—$5,000 Reading 6s, '70, 2d, 84½; $2,000 do., b5, 84½; 100 Reading Railroad, s5, 39½; 100 do., s5 and int. 39½; 100 do., 39½.

Second Board—$1,000 Reading 6s, '70, 85; $3,000 do., s5, 85; $2,000 Lehigh 6s, 90; $2,100 Lehigh Mortgage 6s, 96; $1,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 96; $3,000 Reading Mortgage 6s, '44, 94; $1,500 County 5s, 92½; 50 Reading Railroad, cash, 39½; 50 do., s3wn, 39½; 33 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½; 10 do., 44½; 100 do., 44½; 8 Mechanics' Bank, b5wn, 30½.

After Board—$1,024 Pennsylvania 5s, 96; $900 Norristown Railroad 6s, 99; $5,000 Reading 6s, '70, b5, 85; $1,000 do., b5 and int., 85; $1,000 do., b5, 85¼; $1,000 do., b5 and int., 85¼; $5,000 Reading Mortgage 6s, '43, 90; 6 Pennsylvania Railroad, b5wn, 39½; 100 do., s5, and int. 39½; 50 do., 39½; 850 Long Island, 10½; 100 do., 10½; 100 do., Penn. 117½.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '58, 115@116; United States 6s, '67, 115@116; Pennsylvania 5s, 96@96½; Reading Railroad, 39@39½; Reading Bonds, '70, 85@85¼; Reading Mortgage 6s, '60, 84@84½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44@45; Morris Canal, 18@18½; Schuylkill Navigation, interest on, 54@54½; Long Island, 10@10½; Wilmington, 15@15½; Girard Bank, 12½@12½; United States Bank, 3½@3¾; Union Canal, 12½@13.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig Primera, from Turks Island—Rev. Mr. Selley and family, Mr. Burten and lady, Mr. Bush and lady.

In brig Cleopatra, from Cardenas—Mr. Arson Smith.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.—THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises	4 31	Sets	7 57
MOON—Sets	06		
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.			
Sandy Hook	11 55	Gov. Island	0 37
Hell Gate	1 26		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK.—MONDAY, JUNE 7.

Cleared.

Steamer Merlin, (Br.) Cope, St. Thomas and Bermuda, E Cunard, Jr.

Ship Chas. Crooker, Duncan, Rice Island, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Ship S. F. Austin, Clark, Galveston, J. H. Bowen & Co.

Bark Isle de Cuba, Pepper, Havana, M. Trujillo.

Bark Reform, Mather, Mobile, Burgess, Clearman & Co.

Bark Amazon, Thompson, Matanzas, H. D. Brookman.

Bark Oceana, Bowen, Boston, C. Zimmerman.

Bark Miami, McDonnough, Quebec, Roch, Bros. & Masterton.

Bark Texas, Revell, Savannah, Dunham & Dimon.

Bark Midas, (Br.) Palmer, St. John, N. B., Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Brig George Washington, McKenzie, Windsor, J. S. Whitney & Co.

Brig Trieste, Lampher, Cardenas, Nesmith & Sons.

Brig Sarah Wooster, Wooster, Doboy Island, Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Rainbow, Cochran, Windsor, N. S., J. S. Whitney & Co.

Brig Zoara, Parritt, Darien, Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Rockcliff, Foster, St. Stephens, Barclay & Livingston.

Brig W. H. Angus, Ellison, St. Stepens, Barclay & Livingston.

Brig Washington, Sheffield, Jeffersonton, Nesmith & Sons.

Schr. Hiram Gerard, West, Baltimore, Mailler & Lord.

Schr. Rebecca, Worlam, Havana, Jas. Hunter & Co.

Schr. Col. Satterly, Elwood, Charleston, N. L. McCready, & Co.

Schr. Lamartine, Tyler, Wilmington, N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. E. S. Powell, Natts, Wilmington, E. S. Powell.

Schr. William Wallace, (Br.,) Fraser, S. John, P. Nevins & Son.

Schr. Geneva, Nichols, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.

Arrived.

U'g. M. steamer Hermann, Higgins, Bremen and Southampton, at 5 o'clock, P. M., mdse. and passengers to Moller, Sands & Biera. The H. left Southampton at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrived at her dock at 10½ A. M., June 7, making the passage in 11 days, 21 hours, and 30 minutes.

Ship Thos W. Sears, Graves, Batavia, Feb. 17, Java Head, the 24th, and Cape Town, April 14, coffee and rattans, to D. B. Bacon. Sailed in co. from Cape Town with bark Black Squall, Collman, for Rio Janeiro; bark Rebekah, of Baltimore, sailed from do. April 12.

Oldenburg bark Rastede, Laun, Bremen, 46 da., mdse. and passengers to Poppe & Co.

Bark Mandarin, (of Thomaston,) Colby, Cienfugos, May 19, sugar to J. W. Elwell & Co. Sailed in co. with brig Leomie, Leeman, and schr. Fredena Pugena, Flintner, for Philadelphia.

Bark Stephani, (Brem.) Sarch, Bremen, 46 da., mdse. and 233 passengers to Meyer & Stucken.

Brig Primera, (Br.) Brownlow, Turks Island, 13 da., salt to Burnett & Taylor. Left no Am. vessels. Br. schr. Lark, (of St. John,) from Halifax, on the night of the 21st May, ran ashore on the rocks near Turks Island, vessel a total loss, Captain and crew saved. May 29, Isaac Hall, 1st officer, a native of New-Haven, aged about 45 years, fell overboard and was drowned.

Brig Cleopatra, Kent, Cardenas, 10 da., sugar to Nesmith & Sons.

Brig Ospra, (Dan.) Peterson, Buenos Ayres, 48 da., hides to W. W. De Forest & Co.

Brig Osceola, (of Plymouth,) Robertsen, Guayama, P. R., 17 da., sugar to S. W. Lewis.

Brig Pacific, (Br.) Lowe, Nassau, N. P., cotton to C. Ackerly.

B. brig Margaret, (of Pictou,) Macdonald, Pictou, 12 da., lumber to T. & J. Tuckerman.

Brig Mechanic, Bryan, Machias, 19 da., lumber.

Schr. Edward Brown, Charleston, 6 da., lumber to H. Sheldon.

Schr. Joseph H. Flamer, Van Gilder, 6 da., Wilmington, N. C., naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Watchic, Wooster, Eastport, 5 da., with lath and plaster to Sturges & Co.

Schr. Albion, Hart, Calais, 6 da., lumber.

Schr. Victor, Chase, Boston, 3 da., mdse. to J. Atkins & Co.

Schr. Hector, Bailey, Calais, 6 da., lumber.

Schr. Ebra Freeworthy, Elsworth, 7 da., lumber.

Schr. Rebecca, Thurston, Rockland, 4 da., lime.

Schr. Freeport, Sumner, Lubec, 9 da., plaster and fish to Brett, Vose & Co.

Schr. Ball, McFadden, Lubec, 8 da., fish and plaster to Brett, Vose & Co.

Schr. Valhulla, Davis, Elsworth, 7 da., lumber to Brett, Vose & Co.

Schr. Cora Manley, Homer, Plymouth, N. C., 4 da., shingles to master.

Schr. Isaac Tunnell, Parkis, St. Basts, 9 da., pine apples to J. Gilmartin & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Sophy Collins, Hayman, Washington, N. C., 4 da., naval stores to master.

Schr. Azoff, (of Provincetown,) Galacer, Ponce, P. R., 17 da., molasses to J. J. Onatavia.

Schr. Memento, Terry, Wilmington, N. C., 6 da., naval stores to Hussey & Murray.

Schr. John C. White, (of Albany,) Green, Barsoos, May 29, fruit to Thos Gilmartin & Co. Sailed in co. with schr. Bartol, for Havana.

Schr. A. J. De Rosset, Brewster, Wilmington, N. C., naval stores.

Schr. Eliza Jane, Masters, Rockland, 4 da., lime.

Schr. Homer, Parker, Boston, 3 da., mdse. to E. & W. Herrick.

Schr. Howard, Baker, Boston, 3 da., mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Bay State, Bearse, Boston, 3 da., mdse to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Agnes, (of Elsworth,) Lord, Elsworth, 7 da., lumber to Simpson, Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Bergen, Cole, Fredericksburg, 4 da., mdse. to J. Hunter & Co.

Schr. Mariel, (of Franklin) Oliver, Williamston, N. C., shingles to Benson & Co.

Schr. Ida Maria, Milnor, Accomack, Va., corn and oats to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Byzantium, Corthell, Millbridge, 12 da., lumber.

Schr. Sarah Frances, Munson, New-Haven, bound to Kingston.

Schr. Velocity, Sproul, Lubec, 8 da., plaster.

Schr. Arcturus, Greenboro, Millbridge, 12 da., lumber.

Schr. Mariel, Pierce, Millbridge, 9 da., lumber.

Schr. Isabella, Boyd, Port-au-Plast, May 20, mahogany, &c., to Slaght, Grunin & Baker. Has been north of Hatteras 7 da., and experienced heavy weather, split sails, &c.

WIND—During the day, S.S.W., with rain at sunset.

Sailed.

Ship State Rights, Paxton, Savannah, and others.

By Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 31—Arr. ship Manilla, Boston.

Cleared—Ship Caledonia, Philadelphia; bark Redmond, Boston.

CHARLESTON, June 4—Arr. bark Jasper, New-York; Cleared—Schr. Yankee Blade, Providence.

June 5—Brig Hinsing, (Swed.) New-York; schr. Flying Arrow, Lincolnville, Me.

Cleared—Schrs. "Amita" and "Dennis," Providence.

Sailed—Schr. Louisiana, New-York.

Memoranda.

The ship Rescue, Shook, for San Francisco, has cleared at the Revenue Office.

Spoken, &c.

June 1, lat. 30 44, lon. 66, whale bark WILDE, (of Montauk) for Pernambuco.

June 1, no lat. no lon., Br. brig Gazelle, from Para for Philadelphia; 2 days out, Br. brig ——, from Turks Island for Portland.

May 28, lat. 49 45, lon. 12 0, ——, outbound vessels with an American bark bound east, ——, showing a White signal with red diamond in the centre.

June 6, 100 miles E. of Montauk Church, passed a large ship bound W., with ——, white monkey rail, 15 painted ports, showed a red burgee with white letters in it.

Foreign Ports.

At Tarraco, Cuba, May 30, schrs. James McNab, Cunningham, from Halifax for New-York, 10 da.; Alida, Delano, for do., 15 da.; Messenger, Snow, do., 25 do.

At Gonayama, P. R., May 31, bark Edna, Libby, for New-York, 7 da.

At Nassau, N. P., brig Emeline, (of Boston,) put in leaky on the 28th May, she was from Ingua in Grenada, they was to hold a survey over her; ship ——, hence, arrived on the 24th May to load cotton for New-York; schr. Moscow, for New-York, 4 da.; schr. Mary, from Baltimore, just arrived.

At Ponce, P. R., brig Hadas Maria, for New-York, 3 da., and others before reported.

At Cienfuegos, May 19, barks Emily Benning, Rogers, fm. St. Thomas for Philadelphia, May 25; Plato, for New-York, mne.; brigs Brothers, Wyat, from St. Georges for do., May 25; Alida, Fales, from Halifax for do., do.; Leander, Carlton, from St. Croix for do., 29th; Hope, Lowring, from Barbadoes, P. R., brig Hadas Maria, for do., do.; schrs. Ann, Anglo Saxon, from Boston, mne.

At Port-au-Plast, May 20, Br. bark from Liverpool, to load on the coast; brig Ora, (Hamb.) from Hamburg, dis.; Hannah Cadua, (Br.) Furman, hence for Bremen, ldg.; sailed May 20, brig Margaret, (Brem.) Ostericke, for Bremen; sld. schr. Meteor, (Br.) Willson, from Kingston for New-York; 28th, schr. Connecticut, Veary, from and for Boston, in ballast.

INSURANCE.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I...NO. 227. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, to be published every Saturday morning, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Two copies for FIVE DOLLARS. Specimen copies for THREE DOLLARS. Payment will be required in every case, and will be expected before the paper is sent. In no case shall it go beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Great Central Committee.—The regular meeting of this Committee will be held at the Florence Hotel (Lovers') on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 9, at 8 o'clock. Members are requested to be punctual in attendance.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Chairman.

GEORGE W. BLUNT, } Vice-Chairmen.
JAMES FREEBORN. }

WILLIAM L. SHARDLOW, } Secretaries.
AMOS J. WILLIAMSON. }

☞ Catholic Institute of New-York.—In consequence of the inclemency of the weather, the Lecture of O. A. BROWNSON, LL. D. of Boston, has been postponed until TUESDAY EVENING, June 15. Subject—"Protestantism Incompatible with Liberty."

DANIEL D. SULLIVAN, Secretary.

☞ Franklin Chapter No. 9, O. U. A.—Brothers: You are hereby notified to meet at the Ante-Rooms of this Chapter, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 9, at 7½ o'clock precisely, so as to proceed to the Rooms of Fort Greene Chapter No. 54, held at Montague Hall, Brooklyn.

By order of the Chapter,

C. M. YARWOOD, C. of the C.

WM. B. FERGUSON, Sachem.

☞ O. U. A.—Washington Chapter No. 2.—Members are hereby notified to meet at their Rooms THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, June 9, at 7½ o'clock—with Regalia—to pay a social visit to Fort Green Chapter. A full attendance is expected. No excuses taken. By order,

STEPHEN B. THORNE, S.

☞ The individuals who have selected a piece of land in the vicinity of Brooklyn, to be divided into quarter, half and one acre lots for building purposes, at a cost of $150 per acre, are now ready to exhibit maps of the same, and give all the information required. All interested must apply immediately, as the opportunity will pass by. Call this day at Messrs. BALDWIN, ADAMS & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.; ENDICOTT'S, No. 59 Beekman-st.; S. Y. HUNT'S Society Library, Broadway; R. CHAPMAN, rear of No. 92 Fulton-st., and see the map and ascertain where a meeting will be held this evening.

☞ Another Chance!—The Members of the ST. NICHOLAS BUILDING ASSOCIATION will please take notice, that the Second Regular Meeting will be held on THURSDAY EVENING next, June 10, at 8 o'clock, at the Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Shares will be offered for redemption. Dues will be payable at the office during the present week, for which purpose it will be open day and evening until 8 o'clock. Members will please call for their pass books. A large increase of members has been received during the present month, and this Association offers the most favorable inducements to new members who wish to make safe and profitable investments of small savings. Do not delay, but come at once. Shares, $200. Dues, $3. Entrance fee, $1.

W. L. CONKLIN, President.

ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.
Office, No. 16 Duane, corner of Chatham-st.

☞ Mutual Loan House Furnishing and PIANO-FORTE ASSOCIATION.—The second regular meeting of this Association will be held, and several shares awarded, on FRIDAY EVENING next, June 11, at the Apollo Rooms, in Broadway, near Canal-st., at 7½ o'clock. All dues should be paid before that date. All persons desirous to procure Furniture or Pianos, will find it greatly to their interest to join this Association, which they may do by application to the Trustee, at the bookstore of ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & Co., No. 3 Astor House. The meetings of the Association are public.

JAMES PIRSSON, President.
A. H. JOCELYN, Trustee.

☞ Come one, Come all.—A meeting of the ALLEGHANIA MUTUAL LOAN and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION will be held at their rooms, No. 191 Third-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 9, at 8 o'clock. The public are invited to attend, as addresses will be delivered explanatory of the object of the Association. Shares, $500; entrance fee, 50 cts.; monthly dues, $2.

MOSES MAYNARD, JR., President.
OSCAR F. BENJAMIN, Secretary.

☞ Dr. Paige in Brooklyn.—DR. A. PAIGE, the celebrated Electrician and Physiologist, will lecture at the Brooklyn Institute on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, 8th and 9th inst., at 8 o'clock, on Electricity—its physiological relations and medical advantages, illustrating his subject by experiments and anatomical diagrams. Seats free.

☞ Sonora Gold Mining Company.—Capital stock $200,000. Shares $100 each.

FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, President.

WM. E. HASTINGS, Secretary.
Office of Sale and Transfer of Stock, No. 66 Beaver-st. New-York.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN HARTFORD, CT.—On Monday night, about 11½ o'clock, a fire was discovered in the third story of the Southwest corner of Main and Asylum-streets. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary, and a person acquainted with the locality. The building was fired in two places, in one of which it was extinguished by the watchman, but it immediately broke out in the garret.

The following is a list of the losses and their insurance: Smith, Bond & Co., New England Shirt Manufactory, No. 4 Asylum-street, insured in Norwich Company, $4,000—loss about $400.... H. Johnson & Co., trunks, &c., No. 2½ Asylum-street, insured at the Merchants' & Farmers' Co., Worcester, $3,000—goods mostly saved, somewhat damaged.... F. A. Brown, books and stationery, corner of Main and Asylum-streets. Insured at the Ætna $3,200; Connecticut, $1,000; Hartford, $1,500; Merchants & Farmers,' Worcester, $1,500. Damage by water about $1,000.... Wm. J. Hammersley, book and stationery, No. 180 Main-street, fully insured. Damage by fire and removal about $300.... Dr. J. M. Riggs, dentist, over No. 180 Main-street, second story, loss small. Dr. C. A. Taft's office, over 180 Main-street, loss small, by removal; no insurance.... Charter Oak Insurance Company's office; damage light by water and removal. Books uninjured.... Dr. C. W. Greene's office, over No. 2½ Asylum-street, insured; Connecticut, $300; loss about $100.... Farmers' & Mechanics Mutual office in the rear, no loss.... Dr. J. B Terry, dwelling, over No. 4 Asylum-street, no insurance, loss by water and removal about $500.... John Pitkin, storage of drugs, &c., in 3d story, insured in Howard, Lowell, for $800—loss unknown.... J. W. Moore, daguerreotype rooms, 3d and 4th stories, insured in Howard, Lowell, $400—loss $600.... J. C. Walkley, law office, loss small by water.... H. S. Parsons, insurance agent, loss small.... W. H. Dodd, engraver, no insurance, loss small.... The building was owned by G. W. Corning, and insured in the Protection $3,000. Connecticut $3,000, Manhattan, New-York, $2,000. Damage between $2,000 and $3,000.

AN ELOPEMENT.—Some excitement was created in this city last evening and to-day, by the elopement of a German named OTTO SCHONENBERG, whose lady gave several concerts at Library Hall a short time since, and Mrs. ISAAC PARKER, the former aged about 30, and the latter, we believe, somewhat older. They left yesterday afternoon for Jersey City, where they were seen together, and the husband of the lady followed, and by the help of officers succeeded in arresting SCHONENBERG last night as he was returning from New-York to Jersey City, with the intention, it is said, of coming to this city for his clothes. He was arrested on a charge of grand larceny and adultery, and is now lodged in Bergen jail, whence he will be brought to Newark to-day.

It is supposed that the *liaison* has been in progress for some months, and it may probably be recollected that Dr. NEWMAN was held to bail some time since at the instigation of SCHONENBERG, on a charge of defaming the lady, which was probably a stratagem to shield himself from a threat of NEWMAN'S to reveal his suspicions to her husband. Before leaving Newark, Mrs. PARKER purchased over $500 worth of goods in jewelry, clothes, &c., and also took several hundred dollars in money. It is thought their intention was to embark in the *Humboldt* to-day for Europe, perhaps Germany, where SCHONENBERG'S father, who is said to be a man of property, resides. Mrs. PARKER'S husband and family connections are highly respectable, and public sentiment sympathizes with them deeply, while it regards the guilty parties with unanimous indignation.—*Newark Advertiser, June 5.*

During a thunder storm on the 29th ult., the dwelling of Mrs. Corlett, in Bennington, Vt., was struck by lightning, the fluid entering the gable-end, near the chimney, damaging the roof, tearing off the cornice and clapboards, breaking the glass of the windows, passing down and demolishing the chimney, destroying furniture in the chamber, entering the stove and throwing off the covers, taking a sliver from the ash floor and fastening it in the ceiling above. It then passed between Mrs. Corlett and her son, not more than eighteen inches from either, stunning them both; striking the cellar door, bending the latch, opening the door, passing down cellar, demolishing a barrel of pork and a barrel of soap, it made its exit at the cellar window, carrying the sash and a portion of the wall with it—and has not been heard of since.

Some weeks since a number of the students at Yale College were severely disciplined for being concerned in the publication of an occasional paper, which reflected with some severity upon some of the weak points of the Faculty of that time-honored institution. The same offence has been repeated lately, and on Thursday evening, the members of the Society to which common report attributed the authorship of the paper in question, were called into the presence of the Faculty and severely rebuked, and eight, who confessed to having been contributors to the paper, dismissed from the College, which occasions great excitement.

A negro boy about ten years of age, belonging to Charleston, (S. C.,) being desirous of paying Wilmington a visit, got under the guard of the steamer *Gladiator*, just aft the wheel, and placing his feet on the spondyle of the boat, (a large beam near the water line, designed to keep the craft upright and steady,) clasping a brace which stood conveniently near, got over safely. The distance is about one hundred and seventy miles, and the night was quite tempestuous. On being asked whether he slept during the night, he replied "Golly! no, massa; didn't have no time."

Some months ago a little negro boy strayed from his mother at Harrisburg, Pa., and found his way into Maryland, where he was arrested for traveling without a pass, and sold into slavery until he should be of age. His mother's efforts to have him returned were unsuccessful until recently, when the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the facts relative to the death of the negro slave in Columbia, at the hands of the officer Ridgely, found him at Baltimore, bought him at cost from his owner—a Mr. Pethebridge—and sent him home.

A scamp, calling himself Samuel Cooper, went to Decatur County, Ind., some time last Fall, stating he was from Davis County, Iowa, and representing himself as a single man—he courted and married a respectable lady of 17 years. A few weeks since, shortly after his marriage, it was ascertained that he had a wife and two children in Iowa, whom he had abandoned. When charged with it, he confessed his guilt, and immediately fled from the County.

Two sons of Mr. Thomas Finney, of Halifax Township, Pa., were killed by lightning on Thursday last. The boys were planting potatoes at the time the storm came up, and sought shelter under the tree the lightning afterward struck, and descending, killed two of the boys and a dog instantly.

New-York Daily Times.

GREAT BRITAIN.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Amusements. Theatricals, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

LONDON, Friday, May 21, 1852.

At last something definite about the dissolution has transpired, and calculation can be formed as to the length of the session. By the latter part of June the break up may be expected, and legislators, like school-boys, will be let loose upon their constituents and country. The late defeat on the motion for giving away the disfranchised seats to Yorkshire, is believed very materially to have aided the Ministry in coming to the conclusion that this session could not be prolonged much longer—that there was a limit to the patience of the public, and that the fewer the measures introduced, the less the chances of ignominious discomfiture. Making a virtue of necessity, therefore, the DERBY Ministry is said to have resolved on a speedy wind-up; all its views being now directed to "setting its house in order," prior to the appeal to the country, by which it is to stand or fall. To bring the session handsomely to a conclusion, will yet tax all the skill of the Cabinet, whose chances are of a very chamelion-like character, and change their hue so rapidly as to puzzle even the *Times*, the political strategy of which is fairly at fault to discern whether the Ministers ought to be denounced or supported.

Legislative business moves slowly onward, little as there is of it to transact, before Hon. members are sent to their constituents. The ballot clause of the Militia bill was affirmed by a small majority on Monday evening, notwithstanding the assurance that it would only be called into requisition in case of a failure in the number enrolled. It is a bill to damage rather than improve the position of the Government, seeing that it manifestly finds less favor with the people than with their representatives. On Tuesday the House could afford to be "counted out," so lightly do their duties sit upon our Senators at the present juncture.

The destiny of the Crystal Palace is not yet fulfilled. If the designs of its new proprietors are carried out on the magnificent scale hinted at, there will not be much to regret in its removal from Hyde Park. Some of the directors of the Brighton railway are included in the new proprietors, and the present purpose is to make the line of railway subservient to the objects in contemplation. These may be briefly stated to be, to rebuild the Palace a few miles from town, with various modifications and improvements, and convert it into a grand suburban resort, presenting all the attractions of a winter garden of eighteen acres, covered with glass—with an array of plants, flowers, fountains, sculpture, and in addition, comprising museums of all that is curious in nature and art. The Palace is to be in the midst of a Park, in itself one of the chief objects of attraction, in connection with it. If the plan does not come up to the anticipations formed of it, it will not be from want of capital, nor, I may add, through lack of spirit, for the present intention seems to be to create a new "Garden of Eden," with all modern improvements; as far, at least, as our limited notions of Paradise will permit such an idea to be realized.

The London season has every chance of being abridged of its fair proportions in consequence of the early dissolution of Parliament. The world of fashion unfortunately "dissolves" with the legislative body, and with it will, to no small extent, vanish those endless réunions, dinners, balls, and fashionable gatherings of all kinds, which give life and gaiety to the West End, and make the hearts of its heavily rented tradesmen rejoice. It will be lucky at least if such is not the case; for though the reassembling of Parliament will take place a few weeks afterward, most of the butterflies of the gay world, will have winged their way to the various spas and watering places, at home and abroad; and once gone for the season, not many will be attracted back to our smoky metropolis. These are things to make the shopkeeper shed floods of tears, while meditating on the bills that must be met, and the taxes which have to be paid out of the profits of the season; and there can be no possible source of consolation, except that of making the most of his brief opportunities for "charging," in order that the pillage may be in some degree proportioned to the customary amount.

The Rajah of Coorg imported himself the other day, with a couple of wives and half a dozen oriental servants, into this country. Since the death of poor DYCE SOMBRE, who was pronounced insane by half a score doctors, mainly on account of his eccentric conduct towards his wife, the daughter of Earl St. VINCENT, and afterwards declared of sound mind, on equally high medical authority, we have been greatly in want of an Indian lion, though it is somewhat doubtful whether the Rajah will supply the deficiency. However, as he has brought his wives with him, he will escape being "snapped up" for his wealth, as happened to DYCE SOMBRE. He took up his abode at Mivart's hotel, on his arrival, and set up his harem in due form, of course, keeping his wives rigidly secluded in the eastern fashion. All this mystery is rather piquant to our West End *roués*.

As usual at this particular season, London is prodigiously musical. Independently of the two Italian opera houses, and one English one, private and public concerts are perpetually taking place, as whole columns of the *Times* advertisements daily testify; besides which, we have now got a couple of Philharmonics, and a host of other societies on a smaller scale, making a ceaseless appeal to the musical sympathies and pockets of the public. Foreign artists are pouring in, to participate in the rich harvest, and our great concert rooms are, to all appearance, a fiddler's paradise. There is the usual number of musical marvels, though perhaps fewer montrosities than ordinary. Mammoth concerts, however, are common enough, with their fifty favorite vocal and instrumental pieces, overgorging the most insatiate amateur. Where the succession of audiences come from, or find the means to pay for having the taste for sweet sounds administered to so delightfully, puzzles the mind to conceive. Where the music is, however, the money is not wanting, provided the artists are worthy to interpret it. Amidst all this vocal and instrumental speculation, there are doubtless losses as well as gains, but the sums spent in a single season in London on music, on the gratification of one sense alone, would astonish the uninitiated.

Not crowded concert rooms only, but out-door amusements are in demand, and suburban resorts are preparing for a summer campaign. Vauxhall, Cremorne, and the Surrey Zoological Gardens, are on the eve of bursting upon us, with their terpsichorean, musical, and pyrotechnic attractions, to which must be added ballooning—a most elevated source of gratification among the masses, and patronized last year to a most perilous extent. The yachting season, moreover, was inaugurated last week by the Royal Thames Yacht Club's first match, in which, after a pleasant run to the Nore and back, the grand challenge cup was carried off by the *Volante*, a smart little craft of about 50 tuns, which, by her victories of last year, has acquired more of the reputation of a "clipper" than any of her rivals. Two new vessels were entered for the race, but they do not differ much in construction from the old models, and achieved nothing marvellous. Indeed it is remarkable that, with the example of the *America* last year, no change should not ere this have been attempted, albeit we have yet to see what the season will produce. The *Volante*, you may remember, measured her powers against the *America*, and was the only one that came off with a moderate share of credit, as compared with that celebrated yacht. If to these varied elements of amusement we add the prospective pleasure of electioneering, which is one of John Bull's chief national recreations, I think it must be allowed that we have a good stock of excitement laid in for the ensuing summer.

Should the Metropolis fall short, in this important point, Ireland can supply us with a little additional stimulus, when the promised National exhibition takes place. Cork is likely to acquire a very profitable celebrity from the gathering which the exhibition is certain to attract, and a series of excursions and tours are already planned, to draw John Bull to the land of potatoes and shillelaghs. Price ALBERT has already subscribed £100, and his example has every chance of being followed. Last week, by the way, there was a National exhibition of another sort at Cork, viz., a tremendous row in the workhouse, in which many hundreds of male and female paupers took part, the origin of which was a bottle of surreptitious whisky, and its terminus the calling out of the military. This is one of the blessed results of shutting up about a thousand men and women upon the system of "indoor relief," and affords a striking illustration of the working of the Poor Law in Ireland, where one-half the agrarian population are half starved, and the other half leaving the country as fast as possible.

Gold continues to be an all-attractive topic of comment and speculation. Well may this be the case, when every fresh arrival from Australia more than confirms the marvels of its predecessor, and when the products of the diggings are no longer calculated by pounds and ounces, but by tons. The disorganization of society in the gold districts is comparatively unheeded in the presence of this great fact, which coming on the heels of the Californian discoveries, has turned the heads of our gold-worshippers. Not being able personally to go to the diggins, we are multiplying companies for getting a share of the gold by a more circuitous process. Hitherto emigration to Australia has been a languishing affair; now, there is no saying at what ratio it may proceed, with the golden temptations held out. Even the *vis inertiæ* of Government on this subject is overcome, and official aid is promised by the colonial secretary in furtherance of the views of the colonists, who have just sent over £250,000 to be applied to the purposes of emigration. It is a great pity that our Government cannot borrow a little of the "go-ahead" policy of yours, when a great emergency arises; at present the home authorities apparently consider it their duty to clog the operations of the colonists, and throw as many obstacles in their way as possible—in that respect, following the bad example of Earl GREY, whom everybody, without distinction of party, are heartily glad to have got rid of.

Captain WARNER, whose enormous bump of destructiveness has been demonstrated by sundry terrific inventions of a warlike nature, has at last got what he wanted—a committee to inquire into their true character. The fame of his "long range" missiles has probably reached you, yet it has somehow happened that the captain could never persuade people of their applicability to the purposes of warfare. Even in the teeth of positive evidence—for the captain, as you are aware, "blowed" a vessel to pieces in very imposing style, a few years back at Brighton—he is still regarded by most persons as little better than a humbug, and his great secret is not worth knowing, still less worth paying for. It is to be hoped that the military committee, who are about to investigate the matter, will be able to come to some decisive conclusion upon it; though even then, it is doubtful whether Parliament will be ready to pay the captain's price. As he has spent all his means, and a large portion of his life, in perfecting his diabolical devices, and stubbornly persists in their capability of superseding a whole navy for the purposes of national defence, it is deemed proper by the authorities that his pretensions should be tested, which he contends has never yet been done. By his own account, the captain is a patriot of the first water, having refused some capital offers from sundry foreign powers, from a pure desire that his country should reap the benefit of his cleverness. At any rate, that is the story he tells the marines, without gaining much credence, however, for his patriotic disinterestedness.

The big bookselling firms who appealed to Lord CAMPBELL and Mr. GROTE, as arbitrators in their dispute with the retailers, have not taken much by their motion. The decision of his Lordship was given on Wednesday, and was dead against them. His Lordship, after hearing the arguments of both parties with exemplary patience, pronounced the "regulations" of the associated booksellers "unreasonable and inexpedient," at the same time assigning reasons for this conclusion which the great publishers will find it a hard matter to refute. It does not follow, however, that the monopolists mean to abide by Lord CAMPBELL'S decision now they have got it, for though his Lordship has gone *seriatim* through all the reasons put forward to justify the restrictions imposed on the retailer, and dealt very crushingly with each, the quarrel must not be viewed as settled. The undersellers, of course, are delighted beyond measure at the acumen displayed by the noble arbitrator and his colleagues; and it cannot be doubted that the conclusion the latter have arrived at, accompanied as it is with so much sound reasoning and good sense, will have most important consequences to the trade. The restrictive system by which the retail price of books is artificially enhanced has received a heavy blow from which it can never recover. The combined firms may struggle for a while longer and still seek to uphold the trade tyranny which has provoked this counter movement, but it is pretty clear that there is another triumph in store for the principle of freetrade, and that books as well as bread are destined to fall under its levelling and cheapening influences.

The week, on the whole, has been devoid of stirring events. Parliament presents a dismal aspect, as far as the nightly debates go, and the dullest orators are having it all to themselves. For some nights we have had nothing more lively than the Militia Bill, and but for the Maynooth grant we should not have even a chance of wholesome excitement. Thanks to Mr. SPOONER'S motion, however, there are the elements of a "row" every time the subject is broached. If only half what that Hon. gentleman stated be true, Maynooth and its grant ought not to be tolerated a moment longer; if it is false, SPOONER himself ought to be sacrificed for libelling his fellow Christians of another creed. It is due to him to state that he got up his "case" with much care and fortified it with some most atrocious documents which the Popish party, though horrified to hear, will find it hard to rebut. Meanwhile, a Catholic priest, one Dr. CAHILL, has been writing an abusive letter to the Premier about Maynooth, and predicting all sorts of national misfortunes, if the grant is taken away; but this is so much in the line of the Irish priesthood as to excite no other feeling than contempt.

The *Queen of the South*, the first of a fleet of eight iron steamers, on the screw propelling principle, is to be started on the 15th of June, to make the voyage to India, *via* the Cape of Good Hope. She is a fine ship of 1,800 tuns burthen, and is fitted with a screw propeller, that can be shifted with extraordinary facility, so as to offer no impediment to the speed of the vessel when sailing. By this means it is expected that the consumption of fuel will be considerably lessened, and that the new steamers will be able to carry goods and passengers at a cheaper rate than sailing vessels—not furnished with this peculiar screw and steam machinery. The Directors of the Screw Iron Steamship Company invited a large party of the leading, political, scientific, commercial, and naval men to visit the *Queen of the South* on last Saturday, and inaugurated the commencement of the enterprise by an excursion down to the Nore, and a splendid collation on board.

The WAGNER case is not yet settled. After the adverse decision of the Vice Chancellor to the application of GYE and WAGNER to have the injunction removed, the defendants appealed to the Lord Chancellor, before whom the whole case is again to be gone into to-morrow.

Preparations are being made for the removal of the Queen and the Royal family to her Majesty's marine residence in the Isle of Wight.

The theatres have not been doing well—nor is there any novelty, likely to attract the public at present, at any of them. *Sea and Land* has been produced at the Adelphi:—Mrs. KEELEY has a part in it, which she renders deeply interesting by her fine acting—otherwise the piece is one of very moderate pretensions to excellence. A new five-act play, written by Mr. LOVELL, the author of *The Wife's Secret*, originally produced by the KEANS in New-York, will be produced at the Princess's Theatre—of which CHARLES KEAN is now sole lessee—on Whit-Monday.

The Strand, and the Sadler's Wells Theatres, have been both closed for some time. Drury Lane Theatre followed their example last night. Mr. BUNN made a valedictory speech to the audience, in which he said that the season had not been a remunerative one; he alluded indirectly to SIMS REEVES and Mad'lle PLUNKETT, the dancer, as having thwarted the plans he had laid down, and caused the failure of his managerial projects.

The Canal Law.

We received at a late hour last night, the voluminous decision of Judge RUGGLES, of the Court of Appeals, adverse to the Canal Law. It is four columns in length, and states the grounds upon which the decision is based with due elaboration. The summing-up is as follows:

The act in question is therefore invalid on the following grounds:

1. Because it is in disobedience of the command of the Constitution, that the remainder of the Canal revenues shall, in each fiscal year, be applied to the completion of the canals, until they shall be completed.

2. Because it applies a large portion of the revenues to the payment of interest on the loan which it authorizes; whereas the Constitution requires the revenues to be directly and wholly applied to the work itself, as fast as they accrue, and therefore without the payment of interest on money borrowed, or revenues anticipated, unless upon a loan made in the case specified in section 10.

3. Because if the plan of the act is to be regarded as a loan on the pledge and credit of the revenues, and not on the general credit of the State, it is nevertheless forbidden by the spirit and intent of the 12th section of the 7th article, and is incompatible with the annual and direct application of the remainders required by the Constitution. The remainders cannot be made the basis of a loan, because if applied as directed by the Constitution, they cannot be paid or pledged to the lender.

4. Because the act withholds the remainders of the canal revenues, after the completion of the canals, from being applied to the general expenses of the Government, and defeats the power which the Constitution vests in the Legislature to devote them to that use upon the happening of the event specified by the Constitution.

5. Because, if carried into effect, the act might, and in all probability would, defer and postpone the application of these revenues to the general expenses of the Government beyond the time when the canals would have been completed by the successive application of the remainders.

I concur also in the opinion entertained by the majority of my brethren, that if this act should be carried into effect, it would impose an obligation upon the State to pay the Canal Revenue certificates in case the remainders pledged for that purpose should, by the course of future legislation, or from other causes, become insufficient.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE WEBSTER MEETING.—The last meeting of the friends of Mr. Webster previous to the assembling of the Whig National Convention, was held last evening at Constitution Hall. About one hundred persons were present, and there was more enthusiasm than has been manifested on any previous occasion. Addresses were made in favor of the claims of Mr. Webster, by Murray Hoffman, Esq., of this City, Mr. PECK, of Conn., Ex-Recorder TALLMADGE, Mr. EVARTS, JAMES S. THAYER, and HIRAM KETCHUM, Esq., of this City. Mr. Evarts in the course of his remarks told a story of an occurrence that took place in New-Hamphire last summer that elicited warm applause. At the residence of Mr. Webster in N.H., were gathered a large party, embracing men of all shades of political opinion. The conversation turned upon politics, and the crisis through which the country had lately passed, was the subject of conversation. All spoke freely of the services which Mr. WEBSTER had rendered to his country during that crisis, but one gentleman far exceeded all others in the heartiness of his applause of the labors of the Secretary of State, and who closed his remarks by expressing the hope that he should one day live to see Daniel Webster President of the United States. The man who thus spoke was FRANKLIN PIERCE, the nominee of the Democratic party.

KNIGHT TEMPLARS.—The annual meeting of the Grand Encampment of Knight Templars, of the State of New-York, was held in this city on Friday last. The following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year:

William E. Lathrop, of Rochester, Grand Master, Oscar Coles, of New-York, Deputy Grand Master, John L. Lewis, Jr., of Penn Yan, Grand Generalissimo, James W. Hatch, of Rochester, Grand Captain General, Salem Town, of Aurora, Grand Prelate, John S. Perry, of Troy, Grand Senior Warden, A. Coloveloni, of New-York, Grand Junior Warden, John W. Simons, of New-York, Grand Treasurer, Robert Macoy, of New-York, Grand Recorder, Benjamin Marshall, of Troy, Grand Standard-bearer, Fitz-Gerald Tisdale, of New-York, Grand Sword-bearer, Ira Chase, of Utica, Grand Warden.

INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS.—The regular weekly meeting of this body was held last evening at the New City Hall. A large amount of business was transacted, when it was moved to admit Mr. Manning, from the New-York Industrial Legislature, held at Albany, an honorary member, which being carried, Mr. M. subsequently developed a plan for a future meeting of said Legislature in this City, for the purpose of uniting all reformers in favor of Land Reform, a Ten Hour law, an amendment to the Homestead law, an amendment to the School Law, a People's College, the disposition of the public lands of this State, reforms in our State Prison Jurisprudence, and such other reforms as may suggest themselves. On motion, it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to advertise a call upon all members of New-York Industrial Congress, to attend the next meeting, preparatory to forming a deputation to wait on and present an address to T. F. MEAGHER, and to transact other important business.

GRAND LARCENY.—Additional affidavits were taken yesterday at the Lower Police Court, before Justice Osborne, concerning the charges of grand larceny, pending against Gordon D. Pratt, who was recently brought back to this City from Philadelphia, by Constable Hatfield. Mr. James DeGray, a merchant, doing business at No. 133 William-street, and Edward Martin, Esq., of No. 112 William-street, appeared before the magistrate, and identified all the property found in possession of the prisoner and a confederate, named John White, as a portion of the goods taken from their stores several months ago. Pratt was committed to the City Prison, and proceedings have been taken to obtain a requisition from Governor Hunt for the surrender of White, who is in charge of the Philadelphia authorities and refuses to be brought on until such document is procured.

MEAGHER DEMONSTRATION.—A meeting was held last evening by the members of the Irish Clubs of '48, at the Grand-street Hall, when a series of resolutions were passed, expressive of their satisfaction at the escape of their illustrious countryman and leader, THOMAS F. MEAGHER.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.—At a late hour on Monday night, officer Jenks arrested a man named John Linn, upon a charge of entering the house of Mary Miller, at No. 77 Laurens-street, and maliciously destroying property. The accused was brought to the Eighth Ward Station-house, and locked up to await a further hearing in the matter. Soon after the prisoner was set at liberty by the interference of Alderman Oakley, of the Fourth Ward, on condition he would appear before Justice Stuart in the morning, which he failed to do, and a warrant was immediately issued by the magistrate for his re-arrest.

SUSPECTED THEFT.—On the night of the 27th of May last, officer Maynard of the Fifth Ward Police, arrested a young man, named John Johnson, upon suspicion of stealing a large lot of carpenters tools from a new building in Fourteenth-street, belonging to a contractor named Henry H. Sherman. Some of the articles were found in possession of the accused, and yesterday the rest was recovered from pawnbrokers shops, where they had been pledged for small sums of money. Justice Osborn fully committed the accused for trial.

INQUEST.—Yesterday morning Coroner Ives held an inquest at the Fifth Ward Station-house, on the body of a man named Anthon Wehlin, who died while being conveyed to his brother's house, in a carriage. It appears deceased came from Haverstraw, Rockland County, N Y., in the steamboat *May Queen*, and when reaching the wharf, foot of Duane-street, N. R., the poor man fell upon the deck of the vessel, exhausted by the disease of typhus fever, which resulted in his death. The Jury rendered a verdict accordingly.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—Coroner Ives was informed yesterday that the son of Dr. Anderson was accidentally shot, a few days ago, while on a gunning expedition with some friends in the woods of New-Jersey, one of whom fired a rifle at a flock of birds, not knowing that Anderson was in that direction. We were unable to learn whether the lad was brought to the City alive, but if he was, it seems singular that the Coroner was not called to hold an inquest, to investigate the sad and fatal occurrence.

RIOTOUS.—A disorderly young man by the name of John Tobin, was arrested yesterday by officer Wilkinson, of the Seventh Patrol District, charged with breaking the windows of Public School-house No. 2, in Henry-street. It seems the accused entertained a bad feeling against one of the scholars, and took this method to have revenge. He was committed by Justice Wood.

COURT OF SESSIONS.—No business was transacted in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, owing to the Grand Jury not yet empanelled in consequence of those summoned failing to answer to their names. The Sheriff was ordered to subpœna an additional number and the grand inquest will, no doubt, be empanelled to day.

PICKPOCKETS.—Two notorious pickpockets, calling themselves Wm. Barealy and John McFarlin, were arrested yesterday, by officers Holly and Dorrow, of the Seventh Ward, while in the act of abstracting a purse from the pocket of a lady, at an ice-cream garden a Harlem. In their possession was found $80 in gold coin and a valuable gold watch.

HUMAN REMAINS.—The remains of a human body were found yesterday, by some laborers who were excavating the earth in Twelfth-street, near Second avenue. They were conveyed to the Seventeenth Ward Station, and notice given to Coroner Ives.

THEFT.—A man was detected yesterday in the act of robbing the room of Miss Jane Hatfield, at her boarding-house, No. 12 Avenue-A. The accused was handed over to officer Bostwick, and subsequently locked up by Justice Wood.

☞ The grand ratification meeting of the Democracy will be held this evening in the Park. The firing of one hundred guns will be the signal for the gathering, and when the friends of Pierce and King have duly responded to the summons's call, they will be addressed by Daniel S. Dickinson, John A. Dix, Gov. Marcy, John Van Buren, Hon. Caleb Cushing, Gen. Bancroft, Henry S. Randall, Levi S. Chatfield, Gen. Nye, Gov. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, Robert Tyler, Judge Vanderpool, &c. JOHN J. CISCO is to preside at the principal stand, and twenty or thirty Vice-Presidents are to preside at as many different rostrums, so that all may speak who desire to do so, and can find hearers.

☞ Some weeks since an ordinance passed the Common Council for the construction of a sewer in Nassau-street, between Beekman and Ann-streets, yet we do not see any indications that the work is to be done. We hope the authorities will hurry this work. On each side of the proposed sewer there are high buildings, occupied by thousands, and there is no outlet for the garbage and filth that rapidly accumulates. Hot weather may reasonably be expected in a short time, and then it will be impossible to endure the stench and miasma that will prevail. Do hurry up the sewer.

☞ Dr. H. J. JONES, Chrono-Thermal physician, of Louisville, Ky., publishes under his own name, in the *Journal* of that city, several remarkable cures of palsy, St. Vitus's dance, &c., in which the most eminent Allopathists there had failed. The Doctor gives the names of respectable references for many other cures in which Allopathy had failed, and adds:

"So long as Allopathists continue to slander me, and speak slightingly of Chrono-Thermalism, just so long will I retaliate by publishing cures of cases in which they have failed." [*Communicated.*

☞ The New-York Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will assemble this morning at 9 o'clock at the Bedford-street Church; Bishop Morris to preside. The East New-York Conference will assemble at Hartford at the same time; Bishop Ames to preside.

☞ Rev. O. A. BROWNSON'S Lecture, on "Protestantism incompatible with Republicanism," which was to have been delivered at the Tabernacle last evening, was postponed until Tuesday evening next, in consequence of the storm.

☞ The U. S. brig *Perry* went to sea from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, yesterday morning. On passing the *Mississippi*, yards were manned and cheers interchanged.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Why is it the Common Council are so slow in their movements in putting a stop to the outrageous proceedings of a party of rowdies that nightly prove a terror to every respectable and peaceable citizen? On Saturday evening last, about midnight, as one of our citizens was quietly walking along Liberty-street, towards Broadway, and when within speaking distance of that great thoroughfare, he was attacked and knocked down. The alarm was given, and after some 15 or 20 minutes consumed in the search of a policeman, one was found. The midnight assassins had in the meantime escaped. This negligence on the part of the Police in *not* being where they are paid to be, of our most honorable City Fathers in not causing a more strict respect for the laws of our City, as well as the safety of the lives of such whose calling keeps them out at a late hour, will be the means of perhaps unnecessary bloodshed, as the citizens will not venture out without having as a defence a pistol or other deadly weapon. A SUFFERER.

BOARD OF ASSISTANTS.—The President J. TROTTER, Esq. in the Chair.—The minutes of the last meeting were read as usual.

Petitions—For permission to build a Pier at the foot of Rivington-street, North River. Of JOHN FOSTER for a compensation for not being allowed to go on with a contract. Of W. H. LEWIS and others, for a Sewer on Spring-street, between Clark and Greenwich-streets.

Reports Adopted.—In favor of flagging sidewalks in Pike-street, between East Broadway and Division; in favor of fencing lots in Twenty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth-avenues; in favor of paving and flagging Thirty-sixth-street, between Fifth and Sixth-avenues; in favor of regulating and grading sidewalks in Fortieth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenues; in favor of flagging walk north side of Mangin and East-streets; in favor of flagging walk north side of Fifteenth-street, near Third-avenue; in favor of repairing Seventh-street, between avenues B and C; in favor of concurring in the report to reset curb and gutter-stones in Twenty-seventh-street, between Second and Third-avenues; in favor of concurring to fence vacant lots between Third and Lexington-avenues and Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth-streets; in favor of concurring to flag sidewalks in Twenty-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth-avenues; in favor of concurring to pave and flag Twenty-seventh-street, between Fifth-avenue and Broadway; in favor of concurring to regulate and pave Thirteenth-street, between avenues B & C; in favor of concurring in the report to pave Thirty-sixth-street, between Fourth and Fifth-avenues; in favor of fencing vacant lots between Twentieth and Twenty-first-streets, from Third-avenue to Grammercy-park; in favor of concurring to set curb and gutter-stones in Thirty-ninth-street, from Madison to Sixth-avenues; in favor of granting ten additional men to Engine Company No. 11; adverse to the petition of James Andrew Smith for damages, in consequence of a change of grade of Thirty-fifth-street.

Veto from the Mayor.—Returning the resolution granting to Phillip Mabie the

The New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1852.

☞ Type, Wire Rule, &c., for Sale.—See the Mirror, in good order, or nearly new, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to the Foreman of the Times.

China-men in America.

China and the Chinese seem to be looming up every day into additional magnitude and consequence in the eyes of the nations. The edicts that shut them off from all communication with the rest of the world are gradually relaxing. By the exclusion of strangers from their empire they have hitherto remained a secret from mankind. The interior of the Flowery Land was penetrable only in disguise. We were in ignorance of their people, laws, customs and habits, except as the knowledge was scantily gleaned from the visits of our merchants to a few points on the coast. We knew them only by their tea-boxes, covered with inscrutable hieroglyphics, and filled with the enlivening leaf, as their porcelain, bearing the most exquisite golden tracery. But we were introduced by British cannon. The stringent restrictions against foreigners have been since giving way. The outside barbarians now trade more freely at her ports; the great wall itself has become surmountable; they are beginning to appreciate the people of other countries, and the venerable doctrines of CONFUCIUS are obliged to sustain themselves against the assaults of other creeds.

But an unexpected event tends, and will tend more than any other, to draw this mysterious people from their shell. Hitherto they could only be reached by most protracted voyages. Long days, and weeks, and months were necessary to effect communication between them and Europe or America. They were far removed from civilization. Inaccessible by land, except by the solitary traveler, and if he reached so far, the Chinese wall presented a barrier to his steps. Commerce could only touch them from the sea. It could reach their ports from Europe or America, only by the tedious and perilous journey around one or the other of those continental continuations that stretch toward the Pole. The doubling of Cape Horn or Good Hope was inevitable.

But, suddenly, a nation wakes up in the Eastern border of the Pacific. A metallic soil draws thither the surplus hosts of the world; and, as by magic, a populous, active, and most enterprising nation inhabits and decks with villages the desert fields. Between this people and the swarms of China extend the calm, unruffled floods of the Pacific. The surge of the same ocean rolls in on the beach of China and California. They are separated but by a few days of time—months are almost crowded into days. A continuous and propelling breeze bears the unchanged canvas from Canton to San Francisco. Fleets are organized, whose prows may never part other than Pacific waters. The Capes may push their solitary juts into the Southern Sea, in vain. They can no longer obstruct the approach to China, or put the embargo of delay upon her commerce. The enticement is too great for Chinese exclusiveness. Ancient laws, customs, and prejudices are swallowed in the excitement of the new time. Chinese gongs no longer confine their hideous roaring to Chinese soil, but American hotels are filled with the sounding monsters, and only justify their noise by the repasts to which they so thunderously invite. Chop-sticks ply under the American Constitution. Birds' nests, sharks' fins, and trepangs adorn our bills of fare. Cargoes of Chinamen cover the waters of the Californian port. Soon they are found, working side by side with the emigrants of other countries, in the mines, and their almond eyes glisten at the sparklets their delicate fingers busily pick up from the earth. America and China begin to mingle and socialize. Mandarin robes glide over Republican pavements. The territorial scenery of California is animated by throngs of "Celestial" visitants. Their industry, temperance, and economy, have aroused the jealousy of the Yankee miner. He finds it necessary to add other hours to his labor, or the Chinese leave him behind. In these new comers, the criminal law finds nothing to take hold of. None of them are swung from trees by Vigilance Committees. None of them look through the diamonds of the jails. The public tax is not increased for their support. They do not take both sides of the walk as they go through the streets. They are natural supporters of the Maine Law. The Chinese emigration does not increase the tenants of prison, hospital, or insane asylum. But each man works, economizes, and augments his shining heap. Less earnest or more spendthrift miners look askance at these diligent workers and their increasing stores of golden flakes. A jealous feeling spreads through the placers, and rolls on, with added force, till it reaches the Governor, and from the gubernatorial pen issues a proclamation of most anti-Democratic tendency. According to Governor BIGLER's interpretation of our institutions, America is no longer an asylum for all. The Celestials are an exception. All other nations may freely come and freely work. Irish, Scotch, and English—French, German, and Italian—the Dane, the Swede, the Pole—the Indian, Mexican, and Spaniard—even the Sandwich Islander, the Patagonian, and Terra del Fuegan,—may rock their mud-filled cradles in search for gold. But the Chinaman is not known to the Constitution. He is not of the right color. True, he is not so dark as the African, less tawny than the Indian, not so white as the Canadian, and although his cutaneous tints are, to the common eye, almost identical with the Mexican, yet the artistic optics of Governor BIGLER descry a difference—a shade too much, or too little, of yellow ochre in the compound. The Governor finds "a skin not colored like his own," and straightway denounces it as an unconstitutional skin, and dooms its hapless owner to an ineligibility to dig.

But though the Chinese may not be permitted, under the stripes and stars, to work, they can, it seems, write, reason, print, and answer proclamations; and lo! an anomaly in American newspapers. HAB WA, LONG ACHICK, and SAM and TON WO, representing their countrymen in California, boldly meet the Governor face to face. They turn his arguments against him—prove his premises erroneous, his conclusions illogical, and altogether effect as complete a demolition as ever Governor suffered. Those Oriental pens are sharp-nibbed. The Chinaman is as dangerous a competitor in argument, as in gold-hunting. He wields a pick and a quill with equal dexterity. BIGLER has evidently mistaken his man, or he would not have aroused these slumbering powers of ratiocination. This letter to his Excellency is an extraordinary production. No other equal number of lines, recently published, starts so many suggestions. If this is a sample of what may be found hidden under the mystic cipher in which the Celestial literature is recorded, let us have speedy translations.

Are we not accomplishing, by this very California process, what all commercial nations have been always anxious for—nay, what England fitted out her formidable armaments to achieve—what we are even now sending forth, to the joy of the world, an expedition to execute with the neighboring isles of Japan—to wit, commercial intercourse, free and unrestricted trade with the swarming legions of China? When English cannon opened the Chinese ports, with what avidity did all the nations wish to avail themselves of the new market. America paid her charges on tea with her own manufactures, instead, as formerly, with bills on London. She completed, in one respect at least, a more advantageous treaty than England herself. The treaty-making power was greedy to deal with China, notwithstanding the *color* of her people. There was no constitutional objection to that. BIGLER had not yet been foisted into power. Belgian ladies' cloth sought entrance, under English disguise, into Chinese markets. Russia poured her goods from the north into Chusan and Hong-Kong, and almost cut off the woollen trade of the English. French and Swiss chintzes bent the Chinese shelves. The instincts of commerce proved the value and importance of the trade with China. She quintles her population by hundreds of millions. Commercial intercourse with such a people, is prize that a nation may well strive and fight for. And we, who, by our natural position, have the natural command of events, we have this Oriental trade thrown into our own hands. Chinese merchants leave their homes, and bring their rich argosies to San Francisco. One Celestial clerk, in an American store, has sometimes footed up his daily sales of Chinese goods at ten thousand dollars. CHY LUNG, FOI CHAONG, SAM WA, and TUK SHAONG, can, respectively, no sooner get a cargo of Chinese articles on their shelves, than they are purchased, and the adventurous merchants are sent back to their native shores for fresh supplies. They give employment to all those whose services are necessary in the details of commercial business—ships, steamboats, sailors, stevedores, carmen, stores. No one can estimate the importance of the trade that is now opening between these two great countries. The imagination would fall, with wearied wing, ere it could reach the results, in this regard, of the next twenty years. Within half that time a railroad and telegraph may unite New-York and San Francisco, bringing us in direct communication with China herself. Boxes of delicious Oolong may make their fleet transit, within a fortnight's space, from Shanghai to New-York. Yet Gov. BIGLER would borrow an idea from the Chinese of two thousand years ago, and erect a formidable wall between us and them. Surely there can be no room for diversity of sentiment on this subject. Let us take the goods the gods provide us, and gratefully acknowledge the wisdom of that Providence which so easily and naturally accomplishes what man might have labored for ages in vain to achieve.

Kossuth is Going.

KOSSUTH is once more in New-York, and on the eve of leaving us forever. The months he has spent among us have been full of fruit. We have heard the grandest of orators; our views of the National duty and destiny have been enlarged; the horizon of our influence has been extended; and the warmth of our patriotism and humanity tested by the sure guage of a practical appeal. The amount of sterling feeling and cordial sympathy has been strikingly displayed. The American people, those at least that truly express the National characteristics, have answered his appeals with a heartiness, that will remain always in memory, as the noblest testimonial of the National honesty and earnestness. On the other hand, the test has been applied to a minority, who have given back no indications of sympathy with the wronged and oppressed, teaching us that all are not "Israel, that are of the House of Israel"; that citizenship of a Republic is not necessarily Republicanism. We know what manner of men surround us, thanks to our visitor; and can go forward hereafter with more assured footsteps, in the light he has left behind.

Whether KOSSUTH has benefited himself or rather the cause of which he is the agent, by his journey through our States, we have no means of knowing. He has certainly gathered respectable sums of money here and there, amounting perhaps to $150,000, and so forwarded the great end of his mission. He has found employment for a large number of his fellow-countrymen, otherwise doomed to idleness. He has examined the structure of our system, measured it in its official and popular workings, and ascertained how far it may be applicable to a future republic in mid-Europe. He has seen, and obtained a just estimate of our statesmen; he has called out effusions of eloquence as he passed along, scarcely inferior to that which his own lips have uttered. The America which he knew in the heroic history of WASHINGTON and the men of his times, has become a vivid reality in his experience. The teaching he has received will be useful to him. He will be a better statesman for it Should he precede that character with the offices of a soldier, a thousand incentives to persevering courage will present themselves in the recollections of his cis-Atlantic tour.

It could be wished that the many gross exhibitions of discourtesy and narrow meanness that have shown themselves quite freely through the press and elsewhere, had been withheld. Senseless and incessant vituperation was tolerable, because all public men expect it. It is an incident of triumph. But the petty, revolting meanness of those who have scrutinized hotel bills, and gloated over the most self-evident falsehoods and follies circulated at the expense of a national guest, is unpardonable, and below the level of contempt. From a nature like KOSSUTH's, such asssaults, of course, recoil impotently; but they are none the less pitiful, and must always call a blush of shame into every honorable cheek. We are glad that we can point to presses in this country which have opposed the doctrines of KOSSUTH, without participating in the low and malicious scandal which has formed the staple of certain of their allies.

But KOSSUTH is about to leave us, we could hope never to return. The success which he covets would bind him forever to Hungary and home. But he cannot, we fear, succeed while the present state of things persists in Europe. The recent tightening of the alliance between the courts of Petersburg and Vienna, is an ill omen for the cause of emancipation. The opportunity for change appears closed at the present. Austria seems so confident of security, that she curtails the army list for the year. The lights before us throw no glow of encouragement upon the great undertaking; but still KOSSUTH does not falter; and the voice of MAZZINI, from beyond the water, speaks words quite as confident and enthusiastic. They are men of lofty stature, and may see further and better than we.

But whatever the fate of the movement, we may count upon it that KOSSUTH is fairly empanelled among the leading characters of history. History consecrates the name of many another far less deserving of the honor. His place is deserved and is fixed. A score of years hence, there will be nothing of which the individual will more eagerly boast, than that he has seen, heard, and perhaps grasped the hand of the great statesman of Hungary; the hero of the nineteenth century; the Epaminondas, the last Greek of European annals. May triumph attend him!

The Routes of Travel West.

Pennsylvania abandoned the Ohio river as a reliable channel for the travel of the West several years ago. Her first Railroad efforts were directed through Northern Ohio. One of these lines has been completed to Cleveland, and the other prosecuted far into the interior of the State. But they cannot be made to take the Summer travel, and we much doubt whether they will have another chance for the monopoly of the early Spring trade. There is only a short link in the great Lake Shore chain wanting—from the town of Erie to the Ohio line—to put New-York into direct Winter communication with Cincinnati; and by the time this is finished, the various lines pointing from the main trunk road of Ohio to the interior and capital of Indiana, will also be quite or nearly complete.

The two Pittsburg Roads, the Cleveland, and Pennsylvania and Ohio, are doing an excellent business this season, and their traffic will, from present appearances, continue to grow rapidly; but the results do not enure exclusively or even to the extent of the largest share to Pennsylvania. The Roads are used for both trade and travel to Lake Erie at Cleveland, and thence to New-York, instead of Philadelphia. That portion of Northern Ohio contiguous to one or both of these lines, will deal most through the Lake route. Vast numbers of passengers are daily brought to Cleveland, on the Pittsburg Road, to take the boat for Dunkirk or Buffalo. And so it will be from the Indiana and Bellefontaine Road, crossing the trunk road at Crestline.

The reasons for this diversion are various,—the most important of which, to the traveler, is the absence of mountain travel, and the cheapness and expedition of reaching New-York. The Cincinnati *Gazette* has a paragraph applicable to this point:

"To New-York, it would appear that the cheapest route is *via* Cleveland to Dunkirk. By this route, the traveler will reach New-York in one and a half days, and at the very low fare of $16. By Cleveland, Pittsburg and Philadelphia it costs $25, or to Philadelphia $21. By the

The Exports and Imports.

The exports and imports of the month of April, as published in the Custom-House statement, are as follows:

	Exports.	Imports.
Specie	$1,000,000	$1,000,000
Foreign merchandise	1,000,000	1,000,000
Domestic merchandise	5,000,000	5,000,000
Total	$7,000,000	$7,000,000

The amount of it is, our Pennsylvanian neighbors have built two very important roads for New-York use. Much of the money, however, was obtained through Wall-street influence; and while *they* will derive a very fair interest on the investment, *we* shall be amply repaid for the "material help," in the increased avenues to the trade of the West which the roads open up to New-York.

In regard to the Erie link on the Lake Shore, a very pretty quarrel is now going on, on paper, growing out of the anxiety of Pittsburg to defeat the connection. Meanwhile the road is being built under an ample charter from Pennsylvania; the people along the line want it; the city of Erie is not opposed to it, and while the other party are prying out grounds for legal restraint, the road will be finished. And then we shall be happy to relieve our Pittsburg friends and a goodly portion of their trade *via* Cleveland and Erie.

The New Opera-House.

The New-York Legislature at its recent session incorporated in this City the NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC, for advancing musical taste and to secure musical entertainments accessible to the public "at a moderate charge;" the capital $200,000, divided into shares of $1,000 each. Under this act, liberal in its provisions, and with an end in view certainly to be commended to popular favor, the corporators propose to erect a new Opera-House, of large capacity, on the corner of Fifteenth-street and Irving-place. The plan proposed, so far as the management is concerned, partakes largely of the Astor-place enterprise, embracing specific seasons, exclusive seats and committees of shareholders, all of which have proved a signal failure, equally distasteful to the great public and unprofitable to owners, lessees, and artists, as well as a source of annoyance to subscribers and managing committees. Altogether there is an odor of exclusiveness in the programme presented, which, it strikes us, will endanger the success of the scheme as a popular movement.

We say this in no fault-finding spirit, but simply to call the attention of the parties concerned, to what we conceive to be a capital error at the outset. A mammoth, and costly, and fashionable Opera House may be built, but it will never be filled for a succession of seasons, under auspices so at variance with Republican tastes; and there are no other tastes in this free country likely to fill such a house. It might as well be said in time—Music for the People, and Opera for Fashion are two things. The first can no more be made to bend to the caprice and exclusiveness of the last, than the last can be made profitable without the first. To the splendor of the house in its exterior, to its elegance and luxuriance, if you please, within, the People, who want good music "at a moderate charge," will not object. But they will neither sympathize with pretension, nor submit to be "patronized." The People's Opera must be essentially a "free thing," but if the corporators think otherwise, they can try it on after their own fashion, and within their own circle.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

"The time is approaching when this journal, which has kept calm during the *furore*, and refused to place KOSSUTH on a higher pedestal than WASHINGTON, or to regard him as a greater expounder of constitutional and international law than our own statesmen, or to believe our own naval officers less republican in sentiment and less personally courteous than he, but *has ever done justice nevertheless to Kossuth himself, will come to be considered a supporter of Kossuth and his doctrines.*. Honestly, our friends of the *Tribune* and the *Times* should not drop M. KOSSUTH so unceremoniously, even though the public do permit him to come from the boat to the hotel like any other gentleman."

☞ If the slanders of the *Commercial* and its co-laborers had attained any credit with the public, and their efforts to excite odium against a distinguished stranger and an exile, on account of his efforts for freedom, had been attended with any success, instead of being permitted to "come from the boat to the hotel like any other gentleman," Gov. KOSSUTH would have met a very different reception. Notwithstanding its present anxiety to appear friendly to the Hungarian and his cause, we shall not let the public forget that the *Commercial* was the first paper to reproach KOSSUTH with heartless indifference to the fate of his mother and sisters, and to hold him up to public censure for not appealing to the public charity on their behalf. True it has never had the coolness to say a word in defence of this mean-spirited attack upon his personal character, and we do not doubt that returning instincts of propriety have made it ashamed of its course in this regard. But it has no business to put forward pretentious claims to having always done him "justice," or to reproach others who have pursued a more decent and consistent course.

As to the quiet manner of KOSSUTH's return to this City, the *Commercial's* solicitude and affected surprise, are sheer hypocrisy. No one expected or desired any thing else. Mr. CLAY, Mr. WEBSTER, and other distinguished men, have frequently passed through this City,—having splendid and enthusiastic public receptions upon their first advent, and come back after a few days absence, without even mention of the fact in the public journals. No one expects any repetition of these demonstrations in any case. KOSSUTH, upon his arrival in this country, was received with a cordiality and enthusiasm worthy of his character and the cause he represents. None but an enemy of both would see anything unusual or surprising in the fact, that these public receptions are not repeated whenever he may happen to come to the City.

☞ The Exhibition of BRACKETT's fine piece of Statuary,—the 'Mother and Child'—is to close, we hear, on Saturday. During its stay in this City it has been seen by many thousands of our people, and we doubt not that the brief opportunity that still remains, will be embraced by thousands more. It is one of the great masterpieces of American Sculpture,—worthy in all respects of a place by the side of the best productions of POWERS, or of any other living artist. The earnest commendations it has received from GREENOUGH, DANA and other accomplished critics, are conclusive as to its decided merit as a work of art. BRACKETT is a young artist,—having never been out of this country even for purposes of study. He bids fair to reflect by his works distinguished honor upon American art. We understand that the group is to be taken from this City to Philadelphia.

STEPHENSON's statue of the "Wounded Indian," another very fine production of American art, is still on exhibition at the Stuyvesant Institute.

☞ A Bostonian writing from New-York, acknowledges that our places of fashionable amusement are more orderly than his own. He was particularly struck with the audience of three thousand persons at Niblo's—preserving a decorum fully up to Boston Church rules, and dispersing with the utmost quietness and gentility at the close of the performance. This Bostonian is evidently a gentleman of discernment and taste. We very much question whether *he* had anything to do with the reception of LOLA MONTEZ.

☞ The Board of Aldermen meets again to-night. Whether the Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies will make any communication concerning the PERRINE pavement—whether the Committee to which that subject was referred some weeks ago will make any report or not—whether the Board considers the subject of sufficient consequence to merit attention—we may probably know somewhat after the session is over.

☞ We are informed by our reporter that the torches to be used this evening, for the Loco Foco ratification meeting and procession, were yesterday filled with sperm oil at the Corporation oil-house, in Mercer-street, under the superintendence of one of the officials appointed by HARRY ARCULARIUS. Is this among the legitimate expenditures of the City government?

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL of the Cotton [illegible]

By Telegraph over the Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick and Maine Lines to Portland,

AND THENCE BY THE

RAIN-REACHANTS' LINE TO NEW-YORK.

HALIFAX, N. S., Tuesday, June 8.

The R. M. Steamship *America*, Capt. SHANNON, arrived here at 2½ P. M., to-day, having left Liverpool at 3 P. M. on Saturday, May 29. She brings eighty-seven passengers and a large freight. Thirty-seven of her passengers landed here.

The Collins steamer *Baltic*, which left New-York on the 15th of May, arrived at Liverpool shortly before 8 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday the 26th.

Liverpool Markets.—SATURDAY, May 29.

COTTON—An active business has been doing during the week. The sales to Friday night, reaching 104,700 bales, 48,090 of which were on speculation and for export. Prices for American qualities below middling are unchanged From last week's quotations, while other qualities are from ¼d.@1-16d. dearer, according to the circular of BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co.

MONEY continues abundant, and on Friday Consols, for account, closed at par.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat is in fair demand, without reduction in prices. In Flour there is little doing at the current rates of last week. There is a good demand for Indian Corn at 1s. 6d. advance over last week's rates, the market closing with an upward tendency. The stock of American Flour and Grain is comparatively light.

PROVISIONS—The sales of Beef for the week foot up 3,000 tierces at a further advance of 5s.@10s.; the stock on the market is limited. Pork has also advanced 5s. per bbl., with an upward tendency. Lard, there is little on hand—no quotable change. Cheese, there is no demand. Tallow has slightly decl ned.

RICE—800 tcs. Carolina have been taken this week at full rates.

TEA—Holders ask rather higher rates for the qualities in demand.

OILS—Small sales have been made of pale Seal at £31 10s. 20 tuns Cod sold at £23. Linseed is in fair demand. Palm, at improved prices, was in steady request.

RESIN—1,500 bbls. had changed hands, at previous rates.

TAR—No sales to report.

TURPENTINE—A parcel of American Spirits sold at 42s.@ 42s. 6d.

A special dispatch from a well informed private correspondent at Liverpool, gives the sales of COTTON for the week ending Friday evening, at 105,000 bales, at an advance of ¼d. on the better qualities. New-Orleans Fair is quoted at 6¼d. and Middling 5¾; Upland Fair, 5¾d.; Middling, 5¼d. The demand has been steady and active throughout the week. Speculators took 32,000 bales, and Exporters 16,000. The sales on Saturday were estimated at 10,000 bales, at steady and firm prices.

FLOUR.—Western Canal quoted at 29@21s.

CORN.—Yellow, 31s. 6d.; White, 30s. 6d.

LARD.—Firm at 51s.

In the manufacturing districts activity prevails, with a large consumption of Cotton. Sales were making to a fair extent.

The Commercial advices from Continental Europe are favorable. Trade in Paris was active.

Later advices from India state that the British forces had taken Rangoon and captured 150 cannon.

☞ The Foreign News, this morning, by the *America*, brings us no advices beyond the usual market reports. Cotton was active, and Breadstuffs firm. The wires being unable to work, in consequence of the storm, we are without a hint of any further events.

Meeting of the Geographical Society—New-Granada.

The regular monthly meeting of the Geographical and Statistical Society was held at the University last evening, Hon. GEO. BANCROFT in the Chair.

The feature of the evening was a Memoir on New-Granada, with remarks on the Climate, Seasons, Temperature, Minerals and other productions of that country, by Gen. T. C. DE MOSQUERA, late President of the Republic of New-Granada. Gen. MOSQUERA spoke in Spanish, and his observations were translated by THEODORE DWIGHT, Jr., Esq. In introducing the Memoir, the General took occasion to condemn the present division of the earth into five zones instead of six. The distinction is not natural. We call a single part of the world *America*, though it contains two great Continents separated by seas, and united only by the Isthmus of Panama. Europe and Asia might better be one part than the two Americas. Gen. MOSQUERA therefore holds that South America should be called the sixth part of the world, and receive the name of *Columbia*; leaving the appellation of America to the Northern Continent and the great nation which occupies it. Throwing out these suggestions, the Memoir proceeds to discuss the topographical and geographical features of New-Granada; its area, population and climate; its physical characteristics, rivers, mountains and valleys, and the advantages of the country for trade and commerce.

The continental area of the territory of New-Granada is 297,000 square miles, beside which the Republic possesses several islands in both oceans. The topographical aspect of the country presents a greater diversity than any other section of South America. There is scarcely in the world so important a point in physical Geography as the great knot of the Cordillera where its eastern chain divides, giving rise to the central branch which separates the valleys of Canea from those of Neiva and Mariquita. The eastern Cordillera follows its direction toward the Northeast, to the *paramos* of Pamptona, constituting the boundary of New-Granada and Venezuela. The central branch, which begins to separate itself from the eastern in the Papas, completes its separation in the Volcano of Purace, and proceeds parallel to the waters of the Canea and Magdalena, to the valley of the Cauca, where it unites again with the Western Cordillera, and where the Cordillera is cut by the basins of the San Jorge, the Canea, the Atrato, and the San Juan, giving all that country a peculiar aspect, and containing the richest mines in New-Granada. Gen. MOSQUERA went on to describe the form and direction of these three grea branches of the Andes, and referred to the investigations now being prosecuted in New-Granada by a Topographical Commission, conducted, during the Presidency of Gen. M., by a skillful engineer, Col. Codazi. The work will be completed in a few years. In the meantime the facts embodied in the present Memoir are presented by Gen. MOSQUERA as the results of his own observations.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Gen. MOSQUERA for his valuable paper, and to Mr. DWIGHT, for his services in the translation. The sum of $200 was donated, in amounts of $50 each, to enable the Society to proceed with the publication of its Bulletin. Some informal business was transacted and the Society adjourned for the Summer recess. The meetings will be resumed in October.

☞ A new portrait of HENRY CLAY, painted and engraved by RITCHIE, has just been published by BACHIA & Co., No. 23 Chambers-street. It is, in many very important respects, much the best ever issued. It is a full-length, and the attitude is strikingly appropriate and effective—being that of the orator while speaking; not with any special passion or emphasis, but argumentatively and with deliberation. His cloak is thrown over a chair upon his right, and his hat and cane are upon a table at his left. The face and form are those of Mr. CLAY in his maturity, and the figure is full of dignity and elevation of character. It will be universally welcome as the best memorial of one upon whose like we shall not look again.

☞ The *Evening Post* persists in its assertion that "*the Platform*" adopted by the Democratic National Convention amounts to nothing—and that the resolutions were never, in any proper sense, passed at all. It says:

"With regard to the resolutions said to have been adopted by the Convention, just before its close, called in some quarters "the Platform," we reassert, in stronger terms, what we said yesterday. Further inquiries into the circumstances satisfy us that, in saying that *they did not express the sense of the Convention*, we used the least expressive phrase the case would justify. They were not adopted by the Convention. *Three-fourths* of the members—more than three-fourths, it is said by some—*had left the room; not more than a dozen of the rest knew what was doing.* Mr. DAVIS, the President of the Convention, had been obliged, by exhaustion, to leave the Chair. Mr. IRVING was in his place, and was exerting himself vainly to establish something like order. The main business of the Convention had been completed; members and bystanders were talking it over with each other, and everything was attended to but what was going on beside the Chair. In the midst of this bustle and confusion, in the midst of loud conversations, shouts, and noise of the hasty entrance and hasty departures—something was read which nobody heard, and concerning which very few were aware that it was reading. Mr. IRVING put the question on all the resolutions in a lump. The ayes, in that fragment of a Convention, just in the bustle of breaking up, were more numerous than the noes, and he declared the resolutions adopted. From one of the members then in Convention, who was decidedly opposed to a part of the resolutions and would have voted against them if he had been given an opportunity, we have it, that he did not even hear the resolutions put to vote, and was not aware of this pretence that they had been adopted till he heard of it afterwards. *A Platform made in this manner does not even deserve the name of a farce, which we yesterday gave it.* A farce is played before an audience which is aware of what is going on."

FROM THE SOUTH.—The U. S. mail steamer *Marion*, Capt. BERRY, arrived this morning in 57 hours from Charleston, S. C., with nearly 200 passengers. Among the number were two companies of the Fourth Regiment U. S. Artillery, from Fort Johnson, to be stationed on Governor's Island. They number 75 men.

The steamer *Alabama* also arrived, from Savannah, Ga., with nearly a hundred passengers.

We are under obligations to the Purser of these vessels, and to our friends of the Charleston and Savannah press, for late Southern papers.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 8.

The mail is through from New-Orleans. The steamer *World* had arrived at that port with Rio Brave dates to the 26th ultimo. The intelligence from the Mexican frontier is of an exciting character. On the 18th, a gang of Sam HOUSTON and Indians attacked a party of Americans, who were encamped on the American side, and killed five of them. Several instances of outrages had been raised on the American side for the protection of the frontier. The *Brownsville Flag* gives the particulars of numerous other outrages, and says that no man's life is safe from the Mexican peasants. The steamer *Commanche*, whilst going up the Rio Brave, was fired at twelve times by the Mexicans. Several passengers on board the boat were wounded, and her passengers had drawn up a statement of the occurrence, to be forwarded to the American authorities.

CARVAJAL, Col. WHEAT and Capt. FORD were at different points along the Rio Bravo, trying to raise volunteers, but met with but little success.

Galveston dates to the 28th ultimo had been received, but the news is of no special interest.

Mrs. SLOCUM who shot a man named FORBES, at Bastrop, for seducing her daughter, had been tried and acquitted.

The Committee on Internal Improvements, of the Baltimore City Council, reported to-day in favor of loaning half a million of dollars, of City bonds, to the Susquehanna Railroad Company, to aid in the completion of that road to Sunbury.

Death of a Son of Postmaster-General Hall.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 8.

FREDERICK A. HALL, son of the Postmaster-General, died at Andover Academy, of which he was a student, yesterday. Mrs. HALL was present with her son at the time of his death, but his father, who had been sent for, did not arrive until afterwards. Mr. and Mrs. HALL passed through this city this morning, with the body of their son *en route* for Buffalo.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 8.

Postmaster General HALL and Lady, arrived here from the East, with the remains of their son, who died at Andover, yesterday. They left this evening for Buffalo.

Cholera on the Mississippi.

CINCINNATI, Monday, June 7.

The steamer *Midas* arrived here last night from New-Orleans, reports having taken thirty German emigrants from a Havre vessel, seventeen of whom died of cholera during their passage up the river. Some of the cases were very violent.

Of one hundred taken from a Bremen vessel not one died.

The Presidential Nomination, and the Democrats of Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Monday, June 7.

The Democratic nominations seem to give general satisfaction to the party here,—31 guns were fired on Saturday night. The *Enquirer* pronounces the ticket most excellent.

Genesee Valley Railroad.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, June 8.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Genesee Valley Railroad Company, held here to-day, it was decided to prosecute the work with vigor. All the stock necessary to build the road has been subscribed, and it is now a sure thing.

The Steamship Cherokee at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, June 6.

The steamship *Cherokee*, from New-York, has arrived at this port.

XXXIId CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 8.

Mr. SOULE presented a petition from Louisiana, asking for the establishment of a Navy-Yard near New-Orleans.

An immense number of petitions were presented by Messrs. WADE, SHIELDS, WALKER, STOCKTON and CHASE, in favor of the Homestead Bill.

Mr. HUNTER presented the resolutions of the General Assembly in favor of such legislation as will preserve the Wheeling Bridge from being destroyed. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. STOCKTON presented some petitions for a modification of the tariff.

Mr. JAMES presented a memorial of the Industrial Congress recently held in this City, representing the sentiments of a large body of mechanics and workingmen of the country in favor of the Homestead Bill.

The House Bill, changing the name of the American built vessel *Amelia*, and granting a register to her, was taken up and passed.

The House Resolution, ratifying an exchange of certain lands purchased in Natchez, Mississippi, for a Marine Hospital, was taken up and passed.

The resolution of Mr. COOPER, offered two months ago, directing an inquiry into the expediency of employing Messrs. LEUTZ, HALY, and ROTHERMEL, to paint certain historical pictures for the President's mansion, was taken up and adopted.

Mr. BUTLER introduced a bill for the relief of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution in favor of taking measures to effect a reduction of cheap ocean postage, and as he proposed at some future day to discuss the subject, the resolution was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SEWARD offered a resolution directing the Library Committee to inquire into the expediency of purchasing Mr. CATLIN's collection of Indian scenes and portraits. Laid over.

Mr. DAVIS moved to take up the bill regulating vessels propelled by steam, and after some debate, withdrew the motion.

Mr. UNDERWOOD moved to take up the Cumberland Dam Bill. After some debate it was lost.

Mr. ATCHISON moved an Executive Session on Minnesota Indian Treaty. Agreed to.

The Executive Session doors were opened at 3½ o'clock and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 8.

Mr. MCCORKLE presented the joint resolutions of the California Legislature, asking for the establishment of a Branch Mint in that State. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Cal., asked the unanimous consent of the House to permit the Committee of Ways and Means to report a Senate bill, which has been before Congress since the third day of its meeting, to establish a Branch Mint in California. The bill ought to be passed. Nobody objected, and he begged, as a personal and political favor, that the House would take it up, having now a chance to escape from the stringency of the rules and do an act of justice to California, which is absolutely required by that State and the country at large.

Mr. MARTIN objected.

Mr. MARSHALL said that was what he expected from New-York, and she would profit by it.

Mr. SEYMOUR, of New-York, called him to order.

The bill appropriating ten million acres of land for the maintenance of indigent insane persons throughout the country, was taken up.

The bill, after a discussion about point of order, was passed over.

A Bill making further appropriations for certain roads in Minnesota, was passed.

Mr. HOUSTON asked permission to report the California Branch Mint Bill. If it was to be passed at all, it would be proper that it should come in now.

Mr. SEYMOUR, of N. Y., inquired whether the Committee have also had under consideration the question of a Mint in New-York, and whether they were not ready likewise to report a bill favorable to that application; and if so, that he make the report at the same time that he does the California bill.

Mr. HOUSTON replied, that the Committee had also ordered the New-York Mint Bill to be reported. He was willing to vote for both of them; but the California bill should be acted on first, as it was intended immediately to reach the disease, and relieve the distresses of the gold diggers—those who do not traffic with their own treasure, and who have been largely losers for the want of a Mint. Gentlemen should not fasten the two together. Let each stand on its own merits. He again asked permission to report the California bill.

Mr. TOOMBS objected.

Business of no particular importance having intervened,

Mr. MARSHALL again moved that the Committee of Ways and Means be allowed to report the California Mint bill.

Messrs. BROOKS and STEVENS, of Pa., objected.

Mr. BENNETT, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill giving lands to the old States and some to the new, with a view of establishing equality among all; the new States to apply theirs to railroads and the old to school purposes. Before disposing of the bill the morning hour expired.

The House passed a bill to make up to Indiana a deficiency of land for a seminary of learning in that State.

Mr. MARSHALL again asked that the Committee of Ways and Means be permitted to report the California Mint bill. It could be passed without discussion.

Mr. BRIGGS said that, while he was not opposed to the California bill, still he felt he should be derelict to the duty he owed to his constituents were he to permit the California bill to take precedence of the New-York Mint bill. He suggested to Mr. MARSHALL to include both bills in this motion.

Mr. POLK made a similar motion; but several gentlemen objected.

The House then went into Committee, when Mr. CLARK finished a speech heretofore commenced, in advocacy of the Iowa Land bill.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

BUSINESS NOTICES

SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—For Sale by WM. H. CLARK, at Huber & Bourns, No. 152 Pearl-st., ten shares or less of stock in the EQUINUNK LUMBER CO., an incorporated institution, having its office in this City. An investigation into the condition and prospects of the Company will satisfy the most cautious that this is one of the safest and most profitable investments now offering—one which will nearly double itself every year.

COOL, ATTRACTIVE IN APPEARANCE AND VERY CHEAP.—CANTRELL'S Linen Gaiters for Ladies are the most attractive article ever introduced to the public. They are very durable, excellently made, and sold for twelve shillings a pair. CANTRELL is assisted by the firm of LABOYTEAUX & SON, formerly of Broadway, and has at his establishment, No. 336 Bowery, a very superior assortment of gaiters, buskins, slippers, ties, &c., that need only to be seen by the ladies to be appreciated.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 2, 1852.—DR. TALBOT WATTS—*Sir*: It is with feelings of perfect confidence in your medicine, that I recommend to you my particular friend, Mr. LEWIS, who is affected with a stiffness of the neck; by relieving him you will confer another favor upon one who already owes his life to your Nervous Antidote.

Yours, most respectfully, THOS. SHERWOOD.

At Kipp & Brown's, corner of Charles-st.

MEN'S AND BOYS' SUMMER CLOTHING.—WE are selling off our stock of Summer Clothing at a saving of full 20 per cent. to purchasers, in order to make room for our Winter stock. Linen coats at retail, one dollar. All other goods equally cheap. Please call and examine for yourselves. BOUGHTON & KNAPP, No. 13 Maiden-lane.

STRAWBERRIES, SUGARS, TEAS AND COFFEE.—The best place in New-York to get good Groceries and all kinds of Fruits, is at PALMER'S Temperance Store, No. 294 Broome-st., corner of Ludlow-st.

Transcriber's Note: Illegible text in the Three Days Later From Europe section is due to the original publication.

HOSIERY AND UNDER-GARMENTS.—RAY & ADAMS, No. 501 Broadway, Import and Manufacture Hosiery and Stocking-knit Under-Garments, of every description. Our goods cannot be surpassed in excellence of quality, variety of styles, and lowness of prices. An examination by all who are about purchasing—at wholesale or retail—is respectfully solicited. RAY & ADAMS,

American Hosiery and Under-Garment Manufactory, No. 501 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.

CONTINUATION OF SALE.—THE LARGE SALE OF Property which was commenced under the direction of Messrs. LOTT, MURPHY & VANDERBILT yesterday, June 8, is continued THIS DAY.

State of Affairs in New-Mexico.

The following letter furnishes information of political interest, which we ought to receive immediate notice by Congress and the Executive, to uphold and sustain the authority of Civil Government in the United States Territory of New-Mexico:

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

SANTA FE, NEW-MEXICO, Tuesday, April 26, 1852.

The ball is fair, the course is agreed. The great effort to make free American citizens of the Mexicans has signalled. *The civil Government is at an end, and but for the military force stationed here all would be anarchy.* Previous to the arrival of Col. SUMNER, the military commandant of this department, as you are aware, the troops were stationed within the towns, and up to that time no considerable demonstration about the war had been made against the civil Government. Col. SUMNER, in accordance with the views of the Administration, and better to secure the country from Indian depredations, changed the posts, and placed a large portion of the troops in the Indian country. *This was seized on by the Mexicans as a fit time to disregard the civil authorities and put at naught all law and order.* Dissatisfaction and a determination to resist every thing American became apparent. The American citizens became alarmed, and the greatest excitement prevailed, particularly at this place. In this condition of things, Gov. CALHOUN, properly feeling himself wholly unable to administer the government without military aid, called on Col. SUMNER, who promptly responded to this city, and finding an entire abandonment of all law and order, and a dangerous disregard by many, of the inhabitants of all principles of right, and an inability of the civil authorities to maintain the peace, ordered in a strong company of infantry, in addition to the company of artillery then here, established an effective military police to aid the civil authorities, and placed out strong guards, which have for the time being restored quiet, and to some extent, confidence, that with this aid the civil Government may be maintained. Enclosed I send you a card signed by Gov. CALHOUN and Col. SUMNER, which plainly indicates the course necessary to be pursued by Col. STEPHEN WATTS KEARNY. His mission in repairing to this place at the request of the Governor, and the promptness and success of this measure in securing quiet and safety to the people, is deeply felt by our American inhabitants. Some may suppose that this condition has been brought about by some actual or supposed maladministration of the Government, and that, as in discontents in the States, a little time and a proper care in those who administer the civil Government will restore a proper condition of things. To those who may thus think it is time to say that they are mistaken. All that has been done here in arresting the operations of the civil Government is *justly attributable to the enmity and prejudice of the Mexicans against us, and a firm determination on their part to throw off our Government.* Since the establishment of a Territorial Government for New-Mexico, every Mexican influence has been cast against its successful operations. Murders have been committed on American citizens, and the Grand JURY has failed to present indictments. The last Legislature wholly failed to authorize a tax sufficient to prosecute criminals, and Gov. CALHOUN was compelled to turn at large some forty thieves, cutthroats and robbers, from the jail in this place, for the want of means to support them in prison. In a word, Congress must, if she would sustain her dignity and protect American citizens, adopt some other system for governing this country. *The territorial scheme has emphatically failed*, and will continue to do so until the Mexicans shall have become a more learned and civilized people.

From Mexico.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

By the arrival at this port of the brig *John Williams*, we have received files of papers from the city of Mexico to the 13th, and Vera Cruz to the 16th May.

The *Siglo* of the 3d inst. has a long article upon the present aspect of the Tehuantepec question. The editor says all parties in Mexico desire to see the great work of inter-oceanic communication completed, but all fear that the Nationality of Mexico would be jeopardised by the recognition of the Garay grant. New propositions have been made which appear to present a favorable solution of the difficulty. [This evidently refers to the propositions of Col. Sloo, which have been accepted by the Chamber of Deputies.] The editor complains that much knowledge upon this subject is hid beneath the veil of diplomacy; and says that the rejection of the Tehuantepec treaty by the Chamber of Deputies and recent publications will doubtless cause great irritation in the United States, and the American press will improve the opportunity to insult Mexico and her Government.

The *Trait d'Union*, of the 12th inst., says that the Chamber of Deputies, considering the Tehuantepec grant to GARAY as abolished or annulled, has authorized the Government to take such other measures as it may deem convenient or necessary for the opening of travel over the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

The Committee on Finance has reported to the Chamber of Deputies in favor of allowing the importation of foreign flour, for three years, into Vera Cruz, in such quantity as the Government may deem needed by the wants of the population, the duty being $3 per barrel.

The Chamber persists, by a majority of 45 votes, in recommending the lowering of the Tariff by 10 per cent., and the abolition of prohibitory duties.

On the 19th ult., the American vessel *John Wesley*, from New-York, with 10 passengers, was lost on the reef of Cabezon, seven miles from Vera Cruz. The passengers, officers and crew, and part of the freight, were taken off by the Mexican schooner *Rosario*.

Señor SAGASETA has been elected President of the Senate, and Señor GAMBOA Vice-President. Señor YARA has been elected President of the Chamber of Deputies, and Señor GUZMAN Vice-President.

MAX MARETZEK's Italian opera company have arrived in the city of Mexico, and were to open the season in "Lucia di Lammermoor."

Three hundred Mexican soldiers have arrived in the State of Sonora. More French and German emigrants, from San Francisco, have reached Sonora, where they propose establishing a colony. Some four hundred more French were expected. The people of Sonora treated all who arrived with kindness.

The Minister of War has proposed a series of measures for the defence of the frontier States against the Indians, among which are the erecting of new fortifications on the eastern frontier, and the formation of a new military colony in Chihuahua. The coalition of the States for this purpose is producing a good effect. The Legislature of Vera Cruz has given to the accumulating fund the third part of the value of the confiscations accruing to the State for four years, and has also opened a voluntary subscription. The *Siglo* hopes that the other States will aid their brothers in the struggle for the salvation of civilization.

A report from the Minister of War to Congress says that the Republic is threatened on all sides—from Tehuantepec; from Lower California, which has been invaded by a party of adventurers; from Sonora, where an expedition is expected from adventurers and savages; from Chihuahua, where a revolution is on the eve of breaking out, which is headed by the Governor; from Tamaulipas, which is menaced by adventurers who have again united on the other side of the Rio Grande; from Yucatan, where it will be necessary to suspend the operations against the Indians, for want of funds; and in the interior, which is verging towards anarchy. A pretty picture this.

Don MARIANO MACEDO, former Minister of Relations, was examined before the Senate, on the 12th inst. for arbitrary conduct towards General ALMONTE, then Senator—MACEDO being Minister of Relations at the time. He was acquitted by a vote of 23 to 13.

Señor BOVES, a member of Congress, has loaned $30,000 to the Government, without interest or premium.

News had been received at Merida from Gen. LA VEGA. The last dates from him were to the 27th ult., and it was said he had obtained some advantages over the Indians, but his position at that time was not indicated. An Indian had been taken prisoner in the village of TEKAX, and he declared that Gen. LA VEGA had reoccupied Chichanja, notwithstanding the obstinate resistance of some negroes from Belize, who headed the Indians. A letter had been written from Tihosuco, by a creditable person, which said that the forces of Gen. LA VEGA had not met with any calamity; that he was in possession of Chan-Santa-Cruz, and had apprehended a soldier of the National Guard, a deserter from Bacalar, who said that place was unoccupied, and that Gen. LA VEGA immediately marched thither.

The British steamship *Thames*, on her last trip from Vera Cruz, carried off $805,362 85½ in gold and silver.

Señor RAMIREZ, Minister of Foreign Relations, has presented a memorial to Congress, setting forth the reasons that induced him to conclude an agreement with the Spanish Minister for the payment of the claims of the Spanish creditors of Mexico, which was deemed satisfactory.

The Vera Cruz papers are filled with reflections upon the probable effect of the law pending before Congress for the admission of foreign flours into Vera Cruz, for the consumption of the citizens, free of duty. The measure is said to be imperiously demanded by the necessities of the inhabitants.

The Indians were still committing their ravages in Durango and other frontier States, almost without resistance on the part of the authorities.

The Government of San Louis Potosi had recommended the rich proprietors of that State to form a rifle company, to be armed, mounted and maintained by themselves.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—By the arrival of the ship *Thomas W. Sears* at this port from Batavia, *via* Cape Town, we have dates from the Cape to April 14. The news is a fortnight later than the advices by way of England. The only items of interest, of course, relate to the Kaffir war.

The intelligence conveyed in the published official notices goes to show that the Gaikas decline risking any further engagements with the troops, although they still retain their mountain retreats and taunt the troops while keeping out of harm's reach.

One letter from Fort Beaufort says that two wagons proceeding from thence to the Blinkwater, with supplies, were attacked by Caffres on the road. The oxen were taken by the assailants, and a young Englishman, about 17 years of age, who has only been a few months from England, was killed. This does not look much like complete subjugation. The same letter states that it is said there that hundreds of spoors may be seen on the paths from the Blinkwater to the Waterkloof, and the latter place is believed to be swarming with the enemy.

Extract of a letter from Major-General SOMERSET's Camp, dated Thorn Kloof, Windvogelberg, April 1: "We have captured about 1,500 head of cattle and five or six horses; but Caffres have been killed. The cattle were captured by the burghers. One Dutchman, named PIET MARAIS, was shot dead, which created quite a panic among the Dutch burghers. W. BOWKER's name was first rate fellows—a great pity he has no fear; they were lost where they go. The Caffres are all going back into their old strong holds. We are now about 2,500 strong. Large patrols are still out, but I am afraid the cattle and Caffres have all left. We have had very fine weather since we have been out. We expect to move our camp to-morrow, but cannot say where to."

Extract of a letter from King William's Town:

"News has reached here this morning, that General SOMERSET has taken a large number of cattle, and that the three divisions now out have surrounded immense quantities of cattle, which are certain to fall into their hands. We also hear that the enemy are entirely routed. The Governor had several of the T'Slambie Chiefs here a few days since, on a farewell visit. He made them a great many promises. The whole of the troops are expected in a few days. UMHALA has been harbouring the enemy's cattle, and also receiving the Chiefs into his country."

The Indians of Indiana Falls, Ky., are reported to be in a starving condition. Their crops have failed, and they have no means of subsistence. Their agent has gone to Washington to procure relief.

Letter from Mr. Meagher.

The following is Mr. MEAGHER's reply to the letter addressed to him by Mayor WOOD, on the occasion of a public meeting at Albany, inviting the exile to visit that city:

GLEN COVE, June 4, 1852.

His Honor the Mayor of Albany:

DEAR SIR—I gratefully acknowledge the letter of congratulation which, in accordance with the wishes of your fellow-citizens, you have done me the honor to communicate.

The kind and cordial sentiments it contains, and the flattering generosity of a welcome publicly expressive of those same sentiments by which it is graciously accompanied, convince me that I am in a country where even the poorest citizen for the public good are generously recognised, and more than generously rewarded.

Conscious, however, that I have done too little to entitle me to such favors, a just and deep felt diffidence surrounding me from contemplating them. I value them too highly not to feel that they should be reserved for the recognition of some future, and more signal service.

Add to this, that as yet I am unable to determine how far these arrangements of a private nature, which are naturally consequent upon an married a change in my destiny, will enable me to comply with the public solicitations of my friends. And you will kindly admit the difficulty which prevents me from promptly acceding to the engagements you propose.

Yet should these arrangements permit, I shall seek an early opportunity for tendering to you, in person, my sincere and ardent thanks for these assurances of sympathy and respect which derive an additional grace and value from the position you so creditably occupy.

Be pleased, Mr. Mayor, to convey these words to the good and generous citizens who have concurred with you in offering me so high a compliment, and with the best wishes for the prosperity and repose of the fair city over which you preside,

Believe me to be,

Very respectfully, your faithful servant,

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

To an invitation from the Irish citizens of Baltimore to visit that city, Mr. MEAGHER returned the following reply:

GLEN COVE, Long Island, June 4, 1852.

GENTLEMEN: Your warm congratulations upon my restoration to freedom, have deepened the gratification which that happy change of fortune naturally inspired. They assure me that I have been conducted to a country where the humblest soldier in the cause of Liberty is sure to meet with an ample compensation for whatever hardships he may have encountered—for whatever losses he may have incurred. It seems to be the spirit of the citizens, amongst whom my brightest lot is cast, to act as the Roman Senate did of old, when, after a severe disaster, it decreed its thanks to the Consul who despaired not of the fortunes of the Republic. Except the fidelity with which I still cling to the cause of my country, I am sensible of no claim to your consideration. But I admit, that there are seasons when, to have hope and faith requires an effort of our better nature, which, being thus taxed and tested, justifies some slight encouragement. With this admission, I accept with the less reluctance, the compliments you have paid me.

You will not be displeased with me, however, if for the present, I request your permission to decline the still higher compliment you propose, and to enjoy, in this quiet spot, the seclusion, which is the more grateful to my heart as it is in more respectful accordance with the humbled name and sad condition of my native land. As I propose, however, to fix my home in this, the happiest sovereignty in the world, and to rank myself among its loyal citizens, I promise myself the pleasure of meeting you on some future day, and confirming that acquaintance which, by your own act, has been so generously commenced.

Be pleased to convey these sentiments to the many friends on whose behalf you have addressed me, and with a grateful aspiration that you may continue to enjoy the good and honorable things of this life,

I am, gentlemen, your faithful servant,

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

To Hon. Judge Marshall, Dr. R. J. Christy, M. R. McNally, Esq., James J. Lawn, Esq., Hon. Robt. J. Brent, and other gentlemen signing the address.

A ball came off at Lancaville, near New-Albany, Ind., on Monday week. An Irishman purchased a ticket, went to the ball, and took part with the rest in the dance, but he noticed that every time he went round the room, several Germans present stepped on his toes with the intention of tripping him up. The Irishman at length struck at those who were annoying him, when a general fight ensued. In the morning the Irishman was found on the ground, near the house, with his entrails cut out. Mr. Swin, who attempted to assist the Irishman, had a bad gash cut in his head.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PHILLIPS' PATENT FIRE ANNIHILATOR.—This is to certify that we, the undersigned, attended as a Committee for the purpose of testing the efficacy of PHILLIPS' PATENT FIRE ANNIHILATOR in extinguishing fire, are satisfied that in ordinary cases, at the commencement of a fire they are of great use, and will do effective service. We are well satisfied with the experiment, and consider it a fair test of the utility of the apparatus. We remain, in justice to the proprietors, admit we went there somewhat prejudiced against the use of them, and we consider we gave them a fair trial.

T. W. HORSEHOUSE, Chief Engineer.
H. READ, Assistant Engineer.
WILLIAM H. POLLARD, ex-Chief Engineer.
SAMUEL H. MANN, Assistant Foreman Engine No. 2.
HENRY STIFF, Member of Hudson Hose Co.
E. RANDALL.
JERSEY CITY, June 4, 1852.

GAITERS FITTED.—Are the Shoemakers generally to come to the front? If so, they above it must be Singer's Sewing Machine! It is the only thing in the establishment, and one person can do the work of ten people—this is a fact. Look at the work done in Lynn and Abington, how readily it sells and what high prices it brings. The Eastern people with their customary enterprise adopted these machines long before they came to the West. It's a complete monopoly of the shoe trade. Why are the people in this section so tardy; the mass of them seem to be ignorant of the world they live in. A few of them have got awakened and after being aroused and convinced have gone to work, and are making from five to ten dollars a day on each machine. Machines on exhibition and for sale during the day. I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 323 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR CHAPPED HANDS.—The PURE OLD PALM SOAP is one of the best remedies in use. It is very highly recommended to those whose skin is tender, and being made from a vegetable oil, is consequently very healing and excellent in its properties. It can be had in small cakes (five of six cakes to a pair,) for trial, at the manufactory of W. HULL'S SON, No. 156 Cliff-st. See Commercial's certificate:

"Having tried the Old Palm Soap, manufactured by W. HULL'S SON, I can recommend it as being an excellent quality of toilet soap. The healing properties of palm oil, which are well known, must render this soap preferable to Castile soap for the same uses.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M.D., Chemist."

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.—800,000 pair of DAY'S Patent vulcanized Rubber Shoes, Pressed Over Shoes, have been received at the first Premium over 1850, and others, last October, at the Fair of the American Institute. Importers and extensive dealers are advised to move a point in ordering and purchasing. DAY'S facilities equal 3,000 pairs a day. Buyers are cautioned that the combinations are again at their old game of threatening to prosecute my customers, all for effect, that they may still, for one year more, plunder the pockets of the people.

HORACE H. DAY,
Oldest manufacturer of India Rubber now in the business in the United States—owning over 30 patent rights. Warehouse No. 29 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

IF YOU WANT YOUR LINENS to present a fine appearance and smooth surface, with a beautiful gloss and a firmness that will resist the dampness of the atmosphere and perspiration too, try BEAUMONT'S PATENT STARCH POLISH—one cake will do 20 dozen clothes. STOWE'S CHEMICAL SAVE SOAP will wash your clothes without rubbing, and it is a beautiful toilet soap. Give them a single trial, and follow the directions, and your word for it, you will be satisfied. Depot No. 217 Bowery.

THE CHEAPEST STORE IN THE CITY.—The subscribers have just received, and are constantly receiving, a large and splendid assortment of Lace Muslin Curtains, Window Cornices and Shades, Paper Hangings, Sashes, Gimps, &c., &c., with every article in the upholstery line, all of their own manufacture, and of the most fashionable style, which they offer 25 per cent less than any house in the city. The trade supplied.

A. M. & E. DAVIES, No. 395 Broadway.

DO YOU WANT ADVERTISING ABROAD?—If so, the old established office of W. H. McDONALD, at No. 109 Nassau-st., offers superior facilities. Every leading paper, either daily or weekly, of any worth, published in the United States or Canadas, can be contracted for as above, on the most liberal terms, W. H. M. having the fullest authority and the very best terms. Call and get a pamphlet, and see papers and terms.

METALLIC OIL FOR MACHINERY.—CUMBERLAND BROTHERS' PATENT.—The Metallic Oil is superior to pure sperm for all kinds of machinery, and its cost is 20 per cent less. It is the only chemically prepared Oil which may be used in factories without the payment of an extra premium for insurance against fire. For sale by the manufacturers, DE LA VERGNE, TOOKEY & CO., No. 26 Broadway.

CHELSEA MILLS.—No. 254 West 27th-st. Depôt No. 70 Beekman-st. The subscribers are now prepared to furnish fresh Ground Flour, Graham Flour, Fulton and Yellow Corn Meal, Hominy, Indian Grits, and Farina. Grist and Feed of all kinds ground to order. Orders served in any part of the city, free of charges. For sale cheap, a two horse Steam-engine and Boiler, in complete running order.

HUMSON & WILLIS.

RICH PAPER HANGINGS of the latest styles and most desirable patterns, in velvet and gold, satin and gold, and plain satin, of our own importations, at the very lowest prices, for cash. Also, a full assortment of American Paper and Borders, Five-Pannel Prints, &c., at wholesale and retail. CHILDS & SMITH, No. 449 Pearl-st., cor. William. N. B.—None but competent workmen sent from the establishment.

GENUINE TEAS.—The subscribers having opened the large store, No. 125 Chatham-st., as a tea warehouse, are prepared to supply their friends and the public generally, with the finest and very superior green and black teas, at exceedingly low prices, also best Java coffee at 14d. per lb. One trial will satisfy any person that they can save 20 per cent. W. F. MOODY & Co., No. 125 Chatham-st.

MR. WILLIS, the Principal of Freehold Institute, will be at the Merchants' Hotel, Cortland-st., from 12 o'clock till 3½ on WEDNESDAY, June 9th, to see persons who desire to place their sons at school in the country.

S. COCKCROFT has resumed the practice of the Law, at No. 140 Nassau-st., and pays particular attention to the loaning and procuring of money on mortgages, the selling and purchasing of the same, and other securities, and the collection of accounts in general.

COURT-STREET CROCKERY STORE.—One door from Union-st., SOUTH BROOKLYN. A good assortment of China, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Ware always on hand.

LOOKING GLASSES, PORTRAIT and PICTURE FRAMES, of every description, on hand and made to order, at low prices. W. H. LOCKWOOD, No. 394 Broadway, (Coffee-house,) and No. 205 Bowery.

STOCK, FIXTURES AND GOOD WILL FOR SALE of Store No. 70 Bowery. Inquire of P. McCRAKEN, NO. 30 Nassau-st., up stairs.

LAND WARRANTS.—The subscribers are paying the highest prices for Land Warrants. Office, No. 4 Wall, corner of New-st. MEGARRY & JOHNSON.

OLD EXCHANGE PAPERS FOR SALE—At the Office of the *Daily Times*, No. 113 Nassau-st., at 25 cents per hundred.

PRINTING AND BLANK BOOK PAPERS—Of any size or quality, at A. G. GOODRIDGE & CO.'S, No. 79 William-st.

WRITING PAPERS.—Of every description, for sale by A. G. GOODRIDGE & CO., No. 117 William-st.

UMBRELLA LOST.—The subscriber has lost a good silk umbrella, somewhere, in the neighborhood of the Astor House, probably with some friend, who will please call at No. 10 Vesey-st., and receive his property. It is a present, and therefore valuable to the owner. A liberal reward will be given for its recovery.

CHELSEA MILLS.—No. 254 West 27th-st. Depôt No. 70 Beekman-st. The subscribers are now prepared to furnish fresh Ground Flour, Graham Flour, Fulton and Yellow Corn Meal, Hominy, Indian Grits, and Farina. Grist and Feed of all kinds ground to order. Orders served in any part of the city, free of charges. For sale cheap, a two horse Steam-engine and Boiler, in complete running order.

HUMSON & WILLIS.

WANTED.

SALESMEN WANTED.—A few Salesmen will be wanted by the subscribers, to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 1,201, Pacific-st., near Nostrand-ave.

SITUATION AS GOVERNESS WANTED.—A lady from the country, who is competent to teach the English branches, together with music, French and drawing, and who can give satisfactory reference as to character, wishes a situation in a family where there are but few children, within a few minutes walk of Fulton Ferry. Apply at No. 57 High-street.

BOARDING.—Two or three Gentlemen can be accommodated with good Board and pleasant rooms, on reasonable terms, with use of Bath. Apply at No. 307 Hudson-st.

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BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board in a private family. Apply at No. 61 Hester-st. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET.—With or without board, at No. 1, Monroe-st., corner of Cumberland-st.

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A Rail Road is established for the season—leaving Utica on the arrival of the Express train.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW ENGLISH BOOKS PER ASIA.

IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY GEORGE P. PUTNAM, No. 10 Park-place.—LECTURES ON THE RESULTS OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION of 1851, delivered before the Society of Arts, &c. Crown, 8vo. $2.

MORAL TALES. By Hans Christian Andersen. Translated from the French by Mrs. L. Burbo. With engravings. $1.

KINGSLEY'S SERMONS on National Subjects.

LIFE OF KING ALFRED. By Dr. Reinhold Pauli. Edited by Thomas Wright. 8vo. $4.

TREATISE ON THE METHODS OF OBSERVATION AND REASONING IN POLITICS. By George C. Lewis. 2 vols. 8vo.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES OF SCHLESWICK AND HOLSTEIN, in 1851. By Samuel Laing. 8vo. $3 50.

IN PRESS:

HEAD'S JOURNEY ACROSS THE PAMPAS.
HOOD'S NATIONAL TALES.
TILNEY HALL, and other Tales.
OSBORN'S STRAY LEAVES FROM AN ARCTIC JOURNAL.
AN AFRICAN CRUISER. Edited by Hawthorne
SICILY. By H. Tuckerman.
ROUGHING IT IN THE BUSH. By Mrs. Moodie.
GEO. P. PUTNAM, No. 10 Park-place.

PARKER'S SCHOOL READERS.

NATIONAL SERIES OF SELECTIONS FOR READING. Adapted to the various stages of the Pupil's progress. By Richard G. Parker, author of "Aids to English Composition," "School Philosophy," &c. Published by A. S. BARNES & CO., No. 51 John-st. Numerous recommendations of this series of Readers have been received by the gentlemen, and are following in a sample. Teachers, however, will examine for themselves.

Kinderhook, N. J., Union Seminary, May 24, 1852.

PARKER'S Readers have been used in this institution since Jan. 5, 1852. Our pupils have made more progress than ever before in the same length of time. As the teachers and course of instruction have been previously the same that existed previous, the difference is clearly the result of the text-book. They are admirable books, and well adapted for the end for which they are intended, and need only a practical test in the school-room to insure them a circulation unparalleled. Truly,

JOHN C. BISHOP, Principal.

NEW MEDICAL BOOKS.

EXTRACT FROM THE BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL: "It may be said, fearlessly, that Dr. BOSTWICK'S works on the treatment of his specialty, is equal to Ricord's great French works, or Acton's of London, on the same family of complaints, and are far superior to any thing of the kind before published in this country." They may be had at No. 222, or of the author, No. 258 Broadway. Office hours from 8 until 4, and from 7 until 9, evening.

PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

CORNELIUS LAMPORT & CO., will publish on THURSDAY, 10th inst., LIVES OF GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New Hampshire, and Hon. WM. R. KING, of Alabama, nominees of the Democratic National Convention, for President and Vice President of the United States. One vol. 12mo. Price 25 cents.

NO. 139 ATLANTIC-ST., BROOKLYN.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN; QUEECHY; WIDE, WIDE WORLD, and a various assortment of Theological and Miscellaneous Books, together with a large stock of American and English Stationery. Sold by J. McMURRAY & CO., Brooklyn.

WILSON AND TROW'S DIRECTORY

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, WITH A MAP—1852-1853, contains 25,000 more names than any other City Directory ever published, which are equal to 133 large octavo pages. JOHN F. TROW, 49 Ann-st.

SMART AND ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED—To sell and canvass for BRACE'S NEW WORK ON HUNGARY. This popular work is selling rapidly. A 12 mo. volume of 450 pages, elegantly illustrated, and contains, also, a good map of Hungary. A liberal discount is offered, and none need apply but experienced and responsible Agents. CHARLES SCRIBNER, No. 145 Nassau-st., N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF FURNITURE—PIANOFORTES, CARPETS, OIL PAINTINGS, &c. TO-MORROW (Thursday) at 10 o'clock, at Salon Rooms, No. 25 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st., R. C. KEMP will sell at auction, by order of the mortgagee, the entire furniture of a large four-story house, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of rich royal Wilton, Brussels, and other carpets; large French plate pier glasses, two handsome rosewood piano fortes, rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, covered in hair cloth, rosewood velvet and damask; rosewood rocker; centre and fancy tables, ex-centre dining tables, bookcases, wardrobes, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, rosewood bedsteads, carved mahogany French bedsteads, painted chamber furniture, best curled hair mattresses, beds and bedding, ingrain, three-ply and other carpets, mahogany sofas and chairs, hat stands, several fine oil paintings, looking-glasses, china, silver-plated ware, glass ware, ivory table cutlery, with a general assortment of bedroom and kitchen furniture, all of which is well worthy of the attention of housekeepers. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

D. S. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE.—D. S. HOUGHTON will sell this day, at 10 o'clock, at No. 54 Beekman-st., a large and elegant lot of New and Second-hand Furniture, of a gentleman breaking up house-keeping, which is most deserving the attention of purchasers, consisting of Tête-à-Tête, Book Cases, Card and Centre Tables, Marble Top Bureaus, and Washstands, Bedsteads, Mahogany and Cane Seat Chairs, &c. Also, Linens, Blankets, Counterpanes, Curtains, Silks, Table Cloths, Glass, &c. Also, part of a lady's Wardrobe. All will be sold without reserve.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—BURTON, CLARK & CO., Chemists and Druggists, No. 185 Broadway, to the late House, No. 273 Broadway, cor. of Chambers-st. In thus informing their customers and the public generally, that they have purchased the stock of Mr. Hall, No. 110 Broadway, corner of Pine-st., to No. 185 Broadway, between Cortlandt and Liberty-sts., late Rathbone's Hotel, Having fitted up their store in the most elegant style, and with every convenience for conducting business, both wholesale and retail, to the fullest extent they have enjoyed for the past 20 years, with the assurance that no effort on their part shall be wanting to merit it. Their stock comprises a full assortment of every article in their line of business, all of first quality. Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, English and French Perfumery, Tooth, Nail, and Hair Brushes, superior Velvet and Rubbing Sponges, Soaps, Dentifrices, Cosmetics, &c. &c. Soda Water, with a variety of choice Syrups, &c., at the Fountain. Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Medicines, and a full assortment of Medicine Chests for Ships, Families, and Plantations, constantly on hand. Also, small Travelling Chests for California Passengers, at reasonable prices.

NOTICE.—The office of JOHN A. FLEMMER, has been removed to the corner of Broadway and Ann-st., as formerly to this extent, business will be transacted as usual. All payments for Brandy and Champagne will be made personally to JOHN A. FLEMMER, or else from 4 to 5 P. M.

REMOVAL.—JOHN PEYSER, Dealer in Linen and Hosiery, and Manufacturer of Ivory Goods, has removed from No. 2 to No. 4 Murray-st., on the opposite side of the way, where he will be happy to see his friends and former customers.

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!! CHAIRS!!!

CONSIDERABLY OVER 1,000 CHAIRS, (late Connecticut & Rodgers,) Nos. 459 and 461 Broadway, between Howard and Grand-sts., cost $10,000, manufactured, varnished, and now ready for sale, consisting of rich velvet, velvet, Tapestry, Chinese stuff, and Hair Cloth Parlor Chairs of every description; also, a large assortment of rich velvet, tapestry, and Hair Cloth Sofas, Divans, Ottomans, Rocking Chairs, &c. &c. Also, a large assortment of Cane Seat Chairs, manufactured expressly for the retail trade, and warranted to be made of the best materials and workmanship. Dealers and others will find it to their interest to call and examine the stock, as it will be sold at a great sacrifice. Sale positive. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M. each day. Catalogues will be ready on the morning of sale.

BOARDING.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and lodging in a private family, in a healthy location, in a family where there are but few boarders, within a few minutes walk of Fulton Ferry. Apply at No. 37 High-street.

BOARDING.—Two or three Gentlemen can be accommodated with good Board and pleasant rooms, on reasonable terms, with use of Bath. Apply at No. 307 Hudson-st.

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A Rail Road is established for the season—leaving Utica on the arrival of the Express train.

TO LET.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET.—A beautiful country Seat, containing 10 rooms, on Clinton Road, near Flatbush, with 4 acres of land, well stocked with fruit trees, &c. Apply to WM. A. WHEELER, No. 118 Nassau-st.

TWO HOUSES FOR SALE CHEAP.—And four to Let, on Pacific-st., between Nostrand and Bedford-aves. For terms, apply to H. A. WEBB, opposite.

UPPER PART OF HOUSE TO LET, No. 98 Hudson-st., with Lot, in rear, fronting 70 feet on Perry-st. Rent $300. Also, Store and Cellar, No. 107 Cedar-st., from 7 to 9 A. M. and 6 to 8 P. M., or to LARKIN & LUTES, No. 30 Broadway.

LARGE FRONT ROOMS TO LET.—Fourth floor, No. 197 Fulton-st., near Nassau. Inquire of ROBINSON & WOOD, Nos. 4 & 6 Ann-st., up stairs, near Nassau-st.

OFFICE TO LET.—A healthy room suitable for a Physician to let at No. 49 Chatham-st., with a small and cheap bedroom adjoining, for a servant. Inquire as above.

HOUSE WANTED TO RENT.—A party of whom is a small family, wish to rent a House, in a good neighborhood, between Broadway and the Bowery, in a central locality. Address Box No. 1,201, Lower Post-Office.

STORE AND LOFT TO LET.—The first and second floors of No. 197 Fulton-st., near Nassau. They are very convenient, and have gas fixtures. Apply to J. HALL, on the premises.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.—The subscriber has for sale five of the most desirable Country Seats, of 40 acres each, one mile of Greenville, on the Lower Bay, and within 6 miles of the City Hall. Each is supplied with every facility for bathing, pleasure, fishing, &c.; abounds cool in Summer, and so sheltered from the north winds in Winter as to make it one degree warmer than the other side of the Island; with soil of unsurpassed fertility. These places have been laid out and divided by broad avenues. Money will be no object to the purchaser, and a fair and really moderate discount, while the land is within one hour's distance of the City. Terms easy. Apply to

T. W. STRONG, No. 8 Nassau-st., N. Y.

FARMS FOR SALE.—40 acres unimproved 10 acres improved, 40 acres, 60 acres, 80 acres, 100 acres, 120 acres, 140 acres, 160 acres, 200 acres, 300 acres, 400 acres, 500 acres, 600 acres, 700 acres, 800 acres, 900 acres, 1,000 acres, 1,100 acres, 1,200 acres, 1,300 acres, 1,400 acres, 1,500 acres, 1,600 acres, 1,700 acres, 1,800 acres, 1,900 acres, 2,000 acres, 2,100 acres, 2,200 acres, 2,300 acres, 2,400 acres, 2,500 acres, 2,600 acres, 2,700 acres, 2,800 acres, 2,900 acres, 3,000 acres, 3,100 acres, 3,200 acres, 3,300 acres, 3,400 acres, 3,500 acres, 3,600 acres, 3,700 acres, 3,800 acres, 3,900 acres, 4,000 acres, 4,100 acres, 4,200 acres, 4,300 acres, 4,400 acres, 4,500 acres, 4,600 acres, 4,700 acres, 4,800 acres, 4,900 acres, 5,000 acres, 5,100 acres, 5,200 acres, 5,300 acres, 5,400 acres, 5,500 acres, 5,600 acres, 5,700 acres, 5,800 acres, 5,900 acres, 6,000 acres, 6,100 acres, 6,200 acres, 6,300 acres, 6,400 acres, 6,500 acres, 6,600 acres, 6,700 acres, 6,800 acres, 6,900 acres, 7,000 acres, 7,100 acres, 7,200 acres, 7,300 acres, 7,400 acres, 7,500 acres, 7,600 acres, 7,700 acres, 7,800 acres, 7,900 acres, 8,000 acres, 8,100 acres, 8,200 acres, 8,300 acres, 8,400 acres, 8,500 acres, 8,600 acres, 8,700 acres, 8,800 acres, 8,900 acres, 9,000 acres, 9,100 acres, 9,200 acres, 9,300 acres, 9,400 acres, 9,500 acres, 9,600 acres, 9,700 acres, 9,800 acres, 9,900 acres, 10,000 acres, 10,100 acres, 10,200 acres, 10,300 acres, 10,400 acres, 10,500 acres, 10,600 acres, 10,700 acres, 10,800 acres, 10,900 acres, 11,000 acres, 11,100 acres, 11,200 acres, 11,300 acres, 11,400 acres, 11,500 acres, 11,600 acres, 11,700 acres, 11,800 acres, 11,900 acres, 12,000 acres, 12,100 acres, 12,200 acres, 12,300 acres, 12,400 acres, 12,500 acres, 12,600 acres, 12,700 acres, 12,800 acres, 12,900 acres, 13,000 acres, 13,100 acres, 13,200 acres, 13,300 acres, 13,400 acres, 13,500 acres, 13,600 acres, 13,700 acres, 13,800 acres, 13,900 acres, 14,000 acres, 14,100 acres, 14,200 acres, 14,300 acres, 14

New-York Daily Times.

LONG ISLAND ITEMS.

THE LATE STORM.—Last Thursday, during the storm, the lightning struck a tree near the house of I. S. Hendrickson, Springfield, Long Island, shattering it to pieces, and passing from thence to the house, doing considerable damage.... Three calves belonging to Mr. Robert C. Hazelhurst, were instantly killed by the lightning during the same storm.... At Manhasset Valley, Long Island, the lightning attracted by a bell-wire, passing from the office of Dr. S. B. Purdy, to his tenant-house, passed into the cellar-wall, doing some damage.... A horse occupied by a Mr. Dean, at Hempstead, was also instantly killed by the flash.

AN OLD COIN.—Mr. Isaac Coles, of Glen Cove, Long Island, has in his possession a "Pine Tree Shilling" coined in the Colony of Massachusetts, in the year 1652. It was found by Mr. Silas Downing last year, about four feet under the surface, at "Cedar Swamp," Long Island.

PLANK ROAD EXTENSION.—It is stated that the Cypress Hills Plank Road Company are about to extend their road to Hackensack—a distance of four miles further than its present range.

HUNTINGTON AND JAMAICA PLANK ROAD.—The contractor on this road commenced last week at the termination of the Jamaica and Brooklyn Plank Road. More than a mile of the road has been completed already.

JAMAICA AND BROOKLYN PLANK ROAD.—The contractors, Messrs. Ward & McVicker, commenced on Monday laying the double track on this road.

YACHT RACE.—At the late Yacht race between the *Northern Light*, of Flushing, and *Foam*, of Bay side, the former came off victor.

HORSE THIEVES.—A gang of horse thieves seem to have commenced their operations on Long Island. We hear every day of horses being stolen. One day last week a number of fine-only animals were missed at Newtown belonging to Abraham Hegeman, Esq., but the owner discovered them so close that they were compelled to leave them behind to escape themselves.

BURGLARY.—The residence of Mr. A. Smith, on the Clove Road, was entered last night between the hours of 7½ and 10½ o'clock, while the family were absent, by some daring burglar, who stole therefrom $60, which was on the Manhattan Company Bank; $6 overcoat—a gold snuff box, valued at $75, also a silver watch, worth $10. The villain had made a thorough search of the house and escaped before any of the family returned.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS FOR THE COUNTY OF QUEENS.—Judge FOSDICK, presiding, and Associates MOORHEAD, BERGEN, and HUNTINGTON.—The June Term of this Court commenced at the Court-House, in South Hempstead. John Hansen was tried for robbing the house of Andrew Howe, of Astoria, of a lot of clothing. Found guilty of petit larceny, and sentenced to six months imprisonment in the County Jail. The other cases brought before the Court, were transferred to the next term of the Oyer and Terminer.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held in the car-house at Jamaica, Long Island, on Sunday, by Coroner Parshall, on the body of Hugh Brady, a native of Ireland, and came passenger by trade, and a resident of Newtown, who died on Sunday morning from injuries received Saturday evening, on the Long Island Railroad, near Bedford, (as hereinafter stated in the *Times*,) when the following verdict was rendered:

"That the said deceased came to his death by injuries resulting from his imprudently attempting to get upon a passenger train of the Long Island Company's cars when about half a mile west of the Bedford depôt, in Brooklyn, on the 5th inst."

BROOKLYN CITY.

RECEPTION OF MR. MEAGHER.—In the Common Council last evening, Ald. Hartman, Chairman of the Special Committee to whom was referred the consideration of sundry citizens relative to extending the hospitalities of the City to Thomas F. Meagher, Esq., the Irish exile and patriot, reported the following preambles and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Thomas F. Meagher, Esq., has now the admiration and the sympathy of the friends of civil liberty throughout the world, by his patriotic and at quent exertions, and not less by his sacrifices and sufferings, in the cause of his adopted native land; and

Whereas, Having escaped from the captivity to which he was consigned in consequence of those exertions, he is now traveling in these free United States; therefore,

Resolved, That we tender a cordial welcome to our shores, and our best wishes for his prosperity and happiness.

Resolved, That we tender to Mr. Meagher the hospitalities of the City of Brooklyn, and that the Governor's rooms be opened for his use at such time as it may be agreeable to him to visit the City Hall of our City of Churches.

Resolved, That the Special Committee communicate the foregoing preamble and resolution to Mr. Meagher, and make the necessary arrangements to carry them into effect.

HENRY HARTEAU,
FREDERICK MORRIS,
A. B. RAFLIER,
JOSEPH WILSON,
F. B. SPINOLA,
} Special Committee.

RATIFICATION MEETING.—The Democrats of this City held a meeting on Thursday evening, at the City Hotel, to ratify the nominations made at Baltimore.

NEW ENGINE.—The Empire Engine Company No. 10 intend to test the power of their new Engine, Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, foot of Fulton-street.

FLORAL CONCERT.—The Sabbath-school attached to the Washington-street Methodist Church gives another Concert for the benefit of that School on Thursday evening next.

COMMON COUNCIL.—This body held a special meeting last evening, HENRY A. KENT, Esq., President of the Board, presiding. A quorum of members was obtained by calling in the aid of the police to hunt them up and bring them in. A communication was received from the Mayor Elect, relative to the collection of unpaid taxes in various street openings, which was accepted, and the following resolutions, offered by Ald. Marvin, adopted:

Resolved, That the Collector of Taxes and Assessments, who is now prior to January, 1854, shall subsequently, and that without the sanction of his Honor, the Mayor, be required to the Law Committee, for the purpose of reporting whether any additional powers are necessary to enable the Collector to carry this resolution into full effect.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Ald. Orlando Marshall, That the Counsellor of the Board be and he is hereby directed to compile all the laws and ordinances in force in this City, within 30 days, for the use of the Board; and that the Clerk and Counsellor of the Board be authorized to have five hundred copies of the same printed for the use of the Fire Department. Adopted.

Resolved, That the subject of grading and paving Union-street be hereby referred to the Street Committee for their immediate action and report. *Adopted.*

By Ald. Hewes—*Resolved*, That a Committee of three be appointed to take the necessary arrangements for celebrating the Birth-day of our National Independence, July 4, 1853, and that the sum of $200 be, and the same is hereby appropriated for such purpose, the same to be raised by tax at the current year. The resolution was divided, and that part relating to appointing a special Committee adopted, and the other laid on the table.

The following resolutions were offered by Alderman Marvin, in place of previous resolutions upon the same subject, which were reconsidered.

Resolved, That in all contracts hereafter made by the Street Commissioner or by any other City officer in behalf of the City, where a penalty shall be incurred in consequence of the non-completion of the contract according to its tenor, it shall be the duty of the Street Commissioner to notify the Contractor of the amount of penalty incurred, and that the same may be retained from the proceeds of the contract, and it shall be the duty of the Controller to retain it.

Resolved, That when penalties have been incurred and retained by the Controller, it shall be his duty, after the final settlement of the account of the contractor, to report the amount of such penalty to the Common Council, to the end that said amount may be divided among the parties who have been injured, in proportion to the assessments paid by them respectively.

Resolved, That in all future advertisements for work to be done, the Street Commissioner or other City officer shall state in the advertisement the time limited for the completion of the contract, and also that the penalty forfeiture will be duly enforced.

Resolved, That it be referred to the Law Committee to report upon the expediency of passing an ordinance requiring all omnibuses in this City to have their steps so arranged as to prevent children from riding upon them. Adopted.

By Ald. Marvin—*Resolved*, That the rule of order be amended so as to place in the first rule of order, report of Committees the third, and motions and resolutions and notices, fourth on the list. Adopted.

SUPREME COURT.—*Richard M. Demill* agt. *The City of Williamsburg.*—Opinion of Judge MORSE.—This was an action for injunction to stay proceedings commenced by the late Board of Trustees of Williamsburg, for opening South Fifth-street, on the ground that former proceedings were taken in 1846, for the opening of the street, which were still pending and not discontinued. In 1849 the Trustees commenced proceedings for opening this street; a Jury of twelve men were summoned according to law; after the Jury had fixed their award, they presented a bill for $272, and demanded payment of the same before they would render a verdict. An attempt was made, by a mandamus, to compel them to deliver their award. The Jury returned to their mandamus that they had delivered their award to the Justices, and vice versâ. Their returns were quashed in the Supreme Court, on the grounds of insufficiency, and from these and other points went to the Court of Appeals, and was decided in favor of the village. A motion was made to punish the Justices and Jury for contempt. Argument was had before the Supreme Court Judges, but before they were ready to give an opinion, the papers had disappeared. Thus the case remained until last Summer, when new proceedings were commenced, and on Saturday last Judge Morse gave the following opinion:

"If all that the plaintiff has been informed and believes to be true, is true, the defendants have no right to proceed with the opening of the street, and the injunction must be continued. The defendants may answer, on payment of costs."

OYER AND TERMINER.—This Court was closed yesterday morning and adjourned till this (Wednesday) morning, 10 o'clock.

CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR.—For this day, (Wednesday,) June 8, 1853.—Nos. 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24.

CITY COURT.—JUDGE GREENE.—This Court stands adjourned until Monday of next week.

FATAL CATASTROPHE.—The house of Mr. HENRY BARTON, at Baldwin Spa, Nassau County, was almost entirely consumed by fire early on Monday morning, and, and to relate, his two children and wife were perished in the flames. Our sorrow at such an early hour, when all the inmates of the house were wrapped in slumber, the fire was not discovered in time to prevent the sad casualty; for it was only with the utmost difficulty that Mr. B. and wife saved their own lives, although they were a much harried in their endeavors to save those of their children and relatives. The dead bodies of the children and most were subsequently recovered from the ruins, but they were so terribly disfigured, or to be entirely recognizable by their friends. The ages of the children were seven and nine years, and that of the aunt, about 77 years.

Thomas H., son of Rev. Thomas B. Ripley, committed suicide at Portland, Me., on Sunday morning, by drowning, while in a state of mental aberration.

MARRIED.

On Monday, 7th inst., by Rev. Mr. Jones, Mr. WILLIAM ROSS, of this City, to Miss FLORINDA L. ELLISON, of Bridgeport, Conn.

On Monday, May 31, by Rev. Thomas McPherrin, of Bloomingdale, Mr. GEO. W. HOLMES to Miss M. A. BEARD, of the above place.

DIED.

On Monday, the 7th inst., ADELINE, wife of Mr. David Wilson, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Chelsea Lodge, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral to-day, at 1 o'clock, P. M., from No. 66 Vandam-st.

At Hunts Point, N. Y., Monday afternoon, June 7, Mrs. JANE HOLDEN, in the 34th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from Trinity Church, Newark, N. J., on Thursday afternoon, 10th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

On the morning of the 6th inst., JANE ORR, widow of the late James Orr, in the 76th year of her age.

Her friends and the members of the Second Reformed Presbyterian Congregation, (Rev. A. Stevenson's) are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the Widows' Asylum, 84th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs., this morning at 10 o'clock, precisely.

At Roxbury, Conn., May 31, at the residence of his son, Rev. E. S. Schenck, Mr. DAVID SCHENCK, a native of New-Jersey, in the 85th year of his age.

On Monday evening, June 7, of typhus fever, GEORGE KITCHEN, in the 67th year of his age.

The friends of the family and the members of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at 3 o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon, from his late residence, No. 6 Fulton-place, near Jefferson market.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 8.

$7,000 U. S. 5s '65	106½	100 Dauphin Coal Co.	s10 20½
15,000 U. S. 6s '67	115½	25 Nicaragua Transit Co.	23
5,000 Kentucky 6s	100	25 do	23½
11,000 do	b3 100	75 do	b30 23
3,000 Pennsylvania 5s	90	40 Erie Railroad	86½
28,500 Indiana State 5s	90½	10 do	86½
7,500 do	90½	10 do	86½
2,500 Ind. Local Pref. 5s	74½	100 do	s30 86½
5,000 Ill. Int. Imp't '67	b3 80	100 do	b30 86½
1,000 Erie Income Bds.	90	150 Harlem Railroad	b3 72½
10,000 do	s3 90½	200 do	s3 72½
12,000 Erie Convert. '62	97½	100 do	b5 72½
5,000 Erie Convert. '71	97	50 do	s30 72
2,500 Hudson 1st Mort.	107½	30 Stonington Railroad	s3 59½
5,000 Hudson 2d Mort.	97	150 Reading Railroad	79½
10 Metropolitan Bank	110	50 do	s30 79½
100 do	109½	150 do	s60 79
250 do	b60 109½	1,400 do	79½
30 Ocean Bank	100	100 do	s30 79
100 Del. & Hud. Canal	xdiv. 114½	500 do	79½
225 do	ex. div. opg. 115	100 do	s10 79½
100 Morris Canal	52½	60 Hudson River R.R.	62
100 do	s60 52½	25 do	61½
200 do	b60 52½	7 N. Y. & N. H. R.R.	111½
100 do	52½	8 do	111½
10 Wash. Ins. Co.	80	5 Nor. & Wor. R.R.	55½
250 Canton Co.	81	100 do	55½
100 do	s10 81½	100 do	s3 55
50 do	s30 80	100 do	s10 55
25 do	s3 81½	200 N.O. Canal & Bkg. Co.	93½
75 do	s3 81½		

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Virginia 6s	112	200 Erie Railroad	s10 86
16 Bank North America	103½	250 do	s3 86
100 Nicaragua Co.	23	50 do	s15 86
100 do	opg 23½	50 do	s30 86
100 Morris Canal	52½	100 do	86½
35 Northern Ind. R.R.	117	50 do	86
26 Roch. & Syra. R.R.	113	100 Stonington R.R.	b60 59½
200 Reading Railroad	79½	25 do	59
100 do	79½	100 do	b30 54
6 N. Y. & N. H. R.R.	111½	100 do	b60 53
10 do	111½	100 Nor. & Wor. R.R.	54½
25 do	111½	100 Edgeworth Land Co.	7½

TUESDAY, June 8—6 P. M.

An order for $60,000 Indiana State Fives constituted nearly one half the transactions in Bonds today. The price advanced to 99 ℔ cent. Kentucky and Virginia Sixes were also wanted, and the sales show an advance of ¼ ℔ cent. The new Government Fives brought 104¾ ex-coupon. The Sixes of '67 sold at 115¼. The Illinois Internal Improvement Sixes brought 80. Erie Bonds were weak. The usual game of speculating on the chances of a semi-annual dividend on the Stock, affects all the issues of the Company, except the first mortgage. From this cause, the last Convertibles are selling 1 ℔ ct. below the rates current four or six weeks ago, though carrying ¼@½ ℔ cent. additional interest. The old Convertibles are down to 97. The shares sold largely at 86 cash, a further decline, and contracts were made as low as 85½, seller 60 days. The Bears seem quite confident of some sort of lapse in the question of dividend, while the Bulls are not sufficiently assured from headquarters to meet their offers of sale. Nothing new is known on the subject. Stock jobbing impressions are attempted to be made, both pro and con. It is not necessarily the business of the officers of the Company to correct these either way. If their Bull friends doubt their ability and good faith, as well as their interest at this particular time, to keep up the dividends with which they started out after the opening of the Road, they will, of course, be left free to act accordingly.

The other fancy shares were unsteady. Reading, Canton, and Nicaragua advanced ¼ ℔ cent. each, and have all pretty fair support for a further rise, if the general market should not prove too weak. Norwich and Stonington declined ½@¾ ℔ cent. Harlem closed at yesterday's rates. Hudson River keeps steady, with small transactions. There was some movement in Morris at 52½@¾. Investment shares continue to do well. Delaware rose 1 ℔ cent.; New-Haven, ¼ ℔ cent., with large sale at 111½@¾; Rochester up 1 ℔ cent. The Metropolitan Bank fell off ¼ ℔ cent., and sales were pressed even on buyer's option, sixty days. The late advance was partly the result of *certain* Bear *operations*, some sixty days ago. The stock was sold *short* in more than one instance, at 106@107, and delivered at 110@111.

There was not much additional business in bills for the Boston steamer this forenoon. Sterling closed quiet at 110¾@110¾; Francs dull at 5.17½; on the North of Europe, the rates firm. Money was in moderate request at 4@4½ ℔ cent. Mercantile paper is not plenty, and very little of it, except at long dates, is found outside the Banks.

The General Markets were better under the foreign news. Cotton is up ¼ cent, with sales of 1,000 bales. Flour left off firm at $4 12½. The sales of Indian Corn were large, though the quality new on the market is generally inferior, and the figures lower. Freights tend upward, which is against the shipping demand for Grain and Flour. The stocks continue light. A carefully prepared circular of this date for the Boston steamer says of the receipts from the interior:

"The receipts *via* our Western Canal since the commencement of navigation continue to decrease, compared with the corresponding period of last year. That of Flour is 268,453 barrels; Indian Corn, 680,046 bushels; Barley, 25,411 bushels. Increase for same period in Wheat, 256,060 bushels. At the close of Canal navigation in December last, the decrease in receipts of Flour from 1st September previous was 502,223 barrels; 1,-691,950 bushels Wheat. Increase in Indian Corn, 1,648,-426 bushels; Barley, 102,433 bushels. Thus showing a decrease from 1st September to date, in receipts by this source, of 770,666 barrels Flour, and 835,906 bushels Wheat; with an increase of 750,250 bushels Indian Corn, and 127,082 bushels Barley.

The Cotton movement of the season, as reported to the other side by this steamer, is as follows:

	1852.	1851.
Receipts at the Ports	2,662,000	2,225,000
Exports to Great Britain	1,452,000	1,164,000
Exports to France	357,000	287,000
Exports to other Foreign Ports	306,000	216,000
Total Exports	2,145,000	1,667,000
Stock on hand	312,000	377,000

To-day, the bids for the Jersey City Water Loan, $300,000, six ℔ cents., coupon, are to close at the banking house of JAMES G. KING & SONS. The Bonds run to 1877, and are secured not only by the corporate faith and property of the city, but by a pledge of "all the real estate, goods and chattels belonging to the residents thereof." The loan is for supplying the city and places adjacent with pure and wholesome water, to be taken from Passaic river, opposite the village of Belleville. The payments are 10 ℔ cent. on notice of acceptance of the bids; 15 per cent. on the 1st July, 25 per cent. on the 1st September, 25 per cent. on the 1st November, and 25 per cent. on the 1st January next; or the whole may be paid at an earlier day, at the option of the lenders, and the interest will commence at the date of payment.

The law authorizing the loan enacts that "all real estate within Jersey City, and all goods and chattels within said city, belonging to residents thereof, shall be liable for the payment of the principal and interest that may become due on the scrip or bonds to be issued by virtue of this act." For any deficiency in the proceeds of the revenue to meet payment of the interest, the Mayor and Common Council are authorized and required to assess and raise such amount as may be necessary, above other taxes authorized by law. No proposals under par will be considered.

A copy of the act, and of the report of the Commissioners and Engineer, and a circular containing full particulars, may be obtained at JAMES G. KING & SON'S office, or of either of the Commissioners, or by applying at the City Clerk's office, Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, May 19, 1853.

JOHN D. WARD,
D. S. GREGORY,
M. T. BRAMHALL,
THOMAS A. ALEXANDER,
} Water Commissioners.

CITY OF NORFOLK (VIRGINIA) BONDS AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offer for sale $200,000 of the Corporate Bonds of the City of Norfolk, with 6 per cent. interest Warrants attached. These Bonds were issued to Railroad companies in pursuance of resolutions, and are in sums of $500 each, payable April 1, 1874, with interest on the 1st days of April and October respectively, in the city of New-York. They are issued by the municipal authorities of the city of Norfolk, confirmed by the popular vote, under a special Act of the Legislature of Virginia. Ample provision has been made by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Norfolk for the punctual payment of interest punctually, and likewise to create a Sinking Fund to retire the principal at maturity. The population of the borough of Norfolk is about 20,000, and of the city proper about 16,000. The city debt on the 27th March, 1852, exclusive of the above, was $351,350, represented by city scrip. The income for the year 1852 is expected $1,000, resulting from taxes and lease of city property. Norfolk, from its central location, its easy access from the sea, its protected position, its ample dimensions and great depth of water, its entire freedom from ice in the severest winters, and its healthy climate, combine to render it a point most favored of nature for all purposes of commerce. It will be seen by the map that Norfolk is the terminus of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, is made a principal point for three important lines of Railroad, which must tide water within her precincts.

1. The great Southern route, over the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, passing through Weldon, Wilmington, Manchester, Branchville, and thence to Charleston, or continuing on from Branchville to Augusta, Atlantic, West Point, Montgomery, Mobile to New Orleans.

2. The interior, or central route, proceeding from Norfolk over the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad to Gaston, thence to Raleigh, Salisbury, Charlotte, Columbia, and to Branchville, and thence to New-Orleans. North Carolina has subscribed $2,000,000 to this line.

3. The Western route, passing from Norfolk on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, proceeds to Lynchburg, and thence South-westerly to Knoxville, Chattanooga, Memphis and Memphis. Virginia has subscribed $2,000,000 to this line.

In addition to these main lines, there are others necessary to and connected with them, and by which large sections of country are made accessible to Norfolk. Apply to

CALEB SMITH, WHITEHOUSE & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.
WILLIAM WARD, No. 16 Broad-st-place.

FINANCIAL.—$100,000 OGDENSBURG RAILROAD SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS.—We offer for sale $100,000 Ogdensburg Railroad Second Mortgage Convertible seven per cent. Bonds, payable in 1873, with coupons for semi-annual payable 1st April and October in New-York. The road is

FINANCIAL.

$100,000 LOUISVILLE CITY BONDS.—PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL THE 1ST DAY OF JULY NEXT, (1853,) by the undersigned, for one hundred Coupon Six per cent. Bonds of the City of LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, of one thousand dollars each. Interest payable in the Bank of America, in the City of New-York, on the first of May and November in each year; principal also payable in the City of New-York, in thirty years from the 1st of May, 1853. The finances of the city of Louisville are in a very flourishing condition. The receipts for the year ending 10th March, 1853, exceed the expenditures for the same time, upwards of $30,000, and there was on the 10th of March in the Treasury, $35,000, applicable to the payment of interest and principal of the debt charged to the sinking fund. The available assets of the city exceed her total liabilities $154,375. These assets together with other property belonging to the corporation exceed her whole liabilities $454,375, as shown by her latest official report on 10th April last. Ample provision has been made by city ordinance to meet the interest on these bonds punctually.—June 1, 1853.

CARPENTER & VERMILYE.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED FOR sums of not less than $1,000, at the office of S. S. HOPKINS & SON, No. 38 Wall-st., until WEDNESDAY next, the 15th of June, at 3 P. M., for $200,000 SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the TIOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, (convertible, at the option of the holder into stock,) interest payable semi-annually in New-York, by coupons, and the principal payable in New-York, in 1873. The following exhibit, on the part of said Company, will explain the character of the security offered:

The Tioga Railroad Company extends south from the rich bituminous coal mines, near Blossburg, Tioga County, Pennsylvania, to the New-York State line, near Lawrenceville, a distance of twenty-six miles, and at that point connects with the Corning Railroad of fourteen miles in length, which gives New-York and Erie, and Pacific Companies, direct access to the coal fields. The Tioga Railroad Company finished its new bridge over the Chemung River, and will commence running its trains on the 1st of July next. The Corning Railroad is now being relaid with heavy from H rails, and has been leased for a period of ten years to the Tioga Railroad Company, so that the latter company's road will operate and work the entire line of Railroad between the coal fields and Corning, a length of 40 miles. The Corning Railroad is now laid with a flat bar rail, and its original cost was about $440,000. Under authority of recent acts of the Legislatures of Pennsylvania, and with the concurrence of the parties in interest, the bonds, stock, and claims, have been consolidated as follows:

Preferred dividend consolidated stock,	$3,500
shares at $50	$100,000
Common dividend stock, 1,550 shares, at $50	102,500

The Legislature has authorized the fifties authority to deliver up for cancellation, stock amounting to about..... $9,000

The Tioga Railroad Company have made a contract with the Corning Company for using the track upon the New-York and Erie line, and for putting the same in order with superior heavy iron H rails. This road, the duties on which of which is guaranteed on or before the 15th August next, will, when finished, stand in the permanency of its structure, say railroad in the United States. Two-thirds per cent of the gross receipts of the road are pledged to the payment of the interest on the bonds issued. The Company have, under the most ample authority from the Legislature of Pennsylvania, issued seven per cent. coupon bonds to the amount of $300,000, payable, principal and interest, in the City of New-York, convertible into stock, and executed by a mortgage in trust, to Theodore Dehon, Alfred S. Frazer, and Charles Seymour, Esqs., of the City of New-York, which mortgage is the first and only lien upon the road, and the furniture and franchises. Locomotive engine and cars are contracted for, sufficient to transport the immense quantities of lumber, coal and miscellaneous freight which will pass over the roads, as well as passengers. The coal, which is of the very best quality, and inexhaustible, is now mined and delivered in cars at Blossburg, at about fifty cents per ton, and during the past and present year has commanded three dollars and fifty cents per ton at Corning. With ample facilities of transport, the sale and consumption of this coal will be immensely increased, and it is confidently believed that the demand will only be limited by the capacity of the road. Apart from the conveyance of coal, there is a very large local business from timber, lumber, shingles, coke, iron, glass and miscellaneous articles. There are now over twenty millions of feet of lumber in and near the line of road, which will be carried to ready and good market when the track is relaid. Many have heretofore rafted their lumber, will avail themselves of the more certain and rapid conveyance by railroad. A plank road, seventeen miles in length, and running through a section of good pine timber land, is now being constructed, and will terminate at an important point on the railroad in the business and profitable revenues of the company will thus be greatly increased. In the vicinity of Blossburg are abundant deposits of iron ore and fire clay of the best quality; fire stone and fine white sand for glass works; stone furnishing the best material for millstones, whetstones, grindstones, and hearthstones for furnaces, also abound in the same neighborhood. The valley through which the road runs is not surpassed in the fertility of its soil, and the farmers are mainly engaged in all agricultural products common to the rich valley lands of south-western New-York. The population of the county of Tioga has increased three-fold since this company was chartered; the local passenger travel is consequently increasing rapidly, and with a steadily increasing through travel north and south, the passenger business will be large and profitable. The company has the most liberal and ample powers granted to them by the Legislature. Branches to mines and mills in any direction are authorized, and will be made whenever such extensions will insure a profitable return for the outlay. These are several very important extensions authorized and contemplated, which, when made will add greatly to the value of the company's property, and enlarge its business. The closing of the gap, on the New York and Erie Railroad, facilitates the uninterrupted interchange of produce at the least expense along the extended line of country bordering on that great work. The following estimate of business over the road for one year after its completion, is made after a careful consideration of the elements of revenue which surround it:

150,000 tons coal, at 62½c. per ton, is	$93,750
15,000,000 ft. of lumber, at 4 cts. per M	14,000
Passengers and miscellaneous freight	13,000
	122,750
Expenses, say 50 per cent	61,375
Estimated net earnings for the year ending Aug. 1853.	$61,375

From which there are to be deducted:

For interest, say 7 per cent. on $350,000	$24,500
For dividend on preferred stock	$11,480
Less amount assumed and payable by the State under her guaranty	7,500—3,980—28,480

Leaving a substance for non-preferred stockholders ..$32,975

By reference to previous statements, it will be observed that property costing, when relaid and equipped, $700,000, is mortgaged for $350,000, and that the estimated net earnings amount to $61,375, a sum largely exceeding the 7 per cent. required to be paid on the bonds issued. Referring to sections 7 and 9 of the act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed April 6, 1850, full authority is given to issue those bonds, and create a mortgage to secure them, and a sale of them is made as valid below par as at or above par.

Proposals to be directed as above, and to stipulate for each payment on the 17th of June, when the bonds will be delivered. The accrued interest from May 1 to the 17th June, goes with the bond.

G. S. ROBBINS & SONS.
DAVIS, BROOKS & CO.

$300,000 JERSEY CITY WATER LOAN SIX PER CENT. BONDS, WITH COUPONS, REDEEMABLE IN 25 YEARS FROM THE FIRST OF JULY, 1852.—The undersigned, Commissioners for constructing Works for supplying Jersey City, and places adjacent, with pure and wholesome water, by aqueduct, will receive sealed proposals, at the office of JAMES G. KING & SONS, cor. of Pine and William-sts., in the city of New-York, until WEDNESDAY, 9th June next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the whole or any part (not less than $1,000) of the above-mentioned loan, which will bear an interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st July and 1st January, in the city of New-York, and will be redeemable on the 1st July, 1877. The Commissioners will avail themselves of the usual privilege of rejecting conditional bids, and of declining such as they may deem not advantageous. The proposals will be opened in the presence of the bidders, after 3 o'clock, on the day above named.

Proposals to be directed to the Jersey City Water Commissioners, and endorsed, "Proposals for Jersey City Water Loan."

The money will be required as follows: 10 per cent. at notice of the acceptance of the bids; 15 per cent. on the 1st July, 25 per cent. on the 1st September, 25 per cent. on the 1st November, and 25 per cent. on the 1st January next; or the whole may be paid at an earlier day, at the option of the lenders, and the interest will commence at the date of payment.

The law authorizing the loan enacts that "all real estate within Jersey City, and all goods and chattels within said city, belonging to residents thereof, shall be liable for the payment of the principal and interest that may become due on the scrip or bonds to be issued by virtue of this act." For any deficiency in the proceeds of the revenue to meet payment of the interest, the Mayor and Common Council are authorized and required to assess and raise such amount as may be necessary, above other taxes authorized by law. No proposals under par will be considered.

A copy of the act, and of the report of the Commissioners and Engineer, and a circular containing full particulars, may be obtained at JAMES G. KING & SON'S office, or of either of the Commissioners, or by applying at the City Clerk's office, Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, May 19, 1853.

JOHN D. WARD,
D. S. GREGORY,
M. T. BRAMHALL,
THOMAS A. ALEXANDER,
} Water Commissioners.

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FINANCIAL.

$20,000 ... [illegible] ... THE STATE OF TEXAS ... IN THE TREASURY OUTSIDE OF ... [illegible] ... A. LAMAR, Agent & Attorney for ... [illegible] ... Brooklyn.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, held this day, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz:

Francis A. Palmer, D. A. Wood, Jacob Ogden,
Wm. Bayard, A. Van Wagenen, Jr., Geo. Curtis,
John C. Green, Geo. Griswold, Wm. H. Macy,
Lewis G. Hoxie, Wm. J. Dodge, Geo. W. Flint,
Jas. Fiquenau, Jesse Arnold.

And the following named gentlemen were duly elected Inspectors of Election:

J. H. Ingraham, Cornl. L. Everitt, Christopher Cornell,
At a meeting of the Directors, held this day, F. A. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, issue Circular Letters of Credit, on the following

CITIES:

[illegible]

Also, Letters of Credit, payable in all the principal cities of the United States, Canada, West Indies, &c.

THE MECHANICS AND TRADESMENS SAVINGS BANK, No. 68 Grand-st., (between Willis and Sheriff streets, Bowery.)

President, WALTER UNDERHILL.
1st Vice-President, RICHARD M. HOE.
2d Vice-President, CHARLES G. THOMPSON.
3d Vice-President, ALFRED T. CORNELIN.
Secretary, JAMES P. RAINEY.

This institution will open for business on Wednesday, the 25th day of May, 1853, at 5 o'clock P. M. Bank days—Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 10 to 1 o'clock, P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent. will be allowed on all deposits prior to the 1st day of July, thereafter it will commence on the 1st day of July, for all deposits which have been deposited for the space of three months next previous to the 1st of January and July. The charter requires to mention women and children, the sole control of their deposits.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the HOWARD FIRE AND INSURANCE COMPANY, have this day, declared a dividend of four per cent. upon the Capital stock, payable on and after Monday, June 7. New-York, May 27, 1853.

LEWIS FIELDING, Secretary.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.—Of all kinds bought and sold on commission by HENRY K. BARKER, No. 1 Hanover-st., basement.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANO-FORTES.—The finest assortment in the city is now to be found at the warerooms of H. F. B. CURTISS & CO., No. 447 Broadway, consisting of Geo. Hewitt's celebrated Grand Action Pianos; Jas. Stewart & Co.'s superior Boston Pianos; GILBERT'S and others Boudoirs. Also, a variety of new and second-hand Pianos for sale and to let at H. F. B. CURTISS & CO.'S, No. 447 Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER, (late HUNTS & FISCHER,) J. Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 170 Grand-street, corner of Dey—PIANO-FORTES warranted, with recent bridge and patent improvements, and repairing in general. Piano-Fortes tuned, repaired and exchanged.

N. B.—Also, Melian Piano-Fortes for sale.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES.—We have now on hand a large assortment of new and second-hand Piano-Fortes for sale and to hire. Pianos sold for $200. For hire, from $3 to $10 per month. No. 360 Broadway, New-York. SAFFORD & BROTHER.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY'

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (Sunday excepted,) at the office, No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, New-York, and delivered, or sent to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Jersey City, at TWELVE CENTS a week. MAILED to country subscribers at THREE DOLLARS a year for single copies; THREE copies for TWO DOLLARS, and five copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sunday excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold, at the same rates as the Daily Times.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every Saturday morning, at the low price of two DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I....NO. 228. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **The Whig Delegates** from the STATE OF NEW-YORK to the NATIONAL CONVENTION will assemble at 12 o'clock A. M., FRIDAY, June 11, in No. 41 Astor House.

JOHN L. SCHOOLCRAFT,
Chairman Whig State Central Committee.

☞ **Another Chance!**—The Members of the ST. NICHOLAS BUILDING ASSOCIATION will please take notice, that the Second Regular Meeting will be held on THURSDAY EVENING next, June 10, at 8 o'clock, at the Union Buildings, No. 363 Bowery. Shares will be offered for redemption. Dues will be payable at the office during the present week, for which purpose it will be open day and evening until 9 o'clock. Members will please call for their pass books. A large increase of members has been received during the present month, and this Association offers the most favorable inducements to new members who wish to make safe and profitable investments of small savings. Do not delay, but come at once. Shares, $200. Dues, $3. Entrance fee, $1.

W. L. CONKLIN, President.
ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.
Office, No. 16 Duane, corner of Chatham-st.

☞ **Notice to the Public.**—Legal proceedings have been commenced against George Van Deusen for taking the name of WASHENE for an article which he represents to be efficient to change grey hair and cure baldness; and all who may be selling, or aiding and assisting in selling, any article with that name will be proceeded against in the same manner, as it is a violation of my trade mark, and the taking the said name is to my detriment and will deceive strangers. N. B.—The genuine WASHENE can always be had at No. 114 Chambers-st., and at the principal drug and fancy stores. Take care that H. I. LOVET is stamped on the seal, bottle and wrapper.

☞ **Mutual Loan House Furnishing and PIANO-FORTE ASSOCIATION.**—The second regular meeting of this Association will be held, and several shares awarded, on FRIDAY EVENING next, June 11, at the Apollo Rooms, in Broadway, near Canal-st., at 7½ o'clock. All dues should be paid before that date. All persons desirous to procure Furniture or Pianos, will find it greatly to their interest to join this Association, which they may do by application to the Trustee, at the bookstore of ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & Co., No. 2 Astor House. The meetings of the Association are public. JAMES PIRSSON, President.
A. H. JOCELYN, Trustee.

☞ **Notice**—To the inhabitants of the XVIth, XXth and XIXth Wards—There will be a meeting THIS EVENING, June 10, at 8 o'clock, at the Utah Assembly Rooms, corner of 25th-st. and 8th-av., to organize and receive subscribers for a Building Association, to loan their money at 6 per cent per annum; no selling of shares; each member to receive $1,000 at one time, to be cast lots for who will get first, &c.; to be a Perpetual Association, and likewise a Benevolent Association to its members. Come here and consult. Shares, $20,000; monthly dues, $2.

☞ **Truth!**—DRESS BOOTS, $3 50—Ready made or to order, of the best French calf skin, with patent shanks, warranted. Patent leather boots, $5 50. Summer shoes of the best quality, of every description, equally low. Call and examine for yourselves, at A. BAKER'S, No. 30 Beekman-st.

☞ **Eckford Building Association.**—A meeting of this Association will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, June 10, at 8 o'clock, at No. 323 3d-st., near Avenue D, for the purpose of receiving the entrance fee of those who have subscribed, and for the transaction of other business of importance. Members are particularly requested to be punctual. By order. JOEL KELLEY, President.
STEPHEN MEERS, Secretary.
Books will be opened for the subscription of shares at the meeting.

☞ **Senora Gold Mining Company.**—Capital stock $200,000. Shares $100 each.

FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, President.
THOS. E. HASTINGS, Secretary.
Office of Sale and Transfer of Stock, No. 66 Beaver-st New-York.

New-York Daily Times.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN MEETING.

TAMMANY IN A BLAZE.

A meeting of the "Democracy" was held at Tammany Hall last evening, to ratify the nominations of the late Baltimore Convention, for President and Vice-President. Banners were displayed during the day in front of the Hall, which was brilliantly illuminated early in the evening. These attractions, together with the music of SHELTON'S Brass Band, posted in the balcony, and sundry loud calls, in the shape of 100 guns, fired in front of the Park, by Captain CASTLE, drew together a considerable crowd; and soon after the doors were opened, at 20 minutes past 8 o'clock, the room in which the meeting was called was well filled.

On motion, JOHN J. CISCO, Esq., was called to the Chair. On taking his post, as Chairman, Mr. C. read a speech, prepared for the occasion, returning thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and expressing the confidant expectation that the nominations so unanimously made at Baltimore, would be ratified by the people.

HENRY NICOLL, JOHN GILHOOLY, and about 40 others were appointed Vice-Presidents. A Secretary from each Ward was also appointed.

DANIEL E. SICKLES, Esq., then read the following resolutions, which were concurred in:

Resolved, That the Democracy of the City and County of New-York approve of the nominations made by the National Democratic Convention, of FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New-Hampshire, for President, and WILLIAM R. KING, of Alabama, for Vice-President of the United States, and will use every just means, and make every honest effort to insure their election.

Resolved, That in FRANKLIN PIERCE, our candidate for the office of President of the United States, the Democracy of the City and County of New-York recognize a tried and consistent member of the Democratic family; one who has not only professed, but from his earliest youth, has practiced Democratic principles. Patriotism has been his political pilot, and the Constitution of the Union his chart; he loves the confederation, and respects and will defend the Constitutional rights of each State in the Republic. Modest and unobtrusive, yet he always responds to his country's call. In peace, an honest and judicious statesman; in war, a brave and gallant soldier.

Resolved, That in WILLIAM R. KING, of Alabama, our candidate for the office of Vice-President of the United States, we have a tried Democrat, who, in the various legislative and diplomatic positions he has filled, truly served his constituency, and ably maintained the the honor and institutions of his country.

Resolved, That we proclaim as our creed—as our Platform, the following resolutions, adopted by the late National Democratic Convention, viz:

[Here occur the resolutions adopted by the Baltimore Convention, embodying the Platform of principles.]

Resolved, That should there be found in this broad land, any professing Democrat who will not, with all his heart, assist in the election of our standard-bearers, and who shall oppose the principles of the Democratic Platform, we say of him, in the language of the prophet, "Ephraim is joined to idols, let him alone."

The resolution declaring the immutability of the Fugitive Slave Law was received with hardly a mark of approval. The most decided demonstration was that of an individual with lusty lungs, who, in response, cried out, "It's a lie! it's a lie!" The loud cries of "Put him out! put him out!" did not secure his expulsion. The resolution deprecating further agitation of the Slavery question in Congress was received with much enthusiasm.

The first speaker was Mr. WILLARD, of Ia. Although from a distant State, he declared himself a brother, bound to the Democracy of New-York by the tie of principle. He alluded to General CASS, who he represented as approving heartily of the nomination of PIERCE and KING, and ready to battle in their behalf. [Six tremendous cheers for CASS.] The speaker liked the nominations, not only because PIERCE'S father bared his bosom to the British bullet on Bunker Hill, and himself stood by his country's flag on the plains of Mexico, but because of the platform on which the nominees had been placed. Depend upon it, the iron heel of the Democracy should be nailed to that platform and inseparable from it. The speaker went into an argument to show that the maintenance of the Fugitive Slave law is the corner-stone of that platform, and that, under the Constitution of the land, the man who aids the fugitive slave and helps him escape from his master, is a thief, and not to be trusted. This question had to be met. And after all, when you come to hold up these Abolitionists by the ear and look them in the eye, they have n't half the grit they say they have; and when you count their votes there are mighty few of them anyhow.

[Here some good-natured son of the Emerald Isle told the speaker that the meeting was not called to discuss Slavery, but to ratify the Baltimore nominations. This view of the question being sustained by others, Mr. WILLARD dropped that point, and proceeded briefly to consider some causes of encouragement in the present contest.]

General PILLOW, of Tenn., next took the stand. His voice was hoarse, and he said but little—closing thus: I know General PIERCE, and if you have faith in me, you can have faith in him, for I have tried and proved him. He is worthy of your cordial support. [The meeting seemed quite delighted at finding a man who *knew* General PIERCE, and cheered most heartily.]

Hon. HENRY B. STANTON advocated the election of FRANKLIN PIERCE, as the representative of Democratic principles—the principles of the progressive party, to whom the country is indebted for its wonderful advancement and development. The Whigs, in this contest, will follow their old game of keeping principles in the background. They will probably nominate Gen. SCOTT; and if they do, you will find rising up behind Mexico and Cherubusco a high Tariff, a general system of Internal ter.) The speaker concluded thus: We poked the Whigs with POLK in '44, and will PIERCE them like the d—l with PIERCE in '52.

Hon. GEORGE M. BANCROFT was introduced and received with great enthusiasm. He has happy to meet the Democracy of New-York, not as a guest, but as one of them. The enemies of the party had looked to Baltimore, expecting the Democracy to fail. Vain hope of those who wished our destruction. The Convention deliberated long, but they fixed their choice upon one well worthy to bear up the Democratic standard. Mr. B. paid a glowing tribute to the public and private worth of Gen. PIERCE and WM. R. KING. The speaker's remarks were made to the point, but did not possess enough of the *ad captandum* for the audience, and they were consequently often interrupted by cries of "That'll do, that's enough, Van Buren, &c. &c."

Hon. JOHN A. DIX followed, and was greeted by some stentorian voice, with "Who's that fellow?" [Laughter, and the response, "Johnny DIX—don't you know your friends?"]

Mr. DIX spoke of the contest at Baltimore, and the clashing of personal preferences there. But it was necessary to yield the preferences of the majority, in order to secure that unanimity necessary to success. Gen. CASS, Mr. BUCHANAN, Gov. MARCY, Mr. DOUGLAS, and others, each had their warm advocates and friends. The choice fell on none of them; not because they were not deemed worthy, but because it was believed the banner would be more successfully borne by other hands. The individual personal predilections, therefore, were sunk in consideration of the general welfare. General PIERCE was nominated. Mr. D. said he was born in the same town with the Presidential nominee—(cheers)—and could speak of him knowingly. He knew of no man more modest, more free from vanity, or more distinguished for courtesy and kindness than General PIERCE. In conclusion, he urged to unanimity and complete organization in the contest. There were no great issues before the country at present; and under such circumstances, the people were apt to fail of the energy necessary to success. Much depended upon the thirty-five electoral votes of New-York. If the Democracy failed to secure them, it would be years before they could retrieve the loss, and wrest from the hands of Whiggery the immense official patronage for which they urge the contest.

Hon. Mr. HOWELL, of Tennessee, followed, but said little that was note-worthy, although he created some enthusiasm by an apostrophe to General JACKSON, within fifteen miles of whose grave he resided. In the course of his remarks he spoke of Mr. FILLMORE as a child in the Presidential chair; and of Mr. SEWARD as a coward, who dared to proclaim that he found in his own conscience a law higher than the Constitution. [Immense enthusiasm.]

JOHN VAN BUREN was then introduced, and received with great enthusiasm. This was the first opportunity he ever had of addressing the Democracy in Tammany Hall. Circumstances—not necessary now to mention—during the last two or three years, had made it disagreeable to do so. He desired now to offer his congratulations, because of the harmony of the Democracy, not only in this State, but throughout the Union. [Cheers.] It is a union not achieved by one section of the party—not a victory of one section over another, or of one man over another—but a victory of principle.

And now he wanted to say that he felt a strong desire for the success of FRANKLIN PIERCE and WM. R. KING. The former he knew to be an able and honest man. He should support him and Mr. KING earnestly and cheerfully. He could do more—he could stand on the platform laid down at Baltimore. [Great cheering.] New-York would stand on that platform. He approved of just such a platform for *this* election, [slight applause,] and would sustain it. In respect to the resolutions on slavery passed by the Convention, he said he understood them to mean that the party would abide by the Compromise measures, including the Fugitive Slave law. His individual views were known on that law; but he was willing to *allow everybody else to sustain and obey the law that could*. Another resolution declared it to be the determination of the Democratic party no longer to countenance the agitation of the Slavery question, under any pretext whatever. He could acquiesce in that also. [Great applause.] He understood it to mean just what the Platform resolution declares—that all the party is to cease agitating the question, for the *present* at least. [No applause.] In conformity to this bargain, he called on the Democrats of the South not to agitate on this subject in future; not to denounce those who differ with them in reference to the institution of Slavery; and to stay, on their own behalf, these exciting discussions on the floor of Congress. What he peculiarly rejoiced at in the nomination of PIERCE was, that no section of the party triumphed or was defeated by it. It was the result of a spontaneous movement of the whole party, a victory to which no section could lay claim. Let the past, then, be buried in oblivion. For himself, he should henceforth look at a man only as a Democrat or a Whig. [Applause.]

LORENZO B. SHEPARD was introduced, and was received with mingled hisses and cheers. Several minutes of confusion ensued. Captain RYNDERS exhorted them to be quiet, but his words having no effect, he called for a cessation of speeches until the boys could settle the dispute by a small fight, which, he observed, they seemed bound to have. Just about this time our reporter saw a couple of hatless heads surmounted by legs and other appendages making a rather circuitous but rapid streak for the door, aided and impelled by sundry and divers yells kicks, cuffs, thumps, &c. Order was finally restored, and Mr. SHEPARD had his say.

MIKE WALSH then took the stand. He said that at the Convention there was, from the first, a majority of CASS delegates; but there was a factious, bastard, bargaining minority, who defeated him; and when his friends found that champion of democracy was to be sacrified, they demanded what they have got—a good CASS man in his stead. The friends of CASS had the satisfaction of knowing that, in his fall, he buried with him all the miserable tricksters who accomplished his destruction.

Remarks were made in conclusion by CHAS. O'CONOR, Capt. RYNDERS, Mr. BUSH, of Michigan, Gen. WALBRIDGE, Mr. DELANY, of Wisconsin, and Gen. HALSEY, of Tompkins County. The meeting then adjourned.

Outside Meetings.

A large crowd assembled in Chatham-street, front of Tammany Hall, and were addressed by several leaders of the Democracy, who appeared to exhibit much feeling in favor of LEWIS CASS, whom they thought should have received the nomination.

Shortly after 8 o'clock, WRIGHT HAWKES, who was recently defeated for the nomination of District Attorney, by the Democratic Party, arose in the crowd, under the balcony, and stood upon a chair, on the North-west corner of the stoop. The speaker was surrounded by a large number of citizens, who listened to Mr. HAWKES as earnestly as circumstances would admit. "I am," said the speaker, "fresh from the Baltimore Convention, where I acted in the capacity of a self-appointed delegate, but, nevertheless, I took an active part in the movements of the National Convention, and did all I could to procure the nomination of a *new* man, who is now the standard bearer of the Democratic party. I mean General PIERCE, of New-Hampshire. [A few cheers.] The speaker said he was a firm friend of General CASS, but, as he (Mr. CASS) was thrown overboard, there was no other alternative, only to go *in* for the nominee of the Convention." When Mr. HAWKES concluded, he was cheered by the crowd of men and boys who stood in front of the building.

RICHARD VOORHIES was the next speaker. He eulogized the Loco-Foco candidates nominated for the highest offices within the gift of the people. The speaker was cheered as he left the stand, and was followed by EDMON BLANKMAN, who made a few remarks, but his speech was not received with any great degree of applause.

DANIEL H. DUSTIN, of New-York, and others belonging to this City, made speeches, on the "north-east corner" of the front stoop.

Mr. CARPENTER, of Kentucky, also mounted the speakers' stand, and assured the assemblage he would go all length for the nominees. He called upon the Democracy to unite and do all they could for their election.

At the conclusion of Mr. CARPENTER'S speech, voices were heard in all directions, "Go to the Park," "Go and hear the sons of different States, who are now speaking." It was now near 9 o'clock, and a portion of the rank and file went to the Park, and assembled in front of the City Hall Rotunda, and near the Fountain.

Mr. ALFRED A. PHILLIPS, of the Twentieth Ward, and Vice-President of the Ratification Meeting, made a speech in front of Tammany Hall. The speaker was cheered with considerable enthusiasm. Soon after this speech was concluded, we found Mr. PHILLIPS addressing a concourse of people near the Park fountain, in the lower end of the Park.

Capt. ISAIAH RYNDERS made an out-and-out speech in favor of LEWIS CASS, who, he said, *should* have been the nominee; but, as he had been defeated, the speaker entreated all Democrats to adhere to the nominations, and support them up to the hub.

In addition to the above-named speakers, the following gentlemen addressed assemblages in the Park and immediate vicinity:

Col. MAY, of Indiana.
Mr. PICKETTS, of Tennessee.
Mr. SWACKHAMMER, of Williamsburg
GEO. H. PURSER, of New-York.
Ex-Mayor MORRIS.
BENNETT C. FOWLER, of Connecticut.
Hon. Mr. SHARRIOT, of Georgia.
Counsellor SICKLES.

In the meantime processions came from the various Wards, with banners and torch lights (the torches were all new, and filled with oil, from the Corporation oil house in Mercer-street).

NEW-YORK CITY.

☞ The Democratic procession last evening was somewhat of a novelty, even for New-York. As the mass moved through the streets at regular intervals, there were persons who amused the crowd by firing off Roman candles, blue balls from which, as they flew into the air, lighted up the surrounding buildings, and added materially to the effect of the scene.

THE RECEPTION OF MEAGHER.—The Committee appointed by the Common Council to tender to THOMAS F. MEAGHER the honor of a public reception, have chosen Wednesday next as the day upon which the distinguished exile shall be received by the City authorities. There will be a reception, and probably at a future period Mr. Meagher will be solicited to accept a public dinner to be given by the Corporation.

—The Irish societies of this City, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, and the adjoining villages, are making great preparations to unite with the public authorities in the proposed tribute.

THE SESSIONS.—The Court of General Sessions have finally commenced business for the June term, which has been retarded several days, owing to the failure of persons to attend who were summoned by the Sheriff to act as grand jurors. Hon. Recorder TILLOU and Alderman DENMAN (XVIth Ward,) and Alderman Ward, (XVth Ward,) are the presiding judges. The Grand Jury was empaneled, as follows:

Ex-Alderman James Libby, foreman, Edwin Bumiel, Amos F. Hatfield, Abraham Maze, Patrick Merrick, John Moadingle, Richard Tyler, Francis Boas, John Boyd, Oliver E. Hosmer, John S. Hadley, Stephen W. Jones, George D. Feshine, Martin Waters, Peter Anderson, Samuel S. Constant, John C. Calhoun, Samuel Frost, John W. Howe, J. H. Hillyer, ex-Mayor William F. Havemeyer, James E. Rodgers, William H. Van Kleeck.

Alderman Ward delivered a brief charge to the Grand Jury, and they retired for deliberation.....The trial of John W. McAlpine, upon an indictment for the crime of embezzlement was commenced, but not finished, and the Court adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

THE ASSAILANTS OF MR. GAGE.—Last evening, in the Board of Aldermen, the following bills were presented:

John McKeon, for defending Thomas Cramer and Walter Savage in Court of Sessions	$125 00
A. A. Phillips, for the same	125 00
Making a total of	$250 00

It will be recollected that the men thus defended were policemen in the Twentieth Ward, and were indicted for an assault and battery upon Mr. Gage. On the trial they were acquitted, and the above bills they now ask the Common Council to pay.

CITY REAL ESTATE.—The Controller reports the following purchases of real estate for the use of the City during the present year:

Lots No. 49 Beekman and No. 79 Ann-streets, for the Police Department	$17,000
Not No. 118 Sullivan-street, for Fire Department	4,000
Lot on Twelfth-street, for Fire Department	5,000
Lease of premises No. 153 Franklin-street, for the Fire Department	1,500
Lot on Thirty-fifth-street, between Eighth and Ninth-avenues, for the Fire Department	2,000
Lot on One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, for the Fire Department	500
Total	$30,000

FIRE IN FOURTH-STREET.—At 5 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the fourth story of a dwelling at No. 610 Fourth-street, which originated by the carelessness of some children who were playing in a bedroom. The "stars" of the Seventeenth Ward first observed the flames, and the firemen speedily extinguished them before any material damage was sustained.

THE LATE HOMICIDE.—Several days ago we gave the particulars of a homicide at the butcher's shop of Thomas Hill, in the Tenth-avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth-streets. As will be recollected, a man residing at No. 307 Tenth-avenue, named James Cooper, entered the building, had a dispute with Hill relative to the price of beef-steaks, and finally he (Cooper) was attacked by Hill, who violently beat him with his fist, and then inflicted dangerous wounds with his heavy boots, which terminated in the death of the unfortunate man yesterday morning. Coroner Ives held an inquest, and a post mortem being made by Dr. John A. Lidell, the Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the one recently given by the Jury whom the Coroner summoned at the anti-mortem examination, when the dying deposition of deceased was taken.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.—At an early hour yesterday morning, an unknown man, (German by birth) was found hanging by the neck, inside of an old building at Fort Washington Point, a short distance beyond Manhattanville. Deceased was recently employed in the manufacture of umbrellas, and the cause of his committing the act cannot be accounted for. Coroner Ives was notified and will hold an inquest this forenoon.

FATAL AFFRAY IN THE NINETEENTH WARD.—Two men, named Hugh Duffy and John Madolan, were stabbed in the abdomen, on Tuesday afternoon, during an affray at No. 284 Mulberry-street, between themselves and Peter McGan, Pat Oval, and James Donnelly. Duffy died yesterday morning, and Coroner Ives at once instituted an investigation into the circumstances respecting the fatal occurrence. A Jury was empanneled, but owing to a pressure of business in the Coroner's line, the case was postponed until this morning.

☞ Two men, (one of whom is named John Young,) were arrested yesterday, by officers Radford and Reed, charged with passing counterfeit notes on the Commercial Bank of Philadelphia. The accused were followed from the Quaker City by the Marshal's police officers, and from information received last evening, there is no doubt but further disclosures will be made to-day.

ACCIDENT IN BROADWAY.—Yesterday morning a portion of an old building, corner Broadway and Spring-street, fell, while several laborers were engaged in demolishing it. One of the poor men was instantly killed, another man was dangerously injured, and several others were more or less hurt. They were conveyed to the City Hospital.

☞ The steamship *Empire City* sailed for Navy Bay yesterday afternoon, with 259 passengers *en route* for California. The ship *Helena* also sailed for Port Philip, on Tuesday, with a large number of passengers, who have determined to try their fortunes in the gold regions of Australia.

☞ EDWARD W. LAIGHT, Esq., one of our oldest citizens, died yesterday. He has been for many years President of the Eagle Fire Insurance Company.

☞ The annual examination of the classes of the Union Theological Seminary, commences this morning, at 10 o'clock, and will be continued for one week.

MURDER OF AN INFANT BY ITS MOTHER.—Coroner Ives was called yesterday to investigate a case of infanticide, committed by Mary Weigal, who recently arrived in this country in the packet-ship *Favorite*, and temporarily resided at an emigrant boarding-house in Washington-street. It appears the poor woman was made the victim of a German named Frederick Grouteicant, in Germany, who fled to the United States, and was followed by the female, who gave birth to a female child, and, as will be seen from the following testimony, put it to death by throwing it into a sink in the rear of the premises. The investigation was held at the First Ward Station-house, and the first witness called was:

Augustus Meyer, who being sworn, said: I reside at No. 103 Washington-street, where I keep a boarding house; Mary Weigal boarded with me; this morning between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock, one of my girls who slept in the same room with Mary Weigal, came and awoke me and said, that the big girl (meaning Mary) had thrown her child down the sink; I got out of my bed and hastened to get the police; I got three officers, returned, and asked her where she had put the child? she said she had placed it in the sink; I went to the sink with my wife and the officers; we found deceased lying there in a pail; the mother and deceased were then both taken to the First Ward Station-house.

Anna E. Hawzenburgh being sworn, said: I reside at No. 103 Washington-street; I slept in the adjoining room to the one where Mary Weigal slept last night. Catherine Eberth awoke me and told me that she had to go in the yard; I told her to put on her dress, but she declined doing so, and went on down stairs; I heard another scream of the child while she was going down stairs; there was a light burning in Mary's room; I got up and told Mr. Meyer of Mary's conduct; it was not five minutes after Mary left her room until she returned again; after she discovered her crime was known, she threatened to throw herself from the window, and rise to drown herself.

The investigation was here concluded, and after a brief consultation, the Jury rendered the following verdict: "We find that deceased came to her death by the hands of its mother, from criminal neglect and want of proper care, on the night of the 9th inst."

Upon the rendition of the above verdict, the Coroner committed the mother to the custody of Mr. Edmonds, to await an examination for trial.

THE MONKEYS AND THE OPERA HOUSE PROPRIETORS.—In the SUPERIOR COURT—*Special Term*.—Yesterday morning the case of *Matthew Morgan and James Foster* vs. *William Niblo, G. V. Brooke and Donetti*, was taken up. The complainants are the proprietors of the Opera House, in Astor Place, and they obtained an injunction against the defendants, restraining the exhibition of the monkey troupe at that establishment. The defendants' counsel appeared to show cause why the injunction should not be dissolved. But, on the part of the complainants, an order to show cause why an attachment should not issue against the defendants was asked for. After some discussion the whole case was laid over until 4 P. M. At the appointed hour, the parties appeared, with quite a number of theatrical and musical artists, Mr. Evarts appearing for the complainants, and the District Attorney for the defendants. Judges Duer and Bosworth were both on the bench. Mr. Evarts moved that the injunction be made absolute, and that an attachment issue against the defendants for a violation of the injunction by permitting the monkey troupe to perform on Monday night. Mr. Blunt submitted affidavits from Mr. Donetti, setting forth that he was unacquainted with the English language, and did not comprehend the nature of the process; from Mr. Brooke, that he was not served with the injunction until after 6 o'clock, and that the lateness of the hour made it highly dangerous to dismiss the audience, lest there might be a disturbance; but that as soon as he was advised of the nature of the process, he stopped the performance. The affidavit of Mr. Niblo set forth, that he was not at the theatre, and knew nothing whatever of the performance. Mr. Blunt submitted to the Court, that there was only evidence of a partial performance after the injunction was served.

Judge Bosworth asked whether the defendants admitted or denied the contempt, as he did not think the affidavits made a full denial.

Mr. Blunt said, if the Court adjudged the parties to be in contempt, they must put in their answer.

Judge Bosworth said there certainly was a technical contempt.

Mr. Blunt said he had a number of affidavits, to prove that the performance of the monkeys was of the highest respectability, and had been exhibited before the crowned heads of Europe. The learned gentleman then read the affidavits of Messrs Donatti, Sefton, Brooke, W. E. Burton, Corbyn, and Wilton, all testifying in the highest terms to the respectability of the performance of the monkeys, dogs and goats.

Mr. Evarts followed on the other side, and said he did not ground his opposition to this species of performance to any infraction of public morals or public decency, but risked his claim for an injunction on the infraction of the covenant of the lease by which Mr. Brooke was restricted to theatrical performances of the highest respectability. They also charged that Mr. Niblo was himself the owner of a theatre, and had made an arrangement with Mr. Brooke, to have these performances of the monkeys at the Opera House in order to save his (Mr. Niblo's) own theatre. The whole question was of an infringement of the agreement made with Mr. Brooke.

Mr. Blunt, in reply, went into a history of the Theatre and of dramatic performances from the Greek Drama to the Middle Ages, and thence to the days of Shakspeare, down to the birth of Pantomime, which he called the illegitimate child of the Drama. He contended that horses, monkeys, dogs and goats were quite as respectable as human performers.

After a few words from Mr. Evarts and Judge Duer,

Judge Bosworth said he had no doubt about the proper disposition to be made of this motion. The complaint alleges that the performances were to be restricted to the most respectable kind, but it nowhere alleges that these performances were not of the most respectable kind. In support of the defence, affidavits had been read from actors and managers familiar with theatres, who declared that these performances were unobjectionable. If therefore, I should hold that these performances were not respectable, it must be because I held that no representations of animals were respectable. The allegation of unlettingI consider fully met. There are two courses, therefore, to pursue—either to take the papers and hold the matter under advisement, or to dissolve the injunction and let the parties appeal to the General Term on Saturday. The Court did not see, if the former course was adopted, that any injury would accrue to the building by the resumption of the performance, as the injunction would be withdrawn.

The Judge then took the papers, and the friends of the monkeys left the Court in high glee, as they could resume the performance according to the advertisement.

BOARD OF ASSISTANTS.—The President, J. TROTTER, Esq., in the Chair.—The Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Petitions referred.—For resetting the curb and gutter stones in James-street, between Chatham and Madison-streets; adverse to the proposed new route of the Sixth-avenue Railroad; adverse to the proposed railroad track through Bleecker-street. This petition was laid on the table. From G. A. Gustavus and others, for a new grant for a railroad in the Eighth-avenue.

Resolutions Concurred in.—That South-street, from Maiden-lane to Coenties-slip, be repaired. To authorize the Controller to purchase from Elias Y. Deforest the two lots on First-avenue and Fifth-street, for $10,000.

Report from the other Board Amended.—In relation to the route of the Sixth-avenue Railroad, that it be changed from the present location so as to run from Chambers-street and West Broadway to Canal-street, Varick-street, and thence to Sixth-avenue. Adopted.

The Sixth and Eighth Avenue Railroad.—On motion, the following members were added to the Special Committee on the subject: Messrs. Webb, Brown, Mabbitt and Tate.

On motion the Board adjourned to Friday, at 6 P.M.

☞ Matthew Kidd was taken into custody on Tuesday night, by officer Lecor, in the Seventeenth Ward, charged with attempting to commit a burglary at the dwelling house of Mr. E. B. Brush, No. 136 East Twenty-fifth-street. The accused was brought before Justice Stewart, and fully committed to await his trial.

☞ Yesterday morning Officer Clahane, of the Fourth Patrol District, arrested Patrick Moore, charged with stealing $50 worth of clothing from an emigrant named Patrick Anderson. Justice Osborne committed the accused for trial.

☞ Peter Brady, aged 10 years, was injured seriously yesterday by falling through the hatchway of a packet ship lying at Pier No. 6 North River. He was picked up insensible, and conveyed to the N. Y. Hospital.

COURT CALENDAR.—*Thursday.*—U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 27, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52.
SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 44, 46, 50, 54, 8, 13, 16, 28, 164, 58, 59 to 75, 169, 76, 77, 78.
CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 324, 381, 373, 289, 373, 61, 394 to 402, 405, 406, 408.
SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos 365, 251, 423, 463, 585, 255, 634, 638, 648, 652, 653, 657, 658, 615, 502, 596, 661, 664 to 682, 684, 693.
COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 665, 1067 to 1069, 1071, 1075 to 1127—all odd numbers. *Part II.*—Same as Wednesday.

SUPERIOR COURT—Before Judge SANDFORD.—*Hannah Brophy, Administratrix of John Brophy, deceased, vs. Kipp and Brown.*—This was an action against the defendants, as the proprietors of a public stage, to recover damages for the alleged negligence of their agent, driving through Canal-street, on the evening of the 3d of November last, by which John Brophy was knocked down and killed. The action was brought under the act of the Legislature of this State, passed in 1847, which authorizes the widow or children of a person who may lose his life through the negligence of another, to recover such damages as they may have suffered from the loss.

The Court charged that this was an action new to the Courts, and not known until the passage of the Act of 1847. It was of a character that would recommend itself to the judgment and approbation of the Jury, as the law previously gave no compensation to the families of persons killed, although if the party injured had survived he might have recovered large damages, yet in the event of his death his family were without redress. Now the Jury could give such damages to the administrator for the benefit of the next of kin—but not liable for creditors as the Jury might consider first having reference to the pecuniary injury sustained by the family.

The evidence went to show that John Brophy, the husband of the plaintiff, was mortally injured on the evening of the 3d of November, and died on the 7th of that month, leaving a widow and three very small children unprovided for. The first question would be did the accident occur from any negligence on the part of the driver. The defendants say it did not, but that it was an unavoidable accident, and no fault attributable to any person. It was a case which would commend itself to the sympathies of the Jury, as all persons must feel more or less the necessity of putting some restraint on the recklessness of human life, which was exhibited in this City. It was very manifest that Courts and Juries would feel a strong disposition to enforce the law and gether as to be imprudent for Brophy to cross over Canal-street and pass ahead of them, then he would be negligent. It would, however, be observed that the rate at which these stages were traveling would have more effect on the question of negligence. One witness says they were racing. The driver says they were on a trot of about four miles an hour. The man who sat with him says they were about the usual gait. The City ordinance provides they shall not go less than four miles, and that if they exceed six they shall be subject to a penalty; and if that is proved here, the Court would regard it, of itself, as a degree of negligence. It is due to the plaintiff to say that the driver testified under an evident bias in favor of the defence—such a bias, perhaps, as a man naturally feels when he is charged with negligence and wishes to extricate himself from the charge, rather than from responsibility to his employers. Then you have the evidence of the young man who was on the box and the driver, and who says the gait was the ordinary one, not more than 4 or 5 miles an hour. Then there is the evidence of the police officer. He was stationed on the corner of Green-street and did not see the stages until the man was struck and knocked down. It was the duty of the police to note the rate of driving of the stages and he did not have his attention attracted to these stages, although he says he was within 40 or 50 feet of the spot. The presumption is that if they were driving at an accelerated pace the policeman would have had his attention attracted to it. If, then, the driver was not guilty of negligence, then the defendants are not liable in damages. It is true that we may sympathize with this family in their bereavement, but in the administration of the law we must take care to be guided by strict rules of evidence. If you are satisfied that the driver was in fault, then you must be also satisfied that the man Brophy was not in fault, as if he was, then, unless the driver was guilty of a gross neglect, the law does not provide a remedy. It was on evidence that Brophy was afflicted with a scrofulous affection and that it had caused a defect of vision and that he had in some measure given up his usual occupation of a cartman, and it was for the jury to say whether, under the circumstances, he was guilty of negligence in crossing such a place as Canal-street when he must have heard or seen the approach of stages. If his eye sight was good enough to have seen the stage, then there is nothing in this case to say he was guilty of negligence. You must exercise your judgment in the matter of damages if you think the plaintiffs should recover, and that too, on a liberal scale. It is difficult for any Jury to say what is the pecuniary damages to a widow and children, as but for this accident the man might have lived 20 years, or have been cut off by this scrofulous disease. You must however decide fairly and impartially the pecuniary loss in the words of the law, to which, I would add, and liberally.

The Jury then retired, and after a long consultation were discharged, being unable to agree on a verdict.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Before Judge EDWARDS.—*Henry Gerger* vs. *Thos. H. Beal and another.*—Judge Edwards said—I think that the deed executed by Beal to Lowerie, in which he conveys the Vesey-street lot, and also the assignments executed by Beal to Lowerie are fraudulent and void as against creditors. Judgment accordingly.

[Advertisement.]

☞ We have examined the collection of Oil Paintings now on exhibition at the Museum Building, in Brooklyn, and consider them of a high order of art, and well worthy the attention of our citizens of refined taste. The collection is one of the richest in style of execution and variety of subject that has ever been offered, and presents an opportunity to all who desire to furnish their parlors or galleries with refined and valuable ornaments to gratify their tastes. By referring to our auction column, the particulars and time of sale will be found.

BROOKLYN CITY.

WATER FOR BROOKLYN.—In the Board of Aldermen, Tuesday evening, Ald. Marvin, as Chairman of the Committee on Water, made a report from which we make the following synopsis: It states that the surveys had been completed by Mr. McAlpine, the engineer, and that his report was prepared and therewith presented to the Common Council for their action. The Committee are of the opinion that the plan contemplated in the report is the best that has been presented and recommend that the streams should be guaged for several months for the purpose of ascertaining the exact supply of water during the summer months. The first guage was taken in October last, before any great quantity of rain had fallen, and it may be considered as favorable to the plan. Further examination was proposed for the purpose of giving the Board confidence in its action on the subject, and to give full opportunity for all interested in the question to inform themselves as to its merits. The aggregate expenses already incurred amount to $4,288 67, exceeding the amount appropriated by $1,283 67, which should now be granted and placed by the Controller to the Water Account. The Committee recommend that they be empowered to employ some suitable person to have guages placed in the several streams, from which it is proposed to supply the City, so as to ascertain the quantity furnished by each, and also that they be authorized to have copies of the report printed for the use of the Common Council and distributed among the citizens. In connection with the report, the following resolutions were offered:

Resolved, That $1,283 67 be appropriated to the Water account, and that the Controller be directed to transfer the same from the Contingent Fund.

Resolved,

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1852.

DAILY CIRCULATION.....25,000.

☞ TYPE FOR SALE.—THE TIMES MISSION, in good order, for sale cheap, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to the Foreman of the Times.

The Resolutions of '98.

There is a provision in the Constitution of this State which forbids amending, or reenacting any law by referring to its title or its date. Thus it is not constitutional to enact, that Section 5 of Chapter VI. of the Laws of 1850 is amended, or repealed, or continued in force; the words must be repeated; the phrases must be rehearsed; the new law must state its own provisions, just as explicitly as if no other law upon the same subject had ever been passed.

If such a provision were to be extended to the doings of Democratic Conventions, it would cut off a large share of their transactions. For years past they have done little more than reërect the platform of 1848, or 1844, or some date still further back in the recollections of the past. And at Baltimore the other day, they capped the climax of these unconstitutional proceedings by solemnly repeating their devotion to the principles embodied in the "resolutions of '98." Who knows what mischief may be hid under so vague a platform as this? What were the resolutions of '98? What does "Young America" know about proceedings had so long before its day? Is not this a decided touch of Old Fogyism—and may it not be a trap set by these mousing Old Hunkers, who are wise as serpents and by no means so harmless as doves, expressly for the purpose of betraying Young America to its destruction? Who knows what treasons-stratagems and spoils may lurk under this innocent, looking recurrence to the politics of a past age?

The Baltimore Convention professed to be excessively devoted to the *Constitution*. The great object of having a platform at all, was to render the Union safe, by inserting props under our political edifice. And yet, will it be believed, that the artful dodgers by whom that Convention was mainly managed, have contrived to secure from it an endorsement of what was, in its day, a distinctly and decidedly *anti*-Constitutional demonstration? Are not the Compromise men—the *Union* men, *par excellence*—aware that the "resolutions of 98," were aimed directly *against* that unqualified supremacy of the Constitution over state legislation and state action, for which they suppose themselves to be now contending? Do they not know that the great controversy of those days was, whether the Constitution was, or was not, the supreme law of the land; and that the "resolutions of '98," expressly declared the existence of a "*higher law*?" And, has it come to this, that the "higher law" doctrine has obtained a direct and unmistakeable endorsement from the National Convention of the democratic party?

There was a delicious, but most dangerous, vagueness in all the action of that Convention. It seemed absolutely *afraid* to do anything which should have any meaning or weight whatever. The resolutions adopted steer clear of all reference to any question now at issue before the country. They are powerful in denunciation of a United States Bank, and of a distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands;—they are very strong in regard to the questions of 1798, and assail with great vigor the measures and principles which nobody has dreamed of advocating for half a century. And yet, under all this may lurk designs and sentiments which those who do not wish to be betrayed, would do well to look out for. This adoption of old platforms, by referring merely to their dates, may be dangerous business. The higher law principles, embodied in the "Resolutions of '98," may not answer the real purpose of those who have been thus cajoled into their support.

Perrine Triumphant.

MR. PERRINE is a hero of the first water. We admire his impudence and pertinacious defiance of our City Government so much, that we are inclined to forgive his desecration of Broadway with his abominable pavement. Backed up by Alderman BARR, he has succeeded in bullying every department of the City Government into complete acquiescence in whatever he may see fit to do. Having persevered in obstructing Broadway at Walker-street, in contempt of the express orders of the Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies—having torn up the street and laid down his grand combination cobble-stone and granite-block pavement, in defiance of Departments, Aldermen, Mayors, and everybody else, between Walker and White streets, he is now proceeding very deliberately to perform a similar operation upon that part of the street between Walker and Canal. Mr. ADAMS, the Superintendent, had explicitly declared his intention of not permitting Mr. PERRINE to proceed any further in his work until some action had been taken by the Common Council; and he had also promised to lay before the Board of Aldermen, at the earliest opportunity, a communication upon that subject. Two sessions of that Board have since taken place, and not a syllable has been heard from Mr. ADAMS. No signs have indicated any consciousness on his part of Mr. PERRINE'S proceedings, or of his intention again to continue in Broadway the blockade he has established in defiance of his express injunctions. By the time the work is half done, and thus put beyond the reach of being easily arrested, this functionary may again awake to the condition of the street.

Equally imbecile is the course of the Board of Aldermen upon this subject. Two or three weeks ago the Board of Assistants passed a resolution forbidding Mr. PERRINE from going on with his work, until he had paid up the fines already incurred by his breach of contract. Those resolutions were adopted, we believe, unanimously, and were sent to the Aldermen for concurrence. In that body they were sent, by a bare majority of one, to a committee for examination, *seven* of the Aldermen taking ground very distinctly in favor of abating the nuisance altogether, and *eight* declaring a similar desire, but expressing a wish for further inquiry into the facts of the case. The whole community was impatient at the useless delay, and looked forward anxiously to the reassembling of the Board as the time for definite action, in arrest of so absurd and reckless a waste of the public money. The Board has held two sessions since, *and not a word has been heard from any quarter* upon this subject. The Committee to which it was referred has made no report, nor has any Alderman called for it or made any inquiries about it.

Perhaps the time may come when the Press of the city will unite in resisting the reelection of any public officer—no matter to what party he may belong—who shall evince so total a disregard of the interests and rights of the City as has been shown in this case. By some concerted action of this kind, some reform in the character of our City government may be brought about;—we see little chance of it in any other.

☞ As the Whig Convention approaches, the correspondent of the *Express*, at Washington, grows day by day more mysterious and gloomy. He addicts himself to Delphic oracles—such as the following, which we clip from the paper of yesterday:

"If retaliation were desirable or profitable, I could enter into particulars that would make some men blush, and create a general astonishment. ——, of ——, wanted ——, and could not get it. —— expected to be a ——, and was disappointed. The secret history of some of the most vociferous SCOTT delegates would amaze the country. Enquire —— and fill up these ——

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and you will have the secret governing impulse of all noisy anti-FILLMORE men."

This dashing style of writing has other merits than appear on its face. The blanks are to be supplied from the imagination of any reader, who cares to pillory a political adversary within them. Two months ago, there would have been no pretence of modesty, to prevent "An eye on the Capitol" from filling up all such blank forms of libel, at random. The feeling is better now. The tactics of the paper are changed. The leader leads off with evidence that Gen. SCOTT'S warmest friends are his enemies, by way of showing, doubtless, that his enemies are in reality his warmest friends. The correspondent concludes with the new order by firing double-blank cartridges at old opponents. If the amendment proceed rapidly, our business relations with the *Express* may be quite cordial before next Wednesday.

☞ The *Post*, which generally knows about as much as the daily average, says "the Baltimore Resolutions" are a farce. There is, therefore, reason to believe that they were. Certainly Judge DOUGLAS agrees pleasantly with men of that opinion. He goes, he says, with his whole heart for the candidate of the Convention, one of whose resolves maintains:

"That the Constitution does not confer upon a General Government the power to commence and carry on a general system of Internal Improvements."

It is unnecessary to say that this is a declaration against all Internal Improvements undertaken by the General Government, since any deviation from a "general system" could only originate in local and sectional partialities. The course of Mr. PIERCE, while in public life, was in entire unison with the resolution. He consistently voted against all projects for Internal Improvements, even where he had to abandon party in order to do so. He has no sympathy with the scheme in any of its parts. He endorses the Convention literally, and holds out no other prospect, in case of his election, than that his veto will fall upon every proposition of the kind.

But Judge DOUGLAS is pledged by every act and declaration of his life; by his popularity; by the support afforded him by the North-west in Convention, to the development of Internal Improvements. With what earthly propriety can he face his constituents, bearing in his hand a blazon like that just quoted, and ask their support to such a man, so recommended? What was he about, when he promised to roll up the biggest majority for PIERCE, in the Ohio States, ever given to Democratic candidates? Is it not obvious the resolution is regarded as one act of a farce; and that Young America is supposed to be too young to know anything about the doings of Mr. PIERCE in the Senate?

The Latest Move of Mexico.

The New-Orleans papers are much gratified at the act of the Mexican House of Representatives, conferring the Tehuantepec right of way upon Col. A. G. SLOO. The privileges obtained are of the amplest order. For forty years the Colonel is to have the full enjoyment of the route, and a breadth of two leagues of land alongside of it. Thereon he is to build, within a year, a plank road, stretching from one ocean to the other; and as soon as possible afterwards lay a railway over the track. We said the Colonel was to have full enjoyment; but we omitted to mention that he had to pay two-fifths of the profits into the Treasury of the Republic, and that the political control of the grant remained in the hands of Government. A second term of forty years follows the first; during which the assigns of Col. SLOO, are to lay off, and let Mexico have the management, receiving in the meantime one-fifth less of the profits, than they obtain during the first heat. Throughout the whole period, the Government of Mexico is to have a voice in the business conduct of the enterprise. The contract is certainly a fair one, and must have splendid results.

It would be extremely unwise, when so fair a substitute offers itself, to reject it and insist on the GARAY grant. What we have regarded all along as the *sine qua non*, is the right of way across the Isthmus, unshared by any of the great commercial powers. The interest which Mexico retains in the management, harmonizes perfectly with this view. If the control, which it assumes, were to become active during the earlier of the two periods, we should have some room for apprehension that British influence might rule the business to our prejudice. But the arrangement admits of no intervention whatever; and we may cordially accept it, as the most reasonable we could at all anticipate under the circumstances.

It would be hardly possible to exaggerate the importance of this act to American commerce at large, and especially to that of New-Orleans. The great advantage the route possesses in regard to marine distances; the brevity and more practicable character of the transit; the more favorable direction of currents in the Mexican Gulf, and of the coast-winds upon the Pacific; are the special recommendations, of which every commercial city of the Union would enjoy equal benefit. But New Orleans must be an incalculable gainer. Much of that inland wealth which now seeks passage from the great West to the Pacific, by the way of Atlantic ports, would then resume its natural path down the Mississippi. The coal of Pennsylvania, required by Gulf and Pacific steamers, must take that direction. The foreign commerce, the shipbuilding, and all branches of industry having to do with extended marine intercourse, will spring up all along the valley of the great river. And of all these developments, New-Orleans must gather profit. She sits at the gate, and will call for her tolls. The symptoms of decline that now threaten her reduction to a third or fourth rate business centre, must be replaced by unexampled activity and vigor of life. No doubt the immediate advantage to New-Orleans will far outweigh the general gain of the country, large as that will surely be.

In the meantime the interest of those who have ventured their capital on the GARAY Grant, confiding in the faith of the Mexican Government, must be protected and looked after. Mexico has tendered an issue upon the value of their pretensions; at the same moment that she has proved by the SLOO contract, that the issue is presented in no unfriendly temper. The obvious plan is to leave the adjustment of the New-Orleans claims to a joint Commission, who decide on their legality. By this means a disturbance of relations may be avoided; and the amount of indemnity, if any is justly due, be determined.

The Supply of Fuel.

The chief reliance of the sea-coast cities for Winter fuel, as well as fuel for steam and manufacturing purposes, being the Anthracite Coal of Pennsylvania, the question of supply and demand may well command attention. The last hard Winter left the coal-yards quite bare in New-York and all the cities and towns North and East of us, notwithstanding an increased production in the mines and supply at tide-water, last season, of one million and forty thousand tons. But for the increased stimulus to production early in the year, from the low carrying tolls on the canals and railroad, the supply would have been wholly inadequate to the demand of a Winter and Spring of extraordinary and prolonged severity. Much suffering among the poor would have been the consequence. This year, the rapid tendency of both foreign and domestic population to the great cities, together with the increase of the steam marine, and the increased activity among certain branches of steam manufactories, will make further demands upon the trade and even with a moderate Winter, an additional supply of full seven hundred thousand tons will be required. Indeed, to make the Winter stocks reasonably easy, a total production of five and a quarter millions tons will be required.

The last *Miner's Journal*, of Pottsville, throws much doubt not only on the ability of the public works to furnish transportation for this additional tonnage, but on the working capacity of the mines to supply the coal. To the close of last week the supplies were 53,000 tons behind the corresponding period of 1851, when 4,300,000 tons, instead of 5,000,000, or 5,250,000 were required. Twenty-five weeks of the season remain to the Canals, after which the sole reliance will be on the single Railroad from Pottsville to Philadelphia, with the risk to New-York and the East of an embargo from ice in the Delaware. Under these circumstances, the *Journal* suggests the following, which we commend to housekeepers as advice worthy their early consideration:

"In the present peculiar state of the Coal trade, we consider it our duty to keep the market advised of the probable supply and demand, notwithstanding the remarks frequently made abroad that it is the "old cry of short supply." We are exceedingly anxious that our friends should be kept warm and comfortable during the ensuing Winter at as little expense as possible, and therefore we advise all those consumers who have means to lay in their stock of Coal in the early part of the season. By so doing, they will keep the Coal Regions worked up to their full capacity, and thus secure a supply, at reasonable rates, during the inclemency of the Winter season, when operations are suspended, or impeded by the snow and ice. We also advise those persons who are interested, or monopolize the operations, to let the consumers have their supplies as they want them."

From the Express.

We are assured that Mr. FILLMORE will receive nine votes at least from these two States, (Illinois and Iowa,) and even more, if the Whig sentiment at home is heard at Baltimore. Among the Delegates who arrived in the City yesterday, was C. LANGDON, Esq., the able editor of the Mobile *Advertiser*, and a staunch FILLMORE man. Alabama will be represented by a full delegation, and the Whigs of that State, with Mr. FILLMORE for the nominee, will *enter heartily into the contest*.

☞ We presume that the Whig delegates from Illinois, Alabama and Iowa are going to Baltimore for the special purpose of securing the ascendancy of the Whig party at the coming election. They will be very likely to urge upon the Convention the nomination of that candidate whom they believe to be strongest in their own States, first:—but they will also take some pains to ascertain the sentiments and veiws of Whigs from other States and other sections of the Union. They will do their best to ascertain, from reliable and disinterested sources, whether the candidate whom they may consider strongest in Alabama and Illinois, is also the strongest in New-York, Ohio and Pennsylvania. And when they have acquired information sufficient to enable them to form a dispassionate opinion, they will doubtless act accordingly. Nor are we disposed to believe that they will sacrifice the prospect of carrying New-York, Ohio and Pennsylvania, to the chance of getting votes in Alabama, or any other hopelessly Democratic State.

City Credit.

The chief financial items to-day are the bids for the New-York City Fives and Jersey City Water Sixes. Both loans went off on most favorable terms, and the premium paid, as well as the large amounts bid for, show the easy state of the money market, and the confidence of capitalists in the future growth of the Metropolis and its neighbor over the Hudson. The New-York loan disposed of amounted to $525,000; the total bids, successful and rejected, $1,280,000; the average premium realized was 2.42 per cent. The Jersey City bonds were also in large demand. The bids amounted to $1,425,000, the awards to $300,000, at an average premium of 2.50 per cent. WILLIAM H. HAYES, Esq., of Wall-street, was the chief taker of the City Fives, and Messrs. CAMMANN, WHITEHOUSE & Co., DE COPPETT & Co., and others, the takers of the Jersey Sixes. Part of the Fives have already been resold at 104 for the longest dates.

☞ The DEMOCRATIC RALLY of last evening was a fair commencement of campaign enthusiasm. The customary amount of gunpowder-burning, marching, and processions by torch-light, went to make up the addenda to the speaking and shouting. Simultaneous gatherings of the Democracy took place at Tammany Hall and at various spots in the Park,—the Corporation lamps furnishing the illumination for the out-door exercises, and the Wigwam dispensing unusual favors to those without and within its walls. If profession is to go for anything, the demonstration was an indication, at least, of the knowledge possessed by the orators of the scene. The nominees were of course warmly endorsed. The proceedings will be found in another column.

☞ The FOREIGN NEWS has some items of interest. The British Parliament is to be prorogued and possibly dissolved on the 20th inst., and sturdy Baron ROTHSCHILD offers himself anew as a candidate for legislative honors. Beyond this and some small arrivals of Australian gold, England sends us no tidings. President LOUIS NAPOLEON assures the world, through the official *Moniteur*, that he really harbors no bad designs against the integrity of the Spanish Constitution. His confidential envoy, M. BERRYER, has had an interview with the Potentates, which is supposed to have an important bearing. His Holiness Pope PIUS offers a premium for such steam-navigation projects as promise good results. In HOLLAND, the Ministry has resigned and a new Cabinet is to be formed. Fears of a grasping effort on the part of France, are not yet entirely lulled in the bosoms of the Dutch. In AUSTRIA, the Emperor of Russia is reported to have strengthened the Loan, by means of the funds withdrawn from France. The Emperor had left Berlin for Warsaw. SPAIN takes occasion to deny that she has contemplated any curtailment of the Constitution, and puts on foot a scheme of Free-Trade which does not promise to afford the amelioration in her Commerce which it was desired to accomplish. So, in brief, the Continent is quiet, in all except words. Of these, there is no lack.

Evenings with the Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen were in session last evening. Eleven members were present at roll-call; and the minutes being read and approved, petitions were received and referred—for a lease of a new ferry to Williamsburg; to pave Thirty-fourth-street from Broadway to Eighth-avenue; to fence vacant lots on Twenty-third-street; of Niagara Engine Company No. 4, for repairs to their engine; to fence the lots on Eleventh and Twelfth-streets, between avenues A and B; of Engine Company No. 9, for an increase of members; of Engine Company No. 45, for a new engine; of Mrs. KEENE, for compensation for having her stoop torn down by Engine Company No 18; of Commissioners of Emigration, for a lease of lots on the corner of First-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, belonging to the city, on which it is proposed to erect suitable buildings, and to remove the establishments from Canal-street thereto; to have the building materials removed from Barclay-street; of Dr. BUDD, bill for $57, for surgical attendance in XVIIth Ward; for a sewer in Eleventh-avenue; for filling up sunken lots in East Twentieth-street; to widen State-street, by taking from the Battery; for compensation for altering grade of Forty-sixth-street; of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, for payment of bill of $169 for room hire.

Resolutions were adopted to fill sunken lots on Twenty and Twenty-first-streets, and Avenue A and First-avenue; to repair Cortlandt-Alley; to appropriate $2,000 for the purpose of white-washing and cleansing the Markets; to appropriate $3,000 to pay the expenses of entertaining the officers of the *Prince of Orange*; to relieve Cornelius Sullivan from a fine of $50, for a violation of a City Ordinance, in dumping night soil in the street; to repair the carriage-way in Broadway, from Duane-street to Anthony; to appropriate $800 for repairs to Franklin Market.

Reports were adopted to purchase a site for a building for Engine Company No. 6; to pay Philip Mabie $2,100 for extra services on Pier No. 12, East River; to suspend the work of setting curb and gutter stones in Forty-ninth-street; to open One hundred and twentieth-street from Fourth to Sixth-avenues; for a well and pump in Forty-sixth street, between Second and Third-avenues; to grade Forty-second-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.

An invitation was received and accepted, to visit the Horticultural Exhibition at Tripler Hall.

An ordinance was adopted to appropriate $122,000 for the purchase of real estate, the annual appropriation being exhausted. A communication was received giving an estimate for the removal of the rock from the slip at the foot of Jackson-street, East River.

A communication was received from the Mayor nominating WM. H. CANIFF, to the office of Scrivener of the Police Court. The nomination was rejected, 4 to 14. Also, a communication from the Mayor, nominating Dr. ALEXANDER B. WHITING, Health Commissioner. The nomination was rejected by a vote of 4 to 14.

Ald. Tweed here remarked that there was to be a small meeting on the other side of the Park, and as he wanted to be among the boys, he moved that the Board adjourn, which motion was finally carried after some discussion as to whether the adjournment should be to Thursday or Friday evening. Friday had eleven votes to seven for Thursday, so the Board adjourned to meet again on Friday.

Nobody had a word to say about the Perrine pavement, the Wall-street ferry, or the Craven charges against the Committee on Sewers.

INTERESTING CELEBRATION.—The 214th Anniversary of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston, was celebrated on Monday last, by a parade and religious exercises—an "Election Sermon" being preached before them by Rev. WM. A. STEARNS, from the text, "The sword of the Lord and of Gideon." After the sermon the company adjourned to Faneuil Hall, where they partook of a banquet.

ENTERPRIZE.—*La Esperanza* is the name of a beautiful little schooner, of 21½ tuns burthen, and drawing only two feet of water when loaded, which was expected to sail from New-Haven yesterday, for Lake Nicaragua, *viâ* San Juan. She was built at New-Windsor, on the Hudson river, for SAMUEL B. CROFTS, who designs running her on the Lake as a freight and market boat. This is undoubtedly the smallest draft of water that has ever attempted to brave the storms of the Atlantic.

There has hitherto been no regular navigation of the St. John River above Woodstock. A small propeller steamboat has lately arrived at St. John, intended to run between Woodstock and the Great Falls.

ADDITIONAL EUROPEAN NEWS

PER THE AMERICA.

ENGLAND.

It is expected that Parliament will be prorogued and perhaps dissolved, on or about the 20th June.

In Parliament, the Maynooth Endowment Grant has been once more debated and adjourned.

The Militia bill was ordered to be read a third time, on the 7th inst.

The Patent Law Amendment bill had passed a second reading—it proposed to reduce the expense of procuring patents, from £260 to £25, and to make one registration serve for England, Ireland and Scotland.

A Committee of the Commons had been appointed to inquire into the causes of the frequent explosions in coal mines.

The British Consul at Ancona has been instructed to use every means in his power to secure the pardon of MURRAY, the British subject, under sentence of death for political offences.

Lord STANLEY states officially that Great Britain lays no claim to the Guano Island, but the Admiral on the station has sent a ship there, to protect British interests.

Gold continues to arrive from the Australian placers. The *Himalayah* and *Sarah Anna*, from Port Philip, arrived with 41,000 ounces, valued at £140,000 sterling. Neither of these vessels bring later news.

A second steamer of the line to Australia, was to sail from Southampton on the 7th June, calling at the Cape of Good Hope and Port Philip. Other steamships will follow semi-monthly.

The bullion in the Bank of England continued at over £20,000,000 sterling.

Baron ROTHSCHILD again offers himself for the parliamentary representation of the City of London.

The JENNING'S estate is not yet settled. No decision having yet been been given by the Courts.

Strong efforts were en foot to direct emigration to Australia. An Emigration Company had been formed in York, and another in London, to assist emigrants from the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, where great destitution at present prevails.

Epsom Races came off during the week. The great Derby Stakes were won by a horse named Daniel O'Rourke. The first favorite, Hobbie Noble, came in fourth. More money than usual changed hands on the race.

The Telegraph is now open between Galway and Dublin. A sub-marine line is to be laid down between Holyhead and Louth.

The Scotch sub-marine line, between Fort Patrick and Donoughadee, would probably be open on the 10th of June.

The *Galway Packet* says there is no truth in the statements that the potato disease has reappeared in Ireland.

FRANCE.

A fusion between the elder and the younger branch of the branch of the Bourbons again spoken of as on the tapis.

The *Emancipacion*, of Brussels, says that a manifesto is drawn up in the names of the Count DE CHAMBORD and the Orleans Princes, and that its pupblication is merely deferred for a season. The *Gazette de Cologne* makes the same statement, and General CHANGARNIER is said to be a party to the proceedings.

Refusals to take the oath of allegiance continue.

The *Moniteur* denies that the President is exerting at Madrid any undue influence hostile to the Constitution of Spain. This denial refers to Lord PALMERSTON'S recent statement in the House of Commons, that foreign powers were intriguing in Spanish affairs.

A bill is before the Legislature to extend the tobacco monopoly to January 1, 1863.

M. BERRIER, LOUIS NAPOLEON'S confidential envoy, had had an interview with the Czar and other monarchs. The object of his mission had not transpired.

The closing price on the Paris Bourse on the 28th ultimo, of 4½ per cents., was 99f. 90c.; of 3 per cents., 70f. 95c., and Bank of France, 27f. 35c.

ITALY.

The Marquis DAEILS had succeeded in reconstructing the Cabinet on a liberal basis.

The Tuscan Government offered 1,000 francs in compensation for the late outrage on an Englishman named MATHER, who was cut down by an Austrian at Florence. MATHER and his friends indignantly refused it.

Sir HENRY L. BULWER arrived at Florence on the 19th ultimo, as British Minister to Tuscany.

MURRAY, the Englishman, sentenced to death by the Roman authorities, was confined in the Castle of Spoltro. His punishment would probably be commuted.

The Pope offers a premium of so much per ton for steam propellers built by Roman subjects.

Telegraphic communication was completed between Moydraz and Nassa.

The steamer *San Carlo* was burned on Lake Maggione on the night of the 16th ultimo. Crew saved.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

The Dutch ministry had resigned and a new cabinet was formed.

An uneasy feeling was gaining strength, to the effect that LOUIS NAPOLEON had not abandoned his scheme of annexing that country to France.

TURKEY.

The Paris *Constitutionel*, of Friday, May 28th, contradicts the account from Constantinople that the Greeks had obtained a firman, annulling the concession lately obtained by the French Government in the affairs of the Holy City.

GERMANY.

The south of Germany journals contain lamentable accounts of the famine in many districts. The Presidency of Ober Franklin suffers most, the weaving and other branches of employment being completely at a stand, whilst the price of provisions was enormous.

The Czar was to leave Berlin on the 26th May for Warsaw.

The new Austrian loan, negotiated by the ROTHSCHILDS had closed. The *Leipsic Gazette* mentions a rumor that the Emperor of Russia has invested in the loan the 29,000,000 francs he withdrew from the French funds in consequence of the recent conversion of the rentes.

SPAIN.

The journals deny the existence of any intention on the part of the Government to curtail the Constitution.

A new steam navigation company, the Mediterranean, has been formed at Barcelona. Iron propellors have been ordered from England.

The Government had appointed a Commission to revise the Tariff, nominally on free trade principles. But little amelioration is expected from the measure.

INDIA.

A telegraphic dispatch from Marseilles announces the arrival of the Indian Mail, with Calcutta dates to the 27th April, and Bombay to the 3d May.

The British troops had taken Rangoon and Matabran, and captured one hundred pieces of cannon. The British lost 150 men.

Exchange in Calcutta was 1s. 10½d.@1s. 11d. on London.

MARKETS.

ASHES exhibit no change.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—U. S. 6s, Bonds, '62, 104@105; U. S. 6s, Bonds, '68, 110@110½. State Stocks were quiet at late rates.

FREIGHTS to New-York were rather stiffer, but passengers were dull.

Brown & Shipley's Circular.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, May 28, 1852.

There has again been a very large business in COTTON, the sales for the week ending last evening reaching 104,720 bales; of which exporters took 5,400, and speculators 21,790 bales. The easy state of the Money market has created confidence among speculators in the prices, which have advanced ⅛d. since the departure of the last steamer, though there appears to be a strong desire on the part of importers to realize almost as fast as COTTON is landed. To-day the sales are estimated at 19,000 bales, the market closing quietly at the following quotations: Fair Orleans, 6¼d.; Fair Mobile, 5¾d.; Fair Uplands, 5¾d.; Middling Orleans, 5¾d.; Middling Mobile, 5½d.; Middling Uplands, 5 3-16d.; Inferior and Ordinary, 3¾d @5d. The stock of COTTON in this port is estimated at 518,000 bales; of which 400,000 are American, against a total stock at this period of last year of 670,000 bales, 480,900 being American.

The YARN market has been irregular, and business rather impeded by the advance asked by spinners, but which had not been generally conceded by buyers.

There has been a moderate demand for WHEAT and FLOUR at last week's prices, while INDIAN CORN has been in good request at an advance of 1s. 6d.@2s. ₱ quarter. The quotations are as follows: Western Canal, Baltimore and Philadelphia FLOUR, 20s. 6d; Ohio, 21s; Sour, 17s.@17s. 6d. ₱ bbl. White WHEAT, 5s. 10d.@6s. 3d.; Red, 5s.@5s. 6d. ₱ 70 lbs. Yellow INDIAN CORN, 32s. 6d.; Mixed, 32s., and White 31s. ₱ quarter. No sales in TURPENTINE to report. RESIN in good demand at 4s. 3d. ₱ cwt. for common up to 8s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for fine qualities.

Passengers.

Mr. Phipps and lady, Mr. Arklay, lady, child and servant, Mr. King, lady, child and nurse, Rev. Mr. Dershore and lady Mr. Williams, Mr. Brooks and lady, Assistant Commissioner General Carpenter and servant, Mrs. Carpenter, infant and nurse, Mrs. Woods, Winthrop and Badd, Messrs. Stronan, Willis, Wood, Nichols, Chandler, Gasselle, Williams, St. George, Banmore, Miller, Leather, Fallis, Lehmayer, Neville, Prodger, Master Prodger, Scott, Callagher, Lowen, Velletroide, Browdeson, Weil, Bond, Reuben, Meagher, Boughton.

The Monkey Troupe.

It will be seen by our report of law proceedings that Mr. DONETTI'S grand *troupe* of monkeys, dogs and goats, carried everything before them in the Superior Court yesterday. Judges DUER and BOSWORTH decided in their favor, and pronounced them in all respects sufficiently "respectable" for exhibition at the Astor Place Opera House, in spite of the fastidiousness and ultra-exclusiveness of the owners of that establishment. This is a substantial triumph of the doctrines of liberty, equality and fraternity, over aristocratic pretension, and gives another striking proof of the old adage, which asserts that each and every individual of the canine species has his day.

Thus relieved from all legal embarassments, Messrs. JOWLER, JOCKO & Co., made their second appearance in America last evening, at the Astor Place Opera House, before a very large, respectable, and fashionable audience. It was easy to trace the effect of the narrow escape they had had from the teeth and claws of the law, in the greater freedom and ease of their acting. Their minds were evidently at rest,—they breathed freer and deeper,—their countenances wore an aspect of greater tranquility, and all their movements were more elastic and graceful than upon the occasion of their first appearance. Now that they have recovered their rights, they will naturally recover their spirits:—and we may henceforth look for their performances among the regular fashionable amusements of the City. They will always be found a good deal more entertaining than the *ultra* fashionables who were inclined to dispute their right to a public reception.

—We take it for granted that the proprietors of this exhibition will have *afternoon* performances bye and bye, for the benefit of children. They will find them very attractive.

The Southern Iowa Horticultural Society is to be revived during the coming season.

Letter from Major Schlessinger.

The following letter from the distinguished Hungarian officer, Major SCHLESSINGER, who was one of the Cuban prisoners set released, was written before his escape to Col. WALKER, of Washington, and by him forwarded to Mrs. LEVERT, of Mobile. His reference to his own want of a country to which he may look for protection, is touching. We find the letter in the Mobile *Advertiser*:

CEUTA, Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1852.

MY DEAR COLONEL: I hope these, my lines, will reach you in the best health, and I flatter myself that you will excuse a few lines addressed to you from one who, when fortune was not so malicious towards him, enjoyed your esteem and sympathy.

Sir, as one of the survivors of the late Cuban expedition, I am imprisoned and brought here to suffer for the offence, as they term it, that I committed.

Resignation and patience, Sir, although I possess them fully, are weak against the miserable treatment which I am forced to endure. I do not wish, nor can I now speak or write as I would, but I hope the future will allow me an opportunity to tell the world my story. and I am convinced that I will ever meet in the United States with that sympathy which your countrymen always bestow upon politically oppressed men.

I am here in a dungeon, with 1,500 common criminals in one house, and with 150 in one cellar, in heavy irons, exposed to the mercy of a keeper of the prison, who is an assassin, or something like it.

This, in short, is the position I am obliged to sustain. The United States Government claimed its citizens, the English and French Governments did the same; but for us poor Hungarians, the small remnant of the late expedition, nobody claims us, and so we are to be the only lasting sufferers.

I know your influence at Washington, and I have thought that if you would apply to the President and Mr. WEBSTER, may-be the head of the State Department would recommend to Mr BARRINGER us few orphans, who might perhaps succeed in liberating us. I would not like to apply to the Queen as long as any hope remained of obtaining liberty in any other way.

Chevalier HULSEMANN and the French Ambassador recommended me to the Government, whose prisoner I am, as a revolutionary man, and commended me to a hard treatment, which I fully enjoy.

I beg you, Sir, to do whatever your liberality may regard possible, to alleviate my position, deprived of home.

I cannot write to Hungary, because it would be dangerous to my family, and I cannot get the necessaries for my wants, which I must feel the harder, seeing the corruption of the Spanish people, where, by money, everything is buyable. I do not doubt, with a $100, I could effect my escape.

You will give me the greatest consolation by writing to me through HORATIO J. SPRUER, the U. S. Consul at Gibraltar, who will transport to me everything forwarded to him for my benefit.

Excuse my bad English, and with the best wishes for your welfare, believe me, sir,

Your obedient servant,
Major LOUIS SCHLESSINGER,
Late Hungarian Army.

BUSINESS NOTICES

THERE IS SOMETHING PRAISEWORTHY AND honorable in the career of an accomplished and finished artist, who, while he pursues his vocation with unwonted perseverance, industry, enterprize and skill, never stoops to indulge in clap-trap expressions, hold out false promises, or to presume for a moment to elevate himself in public estimation at the expense of an honorable and meritorious opponent. In the celebrated and justly-renowned GENIN will these remarks be found vividly portrayed, for we have, for a series of years, observed, with unmingled pleasure and satisfaction, his gigantic efforts, in bringing to a state of perfection, the "science of hat-making," hitherto unknown in this country. The genuine taste and conception which he displays in all his recent models of style, fashion and elegance, are so perceptible, that it is impossible not to be persuaded of the fact, that the master-mind of the prince of hatters, develops itself in a preëminent degree, and exhibits, in a peculiar manner, that originality of design, exquisite proportions, and beauty of finish, that has gained for his establishment a notoriety unequalled in this country for the last fifteen years. Were any additional evidence required of his consummate ability, tact, and purity of taste, it will be found fully exemplified in his Juvenile Bazaar, just opened at No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel, where system, order and regularity, pervades in every department. The unquestionable facilities which he possesses in the formation of the newest and most fashionable styles of goods, manufactured and made in the Parisian and English markets, will afford him weekly, opportunities of presenting to his numerous patrons, friends, and the public, the most unique and splendid assortment of juvenile garments, ever before imported into this country, or manufactured and made in the United States. His charges are so moderate that they never exceed more than an ordinary remunerative consideration.

COLUMBIAN HALL.—WE CAN ASSURE OUR READERS, at this great depository of fashion and taste may be obtained every description of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods. Ladies in quest of rich Summer Dress Goods should visit this popular establishment. Among the articles most prominent we notice rich Crape Shawls, plain and embroidered, of the finest fabric, splendid Gossamer Tissues, elegant Barèges, Grenadines, Alborines, Jaconets and Lawns, of the richest and most delicate colors—many of the patterns imported exclusively for this house,—while their stock of Staple Dry Goods is second to no house in this city. Remember, ladies, you who would combine economy with taste, visit Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

"ZEPHYR'S FROM ITALY AND SICILY," IS THE title of Gould's charming book, recently issued by the Appletons. The delight experienced by its readers is equalled, if not surpassed, by the wearers of the

ZEPHYRS, FROM NO. 104 BOWERY.

All who love enjoyment and value health in warm weather, should buy an undershirt at the Mammoth Hosiery and Under-garment Establishment.

A. RANKIN & Co. No. 104 Bowery.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—FOR sale by WM. H. CLARK, at Huber & Bourns, No. 160 Pearl-st., ten shares or less of stock in the EQUINUNK LUMBER CO., an incorporated institution, having its office in this City. An investigation into the condition and prospects of the Company will satisfy the most cautious that this is one of the safest and most profitable investments now offering—one which will nearly double itself every year.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.—PROFOUND PHYSIOLOGICAL research, accompanied by an intimate knowledge of Chemicals, has enabled WILLIAM BOGLE, No. 277 Washington-st, to produce his far-famed HYPERION FLUID, the best preparation for the hair extant; but equal credit is his due for the production of the Amole, or Shaving Soap. To young men both are invaluable—the former being the most approved invigorator and beautifier, and the use of the latter doing away with all those irritating results which proceed from the employing of alkaline soaps—especially with beginners. Try it and prove it. For sale, wholesale and retail, by WILLIAM BOGLE, No 277 Washington-st., Boston; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., No. 273 and RICE & SMITH, No. 727, Broadway; WM. H. CARY & CO., No. 245 Pearl-st., and by the Druggists and Perfumers throughout the world.

JOHN GREASON.—THIS GENTLEMAN HAS SUCceeded in making art profitable, by employing it in the manufacture of Window Shades, and his store No. 161 Greenwich-st., is daily thronged by full as many people as go to the Art Union in Broadway. His shades are pictures and they are cheap, too. This fact furnishes the clue to his great success in business, and we are always willing and anxious to do an act of justice to a man who deserve it.—*Sunday Dispatch.*

THE GOOD TIME WE HAVE HEARD OF, "BOYS," has now arrived. Grey hairs need not be dyed or colored, for by using DAVIES' RAHVENE they are changed back to their former color. This preparation acts upon the roots of the hair, and excites to new action the natural coloring glands. Warranted. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale at the General Depôt, No. 306 Grand-st., and at Nos. 192 Broadway, 279 Washington-st., 362 Hudson-st., 127 Bowery, and 111 Houston-st.

CHINA AND GLASS WARE CHEAPER THAN ever.—S. D. GORMAN, No. 120 Canal st., is now offering to the public the greatest bargains in the above goods to be found in this city. Best French China dinner, tea and breakfast sets, from $30 to $40, and best white stone do. do. do., from $15 to $25. Fancy tea and toilet sets, rich vases, solar lamps, and girandoles, and all other goods in proportion.

SUMMER COSTUME AT UNION HALL.—THE Stock of Summer Dress and Business Coats, Summer Sacks, Pantaloons and Vests, and Summer Clothing for Boys of all ages, at UNION HALL, corner of F

941

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the Public Ledger and the Evening Journal.

A Free-Soil State.

Special Despatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 9.

Eleven members of the Free-Soil party have held a caucus and transposed the Democratic Platform and ticket.

The White National Democratics.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 9.

The White State Central Committee are making extensive arrangements for the Whig National Convention. It will be held in the Maryland Institute Hall, but the arrangements are much superior to those of the Democratic Convention. The whole of the Hall will be carpeted, and the platform placed in the centre of the room.

Oriental Revolt and the Compromise.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 9.

It is currently reported at the Capitol to-day that FITZ-HUGH WARREN has in his possession a letter from General SCOTT, endorsing thoroughly the Compromise measures; to be read, to the Whig Convention, in case of his nomination. This letter is said to have been exhibited to several Southern Whig Delegates to the Convention.—[Unquestionably a fresh mare's nest.]

Democratic Ratification Meeting at Washington—Speech of Gen. Cass.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 9.

Agreeably to the call of the Jackson Democratic Association, a vast multitude of persons assembled in front of the City Hall, this evening, to ratify the Baltimore Democratic nominations.

The platform was decorated with transparencies and national flags, and before the opening of the meeting signal rockets were fired.

A fine band of music was in attendance, to vary the performances of the occasion.

President J. D. HOOVER, of the Jackson Democratic Association, called the meeting to order, at 8½ o'clock, when Gen. ROBERT ARMSTRONG was elected as President of the meeting, supported by about thirty Vice-Presidents, among whom were THOMAS RITCHIE and AMOS KENDALL, and there were half a dozen Secretaries.

General ARMSTRONG, feeling himself honored by having been called to preside, briefly expressed his thanks to the meeting.

Mr. LINCOLN was then called for, and expressed his hearty concurrence in the nominations of the Convention —approving in high terms of the candidates; and then reading a letter from General PIERCE to be read, dated "Tremont House, Boston, May 27th, 1852," addressed to Major LELLY, in the course of which he said, if the Compromise measures are not to be substantially and firmly maintained, the plain rights, secured by the Constitution, will be trampled in the dust. What difference can it make to you or me, whether the outrage shall seem to fall on South Carolina, or Maine, or New-Hampshire? Are not the rights of each dearly dear to us all? I will never yield to a craven spirit from considerations of policy which will endanger the Union: entertaining those views the action of the Convention, must, in my judgment, be vital. If we of the North, who have stood by the Constitutional rights of the South, are to be abandoned to any time-serving policy, the hopes of the Democracy and of the Union must sink together. As I told you my name will not be before the Convention, but I cannot help feeling that what is there to be done, will be important beyond mere end parties, transcendently important to the hopes of Democracy, progress and public liberty. (Applause.)

SPEECH OF GEN. CASS.

Gen. CASS was then introduced. He was received with cheers, and spoke as follows:

I congratulate you, my fellow-citizens, upon the fortunate result of the labors of the Democratic Convention. They have done their work, and have done it well. They have presented to us, as our standard-bearer, during the ensuing Presidential campaign, an able and an honorable citizen, with a character beyond reproach—a true Democrat, a tried patriot, and an experienced statesman, who has faithfully served his country in high stations, in peace and war, and who will serve her with equal fidelity in that higher station to which we intend to elevate him. I know him well, and say of him what I know of him. He will go for the Union, for the whole Union, and for nothing but the Union and the Constitution, discarding all sectional feelings, and discountenancing every effort to renew that agitation from which God, in his mercy, has delivered us; and I confidently trust and believe that our whole party, every where through the land, will come up to the good work, and, with one heart and one mind, will gladly seize this occasion mutually to forget and forgive past dissentions, so that the only strife hereafter will be who shall show most devotion to the true and time-honored principles of our party. Let us look back only to learn wisdom and experience, but forward to gain new strength and confidence from united exertion. And the selection of the candidate for the Vice-Presidency has not been less fortunate than that for the Presidency. He has won his way to public esteem and distinction by high qualities of head and heart, by long experience and faithful services at home and abroad, and by the practical knowledge which those elements of usefulness bring with them. We have reason to be gratified, and we are gratified, at the choice of both of our nominees. I have already said that the Convention has done its work well. Now let every Democrat go and do his work equally well, and all will be safe. And such I doubt not will be the course of the party. For the decree has gone forth—he who runs may read it on the signs of the times—the handwriting is upon the wall—and there it is written in words that need no interpreter, that a Democratic Administration is to conduct the Government of this country for the next four years—ay, and I trust for long years thereafter. It is not a question of victory, but of numbers—not who shall get the majority, but how great that majority shall be. And let us all exert ourselves to augment it by all honorable means; for the stronger we stand in public opinion, the greater will be our powers to do good, and to render our principles stable and efficient. And I may presume thus to speak, with as much disinterestedness as any other member of that great party which will assemble upon this occasion, in city, town, village and hamlet throughout our country, to respond to these nominations, and to pledge themselves each to all faithfully to labor for and support them. I trust I know myself well enough to know that my time for public office is fast passing away, and that no possible event can ever place my name again before the American people for the Presidency; and if I did not know this you do, and so does the whole country. My ambition is to serve the people of Michigan, to whom I owe a debt of gratitude I can never repay, yet a little longer in the station I fill by their confidence and kindness. One word more, my fellow-citizens; let us enter into this contest with a determination to conduct it upon principles—upon those great issues which constitute the difference between the Whig and the Democratic parties. That will be a noble strife, in which we may all engage with honor. But let us reject and denounce, as unworthy of our cause, that low abuse, which unfortunately is too prevalent upon such occasions. We seek higher objects, and should employ higher means. Let us indignantly frown upon every man who so far forgets himself and the cause he professes to support, as to quit the contest of principle to descend to that of scurrility. We are better without such a man than with him. There are honorable points of difference enough between us and the Whigs to engage all our attention, and to call forth all our energy, without entering into such a field of warfare. Recollect that we are all brethren of the same mighty family, equally interested in its honor and prosperity; and though we differ upon many important principles of government and administration, yet we all seek the same common object—the preservation and perpetuation of our glorious institutions, the world's best hope and our own. Let the rivalry between us be hereafter which shall best strive for this great end; it will be a rivalry of the understanding and of the heart, not of the tongue; of patriotism, and not of abuse.

Gen. HOUSTON was next received with loud huzzas. He said he knew the nominees intimately and well, and vouched for their patriotism, talents and sound Democracy; he also spoke in warm approbation of the Platform.

Judge DOUGLAS followed: Commending the platform in warm terms, he argued the certainty of a glorious victory for the Democratic nominees. All experience had shown that the Whig party was utterly incapable of administering this Government. It has never been able to obtain power except when the Democratic party has been rent asunder by unfortunate divisions. Mr. DOUGLAS went on to animadvert upon the course of the administration, and made allusion to the Cuban Expedition, holding that American citizens are entitled to the protection of the Government. He was equally decisive in regard to the affair of Nicaragua, Mexico, and the Monroe doctrine of foreign non-intervention. He could not only endorse this sentiment, but he would give Great Britain to understand that the time had gone by for the extending of British dominion on this American Continent another square inch. (Cheers.) It was time for Young America—(immense cheering)—to assert her policy and her position among the nations of the earth.

General LANE spoke with great enthusiasm and humor of the prospects of the Democratic party with PIERCE and KING.

FRANK GALLAGHER, of Baltimore, followed in a few remarks on the late Convention.

Hon. ALEX. BUELL, of Michigan, and Hon. HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, of Penn., and others followed, and the meeting was continued to a very late hour.

Election to Congress in Maine.

BATH, Me., Tuesday, June 8.

REED, Whig, is elected to Congress by about 600 majority. Returns from 23 towns in this district show a net Whig gain of 665.

Great Webster Meeting at Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 9.

Cochituate Hall was crammed this evening with the friends of Mr. WEBSTER, and the meeting was most enthusiastic. In the course of a speech, Mr. HAYDEN stated that a friend of PIERCE's had said him that the latter felt secure of election in case WEBSTER was not nominated. Southern gentlemen had also told him that SCOTT could not get an Electoral vote in the South; and unless the party nominated a man that would receive the support of the South, they deserved to be defeated.

One thousand WEBSTER men from this city will visit Baltimore during the Convention.

Later from Mexico—The Tehuantepec Grant.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 8.

Dates from the City of Mexico to the 19th ult., have been received here.

The Senate had confirmed the grant of right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, to Col. H. R. SLOO, of New-Orleans, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs would probably sign the contract on the 26th May. All the Ministers resigned on the 12th of May, on account of this grant, but they have probably withdrawn their resignations.

The new coinciding foreign Paper into Vera Cruz, was rejected.

WILD CAT, and other Indian chiefs, had arrived in the City of Mexico, and were visiting the President, &c.

Ratification of Democratic Nominations in Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 9.

The Democratic Ratification Meeting was held this evening, and was addressed by Gov. MARCY, Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, Hon. JOHN VAN BUREN, Hon. JOHN A. DIX, and others. The meeting was very large and enthusiastic.

Fire at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Monday, June 7.

A fire occurred here last night, destroying an unoccupied carpenter's shop, owned by George W. ALBERGER, and the Hamilton Free School. The latter insured for $2,000. The dwelling of H. A. CHASE was in great danger, and his furniture was removed, sustaining slight damage, which is covered by insurance.

Sickness on Board the brig Reuben Carver, from Messaguna or New-York.

CHARLESTON, Monday, June 7.

The brig *Reuben Carver*, from San Juan Nicaragua, with mahogany, hides and passengers, bound to New-York, put in here for medical aid, most of her crew and passengers being sick with fever.

XXXIIId CONGRESS.... First Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 9.

A message was received from the House announcing the passage of several bills, &c., and a resolution fixing the time of the adjournment of Congress.

Mr. CLEMENS presented a petition of certain citizens of New Mexico, praying that Congress would change the existing law, and give that Territory money, instead of land, for school purposes.

Mr. DOUGLAS presented a remonstrance against Mr. WHITNEY's Railroad scheme. Also petitions in favor of the assumption of State debts, particularly of Illinois. Mr. DOUGLAS said he presented the petition with the emphatic condition of its prayer.

Mr. HAMLIN reported a bill conferring the power on the Secretary of the Navy to grant registers to vessels in certain cases. The effect of the bill being to avoid the necessity for special legislation in such cases. The bill was considered and ordered to be engrossed.

The resolution from the House, fixing the time for the adjournment of Congress on the 14th of August, coming up,

Mr. HUNTER hoped that it would lie over. It was impossible to say when the public business could be disposed of. He hoped Congress could adjourn sooner than the day named, but as yet only two of the general appropriation bills had been reported. He moved that the resolution lie on the table. Agreed to.

All the House bills were taken up and appropriately referred.

The bill allowing the Utah Judges their salary, notwithstanding their absence from the Territory, was returned from the House with an amendment, which was concurred in by the Senate and passed.

Mr. DAWSON reported a bill, giving the Chief Clerk of the Patent Office all the powers and functions of the Commissioner, and ratifying and confirming all his acts as Acting Commissioner during the temporary absence of the Commissioner of Patents. The bill was considered, and ordered to be engrossed.

The House bill, for the relief of WM. S. PATEN, was taken up and passed.

The House joint resolution, changing the name of St. Peters, on Minnesota river, was taken up and passed.

DUTCH JEWELS.

Mr. PEARCE asked that the Finance Committees be discharged from the memorial of Mr. SEELY, asking the interposition of the United States to obtain for him the reward for the discovery of the Crown Jewels of Holland, and that it be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Agreed to.

WAR STEAMER.

On motion of Mr. GWIN, the Senate took up the joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to complete the war steamer for harbor defence, according to the contract with R. L. STEVENS, made in 1842.

Mr. UNDERWOOD asked whether a contract had been made.

Mr. STOCKTON said that a contract had been entered into, and Mr. STEVENS had proceeded faithfully in the discharge of his part of it, but the Secretary of the Navy, (Mr. PRESTON,) became dissatisfied with Mr. STEVENS because he would not lay before him certain plans, &c., and because of delays; the Secretary, instead of condemning those delays, ought to have approved of them, for they were occasioned by Mr. STEVENS making, at his own expense, experiments in order to be sure that all was right as he proceeded in his work; this was a great subject, and the national defences would attract the attention of the country. He desired this one steamer, possessing the impregnability of a fort, with the locomotive power of a ship, completed; and then he would expect to see one such in each of the principal harbors of the country. When the national defences were thus put in a proper state, we may express our opinions on national law without any fear of the consequences; but at present, in case of war, an enemy in twenty days could enter the principal harbors of the United States, and put each in a heap of smoking ruins.

Mr. HAMLIN said he understood that Mr. STEVENS had refused to lay before the Department any plan for this vessel or steamer, of what kind it was to be. This was a proposition to place a large sum of money at the disposal of Mr. STEVENS, to be expended by him as he thought proper. He desired to look into the matter, and hoped the resolution would be laid over till to-morrow. After some remarks by Messrs. HALE and UNDERWOOD,

Mr. STOCKTON said that Mr. STEVENS had furnished a plan of his vessel when the contract was entered into. The subject was then postponed.

The Senate then held an Executive Session, and at 4 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 9.

The SPEAKER stated the question before the House to be on reconsidering the vote by which a few days since the Senate bill granting right of way and lands to aid in the construction of Railroads in Iowa was laid on the table.

It was moved, but the House refused to lay the motion to reconsider on the table—Yeas, 77; Nays, 81.

The House then by a vote of 88 Yeas to 86 Nays, refused to reconsider the vote by which the Iowa bill was tabled.

The House went into Committee on the Indian Appropriation bill, when Mr. MOREHEAD went into a history of the late Whig Caucus.

LATER FROM RIO JANEIRO.—The clipper ship *Black Squall*, Capt. COLMAN, arrived here yesterday, after a splendid run from Cape Town and Rio de Janeiro, which latter port she left May 14.

Freights being very scarce and low, the Black Squall merely anchored outside the forts, and did not find sufficient inducement to enter and fill up, having communicated with the house of Coleman, Gardner & Co., to whom the captain is indebted for the annexed information of the markets, as well as for their successful exertions with the Custom House, in obtaining permission for the ship to receive water and refreshments *outside*—a novelty in the annals of Brazilian civilization.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TELEGRAPH.—The Chief Justice of Newfoundland recently addressed the following appeal and admonition to the people of that colony, through the Grand Jury, to abstain from malicious and wanton interruptions of the Telegraph line lately established there:

"I shall not insult the people of Newfoundland by saying that there are some among us laboring under some grievous delusion, repugnant to common sense and to every sound religious feeling. How has the telegraph been employed of late? By the reported losses at sea both of life and property, every heart was appalled, society was unhinged, and all our best feelings called in operation. Communications were constantly passing and repassing to and from St. John's, this town and Brigus, as vessels and crews arrived, relieving the anxieties of fathers, mothers, wives, relatives and friends. The safety of crews was thereby instantly communicated to distant places, and thus brought ease, consolation and peace to hundreds of breaking hearts. It is my duty, from this place, to warn every man, and, I must add, from information I have received, every woman also, that injury to, interference with the telegraphic line involves a serious offence against the law of the land, and that heavy punishment awaits those who are found so offending. Let all parties be assured that telegraphic communication between this town and St. John's *is now an accomplished fact, and that it shall be maintained.* I can declare that, on the part of the Government, no effort will be wanting in discharge of duty—while the judicial tribunals of the country will hereafter be compelled, when guilt is established, to impose such punishment as will effectually put a stop to such acts of criminal misconduct.

A meeting in behalf of the colored refugees in Canada West, was held on Sunday evening in the Meionon, at Boston. The audience, which was quite large, was addressed by Rev. Mr. FOOTE, of Michigan, Agent for the Canadian Refugee Home Society. This society is founded for the purpose of providing suitable homesteads for those colored persons who have fled from the United States to Canada. It is said that there are now 30,000 of these exiles, many of whom are destitute of all means of subsistence, and dependent on charity for support.

The project of a new County, to comprise the towns of Seneca and Phelps, in Ontario, and several of the northern towns of Seneca County, including the villages of Waterloo and Seneca Falls, has been revived.

A letter from Miami County, Ohio, states that the severe frost of last week killed all the fruit in that section of the State. Not a peach, pear, apple, plum, or cherry, is left.

It is said that the mother and sister of Rev. Calvin Fairbanks have a promise that he shall soon be released from the penitentiary in Kentucky, where he is confined for aiding the escape of slaves to the free states.

A gentleman in Attica has acted upon the odd fancy of being married in an Odd Fellows' lodge, dressed in the regalia of the order.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.—60,000 pair of RAYS Patent vulcanized Rubber Japanned Over Shoes, have made received the first Premium Silver Medal, over all other Shoes, at the Fair of the American Institute. Importers and retailers are invited to call and examine, as great care in ordering and purchasing. RAY'S facilities enable him to sell pairs or doz. Buyers are cautioned that the counterfeits are again in their old game of threatening to prosecute any customer, all for effect, that they may sell. For sale at our store, 'mid the pavilion of the fountain. HORACE H. RAY, Oldest manufacturer of India Rubber now in the business in the United States—having over 20 patent shoes. Warehouse No. 29 Courtlandt-st., New-York.

AMERICAN HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE, PROPRIETARY AND FREE, for the Cure of Chronic Diseases, and Water-Cure Physicians, at Nos. 15 and 17 Laight-st., near Hudson, and 14 Vandam-st., near Varick. Dr. T. L. NICHOLS will have SOLE MEDICAL CHARGE of the Institute, and Dr. WILLIAM WILSON will be at each City Office, Nos. 15 and 14 Vandam-st., every MONDAY, from 3 to 5 P. M. Dr. WILLIAM W. HALL will be at the Institute to receive visitors and patients.

GENUINE PEAR.—The genuine article of Pear's Soap, from Grimault & Co., Paris, is now for sale by the sole agent, JOHN CAREY, No. 53 Maiden-lane, up-stairs. We have received from Paris a large assortment of the Soap, Perfumery, Pomades, Hair Oils, Cosmetics, &c., of Grimault & Co., which we are selling at the lowest prices. Wholesale and retail.

SALESWOMAN WANTED—In a Retail Dry Goods store, one who is well acquainted with the business, and can speak the French language. Apply at No. 347 Broadway, up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—In a Retail Dry Goods store, by a young man who has been engaged in the business for 3½ years. Can be highly recommended. Address C. F. A., Post Office, New-York.

CLERK WANTED IN A COUNTRY STORE—About 16 miles from New-York. One of experience, and who can speak the two languages. Apply to LYON, No. 17 Bay-st., up-stairs.

BOY WANTED—In a Stationery store. One about 16 years of age, who lives with his parents, and can give good references, may find a situation by applying at No. 42 Wall-st., (basement,) between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock P. M.

BOY WANTED—A quick, active Boy for an office; must be a good penman. Address, stating age and where an interview may be had, in own handwriting, E. L. K., at this office.

FIVE HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED—Throughout the United States, to sell a new work. Also, a new work for every family. Apply to "American Family Publication Establishment," No. 129 Nassau-st., New-York, Room No. 6.

WATCH MAKER WANTED—To go to the interior of Pennsylvania. Apply to FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane.

A LAD WANTED—To attend an Office. Apply at No. 19 Liberty-st., up stairs.

CHANCE FOR A SMALL CAPITAL.—Wanted some person with a small capital, to purchase a valuable patent right for the Southern and Western States. Specimens and terms of investment (with which a man can travel without the least trouble) will be furnished and cost. To young man of integrity, rare inducements will be offered. As the proprietor is unable to travel, he is willing to sell rights on terms which, contrast full of being satisfactory. Enquire of N. C. THAYER, No. 140 Chambers-st.

$25 REWARD.—STOLEN, from my room at the American Hotel, Jersey City, last evening, a GOLD WATCH, cylinder escapement. Also, a russet colored wallet, containing from $75 to $80, in cash, and two notes of $100 each, made by myself, and endorsed by SAM. FOWLER. The watch has a plain gold chain, and the other at the Manhattan Bank, in the City of New-York, besides other papers of little use except to the owner. All persons are forbid receiving or paying the said notes. NEW-YORK, June 8, 1852.

H. K. MORFORD, Fort Jervis, Orange Co., N. Y.

N. B.—The above reward will be paid by calling on J. P. RANDOLPH, No. 119 William-st., New-York, for watch, money and papers.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Two or three Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board at No. 6 Laight-st., on reasonable terms, with use of Bath. Apply at No. 347 Broadway-st.

BOARDING.—ROOMS TO LET, at No. 49 Franklin-st., with or without board, family or single gentlemen. Also, a front basement with three good rooms, adjoining. Inquire as above.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board in a private family. Apply at No. 64 Hester-st. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—With or without board, at No. 1, Monroe-st., corner of Catherine-st.

TRENTON FALLS, ONEIDA COUNTY, N. Y.—The proprietor informs the public that his Hotel, at the above place, is open for the reception of company. He is now prepared to receive families for the season. The conveniences of the house having been rearranged during the recess by a competent architect—a new and commodious wing added—hot and cold baths constructed in the house, the proprietor trusts he may claim a character to be enjoyed by the comfort and enjoyment of visitors. The proprietor trusts that, by his unremitted attention to the wants of the travelling public, the patronage so liberally extended to him during the past nineteen seasons of this management, will be continued—pledging himself to sustain the reputation of the high reputation of the house. MOSES HOOPER.

A Stage to Rockwell's Hotel, Trenton Falls, will be established for the season—leaving Utica on the arrival of the Express train.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SUPERNAL THEOLOGY, AND

LIFE IN THE SPHERES: Deduced from alleged Spiritual Manifestations. By Owen G. Warren. Price, 25 cents. FOWLERS & WELLS, No. 131 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 142 Washington-st., Boston.

"Decidedly the most lucid and interesting book relating to 'Spiritualism,' that has yet been published. If regarded only as a psychological romance, it is better worth perusal than any novel now current. Having found some of the works of this school decidedly hard reading, we took this in hand rather out of regard to the author, (in whose integrity and intelligence, by the way, we have confidence,) than to the work itself; but, having begun it, we could hardly lay it down till it was finished; and we advise all enquirers, who would like to know what these 'Spiritual Manifestations' are, and whither they tend, to procure 'Supernal Theology,' which covers but 113 pages, and costs but a quarter. FOWLERS & WELLS, No. 131 Nassau-st., publish it."—N. Y. Daily Tribune.

DEATH OF LITTLE CHILDREN.

THOUGHTS ON THE DEATH OF LITTLE CHILDREN. By Samuel Ireneus Prime. With an Appendix of Hymns and Poems, selected from various authors. 1 vol. 18mo., 50 cents.

A book of exquisite tone and tenderness.—*Independent.*

A volume full of consolations.—*Ch. Intell.*

A book which no bereaved parent could fail to prize.—*Courier.*

Published by ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH, 683 Broadway, (upper corner of Amity-st.)

Sold by booksellers generally.

NEW MEDICAL BOOKS.

EXTRACT FROM THE BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL: "It may be said, *parenthesis*, that Dr. BOWDICH'S work on the Diseases of his age, is equal to Ricord's great French works, or Acton's of London, on the same family of complaints, and are far superior to any thing of the kind before published in this country." They may be had at No. 283, cor. of the author, No. 291 Broadway. Office hours from 9 until 4, and from 7 until 9, evening.

SMART AND ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED—To sell and canvass for BRACE'S NEW WORK ON HUNGARY. This popular work is selling rapidly. A 12 mo. volume of 450 pages, elegantly illustrated, and contains, also, a good map of Hungary. A liberal and discount is offered to smart, active persons only best recommended as responsible. Apply to CHARLES SCRIBNER, No. 145 Nassau-st., N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PHILLIPS' PATENT FIRE ANNIHILATOR.—This is to certify that we, the undersigned members of a Committee of the Institute of Inventors, for the trial of PHILLIPS' PATENT FIRE ANNIHILATOR in extinguishing fire, are satisfied that in ordinary cases, at the commencement of a fire they are of great use, and will do effective service. We are well satisfied with the experiment, and consider it a fair test of the ability of the apparatus to do what is claimed for it. We, however, would have somewhat prejudiced against the use of them, and we consider we gave them a fair trial.

T. W. HORNBOWER, Chief Engineer.
H. READ, Assistant Engineer.
WILLIAM H. POLLARD, ex-Chief Engineer.
SAMUEL H. MANY, Assistant Foreman Engine No. 2.
HENRY STIFF, Member of Hudson Hose Co.
R. RANDALL.
JERSEY CITY, June 4, 1852.

GAITERS FITTED.—Are the Shoemakers generally aware that the best work of fitting shoes is done by Singer's Sewing Machines? It will do the work stronger and better than can be done by hand, and at less than half the cost; this is a fact. Look at the work done by Lyon and Alvord, how readily it sells and what high prices it brings. The Eastern people with their natural shrewdness adopted these machines a year ago and see the result. It's a complete monopoly of the shoe trade. Why are the people in this section so tardy; the issue of them seems to be ignorance of the world they live in. A few of them have got machines and after being examined and experimented have gone to work, and are making them five to ten dollars a day on each pair of shoes. Machines on exhibition, sewing the shoe at W. SINGER & Co., No. 323 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR CHAPPED HANDS.—The PURE OLD PALM SOAP is one of the best remedies in use. It is very highly recommended to those whose skin is tender, and being made from a vegetable oil is particularly useful in healing and emollient in its properties. It can be had by small packages of six cakes, (at a low price,) for trial, at the manufactory of W. HULL'S SON, No. 149 Chatham-st. Sole Consignee's certificate:

"Having tried the Old Palm Soap, manufactured by W. HULL'S SON, I can recommend it as being an excellent quality of toilet soap. The healing properties of palm oil, which is its principal ingredient, renders this soap preferable to Castile soap for the same use.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M.D., Chemist."

IF YOU WANT YOUR LINENS to prevent a fine appearance, and not wear out soon, with a beautiful gloss and a firmness that will render them clean, and free from shave and perspiration too, try BEAUMONT'S PATENT STARCH POLISH—one cake will do 20 dozen clothes. STOW'S CHEMICAL ERADIVE SOAP will wash perfect without rubbing, and it is a beautiful toilet soap. Give them a single trial, and follow the directions, and our word for it, you will be satisfied. Depot No. 317 Broadway.

DO YOU WANT ADVERTISING ABROAD—If so, the old established office of W. H. McDOUGALL, at No. 189 Nassau-st., offers superior facilities. Every leading paper, either daily or weekly, of any worth, published in the United States, Canada, &c., can be had, for subscription, on the most liberal terms. W. H. M. having the fullest authority and the very best terms. Call and get a pamphlet, and see papers and terms.

TRUSSES.—BUTLER'S HERNIAL PADS have been found, in practice, a most thorough fit, and generally to make a perfect cure. Cases of long standing, and where other Trusses have failed, can be effectually retained. HULL'S TRUSS Office, 149 Chatham-st., opposite St. Paul's Church.

FREDERICK H. BUTLER, Proprietor.

N. B.—Ladies attended by a female, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

CHELSEA MILLS.—No. 288 West 17th-st. Depot No. 10 Beekman-st. The subscribers are now prepared to furnish from Chelsea Flour, Graham Flour, White and Yellow Corn Meal, Hominy, Wheaten Grits and Farina, Grain and Feed of all kinds ground to order. Orders served in any part of the city, free of charge. Flour in sacks, a ton lots or more shipped and Boiler, in bonded cars. MURRAY & WILLIS.

MECHANICS ON THE MACHINERY.—CUMMINGS AND BROTHERS' PATENT.—The Needle Oil is reported to pass between the Bearings of the Journal and the Brass, and to keep it cool. It is the only Composition of Oil which can be used in factories without the necessity of an extra precaution for preventing contact from fire. For sale by the manufacturers, DE LA VERGNE, TOCE-RET & CO., No. 31 Beekman-st.

RICH PAPER HANGINGS of the latest styles and designs, with borders to match, in velvet and gold, satin and gold, and plain gilts of our own importation, at the very lowest prices for cash. Also, a full assortment of American Paper and Borders, Fire Board Prints, &c., at wholesale and retail. CHILDS & SMITH, No. 10 Fletcher-st., Wholesale Warehouse, 2d door from Pearl-st. Retail Store 61 Fulton-st.

DEPOSITARY.—Gentlemen or families visiting the City, leaving any personal effects, such as Plate, Jewelry, Money, Papers, &c., can have the same taken charge of, and returned on demand, by leaving a line at the Office of the Depositary, No. 57 Wall-st., up-stairs.

Dr. HOWARD has removed the practice of the Eye, Ear and Chronic Diseases, to No. 17 Bond-st., where he may be consulted daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES, AND GOOD WILL, of Store No. 70 Bowery. Enquire of F. McCRAKEN, NO. 68 Nassau-st., up stairs.

TO LET.

SPACIOUS STORE TO LET—Suitable for a Dry Goods store, with basement, and two floors above, in the most desirable part of Broadway, near Bond-st., Brooklyn. For terms, apply to H. E. WEED, opposite the Post Office, Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHEAP STORE TO LET—A desirable store, with dwelling attached, in the village of Jamaica, Long Island, 12 miles from the City Hall, New-York, on the north side of a line of the Long Island Railroad, suitable for any business. Apply to WM. B. TOWNSEND, No. 136 Broadway.

THE HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP—And part of the furniture, in Fourteenth-st., near Bond-st., Brooklyn. For terms, apply to H. E. WEED, opposite the Post Office, Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

UPPER PART OF HOUSE TO LET, No. 259 Hudson-st., between Clarkson and Leroy-sts. Apply to J. RISCO, No. 122 Lewis-st., from 7 to 9 A. M. and 6 to 7 P. M., or to JAMES ALLEN, No. 329 Broadway.

LARGE FRONT ROOM TO LET—Fourth floor, No. 377 Broadway, corner of Reade-st. Inquire of ROSEBURY & WOOD, Nos. 4 & 6 Liberty-place, near Maiden-lane.

OFFICE TO LET.—A Middle-room suite of Rooms to let in Commercial Buildings, No. 45 Chambers-st., a central and desirable location. Inquire of a lawyer. Rent moderate. Inquire of A. MORAND, on the premises.

HOUSE WANTED TO HIRE.—A part or whole of a small house, for a small family, in a genteel neighborhood, from Nov. first next. Rent not to exceed $200. Address Box No. 2,280, Lower Post-Office.

STORE AND LOFT TO LET.—The first and second floors of No. 127 Liberty-st., at very low prices. The store is very convenient, and very eligible for business. Apply to F. HAIN, on the premises.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale five plots of ground, of about 4½ acres each, and one of 6½ acres, situated at Ossawa, Isle of Wight, one of the most beautiful spots on Staten Island, on the Lower Bay, and within 45 miles of Vanderbilt's Landing, with every facility for bathing, shooting, fishing, &c.; a delightful cool air in Summer, and so sheltered from the north winds in Winter as to make it ten degrees warmer than the other side of the Island; with soil of unsurpassed fertility. These lots will be sold low, and on long credit, if required. Those who wish to purchase will be no expense for grading, no improvements, and a nearly nominal taxation, while the land is within one hour's distance of the City. Terms easy. Apply to T. W. STRONG, No. 51 Nassau-st., N. Y.

FARMS FOR SALE.—40 acres unimproved, 10 miles from Albany, $40 per acre; 40 do. do. do. do. same distance, $50 per acre; 40 acres farms on the same road, 6 miles from Albany, $100 per acre; 80 acres farms on the same road have been sold within three years; 30 acres built, and made pleasant and comfortable homes for three families. These farms are situated near the centre of Lower Hoosick, 8 miles from Albany, on the line of the railroad. The soil is excellent, all under cultivation, and the buildings generally unfinished and very attractive, and so situated that a location, as may be found in the farm. Any person having a small amount and desiring a home in the country, will find great advantages by locating on these lands in preference to investing their means in speculations or else-here in the country. Go and examine for yourselves. Apply to A. McCOUTTER, No. 192 Fulton-st., Saw Building.

WILLIAMSBURG PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Houses and lots in South 7th-st., between 6th and 7th-sts., called Meeker-avenue, for sale. These lots are well situated, and have a fine view of the City. Those who wish to have a home, will do well to call on this lot, as they become very low. For further particulars, apply on the premises, No. 1, of H. L. PEIRCE, or of R. M. DEMILL, No. 189 Front-st., up stairs, N. Y. Go and see them. Houses to rent. Apply as above.

VALUABLE BUILDING SITES FOR SALE.—A number of valuable Building Lots, suitable for genteel country residences, pleasantly situated within five minutes walk of the Somerville Station, on the Boston River Railroad, in the town of Somerville, Middlesex County, Mass. Somerville is but two miles from Boston, and is one of the most healthful and pleasant towns in the vicinity of the City. Dutch Church at Somerville, in a highly respectable neighborhood, and only one hour's ride from the City Hall, New-York. For further particulars apply to M. M. SHEEN, No. 139 West 26th-st., or to JAMES WIGGINS, No. 36 Gansevoort-st.

FORDHAM VILLAGE LOTS.—NOW OR NEVER.—Those beautiful building sites are now going off rapidly, and persons wishing to secure a delightful location for a house, with all the conveniences of city communication, will do well to examine them late. Prices low and terms easy. Within a few minutes' walk of the depot. Apply to GEORGE HARRIS, Fordham Hotel, or E. HEWELL & Co., 3 Nassau-st.

LAND FOR SALE.—104 acres of land, lying on the Long Island Railroad, near Lakeland Depot, 15 miles from New-York. This land is of excellent quality for cultivation, and a good neighborhood, and will be sold at a low price. To any one wishing to make a profitable investment, or to secure a good farm, this sale affords the opportunity. Inquire of H. FOWLER, No. 70 Wall-st., over Courier and Enquirer office.

TO MEMBERS OF BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.—The advertiser has effected an arrangement whereby he can buy and sell shares in any of the Associations in the city, and will also loan such sum or sums as are necessary for shares to be held in the name of a specified time. Apply to G. G. ANDERSON, No. 61 Broadway.

NOTICE.—Any person having a tract of Land, situated 10 miles or less from the city, on North or East River, or on some navigable water, for sale, will hear of a buyer, on the terms of the same, by enclosing either personally or by letter to JOHN A. FLAMMER, No. 16 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

LOT FOR SALE.—A very desirable Lot in Lenox situation, above, on the east side of 7th-av., between 129th and 130th-sts., 100 feet on 7th-av. and 200 feet deep. Apply on the premises, or at the residence of E. J. Parker, Esq., Lot 30 by 100 feet. Apply to G. H. BROWN, Merchants' Bank, or No. 105 12th-st.

LAND WARRANTS.—The subscribers are paying the highest prices for Land Warrants. Office, No. 71 Wall, corner of Hanover-st. MEGARRY & JOHNSON.

LAND WARRANTS.—The very highest prices paid for Land Warrants by CHARLES COLGATE & CO., Exchange Brokers, No. 72 Wall-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of WARNER, PRATT & ROBBINS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. F. PRATT and C. C. ROBBINS will continue in settlement.

ADDISON WARNER,
E. F. PRATT,
C. C. ROBBINS.

NEW-YORK, June 5, 1852.

The undersigned will continue the business of importing watches, under the firm of PRATT & ROBBINS, at No. 4 Cortlandt-st.

E. F. PRATT,
C. C. ROBBINS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of transacting the Ready-made Clothing business at wholesale, under the firm of GARDNER, GREEN & CO., at No. 47 Broadway.

RODNEY G. MOULTON, WILLIAM GARDNER,
JOHN C. PLIMPTON, ELIAS M. GREEN,
NEW YORK, June 1, 1852. OLIVER B. TWEEDY.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., Chemists and Druggists, No. 165 Broadway, No. 79 Liberty-st., and No. 5 Courtlandt-st., N. Y. Co., beg leave to inform their customers and the public generally, that they have removed from their old stand, No. 110 Broadway, corner of Fine-st., to No. 165 Broadway, between Cortlandt and Liberty-sts., late Rathbun's Hotel. Having fitted up their store in the most elegant style, and with every convenience for conducting business, both wholesale and retail, on the greatest advantage, they would solicit a continuance of the kindness they have enjoyed for the past 20 years, with the assurance that no effort on their part shall be wanting to merit it. Their stock comprises a full assortment of every article in their line of business, all of first quality. Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, English and French Perfumery, Teeth, Nail, and Hair Brushes, superior Velvet and Bathing Sponges, Soaps, Dentifr

The Daily Times.

Important from the Rio Grande.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, June 5.

By the arrival at this port of the Mississippi, from Brazos Santiago, we have received some Rio Grande papers to the 28th ult. The particulars of the following occurrence:

The Mayor of the city, with twelve aids, on the evening of the 14th inst., in pursuance of certain duty laws, proceeded to the house of Mr. Ellis, and commanded him to open the door. This was refused, and the officers proceeded to force it open, when they were fired upon from within, and succeeded in arresting three persons. Their names and residences are said to have escaped the Picayune reporter. Two of the men, Ellis and Hall, were forty miles above Matamoras, on Monday, the 7th ult., and a detachment of them quietly removed the cotton under their charge, and, after transporting the remainder, loaded it with their own hands on board of their steamboat, which, while the remainder of the troops were quietly encamped on the ground where the transfers occurred, started down the river, another fleet of blood from those whom they deemed threats from the camp, and would probably escape, notwithstanding all danger.

The population of the neighborhood was not only unprepared for resistance, but afraid to venture out to vary the dread after the murderers were gone. The *Flag* contains a letter from Warren Adams, which says that it is understood that these Mexicans and Indians were instigated by the authorities in Mexico, to kill and plunder all American citizens near the frontier, and that nothing, as they did, under the instructions of the aforesaid authorities, they murdered the bodies of the murdered men, taking the right hand of each as testify that they were entitled to the reward of thirty or forty dollars offered by Mexico for each American they murder on the frontier.

The *Rio Bravo* of the 26th says that the steamer Commodore was again fired into that week, and a lady passenger, Mrs. Rogers, the wife of the main spoken of above, who was on her way up to join her husband, very narrowly escaped a similar fate.

The following card, published in the *Rio Bravo*, gives the particulars of the outrage:

We, the undersigned passengers from Brownsville to St. Louis, Hamburg and Rio Grande City, on the 23d inst. aboard the Commodore, coming to and from the American and private war steamboat, do hereby state that, on Monday, May 17, 1852, at a point known by the name of Mamaloy Bend, Arroyo Colorado, on the Mexican shore, while said boat was quietly and peaceably pursuing her course up mid-river from Brownsville, as aforesaid, she was fired into from the Mexican shore, while very near the same, by a party of Mexicans, (the exact number we cannot state,) by musketry, two of which took effect on the person of W. D. Shannon and his son, a boy of some four years old, and the balance on different parts of the boat.

Mr. Shannon is a Revenue Officer, stationed at Rio Grande City, and was proceeding up the river, accompanied by his family, to resume the duties of his office at that place.

We further state that there was no cause or provocation given by any of the passengers, officers or crew of said boat, to warrant the outrage thus wantonly committed to a vessel belonging to the United States, and running upon a river free to both nations.

T. FAUNTLEROY,	E. C. TAYLOR,
JAMES A. HENDERSON,	J. V. KENNEDERSON,
JOHN A. EWING,	J. F. GROSER,
J. D. BRANCHAM,	TRINIDAD FLORES,
JAMES SCHWARTZ,	ANTONIO LEAL.

We, the undersigned, officers, on board steamboat Commodore, do hereby certify that the above statement is correct in every particular.

J. KING, Captain,	JOHN MARTIN, Pilot,
J. M. WARE, Mate.	CHARLES NEAL, Engineer.
EDWARD DOWNEY, Clerk.	JOS. W. TAYLOR, Engineer.

On the evening of the 14th inst., Mr. PHILIP ROGERS, a merchant of Rio Grande City, while standing behind his counter, was stabbed to the heart and killed by a Mexican, who, on ostensibly, came in to purchase goods.

An affair as if not more shocked, says the *Rio Bravo*, than is the fourth murder which has taken place within the last three weeks. For the last two months the average has been three killed per week. No man's life is safe upon these Mexican mountains for a single hour. It has become a grave question, what is to be done in this state of things? If it should continue there will not be an American on the river in six months.

From Texas.

By our New-Orleans papers, we have received dates from Texas to the 28th ult.

A correspondent of the *Galveston News*, writing from Corpus Christi on the 23d ult., says:

"Gen. Canalizo left here to-day. His suite, or a portion of it, left yesterday. Col. Ford remains here, I presume, to recruit for the liberating army of Mexico. Gen. Wheat, the far-famed Filibuster, arrived this evening with some few men, say five or six. I do not think Canalizo succeeded in making over ten or twelve converts to his cause out of the visitors to the Fair, although *The Nueces Valley* says his speech was received with much enthusiasm by the citizens near the frontier, and that nothing as they did, under the instructions of the aforesaid authorities, they murdered the bodies of the murdered men, taking the right hand of each as testify that they were entitled to the reward of thirty or forty dollars offered by Mexico for each American they murder on the frontier.

The Fancy Stock Market also improved, and there was a much better feeling in Erie, with an advance of ¼ ₱ ct. on the lowest point of yesterday. Large transactions were again had in Reading. Morris Canal was more dealt in. Harlem was sold down, on time contracts. The opposition at the close offered to sell the August dividend under 2 ₱ cent., which was taken up. Norwich was also sold down on the reported falling off of the receipts in May as compared with last year. The decrease is variously stated at $3,200 and $2,200; neither likely to reduce the July dividend, which will probably be as heretofore, 2 ₱ cent. for the six months.

Exchange was neglected, as there is no packet till Saturday, when the *Arctic* sails for Liverpool. Bills keep up to full specie point, and a further considerable shipment of coin will go by this opportunity. Money may be somewhat easy, though our friends in the interior will understand that the low rates do not apply to paper not known and endorsed in the Street, nor to long loans on Stock or Bond collaterals. Demand loans rate at 4 ₱ cent., and City mercantile paper is readily negotiated in Bank at 4½@5 ₱ cent. for prime short bills, and 5@6 ₱ cent. on 4 to 6 months dates.

The Foreign news by the *America* shows continued firmness in the Liverpool markets for Cotton and Breadstuffs, with very heavy sales of the former at full prices, and in some of the finer qualities, an eighth of a penny advance. American Provisions were on the increase. The London money market had received a further accession of $700,000 Australian gold. The State and Federal Stocks of this country were in steady request. The news favorably affected our own markets to-day. Flour was in increased shipping demand. Provisions firm. Cotton sold to the extent of 1,000 bales.

The following table shows the receipts at tide-water of Flour, Wheat, Corn, and Barley, for the first week of June in 1851 and 1852, have been as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	*Wheat, bush.*	*Corn, bush.*	*Barley, bu.*
1851.....	116,909	68,614	262,550	5,223
1852.....	126,068	94,721	278,493	9,716
Inc.	7,119	26,107	15,933	1,493

The aggregate of the receipts of the above articles so far, for the years 1851 and 1852, have been:

	Flour, bbls.	*Wheat, bush.*	*Corn, bush.*	*Barley, bu.*
1851.....	859,873	207,316	2,010,979	94,262
1852.....	508,419	677,947	1,129,250	70,576
Dec.	351,434	Inc. 270,631	Dec. 870,647	23,946

The receipt at tide-water of the principal articles of produce, from the opening of the Canals to and including the 7th inst., have been as follows:

	1850.	*1851.*	*1852.*
Canal open,.....	April 22.	April 15.	April 20.
Flour, bbls.....	449,754	659,883	598,449
Wheat, bush.....	140,011	308,316	277,947
Corn.....	620,937	2,010,097	1,139,250
Barley.....	108,314	94,522	70,576
Pork, bbls.....	28,290	38,016	40,362
Beef.....	22,062	23,678	5,531
Ashes.....	13,823	19,821	9,813
Cheese, lbs.....	1,062,600	750,400	253,200
Butter.....	276,300	692,900	53,300
Lard.....	4,637,900	5,449,200	4,328,600
Bacon.....	5,276,700	7,029,800	3,990,900
Wool.....	443,800	330,300	142,000

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 8—Noon.

The *Hermann's* advices are to hand, and have imparted increased activity to COTTON—the sales this morning already reach 4,000 bales at outside prices, good middling is quoted at 10½c., and fair 11½c. Mess PORK has advanced 50c. Sales have taken place at $17 75@$18.

CHARLESTON, Monday, June 7.

COTTON—sales to-day 1,000 bales at prices ranging from 8½c.@10c.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times*

WEDNESDAY, June 9—6 P. M.

ASHES—Tend downward—as inquiries decrease and supplies augment—sales have been made of 100 bbls. Pots at $4 81½@$4 87½ and Pearls at $5 75@$5 87½ ₱ 100 lb.

BREADSTUFFS—Is better request at 8½c.@8½c. for American ₱ lb. cash.

CANDLES—Are hardly so brisk ₱ 10c.@10c. for mould tallow; or 40c@50c. for plain and patent sperm, usual terms.

COAL—Scows in fair demand at $4 75@$5 25 for American Anthracite; $5 37½@$5 50 for Scotch; $5 75 for Nova Scotia; and $7 25 for Liverpool Orrel The quantity of foreign here is moderate, though 24,500 tons have been reported (chiefly on account of gas companies) since the 1st of January last.

COTTON—Appears steady, with a moderate trade inquiry and sales of 1,000 bales during the day, within the following range:

	Atlantic Ports.	*Florida.*	*Other Gulf Ports.*
Low. to good ord.....	8 @8¼	8 @8¼	8 @8¼
Low to good middling.....	9 @9¼	9 @9¼	9@9¼
Middling fair to fair.....	10¼@10½	10½@—	10½@11

FLOUR AND MEAL—We notice increased demand and animation in the market for State and Western brands, especially such as are of low to medium qualities, with both the Export and retail trade are disposed to buy more freely and which evince a slight upward tendency. The city demand is also quickened, and being chiefly for superior kinds, which are heavier in stock, these are rather inquired. Sales were made of 10,500 bbls., near at $3 50@$3 62½; superfine No. 2, $3 56; do. good, common Ohios are not easy to straight State at $3 62½@$3 68¾; fancy do. $3 75@$3 81½; fancy Ohio and favorite round hoop Ohio at $4 06@$4 31

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

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RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A very large Newspaper for the Country, is published every Saturday morning, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I....NO. 229. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **The Whig Delegates** from the STATE OF NEW-YORK to the NATIONAL CONVENTION will assemble at 10 o'clock A. M., FRIDAY, June 11, in No. 41 Astor House. JOHN L. SCHOOLCRAFT, Chairman Whig State Central Committee.

☞ **Thomas F. Meagher.**—An adjourned meeting of the Operative Shipwrights of New-York will be held THIS (Friday) EVENING, the 11th inst., at the Assyrian Hall, No. 335 3d-st., near Lewis. Every man of the trade is respectfully requested to unite with us, in showing to the enemies of freedom and oppressors of the workingman that we have hearts to feel the wrongs of the oppressor, and arms to defend the oppressed. MORRICE WALSH, Chairman. DAVID HART, Secretary.

☞ **Notice.**—Passengers per Steamship ARCTIC, for Liverpool will please be on board, at the foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, June 12, at 11 A.M., sending previously on board all luggage not wanted on the passage. E. K. COLLINS & CO.

☞ **Rose Hill Building Association.**—The second monthly meeting of this Association will be held at Union Hall, corner of 3d-av. and 22d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, 14th inst., at 8 o'clock. Members can obtain their pass books at the office, No. 114 4th-av. CHARLES A. DAY, Secretary.

☞ **The Seventh Ward Alliance** will hold a grand Mass meeting in the big tent cor. of Madison and Jefferson-sts., THIS EVENING. Rev MR. LOVE, VAN WAGNER, and others will address the meeting.

☞ **Piano-Forte and House-Furnishing ASSOCIATION.**—The second regular meeting of this Association will be held, and several shares awarded, on FRIDAY EVENING next, June 11, at the Apollo Rooms, in Broadway, near Canal-st., at 7½ o'clock. All dues should be paid before that date. All persons desirous to procure Furniture or Pianos, will find it greatly to their interest to join this Association, which they may do by application to the Trustee, at the bookstore of ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & Co., No. 2 Astor House. The meetings of the Association are public. JAMES PIRSSON, President. A. H. JOCELYN, Trustee.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company.**—Capital Stock $100,000. Shares $100 each.

FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, President.
THOS. E. HASTINGS, Secretary.
Office of Sale and Transfer of Stock, No. 66 Beaver-st. New-York.

New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON.

Gen. Scott on Pierce—Effect of the Nomination—Mr. Thrasher.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 8, 1852.

Gen. SCOTT was quite certain, on Friday last, that Gen. CASS would be the nominee of the Democratic Convention, and he is reported to have remarked that he would feel himself complimented in having so distinguished an opponent. But on Saturday, when the nomination of Gen. PIERCE was announced to him, he said, "*Then I shall have one vote less.*"

The meaning of this is that Gen. PIERCE and Gen. SCOTT were on the best terms, and that Gen. PIERCE had declared that he would give his vote to Gen. SCOTT, as President. Perhaps he would, under some circumstances, and if the Democratic nominee were distasteful to him.

Many of the Whig delegates are now here. They meet together very freely, and make it a point to pay their respects to Mr. FILLMORE, Gen. SCOTT and Mr. WEBSTER. They are considering how they can bring up a ticket that will beat PIERCE and KING; and they do not deem it a very light task to beat them with the best team they can raise.

Mr. JOHN S. THRASHER, now here, discredits the report that an expedition against Cuba is in preparation. He says it is all humbug, though, no doubt, the Creoles are desirous of a change. The rumors are got up by the Spanish officers and spies in this country, and in order to show their zeal and fidelity, and, besides, they receive compensation for the service.

Mr. SUMNER's resolution, offered to-day, concerning cheap ocean postage, is very important, and it is to be hoped that it will pass. X. Y.

The Whig National Convention—Will it be full? The Candidates, &c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 9, 1852.

It is doubtful whether a full National Whig Convention will assemble at Baltimore. In some of the Southern States, the party has voluntarily disbanded itself, or gone over to the opposition. The delegates in the Democratic Convention, from the so-called Union party of Georgia and Mississippi, are said to have represented alike the Democratic and Whig constituents of that organization. South Carolina, of course, will have no representatives at Baltimore next week. In Florida, also, whatever party there may have been calling itself Whig, has ceased to have a substantial existence. Throwing out of the account these States, the delegates favorable to the nomination of Gen. SCOTT, will have a majority in the Convention, and full power to control its proceedings.

RELATIVE POSITION OF CANDIDATES.

Mr. WEBSTER is said to have eleven delegates from Massachusetts, four from Rhode Island, two from New-Hampshire, and a half-dozen from other States. Mr. FILLMORE is said to have two from New-York and two from Iowa. There is a rumor that the thirteen delegates from Indiana are privately pledged to go for Mr. FILLMORE, but this is doubtless a weak invention or an unfounded conjecture. Dismissing this report, it would appear that Messrs. WEBSTER and FILLMORE have twenty-seven delegates from Free States, and it is said that the latter will obtain every vote from the South. Now, if every Southern State were represented, which I have shown to be improbable, the entire vote of that section, united with all the votes believed to be adverse to Gen. SCOTT from the North, would not constitute a majority, and would form no serious impediment to his nomination.

THE PLATFORM.

I understand that it is the purpose of the majority to resist the adoption of any resolution concerning the Fugitive law or the Compromise. But Gen. SCOTT will write a letter in acceptance of the nomination, which, it is believed, will satisfy all reasonable Southern men, and secure to him, at least, as many Southern votes as any other Whig candidate could hope to obtain, and more than will be required for his election.

PIERCE, AND THE FREE SOILERS—A BOLT.

So far the nomination of Gen. PIERCE has been well received among Democrats of all classes except the Free Soilers and River and Harbor Improvement men in the North-Western States. In that district, so much relied upon for strong Democratic majorities it has created a profound dissatisfaction. Senator CHASE, Mr. TOWNSEND, Mr. DURKEE of Wisconsin, and other gentlemen of undoubted influence and standing, explicitly and publicly declare that they cannot support the nomination. As for PRESTON KING, the *Evening Post*, and New-York Barnburners generally, they would swallow anything.

Their *liaison* with Free-Soil is supposed to have been founded upon a very platonic sort of attachment to freedom, which they think it best to break off on the present occasion preliminary to the formation of another connection. That Gen. PIERCE, however, can get the vote of New-York, nobody here supposes, who remembers 1848. He will not be beaten by 250,000 majority, as Gen. CASS, but the unhealed wounds of that era, though not "deep as a well nor wide as a barn-door," will do his business.

CONGRESSIONAL.

It begins to look as if the petty wrangling and unmeaning drivel of the past six months in Congress would result in nothing better nor worse than the passage of the ordinary appropriation bills. As tariff reform has been laid on the shelf with Mr. BUCHANAN, so have many of the schemes for granting away unlimited quantities of the public

MR. MEAGHER'S RECEPTION

INVITATION OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

PUBLIC RECEPTION DECLINED.

ELOQUENT ADDRESS.

Yesterday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, the Committee of the Common Council appointed to tender the hospitalities of the City of New-York to THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, the illustrious Irish Exile, waited upon that gentleman at the Astor House, to tender him a public reception and the hospitalities of the City. The Committee consisted of Aldermen Oakley, (Chairman,) Barr, Cornell, Sturtevant and Ward, on behalf of the Board of Aldermen; and of Aldermen Wheelan, (Chairman,) O'Brien, Ring, Rogers and Mabbatt, on behalf of the Board of Assistant Aldermen.

Alderman JACOB F. OAKLEY, Chairman of the Joint Committee of the two Boards was introduced to Mr. MEAGHER, by W. E. ROBINSON, Esq., and on behalf of the Committee presented a certified copy of the Resolutions, with the seal of the City attached. He accompanied the presentation with the following remarks:

MR. MEAGHER: The pleasing duty has been assigned to me, as Chairman of the Committee of the Common Council of the City of New-York, cordially to congratulate you upon your arrival in this City, and upon your happy and honorable escape from the tyranny and thraldom to which you were doomed. We recognize in you, Sir, the young, fearless, and eloquent expounder of civil and religious liberty. Sympathizing as we do with the people of Ireland, in the efforts and struggles which they have made to achieve their independence, we are proud, under all circumstances, and upon all occasions, to testify our respect and admiration for her sons who have sacrificed their liberties, and their lives when necessary, to remove the oppressive yoke of despotism which has for centuries held them in subjection. In behalf, therefore, of the Corporation of New-York, I tender to you a certified copy of the Resolution, with the seal of our City attached, and solicit you, most respectfully, to accept a public reception, and the hospitalities of this Western Metropolis.

Mr. MEAGHER responded in the following appropriate and eloquent remarks, declining the public honors proffered. During the delivery of his remarks, he evinced much feeling, and most of those present were deeply moved.

GENTLEMEN:—Had the effort in which I lost my freedom been successful, the honors now tendered would not surprise me.

But it was otherwise. Far from realizing, it obscured, the hopes which accompanied and inspired it—ending suddenly in discouragement and defeat.

This the wide world knows. This you yourselves must inwardly admit, though the goodness of your nature will seal your lips to the admission, being fearful of the disparagement it would imply.

The gratitude of a people is most bounteous. It is quick to appreciate, to encourage, to reward. Never slow or stinted in the measure it pours out, its fault is to be too precipitate and profuse. Estimating merit not by the severe standard of success, it takes motives into consideration, regardless of the fortune which attends them, and, for whatever sacrifices they have entailed, awards a great equivalent.

In this, the gratitude of a people differs from the gratitude of kings.

With the latter, success is an essential condition of excellence. Pensions, knightly decorations, orders of nobility, these are given by kings in exchange only for the trophies which decorate their halls, or the acquisitions which widen the surface of their dominion.

Not so with a people, as I have said. They do not barter and economize their gifts. Whatever the result, be the motive upright, be the deed honorable, and their favors are forthcoming. Moreover, it sometimes happens that where disaster has most grievously befallen, there their sympathies are most evoked, and their treasures most plenteously bestowed.

This it is which explains the proceedings, in my regard, of the noble city you represent.

I have sought to serve my country, and been anxious to contribute to her freedom. This I shall not assume the modesty to deny. Long before I mingled in the strife of politics, it was my ambition to be identified with the destiny of my country—to share her glory, if glory were decreed her—to share her suffering and humiliation, if such should be her portion.

For the little I have done and suffered, I have had my reward in the penalty assigned me. To be the last and humblest name in the litany which contains the names of EMMET and FITZGERALD—names which waken notes of heroism in the coldest heart, and stir to lofty purposes the most sluggish mind—is an honor which compensates me fully for the privations I have endured. Any recompense, of a more joyous nature, it would ill become me to receive.

Whilst my country remains in sorrow and subjection, it would be indelicate of me to participate in the festivities you propose. When she lifts her head, and nerves her arm for a bolder struggle—when she goes forth, like MIRIAM, with song and timbrel to celebrate her victory—I, too, shall lift up my head, and join in the hymn of freedom. Till then, the retirement I seek will best accord with the love I bear her, and the sadness which her present fate inspires.

Nor do I forget the companions of my exile. My heart is with them at this hour, and shares the solitude in which they dwell. The freedom that has been restored to me is embittered by the recollection of their captivity. Whilst they are in prison, a shadow rests upon my spirit, and the thoughts, that might otherwise be free, throb heavily within me. It is painful for me to speak. I should feel happy in being permitted to be silent.

For these reasons, you will not feel displeased with me for declining the honors you solicit me to accept. Did I esteem them less, I should not consider myself so unworthy, nor decline so conclusively to enjoy them. The privileges of so eminent a city should be sacred to those who personify a great and living cause—a past full of fame, and a future full of hope—and whose names are prominent and imperishable.

It pains me deeply to make this reply, being sensible of the enthusiam which glows around me, and the eagerness with which a public opportunity of meeting me has been awaited. I know it will disappoint a generous anxiety, but the propriety of the determination I have come to is proved by the inefficiency even of this consideration to overcome me. I know, too, that as it grieves me, it will grieve others, and that, perhaps, the motives that have led to it may be misunderstood, misconstrued, and censured. But I am confident that, after a little while, the public judgment will sanction the act which a due regard to what I owe my country, my companions, and myself, seriously dictates.

Yet, so far as your invitation recognizes the fidelity with which I adhered, and still adhere, to a good and glorious cause, be assured that it has not been exaggerated or misplaced. The feelings and convictions which influenced my career in Ireland have undergone no change. Still, as ever, I perceive within my country the faculties that fit her for a useful and honorable position, and believing that they require only to be set in motion to prove successful, I still would prompt her to put them forth.

Besides, there is within me a pride that cannot be subdued—there is within me an ambition that cannot be appeased. I desire to have a country which shall work out a fortune of her own, and depend no longer for subsistence on the charity of other nations. I desire to have a country which I can point to with exultation—whose prosperity shall be my life—whose glory shall be my guerdon. I desire to have a country which shall occupy a beneficent position in the world, and by her industry, intellect, integrity and courage, shall contribute,

LETTER FROM Mr. MEAGHER.—The following letter from Mr. MEAGHER is in reply to an invitation of a Moyamensing Committee for him to visit Philadelphia:

GLEN COVE, L. I., June 4, 1852.

GENTLEMEN: Your congratulations on my escape have reached me. I acknowledge them with the deepest gratitude. Had I done anything to deserve them, I should esteem them as a high reward. Being sensible that they should be conferred only in approbation of good intentions, I regard them not so much as a reward for what I have done as a generous encouragement to do better.

If, then, I accept, with this reserve, the congratulatory words you have addressed to me, you will kindly admit the propriety of hesitating to comply with the request which tenders me a distinction of a more public description.

For the present, at all events, my private engagements compel me to decline an immediate acceptance of the many honors that my friends in this country are so eager to bestow. I shall, however, gratefully preserve the recollection of your kindness, and be happy, at some future day, to prove to you in person the impression it has made upon me.

I remain, gentlemen, with sincere respect and thankfulness, your faithful servant,

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

The Irish "Rebels" of 1848.

The *Galway Vindicator* publishes a long letter from Mr. WILLIAM P. DOWLING, a young Irish artist, who resided in London, and took an active part in the Chartist demonstrations of '48. He was transported to Van Dieman's Land, under the Act which prohibited open and advised speaking. Of his companions in exile he says:

"DUFFY is working at his trade, which, until lately, was not very brisk, but the recent gold discoveries in the neighboring continent has made every trade good now—he is much respected as a sober and industrious man. FAY has always been in constant employment, and he is considered the best workman in the colony. LACEY has opened a shop in Launceston, his wife and five children have come to him, and he is in a fair way of reaping a fortune, having a great number of men employed, and particular since the gold discoveries, has received more orders than he can procure men to execute. RITCHIE has not been very fortunate, but is now in employment. With respect to the country Chartists, none of them have been able to get employment at their trades, there being no factories of any consequence in the colony: they are, however, employed somewhere in the interior as gardeners, &c. SMITH O'BRIEN since his acceptance of a ticket of leave, has lived in great privacy and retirement in the vale of Avoca, having, in order to employ his highly-cultivated mind, condescended to become tutor to the young sons of an eminent Irish physician who resides in that retired place. His constant and dignified demeanor has procured him the respect of all, even of those most opposed to him in principles and politics. He is now, I am informed, in very bad health, so much so that he has been obliged to give up the employment he had accepted, and has got permission to reside in a different locality. MITCHEL has been joined by his wife and family, and with such a family, and with the society of his old and excellent friend, Mr. JOHN MARTIN, he must be as happy as it is possible for an exiled rebel to be. O'MEAGHER still resides in his solitary domicil at Lake Sorrell, save that the solitude is now somewhat disturbed by the presence of his amiable and beautiful bride. O'DONOHOE is at present in this town, and has just completed a history of his persecutions in this colony, which would be published immediately, but in consequence of the gold discovery printers cannot be procured at any price—they are all gone to the diggings. He purposes to have it published in Dublin and London, for the benefit of his family, as well as in the colonies and America. Letters have been received here from MCMANUS, enclosing his business cards to his friends—among others, to the Governor and the Controller General. O'DOHERTY is practicing his profession in Hobart Town, and is universally respected. When last I had the pleasure of seeing him, he was in excellent health."

The Dublin *Nation* of Saturday gives the following letter from Mr. T. F. MEAGHER to Mr. DUFFY, written just before throwing up his ticket for the purpose of attempting to escape:

"LAKE SORRELL, VAN DIEMAN'S LAND,
December 27, 1851.

"MY DEAR DUFFY: In great haste I have sat down to tell you that I am determined to withdraw my parole—throw up my 'ticket of leave,' and afterwards attempt my escape. * * * * I seek some land in which a useful and honorable career will be open to me, and where, free from the galling restrictions which beset and hamper me at every step, and the yet more galling indignities which intrude themselves even into the sanctuary of my humble house, I may find generous and cre itable employment for whatever energies I possess through the goodness of God.

"With fervent hope that, with His aid and blessing, I shall have the delight of writing my next letter to you under the shadow and protection of the flag of WASHINGTON, and with fondest remembrance to MAURICE LEYNE, and all my other dear and devoted friends, believe me, my dear DUFFY, ever to remain, whatever be my fate, your faithful and affectionate friend,

"T. F. MEAGHER."

AGENTS AND OPERATIVES.—There is, or has been, some trouble between the operatives of the Salisbury Manufacturing Company and their new Agent, Mr. J. P. DERBY, who recently took the place of JAMES HORTON, Esq. It appears that Mr. D. undertook to break up a practice which had been allowed in the mill while under the charge of Mr. HORTON, of allowing those operatives who chose to avail themselves of it, fifteen minutes' recess each forenoon and afternoon, for luncheon or breathing of out-door air. About a hundred of them disobeyed the new orders, and were immediately discharged. Much excitement followed, and a public meeting was held, at which a Committee was appointed to wait upon the Directors, state their grievances, and ask for redress. The result has not transpired.—*Lowell Courier.*

A terrific explosion, resulting in a serious accident, took place at the South Boston Iron Co.'s Foundry, Foundry-street, South Boston on Tuesday. Orders were given to melt a loaded bomb shell which had been lying in the yard for nearly two years. The powder was all

GREAT BRITAIN.

Politics, News, Gossip, &c., in London.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

LONDON, Friday, May 28, 1852.

Another declaration on the subject of an import duty upon Corn was extracted from Lord DERBY on Monday evening. In reply to much badgering on the subject, the noble Earl was pleased to declare that, though his own opinion on the fitness of such duty remained unaltered, he did not anticipate such a majority in its favor, as far as the country was concerned, as would justify its imposition. This is, of course, a clear admission that free trade in Corn is to remain as it is, and that Cabinet convictions are to give way before the decided opinions on this vital subject entertained by the people. There is nothing very striking in this avowal, such being exactly the "dodge" that had been anticipated. Nobody believed the DERBY Ministry demented enough to suppose that they could bring back the old regime of restriction, or that the public would willingly be the "dear loaf" again in the ascendant. Too much depends on conciliating the constituencies who are about to raise their "sweet voices" on behalf of the various candidates coming before them, to run the risk of encountering the storm of indignation which any such attempt would provoke. Still, the leaders of the Cabinet are not the less essentially anti-Free-traders, and as such will never command the hearty cooperation of the Liberals, even were the latter less desirous than they are, of upsetting the "Derby dilly" at the first convenient opportunity. There can be but few elements of strength in a Government which is not in harmony with the feelings and opinions of the public, on the great questions of the day, and that such is the position of the DERBY Ministers cannot be denied by its warmest partisans.

EMIGRATION.

The subject of emigration is becoming one of paramount importance, though strangley neglected of late by men in office. However, the *vis inertiæ* of the Government has been at length stimulated into something like a demonstration, and interviews have taken place between Australian deputations and Lord DERBY and Sir JOHN PAKINGTON. For the next month or two the tide of emigration will pour into Australia at a more rapid rate than usual—small thanks to the Government, which is merely about to spend the money sent over by the colonists for a supply of labor. The papers will furnish you with details of what is being done to meet the wants of the colonists, who, by all accounts, are all but desperate at the superior attractions of the "diggins," and the consequent desertion of their *employees*. The golden discoveries which are so delightful to the latter, are death to the hitherto prosperous colonists, the owners of countless flocks and herds, now comparatively valueless for want of shepherds, and likely to go to the native dogs, unless timely aid arrives. Verily, the harvest (of wool and tallow) is great, but the laborers are few; and precisely on that accounnt it is that some £200,000 has been sent over to the Emigration Commissioners here to quicken their officially tardy movements. There is, however, one little difficulty yet to be overcome. What is to retain the bonds of laborers, when they reach the Australian "Canaan" in the service of the Colonial flock-owner; and how long will it be before three-fourths of them find their way to the diggins, leaving their new masters as despairing and distracted as before? Were the supply of gold of limited extent, one might hope that it would all be picked up, without leaving a "nugget" for the new-comers, who, in that case, would be obliged to work for wages or starve—supposing that to be possible in Australia. Be this as it may, emigration is the one thing needful for the colonists, and for us; yet, with this fact before us, the wits of our rulers are wool-gathering at home, instead of in the colony, and with an immense fleet at their command, they talk of a scarcity of shpiping.

EPSOM RACES.

The topic of the week, however, is "the Derby"—not the Derby Ministry, nor anything thereto relating—but the great Derby race on Epsom Downs, which "came off" on Wednesday. I venture to affirm that this racing festival has occupied more of the thoughts, hopes, fears, and anticipations of a large portion of the community, than anything likely to be achieved or attempted by the present Cabinet. The souls of thousands and tens of thousands of sporting men were wrapped in the coming event. The great subject for their daily speculations and nightly dreams has been for months—which shall be the winning horse, and by what system of backing and hedging a "good book" could be best made? The "Derby" has been growing in importance from year to year, until it has at length become a "national institution." I doubt whether more money was ever betted upon it than was done this year, and whether the result was ever looked for more anxiously. Well, this great event is over, and lo! to the confusion of those unutterable humbugs, the "horse prophets," an outsider, against whom the odds were 30 to 1, has come in first, and two "dark" horses second and third. Not one of the horses that were backed most freely has justified the anticipations formed of him, and the money that has changed hands has been immense. It is quite a "caution"—to borrow a phrase from your side of the Atlantic—to think how the knowing ones have been taken in. It would be in vain to attempt to chronicle the groans and imprecations of the losers; they must be left to the iamgination of all who have been in kindred circumstances; only I fear that where there has been much betting, there will be much blaspheming likewise. I shall add, that the weather was a sad damper on those who had calculated on a fine day, though not wet enough to deter vast crowds from traveling by all imaginable conveyances to the course. Nothing short of a cataract would have done that. The usual incidents of a Derby day were witnessed, though not in the usual picturesque perfection, since there was not a gleam of sunshine from first to last, while the number of splendid equipages, with their elegant and dashing occupants, was wofully curtailed.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL IN THE FIELD.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, with a prescient eye to the coming elections, has addressed a letter to the citizens of London, penned in that dignified and weighty style of which none is a greater master than himself. His lordship is retrospective, as well as prospective, in the view he takes of public affairs. He not merely tells us what was done while he held the reins of power, but indicates what remains to be achieved. In brief, his letter is quite a "hit," being conceived in the most liberal and comprehensive spirit, and is, moreover, admirably timed, as all his public documents invariably are. That it will tend largely to secure his return for the good City of London, I cannot doubt; for though the cits are occasionally displeased with his doings in Parliament, they are, on the whole, proud of their noble representative. If Lord JOHN could only act up to his own conceptions, there would be no greater statesman than his lordship. Nobody shines more brightly in opposition, or carries greater weight; but, alas! he no sooner gets into office than he becomes cold and apathetic; his good resolutions melt away, or are but half realized, and his "noble sentiments" have no "answerable sequestration." It would be unjust to call him the JOSEPH SURFACE of statesmen; yet it is too obvious that he cannot come up to his own standard, and hitherto has sadly failed to embody his ideal. For his own sake, as well as that of the Liberal cause, I hope he will remain for some time longer in the ranks of "the opposition."

THE DUEL.

The chief gossip at the clubs has been the ridiculous duel between Hon. Mr. SMYTHE and Colonel ROMILLY, the two members for Canterbury, who were "popping" at each other somewhere about the time my last letter was dispatched. The duello has happily fallen into desuetude as a mode of settling differences, and even our "men of honor" about town learn to put up with sneers and comie-knife apiece, doubtless I should have had something of tragic interest to narrate; but this would have been *too* transatlantic for the temper of the times, and it is much better as it is. Hon. Mr. SMYTHE is the author of "Historic Fancies," if you have ever happened to hear of such a work, and reckoned quite a "genius in his way." The sneers and sarcasms levelled at him will, I imagine, deter him from another duel for the rest of his natural life.

THE VISIT TO IRELAND.

Ireland is to be favored with a visit from Royalty this year, provided Paddy continues in a peaceable humor, and is duly sensible of the honor intended him. Such, at least, is the present resolve of Her Majesty, who loves to vary her autumnal tour, and if nothing happens, will visit the Emerald Isle before going to the "land of cakes;" but being blessed with her full share of feminine caprices, there is at least the possibility of a change of route before Parliament is up for the session.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

Not the least significant sign of the times is the report of the Royal Commissioners on the State of the University and Colleges of Oxford. That venerable body is quite horrified at the conclusions arrived at by the Commissioners, and the Dons of the University mean, it is said, to dispute the legality of the Commission. Should the alterations suggested in the report be carried out, they will amount to nothing less than a complete revolution in the discipline, studies and government of the Colleges—and, I may add, not before it was wanted. One of the most important changes relates to abolishing the residence monopoly of colleges and halls, and allowing students to reside at Oxford without the expense of a connection with those bodies. This will strike at the root of the evil—the enormous expense of a University education, and the habits of extravagance engendered under the present system. There is no question but that the funds arising from the endowments of Oxford would suffice to educate half the ingenuous youth of England of the middle and higher classes. Under the present system, however, they are remorselessly swallowed up by the corporate bodies who rule the destinies of education at that celebrated seat of learning. To be sure, the present professors and Dons did not create the system, albeit there is no doubt they will prolong it to the uttermost. In the face of such a report, however, as that just issued in a thick volume of about 800 pages, the thing is clearly impossible; consequently there is at last, wonderful to say, a prospect of Universiiy reform. Of course, what is "sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander;" the plan for purifying Oxford will do excellently for Cambridge when the proper time arrives.

DIVERSITIES.

It may be worth mentioning, among other odds and ends of information, that the penny subscription list of the working men in honor of PEEL, amounting to nearly £2,000, is not to resolve itself into a marble memorial of the merits of the departed statesman—now more lamented and honored than ever,—but the annual income arising therefrom is to be devoted to the purchase of books on history, mechanics, arts and sciences, and general literature, which are to be distributed to the various institutions in the United Kingdom to which working-men have access. That this will be a most useful disposition of the funds cannot be doubted, and deserves to be recorded if only as an example. Statues in abundance will testify to the worth of PEEL, and the estimation in which he is held, but the plan suggested is an intellectual homage which must be productive of far more ultimate good.

The new "Crystal Palace Company," formed to carry out the objects mentioned in a previous letter, bears every appearance of a prosperous enterprize. The applications for shares far exceed the number proposed to be issued, so that want of capital will not be the difficulty to be overcome. It is now evident that the projectors are in a condition to command first-rate patronage, as well as first-rate professional aid, as the names of Sir. JOSEPH PAXTON, DIGBY NYETT, and OWEN JONES, sufficiently prove. The newly erected Palace is to be larger than the old one, with all the improvements which experience has suggested. The question of its being open on Sunday has been under consideration, and the resolve at present is that the edifice shall be thrown open to the public on a portion of that day—a decision which will no doubt shock the ultra pious, and very much please the rest of the community. While so many gin palaces open their doors on the Sabbath, one Palace of another sort, with "elevating" influences of the right instead of the wrong knd, may, I think, be safely tolerated.

The WAGNER affair, about which there has been so much operatic turmoil, and litigation, received its *coup de grace* on Wednesday, when the Lord Chancellor gave judgment on the appeal against the injunction previously obtained. Operatic matters are not much in the line of a Lord Chancellor; yet his lordship gave evidence, in his judgment, of a determination that Mademoiselle WAGNER *shall* sing, if she sings at all in London, at her Majesty's Theatre. The rival opera folks have, in short, been "floored" from first to last, despite of their having feed, at an enormous cost, the great gun in Chancery, Mr. BETHELL. The point relied on by the latter was that the contract was to be governed by the Prussian, and not the English law. The Lord Chancellor, however, interpreted it very differently, and held that it came within the law of the country where it was to be carried out. It now remains to be seen whether this impracticable young lady will sing according to her agreement with Mr. LUMLEY, or quit England unheard. Sing she must not at the rival opera, at the peril of being taken into custody for contempt of court; and once in Chancery, it will take more than a forty-nightingale-power of song to get her out again.

The death of Mr. TALBOT, Queen's Counsel, and the acknowledged leader in parliamentary legal business, was announced on Wednesday. Like Sir W. FOLLETT, and many other eminent lawyers, Mr. TALBOT has fairly killed himself by hard work. He had been earning, for some years, a vast professional income, and in the meantime "using up" his stamina in its acquirement. He got an immense practice and a heart disease, and after accumulating a fortune, just died. This seems a rather dear penalty for singular talent, followed by unusual success, but if learned gentlemen *will* work inordinately hard, and strain the mental machinery beyond bearing, it is one that will be frequently paid.

THEATRICALS.

In theatrical matters, there is little of moment to record. The Adelphi, Lyceum, and Haymarket are flourishing on the strength of the novelties recently produced. The two Italian Opera houses are now in the full tide of song, and the concert season progresses in undiminished vigor. The tympana of the musical world are fearfully taxed just now, and what is of still more importance, the pockets of those who delight in sweet sounds, are relentlessly appealed to for the purchase of concert tickets—an impost from which all who are blest with a large musical connection cannot possibly escape. The French plays, at the St. James', have proved a partial failure, and the old favorites, FREDRICK LEMAITRE, LAFONT, DEJAZET, ROSE CHERI, and the rest, have certainly not hit the public so hard as usual. MITCHELL, however, is not the man to be daunted by any temporary discomfiture. He has engaged a German troupe, not of singers, but actors, who have just arrived, and will give us a taste of their quality in a few days. German vocalists we have had in scores, but actors from the same "fatherland" will be a novelty to the English public.

THE AMERICA'S MAILS.

Some Additional Items.

The Emperor of Russia is making himself most agreeable to the King of Prussia and the Prussia Guards. The rumor of an alliance between the Northern Sovereigns against LOUIS NAPOLEON's imperial pretensions, gains ground every hour; and there is a serious one also afloat of an alliance between both branches of the French Bourbons, to take place very shortly at Ems, in Nassau, LIE, the Duchess of Orleans, and the Orleanist princes are expected. So much as regards French affairs beyond the bonds of the Spanish Court deny this emphatically. Louis NAPOLEON, it is also reported, has been insulting, if not threatening, the Spanish Government through the French Minister at Madrid, which is also denied with characteristic emphasis by the Cabinets of the French Government. These official contradictions at Madrid and Paris are especial reasons for believing that there is some truth in the rumors thus contradicted.

Baron ROTHSCHILD has issued the following address to the independent electors of the city of London:

"GENTLEMEN: The assurance of support which I have received and my confidence in the firmness and perseverance for which my fellow-citizens have always been distinguished in the assertion of great public principles, encourage me again to solicit the honor of your suffrages. Elected originally to vindicate the great principle of religious liberty, for elected to prove that the citizens of London had not deserted that principle, I believe that on my success on this present occasion depends the final triumph of our cause—of that cause for which you have done so much—in behalf of which you were the first to bear a marked and pronounced testimony, and which can succeed only by means of your continued and resolute exertions. Of my political views generally I need not, I think, give any reiterated exposition. I cannot, indeed, refer to my past career in the House of Commons, or to my conduct as your representative, because, though freely chosen by an immense majority of my fellow-citizens, I was though believed worthy by the House of Commons itself to represent you—I have not been allowed to take my seat. The voice of the people has been disregarded, and their opinion set aside, in consequence of the mistaken views, as I deem them, of our opponents. I may, however, appeal to my past professions, and to my earnest support of freedom, whether as regards the commerce, the civil rights, or the religious convictions of the people, whensoever by any assertions it could be promoted or protected. Identified as my success must be with the great cause which you have hitherto so consistently maintained, I leave the issue with confidence in your hand. I am, gentlemen, your obliged and faithful servant, LIONEL DE ROTHSCHILD.

NEW COURT, May 27."

The case of the WAGNERS has been finally closed in the Court of Chancery, and the Lord Chancellor's ratification of the previous judgment has given universal satisfaction. Miss WAGNER is declared by public opinion to be much less culpable than her father. The old gentleman must be particularly required at this moment to resume his chapel master's duties by his royal master, who is now entertaining the Emperor of Russia at Berlin, and the sooner he takes himself off in that direction with the fair JOHANNA, the better.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

GLASGOW, Wednesday, May 26.

Coastwise and from Ireland the supplies have been very light; from abroad, 3,255 qrs. of WHEAT have been reported from the Baltic.

We have splendid Summer weather, with cold nights, however. There was only a retail demand for any article during the week, at last Wednesday's currency. This day's market was thinly attended; the inquiry was limited to the immediate wants of buyers, and prices underwent no quotable change.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, May 28.

The reports of trade in the manufacturing districts are of an improved character this week. Buyers finding they were not benefitting themselves by delay, have more readily acceded to the terms of spinners and manufacturers, and entered upon contracts at prices that were previously rejected. The business doing is not, however, extensive, and applies more particularly to certain descriptions of fine Goods and Yarns, which are in limited stock. With accumulating stocks of heavy goods, manufacturers contemplate diminishing their production.

A very general impression exists that the stock of WHEAT in the hands of farmers is moderate, and although the growing crops promise a most bountiful yield next harvest, under the influence of light imports, our CORN market has been very firm during the past week, and higher prices for both WHEAT and FLOUR have been obtained. The business doing, however, is not of an extensive character, both consumers and speculators operating with caution. INDIAN CORN has been in better request, and prices have advanced 1s. to 1s. 6d. ₱ quarter, with a good inquiry for local consumption. At to-day's market there was a fair business done in all articles without change in value.

ASHES are in slow but steady demand, at 24s. 6d. for Montreal Pots, and 27s. 6d. for Pearls ₱ cwt., sales about 200 barrels. BARK sells in retail parcels at 8s. ₱ cwt. for first Philadelphia. BEESWAX is wanted, and readily commands £7 ₱ cwt. LARD—Sales are confined to about 50 tons, at 51s. to 51s. 6d. ₱ cwt. TALLOW is in good request, at 33s. to 37s. ₱ cwt. TURPENTINE and SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE are scarce, and transactions limited at about last quotations. TAR moves off in retail parcels at 10s. to 11s. ₱ barrel. RESIN—The demand continues active, and sales of 1,000 barrels have been made at 4s 3d. to 10s. ₱ cwt., according to quality. LINSEED CAKES are further depressed, and not more than £5 10s. for thick, and £6 to £6 10s. for thin oblong ₱ ton, could now be realized. The season being nearly over sales are limited. RICE is without change in value; 100 tierces sold at 17s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. ₱ cwt., in bond. OILS of all kinds are wanted. SPERM sells steadily at £86 per tun. The limited stock of LARD and WHALE is held for prices which restricts operations. Yours respectfully,

WRIGHT, GANDY & CO.

Foreign Items.

A Vienna journal announces that Fanny Elssler has just married at Hamburg a Dr. Hahn.

Mr. Scrope Davies, the well-known friend of Lord Byron, and one of the most distinguished wits of London in the time of the regency, died in Paris on the 24th ult., at an advanced age.

The *Trieste Gazette* announces that a mutiny broke out on the 17th on board the *Laurence*, an American vessel, which became so serious that the guards of the port had to be applied to to put it down. It was caused by some sailors having deserted and been forcibly brought back to the vessel by the police.

M. de Marp, director of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and M. Merrimée, the author of an article published in that periodical on the trial of M. Libri, were sentenced by the Police Court of Paris on Wednesday—the first to a fine of 200f., and the second to a fine of 1,000f. and imprisonment for 15 days.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says: "It is not thought here that the Chevalier Hulsemann's personal difference with Mr. Webster will lead to any difference between Austria and the United States. Mr. McCurdy, the American Charge d'Affaires at this Court, is now making a tour in Italy."

MARRIED.

In Seneca, Ontario Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, June 9, by Rev Dr. Heron, Rev. JOHN M. HERON, of York, Livingston Co., to Miss MARY E. RIPPEY, of Seneca.

At Brimfield, Mass., on the morning of the 8th inst., by Rev J. Morse, WM. H. WYLES

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1852.

DAILY CIRCULATION.....25,000.

☞ Type For Sale.—800 lbs MINION, in good order, or only cheap, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to the Foreman of the Times.

☞ Persons in BROOKLYN who wish to subscribe to the *Daily Times* can do so by leaving their orders at BAKER'S News Dépôt, No. 69½ Fulton-street, or at BENNET'S News Dépôt, No. 63 Atlantic-street.

☞ The Whig Delegates from the several districts of this State are nearly all in this City, on their way to Baltimore, where the National Convention is to meet on Wednesday next. Pursuant to the resolution of the Whig members of both branches of the Legislature, and the call of the Central State Committee, they are to meet this morning, at 10 o'clock, at the Astor House (No. 41,) to elect two Delegates from the State at large. Several distinguished names are mentioned, from which there will be no difficulty in making a wise selection.

Fossil Democracy.

The Democracy at Baltimore were forced to go back to the last century for a platform; and as we have already seen, the plank they stole from the ruined structure of that remote era was of somewhat questionable adaptation to the purposes they have in view. A correspondent, who proclaims himself an out-and-out Union and Compromise man,—who declares that he intends to stand by the Constitution and nothing else in the coming contest, and who holds in utter abhorrence Southern right-of-secession, Northern abolitionism, and all the forms of "*higher-law-ism*," is scandalized at our remarks upon this subject, and demands an explanation. "Though not old enough to remember much about the political struggles of that early day," he says, "I have always supposed that the 'Resolutions of 1798,' about which Virginia has been talking for the last half-century, were a sort of appendix and supplement to the Constitution itself. I have certainly seen it stated somewhere or other that they were drafted by Mr. MADISON, for the express purpose of silencing that factious and mischievous crew which had assailed the Constitution and was doing all in its power to break it down. I know there was a party in those days which occupied very nearly the same ground as the Southern Secessionists of the present day;—and which proclaimed, as its fundamental principle, the right of any State to secede from the Union whenever it saw fit,—regarding the Constitution as a compact, or bargain, from which either party could recede at pleasure. The Resolutions of '98, unless I am altogether mistaken, were aimed directly at that party, and were intended to proclaim in opposition to them, the sacredness of the Constitution, the inviolability of its compromises, and the integrity of our blessed Union.

"In readopting, therefore, the resolutions of '98, the Democratic party has only taken true Union ground,—against Southern secession and Northern fanaticism,—and I hope to see all honest men of all parties follow their example."

Our correspondent's *will* is good enough, but his historical recollection is a little foggy. He *wants* to be all right,—but, like a good many other Democrats, he has been sadly led astray. He will find it useful, as well as entertaining, to read the history of the political struggles of the last century over again; he will find himself better posted as to the real character of the ground taken by his Democratic brethren at the present day.

That was in the time of old JOHN ADAMS, during the French Revolution, when hundreds and thousands of European exiles for liberty were flocking to our shores, as they are at present. The ultra Conservatism of that day was very much alarmed at this incursion of European liberalism upon our shores. Timid people were then quite certain that the revolutionists, rebels and ultra Democrats, whom tyranny had driven out of Europe, would re-enact the horrors of the French Revolution in this country. They were quite as sure that our liberties were in danger from this source then, as their successors are that KOSSUTH, KINKEL and MEAGHER will ruin us now. The Old Federalism of *that* day was the Old *Fogyism* of this. It took almost the same shape, raised the same solemn warnings, and predicted the same disasters to our institutions from this advent of foreign Democracy. But it happened to have more power then than it has now, and so passed laws to restrain this immigration, and to put into the President's hands power to send foreigners out of the country whenever, in his opinion, they became dangerous. What would the Old Fogies not give for such a law now! How suddenly would KOSSUTH be sent to the right about, by our vociferous Democratic anti-non-interventionists, if they could only secure the enactment of a law to put such power into their hands!

These laws were in force in 1798; and there were a good many people who thought that, like all other laws, they ought to be executed. They believed it essential to the salvation of the Union that the laws of the land should be put in force. They scouted the notion that there was any "*higher* law" authorizing nullification, resistance or secession. They went for the Constitution. Not so, however, the Democratic party which was then in the minority. They were determined to make war upon these laws, as in the highest degree unjust—as depriving men of their *natural rights*, and especially as authorizing *the removal of suspected persons without trial by jury*, which was held to be a gross violation of the fundamental principles of our Government. And for the purpose of setting the ball in motion, resolutions were introduced in 1798, into the Legislature of Kentucky, which declared, that the Federal Constitution *is a compact between the States as States*, by which a general Government is created for special purposes; and that, "as in other cases of "compact between parties having no common "judge, each party *has an equal right to judge for "itself as well of the infraction as of the mode and "measure of relief.*" Then followed other resolutions denouncing the obnoxious laws as "not law, but altogether void and of no force;" and appointing a committee to consult with the other States and declare to them the determination of Kentucky—

"To submit to undelegated, and consequently unlimited powers in no man or body of men on earth:—that in case of an abuse of the delegated powers, the members of the general government being chosen by the people, a change of the people would be the constitutional remedy:—but where powers are assumed, which have not been delegated, *a nullification of the act is the right remedy:*—and that *every State has a natural right, in cases not within the compact, to* NULLIFY, OF THEIR OWN AUTHORITY, *all assumptions of power by others within their limits.*"

This was the substance of the Resolutions of '98 as originally drafted; though they were somewhat modified, so far as the practical application of their principles was concerned, before they were adopted by the Legislature of Kentucky. And in Virginia resolutions embodying the same sentiments, couched, however, in more vague and general terms, were introduced by JOHN TAYLOR, and passed in both Houses. They provided for measures of active resistance to the authority of the General Government, and for *nullifying* laws which any of the States might disapprove.

Our correspondent will thus see that the famous Resolutions of 1798 were really the germ of that doctrine of Nullification which Mr. CALHOUN so warmly advocated;—which Mr. WEBSTER, in his great reply to HAYNE, so thoroughly demolished;—which the Nashville Convention was intended to put in practice;—which South Carolina has repeatedly adopted;—and which *the Democratic National Convention has deliberately sanctioned as part of its platform.* This may possibly be the best way to save the Union,—but it is not easy to understand how the Castle Garden Committee can so consider it.

Austin McCloud, a police constable of Patterson, N. J., in attempting to arrest an aged citizen of that place, named George Berry, inflicted blows which are charged as having resulted in the death of the latter. McCloud was arrested.

The Whig Convention.

From the New-Orleans Bee.

"In forming estimates of the strength of the several candidates, there is one consideration too apt to be omitted. *Before a vote is taken*, the Whig National Convention will be required to settle the programme of the campaign. The South is not going to vote in the dark, nor promise to sustain a candidate whose opinions are peradventure unknown. The Compromise issue will be pressed upon the Convention. If it be accepted, the result will go far to reconcile the South to the candidature of General SCOTT, for he will be *pledged* by the action of the Convention to *respect and enforce the Compromise, in the event of his election.* If it be rejected, we only repeat what we have frequently predicted, that there will be no *National* Convention in the real sense of the term. We have some reason to be acquainted with the temper of the Southern Whig delegates, and therefore hazard little in saying that at least a majority of them will *decline participating in the acts of a Convention* which shall have signalized its initiatory proceedings by repudiating the Compromise.

It is but fair to add that we do not anticipate any serious difficulty in this respect. The South will be fully represented, and will be unanimous in advocating the indorsement of the "finality." From the North we shall have some thirty or forty votes—including all the WEBSTER and FILLMORE men, and a few of the SCOTT men—to back us. We conclude, therefore, that resolutions recognizing the Compromise will pass the Convention by a respectable majority—perhaps by a large one."

Making all due allowance for the superior means of information possessed by the *Bee*, we venture to distrust its confident predictions as to the course which the Southern delegates will pursue in the coming Convention. It is likely that a *portion* of them will insist on dictating the terms upon which they will consent to recognize the existence of a Convention, and to take seats as members of that body. Part of them may possibly decline to participate in the acts of the Convention unless that body shall first adopt a platform. But we do not believe that a majority even of the Southern delegates, will be in favor of passing resolutions "before a vote is taken;"—nor that a respectable *minority* of them will bolt, if their wishes are not complied with in this respect.

The Whigs will learn wisdom from the proceedings of their opponents. In the Democratic Convention Southern men were the first to foresee and to deprecate the introduction at the outset of causes of dissension. They felt that the first great duty they had to discharge was the selection of a candidate upon whom all could unite; and that it would be time enough, after that had been done, to discuss resolutions and platforms. Both these objects could be better attained in that method than in any other. There would be less difficulty in agreeing upon a candidate,—if that point is considered first; and when that has been accomplished there will be no quarreling about a platform. If the *man selected* do not furnish in his life and character platform enough, Whigs of all sections will be ready to do for him whatever may be needed in that respect.

There is but one thing needed to secure a perfectly harmonious result to the doings of the Whig Convention:—and that is a pervading, controlling conviction among all the members that they are assembled for *the sole purpose of promoting the success of the Whig party.* Whatever will help that, will come strongly recommended to their favor. Whatever will hinder it, has no business there. The adoption of resolutions of any sort, in our judgment, will weaken the ticket, whatever names may be put upon it. At the North, certainly, the Democratic ticket is not half as strong as is would have been without a platform. And at the South, the Whigs can scarcely expect to gain anything by going *beyond* their opponents in their resolutions.

We indulge the hope that Whigs of all sections, after meeting and calmly comparing notes, after ascertaining, from reliable sources the real state of public sentiment in all sections—and finding out what the Whigs of the country want—will come to the harmonious conclusion that a good CANDIDATE will constitute all the resolutions needed for the success of the ticket; and that for the safety of the Union, the maintenance of the Constitution, the protection of Southern rights and the full and fair execution of the Compromise measures, the following OATH, which the President Elect, whoever he may be, must take, will be all the Platform required:

"*I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.*"

We feel sure that there are a great many Southern men, delegates and others, who rely far more upon this than upon any party Platform, for the protection of their rights and the defence of their interests.

☞ Mr. ABBOTT LAWRENCE has exposed himself to vials of wrath for having, on complimentary thought intent, said at the "Fish-mongers' Banquet, in London, the other night: "This corporation has the honor of numbering among its members the man who slew WAT TYLER." WAT TYLER turns out to be a hero in the modern school of politics. He is taken to represent the Democratic principle of the fourteenth century. One writer in the *Times* says:

"Fresh from the perusal of Thierry's *History of the Norman Conquest*, in which it is clearly shown that if ever an insurrection was justifiable, it was that of which WAT TYLER was the leader, I confess that I was startled at seeing these words in your journal of this morning. But how was my astonishment increased, when I found that the man from whose mouth they proceeded was no less a personage than the American Minister, who is indebted for his exalted position among us simply to the fact that he is the representative of a nation whose chief pride and boast is that they established their independence by a successful insurrection. Yet, compared with the grievances of which that nation complained, I do not hesitate to express my conviction that, both morally and politically, the vantage-ground is all on the side of WAT TYLER and his co-insurgents."

The story is very short. WAT and his crew of country-folk participated in the general movement of European peasantry which marked the era. The partial successes and the violent excesses of the Jacquerie in France, the peasants of Germany, and the followers of VAN ARTEVELDE, in Flanders, encouraged the English insurrection. The object was plunder, the slaughter of the aristocracy, for whose benefit the motto—

"When Adam delved and Eve span,
Where was then your gentleman;"

was devised and blazoned on the rebel banner. As the centre of power and the boundless treasury of wealth, they marched upon London. The citizens united with the nobles in defending their lives and property. WALWORTH, the Fishmongering member, whom Mr. LAWRENCE refers to, had the fortune to knock the rebel chief in the head. And hence these tears. Mr. LAWRENCE was doubtless right, though we may not do him injustice in believing that he had not, like the *Times* censor, just risen from the perusal of THIERRY. TYLER was a wild agrarian; the leader of a turbulent, sanguinary mob, whom he could not pretend to control, and whose numbers placed them beyond the control of any individual. Whatever was the original wrong that stimulated them to revolt, the objects of the hundred thousand insurgents bore relation to no principle, and proposed the establishment of no substitute for the institutions they were resolved to wash out in blood. All was to be anarchy, and uncurbed riot in the spoils they were to secure with the strong hand. Had they succeeded, there is no reason to suppose that any of those glorious institutions of which the *Times* writer boasts, would exist to-day in England. The whole extant system rests on an aristocratical basis, which WAT TYLER and his horde proposed to knock away. How just the comparison of such an adventurer with WASHINGTON and the founders of American liberties may be, the reader can easily conceive.

☞ THOMAS F. MEAGHER, as will be seen by another column, declines the honor of a public reception tendered him by the authorities of this City. His address in reply to the invitation will be read with general interest. It is one of the most beautiful and eloquent productions of the kind we have ever read. The reasons upon which he bases his declination,—his touching allusions to the fate of his late associates, and to the unhappy issue of their struggle for freedom,—the lofty ambition which he still cherishes for his native land,—and the noble impulses and aspirations which have induced him to seek a home and a country upon American soil,—will commend themselves to ardent and universal commendation.

Greatly as we should have rejoiced to see the nobleness of his character and the worth of the cause in which he suffered, recognized by a public official reception, we cannot refuse assent to the justice and good taste of the views presented by Mr. MEAGHER. His action in this matter will tend to confirm and strengthen the favorable impression which he has already made upon the public mind.

NEW-YORK.

Delegates to the National Convention.

District's.	Counties.	Delegates.
1.	Suffolk and Queens	*Harvey Vail.*
2.	Kings and Richmond	E. W. Fiske.
3.	New-York, Wards 1, 2, 3, 5, 8	Wm. L. Shardlow.
4.	New-York, Wards 4, 6, 10, 14	James B. Taylor.
5.	New-York, Wards 7, 13, Will'm'g.	Leon'd B. Cowles,
6.	New-York, Wards 11, 15, 17	*Wm. S. Duke.*
7.	New-York, Wards 9, 16, 20	*Robt. G. Campbell.*
8.	New-York, Wards 12, 18, 19	M. H. GRINNELL.
9.	Rockland, Westchester, Putnam	{ Wm. Bleakeley. T. H. Benedict.
10.	Orange and Sullivan	Charles B. Rossa.
11.	Ulster and Greene	Joseph S. Smith.
12.	Dutchess and Columbia	E. P. Cowles.
13.	Rensselaer	E. J. Whipple.
14.	Albany	Lewis Benedict.
15.	Ham'n, War'n, Sar'a and Wash'n	Edward Dodd.
16.	Franklin, Clinton and Essex	A. C. Moore.
17.	St. Lawrence and Herkimer	Harvey Doolittle.
18.	Montgomery, Schoharie, Schen'dy.	Wm. McCamus.
19.	Delaware and Otsego	Wm. Comstock.
20.	Oneida	Palmer V. Kellogg.
21.	Chenango, Cortlandt and Broome	Geo. J. J. Barber.
22.	Oswego and Madison	
23.	Jefferson and Lewis	W. L. Easton.
24.	Onondaga	Amos P. Granger.
25.	Wayne and Cayuga	A. B. Williams.
26.	Ontario, Yates and Seneca	Wm. Knox.
27.	Tompkins, Tioga and Chemung	Charles Cook.
28.	Steuben and Livingston	A. B. Dickinson.
29.	Monroe	Freeman Clark.
30.	Genesee, Wyoming, Alleghany	C. B. Thompson.
31.	Orleans and Niagara	A. Hyde Cole.
32.	Erie	*Geo. R. Babcock.*
33	Cattaragus and Chautauque	Delos E. Sill.

SCOTT, 27. FILLMORE, (*Italic,*) 4. WEBSTER, (Small Capitals,) 1. To be heard from, 1.

☞ The foreign news by the *America* is of some apparent, though probably of no intrinsic importance. The proposed fusion of the two branches of the Bourbons is the most prominent topic of the press; though the whole business is inconsequential, and hardly likely to fulfil half the prophecies offered in its behalf.

The exiled Count of Chambord, we remind our readers, is the representative of the elder branch of the Bourbons, expelled from France in 1830. The younger branch is represented by the Count of Paris, son of the late Duke of Orleans, whose interests are looked after by his mother, the accomplished Duchess. The confiscation of the estates has driven these parties together. The common enemy is too formidable to admit of separate attack. The case is too desperate to encourage the hope of anything further in the way of crowns and royalties, without thorough unity of action. It is also imagined that an intimation has been thrown out by the Czar, that such a junction would be prudent just now, in view of any accident that may happen to France or its Prince-President. Thus the elements of opposition to the future Emperor already gather consistency. The great powers are understood to be pledged to the ultimate restoration of the Bourbons. The time is left with Fate.

But the Bourbon family alliance is not likely to trouble the Prince seriously. A league of friendless exiles, bankrupt of means for the prosecution of any belligerent enterprize, can give very little more anxiety than a joint stock combination of individuals for a national purpose. There is no disposition on the part of any of the reigning monarchs to stake their crowns upon a contest with France rampant. Legitimacy is all very well, when it comes cheap, but it will hardly do to pay for it in blood and debt.

☞ It is a little remarkable that the same lack of seamen which the Secretary of the Navy laments of, exists in England, and interferes seriously with the Admiralty and merchant service. The complaints are loud and constant. There seems to be no resource. Steam itself needs assistance, and, of the steam navy launched this year, not one-half of the vessels can obtain hands.

The most obvious reason is the enormous growth of the shipping interest, under the operation of the repeal of the navigation laws, and an infinitely accelerated trade springing from the several gold developments. The demand for mariners has been excessive. The supply fails to keep pace with it. There has been, as far as we can learn, no corresponding advance in wages. The inducements to seek more lucrative occupation in gold-digging, and the immediate sources of wealth connected with that novel form of labor, have outweighed the paltry monthly of the service. The currency is so far affected by the new state of things as that larger pay is requisite to retain men at a business of which toil and peril are not the only disagreeable features.

It seems to us the complaints on both sides of the water are extremely foolish. A fair price will bring the article. Old rates will not. Bid higher for the desideratum, and you will have it. It is idle to find fault with this tendency of labor towards the most profitable channels. If your dam be too low to afford sufficient water for the wheel, raise it, and you may have an inundation.

☞ A gentlemen from Louisville, Kentucky, distinguished in science as well as in politics, after spending a few weeks at the North, writes thus to a friend in a private letter, after his return, dated:

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, June 3.

* * You know that my decided convictions were that Mr. FILLMORE deserved the Whig nomination, and when I was with you I thought Kentucky would not willingly march under the SCOTT banner. But I am now satisfied that she will, and I am sure that if SCOTT gets the nomination, no State will more zealously support him than Kentucky.

The Fifth Congressional Delegate Elected.

The sixth and last session of the Fifth Congressional District Convention, comprising the VIIth and XIIIth Wards of New-York City, and Williamsburg, was held last evening at "Good Fellows Hall," in East Broadway. It being the last night prior to the meeting of the State Delegates, to elect two delegates at large, considerable interest was manifested by those who were present from different parts of the city, awaiting the result of the final session. Every effort was made by the delegates from Williamsburg and the VIIth Ward to effect a compromise, while the entire delegation from the XIIIth Ward persisted in voting for their own candidate, (favorable to Mr. FILLMORE,) and nobody else. At 8½ o'clock, the Convention reorganized, with WALTER UNDERHILL, Esq., (VIIth Ward,) in the Chair, and JACOB E. HOWARD, (XIIIth Ward,) as Secretary. They then proceeded to ballot for the 125th time, with the following result:

C. Sweet, Williamsburg, 5; Leonard B. Coles, Williamsburg, 10; John H. Briggs, XIIIth Ward, 2; Morgan Morgans, VIIth Ward, 2.

Mr. Coles having received the majority of the votes cast, he was declared duly elected as delegate to the Whig National Convention at Baltimore, and his success was hailed with three cheers.

The Convention then balloted for an alternate delegate, which resulted in the election of James F. Freeborn, of the VIIth Ward, who is a decided and firm friend of General WINFIELD SCOTT. The ballot was as follows:

John H. Briggs, (XIIIth Ward,)	6
James F. Freeborn, (VIIth Ward,)	11
Morgan Morgans, (VIIth Ward,)	1
Blank	1

The delegate and alternate were then unanimously confirmed, and the credentials being made out, the Convention adjourned *sine die*, and waited upon each gentleman, at the East Broadway House. Mr. COLES was formerly a District Judge in the County of Kings, (Williamsburg,) but latterly, has filled the office of under Sheriff in the same County, and in the National Convention, we are assured, he will go for Mr. WEBSTER as his first choice, and General SCOTT the next.

RAIN STORM AT THE EASTWARD.—The dispatches from Halifax, on Tuesday, were interrupted by a violent storm of wind and rain, which overthrew trees and did other damage, though the rain was extremely grateful to the parched earth. The unprecedented drought which has prevailed at the East more than forty days, to the serious damage of the crops and the lumbering interests, and causing a great destruction of property, by fires in the woods, has been broken by copious rains.

A child of Mrs. Robion was burned to death at Richmond, Va., a few days ago. In the absence of its mother, the negro got the child to sleep and put it to bed in an upper room. Soon after the screams of the baby drew the nurse to the spot, when it was found that fire had been placed under the bed, which was all in flames. An open window indicated the escape of some villain who had taken this diabolical mode of murdering the innocent.

Advices from Cayenne report that a serious revolt had occurred on board a ship containing a large number of French exiles. Two other French ships attacked them, it is said, and after a battle, which lasted six hours, the revolt was quelled, and the exiles compelled to surrender.

The clipper ship *Grey Eagle* arrived at Philadelphia on Thursday, from Rio Janeiro, after an extraordinary run of twenty-three and a-half days. She sailed in company with the *Black Squall*, which arrived at this port a day or two before the latter reached Philadelphia.

A fire occurred at Houlton, Me., on Monday last, which destroyed the store-house and lumber-yard of RUFUS MAGOON, together with several other buildings. The loss is estimated at $15,000.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

The National Whig Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 10.

It is announced that the fare for the round trip between Philadelphia and Baltimore, by railroad line, will be $4; and by steamboat line, *via* New Castle, $3, to delegates and others attending the Whig Convention at Baltimore. Tickets sold on the 14th, 15th, and 16th, are to be available for the return on the 17th, 18th, and 19th.

Georgia Whig State Convention.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, June 8.

The Georgia Whig State Convention met at Milledgeville, Ga., on Monday. Hon. SEATON GRANTLAND was elected President. Delegates were appointed to attend the Whig National Convention at Baltimore, and were instructed to vote for FILLMORE, and to make the Compromise measures the test vote before balloting for President.

Scott Meeting at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, June 10.

A large SCOTT meeting was held at the Court House, in this city, last night, at which his Honor Mayor SPEED presided.

Resolutions were passed, endorsing and complimenting the Administration of President FILLMORE, expressing unbounded confidence in Gen. SCOTT, and giving assurance that he would triumphantly carry Kentucky. Several speeches were made, and great enthusiasm was manifested.

New-Hampshire Democratic State Convention.

CONCORD, Thursday, June 10.

The Democratic State Convention met at the Capitol, at 11 o'clock this morning.

Hon. HENRY HUBBARD was chosen President, assisted by ten Vice-Presidents and three Secretaries.

The Convention, after the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions and Credentials, adjourned until afternoon.

Afternoon Session.

The Convention reassembled at 2½ o'clock.

Hon. NOAH MARTIN was unanimously renominated candidate for Governor.

The following was the ticket nominated for Electors of President and Vice-President: NATHANIEL B. BAKER, SAMUEL WEBSTER, of Barnstead; SAMUEL JONES, of Bradford; HENRY HUBBARD, of Charlestown; J. A. DOUGLASS, of Hanover.

A series of resolutions were reported by Mr. PEABODY, of Hillsborough.

The *first* congratulates the Democracy of New-Hampshire and elsewhere, on the recent victory at Baltimore, which rewarded their labors during the late Gubernatorial campaign. A victory of principle over factions of unscrupulous character, bound to power by the cohesive force of public plunder,—and which severed forever the tie which bound them together—the hope of spoils.

The *second* avers that the Democracy of New-Hampshire have no new platform to lay down, they rely on their life and character—their fidelity to and love for the Union—and pledge themselves that their future will be as the past.

The *third* endorses the principles of the late Convention at Baltimore, and expresses the belief that on their confirmation depends the perpetuity of the Union—the utmost efforts of the New-Hampshire Democrats are pledged for their maintenance.

The *fourth* approves of the second nomination of Governor MARTIN, and expresses implicit confidence in his fidelity to Democratic principles, and ability to execute them, and their determination to reelect him to office.

The *fifth* congratulates the Democracy on the nomination of General PIERCE,—lauds his wisdom as a statesman—his gallantry as a soldier—the generosity of his heart, and the purity of his character—which have been long and extensively admired by his fellow-citizens through the whole country—his nomination is characterized as a deserved tribute to his noble qualities of mind and heart, which have stamped him as New-Hampshire's most nobly gifted son.

The *sixth* endorses the nomination of W. R. KING, who is recognized as a man of the sternest integrity and strictest fidelity to Democratic principles, and as one who will fill the Vice-President's office with honor to himself and glory to his party.

The resolutions were adopted, and cheers rent the air.

Cheers were given for Old Virginia—the "Pilot State," and others represented at the Convention in Baltimore.

The Convention then adjourned.

A mass meeting was afterwards held in the State-House yard, over which Hon. RICHARD AYRE presided. Numerous speeches were made, and the meeting, numbering about 7,000, was very enthusiastic. This evening illuminations and fireworks will be the order of the night.

Democratic Ratification Meeting at New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, June 10.

The Democratic members of the Legislature, together with the Democracy of this city, held a ratification meeting at Brewster's Hall, last evening.

Two hundred guns were fired in honor of the nomination of PIERCE and KING.

Some of the Free-Soil members of the Legislature were very much offended by the remarks of certain speakers.

General Pierce in Providence.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, June 10.

General PIERCE arrived here on the *Canonicus* from Newport at 6½ o'clock this evening, and was welcomed at the wharf by a large number of citizens. Soon after his arrival he proceeded to the residence of his friend, Hon. THOMAS W. DORR, where he spent some time in conversation. He is stopping at the City Hotel, and leaves in the 7½ o'clock train to-morrow morning for home.

Ratification Meeting.

CHILLICOLHE, Thursday, June 10.

At the ratification meeting in this place to-day, Hon. WM. ALLEN made a long speech in support of the nomination of Messrs. PIERCE and KING.

Building Blown Down at Albany—Loss of Life.

ALBANY, Thursday, June 10.

This morning a building just erected on North Ferry-street, for a planing mill—150 feet by 118 feet—was blown down. The south gable wall was blown in by the wind, carrying away all the timbers and the north and west walls. Thirty men were at work in and about the building at the time. MARTIN WILSON, a boy in the employ of WHITE, the master mason, was killed, and two men (masons) were injured. WILLIAM HEFFERNAN, a carpenter, was badly crushed, and will probably die. JOHN DOWD, a carpenter also had both his legs broken, and is in a critical state. Three others were badly injured.

Severe Squall on Lake Erie.

BUFFALO, Thursday, June 10.

A fierce squall swept over Lake Erie about 1 o'clock this morning. The schooner *Marion*, coming into port, about 11½ o'clock, met the steamer *Caspian* going out, and was compelled to drop down below the mouth of the harbor, to get out of the steamer's way, where, finding it impossible to make her way up again, in consequence of the heavy sea and wind, the schooner anchored, and Capt. KEITH went ashore, to get a tug to tow her into port. The vessel lay at anchor till the squall struck her, driving her on the breakwater, and dashing her instantly to pieces. Four men, named ROBERT MCDONALD LAHEY, MCLANE, MALCOLM MCLANE, and DANL. MCFADDEN, were drowned.

Still Later from Rio—Dates to 17th May.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 10.

The bark *Grey Eagle*, Capt. WHIPPLE, has arrived here from Rio in twenty-three days, bringing dates to the 17th ult. Freights continue scarce and low. Most of the Coffee crop had been shipped; holders of the small lots remaining demanded higher prices. The health of Rio was good.

The Trial of Elizur Wright for aiding a Fugitive Slave to Escape.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 10.

The Jury in the case of ELIZUR WRIGHT, on trial for some days past for aiding in the escape of the fugitive slave SHADRACH, came into Court this morning unable to agree. They stood eleven for conviction and one for acquittal. This was WRIGHT'S second trial on the same charge.

Cholera at the West, &c.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 10.

There have been two more deaths and four new cases of Cholera at Marysville, Ky., since Monday.

There are seven cases of Cholera at the Cincinnati Quarantine Hospital.

The weather here is disagreeably cool, and cloaks and fires are necessary at night.

The Little Miami Railroad has declared a semi-annual dividend of $5 per share.

Capital Punishment in Connecticut, &c.

HARTFORD, Thursday, June 10.

The Senate Committee in the Legislature have reported in favor of abolishing the death penalty.

The Senate have also adopted a resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, to erect a monument to the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Movements of Steamships.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, June 8.

The steamship *Union*, Capt. R. ADAMS, from New-York, arrived at her wharf last (Monday) night.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, June 8.

The steamship *Florida*, Capt. LYON, arrived at her wharf in this city in 60 hours from New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, June 9.

The steamship *Cherokee* sails for New-York to-morrow morning, and the *Philadelphia* sails at the same time for Aspinwall.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 10.

We have no mail to-night South of Mobile. The papers to hand contain nothing of importance.

Petersburg and Norfolk Railroad.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, June 9.

The city of Norfolk, by a vote of 405 to 60, have subscribed $200,000 to the Petersburg and Norfolk Railroad.

XXXIId CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE—WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 10.

The Senate commenced business at ten minutes to 1 o'clock.

Mr. SEWARD presented resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce, of New-York, in favor of the adoption of measures by Congress for the removal of obstructions at the mouth of the Mississippi River. Also resolutions of the Chamber, in favor of the proposition for a Cemetery in New-York for seamen.

Several petitions in favor of the homestead bill were passed.

CATLIN'S COLLECTION.

Mr. SEWARD'S resolution, directing an inquiry as to the expediency of purchasing CATLIN'S collection of Indian scenes, portraits, &c., was taken up.

A debate ensued as to whether the inquiry should be referred to the Library or Indian Committee.

Mr. SEBASTIAN moved the reference to the Library Committee. Lost.

After further debate Mr. SEWARD moved to amend by directing that the inquiry be made by a select Committee.

Mr. BRADBURY opposed the resolution, and as a test vote, moved it be laid on the table. Agreed to—ayes, 21; nays, 16.

NAUTICAL ALMANAC.

Mr. HALE'S resolution calling for information as to the cost of the preparation and publication of the Nautical Almanac, was taken up and agreed to.

SHIP CANAL.

Mr. BRODHEAD offered a resolution calling for a report upon the practicability and cost of constructing a ship canal across the Peninsula of Florida, and it was agreed to.

PATENTS.

On the motion of Mr. BRADBURY, the Senate took up the bill giving further remedies to patentees.

Mr. BRADBURY explained that the bill was intended to give patentees remedies against parties who used the inventions in Canada and sent the articles manufactured by such inventions into the United States, thus defrauding the American inventor of his rights. He moved several verbal amendments, which were agreed to—one being to impose the penalties of the act on those who used such manufactured articles, as well as those engaged in the traffic or sale of them.

Messrs. HALE and BUTLER opposed this amendment.

Mr. DAVIS thought it would be better to limit the bill to articles manufactured of wood. He thought the bill ought to lie over for a day or two.

Mr. MILLER urged action on the bill now.

Messrs. BUTLER, BORLAND, UNDERWOOD and MALLORY favored the postponement.

And then the bill was postponed—Ayes, 21; Noes, 11.

On the motion of Mr. ATCHISON, the Senate went into Executive Session, and at 4 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 10.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill for granting right of way and donations of lands to Florida and Alabama, to aid in the construction of certain railroads in those States.

Mr. ORR said, the bill is precisely like the Missouri bill in all its features, as to the guards thrown around it. He gave way to

Mr. MARTIN, of N. Y., who commenced a speech against the policy of such bills, but was cut short by a point of order.

He gave notice that he should publish his speech, having previously written it out.

Mr. ORR defended the policy of giving lands for railroad purposes.

Mr. JONES, Tenn., moved that the bill be laid on the table.

The House decided affirmatively—Yeas, 99; Nays, 83.

Mr. ORR moved to reconsider the vote.

Mr. JONES, Tenn., moved that Mr. ORR'S motion be laid on the table—pending which, the morning hour expired.

Another ineffectual attempt was made to take up the Pennsylvania Contested Election Case.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and took up the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. MEACHAM made a speech in favor of protection to domestic manufactures, going minutely into all the injurious results of the act of 1846.

POLITICS.

Mr. OUTLAW, one of the seceders from the late Whig caucus, justified his course on that occasion, and insisted that the Compromise resolutions were properly introduced in that body. He would support no man for President who is not fully and unequivocally committed to the Compromise measures.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The WEEKLY TIMES is published every Saturday, on a large double sheet. It contains a complete summary of the news of the week, carefully condensed and arranged, and has a large amount of interesting Literary matter, selected expressly for this paper.

The number for the present week contains, among others, the following articles:

Literary.—Poetry. The English Opium-Eater; a Fragment from the German. Our Dumb Friends; an entertaining sketch. Bruce and Wallace. The Heroes of Scotland, by DICKENS. Miscellaneous Selections.

Editorial.—The Democratic Nomination. Party Platforms. Conventions and Platforms. Gov. Bigler and the Coolies. A Mexican Manifesto. Flight from the City. The Deaf and Dumb. The Lake and the Railroads. A Chinese Puzzler. Gov. Hunt and the Canals. KOSSUTH. MEAGHER, the Irish Patriot. The Democratic Review. The Maine Law. The Gold Harvest. Mrs. Sara Coleridge. Cholera on the Western Rivers. Two Hundred and Eighty-three Million Pages in One Year. Presidential. The Holy Alliance Revived. The Resolutions of '98. The Latest Move of Mexico. KOSSUTH is Going. American Credit in London.

Weekly Summary.—The news of New-York City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, &c., and the United States, Central America, South America, New-Mexico, Mexico, Cape of Good Hope, and Europe. News by the Mails—Condensed paragraphs.

Correspondence.—Interesting Letters from our correspondents in London, Paris, and at Washington, San Francisco, and other portions of the United States.

Proceedings of Congress.—Proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives, during the past week, carefully prepared.

Commercial Intelligence.—Transactions of the week in Stocks, Money, Markets, etc. Condensed with care from the Daily Financial reports, and prepared expressly for the *Weekly Times*.

The *New-York Weekly Times* is published at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance. Ten Copies for $15; Twenty Copies for $20.

Clergymen of all denominations receive the paper at the lowest Club prices.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers,
No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES

SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—FOR sale by WM. H. CLARK, at Huber & Bourns, No. 160 Pearl-st., ten shares or less of stock in the EQUINUNK LUMBER CO., an incorporated institution, having its office in this City. An investigation into the condition and prospects of the Company will satisfy the most cautious that this is one of the safest and most profitable investments now offering—one which will nearly double itself every year.

PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM, No. 361 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—The proprietor of this establishment, having confined himself exclusively to the importation of Paris Mantillas, embracing every new design that Parisian ingenuity and skill could invent, and from his long experience and practical knowledge of his business, he feels justified in asserting that there is a uniqueness and piquancy so strikingly manifest in his Mantillas, as to place them beyond the reach of competition. The great patronage which he has hitherto received, and his inability, in many instances, to meet the requirements of his numerous patrons, render it indispensable that an enlargement of his store should be effected with as little delay as possible. He has accordingly made arrangements to have it extended at least 120 feet in length more. He is now preparing to take his departure for Europe in order to make ample preparations for the Fall trade. He will therefore dispose of his present varied and splendid stock of Mantillas, Crape and other Shawls, at such moderate prices as must inevitably meet the approbation of the ladies of this great metropolis.

GEO BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

TRUSSES.—RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED BY MARSH'S newly-invented, light, self-adjusting Elastic Truss. S. N. MARSH, practical Truss manufacturer, is the inventor of a new Truss pronounced by the faculty to be the most effective one extant, properly adjusting itself to every position of the body, rendering displacement impossible—it not only insures a complete retention of the bowels, but effects a radical cure. Mr. MARSH, having had twenty years experience in the treatment of hernia, will guarantee a cure in every case of rupture of however long standing. A competent female in attendance to wait upon ladies. Children invariably cured. Open until 9 o'clock in the evening.

MAR

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—The annual exhibition of the New-York Horticultural Society is just now one of the chief attractions of our City. All the wonderful and rare plants known to the botanist, appear to be gathered there, from the magnificent *Victoria Regia* of South America, to the modest little violet of our own forests. The two large leaves of the *Regia* give an impressive idea of the size of that magnificent plant in its full luxuriance, and last evening one of the flowers was placed in the tank, having been taken from the parent plant at Philadelphia yesterday morning. It would be impossible to notice all the varieties exhibited. There are flowers of every shade and shape growing luxuriantly, and on one side of the room is a long table, on which is displayed a rich and rare collection of cut flowers. In a case are specimens of strawberries, a half-dozen of which could hardly be smothered in less than a pint of cream; pie-plants that would furnish a bakery for a month; fine large heads of cauliflowers; smooth, white potatoes, that have been brought to perfection in six weeks from the time of planting; and long green cucumbers, far exceeding anything ever before exhibited.

This is to be the last day of exhibition, and those of our citizens who do not avail themselves of this opportunity will lose much. The *Magnolia*, the *Butterfly Plant* and the exquisite collection of Sea-Flowers that adorn one of the columns are well worth an hour's careful examination.

☞ There was a meeting of the representatives of the Irish Societies held at Montgomery Hall last evening, for the purpose of completing the arrangements for the reception of Mr. MEAGHER. When it was announced that their distinguished countryman had declined a public reception, there was a deep feeling of disappointment manifested, and it was strongly urged by many that they should have the procession, even though the distinguished exile should not unite with them. However, a little reflection appeared to convince the majority that Mr. M. had pursued the proper course in declining the proposed public tribute, and a Committee of one from each Society represented was appointed to prepare an address to Mr. M. congratulating him upon his escape and welcoming him to this country. The address will be submitted to a public meeting for approval on Monday evening, and will there be presented by a Committee.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.—This company, composed of the National Guards, will make its first parade in full uniform the present season, on Thursday next. During the past Winter the regiment has been thoroughly drilled, and the parade evolutions will probably equal those of any regiment in the world. They will be accompanied by the new Band which has been organized expressly for the regiment, comprising forty-two instruments, fourteen of which are drums.

—The Regiment is to be thoroughly inspected as regards arms and accoutrements, so as to be in fine order for the Encampment—which takes place at New-Haven during the week succeeding the 4th of July. The Regiment will parade here in the morning with the Division, (on the 5th—the 4th coming on Sunday,) and leave in the cars for New-Haven in the afternoon, returning on the following Saturday.

—The Boston *Traveler*, of the 9th inst. says, "That a meeting of the officers of the Suffolk Regiment, at the Lancers' Armory last evening, Col. Holbrook presiding, it was unanimously voted to invite the celebrated 7th Regiment of New-York, Col. Duryea, to visit this city during the month of July. We understand the vote was entirely unanimous, and, we may be permitted to add, that many of our citizens join with the 1st Regiment in wishing that our New-York friends will accept the invitation."

SERENADE.—On Wednesday evening, Mlle. ALBONI was serenaded by the Philharmonic Society, at the New-York Hotel. The band consisted of over eighty performers, under the direction of Signor Arditi. The music selected was the overture to Zampa, the overture to La Gazza Ladra, and a gallop. Everything was admirable arranged, and the serenade was one of the most brilliant that has ever been given in this City.

IMMIGRATION.—During the past thirty-six hours there have arrived at this port the following vessels and immigrants:

Ship Havre, Havre	376	Ship Matador, Bremen	148
" Liverpool, Liverpool	483	" Onion, Waterford	183
" Mary, do.	345	" Anna, Bremen	190
" Guy Mannering, do.	804	St. Patrick, Liverp'l	413
" Montezuma, do.	400	" Franklin Kinz, do.	650
" Esmeralda, do.	393	" Envoy, do.	264
" Huguenot, do.	342	" Patrick Henry, do.	686
" Chimborazo, Havre	402	" Copernicus, Bremen	250
" Washington, Ham'g	169	" Coxen, Cork	95
" Norde America, do.	250		
" Perseverance, do.	405	Total	7,260

☞ The Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church is now in session in this City. A report was made on Wednesday of the transactions of the Western Book Concern, which exhibits a net profit the past year of $20,765 58.

☞ Mrs. FORREST is to play once more in this City, previous to her departure for Europe—choosing for her last appearance a character in a French drama, to be rendered in the French language.

THE MULBERRY-STREET MURDER.—The investigation concerning the murder of Hugh Duffy, in Mulberry-street, a few nights ago, was commenced yesterday by Coroner Ives, in the Supreme Court Chambers New City Hall. A Jury of twelve citizens was empanneled, and after taking the evidence of one witness, the case was adjourned over till 9 o'clock this forenoon.

INQUESTS BY THE CORONER.—Coroner Ives held an inquest yesterday at the Eighth Ward Station House on the body of a laboring man, named Bartlett Clyne, who was killed on Wednesday afternoon by the falling of a brick wall, rear of some old buildings corner of Broadway and Spring-street, where deceased and others were engaged in tearing down the dwellings for the erection of Captain de Groot's new hotel. The accident was fully investigated, and the Jury rendered a verdict accordingly.....The Coroner also held an inquest yesterday at the wharf No. 5 North River, on the body of an unknown man, found drowned in the slip by a boatman. The remains of deceased were not recognized. The Jury rendered the usual verdict in cases of drowning, where an unknown human being is the subject of an inquisition.....At a late hour on Wednesday night, the police of the Seventh Ward found a man, named Phillip Smith, lying upon the stoop at the residence of Dr. Mears, No. 59 East Broadway, in a state of insensibility caused by excessive intoxication. The poor man was taken to the station-house, and died shortly after. The Coroner held an inquest last evening, and the Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.....Another inquest was held yesterday by the Coroner at No. 246 Eleventh-street, on the body of Dennis Mulhern, who died while in a fit of apoplexy, and a verdict was rendered accordingly.

THE SESSIONS.—Yesterday morning, at the usual hour, the Court of General Sessions convened at the Halls of Justice. Hon. Recorder Tillou, Alderman Ward, (Fifteenth Ward,) and Alderman Denman, (Sixteenth Ward,) on the Bench. The trial of John M. Mc. Alpin, upon an indictment for embezzling upwards of $1,000 from Wm. Porter, (his former employer,) at No. 258 Water-street, about one year ago, was resumed, and occupied nearly the entire day. The prisoner at the bar was a tall, athletic man, with an intelligent countenance, and having no Counsel, he desired the Court to allow him the privilege of defending himself, which was granted, and Mr. A. O. Hall, Assistant District Attorney, proceeded with the case, on behalf of the people. It appeared in evidence, that the defendant was employed by Mr. Porter as his principal agent, for the sale of locomotive and steamship lamps, and that on several occasions, he, (McAlpin,) collected moneys from the Harlem and other railroad companies and appropriated the same to his own use. A letter, written by the prisoner and sent to the complainant in September, 1851, was exhibited, admitting the crime, and contained these words: "I will pay you back, when I arrive in Europe, and receive a large legacy that has been left to me by a relative." It purported to be dated at Boston, but the prosecution showed that defendant was never farther away than Williamsburg. The handwriting of the prisoner was proven, which, together with other facts formed a strong criminal case against him, and the Jury finally rendered a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. The prisoner was then arraigned at the bar, and before sentence was pronounced, he made an affecting appeal to the Court. ☞ The Court consigned him to hard labor in the Sing Sing Prison for the term of two years.

FALLING OF A WALL AND ACCIDENT.—A bricklayer, by the name of Timothy Colligan, was severely injured yesterday by being crushed beneath a pile of bricks and mortar, owing to the tumbling down of a pile of six-inch wall, at an old building, No. 55 Trinity-place. Several other men were at work on the building at the time the wall gave way, but fortunately all of them escaped uninjured. Officer Fulton happened to be in the immediate vicinity, and conveyed the injured workman to the First Ward Station-house, where he was attended by Dr. De Forest.

CHARGE OF STEALING A DIAMOND.—Yesterday morning, officer Sharp, of the Fourteenth Patrol District, arrested James Edwards, charged with stealing a diamond breastpin, valued at $100, from the jewelry store of Richard C. Ackerly, which the accused entered under the pretence of making purchases. The jewel was recovered by the officer, and Justice Wood subsequently committed the prisoner for trial.

PASSING ALTERED BANK-NOTES.—On Wednesday afternoon, John Hess was taken into custody by officer Dwyer, in the Fourteenth Ward, charged with entering a hat store in the Bowery, and passing one of the "Government Spank Bank" issues, which purported to be a genuine $10 bill, but upon examination, was found to have been altered from a $1 note. The accused purchased a Panama hat, and in payment for the same he put off this spurious bill, which was sworn to by the complainant, and Justice Wood committed him to await further action. Should any other persons have taken any of these altered notes, they will further the ends of justice by calling upon the above magistrate, at the Essex Market Police Office.

ROBBERY OF SILVER PLATE.—Ann Fitzpatrick was arrested yesterday, in the Fourth Ward, by officer Travis, charged with purloining a lot of silver spoons from the residence of Charles J. Williams, where she was employed as a domestic. The accused was brought before Justice Osborne, and committed for a hearing.

STEALING A GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN.—Yesterday morning, Henry McCarthy was brought before Justice Stuart, at the Jefferson Market Police-office, by officers Knight and Brown, on a charge of stealing a gold lever watch, with a vest chain attached, belonging to Edward Roach. The property was not recovered, but the magistrate deemed it advisable to detain the accused to await further action, and a thorough search for the plunder.

DREADFUL CASUALTY.—Yesterday afternoon, while an overloaded boat containing some dozen immigrants was just entering the dock at Pier No. 6, N. R., the boat upset, and four were drowned. A boy of about 12 or 14 years, was under water some five minutes, but rose, and was supposed to be dead. It was afterwards ascertained that he would live. The practice of overloading boats in this manner cannot be sufficiently condemned. As soon as the accident was known, the crews belonging to the adjacent vessels showed great energy and presence of mind by throwing out spars, boxes, oars, and buoys.

KILLED BY A FALL.—The Coroner was notified yesterday to hold an inquest at the City Hospital on the body of a man whose name has not been ascertained, who died from injuries received by falling from the mast head of the pilot boat *Hornet*, lying in the East River. The Coroner was unable to find any person who knew deceased, and therefore postponed the inquisition until this morning.

FIRE IN MAIDEN-LANE.—About one o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the large ware-house at No. 116 Maiden-lane, occupied by J. C. West, commission merchant, and Richard Ollsen, dealer in trunks. Before the fireman could subdue the flames, considerable damage was done to the building and contents.

COMMITTED FOR PERJURY.—Yesterday morning, William Grant, who appeared in the Court of General Sessions as a witness for John W. McAlpin, (on trial for embezzlement,) was committed to the City Prison, by the Court, upon a charge of committing wilful perjury in order to screen the defendant from the charge for which he was tried.

COURT CALENDAR.—*Friday.*—U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 38.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Adjourned to Saturday.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Adjourned to Monday.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos 365, 251, 423, 463, 585, 255, 634, 638, 666, 669, 684½, 693, 615, 695, 502, 596, 696, to 699, 701 to 725.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 665, 1101, 1129 to 1141, 1145 to 1157, 1161 to 1171—all odd numbers. *Part II.*—Same as Thursday.

SUPERIOR COURT—Before Chief Justice OAKLEY.—*John Boardman* vs. *Theodore Bissell.*—In this case the plaintiff sought to recover the sum of $160, under the following circumstances: The plaintiff having a mare valued at $130 which he wanted to dispose of, made an exchange with an agent of defendant's, to receive a horse belonging to the latter, and to give him $50 to boot. The bargain was ratified, the horses exchanged, the $50 paid, when the plaintiff discovered that the horse was unsound and not worth the money he had paid for him. He then sent word to the defendant to fetch away the horse, return the mare, and repay the money. The defendant refusing to do this, the horse was sold at auction, and realized $61 25. On the part of the defence, it was set up that Dubois had no authority to warrant the horse, and by the evidence it appeared that the horse had been unsound for some time, and that the defendant knew it. The Jury found for the plaintiff—damages $88.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Before Judge JUDSON, sitting as Admiralty Judge.—*Samuel G. Adams* vs. *The steamer Bay State, her tackle, &c.*—In this case, which was argued last week, His Honor gave his decision. The libellants claimed to be the owners of the brig *Lucy*, and to receive from the owners of the *Bay State* damages for injuries sustained to the brig, in consequence of the negligence of the officers of the steamer in coming into collision with the *Lucy* in Long Island Sound, on the 14th of May, 1851. The evidence went to show that the steamer was coming up to the City under a full head of steam, at the rate of 15 miles an hour. The Court gave judgment for the libellants, and ordered a reference to ascertain the amount of the damages sustained by the *Lucy*.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—*The Mayor, &c., vs. Alfred G. Benson and others.*—This case was taken up for argument in relation to the validity of the grant from the Common Council of the ferry from the foot of Wall-street to the city of Brooklyn. The argument stands adjourned.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—A lean, emaciated individual has been imposing upon the residents of the city, by a story of his having been maltreated in a New-York emigrant boarding house, and reduced to want. He has proved to be both thief and beggar.

—In the Police Court on Wednesday, were cases of arrests of two females for assault; John Murray, insane, was sent to the Asylum, and two females, locked up overnight for keeping late hours, were discharged.

—The Board of Finance, on Tuesday evening, adopted a resolution to request the Aldermen to make application to that body for the sum of $7,000, to expend in the City Hall enlargement.

—A respectable looking young man is confined in the cells, charged with stealing a gold watch and chain, worth $110, from his mother-in-law. He fled to Albany, where he was arrested.

—In consequence of the resolution of the Board of Aldermen to charge Robinson & Eldred $25 per day for two days exhibition of their Circus Company, they decided not to go there.

—The Board of Finance met on Tuesday evening, but two-thirds of the members not being present, no action was taken on the appropriations.

—At its last meeting the Board of Finance voted down a motion to appropriate $17,000 to liquidate town bills.

—The Williamsburg Laborers' Union are preparing to unite in the New-York reception of Mr. Meagher.

—A temperance meeting, at which Hon. Erastus D. Culver delivered an address, was held at the North Fifth-street Methodist Church last evening.

—Charles G. Graves was tried before Justice Boswell, yesterday, plead guilty of petit larceny, and went to the penitentiary for sixty days.

—A Jew pedlar was arrested yesterday by officer Thompson, on a charge of stealing a watch, worth $30, from a resident of Newtown. He was taken there for trial.

—At about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, the Police of the Third Ward rescued a yoke of cattle, worth $160, the property of the Cypress Hills Cemetery Company, which had been stolen, and were being driven to the slaughter-house. The thieves escaped. Andrew Rover was struck across the breast with a pitchfork by one of them, and is confined to his bed in consequence.

—Wm. Stephenson was arrested on a charge of cruel treatment of an orphan child in his family, taken from the poor house. The child showed marks of severe and brutal punishment upon the temples, ears, arms, and back. He was held to bail to the amount of $300, to appear at the next County Court, for trial.

—The room for public meetings in the City Hall, occupying the second story, is undergoing repairs. The walls are being colored and blocked in imitation of granite. It is to be fitted in a tasteful and convenient style for the meetings of the Board. Yesterday the Democratic Whig President of the Board, was hard at it, getting it in readiness. The contemplated addition is much required.

A fatal disease has become epidemic in Lowndes County, Ala. It is a species of dysentery, of an aggravated type, and has carried off a number of citizens. The disease is said not to be dependent on any local cause, but has visited a large scope of country in the same latitude, from South Carolina to Mississippi, though generally in a milder form.

RICH PAPER HANGINGS of the latest styles and most desirable patterns, in velvet and gold, satin and gold, and plain satin, of our own importations, at the very lowest prices, for cash. Also, a full assortment of American Paper and Borders, Fire-Board Prints, &c., at wholesale and retail. CHILDS & SMITH, No. 449 Pearl-st., corner William.

N. B.—None but competent workmen sent from this establishment.

AMERICAN HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE, PROSPECT HILL, Port Chester, N. Y., on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Dr. T. L. NICHOLS and Mrs. GOVE NICHOLS will be at their City office, No 45 White-st., for consultation, every WEDNESDAY, from 2 to 5 P. M. Dr. WILLIAM F. REH will attend to City practice and consultations daily.

DO YOU WANT ADVERTISING ABROAD?—If so, the old established office of W. H. McDONALD, at No. 109 Nassau-st., offers superior facilities. Every leading paper, either daily or weekly, of any worth, published in the United States or Canadas, can be contracted for as above, on the most liberal terms. W. H. M. having the fullest authority and the very best terms. Call and get a pamphlet, and see papers and terms.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of transacting the Ready-made Clothing business at wholesale, under the firm of GARDNER, GREEN & CO., at No. 47 Broadway.
RODMAN G. MOULTON, WILLIAM GARDNER,
JOHN G. PLIMPTON, ELIAS M. GREEN,
NEW YORK, June 1, 1852. OLIVER B. TWEEDY.

SPRING STYLE HATS, of the French Elastic Stiff, manufactured from the finest imported plushes, which, for brilliancy of finish and durability, will bear the test with any offered with our beautiful patterns of Spring Caps. At MONARQUE'S, No. 228 Bowery.

S. COCKCROFT has resumed the practice of the Law, at No. 140 Nassau-st., and pays particular attention to the loaning and procuring of money on mortgage, the selling and purchasing of the same, and other securities, and the collection of accounts in general.

FANS.—R. KIPLING, No. 32 Maiden-Lane, invites the attention of city and country Dealers to his large assortment of Fans, consisting of Silver Paper—Fancy Styles—Spanish, &c. Also, on hand French Jewellery of every kind, and a great variety of Fancy Articles.

COL. E. DISOWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW and COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS for New-York and Illinois, No. 70 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts., N. Y.

WRITING PAPERS.—On consignment, for sale by A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 117 William-st.

WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED.—A special or active partner, with a capital of $25,000 in a mercantile business, partially established, and that can be made to pay well on the investment. The advertiser will render services as an equivalent for the capital invested, or will contribute a portion, if desired, under a different arrangement. Satisfactory of the highest respectability given. Address RICHARD, box W. *Times* office, with real name, stating where an interview can be had.

SERVANTS.—A great variety of carefully selected Servants are now wanting employment at C. MASON'S offices, Nos. 550 Broadway, and 143 Bowery. Terms—Yearly subscription, 50 cents; otherwise, 25 cents, N. B.—Plenty of men and boys on hand.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young Woman, as Cook, Washer and Ironer, in a private family—can give the best of city reference from her present employer, at whose residence she can be seen, No. 280 West 22d-st.

GIRL WANTED—By a small family in Hoboken an active, cheerful girl. She must understand plain cooking, and be willing to do the family washing. Apply by letter, post-paid, to D. Y., at the office of the *Daily Times*.

CLERK WANTED IN A COUNTRY STORE—About twenty miles from New-York. One of experience, unmarried, and who can bring the best references. Apply to LYON, No. 17 Dey-st., up-stairs.

FIVE HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED—To sell a new work. High wages made. Call or address (post-paid) "American Family Publication Establishment," No. 139 Nassau-st., New-York, Room No. 8.

CHANCE FOR A SMALL CAPITAL.—Wanted some person with a small capital, to purchase a valuable patent right for the Southern and Western States. Specimen articles of this invention (with which a man may travel without the least inconvenience) will be furnished at cost. To young men of integrity, rare inducements will be offered. As the proprietor is unable to travel, he is willing to sell rights on terms which cannot fail of being satisfactory. Inquire of N. C. THAYER, No. 146 Chambers-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Two or three Gentlemen can be accommodated with good Board and pleasant rooms, on reasonable terms, with use of Bath. Apply at No. 547 Hudson-st.

BOARDING.—ROOMS TO LET, at No 48 Franklin-st., with or without board, furnished or unfurnished. Also, a front basement with three good rooms, adjoining. Inquire as above.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board in a private family. Apply at No. 65 Hester-st. References exchanged.

TWO GENTLEMEN wish to procure a pleasant and quiet room, without board, furnished or unfurnished, and with the privilege of bath. Location, on or west of Broadway, and below Canal-st., but not in a boarding house. References exchanged. Address box No. 1,629.

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FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—With or without board, at No. 1, Monroe-st., corner of Catharine-st.

TRENTON FALLS, ONEIDA COUNTY, N. Y.—The proprietor informs the public that his Hotel, at the above place, is open for the reception of company. He is now prepared to receive families for the season—the conveniences of the house having been rearranged during the recess by a competent architect, a new and convenient wing added—hot and cold baths constructed. In short, the improvements have been of such a character as to add greatly to the comfort and enjoyment of visitors. The proprietor trusts that, by his unremitted attention to the wants of the travelling public, the patronage so liberally extended to him during the past nineteen seasons of his management, will be continued—pledging himself to sustain the acknowledged high reputation of the place. M. MOORE.

A line of Stages is established for the season—leaving Utica on the arrival of the Express trains.

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HARPER & BROTHERS'

LATEST PUBLICATIONS—PEQUINILLO: A tale. By G. P. R. JAMES, Esq., 8vo, Paper, 50 cents. "Written in a style of playful gaiety, with frequent touches of sarcastic humor, and many felicitous delineations of character."

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Life and Letters of Barthold George Niebuhr. With Essays on his character and influence. By the Chevalier Bunsen and Professors Brandis and Lorbell. 12mo. Muslin, $1 25. * * * Nor do we remember to have ever encountered a series of letters of more unflagging interest. This interest they owe in a great measure to the strongly marked personal character of the writer. They are not only good letters, containing always something that suggests reflection, but they sustain their biographical or dramatical character throughout. It ought to be added, too, that they are most agreeably translated. The work has been altogether judiciously planned and ably executed.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

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JOHN C. BISHOP, Principal.

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"This is, on the whole, as entertaining and instructive a volume as can well be imagined. It embodies a variety of interesting facts, and embraces much serviceable information.—*Sunday Times.*

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MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 9, 1852.

COTTAGE TO LET.—A beautiful new Gothic cottage, at Clifton, Staten Island, near Vanderbilt's Ferry. Has nine rooms, neat garden, &c. An office, neatly papered and carpeted, on Broadway, near Liberty-st. Also, the north side of a pier at the foot of Liberty-st., suitable for steamers. Apply to WM. B. TOWNSEND, No. 116 Broadway.

TWO HOUSES FOR SALE CHEAP—And four lots of Ground on Putnam-av., adjoining Graham-av., Brooklyn. For terms, apply to H. A. WEED, opposite.

LARGE FRONT ROOM TO LET—Fourth floor, at No. 177 Broadway. Rent low. Enquire of BOSHORE & WOOD, Nos. 4 & 6 Liberty-place, near Maiden-lane.

STORE AND LOFT TO LET.—The first and second floors of No. 117 Liberty-st., at very low prices. They are very commodious, and very eligible for business. Apply to F. HART, on the premises.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.—The subscriber has for sale five plots of ground, of 3½ acres each; two of 4½ acres each, and one of 6½ acres, situated at Greenville, one of the most beautiful spots on Staten Island, on the Lower Bay, and within 4½ miles of Vanderbilt's Landing—with every facility for bathing, gunning, fishing, &c; a climate cool in Summer, and so sheltered from the north winds in Winter as to make it ten degrees warmer than the other side of the Island; with soil of unsurpassed fertility. These plots have been laid out and divided by broad avenues. There will be no expense for grading, no assessments, and a merely nominal taxation, while the land is within one hour's distance of the City. Terms easy. Apply to T. W STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st., N. Y.

FARMS FOR SALE.—40 more unimproved 10 acre farms at $30 per acre; 60 10 acre farms on this same tract have been sold within three years; 22 have built and made pleasant and comfortable homes for their families. These lands are situated near the centre of Long Island, 2½ hours' ride on the railroad. The soil is excellent for farming and gardening purposes, easily cultivated and very productive, and as healthy and pleasant a location as can be found in the State. Any person having but small means, and desiring a place in the country, will find great advantage by locating on these lands in preference to investing their means in associations or city lots in the country. Go out and examine for yourselves. Apply to A. McCOTTER, No. 125 Fulton-st., Sun Building.

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WILLIAMSBURG PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Houses and lots in South 5th-st., between 6th and 7th-sts.—called Monroe-place—for sale. These houses are well built, and located in the best part of that city. Those who have but small means, this is a rare chance to become your own landlord, as most of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three or four years, and sold extremely low. For further particulars, apply on the premises, No. 5, of H. L. PRINCE, or of R. M. DEMILL, No. 186 Front-st., up stairs, N. Y. Go and see them. Houses to rent. Apply as above.

VALUABLE BUILDING SITES FOR SALE.—A number of valuable Building Sites, suitable for genteel country residences, eligibly situated within five minutes walk of the Bronxville Station, on the Hudson River Railroad, in the Town of East Chester, in Westchester County. Said property is within one minute's walk of the Reformed Dutch Church at Bronxville, in a highly respectable neighborhood, and only one hour's ride from the City Hall, New-York. For further particulars apply to M. M. HENRY, No. 129 West 28th-st., or to JAMES WIGGINS, No. 224 Greenwich-st.

FORDHAM VILLAGE LOTS.—NOW OR NEVER.—These beautiful building sites are now going off rapidly, and persons wishing to secure a delightful location for a house, with all the conveniences of city communication, will do well to examine these lots. Prices low and terms easy. Within a few hundred feet of the depot. Apply to GEORGE BANKS, Fordham Hotel, or Z. NEWELL & Co., 3 Nassau-st.

LAND FOR SALE—184 acres of land, lying on the Long Island Railroad, near Lakeland Depot, 45 miles from New-York. This land is of good quality, easy of access, and a good neighborhood, and will be sold at a low price. To any one wishing to make a profitable investment, or to secure a good farm, this sale affords the opportunity. Inquire of H. FOWLER, No. 70 Wall-st., over *Courier and Enquirer* office.

BROOKLYN LOTS FOR SALE—60 eligible Building Lots on Gates, Quincy, Yates and Lewis-avs., and Hickory-st. The above property commands an extensive view of New-York and Brooklyn, is situated near Lafayette Park. Two of the avenues are now opened; Gates will doubtless be paved this season to Lewis. Terms favorable. Lots for $175 to $225. Apply to C. B. HOLDER, Fulton-av., (terminus Bedford line of omnibuses.)

TO MEMBERS OF BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.—The advertiser has effected an arrangement whereby he can buy and sell shares in any of the Associations in the city, and will also loan such sum or sums as are necessary for the payment of their dues, or advance money on Shares—continue to pay the same for a specified time. Apply to G. G. ANDREWS, No. 421 Broadway.

NOTICE.—Any person having a tract of Land, situated 10 miles or less from the city, on North or East River or on some Railroad, suitable for a Villa, can dispose of the same, by applying either personally or by letter, to JOHN A. FLAMMER, No. 157 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

$6,500.—FOR SALE—A new store, with dwelling house attached, situated on A lantic-st. South Brooklyn. Will be sold upon reasonable terms, and one-half of the payment taken in hardware, balance on mortgage. Apply to M. L. SHELDON, No. 85 Nassau-st.

LONG ISLAND LANDS.—A Farm of sixty acres, situated at Waverly, thirty acres cleared and a part under cultivation, lying on the Railroad. Also, one hundred acres at Holbrook for sale, in one parcel or in lots of five acres or more, and on favorable terms. Apply at No. 441 Grand-st.

OAK HILL CEMETERY.—Lots selling in these grounds (containing 308 feet) for $20. The steamboat leaves the foot of Jay and Hammond-sts. every morning at 8 o'clock, returning at 3 P. M.

S. C. SPRINGSTEEL, Keeper.

LOT FOR SALE.—A very desirable Lot in Lamartine-place, on the north side of 29th-st., between the 8th and 9th avs., about 252 feet east from 9th-av., adjoining the residence of E. F. Parker, Esq. Lot 25 by 98½ feet. Apply to C. H. BROWN, Merchants' Bank, or No. 105 11th-st.

LAND WARRANTS.—The subscribers are paying the highest prices for Land Warrants. Office, No. 9 Wall, corner of New-st. MEGAREY & JOH

New-York Daily Times.

BROOKLYN CITY.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.—On Tuesday next, the corner-stone of a monument to be erected to the memory of Lieutenant D. W. Baldwin, will be laid at Greenwood Cemetery, with appropriate ceremonies. The deceased was formerly a member of the Franklin Guards. The monument will be of Italian marble, 15 feet in height, and in the form of an obelisk. On one side will be the following inscription:

Erected
In memory of
Lieut. DAVID W. BALDWIN.
Born March 16, 1821, Died January 26, 1851.

"Like Washington, he sought not for ambition, but did his duty."

On the obverse:

"Erected by the Franklin Guards, Company D, Fourteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M."

LADIES' FAIR.—The ladies of Gowanus will hold a Fair in the South Dutch Reformed Church, on Third-avenue, near Greenwood Cemetery entrance, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 16th and 17th of June. The proceeds of this Fair are to benefit the Church, and should be well patronized.

CITY GRENADIERS.—A new company called the City Grenadiers, will make their first parade, on Tuesday, the 16th inst., to join in the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the monument to be erected at Greenwood, to the memory of the late Lieut. David W. Baldwin. A portion of the company, we learn, formerly belonged to the Union Blues. Their dress is, dark blue coat and pants, with light stripe, light blue cuffs and collar, with gilt trimmings. William M. Burnett has been elected Captain.

THE MACEDONIAN.—The old frigate *Macedonian*, which was captured in the war of 1812, by the frigate *United States*, has been cut down and rebuilt at the Brooklyn Navy Yard to a corvette, and is to be named the *Raleigh*. A frigate now on the stocks is to receive the name of *Macedonian*.

ANNIVERSARY.—On Tuesday evening next, June 17, the Bethel Seamens' Friend Temperance Society will hold a meeting in honor of the Tenth Anniversary, at the Sailors' Union Bethel, in Main, near Water-street, Brooklyn. Rev. William Burnett will preside, and able speakers will address the meeting. This will be one of the most interesting meetings ever held by this Society.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—Two men from New-York, named Martin Conner and Michael Sullivan, were arrested, and brought before Justice King, on Wednesday charged with entering the house of Mrs. Mary Brush, in Gowanus, on the 25th of May last, and beating and abusing her in a most shameful manner, for which they were fined $50 each. A third party, named John Doe, *alias* E. N. Williams, one of the Tenth Ward Police, New-York, stood outside, and countenanced the outrage.

—A schooner laden with lumber ran afoul of the Fulton Ferry-boat *Bedford* about 4 o'clock on Wednesday, injuring the ferry-boat considerably. The schooner did not sustain much injury. Fortunately, the collis on took place at a time when but few passengers were on board, or we might have to record the loss of life.

—The Court of Appeals of the Fourteenth Regiment of the New-York State Militia, will be held at the City Armory, on the 21st day of June next, at 8 o'clock P. M.

—The Republican Artillery, of Albany, are expected to visit this City within a few weeks, to be the guests of the Washington Life Guards, Captain Sharpe.

ATTEMPT TO KILL.—As Mr. John Wright, carpenter, was passing across Fort Greene, on Wednesday evening, on his way home from work, in De Kalb-avenue, some fiend took deliberate aim and discharged the contents of a musket at him, undoubtedly with the full determination to kill him; fortunately the ball did not hit him, although it came within a few inches of him. Immediately upon firing the gun, the villain made his escape. Mr. Wright says that he cannot conceive who should have made this outrageous attempt upon his life. It is to be hoped that the guilty party will yet be arrested and brought to justice.

INSANE MAN AT LARGE.—An insane man, named William O'Conner, made his escape from house No. 80 Sands-street, on Sunday night, and has not yet been captured. He had on when he left, a straw hat, black coat, black pantaloons, and slippers. He is about 50 years of age.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE—A young woman attempted to commit suicide on Wednesday night, about 9 o'clock, by jumping into the East River, at the foot of Jay-street, and was only rescued from a watery grave through the exertions of officer McLaughlin, of the Second District Police, who, at the imminent risk of his own life, went to the rescue of the unfortunate woman.

COUNTY COURT—Before Judge MOORE.—FORCIBLE ENTRY AND DETAINER.—*The People ex re Cath'rine Theiler against John R. Corr, a Policeman.*—This cause was ordered to trial. It appeared in evidence that Mrs. Theiler, a widow lady, hired certain premises in Bond, near Pacific-street, of John Begely, about the first of April last, by parole demise, and entered into possession about the 15th of the same month. Shortly after she entered, the premises were leased to John R. Corr, the defendant, and on the 3d of May Corr entered by force, and ejected her therefrom with her family. This suit was brought to recover possession, and the Jury returned a verdict in favor of plaintiff. C. J. Jack, Esq., for plaintiff. Samuel Garrison and N. F. Waring, Esqs., for defence.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

THE SYNOD.—The resignation of Rev. Dr. Cannon, for many years Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Pastoral Theology in the Theological Seminary at New-Brunswick, was tendered. His advanced age and infirmities are the cause. The Committee recommended that he be continued as Professor *emeritus*, and his salary be continued through life—and a person be elected to perform his duties.

Rev. Dr. Stiles addressed the Synod at 4 o'clock, on the moral force of the Bible—its effects in Society, &c.

Rev. Dr. Pomeroy gave a rapid notice of the present condition of the Missionary statistics—that of Amoy, and in India in particular—approving of their labors in complimentary terms. At the close of his remarks, Rev. Dr. Vermilyea offered a resolution, which passed unanimously, expressing the continued confidence in the American Board of Foreign Missions. It should be stated here that no difficulty exists between that Board and the Reformed Dutch Church. The latter have a Board of their own, but give the former the control of their funds, requiring that their own Missionaries shall first be paid, and the surplus goes to others.

Prominent and prudent men of that Church are of the opinion that they could produce more men and money for Missionary use, if it were managed wholly by their own Board, and that is the only ground stated for the agitation of this measure. It will be brought up in the Synod, probably for discussion. The Bible Society is not thus referred to.

Rev. Dr. Pinney spoke in behalf of the Colonization Society. He was formerly the Governor of that Colony, and represents it as highly prosperous, and adapted to the blacks.

Rev. Dr. Bethune commended that Society to the continued support of the Church; and spoke of the sending of colored men to Africa as preferable to locating them in Canada, in five feet of snow, or in that section of country known as John Brown's Tract.

The announcement of the elections was made just previous to the adjournment last evening, their names having been presented by the Committee on nomination.

For the Board of Corporation.—President—ABRAHAM VAN BEST. *Directors*—Rev. John Knox, D. D., Mr. William B. Crosby, Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen. *Treasurer*—Mr. Isaac Youle.

For the Board of Foreign Missions—Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D., Rev. Isaac Ferris, D. D., Rev. James Talmage.

For the Board of Domestic Missions—Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D., Rev. Thomas M. Strong, D. D., Rev. B. C. Taylor, D. D., Rev. R. D. Curtiss, D. D., Rev. E. S. Porter, Elder S. B. Sheffelin, Elder William B. Crosby, Elder Eliezer Ford.

For the Board of Education—Rev. J. Knox, D. D., Mr. B. L. Kip, Mr. H. P. Allen.

For the Standing Committee on Rutgers College—Rev. Thomas M. Strong, D. D., Mr. Daniel P. Ingraham.

For the Board of Sunday School Union—Rev. Abraham Mesier, D. D., Rev. H. G Livingston, Rev. Thomas C. Strong, Rev. William R. Gordon, Rev. Charles Whitehead, Rev. Abraham R Van Nest, Rev. J. C F. Hoes, Mr James Forrester, Mr. Bauman Low, Mr. Peter Duryea, Mr Abraham Leat, Mr. Grant Duboise.

For Superintendents of Seminary—Classis of Geneva—Rev. J. Whitbeck. *Classis of Washington*—Rev. Henry Morris.

Missionary Preachers—On Foreign Missions—Rev. A. Polhemus; Rev. S. B. How, D. D., alternate. *On Domestic Missions*—Rev. O. H. Gregory, Rev. J. B. Alliger, alternate

Delegates to the Corresponding Churches—To the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church—Rev. Alexander M. Mann, Rev. Abraham Pollemus, alternate. *To the Synod of the German Reformed Church*—Rev. Cornelius Van Santvoord, Rev. Brogun Hoff; Rev. Cornelius E. Crispell, alternate; Rev. Philip Pelts, alternate.

The Synod decided the appeal case of Rev. John S. Blaugh in his favor, by a vote of 46 to 35. Two ballotings were had preparatory to the election of a Theological Professor, in place of Rev. Dr. Cannon, who tendered his resignation. The final vote will be taken to-day, at 10 o'clock. No further business of interest. The Synod will probably continue some days.

FESTIVITIES.—The German Catholics of the Third Ward, Williamsburg, living in the neighborhood called "Dutch Town," observed the festival of *Corpus Christi*, yesterday, being the first Thursday after Trinity Sunday—in their usual manner. This festival is instituted by the Catholic Church, as a celebration of the Eucharist; and is regarded as one of the greatest days of the year. In Catholic countries, secular employment is foregone, and general attention paid to this festival. The streets are strewn with flowers, the churches are decorated, altars are erected, and the Sacrament is borne in honor in the procession, to the altar. It has been customary at the announcement of the benediction to discharge fire-arms in the vicinity of the scene of worship as a signal to all within hearing distance of it, to unite in devotion. The notion has gone abroad that this is the ceremony of *shooting the Devil out of the Church*—and many think that the Catholics believe it to be a typical if not literal attack upon the evil spirits, that, unperceived, dwell in the air, just over Town," the writer will state some of the events of the day. The Washington Guards, one of the military companies of that place, were out in uniform and bearing arms, marched to Church, accompanied by a band of instrumental music. The neighborhood regarding it as a religious day, the population thronged the Church, which had been decorated with evergreens and flowers for the occasion. During the service, which consisted of Mass and a sermon, the military were drawn up in single file in the Church.

During Mass, at certain points, while the congregation were chanting, the military would present arms, which would be followed in quick succession by the roll of drums and sound of trumpets, inside, and discharge of fire-arms, near the Church, outside. All this is done in honor of the sacraments, and the services were interesting and impressive. At the conclusion, the military marched out and paraded in front of the Church, where their exercises were answered by the discharge of the fire-arms at the side of the Church; after which the military and the people moved off. In the afternoon, services were held at the Church.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—JUNE 10.

$5,000	Ind. Cnl. pref. 5s..	48	
5,000	do.....	47½	
5,000	Ill. Cnl. imp. '47...	80	
5,000	Mo. 20 yr. 6 ₱ cts.	106¼	
2,500	Harlem Ex. Ctfs...	81	
1,000	do.....	80¾	
1,000	Erie Income Bonds.	99	
3,000	do.....	99¼	
4,000	Erie Con. bds. '71.	83	97
15,000	do.....	b10	97¼
34,000	do.....		97¼
30,000	do. '62.....	b10	97¼
12,000	do. '62.....		97¼
5,000	Erie 2d m g.....	108	
2,000	Hudson 1st mtg....	107¼	
500	do.....	107¼	
4,000	Hudson 2d mtg.....	97¼	
104	Fulton Bank.....	135	
20	Ocean Bank.....	108	
5	Hanover Bank.....	106	
24	People's Bank.....	107	
110	Del. & Hud. Canal.opg	117	
150	do.....opg	117¼	
25	Canton Co.....	79½	
150	do.....s3	79	
25	do.....	78¾	
175	do.....	78¾	
1000	do.....b3	78	
150	do.....	78¾	
25	Flor. & Keypt. R. R.	b30	34
10	N. Y. & N. H. R. R..	111¾	
23	Hud. River R. R...	opg	62
16	N. H. & N. Lon. R. R.		77

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Erie Conv. Bds. '62	97¼	
11,000	Erie 2d Mtge. Bds..	108	
2,000	do.....		53¼
50	Stonington Railroad..		53¼
50	do.....		53
100	New-Jersey Zinc.	b20	12¾
600	do.....	s60	12¾
500	Morris Canal.....		18½
25	Canton Company....		79¾
25	do.....		79¾
50	do.....		79¾
500	Mich. Central R. R.	104¼	
560	Reading Railroad...	80	
50	Erie Railroad.....	s30	86¾
100	Erie Railroad.....	b39	87
300	do.....	b60	87¼
150	do.....		87
50	do.....	b3	86¾
100	do.....	b90	87
50	do.....	s50	86
100	do.....	s60	86¾
100	Harlem Railroad.....		72
200	do.....	s10	72
200	do.....	a3	72
200	do.....	b60	74¾
100	do.....	s60	71¾

THURSDAY, June 10—6 P. M.

There was more decided activity on the Stock Exchange, to-day, than we have had to report for nearly a month past. The opinion expressed a day or two since that speculation would most likely be revived before the close of the current month, is confirmed by the general course of prices, for the Railroad and other fancies. These are not only better, but find good support in the demand for Standard Stocks, which also show a rapid appreciation. At the early Board, the market was at first dampened by heavy sales of Canton, opening ½ ₱ cent. below yesterday's rate, and selling down to 78. No particular cause was known for this movement, and it was not followed up when the Railroads were called. On the contrary, Reading advanced to 80 ₱ cent. and Harlem and Erie stiffened a fraction each, and after the Board, in the Street, immediate and large sales were made at a further advance. On this feeling, Canton recovered nearly 2 ₱ cent., closing at the Afternoon Board, 79¼. The whole transactions in Reading were 4,000 Shares, at an advance of ⅛@1 ₱ cent.; Norwich was also in request, and the small Stocks, particularly Morris Canal, more dealt in, and at better prices. Nicaragua was not offered under 34 ₱ cent. The fancy Shares generally closed quite firm at the Second Board.

The standard Stocks, so far as they could be had, sold at very stiff rates. Delaware and Hudson went to 118, ex-dividend, a rise of 4 per cent. in as many days. Michigan Central rose to 104¼, at which the sale was 500 shares. The newest of the City Banks brought 6@7 per cent. premium, and the Fulton 132 per cent.

Erie Bonds were more active. The sales at the Board were $130,000, the closing bids:

For First Mortgage...	116	Old Convertibles	97¼
For Second Mortgage.	108¾	New Convertibles	97¾
For Incomes.....	99½	Certificates	100

These transactions show a renewed confidence in the current business of the Company, and we hear fewer doubts expressed as to the course of the direction in continuing the rate of dividend adopted last Winter on the shares. In other Bonds the rates were higher. Missouri Sixes brought 106¼; Indiana Fives were held at 99¼ @ par; Harlem Extensions sold at 81; Hudsons at 107¾ for First, and 97¼ for Second Mortgage. The new Jersey City Water Loan was sold at 104, for delivery 1st July, before which time it is said the Bonds will not be ready for issue. Two new Railroad loans are offered—one by Messrs. CAMMANN, WHITEHOUSE & Co., at highest sealed bids, June 19: the other by SIMEON DRAPER, at public sale, June 23. The first is $350,000 Seven ₱ Cents, Mortgage and Convertibles, of the Evansville, Indiana, Road; the last, a short Second Mortgage issue, five years, 7 ₱ cents. by the Jefferson Road in this State. The advertisements will be found in another column.

The Exchange and Money rates were not varied. Very little was done in bills, owing to the advance of the Foreign mails by the *America*, which did not arrive till late in the afternoon. Money was in ample supply on demand at the minimum rates. The Collin's packet on Saturday, will not, from present appearances, take out an amount of specie to excite much remark. The California packet inward will reach us in a day or two afterwards.

The circulars by the *America* are considered more favorable, both for Cotton and Breadstuffs, than the first telegraphic reports indicated. The market here was quite steady to-day, the sales of Cotton 2,500 bales, and the demand for the ordinary grades of Flour active. Some few of the Cotton opinions look to an adverse influence yet to occur in Liverpool from the large American crop, after it shall have been fully received; but these views are not borne out by the speculative movements on the other side, which are made in full view of the year's supplies.

The figures for American Stocks in London continue to improve, although the circulars quote a "quiet market." Pennsylvania 5s have gone up to 88 ₱ cent, Reading Mortgage to 82, Virginia Coupons to 101. Tennessee long 6s to par, equal to 111 here; Massachusetts 5s to 107½, Montreal 6s to 86½, U. S. 6s to 67–8 to 108¾. The London *Times* throws cold water on the new Pennsylvania loan, in its editorial columns, though arriving at the conclusion that "it really seems as if foreign loans" possessed some attraction in direct proportion to the distance and obscurity of the investment, just as betting offices, lotteries, and sweepstakes will draw contributions beyond the reach of more wholesome undertakings. We are inclined to believe that a Mississippi new 9 ₱ cent. Stock would actually find subscribers in this country, whatever warnings might be given." Consols were at par. The Gold in the Bank of England, one hundred and two million dollars.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, June 7

The arrival of the *Cambria's* and *Arctic's* letters have imparted a better feeling in our COTTON market, and to-day there was a decided improvement in business. The sales foot up 5,000 bales, mostly on English account, at steady and firm prices. Strict middling, 9c.@9¼c. Middling fair, 10¼c.@11c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, June 9.

COTTON sales to-day are 4,000 bales, at full prices for the better qualities; fair is quoted at 11¼c @12c BACON is advancing, with large sales at 9c. The *America's* news was received after business hours this P. M. SUGAR and MOLASSES have exhibited no change for two weeks past. Mess PORK, $17 75@$18, with a light stock. Sterling EXCHANGE, 9¼@10 ₱ cent. premium.

ALBANY, Thursday, June 10.

Receipts of the past 24 hours: FLOUR, 9,000 bbls.; WHEAT, 6,000 bush; CORN, 20,000 bush. FLOUR is dull and inactive. WHEAT, 1,600 bush. Genesee sold at 114c. OATS sell at 43c. In CORN the business has been 25,000 bush. at 55c @56c. for unsound, and 57c.@58c. for ordinary to good Western mixed. WHISKY, Ohio at 20½c., and Prison at 21c.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, June 9.

COTTON sales to-day are 1,000 bales at 8½c @10½c. Prices are somewhat stiffer, although quotations are not altered.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 10.

PROVISIONS are improving; 400,000 lbs. BACON SIDES sold at 9½c.; 300 bbls. Mess PORK brought $17. The stock is very light. Our city continues healthy.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, June 10—6 P. M.

ASHES—Still favor buyers—the large arrivals exceeding dealers wants—sales of 70 bbls Pots and Pearls were effected at $4 75@$4 87½, and $5 75@$5 81½, respectively.

COTTON—Presents no new feature of an interesting character. The demand is pretty fair and prices rule firm Sales were made of 2,500 bales—Upland Middling at 9½c.@9¾c., and Orleans do. at 9¾c @9¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There is no especial change in the market for State and Western brands. The receipts are not very large, and the stock is only moderate. The low qualities are firm and very saleable, while the finer sorts seem steady, but rather heavy. The local inquiry is more active, while that for the East appears brisk, and for shipment on the increase. The transactions comprise 12,500 bbls. Sour, at $3 50@$3 62½; superfine No. 2 at $3 56½@$3 68¾; mixed Western and ordinary to straight State, at $4 12@$4 18¾; fair to fancy Indiana and Michigan, choice State, and favorite round hoop Ohio at $4 18¾@4 31½; fancy Ohio and Genesee, at $4 37½@$4 75; extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 62½@$5; and extra Genesee at $4 87½@$5 62½. Canadian is more in request, at slightly improved rates. 1,500 bbls. superfine were purchased, at $4 12½ @ bbl. on board. Southern is on the advance, influenced by the extremely limited supplies and augmented calls of the trade. The sales reach 2,000 bbls., mixed to favorite ordinary grades at $4 43¾ @$4 62½, and fancy do. at $4 75@$5 50. Rye Flour is insactive at $3 18¾. Jersey Meal sells in lots at $3 12½@$3 18¾

GRAIN—Wheat is more in demand, very light in stock and firm in price Sales have been made of 3,000 bush Ohio and Michigan white at 108c., with sundry lots Upper Lake at 75c. Rye is steady but not active; 1,500 bush. Southern sold at 70c. Corn is quiet but steady; sales of 10,000 bush. Southern mixed at 55c. Oats are quiet; 5,000 bush. Southern sold at 30c.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull; sales of 300 bbls. Prime at $15 12½@$15 25, and Mess $15@$15 50. Pickled Hocks are neglected. Lard comes almost exclusively from the country, having been made of 400 bbls. fair to prime at 9½c.@10c. Beef is tending upwards, as the supplies decrease and demand augments. The sales reach 500 bbls. Prime at $6 25@$7 75, and Mess at $10 75@$14. Beef Hams, Butter and Cheese are unchanged.

WHISKY—Is less active at former quotations. The sales embrace 250 bbls. at 20½c. for Ohio, and 21c.@21½c. for Prison, cash; and 50 bbls Drudge at 20½c.

FREIGHTS—Transactions were light to-day,—as shippers were awaiting the receipt of private letters due by the *Cambria*. Rates were steady however, for Liverpool, at 5-32d. @3-16d. for Cotton, 14d.@15d. for Flour, and 5d. for Grain. To London, Flour was at 5s. 6d. by outside vessels, and at 5s. 9d. by packets. There was no alteration to notice in rates for Havre or California.

SALE OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Thursday.—First Board*—$6,000 Susquehannah Canal 6s, s5wn, 72; $4,000 Reading 6s, '70, s5, 83½; $3,000 do. b5, 84; $2,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, int. on, 55; $400 do., int. off, 53; $350 do., 52½; $3,000 do. b5, 53; $700 Pennsylvania 5s, '96; $1,000 Lehigh 6s, '52, 90; 20 Minehill Railroad, 77; 16 Union Canal, 12½; 200 Morris Canal, 18½; 300 Reading Railroad, cash, 79½; 200 do. b5wn, 40; 10 Phila. Bank, 136

Between Boards—$1,000 Cincinnati 6s, '65, 101; 100 Morris Canal, b5 and int., 19½; 300 Reading Railroad, 80½; 200 do., cash, 79½; 100 do., s5wn, 80½; 6 do, 79½; 300 do., b5, 40; 400 do., s5, 40½; 100 do., 40¼.

Second Board—$75 Lehigh Interest, 92½; $1,500 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '58, int. on, b5, 53; $3,000 do., 53; $1,000 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 92, 96; $300 Pennsylvania 5s, 96; $2000 North American Coal 6s, 64; 3,000 do., b5, 64½; 1,000 Reading 6s, '70, b5, 85¼; 4,000 Susquehannah Canal 6s, 72; 100 Reading Railroad, s5wn, 40½; 100 do., cash, 40½; 100 do. 40¾; 100 do. s5wn, 40¾; 6 Minehill Railroad, s5wn, 77; 24 Girard Bank, 122.

After Board—$300 Kensington 6s, 99; 3,000 Reading 6s, 85¼; 2,000 do., 85¼; 1,000 Chesapeake and Delaware Canal 6s, '67, 101; 5 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44¼; 300 Reading Railroad, s5wn, 40¾; 500 do., s5, 40¾; 200 do., 40¾; 200 do., s5wn, 40¾; 100 do. 40¾.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 115¾@116; United States 6s, '67, 115¾@116; Pennsylvania 5s, 96@96½; Reading Railroad, 40¾@40¾; Reading Bonds, '70, 85@85½; Reading Mortgage 6s, '88, 94@95; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44¼@44¾; Morris Canal, 18½@18¾; Schuylkill Navigation, interest on, 54@55; Long Island, 10@10½; Vicksburg, 14¼@15½; Girard Bank, 12¾@13¼; United States Bank, 3¼@3½; Union Canal, 12¾@13.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig Wilson Fuller, from Savannah—J. M. Prime, Mrs Stewart, Miss Hoffman, Miss M. Intyne—and 3 steerage.

In packet-ship Guy Mannering, from Liverpool—Mr. W. Jones and 2 sons, of England.

In brig Laurette, from (Belize) Honduras—John F. de Carteret, Wm Benney.

In bark Kate Lincoln, from Bonaire—Geo. Blackburn.

In brig Azalia, from Por-au-Prince—J. A. Brogard, A. P. Michan and 3 sons.

MINIATURE ALMANAC....THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises.... 4 30|Sets..... 7 29|MOON—Sets..... 1 37
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.... 2 25|Gov. Island.... 2 42|Hell Gate..... 5 23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, JUNE 10.

Cleared.

Steamer City of Richmond, Mitchell, Norfolk, Mailler & Lord.
Steamer Delaware, Seymour, Philadelphia, M. Sanford.
Ship Eugene, (Prus.) Jactman, St. John, N. B., Schmidt & Balchen.
Bark Northland, Percy, Havana, Nesmith & Sons.
Bark Europa, Devoort, Havana, Funcke & Meincke.
Bark Samson, Murdoch, Dalhousi, Aymar & Co.
Bark Cyane, Loveland, Richmond, C. H. Pierson.
Bark Mary Anna, Billings, New-Orleans, J. W. Elwell & Co.
Brig Chesapeake, Davidson, Windsor, N. S., master.
Brig Horace Greeley, Chase, Jacksonville, Brett, Vose & Co.
Brig Tero, (Br.) Gobblin, Richabucto, Barclay & Livingston.
Brig Lisbera, Bently, Aspinwall, Briggs & Co.
Brig Sarah Ellen, York, St. John, N. B., Nesmith & Sons.
Brig Angola, Overlock, Darien, Nesmith & Sons.
Brig Emma Frances, Bartlett, Mount Desert, Nesmith & Sons.
Brig D do. Small, Philadelphia, H. D. Brookman.
Brig Marie, Dickey, Cardenas, H. D. Brookman.
Brig Benjamin Carver, Clifford, San Juan, Cuba, Nesmith & Sons.
Schr. Amstel, (Dutch,) Overhand, Trieste, Funcke & Meincke.
Schr Josephine, Dissoway, Baltimore, Johnson & Lowden.
Schr Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven, master.
Schr. Virginia, Ross Savannah, Demill & Co.
Schr. Mary Jane, Bentley, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.
Schr. Hill Carter, Nelson, Darien, master.
Schr Nancy B. Knapp, Wilson, Cape Haytien. S. W. Lewis.
Schr. Alexander M., Perry, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.
Schr. Boston, Reed, Portland, R. W. Trundy.
Schr Phebe Baxter, Chase, Wilmington, Jas. Hand.
Schr. Edwin, Coker, Newbury, C. R. P. Buck & Co.
Schr. Perseverance, (Br.) Curry, Prince Edwards Island, H. G Donoran.
Schr Debonair, Lockhart, Windsor, N. S., Lockart.
Schr. Rover, (Br.) McKinney, Nassau, E. Hen
Propeller Shark, Miller, Philadelphia, W. H. Thompson.

Arrived.

Steamer Roanoke, Parrish, Norfolk and Richmond, 31 hours, mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants.

Packet-ship Guy Mannering, Tallman, Liverpool, May 5, mdse. and 604 passengers to Taylor & Merrill.

Packet-ship Huguenot, Gardiner, Liverpool, May 8, mdse. and 241 passengers to C. H. Marshal & Co., has had light winds during the passage.

Packet-ship Montezuma, Bryant, Liverpool, May 13, mdse. and 460 passengers to C. H. Marshal & Co., has had light winds during the passage.

Ship Esmeralda, (of Brunswick, Me.,) McManus, Liverpool, 36 ds., mdse. and 393 passengers to S. G. Stephenson & Co.

Ship Courier, Dewhurst, Rio de Janeiro, May 7, coffee to Foster, Elliott & Co. Sailed in co. with ship Chas. Mallory, Parker, from Liverpool for New-Orleans; ship Leaman, Drew, from Callao for Baltimore; bark Oriole, Stump, from and for Baltimore.

Ship Phenix, (of Boston,) Cole, Havana, 9 days, sugar to master.

Ship Chimborazo, (of Thomaston,) Webb, Havre, 38 ds., mdse and 402 passengers to J W Elwell.

Ship Mary, (of Bath,) Marshall, Liverpool, 40 ds., mdse. and passengers to master. May 11, lat. 41 30, lon. 31, fell in with wreck of a brig hailing from Boston, full of water, main to mast gone, main and foremost main yards, bowsprit standing her colors flying on the mainmast, her topmasts were bright varnished, the name on her stern was made of lead; she appeared to have been a long time in that situation; the barnacles were so thick on her stern that we could not make her name out.

Ship Corinne C. Dow, (of Boston,) Blanchard, New-Orleans, ds., mdse to Nesmith & Sons.

Bark Norde America, (Hamb) Peters, Hamburg, 35 ds., mdse and 250 passengers to E Beck & Kunhardt.

Bark Copernicus, (Brem..) Wieting, Bremen, 34 ds, mdse. and 250 passengers to Rodewald & Bros.

Bark Anna, (Brem.) Davis, Bremen, 45 ds., mdse. and 190 passengers to Poppe & Co.

Bark Kate Lincoln, Shoreham, Bonaire, 14 ds., salt to Smith & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Matador, (Han.) Cristoffers, Bremen, 49 ds., in ballast and 148 passengers to Poppe & Co.

Bark Cutonia, (Russ.) Broee, Lisbon, 60 ds., wines to Thompson & Wilkins.

Bark Washington, (Ham) Dow, Hamburg, 31 ds., mdse. and 199 passengers to Shmidt & Balchen.

Bark Orinoco, (Br) Knox, Waterford, 44 ds., in ballast and 183 passengers to Logan & Collins.

Bark A. B. Sturges Avery, Saatiago, Cuba, 16 ds., sugar to J. Thompson, experienced a heavy gale off Hatteras Sailed in co. with brig Eleanora, and bark James Hall, for New-York.

Bark Envoy, (Br.) Dotson, Liverpool, 47 ds., iron and 264 passengers to order

Brig Coxen, (Br.) Muire, Cork, 57 ds., ballast and 95 passengers to Logan & Collins.

Brig W. H. Parks, Williams, Darien, 6 days, lumber to master.

Brig Azalir, (of Eastport, Stover, Port-au-Prince, May 29, coffee to W F Weld, of Boston.

Brig Eleanor, (Br.) Nickerson, St. Jago de Cuba, sugar to Hamilton & Bros Sailed in co. with barks A. B. Sturges and James Hall, for New-York.

Brig Wilson Fuller, Johnson, Savannah, 5 ds., cotton to Dunham & Dimon.

Brig Perseverance, (Br) White, Hamburg, 54 ds., ballast and 105 passengers to Schmidt & Balchen.

Brig Lauretta, Bramhall, Belize, (Honduras,) May 24, mahogany, &c. to J. Mc Lean.

Schr. Mary C. Ames, Paige, Newburyport, 46 ds., mdse. to master.

Schr. Lanson Dean, Bird, Rockland, 5 ds., lime,

Schr Uncle Joe, Hall, Portland, stone.

Dutch schr Courier, Schaap, Rotterdam, 43 ds., mdse. to Ernest Fiedler.

Schr Gil Blas, Beckwith, Green Turtle Bay, Abaco, June 4, pine apples, to master. Left no Am. vessels Capt. Parks, mate and crew of the bark Mario, of New-York, cast away on the Man of War Key, on the night of the 22d of May, from Boston for Mobile, with a cargo of ice, came passengers in the G. B. Vessel and cargo total loss, the M. was out 14 days

Schr. C. Scott, Studwell, Plymouth, N. C., 4 ds., naval stores.

Schr. Dandy, (Br.) President, Elethura, pine apples to C. Ackerly.

Schr. E Stratton, Stanwood, Plymouth, N. C., 3 ds., shingles to master.

Schr. Henry Lee, Errickson, Attakapas, 16 ds., sugar and molasses to P. J. Leverick. Left brig Nancy, Braisted, for New-York, 2 ds

Schr. Pacific, Farrow, Washington, N. C., naval stores.

Schr. Lancaster, (of Perth, Amboy,) Cathart, Matagorda, 24 ds., cotton to W. L. McCready.

Schr L. P. Smith, Straues, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr Panama, Terry, St. John, P. R., May 29, sugar and molasses to Maitland & Phelps.

Schr. Eurotas, (of Portsmouth,) Doane, St. Johns, P. R., May 29, sugar to master.

Schr. Louisine, Smith, Charleston, 4 ds., cotton to N. L. McCready

Schr. Roanoke, Densmore, Eastport, 8 ds., fish to Talbot, Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Casnius, ——, Bucksport, lumber to master.

Schr. Wm. Henry, Pierce, Rockland, lime.

Br. schr. Mosco, Sims, Nassau, N. P., 10 ds., cotton, &c., to order.

Schr. Mary, (of Boston,) Yates, San Juan de los Remedios, 10 ds., sugar and molasses to Matthews, Finnigan & Fox. Vessel to master.

WIND—West, and fresh.

☞ The Sicilian bark reported as arrived yesterday morning as the Julie, should be the Guila.

Below.

Ship Isaac Webb, Cropper, from Liverpool.
Ship Princeton, Russell, 24 ds., from Liverpool.
Ship Aberdeen, 35 days from Havre.
Bark Caroline, (Brem.) ——, from Callao.
Bark Jane Morrison, 54 days from Bremen.
Brig Antidetis, from Cardenas.

Sailed.

Ships Victoria, Champion, London; Victoria, Watlington, Antwerp; Afghan, Baxter, Aspinwall; Brittania, Simpson, Quebec; barks Express, Boss, Matamoras; Regetta, Pratt, Manganilla; Midas, (Br.) Palmer, St. John, N. B.; Caroline, Sherwood, Charleston; brigs Sarah, Colman, Curacoa; Ocean Bird, Furnip, do.; schr. Henry Nason, Guptill, for San Juan, (C. A.)

By Telegraph.

NORFOLK, June 9—Arrived, Br. brig Jane Innis, 84 ds. from Tabalienda; ship Sea King, from Wales.

Cleared—Brig Sarah, for West Indies.

CHARLESTON, June 9—Sailed, bark Pacific, Providence.

BOSTON, June 10—Arrived, ship Huntress, Liverpool; barks Ida, Baltimore; Grampus, Oak and Sylph, Philadelphia; brigs Matamoros, Sagua la Grande; E. Merethew, Wilmington, N. C.; Grand Turk, Mail and S. P. Brown, Philadelphia

Cleared—Parliament, Liverpool; bark B. Colcord, Constantinople; brigs Conductor, Cadiz. G. W. Godfrey, St. Thomas; Empire, Philadelphia.

Spoken, &c.

May 21, lat. 38 26, lon. 69 40, exchanged signals with a ship showing a red, white and blue signal, with a red star in it.

June 5, 36 33, lon. 72 35, ship Clara Ann, of Baltimore, bound east.

May 28, lat. 27 45, lon. 86 45, schr Petrel, from Tampico for New-York.

June 5 lat. 39 04, lon. 73 10, schr. C. M. Walton, from Boston for Nassau, N. P.

June 2, lat 43 55, lon. 55, exchanged signals with a ship steering east, showing a red, white and blue signal, with a red star in the centre.

May 29, lat 44 43, lon. 45, ship Tempest from Mobile, bound east, 30 ds. out.

FINANCIAL.

NEW RAILWAY LOAN.—$350,000.

CANANDAIGUA AND CORNING COMPANY.—The Canandaigua and Corning Railroad Company will offer at public and private sale, at the Mercantile Exchange, through E. DELAFIELD, Auctioneer, on WEDNESDAY, June 23, 1852, at 12 o'clock, noon,

$350,000 SEVEN PER CENT. SHORT COUPON BONDS,

Being the Second Mortgage on the roadway and equipments of their line of work, generally known as the JEFFERSON ROAD, connecting with the Erie at Elmira.

These Bonds run only to the year 1857; the Coupons payable 1st of May and 1st of November in each year. The proceeds are for the further and complete equipment of the Road—rendered essential and made profitable by the increase and increasing connections of the line with other and most important works in the great State of New-York, and to liquidate existing floating liabilities. The Bonds differ from Express Steamer will leave Toledo every morning, except Sunday—and leave Monroe on arrival of the trains from Chicago and reach Dunkirk and Buffalo several hours previous to the time for the first Express Trains East for New-York, Albany, and Boston. The steamers and trains at Monroe will connect each way with reg

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I....NO. 230. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY DAILY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Union Theological Seminary.**—Rev. GEO. B. CHEEVER, D. D., will deliver the Annual Address before the Society of Union Theological Seminary, on TABERNACLE EVENING, June 15, in the Mercer-st. Church. The friends of this Seminary are respectfully invited to attend. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Home, Home, Sweet, Sweet Upharsin!**—S. S. SNOW, Local Missionary of 43rd, will preach three times TO-MORROW, at the usual hours, at Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free. Evening subject—The Doom of Christless Professors, or Professors' Doom.

☞ **Romanism in 1852**—will be the subject of a Discourse by Rev. J. B. CROMWELL, in the Union Congregational Church, Fourth-st., between avenues B & C, on SABBATH EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Notice.**—Passengers per Steamship ARCTIC, for Liverpool, will please be on board, at the foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, June 12, at 11 A.M., sending previously on board all baggage not wanted on the passage.

E. K. COLLINS & CO.

☞ **Rose Hill Building Association.**—The second monthly meeting of this Association will be held at Union Hall, corner of 3d-av. and 22d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, 14th inst., at 8 o'clock. Members can obtain their pass books at the office, No. 114 4th-av.

CHARLES A. DAY, Secretary.

☞ **Truth!**—DRESS BOOTS, $3 50—Ready made or to order, of the best French calf skin, with patent shanks, warranted. Patent leather boots, $5 50. Summer shoes of the best quality, of every description, equally low. Call and examine for yourselves, at A. BAKER'S, No 32 Beekman-st.

☞ **Seventh Ward Temperance Alliance** STILL IN THE FIELD.—There will be a meeting THIS EVENING, and three meetings on SUNDAY, in the Big Tent cor. Madison and Jefferson-sts., commencing at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Eminent speakers are engaged and will address the meetings. Let there be a full turn out on the part of the friends of Temperance and Reform.

☞ **Association of Exempt Firemen.**—This Association will meet at Firemen's Hall, (Mercer-st.) on MONDAY, 14th inst., at 12½ P. M., to join in the Second Annual Parade of the New-York Fire Department. Members are requested to be punctual. All exempt Firemen are invited to meet with the Association. Badges, &c., will be provided. N. B.—The Association will furnish carriages for such as prefer to ride.

P. W. ENGS, President.
G. W. WHEELER, Secretary.

☞ **Grand Reception.**—The City Temperance Alliance will give a public reception, on MONDAY EVENING next, at Metropolitan Hall, to Hon. JOHN B. O'NEAL, First Judge of the Supreme Court of South Carolina, recently elected Most Worthy Patriarch of the National Division of the Sons of Temperance. Judge O'NEAL will deliver an address in favor of the Maine Law. Rev. R. C. PUTNEY, Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER, and Rev. M. F. RHEES, and other eminent speakers, will take part in the services, if time permit. The officers and members of the Grand Division, and the Orders generally, are expected to join in this honorable testimonial to their gallant leader. The Conference of the M. E. Church have resolved to attend in a body. All who wish to hear the Maine Law ably presented, will be sure to hear this distinguished champion of the Temperance Reform.

☞ **Notice to the Public.**—Legal proceedings have been commenced against George Van Deusen for taking the name of WABPENE for an article which he represents to be efficient to change grey hair and whiskers; and all who may be selling, or aiding and assisting in selling, any article with that name will be proceeded against in the same manner, as it is a violation of my trade mark, and the taking the said name is to my detriment and will deceive strangers. N. B.—The genuine WAHPENE can always be had at No. 114 Chambers-st., and at the principal drug and fancy stores. Take care that H. I. LOVEJ is stamped on the seal, bottle and wrapper.

☞ **New-York Type Foundry and PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE,** (established in 1823,) No. 29 Spruce-st., four doors below William-st.—The subscribers are prepared to furnish their well-known and superior Book and Newspaper Printing Types, in fonts from 50 lbs. to 2,000 lbs. Also, Ornamental, Greek, Hebrew, Music, Ornaments, Brass Rules, &c., manufactured under their own supervision, of metals equal to any in this country, and finished in the most accurate manner. They also furnish Presses, Chases, Composing-sticks, Stands, Galleys, Cases, Furniture, Ink, &c., Metal and Wood Types from other foundries, and every article required in a Printing-Office, at the lowest prices, for cash or approved paper. Old Type received at 9 cents a pound in exchange for new.

CORTELYOU & GIFFING.

P. C. CORTELYOU, of the late firm of Geo. Bruce & Co., solicits the patronage of his friends.

PETER C. CORTELYOU,
WILLIAM H. GIFFING.

Printers and Publishers of newspapers inserting the above, including this note, three times, before Sept. 1, 1852, and sending a copy of the same to us, will be paid for it in our materials, on purchasing four times the amount of their bill.

☞ **Somera Gold Mining Company.**—Capital Stock $300,000. Shares $100 each.

FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, President.
THOS. E. HASTINGS, Secretary.
Office of Sale and Transfer of Stock, No. 66 Beaver-st. New-York.

Evenings with the Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen were in session last evening. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Petitions were presented and referred for a sewer in Fortieth-street, between Third and Lexington-avenues; for a sewer in Gansevoort-street from Fourth-street to the North River; of Hose Company No. 11, for a new carriage; of DANIEL WILSON, for correction of tax; for a Ferry from the east side of Catharine-slip to Williamsburg; to lay gas pipes in Ninth-avenue; to have the sidewalks in Greenwich-avenue flagged from Seventh-avenue to Twelfth-street; to pave Ninth-avenue from Forty-third to Forty-fifth-street; of C. H. WHEELER, for exclusive use of pier at the foot of Sixty-first-street, E. R.; of JOHN LALOR, for lease of basements under the Essex market; of C. A. FLOYD to be paid for services as doorkeeper of the Thirteenth Ward Station-house; to have One Hundred and Thirty-third-street opened; to lay crosswalks in Seventh-avenue at the corner of Eleventh-street; of Dr. E. C. FRANKLIN, to be paid $100 for medical services at the Ninth Ward Station-house; of JAMES MOORE, for relief from assessment; of WM. MUNZIES, for exclusive use of pier foot of Twenty-First-street, North River; of Hose Company No. 28, to have $258 appropriated to pay for room hire for use of said Company; for a pump in Broome-street, between Eldridge and Allen-streets; of BENJ. F. PEASE, for pay for extra services as Commissioner of Streets and Lamps in 1851; remonstrance against opening and widening Anthony-street; of Engine Company No. 22, to be reimbursed $200, expended by said Company; remonstrance against regrading Front-street; against regrading South-street; of JAMES MAXWELL, for the privilege of attaching ringing apparatus to one of the fire bells; to have water pipes laid in Fifty-fourth-street; of JOHN L. MOTT, to have his new iron pavement tested by the City; to fill sunken lots on Second and Third-avenues, Thirty-second and Thirty-third-streets; to light Madison-square by gas; of HUGH SMITH and CHARLES DARRAGH, for reduction of taxes; to prohibit the Hudson River Railroad Company from using steam below Fifty-ninth-street; to prohibit the use of locomotives on the Harlem Railroad south of Forty-second-street, after the 1st day of July next.

Resolutions were adopted to remove the pump in Sixth-street opposite No. 30; to lay water-pipes in Fifty-fourth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway; to place gas lamps in Ninth-avenue, between Twenty-ninth-street and Thirty-fourth-street; to fill sunken lots on Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets; to repair the portrait of Chief Justice Jay; to fill up well on the corner of City Hall Place and Chambers-street; to lay crosswalk in Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets and the Fourth-avenue; to repair Ninth-avenue, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets; to repair West-street, from Reade to Canal-street; to place gas lamps in front of St. Andrew's Church; to repair and refit the room used by the Marine Court; to lay a crosswalk opposite No. 252 Eighth-avenue; to repair the flag-staffs on the City Hall; that the Corporation Counsel report the number of complaints presented to his department for selling liquor without a license; to make a contract for a ten thousand pound bell for Jefferson Market; to grant the exclusive right of south side of pier foot of Vestry-street to Schuyler's line of steam tow-boats.

Reports were adopted to grant 10 additional men to Engine Co. No. 11; to fence vacant lots in Twentieth and Twenty-first-streets, Third-avenue and Gramercy-Park; to flag sidewalk in Pike-street, between East Broadway and Division-street; to fence vacant lots in Twenty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth-avenues; to repair Seventh-street, between Avenues B and C; to flag sidewalk in Delancey-street, between Morgan and East-streets; to flag Fifteenth-street, near Third-avenue; to flag Fortieth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue; to flag Thirty-Sixth-street, between Fifth and Sixth-avenues.

An invitation was accepted to attend the annual festival of the German Musical Association on the 20th, 21st and 22d; also to review the Third Brigade N. Y. S. M. on Tuesday next.

The petition to place posts in East Broadway, to prevent the use of the sidewalks by the Engine Companies, was referred to Alderman and Assistant Alderman of the Seventh Ward with power.

The report of the Committee on Ferries, in favor of changing the termination of the Jackson Ferry from Hudson-avenue to Bridge-street, on the Brooklyn side, was taken up, and the report rejected by a vote of 12 to 6.

The Board then adjourned until Monday afternoon.

According to the returns made before the Judges of Probate, in Mass., only three changes of names have been made in that State during the last year. The year before, under the practice of making such changes by a special law, no less than one hundred and eighty-six persons had their names changed. The specific causes of this great diminution cannot be definitely ascertained. The expense attendant upon getting out the letters patent is doubtless one of the most prominent.

A Mr. Adams, of Miami township, Ohio, was held to bail a few days since for committing a murderous assault with a knife upon a Mrs. Abel. Cause of the affray—one of the chickens of Mrs. Adams went into Mrs. Abel's yard and the latter drove it out.

A large granary at Chestertown, Md., belonging to Capt. Hiram Brown, was burned on the 7th inst.; the loss by which is estimated at $10,000. The fire is supposed to have been caused by sparks from a steamer.

A law passed the Legislature of Maryland, at its last session, exempting the fishery, for hire, wages, or the profits of an employer, from attachment. It is to take effect on the first of July.

Another unfortunate victim of the "spiritual

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK.

MEETING OF WHIG STATE DELEGATES.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES AT LARGE.

The Delegates from the several Districts of this State to the Whig National Convention, met yesterday at the Astor House, at 10 o'clock. The meeting was called to order by Hon. E. W. FISKE, and, on his motion, Gen. AMOS P. GRANGER, of Onondaga, was elected President, and GEORGE J. J. BARBER, of Cortland, and EDWARD DODD, of Washington, Secretaries.

The Districts were then called in order, and twenty-seven Delegates were found to be present. In *three* Districts contestant Delegates presented themselves—viz., in the Eighth, Ninth, and Thirty-first.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Oneida, moved that the vacancies be filled in those Districts where there are no contested seats, by inserting the names of the Delegates elect.

Mr. BABCOCK, of Erie, said he did not know that he should have any objection to this course, but he would like to know its object. If it were simply for the uses of this meeting, he thought it unnecessary, inasmuch as there was a decided quorum present without them. And if it was intended as a certificate of the delegates from this State to be used at Baltimore, he should think it objectionable.

The PRESIDENT said the only object of the proposition was to promote the convenience of this meeting.

Mr. BABCOCK said he had no objection to the proposition.

The contested seats were then named.

Mr. FISKE said he did not know what course was proper to be pursued in reference to contested seats. He supposed this meeting had not the power to decide upon those cases, finally; but if the Delegates could agree to refer the matter to a Committee of this meeting, it would save taking the case for examination and decision to Baltimore.

Mr. SHARDLOW said he claimed to be the Delegate from the Third District, and should exercise his rights as such until otherwise directed.

Mr. BEEKMAN said he claimed to be the delegate from that district, and should proceed to Baltimore and submit his credentials there. This meeting he believed had no right to act upon that subject.

Mr. BABCOCK, of Erie, said that if the contestants were willing to submit their claims to this Convention, its action would be binding upon them. It seemed, however, that those from the Third District were not willing to do so. The Convention therefore, he thought, had no power over the matter. If it were absolutely necessary, perhaps this Convention would have power to settle these cases. But it would not change the result. He thought, therefore, that this Convention should not act. He moved

That those Delegates whose seats are not contested, together with those who are willing to submit their claims to this Convention, proceed to the election of Delegates at large.

Mr. COWLES, of Dutchess, said he supposed it was useless to contend about the finality of our action here. But we were called together for a special purpose,—the election of Delegates at large. It became necessary, therefore, first to decide who had a right to take action in that election. Now our decision may not be final,—and may not be regarded as binding by the Baltimore Convention. But he did not see how we could avoid deciding these contested cases, so far as the action of this meeting is concerned. He saw no other way of determining who were entitled to vote here and who were not. Shall we admit both,—or admit neither? We must inquire into the case, and settle it, so far as we are concerned. He moved an amendment—

That a Committee of three in each case be appointed by the Chair to investigate these contested seats, and report in writing.

Mr. BABCOCK doubted whether this course was either wise or necessary. In Congress, and other legislative bodies, legislation is never suspended until contested seats are settled.

Mr. COWLES said that double sets of credentials were never presented in such bodies, as is the case in this.

Mr. BABCOCK thought this was a mistake. At any rate there is no *necessity* to settle these seats now, for it could not affect the election of delegates at large in the least. No one would pretend that it would have any influence upon that.

Mr. FISKE asked the gentleman from Erie whether he thought action taken, after excluding certain delegates from voting, would be considered legal or binding. He did not believe we had any right to exclude any delegate; it was our duty to admit every one found to be regular.

Mr. DUKE, of N. Y., inquired whether this action was intended to give additional weight to the claims of delegates at Baltimore. If so, let us know it; if not, it can make no difference.

Mr. CARNLEY said he came here regularly elected—he would not submit his seat to be contested here in any way. He should vote for delegates and submit his papers to no one.

The PRESIDENT said this Convention had undoubted cognizance of these cases.

Mr. GRINNELL said he should cheerfully submit his case to this Convention. He came as a delegate from the Eighth District, and should consider the action of this Convention final upon his claims—unless the Convention should decide that it had no authority in the case.

Mr. COLE, of Orleans, said he did not see how we could take but one course in these matters. We must settle these disputed seats. He claimed to be a Delegate, and was willing to submit his claims to the action of this Convention. Unless his right to a vote was first decided, he insisted that the Convention had no right to proceed to the election of Delegates at large. He was entitled to his share in that election. In every case that had arisen in Congress of contested seats, except in the case of New-Jersey, the certificate entitled the holder to his seat, until decided otherwise by the body itself. We have no right to presume that it will be unnecessary to settle these cases,—for we have no right to predict or presume results. He would willingly submit his claim to a seat, but insisted upon its decision.

Mr. BENNETT, of Orleans, protested against Mr. COLE's claim of a seat, and also against the right of this Convention to decide upon his title to a seat at Baltimore. He should present his claim there. He should not submit to any decision here.

Mr. BLAKELEY, of Westchester, said he was prepared to abide by the decision of this Convention. He thought we ought not to carry our domestic quarrels to Baltimore.

Mr. COWLES said his only object in offering the amendment was to enable this Convention to take the action required.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of N. Y., said he should protest against the right of the Convention to appoint a Committee to inquire into the right of contesting delegates. The object of this motion was to prejudge the action of the Baltimore Convention.

The PRESIDENT said he thought not.

Mr. CAMPBELL said the gentleman himself who offered the amendment would not deny that this was its object.

Mr. COWLES said if the imputations were made in any seriousness, after the denial already given, he should feel bound to regard and repel it as an insult. All that is proposed is so far to determine who are delegates, as to enable them to perform the duty assigned them here.

Mr. CAMPBELL said he did not wish to impute motives to any one. But the action proposed *would* prejudge the case at Baltimore. He would, therefore, move, as an amendment:

That each of the delegates in the contested districts be allowed to vote, in this Convention, for delegates at large.

Mr. BABCOCK said the result he feared had occurred,—in the exhibition of temper and feeling in regard to this matter. It is claimed that, in point of principle, it is incumbent to settle these cases; and it is alleged that the object of the proceeding is to prejudge the case at Baltimore. No one will contend that the character of the New-York delegation will be changed by whatever we may do here, though it is possible that the individuals to be selected may be changed. He thought that Mr. CAMPBELL's amendment should be adopted,—or else that a proviso be added to the other amendment that the action taken shall have no effect at Baltimore.

Mr. COLE, of Orleans, said he did not concede the right of the Convention to nullify his vote by admitting his contestant to vote also. If he was the delegate, he ought to have the rights of one:—if not, not.

The question was then taken upon Mr. CAMPBELL's amendment, which was lost—Ayes 4; Nays 21.

The question then came up upon Mr. COWLES' amendment,—appointing a Committee of *three* to inquire into the contested seats.

Mr. CARNLEY protested against the action of the Convention, and asked to have his protest recorded.

Mr. BABCOCK moved to add to the amendment:

That the action of this body shall not be considered to affect or decide the question at Baltimore.

Mr. KELLOGG said he thought gentlemen not acquainted with the usages of Conventions. The Committee would report the facts, and the Convention itself would decide whether they should have weight or not. It must be left to the Convention itself to judge.

The question was then taken on Mr. BABCOCK's amendment, and was lost—Ayes 5; Nays 20.

The question then recurred on the amendment of Mr. COWLES.

Mr. VAIL inquired if this action was intended to settle the matter for Baltimore.

The PRESIDENT said certainly not.

Mr. BEEKMAN said the votes already taken showed that there was something under the surface. The effect of the report of a Committee on this subject would go forth and determine who were delegates from this State.

The PRESIDENT—If sustained.

Mr. BEEKMAN—Yes, sir, if sustained by this Convention. We were met here to elect two delegates at large—a matter which would have been settled, but for the minority here, by the Legislative caucus. He hoped it would be seen that the action of this Convention upon the subject of contested seats would inevitably prejudice the case at Baltimore. He had full faith in the justice of this Convention, but he contended for a principle. And as one vote at Baltimore might be very important, he should go there to present his claims.

The PRESIDENT said the Convention was simply trying to see who had a right to *vote here*, and had nothing to do with Baltimore. We were commissioned here to do a certain act; all that is desired is simply to determine who has a right to act.

Mr. BEEKMAN said he should feel it his duty to adhere to his credentials and present them at Baltimore.

Mr. GRINNELL said he wished to say only a word on this matter. He claimed to be in the smallest minority here; he was the only WEBSTER man in the Convention yet he held that it was for this Convention to decide whether he had a right to vote for delegates at large or not. He intended to vote, if this Convention should decide that he had a right to do so, otherwise not. If the decision was against him, he might then go to Baltimore with his case.

The question was then taken on Mr. COWLES amendment for the appointment of a Committee, and resulted Ayes 23, Nays 3. The amendment was thus adopted.

The question then came up on Mr. BABCOCK's resolution as amended, which was adopted: Ayes 23, Nays 3.

Mr. CAMPBELL inquired whether it appeared that the Eleventh District was contested.

The PRESIDENT said it did not.

Mr. CAMPBELL said Mr. JACOB HARDENBURGH was present to contest that seat. His name was entered accordingly.

The CHAIR then appointed the following Committee upon the contested seats:

Third District—(Contested by Messrs. Shardlow and Beekman)—Messrs. KELLOGG, of Oneida, COMSTOCK, of Otsego, and CLARK, of Monroe.

Eighth District—(Contested by Messrs. Carnley and Grinnell)—Messrs. WILLIAMS, of Wayne, BABCOCK, of Erie, and MCCAMUS, of Schenectady.

Ninth District—(Contested by Messrs. Blakeley and Benedict)—Messrs. KNOX, of Seneca, THOMPSON, of Genesee, and DOOLITTLE, of Herkimer.

Eleventh District—(Contested by Messrs. Smith and Hardenburgh)—Messrs. COWLES, of Columbia, ROSA, of Sullivan, and FISKE, of Kings.

Thirty-first District—(Contested by Messrs. Bennett and Cole)—Messrs. DODD, of Washington, MOORE, of Clinton, and TAYLOR, of New-York.

Mr. BABCOCK said he felt constrained to decline serving. He should not have done so if the amendment which he proposed had been adopted. He felt safe in assuming that its rejection was the affirmation of a purpose to give weight to the action now taken, at Baltimore. He could not recognize this action, and should decline serving.

His place was filled by the appointment of Mr. VAIL of Suffolk.

Mr. FISKE moved to take a recess until 2½ o'clock. Carried.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was again called to order at 2 o'clock. The President called for reports from the several Committees.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on the VIIIth District case, submitted the following report:

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

The Committee to whom it was referred, to ascertain and report who was entitled to a seat in this Convention as a delegate to the Baltimore Whig National Convention from the VIIIth Congressional District of the State of New-York, respectfully report, that they have been attended by Mr. MOSES H. GRINNELL, claiming the seat, and by THOMAS CARNLEY; that the certificate of the District Convention, signed by the officers thereof, and verified by their affidavits—showing a regular organization, and proceedings of that Convention, and that MOSES H. GRINNELL received the votes of a majority of the members of the District Convention and was duly elected as delegate from the VIIIth Congressional District to the Whig National Convention at Baltimore—was produced to the Committee. Mr. CARNLEY presented no certificate and offered no impeachment by way of evidence or otherwise of the certificate presented by Mr. GRINNELL.

We report that MOSES H. GRINNELL is entitled to a seat in this Convention as the duly elected delegate to the Whig National Convention from the VIIIth Congressional District of the State of New-York.

All which is respectfully submitted. New-York, June 11, 1852.

A. B. WILLIAMS,
WILLIAM MCCAMUS.

Mr. MOORE moved that the report be accepted and entered on the minutes. Carried.

Mr. KELLOGG submitted the following on behalf of the Committee on the

THIRD DISTRICT.

The undersigned, your Committee on the contested seat from the IIId District, beg leave to report:

That, upon an examination of the credentials and papers presented by WILLIAM L. SHARDLOW, Esq., we award him the seat in this Convention.

We would also state that Hon. JAMES W. BEEKMAN appeared and stated that he had credentials, but declined to present them to your Committee, and that he should prefer his claim to a seat at Baltimore.

P. V. KELLOGG,
WILLIAM COMSTOCK,
F. CLARKE.

Mr. DODD moved that the report be accepted and entered on the minutes. Carried—Ayes, 23; nays, 2.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of N. Y., said that he observed that the name of CHARLES COOK was called. He wished to know if that District was not contested?

Mr. CAMPBELL said it was contested.

The PRESIDENT said no one had claimed it against Mr. COOK, or objected to his taking his seat.

Mr. CAMPBELL said it would be contested, nevertheless.

The President and Secretary said it was not, so far as appeared from the records of the Convention.

Mr. KNOX, from the Committee on the IXth District, made the following report:

NINTH DISTRICT.

The Committee, having under consideration the contested delegation from the IXth Congressional District, after having the suject fully presented to them by the contestants, have come to the unanimous conclusion that WILLIAM BLEAKELEY, the delegate appointed by the Congressional Convention at Sing Sing, 19th May, 1852, of which DAVID TRAVIS was appointed Chairman, is the regularly appointed delegate to represent said District in the Whig State Convention at Baltimore.

WM. KNOX,
C. B. THOMPSON,
H. DOOLITTLE.

Mr. MOORE moved that the report be accepted, and entered on the minutes—the delegate in whose favor it was made being admitted to his seat. Carried—Ayes, 23; Nays, 2 (DUKE and CAMPBELL).

Mr. BABCOCK said he wished at this point to enter a protest against the vote of WM. L. SHARDLOW, as he did not recognize the validity of the action of the Convention, in admitting him and excluding Mr. BEEKMAN, believing, as he did, from an examination of the case, that Mr. B. was entitled to the seat.

The President said the question, being out of order, must be waived for the present. It could be taken up by-and-bye.

Mr. COWLES, from the Committee on the XIth District, reported.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

The Committee to whom it was referred to ascertain and report to this body which gentleman was entitled to represent the XIth Conventional District in this body, beg leave respectfully to report—

That they proceeded to the discharge of the duty entrusted to them, and gave notice to the gentlemen claiming said seats that they were ready to hear them.

That thereupon Gen. JOSEPH S. SMITH appeared before them and presented his credentials, by which it appears that the said Gen. SMITH has been duly and properly elected to represent the said District.

That J. HARDENBURGH, Esq., of the County of Ulster, also appeared before your Committee and stated verbally that he claimed to be the regularly elected delegate from said District, but he presented no written or other evidence of such election; protested against the action of your body, and declared his intention to contest his right to the seat before the National Convention, and not before this body.

Your Committee, from the facts before them, therefore unanimously report to this body that Gen. JOSEPH S. SMITH, of Ulster, is entitled to a seat in this body as the regularly elected delegate for the XIth Congressional District. All which is respectfully submitted.

E. P. COWLES,
C. B. ROSA,
EDWARDS W. FISKE.

NEW-YORK, June 11, 1852.

On motion, this report was adopted, and ordered to be entered on the Minutes—Ayes 25, Nays 2—(DUKE and CAMPBELL.)

Mr. DUKE, from the Committee on the XXXIst District, made the following report:

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

The Committee appointed to examine the credentials of Messrs. Beardsley and Taylor, contestants for the seat in this Convention as delegates from the XXXIst Congressional District, composed of the Counties of Niagara and Orleans, respectfully report, that in the discharge of their duties, they met and notified the respective claimants that they were ready to receive the evidence they had to adduce of their rights to a seat in this body.

The contestant, Mr. BEARDSLEY immediately notified the Committee that he should present no credentials on his part, but under the advice of friends, should claim a seat in the National Convention at Baltimore.

The contestant, Mr. COLE, presented to the Committee regular and authentic credentials of his appointment, and your Committee are unanimously of opinion that he is entitled to represent the XXXIst District in this body.

E. DODD,
J. B. TAYLOR.
A. C. MOORE.

The report was adopted, and entered on the Minutes—Ayes 29; Nays 0.

Mr. BABCOCK moved that his protest against Mr. SHARDLOW's vote be recorded on the minutes.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. BABCOCK said that he was convinced it was intended to use this action, in order to admit Mr. SHARDLOW into the National Convention. He, therefore, wished this matter settled.

Mr. COLE, of Orleans, said that these questions had been regularly inquired into by Committees. Mr. SHARDLOW presented his credentials in due form—Mr. BEEKMAN presented none; he thought, therefore, there could be no doubt as to the state of the case, and no further call for action on the part of this Convention.

The President put the motion to lay Mr. BABCOCK's motion on the table—which was lost. Ayes, 15, Nays 15.

While the vote was proceeding, the PRESIDENT said that he was reminded that the motion was not understood. It was to lay the motion of Mr. BABCOCK on the table.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of New-York, called the PRESIDENT to order, and was seconded by Mr. DUKE.

The PRESIDENT said he thought it was always in order to state the question.

The question then came up on Mr. BABCOCK's motion to insert his protest on the Minutes, as follows:

MR. BABCOCK'S PROTEST.

"Mr. BABCOCK protests against the right of Mr. SHARDLOW to vote as the Delegate from the XXXth District, on the ground that Mr. BEEKMAN is entitled to the seat, and that the action of the Delegates in the premises is without authority and void, so far as it may be claimed to be binding on the National Convention."

Mr. COWLES, of Dutchess, said he voted against laying Mr. BABCOCK's motion on the table and he wished to oblige him, and every other member, so far as could be done consistently with truth, in entering his protest upon the minutes. He thought, however, that this protest contained erroneous statements, and he was, therefore, unwilling that it should go upon the minutes. The Committee and the Convention had both decided that Mr. SHARDLOW was entitled to his seat, and he did not think it the right of any protestant to state otherwise upon the minutes—especially as Mr. BEEKMAN had presented no credentials. He did not understand that there had been any claim that the action of this body was binding on the National Convention, and the allusion to that point in the protest, therefore he thought inadmissible.

Mr. BABCOCK said he only wished to insert the protest as embodying *his belief*, in the matter. He did not wish to commit the Convention at all. If it would make the protest agreeable to Mr. C. he would insert in it the words, "as he alleges."

Mr. MOORE said we were assembled to act upon a specific subject. We have examined these cases of contested seats by Committees, who are the proper persons to take such action.. Now here is a protest designed to affect the action of another body,—the National Convention. He thought that matter was not properly before us, and he should therefore vote against it.

Mr. FISKE said he had voted against laying this motion on the table, but he should object to entering such a document as this upon the minutes.

Mr. DICKINSON thought this a very simple question. If this protest were entered, every other member might also protest, and then we should have nobody to vote. We must act on the report of the Committee, which had been framed on the evidence before them.

Mr. BABCOCK said that entering the protest would not disqualify Mr. SHARDLOW from voting. It was simply a protest against his right to vote.

The vote was then taken and resulted, Ayes 3 (Messrs. Babcock, Duke and Campbell); Nays 22.

Mr. KELLOGG moved that we proceed to ballot for two Delegates at large in the National Convention.

Mr. CAMPBELL rose to protest against the right of Mr. GRINNELL, Mr. SMITH, Mr. COOK and Mr. BLAKELY to vote.

The PRESIDENT said it was not in order, at this stage of the proceedings.

Mr. CAMPBELL said he certainly had a right to protest at any time. He claimed that his motion should be put.

The President desired him to come to order.

Mr. CAMPBELL, I move to adjourn—*that's* in order, is n't it?

Mr. FISKE said it was *not* in order to make such a motion just as the chair was about taking a vote.

Mr. CAMPBELL said it was always in order—and he moved to adjourn.

[This was received with hisses from a portion of the spectators.]

Mr. CAMPBELL—I don't care for your hisses,—I move to adjourn.

The President said at the present stage of the proceedings he should not put the motion.

The question was then taken on Mr. KELLOGG's motion to proceed to ballot, and it was carried.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved that the Chair appoint two tellers. Carried: and Messrs. BABCOCK and DICKINSON were appointed, and came forward to act.

The names of the several candidates were called in order,—each one coming forward and depositing his ballot. A very dense crowd of spectators had collected, completely filling the room, and creating great confusion. Mr. NICHOLAS CARROLL and several other Custom-House officers were in attendance, and added greatly to the disturbance by loud talking, cheering or hissing as the occasion offered.

The PRESIDENT said there must be a greater degree of order preserved, or business could not proceed. When Mr. GRINNELL's name was called,

Mr. CAMPBELL said he wished to protest against his right to vote, and he moved that his protest be recorded.

The PRESIDENT—Such a motion is not in order while the ballot is going on.

Mr. CAMPBELL—Won't you allow me to protest? Have n't I a right to enter my protest?

The PRESIDENT—I will not allow you to disturb the regular order of business. We must have order.

Mr. CAMPBELL said he wouldn't be gagged down in *that* style by anybody—he "didn't care *who the devil he was*." He wished his protest recorded.

Mr. DUKE said: Perhaps the President will be good enough to tell us when a protest would be in order.

The PRESIDENT said: Not until the special business in hand was settled.

Mr. BABCOCK said he thought this was the proper time to protest; but if the President would assure him that the motion to enter a protest should be entertained after the balloting was over, he would continue to act as teller.

The PRESIDENT said, if a motion should be made in order he would entertain it—otherwise not. He would decide upon the case supposed when it should arise.

Mr. BABCOCK said, that, under such circumstances, he should decline to act longer as teller.

Mr. CARROLL here seized his hat, and, swinging it, shouted, "Three cheers for BABCOCK!" in which he was joined by a crowd behind him, and the tumult was kept up for some time.

The PRESIDENT immediately appointed Mr. GRINNELL to fill the vacancy, whereat the crowd hissed with great vigor for some minutes, until silenced by cheers and calls to order.

After the balloting was over,

Mr. CAMPBELL said he wished to withdraw his vote, inasmuch as Mr. BABCOCK had resigned his office as Teller.

Mr. COLE asked how he was to tell which was his vote.

Mr. CAMPBELL said he'd find a way to pick it out! [Loud laughter, in which Mr. C.'s friends were forced to join.]

The ballots being counted, showed the following result:

SIMEON DRAPER	28	JOHN L. TALCOTT	26
FRANCIS GRANGER	3	DANIEL ULLMAN	3

Messrs. DRAPER and TALCOTT were declared elected.

Mr. KELLOGG moved that Messrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN, JOHN A. KING, JAMES FORSYTH and GEO. W. PATTERSON be the alternate delegates.

Carried by acclamation.

Mr. GRINNELL moved that a committee be appointed to inform those gentlemen of their election.

Mr. DUKE asked if it was in order to protest now.

The Chair said there was a question before the House.

The question was taken and carried.

The President said he was now ready for the protests.

Mr. DUKE moved that his protest against the right of the Delegates in the contested seats to vote, be entered on the minutes.

The President asked him to reduce the matter to writing.

The President said that would not be in order, as that resolution had already been voted down.

Mr. DUKE wanted to know if it would be out of order to quote from SHAKESPEARE.

The President called on him to reduce his protest to writing, which he did as follows:

"I protest against the action of this Convention, in reference to each and every one of the contested seats, and desire to have this protest entered on the minutes.

W. S. DUKE."

The vote upon this motion was taken, and resulted: Ayes, 4; Nays, 23—(Messrs. DUKE, CAMPBELL, BABCOCK, and VAIL voting Aye.)

Mr. TAYLOR, of New-York, moved that the President have power to call the Delegates together, whenever he should think proper. Carried.

The Convention then adjourned, with three tremendous cheers for SCOTT, three for FILLMORE, three for WEBSTER, three for the President of the Convention, and a miscellaneous number for the WHIG CANDIDATES OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

THE DINNER.

At 5 o'clock, upon Mr. STETSON's invitation, the Delegates dined together at the Astor House, with several invited guests from this and other States. SIMEON DRAPER presided, and speeches were made by a number of the persons present. Mr. GRINNELL spoke warmly in favor of Mr. WEBSTER's nomination, as that of the greatest American statesman, against whom no section of the country had any prejudices, and who would, in his judgment, command a greater degree of popular strength than any other candidate. He said he should go to Baltimore, and do all he could to promote his nomination. Every other Delegate from this State, who spoke at all, expressed the opinion very decidedly that Gen. SCOTT would be the strongest candidate who could be selected, and referred to the state of public feeling in their own districts as evidence of the truth of this opinion.

Judge DAVIS, a delegate from Florida, being called upon, expressed the warm satisfaction with which he had seen here evidences of the harmonious feelings of Northern Whigs towards their brethren of the South, and said that they would be cordially reciprocated by the Whigs whom he represented.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, made a few pertinent remarks, saying that Gen. SCOTT was the strongest candidate who could be named for Illinois.

A number of other speeches were made, but as the meeting was not strictly public, or the proceedings intended for publication, we refrain from any further report. The company broke up at about 10 o'clock.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

South Carolina Whig State Convention.

CHARLESTON, Friday, June 11.

The Whig State Convention met last night and was well attended. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

The preamble sets forth the many sacrifices made by the Whigs of South Carolina in their devotion to the Union, and states that they are prepared to stand upon the Compromise platform and maintain it as essential to the harmony and existence of the Whig party and the integrity of the Union. The first resolution declares that the Whigs of South Carolina will meet the Whigs of every section of our common country on the basis of the Compromise, and will give their cordial and hearty support to any Whig candidate—(and none other)—who will distinctly and explicitly avow his acceptance of the Comcit, and his determination to adhere to it and support it as promise as a final settlement of the question included in President.

The second resolution endorses the present administration of the Federal Government, and eulogizes Mr. FILLMORE. The third expresses admiration for the talents of Mr. WEBSTER.

Neither of the resolutions instructs the delegates,—although it is evident FILLMORE is the first choice and WEBSTER the second.

The following were chosen delegates at large—Hon. WADDY THOMPSON, Greenville; WILLIAM GREGG BARNWELL Alternate.

Dr. SAMUEL HENRY DICKSON, of Charleston; TRISTRAM TUPPER, of Charleston, Alternate.

Delegates for the Districts—WILLIAM WHALLEY, GEORGE BROWN, H. H. WILLIAMS, WILLIAM PATTON, R. R. PAYNE, THOMAS J. KERR and GEORGE S. BRYAN.

From Baltimore—Whig National Convention.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 11.

WEBSTER stock is rising rapidly. The following are the calculations of the Maryland Central Committee for the first ballot: FILLMORE, 133; SCOTT, 120; WEBSTER, 44. A number of SCOTT Delegates will prefer WEBSTER to FILLMORE, and FILLMORE Delegates will prefer WEBSTER to SCOTT. Hon. EDWARD EVERETT has been mentioned as President of the Convention, but ill health will prevent his attendance.

Delegates are arriving fast.

Democratic Ratification in Albany.

ALBANY, Friday, June 11.

The Democrats of Albany are out in full strength to ratify the nomination for President and Vice-President. Gov. MARCY presided, assisted by several vice-presidents, &c. Resolutions ratifying fully the proceedings at Baltimore were adopted unanimously and with much enthusiasm. Among the speak

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1852.

NIGHT EDITION ..... 25,000.

☞ Type For Sale.—60 lbs Minion, in good order, for sale cheap, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to the Foreman of the Times.

☞ To Advertisers.—Neither the Publication Office Editorial Rooms, nor Printing Establishment of the DAILY TIMES are opened on Sunday. Advertisers who desire their notices to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 11 o'clock on Saturday evening.

☞ Persons in BROOKLYN who wish to subscribe to the Morning or Evening Times can do so by leaving their orders at BAKER'S News Depôt, No. 69½ Fulton-street, or at BENEDICT'S News Depôt, No. 63 Atlantic-st.

The Whig Delegate Convention.

In another part of the *Times*, of this morning will be found a full report of the proceedings of the Convention of Whig delegates from the several districts of this State, held at the Astor House yesterday. The action of the Convention was harmonious, except upon one or two incidental points, and even then the momentary ill-feeling was the result of temporary impatience on the part of one or two delegates, stimulated by factiously disposed outsiders. Gen. GRANGER, of Onondaga, was chosen Chairman, and discharged the duties of the post with energy, clearness and impartiality. The delegates were all present,—the friends of Mr. FILLMORE, as well as the others, attending, taking an active part in the debates and voting upon every question that came up. In the contested districts rather a singular attempt was made on the part of the FILLMORE men to prevent any decision of the Convention as to their right to seats in that body. They answered to their names and claimed their seats and a right to vote, but refused to submit their credentials or allow the Convention to examine their claims. So also they went before the Committees appointed to investigate their claims,—but declined to present their credentials, or to put in any evidence in support of them. It seems a little curious that after this they should have complained of the Convention for allowing those delegates who had submitted credentials, to take their seats. It is not easy to see what other course the Convention could possibly have taken.

The contestants declared their purpose to go to Baltimore and claim admission there. This, of course, they have a perfect right to do, though we fear they have not greatly strengthened their case by the course they have taken here.

The gross indecorum, to use no harsher term, of which one or two of the delegates were repeatedly guilty towards the President and the Convention, would be inexcusable but for the fact that they were clearly stimulated to the course they took by a crowd of Custom-House officers and others, who pressed into the room and did all in their power to interrupt the proceedings and push on those delegates whom they could influence, into some factious and disorganizing course. They were thwarted in this endeavor by the firmness of the President and the decision of the delegates. SIMEON DRAPER, of New-York, and JOHN L. TALCOTT, of Erie County, were chosen Delegates at Large, receiving 28 votes—three being cast for FRANCIS GRANGER and DANIEL ULLMAN. Hon. OGDEN HOFFMAN, JOHN A. KING, JAMES C. FORSYTH and GEORGE W. PATTERSON were appointed alternates.

In the evening the Delegates, with several invited guests, dined together, upon Mr. STETSON'S invitation, at the Astor House; and after the cloth had been removed, eloquent and spirited speeches were made by several of the Delegates, and by some from other States, upon the principles, prospects and candidates of the Whig party. There was almost a unanimous sentiment in favor of the nomination of General SCOTT, and a strong conviction that with him as a candidate, untrammeled by letters or resolutions, the Whigs would have a good chance of a victory in November next.

Where are the Free-Soilers?

There is no doubt that the action of the Baltimore Convention was designed to assert in the broadest terms the supremacy of the Hunker party. The Platform is thoroughly Hunkerish and old Fogyish. There is no recognition of a Free-Soil party; there is no recognition of a Young America party. The resolutions would have answered before the birth of either. The rule is rigidly laid down, and there can be no middle course. Compliance servile and entire is the alternative, and the only alternative of a bolt from the party ranks.

Now the Free Soil Democrats are of two genera. There is one which has used the cry to further political and personal animosities. Its leaders have taught in the synagogue and on the mountain-top doctrines which no compromise can contradict or put aside. For an immediate and unworthy object, they have bestowed their rhetoric upon a cause which the recent resolutions condemn as treasonable. Thousands of good honest folk were persuaded, in 1848, that every religious, moral, constitutional and social obligation bound them to Anti-Slavery notions. They stood shoulder to shoulder against the Compromise; have denounced the Fugitive Act; sympathized with the escaped slave, and been officious upon the under-ground railway; and all because their convictions were reached by such men as JOHN A. DIX, JOHN VAN BUREN, DAVID WILMOT and ROBERT RANTOUL. In erecting a faction for momentary uses, these people had carelessly let a vital principle into its composition. Their task was performed too thoroughly. The Free Soil party did what it could in defeating Gen. CASS in 1848; and would have remained as steadily bent on defeating him in 1852 had he been so unfortunate as to have procured the nomination. The men we have named would be now as uncompromising as ever. Opposition to the Fugitive law; to the Compromise bodily; and to Gen. CASS, would have garnished the columns of the *Evening Post*, and seasoned the epigrams of Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN. Another Buffalo Convention might have been called, and the old farce replayed in all its acts. And yet simply because Gen. CASS is not the nominee; and notwithstanding Mr. PIERCE, who is, is quite as violent a Compromise advocate as that gentleman; and although the resolutions are bitingly insulting to the Free Soil movement, we observe the leaders with several sections of the rank and file, wheeling into column, enthusiastic supporters of the nomination. These constitute one genus of Free Soil, a genus upon exhibition, on Wednesday evening, a Tammany Hall for the last time, and now, we fear, forever lost to the world.

But the second division of the Free Soil party is still in the field. They are the converts of the great revival in '48, and are indisposed to backslide at such hasty notice. They were convinced too thoroughly. Mr. VAN BUREN and his tribe, when they argued out their radical dogmas from one corner of the North to the other, forgot to tell the hearers that they "didn't meant it:" neglected to put the interrogative note of doubt here and there in their sentences; and gentle and simple were alike carried away. It was a good thing, peradventure, to drive the nail; but why did they clinch it? Why carry the joke so far as to leave it a serious business on the consciences of the herd? And could anything be equally barefaced with this sudden facing about and recantation, with its proclamation to the converts to imitate the evolution; unless the manifesto of one BENEDICT ARNOLD, a Hunker of other days, who wore for a while the disguise of a Free Soiler, furnish the parallel.

It will be perfectly safe to say that the Baltimore nomination has not the support of a single Free Soil Democrat in the country. There is no use of attempting to evade this fact, and play tricks upon space, by pronouncing the resolution a farce and of no account. They are part and parcel of the nomination. Mr. PIERCE and the resolutions are a unit. The Convention embodied the two. They cannot be dissected and discovered. The resolutions are the back-bone, the mainstay of the candidate. Without them he is nothing, and they nothing without him. The two fractions fit together [illegible]. PIERCE has been a decided opponent [illegible] that makes a Free Soiler, from the days of his political novitiate. The various actions of President VAN BUREN, cited ten years ago to prove his infidelity to Slavery, were always condemned by the Representatives of New-Hampshire. His allegiance to Southern interests has been reaffirmed so often as to become proverb. The resolutions harmonize most consonantly with all his antecedents. There have been times when candidates were arbitrarily obliged to abandon their own notions, and descend to a platform dictated by a Convention. But Mr. PIERCE has everything arranged to suit his individual idiosyncrasies. He does not meet the party; the party goes to meet him. Never was there such refreshing unity between candidate and cartel. If the resolutions are a farce, so is the nomination.

The Free Soil party then does not support Mr. PIERCE, and we may expect to see decided evidences of dissatisfaction on every hand. The *Boston Commonwealth* already publishes a call for a State Convention in Massachusetts, whereat the issue will doubtless be drawn distinctly. We hear from Washington that prominent Free Soilers there have formed an anti-PIERCE Association. These are but the beginnings of the end. The clamorous cackle which followed the incubation at Baltimore amazed all parties for a moment, but now that they recover their senses again, they realize the worth of the hatch. The whole business signifies this, if it signifies anything, or in other words, if it be not a farce, that the spurious Free Soilers have been stript and lashed back into the traces, and the genuine claimants of that name have been challenged to do their worst. The nomination, including the resolutions, has defined them out of the party.

The New Opera-House.

Some of the friends of the new Opera scheme think we spoke unadvisedly the other day, as to the plan of organization. This is a mistake. The printed act of Assembly and prospectus were before us. The latter, in its present shape, is not susceptible of such explanation as to do away with its tone of exclusiveness. It starts out with the presumption that the Opera must be *patronized* to be successful; that the thousand dollar subscribers must lift it into respectability and fashion, and build for it a magnificent house in which it may revel, or it will fall through.

Now it strikes us, as we scarcely doubt it strikes the public, that if an Academy of Music, for popular use at moderate charges, cannot be established *for the sake of music*, then it cannot, and ought not, in this Republican country, to be established at all. If it be not profitable, in the money sense, to the corporators named by the act of Assembly, and their Upper-Ten friends, there is no obligation resting upon them to build such a house at all; the act is not compulsory; the demands of the public for enlarged facilities for music, are not necessarily to be complied with. Nor does this view of the case debar the corporators from erecting an establishment to their own taste, on their own means; a house which shall at once become a Temple of Fashion, if you please, as well as an Academy of Music, upon such scale, great or small, as their peculiar views may call for. The objection is to the public being made a tail to this kite of exclusiveness; and so long as the public are looked to to participate in or encourage the scheme, they have a right to make their objection known.

The popular notion is, that looking to the immense gatherings of the people of all classes at Castle Garden and Niblo's, whenever good music has been offered at moderate charges, a capacious temple for the opera, on the same scale of freedom from extreme fashion and high prices, at all seasons of the year, would be a profitable investment. If so, the house ought to be built and managed as a paying concern, on these terms. And if the corporators in this case, are really lovers of music instead of devotees of fashion, they have the same, and even greater inducements to establish the academy, than under a progamme recognizing a censorship of seats, of pre-arrangement of the opera seasons, and of the terms upon which the great public will be admitted, after the subscribers are provided for in perpetuity.

But, it may be replied, surely the builders of the house ought to have some advantages over those who refuse to subscribe. True. Their advantage is, first, in the consciousness of having promoted, by heartfelt enthusiasm and a commendable enterprize, not inconsistent with their private means, the cause of musical taste, in this great emporium; and secondly, in the cent. per. cent. returns, which they have a right to look for, if the house be wanted, and is built and managed as it should be, to the support of the masses.

As remarked the other day, the corporators are free to try this scheme in their own way. If, as with the nobility, in the smaller courts of Europe, they elect to build an Opera House, and support for themselves an Opera, "seventy-five nights" at high season, no one has a right to say nay. Money can accomplish it all, and the project would really be more candid than the one now proposed. We are far from believing, however, it could be made to live or last. The Astor Place successively swamped three managers, and has kept a single committee in hot water five years—the recent monkey suit adding the *coup de grace* to the whole affair—and if, after *this*, the cause of Music is again attempted to be separated from the popular taste, we have only to suggest that the smaller the new house is made, the more complete will be its identification with the "subscription" party, and the less the outlay to its wealthy and exclusive patrons.

One word as to the popular repugnance to what is known as Fashionable Opera. It needs little defence. It is right *per se*. We have really no class of society in this country, no aristocracy, no gentry or nobility who, by rank, title, blood or wealth, have the authority to dictate in such matters, except so far as wealth, erecting for itself, an exclusiveness, may think proper to act by themselves and for themselves. And this is a question of taste for their own decision. The public will never go with them. The people may, and do, without envy, esteem properly acquired wealth, and honor enterprise; and the people of New-York, seek in a large degree, to forward, and if possible, successfully emulate such examples; but this is very different from sympathising with the mere follies of wealth and the contemptible fickleness of self-constituted Fashion. These will ever be obnoxious, and at no time more so than when attempted to be grafted on the American taste for music.

☞ The spread of the rapping delusion is among the oddest facts of the age. New disciples, or more properly victims, record themselves in print almost daily. Under the impulse of spiritual converse, individuals meet us constantly, proposing to execute all sorts of difficult and impossible feats, such as writing editorials, or telegraphing the latest intelligence from the world to come; or prognosticating the election of Mr. PIERCE; and all with the gravest faces conceivable. Members go aside and locate themselves in a spiritually-elected community on the mountains. Newspapers, in which you might reasonably hope to find tidings of the present and future as well as of the past, greet us from all directions. The abundance of the literature devoted to the new faith, denotes the rapidity and sturdiness of its growth.

But the oddest feature of all—even going beyond the Canal Decision which the spirit of Mr. CALHOUN recently rapped out to an honorable Judge of Appeals—is the introduction of the rappers into the pulpit, and the employment of ghosts to propagate the gospel. We read as follows in the *Marshall* (Wis.) *Democrat*:

"Some of the clergy in the eastern part of the county (Clarke) say that they are inspired by the spirits, and that their sermons delivered out of the pulpit are not their own, but that they are the instruments through which the spirits operate upon the mass of the people. We understand that these divines, or the spirits through them, say that the Millenium has commenced, and that in less than five years the wicked are to be swept from the face of the earth, and the righteous are to inherit it forever. It is reported that one of the divines said, on Sunday last, while preaching to a crowded house, that not more than a dozen of his audience, would ever pass through the shadow of death. It is also said that the spirits have informed the people, through the mediums, that the old way of baptising is all wrong, and that they should use water instead of sprinkling for ceremonial purposes; and we are informed that the people are following the direction to the letter. A new church has been organized, called the Church of Christ, and a meeting is now being held, which commenced one week ago, and is to continue until the spirits tell them to stop. We are told that some are so infatuated with this new religion that they do not do a single thing without first consulting the spirits. This excitement in that neighborhood is probably the most intense of the kind in the country we are now living in."

Without presuming to comment upon the main development, we would put it to all religious bodies, of consistent faith and order, if this is exactly the right sort of thing? Doesn't it amount to heresy? Is there any reason why unlicensed ghosts should have access to and rappings in a pulpit, wherefrom unlicensed but corporeal preachers are zealously excluded. Indeed, the difficulties springing from this most heterodox innovation strike us so seriously, that we foresee no less than a subversion of all respect and devotion to the only true faith, unless the church-door be firmly shut on the demons. There is a rational suspicion about, that the ghosts are, at best, no better than they should be; and many of the most communicative of them were once men of notoriously loose opinions. Neglect a decided stand against them at once, and we shall be favored presently with pious homilies from VANINI, HOLBACH and PAINE.

NEW-YORK.

Delegates to the National Convention.

The Delegation from this State to the Whig National Convention now stands as follows—as decided by the State Convention of Delegates:

Delegates at large		Simeon Draper, John L. Talcott.
Districts.	*Counties.*	*Delegates*
1.	Suffolk and Queens	*Harvey Vail.*
2.	Kings and Richmond	E. W. Fiske.
3.	New-York, Wards 1, 2, 3, 5, 8	Wm. L. Shardlow.
4.	New-York, Wards 4, 6, 10, 14	James B. Taylor.
5.	New-York, Wards 7, 13, Wil'm'g.	Leon'd B. Cowles.
6.	New-York, Wards 11, 15, 17	*Wm. S. Duke.*
7.	New-York, Wards 9, 16, 20	*Robt. G. Campbell.*
8.	New-York, Wards 12, 18, 19	M. H. GRINNELL.
9.	Rockland, Westchester, Putnam	Wm. Bleakeley.
10.	Orange and Sullivan	Charles B. Rossa.
11.	Ulster and Greene	Joseph S. Smith.
12.	Dutchess and Columbia	E. P. Cowles.
13.	Rensselaer	E. J. Whipple.
14.	Albany	Lewis Benedict.
15.	Ham'n, War'n, Sar'a and Wash'n.	Edward Dodd.
16.	Franklin, Clinton and Essex	A. C. Moore.
17.	St. Lawrence and Herkimer	Harvey Doolittle.
18.	Montgomery, Schoharie, Schen'dy.	Wm. McCamus.
19.	Delaware and Otsego	Wm. Comstock.
20.	Oneida	Palmer V. Kellogg.
21.	Chenango, Cortlandt and Broome.	Geo. J. J. Barber.
22.	Oswego and Madison	
23.	Jefferson and Lewis	W. L. Easton.
24.	Onondaga	Amos P. Granger.
25.	Wayne and Cayuga	A. B. Williams.
26.	Ontario, Yates and Seneca	Wm. Knox.
27.	Tompkins, Tioga and Chemung	Charles Cook.
28.	Steuben and Livingston	A. B. Dickinson.
29.	Monroe	Freeman Clark.
30.	Genesee, Wyoming, Alleghany	C. B. Thompson.
31.	Orleans and Niagara	A. Hyde Cole.
32.	Erie	*Geo. R. Babcock*

33 Cattaragus and Chautauque ..... Delos E. Sill.

SCOTT, 29. FILLMORE, (*Italic,*) 4. WEBSTER, (SMALL CAPITALS,) 1. To be heard from, 1.—Total 35.

The Art Union.

The Supreme Court yesterday decided, by a majority vote, that the American Art Union is a *lottery* within the meaning and prohibition of the Constitution:—and that it is therefore illegal and unconstitutional. Two of the Judges, MITCHELL and ROOSEVELT concurred in this opinion; Judge EDWARDS dissented and presented an elaborate argument sustaining his view of the subject. These opinions will be read with general interest, not only from the intrinsic importance of the principles involved, but from the fact that tens of thousands of persons are directly interested in this result. The case, we presume, will in justice to them, be carried to a higher court.

☞ A Philadelphia paper, after commending Gov. BIGLER'S Message against the Chinamen in California, and expressing its conviction that something ought to be done to exclude them, proceeds to suggest that the Federal Government send surveying parties and troops into the mining region; lay off the land into sections; and sell it out to actual purchasers. The chances are that the remedy would suit the miners, the only enemies of the Orientals, a trifle less than the disease. In all probability they would not only come to terms with the long-queued squatters, but invite in twenty or thirty thousand more, in come to terms common cause against the intervention. Nothing is half so unpopular in California, as any action of the kind proposed. The population would rise *en masse* in violent resistance. The appearance of troops on any such mission would be the tocsin of civil war.

We are not sure, however, that the suggestion may not have its worth, as a rod to hold in salutary terror over the refractory miners. Tell them the only alternative of admitting these foreigners into the State, is Federal intervention and appropriation of lands; and we guarantee you against hearing another word of complaint. They would suddenly begin to realize the value of Chinese citizens, and Gov. BIGLER'S chances for reelection would no longer be endangered by refusal to write another foolishly inhospitable document like the first.

The Monkeys.

We are glad to see that there is to be a *day* performance of Mr. DONETTI'S comic troupe of monkeys, dogs, goats, &c., at the Opera House, *this afternoon*, at 3 o'clock. This will be good news for the children. No amusement offered in our City for a long time will be half so entertaining for them as this. It is just the thing to engross their attention, and afford them an hour's hearty and innocent enjoyment.

☞ Signora ALBONI, the eminent contralto, to whose Concerts the musical world look forward with such impatient eagerness, does not announce any intention of beginning her career this Summer. She proposes to spend some time rusticating at Fairfield, Conn., and will probably be found at one or the other of the great watering places in the course of the season. Happy the personage who shall hear the first notes of that glorious voice in America.

ROOT, of No. 363 Broadway, has, we observe, secured a very capital daguerreotype of the fair cantatrice. The figure, and a fine one it is, in spite of the *en bon point*, is admirably wrought out, and does justice to the well-known skill of the artist. The picture may be seen, for the present, at his gallery. Those who desire copies will wait until the engraving, which AVIGNON is executing, shall be published.

NEW-YORK CITY.

FIRES.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a large building at No. 6 Manhattan-place, occupied as a carpenter's shop and livery stable—the former by Messrs. Beebe & Davis, and the latter by Messrs. McCarty & Gilsey, each of whom sustained considerable damage.....A dwelling-house at the corner of Essex and Stanton-streets, was much damaged on Thursday night, by a fire that broke out in one of the upper stories. The police of the Seventeenth Ward, together with Hose Company No. 16, extinguished the flames before they extended to the main part of the building.....About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered on the second floor of a dwelling-house rear of No. 40 Wooster-street, in time to prevent any serious damages to the premises.....At 2½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the bakery establishment at No. 27 Roosevelt-street, which was discovered by the police of the Fourth Ward, who, aided by the Fire Department, soon put out the flames.....At a late hour last night a lighted camphene lamp exploded in a store at No. 835 Greenwich-street, which set fire to the building, but was quickly put out by the occupants of the premises, and the damage sustained was very trifling.....Yesterday morning a fire broke out in the dwelling-house of John Murphy, in the Third-avenue, near Eighth-street, but was extinguished before much damage was done.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—In the Board of Aldermen last evening, a communication was received from the Controller, giving a statement of the moneys expended for the Fire Department, during the present year:

Amount already expended	$33,075 05
Necessary to organize new companies ordered by the Common Council	16,831 00
To fit out companies already organized	55,390 00
To purchase house for Hose Company No. 53	10,000 00
Total	$104,306 05

CORRECTION.—It was stated in the *Times* of yesterday, that Mr. Philip Smith died suddenly from the effects of intoxication, and that the Coroner's verdict was found accordingly. We are informed, however, that his death was caused by the rupture of a large blood vessel in the chest. He was a man of invariably temperate habits.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—The managers have resolved to continue the exhibition until 10 o'clock this evening, so as to afford to those who have not yet found time to visit the display an opportunity to do so.

SHORT PASSAGE.—The clipper bark *Mermaid*, of Boston, Capt. PERKINS, from Canton, arrived at this port yesterday, after a most splendid passage of 87 days. Capt. P. brings us the *Friend of China*, published at Canton, dated Feb. 7th.

☞ Captain WILLIAM CARTLE, formerly of this city, and commander of a troop of Light Horse during the war of 1812, died at Chicago on the 6th inst.

—WILLIAM H. HAILES, a captain of the Veteran Corps of 1812, died in this city on Wednesday last.

☞ The workmen in the Chelsea Iron Works, of which Messrs. Mott & Ayres are proprietors, have made up a handsome contribution towards the National Washington Monument, and promise still further aid. The example merits imitation.

☞ The Governors of the Alms House have remonstrated against the use of the vacant lots adjoining the Bellevue Hospital, by the Commissioners of Emigration.

☞ The charge made against Mr. John Hoke, of having passed counterfeit money, was investigated yesterday, and Mr. H. was honorably acquitted.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term*—Before Judges EDWARDS, MITCHELL and ROOSEVELT.—The following decisions were rendered—*Spies* agt. *Stagman*—Order appealed from without costs and without prejudice to plaintiff's right, if he succeed in obtaining a judgment to move for execution against the person of the defendant. There was not sufficient evidence of the debt being fraudulently contracted, to induce the Court to disturb the order discharging from arrest.

Astor vs. *Mott*—Order appealed from affirmed with costs.—A defendant in an action to foreclose a mortgage, and who joined in the execution of the mortgage, has no right to set up in his answer, in such action, that he had no title to the property, when the mortgage was given. The part of the answer containing such matter was struck out.

Curtis, &c., vs. *Leavitt, Receiver of North American Trust and Banking Company.*—Both motions to strike out parts of the testimony, denied, with costs.

Raney vs. *Nurse.*—Order appealed from affirmed with costs. To entitle the plaintiff to amend his reply, it is proper to insist that he personally should make some affidavit to show his belief in the truth of the facts alleged—especially when the motion to amend had been laid over more than once on that objection.

Lord vs. *Fastil*—Order for a resale reversed with costs. Such an order is appealable, especially when the contest is which of the two persons is entitled to the property. When by the terms of sale the purchaser was to pay 10 per cent. on the property being struck off, and the defendant for whose default, in not paying the mortgage was foreclosed, was the highest bidder of one parcel, and was then required to pay the ten per cent., and had been warned that the terms of sale must be complied with, and left the Exchange, as she said, to procure the ten per cent., but without any waiver of the strict terms of sale by the officer conducting the sale, and then another lot was sold, and she not returning, the first lot, pursuant to the terms of sale, was again put up for sale, and struck off to another purchaser, and the first purchaser did not return until all parties concerned in the sale had left the Exchange; it was held that the second purchaser was entitled to retain his purchase. There was no case of fraud, mistake or surprise made out; and the proceedings were all regular and in good faith.

Morthland vs. *LaFarge, &c.*—Order appealed from, modified without costs.—The partners disagreeing, and one having sold to a creditor, in payment, all the partnership property, it is proper that an injunction and receiver should be appointed, and as the creditor's debt was not yet due, that the injunction should apply to him also; but it is also proper that there should be a sale of the partnership property, either subject to the creditors lien by mortgage, or in such a way that if be should be a bidder at the sale, his mortgage should be deemed equivalent to a payment for a like amount.

Van Valen vs. *Russell and Allen.*—Although a partner may have an equity that the partnership property should be first applied to pay partnership debts, yet this equity cannot be enforced by a dormant partner (who has represented that the active partner was alone concerned in the business,) against a creditor who had lent his money to the active partner alone to be employed in that business, and which was so employed. Injunction as to such creditor dissolved without costs, with special directions as to the moneys collected by the Sheriff on his execution.

Dobbin vs. *Cromwell.*—Order appealed from, affirmed without costs. Before the amendments to the Code made in 1852, a defendant who needed a reform of a receipt to make his defence under it sure, was entitled to file his complaint for that purpose and enjoin the first suit until that relief was obtained. Query—how it is since the amendments?

Christopher vs. *The Mayor of New York and Corlies.*—Order appealed from, affirmed with costs, The Corporation of this City have no power to make a contract with a particular individual to build a market, without advertising for proposals, and without making it through the head of one of the Departments.

In the matter of Ezra J. Coates, a non-resident debtor.—Order appealed from, with costs. A non-resident creditor, when debt was contracted abroad, can come in and claim a dividend with resident creditors after the debtor has been declared a bankrupt in his own country, and assignees have been appointed there of his estate, and the non-resident creditor has received a dividend from the assignees.

West vs. *Newton & Burkham.*—Motion for costs to plaintiff, when the judgment of the Court below was entirely against the plaintiff, and it was held in the Court that the plaintiff was entitled to part of what he had claimed. The costs in such case are discretionary with the Court, if the judgment below is to be deemed reversed only in part—and it is a proper case to give the plaintiff the costs on the writ of error. Motion for costs allowed, without costs of the motion.

The People vs. *The American Art-Union.*—The mode of distribution of pictures proposed by the defendants is illegal and unconstitutional. Judgment for the plaintiff, in both suits.

Henderson vs. *Cairns.*—The Sheriff's return on an execution that he had levied and paid to the plaintiff part of the debt, and that the defendant had no property to pay the residue of the judgment, is legal evidence of the facts stated in the return, as between the parties to the suit: and these facts are sufficient to repel the presumption of payment arising from the fact that more than 20 years have elapsed since the judgment was rendered,—when the judgment was obtained before the Revised Statutes took effect. The case of *Waddell* vs. *Elmendorf* approved.

Moore vs. *Jones.*—Decree appealed from affirmed. The will giving an annuity of $2,500 for life, and giving the executors power to increase the annuity; if they increased it for a single half year, with the intention of exercising their discretionary power of increase and limiting its exercise to that half year alone; this exercise of power made the increase continue during the life of the annuitant, although the executors did not so intend, because the will so intended.

Wells vs. *Gibson.*—Decree appealed from affirmed with costs. The original decree of foreclosure was never satisfied, nor intended to be satisfied, and the plaintiff, with those whom he represents, substantially advanced or procured the moneys for which the decree was assigned; they are, therefore, entitled to the benefit of that decree, and not to be affected by any usury or illegality in the assignment of the decree.

Pitcher ads. *Ruckman.*—The depositor of moneys at a horse-race with a stakeholder, is only entitled to recover the amount belonging to him at the time of the deposit, with interest from the commencement of the suit as damages; and not also, the moneys of other betters on the race deposited through him. New trial granted, unless plaintiff elect accordingly.

Moore vs. *Moore.*—Decree of Surrogate affirmed with costs. It is discretionary with the Surrogate to refuse an order or sale of real estate for payment of debts of the testator, when the executor has personal property on hand undisposed of; and this Court will not on appeal interfere with that discretion.

Jordan vs. *Travis.*—Motion to set aside report of referee denied, with costs. The testimony supports the conclusion of the referee; or at all events, was sufficient to justify that conclusion, so that the Court ought not to interfere with it.

SUPERIOR COURT—Before Judge SANDFORD.—*Reynolds R. Nathrop* vs. *Edward Haight.*—This was an action on a draft drawn by the defendant on the National Bank, for $300, payable to the plaintiff, and dated 24th May, 1852. On the part of the defence, it was set up that the draft in question was given in payment for a horse, purchased on the 22d of May, but which died on the 23d, and in consequence of that event the defendant ordered the draft not to be paid. The Jury found for the plaintiffs damages $322.

COURT CALENDAR.—*Saturday.*—U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Motions.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Motions by Judge Roosevelt.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Adjourned to Monday.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Motions and arguments.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 665, 1177 to 1185 1189 to 1205—all odd numbers. *Part II.*—Nos. 712, 794, 796, 760, 762, 764, 768, 770, 772, 776, 778, 780, 784, 786, 788, 790.

BROOKLYN CITY.

CORRECTION.—We are assured by the friends of Mr. William O'Conner, that the account of his insanity, given by our reporter yesterday, was entirely unfounded. He is of sound mind, and has not been missing, as was reported. We cheerfully make the correction.

SECOND UNITARIAN CHURCH.—The *Christian Inquirer*, of this week, says this new Church have tendered a unanimous call to Rev. James Freeman Clarke, of Meadville, Pa., to become their pastor.

☞ Mr. Daniel Douglas is now in Brooklyn soliciting subscriptions to the National Washington Monument. He will doubtless wait upon all the citizens in pursuit of his object.

☞ The Fourth Anniversary of the Sands street Juvenile Missionary Society will be held at the Church on Sunday evening.

FIRES.—Two buildings, belonging to James Goulden and John McNulty, in Tillary-street, between Raymond and Canton-streets, were totally destroyed by fire on Thursday night. Damage $1,400. Insured.

☞ The Democracy of Brooklyn held a ratification meeting on Thursday evening. G. B. LAMAR presided, and speeches were made by Hon. H. G. Murphy, Col. McCoon, of Ohio, and Col. Sandford, of Georgia, Gov. Seymour, and Mr. Dustan.

JERSEY CITY.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—At about 10 o'clock on Thursday night, at the arrival of the Philadelphia train, a man, apparently a Scotchman about 30 years of age, was caught between the cars and the platform and crushed. His was so closely pressed that a portion of the platform had to be removed before the body could be taken out. The bones of the body and limbs were broken. His appearance is that of a laborer. Up to a late hour last night his name was not at the depot, and had not been recognized. It is said that he is a stranger, from Newark.

MARRIED.

On Sunday, 6th inst., at St. George's Church, Rochester, by Rev. [illegible], of Utica, to [illegible], of Rochester.

On Monday, 7th inst., at St. George's Church, Flushing, by Rev. [illegible], CLARENCE HAMMOND, of [illegible], to Miss [illegible], of Flushing.

By Montreal papers will please copy.

At Oyster Bay, L. I., on Thursday, 3d inst., by Rev. Mr. [illegible], THOMAS [illegible], to Miss SARAH A. SMITH, all of [illegible].

DIED.

On Tuesday, 8th inst., WALTER S., the youngest child of James C. Haggerty, of this City.

A young man named George Pulver, was killed while on a hunting excursion near Oswego, last week, in consequence of the accidental discharge of a rifle in the hands of a companion named Hill.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The WEEKLY TIMES is published every Saturday, on a large double sheet. It contains a complete summary of the news of the week, carefully condensed and arranged, and has a large amount of interesting Literary matter, selected expressly for this paper.

The number for the present week contains, among others, the following articles:

Literary.—Poetry. The English Opium-Eater; a Fragment from the German. Our Dumb Friends; an entertaining sketch. Bruce and Wallace—The Heroes of Scotland, by DICKENS. Miscellaneous Selections.

Editorial.—The Democratic Nomination. Party Platforms. Conventions and Platforms. Gov. Bigler and the Coolies. A Mexican Manifesto. Flight from the City. The Deaf and Dumb. The Lake and the Railroads. A Chinese Puzzler. Gov. Hunt and the Canals. KOSSUTH. MEAGHER, the Irish Patriot. The Democratic Review. The Maine Law. The Gold Harvest. Mrs. Sara Coleridge. Cholera on the Western Rivers. Two Hundred and Eighty-three Million Pages in One Year. Presidential. The Holy Alliance Revived. The Resolutions of '98. The Latest Move of Mexico. KOSSUTH is Going. American Credit in London.

Weekly Summary.—The news of New-York City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, &c., and the United States, Central America, South America, New-Mexico, Mexico, Cape of Good Hope, and Europe. News by the Mails—Condensed paragraphs.

Correspondence.—Interesting Letters from our correspondents in London, Paris, and at Washington, San Francisco, and other portions of the United States.

Proceedings of Congress.—Proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives, during the past week, carefully prepared.

Commercial Intelligence.—Transactions of the week in Stocks, Money, Markets, etc. Condensed with care from the Daily Financial reports, and prepared expressly for the *Weekly Times*.

The *New-York Weekly Times* is published at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance. Ten Copies for $15; Twenty Copies for $20.

Clergymen of all denominations receive the paper at the lowest Club prices.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers,
No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES

NOW THAT THE HOT WEATHER HAS COME, HEADaches are around. During the summer almost every one is afflicted with a pain over the eyes. Some attribute it to one thing, and others to another, and various remedies are advertised for its cure. Prof Williams, the Psychologist, Dr. Roback, the Wizard, Miss Jones, the clairvoyant, and some "spiritual rappers" up town, propose to cure headaches of all kinds, by their own peculiar treatment. Well they may, but in our opinion the cheapest way to effect a cure of this unpleasant disease is to buy a hat of KNOX, the celebrated hatter. Persons who wear his light, airy, and graceful "tiles"—those introduced by him this summer—will never be afflicted with the headache. Take our word for it, for we have tried it. KNOX'S store is No. 128 Fulton-st.

NOVELTIES AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.—A CONSTANT succession of importations, together with frequent additions from his own factories, enables GENIN to supply, at this great combination store, a perpetual round of novelties in twenty different departments. He invites attention to his superior costumes for Boys, just arrived from Paris and London to his unique styles in Ladies' Summer Hats; his assortment of Ladies' and Children's Shoes, French made; and to the innumerable articles of fancy and use for Ladies, which enrich the show cases of his establishment.
GENIN'S Bazaar, No. 513 Broadway,
(St. Nicholas Hotel.)

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING — READY MADE.—There are many good reasons why a person may obtain his articles of clothing, ready made, much more to his satisfaction than by a special order to his tailor. The most important item of all is, economy, a saving to the purchaser of at least 20 per cent, and as to the fit of a garment, the purchaser, instead of one, has hundreds to select from, of different colors, forms and fashions, and can fit himself in accordance with his own taste. Persons who wish to replenish their wardrobes are invited to call at ALFRED MUNROE & Co's. Clothing Emporium, No. 441 Broadway, where may be found well made goods exclusively.

PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM, No. 361 BROADWAY.—MR. GEORGE BULPIN has the pleasure of announcing to the ladies of New-York, its vicinity, and those arriving in the city, on their way to the popular watering places that he has received by the last steamer three cases of Ladies' Silk Mantillas, with rich and deep fringes, in every color and style, at $6 50; five cases of a very superior description, at $8; and four cases of a peculiarly interesting, magnificent style and rich quality, at $10.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES.—LADIES WHO DESIRE TO protect their houses from the scorching rays of the Summer's sun, will find at JOHN GREASON'S, No. 261 Greenwich-street, one of the finest assortments of Window Shades to be found in the city. These Shades are something more than mere pieces of muslin daubed with paint; they are pleasing pictures that will add ornament to utility. Besides, they are offered fully as cheap as is a very inferior article. This results from the fact that Mr. GREASON manufactures his own Shades, instead of buying whatever is offered cheapest.—*Sunday News.*

HOW GREAT, GLORIOUS AND PATRIOTIC WAS the struggle of Gen. Taylor and his troops at the siege of Monterey! How patriotic and praiseworthy, too, the efforts of Mr. SOUDERS, the gentlemanly manager of Gen. Taylor's Headquarters, No. 76 Fulton-st., corner of Gold, who has dedicated his extensive Clothing establishment to the memory of the gallant Taylor, and will guarantee to sell cheap garments at surprisingly low rates. Reader, give him a trial, and we are convinced you will be satisfied.

BRADY'S DAGUERREOTYPES.—THE FIRST GOLD medal ever awarded to any Daguerreotypists in this country was bestowed upon M. B. BRADY, No. 205 Broadway, whose unrivalled collection of portraits of illustrious men, both American and European, has been admired as the best in the United States. His magnificent pictures, for which he received the prize medal at the World's Fair, have been pronounced the best specimens of the Daguerrean Art ever exhibited, and will well repay a careful examination.

OTHELLO'S OCCUPATION'S GONE!—A FINE Motto and very appropriate one that COSTAR has adopted for his cut on his show bills, &c. His opponents are in a dreadful stew on account of his success. Well they may be! and keeping impostor, poison, &c. COSTAR'S Exterminator of Rats, Mice, Cockroaches, Ants, &c., is not dangerous to the human family, and is the only effectual article in the world. For

8-19

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...June 11.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '70	106⅞	100	Erie Railroad	s6m 38
1,000	do. do. Coupon	110	170	do	38
500	do. '67	115⅛	17	do	38⅛
1,000	do	115⅛	100	do	38
1,000	do	115⅛	100	do	b30 38
2,000	do	s10 115⅛	100	do	s6m 38
1,000	Kentucky 6s	110	50	do	b60 38
1,000	Ohio 6s, '70	101	100	do	38
11,000	Ind. Spec. Pref. 5s	66	100	Harlem Railroad	b30 73
1,000	Penn. State 5s	98⅛	50	do	72⅞
1,000	do	98⅛	300	do	s60 72
5,000	do	b3 98⅛	300	do	s60 73
10,000	Indiana State 5s	90⅛	100	do	73
4,000	Virginia 6s	s5 112	250	Long Island R.R.	30
1,000	Erie 2d mtg	100⅛	100	Stonington Railroad	53
2,000	do	100⅛	15	do	53
1,000	Erie Convrts. '71	97⅛	15	do	53
5,000	do. '83	97⅛	250	Nor. & Wor. R.R.	54
7,000	do	98	100	do	b60 54
11,000	Hudson M mtg	93⅛	15	do	54
10	Bank of America	118	1,850	Reading Railroad	81
75	Del. & Hud. Canal	119	500	do	s10 81
100	Canton Co	b10 78⅞	500	do	s6m 80
150	do	78⅞	100	do	b3 81⅛
50	Nicaragua Transit Co	32⅜	100	do	s6 81⅛
50	do	s5 opg 34	200	N. Y. & N. H. R.R.	111⅛
90	do	opg 34⅛	50	Mich. Central R.R.	105
50	Phœnix Mining Co	12	50	do	105⅛
200	N. J. Zinc Co	s30 12⅛	16	Mich. Southern R.R.	124
320	do	s2 12⅛	8	do	125
50	Syracuse & Utica R.R.	130⅛	5	Northern Ind. R.R.	117⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '62	112⅜	100	Reading Railroad	80⅛
10,000	Penn. State 5s	96⅛	100	do	b30 80
5,500	City 5s, '70	104⅛	250	do	s60 80
5,000	Erie R.R. Conv. '92	98⅛	100	Harlem Railroad	72⅞
4,000	do	96⅛	100	do	b30 72
50	Farmers' Loan	96	400	do	s60 72
40	Knickerbocker Bank	108⅛	100	do	73
200	Edgeworth Land Co	10⅛	100	Erie Railroad	b60 87⅛
25	New-Jersey Zinc	12⅜	50	do	87⅛
100	Canton Company	b30 30	100	do	87
200	Nica. Transit Co	opg 34⅛	100	do	b10 87
5	Bank, & Syr. R.R.	130	35	do	b60 87⅛
25	Mich. Cent. R. R.	b60 104⅛	25	Nor. & Wor. R.R.	54⅛
135	do	106			

FRIDAY, June 13—7 P. M.

There was continued activity, at generally improved prices, in both Bonds and Shares to-day. The first were stimulated by the Foreign advices. In London, there have been further sales, to the extent of $250,000, of Erie Convertibles of 1862, at prices in advance of the limits from this side, and the private letters intimate that the negotiations for a new loan on Sterling Bonds for the second track of the Road were progressing very satisfactorily. The representations of the profitable working of the single track, said to be equal to 8 ₱ cent. a year on the stock beyond the running expenses and the interest upon the present Bonded indebtedness of the Company had given much confidence in the negociation, and the prospect is that abundant means will be had on terms quite as favorable, if not more so than the loans hitherto made. The sales of Convertibles to-day, under this news, were made at ⅛@¼ per cent. advance. The demand and prices for Pennsylvania and Virginia coupons, and Kentucky Sixes, were also better. The first closed at 96¾. The new City Fives sold at 104½, and further sales were made of Jersey City at 104. The cheap Indianas were in demand; $31,000 specials at 48¼. On private contract, there were bargains in some of the Railroad loans, the particulars of which we did hot learn.

In shares, Erie improved at the close to 87.

The discussion of the dividend question has brought out some informal figures as to the receipts and expenses of the six months, which strike us as rather conclusive than otherwise of 4 ₱ cent. cash, especially taken in connection with the Foreign negotiations now going on. The actual gross receipts of five months are $1,314,000, to which only $320,000 are added for June, and then, after allowing full 50 ₱ cent. for working expenses, a dividend of 4 ₱ cent is figured out. The June receipts are evidently understated, and the running expenses made very full. We state these facts, not that we deem it important to the public that a full division should be made, but as an intimation that nothing short of this would have been, at this peculiar time, for a moment thought of, but for the Stock-Jobbing gossip which has been brought to bear on the matter. Reading further improved, and sold largely at 81; the Bulls supplying Stock quite freely at this figure. Harlem was made the favorite by a prominent operator; the rise was ⅛@¼ ₱ cent., closing 72⅛. Norwich and Stonington closed ⅛ ₱ cent. up. Of the workings of the last, we hear quite favorable accounts. It is likely to be a sure 5 ₱ cent. Stock on par, this season, with a contingent fund of full $50,000. The road is represented to be under excellent management. The other speculatives were firm and in fair demand. Among the investment Stocks there was another rise of 2 ₱ cent. in Delaware, and 2 ₱ cent. in Michigan Central, 1 ₱ cent. in Rochester, and 2½ in Syracuse. Farmers' Loan Co., again in full vitality, having reopened their office for Loan and Trust purposes, sold at 98; Michigan Southern, and Northern Indiana were offered on easier terms than previously, though the sales show the highest figures for active transactions.

The offerings of Money were much larger than the demand. All the Stock men tell us that the rates are easier, and the Bank Note and Bill Brokers find little employment for capital. The Brokers ship largely by the *Arctic* to-morrow, though the immediate demand for Exchange does not go beyond the supply. The engagements of Specie were $440,000, at 3 o'clock, which amount will, probably, be increased to $600,000, or over in the morning. The Southern Bankers and Bank Agents sold freely at 110¾; but drew but little for other parties. The July dividends will increase both the supply of private capital and the calls for Foreign remittances. In addition to these, the State of New-York pays off $560,000 of one of the public loans. The Sub-Treasury held, this afternoon, $3,985,000; the City Banks, leaving out the *Arctic* shipment, probably about $12,000,000. The balances from the interior continue to accumulate.

The importation of free goods and general merchandise this week has been large, embracing a heavy amount of Sugars, Teas, and Coffee. But the movement of Foreign Dry Goods is again moderate, the entries for consumption direct and for warehouse amounting to only $473,000. The following are the particulars:

	CONSUMPTION.		WAREHOUSE.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	*Value.*	*Pkgs.*	*Value.*	*Pkgs.*	*Value.*
Wool	77	$165,158	43	$18,441	35	$9,709
Cotton	196	30,748	29	2,941	39	7,567
Silks	311	177,226	15	20,213	64	19,484
Flax	162	42,105	32	4,850	26	5,246
Miscellaneous	28	11,320	3	400	8	1,327
Total	902	$426,566	182	$40,844	172	$43,271

The Schuylkill Coal Trade, for the current week and for the season, is as follows:

1852.	*Week.*	*Season.*	1851.	
Reading Road	33,167	657,219	34,355	Decrease, 57,137
New Canal	20,639	256,425	165,279	Increase, 71,844
Total		933,842	919,635	Increase, 14,207

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, June 10.

COTTON has rules still higher since the receipt of the *America's* news. The sales to-day have been 4,500 bales, mostly for France. Good Middling is quoted at 10½@10¾c. for round yellow, and 11@12c. The stock at this port is reduced to 75,000 bales. Mess PORK—1,500 bbls. have changed hands at $17 75@18

CHARLESTON, Thursday, June 10.

The COTTON receipts during the week have been 7,600 bales, and sales for the same period 10,000 bales. The stock on hand is 30,800 bales. To-day's business foots up 1,500 bales at extremes, ranging from 7¾@10½c. Prices show an advance of ½c.

ALBANY, Friday, June 11.

Receipts to-day—FLOUR, 13,000 bbls.; WHEAT—2,000 bus.; CORN, 19,000 bus. FLOUR was neglected. WHEAT,—1,100 bus. Genesee sold at 114c. CORN—Sales 1,600 bus. at 60@61c. for round yellow, and 57@58½c. for Western mixed. OATS, 43c. PRISON WHISKY is at 21c. WOOL sells in lots at 25@33c. for common to full blood.

ROCHESTER, Friday, June 11.

Sales were made to-day of 1,000 bushels Genesee WHEAT at 101c.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, June 11—6 P. M.

ASHES—Continue depressed, at languid rates—sales of 75 bbls. were made at $4 75@$4 81½ for Pots, and $5 75@$5 81½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is less inquired for, and, if anything, rather easier—though, as the sales, which were made in small lots, have not exceeded 1,000 bales, it is difficult to discover any positive change in the article's value.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There is an active and buoyant feeling in the market for State and Western. The Eastern trade deal largely and local jobbers more freely, while from shippers we notice a better inquiry at the present currency. Inferior and low kinds are of ready disposal, and the medium and finer qualities seem more saleable. The business amounts to 11,000 bbls. sour at $3 50@$3 62½; superfine No. 3 at $3 56@$3 62½; mixed Ioaninna and Michigan with ordinary to strait State at $4 12½@$4 25; fair to fancy Western and favorite round-hoop Ohio at $4 18½@$4 31½; fancy Ohio and Genesee at $4 37½@$4 75; extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 62½@$5; and extra Genesee at $4 87½@$5 62½ ₱ bbl. Canadian is in steady request and firm in price 1,500 bbls superfine brought $4 12½ ₱ bbl., in bond. Southern favors factors. The supply is moderate, and demand active. The sales include 500 bbls. mixed to favorite orders, Alexander s. Baltimore, Columbia, Fredericksburg country and Georgetown at $4 43¾@$4 62½; and fancy do. at $4 75@$5 37½. Rye Flour is more sought after, and about 200 bbls. were purchased at $3 18¾. Corn Meal is in better request, and we learn of 500 bbls being sold at $3 18½ for Jersey, and $3 30 for Brandywine.

GRAIN—Wheat seems very firm—though, owing to the light stock and holders' high views, but little, if anything, doing. Rye is neither abundant nor active, at 76c. State Oats are quick y disposed of at 43@44c. ₱ bushel. Corn remains about the same. The supply of merchantable lots is small, and as the demand is good, prices of these are firm. The transactions embrace 43,000 bush. damaged and heated at 32c.@60c.; mixed Western at 61c.@62½c., and round yellow at 63c @63½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork attracts more attention and exhibits a rising tenor. This day's movements comprise over 650 bbls. Prime at $15 25@$16 37½; and Mess at $18@$18 06¼. Pickled Meats are plenty and heavy at 7¼@7¾c. for Shoulders, and 9@9c. for Hams. Lard is less freely offered and more stiffly held. About 400 bbls. fair to prime realized 9¼@10c. ₱ lb. Beef is on the advance, influenced by decreased receipts and a vastly improved demand. Sales were made of 1,300 bbls. Prime at $8 50@$9 and $10@$11. Prime Mess Beef and Beef Hams continue unchanged. There is a fair business doing in Ohio and State Butter at 13@18c., and ordinary to prime Cheese at 6@7½c.

WHISKY—Presents no essential variation—the operations including 550@600 bbls. Ohio at 20½c., and Prison at 21@21½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—In Freights there was a fair business doing. About 2,000 bbls Flour were engaged for Liverpool at 1½d., and 6,000 bushels Grain, in bulk, at 3½d. From 300 to 500 bales Cotton were reported at 5-32@3-16d. A vessel was chartered to go to Calcutta and England at £3 10s.; and another, to load with Salt in the West Indies, for New-York at 20c. ₱ bushel. There was no alteration in rates for Havre or London. Rates to California were steady at 45c.@75c. ₱ foot, measurement, and at $30@$40 ₱ ton.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Friday,—First Board*—$3,000 Schuylkill Navigation Rect. 3s, 20; $1,750 Kensington 6s, 99; $500 do., 99; $1,500 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 95; 400 do., 95½; $250 Lehigh Interest, 81; $1,000 Reading 6s, '70, 85½; $1,000 do., cash, 85½; $45,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 94; $2,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, int. cn. 85, 85; 50 Union Canal, 16, 15½; 30 Morris Canal, int. 11½; 100 Long Island, 25, 12½; 200 do., 30, 12½; 10 Pennsylvania Railroad, 25, 44½; 6 do., 44; 50 Reading Railroad, 49½; 100 do., 25, 49½; 50 do., cash, 49½; 200 do., 49½; 11 Union Bank, Tennessee, 75, 20; 200 Girard Bank, bdays, 14½; 15 Bank of Pennsylvania, 123.

Between Boards—100 Long Island, 30½; 3 Girard Bank, 13½.

Second Board—$1,000 Reading 6s, '70, cash, 85½; $1,000 Lehigh Guarantee 6s, 95½; $1,000 do., 2d mtg., 84; $1,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, int. cn. 85, 85; 200 Lehigh Navigation, 42; 50 Reading Railroad, cash, 49½; 4 Girard Bank, 13½; 10 Bank of Pennsylvania, 124½; 2 Farmers & Mechanics' Bank, 73; 4 Commercial Bank, 61.

After Board—$3,000 Reading 6s, '70, 3d, 85½; $2,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 94½; 2,000 do., 94½; 70 Morristown Railroad, 5½; 10 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½; 100 Reading Railroad, 49½; 150 Long Island, bds and bds., 30½; 400 do., 30½; 300 Morris Canal, 12½.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '67, 115@115½; United States 6s, '87, 115@116; Pennsylvania 5s, 93@94; Reading Railroad, 49@49½; Reading R. scrip, '70, 85@85½; Reading Mortgage 6s '88, 93@94; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44@44½; Morris Canal, 16@16½; Schuylkill Navigation, interest on, 55@55½; Long Island, 30@30½; Vicksburg, 14@15½; Girard Bank, 12½@13; United States Bank, 2½@3½; Union Canal, 12½@13.

FIREWORKS.

EDGE'S PREMIUM EXHIBITION FIREWORKS. J. G. & I. EDGE, Laboratory, Jersey City, beg leave to inform their customers and others that having greatly increased their facilities over former years, they are now prepared to furnish Exhibitions to any extent, and have on hand every variety of smaller Fire-Works, suitable to store-keepers' retail trade. The agency is held solely by

J. W HOLBERTON, No. 43 Maiden lane.

Orders addressed as above, or to

J. G. & I. EDGE, Jersey City,

will meet with attention.

FIREWORKS—Of the best quality, and every description, at the old stand, No. 28 Maiden-lane, where will be found works of all the celebrated makers, such as Edge, Hadfield, &c., at the lowest prices. All that are in want of a superior article, will call on J. H. HARLEY, No. 36 Maiden-lane.

P. S.—Plain and colored Exhibition Works.

FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 196 Front-st.—Fire Crackers, Canton Rockets, Double Headers, Jom Sticks, and a complete assortment of Fireworks, warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also Committees for city and country displays, supplied on the most liberal terms.

M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

FIREWORKS—Made by wholesale and retail, consisting of all the various kinds, the best manufacturers, warranted to be of the first quality, at the lowest cash prices, by THOS. J. JONES, Importer of Toys and Fancy Goods, No. 36 Division-st.

FIREWORKS.—At No. 27 John-st. may be found a full assortment of Fireworks of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. City and country dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. E. FOULDS, Jr., No. 27 John-st., up stairs.

FIREWORKS—DEPOT No. 132 CHATHAM-ST.—Dealers and all who wish to select good Fireworks, will find an excellent assortment and reasonable prices, at the old stand No. 132 Chatham-st., N. Y.

WM. H. FREY, Successor to GARDNER & YOUNG.

FIREWORKS.—A general assortment, and of the best quality. Also, H. J. S. HALL'S superior colored Fireworks. For sale by BADEAU & LOCKWOOD, No. 269 Washington-st., N. Y.

FIREWORKS—Of every description—the best quality at the lowest price. For sale by

J. B. PURDY,
No. 34 Maiden-lane, up-stairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LAST TESTIMONIALS OF THE SUPERIORITY OF HERRING'S WORLD'S FAIR PREMIUM SAFES:

From Evening Bulletin, Philadelphia, June 1, 1852.

THE GREAT FIRE AT CHERAW, S. C.—We never open and shut our Salamander Safe (one of Herring's) without feeling a desire to call attention to its superior qualities as a certain safeguard against the ravages of fire. The great number of fires which have occurred within a few months past, however, has given us several opportunities to gratify this inclination, and once again for the satisfaction of those who have these valuable Safes in use, and for the benefit of those who *ought to* have them, our printer is ordered to add the following:

CHERAW, S. C., May 26, 1852.

JOHN FARRELL, Esq., 34 Walnut street, Philadelphia:—*Dear Sir:* Yours of the 21st inst., is at hand. The Telegraph reported me as burned out, but I fortunately escaped. Mr. W. R. J. Reid had one of Herring's Safes in his store; the Safe was of small size, about 700 lbs; the store was of pitch pine; I stood by and saw the safe taken from the ruins; the safe was opened by the key with as much ease as if it had not been exposed to the fire. It contained Mr. Reid's books and papers, and about $200 in bank bills; everything was in good order except the binding of the books, which were injured somewhat, I think, by water poured upon the Safe to cool it.

I have one of Herring's Safes in my store, for which I paid $150; I would not take $1000 and be without it. I have full confidence in their being an entire protection against fire. Several of our merchants lost their books, but none having the Salamander Safe. Respectfully yours,

D. McALLOY.

From the Missouri Republican, May 26.

A SECURE SAFE.—The safe owned by Messrs. McMechan & Co., and taken from the ruins of the building destroyed night before last on the levee, is a good sample of what a good Safe ought to be—an unconquerable phœnix which will rise more triumphantly from its ashes at every conflagration. The Safe, one of Herring's Salamanders—passed unscathed through a former ordeal, although subjected for many hours, it is said, to a perfect flood of flames. In this instance the worst materials, such as bacon, liquors, dry pine, timbers, &c., contributed their fury to the flames which enveloped the Safe, yet, on its being opened, the papers and books of Messrs. McMechan & Co., were comparatively in excellent condition—no material injury had been done them. Speak to us about Safes that carry out the object of their construction like this. Messrs. J. H. Alexander & Co., the agents for Herring's Salamanders, finding that our dumb and wrought iron hero has proved a good and faithful servant, will, if they can, get it back, roll it into sheets, and hang the banner on the outward walls, on Pine street, where it may celebrate its own glory.

GAITERS FITTED.—Are the Shoemakers generally aware that the best work of fitting shoes is done by Singer's Sewing Machine? It will do the work stronger and handsomer, and one person can do the work of ten people—this is a fact. Look at the work done in Lynn and Abingdon, how readily it sells and what high prices it brings. The Eastern people with their natural shrewdness adopted those machines a year ago and see the result. It's a complete monopoly of the shoe trade. Why are the people in this section so tardy; the mass of them seem to be ignorant of the world they live in. A few of them have got awakened and after being aroused and convinced has gone to work, and are making from five to ten dollars a day on each machine employed. Machines on exhibition during the day. I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 258 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR CHAPPED HANDS.—The PURE OLD PALM SOAP is one of the best remedies in use. It is very highly recommended to those whose skin is tender, and being made from a vegetable oil, is consequently very healing and emollient in its properties. It can be had in small packages of six cakes, (at a low price,) for trial, at the manufactory of W. HULL'S SON, No. 166 Cliff-st. See CHILTON'S certificate:

"Having tried the Old Palm Soap, manufactured by W HULL'S SON, I can recommend it as being an excellent quality of toilet soap. The healing properties of palm oil, which are well known, must render this soap preferable to Castile soap for the same uses.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M.D., Chemist."

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.—200,000 pair of DAY'S Patent vulcanized Rubber Japanned Over-Shoes. These goods received the first Premium Silver Medal, over all others, last October, at the Fair of the American Institute. Exporters and extensive dealers are advised to save a per ct in ordering and purchasing. DAY'S facilities equal 2,000 pairs a day. Buyers are cautioned that the combination are again at their offices threatening to obscure all my customers, all for effect, that they may still, for one year more, plunder the pockets of the people.

HORACE H. DAY,
Oldest manufacturer of India Rubber now in the business in the United States—owning over 20 patent rights. Warehouse No. 13 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

TO SHIP BUILDERS.—Proposals will be received by the ACCESSORY TRANSIT CO., of Nicaragua, at their office, No. 51 Wall-st., New-York, for the construction of a STEAMBOAT of the following description: Length, 124 feet; Beam, 24 feet; Hold, 7 feet; Cylinder, 32 inches; Stroke, 8 feet; Boiler, 20 feet long, 11 feet wide in front, and 9½ feet shell. The model will be furnished by the Company. Apply for further particulars to

ISAAC C. LEA, Secretary.

CHEAPEST STORE IN THE CITY.—A. M. & R. DAVIES, No. 200 Bowery, are now offering their large stock of Window Cornices and Shades, Paper Hangings, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Curtain Materials and Trimmings of every description, with everything in the upholstery line, 25 per cent. lower than any other establishment in the city. A. M. & R. DAVIES, Upholsterers, No. 200 Bowery.

TRUSSES.—BUTLER'S HERNIAL PADS have been used, in practice, a most thorough and generally to induce a cure. Cases of long standing, (where other instruments have failed,) can be effectually retained. HULL'S TRUSS Office, No. 4 Vesey-st., opposite St. Paul's Church.

FREDERICK M. BUTLER, Proprietor.

N. B.—Ladies attended by a female, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

DO YOU WANT ADVERTISING ABROAD?—If so, the old established office of W. H. McDONALD, at No. 109 Nassau-st., offers superior facilities. Every leading paper, either daily or weekly, of any worth published in the United States or Canadas, can be contracted for as above, on the most liberal terms. W. H. M. having the fullest authority and the very best terms. Call and get a pamphlet, and see papers and terms.

CHELSEA MILLS.—No. 254 West 27th-st. Dépôt, No. 10 Beekman-st. The subscribers are now prepared to furnish fresh Ground Flour, Graham Flour, White and Yellow Corn Meal, Hominy, Wheaten Frits and Farina, Grain and Feed of all kinds ground to order. Orders served in any part of the City, free of charge. For sale cheap, a ten horse Steam-engine and Boiler, in complete running order.

MUNSON & WILLIS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of transacting the Ready-made Clothing business at wholesale, under the firm of GARDNER, GREEN & CO., at No. 47 Broadway.

RODMAN G. MOULTON, WILLIAM GARDNER,
JOHN G. PLIMPTON, ELIAS M. GREEN,
NEW YORK, June 1, 1852. OLIVER B. TWEEDY.

SHOW CASES—SHOW CASES—A large assortment constantly on hand; also Cases of every description made to order in the neatest style and at the shortest notice by B. K. PEEBLES, No. 194 Grand-st., N. Y., three doors east of Broadway. Also, Cases made of Silver, Brass, Rosewood, Black Walnut Mahogany, &c., at short notice.

SCOCKCROFT has resumed the practice of the Law, at No. 140 Nassau-st., and pays particular attention to the loaning and procuring of money on mortgage, the selling and purchasing of the same, and other securities, and the collection of accounts in general.

FANS.—R. KIPLING, No. 32 Maiden-Lane, invites the attention of city and country Dealers to his large assortment of Fans, consisting of Silver Paper—Fancy Styles—Spanish, &c. Also, on hand French Jewelery of every kind, and a great variety of Fancy Articles.

LOOKING-GLASSES, PORTRAIT and PICTURE FRAMES, of every description, on hand, and made to order, at low price. W. N. JOHNSON,
No. 534 Broadway, (Collamore House,) and No. 204 Bowery

COL. R. DISOSWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW and COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS for New-York and Illinois, No. 76 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts., N. Y.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, SAGGING, CANVAS, BALE ROPE CUTTINGS, GRASS and TARRED ROPE, and all other kinds of paper-makers' stock, by

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 91 Beekman-st.

WRITING PAPERS BY THE CASE ONLY.—The largest and most desirable assortment in the United States, for sale by

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BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, No. 115 Fulton-st.

WRITING PAPER.—A large and very desirable assortment, for sale by

BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, No. 115 Fulton st.

OLD EXCHANGE PAPERS FOR SALE.—At the Office of the New-York Daily Times, No. 113 Nassau-st., at $5 cents a hundred.

PRINTING AND BLANK BOOK PAPERS—Of any size and weight, any person that they can serve at per cent.

A. C. GOODHUE & CO., No. 117 William-st.

WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED.—A special or active partner, with a capital of $25,000 in a mercantile business, partially established, and that can be made to pay well on the investment. The advertiser will place his services as an equivalent for the capital invested, or will contribute a portion of it, if desired, and be a silent partner. Reference will be required on reasonable terms. Address RICHARD, box W. Times office, with real name, stating where an interview can be had.

TO CARPET DEALERS.—A young man possessing a thorough knowledge of the Carpet and Upholstery business, and acquainted with English manufacturers, wants a situation. He is a competent accountant—can give unexceptionable testimony of capacity and good character. Address CROSSLY, care of V. B. PALMER, at this office.

TO STATIONERS.—A young man with fifteen years experience in the paper and stationery business, wants a situation. He believes that he has a thorough practical knowledge of the business, and is prepared to furnish unexceptionable testimony of capacity and good character. Address STATIONER care of V. B. PALMER, at this office.

TWO MEN WANTED—To solicit orders for standard Works. Apply to W. V. BLOOR, No. 419 Atlantic-st., near Avenue-st., Brooklyn, between 7½ and 9 o'clock in the morning.

MEN WANTED.—Twenty men to sell an article wanted in every family. Agents for Boston, Philadelphia, New-England, the Western and Southern States, are wanted. They can make $1000 per annum with a small capital. Call or address, (post-paid,) No. 317 Bowery.

SERVANTS.—A great variety of carefully selected Servants are now wanting employment at C. MASON'S offices, Nos. 556 Broadway, and 145 Bowery. Terms—Yearly subscription, 50 cents; otherwise, 25 cents, N. B.—Plenty of men and boys on hand.

FIVE HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED—To sell a new work. High wages made. Call or address (post-paid) "American Family Publication Establishment," No. 128 Nassau-st., New-York. Room No. 2.

CANVASSER WANTED.—A good and intelligent canvasser, at the office of the *European Mercury*, No. 21 Ann-st.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY is now offered to any one wishing to buy a safe and money-making business. Apply immediately at No. 2 Bethune-st. Also, a 3-horse engine and 25-horse engine and boiler, for sale cheap.

CHANCE FOR A SMALL CAPITAL.—Wanted, some person with a small capital, to purchase a valuable patent right for the Southern and Western States. Specimen articles of this invention (with which a man may travel without the least inconvenience) will be furnished at cost. To young men of integrity, rare inducements will be offered. As the proprietor is unable to travel, he is willing to sell rights on terms which cannot fail of being satisfactory. Inquire of N. C. THAYER, No. 146 Chambers-st.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A few persons can be accommodated with board in the delightful village of Sharon, Conn., only four hours from City Hall, by Harlem Railroad. One or two families would be accommodated on reasonable terms. Cars leave twice a day each way. For particulars inquire of A. C. BEECHER, No. 36 John-st.

BOARDING.—ROOMS TO LET, at No. 46 Franklin-st., with or without board, furnished or unfurnished. Also, a front basement with three good rooms, adjoining. Inquire as above.

BOARDING.—Two or three Gentlemen can be accommodated with good Board and pleasant rooms, on reasonable terms, with use of Bath. Apply at No. 347 Hudson-st.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board in a private family. Apply at No. 66 Hester-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN ASTORIA, L. I.—Three or four single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board, within two minutes walk of steamboat or stage. Address N. O., *Daily Times* office.

TWO GENTLEMEN wish to procure a pleasant and quiet room, without board, furnished or unfurnished, and with the privilege of bath. Location, on or west of Broadway, and below Canal-st., but not in a boarding house. References exchanged. Address box No. 1,529.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—With or without board, at No. 1, Monroe-st., corner of Catharine-st.

TRENTON FALLS, ONEIDA COUNTY, N. Y.—The proprietor informs the public that his Hotel, at the above place, is open for the reception of company. He is now prepared to receive families for the season, with conveniences of the house having been rearranged during the recess by a competent architect—a new and commodious wing added—hot and cold baths constructed. In short, the improvements have been of such a character as to add greatly to the comfort and enjoyment of visitors. The proprietor trusts that, by his unremitted attention to the wants of the travelling public, the patronage so liberally extended to him during the past nineteen seasons of his management, will be continued—pledging himself to sustain the acknowledged high reputation of the place. M. MOORE.

A line of Stages is established for the season—leaving Utica on the arrival of the Express trains.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LATELY PUBLISHED,

THE ROMANCE OF THE REVOLUTION, 450 pages royal 12mo., with six splendid engravings, printed in tints. This is truly a book for every American, and should be in possession of every head of a family. Price $1 50.

THE CORSICAN BROTHERS, by Alexandre Dumas. This truly interesting story by Dumas is well worth the attention of the reader. It is the original romance from which was dramatised the celebrated play of the same name, now playing at the Bowery and Astor-place Theatres. Price 25c.

ALTAMONT, OR THE CHARITY SISTER, by Hon. Mrs. Norton, author of Stuart of Dunleath, &c. Sure to become popular with every reader of fiction. Price 25 cents.

REMORSE, by G. P. R. James, Esq. The production of an author known wherever the English language is spoken, and written with more than ordinary power, forcibly illustrating the passions. Price 25 cents.

HOME AND ITS INFLUENCE, by Miss Adela Sidney An instructive and interesting tale for the Home circle. The story is rich in interesting situations, and is the production of a cultivated, tasteful and well-disciplined mind. Price, cloth, 75 cents; paper, 50 cents.

BUNCE & BROTHER, Publishers, No. 134 Nassau-st.

IRVING'S TALES OF THE HUDSON.

G. P. PUTNAM HAS RECENTLY PUBLISHED, A BOOK OF THE HUDSON.—Collected from the various writings of DIEDRICH KNICKERBOCKER. Edited by Geoffrey Crayon. New edition, in large type, with four illustrations. 18mo., cloth, gilt edges, 75 cents; cloth, plain, 25 cents.

"One of the most delightful works in the language."—*Boston Transcript.*

"Summer tourists on the Hudson can find no pleasanter companion than this."

"A happy idea this of bringing together in a volume for the pocket, the scattered tales and sketches of the Hudson, which fill so many graceful pages in the different volumes of Washington Irving. The man is to be envied, who, with a summer day before him, embarks in one of the floating palaces of the river, with this choice volume for his companion, as he is borne along the ample breadth of the Tappan Sea, by the walls of the Palisades, or threads the grand denles of the Highlands. He will be put in a mood for the most exquisite enjoyment of book and landscape, as he glances from one to the other."—*Literary World.*

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SUPERNAL THEOLOGY, AND

LIFE IN THE SPHERES: Deduced from alleged Spiritual Manifestations. By Owen G. Warren. Price, 25 cents. FOWLERS & WELLS, No. 131 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 142 Washington-st., Boston.

"Decidedly the most lucid and interesting book relating to 'Spiritualism,' that has yet been published. If regarded only as a psychological romance, it is better worth perusal than any novel now current. Having found some of the works of this school decidedly hard reading, we took this in hand rather out of regard to the author, (in whose integrity we have all confidence,) than from any attraction to the subject; but, having begun it, we could hardly lay it down till it was finished; and we advise all outsiders, who would like to know what these 'Spiritual Manifestations' are, and whither they tend, to procure 'Supernal Theology,' which covers but 112 pages, and costs but a quarter. FOWLERS & WELLS, No. 131 Nassau-st., publish it."—*N. Y. Daily Tribune.*

DEATH OF LITTLE CHILDREN.

THOUGHTS ON THE DEATH OF LITTLE CHILDREN. By Samuel Irenæus Prime. With an Appendix of Hymns and Poems, selected from various authors. 1 vol. 16mo. 50 cents.

A book of exquisite tone and tenderness.—*Independent.*

A volume full of consolation.—*Ch. Intell.*

A book which no bereaved parent could fail to prize.—*Courier.*

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EXTRACT FROM THE BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL: "It may be said, fearlessly, that DR. BOSTWICK'S works on the treatment of his *specialty*, is equal to Ricord's great French works, or Acton's of London, on the same family of complaints, and are far superior to any thing of the kind before published in this country." They may be had at No. 222, or of the author, No. 504 Broadway. Office hours from 8 until 4, and from 7 until 9, evening.

TO ALL TEACHERS THROUGHOUT THE United States. The subscriber will publish on Monday, June 14th, his SYSTEM OF PENMANSHIP for Schools and Academies in three parts, A, B and C, with copies and instruction. This system has been taught by the author, at his Academy in New-York, during the last fourteen years with unexampled success, and has never before been offered to other schools. Every letter contained in the books, including the covers, is beautifully engraved fac-similes of the authors own hand. Manufactured of the finest quality of paper, and sold at $1 per dozen or $10 per gross. All orders should be directed, post-paid, to

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH,
No. 289 Broadway, New-York.

FINE ARTS.—Just received, a magnificent impression of the Last Supper, and other engravings, by R. Morghen, Strange, Wille, Bartollozzi, Ballechon, Woollett, Desnoyers, Edelinck, &c. &c. Scrap Prints, Portraits, Ladies' Fancy Costumes, Landscapes, Prints, &c., for framing. Mrs. Van Skelline's Paper Flower Materials, and Grate Aprons, of the newest styles. JAMES B. BIGGER, No. 69 Canal-st., nearly opposite Mercer-st., near Broadway.

THE SWEDISH ASTROLOGER.—ASTROLOGY AND GEOMANCY: By a Lady. Addressed to Dr. C. W. ROBACK, No. 6 White-st, New-York.

Prince of astrologers! for these
Lies open the book of destiny.
Kingdoms and States to thy keen eye
Their future history surely are;
And all the stars that at our birth
Are set to rule our fate on earth,
Thou canst interpret and aright
Translate the language of their light
Descended from a line of seers,
Prophets for near two hundred years.
Here are my palms, ask the sick to cure;
This do I know, for it was mine
To call upon the art divine;
To own its use, its influence feel,
And prove that it, indeed, was real;
From a sick bed raised up, I cry
To others, "Wherefore will ye die?"
Though useless other treatment be,

New-York Daily Times.

THE AMERICAN ART UNION.

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The Institution declared Illegal by a majority of the Judges.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Hon. Judges EDWARDS, MITCHELL and ROOSEVELT, presiding—June 11.

The People of the State of New-York vs. *The American Art-Union.—The Governors of the Almshouse* vs. *the same.*—EDWARDS, Justice.—The parties in each of the above entitled suits have agreed upon a state of facts, which they have embodied in a case, made in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Procedure, for the purpose of obtaining an adjudication of the question, whether the association known as the American Art-Union has violated any of the laws, or incurred any of the forfeitures imposed by the statutes of this State. The material facts which are contained in the case are, that in the year 1839 a voluntary association, called the Apollo Association, was formed in the city of New-York, for the promotion of the fine arts in the United States. On the 7th day of May, 1840, this association was incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, which provided that the persons therein named, and such other persons as there were, or might thereafter become associated with them, were constituted a body corporate, by the name of the Apollo Association, for the purpose of the promotion of the fine arts within the United States. The act further provided that the association should have power to make, from time to time, such a constitution and such by-laws and regulations as they should judge proper for the election of officers; for prescribing their respective functions, and the mode of discharging them; for the government of the officers and members thereof; and for regulating the annual rate of contributions towards the funds thereof. It also provided that the officers of the association should consist, among others, of a Committee of Management of fifteen members, not professional artists.

Subsequently to the passage of this act, and in pursuance of its provisions, the association framed a constitution, which declared that the Committee of Management should have in charge the general supervision and management of the interests and affairs of the association, and it was provided that they should purchase such works of art executed by artists in the United States, or by American artists abroad, as they might think worthy of selection, and as the state of the treasury should warrant. The constitution also provided that the fund raised by annual subscription should be appropriated under the direction of the Committee of Management, to defraying the necessary expenses of the association, to the purchasing of the works of art, and to defraying the expense of publishing annually an engraving for distribution among the associates. It was further provided that every subscriber of five dollars or more per annum should be a member of the association, and should be entitled to the privileges of membership, and that at the annual meeting of the association, the works of art purchased during the year should become, by lot, publicly determined the property of individual members, each member being entitled to one chance or share in such distribution for each five dollars by him subscribed and paid. The association also adopted a code of by-laws which, amongst other regulations for the management of the affairs of the Association, contained a provision as to the manner in which the works of art should be distributed.

On the twenty-ninth day of January, 1844, an amended act was passed, by which the name of the Apollo Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in the United States, was changed to the American Art-Union; and it was enacted that the distribution of works of art belonging to the Association, provided for in the constitution thereof, should be held on the Friday preceding the twenty-fifth day of December in each year, instead of the time stated in the fourth section of the original act.

These are all the provisions of the act of incorporation, and of the constitution and by-laws, which it is essential now to allude to for the purpose of considering the questions which are presented to us for adjudication.

Among the admitted facts of the case, it appears that each member of the association is entitled to receive an original engraving from an American painting, together with some other similar works of art, and is also entitled to receive the numbers of the *Bulletin of the American Art-Union*, which is a journal published under the direction of the association. It further appears that the galleries of the association are, at all suitable times, open to the public; and it is admitted that the members of the association have at all times professed to be actuated by a laudable desire to promote and encourage the fine arts, in making their subscriptions, and in participating in the operations and in the several privileges of the Association, including chances of drawing pictures by lot in the annual distributions. It is also admitted that it has been the understanding of the association that persons drawing pictures at such distribution, intended to keep them for the enjoyment and instruction of themselves and their families; but that there never has been any rule, regulation or contract established or made by the association, restraining the use or disposition of the pictures so drawn, or to prevent the distribution from operating to vest the pictures as the sole and absolute property of the members drawing them.

Upon this state of facts, three questions are presented:

First—Is the mode of distribution shown by the case, a lottery within the meaning of the Constitution of 1821?

Second—If not a lottery within the meaning and intent of the Constitution, is the mode of distribution a violation of the general law entitled, "Of Raffling and Lotteries," Art. 4, Title 8, Chap. 20, Part I, of the Revised Statutes, "or of any of the sections thereof?"

Third—If within the latter, and not within the former, are the defendants authorized, by any special or other law, for that purpose, to distribute property in the manner pointed out in the case?

The Constitution of 1821 provides that "No lottery shall hereafter be authorized in this State; and the Legislature shall pass laws to prevent the sale of all lottery tickets within the State, except in lotteries already provided for by law."—(Const. 1812, Art. 7, § 11.) It will be seen, by reference to the statutes which existed previous to the adoption of the Constitution, that the Legislature had passed a general law, declaring that every lottery other than such as had been authorized by law, should be deemed unlawful and a common nuisance.—(Laws of 1819, p. 258, § 1.) The demoralizing effect of lotteries was felt and acknowledged at that time, to such an extent, that it was deemed expedient to make all persons engaged in promoting them the subjects of punishment. But they were in some instances specially authorized by the Legislature, in reference to what was supposed to be the public good, and sometimes for charitable and religious objects. But in the Convention which established the Constitution, the preservation of the morals of the community was deemed paramount to all other considerations, and the Legislature was deprived of the power to authorize or sanction any lottery by the fundamental law of the State. The only embarrassment which can arise in this case is, as to the meaning of the term lottery. It is not defined either in the Constitution or the Statutes. In its most general sense it might, perhaps, embrace every distribution by lot. But that is, certainly, not its legal meaning; for the Constitution itself, in another section, and one which is not made an exception to any other provision in it, declares that as soon as the Senate shall meet, after the first meeting to be held in pursuance of the Constitution, they shall cause the Senators to be divided by lots into four classes of eight in each, and that the seats of the first class shall be vacated at the end of the first year, of the second class at the end of the second year, of the third class at the end of the third year, and of the fourth class at the end of the fourth year. (Constitution, 1821, art 1, § 5.) And under the Constitution of 1846, there has been a similar distribution, by lot, of their terms of office, amongst the Justices of the Supreme Court. It is a method of distribution which has been practiced in the partition of real estate, and in the distribution of family pictures and plate among the representatives of deceased persons. But it has not been supposed, and it is not now contended, that such distribution is illegal or immoral, although the result has generally been more beneficial to some of the parties interested than to others. It is well known as a matter of history, that the lotteries against which the constitution and statutes of this State were directed, had certain peculiar objectionable features and characteristics. There were prizes in money, or in something of a pecuniary value which were exceedingly disproportionate to the amount paid for a ticket. There was in this respect a strong appeal to the cupidity of the public. These prizes were fixed at the time of the sale of the tickets, and formed the sole inducement to the purchase. The proprietors or managers of the lottery reserved to themselves large pecuniary profits. They thus had every inducement to stimulate the passion for gain, which exists in all communities, by holding out the prospect of great advantage with a comparatively slight risk; and the only object contemplated was to gain a pecuniary benefit by these corrupting demoralizing means. It seems to us that it is barely necessary to refer to the facts which are admitted in this case, to show that the association in question, is free from most, if not all the objectionable features of that species of lottery, which called for the interposition of the Convention and the Legislature.

The Act of incorporation of the American Art Union declares that it is constituted a body corporate for the purpose of promoting the fine arts in the United States. The manner in which its ends are to be accomplished is not pointed out; but it is authorized to make a constitution and by-laws for that purpose—subject, of course, to the limitations prescribed by the general laws of the State. The first act, in carrying this purpose into effect, must necessarily be the obtaining of pecuniary means. This is accomplished by an annual subscription which gives a right of membership. There is no prize at that time held out as an inducement to the subscriber; for at that time it has not been ascertained what will be the value or number of the works of art which will be purchased. The money thus subscribed is laid out in the most effectual method of promoting the fine arts—that is, in the purchase of works of art, and, as a necessary consequence, in the encouragement and patronage of artists. The works of art which are purchased are exhibited in a gallery, which is open, not only to the subscribers but to the public, for the gratification and improvement of the public taste. Each member is entitled to an engraving, and to the numbers of the journal of the association, which are admitted to be an equivalent for the amount of the annual subscription. Thus far there is certainly nothing objectionable either in the acts or object of the association.

But, as the purpose of the association is a continued promotion of the arts, there must be new purchases, and, as a necessary consequence, there must be some periodical disposition made of the works which have been already purchased; and the question arises what disposition is best, having reference solely to the object and end of the association—the promotion of the fine arts? The very causes which give rise to the association show that works of art do not possess a fixed pecuniary value which renders them salable as an article of merchandise, and it seems to us that there can be little doubt that the best way of improving the public taste and in this respect promoting the fine arts, is by distributing the works of art owned by the association among those who, from a love of art, have been induced to contribute to their purchase. We think that it may be asserted, from this statement, that every step which is taken from the original purchase to the final distribution, has reference solely to the avowed object of the association. There is undoubtedly, and must necessarily be, an inequality in their distribution, and that inequality is the result of lot or chance. But can it be said that the object of those who founded, or who now administer the affairs of the association, or of those who have become its members, is to gain a pecuniary advantage? It is clearly not the sole object. The interest which each member has in the distribution, may have more or less influence upon the subscription; but, although it may be one of the inducements, it cannot be said to be one which makes any strong appeal to the cupidity of the public. Neither can the contingent advantage of possessing a work of art, which is not capable of being estimated by any fixed pecuniary standard, and which is to be contemplated will be, and, in most instances is, kept as an object of taste, exercise any very corrupting influence upon public morals. Let it be admitted, then, that one of the benefits contemplated by each member at the time of his subscription, is the chance which he will have upon the final distribution, does it follow that this result, which is an incident rather than a principal object, would render an association, in all other respects, meritorious in its influences and purposes, a lottery within the spirit and meaning of the Constitution. The member who pays his subscription can lose nothing. It is admitted that he receives an equivalent for his money. The officers and managers of the association gain nothing, and the public are not exposed to any demoralizing temptation. It is said, however, that admitting this to be so, and that the evils which the Constitution was intended to prevent, do not exist in this case; still, that the distribution by lot, as conducted by the American Art Union, is a lottery within the letter, although not within the spirit of the Constitution. Where the thing to be prevented is particularly described, cases may arise which, although they are not within the spirit, are within the letter of the law. But where the question arises, as in this case, upon a single word, which is undefined in the instrument in which it is used, the spirit, or in other words the meaning and the letter, must be the same. But it is said we should take the definition of lexicographers. That would not be a very safe rule to adopt in all cases. The definition of the word usury, as given in the standard dictionaries, is "money paid for the use of money;" but it would not be contended that such is the meaning which would be attached to it if used in a legal sense. At the time that the Constitution was established, Art-Unions were unknown in this country. They were introduced for the sole object of encouraging art—they have been administered and countenanced in the most civilized and enlightened portions of the world, by men eminent in their social position, and distinguished for the purity of their lives—they have never, as far as we are aware, either exercised, or been supposed to exercise, a corrupting influence upon public morals; they were not devised for the purpose nor with the intent of violating either the letter or spirit of any lottery or gaming act; and, as we think, they have none of those essential elements of mischief which led to the provision contained in the Constitution; and, when conducted upon the principles upon which it is admitted that the American Art-Union has been conducted, they are not lotteries within the spirit and meaning, nor within the letter of the Constitution, or of any statute of this State. But it is said that this association has violated that provision of the statute which declares that "no person shall set up or propose any money, goods, chattels, or things in action, to be raffled for, or to be distributed by lot or chance, to any person who shall have paid, or contracted to pay, any valuable consideration for the chance of obtaining such money, goods, or things in action." (1 R. S., 665, § 22.) This provision of the statute was evidently intended to apply to that species of gaming which is known as raffling—that is, to a person who offers money or chattels to be distributed by lot or chance, amongst persons who pay for the chance of obtaining the specific sum of money, or the specific chattels which are offered. There must be a sum of money, chattel, or thing in action, set up or proposed by one or more persons, to other persons who, in the words of the statute, "shall have paid or contracted to pay a valuable consideration for the chance of obtaining such money," &c. In the case before us, the works of art which are to be distributed, were not proposed or set up at the time that the members paid their subscription. At that time they could not be proposed or set up. It was then a matter of uncertainty as to what would, in any event, be distributed. The conclusion to which we have arrived is, that the American Art-Union, by its annual distribution of works of art, *does not violate either the Constitution or laws of this State*, and that judgment should be given for the defendants in both of the suits.

The People, &c., vs. *The American Art Union—The Ten Governors of the Alms-House* vs. *the same*—MITCHELL, Justice.—By the constitution of the Art Union, adopted by themselves, the Society was to purchase such works of art as the state of the treasury would warrant; which, at the annual meeting in December, were to become, by lot, the property of the individual members, each member being entitled to one chance, or share, in such distribution for each $5 by him subscribed and paid. (Art. 8 and 10.) By section four of the By-laws, the mode of distribution is prescribed: Each work of art was to be numbered, and its number to be placed in a box; the name of every member of the Association was to be placed in a similar box; one number was then to be drawn from the first box, and a name was to be drawn from the box of names, and the person whose name was thus drawn was to be the owner of the work represented by the number just drawn; and this process was to be repeated until all the works should have been distributed. (Sec. 1. of Art. 6, p. 122.) Before any of the subscriptions of the last year were received, the Art Union published its plan—showing that for the payment of $5 any person would become a subscriber, and entitled to an engraving, to certain numbers of the *Bulletin* of their proceedings, and to the chance of one of a number of paintings, which in December of every year were to be "distributed by lot among the members, each member having one share for every five dollars paid by him." (Pages 137 and 143.) After this publication, the Art Union received a great many subscriptions, and bought a large number of pictures, which they were about to distribute according to their agreement thus made with the members, when they were stopped by the charge made that their proceedings were illegal. Article 4, of 1 Revised Statutes, page 665, is entitled "Of raffling and lotteries;" but its provisions are not confined to the offences, technically called raffling and lotteries, among the experts in games of chance. Section 22 not only forbids any one setting up, or proposing, any money, goods, chattels, or things in action, to be raffled for, but also forbids their setting them up, or proposing them to be distributed by lot or chance, to any person who shall have paid any valuable consideration for the chance of obtaining such money, &c. Under this section it is clearly unlawful for any one to set up, or propose—that is, to hold forth to others that he has, or will have, any article, although they be works of art, which are to be distributed by lot or chance to any person who (before the distribution) shall have paid any money for the chance of obtaining such article.

The Art Union certainly did, by its constitution, and articles, and plan, propose, or hold forth to every person who would become a member, that if he would pay five dollars, some works of art should be distributed by lot or chance, and that he should have the chance of obtaining one of them. They also held out other inducements to him; such as that he should certainly have an engraving, and numbers of the *Bulletin*, and that he would be a patron of the fine arts; but still they kept distinctly before his eyes that he was to have the chance of the more valuable article—a fine painting. No one subscribed without the agreement to give him that chance; although, therefore, other motives entered into the consideration of the member, yet the chance was held out to every one as as an inducement to him to pay "the valuable consideration," which the proposers of the scheme were to receive from him. Those other motives only tended to entice a larger number to accept the scheme, and to bind themselves, as well as the directors of the institution, to its evil effects. The directors wished to promote the fine arts. They thought it could best be done by procuring a ready market for the works of artists at prices such as liberal men would give from a fund devoted to that purpose. They also concluded that this fund could not be raised in sufficient amount annually by voluntary donations, even from the friends of the art. They therefore appealed to a passion which experience had proved was most powerful even with those who knew nothing of the fine arts. They proposed, as part of the inducement to the payment for a share, that each share should entitle its holder to one chance of obtaining one of a number of valuable paintings, which should be distributed by lot. The money paid for each share was then, by agreement, to be paid, and was paid, for the chance of obtaining one of these articles, which were to be distributed by lot, and the Art Union did propose those articles to be distributed by lot or chance. This is the offence described in sec. 22 of article 4. (1 R.S. 665.)

That other considerations were mingled with this unlawful consideration, does not make any part of the contract good; but if this unlawful object of distribution by chance was one of the considerations for the contract, it vitiated the whole contract, and was within that section, otherwise the act might always be evaded by combining any lawful object with one avowedly prohibited by the act. These pictures "were about to be so distributed by lot, and even by public advertisement announced and offered by the said association to be so distributed by lots among 13,000 subscribers, when they were declared by the District Attorney as forfeited." (p. 150, 151.) If there were any doubt whether the offence in section 22 was complete until the articles were about to be distributed, this fact, thus admitted, removes that difficulty. Section 10 of article 1, of the Constitution, is, that "No lottery hereafter be authorized, or any sale of lottery tickets allowed within this State." The essential evils of lotteries, which caused their prohibition in the Constitution of 1821, and again in that of 1846, is, that persons are induced to spend their money in them from the hope of obtaining, by chance, a far more valuable return than they pay. Those are the elements of the offence prohibited by section 22 of the part of the Revised Statutes, which we have just been considering. It is essential to that offence that the purchase should have been made or valuable consideration given for this chance. This is to be inferred, also, from the section of the Constitution just quoted. By prohibiting the sale of lottery tickets, it shows that the thing to be prohibited is that in which a sale is to take place, and a ticket given to show that the buyer is entitled to a chance.

The purchase, then, is made for the sake of the ticket in the lottery. This shows the meaning of "lottery," as the qualifying adjective to "tickets," and so, also, the meaning of the same word when previously used as a substantive. If persons already owning family pictures, or rare works of art, or lands of nearly equal value, or property which does not admit of division into equal parts, and which is too sacred to be sold, choose to distribute by an appeal to lot what has thus come to them before they had any scheme of so distributing it, they are not within any of the evils which the law means to prohibit. Nor is the choice of jurors or arbitrators, or the allotment of senators or judges, within those evils. In neither case is the chance held out or felt as a motive for giving anything. In neither case does the chance tempt one to the expenditure of his money; but chance is resorted to as the only mode of assigning to some an unequal share when the law or the necessity of the case has already made it indispensable that the shares should be unequal.

The lottery is no less an evil because a large proportion of the profits is to be applied to a good purpose. All lotteries which the Legislature ever sanctioned was probably for some such purposes, or was at least so esteemed by the Legislatures which sanctioned them. Some were to promote the cause of charity, some the cause of literature, and some the cause even of religion. Yet all were indiscriminately condemned, both by the Constitution of 1821 and that of 1846. If this distribution by the Art-Union is Constitutional, a church might be built by lottery, with 12,000 shareholders of $5 each of whom should receive some religious book; but while the pews, amounting to some 200 or 300, could be distributed by lot among some 200 or 300 persons, who would have the look of drawing the prizes? Charitable institutions could be founded, in which each shareholder should also receive some slight return, while the more lucky would have the exclusive privilege of sending their needy friends to receive the benefits of the charity. Academies and colleges would be founded on the same principle, the fortunate drawers of prizes having the privilege of sending relatives to be taught and supported without charge. In all these cases, and many more that can easily be supposed, no more pecuniary motive might strongly influence the subscriber

New-York Daily Times.

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THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

Is published EVERY MORNING, (Sunday excepted,) at the office, No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, between Beekman and Ann-sts., and delivered to subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, and Jersey City, for SIX CENTS a week—single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscriptions, $4 PER ANNUM, payable in advance for single copies; THREE copies for FIVE DOLLARS; five copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

Is published every Afternoon, (Sunday excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 5 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold, at the same rates as the Daily Times.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every Saturday morning, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Delightful Pic-Nic Excursion.**—HARPER UNION, No. 11, D. of T., will make an excursion to Mount Hermon (late Biddle's Grove), in the splendid steamboat NIMROD, on WEDNESDAY, June 16, 1852. The excursion will be enlivened by Addresses, Music, &c., of an interesting character. Ex-Mayor HARPER will preside. The Committee pledge themselves to make one of the most delightful excursions of the season. The boat will leave the foot of Hammond-st., N. B., at 7 o'clock; foot of Delancey-st., E. R., 7½ o'clock; and Pier No. 3 N. R., at 8 o'clock, A. M. Tickets 25 cents; children half price. May be obtained of Mrs. Wm. Miller, No. 78 Stanton-st.; Mrs. J. Gerrodette, No. 122 Allen-st.; Mrs. J. McNaughton, No. 84 3d-st.; Mrs. Wm. Schedler, No. 14 Rivington-st.; Mrs. C. E. Lukeman, No. 276 Elizabeth-st.; Miss M. V. Heckle, No. 133 Hester-st., New-York; Mrs. Grundy, No. 23 Adelphi-st., and Mrs. J. Mitchell, No. 82 Bridge-st., Brooklyn; or at the boatings on the morning of the excursion. By order of the Committee. MARY J. McNAUGHTON, Sec'y.

☞ **Jubilee Year—Closing Services**—On TUESDAY next, June 15, the day on which the closing service of the Jubilee Year of the Venerable SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL will be held, in Westminster Abbey, there will be Morning Prayer, a Sermon, and the Administration of the Holy Communion, in Trinity Church, 10½ o'clock. The alms collected at the Offertory, will be appropriated to Trinity College, Toronto, Canada West, in response to the application for aid which is now made through Rev. WILLIAM McMURRAY. The Clergy of the city and vicinity, are respectfully invited to be present, and to assemble in the North Vestry Room at 10 o'clock.

WILLIAM BERRIAN, Rector.

NEW-YORK, June 10, 1852.

☞ **A Grand Temperance Demonstration** and Bible Presentation by CALEDONIAN SECTION NO 1 CADETS OF TEMPERANCE. The Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 16. The following eminent speakers and singers are engaged—Rev E. H. CHAPIN, Hon. HORACE GREELEY, Mr. VAN WAGNER, the Poughkeepsie Blacksmith, Rev. C. H. FAY, Mr. CHARLES C. LEIGH, President of the New-York Temperance Alliance, Mr. GEORGE STOWE and Mr. McDOUGAL and Mr. CHAS KING. Also, speaking and singing by the Brothers of the Section. During the evening a beautiful Bible will be presented to Bro. OZIAS CAMP, Worthy Patron of the Section, by one of the Brothers. Tickets, 12 cents—to be had of Bro. OZIAS CAMP, No. 277 Pearl-st., and of the members of the Section.

☞ **At a meeting held on board Steamer BUFFALO**, on her return trip from the Fishing Banks, Saturday, June 12, GEO. KARR, Esq., was called to the Chair, R. CRAIG was appointed Secretary; on motion, GEO SHERWOOD, E. CARLAND, GEO. SCARF, CATER VAN PELT and GEO MCBROWN, were desired to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting. The following resolution was reported and adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the thanks of this company be tendered to Capt. HANCOX, for his untiring attention and gentlemanly behavior to his guests on this occasion; and being well satisfied that Capt. H. thoroughly understands the business, by having ocular demonstration in catching Five Thousand Pounds of Sea Bass, we therefore do most cheerfully recommend him and his boat to all those who wish a beautiful Excursion on the broad Atlantic, and a fine day's sport in fishing.

☞ **The Second Greenwich BUILDING ASSOCIATION** will hold their fourth Meeting on this MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the Bleecker Buildings, Bleecker-st., near Morton. This Association, now in operation, is one of the most successful in the city, and offers great inducements to those who may contemplate investing their surplus earnings. Several shares will be offered for redemption at this meeting. Now is the time to join, as the entrance fee will be raised after this meeting.

JOHN KEYSER, President.
GEORGE STARR, Vice-President.
B. RUSS, Jr., Secretary; office No. 48 8th-av.

☞ **Third Mechanics' Building Association.**—A regular meeting for the payment of dues and admission of new members will be held on TUESDAY, June 15, at 8 o'clock, P. M., at No. 162 Bowery. The entrance fee, 50 cents. After this meeting the entrance fee will be raised to $5. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent., charged only on the amount advanced on each share. Members may withdraw by giving one month's notice, and receive back their dues, and 6 per cent. interest thereon. Monthly dues, $2; shares $500. This is the last chance to join this popular Association.

JACOB PECARE, Secretary.

☞ **Fulton Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.**—A regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held at Washington Hall, entrance Nos 89 Bowery and 152 Hester-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, June 17, at 8 o'clock. The Secretary's office is removed to No. 89 Bowery, second floor front room. Office hours from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, of each week. ISAAC AMERMAN, Jr., Secretary.

☞ **Catholic Institute of New-York.**—A Lecture will be delivered at the Broadway Tabernacle, TUESDAY EVENING, June 15, at 8 o'clock, by O. A. BROWNSON, L. L. D., of Boston. Subject—"Protestantism Incompatible with Liberty." Ticke's 25 cents—may be had at the Catholic Bookstores or the members of the Institute, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

DANIEL D. SULLIVAN, Secretary.

☞ **Rose Hill Building Association.**—The second monthly meeting of this Association will be held at Union Hall, corner of 3d-av. and 22d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, 14th inst., at 8 o'clock. Members can obtain their pass books at the office, No. 114 4th-av.

CHARLES A. DAY, Secretary.

☞ **Association of Exempt Firemen.**—This Association will meet at Fireman's Hall, (Mercer-st.) on MONDAY, 14th inst., at 12½ P. M., to join in the Second Annual Parade of the New York Fire Department. Members are requested to be punctual. All exempt Firemen are invited to meet with the Association. Badges, &c., will be provided. N. B.—The Association will furnish carriages for such a prefer to ride. P. W. ENGS, President.

G. W. WHEELER, Secretary.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company.**—Capital Stock $300,000. Shares $100 each.

FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, President.
THOS. E. HASTINGS, Secretary.
Office of Sale and Transfer of Stock, No. 66 Beaver-st. New-York.

New-York Daily Times.

Arrival of the Sierra Nevada.

The steamship *Sierra Nevada*, Capt. WILSON, from Aspinwall on the 3d inst., *via* Kingston, Ja., reached this port early yesterday morning. She brings no news of importance.

Mr. ALBIN CHILDS, of Boston, was lost overboard on the morning of the 29th of May, on the outward passage of the *Sierra Nevada*. He is supposed to have fainted. Every effort was made to rescue him, but without success. As he is said to have had some $500 or $600 in gold about his person at the time, the weight probably carried him down immediately. His effects were transferred to the purser, and his friends will find them on application to J. HOWARD & SON, No. 34 Broadway.

The following is a list of the passengers:

For Southampton—Capt. F. Scott, Charles Moore, J. Choller, A. Choller, B. M. Turnure, Dr. Relt, Capt. Ackley, Mrs. Ackley, Seth M. Ackley, E. Burns, J. Pope, T. Barret, F. S. Crandell, J. W. Morrison, H. Banes, S. Amstein, M. L. Bingham, R. A. Lenori, C. A. Poor, A. Parsano, W. Hibbard, H. Runnells, J. Turnure, J. Williamson, Mary Williamson, Eliza Williamson, Grace Williamson, M. Williamson, E. Williamson, James Williamson, James Williamson, William Williamson, Charles Williamson, Agnes Williamson, Amelia Williamson, L. Rodrigues, Margaret L. MacGeachy, Margaret A. McGeachy, Rosa J. McGeachy, Edwd. A. McGeachy, Ada McGeachy, Helen Ewart, Matilda Ewart, Janet Ewart, John Grant, D. Grant, Grace Grant, Agnes Grant, T. Gunstrum, O. Parsons, C. Lamb, P. T. Clark, C. W. Merchant, G. Davis, L. Walton, F. Purvellick, J. Menli, J. Graff, L. Martini, F. Bartello, J. Green, A. Parker, J. Rodgers, J. M. Cushman, S. D. Chase, R. Cadwallader, S. Swift, A. Swift, C. Linguard, Capt. McKeige. Total 116.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

A severe earthquake was experienced on Hawaii, and on the 15th, a new eruption broke out about three miles to the northward of the one reported in February. The late eruption did but little damage, having passed over an uninhabited district, and not meeting in its course either villages or cultivated land.

We learn from the *Polynesian* that on the 22d ult. the treaty with Great Britain of the 10th of July, 1851, was ratified by the contracting parties.

At a recent session of the Hawaiian Parliament, a resolution was offered expressing the disapprobation of the House upon the reports in circulation abroad, to the effect that the people of that kingdom were desirous of coming under the American Government, and calling for an inquiry as to the source from which such reports have emanated. Passed. Subsequently the resolution was reconsidered and indefinitely postponed.

The number of foreigners who have taken the oath of allegiance to his Majesty during the past year is 130. Natives of the United States, 66; of Great Britain, 31; of China, 15; of Germany, 4; of British America, 2; of France, 1; of other countries, 11.

A good idea of the business done on the Islands may be formed from the following statistics of licences:—Licenses have been granted during the past year to the amount of $25,042 25. The licenses were as follows:—To wholesale stores, 22; retail do., 143; to retail on plantations, 11; auctioneers, 10; hawkers, 182; wholesale liquor dealers, 12; retail do. do., 15; hotels, 9; victualling houses, 46; bowling alleys, 12; public shows, 6; billiard tables, 3; publishing newspapers, 2; letting boats, 24; jobbing horses, 162. The amount sold at public auction on the island of Oahu, the past year, was $564,287 32.

Arrival of the James Adger.

The U. S. Mail steamer *James Adger* arrived on Saturday, in 50 hours from Charleston, bringing the following passengers:

Miss McDuffie, Miss Heyward, Miss H. Terry, Miss A. E. Cobia, Miss M. P. Eason, Miss A. F. Alden, Miss Molinier, Miss Atkins, Mrs. J. H. Blake, Mrs. Sloman, Mrs. Barden and child, Mrs. Molimer, Mrs. Clark, A. S. Izard and lady, W. T. Wood, lady and servant, E. Jones & lady, Major Trapier and lady, Joseph Ballard and lady, S. Harrin and lady, J. C. Ryan, lady, three children and servant, H. Atkins and lady, F. D. Fanning, Mr. Gist, Hon. A. Burt, J. Wells, G. Cuthbert, Rev. Mr. Muller and servant, B. R. Sanderson, G. L. Currier, A. T. Allen, S. Cooley, W. Hutchinson, W. Mitchell, B. F. M'Kenzie, Col. J. Legare, E. W. Seabrook, T. H. Walsey, G. F. Gridley, W. H. Townsend, J. J. Smith, W. E. Smith, Chas. O'Brien, G. Z. Waldron, J. E. Thompson, W. H. Taylor, U. S. N., C. Leed, J. Plagie, D. J. Day, Master G. Molmer, and 27 in the steerage.

Selling liquor under difficulties is exemplified in Maine to the fullest extent. At Bangor, the other day, the City Marshal detected an illicit sale under the following circumstances. Going into a store, called the Albamha, kept by Edward Tebbets, he passed up two flights of stairs and came to a double door, nailed thoroughly, through which was an augur hole. The door was barred when he reached it. He was detained there from three to five minutes. During this time he heard the sound as of a pitcher falling and breaking upon the floor, and liquor running from it. When admitted he saw the liquor upon the floor, which smelt strongly of alcohol. A bed was in the room, to which was attached a wire leading to the store. When he left the store, the bell was rung and the alarm given to those above, and the door was closed.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

BATTLES IN INDIA.

TRIUMPH OF BRITISH ARMS.

CONTINENTAL EVENTS.

LATE INDIA MARKET NEWS.

Liverpool Cotton and Corn Trade Satisfactory.

The U. S. Mail Steamer *Baltic*, arrived at this port yesterday, at 1 P. M. She left Liverpool at noon on Wednesday, the 2d of June; came out of the North Channel and crossed the Banks in lat. 46; *saw no ice*. Experienced strong westerly winds during the whole passage. In lat. 49°, long. 40° took a severe S. W. gale which lasted 36 hours.

The British mail steamer *Europa*, arrived in the Mersey on Sunday evening, the 30th May, at five minutes past 6 o'clock. On the 20th at 5 P. M. passed the steamship *City of Manchester* for Philadelphia.

ENGLAND.

There is no news of importance from England. Parliament has adjourned over the Whitsun holidays.

It is observed and commented upon that the New-York papers per *Europa*, contain advices from Sydney, New South Wales, *four weeks* later than any received in England.

At Liverpool, on Tuesday, the flooring of a building, used temporarily as the Corn Exchange, gave way and precipitated about one hundred persons, who were in the rooms at the time, to the ground. The fall was about twelve feet. Two men, who were under the archway beneath the building, were killed. Many others were severely injured, but none fatally.

The Liverpool *Courier* of this morning, mentions that a dispatch has been received from one of the officers of the steamship *Sarah Sands*, stating that the ship has arrived at Falmouth, short of coal, after an ineffectual attempt to put into Cork.

At a meeting of the shareholders in the British North American Bank, held in London on Tuesday, a dividend of 6 per cent. per annum was declared.

Sir J. GASPARD LE MARCHANT, present Governor of Newfoundland, is appointed to succeed the late Sir JOHN HARVEY as Governor of Nova Scotia.

A letter from Mr. FRANCIS HINCKS, of Canada, to Sir J. PAKINGTON, Secretary for the Colonies, on the subject of the British American Railway, has excited considerable attention here. It is made the substance of a leader in the *London Times*.

There are thirty-one vessels in the port of London up for Australia. The Government Emigration Commissioners intend to charter eight per month the next six months for the same destination. Seven vessels are loading at Liverpool for Australian ports, and seven for San Francisco.

The Lobos Islands continue to be a subject of interest in commercial circles. The English Admiral on the Pacific station is said to have expressed an opinion that these islands are as much an integral part of Peru as the Scilly Islands are of England. This opinion is strongly controverted by the commercial press. The decision of the right of sovereignty in this case is regarded as the more important as it is believed there are other Guano islands in the Pacific to which the decision will form a precedent. Meanwhile vessels are being dispatched from England to load there.

The crops throughout England are luxuriant. Between Liverpool and London the country is clothed with the richest verdure, and similar accounts reach us from other parts of the island and from Ireland. The wheat crop is especially thriving. Other grains look well, and so do potatoes. There is a prospect of a fair hay crop. Hops have a strong growth, with the appearance of being untouched by blight.

Submarine communication between Holyhead and Dublin is expected to be made in course of this week. There are three companies now at work to complete telegraphic communication between England and Ireland. These are the Irish Electric Telegraph Co., the British Electric Co., and the Magnetic Telegraph Co. Meantime the telegraph between Dublin and Galway is all but completed.

The Pope has confirmed the translation of Dr. CULLEN to the Roman Catholic Bishopric of Dublin.

FRANCE.

The French news by this arrival is extremely meagre. The *Moniteur* publishes the returns of the merchandis imported into France this year, to 1st May. The duties amount to 46,773,364 francs, being an advance of 10,000,000 francs over the receipts of the corresponding period of last year. The Salt tax alone has this year produced nearly nine millions of francs. The imports are chiefly of raw materials. Cotton shows an increase during the four months of 227,000,000 metrical quintals, against 187,000,000 in the same period of the previous year. The exports do not present so favorable a statement.

The Commission on the Budget have exhibited an independence that was scarcely looked for, by rejecting the President's demand of 23,000,000 francs to defray the expense of 31,000 men that have been added to the army. This refusal will reduce the effective force, for 1853, to 369,000 men, of which it previously consisted. The question is, will the President assent to the reduction, or will he insist on the original proposition? The Commissioners also decline to grant the credits demanded for a new Ministry of Police, and further, they express regret respecting the confiscation of the Orleans property.

The Municipal Government of Paris has voted twelve millions of francs to purchase the buildings necessary for the construction of the Rue de Rivoli.

A national monument is to be erected at Cahors, the chief town of the Department of the Lot, to the memory of MURAT; Bastide-Fortunière, his birth-place, is henceforth to bear the name of La Bastide-Murat.

A religious ceremony commemorative of the Empress JOSEPHINE, was performed on Friday, at the Church at Rueil.

The gossip from Paris is, that M. HECKEREN—whose return from a private mission to the Emperors of Russia and Austria at Berlin, we have already announced—was personally well received, but his mission was a failure. The answer he received to his propositions is said to have been that a revision of the treaties of 1815 is inadmissible; that a Congress, to which England shall be invited to discuss the political constitution of Europe, is equally so, for the reason that Parliamentary Governments of Europe, as Spain, Portugal, Piedmont, and Switzerland are at the present moment anything but formidable, and with respect to England, her relation to Parliamentary Government is already decided; and finally, that so long as France remained within the limits demanded by the independence of Europe, the Powers will not interfere with her form of Government, but if an opinion were asked by the President, they would advise him to remain satisfied with the title and power he at present possesses. Such is said to be the result of M. HECKEREN'S mission.

M. DE FALLOU, it is stated, will no longer take part in political affairs.

The rigor exercised towards foreign journals causes complaint among newspaper readers. The Belgian papers are stopped daily.

The President's journey to the South is postponed till September. Meanwhile he will reside at the Royal Palace of St. Cloud.

The ingenious fraud has come to light, by means of which five-franc pieces, mostly of the coinage of Louis XVII, CHARLES X, and LOUIS PHILLIPPE, are deteriorated to the extent of seventh-tenths, and yet present their genuine appearance, weight, and *ring*. The two faces of the coin are sawn off, and the interior being filled with "German silver" detection is almost impossible.

ITALY.

The *Journale*, of Rome, publishes an official list of the mercantile marine of the Papal States. The total number of vessels is 1,430; of which 863 measure 28,204 tons, manned by 9,110 seamen.

The Papal Government is very uneasy at the intelligence of frequent conferences between LOUIS NAPOLEON and some of the chiefs of the Italian Liberal party.

The fate of MURRAY, the Englishman, under sentence of death at Ancona, is still undecided.

M. THIERS has had a friendly interview with the Pope.

SWITZERLAND.

A correspondent, writing from Berlin, says, it is there rumored that negotiations have been concluded between the Central Powers, with the consent of England, to restore the Canton of Neufchatel to Prussia. We do not find this statement corroborated.

AUSTRIA.

M. HECKEREN'S embassy from LOUIS NAPOLEON, to the Emperors of Austria and Russia, has afforded food for conversation in Vienna as well as Paris. Nothing worthy of implicit credence respecting the visit has transpired in either capital.

The financial embarrassments of the Empire are as complicated as ever. The result of the Frankfort and London loan has not yet transpired with certainty.

A correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Vienna, says: "Every possible means is adopted to conceal the real state of feeling in the different provinces from the knowledge of the inhabitants of the capital, but, in spite of preventive measures, the truth, sooner or later, finds its way to us. Thus a transient gleam of light broke in upon us yesterday, and, from what was said, it was impossible to doubt that there is a general and deeply-rooted sentiment of discontent, from which the tried and faithful Tyrolese are by no means exempt."

INDIA.

A telegraphic dispatch by last steamer announced the fall of Rangoon and Martaban, and the capture, by the British, of 150 pieces of cannon.

Martaban was stormed, on the 5th April, with comparative ease, the troops having landed under fire from the ships, and advanced rapidly, in conjunction with the artillery, on the works of the enemy. A conflict of four or five hours duration ensued, and the place was taken. The Burmese garrison was about 3,000 strong.

After driving the enemy from Martaban the troops re-embarked and proceeded to join the force on the Rangoon river. On Easter Sunday, April 11, the entire squadron proceeded up the river, not intending to commence operations on that, but coming within range of the batteries, they opened fire, and action became unavoidable. The steamers threw their broadsides on the face of the Burmese works on both sides of the river, and after a heavy cannonade and shelling, silenced them. The outer batteries were then stormed and occupied by sailors and marines from the ships. The Burmese this day (Sunday) also suffered a heavy loss by the explosion of their powder magazine, which was struck by a shell, and blew up.

Monday, the 12th April, was occupied in landing the main body of the troops, and in preparing a stockade a short distance in shore. The Burmese fought gallantly and the loss on both sides was considerable.

Tuesday, 13th, the heavy guns were landed.

On Wednesday, the 14th, the entire force broke ground and pressed on towards the enemy's stronghold—the great Pagoda Stockade. The fighting here was pretty severe for some hours. At noon a general assault was made by all arms on an angle of the Stockade, which was carried, and the enemy gave way at all points. An open gate here permitted the troops to rush in and occupy the place, and all the fighting was over by 2 o'clock P. M. During the engagement the heat was so excessive that several officers and men died from that cause alone. The British had not more than 150 men put *hors du combat*, and captured about a like number of guns. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was great. It is said that two lacs of Rupees were found in the city. The troops are now occupying Rangoon.

Cholera has broken out among the British, since the capture of the City.

It is said that the Governor-General has claimed from the Burmese monarch the sum of £250,000 sterling, for the expenses of the war up to the 31st March, with a notification that he will be charged £10,000 sterling per day until he accepts the terms dictated by the British. The present strength of the expedition is 6,000 regular stand forces of all arms, 15 armed steamships, 4 or 5 transports, a 44 gun frigate, and a brig of war. More extensive operations will likely be gone into after the rainy season.

From the North-west frontier of India advices are less satisfactory to the British. The revolted hill tribes keep up a harrassing warfare with the outposts. Their tactics is to surround the garrisons in bodies of 5,000 or 6,000, retiring towards the hills as the troops advance, and following them again as they return to the forts. Reinforcements have been sent to endeavor to bring them to action. One regiment, the 53d British, was dispatched from Peshawar mounted on 100 elephants.

An insurrection against the government of Dhost Mahommed has broken out in Cabool. His troops have been worsted.

The state of the Nizam's territory is as bad as can be. Government credit is at an end, there is no revenue, and the country is covered with predatory bands. This state of things is favorable for the absorption of the territory by the English.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Sir HARRY SMITH has arrived in England. A gratifying reception was given him at Cape town previous to his embarkation—showing that the colonists appreciate his services better than the Home Government.

Sir HARRY considers that the *coup de grace* has been given to the Kaffir war by the late operations; but it would seem, by latest advices from the seat of war, that the enemy are as active as ever. We learn that Col. EYRE had had a severe action with a body of Kaffirs, in which he lost one captain and several men. The 12th Lancers also had a smart brush with the enemy.

Major General CATHCART, the new Governor, had arrived at British Caffraria, and commenced operations where Sir HARRY SMITH left off. Nothing can be known of his successes in the field for another mail or two.

A general order dated from Headquarters, King William's Town, April 6, gives the only intelligible summary we have seen of recent operations. The order says:

"The exertions of the troops in following up the enemy after his expulsion from the Waterkloof and Blinkwatef fastnesses, through the Amatolas, across the Kei, have been marked with much success, and are of such a character that the Commander-in-Chief congratulates the army on the prospect of a speedy termination of the war, which must result from them, and give permanent peace to the country.

"Among the most remarkable achievements of the forces employed in these operations since the general order of the 16th March, are:

"Lt.-Col. PERCEVAL'S affair near the Cap Indoda, on the 31st March.

"Lt. Col. MICHEL'S operations in the Amatola, Wolf River, and Semya valleys, extending from the 26th of March to the 3d of April.

"Lt. Col. EYRE'S clearing of the Perie Bush on 31st March.

"Major General SOMERSET'S movement upon and capture of 1,500 head of Gaika cattle on the Thomas River on the 30th of March.

"Lieut. Col. EYRE'S pursuit of the enemy with his herds across the Kei, capturing 1,386 head of Gaika cattle and 15 horses, on April 3, by one of the most enterprising and successful forays of the campaign.

"During these several operations, many of the enemy were killed. The troops occupy every stronghold in the Amatolas, and it is impossible the enemy can retain even a footing. So he is pursued in every direction.

"Dates from Port Natal to April 2, represent that colony as quiet and prosperous. New sources of wealth are being developed, among others the manufacture of vegetable oil, and of sugar. Specimens of copper ore are discovered and mining is commenced. Steam-tugs are to be provided for the port of Natal, to be paid for by a duty on tonnage.

Latest by Mail.

The Silesian Industrial Exhibition was opened at Breslau on the 25th May. The most important divisions are those allotted to iron manufactures. In the linen and woollen goods, the staple of the Province, the display is excellent.

VICTOR HUGO has just completed a work on the *coup d'état*. It is to bear the title of "Le Deux Decembre."

The Council for the Orleans princes have published a memoir setting forth the grounds on which they appeal against the confiscation of their property.

The Hanoverian Chambers were adjourned on the 28th May to 4th June. The Diet of Oldenburg have decided to accede on certain conditions to the treaty of September, between Hanover and Russia. It is stated in a Berlin journal that the recent settlement between the King of Denmark and the Duke of Augustenberg will be repudiated by the Germanic Diet.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool Cotton Market....June 1.

COTTON.—On Saturday, (say WRIGHT, GANDY & Co.) the demand continued active, and of the sales made, speculators and exporters took a fair quantity—prices remaining as before. The *Europa* arrived on Sunday, and yesterday morning business opened with an animated inquiry, which was freely met by holders, and which tended to check any advance the American accounts were calculated to stimulate. Towards the close of the day less spirit was manifest, and a tame feeling prevailed, which continued yesterday, although the speculative inquiry terminated in transactions to a fair extent. The Trade having a present supply, see little to apprehend in the immediate future; and it is not impossible that we shall experience a quieter time for a few weeks. Of to-day's sales, 2,000 are bales, of which 1,500 are to speculators. The sales on Saturday were 12,000 bales; 3,000 speculative and export; 10,000 American. Monday, 10,000 bales; 4,000 speculative and export; 9,500 American. Tuesday, 8,000 bales; 5,000 speculative and export; 6,000 American. Import for same time is about 13,500 bales.

PRICES TO-DAY:

	Fair.	*Middling.*	*Ordinary.*
New-Orleans	6¾	5 5-16	3¾@4¼
Mobile	5¾	5¼	4 @4¼
Atlantic	5¾	5¼@3-16	4 @4¼

The COTTON market, (say BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co.,) in the past three working days, has been decidedly quiet, with a shade less firmness in prices—the sales reaching 30,000 bales, with 14,000 to speculators and exporters.

Liverpool Corn Market.

From Maxwell & Co.'s Price Current.

LIVERPOOL, June 1.—The arrivals of GRAIN, &c., since Tuesday, from Ireland and coastwise, are moderate of OATS and OATMEAL, but light of other articles. From foreign ports the imports consist of 8,224 quarters WHEAT, 1,627 quarters INDIAN CORN, and 1,000 bbls. of FLOUR. The exports are large, comprising 5,831 quarters WHEAT, 9,794 quarters INDIAN CORN, and 968 sacks and 7,450 bbls. FLOUR. The trade during the week has been quiet for WHEAT and FLOUR, but in the business done the prices of Tuesday last have been fully supported. INDIAN CORN on the spot was in good request at an advance of 1s. @ 480 lbs., and floating cargoes near at hand are not to be met with. Nothing passing in other articles. The weather continues favorable for the country, though cold for the season of the year.

The market opened to-day (June 1,) with rather a slow demand for WHEAT and FLOUR, holders asking the prices of last Tuesday, but, owing to an unsteward accident from the falling in of a part of the market, all further business was completely suspended; we, therefore, repeat the quotations of last week for all articles, which must be considered quite nominal, except for INDIAN CORN, which was held at the advance noted above.

State of Trade.

From the Monthly Circular of May 31 of Messrs. McNair, Greenhow & Irving, Manchester, we learn that employment, much in advance of the existing and gradually increasing productive power, continues still to characterize the staple productions of this district. At no time in our recollection were the operatives connected with the power-loom Cotton manufacture, especially, better and more beneficially employed, when the relative cheapness of the necessaries of life is taken into account; neither, probably, were producers, being spinners and manufacturers, in a general way, found to be pursuing a more lucrative course. The district, therefore, may be pronounced to be in a healthy and prosperous condition generally.

During the first week, a general and hardening tendency was everywhere observable, as applying to Goods and Yarns. Both manufacturers and spinners demanded, and obtained in some cases, higher rates. From that period, however, until about the 22d, the market transactions were of a much less active character, with prices irregular and generally in favor of the buyer, who, in the meantime, appeared to disregard an upward tendency in Cotton, and to be influenced, in the meantime, by the tenor and complexion of the German and Eastern accounts. Since the commencement of the last week, however, from the advices by the steamer as to Cotton and other speculative influences, there has been a greater disposition to operate here, which has resulted in part in giving greater firmness to prices generally, but produced an advance upon certain descriptions of Cloth and Yarns.

Stocks generally are fully lighter than they were at the end of April, with prices generally firmer, and, in some cases, actually higher. No great amount of animation at the moment is perceptible; still the heavy contracts in existence create corresponding deliveries, and necessitate the completion of orders which consequently produces much bustle and activity even in the absense of new operations.

Money Market.

The English Funds opened on Monday morning at a further advance of ¼, and showed great firmness throughout the day. The first quotations for Consols were 100¾@100¾ for Money, and 100¾@100¾ for Account in July; closed at the same price for Money, and 100¾@100¾ for Account. The Foreign Stock Market was rather firmer, but there was not much doing.

The lowest price of Consols during the month of May was 99¾, and the highest, 100¾.

EMANUEL & SON, of Hamburg, have failed for £120,000, in consequence of heavy losses in shares.

On Monday, £400,000 were sold for the English Funds on behalf of Scotch Banks. It is understood that other large orders are unfulfilled from scarcity of Stocks.

The closing prices of Tuesday were—Consols for account and Money, 100¾@100¾; do. Three-and-a-Quarter Cents., 100¾@100¾; Bank Stock, 221½; Exchequer Bills, L. and S., 72.51 P. M. Railway Shares dull. Gold Mining Share quiet. On Continental Bourses we note little variation in prices.

Bombay Markets.

The general features of trade are favorable. Bombay commercial dates are from 17th April to 1st May, inclusive. The Bombay Bank had raised its rates of discount and interest one ¥ cent. At Bombay Cotton PIECE GOODS are tolerably steady with rather improved prices on some descriptions. GREY SHIRTINGS in good demand, Bleached of low qualities dull. COTTON YARN—dull for mule; water of 30's and 36's steady. Nothing doing in woollens. In metals COPPER SHEATHING in good demand; Swedish Iron in take advanced; dull in faggot. English BAR, dull; SHEET in moderate request. PIG LEAD in fair inquiry. QUICKSILVER, no transactions. SALTPETRE recoded. COTTON—market steady and the demand both for India and China good, with free purchases at quotations; arrivals of the new crop have been more free of late. OPIUM, steady, prices advanced. PEPPER—small stock and good business doing. FREIGHTS, rather dull: £3 2s. 6d.@£3 10s. 6d. to London, and the latter figure to Liverpool; to China 15r. per candy. Rates of Exchange have again advanced to 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1¼d. Credit, and 2s. for document bills; on China 211r.@215r.; on Calcutta 99½r. at 60 days' sight.

Calcutta Markets.

Dates are to the 22d April. The *Overland Gazette* of that date states that the commencement of the Bengalee year and its attendant holidays have materially restricted transactions in imports, but the market has hardly yet opened. The value of the few sales that have yet been effected lead to the belief that prices generally, except COTTON and IRON, have a downward tendency. The MONEY market is healthy, but the bazaar dealers, whose resources have for some time past been crippled, are unable to obtain the necessary accommodation, except at high terms, and hence the paucity of transactions. RICE—Fine white continues to command attention for the home market without alteration in prices, and some large purchases have been made for the Mauritius at former rates. RAW SILK is dull, with little in the market. COTTON continues to command attention for the China market, without alteration in value. FREIGHTS have an appearance of remaining steady at the previous advance; the arrivals have not been large. Limited operations in EXCHANGE at 2s. 0¾d. 2d for credits, and Document Bills at 2s. 1d. Company's rupee.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS.

A SHORT PASSAGE.

$1,500,000 in Gold Dust.

We were quite surprised, on Saturday, by the announcement of the arrival of the U. S. Mail Steamer *Illinois*, Lieut. HARTSTEINE Commanding, from Aspinwall, with the California Mails of the 11th May, five hundred and twenty-five passengers, and $1,500,000 in Gold Dust. The *Illinois* left Aspinwall on the night of the 4th inst., and made the passage home in seven days five hours, running time—the quickest on record.

The steamer *Oregon*, which left San Francisco on the 10th ult., had arrived at Panama. The *New-Orleans* and *Antelope* had also arrived.

The steamer *Sierra Nevada* left Aspinwall on the 3d from New-York, *via* Kingston, Jam.

The following is the specie list of the *Illinois*:

Adams & Co.	$445,785	To order	6,137
American Exch. Bank	390,000	J. W. Smith & Co.	5,264
Burgoyn & Plume	130,000	De Rham & Moore	5,160
Wm. Appleton	33,500	J. Bloomingdale & Co.	5,000
Aaron Jacobs	25,000	C. P. Morrison	5,000
Brown, Brothers & Co.	18,466	Brigham & Reynolds	4,862
Collins, Cushman & Co.	21,376	A. H. Lisseck & Co.	4,000
Drexel & Co.	17,500	Foster & Mackenzie	4,786
S. P. Hurd & Co.	17,073	Johnson & Loudon	4,400
John C. Lodge	15,000	W. Chapman & Co.	4,000
Dan'l T. Willetts	12,538	P. Naylor	3,400
F. F. Southworth	11,808	J. Rosenthal & Bros.	3,185
Thos. Watson & Son	11,350	To order	3,000
Newbouse & Spalding	10,000	H. G. Leonard	2,900
Reed, Wade & Co.	10,000	To order	2,024
A. Reynolds	10,000	H. H. Soule	2,000
A. Van Valkenburg	10,000	Nandelbaum & Silvermann	2,000
A. Freidenburg	10,000	G. S. Robbins & Son	1,700
Des Art & Heuser	10,000	J. Birmaer	1,600
McNulty & Co.	9,000	Louis Veigbaun	1,500
Weeks, Kelly & Co.	10,200	Jones & Wise	1,000
C. W. & A. Thomas	9,000	Thomas Maxwell	500
J. Sigleman and Stelhumer	8,500	Williams & Potter	1,638
To order	7,136		
Henry Josephi & Co.	7,650	On freight	1,368,161
H. H. Thomas & Co.	7,000	Hands of passengers	600,000
Charles F. Fay	6,640		
A. W. Canfield	6,724		1,186,816

The following are the passengers by the *Illinois*:

Mr. Reddington and lady, Major J. J. Worth, L. B. Hall, A. J. Cutter, Alex Forbes, A. Lockwood, J. Fry, L. Bradley, W. P. Brown (A. & Co.), R. P. Mead (Adams & Co.), W. J. Sherwood, D. J. Tallant, L. Skinner, Jeremiah Youngs, Geo. B. Nichols, W. P. Shaw, Geo. Deffree, Dr. Bay & Son, Mr. Webster, Miss Webster, Mrs. Dobson, Mrs. Lansing and child, S. Thompson, J. Ferguson, J. K. Steele, H. H. Meaner, Capt. Jno. D. Hallenbeck, T. B. Grant, Mr. Richardson, R. A. Bailey, A. J. Rogers, F. McOwen, J. Moore, S. O'Goodhue, H. H. Moore, J. H. Moore, E. L. Burnham, T. J. Mullen, J. T. Smith, W. B. Brown, Geo. Brown, Cook, E. Baker, J. Williams, L. Dailey, C. Dickenson, G. W. Marsh, D. M. Weston, L. Macom

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1852.

PAPER CIRCULATION.....35,000.

☞ A Press For Sale.—One No Minion, in good order, will be sold cheap, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to the Foreman of the Times.

☞ Persons in Brooklyn who wish to subscribe to the Morning or Evening Times can do so by leaving their orders at Baker's News Depôt, No. 230 Fulton-street, or at Bennet's News Depôt, No. 63 Atlantic-st.

The Whig Nomination.

On Wednesday next Whig delegates from the whole Union meet to nominate a Presidential candidate. According to present appearances, *nine-tenths* of them are animated by a sincere desire to select that candidate, and to adopt that general policy, which will tend most certainly to insure success; and they will leave no effort untried to bring about such a result. Indications are not wanting, however, that a factious minority intend to thwart this endeavor, and to force upon the Convention such measures as will secure to themselves, in the event of success, the dispensation of public patronage; or else drive the party into a position where inevitable defeat awaits it. Mr. Cabell, of Florida, commenced the game in Congress on Saturday. He made a speech, intended for effect at Baltimore, in which he distinctly stated that the South would not in any event vote for General Scott, because, if elected, "those notorious men"—the Free-Soil Whigs of the Northern States—"would be restored to office." Unless, therefore, the Whigs shall nominate Mr. Fillmore, or pledge General Scott to *exclude* "these men" from office, Mr. Cabell and his Southern co-workers "will prefer to vote for the Democratic Presidential nominee." In briefest terms, Mr. Cabell and his friends propose either to *rule* or to *ruin* the Whig party.

It is announced that this is an official declaration of the purposes of those Whigs whom Mr. Cabell represents, and that it will be followed, in the same strain, to-day, by Mr. Gentry. Their allies in this City have indicated similar purposes; and a very desperate attempt will be made, by a concerted movement of the malignants, to bully the Whig Convention into compliance with their demands.

There is, of course, but just one way in which such menaces can be met,—and that is, with defiance and contempt. If the demands of these men are conceded, the Whig party is inevitably prostrated in every important section and State of the Union; and with its strength will be lost also its dignity, character, and power of rallying again. If they are resisted, and held rigidly as Whigs to the duty of acquiescence in the decision of the majority, they dare not bury themselves under the popular indignation which would overwhelm them for deserting their party from such motives of unmixed baseness; and even if they did, and should thus defeat the Presidential ticket, (which they cannot do,) the Whig party would be all the stronger in the great Whig States, and would possess a vigor and strength which would prove resistless in another contest.

With these *flibustiers*, therefore,—we trust no terms will be held for a moment. Until they come down from their stilts and put themselves on a level with other Whigs,—agreeing to act in concert with them, and to abide by the action of the Convention,—they deserve no treatment but that due to stealthy and treacherous assassins. They remain in the party only to use, or to destroy it.

It would be a mistake to suppose that they represent in this matter, the great body of the Southern Whigs. They will find themselves, as Mr. Gentry has already done, sternly rebuked at home for their factious course. Mr. Cabell owes his seat in Congress now to the personal exertions on his behalf, of one of those very Northern men whom he now denounces as Free-Soilers; and a Nashville meeting called expressly to endorse the bolting from the late Whig caucus, refused to do so by an overwhelming majority. The general sentiment of the Southern Whigs is thoroughly sound and tolerant, and holds in utter contempt this attempt of a few selfish factionists, to promote their own advancement at the expense of their party. Mr. Stanly's reply to Mr. Cabell's diatribe, shows that before he can drive the North into compliance with his demands, he will have a small account to settle with his friends at home.

Threats, similar in their object, but aimed at another quarter, come from another source. The *Mirror* of this city, uses the following language towards Southern friends of Gen. Scott:

> We have heard it said that a few of the Southern Delegates who were elected as out-and-out Compromise men have *Mangumized*. In other words, that they have been coaxed, or bought, or frightened into the support of Gen. Scott in the coming Convention? If this be true; if the South prove faithless in the hour of trial, we think it is the last time the North will ever battle for Southern interests. We *will leave our Southern sisters and their "peculiar institution" a prey to Abolition rapine and Servile insurrection.* If it be now true, that "never a night-bell rings in Richmond but the mother presses her infant closer to her breast," how will it be when the *flood-gates of Abolitionism are no longer staid by the bulwarks of the North*—by the serried ranks of Union Men who have stood by the Great Defender in resisting the aggressive tide of Northern fanaticism, and by so doing *have preserved the life, liberty and property of their Southern brethren. If they desert us now*, then, in the strong language of Oriental indignation, *we will mock at their calamity, and laugh when their fear cometh—yea, when their fear cometh as a whirlwind.*

This is highly terrific. It derives its only importance from the fact that it comes from an office-holder under the general government—and that it echoes threats made not long since by Mr. Brooks, Member of Congress from this City. These two gentlemen threaten to leave the South "a prey to Abolition rapine and servile insurrection," if *they* are "deserted now." That some awful calamity would overtake the universe at large if this brace of worthies should lose their offices, is possible:—but we hope the horrors of that catastrophe have been somewhat exaggerated, "in the strong language of their oriental indignation." We doubt, moreover, whether they have been generally considered the "bulwarks of the North," and whether the South understands that it has been saved hitherto by their special interposition. At all events, if the danger is so great as they represent, the South will need other defenders than men ready to turn against her, and to leave her a "prey to Abolition rapine and servile insurrection," unless they are kept in office. Perhaps the 'Free-Soilers' of the North might be of quite as much service to them, in such a contingency. Their regard for the Constitution and the laws of the land is at least quite as disinterested as that of soldiers, who threaten to fire the magazine if they are discharged from the service. Servants have been known to rob their masters, in revenge for being discharged; but *threatening* to do so has not generally been found the best way to retain their places or the confidence of their employers.

The Art-Union.

We understand that the Managers of the American Art-Union have unanimously resolved, to carry the question of the legality of that institution to the Court of Appeals, whose decision upon it will of course be final. They would gladly consider themselves released from all further responsibility in connection with this matter, by the decision of the Supreme Court, so far as their personal feelings and convenience are concerned. But the decision being only that of a majority of the Court, and having been reached under circumstances somewhat peculiar, a sense of justice to the Subscribers constrains them to carry the case still higher.

We have heard that the judgment of Judge Edwards, in favor of the Art-Union, was upon consultation at first concurred in by a majority of the Court, and that he was requested to prepare his opinion as that of the Court;—it was not until after it had been handed in that one of the other Judges reached an adverse conclusion. This does not in any way, it is true, invalidate the decision;—but it shows that the question was by no means clear even in the minds of those Judges who finally gave judgment against the Art-Union.

If the Art-Union should be finally adjudged to be a lottery within the meaning of the statute, it is competent for the Court to declare its property forfeited to the uses of the Alms-House Department of the City.

☞ The *Express* fulminates the action of the Whig State delegates in Convention on Friday, as "neither democratic nor just." It says that "every thing was conceived, enforced and accomplished by the brute force of power;" and deals in sundry mysterious menaces as to the awful retribution that will inevitably overtake such "tyranny." The specific acts complained of are thus stated:

> "But FOUR of the Fillmore men were allowed seats in the Convention, to vote upon the Delegates at large.
>
> "William Shardlow receiving ten votes from the Second and Third Wards, against FIFTEEN votes from the First, Fifth and Eighth Wards, *was allowed a seat against* James W. Beekman; Mr. Beekman being a National Whig, favorable to Mr. Fillmore's nomination, and Mr. Shardlow, a Seward Whig, in favor of General Scott.
>
> "In the VIIIth District, where Thomas Carnley received EIGHT votes, from the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards, and Moses H. Grinnell *seven* votes from the Twelfth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards, Mr. Grinnell, *though in the minority, was admitted to his seat.*
>
> "In the IXth District, (Rockland, Westchester, and Putnam Counties,) T. H. Benedict, who was supported by the Fillmore men, and who received a large majority of the votes, was not allowed his seat; while William Bleakley, the Scott contestant, was admitted. (Three Scott men were selected as a committee to report upon this case.)
>
> In the XIth District, (Ulster and Greene,) Mr Smith was elected on Sunday, after the District Convention had adjourned to meet again in June. The Convention met on the day to which it was adjourned, and elected Jacob Hardenburgh as Delegate, and yet Mr. Smith was allowed a seat, and *Mr. Hardenburgh was not permitted to vote.*
>
> In the XXVIIth District, (Tompkins, Tioga and Chemung,) where two of three Districts voted on the day appointed, and in a legal manner, to send Charles E. Barstow (Fillmore) as a Delegate, another Convention was held this week, and Charles Cook sent as Delegate. *The Scott and Seward Convention admit Mr. Cook and reject Mr. Barstow.*
>
> In the XXXIst District, (Orleans and Niagara,) where A. L. Bennett (Fillmore Whig) was elected in May by one-half of the District Delegates, a Convention is held at a subsequent time, in which but a very few of the people participate, and Mr. Cole (Scott) *is made to supersede Mr. Bennett;* and the Scott vote is recorded for the Delegates at Large."

There may be some readers of the *Express* who have given it credit for a respectable degree of honesty. Their opinions must be modified after reading this professed statement of the action of the Convention. The *Express* here asserts that the Convention *rejected* Messrs. Beekman, Carnley, Hardenburgh, Barstow, and Bennett, as Delegates, and admitted their competitors, and upon the strength of this assertion vents its portentous denunciations and threats; while its editor knows perfectly that every one of these gentlemen (except Mr. Barstow, who was not present) distinctly refused to submit his credentials,—to offer any evidence, or say one word in support of his claim to his seat. After coming into the Convention, taking part in its organization, assenting to the election of officers, and recognizing its action in the appointment of Committees, by going before them, these gentlemen state distinctly that they *will not submit their credentials.* They claim seats, but refuse to say a word by way of proving that they have any title to them. And yet the *Express* insists that they ought to have been admitted. If this is not the climax of impudence, we despair of ever seeing that point reached.

The *Express* proceeds to reinforce its original falsehood thus:

> "To reject men backed by such claims to a seat as Mr. Beekman has in the votes of three-fifths of the local delegates, to admit or reject men *upon personal considerations*, or to receive or reject them *upon a sentiment in regard to a man*, is sure to leave its sting behind. No Whig thus outraged will forget the wrong, and if he is made of such stuff as is common to frail human nature, he will avenge it until he punishes the wrong-doer."

Mr. Beekman in Convention avowed his entire confidence in the justice and fairness of the delegates. He said that if he were not contending for a *principle*, he would cheerfully submit his claims to the Convention and abide by its decision. But he denied the *right* of that Convention to adjudicate the case, and he should not therefore, submit his credentials at all. And yet, in the face of all this, the *Express* talks about the personal "wrong" of not admitting to a seat and vote, a delegate who refuses to show his credentials, against one who does.

—There is of course no use in attempting to argue so plain a point as this, or indeed any other point upon this subject, with the *Express*. That paper has clearly made up its mind, for reasons doubtless of pressing urgency, to drive the Whig party into such a nomination as will secure to itself a controlling influence, or else defeat the party. It is utterly unscrupulous in the means it uses, because its condition is utterly desperate. And it will freely use whatever agencies of falsehood and bullying may promise success. The Whigs of this State understand, very thoroughly, the worth of its statements, and the weight of its threats. How long it will take those in other States to take its measure in these regards, will soon be seen. They would do the Whigs of this State an essential service, if they could contrive to relieve them from the burden and disgrace of its ostensible support.

The Chinamen—An Opportunity.

The Legislature of California adjourned the other day, having previously passed an act responding to the Governor's message upon the Coolies. The act simply imposes a tax of three dollars a month upon the foreign miner. It does not deny the right of the Chinamen to occupy and work the mines. Indeed, it explicitly legalizes such occupation, by making it a source of revenue. Two years ago, a similar law was passed and is still unrepealed on the statute books. It was never enforced. The public feeling of the day was against it. The advent of the whole mining population was then so recent, and the titles of all parties so utterly baseless, that the most unblushing effrontery did not venture to quarrel with the rights of any squatter of whatever name or breed. Two years, however, have raised some sort of prescriptive title in favor of occupants. They have waxed fat and kick. Throughout the whole mining region, there appears to be a unanimous opposition to the Chinese, and a determination to evict them at all risks. The *Illinois* brings us news of outrages in all directions upon the unoffending celestials. Violence is not, though force is, used very generally in expelling them. And thus we have the curious spectacle of the Legislature making the presence of the Chinese at the mines legal; and the people, in careless disregard of the law, driving them out, and prohibiting their presence under any conditions. The Chinese are at least obedient to law and order, and we question whether in the long run they would not prove more valuable citizens than Americans, whom no authority can control. If heathen be those who are a law unto themselves, the Americans and not the Chinese would seem to be entitled to that appellation.

—We are glad to see from the *Alta California* that the prejudice is not universal. That paper very justly observes:

> "Whatever may be said of the habits and intents of the Chinese who have come among us—of their clannish propensities, their selfish disposition and the niggardly policy which they invariably adopt in taking upon them the rights of citizens of our State, it will be difficult to prejudice the public mind against them on the score of misconduct and disorderly or criminal behavior. It is perfectly well known that they are the most peaceable unmolesting and inoffensive class of adventurers that come among us, and that they are not easily provoked to angry deeds; preferring to suffer wrong rather than do wrong, "and more sinned against than sinning." That hasty and intemperate speech, which aims at their expulsion from our mines on a pretext that they are vicious and bad citizens, will fail. The more reflecting portion of the community, and all who have the permanent good of the our State at heart, will withhold their sanction from such a movement. We hope the press of the interior will not lend its aid for the dissemination of such misrepresentations and willful untruths as may be propagated by designing men, to shield offences which grow out of jealous intolerance, selfishness, and a presumptuous spirit of monopoly among certain classes of miners.
>
> Touching the right of these simple, humble and unoffending laborers from the far-off shores of Asia to join in the swelling tide of adventurous emigration to the gold region, it would be well for some of their enemies in the gold mines and elsewhere to ask the question (and answer it if they can) if that right does not as truly belong to those Asiatics as to the laborers from the distant shores of France, England, South America and the British colonies—aye, and from our own Atlantic States, who flock to this country only to bear away a share of the golden spoil; neither lending a voice nor contributing pecuniary aid for the maintenance of our State institutions—even for the simple enactment and enforcement of the laws by proper officers. It certainly does not become such adventurers and speculators to clamor about their rights of citizenship and privileges in our mines."

But after all, the treatment which these people meet with may be the most fortunate thing in the world. We see no branch of labor in California peculiarly adapted to their capacities, while in our Southern States their talents would be invaluable. The suggestions we have made upon the subject have been favorably entertained at the South. The New-Orleans *Delta* has backed them up with its usual energetic sense, and the notion is working in the brains of planters and capitalists, and must work into salutary practice. This cold against the Chinaman in California, will make them easier of access to any proposition from the South. They have looked the way out of China, and into America. They can be brought the additional distance from San Francisco to New-Orleans without serious difficulty or cost. In consequence of the expulsion, there will be helpless thousands of them crowding the former port, unable to secure a passage to any point without the aid of charity. There will never be a more admirable opportunity to put the thing in practice. We trust that the enterprise and capital of the South will not neglect it.

Pennsylvania Loans.

On Saturday a new loan, offered to the lowest rate of interest, by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for $850,000, for the completion of the North Branch Canal, was taken to the extent of $300,000 at 4½ per cent. interest, and $850,000 at 5 per cent. interest. The successful bidders are connected with London parties. The Commonwealth is also in the Market for a further loan at 5 per cent., free from taxation, as the one just taken is, in renewal of past due and maturing obligations. The bids close on 7th September. She also offers to the holders of the old taxable loans, not due, a long 4 per cent. coupon stock, 35 years to run, free from all taxation, at any time within six months.

The Baltic's News.

The details of the triumph of the British arms in India against the Burmese, constitute the chief point of political news in the accounts by this arrival. This success appears to be nearly or quite complete, and to the Native authorities, heavy money contribution had been dictated as the terms of peace. Sir Harry Smith has returned home from the Cape of Good Hope, where the troubles with the Kaffirs are yet unsettled. The proceedings of Parliament are without special interest. Quiet appears to reign in France, and on the Continent generally.

The money and market news by this arrival exhibit continued prosperity in Great Britain, and the public funds have advanced to 100¾ for three per cent consols.

☞ The ten days later intelligence from California, which we publish this morning, presents many items of interest. The sad accounts of Indian slaughter, received a few days since, are confirmed; but the forebodings of a fierce and bloody Indian war, as a consequence, have not yet been realized. The savages generally were quiet—as well they might be when white men had evinced such superiority in deeds of brutality and outrage. The excitement relative to the Chinese population was on the increase. All through the mining regions meetings had been held, at which resolutions were passed ordering the immediate departure of the Celestials, and providing for the enforcement of the mandate. Going a little further, some of the meetings denied the rights of foreigners, of any nation, to participate in the profits of mining, and resolved an extension of the "notice to quit" to them also. Several collisions had occurred between the Chinamen and other miners, but without serious results. It is not improbable that the policy of seclusion may be successfully attempted as against the Celestials; but any general effort to exclude foreigners from the mines can only result in serious feuds, and much of the calamities incident to civil war. It will be seen that influential Chinamen at San Francisco have sent out circulars to their countrymen at home, informing them of the hostility recently excited against their immigration, and advising them in consequence not to add to the numbers of those who are to be excluded from El Dorado.

The mining intelligence is good. Operations in quartz, especially, were being attended with great success. The difficulties with new machinery, and the failures of parties of experimentalists, which, for a time, dampened public confidence in the success of quartz mining, have all been overcome, and the universal testimony is that the lasting wealth of California lies imbedded in her mountains of quartz. The yield from this source is constantly increasing: and while we have accounts of $140 per ton of rock, as the product of some of the veins, we have no evidences of dissatisfaction with the results of any of the numerous companies now in operation.

☞ The London *Times* of 31st May, to hand by the *Baltic*, has a lengthy letter from its regular New-York correspondent, on Railroad borrowing in this country and financial matters generally. The writer throws out what he calls his "hints" as having "more significance six or twelve months hence than they may now seem to possess." He shows a pretty thorough knowledge of the tendency of the times on this side, though some of his adverse conclusions are, as he intimates, quite premature, if not illiberal. The London *News*, in noticing the proposals of Pennsylvania for the renewal of her loans, has a fling at repudiation, and asks "when will our transatlantic brethren wipe out the stain?"

These signs from the other side show the general state of public feeling in England, so far as it is reflected by the press, towards American credit. And it would be well for borrowers to keep in view the fact that favors from that country must come through private channels, necessarily limited in number, and fastidious, if not capricious in their selection.

A Whig Dinner was given yesterday, after the termination of the day's work, by Coleman & Stetson, Astor House, *to the Delegates friendly to Gen. Winfield Scott.—Tribune.*

☞ The *Tribune* misapprehended entirely the character of the invitation. It was given through Gen. Granger, the President of the Convention, *to all the delegates* as a body, and without any distinction founded upon preferences, credentials, or anything else. In point of fact, we believe none of the friends of Mr. Fillmore attended; but it was from lack of appetite, and not of an invitation.

The Administration, and California Whigs.

The Whig Committee of San Francisco recently passed strong resolutions condemning the appointment by the President, of Lieut. Beals of the U. S. Navy and of Edward W. Jones of the banking firm of Palmer, Cook & Co., both known as ultra-Democrats, to two of the most responsible and most lucrative offices in California. They also declare that the course pursued by the General Government towards the Whigs of California, has tended to discourage and dishearten them in their attempts to disseminate the great principles of the party on the Western shores of our Republic,; that [while they have a firm and abiding confidence in those principles, and will defend them when called on, they yet most respectfully suggest that common justice demands a recognition of their clear rights, on the part of those whom they have assisted to place in power.

☞ The arrivals in this City from the Eastward, of delegates and volunteers *en route* to Baltimore, are already numerous. There promises to be an unprecedented gathering of the party: and, as far as we can learn, the feeling is quite enthusiastic, and without any notable differences as to the proper course for the Convention to pursue. We are glad to see that the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad has made arrangements to carry delegates at excursion rates; the tickets holding good until Saturday next. It will prove a convenience to all the Northern delegates, as those of Ohio and Pennsylvania take Philadelphia in their way.

From New-York to Philadelphia the preferable line is over the New-Jersey Railroad, *vid* New-Brunswick. The running time is less and the accommodation better than by any other route. To prove that the conductors are eminently obliging and gentlemanly, we need only mention the popular Coulter, as a fair type of the class. Some improvement in the method of transferring baggage from the train to the boat at Jersey City, would contribute to expedite matters still further. It is observed by travelers that the same crates which are placed in less than five minutes on the trucks at Tacony, frequently retard the boat fifteen or twenty minutes, at the terminus of the road. With an amendment of this defect, the patronage of the road will admit of no competition. Delegates will find it the most desirable route.

A fatal accident occurred on the Michigan Southern Railroad, on the night of the 4th inst. The express train going west ran off the track, and into a gravel bank, eight miles west of Jonesville, Ill., throwing Mr. Spaulding, the engineer, and the fireman, between the tender and the boiler, causing the death of both men. Two emigrant cars passed the engine, and were thrown on their side, injuring no one. The accident was occasioned by a switch being turned in the wrong direction.

A Company is now engaged in working a rich coal vein at Portsmouth, R. I. The coal is 36 feet thick, and resembles the Pennsylvania product.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Renewed Decline of Fillmore Influence at Washington—The Decline Commences.

Washington, Saturday, June 12.

Delegates to the Whig National Convention from the South and West are pouring into this city. Several of the prominent members have called a caucus for to-night, to deliberate upon certain interesting measures.

Webster's chances, for the nomination are becoming brighter every moment, and he is now openly talked of as a Conservative candidate. It is rumored here that should the Convention be unable to select a candidate upon the first or second ballot, that President Fillmore has prepared a note to be read before the Convention, declining the nomination in favor of Mr. Webster.

The *Union* of to-morrow will publish the speeches of Messrs. Pierce and Woodbury on the Catholic question agitated in New Hampshire some time since.

The dispatch relative to the appropriation to the Collins steamers having passed the Committee of Ways and Means, is confirmed. The amendment was adopted by one majority. It will thus go to the House in good shape, and will unquestionably be passed by that body.

Interesting Southern Items—The Georgia Whig Convention, &c.

Baltimore, Saturday, June 12.

Three New-Orleans mails and two from Charleston and Savannah, were received here this morning.

A break had occurred in the levee below New-Orleans, and much damage had been done. The Mississippi was unusually high for this season of the year.

A man named O'Rourke had been murdered at New-Orleans by a New-Yorker, named Clark, recently arrived there.

A card is published in the New-Orleans papers accompanied by several affidavits, accusing Captain Cook, of the ship *Tennessee*, of want of humanity in not making proper efforts to rescue the crew of the bark *Fairmount*, of Philadelphia, run down at sea by the *Tennessee*.

The Milledgeville *Recorder* contains the proceedings of the Georgia Whig State Convention at that place on the 7th inst. The following is the resolution adopted unanimously, to which the telegraph has already made reference:

> *Resolved*, That the safety and honor of the South, and the integrity of the Union, are dearer to us than the triumph of any party or the success of any candidate; and we therefore instruct our Delegates to insist upon the recognition of the Compromise measures by the National Whig Convention as a full and final settlement of all questions therein embraced, and to make such recognition a condition precedent to any participation by them in the nominations of the said Convention.

The following delegates were appointed to the National Convention.

For the State at large—Hon. Wm. C. Dawson and Hon. Seaton Grantland.

For Districts—Charles J. Jenkins, Judge A. R. Wright, Miller Grieve, H. G. Cole, Joshua Hall, J. R. Alexander, Robert V. Hardeman, P. B. Connely, Anthony Porter, Philip Cook, Judge Flemming, P. M. Nightingale, Joseph Faye, A. H. Stokes, Robert P. Trippe, William Boynton, Washington Poe, B. H. Warren, Thomas F. Lewellen, Dr. E. E. Jones, Michael Kenan, E. H. Worrell, Dr. R. A. Ridley, Y. L. G. Harris, John J. Floyd, George Platt, R. Rencau, Joseph Allen.

Enthusiastic Webster Meeting in Lowell.

Lowell, Mass., Saturday, June 12.

The Webster meeting at Lowell Institute Hall, this evening, was attended by nearly two thousand persons, and the enthusiasm was very great.

Excellent speeches were made by Messrs. Keith, Abbott and Booth.

Mr. Thomas Willey spoke at considerable length, and with great power and eloquence, in favor of the nomination of Mr. Webster.

The meeting broke up with three times three cheers for Webster.

The Webster Excitement in Boston, &c.

Boston, Saturday, June 3.

One thousand Webster Whigs, who have been appointed Delegates at large to represent the feeling of this city, will leave for Baltimore on Monday.

The Whigs of Roxbury meet to-night to choose Webster Delegates to the Convention. Webster meetings are also held in this city and Cambridge.

Movements of General Pierce.

Boston, Saturday, June 12,

General Pierce reached this city last evening, but left again at 5 o'clock this afternoon for Concord, N H. He intends to avoid all public receptions.

P. S.—A dispatch from Concord says: "Crowds are awaiting General Pierce's arrival, but he left the cars at North Andover, where he remains over Sunday."

From the South.

Baltimore, Saturday, June 12.

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Major Kelly and John S. Thrasher are about starting a Scott paper in New-Orleans.

Advices from Havana to the 28th ult. have been received, but the news is not important.

Arrival of the Southern Mail—Interesting Southern Items.

Baltimore, Sunday, June 13.

The New Orleans mail, as late as due, has arrived. The papers at hand are nearly barren of news.

The steamboat *Columbus* run from St. Louis to New Orleans in three days and nine hours, which is the shortest passage ever made between those cities.

The Charleston *Evening News* publishes a call for a meeting to ratify the Democratic nominations for President and Vice-President.

The Alexandria (Va.) *Age* states that the Cholera has broken out among the Negroes on the Kanawha River. Several fatal cases have occurred.

The steamship *Cherokee* and ship *France*, arrived at New Orleans on the 7th inst., from New-York.

The North Branch Loan of Pennsylvania.

Harrisburg, Pa., Saturday, June 12, 1852.

The North Branch Canal loan was awarded today to Messrs. C. R. Fisher, of Philadelphia; Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York, and George Peabody, of London. Two hundred thousand dollars were taken at four and a half per cent. per annum, and six hundred and fifty thousand at five per cent. per annum. It will be recollected that a less rate of interest, instead of a premium, was requested from bidders. The loan was advertised at a six per cent. loan.

Sale of the Steamship Reindeer.

Philadelphia, Saturday, June 12, 1852.

The steamship *Reindeer* was offered at auction this afternoon, and knocked down at forty thousand dollars to Mr. Williams, the builder of the hull. Previous to the sale, notice was given that the purchaser would be held liable for the passage money on tickets sold in New-York, and damages.

Recapture of an Escaped Convict.

Boston, Saturday, June 12, 1852.

An escaped convict, named Mulloy, from Charlestown State prison, was seen, this afternoon, on Long wharf. Chase was given by the officers, when he jumped in the water and took refuge under the dock, where he remained three hours, refusing to surrender. He was finally shot and wounded, when he was retaken.

Melancholy Disaster—Seven Persons Drowned.

Boston, Sunday, June 13.

The St. John, N. B., papers of yesterday contain the particulars of a melancholy disaster, which happened on Tuesday last, in the Bay of Fundy. As Rev. Edward D. Very, (Pastor of the Baptist Church, in the parish of Portland,) Prof. Chipman and four students, named Rand, Phalon, Grant and King, belonging to Acadia College, were proceeding in a boat to to Cape Blomidon, (near Windsor, Nova Scotia,) a gale upset the boat, and all were drowned. One of the two boatmen also perished.

Duel with Bowie Knives—New-York Seaman Drowned.

Charleston, Sunday, June 13.

Duel was fought on the 2d inst. at Fort Mello, Florida, between Col. Grouard and Major Jones, of Hopkins. They fought with Bowie knives. Major Jones was killed. Subsequently, Col. Grouard went to St. Augustine and surrendered himself to the officers of justice.

William Williams, a seaman on board the schooner *Harriet*, of New-York, fell overboard, on the 3d inst., at Jacksonville, Florida, and was drowned.

From Bermuda—American Ship ashore.

Boston, Saturday, June 12.

The schooner *John Nashon* arrived at this port from Bermuda, 6th inst., reports that on the night of the 4th an American ship, name unknown, ran upon the reefs off Bermuda. On the morning of the 5th, several lighters were alongside, and the vessel had commenced discharging.

XXXIId CONGRESS....First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Saturday, June 12.

Mr. Hunter introduced a bill to incorporate the Wesleyan Collegiate Institution of Washington, which was referred.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill granting right of way and lands to Florida and Alabama for Railroad purposes.

Mr. Jones, of Tenn., moved to refer it to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. He said the House has been in session six months and a half, and literally nothing has been done, because much of the time has been taken up on the bills reported for the benefit of Railroad Companies in the new States. No Committee has made a report under the call, except that on Public Lands, for the last four months. If this course shall continue to be pursued, and the Railroad bills pressed to a passage without being referred, they would not get through calling all the Committees before next December. He considered every one of those Railroad bills as giving bounties to corporations, and preferred the graduation policy to any other. If Congress is determined to give away the lands, they should resort to general, and not partial legislation. He moved that the bill be tabled. But the motion did not prevail, there being only 79 Yeas against 100 Nays.

The further consideration of the subject was postponed until the second Friday in July.

SOUTHERN WHIGS AND GEN. SCOTT.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. Cabell, (Whig) of Florida, commenced his remarks by alluding to the Compromise Measures. He essential was their maintenance deemed by the South, that gentlemen of that section would prefer to vote for a Democratic President, members who stands on these principles, than for a Whig, who opposes, or is unwilling to avow himself in reference to them. He wanted a National man. It was to be apprised that the best Whig friends did [illegible] Scott. If the Convention [illegible] Scott, he was sadly [illegible] Convention [illegible] Scott, [illegible] Convention [illegible] Scott [illegible] Convention [illegible] Scott [illegible] Convention [illegible] Scott

WASHINGTON.

The Democratic Ratification Meeting—Speeches of the Defeated Candidates, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 11.

The Democratic mass meeting, which assembled here the other night to ratify the doings at Baltimore, was addressed by Messrs. CASS, DOUGLAS, RITCHIE, and HOUSTON. Mr. DOUGLAS said not a word about the nominees, but abused the Whig administration most roundly, with much slang about Galphinism and Gardinerism. Gen. HOUSTON condescended to notice the nominee for the Presidency, by urging that he had fought the enemy. This was a compliment to himself, for if Gen. PIERCE is a great warrior, how much greater is Gen. HOUSTON, who even puts himself before Gen. SCOTT as a hero; for, he says—"I caught SANTA ANNA when he had *both legs*, and Gen. SCOTT run him when he had but *one*." Gen. CASS's speech is deserving of all commendation. He counselled his Democratic friends to go into the conflict in a spirit of moderation, and to conduct it with forbearance and courtesy towards their opponents, remembering that they were friends and brothers of the same great republican family. I hope the Whigs will take the wise counsel to themselves. A letter was produced at the meeting, written by Gen. PIERCE to Major LALLY, on the 27th of May last, fully endorsing the Compromise, which gave great satisfaction to Mr. RITCHIE.

GENERAL PIERCE ON INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Senator JONES, of Iowa, has addressed a letter to General PIERCE, asking an explanation from him of his views and his policy as to Internal Improvements. The General will be puzzled, but remain silent, and point to the *platform*. As Senator JONES' friends made it, they ought to knew how to construe it, without going to General PIERCE.

AN IDEAL COMPETITOR.

Senator MORGAN being asked what he thought of the Democratic nomination, replied: "If you had given us a *man*, we might beat him; but you have given us an *idea*." The *Democratic sentiment* is in nomination, and it is not represented by a vulnerable and mortal piece of political flesh and blood.

The accommodations in Baltimore for the Whig Convention will be ample and convenient.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CONVENTION.

As Mr. EVERETT will not be there, the WEBSTER will probably unite with the FILLMORE men in choosing Hon. JAMES A. PEARCE, of Md., as President of the Convention. They would prefer Mr. DAYTON to any other SCOTT man. But the friends of General SCOTT will vote for Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON or Hon. SAMUEL F. VINTON as President.

THE LANDS.

Mr. BENNETT's bill for distributing a part of the Public Lands among the States for certain purposes, which meets with considerable attention, providesfor the division of about 60,000,000 acres among the States and Territories. The share of the State of New-York under it would be 5,250,000 acres. X. Y.

NEW-YORK CITY.

FIREMEN'S PARADE.—The annual Parade of the Fire Department of this city takes place this afternoon.

—By the train from Philadelphia last evening, the Weccacoe and Neptune Hose Companies arrived at this City. The Hope Hose Company of Philadelphia arrived about 5 o'clock this morning, and engine Company No. 2, of Newark, will arrive by the 10 o'clock train. These, and many other companies from the adjacent cities will unite with our department in the parade.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The friends of Temperance are to have a Mass Meeting at Metropolitan Hall this evening, to welcome Hon. JOHN B. O'NEAL, first Judge of South Carolina. Judge O'Neal was one of the earliest advocates of total abstinence, and was, we believe, the founder of the Order of the Sons of Temperance.

☞ A large number of persons left this City yesterday, *en route* for Baltimore, to attend the session of the Whig National Convention. Many were delegates to the Convention, and there were many who went on as members of the "third house."

☞ The Sunday *Courier* tells a strange story of an attempt made in this City to obtain possession of a fugitive slave, not long since. The fugitive was not only the slave but the *daughter* of the claimant, and since her arrival in this City had been married to a white man, who knew nothing of her previous history, and did not suspect her origin. The husband, by some means, obtained a knowledge of the intentions of the claimant, and, at once, removed his wife to another State, where she would be safe. The story "wants to be confirmed," as a cotemporary would say.

THE HUDSON RIVER BAPTIST ASSOCIATION SOUTH.—The annual session of this Society will be held this year at Williamsburg. Its sessions will commence on Tuesday, the 22d inst. The opening sermon will be preached by Rev. E. L. Magoon, and the sermon on Ministerial Education by Rev. Sidney A. Corey.

CITY EXPENSES.—The Controller on Friday evening sent in to the Common Council a report of the amount appropriated and expended since January 1, 1852, from which we extract the following items:

	Appropriations.	*Expenditures.*
Alms House	$390,000	$175,000
City Inspector's Department	50,000	18,762 23
Cleansing Streets	180,000	105,738 47
Fire Department	70,000	29,795 04
Lamps and Gas	200 000	113,344 27
Police	540,000	258,042 59
Printing	45,000	27,894 32
Street Expenses	170,000	57,370 24
Salaries	225,000	82,034 69
Payment of Revenue Bonds	1,500,000	
Opening Streets	400,000	36,059 88
Paving do.	700,000	323,294 85
Common Schools, State Tax	200,325 29	185,641 48
" " City	505,452 57	175,832 79
Building Loan Stock	50,000 00	50,000 00
Water Pipes	156,110 00	63,658 20
Docks and Slips	150,000 00	123,377 18
State Mill Tax	170,000 00	128,602 91
The total amount appropriated for the year is		$5,276,749 36
Of this there have been expended		1,600,220 74

☞ The Baxter Blues, it is said, will visit New-Bedford on the 5th of July.

☞ The steamship *Arctic* sailed for Liverpool on Saturday, with 167 passengers. Among them was Miss DAVENPORT, the actress. The *Arctic* took out the news from California, which was received by the *Illinois* on Saturday. If she makes her usual trip, the London papers will publish the news from San Francisco in thirty-seven days.

FIRE AND OUTRAGE ON FIREMEN—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a livery stable corner of Irving-place and Fifteenth-street, which was entirely destroyed before the firemen could subdue the flames. Two valuable horses perished, and, from circumstances attending the fire, it is thought it was the work of an incendiary.....During the alarm of the above fire, Hose Company No. 22 were going through Fifteenth-street with their apparatus, when Wm. Bradburn placed a lot of packing boxes in the middle of the street, apparently with a design to cause severe injury to some of the members. The outrageous act was noticed by the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, who caused his arrest, and Justice Stuart committed him for trial.....About 9 o'clock on Saturday night, a fire broke out in the grocery store corner of McDougal and Spring-streets, which originated by the explosion of a camphene lamp. The flames were speedily extinguished by the firemen and the Eighth Ward police before any material damage was sustained to the premises or contents.....Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Friday night, another camphene lamp exploded in a dwelling house at No. 197 Cherry-street, the burning fragments of which scattered in all directions, and set the building on fire. The firemen were early on the ground and speedily put out the flames.

ROWDYISM AND PROMPT PUNISHMENT.—The following cases of disgraceful rowdyism in the public streets, which were promptly taken in hand by Justice James H. Welch, and subsequently disposed of by the Court of Special Sessions, will serve as a warning to others who are in the habit of committing their depredations with impunity:

A few days ago, Mathew Lorton and Jeremiah Mahoney, were arrested and brought before the Magistrate, upon charges of committing depredations in public places. The latter individual was charged with assaulting citizens in Grand-street, abusing them with blackguardism, and knocking down every one who came near him. Lorton pushed his way into a place of worship on board of the Bethel ship, and disturbed the congregation in a disgraceful manner. The Magistrate held each of the prisoners to bail in the sum of $600; and on Saturday they came before the Court of Sessions, when Mahoney was consigned to imprisonment at Blackwell's Island for one year, and his associate for the term of six months.

AN INFANT DESERTED.—Yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock, Sergeant Barden, of the Eighteenth Ward, observed a basket on the stoop of No. 188 East Eighteenth-street, and he heard the cries of an infant that was in the basket, which the officer conveyed to the station-house. Upon examination, a note, very neatly written, was found fastened to the clothing of the child, which reads as follows:

"DEAR MADAME: Knowing the kindness of your heart, I feel assured you will be a good mother to my babe. Being entirely without means to provide for its support, I feel that my duty compels me to ask you to adopt the infant as your own. Her name is Carrie James, and she was born on the last day of April."

Captain Wigham had the babe taken care of until daylight, at which time it was transferred to the care of the Alms House authorities.

CAPTURE OF A FUGITIVE CRIMINAL.—On Saturday morning, a telegraphic dispatch was received at the office of the Chief of Police, from Boston, giving a minute description of George W. Parker, who escaped from the custody of Sheriff Alden, while being conveyed from that city to the county jail in Salem. Officer Keefe, of Chief Matsell's force, finally traced the fugitive to the Eastern Express Office of Messrs. Kingsley & Co., in Wall-street, where Parker was observed by the officer giving a receipt for his trunk of clothing, forwarded from Boston by a confederate, under an assumed name. The accused was taken into custody and locked up in the Chief's office, to await further action by the authorities in Massachusetts.

NOVEL PROCEDURE.—The Corporation Attorney has commenced proceedings against the Union Ferry, to recover the penalty of $50 for a violation of the law in relation to the removal of dead bodies from the county without the permit of the proper authorities. This complaint is made by Coroner Tros, and has special relation to the case of Captain STEARNS, who was killed by the explosion of board the steamboat Eastern City, about a fortnight since. It is alleged by the Coroner that the body was taken to Brooklyn, and that he had to go to that city to hold the inquest. The penalty for such offence is $50.

THE BUTCHER-SHOP MANSLAUGHTER.—The Coroner's Jury on Saturday concluded their investigation of the cause of James W. Cooper's death, who was violently beaten, a few days since, at the butcher's-shop of Thomas Hill, in the Tenth-avenue. A thorough investigation was had, and the following verdict was rendered: "That the deceased, James W. Cooper, came to his death by gangrene of the scrotum, caused by injuries inflicted by the hands of Thomas Hill, on the 29th ult., which injury terminated in his death on the 9th inst." Upon the rendition of this verdict, the Coroner fully committed Hill to the City Prison for examination.

PICKPOCKETS AT WORK.—On Saturday evening, a passenger on the 5 o'clock Philadelphia train had his pocket picked of a wallet containing $100 in gold, with which the rogue made his escape. In order to protect those attending the Convention from being robbed by pickpockets or otherwise, a police force from this City will leave here this morning, among whom are Officers Crosett, S. J. Smith, Elder, Fulton, and Alex. Jackson, (keeper of the City Prison.)

INQUESTS.—An inquest was held yesterday at No. 213 Hester street, on the body of a colored woman, named Rosanna Sheppard, aged 33, born in Virginia, who was found lying dead in her bed. Verdict, died by apoplexy. The coroner also held an inquest at the New-York Hospital, on the body of a man named Silas Davis, who died from injuries received a few days ago, by falling from the mast-head of the pilot boat *Hornet*. Another inquest was held at the City Hospital, on the body of a man by the name of Martin Murray, who recently fell from the yard-arm of a ship lying in the North River. The skull of the unfortunate man was horribly crushed. After death, the jury was compelled to render a verdict of "Death by injuries received by a fall on board of a ship, under circumstances unknown to them." The deceased was brought to the Hospital by some person, who gave no particulars to the gate-keeper concerning the injuries received.

SUICIDE.—On Friday night about 9 o'clock, while the steam ferry-boat *Canada* was crossing the East River to Williamsburg, an unknown young lady jumped over the railing of the vessel, and before assistance could reach her, she sank beneath the water, and was carried off with the ebb tide. No clue to the unfortunate woman's name or residence could be obtained.

CHARGE OF COUNTERFEITING.—Several days ago Abner Baker was arrested in the Nineteenth Ward, charged with being engaged with a gang of counterfeiters, who are flooding the city with spurious notes. Yesterday, one of his confederates, Jacob Lewis, was arrested by Captain Dunn and officer Leggett, who brought him before Justice Stewart, at the upper Police Court, where he was searched, and a three dollar counterfeit bill on the Oswego Bank, of Granby, was found in his possession. It is thought the accused threw away a lot of the same bills, and should any of our citizens have taken these forged notes they will further the ends of justice by calling on the magistrate.

LOSS OF LIFE BY THE HAMMERSLY-STREET FIRE.—On Saturday morning Coroner Ives investigated a sad and painful case of death. Two bodies were found under the ruins of the late fire in Hammersly-street—one of a lad named John Montague, who perished in the conflagration; the other that of a boy (not recognized) supposed to be named James Gibbons, aged 11 years, who resided with his parents in one of the buildings burned down. After a careful investigation, the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the circumstances.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Yesterday morning Magdeline Schaffer attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the East River, off one of the Houston-street Ferry boats. She struggled for some time and was finally rescued by two young men that were in a row boat. She was brought to the shore and conveyed to the Eleventh Ward Station-house, nearly exhausted, but was soon resuscitated by the prompt attention of a physician.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—Joseph McDonald was detected yesterday morning endeavoring to enter a dwelling-house in the Fifth-Ward. Officer Webster conveyed the accused to the Station-house, and he was committed to the City Prison by Justice Osborne.

ATTEMPTING TO SHOOT.—On Saturday night, at a late hour, George Kennedy made an attempt to take the life of a young woman, in the Sixth Ward, named Elizabeth Finley, by aiming a loaded pistol at her head with a threat that he would her blow her brains out. Officer Nealis brought the accused before Justice Osborne yesterday morning, and he was fully committed for a further hearing.

BOARD OF ASSISTANTS.—The President, J. TROTTER, in the Chair.—The Board met, on Friday, pursuant to adjournment, when the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Petitions Referred.—Of D. R. Martin to have claims adjusted against him for rent of Piers Nos. 20, 21, 22, 23 and 35; of the Colored Orphan Asylum for a donation to pay assessment in Forty-fourth-street; for a sewer in Grand-street, from Ridge to Suffolk-street; for a sewer in Broome-street, from Columbia to Ludlow-street.

Reports Adopted—In favor of concurring with the other Board, in the resolution to build a new engine for Company No. 43. In favor of concurring in the report to pay the bill of Messrs. Cizelmann & Sickel for $31 25. In favor of purchasing a site for a new location in the Seventh Ward for Engine Company No. 6. Adopted and concurred in.

Papers concurred in—In favor of appropriating $1,250,000 for the purchase of real estate for 1852.

The Wall-street Ferry—On motion the report of the Committee on Ferries in favor of granting a lease of a Ferry at the foot of Wall-street to Jacob Sharp, was read and adopted, notwithstanding the veto and objections of his Honor the Mayor.

Papers Concurred In.—To repair Franklin Market at an expense of $800; to repair the carriage-way on Broadway, from Duane to Anthony-street; that $3,000 be appropriated to pay the expenses of the reception of the officers of ye Prince Van Orange.

Resolutions adopted—To inquire into the necessity of altering and repairing Union Market. That the exclusive privilege of the south side of pier, foot of Vestry-st., from the L to the end, be granted to the Schuyler line of steam tow boats. To have the cross-walk on Broadway and Leonard-street repaired.

Resolution referred—That the Croton Aqueduct Board be requested to have six-inch pipes laid on the Ninth-avenue, from Forty-ninth to Fifty-fourth-streets.

On motion, the Board adjourned to Monday, at 6 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—CHANGE OF HOURS—On and after Monday, June 14, the hours for starting of the trains from this City, will be changed as follows:

The train now leaving New-York at 7 A. M., for Albany and Troy, will only run to Peekskill.

The train now leaving New-York at 6 A. M., for Peekskill, will run through to Albany and Troy.

The train now leaving New-York at 9 A. M., for Albany and Troy, will run only to Peekskill.

The train now leaving New-York at 11.30 A. M., for Peekskill, will run through to Poughkeepsie with freight and passengers.

The train now leaving New-York at 5 P. M., for Poughkeepsie, will leave at 4.30 P. M., reaching Poughkeepsie at 7.50 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

FIREWORKS.—Our readers are informed that J. H. HARLEY has completed his assortment of choice exhibition pieces, colored fires, small works, rockets, &c. As he keeps none but the best, all who want will call at the old stand, No. 38 Maiden-lane.

COURT CALENDAR.—*Monday.*—U. S. DISTRIC COURT—Adjourned to Tuesday.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Special Term*—The Saturday Motion Calendar will be taken up.

CIRCUIT COURT—Nos. 324, 381, 373, 289, 61, 394, 396, 397, 399, 400, 401, 402, 405, 406, 408.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 365, 634, 638, 666, 669, 684, 693, 557, 566, 696, 697, 705, 720 to 723, 565, 601, 603, 611, 519, 451, 680, 684, 727, 729 to 740.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I*—Nos. 665, 1,219 to 1,255, all odd numbers. *Part II*—Nos. 724, 786, 792 to 800, 802 to 814, 818, all even numbers.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Before Chief Justice OAKLEY, Judges SANDFORD, CAMPBELL, DUER, and BOSWORTH.—*Decisions.*—*Peter Scott* vs. *George A. Pentz.*—Judgment at the special term reversed, and new trial ordered. Costs to abide the event.

Samuel Westcott vs. *Alfred E. Tilton.*—Judgment for the plaintiff.

B. Phelps vs. *James Bishop.*—Judgment at special term affirmed, with costs.

William P. Furniss vs. *The Hudson River Railroad Company.*—Judgment at the special term affirmed, with costs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Before Judge EDWARDS.—His Honor rendered the following decisions: *In the matter of the Trustees of the Scotch Presbyterian Church in Grand-street.* Motion to sell the property in question, granted.

William F. Ingersoll and wife, vs. *Joshua Ingersoll and others.*—Motion to substitute John Creighton as plaintiff granted without costs.

Ives vs. *Gillespie.*—Motion to change place of trial denied.

Banta vs. *Hosack.*—Motion to set aside judgment granted without costs.

Ann Steele vs. *John Steele.*—Decree for a divorce granted.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE.—The *United States* vs. *Lewis Johnson and six others.*—These defendants were arrested by the Marshal, charged with making a revolt on board the vessel on the 21st of April last. They were all committed for examination.

The *United States* vs. *William P. Gardiner.*—This defendant, master of the ship *Liverpool*, was charged with striking one of his crew over the head with a belaying pin on the 31st of April last. The accused was held to answer.

COMMON PLEAS—Before Judge DALY.—*Thomas E. Smith* vs. *D. G. Mason.*—This was an action of assault and battery which came off in July last at No. 25 Park-row, and had its origin in a mercantile transaction, in which the parties had a subsequent disagreement, when the plaintiff, Smith, came to the store of Mason and said he was a liar. Mason struck Smith, and then attempted to justify the deed. The Jury awarded the plaintiff damages $1,000.

BROOKLYN CITY.

FIRE.—On Saturday night about 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in Myrtle-avenue, near Vanderbilt-avenue, in a carpenter's shop occupied by George Carman, which, with a quantity of lumber, was consumed. Loss about $800, and no insurance.

SHIP FEVER.—A young German woman, just arrived from Bremen, was attacked in Fulton-street, about 7 o'clock, with the ship fever. Officer Wansor, of the Second District Police, took her to the station-house, where medical attendance was called.

ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL.—Saturday evening about 8 o'clock, a man named John Kells was attacked by a cousin named Thomas Kells, and stabbed by him several times, with the avowed intention of killing him. Officers Phillips and Wood, of the Second District Police, arrested the party. Yesterday he was committed for examination.

RUN OVER.—Barney Courtney was run over in Myrtle-avenue, near Canton-street, about the time of the fire, and severely bruised.

ORDINATION.—This (Monday) evening, at the Third Presbyterian Church in Jay-street, between Sands and High-streets, Rev. W. M. Martin, A. M., will be ordained to the ministry of the Gospel. The Sermon will be delivered at 8 o'clock, by Rev. Mr. Noyes, of this City.

LAUNCH.—A 600 tun clipper ship was launched on Saturday, the 12th inst., from the yard of Messrs. Willis & Co., Sag Harbor, Long Island.

INSTALLATION.—On the 8th inst. Rev. Edward Hopper was installed as the Pastor of the First Presbyterian Society at Sag Harbor, Long Island.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—The new market in Fulton-avenue was opened, for the first time, on Saturday evening. This is the largest and one of the best in this city.

—At the last meeting of the Board of Health a case of Small Pox was reported by Capt. Belknap, at the corner of Charles and Prospect streets. As also a nuisance existing at Red Hook Point.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

THE SYNOD ADJOURNED.—On Friday night last, the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church completed its business and adjourned, to meet at Philadelphia on the first Wednesday in June, 1853. Just previous to the adjournment, a committee, consisting of Rev. Dr. DeWitt, Rev. Dr. Ferris and Rev. Dr. Fisher, were appointed to have the Editorial supervision of the *Christian Intelligencer*, which is the recognized organ of that Church. The President of the Synod, Rev. Dr. Abeel, closed the session by an appropriate address.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—The Democrats of Williamsburg met on Thursday, and organized a "Democratic Republican Club," to fight with during the campaign.

JERSEY CITY.

COMMON COUNCIL.—There is no immediate prospect that the Board will become organized. The offices of Street Commissioner and Overseer of the Poor are vacant. The street contracts terminated July 1st, and the city officers, police, school-teachers, lamp-lighters, and other public servants, are not receiving pay for their services. This position of affairs is attracting considerable attention.

WANTED.

TO CARPET DEALERS.—A young man, possessing a thorough knowledge of the Carpet and Upholstery business, and acquainted with English manufacturers, wants a situation. He is a competent accountant—can give unexceptionable testimony of capacity and good character. Address CROSSLY, care of V. B. PALMER, at this office.

TO STATIONERS.—A young man with fifteen years experience in the paper and stationery business, wants a situation. He believes that he has a thorough practical knowledge of the business, and is prepared to furnish unexceptionable testimony of capacity and good character. Address STATIONER, care of V. B. PALMER, at this office.

MEN WANTED.—Twenty men to sell an article wanted in every family. Agents for Boston, Philadelphia, New-England, the Western and Southern States, are wanted. They can make $1000 per annum with a small capital. Call or address, (post-paid,) No. 317 Bowery.

SERVANTS.—A great variety of carefully selected Servants are now wanting employment at C. MASON'S offices, No. 358 Broadway, and 145 Bowery. Terms—Yearly subscription, 50 cents; otherwise, 25 cents. N. B.—Plenty of men and boys on hand.

A FAMILY ABOUT LEAVING TOWN wish to find places for their Cook and Chambermaid, whom they can recommend in the highest manner for industry, capacity and faithfulness. No objection to the country. Apply for one week at No. 80 Beekman-st.

FIVE HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED—To sell a new work. High wages made. Call or address (post-paid) "American Family Publication Establishment," No 128 Nassau-st., New-York, Room No. 8.

CLERK WANTED IN A LAW OFFICE—One who is active and writes a good hand, can have a moderate salary. Address G. H., at this office.

TWO LADS WANTED—To work at case. Must be able to read manuscript. Apply at No. 146 William-st., corner of Fulton-st.

TO MACHINISTS OR CAPITALISTS.—A Partner wanted in the machinist business, well established, in a good location, to a machinist or capitalist. This is a good opportunity. Address BUSINESS, *Times* office.

CHANCE FOR A SMALL CAPITAL.—Wanted, some person with a small capital, to purchase a valuable patent right for the Southern and Western States. Specimen articles of this invention (with which a man may travel without the least inconvenience) will be furnished at cost. To young men of integrity, rare inducements will be offered. As the proprietor is unable to travel, he is willing to sell rights on terms which cannot fail of being satisfactory. Inquire of N. C. THAYER, No. 146 Chambers-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Wanted, Board in the country for a Lady, in a farm house or plain family, during the Summer. Location within half a day's journey of the City, and near the sea side, or in an elevated situation on the Hudson River would be preferred. Letters, post paid, with terms and locality, addressed to A. B., *Times* Office, No. 113 Nassau-st., will be attended to.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A few persons can be accommodated with board in the delightful village of Sharon, Conn., only four hours from City Hall, by Harlem Railroad. One or two families would be accommodated on reasonable terms. Cars leave twice a day each way. For particulars inquire of A. C. BEECHER, No. 36 John-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms in a family where there are but few boarders, in a healthy location, five minutes walk from Fulton Ferry. Apply at No. 57 High-st.

BOARDING.—ROOMS TO LET, at No 46 Franklin-st., with or without board, furnished or unfurnished. Also, a front basement with three good rooms, adjoining. Inquire as above.

BOARDING.—Two or three Gentlemen can be accommodated with board in the delightful village of Sharon, Conn., only four hours from City Hall, by Harlem Railroad. One or two families would be accommodated on reasonable terms. Cars leave twice a day each way. For particulars inquire of A. C. BEECHER, No. 36 John-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms in a family where there are but few boarders, in a healthy location, five minutes walk from Fulton Ferry. Apply at No. 57 High-st.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board in a private family. Apply at No. 66 Hester-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN ASTORIA, L. I.—Three or four single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and parties board, within two minutes walk of steamboat or stage. Address N. O., *Daily Times* office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Two large well furnished, airy rooms, with large pantries adjoining, to let without board, to gentlemen. Apply on the premises at No. 18 East Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—With or without board, at No. 1, Monroe-st., corner of Catharine-st.

TRENTON FALLS, ONEIDA COUNTY, N. Y.—The proprietor informs the public that his Hotel, at the above place, is open for the reception of company. He is now prepared to receive families for the season—the conveniences of the house having been rearranged during the recess by a competent architect—a new and commodious wing added—hot and cold baths constructed. In short, the improvements have been of such a character as to add greatly to the comfort and enjoyment of visitors. The proprietor trusts that, by his unremitted attention to the wants of the travelling public, the patronage so liberally extended to him during the past nineteen seasons of his management, will be continued—pledging himself to sustain the acknowledged high reputation of the place. M. MOORE.

A line of Stages is established for the season—leaving Utica on the arrival of the Express train.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ECONOMY IN FUEL FOR STEAM-ENGINES.—We have already frequently spoken of D. GRIFFIN & CO.'S improvement in the mode of setting Steam-Boilers, whereby (as some scores of leading manufacturers by steam have testified from personal experience) a saving is effected of full 25 per cent. of the fuel formerly required. We now learn by a note from the Captain and Engineer of the steamboat *Columbus*, plying hence to Staten Island, that the patentees have succeeded in applying their improvement to that boat, whereby they certify that they have effected a saving of twelve tuns of coal per week, and been relieved from the annoyance and danger formerly experienced from sparks and cinders. Of course, if this may be done with one boat, it may be with all. Why, then, may not the same be applied to the boilers of locomotives with like advantage? Will not those interested look into the matter.—*N. Y. Trib.*

D. GRIFFIN & CO'S PATENT FUEL SAVING IMPROVEMENT, for setting boilers and hot-air furnaces, for drying wool, cloths, prints, white lead, &c., &c., with hot wind, are now coming into very general use throughout the country, after a trial of about three years. They have lately adapted this great improvement for saving fuel to annealing, muffiers, retorts, and furnaces, &c., of every description, which will reduce the amount of fuel over one-half from any other plan now in use, besides a great saving in time. It is also entirely safe from fire. There are hundreds of these boilers now in operation, and several hot-wind furnaces have lately been put up, all of which can be seen if desired. All who wish to know the importance of this invention, will please call at the office of the Proprietors, No. 47 Dey-st., where they have ample proof of all that has been said.

TRUSSES.—BUTLER'S HERNIAL PADS have been found, in practice, a most thorough fit, and generally to induce a cure. Cases of long standing, (where other instruments have failed,) can be effectually retained. HULL'S TRUSS Office, No. 4 Vesey-st., opposite St. Paul's Church.

FREDERICK M. BUTLER, Proprietor.

N. B.—Ladies attended by a female, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

DO YOU WANT ADVERTISING ABROAD?—If so, the old established office of W. H. McDONALD, at No. 109 Nassau-st., offers superior facilities. Every leading paper, either daily or weekly, of any worth, published in the United States or Canadas, can be contracted for as above, on the most liberal terms, W. H. M. having the fullest authority and the very best terms. Call and get a pamphlet, and see papers and terms.

CHELSEA MILLS.—No. 254 West 27th-st. Depôt No. 10 Beekman-st. The subscribers are now prepared to furnish fresh Ground Flour, Graham Flour, White and Yellow Corn Meal, Hominy, Wheaten Frits and Farina. Grain and Feed of all kinds ground to order. Orders served in any part of the City, free of charge. For sale cheap, a ten horse Steam-engine and Boiler, in complete running order. MUNSON & WILLIS.

DR. PAIGE'S PERPETUAL ELECTROMETERS AND GALVANIC SUPPORTERS—For the cure of Nervous Diseases, spinal and abdominal weaknesses, palpitation of the heart, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, irregularities and diseases of the womb, Tumors, swellings of the joints, &c., may be had at the office, No. 498 Broadway. N. B. Electricity carefully applied for the cure of diseases.

SPRING STYLE HATS, of the French Elastic Stiff, manufactured from the finest imported plushes, which, for brilliancy of finish and durability, will bear the test with any offered with our beautiful patterns of Spring Caps. A MONARQUE'S, No. 223 Bowery.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SUPERNAL THEOLOGY, AND LIFE IN THE SPHERES; Deduced from alleged Spiritual Manifestations. By Owen G. Warren. Price 25 cents. FOWLERS & WELLS, No. 131 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 142 Washington-st., Boston.

"Decidedly the most lucid and interesting book relating to 'Spiritualism,' that has yet been published. If regarded only as a psychological romance, it is better worth perusal than any novel now current. Having found some of the works of this school decidedly hard reading, we took this in hand rather out of regard to the author, (in whose integrity we have all confidence,) than from any attraction to the subject; but, having begun it, we could hardly lay it down till it was finished; and we advise all outsiders, who would like to know what these 'Spiritual Manifestations' are, and whither they tend, to procure 'Supernal Theology,' which covers but 112 pages, and costs but a quarter. FOWLERS & WELLS, No. 131 Nassau-st., publish it."—*N. Y. Daily Tribune.*

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PARKER'S READERS have been used in this institution since Jan. 5, 1852. Our pupils have made more progress than ever before in the same length of time. As the teachers and course of instruction have been precisely the same that existed previous, the difference is clearly the result of the text-book. They are admirable books, well calculated for the end for which they are intended, and need only a practical test in the school-room to insure them a circulation unparalleled. Truly,

JOHN C. BISHOP, Principal.

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"THROW PHYSIC TO THE DOGS."—*Macbeth.* ALLOPATHY AND THE VAUNTED MEDICAL REFORMERS, see the *Sunday Courier* of yesterday, for Dr. JONES'S RETALIATION. Neither Drs MOTT, NICHOLS, REESE, KIRBY nor the Mesmerists, nor the Rappers, are at all implicated in this particular transaction. Open your eyes tight; and you shall see what you shall see.

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THE PUBLIC SENTIMENT emphatically expressed in regard to Clothing purchased of J. K. HORA & CO.—It has long been a source of satisfaction to have compliments continually poured in from the city and country.

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THE CHEAPEST STORE IN THE CITY.—The subscribers have just received, and are constantly receiving, a large and splendid assortment of Lace Muslin Curtains, Window Cornices and Shades, Paper Hangings, Bands, Gimps, &c., with every article in the Upholstery line, all of their own importation, and of the most fashionable style, which they offer 25 per cent less than any house in the city. The trade supplied.

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WHEN DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT will cure TOOTHACHE in 3 minutes;
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DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—It was known, many years ago, that the wild cherry tree of this climate possessed valuable medicinal properties. Indeed, this fact was known to the aborigines, and a decoction of the leaves or bark of this tree has ever been regarded by their physicians as one of the most effectual remedies in many diseases. This fact, several years since, arr

New-York Daily Times.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....June 12.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, '56 p.Ac.	106½	175 Erie Railroad	86¾
2,000 do. 6s, '67	105	50 do	b30 86¾
2,000 do. 6s, '68	105	50 do	b3 86¾
2,000 Ill. int. imp. '47	88	700 Harlem Railroad	s30 73
2,000 Illinois Internal	89	50 do	73¼
7,000 Ind. Canal prof. 5s	49½	50 Roch. & Syr. R. R.	150
1,000 Ohio 6s, '76	100	25 L. Island Railroad	s3 39½
1,000 do. '70	100½	25 Stonington Railroad	53½
1,000 Harlem Ex. Cfts.	81	50 do	54
1,000 do.	80¾	250 Nor. & Wor. R. R.	b60 54
2,000 Erie Income Bonds	90¾	185 do	54¼
22,000 do. Conv. bds. '62,'63	98¾	100 do	s10 54¼
5,000 Hudson & M. Mtg. Bds	97½	100 do	s30 54¼
2,000 Galena&Chi'go 7 ₱c.	94½	100 do	54¼
100 North Am. Trust	12	15 do	54¼
10 Del. & Hudson Canal	121	50 do	s60 54¼
5 Bank Commerce	111½	200 do	b3 54¼
50 Metropolitan Bank	110	50 do	b10 54¼
100 Morris Canal	s190 18½	100 Reading Railroad	80
50 do	b3m 19	200 do	s 80⅛
50 do	19	200 do	b15 81
300 Canton Company	s3 79¾	200 do	b10 81
50 do	79½	200 do	s3 81
150 do	79¾	200 do	81
100 New-Jersey Zinc	b30 12¼	1000 do	b60 81¼
300 do	s3 12¼	100 do	b3 81¼
10 Florence & Keyport	3¼	50 Hud. River R. R.	s30 63¾
25 do	b30 3¼	50 do	63¾
50 Penn. Coal Co.	b6m 95	200 do	63¾
200 Niesr. Transit Co.	32½	95 Mad. & Ind. R. R.	110
50 do	opg 33¼	490 Mich. Central R.R.	106½
15 Portsmouth Dry Dock	6	250 do	b90 107
25 Edgeworth Land Co.	6¼	7 North. Ind. R. R.	117
100 N. Y. & N. H. R. R.	112	38 Panama R. R. Scrip	111

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Erie Convt. '71	97¼	250 Reading Railroad	81⅛
1,000 Panam R. R. Bonds	119	500 do	s30 81⅛
1,000 N. Indiana Bonds	98	500 do	b30 81⅛
1,000 Mich. Central Bds.	99	200 do	s30 81⅛
1,000 Harlem Ex. Cfts.	81	100 do	81⅛
200 North Am. Trust	12¼	25 Mich Central R.R.	s30 106½
33 Del & Hudson Canal	123	50 do	106½
50 Canton Company	s60 79½	50 do	106¾
100 do	s 79¾	300 Harlem Railroad	72¾
50 Portsmouth Dry Dock	6	50 Erie Railroad	87¼
100 Hudson River R. R.	62¾	25 do	b30 87
100 do	b30 63	50 do	s30 87
100 Nor. & Wor. R. R.	55	50 do	s3 87
50 do	s30 55	100 do	b60 87
200 do	s60 55	50 Long Island R. R.	20¾
100 Morris Canal	18¾		

SATURDAY, June 12—6 P. M.

The Stock Exchange brightens with speculation. The Bears think it all among the Brokers, but the Bulls are quite confident a rise of three or five ₱ cent. among themselves will bring in the public for a further "bout" to the same or greater extent. Outsiders have made several important turns of late in the more substantial Stocks, and in some of the Railway Loans, and this encourages, in the midst of Gold accessions and a superabundant Money market, to further adventures. The backers of the Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana Railroad have realized some 20 or 25 ₱ cent. The Panama enterprise is paying its first and fas: friends 15 or 20 ₱ cent. The takers of the last Erie Convertibles have witnessed 12 ₱ cent. rise. The Delaware and Hudson bull, and the outside influence which he has brought to his help, have recovered nearly 30 per cent. from the prices of December; the rise this week being full 10 ₱ cent., of which 4 ₱ cent. was made to-day. The outside buyers of Central Michigan, acting upon the well-founded suggestion made on the recent opening of the Road to Chicago, are realizing from 3 to 5 ₱ cent., with further prospects ahead. The Madison Road is up 10 ₱ cent. since the sales in March; and so in a somewhat less important degree with the Central Roads in New-York. Indiana Bonds of all descriptions are paying from 5 to 15 ₱ cent. over the early Spring rates. These, we repeat, have been among the speculations in the "solids," and are calculated to turn attention to that portion of the so-called fancy list which rests on the Railway and Coal traffic of the present active season. The operation may, as in numerous past experiments, prove a galvanic one, but it were useless to suggest this drawback to people who look upon the year '52 as without a parallel in Gold and Railway prosperity. The Roads in the vicinity of New-York, and the one identified with the Coal fields of Pennsylvania, nearly all of which have been paying moderate cash dividends, rise into favor in proportion to the views of monied men and stock operators of the rise of property, the fall of interest, and the increase of traffic. From this cause a formidable party, allied with two eminent London houses, have for months been monopolizing the Shares and Bonds of the Reading Railroad, so that now the former shows an advance of 25 ₱ cent. on the prices of December, with confident predictions of 10 per cent. more in early prospect. Within a week or so past, a combination has been talked of in Harlem, heretofore paying, and with no little effort, only 4 ₱ cent., and because of its enhanced traffic and immediate connection with New-York City, 80 or 85 ₱ cent. is talked of, and from the large short interest will be boldly aimed at. Yesterday and to-day, another party has taken hold of Norwich and Worcester, also a 4 ₱ cent., though standing nearly 20 ₱ cent. below Harlem, and for this 65 or 70 ₱ cent. is to be the figure. Erie, in full confidence of 4 ₱ cent. dividend, is appreciating and its Bonds in increased favor. We notice these as the chief Railroad features of the day, (to which several of the minor and purely speculative Stocks assimulate,) not to calculate the result of the movement or the chances of profit or loss to those who have taken or may take hold, but as existing topics in the Street, current with the Bull party now in the ascendant. Some of the share fluctuations of the week have been:

	Opened at.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closed at.
Delaware and Hudson	117	114div.off	121	124¼
Michigan Central	101	101¼	106¼	106
Madison	108	108	110	110
Rochester & Syracuse	117	117	120	120
Erie	86	85¼	87¼	87¼
Harlem	72	72¼	73	72¼
Reading	78¼	78¼	81¼	81¼
Norwich	53¼	52¼	55	55

The operations in Bonds at the Board to-day, amount to only $60,000. At private contract, we hear of an equal or greater amount. The Pennsylvania North Branch loan was taken this afternoon at 4½ ₱ cent. interest on $200,000, and 5 ₱ cent. interest on $650,000, both at par, free of taxation, coupon bonds, 30 years to run, by CHARLES HENRY FISHER, of Philadelphia, agent for MESSRS. MORRISONS, of London, and DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., of this City, for themselves and Mr. PEABODY, of London. The old 5s, paying nett 4¼ ₱ cent., sold to-day at 96¾. The Erie's, of '62, advanced to 98¼. The Panama Bonds sold at 119. The orders for Railroad Bonds from the Continent have somewhat fallen off, judging from some of the last letters from Germany. Our neighbor of the *Evening Post*, says, that the comments of part of the New-York press, (which he deems idle,) on the rapid multiplication of these Bonds, had the effect abroad to deter new orders in some instances. As far as we are concerned, we take no blame for this; nor yet assume any credit on the question. We really believe this paper and credit fabric, is being reared somewhat too fast, if not too high, and if in the fearfully voluminous figures presented, there is found reason to pause on the Continent, or anywhere else, we do not see that harm to really safe securities or to really desirable and profitable enterprise is likely to result. It is almost time one would think, to look around and see to what results upon National credit and National revenue, the interest upon this Foreign indebtedness, to say nothing of the principal, may hereafter lead, when trade languishes, (as it sometimes will,) and the seasons are less prosperous. Even the continued acquisition of Gold from the Pacific does not entirely justify reckless expenditure on borrowed capital. To some judgments, indeed, less sanguine than most of those now ruling the roast of speculation, this might seem a good reason to moderate the race of Railway enterprise to the capacity of our home means, seeing they are likely to continue reasonably liberal.

The California receipts by the packet to-day are satisfactory, and so is the mining news. The latter spoke to a falling off in production during the dry months, though this will not necessarily diminish the receipts at San Francisco, as many of the miners await an idle time at the placers before bringing in their earnings. The markets appear to progress without the feverish changes incident to the first two years after the discovery of gold. The credit of the new State is appreciating in the rates of her Bonds, and mercantile and trading means are had at more reasonable rates of interest. The *Illinois* brings $1,368,000 on freight, and a liberal sum with her numerous passengers.

The Custom House reports of the specie shipment to day is only $352,000; the manifest of the *Arctic* reported $430,000. Either sum is below the general expectation. We are now within a day or two of the middle of June, and the outgoings have scarcely exceeded a million and a half. The Pennsylvania Loan taken to-day will retain nearly a million in the country.

One or two of the large banks report larger mercantile offerings, and others decline demand loans under 5 ₱ cent. But there is much abundance of means in the street, on call, at 4 ₱ cent., and heavy balances are left over without use at any rate of interest. Nothing worth noting was done in Exchange. The next British steamer goes from this port on Wednesday.

The receipts of the Michigan Central Road for May were erroneously reported by one of our neighbors at $180,000. The report in the Detroit papers reduces this materially. The traffic of the month was short of May, 1851, though good reasons are given for the backwardness of the trade, and the probability of greatly increased receipts in June. One or two parties sold stock on this correction to-day. The Detroit figures are:

	May, 1852.	May, 1851.
Passengers	$66,516	$74,709
Freight	41,576	42,123
	$108,094	$116,832

Another statement, received by letter to-day, is, to the effect, that the May receipts, fully made up, were $158,713 against $142,000 same month last year.

The general markets were quite active. Sales of Cotton, 1,500 bales, without change in prices. Ordinary State brands of Flour command $4 19 to $4 37, and the business is large, both for export and home use. Grain also in an brisk demand, and Provisions are firm. Freight rates are up to 1s 9d., and Grain 4d. in bulk, and 5d@6d. in sacks.

SUNDAY NIGHT, June 13.

The *Baltic*, from Liverpool, brings three business days later Foreign markets. Breadstuffs were again better, and Cotton continued active though leaving off in favor of the buyer. Consols have advanced to 100¾ under large investment purchases. The London organ of the Ministry, the *Herald*, discusses the reduction of Consols to 2½ ₱ cent. No further quotations of American Stocks. The Manchester trade report exhibits great activity and over-full employment. The India markets by the overland mail are a month later. A summary will be found in the news.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Friday, June 11.

Market unchanged. Sales to-day 700 bales, at 7¼ to 10¼c. for fair Uplands.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, June 12.

COTTON market firm. Sales to-day, 750 bales, at 7¼@10¾c. for fair Uplands.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, June 11.

Sales of COTTON to-day, 2,000 bales, at very full prices for the finer qualities. Middling 9¾c.; good middling 10¼ to 11c. Sales of the week, 22,000 bales.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, June 12.

COTTON—We have had sales to a moderate extent during the week at firm prices. No change in quotations. WOOL—The market remains without change. Most of the sales are of the finer qualities. PRINTING CLOTHS—There is a steady demand at the advanced rates, which have been ¼c. during the week—making 6c. to 6¼c. from the lowest point. A still further advance is anticipated. Sales for the week, 48,000 pieces.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, June 12—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are coming in very quickly, and evince a downward tendency. The sales amount to 100 bbls., chiefly Pots, at $4 75@$4 81½, with some Pearls at $5 75@$5 81½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is firm but active. Exporters are nearly out of market, and home consumers deal with caution; 1,500 bales changed hands at previous quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands, influenced by decreasing supplies and improving inquiries, are tending to advance. The break in the Genesee Valley Canal gives greater confidence to holders, who are reluctant to dispose of their stocks at our inside figures. The local trade is still large, that for the East extensive, and the Export demand tolerably brisk. The day's sales embrace 13,000 bbls. flour, at $4 56@$4 62½ for Superfine, No. 2 at $3 56@$3 68; mixed Western and ordinary State, at $4@4 12½; straight to favorite State, straight to fancy Indiana and Michigan, and favorite round hoop Ohio at $4 12½@$4 31½; fancy Ohio, at $4 37½@$4 75; fancy Genesee, at $4 62½@$4 67½; extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $4 75@$5 06½; and extra Genesee, at $5@$5 75. Canadian is scarce and buoyant, 2,000 bbls. Superfine having realized $4 12½@4 18¾ ₱ bbl. in bond. Southern continues to improve. The stock is still very moderate and inadequate to the wants of the trade—hence prices are almost entirely controlled by factors. The business consists of 1,800 bbls. mixed to favorite ordinary grades, at $4 43½@$4 62½; and fancy do., at $4 75@5 37½. Rye Flour is in steady request, at $3 18¾. Corn Meal is sparingly bought at $3 18¾@3 18¾ for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine.

GRAIN—Wheat is essentially unaltered. The supply and demand remain limited, while holders and buyers still vary in their views. The only transaction reported was in Canadian, of which 7,000 bush. were taken on private terms. Rye is less abundant and in request, with sales of 1,500 bush. at 76¢@77¢. Oats are more plentiful and less valuable. Sundry parcels State found purchasers at 42c @43¢. ₱ bush. Corn is without any positive change. The demand is good for shipment and home use, and as the stock is not large, prices are well sustained. The sales foot up 40,000 bush. inmerchantable at 55c@56½c.; mixed Western at 61c.@63c., and round yellow at 63¢@64½c. ₱ bush.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues in brisk request at advancing rates. Sales were made of 750 bbls. Prime at $15 25 @$16 37½, and Mess at $18 12½@$18 25. Pickled Meats are in better demand and buoyant in price; 450 pkgs. brought 7½c.@8½c for Shoulders, and 8¾c.@9¼c. for Hams. Lard is scarce and firm, with sales of 250 bbls. fair to prime, at 9¾c. @10¼c. Beef is very active at full figures, the day's operations comprising about 1,250 bbls. Prime at $6 50@$8, and Mess at $11@$14. Prime Mess Beef is in demand at $18@ $20. Beef Hams retail at $16 ₱ $20 ₱ lb. Butter and Cheese are unchanged.

WHISKY—Is in fair demand at uniform rates. Some 750 bbls were procured at 20¾c.@20¾c for Ohio, and 21c. for Prison, ₱ gallon.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Saturday—First Board*—$1,000 Reading 6s, '70, 85; $3,000 do., cash, 83½; $4,000 Spring Garden 6s, 1024; $3,000 Allegheny County 6s, s2wn, 97½; $4,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 96½; 2 Pennsylvania Railroad, cash, 44½; 10 Bank of Kentucky, b5, 112.

Between Boards—100 Reading Railroad, 40¼; 160 do., s5, 40⅝; 400 do., 40¾; 56 Morris Canal, b5, 18¾.

Second Board—$5,000 Chesapeake and Delaware Canal 6s, '67, 100; $3,000 Pittsburg Coupon 6s, '71, 102; $1,500 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 96; $1,000 Allegheny City 6s, 91½; $700 Spring Garden 6s, '82, 103½; 2 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½; 10 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, 72; 5 Northern Bank, Ky., 115¾; 5 Bank Pennsylvania, 119.

After Board—$5,000 Lehigh Interest, b5, 92; $1,000 Richmond District 6s, 87; $300 Morris Canal Bonds, 93; $10,000 do., 93; 100 shs. Reading Railroad, 40½.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 115¾@116; United States 6s, '67, 115¾@116; Pennsylvania 5s, 97@97¼; Reading Railroad, 40¾@40¾; Reading Bonds, '70, 85¾@86; Reading Mortgage 6s, '60, 93¼@94½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44¾@44¾, Morris Canal, 18¾@18¾; Schuylkill Navigation, in scrip, on, 4¼@5⅝; Long Island Railroad, 10¾@10¾; Vicksburg Railroad, 14¾@15; Girard Bank, 12¾@13; United States Bank, 3¼@3¾; Union Canal, 12¾@13.

MARRIED.

On Thursday morning, 10th inst., by Rev. H. W. Bellows, Mr CLEMENT MARTIN to HARRIET ANNE, daughter of Wm. Hagadorn, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

On Saturday, 12th inst, after a short but severe illness, in the 3d year of her age, ANNA S ERICKSON, youngest daughter of William B and Abby Erickson.

The remains are to be taken to Yonkers for interment.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Baltic, from Liverpool—Messrs. Brognard, H. J Seaman, Warden, Geo Jones, L H Morris, E. Lafourcade, J. Fisher, J Kendrick, D. Perceval, C. Lowther, C. A. Bondawaine, J. Gibb, J. M. White, J. J. White, Thayer, Gulonur, Dwight, G. Harnon, Gellebrand, E. Grosschoff, H Hart, J. Hart, E. Jean, T. Otorskee, J. L. Smith, J. J. Cross, J H Edson, W. Fielding, Acker, J. Stuart, J. McManus, W. Weir, W. H. Lewis, J. Fisher, J. C. Hooker, J. T Tjedgraff, Brand, W. M. Lummis, Hubbell, W. Vickers, E. Fuller, H. R. Stebbins, J. C. Galloway, A. D. C. Sonre, R Nelson, J. Miedeman, A. More, Arthur, J. Rosenthal, Brandon, Hallow, J. C. Gowen and lady, Mr. Morrell and lady, H. Jonas, bearer of Dispatches, Mr. Grigsby, lady, child and servant, J. A. Constant and son, Rev. Mr. Odenheimer, F. A. Conkling, lady, 2 children and servant, Mrs. Sarah Wright, Madame Jumel, Miss Chase, Mrs. Harper and daughter, H Bache, Mr. Rice and lady.

In steamship Texas, from New-Orleans—Mrs. W. A Gasquet, Mrs A. B. James, 3 children and nurse, Mr. Dickinson, lady, infant and nurse, Mrs Rehmer and two children, Mr. Maguire and lady, Mrs. Baptiste Bacqui, Messrs Lawrence, Smith, Savage, Deiter, Star, Stanton, Mr. Smith, 3 children and servant, Capt. Stanton, Messrs Peck, Wm. Johnson, H. Brown, D. Brown, L. Cotton, Wm. E. Roundtree, D Clarke, J. Suzette, Chas. M. Barker, H. P. Kernochan—and 40 in steerage

In ship Germania, from Havre—Judge O. P. Jackson, Mr. Jackson, Miss A Jackson, Miss P Jackson, Miss Jackson, Masters Oliver and Amasa Jackson, and servant, Mr A. Moss and lady, Miss S. Moss, Miss A. Newyarck, Dr. R. O. Starr.

In brig Lowden, from Sierra Leone—Rev. J. L. Wilson and lady, of the A. B. C. F. mission, Gaboon, Rev. J. W. Roberts and lady, of the M. E. mission, Liberia.

In bark Albers, from Matanzas—C. Merritt, J. Petachen, F. Petachen

In ship Leonidas, from Havre—Mrs. Aime, Mr. Martinez and son.

MINIATURE ALMANAC....THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises.... 4 30|Sets..... 7 30|MOON—Sets..... 2 42

HIGH WATER.

Sandy Hook.... 5 43|Gov. Island.... 6 33|Hell Gate..... 8 14

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, JUNE 12.

Cleared.

Steamer Alabama, Ludlow, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill.
Steamer Marion, Berry, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.
Steamer Roanoke, Parrish, Norfolk, &c., Ludlam & Pleasants.
Ship Howard, (Ham.) Nieman, Hamburg, Schmidt & Balchen.
Ship Carnatio, Devereux, St. John, N. B., J. O. Baker & Co.
Ship Dakotah, Sloan, San Francisco, Adam Smith.
Ship Stephen Lurman, San Francisco, E. B. Sutton.
Ship Grey Hound, Pickett, San Francisco, E. B. Sutton.
Ship Waterloo, Harvey, Liverpool, Kermith & Carow.
Bark Camilla, (Dan.) Busch, Guadaloupe, &c., Russel & Norton.
Bark Mary Adeline, Spaulding, Valaparaiso, J. T. White & Co.
Bark Nameless, (Br.) De Fay, Blanc Sablons, N. F., Siffkin & Ironsides.
Bark Forager, Spendlove, St. John, N. B., Barclay & Livingston.
Bark Roderick Dhu, McClintock, Wilmington, N. C., Nesmith & Sons.
Bark Orinoco, (Br.) Knox, Quebec, Logan & Collins.
Brig Hetty, (Dan.) Nye, Port-au-Prince, Rolker & Mollman.
Brig Four Sons, Corbitt, St. Domingo City, Brett, Vose & Co
Brig Elizabeth Watts, Watts, Nassau, N. P., J. W. Elwell & Co.
Brig Grecian Queen, Gibbs, Kingston, Ja., G. Gibbons.
Brig Umpire, Simpson, Jacksonville, Thompson & Hunter.
Brig Lucretia, (Br.) McKay, Norfolk, J. H. Braine.
Brig Acorn, Coombs, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand.
Brig Frances Jane, Wass, Philadelphia, Simpson, Mayhew & Co.
Brig Osceola, Robertson, Plymouth, Mass., S. W. Lewis.
Brig Grand Turk, Porter, Salem, master.
Brig Ella, Bryant, Bangor, Sandy & Sandford.
Brig Shamrock, Willard, Portland, S. W. Lewis.
Brig E. C. Holt, Conway, Newburyport, R. P. Buck & Co.
Brig Clement, May, Malaga, Foster & Nickerson.
Brig Coxon, (Br.) Moore, Sydney, C. B., Jas. Hunter & Co.
Brig Coxon, (Br.) Muir, Dalhousi, Logan & Collins.
Schr. Newfoundland Packet, (Br.) Farrell, Halifax, H. G. Donovan.
Schr. Judith Ward, Tucker, Georgetown, S. C., H. D. Brookman.
Schr. Cora A. Lindsey, Day, Newbern, Medad Platt.
Schr. William Russell, Phinney, Fredericksburg, James Hand.
Schr. Fairfax, Penfield, Alexandria, &c., Sturgess, Clearman & Co.
Schr. Gallego, Nelson, Richmond, C. H. Pierson.
Schr. Mary L. Compton, Rowland, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaight.
Schr. Mary Eliza, Smith, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaight.
Schr. Leroy, Powell, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaight.
Schr. Victory, Baker, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.
Schr. Mary Mills, Eldridge, Portsmouth, S. W. Lewis.
Schr. Martha Maria, Swift, Salem, R. W. Rogers.
Schr. Jangos, Godfrey, Wareham, Quincy & Delapierre.
Schr. Com. Kearney, Lovell, Boston, S. W. Lewis.
Schr. Corine, (Br.) Johnson, Harbor Island, G. J. Miller & Co.
Schr. Kate Anderson, Anderson, Belfast, Me., H. D. Brookman.
Sloop Thos. Hawkins, Hawkins, Providence.
Sloop Excel, Ford, Providence.
Sloop Henry Cartoff, Appleby, Providence.
Sloop Rienzi, Durfee, Bristol.
Barge Grampus, Yapp, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

U. S. M. steamship Illinois, Harastaine, Aspinwall, 7 ds., gold dust and passengers to M. O Roberts & Co.

Steamer James Adger, Dickinson, Charleston, 54 hours, mdse. to Spofford, Tiles on & Co. June 10, 8¼ A. M., 6 miles S. W. of Frying Pan Shoals, passed U. S. revenue cutter Hamilton, bound north; 2 P. M., 30 miles S. W. of Look Out Shoals, exchanged signals with a ship showing a signal with a white and blue ball on a blue and white ground, (supposed to be the Switzerland, bound to Charleston); 9 P. M., 10 miles S. of Cape Hatteras Shoals, exchanged signals with steamship State of Georgia, from Philadelphia for Savannah.

Packet-ship Germania, Wood. Havre, May 10, mdse. and 424 passengers to Wm. Whitlock, Jr.

Ship Onward, (Br.) Welsh, Liverpool, 25 ds., ballast and 378 passengers to Barclay & Livingston.

Ship Leonidas, of Warren, (Jordan, Havre, 32 ds., mdse. and 373 passengers to Nesmith & Sons. May 27, in a gale from the south, Frederick Tobiason, seaman, fell overboard from the rail and was drowned.

Bark Tangier, (of Portland,) Swetser, Liverpool, May 15, mdse. and 164 passengers to master.

Bark Hamburg, (Han.) Meyen, Hamburg, 44 ds., in ballast and 154 passengers to Winterhell, Piper & Harch.

Bark J. J. Cobb, Johnson, San Francisco, Feb. 3, via Rio Janeiro, &c., coffee to Allen & Paxson. Carried away main topsail yards April 11, lat. 29 S., lon. 46 W., spoke the boats from whaling bark Sea, (of Mattapoisett, 3 mos. out,) two years last 500 bbls sperm; 1,000 bbls whale.

Brig Hope, (of Plymouth,) Loris, Cienfuegs, 12 ds., sugar to Bulkeley Bros.

Brig Adeline, (Br.) Roberts, Bathurst, 8 ds., plaster to master. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Warren, Logan, Virginia, 3 ds., shin lumber.

Schr. Travis, Sodine, Harmon, Virginia, 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Lowden, Brown, Sierra Leone, (W. coast of Africa,) May 4, ivory, &c., to J. E. Brown. The brig Edwin Fitler sailed for Philadelphia 3 ds. previous. Com. Bruce, of H. M. S. Pioneer, has given information that the blockade of the Bight of Benin has been taken off as to all ports except Whydah, which is still blockaded.

Schr. Beauty, Chambers, Philadelphia, 3 ds., coal.

Schr. Benj. English, ——, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Jas. English, Hotchkiss, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. New-Haven, Kelsey, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Geo. Gillum, Carey, Portland, Ct., stone.

Schr. Frederick Hall, Russell, Portland, Ct., stone.

Schr. Daniel Russell, Taylor, Portland, Ct., stone.

Schr. Robert Smith, Dickerson, Portland, Ct., stone.

Schr. Ellen Dulafield, Hilliard, Portland, Ct., stone.

Schr. Benj. F. Brainard, Russell, Portland, Ct., stone.

Schr. Fruitful Vine, Perry, New-York, for Providence.

Schr. Louisa Baker, Bridgeport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Forest, Pierson, Kingston, N. W., for Newburyport.

Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Hemmingway, New-Haven, ballast.

Schr. Hunter, Barber, New-Haven for Virginia.

Schr. Friends, Strout, Charryfield, 10 ds., lumber to Simpson, Mayhews & Co.

Sloop Erie, Handy, Kingston, N. Y., for Providence.

Arrived....SUNDAY, June 13.

U. S. M. steamship Baltic, Comstock, Liverpool, June 2, mdse. and passengers to E. K. Collins & Co.

Steamship Sierra Nevada, Wilson, Aspinwall, via Kingston, (Ja.,) passengers to Howard & Son.

Steamship William Penn, Marks, New-Orleans, 6 ds., mdse. and passengers to Lincoln & Co.

Ship James Wright, Clarke, Liverpool, 24 ds., mdse. and 436 passengers to W. Phillips. The C. W. passed Nantucket Shoals 9th inst.

Bark Friendship, (Br.) Boerman, Sunderland, 67 ds., coal to Barclay & Livingston.

Bark Norman, (Br.) Lund, Limerick, 42 ds., in ballast and 182 passengers to order.

Bark Jane Warren, (Br.) Matthews, Bremen, 24 ds., ballast to Poppe & Co.

Bark Maitland, (Br.) Crossen, Antwerp, 26 ds., ballast and 99 passengers to W. Ruschwaller.

Bark Medora, (Br.) Menack, Havana, 14 ds., sugar to master.

Bark Albers, (of Bath,) Purington, Matanzas, 9 ds., sugar to Bailey & Hinchen.

Bark Attica, (of Portland,) Eaton, Sagua la Grande, May 31, sugar to master.

Brig Della, (of Charleston,) Mehan, Cienfuegos, June 1, molasses to Harmony, Nephew & Co.

Brig Germania, (Brem.) Chrestoffer, Bremen, 46 ds., ballast and 116 passengers to Poppe & Co.

Brig George, (Br.) Livelong, Prince Edward Island, 10 ds., oats to J. Lowden.

Schr. Arctic, (Br.) Sanders, Green Turtle Bay, 8 ds., fruit to C. Ackerly.

Schr. Planet, (of Portland,) Young, Tampico, May 17, quicksilver to Lobach & Schepler.

Schr. Dacotah, Wilkins, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., naval stores.

Schr. John B. Moreau, Hitchins, Virginia, 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Henry Brown, Dean, Virginia, 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Robert F. Stockton, Smith, Virginia, 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Mary, Collins, Leipsic, (Del.,) 2 ds., ship timber to master.

Schr. Anna V. Willis, Blunt, Chesapeake, 3 ds., ship timber to master.

Schr. Banyard, Corwin, Virginia, 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Jas. W. Sturgess, Hill, Berlin, (Del.,) 2 ds., corn to B. N. Fox.

Schr. Hannah Havens, Evans, Berlin, (Del.,) 2 ds., corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Mary True, Atwood, Bridgeport, bound to Bangor.

Sloop Thos. Hull, Miller, Providence.

Sloop Oregon, Sturgess, Providence.

Sloop Pointer, Farnham, Providence.

WIND—S. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Arctic, Luce, Liverpool; Marion Berry, Charleston; Alabama, Ludlow, Savannah; Roanoke, Berry, Richmond and Norfolk; ships Waterloo, Howe, Liverpool; Grey Hound, Pickett, San Francisco; bark Eurosa, (Bel.) Deboort, Havana; brig Fanny, (Br.) Phoren, Halifax.

Below.

Ship James Wright, Clarke, Liverpool, with passengers. 1 bark, unknown.

Memoranda.

NAVAL.—U. S. surveying schooner Madison, Lieut. Maxwell Woodhull, commanding, arrived yesterday, (Sunday,) from the Delaware, where it was anticipated she would be engaged for some time in operations connected with the coast survey; but having since been ordered to the northward coast, between Wood's Hole and Portland, is now on her way in that direction.

RETURNED.—Brig Don Quixotte, Cert, hence for Boston, 10th inst, returned yesterday, having sprung aleak off the Hook, on night of 10th.

Schr. Echo, (new, 200 tons,) was brought down this morning from Brown & Bell's yard, where she was built, to Coenties slip; she is to be employed as a coaster.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, June 11—Arr schr D B Warner, Newyork; steamer Southerner, do.; brig Water Witch, do.

Cleared—brig Shubrick, New-York.

BOSTON, June 13—Arr, bark Osmann, Havana; brigs Charlotte, do; Caroline, Cuba; Roberta, Havana, Isabella and J A. Dugan, Philadelphia; bark Hadley, Baltimore; brig Metallah, New-York.

Spoken, &c.

June 3, lat. 43 30, lon. 59 40, bark Joseph Howe, (Br.) from Liverpool for New-York.

June 11, lat. 37 20, bark Saragossa, from Philadelphia for New-Orleans.

June 6, lat. 41 27, lon. 62 50, steamship Great Britain hence for Liverpool.

April 3, lat. 32 S., lon. 48 W., exchanged signals with ship Tornado.

June 4, lat. 30 11, lon. 80 10, ship Cornelia, hence, bound south.

May 7, lat. 46 40 N., lon. 36 20, exchanged signals with bark Lady Suffolk, (of Boston,) bound east.

June 0, lat. 4 55, lon. 64, passed steamship Humboldt, hence for Southampton

Foreign Ports.

At Sierra Leone, May 6, brig Potomac, Luscomb, from Rio Nunez, for Salem next day; Draco, Ropes, do., for Gambia, do., Jacques, from Salem, unc.

At Sagua la Grande, May 31, barks Paul Boggs, Dizer, for New-York, 3 do.; Juniata, Newton, do. do.; Mary Ellen, Stover, do., 7 ds.; Knave, Dunphy, do., 10 ds.; Mary Florence, Trott, do., 30 ds.; G. W. Hoston, Packard, hence, dis., Henry Warren, Ruirsden, for do., 3 ds.; brigs Delta, Martin, do., 2 ds.; Capt. John Cousins, for do., 5 ds.; J. B. Brown, hence, dis.

At Tampico, May 17, schr. Oregon, for New-Orleans, 2 ds.; also 3 French bark and brig just arr. from Bordeaux; brig Adelmar Amesbury, sailed for Tobasco, May 16.

At Cienfuegos, June 1, bark Paul Boggs, Dizer, New-York 2 ds., and others before reported.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Insurance Buildings, cor. of Wall and William-sts., offices Nos. 10 and 11, ground floor.

TRUSTEES:

Saml. S. Howland,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Stephen Whitney,	Arthur Leary,	Geo. T. Ades,
William H. Russell,	Mort'r W. Hamilton,	David S. Kennedy,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Denning Duer,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
Augs. C. Downing,	John Stewart, Jr.	Fred'k A. Delano,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	Robert B. Minturn,	James C. Bell,
Wm. H. Aspinwall,	Reuben Withers,	Dan'l Drake Smith,
Wm Butler Duncan,	Edward C. Carter,	Fred'k G. Foster,
Chas. H. Russell,	Josiah Oakes,	Peleg Hall,
Isaac Townsend,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.	R. S. Hone,
John A. Stevens,	Jas. M. Waterbury,	

This Company having their Capital of $150,000 paid in in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, on favorable terms. The charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to one million dollars.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Offices, No. 43 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. Have their Capital (as also a handsome surplus) invested in the most undoubted securities, and continue to insure Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, and other personal property. Vessels in port and their Cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any other similar institution.

DIRECTORS:

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Caleb S. Woodhull,	John Eadie, Jr.,	Justice S. Redfield,
Chas. T. Cromwell,	Joel S. Oatman,	J. W. Amerman,
Anastat's Nicholas,	Robert C. Bell,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Richard L. Allen,	John N. Genin,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

ALFRED G. STEVENS, Secretary.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS AND GENERAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 5 Tryon-row corner of Chatham-st., in the Harlem Railroad Company's building This Company, having all their capital, one hund

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I...NO. 232. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS A week, payable every week. Small advertisements to YOUR MILL, Trade a year for the whole time; TURNING for TEN DOLLARS, and five copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sunday excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 7 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold, at the same rates as the Daily Times.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

WILL ALSO BE PUBLISHED FOR THE COUNTRY, on Saturday morning, at the low prices of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Delightful Pic-Nic Excursion.**—HARPER UNION, No. 11, D. of T., will make an excursion to Mount Thomas (late Riddle's Grove), in the splendid steamboat RICHMOND, on WEDNESDAY, June 16, 1852. The excursion will be enlivened by Addresses, Music, &c., of an interesting character. Ex-Mayor HARPER will preside. The Committee pledge themselves to make one of the most delightful excursions of the season. The boat will leave the foot of Hammond-st., N.R., at 7 o'clock; foot of Delancey-st., E.R., 7½ o'clock; and Pier No. 3 N.R., at 8 o'clock, A.M. Tickets 25 cents; children half price. May be obtained of Mrs. Wm. Miller, No. 78 Stanton-st.; Mrs. J. Gerrotte, No. 129 Allen-st.; Mrs. J. McNaughton, No. 84 3d-st.; Mrs. Wm. Rhodes, No. 154 Rivington-st.; Mrs H. E. Dikeman, No. 270 Elizabeth-st.; Miss M. V. Heckle, No. 133 Hester-st., New-York; Mrs Grundy, No. 23 Adelphi-st., and Mrs. J. Mitchell, No. 8 Bridge-st., Brooklyn; or at the landings on the morning of the excursion. By order of the Committee. MARY J. McNAUGHTON, Sec'y.

☞ **O. U. A.—Grand Pic Nic and COTILLON EXCURSION**—Third Anniversary of BUNKER HILL ASSOCIATION to the Head-quarters of Washington, at Newburg, on THURSDAY, June 17, with leave Grand st., E. R., at 6 o'clock A. M.; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 6½ o'clock; Chambers-st., N. R., at 7 o'clock; Hammond-st., N. R., at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, admitting Gentlemen and Ladies, to be had on board the boat, on morning of the Excursion, or of the Committee mentioned on bills posted. N. B.—We can assure our friends and Brothers of this Order that this will be one of the most pleasant Excursions of the season.

☞ **Jubilee Year—Closing Services**—On TUESDAY next, June 15, the day on which the closing service of the Jubilee Year of the Venerable SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL will be held, in Westminster Abbey, there will be Morning Prayer, a Sermon; and the Administration of the Holy Communion, in Trinity Church, 10½ o'clock. The alms collected at the offertory, will be appropriated to Trinity College, Toronto, Canada West, in response to the application for aid which is now made through Rev. WILLIAM McMURRAY. The Clergy of the city and vicinity, are respectfully invited to be present, and to assemble in the North Vestry Room at 10 o'clock.

WILLIAM BERRIAN, Rector.

NEW-YORK, June 10, 1852.

☞ **S. of T.—The Members of Caledonia Division**, No. 31 S. of T. are hereby notified to meet at their Hall, Broadway and Lispenard-st., on WEDNESDAY, 16th, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., from thence to proceed in regalia to Stuyvesant Institute, to attend the Temperance Demonstration of the Caledonian Section No. 1 Cadets of Temperance. It is hoped every Brother will be present. By order,

ARCH'D. McNAUGHTON, R. S.

A. MURRAY, W. P.

☞ **Notice to the Public.**—Legal proceedings have been commenced against George Van Deusen for taking the name of WARPENE for an article which he represents to be efficient to change grey hair and cure baldness; and all who may be selling, or aiding and assisting in selling, any article with that name will be proceeded against in the same manner, as it is a violation of my trade mark, and the taking the said name is to my detriment and will deceive strangers. N. B.—The genuine WARPENE can always be had at No. 114 Chambers-st., and at the principal drug and fancy stores. Take care that H. T. LOVET is stamped on the seal, bottle and wrapper.

☞ **Eckford Building Association.**—A meeting of this Association will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, June 15, at No. 323 3d-st., near Avenue D, for the purpose of receiving the entrance fee of those who have subscribed, and for the transaction of other business of importance. Members are particularly requested to be punctual.

By order, JOEL KELLY, President

STEPHEN MEERS, Secretary.

The Books are open daily, (Sundays excerted,) at the Secretary's office, No. 323 3d-st, for the subscription of shares. Ultimate value of shares, $800; monthly dues $3; entrance fee $1. Office hours from 9 to 12 A. M., and from 1 to 5 P. M. Also in the evening.

☞ **Third Mechanics' Building Association.**—A regular meeting for the payment of dues and admission of new members will be held on TUESDAY, June 15, at 8 o'clock, P. M., at No. 163 Bowery. Entrance fee, 50 cents. After this meeting the entrance fee will be raised to $5. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. charged only on the amount advanced on each share. Members may withdraw by giving one month's notice, and receive back their dues, and 6 per cent. interest thereon. Monthly dues, $2; shares $500. This is the last chance to join this popular Association.

JACOB PECARE, Secretary.

☞ **Fulton Building and** MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held at Washington Hall, entrance Nos 89 Bowery and 152 Hester-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, June 17, at 8 o'clock. The Secretary's office removed to No 89 Bowery, second floor front room. Office hours from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, of each week. ISAAC AMERMAN, Jr., Secretary.

☞ **Catholic Institute of New-York.**—A Lecture will be delivered at the Broadway Tabernacle, TUESDAY EVENING, June 15, at 8 o'clock, by O. A. BROWNSON, L. L. D., of Boston. Subject—"Protestantism Incompatible with Liberty." Tickets 25 cents—may be had at the Catholic Bookstores or the members of the Institute, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

DANIEL D. SULLIVAN, Secretary.

☞ **U. A. O. D. Grand Grove of Directors of the** STATE OF NEW-YORK.—Members are hereby notified that the Annual Session of the G. G. of D. of the State of New-York U. A. O. D., will be convened at National Hall, Canal-st., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, the 15th inst., at eight o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. By order,

JOSEPH GEO. MASON, Secretary.

☞ **The Third Annual Meeting** of the AMERICAN SWEDENBORG PRINTING AND REPUBLISHING SOCIETY will be held in the Stuyvesant Institute TUESDAY EVENING, June 15, at 8 o'clock. All those interested in the objects of the Society are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company.**—Capital Stock $300,000. Shares $100 each.

FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, President.

THOS. E. HASTINGS, Secretary.

Office of Sale and Transfer of Stock, No. 66 Beaver-st. New-York.

Evenings with the Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen were in session last evening. The minutes of the last meeting being read and approved,

Petitions were presented and referred, for the relief of HUGH McMAHAN, who was left unpaid by a defaulting contractor; to have Nelson-street repaved; of RUSS & REID, for refuse cobble stone; for a shade over the sidewalk around Clinton market; to have the grade of Caroline-street made to correspond with that of Duane-street; of lessees of piers 18 and 19 N.R., for the exclusive use of the same; to have Dey-street paved.

The project for the removal of the Hudson-avenue Ferry, which was killed on Friday evening, was brought to life again last evening by Ald. WARD. Ald. DENMAN was in favor of a reconsideration. Ald. STURTEVANT was opposed to it. Ald. SMITH wanted the subject laid over, and Ald. FRANCIS wanted the report printed. Ald. TWEED was opposed to the motion to lay on the table and print. Ald. TIEMANN could not understand this question. There was something behind the scene that he could not see. Ald. STURTEVANT thought that the whole matter was very simple. The motion to print was for the mere purpose of log-rolling, so as to put through a piece of iniquity. The motion to print was lost by a vote of 5 Ayes to 14 Noes, as follows:

YEAS—Mr. President, C. Francis, W. Smith, J. Doherty, W. J. Peck.

NAYS—A. Moore, D. Haley, O. W. Sturtevant, J. F. Oakley, J. Boyce, T. J. Barr, W. M. Tweed, W. J. Brisley, D. F. Tiemann, J. Pearsall, J. M. Bard, A. A. Denman, W. H. Cornell, A. A. Alvord.

The motion to reconsider was then carried, and the report was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—A. Moore, D. Haley, J. F. Oakley, T. J. Barr, W. M. Tweed, W. J. Brisley, J. Pearsall, J. M. Bard, W. H. Cornell, J. Doherty, W. J. Peck.

NAYS—O. W. Sturtevant, J. Boyce, Mr. President, C. Francis, W. Smith, D. F. Tiemann, A. A. Denman, A. A. Alvord.

Ald. TWEED moved to reconsider the last vote, for the purpose of clinching the nail, but withdrew his motion upon being informed that such a motion was unnecessary.

JAMES H. WALSH resigned his office as Commissioner of Deeds.

Reports were adopted to McAdamise Fifty-fourth, Fifty-ninth, and Eighty-sixth-streets; to regulate and pave Madison-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-second-streets; to regulate and grade Fifty-second-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth-avenues; to build a sewer in Greenwich-avenue, between Twelfth-street and Sixth-avenue; to pave Eighty-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to Avenue A; to pave Forty-third-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenues; to build a sewer in Twentieth-street, from Avenue A to First-avenue; to grade Fifty-seventh-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway; for a sewer in Christie-street, from Walker to Bayard-streets; to fill up the well in Hamilton-square; to remit personal tax of Robert McKay, Robert Matterson, Philip Schree, James A. Hamilton, Alexander Lazarus, Uel Reynolds, John H. Rigby, Marcellus Pryor, Jacob Muller, J. H. H. Cushman, Theodore Eisfeld, James A. Campbell, McKeady Major and William Sinclair. Ald. TIEMAN wanted to know what all these remissions of taxes meant. At every session, bill after bill was brought in for this purpose. Were they all made according to law? Ald. BOYCE explained that the Assessors taxed men for much more than they were worth, and the Committee were forced to remit the taxes imposed upon them. One man was assessed at $50,000, who swore that he was not worth anything. The assessors appeared to be determined to lessen the rates lower than 100 cents on $100; but before they were through with these remissions, the rates would be more than 105 cents on $100. The explanation was satisfactory to the Alderman of the XIIth.

A communication was received from the Mayor, nominating Alexander B. Whiting to the office of Health Commissioner. The nomination was rejected, 3 voting in favor of confirming it and 15 against it.

An ordinance was adopted to grant the Court of Sessions the use of rooms in the City Hall during the summer months.

A petition was presented from the owners of property in Caroline-street, for permission to pave that street at their own expense. Ald. BOYD hoped the prayer of the petitioners would be granted. He was surprised that we had not been flooded with such petitions, for that was the only way in which we were likely to get our streets paved. Ald. BRISLEY was of the same opinion. The Street Department appeared to be in the hands of men who were determined not to do their duty. Ald. DENMAN was in favor of the petition. He thought the time would come when every man should pave his street front. The prayer of the petitioners was granted by a unanimous vote.

Ald. SMITH offered a resolution that the Hudson River Railroad Company be notified to build up the bulkhead at the foot of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, and if they fail to do so, that the same be done at the expense of the City, and be charged to the fund for Lands and Places. Ald. PECK thought that the work should be done at the expense of the fund for Wharves, Piers and Slips. It belonged to that fund, and he did not know— Ald. SMITH said that was the difficulty; the Alderman did not know anything. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Board then adjourned until Wednesday evening. No reports from the Committee on the Perrine pavement, or from the special Committee on the charges brought against the Committee on Sewers, by Mr. Craven.

New-York Daily Times.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 1, 1852.

For the past week we have been deluged with rain, which was at first gratefully received by the planters, as we had had a long drought, and the crops were suffering; but the superabundance of the article has been making us all pray again for sunshine. Sunday was one of the coldest, most dismal days of humidity that I ever saw in New-Orleans at this time of year. Woolen clothes felt very agreeable, and small fires were made to drive out the dampness of a northeast drizzle. Yesterday afternoon, as the sailors say, the wind hauled to the southward, and we now have fine weather of it.

THE SUMMER STAMPEDE.

The city, generally, is very dull, and nearly all the floating population has left for the North. The Louisville and St. Louis steamers go up crowded, and I learn that all the state rooms on the *Eclipse* and *Magnolia*, two of our most splendid packets, are engaged for the next two trips. A report of the cholera being in town, has driven away the country merchants and planters, and is hastening off the Eastern men. It is true there is a great deal of cholera morbus in the city, arising from people eating green corn, melons, and other trash; and this is confined to the lower class of people; but there is no genuine Asiatic cholera here. I have observed that it is the case in all communities, that where a well-known person, of position in society, dies suddenly, it always creates a panic—although hundreds of common people had previously died of the same disease, and yet no alarm was felt. So it is in the present instance. Hundreds had died in the hospital, of bowel complaint and cholera morbus, and, in a small bovel in one of our by-streets, two children were found dead, and the mother in a dying state, yet this created no alarm; but a well-known citizen, Dr. GUSTINE, a brother-in-law of Capt. WM. J. MINOR, unfortunately died suddenly, some days since, while attempting to cure himself with the cold water system, and immediately a panic arose, which caused a general stampede among the transients at the hotels.

WATERING PLACES IN LOUISIANA

There will not be as many of our citizens go North this Summer as last. The most of our merchants have their beautiful cottages on the Lake shore, where there is fine sea-bathing and fishing, and then our hotels at the various watering-places, West Pascagoula, Pass Christian, Boloxi, &c., afford fine summer resorts, and are always filled. Pensacola is another charming watering place; and then the planters of Attakapas, and Western Louisiana have a charming resort at Dernier Isle, or Last Island, which lies in the Gulf of Mexico, about 20 miles from the mouth of the Atchafalaga river. At all these places there is no "Maine Liquor law," (*mean*-liquor law) which is an inducement for our planters to stay at home and enjoy "Southern rights," which are, free thinking and free drinking.

MR. WEBSTER'S FANEUIL HALL SPEECH.

Mr. WEBSTER'S friendly, social neighborhood talk, at old Faneuil to the people of Boston, has been read here with the deepest interest, considering the occasion, his re-entrance into old Faneuil, after, as it were, his expulsion, when a previous Common Council denied him admission. It was a mighty speech—a speech such as no other man but DANIEL WEBSTER could have made; and no one can read it without loving the man who made it, for the expression of such feelings and sentiments. As a Southern man, I must confess I love Boston. I love it for its being the birth-place of American liberty, and, if it were possible, I might love it more if its people would only quit aping the English. There is too much of it; and for Yankees, it ought to "go agin the grain." It don't look well, but if they must be imitators, I would rather see them copy a little after our Southern manners. The introduction of the words "hear, hear," don't look or sound well, in the report of an American's speech in the land of America. It is too *blasted* English, and grates on the ear.

IMPORTANT LAW CASE.

A very important case was tried before a jury in Judge STROWBRIDGE'S Court lately, relative to the law of arrest. There being no imprisonment for debt here, a party can only have his debtor arrested by making oath that he is about to depart the State permanently. It appears that GARDNER, SAGER & Co., of this city, shipped, in 1847, a lot of corn to GOULD & O'CONNER, of Liverpool, according to their order. The Liverpool house afterwards failed, and suit was instituted there to recover the amount. But Mr. GOULD shortly after coming to New-Orleans, the suit in Liverpool was dismissed, and proceedings instituted here by arresting GOULD under the statute GOULD remained in jail 98 days; a judgment was obtained against him, which, on appeal, the Supreme Court affirmed, but in its decision held that the arrest of GOULD was illegal, as it was shown that he had come here to reside, and to obtain a situation as clerk. This decision reversed that of Judge MARTIN in the case of LABATT *vs.* ROBERTAILLE, rendered in 1832. In that case ROBERTAILLE, who had been arrested, proved that he had sold his stock in Natchez and come here to reside permanently, having rented a house, &c. Before the lower Court the bail was discharged, but on appeal, Judge MARTIN considered that the evidence was evasive and unsatisfactory, and accordingly reversed the judgment and ordered the bail to be renewed. This was a much stronger case than that of GOULD, and was the law of the land at the time proceedings were instituted against GOULD. But on the reversal of this decision, GOULD brought an action against GARDNER, SAGER & Co. for $20,000 damages, which was proceeding on an *ex post facto* decision. The defendants were represented by Col. JOHN RANDOLPH GRYMES, who made one of the ablest arguments on the point that I ever listened to. Messrs. HUNTON and BRADFORD appeared for the plaintiffs, and to the surprise of every one, the jury returned a verdict for $8,900, allowing Mr. GOULD $100 per day, which, you will say, is pretty good clerks' wages. The case will be appealed and no doubt reversed.

TEXAS BONDS.

Mr. JAMES B. SHAW, the Controller of the State of Texas, passed through our city on his way to Washington, for the purpose of receiving one million of dollars, being the amount of the sale of Government bonds, purchased by CORCORAN, RIGGS & Co. There seems to be a desire, on the part of Texas, to spend the ten millions given to her by the Government for her territory, in making railroads and internal improvements, which is certainly the best thing she can do with it.

LOUISIANA RAILROADS.

We are going ahead rapidly with our own railroads. The New-Orleans and Opelousas Railroad will be commenced as soon as a chief engineer is elected, which will take place in about three weeks. The railroad to Jackson, Mississippi, will also be commenced in a short time, and as soon as the great effects of these roads shall be felt, we shall have railroads all over the State.

THE FRENCH OPERA.

The French Opera closes this week. We have had a new prima donna among us lately, of surpassing merit, a Madam KOSKA, who has lately returned from a tour to California, South America and Mexico. I have seen her in *La Favorita*, *Les Huguenots* and *Jerusalem*. Her voice is a mezzo soprano, and there is a silvery sweetness in it which captivates you at once. She is of the medium size, black eyes and hair, and very pretty. Notwithstanding that she is evidently in a "peculiar position," as "New-Hampshire Mary" was made to say, she sang with great strength and power. Gossip says that she was a great pet at the Bordeaux Opera, where she was almost idolized, and to prevent being spoiled, she ran off with Mons. KOSKA to California. Whether this be true or not, there are few, if any, vocalists of the day that are superior to her.

Mons. COLIN, the celebrated and renowned Treasurer of the Orleans opera, took a benefit last night, on which occasion Mad'lle WIDEMANN appeared as *Odette*, in the opera of Charles VI. There was a full house of fashion and beauty, which COLIN well merited.

THE HOTELS.

The Verandah Hotel closed yesterday for repairs, and will not open until Fall. This Hotel has passed into the hands of Mr. J. W. YOUNG, formerly of Memphis, and, with Mr. ENOCH EVERITT as his head man, who has been the main stay of the house for the last three years, he cannot fail to succeed.

The St. Charles Hotel will open in December, with Messrs. HILDRETH & HALL as caterers. Mr. HILDRETH was formerly a partner of Mr. E. REMINGTON MUDGE, which is a sufficient guarantee that the St. Charles *will be the house*, when it does open.

ANECDOTE.

I cannot resist telling a little anecdote of Mr. WEBSTER'S last speech: A young man was reading it aloud to an old friend, and when he came to the quotation,

"Ye solid men of Boston, make no long orations,"

Mr. WEBSTER says, "I take that to myself;" "and then is added," says Mr. WEBSTER, "a sentiment which will undoubtedly meet with the approbation of the majority of those present,"

"Ye solid men of Boston, drink no strong potations."

When the young man came to this part of the quotation his old friend remarked, "Well, I'll be d—d, if Mr. Webster took that to himself—he's too much of a Southerner for that!"

The summer arrangement of the mail commences to-day, and closes at 10 A. M.—so, as the good people in Washington say, I must bid you "good mawning." A.

St. Ubes Salt—Troubles ahead—Crevasse—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, June 7, 1852.

It seems that we are about to have another "flare up" with Portugal in relation to the St. Ubes "salt trade," and that Mr. HADDOCK, our Minister at Lisbon, has already notified that Government, in relation to the matter. Before we get into another difficulty with Portugal we had better settle off old scores. The case of the claimants of the brig *General Armstrong*, against the Portuguese has not yet been settled up. The claim was improvidently referred, by treaty, to the arbitration of LOUIS NAPOLEON, and the papers have lain in the private drawer of his *escritoire* ever since last June, and where they will, in all probability, sleep their sleep of death, for it would seem that he, as well as our own Government, have totally lost sight of it. It is a strange feature in this case, that Portugal, before any demand was ever made upon her by the United States for permitting the violation of the neutrality of her port by a British force, which destroyed the brig, had confessed her liability to this Government—that England had apologized to Portugal for the commission of the outrage—that the Government of the United States had fully recognized the rights of the claimants against Portugal—and then, that it should refer the case to LOUIS NAPOLEON for arbitration! This is rather salty, and, I think, a worse *salt* case than that of St. Ubes. We shall, no doubt, have a war about this handful of salt, but in a case where the honor of the Nation is concerned, it is compromised by being submitted to the arbitration of a third power, which disposes of the case by entombing the papers until the claimants are dead and the case wholly forgotten.

The crevasse which broke through the levee at Algiers, on the opposite side of the river, some days ago, has not yet been stopped. It is now 200 feet wide, and a torrent of water rushes through, extending from VERET'scanal to the English turn, a distance of six miles. All the plantations, which are mostly sugar farms, including BIENNENUE'S, (formerly Gen LA COST'S,) for this distance are under water, and I fear the planters will lose their crops, as they have not yet succeeded in stopping it. Our levees on this side of the river, and the cross levees running back, are too solid, notwithstanding the high water, to have any fears of an overflow.

The first regatta of the season came off at Lake Pontchartrain last Friday, and was a spirited affair. It reminded me of old scenes off the Battery—there was just such another crowd We have got some fast crafts out here, built at Algiers, but I think you New-Yorkers might send out something faster and win a prize. A.

WASHINGTON.

The Tehuantepec Projects—Report on the Gardiner claim—Presidential.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 13, 1852.

Mr. A. G. SLOO will arrive here in a few days, and we shall then know something as to his contract for the construction and use of roads across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. There is some doubt whether his contract has been actually completed or will be. The rumor is that he is to indemnify the parties claiming under the grant to GARAY. This would imply an admission that those parties are entitled to indemnity, and have, therefore, a just title under the grant to GARAY. It is probable that Mr. BENJAMIN'S company have retired too late, in their intercourse with the Mexican Government, upon their own shrewd management, and too much on the diplomacy and power of the Government of the United States. They have certainly, as the *N. O. Picayune* says, taken it for granted that they had the Navy, Army, and Treasury of the United States to back them. By means of such appliances as Col. SLOO used, they might, perhaps, have got a better contract than the Colonel is supposed to have obtained. As the Mexican Minister, Mr. LARAINZOO, has been here for some weeks, it has been thought strange that he has made no communication on this subject to this Government He had no communication at all except the letter from General ARISTA to the President which was a reply to one from President FILLMORE. But yesterday, he presented a communication at the Department of State, the contents of which have not transpired. But he has probably informed this Government what he has come here for and whether he is authorized or not to enter into any negotiations in regard to the Tehuantepec route.

THE GARDINER CLAIMS.

The Senate, on Friday, passed a resolution, calling upon the Secretary of State to transmit to the Senate all the information he may have received as to the award in favor of Dr. GARDINER, under the Mexican treaty.

There is in the State Department the report of Mr. SLOCUM, who was sent to Mexico to obtain information as to the GARDINER and other awards. There are also many thousands bearing on the subject, and want more sent from Mexico. They are said to be of a character unfavorable to some of the claims, including GARDINER'S. But the District Attorney has examined them, and would not agree to go to trial of the indictment against GARDINER with them, nor with the evidence of the three witnesses brought by Mr. SLOCUM. The trial has been postponed with a view to afford time to the prosecution to obtain further evidence.

The Secretary of State must feel embarrassed by the call; for it will be disrespectful to the Court, and unjust to the accused to publish the testimony obtained for the prosecution.

But if the papers be not sent, then it will be considered and represented as an acknowledgment that the papers contain proofs that the transaction was fraudulent; and that the Whig administration, or at least one of its members (the Secretary of the Treasury,) is implicated in it. It will thus answer the purposes of the campaign for the Democrats, whether the papers are sent or not.

PRESIDENTIAL—SCOTT AND THE COMPROMISE.

There was a great meeting at the Fillmore Club room, last night, chiefly of the Southern delegates; and a number of speeches were delivered, for FILLMORE, and against SCOTT; and, in favor of the adoption of the Compromise as a finality. They have manifested a determination to insist upon the adoption of Compromise resolutions by the Convention, before they go into the nomination of a candidate. X. Y.

BOARD OF ASSISTANTS—J. TROTTER, Esq., President, in the chair—The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Petitions Referred—Of S. T. Armstrong to have the privilege of placing Electric Telegraph wires, under ground; of Joseph Sindinski to have his system of ventilation inquired into; to have lots fenced in on Twentieth-street, between Second and Third-avenues; for a change of grade between Ninth and Tenth-avenues; adverse to any sewer in Cannon-street.

Reports adopted.—In favor of paying Dr. J. Simmons for medical services rendered at the Sixth Ward Station House—$70; in favor of removing the hydrant in Greene-street: in favor of increasing the salary of the door-men at the Station Houses of the several Police Districts, to $1 50 per diem.

Resolution adopted.—To have Broadway from Forty-second-street to Fifty-ninth, lighted with gas.

Papers from the other Board concurred in.—That the pump and well in Sixth-street be filled up; that gas light be placed on the Westerly side of Ninth-avenue, between Twenty-ninth and Thirty-fourth-streets; that a cross-walk be laid on Avenue opposite No. 352; that the portrait of Chief-Justice Jay be repaired and put in good order.

Resolution adopted.—To have Forty-fifth-street, from the Third to Sixth-avenue, lighted with oil; to have Forty-second-street lighted with oil; to have Forty-seventh-street, from Eleventh-avenue to the river, lighted with oil.

Resolutions Adopted.—That the pump on Cherry-street, near Clinton-street, be repaired; that Duane-street, from Broadway to Centre-street, be lighted with gas; that the pavement on the northeast corner of Bleecker and Carmine-streets be relaid; that the telegraph pole at the corner of Morton and Greenwich-streets be placed so as not to obstruct the passengers; that the Commissioner of Lamps report why the lamp-posts are not set in One Hundred and Twenty-second-street; that Forty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenues, be regulated in accordance with the new grade; that Forty-sixth-street, from the Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River, be lighted with oil; that Forty-fourth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenues, be lighted with oil; that Tenth-avenue, from Forty-second to Forty-eighth-streets, be lighted with oil; that Fifty-first-street, from Broadway to Tenth-avenue, be lighted with oil. Adjourned to Tuesday, at 6 o'clock P. M.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The Recorder in the Chair.—On motion the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Bills Referred.—Of Laurence Reid, chemist, at the N. Y Hospital, for a post-mortem examination of the remains of Mrs. Matilda Warren, $20. Of Francis B. Charett, for disinterring the remains of Victorine Grunsig, in August, 1851, $15 50.

Bill Paid.—Of G. H. Purser, for traveling and other expenses to Albany, during the recent session of the Legislature, $128 50.

Resolutions Adopted.—That Joseph B. Young be allowed $180 per annum as reader of this Board, from January 1, 1852. That the Committee on County offices ascertain what payments have been made by the Controllers of the City and State for attendance and services rendered to the Supreme Court, the Oyer and Terminer, and the Circuit Court since 1849. The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Aspects of the National Convention—No Compromise Resolves.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 14—7 P.M.

The New-York, Ohio and Pennsylvania Delegations to the Whig Convention met here last evening. Hon. Mr. MANGUM was present. It was determined to oppose the consideration of a Platform in Convention until a nomination shall have been effected.

The Whig National Convention.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 14.

The Washington *Republic* says that a great many Delegates to the Whig National Convention have arrived here, and that the Southern Delegates are unanimously for FILLMORE, while the Northern Delegates are divided between the three candidates.

The National Whig Convention.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 14.

Baltimore is in a tumult of excitement and preparation for the Whig National Convention. The arrangements at the Maryland Institute Hall for the accommodation of the Convention are on a grand scale, and no expense has been spared to render them perfect.

Delegates are coming rapidly in, and enthusiasm is rising to fever heat.

The announcement has been made to-day of arrangements for a grand ratification meeting.

The Delegates from New-York and Philadelphia are expected to arrive to-morrow-night, and will be received by the Whigs of this city with a procession, music, banners, transparencies, &c., and escorted to their quarters.

The Whigs of Baltimore are fully roused, and determined to give great *eclat* to everything connected with the Convention.

The Southern Mail—Further from Mexico | The Tehuantepec Grant.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 14.

The Southern Mail has arrived from New-Orleans. The papers contain details of the news from Mexico to the 19th ultimo.

The *Picayune* says: "We saw letters last evening from Mexico, stating that the grant of right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec to Col. SLOO, had passed the Senate of Mexico, and would be signed by the contracting parties, to wit: By Col. SLOO'S agent in Mexico, and by the Secretary of State of the Republic, on the 16th."

The *Monitor Republicano* publishes an important decree passed by Congress, as follows:

ARTICLE 1.—Government will conclude a contract or promote the formation of a Company, (preferring Nations in all cases) for the opening by Canal, Railroad or Wagon road of a line of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, by the Isthmus of Tehuantepec Government shall not have the power to execute any contract unless it be previously approved by the General Congress.

ARTICLE 2—Government in exercising the power conceded to it by the previous Article, shall be bound by the following conditions:

1 That the Contract shall contain no clause which may favor by the rights which it concedes, demands from foreign governments against this republic, nor impair in any way the full and prompt exercise of its sovereignty on the said Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

2 To give the enterprise more efficacy and constant protection, the Government shall be one of the partners to the contract

3 Inter-oceanic communication by the Isthmus, shall be free and open to all nations of the globe.

4 In order to make the benefits of communication staple and perpetual, the Government shall negotiate with the powers linked to the Republic by treatise, for the express recognition of the neutrality of right of way by the Isthmus, in case of war.

This document is signed by the President and Secretaries of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and by MARIANO ARISTA, President of the Republic.

The *Siglo* of the 14th, copies from the Ministerial paper, of the previous day, an article which states that the American Government, not being able to comply with the stipulation in the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, which obliges it to defend the Mexican frontier against Indians, had offered $6,000,000 to the government of Mexico as a compensation.

One of the papers, of the City of Mexico, says that the State of Chiapas is threatened with an invasion from Guatemala, aided and abetted by certain parties in the Territory of Mexico.

The British mail steamer *Thames* sailed from Vera Cruz, on the 10th of May, with nearly two millions in specie.

Great Fire at Wetumpka, Alabama—Loss, $300,000 to $400,000.

CHARLESTON, Monday, June 14.

A fire occurred at Wetumpka, Alabama, at 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, in an old warehouse, and in two hours time the entire business part of East Wetumpka was destroyed. The loss is estimated at between $300,000 and $400,000, with but $90,000 insured. The principal sufferers are: Douglass & Co., Persse, Taylor, & Co., Samuel Carnochan, Thomas & Trye, Isaac Lingerman; Smoot, Dawson and Co.; Wm. B. Pardee, Block & Co., P. Saunders & Co., David Wilson, Saml. Catlin, Nathaniel Chapman, A. C. Campbell, P. Cornliff, Milton & Braxtel, B. S. Griffin, Newbower, M. C. Thomas & Co., J. Altebacher, and others.

Destructive Fire at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Monday, June 14,

About 5 o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in LOPEZ COHEN'S large carpenter shop, which, with its contents, was destroyed, and COHEN'S brick dwelling on Jones-street was burnt, with nearly all the furniture. Loss $10,000. House insured for $4,000. Mrs. JENNETT'S adjoining brick house was also burnt, and another was injured, occupied by J. S. WATKINS and Rev. THOMAS RAMBERTS. Furniture much damaged. Loss $7,000.

Fatal Affray.

CHARLESTON, Monday, June 14.

A fatal affray occurred in King-street, to-day, between 12 and 1 o'clock, between ROBERT LECKIE, umbrella manufacturer, and J. A. HALL, a book-keeper, with revolvers. LECKIE killed HALL, and then surrendered himself. The bloody affair originated in a dispute that occurred on Sunday.

Death of Capt. Reardon.

BOSTON, Monday, June 14.

A dispatch received here by the *Baltic*, reports the death of Capt REARDON, of the American ship *St. Petersburg*, while on her passage from Calcutta to London. The vessel was taken in charge by the mate.

Death by Drowning.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, June 14.

A lad named HENRY MAIN, aged 15 years, was drowned while bathing last evening, in Mill river.

The Steamship Southerner at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Saturday June 12,

The steamship *Southerner*, Capt. FOSTER, from New-York, arrived at her wharf here, at 8 o'clock, this (Saturday) morning.

The Baltic's News at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, June 14.

The *Baltic's* news appears in the *Picayune* of to-day.

The Cotton market has not fairly opened since its receipt but holders are willing to take lower prices.

Fire at Troy.

TROY, N. Y., Monday, June 14.

The buildings known as Rensselaer County Fair buildings, are now on fire, and will probably be a total loss.

XXXIId CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, June 14.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to a resolution calling for information relative to the practicability and cost of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Florida.

Mr. SEWARD presented resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York in favor of reciprocal trade with Canada. The joint enjoyment of the fisheries, and free navigation of the St. Lawrence River.

Numerous petitions in favor of the Homestead bill were presented.

Mr. SEWARD'S resolution, providing for the selection of a Select Committee of three to inquire into the expediency of purchasing CATLIN'S Indian Collection, was taken up and adopted.

The bill granting further remedies to Patentees was taken up.

Mr. BORLAND opposed the bill.

Mr. UNDERWOOD replied.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing inquiries as to whether any legislation be necessary to exempt vessels driven by stress of weather, and anchoring in any of our ports, from the ordinary detentions and requisitions of the Custom-House.

The debate on the Bill giving further remedies to patenters, was continued till 3 o'clock, by Messrs. UNDERWOOD, MILLER, SEWARD, BRADBURY, and TOUCEY, in favor of the Bill, and by Messrs. BORLAND, BUTLER, BAYARD, HUNTER, FELCH, and GRIER, in opposition. Mr. GRIER moved to recommit the Bill to the Patent Committee—lost.

Mr. MALLORY moved to recommit it to the Judiciary Committee—lost. Ayes 8; Nays 14. No quorum.

Mr. WALKER moved a call of the Senate.

The CHAIR said such a motion was unknown to the Senate rules, but the Sergeant-at-Arms would go after absentees.

Mr. BORLAND moved an adjournment, agreed to—Ayes 13; Nays 7.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 14.

Mr. MOORE, of Louisiana, entered into a personal explanation in reply to some remarks made by Mr. HANLEY on Saturday. Mr. MOORE said, as an honorable man and a Whig, that a few of FILLMORE'S friends from the North and South, and some from the West, did occasionally assemble privately. He had the honor of being Chairman of those meetings, and therefore ought to know what transpired in them. He stated most emphatically that their object was not to get up a third party, as was charged, but to consult as to the most fair and honorable means to secure the nomination of Mr. FILLMORE as the Whig candidate. Another object was, to harmonize the party, and establish such principles or platform, that all the Whigs, North and South, could unite upon. He admitted he retired from the last Caucus at an early hour, being disgusted with the arbitrary and partial manner in which the chairman, Mr. MANGUM, decided the Compromise resolution of Mr. MARSHALL, Kentucky, to be out of order.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill, reported by Mr. BENNET, granting lands to the new States for Railroads, &c., and to the old for Educational purposes—the lands to be appropriated at the rate of 120,000 acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress, and to each of the organized Territories and the District of Columb

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1852.

DAILY CIRCULATION ..... 95,000.

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☞ The intimations we have of the approaching Whig National Convention are quite contradictory enough to puzzle the shrewdest prescience. In the most emphatic terms we are assured that delegates from the South will insist upon the introduction and adoption of a Platform before the balloting for a candidate commence. With equal emphasis, the Northern delegates have resolved to resist the introduction of a Platform until the man is decided upon. Here, dear reader, you will perceive, is an issue; a point on which the members of the body are arrayed in face-to-face antagonism; and the element of a very pretty quarrel. One thing, however, will help to decide the question in favor of the North, and that is, the precedent established by the Democratic party the other day. It will be hard if Southern Whigs, whose contributions towards a Presidential triumph are so trifling compared with those of Southern Democrats, should be more exacting and wilful than they. They will hesitate before exposing themselves to a contrast so disparaging.

The Northern Whigs, if we may judge from their resolves at Philadelphia, adopted as they were in the teeth of the declarations of Cabell and his cabal, seem tolerably assured of their strength, and of a certain victory. It is possible that they count too confidently upon their constituent influence in the electoral college, as a title to a weight in the Convention, which they will not secure; and eventually suffer disappointment. We shall see directly.

Presidential Qualifications.

There are one or two questions likely to influence the new canvass, though not referred to in the programme. As points embracing questions of serious weight, and destined to leave their impress upon the fate of generations unapparent, they should certainly be decided before any of us commit ourselves to individual preferences. We have a right to know what manner of men we deal with. The refusal of Conventions to favor us with candidates whose characters are duly posted in the historical ledger, cannot deprive us of a claim to such knowledge. We must insist, and we ought to insist upon a full solution of all difficulties.

Now, is it true that Mr. Franklin Pierce is descended from the celebrated Percy, of Chevy Chase? It will not do to quote the Boston *Journal* for the statement. We must go behind the *Journal*. We want to know what evidence there is of it. We want to see a systematic and unquestionable genealogical diagram of the descent, beginning with Hotspur himself. We admit that there is one passage in the famous ballad that seems to confirm the original identity of family name; and we admit the existence of an allusion in it, that might be interpreted as referring prophetically to the recent transactions at Baltimore. We quote it:

> "The Perse owt of Northombarlande,
> And a vowe to God mayd he,
> That he would hunt in the mountayns
> Off Chyviat within dayes thre,
> In the mauger of doughte *Douglas*,
> *And all that ever with him be.*"

These who maintain the lineal descent of Mr. Pierce from the Border hero, will, of course, find volumes of argument in this simple verse; holding it as a sort of connecting chain between the soldiers of Chevy and Chepultepec. Their eagerness may carry them so far as to assert that the Douglas therein alluded to does not imply the honorable Senator from Illinois, but Gen. Scott; supporting their views by an appeal to the ever-glorious Shakespeare (Hen. IV., 4, 1), where the Hotspur aforesaid apostrophizes the same Douglas:

> "Well said, my noble Scot, (qu. Scott?) if
> speaking truth
> In this fine age were not thought flattery,
> Such attribution should the Douglas have
> As not a Soldier, (mark the word,)
> As not a soldier of this season's stamp
> Should go so general current through the world.
> By heaven, I cannot flatter; I defy
> The tongue of soothers; but a braver place
> In my heart's love, hath no man than yourself,
> May task me to the word: approve me, lord."

There is certainly much here to support the notion that the well known friendship between the modern "Perse" and the modern Scott, and the pledge of the latter, as a consummate soldier and statesman, by his vote in November next, are referred to; but such a construction is at best conjectural, and inadmissible under any known rules of interpretation. We incline to think that the ballad does not afford a reliable confirmation of the genealogical theory in question. We call upon those who know, to satisfy us whether the blood of the great Northumbrian does really reside in the vascular system of our New-Hampshire nominee.

Another point, quite as apocalyptical, relates to the alleged asphyxia, or fainting fit, which overtook Mr. Pierce at Contreras. It is highly important to know whether the fact is as rumor gives it. Did Mr. Pierce faint? did he fall? and if so, why? It is hard to understand how the Democrats dared to present the man without having ascertained these queries, and embodied the responses in their resolutions. For a candidate, all of whose recommendations for the office are confined to a single campaign, it is a hazardous thing to have any single item of his diploma disputable. It should have been settled beyond cavil, that a sudden vertigo had at the luckless moment overtaken the gallant General; that the sight of carnage and blood had proved, from infancy, too powerful for his acute susceptibilities; that excess of valor, acting on a nervous system constitutionally delicate, had superinduced asphyxia, and flung him upon the ignominious sod. His stomach, lungs and liver should have been examined by a competent medical commission, to learn whether any physical deficiencies subjected him to these inopportune attacks. No resource should have remained without consultation, until it was unmistakeably shown that physical weakness, and not cowardice, was the cause of his being unhorsed. The story as it goes, unfathomed and unfathomable, bears hard on the candidate, deducting largely from the tale of his merits. Anything to silence the innuendos of captious folk, like the Whigs. Not that weakness under such circumstances would be unpardonable, considering that then, for the first time, the quiet country-lawyer stood face to face with horrid war; then first realized the nauseating smell of gunpowder; then first witnessed the struggle and the death of the soldier; and the profuse effusion of blood everywhere about him. We can very well understand, and understanding, forgive the momentary revolt of nature at a scene so sickening; but coarser souls will make no allowances. They will expect a man to be as much at home on the battle-field, as if he had been cradled in a mortar, and worn a bomb-shell for a night-cap. Every commander, however suddenly summoned to the vocation, is expected to be a Taylor or a Scott at sight, and the mob will hear of nothing else. We hold it therefore a cardinal mistake not to have placed the subject in the clearest light possible, by some sort of an ante-mortem inquest; some method of separating physical from moral defects. We have a right to call for information upon the point.

And as to Mr. King, the candidate for Vice-Presidency. We are told that he is a "finished gentleman, and a statesman." It is admitted that he is a gentleman, and that he is, or soon will be, finished. John Randolph came very near confessing his gentility, when a lady asked him what he thought of Mr. King, of Alabama; and he replied:

"Mr. King? Why, madam, Mr. King is—is—in fact, madam, Mr. King wears the handsomest pair of boots in Washington."

Admitting his gentility, therefore, and so far, his entire fitness for the Vice-Presidency, with its chances of getting rid of the Vice, it is time to

The Yankee Exodus.

Mr. James Freeman Clarke has contributed valuably to the literature of travel, by publishing how much may be seen during "Eleven Weeks in Europe." His book is a valuable *carte du voyage*; a bill of fare stating what sort of entertainment you may have at a given price; on how many objects the eye may rest; and how many novel sensations may be procured in less than three months, and at a price considerably less than what it costs a respectable single gentleman, of liberal income, to live motionless in New-York, say, or Boston. Six hundred dollars, says Mr. Clarke, with Yankee exactitude, were the "expenses of my trip, including everything for four months, from the day I left Boston till I landed there again." He does not set off as a *per contra* to balance these dollars, the receipts from the sale of his really amusing book. It is, of course, needless to say that the movements of a traveler upon such narrow limits of time and means were quite cometic, only enabling him to look in upon places and scenes with which reading had made him familiar; correcting imperfect impressions, and daguerreotyping ineffaceably upon the memory the venue of a thousand great deeds, and the homes of multitudinous great men. It may be added, as a highly creditable excuse for the haste of Mr. Clarke, that his visit was at the expense of his congregation, whose spiritual interests he felt unwilling to neglect for a longer term. The example may be serviceable to other itinerant clergyman.

But in commending these "Eleven Weeks in Europe," we cannot shut our eyes to the mischief that may spring from the publication. The tide of travel sets violently eastward. Acting upon the cheap estimates contained in the book, there is no telling the extent of the exodus. Young men, possessing the plump sum supposed to be required, and nothing beyond it, will prematurely gratify a curiosity which, later in life, might be much less expensive. Those capable of writing a letter, and many that are not, will endeavor to reduce the cost of the trip, by arranging with journals for a series of travelling notes, drawn chiefly from Murray and Galignani. Others of loftier ambition will deliberately write books, and at their private cost, publish them; and instead of having a new transcript of the Guide Book inflicted upon us weekly, it will come daily, like a morning print.

Weekly, we say: for has the reader any idea of the exaggerated fertility of this species of fungus? Weekly, do we find on our table a decently got up and bound repetition of the old tale,—sea-sickness, Liverpool, London, Windsor, Stoke Pogis, Dover, Calais, Custom House, Passports, Paris, Bernese Oberland, Rhine, Brussels, and a slow steamer home again. The travelers all appear to see the same objects through identical spectacles; there is little or no individuality about them; they fail to discriminate. They run about on railways; and admire the Cathedral of Strasbourg from a car-window; and tell you how the Jungfrau looks through the smoke of the locomotive; and admire the adaptability of the Lake of Geneva for steam navigation, from the verandah of Gibbon's house at Lausanne. We get little or no insight into the variable lights or shades of popular life and manners; although architectural raptures are stereotyped, and the old train of reflection, hackneied even in the ancient days of the Universal Traveler, are repeated with remarkable accuracy of remembrance, at Vaucluse or Rousseau's Island. The difference between any two of the tribe, is merely a difference in the style of writing out their ideas—or at least those which they claim as theirs. There is in no other particular the slightest divergence from the beaten track.

But if the supply of a stale article be so abundant, in the present state of the transit rates, what shall it become when prices such as Mr. Clarke tells of, are realized in ordinary practice. May we count on a diminution of these traveler's stories, or will they increase beyond their unreasonable abundance of to-day? May not the voyage be so far cheapened as to dispense with these resorts for cheapening it further? It is to be hoped so. For the credit of the literary craft; for the sake of booksellers overrun with such products; for the sake of readers bored and disgusted with satiety of trash, let us indulge a hope that the day of journals, memoranda, notes of European gallopades is passing away. A voyage to Newport, or Cape Cod, would be fresher and more readable; the path no more trite or more thoroughly exhausted. De Maistre found matter of deeper interest in his "Voyage Around my Bedroom," than half our travelers discover in a hemisphere.

Progress on the Isthmus.

The intelligence from Bogota, which we published yesterday morning, is of more importance to the United States than the mere relation of facts would indicate. It will be seen that a proposition is pending in the New-Grenadian Congress, for the formation of a Federal State out of the Isthmus Provinces, which shall have full power of self-government, but continue to acknowledge allegiance to New-Grenada. There is much wisdom in the suggestion of a Press at the Capital, that this boon must be granted, or the Isthmus—the most valuable gem of the Republic—be lost to it forever. The editor evidently suspects, if he does not *know*, that influences have been at work for nearly two years past tending to bring about a revolution, to result in the absolute independence of the four Provinces of the Isthmus proper, and their formation into a separate Republic. The existence of such a project is no news to those who have been at all familiar with the liberal side of Isthmus politics during the year or two last past.

The causes which have produced this state of the popular mind are many and weighty. American energy and enterprise, brought under the very eyes of the Isthmenians by the travel Californiaward through their territory, have stimulated them into a commercial activity quite in contrast with the habits and policy of the country, based upon the requirements of the Past, and having no sort of adaptation to the wants and necessities of To-day. They find themselves trammelled by laws made for the ancient Republic, and without reference to the present progressive condition of the Isthmus. They have witnessed in the history and success of many of our citizens who have lately settled among them, the desirable results which flow from the spirit of enterprize, energy, and independence, fostered and encouraged by the Governmental policy under which we are reared; and they desire to be loosened from the bonds which chain them to the sluggish conservatism of their own country, that they may successfully emulate the example we set them. Unfortunately, the needed reforms can be secured only by amendment of the Constitution—the work of a generation in a region where "*poco tiempos*" are showered in profusion on all who urge an approach to promptitude, and procrastination indefinite is the almost certain grave of the most valuable propositions for advancement.

The Panamenians are well aware that they alone are competent to arrange the new relations which have grown up between the Isthmus and the United States; yet the supreme authorities at Bogota have botched up every attempt to meet the new state of things, regardless of the representations of its subjects who best understand its necessities and responsibilities. Had they the power to treat with us, the annoyances attendant upon the transportation of passengers and mails across their territory would have been long since modified, if not quite removed. This is but one of many instances in which the possession of Independence would

The *Express* is outraged at the idea that Mr. Webster's friends support him for personal reasons; through admiration of his transcendant intellect, and reliance upon his assured rectitude of judgment, rather than upon ephemeral questions of policy. The Whig party have acted upon that principle, for the last four or five campaigns; and the *Express* ought to be used to it by this time.

A paragraph is traveling the rounds in the Western Press, stating that the mother and sisters of Gov. Kossuth intend settling in Cincinnati, and opening a Female Seminary there. Quite improbable, unless they excel their illustrious relative in his extraordinary acquisition of the English anguage. We learn that rooms have been taken for the expected exiles, in Seventeenth-street, in this City.

Hydrophobia.

The *Oswego Journal* narrates the terrible fate of young Perry, who was bitten a few weeks since by a rabid dog, and subsequently seized with the most aggravated symptoms of hydrophobia. Medical skill proved quite useless, and with the most horrible convulsions and agonies he died. A case or two of a similar character has been noted in the papers during the past fortnight, the commentary always keeping company with the tale, that the physicians could afford no relief.

As the practice in this anomalous malady is purely empirical, it may not be improper to give any prescription, which has the least probability of use in its favor. A gentleman communicates to the French *Echo de l' Aveyron*, a formula, which has, he asserts, the traditional testimony of *two centuries* in its favor, as never having failed to cure. "Within the last ten years," says the communicant, "I have used it in twenty cases, and always with entire success." This entitles the thing to an experiment; and, certainly, there are enough *outré* ingredients in the compound to ensure a chance of efficacy among some of them. Here is the recipe:

Wash the wound, while recent, and the adjoining parts with cows' milk, boiled hot, daily, for nine days; or the same length of time, each morning before breakfast, drink a tumbler of the following potion, lukewarm:

	Grammes (15.4 grs. Troy,)
Root of Angelica	30
Root of Gentian	30
Venetian Theriac	30
Assafœtida, "well crushed"	15
Oyster Shell	15
Root of the Sweet Briar	40
Scorzonera, the root unpeeled	40
Rue, fresh stems, a good handful	—
Sage, cut up finely	—
Marine Salt	20
A head of Garlic, crushed	—
Three heads of Leeks, with their leaves	—
Two small Onions	—
A few Spring Daisies	—

Boil these together in a close vessel, with three quarts of good red wine, until one half be evaporated. Strain the liquid, and put it in a bottle with a ground stopper, and use as directed. The dose for a child should be diminished in proportion to age.

This is the remedy of M. Bec, Senior, Schoolmaster, who begs the publisher of the *Echo* to give it to the world as a sovereign preventive of a fearful malady, and a cure for it in its earlier stages. As the constituents are all attainable without difficulty, there can be no peril in trying it, as every other specific has proved valueless.

From St. Helena—Cruelty of the Japanese toward American Sailors.

By the bark *Eureka*, arrived from Canton, this morning, we have the following statement of cruel treatment by the Japanese toward shipwrecked American seamen, and the murder of one of the unfortunate men taken at St. Helena some months ago:

"Murphy Wells, an American citizen, born in the State of New-York, late carpenter on board the American whaling ship *Lawrence*, of Poughkeepsie, Capt. Baker, states that the said vessel (*Lawrence*) was wrecked on the 28th of May, 1846, by running on a reef of rocks, in the dead of the night, about 300 miles off the coast of Japan, during very thick weather. All hands remained by the vessel till daylight, when three boats were manned, by the whole of the ship's company, who took with them all of their clothing, &c., that could possibly be got at, as the vessel was fast going to pieces, the sea making a breach over her. They then made the best of their way for the Island of Japan. During the night the boats separated, and two of them have never been seen since.

"Our boat (Wells's) arrived in safety, after seven days' passage. On the moment of arrival, the natives took possession of all of us, our boat and effects, and we were thrust into a prison cage, made similar to those in which wild beasts are kept for exhibition, where we were confined and half starved for *eleven months and a half*, after which we were transported to a Dutch settlement down the coast, where we were again put in prison by the Japanese for two months more.

"At the expiration of this confinement, we were brought before the chiefs and tried for daring to approach their land. We told them we were shipwrecked, which they would not listen to, and upon no terms would they grant us our liberation. They threatened to cut off our heads, because they thought we were English, whom they hate; but when we told them we were Americans, they said nothing more, except to ask us of what religion we were. Upon our telling them we worshipped God, and believed in Jesus Christ, they brought a cross bearing the image of our Saviour, and had we not trampled upon it at their request, they would have massacred us on the spot. We were then detained on shore, in prison, for a couple of days more, when they sent us board a Dutch ship, bound to Batavia, where we arrived in December, 1847—each of us doing the best we could for ourselves to get a passage home.

"While we were in Japan, in prison, one of our comrades, Thos. Williams, endeavored to make his escape, but was caught and taken back to prison in a dying state, owing to wounds inflicted on him with some deadly weapon; there was a gash over his forehead which bled profusely. The poor fellow lived about six hours. The natives brought a coffin, into which they compelled us to place the corpse, when they took it away. What was done with it, we could never ascertain.

"The names of those saved from the wreck are Geo Howe, second mate; Thos. William, seaman, (since murdered); Thomas Williams, seaman; Peter Williams, seaman; Henry Spencer, seaman; Murphy Wells, carpenter.

"We heard of several English seamen being there in confinement similar to ourselves.

"It is anxiously hoped the American Government will not suffer this treatment, but more particularly so sanguinary an act towards hapless shipwrecked American seamen to pass without ample retribution."

Casualty.—Dewitt Miller, son of Dr. Miller, of Fire Place, Long Island, was accidentally drowned on Saturday last in the Bay inside of Fire Island. The deceased was a young and amiable man, and much beloved by the community of which he was a member. His body was recovered and carried to the residence of his father yesterday morning.

The novelty of the title, in the first instance, attracted readers to the little work of Mr. Trench, upon "The Study of Words;" and the interest of the subject has retained them. Mr. Trench might very well entitle his book "The Curiosities of Etymology." It is a running commentary upon the Dictionary. The biography of a single word furnishes as interesting a chapter, as the history of any ordinary hero you may select from Plutarch or Headley. Its genealogy is far less tedious than those of Cromwell or Wellington; and there are few words whose vicissitudes and odd fortunes do not rival those of Gil Blas or Sancho Panza. Mr. Trench is indefatigable. He cannot be content with the verb or noun as he finds it. He must hunt it back through every variation to mythic ages; detect it at the siege of Troy, or in the Valhalla; and only leave it when he has run the root fairly into the ground. It is hardly necessary to say, that while the derivation of each particular word is usually exhausted, the whole subject is by no means so. The field of language is too vast to encourage such an attempt. Mr. Trench gives a mere specimen of a very engaging study. He gives it in a shape that interests profoundly and secures students. It tends to develope a highly useful habit of analysis. There is nothing indeed, better calculated to sharpen and strengthen the faculties, than the study of words, and the discrimination of synonyms.—Redfield issues the American, from the second London edition.

Mr. Andrew J. Davis has obliged the world with three volumes of a new philosophical system, which he chooses to individualize as the "Harmonial Philosophy." It has, doubtless, many points in common with the Socratic, besides the fact that it claims to be the dictate of inspiration. The genius of the Athenian was but a unit; the Seer of Poughkeepsie has legions of notable spirits, rapped up Rochester-wise and otherwise, to prompt his utterances. Their character corresponds with their promiscuous origin.

"The Seer," is the title of Mr. Davis's third volume, just published by B. B. Mussey & Co., Boston. A cursory glance along its pages attracts the eye with no especial novelty; nothing to entitle it to the pretensious name it wears. Occasionally one is arrested by a proposition identical with something he has read in Swedenborg; but, upon examination, he will be apt to find the idea disfigured in the transfer, and ill-set in a heterogeneous confusion. It is to be feared that the Davisian school of philosophers will not be so large or so perdurable as the Platonic. Fowler and Wells, and Redfield have the work.

Messrs. William Hall & Son have just issued the following brilliant and fashionable music: "Sleep light gently on thy breast," a serenade, by Strakosch; "Premier Amore," (First Love,) a Meditation for the Piano, by the same: a delightful composition; "The Time of the Heart," and "The Father's Coming," ballads, by George F. Root, a highly popular writer; "The Voice of Erin," by J. A. Fowler, sung by Mr. Augustus Braham: all spirited and graceful pieces, and calculated to please almost any taste.

Among the latest publications of Messrs. Firth, Pond & Co., are "Billy Grimes," a popular ballad, by W. H. Oakley; the "Lorgnette Redowa," by Messemaecker; the "Pearl Polka," arranged by H. Klebre; and "Fading Flowers," a ballad, by Wm. Mason. Agreeable and fashionable music.

Messrs. Schuberth & Co. publish the "Sweetheart's Polka," one of Strakosch's finest compositions.

Mr. Henry William Herbert collects several nouvellettes of his, into one volume, and as they all relate to those most romantic eras of English history, the great rebellion, and the revolution, be appropriately entitles them "The Cavaliers of England, or the Times of the Revolutions of 1642 and 1688." We are glad to see these stories in a permanent form. Scattered about in paper covers, or lost in obsolete magazines, they were sinking into undue neglect; for Mr. Herbert is far from being an uninteresting writer. A finer or more picturesque imagination is not often married to equal talents and thorough scholarship, or to manifold accomplishments of a literary, social, or sporting order. —J. S. Redfield.

That veteran book-maker, Mr. Lyman Cobb, puts forth a new "Speaker, containing ample Exercises in Elocution" and so on. It has all the merits of its class of publications, without all their defects. To an objection raised against the publication of Mr. Epes Sargent that its American selections are mostly draw from second-rate Southerners, rather than from first-rate orators at the North, Mr. Cobb's is not obnoxious. His good sense teaches him to refuse his pedagogic services to the cause of sectionalism in any form, and therefore his examples know no North, no—in fact, no point of the compass.—J. C. Riker.

A new edition of the Tales of Mr. D. P. Thompson, that popular Story Teller, has been called for, and is furnished by Mussey, of Boston. "May Martin" has, perhaps, enjoyed a success among the readers of romantic writings, that is seldom exceeded. The appetite for it has been so keen, that the copyright has yielded no protection. Several spurious editions have been issued in America; and the reprints in England have been numerous. The other stories which Mr. Thompson includes in the present volume, are of much, though not equal, interest. Redfield has the book.

The "Fancies of a Whimsical Man" may serve to beguile a leisure hour in the absence of something better. They are appropriately named. To call them thoughts, reflections, ideas, or anything substantial and practical, would have been improper. They have no pretensions of the sort. They are only the daguerreotyped "fancies" or fantasies that flitted wilfully across the author's mind, and which he deems worthy of preservation. We are not sure that we can accord with his estimate. J. S. Taylor is the publisher.

"The Two Families," is a second and very admirable story from the pen which gave us "Rose Douglas." Scottish life has been doubly consecrated by Scott and Wilson to the purposes of romance. To enter the lists with them does not seem to be the ambition of the present writer; though his pictures are not unworthy of either those great limners.—Harper & Brothers.

The latest work of Major Richardson, whose death we recorded a few days ago, was "Wau-nan-gee; or the Massacre of Chicago." As a teller of Indian stories, Major Richardson had no superior in the language, if Cooper be not an exception. The present is in his best vein, reminding us of the stirring temper of his earliest production, "Wacousta."—H. Long & Bro.

"Chambers' Papers for the People" continue to be issued by Mr. J. W. Moore, Philadelphia, in a neat duodecimo form. We have frequently referred to the merits of the series, of which, indeed, the name of the brothers Chambers is a sufficient assurance. Mr. O. A. Roorbach has them for sale.

The fourth volume of their reprint of Dickens's "Household Words" is laid upon our table by Messrs. Angell, Engel & Hewitt. Of the original, we need add nothing to what we have already said. The work is of standard excellence, and experiences no abatement in interest. Messrs. A. E. & H. continue to issue it weekly.

Wm. Taylor & Co. continue the publication of their "Modern Standard Drama," edited by that experienced stage manager, Mr. F. C. Wemyss. Among the latest numbers are "Jane Shore" and "The Corsican Brothers."

The first and best story of Henry Cockton was "Stanley Thorn," of which Messrs. Garrett & Co.

"The Daltons," by the inimitable Lever, is one of the issues of the Harper Library of Romance. It fairly sustains the repute of the author.

"Ivar, or the Skuyd-Boy," a Swedish story of Miss Carlen's, translated by Prof. Kramer. It forms No. 171 of Harpers' Library of Romance.

Mr. Daniel Fanshaw publishes a neat little edition of "Æsop's Fables," illustrated with wood engravings.

Kossuth and his Physician.

We have received the following communication from Gov. Kossuth, and publish it with pleasure:

Gentlemen of the New-York Daily Times:

I respectfully request you to afford me the benefit of that publicity of which your journal is so distinguished an organ, to fulfil a duty of heartfelt gratitude towards Dr. Louis Szpaczek, my physician, who, after having in the war of my country's independence acted with self-sacrificing devotion the noble part of bravely assisting the wounded on the battle field in his quality of chief surgeon, has accompanied me into exile and through all the vicissitudes of my homeless life up to the present day, through Europe, Asia and America, and has devoted the rare accomplishments of his medical skill, his daily and nightly cares, and his untiring conscientious watchfulness, with such fidelity and such devoted attachment to the medical attendance of my own self, family and companions, that it is but a poor tribute due to his inappreciable services for me publicly to acknowledge that he was not only the skilful preserver of my health, but, indeed, the security of my life, amidst the complications of after strange and dangerous circumstances.

I render him the same tribute of thankful acknowledgement in the name of all those who shared my exile in Turkey and were the companions of my detention in Asia. There are many of them whom his skill and indefatigable care has restored to health, when there was scarcely any more hope, and all unite with me in these expressions of gratitude, not only for his skillful medical aid in sickness, but for his tender and assiduous watchfulness until the restoration of health.

If I had the means of offering him a position, however humble and inadequate to his merits, which indeed his devotion would accept, nothing should induce me to proceed unaccompanied by him, whithersoever duty may direct my wanderings; but as I am but a poor exile, I can but with deep regret and the expression of my lasting gratitude, recommend him to the public as a medical attendant in whom they will never have to regret any confidence they may repose, and request of your courtesy and kindness, gentlemen, publicity to this my recommendation. I have the honor to be

Your very obliged and obedient servant,
L. KOSSUTH.

Liberia.

Late accounts from Liberia bring intelligence that the colonists apprehend an interference by the British authorities in the affairs of the Republic, growing out of the recent chastisement inflicted by the Liberian Government upon Grando and his marauding allies. It will be remembered that the British Consul and other British subjects were accused of having incited the natives to their marauding expeditions. Recently Her Majesty's brig *Spy*, with the Consul on board, visited Tradetown, for the alleged purpose of making inquiry into the matter, when a man named Boyer, supposed to be in league with Grando, was taken on board and examined. These circumstances have given rise to rumors that the British authorities contemplate denying the jurisdiction of the Liberian Government over Tradetown. There seems, however, to be little ground for such apprehension.

The prospects of the colony continue good, as will be seen by the following extract from a letter, written by one of its citizens:

"We are getting along as well as usual. I think the spirit of industry and enterprise in the Republic is decidedly on the increase. All trades and branches of business are assuming a regular and systematic form. There are more improvements—the number of houses now in progress of erection is greater and the material better and more durable than any former period of our history could boast of. Late immigrants, I mean recently arrived immigrants, are more active and contented than they were formerly. One cause of this are the improvements everywhere manifest. Formerly when all old settlers and new were poor and meanly clad, and meanly housed, there was little to stimulate the ambition of the newly arrived. Those they found here were so little in advance of them that the distinction was as nothing. Things in this respect are now somewhat changed. Families, more than a few, are living as comfortably as people anywhere. Their ease, and even elegance, excited the ambition of every aspiring immigrant, and he goes right to work."

The bark *Liberia Packet*, Capt. Chasen, 45 days from Savannah, arrived at Monrovia on the 15th of March, with 163 passengers.

Inhuman Conduct.—T. Derbes, a passenger on board the packet ship *Tennessee*, which recently ran into and sunk the bark *Fair Mount*, off the coast of Florida, has published an account of the transaction, which, if true, places the Captain of the *Tennessee* in no enviable light. His statement is sworn to, and confirmed by affidavit of five of the crew. Mr. Derbes says:

"On Friday, the 21st of May ultimo, in lat 24 deg. 30 min., lon. 30 deg. 50 min., at about 7½ o'clock P. M., I happened to look on the lee side of the vessel and perceived another vessel on the larboard tack, and, as near as I could judge, we were then about four or five cables' length from that vessel. I immediately called Captain Cook's attention, and stated to him that that vessel seemed to try to weather us, but my opinion was she could not do it. The Captain looked at the vessel and confirmed my opinion, that she could not weather or pass ahead of us, and he had scarcely reached the weather side, when I perceived a light on board of the other vessel running forward and backward, and I again called the Captain's attention to that move of the vessel, and his reply was that he had the starboard tack, and that the other vessel was bound to keep off. Nothing else was said or done to prevent a collision, and a minute after I saw the bark's bowsprit by our starboard side, and a tremendous crash took place immediately, when I heard the mate of our vessel say the brig is sinking. On this statement Captain Cook gave orders to square the main yard; the ship then got aback, and all that could be seen of the bark, was her spanker rapidly sinking. As the crew of the *Tennessee* were executing the captain's commands, I stood on the lee side with a coil of rope in my hands, ready to heave it to the first who would or could come within my reach; but I regret to say I had no chance to use my rope, though I could see the men about twelve or fifteen yards from our ship. They seemed congregated on a spar, or a piece of broken mast, and went drifting towards the South. As I was anxiously looking at the poor men drifting, a man addressed me, and inquired where the captain was. I told him he was on the poop. He then went aft, and said, "Captain, are you going to put a boat overboard to save those people?" To which question Capt Cook replied, "I don't know about that, sir; I want to look at my ship first." The man then told Capt Cook—"I am the first officer of the bark, and wish you would furnish me with the means to save those men." To which Cook replied, "When I'll know what is my ship's situation I'll see to that." Then the carpenter was ordered to examine how much water we had in the hold, and the mate ordered to clear the vessel of all the broken spars and rigging which were ahead of us. In the meantime the distressing cries of the drifting men were to be heard, and it was a most heart-breaking scene to witness. At about 9 o'clock, five or six sailors congregated, and told the captain that neither sea nor wind were bad enough to prevent them from saving their fellow-creatures, and that they were ready to go to their rescue, if he would let them have a boat; whereupon Cook told them that it was useless for them to try, that he had often put a boat out to sea in night time, and never succeeded in saving any one, but, on the contrary, often swamped his boats; that their only prospect was to swamp the boat, and may be not come back, and deprive the ship of their services. As the sailors persisted in their resolution, Cook told them, since they wanted to go they could take the starboard boat. Three or four sailors set themselves to work in unfastening the boat, which was then upset on the poop. They had scarcely been engaged in clearing the boat, when the mate of the *Tennessee* came aft, and said "that it was useless to put the boat out, that these men were about a mile off, and that they could not find them, and it was better to leave the boat there and set the sails and rigging in order." The captain confirmed the mate's assertion, and the men were ordered to go to work and get the ship in order. It was 21 minutes to 8 o'clock, P. M., when the ship *Tennessee* struck the bark named *Fairmount*. We had a lantern on the side most all the time the ship was aback, and it was four minutes after ten o'clock when we set sail to go to Key West, at which time we could still hear the hopeless cries of the drowning men.

The next day, Captain Cook told me that he was steering for New-Orleans. I, in company with the mate of the *Fairmount* and the second mate of the *Tennessee*, made a calculation of the leaking of the vessel, and found that she had been leaking 156 strokes in 41 minutes."

The Sabbath.—The Marshal of Indianapolis, Ia., has given the barbers to understand that, hereafter, Sunday shaving will not be tolerated. Druggists are required to restrict their sales on the Sabbath to articles of necessity; and keepers of livery stables are enjoined not to hire horses or carriages for trips of noisy pleasure.

BUSINESS NOTICES

Editorial from the Morning Star.

A Present to a Patriot.—We understand that our friend Mr. P. L. Rogers, the proprietor of that enormous Clothing Warehouse, corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts., known throughout the country as Union Hall, has just been expressing his sense of the worth and ennobling views of Thomas F. Meagher, the great Irish orator, editor and patriot, by requesting his acceptance of some beautiful clothing made for Mr. M. by the employées at Union Hall. It would seem idle to wish Mr. Rogers more prosperity than he now enjoys, yet we think that acts, like this—and he does not stand alone—will be likely to increase it.

The City Fathers, gray headed as they may be, can have their gray hairs changed to its former color by using Davies' Rahvene, which acts upon the roots in a peculiar and wonderful manner. No dyeing is necessary, and the preparation can be applied without inconvenience. Warranted. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale at the General Depôt, 308 Grand-st., and at 120 Broadway, 379 Washington-st., 362 Hudson-st., 127 Bowery, or 111 Fourth-st.

"Albeit unused to the Melting Mood"—The only people who escape the universal affliction of smoking humors are those who procure their clothing at Smith & Rice's, No. 193 Fulton-st. Cheap, elegant and complete garments are all the rage.

An Excursion on the Long Island Railroad to-morrow, the 16th inst., gives an opportunity to all who wish, to visit Lakeland and Rockaway. Tickets at half-price. See notice of Charles Wood, No. 239 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., in this paper.

Fine Arts.—A great and important discovery has been made by Mr. Wm. H. Butler, upon corner of Broadway and Murray-st., Plumbe's Gallery, by which the detail of the Daguerreotype is combined with the finish of the finest miniature painting.

World's Fair! Prize Medal!—Just received, a small lot of Stone China Dining Ware. The form is very beautiful, have taken the Prize Medal. Also, Cut and Glass Ware, at the lowest price for cash. David Colclamore, No. 447 Broadway, near Grand-st.

Straw Goods.—Ladies, if you want to get a handsome fine Straw Hat, of any shape, you will find it to an inducement, go to Young's Straw Hat Manufactory, No. 29 Bowery. He keeps the largest stock, and no cheap to be found in the city.

How it is Done.—Some people, if they meet a richly dressed lady in the street, are apt to exclaim, "I wonder how she can afford to dress so richly, and where did she buy that beautiful crape shawl, or that heavy brocade silk, or that magnificent gossamer tissue, that splendid barege, or grenadine, alborine, or printed jaconet?" These are questions that are asked by the uninitiated every day. We will answer all such questions publicly. Go to Columbia Hall, No. 221 Grand-st., and the mystery is solved. Such a crape shawl as you have probably envied, only cost $10; while a heavy brocade silk can be obtained for 75 cents per yard. Just examine those rich silk tissues at 2 and 3 shillings per yard, or a Paris printed barege at 25 cents per yard. But you will ask, can't they be obtained in other stores in the city equally rich and cheap? We answer, most unequivocally, no. At no other store in the City can they be obtained so rich and cheap as at Columbia Hall, No. 221 Grand-st.

R. R. R.—The triple R's, we perceive in the majority of our exchanges, stands forth in bold relief. It has carried hope to the hearts of thousands; it has performed the most remarkable cures on record. It has raised the dying invalid from a bed of misery to the scenes of health and pleasure in a few days. It has put flesh upon the wasted form, and new life into the worn-out trunk. It will stop the most cruel pangs of pain in an instant, and cure the most tormenting Toothache in a second—the most acute Rheumatic Pains in a few minutes—Diarrhea, Dysentery, Neuralgia, Sick Headache, and all other nervous, bilious or rheumatic pains, almost instantly. It is magic-like in its effects. In England, Russia, France, Austria, the chief physicians to their Majesties have been staggered at its remarkable efficacy and electrical speed in stopping pain and curing its cause. In all cases ask for Radway's Ready Relief.
Radway & Co., No. 162 Fulton-st.

Ray & Adams, Hosiers, No. 591 Broadway, furnish the "*Ne plus ultra*" of *Zephyr Under Shirts*. These justly esteemed garments promote both the health and comfort of the wearer. An effectual and gentle absorbent of perspiration, admirably suited to the present period of transition from the cold of early Spring to the heat of Summer; of the best and finest material, very light, soft, elastic and durable; and in point of economy the market affords none cheaper.
American Hosiery and Under Garment Manufactory, No. 591 Broadway.

Do you want Advertising Abroad?—If so, the old established office of W. H. McDonald, at No. 109 Nassau-st., offers superior facilities. Every leading paper, either daily or weekly, of any worth, published in the United States or Canadas, can be contracted for as above, or the most liberal terms, W. H. M. having the fullest authority and the very best terms. Call and get a pamphlet, and see papers and terms.

Refreshing!—The Zephyr Undergarments sold at the old established "New-York Stocking and Undergarment Factory," possess every quality which adapts them to the warm weather, elasticity, lightness, durability, and cheapness.
A. Rankin & Co., No. 104 Bowery.

The recent large importation of Canton Crape Shawls and Silks, that were sold at auction last week, were mostly all purchased by G. M. Bodine; consequently his stock of these goods is certainly the most complete in the City, while his extremely low prices astonish thousands who daily throng his store. In looking through his stock of Barèges, Tissues, Grenadines, Challies, Poplins, Barege de Laines, Printed Jaconets and Lawns, they will be found, in point of beauty, elegance and fabric, superior to anything seen before this season. His stock of Men's and Boys' wear, Drapery, Muslins, and domestic goods generally, is very extensive, at No. 323 Grand, corner of Orchard-st.

Carpetings, &c.—Smith & Lounsbery, No. 448 Pearl-st., have now in store a complete and desirable assortment of Spring Styles, which they are offering at the following very reduced prices:

	Per yard.		*Per yard.*
Velvet Carpets	10s. to 16s.	Tapestry Ingrains	4s. to 5s.
Tapestry do	7s. to 10s.	Superfine do	5s. to 6s.
Brussels do	7s. to 10s.	Extra fine do	4s. to 5s.
Three-ply do	7s. to 9s.	Cot. & Wool do	1s. 6d. to 2s

BROOKLYN CITY.

CATHERINE FERRY.—The new houses of this Ferry are making extensive improvements. A new ferry house has been commenced, which will be completed about the 1st of May. In the new arrangement there will be two gates and two slips; a bridge for another slip is now being constructed at the end of their pier. The house when completed will be 120 feet front; main building, between the two gates, 40 by 50 feet—two stories high; the two wings each side of the gates are to be 40 by 50 feet each—the lower floors to be used for saloons, or passenger rooms, and the upper floor for offices of the Company; each slip will have a single and double gateway, iron gates and fence. The bridge will be partially covered by the house, which will be in the Corinthian style of architecture, painted in imitation of brown stone. The bridges are to be raised and lowered upon an entire new plan, perfectly safe. No gallows frame, as at the other ferries, will be necessary. Three large first class boats, like the *Manhattan* on the Fulton Ferry, are now being built.

FIRE AT GOWANUS.—About three o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in Twenty-seventh-street, Gowanus, between Third and Fourth-avenues, in a building owned and occupied by Mr. Wm. G. Wingham, as a dwelling and paint shop. The house was of wood, two stories high, and with the contents was entirely consumed. Loss about $1,000; no insurance. From this the fire spread to two other wooden buildings—one owned by Mr. Squires, an engineer in New-York, which was destroyed. Loss estimated at $1,500; insured for $700. Also, a frame building belonging to George Mitchell, was destroyed, valued at $600; no insurance. It is supposed that the fire was started by a spark from a fire outside o the paint shop. Engine No. 2, of Brooklyn, was early on the spot, as were a large number of the Police force, who rendered very efficient service.

PRESENTATION OF A SWORD.—The Ringgold Horse Guard, Captain Urban, assembled last evening a Armory Hall for the purpose of presenting a testimonial of their esteem of their late Captain, now Lieutenant Colonel of the 70th Regiment New-York State Militia, Samuel Graham. The testimonial was a splendid Dragoon sabre of the new regulation pattern, which was presented in behalf of the Company by Colonel Phillip S. Crook, who made a few appropriate remarks, which were responded to by Colonel Graham in a very neat and appropriate speech. From the remarks of Col. Crook, we learn that this Corps was organized in 1848 by Capt. Graham, and has ever since been in a flourishing condition; the Colonel paid the Company a high compliment, fully merited, however, to the Company at large for their good conduct.

FEMALE ACADEMY.—The stockholders of this institution held a meeting last evening, when the Treasurer made the following report for the year ending June, 1851:

Balance in Treasurer's hands, May 6, 1851	$3,458 33
Received for Rent of Chapel	950 92
Received for Tuition	22,895 99
From Share Library Fund	1,491 93
Subscription to Book Fund	250 00
Total	$28,327 00
EXPENDITURES.	
1851 paid dividend 6½ per cent	$1,926 00
1852 " " "	2,247 00
Salaries and Teachers	12,458 00
Interest and Insurance	1,532 20
Paid Gas Bills and Coals	2,060 91
On purchasing or lots adjoining Academy	1,000 00
Advances on Cabinet of Minerals	150 00
Current Expences	2,481 62
	$24,794 87
Balance in Treasury	$3,532 13
It will be seen by the foregoing that the balance on hand is	$3,532 13
Balance at last report	3,049 59
Excess over last year	$482 54
Amount of dividend declared June 1st, 1852	2,247 00
Paid debt	2,000 00
Purchase of lot	1,000 00
Nett earnings of last year	$5,729 54

COMMON COUNCIL.—This body held a meeting last evening. Present, presiding Alderman Stillwell, and a quorum of members.

Ferry and Water Committee.—This Committee reported in favor of the propositions suggested by C. Harsen, for the establishment of a line of steamers between Brooklyn and Gluckstadt, in Holstein, and offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the application of Mr. Harsen in behalf of the proposed line of steamers from Brooklyn, be recommended to the favorable consideration of Congress, and that his Honor, the Mayor, be authorized to transmit a memorial to that body, expressive of the views of this Common Council.

Fourth of July.—Five hundred dollars was appropriated, by resolution, towards celebrating the Fourth of July, in this city.

☞ The deaths in Brooklyn last week were: Males, 18; females, 25; adults, 12; children, 31—Total, 43.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—Rev. Mr. Van Brunt has been installed as pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Smithtown, Long Island. Also Rev. P. H. Burkhardt has been installed pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church at West Farms, L. I.

—A party of Germans started into the country on a ride from this city last Sunday, taking with them an infant a few months old. Before they had fairly got out of the city the child was found to be dead—probably smothered.

—Some mischievous rascals entered the house of Hose Company No. 2, in Jay-street, on Sunday night, and destroyed and defaced the ornaments on their carriage.

—The Plymouth Church Sabbath School proceed on a Pic-nic to-day. They go to Mount Vernon, on the steamer *General Wool*.

—John P. Son and Frederick Barnard were fined $10 each, by Justice King, yesterday, for fast driving.

—A colored boy named J. R. Payne, was drowned in the vicinity of Flushing, yesterday.

CIRCUIT COURT—*Saturday.*—Before Judge STRONG.—In the case of *Peter L. P. Durand* against *James Slothard*, the Jury came into Court with a verdict of $75 damages for plaintiff. Adjourned to Tuesday, June 15, at 10-o'clock A. M. Day Calendar, Nos. 27, 28, 23, 29, 2, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

COMMON COUNCIL.—At seven o'clock last evening this Board met—the President of the Board in the chair. Bills and petitions of various kinds were referred to Committees. A law to prevent evil practices in the city of Williamsburg, was reported. The *Long Island Zeitung* was authorized to advertise the city Ordinances at the usual rates. The contracts for Leonard and Wyckoff-streets, were given to John Cassidy. Chairs and tables for the Police Stations were ordered. The regulation of the stages in Grand and South-Seventh-streets were ordered. Their licenses were fixed at $5 each. The sidewalks on South-seventh-street were ordered to be kept clear. Adjourned to Friday next at 7 o'clock.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—A few drunk and disorderly cases were all that came before the Police Court, yesterday. To these few Justice Boswell administered a portion of justice.

—More than ten days having elapsed from the time the ordinance in relation to butchers was passed, until it was vetoed, the veto has been rejected. The question is whether Sundays shall be counted?

—The Williamsburg Firemen attended the Firemens parade yesterday in New-York, only as individual members. The use of two of their machines was also granted to New-York Fire Companies.

—A playing match for a heavy wager is spoken of between No. 8 and No. 3's companies. No. 9's men have also challenged No. 3 to a trial

JERSEY CITY.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—As this evening is the time for the regular meeting of the Common Council, it is possible, but not probable, that a meeting may be had and an election provided. The 21st of the present month is the limit of time for an arrangement. So far, there is no prospect favorable to a reconciliation. If the time passes it will probably be deemed necessary to ask the Governor to convene the State Legislature to act for the relief of this Corporation. In that case, should the Governor succeed, he will undoubtedly require the expense of the extra session—say $5,000—to be paid by Jersey City. The two factions occupy their respective positions under professions of rectitude. The resolution to resign was unanimously passed. In accordance with that resolution, those opposed to the Brokaw party called their resignations. The Brokaw party declined doing so—alleging that the resolution was introduced for trickish purposes, and they voted for it under that belief. It remains to be known which faction, if either, will concede. The opponents to the Brokaw men insist that they shall resign and go to the people, also; but they refuse, on the ground above named. If an election is fixed, it is probable that the new Board will be called upon to settle the question of contested seats, and then another attitude will be assumed by this controversy. Should the matter become perplexed in doubt as to legality, it will have a most embarrassing effect upon the movements of the authorities, as men of responsibility will avoid all business transactions which savor of the delay and perplexity of legal action. What effect these embarrassments of the Corporation will have upon the improvements, schools, police regulations of the city, and other features of the public welfare, are important considerations in this difficulty.

A PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT HOBOKEN.—The congregation which Rev. I. P. STRIKER ministers to at Hoboken was on Wednesday last constituted a Presbyterian Church, by the Third Presbytery of New-York. Rev. Dr. BURGHARD preached the sermon on that occasion. A lot on the corner of Third and Washington-sts. has been purchased by that society of the Baptists, on which they design to erect a house of worship. A Sabbath School has also been organized in connection with this Church.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—The shade trees of the City, particularly in the lower part of it, are "troubled with worms." Millions of them are suspended from the twigs and leaves.

—The remains of the Scotchman that was killed at the Railroad Depôt on Thursday evening, have been recognized by his brother, residing in New-York, and removed there for burial.

—On Monday next the Lafayette Fusileers will visit the Hon. John Fonndle, at his residence on Bergen Hill, where they will spend the day "at ease," dine, and roll in clover.

—The Continentals have decided to visit Boston and participate in the Bunker Hill Celebration, in answer to

Supreme Court.

Case of the Art-Union, agreed upon by the parties, and submitted to the Court without a regular suit.

The following is a condensed abstract of the opinion of Mr. Justice ROOSEVELT, who concurred in the conclusions of the majority of the Court:

First.—That a Lottery, within the meaning of the Constitution, was a "scheme," by which contributions, in money, were solicited to a common fund, composed of equal chances, to be distributed afterwards, (subject to a fixed deduction for profits and expenses,) into unequal portions, called blanks and prizes, determinable by the "wheel of fortune," or any other appeal to chance.

Second.—That an investment of the common fund, that invited and contributed for a subsequent unequal partition by lot, in objects of value instead of money or monied securities, can make no difference in principle. A picture, a statue, a splendid coach or an elaborately carved piece of plate or furniture, worth a thousand dollars, is, to the eager imagination, as much a "prize" as a purse containing a hundred eagles in gold. The passion for gaming may be stimulated as effectually by the prospect of the one, as of the other. Their mutual convertibility is too obvious to escape the dullest perception. A great commercial emporium, all know, and especially the keen-sighted gamester, can turn painting into gold, and gold into painting, with equal, or nearly equal, facility. The "work of art," it is true, may, in the fluctuations of demand and supply, sell for less, but it may also sell for more, than the artist's price—and this element, therefore, being an additional ingredient of hazard, instead of counteracting, serves rather to aggravate the virulence of the poison. What the Constitution intended to prohibit was the setting up of lotteries and the sale of lottery tickets. The greater or less certainty of the prizes or their greater or less magnitude, provided they had any pecuniary value, and any tendency to stimulate the gambling propensity, were circumstances of no account. The moral opium, in all its forms and degrees, was to be excluded from the social system. Whether wraps in the graceful covering of the painter's genius, or in the sober integuments of classic lore, or in the sacred garb of religion herself, it was equally a poison—a poison so subtle and seductive, and so pervadingly pernicious, as not to be entrusted to the administration of even the Legislature itself. "*No lottery*," say the framers of the Constitution,—making no exception in favor of any particular "scheme," or any particular purpose, whether it be an Art-Union, or a College-Union, or a Church-Union, whether it be taste, or talent, or religion,—"*no lottery* shall hereafter be authorized in this State." And lest this inhibition upon the legislative power should, as a mere negative provision, be insufficient to stay the evil, a positive injunction was superadded, directing that "the Legislature shall pass laws to prevent the sale of *all* lottery *tickets*—(by what power soever sanctioned)—within this State."

What then, it may be asked, is the five dollar subscription to the Art-Union?—what but the purchase of a ticket in the Art-Union Lottery? Can any distinction, in principle, be drawn between the "certificate" delivered to "the subscriber," as the evidence of his chance, in the lottery of the Art-Union, and the "ticket" sold in former times to the candidates for fortune in the Union College Scheme? The method is the same, the motive is the same, the object is the same, and the passion addressed and relied on for success is the same; and I may add, the "public good," so strenuously, and no doubt sincerely, urged, is the same. And yet, the Union College Lotteries were stopped forever—merely to be succeeded, if the defendants' counsel are right, by the lotteries of the Art-Union, and others of a kindred character.

Some stress has been laid upon the fact, which is not denied, that the Art Union scheme involves no blanks. Every purchaser of a ticket, it is said, is sure to draw a prize. If this distinction be admissable, it must be applied equally to moneyed lotteries, and the managers would only have to average a scheme of dollar prizes, at the bottom, to sustain a system of twenties and even hundreds of thousands at the top. Absolute blanks are not essential to the idea of a lottery; intentional inequality in the distribution, be it great or small, to be determined by chance, is all on this point that is necessary. It is the possibility of drawing a "splendid prize," that constitutes the temptation of the deluded victim; the blanks, whether absolute or comparative, in his view, are of little or no account. But even admitting them to have some influence, it is difficult to conceive how a small modicum of certainty, in the shape of an over-valued engraving, thrown into a stupendous mixture of chance, can entirely, not partially, neutralize the poisonous nature of the compound. It may make the drug more extensively seductive—and that, I presume, is both its object and its effect—but does it render it less pernicious?

My conclusion is, that, purchased, as these paintings were, for the express purpose, the proposed distribution of them by lot, in unequal portions, among the holders of tickets, by way of blanks and prizes, is in every just acceptation of the term, and in every just view of the evil to be remedied, a lottery, and as such, not only unauthorized, but prohibited by law.

Judgment therefore should be given for the plaintiffs.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—On Friday, 7th of May, a little child four years old, son of Jeremiah Myers, near G-street, South Boston, while returning from school, was suddenly seized with the most intense difficulty of breathing and violent cough. He ran home immediately, said he had something in his mouth, when a boy threatened to whip him; that he swallowed the substance and was choked. Dr. Mann was called in, who pronounced it a case of croup. The child remained in this situation until 4 o'clock Saturday morning, eleven hours after the attack, when the difficulty of respiration, &c., quite suddenly disappeared. The child was relieved, but did not perfectly recover. On the fifth day after the attack, Dr. Heaton was called in, and saw him last on the eighth day. On May 17th, ten days after the commencement of the disease, the child had an attack of convulsions. Dr. Fogg was then called in, and upon learning the mode of attack and the previous symptoms, concurred with Dr. Heaton in the opinion that some foreign body had entered the trachea. The child suffered from inflammation of the lungs from that date until his death, on the 8th of June. Three days before his death, a large quantity of offensive gangrenous matter was discharged from the lungs, with the most imminent danger of suffocation. An examination of the body was made a few hours after death. The left lung was in a state of mortification, and contained a gill or more of matter. Upon opening the trachea to the bronchial tubes, there was found impacted in the left bronchia a *large pumice stone*, measuring *one inch in circumference, and three-fourths of an inch in length*. There it had remained for the past thirty-two days, and had ultimately caused death.—*Journal*, 12th.

MARRIED.

On Monday, 14th inst., by His Honor the Mayor, RICHARD KIRK to MARY C., daughter of Joseph Willets, all of Glen Cove, Queens County, New York.

On Monday, June 14, at Port Chester, by Rev. J. Peck, DAVID M. LYON, of New-York, to Miss LAVINIA MOSEMAN, youngest daughter of Willet Moseman, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

Of consumption, on the 13th inst., at Tarrytown, CYNTHIA D., wife of F. D. Peirson, M. D., of that place.

In this city, on Sunday morning, 13th inst., GEORGE S. MELDRUM, aged 38 years.

His remains have been taken to Mount Auburn for interment.

On the morning of the 12th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, Hon. Lawrence H. Cornelyou, of S. I., in the 79th year of her age, Mrs. LYDIA LEWIS, late of the city of New-York, widow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHAT STEAM IS TO THE ENGINE, ADVERTISING IS TO BUSINESS.—No matter how new or old the house is, advertising will increase its business, and this fact is daily becoming more evident to those who advertise, as well as to those who do not advertise; and the number who take this method to advance their interests will, with few exceptions, find themselves ahead of their less enterprising rivals in business. W. H. McDONALD'S old-established office, at No. 100 Nassau-st., offers superior facilities for advertising in the very best papers throughout the United States and Canada.

T. S. CLEAVER'S PRIZE MEDAL HONEY SOAP.—This invaluable article, which obtained the prize medal at the World's Fair in London, is daily gaining ground in public estimation and the demand for its immediate use is so great, that it is with great difficulty supplied by the inventor. Its fragrant, refreshing, and softening qualities, and the smooth and white appearance which it imparts to the skin, are strikingly obvious, and are spoken of in the highest terms by all who use it

J. DAVIS & CO.,
Importers and sole Wholesale Agents, No. 40 Cortlandt-st.

DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS, &c., &c.—The largest and most complete assortment in the United States, from the best Kiln Dried Lumber and furnished in any quantity, or made to order in the best manner. The undersigned invite the special attention of builders, and the trade to the above articles. Also the neatest style of inside Blind made in the country. No. 3. N. H. R. R. Freight Depot in Centre-st., corner of Canal, New-York. JENKINS & PORTER.

COOL AND LUXURIOUS BEDS.—Save the expense of restuffing your old hair mattress, and put under it PUTNAM'S SPRING BEDS, at about the same cost, and it will afford you the ease and elasticity of the bed of down and feathers without heat.

PUTNAM & SIMPSON,
No. 636 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

SUPERIOR DENTISTRY AT REDUCED PRICES.—Dental operations performed in the most perfect manner, by a dentist of many years' experience, at a great deduction from the usual rates. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. References unexceptionable. H. G. LUTHER, Dentist. Toothache instantly relieved. No. 93 Prince, corner Mercer-st.

A BEAUTIFUL HORSE AND ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE FOR SALE.—The horse is dapple brown, 16 hands high, and perfectly sound and kind. The rockaway is one of Ford's best, built to order, and in good condition. A great chance for any gentleman wishing a genteel establishment. Price $500—worth $600. Can be seen at No. 191 9th-st.

CHEAPEST STORE IN THE CITY.—A. M. & R. DAVIES, No. 300 Bowery, are now offering their large stock of Window Cornices and Shades, Paper Hangings, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Curtain Materials, and Trimmings of every description, with everything in the upholstery line, 25 per cent. lower than any other establishment in the city. A. M. & R. DAVIES, Upholsterers, No. 300 Bowery.

FOR SALE—One Francis's Metalic Life Boat; one large double Tent; one Sub-Marine Dress and Helmet; one Medicine Chest. Inquire at the office of the AMERICAN MINING CO., No. 55, Broadway.

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TO CARPET DEALERS.—A young man possessing a thorough knowledge of the Carpet and Upholstery business, and acquainted with English manufacturers, wants a situation. He is a competent accountant—can give unexceptionable testimony of capacity and good character. Address CROSBLY care of V. B. PALMER, at this office.

TO STATIONERS.—A young man with fifteen years experience in the paper and stationery business, wants a situation. He believes that he has a thorough practical knowledge of the business, and is prepared to furnish unexceptionable testimony of capacity and good character. Address STATIONER care of V. B. PALMER, at this office.

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SERVANTS.—A great variety of carefully selected Servants are now wanting employment at C. MASON'S offices, Nos. 559 Broadway, and 145 Bowery. Terms—Yearly subscription, 50 cents; otherwise, 25 cents. N. B.—Plenty of men and boys on hand.

FIVE HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED—To sell a new work. High wages made. Call or address (post-paid) "American Family Publication Establishment," No. 128 Nassau-st., New-York, Room No. 8.

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BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Wanted, Board in the country for a lady, in a farm house or plain family, during the Summer. Location within half a day's journey of the City, and near the sea side, or in an elevated situation on the Hudson River would be preferred. Letters, post paid, with terms and locality, addressed to A. B., *Times* Office, No. 113 Nassau-st., will be attended to.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A few persons can be accommodated with board in the delightful village of Sharon, Conn., only four hours from City Hall, by Harlem Railroad. One or two families would be accommodated on reasonable terms. Cars leave twice a day each way. For particulars inquire of A. C. BEECHER, No. 36 John-st.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Two gentlemen can be accommodated with a fine handsome bedchamber, with large closet, and would meet with all the comforts of a home. The house is pleasantly situate in a most healthy locality, but a few minutes' walk from the South Ferry. Apply No. 189 South-st., near Baltic.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms in a family where there are third Floor boarders, in a healthy location five minutes walk from Fulton Ferry. Apply at No. 57 High-st.

BOARDING.—Wanted, by two young gentlemen, board up town, in a private family, where there are no other boarders. Dinner Sundays. A liberal price will be paid. Address box No. 1,548, Post Office.

BOARDING.—ROOMS TO LET, at No 48 Franklin-st., with or without board, furnished or unfurnished. Also, a front basement with three good rooms, adjoining. Inquire as above.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board in a private family. Apply at No. 66 Hester-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN ASTORIA, L. I.—Three or four single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board, within two minutes walk of steamboat or stage. Address N. O., *Daily Times* office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Two large well furnished, airy rooms, with large pantries adjoining, to let without board, to gentlemen. Apply on the premises at No 18 East Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—With or without board, at No. 1, Monroe-st., corner of Catharine-st.

TRENTON FALLS, ONEIDA COUNTY, N. Y.—The proprietor informs the public that his Hotel, at the above place, is open for the reception of company. He is now prepared to receive families for the season—the convenience of the house having been rearranged during the recess by a competent architect—a new and commodious wing added—hot and cold baths constructed. In short, the improvements have been of such a character as to add greatly to the comfort and enjoyment of visitors. The proprietor trusts that, by his unremitted attention to the wants of the travelling public, the patronage so liberally extended to him during the past nineteen seasons of his management, will be continued—pledging himself to sustain the acknowledged high reputation of the place. M. MOORE.

A line of Stages is established for the season—leaving Utica on the arrival of the Express trains.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BOSTON PIANO-FORTES.—The largest assortment of Pianos in this city is to be found at the warerooms of T. GILBERT & CO., No. 333 Broadway, corner of Anthony-st., opposite Broadway Bank and Theatre, and will be sold at great bargains. They have the metallic frame, and are warranted to stand any climate. Dealers supplied on very liberal terms. Also, GILBERT'S Cottage or Boudoir Pianos, convenient for small rooms, for sale low, and warranted. HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.—Twenty second-hand Pianos to rent cheap, or for sale at the following prices: one at $46, one at $50; one at $85, one at $100, one at $120, and three at $125, two $130, two $135, two $140, three $150; one Æolian Piano, $220, one do $240; one Prince & Co.'s Melodeons, $30, one $35, one $45, one $85; one Boudoir Piano, $190.

PIANO-FORTES.—The finest assortment in the city may be found at the warerooms of N. P. B. CURTISS & CO., No. 447 Broadway, consisting of GEO. HEWS'S celebrated American patent Action Pianos; T. GILBERT & Co.'s popular Æolian Pianos; GILBERT'S and others Boudoirs. Also, a variety of new and second-hand Pianos for sale and to let at N. P. B. CURTISS & CO.'S, No. 447 Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER, (late NUNNS & FISCHER,) Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 170 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st. PIANO-FORTES warranted, with reverse bridge and patent tube, well calculated for keeping in tune. Piano-Fortes taken, repaired and exchanged.

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NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES.—We have now on hand a large assortment of new and second-hand Pianos, for sale and to hire. Pianos from $30 to $500. For hire, from $3 to $10 per month. No. 365 Broadway, New-York. SAFFORD & BROTHER.

MELODEONS!—CARHART'S improved Patent Melodeon Depôt, No. 364 Broadway, N. Y., opposite the Park.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LAST TESTIMONIALS OF THE SUPERIORITY OF HERRING'S WORLD'S FAIR PREMIUM SAFES:

From Evening Bulletin, Philadelphia, June 1, 1852.

THE GREAT FIRE AT CHERAW, S. C.—We never open and shut our Salamaander Safe (one of Herring's) without feeling a desire to call attention to its superior qualities as a certain safeguard against the ravages of fire. The great number of fires which have occurred within a few months past, however, has given us several opportunities to gratify this inclination, and once again for the satisfaction of those who have these valuable Safes in use, and for the benefit of those who *ought to* have them, our printer is ordered to add the following:

CHERAW, S. C., May 26, 1852.

JOHN FARRELL, Esq., 34 Walnut street, Philadelphia:—*Dear Sir*—Yours of the 21st inst., is at hand. The Telegraph reported me as burned out, but fortunately not so. Mr. W. L. J. Reid had one of Herring's Safes in his store; the Safe was of small size, about 700 lbs; the store was of pitch pine; I stood by and saw the safe taken from the ruins; the safe was opened by the key with as much ease as if it had not been exposed to the fire. It contained Mr. Reid's books and papers, and about $300 in bank bills; everything was in good order except the binding of the books, which were injured somewhat, I think, by water poured upon the Safe to cool it.

I have one of Herring's Safes in my store, for which I paid $150; I would not take $1000 and be without it. I have full confidence in their being an entire protection against fire. Several of our merchants lost their books, but none having the Salamander Safe. Respectfully yours,

D. M'CALLOY.

From the Missouri Republican, May 26.

A SECURE SAFE.—The safe owned by Messrs. McMechan & Co., and taken from the ruins of the building destroyed night before last on the levee, is a good sample of what a good Safe ought to be—its unconquerable paesaix, which will rise more triumphantly from its ashes at every conflagration. The Safe, one of Herring's Salamanders, was exposed unscathed through a former ordeal, although subjected for many hours, it is said, to a perfect flood of flames. In this instance the worst materials, such as bacon, liquors, dry pine, tinners, &c., contributed their fury to the flames which surrounded the Safe, yet, on its being opened, the papers and books of Messrs. McMechan & Co., were comparatively in excellent condition—no material injury had been done them. Speak to us about Safes that carry out the object of their construction like this. Messrs. J. H. Alexander & Co., the agents for Herring's Salamanders, finding that our dumb waiter brought from here has proved a good and faithful servant, will, if they can get it back, roll it into sheets, and hang the banner on the outward walls, on Pine street, where it may celebrate its own glory.

DR. POWELL wishes to inform his patients and the public that he has removed to No. 502 Broadway, between Broome and Spring-sts., where he will devote his attention especially, as heretofore, to Diseases of the Eye and Ear, from 9 to 4 o'clock, daily. Dr. POWELL'S "Treatise on the Eye," 3d edition, price 50 cents, can be procured at his office. Also, a large supply of Artificial Eyes, recently imported, which, when properly inserted, will move and look precisely like the natural organ.

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FREDERICK BUTLER, Proprietor.

N. B.—Ladies attended by a female, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

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GENUINE TEAS.—The subscribers having opened the large store, No. 133 Chatham-st., as a tea warehouse, are prepared to serve their friends and the public generally, with the finest and very superior green and black teas, at exceedingly low prices; the best Java coffee at 14¢ per lb. One trial will satisfy any person that they can save 20 per cent. W. P. MOODY & Co., No. 133 Chatham-st.

LOOKING-GLASSES, PORTRAIT and PICTURE FRAMES, of every description, on hand, and made to order, at low price. W. N. JOHNSON, No. 594 Broadway, (Coffee House.) and No. 594 Bowery.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE WOOL GROWER AND STOCK BREEDERS AND GRAZIERS' REGISTER AND FARMERS' JOURNAL.—Vol. III.—The Fourth Volume of this valuable Journal will be materially improved in both its contents and appearance. A new paper will be issued to make the work reasonably worthy of extensive support throughout the Union, and especially valuable to Wool Growers, Stock Breeders, &c., by rendering every page and line useful and reliable. The volume will contain from fifty to one hundred engravings—including portraits of sheep, Cattle, Horses, &c., designs of Farm buildings, fixtures of Implements, Trees, Fruits, Flowers, &c., with full descriptions, &c. Determining to make it superior in matter and manner, we invite all interested to lend the paper their support. A careful Review of the Wool and Cattle Markets in each number, and much valuable matter given in no other journal.

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, a weekly agricultural and Family Newspaper, (now in its third year, has attained an extensive circulation and high reputation; and is pronounced, by its Patrons and the Press, the best journal of its class in America. Each number contains eight double quarto pages (forty columns,) well filled, neatly printed, and illustrated with from three to six engravings. Terms, in advance—$2 a year, $1 for six months; 3 copies one year for $5; 6 copies, and one to agent, for $10. For $3, previous to 1st August, we will send both the RURAL and the WOOL GROWER one year. Specimen numbers sent free. Address as above, D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

☞ Editors who give the above (or the first prospectus only) an insertion previous to August, and call attention to it, shall receive the 4th volume of the WOOL GROWER, without an exchange.

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MEDICAL.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.—FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, and CONSUMPTION.—Many years of trial, instead of impairing the public confidence in this medicine, has won for it an appreciation and notoriety by far exceeding the most sanguine expectations of its friends. Nothing but its intrinsic virtues, and the unrivalable benefit conferred on thousands of sufferers, could originate and maintain the reputation it enjoys. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community, have failed, and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous to be forgotten. It is reasonable to suppose, while it is a fraud on the public to pretend that any one medicine will infallibly cure—still there is abundant proof that the CHERRY PECTORAL does, not only as a general thing, but almost invariably, cure the maladies for which it is employed. As time makes these facts

New-York Daily Times.

TURKEY.

Turkey and Egypt—The Isthmus Question—English Interests in Turkey.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Wednesday, May 5, 1852.

The public mind here is much agitated with news and speculations on the Egyptian question. It really has as importance much greater than what appears upon the surface. Not Turkey itself, but the powers of Europe either regard the question of the introduction of the new *Constitution* and regulations into Egypt as the real matter in dispute. That the Pasha of Egypt should have the power of capital punishment taken away from him, or retain it ten years longer, or only three, or retain it forever is a matter in itself very easy for the parties to settle. But it is not so easy to settle when interested friends like the great powers of Europe interpose their opinions, and advise both the Pasha and the Porte. As the interests of these selfish friends conflict with each other, and their interests are very important, the results of the action of the Porte and of the Pasha are correspondingly important in the view of the Courts of Europe.

The Porte was upon the point of a rupture, not long since, with the Pasha of Egypt, because he contracted with an engineer to build a railroad from Alexandria to Cairo, without applying for a firman from the Porte. And why did not the Pasha previously apply for the firman? Because he wished to extend his own prerogatives? No—but because if he had applied to the Porte, the execution of the railroad would have been deferred for years, on account of the opposing and contradictory advice of England, France, and others. Railroad or Canal, France would oppose whatever could facilitate drawing India near to England, and whatever should add to the importance of England in Egypt.

It so happened that the actual government of the Porte became strenuous to reduce the Pasha of Egypt to the rank of other Pashas, and desired that he should apply the new regulations throughout all Egypt, a demand equivalent to requiring that Indians in Western America should be governed by the laws of New-York. The English Ambassador at first heartily sustained this demand. This last fact was enough to induce France to sustain the Pasha, and to intrigue against what England favored.

Other members of the family of old MEHEMET ALI came to Constantinople at the time and joined in calumniating the government of the Pasha and in asserting the importance of enforcing the regulations, all in the hope that the Pasha would be dismissed for his obstinacy and that the viceroyalty would fall into the hands of one of them. They, however, have immense estates, upon which the laborers are virtually slaves, and they have seen finally that the sincere application of the new regulations would deprive them of nearly all their laborers and their revenues, and so they have returned to Egypt, probably to cooperate even with the Pasha. The English, now that they have renewed their *entente cordiale* with Austria, obtain vigorous support from the latter in nearly all their policy in reference to Egypt, by the encouragement they give her that the transit from England to India shall pass through Trieste. It is reported, therefore, that the propositions of England and Austria to the Porte are that the Pasha shall have the power of capital punishment for three years longer.

But, as I before said, what if she have it for ten or twenty years longer? Why nothing but this: that for the interests of England, it is necessary—that whichever way it is decided, it shall have been decided by English suggestion and instigation,—that the English shall continually be mediators between the parties—that both shall be made to feel their dependence on the English, and finally, that English dictation, as is most proper, should be supreme both at Constantinople and Cairo.

In view of the imperious necessity for British interests that Egypt should be its secure highway to India, all French intrigues and jealously must, of course, struggle in vain. France will only suffer continual mortification from her own jealousies, for England, much as she would probably regret to be obliged to do it, would seize upon Egypt by force, rather than submit to have the connection cut off through Suez with the richest foreign possessions that ever a nation had.

The Government of England sees that, if the Pasha should be subjected entirely to the Porte as an ordinary Pasha, circumstances might arise where the Porte would not listen to her recommendations, and that, if the Pasha should become entirely independent, it would lose the lever of the Porte, by which she now occasionally constrains the Pasha, and he might fall under the controlling influence of France, England, therefore, pleases the Porte by maintaining the subjection of the Pasha to the Porte, and flatters the Pasha by interceding for him at Constantinople. A very ill defined suzerainty is kept up purposely, in view of the great contingencies of the future.

The question connected with Egyptian transit can be of little interest to America, now that we have our own great transit to China, unless we think we can successfully join France and obstruct the passage across the isthmus of Suez for the sake of favoring the roads on our own continent. Doubtless, however, all liberal minds will feel that the sooner a belt of steam communication by water and land can stretch around the world, the better for the interests of the world, and for our interests at the same time.

The Porte is endeavoring firmly and perseveringly to introduce its reformed institutions into all Western Turkey, among people and races who have hitherto little felt the direct arm of the Government, either to protect them or oppress them. In Bosnia and Herzogevine, the mixed population of Musulmans, Greeks and Catholics, of Slavonic race, have been hitherto under feudal lords. These feudal lords continue to stimulate opposition among all classes, and the Government finds it necessary partially to disarm the Christians, and the Austrian papers make a prodigious outcry on the subject.

The semi-official papers of the capital of last week, papers which are expected to give to everything regarding Turkey the most favorable aspect possible, incidentally mention the following facts: The prison of Adrianople contains three hundred persons, "of whom one half are assassins, and who under the old laws would have been decapitated, but since under the new laws such criminals are only detained from one to two years," it is asked if it would not be well to banish them to Tripoli in Barbary. The editor's correspondent at Bourges, a town on the Black Sea, 100 miles from the capital, writes: "For some time back robberies and brigandage have been frequent in this district; a band of thirty mounted Albanians is devastating the country. They are followed by five or six famous robbers surnamed Pelivani. They strip those whom they meet and carry off even the soap and the clothes of the peasants. In another paragraph the editor informs his readers that the city police of the capital, "within the period of a very few days," has taken up 528 thieves and persons without occupation, that they are in prison, and are to be ——— banished. Still although all families that live on the Bosphorus and in the country keep arms to defend themselves against robbers at night, we are not as badly off as if we were in the deserts of Arabia.

The latest news from Egypt is that the Porte has made an arrangement with the Pasha of Egypt by which the sovereign prerogative of cutting off heads on his own account is to be allowed him for seven years longer, and that in consideration of the wants of the Government at Constantinople, he engages to loan a large sum to the Porte, or to be guarantee for a loan. This accords with the indications I gave you some weeks since of the probable results of the visit of the Commissioner of the Porte, FUAD EFFENDI, to Egypt.

Sir STRATFORD CANNING, the Nestor of foreign diplomatists, not having been made a member of the new Tory Cabinet in England, as there was reason to expect would have been the case, has none the less received a mark of the approbation of his sovereign Queen. He has been made a peer of the realm, and in a very short period will visit England.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Monday—First Board*—$1,000 County 6s, 77¾, cash, 102½; $1,000 Pittsburg Corporation 6s, '60, 102; $10,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 97¾; $15 do. 98, 98; $500 do., cash, 97¾; $4,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '92, interest on, 84½; $1,000 "Reading 6s, '70, 86; $3,000 do., '97, 86; $200 United States 6s, '68, C. & P. 115½; 100 Morris Canal, cash, 18½; 100 do., 18½; 400 Reading Railroad, 23⅝, 41; 200 do., cash, 41; 250 do., 45, 40½; 50 do., b5, 40½; 28 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½; 10 do., cash, 44½; 2 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 148½; 10 North American Insurance, 18; 50 Harrisburg Railroad, 20, 46½; 4 Girard Bank, 11; 11 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, 72; 15 Northern Bank, Kentucky, 113½.

Second Board—$15,000 Pennsylvania 5s, b5, 97¾; $5,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '72, interest on, 54½; $5,000 Reading 6s, '97, 87; $1,000 do., cash, 87; $1,000 do., cash, 87½; 100 Morris Canal Preferred, 8 9 cent., 51; 100 Morris Canal, cash, 18½; 100 do., 18½; 10 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½; 15 Lehigh Navigation, 37, 46; 250 Long Island Railroad, 6½.

After Board—$3,000 Reading 6s, '70, 86; 50 Reading Railroad, 42, 42; 100 do., 42 and interest, 42; 100 do., 42, 42; $2,000 Schuylkill 6s, '72, interest on, 54½; $1,000 Morris Canal 6s, '58, 103½; 100 Long Island Railroad, 6½.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '52, 112⅝@113; United States 6s, '67, 115⅝@116; Pennsylvania 5s, 97¾@98; Reading Railroad, 42@42⅛; Reading Bonds, 70, 85½@86; Reading Mortgage 6s, '97, 86½@87; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½@44⅝; Morris Canal, 18½@19; Schuylkill Navigation, in exchange, 37@37½; Long Island Railroad, 6½@6¾; Vicksburg Railroad, 10½@15; Girard Bank, 11@11½; United States Bank, 10½; Union Canal, 13@13½.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...June 14.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, '68, comp.	112	
2,000	India Canal Pref'ce	30	
12,000	India Scrip	125	
1,000	Pennsylvania 5s	97½	
2,000	Erie 2d Mtge. Bds.	108	
1,000	Erie Income Bds.	99½	
10,000	Hud. 1st Mtg. Bds.	107½	
15,000	Erie Convt. Bds.	92	
25,000	do.	b10	94½
10,000	do.	b60	95
5,000	do.		96
15,000	do.		96½
4	Bank America	118	
15	Del. & Hudson Canal	124	
15	do.	124½	
265	do.	125	
10	do.	125½	
50	Farmers' Loan	93	100
100	N. A. Trust Company	121	
20	Ocean Bank	107½	
50	Chatham Bank	100	
13	Bank North America	109½	
200	Morris Canal	18½	
600	do.	b3	19
425	Canton Company	79	
50	do.	s90	79½
50	do.	s60	79½
50	Penn. Coal Company	97	
8	Utica & Schen. R. R.	135½	
50	N. Jersey Zinc Co	13½	
150	do.	b10	13½
100	do		12½
200	do	b60	12½

SECOND BOARD.			
$1,000	U. S. 6s, '67	115½	
10,000	Penn. State 5s	b30	98
10,000	Harlem Ex. Cfts.		83
4,000	Erie Income Bds.		99½
10,000	Hud. 1st Mtg. Bds.		107½
50	Del. & Huds. Canal		125
200	Portsmouth Dry Dock		6
50	Edgeworth Land Co.		4½
200	Long Island R. R.		20½
150	do.		20½
50	do.		20½
50	Reading Railroad	b30	41½
1,150	do.		41½
100	do.	b30	41½
150	Erie Railroad		27½
50	do.	a15	27½
50	do.	s30	27½
100	do.		27½
200	do.		28
200	do.	b10	27½
125	Harlem Railroad		72
200	do.		72½
450	do.		72½
50	do.		72½
50	do.	b30	72½
200	Long Island Railroad		20½
200	do.	b60	20½
150	do.		20½
100	Nor. & Wor. R.R.	b60	53½
100	do.		53½
100	do.	s60	53½
300	do.		53½
41	Stonington Railroad		54
100	do.	s60	54½
345	do.		53
1750	Reading Railroad		42
200	do.	b10	42
200	do.		41½
100	do.	b30	41½
11	Hudson River R.R.		62½
100	do.		62½
345	do.		63
100	N. Y. & N. H. R.R.		113½
160	Michigan Central R.R.		105
25	Syracuse & Utica R.R.		133

MONDAY, July 14—6 P. M.

The movement in the Stock market was continued with much spirit this morning, and prices closed in the afternoon quite firm, and generally ¼ to 1 ₱ cent. above the rates of Saturday. The business in the Railroad Shares extended to the whole list, though the heaviest transactions were in Reading. The sales of this, in the forenoon, were at 89, the highest figure it has ever sold at; and at the Second Board at 41½, closing 41½ bid. The probabilities are that the Company will elect to divide part of their cash dividend for 1852 during the next month. The whole dividend of the year on the common stock will be, from present prospects, 19½ ₱ cent., including 12½ ₱ cent. on the Bonds of 1870, accumulated by the Sinking Fund during the four years 1849—'52, inclusive. The bulk of the current year's business, as well as nearly or quite two-thirds of the profits, come after the 1st July, the tonnage of the Summer and Autumn being in the proportion of 1,050,000 tons to 750,000 in the Winter and Spring, and the average tolls something like $1 43 to $1 32. The Cash division in July, if made, will be full 2 ₱ cent., reserving 4@5, and the extra of 12½ ₱ cent. for January. Erie Shares went to 88 and sold freely. Norwich advanced to 55½@56. Stonington brought 53½, an advance from last sales of 1 ₱ cent. The receipts on this Road are in advance of last season, under reduced tolls. The dividend of 5 ₱ cent. and the reservation of full $50,000 are understood to be certain. Harlem rose to 73½@¾. The sales of Hudson show an advance of ¼ ₱ cent. for the Cash Stock, say 63 ₱ cent., though the Bears are ready to sell on time at 60 ₱ cent. The small Stocks were in good request, and Morris ¼ ₱ cent. and Jersey and Long Island ¼ ₱ cent. better. The opposition to Canton is pretty formidable, and 60 and 90 days contracts were offered at 79½@¾. The Standard Shares were all stiff. Delaware rose to 125½. The outside orders are larger since the dividend than before. The Company have put up their Coal 25 cents the ton, and refuse heavy contracts even at the enhanced prices. Michigan Central stood at 106¼. Utica attained 135½, the top rate of the season, and Syracuse 133. Farmers' Loan sold at par, for the first time for many years. The stock has been lifted out of the fancy list, where it stood at from 29 to 35 ₱ cent.; the Company restored to active business, and the shares run up to 100, all in about 18 months, and chiefly by the rise of Real property, and the skill and judgment of a leading Broker, and his late partners now retired from the Street.

The trade in Bonds at the Board was $150,000, and in the Street to a moderate additional extent. The rise was 1 ₱ cent. in Harlem Extensions, Indianas and Pennsylvanias, and ¼ in Erie Convertibles. Governments were steady in price and not abundantly offered; they are readily hypothecated at half interest. The new Pennsylvania Loan will not be retailed here. It goes to London. There is some grumbling, as well as disappointment, at the mode adopted at Harrisburg for disposing of the bids. The successful party appear to have studied the advertisement, somewhat complicated in its terms, more closely than their neighbors. It reserved to the State officers certain discretion, which has been exercised in favor of the compound bid for $200,000 at 4½ and $650,000 at 5 ₱ cent. interest, to the exclusion of other and singly specified bids at rates ranging from 101 27 to 102 for a 5 per cent. stock. The saving to the State in 20 years on $200,000 will be $30,000; the premium on $850,000 and its use for 20 years, simple interest, would have been, say at an average of 101½, quite as much; so which the sale of part of this loan as a 4½ ₱ cent. is to the decision was probably influenced by the effect have on future negotiations. The policy, however, of a great Commonwealth so complicating its proposals for money as to mislead four-fifths the bidders, is questionable. It opens the door to suspicions of jockeyism. The late Texas negotiation was of the same order. The Canandaigua and Niagara Falls loan, taken early in the season by a party in this city, has been re-sold in England after conversion, by consent of the Company, into Sterling Bonds. The negotiation is made equal to cash to the Road in contracts for rails, made before the recent advance in Iron on the other side. The Pennsylvania Railroad will also aim at a negotiation in Sterling Bonds, and these examples may be followed by other Road Companies. The policy is not liked by our New-York Bond brokers, who would prefer to have Federal coupons come to them semi-annually for collection and reimbursement.

Exchange opened to-day for the next steamer at pretty full rates, and bills are confined to fewer hands than of late. Yet, the demand is not very active, and we hear nothing said of Specie for the *Asia* on Wednesday. Money was had at 3 ₱ cent. on Government Stocks, and 4@4½ ₱ cent. on Railroad shares. The Sub-Treasury held $4,092,114 at close of business. The general markets are brisk, and some bills are making on both Cotton and Flour.

We hear by the *Baltic*, that the Canada Railway, connecting Niagara Falls with the Central Michigan at Detroit, has obtained £225,000 in London, the last loan needed to ensure the early completion of the work.

The earnings of the Macon and Western Railroad for May, were—

Passengers	$6,353 95
Mail	1,080 04
Freight	10,823 97
	$18,257 96
Corresponding month last year	12,672 92
[Increase 45 ₱ cent.]	5,585 04

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Monday, June 14.

Receipts since Saturday, 21,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels of Wheat, and 36,000 bushels Corn. Flour is steady, with sales of 2,700 bbls. WHEAT—Genesee sells at 114c.; 2,500 bushels White Michigan sold at 100c. OATS are at 41c. for Ohio, and 43c.@44c. for State, with sales of 13,000 bushels. CORN—20,000 bushels sold at 55c.@56c. for unsound, 57c.@58c. for ordinary to fair mixed Western, and 61c for round yellow. WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls. at 20½c. for Ohio, and 20½c.@21c. for Prison.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, June 13.

COTTON—Sales yesterday were barely 1,000 bales at steady prices, operations awaiting the *Baltic's* advices. Our stock is now reduced to 64,000 bales. MESS PORK is firm at $18@$18 25. BACON sides sell at 9½@9½c. RICE is quiet at $4 12½@4 25.

CHARLESTON, Monday, June 14.

Our Market for COTTON shows no change—sales of 500 bales at 8½@10¼.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 14.

Sales were made of 170 BEEVES at $7 50 a $9. HOGS, $7 50@$8.

New-York Cattle Market....JUNE 14.

Reported for the New-York Daily Times.

For BEEVES, at the WASHINGTON DROVE YARD, corner of Fourth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, and at CHAMBERLAIN'S Hudson River BULL'S HEAD, foot of Robinson-street. For CALVES, SHEEP and LAMBS, at BROWNING'S, in Sixth-st., near Third-avenue and also at CHAMBERLAIN'S.

AT WASHINGTON DROVE YARD.—Offered, 2,000 Beeves, (all Southern and Western.) Demand very active, and none left over unsold. Prices, if anything, firmer. Sales good retailing qualities from 8c. @9½c. ₱ lb.

AT BROWNING'S—Offered, 50 Cows and Calves. Sales at from $20 to $37 50@$55. All sold. Sheep and Lambs—4,000 offered, and all sold. Sales at from $3 to $3 75@$7 for the former, and $1 75@$3 to $5 50 for the latter.

AT CHAMBERLAIN'S—HUDSON RIVER BULL'S HEAD.—Offered, 250 Beeves; sales at from 7½c.@9½c. Cows and Calves —50 offered; sales at from $25@$35 to $50. Sheep and Lambs; offered, 1,800—all sold. Sales of Sheep at from $2 25@$3 75 to $6; Lambs sold at from $1 75@$2 75 to $4 50.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

MONDAY, June 14—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are abundant and languid, with sales of only 80 bbls. Pots at $4 75@$4 81½, and Pearls at $5 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Seems in less request, at unsettled rates. The *Baltic's* news has entirely disappointed factors, and they are consequently eager to realize. We have heard of only 300 bales being sold.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are apparently unchanged. The light supplies and favorable English accounts increase the firmness of holders, without producing any actual advance, as there is an absence of nearly all export demand, caused by the high range of freights. Eastern and local jobbers deal to a fair extent at current figures. The business exceeds 10,000 bbls.: Sour at $3 50@$3 62½; superfine No. 2 at $3 56½@$3 68½; mixed to straight Western and ordinary to straight State at $4 06½@$4 18½; favorite State and Ohio, with fair to fancy Indiana and favorite State and Ohio, with fair to fancy Indiana and Michigan, at $4 18½@$4 37½; fancy Ohio at $4 37½@$4 75; fancy Genesee at $4 43¾@$4 62½; extra Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio at $4 75@$5 06¼, and extra Genesee at $5@$5 75. Canadian arrives slowly and is held quite firmly at $4 12½@$4 18¾, in bond, 9 bbl.

Southern still displays an improving tendency—stimulated by the very active inquiry and extremely light supply. The sales amount to 1,100 bbls. mixed to fancy Baltimore at $4 43¾@$4 62½, and fancy do. at $4 75@$5 50. Rye Flour is in slack request at $3 18¾. Corn-Meal quickly sells at $3 12½@$3 18¾ for Jersey, and $3 25@$3 50 for Brandywine.

GRAIN—Wheat is inanimate and unaltered. The limited receipts of the stock and the high prices to which it is held prevent dealers from making extensive purchases. Rye is scarce and wanted at 77c. State Oats are of more difficult sale at 43@43½c. ₱ bush. Corn is at the advance, followed by diminished and indifferently stocked and very restricted operation. The operations comprise 30,000 bushels, principally at 55@55½c.; mixed Western at 53@53½c., and round yellow at 53½@55c.

PROVISIONS—Pork is not an active, owing to the rather narrow limits to the operations in progress. The transfers include 150 bbls. Prime at $12 37½; Mess at $17 25; and Prime at $13 25. Prailed Meats favor buyers. 250 pkgs. were disposed of, at 8c. @9c. for Shoulders, and 9c.@9½c. for Hams. Lard is active and unchanged—the sales embracing 225 bbls., Fair to Prime at 8½c.@9½c. ₱ lb. Beef is sparingly offered, though there is no demand at former prices. The transactions add up 150 bbls., Prime at ₱ 200 lb., and Mess at $11@$14. Beef Hams have slightly advanced, and about 150 bbls. were purchased, at $16 50 ₱ 200 lb. Butter and Cheese are unchanged.

WHISKY—Is less plentiful, and a shade dearer, with sales of 400 bbls., Ohio at 20½c.@20¾c., and Prison at 21½c.@21½c. Also some Drudge in hhds. at 20½c., time and interest.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, June 14.

THE NORTH BRANCH LOAN.—The bids for the State Loan of $850,000, authorized by the last Legislature, for the completion of the North Branch Canal, were opened at Harrisburg on Saturday, and the Loan was allotted to the most favorable bidders. The successful parties were CHARLES HENRY FISHER, of Philadelphia; DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., of New-York; and GEORGE PEABODY, of London. They took the whole Loan at par, as follows:

$200,000 at 4½ ₱ cent. interest per annum.
$650,000 at 5 ₱ cent. interest per annum.

The abatement of interest on this amount makes the bid equal to a premium of about 1.90 for the whole loan at 5 per cent. per annum. The whole of it was taken on foreign account, and it may be considered a most fortunate allotment for the State, and a new proof of the public confidence, both at home and abroad, in the credit of Pennsylvania. The successful bidders also offered to take the whole amount of the loan as follows:

$450,000 at 5 per cent., at 101 97-100 premium.
$400 000 at 5 per cent., at 102 92-100.

This amounts to about the same thing as the former bid, and makes it about equal to a premium of 1.90 on a five per cent. loan.

There were a number of other bidders, whose offers we subjoin:

Joseph Swift	$40,000	at 5	per cent.	102 25-100
	20,000	at 6		112
Drexel & Co.	850,000	at 6		103
A. Benson & Co.	100,000	at 5		101 27-100
Decoppet & Co.	50,000			100 02-100
	20,000			100 03-100
	10,000			100 04-100
E. S. Handy	15,000	at 5		
	15,000	at 5½		
	20 000	at 5½		
	20,000	at 5¾		
Bryan, Glein & Co.	36,000	at 5		100 01-100
J. M. Haldeman	100,000	at 5		100
Hutchinson & Co.	30,000	at 5		100 25-100
Ellis an & Brothers, and James Smith	50,000	at 6		102½
E. Benner	1,000	at 5		
Cummings & Co.	100,000	at 5		100
	100,000	at 5		100 25-100
	50,000	at 5		100 50-100
	50,000	at 5		100 75-100
	50,000	at 5		101
	50,000	at 5		101½
	50,000	at 5		101½
	50,000	at 5		102
Charles Christmas	850,000	at 5		101 27-100
Elliman & Brother	10,000	at 5		101
	10,000	at 5		101
	10,000	at 5		101
	10,000	at 5		101
	10,000	at 5		101
	10,000	at 5		101
	10,000	at 5		101
	10,000	at 5		101
	10,000	at 5		101
	10,000	at 5		101
	5,000	at 5		101
	5,000	at 5		101
	5,000	at 5		101
	5,000	at 5		102 02-100
	5,000	at 5		102 03-100
	5,000	at 5		102 28-100
	5,000	at 5		102 28-100
	5,000	at 5		102 52-100
	5,000	at 5		102 64-100
	5,000	at 5		102 77-100
	5,000	at 5		102 89-100
	5,000	at 5		103

The bids of Charles McAllister omitted to state the amount of annual interest, but they were doubtless made under the impression that it would be a five ₱ cent. loan.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Elizabeth Hancock, from Bristol and Cork—Mrs. Wither, Mr. Bisseck, J. Zollner, Mr. C. Thorne and lady, V. Louis, C. Leigh, J. G. Bailey, H. Bailey, J. Allen, J. Herring.

In brig Cushnoc, from Apalachicola—A. March, G. W. Spalding, R. H. Pease, M. Dudley, W. N. Dusenberry, Paul Annis Guznord, who was taken off the wreck of bark Fairmouth, which was lost near Key West.

In schr. Charles Mills, from Savannah—Mr. Lorine, A. Hedrick.

In brig Princess Royal, from Bermuda—Richard Tynes, J. Outerbridge, A. H. West, Jas. Mitchell, George Boyle.

In bark Eureka, from Canton—Mr. C. Carroll, lady and child, from St. Helena.

In brig Amanda, from Cardenas—C. H. Pearson.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC....THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises	4 26	Moon—Sets	3 12
Water	7 30		
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.			
Sandy Hook	6 23	Gov. Island	7 16
		Hell Gate	8 59

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....MONDAY, JUNE 14.

Cleared.

Ship Southport, McCormick, Savannah, Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Ship Harpye, (Dan.) Backman, Montevideo, Schmidt & Balchen.

Ship Matilda, Peterson, San Francisco, J. T. Smith.

Ship Hudson, Nelson, Glasgow, Dunham & Dimon.

Bark Templeton, Stover, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.

Bark William, Fullerton, Jeffersonton, Nesmith & Sons.

Bark Elizabeth Means, Hillett, San Juan, C. Durand.

Bark Jan Van Brakel, (Dutch) Delcleesan, Baltimore, T. & J. Brocklesmann.

Bark Escouara, Pope, Sagua la Grande, R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Gov. Brock, York, Jacksonville, I. B. Gager & Co.

Brig Torcello, Johnson, Philadelphia, Nesmith & Sons.

Brig Mary Perkins, Nickerson, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Brig Perseverance, (Br.) White, St. Stephen, N.B., Schmidt & Baichen.

Brig Clinton, Walker, Charleston, George Bulkley.

Brig Santiago, Burgess, Gibraltar, S. W. Lewis.

Brig Sarah, (Br.) Beffontaine, Pictou, T. A. Bloomfield.

Schr. Helena, Griffing, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. George E. Prescott, Gilkey, Boston, Nesmith & Sons.

Schr. Rlowise, Robinson, Wilmington, N. C., N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Mott Bodell, Osborne, Alexandria, Mott, Bodell & Co.

Schr. J. C. Archibald, (Br.) Martell, Halifax, Kelly & Smithers.

Schr. Wm. H. Mailler, Price, Baltimore, Mailler & Lord.

Schr. Wing-of-the-Wind, Pearsall, Carthagena, Russell & Norton.

Schr. Enterprise, (Br.) Thorburn, Halifax, J. Hand & Co.

Schr. Lucy Atwood, Atwood, Philadelphia, R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Corbulo, Howland, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.

Schr. J. H. Braine, Trask, St. John, N. B., J. H. Braine.

Schr. Jamestown, Cole, Petersburg, Jas. Hunter & Co.

Arrived.

Ship Maid of Orleans, Hennisa, New-Orleans, 16 ds.; mdse. and passengers to W. Nelson & Co.

Ship Fortitude, (of Portland,) Lord, Havre, 45 ds., ballast and 317 pass to master.

Bark Eureka, (of Boston,) Cobb, Canton, 104 ds., left Angier Point, March 16, St. Helena, May 9, with teas and silks to order.

Bark Vesper, (Br.) Bennett, Bremerhaven, 53 ds., ballast and pass. to Poppe & Co. 7th inst, Timothy Sullivan, (apprentice boy,) fell overboard from the mainroyal-yard, and was drowned—native of London.

Bark Joseph Howe, (Br.) Downs, Liverpool, 47 ds., salt and 147 pass. fo P. W. Byrnes. The J. H. is bound to Halifax.

Bark Elizabeth Hancock, (Br.) Bristol and Cork, April 27, iron and salt to H. & F. W. Meyer. May 27, lat. 48 9, lon. 51, spoke Fr. brig St. Louis, (of Granville) fishing, all well, who supplied us with fresh fish. Had a pilot on board 4 days.

Brig Cushnoc, Lowry, Apalachacola, via Key West, 8 ds., cotton, &c., to Ladd & Church.

Brig Lolva, (Portu.) Maury, Oporto, 45 ds., wine, &c., to P. Searle.

Brig John Robinson, (Br.) Simes, Cork, 38 ds., iron and 98 passengers to order.

Brig Bonaparte, Foster, Machias, 3 ds., lumber to Simpson, Mayhews & Co.

Brig Princess Royal, (Br.) Doe, Bermuda, 7 ds., in ballast to W. A. & T. Davenport. Ship Tremont, (Br.) from Jamaica for Liverpool, loaded with sugar, went ashore on the North Rocks, 4th inst., the Captain, crew, and part of the cargo saved; vessel a total loss.

Brig Amanda, (of Bucksport,) Rose, Cardenas, 10 ds., molasses to M. Taylor & Co., vessel to R. P. Buck & Co. Vessels left not recollected.

Schr. Charles Mills, Francis, Savannah, 6 ds, cotton, &c., to N. L. McCready & Co. On the night of June 8, while in the act of jibing mainsail, Mr. D. W. Whitehead, 1st mate, fell overboard, and was lost.

Schr. Charles William, Boget, Rockland, 4 ds., lime.

Schr. Rosina, Foster, Machias, 12 ds., lumber to J. F. Snow.

Schr. Gen. Warren, Wallace, Cherryfield, 12 ds., lumber to Brett, Vose & Co.

Schr. Osceola, Doane, Harwich, 3 ds., mackerel to master.

Schr. James F. Brainard, Williams, Berlin, Md., 2 ds., corn to B. N. Fox.

Schr. Mail, Cropper, Berlin, Md., corn to B. N. Fox.

Schr. Rachel C. Russell, Fisher, St. Martins, Md., 2 ds., corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Cornelia, Faulklin, Boston, 3 ds., mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Swan, Johnson, Baltimore, 3 ds., coal.

Schr. Desdemona, (Br.) Smith, Harbor Island, 9 ds., pine apples to order. Left no Am. vessels.

Sloop Victory, Holmes, Deanis, 3 ds., mackerel to master.

Below.—1 brig.

☞ The brig Delta, arrived on Sunday, was from Sagua la Grande, not Cienfuegos.

WIND—Sunset, S.

Sailed—Ship Minnesota, Allen, Liverpool.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, June 14—Arr. schr. Ark, Watmore, N. York.

Spoken &c.

May 8, lat. 56 13, lon. 22 40, ship John Spears, (of East Thomaston) from New-Orleans for Petersburg.

May 30, on the Grand Bank, brig Harriet Holmes, from Bremen for New-York.

June 5, lat. 42 35, lon. 68 15, Br. bark Durango, from Bremerhaven for New-York.

20 inst. off Sable Island, schr. Connecticut, (of Duxbury.)

May 4, lat 48 10, lon. 16 13, bark Lucy Elizabeth, from Charleston for London.

Same day, brig Francois, ——, bound to Nantes.

12th inst., 65 miles E. of Sandy Ho k, brig Isabel, (of Belfast) for St. John, N. B.

June 1, lat. 41 14, lon. 68 40, bark Durango, (Br.) Europe, for New-York with Immigrants.

March 14, in the Straits of Gaspar, ship Siam, (of Salem,) from Manilla for Boston.

April 11, lat. 29 59, lon. 42 45, ship Arasteta, (Br.) from Bombay for Hull.

June 4, lat. 29, lon. 57 40, schr. D. W. Bayley, fm. North Carolina for Barbadoes.

June 10, lat. 37 40, lon. 70 30 W., bark P. Pendleton, (of Searsport), hence for Sagua la Grande.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Helena, March 16, bark Oriental, Dale, fm. Shanghae from Boston, to sail next day.

FOR CHAPPED HANDS.—The PURE OLD PALM SOAP is one of the best remedies in use. It is very highly recommended to those persons whose skin is tender, and being made from vegetable oil, is consequently very healthful and emollient in its properties. It may be had in small packages of six cakes, (at a low price,) for trial, at the manufactory of W. HULL'S SON, No. 168 Chatham-st. See Chatham's certificate:

In having tried the Old Palm Soap, manufactured by W. HULL'S SON, I can recommend it as being an excellent quality of toilet soap. The healing properties of palm oil, which are well known, must render this soap preferable to Castile soap for the same use.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M.D., Chemist."

FINANCIAL.

$100.000 LOUISVILLE CITY BONDS.—The undersigned offer for private sale, one hundred Coupon six per cent. Bonds of the City of LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, of one thousand dollars each. Interest payable at the Bank of America, in the City of New-York, on the first of May and November in each year; principal also payable in the City of New-York, in thirty years from the first of May, 1852. The finances of the city of Louisville are in a very flourishing condition. The receipts for the year ending 10th March, 1852, exceed the expenditures for the same time, upwards of $60,000, and there was on the 10th of March in the Treasury, $53,640, applicable to the payment of interest and principal of the debt charged to the sinking fund. The available assets of the city exceed her total liabilities $154,375. These assets together with other property belonging to the corporation exceed her whole liabilities $454,375, as shown by her financial report on 30th April last. Ample provision has been made by city ordinance to meet the interest on these bonds punctually.—June 3, 1852.

CARPENTER & VERMILYE.

FINANCIAL.—$100,000 OGDENSBURG RAILROAD SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS.—We offer for sale $100,000 Ogdensburg Railroad Second Mortgage Convertible seven per cent. Bonds, payable in 1861. Interest Coupons attached payable 1st April and October in New-York. The road is 118 miles long and in point of construction is not surpassed by any road in this country and is completely equipped for a large business.

The estimated cost of the entire road up to the middle of June, is.....$5,300,000
It is realized as follows:

Capital stock	$1,650,000
First mortgage bond, 1859	1,500,000
Second mortgage bond, 1861	1,450,000
Estimated floating debt	800,000
	$5,300,000

To meet the floating debt the company own of unsold mortgage bonds.....$350,000
Capital stock.....350,000
$1,300,000

The earnings for first year with road not in full operation from Oct. 1, 1850, to Oct. 1, 1851, were $301,189 98.

The earnings of second year to May 1 show an average gain of 50 per cent.—the May receipts will be about $50,000.

From the nature of its parties and the rapid increase of its business it is anticipated that in a few years it will

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,
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THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every Saturday morning, at the low price of two cents a copy, or TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.
Payment in all cases must be made in advance.
RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Sons of Temperance, Eastern New-York.**—The officers and Members of the Grand Division, and the order generally, are requested to meet, in regalia, at the Apollo Rooms, No. 410 Broadway, THIS EVENING, (16th inst.) at 8 o'clock, to receive and welcome Hon. Peter O'NEAL, of South Carolina, Most Worthy Patriarch of the National Division. By order,
THOS. EDGERLEY, G. S.

☞ **Eleventh Ward Alliance.**—Immense interest at the BIG TENT on Jefferson and Mason-sts., where meetings will continue EVERY EVENING this week, and arrangements made for speakers of the highest order, and special singing provided.
JACOB MANY, Recording Secretary.
J. W. BARKER, President.

☞ **The Fifteenth Anniversary** of the New-York UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY will be held in the Mercer-st. Church, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Addresses by members of the graduating class.

☞ **Delightful Pic-Nic Excursion.**—HARPER UNION, No. 11, D. of T., will make an excursion to Mount Hermon (late Biddle's Grove), in the splendid steamboat NIMROD, on WEDNESDAY, June 16, 1852. The excursion will be enlivened by Addresses, Music, &c., of an interesting character. Ex-Mayor HARPER will preside. The Committee pledge themselves to make one of the most delightful excursions of the season. The boat will leave the foot of Hammonds-st., N. R., at 7 o'clock; foot of Delancey-st., E. R., at 8 o'clock, and Pier No. 3 N. R. at 9 o'clock, A. M. Tickets 25 cents; children half price. May be obtained of Mrs Wm. Miller, No. 72 Stanton-st.; Mrs. J. Gerrodette, No. 130 Allen-st.; Mrs. J. McNaughton, No. 84 3d-st.; Mrs. Wm. Rhodes, No. 134 Rivington-st.; Mrs H. E. Dikeman, No. 270 Elizabeth-st.; Miss M. V. Hoche, No. 123 Mercer-st., New-York; Mrs. Grundy, No. 29 Adelphi-st., and Mrs. J. Mitchell, No. 28 Bridge-st., Brooklyn; or at the landings on the morning of the excursion. By order of the Committee.
MARY J. MCNAUGHTON, Sec'y.

☞ **U. A.—Grand Pic Nic and COTILLON EXCURSION.**—Third Anniversary of BUNKER HILL ASSOCIATION to the Head-quarters of Washington, at Newburg, on THURSDAY, June 17, will leave Grand-st. E. R., at 6 o'clock A. M.; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 6½ o'clock; Chambers-st., N. R., at 7 o'clock; Hammond-st., N. R., at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, admitting Gentlemen and Ladies, to be had on board the boat, on morning of the Excursion, of the Committee mentioned on bills posted. N. B.—We can assure our friends and Brothers of this Order that this will be one of the most pleasant Excursions of the season.

☞ **Fulton Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.**—A regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held at Washington Hall, entrance Nos. 29 Bowery and 122 Hester-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, June 17, at 8 o'clock. The Secretary's office is removed to No. 29 Bowery, second floor front room. Office hours from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, of each week.
ISAAC AMERMAN, Jr., Secretary.

☞ **These $3 50 Boots**, ready made or made to order, of the best French calf-skin, with patent shanks, in the most fashionable style, and warranted as durable as any Boots to be had elsewhere for $5 or $6. French patent leather boots $5 50. Summer Shoes, Gaiters, &c., of the best quality, equally low, at A. BAKER'S, No. 99 Beekman-st

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company.**—Capital Stock $200,000. Shares $100 each.
FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, President.
THOS. E. HASTINGS, Secretary.
Office of Sale and Transfer of Stock, No. 66 Beaver-st. New-York.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I...NO. 233. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Investigation of Charges preferred by Mr. Craven.

Testimony taken before the Committee.

On Saturday, June 12, the Committee of the Common Council, appointed to investigate certain charges preferred by A. W. CRAVEN, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Department, against the Committee on Sewers, in accepting a work refused by his Department, met in the City Hall at 3 o'clock—Ald. TIEMAN in the Chair.

Ald. BOYCE said he had read Mr. CRAVEN'S letter carefully, and before entering on business, he would like to know whether they had met to consider the truth of these allegations—if allegations they might be called.

The CHAIRMAN conceived that was their object.

Mr. BOYCE—And suppose these charges—if charges they may be called—all turn out to be true?

CHAIRMAN—Then the Committee have not done their duty.

Ald. STURTEVANT took it for granted that Mr. CRAVEN'S letter embraced several statements—some which it may have been necessary for the public to know—some which it was not—and a large proportion mere matter of record. The question they should confine their attention to was, as to what was alleged to have occurred before the Committee on Sewers. Mr. CRAVEN stated that evidence on one side only was admitted. The rule in all cases of inquiry was, that evidence on both sides should be heard. This Committee was appointed to inquire into the charges made by Mr. CRAVEN. Mr. DENMAN, of the Committee on Sewers, desired to appear by counsel—Recorder TILLOU, who was present,—and this being granted, Mr. CRAVEN had a right, also, to appear by counsel.

Mr. CRAVEN said that in coming before the Committee on the previous sitting, he did not anticipate anything beyond an investigation into the charges preferred by him, in the simplest way. But if the Committee on Sewers, thought it necessary to have counsel, he was advised by his friends, that he ought, in proper justice to himself, to have counsel also; not for the purpose of shielding himself, or taking advantage of legal technicalities in this matter, but simply to protect his witnesses from legal technicalities on the other side. They all knew how easily the most straight-forward witnesses could be mystified in this way. He would prefer, however, as far he was concerned, that Counsel on both sides should be withdrawn, and leave the case to stand simply on a plain statement before the Committee.

This proposition not being responded to, it was arranged that Recorder TILLOU should appear for the Committee on Sewers, and Mr. WILLARD on behalf of Mr. CRAVEN.

Mr. TILLOU said he understood this proceeding to amount to an investigation of certain charges preferred by Mr. CRAVEN, and the defence and counter charges set up by Mr. DENMAN; and, he would suppose Mr. CRAVEN prepared to prove the truth of the allegations set forth in his letter; as, for instance, first—"That a large portion of the sewer was built in direct violation of the spirit and letter of the contract;" and as a consequence, "that the work for which the assessed parties will now be called upon to pay the full price stipulated in the contract, is not the work which, by the same contract, they are entitled to receive." This was an allegation which he supposed Mr. CRAVEN was ready to prove. As to those allegations relating to the resolution of the Common Council, he supposed the resolution itself would test their accuracy. Then came a serious charge—"That the investigation of the Committee of the Common Council to which the subject was referred, was unjust, partial, and utterly in violation of the rights of owners of the property to be assessed." That was a grave and broad charge, and one which, if proved true, would show a want of proper conduct on the part of the Committee. Again, the Committee on Sewers were charged with "confining themselves exclusively to the statements introduced on behalf of the contractor;" and that "while it was found convenient by the said Committee to have witnesses in behalf of the contractor brought before them from any part of the City, those in behalf of the people, who were in the very building, (so far as we may judge from acts,) were carefully kept ignorant of the whole proceedings, from the beginning to the end." These were the allegations which Mr. CRAVEN had declared himself ready to prove.

Ald. STURTEVANT would inquire if it was intended to conduct this case with all the legal formalities of a regular trial between plaintiff and defendant? He preferred seeing it placed on the footing of a simple investigation into facts.

Mr. WILLARD said he was glad to hear the matter for investigation placed in such excellent arrangement by his friend, the Recorder; but he perfectly agreed with Ald. STURTEVANT in regarding this proceeding as simply an investigation into certain charges—an examination of facts, for the purpose of fixing on whom the fault—if fault lay anywhere—should be placed. This would bring all parties on equal footing. The simple ground on which Mr. CRAVEN rested his first charge was, that the Croton Aqueduct Department had certain duties assigned them; that they had a code of rules or ordinances, one of which was, that no hydraulic masonry should be laid after the 1st of December. And then, as to the charge against the Committee on Sewers, they should examine into the allegation of an exclusion of evidence. If that exclusion were proved, then they should consider the decision unjust; and if it further appeared that any member of the Committee was aware of such evidence existing, and did not bring it forward, then their decision was "partial."

Mr. TILLOU—Though an ordinance existed that no masonry should be proceeded with after the 1st December, it was understood that permission would be given except for particular reasons. It would be shown that permission was given to another contractor, while this was refused. Now it would be for the Committee to consider, whether the contractor, under such circumstances, and knowing that the street would otherwise remain impassable during the winter, had acted contrary to the spirit of the ordinance in taking on himself the responsibility of proceeding with the works; or whether the Engineer had not acted contrary to the spirit of the ordinance, in refusing to accept the work of one, while a similar indulgence had been granted to another.

Mr. CRAVEN did not understand the turn which Recorder TILLOU was giving to the proceedings. If any charges existed against his department, they could be brought forward at the proper time. He was not now here to answer charges against his department. He was here to substantiate charges made by him.

Mr. TILLOU did not make these remarks with a view of bringing forward charges, but for the purpose of taking into consideration how far such circumstances might justify the contractor in departing from the strict letter of the ordinance.

The CHAIRMAN considered the Committee competent to inquire into all circumstances which might bear on the case

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1852.

DAILY CIRCULATION.....25,000.

☞ Three Rue Sale.—See the Sketch, in good order, for sale cheap, to last purchasers. Apply to the Foreman of the Times.

☞ Persons in Brooklyn who wish to subscribe to the Morning or Evening Times can do so by leaving their orders at BAKER'S News Depôt, No. 191 Fulton-street, or at BENNET'S News Depôt, No. 81 Atlantic-st.

The Whig National Convention—Great Excitement—Caucusing—The Prospects—Effect of Gentry's Speech—Scott ahead.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 15.

There is great excitement here in anticipation of the result of the Convention. Caucuses of all parties are being held this evening. The WEBSTER men are the noisiest; the FILLMORE men the most hater; the SCOTT men most confident. The WEBSTER men urge the appointment of Hon. GEORGE ASHMAN, of Mass., for temporary Chairman. This will be rejected by the SCOTT men, and the proposition will probably be referred to a Committee of one from each State, which secures the temporary Chairmanship to the FILLMORE men. Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON or SAMUEL F. VINTON are desired as permanent Chairman by the SCOTT men.

A difficulty has arisen about seats. The Committee have decided to admit all persons having credentials—forty-five from Virginia, &c., and only thirty-five from New-York. The Pennsylvania and New-York Delegates have sent in a written protest against it.

Wisconsin has deserted SCOTT, as also Iowa. On the other hand, half of the Kentucky vote, and one-third of Virginia will go for SCOTT whenever it shall be necessary. His nomination is considered reasonably certain.

GENTRY'S speech has reacted and helped SCOTT.

The city is full, the weather hot, and everything at fever heat. The Southern ultras threaten to bolt if SCOTT is nominated. Strange as it may appear, Northern Whigs do not seem alarmed. SCOTT will probably be nominated on the second ballot.

Croton.

We look back with wonder to the days when Croton was not. In that time of miserable deprivation, it is a mystery how New-Yorkers lived. How parched tongues were able to articulate on 'Change, or thunder in theatre, or spout in City Hall, or lisp in boudoir is also inexplicable. How even the font of tears was supplied is not easily told, much less how thirst was quenched or ablutions performed. What activity must have pervaded the pumps—a race, like the aborigines, now nearly extinct. With what sedulous care was every pitcher of water guarded and kept. At public dinners, at Hotels, champagne was the beverage, water the exception, to be occasionally sipped. What water could be had, was impure and muddy. It was thought necessary to color it with brandy. A better excuse for imbibing spirits than now exists, sanctioned the practice. The Maine law would have stood little chance. Men would not voluntarily have submitted to the alternative of scanty draughts of muddy water. The marvel is, that all New-York did not run into habits of intemperance; for, certainly, the water was scarcely endurable unless impregnated with Java, flavored with tea, or disguised by brandy.

But now, plenty flows in every street and house. No better instance of the advance of real and substantial comfort with the progress of wealth, science, and civilization, can be cited. New-York, with her present crowded population, would hardly have been able to exist, under the ancient *régime*. Indeed, it is probable, that her census returns would have made much less show. But now, out of her abundance, she can supply the wants, in this respect, of her unnumbered sons, for centuries to come. The scheme and its fulfilment, of pouring distant river and lake into this great City, take equal rank with the stupendous achievements of the world—equal, in boldness of design, but generally far higher and beyond, in real usefulness. The Pyramids rear their lofty peaks into the clouds, and defy for ages the lightning and the storm, and laugh at the corrosion of Time, but to what end? Is any man the happier for them? Can the hungry traveler eat or drink them? Do they carry comfort and happiness to a single city, village, or habitation? They are as insignificant, except for purposes of temporary wonder, as the forgotten and unknown bones that crumble in their granitic caverns. While more than half a million of people, daily, receive the comforting ministrations of the limpid streams which the wisdom of this age pours into every house of the City.

A river, unknown to fame, had been from early time gathering its supplies from the hills and lakes of Putnam, and, with varied accessions, pouring its accumulated and pellucid waters to swell the majestic current of the Hudson, ere it swept into the sea. To make this stream subserve a thousand purposes of usefulness and joy, before it mingled with the brine, the hand of enterprise and art arrests it, diverts its cooling current, by the erection of a magnificent dam, expands it into a lake, conveys it in an artificial aqueduct nearly fifty miles, over plain and hill and dale, transports it across the navigable Harlem on imperial arches that Roman grandeur might have envied, and, receiving it into vast reservoirs of splendid masonry, distributes it, through two hundred and seven miles of subterranean pipes, into every avenue and tenement of this populous City.

It is a work of utility, not of show—projected and carried out from no vain desire of display, but to subserve the actual wants of the people. How admirably does it answer the end designed. Without it, we should be completely at the mercy of the flames. But now, wherever a conflagration breaks out, a hundred rills are uniting their efforts to subdue the fearful enemy. Incendiarism is balked, accident counteracted, apprehensions quieted, and prosperity and life comparatively safe. The rates of insurance are diminished, and greater safety from fire is really secured than is obtained in country villages.

To dip in this pure element morningly, is to take a panacea against the ills of City life. It confers and preserves health—gives the nerves vigor, and the muscles strength—dissipates the lassitude of summer heats, protects against the assaults of winter blasts, and wards off many an insidious disease. The shining drops that fall in myriad, independent globules from the frighted clouds, are not more needful or salubrious to the tiny buds and opening blossoms of rose, and grape and honeysuckle, than are to us the cool, bright waters, which lave us with a cordial excitement, and leave us with a genial glow. Says a recent writer: "How many obvious virtues reside in pure water, after all! The very look of it is healthy. Its touch is appeasing. It cleanses the surface; soft, suing the scurf-skin, and opening the pores, were it only by washing away the saline and organic residue of the perspiration. It saves the thirsty, revives the weary, and composes the hungry a little longer. It helps digestion and promotes absorption in the adult and the aged. It is necessary for the comfort of old and young, in sultry weather; and in fever—that sultry weather of the body itself."

What with Steam, PRIESSNITZ, and the Temperance Societies, water is becoming a more important element in the domestic economy of the present day. Its use is more and more universal. Its virtues are more and more appreciated. Its praises are more and more sung. Its benefits are more and more felt. Its fame is more and more widely spread. Its future is more and more glorious.

The two plagues of Dust and Fire are fought together, would certainly have depopulated the City. One is merged; a similar fate to the other would receive public acclaim.

River and Coastwise Steamers.

A sultry day like yesterday may reasonably turn attention to the cool breezes of the Hudson and Connecticut, and the bracing sea air around the coast. The speed of the rail car loses half its attraction to the business traveller on such days, and the whole of it to the pleasure seeker, in comparison with the commodious and palace-like steamer. The effect upon the business of the latter is magic like. No one thinks of quitting the noise of the city for the dust of the railway for the pleasure of the thing. The change is only submitted to as a means of reaching the rural districts. But every one looks to a sail on the water as part and parcel of the enjoyment (if not the chief attraction) of the country trip. The steamship and boat builders know this, and "about this period," as the almanac maker saith, look out for new boats and a new rig to the old ones. Two of the former claim special notice: one the CITY OF HARTFORD, for the Connecticut River, the other the FRANCIS SKIDDY, for the ever attractive Hudson.

The *Hartford* left yesterday afternoon, on a trial and pleasure trip to Hartford. The members of the Press were of the invited guests. We could not, from other engagements, be of the number, but can readily anticipate the good time which the craft of Captain MILLS, and the craft editorial will have of it. The boat is 1,000 tons measurement, 273 feet in length, with 36 feet beam, single beam engine, 60 inch cylinder, and her cabins and saloons of the most spacious and elegant description.

The *Francis Skiddy* is not yet quite ready. Mr. MACCULLOUGH, her agent, assures us she is to be the crack boat of the Hudson; fast in speed, commodious in size and sumptuous in living. In short, a moving Broadway hotel, with all the appointments of elegance, of comfort, and culinary perfection. The guest will fare well, and yet pay cheap fare. The principal landings will be made as true to time as they have ever yet been made by boat or locomotive. The trial trip will come off in a few days.

The coastwise steamers are doing a splendid business. The Savannah and Charleston boats come in with admirable regularity, and are full of Southern passengers. The Norfolk and Richmond boats are also growing in popular favor, and no one, not bent upon break-neck speed over the rail and through the heated streets of Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia, (running the gauntlet of some ten or more railroad *funnels*,) can fail to appreciate the delights of such a trip from the Virginia cities to New-York.

The New Songstress.

Our neighbors of the *Journal of Commerce*, and *Evening Mirror*, are just now the envy of the City Press. They have seen, by special favor and invitation, and listened to, with enraptured ear, the captivating ALBONI, now sojourning at the New-York Hotel. The announcement has not only excited the envy, but called forth other and even less amiable demonstrations from cotemporary critics. The musical Thersites of the *Express* is down upon the gallant Colonel of the *Mirror*, "like a house on fire," because, forsooth, he, the said Therstes, was not of the party aforementioned. To our very amiable friend, who does up the music market of the *Journal*, he is also disposed to be ugly, though nothing appears in his business-like report to justify the fling. The traveled gentleman of the *Tribune*,—him with the Oriental *soubriquet*,—a musical critic "as is a critic,"—seeks his revenge for the superior good fortune of his neighbors, by firing at, and discussing the possibility of a fire in, Metropolitan Hall, soon to be the receptacle of Madame ALBONI's mammoth audiences. The ingress will do, but the egress, he intimates, is abominable. Not content with having seen ALBONI, in all the freshness of her first European triumphs, exclusively for the *Tribune*; not satisfied with transposing, refining and adapting to her voice, the many artistic and beautiful compliments lavished on the departed JENNY, and thrown away upon her niggard and ungrateful husband, he must needs pitch into the favorite Temple of Euterpe, by way of cover to the alight at the New-York Hotel. What the stately critic of the *Courier* will do, remains to be seen. For one, we look for no such demonstrations of chagrin. He is not the man to unbend to petty spite. He will calmly await the public coming of ALBONI, and then tell us all about her voice, as he construes it. In his secret heart, he may possibly fancy, as his neighbors of the *Express* and *Tribune* have intimated, that the lady might have selected some other connoisseurs for her first private soiree, but the world will never know it.

Urban Population.

The Paris *Journal des Debats* devotes an exceedingly able article to the Census of the United States in 1850. One passage harmonizes so perfectly with statements we had occasion to make the other day, in relation to the growth of City in contrast with that of rural population, that we shall translate it for the benefit of the reader:

"There is in this youthful nation," says the Journalist, "an extraordinary vigor; and all it does and is, is upon proportions hitherto unparalleled. The growth of the cities affords the most remarkable example. In 1790 there were in the whole country only three agglomerations with more than 20,000 souls. Philadelphia, occupying the first rank, had 43,000; New-York, next in order, had 33,000. Now, we count up in the Union seven cities, of more than 100,000 each. New-York, with Brooklyn and Jersey City, which are suburbs separated only by rivers, has 650,000. It is the third City of western civilization, for Europe has only two which exceed it—London and Paris. Philadelphia has 409,000; Baltimore, 169,000; Boston, 139,000; New-Orleans, 119,000. Cincinnati, in 1830, offered respectively, only 10,000 and 6,000 population; they have to-day 116,000 and 83,000. If we take the fourteen most populous cities of the Austrian Empire, their population sums up at 1,372,000. The fourteen principal centres of the American Union already contain within a fraction of 2,000,000. The unprecedented progress of town population in the Union, exceeding so largely that of the country, accounts, among other things for the fact that nearly the whole quantity of breadstuffs raised is consumed at home; and that in spite of the extreme fertility of the grain crops, and their general cultivation, there is but a limited and slowly increasing amount exported. And thus it happens to the amazement of the commercial world, that since the opening of the British markets to foreign cereals, the United States have supplied less than France: a result never for a moment anticipated."

Qualifying the sequences of this writer, by considerations of distance, and the greater cost of freight, we must still admit that there is much force in the reasoning. The growth of the rural population compared with that of the towns, is the inverse expression of the relation of the production to the home consumption of breadstuffs. The facts given above indicate this distinctly, and we are justified in assuming that the tendency of the townward movement is to enhance the price of food, and render life in town more and more difficult year by year. No stronger argument could be added to those we have already urged against the ruriphobia of the times. It deserves consideration.

☞ One cannot help reflecting on the law-abiding patience of this people, as he rides past the PERRINE nuisance in Broadway, on a hot summer's day. The Department should take the affair before it.

The City—As it was, and is.

New-York of ten years since is vanishing so rapidly before the modern hand of improvement, that except for the City Hall and an occasional by-way, missed in the hurried progress of the times, there is almost nothing left by which to prove our old acquaintanceship. If some RIP VAN WINKLE were to rouse from one of his short naps just now, walk our streets, and behold the work of destruction they now present to view, he would naturally suppose himself still dreaming of conquering armies, following up their victory by destruction of the invaded city; and if long sleep had not robbed the dreamer of the fertile fantasy which is his own belonging, he would surely think he saw fulfilling a prophecy of other days—"Not one stone shall be left upon another." But jostling crowds soon would bring to him conviction of his presence in the world of wakeful reality; and when, looking again for the quaint old dwellings of Holland brick with gable ends to the road, which on "yesterday" he knew so well, he should find them all replaced by stately structures, of beautiful material and modern form, while all around he hears the busy hum of workmen, engaged in adding still to these undreamed-of wonders, how ———; but we venture not to transcribe his cogitations; the reader can fill the picture with such colors as will make it to him most attractive.

We move so fast now-a-days, that RIP VAN WINKLES—all but the sleep—are plentiful as flowers in June. Every old citizen among us, daily mourns the loss of some familiar scene, and the pleasures associated with it. What has become of Broadway, that once brilliant promenade of our good city? 'Tis gone, all save the name, and memories of its days of yore, when ladies thronged it every sunny afternoon, with almost nothing to mar the pleasure of a shopping excursion,—amusement so innocent to all but those who hold the purse-strings. Then, the private coach rolled over its ancient cobble-stone, free to pitch and jolt as seemed suited to the occasion's exigencies. Then, it might venture an inch or two outside the narrow track indispensable to locomotion, without the certainty of wreckful penalty. Broadway was quiet then. Omnibuses—malicious devices of an evil hour—were few and far between. True, the pedestrian was not stimulated then as now to healthful exercise in artful dodging efforts at street-crossing; and if he enjoyed greater security of life and limb, who shall say our immunity from dyspepsia does not more than balance the account of evil?

In those good old days our fathers were quite satisfied to occupy the well preserved though less showy buildings in which they spent their earlier years. The earth, too, was good enough for them. They were content to live upon it, and found no necessity for seeking elbow-room, six tall stories in the clouds, or forty feet below the surface, as is the common practice now. But all is changed. The son, with taste refined, ideas enlarged, and far-reaching ambition, turns from his father's home and yields it to the spoiler. Now every hundred rods bring one face to face with warning timbers, which obstruct the foot-path and drive us to battle with reckless Jehus on the carriage-way. Great pits now yawn before us where new structures are to rise. Clouds of age-dried mortar fill the eyes and nostrils; and falling bricks and flying timbers tell of the uncertainty of life, with far less of tenderness in their manner than becometh such solemn messengers. Who does not sigh for days gone by? What though marble towers toward heaven, or fine cut free-stone rears its sculptured form where wreck and ruin for a time appeared? Winter comes, with frost and snow to stay both vandal and improving hand. Then, for a brief season, if the storm-king doth permit us, we get a glimpse of what hath been accomplished. But, just as opening spring invites again to the old promenade, the work begins anew, and banishment or dusty penance, with perhaps a broken head, are the ungracious alternates.

The pavements, too; how have they changed! Here, innovation hath stooped to Earth that it might conquer. Time was when we delighted to escape the City limits for an hour, and roll in luxurious ease over smoothly graded turnpike. Now, Russ, with granite blocks hath paved our way so smoothly, that Third-avenue has lost its charm. Thanks to our City Fathers and PERRINE, a block or two of space is given us, which—though not in primitive, unmixed cobble-stone—is full well adapted to remind what jolts and thumps we knew and joked or cursed at in our youthful days.

Such reflections thrust themselves most vividly upon us, after the perils of a present day-time trip through Broadway. Never before, surely, has that "unfinished" avenue seen so many buildings sinking to earth, or raising their solid walls, as now. Seriously, it begins to look as though there may be a period stowed away in some remote pigeon-hole of the dusty future, when Broadway shall be proclaimed complete. Indeed, unless some earthquake shakes our City, tears up our granite blocks and tumbles down our sovereigns' palaces, Broadway must soon be given to us again in comparative quiet, because there will be no more traces of the past to obliterate from its face. We would not, however, be held responsible for any such engagement. Should some novel, undreamed-of style of architecture be brought to light, or new and beauteous building material be discovered, the $50,000 cost of structures will not insure us in their occupancy longer than the dreaded First of May, whose annual return sends luckless tenants out and lucky builders in. But let us cling to hope; for of Broadway there's little left us now, save recollections of its past, and that which faintly whispers of its future.

The Sewer Case in the Councils.

We give in another column a report of an investigation now progressing before a Committee of the Common Council, upon charges preferred by A. W. CRAVEN, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Department, against certain members of that body. Mr. CRAVEN's letter has been seen by readers of the *Times*. It will be remembered, that the substance of his allegations was that Dr. POLLOCK, the contractor for a sewer in Tenth-avenue, had violated his contract by continuing work upon his job for some time after the 1st of December, when work is obliged to be suspended in deference to the injurious effects of frost. Due notice had been given him of the requirement several days previous to the terminal period, but he had openly disregarded it. When the contract was finished and submitted for inspection, it was denounced by Mr. CRAVEN as unsound and not answering to stipulations. It was rejected. Dr. POLLOCK appealed to the Common Council, who appointed a Committee of investigation. This Committee, consisting of Messrs. ALVORD, BARR and DENMAN, are charged by Mr. CRAVEN with having called for and entertained no other evidence than that offered by the contractors; notwithstanding Mr. CRAVEN and his assistants were in the same building; and that eventually the Committee upon this *ex parte* testimony, reported in favor of accepting the work. Mr. CRAVEN infers corruption as the rationale of this award; and the present investigation is to elicit evidence. So far, no other testimony than that of the Engineer has been listened to. We shall, therefore, withhold comment until both parties have been heard. In the meantime the story of Mr. CRAVEN, as related by himself, is a most damaging one.

☞ Gov. KOSSUTH and his countrymen are stopping at the Irving House, but have taken the private dwelling-house of Mrs. C. HUNT, No. 52 East Eighteenth-street, to which they remove this morning. The Governor will probably remain in the City until his departure for Europe. On Monday evening next, he will deliver a lecture at the Broadway Tabernacle at the request of a committee of ladies—the proceeds of which are to be appropriated for the benefit of his persecuted mother and sisters, who are now *en route* for this country. This announcement will be hailed with pleasure by thousands of our citizens who have not yet had opportunity to hear the distinguished exile.

☞ Mr. RIZOPOULOS, a native of Greece, who is said to have taken a conspicuous part in the revolutionary intrigues of MAZZINI, informs us that he proposes to give a series of lectures in this city. His subject will be the present condition of affairs in his native country; and in the course of his prelections, he will show the general dissatisfaction of the Hellenes with the existing government imposed upon them by the European powers; elucidate the plans and hopes of MAZZINI; and furnish a great deal of other useful information. Doubtless, the course will be highly interesting. The time and place will be announced hereafter.

ARRIVAL OF THE FLORIDA.—The United States Mail Steamship *Florida*, Captain LYON, arrived yesterday afternoon from Savannah, Ga., with over a hundred passengers, whose names will be found in the appropriate column. We are indebted to the Purser of the *Florida*, and our Savannah friends for late papers.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

The Whig National Convention—Delegates, &c.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 15.

The general belief is still that FILLMORE or WEBSTER will be the Whig nominee. There will be a great procession to-night, to meet the Philadelphians, New-Yorkers and Bostonians.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 15.

The Whigs held a meeting last night, appointed delegates to the National Convention, and adopted resolutions complimentary to the three prominent candidates. Addresses were delivered by Hon. SAMUEL CHILTON, of Virginia, and others.

The Cholera at New-Orleans.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 15.

The Southern mail as late as due is received.

During the week ending the 5th inst., there were 139 deaths from Cholera in New-Orleans.

The Whig National Convention—Doings in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 15.

An immense procession of about 2,000 Baltimoreans, with transparencies of "*We go for the nominee*," is now marching up from the railroad depôt, with a band of music, banners, &c., escorting the Massachusetts delegation of 1,000, who have just arrived, and will be quartered in one of the halls of the Mechanics' Institute. The regular delegation from Massachusetts have established their headquarters at Carroll Hall. The SCOTT men have their headquarters in the same building. A reception procession will proceed to the boat at half past 10 o'clock, to escort the 1,000 Philadelphians to their quarters. The City is literally crowded to-night. SCOTT, FILLMORE, and WEBSTER caucuses are being held. Upwards of 100 reporters and representatives of the press are here.

The New-Yorkers have protested against the Southern States being allowed more delegates on the floor, than they are entitled to votes. The question was argued before the Committee of Arrangements to-night, who have decided that they must admit all who have credentials; and where Districts have sent two or three delegates each, they have no right to say which of them is entitled to a seat. They will admit all, and leave the Convention to settle the disputed point.

Infamous Anti-Rent Outrages.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 15.

The lawless spirit of Anti-Rentism is still rampant in this vicinity. On Saturday night last, Mr. WAIT, a highly respectable gentleman of Springfield, Mass., was coolly shot down by a gang of disfigured Anti-Renters in Nassau, near the village of Alps, Rensselaer County. He was visiting his brother-in-law, Mr. VINING, residing in that town, who is the occupant of a portion of land recently purchased from Mr. VAN RENSSELAER. In the course of the night the inmates of the house were awakened by the noise of a party of men outside, who were talking loudly, and making a disturbance. Mr. WAIT went out to see what was the matter, followed by VINING; he had only advanced a few steps, when one of a gang of disguised Anti-Renters, evidently mistaking him for Mr. VINING, against whom their wrath was excited, fired at him with a gun loaded with ball and slugs, and shot him down, the charge entering his arm and back, and he now lies in a critical condition. Several slugs have been extracted from the wound, but the surgeon in attendance says that the wound is a very dangerous one. When the wounded man was borne into the house the villains dispersed. They had previously mutilated the horses belonging to Mr. VINING and Mr. WAIT. As yet no steps have been taken by the authorities of Rensselaer County to bring the parties to justice.

Bishop POTTER, of Pennsylvania, arrived here in the Express train and lett in the boat for New-York.

The Thermometer to-day reached 96@98.

From Cincinnati—Democratic Ratification Meeting—Destructive Fire—Break in the Miami Canal, &c.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 15.

A large Ratification Meeting was held last night by the Democrats. Several speeches were made, and resolutions approving of the nominations, and endorsing the platform, were adopted.

The extensive foundry of W. C DAVIS & Co., near Broadway and Court-street, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is heavy and but partially insured.

The Miami Canal broke near this City on Sunday night. It will be repaired in three days.

The weather is hot, but the health of the City continues good. There is considerable sickness from ship-fever among the emigrants on the river from New-Orleans.

Arrival from the Bark Fairmount.

NORFOLK, Saturday, June 12.

The revenue-cutter *Crawford*, from Key West, arrived here, brings two boys, named JOHN MCKENZIE and LEOPOLD JENNINGS, who were a portion of the crew of the bark *Fairmount*, from Philadelphia, which was run into and sunk by the ship *Tennessee*, of New-Orleans, on May 21. After the bark sunk, the Captain and six of the crew got upon planks, &c. Capt. WHITNEY sunk about daylight. The two boys got separated from the rest, and were picked up, after two days, by the sloop *Plume*, of Key West. All the others are supposed to have perished. The sloop cruised about for some time in search of them, but saw nothing.

Extension of Telegraph Lines—Suicide.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, June 14.

HOUSE's Printing Telegraph is now extended to this City, and is in working order.

A man named GEISKE committed suicide by shooting himself, supposed to have been caused by the infidelity of his wife, whom he also tried to kill.

Steamboat Explosion—Three Lives lost.

CLEVELAND, Monday, June 14.

The propeller *Forest City*, which left here for Dunkirk, at 6 o'clock, this evening, when about ten miles out, collapsed one of her flues, killing three firemen whose names we have not yet ascertained, injuring several other persons, and doing serious damage to the boat. The *Alabama* towed her into port.

More Incendiarism at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, June 15.

Two more incendiary fires occurred here this morning. They were, however, of a very trivial nature and entailed but little loss.

Duel at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, June 15.

A duel was fought opposite this city yesterday between Dr. CHARLES GANART and THOMAS DANIEL. They fired two shots each, but neither party was injured.

Philadelphia Fire Companies.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 15.

Our fire companies are mustering to receive the "Hope Hose Company," on the arrival of the train from New-York, with a torch-light procession.

Ratification Meeting at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, June 15.

The Democrats of this city hold their ratification meeting to-morrow (Wednesday) evening.

Ratification Meeting at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, June 15.

The Democratic ratification meeting takes place here to-night.

The Alabama at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, June 15.

The steamship *Alabama*, Captain LUDLOW, arrived here in 62 hours from New-York.

Naval.

NORFOLK, Monday, June 12.

In Hampton Roads, British bark *Chimboranzo*, 111 days from Callao, waiting orders.

XXXIId CONGRESS....First Session.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 15.

SENATE.—Mr. SEWARD presented the petition of Mr. ROBERTSON, of Kentucky, praying for the passage of a law to prevent the importation of foreign paupers into the United States.

Mr. SEWARD followed in defence of the work, and particularly urged the importance of fortifying the harbor of New-York.

Messrs. STOCKTON and HUNTER continued the debate.

Mr. MALLORY warmly advocated the passage of the resolution, and thought the money to be expended could not be better used than in testing the grand proposition of supplying our harbors with a floating defence which cannot be destroyed by shot or shell.

Mr. TOUCEY followed, contending the Government was bound in good faith to carry out the contract.

Mr. DAVIS supported the resolution, and opposed an abandonment of the work at this day. The question was then taken, the resolution ordered to be engrossed—Ayes 26, Noes not counted—and was then passed.

NEW ORLEAN MAIL ROUTE.

Mr. RUSK reported a bill authorizing a contract to carry the mail between some Southern port of the United States and the port of Para, touching at Porto Rico or such of the Windward Islands or Brazilian ports as may be most advantageous; the steamers to be equal to those of the Collins line; compensation is left blank in the bill.

A bill from the House, providing additional penalties for arson in the District of Columbia, was taken up and passed, and the Senate adjourned till Saturday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 15.

On the motion of Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, it was resolved that, when the House adjourns to-day, it adjourn until Friday next.

The bill granting the right of preemption to settlers along the line of the Central Railroad, was passed.

The bill heretofore reported by Mr. BENNETT, proposing to give lands to all the States, with a view to an equalization of grants, was taken up, when, after a brief debate about a point of order,

Mr. STEPHENS, of Ga., moved that the House adjourn, which motion was decided negatively—73 against 87. Pending a motion to lay the bill on the table, the morning hour expired.

DISTURBANCES ON THE RIO GRANDE.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a message from the President of the United States on the subject of disturbances on the Rio Grande, and recommending legislation, the better to carry out treaty obligations with Mexico, and protect inhabitants of United States on that frontier. Referred to the Committe on Military Affairs.

CALIFORNIA BRANCH MINT.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the California Branch Mint bill. One of the amendments of the Committee on Ways and Means pending was to charge a seigniorage on the coinage of gold in the mint and its branches, at a rate or rates to be established from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury, not to exceed, in his judgment, the actual expense of the coinage at said mint or branch mint, respectively, provided the same shall not be more than one per centum on the amount coined.

Mr. BROOKS said no more important subject could come before the House than that of the currency and this seigniorage which the Committee of Ways and Means proposes. He had no hesitation in avowing that it would reverse the whole policy of our country, and send the gold and silver productions of California, Mexico, and of South America to the Mint of England, there to be coined and there to have the stamp of the British Sovereign impressed upon it. The bill proposed practically a premium of one per cent. to export gold and silver to England. A more preposterous measure was never before attempted. The policy of England is to import bullion instead of coin, and little or no coin goes there from this country but what receives the British stamp. He opposed the amendment at some length, entered into a general discussion of the currency question, and called upon the House to hesitate long before they acted upon a proposition fraught with so much interest to the monetary affairs of the country.

Mr. HOUSTON replied, saying the gentleman's statement is incorrect as to seigniorage, which is charged in every country in the world. The amendment was intended to supersede all other Mint charges.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Cal., said he and his colleague were opposed to this seigniorage amendment, and expressed the hope that it would be voted down. Without disposing of it the House adjourned till Friday.

American Assumption of Titles Abroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

BERLIN, Wednesday, May 19, 1852.

Having recently been much pleased by two articles in the New-York *Weekly Times* on the subject of "Titled Americans Abroad," I thought that some examples of such doings as those alluded to might be welcome to your readers. I therefore give you several incidents which have come under my eye, while residing in Europe. The article about Gen. —— has also gone the rounds of the German press, and in some papers, he was even stated to have come over, authorized by the Governor of New-York, to make inquiries into the English, French, and Prussian (happily not Austrian, although the Prussian is bad enough) systems of police, with a view of introducing them into America. There seem to be some more "American officers" left in France, for in a report of the grand review in Paris on the 10th, contained in the *Daily News* of the 12th, I find that "General COOPER, Commandant of the troops of the State of New-York, Mr. VAN BUREN, a cavalry officer, and Colonels ROTCH and LAWRENCE, aides-de-camp of the Governor of Massachusetts, were likewise in the Tribunes." I don't think that the sight of these gentlemen among *real* officers of the highest rank, from almost all the nations in the world, gave the Parisians a very high idea of our army; for of course they think that they are officers of the American *army*.

Here in Berlin, we are happily not often troubled with such things, (as the lists of arrivals are all made up from the passports) but still, one occurred recently, which is too good to be lost. On looking over the morning papers, one day on the beginning of March, I found it stated, among the movements of various kings and princes, that "*The North American General, Welch, has arrived.*" Of course, my curiosity was excited, but, as on referring to the American Army list, I found no such person, I concluded that it must be some militia general, or (but that, I thought would be nearly impossible,) "General" WELCH, well known in the United States, as the proprietor of the North American Circus. But how should the title of General have got into his *passport*? Could any clerk have been so negligent as to change a circus manager into an American general? But, notwithstanding the supposed carefulness of diplomatic clerks, it was he, traveling on the Continent with a passport in the name of "General WELCH." When he arrived in Berlin, the passport was sent to the police office, to be exchanged for a "*Aufent halts karte*," or leave of residence, which is necessary in this police-oppressed city. Thence the news found its way into the papers, and at the same time the police sent to the "General" *to inquire his exact rank in the American Army*; for if he had really been of such high rank, the military Governor of the city would have paid him divers attentions, and if he had been of the rank of General SCOTT, some grand review would have taken place in his honor. The poor "General" was rather dismayed by all these prospective attentions, and therefore posted with all possible haste, to our excellent Secretary of Legation at this court, Mr. FAY, the author, and begged him to help him out of the difficulty, which Mr. F. did by giving him a new passport without the "handle" to his name, and advising him to drop all his military glory while on the Continent.

We have had about fifty resident Americans here, this winter, but happily no mock-military ones. The most of them were students at the University, but there were some who were amusing *themselves* and some who were amusing *others*. Among the last may be reckoned HIRAM FRANKLIN, the gymnast, and his little brother, the equestrian. They were the lions of Berlin during last winter, as was HERNANDEZ during the one before. The principal artists of the company who were at NIBLO's Garden last spring, were also here this winter.

As I have got to talking about non-military Americans, I will give some more items of news of some. Mr. BANNARD, of Albany, our Ambassador here, has been spending some months in Italy, on account of his ill health, but will return in June. Meanwhile, Mr. FAY has been *Charge d' Affaires*, and has, as usual, pleased everybody. Mr. LOWELL MASON, of Boston, has been spending some time at Leipsic, together with his son, Mr. WILLIAM MASON, who has been studying music in Germany for several years, and is now the best musician America ever produced. He is estimated *very* highly by German musicians.

The rage for translating English books is now so great here, that even translations of German books are retranslated. So the two tales, "Heloise" and "Life's Discipline," by TALVI, (Mrs. ROBINSON, of New-York,) published by APPLETON & Co., have both been translated, although the latter was published here in German, at least twenty-five years ago. The former was translated into English from the German manuscript, and when the original was about to appear here, a re-translation was announced. Mrs. R. has a new German work in press, which will soon appear. It is called "The Emigrants," and the scene is laid in America. E. R.

After many unsuccessful trials, there was an election of Mayor in Lynn on Saturday, by *one* majority—effected by a "coalition" of Democrats and Free Soilers. The whole number of votes thrown was 2,175; necessary for a choice, 1,088; Benjamin Mudge, Free Soil, had 1,089, and is chosen. Daniel E. Baker, Whig, had 999, and there were 97 scattering.

On Friday and Saturday nights there was frost in the vicinity of Portland, Maine, and in some places, in low ground, the springing vegetation was severely nipped. A heavy white frost was observed in the low lands in the vicinity of Newburyport on Friday morning. We hear of it also at Seabrook, Hampton and Kittery.

BUSINESS NOTICES

WHISKERS AND MOUSTACHES IN SIX WEEKS, BY using GRAHAM'S UNGUENT. It will positively force the beard to grow in this short time; and were it not for a certain delicacy on the part of those who have used it, hundreds of certificates could be shown of its efficacy. Sent to any part of the country, $1 per bottle.

HARTSHORN'S GOLDEN SYRUP OF NAPHTHA, is not only a positive but a permanent cure for Consumption and all other diseases of the lungs. This medicine has dissolved the dispute about the curability of Consumption, and established the Medical Faculty and all who have used it, that Consumption and all affections of the lungs cannot only be cured, but that they are totally and entirely cured, of almost any of the disorders to which the human frame is liable. This application of a single bottle, which costs $1, is sufficient to satisfy any patient—if not altogether the for cure in this disease—of this fact, and even a single dose gives evidence of its extraordinary influence in arresting and eradicating the malady, by the immediate relief which it affords. This is no quack or secret remedy. Dr. HARTSHORN, its discoverer, is one of the most eminent physicians of the age, and has made a full disclosure of its history and all its component parts to the world, not wishing to incur the responsibility of confining to himself, for the sake of profit, a secret which was calculated to do such universal good. And such have been the wonderful results of its operations that the *London Lancet*, *Medical Times*, and the most eminent physicians of both Hemispheres, are constantly calling upon professors to have its science prove sure to it, and proclaiming that of all known medicines, it alone has positively established its efficacy by undeniable proofs of curing Consumption and other diseases of the lungs. The great celebrity of HARTSHORN'S Compound Syrup of Naphtha, obviates the necessity of publishing certificates of cures. In fact, so far as can be ascertained, it has cured, or is fast curing, almost all who have used it, and probably no person who has taken a bottle but would be willing to give a warm certificate in its favor, as others have already done without solicitation. Probably two-thirds of the regular physicians on both sides of the Atlantic are now using HARTSHORN'S Naphtha Syrup, in their private practice, and many of them are becoming famous for the cure of consumption, and all diseases of the lungs, entirely through its means. Agency for New-York and vicinity, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.

HOW IT IS DONE.—SOME PEOPLE, IF THEY MEET a richly dressed lady in the street, are apt to exclaim, "I wonder how she can afford to dress so richly, and where did she buy that beautiful crape shawl, or that heavy brocade silk, or that magnificent gossamer tissue, that splendid barege, or grenadine, alberine, or printed jaconet?" These are questions that are asked by the uninitiated every day. We will answer all such questions publicly. Go to Columbia Hall, No. 281 Grand-st., and the mystery is solved. Such a crape shawl as you have probably envied, only cost $16; while a heavy brocade silk can be obtained for 75 cents per yard. Just examine these rich silk tissues at 2 and 3 shillings per yard, or a Paris printed barege at 25 cents per yard. But you will ask, can't they be obtained in other stores in the city equally rich and cheap? We answer, most unequivocally, no. At no other store in the City can they be obtained so rich and cheap as at Columbia Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

RAY & ADAMS, HOSIERS, No. 591 BROADWAY, furnish the "*Ne plus ultra*" of *Zephyr Under Shirts*. These justly esteemed garments promote both the health and comfort of the wearer. An effectual and gentle absorbent of perspiration, admirably suited to the present period of transition from the cold of early Spring to the heat of Summer; of the best and finest material, very light, soft, elastic and durable; and in point of economy the market affords none cheaper.

American Hosiery and Under Garment Manufactory, No. 591 Broadway.

CONSUMPTION REALLY CURED.—THE LADY OF J—— C——, Esq., Jeralemon-st., Brooklyn, had been for some months so low with Consumption, that her physician and all her friends despaired of her recovery. A kind neighbor, who had seen its effects, advised the use of Dr. ROGERS' LIVERWORT, TAR and CANCHALAGUA, which was adopted. In six weeks she was able to ride out, and is now entirely well. For sale by A. L. SCOVILL & CO., at the Depôt, No. 316 Broadway, and by all retail Druggists. Price, in large bottles, $1, or three bottles for $2 50.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LONDON BOOKS.—BANGS, BROTHER & C

FRANCE.

The Press—The President—The People.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, May 27, 1852.

Hardly an item, no great fact or saying, not even a well sounding rumor of enough importance to deserve exportation. Politically, on the surface, Paris is almost as quiet as a country village. No week as void of excitement as this present, since last August—at last *quiet is tranquil*. The city press is thoroughly intimidated. Editors write leaders on the Presidential election in the United States, on "noxious insects," and like safe topics. The price of the *Moniteur*—at present one hundred and twelve francs—is to be reduced to forty francs per annum, and also to be enlarged in its literary department. Competition of this sort will be mortal to many existing journals. Bully CASSAGNAC is said to have received threats and challenges in consequence of his dastardly attack on CHANGARNIER and LAMORICIERE, and now goes armed with loaded pistols. His abuse of the absent Generals being not only base but impolitic, cost him a reproof from the master in whose service it was uttered.

DUST-BLESSING.

I must not omit a circular to the City editors, from the Secretary of the Archbishop of Paris. Journals of the NAPOLEON stamp made much of the ceremonies last week of inaugurating the President's busts at the markets, and said among other things, that they were blessed at St. Eustache by the Archbishop. The Secretary corrects the statement, informing them that Monseigneur blessed no bust; that "it is not in the usages of the Church to bless the images of living persons. It blesses *them* only after death, when it has placed them in the number of Saints,"—a category, one would think, in which neither the busts nor their original give much promise of figuring. Why the busts of living men are not as worthy of benediction as the busts of living eagles or other birds of prey, the Secretary of the Archbishop does not inform us. The most approved, the "official bust, accepted and recommended by the Minister of the Interior," and set up in the ministerial bureaux, in court-rooms, barracks, markets, the foyers of theatres, in the halls of the Senate, the Legislative corps, the Council of State, and of the 37,000 Mairies of France, may be had in marble, bronze and plaster, of six different sizes, and at all sorts of prices—running down as low as two francs and a half. The first model was executed by Madame LEFEVRE DRUMIER.

THE PRESIDENT PICTORIAL.

The President has ordered himself on canvas, as surrounded by the grand *corps d'état* at the swearing ceremonies on the 29th of March, at the Tuileries. The picture is to take the place of one formerly hanging over the President's chair, and in the old Chamber of Deputies, (now Corps Legislatif,) representing LOUIS PHILIPPE swearing to keep the Charter of 1830.

SUNDAY AMUSEMENTS.

The only rumor that I can report this week is of a facetious character: it announces a forthcoming decree to forbid labor on the Sabbath. I need not add, that should such a decree be issued by our eminently pious authority, it will contain a saving clause in favor of Generals and jockies, so that the President's stated amusements of reviews and races be not interrupted. He attended regular equestrian services last Sunday at Versailles. There was a great pouring out from Paris that day of all classes, by all conveyances, foot, horse, and steam. The weather, except that it was rather too warm, was perfect, and Parisians who had money and time enough to go, went out to the suburban ruralities of St. Cloud, Meudon, Assieres, and the dozen other places within easy reach of the city where fresh air and shade can be enjoyed. The last two weeks has brought out-door life and its amusements into full summer bloom. Loungers are sitting all along the side-walk in front of the Cafés on the Boulevard, eating ices, sipping coffee, idly viewing the passers-by. Groups of beautiful children are playing under the massive foliage of the Tuileries garden. In the evening promenaders on wheels and on foot, fill the long avenue of the Champs Elysées, or pass out to the better air of the Bois de Boulogne. Others sit chatting and drinking inexpensive beverages in front of gaily painted Kiosks, whence similarly embellished young ladies warble forth semi-melodious airs, extracted with more or less injury from late operas. The chain and posts which mark the limits of the coffee-*area*—it cannot be called a coffee-room—is hedged about by a standing public of economical or penniless amateurs, who listen at the cheapest rates. The dancing gardens are thronged by light-headed, light-heeled creatures, full of fun, frolic, and elasticity, and by a grave class of quiet bourgeois and by ingenuous young foreigners—all studious observers of the manners of the people.

SUMMER TRAVEL.

Wealthy Parisians, such of the old Faubourg St. Germainese and other of the disaffected, as can afford it, are beginning to move out to their country seats and other summer resorts. The great gaming houses of Baden-Baden, Hombourg and other German Springs, publish advertisements in big capitals, announcing the opening of the season. Placards posted on the dead walls hold out fanciful inducements to make excursions to London, Vienna, Frankfort and otherwheres. Cheapness, good fare, all the curiosities—in fine everything but fine weather, is guaranteed to the voyager. The President, his Ministers, and other officers of State, continue to give their great entertainments, which are attended by all sorts of men and women. The quantity seems aimed at, quite as much as quality, in these assemblages. They have, however, their political uses, and the great expense of their preparation, paid for by money gathered from all France, helps to keep up the life and business of Paris. The wisdom of this expenditure, as a matter of political economy, is analogous to the much-lauded benevolence of the President as a matter of morality.

DEAF MUTES IN FRANCE.

For the benefit of those interested in the education of the deaf and dumb, I send a brief abstract of an account of M. DUBOIS' success in teaching the dumb to speak, which is perhaps greater than has attended similar philanthropic efforts your side of the water. M. DUBOIS was born deaf and dumb. His father, encouraged by the opinion of the philanthropist, GEOFFREY ST. HILAIRE, who, after much study of the question, was convinced that mutes could be taught the use of their vocal organs, not only taught his son to speak, but made him a teacher in an institution which he founded for the education of deaf mutes. At an Exhibition, which took place last Thursday, forty pupils under the direction of Professor DUBOIS, who opened the performances with an address of some length, talked, read aloud, and replied to questions with wonderful facility. They recognized sounds by the the movements of the speaker's lips so readily, that the sense of hearing seemed transferred from the ear to the eye. The time during which these children had been under instruction varied from six to thirty months. At a meeting of the Society in aid of the deaf mutes of France, held last Sunday, it was stated that "of the 24,000 deaf mutes in the country, more than two-thirds are without education, deprived of a part of their civil rights, and ranked in the class of idiots."

BUNCLE.

Gen. Pierce and President Polk.

The following letter was written by General PIERCE, in reply to an invitation from President POLK to accept the post of Attorney General:

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 6, 1846.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 27th was received a week since. Nothing could have been more unexpected, and considering the importance of the proposition, in a great variety of aspects, I trust you will not think there has been unreasonable delay in arriving at a decision. With my pursuits for the last few years, and my present tastes, no position, if I were in a situation, on the whole, to desire public employment, could be so acceptable as the one which your partiality has proffered.

I ought not, perhaps, in justice to the high motives by which I know you are governed, to attribute your selection to personal friendship; but I cannot doubt that your judgment in the matter has been somewhat warped by your feelings. When I saw the manner in which you had cast your cabinet, I was struck by the fact that, from the entire range of my acquaintance formed at Washington, you could not have called around you men with whom it was my fortune to be better acquainted, or of whom I entertained a more delightful recollection, than Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. WALKER, Mr. MASON and Mr. JOHNSON. A place in your cabinet, therefore, so far as personal association is concerned, could not be more agreeable had the whole been the subject of my own choice.

When I add your important measures in the foreign and home administration of the government have commanded not merely the approbation of my judgment but it with the fixed purpose never again to be voluntarily separated from my family for any considerable length of time, except at the call of the country in time of war, and yet this consequence, for the present before stated, and on account of climate, would be very likely to result from my acceptance.

These, some of the considerations which have influenced my decision.—You will, I am sure, appreciate my motives. You will not believe that I have weighed my personal convenience and ease against the public interest, especially as the office is one which, if not sought, would be readily accepted by gentlemen who would bring to your aid attainments and qualifications vastly superior to mine.

Accept my grateful acknowledgments, and believe me, truly and faithfully, your friend, FRANK PIERCE.

RELIGION OF MR. CLAY.—The following extract is taken from the sermon of Rev. THEODORE CLAPP, of New-Orleans, on Worship. It derives additional interest from the extreme illness under which Mr. CLAY is suffering:

"The mail lately brought us the melancholy intelligence that Hon. HENRY CLAY is about to sink into the grave. The last winter of his residence here, in the family of Dr. MERCER, in a private interview, I had the pleasure of listening to his sentiments on the most interesting of all subjects—Religion. He said: 'I believe in the truth of Christianity, though I am not certain of having experienced that change of heart which divines call the new birth. But I trust in God and Jesus, and hope for immortality. I have not for years retired at night without prayer for the blessing of Heaven; and that, in His infinite mercy, he would be pleased to prepare me for the joys of another and better world. I have tried the world and found its emptiness. It cannot fill and satisfy the human mind. My dear sir, how utterly *disconsolate* should we be without something better beyond the grave!" Instructive spectacle! Here is a man prosperous and powerful, great in genius and achievements, whom the whole nation had fairly idolized for nearly half a century—whose name has floated across oceans, and reached the utmost boundaries of the civilized world—who solemnly assures us that all terrestial glories to him appeared less than nothing in comparison with a hope in the mercy which Jesus Christ has revealed."

MISCELLANEOUS.

"NEAT, QUICK, CHEAP"—*Oliver & Brother.*
"GREAT STEAM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT."—*Baker, Godwin & Co.*
"THREE ENTIRE FLOORS—TWENTY DIFFERENT PUBLICATIONS."—*Gray's Knickerbocker.*

THE WORK OF DESTRUCTION AND RESURRECTION is going on in our City to an unprecedented extent, and with an unexampled *furore*. But Liberty-st. exemplifies those processes preeminently. A week's bombardment, with all the instruments invented by modern science and ingenuity, for the purposes of demolition, could not have more thoroughly blasted, sea bed and ruined the edifices, than have the ruthless hordes let loose upon them. The once elegant and comfortable abodes, now roofless, windowless, doorless, and utterly despoiled, would hardly protect a wild beast from the peltings of the storm. Like the sand-laden winds, that have covered the sphynx, and half-entombed the remains of ancient Thebes, the airs of Liberty-st. are thick with sand and lime dust. The thoroughfare is more obstructed by heaps of earth, and piles of brick, and collections of building materials, and heterogeneous accumulations of rubbish, than any Western stream with snags and sand-bars. Navigation therein, except to the young and sprightly, or the bold and resolute, is very nearly suspended. Yet, as in the Egyptian desert, there are objects of art, prodigies of labor and cunning, which attract the traveller in spite of the difficulties and dangers of the roads; so, amid the lumber and chaos of Liberty-st., there is a spot where printing is done so judiciously, so tastefully, so expeditiously, and withal at such moderate prices, that an appreciative and admiring public cannot but repair to it, even at the expense of some little trouble. Astute explorers have discovered a new route to this distinguished resort—a route a little circuitous, but less infested by the predatory tribes of the desert, and sporting adventurer to little danger from falling bricks and pernicious simoons. In order to reach No. 117 Liberty-st, from Broadway, the best way is to descend Cortlandt, or Cedar-st., to Greenwich, at which point you are but one block from the spot, J. HART'S PRINTING OFFICE. There you may repose, cool off, and feel amply compensated for all the hardships you have endured. There you may see the typographical elephant, and even the grand Ca-ra-van himself. There you may get Cards and Circulars written and printed of such an insinuating and seductive nature, that you will have to empty porters to keep off the hosts of invading customers. There you may get Bill Heads that will so fascinate by their elegance, that purchasers will pay the sum total without looking at the items. There you may get printing done so cheaply, that you will be likely to order twice as much as elsewhere. There you may get printing done that is printing, and no mistake. There you may see a specimen of *Art preservative of Hart*," by the power of steam, by spiritual afflatus, and all the other powers of a double compound nature. See here, stranger, give us a call.

WE ARE SO WELL KNOWN that we do not require to advertise our business—so many business men think and speak; but they do not consider that "countless millions yet unborn" are to make fortunes at the same business they are now following, and that at the present time the young ones are struggling hard for the position that the old ones occupy; and they will get it while they use the press as an auxiliary, while the old ones, who do not "press on," will stand still, or in other words, those who advertise their business extensively in the best leading papers, will be sure to get a good trade, while those who fail to do so will meet with the reverse luck. W. H. MCDONALD'S old established Advertising Office, at No. 100 Nassau-st., offers superior facilities for advertising throughout the United States and Canada. Call and see his terms, papers, &c.

WATCHES—JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY GOODS, at the new store No. 136 Canal-st. We would respectfully invite the attention of the public to the inspection of a splendid new stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, and FANCY GOODS, of the latest and most desirable patterns, embracing all of the different varieties in the above named branches. From several years of practical experience, in connection with our present facilities, we confidently state that all orders entrusted to our care shall be promptly and satisfactorily executed. In consequence of the enormous advance in rents on Broadway, we have been induced to locate ourselves at No. 136 Canal-st., where our friends and the public will find the choicest goods in the market, at greatly reduced prices.
BENNETT & CULBERT, No. 136 Canal-st.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.—A good opportunity for a man of energy, with a moderate capital—say about $4,000, and can give security for $3,000. The subscriber wishes to sell his stock, fixtures, and lease of a dry goods store, well established for some years past, (and still on the increase,) situated in the best avenue and in good a situation as any in the City for doing a large retail trade. Any person qualified as above, addressing a few lines, post-paid, Union Square Post-Office, stating where and when an interview may be had, will be attended to.
JAMES BROWN.

TO PRINTERS.—Second-hand Printing Presses for Sale—consisting of three double cylinders of Messrs. Hoe & Co.'s manufacture. Taree Presses of Taft's make, and a single cylinder, manufactured by the subscribers, who have on hand a stock of new Presses, of different sizes, and constantly manufacturing Presses of every variety and description to order. Orders for Presses, Steam Engines and Machinery of all kinds, executed with dispatch, and on terms to suit purchasers.
A. B. TAYLOR & CO.,
Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7 Hague-st.

T. S. CLEAVER'S PRIZE MEDAL HONEY SOAP.—This invaluable article, which obtained the prize medal at the World's Fair in London, is daily gaining ground in public estimation and the demand for its immediate use is so great, that it is with great difficulty supplied by the inventor. Its fragrant, refreshing, and softening qualities, and the smooth and white appearance which it imparts to the skin, are strikingly obvious, and are spoken of in the highest terms by all who use it
W. J. DAVIS & CO.
Importers and sole Wholesale Agents, No. 40 Cortlandt-st.

THE CHEAPEST STORE IN THE CITY.—The subscribers have just received, and are constantly receiving, a large and splendid assortment of Lace Muslin Curtains, Window Cornices and Shades, Paper Hangings, Bands, Gimps, &c., with every article in the Upholstery line, all of their own importation, and of the most fashionable style, which they offer 25 per cent less than any house in the city. The trade supplied.
A. M. & R. DAVIES, No. 395 Broadway.

COOL AND LUXURIOUS BEDS.—PUTNAM'S Patent Spring Bed, under a thin mattrass of Husk or Sea-Grass.—Save the expense of restuffing your old hair mattrass, and put under it PUTNAM'S SPRING BED, at about the same cost, and it will afford you the ease and elasticity of the bed of down and feathers without heat.
PUTNAM & SIMPSON,
No. 636 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

TRUSSES.—BUTLER'S HERNIAL PADS have been found, in practice, a most thorough fit, and generally to induce a cure. Cases of long standing, (where other instruments have failed,) can be effectually retained. HULL'S TRUSS Office, No. 4 Vesey-st., opposite St. Paul's Church.
FREDERICK M. BUTLER, Proprietor.
N. B.—Ladies attended by a female, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

CHELSEA MILLS.—No. 254 West 27th-st. Depôt, No. 16 Beekman-st. The subscribers are now prepared to furnish Ground Flour, Graham Flour, Corn Meal, and Yellow Corn Meal, Hominy, Wheaten Frits and Farina. Grain and Feed of all kinds ground to order. Orders served in any part of the City, free of charge. For sale cheap, a ten horse Steam-engine and Boiler, in complete running order. MUNSON & WILLIS.

GENUINE TEAS.—The subscribers having opened the large store, No. 132 Chatham-st., as a tea warehouse, are prepared to serve their friends and the public generally, with the finest and very superior green and black teas, at exceedingly low prices, also best Java coffee at 14d. per lb. One trial will satisfy any person that they can save 20 per cent.
W. P. MOODY & Co., No. 132 Chatham-st.

A BEAUTIFUL HORSE AND ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE FOR SALE.—The horse is dapple brown, 16 hands high, and perfectly sound and kind. The rockaway is one of Ford's best, built to order, and in good condition. A great chance for any gentleman wishing a genteel establishment. Price $500—worth $600. Can be seen at No. 191 9th-st.

SHOW CASES—SHOW CASES—A large assortment constantly on hand; also Cases of every description made to order in the neatest style and at the shortest notice by B. K. PEEBLES, No. 134 Grand-st., N. Y., three doors east of Broadway. Also, Cases made of Silver, Brass, Rosewood, Black Walnut Mahogany, &c., at short notice.

BEAUMONT'S PATENT STARCH POLISH.—DR JOHN N. STOW'S Chemical Evasive Soap.—JOHNSON'S Orris Tooth Soap.—BEAUMONT'S French Liquid Blueing. All of which are warranted to give entire satisfaction, and constantly used by those who have given a trial. Wholesale and retail Depôt, No. 317 Bowery.

FANS.—R. KIPLING, No. 32 Maiden-Lane, invites the attention of city and country Dealers to his large assortment of Fans, consisting of Silver Paper—Fancy Styles—Spanish, &c. Also, on hand French Jewelery of every kind, and a great variety of Fancy Articles.

FOR SALE—One Francis's Metalic Life Boat; one large double Tent; one Sub-Marine Dress and Helmet; one Medicine Chest. Inquire at the office of the AMERICAN MINING CO., No. 53, Broadway.

COR. R. DISOSWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW and COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS for New-York and Illinois, No. 76 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts., N. Y.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BAGGING, CANVAS, BALE ROPE CUTTINGS, GRASS and TARRED ROPE, and all other kinds of paper-makers' stock, by CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 94 Beekman-st.

WANTED.

BUSINESS AGENT WANTED.—A thorough and intelligent business agent wanted—one who has the intelligence which comprehends and the energy which secures success in business, and who can command it by force of character, the business of which will command itself to the best people of the California public. It will be necessary that the party applying should have at his immediate command not less than $2,000, to be used by said party in establishing the business on a proper and substantial basis. By judicious management a competency would be acquired in a comparatively short period of time. None but those who can furnish the most satisfactory references as to capability and character will be treated with. Address INSTITUTION, at the office of this paper.

MEN WANTED.—Twenty men to sell an article wanted in every family. Agents for Boston, Philadelphia, New-England, the Western and Southern States, are wanted. They can make $1000 per annum with a small capital. Call or address, (post-paid,) No. 317 Bowery.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—In a dry goods jobbing house, to assist in the Hosiery department; one acquainted with the business preferred. Address Box No. 1,251 Post-Office.

SERVANTS.—A great variety of carefully selected Servants are now wanting employment at C. MASON'S offices, Nos. 259 Broadway, and 145 Bowery. Terms—Yearly subscription, 50 cents; otherwise, 25 cents. N. B.—Plenty of men and boys on hand.

SHIRT HANDS WANTED—For making fine shirts only. Good seamstresses can obtain constant employment. None others need apply. These wanting work will bring samples with them. No. 48 Cedar-st., up stairs.

HOUSE WANTED ON PURCHASE.—A house and lot, eligibly situated, in this City, worth from $5,400 to $10,000, is wanted on purchase. Apply to DAVID P. HOLTON, No. 219 Mercer-st.

CHANCE FOR A SMALL CAPITAL.—Wanted, some person with a small capital, to purchase a valuable patent right for the Southern and Western States. Specimen articles of this invention (with which a man may travel without the least inconvenience) will be furnished at cost. To young men of integrity, rare inducements will be offered. As the proprietor is unable to travel, he is willing to sell rights on terms which cannot fail of being satisfactory. Inquire of N. C. THAYER, No. 146 Chambers-st.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Two gentlemen can be accommodated with a fine handsome bedchamber, with large closet, and would meet with all the comforts of a home. The house is pleasantly situate in a most healthy locality, but a few minutes' walk from the South Ferry. Apply No. 162 Court-st., near Baltic.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms in a family where there are but few boarders, in a healthy location, five minutes walk from Fulton Ferry. Apply at No. 57 High-st.

BOARDING.—Wanted, by two young gentlemen, board up town, in a private family, where there are no other boarders. Dinner Sundays. A liberal price will be paid. Address box No. 1,548, Post Office.

BOARDING.—ROOMS TO LET, at No 48 Franklin-st., with or without board, furnished or unfurnished. Also, a front basement with three good rooms, adjoining. Inquire as above.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board in a private family. Apply at No. 66 Hester-st. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Two large well furnished, airy rooms, with large pantries adjoining, to let without board to gentlemen. Apply on the premises at No. 18 East Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET.—With or without board, at No. 1, Monroe-st., corner of Catharine-st.

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FRESH BOOKS FOR THE SEASON.

JUST PUBLISHED—THE ADVENTURES OF RODERICK RANDOM. By Smollett. Illustrated by Cruikshank.

HUNTING THE ROMANTIC; or, The Adventures of a Novel Reader. From the French of Jules Sandeau. Price, in paper, 50 cents; muslin, 75 cents.

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The work completes the popular series of the Capital Sins, embracing Pride, Envy, Anger, Malice.

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STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway.

DICKENS'S BLEAK HOUSE—PART IV.

HARPER & BROTHERS, No. 329 Pearl-st., Franklin-square, publish this day, BLEAK HOUSE. By Charles Dickens. With Illustrations, by H. K. Browne. Part IV. 12mo., paper, 12½ cents.

Full of humor, pathos, and power, all marshalled with the utmost skill of the great master.—*N. Y. Daily Times.*

It cannot fail to find tens of thousands of readers.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

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The characters are marked, such as Dickens only can portray, and can be ranked with his best.—*Palladium.*

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KINDERKAMACK, N. J., UNION SCHOOL, May 24, 1852.

PARKER'S READERS have been used in this institution since Jan. 5, 1852. Our pupils have made more progress than ever before in the same length of time. As the teachers and course of instruction have been precisely the same that existed previous, the difference is clearly the result of the text-book. They are admirable books, well calculated for the end for which they are intended, and need only a practical test in the school-room to insure them a circulation unparalleled. Truly,
JOHN C. BISHOP, Principal.

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EXTRACT FROM THE BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL: "It may be said, fearlessly, that Dr. BOSTWICK'S works on the treatment of his *specialty*, is equal to Ricord's great French work, or Acton's of London, on the same family of complaints, and are far superior to any thing of the kind before published in this country." They may be had at No. 222, or of the author, No. 504 Broadway. Office hours from 8 until 4, and from 7 until 9, evening.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE IN NEW-YORK.—For particulars, apply to J. B. FORD, No. 40 John-st.
THE CRYSTAL PALACE IN BOSTON.
For particulars, apply to H. A. BROWER, No. 62½ Hanover-st.
THE CRYSTAL PALACE IN PHILADELPHIA.
For particulars, apply to S. C. DAWSON, No. 44½ Prune-st.
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THE CRYSTAL PALACE IN ALBANY.
For particulars, apply to J. S. HALL, No. 228 Broadway.
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For particulars, apply to W. HAYS, Germaine-st.
The CRYSTAL PALACE, Described and Illustrated by beautiful Steel Engravings, principally from Daguerreotypes by BEARD, MAYALL, &c. &c., may be had at any of the abovementioned places where respectable men, of good address, may meet with constant employment to solicit subscribers for the same.

ADVERTISEMENT.—This day published, Good Tidings of Great Joy; entitled "The History of the Origin of All Things;" written by God's Holy Spirits. Read and ponder. Price 6 cents only; that being the cost of printing and circulating. Apply to FOWLERS & WELLS', New-York, at wholesale, and to any good bookseller, at retail.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.—200,000 pair of DAY'S Patent vulcanized Rubber Japanned Over-Shoes. These goods received the first Premium Silver Medal, over all others, last October, at the Fair of the American Institute. Exporters and extensive dealers are advised to save a profit in ordering and purchasing. DAY'S facilities equal 2,000 pairs a day. Buyers are cautioned that the combination are again at their old game of threatening to prosecute my customers, all for effect, that they may still, for one year more, plunder the pockets of the people.
HORACE H. DAY,
Oldest manufacturer of India Rubber now in the business in the United States—owning over 30 patent rights. Warehouse, 205 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET.

MACHINE SHOP TO LET.—For the remainder of the year, or for a term of years, a large and commodious machine shop and out-buildings, with a large yard of about two acres, situated on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad, and about six miles from Morristown, N. J. This property is beautifully situated, and will be rented on reasonable terms. Apply to THEODORE LEE, T. E. Morristown, N. J.; or to Mr. DORRINGTON, on the premises, at Danville, Morris Co., N. J.
MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 1, 1852.

HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—From the 1st of August next. A modern built two and half or three story House, or Cottage, for a family of five or six persons. It must be within half or three quarters of a mile from Fulton Ferry, in good order, in a good neighborhood, and rent from $400 to $450, on lease of three years. Address BROOKLYN, at this office.

HOUSE TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURG.—A very neat and convenient little dwelling in North First-st., near the ferries, having a good deal of ground, suitable for a small garden or a good place for a workshop. Apply at No. 15 South Second-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The modern finished three-story house No. 125 West 25th-st. Immediate possession given. Apply to JOHNSON & DUNDERDALE,
No. 49 William-st.

TWO PARLORS TO LET.—At No. 18 Park-place, which have been used as a store, and now have most of the fixtures remaining. Also a small third room off the hall, with two basement rooms. Apply to JOHN WILBY, No. 167 Broadway.

STORE TO LET.—No. 62 William-st., corner of Cedar-st. It is 125 feet deep, well lighted, and admirably adapted for a Dry-Goods store, for which it has been occupied several years. Apply to WILLIAM A. WOODWARD, No. 62 William-st., up stairs.

OFFICE TO LET.—A handsome suite of rooms to let, in Chambers Hall, No. 65 Chatham-st., a central and desirable location for a Lawyer. Rent moderate. Inquire of A. MORAND, on the premises.

OFFICE TO LET.—A very desirable and eligible office for business. Apply to W. W. DEAN,
No. 2 Maiden Lane, up stairs.

LARGE FRONT ROOM TO LET.—Fourth floor, No. 177 Broadway. Rent low. Enquire of ROSHORE & WOOD, Nos. 4 & 6 Liberty-place, near Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE.

FARMS FOR SALE.—40 more unimproved 10 acre farms at $20 per acre; 60 10 acre farms on this same tract have been sold within three years; 32 have built and made pleasant and comfortable homes for their families. These lands are situated near the centre of Long Island, 2½ hours' ride on the railroad. The soil is excellent for farming and gardening purposes, easily cultivated and very productive, and as healthy and pleasant a location as can be found in the State. Any person having but small means, and desiring a place in the country, will find great advantage by locating on these lands in preference to investing their means in associations or city lots in the country. Go out and examine for yourselves. Apply to A. McCOTTER, No. 128 Fulton-st., Sun Building.

VALUABLE BUILDING SITES FOR SALE.—A number of valuable Building Sites, suitable for genteel country residences, eligibly situated within five minutes walk of the Bronxville Station, on the Hudson River Railroad, in the Town of East Chester, in Westchester County. Said property is within one minute's walk of the Reformed Dutch Church at Bronxville, in a highly respectable neighborhood, and only one hour's ride from the City Hall, New-York. For further particulars apply to M. M. HENRY, No. 129 West 28th-st., or to JAMES WIGGINS, No. 224 Greenwich-st.

FARM FOR SALE—Near one hour's ride of New-York, an excellent Farm, containing 32 acres of fertile Land, very highly cultivated, with new and substantial Brick House and out-buildings; abundance of choice Fruit of every kind, excellent Water, and every convenience, having been built by the present proprietor regardless of expense, his object being durability, for a permanent residence, but, having now to proceed West, will sell at a bargain worthy of attention. For particulars enquire of THOMAS GODDARD & Co., No. 163 Broadway, New-York.

BROOKLYN LOTS FOR SALE—66 eligible Building Lots on Gates, Quincy, Yates and Lewis-ave., and Hickory-st. The above property commands an extensive view of New-York and Brooklyn; is situated near Lefferts' Park. Two of the avenues are now opened; Gates will doubtless be paved this season to Lewis. Terms favorable. Lots for $175 to $225. Apply to C. B. HOLDER, Fulton-av., (terminus Bedford line of omnibuses.)

TO MEMBERS OF BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.—The advertiser has effected an arrangement whereby he can buy and sell shares in any of the Associations in the city, and will make loans upon them, or purchase as are necessary for the payment of their dues, or advance money on Shares—continue to pay the same for a specified time. Apply to G. G. ANDREWS, No. 421 Broadway.

OAK HILL CEMETERY.—Lots selling in these grounds (containing 308 feet) for $30. The steamboat leaves the foot of Jay and Hammond-sts. every morning at 8 o'clock, returning at 3 P. M.
S. C. SPRINGSTEEL, Keeper.

LAND WARRANTS.—Office No. 9 Wall-st., corner of New-st. We are buying at the following rates: 160 acres, $127; 80 acres, $64; 40 do, $32½.

LAND WARRANTS.—The subscribers are paying the highest prices for Land Warrants. Office, No. 9 Wall, corner of New-st. MEGAREY & JOHNSON.

FIREWORKS.

FIREWORKS.—TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—OSCAR JOLLEY & CO., No. 180 William-st., New-York, would invite the attention of Dealers to their large and extensive stock of every description of FIREWORKS, manufactured and imported expressly for their trade, which they will sell as low as can be furnished, comprising:
30,000 boxes Fire Crackers, 1st quality, 40 packs.
3,000 boxes Fire Crackers, 2d quality, 40 packs.
1,000 boxes Ladies' Crackers, 2d quality, 40 packs.
500 boxes Double Headers.
80 boxes Chinese Rockets.
50 boxes Josticks.
Caprices, Waterpots, Colored Fires, Exhibition Pieces and Globes. We would refer to the fact that our Rockets, from ½ lb. intermediately to 2 lbs., are all made with fancy headings, containing crimson, blue, green and yellow fires, gold and silver rain, streamers, serpents, &c., and which we sell at as low prices as the ordinary plain Rockets are. The superiority of the colored fires, etc., is at once seen—presenting a striking and beautiful appearance, contrasted with our plain rockets. Fire Crackers, Double Headers, Josticks, and Chinese Rockets, are of our own importation, and selected with great care. Our Torpedoes and Pullers have always been pronounced as greatly superior to any other manufactured. OSCAR JOLLEY & CO.,
No. 180 William-st.

FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 196 Front-st.—Fire Crackers, Canton Rockets, Double Headers, Joss Sticks, and a complete assortment of Fireworks, warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also Committees for city and country displays, supplied on the most liberal terms.
M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

FIREWORKS—Wholesale and retail, consist ing of all the various kinds, made by the best manufacturers, warranted to be of the first quality, at the lowest cash prices, by THOS. J. JONES, Importer of Toys and Fancy Goods, No. 38 Division-st.

FIREWORKS.—At No. 37 John-st. may be found a full assortment of Fireworks of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. City and country dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st., up stairs.

FIREWORKS—DEPOT No. 132 CHATHAM-ST.—Dealers, and all who wish to select good Fireworks, will find an excellent assortment and reasonable prices, at the old stand No. 132 Chatham-st., N. Y.
WM. H. FREY, Successor to GASSNER & YOUNG.

FIREWORKS, of every description, are offered at the lowest prices by the undersigned, at No. 43 Canal-st., third door west of Broadway.
W. H. PEREGO, No. 43 Canal-st.

FIREWORKS.—A general assortment, and of the best quality. Also, H. J. S. HALL'S superior colored Fireworks. For sale by BADEAU & LOCKWOOD, No. 209 Washington-st., N. Y.

FIREWORKS—Of every description—the best quality at the lowest price. For sale by J. B. PURDY,
No. 34 Maiden-lane, up-stairs.

MEDICAL.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.—The greater the value of any discovery, the higher it is held in the esteem of the public, and so much in proportion is that public liable to be imposed upon by the spurious imitations of ignorant, designing and dishonest men, who, like the drone in the hive, have neither the ability nor inclination to think or provide for themselves, but thrive and luxuriate upon the earnings of the deserving. The extraordinary success attending the use of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY in diseases of the lungs, and the many singular cures it has effected, have attracted the attention of crowds of many physicians, as well as the whole fraternity of quacks, and caused unprincipled counterfeiters and imitators to palm off spurious mixtures, of similar name and appearance to the genuine Balsam. Some are called "Syrup of Wild Cherry and Tar," "Cherry Syrup," "Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry

New-York Daily Times.

Thursday Morning, June 17, 1852.

Latest from Mexico.

From the New Orleans Picayune, June 14.

By the arrival of the brig *Sylvan*, we have received papers from the City of Mexico to the 10th, and letters to the 9th inst.

The Mexican Republican publishes the following important decree:

MARIANO ARISTA, *President of the United Mexican States, to the inhabitants of the Republic; the General Congress has decreed as follows:*

ARTICLE 1. The Government will celebrate a contract, or promote the formation of a company, with preferring natives in all cases, or of foreigners, or of both, for the opening by canal, railroad or wagon road, of a line of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, by the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The Government shall not have the power to execute any contract, unless it be previously approved by the General Congress.

ART. 2. The Government, in exercising the powers conceded to it by the previous article, shall be bound by the following conditions:

1. That the contract shall contain no clause which may favor, by the rights which it concedes, demands from foreign Governments against the Republic, nor impair in any way the full and prompt exercise of its sovereignty in the said Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

2. To give the enterprise more efficacy and constant protection, the Government shall be one of the partners to the contract.

3. The inter-oceanic communication by the Isthmus shall be free and open to all the nations of the globe.

4. In order to make the benefits of the communication stable and perpetual, the Government shall negotiate with the nations linked to the Republic by treaties for the express recognition of neutrality of the right of way by the Isthmus in case of war.

This document is signed by the President and Secretaries of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and MARIANO ARISTA, the President of the Republic.

The *Siglo*, of the 14th inst., copies from a ministerial paper of the previous day an article which states that the American Government, not being able to comply with the stipulations in the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which obliged it to defend the Mexican frontier against the Indians, had offered six millions of dollars to the Government of Mexico as compensation. The *Siglo* adds: "If this be true, we think the subject needs the approval of Congress; and if it should be agreed to, we much fear that the six millions will be wasted without the frontier's receiving much attention."

One of the papers of the City of Mexico says that the State of Chiapas is threatened with an invasion from Guatemala, aided and abetted by certain parties in the territory of Mexico. The Government has no means of defence. The *Siglo* says that the last insult which could fall upon that unfortunate country would be an invasion from Guatemala.

On the 13th, the four Ministers formally resigned their offices in consequence, as they said, of not having merited the countenance of Congress in the Tehuantepec affair. The *Zempoaltecа*, of Jalapa, believes that the President has persuaded the Ministers to withdraw their resignations.

The discussion on the tariff was still proceeding in Congress. The *Monitor* calls on all members to forget personal differences, sacrifice their cherished opinions, and unite in passing some measure of the kind for the salvation of the country.

A correspondent of the *Zempoaltecа*, writing from the city, says that on the 16th ult. the law for the admission of foreign flour into Vera Cruze was lost in the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of two-thirds.

The Senate has passed a bill appropriating $30,000 for the repairs of the National Road, between Vera Cruz and Perote.

The Seminole Chiefs, Wild Cat, Tiger Tail, and their companions have arrived in the City of Mexico on a friendly visit to the President and Congress.

The *Monitor* announces the arrival in that city of a petition, from the ladies of Matamoros, for the pardon of four persons, condemned to death for having taken part in the attack on Matamoros by Carvajal, in the month of October last. Two of them are Mexicans, and two Americans, and they were all private soldiers. A writer in the *Monitor* urges upon the Government the policy as well as humanity of pardoning these criminals, and praises the magnanimity of the ladies of Matamoros.

The commanding officer in Oajaca writes to the Minister of War, under date of the 6th inst., stating that the schooner Amphitrite, from Panama, bound for California, went ashore near the village of Tuxtepec, and that the passengers and crew, with the exception of nine, who were too sick to travel, had been forwarded to Acapulco, at their own request, by the authorities of the Department of Jamiltepec. They were mostly Americans, and the American Consul at Acapulco was to refund the expense of their transit through the country.

The Legislature of Tamaulipas had established a toll at the gates of Matamoros and Camargo, of one shilling a load, the proceeds to be applied to the opening of new roads, repairing the old ones, and constructing bridges.

The Vera Cruz *Eco del Comercio*, of the 20th, announces the completion of the telegraphic line between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico.

The Legislature of Guanajuato has authorized the Government to take steps for the establishment of a telegraphic line between Vera Cruz and San Blas, on the Pacific.

The *Eco* says that recently Don VICTOR PERRET, accompanied by a servant, was going from Nopalucan to Puebla, when he met an armed party who were hunting for thieves. He mistook them for robbers, and immediately fired upon them, killing the Captain and one of the soldiers. The rest of the party, exasperated at the fall of their Captain, discharged their pieces at Señor PERRET, and seriously wounded him and his servant.

On the night of the 16th, MAX MARETZEK'S Opera troupe gave their first representation in the City of Mexico.

FROM THE SALT LAKE.—Advices from Salt Lake City, to May 1st, have been received. The General Conference of the Church of Latter Day Saints, was held in the New Tabernacle, April 6, BRIGHAM YOUNG presiding. It gives a favorable report of the Church. BRIGHAM YOUNG was sustained by the unanimous vote of the Conference, as the "President, Prophet, Seer and Revealer of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, in all the earth;" and HEBER C. KIMBALL and WILLARD RICHARD as his counsellor. The receipts at the tithing office, mostly in property, from Nov. 6, 1848, to March 27, 1852, were $244,747 03; in loans, &c., $145,513 87—total, $390,260 81. Expenditures, $353,765 00; leaving a balance of $36,495 12. Missionaries were appointed to Italy, Calcutta, and England. EDWARD HUNTER was ordained presiding Bishop of the whole Church. Sixty-seven priests were ordained. The General Epistle to the Saints speaks most flatteringly of the Church and the settlements.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

A Wisconsin paper tells of a Miss Emma Thayer, a young lady of 15, living at Rawley's Bay, near the town of Two Rivers, who, while walking on the beach in company with another young lady, saw a wolf a short distance off, watching a deer that he had driven into the lake. With a courage rarely equaled, she drove the wolf away, and wading into the lake, brought the deer on shore by the ear; but after petting him a short time, the ungallant fellow made several attempts to get away, and finally carried matters so far as to knock her down, and tear her dress, when becoming justly incensed by such behavior, she took a stone and dashed out his brains, the wolf all the time standing a short distance off a silent spectator of the fight, in which he took no further part than by showing a formidable row of teeth occasionally, to show his disapprobation of her interference. It is safe enough to predict, that if this girl lives a few years longer, she will be able to whip her weight in wild-cats; outscream the catamount, give the young "badger" the heartache, and what is better, preside with grace and dignity over some "wild Wisconsin home."

An advertisement signed by Mrs. Myra Clarke Gaines, has appeared in one of the New-Orleans papers, under date of May 19, 1852, giving notice that she is about to commence proceedings in the Probate Court of that city for the recovery of the estate of her father, the late Daniel Clarke, under the devise made by him in 1813, incidenting her as his legitimate and only daughter—his universal devisee; and warning all persons from purchasing any portions of the said estate, or from acquiring titles under the present holders or purchasers.

On Friday afternoon, Mr. Philip C. Keating, cooper, was passing rapidly through Fourth-street, South Boston, when he stepped on a brick, which was lying on the side-walk, and was thrown down. On attempting to rise, he found that he could not move, and was conveyed to his residence on Third, near E street, when Dr. THAXTER was called, and, on examination, the fibula bone of the left leg was found to be broken short off. The bone was properly set, and Mr. Keating was on Saturday morning, as comfortable as could be expected.

The Rockingham (Va.) *Register* states that Mrs. Dietrick, wife of Mr. Jacob Dietrick, residing near Mount Crawford, in that County, was frightened to death a few weeks since. Her little daughter, for sport, threw a tree-frog upon her lap, which began jumping up towards her face, and so frightened her that she died in two or three days.

The barn and storehouse belonging to Lewis Holcomb, of Granby, Conn., was destroyed by fire last Thursday night, together with a span of horses and about $300 worth of deer's-hair ready packed for sale. Loss about $750, insured in the Hampden Mutual office, Springfield, for $250. The fire was undoubtedly an incendiary one.

The Howard *Gazette* says that Hon. R. M. McLane, of Baltimore City. Col. George W. Hughes, of Anne Arundel, Hon. T. W. Ligon, of Howard, and Hon. H. G. S. Key, of St. Mary's, are spoken of among the Democrats as their candidate for next Governor of Maryland.

The Hinds County, *Mississippi Gazette*, gives an authorized contradiction to a paragraph going the rounds of the press, which states that a man named Sharkey, who recently murdered the Sheriff of Victoria County, Texas, was a son of Judge Sharkey, U. S. Consul at Havana.

It is reported that the quantity of oysters now planted in the waters of New Haven harbor, is 500,000 bushels. Estimating 200 oysters to the bushel, would give one hundred millions of oysters.

John L. Hadley has been elected by the New Hampshire Legislature, Secretary of State; Edson Hill State Treasurer; and Butterfield & Hill, of the *New-Hampshire Patriot*, State Printers.

The Pittsburg *Gazette* states that a very severe storm was experienced on Seven Mile Island, in the Ohio, below that city, on Wednesday night. Snow fell quite heavy for some time.

A fishing party recently captured three sharks off Castle Pinckney, Charleston, one of which measured nine feet six inches in length.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* tells of a cure of hydrophobia effected in that city recently by the use of Homeopathic remedies.

J. W. Maury, the newly-elected Mayor of the City of Washington, was inaugurated on Monday morning.

MARRIED.

At New-Brunswick, N. J., 15th inst., by Rev. A. V. Wyckoff, ABRAHAM BEARDS, of this City, to ANNA S. McMILS, daughter of Nicholas Wyckoff, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

In Brooklyn, 16th inst., Mrs. JULIET C. WOOD, wife of Rev. J. W. B. Wood, (Pastor of the Sands-st., Methodist E. Church,) and daughter of Benj. Ketcham, Esq., of Flatbush, N. Y.

Funeral from Sands-st. Methodist E. Church, on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M.

A Singular Case.

One of the most singular cases of crime, in its commission and discovery, that we have ever known, it now falls to our lot to record. We will state the case without formality, drawing the facts from the testimony given under oath:

On the 17th of March, Miss LYDIA ANDRUS, an old lady of Roxbury, nearly blind, had a box taken from her room, containing $4,000 worth of notes. The robbery was reported at the time of its occurrence. It now turns out that Dr. HENRY ANDRUS, a well known quack, who has figured in this and other towns for a series of years, was the robber. He walked into the room, took the box, and walked off with it. This was on a moonlight evening. Before the box had been gone five minutes, the old lady missed the box, and raised the alarm. At this time, the Doctor was not out of sight with his booty, and those around the house gave chase. His tracks were followed, and the Doctor perceiving it, threw the box into a woodhouse he was passing, and gaining a break, followed it down, and thus got them off the scent. He then took a circuit, and joined the pursuers, as zealous as any of them. After having given up the chase, the Doctor took his time to visit the wood-house, and carry off the box. This he transferred to his boarding-house, and burnt up, saving the notes, and hiding them under the floor of the garret.

Soon after this ANDRUS left for Connecticut, where he remained until the old lady, one of whose heirs he was, died. He then returned, and on Friday last visited Dr. DEWOLF, of Chester, to whom he unbosomed himself, and whom he offered $500 if he would assist him in a prosperous scheme. Among the papers was one upon which the old lady had written her name, at the foot of a partly blank page. This page ANDRUS wished Dr. DEWOLF to fill up, over the signature, with an instrument conveying to ANDRUS all the notes he had stolen. He told Dr. DEWOLF that he could bring on a witness to swear that he saw the old lady sign the deed. The hue-and-cry, raised on the discovery of the absence of the notes, was to be accounted for by supposing the other heirs were angry at her having conveyed them to him.

Dr. DEWOLF entered into this charming plot with a gusto that none can appreciate but those who know him, promised all assistance, and managed to meet ANDRUS every night until Sunday night. In the meantime, he had induced ANDRUS to bring every stolen note to his house, so that he might specify them in the instrument. On Sunday night, the last instalment came, and when it came, Dr. DEWOLF, who is a magistrate, had prepared a warrant, and an officer to execute it. As soon as matters were perfectly ripe, Deputy Sheriff KNOX was called in, and took possession. On Monday, ANDRUS was brought to Springfield, before Justice MORTON, when the facts we have related came out. The prisoner was examined, and bound over in $1,000 to appear at the Criminal Court in December next. He procured bail, and is now at liberty.

Here, probably, ends this singular case. Dr. DEWOLF deserves much credit, not for being honest, for a true man could hardly be otherwise, but for the adroit and skillful manner in which he managed to get possession of, and to restore the lost property, and for delivering to justice, an offender against the laws. ANDRUS has property, and it is belived that this is his first offence. We trust he has learned enough from it to ensure its being the last.—*Springfield Republican.*

It was rumored on Saturday that forgeries in Boston, to the amount of from $17,000 to $20,000, have been discovered. The parties are well known in the community. The paper is in the hands of several of the banks.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—JUNE 15.

$5,000 U. S. 6s '52	112¼	50 Penn. Coal Co	s3 98
5,000 do. '67	113⅜	200 do	99
2,000 do. '68	s3 115⅛	11 Erie Railroad	88
5,000 Ind. Can. Pref. 5s	b3 50	375 do	87⅛
6,000 do.	49¼	40 do	87⅛
5,000 Pennsylvania 5s	b3 98	70 do	87⅜
5,000 do.	s30 97⅛	200 do	87⅜
100 Panama R. R. Scrip	112	950 Harlem Railroad	73⅛
2,000 Erie 2d Mtge. Bds	107⅛	50 do	b60 73⅛
1,000 do.	107⅛	50 do	73⅜
8,000 Erie Income Bonds	99¼	400 do	s60 73
1,000 Erie Convert. '71	98⅛	100 do	at60 73
4,000 Erie Convert., '62	98⅛	300 do	s10 73⅛
10,000 do.	s30 97⅛	20 Roch. & Syracuse R. R.	83
1,000 Mich. Cen. R. R. Bds	90⅛	100 Long Island Railroad	20⅛
5,000 Hudson 1st Mort.	107⅛	50 Nor. & Wor. R. R.	56
475 Del. & Hud. Canal	125	250 Reading Railroad	s3 81⅛
100 do	at60 125	600 do	81⅛
50 Bank of Commerce	111⅛	280 do	s60 81⅛
50 N. A. Trust	13	50 do	b30 82
13 Bank North America	109⅛	20 Hudson River R. R.	83
100 Portsmouth Dry Dock	6	200 do	s190 61⅛
50 do	6⅛	50 do	61⅛
100 Morris Canal	s30 18⅛	170 do	63⅛
50 do	18⅛	20 N. Y. & N. Hav. R. R.	113
650 N. Jersey Zinc Co	12⅛	5 Mich. Central R. R.	106⅛
300 Canton Company	79⅛	100 Stonington R. R.	b60 55
50 do	b60 80	128 Mad. & Ind'polis R. R.	111
10 Flor. & Keyport R. R.	34⅛		

SECOND BOARD.

$4,500 U. S. 6s, '68	116	1,100 Reading Railroad	82
5,000 Erie Convt. Bds. '62	98⅜	300 do	b30 82
15,000 do. '71	98⅜	50 do	b30 82⅛
5,000 Panama R. R. Bds	120	50 do	82⅛
10,000 Mans. & San F'w'c.	84	110 Erie Railroad	88
1,100 Penn. Coal Co	100	100 do	b30 88⅛
25 Panama R. R. Script	112	50 do	88⅛
50 Ohio Life and Trust	107⅛	45 Mich. Central R. R.	106⅛
100 Del. & Hud. Canal	125	50 do	106
20 Knickerbocker Bank	101	50 Panama Railroad	113
25 Bank America	118⅛	25 Nor. & Wor. R. R	b10 56
50 Hudson River R. R.	63⅛	200 do	56⅛
5 do	63⅛	200 Harlem Railroad	at60 73⅛

TUESDAY, June 15—6 P.M.

There was another buoyant closing in prices on the Stock Exchange this afternoon. The Railroads were generally higher, and Erie, Reading, and Norwich particularly speculative. The summer travel and coal prospects for these, and, indeed, so far as travel is concerned, for nearly all the Roads connected with the great cities, attract increased attention; and they are dealt in less for fancy turns, and more for their dividends than formerly. This fact, to be sure, rests on the low interest of money and easy access had to its use in operating, and a turn in the times, with very heavy exports of specie, might suddenly upset all calculations. But most of the Roads will make good their dividends this season. The trade in Harlem Shares was quite large. The cash and seller ten days Stock was taken to the extent of 1,500 Shares, at 73⅛. The opposition, however, were ready with time contracts at 73. The Stock pays only 4 per cent. on par, at present, and upon this the calculation of defeat to the Bull party is predicated. Stonington rose ⅛ ℙ cent. Hudson River was also active, and reached 63⅛. The Road is doing a poor summer business, but has strong friends, and the Stock, for the most part, is kept out of the Street—thus rendering it difficult to deal in for a decline. Canton Company was ⅛ ℙ cent. better. Morris again sold at 18⅛. Jersey Mining steady at 12⅛. The closing bids for Erie were 88⅛; Reading, 82⅛; Norwich, 56⅛; Harlem, 73⅛. In the Solids there was a considerable business. The enhanced rates for Delaware and Hudson brought out 600 or 700 shares, though large new orders were on hand to take the stock. Madison advanced to 111; New-Haven to 113; Panama to 113; Bank of Commerce to 111⅛; and for Pennsylvania Coal there was large demand at 98@par, an advance of 15 ℙ cent. within a few months. Michigan Central steady at 106@106⅛. Ohio Trust brought 107⅛, and more was wanted. The stock pays 8 ℙ cent,, with a present reserve of 13 or 14 ℙ cent.

The new Pennsylvania Loan has put up the old Fives. The advance to-day was 1⅛ ℙ cent.; 98⅛ cash, and 99 for the August opening bid, at close. Some of the Philadelphia letters speak of par ex-dividend. Erie Convertibles went to 98⅛. Indiana "Preferred" Fives to 49⅛@50; Erie Incomes to 99⅛; Panama Bonds to 120. There was a sale of Mansfield and Sandusky Sevens at 84. To-morrow the Tioga Railroad Loan is to be awarded by Messrs. ROBBINS & SONS. The loan is at 7 ℙ cent. in Coupon Bonds, and the present outlay on the line, and the favorable contracts made, both in rails and work, for its completion, are the guaranties for its safety. Next week the Jefferson short Sevens are to be sold by Mr. DRAPER. They have only five years to run; the Road is finished, its connections already good, and promises, from the early completion of the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls line—rendered certain by the recent London negotiation—to be much better.

The chief engagements of Specie for the *Asia* to-morrow, add up $550,000, to which a number of smaller shipments will probably be added, and the estimates go as high as $600,000. The *Asia* is a favorite packet with the English houses, and the remittances, both in bills and coin, will be considerable. Sterling was in good demand at 110¼@110⅜. Continental Exchange, dull.

The General markets were lower for Cotton with sales of 1,000 bales at ⅛ cent decline, and rather tame for Flour. Grain was in better supply, and the demand active. Genesee Wheat brought 111 cents; Yellow Corn 63½ cents, and mixed lots 61@63. Provisions continue in firm demand. Freights are steady; Flour, 13d.; Grain, 4d.@5d.; very little Cotton moving seaward. The crop movement of the season is as follows, from Mr. W. P. WRIGHT'S Circular, per the *Asia*:

	1852.	1851.
Receipts at the Ports	2,913,000	2,341,000
Exports to Great Britain	1,484,000	1,216,000
Exports to France	394,000	268,000
Exports to other Foreign Ports	309,000	225,000
Total Exports	2,187,000	1,739,000
Stock on hand	275,000	329,000

From which it will be seen that the excess in receipts now amounts to 671,000 bales. The increase in exports to Great Britain is 268,000 bales; France, 106,000; other foreign ports, 84,000. Total increase in exports, 458,000 bales.

QUOTATIONS—At New-York, June 15:

	Upland.	*Mo. & Fla.*	*N. O. & Tex.*
Inferior	nom.	nom.	nom.
Ordinary	8½@8¾	8½@8¾	8¾@8¾
Middling	9 @ 9¼	9¼@9¾	9¾ @9¾
Middling Fair	9¾@10	nom.	10⅛@10⅜
Fair	10⅛@	nom.	10¼@11

The New-York State Loan of $500,000 which was to have been paid off on 1st July, is continued until formal appropriation, neglected by the late Assembly, can be made.

EDWIN D. MORGAN, Esq., has been reelected President of the Hudson River Road. Messrs. J. BOORMAN JOHNSTON and HENRY YOUNG, of this city, J. WILKINSON, of Syracuse, and J. C. FORSYTH, of Kingston, go in the Board as new directors.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 15.

The total receipts, during the second week in June, have been 70,177 bbls. FLOUR; 343,965 bushels CORN; and 34,270 bushels WHEAT. FLOUR and CORN are dull, and we hear of sales of moment. OATS are selling at 43c. for Chicago, and 41@42c. for State. Ohio WHISKY is at 21½c., and Prime 21c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, June 14.

COTTON sales to-day were barely 100 bales after the receipt of the *Baltic's* advices, which were less favorable than was anticipated. Prices as yet exhibit no change.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 15—6 P.M.

ASHES—Are in stock request at partially reduced figures, for which, were disposed of at 5¼@5⅜ for Pots, and $5 62½@5 68¾ for Pearls.

COTTON is more sheetiffed and quite irregular. Owners seem desirous to effect sales at 8c. ℙ lb. on short notice, but even this concession does not satisfy buyers. 1,000 bales were run off to-day at 8¼@8⅝ for strict middling Uplands, and 9¼@9⅜ for do. do. Orleans.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western presents no further important variation, though owing to the high views of factors and equally high rates of freight, those trading to effect sales are in no hurry to operate. The inquiry for City use and the East at current prices. The sales embrace 12,000 bbls. Sour at $3 50@$3 62½; superfine No. 2 at $3 56¼@3 62½; mixed Western and ordinary State at $4 06¼@4 18¾; choice State and fancy Indiana and Michigan, with favorite brands Ohio at $4 43¾@4 62½. Rye Flour retail at $3 18¾. Corn Meal is steady but quiet, the only sale made being one of 70 bbls. Jersey at $3 12½@3 18¾.

GRAIN—Wheat is more in demand, heavier in stock, and tolerably firm in price. A parcel of fair Genesee White brought $1 13, and about 5,000 bushels Canadian, $1 01. Rye is sparingly offered and as slowly bought at 77c. State Oats are inanimate at 42½c.@43½c. Corn is brisk and steady—especially such as is of prime quality, which elicited a very active inquiry—sales were made during the day of 30,000 bushels, unmerchantable at 55c @61c.; mixed Western at 61c.@63c.; White Southern at 62c., and round Yellow at 63½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork still favors holders. The stock is moderate and demand animated. The business includes 700 bbls. Prime at $16 37½@$16 50, and Mess at $16 25@$16 37½. Pickled Meats are in fair request, at 8@8½c. for Shoulders, and 9@9¾c. for Hams. Lard is buoyant and uniform, with sales of 500 bbls. fair to prime, at 9¾c.@10¼c. Beef is extremely scarce and wanted by the trade. Sales were made of 250 bbls. Prime at $6 50@$8, and Mess at $11@$14. Prime Mess and Beef Hams are nominally the same as last represented. Ohio and State Butter is in good demand at 13@18c; and fair to prime Cheese at 5@7¾c. ℙ lb.

WHISKY—Arrives less quickly and is held more firmly. This day's movements amount to 450 bbls., at 20¾c @20¾c. for Ohio, and 21¼c. for Prison, ℙ gallon, cash; with 50 hhds. Drudge at 20½c., time and interest.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Tuesday—First Board*—$2,500 Pennsylvania 5s, 98¼; $787 Lehigh Interest, 92; $350 Pennsylvania 6s, 102¼; 1,100 102¼; $500 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '65, Int. on, 54¼; $15,000 Reading 6s, '70, 85, 86; 20 Union Canal, 12¼; 12 Vicksburg Railroad, 14¼; 50 Long Island, cash, 10¾; 50 Reading Railroad, b5, 41; 10 Harrisburg, 47; 5 Lehigh Navigation, 44; 50 Morris Canal, s5, 18¾; 3 North American Bank, 154; 16 Girard Bank, 12¾; 15 Union Bank, Tenn., 75; 8 Philadelphia Bank, 136½; 10 Tradesmen's Bank, 56.

Between Boards—$1,000 Pittsburg Coupon 6s, '69, 102¼; 200 Reading Railroad, s5, 40¾.

Second Board—$1,100 Lehigh Interest, 92; 50 do., 91¾; $2,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '68, Int. on, b5, 54¾; $5,000 do., 5s, '55, b5, 76¾; $15,000 Pennsylvania 5s, a5wn, 98; $5,000 b5, 98; $297 Kensington 6s, 90; 25 Lehigh Navigation, 44; 50 Morris Canal, 18¼; 5 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44¼; 15 do., 44¾; 15 United States Bank, 3; 6 North American Bank, 154; 22 Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank, 28¾.

After Board—$5,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '68, int. on, b5, 54¾; 25 Lehigh Navigation, 44; 150 Reading Railroad, b5wn, 41; 350 do., s5wn, 41; 100 do., s5, 41; 300 do., b5, 41; 100 do., s5, 41; 50 do., s5, 41¼; 50 Union Canal, b5, 12¾; 300 Long Island, b5, 10¾.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 115¾@116; United States 6s, '67, 115¾@116; Pennsylvania 5s, 98@98; Reading Railroad, 41@41¼; Reading Bonds, '70, 86@86¾; Reading Mortgage 6s, '60, 94@94¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44@44⅛; Morris Canal, 18¼@18¾; Schuylkill Navigation, intervening, 54¼@55; Long Island Railroad, 10¼@10¾; Vicksburg Railroad, 14¼@15; Girard Bank, 12¾@13; United States Bank, 3¼@3¾; Union Canal, 12¾@12⅝.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Florida, from Savannah—Mrs. Curtis and 3 children, Mrs. G. S. Harding, Miss Mitchell, John Stoddard, lady 3 children and 3 servants, Miss Hayden, Miss E. Robinson, Mrs. Butler and daughter, J. S. Williams, Mrs. Bryant, C. H. Merry, lady and child, Mrs. Innis and son, Joseph Waterman and lady, Mrs. Tefft, Miss Sessions, Mrs. Charles Freeman, Mrs S. L. Terrill, Mrs. Albert Mix, Miss H. Murphy, Mrs. Smith and 2 children, Mrs. Warswick, Mr. Ennis, Mr Peterson, L. Ward, C. B. Hart, J. J. Kip, W. Curniel, E. W. Henry, S. D. Gale, J. Bishop and son, S. S. Wood, D. M. Rogers, Charles Peterson, John Dixon, W. H. Deane, Jonathan Smith, Rutledge, Rev. A. B. Carter, lady, 5 children and 2 nurses, Miss Carter, H. S. Bogardus, H. L. Kirkland, John B. Moore, George Hollister, Charles Green, Peter Ives, W. G. Sheppard, H. McKeon, Miss Burnett, Master Bostwick, J. W. Bryant, lady and 3 children, H. Cammeyer, C. F. King, Miss Marler, Master Montmoilin; Mrs. J. Nathers and daughter—and 36 in the steerage.

In bark Julia Heyn, from Belfast—Mr. T. Glasgow, and T. Baskey.

In brig Xenophon, from Arecibo—W. H. Crowell, T. M. Oliver.

MINIATURE ALMANAC....THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises.... 4 30|Sets..... 7 31|MOON—Sets..... 3 46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.... 7 06|Gov. Island.... 7 56|Hell Gate.... 9 37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, JUNE 15.

Cleared.

Ship Fanny Forrester, Peterson, San Francisco, J. Ogden.
Brig Pedraza, Dorritie, Charleston, A. G Benson.
Brig Chalcedany, King, Londonderry, N. B., J. S. Whitney & Co.
Brig Daniel Huntly, Coalfleet, Windsor, N. S., J. S. Whitney & Co.
Brig Fulton, (Br.) McCall, Curacoa, Jas. Hunter & Co.
Schr. Thetis, (Br.) Forup, Cape Canso, J. L. & K. De Wolf.
Schr. Memento, Smith, Wilmington, Hussey & Murray.

Arrived.

U. S. M. steamship Florida, Lyons, Savannah. Samuel L. Mitchell, June 14, 15 miles north of Lookout, exchanged signals with steamships Alabama and Marion. Same day, off Hatteras, exchanged signals with a ship showing a blue signal with a white ball.

U. S. revenue cutter Crawford, Coste, Key West via Norfolk, 48 hours.

Bark Mercy Ellen, (of Harpswell,) Stover, Sagua la Grande, 11 ds., sugar and molasses to Young & Hawkins.

Bark Ocean, (Fr.) Bronton, Marseilles, 63 ds., brandy, &c., to J. Thompson.

Bark Julia Heyn, (Prus.) Knoop, Belfast, 33 ds., iron and passengers to Boerman, Johnston & Co.

Brik Sabine and Francois, (Bel.) Bechman, Antwerp, 42 ds., in ballast and 132 passengers to W. Rischmuller.

Bark Panchita, Liesegang, Philadelphia, 3 ds., coal to R. C. Read.

Brig Xenophon, (of North Yarmouth,) York, Arecibo, 14 ds., sugar and molasses to Mollier, Sands & Riera.

Brig Jorgen, (Nor.) Brunchorst, Newcastle, Bergen, (Norway,) in ballast, 117 passengers to Schmidt & Baichen.

Brig Recurso the Second, (Spin.) Gale, Malaga, 56 ds., wines and fruit to Cazet & Stone.

Schr. Red Jacket, Virginia, coal, was hauled off Sandy Hook this morning by the wrecking schooners Celeste and Franklin, and was towed to the city by steam-tug Ajax.

Schr. La Grande, Kimmer, Baltimore, 3 ds., coal.

Schr. Mary Eliza, Hotchkiss, Chrystal River, (Fla.,) 16 ds., cedar timber to J. Grice.

Schr. St. Mary, Lamkin, Virginia, 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Vermillion, Longstreet, Virginia, bound to New-Haven.

Schr. White Cloud, Newbury, Roanoke, 4 ds., shingles.

Schr. Isabella, Cracum, Boston, 3 ds., mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Cyrus Chamberlain, Brarse, Boston, 3 ds., mdse. to J. Atkins.

Schr. Sarah, Perry, New Bedford, 2 ds., oil.

Schr. Rialto, Colson, Machias, 9 ds., lumber to Simpon, Mayhews & Co.

Schr. Mary H. Case, Comstock, Lubec, 6 ds., lumber to Smith & Brynton

Schr. Albany Packet, Grant, Rockland, 5 ds., lime.

Schr. Marcellus, Elms, Rockland, 5 ds., lime.

Schr. Susan, Grafam, Portland, 5 ds., mdse. to master.

Schr. J. R. Jewett, Baker, Newport, in ballast.

Schr. William Crawford, Brookings, Gardiner, 10 ds., lumber to master.

Schr. A. M. Hale, Smith, Orland, lumber to master.

Schr. Pamaquid, Upton, Eastport via Portland, 9 ds., bd. to Kingan, N. Y.

Schr Albatross, Smith, Tilbury, (Holmes' Hole,) in ballast.

Schr. L. Snow, Jr., Long, Harwich, 3 ds., mackerel to master.

Schr. Ceresco, Lorel, Elsworth, 12 ds., laths to N. B. Moore. Sailed in co. with schr. Dolphin, for New-York.

Schr. Secretary Marcy, (3-masted,) Gautier, Washington, N. C., 8 ds., naval stores to Backman & Ruderow.

Schr. Bangor, Jordan, Elsworth, 12 ds., lumber to master.

Schr. Delaware, Burdett, Rockland, 5 ds., lime.

WIND—Sunset, S.S.W., light.

Below.—A Br. ship with passengers.

Memoranda.

The steamship Florida, which arrived yesterday from Savannah, was delayed several hours in her arrival by a strong northeast wind, which she encountered near Hatteras, and which lasted 36 hours afterwards.

The Boom Derrick has succeeded in raising the brig John Kendall, that was sunk in the Lower Bay some time since.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, June 15—Cleared, ship Sullivan, New-York.

Sailed—Schr. M. E. Wells, New-York.

Spoken, &c.

June 1, on the Grand Banks, ship Jane Merrick, fm. London for New-York, 34 ds. out.

Foreign Ports.

At Arecibo, June 1, brig H. P. Cushing, loading for New-York.

At Sagua la Grande, bark John Balch, for New-York, next day, and others before reported.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY'S CALIFORNIA EXPRESS.—A Joint Stock Company. Capital $300,000. Office No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

DIRECTORS.

Henry Wells, Johnston Livingston, Wm. G. Fargo,
James McKay, Elijah P. Williams, A. Reynolds,
Edwin B. Morgan, Alex. M. C. Smith, Henry D. Rice.

EDWIN B. MORGAN, President.
JAMES McKAY, Secretary.

This Company having completed their organization, as above, are now ready to undertake a general Express Forwarding, Agency and Commission Business, the purchase and sale of Gold Dust, Bullion and Bills of Exchange, the payment and collection of notes, bills and accounts, the forwarding of Gold Dust, Bullion and Specie, also packages, parcels, and freights of all descriptions, in and between the City of New-York, and the City of San Francisco, and the principal cities and towns in California, connecting at New-York with the lines of the American Express Company, The Harden Express, Pullen, Virgil & Co.'s Northern and Canada Express, and Livingston, Wells & Co.'s European Express.

They have established Offices and faithful Agents in all the principal cities and towns throughout the Eastern, Middle and Western States and California; energetic and faithful special messengers furnished with iron chests for the security of treasure and other valuable packages, accompany each Express upon all their lines as well in California as the Atlantic States.

SAMUEL P. CARTER, for many years connected with the American Express Company, and E. W. WASHBURN, late of the Bank of Syracuse, have been appointed principal Agents in California.

FOREIGN EXPRESS, No. 19 Wall-st., and in LONDON, LIVERPOOL, HAVRE and BREMEN; also, at all the offices of ADAMS & Co., in the United States. Parcels and Merchandise forwarded throughout the world. Drafts on Europe. Every kind of mercantile and confidential business transacted with promptness and fidelity.

EDWARDS, SANFORD & CO.,
At Adams & Co., No. 10 Wall-st.

TO SHIP BUILDERS.—Proposals will be received by the ACCESSORY TRANSIT CO., of Nicaragua, at their office, No. 51 Wall-st., New-York, for the construction of a STEAMBOAT of the following description: Length, 134 feet; Beam, 28 feet; Hold, 7 feet; Cylinder, 32 inches; Stroke, 8 feet; Boiler, 20 feet long, 11 feet wide in front, and 9½ feet chelf. The model will be furnished by the Company. Apply for further particulars to

ISAAC G. LEE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

NEW RAILWAY LOAN—$300,000.

CANANDAIGUA AND CORNING COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company will offer at public sale, on the premises, on the line of the road, in the village of HAMMONDSPORT, on the 20th of July, next, $300,000 of SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of 20 years' term.

$300,000 SEVEN PER CENT. SHORT COUPON BONDS.

Being the Second Mortgage on the road now in the possession of their line of work, generally known as the JEFFERSON ROAD, connecting with Albany by Erie and Hudson.

These Bonds run only to the year 1867; the Company pay on the 1st of May and 1st of November in each year. The proceeds are for the further and complete equipment of the Road—rendered essential and made profitable by the increase and increasing connections of the line with other and more important works in the West State of New-York, and to liquidate existing floating liabilities. The Bonds differ from many of the Railroad Bonds in the market, in the fact of an actual tangible security being offered, as the road is finished, and in actual and profitable operation.

The Canandaigua and Corning Railroad Company was incorporated under a special act of the Legislature, in the year 1845; the terminus first fixed at the southern end, being Corning. It was, however, determined by the Directors to connect with the Chemung Road at Jefferson, and a special act for that purpose was passed at the session

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING (Sunday excepted) at the office, No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, between Beekman and Ann, and delivered to Subscribers in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for SIX CENTS a week. Single copies One Cent each. Mail subscribers at FOUR DOLLARS a year; for single copies; THREE copies for TEN DOLLARS, and five copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW YORK EVENING TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sunday excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P M. It will be sent by mail, or sold, at the same rates as the Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every Saturday morning, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Card.**—The Members of UNITED STATES FIRE ENGINE COMPANY No. 9, tender their heartfelt thanks to the following ladies who presented them with Boquets, Wreaths, &c., on the occasion of their Annual Parade, on Monday last: Miss Emily Everette, of No. 166 East Broadway; Mrs. Brogan, No. 194 Elizabeth-st.; Mrs. Simpson, No. 219 Bowery; Miss Caroline Stoppenkin, Madison-st. Also, to Second Ward Hose Co No. 8, for the bountiful supply of refreshments furnished by them after the parade.

WM. H. ROSE,
WM. GORMAN, } Committee.
J. W. ANGEVINE,

☞ **Original Manhattan Association, No. 4, O. U. A.**—The fifth Annual Pic-Nic and Cotilion Excursion of this Association will take place on TUESDAY, June 22.

The committee having chartered the large and commodious steamboat *Ohio*, together with two barges, can assure the public that it will be "the" excursion of the season.

Tickets 50 cents each, and may be procured of any of the Committee, or of the undersigned.

GEO. H. RAYMOND, Chairman, No. 59 Avenue D.
JOHN F HORNUNG, Secretary, No. 178 Stanton-st.

☞ **Fulton Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.**—A regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held at Washington Hall, entrance Nos. 89 Bowery and 132 Hester-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, June 17, at 8 o'clock. The Secretary's office is removed to No. 89 Bowery, second floor front room. Office hours from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, of each week. ISAAC AMERMAN, Jr., Secretary.

☞ **Seventh Ward Temperance Alliance** will hold a grand Mass Meeting THIS EVENING, in Van Wagner's Big Tent, cor. Madison and Jefferson-sts. Some eminent speakers will address the meeting. Good singing. Let there be another great rally of the friends of suffering humanity. J. MABY, Recording Secretary.

☞ **These $3 50 Boots,** ready made or made to order, of the best French calf-skin, with patent shanks, in the most fashionable style, and warranted as durable as any Boots to be had elsewhere for $5 or $6. French patent leather boots $5 50. Summer Shoes, Gaiters, &c., of the best quality, equally low, at A. BAKER'S, No. 30 Beekman-st

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company.**—Capital Stock $200,000. Shares $100 each.

FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, President.
THOS. E. HASTINGS, Secretary.
Office of Sale and Transfer of Stock, No. 66 Beaver-st. New-York.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

ORGANIZATION—CAUCUSING.

A SOUTHERN PLATFORM.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 16—10 A. M.

The city is perfectly thronged, and the excitement is very great. For three days past there has been a constant influx of strangers from every section of the Union, and from every town and village of this State, drawn hitherward to attend, either as delegates or spectators, the Whig National Nominating Convention, which commenced its deliberations to-day, in the great Hall of the Maryland Institute, the same building used by the recent Democratic Convention.

THE HALL.

Profiting by the experience of their Democratic predecessors, the Whig Committee of Arrangements have made many improvements in arranging the hall, and in doing so, have spared neither labor or expense. The stage heretofore used has been removed, and in its place has been erected a large platform in the centre of the hall, extending entirely across the building, the space at either end of the room being appropriated to spectators, each capable of accommodating 1,500 persons. The President's chair is placed on the west side of the hall, and the platform rises as it recedes from the chair, so as to enable those seated at the remotest part, to overlook the rest of the Convention. In order to prevent the noise caused by many feet moving over the floors, the platform has been beautifully carpeted, and the floor of the hall and galleries covered with matting. Seats have also been provided in every part of the building. Another mode o insure quiet has also been adopted, in spreading tan bark over the streets that surround the building on all sides.

The decorations of the noble saloon are of the most tasty and appropriate character. The walls from the cornice down to the tops of the lofty windows, have been draped with red, white, and blue bunting, whilst the gallery railing has been similarly adorned. Over the President's chair is suspended a life-size painting of General WASHINGTON, and directly opposite is a full-length portrait of HENRY CLAY. On one side of the hall appears, in bold letters, the motto, "The union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union," and on the other, WEBSTER's great sentiment, "Union and Liberty, now and forever, one and inseparable." The gallery opposite the President's chair has been appropriated exclusively to the accommodation of ladies, whilst that on the other side is for the use of Members of Congress, of the State Legislature, and of the City Council, and other invited guests.

The most admirable and ample accommodations have been made for the Press, and in short, in every respect the best judgment and taste has been exercised, reflecting great credit upon WM. PRESCOTT SMITH, Esq., the gentlemanly superintendent of the whole affair.

OUTSIDE EXCITEMENTS.

Since last night the vicinity of the Institute Hall and Carroll Hall, have been in a constant hum of excitement, and this morning it has been gradually increasing, as the hour fixed for the meeting of the Convention approaches. Baltimore-street, from Calvert down to the Hall, is lined with people running hither and thither, whilst every corner and public place has its bevy of politicians, discussing the merits and chances of the various candidates for nomination.

Three Caucusses are now in session. The WEBSTER men seem the most noisy, and the outside pressure is very great in his favor. The SCOTT men remain firm. FILLMORE's friends say WEBSTER in preference to SCOTT, and SCOTT's friends say WEBSTER in preference to FILLMORE.

The South will stand firm by FILLMORE as long as he has a chance.

A general meeting of the friends of WEBSTER and FILLMORE is now in session at Carroll Hall.

A meeting of the "uncompromising" friends of WEBSTER is also being held in the upper saloon of Carroll Hall. CHARLES TORREY, of Boston, opened the proceedings, followed by MATTHEW HALE SMITH in an eloquent speech. He affirmed that DANIEL WEBSTER was their first, last, and only choice—they had yielded heretofore to the South, accepted and given their Electoral votes to the Southern nominee, and now asked of the nation, as a matter of right, that they give them DANIEL WEBSTER. He was very severe on SCOTT.

A "Union" FILLMORE and WEBSTER meeting is in session in the lower saloon.

SOUTHERN PLATFORM.

A meeting of Southern delegates was held last night at Carroll Hall. Every Southern State was represented. JOHN G. CHAPMAN was called to the Chair. A Committee on Resolutions was appointed, and the meeting adjourned till this morning, when they re-assembled, and the Committee on Resolutions reported a series in favor of a Protective Tariff, River and Harbor Improvements, and strongly affirming the Finality of the Compromise. They were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Gen. ZOLLICOFFE, of Tennessee, the resolutions were referred to the Committee on resolutions of the National Convention, and their adoption respectfully and earnestly recommended.

A Committee appointed to solicit the cooperation of the WEBSTER delegates, reported that the resolutions were favorably received by them. The meeting then adjourned.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I....NO. 234. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

SCOTT without wavering; to know no other candidate. BRINGHURST, IVth District, instructed for FILLMORE, goes for SCOTT.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONVENTION.

At about 15 minutes to 12 o'clock, GEORGE C. MORGAN arose for the purpose of calling the Convention to order, and just at the same moment SIMEON DRAPER arose and said the time had arrived for organization, and proposed the name of GEORGE EVANS as temporary Chairman. He put the question and declared it carried, although the response was by no means unanimous. Many voices cried out "Take the Chair—take the Chair." Mr. EVANS accordingly took the Chair, and delivered the following address:

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to return my grateful and respectful acknowledgement to this Convention, for the honor which I have just received at your hands, in being called to preside, for a brief space, over your proceedings. I am little experienced in the business of the Chair, and shall have great occasion to rely upon your forbearance and indulgence. Allow me to express the hope that the spirit of order and decorum, harmony, conciliation and union may prevail, [applause and cries of "Good, good,] so that when we shall have completed our labors and adjourned, we shall present an unbroken front and rear, a signal standard around which all Whigs can rally with a hope of success in the pending contest. [Applause.] [In returning my thanks I accept the station. Gentlemen, the first business to be performed, is the appointment of a provisional or temporary Secretary.

Mr. UPTON, of La., was then appointed Secretary, and JAMES W. BRYAN, of N. C., Assistant Secretary.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Mr. BRODHEAD, of Mo., offered a resolution that a Committee of one from each Delegation be appointed to present permanent officers of this Convention—which was amended on the motion of Mr. COMBS, by adding—"and that each Delegation select the member to be appointed."

Before the question was taken, Mr. SEVIER of La. said: "I desire to enter my protest against all the action which has taken place in this hall. The hour for the meeting of this Convention was designated by the Whig Representatives in Congress, whose duty it was made to fix the hour and place, but that hour was not yet arrived. [Applause.] I came here as a representative from Louisiana before the hour of 12, as fixed by the time of the Observatory of the City of Washington, and I find this meeting forestalled in its organization, when only a portion of the Whig delegations from the different States are present in this hall. [Applause.] I believe I am the only representative of Louisiana present, and several other delegations from Southern States are not represented,—therefore I beg the Whigs of the different States to desist from any further action at present, if they desire unity and harmony and the success of the Whig party, in the National Convention. The hour of 12 has not, I repeat, yet arrived: by the time it shall have arrived—by the true time, as regulated by the Observatory at Washington, the delegates will all be in their seats, and then we can select a temporary Chairman and other officers by the entire voice of all the delegates. I implore gentlemen not to pursue this course; for the throwing of the firebrand of discord will result in the destruction and defeat of the Whig party beyond the hope of redemption. [Applause.] I repeat, I hope no further action will take place until the hour of 12 shall have arrived, for the reasons stated. As to the selection of the present Chairman, I have no objection. I honor him; for he is as true a Whig as can be found; but I ask, for the unity of our action, that you will not throw the firebrand of discord in our midst, which will result in the total destruction of the high and patriotic objects which we have in view. [A voice—"How many are not represented?] All the Louisiana delegation will be here when the hour of 12 arrives.

Notwithstanding this appeal of Mr. SEVIER, the resolution for the appointment of a Committee to report permanent officers, was then agreed to.

A Delegate moved that each State be called in order, and that the Chairman of each Delegation should name the Committee man of that State. This was acceded to by the mover, and the States were called, when the following persons were designated to compose the Committee to report permanent officers for the Convention.

THE COMMITTEE.

Maine—W. P. Fessenden.
New-Hampshire—Ichabod Goodwin.
Vermont—Harry Bradley.
Massachusetts—Rufus Choate—(This name was received with great applause and cheers.)
Rhode Island—R. H. Ives.
Connecticut—D. P. Tyler.
New-York—Amos P. Granger.
New-Jersey—W. L. Dayton.
Pennsylvania—William Jessup.
Delaware—John M. Clayton—(Applause.)
Maryland—William B. Clark.
Virginia—John Janney.
North Carolina—H. W. Miller.
South Carolina—George S. Bryan.
Georgia—Patrick D. Connelly.
Alabama—C. C. Langdon. [Applause.]
Mississippi—P. B. Stack.
Louisiana—Joseph Barnard.
Ohio—Charles Anderson.
Kentucky—Joshua F. Bell.
Tennessee—John Netherland.
Indiana—W. G. Ewing.
Illinois—E. B. Washburn.
Missouri—George C. Bingham.
Arkansas—Thomas S. James.
Michigan—David Smart.
Florida—E. C. Cabell. [Applause.]
Texas—James Rielly.
Iowa—D. W. Kilbourn.
Wisconsin—R. L. Collins.
California—Jesse O. Goodwin.

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Senator JAMES C. JONES, of Tenn., then moved the appointment of a Committee of one from each State, to be appointed in the same manner as the one just appointed, for the purpose of receiving and examining the credentials of Delegates, and who should report to the Convention at the next meeting of the same.

In answer to a question, Gov. JONES said: "We have a right to know who are Delegates and who are not. We have our responsibilities. I am unwilling that my responsibility shall be shared in by those who have no authority for participating in the proceedings of the Convention."

The motion was agreed to.

The States were again called, and the respective Delegations named the following persons to compose the Committee on Credentials.

Maine—Wm. H. Mills. *New-Hampshire*—Geo. W. Nesmith. *Vermont*—Isaac J. Wright. *Massachusetts*—Linus Childs. *Rhode Island*—George D. Cross. *Connecticut*—Geo. M. Ives. *New-York*—John L. Talcott. *New-Jersey*—Peter Bredenburg. *Pennsylvania*—John F. Kunkle. *Delaware*—Caleb S. Layton. *Maryland*—Geo. C. Morgan. *Virginia*—Samuel Watts. *North Carolina*—Daniel B. Baker. *South Carolina*—Wm. Patton. *Georgia*—W. B. Flemming. *Alabama*—Benj. Gardner. *Mississippi*—A. H. Arthur. *Louisiana*—Joel B. Sevier. *Ohio*—Hon. G. B. Way. *Kentucky*—Ninian Gray. *Tennessee*—Edward Cooper. *Indiana*—R. N. Hudson. *Illinois*—B. S. Edwards. *Missouri*—James O. Brodhead. *Arkansas*—W. H. Gaines. *Michigan*—H. R. Williams. *Florida*—James F. Baker. *Texas*—S. S. Nichols. *Iowa*—Geo. M. Nightingale. *Wisconsin*—W. W. Brown. *California*—J. H. C. Mudd.

After Pennsylvania was called, Hon. E. C. CABELL, of Florida, moved that the Committee to name and report permanent officers for the Convention have leave to retire and proceed to their duties during the sitting of the Convention, which motion was agreed to, and the Committee left the hall.

When the selection of the Committee on Credentials was completed, Hon. Mr. VINTON, of Ohio, suggested the propriety of a recess.

Mr. TALCOTT, of New-York, said that many delegates had left their credentials at the hotels, and could not now present them to the Committee. He, therefore, suggested that each delegation would send the credentials of its members to the Committee by a member of the Committee selected from the delegation itself. After some conversation, this was acceded to. The Committee on Credentials were requested to remain in the hall to fix upon time and place for meeting.

Mr. TALCOTT then moved that the Convention take a recess till 7 o'clock.

[Voices, "4," "5," "6," "7"—inaudible.]

Mr. CLAYTON—And the Chairman begs leave to report.

Mr. ASHMUN resumed—I have not had much experience in legislative bodies, but I never before heard such an obligation as that urged by the gentleman from Tennessee, Mr. JONES. [A voice—nobody else.]

Mr. ASHMUN—I trust that we will now proceed. I see that the venerable Chairman is now ready to report. I trust we will now act upon it, adjourn, and to-morrow proceed to the business of the Convention.

Mr. JOHN M. CLAYTON said, we were authorized by the Convention, who appointed a Committee of one from each State to nominate officers for the consideration of this body. It was assumed by the Convention that we had the right to make the recommendation. We have acted in obedience to what we understood to be the order, and have discharged the duty incumbent upon us. We have met and deliberated. We differed in opinion, but we differed like men engaged in a common cause. There was no bitterness of feeling; a fair vote was taken; certain gentlemen were nominated by the majority of the Committee; and then, as usual in such cases, the recommendation was agreed to as unanimous. I do not consider the mere question, as to who is to be the presiding officer of this Convention as of as much importance as other do. We have agreed upon a high-minded and honorable gentleman, differing with me, perhaps, as to who shall be the nominee of the Whig party, yet I have unlimited confidence in him as a presiding officer. There is weight in the suggestion of the gentleman from Tennessee, Mr. JONES, that is to say the question of organization should come up after the credentials shall have been examined, but this is no reason why the report of organization should not now be made. Gentlemen may move to lay it on the table, and there it should lie until it is ascertained who are the members of the Convention. After that it can be taken up, and we can proceed to action—at all events I shall now proceed to discharge the duties incumbent upon me and make the the report, by the unanimous order of the Committee. The report was then read as follows:

PRESIDENT.

Hon. JOHN G. CHAPMAN, of Maryland.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Maine, Nathan D. Appleton; *New-Hampshire*, Geo. W. Nesmith; *Vermont*, Carlos Coolidge; *Massachusetts*, Seth Sprague; *Rhode Island*, Robert B. Cranston; *Connecticut*, Samuel D. Hubbard; *New-York*, Edward P. Cowles; *New-Jersey*, James Stewart; *Pennsylvania*, John Strohm; *Delaware*, Caleb S. Dayton; *Maryland*, Francis P. Phelps; *Virginia*, William L. Goggin; *North Carolina*, Augustus H. Shepherd; *South Carolina*, William Whaley; *Georgia*, Seaton Grantland; *Alabama*, Thomas J. Trow; *Mississippi*, Joseph B. Cobb; *Louisiana*, J. C. Van Winkle; *Ohio*, Samuel F. Vinton; *Kentucky*, John S. Williams; *Tennessee*, W. H. Sneed; *Indiana*, Milton Stapp; *Illinois*, Benjamin S. Edwards; *Missouri*, John G. Miller; *Arkansas*, Wm. H. Gaines; *Michigan*, James M. Edwards; *Florida*, Joseph M. Hernandez; *Texas*, J. W. N. Murray; *Iowa*, Archibald McKinney; *Wisconsin*, Jonathan E. Arnold; *California*, Richard W. Heath.

SECRETARIES.

R. A. Upton, *Louisiana*; James M. Bryan, *North Carolina*; S. M. Ballard, *Iowa*; W. Frank Stewart, *California*; Schuyler Colfax, *Indiana*; John C. Kunkle, *Pennsylvania*; W. C. Worthington, *Virginia*; W. S. Perkins, *Connecticut*; George W. Meeker, *Illinois*; William Thompson, *Michigan*; George W. Dunlap, *Kentucky*; Justin Morrell, *Vermont*; George P. Fisher, *Delaware*.

A DEBATE.

Mr. JOHN SHERMAN, Ohio—I move to lay that report on the table. I desire to preface the motion by a few remarks. It must be obvious to the Convention that we cannot act upon that report now. Virginia is represented here by a number of delegates far exceeding the number of votes which that State is entitled to cast for President. Louisiana, Kentucky, and other States are represented here in the same manner, by delegates far exceeding the number of votes to which those States are properly entitled. Ohio is represented here by 23 delegates, the same number to which she is entitled to in the vote for President. I appeal to the honor and justice of gentlemen representing in such large numbers these States, whether we can vote upon this report until we adopt some rule determining how and to what number the votes of States shall be cast. Virginia has 45 delegates here, Louisiana, Kentucky, and other States, are represented by large numbers of delegates. I want to know who are to cast the votes of those States? and what number of votes they shall cast? I therefore appeal to gentlemen from these States, to lay this report on the table until some rule shall be adopted concerning this question. I regret that the resolution of the gentleman from Virginia was not adopted.

A Delegate raised a point of order, that the gentleman could not make a motion to lay on the table, and debate it.

The Chair decided it was in order, no rules having been adopted by the Convention.

Mr. ASHMUN—One question, if you please: Is it or not intended to make a contest on this question of organization?

Mr. SHERMAN—Not at all.

Mr. ASHMUN—Then let us go on and adopt it. [Applause.]

Er. SHERMAN—I want to know who of the Delegates are entitled to vote?

J. H. THOMAS, Maryland—I rise to a point of order. If we have no rules, the Chair has no right to recognize the gentleman to the exclusion of the right of anyone else. It is the rule of common sense and decency, that when a gentleman moves to table a propositian, he ought to take his seat. [Much confusion, and cries of "Order, order."] I stick to my point of order.

Mr. SHERMAN—Stick to your seat.

The CHAIR—The gentleman from Ohio has the floor, and no one else is entitled to speak. [Applause.]

Mr. THOMAS—I appeal from the decision of the Chair, on the ground of common sense. I appeal to the common sense of all mankind, and of this Convention.

He proceeded further, but was interrupted by co-mingled hisses and applause.

The CHAIR—I would like to submit the questiog to the Convention, but as no rules have been adopted, it knows of no rule or appeal.

Mr. SHERMAN then concluded his remarks, amid much confusion.

Mr. VAN TROMP, of Ohio, said he was surprised at the question put by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. ASHMAN). He would like to ask that gentleman whether he intended to follow up the adoption of this Report by any other important movement?

Mr. ASHMAN—Ask the qustion.

Mr. VAN TRUMP—I do ask it.

Mr. ASHMAN—Then I rejoice to have nn opportunity of addressing the Convention, which I should not have had otherwise,—I come here for no other purpose than to promote the great good of the great Whig party of this Union. [Applause.] I am here for no factious purposes in selecting a President or temporary Chairman of this Convention. I came here to sustain what I believe to be the behests of the great National Union party of the country,—I have nothing to conceal, and therefore there is no occasion for any gentleman to put a question to me to draw me out,—I know of no Parliamentary rule which restricts me from answering it at length,—I know I shall call the gentleman my friend, although I don't know his name.

Mr. VAN TRUMP—I am a "trump Whig."

Mr. ASHMUN—And now, when a Committee composed of one delegate from each State, recommended by a unanimous vote officers for this Convention, what is proposed? To falter about organization, and sleep and caucus upon it.

Mr. VAN TRUMP—Let me say a word.

Mr. BOTTS—Will my friend let me say a word?

(VOICES—"Go it Massachusetts"—followed by long continued applause.)

Mr. ASHMAN—I desire to say now, when the question was raised about temporary organization I thought it was wrong. Although there was some error about the hour of assembling, owing to the difference in the time of watches, I do not believe that among the Whigs there was anybody capable of attempting a trick; and, Mr. Chairman, when I saw you placed there, knowing there is no more honorable man in this Union, I was sorry to hear a protest uttered by a gentleman from Florida; and now, I regret, when the Committee have made a nomination, there is a seeming opposition—I hope not a real one, to it.

I am in no combination or confederacy. I have been concerned in no secret caucus to present a proposition here. I hope, in the feeling of conciliation and fervor which characterizes us, we shall receive the report and accept and respond to the nominations, and then adjourn until to-morrow morning, when, with a new sunlight, we may proceed to the transaction of the business before us.

Mr. VAN TRUMP wished to say, that Ohio did not intend to make any contest.

(A VOICE—There are no better Whigs than those of Ohio.)

Mr. ASHMUN—So I believe.

Mr. BOTTS—If there be any opposition to the organization of this Convention, then I don't know of it. There was much weight in the remarks of the gentleman from Ohio, (SHERMAN,) whom I don't know personally. Virginia is represented here by forty-five delegates, yet I am satisfied that no gentleman of that delegation desires that Virginia shall vote more than the fifteen votes to which the State is entitled in the electoral College. I therefore move that the rules of the House of Representatives, so far as sractiicable, be adopted for the government of this Convention. Mr. SHERMAN said he would withdraw his motion to lay the report on the table, if that resolution should be adopted. The Chiar decided that the resolution could not be received until the report was disposed of. J. M. CLAYTON asked who is to vote on the adoption of that report, and how is the vote to be taken?

Voices—"Vote by Statess;" "Adopt it by acclamation"

Mr. CABELL—I move this Convention now proceed to vote on that subject in the same manner as it did on the choice of temporary Chairman. [Applause, and cries of "Agreed" with much confusion.]

Mr. SPEAR, of North Carolina, hoped the Con. vention would vote by States. He represented, in part, one of the Southern States. North Carlina had many delegates here, but she does not ask for forty votes, when she is only entitled to 10.

[Great confusion and loud talking all over the Hall.]

The CHAIR then put the question, whether the vote on the adoption of the report should be by States or not, and (the responses being nearly equal) said he could not decide. He then requested the ayes to stand, and they were counted by the Secretary.

The CHAIR announced that there were 380 votes in the affirmative. [Laughter and long-continued applause.]

There being a majority in favor of voting by States, the Secretary commenced to call, when Messrs. SHERMAN and WAY, and others withdrew all objections to taking the vote, directly by the Convention, on the report, which was then unanimously adopted. [Loud applause.]

The CHAIR requested the Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON and the Hon. S. F. VINTON, of Ohio, to conduct the President to the Chair. Those gentlemen performed the duty assigned them, and the Hon. J. G. CHAPMAN, upon taking the Chair, was greeted with loud applause and cheers. He addressed the Convention as follows:

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the Whig National Convention:

I tender you my most profound acknowledgments for the honor which you have conferred upon me in calling me to preside over the deliberations of this most dignified, august and patriotic body.

Gentlemen, we meet here as Whigs—we meet here as brothers. [Applause.] We meet here with one common object—with but one purpose to achieve; and I could but wish, gentlemen, you had conferred on some other member of this assembly the duties and responsibilities of presiding over the deliberations of this body.

I feel, gentlemen, that those duties would have been more ably and efficiently discharged by the distinguished gentleman who has been the temporary Chairman—a gentleman whom I have, for years, recognized as being among the most distinguished patriots of this nation. A gentleman whom I am proud to call my personal friend and my political brother. Gentleman,—I feel that I have but some little parliamentary experience, and that I bring to the discharge of the duties of the position but few of the qualifications which a presiding officer of such an assembly as this should possess.

However, gentlemen, I have the disposition to discharge my duty, with a single eye to the preservation of all the rights and privileges of this broad nation—with a single eye to protect the honor, interests, and happiness of this people, living under a Constitution of which we proudly boast, adopted by those men who perilled their lives and shed their blood to establish the happy government under which we live; I bring this disposition to the chair, and I mean to discharge my duty without fear or favor. Gentlemen, we meet here as brothers; I know no sectional feelings, I know no South or North, East or West, (applause,) I know but the country, its interests and happiness, as identified with the great Whig party of the country. I believe that in the maintainance of Whig principles depends the honor and happiness of the people at home, and our independence and elevated character abroad and throughout the world. We meet here as brothers, from the North, East, South and West. Let kindness, harmony and peace characterize our proceedings, as they should the Whig party—the great conservative party of the country. I do pray and I invoke you as the conservative party of the country to meet and unite here in our deliberations, entertaining the same feelings as I do those feelings of harmony and kindness which I think have heretofore characterized the action of the Whig party. I invoke you, gentlemen, to look to the great interests involved in the election, and connected with the success of the candidate whom you may present for the suffrages of the Whig party of the Union. I invoke you to meet here in that spirit and discharge our duties as become Whigs and brothers, having but one common purpose to subserve. Gentlemen, we may differ as to men, but we do not differ as to principles. Our purpose is to carry out the principles of the Whig party—those principles which, when administered under Whig rule, have so materially contributed to place this country in the proud position which it now holds among the nations of the earth. We have no personal preferences to subserve. I myself know no man or men, in the discharge of duty. I look singly and soleiy to the welfare of the country and the prosperity and happiness of the people who live under the happy form of Government which has benn ordained for us by men who were at least as wise and patriotic as we are. Sir, with the Union and the Constitution, and with the policy of the whole Whig party, I have no doubts about the success of the nominee whom we may present to the party throughout the Union. [Applause.] If we agree, as we should, and come together in a spirit of harmony, determined to sustain those principles, I have no doubt but that our candidate will be elected almost by acclamation. [Applause.] If we have any sectional feelings, let us bury them, and, like patriots, look to the interests of the entire country—from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Gentlemen, I again beg leave to tender my acknowledgments for the distinguished honor which you have conferred upon me, and I ask you to maintain a spirit of kindness and forbearance, that our deliberations may lead to a successful termination; and I undertake to say, that the country will prosper hereafter under Whig administration.

The Vice-Presidents then took their seats upon the platform.

The PRESIDENT suggested that there was a vited to ask the blessing of God upon the Convention.

Rev. THOMAS H. SPENCKTON then offered an appropriate prayer, in which he affectionately alluded to Hon. HENRY CLAY.

A Member said the Committee on Credentials had an onerous duty to perform, and would not be able to perform their labors before 12 o'clock to-morrow, to which hour, at 7½ o'clock, the Convention adjourned.

THE SOUTHERN PLATFORM.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the Southern Caucus, to be introduced in Convention:

The Whigs of the United States in Convention assembled, firmly adhering to the great conservative principles by which they are identified and governed, and now, as ever, relying upon the intelligence of the American people, with an undiminished confidence in their capacity for self-government, and their devotion to the Constitution and the Union, do proclaim the following as the political sentiments and determination, for the establishment and maintenance of which their national organization as a party was effected:

First—The Government of the United States is of a limited character, and it is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted by the Constitution, and such as may be necessary and proper for carrying the granted powers into full execution; and that all powers not thus granted, or necessarily implied, are expressly reserved to the States respectively, and to the people.

Second—The State Governments shall be held sacred to their reserved rights, and the General Government sustained in its Constitutional powers; and that the Union should be revered and watched over as the palladium of our liberties.

Third.—That while struggling freedom everywhere enlists the warmest sympathy of the Whig party, we still adhere to the doctrines of the Father of his Country as announced in his Farewell Address, of keeping ourselves free from all entangling alliances, with foreign countries, and of never quitting our own to stand upon foreign ground—that our mission as a Republic, is not to propagate our opinions, or to impose on other countries our form of government by artifice or force, but to teach, by example, and to show by our success, moderation and justice, the blessings of self-government, and the advantages of free institutions.

Fourth—That, as the people make and control the Government, they should obey its Constitution, laws, and treaties, as they would retain their self-respect, and the respect which they claim and will enforce from foreign powers.

Fifth—Revenue sufficient for the expenses of an economical administration of the Government, in time of peace, ought to be derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxation; and in laying such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimination, whereby suitable encouragement may be afforded to American industry, equally to all classes, and to all parts of the country.

Sixth—The Constitution vests in Congress the power to open and repair harbors, and remove obstructions from navigable rivers, whenever such improvements are necessary for the common defence, and for the protection and facility of commerce with foreign nations, or among the States—said improvements being, in every instance, national and general in their character.

Seventh.—The Federal and State Governments are parts, of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity peace and security, and ought to be regarded alike with a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment. Respect for the authority of each, and acquiescence in the just constitutional measures of each, are duties required by the plainest considerations of national State, and individual welfare.

Eighth. That the series of resolutions known as the Compromise, including the Fugitive Slave Law, are received and acquiesced in by the Whig party of the United States, as a settlement in principle and substance—a final settlement of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embrace, and so far as the Fugitive Slave Law is concerned, we will maintain the same, and insist on its strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation against evasion or abuses, but not impairing its present efficiency, and we deprecate all further agitation of the Slavery question, as dangerous to our peace, and we will discountenance all efforts at the renewal or continuance of such agitation in Congress or out of it, whenever, or wherever, or howsoever the attempt may be made, and will maintain this system of measures as policy essential to the Nationality of the Whig party, and the integrity of the Union."

NEW-YORK CITY.

COURT CALENDAR—*Thursday*.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 41, 47, 48, 52, 53, 55, 58, 62, 63, 12.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*.—Nos. 72, 76, 28, 34, 45; 55, 62, 2, 3 and 4, 11, 12, 21, 40, 42, 49, 7.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 273, 289, 304, 306, 307, 309, 400, 401, 402, 406, 408, 374, 8, 235, 270

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 565, 684, 756, 758, 497, 656, 597, 66, 654, 251, 451, 759, 761 to 769, 771 to 778, 780 to 790.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I*.—Nos. 1367 to 1401, 1405, 1407—all odd numbers. *Part II*.—Nos. 798, 800, 814, 826, 828, 832 to 842, 848 to 854, 804—all even numbers.

U. S. COMMISSIONERS OFFICE—before Mr. NELSON.—*The U. S. vs. Wm. P. Gardner and —— Moore*.—The defendants were brought up for examination on a charge of cruel and unnatural punishment of a seaman named James Smith. Gardner is the master and Moore the third mate of the ship *Liverpool*, and it was proven that on the 2d May, whilst on the high seas, the third mate, by order of the captain, Gardner, gave Smith twelve blows with a rope's end and three more. The Commissioner decided that the punishment was no cruel or unusual, and dismissed the case.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Before Judge ROOSEVELT.—In the matter of extending Canal and widening Walker-street. The Court having intimated last Saturday that new Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment would be appointed on Tuesday—announced the following new Commissioners, Walter L. Cutting, John Lenier and Robert Henry.

The Mayor &c. of New-York, vs. Alfred G. Benson and others. This case, which has occupied two days, was concluded by Mr. John Van Buren, who closed the argument on the part of the Corporation in reply to Mr. Charles O'Conor.

SUPERIOR COURT—Before Judge CAMPBELL.—*George Canfield vs. John B. Dingleton*.—This case, which has been previously noticed, went to the Jury under the charge of the Court. It was an action for damages for personal injuries suffered in consequence of having been knocked from the roof of one of the stages owned by the defendant, and drove over by the other carriages. The accident occurred on the 20th of May, 1851, and the question for the Jury to pass on was, whether the plaintiff contributed to the accident, or if it was wholly referable to the carelessness of the driver. The Court said the rule of law was that if the plaintiff in any way contributed to the accident he could not recover. If both parties were careless and thereby brought the accident about, the plaintiff could not recover; and if neither party were to blame, then it was purely accidental, and the plaintiff was without redress. If, however, the plaintiff had satisfied the Jury that he was blameless and the driver in fault, then the plaintiff must recover, and the question of damages was entirely for the Jury. After a long consultation, the Jury awarded the plaintiff $75.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—*Wednesday*.—Before the RECORDER and Ald. DENMAN and WARD.—*Trial for Perjury*.—The trial of JAMES FERGUSON, indicted for perjury, was resumed at the opening of Court, but was not concluded when the Court adjourned for the day. A vast amount of evidence has been taken in this case, which has tended to mystify the whole thing so thoroughly, that a correct idea of it can scarcely be obtained.

BROOKLYN CITY.

CIVILITIES.—On Tuesday the Weccacoe Hose Company, of Philadelphia, visited our city and were the guests of delegates from Companies Nos. 1, 13 and 15 of this city. They were escorted through the principal streets of the city, and visited all of the places of interest. During the day a collation was partaken of at Post's City Hotel, after which they proceeded to the Navy Yard and visited the *North Carolina*, where they were received very cordially, and upon returning, the crew of the *North Carolina* sprang into the rigging and gave three hearty cheers, which the firemen responded to. The Weccacoe Company is composed of a fine set of men—are men much admired by our citizens for their appearance and conduct. An excellent band of music accompanied the escort.

NORTH HEMPSTEAD.—A Court of Oyer and Terminer, Hon. N. B. Morse, presiding, (who has exchanged with Judge Strong,) will be held at the Court-House, North Hempstead, on Monday, the 21st inst.

PUBLIC SCHOOL No. 7.—On Friday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock, an examination of Public School No. 7, (Mr. Syms, Principal,) in York-street, will take place, in musical and declamatory exercises. During the week an examination of the classes have been going on in presence of the Trustees and a Committee consisting of Alfred G. Stephens, Esq., Judge J. Johnson, Major McPhail, G. Smith, Esq., D. Hoty and Professor McCarthy, of New-York, which has been highly satisfactory.

PUBLIC SCHOOL No. 8.—The examination of the Male and Female department of Public School No. 8 has been postponed till the third Friday in November, in consequence of some changes among the teachers recently. The examination of the Primary department will take place on Friday at 10 o'clock.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Judge SELAH B. STRONG.—*Wednesday*.—The case of Charles A. Nichols, Administrator, &c., against Courtney Schenck, and Edward Schenck, commenced on Tuesday, was resumed this day and concluded. The Jury returned a verdict of $200 damages for plaintiff. Adjourned to Thursday morning, June 17. Circuit Court Calendar, for Thursday, June 17. Nos. 28, 25, 17, 60, 12, 30, 129, 130, 41, 42.

SUN STRUCK.—Nicholas Redmond, employed in Manly's distillery in Tillary-street, was on Monday so overcome by the heat while at work, that his life was despaired of. Officer Whitney, of the First District, took the man in charge and procured the necessary medical aid in season to save him.

OYER AND TERMINER.—*Wednesday*.—Judge STRONG and Judge HARRISON. The Grand Jury came into Court this morning and made thirty-four presentments.

The People vs. James English. The defendant was brought into Court on a writ of habeas corpus, and on hearing of Charles J. Jones, of counsel for defendant, he was discharged from custody. Adjourned till this day, June 17.

EXCURSION.—The Irving Association

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1852.

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THE CONVENTION.

Interesting from Baltimore.—Fair Prospect for a Fight—A Southern Platform Proposed—A Letter from Scott—The Delegates from New-York.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday Night, June 16.

The Proceedings in Convention to-day indicate stormy. The Scott men elected their temporary Chairman, the Hon. GEO. EVANS, of Maine,—but lost all benefit of it by ordering Committees of one member from each State, nominated by the delegation thereof.

The Committee on Credentials has not yet reported. They will hardly be ready to-morrow. It is feared they will recommend the admission of all the FILLMORE men from New-York. If so, there will be a minority report and a stiff fight in Convention. Southern delegates demand a platform, and will insist upon one. If it is ultra, Northern Whigs will protest against it or demand a repudiation of it by General SCOTT, as binding.

FILLMORE's chances grow less and SCOTT's improve.

The Convention will last all the week.

One or two flare ups have occurred, showing abundant material for a sharp fight when the time comes.

It is rumored that SCOTT has written a full political letter upon all subjects, to be presented if he is nominated. It is said to be strong on the Tariff Internal Improvements, &c., and satisfactory on the Compromise. It is half a column long, and is considered platform enough by his friends North and South. Nothing will come from him before the nomination, in any contingency. I believe the rumor is reliable.

The Fields and the Streets.

The delightful weather of these days is an invitation from Nature to come out into the fields and forests, and meet her at home. Leafy June was never in lovelier trim to entertain the wanderer. There is health in the air of prairies, music in the quiet tune of water brooks, moral impulses in the deep sky, and mental stimulus in the moving winds. There is no part of man's nature that is not the better of the half-solitude which the companionship of Nature affords him. If you are physically ailing get you to the hills, or to the ocean beach, and be healed. If you are careful and care-worn, hypochondriacal, and victimized by *maladie du langueur*, seek the whispering converse of leaves, and hear the homilies of predicatorial stones, and be charmed, like Saul, out of madness by music, the music of Nature. And is there any surer refuge from temptation, than lonely woods, and still lakes, and the uncontaminating presence of growing though voiceless life, in the tree and shrub and wild flower above and beneath you, as they play hide and seek with blithe sunshine? Change of scene is always wholesome for wearied mind and body, and there is no change so great and none so wholesome, as that which gives streets and traffic for the purest of rural enjoyments.

Of towns people there are ever three classes: the wise, who, losing themselves in the mart, "choose to find themselves in the eternal calm of nature," seeking it where it may be found unimpaired by social trivialities. The foolish; craving a change of scene, and not a change of habit; new sensations rather than loftier ideas and holier emotions, crowd together at watering and other well-peopled places, converting the temple of Nature into a school for the education of passion, and the deterioration of the moral sense, and of the soul. The poor, whom we have always with us, while we haunt the City; because the means are not theirs to evade or vary the monotonous labors of hurried life. And of these three let us cultivate love for the first: the love which reproduces itself in imitation; pity for the second, as for those who madly make the ruinous barter of happiness for pleasure; pity, and if it may be, the means of relief for the third, who cannot if they will pause on the ceaseless treadmill of toil. The latter interest us especially.

The days are now at their longest, as they should be when they are so delightful. The depopulation of the town commences. Fashionable birds of passage are on the wing. In a little while the decrease in the bulk of the crowd will be plainly observable. Some are gone for the summer. Others take turns, enjoying their fortnight's rustication. But the great masses, the substructure of our population, the working classes, do not stir. The centrifugal force of the dollar they cannot employ. Theirs are the reeking courts, alleys and narrow streets, which the paternal negligence of the authorities provides for them. It is for them to remain in the heated workshop, inhaling pestilent gases; or be seated all day in curved postures at the work-bench, or table, longing for the week's end. You may see them, at twilight, pacing languidly homeward, the native hue of health sicklied over with the pallor of a confined and sedentary life. The choice at evening is of an early bed, which exhausted nature pleads for, or amusements and social pleasures, often of the least healthful description. The tepid theatre has, in wasted health and faculties and shortened lives, other tragedies than those of the scene. There is a total want of amusements in the open air. The Roman amphitheatre is an unimported idea. The labors of the poor sewing-girl are indoors, and so are what she calls her recreations, though it would puzzle us sadly to say what faculty of the poor creature is re-created by the change. How many figures on the returns of those death-commissioners, probably known as the Board of Health upon *lucus a non* principles, are due to changeless confinement in unwholesome streets and alleys, we may arrive at pretty nearly. Any physician will satisfy us of the sad destruction of life, resulting from close addiction to those sedentary pursuits, which employ the majority of towns folks. Any moralist will admit that the popular morals deteriorate in the constant alternation from fatiguing toil to fatiguing gratifications.

Who will devise a scheme to place rural relaxation within the reach of laborers? They need places to breath fresh air, and inhale fresh strength. Public Parks, if they were of the dimensions of the West-end parks of London, would answer the purpose. The Garden of the Tuileries, the Champs Elysee, the Bois de Boulogne, at Paris, are so many efficient agents in the health of that crowded metropolis. We have no such resorts here. But one thing we may have; cheap excursions on railway trains to the country. Saturday evening trains where liquor and profligacy are to be suppressed, and decency and shame.

From increased facilities, enabling the tired girl and boy, to recruit during a few hours at evening, or for a day each week, and a week each summer, in the country, we cannot but hope the happiest results. Charity can hardly find a worthier object. The benefit would not be individual, but social. It would economize crime and its cost to march all Five Points out, among unaccustomed scenes in the country, where none of the suggestions to error should present themselves; and where remorseful recollection of early innocence and subsequent lapse into crime might work out purer and sterner resolutions. The moral effect would be tonic. The interior nature would be directly reached through the physical. There would be an inward restorative flow of life upon the mind. It would be ventilated and dusted out. A portion of elasticity would revisit it. The whole man would be remanned; and when he resumed his vicious courses it would be without the usual zest and eagerness. Attain the end how we may; either through a profitable spirit of accommodation on the part of steamboat and railway people, arranging low-priced excursions; or through charitable suggestions of others, anxious to do general good, there can be no doubt of the moral, mental, physical and social value of a country airing. In our faith it is a cardinal tenet.

Presidential Messages.

On Tuesday the President transmitted to Congress a Message, enclosing a communication from the Secretary of State, relative to border disturbances upon the Rio Grande. According to the *National Intelligencer*, Mr. WEBSTER says in effect that:

"Although there is great want of official information, yet there can be no doubt of the frequent occurrence of disorders and outrages committed on the borders between the United States and Mexico, which unhappily are not confined to the inhabitants of either side; that violent seizures of persons to be transported across the line have taken place, and are likely to be repeated, and that there seems an absolute necessity for the adoption of some measures for the preservation and peace of the neighborhood. The Secretary recommends that the Government should be authorized to employ the military force of the country stationed in that quarter. He intimates that further legal enactments are necessary to restrain our citizens from hostile incursions into the territory of Mexico, and recommends the revival of the act of the 10th of March, 1838, or such parts thereof as exigencies may require, &c."

The President recommends the adoption of Mr. WEBSTER's views. Certainly, legislation was never more imperatively called for than upon the Bravo, where every interest is busily engaged in fomenting a war spirit, that must sooner or later involve us in a broil with Mexico, if not repressed. We are glad to see that the mission of Mr. OVID F. JOHNSON, the Adjutant of CARVAJAL, to Washington, has only proved effective in the way of arousing Government to a lively sense of the danger. Mr. JOHNSON has played his part only indifferently well. If Congress be not too gingerly, in view of the November elections, about interfering with filibustiering, we hope these moss-troopers will be finally put *hors du combat*.

Apropos to filibustiering, a message was received on the same day, concerning an offshoot of the Lopez business—the affair of the Spanish consulate at New-Orleans. In the course of the document the President says:

"Perhaps one ground upon which this indemnity, not large in amount, may be granted without establishing a dangerous precedent, and the granting of which would commend itself to the generous feeling of the entire country, is that the Queen of Spain, with a magnanimity worthy of all commendation, in a case where we had no legal right to solicit the favor, granted a free pardon to the persons who had so unjustifiably invaded her dominions and murdered her subjects, in violation of her own laws as well as those of the United States and the public law of nations. Such an act of mercy, which restored many misguided and unfortunate youths of this country to their parents and friends, seems to merit some corresponding act of magnanimity and generosity on the part of the Government of this country." He concludes with this remark: "I think that there can be none more appropriate than to grant an indemnity to those Spanish subjects who were resident among us, and who suffered by the violence of the mob, not on account of any fault which they themselves had committed, but because they were the subjects of the Queen of Spain. Such an act would tend to confirm that friendship which has so long existed between the two nations, and to perpetuate it as a blessing to both, and I therefore recommend it to your favorable consideration."

Earnestly do we hope that not one cent of compensation shall be paid, until CUNNINGHAM, the unfortunate Engineer, imprisoned in Cuba, has been abundantly indemnified for his protracted sufferings. Very little can be said for the magnanimity of her Spanish Majesty's Government, or the courage and energy of our own, while such an outrage is permitted to exist. Has any call been made in Congress for the particulars of the case?

☞ The Democratic enthusiasm for PIERCE melts under the solstitial temperature. The furor of the first few days has calmed down to the standard of reflection. Reflection does not keep pace with enthusiasm. There is a wild look in the eye of a politician, as in the eye of a toper, after a pretty lively spree; a half-sense of having done something quite foolish and mischievous, of the precise tendency of which he cannot conceive. The fever stage has given way to a fit of ague. A nomination so made, and so backed up, cannot hold against deliberate examination.

The first impression, upon Mr. PIERCE's nomination, was that it was the spontaneous product of the occasion. It struck the masses as a providential appointment, like that which made a bishop of AMBROSE, the civilian. They hailed it wildly as a work of their own hands—a happy thought of their own crania; utterly unconscious that a clique of the least trustworthy of the party had, weeks before, arranged the preliminaries and laid the wires that were to produce the special providence. The first thoughtless frenzy over, the truth began to appear. It was understood where and how the affair was all minutely predetermined; how each of the difficulties were provided for; and the masques arranged; and how the *Herald* was pitched upon and bargained for to teach the world who "one PIERCE" might be; in short, the result which had been complacently received as the product of their own volition, turned out to be the trick of shrewd wire pullers, whose puppets they had been all the way through. The discovery naturally damps the blaze of excitement; and accounts for the comparatively apathetic feeling which reigns to-day among the terrified democracy.

☞ A correspondent complains that many hundreds of contributors in this city to the KOSSUTH fund have never had an opportunity of listening to the orator. While elsewhere, KOSSUTH has delivered addresses in acknowledgment of the material aid vouchsafed him, in New-York, he has not done so; and there is no reason in the eyes of the writer why we should have the go-by. As he represents himself to be a bond-holder, and an ardent admirer of the chief, he has a claim to attention.

The difficulty, when KOSSUTH first arrived, lay in the accommodation of so large a number of hearers as gathered about him. The concentrated population of the city, and the novelty of the matter, made the rush greater than it has been in other places where population is thinner, and the crowd had already enjoyed the chance of reading full reports of previous speeches. At no other point has there been the same *empressement* to listen; and accordingly the tariff of prices necessarily adopted here, after the failure at Castle Garden, has not interfered between the masses and the man. Now, we fancy Castle Garden or Metropolitan Hall might be filled with eager listeners at low prices; and we shall rejoice if the

Bank Facts.

The amount of specie now on deposit in this City is very large, amounting to over $18,000,000 *and our Banks are very anxious to ship some of it to Europe*, in the hope of advancing the rates of interest here, which are now reduced to 4@5 P cent. One Bank in Wall-street has $2,182,000 in coin now in its vaults, an amount inconveniently large, and greater than its capital.—*Journal of Commerce.*

These shipments, at present, *are a decided relief to the Banks*, such is the plethora in their vaults. One Wall-street Bank holds $2,100,000 in coin.—*Tribune*

These extracts from two of the morning papers of yesterday attest the course of reckless folly upon which the Wall-street Banks seem bent. Of the eighteen millions spoken of, they hold thirteen or fourteen, about *one-seventh* the gold basis of the Bank of England and *one-ninth* that of France; and this with a commerce and trade to support, quite as extended, and now approximating in amount, that of England, and far exceeding that of France. A commerce, too, which of late, since the discovery of California Gold and our greatly increased intercourse through the Isthmus and around Cape Horn, has more than doubled, and a trade at home, which by the railway system, promises to be quadrupled. The "plethora" referred to is simply an addition of four or five millions Gold, not equal to the increased interest which we have promised to pay Europe for the borrowed means to prosecute our public works; a sum so limited in comparison with the demands of commerce, under the present revenue system, as to be liable to export in a single fortnight.

The Banks, we are told, are "anxious" to anticipate this demand. They desire to be rid of the encumbrance. The rate of usance here in Venice is too cheap. It remotely threatens to make New-York a money centre of some magnitude, and *that* would be a calamity to Bank dividends *and Bank salaries!* How could 40 Bank Presidents, and 80 Cashiers, first and second, live at 3 per cent.? It "cannot be did, master Trip."

We have tried very hard, but confess our inability to appreciate the force of reasoning in favor of a reduced specie basis, especially in view of the immmense expansion going on around us in credits, values and speculations of every description. Perhaps the fault is an obtuseness of judgment bordering on "Old Fogyism." We should not like to plead guilty to this, but will have it to do, if the threatened experiment of going back to six or eight millions be successfully carried out. Meanwhile, however, we must hold to the belief that the Wall-street Banks will sooner destroy themselves than make their fortunes by banking on such basis. Their deposits, mostly at the call of Foreign houses and of Country Banks of immense circulation, depending on the City, are five times either sum, and their circulation some seven or eight millions in addition. True, they sport large lines of Cash Items and Demand Loans; but these are all mere paper at best, available only when the sun shines, but utterly worthless for protection in storm and disaster. The Demand Loans throughout the Street are all of a piece. The basis of Stocks and Bonds the same; their speculative values equally at variance with their specie worth, when specie is scarce. The whole fabric falls together, if fall it must. The "calls" will be like GLENDOWER's on the spirits of the vasty deep. The revulsion appears in a day or a week. Last August sixty hours worked a change which few of the shrewdest heads dreamed of, and none were prepared for. The "plethora" was not only relieved, but the subject well nigh bled to death. Forty-eight hours more without relief and his eyes would have been set.

This matter may the more safely be referred to now than when the evil day draws nigh. If the Banks, from the accumulations of the country, are gaining in coin, not their own, but the deposits of their customers, and they rid themselves of what is called the surplus, avowedly to raise the rates of interest, it borders on what would probably be denounced as a public outrage, were it not that the whole community is too much immersed in speculation to give it attention.

United States Railway Bonds in London.

The *Europa* brings intelligence highly favorable to the sale of American Railway Bonds in London. The transactions of the week were especially large in Erie Convertibles, which attained a figure, equal, at the present extreme rate of Exchange, to par in this market. The papers and circulars report that increased attention is directed to the subject, though none but the well known lines yet find much favor. The news is certainly indicative of a more extensive business in a quarter hitherto deemed quite fastidious. The past operations in England have been chiefly for re-sale on the Continent, or in barter for British rails.

☞ The intelligence by the *Europa* is devoid of even ordinary interest. Political news there is none. The Australian emigration continues and increases at a rapid rate; ship-builders and capitalists purveying for it liberally. It will be seen that the enterprising individual, who will be at pains to seize Mr. THOMAS F. MEAGHER, and retransport him to Sydney, will find himself in possession of two pounds sterling as remuneration.

The aspect of the markets is encouraging. Money is without stringency. Cotton holds its own; while breadstuffs are rather inactive.

☞ It is amusing to note how bitterly Mr. BUCHANAN refers to the Baltimore Convention. "Men," he says, in his letter to the Washington meeting, "*Men* are but the creatures of a day, whilst *principles* are eternal." Certainly, a day, and even a few hours of a day, sufficed for the parturition of FRANKLIN PIERCE, the politician and statesman, and we may readily excuse the unhorsed veteran if he dwell painfully on the sudden birth. But, pray, which of the Democratic principles, having preceded ADAM, shall last into another stage of existence? It is to be feared that PIERCE having the falling sickness, so have the co-natal resolutions. Both are moribund.

THE GERMAN FESTIVAL.—The third annual Festival of the German Glee Clubs, will be held this year, in New-York, on which occasion more than twelve hundred singers will unite "in interpreting the music of the great masters." Their festivals are peculiarly German in their character, and in the Fatherland, almost the entire population unite in them. Two years ago, the first meeting of the Clubs was held at Philadelphia, and it was there resolved that their meetings should be held each year, in different cities of the Union. In accordance with this resolution, the Saengerbund celebrated their second Festival in Baltimore, last June, and this year New-York has been chosen. On Saturday evening they will give a concert at the Apollo rooms, and close the day with a grand torch-light procession. On Sunday evening there will be given a Sacred Concert at Metropolitan Hall; on Monday, a day procession, and concert, in the same place. On Tuesday, the festival will close with a Pic-Nic Excursion to Elm Park, on the Bloomingdale Road.

The Saengerbund was organized, not for the purpose of money-making, but for the purpose of improvement in music. They will charge for admission to their Concerts only what may be necessary to enable them to defray the necessary expenses of room-hire, printing, etc.

As this is the first gathering of a similar character that has ever taken place in this vicinity, it will no doubt attract much attention from our citizens.

THE FIRING LAST EVENING.—Our citizens were much excited last evening, about 7 o'clock, by the firing of a salute at Jersey City. In whose honor the salute was fired, was the general inquiry. Some said that Scott had been nominated at Baltimore—some that Webster had been chosen as the Whig standard-bearer: and a few maintained that Mr. Fillmore was the nominee; and all felt confident that somebody had been nominated, and that the Jersey Whigs had intercepted the

Renegade Whigs from New-York—Scenes in Baltimore.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday night, June 15, 1852.

All is excitement here. Bad characters of strangers are in the city. The preference for SCOTT as the nominee of the Whigs are gaining ground very fast, and there is little doubt of his nomination. A caucus of Southern Whigs was held this evening, to consider their course as to the making of a platform. Before proceeding to business a motion was put to exclude all the Northern men from the caucus, and a vote being taken on the question, it was carried. The votes of three gentlemen were disputed, as they were said not to be Southerners, and they were decided to be inadmissable. The names of these individuals, who had cast a vote against all the men of the North but themselves, were NICHOLAS CARROLL, JAMES DUKE, and a man named CARNLEY, all of them leading FILLMORE men, from New-York. Notwithstanding they had attempted to cast a vote in a place where the very act was an insult to the Southerners, and where nothing but the most unblushing impudence could have dictated it; and, notwithstanding this vote was ruled out of order, and treated as a breach of that exclusive right which the South claimed for itself in its own private caucus, thus politely intimating that the *gentlemen* should withdraw with their Northern brethren, still Messrs. CARROLL & Co. refused to leave the room, and remained during the whole sitting.

After this was so far settled, the Southern delegates proceeded with their business, and a series of resolutions were offered, as the ground-work of a Platform for the Whigs of the Union. These resolutions indorsed the Compromise as a finality, in the avowed purpose to prevent further agitation of the slavery question. A motion was made to adopt the resolutions as the Platform of the Southern delegates, and to present it to the Convention for its ratification; but a number of gentlemen were opposed to it, and an amendment was moved to recommend the resolutions to the consideration of an adjourned meeting the following morning, to which such Northern delegates as were friendly to the Compromise were to be invited. On putting the amendment to the vote it was carried by a great majority, as only some three or four delegates voted for the original resolution. The caucus then adjourned.

The Massachusetts delegation, accompanied by 500 of the friends of WEBSTER, arrived at 10 o'clock, and walked in procession through the streets, carrying appropriate banners. In the evening a large meeting was held in front of the Eutaw House, and several gentlemen from different parts of the Union delivered addresses; among the speakers was Mr. JOHN L. LATSON, of the Ninth Ward, New-York.

J. W. H.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

The Ladies of New-York and the Expected Exiles.

TO GOVERNOR KOSSUTH—*Sir:* We are aware that your aged mother, your sisters and their children, driven forth from their hearth-stone, are coming to the New World, to seek protection beyond the blighting shadow of despotism. We know that despotism, cowardly as cruel, fears the spell of the name you have illustrated, and dares not, even though it be borne by defenceless women, permit its existence on the Eastern Continent.

We know too, sir, that your filial and paternal solicitude must be painfully excited by the arrival of your family on a foreign soil, without the means of independent existence—and we have heard that in this mournful exigency you have expressed a wish to deliver a Lecture, for the purpose of obtaining the means necessary to secure to your exiled family an establishment by which they may earn an humble but independent livelihood.

We bail, with pleasure, in this project your acceptance of the truth that labor is the basis of personal dignity, as well as of our Republican Institutions.

We are told that the obstacle to your delivering this Lecture is some uncertainty in your own mind whether it will meet with cordial sympathy.

We, therefore, Sir, beg leave to express our conviction that, as American women, it is our duty, as well as our happiness, to come forward, without dropping the modest veil that befits our sex, to receive our exiled and afflicted sisters as a sacred deposit of your dearest treasures, till it shall please God to restore them to you and to freed Hungary.

And further, Sir, we take the liberty to express to you our belief that whatever differences of opinion may exist among our citizens as to our national duty and policy in relation to your country, there is not a brother or sister's heart in the land, a son's or brother's, that does not answer to the affecting call from the wrongs of your family. And to say that as the citizens of New-York had the honor of the first public demonstration of welcome and sympathy with your patriotism, they claim to consecrate their farewell with as general and fitting an expression of their sympathy with your domestic virtues.

In conclusion, permit us to say, that the mode by which you propose to express your filial sentiment is particularly acceptable to us, as it will gratify our earnest desire to hear your voice once more, and to hear it in a cause common to all humanity.

And that we are ready to concur with you in such arrangements as shall procure the most substantial return to your efforts. Respectfully,

Mrs. Ambrose C. Kingsland.	Miss Woods.
Mrs. Stephen H. Tyng.	Mrs. Henry W. Bellows.
Mrs. P. S. Van Rensselaer.	Mrs. VandenHenvel.
Mrs. Thomas Doremus.	Miss Anna Curtis.
Madame O. Sullivan.	Mrs. James Gibbons.
Miss E. M. Sedgwick.	Mrs. John Sutphen.
Mrs. Wm Kirkland.	Mrs. J. B. Howland.
Mrs. Henry Grinnell.	Mrs. Oscar Coles.
Madame Charles Canda.	Mrs. E. M. Mitchell.
Mrs. John Bigelow.	Mrs A. B. Durand.
Miss A. Rodgers.	Mrs. Woodman.
Mrs. John O. Sullivan.	Mrs. A. H. Fitch.
Mrs Henry Sedgwick.	Miss Durand.
Mrs. Frank Marbury.	Mrs. Comfort Sands.
Mrs. Dr. Ehinger.	Mrs. Cruikshite.
Miss J. Sands.	Mrs. E. Parmley.
Mrs. Morris Earle.	And others.

Letter from William C. Bryant and others.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 10, 1852.

GOVERNOR LOUIS KOSSUTH—*Dear Sir:* Allow us to congratulate you on the regained liberty of your mother and sisters. That those so dear to you should have suffered so many hardships in consequence of your devotion to constitutional rights, must gain for them a sympathy as wide as that which is felt for yourself. Their dangerous relationship to you is their honor and their title to our particular regard. In this view their expected arrival in this city interests us, and we believe that we but express the feelings of our fellow-citizens in addressing you in the relation you will soon be called on to take toward them.

We are aware that these ladies and their families, on their first arrival, will have no one but yourself to whom to look for support, and that you have no pecuniary aid to give them. Your poverty is one of your claims to honor. You will wish then to do something toward helping them. It has occurred to us that if you would afford our fellow-citizens an opportunity of meeting you again and hearing your views upon any subject, they would gladly embrace it as a means of helping you in the performance of your duties as a son and a brother. If you undertake anything of the kind we shall be happy to aid you in carrying it out.

Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM C. BRYANT,	PARKE GODWIN,
E. H. CHAPIN,	WM. E. SEDGWICK,
S. DRAPER,	JOSEPH N. BALESTIER,
S JONES,	WILLIAM C. RUSSEL,
HORACE GREELEY,	S. P. PARKER.
SAMUEL OSGOOD,	STEPHEN H. TYNG,
GEORGE BANCROFT,	HENRY J. RAYMOND,
JOHN BIGELOW,	HENRY W. BELLOWS,
GEORGE B. CHEEVER.	

Kossuth's Reply.

IRVING HOUSE, Saturday, June 12, 1852.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: With deep emotion I thank you for the generous interest you are pleased to take in the cause so sacred to my affections, next to my country dearest to my heart.

Gratifying though it be, to know my persecuted sisters liberated and reunited to my aged parent beyond the reach of my country's murderers, still it is a hard destiny, full of nameless woes, to be driven from the native soil. An old mother tried by more severe afflictions than any mourning parent on earth, sisters sick and worn out by the sufferings of an arbitrary prison, inflicted on them solely, because I am their brother, on helpless children, two of them fatherless orphans, all cast amongst foreigners homeless, and poor.

Yet I thank God that his wisdom has destined us to suffer for our fatherland.

But my devotion to my country's rights being the cause of the shattered happiness of my family, it is a deep anxiety added to the cares of my public life that I have not the means to support the forlorn exiles so near to my heart.

I am poor and proud of being so. My life and every one of its moments belong to my country, and the material aid which I have been able to collect and may yet receive for my country's cause, shall not be diverted from

I feel happy to leave every further arrangement with you, and trust that the people of New-York will answer your call, which must receive a ray of that sympathy which is their inheritance, which they have afforded to the unfortunate of the earth.

L. KOSSUTH.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Democratic Ratification Meeting at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 15.

A grand Democratic ratification meeting takes place in this city, to-morrow.

New-Hampshire Legislature—Fugitive Slave Law—The Liquor Bill.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, June 16.

The bill to repeal the act for the further protection of personal liberty, was discussed at length in the House yesterday, and was ordered to a third reading, by a vote of 157 to 112. Thirteen Whigs voted for, and four Democrats against the repeal.

The liquor bill was also reported yesterday afternoon, without amendment. The special committee which had it under consideration reported a resolution submitting its acceptance to the people by ballot at the November election. A joint resolution was also reported providing that consideration of the bill should be postponed until the November session.

A very hot debate preceded the motion to take the vote by yeas and nays on the first resolution. On its being taken, 144 voted against it, and 124 in favor. The majority in opposition to referring the bill to the people prior to legislative action was 8. Should the bill pass, it is almost certain it will contain a clause referring it to the people.

Important from Central America—Refusal to acknowledge British Authority—Sale of the Government Buildings at Ruatan, &c., &c.

NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 15.

The *Picayune* has received advices from Honduras of a highly important character. The inhabitants of Ruatan, as also five other islands dependent on Honduras Bay, had refused to acknowledge British authority and claimed the protection of Honduras, which had been accorded them. The Superintendent had given orders to have the Government buildings at Ruatan sold, which was done at a great sacrifice. Everything was in a state of confusion and disorder, and the most serious consequences are apprehended.

Advices from Belize to the 2d inst., report that the mahogany crop the present year will be about twelve million feet.

The same arrival brings accounts from Guatamala to the 18th of May. The crop of Cochineal for this year, it was thought, would fall off at least two thousand cerroons.

Assault by a Member of Congress.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 16.

FAYETTE MCMULLEN, a Member of Congress from Virginia, has been held to bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer an assault upon Mr. FITSWORTH last evening on board the steamer *Trenton*, coming from Tacony,—FITSWORTH had occupied MCMULLEN's seat in the cars during his absence, by placing his lady in it; MCMULLEN threatened to take his seat by force, but FITSWORTH vacated it at the desire of the lady, calling the Congressman no gentleman. They afterwards met on the boat, when FITSWORTH refusing to recall the epithet, MCMULLEN broke his cane over his head.

Discovery of Dead Bodies at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 16.

Great excitement exists in the upper part of this city, caused by the discovery of twelve human bodies in a shanty on the road to Walnut Hills, which purported to be a chemical laboratory. The owner, Dr. DAVIS, has been arrested for trial. It is supposed his business has been arranging skeletons for Colleges, and that the dead bodies had been procured for that purpose.

U. S. Senator from New-Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, June 16.

A Caucus of the Democratic members of the Legislature, held last evening, by a vote of 86 to 63, postponed, until the November session, the choice of a U. S. Senator in place of JOHN P. HALE, whose term expires on the 4th of March next.

The Benjamin Franklin at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 15

The steamship *Benjamin Franklin*, from New-York, arrived at this port to-day.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

COLUMBIA, PA., Wednesday, June 16.

A child of Mr. R. M. Paynter, aged 6 years, was this evening run over by a train of freight cars, and instantly killed.

Evenings with the Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, at 5 o'clock—present eleven members. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Petitions were received and referred to have vacant lots in Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth-streets fenced in; to reduce the assessment for regulating Thirty-seventh-street; from the Judges of the United States Court, asking for alterations in the Court Rooms; for a bulkhead at the foot of One-hundred-and-twentieth-street, East River.

Reports were adopted in favor of changing the word "expelled" opposite the name of A. S. RELAY, on register of Firemen, to "resigned;" against building the sewer in the Bowery at a depth of 17 feet; to permit Colored Orphan Asylum to make connection with sewer in Forty-third-street; to build a sewer in Elizabeth-street, from opposite No. 226 to Houston-street; in favor of a sewer in Thirty-fourth-street, from Madison-avenue to within 100 feet of Fourth-avenue.

The bill for the Wall-street ferry coming up, Ald. DOHERTY moved that the subject be laid upon the table, and made the special order for this evening. The motion was lost—4 Ayes, 15 Noes. Ald. DOHERTY then called for the reading of *all* the papers connected with the case. Ald. STURTEVANT hoped the papers would not be read, except the veto message of the Mayor. Ald. TIEMANN was anxious to hear the message read. He wanted to know upon what grounds the Mayor could veto this bill, and on the same day sign the bill for the Roosevelt-street Ferry, which brought to the City a yearly rent of only. $3,000, while it took from the City wharves valued at $5,000 per year. The papers were read, when Ald. DOHERTY said that, as a matter of justice to the City, he thought the subject should be laid over. He had in his possession a petition from four responsible men, offering $25,000 per year for the lease, which we now propose to grant to Mr. SHARPE for $20,000. For the purpose of securing the delay necessary to enable him to present this petition, he moved that the Board adjourn. The motion was lost—Ayes 1, Noes 18. Ald. STURTEVANT moved to pass the bill, notwithstanding the veto. He thought Mr. SHARPE had offered too much, and therefore that the objections of the Mayor were not well taken. Ald. TIEMANN moved to refer the papers to a Committee, and to advertise for proposals for said lease. Ald. TWEED was opposed to the reference. It was not right to auction out the ferry leases. By so doing, you have men with money offering high prices and giving poor accommodations. The motion to refer was lost, and the lease was passed, notwithstanding the objections of the Mayor, by the following vote:

AYES.—Moore, Haley, Sturtevant, Oakley, Boyce, Barr, Tweed, President, Brisley, Francis, Smith, Tiemann, Pearsall, Bard, Ward, Denman, Cornell, Alvord, and Peck.—19.

NAY.—Doherty.—1.

The dull monotony of the proceedings were here relieved by a discussion relative to the absence of the Sergeant-at-Arms, NICHOLAS SEAGRIST, at the last session of the Board. In accordance with a resolution of the Board, the Clerk made a report relative to the matter, which Ald. STURTEVANT desired to have read. Ald. SMITH desired to have it laid upon the table. Ald. DENMAN thought that the discussion was trifling, and unworthy of the representatives of more than 500,000 people; but if this was to be the ultimatum of the iniquities perpetrated by this Board, he would be content to let the matter go on. The report was read, and then laid upon the table. Mr. SEAGRIST was in attendance at the Firemens' Parade, as a member of the Department.

Resolutions were adopted to substitute iron posts for the present gates in the fence around the Park; to inquire into the expediency of purchasing Chelsea-square for a public park; to put a bathing apparatus in the XIIth Ward station-house; that the Street Commissioner advertise for plans to pave the streets with iron; to inquire into the propriety of purchasing Lamartine-park in the XXth Ward for a public park; to give owners of property on Thirty-fourth-street permission to build a sewer in said street from Madison-avenue to within fifty feet of the Fourth-avenue; to repair the crosswalk corner of Broadway and Leonard-streets; to repair the crosswalks corner of Elm and Pearl streets; to fill up the cellar No. 116 East Twenty-fifth-street; to have Telegraph post corner of Greenwich and Morton-streets, removed. To light with oil Broadway from Forty-Second to Fifty-Ninth-streets; Forty-Sixth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River; Fifty-Second-street, from the Eighth to Tenth-avenue, Forty-Seventh-street, from Eleventh-avenue to North River, Forty-Fifth-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue, Fifty-First-street, from Broadway to Tenth-avenue, Forty-Fourth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue, Tenth-avenue, from Forty-Second to Forty-Eighth-streets. To repair the pavement on the corner of Car-

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HASTINGS'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA, not only a positive but a warranted cure for Consumption and all other diseases of the lungs. This medicine has decided the dispute about the curability of Consumption, and satisfied the Medical Faculty and all who have used it, that Consumption and all affections of the lungs cannot only be cured, but that they are easily and simply cured, as almost any of the disorders to which the human frame is liable. The operation of a single bottle, which costs $1, is sufficient to satisfy any patient—if not altogether too far gone in the disease—of this fact, and even a single dose gives evidence of its extraordinary influence in arresting and eradicating the malady, by the immediate relief which it affords. This is no quack or secret remedy. Dr. HASTINGS, its discoverer, is one of the most eminent physicians of the age, and has made a full disclosure of its history and all its component parts to the world, not wishing to incur the responsibility of combining to himself, for the sake of profit, a secret which was calculated to do such universal good. And such have been the wonderful results of its operations that the *London Lancet*, *Medical Times*, and the most eminent physicians of both Hemispheres, are anxiously calling upon sufferers to have immediate recourse to it, and proclaiming that of all known medicines, it alone has positively established its efficacy by indisputable proofs of curing Consumption and other diseases of the lungs. The great celebrity of HASTINGS'S Compound Syrup of Naphtha, obviates the necessity of publishing certificates of cures. In fact, so far as can be ascertained, it has cured, or is fast curing, almost all who have used it, and probably no person who has taken a bottle but would be willing to give a warm certificate in its favor, as others have already done without solicitation. Probably two-thirds of the regular physicians on both sides of the Atlantic are now using HASTINGS'S Naphtha Syrup, in their private practice, and many of them are becoming famous for the cure of consumption, and all diseases of the lungs, entirely through its means. Agency for New-York and vicinity, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.

SUMMER UNDER GARMENTS.—THERE IS NO greater luxury in warm weather than the light, elastic and cooling Under Vests, sold by A. RANKIN & CO. All who regard health, who love enjoyment, and care for economy, should hasten to the old-established Stocking and Under Garment Factory, No. 104 Bowery, near Grand-st., for a Zephyr Under Shirt.

REFRESHINGLY COOL!—THE VERY LIGHT GOSSAMER-LIKE Zephyr Merino Undervests, imported and sold by A. RANKIN & CO., should be worn by all who perspire profusely, and are therefore liable to colds and rheumatism. While they protect the wearer they also promote his comfort. A. RANKIN & CO., No. 104 Bowery

HOW TO KEEP COOL WITH THE THERMOMETER AT 96°—Wear one of RAY & ADAMS ZEPHYR UNDER VESTS so justly celebrated as a light, soft, elastic, and durable fabric, promoting health, comfort, and economy. RAY & ADAMS, Importers and Manufacturers, No. 591 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.

BROADWAY FASHIONABLE CLOTHING EMPORIUM.—ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, offer to their friends and customers an increased assortment of fashionable ready made Clothing, suitable for the season. Purchasers are invited to call and examine.

THE SUMMER DEMAND AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.—GENIN is repaid for the pains he has taken to procure the most recherché styles of Children's Costume from Paris, by an amount of patronage in this department which he scarcely dared to anticipate. The establishment of his Bazaar seems to have opened a new era in Juvenile dress. There is no single store in the world where such a fashionable variety of all the articles of Juvenile Wardrobe can be found. The Ladies' Hat and Shoe departments are also far in advance of all rivalry here; and the connection now permanently established with the first manufacturers in the French and English Capitals, warrants him in saying that nothing new can be brought out in any branch comprehended in the business of the Bazaar, either in France or England, without its duplicate appearing almost simultaneously at the Bazaar. GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

VAN DRUSEN'S IMPROVED WAHPENE.—THIS DESIRABLE article, which from its successful and unqu

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

SAFETY OF THE STEAMER SARAH SANDS.

REWARD FOR THE ARREST OF MEAGHER.

COTTON ACTIVE—BREADSTUFFS DULL.

The Royal Mail Steamer *Europa*, Capt. LOTT, reached her wharf in Jersey City, yesterday, at 4 o'clock, P. M., having sailed from Liverpool at 1 o'clock on Saturday, the 5th inst,

She brings the following list of Passengers:

Miss Hoffman, Mr. Parejo and Friends, Madam Parejo, Madam Parejo and servant, Mr. Goodhue, lady and servant, Mr. Beedes and lady, Q. McAdams, T. Arnott d'Counis, Mr. Messenger, Mr. Benson, H. Masterton, Mr. Fayne, R. Deedes, M. Pick, Mr. Gallard, Mr. Ferry and servant, Mr. G. A. Hewes, Mr. Bast, Mr. Hensch, F. Schub, Mr. Griffith, H. M. Secretary of Legation, J. Steenart, J. S. Castelago, Mr. Graeff, J. Bigham, Col. Moore, Bearer of Dispatches, A. J. Beerlene, O. Muller, Mr. Acker, Gen. McNeil, Mr. W. Withers, Mr. Robinson, Mr Catlin, Miss Ann Haddock, Mr. J. White, J. Frederick, Capt. Turner, Mr. Meller, D. Girard, J. B. Girard, E. S. Tucker, H. Phillips, Mr. Lowbeee, Anson Hardy.

The Steamer *City of Glasgow*, sailed from Liverpool, at 11½ o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday, June 3d, for Philadelphia, with 89 passengers and 500 tons goods.

The Steamer *Sarah Sands*, ILSLEY, from New York, 9th May, arrived at Liverpool, Wednesday afternoon, June 3d, *vid* Falmouth, into which port she put, 30th May, short of coal.

The news is without importance.

ENGLAND.

Both Houses of Parliament reassembled on the 3d inst. The Lords did nothing, and the Commons discussed at great length the order of public business. The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that on Monday he would give notice of the intentions of Government with respect to the ministerial measures before Parliament. The House then went into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service estimates.

On the 4th, the House again went into Committee on the Supplies, and afterwards on the New-Zealand Constitution bill, various clauses of which were debated and agreed to. In answer to a question from Lord DUDLEY STUART, Mr. D'ISRAELI stated that papers were on the table of the House explaining what further steps the Government intended to take to obtain redress from the Austrian Government for the attack made upon Mr. MATHER, a British subject, by an Austrian officer at Florence. The House then adjourned till Monday. The debate on the Maynooth endowment was to be resumed on Tuesday.

The submarine telegraph cable was extended across from Holyhead to Howth on the 31st ult., without accident. The wire is 70 miles in length and occupied eight hours in laying down. This shortens the distance between London and Dublin by six hours, the time hitherto occupied on the passage from Holyhead to Kingston. The 7th inst. was the day appointed for carrying the cable of the opposition line across the Channel, should the weather permit, from Portpatrick (Scotland) to Donoughadee.

The full correspondence relative to the wrecks seen on the ice off Newfoundland in May, 1851, and supposed to have been Sir JOHN FRANKLIN's ships, is published by order of the Admiralty. The only new fact disclosed is that two waterlogged ships are reported to have been seen near the spot and about the same date, by the Dutch brig *Doctor Kneiper*, arrived at New-York on 4th May, 1851. The accuracy of the *Kneiper's* report has still to be investigated.

The British West India Mail Company announce their intention of commencing, in August next, to run a fast steamer between Savannah, Ga., and Nassau, Jagua, Jamaica, and Chagres, expecting thereby to secure a portion of the California traffic. The steamship *Conway* is now taking in new boilers, at Southampton, for the above route, in connection with which a branch steamer will run between Jamaica and Honduras.

Commander FORBES, whose name has been before the American public in connection with Liberian affairs, died on the 25th of March, on board the ship of war *Tortoise*, on the passage to St. Helena, whither he was proceeding for the benefit of his health.

Captain CHARLES TYNDALE, of the Navy, has arrived in England for the purpose of viewing and reporting on the capabilities of that port as a trans-Atlantic Steamship station. Each of the three Government Commissioners will separately visit the harbor of Limerick and Galway, and send in their respective reports.

The *Hobart Town Gazette*, of January 2d, just come to hand, offers £2 reward for the apprehension of MEAGHER.

A special meeting of the Society for the propagation of the Gospel, was held in London, on Saturday last, to receive Rev. Dr. WAINWRIGHT, Secretary to the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, who had been deputed, in the unavoidable absence of the Bishops of Michigan and Western New York, to take part in the concluding services of the Society's jubilee year. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided, and there were present the Bishops of London, Bangor, Gloucester and Bristol, Salisbury, Lichfield, and Oxford; the Earl of Harrowby, and other distinguished persons. The Archbishop, in an opening address, cordially welcomed Rev. Dr. WAINWRIGHT, and expressed the desire which was felt by every member of the Society for the welfare of the American church. Dr. WAINWRIGHT, after a speech of much feeling, presented the minutes of proceedings at a meeting of bishops held in New-York on the 29th of April last. By these minutes thanks were conveyed to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel for requesting the attendance of a delegation from the American Bench of Bishops to take part in the Society's jubilee. The obligations of the American Protestant Episcopal Church to the Society were acknowledged, and assurances of sympathy in its welfare, and in that of the church of England hierarchy, were conveyed. The minutes closed with an invitation, and the promise of a sincere welcome, to any of the bishops or clergy of the English church, who might be disposed to attend the triennial meeting of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society in New-York next year. A series of resolutions were adopted on the minutes, expressing the gratification of the Society at finding on the part of the American church a desire by a delegation of bishops to strengthen the bonds of Christian communion with the church of England.

FRANCE.

Public opinion appears to be in favor of a reduction of the Army, and the neo-appointment of a Minister of Police. A rumor is revived, for the third or fourth time, that the Orleans confiscations are about to be compromised. The political news is uninteresting. A tax is to be imposed for horses and dogs.

The *Moniteur* publishes the Wheat returns in the principal markets of France, which regulate the import and export duties on Corn and Flour. The average price for France is 17f. 51c. per hectolitre

Convicts continue to be shipped off to Cayenne.

The notorious Madame LAFARGE, who has been for some years confined in a *maison de santé*, at Reny, has received a free pardon.

SEYD-PASCHA, hereditary Prince of Egypt, and eldest surviving son of Mehemet Ali, has arrived at Marseilles on board a French ship-of-war. The ostensible cause of his visit is to recruit his health at the mineral springs at Mont d'Or.

CARTIGNY, the well-known comic actor, is dead.

The President will take up his residence at St. Cloud, immediately, and will come into Paris to attend Cabinet Councils and receptions, which will still be held at the Tuilleries.

The fete of the distribution of Eagles to the different regiments in garrison at Lyons, took place on Monday and Tuesday last. Gen. CASTELLANE reviewed the troops. A tilting-match was given at the Hippodrome by the dragoons and cuirassiers, and the fete concluded with balls, illuminations and other amusements. The President's name was received with enthusiasm.

The *London Times* is "authorized and requested, on behalf of Gen. CHANGARNIER formally to contradict, the assertion that CHANGARNIER made a proposal to the Provisional Government of 1848, for the military invasion of England."

"M. HUBNER, the Austrian Minister in Paris, will, it is believed, be shortly recalled, at the instance of the Emperor of Russia, who considers him too zealous an agent of Prince SCHWARTZENBERG's policy to be trusted near LOUIS NAPOLEON."

SPAIN.

A Royal decree announces that Spanish and foreign ships may touch at the Canary Islands, in transit or stress of weather, during the months of June, July and August, of the present year, exempt for six days from anchorage or lading dues. Another decree, places Sicilian vessels on an equal footing with Spanish, in Spanish ports.

Despatches from the Philippine Islands, states that an expedition has sailed from Manilla for the island of Mindanao, to erect military works at Puerto Palloe for the defence of that town. Great commercial advantages are anticipated from the enterprise.

PORTUGAL.

The difficulty between the St. Ubes Salt Company and the Government, respecting the salt monopoly, is still unsettled, so far as British claims are concerned. A Lisbon correspondent of the *Daily News* says: "The information I gave you in my last relative to the salt question at St. Ubes, has been confirmed by the publication of a decree conceding the American demand. This has cast the British Government into the shade, and completely shows that an American claim has been promptly allowed, while a British claim of a similar nature would (as it always is) be contested. Jonathan has thus gone ahead, and proved that his is the "most favored nation" in Portugal.

ITALY.

Vienna papers state that Parma and Modena will join the Austrian Customs Union.

Accounts from Piedmont state that parties are agreed on the expediency of reducing the army.

The Roman police are using every means to prevent the introduction of foreign newspapers into the Papal States. English journals are charged letter postage by weight.

The fate of EDWARD MURRAY excites much interest among the British residents at Rome, as well as in England. Great efforts have been made to procure his release. His wife and mother, accompanied by his infant child, threw themselves at the Pope's feet, on the way to church, and presented a petition for pardon. The Pope took the petition, but as yet has returned no answer.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss Journal *Bund* denies that protocols have been signed by the great Powers to deliver up Neufchatel to Prussia. On the other hand the *Independance Belge* asserts that it is so. The *Debats* says:—"We learn that the Ministers of the five great powers did meet at the Foreign Office in London, on or about the 17th of May, to consider a note of the king of Prussia respecting Neufchatel, but it is certain that nothing final was decided in that conference, and that all further decision was adjourned until a more opportune occasion."

GERMANY.

Vague accounts are in the Austrian papers, of a conspiracy that has been brought to light at Bremen. The whole story is comprised in the sentence, "that certain members of the 'Todtenbund' had pledged themselves to get rid of 'certain aristocrats.'" The London *Times* correspondent mentions the rumor without attempting to explain it.

Prussian papers state that the exchange of notes between the Cabinets of Berlin and Vienna, on the subject of Zollverein Affairs has ceased, and direct negotiations may be considered as broken off. The Zollverein Congress met at Berlin on the 7th, when a decisive declaration of the intentions of Prussia was looked for.

The Berlin official journal publishes the Prussian budget for 1852: Expenses, 99,434,734 thalers; and receipts 97,001,021 thalers; deficiency, 2,443,713 thalers.

The French Minister at Cassel has demanded that CANOVA's statue of NAPOLEON, which stood in the principal square of the city, when Westphalia was a Kingdom, shall be given up to JEROME BONAPARTE, who destines it to Rheims.

The Diet of Nassau was closed on the 28th May.

An accident happened to the train that conveyed the Emperor of Russia and suite to Warsaw on the 27th May. The cars run off the track and two carriages were smashed, but none of the passengers were injured.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

BY EXPRESS FROM LONDON.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 5—1 o'clock P. M.

LONDON, Saturday Morning.—There is but little intelligence in any of the papers. It is rumored at the House that on Monday (7th) the Government will make a grand clearance of the numerous bills which stand for progress, and that they will indicate some time when the close of the session and of this Parliament may be expected. It is feared that Mr. COBDEN or some of the Free Trade leaders may take the chance of bringing on a Free Trade debate, but, of course, no act of the present can bind any future Parliament.

There have been some fluctuations in Consols, owing to the near approach of the period for closing the books. The Chancery brokers caused some depression by sales on Friday, but at 2 o'clock they were 100¼, 100 7-16 for money, and 100¼@100½ for account. Red. Threes 99¼, 99½. Three-and-a-quarters 100½. Exchequer Bills 80, 82. India Stock 276.

The news from foreign markets is satisfactory. Money very plenty. Paris Threes are 15 centimes less than on Wednesday last, but the Four-and-half are 30 centimes better.

The Austrian Loan has been taken at ½ prem., principally by Paris orders.

The steamship for Australia, on leaving Plymouth, Friday afternoon, ran against the pier, and was so much damaged that she had to put back. A fresh impetus has been given to the dislike of British sailors to leave port on a Friday.

The report of the San Juan del Rey Mining Company, yesterday, was very favorable. The net profit on the working for the last year was £51 586 and a dividend of £9 ₱ share is declared, and £2 200 added to the reserve.

A great deal of feeling has been excited by the controversy between Mr. HINCKS and the Colonial Office respecting the Halifax and Quebec Railway affair, and the general feeling is that Mr. HINCKS has not been well treated.

From France there is nothing of news, except that more eminent men are flying.

THE MARKETS.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The sales the three past days have been 24,000 bales, namely, on Wednesday 10,000 bales, of which speculators took 1,000 and exporters a like quantity. Thursday, the sales amounted to 8,000 bales, including 3,000 on speculation and for export—demand good and prices maintained. Friday, the sales were again 8,000 bales, including 2,000 on speculation and 1,000 for export, the Market c'osing steadily at full prices, heretofore may be quoted for Fair Orleans 5¾d., Middling do. 5½d.; Fair Mobiles 5½d., Middling do. 5¼d.; Fair Uplands 5¼d., Middling do. 5 3-16d.

Liverpool Corn Market.

The market for all descriptions of grain and FLOUR has been dull these few days, partly attributable to the extremely favorable weather, and partly to the holidays and other causes. At Friday's market, American WHEAT suffered a decline of 1d. ₱ 70 lbs., and American FLOUR changed hands at 20s. 6d. for best quality ex-warehouse. INDIAN CORN has likewise experienced a falling off to the extent of 6d.@1s. ₱ qr. The arrivals at Liverpool from the United States, from 1st to 3d June, inclusive, were 3,355 qrs. WHEAT, and 5,847 bbls. FLOUR.

Provision Market.

BEEF continues active at the advance, with fair amount of sales and small stock in market. BACON has improved 1s. and remains in active request. Little doing in PORK,—market bare, and tendency of prices upwards. LARD held firmly at an advance of 6d. No CHEESE in market.

Liverpool General Market.

ASHES—In moderate demand, at prices of last week—say 24s for Pot, and 27s. 6d. for Pearl.

QUERCITRON BARK—Few sales; quotations 7s. for Baltimore, and 8s. for Philadelphia.

DYEWOODS—Sales 270 tons Logwood, at £5 15s.@£5 17s. 6d. ₱ ton; 30 tons Maracaibo Fustic at £3 1s 6d. ₱ ton, and 30 tons Barwood at £2 15s.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin, fine in steady demand, common 6d. ₱ cwt. reduction. Tar, 1,100 barrels brought 11s. 3d. ₱ cwt. from 12s. Turpentine and Spirits do.—nothing doing.

OILS—Continue rather scarce, and in good demand at retail. Sperm £86; Pale Seal £31 10s.; Whale £35@£38; Lard £45@£50; 1,000 tons Palm, on the spot and to arrive, £27@£28 ₱ ton.

TALLOW—No transactions. Y. C. is quoted at 37s. ₱ cwt.

TOBACCO—A fair business doing, at unchanged prices.

RICE—Moderately active, without material change in prices. Bengal 9s. 6d.@10s. 6d. ₱ cwt. 80 tcs. Carolina are reported at 17s. 6d. ₱ cwt. in bond.

Money Market.

The English funds remain firm, Consols above par. The new three-and-a-quarter per cents are in favor as an investment from the advantage they offer of a guaranteed rate of interest for twenty years, commencing in 1854. The buoyancy of prices for this stock is now established.

The knowledge that there are orders to buy for investment whenever the market recedes, has kept up the value of Government Securities. The Bank of England has not yet intimated that it will lend on the security of Stock and Exchequer Bills on lower terms than heretofore, but it is considered that few persons will be content in the present abundance of money to pay more than 1½ per cent. The Bank returns show a further increase in bullion.

On Wednesday Consols opened at previous quotations, and closed at 100¼@100⅜, and 100⅜ for 16th July. Thursday opened at opening prices of Wednesday, and closed at the same price. Friday closed at 100⅜ for account.

American Stocks.

American Securities continue in good demand, and considerable transactions have taken place during the past week in Erie Railroad Convertibles, and other Railway Stocks. City of Boston 5 ₱ cent. Bonds have also been in demand, w th inquiry for Montreal Sizes. The inferior class of Shares are not sought. Quotations are: U. S. 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1852, 104@105. do. 6 ₱ cent. do., 1868, 109¾@110; New-York State 5 ₱ cents., '56-'60, 95@96: Boston City 5 ₱ cents., '62, 99¼@⅜; New York and Erie 7 ₱ cents. (first Mortgage), '58-'60, 106¼@107½; do. do. do. 7 ₱ cents. (second Mortgage), '52, 99@100; do. do. 7 ₱ cent. Convertibles, '63, 90¼@90½; Philadelphia and Reading Railroad 6 ₱ cent. Mortgage Bonds, '60, 81@82.

Freights.

[From Train & Co's Circular per Europa.]

Very fair arrival of American ships since our last. Rates are firm at 12s. 6d @15s. for Iron to New-York and Philadelphia. To Boston, an excess of tonnage has reduced rates lower than to any other Northern port. To all ports in the United States, passengers dull, at 20s. a head, not to the ships.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

The Cholera broke out very suddenly at Dubuque, Iowa, a few days ago, and in the short space of twenty-four hours twenty-two cases terminated fatally. About three-fourths of all the persons who died were raftsmen, or persons employed about the river, and in the water, and in the habit of using ardent spirits freely. Of the remaining fourth a majority died of pure fright. Some new cases have since occurred, but the force of the disease seems broken, and no further alarm is felt.

For several days past, fires have been raging with great fury in the vicinity of Aurora, Amherst, Mariaville, and Otis, Me. They have burnt over valuable timber lands to a fearful extent, and placed several dwelling houses in imminent danger. For several days past, men have been employed in fighting fire to save the buildings occupied by Rev. Mr. Long, of Mariaville. A large portion of the timber lands burnt over, is owned by Colonel Black and Mr. Tisdale.

The widow of Dr. Flanders has recovered, under a statute of 1849, against the town of Sheffield, Vt., $1,000 damags, for the death of her husband by the upsetting of a stage, in which he was a passenger, some more than a year since; on account, as was alleged, of the narrowness of the road. A similar case is now pending in the Windham County, Vt., Court, in favor of the representatives of the late Dr. Dana Hide, against the town of Jamaica.

The Cholera has made its appearance among the inmates of the Orphan Boys' Asylum, in the Third District, New-Orleans. Some six or seven of the children have died, and others are prostrated; the nurse is dead; one of the Brothers, who conduct the Asylum, also died of the disease.

"Merrimack," the Boston correspondent of the Newburyport *Herald*, says that Hon. Abbot Lawrence has signified to the President a desire to return to his native country, and next October has been determined upon as the period when his resignation will take effect.

In the New-Hampshire House of Representatives on Friday, a bill to repeal an act passed in 1846, forbidding State officers to officiate in the rendition of Fugitive Slaves, and the use of jails for their detention, was passed to a third reading.

Dr. Charles T. Jackson administered a pound and a half of ether to Mr. Francis Alger's lion at South Boston, and removed his claws during the twenty minutes that the animal was insensible.

Several meetings have been held in Mansfield, Mass., to take into consideration the propriety of forming a company to move to Oregon Territory, to take up with the government offer of land to actual settlers.

The Portland *Argus* of Saturday, says that a keg and two jugs of liquor, found in the storehouse of the Boston steamers, was taken possession of by officer Clark, on Friday morning.

A daily paper is about to be established in Portsmouth, N. H., by a company of practical printers. It is to be called the *Morning Chronicle*, a daily independent newspaper.

FOR SALE—One Francis's Metalic Life Boat; one large double Tent; one Sub-Marine Dress and Helmet; one Medicine Chest. Inquire at the office of the AMERICAN MINING CO., No. 53, Broadway.

WRITING PAPERS BY THE CASE ONLY.—The largest and most desirable assortment in the United States, for sale by CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 13 Cliff-st.

LOOKING-GLASSES, PORTRAIT and PICTURE FRAMES, of every description, on hand, and made to order, at low prices. W. M. JOHNSON, No. 288 Broadway, (Collamore House,) and No. 281 Bowery.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY is now offered to any one wishing to buy a safe and money-making business. Apply between 9 and 10 A. M. only, at No. 2 Beekman-st. Also, a 3-horse engine and 25-horse engine and boiler, for sale cheap.

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER, constantly on hand, and made to order, by BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, No. 115 Fulton-st.

OLD EXCHANGE PAPERS FOR SALE—At the office of the New York Daily Times, No. 113 Nassau-st, at 25 cents hundred.

WANTED.

MEN WANTED.—Twenty men to sell an article wanted in every family; depot 82 Boston, Philadelphia, New-England, and Western States. Specimen articles of this invention (with which a man may travel without the least inconvenience) will be furnished at cost. To young men of integrity, rare inducements will be offered. As the proprietor is unable to travel, he is willing to sell rights on terms which cannot fail of being satisfactory. Inquire of N. C. THAYER, No. 115 Chambers-st.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—In a dry goods jobbing house, to assist in the Hosiery department; one acquainted with the business preferred. Address Box No. 1,251 Post-Office.

GIRLS WANTED—A few smart American Girls can find good employment by applying at No. 59 Maiden-lane.

SERVANTS.—A great variety of carefully selected Servants are now wanting employment at C. MASON'S office, No. 550 Broadway, and 145 Bowery. Terms—Yearly subscription, 50 cents; otherwise, 25 cents. N. B.—Plenty of men and boys on hand.

SHIRT HANDS WANTED—For making fine shirts by daily. Good seamstresses can obtain constant employment. None others need apply. Those wanting work will bring samples with them. No. 43 Cedar-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED.—The advertiser, 31 years of age, familiar with almost every branch of the mercantile and shipping business, as also with several foreign languages, is desirous of forming an engagement with some house here, to go as supercargo to Australia, and, if required, to remain there as permanent agent. Best references as to character, integrity, honesty, &c., &c., will be given by present employers. Address, "N.," *Times* Office.

MACHINIST WANTED.—A Machinist and Office Clerk, who is thoroughly competent to keep the books and take the charge of a small jobbing shop. He must be a good writer, as most of this time will be required in the office, which is connected with other manufacturing. Testimonials of the first character will be required. Address MACHINIST, with particulars, at the *Sun* office.

GOOD FEEDER AND POINTER WANTED—At JOHN A. GRAY'S, No. 97 Cliff-st.

A CAPITALIST WANTED—With from $5,000 to $10,000, to engage with another party in putting into market a valuable plot of ground, about 30 minutes ride by steam from this City. From 100 to 200 per cent. profit can be realized within one year for every dollar invested. For information, address A. B., Box No. 1,779, Post-office.

CHANCE FOR A SMALL CAPITAL.—Wanted, some person with a small capital, to purchase a valuable patent right for the Southern and Western States. Specimen articles of this invention (with which a man may travel without the least inconvenience) will be furnished at cost. To young men of integrity, rare inducements will be offered. As the proprietor is unable to travel, he is willing to sell rights on terms which cannot fail of being satisfactory. Inquire of N. C. THAYER, No. 115 Chambers-st.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Two gentlemen can be accommodated with a fine handsome bedchamber, with large closet, and would meet with all the comforts of a home. The house is pleasantly situate in a most healthy locality, but a few minutes' walk from the South Ferry. Apply No. 162 Court-st., near Baltic.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with Board by applying at No. 147 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—ROOMS TO LET, at No. 48 Franklin-st., with or without board, furnished or unfurnished. Also, a front basement with three good rooms, adjoining. Inquire as above.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board in a private family. Apply at No. 65 Hester-st. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—With or without board, at No. 1, Monroe-st., corner of Catharine-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ANGLING SPORTSMAN'S GUIDE.

FRANK FORRESTER'S FISH AND FISHING—Illustrated from Nature by the author, Henry William Herbert, Esq., author of "Field Sports," &c. This edition has been entirely revised, and much valuable information added, together with the Supplementary Volume, heretofore issued in a separate form; and twenty additional embellishments, making in all nearly one hundred highly finished engravings, with a carefully-engraved steel plate of twenty-four elegantly colored Flies, forming a standard work on Angling. One volume, handsomely bound in cloth; price $3.

This is the third edition, revised and corrected, of a favorite work, and is brought out in the finest mechanical style. It is enriched with a great number of admirable illustrations, and also with eighty pages of valuable supplementary matter. The engravings are most excellent, and we deem it impossible to have a more complete work."—*Spirit of the Times.*

"The third edition of this splendid work is just issued by Stringer & Townsend, giving another proof of its well-deserved popularity with American sportsmen."—*New-York Tribune.*

"This the third edition of a deservedly popular work; it is looked upon by sportsmen as a manual of the highest authority, and this edition is much improved and enlarged by the author."—*Journal of Commerce.*

"It is the most authentic work on fishes yet produced in this country, and deserves a place in the library of the man of science and pleasure, by the side of Old Walton and Yarrell."—*Newark Daily Advertiser.*

STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway.

SECOND EDITION. FRUITS OF LEISURE.

ESSAYS WRITTEN IN THE INTERVALS OF BUSINESS.—By the Author of "Friends in Council." 1 vol., 12mo, 50 cents. From the 5th London Edition.

"No one but will be the wiser for reading this book. It is a wisdom, too, which will beget hope and comfort—for its highest aim and best success is to remove the discomforts of life, cheer the soul, and smooth the path to virtue."—*Literary World.*

"Full of striking truths and wise counsels, conveyed in an uncommonly compact and transparent style."—*Courier.*

"It opens a great number of important fields of thought, and sets the reader's mind decidedly in motion."—*Evangelist*

"One of the best little books of our time, full of a wisdom akin to Lord Bacon's, and marked by a tender regard for youth, not unworthy Dr. Arnold's."—*Ch. Inquirer.*

Published by ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH,
No. 683 Broadway, upper corner of Amity-st.
Sold by booksellers generally.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

MONDAY, JUNE 14, FIREMEN'S PROCESSION—Published on the same day, GODEY'S, GRAHAM'S, SARTAIN'S and NATIONAL MAGAZINES. TUESDAY, June 15, parade of the National Guard, 7th Regiment, who never made a finer appearance. And there also appeared on the same day a new Novel, THE GIPSEY'S BRIDE, by Mrs. Grey. Price 25 cents. WEDNESDAY, 16th, Misses Cushman, Sinclair and Anderson pulled the Arch but No. 4 BLEAK HOUSE was published before they sailed. Any of the above publications can be purchased, wholesale or retail, of BUNNELL & PRICE, No. 121 Fulton-st.

NEW MEDICAL BOOKS.

EXTRACT FROM THE BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL: "It may be said, fearlessly, that Dr. BOSTWICK'S works on the treatment of his *specialty*, is equal to Ricord's great French works, or Acton's of London, on the same family of complaints, and are far superior to any thing of the kind before published in this country." They may be had at No. 222, or of the author, No. 504 Broadway. Office hours from 8 until 4, and from 7 until 9, evening.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE IN NEW-YORK.—For particulars, apply to J. B. FORD, No. 49 John-st.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE IN BOSTON.—For particulars, apply to H. A. BROWER, No. 64½ Hanover-st.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE IN PHILADELPHIA.—For particulars, apply to S. C. DAWSON, No. 44½ Prune-st.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE IN BALTIMORE.—For particulars, apply to H. FOWKES, No. 22½ South Charles-st.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE IN ALBANY.—For particulars, apply to J. S. HALL, No. 328 Broadway.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE IN ROCHESTER.—For particulars, apply to E. B. HALL, No. 28 State-st.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE IN HALIFAX.—For particulars, apply to THOS SHERIDAN, Granville-st.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE IN ST. JOHNS.—For particulars, apply to W. H. BASHFORD, Germaine-st.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE. Described and Illustrated by beautiful Steel Engravings, principally from Daguerreotypes by BEARD, MAYALL, &c. &c., may be had at any of the abovementioned places where respectable men, of good address, may meet with constant employment to solicit subscribers for the same.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THOSE WHO ARE HUMBUGGED by advertisements, are the parties who, having a good business to advertise, are too penny-wise to see it—while their more shrewd competitors are constantly before the public, and become identified, as it were, with the news of the day. These latter are always sure to be called on by the mass of transient cash buyers, as well as standing decidedly the best chance of a permanent custom. Advertisers, who require to advertise in any part of the Union or Canadas, far and near, will find it to their advantage to call at the office of H. McDONALD, of No. 109 Nassau-st., the best papers, the best terms, and all information required on the subject.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.—A good opportunity for a man of energy, with a moderate capital—say about $4,000, and can give security for $3,000. The subscriber wishes to sell his stock, fixtures, and lease of a dry goods store, well established for some years past, (and still on the increase,) situated in the best avenue and as good a situation as any in the City for doing a large retail trade. Any person qualified as above, addressing a few lines, postpaid, Union Square Post-Office, stating where and when an interview may be had, will be attended to.

JAMES BROWN.

HOT. HOTTER. HOTTEST.—If the warm weather progresses much further, 2 story thermometers will surely come into use. Nearly every expedient to keep cool has been tried, including that of

"Thinking on the frosty Caucasus,"

but of no avail. The last resort must be to make use of the Britannia Ice Pitchers, the greatest water cure invention of modern times. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Britannia Warehouse, 6 Burling-slip, by LUCIUS HART.

TO PRINTERS.—Second-hand Printing Presses for Sale, consisting of three double cylinders of Messrs. Hoe & Co.'s manufacture. Three Presses of Taft's make, and a single cylinder, manufactured by the subscribers, who have on hand a stock of new Presses, of different sizes, and constantly manufacturing Presses of every variety and description to order. Orders for Presses, Steam Engines and Machinery of all kinds, executed with dispatch, and on terms to suit purchasers. A. B. TAYLOR & CO., Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7 Hague-st.

F. S. CLEAVER'S PRIZE MEDAL HONEY SOAP.—This invaluable article, which obtained the prize medal at the World's Fair in London, is daily gaining ground in public estimation, and the demand for its immediate use is so great, that it is with great difficulty supplied by the inventor. Its fragrant, refreshing, and softening qualities, and the smooth and white appearance which it imparts to the skin, are striking to obvious, and are spoken of in the highest terms by all who use it.

W. J. DAVIS & CO.,
Importers and sole Wholesale Agents, No. 40 Cortlandt-st.

COOL AND LUXURIOUS BEDS.—PUTNAM'S Patent Spring Bed, under a thin mattress of Husk or Sea-Grass—Save the expense of restuffing your old hair mattress, and put under it PUTNAM'S SPRING BED, at about the same cost, and it will afford you the ease and elasticity of the bed of down and feathers without heat.

PUTNAM & SIMPSON,
No. 630 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

TRUSSES.—BUTLER'S HERNIAL PADS have been found, in practice, a most thorough fit, and generally to induce a cure. Cases of long standing, (where other instruments have failed,) are confidently retained. HULL'S TRUSS Office, No. 7 Vesey-st., opposite St. Paul's Church.

FREDERICK M. BUTLER, Proprietor.

N. B.—Ladies attended by a female, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

TO SHIP BUILDERS.—Proposals will be received by the ACCESSORY TRANSIT CO., of Nicaragua, at their office, No. 51 Wall-st., New-York, for the construction of a STEAMBOAT of the following description: Length, 124 feet; Beam, 30 feet; Hold, 7 feet; Cylinder, 32 inches; Stroke, 9 feet. Paddle-wheels, 15 feet wide in front, and 9½ feet deep. The model will be furnished by the Company. Apply for further particulars to

ISAAC C. LEE, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of transacting the Ready-made Clothing business at wholesale, under the firm of GARDNER, GREEN & CO., at No. 47 Broadway.

BODMAN G. MOULTON, WILLIAM GARDNER,
JOHN C. PLUMPTON, ELIAS R. GREEN,
New York, June 1, 1852. OLIVER B. TWEEDY.

WRITING PAPERS.—For sale by the case only, at C. CASWELL'S, No. 79 William-st.

TO LET.

MANSION HOUSE TO LET—For the Summer, for the year, or for a term of years, a large and elegant mansion-house and out-buildings, with a lawn of about two acres, within three-quarters of a mile of the Morris and Essex Railroad, and about six miles from Morristown, N. J. This property is beautifully situated, and will be rented on reasonable terms. Apply to THEODORE LETTLE, Morristown, N. J.; or to Mr. DORSTADER, on the premises, at Denville, Morris Co., N. J.

Morristown, N. J., June 9, 1852.

HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN—From the 1st of August next. A modern built two and half or three story House, or Cottage, for a family of five or six persons. It must be within half or three quarters of a mile from Fulton Ferry, in good order, in a good neighborhood, and rent from $400 to $450, on lease of three years. Address BROOKLYN, at this office.

APARTMENTS TO LET.—Very cheap to small families, without children, several apartments in the brick buildings, on 11th Avenue, between 43rd and 44th sts. Croton water in all the apartments. Enquire of R. SMITH, on the premises.

TWO PARLORS TO LET—At No. 18 Park-place, which have been used as a store, and now have most of the fixtures remaining. Also a small third-room off the hall, with two basement rooms. Apply to JOHN WILEY, No. 167 Broadway.

STORE TO LET—No. 62 William-st., corner of Cedar-st. It is 125 feet deep, well lighted, and admirably adapted for a Dry-Goods store, for which it has been occupied several years. Apply to WILLIAM A. WOODWARD, No. 62 William-st., up stairs.

OFFICE TO LET.—A handsome suite of rooms to let, in Chambers Hall, No. 65 Chatham-st., a central and desirable location for a Lawyer. Rent moderate. Inquire of A. MORAND, on the premises.

OFFICE TO LET.—A very desirable and eligible office for business. Apply to W. W. DEAN, No. 3 Maiden Lane, up stairs.

LARGE FRONT ROOM TO LET—Fourth floor, No. 177 Broadway. Rent low. Enquire of ROSHORE & WOOD, Nos. 4 & 6 Liberty-place, near Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE.

FARMS FOR SALE.—40 more unimproved 10 acre farms at $20 per acre; 60 16 acre farms on this same tract have been sold within three years; 22 have built and made pleasant and comfortable homes for their families. These lands are situated near the centre of Long Island, 2½ hours' ride on the railroad. The soil is excellent for farming and gardening purposes, easily cultivated and very productive, and as healthy and pleasant a location as can be found in the State. Any person having but small means, and desiring a place in the country, will find great advantage by locating on these lands in preference to investing their means in associations or city lots in the country. Go out and examine for yourselves. Apply to A. McCOTTER, No. 138 Fulton-st., Sun Building.

NINETY-TWO LOTS IN JERSEY CITY—AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY, June 22, at 2 o'clock, on the premises located in the Second Ward, 3 blocks from the Ferry. Also, a valuable water front and wharf, 4 scows, tools, tool-house, &c. Sale peremptory to close the estate. The introduction of pure water and gas now taking place, the extensive improvements in contemplation by wealthy capitalists from New-York, who have recently made large purchases, together with the splendid Ferry improvements in progress, and low rate of taxes, will tend to make property rise rapidly in Jersey City. For further particulars and maps of property inquire of DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer, No. 11 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, or EDWARD P. TORREY, No. 82 John-st., N. Y.

TO MECHANICS AND OTHER WORKING MEN. A company is now forming for the purpose of taking up a plot of ground on the Harlem Railroad about one hour's ride from the City Hall, the land is beautifully located, and will divide into plots advantageously. The plan of the organization will be on the same plan as that of the Morrisania Association. For further particulars immediate application must be made to Z. NEWELL & CO., No. 3 Massau-st., or G. W. Ditchett, No. 97 Roosevelt-st., from 9 to 12 o'clock, A. M., also G. W. Ditchett, at Morrisania, from 6 to 9 o'clock, P. M., corner 7th-st. and Boston Road.

VALUABLE BUILDING SITES FOR SALE.—A number of valuable Building Sites, suitable for genteel country residences, eligibly situated within five minutes walk of the Bronxville Station on the Hudson River Railroad, in the Town of East Chester, in Westchester County. Said property is within one minute's walk of the Reformed Dutch Church at Bronxville, in a highly respectable neighborhood, and only one hour's ride from the City Hall, New-York. For further particulars apply to M. M. HENRY, No. 129 West 28th-st., or to JAMES WIGGINS, No. 224 Greenwich-st.

BROOKLYN LOTS FOR SALE—60 eligible Building Lots on Gates, Quincy, Yates and Lewis-avs., and Hickory-st. The unusually low prices commanded on account of a view of New-York and Brooklyn; is situated near Lefferts' Park. Two of the avenues are now opened; Gates will doubtless be paved this season to Lewis. Terms favorable. Lots for $175 to $225. Apply to C. B

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE NINETEENTH WARD ELECTION CASE.—Last evening in the Board of Aldermen, Alderman TIEMAN and WARD, the majority of the Committee to whom was referred the contested seat from the Nineteenth Ward, reported in favor of the claims of JOHN DOHERTY, notwithstanding there were some irregularities in the taking and canvassing of the votes—they also report against the action of the Police of that Ward, as inefficient and reprehensible, and recommend the Mayor to inquire into the cause of such conduct. Ald. STUYVESANT made a minority report against the claims of Mr. DOHERTY, and recommending that the seat be declared vacant, and a new election ordered. Both reports were laid upon the table, ordered to be printed, and made the special order for next Wednesday evening.

CANAL AND WALKER-STREETS.—Last evening, in the Board of Aldermen, Ald. Ward presented resolutions to extend Canal-street to its intersection with Orange-street—thence to continue the North-easterly line of the extended street to Mulberry-street—to widen Walker on the Northerly side, from Mulberry to Ludlow-street—to continue the Northerly side of Walker-street in a direct line to Division-street—to continue the Southerly line of Walker-street in a direct line of Rutgers-street—to continue the Northerly line of Walker-street from Division-street to East Broadway. That the gore formed by the intersection of Centre, Walker, Orange and Canal-streets (so extended) be not opened to the public street. That all plans for the extension of Canal-street, heretofore adopted, be altered so as to conform with the above. These resolutions were referred to the Committee on Streets.

SERENADE.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, SKELTON'S Band paid Capt. FRENCH the compliment of a serenade, by order of the Lafayette Fusiliers, which company Capt. F. commands. Several favorite airs from operas were well performed by the Band.

ATTEMPT TO KILL A WIFE.—Michael Verden was arrested for throwing a stone at his wife and striking her senseless. He stands committed until the result of her injuries can be ascertained.

ANOTHER CASE.—Edward Savage, the cook of a vessel lying at the foot of Wall-street, was arrested for assaulting an unknown man with a bludgeon, and fracturing his skull. Savage was committed, and the wounded man taken to the Hospital.

FAST TRAVELING.—By the new arrangement on the Hudson River Railroad, which took effect on Monday last, passengers leaving New-York at 6 o'clock, A.M., arrive at Buffalo at 8½, and can take the boat up the lake which leaves Buffalo at 9 o'clock.

STARS AT SEA.—The steamship *Asia* sailed for Liverpool yesterday, with $923,794 in Specie, and 157 passengers. Among the passengers were several of our late theatrical stars. Mrs. FORREST, who visits her native land to see her father who is fast declining,——Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, who goes to England to play a farewell engagement, after which she will retire from the stage,——Signor SANQUIRICO, GEORGE VANDENHOFF, Signor BENEDETTI and Signora TRUFFI-BENEDETTI and Miss ANDERTON, and C. W. MARCH, Esq., author of "Reminiscences of Congress."

☞ The proceeds of the offertory at the Trinity Church celebration on Tuesday, amounting to $1,121, were devoted to the aid of Trinity College, Canada West.

FIRES.—Yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the tailor shop No. 504 Pearl-street, caused by the bursting of a camphene lamp. It was extinguished without a general alarm.

—On Tuesday night, a camphene lamp burst at No. 115 Delancey-street. No damage was done to the building.

—There was a false alarm of fire for the Seventh District yesterday afternoon.

—About 9 o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in the ruins of the late fire on the corner of Broad and Pearl-streets.

BOARD OF ASSISTANTS—The President J. TROTTER, Esq., in the Chair.—The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Petitions referred—Of Stephen Allen and others, against the extension of the sewer from First-avenue to Second-street and the Bowery. Of Lewis A Edwards, in relation to repairs of wharves and piers. Of Nathan Stephens, to pave Chatham-street with granite blocks, from Tryon-row to Pearl-Street. Of James Crumbie and others against a Railroad in Second-avenue.

Reports adopted—In favor of filling in well and removing pump from Munroe-street. In favor of concurring in the resolution to pave and flag Thirty-eighth-street, between Fifth and Seventh-avenues. In favor of concurring to fence vacant lots in Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh-streets, between Sixth and Seventh-avenue. In favor of concurring in the report to flag walk in Washington-street, between Canal and Spring-streets, opposite Clinton Market. In favor of a sewer in Thompson-street, from No. 218 to the sewer in Bleecker-street.

The Eighth-Avenue Railroad.—A motion was made to take the petition of Conover & Co., which was referred to a special Committee, up for consideration. On a division, the motion was carried—12 to 6. A motion to lay the papers on the table was put and lost, and the petition read by the Clerk.

The Assistant Alderman of the Ninth, offered a preamble and resolution in favor of making the the grant of the Eighth-avenue Railroad to Pettigrew, Sherman and others, and giving a new grant of the same Railroad to Conover & Co. The Assistant Alderman of the Fifteenth Ward said that this paper was of the same kind as had been offered in the Committee as the report of the minority. He hoped it would be laid on the table, and the Committee allowed time to make a report. The motion to lay on the table was lost—by 9 Ayes to 9 Ayes. The Assistant Alderman of the Eighth moved the previous question. The Assistant Alderman of the Eleventh Ward, for a Committee of the Whole, which was declared to be carried, as five members required it, Alderman MABBIT in the Chair. The Assistant Alderman of the Eleventh Ward, contended that at the present time the Corporation had not the power to take away the grant from Pettigrew and others, and give it to the petitioners without making the first grantees an adequate. He was of opinion that the original grantees had complied with their contract. He hoped the honor of the city would not be sacrificed.

The Assistant Alderman of the Ninth, hoped the preamble and resolution would be adopted that the Committee would rise and report.

The Assistant Alderman of the Fifteenth Ward read a number of documents, to show that the grantees had not finished their original grant.

On motion the Committee reported progress, and then rose and asked leave to sit again. The motion to sit again was denied by 12 Nays to 6 Ayes. A motion to adjourn was lost, 12 to 6.

The Assistant Aldermen of the Ninth, moved the adoption of the Preamble and Resolution, and called the previous question, which was carried, 12 Ayes to 6 Nays.

The question then came up on the passage of the Preamble and Resolution, which was carried, 12 to 6. A motion to reconsider was put and lost—13 Nays, 5 Ayes. The Board then adjourned to Friday, at 6 P. M.

☞ There were at this port on Tuesday evening, 21 steamers, 111 ships, 112 barks, 152 brigs, and 199 schooners—total, 695.

ATTEMPT OF A LUNATIC TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—A man named Felix Bayact, while deranged, attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the dock, foot of Sixteenth-street, E. R. The unfortunate man was observed by Mr. John N. Disbrow, Capt. of the schooner *Jersey City*, who rescued him from the water. Mr. B. was sent to the Tombs, in charge of officer Kearsing, of the Eleventh Ward, and thence he was conveyed to the Lunatic Asylum.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—Michael Verdon and his wife ANN, residing in Second Avenue, near Thirty-ninth-street, while grossly intoxicated, on Tuesday evening, got up a quarrel with but little trouble, during which Verdon threw a large stone at his wife, which struck her in the head and knocked her down. She was taken up and a physician called, who after applying various remedies, restored her to consciousness. She is in a very critical situation, but may possibly recover. Asst. Capt. Crowe, of the Nineteenth Ward Police, arrested Verdon, who was committed to prison to await the result of his violence.

FATAL FALL.—Yesterday morning a little girl, our years old, named Judith Grace, whose parents reside in Thirty-first-street, a few doors east of Eighth Avenue, while playing with a child on a bed which was standing by the side of a second story window, ventured too near the window and was precipitated to the pavement and instantly killed. Coroner Ives was notified to hold an inquest.

BURNED TO DEATH.—Last evening, about 6 o'clock, officer Wortheimer, of the First Ward Police, discovered the dead body of a man, burned to a crisp, in the ruins of the building on the corner of Broad and Pearl streets, which was consumed by fire at an early hour on Tuesday morning. The name of the deceased is supposed to be James Linnen, an Irishman, about 26 years of age, and of very respectable character, who, at the time of his death, was a porter in the bonded warehouse in Market-field-street. The deceased was a boarder in the burnt building, and his remains were identified by his former room-mate. The Coroner was notified, and held an inquest on the body, when the jury rendered the following verdict, that James Linnen came to his death by being burned at the fire at the Broad-street House, No. 101 Broad-street, on the 15th inst.

DEATH FROM EXCESSIVE HEAT.—Coroner Ives was yesterday called to the New-York Hospital to hold an inquest on the body of John Roach, an Irishman, 38 years of age, who died Tuesday night. The deceased was a laborer in Havemeyer's sugar refinery in Vandam-street near Hudson, and the day of his death he was engaged in that establishment, and much exposed to the heat of the furnaces. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon he was obliged to quit labor, immediately after which he grew pale, appeared perfectly exhausted and soon became insensible. He was taken to the Hospital and died as above stated. A verdict of death by being overcome by the heat was rendered by the Jury.

COUP DE SOLEIL.—About 11 o'clock yesterday afternoon a man whose name could not be learned, who was in search of work, was overpowered by the excessive heat of the sun, while passing the Hall of Records, and fell on the pavement. Dr. R. L. Bond, Deputy Coroner, administered to the wants of the suffering man, after which he was sent to the New-York Hospital, and placed under the care of Dr. Van Dusen.

—John Harley, a stevedore, while at work upon a coal barge, yesterday, (sccn,) was sun-struck, and died in the course of an hour. His remains were taken to the Bellevue dead house, where the Coroner will hold an inquest upon the body.

☞ Patrick Shears, a laborer, while at work in White-street, yesterday afternoon, was sun-struck, and soon became insensible. His fellow laborers conveyed him to the Hospital, where, under the treatment of Dr. VAN DUSEN, he partially recovered, and will probably get well.

CHARGE OF PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—An individual named Thomas Pace was yesterday arrested, charged with having, on the 25th of May, passed a counterfeit $10 bill on the Bank of Providence, Rhode Island, to Moses Solomon, of No. 118 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, in payment for a watch. The accused was held to bail by Justice Bogart, in the sum of $500, to answer the charge.

GRAND LARCENY.—Jane Elliot was yesterday arrested by officer Bell, of the Mayor's office, charged with stealing $100 from Eliza Boyd. She was held by Justice Bogart for examination.

DEATH FROM A SCALD.—This day week John Walsh, an infant child ten months old, whose parents live in Forty-second-street, between First and Second-avenues, was so severely scalded by the upsetting of a pot of boiling coffee that it died yesterday morning. Coroner Ives was notified and held an inquest on the body.

ARREST OF A HOTEL THIEF.—Yesterday morning John McCue was caught by officer Riker, of the 6th Ward, in one of the chambers of Florence's Hotel, corner of Walker-street and Broadway, where he had broken open and ransacked six trunks, from one of which he abstracted $20 in money, from another $8, and various articles from the other trunks. This money McCue dropped to the ground, thinking to get it when he came down. The money, however, was not found. The accused was taken before Justice Bogart, and committed to prison for examination.

EJECTMENT.—The first company Continental Guards, under the command of Capt. J. C. Helme, will visit Washington's Head-quarters, at Newburg, to-day, to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. They leave at 7 o'clock A. M., in the steamboat *Alida*, from the foot of Murray-street.

WASHINGTON MARKET.—The roof, which was partially destroyed by fire a few days since, is new nearly repaired. Why not pull down the old structure and erect a decent building at once?

THE MAINE LAW IN CHAMBERS-STREET.—There are no less than seven places for the sale of liquor on the block, behind the City Hall.

ARREST OF STREET GAMBLERS.—For several weeks past, numerous complaints have been made at the Eleventh Ward Station-house, by various citizens of the Ward, against a gang of fellows who congregate in the ship yards and public streets along the East River, on Sundays, and indulge in pitching pennies, playing cards, and other gaming, to the annoyance of the neighbors. With a view of effectually putting a stop to this business, Captain Squires made a descent upon different squads of the Sabbath gamesters on Sunday last. Upwards of forty young men, aged from 15 to 20 years, were taken into custody, and have all been committed for trial by Justice Wood.

ANNIVERSARY.—The Twelfth Anniversary of the Colored Home of the City of New-York will be held at the Institution on Sixty-fifth-street, between Avenue A and First-avenue, on Thursday, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Several distinguished speakers will give addresses on the occasion. The friends of the Home, and the public, are invited to be present. The Sixty-first-street stages will convey visitors to the place, and be in readiness for their return.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—It is said that $184,000 have been subscribed to the capital stock of this Company. This leaves only $16,000 yet to be subscribed, as it is estimated $200,000 will be sufficient to pay all the expenses of erecting the building.

CHARGE OF BURGLARY AND LARCENY.—John David was arrested by officer McDougall, of the First Ward, charged with having forcibly entered the premises No. 25 Bridge-street, the third story of which is occupied by James Martindale. He entered, and as is alleged, stole $104 therefrom. David was committed by Justice Bogart.

ROBBING CHURCHES.—The Vestry rooms of several of our up-town Episcopal Churches have recently been feloniously entered and valuable articles abstracted. The Chapel of Zion Church, on Thirty-eighth-street, near Madison-avenue, was the last of these sacred places thus made to suffer. In the latter part of last week it was robbed of the Clergyman's fine linen surplice, scarf and cassock, and a handsome folio Bible. Such evidences of depravity are provoking, because the value of the articles to the thieves is very much less than to those from whom they are taken. The person who will rob a Church is capable of committing *any* crime.

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.—We paid a visit yesterday to Whitehurst's Daguerreotype Gallery, No 349 Broadway, and saw a spirited likeness of this celebrated patriot It is the only likeness taken in America.

DIED.

On Tuesday, June 15, of ulceration of the bowels, HENRY L. MARTIN, aged 16 years and 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his father, No. 206 West-22d-st., on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock precisely, without further invitation. His remains will be taken for interment to Greenwood Cemetery. 1t|7-8t.

On Wednesday, June 16, JOSEPHIENE VAN DE WERKEN, aged 13 years, 6 months and 27 days.

Funeral will take place Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 429 Pearl-st.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 16.

$4,000 U. S. 5's, '65	105	40 Penn. Coal Co	101
1,000 U. S 6's, '83	112½	84 do	102
4,000 Ind. C. Prf. 5's, b30.	50	50 do	102½
6,000 do	49½	200 do	103
30,000 do	b60 50	95 do	103½
3,000 Erie R R 3d Mrt.	107	50 do	104
10,000 R. R. Bonds, '71.	90½	100 Dauphin Coal Co	59
10,000 E R R. Cv. '63, b60	99½	24 do	59½
5,000 do	98	950 Erie Railroad	88½
7,000 do	b10 98½	450 do	b60 89
20,000 do	b10 98½	50 do	b60 89½
1,000 do	b10 99	50 do	s10 89
5,000 do	99	50 do	b30 89
3,000 do	b10 99	50 do	b60 89
1,000 Hud. 2d Mrt. ex div	93½	50 do	88½
27 Bank America	118	125 do	88½
23 do	118½	200 Harlem Railroad	b30 74
35 Del. and Hud. Canal	124	600 do	74
47 do	123½	50 do	s30 73½
25 do	123½	50 Nor. & Wor. R. R.	s3 56½
75 do	124	50 do	s60 56½
10 Bank Commerce	111½	150 do	56½
50 N. A. Trust	13½	50 do	56½
20 Bank N. America	109½	200 Reading Railroad	83
20 People's Bank	107	500 do	83½
100 Morris Canal	s3 18½	500 do	b3 84
50 do	s10 18½	1300 do	83½
50 Canton Co	b3 79½	350 do	83½
50 do	79½	200 do	b60 83½
25 do	79½	150 do	83½
100 New-Jersey Zinc	s3 13½	73 Hud. River Railroad	63½
50 Nic. Transit Co	s3 33	25 do	63½
40 Florence & Keyport	35½	50 do	63½
25 do	b30 35½	338 Mal & Ind. Railroad	110½
50 do	b60 35½	35 Mich. Southern & R. R.	124
20 N. Indiana Railroad	116		

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Tennessee 6s	110	25 Erie Railroad	89½
1,000 Erie R. R. Con. Bs. '67	99½	50 do	s10 89
2,000 do	71 99½	100 do	s3 89
1,000 Mich. S. R. R. Bds	99	400 do	88½
110 Del. Huds & Canal	123	50 do	88½
122 Penn. Coal Co	105	50 Hudson R. Railroad	65
220 do	105	800 Reading R. R.	b60 83½
100 Morris Canal	18½	600 do	83½
200 Dauphin Coal Co	59½	100 do	s10 83½
25 do	59½	50 Harlem Railroad	s10 74
25 Nicaragua Transit Co	32½	100 do	74½
50 Nor. & Worcester R. R.	56½	50 Mich Central RR	106
280 New-Jersey Zinc	13½	50 do	b30 106½
100 do	13½		

WEDNESDAY, June 16—6 P.M.

The early Stock Board opened with much spirit, and prices for the leading Railroads advanced rapidly, Reading selling at 84, Erie at 89, Harlem at 74, Hudson at 65, and Norwich at 56½. The transactions were large. The small Stocks did not participate in the rise, though held quite steady. Between Boards, the large shipment of Gold by the *Asia*, and the inducements of outside parties to realize, caused a slight reaction, which was followed up at the afternoon meeting. The closing prices, though much higher in several cases than yesterday, were not so firm as in the forenoon. The changes of the day were:

	Opened.	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*Closed.*
Erie Shares	88½	89	88½	88½
Reading	82½	84	83½	83
Harlem	73½	74	74	74½
Norwich	56½	56½	56½	56½
Hudson	63½	65	63½	65

Erie Bonds were very active. Sales of $70,000, and prices ½ ₱ cent. up. The Hudson Second Mortgage sold, ex-dividend, at 93½—equal to 97½. State and Federal Loans were steady, without much business. The new City Fives have all, with the exception of the 1890 Loan, been resold, by private contract, by Mr. HAYES, the original taker, to a good profit. The new Tioga Loan was awarded this afternoon, at an average of 90.34.

In the solid shares, the chief attraction was the Pennsylvania Coal Co. which again went up 6 ₱ cent., closing with sales at 106. The transactions yesterday and to-day were quite large. The Company, as before remarked, work the Lackawana mines at and near Pittson, and use besides their own Railroad to the Canal, the Delaware and Hudson work for transportation. They do a heavy, and said to be very profitable trade this year, on an investment of $3,450,000, of which $2,400,000 is in stock, and $600,000 in Convertible, and $450,000 in non-Convertible loans. Delaware shares were sold down 1 ₱ cent. at the early Board, and at 123 a further fall of 1 ₱ cent., at the Second Board. Last week's rapid advance of 10 ₱ cent. is the cause of these fluctuations. Madison Railroad fell off ½ ₱ cent., and Northern Indiana 1 ₱ cent. Michigan Central went up to 106½ again. The true gross earnings of the road seem so difficult to determine as the salt-petre question. The original statement of $100,000 is revived, and the discrepancy accounted for in the non-collection in cash of part of the earnings at the time the Treasurer's cash receipts were reported. The point is not very important. The business in June will probably be satisfactory in any event.

The gold movement by the *Asia* was $ 900,000; exceeding all the estimates. Bills closed in good demand, and drawers who realized 110½ were the more ready to cover with specie. There was no change in the demand rates for money. One or two of the Banks are asking higher interest on discounts.

We are officially informed this evening that the Erie directors have resolved on a THREE ₱ cent. dividend for July, payable on 2nd Inst. It remains to be seen how far this will satisfy speculators for a rise. By the opposite party it will probably be received with much favor. It certainly disappoints the general calculation; but this has never amounted to much in Erie movements. The effect on the market may work by contraries.

The *Europa* this evening brings three days later markets. The sales of Cotton for the week were 53,000 bales. Prices made steady by the latest accounts from New-York. Breadstuffs generally lower. Flour 3d., Wheat 1d., and Indian Corn 1s. to 1s. 6d. Provisions steady. The Bank reports a further accession of gold Consols 100¼. A considerable business done in American Stocks. Pennsylvanias up to 80. Reading mortgage 83. New-York Fives 96. United States Sixes 67-8 108½. Montreal and Boston City in high favor. Ohios 107½. Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee without change. One of the circulars reports increased attraction to American Railway Bonds. Erie Convertibles up to 90¼; Second Mortgage par, and First Mortgage 107½; Michigan Central 8s. 97½; Ohio Central 90.

The receipts at the Sub-Treasury, to-day, were $123,066; paid, £76,987; balance, $4,161,230.

The following table shows the receipts at tide-water of Flour, Wheat, Corn, and Barley, for the second week of June in 1851 and 1852, have been as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	*Wheat, bush.*	*Corn, bush.*	*Barley, bu.*
1851.....	109,373	51,212	273,164	1,915
1852.....	129,972	118,500	277,749	500
Inc.	20,599	67,378	4,585	715

The aggregates of the receipts of the above articles so far, for the years 1851 and 1852, have been:

	Flour, bbls.	*Wheat, bush.*	*Corn, bush.*	*Barley, bu.*
1851.....	669,256	440,562	2,262,261	65,737
1852.....	738,421	796,537	1,416,999	71,076
Dec.	340,835	Inc. 346,955	Dec. 866,262	24,661

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 15.

COTTON has been quiet to-day, dealers awaiting the *Europa's* advices; the sales have barely reached 500 bales. CORN is active, 40,000 bushels sold at 48@50c.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, June 16—6 P. M.

ASHES—Remain plenty and heavy—100 bbls. changed hands at during the day at $4 75@$4 81½ for Pots, and $5 62½@$5 68¾ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Is in better demand, and sales have been made of 11,400 lbs. prime yellow at 26@26½c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Continued depressed at 10@13c. for Tallow Mould, and 40@50c. for plain and patent Sperm.

COAL—Appears unchanged—Liverpool Orrel being in stock request at $7 25; and American Anthracite at $4 75@$5 25.

COTTON—Is languid and unsettled—affected by augmented offerings and an absence of demand—1,000 bales were disposed of within the following range:

	Atlantic Ports.	*Other Gulf Ports.*
Low to good ord.	7½@8¼	7½@8
Low to good middling	8½@9	8½@9
Middling fair to fair	9½@10	10@10½

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western brands are scarcely so brisk at the previous full rates. The Eastern trade are not doing much, having already secured pretty ample supplies, and there is an apparent diminution in the local purchases. We notice, however, a greater inquiry for shipment to Europe, stimulated by the reduction in freights, and favorable accounts from that quarter. The transactions embrace about 9,200 bbls.—sour at $3.50@$3 62½; superfine No. 2 at $3 62½@$3 75; mixed Western and ordinary state, at $4 12½@$4 18¾; good to choice Ohio, at $4 18¾@$4 31¼, and fair to fancy Indiana and Michigan at $4 18¾@$4 37½; fancy Ohio at $4 37½@$4 75, fancy Genesee at $4 62½@$4 87½, extra Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio at $4 75@$5 25, and extra Genesee at $5@$5 75. Canadian is of readier sales—1000 bbls. superfine found buyers at $4 12½ ₱ bbl. Southern is in very fair request at former prices. The sales comprise 1100 bbls. mixed to favorite ordinary qualities at $4 43½@$4 62½, and fancy do. at $4 75@$5 37½. Rye flour is sparingly bought at $3 18¾ and Jersey Meal at $3 12½@$3 18¾.

GRAIN—Wheat is scarce and wanted. The domestic inquiry is good, and that for export moderate. 3,000 bushels fair to prime Genesee white fetched $1 13@$1 15. Rye is eagerly sought after at 72c. 10 bushel Barley are better demand at 46c.@48c. for Western, and 42c.@44c. for Northern. Corn is steady, though inanimate. The great lack of sound descriptions materially retards operations. Sales were made of 27,000 bushels; unmerchantable at 56c.@61c.; mixed Western at 61½c.@63c., and round yellow at 63½c.@64c.

PROVISIONS—Pork is active and buoyant—with sales of 400 bbls., Prime at $16 37½@$16 50, and Mess at $18 25@$18 37½. There is little clear Mess here, though it is much wanted, at $19 50. Pickled Meats have not varied—Shoulders realizing 8c.@8½c., and Hams 9c.@9½c. ₱ lb. Lard is very scarce and held at higher prices. Yesterday afternoon 3,000 bbls. were purchased for shipment, at 10c.@10½c.; since which about 250 bbls. have been sold at 10½c.@10¾c. Beef is steady and saleable. The operations amount to 350 bbls. old Prime at $5, new Prime at $6 50@$8, and new Mess at $11@$14. Also 100 bbls. Beef Hams, at $16 50 ₱ 220 lbs. Butter and cheese are unchanged.

WHISKY—Exhibits no new feature of an interesting character—300 bbls having been taken at 20½c.@20¾c. for Ohio, and 21½c. for Prime, cash; with 20 hhds. Drudge at 20¾c., time and interest.

FREIGHTS—Transactions were light. To Liverpool 1,500 bbls. Flour were taken at 13d. Cotton was at 5-32d., and Grain at 3½@4d. To London, 1,000 bbls. Naval Stores were engaged at about 2s. To Havre, Cotton was at 1c. To California, engagements were making at 45@75c.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Wednesday—First Board*—$100 United States 6s, '67, C & P, 115½; $300 do. '62, C & P, 111; $600 do., '56, C & P, 106; $300 do. 5s, '53, C & P, 100½; $2,000 Pennsylvania 5s, b3wn, 90½; $132 Lehigh 6s, 92½; $1,000 Richmond District 6s, 87½; 50 Schuylkill Navigation, 5s, 12½; 100 Union Canal, b5, 12½; 50 do., b3wn, 12¾; 8 Pennsylvania Railroad, b3wn, 44¼; 40 Harrisburg Railroad, b3wn, 47½; 50 Reading Railroad, cash, 41¾; 15 do., 41; 50 do., b5, 41¼; 18 Schuylkill Bank, C & P, 20; 20 Bank of Pennsylvania, 119; 3 Farmer's & Mechanics' Bank, 72; 4 Philadelphia Bank, 137; 19 Commercial Bank, 62.

Between Boards—300 Reading Railroad, 41; 350 do., 41⅜; 50 Morris Canal, 18½; 300 Penn. Coal, 104.

Second Board—$1,000 City 6s, '80, 101½; $7,000 Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '44, 95; $10,000 Reading 6s, b5, 86; 100 Union Canal, 12½; 10 Pennsylvania Railroad, b3wn, 44¼; 100 Reading Railroad, 41½; 2½ Harrisburg Railroad, 47; 200 Morris Canal, 18¼; 3 United States Bank, 3; 4 Pennsylvania Bank, b5, 118½.

After Board—$1,000 Reading 6s, '70, b5, 86; $3,000 do., s5, 86½; 25 Commercial Bank, 62; 20 Union Bank, Tennessee, 75.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 115@116; United States 6s, '67, 115@116; Pennsylvania 5s, 90@90½; Reading Railroad, 41@41½; Reading Bonds, '70, 86@86½; Reading Mortgage 6s, '44, 94@95; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44@44¼; Morris Canal, 18@18½; Schuylkill Navigation, interest on, 5½@5⅝; Long Island Railroad, 10@10½; Vicksburg Railroad, 14@15; Girard Bank, 12½@13; United States Bank, 3@3½; Union Canal, 12@12½.

Passengers Sailed.

In ship Francis P. Sage, for Liverpool—Miss Hemming, Mrs. Green, Wm. Musgrave, Mr. Stair, J. Brown, Mr. Fay, H. Brown—89 in second cabin.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Glasgow, from Glasgow—Mrs. Ball, Miss Dysant, Miss Gordon, Miss McCune, Miss Currie, Mr. Terrence and lady, Miss Terrence, Mr. R Ross, Mrs. Hargrave, Mr. Summers and lady, Mr. Whitmore, Mr. Leath, Mr. Ramsay, Mr. Finlay, Mr. Rutherford, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Shaw and lady, Mr. Morden, lady and family, Rev. Dr. Tyler, wife and child, Mr. Martin and lady, Mrs. Hepler, Miss Dunclar, Miss Conlin, Mr. Miller and lady, R. Burdock, Mr. Hartshorn, Mr. Longford, Mr. Griffith, Mr. Nelson and lady, Mr. McKeanon and lady, Mrs. Laingster, Mr. McGregor and lady, Miss Brundage, Mr. Gregg and lady, Miss Hamilton and family, Miss Scott and lady, Miss Hamilton, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Crockett and child, Miss McGrath, Mas. Belsham, son and daughter, Mr. Boyd, J. Wilton and family, Miss Stuart, Miss McCurrie, Mr. and Miss Carmichael, Miss Arbuckle, Mr. Carrat and lady, Mr. Mellam and lady, Mr. Schultz, Mrs. Stuart, Mr. Hall, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Johnston, W. Hardie, J. Kirkland, W. Milner, A. McMillan, C. Smart, C. Skinner, L. Kemp, jr., Mr. Sage, J. G. Mars, P. Dunnon, Mr. Kinnie, Mr. Amy, D. Merkey, A. Shaw, Alex. Clarke, J. Brady, Mr. Massan, Mr. Alsopp, L. Webb, Mr. Gordon, Mrs. Foss and children, Mrs. Dunlap, Mr. Hall, lady and children, Mr. Marshall and family, Mr. Canfield, Miss Lord.

MINIATURE ALMANAC....THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises.... 4 30|Sets..... 7 31|MOON—Sets..... sets

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.... 7 44|Gov. Island.... 8 24|Hell Gate.... 10 15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16.

Cleared.

Steamship James Adger, Dickinson, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.
Ship Shannon, Thompson, Liverpool, Everett & Brown.
Ship Atlantic, Worth, New-Orleans, Frost & Hicks.
Ship Francis P. Sage, Robson, Liverpool, E. B. Stanton.
Ship Argo Macodack, Liverpool, S. Thompson & Nephew.
Bark Montpelier, Colley, Philadelphia, Badger, Peck & Co.
Bark Clara Windsor, Bulton, Port-au-Prince, Becher & Greaves.
Bark Princeton, Seely, Demerara, master.
Bark Elvira Harbeck, Emery, San Francisco, Harbeck & Co.
Bark Glen, Waite, Havana, Nesmith & Sons.
Bark Reindeer, Lawrence, New-Orleans, J. P. Stanton.
Bark Commerce, (Br.) Pearson, Quebec, Poppe & Ca.
Brig J. G. Anderson, Delano, Inagua, Coe, Anderson & Co.
Brig Mountaineer, (Br.,) Smaile, Minninchi, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.
Brig Parthenon, Davis, Philadelphia, Nesmith & Sons.
Brig African, Mayhew, St. Stephens, Talbot, Mayhew & Co.
Brig Margaret, (Br.) McDonald, Pictou, N. S., master.
Brig British Queen, (Br.) Brown, Trinidad, Bleecker & Wiley.
Brig Ellis, Richard, Mobile, J. W. Elwell & Co.
Schr. North State, Horton, Savannah, N. L. McCready & Co.
Schr. J. G. Baldwin, Clark, Middletown, Ct., master.
Schr. J. B. Lindsey, Kingston, Norfolk.
Schr. Margaret, (Br.) Griffith, Charlottetown, J. S. Dealey.
Schr. Lucy Robinson, Robinson, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaught.
Sloop Oregon, Sturgess, Providence.
Sloop Charles, Fowler, Fall River.

Arrived.

Br. R. M. steamship Europa, Lott, Liverpool, June 5 1 o'clock P. M., with mdse. and passengers, to E. Cunard, Jr.
Br. steamship Glasgow, Craig, Glasgow, June 1, 2 P. M., mdse. and passengers to J. McLyman.
Packet-ship Garrick, Eldridge, Liverpool, May 18, mdse. and 400 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. The G. has been 5 ds. west of Nantucket.
Ship Prince Arthur, (Br.) Dixson, Havre, 36 ds., in ballast and 547 passengers to F. & D. Fowler, vessel to Davis & Brooks.
Ship Sarah Purington, (of Bath,) Melcher, New-Orleans, mdse. to Eagle & Hazard.
Ship Cumberland, (of Baltimore,) Hooper, Liverpool, 44 ds., mdse. and 334 passengers to master.
Ship Magnolia, Lothrop, Boston, 6 ds., in ballast to J. Dyden.
Ship Tantivy, (Br.) Brewster, Liverpool, 43 ds., salt, iron and 400 passengers to R. Pilkington.
Ship Hudson, White, New-Orleans, May 26, mdse. and 21 passengers to E. K. Collins & Co.
Bark Vesta, (Rus.) Basvy, Antwerp, 32 ds., in ballast and 21 passengers to order.
Bark Mary Parker, Osborn, Philadelphia, 4 ds., coal to C. Baker & Son.
Bark F. Deming, Tilton, Para, 19 days, mdse. to H. K. Corning.
Brig Jane Avery, Harper, Cardenas, 18 ds., sugar to Dunscomb & Co.
Schr. Washington, Linhanthen, Washington, N. C., 5 ds., naval stores.
Schr. Sarah and Nancy, Guthier, Washington, N. C., 5 ds., naval stores.
Schr. Debora, Robins, Washington, N. C., 6 ds., naval stores.
Schr. Isaac W. Hughes, Johnson, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., naval stores to R. H. Blanchard.
Schr. Connecticut, Fairchild, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., naval stores to Dellner & Foster.
Schr. Model Platt, Bulkley, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., naval stores to R. H. Blanchard.
Schr. E. L. Willetts, Smith, Washington, N. C., 4 ds., naval stores.
Schr. A. Brewster, (of Boston,) Soliers, Cape Haytl, St. Domingo, 11 ds., sailed to Peter Blanc.
Schr. H. H. Tallman, (of Greenport,) Young, Mayaguez, P. R., June 4, sugar to master.
Schr. Hiram Lodge, Thompson, New-Haven, for Pough-keepsie.
Schr. Waterville, Howes, Augusta, 6 ds., lumber to R. P. Buck & Co.
Schr. Davinah Jane, Hendrickson, Philadelphia, for Norwich.
Schr. Warrenton, Abbott, Kingston, for Salem.
Schr. Louisa, Chase, Boston, 7 ds., mdse. to R. W. Lewis.
Schr. Globe, Deane, Boston, 3 ds., mdse. to master.
Schr. Globe, Small, Salem, 4 ds., mdse. to R. W. Roper & Co.
Schr. Mystic, Reed, Hingham, 4 ds., ppk.
Schr. Formah, Kimball, Calais, 8 ds., lumber.
Sloop American, Sturgess, Providence, master.

WIND—Sunrise, calm; meridian, do.; sunset, west and fresh.

Below.

Ship Louvre, Antwerp, mdse. and passengers.
Ship Kalamazoo, Savage, Liverpool, mdse and passengers.
Ship Defence, (Br.) Kerr, Liverpool, April 29.

Sailed.

Steamships Asia, (Br.) Judkins, Liverpool; James Adger, Dickinson, Charleston; ships Onward, (Br.) Welch, Quebec; Fanny Forrester, Peterson, San Francisco; New-York, Hutchinson, Liverpool; Zurich, Rich, Havre; barks Forrager, Speedhovn, St. John, N. B.; Elvira Harbeck, Emery, San Francisco; brigs Gov. Brock, York, Jacksonville, (E. F.); Fulton, (Br.) McCall, Curacos; Lucy Atwood, Philadelphia.

**By Telegraph.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I...NO. 235. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING (Sunday excepted). One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold, at the same rates as the Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, to be published every Saturday morning, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Original Manhattan Association, No. 4, O. U. A.**—The fifth Annual Pic-Nic and Cotillion Excursion of this Association will take place on TUESDAY, June 22d. The committee having chartered the large and commodious steamboat *Ohio*, together with two barges, can assure the public that it will be "the" excursion of the season.

Tickets 50 cents each, and may be procured of any of the Committee, or of the undersigned.

GEO. H. RAYMOND, Chairman, No. 39 Avenue D.
JOHN F. HEARNE, Secretary, No. 176 Stanton-st.

☞ **Kossuth's Address.**—For the Benefit of his Mother and Sister, at the Tabernacle, MONDAY, June 21st.—To commence at 8 P. M. Doors open at 6½. Tickets $1, to be had at Messrs FRANCIS, LOCKWOOD'S, CROWELL or EVANS & BRITTAN'S Bookstores, at the Howard, the Astor, the Irving, the New-York Hotel, or at the Door. By order of the Committee.

☞ **Seventh Ward Alliance.**—It is a great luxury, these warm evenings, to spend an hour under the big Tent and listen to thoseloquent Addresses and beautiful singing, and see the Members nightly assembled for the laudable purpose of freeing the community of the evils of intemperance. The Ladies of the Alliance will hold a grand Mass Meeting THIS EVENING, to be addressed by WM. H. VAN WAGNER and Rev. R. C. PUTNEY.

☞ **Eighteenth Ward Alliance.**—The Temperance Alliance of this Ward will hold a public meeting THIS EVENING, in the Twenty-seventh-street M. E. Church, near 3d-av. All favorable to the cause are invited to attend.

JESSE W. BEVEDICT, President.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company.**—Capital Stock $300,000. Shares $100 each.

FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, President.
THOS. E. HASTINGS, Secretary.
Office of Sale and Transfer of Stock, No. 66 Beaver-st. New-York.

Evenings with the Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen were in session last evening. The minutes of the last meeting having been read and approved,

Petitions were received to have Fourteenth-street between Avenue-A and First-avenue lighted by gas; to pave Eleventh-avenue between Forty-eighth and Fifty-ninth-streets; of FRANCIS LEE, for redress for injuries received by change of grade of Ninth-avenue; of JAMES MURPHY and A. FLOWER, for the right to build the Eighth-avenue Railroad, and for a sewer in Cross-street.

Resolutions were adopted directing the Captain of Police to make weekly reports to the Street Commissioner of the openings made in the streets and sidewalks; to repair the pavement in Walker-street, between Broadway and Church-streets; to light Jay-street with gas; that the Committee on Streets report some plan for the more speedy repairing of our streets.

The report of the Committee, to whom was referred the subject of the Sixth-avenue Railroad, was received. It was in favor of the route adopted by the Board of Assistants. Ald. COMPTON, of the VIIIth Ward, presented remonstrances against the proposed route through Varick-street, signed by FRANCIS R. TILLOU, and others. The Alderman of the VIIIth desired to have the report laid upon the table, or referred back to the Committee, together with the remonstrances. Ald. CORNELL stated that the Committee had already heard the remonstrants, had considered the whole subject carefully, and did not see the necessity for another reference. Ald. FRANCIS (Xth) hoped the reference would not be made. That Committee had already thoroughly investigated the subject, and there was no hope that they would come to any other conclusion. Remonstrants would be found against any route that would be proposed. Alderman BOYCE asked if the rails would destroy the travel in Varick-street. Alderman CORNELL said that it would not. Alderman COMPTON said that it would. The street was only 35 feet wide, and that would leave only 8 feet between the rails and the curb. He was in favor of the old route. The proposed change was an injustice to the citizens of the VIIIth Ward. Alderman TIEMANN was satisfied by the arguments offered by the gentleman of the VIIIth Ward the road should go through Varick-street. Alderman BOYCE was in favor of the route through Varick-street. Alderman STURTEVANT was sorry that it was necessary to bring the road through the VIIIth Ward. If possible they would be happy to bring it through some other street. This subject had been before the Board for two years, and there was no possible necessity of referring it again to the committee. We must get rid of this matter. Alderman FRANCIS though that the route through Varick-street was the proper one There would be eight feet four inches between the track and the curb, and no carriage tracked over five feet, which would leave three feet four inches to spare. The motion to refer back was lost by the following vote:

NAYS—Moore, Haley, Sturtevant, Oakley, Boyce Tweed, Francis, Smith, Tiemann, Pearsall, Bard, Ward Cornell, Doherty, Peck—15.

YEAS—Barr, President, Brisley, Alvord—4

The question coming up on adopting the report, Ald COMPTON, hoped that the members of the Board would have the courtesy to postpone this subject for a short time, just to let him down easy. If they would only put off the evil hour until Monday night, he would feel particularly obliged to them.

The Report was, however, adopted, notwithstanding the appeal made by the President, by the following vote:

YEAS—A. Moore, D. Haley, O. W. Sturtevant, J. F. Oakley, J. Boyce, T. J. Barr. W. M. Tweed, W. J. Brisley, C. Francis, W. Smith, D. F. Tiemann, J. Pearsall, J. M. Bard, S. L. H. Ward, A. A. Denman, W. H. Cornell, A. A. Alvord, J. Doherty, W. J. Peck—19.

NAY—Mr. President—1.

Reports were adopted to issue a duplicate certificate of sale for assessments to C. V. L. KANE, to repair the house of Engine Company No. 15, against a sewer in Madison-street, from James to Roosevelt-streets, to appropriate $670 to meet the deficiences of the means of the New-York Society for the Promotion of Education among the colored children; to extend the sewer in Forty-third-street, between Eighth and Ninth-avenues.

A communication was received from the Counsel of the Corporation relative to the widening of Wall-street, and submitting the pleadings before Judge ROOSEVELT and Judge R.'s decision upon the argument, in favor of granting compensation to the Bank of the Republic.

A communication was received from the Mayor nominating Dr. B. FORDYCE BARKER to the office of Health Commissioner. Ald. WARD hoped that the nomination would be referred. The motion was lost. Ald. WARD hoped that it would be laid on the table, so that we might find out who the nominee was. Ald. STURTEVANT was willing to vote for any gentleman nominated by the Mayor. Ald. WARD was not. The motion to lay upon the table was lost, and the nomination rejected,—Ayes 5, Noes 15.

The resolution from the Board of Assistants, annulling the contract granted to PETTIGREW, SHERMAN & Co., for the right to build the Eighth-avenue Railroad, and giving the same to CONOVER, O'KELL, and others, was passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Moore, Haley, Sturtevant, Oakley, Boyce, Barr, Tweed, the President, Brisley, Francis, Smith, Pearsall, Ward, Denman, Cornell, Alvord, Doherty, Peck—18.

NAY—Mr. Tiemann—1.

The Board then adjourned until this afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

Canadian Items.

Some of the Canadian papers are wrathfully exercised because their Post Master General gave the contract for making "leather mail bags" to an Albany mechanic.

The Quebec Gazette says that the business of the Welland Canal is, still increasing. The amount of toll collected at Port Colborne, during the past month, was £4,775 11s. 6d.; being £555 1s. 6d more than has been collected during any previous month; and £1,315 5s. 1d. more than was collected in May, 1851 The amount collected in May 1851, was £3,460 6s. 5d., and the largest amount ever before collected in a single month, was in October last, when the tolls amounted to £4,220 10s. 0d. One hundred more vessels passed through the canal during the week ending the 9th inst.

From the recent rains, the pastures and hayfields, as well as the Fall crops, are making rapid advances, and assuming a much more favorable appearance.

A large number of cattle, hogs and sheep are now exported from Canada to the United States, which with the better sent to that market, will prove a very considerable item in the value of exports this season, and from present prospects there is good grounds for believing that that trade will greatly increase every succeeding year.

The following notice has been issued from the Crown Lands Office, dated Quebec, June 5, 1852:

"1. That the duties on timber, cut upon public lands be levied according to the actual contents in feet, as determined by the Culler's specification in Quebec, or other place of exportation. 2. That the Supervisor of Cullers be directed to procure accommodation for the Collector of timber duties in connection with his office, and to indorse the amount of duty as furnished by the said Collector to be levied on each raft, upon the specification of measurement thereof, keep an account of every such amount to be transmitted with his annual returns. 3. That a Deputy-Supervisor of Cullers be appointed at Sorel, and be instructed to act in like manner, in concert with such officers as may be authorized to collect the duty on timber passing by that route. 4. That the Collector of Customs at St. John's be directed to collect the duty on timber, and authorized to prevent the transit of any on which the duty has not been paid."

We learn from the Louisville *Courier* that the Convention of steamboat men assembled, according to appointment, in Louisville last Monday. The Convention was organized by the appointment of Capt. H. H Harrison, President, Capt. R. Dawson, Vice-President, and E. D. Farnesworth and G. W. Ford, Secretaries.

Fine auroral displays took place at Boston on the 11th and 16th inst.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

COMMITTEE ON PLATFORM.

THE CONTESTED SEATS.

A CLOSE TEST VOTE.

SECOND DAY.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 17.

The excitement increases, if possible, and is like the weather, almost at fever heat.

The meeting last night in Monument-square was largely attended, and a number of eloquent speeches were made. The intense heat kept the people in the streets until a very late hour, discussing the merits and probabilities of the success of the various candidates for the nomination.

After the adjournment of the Convention a large number of delegates in favor of Mr. WEBSTER held a caucus at Carroll Hall, and it was determined to adhere to him as long as his name was before the Convention.

Hon. MOSES H. GRINNELL, a WEBSTER delegate, from New-York, declared in caucus last night, that it was his unalterable purpose to secure the nomination of Mr. WEBSTER, he being the most eligible candidate and one upon whom the North and South would very generally unite. The outside influence in favor of Mr. WEBSTER is immense—there being more Eastern people here than were ever before known.

On the other hand the friends of Gen SCOTT are coming up boldly to the rescue, and his partisans freely assert that the document which he has prepared will give every satisfaction.

The FILLMORE men are earnestly pushing forward to secure his nomination. They seem determined to defeat SCOTT even if they are compelled to throw their influence in the scale for Mr. WEBSTER.

Indeed, some of the most prominent openly assert that it is the expressed wish of Mr. FILLMORE, should there be a difficulty in obtaining his nomination, that they then unite upon Mr. WEBSTER; and the report circulated some days since, with regard to Mr. FILLMORE having prepared a letter to be read in the Convention, resigning all claim in favor of Mr. WEBSTER, is again currently rumored.

The crowd around the Hall is momentarily increasing, and some ten thousand persons are in the immediate vicinity of the building.

Another Dispatch.

The FILLMORE, SCOTT, and WEBSTER men marched through the City last night with bands of music, and stopped at all the hotels and public places, delivering speeches, and urging the claims of their favorites.

A great variety of opinion is afloat this morning, generally favoring the nomination of SCOTT, on the third or fourth ballot. Southern men are commencing to lean that way. JOHN M. BOTTS is regarded as the medium between the SCOTT and the FILLMORE men. If the Southern Platform is adopted before balloting now, there's no doubt of the nomination of SCOTT. If no Platform should be put forth, several Southern Delegates will leave, which increases SCOTT's strength.

Mr. BOTTS told me this morning, that he considered SCOTT's nomination on the third or fourth ballot, certain; that the Southern resolutions will be adopted, with a slight modification of the eighth; and that although favorable to FILLMORE, he (BOTTS) has never doubted SCOTT's nomination.

The WEBSTER men are evidently in fear of defeat, and it is rumored, if convinced of the defection of the South for SCOTT, will go for FILLMORE on the second ballot, and nominate him.

Pennsylvania's second choice is FILLMORE. New-York's second choice is WEBSTER.

The SCOTT men are betting strongly on his nomination.

Mr. PEARCE, of Md., has not taken a seat in the Convention. The WEBSTER men will go for PEARCE to defeat SCOTT, as a last resort.

Gov. JOHNSTON this morning considers SCOTT's nomination certain beyond doubt. The remainder of the delegation are, however, not so sanguine. JOHNSTON slept with BOTTS last night, and is closeted with him this morning.

Proceedings in Convention.

The President called the Convention to order at 12 o'clock. when the proceedings were opened, with a prayer by the Rev. Dr. ATKINSON (Episcopalian) of this City.

There is a very full attendance. The heat is most oppressive, and fans are waving in every direction.

Engravings of SCOTT, FILLMORE and WEBSTER are suspended from the walls.

The minutes of yesterday's session having been read and approved,

Messrs. CABELL and BRANSFORD severally introduced resolutions having in view the completion of this organization by adopting rules for the government of this Convention.

RULE OF VOTING.

The resolution of Mr. WELSH for the same purpose offered yesterday was withdrawn, when after a debate the following, proposed by Mr. BOTTS, was adopted.

Resolved, That on every vote on which a division shall be ordered, each State shall be entitled to as many votes, and no more, as each State is entitled to in the Electoral College, and that the rules of the House of Representatives be adopted as the rules of this Convention, so far as thr same may be applicable.

On the adoption of this resolution there was continued applause.

The PRESIDENT made an appeal to gentlemen to observe order. He trusted the utmost silence would be generally observed. Continued demonstrations of applause were unbecoming [the dignity of American citizens. We are, he said, apt to be led away by our feelings, but let us in future be governed by our judgment.

COMMITTEE ON PLATFORM.

Mr. DUNCAN, of La., offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a Committee, to consist of one member from each State in the Union represented in this Convention, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to draft a series of resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the Union on the great doctrines cherished by them, or otherwise, a platform of principles to be maintained by the Whigs in the coming campaign.

Resolved, That the members of said Committee be selected by the delegation from each State represented appointing its own member, and the Committee to appoint its own Chairman.

Resolved, That this Convention will not proceed to ballot for, or otherwise nominate, a candidate for President, or Vice-President, until the said Committee shall have reported, and this Convention shall have taken final action on the said report.

Mr. VAN TRUMP, of Ohio, said, I desire to make a single remark. It strikes me with some surprise that an important resolution like that should be introduced at this stage of proceedings of the Convention. I thought yesterday that there was some manifestation of this sort of proceedings, and when the gentleman from Massachusetts asked whether it was the intention to make a contest on the question of organization, the Ohio delegation promptly answered "No," and I then asked him if he intended to follow up this organization by any important movement or proposition, and he answered that he did not. I consider that gentleman therefore pledged against any such proposition as this till the Committee on Credentials shall have made a report, who are to vote on these resolutions. We are not prepared to vote upon them, for we have not yet determined who are members of the Convention, and who are entitled to vote. We cannot vote upon them with propriety in the present confused state of some of the delegations in the Convention. The resolutions are of the most important character, and embrace a question of great delicacy, and upon which there was unfortunately such a difference of opinion among the Whigs of all sections of the country. Upon such a subject it was important that there should be a vote of the Convention given by the persons properly entitled to vote, and by none others. We want nothing but what is fair, and will submit to nothing but what is fair. We are willing to wait for the report of the Committee on Credentials, and for a decision upon that report. We are willing to camp down here by the side of old Virginia, who is said never to tire. Who can say who is to vote upon these resolutions? Who can say who from New-York, representing contested Districts, are entitled to vote in this Convention? Had we not better wait till we have this question of credentials settled? With this view I move the postponement of these resolutions till the incoming of the report of the Committee on Credentials.

Mr. DUNCAN said—The gentleman from Ohio states his surprise that these resolutions have been introduced. He was not more surprised than I am at the evident feeling with which they have been opposed. The gentleman from Massachusetts may have said he would not introduce any proposition of this kind, and he will doubtless feel the full force of his obligation, but that course, by the gentleman from Massachusetts, does not exclude any other gentleman or delegation from any State from making any proposition it thinks proper. I am willing that when this Committee on Resolutions shall report, that their report shall be laid over until after action on the report of the Committee on Credentials, and we shall have decided who is entitled to vote in this Convention. There can be no objection to taking up these resolutions and adopting them. He then explained his three resolutions, and asked what objection can present itself to the mind of any fair thinking man against these resolutions. Gentlemen, we want to know, in all honor and candor, who you are. We want you to shew us your hands, and we are prepared to show you ours. We want to know who we are, and whether we are all of one party or not. We want to know if our principles are your principles, and your principles ours. If they are not, and your principles and doctrines are different from ours, it is better we should all know it now at once. I cannot suppose that there will be a single voice in the Convention will refuse to adopt the resolutions I have presented, but if it is their determination to reject them, I desire the bitter cup to be presented to my lips now, that I may drink it to its dregs. But I expect no such course by the Convention. We desire to know from gentlemen whether or not we cannot agree upon a platform bread enough and strong enough to insure the union and success of the principles of the Whig party of the whole Union.

Mr. ASHMUN—I rise to say that I have pledged nobody, conferred with nobody, and committed nobody. Every gentleman has the same right to commit himself, or stand free from committal. I knew of no intention to offer the resolution. I think it injudicious to press action so long as any portion of this Convention desires a post; onement until it shall have been decided who are entitled to vote.

Mr. MORGAN said the Committee on Credentials, who retired for consultation, determined to adjourn, and have returned to participate in the proceedings of the Convention. They conceive that they had a perfect right to do so. As they are not ready to report, I cannot see the propriety of sitting here, and I agree with the gentleman from Massachusetts, that we had better now adjourn until 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. CABELL remarked—I will merely say to the gentleman from Louisiana, who introduced those resolutions, that in all our proceedings we should take care to commit no wrong, and do right. I think the gentlemen wrong in proposing his series of resolutions. I do not think we should act on the question of a platform until the Committtee on Credentials shall have made their report, but at the same time, I think that there would be no impropriety in considering the first two resolutions, which simply provide for the appointment of a Committee.

Mr. VAN TRUMP called for a division of the question, that the vote be taken on the first resolution.

Mr. CABELL repeated he had no objection to appointing a Committee from each State, as each State has the appointment of the Committee. He was opposed to the last resolution. As he had obtained the floor by courtesy, he renewed the motion to adjourn, though he trusted it would not prevail.

Gen. CLARKE, of Miss., said—Although I concur with the gentleman from Louisiana, yet I think the resolutions premature; and I request him to withdraw the last one for the present, in order that the Committee on the first may be appointed, to which there can be no objection.

Mr. DUNCAN acquiesced in the suggestion.

Mr. MORGAN withdrew the motion to adjourn.

The first and second resolutions of Mr. DUNCAN were again read, when Mr. GOODWIN, of California said,—I have a word to say, and but one word, if no objection, at this time, and for the reason, I see forty-five members from Virginia—California comes here with but eight, only four of whom are admitted. I do not know but that the Committee on Credentials may report that the other four may be admitted. They were thrust outside, for what reason I cannot determine. I do not know but when the Committee report, some of the forty-five members from Virginia, the fifty from Kentucky, and hundred from other States may also be thrust out, and none who now act may be named, therefore I am opposed at this time to passing the resolutions until we ascertain the proper number of members. We will then be able to act and show our hands. I renew the motion to adjourn until 5 o'clock this afternoon. The question was decided in the negative.

Under the operation of the previous question the first resolution was then adopted—Yeas 199, Nays 97.

AFFIRMATIVE—New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Florida, Texas, California and Iowa.

NEGATIVE—New-York, New-Jersey, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and Ohio. One delegate from Ohio, (Mr. HEALY) voted in the affirmative.

During the roll-call New-York voted No, and was received with mingled applause and long continued hisses. New-Jersey and Indiana were similarly received, while other States were applauded.

A delegate from Ohio said the delegation was divided, there being 10 Yeas and 13 Nays, but subsequently the full vote was given in the negative.

Mr. HALY, of Ohio, said he should like to enter his vote the other way.

Messrs. CAMPBELL, DUKE and VAIL, of New-York, wished to be entered in the affirmative; the first named gentleman saying there were four or five more in a similar position.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Virginia, wished to have his name entered No.

The PRESIDENT thought that any gentleman might have his name recorded the way he voted, but this could not affect the vote one way or the other, the resolution having been adopted.

Mr. BOTTS moved that the vote be reconsidered, and that that motion be laid upon the table—which was agreed to.

SELECTION OF COMMITTEE.

The question then recurred on the adoption of the second resolution—namely:

"That the members of said Committee be selected by the delegates from each State. Each State represented appointing its own members, and the Committee to appoint its own chairman."

Mr. JESSUP, of Pennsylvania, said that as the business is to be transacted by the Committee, it was an act of justice to the larger States that they should have a proper representation in the Committee. He therefore moved an amendment as follows:

"And that in said Committee each member be authorised to cast the number of votes to which such State is entitled in the Electoral College."

A vote by States was demanded—when Mr. EVANS, of Maine, enquired whether, in the case of a divided delegation, the chairman of it would report the States "for" or "against," or the majority of the votes of the delegates only?

The President replied, that was not a question for the Chair to decide.

Mr. EVANS—It is then for the Convention to decide.

The President said he thought so.

Mr. EVANS moved that the number, *for* and *against*, in each State, be reported.

Mr. LOOMIS, of Pennsylvania, said the difficulty consisted in this: When you ask, for instance, Virginia to be placed in the affirmative or negative how many of her delegates are to vote?

Mr. BOTTS replied—Virginia is entitled to 15 votes, and each District has 3 delegates; these delegates consult together, and give the vote of the District, so as to cast but one vote.

Mr. LOOMIS expressed himself perfectly content with the explanation, so far as Virginia was concerned.

The President repeated that under the rules which have been adopted he thought it competent for gentlemen of every delegation to record their opinion either in the affirmative or negative.

After further proceedings the vote was taken on the adoption of the amendment of Mr. JESSUP, and it was declared adopted: Yeas, 149; Nays, 144—as follows:

New-York, Ayes, 31; Nays, 4. New-Jersey, Ayes, 7. Pennsylvania, Ayes, 27. Delaware, Ayes, 3. Maryland, Nays, 8. Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Florida, and Texas, all voted in the negative. Ohio, Ayes, 93. Indiana, Ayes, 13. Illinois, Ayes, 11. Missouri, Ayes, 6; Nays, 2. Michigan, Ayes, 6. Iowa, Ayes, 4. Wisconsin, Ayes, 1; Nays, 3. California, Ayes, 2; Nays, 2. Blanks: Virginia, 1; Missouri, 1; Wisconsin, 1. Total—Ayes, 149; Nays, 144.

Messrs. VAIL, BABCOCK, CAMPBELL and DUKE, of New-York, severally declared themselves in the negative.

The announcement of the vote was succeeded by applause.

Mr. DUKE asked whether the contestants of seats on one side of the New-York delegation should be allowed to vote, and not those on the other.

The PRESIDENT replied—The vote of New-York is 31 in the affirmative and 4 in the negative.

Mr. DUKE said that some six contested Districts voted in the affirmative. Deduct these, and there would be but 25 in the affirmative; add them to the negative, and it would make a decided difference.

The PRESIDENT said that this question must be settled by the Convention.

Mr. DUKE—Then I would suggest that the Convention strike out the votes of the six contested seats.

The PRESIDENT replied he had no authority to do so.

Mr. DUKE said but 29 votes from New-York had been acknowledged as yet.

The PRESIDENT—Are the four votes in the negative contested?

Mr. DUKE—No; but six votes in the affirmative are.

The PRESIDENT—The gentlemen who contest the seats have not voted?

Mr. DUKE—No, sir.

Mr. EWING, of Pennsylvania, said, that after the announcement of the vote by the Chair, the objection came too late.

Mr. DUKE—I made objection at the time.

The PRESIDENT said the change of the six votes as proposed would not alter the result.

Mr. DICKINSON made a few remarks, saying that the delegates had come hitherto with certificates.

The PRESIDENT replied they are entitled to seats until the Committee on Credentials report. [Applause.]

Mr. MORGAN, as a member of the Committee on Credentials, said he wanted nothing but justice meted out, and everybody to have equal rights.

The PRESIDENT said all the difficulty might be avoided, if the six contested votes were not counted; it would not change the result.

Mr. DUKE—I ask how it would be if the six votes are stricken out on one side and placed on the other? [This gave rise to much merriment, which was long continued.]

Mr. EWING, of Ky., proposed to amend the resolution under consideration, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee be constituted of one delegate from each State, selected by the delegates from each State.

He said his proposition differed from the original resolution in that it made no reference to the Chairman to be appointed. He looked upon this as the most important vote to be taken, if we could vote through our representatives in Committee as we vote in districts. The vast and overwhelming strength of Pennsylvania, New-York and Ohio might in some measure be counteracted, but it is a species of tyranny to allow a base majority to cast the 35 votes of New-York, and the 27 of Pennsylvania on one side or the other, thus overwhelming half a dozen other States unanimous in their sentiments.

Mr. DICKINSON, of New-York, said the amendment of Mr. JESSUP involved the important question, and by adopting it, every delegate has weight. He trusted the amendment of Mr. EWING would be voted down.

Mr. MORTON, of Florida, said there could be no harmonious action until the Committee on Credentials shall make their report, and the Committee act upon it. For the purpose of giving the Committee time for deliberation, he moved that the Convenioh adjourn until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

The motion was negatived, and then at 2 o'clock an adjournment to 6 o'clock took place.

Evening Session.

The Convention was called to order at 6 o'clock. When the Journal of the morning was read, the President stated the question before the body to be on the substitute offered by Mr. EWING for the second resolution of Mr. DUNCAN, as given in the former proceedings and which resolution had been amended on motion of Mr. JESSUP. Mr. EWING's substitute was as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee should consist of one delegate from such State selected by and from the delegates of said State.

Mr. JESSUP moved to amend this as follows:

"That each member of said Committee on resolutions shall be entitled to vote so many votes as the State which he represents is entitled to in the Electoral College."

This was in substance the same amendment which had been adopted as an amendment to Mr. DUNCAN'S resolution.

A point of order having been raised, the Chair decided the amendment of Mr. JESSUP out of order.

Mr. VINTON, of Ohio, appealed from the decision.

Mr. LOOMIS, of Pennsylvania, argued against the decision of the Chair.

After much confusion, the amendment was again read, and the Chair reversed his decision, deciding the amendment to be in order.

Mr. JESSUP—I desire to state, in a few words, the object of my proposition. I think the interests of the great Whig party of the whole Union are involved in this subject. No one who knows us can be disposed to doubt the attachment of Pennsylvania to the Constitution and the Compromises of the Constitution, and to all proper and legitimate laws; and the Legislature of Pennsylvania, under that Constitution, will never hesitate in giving her cordial and earnest support to all Constitutional laws. [Applause.] Pennsylvania has been misrepresented, and because she has been misrepresented, her position has been misunderstood. Other States—New-York and Ohio—have been misrepresented, and the character of their delegations was misunderstood. I desire, in the organization of the Committee on Resolutions, to avoid having offered to us resolutions of an extreme character, such as would be unpleasant to any portion of the delegations of this Convention. I desire, if we are to have resolutions, that the Committee should fairly represent the great conservative character of the Convention, and present to us resolutions of a conservative nature, upon which we could all agree. This Committee, thus organized, with each State fully and fairly represented, will meet in harmony, in union, and in a desire to further the interests of the whole Whig party. Gentlemen surely misunderstood the character of the Pennsylvania Delegation if they suppose we have any other object. The Whigs of the middle portion of the Union, of the States of New-York, Ohio and Pennsylvania, are as sound on every question as our Southern brethren can desire. [Great applause.]

Mr. ROBERT STANARD, of Virginia, considered this among the most important questions which could be brought before the Convention. He was happy to hear of the conservative character of the Middle States, as alluded to by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, but why seek to depart from all usage and Parliamentary experience in the appointment of this Committee? You may search for precedents in vain to justify this course. What would be thought of the power given three gentlemen to cast seventy-nine votes? It was a novel, dangerous and unprecedented proposition. Let the Committee be organized as other Committees have been. Let the Committee be organized as thus proposed, and the Delegate from one State may represent the sentiments of but a portion of his delegation, and yet cast the vote of the whole. The New-York delegation on this very proposition was divided this morning. Her vote stood 31 Ayes to 4 Nays, including in the Ayes all the contested seats. Of the merits of these contestants he knew nothing; but it was possible the whole six who voted this morning may be excluded, and six others, who would vote differently, be admitted. This would make a change of twelve votes. Independently of this, how would harmony be produced by the proposed course of electing the Committee? Which would be most likely to produce harmony, to give each sovereign State an equal right to be heard on that Committee, or to give to the three Delegates of three States the power to swallow up a dozen smaller States? [Applause.] He appealed to the Whigs of all parts of the Union not to force upon them this dangerous and unprecedented proposition. It was not presented when the other Committees were chosen, and why should it be now? The Convention was not prepared now to say who are entitled to vote upon this or any other proposition. Therefore, he moved that the whole subject be laid on the table. He withdrew his motion at the request of Hon. W. C. DAWSON, of Georgia.

Mr. DAWSON said in the course of his remarks, I hope all will speak without excitement and speak with deliberation. I agree with my friend from Virginia, that the attempt is made to connect this Convention with the wildest sort of democracy—the democracy of numbers. For the first time, the large States presume to control the sovereignty of the States. The principle contended for, will uproot your Constitution and the sovereign character of the States will be prostrated to numbers. [Applause.] The little State of Rhode Island is entitled to the same power, in virtue of her sovereignty as either of the great States of New-York, Pennsylvania or Ohio; and yet the conservative party of the country are asked that numbers shall govern, and not the sovereignty of the States. I know the subject has not been properly considered by the Whig party. This question of power shows the necessity of a rigid adherence to the Constitution to preserve the liberty of the States, and the Union of the States. [Applause.] And I proclaim it now, this is the wildest effort to alienate one section of the country from the other. Why this innovation upon all established rules? Is it that the sovereign States are governed by no rules, when the sovereignties are represented here by delegates? I have long belonged to the Whig party, because I believed it to be conservative and stood on principle, and because I believed it would be the last to desert the principles on which the Confederacy is founded. When it deserts those great principles, so help me God, I will abandon it, [renewed applause.] If we adopt the course proposed, power will be wielded by the majority and not by the sovereignty recognized by the Constitution,—and but three States would seem to have any position—the great States of New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. I desire no discussion, but wish to impress upon the Whigs the necessity of an adherence to principle, and to pursue the old practice marked out from the day you called this Convention. Do you suppose that Rhode Island, Delaware and Georgia are going to acknowledge their inferiority to those great states?

A New-York delegate here asked whether the States are represented in the Senatorial as well representative capacity?

Mr. DAWSON—Certainly.

The delegate continued and said, "Well, we have our two Senatorial delegates against your two."

Mr. DAWSON—I am a delegate at large from the State of Georgia. I acknowledge the greatness of New-York; but her political rights under the Constitution are not greater than the rights of Georgia. [Applause]—and my word for it whenever you seek to sap the foundation of Constitutional rights the party will end in dissolution, as it should. I proclaim my sentiments, because I have been a Whig when numbers crushed me, and have rallied all my powers to the support of the Whig Party because I believe it to be conservative, but to-day and yesterday it seems that all these great views are to be laid aside, and the power of numbers against the sovereignty of the States is to rule. I saw the Whig Party going to dissolution, relying on the power of numbers and disregarding constitutional rights and laying down a train to which a match may be applied to blow it into fragments. Stand, then, on the old beaten track of principles and the objects of the party and act with becoming confidence toward one another. [Applause.]

Mr. ASHMUN.—I do not rise to make a speech, but a suggestion to all sides, to all the Whigs of the Convention. We are all prematurely getting excited on what I think is rather an immaterial question. We are delaying the proceedings of this Convention,—because so long as the debate continues the Committee on Credentials will not remain in session, considering that they have a right to participate in our proceedings. They have not concluded their labors, and will not go out again until the discussion is concluded. Now I say to gentlemen on all sides—and to the gentlemen from Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Georgia, that there is no occasion for this alarm. Let the Convention be organized and then proceed to the dispatch of business. And now before another voice stirs up additional feeling, I propose that the Convention, with a view of giving the Committee on Credentials further time, adjourn until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

The motion was agreed to by acclamation, and an adjournment was accordingly announced, while a delegate was crying lustily for a vote by States.

Niagara in June—Fall of Rocks—The Season Opened—Catherine Hayes—&c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, Monday, June 14, 1852.

The season at this delightful Summer retreat has fairly opened, and we are beginning to have a gay and lively time of it. The warm weather of the last few days has brought hither many of its regular Summer sojourners, in addition to a crowd of tourists who come to spend a few days, only, amid the grand and awe-inspiring scenery of the Cataract. Some two hundred guests now dine at our table daily; but there is ample accommodation for as many more—so extensive have been the recent additions and improvements to this beautifully situated house. There is now scarce a room in the immense building, from which a perfect view of the entire Falls may not be obtained. In a few days gas-lights will be introduced, and a fine saloon for balls, parties, and amusements, thrown open to the guests. So you see we are likely to find our comforts and pleasures here much increased.

CATHERINE HAYES and party arrived here a day or two since from Hamilton, C. W. They remain over Sunday, and leave for a tour up the Lakes on Monday. Miss H. has not yet recovered from the effect of her recent fall from a horse at Toronto; although otherwise she is very well—much better than when she left here a month since.

The Falls have not caved in yet, although within the last few days our entertainments have been varied by the descent of more substantial matter than tumbling waters. On Saturday night and Sunday morning large portions of the rock near the American Ferry, broke off and fell into the river, stirring up considerable additional commotion in the cauldron of seething waters. The falling rock was detached from the under wall of "Point View." Many fine specimens of Gypsum and Mica have been brought to the surface by this phenomenon, and the whole army of explorers for Geological specimens may be seen engaged in the busy pursuit.

On Tuesday night another very large rock broke away from the ledge between Prospect Tower and Goat Island, thus deepening the water bed and turning the force of the current inwardly towards the Island. The precipice there over which the water falls, is now but a few feet from the Tower, rendering the security of that structure rather doubtful to the beholder, although it may be years before the foundation gives away. If strikes me, however, that the view to be obtained from that point, is hardly worth the risk.

The spars of the vessel wrecked a few days ago on Lake Erie came over the Falls a few days ago, and are now to be seen tossing and circling about in the eddies of the whirlpool four miles below.

G. L.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

SUN STRUCK.—The man named Bernard Murphy is apparently recovering. Dennis Slaven, also sun struck, while unloading coal, is lying in a critical situation. Two men at work in Cypress Hills Cemetery, were in like manner affected on Wednesday. They are much better. A fatal case occurred on Wednesday. A man at work on Green Point road experienced a stroke at 3 o'clock, P. M., and died in half an hour afterwards.

THE FOURTH.—The Free Farm Society of Green Point are making arrangements to celebrate the approaching anniversary of American Independence in a patriotic manner—by an oration, National salute, music, fireworks, &c.

BOARD OF FINANCE MEETING.—The Board of Finance have now before them, awaiting action, the following appropriations: For a Park, $14,000; for Piers, $10,000; for an addition to the City Hall, $7,000; for the erection of new Engine Houses, $6,000. The latter was taken up and discussed until adjournment, without a decisive vote.

PUGILISM.—A party of New-Yorkers went to Bushwick Meadows on Monday morning, and two of the number, Patrick McGrath and James Ferguson, fought for $100 a side. Ferguson was the victor on the eleventh round.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—Some difficulty occurred among some firemen at the foot of Grand-street, on Monday night, in which several members of a New-York Company were handled severely. The rumor that one of them had died is unfounded.

—Quite universal respect is paid the authorities, in their efforts to clear the sidewalks of Grand and South-Seventh-streets of all incumbrances. The ordinance is enforced with little difficulty.

—Officer Vandewater on Wednesday evening arrested a boy named Chapman, for breaking down cherry trees. He was locked up over night by way of correction.

—The police broke up an embryo row on Wednesday evening, in North Fourth-street.

—A temperance meeting was held in the North-street M. E. Church last evening to promote temperance and the Maine Law. Robert M. Poer, Esq., and Hon. Mr. Foster, of Maine, gave addresses.

JERSEY CITY.

DEMOCRATIC RATIFICATION MEETING.—A meeting was held at the corner of Grand and Washington streets, in the Park, on Wednesday to ratify the Democratic National Nominations. At sunset, 100 guns were fired at the place of the meeting. The firing of the guns created much curiosity in New-York, among thousands, to know who was nominated by the Whigs for President. The meeting passed off well.

ANOTHER FESTIVAL.—The ladies of the Reformed Dutch Church, of Grand-street, held their Strawberry Festival at Iroquois Hall on Wednesday evening. The weather had been favorable, and the affair came off well, although the thunder of the clouds, cannon and Democracy, interfered somewhat with the affair.

NEW

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1852.

DAILY CIRCULATION ..... 38,000.

Paper Hangings.—500 Rolls Mirrors, in great order, or sale cheap, to fit out apartments. Apply to the Foreman of the Times.

☞ Persons in Brooklyn who wish to subscribe to the Morning or Evening Times can do so by leaving their orders at Barker's News Depot, No. 89½ Fulton-street, or at Bennett's News Depot, No. 63 Atlantic-st.

Expulsion of Mr. Grinnell—The Contested Seats—Coalition between Eastern Webster Whigs and Southern Ultras.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 17.

The Committee on Credentials have admitted Mr. GRINNELL.

In the Ulster District both SMITH and HARDENBURGH are admitted, but are not to vote unless they are agreed in all cases.

The Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire and Rhode Island WEBSTER men vote with the extreme South.

Warm work is expected on the platform to-morrow.

The Convention.

In the letter of our Baltimore correspondent, and the full report we furnish of the proceedings, our readers will have materials to form their own private conjectures about the upshot. It is evident that the Fillmore men, who have control of the Committees through their possession of the majority of States, are determined to postpone the ballots as long as possible, in hopes of something turning up to save them from defeat otherwise certain. They have a double means of effecting their object By thrusting in the question of Platform, and the appointment of a Resolutionary Committee before the vote, they do something towards it; and more still by refusing to report from the Committee upon Credentials as to the contested seats. The report, when made, will yield still further delay in the debate it will certainly provoke; and thus we may have patience for a day or two longer. It will be noted that upon a test vote yesterday, the friends of Gen. SCOTT were found to outnumber the combined forces of FILLMORE and WEBSTER. It may be taken as a sure presage of the eventual result.

A Civic Coup d'Etat.

We have endeavored to show in *Times* past, that New-York pays more to be governed than any city in the world. Its revenues are royal; bulky enough to freight argosies; liberal enough to make the streets of Oriental splendor and luxury; and to provide the masses with *panis et circenses* from one end of the year to the other. We pay enough to have our paths made strait before us; every careful wrinkle on the civic brow should be cleared away; every obstruction to popular convenience and comfort removed; every attainable indulgence procured. There is but one reason, with such prodigal wealth of income, why New-York should not be the noblest, handsomest, cleanest, safest, most orderly city on the face of earth; instead of being, as it notoriously is, among the very least so. That reason is, the existence of a COMMON COUNCIL.

The whole weight of popular condemnation has been brought to bear against the PERRINE nuisance in Broadway. The press has spent its ridicule, and sharpened its satire upon it. The extreme inconvenience to which everybody is subjected, while the obnoxious work goes on; and the worthlessness of the work when finished; are admitted by nine hundred and ninety-nine men out of a thousand, and still the contractor moves lazily along with his outrage. For once the press, backed up by a unanimous public sentiment has been set at defiance; and has no other consolation to cover the scandal of repulse, than the circumstance that justice, right and honesty are fellow-sufferers. There is a universal protest against the thing; a universal prayer for its abatement; a universal wish that PERRINE and his crew were in Erebus or inactive; and yet there is no hope of the universal protest and prayer having the slightest effect. The popular will is balked by one obstacle; the public good has but one foe, and it is the COMMON COUNCIL.

The streets of the city are disgustingly and morbidly filthy. Never did they more imperatively need cleansing. Cholera is in the air. Thousands are dying with it in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys, and with certain march it moves hitherwards. There is no doubt, that were the question put to vote this day whether the streets should be made wholesome, or left deathful, health and cleanliness would have it without a negative. Petition and publication have vainly endeavored to procure the devotion of a portion of the civic wealth to this object. The press has been vocal with complaint and remonstrance. And yet the thing cannot be done. Every attempt to put it through has been baffled. There has been one insurmountable hindrance in the way, in the shape of the COMMON COUNCIL.

There are ferries to be let. Bidders of the highest respectability compete with others of less note, offering various sums for the lease. The public voice, and the dictates of common sense, are, that the party who offers the best rent, all other things being equal, shall have the lease. And so it would be, but for one obstacle—the COMMON COUNCIL. By some legerdemain, the City is uniformly made to exhibit a spirit of pious self-denial in its bargains, that would set awkwardly enough on an Alderman.

The streets at night are given over to unmolested rowdyism. The blackguard, bully, and knave, are the only persons at all safe during the later hours. The quiet citizen, who religiously pays his taxes to have the streets lighted and watched, and protected at all times, ventures out after vespers, with a half certainty of returning with a cracked coxcomb, and a gutted purse. His hat is suddenly knocked over his eyes; his spectacles driven in upon his pupils; his nose tweaked; his self-respect annihilated by jibe and insult; and he has no power to punish his assailants. The police have become non-resistants. They who know the streets best, have the liveliest sense of the danger, and of the necessity of self-preservation. They plead, too, that wherever they interfere, and arrest, they are sure to come off second best before the Alderman, who has untold allies and voters among these swash-bucklers and night-walkers. Again, the source of evil turns up in the same shape. We might have order and security; the reign of violence might be repressed; but for one impediment—the COMMON COUNCIL.

The city is flooded with liquor shops. The thirstiest toper or the most avaricious rum-dealers will grant you there are twenty where there should be one or none. The abundance breeds discontent not only among the temperate and abstinent, but among the traffickers themselves. The subject has elicited endless protests and standing remonstrances, but the number is still undiminished. The bottle greets you a half dozen times in an average block. It is everywhere. It hovers all about the theatres, and besets church-doors, and flanks the city offices, pokes its nozzle out of your neighbor's cellar, and lays its victims on your door-step. But all intervention is useless. People may will the contrary and implore reform, but that everlasting obstacle, the COMMON COUNCIL, stands across the path.

Humbly would we query, how far this sort of thing is expected to go, before "down-trodden" New-Yorkers shall declare independence; and take into their own hands the law which the Council refuses to execute. We shall presently hear all manner of treason talked popularly, as men talk of summer touring, or a rise in cotton. Borrowing the prescriptive style, we shall hear folks say: "When a Government, reversing the objects of its creation, thus lends itself to whatever militates against the health, safety, happiness, convenience and profit of its liege electors, it no longer retains the slightest claim to regard. It repudiates the contract, that gave it being. Refusing to comply with any of its prerequisites, it forfeits its authority. [illegible] protection. [illegible] rulers [illegible] If they sanction breaches of the daily and nightly, to the insurance of comfort of quiet citizens, why should not quiet citizens employ the same immunity, as a necessary restorative of peace? No one has a right to complain, if in public meeting, called to consider the lawlessness and loathsomeness of the City, a Committee of safety, like that of San Francisco, should be appointed to replace the Council, and give peace and comfort to the citizen. *Salus populi suprema lex.*

Now, Heaven forbid that we should sanction such a *coup d'état* as is here hinted at; but we *do* see many things which the Committee aforesaid would certainly achieve that shall be otherwise undone. They would clear out the thoroughfares, banishing filth, PERRINE, and every other nuisance from the streets. They would make them as safe to the traveler at midnight as at noonday. Pugilism could be banished from "Broome-street, a little out of Broadway," and from every other nook and corner of the town. Health, pure air, pure water and gas-light would be forced into the more notorious neighborhoods, as helps to reformation. The public funds would be spent less on persons and more on things. Under such a *régime*, the City might once more become healthful and habitable, and free from the victimization of speculative Aldermen and their clients.

Railroad Etiquette.

One of those occasions which now and then permits the sterling temper of chivalry to display itself, happened the other night on the railroad between this city and Philadelphia. At New-Brunswick, where passengers are apt to slip out in search of a cup of coffee, or a glass of more stirring stimulus, Mr. FAYETTE MCMULLEN, of Virginia, left his seat in charge of an umbrella, while he refreshed himself at the counter. A Mr. TITSWORTH, of Plainfield, entered with his lady during his absence, and occupied the seat. Mr. MCMULLEN requested Mr. TITSWORTH to give up the seat, which the latter, yielding to the entreaty of his companion, finally consented to do; but not without informing the Virginian of what might seem an obvious fact, that he (MCMULLEN,) was no gentlemen. Mr. MCMULLEN, after the passengers had taken the boat at Tacony, encountered Mr. TITSWORTH again, and smarting under the imputation of ungentlemanly behavior, demanded an apology from the Jerseyman. It was not only refused, but the charge was distinctl repeated; whereupon chivalry applied his cane to the offender's shoulders, and would unquestionably have received an active return-fire but for the interference of spectators. Mr. MCMULLEN, who is a member of Congress, has been bound over in the sum of $1,000 to answer for the assault.

The rules of etiquette that should govern in travel are too indefinite to admit of dictation on the part of any individual. Of the right a traveler may have to reclaim an abandoned seat, views are undetermined. A through passenger, who leaves his seat, and marks of ownership upon it, would certainly seem to have a right paramount to that of an interloping way-traveler. So far had the affair been simply between one gentleman and another, Mr. MCMULLEN would perhaps have been perfectly correct. But it was not. There was a lady interested; and every rule of gentlemanly propriety requires that rights, however unimpeachable, should in such case, be relinquished. The presence of a lady ought to have shielded her escort from insult; and the blow, which might have deprived her of escort, can hardly be excused. Under ordinary social rules, therefore, we think Mr. MCMULLEN is clearly condemned.

To show what he should have done to rid himself of Mr. TITSWORTH'S epithet, we have only to imagine the behavior of the gentleman under the circumstances. Finding his seat so occupied by a gentleman and lady, apparently traveling together, he should have politely and blandly withdrawn, submitting to any self-negation rather than enter into a violent controversy in a public place, and upon such premises. No inducement could have persuaded a *gentleman* to take the exacting course he thought proper to pursue; and his subsequent conduct places him out of the reach of excuse. Mr. TITSWORTH, it may be added, would have been in a better position to call Mr. MCMULLEN in question, had he vacated the seat at the first intimation of the latter's proprietorship.

There never need be any casuistry about the duty of a gentleman in a railway car or anywhere else, so long as we remember that politeness consists in a good-nature that cannot be ruffled, and a cheerful forgetfulness of self, that throws petty annoyances to one side, as the spray is flung off by the ship.

The Heat and its Incidents.

All our readers—this side of Franconia, N. H., at least—know and feel, withal, that the weather has been rather warm this week. DELATOUR'S mercury, a very respectable authority, has marked from 81 to 87, while other thermometers have ranged from 3 to 5 degrees higher. The visitation was so unexpected as to cause no little inconvenience in our metropolitan village, while the Summer clothiers and Ice Cream folks have been literally overrun, to say nothing of mineral fountains.

The heat has given rise to various City incidents, and to sundry manifestations of temper. The phrenological bumps have been differently moved upon. The wit of the *Commercial*, heretofore suspected by some to be quite stolid, has been made to effervesce like CLARK & RUSHTON'S soda fount. He has actually discovered that no reliable mercury could indicate 90 degrees "in a cool place!" On the other hand, the *Journal of Commerce* Editor grows exceedingly ugly; he snarls as though the dog-star raged in real earnest, forgetting all neighborly courtesy, and indulging in a latitude of expression by no means consistent with his reputation for piety. A cotemporary who recently confessed to forty libel suits, is directly charged by the *Journal* with forty hundred libels! How the temperature affects the *Evening Post* we have otherwise noted.

In Wall-street the newsboys have been singularly carried away. The Baltimore Convention and fifth edition of the *Evening Express*, have lost all their attraction in the profit of Fan vending. Palm Wednesday was followed by Palm Thursday, and all the cry is, "Here they are, tip-top Fans, pick 'em out for three cents!" The Board of Brokers, in a melting mood, have resolved on an artificial breeze, of curious construction. They are to be blowed up by a huge bellows, located in an ante-room, to be worked during their sessions, by "an able bodied man;" an advertisement for this "indiwidual" having brought to the door of the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, some forty or less, stalwart sons of Vulcan, as applicants for the "place!" In the same street, is *the* mineral shop of the town, DELATOUR'S, where every *habitué* of the great money thoroughfare is bound to read the weather bulletin at least three times a day, and to quaff Hock and Soda, or Soda "with a fly" in proportion. It were curious to know how many sixpences and shillings have gone into the exchequer of the landlord these two days past, but we have referred the point to our money reporter, and he won't tell—simply because he is not disposed to have his veracity questioned by stating the enormous number.

The lion and bear of BURTON'S masque in "Paris and London," suffer some from the caloric of the night, which in fervor is found little behind that of the day. The masque and panorama of this piece, by the way, are well worth seeing—at any other time. They are admirably put upon the stage, and BURTON and PLACIDE give great *éclat* to the incidents. But the man-bear and man-lion are clearly entitled to the *palm*, with the mercury at 90° "in a cool place."

Lightning plays strange freaks. On the 15th inst. the Congregational Church in Thompson, Conn., was struck and badly injured. The telegraphic wires, which pass along within a rod or two of the church, seem to have had considerable influence upon the fluid. Two of the posts which sustain the wires were split, and the wires for some distance thrown to the ground. The lightning rod of the church, by some accident, had been thrown out of place.

WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

[illegible]

The Whig Convention [illegible] preliminary question[s] have [illegible] far, and are still unsettled. The telegraph will have advised you of the proceedings of [illegible] and, indeed, to-morrow's work will be laid before the readers of the *Times* before they will see this sketch of what has been done, and what attempted, to-day. And yet, as we do not all see with the same eyes, and some of us may see further under the curtain than others, even this twice-told tale may not be wholly useless.

There is, in the first place, prevalent and dominant here, an exceedingly bitter feeling between the North and South—or, rather, between the *National* Whigs North and South, who do not wish the Slavery question introduced into the canvass at all, and the ultra men, who insist upon a full endorsement of the Compromise measures as a condition precedent to any nomination of a candidate. The latter held a caucus last night, over which Mr. CHAPMAN, of Maryland, presided; and took steps to force upon the Convention such an endorsement. They differed as to the proper mode and time of doing it,—but agreed that it should be done. And they will undoubtedly do all in their power to carry it into effect. There is reason to believe that in this they will receive the aid of Massachusetts and of other States, or portions of States, friendly to Mr. WEBSTER. The chances, therefore, are, that they will succeed; and that such resolutions will be put forth as the platform of the National Convention. This step, if successful before the nomination, will make the selection of General SCOTT still more probable, as it will break the force of the hostility now waged against him. If postponed until after his nomination its necessity *may* be superseded by a letter from him accepting the nomination, discussing political questions fully, and stating clearly though briefly his own position in regard to the Compromise measures. Such a letter, I think, will be in the hands of some member of the Convention in readiness for such a contingency. If the resolution should be passed *previous* to the selection of a candidate, and should be as strong as the anti-SCOTT ultraists desire and demand, in endorsing the Compromise as Whig measures, there are a good many delegates here, representing a majority of the Whig votes in the Union, who will consider it indispensable that Gen. SCOTT should define his position and state his views—*as to the binding force of such resolutions upon the Whig party and President*—in order to secure for him any vigorous and efficient support. And it is not at all impossible, judging from his history and character, and from his explicit promise fully to define his position in the event of his nomination, that he may concede the reasonableness of their exaction. This, as stated, however, is only hypothesis; the developments of a few days will show whether it will ever be anything more.

At the opening of the Convention, there was a small fight for the temporary organization. Mr. MORGAN, of Md., called the Convention to order, acting on behalf of the FILLMORE men, and was about to nominate Mr. PEARCE, of Md., for temporary Chairman. While busily rapping, however, and awaiting for order, SIMEON DRAPER, of N. Y., called to order, nominated GEORGE EVANS, of Maine, put the question, declared it carried, and had Mr. EVANS in the Chair before Mr. MORGAN had fully made himself aware of what was going on. The *coup d'état* elicited applause. It was, however, eviscerated of all practical results by the adoption of resolutions referring the permanent organization, and the credentials of members, to Committees of one from each State, *named by the respective delegations thereof.* As the majority of States is against SCOTT, both these Committees were made up accordingly, as their subsequent action fully showed. Some of the ultraists, however, thought they saw a "nigger in the fence," and were inclined to resist. One of the Louisiana delegates, Mr. JOEL D. SEVIER, got upon a bench, while the motion to appoint Committees was pending, and protested very solemnly and with great emphasis against the action taken, inasmuch as the time for meeting had not arrived:—according to the time of the National Observatory at Washington, he said it lacked eight or ten minutes of 12 o'clock;—and as the Louisiana delegation had not yet come in, he besought the Convention not to take any such hasty and unauthorized action,—not thus recklessly to throw the brand of discord into the Convention,—disturb the concord of the party and the country,—and put at hazard the success of the Whig nominee. He was a tall man,—wore spectacles,—brushed his hair back,—and had a loud voice;—and it was supposed his appeal would have a tremendous effect of some sort or other. Unfortunately, however, no one rose to reply, the question was taken at once and the motion passed, his own vote standing alone against it. Presently his own delegation came in and took their seats. When Louisiana was called on the list, for her nomination,—Mr. S. arose and said—"Louisiana names no one,—she *protests.*" Another of the delegation immediately rose, and named a member of the Committee, greatly to the astonishment of Mr. S., and to the edification of the Convention. On attempting to remonstrate, he was very emphatically told to *sit down* by his own colleagues, whereat he waxed wroth and slightly profane; but after a brief altercation the sea subsided,—the storm lulled—and thus ended crisis No. 1.

Mr. SEVIER, I learn, left New-York some ten or fifteen years ago for New-Orleans,—and being a Northern man is naturally a good deal more ultra zealous in defence of Southern rights than his new colleagues and associates. He has been quiet since his initial movement,—diligently engaged in explaining his position to his colleagues and the reporters.

The Committee on Credentials has an arduous duty, and it is rendered by no means lighter by the attendance of persons not members of the Committee. At their first business session, held at 4 o'clock this afternoon, they were at first entertained by a proposition to allow New-Hampshire to cast *six* votes instead of *five*, the number to which she is entitled; and next came a contest from Vermont, between a WEBSTER delegate appointed by State Convention, and a SCOTT delegate, elected by a District. While the discussion was going on, one of the high officers in the Treasury Department at Washington, went from one delegate to another, explaining the merits of the case. At the same time Mr. N. CARROLL, of New-York, was performing similar good offices with the members from Southern States, by giving them lists of the right kind of delegates to be admitted from the State of New-York. And this business went on until it became necessary for one of the members to call attention to it, and to move to stop it. This was done, and then the Committee moved to pass over all contested seats and first make out a list of those *not* disputed, and up to this time even that has not been accomplished.

A slight breeze sprang upon the report of the Committee on Organization, this afternoon, though that report was rather the occasion, than the cause, of it. The Committee nominated JOHN G. CHAPMAN, of Md., who received in Committee 17 votes, over 14 for JOHN M. CLAYTON, and 1 blank. It was currently reported that Mr. CHAPMAN had declared that he would not vote for General SCOTT, if he should be nominated; and this, added to the fact that he presided at the ultra pro-Compromise meeting already referred to, stirred up a very warm feeling upon the general subject. The real issue made, was upon the manner in which the Convention should vote; Virginia having 45, Kentucky 50, Louisiana 40, seats on the floor, &c., &c.; while other States had only the number to which they were entitled, in voting. Whether they should vote, therefore, by State, or *per capita*, was a point in dispute, and of some importance. As you will have seen, it was decided in favor of the vote *by States*, those having large delegations themselves so voting. The Chair announced 380 votes in the affirmative, which was clearly a majority, as the whole number of members was but 296! Thus ended Crisis No. 2—the officers being then confirmed unanimously, by acclamation. The President's speech was in good temper, and in fine taste, [illegible] all kinds of prejudice, sectional [illegible] and of [illegible] trouble [illegible] the deliberations of the Convention; [illegible] to cultivate the [illegible] and that fraternal brotherly feelings [illegible] other. It is to be feared that his exhortation [illegible] may have less weight than they deserve.

—There is reason to fear that the Committee on Credentials will scrutinize the political complexion of contestants quite as closely as the facts and figures embodied in their credentials. While Mr. WRIGHT, of Vermont, (a WEBSTER delegate appointed by the State Convention,) was before this Committee, Mr. J. L. TALCOTT, of N. Y., asked of him an explanation of some point not fully understood. "Why, sir," answered Mr. WRIGHT, "you understand the case perfectly; it was explained to you at Washington." Mr. TALCOTT said he thought he was in error. "No, sir," said Mr. WRIGHT; "I was present in the Senate while you were in the Senate, *talking about it with Mr. Seward.*" This appeal, aimed at the Southern members, and supposed to be very adroit, was received by them with complacency. It was easy to see that the merits of the case had suddenly become a good deal clearer. If that Committee should throw overboard the SCOTT delegates, and admit the FILLMORE contestants, especially from New-York, there will doubtless be a minority report; and the real fight will commence on this issue. For it may be considered a fixed fact that the friends of Gen. SCOTT will not imitate the eager acquiescence of Mr. RANTOUL'S political friends, in the insulting ejection of all suspected of being upon their side.

The seats of the South Carolina Delegation will be contested. They were *all* appointed at a *city* meeting of Whigs in Charleston; and one of the present delegates, thus appointed, Mr. BRYAN, was also a member of the Convention of 1848, and is on record as having then protested earnestly against the right of any one district to appoint delegates for others. This case will be contested, first in Committee, and then, if necessary, in Convention.

Nothing more certain is yet known about the result. It is not believed, however, that General SCOTT'S chances are any less, unless ten or twelve of his votes should be *contested* overboard. The Wisconsin Delegation is now divided. Michigan will vote as a unit, for SCOTT. Vermont is two for SCOTT and three against him. The WEBSTER men count upon the accession of the whole FILLMORE strength after two or three ballots. They will find themselves mistaken. The moment the FILLMORE vote breaks, a large fraction of it will go to SCOTT.

We are not likely to get through before Saturday; and between this and that, look out for storms. Yours, R.

☞ Mr. WM. T. GOGGSHALL, who, as a travelling correspondent for the Press, journeyed with Gov. KOSSUTH from Cleveland, Ohio, until his recent arrival in this City, is preparing a book on the Governor's tour in the United States, which is designed to contain many interesting incidents not heretofore published; extracts from the speeches of the Magyar, and biographies of members of the suite. The abundant material in Mr. C.'s hands, will enable him to present a highly-interesting volume. We were shown last evening a very handsome gold pen presented to Mr. C. by the Governor, as a token of his esteem.

☞ GRUND, one of the correspondonts of the Baltimore *Sun*, thus speaks of the indications at Baltimore:

I spoke, in my unpublished letter of yesterday, of the extreme dignity and forbearance of Mr. FILLMORE, and the good understanding which subsists between him and Mr. WEBSTER. I had no doubt, while in Washington, that Mr. FILLMORE would willingly decline in favor of Mr. WEBSTER, if he were certain he could transfer his forces to him by such an act. Since my arrival here, I have no doubt that such a transfer may be effected. The WEBSTER men, on the contrary, do not seem disposed to go over to FILLMORE.

The struggle seems to be principally between WEBSTER and SCOTT; but it is feared that the FILLMORE men, when quitting their favorite, will go *over en masse* to Mr. WEBSTER. Eleven backsliders would decide the battle in favor of General SCOTT. The SCOTT men seem to be the best organized men in the Convention.

THE GALLED JADE WINCES.—Notwithstanding the loud protestations of union and harmony in the Loco-Foco party in support of PIERCE and KING, there still exists a most bitter, and, as we believe, irreconcilable, feud in the party in this State. The friends of BUCHANAN feel that they are prostrate, and that their most uncompromising and unrelenting foes now are in the ascendancy; and knowing and feeling this, as they do, they cannot cordially cooperate with them. Their meeting at Lancaster on Saturday evening last, affords a fair illustration of the truth of this remark. Mr. BUCHANAN not only absented himself from it; but according to the accounts of the *Lancasterian*, the anti-BUCHANAN organ, old BUCK'S friends exerted themselves to the utmost, to prevent Col. FRAZER, who is particularly obnoxious to them for his violent opposition to their favorite, from participating in the meeting, as will appear by the following: "From the time it was announced, a rumor was circulated that an attempt would be made to prevent Col FRAZER from addressing it, on account of his opposition to Mr. BUCHANAN; which rumor was sought to be carried into effect on the part of those who circulated it, but was frowned down and prevented by the good sense of the meeting."—*Philadelphia News.*

A letter from Maj. Steen's command of the recruits for the Army in New-Mexico, dated on the 20th ult., at Pottawatomie camp, sixty miles from Fort Leavenworth, mentions the death of fourteen of the command, by cholera, and another was not expected to survive.—At the date of the letter, one-fourth of the whole number were on the sick report. This is dismal enough.—The command was composed of about 300 men.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The WEEKLY TIMES is published every Saturday, on a large double sheet. It contains a complete summary of the news of the week, carefully condensed and arranged, and has a large amount of interesting Literary matter, selected expressly for this paper.

The number for the present week contains, among others, the following articles:

Literary.—Poetry: In expectation of Death—Constantia. Life of Niebuhr—from Blackwood. Experience of Animals. Water. Perseverance. The True use of Genius and Learning. Heaven. Selfishness and Benevolence. Truths and Trifles—short items. Wordsworth. Vitality of Seeds. Transfusion of Blood. Lottery of Death. Pope.

Editorial.—Chinamen in America. The Mexican Side of the Question. The Chinamen—An Opportunity. Fossil Democracy. Where are the Free-Soilers? Eschew the City. The Rates of Travel West. Marietta Alboni. The Miller and Grain-Grower. Presidential Qualifications. The Yankee Exodus. Progress on the Isthmus. The Supply of Fuel. The Art-Union. The California News. Franklin Pierce. Want of Seamen. Gov. Bigler or Chinamen in California. Thomas F. Meagher. Kossuth. Short Articles.

Weekly Summary.—The news of New-York City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, &c., and the United States, Central America, South America, New-Mexico, Mexico, Cape of Good Hope, and Europe. News by the Mails—Condensed paragraphs. Speech of Thos. F. Meagher.

Correspondence.—Interesting Letters from our correspondents in London, Paris, and at Washington, San Francisco, and other portions of the United States.

Proceedings of Congress.—Proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives, during the past week, carefully prepared.

Commercial Intelligence.—Transactions of the week in Stocks, Money, Markets, etc. Condensed with care from the Daily Financial reports, and prepared expressly for the *Weekly Times.*

The *New-York Weekly Times* is published at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance. Ten Copies for $15; Twenty Copies for $20.

Clergymen of all denominations receive the paper at the lowest Club prices.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers,
No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES

TO KEEP COOL DURING THE HOT WEATHER, IT IS necessary to wear one of the
ZEPHYR UNDERVESTS,
from 104 Bowery; while they refresh the strong, they strengthen the weak, and protect all. Give them a trial.
A. RANKIN & CO., 104 Bowery.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—FOR THE BEST BOOTS AND Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., of every description, at lower prices than can be had in any other establishment in the City, go to BROOKS' Boot and Shoe Emporium, No. 156 Fulton-st., six doors from Broadway.
N. B.—Ladies', Misses', Boys', Youth's, and Children's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, and Slippers, of every variety and style. The very best articles, and low prices.

BRADY'S PRIZE PICTURES AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.—Portraits of Gen. Pierce and Senator King, Daniel Webster, Fillmore, Scott, Cass and Douglass, and most of the eminent men of the day, are on exhibition at his gallery, Nos. 205 and 207 Broadway, where the public are invited to call and judge for themselves of their merits.

A RICH TREAT.—HORACE GREELEY AND DR. WATTS—their correspondence about the Nervous Antidote, showing the marvellous qualities of that curious compound more than anything we have read about it—the Spiritual Rappings, &c., in the *Investigator*—J. D. TORREY, No. 22 Spruce-st.—for 1 cent.

PREW! HOW WARM IT IS!—THE ROCKY Mountain Beaver in the ascendant!—Everybody is flocking to KNOX'S, No. 128 Fulton-st., and the demand for his beautiful Rocky Mountain Beaver is unexampled. The "man in the black hat" is now a greater curiosity than the "man in the omnibus."

HOW TO KEEP COOL WITH THE THERMOMETER AT 96°—Wear one of RAY & ADAMS ZEPHYR UNDERVESTS so justly celebrated as a light, soft, elastic, and durable fabric, promoting health, comfort, and economy. RAY & ADAMS, Importers and Manufacturers, No. 391 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.

BROADWAY FASHIONABLE CLOTHING EMPORIUM.—ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, offer to their friends and customers an increased assortment of fashionable ready made Clothing, suitable for the season. Purchasers are invited to call and examine.

HOUSEKEEPERS AND ALL OTHERS IN WANT OF Bedding, Bedsteads, &c., would do well to call at M. WILLARD'S old established Warerooms, No. 150 Chatham-st., corner of Mulberry-st., where may be found the largest assortment of articles in his line ever offered to the public.

LYON'S KATHAIRON, FOR BALDNESS, GREY Hair, Nervous Headache, and Toilet Use. This wonderful preparation is the only article in the world which will positively neutralize the effect of disease, climate and old age, in preserving and restoring the Human Hair. Its effect is astonishing. Medicinal science finds the remedy so long sought for, and pretenders are disarmed of power. Several States have awarded it their Highest Premiums, and its use is adopted by the first physicians in Europe and America. But words are superfluous—its use only can attest its real virtue, as thousands certify. Price only 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers in New-York and throughout the United States.
THOMAS LYON,
No. 161 Broadway, New-York.

VITALITY OF THE FUNCTIONS.—THE HAIR HAS an important function to render to the animal economy, and yet many people, through ignorance of this fact in Physiology, are careless of the treatment of that which otherwise might be a principal ornament, threatened with baldness, or whose hair may be unhealthy and crisp, through neglect, should use the HYPERION FLUID. It is the best cure for incipient baldness, restorer and beautifier, that can be found. Can be had of WILLIAM BOGLE, No. 277 Washington-st., Boston; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York; RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., No. 273, and RICE & SMITH, No. 727 Broadway, WM. H. CARY & CO., No. 245 Pearl-st., and by the Druggists and Perfumers throughout the world.

VAN DEUSEN'S IMPROVED WAHPENE.—THIS DESIRABLE article, which from its successful and unquestionable effects, has acquired so great a reputation, can now be confidently recommended to all who are desirous to preserve or restore the human hair in its original color and beauty. One of the most prominent advantages offered by VAN DEUSEN'S IMPROVED WAHPENE, is that it is a clean preparation; free from sediment, and its application successfully in parts to the hair its natural growth and color. This incomparable wash can be obtained at the principal depot, No. 123 Chambers-st., at C. H. RING, No. 192 J. MILHAU, No. 125, RICE & SMITH, No. 727 BROADWAY, No. 440 Broadway, Mrs. HAYES, Nos. 175 Fulton-st and 146 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, and from the other principal Druggists in the City, and throughout the United States.

R. R. R. VERSUS THE SUN'S REMEDY FOR DIARRHEA.—The original *Sun* recipe, published on Wednesday, and recommended to the public as a cure for Diarrhea. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will cure Dysentery, Diarrhea, and, in fact, all Bowel complaints, quicker and more effectually than "*The Sun's* remedy;" besides "*The Sun's* single prescription will cost 25 cents, and you can purchase a bottle of RADWAY'S Ready Relief for that price, which will cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Sick Headache and Rheumatism, and will stop the most severe pains in a few minutes. *The Sun's* remedy is but a weak mixture, compared with R. R. R. All who suffer pain are invited to call at RADWAY & Co.'s Medical Office, No. 162 Fulton-st. Instant relief guaranteed, and the most severe pains and discharges of Diarrhea stopped in a few minutes.

CARPETINGS, &c.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 448 Pearl-st., have now in store a complete and desirable assortment of SPRING STYLES, which they are offering at the following very reduced prices:

	Per yard.		Per yard.
Velvet Carpets	10s. to 16s.	Tapestry Ingrains	4s. to 7s.
Tapestry do	7s. to 10s.	Superfine do	5s. to 6s.
Brussels do	7s. to 10s.	Extra fine do	4s. to 6s.
Three-ply do	7s. to 9s.	Col. & Wool do	4s. to 5s.

Also, Floor Oil Cloths, 3 to 24 feet wide and a choice assortment of all other goods connected with the trade, from 10 to 20 per cent. less than last year's prices.

WARM WEATHER HATS.—SUMMER IS WITH US, not only by the almanac but by the thermometer, and the demand for Summer Hats at GENIN'S knows no pause. In anticipation of a blazing season, he has provided the largest stock and greatest variety of light, cool and elegant Hats, of grass, straw, and the finest felt, ever grouped in one establishment in New-York. His leading dress style in drab Beavers is the most popular hat he has ever brought out. There is an air of classic elegance in its shape and general appearance which satisfies the refined taste, and this beautiful hat sits as lightly on the head as a Panama.
GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

SUMMER HATS IN EVERY VARIETY AND PRICE may be found at our new Store, No. 57 Chatham-st opposite Chambers. We have as handsome a Store as can be found in the city, and our stock of goods we offer in competition with any Broadway establishment. We know they cannot be surpassed in material or taste in the manufacture, and our summer style of Gents Drab Beavers are acknowledged by all who have seen them, to be the neatest yet out, and our stock of Summer Caps for Youths and Children, cannot be beat.
RAFFERTY & LEASK.

AT 99 BOWERY, HIRAM ANDERSON IS SELLING,
English Tapestry Brussels, at 3s., 3s. and 10s.
English Three-ply Carpets, at 6s. 6d., 7s. and 8s.
Superior Ingrain Carpets at 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d. and 4s.
Canton Matting, at 1s. 8d., 2s., and 2s. 6d.
Floor Oil Cloth, at 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d. to 4s.
Window Shades, at $1, $2, $3, $4, $5.
Hearth Rugs, at 20s., 24s., 32s., 40s.
Satin-finish Floor Oil Cloth, 6 yds. wide, 6s. 6d., 7s. and 8s.

A MAN FOR THE PEOPLE. WHO IS HE? DAVIS, to be sure, the proprietor of DAVIS'S RAHVENE, which changes grey hair to its former color, softness and fruitful growth, by acting upon the roots, and producing a natural and healthy action. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale at the general depot, No. 306 Grand-st, and at Nos 192 Broadway, 279 Washington-st., 362 Hudson-st, 127 Bowery, and 111 Houston-st.

CLOTHING, THIN AND AIRY!—COMFORT, DURING the months of June, July, and August, can be secured by purchasing your clothing of Smith & Rice, No. 503 Fulton-st., whose stock is larger, and prices smaller, than any other Clothier's in town. We know this, so buy of them.

CHILDREN'S SHOES.—PARENTS WILL FIND every kind of Boys' Youths' and Misses' Shoes at CANTRELL'S, No. 128 Bowery, as well as an elegant display of Ladies' Boots, Slippers, &c. His prices are very reasonable, and the quality of his articles unexceptionable.

DRAB BEAVER HATS AT $3.—A SPLENDID ARticle, extra quality, at $4. Please call and examine before purchasing. Gentlemen's and boy's Summer Hats and Caps—a large variety, at the One Price Store, No. 128 Canal-st.
J. W. KELLOGG.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Mr. Benedict Admitted—Mexican Volunteers working for Scott—Heavy Bet, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 17.

Mr. BENEDICT has just been admitted to his seat. The Committee is now in session on the balance of the contested seats. SCOTT stock is up. Outside delegations of Mexican volunteers are here from the South and West, working for his nomination. They have made speeches in the street in his favor.

The excitement is very great at the hotels. The FILLMORE men are caving in.

A bet of ten thousand dollars was made to-night that Gen. SCOTT would carry New-York if nominated.

Hon. MOSES H. GRINNELL was robbed last night at Barnum's Hotel, of his valuable gold watch and chain. C.

Illness of Postmaster-General Hall.

TRENTON, Thursday, June 17.

Postmaster-General HALL was taken with a violent attack of diarrhea in the cars last evening, and was obliged to stop at Princeton in consequence.

The Democratic Ratification at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, June 16.

The Democratic Ratification Meeting, held this evening, was large and enthusiastic. Hon. W. D. PORTER presided, assisted by thirty-five Vice-Presidents. A Corresponding Committee was appointed. Resolutions pledging every effort to promote the election of the nominees were adopted.

Democratic Ratification Meeting at Worcester, Mass.

WORCESTER, Thursday, June 17.

A Democratic ratification meeting was held here last night, at which Judge MERRICK presided. Mr. KNOWLTON, Delegate from the Worcester District to the Baltimore Convention, offered a series of resolutions, one of which condemns the rejection of Mr. RANTOUL, but blames a portion of the Massachusetts delegation for the result, and not the Convention.

The Platform of the Convention was endorsed.

It is generally thought that if Mr. RANTOUL bolts from PIERCE that he will not be sustained by the Free Soil Democrats, as Speaker BANKS and others have openly said they should go for PIERCE.

Jefferson Davis and Gov. Foote, out in favor of Gen. Pierce.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, June 16.

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS has addressed large political meetings at Jackson and Vicksburg, in favor of PIERCE for the Presidency. Gov. FOOTE, also addressed a meeting at Jackson on the same subject.

New-York State Temperance Society.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, June 17.

The New-York State Temperance Society assembled in Annual

...city pay heavy penalties connected with them, upon condition that they comply with the following conditions:

They shall lay a double track road from the intersection of Chambers-street and West Broadway, through West Broadway, Canal and Hudson-streets, to the Eighth-avenue, and along the Eighth-avenue to Fifty-first-street, and thence to the Harlem river, whenever the Common Council shall require the same to be built. The track is to be laid under the direction of the Street Commissioner. The Companies are to keep the street between the tracks and eight feet on each side, in good repair,—are to use new cars with all the modern improvements, and they shall do this at such time as the Street Commissioner may require—and at least once each way every fifteen minutes from 5 to 6 o'clock A. M., every five minutes from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M., every fifteen minutes from 8 to 12 P. M., and every 30 minutes from 12 to 5 P. M.; the rate of fare not to exceed 5 cents. The track is to be laid with grooved rails, on a bed of concrete, and is to be paved with the Russ pavement; to be completed within three months, and completed to Fifty-first-street within one year, and can be taken up whenever the Common Council may so order. The Company are to make monthly reports of receipts and expenditures, under oath, and shall make a statement of the cost of construction, and shall transfer the Road to the City, when required, at an advance of ten per cent. upon its original cost. The cars used are to be licensed at such rates as the Common Council may hereafter determine.

EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD.—Last evening, in the Board of Aldermen, a petition was received from James Murphy and A. Flower, for the right to construct a double-track Railroad, from Bloomingdale down the Eighth-avenue to Hudson-street, down Hudson-street to Canal-street, through Canal to West-Broadway, through West Broadway and College-place to Barclay, up Barclay to Church and Vesey-streets to Broadway. The petitioners offer $6,000 per annum for the right to construct the road.

SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD.—The ordinance to change the route of the Sixth-avenue Railroad has passed both Boards, and is then, therefore, a law. The following is the new route: From the present location, commencing at the intersection of Chambers-street and West Broadway, with a double-track through West Broadway, Canal, Varick and Carmine-streets to the Sixth-avenue.

PRICES FOR COAL.—The following proposals have been made to the Controller to furnish Coal for the use of the City:

J. D. Harris, 500 tons Lehigh, 500 Peach Orchard, at an average of $4 25 per ton.

James Donnelly offers to furnish the same quantities at an average of $4 27 per ton.

Thomas Outwater offers to furnish it at an average of $4 40 per ton.

COMMON COUNCIL—INVESTIGATION OF MR. CRAVEN'S CHARGES.—4 o'clock P. M., yesterday, being appointed for proceeding with the investigation of Mr. Craven's charges, Ald. TIEMANN, Chairman of the Committee, and the several parties were in attendance. Shortly after 4, Alderman Sturtevant and Boyce entered the room, when the Chairman announced that when the Committee had adjourned on Tuesday, it was under the impression that the Common Council would have adjourned their proceedings over that day (Thursday,) but as that body were to sit at 5 P. M., the Committee considered it best to make a further adjournment to 1 o'clock on Saturday, at which hour he hoped all the parties would be punctual in attendance, and they could sit the entire afternoon. The Committee accordingly stood adjourned to 1 o'clock on Saturday.

Mr. Craven inquired if 1 o'clock would mean 1.

Ald Tieman said he could answer for himself and his friends, Aldermen Sturtevant and Boyce, that they would be punctual.

The *Mirror* says that a writ of *ne exeat* was issued against Mrs. FORREST, on Wednesday, but her Attorneys could not ascertain her whereabouts. The Sheriff endeavored to find the lady on the steamer *Asia*, but after searching every accessible part of the vessel, he was obliged to leave at Sandy-Hook, without having accomplished his mission. There was some intimation that the state-rooms would be broke open, but Capt. JUDKINS remarking that the man who attempted it would go overboard, the project was relinquished.

EXCURSION.—The ladies of the Flushing Female Institute will make an Excursion to the City to-day. While here, they will visit the Bible and Tract Society Houses, the City Hall, the Ward School at Harlem, the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and for the Blind, the Colored Orphan Asylum, and the Croton Reservoir.

☞ The "State Fencibles," Capt. LYON, of this City, made a trip to Paterson yesterday.

☞ The "Light Guard." Capt. VINCENT, celebrate their twenty-sixth Anniversary on Tuesday next. They will make an excursion to Yonkers.

☞ We know by experience the freshness and delicious flavor of the *strawberries and cream* served up at Mrs. MERCER'S establishment.

☞ The Annual Oration and Poem before the Literary Societies (the Eucleian and Philomathean) of the University of the City of New-York, will be delivered at the "Church of the Puritans," Union-square, on Monday, June 23th, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

ASSAULT BY A LAWYER.—Joseph Henry Wagstaff, a legal gentleman, was arrested yesterday morning by officer Westlake of the Lower Police Court, on complaint of Mr. Augustus Hitz, a German, living at 15 Desbrosses-street, who charges, that on Friday, the 11th instant, he was violently assaulted by Wagstaff, who struck him several times on the head and shoulders with a cane, bruising him severely, also knocking him down, after which he seized hold of him by the hair and pulled a large quantity of it from his head. Wagstaff, accompanied by his clerk, went to the house of the complainant, when the clerk personated an officer and demanded a trunk to be delivered to him which was in the house. The demand was not complied with, when Wagstaff still fled at Mr. Hitz, whom he beat as above described. Wagstaff was taken before Justice Bogart, who discharged him on his own recognizance to appear at two o'clock, yesterday afternoon before the magistrate and give bail in the sum of $300 for his appearance for trial. Shortly before two o'clock, Judge Bogart received a note from Wagstaff to the effect that he could not well appear at the time appointed but that he would be forthcoming at any hour to-day, which the magistrate might designate. This contempt of Court did not exactly suit Justice Bogart, who accordingly dispatched officer Westlake, with the original warrant, to re-arrest Wagstaff, whom he soon afterwards found in Broadway. On being taken the second time before the magistrate, he was committed to prison in default of $300 bail.

OPERATIONS OF BURGLARS.—An attempt was made, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, by two burglars to enter the grocery of Patrick McCarty, No. 370 Eighth-avenue. They had broken open a side door and were in the act of entering the place, when officer Murray of the XIXth Ward made his appearance, and the burglars suspended operations and fled.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning the dwelling of Mr. Henry A. Coggill in Fortieth-street, was operated upon by burglars, who had forced open one of the front parlor windows, when they were heard by the inmates; on becoming aware of this they fled, and managed to escape.

John Anderson and Henry Lee, both blacks, were yesterday arrested by Capt. Ferrity, of the VIth Ward Police, charged with attempting to break into the second-hand store of Patrick Claff, No. 68 Orange-street. They had broken a pane of glass, when they were detected and arrested. A pistol was found on the person of each of the accused, who were committed for examination.

☞ A gentleman who was attracted to the spot by the cries of the child picked up at 12½ o'clock, on Wednesday morning, June 16, a fine, healthy-looking boy, apparently three months old, in the grove, near the entrance leading to the Elysian Fields, and Sybil Cave, Hoboken, N. J. The child was evidently abandoned by its parents. It was handed over to the Overseers of the Poor to be provided for. The finder gave it the name of Hadaiah Grover, from the street and grove it was found in.

☞ Last evening a gentleman and lady residing in Jersey City, who had come on board of the steamer *Empire State*, for Fall River, for the purpose of seeing off some friends who had taken passage in the boat for Boston, were unceremoniously carried off from the pier, with the prospect of remaining in the company of their friends much longer than they desired or expected to be. Fortunately for them, however, when the boat had got around into the East River, a Whitehall boat that happened to be crossing in the course of the steamer, was hailed by Capt. Jewett, who, in compassion for the lady, consented to stop his vessel, and afford to the couple an opportunity to escape from their unpleasant situation.

VESSEL ABANDONED.—Mr. Henry Zohle, a Hell Gate Pilot, reports that on Thursday, opposite Hempstead Bay, he discovered a fore and aft schooner, clipper built, and about 100 tons burthen, adrift and abandoned. Her name was *Stranger*. The jib and foresail were set, and the vessel appeared to be perfectly tight. Her situation may have been a consequence of the squall of the day previous. Mr. Z. did not state were she hailed from.

COUP DE SOLEIL.—The Coroner yesterday held an inquest at the barn of the River Hotel, in Third-avenue, between One-hundred-and-thirty-second and One-hundred-and-thirty-third-streets, on the body of John Pattison, a laborer, 35 years of age, who died from the excessive heat of the sun.

An unknown man, about 30 years of age, apparently an Irishman, was struck powerless from the heat of the sun, while passing through Forty-first-street, between Eighth and Ninth-avenues, on Sunday last, and died in a few minutes afterwards. The Coroner held an inquest on the body.

Another sufferer was with much prostrating the sun, in Sixth and Varick-streets, all in the pavement fish-mongering quarters hereof, and died shortly afterwards.

...that Mr. Shaw had been notified to Brooklyn Navy Yard, but had neglected to do so. Accepted and laid on the table for the present.

Communication from Mr. Doyle, relative to sewer at South Ferry, belonging to Long Island Railroad Company. The Captain of the Third Police District was directed to notify the Superintendent to abate the nuisance by cleaning the sewer.

COUP DE SOLEIL.—On Wednesday afternoon a man named James Mulligan, laborer, employed on a building in Wyckoff near Sackett-street, was so much affected by the intense heat of the sun that he died early yesterday morning.

FEMALE DROWNED.—On Wednesday, about 11 o'clock, officers Phillips and Babcock, of the Second District Police, discovered the body of a woman floating in the East River, in the vicinity of the Fulton Ferry, which they towed ashore, and notified the Coroner. The deceased appeared to be about 40 years of age, and must have been in the water several days. Her hair was dark, and she was about five feet high and stout built. Her dress was a calico, and a green hood was tied about her neck.

FOUNDLING.—A Mrs. Skidder found a child, about a week old, in the road near Bedford on Wednesday afternoon. It was closely wrapped up in some old rags. The child was taken to the First District Police station-house, and from thence to the Alms-house.

—The Sabbath School scholars attached to the Unitarian Churches in this city went on an excursion yesterday down on the Island. The party was quite large, and they appeared to enjoy themselves heartily.

—Christian Wilmeyer, a German, employed on a building in Van Dyke-street, fell from the upper story to the basement, and was severely injured. He was taken to his residence at Gowanus.

—A military company is organizing in this city, to be called the Meagher Rifles.

—Two boss carpenters, named Modus Cook and Martin Matz, were arrested by Officer Lant, of the First District Police, for violating a city ordinance, by obstructing the sidewalks at the corner of Fulton and Clark-streets. Justice King fined them $5 each.

—A man named John Roach was brought before Justice King yesterday morning by Officer Sweeny, of the Fourth District Police, charged with disorderly conduct, for which he was sent to jail for 30 days, and required to give bail in the sum of $100 to keep the peace for six months.

—Last evening, about 5 o'clock, as Mrs. Mary Murphy, of Fourth-street, New-York, was passing through Furman-street, this City, when near Ross's lumber-yard, a horse attached to a cart bit her on the arm, and injured her so severely that it is feared serious consequences may be the result. She was taken in charge by officer McLaughlin, of the First District Police, who took her to the office of Dr. Thorne, corner of State and Hicks-street, when the necessary remedies were applied.

—At Jamaica, Long Island, the ladies of the Presbyterian Church, will hold a fair on the 4th of July. The Jamaica Temperance Catholic Association will also celebrate the day with appropriate exercises.

CIRCUIT CALENDER for Friday, June 18, 1852, Nos. 34, 37, 25, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51.

OYER AND TERMINER.—Before Judge STRONG and Justices BROWN and HAMMOND.—*Thursday.*—The following parties were arraigned this day on indictments found by the late Grand Jury: Adolph Sallinger, for grand larceny, pleaded not guilty. John Bird, for burglary, not guilty. John Kock, for carrying a slung shot, not guilty. Same for assault and battery with intent to kill, not guilty. Daniel Brown and Ann Potts, for burglary in first degree, not guilty. Eliza Dillon and David Philips for grand larceny, not guilty. Rose Moran, alias Rosannah Evans, for perjury, not guilty. John Lewis and John Ronge, burglary, third degree, not guilty, Philip Khoeler, for grand largeny, not guilty. Walter Jefferson, burglary, first degree, not guilty. Patrick McGowan, and Abraham Thompson, alias William Thompson, for bigamy, not guilty. Patrick Freeny, for carrying a slung-shot, not guilty. Cæsar Thompson, for assault and battery, not guilty. Thomas Handley, for grand larceny, not guilty. In the case of the People against William Hall, indicted for grand larceny, ordered that the defendant be discharged from custody on his own recognizance. Edmund Barrett and Margaret N. Fitzgerald, witnesses, were discharged from custody. On motion of H. B. Duryea, District Attorney, ordered that all indictments, recognizances, and all other matters not disposed of and triable in the City Court of Brooklyn, be sent to said City Court, there to be disposed of.

A letter from Monrovia, of the 13th of April, says—"The French commodore is now in our harbor, negotiating a treaty with our Government." "Our Government," adds the Boston *Journal*, "has not yet recognized the independence of Liberia. We understand, however, that an agent of the Colonization Society has had very satisfactory interviews upon the subject, with President Fillmore and Secretary Webster, both of whom expressed themselves in favor of such a recognition. They will wait, however, the report of the Commissioner who has been sent on to examine into the condition and prospects of the country, before recommending the subject to the favorable consideration of Congress.

The New-York State Agricultural Society has appointed a trial of agricultural implements, to be made under the superintendence and award of its officers, at a time in the month of July, probably from the 20th to the 25th, to be fixed when the season is properly advanced, and to be held near the village of Geneva.

A fire occurred at Wayne, Mich., on Monday last, destroying the depôt of the Michigan Central Railroad, together with about 1,000 cords of wood and 500 barrels of flour.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. WM. G. REED, WATER CURE PHYSICIAN Office No. 45 White-st.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.—A good opportunity for a man of energy, with a moderate capital—say about $4,000, and can give security for $3,000. The subscriber wishes to sell his stock, fixtures, and lease of a dry goods store, well established for some years past, (and still on the increase,) situated in the best avenue and as good a situation as any in the City for doing a large retail trade. Any person qualified as above, addressing a few lines, post-paid, Union Square Post-Office, stating where and when an interview may be had, will be attended to.
JAMES BROWN.

HOT, HOTTER, HOTTEST.—If the warm weather progresses much further, 2 story thermometers will surely come into use. Nearly every expedient to keep cool has been tried, including that of
"Thinking on the frosty Caucasus,"
but of no avail. The last resort must be to [illegible] of the Britannia Ice Pitchers, the greatest water cooler [illegible] of modern times. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Britannia Warehouse, 6 Burling-slip, by LUCIUS HART.

TO PRINTERS.—Second-hand Printing Presses for Sale—consisting of three double cylinders of Messrs. Hoe & Co.'s manufacture. Three Presses of Taft's make, and a single cylinder, manufactured by the subscribers, who have on hand a stock of new Presses, of different sizes, and constant y manufacturing Presses of every variety and description. Orders for Presses, Steam Engines and Machinery of all kinds, executed with dispatch, and on terms to suit purchasers. Also, two Hydraulic Presses, suitable for Punch Rams.
A. B. TAYLOR & CO.,
Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7 Hague-st.

F. S. CLEAVER'S PRIZE MEDAL HONEY SOAP.—This invaluable article, which obtained the prize medal at the World's Fair in London, is daily gaining ground in public estimation, and the demand for its immediate use is so great, that it is with great difficulty supplied by the inventor. Its fragrant, refreshing, and softening qualities, and the smooth and white appearance which it imparts to the skin, are strikingly obvious, and are spoken of in the highest terms by all who use it.
W. J. DAVIS & CO.,
Importers and sole Wholesale Agents, No. 40 Cortlandt-st.

COOL AND LUXURIOUS BEDS.—PUTNAM'S Patent Spring Bed, under a thin mattrass of Husk or Sea-Grass—Save the expense of restuffing your old hair mattrass, and put under it PUTNAM'S SPRING BED, at about the same cost, and it will afford you the ease and elasticity of the bed of down and feathers without heat.
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No. 636 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

TRUSSES.—BUTLER'S HERNIAL PADS have been found, in practice, a most thorough fit, and generally to induce the cure of long standing, (where other instruments have failed,) can be effectually retained. HULL'S TRUSS Office, No. 4 Vesey-st., opposite St. Paul's Church.
FREDERICK M. BUTLER, Proprietor.
N. B.—Ladies attended by a female, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

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CHOLLAR, SHAW, & DUNHAM,
West Troy Foundry, West Troy, N. Y.

TO BROKERS, &c.—A young man, that has had about five years experience in the Broker's and Banking Business, wishes a situation in a Broker's Office; is a good judge of money—well acquainted with uncurrent money generally, and can give the best of references. Address, H. E. G., *Times* Office.

CHANCE FOR A SMALL CAPITAL.—Wanted, to some person with a small capital, to purchase a valuable patent right for the Southern and Western States. Specimen articles of this invention (with which a man may travel without the least inconvenience) will be furnished at cost. To young men of integrity, rare inducements will be offered. As the proprietor is unable to travel, he is willing to sell rights on terms which cannot fail of being satisfactory. Inquire of N. C. THAYER, 113 Chambers-st. up stairs.

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From the Dedham, Mass., Gazette, February 18, 1849.
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New-York Daily Times.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—Mr. ISAAC SMITH, formerly of East Dennis, committed suicide, a few days since, at Dunkirk, N. Y., under the following afflicting circumstances:

Mr. SMITH had been residing in Dunkirk for some years prior at the period of his death, was foreman of the machine works of the Erie Railroad Company. About two weeks ago, he sent home for his family, consisting of his wife and nine children; and but a few days before their arrival, he was accosted by a man named ——, a rival in business, and who, it is presumed, was jealous of SMITH's success, of adultery with his (——'s) wife. The case came up before the proper tribunal, and Mr. SMITH was triumphantly acquitted.

Subsequently, another action was brought in another Court against SMITH, charging him with assault, etc. On this charge he was adjudged guilty, and fined. This result, so foreign to his just expectations, weighed heavily upon his mind, and produced a species of frenzy approaching insanity. His family had just been installed in their new home; and here at the threshold of an elegant home's entrance, was he accused of a crime so revolting. His high and honorable nature could not withstand the ignominy, and, asserting that a man with a bad character might as well be in his grave, he committed the fatal act with his own hand.

After the first trial and the acquittal of SMITH his persecutor threatened that he would shoot him; and his family were constantly in a state of alarm, fearing an act of that description. Last Saturday, the report of a pistol was heard in SMITH's house. Two of his daughters hastened to the apartment from which the sound proceeded, expecting to find that —— had carried out his fiendish threat. What was their horror to behold their father, with an open razor in his hand, and blood flowing from a slight wound in his forehead, on the point of burying the weapon in his throat! They each seized him by the arm, and struggled to prevent the fulfillment of his designs; but unfortunately without avail: the wretched man plunged the razor into his throat, and in a few moments was freed from an existence that had become so distasteful to him, and hurried into another where we pray the good angels will have mercy upon him.

What adds another extraordinary feature to this painfully interesting case, is the fact that after his death, the woman who had been the cause of this dreadful tragedy, declared that Mr. SMITH was entirely innocent of the charge alleged against him, and that she had been compelled to make it as she did, fearing violence at the hands of her husband; and that the secret of the whole difficulty originated in her husband's jealousy of SMITH's superiority as a machinist. On the evening of June 14, about 2,000 of the inhabitants of Dunkirk rose *en masse*, and attached the house of the villain who caused this sad occurrence, and having captured him, burnt his house to the ground.

MANUFACTURE OF TRIFLES.—A correspondent of an Eastern paper thus writes of the Manufactories at Waterbury, Mass.:

Has your father or grandfather got a pair of old gilded spectacles not marked "Waterbury?" Open your jackknife, and see if "Waterbury" is not cut into the blade. Turn over a large ancient, or small modern gilded, or even yellow button, and "Waterbury" can be spelled around its margin. Look at your wife's—I mean—no matter—hooks and eyes, and see them grin "Waterbury," as they pull hard at each other. There's the end of your vane, the bitts in your horse's mouth, the tool you carry him with, the metal trimmings of your umbrella, the lock of your trunk, and all the unthinkable little things of modern civilization, comfort, and ornament, that ever were used or seen, hailing from "Waterbury." Only think of a five-story brick building, covering more ground than Greenfield Common, all full of heavy and light machinery, costing anywhere from twenty to fifty thousand dollars, with fifty men and boys making *suspender buckles!* Go to another, where steam puts off from a thirty-horse engine, and you hear a roaring and crushing, as if fifty thousand trip-hammers were pounding the Rocky Mountains, and you find stout men very busy in getting out those sixpenny pieces of iron that tip the ends of the bandles of cheap knives and forks. There in another concern heading and capping, with its $5,000 worth of machines that pull in long coils of wire, and turn out the *eyes* used in the wood and horn buttons—nothing else. And so you may go from one great shop to another, till you break down in utter amazement at the millions so profitably invested in manufacturing just nothing at all; and come back to the new and well-built "Scovill House," for refreshment and quiet. The "Scovill" is an excellent building, and I have reason to believe is well kept, for I obtained an execution against the Disembarrassid, directing her to provide a clean bed, after having put in a long speech pleading that purpose. This is a beautiful village, and in my unpoetic judgment, takes rank next to Great Barrington, though its beauty is of a different kind. It looks like a wealthy town.

FATAL AFFRAY.—George W. Gibert was killed by Robert Harrison, last week, in Clarke county, Ala., under the following circumstances: Gilbert had sent his wife and little boy down to a field near his house, to open a ditch, in order that some water which had settled upon the corn might run off: they opened the ditch, and the water ran off and settled in Harrison's field, who came up immediately, gathered a hoe, knocked Mrs. Gilbert down with it, and beat her severely; he then whipped the little boy, who is only about fourteen years old. The boy immediately ran to his father and told him what had taken place; he went into the house, picked up his gun, and started to the assistance of his wife; before he reached where she was lying, unable to move, Harrison shot him dead, and started to run—as Gilbert fell, his son caught up the gun and fired at Harrison, who was running at full speed, the ball passing through his right or left thigh; he managed to get away, and is still at large. Ill feeling has existed between the parties for a long time.

THE CHOLERA.—The St. Louis *Republican* of the 10th inst. contains the following intelligence. A letter from Maj. Steen's command of recruits for the army in New Mexico, dated on the 20th ult., at Pottawatomie camp, sixty miles from Fort Leavenworth, mentions the death of fourteen of the command by cholera, and another was not expected to survive. At the date of the letter one fourth of the whole number were on the sick report. This is dismal enough. The command was composed of about three hundred men.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

The town of Potosi, Grant County, was the scene of a destructive flood on the night of June 1. The *Republican* gives the following particulars: The evening was unusually warm and sultry, and the clouds seemed to remain immoveable for hours, growing heavier and darker until about midnight, when the rain commenced falling, not in big drops, but unbroken torrents. The damage to streets and individual property cannot be less than several thousand dollars. We are under the painful necessity of announcing the death of Mrs. Sarah V. Whiting. She was residing alone at her dwelling, in the lower part of the town, and becoming alarmed at the waters which had surrounded her house upon all sides, she went to a neighbor's, a few rods above, for the purpose of having them return with her. They declined, and she endeavored to make her way back alone, and in so doing, it is supposed, she became overpowered by the increased volume and force of the water, and was carried out through her own garden fence into the main channel of the flood. Her lifeless body was found below Van Buren, with her arms clinging to a board which she had probably grasped as she went down. In the neighboring village of Pleasant Valley, we learn, this flood has been more severe, if possible, in proportion to its size and business. Several buildings were removed from their foundations, and one or two entirely destroyed.

A correspondent of the *Springfield Republican* gives the following account of the state of operations at the projected Hoosack tunnel: "The boring machine is on the ground, but as yet hardly resolved into its component parts. A mass of cast iron spokes, cogs, wheels, shafts, bolts, etc., etc., lay around us, out of which the workmen were slowly (for nearly every piece required a derrick and pulleys to get it into place) re-constructing the ponderous wonder. The carriage for operating the machine is in place, facing a perpendicular side of solid rock, just off the actual line of the road, which has been prepared for the first actual experiment. The immense shaft was being hoisted into position, and then would come the wheel and its accompaniments, and then the driving power, which consists of engines of 100 horse-power, and for which a building was being erected. There have been many delays in getting the machine upon the ground, and in place, and we were told it would probably be six weeks at least before everything would be ready for a start."

Gen. Hinton, the mail robber, whilom a Government mail-agent in Ohio and thereabouts, has made his escape from California, whither he was pursued by Deputy U. S. Marshal Jethiel Mills. It appears that Mr. Mills did his duty, and traversed California in various directions, crossed over the Sierra Nevada to Utah Territory, and visited the most remote places, in pursuit of the object of his search. It is fully ascertained that Gen. Hinton was in the State when Mr. Mills arrived, but this fact had found its way into the Atlantic papers, which probably reached there in time to put the General on his guard. The U. S. Marshal, however, has found several gentlemen who were formerly acquainted with Gen. H., who have been cognizant of some of his movements since his arrival in California, and who are fully aware that he remained there since left for some other quarter of the world—probably for South America.

We learn from a New-Orleans paper that a distinguished officer of the U. S. Engineer Corps, has made a proposal to enter into a contract to deepen the channel over one of the bars at the mouth of the Mississippi. He proposes to give a depth of at least twenty feet, by the lead, at low water, over the shallowest part, and to make the channel wide enough for a tow-boat with one ship on each side to pass at all times; to maintain this condition of the bar for twenty-five years—when the same process could be again applied—for the sum of $100,000 per annum. The first instalment to be paid only when the depth and width shall have been made. Should the depth of twenty-five instead of twenty feet be obtained, the sum of $125,000 will be paid.

More outcries have been raised against Mormon outrages. In a letter just received at St. Louis by Maj. Vasquez, from his partner at a trading-post on Green River, it is stated that a Mormon named Moore settled at that spot, established a ferry across Green River, and said that he was authorized to say, by Brigham Young, that any American who should attempt to establish a ferry on Green River would be fined by him (Young) one thousand dollars. We also learn that Gov. Young declares that after he has placed whomsoever he will at the ferry, he then demands, and will enforce, the collection of 10 per cent. on all monies collected; which monies are to go for the benefit of the Mormons.

The Chiefs and members of the first Christian and Orchard parties, of the Oneida Indians, met in Council at the office of the Hon. T. Jenkins, at Oneida Castle, N. Y., on the 6th inst. Their deliberations occupied the entire day. The object of the council was to settle some private difficulties between the Chiefs, and to appoint agents to prosecute certain claims which they have against the U. S. Government. The result was that one of the Chiefs (Jacob Powlis) resigned, and another was appointed to his place, and James B. Jenkins of Oneida Castle, and Chas. B. Herrick of Washington, D. C., were duly appointed their agents, for the prosecution of their claims against the government.

The first Bank under the new Banking Law in Indiana, has been started at Connersville. It is known as the Bank of Connersville, and has a capital of $200,000.

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19,000	do.	b10 96⅛	350	do	105⅜
5,000	do.	s3 96⅛	100	do	b10 105⅜
50	Ohio 6s, '60	107	200	do	b3 105
15,000	Indiana State 5s	99	200	do	b30 105
3,000	Ind. Canal Pref. 5s	49½	25	do	b30 106
1,000	Erie 2nd mtge	107	200	Phœnix Mining Co	13⅛
5,000	Erie Incomes	99½	300	Erie Railroad	87⅛
10,000	do.	at60 100	100	do	87⅛
10,000	Erie Conv. Bds. '71	99	100	do	87⅛
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2,000	Mich S. R. R. Bds.	99	150	do	b60 88
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100	New-Jersey Zinc	12	100	do	b60 56⅛
30	Florence & Keyport	35½	50	do	56⅛
50	Canton Co.	79	150	do	56⅛
50	do.	s3 79½	1,300	Reading Railroad	83
200	Edgeworth Land Co.	6¾	200	do	s30 83
150	do.	6¾	180	do	s60 83
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A Young man named Julius P. Strogbel, employed in the workshop of the S. C. Railroad, met with a terrible accident in Charleston, last Wednesday. He entered the flue of a locomotive boiler for the purpose of making repairs, but unfortunately forgot to blow off the steam, and, while engaged at work, removed a plug, which had been fastened in the boiler to prevent its leaking, when a quantity of steam and heated water escaped through the aperture, and scalded him very severely. He died Thursday morning.

At the last session of the New-Hampshire Legislature a resolve was passed to establish a Reform School in that State. By the terms of the resolution of last session they were directed to select an eligible spot for said school, regarding the centre of the population, facility of access, &c. The farm selected by the Commissioners is in the northwesterly part of Concord, on the borders of Long Pond, or, as it has been sometimes called, Lake Penacook. The farm contains about 115 acres, and the building will probably soon be commenced.

The *Nantucket Mirror* says there is some prospect of a return of the scenes of the early period of whaling, when vessels were fitted out for a few days or weeks to capture whales on the coast. Whales are unusually plenty all along shore this season. About a week since, three were seen from Siasconnet, several have been taken from Martha's Vineyard, and five have been caught at Southampton, Long Island.

Letters received at Warren, R. I., from the Sandwich Islands, dated in April last, say that the whalers there are having a bad time, particularly with their crews. Some ships have lost half their crews by desertion, others have men in irons, and two ships have been set on fire, which will, as the writer adds, "be the means of ruining a large portion of the voyages in this ocean."

We learn from the *Worcester Transcript* that a silver medal was presented to the young ladies of the Oread Institute, in that city, on Wednesday, it being a prize offered by the Washington National Monument Society to any Seminary or Literary Institution in New-England, which should contribute the largest relative amount to aid in the erection of the Washington Monument.

The *Toledo Globe* says the population of that city, as appears by the census returns just completed, is now 30,763. In 1850 it was 25,166, making an increase of 5,697 in two years; almost 2,800 per annum.

The *Racine Advocate*, of the 9th, states that "Lake Michigan seems to be getting higher and higher, and if it goes on much longer, will run over and find an outlet in the Mississippi, that's all."

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Another, by the county that is incurring forever for [illegible] On Tuesday week, the steamboat [illegible] between two young men, named Elmer and Frisbee, while they played at cricket. The former, [illegible] struck the latter on the forehead with [illegible] which felled him to the ground, where Frisbee remained for a minute or two, when Elmer received a blow from a club in the hands of a cousin of Elmer, named Wm. Rogers, which killed him to the ground, where Frisbee, being released, came up and killed him with a pickaxe. The parties were then at the time. Rogers and Frisbee are still at large.

The Lake Superior mines are prosperous. A late letter from the "Douglass Houghton Mine," says there is sufficient ground now open in that locality to admit of working to advantage through the present summer, sixteen miners, and that enough copper may be taken out and raised from the several levels by stoping, and by sinking shafts No.'s 2 and 3, to pay a considerable portion of the expense. It is thought that 25 tons of barrel work, and 200 tons of good stampwork would not be an over-estimate of what the mine would yield through the Summer.

A Young man named Julius P. Strogbel, employed in the workshop of the S. C. Railroad, met with a terrible accident in Charleston, last Wednesday. He entered the flue of a locomotive boiler for the purpose of making repairs, but unfortunately forgot to blow off the steam, and, while engaged at work, removed a plug, which had been fastened in the boiler to prevent its leaking, when a quantity of steam and heated water escaped through the aperture, and scalded him very severely. He died Thursday morning.

At the last session of the New-Hampshire Legislature a resolve was passed to establish a Reform School in that State. By the terms of the resolution of last session they were directed to select an eligible spot for said school, regarding the centre of the population, facility of access, &c. The farm selected by the Commissioners is in the northwesterly part of Concord, on the borders of Long Pond, or, as it has been sometimes called, Lake Penacook. The farm contains about 115 acres, and the building will probably soon be commenced.

The *Nantucket Mirror* says there is some prospect of a return of the scenes of the early period of whaling, when vessels were fitted out for a few days or weeks to capture whales on the coast. Whales are unusually plenty all along shore this season. About a week since, three were seen from Siasconnet, several have been taken from Martha's Vineyard, and five have been caught at Southampton, Long Island.

Letters received at Warren, R. I., from the Sandwich Islands, dated in April last, say that the whalers there are having a bad time, particularly with their crews. Some ships have lost half their crews by desertion, others have men in irons, and two ships have been set on fire, which will, as the writer adds, "be the means of ruining a large portion of the voyages in this ocean."

We learn from the *Worcester Transcript* that a silver medal was presented to the young ladies of the Oread Institute, in that city, on Wednesday, it being a prize offered by the Washington National Monument Society to any Seminary or Literary Institution in New-England, which should contribute the largest relative amount to aid in the erection of the Washington Monument.

The *Toledo Globe* says the population of that city, as appears by the census returns just completed, is now 30,763. In 1850 it was 25,166, making an increase of 5,697 in two years; almost 2,800 per annum.

The *Racine Advocate*, of the 9th, states that "Lake Michigan seems to be getting higher and higher, and if it goes on much longer, will run over and find an outlet in the Mississippi, that's all."

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, 15th inst., by Rev. T. Armitage, Mr JOHN V. REYNOLDS to Miss CHARLOTTE C. RIVENBURGH.—On the 10th, by the same, Mr. CHARLES WATTERBERRY to Miss CATHARINE V. REYNOLDS, all of this City.

On Wednesday, 16th inst., at Baltimore, by Rev. Dr Poisal, Prof. JOHN F. LINDSAY to EMILY BOND, daughter of Dr. T. E. Bond, Sen., of Baltimore. je18-2t

On Thursday morning, 10th inst., by Rev. H. W. Bellows, WILLIAM C. MARTIN, to HARRIET ANNE, daughter of Wm. Hagadorn, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

On the morning of the 17th inst., ANNE, widow of the late John Moore, in the 64th year of her age.

Her friends and those of her son-in-law, Dr. L. S. Comstock, are invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of the latter, No 70 Union place, on Friday, the 18th inst., at 6 o'clock, P. M. Funeral services at Calvary Church, at 6½ P. M.

At Guilford, Ct., on the 15th inst., CHARLIE SHERMAN, youngest child of S. B. and Mary E. Chittenden.

His remains were interred at Greenwood.

At Washington Heights, N. Y., on Saturday, June 5, of typhoid fever, HOMER B., son of Homer B. and Sarah B. Abbott, aged 3 years, 2 months and 14 days.

At Williamsburg, on Thursday evening, June 17, after a short illness of bilious fever, ELLEN, wife of John A. Van Blarcom, in the 35th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from the South-5th-st. M. E. Church, Williamsburg, on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M. Her remains will be carried to Greenwood Cemetery for interment. je18-1t

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 17.

$500	U. S. 6s, '62	112	75	Nicaragua Transit Co	31
600	do. '56	106½	150	Pt'smouth P. Dock	b3 6
5,000	Pennsylvania 5s.	b30 95⅞	50	Pennsylvania Coal Co	106
19,000	do.	b10 96⅛	350	do	105⅜
5,000	do.	s3 96⅛	100	do	b10 105⅜
50	Ohio 6s, '60	107	200	do	b3 105
15,000	Indiana State 5s	99	200	do	b30 105
3,000	Ind. Canal Pref. 5s	49½	25	do	b30 106
1,000	Erie 2nd mtge	107	200	Phœnix Mining Co	13⅛
5,000	Erie Incomes	99½	300	Erie Railroad	87⅛
10,000	do.	at60 100	100	do	87⅛
10,000	Erie Conv. Bds. '71	99	100	do	87⅛
4,000	Erie Conv. Bds. '62	99	50	do	s30 87⅛
10,000	do.	b60 99½	200	do	s60 87⅛
2,000	Mich S. R. R. Bds.	99	150	do	b60 88
100	Del., Hucs & Canal	123⅛	100	do	87⅛
100	Morris Canal	18⅛	100	Long Island Railroad	20⅜
100	New-Jersey Zinc	12	100	do	b60 56⅛
30	Florence & Keyport	35½	50	do	56⅛
50	Canton Co.	79	150	do	56⅛
50	do.	s3 79½	1,300	Reading Railroad	83
200	Edgeworth Land Co.	6¾	200	do	s30 83
150	do.	6¾	180	do	s60 83
225	Harlem Railroad	74	100	do	83⅛
250	do.	74⅛	100	do	b60 83⅛
50	do.	pref 115	250	Mich. Central R. R.	106⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	Erie Convt. '71	b10 99⅜	50	Erie Railroad	88⅛
1,000	do.	99⅜	150	do	88⅛
20	Del. & Hudson Canal	133⅛	40	do	s3 88⅛
50	do.	124	100	do	b3 88

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

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Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

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New-York Daily Times.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. L...NO. 236. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

REPORT ON CREDENTIALS.

The Scott Contestants Ousted.

The Platform Adopted.

SIX BALLOTS RECORDED.

NO NOMINATION.

AN UNFULFILLED PREDICTION.

THIRD DAY.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 18.

Many consultations were held last night between the WEBSTER and FILLMORE delegates and committees.

The Committee on Credentials was in session to a late hour.

The friends of WEBSTER held a meeting last evening at Carroll Hall, and were addressed by Hon. MOSES H. GRINNELL, of New-York, who is enthusiastic in support of WEBSTER, and predicted his nomination on the 6th ballot. The meeting afterwards adjourned to Monument Square, where it was addressed by THEODORE BARNETT of Washington, Mr. RAUPON of Louisiana, Mr. CRAMPTON of Kentucky, Mr. EVERTS of New-York, Mr. SMITH of Massachusetts and Gov. HAZARD of Connecticut. All the speeches were in favor of WEBSTER. The meeting was largely attended and kept up to a late hour.

The WEBSTER men are very sanguine. Much help has been promised them from the Southern States. FILLMORE's friends appear more downcast than at any previous time.

The streets this morning are alive with people, and the excitement is very great. On almost every corner crowds may be seen battling away for the rights of their respective candidates.

The friends of FILLMORE are much discouraged at the buoyancy which characterizes those of WEBSTER and SCOTT.

Proceedings in Convention.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock, and opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. HAMMER, Presbyterian, of this city.

THE PLATFORM.

The PRESIDENT stated the question before the body, as pending when the Convention adjourned last night, viz. upon the second resolution of Mr. DUNCAN, heretofore published, which had been amended on motion of Mr. JESSUP, and for which the substitute proposed by Mr. EWING is as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee shall consist of one delegate from each State, selected by the delegates from each State.

This referred to the appointment of a Committee as provided for in the first resolution of Mr. DUNCAN, adopted yesterday, whose duty it shall be to draft a series of resolutions expressive of the sentiment of the Whigs of the Convention on the great doctrines cherished by them; or, otherwise, a platform of principles to be maintained by the Whigs in the coming campaign.

Mr. JESSUP rose to ask leave to withdraw the amendment which he offered to Mr. EWING's substitute proposing that each member of the said Committee on Resolutions shall be entitled to vote so many as the State he represents is entitled to in the Electoral College. He said, I do this for several brief reasons which I will state to the Convention. The amendment was offered with a desire and with an impression, and a deep and abiding trust, that it would if adopted, promote harmony and conciliate the good feeling of all in this Convention. I am constrained to say that I have been led to the discovery that the object I desired to promote, and the object of those who voted for it originally, would not seem to be accomplished by insisting on the amendment. By leave of the Convention, I desire to withdraw the amendment.

To this there was no objection.

The question then recurred on the substitute of Mr. EWING for the second resolution of Mr. DUNCAN. It was agreed to, and the resolution, thus amended, was adopted.

The CHAIR asked whether the Committee on Credentials was ready to report?

He was answered that the Chairman of the Committee was not present.

COMMITTEE ON PLATFORM.

The CHAIR announced that the Committee on Resolutions could now be chosen; and a motion that the Convention proceed to the election of said Committee was agreed to.

The several delegations were then called, and the Committee was appointed as follows:

Maine—William B. Fessenden.
New-Hampshire—Thomas M. Edwards.
Vermont—Carlos Coolidge.
Massachusetts—George Ashmun.
Rhode Island—Cyrus Harris.
Connecticut—Col. A. G Hazard.
New-York—A. B. Dickinson.
New-Jersey—William L. Dayton.
Pennsylvania—William J. Johnston.
Delaware—John M. Clayton.
Maryland—William B. Clarke.
Virginia—Robert E. Scott.
North Carolina—Nathaniel Boyden.
South Carolina—George S. Bryan.
Georgia—William C. Dawson.
Alabama—C. C. Langdon.
Mississippi—A. B. Bradford.
Louisiana—T. B. Duncan.
Ohio—J. A. Harris.
Kentucky—Orlando Brown.
Tennessee—General F. K. Zollicoffer.
Indiana—J. S. Newman.
Illinois—David S. Baker.
Missouri—A. B. Chambers.
Arkansas—Thomas J. Kane.
Michigan—George C. Conroy.
Florida—William C. Davis.
Texas—William B. Ashe.
Iowa—S. M. Ballard.
Wisconsin—Alexander Spalding.
California—W. F. Stuart.

BEVERLY S. ALLEN said he was directed to present the resolutions adopted by the Southern delegates, and moved that they be referred to the Committee on resolutions. They were not wedded to any particular form of resolution, and were content that they should go to the Committee. They were referred.

W. E. WARD, of Virginia, offered resolutions, which he moved be referred to the Committee.

WILLIAM J. EARLY, of Virginia, said he supposed gentlemen offering these resolutions did so on their own responsibility. The resolutions offered by the member from Virginia had not been seen by him.

Mr. WARD said, in offering the resolution, he designed to make no one responsible, and had shown them to but few persons.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, offered resolutions.

Mr. MERTON, of Florida, moved that the resolutions be read, which motion was rejected. The resolutions were then referred.

Mr. JAMES, of Arkansas, offered resolutions to be referred, which he asked might be read. This was refused.

Mr. BABCOCK, of New-York, moved that all resolutions offered be referred to the Committee as a matter of course.

A delegate from Ohio, offered resolutions for the appointment of a Whig National Committee, which were referred to the Committee.

G. W. M. DAVIS, Fla., offered the following resolution, which was read and received with laughter and hisses:

Resolved, That the Whig delegations here assembled will nominate no man for candidate for President or Vice-President who has by his public acts and recorded opinions left anything to be misunderstood as to his opinions on the Compromise question.

Mr. D. moved the previous question on his resolution, which was not seconded.

Mr. BOTTS moved the following as a substitute for the resolution of Mr. DAVIS:

Resolved, That we, the delegates of the Whig Party, in Convention assembled, hereby pledge ourselves to each other, and to the country, to support, in good faith, whoever may be nominated as candidate for President and Vice-President by this Convention.

The CHAIR said the gentleman must reduce this amendment to writing.

Mr. EWING, Ky.—I move to lay both on the table.

Mr. CABELL appealed to his colleague to withdraw his resolution.

Mr. DAVIS asked and obtained leave, and then withdrew his resolution.

LESLIE COOMBS offered some resolutions which were referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr ASHMUN moved that the Committee on Resolutions have leave to sit now. Agreed to.

Mr. EDDY, of Pa., offered some resolutions, which were referred.

Mr. BULLOCK, of Ky., offered some resolutions which he asked to have read and referred to the Committee. The reading was refused and the resolutions referred.

REPORT ON CREDENTIALS.

The CHAIR announced that the Committee on Credentials were now ready to report.

Mr. WATTS, of Va., then said the Committee on Credentials have had the matter referred to them under consideration, and after long and arduous labors—extending last night till 1 o'clock—have instructed me to make a report. They also have received a communication from Washington City, and recommend to the Convention, that the delegation from that city be allowed to take seats in this Convention, and this recommendation I hope will be adopted.

The CLERK read so much of the report as referred to the appointment of delegates by the Whigs of the City of Washington, concluding with a resolution that they be invited to seats within the bar of the Convention. This was agreed to.

The following named gentlemen are the delegates: W. W. SEATON, J H. MCBLAIR, JOSEPH B. TATE, JOHN T. TOWERS, SAMUEL BACON, JEREMIAH HEPBURN, S. A. MCKIM, and J. W. MARTIN.

Mr. CABELL proposed, by general consent, that the Convention pass over that part of the report about which there was no difference of opinion, and that they now proceed to act upon the remainder of it.

Mr. COOPER, of Tennessee, said there was no dispute, except in relation to a delegate from Vermont and four or five from New-York. All the other delegations have been passed over without dissent. The suggestion simply was, that the Secretary omit reading that part of the report about which there is no dispute.

The PRESIDENT said this could be done but by universal consent.

The CLERK accordingly proceeded to read the report, from which it appears that the Committee on Credentials reported on the seat of the Third Congressional District of New-York, contested by JAMES W. BEEKMAN and WM. L. SHARDLOW in favor of the former; against the claims of PORTEUS BAXTAR, as a delegate from the Third District of Vermont; in favor of MOSES H. GRINNELL against THOMAS CARNLY, as a delegate from the Eighth District of New-York; in favor of THEODORE H. BENEDICT and against WILLIAM BLAKELY, from the Ninth District of New-York. In the contested case of JACOB HARDENBURG and JOSEPH S. SMITH, from the Eleventh District of New-York, the Committee say that neither received the vote of the majority under which they claim, the District votes being equally divided between them, and the Committee recommend that both gentlemen be admitted to seats, and cast the vote in all cases in which they can agree. [This occasioned much laughter.] The Committee report in favor of CHARLES B. BASTON and against CHARLES COOK, from the Twenty-ninth District of New-York; in favor of A. L. BENNETT and against A. HYDE COLE, from the Thirty-first District of New-York. The committee also reported a resolution that B. F. WHITTIER, JOHN A. LYLE, ALFRED MORGAN and ISAAC DAVIS, who were elected substitute delegates from California, be admitted to seats on the floor of the Convention with the California delegation, but with no power to vote or to participate in the proceedings of the body.

Mr. COOPER, of Tenn., moved that the report be adopted.

A MINORITY REPORT.

Mr. LAYTON expressed his surprise at the motion. He had been instructed by the minority of the Committee to make a report, and he moved that it be read.

The PRESIDENT remarked that a part of the Committee on Resolutions had retired to their room, and were waiting for the presence of the absent members.

The report of the minority was then read. It was in favor of PORTEUS BAXTER's title to a seat from Vermont; and decided that from the Third District of New-York, WM. L. SHARDLOW; from the Ninth, WM BLAKELY; from the Eleventh, JOSEPH S. SMITH; from the Twenty-seventh, CHARLES COOK; from the Thirty-first District of that State, A. H. COLE, are entitled to the contested seats.

The names of the signers of the report having been read,

Mr. PATTON, of S. C., said that he never signed it.

A gentleman from Maine remarked, the gentleman was mistaken. He did sign it. [Applause.]

Mr. PATTON, after examining the signatures, said he did sign the report, but misapprehended the character of the paper.

Mr. CABELL observed it must be evident that much time will be consumed if this Convention, composed of several hundred gentlemen, proceed to the examination of the report in all its details. In that event we cannot, within any reasonable period, come to a conclusion—perhaps not before next week. I therefore move that the report of the Committee, with the resolutions accompanying it, be adopted, and demand the previous question.

Mr. VINTON demanded that the vote be taken by States.

Mr. DICKINSON asked the gentleman from Florida to withdraw his motion, in order that explanations may be made.

Mr. CABELL replied—If one gentleman shall be permitted to make an explanation, the opposite side will ask a similar privilege. I cannot yield to all, and therefore must insist on my motion. [Applause.]

The PRESIDENT expressed the hope that persons in the Convention and in the galleries would cease from manifesting their approbation or disapprobation; and he said, in reply to a question, that by sustaining the demand for the previous question the report of the minority of the Committee would not be cut off.

Mr. EWING, of Penn., appealed to Mr. CABELL, as the whole of the majority report had not been read, to withdraw his motion. He wished to know whether the Committee have reported the number of votes each State is entitled to on this floor. He asked the question from the fact that yesterday a delegate from Virginia announced that they did not claim more than fourteen votes, that number being in attendance, and one absent. He was understood to ask whether the Committee had reported any authority to fill the vacancy, or whether the vote must be actually confined to the number of delegates in attendance,

Mr. WATTS replied that the Committee did not consider that they had any authority, save to examine the credentials, and make their report thereon, which duty they had performed accordingly.

Mr. CABELL insisted upon his motion, that the report and resolutions be adopted, and upon his demand for the previous question.

Mr. LAYTON inquired whether, in point of fact, six delegates were admitted from Vermont, whereas, under the apportionment, that State was entitled to but five.

Mr. WATTS replied, the Committee had reported in favor of all delegates who came properly attested, no matter what the number.

The vote on seconding the demand for the previous question was then taken by States. New-York voted four in the affirmative, and twenty-four in the negative—those interested in the result being excluded by the rules from voting.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. RICHARDSON said he came from the Twenty-second District of New-York, and claimed the right to vote.

Mr. H. J. RAYMOND rose to a question of privilege, and asked to be heard. (Cries of "No, no." "You're not a delegate.")

A delegate from New-York objected, saying Mr. RAYMOND was not a member of the Convention.

Mr. RAYMOND, still on his feet, respectfully asked for a few moments the attention of the Convention.

[Cries of "No, no," and much general confusion.]

Mr. RICHARDSON—I am from the banks of Lake Ontario, and Mr. RAYMOND lives in the City of New-York.

Mr. RAYMOND—Will the Secretary refer to the report of the Committee on Credentials, to see whether I am a Delegate or not?

The PRESIDENT informed the gentleman that in this he could not be indulged.

The vote was then announced,—Yeas 164, Nays 117, as follows:

Maine—Nays, 8. New-Hampshire—Yeas, 5. Vermont—Yeas, 4; Nay, 1. Massachusetts—Yeas, 12; Nay, 1. Rhode Island—Yeas, 4. Connecticut—Yeas, 4; Nays, 2. New-York—Yeas, 4; Nays, 24—contestants not allowed to vote. New-Jersey—Yea, 1; Nays, 6. Pennsylvania—Yeas 2; Nays, 25. Delaware—Nays, 2; 1 absent. Maryland—Yeas, 8. Virginia—Yeas, 12; Nay, 1. North Carolina—Yeas, 10. South Carolina—Yeas, 8. Georgia—Yeas, 10. Alabama—Yeas, 9. Mississippi—Yeas, 7. Louisiana—Yeas, 6. Ohio—Nays, 23. Kentucky—Yeas, 12. Tennessee—Yeas, 12. Indiana—Yeas, 7; nays, 6. Illinois—Yeas, 2; Nays, 8. Michigan—Yeas, 1; Nays, 5. Missouri—Yeas, 5. Arkansas—Yeas, 4. Florida—Yeas, 3. Texas—Yeas, 4. Iowa—Yeas, 4. Wisconsin—Yeas, 3; Nays, 2. California—Yeas, 1; Nays, 2. Total—Yeas, 164; Nays, 117.

So the demand for the previous question was seconded.

The question was put on the adoption of the report and accompanying resolution, and declared to be decided in the affirmative.

Mr. CABELL moved to reconsider the vote, and to lay that motion upon the table.

Several gentlemen arose and said they had demanded that the last vote be taken by States, whereupon a point of order was warmly discussed, and finally the vote was permitted to stand recorded as it was announced.

Mr. CABELL's motion was then agreed to.

Mr. BOTTS, presuming that no further business could be transacted until the Committee on Resolutions had made their report, moved that the Convention adjourn until 6 o'clock this evening. [Various voices, "Four," "Five," "Seven o'clock."] He said he was not particular about the hour; if any gentleman had knowledge as to what time the Committee would report, he would agree to adjourn until that time.

Mr. VAN TRUMP moved, as a substitute for the motion of the gentleman—"that the Convention now go into the nomination for a candidate for the Presidency." [Cries of "Agreed, agreed;" and "No, no."]

A delegate desired to know, whether that motion could be substituted for the one to adjourn.

A motion was made, that the Convention adjourn until five minutes past 6 o'clock; and the question was ordered to be taken by States.

When New-York was called, upon this vote, H. J. RAYMOND rose and addressed the Chair.

Messrs. CAMPBELL and RICHARDSON, from that State, and a dozen others, in various parts of the Convention, called him to order; denying his right to speak or act in the Convention. [Great confusion, and loud talking.]

The Chair said he would hear no one whatever, while the vote was taking. The vote of the State was then announced—Nays 24, Ayes 8.

The motion to adjourn was rejected. Ayes 132, Nays 157. [Applause and confusion.]

A delegate from Louisiana moved an adjournment till 5 o'clock.

A dozen other motions were made; one by Mr. STROHM, of Pennsylvania, that the Convention proceed to the election of candidates.

The Chair said the question was on the adjournment.

By consent, Mr. EVANS, of Maine, was allowed to speak: "I suppose no one can fail to perceive that the Convention will not proceed to the election of candidates till the Committee on Resolutions report. We have no right to anticipate but that that Committee will be ready to report in two hours. It is desirable that the Convention dispatch its business without unnecessary delay. As that Committee will doubtless report in two hours, I move that the Convention take a recess for that time. [Cries of "Agreed." "No, no." Applause, &c.]

The question was taken on adjourning till 5 o'clock, and decided by the Chair to be carried.

Adjourned till 5 o'clock.

Evening Session.

The Convention having been called to order at 5 o'clock—

Mr. ASHMUN arose and said—I have been instructed. Sir, by the Committee of one from each State, who were charged with the duty of reporting to this Convention a series of resolutions, to present a report which I hold in my hand, and I beg leave to say, that after much deliberation, conducted with the kindest and most conciliatory feelings, the report has been adopted with very great, although not entire unanimity. [Applause.] And, Sir, by leave of the Chair, I will, owing to the hasty manner in which the resolutions have been drawn up, take a position, in front of the Chair, and read the resolutions which I have been instructed to present.

THE PLATFORM REPORTED.

Mr. ASHMUN then took a position near the President's chair, and read the resolutions as follows:

The Whigs of the United States in Convention assembled, adhering to the great conservative Republican principles by which they are controlled and governed, and now, as ever, relying upon the intelligence of the American people, with an abiding confidence in their capacity for self-government, and their devotion to the Constitution and the Union, do proclaim the following as the political sentiments and determination, for the establishment and maintenance of which their national organization as a party was effected:

First—The Government of the United States is of a limited character, and it is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted by the Constitution, and such as may be necessary and proper for carrying the granted powers into full execution; and that all powers not thus granted, or necessarily implied, are expressly reserved to the States respectively, and to the people

Second—The State Governments shall be held secure in their reserved rights, and the General Government sustained in its Constitutional powers; and that the Union should be revered and watched over as the palladium of our liberties.

Third.—That while struggling freedom everywhere enlists the warmest sympathy of the Whig party, we still adhere to the doctrines of the Father of his Country as announced in his Farewell Address, of keeping ourselves free from all entangling alliances with foreign countries, and of never quitting our own to stand upon foreign ground—that our mission as a Republic, is not to propagate our opinions, or to impose on other countries our form of government by artifice or force, but to teach, by example, and to show by our success, moderation and justice, the blessings of self-government, and the advantages of free institutions.

Fourth—That, as the people make and control the Government, they should obey its Constitution, laws, and treaties, if they would retain their self-respect, and the respect which they claim and will enforce from foreign powers.

Fifth—Revenue sufficient for the expenses of an economical administration of the Government, in time of peace, ought to be derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxation; and in laying such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimination, whereby suitable encouragement may be afforded to American industry, equally to all classes, and to all portions of the country.

Sixth—The Constitution vests in Congress the power to open and repair harbors, and remove obstructions from navigable rivers, whenever such improvements are necessary for the common defence, and for the protection and facility of commerce with foreign nations, or among the States—said improvements being, in every instance, national and general in their character.

Seventh.—The Federal and State Governments are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity peace and security, and ought to be regarded alike with a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment. Respect for the authority of each, and acquiescence in the just constitutional measures of each, are duties required by the plainest considerations of national State, and individual welfare.

Eighth.—That the series of acts of the Thirty-first Congress,—the Act known as the Fugitive Slave law, included—are received and acquiesced in by the Whig party of the United States, as a settlement in principle and substance, of the dangerous and exciting question which they embrace; and so far as they are concerned, we will maintain them and insist upon their strict enforcement until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation, to guard against the evasion of the law on the one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other, not impairing their present efficiency; and we deprecate all further agitation of the question thus settled, as dangerous to our peace; and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation whenever, wherever, or however the attempt may be made; and we will maintain this system as essential to the nationality of the Whig party of the Union.

The resolutions, as they were read severally, were received with demonstrations of applause, especially those relating to the Compromise Measures.

A SPICY DEBATE.

There were loud cries for 'CHOATE!" "CHOATE!" when amid the almost general call,

Hon. RUFUS CHOATE rose and said—That he did not clearly apprehend the exact terms of the last resolution, to the reading of which very anxious attention was paid; but he understood, in general, that it affirmed the finality of the Compromise, and that it deprecated any further political agitation on the subject of slavery; and if he rightly understood it he made haste to rise and thank God, that the doctrines for which he had contended in his measure and place, though circumstances were unpropitious—in Faneuil Hall when Faneuil Hall was opened—were now sustained, if he might judge by the cheering indications. They seemed to be sustained by the highest authority which, as a party man and Whig, he could recognize in the Convention of Union Whigs of the United States. Why, he asked, should not this organ of the great Union party of Whigs, one of the great national parties which divide the people, but unites the Union (for he held that great national parties, when wisely and morally administered, are among our most efficacious instrumentalities of Union,) so declare? Why should not this organ make haste in a form of phraseology distinct, explicit and unequivocal, to declare it is the meaning of the Convention that the agitation of slavery henceforward shall be excluded and forbidden in the national politics of America? [Long continued applause.] Why should we not here, and now, with all alacrity, as a party of Whigs, declare the Finality of the Compromise measures? [Demonstrations of applause.] Was there a human being who did not now begin to agree, whatever he may have thought, before the seventh of March, 1850, that a great moral necessity demanded they should have been passed at first? He thanked God that there was courage enough to pass them—condemned the false philanthropy and fanaticism of the day, and expatiated generally on the subject of Compromises,—and then asked, why should we hesitate to declare, in our judgment, that those measures shall remain a permanent adjustment of the Slavery controversy? In the language of DANIEL WEBSTER, "Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, I am for that very declaration." [Applause.] He begged to be permitted to say that the Democratic Convention had left the Whigs no alternative (and thank God for that) but to adopt the Compromise measures. If you do not do that, you will be swallowed up whirlpool and scattered by the whirlwind of nationality. What a multitude of sins—what a multitude of shallow policy in the Democratic Platform is covered over with the mantle of nationality. He proceeded, in an eloquent strain, to urge, that henceforward, this issue of Slavery be driven from political creeds and contentions of both the great parties of the country, which would have the effect of allaying the spirit of strife and securing the peace which we now so richly enjoy. Among the reasons adduced why the Compromise measures should be sustained, was one, that no man of honor might go out and advocate the support of the nominee on the ground that by his election agitation would cease, while another should advocate his election on the ground that agitation would be increased. Would not every man having a heart in his bosom regard with contempt a Whig going into one region, and from the northern side of his mouth saying, "No Platform—agitation forever," and then going into another and blowing out of the southern side, "No Platform—but a letter in every man's breeches pocket?" [Applause.]

"None of that," he remarked "if you love me." Lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from that evil! How much better to run up to the masthead the flag bearing the words "The 17th June, Liberty and the Union, now and forever, one and inseparable," and if the ship is to go down, let it be to the music of the National anthem. Even so I hope that all the resolutions, and more especially the eighth, concurring in the Compromise measures, will be unanimously and authoritatively adopted and promulgated by this Convention of Whigs.

Mr. CHOATE was frequently vociferously applauded in the course of his remarks, of which the above is a hasty notice, written amid the heat and confusion of the Convention.

Mr. CHARLES ANDERSON, of Ohio, said: He hoped he would have the calm attention of the Convention, as this was the first time he had the honor, and certainly it would be the last, of presenting his views to the Convention. From early boyhood he had been a decided Whig—a National Clay Whig. [Applause.] And he had remained such to this day. He had never before come to a Baltimore Convention. He expected, when he came here, to see more concord and less strife among the friends of the several candidates than he regretted to say, he had found. His position on the Slavery Question had been such that he could look with calm forbearance and clear judgment upon both sides. He differed, it seemed, from everybody. He saw the Whigs of the non-slaveholding States, and the Whigs of Kentucky and Virginia seeking to obtain the same ends, but by different means. He felt it, therefore, to be his duty, as well as his right, to state his views. He did this, not because of his personal reputation but because he thought it to be his right and duty to do so. Argument may be stifled here, but it would not be prevented elsewhere. He expected to offend extremists from both sections; but he thought it best to speak frankly and distinctly. This Compromise was, after all, nothing but a law, like all others on the statute book. The first compromise of Mr CLAY was nothing more than an act regulating duties on imports—so with this Compromise. It is nothing more than any other law in the statute book. He would say to the gentleman from Massachusetts, that he could not hate an Abolitionist more than he (ANDERSON) did, unless he had more malignity in his heart than was portrayed in his face. [Laughter and applause.] But it was anti-philosophical and anti-republican to attempt to give to any one law a greater force than other laws, or to make it irrepealable. He was not opposed to the Fugitive Slave law. He would make it strong enough to take from the Free States not only the fugitive slaves, but also all the free negroes and Abolitionists. That however, would perhaps be too cruel, for it was not easy to conceive what hard task masters lucre would make the Abolitionists. He was opposed to the Platform, and to making the Fugitive Slave law a permanent law, because he believed the South had been deceived into making this law have a force upon the Statute book beyond other laws. Those who are opposed to it at the North were men who do so, not from any passion on the subject, but from sectional pride. The Whigs of Free States have witnessed the diminution of their numbers, have seen their friends go off by scores on account of forcing this Compromise upon them. The old National Clay Whigs of the Union never were opposed to the execution of this law. They regarded it as all other Constitutional laws. They had been called Doughfaces. He had never hung his head at that name, though at home he was called the original "White Charley." The South had been deceived by designing men into the belief that their rights would not be secure unless such a declaration as these was made. In this way our unkind and fearful feelings had grown up. The South and North, like two boys, were now daring each other to knock chips off each other's hats; or, after a roll in the mud, the South was now for rubbing it in. He was for the passage of the Omnibus and all of its passengers. He regarded this platform as a trap to catch a man who was always known to be in favor of the Compromise. [Applause.] That great soldier, statesman, and patriot, he hoped, would not be thus entrapped. He hoped, if it were presented to him, that he would reject it. If he (ANDERSON) was in his place, and the ten commandments were presented to him, as a test, he would not, under any circumstances, and knowing the object and design of the test, accept them; because he denied the authority of the body to present it. (During his remarks, Mr. A. was repeatedly applauded,)

Mr. BOTTS, of Virginia, did not rise to discuss the platform, every word of which suited him. (Applause.) He came here as a National Whig, disposed and intending to support whoever should be the nominee of the Convention. (Applause.) He had no prejudices against any of the candidates named, for either of them would be an honor to any party, and of which any party might be proud. He had listened to the gentleman from Massachusetts with pleasure and delight, so long as he spoke of patriotism and nationality. But with what pain had he listened to him when speaking of no pledges but letters in breeches-pockets. He was sorry—and he intended no offance to the gentleman—to hear him make such a poor fling at anyone. (Applause) Where are those letters said to be in the breeches-pockets in this Convention.

Mr. DAVIS, of Fla.—One is in the possession of one of your colleagues. [Applause.]

Mr. BOTTS said he called upon the gentleman from Massachusetts to answer him, and the gentleman from Florida, who this morning offered a resolution here to support no one who was not sound on the Compromise, answered him. I have the letter here, and I will read it.

A VOICE—"Read all of it."

Mr. BOTTS—Yes, I will read all of it, from the date to the signature. I will read it to put down a calumny. I want to satisfy the people of the United States, and particularly the Whig party, that the soldier and civilian, the patriot and statesman, has not sent private letters here to a Delegate from Virginia, to influence the Convention. [Applause.] I will read the letter; and if there be anyone else here with a letter, let him produce it. It appears now that Gen SCOTT, who had a letter in the breeches pocket of every member of the Convention, had, in fact, written but one letter, and that is in my coat pocket.

A VOICE—"And that has been smoked out."

There were cries of "Read the letter."

Mr. BOTTS said he would begin with the date, and end with the signature.

VOICES—"Let the Secretary read it—he has a fine voice."

Mr. BOTTS—No; I prefer to read it myself.

A VOICE—"That's right,"—cries of "Read," "read."

Mr. BOTTS—I want to satisfy not only this Convention, but the whole American people, and the Whig party of the United States, [Huzzas,] that the distinguished man, soldier, and civilian, is not liable to the imputation of sending letters to gentlemen, to be kept in their breeches pockets. I ask any gentleman if he has a letter in his breeches pocket, to produce it. This letter which I hold in my hand, written by Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, is dated Tuesday night, [Cheers,] while it appears there is a letter in the breeches pocket of this Convention, but there seems to be but one breeches pocket, and that happens to be my coat pocket. [Excessive laughter, and a voice: "it has been smoked out.] I repeat, this letter was written to my colleague, W. C. ARCHER, on last Tuesday night. It is as follows:

MY DEAR SIR: I have decided to write nothing to the Convention. [Cries of "Good?"]

Mr. BOTTS—Yes, Sir; he would not purchase a nomination. [Cries of "No, no," "Good," and loud huzzas.] He was urged, entreated, as I know, to answer letters to be read to the Convention, but he disdained to do so, rather than trouble himself. I will continue the reading as follows: "Or to any individual member before nomination; but should that honor fall to my lot, I shall, in my acceptance, give my views on the Compromise measures in terms at least as stong in their favor as those I read to you two days since."

Voices—"Read on, read, read."

Mr. BOTTS continued: Please say as much to my friends, Gov. JONES, Mr. BOTTS, Mr. LEE, &c.

In haste, yours truly, WINFIELD SCOTT.

To Hon. W. S. ARCHER.

This was succeeded by laughter.

Mr. BOTTS—Gentlemen, don't laugh too soon—I have not done yet.

A VOICE—What! another letter?

Mr. BOTTS—I propose to read the resolutions referred to in the letter.

Mr. CALVIN inquired whether the letter of Gen. SCOTT says anything about the Fugitive Slave Law?

Mr. BOTTS—I believe Gen. SCOTT makes reference to the Slavery question, if that has anything to do with the Fugitive Slave Law. [Laughter, and cries of "Good."]

Mr. BOTTS then read the resolutions adopted by the New-Jersey Whig State Convention, declaring for the generally allowed principles of the party and resolving that the Whigs of New-Jersey are now, and always have been, devoted sincerely and unreservedly to the Constitution, in all its parts that we avow ourselves bound to fulfil all its requirements—that we are equally bound to a cheerful and loyal obedience to the laws that we respect now and always, the reserved rights of all the States—that we have been always, and are now, opposed to the agitation of sectional questions, and are especially averse to the renewal of all discussion on the subject of Slavery, or the agitation of any measures having reference thereto.

This was warmly and loudly applauded.

Mr. A. G. HAZARD inquired, "Are you reading what SCOTT said, or what somebody else said?" [Laughter.]

Mr. BOTTS—I read the papers to show what was the precise nature of the resolutions to which Gen. SCOTT makes reference.

[VOICES—"It won't do."]

Mr. SMITH, of Ala., asked a question, to which Mr. ARCHER replied, that he had been a friend and class-mate of Gen. SCOTT, at the time he was 13 years of age, and that Gen. SCOTT had learned from his own lips, that he was in favor of the reelection of Mr. FILLMORE. [Cheers.] He denied, most emphatically, that there had been any collusion between himself and Gen. SCOTT, and complained of the imputation.

Mr. SMITH said his question was simply this, was it not understood between you that the letter should be used if Gen. SCOTT's friends should think it expedient? If not, why was it shown to members of the Convention?

Mr. ARCHER again denied that such an understanding existed, and stated that the gentleman had ungenerously charged a collusion.

Mr. DAYTON said, that after the meeting of the New-Jersey Whig Convention, which passed those liberal resolutions on the subject of Slavery, he announced that fact to Gen. SCOTT. He (DAYTON) stated in the letter that he had no desire to draw him into a correspondence, but if he desired to make a communication to the New-Jersey delegation, he would be willing to receive it. No answer has been received, [applause] and no member of the delegation has ever seen a letter from Gen. SCOTT. He (DAYTON) stated in the letter that he had no wish to draw him into a correspondence, but if he desired to make a communication to the New-Jersey delegation, he would be willing to receive it. No answer has been received, [applause] and no member of the delegation has ever seen a letter from Gen. SCOTT on the subject.

Mr. BOTTS—I am happy to hear the distinguished representative from New-Jersey say that he has no private letters in his breeches pocket—[Laughter.]

Mr. CABELL begged and received permisston to ask a question. Those interrogatives have brought out one letter, not from the breeches pocket, but from the coat pocket. I would ask whether there is not in the vest pocket another letter? I wish to know, too, whether there is any truth in statement that the gentleman from Syracuse did not write a letter general SCOTT, saying that if he (Scott) did write a letter, the Free Soil party would go against him, and that he would thus lose the election. Mr. CABELL was proceeding with his remarks when his voice was drowned in cries of "order,"—and there was the utmost possible state of confusion.

Mr. BOTTS said he could not answer the question, as he had no such letter in his breeches pocket, [Laughter and cheers,] and that it it falls to the lot of General SCOTT, to have the honor of a nomination, the gentleman will have an opportunity of knowing what General SCOTT is for and against, and he asked Mr. CABELL this question—Is it, or has it been your purpose, to vote for SCOTT with any Letter or Platform—[A VOICE—"That question is out of order."]—[Applause.]

Mr. CABELL—I have stated in private and public, everywhere, that under no conceivable state of the case, will I vote for a man who repudiates principles dear to me. [Applause.]

Mr. BOTTS concluded his speech, when Mr. CHOATE replied to certain remarks directed by Mr. BOTTS against him, taking occasion to eulogize DANIEL WEBSTER as the author of the Compromise measure.

Mr. BOTTS—With no disrespect for Mr. WEBSTER—said that Mr. CLAY was the author of the Compromise measures—[this was received with applause].

After points of order and some stirring scenes, which time will not permit us to narrate, the vote was taken on the Platform resolutions, which were adopted by a vote of yeas 226, to nays 66, as follows:

Maine—Yeas 4—Nays 4. New-Hampshire—Yeas 5. Vermont—Yeas 5. Massachusetts—Yeas 13. Rhode Island—Yeas 4. Connecticut—Yeas 4—1 not voting—Nay 1. New-York—Yeas 11—Nays 22. New-Jersey—Yeas 7. Pennsylvania—Yeas 21—Nays 6. Delaware—Yeas 3. Maryland—Yeas 8. Virginia—Yeas 14. North Carolina—Yeas 10. South Carolina—Yeas 8. Georgia—Yeas 10. Alabama—Yeas 9. Mississippi—Yeas 7. Louisiana—Yeas 6. Ohio—Yeas 8—Nays 15. Kentucky—Yeas 12. Tennessee—Yeas 12. Indiana—Yeas 7, Nays 6. Illinois—Yeas 6, Nays 5. Missouri—Yeas 9. Arkansas—Yeas 4. Michigan—Nays 5. Florida—Yeas 3. Texas—Yeas 4. Iowa—Nays 4. Wisconsin—Yeas 4, Nay 1. California—Nays 4.

Total Yeas 226, Nays 66.

Loud, long and startling were the cheers when the Secretary announced the vote. He said he desired the vote to be announced in a proper manner, and not the one used by the Secretary. He moved the Secretary be censured. Voices "Yes!" "Yes!" others cried out "No,"

A delegate from New-Jersey said he was the best Secretary in the United States.

Mr. UPTON, the Secretary, said the confusion was so great during the vote that he had to use his lungs to their utmost, and his voice failed him in announcing the vote. He had endeavored to do his duty as well as he could, and if the Convention thought proper to censure him it might be done. (Loud applause.)

Hon. J. C. JONES, Tenn.—Hear me for a moment—though an humble and unaspiring man, here or elsewhere, I have at least been made subject to misconception. As my name has been mentioned here in Convention with an unpleasant affair, I feel it due to myself that I should state all my connection with it. I hoped when the report came in, it would be received with one universal aye. I have labored as hard as any one, by day and night with the East, West and North, to promote that end. It has been intimated that I intended to prove false to the South—that I would prove a traitor to the land where rest my fathers and the little children of my love. This would not be believed by those who know me. I am an American citizen, and I will never be satisfied with less than the welfare of my whole country. [Applause.] If any association and intercourse with Northern men is to cut me off from the South, then let the accursed blow be struck at once. [Applause.] all the candidates are honorable men, and I say here that I will support with all my power and ability, *whoever* shall be nominated. [Applause.]

A VOICE—Will you vote for SCOTT if he refuses to accord to the platform?

Mr. JONES—I do not consider that a supposabfe case, for I know he will. [Applause.] Nominate Mr. WEBSTER, and I will support him. [Applause.] Nominate your present distinguished President, and I will labor for his election. [Applause

desired for the nomination of a candidate for Vice President of the United States.

The resolution was adopted.

The resolution was adopted, and the Convention then proceeded to the

FIRST BALLOT.

States.	Scott.	Fillmore.	Webster.
Maine	8	—	—
New-Hampshire	1	—	4
Vermont	1	1	3
Massachusetts	2	—	11
Rhode Island	1	1	2
Connecticut	2	1	3
New-York	24	7	2
New-Jersey	7	—	—
Pennsylvania	26	1	—
Delaware	3	—	—
Maryland	—	8	—
Virginia	1	13	—
North Carolina	—	10	—
South Carolina	—	8	—
Georgia	—	10	—
Alabama	—	9	—
Mississippi	—	7	—
Louisiana	—	6	—
Ohio	22	1	—
Kentucky	—	12	—
Tennessee	—	12	—
Indiana	13	—	—
Illinois	11	—	—
Missouri	—	9	—
Arkansas	—	4	—
Michigan	6	—	—
Florida	—	3	—
Iowa	—	4	—
Wisconsin	1	1	3
Texas	—	4	—
California	2	1	1
Total	131	133	29

On the second ballot one New-Yorker left WEBSTER and went over to SCOTT. A Virginia absentee voted for SCOTT also. SCOTT gained one from FILLMORE in California. SCOTT lost one in New Hampshire.

On the third ballot SCOTT gained one in New Hampshire from WEBSTER, and WEBSTER gained one from SCOTT in Virginia.

On the Fourth Ballot SCOTT gained one from WEBSTER in Virginia, and WEBSTER one from FILLMORE in Ohio.

FILLMORE gained one from SCOTT in Michigan.

On the Sixth Ballot SCOTT gained one from WEBSTER in New-Hampshire, and one from WEBSTER in New-York. SCOTT gained one from WEBSTER in Virginia.

FILLMORE gained two in Illinois from SCOTT. SCOTT gained two from FILLMORE in Michigan.

The following table presents at one view the results of the

CONSECUTIVE BALLOTINGS:

Ballots.	Scott.	Fillmore.	Webster.
1	131	133	29
2	133	131	29
3	133	131	29
4	134	130	29
5	130	133	30
6	133	131	29

The Convention, after the sixth ballot, adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1852.

DAILY CIRCULATION ..... 25,000.

☞ **Type For Sale.**—600 lbs MINION, in good order, or sale cheap, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to the Foreman of the *Times*.

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THE CONVENTION.

Relative Strength of the Candidates—The Prospect good for Scott—Southern Pledges—The Rejection of New-York Delegates—A Protest, perhaps—The Oswego District, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 18.

Six ballots show an average strength of WEBSTER, 29; FILLMORE, 130; SCOTT, 133. To-morrow, it is believed, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, and one or two others will give SCOTT the nomination on the third or fourth ballot. The Northern Whigs gave way on the platform, with this understanding. If SCOTT is not not nominated, they will charge breach of faith on the South. The WEBSTER men count on an accession of all the FILLMORE votes, and *vice versa*. Both will probably be disappointed.

A very hot discussion was had between Messrs. CHOATE, BOTTS, Gov. JONES, and CABELL, mainly personal, and upon SCOTT's position. SCOTT was triumphantly defended by BOTTS against CHOATE and CABELL.

The New-York delegation are very indignant at the summary ejection of the New York SCOTT men, and if SCOTT is defeated by it, they will protest against the action of the Convention, and disavow its binding force.

In the Oswego District, Mr. BRUCE, one of the two delegates, having gone home, appointed H. J. RAYMOND, of New-York, in his place, Mr. RICHARDSON, his colleague, denied his right to vote; but the Committee on credentials and the Convention, sustained RAYMOND'S right to act for BRUCE, and offset RICHARDSON'S vote, except when they agree, which is not likely to be often.

The weather is cool and good for active electioneering.

The WEBSTER men are very active and lavish in canvassing. They will do their best. SCOTT'S chances are still good.

☞ The National Convention appeared to be in good working order yesterday. The claims of delegates were set at rest; a Committee on Platform nominated; their task fulfilled; Resolutions adopted; and six ballots dispatched. And after all, the interested are as much at fault about the probable result as they were on Thursday night. The fluctuations in the ballotings leave no reasonable premises to base a theory upon.

The Resolutions adopted were those of the Southern delegates, modified, however, considerably, to meet the demands of the North. Internal Improvements, which in the first draft stood a barren doctrine, not commended as presently expedient, are urged as of immediate practical moment. The eighth resolution omits the word "finality," and while it indorses the Compromise strongly, avoids the silliness of forbidding future action by future Legislatures. Altogether, the Platform is all we could hope to get, while the unity of the party and the attainment of a candidate were dependent upon its adoption.

The interval between the adjournment last evening and the meeting this morning, will probably lead to such arrangements as will terminate the contest before noon. A night's reflection will convince the Fillmore men of the folly of holding their ground against the immovable phalanx which sustains Gen. SCOTT. The third ballot this morning, or the fourth at furthest, will doubtless give us the catastrophe.

Death of David Graham, Esq.

The *Evening Mirror* announces this event. It was generally rumored yesterday forenoon, and is no doubt so. The distinguished advocate went to Europe early in January, in the hope of a restoration of his then shattered health from a change of climate. He breathed his last in Italy.

Mr. GRAHAM was an eminent member of the New-York bar, as his father DAVID GRAHAM, senr., deceased twelve years since, was before him. As a jury lawyer, he had few superiors in this country, uniting an impressive and persuasive manner, with great astuteness of judgment and tact, and skill in the management of his cause. His practive was a large and lucrative one, embracing many of the most important capital cases tried in this city within the past fifteen or twenty years. Not the least remarkable instance of his success was the complicated and protracted trial of Polly Bodine for murder on Staten Island.

The father of Mr. GRAHAM was an emigrant from the North of Ireland. He was of Scotch descent, and remotely connected with the house of Montrose. Mr. GRAHAM, Junior, was born in the City of London, while his parents were *en route* for the United States. Of late years, his health was threatened by pulmonary symptoms, which assumed so decided a form last season as to impel him to the European tour, from which it was not his fortune to return. He died at the age of 43, leaving a widow and five children.

Plank Roads.

Who would think of looking to Russia for improvement, or expect a valuable invention to start up from her snow-banks? So little should we expect such good to come from Nazareth, that we can hardly believe that those inhospitable regions gave birth to the plan of counteracting all the inconveniences and delays of rough or muddy roads, by converting them into a floor. If it be true, as it is said, that plank roads had their origin in Russia, then we shall give the Cossack higher rank, than heretofore, in the scale of inventive power. The idea, wherever it originated, has become domesticated with us. The Yankee, who was really entitled to the discovery, has determined to appropriate it; and, accordingly, long vistas of planks, may be seen stretching in rival parallel with the iron track, in various portions of the country.

The advantages of these roads to a community are beyond computation. Nothing opens a new country to settlement and civilization, like convenient accessibility. New States, and new parts of old States, are the places where these roads are most imperatively required, and may be most conveniently and cheaply laid. The timber that grows so luxuriantly in our forests may be readily converted from an obstruction into a pathway. On the very spot where its wide-spreading branches protected the weary traveller from the sun or the rain, it may extend its smooth and lengthened surface, to give him easy and rapid progress over the soil. Such a road extending into the wilderness, brings its most hidden recesses into the market, infuses life into its secluded glens, and diverts population and enterprize into forests, that would else have remained, for lustrums, unvisited by axe, or hoe, or plough. Wherever a plank road stretches, a merchant may carry his goods, and from its most distant point, a farmer may easily bring the produce of his grounds. All seasons are alike. An ordinary road, susceptible to rain or frost, becomes, at times, impassable to loaded wains. The heavy wheels sink into the soft and yielding soil, and, clogged with mud, refuse their revolutions to the struggling steeds. The lash in vain solicits more ambitious efforts, and the plunging horses ineffectually straighten and strain the traces, till a neighboring fence lends its loose rails, to pry from its depths, the sunken vehicle. Sometimes the trodden mud is arrested by a sudden frost, and innumerable stiff and unyielding peaks bar all rapid or comfortable progress. Sometimes the ground, dried and heated by a continuous sun, resolves some inches of its surface into a penetrating dust, which, rising at the horse's tread, marks the advance of the traveller like the smoke of a locomotive. All these difficulties, obstructions, and disagreeabilities are obviated entirely by this new invention. At times of the year, when, on a common turnpike, a stage-passenger might think himself fortunate, if, with bruised limbs and battered head, he makes two miles an hour, he may now, on a path of this construction, read his book or paper as he whirls over the smooth track on the swift-circling wheels. Any one, who, within the last twenty or thirty years, and before the railroads, has, in the Fall or Spring, travelled by stage-coach, even upon the well-regulated pike from Albany to Buffalo, will vividly remember the tedious days and nights in which the lumbering coach toppled on frozen points, or dragged its slow length along, through weary leagues of plastic mud. If a double-trucked plank-road had united these two places forty years ago, there is no doubt that all the country through which it passed, and even the great West beyond, would have been far, far ahead of its present position in wealth, population and accomplishment.

The signal benefit of this system of roads, has caused it to be interwoven within the last five years, into the economy of our State. Special applications for plank road charters so besieged the doors of the Capitol that the Legislature enacted a general law, so that any one, by complying with certain regulations may incorporate himself, for the construction and maintenance of such a road. Some of our central Cities radiate their roads toward all points of the compass. Syracuse first set the example, under the direction of GEORGE GEDDES, Esq., a Senator from Onondaga, who has inherited ingenuity and engineering qualities from his father, formerly one of the most distinguished and experienced Surveyors of the State; and now, over a hundred miles of plank road make that thriving and enterprising City, the active focus in which they centre. During the Fall and Spring, when the roads were formerly blockaded by mud, and all trade with the surrounding country interdicted, there is now a steady and uninterrupted commerce. Real estate has become enhanced; population increased. In some instances propeity along the line of these roads has doubled in value. The active demand of business more equally distributed through the year. For instance, wood for the manufacture of salt, and barrels for its packing, coming, sometimes, twenty and even fifty miles, are more uniform in price. Oswego, Rome, and Utica have exhibited similar energy in weaving around them this invaluable net-work, and have experienced and realized similar results. Other States have adopted the system, and, already, this delightful road, with which for ease and comfort the Appian Way could not compare, is steadily winding itself amidst the hitherto almost inaccessible forests of Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin; and one, of two hundred miles in length, stretching along the western shore of Lake Michigan penetrates the great Wilderness of the North, and opens its sequestered fastnesses to the activity of trade.

Probably three or four thousand miles of this style of road now exist in the State of New-York, and, in the Union, perhaps as many more; although, it is now not over five years since its first introduction.

These roads are not so much needed in the sandy soil that surrounds New-York, as in those sections of the country, whose loam retains the rain. Yet they are rapidly clustering around us. A plank road reaches from Brooklyn to Jamaica; and if any one would see an unbroken stream of fleet and magnificent trotters, let him, some lovely afternoon, give himself an airing on this hoof-beaten way. Another—a double-track road of this description proceeds from Williamsburg to the Cemetery of the Cypress Hills, where it forms a junction with the Brooklyn and Jamaica road. This latter road, the Williamsburg and Cypress Hills, cuts off several miles of distance, between the famous resort of Snediker's and the City of New-York. Passing through a beautiful diversity of woods and cultivated fields, of hill and dale, it presents some splendid views—at one time, the cities of New-York and Brooklyn lie under the admiring gaze, and in a few moments, the boundless waters of the Atlantic, thickly studded with distant sails, extend themselves to view, till lost to vision by their own sphericity. All that is wanted, is, to make this terminus a little more accessible, which the corporation of Williamsburg are doing by cutting through and grading Johnson-street, (its continuation) to Division-avenue. Ground is also broken for a plank road leading from the Williamsburg and Cypress Hills road to Rockaway, and which will put that sea-girt shore, within a two hours' drive from Peck-slip Ferry. Still another road is constructed, or in process of construction, from Williamsburg to Flushing, while the dominions of Governor DAVIS, (Coney Island,) are accessible from Brooklyn by the same pleasing conveyance. New-Jersey, too, in our immediate vicinity, is bestirring herself in this behalf, and hiding her red soil from view by rows of compact planks.

Let us have more of them. We care not how many. The Railroad may be and is more useful to the traveler, but as a convenience to the immediate vicinage, to the trade of the county, to those who will to go short distances, to the farmer and the market man, the plank-road bears away the palm from every mode of conveyance hitherto known. On such a road, a stage horse can travel from eighteen to twenty miles a day, at the rate of seven to nine miles an hour—a team of two horses has been known without any extraordinary strain, to draw six tons of iron a distance of twelve miles. It is one of the great improvements of the time in which we live, and we look to it to work out wonders, in the developed and undeveloped portions of our country.

THE NATIONAL WHIG CONVENTION.

Second Day's Proceedings.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, P.M.

A small bomb-shell exploded in Convention this morning. It was thrown in by the Louisiana Delegation, and the time selected was just as the Committee on Credentials, having obtained leave to sit during the Sessions of the Convention, had withdrawn to its room. A series of resolutions was at that moment introduced, declaring, (1) that a Committee should be appointed to build a Platform; (2) that it should consist of one Delegate from each State, to be selected by the Delegation, and that it should select its own chairman; and (3) that, until the Platform was built, the Convention would not ballot for a candidate. The obvious objection was at once started, that so important a matter ought not to be acted on until the matter of credentials had been settled. Under the pressure of this reason, the mover withdrew the *third* resolution;—the *first* was passed under the previous question; and then the second came up. Judge JESSUP, of Pennsylvania, moved to *add* as an amendment, that each member of the Committee be authorized in voting, *to cast the entire vote of his State*. As the object of the original resolution had been simply to secure to a majority of the *States*, instead of a majority of the Convention, the power of making a Platform, this amendment created a decided sensation. It was seen at once that its passage would spoil that game. The vote was called by States, and the President declared it the right of each delegation to vote, as a unit, or by division, as it should see fit. The following was the vote, and it will bear examination:

States.	Aye.	Nay.	States.	Aye.	Nay.
Maine	8	—	South Carolina	—	8
New-Hampshire	4	1	Georgia	—	10
Vermont	1	4	Alabama	—	9
Massachusetts	3	10	Mississippi	—	7
Rhode Island	—	4	Louisiana	—	6
Connecticut	2	4	Ohio	23	—
New-York	31	4	Kentucky	—	12
New-Jersey	7	—	Tennessee	—	12
Pennsylvania	27	—	Indiana	13	—
Delaware	3	—	Illinois	11	—
Maryland	—	8	Missouri	6	2
Virginia	—	14	Arkansas	—	4
North Carolina	—	10	Iowa	4	—
Michigan	6	—	Wisconsin	1	3
Florida	—	3	California	2	2
Texas	—	4	Total	151	141

It will be noticed that New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut were divided, and that Rhode Island voted *against* the amendment. These negative votes represent the WEBSTER interest. The Southern (WEBSTER and FILLMORE) vote was cast *en masse* against it. Missouri cast *six* for and *two* against it—for what reason or under what influence I do not know. Deducting these six votes from the affirmative and adding them to the other side, as the result of a mistake, it would show 145 votes for, and 147 against, the amendment. It is supposed that on reassembling this evening, the vote will be reversed, which is very probable. But the vote on the whole shows a stronger SCOTT feeling and vote than had been looked for upon a preliminary vote.

The next contest will come up on the contested seats; and judging from indications so far, it will be a sharp one. The Committee has decided thus far to throw out Mr. BAXTER, of Vermont, and SHARDLOW, of New-York; and before this letter leaves the other SCOTT delegates from New-York, will doubtless be served in the same way. The Vermont case is a very flagrant one. The State Convention met, under a call, for the purpose of "electing two Delegates at Large and appointing a State Committee." After doing this, it was proposed to elect District delegates also; to which it was objected, that they had no right to do so, as they were not called for any such purpose. The reply was that if the State should be districted, and the Districts should choose to do so, they could elect for themselves. The delegates were appointed. The State was subsequently districted, and in the Third District, comprising six Counties, it was found that the delegate did not live within it. They accordingly held an election, chose Mr. P. BAXTER and sent him to Baltimore. The Committee has decided that he cannot be admitted as *the delegate from that district*, but must give way to the one appointed at the State Convention, who will vote for Mr. WEBSTER. This is rather tough, but it illustrates the spirit in which the whole case is to be managed. There will be a minority report, and the matter, unless shut off by the previous question, will be contested on the floor of the Convention.

The WEBSTER men in Committee vote against the SCOTT claimants throughout. The report will be presented at the opening of this evening's session.

Yours, R.

Foul Play in the Convention, and in the Committee on Credentials.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

BALTIMORE, Thursday Evening, June 17, 1852.

My anticipations of this morning were fully realized this afternoon, so far as a renewal of the contest upon the vote on the manner of voting on the platform was concerned. The original resolution authorized the appointment of a Committee of one from each State to create a platform. Judge JESSUP, of Penn., moved that each member of the Committee be authorized to cast the whole number of votes to which his State is entitled. This was *carried*.—and was a substantial victory of the majority *of numbers* over the majority *of States*. The South immediately moved a substitute, which restored the resolution to its original shape; and at the opening of this afternoon's session, Judge JESSUP moved his former amendment to that substitute. After a short contest upon the point of order involved, Judge JESSUP made a very sensible speech in support of his proposition, on the ground of justice to the Whigs of all the States, which was answered with great warmth by Mr. STANNARD, of Virginia, on the ground that such doctrines were monstrous and unheard of in the history of parliamentary bodies,—and by Senator DAWSON, of Georgia, who made a most extraordinary display of himself in connection with this matter. He denounced the proposition of Judge JESSUP as leading this country into that wildest of all possible anarchies, the democracy of numbers. The moment *majorities* obtain the ascendancy in this country, Mr. DAWSON said, its liberties were gone; and unless the Whig party would stand up to its old conservative principles upon this and upon all other subjects, he would desert the Whig party. And to all this, and much more of the same sort, the lobbies and galleries of this Whig Convention gave cordial applause and approbation! No question was taken, however, as the Convention adjourned to give the Committee on Credentials a chance for going on with their investigations.

That Committee has had a very remarkable session—prolonged until considerably after midnight to-night, and conducted in a style not often witnessed in deliberative assemblies. The first case decided, as already stated, was that of Vermont, when Mr. WRIGHT, a WEBSTER Delegate, appointed by the State Convention, was admitted, against Mr. BAXTER, (SCOTT) elected by the District. Mr. WRIGHT voted in Committee upon this case himself, and in his own favor, of course. Next came the case of SHARDLOW *vs.* BEEKMAN, in New-York, when SHARDLOW was thrown out by the votes of Vermont, New-Hampshire, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and all the Southern States. And the same vote threw out all the SCOTT Delegates from all the contested Districts—even in cases where, like that of COOK in the Chemung District, there could not be any rational doubt as to the merits. The whole thing, from beginning to end, was a matter of predestination and of votes. All voted, of course, for Mr. GRINNELL, as all wanted and expected his vote. Very sharp collisions arose at various points; all the members talked at once; and once or twice members intimated that, as the whole thing had been fixed beforehand, it was useless for them to stay. This brought out a perfect storm of protestation from the Southern members, and Mr. SEVIER, of La., who made in every case the motion to strike out the SCOTT Delegates and insert the name of the contestant, rose and solemnly protested, with his hand upon his heart, that he did not know the politics of a single one of the contestants. This was good—inasmuch as he was known to have in his pocket at the time a list, made out by a New-York Custom House Officer, of the *right men* from that State. There were a good many similar scenes—the proceedings of the Committee ranging from tragedy to broad farce—the latter decidedly predominating.

The report will be made to-morrow; what will be done with it remains to be seen.

Rather a broad laugh was had to-day at the expense of one of your Delegates in Convention. On the vote upon Judge JESSUP'S amendment, when New-York voted 31 Aye, and 4 Nay, Mr. DUER objected,—urging with vehemence that *six* of those seats were contested, and that their votes ought not to be counted. After a good deal of clamor and wrangling, it was represented that this would not change the result, as the majority was *seven*. The President of the Convention at last so stated to Mr. DUER, who exclaimed in reply, "Do you mean to say that taking six from one side, and *adding it to the other*, would have made no difference? The Convention, galleries, lobbies, and all, laughed con-su-med-ly. Yours, R.

Canal Tolls.

The Erie and other State Canal tolls were greatly reduced in rates on the opening of navigation, and it was apprehended, at first, that the gross revenues of the year would be quite seriously affected. But, as the season progresses, this calculation diminishes, and the facts now developing, show a wonderful increase against the most active railway competition, in the trade and tonnage of the canals. The rates of toll were all brought down, and in several important cases, full 50 per cent. To the 14th June, last year, the canals had been opened 61 days, and yielded, in gross, $949,000. To the same date, this year, 56 days, yielded $739,000; deficit in revenues $210,000—short time, five days. The average daily tolls last year were $15,567; this year $13,199. The second week in June, the tolls, this season, exceeded any other corresponding week within the history of the canals, except in the European famine year of 1847. The excess for the week over the second week of June, 1851, was $5,431, or $91,654 against $86,223.

ANOTHER NEW BANK.—The NASSAU BANK is to go into operation in this City on 1st August; of course to be located in the ancient street of that name, now famed for its booksellers, printing offices, Bible House, and sundry other "Institutions." The Association is to be chiefly directed by "the trade." Mr. LEVI BANGS, Bookseller, is at the head of the list, and Messrs. WM. E. DEAN, J. S. REDFIELD, HORACE BROOKS, and GEORGE M. SNOW, of the *Tribune*, among his associates. The capital is to be $400,000.

☞ Our readers will not forget the Lecture to be delivered at the Broadway Tabernacle on Monday evening, by Gov. KOSSUTH, for the benefit of his persecuted mother and sisters. It is to be feared this will be the last opportunity afforded our citizens to hear the eloquent Hungarian orator before he leaves our shores. We understand that the limited number of tickets are being taken up very rapidly.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Later from Havana and Key West—Arrival of the Isabel at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Friday, June 18.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived at this port, having left Havana at 8 A. M. on the 15th, and Key West the same evening. The steamers *Philadelphia* and *Cherokee* arrived at Havana on the 13th inst., from New-Orleans, and the *Cherokee* left on the 14th for New-York. The *El Dorado* arrived from Aspinwall, and sailed on the 15th for New-Orleans.

The general news from Cuba is quite unimportant.

From Key West, there is no news of interest.

A brig was on the reef—name unknown. She was discovered on the 13th, abandoned. She is loaded with staves and cotton, and the wreckers are unloading her. Reports had been received from Harbor Island, that the bark *Mary*, from New-York, had been wrecked on the Bahamas. Her cargo was ice.

State Temperance Society.

SYRACUSE, Friday, June 18.

The discussions yesterday were upon Woman's Rights and political action. It was decided that females have no right, under the constitution, to speak and vote in the meetings of the Society. A good deal of confusion prevailed.

To-day the discussion has been upon political action. There is an evident determination to secure, if possible, a Legislature that will give us the Maine Law, and a comprehensive organization to this end will probably be recommended. The debates have been spirited and able.

A Committee, to whom the subject was referred, reported, and amended the Constitution—changing essentially the fundamental organization of the State Society—especially in the conditions of membership, the place of holding the annual meeting, the number of the Executive Committee and Corresponding Secretaries, and somewhat the scope of its action. The conceded effect of the amendments, was to transform the Society into an independent political party.

The debate was very earnest, and at times acrimonious.

The amalgamation was advocated by Messrs. HAVENS, WESTERN, BENNETT, LEIGH, and PEARCE, of New-York City; CHAMBERS, of Westchester; NOBLE, of Onondaga, and others; and opposed by Messrs. GREGG, GLOSS, WISNER, BOGUE, BURLEIGH, CORMACK, CRAMPTON, CAMP, MYERS, and others—by some on the ground of its prematurity, and by others on inexpediency; while affirmatively it was urged that the people required more stringent political measures; that these could be obtained only through a compacted political organization; that such a movement would consolidate the political influences of temperance of all parties; that a force would thus be created that would secure a law prohibitory of the liquor traffic, and ensure its enforcement. Negatively, it was contended that the Society could act more efficiently upon the existing parties, by maintaining its present position; that to resolve itself into a political party would be to array the other parties in opposition to it; to exclude its agents from the pulpits, especially on the Sabbath; while the proposed change in the condition of membership would in a great degree diminish the revenue of the society, which now mainly depends upon yearly and life membership. It was also urged that the consummation of the proposed measure so near the close of the session, after a large number of the delegates had retired, not expecting its introduction would be an act of bad faith, which would rob it of all moral power. Other arguments were urged on both sides, but these were the principle ones. The debate was continued through the afternoon with great spirit, and at 9 o'clock it was still in progress.

Confirmations by the Senate—Sale of Vessel.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 18.

The following confirmations by the United States Senate are officially announced

EDWARD J. PHELPS, as Second Controller of the Treasury.

BENJAMIN G. FERRIS, of New-York, as Secretary for the Territory of Utah.

The Government sloop-of-war offered at public auction at Norfolk, was bought in by an agent of the Government for $8,000. The person who made the bid previous to the last made by the Government, claims the vessel on the grounds that she was advertised to be sold. A difficulty is apprehended.

The Liquor Law in New-Hampshire.

Second Dispatch.] CONCORD, Friday, June 18.

The new Liquor Bill was sent to the Senate this afternoon, and, without discussion, a resolution was agreed to, by a vote of 9 to 2, that in the event of its suspension by the people, its operation should be indefinitely postponed, and not simply for one year, as the bill sent up from the House provides. The resolution came down to the House for concurrence, and was definitely postponed in that body by a majority of seven. There is no hope of the Senate receding from the vote on the resolution, so the bill may be almost considered as postponed until the November session. The Legislature will adjourn early to-morrow morning.

The Liquor Law in New-Hampshire.

CONCORD, N.H., Friday, June 18.

The Liquor Bill passed the House this forenoon, by a vote of 172 to 105. It is to be submitted to the people on the 2d November next, the day of the Presidential Election; and if ratified by their votes, will go into effect on the 20th November. It will unquestionably pass the Senate.

Explosion of a Firework Factory at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Friday, June 18.

This P. M. MORRIS'S Factory at Black Rock, was destroyed by explosion, through the spontaneous combustion of chemicals used in manufacturing red fire. The Building was torn to pieces. Fortunately the workmen were at dinner, and no one was hurt. Loss about $4,000, uninsured.

Arrival of the Isabel—Later from Havana.

CHARLESTON, Friday, June 18.

The steamship *Isabel* aarived to-day from Havana, which port she left on the 15th. She brings no news of importance.

The *Cherokee* had arrived from New-Orleans, and sailed on the 14th for New-York.

The *El Dorado* had arrived from Navy Bay.

Fall of the Republic Printing Office, Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Friday, June 18.

The walls of the *Republic* printing office fell this morning with a tremendous crash, burying several compositors in the ruins. They all most miraculously escaped, with a few bruises; the cases and imposing stones supporting the roof and bricks, and giving them time to creep out. The forms, types, &c., were knocked into *pi*.

Arrival of the City of Glasgow.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 18.

The steamship *City of Glasgow*, from Liverpool June 2, passed the breakwater at 7 o'clock this morning.

XXXIId CONGRESS.... First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 18.

The House met at 12 o'clock, but without transacting any business, adjourned over to Monday.

A New-York Hotel.

The tendency of city rents to depopulate private houses, and drive small families into hotels and boarding places, has been extensively illustrated of late. Socialistic principles prevail to an alarming extent under their influence. Pantagruel—we use the word under the *Tribune's* confession—eats all the vogue, and take the shape of superb hotels, whose exterior adornments and internal shows and uses surpass the wildest dreams of antique keepers of Boar's, Bull's, and Saracen's Head Inns, in your native village, dear reader. New-York, perhaps, is unrivalled in accommodations of this description. Astor House has furnished the model of the modern style of hotel keeping, in the perfection of its arrangements and careful consultation of the wants of the traveler. Others, the Clarendon, the Collamore, the Irving, follow in the wake, and vainly endeavor to surpass the exemplar; and from the failure it might be supposed that the science of the Inn had reached its highest development, and that the shrewdest exercise of Yankee ingenuity could bring out nothing better. Luxury and comfort would now appear to be crowned.

Nevertheless, the proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel have undertaken to transcend everything that is in existence. Sums that stagger credulity have been spent in its erection and furniture. The building itself is capacious enough to hold the population of a town. There are some five hundred rooms, one-fourth of which are designed for families, and are fitted up with every luxury of baths, dressing rooms, and parlor. Suite after suite is elaborately adorned with the richest of fresco painting, and panelling. Every one of the six stories boasts those essentials to health, elevated ceilings, free circulation of air, and numerous bath rooms. The mere glass for the windows cost $35,000. The architectural designs are extremely elaborate, and meet the eye at all points. And the furniture corresponds with the beauty of the various apartments. Mirrors, exceeding in size any hitherto imported into America; Brussels, Turkey, and Tapestry carpets, by the acre; Rose-wood sofas, lounges, chairs, rockers, dressing-cases, tables, etc., etc., in sufficient quantities to stock fifty ware-houses; curtains of the richest material and dye; washstands built of the costliest statuary marble; such are a few of the provisions for the comfort of lodgers at the Metropolitan Hotel.

The dining-room is a triumph of taste. Its size surprises the eye, and its lavish ornament gratifies it. The room is not broken up by intrusive columns. The windows, opening upon one side into Prince-street, and on the other into the Hotel yard, are respectively surmounted by the arms of the various States. The room is so effectually ventilated that at no season is the diner apt to find fault with excessive heat, or oppressive odors of the cuisine. After examining the capital fixtures for raising the food from the kitchen and doing the carving, in an apartment at the eastern end of the room, it is worth while to visit the kitchen underneath, where every arrangement appears to be perfect. It is on this feature, that the Brothers LELAND, the landlords, especially pride themselves. They are famous as the very best of purveyors, and for the selection of cooks and exquisite taste and liberality in providing the table, they stand foremost among epicures. The kitchen is accordingly thoroughly furnished at all points. Every facility is within reach for each culinary detail, and SOYER himself could not single out a defect. The inner man is as thoughtfully and generously cared for in the kitchen, wine-vault and dining-hall, as above stairs in boudoir and chamber. And while under-ground, we must not overlook the immense boilers and steam engine, by which hot and cold water is driven into every room, and the entire building heated.

To realize the size of this public palace, it will be remembered that it extends 360 feet upon Broadway, and reaches back 210 feet from Prince to Crosby-street. The whole length of the roomy corridors and stairways is a fraction over two miles. The length of pipe, conveying gas and water into every room of the house, is about five miles. Baggage and whatever else has to be passed from one floor to another, is to be sent through a dumb-waiter. In short, in the thorough completeness of every detail, the Messrs. LELAND have expended all their conceptions of what a Hotel should be, and they certainly have had ample opportunity to learn. They will be ready to receive guests, we are told, on the first of August.

The Rockville *Journal* learns that an Irishman was found murdered, near Darnestown, Md., on Monday morning last. When last seen, he was in company with two or three other Irishmen. No clue has yet been had as to the perpetrators of the diabolical act.

Cyrus Hills, of South Bristol, Ontario County, was so badly injured by a bull, a few days since, as to cause his death a short time afterwards. Mr. H. was an opulent agriculturist, and one of the old settlers of the town.

BUSINESS NOTICES

ANTIDOTES TO HOT WEATHER.—KNOX'S Summer Hats.

Anti-Calorific ..... KNOX'S Summer Hats.
Sun Neutralizers ..... " "
Comforters for July and Aug ..... " "
Synonyms for Coolness ..... " "
Brain Refrigerators ..... " "

To be procured only at KNOX'S famous and popular Hat Depot, No. 128 Fulton-st., in the Sun Building, and opposite the Herald Office.

THE TALISMAN OF SUCCESS AT UNION HALL.—Some think it is the location of Union Hall that gives it the immense run of custom. The location is good, but that is not everything. The tremendous wholesale business of the concern, and the judgment exercised in buying goods, enables the proprietor to sell at a profit, where inferior establishments, selling at the same rates, would incur a ruinous loss. Examine the stock of fashionable cut Ready-Made Summer Clothing, and say if such garments can be purchased elsewhere for even thirty per cent. over the Union Hall mark. All that ROGERS asks is a fair comparison of garments and prices. A sagacious public is making that comparison, and he is more than satisfied with the result.

UNION HALL, cor. Fulton and Nassau-sts., opposite the Herald Buildings.

THE MARCH OF GENERAL TAYLOR FROM POINT Isabel to Fort Brown, opposite Matamoras, was most remarkable. The whole affair was highly creditable to the energy and capacity of the American soldier; so, too, was it in some degree remarkable in a New-York business man to conceive the idea of dedicating his place of business, at No. 76 Fulton-st, corner of Gold, to commemorate the victories of Gen. TAYLOR in Mexico, by making it a feature of Gen. TAYLOR'S Head Quarters, to sell cheaper and better clothes than any other house in this market. Mr. SOUDER will always be found on hand, ready and willing to serve customers in proof of all we have here said.

BOYS' CLOTHING.—WE INVITE ALL WHO ARE in want of Boys' Clothing, of any description, to call and examine our assortment. Almost every hour in the day new and choice styles are added to our stock, in order fully to satisfy the wants of our numerous and constantly increasing number of customers. Purchasers from the extreme ends of the City, also, from Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, and other adjacent towns, have found it for their pleasure and profit to purchase at the BROADWAY CLOTHING EMPORIUM. ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway.

VAN DEUSEN'S IMPROVED WAHPENE, SO VALUable for restoring hair, and changing that of grey to its original color, continues to receive the extensive patronage it so justly deserves, and can be obtained at No. 123 Chambers-st.; at C. H. RING, No 192, J. MILHAU, No 183, RICE & SMITH, No. 727, M. W. GRAY, No. 444 Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, No. 173 Fulton and 146 Atlantic-sts., Brooklyn, and from the other principal druggists in the city, and throughout the United States.

NEED IT BE AGAIN REPEATED, THAT DAVIS'S RAHVENE will change Gray Hair to its former color, by acting upon the roots, and in a peculiar manner stimulating the coloring glands. See Circular, with testimony from a number of our most respectable citizens. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale at the General Depôt, 366 Grand-st., and at 192 Broadway, 279 Washington-st., 362 Hudson-st., 127 Bowery and 111 Houston-st.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—LORIN BROOKS has reopened a Branch of his establishment, No. 154 Fulton-st., 5 doors east of Broadway, in addition to his store No. 188 Fulton-st., comprising a choice assortment of Gentlemen's Patent Leather and Calf-skin Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, and Slippers, Boy's and Youth's Patent Leather Boots and Shoes—where orders can be left for Boots and Shoes to measure with the Patent Elastic Shank.

GOOD SHOES AND GAITERS.—SOME TRADESMEN advertise cheap shoes, but WATKINS, No. 114 Fulton-st., prides himself upon selling none but good ones. Low priced goods can be got at any slop shop but shoes that will really do good service are not so easily found. Lowness of price does not constitute cheapness. Watkins makes his own work and warrants every pair to give satisfaction.

A GOOD UNDERSTANDING—IF YOU WANT ONE—if you want to be satisfied with yourself and satisfy others, wear good Boots, and to get such a rare article go to E. A. BROOKS, No. 150 Fulton-st. His Boots have a finish and style about them that betray their sterling and fashionable character. And then they are so wonderfully cheap for the quality. Wonderful.

WHAT ADDS SO MUCH TO THE NEAT AND TASTY appearance of a house as elegant paper hangings and window shades! They rejuvenate the entire furniture of the room; and a greater variety of those essential articles of comfort, as well as Cords, Tassels, Brasses, &c., can be got at GREASON'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st., than at any other place in the city. Give him a call, ladies.—*Sunday News.*

CANTON STRAW HATS AT FREEMAN'S No. 90 Fulton-st., for $1. These hats are the hats for the people. Rocky Mountain Beavers, for $3 and $4. Panama Hats from $2 to $5. Straw, Leghorn and Braid Hats in

The Common Council.

Are you not ashamed of yourself for attacking that eminent and portable body of men, the Common Council? Can you, after a day spent in no criminal an effort to injure and degrade those pious and provident gentlemen—can you, sir, retire to your bed at night and hope that Heaven will vouchsafe to you the sacred thoughts to which such a termin to your's must give way in repose; can you hope to be untroubled of a nightmare, horribly compounded of all the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen who ever lived and died in the support and defence of this, our lovely City? Sir, if you do give way to such flattering suggestions, either your heart must be entirely ossified, or your power of sleep prodigious.

What, sir, we are taxed, are we? Ridiculous! Any man who owns an inch of land on this Island will laugh at you. And our taxes are not properly applied? Farcical! To what better end could they minister than to produce that steady rotundity of person, that happy simplicity of ignorance, and pompous plethora for which Aldermen have been renowned from a time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary?

But, it is not only the manuscript fathers, at whom the venomed shafts of your insatiate malice are levelled—but the innocent and patient bosom of a PERRINE must be laid naked to the deadly stroke. Do you believe that great man does not feel a pang whenever he sees a citizen fall suffocated with the dust which he has raised? Do you believe his bosom is so brazed that he can look without a sigh of pity on the drooping crowd which hurries past his watch-caldron in terrified despair? Sir, that man is not understood. You may talk of *coups d'etat*; it is an organic revolution which he contemplates, and not the pigmy, superficial change of two short blocks of pavement. He has seen as you have, the foulness of the crafty plea with which the citizens of New-York are deluded. Everything else having failed to rouse them, PERRINE—the PERRINE—has had the boldness to conceive the idea of digging into their very souls: and I am, for one, persuaded that he will go to the very centre of the earth, and persevere till the last trump but he will effect his noble purpose.

And what is this absurd idea of dirty streets. If I remember rightly, a live Alderman stated, a little while ago, in his place in that vitiated but glorious Common Council, that he had walked about the City, that he had encompassed the walls thereof, and as could find no dirt. Now, Sir, in the name of truth and sound logic, when an Alderman, a live Alderman, can find no dirt in our streets, shall you, shall mere newspapers and common men, dare to contradict it? No, Sir; rather than so, you should esteem yourself, we should all esteem ourselves proud and happy to be poisoned with decayed vegetables; to be covered over and buried in moving clouds of dirt; to be desolated with epidemics, and, if need be, to "die all, die merrily" rather than question for a moment the infallibility of that palladium of our civil liberty, the COMMON COUNCIL.

But, Sir, your malice has not exhausted itself. You must find fault with the condition of the streets at night. Men are knocked down, and robbed, and murdered. Women are insulted, and rowdyism is rampant, while the police are—nowhere. Gracious Heavens! has it come to this, then—that you would alter a state of things which conduces to the benefit of so large and respectable a class of citizens as the manufacturers and vendors of pistols, bowie knives and bludgeons? Procure a Colt's revolver immediately, Sir. Go forth in peaceful purity of soul and be your own policeman!

Are you so selfish as to desire that a man, because he happens to wear a "*star*," shall take the risk from which you shrink, and battle with thieves, burkers, short boys, and political scavengers generally, on your behalf? Protect yourself, Sir, and every law-abiding, law-fearing, and God-fearing man will respect you. It is come to a pretty pass, indeed, when men must lay their murders on the heads of innocent Common Councilmen. And why should not free and independent citizens practice the noble art of self-defence "in Broome-street, near Broadway." Is that any holier ground than any other street or district; and do they not do so in every other?

Finally, Mr. TIMES, I have only to say—and I say it with a profound desire for your good—let the Common Council alone, for verily he that toucheth pitch must be defiled.

I would also respectfully invite you to attend a public meeting to be held in the Park next week, to take into consideration the propriety of forming a Provisional Government, for the purpose of relieving the Common Council of the load which that generous and self-sacrificing body are now vainly endeavoring to support. The first proposition offered to the meeting will be the organization of patrols, to secure safety of life and limb to all strangers and foreigners. Citizens will, of course, take care of themselves.

A CITIZEN OF THE EIGHTH WARD.

Mr. Sargeant's Speaker.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In a literary notice in the *New-York Times*, of June 15, it is stated in reference to my "Standard Speaker," that there is "an objection raised against the publication of Mr. EPES SARGEANT, that its American selections are mostly drawn from second-rate Southerners, rather than from first-rate orators at the North." As the work referred to has passed through four editions since its publication in April last, I am reluctant that its many purchasers who may not yet have examined it thoroughly, should suppose that the pledge in the preface, that "no sectional bias had influenced my choice of pieces," was insincere. Permit me to state a few facts, which may be easily verified.

Of the 129 pieces by Americans in the volume, 47 are by Southerners, and 82 by Northerners. Of the specimens of Congressional oratory there are several more from the North than from the South. Of the 75 American authors and orators, whose names are in the index, 23 are Southerners, and 47 Northerners. Of the pieces by Southerners, all but two (which two occupy less than two and a half pages, and are by respectable though not distinguished members of the present Congress,) are by the following statesmen and writers: Patrick Henry, Richard Henry Lee, Edmund Randolph, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, William Gaston, William Pinkney, John Randolph, Andrew Jackson, John P. Kennedy, Bishop England, Thomas S. Grimke, William Gilmore Simms, Hugh Legare, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, George Mc'Duffie, Robert Y. Hayne, Washington Allston, Sergeant S. Prentiss, William C. Preston, John J. Crittenden.

I appeal to you, dear sir, whether any one of this list can be justly characterized as "a second-rate Southerner."

Yours, respectfully,
EPES SARGEANT.

BROOKLYN CITY.

EXAMINATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL No. 7.—REV. DAVID SYMES, PRINCIPAL.—Yesterday afternoon quite a number of persons interested in our Public Schools, assembled to witness the closing examination of Public School, No. 7. During the week the examination has been going on under the scrutiny of Judge Johnson, Prof. McArthy, of New-York, Major McPhail, —Stevens, Esq., late Chairman of the Board of Education, and the Committee of the School. The examination was thorough and the pupils displayed talent of a very high order. The pupils in all the classes readily solved the questions given, and explained every step of the process as they went along. The Senior Class underwent a thorough examination in Algebra and Geometry, at the hands of Prof. McArthy, and acquitted themselves admirably. Sentences in Grammar, taken at random from Manderville's Reader, were parsed, the ellipses were supplied and the rules in Syntax given with great correctness. The Junior Classes displayed much readiness, and were well grounded in their studies.

The Declamatory exercises were of a very high order of merit. KOSSUTH's speech to the inhabitants of Southampton, his speech before the Legislature of Massachusetts, Meagher's speech before the Judge who condemned him, together with a number more, were delivered in a style and manner which gained, as they well merited, the applause of the audience.

The high standing and reputation of this school has, if possible, been not only sustained, but enhanced by this examination.

The class in Natural Philosophy were examined by the Committee in Electricity, Pneumatics, &c., and acquitted themselves much to the satisfaction of the examiners. The reading was admirable, not only in one or two, but in every class in school. One thing in particular was noticed, that throughout the school, while the Committee were examining, the greatest order prevailed. There was no whispering among the pupils, each seemed intent upon his duty, and thus showed that the moral training of the pupils equals their intellectual discipline. No. 7 is under the management of Rev. David Syme, as Principal, who has the requisites for a good teacher—scholarship, tact, energy—and he seemed to have infused the same spirit into his school. Prizes were awarded for excellence in declamation to the following persons, by the Committee on Examination: George W. Woodruff, William Robert Syme, George W. Ladd and William F. Arnold.

NEW-YORK EAST CONFERENCE.—At the late session of this Conference, the following ministers were ordered to the City of Brooklyn:

Henry J. Fox, Sands-street Church; John I. Gilder York-street Church; John Kennedy, Washington-street Church; George Brown, Centenary Church; Pacific-street Church—no appointment; R. M. Hatfield, Fleet-street Church; S. A. Leamen, Carlton-avenue Church; N. D. Latham, Atlantic Dock Mission; George Taylor, Gowanus Mission; J. Henson, Franklin-avenue Church; J. Fletcher, Summerfield Church; J. M. Pease, Ladies' Home Mission; Nicholas White, Dean-street Church.

☞ The pupils of Public School No. 8, proceed on an excursion to-day to Biddje's Grove, Staten Island

☞ Another body of an unknown man was found in the water at the Penny Bridge, on Thursday night.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—This Board held a meeting yesterday. A report from Captain Wright, of the IVth District Police, upon communication of Mr. Hathaway, relating to nuisance between Myrtle, Willoughby, and DeKalb-avenues, and Walworth and Sanford-streets, that the lots require filling to abate the nuisance complained of.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Before Judge SELAH B. STRONG.—*Friday.*—On reading and filing consent, and on motion of Otis D. Swan, Attorney for the plaintiff, it was ordered that the inquest on promissory note, taken in the case of Wm. S. Herriman, President of the Long Island Railroad Company against Edgar Stansbury, on the 6th day of June, inst., be and is hereby set aside, and that the action be restored to its regular place on the calendar.

John C. Whitney and Daniel D. Whitney agt. *Isaac Skidmore and Isaac Skidmore, Jr.*—Action on a promissory note. On motion of Mr. Jones, of counsel for the defendants, ordered judgment of nonsuit.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Before Hon. S. B. STRONG and Justices HOWE and HAMMOND.—Friday, John Donnell was arraigned on an indictment for robbery, and plead not guilty.

CITY COURT.—Before Judge GARDINIER and Aldermen GUNNIS and EVANS.—In this Court George C. Childs was convicted of usury. The Jury were out until a late hour before they could agree upon a verdict.

CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR, for Saturday, June 19.—Nos 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 60, 61, 62.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

CELEBRATING THE FOURTH.—The Common Council passed a resolution, offered by Ald. Comstock, to have a Committee appointed to make arrangements for the celebration of the Fourth, and appropriating $500 therefor. The sum of $300 was substituted by amendment. Ald. Comstock, Barker, and Ralphs, were named as the Committee by the Chair.

METHODIST PREACHERS.—The New-York East Conference, which closed its session on Wednesday night, appointed preachers for the Methodist pulpits of Williamsburg, as follows:

South Second-street—Harvey Husted, from Green Point.

Gothic Church, Grand-street—John Crawford, from Washington-street, Brooklyn.

Bushwick Cross-Roads—Joseph Law, from York-street, Brooklyn.

Green Point Mission—Julius Field, from Newtown.

Rev. Mr. Hebberd and Rev. Mr. Oreagh were reappointed. Rev. Mr. Loomis goes to Ridgefield, and Rev. Mr. Hogh to Danbury, Ct.

COMMON COUNCIL.—The Board met at 8 o'clock last evening, and was principally employed in receiving the report of the Committee on Ordinance.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—The Democratic Republican Club of Williamsburg organized on Thursday evening. Edmund Driggs was elected President.

—Yesterday the scholars of Prof. Abadie's Young Ladies Institute went to Flushing on an excursion, accompanied by many of their parents and friends. They had a pleasant time.

—The pulpits of the Methodist churches of this City will be occupied to-morrow by the newly appointed preachers.

—Some difficulty occurred at the fire yesterday morning, between No. 1 and No. 2. It resulted in nothing serious.

—The seats of the Gothic Church (Methodist) will hereafter be free.

—The Democrats of the First Ward are forming a Pierce and King Association.

JERSEY CITY.

COMMON COUNCIL.—A special meeting, called by the mayor, for the purpose of fixing a day for an election of Aldermen, was held at the City Clerk's office, last evening, fifteen members were present. The only one absent was Aldermen Betts. Aldermen Narine was nnanimously elected President of the Board and an election for sixteen Aldermen was fixed for the 28th inst., by a resolution to that effect. If this meets with no objection from the Mayor, it will go into effect.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—A hand-car, on which some of the workmen on the Railroad were returning on Thursday evening, struck a woman who was crossing the track, slightly cutting her head and bruising her arm.

—Peter, the "Mayor" of Harsimus, has, by the especial permission of Justice Gardener, retired from public life for the period of 90 days. He has gone "up" where vagrants go.

—A quantity of silverware and other articles have been stolen from the residence of Mrs. B. P. Gregory, No. 3 Sussex-place. The thieves disturbed no one in the house

—A call by the Mayor for a meeting of the Common Council on Thursday evening, was responded to by six Aldermen only. No quorum. Adjourned.

—Two orphan boys, arrested for stealing canary birds, were put in the hands of the Poor-Master, by Justice Cutter, to be provided with places.

—Large numbers of persons passed through Jersey City, on Thursday and yesterday morning, on their way to the Baltimore Convention.

—The Olive Branch Division of the Sons of Temperance met last evening at Lyceum Hall.

MISCELLANEOUS.

100,000 SIGNS FOR ONE HOUSE.—As many of our merchants consider a multiplicity of signs an advantage to their business, such can gratify their most ambitious views in this respect, by a general advertising. An advertisement is, in fact, a sign, and you can place these signs in all the leading papers of the Union and Canadas, on the most reasonable terms, by calling at the old established Newspaper Advertising office of WM. H. McDONALD, at No. 109 Nassau-st., two doors below the *Times* office.

F. S. CLEAVER'S PRIZE MEDAL HONEY SOAP.—This invaluable article, which obtained the prize medal at the World's Fair in London, is daily gaining ground in public estimation, and the demand for its immediate use is so great, that it is with great difficulty supplied by the inventor. Its fragrant, refreshing, and softening qualities, and the smooth and white appearance which it imparts to the skin, are strikingly obvious, and are spoken of in the highest terms by all who use it.

W. J. DAVIS & CO.,
Importers and sole Wholesale Agents, No. 40 Cortlandt-st.

CUTLERY.—Fine ivory balanced-handle Table Knives, with or without Forks; Desert do. do.; best quality Carving Knives; Steels; Table Cutlery of all kinds; silver plated Forks and Spoons; Cake Baskets; Castors; Tea and Coffee Sets; fine Gothic Tea Trays, and sizes warranted Steel Scissors. Razors, Pen and Pocket Knives; blue Steel Spectacles and Preserves; White's Commercial Steel Pens, at the lowest rates, and best quality, at JOHN WHYTE'S, 353 Bowery, opposite Great Jones-street.

COOL AND LUXURIOUS BEDS.—PUTNAM'S Patent Spring Bed, under a thin mattrass of Husk or Sea-Grass—Save the expense of restuffing your old hair mattrass, and put under it PUTNAM'S SPRING BED, at about the same cost, and it will afford you the ease and elasticity of the bed of down and feathers without heat.

PUTNAM & SIMPSON,
No. 636 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

TO SHIP BUILDERS.—Proposals will be received by the ACCESSORY TRANSIT CO., of Nicaragua, at their office, No. 51 Wall-st., New-York, for the construction of a STEAMBOAT of the following description: Length, 124 feet: Beam, 24 feet; Hold, 7 feet; Cylinder, 32 inches; Stroke, 8 feet; Boiler, 20 feet long, 11 feet wide in front, and 9½ feet shell. The model will be furnished by the Company. Apply for further particulars to

ISAAC C. LEA, Secretary.

DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS, &c., &c.—The largest and most complete assortment in the United States. Made from the best Kiln Dried Lumber and furnished in any quantity, or made to order in the best manner. The undersigned invite the special attention of builders, and the trade to the above articles. Also the neatest style of inside Blind made in the country. No. 3. N. H. R. R. Freight Depot in Centre-st., corner of Canal, New-York. JENKINS & PORTER.

TRUSSES.—BUTLER'S HERNIAL PADS have been found, in practice, a most thorough fit, and generally to induce a cure. Cases of long standing, (where other instruments have failed,) can be effectually retained. HULL'S TRUSS Office, No. 7 Vesey-st., opposite St. Paul's Church.

FREDERICK M. BUTLER, Proprietor.

N. B.—Ladies attended by a female, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

SUPERIOR DENTISTRY AT REDUCED PRICES—Dental operations performed in the most perfect manner, by a Dentist of many years' experience, at a great deduction from the usual rates. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. References unexceptionable. H. G. LUTHER, Dentist. Toothache instantly relieved. No. 93 Prince, corner Mercer-st.

TO WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS.—Wanted a purchaser for a good stock of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, with fixtures, lease of store and back room, at a very low rent. The present proprietor, has realized a clear profit of $2,000 per year for the last three years. Reason for selling is to quit the business. Satisfactory references will be given by applying at No. 165 6th-av., between 7 and 9 o'clock, P. M.

A BEAUTIFUL HORSE AND ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE FOR SALE.—The horse is dapple brown, 16 hands high, and perfectly sound and kind. The rockaway is one of Ford's best, built to order, and in good condition. A great chance for any gentleman wishing a genteel establishment. Price $500—worth $600. Can be seen at No. 191 9th-st.

HORSES FOR SALE CHEAP—A pair of Horses, dark grey, showy and gentle; also a Rockaway Carriage and Harness, all in good condition—the property of a gentleman having left the City—price $600. Will be sold together or separate; may be seen at Wm. Robertson's Livery Stables, State-st. near Henry-st. Brooklyn.

BALTIMORE OUTDONE.—The Peoples' Nomination confirmed, and the Candidate elected by all parties. SUTTON has received the nomination of Printer, and has long since been triumphantly elected by the voice of the people. His office is at No 142 Fulton-st., where all kinds of Job and Card Printing is done neat, quick and cheap.

TWINE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Cut and Wrought Nails, Brads and Spikes, Shoe Treads, Manilla Hemp and Cotton Cordage, Oakum, Carpet Warp, Gilling Threads, &c., for sale by

CEBRA & CUMING, No. 106 Pearl-st.

FANS.—R. KIPLING, No. 22 Maiden-Lane, invites the attention of city and country Dealers to his large assortment of Fans, consisting of Silver Paper—Fancy Styles—Spanish, &c. Also, on hand French Jewelery of every kind, and a great variety of Fancy Articles.

SPANISH PORT LANDING.—890 pipes, halves, quarters and eighths, Spanish Port Wine, of different qualities, landing per brig *Recurso Segundo*, for sale by

CAZET & ASTOIN, No. 64 Water-st.

TENNENT'S SCOTCH ALE LANDING.—214 Casks, Quarts, and Pints, of superior quality, warranted prime, landing per steamer *Glasgow*, and for sale by

CAZET & ASTOIN, No. 64 Water-st., Sole Agents.

COR. R. DIBOSWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW and COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS for New-York and Illinois, No. 76 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts., N. Y.

LOOKING-GLASSES. PORTRAIT and PICTURE FRAMES, of every description, on hand, and made to order, at low prices. W. N. JOHNSON,
No. 334 Broadway, (Collamore House,) and No. 304 Bowery.

WRITING PAPERS BY THE CASE ONLY.—The largest and most desirable assortment in the United States, for sale by CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st.

SPECIE EXPRESS FORWARDED TO EUROPE by every steamer. Freight and insurance in bonds and specie, at the lowest rates.
EDWARDS, SANFORD & CO., No. 19 Wall-st.

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER constantly on hand and made to order by CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st.

PRINTING AND BLANK BOOK PAPERS—Of any size and weight, made to order by A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 117 William-st.

WRITING PAPER—A large and very desirable assortment, for sale by BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, No. 115 Fulton-st.

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER, constantly on hand, and made to order, by BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, No. 115 Fulton-st.

OLD EXCHANGE PAPERS FOR SALE—At the office of the *New-York Daily Times*, No. 113 Nassau-st., at 25 cents a hundred.

WANTED.

A CHEMIST WANTED—A Chemist, capable of superintending the manufacture of Chemicals, and who can speak the French language, is wanted by the New-York Soda Fountain Company. They want to engage a man of unquestioned character, perfect good habits, and to one who can give ample security. Any one who can fill the above requirements, and who has not answer the above requirements need apply at the Drug Store, corner of Broadway and Howard-st.

CABINET MAKERS WANTED.—Two good workmen, of temperate habits, can obtain steady employment and fair wages, at a high business, in a village 12 miles distant, by applying to

WM. BELCHER, No. 321 Pearl-st.

SERVANTS.—A great variety of carefully selected first-rate help can be obtained at all times by Mr. MASON'S offices, Nos. 259 Broadway, and 145 Bowery. Terms—Yearly subscription, 50 cents; otherwise, 25 cents. N. B.—Plenty of men and boys on hand.

MOLDERS WANTED.—Six or more experienced workmen competent to do work with green or dry sand, can find employment by visiting or addressing the undersigned. None but men of strict temperance habits need apply.

CHOLLAR, SAGE, & DUNHAM,
West Troy Foundry, West Troy, N. Y.

TO BROKERS, &c.—A young man, that has had about five years experience in the Broker's and Banking Business, wishes a situation in a Broker's Office; is a good judge of money—well acquainted with uncurrent money generally, and can give the best of references. Address, H. E. G., *Times* Office.

CHANCE FOR A SMALL CAPITAL.—Wanted, some person with a small capital, to purchase a valuable patent right for the Southern and Western States. Specimen articles of this invention (with which a man may travel without the least inconvenience) will be furnished at cost. To young men of integrity, rare inducements will be offered. As the proprietor is unable to travel, he is willing to sell rights on terms which cannot fail of being satisfactory. Inquire of N. C. THAYER, 113 Chambers-st. up stairs.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—ROOMS TO LET, at No. 48 Franklin-st., with or without board, furnished or unfurnished. Also, a front basement with three good rooms, adjoining. Inquire as above.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board in a private family. Apply at No. 66 Hester-st. References exchanged.

PLEASANT APARTMENTS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD.—A Gentleman and wife, desirous of pleasant apartments in a private family, where there are no other boarders, will find good apartments and easy terms at No. 45, 42d-st. Also, a pleasant room for a single Gentleman.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—With or without board, at No. 1, Monroe-st., corner of Catharine-st.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN MINERAL SPRINGS, NEW JERSEY.—This old and popular establishment is now open for the season. The undersigned are ready to enter into arrangements with families for the Summer; and solicit a continuance of former patronage. Full information as to the place, &c., may be had by referring to our CARD, at the Irving House, or New-York Hotel.

A. L. STIGER,
D. A. CROWELL.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON

DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM; by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. 375 pages; 8th edition; price $1. ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & Co., No. 2 Astor House.

THE SCALPEL FOR MAY.—The 15th number of this instructive and brilliant Quarterly is now ready. All the back numbers may be had of the publishers.

WOMAN AND HER DISEASES, From the Cradle to the Grave. 375 pages; 4th edition, price $1.

The *London Lancet* and *New-York Journal of Medicine and Collateral Science* remark: "Dr. Dixon has placed the profession under great obligations by this clear and practical digest; he shows a thorough acquaintance with modern science. Stricture, hydrocele, varicocele, and debility are admirably treated of, and he has secured attention to every page in the volume—an art that few medical writers possess. *From the Evening Post.*

"The author is a practical surgeon of long standing, and a pupil of Dr. Mott; he has handled the various subjects with delicacy, yet with an apparent determination to communicate truth with the utmost force and earnestness."

The *London Times* speaking of the *Scalpel* remarks: "Flashing, spirited and humorous, the *Scalpel* is as interesting as a novel; it is written in Jonathan's best manner."

The New-York *Courier and Enquirer*: "Dr Dixon is a vigorous writer and accomplished practitioner. Those who dislike his opinions will be entertained by the bold, dashing, fearless style in which he urges them."

The *National Intelligencer*, of Washington: "Dr. Dixon is a well known practitioner, and a most instructive writer. Spirit, wit, humor and sarcasm abound on every page."

New-York Tribune: "There is evidence of high intellectual power on every page; it is spicy and racy and beautifully printed."

Morning Chronicle, Quebec: "It is one of the most useful and instructive publications on this Continent, and equal in 'getting up' to the London Journals.

The *London Lancet*: "We have received ten numbers of this glorious Journal, and take to ourselves the credit of originating it. Had there been a *Lancet* in London, there would have been no *Scalpel* in New-York. Go on, *Scalpel*, you have our hearty commendation. Let us see more of you."

The office of the *Scalpel* is at No. 2 Astor House.

All professional communications received at the Editor's residence, No. 112 Grand-st., two doors west of Broadway. Office hours from 10 till 3, and 7 to 9, evening.

GEORGE P. PUTNAM, No. 10 PARK-PLACE, WILL PUBLISH on the 19th inst.—HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH; including its rise and progress in the United States. By Alexander Jones. 12mo., cloth. $1.

This work is devoted to a History of the Electric Telegraph, with the various improvements which have been effected in it up to the present time.

On the 22d inst.—MANUAL OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK FOR 1852. By D. T. Valentine, with numerous Engravings, Fac Similes and Maps. 12mo., cloth. $3.

"A correct and indispensable reference book for city information. Embracing more information than can be found on the same subjects in all the Directories ever issued, with the further aid the invaluable recommendation of being as near perfectly correct as it is possible to be. A most unremitting care can make it."—*Tribune.*

On the 1st July—ROUGHING IT IN THE BUSH: or Life in Canada. By Mrs. Moodie. Forming the XII. and XIII. Vols. of PUTNAM'S SEMI-MONTHLY LIBRARY.

"We read with admiration and deep sympathy of her presence of mind and intrepidity upon many trying occasions; yet this stranger, Robinson Crusoe-like existence had its joys as well as its sorrows."—*Blackwood.*

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ESSAYS WRITTEN IN THE INTERVALS OF BUSINESS.—By the Author of "Friends in Council." 1 vol., 12mo, 50 cents. From the Fifth London Edition.

"No one but will be the wiser for reading this book. It is a wisdom, too, which will beget hope and comfort—for its highest aim and best success is to remove the discomforts of life, cheer the soul, and smooth the path to virtue."—*Literary World.*

"Full of striking truths and wise counsels, conveyed in an uncommonly compact and transparent style."—*Courier.*

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NEW MEDICAL BOOKS.

EXTRACT FROM THE BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL: "It may be said, fearlessly, that Dr. BOSTWICK'S works on the treatment of his *speciality*, is equal to Ricord's great French works, or Acton's of London, on the same family of complaints, and are far superior to any thing of the kind before published in this country. They may be had at No. 322, or of the author, No. 564 Broadway. Office hours from 9 until 4, and from 7 until 9, evening.

ADVERTISEMENT.—This day published, Good Tidings of Great Joy; entitled: The History of the Origin of All Things;" written by God's Holy Spirit. Read and ponder. Price 6 cents only; that being the cost of printing and circulating it. Apply to FOWLERS & WELLS, New-York, at wholesale, and to any good bookseller, at retail.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BOSTON PIANO-FORTES.—The largest assortment of Pianos in this city is to be found at the warerooms of T. GILBERT & CO., No. 333 Broadway, corner of Anthony-st., opposite Broadway Bank and Theatre, and will be sold at great bargains. They have the metallic frame and are warranted to stand any climate. Dealers supplied on very liberal terms. Also GILBERT'S Cottage or Boudoir Pianos, convenient for small rooms, for sale low, and warranted. HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.—Twenty second-hand Pianos to rent cheap, or for sale at the following prices: One at $48, one at $50, one at $55, one at $90, one at $100, one at $125, three at $130, two at $135, two at $140, three at $150; one Æolian Piano, $220, one do $240; one Prince & Co.'s Melodeons, $30, one $35, one $65, one $85; one Boudoir Piano, $190.

MESSRS. LIGHTE & NEWTON, in consequence of the increased demand and unrivaled popularity of their PIANO-FORTES, have extended their business, and opened a Wareroom in Broadway, No. 605, where we shall constantly keep a choice selection of our Piano-fortes, from 6⅔ to 7⅓ octave, in Rosewood cases, with all the latest improved patterns. We shall also continue to keep a full assortment of Instruments at our Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 22 Canal-st. All Piano-fortes of our manufacture are warranted in every respect. Professors, amateurs, and those who anticipate purchasing, are respectfully invited to call and examine. All orders from the city or country punctually executed.

PIANO-FORTES.—The finest assortment in the city may be found at the warerooms of N. P. E. CURTISS & CO., No. 447 Broadway, consisting of HEWS's celebrated American patent Action Pianos; T. GILBERT & Co.'s popular Æolian Pianos; GILBERT's and others Boudoirs. Also, a variety of new and second-hand Pianos for sale and to let at N. P. B. CURTISS & CO.'S, No. 447 Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER, (late NUNNS & FISCHER,) Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 170 Greenwich-st. corner of Dey-st. PIANO-FORTES warranted, with reverse bridge and patent tube, well calculated for keeping in tune. Piano-Fortes tuned, repaired and exchanged.

N. B.—Also, Æolian Piano-Fortes for sale.

PIANO FORTES.—A large assortment of Pianos from celebrated makers, both with and without Coleman's Æolian Attachment, for sale or to let at 441 Broadway. Also, second-hand Æolian Pianos, made by T. GILBERT & Co. LINCOLN & THOMPSON.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES—We have now on hand a large assortment of new and second-hand Pianos, for sale and to hire. Pianos from $45 to $500. For hire, from $3 to $10 per month. No. 360 Broadway, New-York. SAFFORD & BROTHER.

PIANO FOR SALE CHEAP.—A very fine toned Rose wood 6¾ octave new Piano Forte, fully warranted. Can be seen at No. 40 West 14th-st., between the 5th and 6th-avenues.

MELODEONS!—CARHART'S improved Patent Melodeon Depôt, No. 364 Broadway, N. Y., opposite the Park.

TO PRINTERS.—Second-hand Printing Presses for Sale—consisting of three double cylinders of Messrs. Hoe & Co.'s manufacture. Three Presses of Taft's make, and a single cylinder, manufactured by the subscribers, who have on hand a stock of new Presses, of different sizes, and constantly manufacturing Presses of every variety and description to order. Orders for Presses, Steam Engines and Machinery of all kinds, executed with dispatch, and on terms to suit purchasers. Also, two Hydraulic Presses, eight-inch Rams. A. B. TAYLOR & CO.,
Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 7 Hague-st.

GENUINE TEAS.—The subscribers having opened the large store, No. 122 Chatham-st., as a tea warehouse, are prepared to serve their friends and the public generally, with the finest and very superior green and black teas, at exceedingly low prices. Their Java coffee at 12½ per lb. One trial will satisfy any person that they can save 20 per cent. W. P. MOODY & Co., No. 122 Chatham-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of transacting the Ready-made Clothing business at wholesale, under the firm of GARDNER, GILBERT & Co., at No. 6 Broadway.

RODMAN G. MOULTON, WILLIAM GARDNER,
JOHN G. PLIMPTON, ELIAS M. GREEN,
NEW YORK, June 1, 1852. OLIVER R. TWEEDY.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—A two-story and basement brick House, in rear of 54 Cornelia-st., (a few doors from Bleecker-st.) with 6 rooms, gas, hot and cold water, bath, &c., will be let to a good tenant. Rent $250. Apply at the House. Possession required and given.

APARTMENTS TO LET.—Very cheap, a small family, without children, several unfurnished rooms, in a brick building on 115th Avenue, between 2nd and 3d-sts. Croton water in all the apartments. Enquire of R. SMITH, on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET.—A handsome suite of rooms to let in Chamber Hall, No. 65 Chambers-st., a central and desirable location for a Lawyer. Rent moderate. Enquire of A. MORAND, on the premises.

OFFICE TO LET.—A very desirable and eligible office for business. Apply to W. W. DEAN,
No. 9 Maiden Lane, up stairs.

LARGE FRONT ROOM TO LET—Fourth floor, No. 177 Broadway. Rent low. Enquire of ROSHORE & WOOD, Nos. 4 & 6 Liberty-place, near Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE.

THE LAKELAND EXCURSION.—On Wednesday last, the proprietors of Lakeland lots and farms, with their friends, and others who contemplated buying homesteads there, had a charming trip. The day was favorable, and all the appliances for a day of rural enjoyment among the sweet groves of Lake Ronkonkoma were complete. All were delighted with the rare beauty of the situation, and many who already owned lots to build their own houses on, also expressed a readiness to take shares in the Lakeland homes. A hotel, to be erected by shares, on a family plan, for a Summer residence. An enchanting tract of land, on the margin of the Lake Ronkonkoma, has been selected for this purpose, and an industrial school, for the accommodation of those who wish to secure the enjoyment and independence of a country life, without giving up their city business. Now as the plan is, there have been already two thousand lots and farms sold in Lakeland and its vicinity; so attractive is the place to all who see it. Certainly the inducements to buy a home for oneself, on the liberal terms held out by (Mr. WOOD) the proprietor, are much greater than can be shown for so rash a move to the "far West," where half a life is spent before a market can be created for the produce of the labor. A few farms, very eligibly situated, near the celebrated Lake Ronkonkoma, can now be had by applying to CHARLES WOOD, No. 208 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Norwalk Conn., on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, about 2½ hours' ride from the City. The property consists of about one half of an acre of land, a 2½ story house, conveniently constructed, nearly new, and containing ten rooms. It is pleasantly located on elevated ground, commands a fine prospect of the harbor and Sound, and within five minutes' walk of the Churches, Post-Office, &c. To persons wishing a residence in the country, in a good location, with all the conveniences of frequent and cheap City communication, this affords an opportunity seldom met with. For further particulars apply to NEWMAN & IVESON, No. 199 Broadway, or ANDREW SELLECK, on the premises.

$6,000.—FOR SALE a beautiful three story and basement brick Dwelling House, situated, No. 30 West Baltic-st. near Clinton, South Brooklyn. In the most desirable and pleasant portion of the city and only about five minutes walk from the South Ferry. The House is entirely new, being only finished about three months and is built in the very best manner and in the most approved modern style. Having Marble mantles, of a superior kind; Gas Fittings, Grates, Speaking Trumpets, &c. and in the yard a fine Grape Arbor. Terms easy, as only 50 per cent. in cash will be required and the balance may remain on bond and mortgage for two years and longer, if desired. For further particulars apply on the premises.

FARMS FOR SALE.—40 more unimproved 10 acre farms at $20 per acre; 60 10 acre farms on this same tract have been sold within three years; 22 have built and made pleasant and comfortable homes for their families. These lands are situated near the centre of Long Island, 2½ hours' ride on the railroad. The soil is excellent for farming and gardening purposes, easily cultivated and very productive, and as healthy and pleasant a location as can be found in the State. Any person having but small means, and desiring a place in the country, will find great advantage by locating on these lands in preference to investing their means in associations or city lots in the country. Go out and examine for yourselves. Apply to A. McCOTTER, No. 123 Fulton-st., Sun Building.

NINETY-TWO LOTS IN JERSEY CITY—AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY, June 22, at 2 o'clock, on the premises located in the Second Ward, 3 blocks from the Ferry. Also, a valuable water front and wharf, with tools, tool-house, &c. Sale peremptory to close the estate. The introduction of pure water and gas now taking place, the extensive improvements in contemplation by wealthy capitalists from New-York, who have recently made large purchases, together with the splendid Ferry improvements in progress, and low rate of taxes, will tend to make property rise rapidly in Jersey City. For further particulars and maps of property inquire of DAVID SCOTT,
Auctioneer, No. 11 Montgomery-st., Jersey City,
or EDWARD P. TORREY, No. 32 John-st., N. Y.

SPLENDID LOTS AND FARMS FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND.—Long Island land, for producing crops, cannot be beat, and few, if any, places will compare with it for beautiful sites for a country residence. The village of Lakeland, on the Long Island Railroad, is now attracting the attention of a great many of our citizens, who are purchasing lots and farms for building and farming purposes. We advise all who wish to get out of the City, to take a farm, or eight village lots, immediately, and have a place for himself and family, where he can support them comfortably, and enjoy the fruits of his own industry. Apply to C. WOOD, No. 208 Broadway.

TO MECHANICS AND OTHER WORKING MEN.—A company is now forming for the purpose of taking up a plot of

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ Rev. DANIEL P. KIDDER, D. D., and Rev. WILLIAM C. TAYLOR, Lecturer.—Divine service will be held in the new Hall, in Broadway, corner of 14th-st., THIS (TO-MORROW) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and at 7½ P. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ Spring-street Church.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JOHN LITTLE, in St. Luke's Hall, corner of Hudson and Grand-sts., EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., and 4 P. M., and on Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. The Public are invited. Seats free.

☞ New Jerusalem Church, Sayvesant Institute, Second-ave., corner of Second-st. Rev. RICH'D DeCHARMS will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Rev. S. S. Wheeler, Pastor of Shiloh Baptist Church in 20th-st., will deliver on SABBATH EVENING, June 20, a Sermon on Church Music. The public are invited to attend.

☞ Notice.—Rev. Dr. COX will preach in Houston-st. Presbyterian Church, (cor. of Thompson-st.,) TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject.—"God's Resource against the Unbelief of Men."

☞ Signs of the Times.—Mr. S. S. SNOW, Bishop of the Church of Mount Zion, will preach three times TO-MORROW, at the usual hours, at Union Buildings, No. 162 Bowery. Seats free. Evening Subject.—The Signs of the Times; proving that the Judgment has begun.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ The Joint Committee of Arrangements for a GRAND WHIG RATIFICATION MEETING, of the Senior and Young Men's Whig General Committees, will meet at the Broadway House, THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. By order,

GEORGE J. CORNELL, Chairman.
R. L. BUDD, Secretary.

☞ Twentieth Ward Temperance Alliance.—The Veteran Volunteer, VAN WAGNER, will pitch his tent upon the grounds in Ninth-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts., directly below the Institution for the Blind, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 23d inst., in the hope of discovering the North-western passage through the Alcoholic ocean at New-York. Addresses by himself and other talented speakers every evening. The tent is open for all. By order of the Executive Committee.

GEO. T. LEACH, President.
J. G. SEWALL, M. D., Secretary.

☞ Masonic Building and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION, BROOKLYN.—The members of the above Association are hereby notified that the annual meeting will take place TUESDAY EVENING, June 22, at their room, No. 9 Court-st. An important amendment to the Constitution will be voted upon, and the annual election take place. All the members are requested to be present.

JOHN D. LAWRENCE, President.
STEPHEN CROWELL, Secretary.

☞ Washingtonian' Building Association will hold its regular Monthly meeting for its members, on MONDAY EVENING, June 21, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 461 Broadway, corner of Grand-st. Members are particularly requested to pay their dues before that evening.

R. McCLELLAN, President.
GEO. W. ANDERSON, Secretary.

☞ Notice.—The corner-stone of the MARINERS' FAMILY ASYLUM, located near the Seaman's Retreat, Staten Island, will be laid with appropriate ceremonies on SATURDAY, P. M., June 19. Members and Donors of the Mariners' F. I. Society, together with all others interested in the cause of widows and orphans of seamen, are invited to attend. The Staten Island ferry-boat foot of Whitehall-st. at 3 o'clock, and will leave passengers at the Retreat, landing in time to take part in the exercises.

☞ A Card.—Jackson Fire Engine Co. No. 24, desire to return their approbation to the Bridgeport Band for their excellent music on the 16th inst., as also for their promptness in attendance on that occasion, and would also tender their thanks to Howard Eng ne Co. No. 34, for their escort from Engine house into line of march, on the above occasion. By order of the Company.

SIMEON WARD, Secretary.

☞ Kossuth's Address.—For the Benefit of his Mother and Sister, at the Tabernacle, MONDAY, June 21st.—To commence at 8 P. M. Doors open at 6½. Tickets $1 to be had at the Secretary, FRANCIS, BLACKWOOD & CROWENS', or EVANS & BRITTANS' Bookstores, at the Howard, the Astor, the Irving, the New-York Hotel, or at the Door. By order of the Committee.

☞ These $3 50 Boots, ready made or made to order, of the best French calf-skin, with patent shanks, in the most fashionable style, and warranted as durable as any Boots to be had elsewhere for $5 or $6. French patent leather boots $5 50. Summer Shoes, Gaiters, &c., of the best quality, equally low, at A. BAKER'S, No. 30 Beekman-st

☞ New-York Type Foundry and PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE, (established in 1823,) No. 29 Spruce-st., four doors below William-st.—The subscribers are prepared to furnish their well-known and superior Book and Newspaper Printing Types, in fonts from 50 lbs. to 2,000 lbs. Also, Ornamental, Greek, Hebrew, Music, Ornaments, Brass Rules, &c., manufactured under their own supervision, of metals equal to any in this country, and finished in the most accurate manner. They also furnish Presses, Chases, Composing sticks, Stands, Galleys, Cases, Furniture, Ink, &c., Metal and Wood Types from other foundries, and every article required in a Printing-office, at the lowest prices, for cash or approved paper. Old Type received at 9 cents a pound in exchange for new.

CORTELYOU & GIFFING.
P. C. CORTELYOU, of the late firm of Geo. Bruce & Co., solicits the patronage of his friends.
PETER C. CORTELYOU,
WILLIAM H. GIFFING.

Printers and Publishers of newspapers inserting the above, including this note, three times, before Sept. 1, 1852, and sending a copy of the same to us, will be paid for it in our materials on purchasing four times the amount of their bill.

☞ Sonora Gold Mining Company.—Capital Stock $200,000. Shares $100 each.

FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, President.
THOS. E. HASTINGS, Secretary.
Office of Sale and Transfer of Stock, No. 66 Beaver-st. New-York.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

FIRE.—About 7 o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in a building in the rear of No. 203 Bowery. The building was of brick, and two stories high. The lower part was occupied as a printing office, by JOHN M. JACKSON. The upper story was occupied by Mr. HORN, Cabinetmaker. The damage to the building and contents will be about $2,000. A number of stables around the burned building were torn down by the firemen, so as to enable them to attain access to the fire.

NEW FIRE ENGINE.—We yesterday witnessed the operation of the model of a new invention for a fire engine. The plan is to have one or more India Rubber or Gutta Percha pipes, upon which revolve small rollers, placed in a large wheel. The rollers press the water out of the pipe or pipes, and then they raise up to receive another supply of water. It works both as a suction and force pump, and the model throws water to a great distance. It is the invention of Mr. DANIEL F. TOMPKINS, a young mechanic of this City.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—There was to be a Session of the Board of Aldermen last evening, but the members would not attend only long enough to hear the roll called. After this process had been gone through with, a motion was made to adjourn until Monday evening at 5 o'clock.

A STRETCH FOR THE IMAGINATION.—A cotemporary intends to console himself for his confinement in the City, during the hot months, by purchasing one of the newly invented tin whistles, and blowing himself into the belief that he is among "the songsters of the grove."

FIRE IN THOMAS-STREET.—Yesterday morning about 2 o'clock, a fire was discovered in No. 39 Thomas-street. The flames were soon extinguished. The room in which the fire broke out was that in which HELEN JEWETT was murdered.

MILITARY.—Major LEFFERTS has been elected Lieut.-Col. of the Seventh Regiment National Guards. He obtains his new rank by the unanimous vote of the officers of the Regiment.

EXCURSION.—The Lafayette Fusiliers, Capt. R French, are to be the guests of the Hon. John Tonnelle, (Bergen, N. J.,) on Monday, the 21st inst. A company from Hoboken will act as an escort.

TARGET EXCURSION.—The New-York State Fencibles, under the command of Capt. G. W. Lyons, visited Paterson, N. J., on Thursday, for target practice. They numbered fifty-nine muskets, and three officers, and a great number of invited guests, and were accompanied by Dodworth's Band. The first prize was a gold medal, won by Thomas Hance; the second, a pair of revolvers, won by Thomas Van Vail; the third, a splendid silver goblet, won by Anthony S. Woods. The first was presented by Col. Pea; the second, by Major Crasto; the third, by Capt. Gregory, (or Major elect.) The company was received at the depot by the officers of the City Blues, of Paterson, and escorted by them to Congress Hall, where they found a splendid collation prepared for them, and after three hearty cheers for the City Blues, they departed for the Cottage on the cliff, above a mile distant, and there fired at their target. The shooting was creditable to the company. They then proceeded back to Congress Hall, and partook of a dinner, and at 7 o'clock the company assembled for departure. The City Blues turned out to a man, and escorted them to the cars, and then departed with the best wishes of all. The company arrived at their armory about 11 o'clock, and after stacking arms they marched into the Committee-room and partook of a collation, given by Lieutenant John Rich.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.—The annual meeting of this body closed its session in this City on Thursday last. The business transacted was not generally of a public character. Previous to adjourning, the Conference passed the following resolutions upon the subject of Temperance:

Resolved, That it is the duty of all Christians, and especially of all Christian ministers, heartily and efficiently to cooperate in the great Temperance Reformation.

Resolved, That while we appreciate the power of those moral agencies that have been employed, and rejoice that so much has been accomplished by them, we are fully convinced that the legal prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating drinks is indispensably necessary to the success and final triumph of the Temperance cause.

Resolved, That the Maine Liquor Law, prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating drinks, presents the most feasible and the most efficient mode of action upon the subject; we earnestly and affectionately exhort all our people to cooperate with the efforts being made to secure to this State the blessings of such a law.

The following Preachers were appointed for this City and its immediate neighborhood:

Stephen Martindale, Presiding Elder. Duane-street Church—Richard S. Storrs, Martin Richardson, Superintendent Bethel Mission. Christ Church—Abel C. Thomas, A. D. Norman. French Mission—John A. Cocagne. Varick-st.—John B. Haggey. Sullivan-street—Reuben K. Yerks. Five Points Mission—John Lockey. Mulberry-street—Erastus O. Haven. Thirtieth-street—Charles Johnson. Forty third-street—James N. Shaffer. Yorkville—Peter C. Oakley, Bradley Sellick. Asp. Harlem—Arad S. Larkin. Manhattanville Mission—To be supplied. Tarrytown—Thomas Edwards. Dobbs Ferry Mission—Robert T. Pearson. Sullivan-street—Silas Fitch. Bedford-street—David L. Marks. Jane-street—Henry Lounsbury. Eighteenth-street—John F. Hurlbut. Thirty-second-street Mission—To be supplied. Flatbush—Oliver D. Brown. Morrisania Mission—George Coles. White Plains—Peter P. Sanford. Greenbush—Abraham Davis. Yonkers—Philip L. Heyt, John W. Lefevre, Sup.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—The following Students graduated from this institution at the late commencement:

John W. Bailey, Charles W. Baird, J. Leonard Corning, Jaspar N. Ball, Edward T. Doane, Charles S. Dunning, Homer N. Dunning, L. W. Hart, Thomas D. Hudson, T. J. Lamar, E. D. Murphy, Charles F. Mussey, O. Newton, Edward Peet, E. M. Richardson, J. M. Richardson, John A. Seymour, J. R. Smith, E. Woodward Stoddard, George P. Tindall, Fred. W. Williams, William Smith.

UNPROVOKED AND MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—On Thursday night, about 11 o'clock, a fellow named Patk. Huestis alighted at the Fulton Ferry, from one of the stages, and soon became very noisy and abusive. He threatened to stab several of the bystanders, and when remonstrated with by Mr. Richard Martin, he drew a knife, and instantly plunged it into his side, inflicting a wound which it is feared will prove mortal. He was immediately secured, and handed over to the police. Yesterday morning he was taken before Justice Bogart, and several who had witnessed the outrage, appeared against him. The magistrate sent him to the Tombs, to await the result of the injuries he had inflicted. The wounded man was removed to the New-York Hospital, where he lies in a critical situation.

SECOND HAND DEALERS AND JUNK SHOPKEEPERS ARRESTED.—Ten second hand dealers and junk shop keepers were yesterday brought before Justice Bogart by the Sixth Ward police and fined $3 each. Upon payment of the fine they were discharged by the magistrate with a threat, that unless they immediately procured license he would fine them $10 a piece. Their names are: J. B. Wallace, No. 27 Centre-street: Thomas Calveney, No. 489 Pearl-street; Julia Casco, No. 34 Orange-street; Richard Levi, No. 40 Orange-street; H. Levy, Nos. 70 & 70½ Orange-street; Owen Donelly, No. 25 Anthony-street; Moses Isaacs, Orange-street; Joseph Wicker, No. 40 Anthony-street; Cornelius Donelly, No. 18 Anthony-street; and Amelia Green, No. 30 Orange-st.

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.—Officer Mitchell, of the Fourth Ward, yesterday arrested a man named Farrell McGovern, charged with stealing a horse, cart, and $5 bill, the property of Mr. Francis Deal, Mr. Deal gave Farrell a $5 note, together with the horse and cart, to procure a load of sand for him, but the fellow went off, and failed to return. When taken before Justice Bogart, in his defence, he stated that he had left the horse and cart standing upon a wharf, and the $5 was in a vest, which he left upon the cart; that the horse, being blind, walked off the pier, and that all was lost. The officers, however, said that the animal must have swam ashore, and brought the cart with him—for he knew where both were to be found. The accused was committed.

EFFECTS OF THE EXCESSIVE HEAT.—An immigrant, named Joseph McGee, while in Twentieth-street, near Eighth-avenue, was, on Thursday afternoon, prostrated by a stroke of the sun. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where he died during the same night. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest upon the body. A German girl, residing at No. 127 Willett-street, was sun-struck on Thursday afternoon, while in Gouverneur-slip. She was taken to the Seventh Ward Police Station, where she soon recovered.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.—Mr. Edward Green, a lumber dealer, was seriously injured on Thursday night, shortly after 9 o'clock, in consequence of having driven his horse and wagon into a sewer in process of construction at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Forty-sixth-street, which had been carelessly left open by the contractor, and which had no light to show where it was. The horse was also injured, and the wagon and harness were broken.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE.—A full suit of clothes was found by a Police Officer of the Twentieth Ward, yesterday morning, lying at the foot of Fortieth-street, North River, which, from letters found in the pockets, are supposed to belong to a German named Wm. Waltz, who in one of the letters stated that poverty had induced him to destroy himself. The supposition is, that he drowned himself near where the clothing was found.

DEATH OF A POLICEMAN.—William McCollick, for many years attached to the Third Ward Police, died yesterday morning of disease of the heart, after a few week's illness. He had followed the sea for over thirty years, and, during the last war, fought with Com. Perry on Lake Erie. He will be buried to-day from his late residence in Franklin-street, opposite St. Peter's church.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—An inquest was held, yesterday, at the Eighteenth Ward Station house, upon the body of Jeremiah Doyle, a native of Ireland, 22 years of age, who was drowned while bathing on Thursday evening, at the foot of Thirty-third-street, North River.

☞ Among the passengers by the ship *Adelaide*, which arrived at this port on Thursday morning from Shanghae, were Mrs. Boone, lady of Rt. Rev. the Missionary Bishop of the P. E. Church in China, and two children; Mrs. Taylor, lady of Rev. Mr. Taylor, and children, and Rev. Mr. Bridgeman and family, missionaries.

COURT CALENDAR—U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—The Equity Calendar will be taken up on Monday.
U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Motions.
SUPREME COURT.—*Special Term.*—Motions before Judge ROOSEVELT.
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Part* 1. Adjourned to Monday. *Part* 2.—Nos. 626, 628, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 648, 650, 652, 654, 804, 180, 856.

MARRIED.

At Stockbridge, Mass., on Wednesday evening, 16th inst., by Rev. Dr. Field, JOSEPH F. STONE, of New-York, to Miss MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

At Williamsburg, on the 17th, by Rev. R. B. Yard of N. J., Mr H. S. DESANGER, of Williamsport, Pa., to Miss CAROLINE E., daughter of Capt. Jos. A. Yard, of Williamsburg.

DIED.

On Thursday evening, 17th inst., JULIA A. FALCONER, wife of John T. E. Nichols, aged 31 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 66 Hammond-st., this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

On Friday morning, June 18, ELIZABETH CONWAY, wife of Thomas Goodeman, in the 72d year of her age.

Her remains will be taken on Saturday morning, June 19, at 8 o'clock, to Rossville, Staten Island. Her friends are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation, at her late residence, No. 11 Mangin-st. je19-2t

On Friday, 18th inst., after a short but painful illness, EDWARD, youngest son of John F. and Malenia E. Watson, aged 2 years and 15 days.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from his father's residence, No 127 Smith-st, below Butler-st., South Brooklyn, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

On Friday, 18th inst., JOEL FOX, third son of George Ward and Catharine A. Wright, aged 2 years and 7 months.

The funeral will take place at the residence of the parents, No 18 McDougal, cor. of Charlton-st., on Sunday, 21st inst, at 1 o'clock.

Of scarlet fever, on Thursday, 17th inst, CHARLES L., second son of J. Curtis Hepburn, M D., in the sixth year of his age.

At Williamsburg, on Thursday evening, June 17, after a short illness of bilious fever, ELLEN, wife of John A. Van Biarcom, in the 35th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from the Sixth-st. M. E. Church, Williamsburg, on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M. Her remains will be carried to Greenwood Cemetery for interment. je18-12

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 18.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '67	106⅞	100 Harlem Railroad	73⅛
2,000 Ind. Canl. pref. 5s	49¼	75 Nor. & Wor. R.R.	s3 56
10,000 do	b60 49¼	50 do	s3 56
7,000 Erie 2d mort. bds	107	150 Reading Railroad	s60 82½
4,000 Erie Income bonds	99⅛	50 do	s30 83½
2,000 do	100	400 do	83
4,000 Eric Con. bds '62	99¼	150 Huds on River R.R.	s3 65
20,000 do '71	b60 98	100 do'	b30 65½
1,000 Hud 2d mort. bds	94	25 Nicarag. Tran. Co.	s60 29⅞
90 Del & Huds. Canal	124	50 do	30
66 Metropolitan Bank	169¼	50 do	30
100 Morris Canal Co.	s60 18½	25 do	30
100 do	18⅝	100 Erie Railroad	b15 88
200 do	19⅛	100 do	s3 88⅛
375 New-Jersey Zinc	s3 12⅛	100 do	b60 88⅛
900 do	s30 12½	50 do	s30 88
30 Florence & Keyport	36	50 do	b60 88½
164 Dauphin Coal Co.	b10 62	150 do	s3 88
224 Penn. Coal Co.	106	100 do	b30 85½
146 do	105¼	150 do	s60 87½
64 do	s3w. 105½	100 do	87½
5 N. Y. & N. H. R.R.	112	300 do	88
20 Mich. Central R.R.	106¼	100 do	b30 88½
10 Mich. Southern R.R.	122	20 Roc't. & Syr. R.R.	120½
100 Lon Island R.R.	s6m 19½		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Ky. 5s payable N. Y	98	50 Nor. & Wor. R. R.	56⅜
100 New-Jersey Zinc	b30 12⅛	100 Harlem Railroad	s30 73⅛
100 do	s30 12⅝	150 do	s30 73⅛
100 do	12⅛	150 do	s60 73
50 Morris Canal	18⅛	100 do	73⅛
100 Canton Company	s90 80	350 do	74
100 do	s4 81	50 do	74⅛
125 do	b10 81	300 Erie Railroad	88⅜
50 do	81	100 do	88⅜
50 do	b10 81⅛	50 do	b3 88⅜
50 Nicaragua Transit Co	31	150 do	b60 88⅜
50 do	30⅛	200 do	88⅜
200 Dauphin Coal Co.	62⅛	25 do	s30 88⅜
50 do	63	70 do	88⅜
50 do	63⅜	10 do	88⅜
50 Stonington Railroad	55	235 Long Island R. R.	20
50 do	b60 55⅛	35 do	19⅝
150 Penn. Coal Co.	106	15 do	20⅛

FRIDAY, June 18—6 P. M.

The Bullish tone of the Stock market was completely recovered this afternoon, with large sales of Erie and Harlem at full prices, and an advance of 2 ₱ cent. in Canton, 3 ₱ cent. in Dauphin, 1 ₱ cent. in Stonington, and 1 ₱ cent. in Nicaragua than yesterday evening. This was a sudden change from the early Board, when the Fancies were dull, and in several cases much depressed. The fluctuations were:

	Opened.	*Lowest.*	*Closing Sales.*
Erie	88	87½	88⅛
Harlem	74	73⅛	74⅛
Norwich	56½	56½	56⅝
Reading	83½	83	83
Dauphin	59	62	62⅞
Canton	79	80	81½
Nicaragua	30	29½	31

The small Shares, particularly Jersey, sold largely, without much alteration. A prominent Broker, considered Bearish in several of the Fancies, was a large bidder for Erie, and other operators were more or less influenced by his movement. In regard to the Erie party, proper, it is quite evident that the control which fixed the downward below public expectations, can readily hold prices above it. Both Bank and Banks are managed at will. The inside consideration of a very potent sort, and managed, as will continue, with a liberality unknown, only which has brought about the success of the Company. The receipts in June will probably be $60,000 or $80,000 over the estimate upon which these ₱ cent. for the six months was based. The investment stocks left off firm. Pennsylvania Coal sold at 106; Delaware was wanted at 124; Rochester advanced to 120½; Michigan Central sold at 103½, and New-Haven at 113.

The Bond movement was chiefly in Eries. The incomes again brought par, new Convertibles 99½, old 99. The business was light. Governments were scarce, and a lot of $5,000 sold at 110½. The Evansville Loan will be awarded by Messrs. CAMMANN, WHITEHOUSE & Co., on Saturday, at 3 o'clock. The Road is in a good geographical position for local trade and through travel. It connects with the chief lines projected in Illinois, and finished or nearly completed in Indiana, and prospectively with the works South of the Ohio River, in the direction of Nashville and Louisville. The Bonds are 7 ₱ cents, Coupon, first Mortgage, and Convertible. The City of Buffalo, which recently subscribed to the Brantford, Canada, Road, is in the market for $150,000, at 7 ₱ cent., through Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. We hear of few transactions to-day at private contract. There seems to be a slight pause in the Continental orders.

The money market still favors speculation. The amounts at command are undiminished, and the large brokers have many of their loans at 4 ₱ cent., although part of the Banks are disposed to be a little offish on the lowest rates. There is a wish in-doors to get better interest, but the outside offerings check the movement. Very little done in Exchange for the *Hermann*; she will take out some silver and foreign gold; possibly $100,000 or $200,000 in American.

The movement of Foreign Dry Goods this week shows a slight increase over last, but is yet moderate. The receipts of Free Goods are less than the previous week. The particulars of Dry Goods are as follows:

	CONSUMPTION.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	*Value.*	*Pkgs.*	*Value.*	*Pkgs.*	*Value.*
Man. of Wool.	514	221,620	184	43,808	60	11,686
" Cotton	574	85,044	60	9,735	32	4,933
" Silk	276	159,816	67	18,430	91	26 830
" Linen	396	93 885	112	10,410	14	2,221
Miscellaneous	66	29,844	2	1,306	6	2,353
Total	2,226	587,209	425	83,689	203	48,023

The Banks now hold about $13,000,000 in Gold; the Sub-Treasury $4,340,060. The former expect to be called upon by the Bank Department to make up their quarterly reports to Saturday, the 19th inst., (to-morrow) or to the 26th.

There was more done in Cotton to-day. 1,100 bales sold, with a better supply offering. Prices are steady. Flour and Grain not so firm under the last news. On the other hand, Provisions improved.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, June 17.

The *Europa's* news has had no effect on COTTON. The sales to-day were barely 1,000 bales. Good middling qualities are firm at 10c.@10¼c. MESS PORK has advanced half a dollar, with sales of 500 bbls. at $19.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, June 17.

The sales of COTTON for the past week have been only 2,500 bales, at 7¾c.@10¼c. The sales to-day were 250 bales—the market exhibiting a dull and declining tendency. Receipts of the week, 4,455 bales. The stock on hand, exclusive of that on ship-board, is 23,500 bales.

CHARLESTON, Friday, June 18.

Our COTTON market is at a stand. The sales to-day were 150 bales, at nominal prices.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, June 18—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are more freely offered at lower prices, and about 250 bbls have been obtained at $4 75@$4 81½ for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is dull and heavy, with a good supply and limited inquiry. The sales have been confined to 1,100 bales—part Up'and Middlings at 9¾c., and Orleans do. at 9¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands evince a slight tendency downwards. The arrivals are ample, and the stock accumulates—buyers buy very little or the low qualities, in consequence of the discouraging English accounts, while local jobbers purchase only a sufficiency of the better kinds, to satisfy their most urgent calls. There is, however, considerable doing in medium grades for the East, at quoted rates. The business consists of 11,000 bbls. sour at $3 56@$3 62½; superfine, No. 2 at $3 62½@$3 75; mixed to fair Indiana and Michigan, with ordinary to choice State at $4 12½@4 25; fancy Western and favorite Ohio at $4 18@$4 31½; fancy Ohio at $4 37½@$4 75; fancy Genesee at $4 62½@$4 87; extra Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio at $4 75@$5 12½, and extra Genesee at $5@$5 75. Canadian is more plentiful and less salable at $4 06½@4 12½ ₱ bbl. in bond—a reduction. Southern is hardly so firm, though, in the absence of larger supplies, no positive change is discernible—sales were made of 1,500 bbls.—mixed to favorite ordinary Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, Columbia, and Georgetown at $4 44@$4 62½ ₱ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are without variation.

GRAIN.—Wheat continues abundant and languid. The scarcity of freights and depressed condition of the Flour trade weaken prices, 6,000 bush. Canadian White has been disposed of at $1 and 1,000 bush. good Genesee do. at $1 13. Rye is essentially unaltered, 1,000 bush. having been sold since our last at 77c. Oats remain as previously represented. Corn is held very firmly, in view of the light stock and native inquiry, and 40,000 bush. sunken, summer chantable, at 55@61c.; Mixed Western, at 61½@63c.; and round Yellow, at 63@64c.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in better supply, and more demand, while prices, affected by the favorable rains from the south, have regained a closing buoyant, though unsettled.—The sales comprise 800 bbls., prime, $16 50, and mess $18 50, both of which kind are now held at $16 75@$17 and $19, respectively. Pickled Meats are scarce and wanted, at 8c.@8½c. for Shoulders, and 9c.@9½c. for Hams. Lard sells readily, at 10c@10½c. ₱ lb, for fair to prime, per lb. Beef is actively sought after, and seems very firm, with sales of 300 bbls., prime, at $6 50@$8 and mess, at $10@$11. Prime mess and Navy is unchanged. Butter is plenty and heavy, at 12c.@15c. for Ohio, and at 13c.@16c. for Western dairy. Cheese is slowly bought, at 5c.@7½c.

WHISKY—Is tending upwards, influenced by light receipts, and brisk inquiries. The sales effected since our last, embrace 700 bbls., Ohio being held at 20½c., and Prison, at 21½c. per gallon, cash.

FREIGHTS—We have to notice engagements of about 1,300 bbls. Flour, at 14d.; some vessels demand 15d.; and 600 bales compressed Cotton was engaged at 5-32d. Grain was at 4d. asked. To London, 1,200 bbls. Turpentine were engaged at 2s. A Sicilian bark was chartered to load with light and heavy Nuts, for Marseilles, at 14 and 16s. Two vessels were taken up to load with Salt, at Bonaire, at 16c. @18c. There was no alteration in rates for Havre or California.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Friday.*

First Board—$2,100 Texas Regular 10 Bonds, 4 Certificates, 56; 1,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '62, int. on, ca h, 55; 2,000 Reading 6s, '49, 81; 127 Lehigh Interest, 92; 1,000 Allegheny City 6s, '70, 92; 8,000 Reading 6s, '70, cash, 87; 1,000 Spring Garden 6s, '82, 103½; 3 Pennsylvania Railroad, cash, 44; 20 do., s5, 44½; 7 do., 44½; 100 Morris Canal, b5, 18½; 4 Girard Bank, 12½; 10 Commercial Bank, 62; 2 Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank, 28½; John Bank, Tennessee, 75.

Between Boards—$1,550 Pennsylvania 5s, 98½; 15,000 do., 3d., 98½; 2,000 do, 98½; 15,000 do., s5wn., 98½; 15,000 do., s5wn, 99; 5,000 do, '53, 99; 50 Long Island, cash, 10; 200 Morris Canal, b5, 18½; 50 Reading Railroad, 44½.

Second Board—$1,000 Reading Mortgage 6s, '44, 94; 1,000 Cincinnati 6s, '97, 101; 5,000 United States 6s, '67 C. & P., 100 Lehigh Interest, 91½; 2907 do., 92; 4,400 do. b5., 32; 300 do., 92; 3,000 North American Coal 6s., b5, 67; 3,000 do. b5, 68; 100 Morris Canal, b5, 18½; 100 Harrisburg Railroad, 48½; 10 Bank of Kentucky, 111½; 3 Commercial Bank, 62.

After Board—$1,000 Reading Mortgage 6s, 43, 94; 50 Long Island, s5, 10; 100 do, 10; 250 Reading Railroad, 44½.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, 116¼@117; United States 6s, '67, 116¼@117; Pennsylvania 5s, 98½@99; Reading Railroad, 44¼@44½; Reading Bonds, '70, 87¼@87½; Reading Mortgage 6s, '60, 94¼@94½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½@44½; Morris Canal, 18½@18½; Schuylkill Navigation, interest on, 55@55½; Long Island Railroad, 19¾@19⅞; Wilmington Railroad, 14¼@15¼; Girard Bank, 12¾@13; United States Bank, 3¼@3½; Union Canal, 12½@12½.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC....THIS DAY.
SUN—Rises.... 4 30|Sets..... 7 32|Moon—Sets..... 9 28
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.... 9 00|Gov. Island.... 9 50|Hell Gate..... 11 31

Passengers Arrived.

In ship John Merrick, from Liverpool—Dr. H. Knower, W. Howard.

In bark Convoy, from Mobile—B. F. McCabe, J. H. Millhough and lady.

In bark Austin & Ellen, from Nassau, N.P.—Hon. J. E. Lees, Chief Justice of the Bahamas, lady, 2 children and svt., Mrs. Trew and daughter, E. Frank and daughter, of New-York.

In bark Henrietta, from Bremen—Mr. Wessels, Mr. Saghorn.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, JUNE 18.

Cleared.

Steamer Hermann, Higgins, Southampton and Bremen.
Moller, Sands & River.
Ship Riverdale, (Br.) Wilson, St. John, N. B., D. Pilkington.
Ship Gil Blas, Beckwith, Green Turtle Bay, G. J. Miller & Co.
Ship Cotton Planter, Parker, Rotterdam, E. D. Hurlburt & Co.
Ship Equator, (Br.) Roberts, Miramichi, Maitland, Phelps & Co.
Ship De Witt Clinton, Funk, Liverpool, Taylor & Rich.
Bark Lyrs, Beunis, Havana, M. Taylor & Co.
Bark Joseph Howe, (Br.) Down, Halifax, A. Leary.
Bark J W. Blodgett, Waite, Sisal, E. Thebaud & Son.
Bark Borneo, Rhodes, Penang, &c, S. T. Nicoll & Co.
Bark Nancy Neat, Neat, Frankfort, R. P. Buck & Co.
Brig Matilda, (Montevid.) Kohl, Cape de Verd, Leland & Davison.
Brig Pauline, (Nor.) Lippi, Porto Cabello, S. de Agreda, Jovet & Co.
Brig Walkending, Dunscomb, Demarara, J. M Smith.
Brig John Guttenburg, Hill, Jacksonville, Thompson & Hunter.
Brig Bristol, (Br.) Pearman, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.
Brig Oriole, Brandt, Nuevitas, Ladd & Church.
Schr. Lady Scott, (Br.) Hilton, Harbor Island, C. Ackerly.
Schr. Echo, Lowden, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.
Schr. New-York, Wyatt, Richmond, C. H. Pierson.
Sloop Thomas Hall, Miller, Providence.
Schr. John Hastings, (Br.) Rumbrede, Halifax, J. S. Daly.
Schr. Asa Eldridge, Lowder, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.
Sloop Fashion, Blydenburg, Bristol.
Barge Minnesota, Colmary, Baltimore, W. H. Thompson.

Arrived.

Packet ship West Point, Allen, Liverpool 30 ds., mdse. and 398 pass. to Kermit & Carow.
Ship Hero, Griffith, Liverpool 47 ds., mdse. and 364 passengers to G Bulkley. Two births and five deaths.
Ship Merrick, of Hallowell,) Stevens, London May 5; left the Downs May 8, mdse. and 294 pass. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.
Bark Zilpah P Brown, Brown, Palermo April 20th, and Gibraltar May 13, mdse. to Draper, Develin & Co.
Brig Plymouth, Perkins, Salines, P.R., 13 ds., sugar to Foster & Nickerson.
Brig Macon, Watkins, Savannah 7 ds., cotton to R. M. Demill.
Brig Micmac, (Br.) Hoocker, Jeremie, St. Domingo, logwood and coffee to J. S. & A. Hamilton. Left schr. Mary A. Bulen, Webber, for Boston 5 ds., the only Am. vessel.
Brig Rosanah Spanaclo, Cadiz 40 ds., wine to J. B. & A. Hamilton. Sld. in co. with Br. brig Darling, for New-York.
Bark Convoy, (of St. George's,) Tupper, Mobile 17 days, cotton to Eagle & Hazard.
Bark Austin & Ellen, of Warren,) Pendleton, Nassau, N P., June 9, cotton to W. H. Newman. June 13, lat. 31, lon. 76, blowing fresh, E. NE., commun, a native of Ireland, fell from the mainto gallant mast and was drowned.
Bark Henrietta, (Bren) Greve, Bremen 51 ds., in ballast and 95 passengers to Brookhausen & Co.
Bark James Hall, Townes, St. Jago de Cuba 23 ds., sugar to Escoreza & Co.
Bark Paul Boggs, (of Warren,) Dizer, Sagua la Grande, 12 ds., sugar to J. W. Rivell & Co.
Bark J. Patten, Jr., Pierce, Savanilla 14 ds., tobacco and hides to D. Curtis. Left 20 Am. vessels. On the outward

FINANCIAL.

SALE OF THE NEW-ENGLAND CONSOLIDATED BONDS OF THE EVANSVILLE AND ILLINOIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Evansville and Illinois Railroad Company, at the city of Evansville, Indiana, on the 15th day of July, 1852, will commence to receive on loan Coupon Bonds, and will connect there or loan directly with all the Railroads terminating at Evansville.

It is an important link in the Central line of Railroads connecting the Northern Lakes with the Southern ocean. The whole of this chain of roads is either already in operation or approaching

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

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THE NEW YORK EVENING TIMES

Is PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sunday excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P M. It will be sent by MAIL, or sold, at the same rates as the Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every Saturday morning, at the low price of two DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I....NO. 237. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Nassau Building and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION, BROOKLYN.**—The members of the above Association are hereby notified that the annual meeting will take place TUESDAY EVENING, June 22, at their room, No. 9 Court-st. An important amendment to the Constitution will be acted upon, and the annual election take place. All the members are requested to be present.

JOHN D. LAWRENCE, President.
STEPHEN CROWELL, Secretary.

☞ **Workingmens' Building Association** will hold its regular monthly meeting for its members, on MONDAY EVENING, June 21, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 461 Broadway, corner of Grand-st. Members are particularly requested to pay their dues before that evening.

R. McCLELLAN, President.
GEO. W. ANDERSON, Secretary.

☞ **Dr. Banning** gives free lectures, before the Ladies, in the Society Library, corner of Leonard and Broadway, at 3 past 4 o'clock P. M., of TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY & FRIDAY, of this week, and before both Ladies and Gentlemen, at 8 o'clock of FRIDAY EVENING the 25th, on the proper construction, furniture and dress, and the prevention and cure of the common chronic diseases, and weaknesses of the day. No postponement for bad weather.

☞ **Kossuth's Address.**—For the Benefit of his Mother and Sister, at the Tabernacle, MONDAY, June 21st.—To commence at 8 P. M. Doors open at 6½. Tickets $1, to be had at Messrs FRANCIS'S, LOCKWOOD'S, CROWELL'S, or EVANS & BRITTANS' Bookstores, at the Howard, the Astor, the Irving, the New-York Hotel, or at the Door. By order of the Committee.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company.**—Capital Stock $200,000. Shares $100 each.

FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, President.
THOS. E. HASTINGS, Secretary.
Office of Sale and Transfer of Stock, No. 66 Beaver-st. New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Col. Sloo and the Tehuantepec Route—The New Mexican Treaty, and the old Tehuantepec Company—The State Convention, &c.—Hon. Judge Strawbridge—M. M. Reynolds, Esq.—Political City News—The Police of New-Orleans.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, June 12, 1852.

You have perceived by the papers that Colonel SLOO, of this city, has succeeded in making a treaty with the Mexican Government for the right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The contract was to have been signed by the authorities at Mexico on the 16th ult., and Colonel SLOO looks to receive the papers next week. According to the terms of the contract, he has seven years to complete the railroad, but he calculates it *can* be finished in four. After the completion of the road, Col. SLOO and his associates are to have three-fifths of the profits for forty years, and for forty years thereafter two-fifths, when it is to revert to Mexico. It is contemplated, however, to lay down a plank road first, which is to be commenced in November next. A Western man has already engaged to build this plank road at $3,000 per mile, the distance being 143 miles, which will make it cost $429,000. This sudden movement of Col. SLOO took the New-Orleans and Tehuantepec Company greatly by surprise, and they have already made overtures to him, to let them come into the new contract, which of course he is perfectly willing to do. The Colonel expects to get stock enough subscribed North to build the road. This road of course greatly conflicts with HOWLAND & ASPINWALL'S Nicaragua road, and with GEO. LAW'S Panama road, and must in time create great opposition among the routes, but I learn to-day that Col. SLOO, for particular motives, has sent on an order to your city to take a thousand shares in each of those roads at five dollars per share. The scheme of the New-Orleans and Tehuantepec Railroad, although honestly entered into by parties with the full intention of carrying it out, was turned into a political movement.

The election for delegates to the State Convention for the formation of a new Constitution, comes off next Monday, the 14th inst. The Whigs and Democrats here held several mass meetings (at least advertised as such) on the occasion, but little or no excitement prevails. The Democrats seem to give it up, that the Whigs will have the ascendancy, and that a Whig Constitution will be made. There are a number of candidates on both sides, who have been nominated by their party, who know no more about making a Constituuon, than an elephant knows about poetry. They run simply for the four dollars a day and the honor of the thing, for they most probably never read a constitution of any sort in their lives. The Constitution will, therefore, be made by about a dozen members of the Convention, which will be all the better for it, if they are not interfered with too much by the rabble delegates. Before the Constitution becomes ratified it has first to be submitted to the people for their approval.

The term of the Hon. GEORGE STRAWBRIDGE, late Judge of the Fourth District Court of this City, expired on the 9th inst., and he has retired to his place on the Tchefuncta River, where he intends to devote himself to making bricks. Judge STRAWBRIDGE is a high-minded, upright man, and gave general satisfaction on the Bench. He was formerly a merchant, but when appointed a judge he was one of the oldest practitioners at the Bar. On retiring he left a manuscript volume, dedicated to the members of the Bar, entitled: "A Defence of certain Judgments of the Fourth District Court of New-Orleans, Reversed on Appeal to the Supreme Court." The learned Judge remarks, in the preface of this little volume, that, "In glancing over the six years passed since the organization of this Court, some matters are brought to my recollection, which I am unwilling to leave unnoticed, as I feel I have sins enough of my own to answer for, without adding to them those for which others are responsible. I refer to the subject which forms the title-page—a few of which I shall examine frankly and fairly, with a view as well to exculpate myself, as to open the door to an improvement in the jurisprudence of Louisiana." His Honor then proceeds to review a number of striking cases, in which his decision was reversed by the Supreme Court. In alluding to a case where the Supreme Court was clearly in error, he says, "On the appeal of this case, the Supreme Court reversed the decision by the unanimous decision of the Judges, but the members of the Bar appear to be as unanimous in condemning it." This is certainly throwing a hard brick at our Supreme Court.

M. M. REYNOLDS, Esq., late District Attorney, succeeds Judge STRAWBRIDGE. Mr. REYNOLDS is a native of this City, and is quite a young man, being only thirty-four years of age

The Whigs held their grand mass meeting to-night, and I see that the Messrs. BENJAMIN, ROSELIUS, HUNT, DUFOUR, and others, are to make a talk. As the question of Convention has been made entirely a party question, which should not have been the case, I think the Whigs will carry the City, as a strict party vote will be taken.

A great Democratic ratification meeting is to be held next week, to approve of PIERCE and KING. I learn that Gen. JOHN HENDERSON, U. S. Senator, and who was prosecuted as a filibuster, in the second Cuba expedition, lately made a speech at Jackson, Mo., at a ratification meeting held there, and came out strong for PIERCE and KING. HENDERSON was formerly a strong Whig. I hear of several other filibuster Whigs, going over to the other side.

Our city is remarkably quiet, and very dull, there being a general dearth of news. The daily calendar of crime in our city seems to be on the increase. This originates from the mal-organization of our Police, which is nearly all composed of foreigners, and who exercise their little brief authority on unoffending citizens with a vengeance, while many of them are hand and glove with thieves and pickpockets. The other night one of these "Charleys" undertook to stop a citizen by plunging a bowie-knife in his back, because he would not obey his summons to come to a halt. The watchmen are permitted to enter grog-shops whenever they please, and they are more frequently seen in these places than on their beats.

We have got to be nearly as omnibussy in our city, as in yours. We have now lines of omnibusses running to our sections of the "crescent." The boys cry out "Rampart and Mexican Gulf Railroad, right off;" "Camp street and Apollo," "Tchoupitoulas and Cotton Press," "Magazine and Lafayette," "Pontchartrain and Government wharf" &c.

Our Theatres are all closed, Sir WILLIAM DON having taken his last benefit here on Thursday night last, at the "Varieties." During the Summer we shall have a series of Concerts to enliven us, and as it is, a fine band of music plays nightly in Lafayette Square. A.

Canadian Items.

Reports have been circulated in Toronto that gold is to be found in the bed of a small creek, in the township of Orillia.... It is expected that the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway will be completed to Sherbrooke about the 1st of August.... The sum of $500,000 has been expended on the railroad from Toronto to Lake Huron.... The crops, says the *Bathurst Courier*, are very backward in this section of the country from the extreme drought which has prevailed for some time.... Small Pox, which was very prevalent last season among the Highland emigrants, is at present raging in Woodstock. ....The Simcoe Division of the Sons of Temperance have set apart £300 for the employment of Temperance lecturers....A prize of $100 was paid by the Canadian Board of Agriculture for a report of the state of agriculture in the County of Wellington in 1852. The County is represented to have an area of 600,000 acres, of which 340,000 acres are in the hands of actual settlers, who own generally from 100 to 200 acres each. The whole number of freeholders is about 2,000. One farm of 100 acres, with 80 acres cleared, and good buildings, sold recently for $6,000. The climate, soil, and topography of the County are represented to be very excellent, and well adapted to agricultural pursuits. The farmers raise 30 bushels per acre of wheat and peas, 60 of oats, and 35 of barley. This County is in the northwestern part of Canada, and lies for a considerable part on Lake Huron. A peninsula stretches out, separating Lake Huron from Lake Iroquois. About half of the land belongs to the Crown, and is uncultivated.

A cotton factory has just been put into operation at Van Buren, Ark., under the superintendence of Mr. William Bradley. It is capable of working two thousand spindles, though only half the number are now used. The newspapers speak of the experiment with much favor.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

UNSUCCESSFUL BALLOTINGS.

DISCUSSION ON THE PLATFORM.

EXCITING SCENES—INCIDENTS, &c.

FOURTH DAY.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 19.

The Convention assembled at 10 o'clock, and the Hall was crowded.

The galleries were brilliant with ladies, and there were many outside unable to gain an entrance.

After a prayer by Rev. D. J. Morris, Lutheran, of this city, the journal of yesterday was read.

THE MAINE DELEGATION AND THE COMPROMISE.

Mr. Pike, of Maine, said the vote of Maine, yesterday, was three in favor of the Compromise, and five against it. The vote stood recorded as four to four; but as a desire existed to let the record stand he would not make any motion.

THE ROLL OF MEMBERS TO BE PRINTED.

Mr. Ives, of Conn., offered a resolution that the roll of members of the Convention be printed, with the Post-office address of each member. Adopted.

THE FIFTH RESOLUTION OF THE PLATFORM.

Gov. Johnson, Penn., desired to know how the fifth resolution, adopted yesterday by the Convention, stood recorded. As published in the papers, it was not the resolution passed by the Committee of which he was a member. An important amendment made by the Committee, did not appear in the resolution as published. He desired the country to know that the resolution, as published, was not that of the Convention.

Mr. Ashmun, Mass., said the resolution as it was recorded was the same passed by the Committee, and which had been adopted by the Convention. He then read the fifth resolution, as recorded; by which it appeared that the words "and by specific duties when practicable," which should follow the word "discrimination," were omitted.

Gov. Johnston said he had not intimated that the Chairman of the Committee had not reported the resolutions correctly. His desire was to correct the published report.

The Chair said the Journal was correct, and the matter dropped.

The resolution is recorded as follows:

"Government should be conducted on principles of the strictest economy; and revenue sufficient for the expenses thereof, in time, ought to be derived mainly from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxes, and in laying such duties sound policy requires a just discrimination and protection from fraud by specific duties whereby suitable encouragement may be afforded to American industry, equally to all classes, and to all portions of the country."

The following is a correct copy of the eighth resolution:

8. That the series of acts of the thirty-second Congress, the act known as the Fugitive Slave law included, are received and acquiesced in by the Whig party of the United States, as a settlement in principle and substance, of the dangerous and exciting questions which they embrace; and, so far as they are concerned, we will maintain them, and insist upon their strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against the evasion of the laws on the one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other—not impairing their present efficiency; and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew agitation, whenever, wherever, or however the attempt be made; and we will maintain this system as essential to the nationality of the Whig party, and the integrity of the Union.

BALLOTINGS RESUMED.

A Delegate from North Carolina moved that the Convention now proceed with the balloting for a Presidential nominee.

The President said that was the business first in order.

Mr. Draper moved that there be a call of the house; but this was voted down.

Mr. Dickinson moved that the roll be called. He wished to know how many Delegates were present, and whether every State was fully represented or not.

Mr. Draper said that one of the States casting eight votes, had but four Delegates present.

Voices—"Name it," "Name it."

Mr. Draper also learned that another State, having three Delegates, had voted four votes. If this was in conformity with the usual custom of the Convention, as he knew nothing of the rules, he would submit to it; but, said he, we on this side, should be treated as we would treat others. I do not give the names of the States, for the reason that I do not charge that any State, with eight votes, is voting with four.

Mr. Whaley—Does the gentleman allude to South Carolina?

Mr. Draper—Have you only four Delegates present?

Mr. Whaley—I inform you that it is no such thing. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Draper—The question is not yet answered. Do you deny the fact whether you have eight Delegates?

Mr. Whaley—We have our Delegation filled by authority.

Mr. Draper—Eight votes?

Mr. Whaley—Yes.

Mr. Draper—I am perfectly satisfied, if the Delegation is authorized to fill the vacancy. We stand here, and ask for nothing but what is right, and are determined to submit to nothing wrong. [Applause.] We have made no disturbance in this Convention, and New-York has consumed none of your valuable time.

A Voice—How about your calling the Convention to order, on the first day, before the time?

Mr. Draper—I will refer for an answer to the gentleman from Maryland, to the time-piece of Baltimore. It was he who indicated the hour.

Mr. Morgan—On that occasion I saw the gentleman about to rise, when I rose for the purpose of making a different proposition from that. [Laughter.] Mr. M. was proceeding with his remarks, when cries of "Order," "order," prevented him from making any further explanation.

Mr. Draper asked whether Arkansas had four Delegates here? The question was not answered.

The Convention then resumed voting.

[For the sake of more convenient reference, we have thrown together in a tabular form the results of the successive Ballotings. The Table is appended to this report.—*Eds. Times.*]

INCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

During the second vote this morning, a bouquet was thrown to Mr. Botts, by a lady in the gallery.

As votes were changed, applause or disapprobation was occasionally manifested by the friends or opponents of the respective candidates.

One of the Delegates, in announcing a vote of a Delegation, said it was given for "Major Winfield Scott," when a voice was heard uttering, "with all his feathers." ["Ha! ha!"]

A bouquet was thrown to Mr. Ashmun, which that gentleman delivered to Mr. Upton, to whom it was labelled.

When, on the tenth vote, the result was announced for Scott, 135, there was excessive applause, in which the galleries participated—the Scott stock having gone up two votes.

On the twelfth trial, the Clerk, by mistake, announced ten votes of North Carolina for Scott instead of Fillmore. There was some applause, amid which the Chairman of that Delegation promptly made a correction, and the Clerk asked pardon for his error. The applause was not renewed.

The successive votes were narrowly watched, almost every Delegate having a blank list in his hand, anxiously noting the chances.

The galleries seemed to be equally interested, and among the spectators was a large representation of ladies. Iced water and fans were considered indispensable requisites on the occasion.

The Chairman of the Maine Delegation, Mr. Mills, when that State was called on the sixteenth trial, declared the eight votes cast for "Old Chippewa," (Gen. Scott.) This was succeeded by commingled applause and hisses.

On the succeeding trial, the same gentleman cast the vote of Maine for the "Hero of Mexico," (Gen. Scott,) and this announcement was received in a similar manner to the former.

When New-Hampshire was called, Mr. Edwards declared the unanimous vote of the State for the "great defender of the Constitution." [Applause.]

The President requested the gentleman to be more explicit, and state the name.

Mr. Botts—He means Henry Clay—[Laughter and applause]—and I claim it for him.

Mr. Edwards said—"Daniel Webster."

North Carolina's vote was announced for "the model President—Millard Fillmore."

On the twenty-fourth trial, Mr. Broadhead said, that as the Delegation of Missouri stood, but eight districts were represented, and one not represented. They were instructed by the Whig State Convention to cast the vote for Millard Fillmore. At this stage, however, the vote was about to be divided, and he wished to submit whether Missouri shall give her nine electoral votes as instructed, or whether each district shall vote for itself.

The President replied that the Delegation must settle that among themselves. They are responsible to their constituents, and to Missouri, and not the Convention. The Chair thinks their duty will be faithfully executed.

Missouri was then called and gave eight votes for Fillmore and one for Scott.

The latter announcement was received with applause and slight hisses.

At one o'clock, on the close of the twenty-sixth vote, a motion was made that the Convention adjourn until half-past four o'clock this afternoon, but it was voted down by a large majority; and during the applause which followed, there were imploring and anxious cries for another vote, so the Convention resumed the voting.

Mr. Edwer, of North Carolina, at a quarter past one o'clock, moved that the Convention adjourn till five. The question was taken by States, and decided in the negative—Yeas, 113; Nays, 178.

After the thirty-first unsuccessful attempt to elect a nominee, the Convention took a recess for two hours.

Evening Session.

The President called the Convention to order about four o'clock, when he said that, under the special order, the Convention would proceed again to ballot for a candidate for the Presidency.

Mr. Call, of Florida, asked leave to offer two or three resolutions for the consideration of the Convention.

The President said that they could not be entertained, unless the Convention should postpone the special order.

Mr. Call said the resolutions had special reference to the nominee, and they were read for information, as follows:

Resolved, That we, the Delegates of the Whig party, in Convention assembled, do hereby pledge ourselves to each other, and the country, to support, in good faith, whoever may be nominated as the candidates for President and Vice-President, by this Convention, provided they occupy substantially the Platform adopted by the Convention.

Resolved further, That this Convention will not again adjourn, except for the observance of the holy Sabbath, until the nominations for President and Vice-President shall be made.

Resolved further, That if no candidate shall receive a majority of the electoral vote prior to the fiftieth ballot, that upon the fiftieth ballot the candidate having the highest number of votes shall be decided unanimously nominated.

There was much confusion, amid which a division on the question was loudly called for by several gentlemen.

Mr. Call moved that the voting for a nominee be postponed until the resolutions could be acted upon.

Mr. Vinton inquired whether a vote of two-thirds was not required to suspend the rules?

The President replied in the affirmative.

The question on the suspension was taken by States, and was announced, Yeas 3 (from New-York Delegates,) and 291 Nays. The Florida three having been cast in the negative occasioned much laughter, as a Delegate from that State wished to offer the resolutions.

During the thirty-third ballot, the Maine Delegation received from a lady in the gallery a large bouquet.

After the thirty-fourth ballot was announced, Mr. Cole, of Georgia, moved that the Convention adjourn till Monday morning.

Mr. Davis, of Florida, demanded that the vote be taken by States.

Great noise and confusion ensued. Delegates in all parts of the Hall rose and addressed the Chair, and others called for "A ballot," "Order," &c.

A Delegate from Pennsylvania demanded of the Chair how many it required to insist upon a vote being taken by States.

The Chair said that the Convention had all along acted upon the rule of allowing the vote by States when demanded by a single Delegate; but the Chair entertained an opinion that this was not the rule. The rules of the House of Representatives had no provision for taking the vote by States; but there was a constitutional provision, that on the demand of one-fifth of the members, the Ayes and Nays shall be taken by analogy. The rules being silent the Chair would assimilate this motion to that constitutional requirement. He therefore would rule that it would require a demand by one-fifth of the State Delegations for a vote by States.

Mr. Morton, of Florida, insisted that the Convention had adopted a rule giving to one State the right to call the vote by States.

Mr. Vinton said the decision of the Chair would involve every question in confusion.

Mr. Stanard and Mr. Vinton insisted that a rule had been adopted giving to any State the right to call for a vote by States, and up to this time had acted under the rule.

The Chair said no such rule had been adopted.

Mr. Welsh said he had offered a resolution with such a rule in it, but it was not adopted.

A Delegate moved to lay the call for a vote by States on the table.

The Chair decided this motion to be in order.

Mr. Cabell said no power could lay it on the table. The Constitutional law for a call by one-fifth of the members, and of the right to call for a vote by States was similar. It could not be laid on the table.

The Chair decided it could.

Mr. Cabell demanded that the vote on laying on the table be taken by States.

The Chair decided that this brought the subject back to the original question, which was on the adjournment.

Seven States having insisted on a vote by States, on the motion to adjourn, it was so taken, and decided in the negative, by Ayes 76, Nays 126.

During the vote the confusion and noise were very great.

The Chair said—Gentlemen will please come to order. If the Chair knew gentlemen's names, he would call them to order by name. If you design doing any business you must conduct yourselves in order and propriety. If gentlemen don't intend doing any business, you had better say so at once, and go home.

The Convention proceeded to the thirty-fifth trial, and when the result was announced,

Mr. Patterson, of Maryland, moved that the Convention adjourn until seven o'clock this evening.

Another gentleman moved that the Convention adjourn *sine die*.

Cries—"No, no;" "Agreed," &c.

Mr. Patterson demanded that the vote be taken by States.

The Clerk began to call the roll for voting for a Presidential nominee, when Mr. Patterson in a loud voice, insisted upon his right to make the motion, and have it put. He was vehemently called to order.

The President finally said he would now hear the motion of the gentleman: and Mr. Patterson repeated it, and moved that the question be taken by States.

Another motion to adjourn *sine die* was made but those motions were not agreed to.

A Delegate from Illinois offered a resolution that upon the demand of the Delegation from any one State, the vote upon any proposition before the Convention shall be taken by States.

There were loud cries of "Ballot! ballot!" "Take the vote," &c.

EXCITING SCENES—MR. RAYMOND'S DISPATCH RE TELEGRAPHED TO THE CONVENTION.

At this point Mr. Duncan, of Louisiana, rose to a question of personal privilege and honor.

The President again vainly endeavored to enforce order by the usual appliances of earnest requests and earnest blows with his hammer.

Mr. Duncan, amid the confusion said—"I have just had placed in my hands, by a distinguished gentleman from Georgia—because he is a little more hoarse than I am—the paper which I hold in my hand. If he had not been so enfeebled he would have felt it to be his duty to present the same thing to the house and the country. Among other things it is stated that the New-York Delegation are indignant at the rejection of their claimants, and that if Scott is defeated by it, they will protest against the action of the Convention, and disavow its binding force.

Applause and hisses here interrupted the speaker, and also cries of "Hear him"—"Order," &c.

Mr. Duncan continued—When my honor is touched, hear me, and you shall. He then read amid a tremendous uproar, the following dispatch:

"GENERAL J. WATSON WEBB—

"Care of Moses H. Grinnell.

"Raymond has telegraphed to, and published in his paper, that the New-York Delegation is indignant at the rejection of their claimants, and that, if Scott is defeated, they will protest against the action of the Convention, and disavow its binding force.

"These are the exact words. Also, that the Northern Whigs gave way on the Platform, with the understanding that Southern Whigs were to give way on Scott.

"GEO. H. ANDREWS."

When Mr. D. read the signature, various voices asked, "Who is he?"

Mr. Duncan—I appeal to every member of the Committee on the Platform, whether there was such an infamous understanding as this?

Cries—"No," "no," "no".

Mr. Draper said—Nobody believes it.

There was now great confusion—many gentlemen talking, and not a few standing on their feet.

There were several voices saying, "Raymond wrote it."

Mr. Duncan—I don't know who wrote the statement. It is infamously false; and if I knew the author, I would throw it in his face.

The gentleman spoke earnestly, and the greatest excitement prevailed on the floor and in the galleries.

Governor Johnston, of Penna., said—I am well satisfied that there is no person in this Convention who is more deeply sensible of the infliction of an injury on the feelings of the honorable gentleman from Louisiana than myself. I can say I was a member of the Committee on Platform, and that it is entirely untrue that any proposition was made by Southern or Northern gentlemen, or Scott, or Fillmore men, in the form of a compromise in relation to either of the candidates. I do not say this because I am a friend of General Scott's, but the friend of the Whig party. [Applause, and cries of "Good."] I will say further, there was not in the Committee the slightest exhibition of unkind feeling—none that could be called unpleasant. I appeal to every gentleman on the Committee, to say whether we did not meet as a band of brothers, to compare our views on various subjects, and construct a Platform which the great National Whig Party could stand upon; and I say now, as I did not wish to trouble the Convention, because in some quarters I may rest under the shadow of a cloud, that if the same feeling which animated the Delegates on that Committee had prevailed in this Convention, we should have had no such scenes as have been exhibited here to-day, and the business for which our credentials sent us here to perform, would have been brought to a conclusion. I have no feeling in relation to the subject just brought to the notice of this Convention. If it was designed in any form to affect the fortunes of either of the distinguished gentlemen, Scott or Fillmore, I repudiate it, and so does every friend of Scott, as unjust to their candidate and themselves. I do n't care who is the author.

A Voice—"It is a newspaper article, telegraphed back to Baltimore."

Mr. Johnston contended, as the gentleman from Louisiana has said, it is false in all its particulars. I hope that there will be a better state of feeling, and I appeal to gentlemen, on both sides, to act as they have heretofore acted—as brothers of the same party, and not like those who are hostile to one another.

Mr. Raymond rose to a question of privilege, and so did Mr. Richardson, if we correctly penetrated the dense crowd in the midst of which they were standing. There were loud cries of "Take him out!" "Hear him!" and "Order!"

Mr. Richardson was understood to say—If you sustain me, I will introduce a resolution, that the nemination of this Convention shall be supported by the whole of the New-York Delegation, or faint. I am a good Whig—rule me out if you choose—but I beg to be heard. Gentlemen, in the name of New-York, although I am but one individual here, I ask that you will give me my rights. I represent the Twenty-second District of New-York.

Cries—"Order," and "Go on."

Mr. Richardson—We sat in session two days, and—

At this point the confusion became worse confounded. Gentlemen in every direction jumped up, calling out, "Mr. President," all wishing to say something.

The New-York Delegation was in a ferment. Many remarks were made; but what they were, it is impossible to tell.

Mr. Raymond rose to a question of privilege and personal honor, amid deafening cries of "Order."

The Chairman called to order, and banged and hammered.

Mr. Botts rose to a question of order.

Much laughter succeeded; but we do not know what became of the point of order, nor does any body else.

Mr. Sevier, on behalf of the Committee on Credentials, said he held in his hand a paper which explained the difficulty between the two gentlemen from the Twenty-second district.

Cries of "Agreed," and expressions of disapprobation.

Mr. Cranston was opposed to the resolution, for the reason that, if adopted, the Convention would recognize the power of any man to call for such a vote on every trifling motion.

The President said—Will the gentleman understand the question before he debates it? The gentleman does not understand it. [Laughter.]

Mr. Cranston—I thought I did.

The President again essayed to suppress the great confusion which prevailed; and while he was hammering with his gavel, a loud voice was heard saying "*O-h-e-r,*" occasioning much merriment.

Mr. Cranston, after hearing the resolution again read, said it was a little better than he expected, although it was bad enough. He further opposed the resolution.

Mr. Morton demanded the previous question, and under its operation, the resolution was rejected.

Mr. Cowles, of New-York, moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Convention declare itself in permanence, until the nomination shall be made.

[Much applause, and cries of "No, no."]

The President decided the resolution out of order—the sittings being under the control of the Convention.

Mr. Cowles, with all due respect to the Chair, and for the purpose of advancing the business of the Convention, appealed from the decision of the Chair, and asked for the Yeas and Nays. He subsequently, however, out of respect to the judgment of his friends, withdrew the resolution.

A delegate from Illinois explained that neither Mr. Richardson nor Mr. Raymond were regular Delegates.

It appears that the name of the authorized Delegate was stricken out of the credential, and the name of Henry J. Raymond inserted. Said name of Raymond is interlined in said document in a different hand writing from that of Mr. Bruce, who was the proper Delegate. Your Committee had no evidence before them that said Bruce was authorized, by the district convention which appointed him a Delegate, to appoint a proxy, and therefore they took no action upon said proxy, believing that the question before the same belongs exclusively to the decision of this Convention.

Mr. Watts of Va. said he felt himself called upon, as Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, to make a correct statement of the pending case; and, if his power of language would sustain him, he would do so. The morning on which he made his final report to the Convention, and while the Committee was engaged at its last sitting, the gentleman from Louisiana presented the paper he just read. He then learned that on the previous evening, while he (Mr. W.) was temporarily absent from the Chair, the claim of Mr. Raymond to a seat in the Convention was informally acted upon by the Committee, and his name entered in the roll with those of New-York, duly accredited as such. The credential paper presented by the gentleman from Louisiana was submitted to the consideration of the Committee, and rejected by a vote of nearly two to one. In the report Mr. R. was retained as a qualified member, and was therefore entitled to his seat. But, said Mr. W., looking behind that report, and regarding the question as an original one, I have said, and repeat again, that Mr. Raymond is no more entitled to a seat in this Convention than I am to a seat in the Legislature of California.

Mr. Vinton said the Convention were engaged in executing the duty of selecting a Presidential nominee, and that it was not in order to proceed with anything else.

THE VOTING RESUMED—VARIOUS MOTIONS.

The Convention then proceeded with the voting and completed the thirty-sixth trial.

The thirty-eighth vote having been taken, a Delegate from North Carolina moved a recess till 8½ o'clock to-night.

This created more confusion, and cries of "No, never."

Mr. Jessup moved for a vote by States, and after considerable noise, and cries of "Order," it was withdrawn.

The motion to adjourn was then negatived.

The thirty-ninth vote was then taken and announced, when Mr. Morton said it was evident, from the balloting, taken during the day, that no nomination can be effected this evening; he therefore moved that the Convention adjourn till Monday morning, and demanded that the vote be taken by States.

The demand was seconded, and the motion was rejected, by Yeas 116, Nays, 176.

Mr. Welch moved to suspend the rules, to enable him to offer a resolution, that in taking a vote the Delegations rise and be counted, instead of answering through their chairman.

The Convention refused to suspend the rules.

Mr. Duke moved that the Convention adjourn till 9 o'clock to-night, which was lost.

The Convention then proceeded to the fortieth vote, during which, when a vote was announced for Choate, by Tennessee, there was much applause.

The President had become so much fatigued, from his labors in the chair, that he vacated his seat, Mr. Sprague of Mass., a Vice-President, aking his place.

There being a great noise in the hall, the Chair, Mr. Sprague, said the forty-first ballot would now be taken, and gentlemen will keep quiet. It is for your own comfort. Your President has become worn out; he could stand here no longer. I assure you I will not stand here if order is not preserved. I will not attempt to coerce you, but will take my seat. Have some self-respect.

The forty-first vote was then taken and announced. The increase of Webster's vote was received with applause and cheers in the galleries, and on the floor.

A NEW CONVENTION PROPOSED.

Mr. Layton of Del., then rose, and amid much confusion and cries of "Order," "Sit down," &c., said—I now give notice that, if no nomination be made by the Convention on the fiftieth ballot, I will move that this Convention adjourn *sine die*, with a recommendation to the Whigs of the country to appoint Delegations to a new Convention.

Great confusion and laughter ensued, and there were cries of "Order," "Order," and loud talking all over the room.

The forty-second vote was then taken, when a Delegate from North Carolina moved an adjournment till Monday morning, at 10 o'clock. Lost.

CLOSING SCENES OF THE DAY.

Mr. Cullom, of Tenn., said he desired to facilitate the business of the Convention as much as any one, and he would do nothing to impede its business or further the particular advantage of any candidate. He moved an adjournment to half-past nine o'clock.

Loud cries of "No, no."

The Chair decided the motion out of order.

It was now seven o'clock, and the gas was lighted, and every part of the hall was crowded. Great confusion and uproar prevailed.

The Chair appealed again and again, in vain, for silence.

Mr. Imboden, of Virginia, moved that after the next ballot the Convention take a recess till nine o'clock to-night. Lost.

Noise and confusion continued, notwithstanding the efforts by the Chair to preserve order.

Mr. Grinnell, of New-York, moved an adjournment till Monday, which was decided to be out of order.

The forty-third ballot was then taken and announced.

A delegate from Louisiana moved an adjournment till 9½ to-night. Lost.

The forty-fourth ballot was then taken and announced; when Mr. Morgan, of Maryland, moved an adjournment till Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, and that the vote be by States.

The vote by States was ordered, and the motion was rejected, by Yeas 137, Nays 155.

The Convention then for the forty-fifth time proceeded to ballot, and again for the forty-sixth time, without effect.

A delegate from North Carolina moved an adjournment till Monday, at 10 o'clock, and asked that the vote be taken by States.

ADJOURNMENT.

The call for vote by States was sustained,

The vote was then taken, and the motion was agreed to by Yeas 147, Nays 145.

The Convention then adjourned to Monday, at 10 A. M.

Variations of the Ballots.

On the eighth ballot Scott gained one from Fillmore in New-Hampshire, and one in Illinois.

On the ninth ballot Webster gained one from Scott in New-Hampshire. Scott gained one in New York.

On the tenth ballot Scott gained one from Webster in New-Hampshire, and one from Fillmore in Vermont.

On the eleventh ballot Fillmore gained one from Scott in Vermont.

On the twelfth ballot Fillmore lost one by a divided district in Virginia.

The thirteenth ballot was the same as the twelfth. Webster gains one from Scott in New-Hampshire, and Scott gains one from Webster in Vermont.

On the fourteenth ballot Scott gained one from Webster in New-Hampshire. Webster gained one from Scott in New-York, and one from Scott in Vermont.

On the fifteenth ballot there was no change.

On the sixteenth ballot, Scott gained one from Fillmore in Vermont, and one from Webster in New-York.

On the seventeenth ballot Webster gained one from Scott in New-Hampshire; Fillmore gained one from Scott in Vermont, and one in Rhode Island.

On the eighteenth ballot Webster lost one in New-Hampshire to Crittenden.

On the nineteenth ballot Scott gained one from Crittenden in New-Hampshire; Webster gained one from Scott in New-York. The Illinois delegate who pardons in voting for Fillmore, against his delegation, was presented with a large bouquet, by Senator Pearce, for his devotion to the President.

On the twenty-first ballot Scott gained one from Webster in New-Hampshire, and Webster one from Scott in Vermont, and Scott gained one from Webster in New-York.

On the twenty-second ballot Rhode Island gave four for Webster, being a loss of one from Scott and one from Fillmore.

On the twenty-third ballot Scott gained two from Webster in Rhode Island; Webster Gained one from Scott in Connecticut and one from Scott in New-York.

On the twenty-fourth ballot, Scott gained one from Webster in New-York. Missouri changed from nine for Fillmore to eight for Fillmore and one for Scott.

On the twenty-fifth ballot, Webster gained one from Scott in New-Hampshire, and Scott gained one from Fillmore in Virginia.

On the twenty-sixth ballot, Scott gained one from Webster in New-Hampshire.

On the twenty-seventh ballot, Scott gained one from Webster in Connecticut. No other change.

The twenty-eighth ballot was the same as the twenty-sixth.

On the twenty-ninth ballot, Webster gained one from Scott in New-Hampshire.

On the thirtieth ballot, Scott gained one from Webster and lost one absentee from Illinois. There is some caucusing apparent.

The thirty-first ballot was the same as the twenty-seventh.

On the thirty-second, Scott and Fillmore each lost one which Webster gained.

On the thirty-fourth, Crittenden gained one from Scott, and one from Fillmore in Illinois. Scott gained one from Fillmore in Iowa, and Crittenden gained one from Webster in California.

On the thirty-seventh, Scott gained one from Webster in New Hampshire.

On the thirty-ninth, Webster gained one from Scott in New-York, and Fillmore gained one from Scott in Illinois.

A Fillmore delegate from Tennessee voted for Choate on the fortieth ballot.

On the forty-second, Scott gained one from Webster in Virginia, and one in New-Hampshire.

Fillmore gained one from Scott in Illinois on the forty fourth vote.

On the forty-fifth ballot, Scott gained one from Fillmore in Illinois, Webster gained one from Fillmore in Connecticut, and Webster gained one from Scott in New-Hampshire.

On the forty-sixth ballot, Scott gained one from Webster in New-Hampshire.

Summary of Ballotings.

Ballots.	*Scott.*	*Fillmore.*	*Webster.*
1	131	133	29
2	133	131	29
3	133	131	29
4	134	130	29
5	130	133	30
6	131	133	29
7	131	133	26
8	133	131	26
9	133	131	29
10	135	130	29
11	134	131	26
12	134	130	26
13	134	130	26
14	133	130	29
15	133	130	29
16	135	129	26
17	132	131	29
18	132	131	26
19	132	131	29
20	132	131	29

Jew-York Daily Gimes.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1852.

PAPER CONSOLIDATION ..... 26,000.

☞ Persons in Brooklyn who wish to subscribe to the Morning or Evening Times can do so by leaving their orders at Baker's News Depot, No. 63 Atlantic-st.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

SPECIAL DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 20.

Our city has been very quiet to-day, more than we-kinds of the outside Delegates having gone. At 1 o'clock, the Telegraph resumed, and soon the forty-sixth ballot, and the adjournment to Monday, were known, and the crowds dispersed.

From the proceedings on Saturday, nothing like a satisfactory surmise can be drawn, nor are the telegraphic speculations of yesterday much more satisfactory. The important conferences during adjournment, seem to have been a wash-out. Their results may possibly tell on the early action as to the author of a new and valuable combination, and deny Lord Bacon's claims to consideration as the author of a new and valuable method of arriving at truthful conclusions. A charge delivered to a jury in one of our Law Courts a few days since, would certainly strengthen the faith in these detractors of Bacon's fame. The learned judge, it strikes us, arrived at a very singular conclusion by the rule of induction,—but memoranda and figures.

☞ At the approach of my departure, I request all those who might perhaps have whatever claims to settle with me, to apply in the course of this week to Mr. PAUL HAMIR, No. 82 East Sixteenth-street. At the same time I request all those to whom perhaps anything may have been intrusted, concerning myself and my country, to direct to the same gentleman.

L. KOSSUTH.

New-York, June 21, 1852.

DEW-PIECE OPERATIONS.—It is the opinion of Dr. Lucretia *Burke*.—It is the Dutching Song in *Lucretia Borgia*.—" Dutching," &c., and the cavatina from *Candelle*.—"Now with grief no longer bending," Her voice and baritone side are said to be highly respectable artists, and the orchestra is to be by no means inconsiderable. Should the following Concert, which was in all probability the last of the season, not be fully attended, the fault will not be with the Committee of Arrangements, who have left nothing undone to render the entertainment worthy the patronage of the public. The Concert will take place at the Tabernacle, this evening, at 8 o'clock.

The following is a list of her officers:

WM. H. GLYDER, Commander; ALEXANDER M. PEYCK, Lieutenant; RICHMOND ATLICK, Jno. WILKES, Jr., Lieutenant; RICHMOND ATLICK, 2d, Lieutenant.

The following is a list of her officers:

James P. Otis, Chairman; Geo. Wallridge, Chas. L. Frost, Lemonade Cream, Beer and other refreshments. "Jumper Mennet Clmr" of Philadelphia. The waiters carrying Ice Cream, Lemonade, Beer and other refreshments among the audience, was a new feature at a Metropolitan Concert.

To-day the Societies will be received by the City authorities in front of the City Hall, and in the evening they will give a Concert at Metropolitan Hall, in some parts of which the entire number will unite.

On Tuesday they go to Elm Grove, where they have a Pic-Nic Concert in the woods.

THE GERMANS AND KOSSUTH.—The German residents of our City met again last Wednesday evening in Hester-street, to make arrangements for a German mass meeting in honor of Governor Kossuth. Several distinguished liberals and speakers addressed the meeting in German; one of them stated that the German Knight Templars and German Masonic Lodges collected during Kossuth's absence from this City, the handsome sum of $3,000 material aid, which statement was received with repeated hearty cheers. It was resolved, 1. To hold the mass meeting in one of the large halls of the City; 2. To invite the German Sangerbund and other German societies to attend the meeting as invited guests. A committee of seven was elected to carry these resolutions into effect, and the meeting adjourned at a late hour of the evening to meet again on Friday evening the 18th of June. Friday they met again, and the committee of seven reported that they had arranged a mass meeting to be held on Wednesday evening the 23d of June, at the Tabernacle. 3d, That Governor Kossuth was invited, and immediately consulted to address the Mass Meeting next Wednesday evening. 4th, That the German Sangerbund and the distinguished leaders of the Liberals in Europe (or of "Young Europe") now in this country, were invited with tickets of admission, as invited guests. 4th, That the price of admission has been fixed at $1, and 5th, That 4,000 tickets have been printed and are ready for sale. After the report was made, and the arrangements adopted by a vote; three German gentlemen were elected as a committee to wait on Governor KOSSUTH next Wednesday evening, to accompany him from his residence to the Tabernacle, and to introduce him to the assembled public. A Mr. Horn was elected Treasurer, who gave bonds to the amount of $6,000. A few more speeches were made and the meeting closed.

☞ The merchants of Philadelphia have addressed a memorial to the Secretary of State, recommending that he publish the French decree in the extraordinary Gazette, in order to secure to themselves commercial advantages similar to those granted to Austria. That a fair representation of what the Institution are and the contrast they offer to the Free, highly prosperous and rapidly growing City of New-York, was made the occasion of the Jumper Concert, by the numerous and fashionable audience present, is evident from the fact that the receipts were $1,000 more than at the Concert of the Germania Band, and the expenses $1,000 less. The Concert was given in the Tabernacle, which was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the performers were greeted with enthusiastic applause. The Jumper Concerts will be repeated every evening during the week, and the public are invited to attend.

The Rochester papers announced the arrival in that city of a party of Greeks. They are distinguished by a style of dress, and in the shape of a jolly old waterman. Assuming the scale of disgust upon which the Boston *Post* says truly that the contrivance of the ordinary cabin or sickness of the stomach. They have a remedy which they have never given any token of a disposition as to believe all apprehension of fatal results. We are told that prodigy of our readers nothing new when some one interruption: Common salt, one table-spoonful; half pepper, one tea-spoonful; a half-pint of hot water. Nevertheless, we have heard numerous instances of its use, and not one of its failure. It is at once the cheapest, safest and most effectual remedy for the Cholera Infantum.

Hon. Pierre Soule of Louisiana, is to deliver an oration in Philadelphia on the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. An admirable choice. We are pleased to see the people are to be applied to one of the Democratic Statesmen.

The Rochester papers announced the arrival in that city of a party of Greeks. They are distinguished by a style of dress, and in the shape of a jolly old waterman. Assuming the scale of disgust upon which the Boston *Post* says truly that the contrivance of the ordinary cabin or sickness of the stomach. They have a remedy which they have never given any token of a disposition as to believe all apprehension of fatal results. We are told that prodigy of our readers nothing new when some one interruption: Common salt, one table-spoonful; half pepper, one tea-spoonful; a half-pint of hot water. Nevertheless, we have heard numerous instances of its use, and not one of its failure. It is at once the cheapest, safest and most effectual remedy for the Cholera Infantum.

Our own information is, that Gen. SCOTT's success would be deemed more than probable by his friends at Baltimore yesterday. And that is confirmed by several Eastern Delegates, who left Baltimore early in the day. An accession from the South-west was also deemed probable.

The case was this. A widow brought suit against the proprietors of a certain line to commute to Gen. SCOTT.

Mr. CHOATE, with other leading friends of the Candidates, is in Washington, and rumor says that Mr. WEBSTER's friends, will, on the first or second ballot, to-morrow unite on FILLMORE.

The Soott men, on the other hand, anticipate four votes from Missouri, two from Maryland, four from Iowa, one from California, five from Kentucky, one from Arkansas, and two or three from Virginia, making twenty votes. Should the balloting continue without any attempt on the part of the WEBSTER or the JUNES less frequent; and a general appearance of the JUNES being tired out, they think that a good portion of FILLMORE's friends will prefer SCOTT to FILLMORE.

Hon. Peter

NEW-YORK CITY.

ORDINATIONS.—The Rt. Rev. Dr. Chase, Bishop of New-Hampshire, will perform Episcopal offices in this Diocese, in the place of Bishop De Lancey, for a portion of the Summer. He will hold a GENERAL ORDINATION of Deacons and Priests, in the Church of the Annunciation, in this City, on Sunday, the 27th inst., the Sunday following the commencement of the General Theological Seminary; and will consecrate the following new Churches, viz: at Kinderhook, Tuesday, 22d inst; at Bunkwick, Saturday, 26th inst; at Copake Iron Works, Tuesday, 29th inst., and at Granville, Thursday, July 8. On Sunday, July 4th, Bishop Chase will hold an ordination for Bishop De Lancey, at Geneva.

FIRE.—About 6½ o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in the building No. 22 South William-street. The store was occupied by HENRY MCFARLAND as a hardware store, and the upper lofts for storage. The fire broke out in the third story, where a quantity of wool and cotton was stored. It was extinguished without any material damage to the building and contents.

☞ The story that an officer attempted to serve a writ of *ne exeat* upon Mrs. Forrest, on the day of her departure for Europe, is contradicted upon the authority of the agent of the steamer.

☞ The annual commencement of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, will be held on Thursday next, the 24th inst., in St. Peter's Church, Chelsea. Divine service to commence at 10 o'clock. An address will be delivered by one of the Bishops of the Church; the Rt Rev. Dr. Upfold.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A man, name unknown, was run over by the way train on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad last evening, a short distance above William's Bridge. He was struck on the head by the cow-catcher, and the scalp torn entirely off. He was brought to this City and conveyed to the Hospital.

FIRE IN TWENTY-NINTH-STREET.—About 1 o'clock on Saturday morning a fire broke out in the large dwelling-house, No. 131 West Twenty-ninth-street, which originated from a defect in the chimney. The flames were discovered by the Twentieth Ward Police, who, with the assistance of the firemen, speedily extinguished the fiery element before any material damage was sustained.

CUTTING TELEGRAPH WIRES.—A malicious fellow named Michael Finnigan was arrested on Saturday, in the Third Ward by officer Wood, charged with cutting the telegraph wires of House's line in the lower part of the city, thereby destroying them to the amount of $500. The accused was taken before Justice Bogart, and fully committed to await a further examination.

EPISCOPAL SERVICE—The Rt. Rev. Bishop Chase, of New-Hampshire, has been engaged by the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Eastern New-York to perform Episcopal services during the absence of Bishop Delancey, to whom they were entrusted for the year.

ATTEMPT TO KILL.—Patrick Huestis was acting, on Thursday, in a very disorderly manner at the Fulton Ferry, when Richard Martin remonstrated with him, and was stabbed with a large knife. The wound was dangerous, and Martin was taken to the Hospital. Huestis was committed.

☞ There were at this port, on Saturday last, 23 steamers, 118 ships, 120 barks, 137 brigs, and 214 schooners. Total, 612.

☞ The steamship *Hermann* sailed for Southampton and Bremen on Saturday. She took out eighty passengers, and $200,000 in specie.

INQUISITIONS BY THE CORONER.—On Saturday morning Coroner Ives held an inquest at the New-York Hospital, on the body of a man named James Lawrence, who died from injuries received by falling through the hatchway of a building in Pine-street, on the 17th inst. The deceased was only 19 years of age.... An inquest was also held at the Hospital on the body of a colored man named William H. Dutcher, born in the District of Columbia, who died while laboring under an apoplectic fit. Verdict accordingly.... The dead body of an unknown man was found drowned yesterday in the slip at Pier No. 2, where an inquest was held, and the Jury rendered a verdict of "Death by drowning, under circumstances unknown to the Jury."... The Coroner held an inquest at No. 339 West Thirty-third-street, on the remains of a man named Thomas Dolan, who was prostrated by the effects of the heat, and died soon after. Verdict, "Death by *coup de soleil*."... Two more inquisitions were held yesterday on bodies found drowned in the North River, one on the body of James Brown, who fell from the steamship *James Adger*, and owing to injuring his head, he sunk. His remains were grappled up soon after, and a verdict accordingly was rendered. The other was at No. 48 Hubert-street, on the body of a lad named Robert McDonald, who lost his life by falling overboard. Verdict accordingly.

DEATH IN A STATION HOUSE.—At a late hour on Saturday night, Patrick Dolan was found lying on the side walk in the Tenth avenue, laboring under the influence of liquor to such a degree that he was unable to speak. The police of the Twentieth Ward conveyed him to the station-house, where he was searched, and $182 in gold coin, and $44 in bank bills found in his possession, which was placed in the hands of Captain Hannegan, and Dolan lodged in a cell, where he was found a corpse yesterday morning. Coroner Ives was notified, and will investigate the case this forenoon.

PASSING FORGED BANK NOTES.—Within the last few weeks a large number of counterfeit $5 bills, on the Salem Bank, of New-Jersey, have been freely circulated in this City, by both men and women, principally by the latter. Yesterday, one of the females, calling herself Annie Carr, was taken into custody, charged with passing one of the forged notes at the store of Nicholas Carter, No. 130 Walker-street, in payment for a can of oysters. The accused was taken before Justice Wood, at the Essex Market Police Office, and detained for a further hearing.

CHARGE OF ARSON.—A cabinet maker, named Peter Kroner, has been arrested by Captain Bradford of the Tenth Ward Police, upon a charge of firing the building rear of No 203 Broadway, which was destroyed on Friday evening. The prisoner had a shop in the building, and was insured for $700 in the Stuyvesant Insurance Company, and from the testimony of two witnesses, taken before Justice Wood, the case is very strong against him. Therefore the magistrate committed Kroner to await a further hearing in the matter.

ALLEGED FRAUD.—Officer Wm. H. Stephens, of the Lower Police Court, arrested a man, on Saturday, at Melrose, Westchester County, N. Y., named Adam Eckhart, upon a warrant issued by Justice Bogart, wherein he stands charged with obtaining $200 worth of liquor and segars from Bayard & Co., No. 100 Pearl-street, by false representations. From the affidavits made before the magistrate, it appears the accused assigned the goods over to a creditor (to whom he owed $600) in a few hours after they came into his possession. In accordance with these facts the Justice committed him to prison for trial.

ROBBERIES.—Assistant Captain Drum, of the Twentieth Ward, arrested a man yesterday named Wm. Crain, upon a charge of stealing a valuable silver watch from the possession of Bartholomew Post, at a boarding-house kept by Thomas Harrington. The accused sold the watch for the nominal sum of $6, to a junk-shop keeper in the Eighth-avenue, and then fled to the State of Maine. Upon his return he was taken into custody, and Justice McGrath committed him for trial.... Another man, by the name of James Winn, was arrested in the Fourteenth Ward yesterday, by Officer Wallace, charged with stealing a lever watch and valuable clothing from Wm. Crawley, at No. 134 Bowery, all of which were recovered, and Justice Wood committed the prisoner for examination.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Ann Cavanagh attempted to destroy herself yesterday by leaping from the third story window of a dwelling house at No. 7 West Broadway, where the poor girl boarded. She was picked up by the police and conveyed to the New-York Hospital in a dying condition.

COURT CALENDAR.—*Friday.*—U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.—The Equity Calendar will be taken up. U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 51, 12, 55, 58 to 62, 64, 65.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 44, 28, 45, 55, 2, 3 and 4, 11, 12, 21, 40, 49, 15, 17, 18, 24, 65.

CIRCUIT COURT—Same as before.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 565, 756, 251, 734, 800, 820, 604, 534, 581, 563, 584, 570, 626, 642, 644, 380, 1423, 699, 725, 693, 740, 733, 451, 789, 790, 695 to 834, 836, 837, 839 to 842, 844, 845.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 569, 1435, 431, 515, 687, 991, 1033, 1055, 1059, 1095, 1107, 1113, 1155, 1160, 1205, 685, 1241, 1391, 1413.—*Part II.*—Nos. 888, 577, 860, 862, 864, 866, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Before Hon. Judge ROOSEVELT.—Decisions.—In the matter of the petition of Charles A. Griffin and wife, B. A. Mumford appointed trustee, without security.

Charles Kneeland vs. *Henry Kneeland and others*—The usual order of reference was made in this case to take proof of title.

Sidney Green vs. *Benjamin F. Stillman*—Motion to change venue denied, but without costs.

In re the appointment of Trustees under the Marriage Settlement of Sophia Vernon—The Court appointed Edward Pearce, David Olyphant, and Robert M. Olyphant, the Trustees.

In re, Andrew J. Carpenter and others, Infants—Order of reference &c., amount of security to be fixed by Judge.

Wm. C. Lent, vs. James D. Morgan.—Motion for stay of proceedings, granted on payment of costs.

James B. Wallace, vs. Augustus Belknap.—Motion to continue injunction denied and not to dissolve injunction granted, but special directions to be in order.

Charles A. Ambler, vs. Sarah G. Price.—Impleaded &c., demurrer to part of answer, allowed with costs, judgment to be suspended until the trial of issue of fact.

SUPERIOR COURT—Before Chief Justice OAKLEY, Judges SANDFORD, DUER, CAMPBELL and BOSWORTH. *Decisions.—William H. Webb vs. Louisa Cochran, et. als.* Judgment at Special Term affirmed, with costs.

John Brewer, Sr. &c. vs. John H. Harbeck. Judgment for the defendant.

On motion of Edward Sandford, the Court rose and adjourned out of respect entertained by the Court for the memory of the late David Graham.

SPECIAL TERM—Before Judge CAMPBELL.—*Marshall Barber, an infant &c., vs. Christian Breithaup.*—Judgment—complaint dismissed, with costs, $15 cost of this motion.

Marshall Barber, an infant vs. Rebecca G. Mack, et al.—This motion should be denied, unless the plaintiff stipulates to enter a remittur for the excess over $1000. In case of consenting, the motion will be denied.

THE U. S. COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, Before Mr. BENEDICT, *The Extradition case*, was renewed on Saturday and occupied all day. It will probably be closed this morning and a decision given on Wednesday.

SUPERIOR COURT, Before Judge ROOSEVELT.—James T. Brady paid an eloquent tribute to the professional and personal worth of the late David Graham, and moved that the Court do adjourn out of respect to his memory. Mr. Brady said a meeting of the Bar would convene in the early part of the week.

The motion was granted and ordered to be entered on the minutes.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Special Term.*—Decision of Judge BOSWORTH in relation to the Monkeys.—*Mathew B. Morgan* vs. *Gustavus V. Brooks et als.*—In this case the defendants, Donetti and Niblo, are adjudged not guilty of contempt, but the defendant Brooks, who exhibited the Monkeys, is adjudged guilty of misconduct, and fined $100, and to be imprisoned until it is paid, not to exceed thirty days. Motion for injunction denied, on the defendants' stipulation not to bring any action on the undertaking given in applying for the injunction. Order granted herein.

COMMON PLEAS.—Before Judge DALY.—*T. Keeler* vs. *the Harlem Railroad Company.*—In this case, reported on Saturday, the Judge ordered the complaint to be dismissed, the plaintiff not being in the car, but having one foot on the platform, and one on the step thereof. After this decision, the Company ought to issue orders to allow no passengers to be on the platform of the cars. We don't expect they will do so.

BROOKLYN CITY.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—An association has been organized at Riverhead, Long Island, composed entirely of Teachers in the different Schools in Suffolk County. The object is a most worthy one for mutual improvement in the profession which they follow. At their first meeting the following officers were elected:

President.—James H. Tuthill. *Vice-Presidents.*—W. C. Booth and A. Munroe Youngs. *Corresponding Secretary.*—L. H. De Loss Crane. *Recording Secretary.*—H. H. Skinner. *Treasurer.*—J. A. Hallock.

The next meeting of the Association will be held on the 10th of September next, at which time an address will be made by the President; an essay from a member, and also a poem prepared for the occasion.

SABBATH SCHOOL EXCURSION.—The Sabbath School attached to the Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington-street, will proceed to St. Ronan's Well, Flushing, on Wednesday next to spend the day.

The Scholars of Public School No. 8 went on an excursion, on Saturday last, to Riddle's Grove, and passed a very pleasant day.

WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE.—On Friday evening, at a meeting of the Brooklyn Whig Journal Committee, held at Madame Prest's City Hotel, D. K. Smith, Esq., was elected President to fill vacancy occurred by the resignation of Charles R. Marvin, Esq.

BATHING.—A large number of boys were arrested by the Police yesterday for bathing in public places. The ordinances are very explicit upon this matter, and we are glad that there is a good prospect of their being enforced by the Police officers.

"FETE."—The ladies of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Huntington, Long Island, are making arrangements to give a grand "Fête" on the Fifth of July, similar to the one given last year. The proceeds are to be appropriated toward the construction of a Parsonage for this denomination.

ACCIDENT.—A man, named John O'Brien was injured at Gowanus, on Friday afternoon, at a place called the "Swamp," by having one of his legs crushed in some machinery which he was at work upon at the time. Dr. Clifford was called to attend him.

OVERBOARD.—About 1 o'clock Saturday morning, an unknown man fell or jumped into the river, from the ferry boat *Transit*, and was probably drowned.

ASSAULT AND BURGLARY.—Patrick O'Brien and Martin Fox, were arrested on Saturday by Deputy Sheriff, John Friend, the former for burglary, and the latter for a violent assault upon O'Brien, with an axe, injuring him severely. Justice King committed both for examination.

SHIP EUROTES.—The captain of the ship *Eurotes* was arrested on Friday by officer Simpson, of the Third District Police, for violating some law of the port, by putting his vessel into port, at the Atlantic Docks, without proper permission; he was reprimanded and discharged upon making things "all right."

LOST CHILDREN.—A girl, four years of age, daughter of Mr. N. Collins, No. 29 Wyckoff-street, Brooklyn, strayed away from home yesterday, and cannot be found. A boy seven years of age, named Morris Barker, left his home, at No. 154 South Sixth-street, Williamsburg, Saturday night, and has not been found since. He wore away drab colored pants.

INQUESTS.—Coroner Ball held an inquest on Saturday upon the body of a man, found drowned at Penny Bridge, Thursday night, when a verdict was rendered that deceased had been in the water so long as to render identification impossible. He had on a black sack-coat, black pants, muslin shirt, flannel drawers, and boots. He was about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches in height.

Also, on the body of a man found at the foot of Twenty-fifth-street, Gowanus, same day, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches in height, dark hair, short whiskers under the chin, straight built, and had on a red flannel shirt, black pants, and boots.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Counterfeit three dollar bills on the Hudson River Bank are in circulation in Brooklyn.

CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR.—*Tuesday.*—Nos. 11, 21, 22, 37, 129, 42, 59, 62, 63, 64.

CIRCUIT COURT.—*Saturday.*—Before Judge SELAH B. STRONG.—*Alfred L. Dennis* agt. *Jacob L. Fenn.*—The Jury in this case brought in a verdict for plaintiff,—$108 67 damages.

Andrew Delaney agt. *Amos R. Eno and John O'Donnell*—In this case, on reading affidavits in behalf of the defendant's attorney, it was ordered that the cause be put off for the present term upon the payment of the costs of the term to the plaintiff.

Court adjourned till Tuesday, 10 o'clock A. M.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

HUDSON RIVER BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.—The Hudson River Baptist Association (South) will commence its annual session in the First Baptist Church of Williamsburg, at 10 o'clock *to-morrow* morning. About forty churches will be represented by clerical and lay delegates, to the number of two hundred. The churches included in this Association are those of Williamsburg, Brooklyn, and nearly all of those in New-York in the river counties as far as Poughkeepsie. The session is expected to continue about three days. The Home and Foreign Missions, the Bible cause, Tract Society, and Temperance question will be brought before the body during the session. Rev. E. L. Magoon will preach the opening sermon, at 10 o'clock on Tuesday; after which, receiving letters reporting the affairs of the different churches included in the Association will be the order of business. On Tuesday evening, Rev. A. S. Corey will preach on Ministerial Education.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—Officers Woodward and Sands discovered a fire in the rear of the confectionary establishment, corner of Fourth and South Sixth-streets, on Saturday morning at 3 o'clock, which they extinguished. It caught from an ash-barrel.

—Street Commissioner Cornell has succeeded in carrying out the directions of the Common Council, in clearing the side-walks of Grand and South Seventh-streets with little trouble. The public generally acknowledge the improvement.

JERSEY CITY.

RETURN OF THE CONTINENTALS.—The Continentals of Jersey City reached Boston on Wednesday morning last, to participate in the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. They were received by the Boston Fusileers, and conducted through the principal streets of the city. On Thursday, the Boston Veteran Corps escorted them to Bunker Hill, and the Charleston artillery conducted them to the top of the monument. Returning to the City Hall of Charleston, a bountiful collation was in readiness; after partaking of which, they marched through the streets of East Boston, partaking of two more collations at hotels on their route. The Boston Veteran Association gave them a dinner in the evening, at the Pantheon Hall. On Friday, the Veteran Corps, Rifles and Fencibles led them through the main streets of the City, to Boston Common, and then to the starting point for home—which they reached Saturday morning, highly gratified with their visit. The uniform worn by the Continentals had not previously been introduced there, and was admired most enthusiastically. It called back the forms of the heroes of '76 to their mind most vividly. They will immediately form a company to be in like-manner uniformed. The Continentals numbered 41 muskets, and were commanded by Capt. Pollard.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—The Philadelphia train, which arrived at Jersey City at 9½ o'clock last evening, had 800 passengers on board, filling thirteen cars.

—A boat, containing four persons, was capsized yesterday forenoon near the foot of Grand-street. They were rescued.

—On Tuesday evening the new Hall, in Commercial Buildings, will be opened by a Strawberry Festival, given by the ladies of St. Mathews' Episcopal Church.

—The Wright Rifles, Fink Guards, and Montgomery Guards, parade to-day at Bergen. The Continentals are excused, because of their late trip to Boston.

—The Lafayette Fusileers visit Hon. John Tonnelle, at Bergen to-day.

—The firing of the salute at Jersey City, on Saturday night, in honor of the German Glee Club, caused a rush from New-York, to get the news from Baltimore. Some of the more sanguine cheered for candidates they believed to be nominated.

It is proposed to lay the corner stone of Antioch College, Yellow Springs, O., on the 22d instant, with appropriate ceremonies. The magnitude of the buildings, requiring three million of bricks for their completion, with an educational endowment of $200,000 in scholarships, indicate an institution that has elicited a wide-spread interest in its favor.

The following gentlemen have been chosen officers of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, for the ensuing year: *President*—G. Washington Warren. *Vice-Presidents*—1st, the President of the Mass. Charitable Mechanic Association; 2d, Charles Wells; 3d, John C. Warren; 4th, George C. Shattuck; 5th, Abbott Lawrence.

The Saratoga season will be brilliant. The *Whig* says: The warm weather of the past week has brought along the people very fast. The number now at the principal hotels, as about double what it usually is this early in the season.

A new paper, it is said, is to be started in Boston, to be devoted to the repeal of the Maine Law in Massachusetts.

The Easton (*Md.*) *Gazette* states that a young lady named Morris, was drowned in the Choptank river, near Denton on the 8th inst. She, with several companions, were taking a sail on the river, when the boat upset, and the young lady met a watery grave.

The extensive Foundry and Manufactory of burial cases, on Hunt-street, Cincinnati, owned by W. C. Davis & Co., was entirely consumed on the 14th inst. The damage is estimated at from $10,000 to $15,000, and is covered by insurance.

Mrs. Mary Grimes, of Boston, committed suicide on Thursday by taking arsenic. She had been married but four weeks.

WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—Wanted immediately three agents for the *New-York Scalpel*. They must be men of unquestioned character, perfect good address, and be capable of giving security. They are wanted, to sell the JOURNAL in this City, and will receive larger returns than any other has ever allowed. From the character of the Journal, none who do not answer the above requirements need apply at the Drug Store, corner of Broadway and Howard-st.

CABINET MAKERS WANTED.—Two good workmen, of temperate habits, may secure regular employment and fair wages, at a light business, in a village 12 miles distant, by applying to WM. BELCHER, No. 221 Pearl-st.

CABINET MAKER WANTED.—One that understands repairing. Apply at 44 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.

SERVANTS.—A great variety of carefully selected Servants are now wanting employment at C. MASON'S offices, Nos. 550 Broadway, and 145 Bowery. Terms—Yearly subscription, 50 cents; otherwise, 25 cents. N. B.—Plenty of men and boys on hand.

MOLDERS WANTED.—Six or more experienced workmen competent to do work with green or dry sand, can find employment by visiting or addressing the undersigned. None but men of strict temperance habits need apply. CHOLLAR, SAGE, & DUNHAM, West Troy Foundry, West Troy, N. Y.

TO BROKERS, &c.—A young man, that has had about five years experience in the Broker's and Banking Business, wishes a situation in a Broker's Office; is a good judge of Stocks—well acquainted with uncurrent money generally, and can give the best of references. Address, H. E. G., Times Office.

FOR SEA.—Wanted—Coopers, Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Landsmen, Cooks and Stewards, to go on Whaling Voyages in new ships. Some short, and some long voyages. Office of the Company, No. 97 West-st., cor. of Cedar, up stairs, opposite Pier 14 North River.

DAGUERREOTYPE OPERATOR WANTED—A long-experienced and gentlemanly operator. None but a successful one will answer. Inquire at INSLEY'S, No. 311 Broadway, New-York.

CHANCE FOR A SMALL CAPITAL.—Wanted, a some person with a small capital, to purchase a valuable patent right for the Southern and Western States. Specimen articles of this invention (with which a man may travel without the least inconvenience) will be furnished at cost. To young men of integrity rare inducements will be offered. As the proprietor is unable to travel, he is willing to sell rights on terms which cannot fail of being satisfactory. Inquire of N. C. THAYER, 119 Chambers-st. up stairs.

$10 REWARD.—DOG LOST.—About six weeks since, a small white terrier dog, with his ears cropped, colored a little yellow, and answers to the name of Tip. If he has been stolen, $25 will be paid for the conviction of the thief, or $5 for any information that will find him. Inquire at No. 87 St. Mark's-place, in 8th-st.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED—In the country near the sea shore, not far from the city, for seven or a less number of Ladies, in a Farm House, where the terms are reasonable. Address John Hooper, 48 Franklin Street, New-York. Post paid.

BOARDING.—ROOMS TO LET, at No. 48 Franklin-st., with or without board, furnished or unfurnished. Also, a front basement with three good rooms, adjoining. Warm and cold baths. Inquire as above.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board in a private family. Apply at No. 60 Hester-st. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—With or without board, at No. 1, Monroe-st., corner of Catharine-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WATCHES—JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY GOODS, at the new store No. 126 Canal-st. We would respectfully invite the attention of the public to the inspection of an entirely new stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, and FANCY GOODS, of the latest and most desirable patterns, embracing all of the different varieties in the above named branches. From several years of practical experience, in connection with our present facilities, we confidently state that all orders entrusted to our care shall be promptly and satisfactorily executed. In consequence of the enormous rents in route on Broadway, we have been induced to locate ourselves at No. 126 Canal-st., where our friends and the public will find the choicest goods in the market, at greatly reduced prices. BENNETT & CULBERT, No. 126 Canal-st.

25,000 PUSINESS CARDS FOR 50 CENTS.—The *Daily Times* will publish a card of eight lines for 50 cents, in its 25,000 edition, and distribute them in the best manner. And W. H. McDONALD, Proprietor of the old established Advertising Office, No. 109 Nassau-st., will give your cards a circulation amounting to millions, in the various newspapers published in the United States and Canadas, and charge you the very lowest office prices. He receives the papers daily from all the very best offices, so that persons wishing to advertise can see the papers before choosing.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of transacting the Ready-made Clothing business at wholesale, under the firm of GARDNER, GREEN & CO., at No. 47 Broadway. ROSMAN G. MOULTON, WILLIAM GARDNER, JOHN G. FLIMPTON, ELIAS M. GREEN. New York, June 1, 1858. OLIVER B. TWEEDY.

TO SHIP BUILDERS.—Proposals will be received by the ACCESSORY TRANSIT CO., of Nicaragua, at their office, No. 51 Wall-st., New-York, for the construction of STEAMBOAT of the following description: Length, 134 feet; Beam, 24 feet; Hold, 7 feet; Cylinder, 32 inches; Stroke, 8 feet; Boiler, 20 feet long, 11 feet wide in front, and 9½ feet shell. The model will be furnished by the Company. Apply for further particulars to ISAAC C. LEA, Secretary.

DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS, &c., &c.—The largest and most complete assortment in the United States. Made from the best Kiln Dried Lumber and furnished in any quantity, or made to order in the best manner. The undersigned invite the special attention of builders, and the trade to the above articles. Also the neatest style of inside Blind made in the country. No. 3, N. H. R. R. Freight Depot in Centre-st., corner of Canal, New-York. JENKINS & PORTER.

A BEAUTIFUL HORSE AND ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE FOR SALE.—The horse is dapple brown, 16 hands high, and perfectly sound and kind. The rockaway is one of Ford's best, in fine order, and in good condition. A great chance for any gentleman wishing a genteel establishment. Price $500—worth $600. Can be seen at No. 191 9th-st.

HORSES FOR SALE CHEAP.—A pair of Horses, dark grey, showy and gentle; also a Rockaway Carriage and Harness, all in good condition—the property of a gentleman having left the City—price $650. Will be sold together or separate; may be seen at Wm. Robertson's Livery Stables, State-st. near Henry-st. Brooklyn.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ON HAND FOR SALE, about 25 dozen CHAMPAGNE PINT BOTTLES, all in good order, having been used last season in the porter business. Also about 10 dozen round half-pint. To be disposed of on reasonable terms. Apply to STEPHEN TERRY, 46th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs.

FANS.—R. KIPLING, No. 22 Maiden-Lane, invites the attention of city and country Dealers to his large assortment of Fans, consisting of Silver Paper—Fancy Styles—Spanish, &c. Also, on hand French Jewelery of every kind, and a great variety of Fancy Articles.

SPANISH PORT, LANDING.—200 pipes, halves, quarters and eighths, Spanish Port Wine, of different qualities, landing per brig *Reserve Espanola*, for sale by CAZET & ASTOIN, No. 64 Water-st.

TENNENT'S SCOTCH ALE LANDING.—314 Casks, Quarts, and Pints, of superior quality, warranted prime, landing per steamer *Glasgow*, and for sale by CAZET & ASTOIN, No. 64 Water-st., Sole Agents.

COR. R. DIBOSWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW and COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS for New-York and Illinois, No. 76 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts., N. Y.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BAGGING, CANVAS, BALE ROPE CUTTINGS, GRASS and TARRED ROPE, and all other kinds of paper-makers' stock, by CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 94 Beekman-st.

LOOKING GLASSES, PORTRAIT and PICTURE FRAMES, of every description, on hand, and made to order, at low prices. W. N. JOHNSON, No. 394 Broadway, (Chinatown House,) and No. 294 Bowery.

WRITING PAPERS BY THE CASE ONLY.—The largest and most desirable assortment in the United States, for sale by CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st.

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER, constantly on hand and made to order by CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st.

WRITING PAPER.—A large and very desirable assortment, for sale by BABCOCK, DUNLEVEY & HALL, No. 119 Fulton-st.

WRITING PAPERS.—A complete assortment, for sale by A. C. GOODHUE & CO., No. 117 William-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,

THE FIVE LOVE ADVENTURES OF SOLOMON SLUGG, and other Humorous Sketches, by David E. Rosth, author of the Bonfil, &c. This is a delightful series of humorous sketches, admirably adapted for the rail-car or steamboat, and particularly adapted for the rail-car or steamboat. The various plights and predicaments of Mr. Solomon Slugg in his love adventures, are of the most mirth-provoking kind; and the other sketches of the volume, overflow with unctuous humor. One hundred and sixty-seven pages, 12 mo., with illuminated cover. Price 25 cents. BUNCE & BROTHERS, Publishers, No. 154 Nassau-st.

PARKER'S SCHOOL READERS.

NATIONAL SERIES OF SELECTIONS FOR READING, adapted to the standing of the pupil, in five numbers. By Richard G. Parker, author of "Aids to English Composition," "School Philosophy," &c. Published by A. S. BARNES & CO., No. 51 John-st. Numerous recommendations of this series of Readers have been received by the publishers, of which the following is a sample. Teachers, however, will examine for themselves:

KINDERHAMACK, N. J., UNION SCHOOL, May 24, 1858.

PARKER'S READERS have been used in this institution since Jan. 5, 1852. Our pupils have made more progress than ever before in the same length of time. As the teachers and course of instruction have been precisely the same that existed previous, the difference is clearly the result of the text-book. They are admirable books, well calculated for the end for which they are intended, and need only a practical test in the school-room, to insure them a circulation unparalleled. Truly,

JOHN C. BISHOP, Principal.

THE CHRONO-THERMAL SYSTEM OF MEDICINE, by Dr. DICKSON of London, edited by Dr. TURNER of New-York. Price 25c. REDFIELD, Clinton Hall Bookstore.

"Since the announcement of Dr. Dickson's initial doctrine of the periodicity of diseases, the profession has certainly and silently adopted his hypothesis."—*N. Y. Daily Times.*

"How degrading these piratical attempts to take my bark and throw its owner overboard! They afford an index, however, to the *morals* of the profession.—*Dr. Dickson.*

NEW MEDICAL BOOKS.

EXTRACT FROM THE BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL: "It may be said, fearlessly, that Dr. BOSTWICK'S works on the treatment of his *specialty*, is equal to Ricord's great French works, or Acton's of London, on the same family of complaints, and are far superior to any thing of the kind before published in this country." They may be had at No. 822, or of the author, No. 564 Broadway. Office hours from 8 until 4, and from 7 until 9, evening.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BOSTON PIANO-FORTES.—The largest assortment of Pianos in this city to be found at the warerooms of T. GILBERT & CO., No. 283 Broadway, corner of Anthony-st., opposite Broadway Bank and Theatre, and will be sold at great bargains. They have the metallic frame, and are warranted to remain in any climate. Dealers supplied on very liberal terms. Also, GILBERT'S Cottage or Lyriodel Pianos, convenient for small rooms, for sale low, and warranted. HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.—Twenty second-hand Pianos to rent cheap, or for sale at the following prices: One at $40; one at $50, one at $65, one at $90, one at $100, one at $115, three at $125, two $130, two $135, two $140, three $150; one 6½ Octave Piano, $250; one do $240; one Prince & Co.'s Melodeons, $30, one $35, one $45, one $45; one Boudoir Piano, $190.

PIANO-FORTES.—The finest assortment in the city may be found at the warerooms of N. P. RICH & CO. No. 447 Broadway, consisting of GEO. HEWS's celebrated American patent Action Pianos; T. GILBERT & Co.'s peculiar Æolian Pianos; GILBERT'S and others. Also a variety of new and second-hand Pianos for sale and to let as low as N. P. RICH & CO., No. 447 Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER, (late HUNTS & FISCHER,) Manufacturers and Warerooms, No. 170 Greenwich-st. corner of Day-st. PIANO-FORTES warranted, with reverse bellows and iron frame, well calculated for keeping in tune. Piano-Fortes tuned, repaired and exchanged. N. B.—Also, Æolian Piano-Fortes for sale.

PIANO FORTES.—A large assortment of Pianos from celebrated makers, both with and without Melodeon Æolian Attachment, for sale or to let at 441 Broadway. Also, second-hand Æolian Pianos, made by T. GILBERT & Co. LINCOLN & THOMPSON.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES.—We have now on hand a large assortment of new and second-hand Pianos, for sale and to hire. Pianos from $60 to $300. For hire, from $4 to $10 per month. No. 365 Broadway, New-York. SAFFORD & BROTHER.

PIANO FOR SALE CHEAP.—A very fine toned Rose wood 6½ octave new Piano Forte, fully warranted. Can be seen at No. 40 West 14th-st., between the 5th and 6th avenues.

MELODEONS!—CARHART'S improved Patent Melodeon Depot, No. 364 Broadway, N. Y., opposite the Park.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Insurance Buildings, cor. of Wall and William-sts., offices Nos. 10 and 11, ground floor.

TRUSTEES:

Saml. S. Howland,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Stephen Whitney,	Arthur Leary,	Geo. T. Adee,
William H. Russell,	Morti'r W. Hamilton,	David S. Kennedy,
Daniel E. Fearing,	Denning Duer,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
Gerard Ludlow,	John Stewart, Jr.	Fred'k A. Delano,
Gerrowy B. Lamar,	Robert B. Minturn,	James C. Bell,
Wm. H. Aspinwall,	Robert Ximers,	Dan'l Parker Coit,
Wm. Butler Duncan,	Edward C. Center,	Fred'k Foster,
Chas. H. Russell,	Josiah Oakes,	Peleg Hall,
Isaac Townsend,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.	R. S. Hone,
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This Company having their Capital of $1,250,000 paid in in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, on favorable terms. The assets of this Company, provided that, after paying interest to the stockholders at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to one million dollars.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS AND GENERAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 5 Tryon-row corner of Chatham-st., in the Harlem Railroad Company's building. This Company, having all their capital, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, ($150,000,) paid in and safely invested, are now prepared to issue policies of insurance against loss or damage by fire, at the lowest possible rates of premium, on rents, buildings, furniture, merchandise, ships building, vessels in port, their cargoes, &c.

DIRECTORS:

John Bruce,	Caleb S. Woodhull,	Simeon Draper,
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GEO. S. FOX, President.

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N. B.—Applications in Albany at the office of W. C. MILLER, No. 36 State-st.

THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., Insurance Buildings, No. 49 Wall-st., corner of William-st., main floor, in fear of Sun and Atlantic Insurance Offices—Insures against loss and damage by fire, on rents, buildings, household furniture, merchandise, ships in port, and their cargoes, &c., on favorable terms. This is the only Fire Insurance Company, with a cash capital, in which the policy holders participate in the profits.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual examination of the University will take place on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, June 23 and 24, commencing each day at 9 A. M. The friends of the students and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend. Candidates for admission to the University will be examined on Monday, June 28, commencing at 9 A. M. The anniversary of the Literary Societies will be attended Monday evening, June 28, at 7½ o'clock, in the Church of the Puritans, on Union Square. An Oration will be delivered by Rev. R. S. STORRS, Jr., and a Poem by E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Esq. The anniversary of

New-York Daily Times.

ENGLAND.

Parliamentary Debates—The Maynooth Grant—The Cape—Disturbances, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, June 4, 1852.

Whitsuntide has brought with it another parliamentary holiday—a matter of small consequence, it must be confessed, considering the mode in which the Legislature has employed its sittings lately. Making holidays is at least as good as a Maynooth debate, which has been a favorite diversion on several evenings, and likely to be the topic of discussion for a few more. Whatever be the merits or demerits of the recipients of the grant—only £30,000 a year—the agitation of the question has stirred up the depths of bigotry and bad feeling throughout the country, and elicited an Irish "howl" from the priesthood of a rather alarming character. By the time this vexed question is disposed of one way or other, there will be little leisure for dealing with really important subjects, and not half time enough for getting through the measures which must be passed. The dissolution cannot be much longer delayed. The DERBY ministry, it is now clear, have nothing to gain by further postponement, and are in fact daily more discredited by the shuffling policy they have systematically adopted. All parties are becoming thoroughly sick of the present state of things, which permits of no bold or decided course being taken, and for which there is no remedy but calling together a new Parliament. When that is done let the Cabinet, in homely phrase, "look out for squalls;" for, after the taste they have given of their quality, they will have to deal with men who will show them no mercy.

THE CAPE COMMANDER.

Sir HARRY SMITH, the ex-Commander-in-Chief at the Cape, has just come back, not with the blushing honors of victory upon him, but inclined, nevertheless, to boast pretty considerably of his past achievements. A dispatch of Sir HARRY, in reply to the bitter document of Earl GREY, announcing his recall, has just been published, in which he talks very largely about the number of Kaffirs who have been killed, and the cattle captured while he had the honor of directing military operations at the Cape. Assuming the correctness of his statement, Sir HARRY has been accessory to the slaughter of 6,000 warriors and 80 chiefs, taking the account of the Kaffirs themselves; to say nothing of 80,000 head of cattle seized, or recovered by Her Majesty's troops; and lastly, the crops of the Gaikas have been utterly destroyed. What he has *not* done is, however, perfectly clear. What a noble subject of congratulation for a re-called General! He has not conquered the Kaffirs, who by the latest dispatches seem quite lively after all their losses, and still in a condition to maintain a stout contest with our forces. Modesty, I fear, must not be reckoned among the military attributes of Sir HARRY SMITH, who is manifestly prepared to claim the honor of having "virtually terminated" the war, despite the plain fact that a good deal of work is yet cut out for his successor, Major General CATHCART.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

The announcement of the completion of the submarine telegraph between Howth and Holyhead has given much satisfaction, as affording the means of instantaneous communication between Ireland and England—a matter of at least equal moment to that of a similar communication with the continent. Far more frequent intercourse, I believe, will result from the former than has done from the latter, for it must be observed that submarine messages and transmission of news are not exactly an every day occurrence, however valuable such an agency may be on important emergencies. The usual mode answers very well for ordinary occasions, especially as the details of continental intelligence *keep* very well for a day or two, while the submarine telegraph summaries are somewhat too terse and concise, for the sake of cheapness of course, to satisfy the appetite of our gobemouches.

THE BOOKSELLING EMEUTE.

The Booksellers' Association has so far succumbed to the opposition of the "undersellers" as to formally dissolve, leaving the arrangements of the trade to be carried out by future regulations. In this they have acted very wisely. The decision of Lord CAMPBELL and the other arbiters was given on grounds perfectly convincing to all who had watched the struggle between the restrictive and the free principle, and left no alternative but submission. This has not been yielded, however, without a great deal of grumbling, and many ominous predictions of calamitous results to the trade, and especially to the section of free traders. It is now understood that the leading publishers contemplate a large reduction in the allowance to retailers, leaving the latter to sell at what prices they please. A vast deal of confusion will no doubt be the immediate consequence, until the relations of trade settle down on some fixed basis; and it is possible enough that the competitive principle may be brought into play in a fashion that even the undersellers may not approve. Be this as it may, the old system had served its end, and was fairly worn out. A change was inevitable; and one result, or I greatly err, will be that great publishers will not be much longer in a condition to enhance the price of books by charging enormously for the mere work of distribution, which, added to the allowance to the retailer, has hitherto cut so deeply into the gains of the author, and made the creator of the book wholly subordinate to the man who sells it.

LONDON BETTING-HOUSES.

Having last week briefly described the doings at the great racing festival at Epsom, I may as well bestow a few words on the cognate subject of betting-houses. These last, as you are doubtless aware, if you ever glance at our sporting journals, have increased enormously of late, until betting on horse-racing has become a national epidemic, which has seized all classes of society, not in the great metropolis merely, but throughout every town in the Kingdom. Betting-houses, where lists are regularly posted of the odds on every race in succession, have sprung up with mushroom rapidity in every street, and are thronged on the eve of every important race with the devotees of the Goddess of Chance, all eager to venture their money on the coming "event." Betting is, in fact, now an organized affair, and conducted as systematically as a well-conducted commercial establishment. Moral men, as may be conceived, are not a little alarmed at this state of things, which they consider fully as bad, and as surely productive of evil, as the old system of lotteries. The result is a general outcry against betting-shops, in all their branches and ramifications, and the magistrates are loudly called upon to put them down—a most futile appeal, seeing that the sapient personages have no legal power to do anything of the kind. In this outcry, there is, as usual, some truth mingled with a great deal of humbug. It is unquestionably an evil, that betting and its concomitants should occupy the thoughts and attention of every class; that instead of being the amusement of men having leisure and means, it should become the avocation of clerks, shopmen, and *employées* of every description. It is a still worse evil that knaves who have graduated in every school of roguery, should open such resorts, purposely to stimulate the propensity for betting, receive the cash of those who are fools enough to trust them, and then march off with the proceeds, should the race be against them. But when we come to devise a remedy, the difficulties of the subject begin to be felt. With all the noisy denunciations poured forth by indignant moralists on the subject, not one has made a sensible suggestion for stopping the evil. The magistrates are appealed to, but they have stultified themselves already by forbidding betting-lists in public houses,—the only places where something like supervision might have been exercised. The Legislature is also called upon to display its authority. There are some things, however, which defy the omnipotence of Parliament, and betting, I suspect, is one of them. It may shut up betting-houses, and still betting will find means to flourish. It might legalize it, and do something towards making it respectable, by exacting guarantees from those concerned in it. But there is too much common sense in this homely suggestion to suit the lofty views of our legislators; and for the present, no doubt, things will be left to go on as before,—every betting man making as good a book as luck will allow, and as he has been doing for many months past.

THE EMIGRATION EPIDEMIC.

The epidemic of emigration is extending to classes and persons who might be supposed least susceptible of the impulse. Whole swarms of bankers' clerks have taken berths for Australia, with full intent to get to the diggings as soon as possible; and accustomed, as they are, to the handling of sovereigns, it is not wonderful that they should be excited by the marvellous news from the gold regions. But even our *litterateurs* are bitten with the same fancy for expatriation. Among those who contemplate seeking fortune at the Australian diggings, may be named WILLIAM HOWITT and Mr. R. HORNE—both men of undoubted talent, but who have both failed to turn that talent to profitable use. HOWITT has written largely, as you know, and Mr. HORNE, as a gentleman of an æsthetic turn of mind, is much admired by some folks. Still his works do not sell, and so he is off to Australia; nor will he lack followers, if a good account is given of his future fortunes. I doubt whether either will do much at the diggings; but at the worst we are sure of a book a-piece from them, in praise or abuse of the colony they are going to visit, accordingly as they are more or less successful. It is, by the way, worth mentioning, that the first steamer to Australia, belonging to the Australian Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, started from the Thames on Tuesday, the precursor of others which are destined ere long to form the line of steam communication with what are now confessedly our *richest* colonies.

SENTENCED FOR LIBEL.

The Dublin libeller, BIRCH, the editor of the paper called *The World*, has been sentenced to a twelve month's imprisonment for libelling a lady named FRENCH, a relative of the counsel employed lately against him. BIRCH fancied he should get off lightly by pleading guilty, and professing his sorrow at having published the libels charged against him,—which he coolly admitted to be sheer invention from first to last. His Judges, however, did not appear to think he had much mended the matter by his admission, and laid the lash on fearfully in passing sentence,—winding up, as a *coup de grace*, with the year's incarceration referred to. BIRCH, you may remember, was the man who was hired or bribed by the official authorities at the Castle, and after getting some thousands, bullied and threatened them with exposure because he could not get more. Pity would be thrown away on such an unmitigated scoundrel as this. BIRCH is a bad sample of the Irish Press, which, though bitter enough on things political, does not commonly trench upon private character. Of late "Young Ireland" has come out strong in the old rebellion style, and, since the advent of the Derby Government, has taken to denouncing the powers that be with remarkable vigor. After what occurred in the cabbage-garden "scrimmage" of 1848, strong language, however, is reckoned a sign of weakness, as it doubtless is. At any rate the social position of Ireland is mending, though slowly, and while that is the case, there would be no possibility of getting up the steam of rebellion by any thing that priests or journalists can say or do at present.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR COME AGAIN.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR, who paid you a brief visit the other day, and has now, like a bad shilling, come back again, has re-commenced his fooleries, by going to Westminster Hall, and claiming familiar acquaintance with all the judges and counsel, very narrowly escaping being given into custody for his impertinence. The antics of this mountebank would not be worth notice, but for the conspicuous part he has played in the Chartist delusion, and his still being a member of the House of Commons. FEARGUS took his place in the House yesterday, and, as usual, endeavored to make himself uncommonly familiar, being at last called to order by the Speaker. FEARGUS is decidedly "cut" in the Commons, and a dissolution being at hand, Parliament is likely soon to be relieved from his presence, since any constituency who would choose him to represent them would be as mad as himself. Those who are disposed to put a charitable construction upon his eccentric conduct, declare that he is mad—and nothing less than the most systematic deception could have enabled him to play such fantastic tricks, if he be not, as they say, "touched in the upper story."

THE PUBLIC BUSINESS.

Parliament resumed its sittings last night, when very instructive revelations were made by Mr. DISRAELI and Sir JAMES GRAHAM, as to the state of public business. If all the measures now before the House, or even half only, are to be discussed, there would be no chance of a dissolution this side of Christmas. It is evident that, leaving out long-winded party debates, Parliament has more work to do than it knows how to accomplish. The machinery of legislation is insufficient for its purpose; and yet honorable members are at their wits' end to devise a remedy—unless indeed some plan for debating by steam can be brought to bear. The House sits late, yet gets no forwarder; the pile of legislation grows bigger, and a mountain of bills is yet to be disposed of. With all this, ministers are pledged to dissolve at the close of the month. Will they do so? If so, what is to become of the important measures now under the consideration of the 'legislature? Should they be thrown overboard, as is most likely, with what a beggarly account of legislation will the DERBY ministry go to the country!

GOSSIP IN GENERAL.

The WAGNER affair, after being, to all appearance, settled by the decision of the Lord Chancellor, affirming the judgment of the inferior Court, has broken out with increased obstinacy. The WAGNER's are now going to appeal to the House of Lords to reverse the decision of the Lord Chancellor. This will be an expensive process and can have no other result than another defeat of the appellants. But it may serve to wear out the season in litigation, and so deprive Mr. LUMLEY of the services of Mademoiselle WAGNER. This despicable *ruse* has created a very general feeling of disgust against the promoters of it. I have very little to communicate of any interest in the way of gossip, The town, though full, has never been so dull, and the flock of fashionables are only waiting for the termination of the Parliamentary session, to take wing to the watering places at home or abroad. Her Majesty has given her last Drawing-Room of the season, and the Cabinet dinners are nearly eaten; nothing remains, therefore, to do, but to clear out as soon as they can get the supplies voted, and the indispensable business of the session disposed of. The note of preparation for the coming elections is beginning to be heard from all quarters of the country. Addresses to constituencies are flying on all sides, and candidates are everywhere promising ten times more than they ever think of performing. It is thought there will be a stiff opposition to Lord JOHN RUSSELL in the City of London.

THE DRAMA.

Of theatrical news there is little stirring: a German dramatic company have commenced a series of performances at the St. James's Theatre. They are reckoned clever—but their performances are not so highly patronised as those of the French Comedians at the same theatre.

The rumor that CHAS. KEAN is about to receive the honor of knighthood and the appointment of teacher of elocution to the Prince of Wales, has been again confidently revived. In case of such an event taking place, Mr. KEAN would retire from the stage.

Mr. ALFRED WIGAN, a clever eccentric Comedian and personator of Frenchmen, is about to quit the Princess's—where he took his farewell benefit on Wednesday night. He will probably make a trip across the Atlantic, to give you a "taste of his quality."

DIED.

On Sunday, 20th inst., ELLEN, only child of David B. and Hannah B. Cunningham, aged 5 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Monday the 21st inst., at 4 P.M., from the residence of Mr Jonathan Knapp, No. 548 Greenwich-st.

On Friday morning, June 18, ELIZABETH CONWAY, wife of Thomas Goodeman, in the 72d year of her age.

Her remains will be taken on Saturday morning, June 19, at 8 o'clock, to Rossville, Staten Island. Her friends are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation, at her late residence, No. 11 Margin-st. je19-2t

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 19.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, '56	106½	400 New-Jersey Zinc Co.	12½
5,500 N. Y. State 6s, '62	111½	930 do	s30 12½
4,000 Erie Income Bonds	99½	200 do	b30 12½
1,000 Hud. 2d Mtge ex div.	94½	100 do	b15 12½
1,000 Northern Ind. Bds	98½	100 do	12½
170 Del. & Huds. Canal	125	50 Penna. Coal Co	b10 106½
10 do	125½	50 do	b10 107
50 N. A. Trust Co	14	5 Erie Railroad	s10 38½
50 Ocean Bank	b3 108	50 do	b10 38½
100 Chatham Bank	100	50 do	b30 38½
20 Bank North America	109½	50 do	s10 38½
25 Metropolitan Bank	109	35 do	38½
50 do	s60 109	300 do	38½
20 do	109½	475 do	38½
100 Morris Canal	s10 18½	100 do	b30 38½
300 do	18½	55 Alb. & Schen R.R.	109½
100 Portsmouth Dry Dock	6½	250 Harlem Railroad	74
10 Flor. & Keyport R.R.	36	100 do	b3 74
40 do	36½	50 Long Island R.R.	s3 20
10 do	36½	100 do	s3 20½
100 Dauphin Coal Co	64	200 Reading Railroad	b90 83½
12 do	65	300 do	83
313 do	64½	150 do	83½
400 do	b60 64½	100 do	s10 83½
15 do	65	10 Hudson River R.R.	65½
15 do	63½	25 do	b3 66
50 Nic. Transit Company	31	10 Panama Railroad	115
25 Canton Company	39½	100 Panama R.R. Script	113
50 do	b30 39½	100 Nor. & Wor. R.R.	56½
150 do	b10 39½	50 do	s60 55½
100 Stonington Railroad	55½		

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000 Erie Convt. '71	99	200 Nicaragua Transit Co	31
1,000 Northern Ind. Bds	98½	50 New-Jersey Zinc	12½
4,000 Hud. 2d Mtge ex div	94½	100 Panama Railroad	b9.115
75 Del. & Hudson Canal	125½	100 do	115½
23 do	125½	100 Erie Railroad	b60 39
200 Farmer's Loan	b60 100	50 do	s4 39½
100 Dauphin Coal Co	b60 64½	50 do	s3 39½
200 do	b60 64½	50 do	s10 39½
200 do	64½	400 do	b60 39½
160 Canton Company	b60 39½	250 do	39
75 Penn. Coal Co	388	300 do	b10 39

SATURDAY, June 19—6 P. M.

Only $30,000 in specie went out to-day, making less than two and a half millions thus far for the month. The Exchange market is rather flat, and money keeps exceedingly abundant. The Banks are unable to enhance their rates to any extent; the outside lenders are ready with means at 4 ₱ cent. on first-class collaterals and to well-established Brokers. Under this state of things there is no let-down in the advance of speculative Stocks. Erie is again fairly in the lead, and nearly the whole list follows. At the close there was an active trade in this Stock, and Dauphin, at an advance on Friday's rates, and a moderate business in other Fancies. Reading at 83, and Harlem at 74, closed steady. Norwich was a fraction lower. Very large sales were made at the early Board in Jersey Mining, without material change in price. Nicaragua advanced in the demand to Friday's closing price; Stonington ¼ per cent loan; Canton, the movement of which is quite arbitrary of late, fell back ½@1 ₱ cent., Hudson went up 1 ₱ cent. on cash Stock.

In the solid Shares, Panama advanced 2½ ₱ cent.; Pennsylvania Coal, 2 ₱ cent.; Delaware, 1½ ₱ cent.; Ocean Bank, 1 ₱ cent.; Mohawk, 1½ ₱ cent.; and Farmers loan sold at par, buyer 6 months.

Loans and Bonds were quite firm. The transactions, however, very light. Governments were scarce, and 117 would have been paid. Eries were not offered in large sums. Hudson second mortgage rose to 94½ ex-coupon. Pennsylvania old fives are up to 99.

The successful bids for the Evansville and Illinois Railroad Co. Bonds, received by Messrs. CANNANN, WHITEHOUSE & Co. to-day, were as follows:

Thomas Patterson.		H. Webster.	
3,000 at	93 30	5,000	87
Corcoran & Riggs.		5,000	86 25
20,000	86 51	5,000	86 50
J. F. A. Sanford.		H. B. Glover.	
20,000	86 26	1,000	86 62
20,000	86 01	1,000	85 67
20,000	85 53	Blatchford & Rainsford.	
Gibson, Stockwell & Co.		5,000	86 55
5,000	89	5,000	86 15
5,000	87 50	5,000	85 85
5,000	86	5,000	85 55
25,000	86 75	Jno. M. Stockwell, President	
4,000	85 50	Evansville Insurance Co.	
N. M. Beckwith.		25,000	88 01
6,000	87 50	25,000	87 01
George Cahen.		C. P. Leverich.	
5,000	88 26	10,000	86 50
5,000	88 05	George Barclay.	
5,000	87 27	5,000	86
5,000	87 03	Carpenter & Vermilye.	
5,000	86 26	25,000	85 75
5,000	86 07	Gilbert & Johnson.	
H. Webster.		50,000	85 50
5,000	87 25		
5,000	87 12½	350,000	

The impression obtains in the street that a large portion of the July dividends to Foreigners, will be re-invested in American stocks.

The Coal tonnage this week from the Schuylkill mines is 57,000 tons, and from the Lehigh 37,000 tons. The last is considerably enhancing the business of the Morris Canal, the gross receipts of which, for the season promise $180,000, possibly $200,000, an increase of nearly or quite one-third over last year.

The Bank of North America has declared 3½ per cent. semi-annual dividend, the Metropolitan Bank 4 per cent., and the Rochester and Syracuse Railroad, 5 per cent. We hear that the Western Railroad (Boston to Albany) half-yearly dividend, is reduced to 3½ per cent. This is to be ascribed, in part, no doubt, to the increased and superior facilities for reaching New-York from Albany.

The Stonington Road is about to establish a new daily line to New-York in connexion with the New-London Road, (nearly ready for business,) and the New-Haven and New-York. A fast and commodious boat will make the distance between Stonington and New-London in about 45 minutes, affording time for dinner on board. The day trip to Boston, it is calculated, will thus be made as quick, and certainly as pleasant, as *via* Hartford, Springfield and Worcester.

The Ohio trunk Roads are earning very handsome dividends. The Cleveland and Pittsburg, 14 per cent. since the opening last Fall, 10 per cent. of which is out of the earnings since January. The Cleveland and Columbus will probably declare 9 per cent. for 6 months.

Most of our neighbors are at length alive to the superior value of Coal Stocks, though one or two of them were decidedly bearish on Delaware and Reading early in the season. The newly proposed annexion of the Dauphin with the Readin road, and consequent recovery in its Stock, and the handsome prospects of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, equal it is said to 400,000 tons against 175,000 last season, have attracted further speculation to the Coal interest, and while this has not changed us our views of its value and reliabity, it is a source of satisfaction to see that the press generally affords a warning to the party heretofore stubborn in selling for a decline, not to push the game on the presumption of what these Stocks fell to last year.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, June 18.

COTTON.—Sales this morning were 2,000 bales at prices too irregular for accurate quotations. MESS PORK is advancing—800 bbls. sold at $19 25. STERLING EXCHANGE 9@10¾ ₱ cent. premium. Cotton freights to Liverpool ¼d. MID COFFEE—5,000 bags changed hands at 8@9c.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, June 19.

COTTON.—The Market has been quiet for the week, and sales have been limited to small lots for immediate consumption. Prices remain unchanged. WOOL—Fleece is much in request, and there is but a small stock in market. Sales for the week, 71,500 lb. PRINTING CLOTHS.—The sales have been moderate, with but a limited quantity offered. Prices have improved slightly, and at the close 64's were firm at 4¼ cents. Sales for week, 37,275 pieces.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, June 19—6 P. M.

ASHES are in fair request at the recent decline in price. Sales were made of 50 bbls Pots at $4 81½, and Pearls at $5 50 per 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is more sought after, and seems a trifle dearer. Transactions, including 1,500 bales—part Upland Middling at 9½c., and New Orleans do. at 9¾, which indicate ½c. per lb of an advance

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western brands are abundant and depressed. The warm weather checks trade. Holders are apparently desirous to realise, and prices still tend in favor of buyers. The shipping inquiry is extremely moderate, while that from the city and the East is quite limited. The business embraces 9,000 bbls.—Sour at $3 37½@3 50; superfine No. 2 at $3 50@$3 62½; ordinary to choice State and mixed, to fair Western, at $4 06@$4 18¾; fancy Indiana and Michigan, with favorite round hoop Ohio, at $4 18¾@$4 31¼; fancy Ohio at $4 37½@$4 75; fancy Genesee at $4 62½@$4 81¼; extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 75@$5 12½, and extra Genesee, at $4 93¾@$5 75. Canadian is in fair request and heavy, with sales of 1000 bbls. superfine at $4 06¾@$4 12½, in bond. Southern exhibits no new feature of an interesting nature. The supply is small, demand fair, and prices firm. Sales have been made of 2,300 bbls.—mixed to favorite ordinary qualities at $4 12½@$4 18¾; and fancy do. $4 75@$5 37½, including 1,200 or more of extra Richmond city, for shipment to China, at $5@$6 25. Rye Flour is in slack request at $3 18¾. Jersey Meal slowly sells at $3 12½@3 18¾.

GRAIN—Wheat comes forward quickly, and displays a downward tendency—especially Western lots, the supply of which exceeds dealers' wants—factors ask $1 14@$1 15 for prime Genesee White; $1 01 for Canadian do, and $1 for Michigan and Ohio do. Rye is on the advance.—2,500 Bushels River were sold at 78c.@79c. Oats are in better request at 41c.@43. for Western, and 43c.@45c. for Northern—an improvement. Corn is steady, but rather quiet. The sultry weather, scarcity of prime parcels, and absence of vessels, retard operations. The sales reach 90,000 bushels—unmerchantable at 53c@61c.; mixed Western at 61½c.@63c., and round yellow at 63c.@64c.

PROVISIONS—Pork is actively inquired for, and held very firmly—with sales of 300 bbls. Prime at $16 75; Mess at $19; and clear Mess at $20. Pickled Meats are unaltered. Lard is steady and salable—250 bbls. Fair to Prime were taken at 9½c@10c. Beef is wanted by the trade, at very full rates; this day's sales add up 1,000 bbls. Prime at $6 50@$8, and Mess $11@$14—including about 400 bbls old Beef, on terms not ascertained; 50 bbls Beef Hams fetched $16 50@$16 75 ₱ 220 lbs. Butter and Cheese remain as noticed.

WHISKY—Is plenty, active, and steady; the day's transactions consisting of 450 bbls., Ohio at 20½c., and Prison at 21½c.@21¾c. ₱ gallon, cash, and short credit.

FREIGHTS—There was rather more offering, but at rates below the views of ship-agents, and hence engagements were light. 2,000 bbls Cotton are taken at 5-32d., and 500@600 bbls. Flour at 14d., and 300 bbls. Beef at 1s. Grain was at 3¾d. There was no change to notice in rates for London, Havre, or California.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Saturday—First Board*—$3,446 Lehigh 6s, cash, 93; 96 Lehigh Interest, 62; 81,000 County 6s, '71, C & P, 100; 90 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44¼; 10 do, 44¾; 50 Long Island, cash, 10; 100 do. 10; 500 Morris Canal, 18½; 20 Harrisburg Railroad, 44; 10 Franklin Fire, 102; 15 Commercial Bank, 62; 6 North American Bank, 154; 50 North American Coal, 11½; 25 Lehigh Navigation, 44½; 10 do., cash, 44¾.

Between Boards—$2,000 Pennsylvania 5s, b5, 90½; $100 do., 98; $5,200 do., 20 Certificates, 98¼; 100 Morris Canal, cash, 18; 100 Reading Railroad, cash, 44½; 23 Union Canal 8 per cent., cash, 5½.

Second Board—$200 City Railroad 6s, '76, C & P, 104½; 100 do. 104; $1,500 United States 6s, '67, C & P, 116½; 5 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 156; 50 Morris Canal, 18½; 40 Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, 105½; 4 Mechanics' Bank, 50½.

After Board—$1,000 Reading 6s, '70, 83; $6,500 Pennsylvania 5s, b5, 99; $10,000 do., 85, 99; 150 Reading Railroad, 44¼; 50 Union Canal, b5, 12½.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 116½@117; United States 6s, '67, 116¾@117; Pennsylvania 5s, 99@99½; Reading Railroad, 44½@44¾; Reading Bonds, 70, 82½@83; Reading Mortgage 6s, '60, 94½@95; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44¾@44¾; Morris Canal, 18½@18¾; Schuylkill Navigation, inverse, 55@55¾; Long Island Railroad, 10@10½; Vicksburg Railroad, 14@15; Girard Bank, 12½@13; United States Bank, 3¼@4; Union Canal, 12½@12¾.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Southerner, from Charleston—W. H. Harrison, J. B. Sellick, H. Gould, J. D. Irbert, Miss L. Beckit, W. C. Volger, Thomas P. Miller, lady, 2 children and svt, Miss Williams, Capt. Jas. Howland, U. S. N., John Hill, Thomas S. Tyson, W. C. Brown, John Simpson, W. Coleman and svt., E. Adamson, P. F. Harrison, R. Hendrickson, J. H. Pinder, W. E. Greenville, E. S. Longcope, T. H. Stafford, P. Sheldon, R. Marsh. Miss Eliza Barton, Geo. L. Cooke, lady and 2 children, Mrs. Fraser, Madame Mosby, H. Keyser and 2 child—20 in steerage.

In packet-ship Margaret Evans, from London and Portsmouth—Prof. Alden and lady, W. Alden, Mrs Livingston, Mrs. Cameron, Mr. Cameron, Miss Cameron, Mrs. Lowther, Miss Sn-ling, Mr. Murray and lady, E. Murray, Mrs. Doesller, H. Doesller, Rev. G. Fay, Miss M. Saugg, Miss T. Saugg, Mr. Thomas; and 300 in the steerage.

In brig Ekza, from Nassau—Mr. Casada, F. Arango, Mrs. A. Arango and child, Mrs. Artiga, Mrs. Artiga, three Masters Artiga, R. Canario.

In ship Senator, from Liverpool—Rev. Father Thomas Sherhan.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.—THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises	4 21	Sets	7 33
MOON—Sets	10 52		
Sandy Hook	10 20	Gov. Island	11 10
Hell Gate	12 51		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, JUNE 19.

Cleared.

Steamer Roanoke, Parrish, Norfolk, &c., Ludlam & Pleasants.

U. S. M. steamship Florida, Lyons, Savannah, Samuel L. Mitchell.

Steamer Union, Adams, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer Eastern City, McAlister, Boston and Calais, master.

Ship Southampton, Snow, Liverpool, J. O. Ward & Co.

Ship Sophia McRea, Warren, Liverpool, master.

Ship Fortitude, Lord, Rio Island, D. Libby.

Ship Onward, Boyson, St. George, N. B., Nesmith & Sons.

Ship Elizabeth Dennison, Carpenter, Antwerp, E. D. Hurlbert & Co.

Ship Nessni, Johnson, Charleston, Fowler & Co.

Ship Wm. H. Harbeck, Marshall, San Francisco, Harbeck & Co.

Ship Kate Swanton, Morse, New-Orleans, Earle & Howard.

Bark Averon, Castner, Philadelphia, Nesmith & Son.

Bark Mary, Gilley, Sagua la Grande, Nesmith & Sons.

Bark Nord Amerika, (Russ.) Peters, Hamburg, E. Beck & Kunhardt.

Bark Crescent, Dennerson, London, H. Barker.

Brig Susan Duncan, Mitchell, Bangor, H. D. Brookman.

Brig Vancouver, Sweetser, Washington, Russell & Morton.

Brig Julia Ann, Somers, Philadelphia, Nesmith & Son.

Brig Sabine Francois, Beckman, Havana, Funche & Meincke.

Brig Lucy Watts, ——, Key West and Pensacola, E. D. Hurlbut & Co

Brig Hamlet, Crawford, Lisbon, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brig Nancy, (Br.) Taylor, Halifax, Jas Hunter & Co.

Brig Susan Rundell, Wilmington, N. C., Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Elvira, Hunt, Cardenas, A. V. Jones.

Brig Loretta, Sprague, Belize, Hon. J Jex.

Schr. Isephine, Holden, Bangor, master.

Schr. Emulous, (Br.) Brown, Sydney, Cape Breton, J. B. Kitching.

Schr. Anderilla G. Scull, Scull, Brazos Santiago, J. Jewett & Co.

Schr. Jasper, Sears, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand.

Schr. Howard, Lovell, Boston, S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Cornelia, Faulkner, Boston, Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Maria, Wyckoff, Baltimore, Johnson & Lowden.

Schr. B. L. P., Plum, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Schr. R. L. Meyers, Weeks, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaight.

Schr. John G. White, Green, Baracoa, M. M. Freeman & Co.

Schr. Ann, Hopkins, Petersburg, J. Hunter & Co.

Schr. Albatross, Smith, Providence.

Schr. Mary, Mears, Baracoa, E. & J. S. Godwin.

Sloop Essex, Bummings, Fall River.

Barge Dolphin, Slackhouse, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

Steamship Southerner, Foster, Charleston, 60 hours, mdse. to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Packet ship Independence, Gordon, London and Portsmouth May 17, mdse. and pass. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. On the Banks, in lat. 43 30, lon 50, saw a large iceberg, The I. has had light winds and calms the whole passage.

Packet-ship Margaret Evans, Pratt, London and Portsmouth, May 23, mdse. and pass. to Griswold & Co.

Ship Abeillino, (of Boston,) Elliott, Marseilles April 21, and Gibraltar May 3, mdse. to T. W. Bayard.

Ship Deutschland, (Ham.) Hanoker, Hamburg 45 days, mdse. and 264 passengers to E. Boch & Kunhardt.

Ship Forest Monarch, (Br.) O'Donoghue, Havre 50 da., in ballast and 346 pass. to Barclay & Livingston.

Ship Fly, (Br.) Symons, Bristol 23 da., mdse. and 355 pass. H. H. & F. W. Meyer.

Ship Leavitt Storer, (of Waldoboro, Me.) Gracia, Liverpool 36 da., mdse. and 236 pass. to D. Pilkington.

Ship Senator, Cuffin, Liverpool, May 19, mdse. and 300 pass. to Slate, Gardiner & Co. The S. took a pilot from the Christian Berg in lon. 66.

Ship Souter Johnny, (of New-Haven,) Small, Havre, 42 da., in ballast and 300 pass. to Nesmith & Son.

Ship Jane E. Walsh, (of Yarmouth, Me.) Thomas, Liverpool, 33 da., mdse. and 236 pass. to D. Pilkington.

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Ship Jane E. Walsh, (of Yarmouth, Me.) Thomas, Liverpool, 33 da., mdse. and 236 pass. to D. Pilkington.

Bark Louise, (Russ.) Hajman, Antwerp 47 da., in ballast and 150 pass. to W. Rushmuller & Co.

Bark Durango, (Br.) Garbutt, Bremen 56 days, mdse. and 172 pass. to E. T. Whitfield.

Bark Maria, (Belg.) Theesen, Antwerp 44 days, mdse. and 155 pass. to Nottebohm & Co.

Bark Majestic, (Br.) Trask, Belfast 49 da., iron and 158 pass. to Edmonstone & Brothers.

Br bark Enterprise, White, Bremen, 56 da., ballast and 200 pass. to A. Leary.

Brig Wold, (Prus.) Hawbass, Hamburg 50 da., iron and 95 pass. to E. Beck & Kunhardt.

Brig President Christie, Opdahl, Hamburg April 20, in ballast and pass. to E. Beck & Kunhardt. June 5, at 3 A.M., in lat. 41 49, lon. 50 30, in a thick fog, came in contact with fishing schr. Leander, of Dorset, Mass., from Lingan, Me., on a cruise. The L. had her bows stove in, forward head and cutwater carried away; leaked badly. The captain and crew abandoned her and were taken off by the P. C. The P. C. had her bowsprit carried away by the bitts and received other damage.

Brig Billow, (Br.) Stevens, 18 da., Windsor, N. S., plaster to master.

Brig Clare, (Br.) Allen, Palermo 78 da., mdse. to McMasters & Co.

Brig Maria, (Br.) Rehbeoy, Hamburg 56 da., in ballast and 133 pass. to W. Von Schet.

Brig Calandar, Barker, Mystic 3 da., ballast to Matthews, Fox & Co.

Brig J. A. Taylor, (of St. George, Me.) Sleeper, Saltillo River, Ga., ship timber to R. W. Trundy.

Brig Eliza, (of Blue Hill,) Chase, Nuevitas June 4, sugar to master.

Brig Rowland, (of Thomaston,) Watts, from Romedios, Cuba, June 5, sugar to Nesmith & Son.

Brig David Duffell, Podger, Wilmington, N.C. 6 da., naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Brig Lima, (of Portland,) Wade, Cardenas 12 da., sugar to Perkins & Delano.

Brig Edwin, Roberts, Port Calarene, Cuba, sugar to Nesmith & Son. Sailed in co. with brig Rowland, Watts, for New-York.

Brig Philura, Calhoun, Wilmington, N.C., naval stores to Dunham & Dimon.

Brig Celt, Peterson, Machias 8 da., lumber to Brett, Vose & Co.

Brig Atalaya, (of Guines,) Gilman, More; Seguine, Bray; Grecian, Wells; James, ——; and Thames, Hooper, from Kingston for Eastern ports.

Schr. Abbott Lawrence, Allen, Boston 3 da., mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Hornet, Small, Jacksonville, lumber to Masser & Ambler.

Schr. Levi Bowe, Townsend, New-Haven 2 da., in ballast.

Schr. Mary Howard, Marshall, Wilmington, N.C., 6 days, naval stores.

Schr. Harriet Hallock, Manduel, Wilmington, N. C., 6 days, naval stores.

Schr. London, (Br.) Crane, Walton, N. S., 19 da., plaster ty master.

Schr. Francena, (of Brooklyne, Me.) Hooper, Port-au-Prince, 14 da., mdse. to T. & H. Messenger. The schr. Susan Hay, for Boston, sailed May 28. On the 9th inst. saw her at anchor off F

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WHIG RATIFICATION MEETING.
GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT, for President.
WM. A. GRAHAM, for Vice-President.

☞ By Order of the two Whig General COMMITTEES, the Whigs of the City and County of New-York will meet at the Broadway House, on THURSDAY EVENING, June 24, to ratify the nomination of the Whig candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States.

Several eminent speakers, Delegates to the Whig National Convention, and others, will speak at the meeting.

Particulars noticed hereafter.

GEO. J. CORNELL, Chairman of Joint Com. of Arrangements.

R. L. Bund, Secretary.

☞ The Joint Committee on a GRAND WHIG RATIFICATION MEETING of the Senior and Young Men's Whig General Committees will meet at the Broadway House on the evenings of TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 22d and 23d inst., at 8 o'clock. By order,

GEO J. CORNELL, Chairman.

R. L. Bund, Secretary.

☞ Nine Cheers for the SECOND CONQUEROR OF MEXICO!!! WHIGS OF THE NINTH WARD. Rally for the nominee of the Baltimore Convention. A public meeting will be held at the Bleecker-street House, THIS EVENING, for the purpose of organizing a club to be called the Lundy's Lane Club, of the Ninth Ward. Locofoco's cannot be let off Scott free.

NEW-YORK, June 22, 1852.

☞ Nassau Building and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION, BROOKLYN.—The members of the above Association are hereby notified that the annual meeting will take place TUESDAY EVENING, June 22, at their room, No. 9 Court-st. An important amendment to the Constitution will be acted upon, and the annual election take place. All the members are requested to be present.

JOHN D. LAWRENCE, President.

STEPHEN CROWELL, Secretary.

☞ Dr. Banning gives free lectures, before the Ladies, in the Society Library, corner of Leonard and Broadway, at ½ past 4 o'clock P. M., of TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY & FRIDAY, of this week, and before both Ladies and Gentlemen, at 8 o'clock of FRIDAY EVENING the 25th, on the proper construction, furniture and dress, and the prevention and cure of the common chronic diseases, and weaknesses of the day. No postponement for bad weather.

☞ Twentieth Ward Temperance Alliance.—The Veteran Wanderer, VAN WAGNER, will pitch his tent upon the grounds in Ninth-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts., directly below the Institution for the Blind, on THURSDAY NEXT, the 23d inst., in the hope of discovering the North-western passage through the Alcoholic ocean of New-York. Addresses by himself and other talented speakers every evening. The tent is open for all.

By order of the Executive Committee.

GEO. T. LEACH, President.

J. G. SEWALL, M. D., Secretary.

☞ U. A. O. D.—Grand Grove of Directors of the State of New-York. An adjourned meeting of the Annual Session of the G. G. of D. of the State of New-York U. A. O. D., will be held at National Hall, Canal-st., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, the 22d inst., at 8 o'clock. Members will please be punctual.

By order, JOSEPH GEO. MASON, Secretary.

☞ Summer Under-Garments, at McLAUGHLIN'S Cheap Cash Furnishing Store, corner of Chambers and Greenwich-sts., fine Shirts, Zephyr Silk and Cotton Under-Shirts, in great variety, at the lowest prices, from which there is no variation. Gloves, Hosiery, Collars, Cravats, &c.

☞ Baltimore Nominations and those $3 50 Boots at A. BAKER'S, No. 30 Beekman-st., are now the subject of general conversation. Also, those Patent Leather Boots, at $5 50. Summer Shoes, Gaiters, &c., of every style, best quality, equally low.

☞ Sonora Gold Mining Company.—Capital Stock $200,000. Shares $100 each.

FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, President.

THOS. E. HASTINGS, Secretary.

Office of Sale and Transfer of Stock, No. 66 Beaver-st New-York.

New-York Daily Times.

LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF WINFIELD SCOTT.

WINFIELD SCOTT was born the 13th of June, 1786, near Petersburg, Va. His descent may be traced from a Scottish gentleman of the Lowlands, who, with his elder brother, was engaged in the Rebellion of 1745. The elder was slain in the memorable field of Culloden. The younger, involved in the consequences of that severe disaster, emigrated to America; and bringing with him little but a liberal education, commenced the practice of the law in Virginia. He was successful in the path thus chosen, and married, but died young. His son WILLIAM married ANN MASON, a lady of one of the most respectable families of Virginia. He pursued the occupation of a farmer, and died in 1791, leaving two sons and several daughters. The eldest of the sons was JAMES, who commanded a regiment at Norfolk in 1812; and the youngest, WINFIELD, the subject of this sketch, then five years of age. In 1803 the widow also died, leaving SCOTT, at seventeen years of age, in the very outset of active life.

At this time his character is described by one who knew him as distinctly formed. He was full o hope, and animated by a just sense of honor and a generous ambition of honest fame. His heart was open and kind to all the world, warm with affection towards his friends, and with no idea that he had, or deserved to have, an enemy. He was intended for one of the learned professions, and pursued the usual preparatory studies, spent a year in the high school at Richmond, and thence went of his own accord to the College of William and Mary, where he remained one or two years, and attended a course of law lectures. He finished his legal studies in the office of DAVID ROBERTSON and in 1806 was admitted to the bar. In the autumn of 1807, he emigrated to South Carolina, intending to practice law in Charleston. The failure to procure from the Legislature a special exemption from the general law requiring practitioners to have a year's residence in the State, defeated the object of his emigration to South Carolina, and, not improbably, turned the current of his life. Disengaged from business, the political events of his country, then rapidly moving towards the crisis of 1812, soon transferred him to another, and a more active and brilliant scene. In the spirit of patriotism, resistance and indignant resentment for wrongs endured, which was then excited against Great Britain, SCOTT largely shared. Hopeful, ambitious and emulous of fame, he combined in his character the elements of a patriot soldier. In the summer of 1807, he had specially volunteered as a member of the Petersburg troop of horse, that had been called out under the proclamation of the President, forbidding the harbors of the United States to British vessels of war, in consequence of the attack on the frigate *Chesapeake*. This was the humble beginning of a career which has placed the name of SCOTT upon the scroll of fame, high among the highest of those whose military achievements have won the admiration of the world.

On his return to the North, after his visit to Charleston, the country was in the midst of the political excitements which attended renewed difficulties with England, and the enactment of the Embargo law. In the winter of 1807-8 a bill was introduced in Congress, for the enlargement of the Army, and SCOTT applied for a commission in the new regiments about to be raised. The law passed in April, and in May, 1808, he became a Captain of Light Artillery.

In the political controversies of this exciting period, SCOTT was among the friends of positive resistance to these acts of oppression, and, from the attack on the *Chesapeake* to the declaration of war, he was an approver, a supporter and a writer in favor of war measures. When the difficulties with England began to assume a serious aspect, under the apprehension of a sudden invasion of Louisiana, a military force was kept there under the command of General WILKINSON, and in 1809, Captain SCOTT was ordered to join the army at New-Orleans. Young, frank, ardent and bold, it was not surprising that he should express his opinions with freedom. This fact soon occasioned a diffiulty between SCOTT and WILKINSON which resulted in SCOTT'S suspension for one year. The sentence was a severe one, SCOTT'S error being a violation of discipline, under a mistaken understanding of the rules of the service.

The effect of the sentence upon the popular mind, is evidenced in the fact that soon after his conviction, the young Captain was complimented with a public dinner given by many officers and citizens of the neighborhood. During the year of his suspension, SCOTT returned to Virginia and diligently applied himself to the study of works on the military art, with a view of making himself thoroughly conversant with the duties of the profession he had chosen. He resumed his place in the army before the war of 1812 broke out.

On the 18th June, 1812, war was formally declared against Great Britain, and during the following month SCOTT received the commission of Lieutenant Colonel in the Second Artillery, and arrived on the Niagara frontier, taking post at Black Rock, to protect the Navy yard there established. The expedition planned against Queenstown Heights, was carried into execution on the 13th October 1812. Early on that morning, SCOTT arrived at Lewiston with his regiment, by a forced march from Black Rock, having offered his services in the proposed movement. They were declined because the arrangements were already completed; but permission was given him to post his regiment at Lewiston and act as circumstances might permit. The American attacking forces crossed the river; but their gallant efforts, as is well known, were quite inequal to the superior numbers and discipline of the enemy. It was just after every commissioned officer of the American forces had fallen dead or wounded, that Lieut. Col. SCOTT, arrived on the heights, and took command of the troops, amounting with reinforcements to 350 regulars and 250 volunteers, whom he drew up in a commanding situation to receive the enemy and cover the ferry, in expectation of being reinforced by the whole of the militia at Lewistown. The interval of rest was short. The Indians, who had been concentrated in the neighborhood, sprang into activity, and five hundred of them soon joined the British light companies previously engaged. A fierce battle ensued. The enemy was driven back in total rout, SCOTT leading on and animating his troops with a gallantry which cannot be too highly extolled. But the first gun of the morning having roused the British garrison at Fort George, eight miles below, their troops were put in motion, and soon after SCOTT arrived on the field, the British reinforcements also entered it. Just when American reinforcements were most needed, information was brought to SCOTT that the panic-stricken militia at Lewistown refused to cross the river. That sealed the fate of the day. The British force now numbered not less than 1,300; while the Americans were reduced to less than three hundred. SCOTT took his position on the ground his force then occupied, resolved to think of surrender only when battle was impossible. Mounting a log in front of his little band, he thus addressed them:

"The enemy's balls begin to thin our ranks. His numbers are overwhelming. In a moment the shock must come, and there is no retreat. We are in the beginning of a national war. HULL'S surrender is to be redeemed. Let us then die, arms in hand. Our country demands the sacrifice. The example will not be lost. The blood of the stain will make heroes of the living. Those who follow will avenge our fall and their country's wrongs. Who dare to stand?"

"All!" was the emphatic response. But the bravest resistance against such fearful odds was vain. The Americans gave way, and retreated to the water's edge, which they reached by letting themselves down (bolding on to limbs and bushes) the precipice. It was soon resolved to surrender, when SCOTT, having sent flags of truce by several of his men, who were shot down or captured by the Indians, resolved himself to make another attempt. In this he was successful, although surprized by two Indians, whose firearms were fortunately discharged, and who were prevented from using their knives and hatchets upon the "tall American," by the arrival of a British officer and some men. Terms of capitulation were made, and SCOTT surrendered his whole force with the honors of war.

We have given these incidents somewhat in detail, because it was at Queenstown that the military genius of SCOTT was first made clearly manifest; and it must be admitted that though defeated then, no incidents of his life on the field have more distinctly indicated his peculiar qualifications for a military leader—his possession of the traits of coolness, prudence, decision, intrepidity, patriotism and magnanimity—than did those of his first adventure as a commander. Of course, in the brief limits of a newspaper sketch, we cannot give anything like a detailed account of the many scenes in which our subject was a prominent actor. His life is too full of such for more than the merest reference, unless we would write the history of the United States during the last forty years.

The prisoners of Queenstown were sent to Quebec, thence to Boston, and SCOTT was soon after exchanged. When they were about to sail from Quebec, a party of British officers began to examine and set aside such of the prisoners as, by confession or accent of voice, were judged to be Irishmen—the object being to send them to England, as British subjects, to be tried and executed for high treason. Twenty-three had thus been set aside when SCOTT reached the deck of the transport; and there were about forty more in the detachment of the same birth, all in deep affliction at the certain prospect of an ignominious death. SCOTT at once ordered them to answer no more questions; and despite threats and the orders of the officers to go below, explained to the men the obligations of the United States to them, and assured them of protection. The men obeyed him implicitly, and not another of the party was separated from his companions. He also pledged himself in the most solemn manner that retaliation, and, if necessary, a refusal to give quarter in battle, should follow the execution of any one of the party. The Irishmen, however, were sent to England. Two months after, at the capture of Fort George, SCOTT made a great number of prisoners, twenty-three of whom he immediately selected and ordered into confinement, to await the fate of these twenty-three Irishmen. Nearly three years afterwards SCOTT, then a Major-General, accidentally met these unfortunate men on a wharf at New-York, where they had just landed, after over two years' imprisonment in a British prison. The meeting was a cordial one, as may be supposed, between them and their deliverer. In this act of the young Colonel we have the beginning of a system of hostages extending through out the war, and the establishment of a principle of National law then unknown, but which now is clearly seen to form one of the foundation stones of American Independence—the right to adopt the subjects of foreign powers, absolve them from their native allegiance, and protect them as thoroughly as though born on the soil. The shrewd far-seeing administrative ability here displayed, is not one of the least of the veteran's claims to confidence of his countrymen in his present position before the people.

We cannot stop to detail SCOTT'S brilliant achievements in storming Fort George, on the 27th May, 1813, when he pulled down the British flag with his own hands, and completely routed the enemy, taking large numbers of them prisoners. Among other engagements in which he was a prominent and successful participator during the campaign of that year, we can only mention the descent upon York (now Toronto) in July, 1813; and the capture of Fort Matilda, on the St. Lawrence. On the 9th March, 1814, he was made a Brigadier-General. On the 3d July he led his Brigade to the capture of Fort Erie, and on the following day moved towards Chippewa, keeping up a running fight with the British troops during a march of sixteen miles, and driving the enemy across Chippewa River. On the 5th he fought the bloody battle of Chippewa, where, by superior skill, decision, and celerity and impetuosity of movement, the enemy, though outnumbering our troops, were made to sustain a most disastrous defeat. This battle, be it remembered, was fought in an open plain, and the prowess of American arms was tested against some of the best troops of Europe. Its result wrung from the enemy the written acknowledgement of "the important fact that we (the British) have now got an enemy who fights as bravely as ourselves."

On the 25th July was fought the still more sanguinary battle of Niagara; in which SCOTT bore a most important part, and well earned the title of the Hero of Lundy's Lane, by which he is known to the civilized world. Information having been received that the enemy had sent half its force across the river for an attack, as was supposed, upon Fort Schlosser, SCOTT was ordered, with a force of four battalions, consisting of 300 men to advance upon the forts at the mouth of the Niagara. Reflecting that the whole British force had been beaten on the 5th, and supposing that but half of it was now on the Canada side, SCOTT dashed forward to disperse what he supposed was but a remnant of the enemy. Passing through a narrow strip of woods which hid the enemy from view, he was greatly astonished to find directly in front, drawn up in order of battle on Lundys Lane, a larger force even than that he had encountered at Chippewa, twenty days before—the enemy having been greatly reinforced. The position he found himself in was truly critical. To stand fast was out of the question, being already under a heavy fire of the enemy's artillery and musketry. To retreat was equally hazardous, because of the confusion likely to ensue, and the danger of creating a panic in the reserve, then supposed to be coming up. SCOTT at once determined to maintain the battle against superior numbers and position, until the reserve should arrive. Thus the British Commander, Gen. RIALL, was led to believe that the whole American Army was at hand, and he was kept on the defensive, and from profiting by his numerical strength to attack our flanks and rear, until the expected reinforcement arrived. The battle began about forty minutes before sunset, and continued with unabated fury for several hours, a succession of brilliant movements on the part of SCOTT'S troops, the while, causing the enemy frequently to fall back with severe loss. During the action, Major General RIALL and several other British officers were captured. At 9 o'clock at night, the enemy's right had been beaten back from its flank assault, with great loss. His left was turned and cut off. His centre alone remained firm, because it was posted on a ridge, and supported by nine pieces of artillery,—the battery which was soon after taken by the gallant Col. MILLER. The contest continued until midnight. During the entire action, SCOTT was seen in the thickest of the fight, and exposed to all the perils of the field. Two horses were killed under him. In the midst of the action he was wounded in the side, but continued at his post until 11 o'clock, when he was disabled by a wound from a musket ball through the left shoulder. The contest closed by the possession of the field of battle by the Americans, and the capture of the enemy's cannon. The world has seen mightier armies moved over more memorable fields; but no bloodier scene for those engaged—no severer trial of courage and discipline.

From the glorious field of Niagara, SCOTT was borne, near the close of the engagement, twice wounded, and helpless. For weeks his life was despaired of. But the kind attention of sympathizing friends was rewarded, at last, by his gradual recovery. In Sept. 1814, Philadelphia and Baltimore were threatened with an attack of the enemy. Crippled though he was, SCOTT was requested by the War Department to take at least nominal command of the troops assembled for the defence of those Cities. Accompanied by his Aid, —now General WORTH,—he proceeded by easy stages to Philadelphia, receiving on the way the highest evidences of popular esteem, and being complimented at Princeton, when he passed through there, by the honorary degree of Master of Arts, conferred by the Trustees of the College. On the 16th October, he assumed command of the Tenth Military District, whose head-quarters were at Washington. In the meantime, he had been again promoted to the rank of Major-General,—the highest known in the American Army,—at only twenty-eight years of age,—appointed, too, by the wise and patriotic MADISON. On the 3d November, 1813, SCOTT received a vote of thanks of Congress,—a compliment paid to no other officer.

In February, 1815, the Treaty of Peace arrived in Washington. His administrative abilities were recognized soon after by a tender of the post of Secretary of War, which he declined, out of magnanimous deference towards his seniors, Major-Generals BROWN and JACKSON. After assisting to reduce the Army to the Peace establishment, he was ordered to Europe by Government, both for the restoration of his health, and for professional improvement. He was also confidentially intrusted with diplomatic functions, the duties of which he performed so well as to receive a letter of thanks from the State Department, by order of President MADISON. He returned from Europe in 1816, and in March, 1817, was married to Miss MARIA MAYO, daughter of JOHN MAYO, Esq., of Richmond, Va.,—a lady whose charms and accomplishments are widely known. They have had several daughters, but no living son.

We pass over many interesting incidents in the life of our hero, including his personal attention and devotion to the troops under his command, when two-thirds of their number were swept away by the Cholera of 1832, while on their way to the scene of the Black Hawk War. Night and day, he was present among officers and men, nursing, comforting, and consoling,—establishing his claim to the title of a hero of humanity, in addition to that of hero of battles. To General SCOTT, also, belongs the honor, in a great degree, of negotiating the treaties which brought peace to our North-western frontier, in place of the hatchet and scalping-knife of the ruthless savage. For his courage and skill in these scenes of pestilence and savage controversies, General CASS, then Secretary of War, paid SCOTT the highest compliments, in an official communication.

On the 20th January, General SCOTT was ordered to the command of the army of Florida, to chastise and subdue the Indians then engaged in the Seminole War. A brief campaign failed to discover the hidden fastnesses of the enemy in that new and unknown country. Dissatisfaction ensued, and General SCOTT was ordered home by the President in a hasty moment, was tried before a Court of Inquiry, and his course, and the plan of the Seminole campaign, were unanimously approved. SCOTT subsequently asked to be restored to the command in Florida; but his request was unjustly denied. It will be remembered, too, that he prosecuted the Creek war in the meantime, with entire success.

In the Winter of 1837-8, we find our hero again on the Niagara frontier, calming the excitement growing out of the "Patriot War," and by his kindly offices and judicious arrangements, soothing the populace, and nipping in the bud influences which threatened a renewal of hostilities between the United States and Great Britain. Soon afterward he was equally successful in quieting the Cherokee Indians, and effecting their peaceful removal beyond the Mississippi. His address to the Cherokees on this occasion is a pattern of persuasive eloquence. In the following year, his services were required again on the Northern frontier, in consequence of the difficulties growing out of the Maine Boundary question, which was soon happily settled.

In '39 General SCOTT was presented to the Whig National Convention as a candidate for the Presidency. He believed, however, that the nomination was due to Mr. CLAY or Gen. HARRISON, and addressed letters to five members of the Convention, urging, if there was any prospect of success before the people, the selection of Mr. C., and if not, of Gen. H. His honorable ambition could not forget the claims of others for his own aggrandisement. Gen. HARRISON, as is well known, received the nomination, and was elected. A few months after this, at the death of Gen. MACOMB, in June 25, 1841, Gen. SCOTT was called to the command of the entire army. Again, in 1842, he addressed a letter to the Dayton (Ohio) Committee, declining the Whig Presidential nomination in favor of Mr. CLAY. In February, '43, he wrote his celebrated letter on Slavery, in which he presented distinctly the views sustained by Mr. CLAY in his speeches on the Compromise measures—to wit, that Congress "has no color of authority under the Constitution for touching the relation of master and slave within a State;" but that, in the District of Columbia, "with the consent of their owners, or on the payment of just compensation, Congress may legislate at its discretion; but," he continues, "my conviction is equally strong that, unless it be step by step, with the Legislatures of Virginia and Maryland, it would be dangerous to both races in those States to touch the relation of master and slave in this District." He also defends the right of petition, but regrets the unavoidable irritation which Anti Slavery petitions have produced in the Southern States.

In 1846 the war with Mexico broke out. The events connected with that struggle are so recent and so familiar to almost every child in the Union, that a detailed recapitulation of them here would be needless. The triumphant successes of our arms on many a well-fought field, are still new causes of gratulation with us. The distinguished part borne in those scenes by General SCOTT, in command of the gallant regulars and volunteers of our army, crowned the summit of his military glory; and under his command, in connection with the lamented TAYLOR, proofs were given of the skill, impetuosity and valor of American arms, which elicited the highest commendation from the veterans of Waterloo; re-affirmed the right of the United States to rank among the first of warlike powers; and will probably result in preserving our peace with the world against all ordinary causes of dissatisfaction,—for it has been well said, by one high in the councils and confidence of his country, that "it will ever, in the future, be exceedingly difficult for the United States to get another war," so completely triumphant was our recent exhibition of military prowess.

It was the good fortune of General TAYLOR to be present where the first laurels were to be won in the contest with Mexico. How well he earned, and how gloriously he wore them, we need not say. They and his memory are still green in the hearts of his countrymen; and while we weep over his recent grave, the fresh page of Fame presents to all a vivid, never-to-be-forgotten record of his spotless and eventful life, his patriotism, and self-sacrificing devotion. General SCOTT well knew the value of his old companion in arms, and that a proper occasion only was wanting for a development of those brilliant qualities of soldiership, which have since rendered the name of TAYLOR so illustrious. He was unwilling to snatch from TAYLOR the glory he knew he was about to acquire; nor willing to decline a service corresponding to his rank, when the President intimated an intention to send him to assume the chief command, and supersede the Hero of Buena Vista. He therefore suggested that he be permitted, during the Summer months to collect and drill the troops designed for Mexico, get together the *materiel* of the army, and then join Gen. TAYLOR with such additional forces as would secure with certainty the objects of the Campaign, and at the same time respect the well established military usage, "that a junior of distinguished merit ought to be superseded by a senior in rank, only by the addition of large re-inforcements." This plan would give TAYLOR the glory of one campaign, and prepare the American forces for a decisive blow at the very earliest period when it could be made effectual. The spirit in which these suggestions were received by the President and Secretary of War (MARCY,) evinced a want of confidence in the plans proposed by Gen. SCOTT. Civilians forgot his eminent military skill, the uniform success of his past achievements, his many services; and humiliating as it is, it must be acknowledged that a fear of SCOTT'S political position, as a prominent candidate for the Presidency in opposition to the dominant party, chifly led to a countermand of the order to take the field. "Let him go to Mexico," would seem to have been the argument, "and returning to the people fresh from new military triumphs, he will become a successful competitor for the Administrative succession." SCOTT smarting under a rebuke so little deserved, and filled with scorn and contempt at the paltry persecution which had now been commenced against him, Gen. SCOTT again addressed the President, recapitulating the difficulties in the way of immediate action, stating anew his plans, and reminding the Executive that no General, exercising the difficult function of a distant command, could feel secure without the support and confidence of the Government at home.

In September following he addressed a letter to the Secretary of War, asking to be assigned to the command of the army on the Rio Grande; which request met a flat refusal. Subsequent developments show that about this time, President POLK entertained the subject of creating the office of Lieutenant General, thus to supercede the scar-marked hero of Chippewa and Niagara, and tear the fresh laurels of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma from the brow of the gallant TAYLOR, by subordinating them both to THOMAS H. BENTON, a partizan friend. After all this had been arranged, however, the hero of Palo Alto had loomed up so largely before his countrymen, and excited so much of their admiration and enthusiasm, that he was clearly becoming quite as formidable as a prospective Whig Presidential candidate as SCOTT himself. In the vain hope of stemming this popular tide, by directing it towards one supposed to have been crippled by persecution, SCOTT was, in November, '46, ordered to repair to the seat of war—a command which he obeyed with cheerful alacrity, having been assured by the President, of his confidence and support, and given to understand that he would have continued and entire command of the army in Mexico. It was on the 24th November, that he left Washington for the Rio Grande. Congress met in two weeks afterwards; and immediately upon its organization, the proposition to supercede both SCOTT and TAYLOR was brought forward!

But we cannot stop to recite all the evidences of the "attack from the rear" which SCOTT had apprehended; how the news of the attempt to degrade him was sent in advance to the very army into which he was to breathe the inspiration of hope, which he was to train and prepare for the deadly conflicts that awaited them; and how the men he was to command were told that the President had no confidence in him; how some of the principal arrangements for the attack on Vera Cruz were delayed by the Government at home; how the bill for raising the ten additional regiments, was lost sight of in the base desire to carry the favorite project of placing a political partisan at the head of the army. We can only remind our readers that he went steadily onward, with a single eye to the accomplishment of his duties, and the honor of his country's flag. We can but call to mind the landing at Vera Cruz, March 10th, 1847; the capture of the supposed impregnable Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, on the 27th; the glorious achievements of Cerro Gordo, on the 18th of April; the entrance into the City of Puebla, on the 15th of May; the field of Contreras, on the 19th of August; the battle of Churubusco on the succeeding day; the strife at Molino del Rey; the storm of Chapultepec; and the last, the decisive blow—the capture of the City of Mexico on the 14th September, 1847. Where else does history's page, within the brief period of six months, record a campaign in which was crowded a succession of so many and such brilliant exploits! What wonder that such deeds and results, achieved under the command of SCOTT, led the veteran WELLINGTON to declare the campaign unsurpassed in military annals, and to yield to the American General the title of the greatest living soldier! Nor are his acts of administration in closing the war; negotiating the peace; comforting the vanquished, and protecting their property, less worthy of commendation. In all these he displayed in still higher degree the shrewdness, tact, and judgment which distinguished the first years of his public service.

But he had another foe to meet,—one more terrible to the sensitive, high-minded soldier, than any arrayed on the field of battle. He had yet to meet the persecutions and slanders of some high in power among his countrymen; his spotless honor was to be impeached and defended; his fair fame to be vindicated against the malignity of a relentless enemy posted where he should have known only friends and allies. When he had finished the last acts of the Mexican drama, and dispatched to the Government the first peaceful fruits of well-earned victories, the order came which *suspended* him from his command, in the very presence of the conquered enemy, and summoned him before a tribunal of inferiors. But his countrymen rose *en masse* and resented the insult offered to the most successful General of the age, with such spirit that the persecution quailed before the storm of popular indignation. And after the toil-worn veteran had been dragged home a prisoner, the prosecution was dropped. The Court of Inquiry simply reported a voluminous mass of testimony, glad to *slink* away in oblivion; without even vouchsafing the accused a verdict, to be appealed from, or acknowledging his innocence. But the People, sitting in judgment, rendered the verdict, and recorded it on their hearts, whence it will descend to their children's children, while our Republic exists.

General SCOTT, it will be perceived, has been in the service of the United States about forty-five years; and during that time HAS BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN EVERYTHING HE UNDERTOOK: shall he fail now? He has failed in no duty; excused himself from no service; has been present on the most memorable fields of battle, and party to some of the most important civil as well as military transactions. He has everywhere, and in every place, been obedient to the civil law; been observant of all the duties of humanity; been true to every obligation of a citizen and a man; been the friend of Peace rather than of War, and on three remarkable occasions aided in preserving the peace and tranquility of the country. We find mingled in his character, some elements generally supposed to be very opposite in their qualities, yet completely harmonizing in him. He is ardent, and yet calculating; energetic, and yet mild; stern in discipline, yet humane; a warrior, and yet the friend of peace; authoritative, and yet obedient. In everything we find the stern, strong and vigorous elements of character, restrained and modified by a mild and amiable disposition. War under his command became an element of civilization. In all the Mexican campaign, he seems to have thought his office as much that of a priest offering sacrifices on the altar of humanity, as that of a soldier winning laurels in the field.

Our task is complete. The life and public acts of General SCOTT are their own best commentary. At the Tribunal of his countrymen we leave him, satisfied that there he will receive a righteous verdict, and a generous vindication.

New-York Daily Times.

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WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

NOMINATION OF SCOTT AND GRAHAM.

LETTER FROM GEN. SCOTT.

ATTEMPT TO EXPEL MR. RAYMOND.

EXCITEMENT, INCIDENT, &c.

FIFTY-FOUR BALLOTS TAKEN.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE CONVENTION.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FIFTH DAY.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 21.

All parts of the Hall were densely crowded as usual, notwithstanding the extreme heat of the weather. The Delegates as they came into the Hall were in high spirits, and many inquiries were made, and intense excitement was manifested as to what would be the result of to-day's proceedings.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock, when it was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Webster, of this city. The reading of the minutes of Saturday was dispensed with.

Mr. Vinton rose and said: We have been here six days. No doubt gentlemen are anxious to get away as soon as they shall have discharged their duty, and as quick as practicable. I propose to offer a resolution, with a view to facilitate business. A similar course has been pursued in the House of Representatives when there has been a great press of business on hand. On Saturday last nearly as much time was consumed on motions to adjourn as in endeavoring to discharge the duty which we have in charge. The resolution was then read as follows:

Resolved, That the Convention will this day take a recess from half-past one to four o'clock, and that a motion to adjourn shall not be entertained prior to the hour for recess, unless a nomination for a candidate for the Presidency be made before that time.

He demanded the previous question.

Mr. Cabell raised a point of order, that a motion to adjourn is always in order, and the resolution was not in order, unless the Convention shall rescind or repeal the rule.

Mr. Vinton explained that the proposition was, in effect, to suspend the rule and substitute a temporary order instead.

The President remarked that a motion to adjourn is always in order, but it was within the knowledge of the Chair that such a course had been adopted in the House of Representatives "*ex necessitati*."

The demand for the previous question was seconded, and under its operation the resolution was adopted.

During the above proceedings, Messrs. Cabell and Botts were honored with bouquets thrown from the galleries.

ATTACK UPON MR. RAYMOND.

Mr. Renneau, of Ga., said I hold in my hand a newspaper, edited by a member of this Convention, in which three States are charged with a corrupt bargain. Those three States are named and specified. There is also a general charge of the same character against all the Southern States. That editorial I propose to read.

Cries of "No," "No," "Read," "Proceed to the ballot."

Mr. Renneau continued—I wish no confusion, but I hope we will not be prevented from examining this case a little. Has the day come when the representatives of a free people, assembled in Convention, are to be charged with corrupt bargaining and intrigue, when if any one of them were guilty of such conduct, he ought to be expelled? If any members of the Southern Delegations have been guilty of it, let them be known, that they may be branded by their constituents with the infamy they deserve. [Applause.]

The Chair—Will the gentleman state his motion?

Mr. Renneau—I understood I had the right to preface my motion with a few remarks. I will read my resolution. It is as follows:

Whereas, Mr. H. J. Raymond, who holds a seat in this Convention by a questionable title; and whereas he has accused its members of corruption and foul play; and whereas it becomes them to disprove these charges most unequivocally; therefore, be it *Resolved*, That this Convention will show to the country and the Whig party of the Union, its emphatic denial of his imputation on its honor and sincerity, by depriving said Raymond of his seat; and that the said Raymond be, and he is hereby, expelled from this body.

The resolution was received with applause and hisses.

Mr. Renneau said—I hope, sir, that this entire Convention will look at this resolution according to the merits of the subject in hand. The Delegations from Georgia, Tennessee, and Virginia, are specifically named as having entered into a bargain of this sort: That if the friends of General Scott would avow and sustain the Compromise, they would then support Scott. I have great respect for General Scott; but when the integrity, honor, and patriotism, of the Delegates of three sovereign States are assailed, and held up to the country, and the Delegates of other Southern States, though not specifically named, I, as a Southern Delegate, feel that every Delegate of Georgia, Louisiana, South Carolina, and other Southern States, is charged with foul corruption and intrigue. We are not only Whigs, but American citizens, and we hold our sacred honor above all other considerations. I do not know Mr. Raymond, (having never seen him before I saw him here,) except as the editor of the *New-York Daily Times*, but I never expected he would make such a charge against any of the delegates. If this resolution be adopted, I would sympathise with him, but I feel it is due to the whole South—to all Whigs—it is due to all the candidates—it is due to Winfield Scott, that hero of many a well-fought battle—it is due to Mr. Fillmore—it is due to Mr. Webster—due to all, that this Raymond be expelled, unless he can produce the names of those delegates who have committed this wrong, and sustain his charges. [Great applause.] I will read the article. He then read from the *Times* a special telegraphic communication from Baltimore, dated Friday, June 19, headed "The Convention—Strength of Parties—The prospect good for Scott," &c.

Upon the conclusion of the reading, there was aughter, hisses, and applause.

Mr. Renneau continued—There is also an editorial correspondence in the same paper, but Raymond sent this charge by lightning; he could not wait for Uncle Sam's slow wagons. He hoped they would have the investigation.

Mr. Richardson, of New-York, said that as the honor of Mr. Raymond was attacked, he would give way and allow him to speak. [Applause.]

Mr. Cranston said—The thermometer is too high for us to go into an investigation of all newspaper articles. I move that the resolution be laid on the table.

Mr. Raymond—I appeal to the gentleman to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Cranston said he would withdraw the motion for the gentleman to explain, but it would not stop then,—the whole day would be consumed in this matter.

The motion to lay the resolution on the table was rejected.

Mr. Cranston demanded that the vote be taken by States.

Mr. Botts—It is too late.

The Chair decided the call as coming too late.

MR. RAYMOND'S EXPLANATION.

The result having been announced,

Mr. Raymond, having succeeded in obtaining a hearing, said: Profoundly as he regretted, from the bottom of his heart, that anything so unimportant as his humble claim to respect from his fellow men should have been thrust on this Convention, to the delay of the important business before it, every man in this Convention and out of it would hold him excused for any delay that might be necessary to put himself right in relation to such a resolution. He begged for a few moments a patient hearing. When the hearing shall have been concluded, it would be for the Convention to say whether the resolution should pass or not. To say that he was indifferent to it, would be to belie his feelings; but he did say he cared more to put himself right than for the action of the Convention. All he asked was, in the language of the Great Athenian, "Strike, but hear me." [Applause.] There were two or three points involved in the resolution to which he would direct attention, and the first which came most naturally in order, was his right to be here, and to speak here at all. (Voices, "Waive that," "Skip it over." If he felt that he could pass it, and not leave his honor still stained, he would do it instantly, and withdraw without another word. He came to this Convention, as the Editor of the *Daily Times*, and not as a Delegate. On Thursday morning, the second day of the Convention, the Chairman of the New-York Delegation came to him, and informed him that Mr. Bruce one of the two delegates from the 22d Congressional District, was compelled by illness to go home, and had left in his hand a blank proxy to be filled with the name of any other person who might be designated. They filled the blank with the names of two gentlemen, who, for some reason unknown to him, declined. The Chairman asked his (Mr. Raymond's) permission to insert his name—he doubted the Chairman's right and power to do so, and left the matter to his judgment, and he inserted his name in his (the Chairman's) own handwriting. The New-York Delegation unanimously approved of this. He took the paper to the President of the Convention, as he was doubtful as to the course to be pursued, and did not wish to infringe any right. At the suggestion of the President, he submitted the paper to the Committee on Credentials, and on Thursday or Friday night, the Committee informally inserted his name among the Delegates. He would now come to another point. On Saturday last, when his right was called in question, the Delegate from Louisiana (Mr. Sevier,) who filled a place on the Committee on Credentials, rose in the aisle, and said that he held in his hand a paper which put the matter all right. He said it was a report of a large majority of the Committee on Credentials.

Mr. Sevier rose to a question of personal privilege, and said with much firmness, "It is no such thing. The newspapers misrepresent me. I said merely that it was signed by a number of the members of the Committee."

Mr. Raymond—I assert from my own hearing, that the gentleman said the report was signed as the report of a large majority of the Committee.

Mr. Sevier—I said no such thing.

Mr. Raymond—I refer, in further corroboration, to additional facts. The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Watts, rose immediately afterwards, and said distinctly, instead of being adopted by the Committee, as the gentlemen from Louisiana remarked, the identical report was rejected.

Mr. WATTS—I did not say "as the gentleman from Louisiana had said."

Mr. RAYMOND remarked that he did not wish to be so understood, and then came to the gist of the resolutions. The gentleman from Georgia had laid him under obligation by reading the whole of the article in the *Daily Times*, on the strength of which the gentleman proposed to expel him from the Convention. He expressed his particular gratitude for this, inasmuch as other gentlemen stopped short of an act of justice on Saturday. This matter was brought to the notice of the Convention by James Watson Webb, partly for political purposes and partly for the indulgence of personal spite against him, (Mr. Raymond,) and which rests in motives and which rests on motives which Webb dare not authorize any man to deny. (A Voice—The dispatch was addressed to Webb and Grinnell.) If the gentleman has the dispatch I would thank him to give it to me.

Mr. Grinnell said, the first time he saw the Telegraphic dispatch was on this floor. It had been opened, and shown to a number of persons. It was a matter about which he knew nothing; it was not addressed to him.

Mr. Duncan—I got it from my friend from Georgia.

Mr. Ashmun begged leave to say that he was, perhaps, the means of being the first to make it known. He saw it in Mr. Webb's hands, and thought it so extraordinary that it ought to be shown to those inculpated in the charge. He, therefore, obtained permission to place the dispatch in the hands of Mr. Dawson, of Georgia. As to its subsequent disposition, he knew nothing about it.

Mr. Duncan explained that he procured the dispatch from Mr. Dawson, and brought it to the notice of the Convention,

[Hisses and applause.] We do not sit here for gentlemen to settle private piques in this Convention. [Commingled hisses and applause.]

The President reminded Mr. Raymond that he must confine himself to the question.

Mr. Raymond resumed—this dispatch appeared in the *Times* of Saturday morning last, it would be remembered—the platform was adopted on Friday, P. M. The only point in the dispatch which is held up as involving a charge of corruption, to which Gentlemen are properly sensitive, is this,—"To-morrow, it is believed Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and one or two others will give Scott the nomination on the third or fourth ballot. The Northern Whigs gave way on the platform with this understanding." Now, the construction put upon this word, "understanding," is "bargain and corruption,"—but I disclaim,—I disavow, repudiate and repel in the strongest language that perhaps could be used, all through or intention for a single moment, of making any such change as applicable to any human being on earth,—furthermore, the words which go before, namely, "it is believed"—show clearly enough that no such meaning was intended—that is to say with this belief and expectation, the natural result of giving way on the platform by the Northern Whigs, was from a desire to conciliate and secure the nomination of Scott. The gentleman made further explanations in support of his views and said in conclusion, "if this be treason or slander, make the most of it." (Applause.)

Mr. Duncan—It won't do, we want explanations as to the other part.

Mr. Raymond—If any gentleman wants further explanation, I stand ready to give it.

Mr. Cabell—I ask the gentleman to proceed with the reading and give Explanations as to the latter clause of the despatch. The statement is to the effect that by the admission of the New-York Contestants fraud was practiced by this Convention, and that if Scott should not be nominated, the Delegation of that State would repudiate the act of the Convention.

Mr. Raymond—you shall have it. In the first place, it is entirely untrue, and is so bold that the gentleman from Florida should not have made the charge, that fraud was charged on this Convention. [Cries of "Order."]

Mr. Cabell—I cannot submit to language of this kind—[sensation—cries of "Order," applause, &c.] Sir, is it possible that language of this kind is to be indulged in here or elsewhere; the Chair may enforce the rules, but I ask no protection from the Convention; I am able to, and shall protect myself; I said I understood from the reading and hearing the matter stated that the word framed was used in the last clause, or bad fyith.

Mr. Raymond. Ah!

Mr. Cabell—I ask the gentleman to read it.

Mr. Raymond—There is another paper over there. I prefer to retain this. [Cries of "Good," "Go on," and "Order."]

The President said he had heard no remark reflecting upon Mr. Cabell personally.

Mr. Cabell—I am not to be charged by implication of making a false statement. I did not see any paper—I spoke from my recollection of its character. I understood the gentleman to charge a fraud; but he now charges a breach of faith. What is the difference?

Mr. Raymond repeated what he had already said—that the gentleman should not interfere in this matter, without a better understanding of the language which the remark implied, and he (Mr. Raymond) did not use the word fraud, although the gentleman so charged; and when the gentleman says that he will not submit to remarks of this sort, I beg leave to tell him, when he charges me with what is untrue, he will submit to whatever I may think it necessary to say.

Mr. Cabell—I admit most cheerfully the right of every gentleman, when he is charged with uttering a falsehood, to submit or defend himself. I have stated as I understood the paper, and asked the gentleman whether it was so; and it was on that presumption that the explanation was made.

Mr. Raymond—I accept, as entirely satisfactory, the explanation as to the manner in which the gentleman understood the remarks. It will be noted that the words "breach of faith" were with reference to the platform. As to the protest of the New-York delegation, that is a matter which concerns, in the first place, my own correctness in this statement, and, in the next place, the New-York delegation alone. In relation to the first, I do not think it necessary to trouble the Convention with any attempted demonstration as to whether I was correct or not in the remark.

After further proceedings, the resolution proposing to expel Mr. Raymond was laid on the table.

BALLOTINGS RESUMED.

The Convention proceeded to the 47th vote, during which several gentlemen addressed the body, expressing their views as to the relative candidates. They were loudly applauded, and many boquets were thrown down to the speakers from the galleries.

There being no choice, the Convention proceeded to the 48th trial.

The change in the vote of Missouri to 3 for Scott, called forth applause, as did the loss of 1 vote for Fillmore by a division in Kentucky.

Numerous bouquets were thrown to various Delegations from the galleries. The 48th vote was then announced, and received with great applause.

The 49th vote was then commenced. The change in the vote of Rhode Island was received with great applause. When Virginia was called, Mr. Botts said he desired to relieve himself of a responsibility for that portion of the delay which might attach to him. He had voted for Mr. Fillmore for four ballots. He did so to show that he had the utmost confidence in his administration. He was then in favor of changing the vote of his district, but was overruled by his two colleagues. Applause.

Mr. Black said that he and his colleague from the Richmond District, were perfectly willing to take all the responsibility of voting for Mr. Fillmore, and they would continue to assume and bear the responsibility to the last. [Applause.]

When the vote of Kentucky was announced that there was one District tied, a Delegate rose and said that the Second District was tied, not because they had any want of confidence in Mr. Fillmore, but because he was satisfied he could not be nominated by the Convention. [Hisses.]

Mr. Ward, of Fla., when that State was called, asked leave to say a few words, which was granted. He said he desired to state the reasons which had influenced the vote of Florida, and would influence it to the last. He had no hope of influencing any one in the Convention, but if there was a stampede, the little State he represented desired to be right on the records. That State was on the extreme Southern frontier, and he desired that the Whigs of that State should hereafter be able to state the reasons which governed her representatives. He had heard much of Nationality in this Convention. There were National Whigs in Florida too, and they had shown their devotion to the Country, when heresies and schisms were prevalent; they had not come up here presenting the name of any Southern man, but simply desiring a declaration of principles,—that declaration had been given, but we don't look upon that Platform as containing any concession to the South. [Applause.] It wss no such concession as to demand any gratuitous return. The principles of that Platform were either true or not:—if not, teen every Northern man who assented to them has sealed his own want of candor. Mr. Fillmore has never uttered any distinctive Southern principle of politics. [Cries of "Order," "Sit down," "Ballot."]

The ballottings were repeated without result, until the 53d ballot, which resulted as follows:

Mr. Dayton, of New-Jersey, made an eloquent speech, setting forth the character and services of the nominee—giving an eloquent eulogy on Scott, and appealing to the South in behalf of an earnest support. Alabama, and other Delegates from the South, have stated that the adoption of the Platform removed their instructions to vote against Scott.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, read a letter from Scott, dated yesterday, saying:

"Having the honor to be a candidate of the Whig Convention, I will accept the nomination, if tendered to me, with the Platform laid down by the Convention."

NOMINATION OF GEN. SCOTT.

FIFTY-THIRD BALLOT, AND LAST.

FOR SCOTT		FOR FILLMORE.		FOR WEBSTER.	
Maine	9	Connecticut	3	Massachusetts	11
New-Hampshire	5	New-York	7	Rhode Island	1
Vermont	5	Maryland	8	Vermont	2
Massachusetts	2	Virginia	6	Connecticut	1
Rhode Island	3	North Carolina	10	New-York	1
Connecticut	2	South Carolina	8	Wisconsin	4
New-York	35	Georgia	10	California	1
New Jersey	7	Alabama	9		
Pennsylvania	27	Mississippi	7	Total	21
Delaware	3	Louisiana	6		
Virginia	8	Kentucky	11		
Ohio	23	Tennessee	9		
Tennessee	3	Missouri	6		
Indiana	13	Arkansas	4		
Illinois	11	Florida	3		
Missouri	3	Texas	4		
Michigan	6	Iowa	3		
Iowa	1				
Wisconsin	1	Total	114		
California	3				
Total	158				

FOR CRITTENDEN.

Kentucky 1

Summary of Ballotings.

Ballots.	Scott.	Fillmore.	Webster.
1	131	133	29
2	133	131	29
3	133	131	29
4	134	130	29
5	130	133	30
6	131	133	29
7	131	133	28
8	133	131	28
9	133	131	29
10	135	130	29
11	134	131	28
12	134	130	28
13	134	130	28
14	133	130	29
15	133	130	29
16	135	129	28
17	132	131	29
18	132	131	28
19	132	131	29
20	132	131	29
21	133	131	28
22	133	130	30
23	132	130	30
24	133	129	30
25	133	128	31
26	134	128	30
27	135	128	29
28	134	128	30
29	134	128	30
30	134	128	29
31	134	128	30
32	134	128	30
33	134	128	29
34	135	126	28
35	134	128	28
36	133	128	28
37	136	127	28
38	136	127	29
39	134	128	30
40	134	129	29
41	133	129	32
42	134	128	30
43	134	128	30
44	133	129	30
45	133	127	32
46	134	127	31
47	135	129	29
48	137	124	30
49	139	122	30
50	142	122	28
51	142	120	29
52	148	119	26
53	159	112	21

[Our regular dispatch was here interrupted. We give an abstract of the concluding proceedings.]

The following letter was presented and read by the President of the Convention:

To the President of the Whig Convention:

SIR: As I have been assailed without the privilege of a reply, may I ask you to say to the Convention, that the dispatch in relation to H. J. Raymond, was opened on the floor of this Hall, by me, in the presence of Moses H. Grinnell, and George Ashmun. After reading it I placed it in the hands of Mr. Grinnell, with authority to use it as he thought proper, and that I gave such authority at his request. In regard to the charge of personal hostility to Mr. Raymond, it is merely a matter of inference, arising from the fact that during my absence in Europe, he was guilty of a breach of trust, and made the *Courier and Enquirer* measurably an Abolition paper, and in consequence was compelled to leave it.

J. WATSON WEBB.

Mr. Bryan, of S. C., responded on behalf of the delegation of that State, that Scott had endorsed the platform, and South Carolina endorses Scott.

Mr. Stewart, of Cal., promised an overwhelming majority for Scott.

The Chairman of the Alabama delegation left his delegation to answer for themselves.

Mississippi responded heartily in favor of the nominee.

One of the Massachusetts delegates responded in favor of Scott, promising the largest majority of any State in the Union.

Quarter past 2 o'clock—The responses from the South have caused considerable enthusiasm, and as each State responded, hearty cheers were given—Georgia, through Mr. Dawson, responded, and promised that the Whigs of Georgia would accept Scott on the Whig platform, and would do their best to elect him.

Indiana promised to respond to the nomination by acres of ratification meetings, and a score of thousands of majority.

Gov. Johnston, of Pa., whilst honoring Millard Fillmore and Mr. Webster, felt constrained with his fellow-delegates to stick to Scott, knowing him to be the only candidate for whom they could promise a positive and glorious majority, larger than that given to Taylor or Harrison.

Other States responded.

Mr. Botts announced that this would probably be the last general Convention of the Whig party during the lifetime of Henry Clay, and therefore offered a resolution expressive of sympathy and regard, and that his memory will never die.

The resolution was adopted by acclamation.

Simeon Draper responded for New-York, pledging that State for the nominee. The Convention adjourned at 2¼ till 5½ o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at half past 5 o'clock.

Mr. Ely, of Ohio, offered a resolution approving of Fillmore's administration, which was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Starkie, of Mississippi, then got up and passed a warm eulogium on Mr. Webster, as entitled to the gratitude of the country and the warm thanks of the South.

NOMINATION OF VICE-PRESIDENT.

The Convention decided to proceed to the nomination of a candidate for Vice-President.

FIRST BALLOT.—Maine—Graham, 3; Mangum, 3; Bates, 1; Pearce, 1. New-Hampshire—Graham, 3; Bates, 2. Vermont—Graham, 3; Bates, 2. Massachusetts—Bates, 13. Rhode Island—Graham, 4. Connecticut—Bates, 5; Bell, of Tenn., 1. New-Jersey—Graham, 7. Pennsylvania—Graham, 8; Bates, 10; Mangum, 3; James A. Pearce, 3; Crittenden, 1; Stanly, 2. Delaware—Crittenden, 3. Maryland—Pearce, 8. Virginia—Graham, 11; Bates, 2. Gen. Latimer, 1. North Carolina—Graham, 10. South Carolina—James L. Pettigrew, 8. Georgia—James A. Pearce, 10. Alabama—Pearce, 6; Graham, 3. Mississippi—James A. Pearce, 7. Louisiana—Crittenden, 6. Ohio—Bates, 12; Crockett, 6; Bell, 2; Graham, 1; Stuart, 1; Pearce, 1. Kentucky—Graham, 9; Badger, 1; Bates, 2. Tennessee—Crockett, 12. Indiana—Bates, 9; Graham, 1; Stuart, 1; Stanly, 2. Illinois—Bates, 11. Arkansas—Bates, 4. Missouri—Bates, 9. Michigan—Stanly, 6; Florida—Gov. Brown, 3. Texas—Graham, 1; Pearce, 3. Iowa—Bates, 4. Wisconsin—Bates, 5. California—Graham, 2; Bates, 1: Pearce, 1. New-York—Crockett, 1; Mangum, 4; Pearce, 2; Bates, 5; Jones, 5; Stanly, 4; Bell, 2; Williams, 3; Richardson, 1; Hilliard, 2; Graham, 2.

TOTALS.—Mangum, 10; Bates, 97; Graham, 74; Pearce, 32; Bell, 4, Crittenden, 10; Stanly, 14; Lattimer, 1; Pettigrew, 8; Crockett, 19; Stuart, 2; Badger, 1; Brown, 3; Jones, 5; Williams, 3; Hilliard, 2; Richardson, 3; Pratt, 2.

The Kentucky delegation produced a letter from Mr. Crittenden, declining the nomination for Vice-President.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, declined after the vote of Maine given him, expressing a belief that he could give more service to the Glorious Whig party as a high private, than as a commissioned officer, and that he believed others were more competent and more deserving the honor than himself, and begged his friends to desist from supporting him.

A second ballot was taken, which resulted in the choice of Wm. A. Graham, of North Carolina.

After the unanimous nomination of Mr. Graham, H. W. Miller, of North Carolina, rose and thanked the Convention for the honor done his State, and pledged 10,000 majority for the ticket.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. Jessup, of Pennsylvania, offered resolutions that the next Convention be composed of no more members than there are electoral votes, and proposing the appointment of a National Committee, with Samuel F. Vinton as Chairman, and that Louisville be the place of meeting at the next Convention.

Dr. Thomas moved to lay the resolution on the table relating to the meeting of the next Convention at Louisville, which was carried.

A resolution was offered to leave the place of meeting to the National Committee. Mr. Combs moved to insert Lexington as the place of meeting.

The previous question was called and sustained, and the amendment was rejected.

The original resolution was then adopted. The other resolutions of Mr. Jessup were adopted. A resolution was adopted thanking the officers and Committee of arrangements, and authorizing the President to inform the nominees of their election.

WHIG NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The following is the National Committee.

Chairman—S. F. Vinton.

Maine—Wm. P. Fessenden.
New-Hampshire—Aaron F. Stevens.
Vermont—Geo. G. Hodges.
Massachusetts—Hon. E. Lincoln.
Rhode Island—Robt. B. Francis.
Connecticut—A. G. Hazard.
New-York—Simeon Draper.
New Jersey—Wm. N. Wood.
Pennsylvania—A. G. Curtis.
Delaware—John M. Clayton.
Maryland—Alexander Evans.
Virginia—Wm. H. McFarland.
North Carolina—H. W. Miller.
South Carolina—Geo. S. Bryan.
Georgia—Seaton Gratland.
Alabama—Col. J. Davington.
Mississippi—Wm. A. Lake.
Louisiana—J. G. Seymour.
Ohio—Wm. A. Bascom.
Kentucky—James Sarlan.
Tennessee—Gen. J. Zollicoffer.
Indiana—J. D. Depee.
Illinois—Abraham Lincoln.
Missouri—A. B. Chambers.
Arkansas—Gen. Thomas James.
Michigan—J. McEdwards.
Florida—F. Allen.
Texas—Col. James Riley.
Iowa—S. M. Ballard.
Wisconsin—Jonathan E. Arnold.
California—Col. R. H. Taylor.

After speeches from the President and others, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Reception of the Nomination of Scott.

TRENTON, Monday, June 21.

The news of the nomination of General Scott was received here this afternoon, amid the greatest enthusiasm of the Whigs and of all of our citizens. General Scott will carry New-Jersey by a larger majority than either Clay or Taylor. You cannot imagine the degree of enthusiasm New-Jersey will show where she stands.

BOSTON, Monday June 21.

The streets are crowded with people discussing the nomination in a rather sullen mood. The *Commonwealth* newspaper, in heralding the nomination, added, "State-street groans." The *Atlas* office has run up the Scott flag, and the friends of the nominee have fired one hundred guns on the Common. The rejoicings are far from being general or hearty.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, June 21.

We are now firing one hundred guns for Scott and Graham. The Whigs are in fine spirits, and are celebrating the occasion with rockets, fireworks, &c., &c.

BANGOR, Monday, June 21.

The Whigs are giving evidence of the most hearty rejoicings at the nomination of Scott. One hundred guns are now being fired, and the city is generally illuminated by the friends of the nominees.

SALEM, Monday, June 21.

A spontaneous meeting of the Whigs of this City was held this evening, at which the following resolution was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the Whigs of Salem take this early occasion to ratify the nomination of General Scott for the office of President of the United States, and to assure their Whig brethren throughout the country that they will bring to his support the full strength with which they swelled the majority of his predecessor in the glorious campaign of 1848.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.

The nomination of Scott has produced great enthusiasm and rejoising among the Whigs generally. The friends of Fillmore appeared satisfied. Graham's nomination is also satisfactory. Preparations are making for a ratification meeting to-morrow night, and a salute of 100 guns is to be fired.

BUFFALO, Monday, June 21.

The nominations of the Whig Convention appear to be cheerfully acquiesced in by the Whigs of this city, who are rejoiced that the labors of the Convention have been drawn to a close. The adoption of the Platform also, seems to meet with entire approbation, and the Whigs of this city will give the nominees a hearty support.

DETROIT, Monday, June 21.

The greatest enthusiasm prevails at the nomination of Gen. Scott. Within one hour of the reception of the news of his nomination, three hundred guns were fired in this city, amid the most hearty cheers of an immense assemblage.

A ratification meeting will be held as soon as the nomination of Vice-President is received.

Heavy Failures in Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, June 21.

One of the largest stock operators here failed to meet his engagements to-day. An oil merchant, who has operated largely in Vermont Central Railroad stock, also failed to-day. In consequence of the failures the stock of the Vermont Central went down to 16½.

Accident from Burning-Fluid.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, June 21.

Mr. Samuel J. Sparks was badly injured to-day by the overturning and ignition of a can of burning-fluid. He saved his life by jumping into the canal.

Pennsylvania Whig State Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 21.

The Whig State Convention, to nominate a candidate for the Supreme Bench, to fill a vacancy, met again this morning, but the Members were too anxious about the Baltimore nomination to transact business, and they adjourned to 4 P. M.

Afternoon Session.

Upon re-assembling, the first ballot was had, when Joseph Buffington was nominated, receiving 36 votes to 31 for Mr. Conly. The nomination was then declared unanimous, and the Convention adjourned, *sine die*.

SENATE..... WASHINGTON, Monday, June 20.

The President laid before the Senate communications from the Navy Department relative to the Nautical Almanac, and from the Department of the Interior relative to leasing public domain in California, in response to calls from the Senate.

Mr. Gwin, of Cal., addressed the Senate in reference to the last communication, touching cases by General Kearney, at San Francisco, which he denounced, and spoke at some length in reference thereto.

A communication was received from the Committee on Public Lands.

A number of petitions were presented, and bills from the House were referred to the appropriate Committees.

Mr. Shields from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a joint resolution appointing a Trustee of the Estate of Joseph Hall, deceased, in the District of Columbia, to sell said estate at public sale under direction of the Orphans' Court, and the assets to be divided among his heirs.

The resolution was debated and referred to the Committee on Judiciary to report.

The general bill relating to the Salt Spring lands in Michigan was passed. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 21.

After the reading of the Journal, Mr. Allison, of Pa., moved an adjournment—Yeas 69, Nays 29; but before the vote was announced, the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Stephens, of Geo., renewed it, and it was carried.

Kossuth on the Future of Nations.

Governor Kossuth's lecture last evening was an occasion of more triumphs than one. An attempt to deliver a popular lecture at the Tabernacle, in the sweltering heat of summer, and during these hours of especial political excitement, might be well deemed a doubtful proceeding. Few men could have hoped to succeed. But the speaker of last night made the experiment, and achieved a success not excelled by that attending any similar occasion in our City. The building was crowded to its utmost capacity even the aisles being filled, and every available spot upon the platform occupied by eager auditors. The entrance of the speaker was hailed with long continued applause; and his lecture was interruoted frequently by liveliest demonstrations of approbation. But when he took his seat at the close of his task, a very storm burst forth, and for several minutes, cheer upon cheer attested the sympathy and delight of the audience.

Of the lecture itself, we have no time to say anything. Thousands sat attentively, in a close and uncomfortable room, on a Summer night, to hear it. Those who can read it at their leisure, and under more comfortable circumstances, will not fail to secure so rich a treat. We lay a considerable portion of it before them this morning, deeply regretting that the extraordinary demands upon our columns, prevent our giving the whole. We will pubiish the remainder in our next edition, —promising meanwhile, that it will keep.

ARRIVAL OF THE PROMETHEUS.—The steamer *Prometheus* arrived yesterday, from San Juan, with a long list of California passengers, who left San Francisco on the 19th May.

The *S. S. Lewis*, had not arrived at San Juan, at las accounts. We have no news from the large number of passengers who left this City several weeks since, expecting to connect with the *S. S. Lewis*, at the Pacific Port.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1852.

DAILY CIRCULATION.....

New Type For Sale—with the Advertising, in good order, or sale cheap, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to the Foreman of the *Times*.

WHIG NATIONAL NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, of New-Jersey.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, of North Carolina.

The Nomination.

The work of the Convention has terminated admirably. The end is such as reflects the integrity, sound judgment and lofty sense of duty of the Whig party. The trial, as its protracted character shows, was not free from difficulties. But these, on the first interchange of sentiment, were found less serious than many of our friends had previously imagined; and as Whig conferred with Whig in counsel, they were all successively overcome. Concession was met by compromise; personal preferences and sectional prepossessions have yielded to national sentiment; and each and all have been crowned by a nomination at once right and proper in itself, and made doubly acceptable by the unanimity of its confirmation and the pregnant oneness of sentiment with which it is sent forth to the people. It derives a giant strength from its recognition of the known popular predilection throughout the commanding States of the Union, while this strength is increased by the temper in which the delegates from all these States met their bretheren from the South and East, who had their preferences also to present. If all could not have their choice, all were made to feel that, in the choice of the majority and the happy auspices under which it was expressed, there is every reasonable assurance of unbroken ranks at the outset of the approaching contest, as well as the harbinger of certain victory in the sequel.

Above all, this nomination derives strength from the name and fame and long and eminent career of public service—never clouded by defeat, and proudly and highly inscribed on the martial records of his country—of WINFIELD SCOTT. In this the Convention no less wisely than justly consulted the sentiment of the masses; in this they touched anew that chord of popular gratitude—seldom touched in vain—which was made to vibrate in civic victory in the elevation to the Presidency of Harrison and Taylor; and in this they beat the same stirring *reveille* which summoned the Old Whig Guard, and all its young and enthusiastic volunteers, to the well-contested and triumphantly-won fields of 1840 and 1848. What his services have been, the whole people know; what his claims to reward are, will be best told in the accompanying sketch of his long and active public life. How these services will be requited, when and in what measure the reward paid, remains to be determined at the polls; with this assurance, however, in the meanwhile, that whatever a great, generous and united party can do to place him in the highest station known to his country's Constitution will be done, and that with a heartiness not unworthy the gallant old soldier's just claim to this mark of a free Republic's gratitude.

The Vice-Presidency.

The selection of Hon. William A. Graham, of North Carolina, as the Whig candidate for the Vice-Presidency, will meet a hearty response from the party throughout the country. The compliment of the nomination was due to the Old North State, ever true to the Union and the cause, and as unambitious of State aggrandizement in the division of office and the dispensation of party patronage as she is solicitous for the triumph of sound, conservative and truly national principles.

Mr. Graham is a native of Orange County, North Carolina. As far back as our party reminiscences run, he has been a leading spirit in the Whig cause, doing service on the stump, and successively made State Senator, Governor, United States Senator and Secretary of the Navy. The latter post he now graces with executive abilities of the highest order, and a devotion to this cherished arm of the public defence, which has at once been the pride and admiration of the service and commanded the confidence of the President and the Legislature.

Mr. Graham, besides being a statesman of experience and liberal education, free from all narrow, sectional or speculative and wayward views, is a gentleman of irreproachable private worth; and all that can possibly be said in this regard for the veteran candidate for the same station, on the Democratic ticket, can be said of him, with this most important addition or difference, in a political sense, that he knows no North, no South, but has an American heart, large enough, and broad enough, for this wide-spread and happy Union.

Mr. Raymond.

We cannot suffer any supposed reasons of delicacy to forbid a brief reference to the episode of yesterday at Baltimore, in which an attempt was made to involve our associate, but to the responsibilities of which, in all their length and breadth, personal and political, we are proud to know that he marched up with a firmness only equalled by the triumphant verdict of the Convention which his gallant bearing elicited. We knew, as all his friends here felt, that the privilege of the floor once granted him, he would not only come out unscathed in personal honor, but free from the ungracious charge of having dealt harshly or unkindly by his colleagues, North or South. This he has more than done, and most gratefully do we record it, not as our own, perhaps interested, assertion, but as the repeatedly expressed opinion of his neighbors of New-York.

The Whig Salute at New-York.

The news of the nomination of WINFIELD SCOTT and WILLIAM A. GRAHAM was welcomed by the Whig General Committee of this City by a salute of a hundred guns on the Battery, fired under the superintendence of Capt. Banks. The results at Baltimore are received with that universal accord to which the labors of the National Representatives of the party are entitled, and we look for a confirmation of the nomination, by leaders and masses, as cordial now, as it will be made effective in November.

The Whigs of Albany.

The thunders of the big guns at Albany were reported by lightning early last evening. Our friends of the *Evening Journal* telegraph that one hundred and fifty rounds were fired, in signal of the enthusiastic reception of the news; adding that Democracy is inconsolable, which we construe to mean that it has a black eye in that vicinity not given to it by the Barnburners.

THE RESPONSE.—The Whigs of New-York last evening promptly responded to the nominations made by the Whig National Convention. The Broadway House was brilliantly illuminated, and a meeting was held of those who had assembled, to congratulate each other upon the result of the balloting for a candidate. Mr. James Kennedy, of the Fifth Ward, was called to the Chair, and Dr. F. Tutwell and W. Jones were appointed Secretaries. Messrs. White, E. W. Morgan, Milliken, Richards, and Lieut. White made brief addresses in favor of the nominees, and, amid the greatest enthusiasm, the meeting adjourned.

One hundred guns were fired in honor of the hero of Chippewa, Cerro Gordo, Chepultepec, Contreras and Chereubusco, and one hundred more for the candidate for Vide President.

All around town the nominations were heartily received by the Whigs, and we state a fact which is alike creditable to the friends of Mr. Fillmore and significant of the glorious triumph which await us, that we could find but two men who professed to be Whigs, who were opposed to the nominations, and when it was proposed to bet that they did not mean what they said, they promptly caved in and admitted that they should go heart and hand for General Scott.

The Scott Central Committee held a meeting last evening, and commenced making arrangements for the ratification meeting, which will be held in a few days.

THE WHIG CONVENTION.

Prospects of the Nomination—Difficulties—The Chances—Proceedings of the Fourth Day—Personal Matters.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday Night, June 22, 1852.

Before the letter shall have been laid before the readers of the *Times*, the Whig nomination for President will probably have been made. It is useless and somewhat perilous to attempt to predict results, when the event must necessarily overtake the prophecy; but I think it safe to *guess*, at all events, that General Scott will be nominated before *five* ballots have been had to-morrow morning. Very strenuous efforts have been made to effect a union between the friends of Webster and Fillmore. This was the special game counted on by the former, from the very commencement of the canvass. At the outset it was doubtful from which side recruits could most easily be made for Webster: but the Convention had not been in session a day before it was clearly seen that the Scott men would stand firm; and that the only hope of securing Webster's nomination was in transferring to him Mr. Fillmore's vote. Various attempts have therefore been made to provide for the transfer. The Webster men upon the Committees and in Convention, have acted upon all questions,—in regard to contested seats and resolutions,—with the extremest Southern friends of Mr. Fillmore. They made all haste to give in their adhesion to the Platform. They were ready with their voices and their votes, upon all occasions, to give aid and comfort to the enemies of General Scott:—but it does not avail.

It is now pretty generally understood that the Webster *vote cannot be transferred to* Mr. Fillmore in any possible contingency, although it was from this source that danger from the beginning has been chiefly apprehended. Many of Mr. Webster's New-England votes,—all he ever gets from New-York,—and all from Wisconsin and California, will pretty certainly be cast for Scott, the moment an attempt is made to nominate Mr. Fillmore by Mr. Webster's strength. These votes are good for Webster, but he cannot alienate or transfer them.

So, it now begins to appear, the case stands with the Fillmore men. Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Virginia, Maryland and Georgia are all perfectly reliable for Fillmore, so long as his friends *stand firm*. But the moment any of Fillmore's Southern supporters attempt to transfer his votes to Webster, there have been in all these delegations many votes ready to break and go at once for Scott.

It is this double conviction that has made the balloting so steady and obstinate. Neither the Webster men nor the Fillmore men dare move a single step towards each other's aid, or to secure to the other the nomination; for the instant such a movement is made, they are *gone*. Neither army dare break its ranks in presence of the enemy; for the moment they do, the Scott men will charge upon them and sweep the field.

The adjournment was carried on Saturday night by a union of the Webster and Fillmore vote; in the hope that satisfactory arrangements could be made during the interim. You will observe that upon *that* vote, the union of these two sections led to a break in the Kentucky and Tennessee Delegations, which have been united on every other vote, but which divided on this.

I have reason to believe that two or three of the Kentucky Delegation consider themselves as having fully discharged their duty under the instructions of their State, in voting steadily thus far for Mr. Fillmore; and that the vote of Kentucky will no longer be given *in full* upon that side. The moment Kentucky breaks, Tennessee will follow, and then will come a regular stampede. Iowa, I think, will also vote for Scott upon the first or second ballot. At all events, I think, the telegraph will inform you before 12 o'clock to-morrow, of the nomination of General Scott, unless some debate or other cause of delay should arise.

A movement of rather a curious character was made yesterday, attended with less success than had been expected. One of the Florida delegates moved to suspend the rules in order to enable him to offer a resolution, declaring that if upon the *fiftieth* ballot, no nomination should be made, *the Convention would adjourn sine die, and issue a call for the election of delegates for a new one*. The movement commanded no respect; and it is a little remarkable that the only three votes cast in its favor were those of Messrs. Babcock, Campbell and Duke, of New-York—the Florida delegation even voting against it. Another proposition was made, that after the fiftieth ballot, the candidate having *the most votes* should be declared the nominee. This was aimed directly at Mr. Webster, and came from Mr. Fillmore's friends. It was defeated by a very large vote.

The friends of General Scott are exceedingly firm and will not yield an inch. Scott may possibly lose one or two more votes from Illinois; though *three* is probably the largest vote Mr. Fillmore can get from that State. Some of Scott's friends are of opinion that either General Scott or "*sine die*," must ultimately prevail. They would not hesitate an hour about taking another appeal to the people on behalf of their candidate.

A very ridiculous tempest was blown up in the Convention during the session yesterday, about the Telegraphic dispatch, published in the *Times*, of Saturday morning, stating that some of the Northern Whigs had withdrawn their opposition to the Platform, under the expectation that Southern Whigs would the more readily concede the nomination of Scott. The whole affair was stirred up by J. Watson Webb, of New-York, to whom some officious servitor in New-York took the trouble to send it back by Telegraph. Webb's motive was partly to promote Webster's nomination, but mainly to feed a personal spite against Mr. Raymond, by whom the dispatch was said to have been transmitted to New-York. There were some noticeable incidents connected with the debate which sprung up on this matter, to which I shall call special attention hereafter. I understand that President Fillmore has written a letter to the Georgia Delegation, cordially thanking the Whigs of the South for the steady support he has received at their hands. So far as I can learn, it contained no intimation of his intention to withdraw at any stage of the canvass.

We had a fine thunder-storm last evening, which cooled the air a little; but to-day it was again very warm. Yours, R.

From the Pacific.

We learn by private advice, through Berford & Co.'s Express from Panama, that Flores was still at Punta on the 1st June, having made no movement toward Guyaquil, being in waiting for reinforcements from Panama and vicinity. He was drilling his men.

Our Valparaiso advices are to the 15th May. We have no news.

The *S. S. Lewis* had arrived at Panama in 77 days from New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES

THE RECENT LARGE IMPORTATION OF CANTON Crape Shawls and Silks, that were sold at auction last week, were mostly all purchased by G. M. BODINE; consequently his stock of these goods is certainly the most complete in the City, while his extremely low prices astonish thousands who daily throng his store. In looking through his stock of Barages, Tissues, Grenadines, Challies, Poplins, Barage de Laines, Printed Jaconets and Lawns, they will be found, in point of beauty, elegance and fabric, superior to anything ever before this season. His stock of Men's and Boys' wear, Drapery, Muslins, and domestic goods generally, is very extensive, at No. 383 Grand corner of Orchard-st.

BOYS' CLOTHING.—WE INVITE ALL WHO ARE in want of Boys' Clothing, of any description, to call and examine our assortment. Almost every hour in the day new and choice styles are added to our stock, in order fully to satisfy the wants of our numerous and constantly increasing number of customers. Purchasers from the extreme ends of the City, also, from Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, and other adjacent towns, have found it for their pleasure and profit to purchase at the BROADWAY CLOTHING EMPORIUM. ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway.

GENIN'S DRESS SUMMER HAT.—GENIN'S DRAB beaver for this season is just now having "a run" unparalleled in the history of the New-York hat trade. As fast as the cases and shelves are filled they are swept off by fashionable crowds. His beautiful felt hats and unique and varied styles in straw and grass, including the most superb snow-white Panamas, are also called for incessantly. Look in at the store and see the crowds with which it is constantly thronged. Such a scene was never before witnessed in any place of business in this city. So much for selling hats of the very finest quality 25 per cent. under "aristocratic" prices. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

SHOES FOR THE YOUNG.—PARENTS CAN PROCURE at CANTRELL'S, No 336 Bowery, shoes of a better quality, better appearance and at cheaper rates, for their children, than at any other dealers' we know of. His stock contains a great variety of these articles, as well as every kind of ladies' gaiters, buskins, ties, slippers, &c. His famous Linen Gaiters, furnished at twelve shillings per pair, are the coolest, most durable, cheapest and best feet-coverings for the ladies, manufactured.

A COMPLETE REVOLUTION IN PRICES OF FLOOR COVERING.—Only think of buying a new and beautiful English Tapestry Brussels Carpet for $1 per yard! This true HIRAM ANDERSON, No 99 Bowery, is selling Floor Oil Cloths at 2s. 6d., 3s. to 4s. per yard. Three-ply Carpets, $81 to $100; Ingrain Carpets, $44, $50, $56, $62 to $75. Rugs, $3 50. Window Shades, Table Covers, Matting, etc, for about one half their real value. Also, Floor Oil Cloths, eight yards wide.

NOT TO BE EQUALLED.—NOTHING CAN EQUAL the anxiety which ladies and

GOV. KOSSUTH'S LECTURE.

THE FUTURE OF NATIONS.

In what consists its Security?

Gov. KOSSUTH addressed his audience at the Tabernacle, last evening, as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

During six months I appeared many times before the tribunal of public opinion in America. This evening I appear before you in the capacity of a working-man. My aged mother, tried by more sufferings than any living being on earth; and my three sisters, one of them a widow, with two fatherless orphans; together a homeless family of fourteen unfortunate souls, have been driven by the Austrian tyrant from their home, that Golgotha of murdered right, that land of the oppressed, but also of undesponding braves, and the land of approaching revenge. When Russian violence, aided by domestic treason, succeeded to accomplish what Austrian perjury could not achieve, and I with bleeding heart went into exile, my mother and all my sisters have been imprisoned by Austria; but it having been my constant maxim not to allow, to whatever member of my family, any influence in public affairs, except that I intrusted to the charitable superintending of my youngest sister, the hospitals of the wounded heroes, as also to my wife the cares of providing for the furniture of these hospitals, not even the foulest intrigues could continue any pretext for the continuation of their imprisonment. And thus, when diplomacy succeeded to fetter my patriotic activity by the internation to far Asia, after some months of unjust prison, my mother and sisters and their family have been released; and though surrounded by thousand spies, tortured by continual interference with their private life, and harrassed by insulting police measures, they had at least the consolation to breathe the native air, to see their tears falling upon native soil, and to rejoice at the majestic spirit o our people, which no adversities could bend and no tyranny could break.

But see at last the humanity of the Sultan, backed by American generosity, seconded by England, I once more was restored to personal freedom, and by freedom to activity. Having succeeded to escape the snares and traps which I unexpectedly met, I considered it my duty publicly to declare that the war between Austrian tyranny and the freedom of Hungary is not ended yet, and swore eternal resistance to the oppressors of my country, and declared that, faithful to the oath sworn solelmnly to my people, I will devote my life to the liberation of my father-land. Scarcely reached the tidings of this my after-resolution the bloody Court of Vienna, than two of my sisters were again imprisoned; my poor old mother escaping the same cruelty on account that bristling bayonets of the bloodhounds of despotism, breaking in the dead of night upon the tranquil house, and the persecution of my sisters, hurried away out of Hungary to the prisons of Vienna, threw her in a half-dying condition upon the sick bed. Again no charge could be brought against the poor prisoners, because, knowing them in the tiger's den, and surrounded by spies, I not only did not communicate anything to them about my foreign preparations and my dispositions at home, but have expressly forbidden them to mix in any way with the doings of patriotism.

But tyrants are suspicious. You know the tale about Marsias. He dreamt that he cut the throat of Dionysius the tyrant, and Dionysius condemned him to death, saying that he would not have dreamt such things in the night, if he had not thought of it by day. Thus the Austrian tyrant imprisoned my sisters, because he suspected that, being my sisters, they must be initiated in my plans. At last, after five months of imprisonment, they were released, but upon the condition that they, as well as my mother and all my family, shall leave our native land. Thus they became exiles, homeless, helpless, poor. I advised them to come to your free country—the asylum of the oppressed, where labor is honored, and where they must try to live by their honest work. They followed my advice, and are on their way; but my poor aged mother and my youngest sister, the widow with the two orphans, being stopped by dangerous sickness at Brussels, another sister stopped with them to nurse them. The rest of the family is already on the way—in a sailing ship of course, I believe, and not in a steamer. We are poor. My mother and sisters will follow so soon as their health permits, I felt the duty to help them in their first establishment here. For this I had to work, having no means of my own.

Some generous friends advised me to try a lecture for this purpose, and I did it. I will not act the part of crying complaints about our misfortunes; we will bear it. Let me at once go to my task. There is a stirring vitality of busy life about this your city of New-York, striking with astonishment the stranger's mind.

How is the progress of humanity? Its steps are counted by centuries, and yet while countless millions stand almost at the same point where they stood, and some even have declined since America first emerged out of an unexplored darkness, and which had covered her for thousands of years, like the gem in the sea; while it is but yesterday a few pilgrims landed on the wild coast of Plymouth, flying from causeless oppressions, seeking but for a place of refuge and of rest, and for a free spot in the wilderness to adore the Almighty in their own way. Still in such a brief time, shorter than the recorded genealogy of the noble horse of the wandering Arab; yes, almost within the turn of the hand, out of the unknown wilderness a mighty empire arose, broad as an ocean, solid as a mountain rock, and upon the securely rotted roots of the primitive forest, proud cities stand, teeming with boundless life, growing like the prairie's grass in Spring, a draining like the steam-engine, baffling time and distance like the telegraph; and spreading the pulsation of their life-tide to the remotest parts of the world; and in those cities and on that broad land a nation, free as the mountain air, independent as the soaring eagle, active as nature and powerful as the giant strength of millions of freemen.

How wonderful! What a present—and what a future yet!

Future?—then let me stop at this mysterious word—the veil of unrevealed eternity!

The shadow of that dark word passed across my mind, and amid the bustle of this gigantic bee-hive, there I stood with meditation alone.

And the spirit of the immovable past rose before my eyes, unfolding the picture-rolls of vanished greatness, and of the fragility of human things.

And among their dissolving views, there I saw the scorched soul of Africa, and upon that soil Thebes with its hundred gates, more splendid than the most splendid of all the existing cities of the world. Thebes, the pride of old Egypt, the first metropolis of arts and sciences, and the mysterious cradle of so many doctrines, which still rule mankind in different shapes, though it has long forgotten their source. There I saw Syria, with its hundred cities, every city a nation, and every nation with an empire's might. Balbeck, with its gigantic temples, the very views of which baffle the imagination of man, as they stand like mountains of carved rocks, in the desert where for hundreds of miles not a stone is to be found, and no river flows, offering its tolerant bark to carry a mountain's weight upon, and yet there they stood, those gigantic ruins, and as we glance at them with astonishment, though we have mastered the mysterious elements of nature, and know the combination of levers, and how to catch the lightning, and to command the power of steam and of compressed air, and how to write with the burning fluid out of which the thunderbolt is forged, and how to drive the current of streams up the mountain's top, and how to make the air shine in the night like the light of the sun, and how to dive to the bottom of the deep ocean, and how to rise up to the sky. Cities like New-York dwindle to the modest proportion of a child's toy, that we are tempted to take the nice little thing up on the nail of our thumb, as Micromegas did with the man of wax. Though we know all this, and many things else, still, looking at the times of Balbeck, we cannot forbear to ask what people of giants was that which could do what neither the puny efforts of our skill nor the ravaging hand of unrelenting time can undo, through thousands of years. And then I saw the dissolving picture of Nineveh, with its ramparts now covered with mountains of sand, where Layard is digging up colossal winged bulls, huge as a mountain, and yet carved with the nicety of a cameo, and then Babylon, with its wonderful walls; and Jerusalem, with its unequaled temple; Tyrus, with its countless fleets; Arad, with it wharfs; and Sidon, with its labyrinth of workshops and factories; and Ascalon, and Gaza, and Beyrout, and, further off Persepolis, with its world of palaces.

All these passed before my eyes as they have been, and again they passed as they now are, with no trace of their ancient greatness, but here and there a ruin, and everywhere the desolation of tombs. With all their splendor, power, and might they, vanished like a bubble, or like the dream of a child, leaving but for a moment a drop of cold sweat upon the sleeper's brow, or a quivering smile upon his lips; then this wiped away, dream, sweat and smile, all is nothingness.

So the powerful cities of the ancient greatness of a giant age. Their very memory but a sad monument of the fragility of human things.

And yet, proud of the passing hour's bliss, never speak of the future and believe themselves insured against its vicissitudes.

And the spirit of history rolled on the misty shapes of the past before the eyes of my soul. After those cities of old came the nations of old. The Assyrians, the Chaldeans, the war-like Philistines, the commercial republics of Phœnicia and the Persians, ruling from the Indus to the Mediteranean, and Egypt becoming the centre of the universe, after having been thousands of years ago the cradle of its civilization.

Where is the power, the splendor and the glory of all those mighty nations? All has vanished without other trace than such as the foot of the wanderer leaves upon the dust.

And still men speak of the future with proud security.

And yet they know that Carthage is no more, though it ruled Spain, and ruled Africa beyond the pillars of Hercules down to Cenne, an immense territory, blessed with all the blessings of nature, which Herman filled with flourishing cities of which now no trace remains.

And men speak of future, though they know that such things as heroic Greece once did exist, glorious in its very ruins, and a source of everlasting inspiration in its immortal memory.

Men speak of future; and still they can *rehearse* the powerful colonies issued from Greece, and the Empires their heroic sons have founded. And they can mark out with a finger on the map, the unparalleled conquests of ALEXAEDER; how he crossed victoriously that desert whence SEMIRAMIS, out of a countless host, brought home but twenty men; and LYNEAS, out of a still larger number, only seven men. But he (ALEXANDER) went on in triumph, and conquered India up to the Hyporais, as he conquered before Tyrus and Egypt, and secured with prudence what he had conquered with indomitable energy.

And men speak of future, though they *know* that such a thing did exist as Rome, the Mistress of the World,—Rome rising from atomic smallness to immortal greatness, and to a grandeur absorbing the world,—Rome, now having all her citizens without, and now again having all the world within her walls; and passing through all the vicissitudes of gigantic rise, wavering decline, and mournful fall. And men speak of future still, with these awful monuments of fragility before their eyes.

But it is the sad fate of humanity, that, encompassing its hopes, fears, contentment, and wishes, within the narrow scope of momentary satisfaction, the great

mind of history is tossed about by the [illegible] Whatever be its warnings, we pay no [illegible] and we are forgotten in [illegible] pre[illegible]tent to fall down the downhill [illegible] history. Man, in his private capacity, considers the instinctive apprehension of his heart with the idea that his condition is different from what warningly strikes his mind. The patriot feels well, that not only the present, but also the future of his beloved country, has a claim to his cares; but he lulls himself into carelessness by the ingenious consolation that the condition of his country is different—that it is not obnoxious to those faults which made other countries decline and fall; that the time is different; the character and spirit of the nation are different; its power not so precarious, and its prosperity more solid; and that, therefore, it will not share the fate of those which vanished like a dream. And the philanthropist, also, whose heart throbs for the lasting welfare of all humanity, cheers his mind with the idea that after all, mankind at large is happier than it was of yore, and that this happiness insures the future against the reverses of olden times.

That fallacy, natural as it may be, is a curse which weighs heavily on us. Let us see in what respect our age is different from those olden times. Is mankind more virtuous than it has been of yore? Why, in this enlightened age, are we not looking for virtuous inspirations to the god-like characters of those olden times! If we take virtue to be love of the laws, and of the Fatherland, dare we say that our age is more virtuous? If that man is to be called virtuous who in all his acts, is but animated by a regard to the common good, and who, in every case, feels ready to subordinate his own selfish interest to public exigencies—if that be virtue, (as indeed it is,) I may well appeal to the conscience of mankind to give an impartial verdict upon the question if our age be more virtuous than the age of Codrus, or of Regulus of Decius, and of Scævola. Look to the school of Zenon, the stoics of immortal memory; and when you see them contemning alike the vanity of riches and the ambition of personal glory, impenetrable to the considerations of pleasure and of pain, occupied only to promote public welfare, and to fulfill their duties toward the community; when you see them, inspired in all their acts by the doctrine that, born in a society, it is their duty to live for the benefit of society; and when you see them placing their own happiness only upon the happiness of their fellow men—then say if our too selfish, too material age can stand a comparison with that olden period. When you remember the politicians of ancient Greece, acknowledging no other basis for the security of the commonwealth than virtue; and see the political system of our days, turning only upon manufactures, commerce and finances, will you say that our age is more virtuous? When, looking to your own country—the best and happiest, because the best all—you will not discriminate in your own mind what considerations influence the platforms of your political parties; and then, in contra-position will reflect upon those times when Timon of Athens, chosen to take part in his country's government, assembled his friends and renounced their friendship, in order that he may not be tempted by party considerations or by affections of amity in his important duties toward the commonwealth. Then, having thus reflected, say, "Take you our own age to be more virtuous, and therefore more insured against the reverses of fortune than those older times."

But perhaps there is a greater amount of private happiness, and by the broad diffusion of private welfare, the security of the Commonwealth is made lasting and more sure,

CARACCIOLI, having been Ambassador to England, when returned to Italy, said that "England is the most detestable country in the world, because there are to be found twenty different sorts of religion, but only two kinds of sorts with which to season meat."

There is a point in that questionable jest—materialism' curse of our age! Who can seriously speak about the broad diffusion of happiness in a country where contentment is measured according to how many kinds of sauces we can taste! My people is by far not the most national. We are act much given to the cupidity of becoming sick. We know the word "enough." The simplicity of our manners makes us easily contented in our material relations; we like rather to be free than to be rich; we look for an honorable profit, that we may have upon what to live; but we don't like to live for the sake of profit, augmentation of property and of wealth with us is not the aim of life; we prefer tranquil, independent divinity to the incessant excitement and incessant toil of cupidity and gain. Such is the character of my nation; and yet I have known a countryman of mine who blew out his brains because he had no means more to eat daily Pak'z de Foie Gras and drink champagne. Well, that was no Hungarian character; but though somewhat eccentrically, he characterized the leading feature of our country.

Indeed, are your richest money kings happier than GABELICUS was, when he preferred his seven acres of land worked by his own hands to the treasures of an empire? Are the ladies of to-day, adorned with all the gorgeous splendor of wealth, of jewels, of art, happier than those ladies of ancient Rome have been, to whom it was forbidden to wear silk and jewelry, or drive in a carriage through the streets of Rome? Are the ladies of to-day happier in the splendid parlors than the POMPEIAS and the CORNELIUS have been in the homely retirement of their modest nurseries? Nay, all that boundless thirst of wealth, which is the ruling spirit of the age, and the motive power of enterprising energy, all this trusting upon treasures, and all its happiest results, have they made men nobler, better and happier? Have they improved their soul, or even their body and their health, at least so much that the richest of men could eat and digest two dinners instead of one? Or has the insatiable thirst of material gain, originated a purer patriotism, has it made mankind more devoted to their country; more ready to make sacrifices for public interest, if that be the case, I would gladly confess the error of my doubts, and take the pretended larger amount of happiness for a guarantee of the future of the commonwealth.

But, ladies and gentlemen! a single word, the manner in which we use it, distorting its original meaning often character..es a whole century. You all know the word "*idiot*;" almost every living language has adopted it, and all languages attach to it the idea that an "idiot" is a poor, ignorant, useless wretch, nearly insane. Well, "idiot" is a word of Greek extraction, and meant, with the Greek, a man who cared nothing for the public interest, but was all devoted to the selfish pursuit of private profit, whatever might have been its results to the community. Oh! what an immense, what a deplorable change must have occurred in the character of humanity, till unconsciously we come to the point, that by what name the ancient Greeks would have styled those European money Kings, who, for a miserable profit, administer to the unrelenting despots their eternal loans, to oppress nations with. We now apply that very name to the wretched creatures incapable to do anything for themselves. We bear compassion for the idiots of today, but the modern editions of Greek idiotism, though loaded with the bloody scars of a hundred thousand orphans, and with the curse of millions, stand high in honor, and go on, proudly glorying in their criminal idiotism, heaping up the gold of the world.

But I may be answered, after all, though our age be not so vicious, and though the large accumulation in wealth has in reality not made mankind happier; still it cannot be decided you are in a prosperous condition, and prosperity is a solid basis of your country's future. Industry, Navigation, Commerce, have so much developed, they have formed so many ties by which every citizen is linked to his country's fate, that your own national interest is a security to your country's future.

In loving your ownselves you love your country, and in loving your country you love your ownselves. This community of public and private interest, will make you avoid the stumbling-block over which others fell. Prosperity is of course a great benefit; it is one of the aims of human society,—but when prosperity becomes too material, it does not always guarantee the future. Paradoxical as it may appear, too much prosperity is often dangerous and some national misfortune is now and then a good preservation of prosperity. For much prosperity makes nations careless of their future; seeing no immediate danger they believe no danger possible, and then when a danger comes, either by sudden chance or by the slow accumulation of noxious elements, then, frightened by the idea that in meeting the danger their private prosperity might be injured or lost, selfishness often prevails upon patriotism, and men become ready to submit to arrogant pretensions, and compromise with exigencies at the price of principles; and republics flatter despots, and freemen covet the friendship and indulgence of tyrants, only that things may go on just as they go, though millions weep, and nations groan; but still things should go on just as they go, because every change may claim a sacrifice, or affect our thriving private interest. Such is often the effect of too great, of too secure prosperity. Therefore prosperity alone, affords yet no security.

You remember the tale of Polycrates. He was the happiest of men—good luck attended every one of his steps; success crowned all he undertook, and a friend thus spoke to him: "Thou art too happy for thy happiness to last. Appease the anger of the Eumenides by a voluntary sacrifice, or deprive thyself of what thou most value amongst all what thou possessest." Polycrates obeyed, and drew from his finger a precious jewel, of immense value, dear to his heart, and threw it into the sea. Soon after a fish was brought to his house, and his cook found the precious ring in the belly of the fish; but the friend who advised him happened to flee from the house, and shook the dust of its threshhold from his shoes, because he feared a great mischief must fall upon that too prosperous house. There is a deep meaning in that tale of Polycrates.

MACHIAVEL says, that it is now and then necessary to recall the constituting essential principles to the memory of nations. And who is charged by Providence with this task? Misfortune! The battles of Canna and of Thrasymene it was which recalled the Romans to the love of their fatherland; nations had till now, about such things, no other teacher than misfortune. They should choose to have a less afflicting one. They can have it. To point this out will be final object of my remarks; but so much is certain, that prosperity alone is yet no security for the future, even of the happiest Commonwealth. Those ancient nations have been also prosperous. They were industrious, as your nation is; their land has been crowded with cities and villages, well-cultivated fields, blessed with the richest crops, and crowded with countless herds spread over immense territories, furrowed with artificial roads; their flourishing cities swarmed with artists, and merchants, and workmen, and pilots, and sailors, like as New-York does. There busy laborers built gigantic water-works, digged endless canals, and carried distant waters through the sands of the desert; their mighty, energetic spirit built large and secure harbors, dried the marshy lakes, covered the sea with vessels, the land with living beings, and spread a creation of life and movement along the earth. Their commerce was broad as the known world. Tyre exchanged its purple for the silk of Serique; Cashmere's soft shawls, to-day yet a luxury of the wealthiest, the pearls of Hevila, the diamonds of Golconda, the gorgeous carpets of Lydia, the gold of Ophir and Saba, the aromatic spices and jewels of Ceylon, and the pearls and perfumes of Arabia, the myrrh, silvers and gold dust and ivory of Africa, as well as the amber of the Baltic and the tin of Thulé, appeared alike in their commerce, raising them in turn to the dominion of the world and undoing them by too careless prosperity. The manner and the shape of one or the other art, of one or other industry, has changed, the sham engine has replaced the rowing bench, and cannon replaced the catapult, but as a whole, even your own country, which you are proud to hear styled "the living wonder of the world," yes, even your country in the new world and England in the old—England, that gigantic workshop of industry, surrounded with a beautiful evergreen garden; yes, all the dominions of the Anglo-Saxon race can claim no higher praise of its prosperity, than when we say, that you have reproduced the grandeur of those ancient nations, and nearly equal their prosperity. And what has become of them? A sad skeleton. What remains of their riches, of their splendor, and of their vast dominions? An obscure recollection; a vain memory. Thus fall Empires; thus vanish nations, which have no better guardians than their prosperity. But "we have," will you say, "we have a better guardian—*our* freedom, our republican institutions, our confederation uniting so many glorious stars into one mighty galaxy." Are the [illegible] of our present, those our future security."

Well, it would be [illegible] if there [illegible] notion in the state of "Denmark," and certainly I am not the man who could feel inclined to undervalue the divine power of liberty; to underrate the value of your democratic institutions, and the vitality of your glorious Union. It is to them I look in the solitary hours of meditation, and when, overwhelmed with the cares of the patriot, my soul is groaning under nameless woes, it is your freedom's sunny light which dispels the gloomy darkness of despondency; here is the source whence the inspiration of hope is flowing to the mourning world, that down-trodden millions at the bottom of their desolation still retain a melancholy smile upon their lips, and still retain a voice in their bleeding chests, to thank with the Almighty God, that the golden thread of freedom is not yet lost on earth. Yes, ladies and gentlemen, all this I feel and all this I know reflecting upon your freedom, your institutions and your Union, but casting back my look into the mirror of the past, there I see upon mouldering ground, written with warning letters, the dreadful truth, that all this has nothing new, and all this have been, and all this has never yet been proved sufficient security. Freedom is the fairest gift of Heaven; but it is not the security of itself. Democracy is the embodiment of freedom, which in itself is but a principle. But what is the security of Democracy? And if you answer, "The Union is," then I ask, "And where is the security of the Union?" Yes, ladies and gentlemen, Freedom is no new word. It is as old as the world. Despotism is new, but Freedom not. And yet it has never yet proved a charter to the security of nations. Republic is no new word. It is as old as the word "Society." Before Rome itself, a Republic absorbed the world. There were in all Europe, Africa, and Asia Minor, Republics to be found, and many among them Democratic. Men had to wander to far Persia if they would have desired to know what sort of a thing a monarch is. And they all have perished; the small ones by a foreign power; the large ones by external vice. And Union, and Confederacy, the association of Societies, a confederate Republic of Republics, is also no new invention. Greece has known it, and flourished by it for a while; Rome has known it; by such associations she attacked the world; the world has known them; with them it defended itself against Rome. The so-called Barbarians of Europe beyond the Danube and the Rhine, have known it; it was by a confederacy of Union that they resisted to the ambitious mistress of the world. Your own country, America, has known it, the tradition history of the Romans of the West, of those six Indian Nations, bears the records of it, out of an older time than your ancesters settled in this land; the wise man of the Onondaga Nation has executed it long before your country's Legislators built upon that basis your independent home. And still it proved in itself alone no security to all those nations who have known it before you. Your own fathers have seen the last of the Mohawks burying his bloody tomahawk in the name-sake flood, and bare his head to the majestic words of Logan, spoken with the dignity of an Acmilius, that there exists no living being on earth, in the veins of whom one drop of the blood of his race did flow. Well, had history nothing else to teach us, than that all what the wisdom of men did conceive, and all that his energy has executed through all the innumerable days of the past, and all that we take to be glorious in nations and happy to men, cannot so much do as to ensure a future even to such a flourishing Commonwealth as yours: then weaker hearts may well ask, what good is it to warn us of a fatality which we cannot escape; what good is it to hold up the mournful monuments of a national mortality, to sadden with our heart, if all that is human must share that common doom. Let us do as we can, and so far as we can, and let the future bring what it may. But that would be the speech of one, who, having no faith in the all-watching eye, and regarding the eternal laws of the universe not as an emanation of a bountiful providence, but of a blind fatality, which plays at hazard with the destinies of men. I never will share such blasphemy. Misfortune came over me, and came over my house, and came over my guiltless nation, still I never have lost my trust in the Father of all. I have lived the days when the people of my oppressed country went along weeping over the immense misfortune, that they cannot pray, seeing the downfall of the justest cause and the outrageous triumph of the most criminal of all crimes on earth and they went along not able to pray, and weeping that they are not able to pray. I shuddered at the terrible tidings in the desolation of my exile; but I could pray, and sent the consolation home, that I do not despair; that I believe in God, and trust to His bountiful Providence, and ask them who of them dares despair when I do not? I was in exile, as I am now, but arrogant despots were debating about my blood, my infant children in prison, my wife, the faithful companion of my sorrows and my cares, hunted like a noble deer, and my sisters in the tyrant's fangs, red with the blood of my nation, and the heart of my aged mother breaking, about the shattered fortunes of her house, and all of them at last homeless wanderers, cast to the winds, like the yellow leaves of a fallen tree; and my fatherland, my dear beloved fatherland half murdered, half in chains, and humanity nearly all oppressed, and those who are not yet oppressed looking with compassion at our sad fate, but taking it for wise policy not to help, and the sky of freedom dark on our horizon, and darkening fast over all, and nowhere a ray of hope; a lustre of consolation nowhere, and still I did not despair; and my faith to God; my trust to Providence has spread over my down-trodden land. I therefore, who do not despair of my own country's future, though it be overwhelmed with misfortunes, I certainly have an unwavering faith to the destinies of humanity, and though the mournful example of so many fallen nations mistrust us, that neither the diffusion of knowledge, nor the progress of industry, neither prosperity nor power, nay, not even freedom itself can secure a future to nations, still I say there is one thing which can secure it; there is one law the obedience to which would prove a rock upon which the freedom and happiness of nations may rest sure to the end of their days. And that law, ladies and gentlemen, is the law proclaimed by our Saviour; that rock is the un perversed religion of Christ. But while the consolation of this sublime truth falls meekly upon my soul like as the moonlight falls upon the smooth sea, I humbly claim your forbearance, Ladies and Gentlemen, I claim it in the name of the Almighty Lord, to hear from my lips a mournful truth. It may displease you; it may offend, but truth is truth. Offended vanity may blame me, power may frown at me, and pride may call my boldness arrogant, but still truth is truth, and I, bold in my unpretending humility, will proclaim that truth; I will proclaim it from land to land and from sea to sea; I will proclaim it with the faith of the martyrs of old, till the seed of my word falls upon the conscience of men. Let come, what come may. I say with LUTHER: God may help me, I cannot otherwise. Yes, Ladies and Gentlemen, the law of our Saviour, the religion of Christ can secure a happy future to nations. But, alas! there is yet no Christian people on earth—not a single one amongst all I have spoke the word. It is harsh, but true. Nearly two thousand years have passed since Christ has proclaimed the eternal decree of God, to which the happiness of mankind is bound, and has sanctified it with his own blood, and still there is not one single nation on earth which would have enacted into its law-book that eternal decree; man believes in the mysteries of religion, according to the creed of their church; they go to church and they pray and give alms to the poor, and drop the balm of consolation into the wounds of the afflicted, and believe to do all what the Lord commended to do and believe to be Christians. No! Some few may be, but their nation is not—their country is not; the era of Christianity has yet to come, and when it comes, then, only then, will be the future of nations sure. Far be it from me to misapprehend the immense benefit which Christian religion, such as it already is, has operated in mankind's history. It has influenced the private character of man, and the social condition of millions; it was the nurse of a new civilization, and softening the manners and morals of men, its influence has been felt even in the worst quarter of history—in war. The continual massacres of the Greek and Roman kings and chiefs, and the extermination of nations by them—the all-devastating warfare of the Timurs and Gengiskhaus—are in general not more to be met with; only my own dear fatherland was doomed to experience once more the cruelties of the Timurs and Gengiskhans out of the sacrilegious hands of the dynasty of Austria, which calumniates Christianity by calling itself Christian. But though that beneficial influence of Christianity we have cheerfully to acknowledge, yet it is still not to be disputed that the law of Christ does yet nowhere rule the Christian world.

Montesquieu himself, whom nobody could charge to be partial for republics, avows that despotism is incompatible with the Christian religion, because the Christian religion commands meekness, and despotism claims arbitrary power to the whims and passions of a frail mortal; and still it is more than 1,500 years since the Christian religion became dominant, and through that long period of despotism has been pre-eminently dominant; you can scarcely show one single trusty democratic republic of any power which had subsisted but for a hundred years, exercising any influence upon the condition of the world. Constantine, raising the Christian religion to Rome's Imperial throne, did not restore the Romans to their primitive virtues. Constantinople became the sewer of vice; Christian worship did not change the despotic habits of Kings. The Tituses, the Trojans, the Automins appeared seldom on Christian thrones; on the contrary, mankind has seen in the name of religion, lighted the woodpiles of perseecution, and the blazing torches of intolerance; the earth overspread with corpses of the million victims of fanaticism; the fields washed with blood; the cities wrapped in flames, and empires ravaged with unrelenting rage. Why? Is it Christian religion which caused these deplorable facts, branding the brow of partly degraded, partly outgraged humanity? No. It would precisely the contrary; the fact that the religion of Christ never yet was practically taken for an all-overruling law, the obedience to which, outweighing every other consideration, would have directed the policy of nations, that fact is the source of evil, whence the oppression of millions has overflown the earth, and which makes the pretence of the prondest, of the freest nation, to be like a house built upon sand.

(Remainder in our next.)

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—A splendid church will be built on North First-street, between Seventh and Eighth-streets, by the Reformed Scotch Presbyterian Society, of which Rev. J. B. Finlay is pastor.

—A pedestrian, named Peter Mertz, drank too much cold water, on Friday, while heated, and died in a house on Bushwick-avenue, near the Cemetery of the Evergreens. Dr. Schapps, Coroner of Williamsburg, held an inquest. Verdict accordingly.

—The Grand-street ferry-boat, *Seneca*, broke her shaft, on Saturday morning, and drifted nearly to Blackwell's Island, until overtaken by another boat and towed back.

—The location of the engine-house No. 2 is fixed in North First, near Tenth-street, and that of No. 8 in South Sixth, below Fourth-street.

—A hod-carrier, named Michael Quinn, at work on a row of buildings, was sun-struck on Friday, and fell from the ladder and was conveyed home insensible. It is feared he will not recover.

JERSEY CITY.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—Hiram Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, have fitted a lodge-room in complete style, in Grinnell's Building, corner of York and Greene-streets.

SHOT ON SHIPBOARD.—Augustus Richter, a sailor, was severely wounded yesterday morning on board of the packet-ship *Iranquisite*, by being shot in the abdomen by a loaded gun, which was accidentally discharged while in the hands of an associate seaman. The injured man was brought on shore and conveyed to the City Hospital, where he was placed under the medical treatment of a surgeon.

WANTED.

CABINET MAKERS WANTED.—One that understands repairing. Apply at 44 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.

SERVANTS.—A great variety of carefully selected servants are now wanting employment at C. MASON'S offices, Nos. 530 Broadway, and 143 Bowery. Terms—Yearly subscription, 50 cents; otherwise, 25 cents. N. B.—Plenty of men and boys on hand.

SHIRT FINISHERS AND FALSE COLLAR MAKERS wanted, at GREEN'S, No. 1 Astor House, corner of Broadway and Vesey-st. The highest price paid, and none but the very neatest and best of sewers need apply.

FINE ARTS.—Wanted an experienced artist who is accustomed to paint cabinet-size portraits in oil. A good artist can have constant employment and a fair compensation. Address ARTIST U. S., at this Office.

FOR SEA.—Wanted—Coopers, Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Landsmen, Cooks and Stewards to go on Whaling Voyages in new ships. Some short and some long voyages. Office of the Company, No. 97 West-st., cor. of Cedar, up stairs, opposite Pier 14 North River.

DAGUERREOTYPE OPERATOR WANTED—A long-experienced and gentlemanly operator. None but a successful one will answer. Inquire at INSLEY'S, No. 321 Broadway, New-York.

MEN WANTED.—Twenty men to sell an article wanted in every family. Agents for Boston, Philadelphia, New-England, the Western and Southern States, are wanted. They can make $1,000 per annum with a small capital. Call or address, (post-paid,) No. 317 Bowery.

TO BROKERS, &c.—A young man, that has had about five years experience in the Broker's and Banking Business, wishes a situation in a Broker's Office; is a good judge of money—well acquainted with uncurrent money generally, and can give the best of references. Address, H. E. G., *Times* Office.

NOTICE.—A young man who has been in active employment since his arrival in the City, two years ago, wishes a situation as assistant bookkeeper and collector in a wholesale grocery, commission house, book establishment, or dry goods house; can come well recommended for integrity, &c. Address, Box No. 3,390, Post-office, for an interview.

CHANCE FOR A SMALL CAPITAL.—Wanted, some person with a small capital, to purchase a valuable patent right for the Southern and Western States. Specimen articles of this invention (with which a man may travel without the least inconvenience) will be furnished at cost. To young men of integrity, rare inducements will be offered. As the proprietor is unable to travel, he is willing to sell rights on terms which cannot fail of being satisfactory. Inquire of N. C. THAYER, 113 Chambers-st. up stairs.

$10 REWARD.—DOG LOST.—About six weeks since, a small white terrier dog, with his ears cropped, colored a little yellow, and answers to the name of Tip. If he has been stolen, $25 will be paid for the conviction of the thief, or $5 for any information that will find him. Inquire at No. 67 St. Mark's-place, in 8th-st.

BOARDING.

THE ADVERTISER has rented a large first class house, east of Union-square, with all the modern improvements, for $1,200, and desires to arrange with some responsible and respectable family, to board his own family for from $1,200 to $2,000 per annum, according to the number of rooms and family may wish to occupy. Or would retain the second floor and let the remainder, should said family wish to take other respectable boarders. This a rangement may commence soon, or not till the first of September, as may be most convenient. Address P. E. C., Box No. 2,188 Post Office.

BOARDING.—ROOMS TO LET, at No. 43 Franklin-st., with or without board, furnished or unfurnished. Also, a front basement with three good rooms, adjoining. Warm and cold baths. Inquire as above.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms, with partial board, for two or three single gentlemen in a small, private family. Reference required. Inquire at No. 46 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—With or without board, at No. 1, Monroe-st., corner of Catharine-st.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN MINERAL SPRINGS, NEW-JERSEY.—This old and popular establishment is now open for the season. The undersigned are ready to enter into arrangements with families for the Summer; and solicit a continuance of former patronage. Full information as to the place, &c., may be had by referring to our CARD, at the Irving House, or New-York Hotel.

A. L. STIGER,
D. A. CROWELL.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,

THE FIVE LOVE ADVENTURES OF SOLOMON SLUGS, and other Humorous Sketches, by David L. Roath, author of the Bandit &c. This is a delightful series of humorous sketches, admirably suited for the warm weather, and particularly adapted for the rail-car or steamboat. The various plights and predicaments of Mr. Solomon Slugs' in his love adventures, are of the most mirth-provoking kind; and the other sketches of the volume, overflow with unctuous humor. One hundred and sixty-seven pages, 12 mo, with illuminated cover. Price 25 cents. BUNCE & BROTHER, Publishers, No. 134 Nassau-st.

THE DAKOTA LANGUAGE.

GEORGE P. PUTNAM, Publisher to the Smithsonian Institution, will publish this day, GRAMMAR and DICTIONARY of the DAKOTA language, collected by the members of the Dakota Mission. Edited by Rev S. R. RIGGS, A. M., under the patronage of the Historical Society of Minnesota, 4to., cloth, $5.

This important work forms one of the series of volumes of Smithsonian contributions to knowledge.

It is one of immense literary labor, and cannot fail of high appreciation by all who take any interest in our Aboriginal history, or the great nation of Sioux Indians, or Dakotas, now scattered over the immense territory beyond the Mississippi, and numbering about 25,000.

II. On the 22d instant, MANUAL OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK FOR 1852. By D. T. Valentine. With numerous engravings, fac similes, and maps. 12mo; cloth, $3

"A correct and indispensable reference-book for City information, embracing more facts than can be found on the same subject in all the Directories ever issued, with the further and the invaluable recommendation of being near perfectly correct as the most unremitting care can make any publication."—*Tribune*

Also, now ready—JONES'S HISTORY OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH. 8vo., cloth, $1. The aim of this work is to describe Electricity and the Electric Telegraph in a popular form, including notices of all recent improvements connected with the subject.

The third volume of the Abbotsford edition of the Waverley Novels, containing Black Dwarf, Old Mortality, 50 cts., paper covers, is this day published, and for sale by

G. P. PUTNAM, No. 10 Park-place.

MANSFIELD'S

LIFE OF GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT, the Whig Candidate for the Presidency.—1,000 men wanted to circulate the Life and Services of Gen. Winfield Scott, Commander of the United States Army. By Edward D. Mansfield, Esq., author of a History of the Mexican War. In 1 vol. 12mo. Illustrated with maps and engravings. Price, $1 25.

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Subscriptions received for English and American Periodicals, &c. Books imported to order.

NEW MEDICAL BOOKS.

EXTRACT FROM THE BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL: "It may be said, fearlessly, that Dr. BOSTWICK'S works on the treatment of his *specialty*, is equal to Ricord's great French works, or Acton's of London, on the same family of complaints, and are far superior to any thing of the kind before published in this country." They may be had at No. 222, or of the author, No. 504 Broadway. Office hours from 8 until 4, and from 7 until 9, evening.

COAL.

PITTSTON COAL.—Office Pennsylvania Coal Co., corner Broadway and Wall-st.—The Pennsylvania Coal Co. is now prepared to enter into contracts for the sale of its superior PITTSTON COAL, deliverable at Port Erven, near Rondout, on the Hudson River, before the 1st of July next, at the following prices per ton of 2,240 lbs.:

Lump	$3 40	Range, or large stove	$3 40
Steamboat	3 55	Nut or Stove	3 60
Grate, or Furnace	3 60	Pea	3 75

New-York Daily Times.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRANKLIN.

By the arrival of the United States Mail Steamship *Franklin*, Captain J. A. WOTTON, with dates from Havre to the 8th, Paris the 8th, Southampton and London the 9th instants inclusive. We have received our usual dispatches and files of London and French journals of four days later date than those received by the last Liverpool steamer.

The *Franklin* brings a large number of passengers, and a full cargo of Continental manufactures. She left Cowes Roads at 4 P. M., on the 9th, and her voyage to this port, has, therefore, been accomplished in *twelve days and four hours.*

The United States Mail Steamship *Washington*, Capt. PITCH, touched off Southampton on the 5th inst., after a run of 13½ days, and proceeded to Bremen. The British and North American Mail Steamship *Canada* reached Liverpool at midnight of the 6th, after a passage of ten days and seven hours from Boston.

ENGLAND.

The proceedings in the English Parliament had been entirely devoid of interest to readers on this side. In the Lords, some explanations were given by Lord DERBY in reference to the suspended negotiations for the construction of the Halifax and Quebec Railroad, and stated that the Government had declined to guarantee so large a sum as £7,000,000 sterling for this object, because the proposed plan was not considered one that would properly develop the resources of the country.

More Specie in London.

The West India Mail steamship *Orinoco* arrived at Southampton on the 5th, in 13 days 22 hours from St. Thomas, with a freight of specie, valued at $1,386,000, from the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific.

The Kaffir War.

The Cape of Good Hope Mail packet *Harbinger*, with dates from the Cape to the 2d of May, had arrived. The news showed most clearly, contrary to all expectations, that the war is far from being finished. The Kaffirs had rallied throughout the Amatolas, and had gone back to the Waterkloof, where MACOMO was in command, and had been joined by a large number of rebel Hottentots. The Kaffirs are as much unsubdued as ever, and fight with the greatest energy and fierceness. It was thought, however, that the policy of the new commander-in-chief, General CATHCART, would soon tell powerfully upon them. He had directed that the cattle of the Kaffirs should be destroyed when captured. Two of the rebel chiefs had been captured and sentenced to be hung, to strike terror into the remaining chiefs.

Australian Emigration.

The impulse towards emigration to Australia was felt in all parts of the Kingdom, and the departures were very numerous and would be much greater, were it not for the want of hands at home and the facility of obtaining employment.

Feargus O'Connor.

From the London Times, June 9.

The eccentricities of Mr. FEARGUS O'CONNOR have for a long time past attracted a considerable share of public attention. Even before his departure for America, his conduct, during an examination that took place before one of the Masters in Chancery was of so outrageous a nature as to have justified his incarceration, had he not been dealt with in a most merciful spirit. Since his return to England his mind would appear to be more deranged than before. We find him at one moment insulting all the guests in the coffee-room of a hotel, drinking out of one man's glass, and helping himself from the plate of another. Next he turns up in Westminster Hall, where he enters each of the Courts in turn, begins a familiar conversation with the Judges on the bench, and addresses them in a vein of jocularity ill-suited to the time and place. Every action would show that he was not in possession of his right mind. Upon any other supposition he should long since have been locked up. Again, when he takes his place as Member of the House of Commons we find him behaving himself in such a manner as to interrupt the discussions and embarass the House. What occurred last night, however, can leave no doubt that the unfortunate gentleman is a maniac. The particulars of his outrage upon Sir BENJAMIN HALL, and of the scene which occurred in the House of Commons, will be found in our Parliamentary report of this day. [He struck Mr. HALL in the side.] It must not be supposed that this is an isolated act. For some time past Mr. FEARGUS O'CONNOR has been the terror of the House, and of all persons who frequent the halls and passages of the building.

FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

Advices from Paris mention that the French Government had reduced the rate of interest on Treasury Bonds, in consequence of the progressive augmentation of Cash in the Treasury, which amounted to ninety-four millions of francs.

An immense sensation had been produced on the Bourse, and in political circles, by a fresh article in the *Constitutionnel* on the subject of Belgium. The grave feature of this composition was the declaration of the writer (M. GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC) that his aggressive articles against the Belgian Government had been undertaken with the sanction of LOUIS NAPOLEON and composed under his auspices. On the following day, the *Moniteur*, published a disavowal, but M. VERON replied thereto, refusing to accept it, and charging the President most explicitly with having inspired the recent article against CHANGARNIER, and observing that the hostile policy advocated against Belgium is not in fact disavowed by the official organ. There is no doubt that LOUIS NAPOLEON is privy to these attacks, and it seems certain that a rupture between the two powers will soon take place, which would be a signal for great confusion in European politics, leading eventually to war.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Speculation in the Liverpool Cotton market had been resumed. Sales on the 7th to 000 bales at ⅛th advance. Sales on the 8th 7,000 bales at the full advance

In the Corn market, at Mark-lane, on the 7th inst., there was not much an increase in the various week's prices were maintained. Foreign Wheat experienced a steady demand. English Flour was dull of sale, and American had slightly receded in value. Floating cargoes of foreign Wheat were held firmly, and the cargoes of Indian Corn fetched 4s per qrtr more.

At Manchester prices continued firm, but transactions were chiefly for the home demand. In Birmingham the sales of Iron were large, with an improvement in quotations. In the Woolen districts the late revival of trade was maintained. From Nottingham there was much activity both in the Lace and Hosiery trades, and the orders from the United States were extensive. The Irish Linen market was less active.

The English funds and securities were very firm. Mexican Bonds fell considerably on the news of an attempted revolution, Gold Mining Shares flat. Col. Fremont was about to leave Englandfor California to arrange the titles of his Mariposa estates, and would return again.

In France there is a good demand at Lyons and St. Etienne for silk of superior quality Numerous consignments of wine have been received at Bercy this last week from Burgundy the Cher, and Orleans. Prices continue to be firm, although the cellars are full. At the last fair of Macon ordinary wine of 1850 was quoted at 80f., and that of 1851 at 97f the cask of 228 litres, independent of the octroi duty. Letters received from the wine-growing districts state that the vines present a promising appearance. The late sultry weather has caused a fresh growth, which has replaced the buds destroyed by the frost. A good crop is now expected, and if the present hot weather continues, the wine of 1852 will be of superior quality.

DIED.

On Sunday, 20th inst., Mrs. LUCUBA, relict of the late Hon. Isaiah L. Green, of Barnstable Mass., aged 78

Friends on Wednesday, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her daughter, Mrs Ira Bursley, No. 152 East 13th-t. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood

June 20, 1852, JAMES LAWRENCE, infant son of William and Antoinette Hall, aged 5 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family; also of his uncle, James W. Chesney, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his uncle, Pacific-st., near Powers, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

After a severe and painful illness, on Monday, June 21, last, ELIZA SNYDER, wife of Nicholas E. B. Snyder, aged 44 years, 3 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends, and the members of Mount Vernon Encampment No. 1, Greenwich Lodge No. 40, I. O. of O. F., the members of Section No. 1 of 7th Ward, I. O of F. F., the members of Harrison Union No. 2, Daughters of Temperance; also, Lady Putnam Chapter No. 4, U. D. of A., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 338 Wafer-st., on Wednesday, June 23, at 1 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment. je22-2t*

On Sunday evening, 20th inst., EMMA GROESBECK, aged 1 year, 11 months and 7 days, youngest child of Nicholas and Jane Ann Groesbeck.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her father No. 72 Bedford-st

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 21.

$5,000	U. S. 5's '65	105½	50 Dauphin Coal Co...b3 65
1,000	Ind Canal Pref. '59	49½	100 Paterson Railroad ...107½
700	City 5's	104	150 Nor. & Wor. R. R. b30 56½
3,000	E. R. R. 1st Mtg. Bds.	116	50 do. ...56½
5,000	E. R. R. 2d Mtg. Bds.	107	400 Reading Railroad ...83
1,000	Erie Income Bds.	100	100 do. ...b90 83½
2,100	do.	99½	100 Hudson River R R. ...s3 66½
25,000	E. R. R. Conv. Bds.	71 92½	200 do. ...66½
10,000	do.	99½	100 N. Indiana R. R. ...114
23,000	do.	b60 99½	75 Pennsylvania Coal Co. 110
4,000	Hudson 1st Mtg. Bds.	107½	100 do. ...b3. 111
3,000	Hudson 2d Mtg. Bds.	94½	200 do. ...112
5,000	Erie Interest	49½	25 Phœnix Mining Co. ...13½
700	N. A. Trust	15	455 Erie Railroad ...89
7	Metropolitan Bk.	109½	100 do. ...b1m 89½
200	New-Jersey Zinc ...s3	12½	100 do. ...s3 89½
175	do. ...b30	12½	7 Roch. & Syracuse RR. 122½
400	Niagara Transit Co	31½	10 Bank America ...109½
5	do.	32	40 do. ...110
50	do.	31½	100 N. O. Can. & Bkg Co. 99
50	do. ...b30	31½	25 Del. & Hud. Canal. ...125½
10	Florence & Keyport.	36	50 Canton Co. ...s3 89½
150	Dauphin Coal Co. ...b3	64½	50 do. ...s4 89½
71	do.	64½	50 do. ...b60 89½
50	do. ...b30	65	100 do. ...b3 89½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Penn. State 5s	99½	50 Nicaragua Transit Co 31½
10,000	do.	99½	50 do. ...32
5,000	Erie Income Bds.	99½	110 Pennsylvania Coal Co. 112½
25,000	Erie Conv. '62	99½	200 do. ...112½
10,000	do.	b60 100	100 do. ...113
3,000	Erie 2d Mtge. Bds.	107	50 Dauphin Coal Co. ...68½
4,000	Hudson 2d Mtge.	94½	150 do. ...69
200	Illinois State Bank	3½	150 do. ...68½
16	Del. & Hudson Canal.	125	25 Panama Railroad ...115½
100	North Am. Trust	15½	75 do. ...116
25	Canton Company	b60	100 N. Y. & N. H. R. R. ...113½
200	New-Jersey Zinc	13½	50 Erie Railroad ...89½
25	Wor. & Wor. R. R.	58	100 do. ...89½

MONDAY, June 21.—6 P. M.

The sales of Bonds to-day foot up $160,000. There was a further rise in prices. Pennsylvanias sold at 98½, and for $50,000 par was bid at the close. Erie Convertibles sold largely at 99½ for the new and 99½ for the old. Incomes brought par on short buyers' option. Hudsons were also in demand. The Evansville Loan, awarded on Saturday, averaged 86.75. The awards were to bona fide purchasers.

The Share Market continues firm, and in several descriptions there was a further and large advance. Dauphin went up to 69, a rise of 4 per cent., and Pennsylvania Coal to 113, a rise of 3 per cent.; Reading advanced 1½ per cent., Harlem and Hudson 1 per cent., Paterson Railroad, ¾ per cent., over last transactions, which, if we remember right, were as par; and Panama 1 per cent. In the fanciful, Nicaragua rose ½ per cent., closing 32½ bid; Erie sold as high as 89½; Reading closed 83½@¾; Jersey Mining, 13½@¾; Harlem firm, with no considerable lots offering.

Money was again freely offered at 4@5 per cent., and the tendency is, if possible, to greater ease. The amount of Gold to come out of the Sub-Treasury next week, and the receipts by the semi-monthly packet from California now soon due, will be largely in advance of the export movement, which is not expected to exceed a million and a half by the steamer of Saturday and Wednesday week. The British steamer this week sails from Boston. Some bills were done for her to-day. The rates are firm at 110½@¾, but the business only moderate. To-day the Sub-Treasury disbursed $625,000.

The *Prometheus, via* Nicaragua, brings a few days later from California. The news is not important, as far as we can hear by verbal report, for we have no papers, except in this, that a very confident estimate of full $2,000,000 on freight, is given out for the San Francisco packet leaving 1st June. We ought to have this Gold in New-York by Monday next, if no accident intervenes, and it is possible it may reach here by Friday or Saturday. The accounts from Nicaragua are deemed quite satisfactory to the Transit Company. We understand that some vexatious delay had taken place in the arrival round the Horn of the *S. S. Lewis* and *Pioneer*.

The *Franklin*, from Havre and Cowes, brings three days' later markets. Speculation was again in the ascendant in the Liverpool Cotton market, and prices an eighth of a penny up. Breadstuffs dull, but no material change in figures. Consols reached 100¾ in London. The rate of interest is reduced in France. The Australian and West India specie imports into London are very large. Further shipments of Gold from the Australia mines are reported on the way.

Our own Cotton market is stiffer in prices. Mr. WRIGHT, in his circular for the Boston steamer, quotes an advance of ¼ cent within the week, with sales of 5,000 bales, and foreign clearances of 6,700 bales. The receipts at the ports for the season are now 2,936,000 bales, against 2,254,000 same period last year. The stocks on hand, notwithstanding this enormous crop, only 215,000 bales, against 303,000 same period in 1851.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

MONDAY, June 21—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in fair request, at pretty uniform rates—the sales including 100 bbls. Pots, at $4 81½, and Pearls, at $5 50 @$5 62½ ₩ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Has not varied. The demand is moderate, and the supply good. The sales embrace 600 bales, at previous rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—There is no further change to notice in the market for State and Western brands. Eastern and local dealers buy freely of the medium and finer sorts at previous quotations, while the shippers are very disposed to purchase the low kinds at our inside figures, though the scarcity of vessels and unfavorable English news tend to impede operations. The sales comprise 12,000 bbls. sour at $3 37½@$3 56½; superfine No. 2 at $3 43¾@$3 62½; ordinary to fair State and part to fancy Western at $3 68¾@$4 12½; choice State, favorite Ohio, and fancy Indiana and Michigan at $4 12½@$4 25; fancy Ohio at $4 37½@$4 68¾; fancy Genesee at $4 62½@$4 81½; extra Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio at $4 75@$5 12½; and extra Genesee at $5@$5 75. Canadian is dull and heavy, though there have been sales m. 1,200 bbls. No. 1 at $3 50, and superfine at $3 18¾@$3 12½. Southern attracts considerable attention, from both home and foreign traders, and with light receipts, prices thereof can inue to be supported. Sales were made of 800 bbls. mixed to favorite ordinary qualities at $4 43¾@$4 62½, and fancy do at $4 75@$5 25. Rye Flour is quiet and nominal at $3 12½ ₩ bbl. Wheat Meal seems dull but firm at $3 12½@$3 18¾ for State and Jersey.

GRAIN—Wheat is unsettled and nominal. There is a large amount of Western here, for which no buyers can be found at present prices, while prime State and Southern kinds are rare and wanted at full quotations. Rye is in very little demand at 78c ₩ bush at 80c., the rate procured for some 700 bushels. Oats continue brisk, and have sold at 42½@43½c. for Western, and 44½@45c. for Northern, both slightly tending downwards. The heavy stock of unmerchantable depresses the market. The sales reach 40,000 bushels, merchantable at 55c@60½c.; and mixed Western at 61½c@62½c., and South Yellow at 63c.

PROVISIONS—Are in ample stock and good request, with sales of 200 bbls. Prime at $16 75@$17, and Mess at $18 87½@$19. Pickled Meats remain as last noticed. Shoulders commanding 3@3½c., and Hams 9@9½c. Lard is doing better: 250 bbls. fair to prime having been taken to day at 10@10½c. Beef is saleable and firm: 200 bbls. were purchased to day at $6 50@$8 for Prime, and $11@$14 for Mess. Butter and Cheese are unchanged.

WHISKY—Is scarce and in request, with sales of 430 bbls. Ohio at 20½c., and Prime at 21½@21½c. ₩ gall.

FREIGHTS—There were fewer vessels on for Liverpool, and better rates were demanded—1,800 bushels Corn were engaged at 4½d and 500 bales Cotton at 3-16d. For Flour 12s 6d was demanded. A vessel was chartered to load with deals for Hull at 7s 6d. Rates were engaged for Marseilles at $14. There was no change to notice in rates for other ports.

Passengers Arrived.

In the Steamship Prometheus, from San Juan.—*Cabin.*—H. E. Yale, C. F. Richards, E. H. Ryder, L. S. Pearsall, Force, J. Moore, H. Pierce, J. Cochill, G. Barger, D. Mahoney, D. B. Merritt, D. Zill, H. Meinstzhame, Capt. Beverby S. B. F. Clark, G. Nason, Capt. Calhoun, Mr. Sergeant, Dr Olendorf, J. Roop (died at sea), J. B Watson, R. W. Crenshaw, R. Tuttle, Mrs. Mussell, W. S Valentine, F. A Rollins, A. Mandat, Wm Boyd, A Packard, Capt. Walker, Mr. Burgess, C. H. Allen, L. C. Langworthy, J. Gunisey, D S. Smith, B. L. Larkin, C. Tillary (died at sea), R. Perkham, H. Everett, R. P. Wilkins, W. Crawford, C. S Blake, S. Flemming, M. Livingston, W. C. McClannahan, T. H. Lake, J. Westervelt, J. Mitchell, Mrs Wm. Sheldon, Mr. Sheldon, Capt. J. Blethen, Mrs Blethen, J. K Skinner, J. Hayden, S. S. Osgood, P. Donnohue, Jos. Gutskall, H. G Warner, W. H Ambro, O. A Post, J. Monfort, Mr. McDowell, Wm. Hamblin, McBran, J. Kin, E. Low, Capt. Barstow, Capt. Beebe (died at sea), J. Fiske, D. Perry, J. N. Harrison, J. Bryant, Jas E. Arlington, D. C. Miner, Mr. Cheever, Mr. Buck, N. Barnum, Mr. Sylva, Mr. Pickering, S H Barrett, W H Barrett.

Steerage—A. G. Collins, W. Agate, J. Sherman, J. M. Werthley, Moses Hill, S. Worthley, S. F. Woodruff, Joseph Brown, E. Griffin, Charles Edwards, John Carkin, Wm. Forshay, J. Lord, John Devitt W. J. Pool, John Lambert, J. Ockinson, G. O. Gross, C. Dill, S. Miller, G. Sherman, J. M Franklin, Mr. Slater, G. W McLellan, W. C. Irving, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Gould, J. J. Campbell, G Bishop, D. Ringwell, K. P. Nabor, C. F Merritt, G. J. Talking, G. J. Vincent, J. G Vincent, W. Curtis, D Bell, F Sinclair, W. M. Nolan, J. Burney, H. C. Brickhoin, S. E. Kinley, H. J. Doolittle, R. Mosiock, J Cromack, J. Hutchins, D. Dolsen, J. J. S. Knox, Mr. Rescevelt, D. N. Noyes, J. N. Avery, W. Witt, Gross &. Welcher, N. G Everson, J. S Silsbee, J. Everett, W. Hyde, G. Biddlemeier, R. C. M. Wilson, W. S. Rosenvelt, S. M Stow, S. B. Brown, M. O. Donnahin, S. Doty, D. S. Wade, J. Polith, J. Dickson, J. R. Dinger, N. K. Ramsay, E. Deatz, J. Fuller. B. A. Peterson, H. W. Robinson, A. Murch, A. Baker, J. Fletcher, O. Rohrbig, S. M. Ogden, Mr. Kimmee, R. J. Liffer, A. Halrey, Bi Grey, Clinton Thomas, Jas. Bell, Job Pray, J. Pray, Kisram, M Pray, S Holmes. Simon Ruff, Jas. E. Hubbard, H. Lucas, J. Hubbard, T. G. Kein, T. D Jacobs, Jane Elwell, J W. Bryson, P. Halsey, R Stranee, L Dodd, J Dauf, P. Mueder, W Haune J. Lee, L. Father, J. Patterson, B Adams, G. Beebe, W Monroe, G. Horne, O. Mooly, E. Snow, T Sherman, G Clifford, J Brown, S. Edwards, C. Jurzen, M. Grey, Mr Hasbok, Mr. Herd, E. Spurgeon, G. Moran, J. Pritchell, J. Dunn, W. Hill, W. Zabriskie, J. Cole, H. McElvarth, J. McDonald, J. Munday, A. Sterns, J. Hoyt, F Wheeler, M. Shumberser, M Farrow, W. Bishop, C. Falkerson, D. Bryant, J. Johnson, F. P. Pillsbury, S. Parks, B. Parks, C. Wheeler, L. Waterhouse, R. Wheeler, N. Stevens, E. Richardson, J. Brown, R. Allen, O. Cobb, J. Spier, A. Troup, C. Owen, D. Liler, P. Lake, H. Whitcomb, N. Mortock, Mr. Stevens, S. Harris, F. Patterson, A. Faucitt, C. Ferguson, J. Cook, J. Wildridge, P. Merrill J. G Cate, J. Evans, W. Hanson Y Dyer, O. Shaw, R. Barrett, J. S Wright, J. Weaver, F. Weaver, J. Newton, W. Philo, A. Jacobs, H. Anderson, W. Nichols, W Canfield, E. Gardner, H. Schemeleffth, Young, A. Case, H. W. Smith, H. Brown. Doctor Blower, J. J. C. Smith, S. Hussey, G. French, H. Keisey, H. Holmes, D. Wakeman, J. Gardner, D. Evans, O. Crain, W. Goes, W. Brown, J. Winser, A Voorhies, V. Stetson, M. Clark, J Shulz, C Tucker, W Callahan, S. Burrows, E. Hurbes, A. Wilson, A Hawkins, W Ware, Mr. Bullan, N Blizzard, Bolt, Jas Bugh, Smiley Green, C. Whitney, P Stone, S. B McDonald, W. Owen, J. Mc Laughlin, J. Whitcell, W. H. Chipps, D A. Gardner, R Rodgers, J. Lake, G W Jackson, J. Chase, J. W Stumford, Thos. McGowen, E Haskell, H. B. Wilber, S. Temple, J Spier, W. Evans, S Swasey, D R Marsh, J. J. Clark, J Bowlby, E. Wright, J. Richards, N. Anderson, J. Gardner, M. Barstow, L. Downs, L. Kanachill, J. W Jefferis, Mr McCrea, A. McCrea, Capt. Van Bostwick, A. Dennis, Geo Griswold, M. Seemer, A. Fitzsimon, L Kenny, D Cosworth, R Basset, N. Hubbard, T Rice, J A. Read, John Work, Mr. Silva, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Frater, Mr. Tuthill, Mr. Palmer, J. M McClure, R. R Kinney, R. H. Kinney, J. B. Simmons, A. M. Bellows, E. Bellows, Bisbury, H. N. Arnold, J. Johnston, T. A. Morse, H. Andrews, J Grant, W. Greene, Wm Hall, T. Cramer, P. Oreson, B. Latham, B. F Bachellor, G W. Stockwell, J. D. Bishop, J. Merchant, W. Mills, A. Brown R. Percival, J. Frost, F. Thomas, M W. Greatly, J A. M. Queen, D. A Ware, W. Murray, C. Murch, H. Lane, Knights, A. Rikes, S. C. Ballamy, Geo Damon, L. Gratton, A. F Evans, R. N. Caffin, L. Wilcox, Jno. Miller, A. Martin, C. Graves, S. Hollenback, T. J. Burke, N. Miller, S. Chase, L. Palmer, J. Stowell, B Stowell, P. Buchamp & Kinnicon, E. Dadgeon, W. Pembroke, L. Dugal, T. Harwood, S. G. Johnson, A. Devoe, Frank Yager, H. Gregory, B. F. Potter, John Kinkard, R. Dud ey, T. Brent, Sarah Todd, James P. Nullens, W. M. Johnson, Jas. Ranch, W. H. Hendricks, H. Cobbeck, O. B. Easton, W. Easton, Robert Cooke, R. Graves, Luke Scrober, died at sea; J. Beals, L. Dibble, John Fletches, H. Esmonds, Selah Ferris, C. S. Beekman, M. Hackley, M. Ridgell.

In steamship Franklin, from Havre and Cowes—W. S Heens and lady, J. H. Hardt, lady, child and servant, James W. Tucker, James F Penniman, lady and 2 servants, Miss Penniman. Charles R. Penniman, Wm Lounder, Wm Lounder, Jr., and servant, Miss M. Lounder and servant, Edward C. Everett, George F Haviland. Dewitt C. Graham, Madame Faniani, Miss Walck, Mrs. W. L Poultney, John Bohlen, E. Ritchel, E. Siebee, Wm. Siebee, Wm. Sell, J. Garell, A. Lonbut lady and servant. Miss Lonbat, J. F. Lonbat, Madame Maue and 2 children, Thomas H. Newbold, lady, 2 children and 2 servants, Mrs. Rhinelander, Miss Rhinelander and servant. Stephen Pell, John Loway, W. H Coles, O. H. Ward, R. Niles, Miss Niles, Miss Niles. G Tassac, Sam. Bates, George T Richards, Madame Dubercourt, R. B Kimball, H. B Fistee, J. B. Magee, F. Lungs M Keally, T Albi, John Holly, C. F. Raymond, E. Lavalade, M. Abenheinne, A. Macomb, 2 children and servant, Miss C. C Macomb, Edward Jay, Mrs. Rogers, Wm. L. Hubbard, Mr. Louge, Rogers & servant, J. Durand, F Allends, F Dubois, A. H. Clements, L. Cary, lady & child, W. Wilcox, C. F. Huttage, G. H. Ellery, Sam'l Lelas, W. Bondicott, G. Jarvis, W. Thompson, J. Canin, Rosalie Bell, Louise Warnell, Cecils Dupret, James Gross, L. Richards & lady. F. Zellenger E Bischoff, A Vollen. Louise Monus, Hannah Geer, E. Mix, E. Etourneau, J. de Verona & son. Ira Goodenot, Mrs. de Blagruen, Miss de Blagruen & servant, C. McKay, G Macdonald, F. Julien, P. Camus, Paul Julien, J. Lander, E. Lambert, J. Lozoron, B. V. de Boisure, J. Mangago, S. Landericho. F. Gutheret, J. G. de la ega.

MINIATURE ALMANAC....THIS DAY.			
SUN—Rises....	4 31	Sets.....	7 32
MOON—Sets.....	11 27		
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.			
Sandy Hook....	11 04	Gov. Island....	11 54
Hell Gate....	1 35		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....MONDAY, JUNE 21.

Cleared.

Steamship Illinois, Harsteins.-Chagres! M. O. Roberts.
Steamer Daniel Webster, Griffin, San Juan, D. B. Allen.
Ship Hartford, Burke, Savannah. Dunham & Dimon.
Bark Maitland, (Br.) Cowsen, Constantinople, Funck & Meincke.
Bark Norneu, (Norw.) Sundene, Richabucto, Scmidt & Balchen.
Bark Barbara. (Br.) Strickland, Buena Ventura, Funck & Meincke.
Bark Eliza Baris, Bramhall, Bermuda, Tucker & Lightbourn.
Bark Helen & Frances, Blanchard, Panama, Russell & Nones.
Brig George, (Br.) LeBlanc, St. John, N. B. H. G. Donovan.
Brig Jane Watson, (Br.) Gr shard, Quebec, A. Leary.
Brig William, Dandgon, Gottenburg, Funck & Meincke.
Brig Kite, Yetton, Augustus, Hatbeck & Co
Brig Julia Ford, Hinkerman, Philadelphia, Nesmith & Sons.
Brig Elmer Thompson, Thompson, Baltimore, Mason & Thompson.
Brig Black Prince, Moore, Quebec, Grinnell, Livingston, Peterson & Minturn.
Brig Stag, Hall, Cardenas, H. B. Sandford.
Brig Stanwalla, Berry, Cienfuegos, H. B. Sandford.
Brig Florida, Kay, Barcelona, T. Owen & Sons.
Brig Sisters, (Br.) Holdforth, Dalhousie, H. Leger.
Schr Richmond, Windsor, N. S., J. S. Whitney & Co.
Schr. Planet, Kinney, Bay Chaleur, master.
Schr. Frederick Read, Rice, Newburyport, J. T. White & Co.
Schr. Jonas Smith, Nichols, Wilmington, N. L. McCready & Co.
Schr. Julia Frances, Thompson, Newport, Mashad & Platt.
Schr. Louisine, Smith, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.
Propeller Novelty, Briggs, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

U. S. M. steamship Franklin, Capt. D. A. Wotton, Havre and Cowes, the latter port June 9, at 4 P. M., to Mortimer Livingston; has 180 passengers.

Steamship Prometheus, Grafina, San Juan del Norte June 11, coal dust and 447 pass. to D. B. Allen & Co. The steamer S. S. Lewis had not arrived when the P. sailed. Left bark R. Lucerni, Yates, disg June 14, at 3 P M., lat. 20 12, lon. 83 44, spoke ship Luconia, from Antwerp for New-Orleans.

Steamer City of Richmond, Mitchell, Norfolk, 26 hours, mdse. and 62 pass. to Mailler & Lord.

Ship Peter Hattrick, Rockwell, Antwerp, May 15, mdse. and 264 pass. to E. D. Hurlbut & Co. Sailed in co. fm. Flushing with ships James H. Shepard, Ainsworth, and bark Hiero. Drink water, for New-York

Ship Ionian, (of Thomaston,) Ranlett, London 29 ds, mdse and 334 passengers to master. June 2 lat. 45 52, lon. 4, was in co. with ship Clara Wheeler, of Boston, bound West: while in co she lost her foretopgallant mast in a squall from N.W. Parted co same day.

Ship Salem, (Br.) McGrath, Liverpool 40 days, mdse. and 241 pass to Brumwell & Co.

Ship Kilmanzoo, Taylor, Liverpool May 11, mdse. and 320 passengers to T. Richardson. Has had a pilot on board 7 days.

Br. ship Home, Muir, Liverpool, mdse. and 283 passengers to J Illius.

Ship Caroline Tucker, Tucker, Havre, 47 ds., mdse. and 567 passengers to J. A McGaw.

Br. ship Defence, Taylor, Dublin 37 ds., salt and 209 passengers to Pilkington.

Ship George A Hopley, (of Charleston) Pierce, Havre 42 ds., in ballast and 280 passengers to F. & D. Fowler.

Bark Corinthian, (of Harpswell,) Randell, Cardenas 14 ds., sugar to J. W. Elwell.

Bark William O Alden, Bates, Belize, Hond., mdse, to F. Alexander Left no Am. vessels

Br. bark Mersey, Armstrong, Dublin 45 ds., in ballast and 240 passengers to Soule, Whitney & Co.

Br. brig Charles de Wolfe, Card, Windsor, N. S., 15 ds., plaster to master.

Brig Wissahicon, Marthen, Guayama 12 ds., molasses to Gilbert & Pinkay.

Br brig America, Hilton, Windsor, N. S., plaster to master.

Br brig Columbine, North, Limerick 47 ds., iron and 86 passengers to order. 3d inst., about 100 miles east of the Banks, saw the hull of a vessel of about 80 tons, waterlogged, and loaded, and appeared to belong to the provinces. She had the British coat of arms, surrounded by two union jacks, on her stern.

Brig Pinta, Hartman, Cairis, via Portland, 14 ds., laths plaster to Smith & Boynton

Brig Juan J. de Carthagena, Hooper, Machias 15 ds., lumber to Simpson, Mayhews & Co.

Brig Juan J. de Carthagena, Hooper, Machias 15 ds., lumber to Simpson, Mayhews & Co.

Brig Miranda, Kellar, Machias, 6 ds., lumber and laths to Simpson. Mayhews & Co.

Dutch galliot Favorite, Senken, Bremen 43 ds., in ballast and 97 passengers to P. A. Loesher.

Schr. Octavia, (of Rockland) Simonton, Mayaguez, P.R. June 9 sugar to J. V. Onatavia.

Schr. Florida, Forney, Harwich, mackerel.

Schr. Armeda, Kelley, Harwich, mackerel.

Schr M M. Freeman, Glover, Ponce, P. R., June 9, sugar and molasses to M. M. Freeman.

Schr. Governor, Watson, Machias, 6 ds., lumber to Brett & Vose.

Schr Susan Ross, Herrick, Machias 8 ds., lumber to Brett, Vose & Co.

Schr. Aurora, Brown, Cherryfield 17 ds., lumber to Simpson, Mayhews & Co.

Schr Mary Randalis, Strout, Millbridge, 8 ds., lumber to Brett, Vose & Co.

Schr Mary Langdon, Simonton, Rockland, lime.

Schr. William S. Crump, Burnett, Hartford for Philadelphia.

Schr. Francena, Hooper, Portau-Prince 14 ds., coffee and logwood to S. & H. Messenger.

Schr. Com. Tucker, Cox, Calais 10 ds., lumber to J. Fry.

Schr. Henry Lawrence, Norton, East Machias 8 ds., to Simpson, Mayhews & Co.

Schr. Alida, (of Norwich) Delanay, Baracoa 10 ds., fruit, &c. to Thomas Gilmartin

Schr Sanitee, Benfluft, N. C., 6 ds., naval stores.

Schr Robert Miller. Trainor, Calais, 10 ds., lumber to Smith & Boynton.

Br. schr. Time, Gould, Nassau, N. P., 10 ds., cotton to N. H. Newman & Co.

Schr R. B. Pitts, Verrell, Rockland, lime.

Schr Fountain, Rhodes, Rockland, lime.

Schr Peter B. Anderson, Coes, Portland, Ct., stone.

Schr Benj F. Brainard, Russell, Portland, Ct., stone.

Schr Sanitee, Benfluft, Portland, Ct., stone.

Schr Frederick Hall, Russell, Portland, Ct., stone.

Schr Ann, Thaler, Portland, Ct., stone.

Schr Pinkham, Cranberry Island, wood.

Schr John G Wright, Pierce, Virginia, wood.

Schr Chas. Cramer, Townsend, Quoginia, wood.

Schr. Ashland, Wilson, Cutler 16 ds., lumber to Smith & Boynton.

Schr Eagles, ——, Machias 16 ds., lumber to Simpson, Mayhews & Co.

Schr Wm. B. Peters, Lord, Kingston, N. Y., for North Salem.

Schr. Champion, Chappell, Kingston, N. Y., for Stonington.

Schr Texan, Smith, Eastport 11 ds., lath and fish to Sturgess & Co.

Schr. Commodore Tucker, Coe, Calais 10 ds., lumber to J Fry.

schr. Gazelle, (of Baltimore) Lanfare, Guayama, P. R., 9 ds., sugar to Chasterlain & Ponvert.

Schr. Elizabeth Ann, Krausse, Washington, N. C., naval stores

Schr Manuela, (new) Calton, Machias 7 ds., lumber to Simpson Mayhews & Co

Schr Henry Laurens, Norton, Machias 8 ds., lumber to Brett, Vose & Co.

Schr Oregon, Whittaker, Ellsworth, 8 ds., lumber to Brett, Vose & Co.

Schr Potomac, Thomas, Franklin 9 ds., bound to Harlem.

Schr Artist, Corwin, Kingston for Boston.

Schr Mary Crockett, Crockett, Rockland, lime.

Sloop Blackstone, Appleby, Kingston, for Providence.

Sloop Victory, Baker, Wickford, R. I.

Sloop Rhode Island, Hull, Providence.

Sloop Undaunted, Gorham, Cold Spring, mackerel.

Below.

Ship Sulia Howard, fm Liverpool; Br. ship Gipsey, fm do. Also, a large number of square-rigged vessels to the eastward of the Hook, bound into this port.

Sailed.

Steamships Illinois, Hartsteine, for Chagres; Daniel Webster, Churchill, San Juan; and others.

WIND—During the day from S.S.W.

Spoken &c.

June 16, off George's Banks, Br. bark Junior, fm. Liverpool for New-York.

June 19, by the pilot-boat New-York, off East Hampton, Brem. brig Vesta, fm. Bremen for Philadelphia

June 17, off South Shoal, was seen a large steamship, bound east, supposed to be the Asia, fm. New-York for Liverpool.

June 14, off George's Shoal, Br. bark Londonderry, fm. Glasgow for New-York.

May 24, lat. 45 31, lon. 27 30, ship Alliance, from Havre for New-York.

June 17, lat. 40 25, lon. 70, Br. bark Mersey, fm. Dublin for New-York.

June 17, lat. 33, lon. 67, ship Lady Hobart, fm. Savannah for Liverpool, 9 ds. out.

June 12, 20 A. M., lat. 50 44, lon. 20 16, was seen steamer Great Britain, fm. New-York for Liverpool. Same day, at 4 P. M., was seen a large 4-masted propeller, boat 1 east supposed to be the City of Manchester, fm. Philadelphia for Liverpool.

June 17, lat. 39 15, lon. 69 30, Br bark Repeater, for New-York

June 2, lat. 43 26, lon. 48 50, bark Ospee, fm. Havana for Havre.

June 8, lat. 42 16, lon. 60

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THE WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Debate on the Resolution to Expel Mr. Raymond.

MR. CABELL'S REMARKS.

IN CONVENTION, Monday, June 21.

After the journal had been read and some preliminary business transacted, and before the balloting commenced, Mr. R. RENNEAU, Delegate from the Atalanta District of Georgia, rose to a question of privilege. He said he held in his hand a newspaper, edited by a member of this Convention, in which a charge was made against the honor of other portions of this body which demanded their attention. Three States were named in that paper, and a specific charge was made against them of having, by bargain or corruption, endeavored to secure from the Northern Whigs the adoption of a Platform. Those three States were distinctly named, and then a general charge of the same character was also brought against all the Southern States. [Cries of 'Read it,' 'Read it,' here arose, accompanied by calls of 'No,' 'No;' 'Order,' 'Ballot,' &c., &c. Mr. RENNEAU continued.] I propose to read that article, and although I wish to create no disturbance here, and to introduce no subject which can cause any, I still hope we shall not be prevented from examining this case a little. Has the day come, Sir, when the representatives of a free people, assembled in Convention, are to be charged with corrupt bargaining and intrigue, when, if any one of them were guilty of such conduct, he ought to be expelled? If any members of the Southern Delegations have been guilty of it, let them be known that they may be branded by their constituents with the infamy they deserve. [Applause.]

The CHAIR—Will the gentleman state his motion?

Mr RENNEAU—I understood I had the right to preface my motion with a few remarks. I will read my resolution. It is as follows:

Whereas, Mr. H. J. RAYMOND, who holds a seat in this Convention by a questionable title; and whereas he has accused its members of corruption and foul play; and whereas it becomes them to disavow these charges most unequivocally; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention will show to the country and the Whig party of the Union its emphatic denial of his imputation on its honor and sincerity, by depriving said RAYMOND of his seat; and that the said RAYMOND be and he is hereby expelled from this body.

[The resolution was received with applause and hisses.]

Mr. RENNEAU continued:—I hope, Sir, that this entire Convention will look at this resolution according to the merits of the subject in hand. The Delegations from Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia, are specifically named as having entered into a bargain of this sort. That if the friends of General SCOTT would avow and sustain the Compromise, they would then support SCOTT. I have great respect for General SCOTT; but when the integrity, honor, and patriotism of the Delegates of three sovereign States are assailed, and held up to the country, and the Delegates of other Southern States, though not specifically named, I, as a Southern Delegate, feel that every Delegate of Georgia, Louisiana, South Carolina, and other Southern States, is charged with foul corruption and intrigue. We are not only Whigs, but American citizens, and we hold our sacred honor above all other considerations. I do not know Mr. RAYMOND, (having never seen him before I saw him here,) except as the editor of the *New-York Daily Times*, but I never expected he would make such a charge against any of the Delegates. If this resolution be adopted, I would sympathize with him; but I feel it is due to the whole South—to all Whigs—it is due to all the candidates—it is due to WINFIELD SCOTT, that hero of many a well-fought battle—it is due to Mr. FILLMORE—it is due to Mr WEBSTER—due to all, that this Mr. RAYMOND be expelled, unless he can produce the names of those Delegates who have committed this wrong, and sustain the charges. [Great applause.] I will read the article.

RELATIVE STRENGTH OF THE CANDIDATES—THE PROSPECT GOOD FOR SCOTT—SOUTHERN PLEDGES—THE REJECTION OF NEW-YORK DELEGATES—A PROTEST, PERHAPS—THE OSWEGO DISTRICT, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 18

SIX ballots show an average strength of WEBSTER, 29; FILLMORE, 130; SCOTT, 133. To-morrow, it is believed, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, and one or two others will give SCOTT the nomination on the third or fourth ballot. The Northern Whigs gave way on the Platform, with this understanding. If SCOTT is not nominated, they will charge breach of faith on the South. The WEBSTER men count on an accession of all the FILLMORE votes, and *vice versa*. Both will probably be disappointed.

A very hot discussion was had between Messrs. CHOATE, BOTTS, Gov JONES and CABELL, mainly personal, and upon SCOTT's position. SCOTT was triumphantly defended by BOTTS against CHOATE and CABELL. [Great laughter.]

The New-York delegation are very indignant at the summary ejection of the New-York SCOTT men, and if SCOTT is defeated by it, they will protest against the action of the Convention, and disavow its binding force.

In the Oswego District, Mr BRUCE, one of the two delegates, having gone home, appointed H. J. RAYMOND, of New-York, in his place, Mr. RICHARDSON, his colleague, denied his right to vote, but the Committee on credentials and the Convention, sustained RAYMOND's right to act for BRUCE, and offset RICHARDSON's vote, except when they agree, which is not likely to be often. [Laughter.]

The weather is cool and good for active electioneering. [Laughter.]

The WEBSTER men are very active and lavish in canvassing. They will do their best. SCOTT's chances are still good. [Cheers and laughter.]

[During the reading of this article Mr. R. was interrupted by frequent laughter, and at its close he was greeted with a general laugh, cheers, hisses, &c., &c. After order had been restored,]

Mr. RENNEAU continued, by saying that this dispatch was sent by lightning: Uncle Sam's mail wagons were too slow for it. He hoped the Convention would take prompt action upon the subject.

Mr. CRANSTON, of Rhode Island, rose immediately and said that the thermometer was already too high to allow them to go into an investigation of newspaper paragraphs. He moved to lay the resolution on the table.

[Cries of 'No' no'—'Shame,' 'Let him be heard,'—' Raymond, Raymond,' &c., &c.]

Mr. RAYMOND appealed to the gentleman from Rhode Island to withdraw his motion in order that he might be heard.

Mr. CRANSTON said he would cheerfully withdraw his motion for the gentleman to explain, if the matter would stop there, but it would not—the whole day would be consumed in debating this matter.

Cries—'Never mind,'—'Vote it down,'—'He *shall* be heard,' &c., &c

The question was then taken and the motion was rejected by acclamation.

Mr CRANSTON demanded a vote by States upon the motion.

Mr BOTTS—It is too late—let Mr. RAYMOND be heard.

The CHAIR decided that the motion to lay upon the table was lost, and that the call for a vote by States came too late.

Mr. RAYMOND then spoke upon the resolution as follows: Profoundly as I regret that anything so comparatively unimportant as my personal rights, and my claim to respect from my fellow-men, should be thrust upon this Convention to the delay of the important business before it,—every man of honor, in this Convention and out of it, will certainly hold me excused for whatever delay may be necessary to allow me a hearing upon such a resolution as this. I do not ask you to reject the resolution,—but I do ask that you give me a hearing. When that is concluded, it will be for the Convention to say whether you reject it or not. To say that I am indifferent to your action upon it, would be to belie the ordinary feelings of human nature: but I do say that I consider it infinitely more important to myself, that I should put myself *right* before the Convention, than that I should remain a member of it. *All* I ask, is what the great Athenian asked,—"*Strike*—but hear!" [Applause.]

There are just two points in this resolution to which I shall direct attention; and the first is that which naturally comes first in order,—namely, my right to *be* here, or to speak here, at all. [Voices, 'Waive that,'—'Skip it,'—'We are all satisfied about that,'—'Go on,' &c.] If I could waive it and leave my character still sustained, I would gladly pass it without another word. But the resolution pronounces my right to be here 'questionable;' and the accusation which that phrase implies has been too widely echoed within my hearing here, to suffer me to pass it without remark. What I have to say, however, shall be said in the briefest terms.

I came to this Convention as the Editor of the *Daily Times*, and upon business connected with that paper, and not as a Delegate. On Thursday morning, the second day of the Session, the Chairman of the New-York Delegation informed me that Mr. BRUCE, one of the two Delegates from the XXIId Congressional District, had been compelled, by sickness, to leave for home—that there were two Delegates from that District, neither of whom could cast its vote unless they were agreed, and that Mr. BRUCE had left in his hands a blank proxy, to be filled up with the name of any person whom he might designate. The blank had been filled twice already: first with the name of OGDEN HOFFMAN and then with that of GEO. W. BLUNT; but for some reason to me unknown, both these gentlemen had declined to act, and the Chairman asked permission to insert my name, and that I would act as Mr. BRUCE's substitute. That consent I gave, and the Chairman inserted my name in that place, where it now stands, in his own handwriting. Doubting (as I still doubt,) the right of either Mr. BRUCE or the Chairman thus to fill that vacancy, I submitted the certificate to the New-York Delegation for their action; and as their minutes show, they confirmed the course adopted, by their unanimous vote, at one of their regular meetings. Still doubtful as to the course most proper to be pursued, and unwilling to exercise any doubtful right, I called your attention, Sir, as the presiding officer of this Convention, to the subject; and at your suggestion I laid it before the Committee on Credentials. At a late hour on Thursday night, that Committee, as its Chairman, (Mr. WATTS, of Virginia,) has already stated, without even the formality of a vote, and with not a single dissenting voice, accepted the certificate as sufficient, and inserted my name in the list of regularly-appointed delegates. That list was embodied in the majority report of that Committee, and as such reported to, and endorsed by, this Convention. And now, Sir, there is another point to which I ask attention in connection with this matter. On Saturday last, when my right to a seat was called in question, the delegate from Louisiana, who filled the place of that State upon the Committee on Credentials, (Mr. J. G. SEVIER,) rose upon this floor, in this aisle, and said that he held in his hands a paper which would put this matter *right*, and show clearly how the case stood. It was, he said, *signed as the report of a large majority* of the members of that Committee,—and it declared that I had *no* right.—

Mr. SEVIER—I rise to a question of privilege. I said no such thing; and all the newspapers have misrepresented me. I only said that the paper was signed by a *number* of the members of the Committee.

Mr. RAYMOND—I repeat, Sir, that the delegate from Louisiana did assert that it was *the report* of a large majority of that Committee,—adopted and signed by them as such. I assert this, Sir, from my own distinct recollection, as well as from other evidence.

Mr SEVIER—I call the gentleman to order. I said no such thing

Mr. RAYMOND—I refer, in corroboration of my statement on this subject, to the plain consideration, that unless the paper *was* presented as the report of the majority, the gentleman's assertion that it would 'put the matter *right*,' was an absurdity—as it could have no weight at all upon that point. And I refer to the additional fact, that the Chairman of the Committee, (Mr. WATTS,) rose immediately afterwards and said distinctly—that "this identical paper, presented by the gentleman from Louisiana, instead of being *adopted*," (as the Delegate from Louisiana had asserted,) "was *rejected* in Committee by a vote of nearly two to one."

Mr. WATTS—Will the gentleman allow me to correct him; I did not use the words, 'as the Delegate from Louisiana had asserted.'

Mr. RAYMOND—No Sir; nor do I wish to be understood as imputing those words to the Chairman of the Committee. But he *did* say that "this report, instead of being *adopted*, was presented in Committee and *rejected*;" and I add as my own inference that this language already implies that the Delegate from Louisiana *had* asserted that the report was adopted. And the only object I have in thus alluding to the matter now, is to show, that in spite of his present denial, the Delegate from Louisiana (Mr SEVIER) *did* assert what he knew—and what was instantly proved—to be untrue.

And now, sir, I come to the second point—the *gist* of the resolution before the Convention. The gentleman from Georgia (Mr. RENNEAU) has laid me under special obligations by reading *the whole* of the article in the *Daily Times*, on the strength of which it is proposed to expel me from this Convention. I am the more anxious to express to him my thanks for this, inasmuch as the other gentleman who figured in this affair on Saturday, (Mr. DUNCAN, of Louisiana,) thought proper to stop short of this act of simple justice, and to read only so much of it as promised to answer his special purpose. I desire it to be understood, in the first place, that this matter was brought to the notice of this Convention through the agency of JAMES WATSON WEBB, partly for political purposes, and partly from motives of personal malignity towards me—so base and dishonorable in their grounds that he dare not authorize any one to avow them upon this floor.

Mr. RENNEAU—The dispatch was not addressed to WEBB. It was addressed to the Hon. MOSES H. GRINNELL, (cries of "No" "no"")—to the *care* of JAMES WATSON WEBB.

Mr RAYMOND—If the gentleman from Louisiana, (Mr. DUNCAN,) by whom that dispatch was presented to the house on Saturday, has it in his possession, he will oblige me by handing it to me.

Mr. DUNCAN—I handed it to the distinguished gentleman from Georgia (Senator DAWSON,) from whom I received it; and I regret to learn from him that he has left it at his room. I believe, however, that it was addressed to JAMES WATSON WEBB *and* MOSES H. GRINNELL.

Mr. GRINNELL rose and said that he knew nothing about the dispatch. He had never seen it until it had been shown upon this floor to a number of persons. It was a matter which he knew nothing whatever about. The dispatch was not addressed to him.

Mr. ASHMUN (of Mass.) said that he was perhaps the means of this dispatch having at first been brought before the Convention. He saw it in the hands of Mr. WEBB, and, after reading it, thought its statements so extraordinary that it ought to be shown to those inculpated in the charge. He had, therefore, obtained Mr. WEBB's permission to place it in the hands of Mr. DAWSON, of Georgia. As to its subsequent disposition, he knew nothing about it.

Mr. RAYMOND—Very well. My statement was, that the dispatch was addressed to JAMES WATSON WEBB, and by him brought to the notice of this Convention; and that, too, from motives partly political, but mainly of personal malignity towards me. And that is sustained to the letter.

Mr. SEVIER—I call the gentleman to order. [Hisses and applause.] We do not sit here for gentlemen to settle their private differences. [Hisses and cheers.]

Mr. RAYMOND—I am aware that this is a matter entirely personal to Mr. WEBB and myself; and declaring my willingness to meet the responsibility of the issue I have raised with him, I shall not trouble the Convention with any further reference to it.

The PRESIDENT—The gentleman from New-York will please to confine himself to the question.

Mr. RAYMOND—Certainly, Sir, I intend to do so. The article, of which complaint is made, was published in the *Daily Times* of Saturday morning, and was sent from this City at a late hour on Friday night—the Platform having been adopted in Convention on Friday afternoon. The only part of the dispatch which is held up here as involving the damnatory charge of bargain and corruption, to which gentlemen upon this floor are so naturally and so justly sensitive, is this:

To-morrow, it is *believed*, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, and one or two others, will give SCOTT the nomination on the third or fourth ballot. The Northern Whigs gave way on the Platform with this *understanding*."

Now, Sir, the only possible way in which the faintest shadow of excuse can be found or framed for construing this into a charge of corruption, is by considering the word *understanding* to mean *bargain*. And yet, such a construction of that word, as used in this connection, is so violent, so palpably opposed to the evident intent and meaning of the paragraph, that even the ingenuity and eloquence of the gentleman from Georgia cannot make it plausible for a single moment. Moreover, Sir, even if the word was susceptible of such a construction, the phrase by which the whole subject is introduced—"*it is believed*"—shows clearly that I was not stating a *fact*—that I was not asserting, of my own knowledge or upon authority, that any such bargain was made, or any such understanding had. It is impossible, Sir, for any man of common sense, uninfluenced by passion, to derive any such meaning from the paragraph, or to regard it as implicating any man, or any body of men in any such charge. And so far as such a charge is concerned—so far as the imputation of any such bargain as a matter of *fact* is supposed, or suspected to be implied, I wish to relieve it and myself, and all concerned from every possible taint, by declaring that no such thought was for an instant present to my mind; and that I did not intend to convey any such idea. I disclaim—I disavow and repudiate, utterly and entirely, in the strongest language I can use, all thought or intent of making any such charge, or imputing any such bargain to any Committee, to any delegation, to any member, or to any man on the face of the earth. This disclaimer I desire to apply to the whole paragraph, so far as it has been, or can be supposed to assert any matter of *fact*. The paragraph was simply the expression of an *opinion*—formed and expressed for myself—an opinion which, whether right or wrong, I had a right to form and a right to utter through any channel open to me—an opinion which I believed just, then;—and which I believe just now;—and which, as this Convention happens to be open to me now, I shall not hesitate to reaffirm and proclaim, in all its length and breadth—at any hazard of dissent, or even of expulsion, on the part of this Convention. I asserted then, and assert now, that in giving way as they did, upon the Platform—in conceding, as they did, to their brethren of the South, an important position, and one which *you* know, as well as I know, was, and still is quite as dear to them as your position and your principle can be to you; the Northern Whigs did it in the belief—and with the expectation, that they would be met in a similar spirit of concession and conciliation by the Whigs of the South. They did it with this understanding on their part. And if they had proved to be mistaken—if after all that had been done and said and seen in this Convention—if after the South had carried every vote but one against the North—after the whole business of this Convention had been planned and its whole character shaped, by a majority *of States* as such, instead of the majority of numbers—after the important amendment of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Judge JESSUP,) securing to the democracy of numbers, so much distrusted by the Senator from Georgia, Judge DAWSON) its proper consideration and weight, had been carried by a decisive vote—after the Whigs of the North had voluntarily receded from this position and surrendered their post which they had gained, and which was justly theirs—after they had withdrawn that amendment and handed back the supreme power to the oligarchy of States for the sole purpose of promoting harmony and conciliating their Southern brethren,—if after all this,—and especially, if after they had gone still further and conceded the platform dictated by the South, repugnant as it is, and as you *know* it is, to their principles and their feelings,—if after having done all this for the sake of promoting harmony in the party and securing to it unity of feeling and of action, you of the South had not met them in a similar spirit, and conceded to them the poor boon of the Candidate of their choice—I tell you now, that you would have been exposed to the charge of bad faith—you would justly incur the imputation of demanding for yourselves what you will not concede to others—you would have failed in the duty which Whigs of one section owe to Whigs of every other,—and as one Whig of the North, at all events, I would charge you here and every where, with a breach of that "good faith" which you owe to us, and which your own honor demands, that you should; reserve inviolate. [Cheers.] If *that* be treason, or slander,—if *that* deserve expulsion,—*make the most of it!* [Loud cheers and applause.]

Mr. DUNCAN—That may do; but we want explanations as to the other part.

Mr. RAYMOND—You shall have, Sir, whatever you desire; and if you, or any other gentleman, wish for explanations upon any other point, it shall be forthcoming.

Mr. CABELL, of Fla.—I ask the gentleman to go on with the article, and give us some explanation as to the latter part of it. He there charges that the New-York Delegates were admitted by fraud on the part of this Convention; and says that if SCOTT is not nominated, the New-York Delegation would repudiate the action of the Convention [Cries of "Oh! Oh!"] I wish some explanation upon that point.

Mr RAYMOND—You shall have it, Sir. But, in the first place, the assertion that I have charged *fraud* upon this Convention, in the rejection of the New-York Delegates, is untrue; and its untruth is so bold and palpable, that the gentleman from Florida should not have allowed himself to utter it, especially as the whole article had just been read in his hearing. [Cries of "Order," "Order," cheers and hisses.]

Mr. CABELL—Does the gentleman—Sir, I cannot, I shall not submit to language of this kind. [Cries of "Order," cheers, &c.] Sir, is it possible that such language is to be indulged in here? The Chair must enforce the rules. But I ask no protection from this Convention; I can and will protect myself. I said that I understood that fraud was charged upon the Convention.

Mr. RAYMOND—It is not true, Sir. No such charge was made.

Mr. CABELL—I ask the gentleman to read it.

Mr. RAYMOND—The gentleman can read it for himself, Sir. He might complain of omissions if I were to read it. [Cheers, &c.]

Mr CABELL—Will the gentleman please hand me the paper?

Mr. RAYMOND—There is another copy of the paper in the gentleman's vicinity of the house. I prefer to retain this in my own possession. [Cries of 'Good,' 'Order,' cheers, &c.]

The PRESIDENT said he had heard no remark reflecting personally upon Mr. CABELL.

Mr. CABELL—I am not to be charged by implication with making a false statement. I did not see the paper; I only spoke from what I had heard said of its contents.

Mr. RAYMOND—The gentleman said that I had charged *fraud* upon this Convention in the admission of the New-York delegates. I spoke of this as an untruth, which was the less excusable, as the paper had just been read. The gentleman says he will not *submit* to language of this kind. Permit me to tell the gentleman from Florida, that when he puts words into my mouth which I have not used, for the purpose of founding an accusation upon them,—he *will* submit to whatever language I may see fit to use in repelling his aspersions. [Loud applause, cheers, cries of 'Order,' 'Order,' and general confusion.]

Mr. CABELL—I admit most cheerfully the right of every gentleman, when charged with uttering falsehood, to submit or defend himself. I have already stated that I had not seen the paper, and that I spoke only of its contents as I had heard them mentioned. It was on the presumption that the word *fraud* was used, that I spoke as I did.

Mr. RAYMOND—I accept as entirely satisfactory the explanation of the manner in which the gentleman was led into what seems to have been only a misunderstanding on his part. But he must allow me to say that he ought not to interfere in a controversy in which he is not personally concerned, without an accurate understanding of the subject in hand. It will be noted that the words 'breach of faith' were not used in regard to the admission of the New-York delegates, but of another subject, which has been already explained.

Mr. LANGDON, of Alabama—Let us hear about the New-York protest.

Mr. RAYMOND—In regard to that matter, Sir, I am ready to make just as full explanations as this Convention desires to hear. That is a matter which concerns, in the first place, my own accuracy in regard to the statement made; and upon that point I do not think it worth while to trouble the Convention further; and in the next place it concerns the New-York Delegation alone. I have to say that the Delegation took no action, so far as I know, in regard to that matter. And after this general statement, if any member of that Delegation desires further remark, he shall have it. If not, I shall relieve the Convention of any further trouble upon this subject, and leave them to act at once upon the resolution for my expulsion.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Kentucky, moved to lay the resolution upon the table, which was carried by acclamation—and, so far as appeared, without opposition.

NOTE.

The following is the dispatch sent from this City, by a clerk in the *Courier and Enquirer* office, early on Saturday morning—which was taken into the Convention by Mr. WEBB, and made the foundation of the preceding attempt to expel Mr. RAYMOND:

"General J. WATSON WEBB—
Care of MOSES H. GRINNELL.

"RAYMOND has telegraphed to, and published in his paper, that the New-York Delegation is indignant at the rejection of their claimants, and that, if SCOTT is defeated, they will protest against the action of the Convention, and disavow its binding force.

"These are the exact words. Also, that the Northern Whigs gave way on the Platform with the understanding that Southern Whigs were to give way on SCOTT.

"GEO. H. ANDREWS."

"These," says Mr. ANDREWS, "are the exact words." How true this is will be seen by comparing the above with the dispatch itself, as follows:

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 18.

To-morrow, it is believed, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, and one or two others, will give SCOTT the nomination on the third or fourth ballot. The Northern Whigs gave way on the Platform, with this understanding. If SCOTT is not nominated, they will charge breach of faith on the South. The WEBSTER men count on an accession of all the FILLMORE votes, and *vice versa*. Both will probably be disappointed.

The New-York Delegation are very indignant at the summary ejection of the New-York SCOTT men, and if SCOTT *is defeated* BY IT, they will protest against the action of the Convention, and disavow its binding force

It will be seen that Mr. ANDREWS, in his anxiety to give the "exact words," entirely omits the very important words, "*To-morrow, it is believed*," which plainly show that our publication did not intend to assert any negotiation or arrangement or agreement whatever, but simply an expectation, founded on a supposed spirit of conciliation. And he also omits the important words "BY IT," which give the whole character to our remark about the indignation of New-York SCOTT men at the rejection of their delegates. If the nomination of SCOTT had been defeated by that extraordinary rejection, their indignation should have been as lasting as it was just.

WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

THE CONCLUDING PROCEEDINGS.

The working of the telegraph having been interrupted on Monday evening, yesterday's account of the last proceedings of the National Convention was necessarily incomplete. The following is the authentic report, in detail:

Remarks from the Delegates, in acceptance and indorsement of the choice of Gen. Scott, having been delivered and received with deafening shouts,

The Convention proceeded to the transaction of the remaining business before it.

Mr. BOTTS, of Virginia, rose and submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Convention, representing the whole Whig party of the United States, feel that it will not have discharged its entire duty to itself, to the party it represents, and to the country at large, if it should adjourn without an expression of its profound regret at the irreparable bereavement the nation is likely soon to sustain in the loss of HENRY CLAY, the illustrious founder of our party, whose consistency to his principles, fidelity to his friends, and devotion to his country; whose enlarged and boundless patriotism, and whose preeminent and unrequited services have not only endeared him to his party and secured the respect and confidence of the nation, but commanded the admiration of all the world.

Resolved, That to the venerable Patriot, in his last moments, we tender the homage of our inexpressible sympathy and regard, with the assurance that when he may be no more on earth, in our hearts and in the hearts of our children he will never die.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted by the rising in their places, at the suggestion of the President, of all the members of the Convention; which immediately afterwards adjourned to half-past 5 o'clock.

The *Evening Session* was characterized with great enthusiasm. It was opened with the reading of telegraphic dispatches from Wilmington, Del., and Cumberland, Md., responding to the Presidential nomination of the Convention, and stating that at each place it had been received with a salute of one hundred guns.

Gov. JONES, of Tenn., then rose and stated he had just received a messsage from Gen. Scott, which he desired to lay before the Convention, for the benefit of the American People. It was as follows:

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1852.

Having been honored with being the nominee for President by the Whig National Convention, I shall accept the same with the Platform of principles the Convention has laid down. With respect, your friend,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

The reading of this dispatch elicited tremendous applause.

A resolution was then introduced making the Presidential nomination unanimous, which was adopted by acclamation, and was succeeded by reiterated cheering.

Next followed a resolution submitted by Mr. Ely, of Ohio, in the following terms:

Resolved, That Millard Fillmore, President of the United States, deserves our hearty and enthusiastic gratitude, for the truly Constitutional and patriotic principles upon which he has administered the Government, and the Whigs of the United States will ever look upon his Administration as one of the most successful and patriotic in our history.

This resolution was received with great applause and cheering, and was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Duncan, of Louisiana, then offered the following:

Resolved, That second, and only second, to the illustrious Clay, in the estimation of the Whigs of Louisiana and of the Union of the United States, in his connection with the past struggles of their party and with the Compromise measures, stands the name of Daniel Webster; whose fame fills the Union; whose patriotism embraces the length and breadth of the land, whose pure self-devotion on a recent memorable occasion proved that he knew no North, no South, and who will at all times be named with praise in every land and on every sea in which the banner of the Union may be unfurled.

This resolve was also received with prolonged and hearty cheering, amidst which Mr. Starkie, of Mississippi, rose and proceeded to pronounce a brief but eloquent eulogium on the character and services of Mr. Webster, which he concluded by submitting a resolution expressive of the abiding confidence of the Whigs of the United States in his wisdom, patriotism, and integrity, and pledging to him the everlasting gratitude of the American people. This was likewise received with cheers, and both resolutions were adopted with acclamation.

The Convention then proceeded to vote for a candidate for Vice-President. On the first trial the votes were divided amongst many distinguished gentlemen, as stated below, (Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, and Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, having declined being candidates previous to the commencement of the vote:)

Edward Bates of Missouri	99
William A. Graham, of North Carolina	74
James A. Pearce, of Maryland	32
John W. Crockett, of Missouri	19
Edward Stanly, of North Carolina	14
Willie P. Mangum, of North Carolina	10
John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky	10
Jas. L. Pettigru, of South Carolina	8
Scattering	25

On the second vote Hon. William A. Graham received the nomination, his vote being 232 against 52 for Hon. Edward Bates, which vote was afterwards made unanimous.

Several resolutions were adopted, having reference to the next National Whig Convention, directing the appointment of a National Committee, returning thanks to the Baltimore Committee of Arrangements and the Officers of the Convention, &c.; and then the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

ACCIDENT IN THE COAL MINES.—Two men, Hiram Saxon, boss miner, and Joseph Cheatam, were suffocated by black-damp a few days since, in the Bear Ridge Colliery of James C. Oliver, Esq. Both were Englishmen—Saxon leaves a wife and four children. It seems the shaft had taken fire some days previous and been closed up. After all the men were out, Saxon and others returned to rescue a horse that had been left—they were all in danger of suffocation from the gas, when Cheatam with another party attempted to rescue them, and both parties came near losing their lives. Fortunately all were got out shortly after, but the two mentioned were too far gone to admit of resuscitation.—*Potts ville Journal, Saturday.*

A SUGGESTION.—In view of the enormous accession to postal matter during the Presidential canvass, we have been requested to remind members of Congress and others of the importance of classifying and placing together all the documents they send to one place. By this course an immense amount of trouble will be saved to nearly twenty thousand postmasters, who are now required to examine singly whole bags of mailable matter received from Washington, although the bulk of it may be intended for distribution among only a few offices. The suggestion is reasonable, and merits attention in the quarters concerned.—*Washington Republic.*

Dr. BUSHNELL'S CASE.—We understand that the General Association at Danbury voted to appoint a Committee to decide upon the propriety of presenting the Hartford Central Association, for not trying Dr. BUSHNELL for heresy. The Committee reported a resolution, recommending the Central Association to present Dr. BUSHNELL for trial, on a charge of heresy, which was passed. It is said, that if no action is taken, there will be a rupture in the Consociation.—*Hartford Courant.*

SPEECH OF T. F. MEAGHER.

Meeting of the Meagher Club.

On Monday, at 6 o'clock P. M., the Chairman, Secretary and members of the "THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER Club," met at the office of Messrs. DILLON & O'GORMAN, No. 39 William-street, for the purpose of presenting their distinguished countryman with an address, and a copy of resolutions passed at a late meeting of their body; also to present him with a beautiful edition of the History of GEORGE WASHINGTON, and BANCROFT's History of the United States. The books were splendidly bound, and were inscribed with the name of THOMAS F. MEAGHER.

After thanking them for their beautiful and useful present, Mr. MEAGHER continued:

"As he had already said, the feelings and convictions which brought him to the prison, had undergone no change. Far from being so, they had been confirmed and improved. He was not a Republican in 1848. He adhered then to the charter of Dungannon. A monument of the finest incident in their history, he looked upon it with pride and reverence, and believing it was generous in its provisions, he would have accepted it as a sufficient guarantee for the growth of their fortune and the stability of their freedom. But the prison was a dangerous school for revolted subjects to be sent to. In the solitude which sanctified it, nothing interposed between the awakened mind and the opening heavens—the space between it and the light was free—nothing intercepted the descending truth. Thus he became convinced that Republicanism was the purest and loftiest system of Government; but, being so, it required from the people, among whom it was established, the greatest amount of public virtue and intelligence. From the estimate he had formed of it, in the event of her present condition being altered, and her character being chastened and exalted, he should vote for the inauguration of Republicanism in Ireland. Besides, it was fatal to leave revolutions incomplete. A compromise between adverse principles was productive, in the end, of the most disastrous recriminations. It concealed, fostered, and fermented the enmities which should have been utterly destroyed. It gave time and space for wounded passions to revive, and, under the disguise of the fairest virtues, to conspire for the resuscitation of the most malignant errors. The Constitution of 1782 would be a compromise. For a season, as heretofore, it might impart a stateler attitude and aspect to the island, but it would neither cleanse nor eradicate the cancer which had preyed upon her vitality within. Thus far had his opinions undergone a change. In no other respect had they been altered. Now, as heretofore, he disclaimed the English rule in Ireland. Now, as heretofore, he respected, honored, and loved his country. Now, as heretofore, he clung to the hope and project of her freedom. But of that country, at this moment, it was most difficult for him to speak. Her name sounded like a funeral hymn. It told of a land, the joy of whose heart had ceased—whose inheritance was turned to strangers, and whose houses to aliens—whose young men were gone into captivity—whose cities were solitary that were full of people, and whose gates were desolate. Of that land they had heard him speak, when the light of a new destiny—beautiful as the light which shone over the face of the prophet—revealed her in a defiant attitude to the world. He did not then pause for words. He should not pause now, were he to behold the same transfiguration. It was painful for them to be there, and have to own that they belonged to a country which, along the great highway of nations, moved on unchartered and unrecognized. It was a galling thought. It flooded the heart with bitterness, and flushed the honest cheek with shame. The glory of a free country descended upon each one of her children—the poorest even—and they walked the world respected. They bore credentials which entitled them to the hospitality, and, it might be, to the homage of the stranger. It was painful for them, as he had said, to be there, and feel they had no such country. It was still more painful to reflect, that the last effort for her freedom had eventuated in so ignoble a dismfiture. But not for her glories only, but for her sorrows also, should a nation be remembered by her sons. It was a beautiful and holy love which clung to the fallen, and smiled above the sick. It was one of the beatitudes. Hymns accompanied it upon earth—there was a crown for it in heaven. This it was which filled the soul of her noblest son when there fell from him those words of sorrowful sublimity—"here shall I remain anchored, faithful to the fortunes of my country—faithful to her freedom—faithful to her fall." From generation to generation, the sacred fire had been handed down. From cump and cave, from castle and cathedral, from the Senate and the scaffold, through song and legend, through tears and joyousness, through the lightnings of the battle-storm and the red haze of martyrdom, it had been faithfully, transmitted. That generation should not be the first in which it should be sacrilegiously extinguished. It was true, that the tone and attitude of Ireland, at that moment, is little calculated to excite hopefulness or joy. But the humbler that attitude, the more subdued that tone, the more forcibly did it become the duty of all who loved her to speak the language of encouragement. It was a grievous error to inspire false hopes—it was yet more criminal to inculcate despair. He would keep alive the feelings, keep alive the hopes which, down even to our day, have borne her with unconquerable endurance through the agony of ages. So long as these feelings throbbed, these hopes burned, there was an Irish nation in existence. One, indeed, without the arms and insignia, but with the soul and susceptibilities of a nation. The honor of a nation—her wealth—her greatness—what were these? They were the emanations of the soul that dwell within her, and the freedom of a nation is but that soul in its highest state of action. For one, he could not give up the hope of seeing the land of his nativity invested with the high degrees and honors of a nation. In every vicissitude, that hope had been to him a higher life. Before a cloud had crossed it, it filled his heart with rapture. It was the strength and impulse of his boyhood. In the light it threw around, was disclosed to him a nobler world than the school books spoke of. Whatever intellect was in him, it evoked—whatever goodness was implanted in his nature, it warmed into a generous activity. To see it verified, was the prayer, anxiety, and labor of his early manhood. In that season, it wrought upon him a redeeming influence. From that faithless and sordid world, in which many a pure affection withered and decayed, it bore him upwards with the power of a holy vision, and thus preserved from a perilous contagion—preserved them fresh and incorruptible—the good thoughts and aspirations of his youth. In the days of his exile—in that solitude where heart and mind were wasting silently away—among the strangers from whom many a burning thought was hid, and who, in their frivolous and flippant criticism, may have mistaken the reserve of sorrow for a defectiveness of thought—in the days of his exile, this hope was his secret consolation. Quickening him into action from the deepest languor in the lowliest and dreariest moments of depression, it disenthralled his mind from the inactivity which threatened to subjugate it. Above the many indignities and vexations that beset his path, it lifted his spirit up, and, at intervals, filled with extacy the life that was sluggish and obscure without. Despite of the sore experiences that had chafed his spirit, it kept alive within him still, a vivifying faith in the nobler attributes and destiny of mankind. Were this hope to die, all would die within him. Destroyed—the heavens would darken over him, the earth would be to him a wilderness, and existence a desolation. Mr. Meagher concluded with the fervent prayer, that it might be vouchsafed to them to see the hope fulfilled. That it might be vouchsafed to them to dwell upon the earth until the promised day had dawned upon the land of their fathers, and their eyes had beheld her salvation. That it might be vouchsafed to them to return to that land—to behold her in her gladness and her glory, as they had looked upon her in her sorrow and captivity—to lead their children to her altar and dedicate them to her service—for their old age to claim an honorable seat within their gates, as they have been faithful to her in their youth—and in her holy soil, a resting place for ever.

Elder Orson Hyde, the Mormon prophet of these latter days, has favored the public by a statement of his views on "spiritual manifestations." He says, in a manifesto: "If all people will repent and be baptized in water for the remission of their sins, and be confirmed by the laying on of the hands of the Apostles of the Church of God, the rappers will cease their noise, and the Misses Foxes will go home, get married, guide their domestic household affairs, rear up families to honor their country and their God, neither of which or of whom will call upon them to leave their homes to encounter the opposition of the world, or expose their fair forms and features to the vulgar gaze, or to the rough passage of an itinerant life, and their finer feelings to the mortification to which their public career must subject them, if they possess that retiring modesty which is so ornamental to their sex."

Some three years since, a poor factory girl, working in one of the

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1852.

DAILY CIRCULATION .....25,000.

A Card.

I find, in the Telegraphic correspondence of some of the New-York papers of this morning, a statement that "the following communication was read by the President of the Whig National Convention, prior to taking a recess," on Monday afternoon:

To the President of the Whig Convention:

SIR: As I have been assailed, without the privilege of a reply, may I ask of you to say to the Convention that the dispatch in relation to H. J. RAYMOND was opened on the floor of this hall by me, in the presence of MOSES H. GRINNELL and GEORGE ASHMUN. After reading it, I placed it in the hands of Mr. GRINNELL, with authority to use it as he thought proper, and that I gave such authority at his request. In regard to the charge of personal hostility to Mr. RAYMOND, it is merely a matter of inference, arising from the fact, that during my absence in Europe, he was guilty of a breach of trust, and made the *Courier and Enquirer* measurably an Abolition paper, and in consequence was compelled to leave it.

J. WATSON WEBB.

Although no such paper as this was read, or so far as I know, received, in Convention at all, the fact that it has been foisted into the published reports of its proceedings renders it proper that I should take some notice of its contents.

During Mr. WEBB's absence in Europe from November, 1849, until September, 1850, the *Courier and Enquirer* was under my conduct and control, —subject to no restrictions, so far as I was made aware, except that it was to be conducted according to my best judgment.

Without discussing here the question whether it was or was not "made," during that time, "measurably an Abolition paper," I desire now merely to say, that Mr. WEBB, soon after his return, expressed to me the most unqualified approbation of the course it had pursued, and the manner in which it had been conducted; that he subsequently made the same declarations to other persons, accompanied by the declaration that, had he been at home, its course would not have been different in any respect; that as lately as in January 1851 Mr WEBB sought to secure what influence the position I then held as Speaker of the Assembly of the State of New-York was supposed to give, in order to be made the Whig candidate for United States Senator before the Legislature of the State of New-York; and that he urged his application upon the express plea, that it was of the utmost importance to the friends of Mr. SEWARD, that he should have an abler associate to aid him in the Senate than Governor FISH would be. It was not until more than three months after this endeavor, and more than seven months after his return from Europe, that Mr. WEBB first intimated to me, or so far as I know, to any one else, that the paper had not been properly managed during his absence. Whether his failure to be elected Senator had anything to do with this tardy discovery, it is not necessary that I should express an opinion. I refer to the fact that the application was made, simply because it shows that he desired to avail himself at that time, of the favor of Mr. SEWARD's political friends, and that he did not then regard with special dislike, the "measurably abolition" character which the *Courier and Enquirer* was supposed to have acquired during the time it was under my control.

As to the statement, that in consequence of this "breach of trust," I was "compelled to leave" the *Courier and Enquirer*, I have only to say, that I hold an affidavit in which Mr WEBB swears, that, on or about the 7th of May, 1851, I "withdrew from the position of Associate Editor of the *Courier and Enquirer*, without the consent, and in opposition to the will and wish" of said WEBB.

HENRY J. RAYMOND.

Responses from our own and other States.

In reference to our own great State, we deem it unnecessary to repeat the many assurances of Whig success, which, since Monday afternoon, we have been hourly receiving both by mail and telegraph, from every part of the State. Few of our friends, we presume ever questioned, *before the nomination*, the ABILITY of the Whigs of New-York to carry the State under the lead of General SCOTT. From the demonstrations already to hand, they have as little cause, *since the nomination*, to doubt the WILL of the party to unite and cordially cooperate to this end.

The responses from other States come in heartily, and the signs are that the whole party, from Maine to Louisiana, will be in solid Whig column, in less time than was consumed by their Delegates at Baltimore in settling the nomination.

City Ratification Meeting.

The Whigs of the City are preparing for a popular demonstration on Thursday evening worthy of the cause and the nominees, SCOTT and GRAHAM. The arrangements are not yet complete, but from the enthusiasm manifested in the Ward meetings, there is no mistaking the scale upon which they will be carried out.

Civic or Rural Life?

We have recently made frequent allusion to the centripetal tendency of our population to the great cities. The law of gravitation applies as well to them as to the orb that sustains them. These agglomerations of men attract, with a power proportioned to their magnitude. A village sends its attractive influence for a given circle around the neighboring habitations of the County. The County Capital exerts a still stronger and wider power. The allurements to a city draw with increasing potency, and a vast concentration of men like the City of New-York, ramifies, with its gravitating force, every city, village, and settlement, through out the country. We accordingly see all portions of the Union, we might almost say of the world, sending their quotas to swell the census of New-York. Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-Orleans, Cincinnati, and a host of other cities, enforce, though in a limited degree, the same lesson. We gave, a few papers back, the statistics of the relative increase of population in city and country, exhibiting the somewhat unnatural, and, we fear, unhealthful growth of the former; for, it is evident, that a state of health implies a certain relative proportion of inhabitants in the cities, and in the country upon which the cities rely. This tendency city-ward, evidences, we think, a growing disrelish for that great basis of a nation, the cultivation of the soil. The sturdy sons of the plough are too strongly tempted from their fertile furrows —they too often leave the rosy freshness of the country air for the pallid miasm of a city—their brawny muscles diminish under the slender physical exercise their new employments call for, and a scanty pittance rewards their efforts instead of the fullness of the farm. We are glad to see our City increase beyond example, but desire to keep it from becoming top-heavy, or out of proportion to the resources, population, and employments of the country from which it draws its life.

One would suppose that the pursuit of agriculture presented advantages enough to retain, as votaries, thousands of those who now run with eagerness to the taxes and perplexities of city life. The noble labor, healthful and invigorating—the self-reliant and independent condition—the prominence which a substantial farmer has in the community in which he lives—the fewer wants he is under the necessity of supplying—the interest with which he watches the gradual unfolding and ripening of fruit and grain, and the multiplication and growth of sheep and cattle—the absence of care—the ease he feels in having no notes to pay—the satisfaction he experiences in the reflection that he is a real producer, entitled to his place amongst men, instead of a mere consumer, hanging to the skirts of society—the greater harmony he maintains mentally, morally, and corporeally, with all nature around him, really invest the employment of an agriculturist with an importance, a dignity, pleasure and desirability, that should make the pale clerk, who breaks his breast over the portly ledger, the young attorney, who swelters in the crowded Court-room, the broker, whose wearied feet pat the hard-hearted pavement of Wall-street, sigh for their "native heath." But the charm is not to be resisted. They would rather serve in the city, than till their own acres in the country. Visions of speedy wealth float before their disordered imaginations. The eye of their hope rests on ingots of gold, and palatial mansions. The verdure of the field is not grateful to their optics. They turn, instead, to the redness of bricks, for sightly comfort and congeniality. They walk under the perilous scaffolding that overhangs our streets, rather than the protecting and broad-spreading oaks and maples of the fields.

In the security of your farm, the upturned ground fills you with its salubrious magnetism. But here, in the City, you respire disease. Odious gases regale you at every step. The air is heavy with noxious smells. At the invitation of the sun, exhalations are constanty ascending from the reeking streets, and turbid gutters, each beckoning hither some frightful epidemic, too oft responded to, sometimes by ship-fever, sometimes by cholera and all the "ills that flesh is heir to," without the power of being disinherited. There you inhale the delicious breath of Nature; here, every other man you meet, carrying his chimney with him, smokes you as he would a wood-chuck from his burrow. There, you are safe on premises of which the law guarantees you exclusive possession; here, you are jostled by trunks, boxes, and paint-pots, your skull broken by descending bricks, your legs in pit-falls and neglected cellars, run over by saucy drivers, smashed by omnibuses, or knocked down by rowdies, and in constant fear of burglary and conflagration. There, a few shillings will satisfy the tax gatherer of State and County; here, a pitiless one per cent. pursues you ever. There, the purity of the country surrounds you; here, moral abominations infest your eyes and ears. You cannot effectually shut either against them. There, your children, with the free exercise of youthful sports, grow up with hardy constitution, and fit for Judges, Governors and Presidents; here, confined to the narrow limits of a play-room, they are paled and dwarfed; or if you let them escape into the street you may expect to send around cards of invitation to their funeral on the morrow. There you are one of the governors as well as the governed, and no audacious Perrine dare invade your roads, and, during his own pleasure, turn you off into by-paths and lanes. There you may roam through forest and meadow, and meet no reeling drunkard, nor see or smell a rum shop, in every angle of the fence. You know that, over you, the law spreads the broad ægis of its protection; that, if need be the whole *posse comitatus* will be astir in your behalf; that the legs of police officers will be set in motion without a fee, and that justice is sure for its defeat cannot there be covered up and hid from public view. There, quiet enfolds you, and you have leisure for contemplation, here, continual noise impinge on your tympana, every zephyr throws dust in your eyes, and all is rattle, clatter, bluster, confusion, turmoil and maddening hurly-burly. In such a scene, a man may *perceive*, but he can hardly be expected to *think*. What sequence of reflection can there be, when a fire engine rushes through every period, a carriage blots out every comma, and the words themselves are thrust out of place by carts and omnibuses. You may leap from one disconnected idea to another, but a page of coherent thought must be reserved for midnight and seclusion. We should like to see EUCLID demonstrate a problem in Broadway, or MILTON weave a line of his divine poesy amidst the crashing steam-presses of Nassau.

While gold on the Western and gold on the Eastern margin of our continent, is being dug either from the harmless earth or from the labors of commerce; we look for richer harvests, a more genial gain, a healthier thrift. We see with a feeling of cheerful assurance, a counteracting influence in the golden grain that waves its yellow sheen in the eyes of the happy husbandman. If the next counting of the people shall show a more equable increase of population between the cities and the "rural districts," it will inspire additional confidence in the stability and permanent prosperity of these great gathering places.

The Merchants and the Nomination.

The *Herald* of yesterday, true to its characteristic instincts, misrepresents the sentiment "of a large class of commercial men in this City," by stating, on hearsay report, that they mean not only to support PIERCE, but labor to defeat Gen SCOTT. There is not the slightest pretence that the *Herald*, or its own reporters, learned this from the merchants retained to, but they "understood" such to be the feeling and such the excitement on 'Change. That all this is a sheer fabrication, might be taken for granted from the antecedent of the article, which represents "much feeling of dissatisfaction" at the Broadway House, when every other morning press in the City, pretending to report the spontaneous meeting of the Whigs at the Broadway House, gave contradiction direct to this miserably mean and sneaking assertion. The occasion was the reverse, in every feature, and manifested not only a readiness, but enthusiasm, to ratify the Baltimore nomination. And the *Herald* knows it, if it knows anything at all about it.

Of a piece with this is the gross charge of apostacy upon our sterling Whig merchants. The "large numbers" represented to have gone over to PIERCE, on 'Change, on Monday, avowing a purpose "to do all they could to defeat SCOTT" are men in buckram. We challenge the production of half-a dozen names. There is not the semblance of a shade of such sudden change of sentiment. There is not a merchant with sense enough to find his way on 'Change, who would authorize the *Herald* or its informant, to stultify him in this way, much less to libel his common sense by the intimation that the fame of FRANKLIN PIERCE—for after all it is but a name—has more claims upon the Whig merchants of New-York than the life-long services of WINFIELD SCOTT. Why should it? Is patriotism dead in South-street, or common gratitude banished from 'Change, that the Hero, the Negotiator and the National Captain should find less favor with his party, than the obscure nominee of Democracy? The poor pretence that Gen. SCOTT has never identified himself with the mercantile interest, and with the City's greatness, is not left to justify the change, if such change *could be* thought of. He has ever stood ready to promote, defend and cooperate with the business interests of his country. When the promotion of war on the Canada and North-Eastern questions might have added to his martial laurels, he made himself the minister of peace, sooner than peril the safety of commerce or interrupt our trade with a foreign power. He has made New-York, or one of its suburbs, his home, for more than twenty years, and whenever his cooperation has been sought, to promote any public cause, or to participate in any popular demonstration, it has been promptly rendered. And the present, as well as past, race of New-York merchants know this. We place then our own prediction of the sequel to this canvass in the mercantile circles of this great emporium, against the fancy sketch referred to, of its opening: There will be more enthusiasm for Gen. SCOTT, before the first of November, and more valuable service rendered to promote his election, by the Whig merchants of New-York, than have ever been extended to a Whig candidate for the Presidency. Their numercial force is stronger: their devotion to the cause as true, and the noble old soldier presented for their suffrages as upright in national sentiment, as he is great in national reputation.

☞ On our first page will be found a full report, believed to be accurate, of the debate in the Whig Convention on the question of privilege. The telegraphic summary, made up with haste, left several passages in the discussion both obscure and inaccurate.

☞ We are called upon to announce the death of CHARLES C. BERRY, Esq., Commander of the steamship *United States*. He died suddenly on Monday, at his residence in Lawrence-street, Brooklyn, in the 40th year of his age. He has been connected with the merchant marine service for a long series of years, and was one of the most popular and gentlemanly Captains that sailed from this port. He commanded the packet ship *Silas Holmes* for a number of years, and acquired a wide circle of friends while in the New-Orleans trade. The funeral services will be held in St. Ann's Church, corner of Washington and Prospect streets, Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon. The Captains of vessels in port are invited to attend.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Speech of Gen. Scott—Response to his Nomination.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 21.

Without public notice, or apparently previous concert, several thousands of our citizens, with a fine band of music, marched in procession this evening, along Pennsylvania-avenue. At the residence of Gen. SCOTT the band played "Hail to the Chief," and loud and prolonged cheers were given. Gen. SCOTT appeared at the balcony, and addressed the assemblage as follows:

GENTLEMEN: This is the first political greeting I have ever received. This manifestation of your kindness touches my heart deeply, coming as it does from my near neighbors and friends. My residence in the City of Washington has been very agreeable to myself. This city was laid out under the eye and direction of the immortal WASHINGTON, and I trust the prosperity of the city will continue to advance with the growth of the Union, until it becomes every way worthy of the Union, and of him whose name it bears.

I trust, gentlemen, that so long as I shall continue among you, the same friendly relations will be cultivated, whether I continue to occupy the position of a soldier, or shall be elevated to that of Chief Magistrate.

Gentlemen, the high honor which the Baltimore Convention has conferred upon me, over my illustrious and friendly rivals—the Chief Magistrate of the country and the Secretary of State, already known to fame—was wholly unmerited, and will be a cause for my making still greater efforts to merit the approbation of my country and of that Convention.

I know that much anxiety and many trials are to be passed through before the ratification of the people shall be heard. Whether it shall confirm the action of the Convention or not, I shall be satisfied, for I know that it will be conferred upon a man deserving your confidence and support. In whatever position I may be placed, it shall continue to be the great aim of my life to discharge my duty to my country.

If I should be elevated to that distinguished position for which I have been named, I shall seek so to conduct myself as to merit the confidence which you have so kindly bestowed upon me, in advance. Gentlemen, you find me greatly fatigued and exhausted, and for the present I can only thank you for this kind congratulation, the first of the kind which I have ever received, and bid you all a good night.

After enthusiastic cheers, the procession proceeded to Secretary GRAHAM's, where, in response to patriotic music and loud calls, that gentleman appeared and made a neat and brief address.

President FILLMORE was next visited by the assemblage, and after some delightful music by the band, he came out and delivered a brief but patriotic address, in which he alluded handsomely to the rising and setting sun. His remarks were received with tremendous applause.

They next proceeded to Secretary CORWIN's dwelling but to the cheers and music there was no reply.

Senator MANGUM came next on the route, and the procession having halted, he came forward and addressed them. He alluded to Bunker Hill, and eulogized Gen SCOTT in the highest terms. He pledged old North Carolina to his support, and had no doubt but a grateful country would elevate him to the Chief Magistracy.

Mr WEBSTER was then visited. He had retired, but opened the window and said: You have been engaged in the performance of a great public duty: the selection of a man for the office of President of the United States. It has happened my name was before that Convention. Their choice has fallen upon another, probably for the best.

One thing he could assure them—in principle and practice he remained unchanged. No man in the assemblage would sleep better than he would to-night, and in the morning, God willing, he would rise with the lark, and though the lark was a better songster than himself, he would not rise with more joy and heart to greet the purplings of the East. He thanked them for the kind compliment they had paid him, and bade them good-night.

On passing Brown's Hotel, loud cheers were given for N. K. HALL, Postmaster-General, but probably on account of his recent severe affliction that gentleman did not appear. The assemblage then dispersed in excellent order.

Whig Ratification Meeting at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 22—10 P. M.

There was an immense gathering in Independence Square this evening. JOHN B MYERS occupied the Chair.

Judge CONRAD read some resolutions, which were adopted unanimously, prefacing them with an eloquent speech.

Governor JONES, of Tennessee, also delivered an address, eliciting the enthusiasm of the mass.

Delegations from various parts of the County marched to the Square, with music, lanterns and banners. Rockets and other fireworks were exploded throughout the evening.

Mr PRESTON, of Ky., also spoke at the principal stand, while at another stand at the southern side of the square a large crowd was addressed by Messrs. MORTON of Ohio, JESSUP of Susquehanna County, Wm. M. MORRIS and Gov. JOHNSTON.

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and the nominations were ratified with scarcely a negative voice.

The following resolutions were adopted with great unanimity:

Resolved, That the Whigs of Pennsylvania fully and emphatically approve and ratify the acts and resolves of the Whig Baltimore Convention; that the principles and policy recognized by that body constitute the true rule of action for our government and people; that they originated with and have been cherished by our most illustrious patriots; that our past and present prosperity is due to their benefi cent influences; and that they are now, and always have been, the principles and policy of the Whig party, and, as we believe, of a large majority of the American people.

Resolved, That we hail, with pride and exultation, the nomination of Gen WINFIELD SCOTT. That he was and is the first and sole choice of Pennsylvania, and that she will give him 20 of 30 majority. That, from the period when he entered the field for his native land, his country has "worn him in her heart as in the heart of hearts," and that every succeeding act of his illustrious life has added to his glory and her gratitude. That his statesmanlike prudence and ability preserved the blessings of peace in the North Eastern boundary and in the Canada questions, and averted domestic violence in the Nullification and Cherokee excitements; that his administration and abilities have been equally conspicuous in the War Department under many Administrations, and that his genius, forecast, and wisdom extorted the applause of the world as exhibited in the plan and conduct of the Invasion of Mexico—an conquered impossibilities, and victories that mocked romance and shed immortal glory upon the Star-Spangled Banner, waving in triumph over the halls of the Montezumas. That his patriotism has been endorsed upon his manly bosom by the swords of his country's enemies—that his genius is proved by his unparalleled achievements—his services are unequalled in magnitude advantage and brilliance—and that his life is a glorious example of exalted, patriotic and private worth, and affords a guarantee that in the Presidency to which it will be the pride and privilege of a grateful and admiring country to elect him, his triumph will be the triumph of patriotism and liberty of the rights of the people, and the prosperity and glory of the Republic.

Resolved, That we recognize in Mr. WM. A. GRAHAM, a gallant son of the South, a noble Whig, a fervent patriot, a distinguished statesman, a sound lawyer, a firm supporter of the Constitution and the Union; and that his nomination for the Vice Presidency meets the entire and hearty approbation of the people of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the Whig party is, and has ever been, true to the Constitution and its compromises, and favorable to all projects for the improvement of the country, that while we appreciate the factious policy that is forever digging about the foundations of our government and that renews controversy for the purpose of agitating it, and creates peril by exciting needless doubt and disquietude, we always have opposed and will oppose every disturbance of the constitutionally adjusted balance of National and State Rights, that the country owes to a Whig Administration and to Whig councils the settlement of the recent sectional controversy, and that, being happily settled, we deprecate its renewal under any pretext, pleading as a perpetual obligation, perpetual fidelity and to the laws in being under it, respect and submission.

Resolved, That, in levying duties for the support of government, a discrimination should be made for the encouragement of domestic industry, that the opinions of our wisest statesmen, the experience of the country, and the obvious dictates of wisdom and necessity urge the policy of protection, and that its foes must be and are the conscious foes of American labor, intent upon reducing it to the standard of foreign compensation. That a persistence in this foreign and fatal policy has not only thereby retarded the prosperity of Pennsylvania, but has reduced some of her peculiar interests to ruin. That this result was originally produced by the treason of Penn-sylvanians to Pennsylvania, that the same infidelity perpetuates the wrong; and that fraud and falsehood have been and still are used by those who affect peculiar devotion to the people, to degrade and oppress them to the condition of the European operative. That a Whig triumph and Whig councils afford the only hope of relief, and that we advise every true son of the Keystone, and her betrayed interests, to rally to the rescue.

Resolved, That the navigation of our lakes and rivers, and the commerce dependent upon it, are entitled to the protection and aid of the General Government, that the improvement of harbors and rivers, when of a national character, is demanded by sound policy and by the will and welfare of the nation; and that the proclaimed opposition by Mr PIERCE and his party to such improvements, is an opposition to the prosperity and progress of the country.

Resolved, That the official career of MILLARD FILLMORE has vindicated the confidence of his party and won the approbation and applause of his country, that the justice, dignity, and firmness, of his foreign policy have advanced and elevated American interests and character abroad; and that his devotion to the Constitution, and the purity and elevation of his Administration at home, have contributed largely to disarm the violence of faction, and to secure the permanence and prosperity of the Union.

Resolved, That, while we are opposed to the rash policy of our opponents, who, under the pretext of forcing freedom upon the nations would confront us in a war against all established governments—a war perilous and possibly fatal to our national existence and to the cause of liberty throughout the world—we sympathize sincerely with every oppressed and struggling people, and are in favor of every measure of kindness and relief consistent with the laws of nations and the security of the sacred deposit of liberty confided, by those who won it, to our keeping in trust for posterity and the world.

Resolved, That we gratefully appreciate the lofty genius and profound wisdom of DANIEL WEBSTER; that we have the most entire confidence in his patriotism and public virtue; and that the devotion of his extraordinary abilities, through at a long and illustrious term of years to the service of his country, and especially his gigantic exertions in the cause of the Constitution and of the Union, are worthy of the gratitude of the present and of all succeeding generations.

Resolved, That while the Whig party cherishes an earnest fidelity to the institutions bequeathed to us, and would expose them to no rash hazard or reckless innovation, it is the true party of preservation and of progress, of the largest liberty and the freest equality; that it is opposed to a partial legislation, to monopolies, to restrictions upon suffrage, to burdens upon labor, to irresponsible tenures and long terms of office, and to each and every device by which power is removed from the people, and the principles of Republican equality are clogged and enfeebled.

Resolved, That the Loco Foco majority in the present Congress have, by their useless consumption of public time and treasure their factious opposition to the needful measures of government, and their neglect of all the high duties entrusted to them, exemplified the corruption and misrule of their party when in power, and merited the signal condemnation of the country.

Resolved, That the Whigs of the Keystone hail with pleasure the nomination of JOSEPH BUFFINGTON, of Armstrong, as the Whig candidate for the Supreme Court; that his public and private virtues, his profound erudition, and exalted abilities as a jurist render him eminently worthy that high station, and that we will use every proper exertion to secure his election.

Resolved, That we fling the Whig banner to the breeze, united, aroused and resolute, confident in our principles and policy, proud of our candidates, determined to succeed, and certain of success.

Resolved, That we consider no occasion inappropriate to an expression of our continued love and veneration for that great and good man, HENRY CLAY, whose morning and meridian power was devoted to his country, and whose declining orb now sheds glory upon the loftiest pinnacles of her destiny; that his principles shall guide, his courage sustain, and his patriotism inspire us in the approaching struggle; and that the success which we confidently anticipate, will be dearer to us from the knowledge that his country's triumph has ever been his triumph, and that her happiness constitutes his own.

Ratifications of the Whig Nominations.

BALIMORE, Tuesday, June 22.

The Whig ratification meeting, last night, in Monument-square, was very large and enthusiastic. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. GARDNER, of Ala., ANDERSON, of Ohio, UPTON, of La., YERKER, of Miss., SPOONER, of Mass., H. W. MILLER, of N.C., Col. WILLIAMS, of Ky., Gen. JONES, of Tenn., and Gen. EDDY, of N.C. All of the speakers pledged, on behalf of themselves and their respective States, a cordial support to the nominees. The meeting did not adjourn until after midnight.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, June 22.

The Whigs of the City fired a national salute on the receipt of SCOTT's nomination. The strongest enthusiasm prevails.

WORCESTER, Tuesday, June 22.

A ratification meeting was held here last evening, which was pretty largely attended. A salute of 100 guns was fired.

LYNN, MASS., Tuesday, June 22.

The news of the nomination of Gen. SCOTT was received in this city with great enthusiasm. Salutes were fired, &c.

AUBURN, N. Y., Monday, June 21.

The nomination of Gen. SCOTT is received here with enthusiasm. A salute of one hundred guns is now being fired, and the streets are illuminated with bonfires, etc. The Whigs are in high glee. Democrats look crest fallen, having hoped a different result.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 22.

A great excitement prevailed among the politicians Saturday and this morning, but the Whigs were agreeably disappointed when SCOTT's nomination was announced; and it seems to give universal satisfaction to the party. The report was first received in Chicago.

RICHMOND, (VA.) Tuesday, June 22.

The *Richmond Whig* heartily endorses the nomination of Gen. SCOTT, and predicts that the Whigs of the South will rally to the support of the Whig ticket for President and Vice-President.

The Whig Delegates.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 22.

The Whig Delegation to Baltimore arrived here in the midnight train, and were received with a salute of 32 guns, and by a procession which escorted them from the depot.

The train was delayed at every stopping place in Delaware, by enthusiastic crowds, and speeches were made by the Delegates.

The Nominations at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, June 21.

The nomination of General SCOTT was received here at 1 o'clock, to-day, and has created considerable dissatisfaction among the Whigs.

Death of the British Consul and Dr. Wilson, &c.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 22.

JOHN MCTAVISH, Esq., British Consul at Baltimore for many years, and son-in-law of CHARLES CARROLL, died yesterday after a protracted illness.

Dr. WILSON, an eminent physician of this city, died yesterday suddenly.

CONWAY ROBINSON, of Richmond, has resigned his seat in the Legislature.

An affray occurred at Le Compte, Louisiana, between three persons, in which Dr. PUCKETT was mortally wounded. A youth named RUGIO was badly shot, and CHARLES DAVIS, a constable, who interfered, was killed.

Fatal Accident at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Tuesday, June 22.

Last evening, as the Whigs were firing a national salute of 100 guns in honor of SCOTT's nomination, a man named VIBERTS, who was assisting to fire the pieces, went before the gun just as it was discharging, and was instantly torn to pieces. Some parts of his body were blown ten rods. VIBERTS leaves a wife and six children.

Southern Mail—Fatal Affray.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 22.

Two back New-Orleans mails were received this morning, bringing dates of the 15th and 16th.

The papers of the 16th give the details of a terrible affray, which occurred at Compte, on the Red River, the parties to which were Dr. PUCKETT, his son, Mr RUGIO, and a constable named DAVIS. Guns, pistols and knives were used. DAVIS was killed instantly. Dr. PUCKETT mortally wounded, and the other parties also severely injured.

Baltimore, to-day, after the late excitement, presents a cultured and deserted appearance. Nearly all the Delegates have left, and the city seems to have settled at once into the dulness of the Summer solstice.

Fatal Accident.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 22.

A serious accident occurred at Harper's Ferry yesterday, while a salute was being fired in honor of the visit of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company—invited guests of the town. The cannon burst, killing Mr. JAMES MCLAUGHLIN and a negro man instantly, and seriously wounding several others.

Railroad from Lake Ontario.

AUBURN, Tuesday, June 22.

The Directors of the proposed Railroad to connect Lake Ontario with the Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad, met here to-day. $150,000 in cash was subscribed, including the $100,000 authorized to be taken by the city. A call of 10 per cent. on the stock was made, payable in fifteen days, and it was resolved to advertise for proposals for constructing the road immediately.

Cholera at the West.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 22.

The weather is warm, and the Cholera is prevailing to some extent among the laboring classes on the Covington and Lexington Railroad. A few scattering cases have occurred in this city.

Things at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, June 20.

Steamers *Empire City*, from Havana, and *Yacht*, from Galveston, have arrived with later news from Cuba and Texas. Havana news is unimportant.

A great Democratic ratification meeting was held last night.

Fire in Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Tuesday, June 22.

The old canal storehouse, used for the storage of cotton waste, was destroyed by fire this morning. Damage $3,500. No insurance.

Death of an Old Citizen.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 22.

JOSIAH LAWRENCE, an old merchant, died suddenly, last night, of disease of the heart.

Non Arrival of the Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 22.

We have no news to-night South of Richmond.

XXXIId CONGRESS. First Session.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 22.

The Senate was called to order at 12.

A number of petitions were presented, and reports were made upon several private matters.

RIO GRANDE.

Mr. RUSK offered a resolution requesting the President of the United States to communicate copies of all orders issued to officers during the recent disturbance on the Rio Grande.

SALINE LANDS.

The bill extending the time for the selection of lands granted to Michigan, for Saline purposes, was read a third time and passed.

MEXICO.

On motion of Mr. HAMLIN the Senate took up the bill authorizing imported goods, wares, and merchandize entered and bonded for warehousing in pursuance of law to be exported through Texas to ports and places in Mexico, and the same was ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate then went into executive session, and at near 4 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 22.

The HOUSE took from the Speaker's table and passed a number of bills relating to the Territories,—among them that for the protection of New-Mexico, Oregon, Texas, and California. It proposes to distribute arms among the people, and to call out the militia when necessary.

HENRY CLAY.

Mr. CHANDLER submitted a joint resolution, which was adopted, that the portrait of HENRY CLAY, presented to the Nation by GIUSEPPE FAGNINI, a resident of New-York, be placed in the Library of Congress.

RAILROAD LANDS.

The House resumed the consideration of Mr. BENNETT's bill, granting lands to all the States; Missouri, Alabama, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas, California, Illinois, to use theirs for railroad purposes; the remaining States for educational purposes; all land granted by any other act during the present Congress, to any State, for railroads, to be deducted from the amount granted by this bill. A motion to lay it upon the table was negatived by a vote of 73 against 99.

Pending the consideration of the bill, the morning hour expired.

UNITED STATES MINT.

The House took up the Senate Bill to establish a branch Mint in San Francisco.

The Committee of Ways and Means had reported an amendment that there should be charged a seignorage of not more than one per cent. on the amount of bullion coined, or not more than will defray actual expenses of coinage.

This was disagreed to—Yeas 50; Nays 108.

The bill was amended by the addition of a section, confining the contract of the Secretary of the Treasury for buildings and machinery to $300,000. It was then passed, after which the house adjourned.

☞ The Whigs of Hoboken are making preparations for a grand Ratification Meeting for SCOTT and GRAHAM. One hundred guns will be fired on the occasion, and Hon. JAMES G. KING, HORACE GREELEY, H. J. RAYMOND and others are expected to address the people.

☞ It was at Valparaiso that the Steamer *S. S. Lewis* had arrived on the 15th May, in 70 days from New-York, and *not* at Panama. She has probably reached San Juan ere this.

THE CHOLERA.—We learn from a private letter, dated Cincinnati the 17th inst., that a number of cases of Asiatic Cholera had occurred there. The effect was the creation of quite a panic among the people, and the desertion of the theatres and other illy ventilated rooms. The papers avoid any mention of the subject.

ARRIVAL OF THE MARION.—The U. S. Mail steamer *Marion*, Capt. BERRY, arrived yesterday, in 54 hours from Charleston, S. C., with a large number of passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE ALABAMA.—The U. S. Mail steamer *Alabama*, Capt. LUDLOW, arrived yesterday, from Savannah, Ga., with over a hundred passengers.

BROOKLYN CITY.

SCOTT AND GRAHAM IN BROOKLYN.—The receipt of the nomination of Scott and Graham, on Monday, in Brooklyn was attended by much enthusiasm. About 8 o'clock in the evening, two pieces of artillery were taken to the Heights, where a salute of about one hundred guns was fired in honor of this occasion.

DEATH OF DR. WILEY.—Dr. John S. Wiley, who has been a surgeon in the U. S. Navy, and a resident of Brooklyn for a long time, departed this life on Monday morning after a lingering illness from cancer in the stomach. Dr. Wiley ranked high in his profession, and was respected by all who had the honor of his acquaintance.

TARGET EXCURSION.—The members of Engine Company No. 1, "Washington Guards," under command of Captain Alexander Codly, proceeded on Monday morning, accompanied by the Brooklyn Brass Band, to Staten Island, for target practice. About 6 o'clock last evening they returned with a well-riddled Target. Their appearance was highly creditable.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE HEALTH PHYSICIAN OF BROOKLYN.—The following communication from M. Wendell, Health Officer of this City, to the Board of Health, should be read by every citizen:

"*To the President and Board of Health of the City of Brooklyn*:

"GENTLEMEN: Our City is at present in a very healthy condition. The deaths, since Jan. 1, have averaged *seven each day*, being *only* one in *sixteen thousand* of our population.

"In order to maintain our standing in this respect, strict attention should be had to the prompt removal of *nuisances of every description*, such as bone-boiling establishments, slaughter houses, cow stables, piggeries, kitchen garbage, street sweepings, and manure heaps; and if the laws on these subjects are not sufficiently stringent, they unquestionably should be made so, irrespective of favor or person; for better is it that a *few* should suffer, to insure the comfort and health of the many.

That terrific disease, the *Cholera*, has made its appearance on our Western waters, and in all probability will extend its visit. It therefore behooves us to be doubly vigilant in making use of all the means in our power to meet the enemy with a *clean* face of affairs, as nothing will so effectually conduce to prevent its coming, and to lessen its mortality, should it be our misfortune to encounter it. I would, therefore, recommend, gentlemen, a clean sweep of all the above named nuisances, not only in reference to any epidemic, but also to insure us, in a measure, from the usual diseases of the season and their mortality." Accepted.

CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR—*Wednesday*.—Nos. 2, 3, 6, 7, 11, 129, 59, 62, 63, 64.

JERSEY CITY.

WHIG DEMONSTRATION.—The Whig General Committee of Jersey City met last evening, at Washington Hall, appointed various Committees, and made other preparations for a great demonstration, ratifying the Baltimore nominations, to be held in the Public Park, on Friday evening next. It is the design of the Committee to procure the attendance of some of the ablest Whig speakers of the nation. Much spirit is evinced by those taking hold of the affair.

NOMINATION OF GEN. SCOTT.—At the receipt of the intelligence of Gen SCOTT's nomination, the national colors, bearing the name of the candidate, was thrown to the breeze from the *Sentinel* Office, and in the evening a salute was fired, bonfires lighted in the streets, and rockets discharged in the air. A general satisfaction and enthusiasm among the Whigs was manifested.

WARD MEETINGS.—The Whig General Committee of Jersey City, at its meeting last evening, recommended that the Whig Ward Meetings, for nominating Aldermen, be held on Saturday evening next. The election will occur on the Tuesday following.

THE NEW ELECTION.—Mayor Manners has issued his proclamation for a new election on Tuesday next, June 29, having first obtained the opinion of Judge Kent, and other legal advice of the first order as to the legal manner of procedure. The following is a copy of the proclamation:

PROCLAMATION.—I, DAVID S. MANNERS, Mayor of Jersey City, by virtue of certain resolutions passed by the Common Council on the 18th of June instant, authorizing the election of sixteen Aldermen in this City—four for each Ward—do hereby give notice that there will be an election held on the 29th day of June inst., for the purpose of electing four Aldermen for each Ward; and the polls will be opened at the several places of holding the last Charter Election in the respective Wards of the City, during the time prescribed by law on said day.—And that the Board of Canvassers will meet at the City Clerk's office, on Friday, the 2d day of July next, for the purpose of canvassing the returns of such election.

Given under my hand in my office in Jersey
[L. S.] City, this 22d day of June, A. D. 1852.
D. S. MANNERS, Mayor.

BUSINESS NOTICES

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S OFFICE, No. 16 WALL-st—EXPRESS FOR CALIFORNIA, OREGON, AND THE SANDWICH ISLANDS, by the U S Mail steamer CHEROKEE, on THURSDAY, June 24, 1852. (RATES REDUCED.) will be dispatched, in charge of one of our own faithful messengers, through to destination—on THURSDAY NEXT, at 2 o'clock, P M. This is the only Express whose messengers accompany freight through from New-York to San Francisco, come and return with the regularity of the U S Mails. Our arrangements with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company are such that our freight meets with no detention at Panama. All freight for our Express by the *Cherokee* should be delivered at our office, No 16 Wall-st, by Wednesday evening. Small parcels received until 1 o'clock the day of sailing. All packages must be made waterproof, and should not exceed ½ cubic feet measure or 125 lbs weight. We make no charge for Custom-House fees or Consular certificates.

WELLS, FARGO & CO, No. 16 Wall-st.

THE RECENT LARGE IMPORTATION OF CANTON Crape Shawls and Silks, that were sold at auction last week, were mostly all purchased by C M MOISE, consequently his stock of these goods is certainly the most complete in the City, while his extremely low prices astonish thousands who daily throng his store. In looking through his stock of Barèges, Tissues, Grenadines, Challies, Poplins, Barège de Lanes, Printed Jaconets and Lawns, they will be found, in point of beauty, elegance and f

Naval Intelligence.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

KEY WEST, Florida, June 15, 1852.

The U. S. Surveying steamer *Walker*, Lieut SANDS commanding, arrived in our harbor on the 10th ultimo, from Pascagola *en route* for Norfolk, Va. She left here on Saturday the 12th inst. The following is a list of officers attached to the *Walker*: B. F. Sands, Lieut. Comanding; Lieut. Manigault Morris; Surgeon—W. S. Bishop; Passed Midshipmen—J. B. McCauley, S S. Bassett, W. L. Powell; Robert H. Long, Acting Chief Engineer; R. C. Potts, 2d Assistant Engineer; C. F. Barton, C. S. Parke, 3d Assistant Engineers; E. Hartmann, Draughtsman.

Lieut. GEORGE MEADE, U. S. A., arrived here in the *Isabel* on the 11th inst., accompanied by his wife assistant, Mr. JAMES. He takes charge of the lighthouse, fixtures, &c., now in course of erection at Sand Key. Captain LEWIS, the former engineer of this work, has been removed by the Department.

The steamer *West Wind* arrived here on the 11th ultimo, in 9 days from New-York. This steamer is the pioneer of a line recently established between New-York and Mobile, touching to and fro at Key West. The necessity of steam navigation between this place and New-York has long been experienced. Should this line be well supported and placed on a firm basis, it will receive encouragement from the California route.

The steamer *James L. Day*, recently running between New-Orleans and this island, touching at the intermediate seaport cities, has discontinued her trips. She has been placed on the route between New-Orleans and Galveston.

The wreckers report a large brig totally abandoned, and drifting in the Gulf, near the Key Rodriguez. No precise information has yet been had.

Advices from the Bahama Islands state that there have been numerous wrecks there of late and business is very brisk in consequence. The bark *Mara*, of New-York, formerly wrecked near Tortugas, has been recently lost on the Bahamas.

No further news. Business is dull in consequence of the absence of wrecks. The weather has been fine of late and very propitious for the manufacture of salt and the procuring of sponge, large quantities of both being weekly shipped. "CAZO HUESSO."

Foreign Items.

The London *Daily News* says: The loan proposed to be raised by the State of Pennsylvania is issued in the United States market, but notice has been given by Messrs. George Peabody and Co., of London, that they are authorized to forward to the Executive Department of the State in America any sealed applications that parties here may be desirous of making. The form in which applications are to be made is different from that adopted in similar transactions here, as the party tendering is to specify the lowest rate of interest he is willing to accept. It is not probable, however, that the invitation will meet with a favorable response in this market, as the debt of Pennsylvania is already by no means small, amounting to nearly ten millions sterling, and it is remembered that the State was a defaulter in paying the cash interest on some Bank Debentures for a space of two years and a half, although it is true she issued certificates for the amount, which were subsequently either entirely, or in part, funded into stock. It is noticed that one object of the loan is to provide for the cancelling of certificates of deferred interest."

The brothers GRIMM are now publishing a German Dictionary, which, like JOHNSON's great English work, gives quotations from ancient and modern writers, illustrating the use or sense of the word. The first part has appeared, and it seems the authors have been overwhelmed by communications proposing additions or amendments. They have therefore points out a mode in the journals containing a kind of reproach to the literary public for its previous indifference to the subject, and attempting to direct the attention of the public for the future. The brothers say they have not, during the whole time they have been collecting materials for the work, received any aid from persons qualified by knowledge of the language and literature to give it, "not even from personal friends." They suppose they doubted the "possibility of completing such a work," or "preferr it forwarding their own pursuits." Corrections and additions to the portion published are, say the Grimms, useless. "they are easy to make, but pain and toil attend the authors more than they help." The critical public are therefore requested "to turn their glance aside from the yawning gulf of the whole work, which the authors have accustomed their eyes," and look only at the letter next in course of publication, for which "contributions in the shape of important words or illustrative quotations, will be received, and it will be advisable, it is added, that they should be written on small scraps of paper." There is something very characteristic in the whole address.

A new claimant for posthumous fame has been brought to notice by T. D'Arcy McGee, editor of the *Celt*, now published at Buffalo. He states in his history of the early Irish settlers in America, that Christopher Colles, an Irishman, who arrived in this country about the time Fulton was born, delivered, in 1772, at Philadelphia, a series of lectures on the subject of Inck Navigation, and was the first person who suggested to the Government of this State, canals and improvements on the Ontario route. He was generally considered as a visionary projector, and his plans were treated with ridicule, and frequently viewed with distrust.

DIED

On Saturday evening, 19th inst., of croup, WILLIAM I PECK, Jr., son of Alderman WILLIAM, Jr., and the late Ann C Peck, aged 3 years, 3 months and 9 days.

His remains will be taken to Marshpeack for interment, on Monday, the 21st inst.

After a severe and painful illness, on Monday, June 21, 1852, ELIZA SNYDER, wife of NICHOLAS E. B. Snyder, aged 44 years, 3 months and 29 days.

The relatives and friends, and the members of Mount Vernon Encampment No 3, Greenwich Lodge No. 1 I O O F, the members of Harrison Union No 2, Daughters of Temperance, also, Lady Patterson Lodge No 4, U. D. of A., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No 648 Water-st., on Wednesday, June 23, at 1 o'clock P M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

June 20, 1852. JAMES LAWRENCE, infant son of William and Antoinette Hall, aged 5 months and 11 days.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS

Sales at the Stock Exchange, JUNE 22

$2,500	N Y State 6s, 1859	109¾	5	Portsmouth Div 6s	93
1,000	Ohio 6s	111¼	12½	Canton Co	50
5,000	Pennsylvania 6s	100	100	Niagara Ins Trust	1¼
5,000	do	100	100	do	1¼
2,000	Hudson 1st mort	107½	10	Penna Coal Co	81½
12,000	Erie Income Bonds	83	50	do	83½
4,000	do 2d mortgage	78	13	do	83¼
1,000	Harlem Ex Cfs	50	60	do	83¼
5,000	N Y & N H bds	104	50	do	83¼
8,000	Buff & Cor bds	90½	50	do	83¼
5,000	Ind Res Interest	20	200	Erie Railroad	84½
1000	Bost & Hud Consol	129½	25	do	84½
600	N A Trust	12½	50	do	84½
713	do	12¾	50	do	84½
200	do	12¾	200	do	84½
51	Ocean Bank	17	5	Rochester Ser Railroad	42¾
50	Bank Republic	104	200	North & West R R	42¾
27	Bank N America	109½	50	do	42¾
10	Metropolitan Bank	110	50	Reading Railroad	85½
100	do	830	109½	do	85½
5	Ohio Life & Trust	107½	100	do	85½
200	Edgeworth Land Co	6½	100	do	85½
5	Florence & Keyport	94	100	do	85½
50	do	94	2000	do	b3 85½
50	Dunbrin Coal Co	6½	2000	do	b60 85½
71	do	6¾	2000	do	b60 85½
150	New Jersey Zinc Co	124½	250	do	85¼
50	do	s30	124½	25	do
50	do	s10	124½	25	Hudson River R R
50	do	s4	124½	10	N Y & H R R
50	do	s4	124½	10	do
100	do	b15	124½	100	Morris Canal

		SECOND BOARD			
$5,000	Erie Convt '71	99¾	50	Nicaragua Co	s30
2,000	Hudson 2d Mtg Bds	91½	50	do	15
5,000	Northam & N Hous 6s	93	200	Reading Railroad	85¼
10	Metropolitan Bank	109½	200	do	s60
100	North Am Trust	12¾	100	do	60
150	Dunbarton Co	b30	68½	12	Hudson River R R
50	do		68½	150	Erie Railroad
200	New-Jersey Zinc	b10	124½	100	do
100	do	b30	124½	100	do
300	Penn Coal Co	b3	111¼	50	do
200	do	b10	111¼	25	Harlem Railroad
100	do		111¼		

TUESDAY, June 22 -6 P. M.

The sales of Reading stock to-day at the Board and in the Street amounted to 5,000 shares, at an advance ranging from 1 to 2 ₱ cent. The demand, for a time, seemed to come in unlimited orders, and nearly 3,000 shares were taken in the forenoon at 84 ₱ cent., or the cash stock, and 750 shares, by another buyer at the close, at 85 buyer 60 days. The interest in the stock though occasionally quiet, or receding a fraction, has now been on the increase for quite six months, prices appreciating 30 or 35 ₱ cent., and at the present time there is less appearance of flagging than when the stock first reached 65 ₱ cent. The movement to-day was on New-York orders. At Philadelphia, the main large holders appear indifferent to the fluctuations. Other Coal Stocks sympathised to-day. Delaware and Hudson, after selling at 126¼, closed 127 bid. The advance in Pennsylvania Coal is maintained, although very considerable sales are made in realization of the sudden and handsome profit held out. Dauphin again sold at 69, but fell back to 68 at close. The Railroads were steady—Erie in demand at 85¾. Nicaragua rose 1¼ ₱ cent;, and Jersey Mining went to 12¾. North American Trust has been made active again, and 2 or 3 ₱ cent. have been suddenly added to the market value. The question of usury is said to have relieved the complicated affairs of the concern of a considerable share of their burthens; but we know nothing of the facts.

The sales of Bonds to-day were moderate. Very few Government Stocks are offered. The bids for '67's advanced 1 per cent. to-day. Pennsylvania went to par on buyer's option. Eries were steady. Buffalo and Corning sold at 94¼, and Ohio long Sixes at 111¼, ex dividend. Mr. DRAPER will sell, to-morrow, peremptorily, the Canandaigua and Corning short loan of $200,000 heretofore advertised. The bonds have only five years to run, bear 7 ₱ cent. coupon interest, and are secured by the revenues, both present and prospective, of a finished and working road in the richest section of the State of New-York. As before remarked, the through travel from this City *via* the Erie road to Elmira, and thence over the fine now in market to Canandaigua, is already large, and will be rendered much more profitable by the early completion of the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls road, with which it connects on the broad guage at Canandaigua.

Messrs. DELANO, DUNLEVY & Co., of No. 39 Wall-street, have advertised for bids to a new 8 ₱ cent Mortgage and Convertible Loan of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company. The amount offered is $200,000—the bids to be received by Wednesday, 30th June. Reference is made to the card of Mr. JOHN CATLIN, the President of the Company, in another column, for the prospects of the work and security of the present issue of bonds.

The organ of the clique of Country Bankers, located in Wall-street, who have been attempting to annoy the Metropolitan Bank to drive it from cheap redemption, yesterday announced an injunction on the Bank, to restrain it from dealing in country money. Mr. Attorney General CHATFIELD, who has been pressed into this ungracious service, has applied for an *ex parte* process against the Bank, and until the case can be heard, the Bank, or rather its customers, may be put to some inconvenience; but the great end of accommodating the public will not even temporarily be defeated. The following card from the Cashier makes ample provision, at the cost of some extra trouble, perhaps, but without loss of time to dealers, for the collection of country money.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—NOTICE.—In consequence of an ex-parte injunction issued by the Hon. MALBONE WATSON, on the application of L. S. CHATFIELD, Attorney-General, at the instance of EDWARD BELKNAP, the Metropolitan Bank is enjoined from receiving uncurrent money on deposit, as it has heretofore done. The Bank will shortly be heard on the true state of its mode of its doing business, and will then resume its ordinary course In the mean time, it will receive for collection, the same descriptions of uncurrent money as it has heretofore received on deposit; it will allow drafts in anticipation thereof, for the accommodation of its dealers, to a satisfactory amount; and when the bills are credited, will make a charge for collecting them, not exceeding the amounts heretofore charged for discount on the same. Dealers are requested to make lists specifying the amount of bills of each different Bank, composing the deposit.

JUNE 23, 1852. J. E. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Bills on England for the Boston steamer closed stiff at 110¾ a 110¾, and outside the standard Banking houses, the amount offered was very limited. Money keeps abundant. Transient demand loans are made at from 4 to 5 per cent., but most of the large Brokers get all the money they want at 4 per cent. The Sub Treasury received to-day, $307,000, and paid $85,000. The balance, temporarily reduced yesterday below four millions, is again up to $4,032,000.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, June 19—noon.

COTTON active. Already 3,000 bales disposed of at yesterday's prices. Mess PORK has advanced to $19 75, and $20 asked. RIO COFFEE—sales 7,000 bags, delivered, at 8¾c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, June 20.

COTTON closed firmer Saturday. Better qualities scarce. Stock, 52,000 bales. RIO COFFEE active; sales 9,000 bags at 8¾c a 8¾c. Stock, 32,000 bags. Mess PORK scarce, and held at $20. EXCHANGE on New-York at sight, par

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times*

TUESDAY, June 22—6 P. M

ASHES—Continue pretty brisk at unaltered prices. The sales consisting of 100 bbls, Pots at $4 6¼ and Pearls $5 50 a 100 lbs

COTTON—Is more inquired for and prices are firmer, though not really higher The *Franklin's* advices are deemed very favorable Sales were made of 1,500 bales, part Upland middling at 9¼c a 9¾c, and Orleans do. at 9¾c a 9¾c

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are still tending downwards, depressed by the augmenting supplies and very discouraging foreign news, which have made holders anxious to realize and buyers reluctant to operate at current figures. There is little if any export demand, and for the Eastern and City trade only a moderate inquiry prevails. The transactions embrace 10,700 bbls Sour at $3 37½ a $3 56¼; superfine No 2 at $3 43¾ a $3 62½; ordinary to straight State, and mixed Indiana and Michigan at $3 93¾ a $4 06¼; choice State, favorite round hoop Ohio, and fair to fancy Western, at $4 06¼ a $4 25, fancy Ohio at $4 31¼ a $4 68¾, fancy Genesee at $4 56¼ a $4 81¼; extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 75 a $5 25, and extra Genesee at $4 87½ a $5 12. Canadian is abundant and languid at $4 a $4 06¼ bbl. in bond. Southern offers more freely, but under the views of factors, and scarcity of desirable grades, restrict the demand; 800 bbls mixed to favorite ordinary Alexandria Baltimore, Columbia, Fredericksburg Country, and Georgetown fetched $4 12½ a $4 62½. Rye Flour is sparingly sought after at $3 12½ a $3 25 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is steady but inanimate at $3 12½ a $3 18¾ for State and Jersey.

GRAIN Wheat is in better request, but at less firm rates The stock of Western is large and freely offered, though not wanted by any others than shippers, who are unwilling to pay asking prices. Some Michigan white was sold at $1, 5,000 Bush Ohio do at 99c, and 2,000 Western Spring at 79c. Rye is held at 75c a 80c and is scarce Oats remain as last noted, unwant and active at improving figures. Corn is in good request at full prices The supply of prime is very limited and that of unsound, red and Mixed Western at 61c a 62c, and Southern yellow at 63c

PROVISIONS—Pork slightly favors buyers, the stock being greater than orders wants, and pressed upon the market. 250 bbls realized $16 75 for Prime, and $18 75 a $19 for Mess. Nothing additional occurred in Pickled Meats. Hams continue in demand and steady. 200 bbls Prime fetching 10c. Beef is active and uniform, with sales of 500 bbls Prime at $6 50 a $8, and Mess at $11 a $14. Prime Mess is held at $20 and for Beef Hams, holders ask $16 50 a $17, but without obtaining purchas rs. Butter and Cheese have to be named.

WHISKY—Is still scarce and in request. 200 bbls Ohio sold, at 20c, casks and drays included. Drudge at 21½c, trade 22c

FREIGHTS—Engagements were light, but rates to Liverpool were firm: about 600 bales of Cotton were engaged at 5-32d for compressed, and 3-16d for uncompressed. Some Flour was reported at 1s6d, while Lard was asked. For Grain from 6d to 6½d were asked To London, 500 bbls Oil 6c were taken at 1s 9d There was no change to other port or world range. Two vessels were chartered to load for the St Lawrence for London at 80s, and a new brig to load at a New-Brunswick port for Bristol, England, at 75s 0d A vessel was also at full for California, at the above rate.

New-York Cattle Market JUNE 21

Reported for the New-York Daily Times

For BEEVES, at the WASHINGTON DRIVE YARD, corner of 45th avenue and 44th-st., 1,200 head; and at the CHAMBERLAIN'S HUDSON RIVER DRIVE YARD, Eighth-avenue, Eighteenth-street. For COWS and CALVES at the CHAMBERLAIN'S DRIVE YARD, at BROOKSIDE, on Sixth-st., near Third avenue and at the CHAMBERLAIN'S

AT WASHINGTON DRIVE YARD—Offered, 2,500 Beeves, 100 Southern, and Western. Demand not quite so active as last week, but prices firm at former rates. A few Southern and Western sold at from 7c a 8c. A few of the best were taken to supply the Bermuda naval contract At 2 P M all over sold.

AT BROOKSIDE—Offered, 70 Cows and Calves. Sales at from $20 to $37 50 a $45. All sold. Sheep and Lambs—1,000 offered and all sold. Sales at from $2 50 to $5 for the Sheep, and $4 to $6 for the former.

AT HUDSON RIVER—Johnson RIVER BULL'S HEAD—Offered 250 Beeves, sales at from 7½c a 9c. Cows and Calves—50 offered; sales at from $22 to $30. Sheep and Lambs—offered 2,000—200 unsold. Sales of Sheep at from $2 75 a $3 25 a $4 25 to $5. Lambs sold at from $2 a $3 12½ a $4 to $4 50

Additional Foreign Markets by the Franklin.

From a Private Correspondent

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, June 9

It rained all day yesterday, with a dense fog up to midnight. Several vessels were at Hoylehead, but their signals could not be made out We have no news yet of the *Atlantic*.

Considerable speculative inquiry arose in the CORN Market on Saturday, the 5th June, at about the hour of the *Europa's* sailing, and the markets closed firmly at the full prices of Friday. There were 10,000 bales of which 2,000 were American,) including 2,000 on speculation, and 1,000 American for export

On Monday, the sales were again 10,000, of which the large proportion of 6,000 was on speculation and for export. Prices firm at last previous rates

On Tuesday, the sales were to the same amount, namely, of 10,000 bales, of which 6,000 were on speculation and for export. Prices on Tuesday, at the close, were quoted as follows: Mobile fair, 5¼; Middling, 5¾. New Orleans fair, 6¼. Middling, 5¾.

Wood—No change, but holders are unwilling to sell at present rates

BREADSTUFFS—Little doing in Butter. The stocks here are firm and in Ireland is dearer Pork is scarce. Bacon at advancing rates Lard also advancing No American Cheese in market Grease Butter wanted

The ship *Hamlet*, from New Orleans, arrived here last evening.

Noon, P M—The steamship *Atlantic* is coming up No change in prices. Waiting the news [As the *Atlantic* did not sail from New-York until Sunday morning, 20th inst. at 8 o'clock, her trip out, making allowance for difference of longitude, &c., was made in about 10 days]

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Tuesday*

—*First Board*—$3 000 Reading 6s, '70, 89¾, $1,000 Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '43, 95¾, $1,000 do, b5, 95¾, $ 1000 do '44, 93, 93¾, $1,000 do, 14, b5, 94, $10,000 Pennsylvania 5s, '64, $2,000 Norristown Railroad 6s, 100, $2 000 Allegheny County 6s, '98, $1 000 United States 5s, '56, C & P, 106¼, $1,000 North America Coal 6s 70¼, 13 Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, 105¼; 100 Long Island, 10, 100 Reading Railroad 44¼, 150 do, cash, 44¼, 7 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44¼, 50 North America Coal, 14¼, 10 Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, 105, 10 Pennsylvania Bank, 119; 2 Commercial Bank 62

After Board—$3,000 Pennsylvania 5s, b5, 99¾, $7,000 do, 41 North America Coal, 12¾, $1 000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '68, lot on, 57, 100 Reading Railroad, b5wn, 42¾.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 117¾—; United States 6s, '67, 117¾—; Pennsylvania 5s, 99¾@99¾; Reading Railroad, 42¾@42¾, Reading Bonds, '70, 89¾@89¾; Reading Mortgage 6s, '60, 94¼@95¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44¾@44¾; Morris Canal, 18¾@18¾; Schuylkill Navigation, interest on, 56¼@57; Long Island Railroad, 10@10¼; Vicksburg Railroad, 11¼@15, Girard Bank, 12¼@13; United States Bank, 3¼@3¾; Union Canal, 12@12¼

SALES OF REAL ESTATE, JUNE 22.

By W. H. Franklin, Son & Co.

8 lots on 47th and 46th-st., between 1st and av A, each 25x100, $40 each		$320
11 lots on 65th-st., near 11th-av., each 25x100, $260 each		3,080
1 lot on 5th-av. near 53d-st., 25x100		1,050
13 lots on 64th-st., near 9th av, each 25x100, $175 each		6 175
1 lot cor 67th-st. and 10th-av., 25x100		900
1 lot adjoining, 25x100		710
1 lot cor 58th-st., and 10th-av., 25x100		930
1 lot adjoining, 25x100		700
1 lot cor 70th-st and 8th av, 25x100		1 110
4 lots adjoining, each 2x100, $720 each		2,880
4 lots on 72d-st., near 8th-av., 25x100, $395 each		1,580
4 lots near above, each 25x102 $395 each		1,580
1 lot on rear on 71st-st., 25x102		300
3 lots on 73d st., near 7th-av, each 25x91, $265 each		795
3 lots adjoining, each 25x91, $270 each		810
6 lots do each 25x94, $290 each		1,740
6 lots on rear on 72d-st. each 25x102, $290 each		1,740
2 lots adjoining, each 25x102, $270 ea h		540
3 lots do each 25x102, $265 each		795
House and 3 lots on 9th-av., between 72d and 73d-sts each 25x100, $2,500 each		7,500
4 lots on 85th-st near 12th-av, each 25x100, $410 each		1,640
4 lots on rear on 86th st, each 25x102, $410 each		1,640
2 lots on 64th-st, near 10th-av, each 25x100, $345 each		690
By Cole & Chatton		
2 story house and lot with brick building on the rear of lot No 17 Ridge-st.		$6,200
4 lots south side 36th-st, between 4th and Madison-avs, $2,650 each		10,600
4 lots do adjoining, $2,500 each		10,000
8 lots west side of 4th-av, between 40th and 41st-sts, $1,485 each		11,880
BROOKLYN PROPERTY.		
2 lots on 14th-st, between 8th and 9th-avs, $100 each		200
2 lots on 13th-st, rear of the above, $100 each		200
2 lots adjoining $105 each		210

ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE FOR SALE—Suitable for either one or two horses—built by FORD, and in good condition. Can be seen at No. 191 9th-st.

DRY GOODS.—Just received, per steamer *Europa*, a splendid lot of No 12 to 22, white and colored Ribbons, at BUTTERLY & DEVIN'S, No 58 William-st., up stairs

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

WHIG RATIFICATION MEETING.
GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT, for President.
WM. A. GRAHAM, for Vice-President.

☞ **By Order of the two Whig General COMMITTEES, the Whigs of the City and County of New-York will meet at the Broadway House, on THURSDAY EVENING, June 24, to ratify the nomination of the Whig candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States.**

Several eminent speakers, Delegates to the Whig National Convention, and others, will speak at the meeting.

Particulars noticed hereafter.

GEO. J. CORNELL, Chairman of
Joint Com. of Arrangements.

B. L. BUDD, Secretary.

☞ **The Joint Committee on a GRAND WHIG RATIFICATION MEETING of the Senior and Young Men's Whig General Committees, will meet at the Broadway House on the evenings of TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 22d and 23d inst., at 8 o'clock. By order,**

GEO J. CORNELL, Chairman.

B. L. BUDD, Secretary.

☞ **Ninth Ward.**—At a meeting of the Whigs of the IXth Ward, held at the Bleecker-st. House, on Tuesday Evening, June 22, on motion SAMUEL BREVOORT was called to the Chair, and W. S. CUNNINGHAM appointed as the Secretary. The Chairman stated the object to form a Club to be styled the LUNDY'S LANE CLUB OF THE IXTH WARD

Moved that a retiring Committee of five be appointed to report permanent officers of the Club, to consist of a President Vice Presidents, a Treasurer and two Secretaries.

The Chair appointed as that Committee, Nelson, Cronk, Carroll, Parker, and Albertson.

On motion, it was *Resolved*, That the members of this Club meet at the Bleecker-st. House, on THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of attending the County Ratification Meeting at the Broadway House.

The following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Club shall be called by the title of the LUNDY'S LANE CLUB, of the Ninth Ward,—the object of whose organization is to use every honorable means to secure the election of SCOTT and GRAHAM.

Resolved, That the Delegates from the Ninth Ward to the Senior and Young Men's General Committees shall be regarded and are hereby constituted honorary members of this Club

Resolved, That in the nomination by the Baltimore Convention of SCOTT and GRAHAM, we recognise a far-sighted patriotism, deserved by the former for his brilliant services to his country during a series of more than forty years, and to the latter for his eminent qualifications as a statesman and unwavering adhesion to Whig principles

The Committee on Officers reported the following names, which were unanimously adopted:

WILLIAM POOL, President.
H HOWARD CARGILL, 1st Vice-President.
JAMES W BOOTH, 2d Vice-President.
W. S. CUNNINGHAM, } Secretaries.
JAMES W. FARR, }
JOHN POOL, Treasurer

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourn it adjourn to fire a salute of 100 guns for Scott and Graham.

☞ **Tenth Ward Scott Association.**—The members of the Xth Ward SCOTT ASSOCIATION will meet at Kellinger's Hotel, corner of Eldridge and Broome-sts, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 23d inst., at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements for the Ratification Meeting to be held on THURSDAY EVENING The Whigs of the Ward are hereby favorable to the nomination of WINFIELD SCOTT for President, and WILLIAM A. GRAHAM for Vice-President, are invited to attend. By order of

ROBERT T. HAWS.

JOHN LALOR, Secretary.

☞ **Eleventh Ward.**—The Democratic Whig electors of the XIth Ward are requested to assemble at their headquarters, No 25 Avenue-D, on THURSDAY EVENING, 24th inst., for the purpose of forming a SCOTT AND GRAHAM ASSOCIATION. By order of the Ward Committee

JAMES LUCAS, Chairman.

EDWARD G. HUNT, Secretary

☞ **Thirteenth Ward.**—At a meeting of the Whig Ward Committee of the XIIIth Ward, held on the first inst., the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Committee cordially respond to the nomination of the WINFIELD SCOTT, and WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, as President and Vice President of the United States, and that in behalf of the Whigs of the XIIIth Ward we pledge the said nominees a hearty and undivided support

Resolved, That the thanks of this Committee are due, and are hereby tendered to AUGUSTUS MOFAND, Esq., our Chairman for the presentation to the Whigs of the Ward of a beautiful New Flag

Resolved, That the foregoing Resolutions be published

T. C. GOULD, }
JAMES P. HAIGHT, } Secretaries

☞ **Whigs of the Thirteenth Ward.**—The Whigs of the XIIIth Ward favorable to the formation of a SCOTT AND GRAHAM CLUB, are requested to meet at Third-st Hall, No. 149 Greenwich-st, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance of the Whigs of the Ward is requested By order of the Special Committee

THOMAS W THORNE Chairman

R H JOHNSTON, Secretary

☞ **Twentieth Ward Temperance Alliance.**—The Veteran Abolitionist, JAN WAGNER, will pitch his tent upon the grounds at Nutting's, between Forty-second and Thirty-third sts, (a little below the Institution for the Blind, on THURSDAY NEXT, the 24th inst., in the hope of discovering the North-western passage through the Arctic ocean of New-York Addresses by himself and other talented speakers every evening. The tent is open for all. By order of the Executive Committee

GEO. T. LEACH, President
J. G. SEWALL, M. D., Secretary.

☞ **Grand Union Sunday School Excursion.**—The Sunday Schools connected with the Orchard-st. and Mercer-st. Universalist Churches will make their Annual Pic-Nic Excursion together, to Fairy Grove, Yonkers, on FRIDAY, the 25th inst. The Steamboat GOUTHAMERICA will be engaged. Double decked Barge are engaged The barge will lay at the foot of Harrison-st., to receive those residing in the northern part of the city, and the steamer will leave the foot of Grand-st., E. R., at 7 o'clock, a. m., which will connect at the foot of Harrison-st. for the Barge, leaving there at 7 o'clock, precisely, touching at Hamilton-st at 7½ o'clock. A good Band of Music is also engaged. Tickets, 50 cents each, to be had of the Superintendents of the Sunday Schools, and at the Mercer-st. Church, corner of Houston-st. and Broadway, on the morning of the Excursion. No Tickets will be received from the Children on the Boat. If it should storm on Friday, the Excursion will take place on Wednesday, the 30th inst.

☞ **Are You Deaf, or troubled with Noises** in, or discharges from the Ear? If so, avoid quacks, syringes, tubes, &c., and consult DR. LUTHER, No. 80, Prince-st. near Broadway. Dr L. has discovered a never-failing remedy for short, weak, and imperfect sight. Office hours from 9 until 3 o'clock. All letters must contain $1, and be prepaid. The mute language taught in six lessons

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company.**—Capital Stock $200,000. Shares $100 each.

FRANCIS H RUGGLES, President.
THOS. E HASTINGS, Secretary.

Office of Sale and Transfer of Stock, No. 66 Beaver-st. New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—The annual examination of the students of the University will take place on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, June 23 and 24, commencing each day at 9 A M The friends of the students and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend Candidates for admission to the University will be examined on Monday, June 28, on meeting at 9 A M The anniversary of the Literary Societies will be attended Monday evening, June 28, at 7½ o'clock, in the Church of the Puritans, on Union Square. An Oration will be delivered by Rev. R S STORRS, Jr., and a Poem by CHARLES A SMITH, Esq. The annual dinner of the Alumni Association will be attended on Tuesday evening June 29, at 7½ o'clock, at the Church of the Messiah, Broadway. An Oration will be delivered by Rev C. L. HENRY, D D, and a Poem by J V HUNTINGTON, Esq. The twentieth annual commencement of the University will be held on Wednesday, June 30, at the Opera House, in Astor-place. The doors will be open at 9 o'clock, and the exercises will commence at 10 o'clock The next Academic year will commence on Wednesday, September 15 Candidates for admission will be examined on the Tuesday preceding.

ELIAS LOOMIS,
Chairman of the Faculty.

F. S. CLEAVER'S PRIZE MEDAL HONEY SOAP.—This invaluable article, which obtained the prize medal at the World's Fair in London, is daily gaining ground in public estimation and the demand for its immediate use is so great, that it is with great difficulty supplied by the inventor. Its fragrant, refreshing, and softening qualities, and the smooth and white appearance which it imparts to the skin, are strikingly obvious, and are spoken of in the highest terms by all who use it.

W J DAVIS & CO.,
Importers and sole Wholesale Agents, No 40 Cortlandt st.

THE CHEAPEST STORE IN THE CITY.—The subscribers have just received, and are constantly receiving, a large and splendid assortment of Lace Muslin Curtains, Window Cornices and Shades Paper Hangings, Bands, Gimps, &c, with every article in the Upholstery line, all of their own importation, and of the most fashionable style, which they offer 25 per cent less than any house in the city. The trade supplied

A M & R DAVIES, No. 395 Broadway.

ESSAYS ON ADVERTISING are quite well to read about, but the best essay after all is the practical result of a fair trial; this not only convinces the advertiser of its merits, but encourages him to continue a good operation. W. W. MCGONAGLE'S old established Newspaper Advertising Office, at No 100 Nassau-st., is the place to get reliable information on the subject in relation to any and every paper published in the Union or Canadas.

TO CONTRACTORS.—The Hudson County Real Estate Company hereby give notice, that sealed proposals for grading Hall Q Jersey City, from Montgomery-st. to the foot of street at Union Hill, will be accepted until Thursday, June 24, in the office of the Association Maps and specifications for grading the streets, and further information, will be given by W HEXAMER, Architect, corner of Bloomfield and Fourth-sts., Hoboken

THE COMMITTEE

COOL AND LUXURIOUS BEDS.—PUTNAM'S Patent Spring Bed, under a thin mattrass of Husk or Sea-Grass—Save the expense of restuffing your old hair mattrass, and put under it PUTNAM'S SPRING BED, at about the same cost, and it will afford you the ease and elasticity of the bed of down and feathers without heat.

PUTNAM & SIMPSON,
No. 636 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

TRUSSES.—BUTLER'S HERNIAL PADS have been found, in practice, a most thorough fit, and generally to induce a cure. Cases of long standing, (where other instruments have failed,) can be effectually retained. HULL'S TRUSS Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite St. Paul's Church.

FREDERICK M. BUTLER, Proprietor.

N. B.—Ladies attended by a female, between the hours of 9 A M and 6 P. M.

DOOR, SASH AND BLIND DEPOT—No. 54 Cortlandt-st., New-York.—F. W. TUXBURY & CO have on hand and are prepared to furnish the above articles in any quantity, and warranted to be kiln-dried and of first quality and styles. Sash glazed, Goods packed for transportation, and orders filled at short notice. Builders, and those about purchasing should give them a call.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of transacting the Ready-made Clothing business at wholesale, under the firm of GARDNER, GREEN & CO., at No. 47 Broadway.

RODMAN G. MOULTON, WILLIAM GARDNER,
JOHN G PLIMPTON, ELIAS M. GREEN,
New York, June 1, 1852. OLIVER B. TWEEDY.

HORSES FOR SALE CHEAP—A pair of Horses, dark grey, showy and gentle; also a Rockaway Carriage and Harness, all in good condition—the property of a gentleman having left the City—price $600. Will be sold together or separate; may be seen at Wm. Robertson's Livery Stables, State-st near Henry-st. Brooklyn

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ON HAND FOR SALE, about 85 dozen CHAMPAGNE PINT BOTTLES, all in good order, having been used last season in the porter business Also about 12 dozen round half-pint. To be disposed of on reasonable terms. Apply to STEPHEN TERRY, 48th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs

TENNENT'S SCOTCH ALE LANDING.—214 Casks, Quarts, and Pints, of superior quality, warranted prime, landing per steamer *Glasgow*, and for sale by

CAZET & ASTOIN, No. 64 Water-st., Sole Agents.

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ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—Who is a rapid writer, quick and correct at figures

New-York Daily Times.

GOV. KOSSUTH'S LECTURE.

THE FUTURE OF NATIONS.

In what consists its Security?

[*Concluded from yesterday's paper.*]

Every religion has two parts. One is the dogmatical: the part of worship; the other is the moral part.

The first, the dogmatic part, belonging to those mysterious regions, which the arm of human understanding cannot reach, because they belong to the dominion of belief, and that begins where the dominion of knowledge ends—that part of religion, therefore, the dogmatic one, should be left to every man to settle between God and his own conscience. It is a sacred field, whereon worldly power never should dare to trespass, because there it has no power to enforce its will. Force can murder; it can make liars and hypocrites, but no violence on earth can force a man to believe what he does not believe. Yet the other part of religion—the moral part—is quite different. That teaches duties towards ourselves and toward our fellowmen. It can be, therefore, not indifferent to the human family; it can be not indifferent to whatever community, if those duties be fulfilled or not, and no nation can, with full right, claim the title of a Christian nation; no government can justly claim the title of a Christian government, which is not founded upon the basis of Christian morality, and which takes it not for an all overruling law to fulfill the moral duties ordered by the religion of Christ toward men and nations, who are but the community of men, and toward mankind which is the community of nations. Now, look to those dread pages of history, stained with the blood of millions, spilt under the blasphemous pretext of religion; was it the interest to vindicate the rights and enforce the duties of Christian morality, which raised the hand of nation against nation, of Government against Government? No, it was the fanaticism of creed and the fury of dogmatism. Nations and Governments rose to propagate their manner to worship God, and their own mode to believe the inscrutable mysteries of eternity, but nobody has yet raised a finger to punish the sacrilegous violation of the moral law of Christ, nobody ever stirred to claim the fulfillment of the duties of Christian morality toward nations. There is much speaking about the separation of Church and State, and yet, on close examination, we shall see that there was, and there is scarcely one single Government entirely free from the direct or indirect influence of one or other religious denomination, scarcely one which would not at least bear a prediliction, if not countenance with favor, one or another creed—but creed, and always creed. The mysteries of dogmatism and the manners of worship enter into these considerations, they enter even into the politics, and turn the scales of hatred and affection; but certainly there is not one single nation, not one single Government, the policy of which would ever have been regulated by that law of morality which our Saviour has promulgated as the eternal law of God, which shall be obeyed in all the relations of men to men. But you say, of the direct or indirect amalgamation of Church and State proved to be dangerous to nations in Christian and for Christian times, because it affected the individual rights of men, and amongst them, the dearest of all, the liberty of conscience and the freedom of thought. Well, of this danger at least the future of your country is free; because here, at least, in this, your happy land, religious liberty exists. Your institutions left no power to your Government to interfere with the religion of your citizens. Here every man is free to worship God as he chooses to do.

And that is true, and it is a great glory of your country that it is true. It is a fact which entitles to the hope that your nation will revive the law of CHRIST even on earth. However, the guaranty which your Constitution affords to religious liberty is but a negative part of a Christian Government. There are besides that positive duties to be fulfilled. He who does no violence to the conscience of man, has but the negative merit of a man, doing no wrong, but as he who does not murder does not steal and does not covet what his neighbor's is, but by not stealing, not murdering, not coveting what our neighbor's is, we did yet no positive good, a man who does not murder has not yet occasion to the title of virtuous man. And here is precisely the infinite merit of the Christian religion. While MOSES, in the name of the Almighty GOD, ordered but negative decrees toward fellow-men, the Christian religion commands positive virtue. Its divine injunctions are not performed by not doing wrong, it desires us to do good. The doctrine of JESUS CHRIST is sublime in its majestic simplicity. "Thou shalt love GOD above all, and love thy neighbor as thou lovest thyself."

This sublime doctrine is the religion of love. It is the religion of charity. "Though I speak with the tongues of angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass and tinkling cymbals. "Though I have the gift of prophecy and understand all mysteries and all knowledge, and have all faith, so that I could remove mountains and have not charity, I am noth ng. And though I bestow all my goods to feed the poor, and give my body to be burned, and have not charity, it profiteth me nothing." Thus speaks the Lord, and thus speaking he gives the law. "Do unto others as thou desirest others to do unto thee." Now in the name of Him who gave this law to humanity, to build up the eternal bliss and temporal happiness of mankind, in the name of that Eternal Legislator, I ask, is in that *charity*, in that fundamental law of Christianity, any limit of distinction drawn in man in his power, and man in his natural capacity? Is it but a law for a man where he is alone, and can do but little good? It is no law more where two are together, and can do more good, no law more when millions are together? Am I in my personal adversities, is my aged mother in her helpless desolation, are my homeless sisters, whom you feed today, that they may work to-morrow, are we your neighbors, unto whom you do as you would others in a similar position do unto yourself? And is every one of my down-trodden people, a neighbor to every one of you, but all my people collectively, is it not a neighbor to you? And is my nation not a neighbor to your nation? Is my down-trodden land a neighbor to your down-trodden land? Oh! my God, men speak of the Christian religion, and style themselves Christians, and yet make a distinction between virtue in private life and virtue in public life, as if the divine law of Charity would have been given only for certain small relations, and not for all the relations between men and men.

"There he is again, with his eternal complaints about his country's wrongs, may perhaps somebody remark. "This is an assembly of charity, assembled to ease his private woes of family, and there he is again speaking of his country's wrongs, and alluding to our Foreign policy, about which he knows our views to be divided." Thus I may be charged.

My "private family woes"! But all my woes and all the woes of my family, are concentrated in the unwarrantable oppression of my fatherland. You are an assembly of charity, it is true, and the Almighty may require you for it, but being a charitable assembly, can you blame me that the filial and fraternal devotion of my heart, in taking with gratitude the balm of consolation which your charity pours into the bleeding wounds of my family, looks around to heal those wounds, the torturing pains of which you ease, but which cannot be cured but by justice and charity to my fatherland. Shall this sad heart of mine be contented by leaving to my homeless brother and sisters the means to have their bread by honest labor, their daily bread salted with the bitter tears of exile, and shall I not care to leave them the hope that their misfortune will have an end, that they will see again their beloved home, that they will see it independent and free, and live where their fathers lived, and sleep the tranquil sleep of death, in that soil with which the ashes of their fathers mingle? Shall I not care to give the consolation to my aged mother, that when her soon departing soul, crowned with the garland of martyrdom, looks down from the home of the blessed, the united joy of the heavens will thrill through her immortal spirit, seeing her dear, dear Hungary free? Your views are divided on the subject, it may be; but can your views be divided upon the subject that it is the command of GOD to love your neighbors as you love yourselves? That it is the duty of Christians, that it is the fundamental principle of the Christian religion, to do unto others as you desire others to do unto you? And if there is, if there can be no difference of opinion in regard to the principle, if no one in this vast assembly—whatever be the platform of his party—ever would disclaim this principle, will any one blame me that in the name of CHRIST I am bold to claim the application of that principle? I should not speak of politics! Well, I have spoken of Christianity. Your politics either agree with the law of CHRIST, or they do not agree with it. If they don't agree, then your politics are not Christian, and if they agree, then I cause no division among you.

And I shall not speak of my people's wrongs? Oh! my people—thou heart of my heart, thou life of my life—to thee are bent the thoughts of my mind, and they will remain bent to thee, though all the world may frown. To thee are pledged all the affections of my heart, and they will be pledged to thee as long as one drop of blood throbs within this heart. Thine are the cares of my waking hours; thine are the dreams of my restless sleep. Shall I forget thee, but for a moment? Never! Never! Cursed be the moment, and cursed be I in that moment, in which thou wouldst be forgotten by me!

Thou art oppressed, O my fatherland! because the principles of Christianity have not been executed in practice; because the duties of Christianity have not been fulfilled; because the precepts of Christianity have not been obeyed; because the law of Christianity did not control the policy of nations, because there are many impious governments to offend the law of Christ, but there was none to do the duties commanded by Christ.

Thou art fallen, oh my country, because Christianity has yet to come; but it is not yet come—nowhere! Nowhere on earth! And with the sharp eye of misfortune piercing the dark veil of the future, and with the tongue of Cassandra relating what I see, I cry it out to high Heaven, and shout it out to the Earth—"Nations, proud of your momentary power, proud of your freedom; proud of your prosperity. Your power is vain, your freedom is vain, your industry, your wealth, your prosperity is vain; all this will not save you from sharing the mournful fate of those old nations not less powerful than you, not less free, not less prosperous than you,—and still fallen, as you yourself will fall,—all vanished as you will vanish, like a bubble thrown up from the deep! There is only the law of Christ, there are only the duties of Christianity, which can secure your future, by securing at the same time humanity.

Duties must be fulfilled, else they are an idle word. And who would dispute that there is a positive duty in that law "Love thy neighbors as thou lovest thyself!" Do unto others as thou wouldst that others do unto thee. Now, it these are duties in that law communicated, who shall execute them, a free and powerful nations do not execute them? No Government can meddle with the private relations of us millions of citizens so much as to enforce the positive virtue of Christian charity in the thousand fold complications of private life. That will be impossible; and our Savior did not teach impossibilities. By commanding charity toward fellow-men in human relation, he commanded it also to Governments. It is in their laws toward their own citizens; it is in their policy towards other nations, that Governments and nations can fulfill those duties of Christianity; and what they can, that they should. How could Governments hope to see their own citizens and other nations observing toward them the positive duties of Christian morality, when they themselves do not observe them against others; when oppressed nations, the victims, not of their own faults, but of the grossest violation of the law of CHRIST, look in vain around to find out a nation among Christian nations, and a Government among Christian Governments, doing unto them, in the hour of their supreme need, as the Savior said that it is duty to do unto others in every case.

Yes, gentlemen, as long as the principles of Christian morality are not carried up into the international relations—as long as the fragile wisdom of political exigencies overrules the doctrines of Christ, there is no freedom on earth firm, and the future of no nation sure. But let a powerful nation, like yours, raise Christian morality into its public conduct, that nation will have a future against which the very gates of hell itself will never prevail. The morality of its policy, will react upon the morality of its individuals, and preserve it from domestic vice, which, without that morality, ever yet has attended too much prosperity, and ever yet was followed by a dreadful fall. The morality of its policy will support justice and freedom on earth; and thus augmenting the number of free nations, all acting upon the same principle, its very future will be placed under the guarantee of them all, and preserve it from foreign danger—which is better to prevent than to repel. And its future will be placed under the guarantee of the Almighty himself, who, true to his Eternal Decrees, proved through the downfall of so many mighty nations, that He always punished the fathers in the coming generations; but alike bountiful as just, will not and cannot forsake those whom he gave power to carry out his laws on earth, and who willingly answered his divine call. Power in itself never yet was sure. It is right which makes power firm; and it is community which makes right secure. The task of PETER'S apostolate is accomplished—the Churches are founded in the Christian world. The task of PAUL'S apostolate is accomplished—the abuses of fanaticism and tolerance are redressed. But the task of him whom the Saviour most loved is not yet accomplished. The gospel of charity rules not yet the Christian-world; and without the charity, Christianity, you know, is "but sounding brass and a tinkling cymbol."

Oh! Charity, thou fairest gift of Heaven; thou family link between nations; thou rock of their security; thou deliverer of the oppressed; when comes thy realm! Where is the man whom the Lord has chosen to establish thy realm! Who is the man whom the Lord has chosen to realize the religion, the tenets of which the most beloved disciple of the Saviour has recorded from his divine lips! Who is the man to reform, not Christian creeds, but Christian morality! Man! No; that is no task for a man, but for a nation. Man may teach a doctrine; but that of Charity is taught with such sublime simplicity that no sectarist has yet disputed its truth. Historians have been quarreling about mysteries, and lost empires through their disputes. The Greeks were controversially disputing whether the Holy Ghost descends from the Father alone, or from the Father and Son; and Mahomet battered the walls of Byzantium, they heard it not; he witnessed the cross from Santa Sophia; they saw it not, till the scimitar of the Turk stopped the rage of quarrel with the blow of death—in other quarters they went on disputing and deciding with mutual anathemas the question of transfiguration, and many other mysteries, which being mysteries, constitute the private dominion of belief, but the doctrine of charity none of them disputes—there they all agree—may, in the idle times of scholastic subtlety, they have been quarreling about the most extravagant fancies of a scorched imagination. Mighty folios have been written about the problem, how many angels could dance upon the top of a needle without touching each other! The folly of subtility went so far as to profane the sacred name of God, by disputing if he, being omnipotent, has the power to sin! If, in the holy wafer, he be present, dressed or undressed! If the Saviour would have chosen the incarnation in the shape of a gourd, instead of a man, how would he have preached, how acted miracles, and how been crucified! And when they went to the theme of investigating if it was a whip or a lash with which the angels have whipped St. JEROME for trying to imitate in his writings the pagan CICERO, it was but in after centuries that Abbot CARTAN tdare to write that, if St. JEROME was whipped at all, he was whipped for having badly imitated CICERO. Still the doctrine of Christian charity is so sublime in its simplicity that not even the subtility of scholasticism dared ever to profane it by any controversy; and still that sublime doctrine is not executed, and the religion of charity not realized yet. The task of this glorious progress is only to be done by a free and powerful nation, because it is a task of action, and no of teaching, individual man can but execute it in the narrow compass of the small relations of private life; it is only the power of a nation which can raise it to become a ruling law on earth, and before this is done the triumph of Christianity is not arrived, and without that triumph freedom and prosperity, even of the mightiest nation, is not for a moment safe from internal decay or from foreign violence.

Which is the nation to achieve that triumph of Christianity by protecting justice out of charity? Which shall do it, if not yours? Whom the Lord has blessed above all, and from whom he much expects, because he has given her much.

Ye Ministers of the Gospel, who devoted your life to expound the eternal truth of the book of life, remember my humble words, and remind those who, with pious hearts, listen to your sacred words, that half virtue is no virtue at all, and that there is no difference in the duties of charity between public and private life.

Ye Missionaries who devoted your life to the propagation of Christianity, before your embark for the dangers of far inhospitable shores, remind those whom you leave, that the example of a nation exercising right and justice on earth by charity, would be the mightiest propagandism of Christian religion.

Ye Patriots, loving your country's future, and anxious about her security, remember the admonitions of history—remember that the freedom, the power, and the prosperity in which your country glories, is no new apparition on earth, others also had it, and yet they are gone. The prudence with which your forefathers have founded this Commonwealth, the courage with which you develop it, other nations also have shown, and still they are gone.

And ye Ladies, ye fairest incarnation of the spirit of Love, which vivifies the Universe, remember my words, the heart of man is given in your tender hands. You mould it in its infancy, you imprint the lasting work of character upon man's brow. You ennoble his youth, you soften the harshness of his manhood, you are the guardian angels of his hoary age. All your vocation is love, and your life is charity. The religion of charity wants your apostolate, and wants your aid. It is to you I appeal, and leave the sublime topic of my humble reflections to the meditation of your Christian hearts.

And thus, my task of to-day is done. Man shall earn the means of life by the sweat of his brow. Thus shall my family. Your charity of to-day has opened the way to it. The school which my mother, if God spares her life, will superintend, and in which two of my sisters will teach, and the humble farm which my third sister and her family shall work, will be the gift of your charity to-day.

A stony weight of care is removed from my breast. Oh! be blessed for it, be thanked for it, in the name of them all who have lost everything, but not their trust to God, and not the benefit of being able to work. My country will forgive me that I have taken from her the time of one day's work,—to give bread to my aged mother and to my homeless sisters, the poor victims of unrelenting tyranny. Returning to Europe, I may find my own little children in a condition that again the father will have to take the spade or the pen into his hand to give them bread.

And my fatherland will again forgive me, that that time is taken from her. That is all what I take from her, nothing else what is given, or what belongs to her. And the day's work which I take from my country, I will restore it by a night's labor. To-day, the son and the brother has done his task, you have requited his labor by a generous charity, the son and brother thanks you for it, and the patriot, to resume his task, bids you a hearty, warm farewell.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Alabama, from Savannah—Miss Larned, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs G B Read, Mrs Thomas, Mrs Broughton and servant, Rev H O Wyer and lady, Master P. Wyer, Miss Hollis, Mrs Morris, J J Weeks, lady, child and servant, Mrs. A Potter, 2 children and servant, J. H Low, lady, 2 children nd servant, P H Lowd, E. H. Lowd, H 20 Weed, lady, 2 children and servant, J W Weed, E G Weed, Mrs Eastman, Miss Olmstead, S W Wilcox, lady, 4 children and servant, R. C. Rogers, J H Wilcox, C C Wilcox, S. M Wilcox, R. C Wilcox, S D Scovill, W. Crowder, lady and child, L C Macrae and lady, C Brockway, Mrs Thurston, Miss Thurston, Miss Evrant, T Bloodgett, R Dunning, M Cooper, J W Nevitt, N H Morton, S Clarke, Rev O Sexton, J. V Ewan, C O'Conner, Mr Shortell and lady, S S Walkley, Rev E. F Cabrel, P O'Connor, E. J Clary, J G Bothwell, W C Barnum, Jas. Barnum, Dr G Salbotstall, George Carpenter, S Arnold, B. M. Storr—and 42 on the deck.

In steamship Marion, from Charleston—Hon G N. Crawford and lady, Miss N E Crawford, Miss I Crawford, Miss F R Farrand, Mr S B Gonzales, C Lighbourne, Miss E. Lighbourne, J C Williemore, J. Aquerck, J M Caleras, T Dubalt, B Bardella, J A Schuck, H Longa, E P. Guerardo, L Larnse, W. O. B Grinnell, Miss E. Hopkins, Miss G Bush, Miss S R Bush, W P Crawford, C J Polland, G. A Pollard, Mr Harris and lady, Miss C Monkan, Miss Jones, Miss Schmidt, W C Anderson, H Sullivan, 2 Schmidt, 2 Misses Campbell and servant, T. Lennis, W J Stevens, W H Creek, Mrs. Celeas, W. E. Seabrook J E Seabrook, Miss J Seabrook, Mrs. Knight, Miss Dodd, Mrs. Atkins, T H Austin, J. B. Wright, Miss Ella Folding and servant, Mrs W Seabrook and servant, J C Thornton, lady and 2 children, G. Selig, B Bottenheirer, J A Whitney, G Hart, D Y. Casanslo, D E. Casanalo, G J. Forrest, lady, 3 children and 2 servants—and 33 in the steerage.

In steamship Sultan, from Charleston—J Hamilton, J. Z. Garbick, M M R Whilder, Miss S. S. Richards, Miss J. H. Taylor.

In packet-ship William Tell, from Havre—Mr Schaffer, lady, child and servant, Mr Huggens, Mr Whipple.

In barque Hermann, from Savannah—Messrs Martin and Kelley—and 24 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises. . 4 31 Sets.. . 7 32 MOON—Sets..... 11 59

HIGH WATER THIS DAY

Sandy Hook.... 11 10 Gov Island 12 00 Hell Gate.... 1 41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, JUNE 22

Cleared.

Steamer Wm. Penn, Marks, New-Orleans, E. Linlcon & Reynolds.

Ship Cortello, Watts, Bie Islands, J W. Elwell & Co.

Ship Eureka, Welsh, San Francisco, Chambers & Heiser.

Ship Prince Arthur, (Br) Dixon, Quebec, F & D Fowler.

Bark Anna Wooka, (Br.) Pasque, St. Stephens, J. L. & D. R De Wolfe.

Bark Henrietta Sophia, (Br) Ellery, Carribon Point, T. W. Bayard & Co.

Bark Antoinette, (Sic) Kalla, Rio Janeiro, Chamberlain, Robinson & Co.

Bark Maria Magdeline, (Dutch,) Popten, Rotterdam, Boomin Graves & Co.

Brig Rogeland, (Norw.) Jonassen, Stavanger, Funck & Meincke.

Brig Bellow, (Br.) Stevens, Windsor, J. S. Whitney & Co.

Brig Florence, Gage, Zuza, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brig Mary Pierce, Milehole, Wilmington, Del, R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Cushnoc, Lowry, Doboy Island, Ladd & Church.

Brig Æolus, Pratt, Jacksonville, M R Carnahan

Schr Gen Veazie, March, Frankfort, R P. Buck & Co.

Schr. A J. De Rossell, Brewster, Wilmington, Dollner & Potter.

Schr Monte Christo, Wright, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaight.

Schr Alice, Wicks, Baltimore, Mailler & Lord.

Propeller Erie, Norman, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

U. S. M. steamship Marion, Berry, 54 hours from Charleston, mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Came over the Bar on Sunday at 7 P. M.

U. S. M. steamship Alabama, Ludlow, Savannah, 57 hours to S L. Mitchell. 20th inst., 3½ P. M., 15 miles S.W. of Hatteras, exchanged signals with schr. Virginia and brig Horace Greely, bound south; 7 P. M., 12 miles north of Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamships Florida and Union, bound south.

Ship Epaminondas, White, Smyrna, 56 days, rags, &c.; to Dutilh & Co.

Ship A. Z. Chandler, Liverpool, May 7, mdse. and 250 passengers to Zerega & Co 2d inst., in the Sands, spoke fishing schr. Emma C Latham, (of Kennebunk,) reported fish very scarce; at the same time passed ship Orinoco, (of St John,) bound east. The A. Z. has had light winds and calms the whole passage, and has had a pilot on board four days.

Packet-ship William Tell, Funk, Havre, May 20, mdse. and 600 passengers to Boyd & Hincken.

Ship Sullivan, Edwards, Charleston, 4 ds., cotton to T, Wardle.

Ship Rappahannock, Cushing, Liverpool, May 15, mdse. and 590 nas to R. Sprague & Co

Ship Julia Howard, Bulkley, Liverpool, May 20, mdse. and 268 passengers to Tapscott & Co. June 4, lat. 45 31, lon. 44, in a heavy squall from the W.S.W., carried away cross-jack yard.

Ship Gipsy, (Br.) Gover, Liverpool, 35 ds., coal and 321 passengers to C Ilins.

Ship Janet Kidston, (Br.) Dard, Bremen, 48 ds., in ballast and 276 pass. to W. Ruschmuller.

Dutch galliot Anna Elizabeth, De Jonge, Yonghal, (Ireland,) 58 ds., in ballast and 75 passengers to order.

Bark Londonderry, (Br.) Burr, Glasgow, 51 ds., iron and 133 passengers to T. McDonald.

Brig Vandalia, Williams, Santa Cruz, 24 ds., sugar to Nesmith & Sons. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Leadbeater, Pa mer, Shields, 73 ds., coal to Barclay & Livingston.

Brig Eleanor, (Ham.) Bethen, Hamburg, 45 ds., in ballast and 94 passengers to E. Beck & Kunhardt.

Brig Ceres, (Prus.) Sleinorth, Hamburg, 60 ds., iron and 98 passengers to E Beck & Kunhardt.

Bark Harvest, Nichols, Savannah, 5 ds., cotton and rice to Sturges, Clearman & Co. June 19, lat. 36 48, lon. 74 30, George Connoley, seaman, died of inflammation of the brain, aged 16 years.

Bark Repeater, (Br.) Kirkpatrick, Liverpool, 57 ds., iron and 149 passengers to order.

Bark Element, (Br.) Kenney, Cienfuegos, 17 ds., sugar to Pouzea Freres, vessel to J. B. & G. A. Hamilton & Co. Vessels left before reported.

Bark Johanna Elize, (Ham.) Troutmann, Hamburg, 34 ds., mdse. and 192 pass to Von Leht & Co.

Brig R. Russell, Mayo, Gaga, (Cuba) 22 ds., sugar to Yznarga & Etulaine, vessel to R. P. Buck. Left no Am. vessels in port.

Brig Tybee, Ferguson, Charleston, 4 ds., cotton, &c., to G. Bulkley.

Brig Brownsville, Rogers, Brazos St. Jago, May 27, hides, &c., to master.

Brig Buena Vista, Devines, Wilmington, 8 days, naval stores to E S Powell.

Brig Thomas, (Br.) Taylor, Bordeaux, 64 ds., brandy and wine to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Neptune, (Olden.) Schweikel, Bremen, 43 ds., in ballast and 116 pass to Poppe & Co.

Brig Helen Mar, (Br.) Card, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., plaster to master.

Brig Rio Grande, Porter, Kingston, for an eastern port.

Brig Mozart, Tarbox, Eastport 8 ds., plaster to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Robert Miller, Creamer, Calias, 10 ds., pickets to Smith & Boynton.

Schr Camilla, Blyard, Brandywine, 3 ds., corn meal and flour to J. L. Buckley.

Schr Mary, Wall, Mettler, 8 ds., lumber to Simpson, Mayhews & Co.

Schr Augustus, Hodgson, Lubec, 8 ds, lumber to Brett, Vose & Co.

Schr Matilda E. Wells, Griffing, Charleston, 5 ds, cotton to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr Bertha, Hatton, Plymouth, N. C., 5 ds., shingles.

Schr South Carolina, Attridge, Newbern, N. C., 5 days, naval stores to Dollener & Potter.

Schr Darling, (of Brookhaven,) Willard, Savannah, 5 ds., cotton to master.

Schr Chas. A Stetson, (of New-Haven,) Miller, Elethuen, 7 ds., pine apples to C. Ackerly. Left schr. M. L. Wedmore, for New-York soon.

Schr. Richmond Pitcher, Calais, 8 ds., lumber to J. Grice.

Schr Rio, Herries, Machias, 6 ds., lumber to J. F. Snow.

Schr Eldorado, Wass, Columbia, Me., 9 ds., lumber to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr Brilliant, Cotton, Millbridge, 16 ds., lumber to Brett, Vose & Co.

Schr Wreath, Wass, Addison, 10 ds, lumber to Simpson, Mayhews & Co.

Schr Falcon, Dyer, Millbridge, 10 ds, lumber to Simpson, Mayhews & Co.

Schr N C Harris, Means, Jonesboro', 9 ds., lumber to Mayhew Talbot & Co.

Schr Henry M Smith, Jenkins, Fredericksburg, 4 ds, corn and flour to W H Newman & Co.

Schr Rowland, Rayner, Brookhaven, 2 ds., in ballast, bd to Philadelphia.

Schr Chas W Bentley, Mills, Brookhaven, 2 ds., in ballast bd to Philadelphia.

Schr Medford, Loud, Calais, 8 ds, lumber to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr Zelda E Wells, Tyler, Charleston, 6 ds, cotton to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Pashaw, Pitcher, Calais, 8 ds, lumber to J. Grice.

Sloop Thos. B. Hawkins, Jones, Providence, 2 ds, bound to Rondout.

WIND—Sunset, W.

Sailed.

Propeller Wm. Penn, Marks, New-Orleans; ships Eureka (clipper,) Welsh, San Francisco; Prince Arthur, (Br.) Dixon, Quebec.

By Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, June, 15—Arrived ship H H Boody, Boston.

BRIDGEPORT, June 21—Arrived Br. brigs Pauline, Card, from Nova Scotia; Rebecca, Merriam, do; schr. John Benson, Smith, do.

NORFOLK, June 21 Arrived brig Trunillo, New-York.

Memoranda.

The screw steamship City of Norfolk, which was recently built for the line between City and Richmond, after receiving some alterations and improvements, went down the lower Bay yesterday, (Tuesday) on a trial and pleasure excursion, and gave entire satisfaction by her performance, running the distance of 20 miles against wind and tide, in 1 hour and 35 minutes. The chief improvement which has been effected in her arrangements, consists of a new propeller that has been substituted in the place of the former one, of increased dimensions and better adaptedness to the power of the engine. The diameter of the present wheel is 9 feet 4 inches, with an expanding pitch of 21 feet, and length of blade 2 feet 6 inches; steam pressure 25 pounds to the square inch, the wheel making 61 revolutions per minute. The vessel will hereafter be employed in the transportation of passengers and freight, in the place of the former one, and is now loading for the latter port, at Pier No 8 E. R.

The report of ship Enterprise, (Br.) that arrived on Sunday from Liverpool, should have read Emigrant, Price, not Enterprise.)

Spoken, &c.

May 10 lat 16 47, lon 31 20, exchanged signals with ship, showing a blue signal, with a white ball in the centre, bound west.

May 31, lat 46 25, lon 34 53, exchanged signals with one of the London packet-ships showing Griswold's signal, bound west.

May 29 lat 46 50, lon 36 30, exchanged signals with a ship bound west, showing a blue flag with a white cross, and red ball in the centre.

No date lat 40 46, lon 30 45, Holland brig Jackline and Elise, from Amsterdam for New-York, 15 ds out.

May 11, off Cork, ship Caroline, Nesmith, from Liverpool for Philadelphia.

May 26, lat 41 37, lon 37 passed French brig Ellen Maria, bound west.

June 13 lat 41 10, lon 67 5 W., steamship Arctic, hence for Liverpool.

June 9, no lat or lon, passed a large steamship with four masts, steering east, (Great Britain.)

June 11, lat 43 40, lon 58 27, brig Fame, (of Cork,) with emigrants, bound west.

June 14, lat 45 30, lon 61, at 9 P M, passed a large steamship bound east.

June 16 lat 40 24, lon. 67 22, ship Indian Ocean, (Br) hence for Liverpool.

May 11, off Cape Palos, exchanged signals with ship Lochnevar from Leghorn.

June 18, Alboran light bearing S W 20 miles, passed brig J Pilot, eight months.

June 19, lat 30 34, lon 77 11, whale brig L. Bruce, Young, from Provincetown, out 10 weeks.

June 10, lat 23 50, lon 82, ship Sarah, ——, from Mobile for Antwerp, 10 ds out.

Foreign Ports.

At Brazos St Jago, May 27, brig Monico, ——, for New-York, wtg water to cross the bar, schr Major Barbour, ——, from and for New-Orleans.

FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL.—$100,000 OGDENSBURG RAILROAD SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT CONVERTIBLE BONDS.—We offer for sale $100,000 Ogdensburg Railroad Second Mortgage Convertible seven per cent Bonds, payable in 1861. Interest Coupons attached payable 1st April and October in New-York. The road is 118 miles long and in point of construction is not surpassed by any road in this country and is completely equipped for a large business.

The estimated cost of the entire road up to the middle of June, is.....$5,200,000

Realized as follows:

Capital stock	$1,650,000
First mortgage bond, 1859	1,500 000
Second mortgage bond, 1861	1,450,000
Estimated floating debt	600,000
	$5,200,000

To meet the floating debt the company own of second mortgage bonds.....$850,000

Capital stock.....350,000

$1,200,000

The earnings for first year with road not in full operation from Oct. 1, 1850, to Oct 1, 1851, were $291,168 86.

The earnings of second year to May 1, show an average gain of 50 per cent—the May receipts will be about $50,000.

From the nature of its position and the rapid increase of its business it is anticipated that in a few years it will take rank with the first Railroads in the country, and the convertibility of the bonds into stock adds greatly to their value as a sound investment.

The above bonds are for $1,000 each. For further information inquire of N. R. COBB & CO., No. 29 Wall-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The undersigned contemplates organizing, in the month of October next, a Company, with a suitable capital, for *tunneling mountains for Railroad purposes* in the United States. The machine to be employed in this work will be constructed under the patent known as "Wilson's improvement for cutting stone." It is proposed to convene at the City of New-York, in the month of September next, by special invitation, one Engineer of the highest standing from each State in the Union, together with the Presidents of such Railroad Companies as are interested in the success of this great work. A model of the tunneling machine will be exhibited at such meeting, and its practical operation fully explained by the mechanic who is now constructing it. If a majority of this board of Engineers concur in the practicability of the plan, their certificate of the fact and their opinion of the cost attending the effort will form the basis of operations. The object of this notice at this time is to direct the attention of engineers and capitalists interested in this great enterprise, *to the principle of this invention*, and for that purpose to refer such of them as may reside in this vicinity or may visit this City during the coming three months, to the establishment of the Empire Stone Dressing Company's foot of 28th, 29th and 30th-sts., East River, in this City, at which place a large number of machines employed in cutting stone may be seen in daily operation.

CHARLES T. SHELTON, No. 14 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, June 4, 1852.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, New-York, issue Foreign Circular Letters of Credit on the following

CITIES:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Athens,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St Petersburg,
Berlin,	Florence,	Moscow,	Stockholm,
Baden-Baden,	Frankfort,	Munich,	Siena,
Berne,	Genoa,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Geneva,	Mulhouse,	Seville,
Bologna,	Gibraltar,	Naples,	Turin,
Bremen,	Hamburg,	Nice,	Toulon,
Brussels,	Hague,	Oporto,	Trieste,
Bagni de Lucca,	Havre,	Oleron,	Venice,
Basle,	London,	Paris,	Vevey,
Cairo,	Leghorn,	Pau,	Vienna,
Coblentz,	Leipsic,	Pisa,	Wiesbaden,
Cologne,	Lyons,	Rome,	Warsaw.
Cadiz,	Madrid,		

Also, Letters of Credit, payable in all the principal cities of the United States, Canada, West Indies, &c.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 279 Greenwich-st, between Chambers and Warren-sts.—open every afternoon from 4 to 7 o'clock. Females, married or unmarried, and minors have the full control of all moneys invested in their names. Interest, at six per cent, will be allowed on all sums, not exceeding five hundred dollars, deposited before the 1st day of July.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Directors of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company have declared a dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of the Company payable on and after the 15th day of July, 1852. The transfer books will be closed from the 30th inst. til the 15th of July next. By order of the Board of Directors.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.

SEVEN PER CENT BONDS OF THE NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY reimbursable in 1867, with semi-annual interest coupons attached; for sale by BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD, No. 28 William-st.

$2,500 WANTED—On Bond or Mortgage, for two or three years, at 7 per cent. Address H. B., this office.

FINANCIAL.

$200,000 EIGHT PER CENT. MORTGAGE AND CONVERTIBLE BONDS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—Sealed proposals will be received for sums not less than $1,000, at the office of Messrs. DELANO, DUNLEVY & CO., No. 39 Wall-street, until WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of June instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for $200,000 Eight per cent. Bonds of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, convertible into the Stock of the Company at the will of the holder any time within five years from the 30th May, 1852, interest coupons attached payable 1st June and 1st July each year, in New-York City, at the Banking House of Messrs. PHELPS, SPERMAN & CO., and the prime paid at the same place in 1862.

These Bonds are a part of an issue of $500,000, secured by mortgage on the road from Milwaukee to Rock River, in Wisconsin, a distance of seventy miles, and covers decided grounds, depots, car and machine shop, and the road equipments. They are issued to meet the expenses incurred and to be incurred in the construction and equipment of the road. Thirty miles are built and under contract and now operated, and the whole is under contract to be completed by first of November next. Thirteen and one-half miles more from Eagle to White water will be opened by the first of August next, and twelve miles more from Whitewater to Milton, in September. The iron and ties are purchased for the whole distance, and the contract for the superstructure is let. The estimated cost of the road to Rock River is $1,250,000, about eight hundred thousand dollars of which has already been expended in its construction and equipment. The 30 miles now opened is earning $30 a day, and the receipts for June will be about $2,000. The receipts for August when the road will be opened to Whitewater, are estimated at $12 000.

These Bonds differ from most others of the market, in the fact that they are not only amply secured but bear eight per cent. interest, and may by the free banking law of Wisconsin form the basis of banking in lieu of State Stocks for one-half the capital of a bank. This provision adds greatly to the value of the Bonds, as it will create a home demand, and for this purpose they are equal to any State stocks now in the market. Wisconsin contains a population of about four hundred thousand and is rapidly increasing, and as yet has no chartered Banks. The Legislature at the late session opened the door for the establishment of Banks, (heretofore prohibited) by passing a General Banking Law, which offers greater inducements to bankers than the law of any other State in the Union.

For Banking purposes in Wisconsin, they are on a par with State Stocks, which are now considered about ten per cent premium. The Trustee in the mortgage is George S. Coe, Esq. of the City of New-York, Cashier of the Ohio Life and Trust Company. The Bonds draw interest from the 1st of July next. Twenty-five per cent. will be required on being notified of acceptance of bid, and the balance in the month of July next and interest computed and averaged according to the time of payment. Exhibits, giving full particulars in relation to these securities, may be obtained of Messrs. DELANO, DUNLEVY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st. New-York, June 21, 1852.

JOHN CATLIN, President, M. & M. R. R. Co.

THE MECHANICS AND TRADERS SAVINGS BANK, No. 492 Grand-st., (between Willet and Sheriff street, New-York. President, WALTER UNDERHILL.

1st Vice-President, RICHARD M. HOE.
2d Vice-President, CHANDLER L. INGERSOLL.
3d Vice-President, ALFRED T. CONKLIN.
Secretary, JAMES P. HAIGHT.

This institution will open for business on Wednesday, the 26th day of May,

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I....NO. 240. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

Is published EVERY EVENING, (Sunday excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 7 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, we shall, at the same rates as the Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

A very large NEWSPAPER, FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every Saturday morning, at the low price of two DOLLARS per annum. Five copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WHIG RATIFICATION MEETING.

GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT, for President.

WM. A. GRAHAM, for Vice-President.

☞ By Order of the two Whig General COMMITTEES, the Whigs of the City and County of New-York will meet at the Broadway House, on THURSDAY EVENING, June 24, to ratify the nomination of the Whig candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States.

The following eminent speakers have been invited to address the Meeting:

Hon. George Evans, Hon. John M. Clayton,
" Rufus Choate, " M. P. Gentry,
" J. R. Underwood, " John J. Crittenden,
" William L. Dayton, " Reverdy Johnson,
" James C. Jones, " Truman Smith,
" John M. Botts, " Robert C. Winthrop,
" George Ashmun, " Edward Stanly,
" Samuel F. Vinton, " James A. Pearce,
" Preston Ewing, " James Brooks,
" E. C. Cabell, " George H. Babcock,
" Thomas Clayton, Gen. Leslie Combs,
Gov. Morehead, Senator Beekman,
Ogden Hoffman, Esq., N. Bowditch Blunt, Esq.,
Col. Charles Anderson, Gov. Johnston,
Joseph Blunt, Wm Curtiss Noyes,
Gen. Calvin E. Mather, James S. Thayer, Esq.,
Trustus Brooks, Esq., Thomas R. Tomlinson, Esq.,
Horace Greeley, Esq., Henry J. Raymond, Esq.

GEO. J. CORNELL, Chairman of Joint Com. of Arrangements.

B. L. BUDD, Secretary.

☞ Third Ward.—SCOTT AND GRAHAM.—The IIId Ward Whig Committee are requested to meet on THURSDAY EVENING, 24th inst, at 7 P. M., at the corner of Cottage-place and Warren-st. All Whigs are invited to meet and march with the Ward Committee to the Whig Ratification Meeting to be holden at the Broadway House.

By order, OSCAR W. STURTEVANT, Chairman.
THOS. OUTWATER, } Secretaries.
GEO. W. PALMER, }

☞ Fifth Ward Whigs—GRAND RALLY.—The Whigs of the IIId Congressional District are requested to meet on the corner of West Broadway and Franklin-st, opposite the Fifth Ward Hotel, on THURSDAY EVENING, 24th inst., at 7½ o'clock, to proceed from thence in mass to the Broadway House, to respond to the nomination of Gen WINFIELD SCOTT for President, and WILLIAM A. GRAHAM for Vice-President. By order of the Committee of Arrangements. JOHN B. FRINK, Chairman.

☞ Seventh Ward.—The Democratic Whig Electors of the Seventh Ward are requested to assemble at Lundy's Lane Headquarters, corner of Madison and Rutgers sts., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, to attend the Ratification Meeting at the Broadway House,—and for SCOTT and GRAHAM "All march one way." By order of the Ward Committee.

JAMES F. FREEBORN, Chairman.
SAMUEL T. MCKENNY, Secretary.

☞ Seventeenth Ward—At a special meeting of the XVIIth Ward Democratic Whig Committee, held at the Henry Clay House on the 22d inst., it was unanimously

Resolved, That the XVIIth Ward Whig Committee do most cordially respond to the nomination made by the National Whig Convention, of WINFIELD SCOTT for President, and WILLIAM A. GRAHAM for Vice-President; and they pledge themselves to their Whig brethren to use their best endeavor to procure the election of the nominees.

Resolved, That the Whigs of the XVIIth Ward be, and they are hereby, requested to meet at the General County Ratification Meeting, to be held at 8 o'clock on THURSDAY EVENING, the 24th inst., at the Broadway House. By order. EDWARD PHILLIPS, Chairman,
STEPHEN CLARK, Vice-Chairman.
H. C. MILES, }
CORNELIUS MINOR, } Secretaries.

☞ Twentieth Ward.—TO YOUR POSTS.—The Democratic Whigs of the XXth Ward! Arouse! Shake off the dew-drops that glitter on your garments, and once more rally on to victory. Give the Locos-Focos an 1849 muster and assembly at Charles Roe's, on the 20th inst. and 23d inst., at head-quarters on THURSDAY EVENING, 24th inst., at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of marching in procession by torch-light to the Whig head-quarters at the Broadway House, to respond to the nominations of Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT for President, and WILLIAM A. GRAHAM for Vice President. By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

WILLIAM TURNER, CHARLES ROE,
FRANCIS M'CURRY, HENRY T. JOLLEY,
CHARLES SIMPSON. Committee.

☞ The Undersigned Committee, on behalf of the members of MANHATTAN ENGINE COMPANY No. 3, beg leave to return their thanks to Mrs. Holsworth, of No 20 Ludlow-st.; Mrs. Simpson, of No. 212 Bowery; Mrs. Tully, of 30th-st.; Mr. Carpenter, of No. 107 Ludlow st.; Mrs. Waterbury, and Miss Woodruff, of Birmingham-st; and to Miss Shanley, of No 30 Essex-st, for the beautiful floral presents received from their hands on the occasion of the second annual parade of the New-York Fire Department. They also desire to return their thanks to Messrs. Frazee & Sapes of Odd Fellows Hall, corner of Grand and Centre-sts., for the sumptous collation prepared by them on the evening of the above occasion, and for their attention and general disposition to oblige

JOHN JOYCE,
WM A. WATERBURY, } Committee.
JESSE W. CHACE,

☞ Grand Union Sunday School Excursion.—The Sunday Schools connected with the Orchard-st. and Murray-st. Universalist Churches will make their annual Pic-Nic Excursion together, to Fairy Grove, Yonkers, on FRIDAY, the 25th inst. The steamboat SOUTH AMERICA and a convenient double-decked Barge are engaged. The Barge will lay at the foot of Harrison-st., to receive those residing on the north side. The Steamboat will receive passengers at the foot of Grand-st., E. R., at 7 o'clock; after which, will proceed to the foot of Harrison-st., for the Barge, leaving there at 8 o'clock, precisely, touching at Hammond-st. at 8½ o'clock. A good Band of Music is also engaged to accompany the Excursion. Tickets, 50 cents each, may be had at the places of starting on the morning of the Excursion. N B.—Baskets will be conveyed from the Churches to the Boat. If it should storm on Friday, the Excursion will take place on Wednesday, the 30th inst.

☞ Ward School, No. 29, corner of North Moore and Varick-sts, will be open for instruction on THURSDAY MORNING next, July 1. It is hoped that all children intending to enter the School will be prompt at 9 o'clock in their attendance on that morning, as the classes will then be formed. The teachers will continue daily (on school days) at the building up to that time, to register the names of any pupils presented. By order of the Board of School Officers. A. L. DECAMP, Secretary.

☞ Are You Deaf, or troubled with Noises in or discharges from the Ear?—If so, avoid quacks, syringes, oils, &c., and consult Dr. LUTENER, No. 80 Prince-st., near Broadway. Dr. L. has discovered a never-failing remedy for short, weak, and imperfect sight. Office hours from 9 until 3 o'clock. All letters must contain $1, and be prepaid. The mute language taught in six lessons.

☞ Stockinger's Union.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of Stocking Weavers will be held at St. David's Hall, No. 242 Walker-st., at 8 o'clock, P. M., on FRIDAY, July 2, for the purpose of taking into consideration the establishment of a Union, for the maintenance of a uniform statement of trade prices. All Stocking Weavers are requested to attend.

☞ Notice.—INDUSTRIAL HOME ASSOCIATION, No. 3.—There will be a public meeting held of the above Association on FRIDAY EVENING, June 25, at 8 o'clock, at the Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, East side, between Broome and Delancey-sts. By order of

J. ANDREW HANDSCHUCK, Secretary.

☞ The Corner Stone of the New Bible House on 4th-av., will be laid, with appropriate exercises, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 6 P.M.

LUTHER BRADISH, }
J. C. BRIGHAM, } Committee of
G. D. PHELPS, } Arrangements.

☞ Notice to Passengers.—Passengers per steamship BALTIC for LIVERPOOL, will please be on board, at the foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, June 26, at 11 o'clock A. M. sending previously all luggage not wanted on the passage. E. K. COLLINS & CO.

☞ Second-hand Soda Water Apparatus FOR SALE.—One Self-acting Generator, two Fountains, Drought Tube, and Cooler, all complete, which will be sold very cheap at WILLIAM GEE'S Soda Water Apparatus Manufactory, No. 66 Gold-st.

☞ Baltimore Nominations and those $3 50 Boots at A. BAKER'S, No. 30 Beekman-st., are now the subject of general conversation. Also, those Patent Leather Boots, at $5 50. Summer Shoes, Gaiters, &c., of every style, best quality, equally low.

☞ Post-Office, New-York.—NOTICE.—The Mails per U. S. M. S. CHEROKEE, for California, &c., *via* Havana, will close at this office on THURSDAY, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M. WM. V. BRADY, P. M.

☞ Sonora Gold Mining Company.—Capital Stock $200,000. Shares $100 each.

FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, President.
THOS. E. HASTINGS, Secretary.
Office of Sale and Transfer of Stock, No. 66 Beaver-st. New-York.

The good people on the shores of Lake Erie are not willing to be outdone in gold seeking. One of the first vessels that was sent out to California was a small lake vessel, from Cleveland. We now see, by the Western papers, that the inhabitants of the north, or Canadian side, have determined to dispatch a vessel from Port Stanley to Australia. The vessel is to leave in August. She is a schooner, of only 150 tons, to be fitted up in yacht style. Of course, in getting to sea, she will have to pass the entire line of the Canadian Canals on her way to Montreal.

Com. Shubrick writes to the Washington *Republic* in correction of some errors in regard to the defence of Craney Island. He says: With the aid of the recollections of a brother officer, I think I have got the little matter about the survivors of the Craney Island defence right; they are, besides myself, Commodore David Geisinger and Charles S. McCauley, and Captains Bladen Dulany and Josiah Tattnall. The four gentlemen named served as midshipmen in the division which I commanded.

It is said that Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr.'s affairs are about to be settled. That Mrs. Quincy releases her right of dower on her husband's estates, and gives up the Quincy House built on her father's land, she retaining the rest of her property, and Josiah Quincy, Sr., purchases the house built on his land in Quincy—it being understood that the Vermont Central Railroad are to make arrangements for taking up the bonds at maturity.

A young woman about 22 years of age, name not known, threw herself before the engine of the Northern mail train of cars from Burlington, due at Boston on Saturday, when it was passing through Enfield, N. H., and was instantly killed. She was shockingly mangled. She came from Vermont a few weeks since.

Lola Montez is again in trouble at Baltimore. A few nights ago, at the Holiday-street Theatre, she boxed the ears of a young man named George Smith, who has been travelling with her in the capacity of ballet-master. The dispute originated in some free observations of Smith's upon Lola's traits of character.

New-York Daily Times.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR IN TROUBLE.

THE LONDON PRESS IN PARIS.

PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA OPPOSED.

NEW ARMY FOR THE POPE.

COTTON FIRM—BREADSTUFFS DULL.

By Telegraph over the Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick and Maine Lines to Portland,
AND THENCE BY THE
BAIN MERCHANTS' LINE TO NEW-YORK.

HALIFAX, N. S., Wednesday, June 23.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, Captain STONE, which sailed from Liverpool at 3½ o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 12th inst., arrived at her wharf here at noon to-day, having been detained off the harbor all last night by a thick fog.

She has 59 passengers—nine for Halifax.

On the 18th inst. the *Niagara* saw the COLLINS steamship *Arctic*, in lat. 50 23, lon. 36 47, steering East.

The *Atlantic* reached Liverpool about noon on Wednesday, June 9.

The steam-propeller *Sarah Sands* sailed from Liverpool for New-York on Thursday, the 10th inst.

A prevalence of easterly winds had delayed the arrival of shipping at Liverpool.

ENGLAND.

The business before Parliament was comparatively unimportant.

On Wednesday the proceedings of the House were again interrupted by the disorderly conduct of FEARGUS O'CONNOR, the member for Nottingham, who caused a great sensation by his absurd behavior, and by striking two of the members. He was committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms to remain in confinement till the end of the session. Two physicians have since testified that he is insane, and he will be removed to an Asylum.

On Thursday, petitions were presented from Jamaica, Antigua, St. Kitts, British Guiana, and the Mauritius, complaining of the distressed condition of those Colonies, and assigning the Sugar act of 1846 as the cause of their ruin.

In the House of Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that the extra grant of £100,000 for the expenses of the Kaffir war will not be wanted.

On Friday the House again went into Committee on the Supplies.

The threat made by the French Minister of Police to expel the correspondents of the London press from Paris, has waked up the entire editorial force, and all the London papers have leading articles upon it. The English Ambassador at Paris has applied to the French Government on the subject.

Messrs. VIANA, JONES & CHAPPELL, of Liverpool, announce a line of steamers to commence running on the first of August, between Liverpool and Australia. Three of the intended steamers are now employed in the Mediterranean.

The extensive printing establishment of the Messrs. CLOWES, in London, was damaged by fire on Thursday to the extent of $50,000. The whole of the editions of the "Illustrated Catalogue of the Great Exhibition," and of "KNIGHT's Illustrated Shakspeare," were destroyed.

IRELAND.

The National Exhibition of Irish Industry was opened at Cork on Thursday, 10th inst.

The 29th June is the day fixed for the installation of Dr. CULLEN, as successor in Dublin to Archbishop MURRAY.

Government refused to extend an inquiry respecting the establishment of the American Mail Station at Cork.

The telegraph between Dublin and Galway is in such a state of forwardness that experimental messages have been transmitted.

FRANCE.

The main point of interest this week is the difficulty between the *Constitutionnel* newspaper and the Government. The editor has received a second official warning—the third will be a suspension of the paper. Dr. VERON, the writer of the obnoxious articles, seems inclined to stick to his statements. One Paris correspondent, writing on the 10th says: It is known in political circles that the President is equally incensed against VERON for his persistence, and CAVAIGNAC to whose blundering he attributes the publicity given to the matter,—he (the President) having his own reasons for keeping the Belgian question as quiet as possible.

The Chateau de Louis Philippe—a country seat—was seized in virtue of the decree. The question of the confiscation was to be argued before the Council on Saturday—the day the *Niagara* sailed.

The distribution of Eagles at Strasburg passed off quietly.

The weather throughout France was superb. In the south, the mulberry trees and vines had recovered from the frost; and wine and silk are now looked on as likely to be good crops.

PRUSSIA.

The Zollverein meeting, at which Prussia was to declare its determination on the present crisis of the Union, took place on Monday. The Prussian Commission replied definitely to the Darmstadt Coalition—1st. That Prussia rejected altogether a Customs' Union with Austria. 2d. That Prussia will not enter into the discussion of Commercial questions with Austria. The treaties for the renewal of the Zollverein shall be completed. Prussia demands an immediate and unconditional answer from all the States of the Zollverein, whether or not they agree to the proposition, in order that Prussia may immediately establish Custom-Houses on the frontiers of such as dissent. The friendly relations on other topics with Prussia and Austria will not, however, be disturbed.

ITALY.

It is announced, by way of Vienna, that the States of the Church have joined the German, Italian and Austrian Postal Union.

The incorporations of Arts and Trades, that were abolished in 1800 by PIUS VII, are revived by a Papal decree, and placed under the immediate surveillance of the Clergy.

A Swiss journal states that the Pope has contracted with a Mr. KALBERWARTTON to recruit a Papal army of 6,000 picked men, mostly Swiss.

SWITZERLAND.

The Roman Catholic religious population in the Canton of Fessido are superseded, and their property confiscated by an order of a General Council, carried by a majority of two. This act of intolerance has stirred up anew the spirit of discontent that at present pervades the Republic.

GREECE.

The Government had under consideration a treaty of some political as well as religious importance, by which the Greek Church refuses to return under the jurisdiction of the Patriarch of Constantinople. Since the establishment of the Kingdom of Greece, the Greek Church has acted independently of the Patriarch's jurisdiction under a Synod of its own, appointed by the King. Ministers were about to present the treaty to the Chambers.

TURKEY.

The greater part of Bosnia Serai, the capital of Bosnia, was destroyed by fire on the 23d May. During the conflagration the troops committed the most abominable acts of rapine and pillage.

AFRICA.

Sierra Leone letters of the 13th state that commerce between Gambia and that settlement was rapidly extending.

Owing to the difficulty (already alluded to) with the Liberian Government, the British Consul had left Liberia.

The English packet had 4,000 pineapples on freight, as an experiment in the importation of that fruit from Africa.

INDIA.

A telegraphic dispatch from Marseilles anticipates the Indian Mail with dates from Calcutta to the 3d, and Bombay to the 12th of May.

The Burmese had made an effort to retake Martaban by surprise, but were driven back with immense loss.

Exchange at Calcutta on London, 1s. 10¼d.@1s. 10¼d.

Latest by Mail.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday—1 P. M.

Nothing is known relative to the future movements of the British force in Burmah, nor of the enemy's operations around Rangoon. Provisions were scarce and bad. It is reported that a revolution has broken out in Ava, but it wants confirmation. Bombay markets unchanged. Imports firm.

FRANCE.—The Forest of Enas, as well as the Chateau, has been seized under the confiscation decree.

June 11—French 5 per cents. closed at 100f., 40c. Bank of France, 2,800f.

GERMANY.—The Hanoverian Government has made several deductions in the rate of bills on the Elbe.

Mr. SILSBY, the comedian, and Mr. HOWARD PAUL, came near losing their lives on the 5th inst., by the fall of an avalanche in the Great St. Bernard pass. They were buried in the snow, and were rescued by the monks of the Hospice.

Latest by Telegraph.

From our Correspondent.

THE FUNDS, STOCK AND SHARE MARKET.—LONDON, Saturday, 2 o'clock, P.M.—CONSOLS, for account, 99¼@99½, ex-dividend; do. Money, 100¼. FOREIGN STOCKS—Mexican Three per cents., 24¼@24½.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

The Liverpool COTTON market continued active at full prices, but was without excitement. The *Atlantic's* news gave it an impulse, and some of the brokers quote 1-16d. advance on last week's prices.

The STATE OF TRADE in the manufacturing districts was moderately good.

MONEY was plentiful and CONSOLS continued above par. An active business had been done in AMERICAN SECURITIES at satisfactory rates. Illinois Central Railroad Bonds were mostly taken up.

The Bullion in the Bank of England amounted to £21,900,000 sterling.

The CORN market was very dull.

PROVISIONS were active, and on the rise. Beef had advanced 4s. ₱ tc., and Pork 2s. ₱ bbl. TALLOW was slightly better. NAVAL STORES lower. OILS exhibited no change. In RICE there had been but few transactions.

FREIGHTS—Passengers were scarce. Cargo rates were about the same.

WOOL—Since the public sales, had been rather flatter. HEMP and FLAX were quiet. SUGAR—A good business had been done at London at the prices of the previous week. IRON, at Liverpool, had an upward tendancy. Rails were in good demand.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The market continued active, with extensive transactions at firm prices, but was without excitement. The sales of the week amounted to 69,010 bales of which speculators took 23,740 bales, and exporters 12,060. The quantity of American sold was 56,090 bales. The imports for the week were 36,334 bales, of which 25,736 were American, with a large import due. The total stock on hand at Liverpool, on the 11th June, was estimated at 523,600 bales, of which 402,010 bales were American. On Friday night, the market closed firm at the highest rates of the preceding week.

The Latest Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 12—2½ P. M.

The market closed very firmly yesterday, with sales amounting to from 12,000 to 14,000 bales, fully one half which was on speculation and for export. To-day there was less inquiry, with only a small attendance of spinners. The business, however, so far, is estimated at 9,000 to 10,000 bales, allowing some 4,000 or 5,000 to speculators and exporters. Prices, if anything, are rather stiffer. There is no news of the Brizilian mail up to this hour.

State of Trade.

There was considerable inquiry for YARNS and goods in Manchester during the week, but stocks being comparatively small, holders were not disposed to yield in prices, and consequently the actual business was limited.

CORN MARKET.—The market at Liverpool was dull, and prices lower. American WHEAT could be bought for 6s. ₱ 70 lb of white. FLOUR—Baltimore brands sold at 20s. ₱ bbl. In Indian CORN there had been moderate transactions at 30c. for Northern white and 31s. for yellow. The weather was exceedingly favorable to the farmers. Six weeks' average of quotations showed the rate to be—WHEAT, 40s. 9d; BARLEY, 23s.; OATS, 20s.; RYE, 30s. 5d.

PROVISIONS—Beef had risen some 3s. 6d. ₱ tierce, and showed no disposition to recede. Pork was firmly held at 2s. ₱ bbl advance. Bacon, in moderate demand at former prices. Lard, but little in the market; prices had advanced 6d. ₱ cwt. Butter, no sales. Cheese, sales of 150 bbls. American at unchanged prices. QUERCITRON BARK sold at retail only at 7s. 9d. for the Philadelphia. BEESWAX, in limited request at £7 ₱ cwt. for good American. DYEWOODS, no improvement in prices.

Hollingshed, Tetley & Co's. Circular.

We have had an extensive business going forward in COTTON this week, and the sales are pretty much to the same extent as in the previous one, and divided also in much the same manner, being nearly in equal proportions to the trade and to speculators, &c. Owing to the light importations of American cotton for three weeks past, the market has been rather scantily supplied. On the whole, therefore, it has been firmer than it usually is, when the trade only buy moderately, as a speculative demand, being confined to new parties comparatively, has not the same influence or effect as a demand to an equal extent from the trade. Prices have been a little irregular at times, but must be considered full 1-16d. ₱ lb higher than last week, upon the average, and this most apparent in Uplands generally, which are sparingly offered, and in New-Orleans and Mobiles, at 5d@5¼d. ₱ lb. There has been a good deal doing in Pernams and Bras is generally, which must be considered ¼d. higher. Egyptian are firm, and the best qualities are somewhat dearer. Surats are in good request and ¼d. dearer, during the fortnight. The sales to-day (Friday) amount to 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 are on speculation, and 2,000 for export.

Havre Markets.

HAVRE, Thursday, June 10.

Our COTTON Market closed on the 9th with sales of about 300 bales for the day. Up to noon to-day the transactions have been 400 bales at unchanged prices. The demand is limited. 17 ships are entered for this port with 30,600 bales. Sales were made to-day of 300 bags Rio and 600 Ceylon Coffee. SUGAR unchanged in price. ASHES—American are slow of sale; 25 bbls. No. 1 sold at 44.50c. No transactions to day in RICE or OIL.

Passengers.

Mrs. Rodge and lady, Mr Peabody, lady and two children, Miss Peabody, Mr Clay on, lady and two children, Mrs. Martin, Miss Tudor, Mrs Summers, Mrs. Weller, Miss Wilson, Miss Gusendor, Messrs. Ellis, Worth, Lauric, Colburn, Clarke, Wilson, Trapier, Oliver, Billings, Bear, Dickson, Burer, Griffen, Reid Mathan, Alderson, Sands, Houston, Jr., Thompson, Campbell, Shirley, Beckmardt, Hughes, Hart, Ashton, Dowsin, Hill, Ainslie, Matthews, Crawford, Ferrera.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Whig Ratification Meetings—Great Enthusiasm.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 23.

The Whigs assembled in large numbers, in front of the City Hall, this evening, for the ratification of the nominations of SCOTT and GRAHAM. The meeting was called to order by Col. SEATON, who nominated WALTER LENOX as President, which was carried unanimously; twenty-one Vice-Presidents and six secretaries, proposed by J. M. CARLISLE, were appointed. Owing to the rain which prevailed, threatening an increase to a storm, the meeting adjourned till to-morrow, though to the evident dissatisfaction of a great many. The stand was tastefully decorated with flags and transparencies, two of the latter representing bowls of smoking hot soup, with the spoon in it. A long piece of canvas stretched across the main pillars bore the inscription, "SCOTT, GRAHAM, and the Compromise," with a flag hanging at each end. The meeting was preceded by the firing of 100 guns in honor of the nominations. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested by all present.

PITTSBURG, Tuesday, June 22.

The nomination of SCOTT has given universal satisfaction to the Whigs. The greatest enthusiasm prevails. Last night the city was in an uproar with fireworks and music, and this evening a salute of 50 guns is to be fired. The Ratification meeting was immense. Hon. MOSES HAMPTON presided. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. HAMPTON, Capt. PORTER, D. RITCHIE, Capt NAYLOR and others. Resolutions of the strongest kind passed in favor of the nominees, by acclamation.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 22.

The result of the Baltimore Convention was received at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning. Some surprise was manifested, but it was generally acceptible. A grand salute of one hundred guns was fired in honor of SCOTT and GRAHAM.

The Nominations at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, June 22.

The nominations have caused much surprise.

Steamboat Collision on Lake Erie.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, June 23.

The steamer *Northern Indiana* left here yesterday on a pleasure excursion, with some three hundred people on board, among whom were Controller WRIGHT, Gov. MARCY, and others. She put into Cleveland this morning in distress, having sustained injuries through a collision with schooner *Plymouth*, at half-past 1 A. M., between Black River Light and Cleveland.

The steamer struck the schooner about amidships, piercing them nearly through. The concussion was very severe. The captain of the schooner and two hands sprung on board the steamer. Ten persons on board the vessel escaped in a small boat, and were picked up by a steamer, destitute of clothing. The vessel went down, bow first, instantly. Both vessels had lights out. The accident will probably end the excursion.

The Tehuantepec Contract—Four of Carvajal's Troops Shot.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, June 21.

The brig *Tehuantepec* has arrived in six days from Vera Cruz. She reports that on the 24th, Colonel SLOO's Tehuantepec contract was for the second time before the Mexican Congress. On interpretation, one doubtful word was rejected. The Congress then adjourned *sine die*.

A letter from Matamoros states that four of CARVAJAL's troops who were recently taken prisoners, were shot by order of President ARISTA. There were one American, one Scotchman, and two Mexicans. The circumstances show great cruelty.

Things at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, June 23.

Nothing new here. There is great disappointment felt touching our Railroad Delegation. The Telegraph line is in *statu quo*, as yet.

The *Niagara* sailed at 2½ P.M. Wind west.

Brig *Boston*, from Boston, arrived at 5 P.M.

The weather is cool.

Struck by Lightning.

CHARLESTON, Monday, June 21.

During a violent thunder-storm this afternoon, the masts of the schooner *H. A. Burling*, loading for Baltimore, were struck by lightning, and completely shivered. The chief mate was somewhat injured by the fluid.

Murders on the Rio Grande.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, June 21.

A letter from Rio Grande, Texas, says that the Americans are in a state of intense excitement, in consequence of continued murders by the Mexicans and Indians.

Sailing of the America from Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 23.

The *America* sailed at noon. She had sixty-one passengers for Liverpool and 20 for Halifax, and $289,000 in American gold.

The Florida at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, June 22.

The *Florida* has arrived, in 58 hours from New-York.

Arrival of the Union at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Monday, June 21.

The steamship *Union*, from New-York, arrived at her wharf at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Philadelphia Steamships.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 23.

The steamship *City of Pittsburg* sailed this morning for New-York. The *State of Georgia* also left for Savannah.

Accident to Bishop Whitehouse.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 23.

The Chicago *Tribune* says that Bishop WHITEHOUSE had his arm broken in two places by the upsetting of the stage between Aurora and Ottawa on Saturday last.

XXXIId CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 23.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Department of the Interior, stating the reasons why no investigations had been had of the charges filed against the Commissioners to run the Mexican boundary.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

Many petitions were presented.

Mr. SEWARD, from the Select Committee on the subject, reported a joint resolution for the purchase of "CATLIN's Collection of Indian Scenes, Portraits," &c.

On the motion of Mr. HALE, the bill giving to acts of the Chief Clerk of the Patent Office all the force and validity as if performed by the Commissioner in person, was re-committed to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. MASON, from the Committee on Foreign Claims, reported a joint resolution for the relief of the Spanish Consul, and other Spanish subjects residing at New-Orleans and Key West, for losses sustained by violence during the year 1851.

Mr. JONES, of Iowa, reported a bill granting a pension of thirty dollars a month, for life, to the widow of Lieut. WOODWARD, of the revenue service, who was drowned on the coast of California, which was taken up and debated.

The bill after debate was laid on the table.

A large number of territorial bills were received from the House, and were taken up, and appropriately referred.

The joint resolution from the House accepting the portrait of HENRY CLAY, presented to the Nation by Mr. FAGNANI, of New-York, and directing it to be placed in the Congressional Library was taken up and passed.

MINT IN CALIFORNIA.

The bill to establish a Branch Mint in California was returned from the House with several amendments.

The bill being taken up, Mr. GWIN urged that the amendment be concurred in.

The amendments were then concurred in, and the bill is now passed.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

Mr. HALE offered a resolution directing an inquiry into the expediency of prohibiting, by law, clerks of Courts practicing as attorneys. Adopted.

A bill to incorporate the Catholic Sisters of the Visitation, of this city, was taken up. It was amended by limiting the amount of property owned by them at $150,000, and was then ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. ATCHISON, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and at 3 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 23.

The House resumed the consideration of BENNETT's Land Bill, granting land to all the States for Railroad and Educational purposes.

The question was taken on Mr. BENNETT's amendment, designating to what Railroad the land granted to eleven of the States for that purpose shall be applied, and it was decided negatively—Yeas 73; Nays 95.

Mr. RICHARDSON moved that the bill be tabled. Negatived—Yeas 87; Nays 96. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading by a vote of 75 to 92.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. BENNETT moved the bill be recommitted, with a view that it might be kept as the first business to-morrow morning.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., raised the question that, as the morning hour had expired, this could not be done, and he claimed his own right to the floor to make a motion.

The Speaker overruled the point, and said the bill must now be read a third time, as the House had ordered.

Mr. JONES said the decision was arbitrary and tyrannical.

The SPEAKER pronounced the gentleman out of order, and requested him to treat the Chair with respect.

Mr. JONES appealed from the decision of the Chair, but the House sustained the latter by a large majority.

The bill was read a third time and then passed over.

SPANISH INDEMNITY.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a message from the President of the United States, inclosing a note from the Spanish Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, asking indemnity for the Spanish subjects whose property was destroyed in the popular tumult at New-Orleans in August last, growing out of Cuban affairs. The President recommended favorable action. The message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House went into Committee on the Deficiency bill as returned from the Senate with amendments.

Mr. TOWNSHEND said, in the course of his speech, that he had cooperated with, and labored for the Democratic party, when he could employ it as an agent to attain great ends, and only then. The Democratic party did not own him. Its Compromise measures were concerted by CLAY, sustained by WEBSTER, and put through by FILLMORE and his Administration. He protested against this stealing of Whig timber to make the Democratic platform; and he regarded the resolution of the Democratic Convention, in relation to the Compromise, a special piece of impudence—nothing but a fraud—and intended to humbug. In this Convention, he spiritedly opposed the Fugitive Slave Law.

Mr. GIDDINGS succeeded, saying that both the Whig and Democratic parties are now united on all principles heretofore in controversy. The contest was therefore only for the spoils. He then examined the platforms of those parties, especially those portions relating to the Compromise, and wished to know how Slavery agitation was to be stopped—holding that it could not be accomplished, although it had been resolved this should be done. He trampled these resolutions under his feet. The two Conventions had better have been attending Sabbath school, instead of attempting to imitate every tyrant from NERO to NICHOLAS. Having passed the Fugitive Slave Law under the gag, its friends dare not go before the people with a defence, and hence they silence discussion. He said the position of the Free Democrats was on the Buffalo Platform, and that they hold the balance of power, which they will wield for the benefit of human freedom.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK CITY.

☞ THE FIFTH WARD Scott and Graham Club will march to the Broadway House this evening, headed by Shelton's Brass Band. There will be a grand turnout, and all Whigs of the Ward are requested to meet at Wright's Fifth Ward Hotel, at 7 o'clock in the evening.

☞ The Whigs of the XXth Ward meet this evening, at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, to march in procession to the great Ratification meeting in Broadway. They claim to have been the first to raise the SCOTT banner after the nomination.

☞ The Savannah steamship *Alabama* went around yesterday to the Novelty Works, where her machinery will be overhauled, and the whole vessel thoroughly examined, painted, &c.

THE LATE DAVID GRAHAM.—The funeral services of the late DAVID GRAHAM will take place on Saturday, from his late residence, No. 91 West Thirteenth street. The Common Council and the officers of the City Government will attend the funeral, and will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

THE BIBLE HOUSE.—This evening, at 6 o'clock, the corner-stone of the new building to be erected for the use of the Bible House, will be laid under the direction of the Board of Managers. The exercises will be opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Bangs, and addresses will be delivered by the President of the Society, Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, and by other distinguished friends of the Bible Society.

☞ There were at this port, on Tuesday evening, 24 steamers, 124 ships, 111 barks, 139 brigs and 225 schooners. Total, 623 sea-going vessels.

☞ Major SCHLESSINGER, who was captured by the Cubans, and sent to Africa, whence he escaped, arrived in this City on Tuesday. He came from England in the *City of Glasgow*, which arrived at Philadelphia on Monday.

ROWDYISM.—Last evening, in the Board of Aldermen, a communication was received from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, in which it was stated that the members of the Department are constantly subjected to assaults from rowdies, who are not connected with the Department. In many instances these gangs have been heard to arrange for an indiscriminate attack upon the first company that should pass. They assail companies without any real or even supposed injury, but for the purpose of having a row. The Chief hopes that stringent measures will be adopted to prevent such assaults in future.

REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES.—The Commissioners of Repairs and Supplies report the following business for the month of May:

On Public Buildings	$8,872 55
Wells and Pumps	542 58
Police and other Courts	359 58
Markets	345 99
Station Houses	1,262 28
Fire Department	4,600 47
Paving Streets	33,412 78
Opening roads and avenues	7,188 47
Total	$56,614 70

IN UNIFORM.—A correspondent suggests that the police of this City should wear a uniform dress, so that they might easily be known by those who need their services. He complains that many persons are attached to the department who are so proud that they will not exhibit any star when they can avoid it. Some remedy for this should be found, and we think the suggestion of our correspondent entitled to consideration.

PUTNAM HORSE GUARDS.—This company of Dragoons from Newark, N. J., visited our City yesterday, and attracted much attention. By invitation, they were reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council, in front of the City Hall.

THE FIRE IN BROAD-STREET.—On Tuesday the fire again broke out in the ruins of a large warehouse on the corner of Broad-street, that was recently destroyed by the fiery element. Sergeant Lynch first discovered the flames, and after giving the alarm the firemen were soon on the ground and speedily extinguished the fire, before it had time to communicate with other buildings.

FIRE IN RIVINGTON-STREET.—On Tuesday evening a fire broke out in a meat shop in Rivington-street, near Suffolk-street, which was quickly extinguished, before any material damage was sustained by the building.

FIRE.—A fire broke out about ten o'clock last evening at Mr. Brice's saw-mill, corner of Elm and Canal-streets. The fire was extinguished before any material damage was done to the building.

FIRE.—Last night about 9½ o'clock a fire broke out in a stable in Thirteenth-street, near Avenue A. The stable was owned by Mr. J. M. Meehan, and before the flames could be extinguished it was entirely destroy

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1852.

Whig Ratification Meeting.

The Whigs of this City are summoned to meet to-night, at the Broadway House, to ratify the nomination of WINFIELD SCOTT for President, and WILLIAM A. GRAHAM for Vice-President of the United States. The responses to the action of the National Convention, which are coming in from every quarter of the country, will arouse the Whigs of New-York to a generous rivalry in promoting the advancement of their principles and the election of their candidates. The proceedings of the National Convention have been spread at length before the country. The contest for the selection of candidates was unusually protracted and severe. Each of the three great men whose names were before that body, was supported by a band of friends, of whom any man, and any cause, might well be proud. Mr. FILLMORE was nobly sustained by Southern Whigs, out of gratitude for high and important services. Mr. WEBSTER commanded the ardent and unflinching devotion of a gallant band, animated by admiration of his great intellect and by the recollection of his transcendant services. And General SCOTT, the Hero of two Wars, the most distinguished General living, with perhaps a single exception,—the man of lofty patriotism, and of unstained character, was finally selected as the leader under whose banner the great Whig party could most certainly march to a glorious and beneficent victory. The moment the struggle was decided, all contest ended. The nomination was unanimously confirmed, amidst the loudest and most overwhelming acclamations; and the Whig Party again stood united,—determined and we trust invincible.

To-night the Whigs of New-York are to respond to this action of the National Convention. A large number of distinguished Whigs are now in the City and will doubtless address the meeting. Among them are Senator JONES, of Tennessee, LESLIE COMBS, of Kentucky, OGDEN HOFFMAN, of our own City, and many others. Although we are not authorized to announce that these gentlemen will be present, we have still no doubt that steps will be taken by the persons charged with the arrangements to secure their attendance and their aid.

The Democracy of Numbers.

The majority principle is the basis of our Government, acknowledged in every combination of the political elements. That the majority rules, and has a right to rule, is a proposition before which all the people bow. The minority implicitly obey it. When it is clearly ascertained what the will of the majority is, those who are outnumbered yield as to an acknowledged law. The lesser surrender to the greater, the few to the many. This principle is run out in all our social Government. The majority of Legislators decide what shall be the law. When evenly divided upon the propriety or policy of an enactment, a casting vote determines the question. The majority of the Judges of a given Court, high or low, of original or appellate jurisdiction, decree what shall be the construction of law, that shall govern individuals or States. The majority of votes determine an election,—elect a Constable or Sheriff, a Supervisor, Justice of the Peace, Judge, Alderman, Legislator, Governor, Congressman, President, and all other officers of Town, County, and State. The majority of Directors direct and control the action of all our Corporations and Institutions. In every meeting of the People, the majority-rule constitutes the guide of action, and their willing law. They have, it is true, in some instances imposed upon themselves a different rule, but that is a voluntary imposition by a majority vote. There is no other truly democratic doctrine. It implies the sovereignty of the people. Hitherto, and now, even, in most other countries, the few govern the many. The majority implicitly submit to the minority. An hereditary aristocracy, and a haughty monarch, but a drop in the bucket as compared with the masses, rule with an iron sway, and their imperial will is absolute law to the people. It is the glory of Democracy that it has reversed this order of things, swept away the pretensions of the lordly few, acknowledged man wherever and whoever he is, to be a man, and to have, by Almighty decree, a right to a voice and vote, in his own government.

But it remained for Mr. Senator DAWSON, of Georgia, to discover, at the Baltimore Convention, that the "democracy of numbers" was the wildest of anarchies, and that the liberties of the Country were lost the moment majorities obtained the ascendancy. Then are our liberties already fled—we have never been a free people at all, and American liberty is, and always has been, but a name; for majorities obtain, and under our form of Government ever have obtained the ascendancy; we are plunged in the "wildest of anarchies." For a knowledge and appreciation of our melancholy condition we are indebted to the Southern Senator—the immortal wisdom streams upon us from his eloquent lips. We wonder that, at his announcement, the papers are not draped in mourning, and that sorrow and despair do not sit on every brow. Such a bearer of sad tidings should be preceded by muffled drums, and advance to the music of a dirge. But after all, we think the world will continue to roll on, if the Senator from Georgia will permit, and that majorities in this republican Government will continue to govern. Meantime let the people decide whether they are more equitably represented in the Whig Convention by *States* or *numbers*—whether three millions of people, who happen to live in one State, as New-York, are entitled only to the influence and vote of five hundred thousand, who chance to reside in another, as in Delaware—whether the voice of two millions and a half of men may be thus effectually silenced, and their vote entirely nullified—nay, deprived of the right to vote—whether this is of the essence of Democracy—whether, in this way, the many govern the few, or the few the many. We do not so understand the democratic doctrine. We suppose that every man, unless he has otherwise consented, is entitled to be heard, by his representative, in all political bodies, State or National. *Men* are the basis of representation. The number of representatives bears a certain proportion to the population. A given area of territory is entitled to a number of representatives, according to the density of its people; and when its representatives are elected, each one is entitled to a vote, in all bodies in which he is appointed to act. But if a certain population, residing within the surveyed boundaries of a particular State, whose census entitles them to five representatives, may, in Convention, or in any Committee of the Convention, cast as many votes as the population of another State whose numerical representation gives them twenty representatives, then a quarter is as much as the whole, and one-half of the people of the latter State are utterly deprived of vote or representation; they are, for all purposes of the Convention or Committee, stricken from existence.

☞ The *Evening Post* draws encouraging omens

The Whigs of the Union have a candidate for the Presidency—and it is not every Whig in the Union to determine for himself, whether he will support him or not. Two or three prints in this City, which distinguished themselves previous to the nomination, by their factious and malignant course, and by their repeated threats to bolt the nomination of General SCOTT, are now snivelling about their wrongs and endeavoring to be coaxed to the support of the Whig party and candidate. They talk mysteriously, and generally under cover of pretended communications, about nominating an independent ticket,—voting for PIERCE,—exacting fresh pledges from General SCOTT, as the price of their favors, &c., &c.

We trust nobody will think it worth while to trouble themselves especially about them. Greatly as the prospect is to be regretted, they are certain to be among the noisiest and most clamorous advocates of General SCOTT's election. The only object of their present contortions is to make somebody believe that their support is worth having, and thus establish a claim to office. The game is perfectly innocent, and if they can soothe their feelings at all by playing it, they are entitled to the full luxury of so harmless an amusement. The impudence of their pretensions is sometimes amusing—but they evidently convince themselves by it of their own importance.

The *Express*, which makes it a point always to advertise its virtue as decidedly the easiest in the market, thus distinctly puts in its bid:

> Nobody ought to know better than himself (Gen. SCOTT,) that in this State especially, and elsewhere generally, there is a deep distrust or mistrust of *those who have been mainly instrumental in his nomination.* * *
>
> Are such men then, in disregard of all this feeling, to control the counsels of the nominee before or after an election? It is for General SCOTT so to speak and so to act as to answer this inquiry for himself. * * * * *
>
> We have a right to ask, and do ask for ourselves, and for thousands who agree with us, *in return for that support*, which we mean honestly to give, that the man we agree to use our best exertions to elect, shall be free from all personal alliances, and not only pure, but above suspicion. *If Gen.* SCOTT *shall do this*, his election is fairly among the probabilities of the present, and will become a certainty in future. If he shall fail to do it, he *will be the worst defeated man* that ever received a nomination for the Presidential office.

In "return for its support," the *Express* only asks that General SCOTT shall repudiate the men "who have been mainly instrumental in his nomination." If he will do this, he shall be elected: if not, he shall be defeated. This is explicit and satisfactory. The only drawback to it lies in the fact that it is sheer humbug. The *Express* means nothing of the kind. It is only whistling for effect. It feels bound to make terms of some sort. It can't come in without conditions: it must first negotiate, before surrendering. And yet, when it finds its terms rejected, it will evade its threats and claim to have been from the beginning the only *real* friend of General SCOTT.

—So far as we are concerned, however, it can take its own course. Greatly as we should prefer, for the sake of the Whig party, its hostility rather than its support, we shall not trouble ourselves further about either. We have now better work to do than to refute its sophistries, repel its slanders, or avert the blasting effects of its friendship.—We shall sustain the Whig cause and the Whig candidates as best we may—leaving all others to support them, or bolt, as they may think fit.

☞ When a political party falls to ridiculing its own candidates, its prospects of success must be getting desperate. The *Albany Atlas*, which has at sundry times shown signs of uneasiness under the nomination of PIERCE and KING, at last makes open proclamation of its contempt, by making General PIERCE the hero of the following quotation:

> THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE—FRANKLIN PIERCE.
>
> A man who, in the *Senate House*,
> Watchful, unhired, unbribed and uncorrupt,
> And party only to the common weal,
> In virtue's awful eye, pleads for the right
> With truth so clear, *with argument so strong*,
> *With action so sincere, and tone so loud*
> *And deep, as makes the despot quake.*
> (*Pollok's* [query Polk's?] *Course of Time*

The irony is scarcely delicate enough for good taste; but it is certainly palpable enough to betray the hostility which it may have been intended to conceal. The career of Senator PIERCE in the "Senate House," though excessively commonplace, was still too respectable to be made the object of such gross and contemptuous ridicule. Although he was in the Senate for several years, and that, too, during a period when very interesting and important public questions were discussed, his career was not sufficiently marked by ability to rescue his name from oblivion. The overwhelming argumentative power which his satirist describes him as having exhibited, was wholly expended, so far as history records, upon a proposition to make an appropriation, or grant the franking privilege, to President HARRISON's widow. This tremendous display of oratory we are not now able to lay before our readers, though we hope that the antiquarian researches to which a Presidential canvass always gives rise, may succeed before the season is over, in dragging it to the light.

Upon the great question of Internal Improvements, we believe Senator PIERCE contented himself with the opposition of a vote; though, so thick are the clouds which have hitherto covered his Senatorial career, that even upon this point we are not quite clear.

We trust, however, that the *Atlas* will continue its labors of disinterring his legislative remains from the overwhelming ruins of half a dozen years. If we might be allowed to advise in so delicate a matter, we would suggest that *history* usually furnishes more reliable information upon such subjects than *poetry*; and that the *Congressional Globe* is quite as veracious a chronicler of General PIERCE's eloquence, as POLLOK's *Course of Time*. While the *Atlas* has its hand in, perhaps it will inform us what particular "despot *quaked*," under the influence of Mr. PIERCE's thunder.

The Small Note Currency.

The convertibility of our small note currency is contested by some of its makers with a fierceness that stops at no repulse or impediment. The sharp practice of redeeming the notes, one by one, in Michigan, has been adopted since the first defeat in that quarter, but even this has not driven the Metropolitan from the steady purpose of cheap redemption in New-York. The notes are still taken and sent home, and the makers begin to see that a new dodge must be essayed or the game given up. To this they expect to be helped by the *exparte* proceedings of the Attorney General under the fossil remains of a special statute of 1839. Strange to say, the Metropolitan Bank, yesterday, continued its quiet, accommodating course. Country Bank notes, including the Wild Cats, were received for collection; the stock of the Bank rose 1 per cent.; its correspondence with the straightforward country Banks of New-York and New-England was enlarged, and its depositors increased. In regard to all these, the injunction worked like a charm, as "a first rate notice." Retired citizens having idle means in other Banks, felt disposed to transfer them in aid of the good cause of cheap redemption, and others begged a few shares of the stock of the Metropolitan, believing it would soon be the most popular and active, as it is already the most useful Bank in the Street.

The attempt to defeat the redemption system, is one of the most impudent ever essayed against popular sentiment and the public good. The parties deserve success, in one sense, for the very sublimity of their assurance. They are sharp fellows, all, and if the quirks and quiddities of the law could be made to serve them, either in Michigan or New-York, never the first dollar of their bills would they pay, except at their own *shave*. But these have thus far come short, and it is quite easy to see that the more they agitate, the further they will be from the end in view. In this State, the course of currency reform has been arrested. The Legislature has steadily improved try Bankers of the State should be ready for this now. Many of them would gladly redeem at par in New-York as it is. They find their credit and advantage in it, and we scarcely doubt that if the Legislature would drive other small notes out, (unless redeemed at par also,) they would also be glad to take the field of circulation on these terms. Under the system of interest-paying stock collaterals at Albany, the bankers make from 9 to 12 per cent., and this would satisfy all save the parties now engaged in introducing Michigan, Illinois, and Washington City notes, to be shaved at their own counters at triple rates.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Mr. HOWARD, of Tennessee, at a great ratification meeting held in Buffalo, related an incident which he said would be interesting to Democrats, the truth of which was vouched by General ARMSTRONG, of the Washington *Union*, and J. KNOX WALKER, Esq., private secretary to President POLK. When Mr. POLK signed the commission of Gen. PIERCE, appointing him to a command in the army in Mexico, he turned to those gentlemen and said, "*I am now commissioning a man who will one day be President.*"

☞ Although this anecdote will probably destroy Mr. POLK's reputation as a *prophet*, it at the same time throws light upon what has hitherto been shrouded in the thickest darkness. It shows conclusively for what reason, and with what motives, Mr. PIERCE was commissioned and made a General. The world, knowing nothing of his military qualifications for such a post, took it for granted that there must be *some* reason for so strange a step; and it now turns out that Mr. POLK did it in order that he might acquire the reputation and the capital necessary to make him President. Mr. POLK was arranging a plan for electing a Democratic nominee to that office, instead of planning a Campaign for the conquest of Mexico. We doubt, however, whether even he supposed that General PIERCE's military achievements during that great campaign, would be limited to falling from his horse twice, and *fainting* once.

Crowded Passenger Steamships.

We have watched with considerable interest the progress and result of a civil trial before Judge EDWARDS, of the Supreme Court, in this circuit, involving the treatment of passengers on the California mail steamers. The action was for damages. Almen FAY *vs.* the U. S. Mail Steamship Company. The cause was determined on Monday, and a sealed verdict rendered in favor of the plaintiff, *Fifty dollars* damages, on a claim laid at twenty thousand dollars. The Judge, in the outset of his charge to the Jury, thus shows up the nature of the action:

> "This action is brought for injuries which plaintiff sustained on board of defendants' steamers, on the passage from New-York to Chagres, and for violation of contract to carry to San Francisco. There has been much in the evidence calculated to excite your sympathy in behalf of the plaintiff; but if his adverse fortune has not resulted from any culpable acts on the part of the defendants, he cannot recover.
>
> "I shall state to you the different issues, as they are presented by the plaintiff. 1st. That the steerage was dirty. 2d. That his mattrass was wet and he was compelled to sleep on deck, where he took cold. 3d That his food was insufficient and improper. 4th. That he was not carried directly to Chagres, but to Havana, thence to New-Orleans, thence back to Havana, and thence to Chagres."

The verdict of the Jury, is conclusive that wrong was committed, and that plaintiff was badly treated. How badly, when taken as a question of common humanity, may not be determined by the inconsiderable damages awarded, nor yet by the Jury's sense of the nature of the evidence in this particular case. There was enough disclosed to show the crowded state of the ships—the uncertainty, recklessness, and total disregard to individual comfort and convenience, in the disembarkation at Havana, Chagres, &c., and the mode of living on these vessels, when overcharged with passengers, as there is too much reason to believe they most generally are.

We assume for granted that mammoth fortunes have been made—are still being made by the U. S. Mail Co.—and on this piece of good luck the parties are to be congratulated. But the very fact, in a public view, imposes additional obligations to liberal management, ample and munificent accommodation, and courteous and humane treatment. The charges for passage are enormous; predicated, of course, on the anxiety of our people to reach the golden shores of the Pacific by the quickest route, and on their general ability to pay for so desirable a boon. To those who are not able to pay for first cabin accommodations, the charges are high enough to justify the most ample provisions for their comfort, and such provisions are indeed promised. Making such charges and receiving them in advance, the managers of the Company are, by implication, bound to make such outlays of part of their immense gross receipts, as will insure comfort *beyond the possibility of failure*. They owe this much to their character as Common Carriers, to their obligations as Government Contractors, and to the claims of Humanity against the exactions and abuses of monopoly.

That this is not done always, nay, that it is not generally done, there is much reason, beyond the special evidence under notice, to suspect. The emigrants from the State of Maine have sent back, or returned themselves with, complaints of the most serious nature against the administration of the passenger lines, and Mr. BRADBURY, one of the Senators from that State, has repeatedly brought the subject before Congress. Other, but more isolated complaints have been made, and it is scarcely too much to say, that the overcrowded condition of the ships and pell mell way in which hundreds are packed, where only scores should be accommodated, and thousands where hundreds, are matters of public notoriety in this port. We do not know how far, in all this, the present passenger laws of Congress are violated, but sure we are, that the popular sentiment would be with any public officer who would look into the question and prosecute to the utmost penalty, every infringement of the passenger act. Even assuming that there is no such breach of the letter of the law, the obligation of the carriers to use this harvest of wealth wisely and with decency, and to treat their passengers as men, nay as gentlemen, is morally increased.

The scandalous manner in which the passengers of the second, if not the first class, are herded on the ships leaving New-York, is only exceeded by the arbitrary way in which they are transferred and their numbers frequently increased at Havana, or the same numbers made to change from large to small vessels, to say nothing of the detentions in reshipping at Panama.

The foregoing are general abuses. The testimony in FARR's case discloses the fact that passengers are taken to New-Orleans, and back again to Havana, against all previous understanding, and made to lose the promised connection on the Pacific side.

We are not ignorant of the unexpected emergencies that sometimes occur in a large passenger business. After making liberal allowance for all these, the public cannot be blinded to abuses foreseen, and contracts openly violated, in crowding ill-provided ships on this side, and failing to connect promptly, not to say comfortably, on the other.

☞ Gov. KOSSUTH made a Farewell Address before the Germans at the Tabernacle last evening. The house was crowded. The speech was delivered in German, and was received with great enthusiasm. We hope to publish a translation of it to-morrow.

☞ The bill to establish a Branch Mint in California yesterday passed the Senate, having been returned from the House with several amendments, which were concurred in. The bill therefore awaits only Executive sanction to become a law. This will be gratifying intelligence to our Pacific brethren.

☞ In the House of Representatives yesterday, a message was received from the President, transmitting

Fine Concert at Albany.

Metropolitan Hall was very full last evening, the weather was delicious. The audience smiling and in fine spirits. The orchestra complete and in fair—not up-to—training. The distinguished cantatrice, heralded by a London and Parisian fame, and from whom almost too much was expected, to be realized, was warmly welcomed, and her first recitative from Semiramide established her pretensions to art in its highest cultivation, without, however, eliciting much enthusiasm. The Brindisi from Lucretia Borgia gave her improved favor with the audience, and elicited a hearty encore. We can readily imagine, that with all the appointments of the Opera, this contralto gem, as rendered by ALBONI, would be irresistible. A trio from the Child of the Regiment was rendered by the lady and her tenor and baritone aids, with satisfaction, but there was little in the selection to attract notice. Next came the sweet duett from the closing act of Don Pasquale, in which both ALBONI and Signor SANGIOVANNI commanded much admiration, and won an encore. Last of all, and crowning triumph, was the introduction and aria from Cinderella, "Now with grief," &c. This was a wonderful, startling piece of vocalization, warm, gushing, graceful and supremely artistic, the like of which, taken as a whole, has probably never been heard in this country. The voice of this lady has no favorable comparison in power with that of JENNY LIND—indeed, we can never hope to hear more than one JENNY LIND in a lifetime; but in the ease and grace with which it is directed, and its sudden, perfect and beautifully-managed transitions from the lowest to the very highest notes of the scale, it cannot be excelled even by this high standard. The triumph was complete—the final verdict of the audience unequivocal.

☞ Three days later from EUROPE. The news is interesting. Our acquaintance, Mr. FEARGUS O'CONNOR, has been finally taken into custody; the English Government says it has no need of the extra grant of two hundred thousand pounds to carry on the Kaffir war; the London Press have opened on the Police of Paris for the threat of the latter to expel the correspondents. In France, the *Constitutionnel* newspaper and the Government have a nice quarrel. At a Zoll-Verein meeting of the German States, Prussia declares she will have nothing to do, commercially, with Austria, and demands unconditional and immediate answers from the powers in regard to the pending propositions. In Italy, the incorporations of tradesmen and artisans, repressed in 1800, are revived and made subject to the clergy: the Pope, meanwhile, selects a new army of picked men, to be composed of the Swiss. Religious excitements prevail in some Swiss Cantons. The Greek Church dislikes and is much inclined to reject the jurisdiction of the Patriarch of Constantinople. The British Consul has withdrawn from Liberia. The Kaffir war is apparently ended. In commercial affairs, we have the items that Cotton is firm and Breadstuffs dull.

Obituary Notice.

DIED—On Thursday, 17th instant, WILLIAM KING, in the 84th year of his age.

The deceased was the son, by a second marriage, of RICHARD KING, of Scarborough, Maine, who died in 1775, and half-brother of the late RUFUS KING. The name, character and services of WILLIAM KING are identified with the history of his native State.

Bred to commerce, and in extensive business as a merchant in Bath, where he died, and where he had lived for half a century, he was nevertheless a zealous supporter of the War of 1812 with England, and was then and always identified in politics with the party acknowledging JEFFERSON and MADISON as its chiefs. Mr. KING, as a Major General in the Militia of Massachusetts, was, towards the close of the war, intrusted with the command of the force destined to drive the British from the valley of the Penobscot, which, after the capture of Castine, Machias and Bangor, they held in possession—and joyfully and gallantly did he and his comrades accept the trust; but inadequate preliminary preparation paralyzed their activity, and peace soon relieved them from duty.

Mr. KING was often a representative in the General Court of Massachusetts, and from an early period strenuous for the separation of Maine, and her existence as an independent State; and, finally, when that was accomplished in 1820, he became the first Governor of the new State, and organized its administration.

He was appointed a Commissioner of Claims under the treaty with Spain, and his quick discernment and habits of business, and experience in mercantile pursuits, rendered his services on the Commission most valuable.

He was a warm personal friend of WM. H. CRAWFORD—and in the Presidential canvass of 1821, reluctantly abandoned him as the candidate of his party—and only after disease had rendered it hopeless to present Mr. C.'s name.

Mr. KING was subsequently Collector of Bath for several years—but latterly engrossed by the care of a large and embarrassed landed estate, he had withdrawn wholly from public life—and now stricken down by the hand of disease, after several months distressing illness—he has paid the debt of Nature and at a ripe age been gathered to his fathers, leaving a widow and an only son.

Mr. KING was a genuine type of the stern, honest, self-relying New-England race. Of large stature and commanding presence, with strong, though not highly cultivated powers of mind with an inflexible power of will—and with a gentle and loving heart, withal, he bore unmistakably the impress of a MAN—and in every attribute, act and thought of his life he was a Man—a Christian Man. Peace be to his ashes and to the hearts which mourn his death and honor his memory.

c.

Evenings with the Aldermen

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

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NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MR. CHARLES B. NORTON publishes monthly an excellent LITERARY GAZETTE, which contains a mass of useful information. It is expressly adapted to the uses of both buyers and purchasers, giving each month a full and carefully arranged list of the newest American and Foreign works. Reliable, entertaining, and instructive, it has reached a large circulation, and gives signs of long life and prosperity.—C. B. NORTON, No. 71 Chambers-street.

WASHINGTON.

Nomination of Gen. Scott—Feeling at Washington—The Whig Procession—Whigs and Measures.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 22, 1852.

The nomination of Gen. SCOTT has excited no surprise here. People are wondering why it was not done before. Gen. SCOTT himself stated to his friends, who betrayed some anxiety as to the result early yesterday morning, that his nomination was beyond reasonable doubt. The news of the decisive result was received with tumultous cheers by the crowd of Whigs before the *Intelligencer* office, who had been waiting the cheering intelligence for some hours—when in the evening the news arrived that the Whig ticket was completed by the nomination of Mr. GRAHAM, the general exultation found expression in shouts of applause, which seemed to the Democrats as if they would have no end.

A large procession was immediately and spontaneously formed, which, preceded by a band of music, playing the most exhilirating airs, repaired to Gen. SCOTT's residence. He came out on the portico and was received with tremendous cheers. He addressed the assembled citizens with cordiality, but with an elegant propriety of manner that was pleasing and impressive. He possesses the natural gift of uniting suavity with dignity, which never fails to secure popular respect and admiration.

The procession next halted at the north entrance of the White House, where loud cheers were given for President FILLMORE. He appeared and expressed his gratification with the result of the Convention's action, in a handsome and graceful style.

Secretary GRAHAM and Mr. WEBSTER were next waited upon. Mr. G. acknowledged briefly but with feeling, the honor conferred upon him by the Representatives of the Whig party. Mr. WEBSTER said the nomination of Gen. SCOTT was probably for the best, and that it would be received by no one with more equanimity than himself.

It cannot, of course, be foreseen what effect the Platform will have in those parts of the country which looked for the nomination of Gen SCOTT, without any such conditions. In Pennsylvania, the best informed Whigs say, it will detract from the overwhelming personal popularity of Gen. S., but that he will still carry the State by from ten to twenty thousand majority.

I learn that the central organ of political anti-slavery sentiment, the *National Era*, will to-morrow recommand the Free Soilers of the Union to support Gen. SCOTT, unless they can effect a national organization with some prospect of exerting a decided influence in favor of their principles.

Yours, X. Y.

The Minister from Guatemala.

From the Washington Republic.

On Monday last Señor Don FELIPE MOLINA, who has for some time past been accredited to this Government as Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic of Guatemala, presented his credentials to the PRESIDENT, and was received as Minister Plenipotentiary of that Republic. He said, in conclusion:

"The geographical position of Guatemala, combined with the fertility of her soil, promises for the future a flourishing traffic between her territories and the territories of these United States, when the enjoyment of peace shall have developed the great, and now almost virgin, natural resources of the former. With ports on both oceans, at eight days' distance, respectively, from San Francisco and New-York, we are called upon to supply both of these markets with many valuable commodities that are the growth of our climate; thus affording employment to a considerable amount of American shipping.

"Be pleased to accept, Mr. President, the good wishes of Guatemala for the prosperity of this great Republic and of its worthy rulers; among whom your Excellency has done so much to earn the esteem and respect of the civilized world, by the exercise of the noblest qualities that can adorn a magistrate."

The President replied as follows:

"I am gratified, Sir, that your Government appreciates your faithful services as the representative of Guatemala in the United States, and expresses its approbation of your merit by promoting you to a higher grade. I reciprocate, most cordially, the kind feelings which you have been pleased to express on behalf of President CARRERA, and indulge with him the hope that the friendly intercourse now existing between the two Governments and their respective citizens may become every day more and more intimate; that our commercial relations may be strengthened by the treaty which has recently been concluded, and that it may prove mutually beneficial.

"I am also happy to perceive that your government takes a just view of some of the cardinal principles of free institutions, and that the constitution of Guatemala, recently adopted, allows free toleration to all religious worship, and invites immigration by holding out to the immigrant an easy process of naturalization, and permitting him to become a holder of real estate in the country. I see no reason why the friendship existing between Guatemala and the United States should not be perpetuated. The exchange of their respective products will be mutually advantageous. We have no points of collision or causes for jealousy: and I can assure you that it will always be a source of pleasure and gratification to me, and I don't not to all our citizens, to see your rising Republic prosperous and happy."

ANOTHER NATIONAL CONVENTION CALLED.—A circular dated at Washington, and signed by SAMUEL LEWIS, Chairman, has been issued, calling "a National Convention of Delegates of the Free Democracy, at the City of Pittsburg, on Wednesday, the 11th day of August, at noon, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the office of President and Vice-President of the United States." Friends of the principles declared at Buffalo, at the memorable Convention of August, 1848, are requested to send Delegates. In connection with this call, it is stated that Hon. Mr. DURKEE, representative from Wisconsin, is determined to oppose the election of PIERCE and KING. Other Democratic members of Congress, it is said, will do the same; and amongst these is Dr TOWNSEND, of Ohio, and Hon. S. P. CHASE, Senator from Ohio.—*Baltimore Sun.*

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A man named Aaron Banta was killed on the Ramapo Railroad, near Sandy Hill, on Friday; and the people of Paterson are much excited about the manner of his death. The following account, which is probably exaggerated, has reached us. Banta and his wife were in the cars, and he either refused entirely to pay his fare, claiming a free passage because he formerly worked on the road, or he had not sufficient money to pay. The conductor, therefore, turned him out, and it is stated, while the cars were in motion, so that Banta was severely bruised. He lay on the track till the next train came, and it passed over him, cutting off both legs at the thighs, so that he died immediately. On the return of the train, the conductor was arrested and imprisoned. Another report, however, says that he has absconded.

Two-thirds of the requisite amount ($15,000) in aid of Hamilton College, has been subscribed. Hon. J. D Hammond, author of the Political History of New-York, in a letter to Rev. Dr. Lathrop, of Auburn, says: "I think a Professorship of Moral Philosophy, especially in these days of *transcendentalism*, a necessary appendage to Hamilton College, inasmuch as that is the principal Literary Institution in central New-York." It is stated that an Astronomical Observatory will soon be erected for the use of the College.

At the Commencement of the University of North Carolina, a few days ago, the honorary degree of LL D. was conferred upon Lieut. Matthew F. Maury, U. S. N., of the National Observatory at Washington.

The anniversary exercises of the Vermont Medical College were held at Woodstock, Vt., on Wednesday, the 16th inst. The graduating class numbered twenty-four.

The body-servant of John Randolph died recently, near Troy, Ohio. He was buried in the grounds of the Randolph Colony, Stillwater, Miami county.

DIED.

At Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire, England, on the 29th of May last, ANNE CHARLOTTE, widow of the late John Loudon MCADAM, originator of the McAdamized roads, eldest daughter of John Peter De Lancey, late of Marmaroneck, Westchester Co., N. Y., and sister of Right Rev. Dr. De Lancey.

On Monday, 21st inst., at the residence of her father, in Grand Rapids, Michigan, ISABELLA P., wife of Rev. Andrew B. Taylor, and only daughter of Rev. Joseph Penney, D.D.

On Wednesday morning, 23d inst., ELIZA JANE, youngest child of George O., and Mary Kasmire, aged 11 years, 8 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 107 Eldridge-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

On Tuesday, 22d inst., after a short illness, ANNA, only daughter of Sidney and Sarah Ann Cornell, aged 10 years, 1 month and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Friday, at 4 o'clock, P. M., at St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, without further invitation. 2t

BUSINESS NOTICES

WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s OFFICE, No. 16 WALL-st.—EXPRESS FOR CALIFORNIA, OREGON, AND THE SANDWICH ISLANDS, by the U. S. Mail steamer CHEROKEE, on THURSDAY, June 24, 1852, (RATES REDUCED,) will be dispatched, in charge of one of our own faithful messengers, through to destination—on THURSDAY NEXT, at 2 o'clock, P.M. This is the only Express whose messengers accompany freight through from New-York to San Francisco, going and returning with the regularity of the U S. Mails. Our arrangements with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company are such that our freight

HASTING'S CONQUERING SYRUP OF NAPHTHA. We are lucky in possessing a remedy from the Chemic Laboratory of Nature, which is more powerful in curing Consumption than all other diseases of the lungs. This substance has stamped the discovery of Consumption and pointed out the Medical faculty and all who have used it, that Consumption and all affections of the lungs cannot only be prevented, but that they are easily and simply cured, as almost any of the disorders to which the human frame is liable. The operation of a single bottle, which costs $1, is sufficient to satisfy any patient—if not altogether too far gone in the disease of this last, and even a single dose gives full evidence of its extraordinary influence in arresting and ameliorating the malady, by the immediate relief which it affords. This is no quack or secret remedy. Dr. HASTINGS, its discoverer, is one of the most eminent physicians of the age, and has made a full disclosure of its history and all the component parts to the world, not wishing to incur the responsibility of confining to himself, for the sake of profit, a secret which was calculated to do such universal good. And such have been the wonderful results of its operations that the *London Lancet*, *Medical Times*, and the most eminent physicians of both Hemispheres, are anxiously calling upon sufferers to have immediate recourse to it, and proclaiming that of all known medicines, it alone has positively established its efficacy by undeniable proofs of curing Consumption and other diseases of the lungs. The great celebrity of HASTING'S Compound Syrup of Naphtha, obviates the necessity of publishing certificates of cures. In fact,

TURKEY.

Abolishment of the Standard Customs—Power of Ambassadors—Government Commissioners—Bankers—Traders—Banks—Pirates.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Wednesday, May 19, 1852.

The speedy departure of Sir STRATFORD CANNING, British Ambassador—now Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE—(having been elevated to the Peerage by the Queen,) is a most important event in the contemporaneous history of Turkey. The solid welfare of all classes of people, but especially of Jews and Christians, is immediately concerned. He used the influence which his position gave him to intercede officiously for people of every grade and religion who were suffering from any act of injustice or oppression. The numerous Consuls and commercial agents of England throughout all Turkey habitually report to the Embassy the conduct of the Turkish authorities; and the Ambassador in turn is understood to have reported every glaring impropriety of the Pachas or subordinates, to the Sublime Porte. The representations to the Porte had the appearance of being a friendly interference for the good of the country, which they really were; and the officers of Government, though often wincing under the exposure made to them by a foreigner, of the plagues of the land, can but make a show of gratitude.

If the people of a district have been too severely taxed, or their own headman have been in collusion with a Pasha to rob them, straight would they cause it to reach the ears of the Ambassador. If a reckless young man had become a Mussulman, and his friends wished to secure his return to his own religion, they thought there was no such hopeful course as to present their case to him. If creditors had been for years endeavoring to recover a debt from some Vizier or Pasha, they have flattered themselves that the British Ambassador was the man to secure them justice. Continually is the impression made upon a resident here that the mind which had directed the most important reforms, and dictated the most remarkable changes, has been that of the representative of the crown of England. When Pashas are suddenly recalled from their provinces, it is a very frequent rumor that it was on account of some complaint made by *the* Ambassador.

People of all nations will feel the sincerest grief at his departure; for the exercise of his functions has received the impress of his personal nobleness of character, and his ardent love of justice for its own sake; and all have had the conviction that, as long as he remained in Turkey, there could be no retrograde action on the part of the Turkish Government.

The English Government, in permitting its Ambassador such uncommon powers to interfere in domestic affairs of another people, should not be accused of any selfish policy any further than this: That the Liberal party in England would not sustain a Cabinet in sustaining Turkey, unless it could be shown that Turkey was in earnest in reform, and in removing the disabilities of its Christian subjects; but as on the other hand the integrity of Turkey is essential to England as a barrier against Russia, Turkey must be sustained. And Turkey is sustained; but at the same time, all the reforms to which the Sultan has pledged himself, are rigidly enforced by England as her stern friend; and hitherto Sir STRATFORD has been the severe Mentor to give the lesson.

Lord STRATFORD, since 1808, has been five or six times Ambassador at Constantinople. He is now the *Dean* of all the Ambassadors of Europe. From 1820 to 1824 he was Minister at Washington. If he had been in England at the time of the accession of the new Tory Ministry, he would doubtless have been appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

We shall not be surprised if, on his departure, important changes should take place in the Turkish Cabinet.

M. DJEZAIRLI, an Armenian Banker, is the farmer from the Government of a large number of the Custom-Houses of the Empire. He farmed them at a much higher price than the Government ever received for them before, but still he has found rivals ready to out-bid him for the next three years. This proves either that foreign importations are increasing, or that the Armenian has been able more effectually than formerly to prevent smuggling, frauds, and peculation. I think that both suppositions are correct. But this gentleman is just now finishing the most magnificent private residence in Constantinople, and suddenly we are informed that it is sold to the Sultan. I have not yet, however, learned the explanation of the fact. It may be that His Majesty coveted it, as rivaling his own; it may be that the Banker has shrewdly made a present of it at this juncture, to secure himself the favor of Imperial Majesty.

On the fifth of May, a singular phenomenon occurred at the island of Mytilene. The sea was calm, and there was hardly any wind, but the sea rose gradually every five minutes in the harbor, rushing up the shores, and then retreated to the distance of several paces, leaving the space dry. This movement increased till noon, and continued gradually decreasing in amount until sunset, when it ceased. The motion was so rapid, that the ships at anchor in the harbor turned round upon their anchors in the space of two minutes. The next day, at 2 A. M., there was a slight shock of an earthquake.

Seventeen thousand *okes* of larvæ of the Locust have been collected within a very few days at Mytelene. It has been calculated that enough have been collected to have formed 800,000,000 Locusts. In a small district, Southeast of Smyrna, 30,000 *okes* (2¾ pounds) have been collected by the peasants. You understand by the orders, and under the direction of the Government, wherever it is supposed that Locust eggs have been deposited, the people are required to turn out *en masse*, collect them in heaps and burn them. It need not, however, give any alarm to Naturalists lest there should be no specimens hereafter obtainable for their cabinets. The districts in the East, where there is not civilization enough to call into action this destructive process, are still numerous.

You may form some idea of the course of trade in Turkey, and of the progress of domestic manufactures, from the following. The imports into the town of Salonica, for 1851, were $1,100,000, and the exports $400,000. Of the imports, more than $400,000 were of British manufacture, equal to the whole amount exported in merchant vessels. The English vessels that brought the manufactures carried away only $50,000 value in merchandize. Nearly one-half of the tobacco exported from Salonica, went to Trieste, to enter into competition with American tobacco. 27,000 bales in all were exported, in 1851, to Trieste, Genoa, Marseilles, and England.

Two thousand two hundred and nineteen merchant vessels entered the Sulina mouth of the Danube in 1851, and 2,389 vessels passed out. Of the latter, 306 were English, but there was not a single American. Is there no profitable trade for Americans where others find it for their interest to go? The commerce of the Danube is most intimately connected with the commerce of Hungary. It was the Hungarians who first introduced steam on the Danube.

The Turks register the largest vessel of their navy, the *Mahmudié*, as carrying 130 cannon.

The Government has issued a circular to the foreign Legations forbidding to print in Turkish or Arabic type unauthorized books, and requiring all printers to obtain the permission of the Porte before printing in all languages whatever. The Government has been extremely careless of the effects of the Press upon its heterogeneous population. It has taken a lesson from LOUIS NAPOLEON.

Both Austria and Turkey are just now sending out numerous small vessels of war to chase the pirates in the Archipelago, who, from the number of attacks they have lately made on merchant vessels, would seem to be very numerous. What a scandalous nuisance in such an inland sea as the Mediterranean, in the year 1852, is the existence of so many corsairs! In the last affair near Calymnos, the whole crew of a Turkish brig were massacred by the brigands who attacked them.

CALIFORNIA.

Sacramento Items.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Our weather, this Spring, has been unusually variable and unhealthy. Frequent and extreme atmospheric vicissitudes marked each week, and induced considerable sickness for this climate.

Madame BISCACCIANTI is now in our City giving concerts. She sings most charmingly, and is reaping a golden harvest in large houses, and rapturous applause. I have no doubt but she will return with a tremendous fortune in requitement for visiting the Golden Country of the Pacific, and mingling her sweet notes with the native music of Eureka. She will prove to the world that we are capable of appreciating talent, and give encouragement to others to visit us at some future time.

Business is becoming very brisk, and this Summer will reveal a wonderful aggregate of wealth, as the result of a general exercise of productive industry.

Yours truly, SACRAMENTO.

The *Memphis Appeal*, of the 3d inst., has a report of a tragical occurrence which happened at Helena, Arkansas, a few days before. A man had committed violence on a married lady, for which he had been arrested. As the officers were taking him to the magistrate for commitment, the husband of the outraged woman shot him dead in the street—two bullets passing through his brain.

"Friend, can you tell us in what sort of style men will take up this water law in town?" "I think," said Frank, indulging in a "smile," "if met with *spirit* that they'll *put it down*."

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 21.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '67	113½	25	Penna. Coal Co.	116
9,700	N. Y. State 6s	110	10	do	116
1,000	Reading Bonds '70	97	50	do	b3. 113
1,000	do	97	50	do	b3. 113½
10,000	Erie Convertible '82	90⅜	50	Dauphin Coal Co.	s60. 45
2,000	Hudson 2d mtg.	94½	50	do	46
1,000	Buffalo & Corning	94½	100	do	47
20,000	Indiana 2½	54	300	do	at 90 47
50	Del. & Hud. Canal	127	50	Nic. Transit Co.	32½
25	do	127½	25	do	32¾
25	Bank Commerce	116	25	do	33
20	do	116½	50	Erie Railroad	s30 86
50	N. A. Trust Co.	b3 15¼	150	do	s3 86⅛
150	do	s3 15	250	do	s3 86⅜
100	do	14½	175	do	b10 86⅜
213	Ocean Bank	107½	25	do	s3 86⅜
26	do	107½	100	do	b60 89
40	Metropolitan Bank	s3 110	450	do	89⅛
20	Mercantile Ins. Co.	100	150	Reading Railroad	s90 84
50	Edgeworth Land Co.	6¼	250	do	s3 84⅛
450	New-Jersey Zinc	s3 12¾	300	do	s3 84¼
50	do	s10 12¾	100	do	s3 84¼
50	do	b90 13	100	do	84¼
300	do	b60 13	350	do	84⅜
300	do	b30 12¾	50	Mich. Central R.R.	106
50	do	b30 12¾	100	N. Y. & Wor. Railroad	55½
15	Canton Company	79½	150	do	55¾
50	do	79¾	150	Stonington R.R.	s3 54
125	do	79	50	Harlem Railroad	73¾
150	do	78¾	100	do	b60 73⅞
20	Florence & Keyport	35½	140	do	b60 73¾
5	Roch. & Syr. R. R.	122½	76	Hudson River R. R.	67
10	Roch. & Syr. Railroad	115	25	do	sawk 67
10	N. Y. & N. H. R.R.	118			

SECOND BOARD.

27	North Am Trust	15¼	100	New-Jersey Zinc	b30 13
40	State Bank	106½	100	do	13¼
100	Dauphin Coal Co.	68	40	Florence & Keyport	36
16	do	68½	150	Hudson River R. R.	67
134	do	67¼	50	do	66¾
20	Penn. Coal Co.	112	300	Reading Railroad	b30 84¼
100	do	111	200	do	84¼
150	do	111½	50	Erie Railroad	88⅛
100	Portsmouth Dry Dock	6¼	100	do	b60 89

WEDNESDAY, June 23—6 P. M.

There was a pause in the advance of the Stock market to-day. The business in Bonds at the Board was quite inconsiderable, though prices, for the most part, were firm. The auction sales by Mr. DRAPER, reported above, were not very satisfactory. The Canandaigua and Corning sevens brought less than the nature of the loan and security, as contrasted with previous operations, authorized the Company to expect. The Peoria eights were less known, and this may account for the low average at which they sold.

The Share market was influenced by a disposition to realize on some of the Coal stocks which have advanced so rapidly within the week. The principal seller of Pennsylvania Coal sold the market down 4 ₱ cent., after which there was a recovery of 2 ₱ cent. Dauphin was also freely offered, and sold 3 ₱ cent. below the highest point of Tuesday; and this also recovered 2 ₱ cent., closing 68 bid. Delaware and Reading were held steady, the former improving ¼ ₱ cent., and the latter yielding a fraction from the sales of yesterday. The railroads were generally weaker. The sales of Erie were pressed at the early Board, and ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. decline was the consequence. Harlem fell off ¼@¾ ₱ cent. Jersey Mining improved to 13. Canton was sold down to 78¾. Hudson again improved under the reported prospect of $90,000 gross receipts in June; though the first figure is possibly an inverted 6. The new express arrangement, 14 hours to Buffalo, is helping the Road, and it is not unlikely, the June business may go up a few thousand dollars, but not from $60,000 to $90,000.

In regard to the general market, it may be remarked that the Bear spirit manifests itself at every pause. There is a large influence indisposed to look upon the present upward movement as likely to be sustained through the Summer. But, on the other hand, the buyers are confident that the rise is the legitimate result of cheap interest, abundant capital, and the golden prosperity on both sides of the Atlantic. Money to-day was quite abundant again. We hear from the most influential Bankers that the demand for Exchange for the Boston steamer was very moderate, notwithstanding the July dividends in early prospect. Transient bills were scarce, which kept the rates stiff.

The Sciota Valley Railroad of Ohio, is in the market for a loan of $200,000, through Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co. The advertisement sets forth the particulars of the loan, and the location and prospects of the road. Proposals for any part of the Loan to 8th July will be received. The Bonds are 7 per cents, of $1,000 each coupon, and will be absolutely awarded to the highest bidders.

There is little doubt, we hear, that the Illinois Central Railroad Co. have placed a large amount of their Bonds in London, on favorable terms. This we heard in the Street to-day, and our dispatches by the *Niagara* at Halifax, confirm the intelligence. The news by the *Niagara* for American Stocks, as well as for the English money market, continues good. The Bank is up to twenty-one millions sterling.

The Cotton and Provision accounts by the *Niagara* are satisfactory. Both have further improved in demand and prices. We regret, however, to notice lower figures for Flour and Grain. The Liverpool market appear to be weak for American Breadstuffs.

The Receipts at the Sub-Treasury to-day were: $124,008; Paid, $19,416; Balance, $4,136,888

AUCTION SALES BY SIMEON DRAPER.—$15,000 Canandaigua & Corning 7's at 91; $10,000 at 93⅛; $5,000 at 93⅜; $5,000 at 92; $5,000 at 92; $5,000 at 91; $10,000 at 90; $50,000 at 85½; $8,000 at 85½; $87,000 at 85. $200,000 at an average of 87.20.

$47,000 Peoria at 87½; $39,000 at 87 12½; $82,000 at 87; $2,000 at 86 87½; $80,000 at 86½. $300,000 at an average of 87.05.

$32,000 Blossburg 7's at 83 per cent. 200 shares Lykens Valley Co. at 10.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Monday, June 21.

COTTON Market unchanged in every respect. Sales 1,100 bales.

CHARLESTON, TUESDAY, June 22.

COTTON Market firm. Sales 1,000 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, June 21.

COTTON—Sales Monday morning 500 bales—very little offering. Parties are waiting steamer. MESS PORK—Sales 400 bbls. at $20.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, June 23—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in fair demand at full prices—about 100 bbls. were purchased at $4 81½ for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Is in light supply, and good demand at 26c.@ 26½c. for American yellow, cash, ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Remain very quiet, though firm at 10c @13c. for tallow mould, and 40c @50c. for plain and patent Sperm, ₱ lb.

COAL—Seems steady, with a good inquiry, and sales of Liverpool Orrel at $7 25, Nova Scotian, $5 75, Scotch, $5 50 ₱ chaldron, and American Anthracite at $1 75@$5 25 ₱ ton.

COTTON—Is held firmly, though there is no inquiry—operators being disposed to await development of the *Niagara's* intelligence now due at Halifax. Only 500 bales were disposed of within the following range:

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION

	Atlantic Ports.	*Florida.*	*Other Gulf Ports.*
Low to good ord	8 @8⅛	8@8⅛	8 @8⅛
Low to good middling	8⅛@8¾	9@10	9⅛@10⅛
Middling fair to fair	10⅛@10⅞	10¼@—	11@11⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—We have no additional sales to notice in the market for State and Western brands. The amount of ordinary kinds here is pretty large, and these are offered freely at quoted figures; while the medium and better sorts seem less abundant, at steady prices. The domestic inquiry is good, but that for export is light. Sales have been made of 900 bbls. Rye Flour at $3 37½@$3 50. Superfine at $3 43¾@$3 56¼; ordinary to straight State and mixed Western at $3 97½@$4 06¼; choice State and favorite round hoop Ohio, $4 06¼@$4 18¾; fair to fancy Indiana and Michigan at $4 06¼@ $4 25; fancy Ohio at $4 31¼@$4 68¾; fancy Genesee at $4 50 @$4 75; extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 75@$5 25; and extra Genesee at $4 93¾@$5 75. Canadian is plenty and heavy, with sales of 2,500 bbls. superfine at $4 06¼ Southern has not varied materially; the sales being limited and inquiries moderate. 900 bbls. mixed to favorite ordinary realized $4 13¾@$4 18¾. Rye Flour tends downwards—100 bbls. having been procured at $3 12½@$3 18¾. Jersey Meal rules quiet at $3 12½.

GRAIN.—Wheat presents no new feature of interest. Desirable samples are still scarce and wanted, while ordinary descriptions are abundant and languid. Rye is in demand, and about 3,000 bushels were sold, chiefly to arrive, at 80c. Oats quickly fetch 45c. for River and 45c.@46c. for Canal, ₱ bushel. Corn is more freely offered, and slightly favors purchasers, especially unsound, which is heavy in stock and irregular in price. Sales were made of 41,000 bushels, unmerchantable at 53c @61c., mixed Western at 61c @62c., and Southern yellow at 62½c @63c.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in moderate demand, but at rather lower rates. The sales embrace 350 bbls. Prime, at $16 75, and Mess at $18 75@$18 87½, and Clear at $20. Pickled Meats are unchanged, though but 120 packages were sold at 5c.@5½c. for Shoulders, and 9c @9½c for Hams. Lard seems firm and active, with sales of 200 bbls. prime at 10½c.@10¾c. Beef is on the advance. The stock is reduced and the demand brisk. Sales of 300 bbls. were effected at $7@$8 25 for Prime, and $11 25@$14 50 for Mess. Prime Mess and Beef Hams are unaltered. There is considerable inquiry for Ohio and State Butter at 12c.@16c., and ordinary to prime Cheese, at 5½c @7½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Is a little unsettled—Ohio having come forward more freely, and declined, while Prison remainsscarce and firm at old rates. 500 bbls found buyers at 20½c.@20¾c. for the former, and 21½c. for the latter, per gallon, cash.

FREIGHTS—We noticed engagements of 900 bbls. Oil to London, at 20s.; 5,000 bushels Wheat, at 4½d., bagged by the vessel; and 200 boxes Tobacco, at 2s. To Liverpool, about 1,000 bbls. Flour were engaged at 1id. Cotton was at 5-32d. @3-16d., and Grain at 4d.@4½d. There was no change of importance in rates to other ports.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Wednesday.—First Board*—$1,000 Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '43, 95¾; $1,000 Reading 6s, '70, 89¾; $2,000 do., s5, 89¾; $29,000 do., 89¾; $412 Lehigh Interest, 93; $1,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '68, int. on, 58; $2,000 do., 59½; $2,000 North American Coal 6s, 70½; $3,251 Lehigh 6s, C & P. 92; 3 Lehigh Navigation, cash, 44½; 110 North America Coal, 12½; 4 Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, 105½; 53 Pennsylvania Railroad, 34½; 50 Reading Railroad, 3d, 42½; 100 Girard Bank, b5wn, 13; 10 do., 12½; 100 United States Bank, 3¾; 8 Mechanics' Bank, 30½; 12 North America Bank, 152½.

Between Boards—$2,000 Reading 6s, '70, b5, 89¾; $5,000 Pennsylvania 5s, b5, 99½; 250 Morris Canal, b5, 18½; 100 do. 18¾ 50 Reading Railroad, 42½; 150 do., s5, 42½; 100 do., cash, 42½; 50 do. b5, 42½; 250 Long Island, 10; 300 do., s5, 10; 200 Slate Hill Gold, ½.

Second Board—$1,000 Reading Mortgage 6s, '44, b5, 95¾; $9,000 Texas Register 8 Bonds, b5wn, 58; $10 Pennsylvania 6s, 102; $3,000 Allegheny City 6s, 70, 93; 100 Reading Railroad, 42½; 200 North America Coal, 12½; 1 Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, 105½; 30 Union Union Canal, 8 ₱ c. s2; 58 United States Bank, 3½; 3 Pennsylvania Bank, cash, 119½; 2 Commercial Bank, 62; 8 North America Bank, 153½.

After Board—$5,000 Reading 6s, '70, 89¾; 2,000 do., 89½; 2,000 do, 2d, 89¾; 50 Reading Railroad, 42½; 200 do., 42½; 50 do., b5wn, 42¾; 100 do., s5wn, 42½; 450 Union Canal, 12.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 118¾@119; United States 6s, '67, 118¾@119; Pennsylvania 5s, 99¾@99½; Reading Railroad, 42¾@42½; Reading Bonds, '70, 89¾@89½; Reading Mortgage 6s, '60, 95¾@95¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44¼@44½; Morris Canal, 18¾@18½; Schuylkill Navigation, in arrears 6s, 59½@60; Long Island Railroad, 9¾@10; Vicksburg Railroad, 14¼@15; Girard Bank, 12¾@13; United States Bank, 3¾@4; Union Canal, 11¾@12.

The Alabama papers are complaining of copious rains and consequently the high state of the Rivers and swamps. The crops, however, are represented as looking well.

WANTED.

ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—Who is a rapid writer, quick and correct at figures, and well acquainted with the details of the counting room. Apply at 82 Nassau-st. Age, habits, writing ape, references, and salary expected.

SERVANTS.—A great variety of carefully selected Servants are now wanting employment at C. MASON'S office, Nos. 520 Broadway, and 165 Bowery. Terms—Yearly subscription, 50 cents; otherwise, 25 cents. N. B.—Plenty of men and boys on hand.

SHIRT FINISHERS AND FALSE COLLAR MAKERS wanted, at GREEN'S, No. 1 Astor House, corner of Broadway and Vesey-st. The highest prices paid, and none but the very neatest and best of sewers need apply.

FINE ARTS.—Wanted an experienced artist who is accustomed to paint cabinet-size portraits in oil. A good artist can have constant employment and a fair compensation. Address ARTIST U. S., at this Office.

FOR SEA.—Wanted—Coopers, Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Landsmen, Cooks and Stewards, to go on Whaling Voyages in new ships. Some short and some long voyages. Office of the Company, No. 2 West-st., cor. of Cedar, up stairs, opposite Pier 14 North River.

MEN WANTED.—Twenty men to sell an article wanted in every family. Agents for Boston, Philadelphia, New-England, the Western and Southern States, are wanted. They can make $1 000 per annum with a small capital. Call or address, (post-paid,) No. 317 Bowery.

POWER PRESSMAN WANTED.—A good, permanent and paying situation, in an office in one of the largest Western cities, is now open to a person thoroughly competent to take charge of one of Hoe's single cylinder steam presses. A line addressed to "H" at the *Times* office, before noon to-day, will meet with attention.

TO CAPITALISTS.—Wanted, a gentleman of strict probity, with a cash capital of $10,000, to take the Presidency of a Bank that stands well, and is in good condition; located in a neighboring town. Salary $2,000. Address T. HYSLOP, Esq., *Courier* Office, stating real name, and where an interview can be had.

NOTICE.—A young man who has been in active employment since his arrival in the City, two years ago, wishes a situation as assistant bookkeeper and collector in a wholesale grocery, commission house, book establishment, or dry goods house; can come well recommended for integrity, &c. Address, Box No. 3,370, Post-office, for an interview.

TO BROKERS, &c.—A young man, that has had about five years experience in the Broker's and Banking Business, wishes a situation in a Broker's Office; is a good judge of money—well acquainted with uncurrent money generally, and can give the best of references. Address, H. E. G., *Times* Office.

CHANCE FOR A SMALL CAPITAL.—Wanted, some person with a small capital, to purchase a valuable patent right for the Southern and Western States. Specimen articles of this invention (with which a man may travel without the least inconvenience) will be furnished at cost. To young men of integrity, rare inducements will be offered. As the proprietor is unable to travel, he is willing to sell rights on terms which cannot fail of being satisfactory. Inquire of N. C. THAYER, 113 Chambers-st. up stairs.

NOTICE.—Mr PHILIP MANETTA, late Publisher of *Il Proscritto*, (an Italian paper,) will hear of something to his advantage by calling immediately on WELLS & WEBB, No. 18 Dutch-st.

$10 REWARD—DOG LOST.—About six weeks since a small white terrier dog, with his ears cropped, colored a little yellow, and answers to the name of Tip. If he has been stolen, $25 will be paid for the conviction of the thief, or $5 for any information that will find him. Inquire at No. 87 St. Mark's-place, in 8th-st.

MONEY LOST.—$100 bill and $50 bill, on the Worcester Bank, Mass. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to store No. 304 Pearl-st.

BOARDING.

THE ADVERTISER has rented a large first class house, east of Union-square, with all the modern improvements, for $1,200, and desires to arrange with some responsible and respectable family, to board his own family for from $1,200 to $2,000 per annum, according to the number of rooms said family may wish to occupy. Or would retain the second floor and let the remainder, should said family wish to take other respectable boarders. This arrangement may commence with, or not till the first of September, as may be most convenient. Address P. E. C., Box No. 2,188 Post Office.

BOARDING.—ROOMS TO LET, at No 48 Franklin-st., with or without board, furnished or unfurnished. Also, a front basement with three good rooms, adjoining. Warm and cold baths. Inquire as above.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms, with partial board, for two or three single gentlemen in a small, private family. Reference required. Inquire at No. 46 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Gentlemen can be accommodated, in a cool situation, with breakfast and tea. The house commands a full view of the Harbor and Bay. Apply at No. 120 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

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THE MANSION HOUSE, Hicks-st., Brooklyn, having had a large addition recently added is now prepared to give ample and commodious accommodations by the day or week. Travelers from the South will find this a most delightful residence for families or single gentlemen, for a few weeks. Omnibuses pass the house every five minutes from the Fulton and South Ferries.

EDWIN R. YALE, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN MINERAL SPRINGS, NEW-JERSEY.—This old and popular establishment is now open for the season. The undersigned are ready to enter into arrangements with families for the Summer; and solicit a continuance of former patronage. Full information as to the place, &c., may be had by referring to our CARD, at the Irving House, or New-York Hotel. A. L. STIGER,
D. A. CROWELL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

F. S. CLEAVER'S PRIZE MEDAL HONEY SOAP.—This invaluable article, which obtained the prize medal at the World's Fair in London, is daily gaining ground in public estimation and the demand for its immediate use is so great, that it is with great difficulty supplied by the inventor. Its fragrant, refreshing, and softening qualities, and the amount and white appearance which it imparts to the skin, are strikingly obvious, and are spoken of in the highest terms by all who use it

W. J. DAVIS & CO.,
Importers and sole Wholesale Agents, No. 40 Cortlandt-st.

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W. H. McDONALD, No. 109 Nassau-st.

TO SHIP BUILDERS.—Proposals will be received by the ACCESSORY TRANSIT CO., of Nicaragua, at their office, No. 51 Wall-st., New-York, for the construction of a STEAMBOAT of the following description: Length, 124 feet; Beam, 24 feet; Hold, 7 feet; Cylinder, 32 inches; Stroke, 8 feet; Boiler, 20 feet long, 11 feet wide in front, and 9½ feet shelf. The model will be furnished by the Company. Apply for further particulars to

ISAAC C. LEA, Secretary.

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TO CONTRACTORS.—The Hudson County Real Estate Company hereby gives notice, that sealed proposals for grading of 1,400 feet of street at Mount Hill, will be accepted until Thursday, June 24, in the office of the Association. Maps and specifications for grading the streets, and further information, will be given by W. HEXAMER, Architect, corner of Bloomfield and Fourth-sts., Hoboken

THE COMMITTEE

COOL AND LUXURIOUS BEDS.—PUTNAM'S Patent Spring Bed, under a thin mattrass of Husk or Sea-Grass—Save the expense of restuffing your old hair mattrass, and put under it PUTNAM'S SPRING BED, at about the same cost, and it will afford you the ease and elasticity of the bed of down and feathers without heat.

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N. B.—Ladies attended by a female, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

DOOR, SASH AND BLIND DEPOT—No. 54 Cortlandt-st., New York—F. W. TUXBURY & CO. have on hand and are prepared to furnish the above articles in any quantity, and warranted to be kiln-dried and of first quality and styles. Sash glazed, Goods packed for transportation, and orders filled at short notice. Builders, and those about purchasing should give them a call.

CHEAPEST STORE IN THE CITY.—A. M. & R. DAVIES, No 200 Bowery, are now offering their large stock of Window Cornices and Shades, Paper Hangings, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Curtain Materials and Trimmings of every description, with everything in the upholstery line, 25 per cent. lower than any other establishment in the city. A. M. & R. DAVIES, Upholsterers, No. 200 Bowery.

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THE FRIENDS of either of the Presidential Candidates, and those who take an interest in politics, will at all times find it to their advantage, when they want Cards, Circulars, Bills, or any other kind of Job Printing, done on the neat, quick and cheap-for-cash system, to call at the old stand, No. 142 Fulton-st., and leave their orders with THOMAS E. SUTTON, the Printer.

HORSES FOR SALE CHEAP—A pair of Horses, dark grey, showy and gentle; also a Rockaway Carriage and Harness, all in good condition—the property of a gentleman having left the City—price $600. Will be sold together or separate; may be seen at Wm. Robertson's Livery Stables, State-st. near Henry-st. Brooklyn.

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TENNENT'S SCOTCH ALE LANDING.—314 Casks, Quarts, and Pints, of superior quality, warranted prime, landing per steamer *Glasgow*, and for sale by CAZET & ASTOIN, No. 64 Water-st., Sole Agents.

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The *London Lancet* and *New-York Journal of Medicine and Collateral Science* remark: "Dr. Dixon has placed the profession under great obligation by this clear and practical digest; he shows a thorough acquaintance with modern science. Stricture, hydrocele, varicocele, and debility are admirably treated of, and he has secured attention to every page in the volume—an art that few medical writers possess." *From the Evening Post.*

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New-York Daily Times.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Investigation of Charges preferred by Mr. Craven.

Testimony taken before the Committee.

THIRD DAY.....SATURDAY, June 12.

At 1 o'clock, Ald. TIEMANN took his seat, but no other member arrived until 2 o'clock, when Ald. BRISLEY and Recorder TILLOU, entered the room, and Ald. TIEMANN said that Mr. DENMAN was unable to attend the Committee that day from illness, but desired the case might go on before Recorder TILLOU.

Mr. CRAVEN did not wish to press on the case in the absence of Mr. DENMAN. He held no personal feelings in the inquiry, but was entirely actuated by motives of public duty. But there was certain evidence which he considered did not require the presence of Mr. DENMAN, and this he proposed to proceed with if Mr. TILLOU had no objection.

The CHAIRMAN inquired if they had any objection to proceed before a minority of the Committee.

Mr. TILLOU and Mr. CRAVEN saw no objection.

CHAIRMAN—Mr. TILLOU, I would call your attention, and that of Mr. CRAVEN, to one portion of his letter, which says: "If by any illegal or corrupt acts, injustice be done to them, (that is, the people,) in any matter in the most remote degree connected with this Department, I deem it due to them and to myself, not to be content with the mere requisition of the law, but to perform my full duty in the protection of their rights, and in the preservation of the integrity of the Department on which they rely." Now, I am still of opinion, in thinking that matter over, that that throws the door open for us to investigate any other charge beyond this case of the Tenth-avenue sewer; that if Mr. CRAVEN knows of any corrupt act by any member of the Common Council, I think we have a perfect right to demand of him that evidence.

Recorder TILLOU—I have nothing to say to that, Sir.

Mr. WILLARD—It appears to me, Mr. Chairman, that, strictly speaking, the subject under consideration before the Committee is the Tenth-avenue sewer, and the proceedings before the Common Council, and Croton Aqueduct Department, in reference thereto. I think you cannot properly travel any further in that matter.

Recorder TILLOU—Have we got the resolution of reference under which the Committee sits?

CHAIRMAN—The paper in connection with it, was rather a lengthy document; but the resolution to refer the whole matter of Mr. CRAVEN's charges to a Special Committee was verbal.

Mr. WILLARD said they had no disposition to keep from the Committee any fact of which they had personal knowledge, or of which they could get knowledge, affecting in any way the integrity of any member of the Common Council. His only objection to go into any inquiry of the kind was, that he did not consider it came within the legitimate sphere of the investigation before the Committee. It was certainly not to be denied, that charges of the most startling character had been and were daily made in the public prints, and in other ways, which it appeared to him called upon every member of the Common Council to investigate to the bottom—that the blame might fall where it justly belonged. But there were other means of investigating the charges and he wished to call attention to these means. The Grand Jury sat from month to month, to inquire into the commission of crimes and offences, which they were bound to investigate; more particularly those affecting the public interest, and so vital as charges affecting the Legislative body of the City. Now, it seemed appropriate if any investigation of this kind was to be undertaken, that it should be undertaken by that tribunal which could originate proceedings, under which, whatever judgment should all upon the parties could effectually be carried out. Any decision by this Committee would be more or less subject to be charged with partiality, from the fact that every Member of the Common Council was also a Member of the Board of Aldermen; and their decision, no matter how honestly it was made, would consequently not receive the weight with the public which a decision of that tribunal would receive. In addition to this, he would add that they had in attendance before them the Recorder of this City, who appeared as counsel for one of the parties. He was the officer who arraigned the Grand Jury, and submitted to them those subjects which the public interest required he should submit. If he was aware of the existence of any charge of corruption, or any charge affecting the officers of the City, it was his duty to call that to the attention of the Grand Jury. By the adoption of that course, the Recorder would have an opportunity of exhibiting that which he declared actuated him in this investigation, namely, a desire to bring the matter fully to the light. Now he (Mr. WILLARD) thought the Committee could properly leave this matter to the Recorder, because he was armed with the power to investigate the matter in a manner that would not be idle or useless.

Mr. TILLOU did not expect to branch off into subjects of this kind. The question depended entirely on the breadth of the duties assigned this Committee on the resolution of reference. But as to the duty of this Committee to decide upon all matters brought before them, such was decidedly their right and duty. It was true there were many matters of mere rumor, which it was difficult to trace, or go into any investigation of, from their extreme vagueness. But in charges like the present, distinctly made and authenticated by the name of the party making them, the question as to how far they should go into a consideration of them rested on the resolution of reference, appointing this Committee of Investigation. As regarded Mr. DENMAN, for whom he appeared as counsel, that gentleman had no wish to go beyond the charges. It was, however, due to the public at large, to the City, and to every member of the Common Council, to investigate them fully, and to find whether they were just or not. If true, let the public be informed, and the Common Council relieved from the imputations which lay upon them. It was vain to think that that body could occupy the high moral position necessary to their usefulness, while laboring under such imputations. If they were guilty—if any one of them were guilty, and known to the others to be so—if the imputations preferred, they deserved all that had been said and written. But if not guilty, it was due to those gentlemen who sacrificed the comforts of a home and all that made life dear, for the benefit of the city and the performance of the duties of their office, to have a full and clear refutation of these charges. Mr. TILLOU then made some remarks explanatory of his, (the Recorder's) duty in respect to the Grand Jury; and said that when any party—no matter what office they occupied, were known to be guilty, they should be instantly brought to justice. But Mr. WILLARD seemed to think this (before the Grand Jury) was the *only* means of investigation. He differed with him. The Common Council and Aldermen were interested, and deeply interested in the truth or falsity of these charges. If it be shown they are true respecting any officer of the City Council, the Committee had a perfect right of making a report; and their report would have weight, inasmuch as they could expel that member from their body; it had weight, because it would thus appear to the public that the majority of that body had decided on freeing it from corruption. It might be that in meeting with these gentlemen in every-day life, they should lose sight of the important position which they held. It was important. They legislate over 600,000 persons; the voice of each member might affect the rights of numbers. Their votes affected the finances, the health, the police arrangements of the city. The learned Recorder, after some further observations relative to the position and duties of the Common Council, said that body had perfect power and right to investigate charges preferred against any of their members; whether it was their duty to investigate this case rested entirely with them. As counsel for Mr. DENMAN, he had no wish for the Committee to travel beyond the scope of their investigation. He had made those remarks in answer to Mr. WILLARD, who had introduced his official capacity.

The CHAIRMAN said what gave rise to his remarks, was an article in the *National Democrat*, of the most scandalous kind, in relation to the Common Council.

Mr. TILLOU—Such matters could not be introduced into this investigation.

Ald BOYCE (who arrived soon after 2 o'clock)—The Common Council have appointed us to examine into the truth of Mr. CRAVEN's charges, and to report on them.

J. W. O. LEWIS, sworn.—Had been engaged since 1835 as Civil Engineer and Architect on various Public Works.

Mr. BRISLEY inquired if it was necessary to go into any more evidence as to the effect of frost on Masonry. They all knew that work done in Winter could not be so good as that done at other times.

Mr. CRAVEN said he had waived his right in considering that the opinion of the Department should not be gone behind in regard to that, and had brought forward this witness to back up that opinion.

Mr. TILLOU—It is a right to apprise Mr. CRAVEN, that that opinion will be disputed by the defence, and he is right in sustaining it by whatever evidence he sees fit.

Examination Continued.—Had considerable experience as to hydraulic masonry; it is entirely inadmissible to lay hydraulic masonry in Winter time; no sensible man, pretending to do his work well, would lay it in the Winter time; the latest season of the year in this latitude in which he had known an Engineer to lay good work, was the 1st Nov.; has noticed the construction of sewers in this City; in sewers constructed of brick, as in this City, it is of the utmost importance that the work be laid on the best cement, and used by the best workmen; I say decidedly and positively, that cement cannot be used in frosty weather, so as to insure the integrity of the work; I have never had anything to do with a sewer myself, but I have been engineer on works which are analagous; the internal pressure on the sewer, when filled to its utmost capacity, requires great strength and hard masonry; if the grade of the sewer be disturbed, and the masonry broken up by the cement giving way, the jagged surfaces of the masonry form receptables for the accumulation of filth, which may accumulate sufficiently to neutralize the flowage of the sewer.

To Mr. TILLOU—I have already remarked I have never been engaged in building a sewer.

Mr. CRAVEN wished at this point to correct an omission in his testimony on the last day; in enumerating the sewers which had been stopped by his order on Dec. 1st, he forgot to mention one in Forty-ninth-street, by W. E. CUMMING, the same person to whom he had given permission to finish his sewer in Hester-street, there being particular reasons for allowing the latter to go on.

Wm. C. ROWLAND examined—Was Inspector last year on sewer in Thirty-seventh street, between Sixth Avenue and Broadway, built by PAT SHIELDS, which was ordered to be stopped on 1st December, but of which forty feet were built after that day; when making my return in Spring, made a note of that part; by order of the Department, it was taken up and rebuilt, before accepted; when opening it, to re-build it, as soon as the Key brick was taken out, it fell down considerably.

Mr. BRISLEY—Would not a sewer do so, built under any circumstances? No, sir, not if it was good stuff.

To Mr. CRAVEN—It fell in, because built in Winter; would have had no difficulty in taking the entire forty feet down, but has reason to suppose it was dug by Mr. POLLOCK; Mr. JOHN POLLOCK was standing there; he collects lifting a couple or three bricks off the top row; loosened them by a crow-bar; after taking out the key-brick, had to lift the others by the crow-bar; the brick let go the mortar clean; there was no adhesion of the mortar to the brick of any consequence—so little that if going to use them again, would not think it worth while to clean them; the mortar was considerably hard, but did not adhere to the brick.

By Mr. TILLOU—Has been Inspector for three years; the clause prohibiting work to proceed after 1st December was introduced within the past two years; there may have been fifty miles of sewerage laid before the introduction of that clause; could not say how much; meant to say, it was customary to go on building in the Winter before the introduction of that clause; a sewer of 2,166 feet was built in the Tenth-avenue entirely in the Winter of '45 and '46; supposed the sewer had been opened on the day they examined it, by the appearance of the ground; made the examination in the month of April last; could not say how the weather had been for the ten days previous, but found a good deal of mud going up there; would judge the sewer had been built about three months; in his judgment, the appearance of the work was very good; should think it was rock excavation; the surface of the street was about six feet over the top of the sewer; in the depth, where the mason work was put, should not think it as cold as on the top; it is customary to throw the earth over the work as quickly as possible; if this were done in this case, the action of the frost would not touch any except the end of the sewer, which was exposed; there was not much passing at that point; if the contract were complied with, the street would have been more passable than otherwise; did not know the condition of the avenue, but if it had been as the other avenues, it would have been more passable, by fulfilling the contract; did not then know that Mr. POLLOCK had a contract for grading that avenue; as far as he knew, the quality of the mortar was good—not as hard as it should have been, but fair mortar; the bricks were good; did not see enough of the sewer to know what form it was; did not go into the sewer.

By Mr. CRAVEN,—Meant by "fair" mortar, not particularly good or bad; that required by the specification was the best; did not know if it was caused by the weather, but the cement was not so hard as it should have been; the cause of failure in the majority of the old sewers which fail in the City, was the want of good mortar; they fail in the top, not in the bottom; the plank in the bottom keeps them together; knows a sewer in Delancey-street, near Sheriff, in a very dangerous situation.

By Mr. TILLOU,—We have some sewers built with lime-mortar which are as firm as those built with cement; recollects one sewer built under the Croton Aqueduct Department, in Thirty-seventh-street, which has given way; the contractor sent to the office, to say the sewer was completed, and when they got to examine it, they found the crown in the bottom; it had fallen in; the cause was want of sufficient cement to make good mortar; if work be well done, it is of no consequence whether lime or cement be used; did not think from what he saw of Mr. POLLOCK's work that there was any danger of it falling.

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Mr. TILLOU saw no objection.

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Mr. TILLOU wanted to know the drift.

Mr. WILLARD said this was a good opportunity of affording information to the Common Council, which would be useful.

Mr. DEAN begged that the Committee would not consider that any remarks which he was about to make were at all personal towards any member of the former or present Common Council. When, in 1829, they took charge of the Department, they found the whole system in regard to contracts for sewers in a very bad state; the contracts under which they were built were defective in form, and greatly deficient in particularity. These contracts were rewritten and extended, and made to contain clauses we conceived necessary to protect the public and the parties assessed for payment of work. Early in the ensuing Fall, they addressed a communication to the Common Council, stating in substance the numerous complaints that had been made through the press and otherwise, in consequence of work of this description being made in the Winter, and stating that the Department had determined to stop all work on the 15th December, and to regulate that the cuts should be filled in passable condition. Upon this communication no official action was taken by the Common Council, but it met the approval of such members as I chanced to hear speak of it, and was commended by the public press. Subsequently an investigation of it has not only established the wisdom of the measure, but has developed the fact that a large part of the work formerly done in sewers had not only been badly done, but in direct violation of the contracts under which they were built. To illustrate the fact: By an ordinance of the Common Council, and an appropriation of some thousands of dollars from the public Treasury, the sewer in Twentieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth-avenues, has been entirely rebuilt, and the same sewer, from Fifth-avenue to Bowery. In that case it was found that the contractor, instead of continuing the sewer on the grade he had commenced it, had, wherever he came to an impediment of a rock or boulder, built his sewer over the top of it. The same remarks made in relation to this sewer apply also to one in Second-avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-streets, which has also been rebuilt at the expense of the public Treasury. In the latter case, it is however suggested that the fault lay behind the sewer contractor and in the grade of the street, by which the wrong end of the sewer was the lowest—the end where it ought to have discharged being the highest. Another cause of defective construction is found in the former mode of laying a part of the bottom and sides dry, without mortar of any kind, upon the alleged principle of receiving through the interstices the moisture of the adjoining soil; pursuing the same principle down to the bulkhead, where the water discharges into the river—forgetting apparently that the flow of the tide in such sewer would inevitably fill the adjoining cellar; a circumstance not unusual, and for which the City Government have been sued, and made to pay heavy damages. This error has already led to the necessity of rebuilding the sewer in Oliver-street from the bulkhead to Water-street, at an expense to the City Treasury of about $1,000, and there are others will have to be rebuilt, both for the cause last spoken of, and for defective and unskilful construction. In my enumeration of sewers rebuilt, I have to add that in Seventh-street, Avenue B to C, which was entirely deficient in construction. At the earliest moment the Common Council will provide funds, the sewer in Tenth-street, from Second to Fourth-avenue, must also be rebuilt, from deficiency in size. Other very grave errors, among which may be mentioned a deficiency of man-holes, through which to cleanse he sewers, have already cost the Treasury some thousands of dollars. Now I come to a part where I have again to remind the Common Council that there is nothing personal in my remarks; the effect of interference with executive duties. Early in the Spring of '51, the Department contracted with Mr. BRADY, (he being the lowest bidder, which the Department is obliged to accept,) in whom at the time the Department had not the slightest confidence, to build a sewer, which, by the terms of his contract, was to have been finished early in August following. Most of the time was passed by the Department in a vain endeavor to get the contractor to execute his bond. Seeing there was no possibility of his getting through the work in any reasonable time, and it being a case of all others in which it was desirable to have it done, (as I shall show presently,) I addressed a respectful communication to the Board of Aldermen, sometime about 1st Sept., asking that they would empower the Department to take the work out of Mr. BRADY's hands, and relet the contract.

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Whaley, (which time was given up to the consideration of the clause prohibiting that.) The Inspector under whom that sewer was built, had been discharged.

At 5½ o'clock, the Committee adjourned to Thursday, at 4 P. M.

Letter from Texas.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, June 17.

By the arrival of the steamship *Louisiana*, we have received dates from Galveston to the 11th inst. Two of the passengers of the *Louisiana* from New-Orleans, died on board, of Cholera, after the arrival of the vessel at Galveston. On the evening of the 8th inst., a young man named JAMES SMITH, a son of Captain JEB. SMITH, of Galveston, fell overboard from the guard of the steamer *Louisiana*, lying at the wharf, and was drowned. He was probably injured by the fall, as he was a good swimmer and might have saved himself if unhurt. The body was not recovered until the next day, although every effort was made.

The *Lagrange Monument* says that just before the late heavy rains, farmers in this County were apprehensive that they would hardly make corn enough for home consumption; now the common cry is, "Corn is going to be worth nothing." The prospect now is most too good, it appears. The late rain was pretty general throughout the State, and it is beneficial upon the growing crops, and have everywhere been felt. So Texas Planters may safely calculate upon reaping an ample harvest this year.

The *Galveston News* says that rain is seriously wanted in that city, as most of the cisterns are dry. The papers from the interior report abundant and seasonable rain in all quarters.

Several Lipan and Muscalero chiefs, with their wives and attendants, have been paying a visit to San Antonio. They were permitted to pass down, as the *Ledger* understands, by the officers commanding at the Llano post.

The *Galveston Civilian* has a letter from the Rio Grande, but the news is no later than we have already received. The writer says: "Our situation is worse than it was in 1836—Mexicans on one side, Indians on the other, and no protection. If the General Government will not give us protection, we must call on the State or leave the country." He makes other indignant remarks respecting the neglect which the General Government has shown with regard to the protection of that exposed frontier, and expresses despair of any protection from that of the State.

The rivers in Texas are generally low, and navigation is difficult.

The *Galveston Journal* says that the enterprising proprietors of Sour Lake have been making preparations for visitors with a view to their comfort and pleasure for the present season. The *Journal* adds: "Sour Lake is, in our opinion, destined to be the great watering-place of the South. The undoubted medicinal qualities of the water, and their efficacy in restoring to health and vigor those afflicted with various chronic diseases, are becoming every day more generally known and appreciated, and we doubt not that ultimately its proprietors will realize a handsome fortune from their investment."

IMPORTANT FROM HONDURAS AND GUATEMALA.—We learn on reliable authority that within the last three weeks the inhabitants of Ruatan Island, and the five other dependent islands, forming a group in the Bay of Honduras, have had a misunderstanding with the English authorities of Belize, who were establishing the English dominion over these Island. The result has been that the islanders have declared themselves no longer under British authority, and have claimed protection of the Government of the State of Honduras, which has been accorded. On learning this the British Superintendent at Belize sent instructions to dispose of the house erected for the English Governor expected from Europe The house was sold at a great sacrifice. The "British Protection," as it has heretofore been termed, has consequently been withdrawn. The dates from Belize are to the 2d inst. Trade was dull. It is estimated that about twelve millions feet of mahogany will be sent to market and ready for exportation this year. The publication of the Honduras *Watchman* has been suspended.

The dates from Guatemala are to the 18th of May. There is no political news of importance. The reported falling off in the cochineal crop is confirmed. The decrease is put down at least at two thirds of the ordinary crops.—*New-Orleans Picayune.*

DEATH OF AN EMINENT SCULPTOR.—One of the first of the French sculptors, PRADIER, whose works in the Tuileries Garden, at Versailles, in the Madeleine Church, &c., early attract the attention of travelers in France, died recently, at a small village in the neighborhood of Paris. He was a Swiss by birth, having been born at Geneva in the year 1792, but he was brought to France while a child, and afterwards became a citizen. LEVOT was his instructor in the art, and on the death of his master, in 1827, he was elected to the vacant seat in the Academy of the Fine Arts. PRADIER was more celebrated for the fertility of his genius than for the beauty or power of his execution. His works have all that neat and elegant external finish which the French artist knows how to give, and were not deficient in passion or sentiment. The most striking of them were the Promethues, near the southwestern gate of the Tuileries, and a Phidias, not far from the eastern fountain—both large and commanding figures; the four colossal images at Faire on the *Arc de l'Etoile*; the comic and tragic muse of the monument to Moliere; the twelve colossal Victories of the *Dome des Invalides*; and the three Graces at the splendid palace of Versailles. Besides these, PRADIER executed a large number of statues, bas-reliefs, groups in bronze, busts, and plaster casts. The fine figure of Industry, on the Bourse, was his; as also the statue of Rousseau at Geneva, and the Cassandra, at the City of Nismes. At the time of his death he was modeling a Spartan soldier dying, and a Cupid and Psyche, but neither of them were finished. A Sappho, in the Exposition of 1852, was his latest work. His daughter, the wife of the son-in-law of Madame DUCHESNAY, better known as "George Sand," at the head of the French School of Sculpture.—*Evening Post.*

DR. BUSHNELL.—We were under an error, yesterday, in our conception of the nature of the proceedings against this gentleman in the General Assembly of the State. There was no "recommendation" for any action on the prt of the Association to which he belongs, and no desire manifested for his trial. The whole subject was left by the Committee in the hands of his own Association, where it properly belongs, and where a favorable decision has already been given in Dr. BUSHELL's case.—*Hartford Courant, 22d.*

At Bangor, Me., a lad named Stetson, only fourteen years of age, stabbed his comrade, named Grant, in the abdomen, during an altercation, a day or two since. Grant is not expected to recover.

Austin Allen, a machinist in Rochester, cut his throat from ear to ear on Saturday. He had been engaged upon an invention of his own, and failing to bring it into operation, his mind became deranged.

The crops in Wisconsin, which have repeatedly failed from several causes, during the past few years, are now in a very promising condition. Winter wheat particularly will yield largely.

Mrs. Nathaniel Weed, a lady of Stamford, Ct., came to her death a few days since, by the use of Chloroform in the extraction of a tooth.

A Minnesota paper announces the marriage of Thomas H. Curd, formerly of Ohio, to Miss Whirling Thunder, a Winnebago lady.

Passengers Arrived.

In the St. Louis, from New-Orleans—A. Cohen, R. Black, lady child and nurse, Miss Josephine Holmes, Miss C. Holmes, Capt. John Alexander, Mrs. Boulware, 3 children and servant, Mrs. Elizabeth Miller and 2 children—and 30 in the steerage.

In the Isle Azof, from Apalachicola—Mrs. A. H. Nourse, Master H. L. & J. F. Nourse, J. H. Tainter, Master J. M. Tainter, Miss H. A. Tainter, W. R. Bloomfield.

In the Mary, from Eleuthera—Dr. Lansing, G. Clatson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.....THIS DAY.
SUN—Rises.... 4 31|Sets..... 7 33|MOON—Sets.....12 00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.... 1 52|Gov. Island..... 42|Hell Gate..... 1 23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK...WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23.

Cleared.

Steamer Southerner, Foster, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.
Steamer Glasgow, (Br.) Craig, Glasgow, T. McSymon.
Ship Leonidas, Hewes, Bic Island, Nesmith & Son.
Ship Erie, Lewis, Beeecia, R. W. Trundy.
Ship Francesika, Daw, London, Rodewald Bros.
Ship Columbia, Supress, Charleston, T. Wardle.
Ship Marchioness of Queensberry, (Br.) Butemen', Quebec, Maitland, Phelps & Co
Ship St. Hilda, (Br.) Inglis, St. Stephens, N. B., Caret & Astone.
Bark Vesta, (Russ.) Berry, Gibraltar, Funck & Meincke.
Bark Maba, (Belg.) Thaysen, Havana, Nottebohn.
Bark Elizabeth Leavitt, Gooding, Matamoros, Perkins & Delano
Bark A. B. Sturges, Avery, St. Jago de Cuba, J. Thompson.
Brig Arche d'Alliance, (French,) Vermesch, Cienfuegos, Dutih & Co.
Brig Princess Royal, Doe, Bermuda, W. A. F. Davenport.
Brig Leo, (Olden.) Braue, Bremen, Poppe & Co.
Brig Unicorn, (Br.) Martell, Kingston, Ja., H. H. Solomon & Co
Brig Carl & Edward, (Brem.) Bosse, Bremen, Poppe & Co.
Brig Jorgen Brunchorst, (Nor.) Neilson, St. Ubes and Bersen, Schmidt & Balchen.
Brig Amanda, Rose, Philadelphia, R. P. Buck & Co.
Brig Hiram Crist, (Br.) Homer, Buctouche, N. S., Poppe & Co.
Brig Lively, (Br.) Ryan, Fort Wallace, N. S., Barclay & Livingston.
Brig Rainbow, Lermond, Cuba, J. W. Elwell & Co.
Schr. Homer, Parker, ——on, E. & W. Herrick.
Schr. Ann Hamilton, Sweeney, Baltimore, W. Hubbell.
Schr. Isabella, Boyd, Port-au-Platte, Slaight, Grumbs & Baker.
Schr. Ontario, Johnson, Jacksonville, J. Grice.
Schr. Isabella, Arbecan, Boston, Dayton & Sprague.
Schr. Miehyan, Blessett, Baltimore, Johnson & Lowden.
Schr. Frances Satterly, Davis, Savannah, N. L. McCready & Co
Schr. Empire State, Eldridge, Portsmouth, S. W. Lewis.
Schr. Statesman, Wicks, Alexandria, &c., Sturgess, Clearman & Co.
Schr. Susan, Sands, Marseilles, Draper & Devlin.
Schr. Merchant, Couch, Richmond, C. H. Pierson.
Schr. Dandy, (Br.) Peden, Harbor Island, C. Ackerly.
Schr Panama, Terry, Philadelphia, M. M. Freeman & Co.
Schr. J. H. Flenner, ——, Wilmington, E. S Powell.
Schr. Secretary Marcy, Gautier, Wilmington, Bateman & Rudderow.
Sloop New-London, Chappell, New-Haven, J. H. Havens.
Sloop Washington, Prentice, New-Haven, J. H. Haven.
Barge Philadelphia, Jones, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

Ship Alliance, (of Wiscasset,) Tinkham, Havre, 36

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

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THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every Saturday morning, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

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New-York Daily Times.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Excursion to Nyack.**—The Sabbath School connected with the Fourth Congregational Church, 16th-st., will give their Annual Excursion and Pic-Nic on MONDAY, June 28. Steamer ISAAC P. SMITH will leave foot of Jay-st., N. R., at 9 o'clock, A. M., touching at Hammond-st. at 5 minutes past 9 o'clock. Tickets, 37½ cents—Children half price—to be had at the landings. If stormy, postponed until the next fair day.

☞ **Temperance—Tenth Ward.**—The Fourth Anniversary of the Xth Ward Temperance Association will take place THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in the Allen-st. Presbyterian church. The Rev. Mr. CHAPIN, R. M. POER, Esq., and other celebrated advocates of Temperance, are engaged to address the meeting. A collection will be taken up in aid of the Association.

☞ **Lecture on Ireland.**—Rev. JAMES LOWRY will, THIS (Friday) EVENING, deliver a Lecture in Grand-st. Hall, No. 121 Grand-st., upon the Present State and Prospects of Ireland, the English policy towards it, and the hindrances to the Repeal cause. Admission 25 cents; Ladies and children free.

☞ **Eighteenth Ward.**—The Whigs of the XVIIIth Ward are requested to meet at Trembly's New-Haven Hotel, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av., on THIS (Friday) EVENING, June 25, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of completing the organization of the XVIIIth Ward "CHIPPEWA CLUB."
By Order of M. D. GREENE, Chairman *pro tem.*
WM. ROBERTSON, Jr., Sec *pro tem.*

☞ **Notice.**—INDUSTRIAL HOME ASSOCIATION, No. 2.—There will be a public meeting held of the above Association on FRIDAY EVENING, June 25, at 8 o'clock, at the Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, East side, between Broome and Delancey-sts. By order of
J. ANDREW HANDSCHUCK, Secretary.

☞ **Notice to Passengers.**—Passengers per steamship BALTIC for LIVERPOOL, will please be on board, at the foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, June 26, at 11 o'clock A. M., sending previously all luggage not wanted on the passage.
E. K. COLLINS & CO.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company.**—Capital Stock $200,000. Shares $100 each.
FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, President.
THOS. E. HASTINGS, Secretary.
Office of Sale and Transfer of Stock, No. 66 Beaver-st. New-York.

SCOTT RATIFICATION MEETING.

THE RESPONSE OF NEW-YORK.

10,00 Whigs in Broadway—10,000 in Grand-street, and 5,000 in the Broadway House.

Speeches of Gov. Jones of Tenn., Ogden Hoffman, Gen. Edney of North Carolina, Gen. Collum of Tennessee, and others.

TREMENDOUS ENTHUSIASM.

THE OLD WHIG FIRE BURNING.

Last evening, the Whigs of New-York held their fitst meeting to respond to the nominations made by the Whig National Convention.

Long before the hour of meeting, the streets in the neighborhood of the Broadway House were crowded with people.

The Broadway House was brilliantly illuminated during the evening, and in front there was a transparency representing Gen. SCOTT on the field of battle. In each of the windows were smaller transparencies with the names of the battles in which Gen. SCOTT had been victorious—among them were CHIPPEWA, LUNDY'S LANE, VERA CRUZ, CERRO GORDO, CONTRERAS, CHURUBUSCO, CHAPULTEPEC, and the CITY OF MEXICO. On a rope stretched across Broadway was a banner, on which appeared the names of the nominees of the Whig Party, and the stars and stripes floated from the liberty-pole, on the corner. During the evening, there was a great display of fireworks from the street, in front of the Hall, and from the house-tops. On the the liberty-pole was a large piece, which, when fired, showed a spread eagle holding in his talons a shield, and beneath this were the names of the nominees. As the different parts became ignited, rockets and Roman candles were discharged, and gradually the blazoning mass assumed the shape of letters, and as the names of SCOTT and GRAHAM became visible, a shout went up from the vast multitude that must have been heard in the innermost recesses of Tammany Hall.

About 8 o'clock, the processions from the different Wards began to arrive. Each Ward had a banner inscribed with the names of the candidates, and the names of the battles in which Gen. SCOTT had been conspicuous. The Whigs of the Twentieth Ward brought with them a piece of artillery, from which they fired salutes as they passed through the Eighth, Ninth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards; arriving in Broadway, they fired a salute of thirty-one guns—one for each State—and then fired fifty more for good measure. They also brought with them fifty torches, so that they might see and be seen. As the delegations from the different Wards came up, they were greeted with prolonged cheers by those who were already on the ground.

At the time appointed for the organization, every room in the Broadway House was filled. Broadway from Howard to Broome-streets, and Grand from Crosby to Mercer-streets, were densely crowded with men representing all classes—the laborer, the mechanic, the clerks and merchants of the Empire City.

THE MAIN HALL.

At a quarter-past 8 o'clock, the meeting was called to order by ex-Alderman JAMES KELLY, who nominated as President, ROBERT JONES, of the Fifth Ward, which was carried by acclamation.

The following gentlemen were appointed Vice-Presidents and Secretaries:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Joseph Jamieson,	Wm D Murray,	E B Clayton,
Chas B Andrews,	Thomas Truslow,	W S Gregory,
Wm. S. Sell,	Joseph S Barnes	Samuel Wicker,
Robert S. Collins,	H B. McDougal,	William S. Wood,
Robert Silver,	Henry Bruner,	Shepard Knapp,
Alex. Walsh, Sr.,	J. H Chapman,	J W. Underhill,
Gideon Clifton,	S B Althause,	I O Barker,
George A Hood,	A. W. Morgan,	W N. Blakeman,
George Hermance,	Thos. Southmayd,	R M. Blatchford,
George Kellock,	C. W. Price	Nicholas Dean,
Enoch Fancher,	George Geiser,	Joseph Rodgers,
Sam'l B. Mabbatt	George P Nelson,	Charles Riddle,
A. G. King,	Peter S. Titus,	Sam'l Delamater,
Junius T. Stagg,	N G Bradford,	Geo. Clark,
James H. Braine,	I. P. Walton,	G. Stuyvesant,
B. S. Williams,	Stephen Barker,	G. H. Franklin,
Joshua Thurston,	Samuel P. Bartol,	N. C. Ely,
Archi'd Hall,	W T. Mackerell,	G Schwartz, Jr.,
Firah Bull,	C M. Simonson,	Charles G. Dean,
James Jackson	J A. Dewau,	M. H. Grinnell,
Robert Jones,	P G. Sherman,	Edward B Brush,
S. S. Ward,	R. J. Timmerson,	Henry Berg,
D. R. Martin,	Thomas Carnley,	L. B. Ward,
Warren Chapman,	S W. Anderson,	Ernest Keyser,
H B. Dunham,	J. Gillerlan,	John Ives,
Chas. H. Swords,	Warren Brady,	G. W. Allerton,
Israel Williams,	J. A. Baldwin,	G. H Stryker,
C. W. Schaffer,	John H. Briggs,	John A. King,
Reuben I ovejoy,	Augustus Morand,	Abraham Brown,
John A. Tardy,	James White,	W Sparks,
Walter Underhill,	S. Atkinson,	J Longleing,
Morgan Morgans,	James Dewey,	Henry McLean,
James R. Wood,	Russell Dart,	

SECRETARIES.

John A. Griffin,	Wm. Thompson,	Joseph A Gardner,
John S Taylor,	Thos. F. Riley,	Edgar Sprague,
Thos. Outwater,	Geo W Hudson,	A. N. Peck,
Silas C. Smith,	Manuel Lister,	James Kennedy,
Thos. T. Greenan,	George Birkbeck, Jr.	Chas B Foote,
George Kellogg, Jr.	P. C. Van Wyck,	D. L. Pettee,
Harrison Hall,	James Gillespie,	John E. Miller,
Henry Rebhard,	H. N. Wild,	James W. Booth,
Samuel Brevoort,	H. P. Leake,	Chas. E. Eversley,
Horatio Reed,	Geo W. Thurber,	Robt. H Allaire,
Wm. H. Greene,	Willard Jenks,	C. W. Van Voorhis,
Alex. Wakeman,	Walter Oakley,	Thos. W Thorne,
Jas. B. Haight,	Lawrence Harney	Samuel Brown,
Daniel Raynor,	John P. Flenders,	George W. Dilks,
S. B. Romaine, Jr.,	George W. Phelps,	G W Truse,
M. H. Chase,	Peter Palm,	Carlisle Norwood,
Moses Jackson,	Robert H Shannon,	Oscar F. Benjamin,
Wm. J. Davis,	Wm. Lambeer,	J. E. Coulter,
J. B. Webber,	J A. Van Riper,	J. L. Dayton,
Alfred Searles,	Thomas Child s,	

Hon. OGDEN HOFFMAN came on the stand, and was received with immense enthusiasm.

Hon. GEORGE J. CORNELL presented and read the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The National Convention adopted the following declaration of Whig principles:

"The Whigs of the United States in Convention assembled, firmly adhering to the great conservative republican principles by which they are controlled and governed, and now as ever relying upon the intelligence of the American people, with an abiding confidence in their capacity for self-government, and their continued devotion to the Constitution and the Union, do proclaim the following as the political sentiments and determinations for the establishment and maintenance of which their national organization as a party is effected:

1st. The government of the United States is of a limited character, and it is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted by the Constitution, and such as may be necessary and proper for carrying the granted powers into full execution, and that all powers not thus granted or necessarily implied are expressly reserved to the States respectively and to the people.

2d. The State governments should be held secure in their reserved rights, and the General Government sustained in its constitutional powers, and that the Union should be revered and watched over as the palladium of our liberties.

3d. That while struggling freedom everywhere enlists the warmest sympathy of the Whig party, we still adhere to the doctrines of the Father of his Country, as announced in his Farewell Address, of keeping ourselves free from all entangling alliances with foreign countries, and of never quitting our own to stand upon foreign ground—that our mission, as a Republic, is not to propagate our opinions or impose on other countries our form of government by artifice or force, but to teach, by example, and show by our success, moderation and justice, the blessings of self-government, and the advantages of free institutions.

4th. That where the people make and control the Government, they should obey its Constitution, laws and treaties, as they would retain their self-respect, and the respect which they claim and will enforce from foreign powers.

5th. Government should be conducted upon principles of the strictest economy, and revenue sufficient for the expenses thereof, in time of peace, ought to be mainly derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxes; and in levying such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimination and protection from fraud by specific duties when practicable, whereby suitable encouragement may be assured to American industry, equally to all classes, and to all portions of the country.

6th. The Constitution vests in Congress the power to open and repair harbors, and remove obstructions from navigable rivers, and it is expedient that Congress shall exercise that power whenever such improvements are for the protection and facility of commerce with foreign nations, or among the States—such improvements being in every instance, National and general in their character.

7th. The Federal and State Governments are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace and security, and ought to be regarded alike with a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment. Respect for the authority of each and acquiescence in the just constitutional measures of each, are duties required by the plainest considerations of National, State and individual welfare.

8th That the series of acts of the Thirty-first Congress, commonly known as the Compromise or Adjustment (the act for the recovery of fugitive slaves from labor included,) are received and acquiesced in by the Whigs of the United States as a final settlement, in principle and in substance, of the subjects to which they relate; and, so far as these acts are concerned, we will maintain them, and insist upon their strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against the evasion of the laws, on the one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other—not impairing their present efficiency to carry out the requirements of the Constitution; and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however made; and we will maintain this settlement as essential to the nationality of the Whig party and the integrity of the Union.

Resolved, That the Whigs of New-York cordially accede to the said declaration, as Constitutional and National, and as affording a broad basis of Union and harmonious action.

Resolved, That we hail with enthusiasm the nomination of WINFIELD SCOTT as the Whig Candidate for President. Born in the Old Dominion, like WASHINGTON, his life has been devoted to his country. Abandoning his profession at an early age, he entered the army at the eventful period when our Independence as a nation was threatened by Great Britain. Commissioned a Captain by JEFFERSON at 22, by MADISON a Lieutenant-Colonel at 26, Colonel at 27, Brigadier General at 28, and four months later Major General, in six years he attained the highest military distinction. A volunteer at Queenstown, leading the forlorn hope at Fort George, victor at Chippewa, and invincible at Lundy's Lane, he perilled his life and shed his blood, and achieved glorious victories with undying renown to the American arms. After thirty years spent in active public service, and attended by signal success in every enterprise, he was in the last war called to the conquest of Mexico. In a single campaign, with masterly skill, and prodigies of valor, he carried our standard from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, in a series of brilliant achievements, unsurpassed in the annals of warfare, which dazzle the imagination, and kindle a glow of enthusiasm in every manly bosom, and have won imperishable glory for the American name wherever throughout the world men honor exalted heroism and military genius. His history is the history of the country. A great Patriot, a great General, "A Warrior in War, and a Pacificator in Peace," the elements of his character are integrity, justice, judgment and firmness, and nothing remains to fill the measure of his fame but that great reward of a free and grateful nation, the Presidency of the United States.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the nomination of WILLIAM A. GRAHAM as the Whig candidate for Vice-President. His pure private character, his eminent abilities, his fidelity and attachment to Whig principles, and his services in the councils of the Administration of MILLARD FILLMORE, entitle him to the confidence, respect, and enthusiastic support of the Whigs, and we challenge the old Whig State of North Carolina, to a contest with New-York, which shall roll up the largest majorities for SCOTT and GRAHAM.

Resolved, That while we ratify and approve the action of the National Convention, we point with pride and satisfaction to the fifty-three ballots, which prove that Whigs disdain the miserable expediency of selecting as candidates men unknown in the history of the country, supposed to be strong in the negative qualities of obscurity, and unwisely deemed unconquerable because of their inoffensive mediocrity.

Resolved, That we cheerfully record our warm approval of the able, pure and patriotic Administration of MILLARD FILLMORE, dignified, conservative and national, just and firm in its foreign policy directed by the giant mind of DANIEL WEBSTER, and in domestic affairs, wise and conciliatory, it has commanded the respect of other nations, and at home gained the applause and approbation of the American people.

Resolved, That the Whig party is pledged to prosecute to its earliest practical completion the *enlargement of the Erie Canal*—a work closely interwoven with the resources of our State, with its trade with the great West, and with the prosperity of our whole people; and that we will leave no exertions untried until the great lakes of the West are brought into free and less obstructed communication with the waters of the Atlantic seaboard.

Resolved, That regarding the measures, policy, and principles of the great Whig party as indissolubly connected with the national honor and prosperity, and transcending, in enduring importance, all questions of personal or temporary interest, we earnestly invoke a spirit of individual concession for the general good—the spirit of mutual forbearance, and magnanimous self-sacrifice, for the common welfare,—and we call upon every true-hearted Whig to lay aside all personal preferences, to extinguish every spark of discord and dissention, and to come up like brethren in one undivided, unbroken band, and again battle manfully together for the good old Whig cause in which we have won so many glorious victories.

Resolved, That we mourn over the declining days of that man, so endeared to the people of New-York—the great and good and noble-hearted, HENRY CLAY. Time has not changed our affection,—Death cannot shake it. We love and revere him for his illustrious acts, his transcendant virtues, and the spirit of patriotism, that has ever burned pure in his breast. We venerate him as a father and we shall hand down his name and memory, to our children with praises and glory.

The resolution referring to the nominees was received with repeated bursts of applause. The several references to Mr. FILLMORE, Mr. WEBSTER, and Mr. CLAY, were each received with lively demonstrations of applause.

Letters were received from Hon. HAMILTON FISH, Hon. W. H. SEWARD, and other gentlemen who had been invited to address the meeting. They were read, as follows:

From Hon. Hamilton Fish.
WASHINGTON, June 23.

GENTLEMEN: I need not say to you how happy I should be to be present with my Whig friends and neighbors on the occasion of their meeting to ratify the glorious nominations made by our late National Convention. Before the nominations were made, we had individual preferences, but now I know the Whigs of New-York, with whom I have stood shoulder to shoulder in many a hard-fought battle, too well to doubt that we have but one wish, one object, one determination—the success of Whig men and of Whig measures. We are now a united party.

We have a noble cause to inspire our active energies, and we have candidates worthy of our cause—fit representatives of the great principles of our party, true representatives of all that is pure, and elevated, and of good report.

Our standard bearer, the hero of many a battle, has never yet been beaten. A leader who knows no defeat, must inspire his followers with courage that will command success. His name is a tower of strength. Let then the welkin ring with our shouts of "Hail to the Chief," and let the chorus answer, "See the conquering Hero comes."

Than our candidate for the Vice Presidency, no purer, able, or better man could have been named, often tried and never found wanting, a Whig of the right stamp, a gentleman, a patriot, a statesman.

Our candidates are worthy of success, they *can* be elected, let us resolve that they *shall* be elected, and having thus resolved, let us relax no effort until we raise the shout of victory upon the close of the election.

My friends, I have this moment received your invitation to be present at your meeting to-morrow. I can be with you on the occasion only in spirit; but *in spirit* I shall be with you as I shall be wherever the Whigs of New-York are assembled to ratify and to rejoice over such nominations as those of SCOTT and GRAHAM. I have been quite ill, and my strength is not sufficiently re-established to encounter the fatigue of a journey to New-York.

From Hon. Wm. H. Seward.
WASHINGTON, June 23, 1852.

GENTLEMEN: My engagements here, to my deep regret, prevent an acceptance of your invitation to the Ratification Meeting appointed for to-morrow.

I congratulate the Whigs of New-York, on their sagacity and patriotism in preferring the worthiest available citizen, for the most responsible service and the highest honor of the Republic; on their persevering fidelity to him and to their own sacred principles of Freedom and Toleration, as well as on their distinguished prudence and magnanimity in the conduct of the canvass of Nomination, finally on the auspicious result of their labors.

And now, let the dissentions of the past be buried in the grave, to which its errors are hastening. A Whig administration, with such a chief, cannot fail to be guided by the principles of order, of moderation, of devotion to the Constitution and the Union, of melioration, Improvements and Progress, which the Whig party have always cherished and maintained, and acting on their principles, will mark an era, not merely in the advance of our own country, but even in the course of Republican principles throughout the world.

From Hon. James Brooks.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, June 23,

Gentlemen: As it is the duty of a soldier to follow his flag, and its standard bearer, so it is my duty to follow the standard bearer of the principles, and the cause, which I deem, not only patriotic, but indispensable for the prosperity and safety of our beloved country. I trust therefore that in ratifying the nomination of our National Whig party, the Whigs of our City will not forget what is more important, the ratification of our National principles. Upon our fidelity to those principles, and the confidence inspired throughout the Republic by that fidelity, depends not only the success, but the very existence of the Whig party.

It is out of my power to leave my post here just now to accept your polite invitation, but I am much indebted to you for your kindness in bearing me in remembrance.

From Hiram Ketchum, Esq.
32 East 14th-street, June 23, 1852.

GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive your favor of the 15th instant, requesting my presence at the Grand Ratification Meeting to be held in this city on the 24th instant, and address my fellow Whigs on that occasion.

In reply, I feel bound in candor to say that public considerations which I have duly weighed, compel me to decline this request.

In communicating this decision, however, I take occasion with great cheerfulness to add, that I set a high value upon the eminent public services of Gen. SCOTT, and cherish for him a warm personal attachment. Governor GRAHAM, too, I have the honor to know, and cheerfully bear testimony to his personal amiability, his high intelligence, and his patriotism.

Hon. OGDEN HOFFMAN was the first speaker. His remarks were in substance as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I come before you worn out with fatigue. I have been fighting during a long week for that man who I believed would best unite the Whig Party, and who is well deserving the confidence and gratitude of his country. When I received the invitation to speak to-night, I felt as SCOTT has always felt during all his life, that fatigue and want of sleep were nothing, when by my presence I might contribute to the honor and good of my country. [Cheers.] I have come from the Baltimore Convention, where we had a long, warm, but not unkind contest. There were there those who desired to show their approbation of the wise and patriotic administration of MILLARD FILLMORE, [cheers] by tendering him again the high position he now holds. Others were there who felt a deep interest for, and a warm desire to secure the nomination of, DANIEL WEBSTER, whose brilliant intellect and long service in public station had made himself a strong place in the hearts of his countrymen. [Cheers.] And there were others of us there who advocated the nomination of one who, all his life, has been engaged in the service of his country—[Applause]—who, when a boy, almost, poured out his blood in her defence, who took upon himself, in early life, the task of redeeming the disgrace of HULL'S surrender, who, at Queenstown, Chippewa, and Lundy's Lane, [Cheers] periled his life for the land of his birth; won for her imperishable glory, and a title to the gratitude of his country, which his whole subsequent life had but strengthened. We pointed to a man who had proved himself worthy of confidence, in his administrative wisdom, prudence and sagacity—who accomplished the peaceful removal of the Cherokee Indians beyond the Mississippi—and who was selected by General JACKSON for his prudence and firmness, to stem the tide of Nullification, when it threatened to burst forth from South Carolina, to endanger the peace of the Union, by involving brethren in civil war—the man who, by his skill and tact, fulfilled this mission, and in a manner which left no sting in the hearts of those who became submissive, at last, to the law. [Cheers.] We pointed to the man who carried on the glorious campaign of Mexico, from Vera Cruz to the Halls of the Montezumas, [great applause] the man of heart,—the brave General who never slept until the humblest soldier in his camp had been insured all of care, comfort, and repose that the service admitted; [cheers] whose sword never drank the blood of the defenceless,—who, a Protestant himself, protected the churches of the Catholics from the devastating hand, and has ever respected and defended the religious rights of all denominations; [renewed applause] the man who, after the war was ended, when offered the princely position of President of Mexico, refused it, preferring to return to his own country and receive here the reward of his acts, and the verdict of his countrymen; the man who, in these days of corruption, went into Mexico poor, and brought out the almost inexhaustible riches of Mexico, and yet came away without a Mexican dollar sticking to his palm, [applause] a man on whose table now lies the sword given him by the people of this State as a token of their appreciation of his gallant services in protecting her border; a man who has in his possession many medals and other souvenirs of a people's approbation for his heroic acts, and who points to them and says, "There are my riches—the tokens of my country's gratitude." [Great cheering.] The man whom Virginia, the mother of Presidents, through her constituted authorities, pronounced her greatest son. [Cheers.] The speaker proceeded with some remarks upon the Convention. It was the plains of Mexico over again. [Laughter.] The friends of SCOTT took their position—contested awhile, then waited for another assault. Thus they fought day after day, never yielding, and finally marching up slowly but surely to victory. [Cheers.] And when the nomination had been effected at last, all contention was at an end.

Then it was he felt that the Whig party was indeed a National party, then all ill feeling vanished. New-York responded, pledging herself for the nominee, her pledge was echoed back by old North Carolina. "Agreed! Agreed!" was the response from every side. There was then no North, no South, no East, no West. [Applause.] From every side the cry was, "We will elect them." New-York said, "On our frontier SCOTT shed his blood. He protected us, and we will not fail him now." We challenged them all then to the friendly contest, to see who should roll up for the candidates the biggest majority.

The speaker proceeded to urge conciliation, harmony, union of action—the result of which would be certain victory. [Cheers.] If Whigs were true to their cause, their shouts of triumph would be far greater on the 4th of March next than were those which went up from the American Army, when in Mexico WINFIELD SCOTT proclaimed the victory of his countrymen over their enemies. [Great cheering.]

He knew WINFIELD SCOTT well during the administration of VAN BUREN; when surrounded by Democratic influences,—when there was everything about him to tempt him to forget his allegiance to the Whig party, and court the favor of the dominant one. Then he was Whig all over. [Cheers.] His companions were CLAY and CRITTENDEN, and other leading Whig spirits of the day, and rarely was he seen associated with the "powers that be," except in his official capacity. He was ordered to Mexico at the most unpropitious moment of the campaign. He took the field, won victory after victory, carried the stars and stripes triumphantly forward, until he had placed them on every height where had floated the flag of the enemy. [Cheers.] And when he had done all that—when he had achieved deeds for which Rome would have awarded him Consular honors, or England would have knighted him, he was arrested in the presence of his brave army, and the enemy he had conquered, another was put in his place, and he called home to answer at a bar of inferiors, charges which had no foundation except in the malice of those who framed them. He submitted like a good citizen to the laws and came home a prisoner, bearing with all his indignities. But the people will now vindicate his honor, his virtue and his fame. He was never tried, but we will try him in November next, and accord him a triumphant verdict. [Great cheers.]

THEODORE E. TOMLINSON, Esq., followed. A candidate had been presented the Whig party who was called a votary of war. The Homeric page and the page of history was full of bright examples of warriors. WINFIELD SCOTT unites to the characteristics of the great warrior, the attributes of the Statesman. There are few who achieve great celebrity in civil life. There is but one man now living who has attained a pre-eminent position because of his civil achievements. That man now reclines at Washington, whence he is fading away into a brighter, an immortal sphere. [Great cheers.] The speaker proceeded to consider the Platform of the Democratic party. How could Pennsylvanians go for it? How could the River and Harbor men of the West stand on it, when FRANKLIN PIERCE, in his every act and vote, has declared his bitter hostility to those measures necessary for the security of life and property on our inland seas and mighty rivers of the West?

They call our candidate "fuss and feathers." When, in his eventful life, was his blood necessary for his country, that his form was not seen, towering a head and shoulders above every other, in the thickest of the fight? They speak of his feathers; but where, on his country's call, did his nodding plume fail to be seen, high above all others, in the smoke of the battle? [Great cheering.]

The speaker closed with a glowing tribute to the character and services of the nominees.

JACOB RICHARDSON, Esq., of Oswego County, was next introduced. This was the first time in his life that he ever had the honor of making a speech to the citizens of New-York. Gentlemen, said he, if you ever saw a man with a sore head, you see one standing before you now. [Laughter.] I went down to Baltimore, overflowing with gratitude to Mr. FILLMORE, and did all I could to secure his nomination. But I got beat, and pretty well thrashed, too. [Renewed laughter.] You will remember that it was your friend, Mr. RAYMOND, who contested my seat in the Convention. Well, I've nothing to say about that. I will say for him that he stood up firmly before Southern chivalry, and the Northern blade did n't break. [Cheers.] He took Florida down, that he did. The speaker continued his remarks at some length, causing no little amusement by his flashes of humor, which called forth the alternate laughter and applause of the audience. He said he felt very cross, after the adjournment of the Convention. He went to Washington, and kept his room for a day and a half, and when he came out again he was cross yet, and ready to fight anybody, big or little. [Laughter.] He had n't got over that yet. He felt some like fight now. But he had no idea of trying a fight against "old Chippewa," [great cheers] who had whipped everything that ever stood before him, and he had no idea of trying him. [Great laughter and cheering.] Mr. R. proceeded in most humorous style, to explain how he come to make the bet of $10,000 that SCOTT could not carry the State of New-York, to show that the bet was made in good humor, *after dinner*, and was subsequently withdrawn because he was not willing thus to operate against the party. If he was certain of winning all the money, he wouldn't win it of a brother Whig. "I am a SCOTT man," he said, [great cheers,] and if there's any responsible man outside the Whig party who wants to meet me, that $10,000 which was withdrawn, is ready to be staked on the result of the election of WINFIELD SCOTT. [Great cheers.] Let any Loco Foco who wants to try that, come forward, and I'm the boy from Oswego to meet him. In conclusion he paid a tribute to SCOTT'S worth; endorsed him thoroughly as a Whig, a patriot and an honest man.

Gov. JONES, of Tennessee, was next introduced. He was very hoarse and much exhausted, as he said, by speaking outside all along the base of the Falls of Niagara. [Laughter.] The Whigs were now entering upon a great contest. If they triumphed, it would be by a united, concentrated, undivided effort of the Whigs of the nation. He knew there was a great deal of feeling here in New-York. It was natural. All men had their favorites. It was not always easy at once to give up cherished hopes. To the SCOTT men he would say—"Don't hold unkind feelings towards those who differed with you. If they are a little slow in giving in their adhesion, don't cherish unkind feelings toward them. Have respect for their generous, friendly impulses. To those who were not from the first for WINFIELD SCOTT, he counseled the burial of every personal feeling. Let them sink everything of the kind, and come up in solid phalanx for the nominees of the great Whig party. [Applause.] There were some who said they could not vote for WINFIELD SCOTT. Why not? Is he not honest? The tongue of slander never dared to blast a spot upon his fame. Is he not faithful, patriotic and true? He who says he is not, is a base slanderer and calumniator. [Cheers.] Why then, if he is a Whig, honest, faithful and true, what Whig could refuse to take him as his standard-bearer—as the exponent of Whig principles? Why can you not support him? [Cries of "We will!" "We will!"] The speaker said he had voted on over fifty ballots for MILLARD FILLMORE, and in good faith too, but he had no hesitation in avowing himself a warm and decided supporter and advocate of the Chieftain whose flag has been raised before us. He had been charged with affiliating with the North. He cared nothing for that. He did affiliate with the North, and he hoped ever so to do. [Great cheers.] He affiliated with the North to use his influence in securing a declaration of principles on which Whigs of the whole country could stand. [Cheers.] They *had* adopted such a declaration, and the miserable disunionism, and agitation, which in times past threatened the land, has been buried forever. [Applause.] He did not come here to talk about Mr. SEWARD or any other man. And, by the way, he looked upon Mr. S. as the best-abused man alive. But he wanted to vindicate SCOTT from the charge that if elected he would be under the control of Mr. SEWARD or any other man, or set of men. He had known SCOTT long and well. He had tried with all his powers of persuasion and with a hundred to back him, for months, to get SCOTT to write a letter to the Convention, stating his position on political questions. It was made so apparent to him, that he could not have helped the conviction tha his nomination depended upon his writing such a letter But he had got it into his head that he ought not and would not write a letter, and did not write it. [Cheers.] Much as I wanted him to write the letter, as *necessary* as I believed it to be, I became convinced that he would *not* write, even if satisfied that it would make him President for life. [Great cheering.] Now, think you gentlemen, a man who is capable of standing so firmly against such influences, when he had decided upon the course his judgment dictated, is to be influenced and controlled by Mr. SEWARD, or any other man, or any clique? It is idle to think of it. When SCOTT is elected, he will be President and no one else.

The SPEAKER continued with some effective and hut morous remarks, turning the phrases, "fuss and feathers," &c., with excellent tact against the opposition, General SCOTT was bound to make a great fuss in the campaign, and in November next he would make the feathers fly in earnest. [Laughter and cheers.]

In conclusion he related an anecdote, called to mind by the Democratic nomination of a man unknown to fame, and making so much fuss about him, trying to urge him on the people as a great General, and all that sort of thing. It reminded him of a story of an old Dutchman and his son, JOHNNY. The old man had seen his son riding about, cutting all sorts of capers on horseback, and concluded he would try a ride himself on an old goat that was running about the grounds. So one morning he told his son to go down at the foot of the lane, and hide himself near the gate, and when he came riding down on the goat, JOHNNY was to jump up and sing out "boo," and then see what his father would do. JOHNNY did as directed, and yelled "boo" at the goat at the precise moment agreed upon, and simultaneously the old man got a terrible fall. Rising in great pain, the honest old Dutchman said, "What made you do so SHONNY?"

"Vy didn't you tells me to, daddy?"

"Vesh, yesh, mine Son, but dats was too pig a boo for zuch a tam little hosse." [Roars of laughter.]

And so, said the speaker, our Locofoco friends will find it, by the time they get through the campaign. Certainly if such a man as SCOTT could be defeated by the candidate opposed to him, there is little to encourage the rising generation, and much to prove that Republics are ungrateful.

He could not say where Tennessee would stand [a voice, "we can."] Well, gentlemen, whoever carries Tennessee, must fight every inch of the ground. We did carry it against a man who was a General all over,—against ANDREW JACKSON—but it was by incessant toil. One thing we will do, we will conquer or we will bury every soldier in the field. Now what will you do? If you carry the battle, remember it will be at the point of the bayonet. Loco-focoism will fight us to the last ditch; and by union and unceasing, never flagging, energetic fighting alone can you succeed. But do your duty, and all is well, and WINFIELD SCOTT is the next President of the United States. [Great cheers.]

Addresses were also made by General EDNEY, of North Carolina, —— SPENCER, of this city, and WM E. ROBINSON.

Repeated calls were made for GREELEY and RAYMOND, neither of whom appearing, the question was taken on the Resolutions, which were adopted. Colonel SNOW made a few remarks, and

The meeting adjourned with iddefinite rounds of cheers.

MEETING IN THE FRONT ROOM.

Another meeting was called to order in the front room of the second floor of the Broadway House at which THOMAS CARNLEY, Esq., presided. Messrs. LOUIS F. WADSWORTH, Eighth Ward, and T. V. MULLIGAN, Eighteenth Ward, were chosen Secretaries. The room was crowded to excess, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

The meeting was addressed by several speakers, who were received with tumultuous cheers.

Mr. H. J. RAYMOND claimed the attention of the audience by alluding to the Whig nominations, for President and Vice-President. He thought the Whig nominees would ultimately be victorious.

Mr. RAYMOND was followed by Mr. TUTHILL, of New-York, who delivered an eloquent and able speech, which was received with continued applause.

Mr. MORGANS, of the Seventh Ward, was next called to the stand, and made a telling speech in favor of the "Old Hero of Lundy's Lane," and his new colleague, Mr. WM. A. GRAHAM, of North Carolina. The speaker was very enthusiastic and received continued shouts of applause.

Mr. SMITH, of the Seventeenth Ward, also addressed the meeting with ability, and was attentively listened to.

The speakers were interrupted from time to time, with cheers for General SCOTT and Mr. GRAHAM. A loud call was here made for Mr. THRESHMAN, of the Seventeenth Ward, who advanced, and instead of making a speech, amused his hearers with a lively song, touching on the well-fought battles of the old worrior at Chippewa, at Lunday's Lane, and at Mexico, where he always achieved victory, and was never defeated. The song was received with applause.

Mr. MILLIGAN, of the Eighteenth Ward, was next called to the stand, and made a powerful speech in advocacy for the claims of Gen. SCOTT on the American people to place him in the highest office in the gift of the great people of these United States. The speech was clear and distinct, and delivered in a tone of eloquence. When the speaker alluded to the names of SCOTT and GRAHAM, he was loudly cheered, and cries of "Go on," "Go on" were sounded from all parts of the room. He continued by saying. We have a broad and liberal Constitution, upon which Gen. SCOTT stand, and will never flinch from any responsibility toward the people of this great Continent. The speaker enlisted the attention of the assemblage for about half an hour, and when leaving the stand was followed by

Lieut. BROWN, late in the Mexican War, under the command of Colonel WARD B. BURNETT, in the New-York Volunteers. He spoke of Gen. SCOTT'S good feeling and sympathy always extended to his soldiers, in the Mexican war, and the other battles in which he has been engaged within the past half century. Mr. BROWN was aware of the cowardice of FRANKLIN PIERCE, who skulked away in the ditch when a hard battle was fought by the American soldiers in Mexico, and said he could prove it by dozens of witnesses, who was with him in the war. The Speaker concluded by saying, "I call upon the people of the United States, to place the brave old soldier in the White House, by an overwhelming majority, which he is justly entitled to, and will never misplace your confidence."

Mr. BULL, of the Fifth Ward, here arose, and made a good speech in favor of SCOTT and GRAHAM, whom he believed could be triumphantly elected to the high positions for which they had been selected by the Whig National Convention, held at the City of Baltimore. The Locofocos (said the Speaker) were in ecstasy with the hope that our party would nominate the weakest candidate in the field, namely WEBSTER or FILLMORE, but we knew our business best, and have now placed before you a man who will "win-the-field" over PIERCE, whom he led in a war, and will lead him in this great political contest so far that he (PIERCE) will never be heard of again in the political history of this great country. (Vociferous cheers, and cries of "Yes! Yes!")

Several other enthusiastic speeches were made by eminent Whigs, who were received with repeated cheers and bursts of applause. At a late hour of the night, the assemblage on Grand-street and Broadway commenced dispersing, and the meeting in this portion of the "head-quarters" was adjourned with twelve cheers for General WINFIELD SCOTT, WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, and the entire Whig ticket of the State and United

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1852.

☞ Persons in BROOKLYN who wish to subscribe to the Morning or Evening *Times* can do so by leaving their orders at BAKER'S News Dépôt, No. 69½ Fulton-street, or at BENNET'S News Dépôt, No. 63 Atlantic-st.

The Beginning of the End.

The Whig Ratification meeting, held last night, was one of the largest political gatherings held in this City since 1840. We begin to doubt the correctness of our judgment,—pronounced some weeks since,—that the heroic age of politics is past; for certainly we have seen nothing, for many years, indicative of more cordial and high-toned enthusiasm, than last evening's meeting. The numbers in attendance were very great,—not only filling the two large rooms in the Broadway House, set apart for the purpose, but crowding Broadway and Grand-street for a long way in both directions. Fire-works, blazing bonfires, and inspiring music, aided the interest and excitement of the occasion, while they were so managed as not seriously to interrupt the proceedings. Four or five different stands were erected, at which different officers presided, and various speakers addressed the crowd. The detail of the speeches, resolutions &c. &c., so far as they could be reported to advantage, will be found in our columns this morning. OGDEN HOFFMAN, Governor JONES, Hon. Messrs. NETHERLAND and SNEED, of Tennessee, besides a large number of gentlemen of our own vicinity, were among the principal speakers.

The meeting was a tremendous and noble outpouring of the genuine democracy of the city— not that spurious democracy which amuses the people by empty promises and deceptive lures, but the substantial, working men of the city—the men identified with its industrial interests, thoroughly devoted to the honor and welfare of the country, and ready always to recognize and reward such public services as those which have made the name of WINFIELD SCOTT illustrious throughout the world. With men of this class the Whig nominations are justly and overwhelmingly popular; and it is this fact which will give them tremendous strength before the people throughout the Union.

Promise of the Canvass.

The political canvass of the coming season promises to be one of unusual activity and interest. The nomination of General SCOTT for the Presidency is received by the Whigs throughout the country with an unwonted degree of cordiality. Partial disappointments are in all such cases unavoidable. The friends of unsuccessful candidates are very naturally grieved, and sometimes angered, at the defeat of their hopes and their efforts. This is not only unavoidable, but it is creditable to them, inasmuch as it affords evidence of their sincerity, and of the earnestness and zeal with which they sought the advancement of their views. In the present case, moreover, the position and claims of the rival candidates give special poignancy to the feelings of their disappointed friends. Upon the one side stood the South, bound by the strongest ties of gratitude to Mr. FILLMORE, who had espoused their cause when they deemed it lost, and carried their demands to a successful issue, against the whole current of his previous history and the principles of his own friends, after they had in a measure abandoned all hope of so successful a result. Upon the other side stood the friends of Mr. WEBSTER,—at once charmed and awed by the splendor of his intellectual endowments,—cherishing as part of their own inheritance the abounding glory which he has won for the civil history of this great Republic,—and fired with the high and just ambition of placing him,—the greatest of living Statesmen,—the "foremost man of all the world,"—at the head of its affairs. They pointed to his greatness,—to his acts,—to his Words, which have been greater than the deeds of other men,—to his claims upon public gratitude and especially to the claims upon the South which his course on the Compromise and his speech of the 7th of March, 1850, would seem to have put beyond the possibility of a doubt. Yet both were disappointed. The friends of Mr. WEBSTER were forced to see, that in spite of all his claims and all his services,—during five days' session, and a series of *fifty-three* ballotings, their great leader did not, in a single instance, receive a solitary vote from a Southern State;—while the friends of Mr. FILLMORE, after one of the sternest and most protracted contests ever witnessed, found themselves overborne by the votes of men arrayed against them from the outset.

Under these circumstances, so naturally calculated to inspire chagrin and disappointment, it is most creditable to their patriotism, that the friends of both the defeated candidates, acquiesce so cordially, in the nomination of WINFIELD SCOTT. In 1840, when Gen. HARRISON was nominated, as thousands of our readers will remember, there was throughout this section of the country, one universal outburst of indignation and chagrin; and some weeks elapsed before the Whig party began to gather up its energies for the victorious battle which they subsequently waged. So it was in 1848, when the news that General TAYLOR had been nominated over HENRY CLAY. Public meetings of Whigs were held to denounce it; the action of the Convention was widely and loudly repudiated; an attempted ratification meeting, in Canal-street, was dispersed by violence and confusion; and there was, throughout, a deep and wide-spread disaffection, which only partially yielded, after weeks of argument and of effort, to that sweeping tide of public enthusiasm which came in upon us from every quarter.

In this instance we see nothing of this kind. There is some discontent—a little grumbling—minatory explosions here and there; but they are local, subdued and transient. They are confined entirely to private circles, and anonymous communications in obscure newspapers. They are uttered always "with bated breath," and with evident fear lest they should be overheard. And even this occurs only in select circles—among special classes and cliques. The great mass of the people accept the nomination, whatever may have been their previous predilections, with open, hearty and undisguised cordiality. In this City, the great body of the Whigs—the bone and sinew, the rank and file, the mechanics, working-men and laborers of every class and in every department—receive it with the most open and hearty acquiescence. We hear in no section of this country, and in no corner of this City, even a hint of getting up indignation meetings, or of plotting ways and means of resistance. In every Ward the rivalry seems to be for priority, zeal and preeminent efficiency in the common cause.

These signs are eminently auspicious. They all "give token of a goodly day to-morrow." They promise an ardent, earnest, united, *successful* campaign. Not without work—strenuous and persevering—intelligently directed and zealously pushed, can this result be attained. But we have every ground for confidence that work of this kind will be done—done daily from this time to the end of the canvass; and *with* such work, we have no fears as to the result.

POKING MORE FUN AT PIERCE.—The Boston *Morning Post*, the leading organ of New-England Democracy, edited by that facetious good fellow, CHARLES GREENE, introduces the following lines into a grave biography of Gen. PIERCE:

> "Break New-England's lion spirit!
> No—not while PIERCE can plunge his steed!
> Amid the cannon blazing near it,
> Wave his bright sword and onward lead."

Now, had this appeared in the *Richmond Whig*, which said the other day that while Gen. SCOTT won four battles in *one* day, Gen. PIERCE fainted four times in *two*, it might have been sat down to "Federal malignity;" but in the *Boston Post*, what *does* it mean?

☞ During the political campaign upon which the country has just embarked, special interest will of course be felt by the whole community, in political movements and discussions. The *Daily Times* will endeavor to keep its readers properly informed of whatever may occur of interest in this part of the field of journalism, without at the same time encroaching unduly upon any other. We shall give a reasonable share of our available space to the record of political events and movements in all parts of the country, and to the full and free discussion of political topics. But we shall not surrender the columns of the *Times* to politics, and least of all to partizan discussion, to such an extent as to interfere with its general variety and interest. We shall continue to present all the current news of the day,—with correspondence from all important points, Foreign and Domestic, and Editorial and other articles upon all subjects of general interest and importance. We shall do all in our power, while meeting the general demand for political intelligence, to preserve its *variety*, and thus to render it still more acceptable as a newspaper for miscellaneous and family perusal, than its immense subscription list shows it to have been hitherto.

In the same manner, and from the same considerations, we shall maintain for the *Weekly Times* its present character—presenting regularly not only a careful digest of all the current News of the Day, but also a page of *Literary* Reading, original and selected, designed to make the paper better adapted to the wants of general readers. It will contain all the political matter of the Daily, but not to the exclusion of other matter of general interest.

We shall publish, throughout the canvass, "THE CAMPAIGN TIMES," to be especially devoted to the discussion of political topics and the advocacy of the Whig cause and candidates. This paper, being designed for a special object, will not be allowed to interfere in any way, or to any extent, with either the Daily or Weekly *Times*,—but will be made up separately, containing, probably every week, various political articles, for which room cannot be found in either of the others.

As will be seen by the Prospectus, it is furnished to Clubs of FIFTY at the exceedingly low rate of TWENTY FIVE CENTS each for the whole campaign. This price, and the peculiar adaptation of the paper to the political purposes for which it is issued, ought to place it in the hands of at least *Fifty Thousand* persons.

Grape Culture in the United States.

The first largely successful experiment at wine making in this country, was at Cincinnati; developed only a few years ago, chiefly under the auspices of Mr. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, an old and wealthy citizen of Ohio, and enthusiastically devoted to the grape culture. It has now grown into a business of public importance and large private profit. There are 1200 acres in cultivation, within a circuit of a few miles round Cincinnati. The annual produce is now about a million and a half of bottles of pure native wines, equal to the finest Hocks, Champagnes, and Red Wines of Germany and France. Mr. LONGWORTH'S Catawba Champagne is the most generally known at the East, of the Cincinnati vintage. Its popularity has so steadily increased as to create a demand much beyond the ability of Mr. L. to supply, and at this no one who has tasted the wine can be surprised.

Messrs. CORNEAU & Sons, of the Burnett House, Cincinnati, are among the largest dealers in the Ohio wines. Specimens of their extensive variety were exhibited in this city, a few evenings since, at NIBLO'S Private Saloon, and orders, we presume, will be received by one of the partners, now with Mr. NIBLO. His visit affords the press a favorable opportunity to call attention to a most interesting branch of rural industry, and to commend the example of Cincinnati to such encouragement and imitation throughout the country, as may ultimately make us formidable rivals, so far at least as the wines consumed—and the amount is enormous—in the United States are concerned, of the wine districts of Europe. There is no good reason why this should not be so. Many of the varieties of the grape are indigenous to the country. The vine-clad hills that surround the Queen City of the West, are delightful to look upon. They inspire a poetical admiration for the varied productions of this happy land. You are made to feel that in all that constitutes the picturesque attraction and rural beauty of Andalusia, and the South of France, we shall soon have scenes surpassing them in natural grandeur, and emulating them in the production and cultivation of the gushing and generous grape; and that in the belle river of the West, we have our own Rhine, and Moselle. The vineyards around Cincinnati are surprisingly extensive for an experiment, as it were of yesterday. Some of them are on the line of railway approaching the city from Columbus, immediately on the second bank of the Ohio, and drawing a genial support from the sunny South, to which they are exposed.

Nearly the whole South-West, we can scarcely doubt, is capable of producing the grape in perfection. The Swiss settlements in Indiana, and Swiss and German in East Tennessee, have contemplated such experiments, and a French colony in Alabama, many years ago, made such progress as to show that little was wanting in the climate to make the grape completely successful, and acting on these hints, the subject has been revived, within a year or two, in the same district. A test of native wines, from Green County, from two rival farmers, was made a few weeks since at Mobile, and both pronounced of delicate and delicious flavor, bordering on the pure grape juice productions of Madeira.

The brief history of the French Colony referred to is quite romantic, shaded, however, by melancholy reminiscences. The grant of land was made by the General Land Office, some years after the treaty of Vienna, and the general peace of Europe, to one of NAPOLEON'S officers, General LATOUR DENOUETTES, we believe, and his associates in exile. They gave to the county, then organized almost in a wilderness of cane and prairie, the name of Marengo, since become one of the richest cotton-growing districts of the South. The Colony embraced a number of highly accomplished French families, and every appliance of comfort and elegance, which could be transported to their wild homes in Marengo, was brought to the relief of what was little better than isolated solitude. But the change was not congenial. The rudeness of the land made the grape a doubtful experiment. The heads of the Colony soon began to sigh for France and "beautiful Paris." The settlement was broken up; the lands divided; and the Marengo of 1850 exhibits few traces of the Marengo of 1820.

City Affairs.

We trust that all who are interested in the character of our City Government, will not fail to read the report presented in our columns of the testimony taken before the Committee of the Common Council, in regard to charges preferred by the Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Department. So far as we remember, Mr. CRAVEN is the first public officer who has had the manliness and courage to expose the dishonesty and corruption which his connection with the Government brought directly to his notice. He stated very distinctly that the Common Council had ordered him to accept from contractors work which was done in direct violation of law; and that before doing this a Committee appointed to investigate the matter, had designedly neglected to call any witness connected with the Department, or who might be supposed to be acquainted with the facts. How far he has sustained his charges, careful readers of the testimony will have no difficulty in deciding.

By to-day's report, it will be seen that, at the examination yesterday, one of the Aldermen was directly implicated in being personally concerned in the opening of a sewer, in direct contravention of a specific ordinance of the Common Council. We commend the whole case to general attention. It opens only one chapter in the rich history of Municipal Government in the City of New-York. Mr. CRAVEN is entitled to the thanks of the whole community for the stand he has taken in this affair.

FINANCIAL.

Why does England Possess so Large a Share of the Wealth of the World?

Englishmen squander abroad immense sums, both in the pursuit of their pleasure and in wild and visionary speculations. The South Sea Bubble, South American Mining speculations and various others, have, in turn, caused the loss of a larger amount to English capitalists, and the removal of bullion, or its equivalent, from the country, for the whole of these amounts, greater in the aggregate than the value of the circulating medium in the whole world at any one date. The political economist naturally inquires by what means has this bullion again returned into the hands of England? What loadstone is resident at London, having a general attractive force on all the precious metals? By what intricate means does England tax the other countries of the earth so as to draw into her coffers the whole current wealth, sufficiently often to let her spendthrifts and visionary speculators amuse themselves so frequently in its re-distribution. Let us endeavor to get at the cause.

Less than one century ago the Hague and not England was the Broker's shop of the world. Charter parties more often read to *The Hague and a Market* than they now do to *Cowes and a Market*; the reason why is simply that the Dutch rate of interest was less than that of England. Factors in all parts of the world, who were receiving goods from producers and sending the aggregated quantities abroad for a market, found it to their interest to consign them to the care of Dutch commission merchants, and thus realize the difference between the rate of interest charged by them on advances made, and the rate which they were charging to their customers. A factor at Rio Janeiro, having a thousand bags of coffee, on which he had advanced one dollar or more per bag, would send this forward to the *Hague and a market*, and receive from his Dutch consignee an advance equal in amount, or greater, than that which he had made to his customer. The rate of interest at Rio Janeiro might be ten per cent, and in Holland but four, leaving a profit to the factor of Rio Janeiro of six. The rate of commission and guarantee being the same in Holland, England, or France; but the rate of interest being lower, gives a preference to the Dutch merchant. This caused the great bulk of the transportable merchandise of the world to pass through the hands of the Dutch, and they earn their commissions and guarantee in the English and French markets, as well as their own. Their credit became universal, and, with bills of lading in hand, they loan this credit at high rates. Thus, it will readily be seen, that a difference of one per cent per annum in the interest gave to the Dutch merchant an opportunity of selling and earning a guarantee commission on goods to nearly twice the amount of his available capital, by use of his credit three times per year. If we calculate the commission at two-and-a-half per cent, and the guarantee at the same, the loss of one per cent per annum in the interest was compensated by a gain of fifteen per cent per annum in commissions; and hence Holland became rich.

The internal improvements in all countries were made with Dutch capital, and even until a very late date our Morris Canal, and most of the permanent bridges in our country, were owned in Holland.

English statesmen eventually saw that the merchants of Holland were earning the profits of all the rest of the world, and forming the centre of a maelstrom whirling the wealth of the world into their very lap. The only means by which this mercantile superiority could be attained by England was to reduce her rate of interest. Government, in times of plenty, made new loans at low rates of interest, and paid off expiring old ones, which were given at higher rates. This policy has been steadily continued, and as these Government loans were standards of security, the more prudent and the more wealthy have preferred them until the habitual rate of interest among her merchants became less than that of those of Holland. The Bank of England has encouraged the same policy by loaning at lower rates to merchants, for the purpose of advancing on foreign consignments than for other uses, and home competition has completed the rest of the picture.

Finance, as an art, has been carried to a higher point in England than elsewhere; and we shall presently show that the credit of her merchants abroad is substituted for the bullion of other countries, and that the products of all countries sold elsewhere will still pay a commission, in some form, to English merchants. Formerly, an American merchant, wishing to import a cargo of teas from China, was compelled to send forward the precious metals to the full extent of his cargo; not so now. He deposits in the hands of the agents of Baring, Rothschild, and others, his bills receivable, or other sureties, and receives from them in exchange the notes of these houses at twelve months. These are current at Canton, and will buy teas. Long before these drafts or notes reach London for payment, the English house will have received the results of the American sureties lodged with their agent, and will have earned a commission, for the receipt of which England, as a nation, has parted with nothing. Thus, it will readily be seen, that when we add the earnings from the substitution of English credit abroad to the earned commissions on the direct consignments to *Cowes and a market*, we give for twelve months' transactions to England, in these forms alone, a profit of 15 per cent. on the whole value of the transportable merchandise of the world for that year. Her traveling citizens may squander their wealth all over the continent of Europe and elsewhere, her speculators may duplicate such disbursements, and in every 23½ months this wealth must be returned to England. Let the industry of the world range as it will, let its earnings be what they may, they require but to be used by merchants of any country, and England, like the keeper of a billiard-table, will eventually own the whole amount staked for the use of their counting-rooms.

Another branch of the subject with similar results, is to be found in her internal improvements. Capital for railroads in England, can be had for three per cent. per annum, and in America, for similar uses, at six and more, often at seven. The charges of these railroads to manufacturers and others, who are the real payers of the dividends, is precisely proportionate to the rate of these dividends, and therefore the expenses of transit on their manufactures are less in England than in other countries. Permanent improvements are never made where high rates of interest are charged. A permanent bridge costing a hundred thousand dollars may there be built for the accomodation of three thousand passengers at one dollar each. In the United States, where the rate of interest is six or seven per cent., these passengers would be charged two dollars, and to prevent this necessity of large outlay, twenty thousand dollars is expended for a boat which wears out in ten years. At the end of a hundred years, $200,000 has been spent for boats, while in England, the permanent bridge may still remain with only the original outlay of capital. Trace these facts in all their ramifications, and you will see that in reality the American traveler has paid for passage of freight, not only double that required from the English, but also the compounding of the difference in the rate of interest. We will begin to feel this influence in our newly acquired territory of California, and the earnings of English credit are as great at San-Francisco as those of American capital. Is it not time that we should commence to lower our rate of interest, not with the view of abridging the income of our capitalists, but of enriching ourselves as a Nation, by our intercourse with mankind, and to enable us to live and breathe without paying for it in the shape of a direct tax to the greater financial talents of the English Statesmen. J. J. M.

GEN. SCOTT.—An excellent Portrait of Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT is issned by Goupil, Vibert & Co. It is handsomely lithographed on a large plate, and is a desirable ornament to offices and rooms.

Messrs. A. S. BARNES & Co. have for sale the Life of Gen. SCOTT, by EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, Esq., and a History of the Mexican War, by the same author. These are valuable works for reference during the campaign.

MUTINY AT SEA.—The ship *John Ravenal*, of Charleston, arrived at this port yesterday from Liverpool, reports that while in lat. 41 30, lon. 31 30, the Chief Mate, James Burnside, made an attempt (supported, as he said, by the crew and passengers,) to put the Captain in irons and take charge of the ship, when the Captain rushed into his state-room, seized a pistol and shot him through the heart, the ball lodging in the state-room bulkhead. The Captain states that he can assign no cause for the conduct of the Mate.

☞ The steamship *Roanoke* arrived yesterday, in twenty-five hours from Norfolk. She brought a large number of passengers

THE FAR WEST.

Emigration—Indian Claims and Actions—Causes of sufferings among Emigrants, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, June 16, 1852.

I received two letters this morning, one from Kanesville, formerly Council Bluffs, and the other from Independence—both relative to the progress of the Emigrants to California and Oregon. The one from Kanesville sums up the news from the Mormon emigrants as far as the North fork of the Platte River. They have considerable difficulty with the Bois Brulé, O'Glally and other bands of Sioux who rove from the Missouri River to the South Pass, and Southward to the sources of the South fork of Platte River.

These Indians claim all the region between those extreme points North of the Platte, and East of the Black hills which skirt the Southern border of the Yellow Stone Valley. They always have been jealous of intrusion upon their hunting grounds. I suppose the Mormon emigrants, consisting chiefly of poor people from England and Wales are ignorant of the uniform custom of those, who travel through the Indian Country of bestowing presents upon the Chiefs and Head-men; and if they were not, they are too poor to provide themselves with the appropiate articles. This is the aboriginal method of levying black mail, and if their demands are not complied with, thieveries and robberies are almost sure to follow.

We have had vague rumors of robberies and outrages upon the Mormon emigrants for a week or two, but nothing definite or satisfactory. My correspondent informs me, that the first robbery occurred about one hundred and fifty miles out, and beyond the confines of the Omaha Territory. Several other outrages of a like kind occurred, previous to their arrival in the bottom of the Elkhorn river, a northern branch of the Platte, in which, although no lives were lost, a large number of oxen, and some horses and mules, were driven off. These attacks, as is customary with the Indians, were made between midnight and daylight. Whilst encamped at Elkhorn river, a final and desperate attempt was made to drive off the cattle, and seize upon such articles as could be appropriated in the midst of a melée. The Indians displayed more than ordinary courage and obstinacy. Quite a number of guns and arrows without number were fired. The emigrants finally succeeded in driving out the Indians, but with the loss of one man, and a large number of cattle and horses. A number of others were wounded, but not dangerously. What loss or injury the Indians sustained is not known, as they always carry off their dead and wounded. It is not even positively known whether any of them were either killed or mortally wounded. From that point onward, to the north fork of the Platte, they were not molested.

The emigrants from St. Joseph, Kanzas, Independence, and other points South of the Platte, who followed the valley of the Kanzas for three or four hundred miles, experienced no difficulties with Indians. The Sioux rarely go that far South, and the tribes along the line of travel are weak and therefore peaceable. As usual, however, they have suffered much from disease—chiefly disorders of the bowels.

The recklessness with which men precipitate themselves upon the Western plains after the scenes of the last four years, is amazing. There is not as healthy a region upon the Continent as the country through which the road runs from the border of the States to the Sacramento Valley, and yet the criminal carelessness and indifference of the emigrants is such, that every caravan is beset with disease and death from the day of departure onward. They will neither provide themselves with medicines, or suitable clothing, food and camp equipage, and the consequences are as appalling as they are surprising. My information was received from Fort Kearney, situated opposite the Grand Island, upon the Platte, and one hundred and twenty-five miles from the junction of the North and South Forks. The number of deaths is not given. They found the soldiers at the garrison in good health. Yours, &c., L.

Gen. Scott at Dartmouth.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, Tuesday, June 22, 1852.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I send you enclosed a copy of the resolutions unanimously adopted by the Dartmouth Whigs, at the ratification meeting held this day. Let the country know that we will do our duty in the coming canvass. The booming of the cannon, worked by Capt. A. PARTRIDGE, and his gallant cadets, who rejoiced in an opportunity to honor a real, and not a sham, military hero, with the enthusiastic cheering for the Whig nominees, spoke *aloud* for the spirit of the Dartmouth *boys*. H.

Whereas, We have received intelligence that the delegates of the united Whig party, met at Baltimore in Convention, have fairly and honorably nominated General WINFIELD SCOTT, and Hon. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States; therefore

Resolved, 1. That in WINFIELD SCOTT we recognize not only the great captain but an enlightened statesman, a true Whig, a pure patriot, and an honest man.

Resolved, 2. That in the past highly honorable and successful career of WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, we discover abundant guarantee for the future and ample ability for the second office in the gift of the people.

Resolved, 3. That while we should have hailed with pride and exultation the nomination of Dartmouth's favorite child, and New-Hampshire's greatest son, we will as we value our party and our country, sacrificing our personal predilections, most cordially and faithfully support the nominees of the Whig National Convention.

Resolved, 4. That when the "dark and troubled night is upon us" we look to the great Whig party of the Union, to its enlightened and conservative policy, as the only safeguard of our national welfare and honor.

A Question in Orthography.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Permit me to ask of the grammarians whether the formation of the words Allopathic, Homœopathic and Hydropathic, as indicative of the three medical systems from which they are derived, is "according to Gunter" Should they not follow the rule which furnishes us with the adverbs pathetic, anti-pathetic and sympathetic?

A CONSTANT READER.

☞ We refer the above to Mr. GOOLD BROWN, and Hon. JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, who, failing to agree, will please consult, through the proper "medium," the spirit of LINDLEY MURRAY.

NEW-YORK CITY.

☞ The Packet ship *Isaac Wright*, arrived 23d, reports, 22d, at night, during a fog, was run into by a ship bound eastward, having studding sails set. The *I. W.* lost her mizzen top-gallant mast, head of main top-mast, stove starboard quarter and wheel-house. The other ship probably lost her anchor, as part of the stock was left on board the *Isaac Wright*, and perhaps her jib-boom. Could not ascertain who she was. 15th, on Green' Bank, spoke fishing schooner *John Simmons*.

THE THIRTEENTH-STREET FIRE.—The fire that broke out yesterday morning, about 1 o'clock, in Thirteenth-street, did considerable damage, and destroyed a number of wooden buildings. It commenced at No. 223, at which time the flames spread with unabateable fury and swept through Nos. 225, 227, 229, 231 and 233 in the same street. The firemen were very active, but could not extinguish the fiery element until the above buildings were laid in ruins. The loss is estimated at $5,000, up on which, there are insurances in various Insurance Companies in the city.

THE SESSIONS.—The trial of George Bowne, upon an indictment charging him with being concerned with Captain Rowe in passing forged Bank checks, was resumed yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. The boy Woodruff, who turned States evidence, underwent a rigid and thorough examination by the prosecution and defence, but did not waver in the least. The prosecution is conducted by Assistant District Attorney, A. O. Hall, who closed for the people, and the case was adjourned over until this forenoon, at 11 o'clock.

CHARGE OF FORGERY.—A colored man, by the name of Francis Hicks, was arrested yesterday on a charge of offering a forged check for $1,430, at the Manhattan Bank in Wall-street. When the accused was taken into custody, he told the old story, to wit: "I got the check from a man in the street, who asked me to get it cashed." The prisoner was brought before the Chief of Police, and committed for a further hearing.

THE EXTRADITION CASE.—It was expected that Mr. Commissioner Bridgham would give his decision in this case yesterday, and there was a large attendance of Irish citizens, and of others, who feel an interest in the case. The opinion was not prepared and the matter will lay over, probably until Saturday. Judge Nelson not having left town, his views, on the construction of the tenth article of the Ashburton Treaty, will doubtless be obtained. In the mean time there is trouble brewing in the Sixth Ward, and should the decision be adverse to the prisoner, Kane, there will perhaps be an attempt made to prevent his leaving New-York, by the way of Sandy Hook. As the Marshal is a man of nerve we may have a small revolution in the Park.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Yesterday morning a man named Thomas Manning, residing at No. 179 Laurens-street, attempted to take his life by swallowing a powerful dose of the oil of vitriol.

STEALING A WATCH.—A woman named Ann O'Neil, was arrested yesterday, in the First Ward, charged with stealing a silver lever watch from a citizen named Stephen Hays.

ALLEGED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A man, named James W. Pinckney, was arrested yesterday in the Seventeenth Ward, by officer Long, charged with attempting to rob Thomas Cosgrove, in the public streets of our city. The complainant made a charge of highway robbery, and [illegible] Pinckney, in default of $500 bail.

ARREST OF PICKPOCKETS.—Three of the light fingered gentry, named Montgomery Riggins, John Washington, and Thomas Green, were arrested yesterday in the Third Ward, by Captain Hopkins and officer Armstrong, upon a charge of picking the pocket of John Morrison, residing at Brooklyn. The accused were sent to the Tombs.

ARREST OF BURGLARS.—The Police of the Ninth Ward arrested two men yesterday, by the names of Henry Mills and James Taylor, upon a charge of burglary. The complaint was made before Justice Stuart, by Messrs. Pierce & Brothers, and the Magistrate fully committed the prisoners for a further hearing.

MADAME ALBONI.—The only picture of this triumphant prima dona ever taken in America, was done a few days since by ROOT, at No. 563 Broadway. Call and see it, and get your own.—[*Communicated.*

SUPREME COURT.—*Special Term.*—Before Judge ROSEVELT.—*The Mutual Life Insurance Company* vs. *Joseph Jenkins.*—This was a case of great importance to the Corporation, and also to that large class known as tax payers. The defendant, who is the Collector of Arrears of Taxes, is sued by the Company, to test the right of the Corporate authorities to enforce on the plaintiffs the payment of taxes on capital. The Corporation claim $10,665, and a warrant was issued to the defendant by the Receiver of Taxes. The Company allege that they are not liable to pay a tax on their capital, as it consists solely of premiums paid in by insurers on the mutual principle. The argument lasted all day, and was not concluded at the rising of the Court.

CIRCUIT COURT—Before Judge EDWARDS.—*Henry Erben* vs. *Peter Lorillard.*—This was an action to recover a compensation for services rendered to the defendant in a negotiation for the purchase of valuable real estate, situated at the corner of Centre and Canal-streets. The plaintiff alleges, that he entered into the negotiation at the request of the defendant, and was the means of saving him a large sum in the purchase. The defendant denies that he authorized the employment of the plaintiff, or that he is entitled to any remuneration. The evidence is conflicting, and the case was tried once before, when the Jury were discharged, being unable to agree on a verdict. His Honor will charge the Jury in the case this day.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.—Before Chief Justice NELSON and BETTS.—This Court was in session yesterday, but no business was taken up. The Methodist Episcopal Church case was expected to be brought up on the report of the Clerk, and unless it is called up by the counsel for the parties in the course of this day, it will have to lay over until September, as the Court will adjourn *sine die* this afternoon.

COMMON PLEAS—Before Judge DALY.—*Robert Parker* vs. *Francis A. Palmer, President of the Broadway Bank.*—This was an action to test the liability of the Bank to pay the plaintiff $100.58, with interest from Oct., 1850, being the amount of a note left at the Bank for collection by the plaintiff. The note in question was protested for non-payment, and notice sent to the plaintiff the next day. The next day the endorser of the note called at the Bank, and took the note away, paying, as he alleges, the amount of it, and the notary's fee. The Teller of the Bank alleges that the note was not paid, but only the notary's fee. This case was tried once before, and the Jury could not agree on a verdict. The Court directed the Jury to seal up their verdict and bring it in this morning.

COURT CALENDAR—*Friday.*—U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 12, 55, 79, 96 to 101.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 54, 44, 8, 7, 38, 62, 64, 73, 76, 28, 79, 81, 82, 34, 74.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 5, 325, 423, 425, 425, 429, 430, 441, 434, 435, 317, 437, 438, 439, 440.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 698, 874, 904, 928, 813, 834, 940, 942, 971, 974, 737, 423, 663, 978 to 987, 989 to 994, 996 to 1008.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1155, 1169, 515.—*Part II.*—Nos. 964, 956, 900, 972 to 1008, all even numbers.

BROOKLYN CITY.

WHIGS, ATTENTION!—Do not fail to be at the Ratification Meeting, at the City Hotel, Fulton-avenue, this (Friday) evening. Gov JONES, of Tennessee, Gen. COOMBS, of Kentucky, and DANIEL TYLER, of Connecticut, will address the Meeting.

BOARD OF HEALTH—*Thursday.*—A report from Captain Kirby, of the Third District, relative to premises of Jeremiah O'Donnell, on the south side of Baltic-street, that the nuisance on said premises has not been abated. The report was accepted, and referred to the Captain, to report the neglect to the Attorney for prosecution.

Report of same, that the owners of the lots on blocks bounded by Harrison, Hicks, and DeGraw-streets, and Cheever-place, have all been notified, except two, who could not be found; and that the nuisances have been abated, except on two lots, whose owners could not be found, as stated. The report was accepted, and the Captain directed to advertise for the missing owners of the lots on which the nuisance remains.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

☞ L. T. COLES, Esv., the Whig National Delegate from this District voted uniformly for Gen. Scott, and not otherwise as has been stated.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—Messrs. Clock and Miller have commenced opening, at their own expense, a new street, from South and Fifth-street, between Grand and North First. It will be built up with magnificent dwellings.

—A man who kept a disorderly house, on the corner of Wyckoff and Ewen-streets, in which drinking liquor, dancing and fighting has been customary, was arrested and held to bail for trial at the next General Sessions.

—A lad named McBride, from New-York, 10 years of age, had his hand shattered on Monday, by holding an ignited double-header until it exploded.

—The Engine match between No. 3 and No. 9's Companies, for $500 a side, will take place about the 12th of July.

—The City Democratic Club met at the City Hotel, last evening, to complete its organization.

—The Democrats of the First Ward met last night to complete their organization.

JERSEY CITY.

THE WHIG RATIFICATION.—The preparations for this demonstration, to take place this evening, on the public square, near the Lyceum, have been ample. The Committee have engaged the attendance of prominent speakers, music, &c., and provided for a salute. Should the weather prove favorable, the demonstration will be large and enthusiastic—a fitting commencement of an energetic and brilliant campaign for the election of one to the Presidency whose life has been one of devotion to his country.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVVL.—Last evening, the strawberry festival of the ladies of the Baptist Church took place at the new hall in the Commercial Buildings. A large supply of strawberries, ice-cream, cake and confectionery, and vases of flowers, covered the tables. The affair passed off with much satisfaction. A band of music added to the charms of the occasion.

☞ The Railroad Company are fencing in the road through Railroad-avenue. The fence is of posts, with a top-rail and wide board half-way up from the ground to the rail. It may keep teams and cattle off the track, but will not answer that purpose for children and swine.

☞ The work on the sewer in Grand-street is progressing finely.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The WEEKLY TIMES is published every Saturday, on a large double sheet. It contains a complete summary of the news of the week, carefully condensed and arranged, and has a large amount of interesting Literary matter, selected expressly for this paper.

The number for the present week contains, among others, the following articles:

LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT—A succinct Biography, comprising authentic records of the leading incidents in the life of the illustrious Chieftain.

Gov. KOSSUTH'S LECTURE on "the Future of Nations"—entire; as delivered at the Broadway Tabernacle in behalf of the Mother and Sisters of KOSSUTH.

SPEECH OF THOS. FRANCIS MEAGHER—as delivered before the Meagher Club of this City.

Editorials.—The Nomination. The Vice-Presidency. A Card. Rolting Whigs. Gen. Pierce. The Merchants and the Nomination. The Democracy of Numbers. The City—As it Was, and Is. Plank Roads. Croton. A Civic Coup d'Etat. Railroad Etiquette. Bank Folly. The Heat and its Incidents. The Engineer at Large. Death of David Graham, Esq. Canal Tolls. Dr. Carl Scherzer. Civic or Rural Life? Crowded Passenger Steamships. Political Responses. The Small-Note Currency. New-York and Philadelphia. Mr. Polk and Gen. Pierce. The European News. Reasoning by Induction. Kossuth's Address. Gov. Bigler and the Chinamen.

Weekly Summary.—The news of New-York City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, &c., and the United States, Central America, South America, New-Mexico, and Europe. News by the Mails—Condensed paragraphs.

Correspondence.—Interesting Letters from our correspondents in London, Paris, and at Washington, San Francisco, and other portions of the United States.

Proceedings of Congress.—Proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives, during the past week, carefully prepared.

Commercial Intelligence.—Transactions of the week in Stocks, Money, Markets, etc. Condensed with care from the Daily Financial reports.

The *New-York Weekly Times* is published at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance. Ten Copies for $15; Twenty Copies for $20.

Clergymen of all denominations will receive the paper at the lowest Club prices.

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BUSINESS NOTICES

DEAR BEAVER HATS AT $3—A SPLENDID ARTICLE, extra quality, at $4. Please call and examine before purchasing. Gentlemen's and boys' Summer Hats and Caps—a large variety, at the One Price Store, No. 128 Canal-st.
J. W. KELLOGG.

AT FREEMAN'S THE HATTER, No. 90 FULTON-st. you can buy White Beaver Hats for $3 and $4; Panama Hats, $2 to $4. Leghorn, Braid, and all kinds of Straw Hats. FREEMAN'S is No. 90 Fulton-st., near Gold.

FIVE THOUSAND BROWN LINEN COATS for sale cheap at wholesale, or $1 at retail.
BOUGHTON & KNAPP, No. 69 Maiden-lane.

THE TRUTHFUL LINES ARE NOT A SYRUP'S FAILURE.—Dr. RAYMOND'S CELEBRATED PULMONARY SYRUP, celebrated throughout both continents, for its wonderful cures of consumption, asthma, decline, spitting of blood, night-sweats, difficult breathing, coughs, colds, and all diseases of the chest and lungs. Its effect upon the system is mild and soothing, at the same time certain and effectual, rarely failing to give relief on the first application, and by repeating it a few times, a permanent cure is effected. The proprietor, therefore, not only recommends his Nephthe Syrup, but warrants it to cure! He warrants it to act upon the chyle and purify; he warrants it to remove all impediments which retard the free circulation of the blood; he warrants it to open the internal and external pores of the body, and eject all the obnoxious particles which have collected in the system; he warrants it as a never-failing remedy in curing diseased lungs, hectic fever, night-sweats, dyspepsia, liver complaint, pain in the chest and asthma; and he warrants it to arrest the formation of tubercles in the lungs, and to heal those already formed, so that persons in consumption may take it with the most positive confidence of a cure; for its great seat of action is the lungs, which it penetrates in all directions, purifying them of everything obnoxious in its progress, and which, if applied according to directions, it cannot fail to leave in a perfectly healthy condition. Dr. HASTINGS'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA is highly recommended by the medical profession. That eminent physician, Dr. Mott,

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Rhode Island—Whig State Convention—Nomination of Presidential Electors.

NEWPORT, Thursday, June 24.

Pursuant to the call of the Whig State Committee, the Whig Convention assembled at the State House, last evening, at 8 o'clock.

Hon. ALFRED BOSWORTH was elected President, and Col. WM. H. CRANSTON and CROMWELL WHIPPLE, Esq., Secretaries.

A Committee of five from Providence County, and three from each of the other Counties, was appointed to nominate suitable candidates to the Convention.

The committee retired and returned the following nominations:

ELISHA HARRIS, of Coventry; ISAAC P. HAZARD, of Newport; AMOS D. SMITH, of Providence; and CHARLES ALLEN, of North Kingston.

The nominations were unanimously confirmed, and Hon. JOHN BROWN, F. T. J. STEAD, Esq., and CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON, were appointed a committee to inform the candidates of their nomination.

The Nomination Committee were authorized to fill any vacancy which may occur on the ticket.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

National Agricultural Convention.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 24.

The National Agricultural Convention assembled at the Smithsonian Institute at 10 o'clock this morning, and temporarily organized by the appointment of Judge WATTS, of Pennsylvania, as chairman. A Committee was then appointed to select permanent officers for the Convention, who reported for President, MARSHAL WILDER, of Massachusetts, with nine Vice-Presidents and four Secretaries.

A resolution was offered, and adopted, to form a National Agricultural Society; and a Committee of one from each State, was appointed to draft a constitution for the Society, and report business for the Convention. Mr. ELWYN, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee, reported a Constitution which was amended, discussed, and adopted as follows:

First Section—Provides that the name shall be the "United States Agricultural Society."

Second Section—Members annual subscription to be $2, and a payment of $25 to constitute a life membership.

Third Section—Provides as to the officers and their duties.

Fourth Section—Provides that the annual meetings of the Society be held at Washington on the first Wednesday in February each year, with power to the Executive Committee, by approval of the Society, to hold occasional meetings elsewhere.

The Convention then adjourned to 7 o'clock.

Evening Session.

Mr. HOLCOMB, of Delaware, reported from the majority of the Committee on Organization, in favor of a Department on Agriculture by the Government, and asking Congress to establish such a Department. Mr. HOLCOMB supported the report in a short speech.

Judge DOUGLAS, of Ill., gave notice of a minority report, of the following tenure:

Resolved, That it is expedient to apply to Congress for such change in the Smithsonian Institution as will provide therein a Department of Agriculture, and to render such institution an efficient agent in the diffusion of knowledge among men, and especially in producing the great interests of Agriculture, Manufactures, and the Scientific Arts.

The Committee on Organization were then instructed to report officers for the National Society. After which, the members of the Convention signed the Constitution, each paying $2, as required thereby. Large numbers signed, occupying some time, and the process was going on when we closed this report. The Committee on Officers have not yet reported.

Receptions of the Nominations.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 24.

The Whig papers received from the interior of Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, all announce the Whig nominations and Platform with expressions of satisfaction, and say they will be supported by the Whigs of their respective States.

NEWARK, Thursday, June 24.

An enthusiastic Whig Ratification meeting took place at Washington Hall last evening. Hon. J. C. HORNBLOWER, presiding.

The room was filled to overflowing, and a large number were unable to gain admission.

Resolutions were passed endorsing the nominee and Platform.

Speeches were made by F. T. FRELINGHUYSEN, and C. PARKER of Newark, and BENJAMIN PARKER of Alabama.

The meeting adjourned with nine cheers for the candidates.

Further by the Niagara—Cotton Quotations—Arrival out of Jenny Lind Her Warm Reception.

HALIFAX, Thursday, June 24.

The following are the quotations for Cotton by the *Niagara*, at which price holders are willing sellers: Fair Orleans, 6 3-16@6¼d.; do. Mobile, 5¼@5¾d.; do. Uplands, 5½d.; middling Orleans, 5¼d.; Mobile, 5¼d.; and Uplands, 5 3-16@5¼d., ordinary Mobile and Uplands were 4@4¼d.

The weather for the growing crops was highly favorable, and commercial affairs all over the country were in a prosperous condition.

The reports from the continental markets are satisfactory.

A letter received by the *Niagara* states that JENNY LIND arrived out in good health and spirits. She was waited upon by numerous friends, who warmly welcomed her to the scene of her former triumphs. The letter further states that she had already received several propositions to sing in operas or concerts, but had given no definite reply to any of them.

The supposed designs of LOUIS NAPOLEON upon Belgium, were at attracting considerable attention in the Diplomatic circles of Europe.

From Chili—Another Insurrectionary Movement—The Flores Expedition.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 24.

A letter dated Copiapo, Chili, May 9, says:

"There has been another insurrectionary movement during the last fortnight. A part of the garrison, stationed at Trespunta, took up arms and imprisoned or put to flight the remainder of the troops,—but having been unsuccessful in their subsequent proceedings, and being unable to obtain the cooperation of the miners, they made their escape, some to Cahija, and some to the Argentine province. One of them was afterward arrested and executed in the public square.

Another letter dated Puna, April 22d, says that FLORES having got rid of the intervention of the Swedish frigate—Mr. CUSHING, the American Charge, undertook to interfere, but his conduct having been censured by the Commodore of the U. S. frigate, the matter ended.

Later from South America.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 24.

A letter received here, dated Copiapo, May 9, says another insurrectionary movement has occurred during the last fortnight.

Part of the garrison stationed at Tres Puntas took up arms and imprisoned or put to flight the remainder of the troops. They proclaimed for General Cruz, but were finally compelled to disperse.

The Tehuantepec Route—Col. Sloo's Contract Rejected

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 24.

New-Orleans papers of the 18th inst., are to hand. Cholera had made its appearance in the interior of Louisiana, and a number of deaths are reported.

The Charleston *Courier* publishes a dispatch from New-Orleans, under date June 21, which appears not to have got further North than that City. It says that late intelligence from Mexico announces that Colonel SLOO's contract for constructing a road across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec having come a second time before the Mexican Congress, it was rejected, and Congress adjourned *sine die*.

Items from Pittsburg

PITTSBURG, Wednesday, June 23.

A meeting was held this evening by the owners of steamships and others interested in River Navigation, relative to the law for the better protection of lives, now pending in Congress. Mayor GUTHREE presided. The proceedings of the Louisville Convention were fully endorsed.

The Democratic Convention to-day nominated C. SHANNON for Congress, in the XXIst District; Col. JAMES GIBSON, for the XXIId, and JAMES BURTON for State Senator.

Officer HAGUE returned to-day from Hollidaysburg, having recovered $14,000 more of the Drafts of the late mail robbery.

The European and North American Railroad.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 24.

Late New Brunswick papers say that the New Brunswick Provincial Government has accepted the terms recently arranged by its delegates in England, with some heavy capitalists, for the construction of the European and North American Railroad, and that the dispatch containing this fact will go home to England by the next mail. According to the terms, Engineers will be immediately sent out to survey the route, prepare the working plans, &c.

Confirmation by the Senate, &c.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 24.

The Senate, in Executive session, have confirmed the appointment of SAMUEL BARSTOW, of Michigan, as U. S. Attorney for the District of Michigan, *vice* BATES, resigned.

A grand trial of MCCORMICK'S and HUSSEY'S reaping machines is now coming off.

Naval Intelligence.

NORFOLK, Thursday, June 24.

The U. S. ship *Cyane*, Commodore PAYNE, has arrived in 16 days from Pensacola.

Commodore PETTIGREW has been acquitted by the Court Martial held here, of the charges brought against him.

The America at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Thursday, June 24.

The R. M. steamship *America*, from Boston, arrived here at ten o'clock to-night, and sailed about eleven for Liverpool.

Whig Ratification Meeting.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 24.

The Whig Ratification Meeting here has been postponed to Monday night.

XXXIId CONGRESS.... First Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 24.

There were neither petitions, reports from Committees, nor resolutions presented.

The bill to incorporate the Sisters of the Visitation, of Washington City, was ordered to be engrossed.

AMENDMENT OF RULES.

The SENATE took up a resolution, offered heretofore by Mr. UNDERWOOD, to amend the rules, by allowing an amendment to a bill or resolution to be laid on the table without carrying with it the original bill or resolution.

Mr. BADGER suggested that the rule be extended so as to allow an amendment to an amendment to be laid on the table.

Mr. UNDERWOOD accepted the modification.

Mr. HALE said that discussions in the Senate heretofore have been placed on the theory that the Senate had discretion and wisdom enough to conduct them without the restrictions which have been found necessary in the more popular branch of the National Legislature. This looked as a manifestation on the part of the Senate, that this theory is not sustained in practice. It would now appear that the Senate thinks as the country has thought for a long time, that there ought to be in the Senate some of those restrictions upon debate as have been found necessary in the House of Representatives. If this rule be adopted it will be but a commencement. The previous question will follow the five minutes' rule at one stage of debate, as well as the one hour rule will also follow.

Mr. UNDERWOOD replied.

Mr. ADAMS said this or some other rule to stop debate on collateral subjects was absolutely necessary, in order to enable Congress to complete its business.

Mr. BELL was opposed to the resolution as a general proposition. He was willing to vote for it, if it was confined to the close of the session and to the appropriation bills.

Mr. MANGUM said—That something must be done to prevent the useless consumption of time by debate is evident to all. He had been opposed to any fundamental change in the rules of the Senate, and he was opposed to this resolution in its present form and at this time. The scenes which took place on the River and Harbor Bill, at the last session, had satisfied him that there should be some restrictions to the unlimited discussion. He was in favor of adopting this as a temporary measure, near the close of the session, and as applied only to the Appropriation Bills. The *cacoethes loquendi* had become a nuisance, and something was necessary to remedy it.

Mr. BADGER was in favor of the resolution. It only gave the Senate the same power to dispose of amendments that it now had to dispose of the original proposition.

Messrs. BELL, BADGER, HALL and UNDERWOOD continued the debate.

Mr. MASON followed in opposition. He contended that the minority had the right to call upon the majority for a vote upon amendments.

Mr. CASS said there was no danger of the majority ever tyrannizing over the minority. He saw nothing to be feared in the rule, and he was in favor of it.

Mr. PEARCE was opposed to the rule. He had seen majorities in the House stifle discussion, and press down minorities. He was opposed to taking any step which would place any such power in the hands of a majority here.

The resolution was then rejected—yeas 21, Nays 21—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Badger, Bradbury, Brodhead, Cass, Clarke, Dawson, De Saussure, Dodge, of Wis., Felch, Fish, Houston, James, Jones, of Iowa, Mallory, Miller, Smith, Toucey, Underwood, Upham, Wade—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Bell, Borland, Brooke, Charlton, Clemens, Cooper, Davis, Dodge, of Iowa, Downs, Foot, Hale, King, Mason, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Pratt, Sebastian, Sumner, Walker—21

DOCUMENTS.

The Senate took up the joint resolution providing that a compendium of the documents accompanying the President's Message be prepared and furnished to Congress every year.

After debate by Messrs. HALE and BORLAND in opposition, and BRADBURY in favor, it was referred to the Committee on Printing.

A bill to revive, for a limited term, an act in relation to donations of lands for certain purposes in the State of Arkansas, was taken up and read a third time. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 24.

The House agreed to an amendment by the Senate to the House bill providing more effectually for the punishment of incendiarism in the District of Columbia, and to make all house burning Penitentiary offences.

LAND GRANTS.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of BENNETT'S Land Bill, appropriating land to all the States for Railroad and Educational purposes.

Mr. GORMAN wished to be heard in behalf of Western States, as the bill proposes to appropriate sixty millions of acres, but he was not gratified.

The question on the passage of the bill was fought off until the expiration of the morning hour.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION CASE.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Pennsylvania Election case. H. B. WRIGHT contests the seat of HENRY M. FULLER. The report of the Committee on Elections concluded with a resolution that the election at Danville precinct, county of Montour, 11th Congressional District of Pennsylvania, was illegally and irregularly conducted, and the seat of the member is vacated, and that the SPEAKER inform the Governor of that State of the decision of the House, that a new election may be ordered.

Mr. ASHE made a speech in support of the action of the Committee.

Mr. FULLER, of Pa., obtained the floor, when, at his request, the subject was passed over till to-morrow.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House went into Committee on the Senate's amendment to the Deficiency bill.

Mr. HORSFORD made a speech in advocacy of establishing an Agricultural Bureau, and in favor of the bill already reported for that purpose.

Mr. ASHE, not wishing to trouble the House with a speech, obtained leave to print one.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Emigrants Overland to California.

From the St. Louis Republican.

From an account kept at Fort Kearney, from the time the first emigrants passed until June 11, it appears that the following number of emigrants had passed on their way to California, viz 16,362 men; 3,242 women; 4,266 children, 5,325 wagons, 6,53⅜ horses; 4,606 mules; 1 nog, 59,392 cattle; 10,523 sheep, from 100 to 150 turkeys, 4 ducks and 2 Guinea fowl. Besides this number of living beings on the road, it is known that very many more were on the route North, those leading out from Council Bluffs and old Fort Kearney.

The bulk of the emigrants was near and on either side of Fort Kearney—that which passed through from the Southern route, and which more immediately came under the cognizance of our informant was well fitted out—cattle and wagons generally good. Quite an amount of sickness was found in many of the emigrating parties, which was supposed to be, and no doubt was, cholera. Some companies had buried many of their friends. I give you below the names of the persons buried, their ages and places of residence, as far as they could be ascertained:

Fines Bloyd, Arkansas; J. Miller, Hamilton Co., Ohio; H. Dutton, Ohio; P. A. McWilliams, aged 17; Malinda Moore, W. A. Bradley, Pulaski Co., Mo., aged 5⅝; Ter Sperry, Michigan; Joseph Conckleton, Delaware Co., Ohio, aged 24; John G. Brown, Illinois; Amos North, aged 52; W. H. Neville, aged 21; Enoch Griffin, Mo.; Joseph Moon, Jackson Co., Mo., aged 59; John Sottmore, Tippecanoe Co., Indiana, aged 37; Owen Warren, Calhoun Co., Michigan; George Ball, Portsmouth, Ohio, aged 20; J. Johnson, Iroquois Co., Illinois, aged 58; J. Skidmore, J. Cutter, Mo.; John Manor, Gibson Co., Tennessee, aged 18; John Anderson, Illinois, and Mary W. Anderson, Randolph Co., do.; Jacob Rush, Washington Co., Ark., aged 48; James McWilliams, Washington Co., Ark.; F. Robinson, aged 24; John L. King, Erie Co., Pa., M. K., Ohio; Samuel Spencer, Martin Co., Indiana, aged 23, Elizabeth Turnbow, aged 20; Mayberry Splawn, aged 51, Amanda M. Robins and her two sisters, Mahala Robins and Bathial F. Barnes, aged 30, 28 and 21, died the same day, May 30; J. C. Canon, Illinois; M. W. Williamson, Mary Thatcher, Knox Co., Ky., aged 31; T. Martin, D. Wood, Mrs. C. A. Minor, Laporte, Indiana, aged 31; D. A. Hill, Ill.; Mary A. Daniels, Butler Co., Pa.; Sandy Bernard (child 2 years old); Sarah Moblett; Wm. Donohoe; Niles, Michigan, aged 22; Amos Henshaw, Clinton Co., Ohio, aged 33; Maria F. Birch, Erie Co., Pa., aged 20. One body found covered with wounds, made with buckshot and knives. One man from Illinois, drowned in Big Blue Creek, near Independence.

Beside those thus specified, there were as many as from 17 to 20 graves with no inscriptions, respecting which nothing could be known. The most of these graves were found on the road leading from St. Joseph, as only four were to be seen on the part going out from here. Among those who were sick—Mr. CHILDERS and wife, from Jackson County, Mo., were very ill, Mrs. CHILDERS not expected to live. Whether, when the large body of emigrants get fairly together on the road, they will be able to progress any more safely and expeditiously than heretofore, remains to be seen.

An exposure to the bracing atmosphere of the mountains and the salubrity of the high table lands beyond Forts Kearney and Laramie, may, and no doubt will remove all causes of sickness and apprehension of suffering.

HORRID MURDER IN COHOES.—About 6 o'clock last evening, a horrid murder was perpetrated at a drinking-hole in Cohoes, on the Canal, near lock No. 13. A party of four individuals—THOS. CASSIDY, PATRICK MCENROW, JOHN HENDERSON and JAMES MORE—had congregated to play cards "for the liquor." MCENROW commenced scuffling with one GARRIGAN, the keeper of the house, and becoming mad, seized him by the throat and choked him severely, when some individuals in the room interfered, one of whom was THOS. CASSIDY. The other three individuals named had previously become enraged at CASSIDY, on account of some previous difficulty in playing at cards. MCENROW struck him and knocked him down, when HENDERSON and MORE pitched in and stamped him with their feet, and the three were not disposed to desist until after it was evident that the man was dead! One man in the room cried out that the man was dead, and for thus intruding was knocked down by MCENROW. The police were called, and arrested the three and lodged them in the Albany Jail. CASSIDY was about 30 years of age, and leaves a wife and two small children. MCENROW was employed at lock No. 12 on the Canal. The three men arrested are the hardest customers we have seen for some time.—*Troy Times.*

THE TOMB OF GENERAL HARRISON—The editor of the Cincinnati *Nonpareil* having visited North Bend, speaks thus of General HARRISON'S tomb: "On a recent visit to the tomb of Harrison, situated on one of the most beautiful sites in the Western country, at North Bend, we were pained at beholding the little attention bestowed upon the ground covering the last resting-place of the old hero. The lot selected, in which are deposited the remains of "old Tippecanoe," is enclosed around the base in a circular form, with board fence, roughly whitewashed. The long grass has all been trodden down, shrubbery broken, trees cut, and even the wooden door leading to the vault has been defaced and mutilated, while the rough bricks on each side of the mound have been loosened and scattered over the ground for yards around. The earth on the mound has been ploughed up, as though the hogs had been rooting there. The tomb, and all the once beautiful and enchanting scenery, have lost all their interest, and a visit to the spot is now any thing but pleasant. Thus expressing ourselves, we only echo the general feeling of all who have visited the burial place this Spring.

The Cincinnati papers have an account of a fancy operator in Pork, in that city, who seems to have accomplished a large amount of business. He employed a produce broker to make purchases, placed drafts on the Lumberman's Bank of New-York, for $5,000 each, at 60 days, in his hands, and appeared on the point of buying all the pork in the market. Indeed, it was whispered about that a New-York merchant was here with such intentions; and, as a consequence, there was a very decided advance in pork. The produce broker, being unable to dispose of the drafts, the individual who signed them attempted to raise money on three separate letters of credit—one for $30,000, one for $13,000, and another for $10,000. These were presented at a banking house in the city, and an attempt made to procure money on drafts drawn on the faith of the letters of credit. No money was raised on the drafts, which were sent to New-York for acceptance—one of the letters of credit being left with the bankers, with whom the operator was wholly unacquainted.

COR. R. DISOSWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW and COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS for New-York and Illinois, No. 76 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts., N. Y.

THE CAMPAIGN TIMES,

A Cheap Whig Paper for the Presidential Canvass.

EDITED BY HENRY J. RAYMOND.

On the 26th of June,—being the first Saturday after the nomination of a Whig Candidate for the Presidency, by the National Convention, the Subscribers will issue, in the City of New-York, the first number of the CAMPAIGN TIMES, and will continue its publication Weekly, until the first Saturday after the election in November next.

The direct object of the CAMPAIGN TIMES will be to promote the permanent ascendancy of Whig principles, by aiding the election of the Whig Candidate for the Presidency. It will be devoted entirely to political discussions,—making only such condensed notices of the Current News of the day as can be given without encroaching upon the space needed for political matter. It will endeavor, by fair argument and unquestioned facts, to convince the public judgment, that the interests of this Country and the advancement of that Republican Liberty on which the hopes of humanity rest, require the permanent establishment, in our National Councils, of those great principles of Government and of Political Economy which are represented and advocated by the Whig party of the Union. It will seek, therefore, first of all, to present clearly and intelligibly, all the facts, personal, historical, and political, which may be of use in guiding the public mind and arousing public feeling towards the attainment of the end desired. The Lives, Public Services, Letters, Acts and Opinions of the rival Candidates;—official and other Documents setting forth the principles, measures and conduct of the respective parties; evidences of public sentiment in different sections; whatever, in short, can aid the Whig cause, by enlightening the public mind upon the great issues involved, will be carefully collated and presented in the form best fitted to attract attention and produce effect.

The CAMPAIGN TIMES will be thoroughly National in its tone and in the whole spirit and scope of its inculcations. Avoiding all extreme opinions, and resisting all attempts to introduce sectional issues; seeking to harmonize clashing views, and to reconcile conflicting interests; opposing all efforts to implant mutual distrust and hostility between different classes and different sections of our common country; prepared to maintain the rights and respect the prejudices of each and of all; it will advocate the ascendancy of the Whig party, upon grounds as broad as the Union, and as enduring as those principles of liberty upon which our national welfare must forever depend. It will urge devotion to the Constitution and obedience to law. It will proclaim and vindicate the sovereignty of the people—the universal justice and worth of Republican institutions—the equality of all sections and all citizens under the Constitution, and the duty of the Federal Government to consult the welfare, and promote the interests of all alike. It will advocate adequate protection to American labor; a practical limitation of Executive power; a liberal policy in promoting the settlement of the Public lands, and in advancing useful works of Internal improvement; strict economy in the administration of Public affairs; a transfer of official patronage to popular Election; a firm and dignified maintenance of national rights against the encroachments of despotic power; and in general, such measures as shall tend to the direct and safe development of the principles of civil liberty and equality upon which our institutions rest.

The CAMPAIGN TIMES will be handsomely printed in clear type, upon a folio sheet of twenty-four columns, on good paper, and in the best typographical style. It will (after the first number,) be mailed on Wednesday of each week to subscribers in any part of the United States, for the whole Campaign, at the following remarkably cheap rates:

Single copies	50 cents.
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☞ POLITICAL CLUBS and all others wishing a supply of the "CAMPAIGN TIMES," for the whole Canvass, are requested to send in their orders as soon as possible.

☞ The "CAMPAIGN TIMES" *will be mailed regularly to every Whig newspaper in the United States*;—and the Editors are respectfully requested to make mention of it in such terms as they may think best calculated to benefit the cause it is designed to aid.

☞ All Letters on business or enclosing money must be addressed (post-paid) to the Publishers. Communications for the paper, letters containing news, &c., to HENRY J. RAYMOND, Editor.

☞ Any thing which friends of the Whig cause may do to aid in extending the circulation of the CAMPAIGN TIMES will be gratefully acknowledged.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO.

No 113 Nassau-st., *New-York, May 26, 1852.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDERS, OWNERS OF BUILDINGS, &c. are requested to examine, at the subscriber's, the Gas Oven, a newly invented article, combining the advantages of the old-fashioned brick oven, together with facilities for boiling similar to the range, but more compact, and at less than half the cost of the latter. Various sizes constantly on hand. BARTLETT BENT, Jr., No 238 Water-st.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual examinations of the students of the University will take place on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, June 23 and 24, commencing each day at 9 A M. The friends of the students and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend. Candidates for admission to the University will be examined on Monday, June 28, commencing at 9 A M. The anniversary of the Literary Societies will be attended Monday evening, June 28, at 7½ o'clock, in the Church of the Puritans, on Union Square. An Oration will be delivered by Rev R. S STORRS, Jr. and a Poem by E DELAFIELD SMITH, Esq The anniversary of the Alumni Association will be attended on Tuesday evening, June 29, at 7½ o'clock, at the Church of the Messiah, Broadway. An Oration will be delivered by Rev. C. L. HENRY, D D, and a Poem by J. V. HUNTINGTON, Esq. The twentieth annual commencement of the University will be held on Wednesday, June 30, at the Opera House, in Astor-place. The doors will be open at 9 o'clock, and the exercises will commence at 10 o'clock. The next Academic year will commence on Wednesday, September 15. Candidates for admission will be examined on the Tuesday preceding. ELIAS LOOMIS,
Chairman of the Faculty.

WARD SCHOOL, No 29, corner of North Moore and Varick-sts, will be open for instruction on THURSDAY MORNING next, July 1. It is hoped that all children intending to enter the School will be prompt at 9 o'clock in their attendance on that morning, as the classes will then be formed. The teachers will continue daily (on school days) at the building up to that time, to register the names of any pupils presented. By order of the Board of School Officers. A. L DECAMP, Secretary.

GENERALS SCOTT AND PIERCE are now before the people, and one or other must be President—There is, however, another one who has long been before the public—not as a political candidate, but as a Job and Card Printer; and that one is SUTTON, of No. 142 Fulton-street, who does all kinds of work in his line at prices that suit all classes. N B—SUTTON has been permanently located, and will continue to hold forth at the old stand.

ORNAMENTAL WORK.—Mrs W. MOTT, Jr., respectfully informs the ladies that she is prepared to give instruction in Wax Fruit and Flower making, Crape Fruit and Flowers, Hair work of all kinds, and Embroidery and Worsted work. Specimens of her work can be always seen at her residence, No. 349 Hudson st. Stamping for Embroidery and Braiding done to order. Materials for Paper Flowers on hand in great variety.

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New-York Daily Times.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Investigation of Charges preferred by Mr. Craven.

Testimony taken before the Committee.

FOURTH DAY.....THURSDAY, June 24.

At 4¼ o'clock, Ald. TIEMANN took the Chair, Ald. STURTEVANT being the only other Alderman in attendance:

Mr. WILLARD proposed proceeding before the CHAIRMAN and Ald. STURTEVANT, to which Mr. TILLOU made no objection.

Shortly after, Ald. CORNELL and BRISLEY entered the room.

Examination of NICHOLAS DEANE, Esq., resumed.—They had made pretty satisfactory progress in combating the difficulties encountered by the Department on first taking charge of the Sewerage, when the action of the Common Council in granting permission over the heads of the Department had an injurious effect. He would here remark, that under the old *regime*, the men placed as Inspectors were of no public value: these appointments were made for political services, without regard to the fitness of the parties; tailors and shoemakers were as likely to be appointed as masons; since their Department had taken charge, the political creed of no man applying for such an office had ever been inquired into by him; Mr. CRAVEN had greatly aided in bringing about these good results; in their division of labor, everything relating to the practical working of the sewers, had been left to Mr. CRAVEN, and to the Chairman of Bureau of Drains; Mr. DEFOREST attended to all the details of collecting Water-rents; and he (Mr. DEANE,) to the Correspondence and Finance.

By Mr. TILLOU—Thinks the day fixed for Committee on Sewers to meet was Tuesday; they meet in the Bureau of Sewers and Drains; Mr. CRAVEN occupied the inner office, and the Contract Clerk of Sewers and Drains sat in outer office, in which Committee on Sewers meet, and where contractors deposit their bids, and stop, when visiting the Department; has never received a notice nor attended a meeting of the Committee, but has occasionally been in at such times, on other matters; it is not to be considered a breach of comity on the part of the Department, that I am not invited, as it is generally known, I believe, that I decline all interference in city legislation; attends that office from 8 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M.; is generally the first person there, (except from 1½ to 2 o'clock); has no knowledge of his own regarding the Tenth-avenue sewer; never knew who was contractor or surveyor on sewer in Twentieth-street, in which the contractor had built over the projections or boulders, instead of blasting them: it was built before their Department was reorganized; in regard to sewer in Second-avenue, to which he referred in direct examination, could not say who contractor was; the records of his office do not furnish these facts; all the original papers and contracts remain in the Street Commissioner's Office, except the maps and diagrams, of which they had procured and preserved all they could find; never heard who was the surveyor; in regard to what he stated respecting the city paying heavy damages, by reason of tide flowing into those sewers, from having been built open, he could not give any instance, of his own knowledge.

Mr. WILLARD could relieve the Recorder's mind, by stating that STEPHEN RAY had recovered $200.

Mr. TILLOU said Mr. WILLARD was not on the witnesses' stand, when he was he would examine him.

Cross-examination resumed—Knows officially. In an examination made by Mr. SMITH, of his department, that the Corporation had been put to an expense of $6,000, and also by repeated interviews with Alderman OAKLEY, of the Fourth Ward; the Chief Engineer prescribes the capacity of sewers since his department took management, before that the Surveyors, those sewers he enumerated were built before the establishment of his department, to those built since the establishment of his department, thinks some of them will prove to be deficient in capacity, in the case of the sewer in Thirty-eight-street, built by Mr. BRADY, and in that of Thirty-sixth-street, built by Mr. LYNCH, the Department applied to the Common Council to withdraw the contracts, they applied in Mr. BRADY'S case, because of great default on his part, they applied to take the contract off his hands and complete the sewer; cannot remember if that was the entire scope of the application, he was blasting rocks in the most reckless manner; in regard to the sewer now building in Bridge-street, knows there was some difficulty, but cannot say what were the communications which passed respecting them, the parties were under bonds to complete their contracts, very much doubts if the power exists, even now, to get relief, without applying to the Common Council, does not deem the Common Council the body who has the power to redress these grievances, by appeals, the great difficulty on the part of the department to take up a work, and proceed with it at the expense of the contractor, was the want of funds, the next that it is likely they would be opposed by physical force, the first difficulty (the want of means) leads directly to the necessity of making application to the Common Council, before taking any step; deemed it would be legal for the Common Council to grant the application when made by the department, to take the contract out of the contractor's hands, if that application were made by the contractor, the Common Council would not have power to grant it, since the 1st of January last, the Common Council extended the time of building a sewer in Thirty-first street to JAMES W. SMYTH, in the case of Tenth-avenue sewer, they have not acted; there has been no other act of interference on the part of the Common Council, except with the concurrence of the Board; any other acts of interference took place previous to 1st January; when he spoke of the power of the Department being crippled by acts of the Common Council, he referred to acts which originated previous to the 1st of January; know Mr. JAMES POLLOCK for several years, by character; he is generally looked upon as highly skilled and of integrity; looked upon him as at the head of the list of contractors.

By Mr. CRAVEN—Considered it legal for the Common Council to grant the application of the Department for taking away the contract, because there was a clause in the contract to that effect, that gives the power; but it is nugatory without giving them money, as they had no power to apply any funds to other purposes than those for which they were originally intended. He was asked on cross-examination if he thought some sewers which were built under our Department would prove too small in capacity, and answered in the affirmative. This, he wished to explain, was in consequence of erroneous legislation, by extending the drainage basin after the sewer was built. He would give one instance to illustrate his meaning. In 1849 the Department built a sewer in Fourteenth-street, from the North River to the Sixth-avenue, and calculated its size to carry off all the water that could flow into it by the natural grade of the City. The Common Council have since directed the construction of a sewer in Sixteenth-street, bringing that sewer to the Ninth-avenue, and thence, by a curve, discharging it into the Fourteenth-street sewer, thereby doubling the basin to be carried away by that sewer.

The Chairman asked, in reference to the Fourteenth-street sewer, if the report was not referred to the Committee on Sewers, and if any remonstrance had been made by the Department?

Mr. DEANE said no remonstrance had been made.

CHAIRMAN—Then they did it in ignorance, and your Department are to blame for not giving them information.

Mr. DEANE said he gave it in his Annual Report.

By Mr. TILLOU—Read the statement published by Mr. CRAVEN in Cleveland, Ohio, had some knowledge of it previous; the draft of that communication was submitted to him before leaving the City, and his opinion asked as to the propriety of its publication, to which he rejoined in substance, that, personally, he would not make the publication, that it was only fishing in troubled water, and no good would come of it. Mr. CRAVEN replied that his professional reputation was implicated, and that he felt in honor bound to do it; never knew of any act of any member of the Committee on Sewers, or any member of the Common Council, which was an act of corruption, and he is nine years in these buildings.

Mr. WILLARD stated that he was about to introduce a piece of testimony in reference to which he desired a word of explanation. He called the attention of the Committee to the testimony relative to the contract of CHARLES H. WHEELER, for the Thirty-seventh sewer, a portion of which had been built in the winter season, in violation of the orders of the Department; and had to be taken up in the spring and rebuilt, before the sewer was accepted. He (Mr. WILLARD) now offered in evidence an assignment of that contract, bearing date Nov. 25, 1851, to Ald. DENMAN.

Mr. TILLOU asked what was meant to be shown, and objected, that Mr. DENMAN was not at that time a member of the Common Council.

Mr. WILLARD replied, that there was an ordinance of the Common Council, and a provision of the charter, prohibiting any member of the Common Council from being directly or indirectly interested in any work done under the authority of that body, that Ald. DENMAN had no right to retain any interest in the contract after taking a seat in the Board.

Mr. TILLOU objected to the testimony on the ground that it had no relation to the Tenth-avenue sewer, the subject under investigation, and that both the dates of the contract and of the assignment were prior to Mr. DENMAN'S becoming a member of the Common Council.

Mr. WILLARD replied that his principal object in introducing the assignment was to show that at the time of the investigation before the Committee, Mr. DENMAN had a personal interest involved in the decision of the Committee, that if a decision favorable to Mr. POLLOCK was made, Mr. WHEELER would be entitled to compensation for the work which he was compelled to rebuild under similar circumstances, and Mr. DENMAN, as assignee, would be entitled to that claim; and held that no public officer had a right to act in a matter where his decision might affect his own interest.

Ald. DENMAN rose and said he wished to make a statement to the Committee and to the other gentlemen present. Prior to the assignment he had furnished cement and other building materials to Mr. WHEELER, for which he was indebted to him. At the close of the season, Mr. WHEELER was unable to pay his men, and pay him, so he gave him that assignment, as a security, and that that assignment was a mere mortgage.

Mr. WILLARD replied that the assignment could not, under the ordinance, be recognized as a mortgage, but the assignee became, to all intents and purposes, the contractor, and was liable for all his obligations. He then read a paper endorsed upon the assignment, purporting to be a consent for that assignment, in which Mr DENMAN was spoken of as one of the contractor's sureties, and also a certificate signed by Mr. DENMAN, stating that the contract had been assigned as security for the payment of $2,500.

Mr. TILLOU understood this as an assignment of a contract in 1851, before Mr. DENMAN became an Alderman, and concluded, from the paper attached, that it was simply a mortgage. If, as his friend (Mr. WILLARD) had stated, such a mortgage would be void, then the assignment went for nothing. At the same time he withdrew his objections to the papers, as Mr. DENMAN wished the whole thing brought out.

Mr. WILLARD then proposed to examine Mr. CRAVEN, as to a statement made by Mr. WHEELER to him

Mr. TILLOU—Let us have Mr WHEELER himself.

Mr WILLARD said his object in examining Mr. CRAVEN was to show that Mr. WHEELER had stated to Mr. C. that he intended to make a claim for damages, founded on the concession made to Mr. POLLOCK.

Mr. CRAVEN said that, early in the proceedings, as long as he was under examination, Mr. TILLOU expressed himself desirous of giving the matter the widest scope, in which he acquiesced, but now, when matters were proposed to be shown, which he seemed to think might implicate Mr. DENMAN, he was for confining the examination within the narrowest limits.

Mr. TILLOU said they were perfectly willing to have the fullest investigation; but while the person who made the statement was accessible, to receive that evidence from a second party appeared to him to be taking a latitude of great extent.

The Chairman decided that Mr. WHEELER should be examined before Mr. CRAVEN'S evidence was taken on that conversation.

ALEXANDER F. DODGE, examined—Is sewer and contract Clerk in Croton Department, and acting Clerk to Committee on Sewers; his office is in outer Engineer's office, where Committee on Sewers meet; recollect meeting of Committee on Tenth-avenue sewer; Ald. BARE and DENMAN were present on that occasion; it was about 2 o'clock when they met; they were not occupied over half an hour in respect to this sewer; Mr. POLLOCK was present, and Mr. O'CONNOR, the Inspector, when the investigation commenced; afterward, Mr. SMITH, the Surveyor, was sent for, as also the Street Commissioner; the testimony of O'CONNOR, the Inspector, was taken; some questions were asked by Mr. POLLOCK and Mr. E. SMITH; neither of the members of the Croton Aqueduct Department were present; does not recollect that any request was made to any of them to attend; has no recollection of any effort being made to secure the attendance of any member of the Department; Mr. CRAVEN came into the room after the investigation, before the adjournment of the Committee; he came out of the inner office; any one coming out of the inner office must necessarily pass through the outer office; when Mr. CRAVEN was in the presence of the Committee, does not recollect what conversation passed, but it had no reference to the Tenth-avenue sewer; the members of the Committee sent for Mr. SMITH at his office, No. 3 Tryon-row.

By Mr. Tillou—Mr. EDWIN SMITH is not a member of the Croton Aqueduct Department; he is employed by that Department as City Surveyor; was so employed at the time of this meeting; his particular duties were to prepare plans, and furnish the grade of the work; he was employed as surveyor on the Tenth-avenue sewer, by the Department; he held a temporary appointment as Inspector of the Tenth-avenue sewer; his duty as such was to see that the contractor complied with the specification, and to report any violation; could not recollect the month the Committee met, with any degree of certainty; think it was February. In regard to the Delancy-street basin, a petition was before the Committee for a long time; could not recollect when that was finally acted on; no journal of the proceedings of the Committee; the Committee examined both Mr. O'CONNOR and Mr. SMITH in regard to the Tenth-avenue sewer; the street Commissioner was asked some questions; thinks when he arrived the Tenth-avenue sewer had been dropped, and they were at other business; was present at all this examination; thinks the Street Commissioner was sent for to afford information respecting the contract Mr. POLLOCK had for grading Tenth-avenue; application for sewer and other business, was the "other business" they were engaged on when the Street Commissioner arrived; the question they asked him was in reference to Mr. POLLOCK'S contract with the Street Department; that contract lay where the sewer was made; cannot answer as to what street the Commissioner answered. Mr. O'CONNOR testified that a selection of good days was made for proceeding with the work of Tenth-avenue sewer.

It being 7 o'clock, the Chairman adjourned for half an hour, to the Tea Room, where he invited all present to partake of some refreshments; after which Mr. DODGE'S examination was resumed.

Mr. O'CONNOR said in addition, that he thought the work was good; Mr SMITH testified to the same purpose as Mr. O'CONNOR did; Mr POLLOCK was asked some questions; I have no distinct recollection as to what he stated; the principal part of the evidence then taken, was embodied in a report of the Committee, prepared by himself; on that particular day, believes that Mr. CRAVEN came out of his inner office, while the Committee were sitting, does not think that was on another day, recollects a question having been put to Mr. CRAVEN, relative to the basin in Delancey-street, but whether on this day, could not say, the paper relative to that basin, was taken up on several days; has no recollection of Mr. CRAVEN being sent for by the Committee, has no recollection of Mr. DEAN, the President of the Department, being sent for, was at the Tenth-avenue sewer once, with Mr. CRAVEN, the mason-work was then in progress, it was after the 1st December, cannot judge of that kind of work.

By Mr. CRAVEN—Drew up reports for the Committee as matter of courtesy, not by virtue of his office; made them out according to the action the Committee had taken, for or against the subject under consideration, making his own choice as to the facts he considered necessary to embody, on visiting the sewer in Tenth-avenue, does not recollect if there was frost; it was cold. Mr CRAVEN asked Mr POLLOCK'S foreman why he did not wet the bricks, and he said because the water would freeze; there were two instances, to my knowledge, in which the time was extended by the Common Council, one to PATRICK RIELLY, in Second-avenue, and the other in Thirty-First-street; has no recollection of his report for Committee on Tenth-avenue sewer having been shown to Mr. CRAVEN, had a conversation with Mr CRAVEN, after the report was made out, does not think Mr CRAVEN was made aware of the action of the Committee previous to the report being presented; cannot recollect the conversation with Mr. CRAVEN, presume he showed the report to Mr. CRAVEN, to let him know what the Committee had done, after that report was printed.

Mr WILLARD said they had other witnesses to examine, who could be introduced afterwards, should Mr. TILLOU think well of going into the case on the other side. His witnesses were not here now. He had still to examine Mr WHEELER, and others.

Mr TILLOU thought it better for Mr WILLARD to close the evidence on his side, before he should open for the defence.

The Committee adjourned to 6 o'clock this (Friday) evening.

Great Storm at the East.

The eastern papers are laden with particulars of a severe thunder and hail storm which passed over parts of Connecticut and Massachusetts on Tuesday afternoon and night. The Boston *Journal* says

During the thunder shower the lightning struck the steeple of the Unitarian Meeting house in Cohasset, and severely shattered it, together with a portion of the tower, setting fire to it in several places. The fire, however, was quickly extinguished by the prompt exertions of the people. The fluid passed through the main body of the building without doing much further damage.

During the afternoon, the house of Mr E. RICHARDS, Dedham, was struck by lightning and set on fire, but the fire was extinguished without much damage. The electric fluid passed from the top of the house down behind the ceiling to the lower floor, burst off the plastering and capsized two chairs near the wall. In one of the chairs sat a boy, and in the other a cat was sleeping. Both were thrown into the middle of the room, the boy soon picked himself up, and ran into the road, either from fright or the stunning effects of the fluid. He was found to be unhurt.

A barn in Melrose, belonging to Mr. BOARDMAN, was struck by lightning, but was not materially damaged.

During the afternoon, a very large ash tree, in front of the residence of Mr. WILLIAM MACKINTOSH, in Lincoln, was struck and completely shivered into fragments by lightning. The fluid passed under the house, and knocked down a servant girl who was sitting in the kitchen.

Lightning struck the house of Mr. J. E. HOLT, in Somerville, somewhat stunning his mother, but doing no other damage. (Mr. HOLT was among the sufferers by the fire in Union-street, this morning.)

The Depot at Greenwood station in South Reading, on the Boston and Maine Railroad, was struck by lightning, and some of the timbers were completely shivered.

A barn in Danvers was struck by lightning, and set on fire during the afternoon.

About half past 6 o'clock, a shaft of lightning struck the house of Mr. WOODS, of Neponset, and traversed the building in almost every conceivable direction, throwing down the chimney and doing considerable other damage. A servant maid who was in the kitchen at the time was thrown through an open door into the entry and stunned. Mr WOODS and his family were absent, riding in a carryall, at the time of the occurrence, but reached their residence a few minutes subsequently, and found the servant recovering from the shock. A strong odor of sulphur was quite perceptible to them for a long while afterwards. Had the family been at home at the time, it is quite probable that the result would have been far more serious.

The house of ELIJAH SHEAR, jr., in East Cambridge, was struck by lightning soon after 6 o'clock, during one of the showers in the evening, and considerably damaged.

The house of Mr —— JONES, in Andover, was struck by lightning in the afternoon, but was not materially injured.

The electric fluid struck a pile of boards near the westerly end of Cambridge Bridge in the afternoon, and soon after, it struck the water a short distance from the bridge.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock lightning struck and set fire to "Shirley bridge," over Shirley river, on the Fitchburg Railroad. The bridge was about 140 or 150 feet in length and was entirely consumed, so that the passage of cars is rendered impossible. A foot-bridge has been built, by which passengers are enabled to cross and take the cars on other side. The cattle train down this morning was obliged to pass round over the Sterling Junction road. The bridge will be speedily and thoroughly rebuilt.

A barn in Manchester, N. H., was struck by lightning and two horses therein instantly killed.

The *Springfield Republican* has the following account of damage done by the storm in that vicinity

"The house of FREDERICK UNMACK, on Round Hill, Northampton, was struck by lightning during the thunder storm on Tuesday afternoon. The electric fluid passed through four rooms, tearing up floors, tearing off plastering, and seriously damaging the house inside as well as outside. The wife of UNMACK, as well as several children who were in the house, were not injured. During the same storm, a cow belonging to Dr. BARRETT was knocked down, but recovered and is doing well."

"It is remarkable that, notwithstanding the many instances in which the electric fluid struck during the storm, we have as yet heard of no serious injury to any person.

The Hartford *Times* has the following

The flashes of lightning hereabouts were sharp and frequent, and the thunder followed in grand succession. Floods of rain poured down at short intervals, and the storm continued in different quarters through the greater portion of the evening. Had stones fell at one time of considerable size. In New-Hartford, we are told, they were of the size of hen's-eggs. One was found measuring 12½ inches in circumference, and many others were nearly as large. The extensive factory of the Greenwoods Manufacturing Company, at that place, had 1,500 panes of glass broken by the hail.

In this city the barn of Mr. WILLIAM S. WHITE, in Wadsworth-street, was struck by the lightning. A man who was inside escaped without injury, and the damage to the building was slight. A row of three or four buttonball trees, opposite the Remington Tavern in Talcott-street, were shattered by a zigzag chain of lightning, and also a tree on Dutch Point.

In Manchester, about eight miles east of the city, a locomotive and a train of gravel-cars were standing on the track of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill railroad. The conductor and about twenty-five Irish laborers had got under the cars for shelter from the rain, when a flash of lightning struck a fence near by, shivering it to atoms for some rods and prostrating every man under the cars. The engineer and the fireman, who were standing on the engine, felt a forcible shock, and the conductor, who was beneath the cars, was rendered incapable of exertion for nearly quarter of an hour. The laborers who had sought shelter under the cars were also a good deal affected by the shock, and, on recovering themselves, took to their heels and gained an *open lot* as a more safe place of shelter.

In Somers, about 20 miles north-east of this city, the worst part of the storm was the hail. This fell in enormous quantities, and in some cases the stones were as large as a man's fist. The damage by broken windows, &c., is upwards of one hundred dollars. Horses and cattle were pelted severely, and much injury must have been done to the crops.

The house of FREDERICK UNMACK, on Round Hill, Northampton, as we learn from the *Springfield Republican*, was struck by lightning during the thunder-storm. The electric fluid passed through four rooms, tearing up floors, tearing off plastering, and seriously damaging the house inside as well as outside. The wife of UNMACK, as well as several children, who were in the house, were not injured.

We regret to hear of the loss of life by the lightning. In Wolcottville, Mr. WILLIAM LEACH, of that place, a butcher, who was riding on his meat cart, was struck dead. A man who was walking by the side of the cart, with one hand on the edge of the seat, escaped uninjured.

Vast quantities of rain must have fallen at the North, for the Connecticut River shows the effects of the storm by a rise of the water.

TREATIES.—An important commercial treaty with Southern Borneo, negotiated by Mr. Balestier, late Special Agent to the East Indies, has been confirmed by the Senate. The Indian treaties, conveying lands up to the forty-ninth parallel, have been rejected, on the ground of its being premature to extinguish titles to land so remote at present. The other Minnesota Indian treaties were confirmed, but amended—the clause which reserved fifty miles on each side of the Minnesota River to the Indians having been struck out.

The family of Gen. Worth, it is said, have applied to Congress for a pension, to be paid them in consideration of the public services of Gen. W., who, at his death, was unable to leave them any property. The sum asked is $600 a year.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday, June 23, by Rev. Dr. Haight, STEPHEN S SNYDER to MARY ALLAN, daughter of Richard M. Demill, of Brooklyn.

On Wednesday, June 23, by Rev. Isaac Ferris, D.D., SAMUEL R. PLATT to SUSAN A., daughter of Peter Neefus, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

At Nice, Italy, on the 23d ult., DAVID GRAHAM, Esq., in his 45th year.

The funeral will take place on Saturday next, 26th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., from the residence of his mother, No. 91 West 13th-st. His friends and those of his family, are invited to attend without special invitation. 1*25-2t*

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 22d inst., ALEXANDER RUSSELL, infant son of Samuel R. and Mary M. Kelly.

On Thursday afternoon, June 24, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, HANNAH P., wife of Harman Tremper, in the 49th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Madison-st M E Church, also the members of Empire Lodge, No. 64, and of Damascus Encampment, No. 11 I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon the 27th inst., at 4½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 256 East Broadway. je25-2t*

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange. ..JUNE 24.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '67	s3	118¾	17	Pennsylvania Coal Co	111
3,000 do. 5s, '65	s3	105¾	20	do.	s15 111¾
20,000 Penn. State 5s		99¾	100	do	111¾
2,000 Ohio 6s, '60		107¾	20	do	111¾
5,000 Erie Convert., '71		99¾	50	do	111¾
4,000 Erie 2d Mortgage		107	96	do	s15 112
2,000 Buff. & Corn. Bds		94¾	100	New-Jersey Zinc	s30 124
5 Bank Commerce		111	100	do	s30 123
5 Del. & Hud. Canal		127	600	Dauphin Coal Co	68¾
10 Mechanics' Bank		110	25	Erie Railroad	s30 88¾
2 Bank New-York		148	150	do	88¾
45 Merchants' Bank		123	10	do	88¾
15 Bank of America		119	50	do	b3 88¾
450 North Am. Trust Co		14¾	600	do	88¾
420 do		15	4000	Harlem Railroad	7¾
60 Ocean Bank		107¾	4000	do	7¾
27 Ohio L. & Trust		107¾	50	Nor. & Wor. R R	57¾
7 Canton Co.		53 7/8	25	do	57¾
100 Pettit's Dry Dock		6¾	25	Reading Railroad	84¾
200 do		6¾	100	do	84¾
5 Hudson River R R		67¾	100	do	s90 84¾
5 do		67¾	100	do	84¾
17 do		67¾	50	Stonington R R	s3 84¾
75 do		s30 67¾	40	Flor. & Keyport R R	57
2 do		b60 68¾	400	do	56¾
24 N. Indiana Railroad		11¾	100	Nicaragua Transit Co	12¾

SECOND BOARD.

$13,000 Penn. Coals' Prof.		58 9/16	130	Penn Coal Co	112
10,000 Lehigh Mortgage		98	50	do	s10 112
4,000 Erie Convt. Bds.		92 99¾	250	do	112¾
5,000 do.		99¾	195	Mich. Central R R	102¾
48 Del. & Hudson Canal		127	50	do	b60 103
5 Bank America		119	10	Roch. & Syra. R R	122
50 North Am. Trust Co		b3 12¾	270	do	84¾
24 New-Jersey Zinc		b3 12¾	270	do	84¾
100 Dauphin Coal Co		s60 78¾	100	do	84¾
5 Dauphin Coal Co		69	100	do	b3 84¾
15 Nicaragua Transit Co		33	100	do	b30 84¾
25 Erie Railroad		38¾	100	Stonington R R	s30 84¾
25 Nor. & Wor. R R		57¾			

THURSDAY, June 24—6 P. M.

At the close of business on the Stock Exchange this afternoon there was an improved feeling. As remarked yesterday, holders and buyers feel every encouragement from the money signs of the day, and the changes in the market are in most instances the result of other causes than a press of cash stocks. Early this forenoon a sale of 2,000 shares of Erie in the Street at 38¾, preceded the meeting of the Board. At the Board the stock fell to a fraction and the other Railroads partially sympathized in the weak feeling. Hudson was an exception. The small lots of cash shares offered were taken at 67⅞@68, and a seller's contract at 67¾. The better prospects for June, and the scarcity of stock in the Street are encouraging to the friends of the road. The adverse interest, however, will probably keep out their contracts, as they have the People's Line of river boats to back their views. The Coal stocks were all maintained. The enlarged tonnage of the Morris Canal from the Lehigh Mines and consequent receipts this year, has given even this fancy a Coal credit. Dauphin left off at 69. Pennsylvania Coal 112¾; Delaware 127, and Reading, quite strong, at 84¾@⅞. Michigan Central was wanted at 105; at 106. The Michigan Southern pays 7 ₩ cent. for six months in July. Northern Indiana is now sold interest off.

The Baltimore party, heretofore operating for a rise in Canton, are supposed to be on the other side of the fence, at present. They talk the Stock down, and would like to have the Press write it down. But this cannot very consistently be done, particularly on their account. It was their assurances, in part, that the property was worth, a year ago, $130 the share, double the par value, that the New-Yorkers and Bostonians, in interest, were induced to investigate the subject closely, and having done so, their faith has been growing in strength ever since, and not likely to be weakened by the general rise in real estate in and near the Atlantic Cities.

There was a moderate business in Bonds. Prices generally firm. Governments continue scarce. The private letters by the *Niagara* are looked for with some interest, as there is doubt cast on the nature and amount of the rumored negotiation of the Illinois Central Road, in London. The telegraph from Halifax makes few changes from previous quotations of American stocks.

Nothing of moment was done in bills for the packet of Saturday. Continental Exchange is dull. Best Sterling is held at 110; a 110¼. Money rates without alteration; the supply quite easy. The Sub-Treasury held this afternoon $1,171,162. The disbursement on Monday went to Galveston, through the Washington Editors who recently took the U. S. fixes from Texas.

The Canal tolls at Albany last week were $7,741, against $7,378 for the corresponding week of 1851.

The Pennsylvania Railroad from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, is doing a very heavy trade. The comparative receipts for the first five months of the year were as follows:

	1851.	1852.
Receipts for January,...	$49,619 40	92,172 50
February,...	50,196 81	155,651 13
March,...	133,183 63	213,773 71
April,...	107,230 38	201,808 24
May,...	82,355 75	161,583 92
		825,989 20
Receipts in 1851,		422,975 00
Increase in five months,		$436,015 20

From the annexed paragraph from the Philadelphia *Ledger* of this morning, it appears that the Lehigh Coal Company are in the same prosperous condition as the Delaware and Hudson, in regard to the demand for coal:

We learn from a reliable quarter, that the engagements of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company are so heavy, that they have stopped taking orders *at any price* for the *future* delivery of coal in boats at New-York. For *immediate* delivery, and to a limited extent, orders continue to be taken at an advance of 25 cents a ton.

The notice of WINSLOW, LANIER & Co. shows that the Railroad Companies in the West are making prompt provisions for the payment of semi-annual interest, not only on their own Bonds, but the County Bonds issued in their behalf.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, June 23.

COTTON—Sales to-day were 4,500 bales—(mostly for Mobile buyers). At full prices; low middling is quoted fair, good middling, 10¾. The *Niagara*'s news was received after business hours this even ng.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times*

THURSDAY, June 24—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in good request at steady rates—with sales for the day of 100 bbls. Pots at $4 81½, and Pearls at $5 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is without essential change. The demand is moderate and prices are supported. 1,000 bales were disposed of at 9¼@9¾ for Upland Middling, and 9¾@9¾ for Orleans do.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are rather inanimate, though unaltered. The high rate and scarcity of freights, with the continued unfavorable news from Europe, check the trade. There is not much doing for the east and very little for shipment. Local dealers, however, purchase liberally at current quotations. The sales embrace 10,000 bbls. sour at $3 37½@$3 50; superfine No. 2, at $3 43¾@$3 56¼; ordinary to straight State and mixed Western at $3 93¾@$4 06¼; choice State and favorite round hoop Ohio at $4 6¼@$4 18¾, fair to fancy Ohio and Michigan at $4 06¾@$4 25; fancy Ohio at $4 31¾@4 68¾; fancy Genesee at $4 50@$4 75; extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 37½@$5 25, and extra Genessee at $4 93¾@$5 75. Canadians are less freely offered, and in moderate request at $4 06¼, which rate it is supposed was the one obtained 2,000 bbls. superfine during the day. Southern appears more abundant and rather lanesid. The demand is extremely limited, and the sales do not reach over 1,000 bbls mixed to favorite ordinary qualities at $4 37½@$4 62½. Rye Flour is slowly bought at $3 12½@$3 18¾, and Jersey Meal at $3 12½@$3 15 ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is essentially the same. The supply of Western being ample, that of State and Southern prime small, and the demand for all kinds restricted by holders' high views. 75,000 bushels Canadian White were sold at about 97c. Rye is on the advance; 9,500 bushels River were purchased at 80c. Oats arrive more quickly, and State sells readily at 44@45c. ₩ bush. Corn seems abundant, cheaper, and active; with sales for the day of 30,000 bushels unmerchantable at 53c.@59c., mixed Western at 60@61c., and White Southern at 61c.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more inquired for and prices, though irregular, are decidedly higher. The sales amount to 700 bbls. including prime, at $16 75@$17, and mess, at $18 75@$19 25. Pickled Meats continue unchanged; sales having been made of 300 pckgs. Shoulders, at 7½c cash, and Hams, 9c.@9¾c. ₩ lb. Lard is scarce and wanted, 1,000 bbls. fair to prime were disposed of, at 10½c.@10¾c. ₩ lb. Beef rules active and buoyant, with sales of 300 bbls. prime, at $7@$8 25; and mess, at $11 25@$14 50. Prime Mess and Beef Hams are nominally as last quoted. Butter and Cheese are saleable and steady, at full prices.

WHISKY—Is tending downwards; the supply exceeds dealers' wants; 600 bbls were procured at 20½c.@20¾c. for Ohio, and 21½c., for Prison, ₩ gal., cash; and 40 hhds. Drudge, at 20¾, time and interest.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were moderate, but rates were steady. About 1,000 bbls. Flour were taken for Liverpool at 1/d. Grain was at 4d.@4½d., and 300 boxes Tobacco were taken at about 2s. 100 bales Sea Island Cotton were engaged at ½d., and trifling lots of other kinds at 5-32@5-16ths. d. To London, 800 bbls. Turpentine were taken at 2s. 200 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d. 700 bags Dividivi (Tanning Drug) at 1s ₩ bag; with some boxes of Tobacco at 2s. 6d. To California, clippers advanced in loading were getting 75c.@85c. ₩ foot, and 2c. ₩ lb., or $40 ₩ ton, for heavy goods. There was no change to notice in rates for Havre.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Thursday—First Board*—$1,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '58, interest, s5, 59¾; $5,000 do., b5, 59¾; $5,000 Reading 6s, '70, 89½; $5,000 do., 89; 100 Reading Railroad, s5wn, 42½; 1 Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, 105½; 100 Union Canal, b5, 11¼; 2 Mechanics' Bank, 30½.

Between Boards—$1,000 Reading 6s, 70, b5, 89; $1,000 do., 88½; 100 Union Canal, b5, 11¼; 200 do, 11¼.

Second Board—$300 Lehigh Mortgage 6s, 98; $5,000 Schuylkill Navigation Mortgage 6s, 85; $5,000 Reading 6s, '70, s5wn, 88¼; 6 Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, 103½; 3 Minehill Railroad, b5wn, 78; 21 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44¼; 100 Union Canal, s5, 11¼; 9 Lehigh Navigation, 44¼; 50 North America Coal, 12; 7 Schuylkill Navigation, 12¾; 10 North West Mining Company, 26; 100 Morris Canal, 18¾; 6 Mechanics' Bank, 30¼; 100 Girard Bank, 12¾; 9 Philadelphia Bank 138.

After Board—$2,000 Reading 6s, '70, 88¾; $1,000 do., b5, 88¾; $300 Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '43, 95¾; 200 Morris Canal, 18¾; 100 Schuylkill Navigation, 12¾.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 118¾@119; United States 6s, '67, 118¾@119; Pennsylvania 5s, 99@99¾; Reading Railroad, 42¼@42¾; Reading Bonds, '70, 85@88½; Reading Mortgage 6s, '60, 95@95¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44¼@44¾; Morris Canal, 18¼@18¾; Schuylkill Navigation, interest on, 59@59¾; Long Island Railroad, 9¼@10; Vicksburg Railroad, 14¼@15; Girard Bank, 12¼@13; United States Bank, 3¼@4; Union Canal, 11¼@11¾.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamer Roanoke, from Norfolk and Richmond—D. McGregory, W. N. Barber, Jos. Maitland, Geo. R. Knauff, S. W. Margin, F. S. Mygatt, Daniel Grove and lady, Miss Dunbur, H. S. Potter and daughter, Miss E. A. Cobb, D. J. Lit, Mrs. E. Bigelow, Miss R. J. Jackson, James Hall, Mrs. M. S Finch, Jas Butler, G. M. S. Finch, Mrs. E. G. Clay, son and servant, Mrs. C. Ross, Mrs Sinton, 2 children and servant, Mrs. C. Gennet, Miss Gennet, Mr. C. Dobson, James P. Collin and lady, James R. Tuttle, Mrs Coghill, W. A. Howland, John Jack, E. B. Chiles, T. J. Harrison, H. S N. James Parker, U. S. N. Thos. Schorch, U. S. N. Ray Tompkins, Master Tompkins, Charles Van Name, Master O'Kell, Miss Kipp, Miss Helen and Susan Tompkins, Mr. Dykinck, George Kraff, O. Windsor, lady and son, Moses Wheeler, J. C. May, W. P. Peal, P. H. Hanson, James P. Bridge, W. A. Winston, J. B. Brady, J. Kimberly, J. P. Parsons, C. P Welsh, A. R Cunningham, Geo. P. Pierce, J. P. Walker, John R. Wagner, Mat Banks, Eugene P Ferand, L. C Spears, J W. Boyd, C. A. Dresser, James Dewey, F. T. Andrews, Samuel Bonsal, Robert Kyle, Samuel Kyle, H. M. Smith, Wm Burdick, Samuel B Hatch, E Doremus, T. O. Young, Mrs J. Harris, George S. Stevenson, lady, child and servant—32 in the steerage.

In ship Clifton, from New-Orleans—Mr. Conkling, and 10 in the steerage

In bark Norumbega, from Galveston—Mrs. E. D. Sayre, C. Hiller, and 3 in the steerage

In brig Halcyon, from San Juan de los Remedios—Mr. W. H. Chester lady and child

In bark Exact, from Savannah—Mrs. A Barnes, Mrs. M. T.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

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THE NEW YORK EVENING TIMES

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THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every Saturday morning, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

PAYMENT in all cases must be made in advance.

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New-York Daily Times.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Presbyterian Church at Hoboken.**—Religious service every SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, at the church on Washington-st., corner of Third.—Seats free. Rev. I. P. Stryker, pastor. Sabbath School meet at 2½ o'cl'k, in the body of the church. Rev. CHARLES PARKER will preach to-morrow afternoon, June 26.

☞ **Westminster Church.**—Evening Services.—Rev. Dr. POTTS will preach in St. Luke's Hall, corner of Hudson and Grove-sts., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Services in the morning at the usual hours. The public is invited. Seats free.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Nineteenth Ward.**—The Whigs of the XIXth Ward will assemble at Allerton's Bull's Head Hotel, corner of Madison-av. and 44th-st., on SATURDAY EVENING, the 26th inst., at 8 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of forming a SCOTT and GRAHAM Association.

Jas. C. Coulter,	Jas. Webber,	John C. Miller,
Geo. F. Clark,	M. H Mott,	Geo. W. Jarques,
Garret H. Stryker	F. B. Ball,	James Riddle,
Wm. B. Drake,	Isaac Clark,	Nathaniel S. Wing,
Char. as S. Barberie,	Levi Hart,	Lewis Rogers.
Henry W. Genet,	John Waite,	John B. Stratton,
M. C. Edwards,	John Ivers,	Wm. T. Jennings,
James Bowly,	P. Hanford,	Fred'k W. Clark,
Philip J. Monroe,	George Harsen,	John D. Hoyt,
Charles Golden,	Wm. Aldis,	William Allen,
Wm. V. Leggot,	Wm. Thornton,	William Zulmer,
E. B. Peet,	Wm. A. Dooley,	G. H. Stryker, Jr.

and 108 others.

☞ **Third Manhattan Building Association.**—The Fourth Monthly Meeting of this Association will be held at Masonic Temple, No. 430 Broome-st., on MONDAY EVENING, June 28, at 8 o'clock, when Shares will be offered for redemption, and the books will be open for the reception of new members. All who wish to join a Building Association, can do so at this meeting, or at the Secretary's office, No 61 Chambers-st., where all necessary information can be obtained. JAMES S. LIBBY, President.

DAVIS COLLAMORE, Vice-President.

JAMES W. WESTON, Secretary, office No 61 Chambers-st.

☞ **Notice.**—The Mayor, Members of the Common Council and Heads of Departments are respectfully invited to meet at the City Hall THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely to attend the funeral of the late DAVID GRAHAM, Esq., from No 91 West 13th-st. A. A. DEMAN,

Chairman of Committee of Board of Aldermen.

ISAAC O. BARKER,

Chairman of Committee of Board of Assistants.

☞ **Excursion to Nyack.**—The Sabbath School connected with the Fourth Congregational Church, 16th-st., will give their Annual Excursion and Pic-Nic on MONDAY, June 28. Steamer ISAAC P. SMITH will leave foot of Jay-st., N. R., at 9 o'clock A. M., touching at Hammond-st. at 5 minutes past 9 o'clock. Tickets, 37½ cents—Children half price—to be had at the landings. If stormy, postponed until the next fair day.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF JURORS, 7 City Hall.

☞ **Jury Notice.**—All persons exempt by law from the performance of Jury duty, who have not registered their exemption at this office, are notified to do so on or before the tenth day of July next, as required by law.

WM. A. WALKER, Commissioner of Jurors.

☞ **A Special Meeting** of the NEW YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY will take place at the Stuyvesant Institute, on MONDAY EVENING June 28, at 8 o'clock.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, President.

GEO. WM. CURTIS, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Notice to Passengers.**—Passengers per steamship BALTIC for Liverpool, will please be on board at foot of Canal-st., THIS DAY, Saturday June 26th, at 11 o'clock A. M. E. K. COLLINS, & CO.

☞ **Thirteenth Ward.**—SCOTT and GRAHAM REGULATORS will meet at the Hermitage, on MONDAY, 28th inst. By order of L. F. PIERCE, Secretary.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company.**—Capital Stock $200,000. Shares $100 each.

FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, President.

THOS. E. HASTINGS, Secretary.

Office of Sale and Transfer of Stock, No. 66 Beaver-st. New-York.

New-York Daily Times.

Address of Gov. Kossuth.

Before the German Citizens of New-York.

At the Broadway Tabernacle, on Wednesday evening, Gov. KOSSUTH delivered a farewell address before the German citizens of New-York. It was spoken in the German language, and was received with the hearty plaudits of an immense assemblage. We translate as follows:

DEAR FRIENDS!—Allow me to address you with this sweet name of brotherly love, hallowed by deep feeling, by the power of principles, and by the concatenation of circumstances,—but likewise weighty in regard to the determination linked to it in my grateful heart, in life as in death, to serve the cause faithfully which you honor by such generously-noble sympathy.

To me this moment is one of solemn importance. I stand at the close of my wanderings in America. My words are those of farewell; and the emotion natural to such a moment is mixed up with the remembrance of all the good I experienced in this free country, (and much good have I experienced here, which brightly shines into the darkness of our future fate,) but with the remembrance when, for the sake of the kindness received, we gladly forget many a bitter hour, questions of the highest importance are also mixed up, which the care-burdened soul addresses to the future.

Shall all the words with which I have reminded the great and mighty Republic of her grand destiny—shall they die away, as the tune of the song dies away? Shall the result of the principles to which I have appealed, founder on the sands of easy indolence, in the lap of the prosperity enjoyed by this country? Shall it ever remain the curse of mankind, that prosperity blinds the nations, and that but the eye of misfortune is sharp enough to pierce the darkness of the approaching future? And shall the feelings which poured from the hearts of the people down on my path to meet me—shall they resemble but the fragrance of the rose, which but for an instant outlives the falling leaves of the flower? Is the path which I trod in America but like the path of the wanderer in the desert, buried by the first gust of the wind? And if it be not so, what is it then, that struggling Europe can depend upon, to receive from the giant Republic in the hour of decision?

Depend upon—yes, depend upon it—this is a word full of meaning.

Poor and homeless as I am, the will of God, not my merit, has placed some power in this my hand. But with this power, likewise an immense responsibility. There are many in the camps of friend and foe, who move in their hands the dice-box of the future; but one of these dice is likewise in this hand.

I can let them roll along those dice, but when they fall, streams of blood will pour; I can raise a war-whoop which a nation's cry of revenge will swell into appalling thunder, but to depend upon, yes, to depend upon—this is a word full of meaning!

Man, at his own pleasure, may dispose of his destiny; if he sinks, it is an atom which sunk, or a soap-bubble which burst—who cares for it? A gambler may stake his fortune on a single card, and let it decide, by the whim of chance, whether he shall be flattered as a fortunate man or derided as a fool—who cares for it? But to gamble recklessly with the blood of a confident people, this is terrible!

A mine, fired too soon, may blow up our own host; fired too late, it may explode without effect; a thoughtless outbreak, not justified by success, makes out heavier the fetters of oppression, and sacrifices valuable forces in vain; but nervous hesitation allows the favorable opportunity to pass, and with thousand woes it learns the awful truth, that

"The lost moment no eternity redeems."

This is why I should gladly sacrifice that handful of days which may be yet allotted to me, for a certain answer to the question: What is it upon which struggling Europe can depend, from the Giant Republic?

I say, struggling Europe, for struggle she will—yes, she will! No power on earth can avert the stroke, which hangs over the heads of the tyrants. No repentance, no doubt can prevent the dreadful shock of the hostile elements hurrying on with giant pace from opposite directions to the unavoidable struggle. Europe will fight—she must.

This is why the answer from America, for which I long, is so full of meaning. Near-sighted, selfish policy has answered on one side with the obliterated words of the past, but she forgot that the car of fate has progressed for nearly a century; she forgot it, that its course cannot be stopped by a declaration; she forgot that the policy which mistakes the exigencies of the present, dooms herself to perdition.

From the other side petty party manœuvres mistook silence for wisdom; forgetting that when God puts a question in history, man cannot avoid the answer. They forgot that the positive exigencies of the age claim a positive answer. They forgot that the spirit of the self-conscious people reads even those lines which remain unwritten.

Well then, I must answer, I must form the answer to the question myself;—I have formed it with calm calculation, without dark despondency. When I came to America, I measured in my soul her will, with the rule of her power; I measured her policy with the rule of her principles.

At the close of my toilsome wandering, I measure her power according to her will and the real value of her principles with the rule of her policy. But I do not measure this policy by the dictates of authorities which die away in the storm of the logic of events like the sighs of a loving girl; but I have measured this policy with the rule of the future will of the people. And I know this will, not from the manifestations of the excited, noble feelings of the people. Oh! I know how much I have to deduce from it. I am no dreamer, no visionary—but I know what the people shall claim, because I know what it must claim.

In these six months I have been enriched by many an experience. I had much to unlearn, but I have likewise much learnt. And if it was also painful to unlearn, that which I have learnt affords many a consolation. I have weighed this consolation in the scale of cool calculation. I know how much of it is a real element of strength, upon which we can rely *with certainty*—I know how much of it is such as to be depended on *conditionally*. I know also what we can hope, though not depend upon; but I know, too, what is but a whim of chance upon which it would be foolish to depend, as even to found any hope. But I have also measured the hostile elements, which are not without weight in this country, and which approach with subterraneous mining—the more dangerous, because they can misuse the shield of freedom in order to undermine the ground on which the building of freedom is founded, and whilst the guards camp around it in passive carelessness, with the wantonness of dreamed security, the enemies undermine the ground with restless activity, and the foreign influence of the leagued despots renders them the tools with gilded fingers. But of one truth America should be mindful: disregard of danger is no security, and carelessness is not wisdom. And this, too, America should remember: that if she does not desire now to tell upon the arrangement of the relations of the world, she will not tell at the time when she would desire to do it.

I have measured all this coolly and calmly, and be sure we shall not be deceived.

But whatever be the result of my exertions—I don't feel justified to say more about it—so much is sure, had my exertions also no other result than that they have linked more closely the hearts of the Germans and Hungarians, and that they have matured the instinct of solidarity to self-conscious conviction, this result alone is worth a warm prayer of thanks; it will heavily weigh in the future of the fate of the world.

And this result, dear friends, is it not achieved? The hearts of the German and of the Hungarian are linked more closely; they throb like the hearts of twins which have rested under the same mother's breast; they throb like the hearts of brothers who, hand in hand, get the baptism of blood; they throb like the hearts of two comrades, at the eve of the battle, decided to hold together like the blade and the handle.

Oh! I feel in the depth of my heart this result, my feelings, which are but the echo of the feelings of my people, pledge this result to you; and the reception which I met from the Germans of America and this meeting, which in the moment of passing crowns in so noble a manner the work of enlightened brotherly love, and the influence which the Germans of America have a right to claim on the sentiments of their brothers, suffering in their old fatherland, and the hearty sincerity which I meet here in the expressive eyes, is a pledge for me.

The echo of the harmonies of German song fills yet the air of this hall, it thrills yet through the soul of the ladies and through the bosom of the resolute men. Let the word harmony between the Germans and Hungarians be the consecration of the present moment, which melts together our feelings in order that, self-conscious of the sublime aim, which unites our nations and us all in brotherhood, we may unite in intention, unite in resolution, unite in endurance, and unite in activity for the aim which fills your soul and mine.

And what is this aim which thrills through our bosom like a magnetic current? The aim is the solidarity and independence of nations; the aim is the freedom of our people—their liberation from the yoke of tyranny.

With this aim before my eyes and decided resolution in my heart, I feel here amidst you as WALTER STAUFFACHER has felt, when, in the hour of the night, on the Ruttli, GOD above him and the sword in his hand, he made the covenant with his two friends against tyrannical Austria.

Let this meeting here become the symbol of a similar covenant; three were the men who made it, and Switzerland became free—let us three nations make a similar covenant, and the world becomes free. Germany, Hungary and Italy! hurrah for the new Ruttli-covenant! God will increase the number of them, as he has increased the number of those on the Ruttli, and our triune-hand, strong in itself, will readily greet every one, and meet him as a brother, having the same rights in the great council of the Amphictyons, where the nations will give their verdict against tyrants and tyranny, on the battle-field, with the thunder of cannons and the clashing of swords; and they will put the independence of every nation under the common guarantee of all, in order that every one of them may regulate her own domestic affairs, without foreign interference, and every people may govern itself, not acknowledging any master but the Almighty. They will increase the members of this covenant, but Germany, Hungary and Italy, they are neighbors, and have the same enemy. Hurrah! for the new covenant of Stauffaeber!

Now, by the God who has led my people from the prairies of far Asia to the banks of the Danube—of the Danube, whose waves have brought religion, science and civilization from Germany to us, and in whose waves the tears of Germany and Hungary are mingled; by the God who led us, when on the soil watered by our blood we were the bulwark of Christendom; by the God who gave strength to our arm in the struggle for freedom, until our oppressor, this godless House, which weighed so heavily on the liberties of Germany for centuries, was humbled, and sunk down to be the underling of the Muscovite Czar; by the ties of common oppression which tortures our nation; by the ties of the same love of liberty, and of the same hatred of tyranny which boils in the veins of our people; by the remembrance of the day when the Germans of Vienna rose to bar the way toward Hungary to the hirelings of despotism; and by the blood which flowed on the plain of Swechat from Hungarian hearts for the deliverance of Vienna; by the Almighty Eye which watches the fate of mankind—by all these, I pledge myself, I pledge that the people of Hungary will keep to this covenant honestly, faithfully and truly, in life and death.

My dear friends, when I addressed the Germans in Buffalo, in the belief that it was the last speech I addressed to a German meeting in America, I bequeathed the seed which I have sown with a faithful hand into the free earth of America, to the fostering care of the German citizens of this country.

It was not an empty word, it was not only the feeling of gratitude, it was the full knowledge of your historical character, with your influence on Germany, with the position which you have taken in America, and with the destination allotted to you by Providence; it was this knowledge which dictated to my heart this bequest.

I have drawn the knowledge of your historical character from the glorious history of the German nation. Love of liberty and of independence was always the feature characteristic with the German nationality; even in the first stadium of uncivilized barbarism an example to the over-refined Romans. It was in the wild forests of Germany that the Genius of Freedom was raised. The institutions, which are the palladium of Anglo-Saxon Liberty, are of German origin. It was on the shrines of Germany that the light of liberty of thought and of faith was kindled—it was the German soil on which, and it was the German people by whom all the battles of principles, which decided the fate of the world, were fought. They are the descendants of those who, following the voice of their conscience, defeated CHARLES the Fifth, backed by Spain and the Indies—descendants of those men for whom liberty of thought was always the watchword to victory. The people which, though strongly pressed by the combined despotism, yet retains the name of Republic in Old Europe to this day—they are of German origin, the Anglo-Saxons, the Norwegians and Swedes, to whom in our dark age Constitutional life is more than a child's play, they are your kindred. The peace of Westphalia, which, sanctioning the political revolution of the Swiss Cantons, and of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, has inscribed the principle of the resistance of the people against unbearable tyranny into the Code of national law—it was a German peace, conquered by German arms. And so much is connected the history of the civilization of mankind with the political character, that even those two inventions are of German origin, which have contributed most to break the isolation of single castes, and putting the physical power, as well as the moral one, in the hands of the masses of the people, have cleared the path for liberty to become the common property of mankind—I mean the invention of powder, and of the press. The invention of Berchtold Schwarz has broken the preponderance of the coat-mailed knighthood, and with it the preponderance of aristocracy, and has put the power of battles, and with it the power to become free and to remain free, into the hands of the masses of the people. And the invention of the Printing-press, which makes the field of knowledge the common property of the people, as the light of the sun, and the air which surrounds us, it has pulled down the *privilege* of knowledge and has turned democratical. And thus it was the German which has presented the two fundamental levers of democratic liberty to mankind, in order that both, wielded by the giant power of the people, should reform the world by the political regeneration of the realms.

This German spirit of freedom can most freely manifest itself in free America, and under the protection of her glorious institutions, mightily react on the old world. Therefore I have bequeathed the seed of principles which I have sown, to your fostering care, German citizens of republican America, in order that you should preserve it with German faithfulness and American energy, from the chill of indifference and the drought of near-sighted party spirit.

It is my principle that national independence is a sacred right even of the smallest State, and shall not remain dependent from the whim of power and the jealousy of the mighty. As it is true that the principle of the liberty of nations can be realized but on the basis of the independence of nations, thus it is true that the independence of nations cannot be realized by the lying system of the balance of powers; it must be inscribed into the code and put under the guarantee of international right, and the law of nations must acknowledge as its basis the principle of brotherhood in international relations. This is the idea of the confederation of nations for the maintenance of the laws of nations. Without the realizations of this idea, liberty is never secure and the future even of so mighty a country as this united republic here, is exposed to the vicissitudes of chance.

In the name of humanity—in the name of eternal right—in the name of their own future and their present interests, I have claimed of the United States, an active cooperation, for the realization of this great principle, because they have the power to do it—and who has the power to do right, has also the duty to do it, and who does not fulfill his duty, he does harm to himself—for the omission of duty is guilt, and every guilt takes its revenge. And to whom should I bequeath the care of this great principle, than to those whose history bears the stamp of brotherhood and Federal Freedom? Federal Freedom was always the historical direction of the German nationality. Since the German nation emerged for the first time out of the darkness of the trans-alpine forests, we behold them always divided into different tribes, each clinging pertinaciously to its own institutions, but united for the maintenance of national independence against the encroachments of foreign invaders. This German principle of federation raised the first dyke against the flood of the Roman Empire, and said efficiently to it, "Thus far, and no farther."

And since this first appearance in history the Germans ever preserved the idea of Federal Freedom like the holy fire of Vesta, and though the concatenations of events did not allow that this idea should permeate the whole of their State organization, it could yet not be crushed entirely, neither by monarchy nor by feudalism. It fled behind the walls of the free cities, confederated to friendly intercourse and common defence, and ruling over the seas, and defying the power of the kings, under the name of the Hanse Confederation. And when the power of this confederation was broken, and when the walls of the cities were no more a sufficient protection for Freedom, at the time when the House of Hapsburg came to power in Germany, Liberty climbed up to the mountains of Switzerland and found shelter with those shepherds who were always ready, with WINKELRIED, to break an open way for Freedom through the lances of the foreign knights and princes. And this Liberty, by which the Alps of Switzerland appeared like as many bright columns of fire in the darkness of the middle ages, it was again a Federal one—a confederation of free sovereign States.

And when again the Spanish branch of the Hapsburg had destroyed with iron hand the last traces of liberty in the West end of Europe, and made an attempt to crush the free German spirit where the Rhine rolls its waves into the sea, in the country of the Frisons, the Flammands and the Dutch—the people rose to the struggle of despair, and the armies and fleets and treasures of the King, on whose realms the sun never set, were wrecked on the firm resistance of the confederation of the seven provinces of the Netherlands, and for two centuries they became the asylum of all the victims of despotism—and under the protection of Federal Freedom, they rose for a time to the position of a power on earth.

Wherever the German attained liberty, it was always in the form of Federal liberty. But though the golden thread of freedom never was broken with them, and remained always visible in the history of the German Nation, this freedom remained isolated, and did not spread; and by this isolation destroyed itself;—for isolation is weakness, community is security; and Switzerland as well as Holland, were powerful but for a short moment. Their prosperity was not lasting, and they secured even their existence but by the mutual jealousy of the neighbor-States; and even this could not secure them from partial interventions and occupations. And it could not be otherwise; the logic of history is immovably strict. Both the confederation of Switzerland and the general States, as soon as they achieved their freedom, adopted the same policy of isolation and neutrality which you hear commended and praised by the Platforms in Baltimore. They never supported the struggles of liberty which approached to their frontiers,—they feared to give offence to the despots, and by their concessions they endangered their own freedom. They desired to act but by their example for the dissemination of the principles on which their existence was based, just so as here in America; they have copied a: Baltimore the Platform of the General States, and the Swiss Confederation, and they thought they acted wisely by copying a platform which has given a precarious existence to those States and the position of the third-rate powers.

May this warning of ever-true history not remain unheeded.

Was I not right to bequeath the care of the seed I have sown to those with whom the principle of brotherhood—the principle of federation belongs to the main feature of their nationality, and who have felt the curse of the policy of isolation in the history of their own stem? One thing more, dear friends. I wish to impart to you the conviction that it is not the excitement of personal gratitude, or a hollow phrase which dies away, when I assure you of my faithful adherence to the cause of German liberty, and if I tender the hand of my nation to the covenant of nations.

No. I tender the brother-hand of Hungary to the German people, because I am convinced that it is essentially necessary for the freedom and independence of my country. Destined as we are to be the vanguard of freedom, I know it well that as long as Germany remains enslaved, even the victory of our liberty would remain insecure; as long as Germany remains an army, whose power is wielded by the criminal hand of the house of Hapsburg; as long as Russia has nothing to fear from Germany, because the two masters of Germany are but underlings of Russia—obeying the command of their master, because he maintains them on their tottering thrones, against their own people; so long Russia will always have the arrogance to throw her despotic sword of BRENNUS in the scales against the freedom of the world.

I am not the first who say it, that the freedom of Germany is the condition of the liberty of the world; history tells it with a thousand tongues, every statesman acknowledges it and all the despots know it.

Twenty years past, when the German Princes recovered from the stunning blow of the July Revolution, by finding out that LOUIS PHILIPPE was not in earnest with his phrases of liberty, when, in the year 1832, they united to enslave the German people, and to retract the concessions which they had given, in the fright of their hearts; and when they curtailed all the Constitutional guarantees, then HENRY LYTTON BULWER, the same who was Ambassador in Washington during the last year, rose in the English Parliament, and claimed that England should not permit that the liberty and independence of the German people should be crushed. He claimed the attention of the world to the great truths, that the peace of Europe cannot be secured without a strong Germany, and that Germany cannot be strong without freedom. A free Germany is a bulwark against the encroachments of France and the arrogance of Russia. Germany enslaved, and it is either the prey of the former or the tool of the other. His prophecy is fulfilled; Germany is become half the prey and wholly the tool of Russia. Who, then, can calculate on security, and peace, and freedom, as long as Germany is thus enslaved?

You see, dear friends, that the brotherly union with Germany must be of sacred importance to me, and that my heart must beat as fervently for Germany's freedom, as for that of my own people. Therefore, I necessarily wished to bequeath the care of the seed which I have sown, to men urged to this task of love, not only by enlightened American patriotism—not only by the conscience of right, and duty, and prudence, but likewise quite especially by their love for their old German fatherland. And do I not only express the sentiments of your own heart when I say, "The German may wander from his father's house, and may build for himself a new home in a distant country, yet he ever loves truly and faithfully his own old German fatherland"?

Therefore, I bequeathed the care of the young plant to German hands. I get letters from different parts of the Union, which give me the consolating assurance that the Germans of America accept my legacy, and that they will prove worthy of the confidence of oppressed Europe. Is it not so, gentlemen? Is it not so, dear friends? You, likewise, do not refuse this legacy! Germany entreats you; Europe entreats you; the world entreats you; the mourning genius of Freedom—the foreboding genius of your new adoptive country entreats you. Is it not true you will not refuse the request? Well, then, if I fatigue you, there will I break off; but if you will grant me your patience yet a while, I will proceed to the practical side. I will speak plainly, unadorned and concise. I do not seek applause, but I wish to offer simple truth to your attention.

German Citizens of America: You are happy and you are free; you are numerous, and therefore you are powerful; you are Germans, and you are citizens of America. From these double qualifications spring double obligations; the one to America, the other to Germany. And from this double obligation springs a double task. The one, that of your direct influence on Germany's struggle for liberty; the other, that of your right and activity in your quality as voters in America. As to your influence on Germany—it is a consequence of historically political circumstances, that it is much more difficult in Germany than in many another land, to concentrate the movement of liberty under the direction of one man. This may be regretted, but it should not be overlooked. That which is impossible should never be desired; things must be viewed as they are; and the best practically to be achieved must be done.

Well, my conviction is, that the Germans of America are called upon to exercise an influence on Germany, which can have the effect of a moral direction. It is hardly to be anticipated that one single head will be able to concentrate the organization of the movement of liberty in Germany—the Germans of America can do it; they can become its moral head. But to get this beneficial influence, they must effectually prove, not only as citizens in public life, but likewise as individuals in social life, that Germany may expect weighty aid and support from them. It is habitual to human nature not to be much inclined to submit to an influence which offers nothing substantial in return. But where the advice is accompanied by efficient deed, it is readily accepted. Therefore, Ladies and Gentlemen, show that Germany can expect efficient aid from you. It is said that there are five millions of Germans in the United States, and some of them rich, many in easy circumstances, all thriving and thrifty. Half of them are able to work; now, one day every three months, devoted to the dear German Fatherland, one in ninety days and the result of this one day can decide the fate of Germany,—the fate of Europe. Do not rely upon it that there is yet time enough. When night is darkest, dawn is at hand. Mind to be prepared in time, with the necessary means, that the many gallant forces glowing with desire for the struggle, be put in activity and throng into struggling Europe, without loss of time. Weeks, days, moments, decide in revolutions; the opportunity must be seized, and if you have to create means when you should employ them, then your wisdom and your good will are too late. They say often here in America, let the first blow be struck, then you shall see what America will do. Thank you for it; I cannot put this in my *ordre de Bataille*. People fight with what they have, not with what they can get after the success. Grant your attention to this, Gentlemen; grant your support to the league formed by my friend and Mr. GOEGG; grant your support to the endeavors of his distinguished countrymen, for the training of the young forces to the active service of liberty. The laws of America allow this, and the gymnastic associations and the militia companies are a ready field for it, and if you exert yourselves in this respect and get financial means for material aid, then it will be easy for you to bring your influence into accordance with the organization of the popular force in Germany, because you can make your aid dependant on the acceptance of your advice. The question now remains, what is the direction this influence is to take. Firstly, you must convince them that it is a question not of doctrines but of battles, and that it is the organization of forces, and not the discussion of doctrines which is needed. There must be one leading principle above all others, the independence of the German nation; sovereignty of the people; no treaty with Princes, no aristocracy, but a Democratic Republic, the will of the people the only master of the state organization.

If you have achieved this, then the doctrines may meet in the arena; let them quarrel if they like, it does not matter; but no one quarrels as long as the German Princes are not turned out. The Germans of America aid in the struggle for German republicanism; but they give no dollar and no drop of blood for an Emperor, who is to be either a tyrant or a shade;—and they give nothing for the phantasmagoria of spiritual concessions, whose deceit has been but too often manifested. But while you claim that social doctrines and questions of consideration should be thrown into the back-ground before the grand idea of national independence, you must claim also that the material interests and vested rights of the individuals shall be respected. Rather an equitable indemnification as sacrifice, than shield the forces of the nation and rouse enemies in your own house.

Let your influence be directed to those points. But, to get this influence, you must give a good example; you must banish every discord from among yourselves; every quarrel about personality and second-rate questions; be Americans in your duties towards America; be Germans in your sympathy for Germany, and in your exertions for the freedom of Germany. Do not ask who is who; whether he is a Northerner or a Southerner; whether Catholic or Protestant; whether of this or another politico-economical creed. But ask what it is he does, and if you see that he gathers forces, and that he organizes, then support him whoever he may be.

Secondly, I request you to exert your influence, that the idea of the solidarity of the struggle for European liberty should be well understood, and that preparations be made to support the revolution, whenever it breaks out. There is nothing more dangerous than to say: "The Hungarian, the Italian, or the German, fights; let us see, whether he succeeds; if he succeeds, we, too, will try the same." By the isolation of the nations, the combined despots become victorious. Let everybody support Liberty, wherever she struggles. But, on the other side, the forces of the revolution cannot pledge themselves to tie themselves to, and to be thrown into the abyss by whatever ill-combined premature outbreak. Not an "*emeute*," but a revolution is our aim; and therefore the leaders of the movement of the different nations must combine either in a simultaneous outbreak, or to mutual support; and in this combination there must be absolute freedom and equality.

There are persons in this country who did me the honor to mention that I would lead the German movement. No gentlemen; that would be a presumptuous arrogance, even if it were practical, which it is not. This idea itself, is the most antagonistical to my principles. No!—No! No foreign interference with the domestic affairs of a nation. I will not bear it in Hungary, nor obtrude it abroad. Full independence is my watchword.

But you will ask, who are, or who were, the leaders of Germany, with whom I still combine? The question is easily answered; you will acknowledge them from their works. Whoever comes to tender me his hand as a confederate, I do not ask who he is, where he comes from?—but I ask, "What do you weigh? what power do you command? what forces have you organized? or what are your prospects or means of organization?" and then I inquire into the truth myself. I judge the vitality of the intention, and accept or decline the proffered brotherly alliance of mutual support.

This is my way. I do not think that Germany will ever combine under the leadership of one man; but there are many Germans in the different parts of Germany who enjoy the confidence of their countrymen, and have a leading influence. Every one of these can act in his sphere. I, my friends, will be always ready to combine with every one who does, and who has some forces to tender to the league. I do not care for names, for petty party disputes, or for those which belong to the domestic questions.

I feel it also my duty to say some words about the task of the German voters of America in their position as citizens of this country. I do it because I was requested to do it by the German voters of Newark. They tell me that, since the establishment of the American Union, there has not been a Presidential election of such importance as the present—and they are right. They say that the position of Europe, the voice of the majority of the American people, and especially the interests of America, require that the track of the present policy of isolation should be given up, and that the principle of an active co-operation with the arrangement of the international relations of Europe must be taken up. And again they are right. They say that the platforms of both the great parties are defective and not agreeing with the spirit of the age; and this, too, is true. They say at last, that they are determined to support but that policy which leads actively to the liberation of Europe, and by it to the lasting weal of America. And this is the view which, if I had the honor to be an American citizen, I would take up as my patriotic duty.

In this declaration I see the philosophy of my views combined. Even my enemies, who assail me with bad jokes, calumnies and misrepresentations of my words,—even my enemies cannot deny, that I have ever addressed the Germans of America, without telling them that it is their first, their most sacred duty to be nothing else but Americans in America, and to take the true interests of their adopted country for their only rule of policy, without reference to their personal feelings. I say to-day the same. Virtue is the basis of Republics, and there is no virtue which is not patriotic. But as matters stand, philanthropy is the true American patriotism. Selfish isolation is either a near-sighted blunder, or passionate delusion, or treason.

It is also my principle that I do not meddle with whatever domestic question of a foreign country; and I shall not do it.

But nobody can misconstrue it; that I and that Europe feels affected by the question, "What shall be the direction of the next administration of America, as regards foreign policy?" For my country and Germany and Europe, are the objects of that policy.

Therefore, it behoves me to declare my views openly. And as it is my opinion that the future of America is summed up in this question, and that it is the question which has to decide about the direction of the next administration; therefore, I say, the way is clearly pointed out by facts, which is to be chosen by the enlightened American patriots, to whatever nationality they may belong. Do not be led by names and party denominations; but by principles. Now, one of the leading parties has, in regard to the foreign policy, openly declared its hostility against the policy which the generous citizens of Newark have declared as theirs, and which I take for the only one subservient to American interests. The other party has remained silent in this regard. The choice cannot be difficult. The hostile declaration has prevented an understanding; the silence has left it open. Should the leading organs or the leaders of the victorious factions of the party which has declared its hostility, disavow the hostile platform, the question would be, which of the factions will give the most favorable declaration?

But if matters remain where the Platform of the Convention have left them, it is clear that silence is less discouraging than declared hostility.

But it seems to me necessary to advise the silent party that it should not rely too much on the logical consequence of this dilemma. For there is yet a third issue open, viz: That the German citizens of America, who agree with the declaration of Newark, should unite into a third independent party, and exert all their influence on the election of members of Congress, and stand as a phalanx, though unable to elect their own candidate, but able to decide the election and the direction of the policy of the Government.

I do not say that this passive position is desirable, but I say that it is *possible*. And therefore it is the task of those who sympathize with the Newark declaration, to get an authentic interpretation of the silence.

In this case these are the leading points which I may be allowed to submit to your attention and support:

One fact is clear: the principles of the leading organ of this wing of the silent party, which has become at last negatively victorious in the respective Convention. It is now the question: shall these organs faithfully and manly cling to these principles, and shall they bind their support of the nominee to those principles or not? If they do it, then the question is solved which is the party which oppressed Europe most wishes to see victorious. But if they do not do it, and if the leading organs of the party with the hostile platform, do not disown the party of isolation, then there is nothing to be done, than to concentrate the forces of the independent party, and to retain the control of the elections. *I have full reason to believe* that the leading organs of the silent party, true to their principles, will give a favorable interpretation of this silence.

1. That the United States aware of the necessity to be a power on earth, should not be satisfied with an isolation which belongs to third-rate powers, but should throw the weight of their position into the scales during the approaching crisis of the world, in accordance with the principles of the declaration of their principles, and with the gratitude they owe for received aid. This is the direction. How far to proceed in this direction, this remains a question of policy.

2. That the United States should acknowledge every government proceeding from the will of the people, even before the last victory—as they have done in the case of the South American Republics—and grant to them all the commercial and diplomatic favors of an acknowledged government. And, therefore,

3. That they enforce their fleet in European waters, in order to be able of protecting the commerce of the citizens with such popular governments.

4. As the citizens of the United States are not tied to the soil, but are free; as it belongs therefore to their principal right of their individual liberty to devote their sympathies to the cause of freedom, wherever they like; provided that they do not act against their allegiance of the United States, and in consequence as it cannot belong to the attributes of government to prevent the citizens in making use of this individual right, therefore it can be claimed for the next administration to enforce the so-called neutrality laws of 1818, but in such a way, that the interpretation should not curtail the individual liberty of the citizens, as it is guaranteed by the Constitution.

I have studied carefully the States' documents in question; and I saw there, under the Administration of President MONROE, an act passed under the title: "A Law forbidding the citizens of the United States to engage in any hostile enterprise against *the subjects* of a Government which was on terms of peace and amity with the United States." You see that this is very different from the support of a movement for freedom, so much the more, as we see it from the cotemporary messages of President MONROE—that in the question of the South American Republics he has declared such a war long before the independence of the colony was acknowledged to be a civil war, in which both parties are on the same footing as regards the United States and their citizens.

Those are the principles, my dear friends, which should lead you, according to my humble opinion, in the present crisis. And if you take into kind consideration my bequest, and exert your influence and active aid on behalf of the movement for freedom in Europe, I can but assure you, for my grateful farewell, that there are hundreds of thousands in Europe who take those words for their device, which the other day, the German singers have sung, as if from the depth of my heart.

"And never shall rest the shield and the spear,
Till destroyed we see, and laid in the dust,
The enemies all."

Then may GOD help me! This is my oath, and this oath my farewell.

TRIAL OF A U. S. MARSHAL ON A CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING.—An indictment was procured against HENRY W. ALLEN, one of the Deputy Marshals engaged in the arrest of the black man "Jerry," at Syracuse, for kidnapping. The trial came on before the Circuit Court at Syracuse on Monday last. On Tuesday GERRIT SMITH, one of the counsel for the people, commenced his argument, and occupied over seven hours in its delivery. The whole force of it was directed against the Constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law, and is spoken of by all who heard it, as an able and masterly effort. The Court room was crowned during the whole time Mr. SMITH was speaking, and a noticeable feature in the composition of the auditory was the presence of a large number of ladies. S. D. DILLAYE and GEO. F. COMSTOCK, Esqrs., followed in an argument for the defence. Several other gentlemen are to speak on the case, and it was supposed that it would be decided on Wednesday. This is a novel suit, and brought by the opponents of the Fugitive Slave Law, with a view to testing in a State Court the question of its Constitutionality.—*Rochester Dem.*

The members of the Legislature of Connecticut are men of the following occupations; Farmers, 140; Manufacturers, 29; Mechanics, 23; Merchants, 15; Lawyers, 11; Physicians, 7; Teachers, 4; Tanners, 4; Carmen, 3; Clergymen, 2; Author, 1; Publisher, 1; Printer, 1; Surveyor, 1; Treasurer, 1; Quarryman, 1; Hotel keeper, 1.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Rhode Island Democratic State Convention—Suicide.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, June 25.

The Democratic State Convention met at Newport, last night.—JOSEPH T. SIMON, President, and W. J. MILLER and JAMES ATKINSON, Secretaries.

The following were chosen candidates for Presidential Electors: E. O. TURNER, of Newport, AMASA EDDY, of Gloucester, JOSEPH SPRINGER, of North Kingston, and ARIEL BALLOU, of Cumberland.

STEPHEN GREENE, 70 years of age, committed suicide yesterday, at the grave of his wife, in Grace Church Cemetery, by cutting his throat with a razor.

A New Steamboat Route.

PHILADELP

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1852.

☞ **To Advertisers.**—Neither the Publication Office Editorial Rooms, nor Printing Establishment of the DAILY TIMES are opened on Sunday. Advertisers who desire their notices to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 11 o'clock on Saturday evening.

☞ The first number of the "CAMPAIGN TIMES" is published at this office this morning. It contains a condensed but clear summary of the Life and Public Services of WINFIELD SCOTT:—a full record of the Proceedings of the Whig National Convention:—a report of the great Ratification Meeting in the City of New-York:—with a variety of Editorial and other articles relating to the pending canvass.

The "CAMPAIGN TIMES" will be published weekly until the close of the canvass, and will be sent by mail or otherwise, to single subscribers or clubs, at very low rates. Orders should be sent in as early as possible.

Winfield Scott.

The sublime spectacle is again presented of a nation of twenty-five millions of people, meeting by their chosen representatives in convention, and selecting candidates to be presented to the popular choice for the more than regal posts of PRESIDENT and VICE-PRESIDENT of the United States. The title to a throne, following the canons of descent, may come to the possession of ignorance, stupidity, tyranny and vice. The People have no choice. The statutes of inheritance have inexorably fixed the kingly recipient. The nation receive him as a degree of Fate. If King Log himself, he is nevertheless their sovereign. Heads are uncovered, and the "pregnant hinges of the knees" are crooked in his imperial presence. The purple robes have fallen on him by the accident of birth, and whether worthy or unworthy, his title is equally impregnable. But the candidates for the corresponding stations in our country are designated, not by the blind and undiscriminating law of descent, but by the voluntary choice and preference of the People.

In obedience to this honored privilege and custom, the Whig Party offer, as their candidate for the willing ballots of American voters, GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT. That party enrols amid its favored ranks, many pure and eminent men, of the rarest gifts and highest patriotism, whose years have been spent in the service of their country. Among them, are,—he who now fills the Presidential office,—of solid judgment and unimpeachable character;—he who now struggles with disease at Washington—a civil hero, on whom the Heavens have showered such glorious endowments,—the object of a Nation's love;—and he, who, with the most stupendous intellect of the age, "stoops to touch the loftiest thought," whose days, from early manhood, have folled around in gigantic labors for his country's good—who, meeting the disappointment of a nation's choice in cheerful spirit, "rises with the lark, to greet, with jocund heart, the purplings of the East."

From amidst these and others,—a galaxy of genius and worth—the voice of the Whig Convention enunciates, in national tones, the name of WINFIELD SCOTT. It is a name well worthy to be thus pronounced,—which every American feels a just pride in pronouncing,—which takes a well-earned rank amidst the ablest generals of the past or present,—which is brilliantly stamped on the page of our country's history,—eternally associated with her deeds of valor and glory,—spoken with honor by the most distinguished veterans of Europe,—venerated by every admirer of military genius,—enthusiastically loved by every soldier over whom his banner has ever waved,—and destined now, we think and hope, to be recorded on the Presidential scroll.

We are not of the number of those, if any such there really are, who fear to see a General at the head of the Government. We are not haunted by fears that he will subvert the Government, and plant a military despotism in its stead. Such an attempt, and impossibility, are synonyms. As soon expect the dead NAPOLEON to burst his marble sarcophagus, and gathering his frozen army from the icebergs of Russia, invade our land and crush our liberties. If such a disposition and the Presidency should chance to meet in the same individual, the first breathings of desire would be stifled by an impossibility, as great and as apparent as to stay the movement of this rolling orb. Besides, we have had some experience in this respect, and are yet safe from baneful results. General WASHINGTON brought to the Presidency the same endurance that made the name of Valley Forge immortal,—the same wonderful energy that rescued our frontiers amidst the midnight ices of the Delaware—the same patriotism that marked his whole career, from the time that BRADDOCK lost his army by disregarding his advice, to the closing scene of the war, at the ever-memorable Yorktown. In the person of a later military President, though the Whig party do not acknowledge the soundness of the principles which he, as the head of their antagonists, held; yet, we are obliged to concede, that we recognized in many of his measures;—in compelling the Frenchman to pay nine millions, so justly due, but which negotiation could not get; in announcing the lofty proposition as the foreign policy of America, that she would ask for nothing but the right, submit to nothing that was wrong,—the same vigor, boldness, and AMERICANISM, that threw up the extemporaneous ramparts of cotton-bags, and, where defeat seemed inevitable, planted the victorious Eagle and the floating stars.

No one felt that the liberties of the country were in peril, but guarded rather by unsullied purity, during the too brief administration of the venerated Hero of Tippecanoe. And, more recently still, the slumbers of no patriot were disturbed, by any fleeting fear, that the honor, the rights, and the liberty of the country, or of any man in the country, were in hazard; but, rather, securely protected, by the firmness, the moderation, and most excellent judgment, of him, who displayed the trophies of Monterey and Buena Vista. Unbounded, unhesitating confidence, too, will fill the public mind, when the reins of Government shall be clasped by the guiding fingers of Him, our nominee, whose principles are sure, whose patriotism is unclouded, and whose ability has won the admiration of the world.

We have had no undue proportion of military Presidents—four out of fourteen—or seventeen out of sixty-three years. There are times when the union of military and civil qualities in our Chief Magistrate, is peculiarly desirable. Such a time the next four years are likely to become. The uncertainty that hangs over Europe, the possibility, nay the probability, that her oppressed millions will rise against the usurping despots who trample on their freedom, and the danger of our becoming involved in the contest, render it especially appropriate, that our affairs should be conducted by a man of moderation and yet of firmness; a peace-maker as well as a warrior, loving peace, appreciating war, and capable of surveying the whole field of civil and military action. Such a man is General SCOTT. War is not the passion of his life. It is not his first love. He entered upon the peaceful profession of the law, and marshaled pleadings before he marshaled men. The circumstances of the country induced him to change his profession for that of arms, and the Advocate became a General. But he has always maintained an interest in and intimacy with civil affairs—the respected associate of Statesmen, residing at the seat of Government, and his house the abode of hospitality and the familiar resort of our most eminent men.

In whatever position he has been placed, he has plucked distinguished honor. Whether on Queenstown Heights he summons his scanty force to withstand the shock of superior numbers; whether at Fort George he tears the British flag from its fastenings; whether he calls on the brave "Eleventh" to charge at Chippewa; whether to the music of the great Cataract, he lands his victorious troops on the field of Niagara, himself severely wounded; whether declining the office of Secretary of War, visiting Europe invested with diplomatic functions, or receiving the recorded approbation of his country;" whether battling with the pestilence, a foe more appalling than BLACK HAWK and his painted savages; whether as a Pacificator, amid the stormy troubles of the South, or on the Canadian frontier, or on the Aroostook; whether amid the Everglades of Florida, filled with skulking Indians; whether he negotiates with KE-O-KUK, fights with OSCEOLA, or persuades the angry Cherokee; whether he assails the Castle of San Juan, captures the summits of Cerro Gordo, conquers Jalapa, Perote or Puebla; whether at Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Chepultepec, or in the city of Mexico,—wherever he has been, and with whatever duty entrusted, he has always acquitted himself to the glory of the American name.

Under that banner which has never known defeat, the Whig party now marches to combat. In this great civil contest, let every soldier show himself worthy of his General, and a victory complete and memorable, will crown our efforts!

Postage Reform.

Now that both political parties have made their nominations, we trust Congress may proceed to the despatch of the important public business which awaits its action. It is not at all likely that the session can be prolonged much further:—and still several essential subjects remain untouched. Foremost among them stands the reform in the Postage law,—which is demanded by the best interests of the whole country, and upon which Congress ought to take prompt and efficient action. It ought to be the aim of the Legislature to promote, by all possible means, the dissemination of knowledge and the interchange of letters throughout the country. Much of the usefulness and happiness of life depends upon these cheap and humble agencies:—and no one cause has done so much to make the American people the most intelligent people on the face of the earth, as the cheap diffusion of books and newspapers. And Congress owes it to the country to render this agency still more effective from year to year. Postage upon newspapers ought to be constantly *reduced*,—just so fast as due regard for financial consideration will allow. One excellent step has already been taken, in making the circulation of newspapers by mail *free*, within a certain number of miles from the place of their publication. But this has been, in a great degree, offset, by other provisions which increase enormously the postage on papers sent to a distance, and virtually prohibiting the sending of single copies, or transient papers, to distant points.

This ought to be remedied at once. The bill which has been for several years before Congress for this purpose, ought to be taken up and promptly passed. Upon such a measure it seems to us that both political parties may now unite,—since it is for the interest of both to promote, by all proper means, the wide diffusion of newspapers intended to enlighten the country upon the issues involved in the pending campaign. We trust that this subject may receive the early attention of all in Congress who properly appreciate the general diffusion of political intelligence among the people. The bill, reported we believe by Mr. OLDS, reduces considerably the postage charged upon newspapers sent to a considerable distance, while it leaves untouched that provision of the existing law, which permits papers to be sent by mail *free* within thirty miles of their place of publication. The latter clause should by all means be retained, in justice to local country journals, while amendments are demanded upon the other points by the best interests of all concerned.

The Rappers.

The *Journal of Commerce* has exhumed a veritable rapper of the eighteenth century, in the shape of a young girl, who played mysterious pranks with chairs, tables, and wash stands, at Hackensack, in the Jerseys, about the year 1789. It is quite likely, from the account, that the "spirit" of this "rapper" has entered into the FISHES, if not the FOXES of the present day. The report, taken from the *New-York Packet*, a newspaper of the time, dates from *Fish*kill; most probably, the ancestral seat of the family!

Our neighbor is of opinion that dupes date as far back as Satan in Eden. He is quite right. But there are numerous intermediate and quite prominent "Professors" of the rapping art. It has occurred to us that the modern history of the "institution" dates with the Earl of ROCHESTER, one of the most licentious noblemen of the most licentious age and court of England. If the FISHES and FOXES, and their hybrid apostles of the Nineteenth Century, are not willing, as we presume they will not be, to own up to this origin, it is not the less clear that they derive all the grossness of their imposture, without its wit, from their great prototype of the Seventeenth.

The history of ROCHESTER's incantations, is "a strange eventful one." The record is rather rich for our columns. We commend it to the *Spiritual Telegraph*. The book will be found at APPLETON's. The facts, most indubitable ones, are briefly, that when this noble and "gifted" Pander was temporarily banished the Court of his dissolute and royal master, CHARLES the Second,—in deference to a decency which even that Merry Monarch could not set at defiance,—he set up for a German Doctor of Astrology, Physiognomy, Alchemy and the sister giffs, and such was his success, that multitudes flocked to his rooms in the Old City of London, as well to avoid dangers that threaten, as to lay hold of advantages in prospective; to be cured of the worst of disorders by a stealthy and unseen and unfelt agency, and for the restoration and rejuvenating of personal beauty. His levees were crowded by all ages, conditions and sexes. He was a RAPPER of the first water; a MEDIUM through which his dupes were contented to receive all the aid and comfort their disordered hopes longed for; a SPIRIT fitted by previous habits and infidel principles, to probe the mysteries of High Heaven, to

"Rejudge his justice; to be the God of Gods."

☞ We find nothing in our files by the *Niagara* of very stirring political interest. Some threats and one or two warnings by Government officials in Paris have been made against the London press and its French correspondents. These have been resented, with proper spirit, in the proper quarter, and the effect will no doubt be to arrest the experiment of the French despot against the sturdy liberty of a Free Press. The editor of the *Daily News*, promises that if his present correspondent is driven out of Paris, he will find another, and another, until his business arrangements are left alone by the French Censorship.

The case of Mr. FEARGUS O'CONNOR has been examined by two eminent physicians, and personal restraint recommended. Dr. LAWRENCE, in his report, states that during his examination he was frequently addressed by the unfortunate M. P., as "Your Majesty."

There is little in the proceedings of Parliament to interest the American reader. Everything in the discussions of the two Houses, and in the comments of leading papers, is indicative of the temporary character of the present Cabinet. It is barely possible, however, that Lord DERBY and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, by moderating their views, may be sustained before the people.

The money, manufacturing and market accounts continue to reflect great ease and prosperity, and we notice in the London *Times* an improved feeling toward the commercial state of things on this side. The amusements of London present nothing very remarkable. The rival Opera Houses are in the midst of the fashionable season, but without the principal auxiliary aid of Jenny Lind, which it is understood has been sought. Her Majesty's house will probably make a poor business of it.

In reply to the inquiries of numerous friends, we are happy to be able to announce that Mr. WEED intends to sail from Liverpool on the 30th inst., and will, therefore, be at home about the 10th of July.—*Alb. Eve. Journal.*

☞ Mr. WEED's return, in time to do his full share of the hard work of the coming political canvass, might have been very safely counted upon. He will find the opposing host ready marshaled for the fight,—under a leader in whose selection he had no part, but who will command his full confidence and enlist his warm support. He will be welcomed back most cordially to the ranks of the party, in which he has so long and so nobly served.

☞ The *Boston Courier*, which belongs to that class of specially "high-toned" journals from which the lowest degradations may always be expected, holds up its hands in holy horror at the "plots" of the Scott men in the Baltimore Convention, in one column; and in another, makes a detailed and edifying exposure of the means adopted by the friends of Mr. WEBSTER to secure his nomination, and of the causes of their failure. The latter comes from one of the delegates, and its leading object is to show that the South did its whole duty towards Mr. WEBSTER, and that the responsibility for his defeat rests with Whigs of the North. The following extract from this document sets the whole case clearly before the public:

"A great majority of them [the Southern Whigs] were deeply anxious for the nomination of Mr. WEBSTER, and were willing to do everything in their power to produce that result—but they were not willing to break away from Mr. FILLMORE, until a force could be arrayed to secure the nomination of Mr. WEBSTER *beyond the possibility of a doubt*, on the first ballot after their separating from Mr. FILLMORE.

To ascertain precisely how this could be done, the Southern gentlemen accurately canvassed all the votes which they then commanded for Mr. FILLMORE. The number of these—at the close of the balloting on Saturday, and the commencement of the balloting on Monday—may be set down at 128. Of these, it was ascertained that, upon the breaking up of the FILLMORE vote, 22 were determined to vote for General SCOTT. Deducting these, they had 106 votes sure for Mr. WEBSTER, and *which they tendered to Mr. Webster's friends*, whenever a number of votes could be brought forward, from other quarters, sufficient to secure his nomination.

All that the Southern gentlemen, who ardently desired the nomination of Mr. WEBSTER, asked of the Northern friends of Mr. WEBSTER was, that, on some one balloting, they would come up to the line of Maryland with *forty votes* for Mr. WEBSTER. The moment this was done, they would wheel into line, and give their votes to Mr. WEBSTER, and thus secure him the nomination. The forty Northern votes—with 106 taken from the FILLMORE vote—and three from Wisconsin and one from California, which had all along been given for Mr. WEBSTER—would have secured him a triumphant nomination.

Thus the *onus* rested on the Northern WEBSTER men. *To secure the certain nomination of their candidate, they were only required to procure forty votes.* To raise these votes they had the whole sweep of the six New England States, and New-York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. The Southern gentlemen offered us one hundred and six votes for *our own candidate*,—and they asked of us only to get forty votes for him.

But we could not do it. No honorable means were left untried, to effect this so much desired object. The New-York SCOTT delegates, supposed greatly to prefer Mr. WEBSTER to Mr. FILLMORE, were implored to lend their aid—*but they were inexorable.* STRONG ARGUMENTS *were urged upon the delegates from the State of Maine*, to come in and help us in this pressing exigency. Those arguments were received with a cold and uncomplying negative. Messrs. ARTEMAS LEE of the Worcester district, and HENRY L. DAWES of the Berkshire district, in our Massachusetts delegation, were appealed to, even almost with tears—*and by every consideration of National, State and personal interest*—to give us their votes for Mr. WEBSTER, if only for a single solitary ballot. *They refused to do it.*

Thus the friends of Mr. WEBSTER were compelled, with heavy hearts and tearful eyes, to relinquish this, their great and cherished object, for the want, *merely*, of these forty Northern votes.

We have reason to believe this statement to be substantially accurate; and while it carefully avoids all detail as to the *nature* of the "strong arguments" by which appeals were made to the "national, State and *personal* interests" of different delegates, it discloses quite enough to show that this is not the quarter from which accusations should come against the integrity and honor of the friends of General SCOTT. The *Courier* makes no hesitation in avowing that a bargain was *attempted* between the friends of Mr. FILLMORE and Mr. WEBSTER;—and while it is naturally in tears over its failure, it concedes that the cause of it lay solely in the inexorable adhesion of his friends to General SCOTT.

It does not become the *Courier*, under these circumstances, to vent insinuations against the integrity which its friends could not corrupt. And its advice to the capitalists of Massachusetts not to give "material aid, in the shape of money or labor, to aid the election of General SCOTT," evinces any other feeling than one of attachment to the interests of the party and the country it professes to serve.

A Card.

I find, in the Telegraphic correspondence of some of the New-York papers of this morning, a statement that "the following communication was read by the President of the Whig National Convention, prior to taking a recess," on Monday afternoon:

To the Prendent of the Whig Convention:

SIR: As I have been assailed, without the privilege of a reply, may I ask of you to say to the Convention that the dispatch in relation to H. J. RAYMOND was opened on the floor of this hall by me, in the presence of MOSES H. GRINNELL and GEORGE ASHMUN. After reading it, I placed it in the hands of Mr. GRINNELL, with authority to use it as he thought proper, and that I gave such authority at his request. In regard to the charge of personal hostility to Mr. RAYMOND, it is merely a matter of inference, arising from the fact, that during my absence in Europe, he was guilty of a breach of trust, and made the *Courier and Enquirer* measurably an Abolition paper, and in consequence was compelled to leave it.

J. WATSON WEBB.

Although no such paper as this was read, or so far as I know, received, in Convention at all, the fact that it has been foisted into the published reports of its proceedings renders it proper that I should take some notice of its contents.

During Mr. WEBB's absence in Europe from November, 1849, until September, 1850, the *Courier and Enquirer* was under my conduct and control,—subject to no restrictions, so far as I was made aware, except that it was to be conducted according to my best judgment.

Without discussing here the question whether it was or was not "made," during that time, "measurably an Abolition paper," I desire now merely to say, that Mr. WEBB, soon after his return, expressed to me the most unqualified approbation of the course it had pursued, and the manner in which it had been conducted; that he subsequently made the same declarations to other persons, accompanied by the assertion that, had he been at home, its course would not have been different in any respect; that as lately as in January 1851 Mr. WEBB sought to secure what influence the position I then held as Speaker of the Assembly of the State of New-York was supposed to give, in order to be made the Whig candidate for United States Senator before the Legislature of the State of New-York; and that he urged his application upon the express plea, that it was of the utmost importance to the friends of Mr. SEWARD, that he should have an abler associate to aid him in the Senate than Governor FISH would be. It was not until more than three months after this endeavor, and more than seven months after his return from Europe, that Mr. WEBB first intimated to me, or so far as I know, to any one else, that the paper had not been properly managed during his absence. Whether his failure to be elected Senator had anything to do with this tardy discovery, it is not necessary that I should express an opinion. I refer to the fact that the application was made, simply because it shows that he desired to avail himself at that time, of the favor of Mr. SEWARD's political friends, and that he did not then regard, with special dislike, the "measurably abolition" character which the *Courier and Enquirer* was supposed to have acquired during the time it was under my control.

As to the statement, that in consequence of this "breach of trust," I was "compelled to leave" the *Courier and Enquirer*, I have only to say, that I hold an affidavit in which Mr. WEBB swears, that, on or about the 7th of May, 1851, I "withdrew from the position of Associate Editor of the *Courier and Enquirer*, without the consent, and in opposition to the will and wish" of said WEBB.

HENRY J. RAYMOND.

NEW-YORK, June 23, 1852.

Letter from Lieut. Browne.

NEW-YORK, June 25, 1852.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In justice to myself, permit me to correct the report of the Whig Ratification Meeting, of last evening, as far as regards *myself*. In my remarks, I studiously avoided making any allusions which could possibly give offence to the friends of the Democratic nominee, confining my observations to the merits and popularity of Gen. SCOTT. By giving this an insertion in the columns of your paper, you will oblige, Yours, &c.,

WM. H. BROWNE.

☞ The Whig General Committees, in joint session at the Broadway House last evening, passed suitable tokens of respect to the memory of the late DAVID GRAHAM. Appropriate remarks were made by Messrs. E. Brooks, Ullmann, Danl. Bowly and Chas. Riddle.

ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. STEAMSHIP INDEPENDENCE.—The U. S. Razee *Independence*, Com. CHARLES W. MORGAN, arrived at this port yesterday from Leghorn *via* Gibraltar, 14th May. The U. S. steam frigate *San Jacinto* left on the same day, on a cruise to the eastward. The *Independence* has been absent 25 months, having left Norfolk 25th July, 1849. She rates 56 guns, and has a company of 700 men. The group of sculpture prepared at Leghorn for the National Institute at Washington, was not brought home in the *Independence*, in consequence of the hatchways not being sufficiently large to admit them, much to the regret of the Commander and officers of the ship. They will be sent home in a merchant vessel immediately.

LIST OF OFFICERS.—Commodore, Charles W. Morgan, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Squadron; Captain, Wm. Jamesson; Commander, George S. Blake; Captain of the Fleet; Lieutenants, George Minor, Percival Drayton, (flag,) James L. Henderson, Edward Middleton, John Q. Adams, Jno. C. Beaumont, Jos. M. Bradford, (acting); Surgeon, Wm. Whelan; Purser, Charles Murray; Passed Assistant-Surgeon, Wm. Grier; Chaplain, Theodore B. Bartow; Professor, Mordecai Yarnall, Acting Masters, George E. Morgan, Samuel R. Franklin, Marine Officers, Captain George H. Terrett, brevet Major; Second Lieutenant, Charles G. McCawley, brevet First Lieutenant; Passed Midshipmen, Edward Y. McCauley, James H. Rochelle, Robert C. Duvall; Midshipmen, Cary, Carter, James C. Maxwell, Andrew Mc F. Davis, Isaac N. Hester, Rufus Spalding, Joseph S. Skerrett, Hudson M. Garland, Austin Pendergrast, Elias K. Owen, Simon C. Mish, Thomas P. Pelot; Masters' Mate, James P. Power; Clerks, Robert Speiden, (Purser's,) J. Bell Bigger, Ambrose L. Power; Purser's Steward, Elias W. Hayes; Boatswain, Robert Simpson; Gunner, Asa Curtis; Carpenter, Francis M. Cecil; Sail-maker, Electius Middleton.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE MANHATTAN BANK FORGERY.—In the *Daily Times* of yesterday, we noticed the arrest of a colored man named Francis Hicks, charged with forgery, in presenting a spurious check at the counter of the Manhattan Bank, for the sum of $1,430, purporting to be signed by Peter P. Demarest, of No. 7 South-street. The signature was discovered to be forged by the paying teller, who called the cashier, and the negro was detained until Officer Collins, of the First Ward, arrived at the banking-house, and took him into custody. Upon being arrested he made a confession, that he was employed by a man in Pearl-street to present the check for payment, whom he was to meet a few blocks off. The cashier accompanied the black fellow, but when arriving at the place designated to meet his man, he was not there. However, as he walked up a couple of blocks he observed his employer sitting at an eating counter near Coenties-slip, partaking of strawberries. When reaching this house the colored man exclaimed—"There is dat man who sent me to the Bank." He then entered the saloon and handed the individual the proceeds of the check, and a memoranda book. During an investigation yesterday, before Justice Osborn, at the Hall of Justice, the above facts were sworn to by the negro, who was made a witness on behalf of the prosecution. He clearly recognizes the man, whose name is Charles H. Clarke, of No. 138 Pearl-street. The witness was rigidly cross-examined by James T. Brady, Esq., but did not contradict himself in any one particular. His character was proven to be beyond reproach. It is asserted, Mr. Clarke can prove an *alibi*, and the case stands adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

THE FUNERAL OF DAVID GRAHAM.—His Honor, the Mayor, and the members of the Common Council will attend the obsequies of the late DAVID GRAHAM, Esq., this afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The heads of Departments and other officers of the Corporation will have a place in the procession. The procession will move to St. Mark's Church, where the closing services will be performed.

MORE COLPORTEURS.—At their weekly meeting, held yesterday, the Finance Committee of the American Tract Society commissioned twenty-one new Colporteurs. One of these is to operate in the State of New-York; two in Virginia; three in Ohio; three in Illinois; one in Iowa; two in Kentucky; seven in Tennessee, and two in Georgia. These commissions have been issued in answer to urgent applications from the fields which they are to occupy.

FIRE IN HORATIO-STREET.—About 9 o'clock on Thursday night, a fire broke out in a building at the corner of Horatio and Fourth-streets, occupied as a livery stable by Messrs. West & Van Cleef. The flames were soon discovered, and extinguished before any material damage was sustained.

FIRE IN THE FIRST AVENUE.—Yesterday forenoon a fire broke out in a livery stable, in the First Avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-streets, which was speedily extinguished by the firemen, with trifling damage.

☞ We understand that a Convention of Universalist Ministers will be held in this City some time in September next. This will be an occasion of much interest to all belonging to that particular denomination.

☞ The annual meeting of the Philomathean Society of the New-York University, was held last evening. The address was delivered by JOHN SEDGWICK, Esq.

☞ A few friends of Capt. J. D. WILSON, commander of the steamship *Sierra Nevada*, have presented the wife of that gentleman with a service of silver plate.

U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.—*The Shooting of the Mate of the ship John Ravenal, on the High Seas.*—This case was reported in yesterday's paper, and in the cause a very long affidavit was made of the facts, and the Captain discharged, as perfectly justified.

Statement of Capt. Robert A. J. Pettman, native of Virginia and master of the American ship John Ravenal.—Left Liverpool as master of the above ship on the 16th May last, with 264 passengers, first, second and third mates, cook and steward, and 16 seamen. We were bound to Charleston, S. C., to leave the passengers at New-York. From the commencement of the voyage there was an apparent disposition on the part of the officers, and an unwillingness to obey the orders of the master. On the 28th May, about 9 P. M., went on deck and found the yards braced up and the wind aft. James Burnside, the first mate, was on deck, with some of the crew and passengers, singing. The master ordered him to square the main-yard, to which he replied, "The wind is everywhere." The mate called all hands to take in the studding-sails. The master said, "I don't want the studding-sails taken in—square the main-yard, and nothing else." The main and cross-jack yards were immediately squared, the latter being a direct violation of orders. Other acts of disobedience were also done by Burnside, and at 12 o'clock, while the master was in his cabin, the mate came down, pulled off his coat, and stole into the Captain's room, but did not find him. The Captain cried out, "What do you want." The reply was, "Oh, nothing; the wind is the same." The Captain then went on deck, where the second mate was, and asked him what was the matter with Burnside—if he had been drinking? The second mate said he did not know—he never saw him take a glass. While the Captain was conversing with the second mate, the first mate came up, as if for the purpose of overhearing the conversation. The Captain left, but did not go out of hearing, and heard the first mate ask the second mate what the Captain had been saying about him. Burnside said, "I have some other settlements to make with him besides what I heard." The Captain then consulted with a cabin passenger as to what was best to be done, and Burnside was called into the cabin, "and the meaning of his strange conduct" desired by the Captain. The mate said the Captain had been speaking of him to the passengers. He then used abusive language to the Captain, and after some altercation, the mate was told to go to his room, and that he was no longer an officer of the ship. He refused—he said, "As long as you are master, I will be mate, and I'll be d——d if I will go to the room." The Captain said, "Go out of the cabin—go to your room," and the mate then seized the Captain by the throat, and the latter was only released by the steward taking the mate off. The officers and crew were then sent for into the cabin, and they were asked if they knew of the cause of what had taken place, they replied, "No, they had been treated well." The captain told the crew that Burnside was no longer an officer and they were not to obey his orders. The mate said he would not be suspended, and he would continue to be mate of the ship. He was pushed toward his room when he turned and collared the captain. The crew then were ordered forward, and they went, leaving the captain to defend himself. The captain ordered the mate to go to his room, and they would settle the business in the morning; the captain then went to his own room. At half past 7, the 29th of May, he went on deck and found the mate giving orders to the crew, and threatening to break their heads if they disobeyed him. The captain made the crew go forward, and cautioned the mate, when the latter proposed that each of them should take a pistol and settle the difficulty at once. The bell then rang for breakfast, and the captain went below, and passed out at another door in the cabin to see what the mate was doing; saw he was hanging up his coat, and then saw him go down among the passengers. The captain then found pistols in the coat pocket of the mate. After breakfast the captain was sitting consulting with a cabin passenger as to the best course to be pursued, when the steward came in and said the mate wanted to see the captain. The latter told him to say to the mate that if he had anything to say to come below. Immediately the mate made his appearance at the door—many of the crew and passengers being with him. He said to the captain, "Come up here, sir." The captain said if he had anything to say he might come in, and the mate entered, with his hands behind him. The door was completely blocked up by the crew and passengers. The mate said, "Captain Pittman, I have come down on behalf of the men and passengers, to put you in irons, and take command of the ship." The captain asked if the mate was in earnest. The reply was, "Yes, I am, and will show you," presenting a pair of handcuffs, and seizing the captain by the wrist, put one on. The captain sprang away to his cabin, and returned with a brace of pistols, met the mate in the doorway coming on with the irons in his hands. The captain struck at the hand of the mate which held the irons, and the blow knocked them across the cabin, together with a part of the pistol, which went off with the blow, tearing off the thumb and wrist of the mate, and the balls entering his body. He died immediately, and did not speak after the report was heard. All trouble ceased, and every one became quiet. The wounds were examined—one ball had passed through his heart and out at his back, lodging in the bulkhead. The other one entered his left breast, and could be felt at the back. At 4 P.M., the ship was hove to, the ensign hoisted half-mast, the funeral service read in the presence of the crew, and the body consigned to the deep.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Before Judge BOSWORTH. *Charles Zehner and others* vs. *The New-Jersey Railroad Company.*—This was an action to recover from the defendants the value of a trunk of ready-made clothing entrusted to the employment of the defendants by an agent of the plaintiffs, a resident of Plainfield, N. J., for safe conveyance to this City. The clothing in question was manufactured for plaintiffs in Plainfield and packed in a trunk, which arrived at the depôt in this City, and was stored at Pier No. 14. On the night, some of the thieves who infest the City broke into the depôt, took the screws out of the trunk, and carried off the contents. The defence contended they were not liable after the arrival of the goods. The Jury found for the plaintiff, damages $311.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Before Judge JUDSON in Admiralty—*Joseph Wilcox* vs. *the Brig Trusillo.*—This was a proceeding to recover the value of five cases of watches, put on board of the *Trusillo* by mistake, instead of the brig *Hecla*. The Court gave a decree for the libellants for $197 42.

COURT CALENDAR—*Saturday.*—U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Motions.

SUPREME COURT.—Judge ROOSEVELT will hold the Special Term.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 8, 325, 209, 431, 432, 434, 425, 437 to 444.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Last day of the term. Motions and decisions.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1393, 1, 3. *Part II.*—1010 to 1028, 1036 to 1044, 1048 to 1054, 1060, 1062—all even numbers.

☞ Particular attention paid to Daguerreotyping children, by ROOT, at No. 363 Broadway. He is remarkably successful with even the youngest.—*Communicated.*

FIREWORKS FOR THE FOURTH.—GENTLEMEN and Parties wishing private exhibitions, or a small selection of choice Fireworks, such as Hadfield's and Edge's, will remember the old stand, J. H. HARLEY, No. 38 Maiden-lane.

JERSEY CITY.

GENERAL MUSTER OF JERSEY WHIGS—5,000 IN COUNCIL!—The demonstration in Jersey City last night was worthy, in spirit and numbers, of the patriotic State of which the Whig candidate is a citizen. At the firing of a salute the assemblage gathered at the park. The platform was surmounted by the American flag and a banner bearing the names of the Whig candidates. Large processions came in from the different Wards, bearing appropriate banners, and a Band of music added to the enthusiasm of the occasion. Many ladies were present.

The meeting was called to order by Ald. NARINE, upon whose nomination PHINEAS C. DRUMMOND, Esq., was called to the Chair, three Vice-Presidents from each Ward appointed, and the proper quantity of Secretaries called. Ald. MILLER read the resolutions. The Chairman, with a few remarks, introduced to the meeting Col. NETHERLY, of Tennessee, who contended that the success of the Whig principles depended upon the success of the Whig candidates; and as Gen. SCOTT had been selected as the available Whig candidate, all Whigs should support their principles by sustaining the nomination of the party. Mr. FILLMORE had pledged himself to do so, and why should Mr. F.'s friends be more sensitive for the President's honor and feelings than he was himself? Col. NETHERLY referred to Gen. SCOTT's life, his saving the lives of his Irish soldiers, and various acts of his career, with good effect. Gen. SCOTT, he said, is growing old, and it is time we paid him for his distinguished services.

EX-GOV. JONES, of Tenn., was next introduced. He complained of hoarseness, but would speak a few words to Gen. SCOTT's neighbors and friends. Upon this Presidential contest hangs the destiny of the Whig party of the nation. This is not a contest between men, but between measures, with these men for their champions. It is true, some were for WEBSTER, some for FILLMORE and others for SCOTT; as in old times some were for Paul, some for Apollo, and others for Cephas; but the Convention had selected Gen. SCOTT, and all Whigs were under obligations to support the party in its selection. Gen. PIERCE, he said, had never originated a civil measure, nor gained a military victory; but General SCOTT had not only acted the part of pacificator, in conjunction with our illustrious statesmen, but his triumphs for forty years were brilliant spots on the pages of the history of this country. The Ex-Governor spoke at considerable length and with much spirit and effect, and took the occasion, created by a mischievous auditor, to rebuke in strong terms all mischief-makers with the party and the country.

Mr. COOK, of New-York, sung a song; after which, spirited speeches were made by RICHARD MCCLELLAND, Esq., and R. GILCHRIST, Jr., of Jersey City. A brilliant piece of fireworks was then set off, "SCOTT and GRAHAM," amid the enthusiastic cheers of the mass.

After waiting for some time the arrival of Col. PRESTON, the meeting formed in procession, with music, banners and torches, and paraded the streets. It was an enthusiastic affair.

BOILER EXPLOSION.—A steam boiler, in a rear building of the Eagle Spice Mills of Messrs. Isham situated on Hudson, near Grand-st., exploded at 1½ o'clock yesterday, with a terrific report, razing the building to the ground, and burying four men in the ruins, from which they were extricated with difficulty—burned, scalded, cut, bruised and covered with blood. An alarm of fire was raised when the explosion occurred; and the firemen and hundreds of citizens rushed to the spot. The Mayor, Chief Engineer and Police Officers were also on the spot, discharging their duty. The windows of the houses in the vicinity were blown out by the force of the explosion. A portion of the boiler, weighing about 500 lbs. was thrown high in the air—probably 300 feet—and came down in York-st., a block and a half from the mills, and breaking the flag stone of the walk where it fell into a thousand pieces. A piece of the engine, weighing 27 lbs. passed down through the roof of a shed, between the Philadelphia and the Paterson Railroad depot, three blocks and a half off. Two pieces were thrown some distance into the river, and the iron plates landed on the roof in the vicinity.

Richard Bush, foreman of the establishment, who resides at No. 150 Fourth-first-street, Williamsburg, was extricated after half an hour's labor. He lay surrounded by rubbish, his arm upon a burning iron, and timber and other weight upon him. He was taken home, and amputation of his left leg was deemed necessary. Three persons, named Henry Hollingworth, Henry Flannegan and Michael Slattery, from 17 to 21 years of age, who board at No. 18 Railroad-avenue, were taken home badly burned and covered with blood. The skin is entirely burned off the faces of Flannegan and Hollingworth, and the latter has lost an eye. The recovery of both is doubtful.

Robert Wilson, the engineer, was not in the building at the moment, and escaped uninjured.

ALDERMEN.—This evening the Whigs of the Wards nominate candidates for Aldermen for the election next Tuesday.

☞ Hon. WM. B. SHEPARD, for several years a Member of Congress from North Carolina, died at Elizabeth City on Sunday last, in the 53d year of his age.

BUSINESS NOTICES

BRANDRETH'S PILLS—CHANGE OF OFFICE—No. 417 Broadway, between Lispenard and Canal-sts. BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS are in a peculiar manner suitable to this climate. Their prompt application clear the intestinal canal of those obstructions, the occasion of Costiveness, Colics, Cholera Morbus and other alarming symptoms, usually occurring during our summer months; and always more or less experienced under the heat of a tropical sun. The effects of these Pills are always salutary—often life-saving. No one ought to travel without, but have them ready in case of a sudden attack of sickness. They are invariably compounded under the eye of Dr. BRANDRETH. No boys or inexperienced persons are employed—no mistakes can occur. In this particular, how greatly they have the advantage over the best prescriptions carelessly compounded, and too often, when correctly read, made up from inferior drugs. BRANDRETH'S PILLS are equally safe for the aged and young—for the mother when nursing, and for her babe. They cannot injure, and must benefit, if medicine is needed. Sold at No. 417 Broadway, New-York; No. 241 Hudson-st., and No. 274 Bowery, at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

CAN ANYTHING BE MORE PROVOKING THAN TO begin to read something in the paper which from its heading would appear to interest you, and after reading a line or two to find that the object of the paragraph is to call your attention to something which you do not care about? To prevent you then from being thus disappointed, please bear in mind that for grey headed people alone is this notice intended, for they by the use of DAVIS' RATHVENE can have their hair changed to its former color without dyeing it. This preparation excites to action the secretory coloring glands, and thereby injects the hair with that color which is peculiar to the constitution of the individual, thus exemplifying the beautiful laws of animal chemistry. For sale (Price 50 cents per bottle,) at the general depôt 306 Grand-st.; and at 192 Broadway; 279 Washington-st.;

The Ratification Meeting.

The following letters, in addition to those heretofore published, were received by the Committee appointed to invite speakers to address the ratification meeting held on Thursday evening:

NEW-YORK, June 23, 1852.

Messrs. Daniel Bowley, Charles Chamberlain and others, Committee, &c.:

GENTLEMEN: I am honored with your invitation to be present at a Grand Whig Ratification Meeting, to be held in this city, to-morrow, and shall have great pleasure in joining with our fellow Whigs on that occasion in a cordial response to the excellent nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States, made by the Baltimore Whig Convention. I remain, yours respectfully,

JAMES G. KING, Jr.

BALTIMORE, June 21, 1852.

DEAR SIR: Your invitation to be present, and to address the Whigs of New-York, at a grand ratification meeting, to take place on Monday, the 23d day of June, to respond to the nomination of Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, has been received.

It will afford me great pleasure to comply with your polite invitation; and, as a true Whig, who has put on the armor for the whole battle, I promise to be there.

I have the honor to be your friend and fellow-citizen,

J. S. YUGER, of Mississippi.

ASTOR HOUSE, June 23, 1852.

WM. H. STOGDILL, Esq.—*Sir*: As I am under the necessity of leaving the City before the time appointed for your meeting, it will be out of my power to attend it. Permit me to express the hope that the nominations may meet the cordial concurrence of all our Whig friends, everywhere. Very respectfully,

Your ob't. servant, W. P. FESSENDEN.

BARNUM'S HOTEL, June 21, 1851.

DEAR SIR: Your invitation to address the Whigs of New-York, at the Ratification meeting to be held there to respond to the nomination of Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, has been received. In the cause of that distinguished hero and patriot my feeble aid shall be given wherever needed, until the day of election. It will give me pleasure, therefore, if no untoward circumstances prevent, to be present at the time and place indicated. I have the honor to be your friend and obedient servant,

GEO. C. MORGAN, of Maryland.

DANL BOWLEY, Esq., Chairman Committee Correspondence, BARNUM'S.

Interview between Mr. Webster and Mississippi Delegates to the Convention.

From the National Intelligencer.

A portion of the Whig Delegation from Mississippi to the late Baltimore Convention, some ten in number, accompanied by Hon. WALKER BROOKE and several other gentlemen from the same State, not Delegates, called on Wednesday last to pay their respects to the distinguished Secretary of State, at his private residence. The Delegation was received in the most cordial and friendly manner by Mr. WEBSTER, and the interview was of a most interesting character.

After the presentation, Gen. N. B. STARKE, in behalf of the Delegation, addressed Mr. WEBSTER in a short and appropriate speech.

Mr. WEBSTER responded to Gen. STARKE in a few brief and eloquent remarks. He thanked the Delegation from Mississippi, whom he would be proud hereafter to number among his friends, for the kindness and consideration that had prompted their visit. He had no complaints to make against the action of the Convention, as he felt that he, probably of all others, under the circumstances, was least competent to decide upon the wisdom of that action. His failure to receive the nomination inspired him with no very deep regret, so far as he was personally concerned; but the disappointment which some of his friends, who had taken a warm interest in his behalf, had been subjected to, had, he confessed, affected him deeply. He understood and appreciated fully the difficulties that surrounded the Southern Delegates in the Convention, and assured them that he cherished not a single unkind feeling for not having been honored with their votes. He regretted that their policy had been necessary, only because it would write a false chapter in the history of the country. By the record it appeared that in all the numerous ballotings the Southern Delegates had failed to cast their votes for him, even after the hope of success for their favorite candidate had been abandoned, but the *causes* that prevented them from coming to his support were *not* of record. He supposed he would be compelled to submit quietly to this apparent reflection upon his public life; but still, knowing the circumstances that influenced them, it did not in the slightest degree affect his feelings toward his Southern friends. He concluded some general remarks with a high eulogy upon the character and great conservative principles of the Whig party, and urged upon the delegation the necessity for rigidly adhering to them; for upon their maintenance and supremacy, he said, depended the prosperity and perpetuity of our Republican Government. He concluded by thanking the delegation in the warmest terms for their invitation to visit their State, and assured them that if ever he traveled to the South he would certainly visit all the principal cities of the State, and accept the hospitality they so generously tendered.

Presentment by the Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury of the Court of Sessions, empanneled for the June term, have made the following presentment:

The Grand Jury, in the discharge of their duty, have visited and examined the various institutions of the city, and while they have seen much that is worthy of commendation in the cleanliness, good order and apparent good management everywhere observable, yet some things were noticed which require the attention of our City authorities, and a remedy should be at once provided.

Of these, one very serious evil is the want of sufficient room in all our City Prisons.

The law of the State, regulating houses of detention, requires that the detained should be kept separate from each other; though it will appear quite manifest that this is impossible in the present arrangement of our City and District Prisons.

In the City Prison there are only 130 cells, while the number of prisoners average at least 230, and often reaching 330.

The evils growing out of this must be apparent to every one. If all the prisoners were old offenders, and all alike guilty, the evil would be a great one; but is evidently much increased, when we consider that many of those confined are imprisoned for the first time, and are proven innocent of the charge against them when put upon trial.

The whole number of commitments during the year 1851 was 21,792. Of this number were natives 4,991; foreigners 16,891. Temperate habits 2,339; intemperate, 19,453.

Nearly one-half of those charged with petty offences against person and property were under 21 years of age —a class peculiarly perceptible to the deleterious influences of associating with old and hardened offenders.

No distinction can now be made, based upon the youth and innocence, or guilt and age of the parties. Neither is there any means of separating persons already tried and sentenced, from those that are not; though it would appear to everyone, that these two classes should not associate together.

No place is provided for the detention of male witnesses, except such cells as are occupied by murderers, burglars and felons of the worst description.

The number of witnesses during the year has been more than three times as large as that reported for the preceding year.

It is certainly criminal in itself and very impolitic to confine these innocent witnesses with such hardened offenders, partaking with them the same food, the same cell and the same bed. The effect must be fatal to the moral health of such witnesses—many of whom come forth adepts in crime, and our city suffers from an increased number of criminals.

The above remarks apply, in an equal degree, to the district prisons of Jefferson and Essex markets.

The Jury would recommend the immediate removal of the Sixth Ward Station House, to some other location more convenient for it, thereby giving up the room now occupied by it, to prison purposes, thus giving increased accommodations to the City Prison, and remedying, in some degree, the evil complained of.

The spirit of rowdyism, and disregard of law, appears to be steadily increasing in our city and its suburbs, leading to the commission of the most daring crimes against life and property, which should fill every citizen with consternation and alarm; and we would call loudly upon our authorities to apply some speedy and effectual remedy.

Time was when we could, with just pride, say that we were a law-keeping and a law-abiding people; but that day seems to be passing away, and our city is becoming notorious amongst the worst cities of our country.

Looking at the Statistics of the City Prison, for the year 1851, we find that the most fruitful cause of crime, is the prevalence of intemperance. Nine tenths of the commitments for the year, were of intemperate persons, and of the remaining tenth, we are assured on good authority, a large portion can be traced to the same cause. For the suppression of these evils, we call upon our city authorities to do their duty faithfully and fearlessly, to enforce rigidly the laws now upon our statute books. If these laws were executed in their true spirit, we think a great improvement would soon be manifest. And that they are not thus executed, we believe to be the great cause of the continually increasing tide of crime that is rolling in upon us.

If it is found that our present laws are not stringent enough, make them more so; but whatever laws we do have, let them be properly enforced.

Every good citizen is personally interested in this matter, and we ask all such to give us their aid—believing that they will heartily sustain our authorities in a reform so greatly needed.

The Jury would also present the crying of newspapers on Sundays, by newsboys, as a great annoyance—disturbing the quiet of the day, and training up candidates for the House of Refuge and the Penitentiary—requesting our authorities to adopt some measures for the suppression of this growing evil.

The Jury would also present, as a very serious evil, the long-continued practice of driving cattle through the streets at all hours. A practice which has caused so many injuries and loss of human life, cannot, in our opinion, be defended upon any ground of right or expediency. We would earnestly ask the passage of some law, restraining, or putting an end to this custom, so that the lives and limbs of our fellow-citizens may be safe from such unnecessary damage

Grand Jury Room, June 25, 1852.

(Signed) J. W. HOWE, Foreman.

(Signed) J. C. CALHOUN, Secretary.

The Aberdeen (Miss.) *Democrat* states that a most brutal murder was perpetrated on the 24th ult., in that County, on Mary Ann Bell, sixteen years of age, daughter of Sarah Bell, a most respectable resident of Monroe County. The girl went to school (about one mile from her mother's residence) in the morning, and about noon started home. About sunset her mother became uneasy and had her hunted. The near neighbors assisted in the search, and the corpse was found about 2 or 3 o'clock next morning, in a path leading from the school-house towards home. Upon examination marks of strangulation were found upon her neck, various bruises upon her body, and evident signs of her having been violated. A meeting of the citizens was at once called, and the most searching investigation instituted, but without avail. The most intense excitement existed in the vicinity.

We learn from the *Evansville* (Ind.) *Journal* that the work on the unfinished portion of the Wabash and Erie Canal, is progressing rapidly. Large numbers of men are employed at different points, and nothing but an unusually sickly season can prevent the completion of the work by November next.

The following gentlemen have been elected Trustees of the projected Female College, at Rochester: Azariah Boody, President; Addison Gardiner, Jonathan Child, Aristarchus Champion, Aaron Erickson, Levi A. Ward, James K. Livingston, Freeman Clark, Jacob Gould, E. Darwin Smith, Adolphus Morse, Ansor Brunson, A. J. Bracket, Samuel Richardson, Wm. H. Chaney, Lewis H. Morgan and Chester Dewey.

WANTED.

BOY WANTED—About 13 or 14 years old, to attend a News Depot, in Sixteenth Ward,—will be boarded and clothed by his employer. Apply at No. 466½, 8th Avenue, in the morning.

BOY WANTED—To go of errands. Apply at Hat Store cor. Pine and Nassau-sts.

SERVANTS.—A great variety of carefully selected Servants are now wanting employment at C. MASON'S offices, Nos. 550 Broadway, and 145 Bowery. Terms—Yearly subscription, 50 cents; otherwise, 25 cents. N. B.—Plenty of men and boys on hand.

FOR SEA.—Wanted—Coopers, Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Landsmen, Cooks and Stewards, to go on Whaling Voyages in new ships. Some short and some long voyages. Office of the Company, No. 97 West-st., cor. of Cedar, up stairs, opposite Pier 14 North River.

MEN WANTED.—Twenty men to sell an article wanted in every family. Agents for Boston, Philadelphia, New-England, the Western and Southern States, are wanted. They can make $1,000 per annum with a small capital. Call or address, (post-paid,) No. 317 Bowery.

CHANCE FOR A SMALL CAPITAL.—Wanted, some person with a small capital, to purchase a valuable patent right for the Southern and Western States. Specimen articles of this invention (with which a man may travel without the least inconvenience) will be furnished at cost. To young men of integrity, rare inducements will be offered. As the proprietor is unable to travel, he is willing to sell rights on terms which cannot fail of being satisfactory. Inquire of N. C. THAYER, 113 Chambers-st. up stairs.

MACHINE SHOP AND FOUNDRY WANTED. —The advertiser wants to hire as above for occupation, in the course of next Autumn. Any parties having such establishment to lease for a term of years, may hear of a tenant by addressing A. B. C., at this office. It must be situated within the limits of this City.

LOST—On Friday, June 25, in an omnibus between Trinity Church, New-York, and the South Ferry, on the Ferry, or in Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, between the Ferry and Henry-st., a small gold enameled HUNTING WATCH, made by BAUTIE, of Geneva, and numbered 50,893, together with several Lockets attached. The finder will be suitably rewarded, on application at No. 168 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

$10 REWARD.—DOG LOST.—About six weeks since, a small white terrier dog, with his ears cropped, colored a little yellow, and answers to the name of Tip. If he has been stolen, $25 will be paid for the conviction of the thief, or $5 for any information that will find him. Inquire at No. 87 St. Mark's-place, in 8th-st.

MONEY LOST.—$100 bill and $50 bill, on the Worcester Bank, Mass. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to store No. 304 Pearl-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—At No. 73 Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton-sts. Two fine large front rooms cool, pleasant and retired, with large closets, for gentlemen and their wives. Also, rooms for single gentlemen. References required.

BOARDING.—ROOMS TO LET, at No. 48 Franklin-st., with or without board, furnished or unfurnished. Also, a front basement with three good rooms, adjoining. Warm and cold baths. Inquire as above.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms, with partial board, for two or three single gentlemen in a small, private family. Reference required. Inquire at No. 46 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

TRANSIENT BOARDERS.—A few transient or permanent Boarders can be accommodated with eligible rooms, furnished in the most elegant manner, at the UNION HOUSE, No. 279 Hudson-st.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—With or without board, at No. 1, Monroe-st., corner of Catharine-st.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN MINERAL SPRINGS, NEW-JERSEY.—This old and popular establishment is now open for the Season. The undersigned are ready to enter into arrangements with families for the Summer; and solicit a continuance of former patronage. Full information as to the place, &c., may be had by referring to our CARD, at the Irving House, or New-York Hotel. A. L. STIGER,
D. A. CROWELL.

THE MANSION HOUSE, Hicks-st., Brooklyn, having had a large addition recently added is now prepared to give ample and commodious accommodations by the day or week. Travelers from the South will find this a most delightful residence for families or single gentlemen, for a few weeks. Omnibuses pass the house every five minutes from the Fulton and South Ferries.

EDWIN R. YALE, Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDERS, OWNERS OF BUILDINGS, &c., are requested to examine, at the subscriber's, the Gas Oven, a newly invented article, combining the advantages of the old-fashioned brick oven, together with facilities for boiling similar to the range, but more compact, and at less than half the cost of the latter. Various sizes constantly on hand. BARTLETT BENT, Jr., No 238 Water-st.

F. S. CLEAVER'S PRIZE MEDAL HONEY SOAP.—This invaluable article, which obtained the prize medal at the World's Fair in London, is daily gaining ground in public estimation, and the demand for its immediate use is so great, that it is with great difficulty supplied by the inventor. Its fragrant, refreshing, and softening qualities, and the smooth and white appearance which it imparts to the skin, are strikingly obvious, and are spoken of in the highest terms by all who use it.

W. J. DAVIS & CO.,
Importers and sole Wholesale Agents, No. 40 Cortlandt-st.

WARD SCHOOL, No. 29, corner of North Moore and Varick-sts, will be open for instruction on THURSDAY MORNING next, July 1. It is hoped that all children intending to enter the School will be prompt at 9 o'clock in their attendance on that morning, as the classes will then be formed. The teachers will continue daily (on school days) at the building up to that time, to register the names of any pupils presented. By order of the Board of School Officers.

A. L. DECAMP, Secretary.

TO BE SHOT AT—For the next four months, a couple of American Heroes, both of whom aspire to the office of President of the United States. Those who wish to have a crack at either of them in a genteel way, are invited to call at SUTTON'S Printing Office, No. 142 Fulton-st., where Printing is done for all parties, and also for those who belong to no party, and get him to print their bullets, when they may fire away as long as they please, provided they don't hit SUTTON.

DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS, &c., &c.—The largest and most complete assortment in the United States. Made from the best Kiln Dried Lumber and furnished in any quantity, or made to order in the best manner. The undersigned invite the special attention of builders, and the trade to the above articles. Also the neatest style of inside Blind made in the country. No. 1, N. H. R. R. Freight Depot in Centre-st., corner of Canal, New-York. JENKINS & PORTER.

DOOR, SASH AND BLIND DEPOT—No. 54 Cortlandt-st., New-York—F. W. TUXBURY & CO. have on hand and are prepared to furnish the above articles in any quantity, and warranted to be kiln-dried and of first quality and styles. Sash glazed, Goods packed for transportation, and orders filled at short notice. Builders, and those about purchasing should give them a call.

ORNAMENTAL WORK.—Mrs. W NOTT, Jr., respectfully informs the ladies that she is prepared to give instruction in Wax Fruit and Flower making, Crape Fruit and Flowers, Hair work of all kinds, and Embroidery and Worsted work. Specimens of her work can be seen at her residence, No 349 Hudson st. Stamping for Embroidery and Braiding done to order. Materials for Paper Flowers on hand in great variety.

TRUSSES.—BUTLER'S HERNIAL PADS have been found, in practice, a most thorough fit, and generally to induce a cure. Cases of long standing, (where other instruments have failed,) can be effectually retained. HULL'S TRUSS Office, No. 4 Vesey-st., opposite St Paul's Church.

FREDERICK M. BUTLER, Proprietor.

N. B.—Ladies attended by a female, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

WATER COOLERS.—A neat but plain and cheap article, manufactured in Baltimore, and used extensively through the South. It will save 50 per cent. of ice, and two or three cents of ice will last over twenty-four hours in the warmest weather. To be found in New-York only at PICOT & GINTER'S, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in House Furnishing Hardware, &c., No. 192 Pearl-st., corner of Maiden-lane, up stairs.

CHEAPEST STORE IN THE CITY.—A. M. & R. DAVIES, No. 200 Bowery, are now offering their large stock of Window Cornices and Shades, Paper Hangings, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Curtain Materials and Trimmings of every description, with everything in the upholstery line, 25 per cent. lower than any other establishment in the city. A. M. & R. DAVIES, Upholsterers, No. 200 Bowery.

GENUINE TEAS.—The subscribers having opened the large store, No. 132 Chatham-st., as a tea warehouse, are prepared to serve their friends and the public generally, with the finest and very superior green and black teas, at exceedingly low prices, also best Java coffee at 14d. per lb One trial will satisfy any person that they can save 20 per cent. W. P. MOODY & Co., No. 132 Chatham-st.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL EXAMINATION of the STUDENTS of the FREE ACADEMY of the City of New-York, will commence on MONDAY, the 28th inst., at the Academy, and be continued on the 29th, 30th, and 31st inst., and July 1st, 2d, 6th, 7th, 8th and 10th, from 9 A. M. to 1 each day. The friends of the students, and the public generally, are invited to attend.

NEW VILLAGE ASSOCIATION—A meeting of subscribers of the Association and all others wishing to join or desiring information, will be held on MONDAY EVENING, June 28, 1852, at 8 o'clock, at Military Hall, Bowery, opposite Spring-st.

CHEAP LIGHT.—Pure Burning Fluid, sold at 5s. per gallon, at The Oil Store, 132½ Division-st., (old No. 156.) Customers supplied in all parts of the city

JOSEPH T. McDOWELL.

SECOND-HAND SODA WATER APPARATUS FOR SALE.—One Self-acting Generator, two Fountains, Drought Tube, and Cooler, all complete, which will be sold very cheap at WILLIAM GEE'S Soda Water Apparatus Manufactory, No. 66 Gold-st.

COR. R. DISOSWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT-LAW and COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS for New-York and Illinois, No. 76 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts., N. Y.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BAGGING, CANVAS, BALE ROPE CUTTINGS, GRASS and TARRED ROPE, and all other kinds of paper-makers' stock, by CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 94 Beekman st.

SPECIE EXPRESS FORWARDED TO EUROPE by every steamer. Freight and insurance in bonds and specie, at the lowest rates.

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WRITING PAPERS BY THE CASE ONLY.—The largest and most desirable assortment in the United States, for sale by CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st.

ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE FOR SALE—Suitable for either one or two horses—built by FORD, and in good condition. Can be seen at No. 191 9th-st.

OLD EXCHANGE PAPERS FOR SALE—At the office of the *New-York Daily Times*, No. 113 Nassau-st., at 25 cents a hundred.

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER constantly on hand and made to order by CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st.

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER, constantly on hand, and made to order, by BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, No. 115 Fulton-st.

PRINTING AND BLANK BOOK PAPERS—Of any size and weight, made to order by A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 117 William-st.

WRITING PAPER.—A large and very desirable assortment, for sale by BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, No. 115 Fulton-st.

WRITING PAPERS—On consignment, for sale by A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 117 William-st.

SLOOP "ROLER" FOR SALE,—About 50 tons burden. Inquire at No. 12 Ann-street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

KNICKERBOCKER FOR JULY, No. 1. Vol. 40.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

ART. I. The Knickerbockers; Who and What are They?
II. The Exile's Last Look. By J. Clement.
III. The "Song of Songs" of Solomon.
IV. Hours in a New-England Library.
V. The Peasant's Song of Summer. By James Linen.
VI. A Trip to the Virginia Springs. By "Viator."
VII. The Lady to her Glove. By Mrs. Mary E. Hewitt.
VIII. The Meeting of the Days.
IX. Rough Sketches of Female Figures: Sarah Brown.
X. Portage Falls. By a New Contributor.
XI. Changes of Home. By Robert Johnstone.
XII. Sketch-Book of Me, Meister Karl. By Charles C. Leland, Esq.
XIII. Some More German Songs. By Donald MacLeod.
XIV. John the Baptist in the Wilderness.
XV. Sketches of Western Life. Number Two.
XVI. Good-Night Wishes. By Thomas Mackellar.
XVII. Stanzas; Our Early Years.
XVIII. The Chicken-Club; or Stories After Dinner.
XIX. The Aristocracy of France. By Hon. George Sydney Smythe.
XX. The Judge Papers. By the Author of "Reveries of a Bachelor."
XXI. Anacreontic Stanzas: Star-Gazing.

LITERARY NOTICES.

1. Cyclopædia of Anecdotes of Literature and the Arts.
2. Beardsley's Reminiscences and Personal Incidents.
3. Fancies of a Whimsical Man.
4. The Harp and Plough. By the "Peasant Bard."

EDITOR'S TABLE.

1. "Clifton, a Novel:" A Negro Wedding.
2. A Letter from the Country: New Housekeeping.
3. Gossip with Readers and Correspondents.

1. Mr. Brassiface Doolittle, the Dry-Goods "Drummer." 2. "Springing out" at General Taylor. Lines in Answer to the question, "What are Woman's Rights." 3. An Extract from Fiske's "Letters from Northern Europe:" the Birth-Place and Grave of Linnæus. 5. First Exhibition of the New-York Horticultural Society: Grand Banqueting Room of Metropolitan Hall. 6. Mr. Thomas Placide vs M'lle. Barron. 7. Iscariot's Church: Pews at Auction. 8. Lake Ryeanita "Surroundings:" a "Decoy-Duck." 9. A "Funny Fellow" at Washington, D. C. 10. The Animal Actors at the Astor-place Opera House. 11. Brady's National Daguerreotype Gallery. 12. Literary Queries from a Correspondent. 13. Legend of the Locomotive, "Old Nick." 14. A "Modern Roman" Vestal. 15. American "Fugitive Poetry;" "Our Minnie." 16. Query, &c., &c

$3 per annum; single Nos. 25 cents. This day published by SAML. HUESTON, No. 139 Nassau-st.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON

DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM; by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. 275 pages; 8th edition; price $1. ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & Co., No 2 Astor House.

THE SCALPEL, FOR MAY.—The 12th number of this instructive and brilliant Quarterly is now ready. All the back numbers may be had.

WOMAN AND HER DISEASES, From the Cradle to the Grave. 375 pages; 4th edition, price $1.

The *London Lancet* and *New-York Journal of Medicine and Collateral Science* remark: "Dr. Dixon has placed the profession under great obligation by this clear and practical digest; he shows a thorough acquaintance with modern science. Leucorrhœa, hydrocele, varicocele, and debility are admirably treated of, and he has secured attention to every page in the volume—an art that few medical writers possess.

From the Evening Post.

"The author is a practical surgeon of long standing, and a pupil of Dr. Mott; he has handled the various subjects with delicacy, yet with an energy and determination to communicate truth with the utmost force and earnestness."

The *London Times* speaking of the *Scalpel* remarks: "Flashing, spirited and humorous, the *Scalpel* is as interesting as a novel; it is written in Jonathan's best manner."

The New-York *Courier and Enquirer*: "Dr Dixon is a vigorous writer and accomplished practitioner. Those who dislike his opinions will be entertained by the bold, dashing, fearless style in which he urges them."

The *National Intelligencer*, of Washington: "Dr. Dixon is a well known practitioner, and a most instructive writer. Spirit, wit, humor and sarcasm abound on every page."

New-York Tribune: "There is evidence of high intellectual power on every page; it is spicy and racy and beautifully printed."

Morning Chronicle, Quebec: "It is one of the most useful and instructive publications on this Continent, and equal in 'getting up' to the London Journals.

The *London Lancet*: "We have received ten numbers of this glorious Journal, and take pleasure in opening a register in which he will enter a full description of such property as may be offered for sale, and persons desirous of selling for cash or otherwise will find it to their advantage by leaving a description of their property with him. Persons desirous of purchasing may suit themselves by examining his register. J. PECARE, Office, No. 163 Hester-st.

BUILDING LOTS AT YONKERS FOR SALE. —A number of building lots in the village of Yonkers, lying immediately on the bank of the Hudson, in the most beautiful part of the whole village. These lots are the most desirable of any now offered for sale, and, from their location, must rapidly increase in value. Will be sold low if applied for immediately. A map may be seen, and terms made known, by applying to COMBS & NICOLAY, No. 240 Grand-st., near the Bowery, N. Y.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—On the east bank of the Hudson River, nearly opposite West Point. On the premises, containing about 5 acres of land, is a two-story dwelling with six rooms, cellar and kitchen, with several smaller outbuildings, &c. The situation is pleasant and healthy, and within three minutes walk of the railroad station. Apply to P. ANDERSON, at A. T. Stewart & Co's Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A handsome new ornamental cottage, containing 7 rooms and cellar, with pantry and closet conveniences, situated on Quincy-st., near Nostrand av. Price $2,000—terms easy Inquire of H. MOORE, cor. of Hanover-st. and Exchange-place.

COTTAGES FOR SALE.—5 new Cottages for sale in Brooklyn, on a stage route, about 3½ miles from either ferry. Houses 25 by 24, two stories and cellar, having eight rooms. Lot 25 by 214 feet, fronting on Bergen and Dean-sts Price $1,300. Terms easy.

OAK HILL CEMETERY.—Lots selling in these grounds (containing 308 feet) for $20 The steamboat leaves the foot of Jay and Hammond-sts. every morning at 8 o'clock, returning at 5 P. M.

JOSEPH HALLOCK Agent, No 59 Mulberry-st
S. C. SPRINGSTEEL, Keeper

LAND WARRANTS WANTED—For which the highest market price will be paid, by W. CLARK DODGE, & CO., 51 Wall-st, cor. William.

LAND WARRANTS.—The subscribers are paying the highest prices for Land Warrants. Office, No 9 Wall, corner of New-st. MEGAREY & JOHNSON.

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

RE-SALE OF TWENTY-ONE DESIRABLE LOTS OF GROUND, suitable for country residences, situated in the beautiful village of Yonkers, Westchester County, New-York at auction.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 30, 1852, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the city of New-York, the following very choice property, viz:

Twenty-one valuable lots of ground situated on Vineyard and Croton-avenues, and on Myrtle-street, in the village of Yonkers, Westchester County, and State of New-York. These lots are each 25 feet front by from 100 to 200 feet in depth, and most beautifully situated for genteel country residences. Fifty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps describing the lots, with further particulars, can be had of the Auctioneer, No 7 Broad-st. (2050)

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

THE ATTENTION OF HOUSEKEEPERS and others is called to the mortgage sale of Furniture at No. 146 Greenwich-av., on MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock precisely—being all the furniture of ten rooms, consisting of carpets, richly-carved mahogany and walnut bedsteads, mahogany sofas, tete-a-tetes, carved spring-seat chairs cottage and walnut do., mahogany rockers and Voltaire chairs, marble-top mahogany and rosewood bureaus, centre, pier and sofa tables, etegreres, divans, mahogany and gilt mirrors, dining and tea tables, hair mattresses and bedding, two elegant sofa bedsteads, lounges, mahogany washstands and crockery, mahogany and walnut hat-stands, hall and solar lamps, glassware, cutlery, crockery, &c., with a fine assortment of kitchen furniture Sale positive, without regard to weather. Things to be removed immediately.

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FURNITURE—WEDNESDAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 434 Pearl-st.—R. C. KEMP will sell at auction, as above, the balance of the stock of Mr. Charles S. Sloan, by order of his assignee, and consists of a large assortment of Rosewood and Mahogany Cabinet Furniture, comprising all the usual assortment of a large furniture warehouse; together with a large lot of unfinished stock, such as chairs and sofa frames, in Rosewood and Mahogany, bedstead, tables, bureaus, washstands, &c. Also, a lot of upholstery articles and stock, all of which will be sold for cash, without reserve, and is particularly worthy of the attention of the trade and house-keepers. Catalogues on the morning of sale. N. B.—In order to ensure a delivery of all the goods, a cash deposit will be required from every purchaser.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF CABINET FURNITURE, LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK.—On THURSDAY, June 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction-rooms, No 59 Beekman and No. 89 Ann-st., a very large and desirable assortment of new and second hand furniture, consisting of mahogany chairs, black walnut do., French bedsteads, sofas of all patterns, divans, marble-top dress bureaus, centre, card, dressing and tea tables, wash stands, carpets, and oil cloths, mahogany rockers, several suits of marble-top and plain bedroom furniture, large French plate mirrors, rosewood tables, dressing tables, pier do., &c., &c. Also, a large lot of second hand furniture, from a family breaking up Also, lot of cabinet maker's tools. Also, 100 Boston rockers; also cane do. in quantities

D. S. HOUGH, AUCTIONEER.—THIS DAY June 26, at 10½ A. M., at No 546 Broadway.—Mortgage sale of elegant household furniture, being the entire contents of the house, such as Brussels and ingrain carpets, sofas, tête-à-têtes, mahogany and cane seat chairs, centre and card tables, ottomans, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, washstands, window curtains, shades, vases, mantel clocks, looking-glasses, candelabras, glassware, &c. &c. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

DR. C. W. ROBACK, THE GREAT SWEDISH ASTROLOGER, No. 6 White-st., New-York.

He cometh of an ancient race—
A race that long has read the stars,
Foretelling, by each planet's place,
Famine, plague, pestilence and wars;
But he, although by many a King
With honor and with gifts endowed,
Prefers to help the suffering,
And for the humble leaves the proud.
His door stands wide for one and all;
Who needs his aid shall aid receive;
Vast are his gifts, and those who call
His art shall certainly relieve.
In sickness, sorrow or disgrace,
He points the way to hope once more—
Teaches the duped a fraud to trace,
And love estranged he can restore.
Yes, by his geomantic skill,
And astrologic lore combined,
Wishes and hopes he can fulfil,
And fathoms all the depths of mind.
Let those who doubt go hear and see;
The sick in heart, of mind or frame,
Will find, whene'er to him they flee,
His powers are equal to his fame.

TERMS FOR CONSULTATIONS.—Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1. Nativities calculated by the oracles of the masculine signs: Ladies, $1; gentlemen, $1 50. Nativities by Geomancy: Ladies, $2—in full, $3; gentlemen, $3—in full, $5. Persons at a distance can have their nativities calculated by sending the day of their birth. Letters, pre-paid, containing the fee appropriate for the information required, may be addressed to Dr. C. W. ROBACK, No. 6 White-st., New-York.

THE PUBLIC SENTIMENT emphatically expressed in regard to Clothing purchased of E. K. HORA & CO.—It has long been a source of satisfaction to have compliments continually poured in from the city and country.

Our stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING has been entirely replenished with a magnificent assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, selected with care and judgment, which are made in the best possible manner, and are selling at a great reduction below our competitors.

Gentlemen who prefer having their garments made to order, can have their wish gratified, as we keep constantly a splendid assortment of Cloths and Cassimeres, and our Cutter has attained a degree of cutting almost certain to please the most fastidious.

We also keep a general assortment of Furnishing Goods.

J. K. HORA & CO., No. 80 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John-sts.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting the Ready-made Clothing business at wholesale, under the firm of GARDNER, GREEN & CO., at No. 47 Broadway.

RODMAN G MOULTON, WILLIAM GARDNER,
JOHN G. PLUMPTON, ELIAS M. GREEN,
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1852. OLIVER B. TWEEDY.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—Two very nearly finished Cottages, hard finished walls, Marble Mantles, Croton water, with pantries and French windows opening on the piazza. These Houses are built very tasty, and will be let reasonable to a small, genteel family. Enquire of James L. Dayton, 34th-st. near 8th-av., or of A. P. Smith, Agt., corner of 8th-av. and 34th-st.

HOUSE AND LOT TO LET OR SELL—No. 69 Vanderbilt-av., Brooklyn, very pleasantly located, and is a good neighborhood, well finished, and contains 12 rooms, &c. Inquire at No. 35 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.

FLAMMERSBURG.—This new Village, accessible several times a day, by stages and steamboats, is situated within eight miles of the City Hall, opposite Harlem, on College Point and Flushing Bay, near the beautiful town of Flushing, and adjoining the village of Stratoaport, which sold so readily last Spring and is laid out on the same scale—the streets of both places intersecting each other—and will, from its commanding situation, and at no distant period, be one of the principal seaports in the vicinity of New-York. The lots vary in size from one, two, to four City lots; in price, from $100 to $150. The terms are $25 down and the rest in monthly instalments of $10, which enables every person, however circumstanced, to become his own landlord. Being exceedingly healthy, and surrounded by scenery which cannot be surpassed—embracing views of Flushing, Newtown, Riker's Island, Morrisania, &c. Any persons wishing to purchase at the above, are requested to call at the office, where maps and every information will be cheerfully given. JOHN A. FLAMMER, No. 187 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th ave. Office hours from 4 to 6 o'clock. Boat, M.; and maps can be seen at JOHN G. FLAMMER'S, No. 31 Mott-st.

The steamer GEORGE LAW will leave Peck Slip at 10 o'clock EVERY MORNING for the above-mentioned place. Mr. JOHN A. FLAMMER will be on board the boat every day.

FARMS FOR SALE—Containing ten or more acres, pleasantly situated, adjoining the new village of Lakeland, where several hundred village lots have lately been sold, are now offered for sale at from twenty to thirty dollars per acre, payable in monthly instalments of $2 50 per month, or a discount of ten per cent. for cash. Many farms in the immediate vicinity have been sold to settlers, some of whom have already erected houses; others are now building and cultivating their lands with a fair prospect of realizing their most sanguine expectations. The situation of this land is very desirable, the location healthy, and well worth the attention of all who desire a farm in the vicinity of New-York, where all the produce can, with a small expense, be taken and turned into cash. Farmers, mechanics, and gentlemen of leisure, who wish a fine country location, are invited to visit Lakeland, where a home can be had by paying $20 or $30 a year, in monthly instalments. Apply to CHAS. WOOD, No. 208 Broadway, where maps can be had gratis.

FARMS FOR SALE.—40 more unimproved 10 acre farms at $20 per acre; 60 10 acre farms on this same tract have been sold within three years; 22 have built and made pleasant and comfortable homes for their families. These lands are situated near the centre of Long Island, 2½ hours' ride on the railroad. The soil is excellent for farming and gardening purposes, easily cultivated and very productive, and in a healthy and pleasant location as can be found in the State. Any person having but small means, and desiring a place in the country, will find great advantage by locating on these lands in preference to investing their means in associations or city lots in the country. Go out and examine for yourselves. Apply to A. McCOTTER, No. 128 Fulton-st., Sun Building.

VALUABLE BUILDING SITES FOR SALE—A number of valuable Building Sites, suitable for genteel country residences, eligibly situated within five minutes walk of the Bronxville Station, on the Hudson River Railroad, in the Town of East Chester, in Westchester County. Said property is within one minute's walk of the Reformed Dutch Church at Bronxville, in a highly respectable neighborhood, and only one hour's ride from the City Hall, New-York. For further particulars apply to M. M. HENRY, No. 129 West 28th-st., or to JAMES WIGGINS, No. 224 Greenwich-st.

REAL ESTATE.—The undersigned, Secretary of several Building Associations consisting of several thousand members, is daily applied to by those who are desirous of purchasing real estate. He has therefore opened a register in which he will enter a full description of such property as may be offered for

New-York Daily Times.

BROOKLYN CITY.

WHIG RATIFICATION MEETING IN BROOKLYN. SEVEN THOUSAND PEOPLE PRESENT—TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT.—The Whigs of Kings County, were fairly aroused last evening, and came forward unitedly to ratify the nominations made at Baltimore by the Whig National Convention. At about 7 o'clock, a crowd of people commenced flocking to the square in front of the City Hotel, the Whig head quarters, and by 8 o'clock the large hall of the Hotel was densely packed. The square in front of the building was also crowded to excess.

At a few minutes before eight o'clock the cannon stationed at Fort Greene and on the Heights announced the commencement of the ceremonies by giving a salute of fifty discharges at each place. At the same time in the square, front of the City Hotel, and during the evening the scene was enlivened by music, rockets and bonfires. The immense mass of human beings were alive with excitement.

The front of the City Hotel was illuminated, and from the flag-staff streamed the American Flag with the names of SCOTT and GRAHAM inscribed thereon. The assemblage inside of the Hall were called to order, and ROLLIN TANNER, Esq., appointed Chairman, who addressed the meeting eloquently.

Mr. CULLOM, of Tennessee, next addressed the meeting. He said it afforded him great pleasure to meet with his brethren of the city of Brooklyn. He has fought with them in the great struggle that is going forward, and has been fighting for the same cause before he attained his majority.

The following were among the resolutions that were read and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Whig party of the city of Brooklyn, will maintain the great political truth promulgated by the Whigs of the country in National Convention assembled; that the Whig party is a party of principles; and while we desire to express our unsying attachment to its noble standard bearers, our motto shall ever be, "Principles not men."

Resolved, That the maintenance of our Federal Union, in spirit as well as form, is of vital importance to every American citizen, to the stability of its institutions, and the perpetuity of the great principles for which our fathers sacrificed their property and their lives. That we will adhere to all the compromises of the Federal Constitution, and that we cordially acquiesce in and will stand by the national and conservative Platform adopted by the late Whig Convention at Baltimore. That the citizens of the Republic owe it, each to the other, now to abandon all sectional strife, and resolve upon a hearty union for the sake of the Union.

MEETING OUTSIDE.

The assemblage in the square was organized at 8 o'clock, by calling THOS. H. REDDING, Esq., to act as Chairman, when addresses were made by THOS. H. REDDING, Esq., Brooklyn; Mr. RICHARDSON, from Oneida County; Mr. ROBINSON, of New-York City; Mr. WATSON, of Illinois; Col. C. J. JACK, Brooklyn, Mr. RAYMOND, of Illinois, and others. The speaking at this point continued until a late hour, and was received by the immense assemblage with most vehement applause. At least 5,00 people were assembled in the square, and as many as 2,000 in the Hall of the building.

LARGE FIRE—LOSS, $21,000—ACCIDENT, &c—At about 6 o'clock on Friday morning, our citizen were aroused by the cry of fire, which proceeded from the extensive Iron Railing Manufactory, at Nos. 105 and 107 Court-street, owned and occupied by George W. Stilwell. Before the flames could be subdued, the Factory building, and all of the outer buildings were destroyed, and the buildings adjoining were more or less injured. The loss thus incurred by Mr. Stillwell in buildings and tools is about $20,000—insured in several Wall-street offices for about $10,000. The loss would have been much greater if the Police and Firemen had not acted with so much promptness in removing the things from the building, by which means nearly one-half of a large lot of valuable patterns were saved; also, books, grates, &c. The building was the largest and one of the handsomest on the street, being three stories high, and occupying a large space front and rear.

On each side were three-story wooden dwelling houses owned by Mr. Whitney, of Williamsburg; the one on the south side was damaged to the extent of about $300; it was occupied by Patrick Kelly, who lost some $500 worth of furniture—insured for $300. The building on the other side was damaged to the extent of about $200, and occupied by Wm. Flannegan, who saved the most of his furniture.

Mr. STILLWELL seems to be peculiarly unfortunate; this being the third time that he has lost his property by fire, and at this time is particularly hard, having some $30,000 worth of work on hand to complete. The fire caught in the foundry room in the rear part of the building, by what agency is not known. A man employed in the pattern room, front part of the building, second story went to work half an hour previous to the alarm. When he entered the shop he saw a smoke in the back room, but supposing that it came from the "ovens," went to his work until aroused by the cracking of the burning timbers.

We regret to state that there was another disturbance among the firemen at this fire, but it was speedily suppressed by the police. Captain Joel Smith, of the First District Police, arrested a member of Engine Company No. 7, named Francis McFadden, for throwing a stone, which hit a man upon the shoulder, glancing off it struck a little boy and girl (children of J. F. Whetmore, Esq., No. 101 Schermerhorn-street,) upon their heads, injuring them severely. Officer Boyd, of the First District Police and Abercrombie, of the Second District, conveyed the children home, when medical assistance was called. The children thus injured were passing on the sidewalk with others, one in a little carriage, and the other walking at the side. McFadden was subsequently taken before Justice King, and fined $25. Another member of Engine Company, No. 7, named Francis Fury, was arrested by officer Elias of the First District Police, for being engaged in the disturbance, and was also taken before Justice King and bound over to keep the peace, for six months, in the sum of $250. The Police deserve much credit for the prompt manner in which they put a stop to the disturbance. A few such examples will drive the few bad men from our Fire Department, who now involve it in trouble. It is for the interest of every good fireman to have every bad man in their midst ousted.

CORRECTION.—We are informed by the Captain of the steamer *Dunkirk* that the paragraph in Thursday's paper, stating that on an excursion on Monday, to Haverstraw, the *Dunkirk* sprung a leak, and that five feet of water was in her cabin, in consequence of which she was detained until Wednesday,—is wholly incorrect. She did not spring a leak at all,—nor was there any water in her cabin, except what came in as the boat heeled over while turning round. The boat was delayed by the weather and tide, and not by this or any other accident. She had two heavily laden barges in tow, and was compelled to move slowly, as both wind and tide were against her. We regret the erroneous statement which was furnished by our reporter.

SACRILEGE.—Almost every day some of the numerous visitors at Greenwood Cemetery, trespass upon the rules of the Cemetery, and upon the sacredness of the spot, by culling a bunch of flowers from that sacred ground. The practice has become so general that we learn that the Superintendent is determined to mete out the full quota of punishment authorized by law, to every person known to be guilty of such acts, without any respect to persons whatever. Acting in this spirit, a few days since a young lady who had been visiting the grounds, attempted to smuggle out a bunch of the most rare flowers, but was discovered and delivered over to the care of Officer Morrill, of the Third District Police, who brought her before Justice King, who very properly punished her for the theft, "as the law directs." A few such examples will deter others from their depredations, and we hope that the course thus marked out will be prosecuted.

NATIONAL GUARDS.—The National Guards, Capt. Sprague, paraded on Thursday, accompanied by the Brooklyn Brass Band.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was found in the East River on Thursday morning, at the foot of Montague-place, by an officer of the First District Police. The Coroner was notified. From the appearance of the body, it must have been in the water some days.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.—*Thursday.*—Before Judge STRONG.—*John Scott* agt. *William Black.*—Cause continued.

Wm. Mackay and Lewis H. Foster, jurors in the above cause, were ordered to pay a fine of $1 each.

John F. Zebley agt. *Wm. H. Starr and Edwin P. Whitmore.*—On reading and filing the stipulation and consent of the attornies for the respective parties to that effect, the case was referred to William Richards, Esq., counsellor of the City of Williamsburg, to hear, try and determine the same, as sole referee, and report them with all convenient speed.

CITY COURT—Before Judge GREENWOOD and Alderman GREEN and EVANS.—*The People* vs. *Scadezzky and Erler—Indictment for conspiracy in depriving George Scherpf of his Wife.*—This case has occupied the attention of the Court for three days, and will not probably be concluded for several days. The particulars of this case have heretofore been published. Alex. McCue, Esq., District Attorney, assisted by N. F. Waring, Esq., are for the People, and Mr. Cochran, and several other gentlemen, for the defence.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR, for Friday, June 25, 1852.—Nos. 63, 64, 4, 6, 23, 37, 38, 42, 55.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

ADDITION TO THE CITY HALL.—It was stated by a member of the Board of Finance, on Wednesday evening, in debate, that the upper story of the proposed addition, extending from the present building to Fourth-st., would be occupied by the Mayor, Controller, Treasurer, Collector, and Attorney; and the lower story would be let for business purposes. The saving of rent and income would pay for the building, it was stated, in five or six years. A width of 40 feet of Park, on South Second-st., is to be left unoccupied.

COURT MARTIAL.—Col. Smith, Commandant of the Thirteenth Regiment, has caused Capt. Masrs of the Washington Guards, to be arraigned before a Court Martial for alleged malicious charges prejudicial to the official and private character of Col. Smith, the charges being embodied in a resolution submitted to the Board of Aldermen. The Court—which consists of Capt. Burnett, of the Fourteenth, Capt. Hoagland, of the Thirteenth, and Capt. Urban of the Seventeenth Regiments, and Judge Advocate, Alexander McCue,—met at the City Hotel, South Seventh-street, on Wednesday evening, and after hearing some testimony adjourned for one week.

☞ A lady residing in Seventh-street near South-sixth, was filling a camphene lamp on Wednesday evening, without extinguishing the blaze of the wick, when the lamp exploded, and she was badly burned on her arms and hands.

NEWS GATHERINGS.—The Whigs of Williamsburg are preparing for a demonstration, ratifying the nominations.

—One of the Peck-slip Ferry masters, named Smith, had an altercation about ferriage with one Robert Clinch, of the Third Ward, who struck Smith a violent blow between the eyes. A warrant was issued by Justice Boswell.

—A volume of smoke from the basement of Mr. Darlington's house in Grand-street, near Fourth, caused by burning shavings near the fire-place, was the origin of the fire alarm at 8 o'clock on Thursday evening.

—The Church of the Ascension on Bushwick-avenue, near the Cross Roads, will be dedicated this morning at 10½ o'clock. The Right Rev. Bishop Chase will officiate.

—An observatory, from which there will be a fine view of about twelve miles, is being constructed on top of the Odeon, now nearly completed, at the corner of Fifth and South-fourth-streets.

—The Ferry-house on the Williamsburg side of the Grand-street Ferry has been undergoing a rebuilding and painting. It is quite an improvement.

—On Thursday night a Mr. Mills, of New-York, had his pocket picked of $20, while listening to a serenade at the foot of Grand-street.

THE SIOUX TREATIES.—The Senate have followed their action on the treaty with the upper band of Sioux by ratifying that entered into with the Med-ay-wa-kantoans and Wah-pay Kootay bands for the acquisition of the lands now held by them in Iowa and Minnesota. The ratification of these treaties opens for settlement a vast region in the Northwest, and one which is regarded by competent judges as unsurpassed in the great desiderata of fertility and salubrity. It embraces large tracts of valuable timber, and an almost unlimited amount of water-power.—*Washington Republic.*

☞ A telegraphic communication announces the death of the Rt. Rev. Christopher Edwards Gadsden, D.D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in South Carolina, at his residence in Charleston, on the 24th inst. The Bishop had been ill for several months, and the intelligence of his decease was not unexpected. He was about seventy years of age. He was consecrated to the office of Bishop in Trinity Church, Boston, on Sunday, June 21, 1840.

The Washington National Monument is languishing for want of means to carry it on. The Board of Managers suggest to clergymen throughout the United States, that as the anniversary of our independence falls on Sunday, they shall each and all take up collections in their churches for this great and patriotic object.

The Postmaster-General has discontinued the following Post-Offices: Macon, Powhattan Co., Virginia; Harrisville, Brunswick Co., Virginia; Kempsville, Princess Anne Co., Virginia; Wesley, Monroe Co., Mississippi.

MARRIED.

At St. Nicholas' Church, Liverpool, J. L. HAGSTAFF, mate of the packet-ship *Liverpool*, to SARAH ANN, only daughter of R. W. Rushmore, Torteth Park. j26-2t*

DIED.

On Friday, after a short but severe illness, CHARLES L. son of the late Dr. George H. Clussman, of Brooklyn, aged 63 years.

His friends and relatives, and those of his son, John A., William H., Charles E., and Lewis H. Clussman, are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 11 Attorney-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 5½ o'clock, precisely.

On Friday evening, SARAH, relict of the late Michael Parker, in the 83d year of her age.

Her friends and friends, also those of her son, John C. Parker, and her son-in-law, Edward Dayton are invited without further notice to attend her funeral, to-morrow, (Sunday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her son, in 83d-st., Yorkville.

At Nice, Italy, on the 23d ult., DAVID GRAHAM, Esq., in his 49th year.

The funeral will take place on Saturday next, 26th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., from the residence of his mother, No 91 West 13th-st. His friends and those of his family, are invited to attend without special invitation. j625-2t*

On Thursday afternoon, June 24, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, HANNAH P., wife of Harman Tremper, in the 49th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Madison-st. M. E. Church, also the members of Empire Lodge, No. 94, and of Damascus Encampment, No 11 I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon, the 27th inst., at 4½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 296 East Broadway. j625-2t*

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 25.

$15,500	U. S. 6s, '67	s3	118¼	25	Penn. Coal Co.		112¼
2,000	do		118¼	50	do		112¼
500	U. S. 5s '53		101	30	do		112
2,000	Pennsylvania 5s		98½	25	Alb. and Sch. R R		109½
3,000	Ohio 6s, '60		107½	50	N. Indiana R R ex d.		113
2,200	City 5s, '70		103½	200	Harlem Railroad	s3	73½
3 800	do		104	200	do		73¼
10,500	Indiana 2½		54½	10	Utica and Sch. Scrip		131
2,000	Erie 1st mtge		116	20	Roch. & Syra. R R		122½
6,000	Erie 2d mtge		107½	100	L. I. Railroad	s30	19½
15,000	Erie Convs. '62		99¾	50	Stonington R R		54½
2,000	Hud. 1st mtge bds.		107½	225	Nor. & Wor. R R		55¼
3,000	do. 2d do		94½	50	do		55¾
100	N. Trust Co		14½	100	do	s90	55¾
3	Ohio Life & Trust Co		10½	25	do		55¾
400	Morris Canal	b3	18½	1,700	Reading Railroad		84½
200	do	b10	18	200	do	s10	84½
450	do	b3	18	100	do	b10	84½
100	do	b10	18½	100	do		84½
45	Florence & Keyport		37	300	do	s10	84½
10	do		36½	200	do	s60	84½
200	Canton Co	s3	79½	325	Hudson River R. R.		68
75	do		79½	50	do		67½
100	do	b60	79½	240	N Y. & N. H. R. R.		113
200	Edgeworth Land Co.		6½	200	Mich. Central R. R.		106
100	N. Jersey Zinc Co	s30	12½	390	do		106½
200	do	b30	12½	150	do	b60	106½
450	do		12½	100	do	b60	106½
100	do	b30	12½	30	Panama R. R. Scrip		116
100	Portsmouth Dry Dock		6½	6	Erie Railroad		83¾
50	Nic. Transit Co	s3	32½	175	do		89½
50	do		32½	100	do	b10	88½
200	Dauphin Coal Co	b30	69½	100	do		88½
50	do	b60	69½				

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Ind. Canal Pref 5s		49½	50	Reading Railroad	s60	84½
100	Morris Canal	s30	18½	100	do	b30	85
60	Penn. Coal Co		111½	100	do	b10	85
40	do		111½	100	do	b3	85
50	New-Jersey Zinc Co	b30	12½	100	do	b60	85½
100	do		12½	100	do		85
500	Stonington R. R.	s3	55	200	do	s90	84½
100	do		54½	200	do	b15	84½
50	do		54½	200	do	b15	85
100	Mich. Central R. R.		106½	100	do		84½
25	do		106½	200	do		85

FRIDAY, June 25—6 P. M.

The COLLINS packet to-morrow will take out about half a million of dollars in gold and silver. The engagements up to 3 o'clock this afternoon, were $435,000. The shipment causes little or no remark. Allowing even a million of dollars for the British steamer on Wednesday, the month's export will not exceed four or four and quarter millions, against six and a half millions in June, 1851. Exchange was not in large demand at the extreme rates. The sales made were chiefly at 110¾, and bills were left over at this figure. The standard Bankers made settlements and drew bills to a partial extent at 110¼. Francs were dull at 5.17½@5.16¼. Money without the slightest variation.

On the Stock Exchange there was a very large business in the shares of the Reading Railroad. The rates advanced to 85 ℔ cent., and in Philadelphia to 85¼. The old buyers appear to be increasing their stock. A division of profits in July is again discussed, and whether determined on or not, the probability is, that a state of things in the business of the Co., will be shown fully equal to 20 ℔ cent. in January, including the distribution of 4 years sinking fund, which alone is 12½ per cent. The Hudson stock also advanced and sold at 68¼. The bears have now the worst of this contest. The Road, though doing a moderate business, is backed by able brokers, and the stock kept out of the Street, so that the time contracts maturing have to be met by sellers, at a difference of 6 or 8 per cent. Michigan Central, too, took a new start yesterday afternoon, which was kept up to-day, and good buyers appeared as high as 106¼@106¾. Erie was something weaker in the forenoon, but closed at yesterday's rate, 88¾. Dauphin improved to 69½ on buyers option. Stonington sold largely at 55, with a better feeling. Harlem was lightly dealt in, and rates lower. New-York and New-Haven up to 113, and Rochester to 122½. Ohio Trust was wanted at 10⅞@10¾. For Panama the bids were strong and no stock offered below 120. Canton was in better demand. The Baltimore move against this stock is generally understood, and deemed neither very creditable to the party concerned, nor flattering to their chances of depressing the market. The small stocks were generally weaker at the early Board; the Florence and Keyport Company an exception. One party sold 1000 shares Morris cash stock down to 18½@18, after which the stock recovered to 18¾, with seller's privilege to deliver in 30 days.

The Foreign mails were not received till after the close of business. Nothing was positively known of the operations in Railway Bonds in London, but the impression was out that the Illinois Central has made good progress, and that further sales of Erie Convertibles have probably taken place. The business in Bonds at the Board was to the extent of $70,000, at full prices, except for Pennsylvania 5s, which sold down to 99½.

The July interest on the California 7s, made payable in New-York, has been provided for with WINSLOW LANIER & Co. The Bellefontaine Railroad Co. have also made interest provision with the same House.

The Canal receipts of Flour this season are 198 815 bbls. behind 1851; of Wheat there is an increase of 496,654 bushels. Reducing the Wheat to Flour, the net decrease in the two is equal to 99,484 bbls. Indian Corn has fallen off one-third; say 1,636,600 against 2,570,000 bushels.

The general markets are not very flattering to-day. The sales of Cotton, 900 bales, were at steady figures. Flour is again below $4, ordinary brands selling at $3 93½@$4 00. Indian Corn is also lower, with large sales of unmerchantable, at 52@53c.; mixed, 59½@61c.; and yellow, 61½@62c. Provisions are less active, from the high pretension of holders. In regard to the Cotton crop, present and prospective, Messrs. T. J. STEWART & Co., Brokers, say, in their Circular, prepared for the *Baltic*, sailing to-morrow:

"The excess of receipts of this crop over the preceding, are in nowise diminished, but rather increased, since our last report. This fact does not affect in any way the course of prices, as the final issue of it, about 3,000,000 bales, appears for the past two months to have become a fixture in the public mind. The interior of the country is drained of its supplies to a greater extent than usual, no indisposition to send them forth having prevailed at any time, where natural obstacles did not exist. The weather for the growing crop appears to be of a very favorable character, and, from the entire absence of the usual complaints, we should judge it is doing well."

The circulars and papers just to hand from the *Niagara* at Boston, substantially confirm the market figures by Telegraph. Mr. MCHENRY'S Circular quotes Bacon 1s. dearer, Beef and Pork scarce and buoyant at very extreme prices; Cheese dull; Lard 53@54s. No change in Oils; Rice in more request; more activity in Flour at the trifling decline last advised, and also in Wheat; Indian Corn in large demand, but freely supplied from ship. Of Cotton the same authority remarks:

COTTON.—A regular and steady but not a very animated demand has prevailed all the week, particularly since the *Atlantic's* arrival, and prices of American are about ¼d. ℔ lb dearer; "Fair" Boweds, from their previous comparative cheapness and scarceness, have commanded nearly ¼d. ℔ lb advance. In Manchester a healthy business is doing.

Stock this day....524,401 bags—of which 462,511 are American.
Stock last year....686,164 bags—of which 581,009 are American.

Sales this week 69,010 bags, including 58,690 American—23,740 bags being on Speculation, and 12,060 bags to exporters.

The quotations for American Stocks are substantially the same as by the last packet. Virginia Sixes are quoted as high as 98½, with the July coupon off; and Kentucky and Tennessee Sixes at 97½, ex coupon; Reading Sixes, '60, 81, ex coupon; Erie Convertibles, 90¾; Ohio Central, 90; Pennsylvania Fives, 89; United States Sixes, '67–8, 105¼. British Consols are quoted 100¾. Silver, in bar, five shillings the oz.; Dollars, 4s. 10½d., and wanted for shipment to India.

The extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Fairmount, 127 miles beyond Cumberland, has been celebrated.

The imports of Foreign Dry Goods this week is $1,111,836, as follows:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSE.	
	Packages.	*Value.*	*Packages.*	*Value.*
Woolens	755	$21,109	93	$35,871
Cottons	710	156,457	135	18,356
Silk	589	491,962	178	30,083
Flax	579	121,630	24	3,893
Miscellaneous	106	31,765	19	6,709
	2,739	$1,016,923	529	$94,913
		$94,913		
Total		$1,111,836		

The amount withdrawn from warehouse is $47,292.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, June 25—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are steadily inquired for at former prices. The sales reach 150 bbls; Pots $4 81¼, and Pearls $5 50 ℔ 100 ℔.

COTTON—Is inactive, yet unchanged. Operators are holding off for the *Niagara's* mail. 900 bales were purchased to-day at previous figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There is no positive variation to notice in the market for State and Western. The supply of all kinds is ample and freely offered at quoted prices, while the local demand is moderate, and that for the East more active, but for shipment very limited within our range. European freights are still scarce and high, but coasting vessels are more numerous and their charges more reasonable. The business consists of 11,500 bbls: Sour at $3 31½@3 50; superfine No. 2 at $3 37½@3 56¼; ordinary to strait State and mixed to fair Western at $3 62½@$4 06¼; choice State and favorite Ohio at $4 06¼@$4 18¾; fancy Indiana and Michigan at $4 06¼@$4 18¾; fancy Ohio at $4 31¼@$4 62½; fancy Genesee at $4 50@$4 75; extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 75@$5 25, and extra Genesee at $5@$5 75. Canadian is in better request at previous rates. 3,000 bbls superfine were purchased at $4@$4 06¼ ℔ bbl, in bond. Southern chiefly favors buyers. The stock is on the increase, and more than enough of the home trade, from whom alone the existing demand proceeds. The sales embrace 1,000 bbls, mixed to favorite ordinary Alexandria, Baltimore, Columbia, Fredericksburg Country and Georgetown at $4 37½@$4 56¼. Rye Flour is selling in small parcels, at $3 12½@$3 18¾. Corn Meal is a little more active and full prices. The transactions amount to 500 bbls; Jersey at $3 12½@$3 18¾, and Brandywine at $3 50.

GRAIN—Wheat is abundant and inanimate, though factors seem more anxious to realize and the demand is pretty brisk. 2 500 bushels, good mixed Ohio brought $1. Rye is in request at steady rates—3,000 bushels having been sold at 82c. Sticks Oats are selling at 44c.@45½c ℔ bushel. Corn tends downwards—the supply being large, and inquiry moderate. There is much unsound on the market. The sales include 28,000 bushels, unmerchantable at 52c @58c.; mixed Western at 59½c @61c., and round yellow at 61½c.@62c.

PROVISIONS—Pork is scarcely so brisk. The enhanced claims of factors on the limited lots now on sale of 300 bbls Prime at $16 87½@$17, and Mess at $19@$19 25. Prime Meats are in good demand, and sales have been made of 250 pkgs, Shoulders at 7¾c.@8¼c., and Hams at 9c.@9½c. Lard is actively sought after and rules very firm, with sales of 300 bbls, No 2 at 10½c., and Prime at 10¾.@10¾c. Beef is buoyant and uniform, with sales for the day of 1,000 bbls., Prime at $7@$8 25, and Mess at $11 50@$15. Prime Mess is held at $20 ℔ tierce, and Beef Hams at $16 50@$16 75 ℔ 220 lbs. None sold. Butter or Cheese have not varied.

WHISKY—Is less freely offered and in better demand, with sales of 400 bbls., Ohio at 20½c.@20¾c., and Prison at 21½c ℔ gallon, cash.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were light but steady. To Liverpool, 200 to 300 bales Cotton were engaged at 5-32d @ 3-16d., including compressed and uncompressed. 700@800 bbls Flour were engaged 1d. Grain was taken at 4½d. To London, 5,000 bush. Wheat, (not bef re reported,) were taken at 6d., baggec by the vessel, and Flour was at 1s. 9d., and Naval Stores at 2s. There was no change to notice in rates to other ports.

WOOL MARKETS—The sales of pulled and fleece Wool in this market during the past week, have been generally in moderate quantities, to manufacturers for their immediate wants. The clip is now about the 10c ℔ lb. below last year's prices. This would allow the Wool to be sold at recent rates. In some cases manufacturers have unwisely sent their agents into the country and offered higher prices, which has created excitement and an advance. Prudent buyers have withdrawn till these new hands get their supply, when the regular purchasers will be prepared to take the bulk of the clip at reasonable rates.

PRICES OF DOMESTIC, SIX MOS. CREDIT.

Prime Saxony fleece	44@46	Com. and ¾ do	29@30
Full blood do	37@40	Extra pulled	45@46
¾ do do	35@36	Super. do	32@40
½ do do	32@33	No. 1 do	25@30

(Boston Courier.

WOOL—The receipts of Wool to-day were pretty heavy, getting up probably to 5,000 lb. Several of the lots which were in to-day were very firm, and some of the clips very large. One clip of fine extra weighed about 1,000 lb, and sold for 36c., and several others about 1,000 to 1,500 lbs. The commoner kinds ranged from 25c. up to 30c @31c. From the country we hear that the excitement which attended the opening of the Wool season is a good deal calmed down, and though buyers are plenty, yet prices are moderate, and do not range above those of the city market.—*Detroit Adv.*

At Lockport, (N. Y.) on the 21st, the *Courier* says, the Wool trade is fairly opened. About 15,000 lbs. have been sold in this market the past week. Prices range from 20c @ 33c., according to quality. Few lots of extra quality have brought 34c., and one lot superior was sold at 34½c. At Rochester, the disposition to hold back the clip is still avinced by the small amount offered for sale is small. Very little of the finer sorts have come in; we quote from 22c @34c. for all qualities except the choicest fine lots, which will bring a little more. Not much competition among buyers, and market quiet. The Batavia *Advocate* of the 21st says: Owing to the lateness of the season, but little Wool has been brought to market. Prices open quite low—from 25c @35c.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Friday First Board*—$6,000 Texas Register Notes, 38½; $300 Lehigh Mortgage 6s, 98; $1,000 Pittsburg 6s '69, 94; $400 City 5s, '72, C & P, 92; $2,000 Reading 6s, '70, 88¾; 50 Morris Canal, 18¾; 200 do., 18½; 150 do., b5wn, 81½; 700 do, b5, 81½; 50 Reading Railroad, 47½; 200 do., b5, 42¾; 30 Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, 105¼; 100 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44¾.

Between Boards—$1,300 Pennsylvania 5s, 99; $1,300 do., 4 Certificates, 99; $5,000 do, b5 and int., 99¼; 100 Morris Canal, s5wn, 18¾; 150 do., b5, 18¾; 50 Reading Railroad, 42¾.

Second Board—$3,000 Tioga Railroad Bonds, 7 p. c., 85¾; $1,000 Pittsburg 6s, '70, 94; 150 Long Island, 9¾; 50 do., b5wn 9¾; 55 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44¾; 25 Morris Canal, 18¾; 100 do., 5bwn, 18¾; 100 do., b5, 18¾; 23 Lehigh Navigation, 44¾; 1 Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, 105¾; 100 North America Coal, 11¾; 7 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, 91¾; 5 Mechanics' Bank, 30¾; 73 Girard Bank, 85¼.

After Board—100 Long Island, 9¾; 200 Reading Railroad, 85.42¾; 100 United States Bank, 38.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '88, 118¾@119; United States 6s, '67, 118¾@119; Pennsylvania 5s, 90@99¾; Reading Railroad, 42¾@42¾; Reading Bonds, '70, 85¼@88¾; Reading Mortgage 6s, '60, 95@95½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44¾@44¾; Morris Canal, 18¾@18¾; Schuylkill Navigation, interest on, 59@59½; Long Island Railroad, 9¼@9¾; Vicksburg Railroad, 14¼@15; Girard Bank, 12¾@13; United States Bank, 38@38¼; Union Canal, 11¼@11¾.

Passengers Arrived.

In packet-bark Cornelia, from Havana—J. Jemeson, C. W. Morgan, Edward Brown, John Staples, Eli R. Parker, J. Griffiths, H Small, Thomas D. Eager, Jose Valoret, S. S. Mariam, Miss Almira King, all of the United States, S. Brite, D. Alvores, J. Morta, F. Gillum, F. G. Yorclau, D. Sariol, N. Kruger, Dr. Martinez, lady and 3 children.

In bark Edward, from Apalachicola—Thomas Lyon, George Redgate, Charles Dillon, Peter Montgomery, John Murphy, R. Harmon, C. Lawson, lady and child, Mary Conner—10 in the steerage.

In bark Hecla, from Matanzas—Messrs. Springer, Hooper and Da Lamar.

In brig Capt. John, from Sagua la Grande—Capt. John Upton, late of bark Lucinda Maria, lost near Sagua, James McLean, Wm. B. Smith, C. H. Upton.

MINIATURE ALMANAC....THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises.... 4 32|Sets..... 7 33|MOON—Sets..... 0 58
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.... 1 53|Gov. Island.... 2 43|Hell Gate.... 3 24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK... FRIDAY, JUNE 25.

Cleared.

U. S. M. steamship Baltic, Comstock, Liverpool, E. K. Collins & Co.
Ship Melicete, (Br.) Jones, Quebec, Logan & Collins.
Ship Norma, Brown, Havana, Moses Taylor & Co.
Ship New-Hampshire, Chase, Antwerp, Zoega & Co.
Ship Roscius, Maloy, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston &Co.
Bark Copernicus, (Brem.) Wyman, Rodewald Bros.
Bark John Heimann, (Ham.) Dieckmann, Hamburg, W. Von Lehpt & Co.
Bark Louisa, (Russ.) Wyman, St. Andrews, N. S., Funcke & Meincke.
Bark Lycurgus, (Sic.) Corte, Marseilles, Chamberlain, Robinson & Co.
Bark Emigrant, (Br.) Price, Quebec, A. Leary.
Bark Mersey, Armstrong, St. John, N. B., J. S. Whitney & Co.
Bark Montezuma, Downey, Demerara, S. Tuttle.
Bark Julia Heyne, (Prus.) Knoop, Richardson, J. Kershaw.
Bark Catharine, Watts, Oporto, J. W. Elwell & Co.
Brig Empire, Newman, Charleston, Dunham & Dimon.
Brig Osprey, (Dan.) Peterson, Buenos Ayres, W. W. De Forest.
Brig H. P. Cushing, Lancaster, Philadelphia, H. D. Brookman.
Brig Xenophen, York, Portland, Sandy & Sandford.
Brig Helen Maria, Price, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.
Schr. R. P. Brown, Baker, Wilmington, master.
Schr Elm City, Frisbee, New-Haven, master.
Schr Alethea, Wedmore, Harbor Island, C. Ackerly.
Schr. Wm. Duke, Vosder, Kingston, Jam., Winslow & Lawrence.
Schr. Elizabeth, (Br.) Moore, Antigua, R. N. Goff.
Schr. Neeca, (Br.) Simms, Nassau, E. Herr.
Schr. Sarah Perry, New-Bedford, master.
Schr. London, (Br.) Crow, St. John, N. B., J. W. Burnham.
Schr. Hester, West, New-Haven, Dunham & Dimon.
Schr. Eleanor, Gordon, Kingston, H. Underwood.
Schr. Mary A. Rowland, Rayner, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.
Schr. Arctic, Saunders, Abaco, C. Ackerly.
Schr. R. H. Moulton, Taylor, Philadelphia, H.D. Brookman.
Schr. Louisa, Chase, Boston, S. W. Lewis.
Schr. Margaret Eleanor, (Br.) Corbet, Parsboro, N. S., W. A. Walker.
Sloop Laura, Ray, Wareham, master.
Steamboat Penobscot, Whitecan, Philadelphia, N. Sanford.
Barge Falcon, Dougherty, Baltimore, W. H. Thompson.

Arrived.

Steamer James Adger, Dickinson, Charleston, 54 hours, mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

U. S. steamship Independence, Com. Morgan, Leghorn via Gibraltar, May 14.

Ship Jane D. Cooper, (of Boston,) Comper, Havre, 27 ds., mdse. and 191 passengers.

Ship Charles Holmes, (of Thomaston,) Crocker, Havre, 25 ds., in ballast and 333 passengers to master.

Ship Oswego, Williams, New-Orleans, 21 ds., mdse. and 12 passengers to Frost & Hicks.

Packet-bark Cornelia, Ward, Havana, 10 ds., sugar, &c., to Moses Taylor & Co. Sailed in co. with ship Frances, and brig Eliza Jane, for New-York.

Bark Hecla, Souper, Matanzas, 14 ds., molasses to R. C. Read.

Bark Edward, Peterson, Apalachicola, 12 ds., cotton to Ralph Post.

Bark Charlotte Harrison, (Br.) McIntyre, Greenock, 35 ds., mdse. and 218 passengers to James Lee & Co.

Brig Rapid, Crowell, Curacoa via St. Jago de Cuba, June 19, sugar to Boonen, Graves & Co.

Brig Live Oak, (of Darien,) Sawyer, Darien, 7 ds., lumber to S. H. Rockenbush.

Brig Arcturus, (of Newburyport,) Katon, Ponce, P. R., June 10, sugar to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Capt. John, Cousins, Sagua la Grande, June 10, sugar and molasses to Nesmith & Sons.

Brig Julia E. Arey, (of Orrington,) Atey, Darien, 8 days, yellow pine to order.

Schr. Ceresco, Lord, Kingston, N. Y., for Boston.
Schr. Byzanthium, Cottrell, Kingston, N. Y., for Boston.
Schr. Tamoree, Adams, Kingston, N. Y., for Newburyport.
Schr. Edward, Sproul, Kingston, N. Y., for Franklin, Me.
Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Portland, Ct., stone
Schr. John Wright, Portland, Ct., stone.
Sloop Amelia, Portland, Ct., stone.

WIND—During the day N.W., strong.

Sailed—Ship Defiance, McCarran, San Francisco, and others.

Memoranda.

The ships Kate Swanton, from New-York for New-Orleans, dismasted, Naples, (of Bath,) from New-Orleans, and bark Mary Morris, from Glasgow, reported in yesterday morning's paper, are

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

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THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every Saturday morning, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

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New-York Daily Times.

VOL. I....NO. 243. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1852. PRICE ONE CENT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Second Ward SCOTT AND GRAHAM ASSOCIATION.**—A meeting of this Association will be held at Woodworth's, No. 12 Dutch-st., THIS (Monday) EVENING, June 28, at 8 o'clock. The roll will be open for the admission of members.

JAMES GALLAGHER, Chairman pro tem.
SOLOMON KING, Secretary pro tem.

☞ **Thirteenth Ward.**—SCOTT and GRAHAM REGULATORS will meet at the Hermitage, on MONDAY, 28th inst. By order of L. F. PIERCE, Secretary.

☞ **Fifteenth Ward for Scott and Graham.**—At a meeting of the Whigs of the Fifteenth Ward, held at Constitution Hall, on SATURDAY EVENING, June 26, for the purpose of forming a Club, as well as to respond to the nominations of the Baltimore Convention, great unanimity prevailed, no difference of opinion being manifested among the many there assembled. A Retiring Committee having been appointed to present before the Club suitable names for officers, and a proper name for the Association, the following were submitted and unanimously adopted:

For President,
FREDERICK A CONKLING.
For Vice-Presidents.
Samuel B. Romaine, Jr., Samuel L. Griswold,
Isaac M. Phyfe, Samuel M. Phillips.
For Secretaries.
John F. Hone, Thomas C. Acton.
For Finance Committee.
James W. Underhill, Ogden Hoffman,
Henry E. Davies, Charles A. Dana.

The Association to be designated as THE FIFTEENTH WARD SCOTT AND GRAHAM CLUB.

After a free interchange of opinion, all tending to the same result, viz: the judicious choice of the Convention, and a determined resolution to use every proper exertion for the success of the ticket, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we hail with pride, the nomination of WINFIELD SCOTT for the Presidency, and that we find in his long and illustrious career, both as a Statesman and Soldier, his stainless character as a man, his attachment and fidelity to the Constitution, no less than his broad and democratic sympathies—the highest claims to the gratitude and esteem of his countrymen.

Resolved, That we recognize in WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, a standard-bearer who is every way worthy our confidence and affection—one of the *Old Guard*—who has stood by the Eagles in the darkest hours of our history as a Party, and who has not shrunk from duty when the camp fires burnt low, any more than when the clarion notes of victory rung forth.

Resolved, That, burying all regrets at the failure of other beloved candidates to secure the nomination of the Presidency, we henceforth pledge to each other, and to our brethren throughout the *Union* every honorable effort for the success of our candidates, and with SCOTT and GRAHAM for our leaders, we will advance to the contest in the full confidence of triumph.

Resolved, That we cordially approve the resolutions which were adopted by the late Whig National Convention at Baltimore.

☞ **Third Manhattan Building Association.**—The Fourth Monthly Meeting of this Association will be held at Masonic Temple, No. 430 Broome-st., THIS (Monday) EVENING, June 28, at 8 o'clock, when Shares will be offered for redemption, and the books will be open for the reception of new members. All who wish to join a Building Association, can do so at this meeting, or at the Secretary's office, No. 61 Chambers-st., where all necessary information can be obtained. JAMES S. LIBBY, President.
DAVIS COLLAMORE, Vice-President.
JAMES W. WESTON, Secretary, office No. 61 Chambers-st.

☞ **Mamaroneck Homestead Association** will meet at No. 274 Grand-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, July 1. Election of Officers will also take place. Members are requested to attend this meeting, as important business is on hand. The deeds can be procured of T. D. SMITH, Esq., Military Hall, Bowery, or at the meeting, as above. A handsome Summer Residence for sale or to let, on the homestead above named.
NELSON SPRATT, Recording Secretary.

☞ **The Regular Monthly Meeting** of the CITIZENS' MUTUAL LOAN and ACCOMODATING FUND ASSOCIATION, will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, July 1. Shares will be offered for redemption. Members are requested to call at the office and pay their dues previous to the night of meeting. S. DRAPER, President.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Vice-President.
J. F. KENDALL, Secretary.

☞ **A Special Meeting** of the NEW YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY will take place at the Stuyvesant Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, June 28, at 8 o'clock.
SHEPHERD KNAPP, President.
GEO WM. CURTIS, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company.**—Capital Stock $200,000. Shares $100 each.
FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, President.
THOS. E. HASTINGS, Secretary.
Office of Sale and Transfer of Stock, No. 66 Beaver-st. New-York.

JERSEY CITY.

NOMINATION OF ALDERMEN.—On Saturday evening last, nominations were made by the Whigs for Aldermen in the different Wards, for the election on Tuesday next, as follows,

First Ward—The meeting was held at the Hudson House. The nominations were James Narine, re-nominated; William Chilvers, in place of Frederick B. Betts, Walter Rutherford in place of Geo. S. Gardner, and Isaac J. Vanderbeck in place of Alexander H. Wallis, (Democrat.)

Second Ward—Meeting at Washington Hall. Joseph G. Edge, Alexander Wilson, and Stephen D. Harrison were re-nominated; and J. C. Brantigan was nominated in place of John H. Lyon, who is of the Brokaw party.

Third Ward—Meeting at the School House in Mercer-street. Joseph Kissam, Robert M'Laughlin and B. W. Ryder, Whigs, in place of Messrs. C. Van Voorst, Brokaw and Ford. John Low, (Dem.) in place of E. W. Kingsland, of the Brokaw party.

Fourth Ward—Meeting at Union Hall. J. D. Miller and C. V. Traphagen, Whigs, and R. R. Rappleyea and Henry Barrow, Democrats, all re-nominated.

The only nomination that we can learn of, by those known as the Brokaw men, was that of Peter D. Vroom, Democrat, in the First Ward, to oppose William Narine. The meeting was held at the Thatched Cottage.

LONG ISLAND ITEMS.

TORNADO.—During the thunder storm last Tuesday, on the lower part of Long Island, a tornado passed over, accompanied by a severe hail storm. So great was the force with which the hail came, that indentations were made upon the shingles on the roofs of houses, which were discernable at some distance. In the vicinity of Bridgehampton considerable damage was done to the crops.

HEALTH OF LONG ISLAND.—In the village of Hempstead, Queens County, Long Island, there are seven persons whose aggregate ages amount to 592 years. The oldest is the Rev. Z. Green, who is in the enjoyment of excellent enjoyment of health—a sister of his is 91 years old.

MILITARY.—A new military company, called the "Suffolk Guards," has been organized at Patchoque, Long Island, and paraded for the first time on Friday last, 25th inst., under the command of Lieut. John S. Havens. They wear the new State uniform.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The first Article of the Constitution, adopted by the Teachers' Association, lately formed in Suffolk County, Long Island, reads as follows: "This organization shall be called the Suffolk County Teachers' Association; having for its object the improvement of its members in the theory and practice of teaching, the elevation of the Teachers' profession, and the advancement of educational science." Now let us hear from Queens County. Don't be behind your neighbors

☞ The falling off in the numbers of Medical Students in the three Colleges in this City, last Winter, was very large—being a total of 441, against 637 the previous season.

	1850-51.	1851-52.
University	437	197
Crosby	180	227
Medical	14	17
	637	441

NAVAL.—The U. S. Surveying steamer *Walker*, Lieut. Commanding, B. F. SANDS, arrived yesterday from Key West, via Norfolk. The following is a list of her officers: Lieut, C. M. Morris; Acting Quarter-Master, W. W. Roberts; Passed Assistant Surgeon, W. S. Bishop; Passed Midshipmen, J. B. McCauley, W. L. Powell, S. S. Bassett; Acting Chief Engineer, R. H. Long; Assistant Engineers, R. C. Potts, G. F. Barton, C. F. Park.

TELEGRAPHIC CONTRACTS.—By private letters received per *Atlantic*, we learn that F. N. GISBORNE, Esq., the Agent of the Newfoundland Electric Telegraph Company, has contracted in England for the land wire through Newfoundland upon very favorable terms. Mr. GISBORNE has also entered into contract for the submarine line connecting Newfoundland with Nova Scotia, upon terms much less than estimated.

Messrs. NEWALL & Co., of London, the contractors for the Newfoundland submarine line, have also entered into contract to lay down a line from the Hague to Harwick, a distance of 135 miles, and are now negotiating with the French Government for a submarine line from France to Algiers, a distance of some 400 miles.

Scott and Graham in Vermont.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Wednesday, June 23, 1852.

Cheered by the result of the Whig National Convention, the Green Mountain Boys at Montpelier are discoursing martial music in a Whig salute of one hundred guns, from the mouth of a cannon taken from the enemy at the battle of Bennington, in honor of the nomination, and in commemoration of the services of one of the most distinguished heroes of all our wars, since the war of the Revolution. "The star that never sets" shines with unwonted brightness at the nomination of SCOTT and GRAHAM.

THE NOMINATION IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—The intelligence of SCOTT'S nomination threw the town of Nashua into a perfect blaze of enthusiasm. The letter says: "The utmost excitement prevailed the whole of the afternoon. Flags were run up, and were received with prolonged and deafening hurrahs by the crowds in the streets. People from the adjoining towns as they passed the waving flags paused to give three cheers for SCOTT and victory! The excitement continued to increase until evening. Main-street was, for about half a mile, literally crowded. Gen. SCOTT will, from present appearances, *carry New-Hampshire beyond a doubt!*

New-York Daily Times.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

THE QUEEN AGAINST THE CATHOLICS.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

OVERLAND MAIL FROM INDIA.

COTTON—MONEY—GRAIN, &c.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Atlantic*, CAPT. WEST, arrived at this port at 1 o'clock on Saturday, in ten days from Liverpool. Her dates are to 11 A. M. on Wednesday, June 16. We are indebted to the purser, Mr. J. W. RODGERS, for ample files of London, Liverpool, and provincial papers.

The British Mail steamship *Africa* arrived in the Mersey on Saturday night, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock.

The Indian and Brazilian mails have arrived in England. Dates from Rio Janeiro to May 18.

ENGLAND.

The following appears in the Liverpool papers of 16th, telegraphed from the *London Gazette*, (official paper,) of the day previous:

A PROCLAMATION.

VICTORIA R.: *Whereas*, By the act of Parliament passed in the tenth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George IV, for the relief of his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, it is enacted that no Roman Catholic ecclesiastic, nor any member of any of the religious orders, communities, or societies of the Church of Rome, bound by monastic or religious vows, should exercise any of the rites or ceremonies of the Roman Catholic religion, or wear the habits of his order, save within the usual places of worship of the Roman Catholic religion, or in private houses; and, whereas, it has been represented to us that Roman Catholic ecclesiastics, wearing the habits of their orders, have exercised the rites and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic religion in highways and places of public resort, with many persons in ceremonial dresses bearing banners and objects, or symbols of worship in procession, to the great scandal and annoyance of large numbers of our people, and to the manifest danger of the public peace; and, whereas, it has been represented to us that such violation of the laws has been committed near places of public worship during the time of divine service, and in such a manner as to disturb the congregations assembled therein, we have therefore thought it our bounden duty, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our royal proclamation, solemnly warning all those whom it may concern, that while we are resolved to protect our Roman Catholic subjects in the undisturbed enjoyment of their legal rights and religious freedom—we are determined to repress the commission of all such offences as aforesaid, whereby the offenders may draw upon themselves the punishments attending the violation of the laws and the peace and security of our dominions may be endangered. Given at our Court, at Buckingham Palace, this 15th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1852, in the 15th year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The Earl of MALMESBURY announced in the House of Lords on Monday that the Government had determined to suspend for the present the bill for the extradition of French criminals. This measure excited much indignation among the public, who looked on it not unnaturally, as a means to give the French police power over political refugees.

The House of Commons was occupied on Monday night in discussing the case of MATHER, the British subject, who was cut down by an Austrian officer in Florence. Lord JOHN RUSSELL characterized the vacillating conduct of Government in this affair as tending only to ridicule and contempt,—and made it the occasion of a smart attack on the Ministry for their indecisive policy generally. Lord PALMERSTON also commented in severe terms on the conduct of the Administration, and referred in strong language to the lamentable misgovernment of Italy. They were replied to by D'ISRAELI and some of the lesser lights, after which the subject was allowed to drop.

The House adjourned without continuing the threatened debate on Maynooth

On Tuesday the Militia bill was read a second time in the House of Lords. The Commons held some desultory debating on the Maynooth Grant, and other kindred subjects. The case of Revs. WINGATE SMITH and EDWARDS, who were expelled from Austria last January, was brought before the House, but set aside by the House being counted out.

The *Nautical Standard* states that the Hudson's Bay Company intends again to send Dr. RAE on an exploring and surveying expedition to the Arctic regions, with instructions to prosecute the search for Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, in the regions he may visit.

The Earl of DERBY stated to a deputation of farmers, headed by the Duke of RICHMOND, that the claim of Peru to the Lobos Islands is undisputed by England; nay, that it has been acknowledged for eighteen years. This statement is regarded as singular, after the statements of other members of the Ministry that the islands in question belonged neither to England nor Peru.

A motion on the part of CATHERINE HAYES *vs.* J. F. BEALE, J. CHAPMAN, J. H. WARDWELL, and —— ANTHONY, was heard in the Court of Vice-Chancery this week. The object of this motion was to procure an injunction exempting from arrest £3,000 belonging to Miss HAYES, and now in the Union Bank of London, and to have the amount paid into Court, until the result of the legal proceedings between the parties now pending in the American Courts shall be known. Injunction *refused*.

The *Fifeshire Journal* says that Sir DAVID BREWSTER has demonstrated that the immense diamond which figured in the Exhibition is *not* the genuine Koh-i-noor, but a very fine diamond, nevertheless, and the one that SHAH SOOJAH gave up to the British as the real "Mountain of Light."

The Illinois Loan.

[*From the London Daily News, June 14.*]

Arrangements are understood to have been made, as already intimated by us, for the introduction of several United States Railway schemes into this market, and consequently the reception of the Illinois Central line is regarded with the more interest. This loan, however, has excited very little notice on the Stock Exchange, the amount required being comparatively small. There are associations connected with the name of the State from which the company receives its concessions and privileges, peculiarly adverse to a favorable consideration of the loan in the London market. Illinois is notoriously a defaulter to a large amount on the loans previously contracted by her; her debt is now swelled by the accumulated arrears of interest to nearly three millions and a half sterling; and, though her Legislature has for some time past shown a disposition to do its best to retrieve the depressed credit of the State, it may not be unadvisable to recall to recollection that the English bondholders will possess no more control over the decision of this Legislature than did the bondholders of Mississippi or any other repudiating State of the Union. Attention may also be usefully directed to the extraordinary rapidity with which railway projects are being now concocted at New-York and in the other great money marts of the Republic, and which threatens at a future period, unless caution be exercised, to be attended with very disastrous results. Already the voice of warning is raised by wary mercantile correspondents, even, it may be said, before the movement has reached such a height as to inspire any serious anxiety. In the present instance the amount sought to be raised is only a million sterling, but other schemes of a similar character will assuredly follow; and although little fear can be entertained of our capitalists biting with inordinate avidity at the apparently tempting inducements held out by these American railway projects, after our late disastrous experience of the evils of overtaxing the capabilities of the market in this way, perhaps a word of caution may not be altogether out of place.

IRELAND.

The National Exhibition at Cork attracts great numbers of visitors. On Thursday, the Inaugural Banquet was attended by the Lord Lieutenant, and on Friday evening, the opening ceremonies were brought to a close by a grand ball, at which the Viceroy and twelve twelve hundred guests were present.

The Catholic Defence Association are busying themselves in preparing for the approaching election. They have just issued a lengthy address to the Roman Catholic electors, calling on them to set aside party interests and support those candidates only who will vote for repeal of the Ecclesiastical Titles Acts, the abolition of the secular colleges, and other ameliorations demanded by their creed.

FRANCE.

The French papers are extremely dull. Government has submitted to the Legislature bills imposing a sumptuary tax on carriages, horses, and dogs, and on the manufacture of paper, and card boards, of all kinds. The carriage tax will vary from 15 to 120 francs, with an additional tax of 50 francs on armorial bearings. The tariff on dogs is 5 francs. Credits have also been asked for completion of the tomb of NAPOLEON; another for a monument to M. AFFRE, Archbishop of Paris, accidentally shot in the insurrection of June; and lastly, a credit of 300,000 francs, destined to afford pensions to the servants of LOUIS PHILIPPE.

Standards were presented by Gen. GEMEAU to the French troops in Rome, on the 2d inst.

The arguments in the ORLEANS confiscation case, set down for Friday before the Council of State, was adjourned till Tuesday. (yesterday.)

Government has decided to withdraw the allowance granted during the past twenty-two years to Polish Refugees in France.

The procession of *Corpus Christi* took place on Sunday. At Paris, the ceremony was conducted with much magnificence.

Some other public functionaries have refused the oaths, —among them M. COURGEON, Professor of History at the College of Bordeaux. The *Toulonnais* says that but one naval officer has refused to swear allegiance.

The Orleanist "fusion" is still talked of mysteriously.

The following not very explicit dispatch is received from Paris: "The Havre and New-York Packet Company of DOLLFUS and CUSIN LEGENDRE, which has signed a treaty of alliance with the American Company of the *Franklin* and *Humboldt*, were received by the President yesterday," (Sunday.)

SWITZERLAND.

The Neufchatel question becomes more complicated. On the 7th inst. the Federal Flag of Switzerland was brought from Basle to the City of Neufchatel, and set up in the Centre of a square formed by officers of the Canton. The Major of the Neufchatel Rifle corps then addressed the officers, calling on them to be true to that flag, and, if necessary, the Federal Government would assist them in maintaining their independence. A large crowd witnessed the ceremony.

PORTUGAL.

From Lisbon accounts are to the 11th. The American ship *Cohanny* was receiving her cargo of salt at St. Ubes, the military having suppressed all resistance on the part of the monopolists.

Public business was proceeding more rapidly in the Cortes, the Government having a strong majority.

AUSTRIA.

The *Weiner Zeitung* published a semi-official balance of the Austrian Finances. From this statement it appears that from 1840 to 1845 the finances of Austria were flourishing, but in 1846 the disturbances in Gallicia, in 1847 the State of Italy, and the general uneasiness in 1848 and 1849 caused a large expenditure over Receipts. In 1850 the deficiency was no less than seventy-one millions florins, and this condition of affairs continued till the middle of 1851. Since then the aim of the Finance Department has been to get rid of all kinds of paper currency except Bank notes, and to supplant the small notes of a few cents by copper coin. The deficiency of Revenue is to be met, not by forced issues, but by voluntary loans. Nothing is said of the expenditures of 1852, but on the whole the impression produced in the London Exchange is favorable.

The usual ceremonies, deputations, &c., are attending the Emperor's visit to Hungary.

Rain is scarce, and hay crop deficient.

EGYPT.

SAID PASHA (whose arrival in France we have before noted) has fallen under suspicion since his departure. His palace has been searched and a quantity of arms found, and over one hundred persons, supposed to be his accomplices in political conspiracy, have been arrested and sent to the Citadel of Cairo. A tribe of Bedouins, 1,000 strong, who are in his interest, have escaped to Bengazi and placed themselves beyond the reach of pursuit.

The Desert Railroad progresses favorably.

AUSTRALIA.

The ship *Vimiera*, from Sydney, for London, brings mails from Australia to 10th March; also £55,000 in gold and 2,400 bales wool. Her news is three weeks later than published here. New mines were discovered daily. The yield of gold at Sydney and Port Phillip is increasing, and thousands of adventurers are flocking in, many from California. Flour has fallen to £10@£12 ₱ ton, retail, and cargoes Chilian had been sold as low as £7 10s. MEAT, TEA, SUGAR, &c., were cheap and abundant. Two ships, the *Blackwall* and *Gen. Hewitt*, are now on the way to England with 76,270 ounces on board.

The scarcity of water will not allow of any earth being washed but such as will yield a large quantity of gold, consequently many are dry digging, or "muggetting" as it is called. Water however, is to be found in some places by sinking wells to the depth of twenty feet. Less apprehension appears to exist in reference to securing the clip of wool, as considerable numbers of Chinese had arrived from Amoy, and make good shepherds.

From the London Times, June 15.

The advices from Sidney by the *Vimiera*, with the announcement that (including £55,000 which she has herself brought) a total of £303,000 of gold was exported from that port alone on the 7th and 10th of March, have produced a strong impression, the actual evidence afforded by such shipments being far more powerful than any written details. Whether other sums had been despatched during the preceding fortnight, either from Sydney or Port Philip, does not appear, but it is most probable that such was the case. Subjoined is an extract of a commercial letter regarding the price of gold dust and the rate of exchange.

Gold-dust is 64s., and very little inclination is shown to purchase, except by the banks, and this will be the case while they refuse to buy bills drawn against shipments above 40s. per ounce. Affairs are likely to remain unsettled until we receive from England 100,000 sovereigns, on account of the increase in our deposits and note circulation having made the liabilities of all the banks greater than the quantity of specie in the country justifies. Specie would purchase bank-bills at 6¼ per cent. discount, and no doubt would pay a large capitalist to ship here for the purchase of availing himself of the exchange while our supply lasts for our imports. The Blackwall and other vessels about sailing will convey to London £300,000 worth of gold-dust, making a shipment of this article to the amount of £1,200,000, and a similar sum from Victoria.

From South Australia the advices mention that Sir HENRY YOUNG, at the request of the Chamber of Commerce at Adelaide, had convened the Legislative Council for the purpose of making bullion a legal tender at £3. 11s. per ounce, and a law to that effect had been adopted, which was to remain in force for 12 months. The Adelaide people seem to promise themselves great advantage from the measure, and have overlooked the fact that it must be an unjustifiable step as regards all existing contracts, while with respect to future transactions it can have no possible effect, since if parties are compelled to receive uncoined gold at £3 11s. per ounce, when in other colonies, as compared with coin, it is only worth a smaller sum, they will simply put the difference on to the prices at which they may dispose of their commodities. The Chamber of Commerce had limited their request to the establishment of an Assay-office, leaving the assayed gold to find its own value, the proposal would have been a perfectly correct one. The opening of a Mint, however, would be the only complete measure.

INDIA.

Papers have been received, through France, with dates to 12th May, in anticipation of the Oriental mail. From India proper, there is nothing very noticeable.

Latest news from Rangoon, is to the 23d of April. No further collision had taken place. Cholera was abating. A cessation of hostilities is at least temporarily restored, for Burmese laborers are crowding into the city, tempted by the offer of wages, at the rate of 2 annas (6 cents) per day. The European troops are suffering from want of proper food and shelter, their rations consisting chiefly of bad pork. No hint has transpired respecting future movements; in all probability nothing will be done till after the monsoon.

Contradictory accounts reach camp of the force of the Burmese,—some stating 25,000; others say the enemy has entirely disbanded. The Burmese Governor recently sent a messenger to Gen. GODWIN offering to open negotiations, but the General tore the missive, and sent word that if the British catch the Governor, they will hang him for firing at the flag of truce. The Governor is said to offer fifty rupees for the head of every white soldier, and thirty for Hindoos. The breaking out of the cholera among the troops is attributable, in a great measure, to the unnecessary exposure the men underwent before being brought into action.

CHINA.

There is little by this mail. At Shanghai, Ningpoo, Amoy and Canton all remains quiet. The Viceroy, SEU, is absent from Canton, engaged against the rebels, who seem still to have the upper-hand. Twelve men of the ship *Herald* have been tried for the murder of Captain LAWSON and others on board, in the Straits of Angier, and ten are condemned to death. GARIBALDI had arrived from Callao, in command of the Peruvian ship *Carmen*, and proceeded to Amoy with a cargo of guano. The United States frigate *Susquehanna* and sloop *Saratoga* were at Hong Kong. The former is waiting for the new Commodore. When he arrives, it is expected she will proceed to Manilla.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The market, since the *Africa's* arrival, had been dull and restricted. On Monday the sales were not much over 3,000 bales, mostly American, and all the trade, if we except some 250, speculative. The prevailing tone of business was tame, but prices underwent no quotable change.

On Tuesday, 1,500 bales changed hands. New-Orleans Fair was quoted at 6¼; Middling, 5¾; Mobile Fair, 5¾; Middling, 5½.

The COTTON market has been very quiet the past two days, the sales being only 5,000 bales, at a decline of ⅛d. ₱ lb in the low and middling qualities of American.

The Corn market is without change, except in Indian Corn, which has declined 1s ₱ quarter.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

Liverpool Corn Market.

There is little or no change in the Corn Market the past two days. WHEAT has met with a fair sale, at prices of last week. FLOUR—Steady sales at late quotations. OATS are in limited request. United States mixed and red at 5s. 6d@5s. 10d.; White, 6s.@6s. 3d. FLOUR—Western Canal, 20s. 6d @ 21s 6d.; Ohio and New-Orleans, 20s. 6d.@21s. 6d.; Indian CORN—American yellow 30s 6d. 31s.; White, 29s. 6d.@30s.

Money Market.

English Government Securities remain unchanged in firmness, at about Saturday's quotations. One of the principal discount houses in London has intimated that it will receive no further deposits at 1¼ ₱ cent., nor will it hold any large sums even at that rate

The English Railway Meetings of the past three days, have been of slight interest. A moderate business has been done in English dividend mines, at full market prices.

The foreign STOCK market is, for the most part, firm, with signs of continued animation. Mexican, Venezuelan, Peruvian and Granada have been done at an advance.

From Hamburg it is announced that the six millions dollars loan of the late Provisional Government of Holstein has been annulled by the Danish Government. This loss falls heavy on Hamburg where $2,000,000 of the Stock was held.

Most of the other Continental Bourses continue active. A project is rumored for the conversion of the Duch Four ₱ Cents. Dutch Securities firm.

London Market.

WHEAT firm; FLOUR steady at previous rates; OATS rather lower, say 6d. TEA—The advices from China have caused no alteration in quotations. TALLOW is advance, say 38s. 3d @38. 6d. BACON—An advance of 2s. quoted; BUTTER, foreign, in fair demand. HOPS slightly advanced in consequence of unfavorable accounts from the plantations SUGAR—1,000 casks W. I., at late rates; Refined, steady; Grocery, lump, 42s. 6d.; no public sales Mauritius: Yellow, 31s @37s.; Foreign, scarce and wanted for shipping; floating cargoes Havana, 20s. 6d.@24s. COFFEE—Less in demand, but no decline has taken place.

State of Trade in France.

No report from Paris. At Rouen the market continues to be well sustained, and some description of goods have brought rather higher prices.

Calcutta Markets....MAY 12.

Since last advices from Calcutta, business, to a fair extent has been done in the import market, but the tendency in COTTON FABRICS is downwards. All METALS except TIN PLATES are active. A speculative demand had prevailed for SALT. Little had been done in EXCHANGE since last mail; quotations 1. 11¼@1. 11¾ for credits. The Bank of Bengal had reduced its rate of interest 1 per cent.

FREIGHTS—Had fallen before the arrival of the mail from England, but again revived to nearly their former figures, and remains as follows:—To London, Raw Silk £4; Indigo and Silk piece goods £3 10s.; Rice, Hides, Oilseeds, £3 5s.; Sugar £3 2s.6d.; Saltpetre, Rum, £3; Jute £2 5s. To the Mauritius Rice 1s.6d.@1s.6d., payable there at 56c; To China, Opium $7@$8 per chest; Cotton $2 25 per bale.

Bombay Market.

The trade of Bombay is drawing near its close for the season, but a tolerable business had been done during the ten days previous to steamer. Money easy. Tonnage still scarce to London and Liverpool, £3 10s.; to China 16rs.

Canton Markets....APRIL 24.

TRADE during the past month had been quiet. COTTON had further declined, imports being large—sales 29,000 bales; stock 68,000. Market quiet for TEA, at unaltered prices. Of Congou 10 chops were settled for at 13@15 taels; of Green the settlements were 1,100 packages, chiefly on American account. COCHINEAL $250@$115. Turkey OPIUM $450. EXCHANGE on England 4s. 4d. FREIGHTS to London £2 18s. The demand for tonnage for California continued. To Atlantic ports *Comet* and *Wild Pigeon* loading at $30@$10 ₱ tun for Teas, and $30@$25 for Silks; to India, same as usual.

SHANGHAI, April 17th.—Favorable prices were maintained in most descriptions of imports and a fair business done. A demand for tea continued at full rates, sales 30,000 chests black, and 4,000 packages green during the month. Considerable transactions in silk at an advance, 1,600 bales sold. Stock of woollens moderate. Exchange on England credits 4s. 5d., documenting bills 4s. 6d. Freights—The only vessel loading for England was at £4 for tea and £5 for silk. Tonnage wanted

State of Trade in England.

In Manchester the speculative feeling in the Liverpool and American Markets has had the effect of checking the accumulation of Stocks, inasmuch as the high prices of the raw material have left but little margin for profit, without increasing quotations, to which buyers seem little inclined to accede. We cannot point to any fabric so noticeably different from the prices of Saturday, as to call for any remark. A parcel of Dominica COTTON, (six bales) has been received by the Manchester Commercial Association, and is clean, of good color and long staple, suitable to the market. At Leeds, stocks of CLOTHS are comparatively low, and both spinners and manufacturers transact sparingly in the present undecided state of the WOOL market. In Nottingham there is some activity in completing previous orders, chiefly for America. The GLOVE trade is in a very languishing condition. There is a fair export demand for PLAIN NETS. Considerable irregularity prevails in the Birmingham COPPER market, in consequence of the enhanced price of the raw material. Manufactures of plantation tools for the United States and the West Indies, active. Considerable exportation to Australia.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, June 4.—Cotton very buoyant; large sales, amounting to 60,000 cr. were made during the fortnight, at an advance of ¼@½ ₱ lb. Exchange on London 98½ piastres ₱ £ sterling. A continuance of south-east winds has caused Freights to advance, but a number of vessels with railroad iron are daily expected.

SINGAPORE, April 30.—Two ships for London and two for Liverpool are loading at £2 12s. 6d. for Sago in bags, £3 in boxes, £2 5s. ₱ cwt. tin; £3 ₱ 20 cwt. gutta percha; measurement goods £3 ₱ 50 cubic feet.

SYDNEY, March 19. [By *Vimiera*, latest arrival at England.] Harbor full of shipping, and rates very low, say 30s. for Hilow, 15s@20s. for ton for h.des and 4d. ₱ lb. for wool. Several vessels without any men on board.

BALTIC PORTS.—*Freights*.—DANTZIC, June 7.—To East Coast of Britain 1s. 7d ₱ quarter wheat. To London 13s. 9d. ₱ load bulk. To Glasgow 15s. ₱ load oak plank. From Konigsberg to East Coast of England 1s. 10d Scotland 1s. 9d. ₱ quarter wheat. MEMEL, 5th.—To Londonderry 16s. 6d. London 13s, 9d. ₱ load. To London £11 ₱ M. pipe staves.

GREAT BRITAIN.

POLITICAL AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

O'Connor's Lunacy—Louis Napoleon and the English Press—Amusements, &c. &c.

BY THE NIAGARA.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, June 11, 1852.

Although we are now in the middle of June, and in what should be the height of the season, I am bound in honor to confess that things are unconscionably dull. This is partly owing to the wretched weather, which for many days past has combined that beautiful mixture of warmth and humidity which is usually called "muggy," and is strongly suggestive of suicide. Unluckily, there is nothing afloat to counteract these dismal "skiey influences," which are felt the more depressingly on account of a long and dry season throughout the entire Spring, causing the clergy to pray for rain most heartily, but with a degree of success very disproportioned to their fervour. In public affairs as in private, small matters and great, dullness is the pervading feature; there is nothing startling or terrific to record, and not enough of mental elasticity to invent with the hope of reasonable success. Legislation is dragging its slow length along, bringing up the arrears of a multitude of bills in progress through both Houses. The Militia Bill went through its final throes on Monday, when it passed a third reading, being the chief ministerial achievement for the session. On Tuesday we had another dreary Maynooth debate, and are likely to have several more yet, before the question of inquiry, or no inquiry shall be decided. The ultra-Evangelicals and the sternly Orthodox, are of course delighted at the opportunity of probing Catholicism to the quick through the medium of this vexed question of the grant, but among the public generally, there is a deep distaste and repugnance at the revival of theological and political bitterness involved in this miserable Maynooth quarrel. But the influence of SPOONER and the Saints is strong, and the Derbyites are devoutly expecting that the agitation of the question may be turned to account,—not caring two straws what doctrines may be taught at Maynooth, or whether Deus or the devil is the presiding spirit of that too notorious Seminary.

THE ELECTION.

The hum of preparation is heard in our Boroughs and Counties for the approaching elections. Electioneering agents are greasing the machinery of corruption, with a view to its working smoothly, and would-be legislators are calculating the amount of the balances of their bankers, and how much of it can be spared for an assault on the virtue of some select and manageable constituency. I am much afraid that the late solemn inquiry into the corrupt doings of St. Alban's have not yet raised the standard of electoral purity to a high pitch; albeit it may make our corruptionists go to work more cunningly. Hypocrisy has been declared to be the homage paid by vice to virtue; and of this sort of homage there is likely to be no deficiency during the coming general election. Every candidate who addresses an electoral constituency, is fully conscious of the necessity of preserving appearances, and stuffs his addresses with lofty sentiments, and appeals to the highest feelings of honor and virtue. He would much rather come in without bribery if possible, since that would be a clear gain to his pocket; but if an opposing candidate is corrupt, he must imitate a bad example rather than be beat. Such is the principle and practice of electioneering as generally practised. As far as can be judged no great changes are likely to occur. The new Parliament will be substantially the same, and possess much the same relative strength of parties as at present. Such, at least, is the opinion of those who profess to have weighed these matters. Lord JOHN RUSSELL will keep his seat for London, and the money bags of ROTHSCHILD, too, will ballast him steadily into the harbor of success, especially as he is viewed as the embodiment of a principle, and as a good stalking horse for demanding Jewish emancipation.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

That wretched maniac, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, has at last settled his business. I gave you some account of his antics in my last; but besides indulging in all sorts of devilry in private circles, his favorite amusement has been to haunt the House of Commons, and punch the ribs of honorable members while the debates are going forward. On Tuesday night he carried this joke rather too far, and, on being called to order, had to apologise, which he did after a blubbering fashion, bursting out into all sorts of nonsense about the notorious "land scheme" got up by him. For that time, however, he was let off. But the following evening he was more outrageous still, and after "poking his fun" as usual, he proceeded to pull the nose, or tried to do so, of Mr. BECKWITH DENISON. It was then thought high time to put a summary finish to these discreditable exhibitions, and a motion being duly made to that effect, poor FEARGUS was ordered into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and was soon under the care of that respectable individual. The next step will, or ought to be, to get him transferred to a private lunatic asylum, for which only he has long been fitted. Sobriety and cooling physic may yet do much to render him endurable, but his social position is gone forever. The most strange thing is that he seems without a single friend to interfere in his behalf, and exercise such salutary restraint as he requires. He appears to suffer from no lack of money, but latterly has made a very bad use of it—drinking hard, and spending his time in low and dissipated company. To such a depth of degradation has the once popular Chartist leader reduced himself. And even now many people will not believe him mad, so cunning is he with all his extravagant and offensive foolery. Cunning, however, is an old and well-known attribute of lunatics, and I do not suppose his being a legislator makes any substantial difference. Two high medical authorities have declared him of "unsound mind," preparatory, no doubt, to his speedy lodgment in a mad-house.

THE NEW CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHANGE.

Mr. DISRAELI is still bent on figuring as the most distinguished man in the new Cabinet,—which, indeed, without him, would be irredeemable commen-place. He has just issued an electioneering address to the constituency of Bucks, in anticipation of the coming dissolution. The policy of the ministry, or what may pass for such, together with the leading questions of the day, form the theme of his exposition, which is mystical enough in all points but one, and that the most disgracious of all, in the eyes of the protectionist supporters of the administration. Whatever else may be obscure, it is now certain that no attempt will be made by the DERBY ministry to restore protection. The very notion of reinstating that defun

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1852.

The Irish in America.

From the London Times.

"When the Celt has crossed the Atlantic, he begins for the first time in his life to consume the manufactures of this country, and indirectly to *contribute to its customs*. We may possibly live to see the day when the chief produce of Ireland will be *cattle*, and English and Scotch the majority of her population. The nine or ten millions of Irish, who by that time will have settled in the United States, cannot be less friendly to England, and *will certainly be much better customers to her than they now are.*"

It is thus that the English seek to vindicate the inhuman policy by which their government is depopulating one of the fairest islands in the world, and driving her millions of people,—by the slow but piercing horrors of starvation,—to desert their native fields and seek new homes beyond the sea. Not a thought for the agonies they suffer,—not a pang of remorse for the dreadful wrongs inflicted on them. They will pay us more money;—it will benefit our pockets:—English capitalists will grow richer in consequence of the operation:—this is the consideration which is to off-set everything else,—this is the sole reply which English Statesmen think it necessary to make, to the demonstrated cruelties and wrongs of the English policy towards Ireland. The London *Times* exults even in the prospect that Ireland will ere long be abandoned by her people,—and be devoted wholly to raising *cattle*:—because then the Irish, being all in America, will become larger consumers of British goods than they have ever been before.

In all this the *Times* is quite right,—upon one condition. If it is to be the settled policy of America to have her work-shops in England:—if the policy of Protection is to be abandoned,—American manufactures discouraged, and England to be looked to for all the manufactured goods which we consume,—then the *Times* is quite right in saying that the depopulation of Ireland will be a source of vast and continued profit to England. The Irish in America, will, in that case, continue to build up the wealth and the power which have driven them from home. In coming to this country, and acquiring the means of living in comfort, they are only making themselves doubly tributary to the support of that Government from which they have suffered so much already. The Irish, by coming to the United States and buying here from Manchester and Birmingham, and other English work-shops, the manufactures which they use, contribute far more largely to the upbuilding of English interests, than they could have done had they remained at home.

England has thus a prodigious interest in endeavoring to secure the ascendency of *Free Trade* principles in the United States; for she thus secures to herself not only the chance of supplying the Americans themselves with manufactured goods, but she also finds a new and a profitable customer in every Irishman whom she can drive from his own country and compel to take refuge in this. That this is her policy it did not need the disclosures of the London *Times*, to show. The steadiness with which she has persisted in destroying home manufactures in Ireland,—in taking away from the Irish people all the means of profitable industry for the supply of their own wants,—in reducing them to a stage of wretchedness and want, at which they must inevitably fly for safety to these distant shores; and the strenuous efforts she has consistently made to aid the ascendency of Free Trade principles,—to break down the protective policy and to prevent the establishment of manufactures in the United States, show conclusively, that she is acting *upon system* in reference to both countries, and that she is deleliberately seeking the expulsion from Ireland of the Irish race, in order to fill her own pockets with the profits of their custom here.

It depends entirely upon the Irish in America how far they will allow themselves to be made the tools of a policy so selfishly cruel towards them, as this. Fortunately for them, in becoming American citizens, they acquire other rights than that of trading with England; they become the possessors of *power*, and can aid in shaping the policy under which they are to live. They can do far more than England can, to decide the question of their dependence upon English capital and English labor. They can *vote*, and by voting they can establish Manufactures in America, where their own labor can supply their own wants, without paying tribute to those at whose hands they have already suffered such grievous wrongs. Hitherto the Irish vote in this country has been mainly on the other side. It was owing entirely to the Irish vote that the Tariff of 1846 was established,—that Tariff under which we are now living,—which the British are so earnest to maintain,—and which compels the Irish in America to pay yearly, millions of dollars to English capitalists for the Cotton and other manufactured goods which they consume. So long as this Tariff stands, they will hold their present position,—paying constant and heavy tribute to the British. But the moment the working of this policy is distinctly seen, it must be overthrown. The Irish in America, will never sustain, by their vote, a system, under which they are far more directly serviceable to their old oppressors, and far more largely tributary to their support, than they ever were at home. It has needed only the progress of time to make this matter clear to their apprehension:—and there are indications, in various quarters, that it is already understood.

☞ The nomination of General SCOTT commands throughout the country, a far more general and enthusiastic support than has ever before been extended to any Whig nomination so soon after it was made. In 1840 and 1848, as our readers will remember, some weeks elapsed before there was anything like a general acquiescence in the nomination of Generals HARRISON and TAYLOR. Thousands of Whigs, in all parts of the country, refused to support them;—large public meetings were held at Vauxhall Garden and elsewhere, to denounce them; and there were in both cases symptoms of a general revolt. Now, there is nothing of this sort seen in any quarter. One or two City papers grumble about supporting the nomination,—but their hesitation finds no countenance or support among the great body of the party, and will speedily disappear before the cordial response everywhere given to the action of the National Convention. From all parts of New-England, except in Boston, we have accounts of the most enthusiastic reception of the nomination:—and the dissatisfaction in Boston is confined to a limited circle, and will soon waste itself in words.

At the South, out of *Georgia*, the Whigs cordially respond to the nomination. In that State, as was perfectly clear long before the meeting of the Convention, no Whig candidate would have been supported. The bargain which made COBB Governor and TOOMBS Senator—and which completely transferred the Whig party to the ranks of that hybrid faction by which the contrivers of it were advanced to power, had struck Georgia from the list of Whig States, rendered it certain that her vote would be cast for the Democratic nominee, long before the name of either candidate was known. But out of Georgia, throughout the South, there is a universal and hearty acquiescence in the action of the Whig Convention.

☞ We learn that the unfavorable symptoms in regard to Mr. CLAY's health are confirmed. Very few persons are now permitted to enter his chamber. His eldest son, THOMAS, is constantly at his side, and devoted in his attentions.

ASHORE.—Yesterday morning, Com. J. C. STEVENS's yacht *Maria*, bound to the Eastward, when passing through Hurl Gate, struck on the Grid Iron Rock, and it being ebb tide, and nearly low water, could not be got off without the assistance of a steam-tug. In the interim, a sloop with oil casks came alongside, for the purpose of buoying her up, as the water receded. The *Maria* had no pilot on board when attempting to pass through the Gate. What amount of damage she sustained has not been learned, although some leak has probably been occasioned, as she appeared rather deep, and was being towed to port at an exceedingly rapid rate.

Interesting and Important from France.

We learn, through the medium of private letters, that a conspiracy has recently been discovered in the French Army, of a serious character. The Government, apparently, have endeavored to keep the circumstances from the public ear, and neither the English or French papers have a word on the subject. We are satisfied, nevertheless, of the accuracy of our information. We have not yet received full particulars of the transaction; but hope soon to be able to give additional facts.

The conspiracy was denounced by a Sergeant in the Army, who had joined the conspirators, but became frightened at the extent and boldness of their plans. He states that in the regiment to which he belonged an association had been formed, among whose members were numbered some eighty or ninety non-commissioned officers, who had agreed, in the event of a popular outbreak, when ordered to fire upon the people, to aim their bullets at their own officers, and join the popular ranks. The informer was unable to say whether the organization of the conspirators extended beyond his own regiment. Their movements seemed to have been planned and prosecuted with great care and secresy.

Although, as far as our present information extends, none but non-commissioned officers of a single regiment have been implicated, it seems quite probable that the ranks of the conspirators embrace other portions of the army, and many of the private soldiers. A circumstance of this character goes far to show that the bayonets on whose points LOUIS NAPOLEON now reposes, are "thinking" again, and quite ready to turn against him on the slightest occasion. If the Prince-President loses their support, whence shall he obtain the power to secure him in his seat?

It is clear that the President has little or no confidence in his idle army. Hence we see him continually feeding their hopes of active life and armed adventure. But there does not appear to be opportunity to wage safe war; unless, indeed, the recent offensive demonstrations against Belgium, should encourage a fillibustering movement in that direction. But LOUIS NAPOLEON is evidently by no means satisfied of the continued support of the Czar. He is not certain that the jealous arms of Russia may not be turned against him if he shall become involved in an effort to extend his dominion. It is doubtful, then, whether he will venture the experiment of offensive war, especially now that his confidence in the integrity of the army is shaken by knowledge of the conspiracy referred to.

There is another element, lately thrown into the cauldron of European politics, which must unsettle still more the calculations of the President, and may change his entire policy. We refer to the "fusion" of the ORLEANISTS and BOURBONS. What is the meaning of this movement?—and what are to be its effects upon French affairs? The question is an important one. Some persons see in it an evidence that the Legitimists are to be reinstated by the aid of the CZAR. This supposition is based upon the idea that NICHOLAS has a peculiar respect for the Legitimacy itself. It is questionable whether he really cares anything whatever upon that subject. LOUIS NAPOLEON, the ORLEANISTS, or the BOURBONS are alike to him, so long as his aim—the maintenance of absolutist supremacy—is secured.

LOUIS NAPOLEON, as a shrewd politician, will doubtless so reason. And he will soon see the necessity of deciding upon one of two courses—either to meet the CZAR on his own terms, or prepare to defy him. If he elects the former, he has only to throw himself more entirely into the hands of the autocrat: if the latter, he will, by a sort of a backward somerset, throw himself into the hands of the people again, raise the standard of Republicanism, and inscribe on it "No replacement of Monarchy,—death to the BOURBONS"—and join the hosts of European Revolution, whenever the struggle comes.

It would indeed be a strange sight to behold LOUIS NAPOLEON leading his Frenchmen in a struggle against despotism,—side by side with KOSSUTH, MAZZINI, and the other Revolutionary leaders of the old world. And yet such an event, though improbable, is not impossible. The force of circumstances may compel the usurper to take so anomalous a position. But it is not at all likely. It seems more probable that he will become the still more abject tool of the CZAR, and thus buy his own peace, until the sea of popular Revolution shall again set him afloat, an unwilling, involuntary voyager upon its tumultuous waves. Although the European sky seems unusually quiet, there certainly are small clouds floating about, which, to the more careful observer, betoken the approach of interesting developments.

☞ The steamer accounts from Europe now reach us in such quick succession that little sensation is ordinarily created by their announcement. They are daily looked for as events in course, as likely to fill a place in the morning newspaper as the telegraphic dispatches from different quarters of the Union. The merchants and bankers had scarcely opened their letters on Saturday, by the *Niagara*, at Boston, when the *Atlantic* was announced as coming up the bay.

Among the items of interest by this arrival is the proclamation of the British Queen, against the public display of the ceremonies and paraphernalia of the Romish Church. As this document—which may appear to some readers in this country as rather a remarkable one for the middle of the nineteenth century—was telegraphed to Liverpool on the eve of the sailing of the *Atlantic*, we are not apprised of the particular reasons which induced the Government to put it forth at this time.

Later and very favorable accounts had been received in London from Australia. The subject of gold from, and emigration to, that country excites much attention. From a portion of the Colony the news is, that the ordinary business of life goes on with tolerable regularity. Flocks are attended in part by Chinese shepherds, and trade and agriculture prosecuted without very serious interruption. But in the immediate neighborhood of Victoria, and other gold districts, the state of things, in one sense, is deplorable, nor is it likely to be remedied very soon, by emigration. Gold licenses are issued, by the Colonial Government, to all classes at thirty shillings the month, and while this regulation continues, and the prospect at the mines so flattering, the general distribution of labor to other pursuits cannot, it is said, be relied on. The London *Times* referring to this matter, takes occasion to remark on the future of gold and its product:

"There is no reason to doubt that the increasing demands of the arts and extending civilization will absorb any quantity of gold that can be poured into the market at a price which, if lower than at present, will be still highly remunerative to the miner. There is as little chance, on the other hand, that the supply afforded by an enormous *cordillera* of fifteen hundred miles in length, in which gold has been found wherever it has been looked for, will fail in any short period of time. Gold mining will go on and flourish, because the conditions of permanent supply and permanent demand are both fulfilled."

The British American Railroad to connect with our Northeastern border, excites remark on the other side. It is stated that Lord Derby refuses to guaranty the necessary loan, unless the line of road is made to run through the interior of the Colonies, and not, as claimed by the pro-American party in Canada, "so close to the American frontier as to involve danger in war, and to confer on the United States, during peace, almost all the benefits of the capital to be expended." It is further stated that upon this refusal, Mr. HINCKS, the Canadian Commissioner, returns home in a passion.

In France, on the surface of political affairs, quiet, as well as despotism, seems to reign. There are prognostics of trouble, however, to which we have otherwise referred.

The market accounts are not materially different from the previous advices. Further movements, looking to the reduction of Bankers' interest, have been made in London.

MATERIAL AID.—The following sums of money have been contributed to the Hungarian Fund by the Order of Harugari Union Lodge No. 28, of Boston, $25; Kossuth Lodge No. 37, of Roxbury, $30; Herman's Lodge No. 27, of Warsaw, $10. Total, $65.

☞ A Convention of the editors and publishers of Western New-York, is called at Rochester, for the 3d August next.

Kossuth and the Germans.

We published on Saturday a full and authorized translation of the address made to the Germans in America, by Governor KOSSUTH, at the Tabernacle, on Wednesday night. It was one of the most important and interesting of the many speeches delivered by Gov. KOSSUTH in this country. Its exposition of the relations of Germany to the great question of Freedom in Europe, and of the duties thus devolved upon the German people, was exceedingly eloquent and philosophical.

Under existing circumstances it was quite impossible that Governor KOSSUTH should have failed to say something of the manner in which the coming Presidential election is to affect the interests of European freedom; and in spite of the anxiety of the *Evening Post* to betray the cause it pretends to serve, by making it merely the base tool of party schemes, and in spite of the warm controversy to which that attempt has given rise, we do not see that anything was said by Gov. KOSSUTH to which fair-minded men, appreciating his position, could properly take exception. He said—what was very true—that one party had kept *silence* on the subject of intervention, and that the other had pronounced, to a certain extent, against it. But he also said enough to show that he understands perfectly the inconclusiveness of this fact alone,—and that many other circumstances are to be taken into the account, before a final decision can be made in favor of the party that chose to be *silent* upon this question. What these circumstances are, we need not now rehearse, as we do not intend at present any full discussion of this matter. Hereafter we may speak of it more at length.

Gov. KOSSUTH remarked, in his address, that he "*had full reason to believe* that the leading organs "of the silent party would give a *favorable* interpretation to that silence." What those reasons are, it is, of course, impossible to say. But we think Gov. KOSSUTH owes it to the country, as well as to his own character and cause, not to conceal from the American people any committals of their candidates or leading men, upon a question of so much importance to the cause of Freedom throughout the world. He must have sagacity and experience enough not to rely upon assurances which those who make them are unwilling to avow;—and he ought also to see that, by allowing his cause and principles to be converted into a mere *make-weight* for the party-contests of the United States, he removes them from the reach of that strong popular attachment which is their strongest hold. If he allows himself to be guided and controlled in this matter by such tools of party demagogues, as those who sought to prostitute to their own uses, the admirable address of Wednesday night,—he will be very likely to lose the ground he has already gained, and to ruin the cause he has thus far so nobly served.

The Illinois Loan.

The job undertaken last Fall by the ex-Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. ROBERT J. WALKER, to raise seventeen millions Foreign capital on the Bonds of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, was, as our readers are already apprised, a "dead failure." Several subsequent attempts were made by other parties to accomplish the same object. A New-England financier, of admitted Railroad experience and success, went to England, armed with his own statistics and the financial "showings" of Mr. ROBERT RANTOUL, Jr.; but he returned unsuccessful, though with fair promises. It was reserved for a private Stock Broker of Wall-street, a young gentleman of modest bearing and humble pretension—but withal much shrewdness—to accomplish in part what his distinguished predecessors were unequal to. The last steamer advises that a million of pounds sterling has been subscribed to the Loan, payable, by small installments, in all the years 1852, '53 and '54, with the understanding that the remaining twelve millions will be provided for on this side.

We congratulate the negotiator and the Road Company on this result. It looks auspicious for the prosecution of the great work. The Bonds bear a fine interest, and we shall have cause to congratulate the English lenders of the money also, if the good time now enjoyed in Road building is continued to us until the waters of Lake Michigan are connected with the Ohio and Mississippi at Cairo. And we most sincerely hope it will be.

In the business of this world it is a brave maxim never to look back. At the present juncture it were, perhaps, an equally wise one, in some things, never to look forward. Otherwise it might be difficult to reconcile the vast paper obligations which are being entered into abroad with the means provided for their ultimate payment, and the large and continual draft which they are to make upon the resources of the land for the liquidation of interest. In the Illinois case, the still greater difficulty might occur, if we *should* look ahead, in reconciling the vast magnitude of the loan with the inconsiderable Stock capital of the Company—seventeen millions in the one case to only one million in the other—a wonderful quantity of sack to a small penny-worth of bread.

The London capitalists, however, being now fairly in for the Road, it is to be hoped they will put it through. The twelve millions reserved to American subscribers, is too liberal by half. Our people will not be so greedy. Mr. Bull having paid for his five millions, can help himself out of the balance. We shall try to spare it. In fact, now that we come to think of it, the solitary million of stock will do us, for if the Road, when finished, prove a paying property, the dividend on this million, over and above the Bonded interest, may turn out a capital affair indeed. If not, the margin of loss to us is only *six* per cent., whereas if twelve millions of the Bonds are reserved, and all go to smash, our loss would be *sixty-six!* In every view of the case, therefore, not forgetting the retrospective history of the City of Cairo, and the Illinois State loans of 1837, since compounded or deferred, it seems best that the London successors of WILDE, WILSON & WRIGHT, should have all the Bonds.

Mr. Bennett's Land Bill.

The bill moved in the House of Representatives by Mr. BENNETT, of New-York, as a substitute for the Land Grants to different works of Internal Improvement, passed a final reading on Saturday, and now goes to the Senate. We avail ourselves of a table prepared by the *Evening Post*, to show the distribution of the Public Lands to the different States and Territories:

States.	*Acres.*	*States.*	*Acres.*
Missouri	3,000,000	lic land not sold, located or reserved, lying within her limits, and in addition thereto	1,000,000
Alabama	2,500,000		
Iowa	3,000,000		
Michigan	2,500,000		
Wisconsin	2,500 000		
Louisiana	2,500,000	Ohio—all the public land not sold, located or reserved within her borders, and in addition thereto	2,000,000
Mississippi	2,000,000		
Florida	2,000 000		
Arkansas	3,000,000		
California	3,000,000		
Illinois	1,000,000	Maine	1,200,000
Vermont	750,000	New-Hampshire	750,000
Massachusetts	2,500,000	South Carolina	900,000
Rhode Island	600,000	Georgia	1,500,000
Connecticut	900,000	Maryland	1,200,000
New-York	5,250,000	Virginia	2,250,000
New-Jersey	1,050,000	Kentucky	1,800,000
Pennsylvania	4,050,000	Tennessee	1,800,000
Delaware	450,000	New-Mexico	150,000
North Carolina	1,500,000	Utah	150,000
Indiana—all the pub-		District of Columbia	158,000
		Total	58,350,000

Alboni and Niblo.

The new star of song, Madame ALBONI, gives a second Concert at Metropolitan Hall this evening. The favorable impression made by her first appearance was very general. If the measure of public praise has in any case, fallen short of what her more enthusiastic admirers may esteem her true merits, it has certainly not grown out of the verdict of a large, fashionable and discriminating audience. The first Concert was a decided, substantial success, and it is not unreasonable to anticipate increased interest, and a crowded attendance, and for the superb cantatrice—superb is the word, since it embraces both beauty and "quantity"—fresh laurels, in this fresh and appreciative country.

Mr. NIBLO continues his triple attractions this week;—the ballet, the opera and the drama. These have drawn good houses the past week, but owing to political excitement out doors, or some other cause, the saloon has not been as crowded as we doubt not it will be, as the French company and the new dancers become better known. The former have not yet put forward their best card. The French vaudevilles are not exactly the thing for a mixed audience, while FANNY JEANLY and the sparkling comic opera are held in reserve. The ballet is wonderfully praised. There is a Signora SETO, at the head of the troupe, who has fairly taken the NIBLO audience captive, by the poetry of motion, and the dashing style in which, to use a legal phrase, the "said" poetry is thrown off.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

The Coming Ratification Meeting—The Collins Steamers—Mr. Bennett's Land Bill, etc.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 26.

The Whig Ratification Meeting here on Monday evening, promises to be a grand affair. The Southern men are rapidly coming into line.

The Collins appropriation is gaining friends daily, despite the efforts of the Cunard Company.

Mr. BENNETT's Land Bill will pass the Senate, if its friends in the House will now cease to offer further objection to the Senate Railroads Bills. The only advantage in passing the latter, is, that they designate the routes of the several roads, but do not call for any additional appropriation of land over that already granted in BENNETT's Bill.

The Printing Committee of Congress have rejected all the copies of the President's Message, with the exception of eight for each member, on the ground of the miserable manner in which the Printing has been executed.

The Whig Nominations—Messrs. Toombs and Stephens.

CHARLESTON, Friday, June 25.

Messrs. TOOMBS and STEPHENS have telegraphed to the press of Georgia, that they are opposed to the nomination of SCOTT, and in favor of the re-assembling of the Union Convention, by whose decision they will abide. Mr. JENKINS' position is said to be the same.

Whig Ratification Meeting at Auburn.

AUBURN, Saturday, June 26.

An enthusiastic Whig Ratification meeting was held at the Court House last evening in this City—Hon. B. F. HALL presiding. The room was filled to overflowing. Resolutions were passed endorsing the nominees and the Platform. Hon. CHRISTOPHER MORGAN addressed the meeting, speaking with much feeling upon the life of HENRY CLAY and his soon expected dissolution. Mr. MORGAN was followed by Mr. L. BETTS, Esq., Editor of the *Ohio State Journal*; also by T. M. PEARROY, Capt. SEGOIN, and CLARENCE A. SEWARD, Esq., of this City. The meeting adjourned with nine hearty cheers for SCOTT and GRAHAM.

Whig Ratification at Worcester, Mass.

WORCESTER, Saturday, June 26.

A Whig ratification meeting was held here last night. It was largely attended, and great enthusiasm prevailed. The Honorable EMORY WASHBURN presided. Speeches were made by Hon. LEVI LINCOLN, Hon. A. H. BULLOCK, and others. Resolutions endorsing the Baltimore Platform, and approving of the nominations, were passed by acclamation.

General Pierce and the Catholic Test in New-Hampshire.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 26.

The *Catholic Mirror*, of this week, copies from a letter from General PIERCE addressed to a gentleman in this city, a paragraph in relation to his having aided in the retention of the religious test in the New-Hampshire Constitution. He says no charge could be more groundless, and that if the falsehood has not already received its appropriate brand, it will in due season.

Call for a Union Convention in Georgia.

MACON, Ga., Thursday, June 24.

The *Messenger*, of Wednesday, publishes an official call for the reassembling of the Union Convention at Milledgeville, Ga., on the 15th of July, in pursuance of a resolution providing for such second meeting, passed by the late Union Convention.

Ratification Meeting.

WESTCHESTER, PA., Sunday, June 27.

A large Democratic Ratification Meeting was held in this place on Friday evening.

The Whigs have also held a meeting, at which the nomination of SCOTT and GRAHAM was ratified with great unanimity and enthusiasm.

The Official State Paper.

ALBANY, Saturday, June 26.

In the Supreme Court, Judges WRIGHT, HARRIS and PARKER have decided that the *Argus* is the State paper. Some two months since, the Secretary of State and Controller awarded the publication of legal notices to the *Atlas*. The Court was appealed to for an opinion and they have decided that the authority of the State officers, under the fourth section of the law of 1846, could be exercised for only a single occasion; therefore, the award at that time, to Mr. CROSWELL, was final under the law. This decision will produce much difficulty, delay and expense to the legal profession and their clients throughout the State, as all the advertising in the *Atlas* during the last two months, thought to have been official, has now been declared illegal, and new publications for the whole time must necessarily ensue. There is no probability that the case will be carried up to the Court of Appeals, but an effort will be made to repeal the law.

The Southern Mails—Further from Havana—Warlike Preparations—The Whigs of Georgia and the Nominations—Arrest for Bank Robbery.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 26.

The New-Orleans mails came to hand this morning.

The steamship *El Dorado*, which left Havana on the 15th inst., had arrived at New-Orleans. On the day the *El Dorado* sailed, a ship arrived at Havana from Spain with 400 recruits, and a large additional force was daily expected. Apprehensions were still entertained of another expedition, and preparations were making to fortify the island and place it in a state of defence.

The Savannah *Evening News*, and *Republican*, both bolt the nomination of SCOTT, and call for the nomination of a third candidate by the Union party.

OLIVER H. RAND has been arrested in Richmond, Va., on a charge of being concerned in the Portsmouth Bank robbery. The arrest was made on a telegraphic dispatch from Boston—a brother of RAND's having been arrested there with some of the stolen notes upon him, which he alleged to have received from the former.

The New-Orleans papers contain Texas dates to the 15th. Lieutenant HAVEN, of the Second Dragoons, and fifteen men, have had a skirmish with the Camanches, in which two of the latter were killed, and thirty-eight horses and four captive children were recovered. The children say that the Indians had murdered their father and mother, and elder brother and sister, three days before their re-capture.

AARON R. LEVERING, a prominent and influential citizen, and formerly Whig candidate for Mayor of this city, died yesterday. He was one of the defenders of North Point.

Mr. F. RHOEBUS, of Baltimore, fell from a scaffold at Wilmington, on Wednesday, and was killed.

Later from the Rio Grande.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 27.

The mail from New-Orleans came through tonight.

The steamer *Yacht*, arrived at New-Orleans, brings Rio Grande dates to June 12. The outrages on the frontier were on the increase, and murders were of frequent occurrence. The newspapers are filled with accounts of incursions to the American side by the Indians. Five persons had been murdered near Agua-Negro, and a party of Americans who started in pursuit of the murderers were forced to retreat, not being strong enough to effect anything.

The liberal party at Guatemala had succeeded in electing Don RAMON PRIETO Governor, but his predecessor refused to give up the office, which occasioned great excitement at Matamoros.

The editor of one of the papers, and a number of citizens, had been arrested and imprisoned for denouncing the course of the Governor.

Interesting From Santa Fe.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 26.

The mail from Santa Fé arrived at Independence, Mo., on the 21st instant.

Business was improving. Col. SUMNER had removed his head quarters back to Santa Fé.

Gov CALHOUN and party were passed at the Lower Simanoe, on their way to the States. The Governor's health was improving.

A party of Mexicans who had been buffalo hunting, near Fort Atkinson were met at the same place. The Camanches and Arapahoes complained to the commanding officer of Fort Atkinson, that they had run the buffalos out of their country. He ordered them to return across the Arkansas river, but not appearing inclined to do so, he went out with some troops, took several of their captains, and kept them some days.

Major STEIN's command was met on the 10th, at Fort Atkinson, *en route* for New-Mexico. The Major and his troops were in good health, the cholera having disappeared.

Several tribes of Indians on the Arkansas river, were expecting Major FITZPATRICK, to hold a talk with them.

The Otsego County Bank Robbery.

COOPERSTOWN, Saturday, June 26.

The trial of ABIJAH LARNED, for the robbery of the Otsego County Bank of $32,000, in December, 1850, was concluded last night. The Jury, after being out one hour, returned a verdict of guilty, at 9½ o'clock. Hon. D. S. DICKINSON, who pleaded in behalf of the prisoner, occupied six hours and a half. Hon. JOHN C. SPENCER was employed for the prosecution, and closed in a speech of several hours' duration.

Disastrous Fire in Troy—Destruction of the Albany Iron Works.

TROY, Sunday, June 27.

This afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, a fire broke out in the Steam Iron Mill of the Albany Iron Works, in this city, which destroyed a large portion of these extensive works, and some fifteen or twenty dwelling houses, occupied chiefly by the operatives in the factory. The Troy Iron and Nail Works, in the immediate vicinity, were at onetime in imminent danger, but were saved by the exertions of the firemen and citizens.

The fire, it is said, was caused by the falling of a lighted lamp into spirits of turpentine, which one of the workmen was drawing from a barrel.

The full amount of loss has not yet been accurately ascertained, but it will probably reach $150,000, at least. Amount of insurance not yet known.

Two hundred and fifty hands are thrown out of employment by this disaster. The works were owned by J. F. WINSLOW & Co.

Great Fire—Loss $40,000.

HUDSON, Sunday, June 27.

A fire broke out at 3 o'clock, this morning, in an old building in the rear of PUNDERSON's paint store, and before it could be subdued, destroyed the dry goods stores of Plank & Holley, and J. Andrus, the jewelry store of C. E. Butler, drug stores of Mr. Punderson and Rossman & McKinstry, Spencer's daguerrean rooms and dwelling-house, the clothing store of Backman & Miller, the dwelling-house of P. Bogardus, and did considerable damage to Gage's crockery ware store. Most of the contents of the stores were saved in a damaged condition.

Depot of Rossman & McKinstry, is total destroyed. Their stock was valued at $20,000, and the total loss by the fire is not far from $40,000, on which there is insurance to the amount of about $25,000. The upper parts of most of the buildings were occupied as dwellings. Origin of the fire unknown.

Railroad Accidents—Death from Sun-Stroke.

SAVANNAH, Friday, June 25.

On the 23d inst., the engine and tender of an upward passenger train, on the Georgia State Railroad, were thrown from the track down a bank twenty feet high, about two miles from Atlanta, by coming in contact with a hand car. One fireman was killed and another seriously injured. No passengers were hurt.

On the same road, on the previous day, a collision occurred between two freight trains, damaging only the engines and cars.

Michael Weeks, of Boston, a seaman on the bark Charles Williams, died in this city on Thursday, from a Sun-stroke.

Disaster on Lake Erie.

BUFFALO, Saturday, June 26.

The propeller Montezuma sprung aleak last night between Ashtabula and Conneaut, and the fires were extinguished. Some 500 bbls. of flour, 200 bbls. of whisky, several casks of tobacco, and a large quantity of wool were cast overboard, and the propeller finally reached here this morning, after a hard night of bailing and pumping. Vessel and cargo insured.

XXXIId CONGRESS....First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 26.

The SPEAKER announced the first question to be on the passage of BENNETT's bill, giving lands to all the States for Railroads and Educational purposes.

Mr. SWEETZER moved that the House adjourn. Decided negatively, only 8 voting in the affirmative.

The bill was then passed—Yeas, 96; nays, 86, as follows:

THE AFFIRMATIVE VOTE.

Whigs.

Chas. Allen, Mass.	G. Fowler, Mass.	S. W. Parker, Ia.
John Allison, Pa.	H. M. Fuller, Pa.	G. Porter, Mo.
W. Appleton, Mass.	R. Goodenow, Me.	W. A. Sackett, N.Y.
N. Barrere, Ohio,	B. E. Grey, Ky.	A. M. Schermerhorn,
Hiram Bell, Ohio,	A. Harper, Ohio,	N. Y.
Hy. Bennett, N. Y.	J. H. Hawes, N.Y.	J. L. Schoole't, N.Y.
O. Bowle, N. Y.	S. G. Haven, N. Y.	M. Schoonma'r, N.Y.
Geo. Briggs, N. Y.	J. Horseford, N. Y.	Z. Scudder, Mass.
Jas. Brooks, N. Y.	J. W. Howe, Pa.	B. Stanly, N. C.
G. H. Brown, N. Y.	T. M. Howe, Pa.	P. Stanton, Ohio,
L. Burrows, N. Y.	W. F. Hunter, O.	A. H. Stephens, Ga.
E. C. Cabell, Fla.	G. G. King, R. I.	J. L. Taylor, Ohio,
J. P. Caldwell, N.C.	J. H. Kuhns, Pa.	B. Thompson, Mass
L. D. Campbell, O.	A. J. Landry, La.	R. Toombs, Ga.
J. R. Chandler, Pa.	H. Mann, Mass.	A. W. Venable, N.C.
C. Chapman, Conn	F. S. Martin, N. Y.	T. Y. Walsh, Md.
T. L. Clingman, N.C.	J. Meacham, Vt.	J. Washburn, Jr. Me.
R. S. Cottman, Md.	H. D. Moore, Pa.	A. G. Watkins, Tenn.
A. Dockery, N. C.	H. Moore, La.	John Welch, Ohio,
J. P. Duncan, Mis.	J. T. Morehead, N.C.	J. Wells, N. Y.
A. Evans, Md.	E. Newton, Ohio,	A. White, Ky.
P. M. Ewing, Ky.	D. Outlaw, N. C.	C. Williams, Tenn.

Democrats.

L. Babcock, N. Y.	D. T. Jones, N. Y.	D. L. Seymour, N.Y.
J. M. H. Beale, Va.	W. H. Kurtz, Pa.	O. S. Seymour, Ct.
L. L. Clark, Iowa,	J. A. Morrison, Pa.	E. K. Smart, Me.
C. P. Cleveland, Ct.	W. Murray, N. Y.	W. W. Snow, N. Y.
C. B. Cochrane, Pa.	A. Parker, Pa.	F. P. Stanton, Ky.
M. M. Dimmick, Pa.	A. G. Penn, La.	R. S. Stanton, Ky.
J. D. Doty, Wis.	J. Perkins, N. H.	A. P. Stevens, N.Y.
A. Gilmore, Pa.	Isaac Reed, Me.	N. D. Stratton, N.Y.
T. Y. How, Jr., N.Y.	R. Robie, N. Y.	E. H. Thurston, R.I.
Jas. Johnson, Ga.	J. Russell, N. Y.	H. A. Walbridge, NY

THE NEGATIVE VOTE.

Whigs.

W. S. Ashe, N. C	C. J. Faulkner, Va.	A. White, Ala.
S. Brenton, N. C.		R. Yates, Ill.

Democrats.

Wm. Aiken, S. C.	A. P. Edgerton, Ohio	J. C. Mason, Ky.
W. Allen, S. C.	H. A. Edmundson,	J. K. McLanahan, Pa
John Appleton, Me.	Va.	McMullen, Va.
T. H. Averett, Va.	O. R. Ficklin, Ill.	J. McNair, Pa.
D. J. Bailey, Ga.	G. N. Fitch, Ia.	J. McQueen, S. C.
W. H. Bissell, Ill.	T. B. Florence, Pa.	J. S. Millson, Va.
T. S. Bocock, Va.	J. G. Floyd N. Y.	S. S. Maloney, Ill.
J. Brags, Ala.	W. A. Gorman, Ia	C. Murphy, Ga.
J. C. Breckenridge, Ky.	F. W. Green, Ohio.	D. B. Nabers, Miss.
	W. T. Hamilton, Md.	S. B. Olds, Ohio.
A. G. Brown, Miss.	J. G. Harris, Tenn.	J. L. Orr, S. C
A Burt, S. C.	S. W. Harris, Ala.	J. S. Phelps, Mo.
G. W. Busby, Ohio	E. R. Hart, N. Y.	P. Bowell, Va.
J. Cable, Ohio.	T. A. Hendricks, Ia.	W. A. Richardson,
T. Campbell, Ill.	H. Hibbard, N. H.	
D. R. Cartter, Ohio.	J. Hillyer, Ga.	J. Robbins, Jr., Pa.
J. S. Caskie, Va.	A. E. Holliday, Va.	J. L. Robinson, Ia.
E. W. Chastain, Ga.	G. S. Houston, Ala.	Thos. Ross, Pa.
G. W. Churchwell, Tenn.	V. E. Howard Texas	J. H. Savage, Tenn.
	W. Ives, N. Y.	R. Scurry, Texas.
W. R. W. Cobb, Ala.	J. W. Jackson, Ga.	W. R. Smith, Ala.
W. F. Colcock, S. C.	A. Johnson, Tenn.	C. E. Stuart, Mich.
J. R. J. Daniel, N.C.	J. Johnson, Ohio.	C. Sweetser, Ohio
J. G. Davis, Ind.	R. W. Johnson, Ark.	G. W. Thompson, Va.
J. L. Dawson, Pa.	G. W. Jones, Tenn.	N. S. Townsend,
D. T. Disney, Ohio.	J. G. Jones, Pa.	Ohio.
C. L. Dunham, Ia.	Preston King, N. Y.	D. Wallace, S. C.
C. Durfee, R. I.	John Letcher, Va.	J. Wilcox, Miss.
W. C. Eastman, Wis.	Jas. Lockhart, Ia.	J. A. Woodward, S. C.

Mr. STEPHENS, (Whig) of Georgia, moved to reconsider the vote, and at his instance the motion was laid on the table.

The bill appropriates to Missouri three millions of acres; to Alabama two millions five hundred thousand acres; to Iowa three millions of acres; to Michigan two million five hundred thousand acres; to Wisconsin two million five hundred thousand acres; to Louisiana two million five hundred thousand acres; to Mississippi two million acres; to Florida two million acres; to Arkansas three million acres; to California three million acres; to Illinois one million acres; to Indiana all the public land not sold, located, or reserved, lying within her limits, and one million acres in addition thereto; to Ohio all the public land not sold, located, or reserved, lying within her limits, and two million acres in addition thereto; and to each of the States of Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, at the rate of one hundred and fifty thousand acres for each Senator and Representative in the thirty-second Congress from said States respectively; and to each of the organized Territories and the District of Columbia one hundred and fifty thousand

NEW-YORK CITY.

SAILING OF THE BALTIC.—The U. S. mail steamship *Baltic*, Capt. Comstock, sailed for Liverpool on Saturday last, taking out about $440,000 in specie, and one hundred and sixty-seven passengers. Among the passengers were J. Catherwood, Bearer of Dispatches, FRANCIS PULSZKY and lady, Dr. Andrews, Madame Celeste, and Blanchard, the actor, with his trained dogs.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.—The arrangements of the military for the celebration of the Fourth have already been made, and the division orders issued by Major-General Sandford. The division line will be formed on the west side of Fifth avenue, with the right on Washington Parade Ground, at 8 o'clock in the morning. A National salute will be fired from the Battery at sunrise under the direction of Brigadier-General Morris, and another salute will be fired at noon, from the same place.

FREE ACADEMY.—The annual examination of the Free Academy is to commence to-day, and continue to the 10th of July, inclusive. The subjects of examination are: Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Ancient and Modern History, Rhetoric, Philosophy of English Language, Composition, Oratory, Latin and Greek Languages and Literature, French Language and Literature, Spanish Language and Literature, Chemistry, and Physics.

THE NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—This evening the Philomathian and Euclean Societies of the New-York University, will have their annual celebration at the Church of the Puritans. Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., will deliver the oration, and Mr. E. Delafield Smith will read the poem. The Alumni of the University have their anniversary on Tuesday evening, when Dr. C. S. Henry gives the oration, and Mr. J. V. Huntington, the author of Alice, the poem.

ROWDYISM.—The Mayor has at last taken official notice of the prevalence of rowdyism in the city, and has issued the following order to the Captains of the Police Department:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 25, 1852.

Captain ——, —— District:

SIR—The great increase of *rowdyism* calls for energetic action on the part of the *police*; for said increase may be attributed to two causes, namely:

First—The small number of policemen on duty in the day time.

Second—The manifest want of prompt action.

The night beats of your district will be covered during the day precisely as they are covered in the night time.

To remedy the second, prompt *punishment* will immediately follow *neglect of duty*. By order of

A. C. KINGSLAND, Mayor.

GEO. W. MATSELL, Chief of Police.

ROWDYISM IN THE FIRST WARD.—Five rowdies were brought to the Tombs Police Court yesterday, by the Police of the First Ward, upon a charge of committing a gross outrage on the person of Edward Clark, whom they met in the street and, without provocation, knocked him down and endeavored to rifle his pockets. The necessary affidavits being taken, the accused gave the names of Wm. Foster, Patrick Calahan, James Henry, Henry Derrick, and Peter Milles. They were committed by Justice Osborne, in default of $300 bail.

ROWDYISM IN THE SEVENTEENTH WARD.—About 11 o'clock on Saturday night, while Edward Wagener, was passing up the First-avenue on his way home, he was attacked by a gang of rowdies, who made an effort to rob him. The cries of the victim were heard by Sergeant Farrington, of the Seventeenth Ward, who hastened to the spot, and secured the ringleader, named Ned Clarke. The accomplices made their escape.

SOVEREIGN OF THE SEAS.—This is the name finally adopted by Mr. McKay for his new clipper ship, and we think it the best, considering its historical associations, and the size of his ship, that he could have selected. The first ship of this name was built in Woolwich dock-yard in 1637, and was then the largest vessel which ever belonged to the English navy. She was pierced for 126 guns, but only mounted 100, had three decks, and was of 1,637 tons. Though nearly 700 tons less than her namesake, yet we have no doubt she loomed nearly twice as large to the eye. A view of them together would show how great has been the improvement in naval architecture in a couple of centuries.

FIRES.—At a late hour on Friday night a fire broke out in the upper part of the building No. 112 Liberty-st., which originated from some sparks from a charcoal furnace on the roof of an adjoining building. The Police of the First Ward were quickly on the ground and before any alarm was given by the bells they extinguished the flames with slight damage.....Early on Saturday morning a fire was discovered in the rear of a dwelling house at No. 173 Monroe-street, occupied by a large number of poor families. Before the flames were extinguished, the wooden beams and flooring of the first story were consumed. The occupants of this portion of the premises lost all their furniture and clothing.

FIRE.—At an early hour yesterday morning a fire broke out in a new frame dwelling, corner Sixty-seventh-street and Eighth-avenue, and before the firemen could extinguish the flames, the building was totally destroyed.

THE HOMICIDE AT SEA.—On Saturday, the U. S. District Attorney was occupied in taking further testimony from the passengers and crew of the ship, *John Revenal*, in relation to the death of the Mate, James Burnside. The account given of the affray by the Captain, and published by us, was in all respects confirmed.

A MAN KILLED.—Coroner Ives was called upon on Saturday to hold an inquest at the New-York Hospital, on the body of a man named Patrick Levity, who was instantly killed by being jammed between one of the North River piers and a steamboat.

INQUEST.—The Coroner held another inquest yesterday, on board of the brig *Canada*, upon the body of a sailor named James Date, who was drowned by falling from the above vessel into the slip where the craft is lying. Verdict, "Death by accidental drowning."

☞ SCOTT for President, GRAHAM for Vice-President, and ROOT for Daguerreotyper, make a team that will draw long and well. But ROOT'S Gallery, No. 363 Broadway, is densely thronged by people wanting pictures, that one might mistake him for a new President, beset by the army of office-seekers, if it were not for the many fair women and sweet children who throng his rooms.—[*Communicated.*

THE SESSIONS.—The trial of George Bowne was resumed on Friday, in the Court of General Sessions, upon a charge of being an accomplice with Capt. Augustus F. Rowe, in uttering and passing various forged checks on the Wall-street Banks. The indictment upon which the prisoner was tried, charged him with a separate and distinct forgery, and after a patient hearing the Jury rendered a verdict of guilty. Bowne was at once remanded for sentence, and the Court adjourned for the day. On Saturday, the last session of this Court for the General Term was held at the Halls of Justice, when a series of motions were made, and the adjournment was announced *sine die*.

COURT CALENDAR—*Monday*—U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—No 12.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 8, 7, 38, 62, 64, 73, 76, 21, 81, 82, 34, 74, 42, 83, 84.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 438, 397, 41, 313, 442, 446, 448 to 458.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1126 to 1162, 1166 to 1170, 1176 to 1186, 1194—all even numbers. *Part II.*—1062½ to 1076, 1080 to 1092, 1098, 1110, 1102 to 1124, 1196, 1200—all even numbers.

CIRBUIT COURT—Before Judge EDWARDS—*Henry Erben* vs. *Peter Lorillard*.—In this case the jury found for the plaintiff; damages $2,000 and the costs.

BROOKLYN CITY.

FIRES.—The alarm of fire about 10 o'clock on Saturday night, proceeded from the foundry of Mr. Geo. Burbeck, in Front-street, where a fire had been started under some stairs in an outbuilding, but was speedily extinguished by the police of the Second District, with out the aid of the fire companies.

—Between 2 and 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, a fire broke out in a frame house in Little-street, near the Navy Yard, occupied and owned by Patrick O'Garey, which, with several shanties adjoining, were entirely consumed. Loss about $500.

COURT-STREET FIRE.—We annex the offices and amounts insured upon Ald. Stillwell's establishment, destroyed by fire on Friday morning. On stock and tools, patterns, &c.—Hudson River Insurance Company $2,000; Etna and Utica $2,000; Augusta, Georgia, $1,500. On building—Manhattan Insurance Company $3,000; North Western $1,800. Total insured, $12,100. Total loss, $20,000.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Coroner Ball held an inquest on Saturday upon the body of Mrs. Ellen Reordan, who expired suddenly at her residence, corner of Doughty and McKinney-streets, the same day. The verdict rendered was, that she died from the effect of alcohol, producing a general congestion.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER AND CIRCUIT COURT, Judge Sealah B. Story, adjourned *sine die* on Saturday. The next term of these Courts will be held before Judge N. B. Morse, third Monday of September. A Special Term, before Judge Morse, is held on the first Monday of every month.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The charms of Brooklyn are considerably enhanced by the circumstance that the Ladies need not now, as heretofore, subject themselves to the inconvenience and fatigue of going to New-York to do their shopping. M. CALDICN & THOMPSON, No 165 Atlantic-st., have as cool and comfortable a store, are as polite and attentive to their customers, display as extensive and varied a stock of Seasonable Dry Goods, and sell them as cheap as any in New-York, or elsewhere. Many wonder how it is that they have become so popular in so short a time. The mystery is here solved by a reference to the above facts, and they are determined by pursuing a fair and honorable course, to merit a continuance of the good will of their fellow citizens. Observe the name and address. M. CALDICN & THOMPSON, Wholesale and Retail Dry-Goods Merchants, 165 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn—First Dry-Goods Store from Clinton-st.

ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE FOR SALE—Suitable for either one or two horses—built by FORD, and in good condition. Can be seen at No. 191 9th-st.

WANTED.

SERVANTS.—A great variety of carefully selected Servants are now wanting employment at D. MASON'S office, Nos. 348 Broadway, and 145 Bowery. Terms—Yearly subscription, 50 cts.; quarterly, 13 cents, N. B.—Plenty of married boys on hand.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—By a gentleman who has had some experience, a situation as tutor in a private family, or assistant in a school. Has no objection to go to the country. Can give satisfactory references in the Ancient languages, mathematics and the various branches. Good references given. Address immediately, W. M. M., at this office.

TO BROKERS, &c.—A young man, that has had about five years experience in the Broker's and Banking Business, wishes a situation in a Broker's Office; is a good judge of money—well acquainted with uncurrent money generally, and can give the best of references. Address H. E. G., *Times Office.*

DRUGS.—Wanted, a young man, 15 to 17 years of age, who has some knowledge of the retail Drug business. Apply at No. 126 6th-av., between 10th and 11th-sts.

MEN WANTED.—Twenty men to sell an article wanted in every family. Agents for Boston, Philadelphia, New-England, the Western and Southern States, are wanted. They can make $1,000 per annum with a small capital. Call or address, (post-paid,) No. 317 Bowery.

MACHINE SHOP AND FOUNDRY WANTED.—The advertiser wants to hire as above for occupation, in the course of next Autumn. Any parties having such establishment to lease for a term of years, may hear of a tenant by addressing A. B. C., at this office. It must be situated within the limits of this City.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—At No. 73 Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton-sts. Two fine large front rooms, cool, pleasant and retired, with large closets, for gentlemen and their wives. Also, rooms for single gentlemen. References required.

BOARDING.—ROOMS TO LET, at No 42 Franklin-st., with or without board; furnished or unfurnished. Also, a front basement with three good rooms, adjoining. Warm and cold baths. Inquire as above.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Gentlemen can be accommodated in a cool situation, with breakfast and tea. The house commands a full view of the Harbor and Bay. Apply at No. 100 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms, with partial board, for two or three single gentlemen in a small, private family. Reference required. Inquire at No. 46 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

TRANSIENT BOARDERS.—A few transient or permanent Boarders can be accommodated with eligible rooms, furnished in the most elegant manner, at the UNION HOUSE, No. 379 Hudson-st.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—With or without board, at No. 1, Monroe-st., corner of Cathar[illegible]-st.

TRENTON FALLS, ONEIDA COUNTY, N.Y.—The proprietor informs the public that his HOTEL at the above place, is open for the reception of company. He is now prepared to receive families for the season, the conveniences of the house having been rearranged during the recess by a competent architect—a new and commodious wing added—but not at the sacrifice of the old—short the improvements have been of such a character as to add greatly to the comfort and enjoyment of visitors. The Proprietor trusts that by his unremitted attention to the wants of the traveling public, the patronage so liberally extended to him during the past nineteen seasons of his management will be continued; pledging himself to sustain the acknowledged high reputation of the place. M. MOORE.

DRY GOODS.

CRAPE SHAWLS! CRAPE SHAWLS!!

SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!! SILKS!!!!—Everybody knows the Silk and Shawl Emporium, and that it is a perfect little palace for rich Silks and Shawls, at low prices. The proprietors of this well-known establishment announce to those who leave the city, about the fourth of July, and those who come to spend a few days in it, that they will reduce for the advantage of both parties, for a few days, their immense stock of

SILKS, SHAWLS, &c., TO THE FOLLOWING LOW PRICES:

White Crape Shawls $4 each, that were $6 50.
White Crape Shawls $4 50 each, that were $8 50.
Heavy plain do. $6 each, that were $10 50.
Heavy do., with deep fringe, $8 to $14 50.
The very best plain in wear for $10, worth $18.
Handsome embroidered do for $6, cheap at $10.
Handsome embroidered do. $7 50, cheap at $12 50.
Brandons, with deep fringe, for $10 50, worth $18 50.
The best in wear will be offered for $15 and $20 each.
Splendid embroidered plain Crape Long Shawls will be offered for $8 and $10 each, worth double.

All of the above named prices are reduced just as stated.

BROCADE SILKS OF ALL COLORS AS FOLLOWS:

5s. 9d., 6s., 7s., 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d. per yard, worth 50 per cent. more.
4-4 wide Black Silk, 4s. 6d., cheap at 6s. 6d. per yard.
4-4 wide do., high lustre, 6s. 6d., cheap at 10s. 6d. per yard.
5-4 wide Bishoff's best, 8s. 6d.
Changeable Silks from 5s to 6s. 6d. per yard.

Watered and Plain Silks, for Mantillas cheap, and a few choice styles of dress goods at half price.

All who are in want of the above goods should call before being induced to purchase, as they can effect a saving of one-half by so doing.

C. & A. POILLON, No. 57 Catharine-st., corner of Madison, opposite the Church.

THE BROADWAY FASHIONABLE CLOTHING EMPORIUM of ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, is daily crowded with purchasers, why seem pleased with the facility and promptness by which they can suit themselves in all articles of wearing apparel. On visiting this establishment, a gentlemen become readily convinced of the economy of purchasing their clothing ready made, particularly when it can be found well made, as it certainly can, at No. 441 Broadway. In Boys' and Children's Clothing, A. M. & Co. offer an assortment of infinite variety, which for beauty of design, richness of materials, appropriateness of trimmings, and quality of manufacture, certainly is not surpassed, if equalled, by any other similar establishment in New-York. Purchasers are invited to call and judge for themselves. No deviation from marked prices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDERS, OWNERS OF BUILDINGS, &c., are requested to examine, at the subscriber's, the Gas Oven, a newly invented article, combining the advantages of the old-fashioned brick oven, together with facilities for boiling similar to the range, but more compact, and at less than half the cost of the latter. Various sizes constantly on hand. BARTLETT BENT, Jr., No 238 Water-st.

WATCHES—JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY GOODS, at the new store No. 136 Canal-st. We would respectfully invite the attention of the public to the inspection of an entirely new stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, and FANCY GOODS, of the latest and most desirable patterns, embracing all of the different varieties in the named branches. Certain short but improvements have been of such a character as to add greatly to the comfort and enjoyment of visitors. The Proprietor trusts that by his unremitted attention to the wants of the traveling public, the patronage so liberally extended to him during the past nineteen seasons of his management will be continued; pledging himself to sustain the acknowledged high reputation of the place. M. MOORE.

"EMPIRE" OFFICE AND STEEL PEN BLACK INK.

NET PRICE TO THE TRADE.

Quarts, per dozen	$1 50	Six ounces, per dozen	$0 50
Pints, per dozen	1 00	Four ounces, per dozen	38
Eight ounces, per dozen	63	Two ounces, per dozen	25
On draught, per gallon			25

This is the best Ink manufactured. It flows freely, and will not mould, corrode, precipitate, decay. Orders for export or home consumption carefully and promptly attended to. T. COGGESHALL & CO.,
No. 12 John-st., New-York.

F. S. CLEAVER'S PRIZE MEDAL HONEY SOAP.—This invaluable article, which obtained the prize medal at the World's Fair in London, is daily gaining ground in public estimation, and the demand for its immediate use is so great, that it is with great difficulty supplied by the inventor. Its fragrant, refreshing, and softening qualities, and the smooth and white appearance which it imparts to the skin, are strikingly obvious, and are spoken of in the highest terms by all who use it.
W. J. DAVIS & CO.,
Importers and sole Wholesale Agents. No. 40 Cortlandt-st.

WARD SCHOOL, No. 29, corner of North Moore and Varick-sts, will be open for instruction on THUHSDAY MORNING next, July 1. It is hoped that all children intending to enter the School will be prompt at 9 o'clock in their attendance on that morning, as the classes will then be formed. The teachers will continue daily (on school days) at the building up to that time, to register the names of any pupils presented. By order of the Board of School Officers. A. L. DECAMP, Secretary.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR ADVERTISING—The subscriber has arrangements, of the most liberal kind, with all the principal leading daily and weekly newspapers published in the United States and Canadas, and is ready to contract for advertisements in any of them at the very lowest prices they charge their customers, and in most cases even lower. The papers are shown to the subscriber to select from, and no bills rendered till the orders have been executed. Remember the No. 109 Nassau-st., at the old established office of W. H. McDONALD.

DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS, &c., &c.—The largest and most complete assortment in the United States. Made from the best Kiln Dried Lumber and furnished in any quantity, or made to order in the best manner. The undersigned invite the special attention of builders, and the trade to the above articles. Also the neatest style of inside Blind made in the country. No. 3 N. H. R. Freight Depot in Centre-st., corner of Canal. New-York. JENKINS & PORTER.

DOOR, SASH AND BLIND DEPOT—No. 54 Cortlandt-st., New-York.—F. W. TUXBURY & CO have on hand and are prepared to furnish the above articles in any quantity, and warranted to be kiln-dried and of first quality and styles. Sash glazed, Goods packed for transportation, and orders filled at short notice. Builders, and those about purchasing should give them a call.

ORNAMENTAL WORK.—Mrs. W. NOTT, Jr., respectfully informs the ladies that she is prepared to give instruction in Wax Fruit and Flower making, Crape Fruit and Flowers, Hair work of all kinds, and Embroidery and Worsted work. Specimens of her work can be always seen at her residence, No. 349 Hudson-st. Stamping for Embroidery and Braiding done to order. Materials for Paper Flowers on hand in great variety.

TRUSSES.—BUTLER'S HERNIAL PADS have been found, in practice, a most thorough fit, and generally to induce a cure. Cases of long standing, (where other instruments have failed,) can be effectually retained. HULL'S TRUSS Office, No. 4 Vesey-st., opposite St. Paul's Church.
FREDERICK M. BUTLER, Proprietor.
N. B.—Ladies attended by a female, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

GENUINE TEAS.—The subscribers having opened the large store, No. 133 Chatham-st., as a tea warehouse, are prepared to serve their friends and the public generally, with the finest and very superior green and black teas, at exceedingly low prices, also best Java coffee at 14d. per lb. One trial will satisfy any person that they can save 20 per cent. W. P. MOODY & Co., No. 133 Chatham-st.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL EXAMINATION of the STUDENTS of the FREE ACADEMY of the City of New-York, will commence on MONDAY, the 28th inst., at the Academy, and be continued on the 29th, 30th, and 31st inst., and July 1st, 2d, 5th, 7th, 8th and 9th, from 9 A. M. to 1 each day. The friends of the students, and the public generally, are invited to attend.

NEW VILLAGE ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of subscribers of the Association and all others wishing to join or desiring information, will be held on MONDAY EVENING, June 28, 1852, at 8 o'clock, at Military Hall, Bowery, opposite Spring-st.

COB. R. DISOSWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW and COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS for New-York and Illinois, No. 76 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts., N. Y.

BRUSHES.—If you want a good Hair, Tooth, Cloth, Nail, Hat, Scrubbing, Whitewash or Feather Brush, or a good Comb, call at PORTER & FAIRCHILD'S Brush Manufactory, No. 415 Hudson-st., near Leroy-st., New-York. Grocers and other dealers supplied.

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER constantly on hand and made to order by CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st.

NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER, constantly on hand, and made to order, by BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, No. 115 Fulton-st.

PRINTING AND BLANK BOOK PAPERS—Of any size and weight, made to order by A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 117 William-st.

WRITING PAPER.—A large and very desirable assortment, for sale by BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, No. 115 Fulton-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

THE PUBLISHERS OF HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE renew their thanks to the public for the extraordinary and constantly increasing favor with which the successive numbers have been received, and beg to announce their intention still further to augment its interest and usefulness to the great body of the reading public.

In addition to the literary articles which will still constitute the main body of the work, they have had in preparation for several months, and will commence in the August number, a series of papers, of special interest to the religious community, under the general title of MEMOIRS OF THE HOLY LAND, written by JACOB ABBOTT, and illustrated by Maps, sketches of scenery and personal incident, and the finest series of Pictorial Embellishments ever given in any magazine in any part of the world. Each article will be complete in itself, and special pains will be taken to render the series beyond all comparison the most valuable and attractive of the kind ever published. Not less than FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be expended upon the literary and artistic preparation of each of these papers, which will average from fifteen to twenty pages. Other articles of special moral and religious interest, will be from time to time introduced into the successive numbers of the Magazine.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE has already reached a circulation unparalleled in the history of similar undertakings. It owes its success to the fact that *it presents for from one third to one half more reading matter, in a better style, and at a cheaper rate, than any other monthly magazine*, and that its contents combine attractiveness with utility to a degree hitherto unequalled. Neither labor nor money will be spared hereafter to increase its interest and its value in all respects: and the Publishers confidently rely upon the abundant resources at their command for the means of fully meeting all the expectations and wishes of the reading public.

Each number of the Magazine will contain 144 octavo pages, in double columns; each year thus comprising nearly two thousand pages of the choicest Miscellaneous Literature of the day. Every Number will contain numerous Pictorial Illustrations, accurate Plates of the Fashions, a copious Chronicle of Current Events, and impartial Notices of the important Books of the Month. The Volumes commence with the Numbers for June and December.

CONTENTS OF THE JULY NUMBER.

THE ARMORY AT SPRINGFIELD. By Jacob Abbott. ILLUSTRATIONS, *from Drawings by* DOPLER.—General View.—The Middle Water Shops.—The Welding Room Straightening the Barrels.—Grinding the Barrels.—Exterior of the Proving House.—Interior of the Proving House.—Testing the Bayonets.—The Blacksmith's Shop.—Assembling the Musket.—The New Arsenal.—Quarters of the Commanding Officer.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. By John S. C. Abbott.

PECULIAR HABITS OF DISTINGUISHED AUTHORS.

OSTRICHES.—HOW THEY ARE HUNTED.

A DULL TOWN.

MY NOVEL; OR, VARIETIES IN ENGLISH LIFE. By Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton. (*Continued.*)

THE LITTLE GRAY GOSSIP.

THE MOURNER AND THE COMFORTER.

LIFE OF BLAKE, THE GREAT BRITISH ADMIRAL.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM AND ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS. By Fredrika Bremer.

A TERRIBLY STRANGE BED.

WHAT THE SUNBEAM DOES.

THE RECORD OF A MADNESS WHICH WAS NOT INSANITY.

A TALE OF MID-AIR.

STORIES ABOUT BEASTS AND BIRDS.

A MISER'S LIFE AND DEATH.

RESULTS OF AN ACCIDENT—THE GUM SECRET.

MY LITTLE FRENCH FRIEND.

BLEAK HOUSE. By Charles Dickens. Chapter XI. —Our dear Brother. II.—On the Watch.—Esther's Narrative. Illustrations—Mr. Guppy's Desolation—The Family Portraits at Mr. Boyem Badger's.

THE COUNTER-STROKE.

PHILOSOPHY OF LAUGHTER.

MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

EDITOR'S EASY-CHAIR.

EDITOR'S DRAWER.

LITERARY NOTICES.

COMICALITIES, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED. Illustrations—Illustration of Humbug—Maine Law Petitioners—Anti-Maine Law Petitioners—Articles on hand at the Matrimonial Office—Favorite Investments—An Agreeable Partner—Delicacy—The Dog Days.

FASHIONS FOR SUMMER. Illustrations—Costumes for Home and the Promenade—Bonnet—Carriage Costume—Cap—Sleeve.

TERMS.—The Magazine may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents, or from the Publishers, at THREE DOLLARS a year, or TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a Number. The Semi-annual Volumes, as completed, neatly bound in Cloth at Two Dollars, or the Muslin Covers at Twenty-five Cents each, are furnished by the Agents or Publishers. Four Volumes are now ready, bound.

The Publishers will supply Specimen Numbers gratuitously to Agents and Postmasters, and will make liberal arrangements with them for circulating the Magazine. They will also supply Clubs, of two persons at Five Dollars a year, of five persons at Ten Dollars, and of a larger number at the same rates. Clergymen supplied at Two Dollars a year. Numbers from the commencement can be supplied at any time. HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York.

NEW MEDICAL BOOKS.

EXTRACT FROM THE BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL: "It may be said, fearlessly, that DR. BOSTWICK'S works on the treatment of the sexual system, is equal to Ricord's great French works, or Acton's of London, on the same family of complaints, and are far superior to any thing of the kind before published in this country." They may be had at No. 222, or of the author, No. 504 Broadway. Office hours from 8 until 4, and from 7 until 9, evening.

ICONOGRAPHIC ENCYCLOPEDIA.

THIS SPLENDID PICTORIAL WORK is now offered to the Public, to the extent of 100 copies only, at the following reduced prices:

Bound in Full Turkey Morocco, gilt edges	$42 00
Bound in Half Turkey Morocco, gilt eages	38 00
Bound in Half Turkey Morocco, sprinkled edges	36 00

MATTHEWS & RIDER, No. 74 Fulton-st.

MEDICAL.

VALUABLE TESTIMONY FROM THE SOUTH.—We like, at all times, to give credit when credit is due, and if at the same time we can relieve the distressed, we are doubly gratified; we, therefore, give the following voluntary testimony as to the beneficial effects of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, by the editor of the Columbia *South Carolinian*, who appears to have obtained great relief by its use.—*Old Dominion, Portsmouth, Virginia.*

"WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—We seldom resort to patent medicines, having a great respect for the skill of the regular profession, but chance threw into our way the above-named medicine, immediately after the close of the last session of the Legislature, when our lungs were almost dried up by the highly rarified atmosphere of our stove-warmed State House. The Balsam immediately relieved us of a most harassing cough, which threatened our health in a serious degree. We feel that we are indebted to it for some fifteen pounds of animal weight—which addition once felt, cannot be forgotten. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper."

CAUTION.—The only genuine and original article, was first introduced in the year 1838. It has been well tested and appreciated for ten years, in all the complaints for which it has been recommended, viz: Coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, asthma, and consumption, in its incipient stages. No other medicine has proved more efficacious. On account of the unbounded popularity of this article, it has been extensively counterfeited by persons who know nothing of the ingredients of this original compound. The only genuine is always signed "I. BUTTS" on the wrapper. For sale, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, general agent, No. 100 Fulton-st.; THOMAS & MAXWELL, No. 86 William-st.; JOHN MILHAU, No. 183 Broadway, Astor and Irving House drug stores, and No. 110 Broadway.

THOUSANDS DECLARE the most effectual remedy for Summer Complaint, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Diarrhea, Dysentery, &c., either in recent or long-standing cases, to be GALLUP'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF BRIER ROOT. Volunteer witnesses say they have never seen its equal. It regulates the bowels sooner than any other preparation of the age. A single trial insures its introduction as an indispensable family remedy. Agents are instructed to refund the purchase price (25 cents) if this medicine fails to give prompt relief. Sold by druggists generally. HALL, RUCKLE & CO., Wholesale Agents, No. 220 Greenwich-st.

DR. GLOVER'S IMPROVED TRUSS is found to give ease, comfort and security to the wearer, always retaining the Hernia, and by its accurate fit, adaptation, effecting a permanent cure. Dr. G. has had great experience in fitting and applying Trusses. Children are accurately fitted so as to effect a cure. Lace Stockings, Shoulder Braces and all the different surgical bandages are constantly on hand and made to order. Application Room No. 12 Ann-st., where he attends to an office practice.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—Dr. K. PRESTON, No. 265 Bowery, gives his exclusive attention to all diseases of the Female System. His Panacea is the most valuable corrective and tonic ever discovered. Price $1. Advice gratis.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATION.—DR. HINE (German physician) can be consulted at his office, No. 20 Duane-st., from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M.

DR. WM. G. REED, WATER CURE PHYSICIAN. Office No. 45 White-st.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual examination of the students of the University will take place on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, June 23 and 24, commencing each day at 9 A. M. The friends of the students and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend. Candidates for admission to the University will be examined on Monday, June 28, commencing at 9 A. M. The anniversary of the Literary Societies will be attended Monday evening, June 28, at 7½ o'clock, in the Church of the Puritans, on Union Square. An Oration will be delivered by Rev. R. S. STORRS, Jr., and a Poem by E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Esq. The anniversary of the Alumni Association will be attended on Tuesday evening, June 29, at 7½ o'clock, at the Church of the Messiah, Broadway. An Oration will be delivered by Rev. C. L. HENRY, D. D., and a Poem by J. V. HUNTINGTON, Esq. The twentieth annual commencement of the University will be held on Wednesday, June 30, at the Opera House, in Astor-place. The doors will be open at 9 o'clock, and the exercises will commence at 10 o'clock. The next Academic year will commence on Wednesday, September 15. Candidates for admission will be examined on the Tuesday preceding. ELIAS LOOMIS,
Chairman of the Faculty.

THE CHEAPEST STORE IN THE CITY.—The subscribers have just received, and are constantly receiving, a large and splendid assortment of Lace Muslin Curtains, Window Cornices and Shades, Paper Hangings, Bands, Gimps, &c., with every article in the Upholstery line, all of their own importation, and of the most fashionable style, which they offer 25 per cent less than any house in the city. The trade supplied.
A. M. & R. DAVIES, No. 395 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting the Ready-made Clothing business at wholesale, under the firm of GARDNER, GREEN & CO., at No. 47 Broadway.
RODMAN G MOULTON, WILLIAM GARDNER,
JOHN G. PLIMPTON, ELIAS M. GREEN,
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1852. OLIVER B. TWEEDY.

THE EYE.—WALDSTEIN & BECKEL, the eminent Opticians from Germany, have removed from No. 416 to No. 451 Broadway. Having tested their skill in assisting imperfect or impaired vision, we are able to speak warmly in its favor. Their Telescopes, Microscopes, Opera Glasses, Spectacles, &c., are unsurpassed.—*Tribune.*

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BAGGING, CANVAS, BALE ROPE CUTTINGS, GRASS and TARRED ROPE, and all other kinds of paper-makers' stock, by CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Beekman-st.

EXCURSIONS.

TWO DAILY LINES (Sundays excepted) to NEW-HAVEN, MILFORD, SPECIAL GLEN COVE, OYSTER BAY. COLD SPRING and NORTHPORT.—The steamers CROTON, Capt. W. H. Wood, will leave Peck Slip for the above places, as follows, daily, at 9 o'clock, P. M., for Whitestone, Glen Cove, Oyster Bay and Cold Spring. Returning, will leave Cold Spring 8 min. utes to 6 o'clock, A. M., Oyster Bay 7, Glen Cove 7½, Whitestone 8, and Whitehall at 9 o'clock, stopping at Price's Dock each way; and the steamer NORWALK, Capt. B. F. BETTS, will leave Fulton Market Slip daily, at 9 o'clock, A. M., for Whitestone, New-Rochelle, Glen Cove, Oyster Bay, ON MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY for Cold Spring, and on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY for Northport. Returning, will leave Northport on MONDAY, at 11 o'clock; and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 9 o'clock; Cold Spring, 2 40; Oyster Bay, 3 5; Glen Cove, 4 15; New-Rochelle, 4 40; and Whitestone 5 30. The steamer NORWALK will take parties from any wharf in New-York or Brooklyn, on Excursions to any of the above named places on reasonable terms. Stages will be in attendance at the different landings as heretofore.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT—FOR FLUSHING, FLAMMERSBURG and NEW-YORK.—The new and beautiful steamer GEORGE LAW, Capt. FRANCIS LOCKWOOD, expressly built for this route, will, on and after JUNE 21st, until SEPTEMBER 21st, 1852, run as follows, (Sundays excepted.) Will leave New-York, 8th-st. E. R., 6½ o'clock, A. M.; Peck Slip, 10 o'clock, A. M.; Peck Slip 4½ o'clock P. M. Will leave Flushing at 8 A. M.—1 and 6 P. M. Societies, Parties, and Military Companies commuted with. Freight taken on the most reasonable terms. Due notice will be given of the change of hours for the Fall and Winter.

THOMAS COLLIER, JACKSON NICHOLS,
O. TYRRELL, CALEB B. GILDERSLEEVE,
J. A. FLAMMER, JOHN C. GREEN.

EXCURSION.—The Sabbath School attached to the Cumberland-st. M. E. Church, will make a Pic Nic Excursion to Stony Point, (40 miles up the Hudson River,) on TUESDAY MORNING, June 29. The superior and commodious steamer AMERICA has been chartered for the occasion, and will leave Hammond-st. at 8 o'clock P. M., precisely, returning to the city about 7 P. M. Rev. R. S. FOSTER and Rev. E. O. HAVENS are expected to accompany the party. Tickets 50 cents, and may be procured of WM. JOHNSTON, No. 294 Bowery, and at the boat on the morning of the Excursion.

GRAND EXCURSION AROUND STATEN ISLAND, landing at Amboy, on MONDAY June 28, accompanied by Monahan's Brass and Cotillion Band. Fare 50 cents. The large splendid and commodious Steamer, *Santa Claus*, Capt. GEO. ONLEY, will leave as follows: From foot of Murray-st., at 9 A. M.; Hammond-st., at 9½ A. M.; Spring-st., at 9¾ A. M.; Grand-st., East River, at 9¾ A. M. Catharine-st., East River, at 10 A. M.; Catharine-st., Brooklyn, at 10½ A. M.; South Ferry, at 10½ A. M.; Pier 3, North River, at 11 A. M.

This Boat can be chartered for Excursions, by applying on board, at foot of Spring-st., or to Briggs & Co., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS EVERY DAY EPCEPT SATURDAY.—Fare 25 cents each way. The sea steamer BUFFALO, Capt. HANCOX, will leave Hammond-st., at 7½ o'clock; Spring-st. at 7¾; Grand-st., E. R., at 8¼; Catherine-st. at 8½, and Pier No. 3, N. R., at 9 A.M. Returning by 5 P. M. Fishing-tackle, bait and refreshments provided.

N. B.—Sea Bass are now caught in great abundance.

FOR CONEY ISLAND—Landing at Fort Hamilton each way.—Fare 12½ cents each way.—The steamer MAY QUEEN, Capt. CHARLES MCNEAL, has commenced her regular trips for the season, leaving as follows: Spring-street, at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Pier No. 3 N. R., 10 A. M., 4 and 5½ P. M.; Coney Island, at 11 A. M., 2½ and 6 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.—The steamer NIMROD can be chartered for excursions, having been thoroughly refitted for the purpose. Apply at the West-st Foundry, corner of Beach and West-sts., J. E. COFFEE, agent.

TO LET.

HOUSE AND LOT TO LET OR SELL—No. 69 Vanderbilt-av., Brooklyn, very pleasantly located, and in a good neighborhood, well finished, and contains 12 rooms, &c. Inquire at No. 35 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.

FLAMMERSBURG.—This new Village, accessible several times a

New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON.

People of the South pleased with Scott's nomination—Politicians in Congress opposed—Attempt to re-organize the Union Party—Toombs, Stevens, and Dawson—Position of the Free-Soilers—San Juan a Free Port—Mr. Bennett's Land Bill.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday morning, June 25, 1852.

While the news from the South continues to indicate a favorable and in many quarters an enthusiastic state of feeling on the part of the people towards Gen. SCOTT's nomination, the ranks of the "Fillibusters" here do not diminish. It is understood that Messrs. TOOMBS and STEVENS contemplate a demonstration in the House designed to keep the Union Party of Georgia in countenance. It was generally supposed that the last scene of that farce was played out when the chief performer, TOOMBS, had wormed himself into the Senate. As a natural consequence of their movements and associations, it was presumed that he and his tail would march into the Democratic Convention, but that body was composed of too old and sagacious politicians to admit them to any but the lowest seats. Finding no places reserved for them there, it seems that they are trying to galvanize their Union organization into an appearance of vitality. TOOMBS will get the floor probably to-day, and will denounce both nominations, together with the Platforms.

In Tennessee it is reported that Messrs. GENTRY and KIT WILLIAMS have concluded that, for them, "returning were as tedious as go o'er," and will reject Gen. SCOTT's nomination now, because they said so much against it before it was made. Mr. GENTRY is suspected of a tenderness for Democracy just at the present moment. It is rumored that he is preparing for a foray from his own decided Whig district into another equally strong Democratic one in the neighborhood. E. CARRINGTON CABELL, of some small Southern State, is also set down as a bird of passage. Senator DAWSON's intentions are considerably canvassed. There are stories that he too pronounces the rejuvenescence of the Union party necessary to the salvation of the Union. This supposes that he too will repudiate the nomination which he aided to make. In regard to all this, it is only necessary to say that by no possibility could any State that has been distracted and worried by the wretched Charlatanism of the Union party, have induced to vote for any Whig candidate. Georgia has been foreordained to Loco-focoism since the moment of that bright conception. But not all the Fillibusters in Congress, nor an army of such out of it, can at all impair the Whig strength in Louisiana, Tennessee, North Carolina, Kentucky and Virginia. All those States, but the rest, Gen. SCOTT will certainly carry; and in that last one the citadel of Democracy will be shaken to the centre, and if not, shaken entirely off its centre.

Senator CHASE, Hon. Mr. TOWNSHEND, and Mr. GIDDINGS have protested against the democratic candidate, on behalf of the Ohio democracy. Mr. DURKEE, of Wisconsin, also casts it off; Gov. DOTY of the same State, is yet in doubt as to his course. There is a very deep and wide spread discontent in the party, throughout the North-west.

MR. WEBSTER has settled our differences with the British about Central America, by accepting a stipulation making San Juan a free port under American and British protection. If this arrangement shall be observed by the British, in perfect good faith it cannot fail to be of immense advantage to our commerce; their sincerity will soon be tested. If they take off the breeches they have caused to be put upon the reluctant and refractory legs of the Musquitos, and set them free in the woods to bear the news of their deposition to their sympathizing chief, then we may confide in them. If they refuse, we may conclude that they intend to keep up the sham they have been practising ever since the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty. MR. WEBSTER will probably retire from the Cabinet in October, and spend the ensuing Winter in England, as successor to MR. LAWRENCE, who desires to return before the inauguration of Gen. SCOTT.

Hon. J. W. FORNEY, formerly Editor of the *Pennsylvanian*, and now Clerk of the House, has been solicited to take charge of the *Union*, but has declined.

Another effort will be made to take from the present contractor the printing of Congress, and to give it to the *Union* at higher prices, but its success is altogether doubtful. The feuds in the party growing out of the rivalries of the old leaders who were placed in Coventry by the Baltimore Convention, are still active enough to keep alive an effective hostility to the central organ.

The plan embodied in the bill of Hon. HENRY BENNETT, of New-York, to reconcile the conflicting claims of the old and new States in regard to the distribution of the public lands, is the most practically useful measure connected with that question, that has been brought forward since the defeat of the scheme for the division of the proceeds of land sales twelve years ago. Mr. BENNET assumes as a starting point that Congress has resolved to grant to the new States for railroads and other improvements within their limits. On the presumption that this policy cannot be defeated, he attempts to secure the rights of the old States, by ceding to them 150,000 acres for each Senator and Representative, while he appropriates to the Western States for their internal improvements, a quantity about equal to their present demands. The precise quantity designated in this way for all the States and Territories is 60,000,000 of acres. This bill has been advocated with great skill and perseverance by its author and his coadjutors, and has been opposed with intense feeling by the western men. It has commanded at all stages small majorities, and now stands ready for the final question with a prospect of being passed. The share of New-York under the Bill will be 5,250,000 acres. X. Y.

MARRIED.

At St. Nicholas' Church, Liverpool, J. L HAGSTAFF, mate of the packet-ship *Liverpool*, to SARAH ANN, only daughter of R. W. Rushmore, Torteth Park. 26-2t*

DIED.

On Saturday evening, June 26, CLINTON GILBERT LEGGETT, aged 10 months, son of Abraham and Sarah Leggett.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this afternoon at 2 o'clock, from No. 43 12th-st.

At New-Haven, Ct., on the 23d inst., JOHN R CHAPIN, M. D., aged 41 years.

On Sunday morning, June 27, after a short but severe illness, HENRY M., only son of Richard H. and Susan Whitehead, aged 7 years, 6 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Mount Olivet Encampment No 7, and Pocahontas Lodge No 384 I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, No 265 Rivington-st., on Monday, June 28, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. St. Croix (West India) papers will please to copy.

On Sunday, June 27, GERTRUDE EMMA, only child of James L., Jr., and Adelaide D Phelps, aged 1 year, 3 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation, from the residence of her father, No 309 Mulberry-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

On Sunday morning, June 27, GEORGE STUART, in the 24th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 2 o'clock, on Monday afternoon, from his late residence, No 162 East 24th-st., near 2d-av.

NOTICE—The members of the House-Painters' Society are notified to attend the funeral of JOHN CODY, on Monday, June 28, at 34 P. M., from his late residence, No. 264 1st-av. ALEXANDER B. CLARK, President.
D. G. WENDELL, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 26.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '67	118	
5,000	do	118½	
10,000	Ind. Cal. defrd. 5s	16	
3,000	Erie Income Bonds	99½	
12,000	Erie Conv. bds. '71	99¾	
3,000	do	99¾	
200	N. A. Trust Co	14½	
125	do	b3 14½	
20	Ocean Bank	108	
25	Bk. of America ex div	115	
10	City Bank, Brooklyn	107	
50	Edgeworth Land Co.	6¼	
200	Morris Canal	b60 12½	
200	N. J. Zinc Company	12½	
100	do	s60 12	
100	Canton Company	b30 80¼	
1 25	Portsmouth Dry Dock	6	
50	do	6¼	
50	do	b30 6¼	
90	Flor. & Keyport R.R.	37½	
25	do	b30 37½	
100	Pennsylvania Coal Co.	111	
125	do	111½	
50	do	111½	
100	do	112½	
125	N. Ind. R. R ex div.	113	
50	Harlem Railroad	73	
100	do	b60 73½	
145	Nor. & Wor. R. R.	53½	
50	do	55½	
100	Reading Railroad	85½	
300	do	85¾	
200	do	s60 85½	
300	do	b20 85½	
100	do	85½	
300	do	s60 85½	
200	do	b10 85½	
37	Hudson River R. R.	68½	
50	do	s130 68¾	
27	Mich. Central R. R.	106½	
183	do	107	
100	do	b60 107½	
100	do	b10 107½	
55	Panama Railroad	120½	
45	do	120	
100	L. Island Railroad	s60 19¾	
100	do	19¾	
500	do	b4m 20	
200	Erie Railroad	b3 89	
100	do	sm¼ 89	
150	do	89	
25	do	b10 89½	
100	do	s60 88¾	
6	Ut. & Sch. R.R. scrip	£31	

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Hudson 2d Mtge	94	
14,000	Erie 2d Mtge Bds	107½	
5,000	Long Island Bonds	80	
100	North Am. Trust	15	
100	Penn. Coal Co	112½	
100	Portsmouth Dry Dock	6	
100	New-Jersey Zinc	12½	
60	do	12½	
50	N. Ind. R.R. ex. div.	113	
10	Roch. & Syra. R. R.	122½	
1,400	Reading R. R.	b3 86	
200	do	b60 86¼	
500	do	s3 86	
300	Mich. Central R. R.	b30 108½	
50	do	108¾	
200	Long Island R. R.	b60 20	
50	Syracuse & Utica	123½	
50	Erie Railroad	89¼	
50	do	s60 89	

SATURDAY, June 26—6 P. M.

The moderate export of Gold to-day, the receipt of definite intelligence by the *Niagara* of the negotiation of five millions dollars in London for the Illinois Road, and the unofficial, but generally believed rumors, that the Erie Road will get two or three millions additional help from the same quarter, imparted a very bright feeling to the Street, and caused a further considerable rise in the Stock list. The advance was pretty general, though several of the Railroad shares were neglected, and the demand for Bonds showed no marked improvement. In regard to the latter, there is an evident falling off, believed to be temporary, however, in the orders from the Continent, while the operations in London extend chiefly to large negotiations, and to particular lines of Road.

The active demand for Reading Stock was renewed, and prices rapidly appreciated to 86¼ ₱ cent, with sales of some 5,000 shares. Erie was also in request, but the supply of cash stock small. The bid for Canton at the close was 80. Among the small stocks there was an improvement of ¼ ₱ cent. in Morris, 1 ₱ cent. in Florence and Keyport, ¼ ₱ cent. in Long Island, and ¼ ₱ cent. in Jersey. N. J. Trust fell back a fraction. In the solids a large demand at high prices was only partially met by holders. Panama Railroad brought 120½. Rochester brought 122½; Syracuse, 123½; Bank of America, 115 ex-dividend, and Northern Indiana, 113 ex-dividend. A further rise of 2 ₱ cent. took place in Michigan Central; the sales were 600 shares, and new buyers came in on outside orders at the close. Pennsylvania Coal, slightly depressed yesterday from the disposition to realize a large advance, recovered to 112½ at the Second Board. Coal stocks generally continue in high favor, and the movement yesterday and to-day in Reading appeared to be outside the ordinary operations of Bull and Bear.

The trade in Bonds was confined chiefly to $10,000 Government '67s, and $20,000 Erics. A sale of Long Island sevens was made at 80 ₱ cent., showing an improvement on previous transactions. Hudson Second Mortgage again sold at 94½. The shares of the Company, we should have noticed, were also in demand at 68½, and were borrowed by the Bears for delivery, free of interest.

Money was freely offered at the hitherto ruling rates. The *Baltic* carried out light remittances in bills, and only $440,000 in Gold. This with $100,000 by a London sailing packet, makes the entire shipment for June, $3,000,000, with only one additional steamer, the *Europa*, on Wednesday, to sail within the month.

The particulars of the Illinois negotiation in London, are to hand. The Bonds are made sterling sixes of £104 3s.4d. equal to $500, and £208 6s.8d. equal to $1,000 each. The English subscriptions run to October 1854, in quarterly instalments, beginning 1st July, prox., with privilege to anticipate payments. The Bonds run to 1875 to be paid in London at par, subject to previous redemption at market rate, not over 120. The prospectus of the Loan announces that $12,000,000 of the Bonds are reserved to United States subscriptions, two-thirds of which have been taken up. English trustees are appointed to manage the £1,000,000 sterling loan; and Messrs. Heywood & Co. made the Bankers.

The *Atlantic's* market advices are not quite so favorable for Cotton and Indian Corn, but are otherwise satisfactory. The state of trade appears to be highly flourishing. The London discount houses were refusing discounts at 1¼ per cent a year. Consols 99¾ ex. dividend. The commercial news from India and China is quite late, and the quotations show a generally healthy trade. The Australian gold accounts are good, and the rich product is rapidly finding its way to London.

The Mechanics' Bank will pay the July Coupon of the First Mortgage Loan of the Canandaigua and Corning Railroad, and DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. will pay the July Coupon of the Chicago City Water Bonds. The Rondout Bank pays 3½ ₱ cent. semi-annual dividend; the Kingston Bank 4 ₱ cent., and the Ulster County Bank 5 ₱ cent. on 1st July.

The Milwaukee and Mississippi Bonds, 8 per cents., are to be awarded by DELANO, DUNLEVY & Co., on Wednesday. These Bonds pay a large interest; are based on a property progressing to completion, and may be made the basis of Banking in Wisconsin, under the new law, to the extent of $8,000 a mile of the Railroad.

The following, from the money article of the London *Daily News*, probably refers to the negotiations of the Erie Railroad Company:

"Our anticipations that a speedy application to this market for assistance in carrying out the great Railway projects of the United States are already in course of realization. The columns of the *Daily News* this morning contained the prospectus of the Illinois Central Railroad Company; and we are enabled to announce that another large railway loan is also in course of arrangement among some influential members of the Stock Exchange, upon terms, as we understand, even more favorable to the subscriber than the one referred to."

Markets by Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, June 24.

The COTTON sales of the week have been 8,000 bales at prices ranging from 7½@11c. The market closing firm with an upward tendency. The receipts of the week have been 3,050 bales, and the stock on hand, exclusive of that on ship board, is 21,750 bales.

CHARLESTON, Friday, June 25.

Sales of COTTON for the week, 2,900 bales, at prices ranging from 7¾c to 11c. Sales to-day, 600 bales, at an advance of ⅛c. to ¼c. The fair qualities have improved most.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, June 24.

The sales of COTTON to-day were barely 1,000 bales, at full prices; strict middling, 9¼c@9⅜c. Kentucky TOBACCO is active, and sales of 1,300 hhds. have been made at full prices. MESS PORK, $20 50@$21.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, June 25.

The sales of COTTON to-day reached 2,500 bales, at firm prices. Sales of the week, 16,000 bales. SUGAR and MOLASSES have remained unchanged for the last two weeks. 400 bbls MESS PORK were sold to-day at $21 50. TOBACCO still active—the sales reaching 4,000 hhds, at advancing prices.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, June 26.

The sales of COTTON for the week have been, to a moderate extent, for manufacturing purposes, and some few hundreds of the better grades have been taken by speculators at full rates. The market closes firm, at last week's quotations. WOOL—The demand for all kinds is quite active, and the market almost bare of Fleece and Pulled. The sales of the week reached 56,000 lbs. PRINTING CLOTHS—The sales are large, and prices continue firm, at the advance. Sales of the week, 58,665 pieces.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times*

SATURDAY, June 26—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in fair demand, but at languid rates. Some 150 bbls. were obtained, at $4 81½ for Pots, and $5 37½@$5 50 for Pearls @ 100 ℔.

COTTON—Seems dull and heavy, and prices have a decided downward tendency. The *Atlantic's* intelligence is so far unproductive of any other result than the interruption of business, but will no doubt eventuate in a further abatement. A few hundred bales were sold to-day at irregular rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are still abundant and unchanged. The discouraging tenor of the late Telegraphic news is confirmed by the *Niagara* and *Atlantic's* private accounts, and therefore in unison with the heavy arrivals, wields a very depressive influence upon the trade. There is very little, if any, regular demand, and only restricted local purchases—yet Eastern dealers are still busy in securing suitable lots at present low rates. The sales add up 11,000 bbls.—Sour and superfine No. 2 at $3 31½@$3 50, fresh ground ordinary to straight State and mixed Indiana and Michigan at $3 93¾@$4 06¼; choice State and favorite round-hoop Ohio at $4 06¼@$4 12½; fair to fancy Indiana and Michigan at $4 06¼@$4 25; fancy Ohio at $4 31½@$4 62½; fancy Genesee at $4 50@$4 75; extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 62½@$5 12½; and extra Genesee at $5@$5 75. Canadian is plenty and quiet, with sales of only 460 bbls. good common in bond, at $4 12½. Southern has scarcely varied—the supply and demand being moderate, and prices rather in favor of buyers. Sales were made of 900 bbls. mixed to favorite ordinary qualities at $4 37½@$4 56¼, and fancy do. at $4 75@$5 37½. Rye Flour is more freely offered at easier figures—200 bbls. having been sold at $3 06¼@$3 12½. Corn Meal is unaltered—Jersey retailing at $3 12½, and Brandywine at $3 50.

GRAIN—Wheat is abundant, inactive, and depressed. The demand is limited, and mainly for lots that are either rare and clear, or entirely out of market. 4,000 bush. White Canadian brought 97c., and 2,300 Red Ohio, 90¾. Rye is scarce and wanted at 80c. State Oats find ready purchasers at 45½c @47c.—an advance. Corn is without essential change; the stock is large, and demand weak at present rates. The sales comprise 25,000 bush. unmerchantable at 53c @59c.; mixed Western at 60c @61c., and round yellow at 61c.

PROVISIONS.—Pork is more freely offered, but prices are above the views of buyers, and hence the sales have been confined to 200 bbls., Prime at $16 75 and Mess at $19. Pickled Hams are unaltered—about 200 pkgs. have been sold at 8c @9c for Shoulders, and 9c.@9½c. for Hams. Lard is active and uniform, with sales of 550 bbls. Ordinary to Prime at 10c @10½c. Beef attracts much attention, and is increasing in value. The sales embrace 400 bbls., Prime at $7 12½@$8 25, and Mess at $11 50@$13. Prime Mess, Beef Hams, Butter and Cheese continue as last noticed.

WHISKY—Is in fair request at improving rates. The sales reach 500 bbls. at 20½c @21c for Ohio, and 21½c for Prison, cash; and 100 hhds. Drudge at 21c., time and interest. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Transactions were light; the arrival of the *Atlantic* checked engagements; about 1,000 bbls. Flour were engaged for Liverpool at 1d.; with some lots of Cotton at 5-32d., part compressed; Grain was at 4d @4½d.; 500 tres. Beef were taken on private terms, and 100 at 2s. To London, 300 tres. Beef were taken at 3s @3s. 6d.; heavy goods were at 17s 6d. There was no change to other ports. A vessel or two were wanted on charter—one of 600 tons, to load for Port Phillip, Australia, at $2 50 per bbl., and same rates in proportion for measurement goods.

WOOL MARKETS—The demand this week has continued to improve, and sales by the trade have been made to a considerable extent, both of Foreign and Domestic. In Domestic we have heard nothing of importance from first hands; holders, however, are firm, the arrivals being light, and the stock of desirable descriptions much reduced. There is some activity, at somewhat improved prices, to the West. Of foreign, we have no sales of several small lots Merocco and unwashed Smyrna at rates 5@10 ₱ cent. higher than those current a month ago.—*Price Current.*

The export and value of Wool exported from Michigan in the last six years are as follows:

The surplus of 1845 exported was 550,000 lb., amounting to $110,000, and 1846, 716,640 lb., net $151,360.

1847	to 716,000 lb. at 22c ₱ lb		$222,640
1848	to 1,200,000 lb. at 24c ₱ lb		288,000
1849	to 1,500,000 lb. at 26c ₱ lb		393,000
1850	to 1,800,000 lb. at 32c ₱ lb		594,000
1851	to 2,200,000 lb. at 33c ₱ lb		660,000

An increase of 150 ₱ cent in quantity, and 50 ₱ cent. in price. The receipts of Wool at Cleveland, *via* the Ohio Canal, have been several years as follows:

1841	107,805	1847	1 442,951
1842	190,803	1848	1,404,341
1843	391,138	1849	2,000,987
1844	848,878	1840	2,032,591
1845	961,174	1851	2,172,829
1846	971,199		[*Economist.*

The *National Intelligencer* contains an abstract of the statistics of Sheep and Wool in the United States, taken from the Census returns. From it we learn that there were in our country, in 1850, 21,571,806 Sheep, and that the crop of Wool amounted to 12,417,287 lb. Ohio raises the most Sheep, having, at that date, 3,937,086. New-York stands next, having 3,454,241. Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky and Indiana have each over a million. The amount of Wool raised does not seem to depend exclusively upon the number of Sheep, it would seem, for it is not the case. Vermont, which stands seventh in the number of Sheep, ranks fourth in the production of Wool.

In New-England, Vermont is by far the greatest Sheep-growing and Wool-raising State. Her Sheep are, in number, 919,902. The Wool produced is 3,410,993 lb. Maine is next, and then New-Hampshire—they both produce over a million of pounds of Wool annually. Connecticut has 174,181 Sheep, and raises 467,454 lb. of Wool.

The least in number and quantity is Minnesota Territory. In 1850 she had only 80 Sheep, and raised only 85 lb. of Wool. [*Shipping List.*

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Saturday—First Board*—$5,000 Beaver Meadow Railroad 6s, b5, 84; 3,000 Texas Register 8 Bonds, s5wn 57; 3000 do., 10 bds. s5wn, 56; 100 Reading Railroad, 42½; 100 do., cash, 42½; 14 Pennsylvania Bank, C & P, 119½; 3 Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank, 71½.

Between Boards—50 Reading Railroad, b5, 43; 50 b5wn, 43; 100 do., 43; 200 Long Island, 9½.

Second Board—$100 Lehigh Interest, 93; 1,200 Schuylki Navigation 6s, '68, Int. off, 57½; 100 do., Int. on, 59½; 550 Long Island, 9½; 100 do., cash, 9½; 3 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, 71½; 100 Morris Canal, b5, 16½; 100 do., b5wn, 18½; 3 Girard Bank, cash, 122½; 7 do., 12½.

After Board—$1,000 Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '43, 95; 9,100 do., '44, 95½; 2,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, Int. off, 57½; 100 Reading Railroad, b5, 42½; 100 do., s5wn, 43½; 50 Morris Canal, b5, 18½.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 118½@118½; United States 6s, 1862, 118½@118½; Pennsylvania Railroad, closed, Reading Railroad, 42½@43; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '43, 95½@95¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 84@84½; Morris Canal, 16@18; Schuylkill Navigation, interest on, 57½@58; Long Island Railroad, 19@19½; Vicksburg Railroad, 14@15; Girard Bank, 12½@13; United States Bank, 2½@3; Union Canal, 11@11½.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Atlantic, from Liverpool—Juan Hackstatts bearer of despatches from London; J. B. Freeman, bearer of despatches from Rome; Mrs. Freeman, C. Everett, H. E. Baldwin, Robert Taylor, Wm. H. Hampton, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Morley, Chas Blake, Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Smith, Miss Smith, Miss E. W. Smith, G. R. Schmidt, W. H. McCombs, F. V. Monodon, R. W. Mason, Thomas Hiller, R. D. Garesche, E. Newbold, J. Forstmann, R. Struthers, H. Stowell, Jr., M. Bun, L. Ginter, S. Lowery, M. Jones, F. Togbaum, Mrs. Bank, Miss Banks, Miss M. Banks, R. Lenox Banks, W. J. Taylor, L. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Livingston, child and servant, H. E. Clark, C. F. Livermore, W. Hasenkrook, Mrs. Frederick Mesier, two children and two servants, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Wright, child and servant, W. B. Hook, D. H. Goodman, L. Grosman, J. J. Osborne, Mrs. Walsh, P. L. Frenseau, A. G. Mactavish, John Potter, Jas. M. Beatty, Samuel P. Holmes, E. Z. Sherman, A. Woodbridge, G. W. White; E. M. Greenway, C. E. Greenway, J. Hunt, J. Ives Clapp, J. W. Lyman, L. Bailey, W. H. Rogers, C. W. Carter, Wm. Martin, Geo. Munn, Philip Henry.

In steamship West Wind, from Mobile—Mr. C. B. Miller, lady and 2 children, Miss B. L. Jones, H. Solomon, J. Bostwick, F. Briggs, H. McAlsten, D. Burthall, Mrs. Evans, J. Allison, S. Neilson, W. Kelly, Thomas Hasson, J. Hughes.

In steamship Rescy, Franklin, from New-Orleans—W. W. Montgomery, J. Montgomery, C. S. B. Dugan, G. S. Goldsby, J. C. Goldsby, S. Victor, L. Victor, T. H. Robinson, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Marshall, child and servant, Mrs. Backus, three children and servant, Miss Rogan, and 20 in the steerage.

In ship E. Bulkley, from Liverpool—Miss D. Brown, Mary E. Bulkley, Master Howard Gilbert.

In brig Hiram, from Bremen—Johannes and Anna Crede.

In bark R. W. Grenelle, from St. Marks—Mrs. Bull and 2 children, Miss H. Bull, Mr. A. Bull, Master C. Bull, Master W. Bull, Miss H. Brown, Miss S. Carrington, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Knopp and child, Mr. Frisbie, Mrs. Lewis and 2 children, Mr. Palmer, Mrs. Hicks, 2 children and servant, Mrs. Bonne, Miss Haley.

In ship Marion, from Savannah—Mr. Smith and lady, N. Talbert, Jas Salsbury.

In brig Eliza Jane, from Havana—Mrs. John Tucker, A. Ackerell.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Baltic for Liverpool—Mr. John Lowery and Lady, N. Y., Mr. and Mrs. N. Stucken, two children and two nurses, N. Y., Mr. C. Schwangwalden, Germany, Mr. Manton, Providence, R. I., Daniel Huntington, Lady and child, N. Y., J. F. Woodhead and Lady, N. Y., J. G. Bathurst and Mrs. Bathurst, Baltimore, Chas. Goodyear, Lady, and two children, and Miss Goodyear, N. Y., J. Wickham, N. Y., Augustus Marckeau, N. Y., Windle, N. Y., J. H. Chance and Lady, England, Robt. H. Nolton, Syracuse, Madame Celeste Elliott, sister and servant, Mrs. Thos. C. Doremus and sister, N. Y., Mr. and Mrs Randolph, N. Y., Miss Polhemus, N. Y., Walter Williams and P. A. Williams, Esq., Rudolph Arby, N. Y., T. F. Hoppin, wife and servant, R. J. Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Miss Wood, child and nurse, of New-York, H. Williams and lady, New-Orleans; J. M. Herrick, New-York; John Haskins, New-Orleans; And. J. Catherwood and lady, bearer of dispatches to the Court of London; Hon Edward King and J. Savage, Jr., of Philadelphia; S. Moulton, Jr., Connecticut; Hypolite Buche, France; Saml. Harrison, Miss Harrison and Miss Oliver, of Baltimore; Mrs. Wetherell, Baltimore; H. Wood, Kentucky; Breck, Rodenwald and lady, New-Orleans; George Lockwood, New-York; Danl. Torrance and lady, New-York; Wm. G. Harrison, Baltimore; J. G. Wells, Hartford; Edwd. Miller, Philadelphia; David Perkins, New-York; Mr. A. Birch and C. Birch, Australia; Wm B. Barber, St. Louis; A. N. Olmedt, France; Robt. Waddington, of Valparaiso; Calisto Lavoufe, Vera Cruz; Thos. Dubrall, France; Thos. Barbadillo, Mexico; E. Begonon, France; G. W. Crawford and son, Georgia; Mrs. Crawford and two daughters, do.; C. D. Dickey and lady, Mobile; Miss Dickey, W. Carpenter, New-York; Mr. Banis, New-York; Mrs. ——rienty, two children and servant; A. Bansalle, France; S. Torren, Chili; Mr. Egan and friend, Austria; M. J. H. Willcock, S. Philip Boylan, and Juan P. Janny, Cuba; J. J. Smith, Mrs. E. T. Crabb, Alabama; E. de Aguest, W. S. E. Rigo, Cuba; Hy. Thomas, Montreal; B. Frost, New-York; M. Moody, St. Louis; Wm. Hart New-Orleans; C. A. Berrian, New-York; R. Morris, Jr., and lady, Baltimore; Mrs. Joseph Thompson, New-York; Morris L. Baines, New-York; Dr. Esselman and G. W. Campbell, Tennessee; Mr. and Madam Pulzsky, Hungary; Mr. L. B. DeGoury, France; Wm. Jack, N. O.; E. V. Haughwout and daughter, New-York; Mrs. J. Faron and child, Edwd Bull, England; J. W. Andrews, Mass.; Wm H. Rogers, Delaware; E. Meulove, England; Mrs. Adolph Rodewald, child and servt. N. O.; F. E. Hoppin, Prov.; Geo. Berger, San Francisco.

Second Cabin—Daniel Green, of Philadelphia; Wm. Waterman, of England; Jacob Lord, of New-York; Dr. N. King, do.; J. P. Brigg, of New-Haven; Mary Orr, infant and nurse; Edward Blanchard, and two dogs; E. Geutner, of Germany; H. Drez, of France; Herman Bradner, of Germany, C. Mailer, of France; Prichard, do.; Y. Binardiani, do.; Mrs. M. A. Collins and three children; J. C. Saroni, of Germany, John Howard, of Philadelphia; John Ling, H. C. Peters, Capt. Davis, Halifax; Robt. Cox, Ireland; Wm. Schmidt, Germany; Chas. Edwards, Sweden, Sam. Taffender, England.

MINIATURE ALMANAC....THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises.... 4 33 | Sets..... 7 32 | MOON—Sets..... 2 04
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.... 4 50 | Gov. Island.... 4 55 | Hell Gate.... 6 36

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, JUNE 26.

Cleared.

Steamer Marion, Berry, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co

Steamer Roanoke, Parrish, Norfolk and Richmond, Ludlam & Pleasants.

Steamer Manzanares, (new,) Pierce, Santa Martha, Everett & Brown.

Ship Forest Monarch, (Br.) O'Donohue, Quebec, Barclay & Livingston.

Ship Jennet Kidstone, David, Pictou, N. S., Funck & Meincke.

Ship Compromise, Dixby, Cadiz, E. Kimball, Jr.

Ship Mary Green, Everett, Buenos Ayres, H. D. Brookman.

Ship George Hurlbut, Major, Havre, E. D Hurlbut & Co

Ship Thomas Henry, Ross, Aspinwall, Gillispie, Dean & Co

Ship Alliance, Tinkham, Charleston, Simes & Huffer.

Ship Hackaway, Coley, San Francisco, Taylor & Merrill.

Ship Sarah Mary, (Br.) Brown, Liverpool, Gillespie, Dean & Co

Bark Greenfield, Follansbee, San Francisco, John Ogden.

Bark Suliote, Drinkwater, Philadelphia, Peck & Church.

Bark Queen of the Ocean, (Br.) Parnell, Quebec, H. & F. W. Meyer.

Bark Mandarin, Campbell, Trinidad de Cuba, Chastelain, Ponvert & Co.

Brig President Z. Taylor, Holmes, Newburyport, R. P. Buck & Co

Brig Zenobia, Colvin, Bangor, Nesmith & Sons.

Brig Wm H. Parks, Webber, Jacksonville, R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Zebron, (Br.) McCullock, Picton, N. S., J. S. Whitney & Co.

Brig Lulea, Lindgren, Gottenberg, Funck & Meincke.

Brig Mary Emily, Bartlett, St. Thomas, Russell & Norton.

Brig Elinore, (Ham) Von Bethen, Port-au-Prince, E. Beck & Kunhardt.

Brig Winthrop, Crowell, Santa Martha, Everett & Brown.

Brig Marshal Ney, Julia, Rum Key, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brig Helen, (N. B.) Amery, St. John, N. B., Rodewald & Co.

Brig Julie, (Swe.) Biork, St. Ubes, Funcke & Meincke.

Brig Edgar, Meyer, Havana, M. Trujillo.

Schr. Ellicote, Kingsland, Baltimore, J. Ivison & Loudon.

Schr. Sterling, (Br.) Holmes, Windsor, J. S. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Ventrosa, (Br.) Roberts, Nassau, N. P. C. Ackerly.

Schr. Abbott Lawrence, Allen, Boston, Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Hanover, Chichester, Richmond, C. H Pierson

Schr. Comet, Small, Jacksonville, Fla., Yose & Co.

Schr H. H. Tallman, Young, Dighton, R. I. & S. Godwin.

Schr. Reindeer, Bartlett, Baltimore, Slaight, Grumbs & Baker.

Schr. Francina, Hooper, Philadelphia, Thompson & Hunter.

Schr Cyrus Chamberlain, Bearse, Boston, J. Atkins & Co.

Schr Mary Wise, Crockett, Portland, R. W. Trundy.

Schr Notus, Packett, Wareham, master.

Schr Ann D., South Baltimore, M. Bedell.

Schr Mary, Yates, Boston, Nesmith & Sons.

Schr Meteor, Kepper, Alicante, M. M. Freeman & Co.

Sloop Rhode Island, Hull, Providence.

Sloop Vigilant, Wells, Bristol.

Sloop Harvest French, Providence.

Barge Grampus, Drake, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

U. S. M. steamship Baltic, Comstock, Liverpool, June 16, mdse. and passengers to E. K. Collins & Co.

Steamer City of Pittsburg, Stotesbury, Philadelphia, mdse. to E. Richardson.

Ship Marion, Davis, Savannah, 7 ds., cotton to Dunham & Dimon.

Bark Peter Demill, Hoge, Savannah, June 18, cotton to R. M. Demill & Co.

Bark Montauk, Brown, Boston, 5 ds., in ballast to J. H. Bower & Co. From Throg's Point in tow of steam-tug Pilot.

Bark Jasper Lats, Hasty, Charleston, June 18, cotton to Dunham & Dimon. June 19, John Hasty, master, fell overboard and was drowned, in lat. 32 33, lon. 78 25.

Brig Aretista, Hobart, Savannah, 6 ds., cotton to Sturgess, Cleaton & Co.

Brig Herald, Luce, Apalachicola, 13 ds., cotton to Ladd & Church.

Brig Walsh, Wood, Kingston, N. Y., for Newburyport.

Schr. Bloomer, Winslow, Kingston, N. Y., for Boston.

Schr. Cairo, Grove, Kingston, N. Y., for Salem.

Schr. Wm. Gray, Mellive, Portland, Me., stone.

Schr. Hannah Chase, Johnson, Portland, Ct., stone.

Schr. Baltic, (Br.) Sanders, Eluthera, 11 ds., pine apples to Hutchings & Inness.

Schr. Manchester, (Br.) Albry, 10 ds., pine apples to C. Ackerly

Schr. Sarah Victoria, ——, Georgetown, S. C., 5 ds., naval stores.

Schr. Maxon Rogers, Fairen, Matanzas, 8 ds., pine apples to J. Pearsall.

Schr. Four Sisters, Fillmore, Philadelphia, 3 ds., coal.

Arrived....SUNDAY, June 27.

Steamship West Wind, Hitchcocke, Mobile, 6 ds., mdse. to Adam Smith.

U. S. surveying steamer Walker, Lieut. Commander B. F. Sands, Key West via Norfolk, 40 hours.

Steamship Benjamin Franklin, Sears, New-Orleans June 19, mdse. to E Lincoln & Co.

Packet-ship Jacob A. Westervelt, Hoodless, Liverpool, May 26, mdse. and 600 pass. to Taylor & Rich.

Packet-ship Constantine, Bunting, Liverpool May 25, mdse. and 637 pass. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Has been 14 ds. to the westward of the Banks, with light westerly winds; has had a pilot on board 5 days.

Ship James H. Shepherd, Ainsworth, 40

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING (Sunday excepted) at the office, No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, between Beekman and Ann-sts., in the Building known in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Jersey City as the Times & Week Building. Single copies ONE CENT. Mail subscribers at FOUR DOLLARS a year for single copies. Five copies for TEN DOLLARS, and five copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sunday excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 7 o'clock, P.M. It will be furnished by mail, or sold, at the same rates as the Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every Saturday morning, at the low price of two DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address. No paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made.

Payment for all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Scott Central Committee.**—The regular meeting of this Committee will be held at the Florence Hotel, (Lovejoy's) Broadway, corner of Walker-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 30th inst., at 8 o'clock.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Chairman.
GEORGE W. BLUNT, JAMES F. FREEBORN, } Vice-Presidents.
WM. L. SHARDLOW, A. J. WILLIAMSON, } Secretaries.

☞ **Fifth Ward Scott and Graham** ASSOCIATION.—At a Primary Meeting of the Whigs of the Fifth Ward, held at Wright's Museum Hotel, on the Evening of the 25th inst., Mr. JOHN B. FRINK was called to the Chair, and JOHN L. GEIB appointed Secretary. On motion a Committee was appointed to draft a Constitution, and also to elect permanent Officers for the Association. On motion, Resolved, to adjourn to meet on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 30, at 8 o'clock, at the Marion House, No. 142 West Broadway, when all the Whigs of this staunch Whig Ward are invited to attend.

JOHN B. FRINK, Chairman.
JOHN L. GEIB, Secretary.

☞ **Eighth Ward in the Field.**—At a large and respectable meeting of the Whigs of the Empire Ward, held at the Mercer House on the evening of the 28th inst., it was unanimously resolved to form an Association for the support of SCOTT and GRAHAM, and that such Association should be known as the EIGHTH WARD SCOTT LEGION; and the following gentlemen were unanimously elected as permanent officers thereof:

President—JAMES G. MOFFETT.

Vice-Presidents:	Dist.		Dist.
1.	Horatio N. Wild.	5.	James Webb.
2.	Robert Milliken.	6.	Gamaliel Leaycraft.
3.	Theodore Kelly.	7.	Wm Moir.
4.	O. H. Willston.	8.	Jacob Born.

Treasurer—JOHN E. MILLER. Marshal—GEORGE BOYD. Secretaries—EDWARD GREENE, JOHN W. FOWLER.

Thereupon the meeting adjourned until Wednesday, the 7th of July next, at 8 P. M. By order,

ROBERT MILLIKEN, Chairman.
EDWARD GREENE, Secretary.

☞ **Sixteenth Ward.**—The Democratic Whig Committee and Delegates to the two General Committees are requested to assemble at the Whig Head-quarters, 8th-av. and 18th-st., (Temperance Hall) on THURSDAY EVENING next at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a Scott and Graham Club for the XVIth Ward, and to prepare for a grand Ratification Meeting. By order,

WM. CHESSELL, Chairman.
EDWIN FERGUSON, WM. GOOD, } Secretaries.

☞ **Scott and Graham.**—EIGHTEETH WARD "CHIPPEWA CLUB."—At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Whigs of the XVIIIth Ward, held at the New-Haven Hotel, on Friday evening, June 25, the following named gentlemen were elected officers of the above named Club: M. D. GREENE, President; JONAS F. CONCKLIN, E. S. MOTT, J. H. VALENTINE, Vice-Presidents; WM. ROBERTSON, JR., Recording Secretary; WM. D. CRUSE, Corresponding Secretary; GEO. F. NESBITT, Treasurer. The members of this Club are requested to meet at the New-Haven Hotel, corner of 27th-st. and 4th av., on THURSDAY EVENING, July 1, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of marching in procession to the XVIIIth Ward Ratification Meeting, to be held at the Union Hotel, 21st-st., near Broadway.

By order,
M. D. GREENE, President.
WM. ROBERTSON, JR., Secretary.

☞ **Industrial Home Association No. 3.**—The next regular meeting of this Association will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 30, at Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Those wishing to obtain a small plot of land at the first cost, must hand in their names without delay. First come, first served. The land is beautifully situated on the Harlem Railroad, near Williams Bridge, and commands a view of the Sound and the surrounding country. Copies of the Constitution can be had of the following persons: J. B. SMITH, No. 11 Nassau-st.; C. A. COOPER, No. 110 Barrow-st.; DANIEL COWEN, No. 411 Broadway; J. COMMERFORD, No. 451 Broadway; and J. A. HANDSUCH, No. 186 Spring-st.

J. COMMERFORD, President.
J. A. HANDSUCH, Secretary.

☞ **The Irving Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION** will hold their fifth regular monthly meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, July 2, at 8 o'clock, at Masonic Hall, No. 274 Grand-st., near Forsyth. Every member is particularly requested to attend this meeting, as important business will come up for action, in which all the members are interested. Members will please pay their dues before Friday evening, July 2, during office hours, as no dues can be received at the meeting. By order,

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Secretary.

☞ **New Village.**—Persons desirous of joining the Excursion on THURSDAY, 30th inst., to view the Land at Williams' Bridge, Harlem Railroad, before subscribing for a plot, will obtain tickets for themselves and friends by applying to JOHN A. COLES, No. 8 Liberty-place, near Maiden-Lane.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company.**—Capital Stock $300,000. Shares $100 each.

FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, President.
THOS. E. HASTINGS, Secretary.
Office of Sale and Transfer of Stock, No. 66 Beaver-st. New-York.

New-York Daily Times.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE CRESCENT CITY.

$2,000,000 IN GOLD DUST.

THE CALIFORNIA MAILS.

The U. S. Mail Steamer *Crescent City*, Capt. WINDLE, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, from Aspinwall, Navy Bay, the evening of the 19th inst., bringing four hundred passengers, the California mails of the 1st June, $1,757,391 gold dust in freight, and a large additional sum in the hands of passengers.

The *C. C.* experienced very severe weather in the Caribbean Sea. The Panama Railroad cars are now running to within a short distance of Lagona, and passengers who left Panama at 5 o'clock in the morning, arrived at Aspinwall the same day at 6 o'clock P. M.

Among the passengers by the *Crescent City*, are Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, Mr. CHAMBERS, of the firm of CHAMBERS & HEISER, of this City, and Mr. J. D. MARRENER, of the Maysville *Herald*. Mr. WOOD made the quickest trip on record to California and back,—having been absent from this City only two months and one day. Out of this time he passed eighteen days in California and on the Isthmus, leaving only forty-four sailing days. This passage was made in the *Illinois* and *Golden Gate* out, and the *Tennessee* and *Crescent City* back.

Two deaths occurred on board the *Crescent City* during her homeward trip—to wit: that of a Mr. KEYSER, from Buffalo, and an infant child of Mrs. HAWLEY.

On the morning of the 25th, the *Crescent City* passed the Steamer *Illinois* outward bound.

The following is the *Crescent City's* SPECIE LIST:

Adams & Co.	$380,000	C W & A. Thomas	7,000
John Cunningham	4,600	Schelle Brothers	5,136
Thos Watson & Sons	14,600	Jacob W Hugg	4,375
Thos J. Hand & Co	3,215	I. Myers	2,195
John R. Rue	2,289	G S Robbins & Son	6,460
Louis Neigbour	1,200	J Bloomingdale & Co.	4,600
Spofford, Tileston & Co	5,000	Schloss Brothers	4,112
Chambers & Heiser	41,000	Maydieboom & Co	3,072
A W Canfield	2,656	Frederick Probet	200
S M Rogers & Co	3,500	Minot & Hooper	21,000
Lavenzrund & Jacobs	12,514	John M. Forbes	4,000
Daniel T. Willetts	5,582	Weeks, Kelly & Co	13,800
Levi & Wolf	5,000	H H Soule	2,500
Brown, Brothers & Co.	19,424	Burzoyne & Plume	150,000
De Rham & Moore	3,930	A. H Lissak & Co.	5,200
John E Ledge	11,700	Wm Bradford & Co.	8,237
Joner & Wise	2,500	W. W. Wakemore	1,119
A. Van Valkenburg	18,000	Thomas M. Cutlin	3,131
Dessert & Heusen	10,000	Collins, Cushman & Co	21,600
Geo Daniels	17,500	Am. Exchange Bank	447,600
Foster & Nickerson	3,903	McNulty & Co	40,250
Doll, Austin & Co	6,000	Martin Feldon	1,200
Lazard Frères	8,200	Howard Sons & Co.	17,000
H. Joseph & Co	8,600	Twombly & Lamson	30,138
L. Lingfield	5,833	J. Bruun	3,350
Seligman & Stethum	11,600	Wm. Appleton & Co	56,000
Johnson & Lowder	6,400	Howland & Aspinwall	12,000
Drexel & Co	19,200		
Total			$1,757,391

A list of passengers will be found in the appropriate column.

We are indebted to Purser RODGERS, of the *Crescent City*, and to BERFORD & Co.'s Express, for memoranda and late papers.

The News.

There is almost nothing of general interest from California, except the intelligence from the mines, and the chapter of accidents and crime.

Pacific steamer *Tennessee* left San Francisco on the 1st June, with the mails, and $1,937,446 in gold dust.

The following is her specie list:

Adams & Co.	$610,000	J. B. Thomas	$19,815
Page, Bacon & Co	500,000	Drexel & Co	19,200
Burgoyne & Co	150,000	J. A. McCrea & Co	18,000
B Davidson	145,600	Hastler, Baines & Co.	14,133
Macondray & Co	81,000	D O. Mills & Co	13,800
Case Heiser & Co	41,000	Jacobs & Levi	12,343
McNulty & Co	40,250	Flint, Peabody & Co.	11,700
Collins, Cushman & Co	21,600	J. Seligman & Co	11,600
F. Argenti & Co	19,424	Total	$1,937,446

A new Whig paper has been started by an association of Editors and Printers, in San Francisco, with the title of the *Daily Whig*. Its Editors are LOUIS R. LULL and FRANK M. PIXLEY.

On the 26th of December last, a U. S. transport, with Lieut. STANTON and thirty-five dragoons on board, together with a quantity of Government stores, left Benicia for Port Orford and Puget's Sound. She was wrecked on the beach near Cowes River on the 3d of January following. All the persons on board reached the shore in safety; but there being no means of getting away from there, Lieut. STANTON entered upon the work of cutting a trail to Port Orford, and started for that place with the dragoons under his command on the 8th ult. The Captain and crew of the transport had arrived at San Francisco.

On the 29th ult., on the South Fork of the American, near Salmon Falls, three men were drowned in attempting to cross the river in a small boat. The names of two of the party were Herman T. Livingston, from Columbia County, N. Y., and Wm. Coughtal, from Illinois. Livingston leaves a young wife at home to mourn his untimely end.

A Capt. HOWE, in the employ of the U. S. Government, was shot by a brother of Col. WM. M. SMITH, on the 19th ult., at the ranche of Capt. PRISTEN, fourteen miles back from Martinez. HOWE had quarrelled with SMITH, and refused a subsequent proffer of friendliness. Soon after, when SMITH started off, HOWE fired at him twice, when SMITH turned and shot his assailant in the heart, killing him almost immediately.

MR. WM. W. JAMES, of St. Johns, Upper Canada, was shot through the head by an Indian, while sitting in a dance house at Stockton. It is supposed that the bullet was designed for a Spaniard, who had quarrelled with the assassin, who sat near JAMES. The deceased left a wife and child in Canada. He had been in California nearly two years.

The clipper ship *Seaman's Bride* had arrived at San Francisco in 161 days from New-York, having been detained some time at Valparaiso to repair damages sustained in a severe gale experienced about 800 miles to the westward of that port, in which she lost her foremast close to her deck, topmast, topgallant mast and mizen-topgallant mast.

MATTHEW LANE, of Ohio, recently arrived in California, committed suicide at Sacramento City, by cutting his throat, while laboring under the depressing influence of Panama fever.

The policeman JAMES EDGERTON, recently convicted of killing Mr. NORRIS in San Francisco, and sentenced to only four months' imprisonment, has been pardoned by Gov. BIGLER.

JOHN BROWN, of Illinois, was sentenced to be hung, in the Shasta mining region, on the 16th ult., for killing a fellow miner, who called him a liar during the heat of a quarrel.

Capt. S. F. PECK, of Nevada, committed suicide in that city recently, by shooting himself through the head. Pecuniary embarrassments led him to the commission of the rash act.

The movements towards the expulsion of foreigners from the mines is still progressing, but with no serious results immediately threatening.

The body of Dr. J. C. RUTTER, late Surgeon of the U. S. ship *Vincennes*, who was recently drowned in the Bay of San Francisco, has been found.

A man named Samuel Slocum was accidentally killed at Missouri Bar, Norman Island, by a premature discharge of his companion's pistol, while engaged firing at a target.

A Mr. JAMES NOLAN died at Grass Valley, from injuries received during a fight between American and foreign miners.

A man named LOZER, a trader, was drowned, in crossing a slough on the road between San Jose and Stockton.

Oakland City, a new town located on the Contra Costa, directly across the bay from San Francisco, is said to be thriving.

The Alleghanians had made a most flattering *debut* in San Francisco.

Mining Intelligence.

The mining intelligence continues to be very favorable.

Another solid lump of gold weighing sixty-nine ounces, four dwts. and six grains, has been dug up in the main street of Sonora, by a party of miners. It is of an irregular shape, about the size of the palm of a man's hand, and is solid gold. The market value of gold dust had been offered and refused for it. The lucky ones are Messrs ROBERT MCCALL & Co., a party of four, who have been for some time past making excellent wages on their claim. A short time since, they took out a twenty ounce piece. These things, however, are so common in Sonora, says the *Herald*, that we have ceased to notice them of late. The claim from which the above pieces were taken is in the very heart of Sonora, on a lot which fronts upon the main street.

In all the gulches around Sonora the miners are still actively engaged in sluice-washing. Those who have persevered alike through good and bad luck, have generally been successful. One party of four men, with two small sluices, have been taking out from 12 to 18 ounces per day. The miners now do not confine their operations to the beds of creeks or gulches, but cut into the banks and hill-sides, and into flats beyond all precedent. Woods' Creek probably affords employment to a greater number of miners than any stream in our county.

Another rich quartz vein has been discovered in French Gulch, the work from which is said to yield 20 cents to the pound. The Shasta *Courier* says that if the working of these quartz leads should be properly superintended, handsome fortunes will be realized from them in a short time.

During a single day the Gold Run and Merrimack Quartz Mill crushed 15 tons of rocks, from which they took out 114 ounces of amalgam, worth about $1,000, or $66 per ton. This was exclusive of what remained in the mortars.

The Slate Creek Company, consisting of six men, have been for some time past engaged in working a sluice about half a mile from Rough and Ready. They realized $1,000, $675 and $2,030, on three successive days of the last week.

Gold bearing quartz has been discovered in Queen Charlotte's Island, and a number of men are now engaged in working the mines in that country.

DIED,

At Yankee Jim's, on the 23d ult., of inflammation of the brain, Mr John C. Jacques.

In Sacramento City, on the 28th ult., of chronic dysentery, John Mally, a native of Ireland, aged 33 years.

In San Francisco, May 22, of congestion of the liver, after a brief and sudden illness, Horatio N. Vail, late of New-York City, in the 42d year of his age.

In Honolulu, April 30, Mr. John S Owens, of Stockton. The deceased was a member of the I. O. O. F., and was interred with the usual ceremonies.

On board bark *Isabel*, on her passage from Lahaina, Sandwich Islands—Walter Rutherford, of New-York; William P. Bowman, of Michigan; Abel Crossman, do.; Orkett Depew, do.; Dr. Frederick Sher, Illinois; child of S. D. Marshall, of Texas.

At San Francisco, May 22, George C. Slayton, Vermont, aged 27 years 24th, William Flood, Surrey, Me., 22 years. 25th, Asbury Stead, New-York, 23 years; Philander G. Peck, Jefferson County, N. Y., 24 years. 26th, William Daggett, Massachusetts, 28 years. 27th, Franklin Lawrence, New-York, 26 years; Michael Hickey, Windsor, Me., 35 years; John A. Jamison, New-Jersey, 23 years.

OREGON.

We find nothing of the slightest interest from Oregon. Local politics appear to engross public attention.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Our dates from Honolulu are to the 5th May.

The House of Representatives has been for some time engaged in the preparation and discussion of a new Constitution. A proposed article, prohibiting clergymen from seats in the Legislature, has been stricken out by both Houses.

THE ISTHMUS.

The Panama *Star* publishes a translation of Señor AROSEMENA'S Speech in the New-Grenadian Congress, in favor of creating an Independent Federal State out of the Isthmus Provinces. The *Star* intimates that, while the project is an excellent one, and a great advance upon the present state of affairs, "it is not *all* that we want." In other words, it is a long step toward the absolute independence coveted by many Panamanians.

The U. S. frigate *Raritan*, Commodore MACAULEY, had arrived at Panama, all well. She was seven days from Paita, but brought no later news of the operations of FLORES. She was not expected to remain long in port.

The steamer *S. S. Lewis* arrived at Panama on the 9th inst., from Valparaiso the 26th May. She brought no news.

San Francisco Markets....JUNE 1.

FLOUR—This article has an upward tendency. There is very little fresh Chile in market, and the large holders of American are anticipating an advance, and do not offer. Our quotations give the prices at which small parcels are sold, but can hardly be supposed to represent the condition of the trade. There have been pretty heavy arrivals of American during the past month, which are for the most part still in first hands. BARLEY has been fluctuating during the whole fortnight, and in the first week was reported to have fallen 2c. During the past week holders were firmer, and 2½c were refused. Recent heavy arrivals will probably cause holders to recede from that figure. Since the 1st of April, 14 833 bags have arrived. OATS—There has been a large arrival of American, per *Great Britain*, 21c. were refused, and 3c may be considered a pretty fair quotation. CORN AND CORN MEAL—In these articles we note no change. PORK is in steady demand, and has advanced since our last quotations. There is still a large stock on hand. MESS BEAF—An improvement is to be observed. HAMS—We hear of no change. SUGAR—There has been quite an active inquiry for Sugars during the fortnight, and our quotations are firm. TEA remains unchanged. COFFEE has slightly receded. A sale of Java is reported at 11c. ALE and PORTER—Some 1,800 doz. English Ale, ex "Pearl," from Liverpool, sold for $5. All kinds are much in request, and there are none in first hands. WINES—There has been little movement during the fortnight. Claret, in cases, has receded somewhat. Sauterne and Barsac have been in demand; and in Port and Sherries there has been a slight advance. Hock is very much in request, and superior brands will bring readily $14 @$18. SPIRITS—American Brandy, in casks, is quoted at 80c., which is a decided improvement. Monongahela Whisky is firm at 70c @75c. The trade is generally quiet, with a steady demand. OIL—We hear of no change. METALS—The market is abundantly supplied with all descriptions, but Sheet Iron. For this there has been a good deal of inquiry. It is scarce, and all kinds have advanced. We note a sale of heavy at 10c. Steel is abundant, and we heard of a sale at 10c., though, as it was along with an invoice, such is hardly to be considered the market price. COALS—Have an upward tendency. The arrivals come in slowly and in small quantity, and barely meet present demand. The larger proportion has been brought from Pacific ports, which, under the inducement of the high prices here, has probably been all they could spare. 6,889 tons have arrived since the 1st of April. DRUGS—The trade appears quiet, and in some articles there has been a slight decline. CANDLES—We have heard of no movement. LUMBER—Has receded somewhat. Large arrivals of eastern are expected and dealers are reluctant to purchase any quantity. BRICKS—Have advanced, and the supply is not equal to the demand; yet, from the number of brick kilns which are in operation in the neighborhood of the city, there is no probability of any material advance. Fire bricks are extremely scarce. LIME—California brings but $4, a price which does not remunerate the manufacturer. DRY GOODS—For all descriptions there has been a considerable demand, and the stock is light. Prices are firm at our quotations. CLOTHING—Fine remunerates handsomely the importer. It has become quite common to receive packages per express from New-York and the steady trade which is growing up will probably prevent outside shipments from being as profitable as heretofore. BOOTS AND SHOES—There has been very little done in the fortnight and we make no change in quotations. HARDWARE—A fair business has been done. For agricultural implements, particularly, there has been considerable demand, though it is likely that will cease in a few weeks. Cut Nails of the larger sizes have advanced somewhat, as have also Ames' long-handled shovels. SHOT is dull at quota ions. GUNPOWDER also, does not stir. POTATOES—There have been several arrivals at Hobart Town. There is no advance to note. ONIONS—In consequence of large arrivals there has been a considerable decline. STOCK MARKET—In Stocks great firmness has been manifested throughout the fortnight, several descriptions having advanced considerably.

Later from Jamaica.

Our dates from Kingston, Jamaica, are to the 19th inst.

The small pox is said to be spreading to an alarming extent in that City. Otherwise the public health is good.

A public meeting was held on the 2d inst., on the subject of inviting black and colored American immigrants to the Island. The general feeling of the community, however, is so decidedly adverse to the scheme, that the meeting produced no positive results. A number of prominent citizens took part in the movement. Hon. ALEX. BARCLAY, Receiver General, presented and advocated the following resolution:

Resolved, That at this moment, when several of the States of America evinced their desire to expatriate the free colored and black inhabitants residing among them, it is desirable that the people of this island should hold out the right hand of friendship, and offer them a home and a country, in which by their skill and industry, the cultivation of our waste and fertile lands will insure wealth and prosperity.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE MANHATTAN FORGERY.—In another column will be found a report of the result of the investigation of the late forgery on the Manhattan Banking Association. It will be seen that the magistrate dismissed the complaint made against Mr. CHARLES H. CLARKE, who proved conclusively that he was not at the place where the negro swore he gave him the check. In giving his decision, the magistrate took occasion to speak in the highest terms of the good character which Mr. CLARKE had established on the investigation, and to express his regret that such a charge should have been brought against him.

SCOTT AND GRAHAM CLUBS.—Arrangements are in progress among the Whigs of all the Wards in the City where no organizations have yet been effected, to get up Clubs composed of those who are favorable to the success of Scott and Graham. Most of these organizations will be made this week. There will be a large Club formed in the "bloody Sixth," where many of the Volunteers, who fought under the old hero, reside. Preliminary meetings have been held in the First, Second, Third, and Fifth Wards, for the same object; and the Special Committee appointed in the latter Ward, will have another meeting on Wednesday evening at Wright's Fifth Ward Hotel, to announce the names of permanent officers to preside over the Club. All citizens of the Ward desirous of joining this organization, are requested to attend and enrol their names.

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.—Notwithstanding the extreme heat, and the uncleanly condition of the City, the mortality of the past week is much less than that of the previous week, and the number of deaths reported less than could be expected. During the week, 330 persons died, as follows: Men, 66; women, 60; boys, 111; girls 93. Of these, 12 died of apoplexy, 13 of cholera infantum, 41 of consumption, 33 of convulsions, 11 of croup, 14 of debility, 10 of diarrhea, 25 of dropsy in the head, 11 of dysentery, 10 of scarlet fever, 10 of inflamation of the brain, and 19 of small pox.

THE ASTOR OPERA HOUSE.—MR CHARLES S. THORNE, formerly of the Chatham, has obtained a lease of this establishment, and will proceed immediately to refit and arrange it for a first-class theatre.

—Mr. Wallack has a lease of the Lyceum, and will open it in a short time with a stock company that will combine the talent necessary to the production of tragedy, comedy or farce.

HOSPITAL FOR THE JEWS.—A number of Jewish citizens have united together "for the purpose of affording medical and surgical aid, protection and comfort in sickness, to needy Israelites." Those wishing to contribute to so worthy an object, can send to either of the following persons:

President—Samson Simson, No. 41 Warren-street. Vice-President—John I. Hart, No. 65 Macdougal-street. Secretary—Benjamin Nathan, No. 39 William-street. Treasurer—Henry Hendricks, No. 77 Broad-street. Directors—Rev. Samuel M. Isaacs, No. 669 Houston-street; Isaac Phillips, No. 602 Houston-street; John M. Davies, No. 232 William-street; John D. Phillips, No. 174 Water-street; Theodore J. Seixas, No. 215 Water-street.

ANNIVERSARIES.—The anniversary of the Association of the Alumni of the University of this City, will be celebrated this evening at the Church of the Messiah. Rev C. S. HENRY will deliver the Address, and J. V. HUNTINGTON, Esq., the Poem.

—The first Anniversary of the Columbian Literary Club will be celebrated in the Lecture Room of the Society Library this evening.

MUSIC FOR THE MILLION.—The Band belonging to the Seventh Regiment, will perform of their best music in Madison-park, this evening. Some wealthy residents of that vicinity have made arrangements with this Band to give performances in the Park on every Tuesday and Friday evening during the Summer.

THE EASTERN CITY.—Since the explosion on board of this vessel, her boilers have been examined, and it is now said that the pressure on her boilers at the time of the explosion must have been over 200 lbs. to the inch, instead of 14 lbs., as stated at the Coroner's Inquest.

ATTEMPT TO SHOOT HIS WIFE.—Yesterday morning the Police of the Twentieth Ward arrested Thomas Rodgers, charged with making an attempt to shoot his wife Mary. He was taken to the Upper Police Court, and was committed to prison by Justice Stuart.

THE SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—On Sunday next, July 4, Rev. Dr. Spring will deliver a discourse before the surviving veterans of the last war with Great Britain. The time and occasion will doubtless attract a large congregation.

MILITARY VISIT.—The Washington Independent Rifle Corps, Capt. GERMANDER, arrived here yesterday from Philadelphia. They will remain here two or three days.

MEDICAL STUDENTS.—A correspondent says that there was an increase in the number of students attending the New-York Medical and the Crosby-street institutions, as compared with the previous year.

N. P. WILLIS.—Among the patients at the Hydropathic Institute at Harrodsburg, Ky., is Mr. N. P. WILLIS, of this City. We learn that his health is improving.

ILLNESS OF MR. BROUGH.—The vocalist, WILLIAM F. BROUGH, is dangerously ill.

☞ The semi-annual meeting of the New-York State Medical Society will be held in this City this evening, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in Crosby-street, the session to commence at 11 A. M. Puerperal Peritonitis is to be one of the subjects for discussion at this meeting, to be brought before the Society by Dr. Brinsmade.

☞ To-day is the last day the Inspectors' books will be open to inspection of tax payers. See card touching same in another column.

SUPPOSED MURDER AND MYSTERY.—Since Saturday forenoon last, Coroner Ives has been engaged in the investigation of a supposed murder, under the following circumstances: The steward of the brig *Anna Moka*, lying at Pier No. 44, E. R., named James Murphy, was missed from the vessel about ten days ago, and on Friday evening his body was found floating in the water at the foot of Forty-fourth-street. The remains were removed to the Bellevue Hospital, where they were recognized by two witnesses. The body was in a horrid state of decomposition, so much so as to prevent observing whether any marks of violence were visible. Therefore a post mortem examination was made by Dr. Lidell, which revealed nothing new, and the Coroner commenced taking evidence in the case.

The identity was shown and followed by calling

Peter McDonald, who, being duly sworn, says: I belong to the merchants' watch; I heard, when I went on board, that the mate (Stephen Marshall) had been in difficulty with the deceased, who went for the police to arrest him; I saw the deceased come on board afterwards with two officers, who did not take the mate, and he promised to appear in the morning; when the officers left, the steward (deceased) came on board and commenced getting tea for the captain; the mate ordered him to bring the tea-kettle forward, but he would not, and said he was going to leave the vessel; he did not obey the order, and after getting his jacket he went away; the vessel was lying at Pier No. 43; the persons belonging on the ship got on board by a ladder; some time after the mate said to me: "I wonder why deceased don't come back for his clothes;" I heard deceased say the mate had threatened to take his life; if he had fallen in the water from the ladder I should have heard him; on the night in question the mate was in his state-room and remained there all night; I was all night in the ship, and have been for twenty nights.

Another watchman was called, who only corroborated the above testimony. The only fact, upon which deceased was supposed to have been murdered, was owing to his sudden disappearance and a quarrel previously with Stephen Marshall, the mate of said ship. There was not, however, sufficient evidence to warrant the Jury in causing the mate's arrest, and detention, consequently a verdict of "Death under circumstances unknown to the Jury," was rendered.

THE REVOLT ON BOARD THE SHIP CHALLENGE. —*The United States* vs. *Thomas Clarke and five others.* These prisoners were brought up before Commissioner Bridgham for examination, charged with making a revolt on board the ship *Challenge*, on a voyage from San Francisco to China. It appeared that the prisoners were sent home from Hong-Kong in the U. S. sloop-of-war *Marion*, and that on the way home they behaved very badly, with one exception—a sick man. It was also in evidence that they had shipped to Hong-Kong, but the Captain's orders were to go to some other port first, and on learning this, the prisoners refused to do duty. Adjourned to this afternoon.

THE EXTRADITION CASE OF THOMAS KANE.—It was fully expected that the decision of Mr. Commissioner BRIDGHAM would have been given yesterday morning, and a large body of Irish Citizens, among whom were two or three very prominent personages, attended at the United States Courts and in the Park, to witness the proceedings. About 11 o'clock the United States Marshal sent a carriage and two Deputy Marshals, to the Tombs to bring down the prisoner. On the arrival of the carriage, the two Deputies went inside and left the carriage in a dense crowd which had assembled, and the carriage quickly disappeared, the crowd telling the Deputies that KAINE should not be taken. Under these circumstances, the Deputies returned and reported progress.

Up to 2 o'clock groups of persons continued to linger about the Park, and it was deemed advisable not to bring the prisoner from the Tombs, lest an attempt to rescue might be made, the consequence of which would, of course, be fatal. The Commissioner has given the following decision, which states that the case for the claimant has been fully made out:

He said—The prisoner, Thomas Kaine, has been arrested by virtue of a warrant issued on the requisition and complaint of Anthony Barclay, Esq., her Britannic Majesty's Consul at the port of New-York, for the crime of an assault; with intent to commit murder, within the domains of the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland. This warrant was issued in conformity with the stipulations of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, of August 9, 1842, the tenth article of which treaty is as follows: "It is agreed that the United States and her Britannic Majesty shall, upon mutual requisitions by them, or their ministers, officers, or authorities respectively made, deliver up to justice all persons who, being charged with the crime of murder, or assault with intent to commit murder, or piracy, or arson, or robbery, or forgery, or the utterance of forged papers, committed within the jurisdiction of either, shall seek an asylum or shall be found within the territories of the other; provided that this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime or offence had there been committed; and the respective judges and other magistrates of the two Governments, shall have power, jurisdiction and authority, upon complaint made under oath, to issue a warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive or person so charged, that he may be brought before such judges, or other magistrates, respectively, to the end that the evidence of criminality may be heard and considered; and if, on such hearing, the evidence be deemed sufficient to sustain the charge, it shall be the duty of the examining judge or magistrate to certify the same to the proper executive authority, that a warrant may issue for the surrender of such fugitive. The expense of such apprehension and delivery shall be borne and defrayed by the party who makes the requisition and receives the fugitive." The original warrant in this case was issued by James Featherstonhaugh, Esq., a Justice of the Peace of the County of Westmeath, Ireland, in which County the alleged crime was committed. The warrant was produced before me, together with a copy of the information or affidavit upon which said warrant was issued, said copy being certified, according to the act of Congress, by the Justice of the Peace who issued the warrant, and attested by the oath of the witness to be a true copy. James Balfe, the witness who made the information or affidavit, states, among other things, that on the 5th day of April, 1851, he was ploughing some land in the County of Westmeath, when Thomas Kaine came up to him, armed with a case of pistols, and after some conversation respecting some land, of which a man named Stone had lately been dispossessed, and respecting which the witness had been threatened, said that he came to warn the witness, Balfe, about it, and asked if he, witness, had a prayer book; witness said he had not; Kaine then said he had one himself, and threw it on the ground before the witness, who stooped to pick it up; that while stooping, Kaine fired one of the pistols at him, and that on examining his person he found marks of a bullet and twenty-seven shot in his side, just under his left arm; that he then fled, and that Kaine pursued him some distance, but finally turned back, and witness saw no more of him. Upon this information the said Featherstonhaugh, Justice of the Peace for the county of Westmeath, granted his warrant for the apprehension of Thomas Kaine, the prisoner, upon complaint on oath, made before him, that the prisoner had feloniously and maliciously fired a pistol loaded with powder and lead at the said James Balfe, with intent to murder him. The warrant, dated April 5, 1851, was immediately put into the hands of one Martin Meagher, constable of Westmeath, who made search for the prisoner, but was unable to find him, or to execute the warrant. The said Meagher was produced before me, as a witness, and testified, among other things, that he was acting constable of the Irish constabulary of the county of Westmeath, in Ireland, and had been such constable for several years; that he knew Thomas Kaine, the prisoner, and had known him for three years, and upwards; that he had received, as such constable, the warrant before-mentioned, to execute against the prisoner; that it was the original warrant; that he saw James Featherstonhaugh, the magistrate, execute it; that he knew said Featherstonhaugh to be a Justice of the Peace of the County of Westmeath, in Ireland. He also testified that on the same day he saw James Balfe; that Balfe's coat seemed to be burned with powder; that there were shot marks on his left side; that the witness accompanied Balfe to the magistrate, where he made the information, and that on the same day the witness received the warrant against the prisoner. Meagher further testified that the order for his coming here on this duty came from the Under Secretary of State, upon the application of the Crown Solicitor for the County of Westmeath, and that there was a reward of £60 offered by the Government on the 7th of April, 1851, for the apprehension of the prisoner. The duty of the Commissioner, in such cases, is to inquire whether the evidence of the guilt of the person charged would justify his commitment for trial according to the laws in force in the State of New-York, if charged with the crime here. The examination and commitment of persons here charged with such offences as are enumereted in the treaty, is provided for by the laws of New-York, 2 Rev. St. 793, chap. 2, and would be complied with to all intents and purposes by testimony from which the Commissioner or magistrate should conclude that the offence had been committed, and that there was probable cause to believe the prisoner to have been guilty thereof. Probable cause is deduced from a state of facts and circumstances which afford reasonable grounds of suspicion of guilt. (1 Burr's Trial, 11, 14, 16; 4 Cranch, R. 129; Barbour's Crim. Law, 455, 492, 496; 4 Chitty's Blackstone, 235.) There is no question in my mind as to the identity of the prisoner, nor that the offence charged comes within the specification of the treaty, nor as to probable cause of guilt. Technical objections, however, are taken to the evidence on the part of the counsel for the prisoner, principally, 1st.—That the official character of the person signing the warrant is not sufficiently made out. From an inspection of the original warrant itself, it appears by an endorsement thereon, that proof upon oath was made 11th April, 1851, before one of the Justices of the Peace for the borough of Liverpool; that the name subscribed to the warrant was of the handwriting of the Justice who signed it, and therefore authority was given for the execution of the warrant within the said borough. But as to this point the testimony of the witness Meagher is clear. He swears that James Featherstonhaugh is a Justice of the Peace of the county of Westmeath, in Ireland; that he saw him sign the original warrant produced in this case; and that the information was made before him in that character.

It cannot be necessary to produce or prove the Commission under which the Justice of the Peace held office. Proof that he publicly discharged the duties of a Magistrate, and acted as such, is *prima facie* evidence of his official character. (Greenleaf on Evidence, vol. I., 109, 119.)

The legal presumption is, that a man acting in a public office has been rightfully appointed. (Cow. & Hill's Notes to Phillips on Evidence, p. 297, 12; 12 Weaton, 70, Rex *vs.* Verelst, 3 Camp., 432; Bishop *vs.* Cone, N. H. R., 513; and People *vs.* Gilbert Anthons, N. P. Rep., 191.)

Lord Ellenborough says, in Rex *vs.* Verelst, 3 Camp., 433, that it is a general presumption of law that a person acting in a public capacity is duly authorized to do so; and in Rex *vs.* Jones, 2 Camp. R., 131, where the objection was taken to a letter offered in evidence purporting to be signed by Mr. Pitt and others, Lord Commissioners of the Treasury, that it was necessary to prove those persons were Lord Commissioners of the Treasury, and had authority to write the letter, by producing their Commission, it was held unnecessary, and the letter was admitted on proof of the hand-writing of the three persons who had signed it as Lord Commissioners of the Treasury.

2. That

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1852.

☞ **Type For Sale.**—800 lbs. Minion, in good order, for sale cheap, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to the Foreman of the Times.

☞ The first number of the "CAMPAIGN TIMES" was issued on Saturday of last week—containing a full history of the National Convention, and a Life of General SCOTT; the proceedings of the Ratification Meeting in this City, and other political matter of general interest. Political Clubs and others, wishing a supply of this cheap paper, for the Presidential canvass, will please send in their orders soon—as the edition printed is being rapidly exhausted. We shall be unable for many days longer to supply the numbers from the beginning.

A Bugbear Demolished—Letter from Mr. Seward.

Senator SEWARD has written the following letter to a gentleman of this City, who had informed him, we infer, that some Whigs hesitated about supporting General SCOTT, from an apprehension that he would be invited to a seat in his Cabinet:

WASHINGTON, 26th June, 1852.

MY DEAR SIR: Your kind letter has been received. It would be presumptuous on my part to suppose that any President of the United States would, at any time, or under any circumstances, invite me to a seat in the Executive Council, and equally so to suppose that the Senate of the United States would advise and consent to such a selection. Nevertheless, if there be one Whig vote depending at this election on the question you have raised, I will not stand on a point of personal delicacy in the effort to save it. I assure you, therefore, with entire frankness, that under no circumstances which I have ever conceived, or can now conceive, would I ask or even accept any public station or preferment whatever at the hands of the President of the United States, whether that President were WINFIELD SCOTT, or any other man I have ever seen or known. In saying this, I am only saying to you what was well understood as a rule of my conduct by the late and lamented President TAYLOR, and has been equally well known and understood by WINFIELD SCOTT, from the first hour when my preference of himself as the candidate in the present canvas was fixed.

I am, with great respect and esteem, your friend and humble servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

JAMES B. TAYLOR, Esq., New-York.

It is to be hoped that this declaration will be considered sufficiently explicit; and yet it would be vain to suppose that it will be deemed a finality. Those who have made most clamor about this matter were simply seeking pretexts for abandoning the Whig party; and this one failing, they will unquestionably find some other that will answer their purpose equally well. They will probably consider Mr. SEWARD'S letter evasive, or else discover in it some Machiavellian plot against the Union—some still more dangerous conspiracy against the integrity of the Constitution. They belong to a clique of politicians which has existed for some time past exclusively on abuse of Mr. SEWARD and his friends—that class under whose malign influence President FILLMORE was induced to wage a war of hostility against everybody in New-York who would not join in their crusade, and to whom he is thus directly indebted for his present position before the country. These men fear that under General SCOTT the days of their domination are numbered, and that they can no longer carry on their ignoble crusade against a statesman, whose only fault is a consistency and sternness of principle which shames their paltry tricks, and their weather-cock subserviency to the whims and passions of the hour. They will undoubtedly find some new ground of complaint in this very letter, designed to meet their objections and to satisfy their scruples. They will probably insist—as one of their organs has already done—that General SCOTT shall openly repudiate "the men to whom he owes his nomination," as the condition of receiving their support.

And yet we are aware that many good Whigs, anxious to act with the party and to promote its success, have found more or less difficulty from the apprehension, that Governor SEWARD would be the leading member of General SCOTT'S Cabinet, and that the Administration would be greatly subject to his influence and control. Differing widely and honestly from many of the views upon great public questions which he has steadily espoused and maintained, and distrusting the ability of our institutions to withstand vigorous and free discussion, they have become inordinately sensitive to fears for the public safety, and quite as ready to exaggerate the influence of Mr. SEWARD as to misunderstand his character and misconstrue his acts.

Such men, in every section of the country, so far as they are inclined to be just, will be satisfied fully with the letter published above. They may see from it that in advocating the nomination of General SCOTT, Mr. SEWARD has been governed by no motives of personal ambition, but solely by a desire to promote the ascendancy of the Whig party, whose principles and policy he deems essential to the best interests of the country. And we trust they will also be relieved, by its distinct and peremptory refusal to share any of the powers and responsibilities which success may involve, from whatever fears they may have entertained in consequence of the connection of his name with that of General SCOTT in the pending canvass.

☞ The Whigs of Georgia are to hold a State Convention at Milledgeville, on the 19th of July, to deliberate as to whether they will support the Whig ticket or not. The delegation from Georgia in the Whig National Convention was thrown into spasms of a very distressing nature, by a newspaper paragraph intimating that New-York would protest against a nomination made by the exclusion of six of her rightful delegates. Yet the pretended Whigs of that State, now that a nomination has been made at variance with their prefereuces, scoff at the notion of being bound by the action of the Convention, and intend to consult among themselves as to the course they shall pursue in regard to it. This is a fair sample of the degree of honor and good faith with which the professed Whigs of Georgia have acted from the beginning. We have not hesitated to declare, steadily during the last six months, that the Whigs of Georgia had been *sold out* by Messrs. TOOMBS & Co., and that they would not again act with the Whig party of the Union in any conceivable case. They went into National Convention with the distinct declaration, on the part of their leading organs, that they would not abide by its action unless it should concede their full demands. Their presence there was thus a fraud upon the party, and was one of the many outrages in the face of which the Whigs of the Union were compelled to meet the responsibilities, and perform the duties, devolved upon them.

This projected State Convention is simply another act in the farce by which Georgia seeks to amuse and mislead the Whigs of the Union. Her leaders have no thought or intention of supporting the ticket, or of allowing the vote of that State to be cast in favor of it. Mr. TOOMBS owes his seat in the Senate to the treachery which made Georgia a Democratic State:—and he will take good care not to permit the Whig ticket to regain the ascendancy which his scheming machinations have destroyed. We attach no importance in the coming canvass, to any action of the State of Georgia. General SCOTT is to be elected, if elected at all, without her vote; and when this fact is once understood, and all calculations based upon her vote are distinctly abandoned, his chances of success will be materially advanced. The whole country would regret to see the vote of Georgia so cast, as to countenance her leading men in assuming towards General SCOTT the attitude and the language they exhibited towards General TAYLOR.

☞ The news received by the *Crescent City*, contains little that is note-worthy. The anti-Chinese excitement appears to have fizzled out, as we hear little or nothing more of it. The news from the mines continues favorable. We record the discovery of new quartz veins, and the finding of another monster lump of gold in the Sonora region. The surface diggings are all still very Profitable; and vigorous preparations are making for the ensuing season. The farmers are beginning to cut their grain with a promise of an abundant harvest. The chapter of accidents, crime and misfortune, again contains the names of several from our near vicinity.

Keep clear of Distant Small Notes.

The system of Free Banking has of late been introduced into a large number of States. It is a good one, well administered, but liable to gross abuse when loosely guarded. New-York initiated the policy; and New-York has constantly improved upon it. The original bill allowed a large latitude for collaterals, but it was early discovered by experience that this was all wrong. The stocks of other States thus recognized, fell far below their nominal values, and it was ultimately deemed best to exclude all save New-York and Federal Bonds. And in respect to City redemption, legislation was indulgent. The obligation to pay at the place of issue, and the security against default, were deemed sufficient. But here, again, the experiment was found defective, and remedy was from time to time applied, until the system was brought to its present satisfactory condition. At no time has the State faltered in the work of improvement, nor compromised its own power of amendment, and herein is found the conservative principle of our Banking Laws.

The States which have recently adopted the policy—some of them, at least—have commenced as New-York commenced, without profiting by her fourteen years' experience. The expurgated errors in the act of 1838 have been incorporated into the new laws. Distant State Securities, about which the respective Legislatures could not feel safe, have been admitted, and the Banking acts so shaped as to suffer the collaterals to be banked upon *ad libitum* by non-residents. And the Legislature of Wisconsin has gone so far as to admit Railway Bonds, to the extent of $8,000 a mile, as convertible security for her small note circulation.

These are matters, to be sure, resting chiefly with the States themselves, enacting the Banking laws, but not entirely so. The wide privileges to non-residents have led to attempts at the introduction of a distant State currency of small denomination, into New-York, under the plausible pretext that the notes are secured under the Free Banking system. This fact renders the system adopted by Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, &c., a proper subject of remark and investigation here—especially so, as the whole scope, if not design, of the attempt referred to is to defeat the operation of our own sound small note policy, by rendering it unprofitable to the fair and upright Bankers of New-York, who are content with its conservative guards and reasonable privileges of profit. In other words, they aim to VITIATE THE CURRENCY, with a view to larger *shares* for converting it into cash; these shaves beginning, for plausibility, and when money is cheap, at ½ or 1 per cent. discount, but liable at any time to be put up to 2 or 3 or even 5 per cent., when the immediate necessities of the holder are greater than his ability to send to Michigan, Illinois or Indiana for a fair exchange.

But we set out for a plain talk on the *security* of the distant Banking Laws. Dismissing the new system of Wisconsin as too bold an imposture to deserve the name of Banking Security, we come to certain State Loans, to introduce which into all the laws, the most scrupulous pains have been taken. The fact that some of these have been compounded by the States themselves, and variously classified so as to command, in some cases, only one fourth, in others one-half, and at best three-fourths their par value, and reduced to four-fifths, or one-half the interest originally stipulated, carries its own commentary. In times of general trouble, as a convertible basis of Banking, they are utterly worthless save to the broken note speculator.

The bonds of the State of Virginia have been made a special favorite in these laws. The machinery by which this has been done, it is not our purpose to discuss. It is all right, if the public are content to have it work upon their small-note currency. But the ultimate security of even Virginia credit is no sufficient charter for forcing upon the community a bogus circulation, redeemable only on the terms dictated by the makers. Indiana credit once stood as high as that of Virginia, yet Indiana fives have been compounded for two-and-a-half per cents; and Indiana was never more reckless in the creation of Public Debt than Virginia is at this very moment. The discussions in the present Virginia Legislature, and the enormous figures developed by Committees of Finance and Investigation, authorize this assertion. The Debt now looms up to nearly sixteen millions of dollars, or would do so, if properly funded, to which the finished works of Internal Improvement bear no sort of safe relation.

Virginia, we feel assured, will never repudiate, but Virginia has little to show for her enormous debt, as yet—the provision in her Constitution providing a sinking fund of 7 per cent. a year has not been made effective—and the State may be compelled, if trouble comes, to compound this debt, or reduce or suspend the payment of its interest. And what then becomes of the "security" for the small note circulation of the half dozen States, whose Banking laws are employed in this City to give it currrency over New-York notes?

The true safety of the community, of the laboring man particularly, to whom even one cent on the dollar is an object, is to discountenance all small notes not redeemed in New-York at par or one-fourth of one per cent. discount. Otherwise, there is trouble in store, five or ten-fold greater than the present *share* exacted on this distant currency.

That Virginia or Illinois State Bonds, and Wisconsin Railroad issues *now* command high prices, at home, and are freely taken abroad, is foreign to the argument. Wall-street Bankers and Bond speculators, and British capitalists, trade with their eyes open. They know it to be a hap-hazard business, for some of them have tried it before, and to their sorrow, to take these issues by the million, and in their sober judgment, calculate the chances of payment, and expect, sooner or later, to be caught in the game, but there is no call for such risks to the community at large. They can neither afford, nor ought they, in view of their own currency laws, to subject themselves to be caught.

Panama Railroad—Its First Fruits.

The *Crescent City* brings intelligence of the opening of another section of the great Railroad across the Isthmus. This reduces the transit from Ocean to Ocean to twelve hours. If the dry season holds on long enough, one or two sections more will be opened for freight and travel this Summer. As it now stands, the change from four or five days' fatigue to the eight or ten hours required to reach the rail, is a triumph worthy of high honor to the Company.

We notice in the San Francisco papers, that the Road has already caused a very considerable portion of the light goods sent to that market, to go by express across the Isthmus, in preference to the longer voyage by the Horn. And this business will rapidly increase.

We heard an intelligent merchant, the other day, predict that the Isthmus would be made the favorite route for Teas and Silks, as well as passengers, from Canton to London, by means of steamers on the Pacific side, connecting with the English West India line at Aspinwall, by way of the Railroad. Such a change in the course of trade is not improbable.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR IN WALL-STREET.—The Commission of Lunacy on the unfortunate Commoner, will probably suggest close confinement or a voyage to climes congenial to his disordered wits. It is possible, in the last alternative, he may return to New-York, to take post in Wall-street, on the principle that Prince HAMLET was sent to England. Judging from appearances in the speculative circles for a few days past, he would find "them all mad *there*."

☞ ALBONI had another full and fashionable audience last evening. The popular interest in her rare and resplendent voice increases. The result of her second appearance more than confirmed the favorable impression made by the first, and we feel quite sure she will not close her early concerts in New-York, without another programme.

THE LAKES.

Opening of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads—A Grand Excursion—New-York to Chicago.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CHICAGO, Saturday, June 26, 1852.

The grand salutatory fête of the Southern Michigan Company has taken up the whole of the present week, thus far, and will only terminate to-night. The affair has been a brilliant one. The guests, consisting of some five hundred of the notabilities of the Northern States, ladies and their liegemen, chiefly from New-York, were in the best of spirits, and eagerly sensitive to the varying enjoyments of the trip. The weather was consistently delightful, from first to last. The liberal provisions of the company to make everybody at home and happy, have given the highest satisfaction. No one is at all disappointed or dissatisfied. The whole journey and the whole party have been cheerful and mutually entertaining in the extreme. The excursion will be an era in many lives, not otherwise without their incidents.

The first bevy of the Company's guests took the handsome steamer the *Northern Indiana* at Buffalo, on Tuesday morning, and were joined at Dunkirk, three hours later, by a still larger party. Among them I noted Ex-Governor MARCY, Judges BRONSON and PARKER, Mr. Controller WRIGHT, Mr. Superintendent ST. JOHN, Ex-Commissioner BEACH, Mayor BARTON, and A. D. PATCHIN, of Buffalo, and divers others from your State; while in the crowd from your City were Rev. Drs. VERMILYE and TYNG, Mr. BENJAMIN LODER, Mr. E. D. MORGAN, Mr. J. J. PHELPS, Mr. SHEPARD KNAPP, Mr. CHARLES BUTLER, and Mr. AZARIAH C. FLAGG. These, with a due excess of wives, daughters, and other female appendages, to say nothing of a throng of less conspicuous personages, chiefly from Wall-street and the boreal region above Bleecker, composed the animated freight of the *Northern Indiana*. The dinners and suppers, provided for the party, were quite exemplary, and eminently creditable to Commander WAGSTAFF, of the steamer, and Mr. STEVENS, the immediate purveyor of edibles. There was no want of any individual, without its ready sources of supply. Music for the sentimental or saltatory; games for the sedentary; the choicest of *liqueurs* for the bibulous; conversation for the talkative, and all manner of refreshments for everybody, were among the items of entertainment.

The first night on Lake Erie was unfortunately marked by a stirring gale, that slightly affected the more sensitive of the travelers; but even this had its compensation; for in the course of the night the gallant steamer afforded a novel incident to its passengers, by running into and sinking a laden schooner, bound for Buffalo from Toledo. As the crew of the wreck were saved, nobody allowed himself to be otherwise than amused with the exciting piece of bye-play; the officers of the boat alone being conscious that the steamer had suffered so seriously in the collision, as to render it doubtful whether she could ever reach the shore. By immense exertion, however, she was brought into Cleveland about daylight; when another hour out would have certainly sent her down to keep company with the luckless schooner. There were already four feet of water in the hold; and in spite of the utmost activity at the pumps, she was filling so rapidly, that in a few moments longer the fires would have been extinguished and the vessel lost. The carpenters of Cleveland spent the morning of Wednesday in repairing the damage; and in the afternoon, the *Indiana*, freed from water and danger, was again under headway for Toledo. Unapprized of the peril they had been exposed to, the passengers quite felicitated themselves on the accident that had given them an unstipulated glimpse at Cleveland, that thriftiest of inland towns. Toledo was reached before nightfall; and in a few minutes after landing, the visitors were over-running and examining critically, the eastern terminus of the railroad. At evening, all hands were piped to the saloon, where the guests thought proper to give expression to their pleasure at the company's hospitalites. Ex-Chief Justice BRONSON presided, supported by Mr. E. H. MAYNARD, of Buffalo, and Mr. CHARLES A. DANA, of New-York, as Secretaries. The resolutions were highly complimentary, duly recognizing the merits of Captain WAGSTAFF, and applauding the elegance and comfort of the boat. Drs. VERMILYE and TYNG, Gov. MARCY, Mr. BENJAMIN LODER, and Mr. J. A. BRIGGS, of Ohio, followed with happy and amusing remarks, and then the party retired to spend a second night on the Lakes. A day had been lost by the schooner business, and various projects of reception and entertainment along the road defeated; but the good humor of hosts and guests was never more exulting, than when the *Indiana* moved off early on Thursday morning, to Monroe, where special trains were in patient attendance. Monroe, the scene of that terrible catastrophe, known as the Massacre of the River Raisin, is one of the loveliest towns in the West. They will point out to you there the house where WINCHESTER, the miserable commander of the Americans, sat in drunken carouse while his soldiers were butchered without. Our company had remembered proudly the gallant WAYNE, Mad ANTHONY WAYNE, as they passed Presque Isle, where he died; and with equal pride they had marked the spot where PERRY had achieved his wonderful triumph; and the tale of the butchery and shame of the Raisin, jarred sadly with their national vanity. The charming reception, tendered them by the good-folk of Monroe, forbade, however, the continuance of any disagreeable impressions. On one side of the broad, elm-shaded avenue, through which the railway passed, there were drawn up a long line of handsome and manly soldiery, with presented arms; and a company of firemen, in no whit behind any in your City in the matter of numbers and personal appearance. On the other side were the ladies and children of the village, in holiday gear, showering tempests of bouquets and wreaths into the cars, until each passenger was laden with sweets; while the heartiest cheers from all quarters expressed the earnest Western welcome of the citizens. Not the least pleasant feature of the Monroe reception was the invasion of the cars by the bright and pretty pupils of Mr. BOYD'S Female Academy; as they bore us company some twenty miles up the road. The dinner-hour brought us to White Pigeon, where the ladies of the vicinage had set forth a banquet that might have appalled APICIUS, but gave unqualified satisfaction to the five hundred travellers who sat down, ate, and were filled. The profusion of city as well as primitive luxuries furnished by these fair girls of the prairie was astonishing Champagne and the diversified ices, which appear among the delicacies of the Astor House, appeared at least as bountifully in this wildest and remotest of dove-cotes; and—a luxury no other caravanserai can probably boast—we enjoyed, beside, the ministrations of the gracefullest and handsomest of women as waiters. The dinner and the donors divided the admiration of our surprised company.

Chicago was attained shortly after twilight. We found here a host of visitors, gathered to do honor to the occasion; among them Gov. WOOD, and Ex-Governor BIBB, of Ohio; Gov. MCCLELLAND, of Michigan; Gov. DEWEY, of Wisconsin. No public demonstrations were made. A dinner that *was* to have been given at the Tremont House, was prevented by an unfortunate fire, which destroyed the kitchen department of the hotel. Mayor GURNEY kept open house for the visitors, however, and, sooth to say, the impatience with which they dispersed through the streets and inspected the business activities, and the evidences of thrift and civic liberality, would have forbidden the idea of collecting them for any less novel object. There was a gathering last evening of all parties in the lower hall of the Tremont, where Col. BLISS, the energetic and courtly President of the Southern Company, obliged the stockholders and others with a historical and statistical account of the road; and drew out a variety of responses from those present. To-day, the excursionists are scattered widely. A large number have embarked on one of the Company's boats, for Racine and Milwaukee, as many have accepted the polite invitation of the Galena and Chicago Railroad Company, to ride Westward over the prairie, some four score miles, to Cherry Valley, the present terminus of the line; and some have started, indirectly by Niagara, or directly by the Erie route, homeward. Few, probably, will retain any but the pleasant memories of the jaunt. The Editorial fraternity have especial reasons to remember their good treatment, for much of which the Messrs WILSON, of the *Chicago Journal*, were responsible.

The Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana Railroad extend through the richest portions of three great States, connecting two of the most important points in the West: Monroe—the extreme of Lake Erie—and Chicago; and furnishing the shortest communication with the Atlantic Cities. It reaches along through cultivated fields and bustling towns; rolling prairies and the fertilest of "barrens," oak-openings and the densest of forests. The traveler cannot shut his eyes to the fact that its business must be enormous forthwith; and in the rapidly developing future, incalculable. It already more than justifies the predictions of the effective projectors of the scheme, among whom the names of WASHINGTON HUNT, CHARLES BUTLER, and GEORGE BLISS are to be remembered. And when measured by the cost, the proportion is surprising. While its anticipations are unparalleled in their grandeur, the outlay is unparalleled in its diminutiveness. Five millions of dollars, it is found, will pay all the cost of the entire connection between Buffalo or Dunkirk and Chicago, a distance of four hundred and ninety miles. Fatuity itself cannot doubt the future of such an enterprise.

The Michigan Southern Road, it will not be forgotten, was undertaken some eighteen years ago, in speculative times, by the State of Michigan in *propria persona*. Seventy miles were graded and laid with flat rail; but embarrassed finances obliged the abandonment of the enterprise: and the portion finished soon became dilapidated and useless. In 1846 it was purchased by a local company, with the right to extend from lake to lake, but these gentlemen found themselves unable to accomplish the work, and applied to capitalists at the East. Eastern capitalists made it a *Sine qua non* that a grant of a right of way through Indiana and Illinois to Chicago should be obtained; and Mr. WASHINGTON HUNT, your excellent Governor, and Mr. CHARLES BUTLER, of New-York City, negotiated for and obtained it. The transfer to these gentlemen was made in 1849; and at the same time, the new organization leased the Erie and Kalamazoo road, by which the important port of Toledo, and shorter route from that point to Adrian, were secured. At the moment, capital was not readily procurable, and after an ineffectual effort to obtain subscriptions, the corporators were obliged to pledge their personal credits in order to finish the first twenty-two miles of the road within the time stipulated by the charter. The next division, of forty miles, was commenced in August, 1850. Confidence in the enterprise by this time had increased, and subscriptions flowed in freely. Mortgage Bonds for $1,000,000 were likewise issued, and the completion of the enterprise thus assured beyond peradventure. The whole length of the Road from Monroe to Chicago is 246½ miles; from Toledo to Chicago, four miles less. On the 4th of March, 1850, there were 176 miles of new road to be made on the direct line, 70 miles of track to be relaid with heavy rail, and 18 miles of branch road to be built. Before the end of March of the present year all this was accomplished; and the branches from Toledo to Adrian, and from Elkhart to Goshen, are ready to receive the rails. Certainly, the rapidity of the work appears incredible, notwithstanding the energetic JOHN B. JARVIS was the Engineer. The weather of last winter—bleak, snowy, and discouraging as it was—did not cause the suspension of labor for a day; rail-laying parties frequently putting down a mile of track per diem. That the Road is well made, and with admirable adaptation to the direction of trade and travel, will be immediately observed. The shortest radius of curvature is 2,665 feet; the heaviest grade going eastward—the direction of heavy transportation—25 feet to the mile. No westward grade exceeds 30 feet to the mile. There are few bridges, and the even surface of the country will render accidental losses and damage unfrequent and unimportant. In commending the energy with which the enterprise has been urged to completion, it should be mentioned that those splendid lake steamers the *Northern Indiana* and the *Southern Michigan*, which entered upon duty on the 1st inst., were commenced in October last.

I said above that the total cost of the road would barely exceed $5,000,000. This remarkable cheapness will be understood by reference to the natural fitness of the country for railway building. The sixty-two miles of new road in Michigan cost no more upon an average than $11,000 a mile. The first thirty miles in Indiana, when ready for the superstructure, and including grading and bridging, did not exceed the cost of $1,700 a mile. In this section there were whole miles of which the expense did not exceed $500. The cost of grading and bridging 37 miles from Michigan City to the Illinois line, was only a trifle above $10,000 for the whole. There are not many undertakings in the country of which the same economical story can be told. It will hardly be disputed anywhere that the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad is unrivaled in the items of expense, and a glance at the map, and, still more distinctly, a ride over the road, must satisfy the examiner that its capacities and chances for traffic are limitless.

W.

POLITICAL.

Probable action of the Free-soilers—Their Candidates and Platform—Enthusiasm for Scott—Business before Congress.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 28, 1852.

The action of the Free-soil party is awaited by the leaders of the older organizations with much interest. A contest has already commenced relative to the Constitution of the Convention to be held at Pittsburg, on the 15th of August, as well as the candidates and the Platform, to be presented by it. ARTHUR TAPPAN and his coterie of Abolitionists proper, contend that the call for the Convention should have been confined to those opposed to slavery in the abstract, and who insist upon its extermination everywhere. The call as issued embraces all who are prepared to adopt the Buffalo Platform of 1848. The Free-soil politicans, who acknowledge their constitutional obligations to let Slavery alone within the States, and are hostile only to its extension into new States and Territories, to its continuance at the federal Capital, and to its insolent pretension to rule Congress and the Executive in all things, prefer that the Abolitionists should now part company, and mark out separate paths for themselves.

The nomination of the Pittsburg Convention will be offered first to Hon. JOHN P. HALE. He will probably decline, on account of his friendly relations with Gen. PIERCE, and because he prefers to devote himself during the coming recess to the active duties of the canvass, as a speaker. If he will accept, Hon. S. P. CHASE, of Ohio, will be nominated. Some correspondence is understood to have taken place between the Executive Committee and Hon. ROBERT RANTOUL, relative to the candidacy. But the Hon. gentleman is said to be yet in a state of hesitancy whether he shall accept or reject the nomination of Gen. PIERCE, and continue to act with or repudiate the Democracy. CASSIUS M. CLAY, Esq., of Ky., will undoubtedly be the candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

In regard to a Platform: Resolutions are contemplated expressing apprehensions of and opposition to the annexation of Cuba, the division of California and the conversion of its Southern half into a Slave State, the formation of additional Slave States from Texas, and the introduction of Slavery into the Territories. A resolution will be proposed recommending that a negotiation be commenced conjointly with the Home and Provincial Governments, for the annexation to the United States of Canada, Nova Scotia, and the other British North American Provinces. This is a proposition to which MR RANTOUL is said to be ardently favorable. The warmest sympathy with the revolutionists of Europe will be avowed, together with the wish to aid them in every manner consistent with justice and international law. So far as I know, it is the general wish of those who will have the greatest influence in this connection, not to injure Gen. SCOTT; as they know the contest lies between him and his Democratic opponents, and as they believe Gen. SCOTT personally more favorable to their principles than MR. PIERCE, and that he is brought forward under less proscriptive and bigoted influences.

The evident enthusiasm for SCOTT in the North, West and South, has surprised and terrified the managers of the opposite party, and done much to quiet the disaffection with which some Whigs received the nomination. The former say we are entering upon a regular hard cider and coon-skin campaign, in which soup and feathers will be the Whig argument. They plainly show their belief that those arguments will be attended with the same result as their famous antecedents in 1840. It may be as well for the great merchants who are quaking for their commissions, and the Union safety patriots, now to understand that the South is satisfied with Gen. SCOTT, and grants them for the present an honorable discharge. No more indignation on their part at the sacrifice of Southern Rights, is looked for.

Congress has evinced but little more disposition to attend to public business since the nominations than before. The fiscal year is closed, and yet the Deficiency bill, intended for the service of that year, and reported in the middle of it, is not passed,—nor, I may add, likely to be for weeks to come. The House has voted to adjourn in six weeks from now. If the Senate concur, but six short weeks remain for the transaction of a mass of business, of which the following measures form a part:

Appropriations to the amount of fifty millions of dollars, for the year just beginning, and deficient appropriations of last year.

French Spoliation Bill. Private claims innumerable, to an amount unascertainable.

The Homestead Bill, and numerous bills for grants of lands for specific purposes. Mr. BENNET'S bill, for the distribution of 60,000,000 acres of land among the States and Territories, which passed the House on Saturday. A month for the discussion of these land bills in the Senate, would certainly be a very moderate allowance of time.

The subject of River and Harbor appropriations, as embraced in the bills from the Committee on Commerce, for the improvement of ocean and lake harbors, and the Western rivers; the enlargement of the Louisville Canal, and the construction of a new one on the Indiana side; and several other important bills for similar objects.

What chance there is for the proper transaction of a quarter or a tenth of this business, if Congress goes on as it has done during the preceding seven months, is a question which may be worked out with very little mathamatical skill.

The Armory at Springfield, Mass.

We do not know when so interesting a magazine article has been presented to the public as the leading paper in HARPER for July, prepared by Mr. JACOB ABBOT. It is on the United States Armory, at Springfield, Mass., with illustrations, from drawings by DOPLER. The subject is at once new to the general reader, and highly instructive and entertaining in the facts set forth. The well known descriptive powers of MR ABBOT were never more ably employed. The various and minute and intricate processes in the manufacture of arms, are made as palpable to the sense, as it is possible for language to convey them. The musket alone involves not less than 360 different movements, in its manufacture and finish, and is composed of 47 distinct pieces, so exactly and uniformly fitted as to answer, indiscriminately, to any one of a stand of ten thousand arms. The process by which this end is accomplished, is both accurately and elegantly described by Mr. ABBOT, and his success in rendering it comprehensive to the desultory reader, constitutes a substantial pleasure which few will fail to appreciate. The good people of Springfield owe him no ordinary debt of gratitude for his graceful picture of that charming city. He has made it classic ground, and embalmed their taste and munificence.

☞ In consequence of the California mail not being entirely distributed last night—although it arrived at an early hour—we are without California letters, and a portion of our papers.

General Scott and the Evening Post.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

As a quiet observer of passing events, I occasionally feel a desire to make public some of my thoughts. That feeling may predominate considerably during the pending Presidential canvass, and I shall feel obliged if you will permit me a hearing once in a while in your columns.

The *Evening Post* of Saturday last publishes a letter written, I suppose, by some Loco-Foco, on the subject of "Nativism," which it attributes to Gen. SCOTT.

It is true that Gen. SCOTT, some ten years ago, was asked his opinion concerning some proposed changes in the Naturalization laws, to which he replied, suggesting among other things, that Irishmen, Germans, and others of foreign birth, who served in the Army or Navy should be admitted to the privileges of citizenship on a shorter term than that now established by law, (five years,) and suggesting, also, other alterations to prevent illegal voting, &c.; but distinctly objecting to the organization of the "Native" party, then sustained by the Loco-Foco majorities of the suburban municipalities of Philadelphia County, which resulted in the burning of Catholic churches by the Loco-Foco mob of the Northern Liberties, Southwark, &c. He distinctly took ground against the anti-Catholic feature of the movement, and refused to recognize any organization which would exclude naturalized citizens from the organization.

This letter has never been published, but some of its suggestions having become public, some enemy of Gen. SCOTT published pretended extracts from it, on the eve of the Whig Philadelphia Convention, in which language never used by Gen. SCOTT was interpolated. The forgery was afterward enlarged, and illuminated by typographical display, and that double forgery is published as genuine in the *Post* of Saturday!

A common forgery, which defrauds a bank, or a merchant, of a few thousand dollars, consigns the perpetrator to the penitentiary, though the baseness is trifling in comparison to that which would rob the distinguished patriot of the esteem of his fellow citizens, and of that class, particularly, in whose behalf he suffered and shed his blood.

Now the *Post* knows that Gen. SCOTT is the only man living, who, with his own hand, pulled down the British Flag in a war waged to vindicate the rights of naturalized citizens: and that he received *in their defence*, the British bullets which he still carries about with him in his body. It knows that Gen. SCOTT caused a number of British soldiers to be held as hostages for the safety of the Irishmen taken prisoners on the Canadian frontier, causing the British Government to understand that an English soldier would be hanged for every Irishman executed. It knows that Gen. SCOTT, four years ago, wrote a letter which is published in his life, which may be had for thirty cents, at the store of A. S. BARNES, No. 51 John-street, in which he distinctly says of the naturalized citizens:

"Certainly it would be impossible for me to recommend or support any measure intended to exclude them from *a just and full participation* in *all* civil and political rights *now secured* to them by our Republican laws and institutions."

The *Post knows* that this is Gen. SCOTT'S present position on the Naturalization question, yet it passes this over and publishes the forgery!

It knows too that Gen. Pierce belongs to a party which, when he chose to urge them to do it, polled more votes in New-Hampshire than the Whigs and Free-Soilers combined, yet still persists in excluding a large portion of naturalized citizens from office on account of their religious opinions.

I have chosen to notice this publication in the *Post* because that paper professes to have some sense of honor and veracity. Gen. SCOTT *did not* write the letter as published in the *Post* of Saturday. Will it disavow the forgery, or be branded by all honorable men as a calumniator?

On some other occasion I shall discuss this matter more at length. Enough for the present with the *Post*.

WM. E. ROBINSON.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1852.

A letter from Concord, N. H., mentions a rumor that when Gen. Pierce heard of Scott's nomination, he tore up his letter of acceptance, remarking, with characteristic frankness, that it would be of no use to run against his old commander! The letter adds: "It is believed, however, that the consideration that it would be an honor to be defeated by Gen. Scott, has induced him to write another."

While a crowd of people, males, females and children, were standing upon the ferry-drop, at Portland, Me., the other day, awaiting the arrival of a steamer, the drop suddenly gave way, precipitating them all into the dock. Fortunately there were several boats in the vicinity, and although at least sixty must have been in the water, all were saved, and no one was materially injured.

BUSINESS NOTICES

GOURAUD'S LIQUID HAIR DYE IS WITHOUT exception or reservation, the very best ever invented; equally celebrated is GOURAUD'S Medicated Soap, for curing tan, tetter, flesh worms, pimples, freckles, sallowness, chaps, roughness, &c. Poudre Subtile uproots hair from any part of the body. Liquid Rouge, Lily White and Hair Gloss, at 67 Walker-st. near Broadway.

GEN. SCOTT AND GEN. PIERCE.—FINE PORtraits of these distinguished candidates for the Presidency, together with likenesses of Webster, Fillmore, Cass, Clay, Calhoun, and many others who have passed from the scene of action, are now open to the public, at BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

"SWEET MORNING ZEPHYRS."—THE ZEPHYR undergarments, also silk, cotton and merino, sold wholesale and retail, at M. LAUGHLIN'S Cheap Shirt Store, corner of Chamber and Greenwich-sts., are worthy the attention of all who study health and comfort.

HASTINGS'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA, not only a positive but a warranted cure for Consumption and all other diseases of the lungs. This medicine has decided the dispute about the curability of Consumption, and satisfied the Medical faculty and all who have used it, that Consumption and all affections of the lungs cannot only be cured, but that they are easily and simply cured, as almost any of the disorders to which the human frame is liable. The operation of a single bottle, which costs $1, is sufficient to satisfy any patient—if not altogether too far gone in the disease—of this fact, and even a single dose gives evidence of its extraordinary influence in arresting and eradicating the malady, by the immediate relief which it affords. This is no quack or secret remedy. Dr. HASTINGS, its discoverer, is one of the most eminent physicians of the age, and has made a full disclosure of its history and all its component parts to the world, not wishing to incur the responsibility of confining to himself, for the sake of profit, a secret which was calculated to do such universal good. And such have been the wonderful results of its operations that the *London Lancet*, *Medical Times*, and the most eminent physicians of both Hemispheres, are anxiously calling upon sufferers to have immediate recourse to it, and proclaiming that of all known medicines, it alone has positively established its efficacy by undeniable proofs of curing Consumption and other diseases of the lungs. The great celebrity of HASTING'S Compound Syrup of Naphtha, obviates the necessity of publishing certificates of cures. In fact, so far as can be ascertained, it has cured, or is fast curing, almost all who have used it; and probably no person who has taken a bottle but would be willing to give a warm certificate in its favor, as others have already done without solicitation. Probably two-thirds of the regular physicians on both sides of the Atlantic are now using HASTING'S Naphtha Syrup, in their private practice, and many of them are becoming famous for the cure of consumption, and all diseases of the lungs, entirely through its means. Agency for New-York and vicinity, C. V. CLICKENER & CO. No. 81 Barclay-st.

R. R. R.—INTERESTING TO NEWLY MARRIED Ladies.—Cramps. Mrs. G. H——, in January last, was encinte, and was severely troubled with cramps in the feet and legs, and with severe pains in the back and loins. She was the mother of three children, and always underwent the most painful tortures at child-birth. She used the RELIEF for the cramps, it stopped them in a few moments; she bathed freely with the RELIEF every night. The pains in the back and loins left her, and in due course of time she was blessed with an easy delivery and a fine male child—the other three were females.

N. B.—R. R. R., is a quick and sure cure for Rheumatism, sick Headache, Neuralgia, Tic Doloreux. Price, 25 and 50 cents, and $1, per bottle. No. 162 Fulton-st., opposite St. Paul's.

PRICES REDUCED.—RICH DRESS GOODS, OF the newest styles of patterns and colors, reduced at least 30 per cent., at Columbian Hall, No 281 Grand-st. Rich Silk Gossamer Tissues, of the finest fabric and choicest colors, the same as sold last week for 75 cents, will be offered this week at 50 cents. Elegant Barages of the most beautiful patterns, (Chintz colors,) reduced from 50 cents to 31 cents per yard. Grenadines, Alborines, India Silk, Paris Printed Jaconets, Lawns, and Organdie Muslin, all of the newest styles, reduced nearly 50 per cent from last week's prices—all owing to the advancement of the Summer, and the great objection of retaining Dress Goods over their season. As the present opportunity offers such unheard-of bargains, we presume Columbian Hall will this week, at least, present a lively appearance.

TO SOUTHERN FAMILIES EN ROUTE FOR THE SUMMER RESORTS OF THE NORTH.—The proprietors of the American Hosiery and Undergarment Manufactory invite the special attention of Southern families to the excellencies of their unrivalled Zephyr Under-Vest, believing that they are preeminently conducive to the health and comfort of all travelers, but especially of visitors from the South. The excellencies of this Vest consist in its gently absorbing perspiration, and effectually shielding the system from the injurious consequences of exposure to the sudden atmospheric changes incid

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Health of Mr. Clay—Second Bleed.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 28, 1852.

There is no improvement in Mr. CLAY's condition. He can live but a few days more, and a superstitious impression prevails that he will die on the fourth of July.

The wife of CHARLES A. GAMBRILL, an extensive merchant, fell dead at Green Mount this afternoon.

Whig Ratification Meeting in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 28.

The Whig Ratification Meeting, adjourned from last Wednesday evening, owing to the rain, re-assembled to-night at the City Hall, and the attendance was very large.

Thirty guns were fired at the commencement, in City-Hall square.

A capacious stand was erected in front of the City Hall—beautifully adorned with flags, banners, and transparencies, surmounted by a lengthy inscription on linen, and bearing the words "SCOTT, GRAHAM, and the Constitution"—was taken possession of by the officers chosen at the last meeting.

About 8 o'clock the Whigs of the different Wards, with music, banners, and transparencies, arrived on the ground, and the meeting was called to order by WALTER LENOX, the President, who delivered an eloquent address, and introduced a series of resolutions complimentary to Messrs. FILLMORE and WEBSTER, and warmly endorsing the nomination of SCOTT and GRAHAM.

The assemblage was then addressed by Hon. J. W. MILLER, of New-Jersey, CHANDLER, of Pennsylvania, MOREHEAD, of North Carolina, and CULLOM, of Tennessee, in eloquent and happy remarks. The meeting is still in progress.

For the first time the City Hall was brilliantly illuminated. The assemblage was decidedly the largest ever convened here, and ladies were present in large numbers. Three bands of music entertained the crowd during the progress of the meeting. Bonfires were lighted in different parts of the City, producing a fine effect. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

Whig Ratification Meeting at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, June 28.

The Whig Ratification Meeting, held here on Saturday night, was most enthusiastic, surpassing the campaign of 1840. Speeches were made by Hon. SHERRED WILLIAMS, Hon. THOMAS F. MARSHALL, Mr. UPTON, of Louisiana, and several others.

During the firing of some cannon, a premature explosion took place, seriously injuring two men, each of whom had to have an arm amputated.

Whig Ratification Meeting at Memphis.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, June 28.

The Ratification Meeting at Memphis, on Saturday night, was the largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever held by the Whigs in that city. The Tennessee papers say they never saw greater enthusiasm manifested in 1840 than prevails now.

Anti-Platform Meeting at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 28.

A meeting was held this evening, without distinction of party—of persons dissenting from the Baltimore Platforms. WILLIAM B. THOMAS presided. An Address and Platform Resolutions were adopted, advocating the abolishment of Delegate Conventions for the nomination of President, and on all measures of National importance, after a proper discussion in Congress; and declaring that we are a free people, and shall not again fold our arms should a third power interfere by force of arms to put down the righteous effort of any Nation to change its form of Government. Also favorable to the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law.

Mail Robbery and Arrest.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 28.

We learn from the agents of the Post Office Department, that ANTHONY G. HASTINGS, Postmaster at Hillsborough, Delaware, was arrested on Friday last, and lodged in jail at Georgetown, Del., on the charge of robbing the United States mail at various times, for six months past, of letters containing money to a considerable amount, sent South, East, North and West. Several packages containing money, for Baltimore and various parts of Virginia, and others for Washington, Georgetown, Philadelphia, and other points, have been recovered, and a considerable portion of the missing money, with many of the letters, was found in his possession when arrested. The discovery and arrest were made through the exertions of JAMES L. MAGUIRE, of this city, special agent of the Post Office Department.

Conviction of a Gang of Counterfeiters.

CINCINNATI, Monday, June 28.

LEWIS SLATE, SARAH SLATE, MILTON PARKER and JOHN FRISBEE have been found guilty by the Criminal Court of dealing in counterfeit money. The evidence showed the parties to have belonged to a most extensive gang of counterfeiters, one of whom, named JOHN S. COLLINS, turned State's evidence; but after the trial he was arrested by the U. S. Commissioner on a charge of dealing in counterfeit coin.

Meagher Meeting at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Monday, June 28.

A large meeting was held here on Saturday night to express sympathy for MEAGHER, the Irish patriot. Many speeches were made and much enthusiasm prevailed.

Suicide.

HAZLETON, Monday, June 28.

MATHEW HAY, of this place, was found, this afternoon, in an out-house on the premises of ADAM WILL, his father-in-law, with his throat cut, and a razor lying upon the floor.

Sentence for Manslaughter.

TROY, Monday, June 28.

CHARLES QUINN, who has been on trial for the murder of GLEASON, in this city, this morning pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the first degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for life.

The Southerner at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, June 26.

The steamship *Southerner*, Captain J. DICKINSON, arrived here from New-York, at 10 o'clock this (Saturday) morning.

Military Excursion to New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 28.

The Washington Independent Rifle Corps, Capt. GERNANDER, left on an excursion for New-York this morning.

XXXIId CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, June 28.

Mr. BRODHEAD moved to dispense with the reading of the Journal; it contained nothing but a record of the action of the Senate on some adverse reports.

Mr. MANGUM objected,—and the Journal was read.

Mr. FISH presented a petition from New-York, praying for a grant of money for the establishment of a Cemetery for the interment of seamen in that City.

Mr. WALKER presented petitions from the City of Washington, for the removal of the Ailanthus trees from the public grounds in the city.

Several petitions were presented in favor of the passage of the Homestead Bill.

Mr. SHIELDS reported a bill providing for the settlement of the accounts of military officers charged with the collection of contributions in Mexico during the war. He also reported a bill extending the provisions of the act allowing the War Department to sell and dispose of military ates no longer required for the public use.

The bill was taken up and ordered to be engrossed.

THE HULSEMANN CORRESPONDENCE.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a Message from the President of the United States, transmitting, in compliance with the resolutions of the Senate, a copy of HULSEMANN's letter to the President, when withdrawing from the United States, and the reply thereto. It was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The correspondence embraces HULSEMANN's letter to the State Department, Mr. HUNTER, the acting Secretary's reply, and a subsequent letter to Mr. WEBSTER. The two former have been already published—the following is a copy of the latter:

The Secretary of State to Mr. McCurdy.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, June 8, 1852.

C. J. McCurdy, Esq., &c., Vienna.

SIR—I transmit a copy of a note of the 29th April last, addressed to me by the Chevalier HULSEMANN, announcing his intention of returning to America. That note reached me in Baltimore, I being then bound on a visit to Massachusetts, from which I have now lately returned. On receiving it, I directed Mr. HUNTER to return the answer—a copy of which is also herewith inclosed. It is obvious, from the tenor of all his recent communications to this Department, that the Chevalier HULSEMANN's experience in the diplomatic service of his Government, has not instructed him accurately in the nature and limits of his official functions; and that, notwithstanding his long residence in this country, he is quite uninformed as to the character of our institutions and the responsibilities of public men in the United States for their acts or their sentiments, in a private capacity, in contrast to foreign powers. The Chevalier HULSEMANN came hither in 1838, as Secretary of Legation under the highly accomplished Baron de MARESCHAL, who was accredited as Envoy Extraordinary of his Imperial Majesty. Ever since the retirement of that gentleman, he has acted as Chargé d'Affaires, but, so far as we are aware, without any regular commission from his Government. It is certain that he has never been accredited to this Department by the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Chevalier HULSEMANN, it appears, has yet to learn that no foreign Government, or its representative, can take just offence at anything which an officer of this Government may say in his private capacity. Official communications only are to be regarded as indicating the sentiments and views of the Government of the United States. If those communications are friendly in their character, the foreign Government has no right or reason to infer that there is any insincerity in them, or to point to other matters showing the real sentiment of the Government. You will see from the Chevalier HULSEMANN's note, that he made an appeal to the President against what he called "Newspaper impropriety, and unofficial remarks of the Head of this Department." The President, actuated by a benevolent desire to preserve unimpaired the friendly relations between the two Governments, waived ceremony, and unofficially listened to his remarks. In pursuing this course, however, he by no means intended to allow the Chevalier HULSEMANN to suppose that he was not well aware of his official position. The Chevalier HULSEMANN should know that a Chargé d'Affaires, whether regularly commissioned or acting as such without commission, can hold official intercourse only with the Department of State. He has no right even to converse with the President on matters of business, and may consider it as a liberal courtesy that he is presented to him at all. Take it for it granted that if you should imagine the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs had offended, you would claim no right of appeal to the Emperor. Although usually we are not rigid in these matters, yet a marked disregard of ordinary forms implies disrespect to the Government itself. I shall not of course notice the specific subjects of complaint of the Chevalier HULSEMANN. Whatever is personal to him must be allowed to pass without observation.

You are at liberty to read this dispatch to the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs. I am, Sir, respectfully,

Your obedient servant, DANIEL WEBSTER.

CHARGES AGAINST MR. BARTLETT.

Mr. WELLER offered a resolution, which was laid over, referring to a select Committee of five, the charges made against Mr. BARTLETT, the Commissioner to run the Mexican boundary. He said that he would call it up to-morrow, when he would take occasion to reply to some charges made against him in the Senate, two years ago, while he was in the Boundary Commission.

Mr. JAMES gave notice of a joint resolution to purchase a gallery of Indian portraits now exhibiting at the Smithsonian Institute.

CENSUS STATISTICS.

Mr. BAYARD, from the Select Committee to whom was referred the Census returns with an historical sketch, geological calculations, &c., &c., of the State of Maryland as prepared by the Census Superintendent, as a plan for the publication of the entire work, made a report. The Committee recommend the publication of the work, and that 1,000 copies be printed for the use of the Senate, Clerks, Reporters, &c., and that 5,000 copies be printed for the use of the Census Superintendent, and that the Secretary of State, Chief Clerk, and Librarian of Congress, be appointed a Board of Examination, with the power of rejecting such portions of the returns as, in their opinion, are incorrect, and to cause the plates of every such portion to be destroyed. The tables, giving the places of births of persons, and the mutilated tables, as contained in the sample before them, as incomplete, inaccurate, false, useless and unnecessary, and recommend that they be all omitted in the published returns. They say that if their recommendation be adopted, the size of the Census returns will be reduced more than four-fifths of what they have been swelled to by the Census Superintendent. The report was ordered to be printed.

At one o'clock, Mr. GWIN moved an executive session, which was agreed to.

At four o'clock the doors were opened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 28.

Mr. OLDS asked leave to introduce a preamble setting forth that it is believed that spurious and fraudulent claims were allowed by the late Mexican Commission; that the Grand Jury of Washington County on their oaths have presented Dr. GEO. A. GARDNER for the crime of perjury, in procuring nearly half a million dollars out of the public Treasury; and that THOMAS CORWIN, in the prosecution of said claim, obtained a large portion of the money; and concluding with a resolution asking for the appointment of a Select Committee to investigate all the facts connected with the case, what amount CORWIN received, &c.

Mr. TOOMBS objected to instituting proceedings on mere rumor. Gentlemen should make such grave charges only on their own knowledge.

Mr. OLDS—I say that such things, on public rumor, should be a question of inquiry.

Mr. TOOMBS—We should not act on public rumor.

Mr. POLK—There is no other way of getting at the facts.

Mr. TOOMBS—Let somebody "father the charges."

Mr. OLDS—I am disposed to father them.

Mr. TOOMBS—Then do it. The resolution was not introduced, it having been merely read for information.

Mr. COBB, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting lands and right of way to Alabama, to aid in the construction of the Mississippi and Charleston, Selina and Gunter's landing, and the Tennessee and Winchester Railroads.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., said it would be nothing but humbug to put such a law as this on the statute book.

Mr. COBB earnestly showed the importance of the road, and wished to put the bill on its passage.

The morning hour expired before action could be had.

The House passed the Senate Bill relative to injunctions and disputes, growing out of awards under the Brazilian Indemnity Award.

The House resumed the discussion of the Pennsylvania Election Case.

Mr. ROSS contended that Col. WRIGHT is entitled to the seat.

Mr. BARRIERE followed on the other side, and gave way to Mr. FULLER, who argued his own right to the seat.

The debate was extremely dry, being confined principally to the examination of the reported evidence taken in the case.

The previous question was demanded and seconded, pending which the House adjourned.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, June 25.

The stock of COTTON now on hand at this port amounts to 48,000 bales. BACON SIDES are selling at 9¢c. @10c.

CHARLESTON, Monday, June 28.

COTTON—Sales on Saturday barely 500 bales, at firm prices. The *Atlantic's* news was received after business hours. The whole of the stock on sale in the market scarcely reaches 5,000 bales. The accounts from all parts of the interior, as to the growing crop, are more favorable than for many years.

BROOKLYN CITY.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—Mr. Losee Van Nostrand, one of the earliest settlers in this City, died at his residence, No. 77 Poplar-street, early yesterday morning. Mr. Van N. was actively engaged, in years past, in benevolent and literary Societies; and in the years 1829, '30, '31, '32, and '33, was one of the Trustees of the then village of Brooklyn. He died at the age of about 76. His remains will be interred on Wednesday afternoon.

☞ The deaths in Brooklyn, last week, were Males, 31; Females, 22; Adults, 22; Children, 31, total, 53.

COMMON COUNCIL.—This Board held a regular meeting on Monday evening. Henry A. Kent, Esq., President of the Board, in the Chair, and a quorum of members present.

After the reading and approving of the minutes the discussion upon the report of the Clerk, relative to trials of Policemen Williams, Donnelly, and Campbell was resumed, pursuant to the resolution of adjournment at the previous session of the Board.

The resolution offered by Alderman Stilwell called for the reading of all evidence given in trials of policemen heretofore taken. The motion to adopt the resolution of Alderman Stilwell, which had been suspended in consequence of the adjournment, was renewed, when Alderman Harteau offered an amendment to the effect that the Captain of Police have the power to suspend delinquent policemen, which, after a long discussion was adopted.

A communication was received from his Honor the Mayor, vetoing the action of the Common Council relative to the dumping of night soil in certain places, which was received and placed on file, and referred to the Special Committee for report.

An appropriation of $50 was made to defray the expenses of the Attorney of the Board, for attending to the City business that may come up before the Court in Newburg, in July next.

The Law Committee reported in favor of an ordinance to require the proprietors of omnibuses to have their steps so arranged that children cannot ride upon them. Adopted.

BRUTAL CONDUCT.—Last evening a driver of one of the Greenwood omnibuses from Fulton Ferry, while driving up Fulton-street, one of the horses became refractory, when the driver, named John O'Donnell, jumped from his seat, and with the butt-end of a whip struck the animal so severe a blow back of the ear with it, that he dropped instantly. Officer Hubbs, of the First District Police, immediately arrested O'Donnell and committed him to answer.

OUTRAGE.—Aaren Brook, Nicholas Brook, Wm. Van Patten, and Thomas Downs have been arrested on a warrant, in which they were charged by Stephen J. Voorhees, of Gravesend, with demolishing a house of his at Coney Island.

GOT A DUCKING.—A boy named John Ryan fell into the river at the foot of Front-street, Sunday night, and was with much difficulty rescued by a Policeman of the Second District. A man named Catlin was also nearly drowned at Atlantic dock, the save evening. Some boys saved him.

ENGINE HOSE FOUND.—Mr. John R. Rhodes, who keeps a lumber yard at the corner of Marshall and Little-streets, found yesterday morning in his yard, about 60 feet of hose-pipe, marked "No. 7, B. D. T." It was probably stolen from some engine-house.

INQUEST.—Dr. Ball, Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, in Myrtle-avenue, on the body of a colored child, who died from congestion of the brain. Verdict accordingly.

LARCENY.—A man named John Bradley was arrested last night by officer Whitehill, of the First District Police, for stealing from a store in Atlantic-street. He was committed for examination.

—The Sabbath afternoon services in the different Churches of this City commence at 4 o'clock during the Summer months—June, July and August.

—Rev. W. K. Stopford, who died in New-York on Friday last, was formerly Pastor of the Pacific-street Methodist Church, in this City.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The charms of Brooklyn are considerably enhanced by the circumstance that the Ladies need not now, as heretofore, subject themselves to the inconvenience and fatigue of going to New-York to do their shopping. M. CALDIEN & THOMPSON, No. 165 Atlantic-st., have as cool and comfortable a store, are as polite and attentive to their customers, display as extensive and varied a stock of Seasonable Dry Goods, and sell them as cheap as any in New-York, or elsewhere. Many wonder how it is that they have become so popular in so short a time. The mystery is solved by a reference to the above facts, and they are determined by pursuing a fair and honorable course, to merit a continuance of the good will of their fellow citizens. Observe the name and address, M. CALDIEN & THOMPSON, Wholesale and Retail Dry-Goods Merchants, 165 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn—First Dry-Goods Store from Clinton-st.

The Court of Pardons, at Trenton, N. J., composed of the Judges of the Court of Errors and the Governor, was in session on Wednesday evening. A large number of petitions for pardons were presented from convicts in the New-Jersey State prison. Eleven were pardoned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDERS, OWNERS OF BUILDINGS, &c., are requested to examine, at the subscriber's, the Gas Oven, a newly invented article, combining the advantages of the old-fashioned brick oven, together with facilities for boiling similar to the range, but more compact, and at less than half the cost of the latter. Various sizes constantly on hand. BARTLETT BENT, Jr., No 238 Water-st.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—The concluding Examination of the Students of this College will commence on TUESDAY, 6th July, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the College Chapel. The following order will be observed:

SENIORS.

Prof. McVickar, Prof. Anthon, Prof. Renwick, Prof. Hackley.
Tuesday. Wednesday. Thursday. Friday.

JUNIORS

Prof. McVickar, Prof. Anthon, Prof. Renwick, Prof. Hackley.
Saturday. Monday. Tuesday. Wednesday.
Thursday, Prof. Schmidt.

SOPHOMORES.

Prof. McVickar, Prof. Anthon, Prof. Renwick, Prof. Hackley.
Friday. Saturday. Monday. Tuesday.
Wednesday, Prof. Schmidt.

FRESHMEN.

Thursday. { Prof. Hackley. Friday, Prof. Drissler.
{ Prof. Schmidt.

The Regents of the University, the Trustees and Alumni of the College, the Members of the Board of Education, Professors and Teachers generally, and others interested in Education, are invited to attend these examinations.

The Annual Commencement will be held at Tripler Hall on Wednesday, 28th July, at 11 o'clock, and the next term will begin on the first Monday in October.

Applicants for admission to any of the classes will be examined in the College Chapel on Saturday 24th July, from 10 to 1 o'clock, or on Saturday, 2d October, at the same hours and place.

CHARLES KING, L. L. D.,
President Columbia College.

25,000 BUSINESS CARDS FOR 50 CENTS.—The *Daily Times* will publish a card of eight lines, for 50 cents, in its 25,000 edition, and distribute them in the best manner. And W. H. McDONALD, Proprietor of the old established Advertising Office, No 109 Nassau-st., will give your cards a circulation amounting to millions, in the various newspapers published in the United States and Canadas, and charge you the very lowest office prices. He receives the papers daily from all the very best offices, so that persons wishing to advertise can see the papers before choosing.

WANTED.

BOY WANTED.—In a Grocer's store. Inquire at No. 44 years of age, Apply at 8 P. M. Printing office, No. 8.

SALESMAN WANTED.—A competent Salesman, who can command a large amount of country trade will meet with a good chance. None others need apply. Address, post-paid, box No. 3,188; Post-Office.

SERVANTS.—A great variety of carefully selected Servants are now wanting employment at C. MASON'S offices, Nos. 559 Broadway, and 145 Bowery. Terms—Yearly subscription, 50 cents; otherwise, 25 cents. N. B.—Plenty of men and boys on hand.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable German girls, one to cook, wash, and iron, and the other to do chamber-work, in a small private family. City reference. Inquire at No. 166 Orchard-st.

TO BROKERS &c.—A young man, that has had about five years experience in the Broker's and Banking Business, wishes a situation in a Broker's Office; is a good judge of money—well acquainted with uncurrent money generally, and can give the best of references. Address H. E. G., *Times Office.*

TWO SMART BOYS to set type, wanted at No. 21 Ann-st, office of the *European Mercury.* Published every Saturday morning, at four cents.

MACHINE SHOP AND FOUNDRY WANTED.—The advertiser wants to hire as above for occupation, in the course of next Autumn. Any parties having such establishment to lease for a term of years, may hear of a tenant by addressing A. B. C., at this office. It must be situated within the limits of this City.

U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY—By E. H. WILCOX, No. 293 Broadway.—Negotiations daily, by the best Institutions, families, teachers and matrons. One per cent. in advance, cancels advance expenses, and procures the required compensation. All moneys due must be paid before January, 1853, or will stand as delinquent suscribers on the pages of the Register.

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BOARDING—At No. 73 Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton-sts. Two fine large front rooms cool, pleasant and retired, with large closets, for gentlemen and their wives. Also, rooms for single gentlemen. References required.

BOARDING.—ROOMS TO LET, at No. 48 Franklin st., with or without board, furnished or unfurnished Also, a front basement with three good rooms, adjoining Warm and cold baths. Inquire as above.

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FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—With or without board, at No. 1, Monroe-st., corner of Catharine-st.

THE MANSION HOUSE, Hicks-st., Brooklyn, having had a large addition recently added is now prepared to give ample and commodious accommodations by the day or week. Travelers from the South will find this a most delightful residence for families or single gentlemen, for a few weeks. Omnibuses pass the house every five minutes from the Fulton and South Ferries.

EDWIN R. YALE Proprietor

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN MINERAL SPRINGS, NEW-JERSEY.—This old and popular establishment is now open for the season. The undersigned are ready to enter into arrangements with families for the Summer, and solicit a continuance of former patronage. Full information as to the place, &c., may be had by referring to our CARD, at the Irving House, or New-York Hotel.

A. L. STIGER,
D. A. CROWELL.

TRENTON FALLS, ONEIDA COUNTY, N. Y.—The proprietor informs the public that his HOTEL at the above place, is open for the reception of company. He is now prepared to receive families for the season, the conveniences of the house having been rearranged during the recess by a competent architect—a new and commodious wing added—hot and cold baths constructed—in short the improvements have been such as to render it very desirable to the comfort and enjoyment of visitors. The Proprietor trusts that by his unremitted attention to the wants of the traveling public, the patronage so liberally extended to him during the past nineteen seasons of his management will be continued; pledging himself to sustain the acknowledged high reputation of the place. M MOORE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR CHAPPED HANDS.—The PURE OLD PALM SOAP is one of the best remedies in use. It is very highly recommended to those whose skin is tender, and being made from a vegetable oil, is consequently very healing and emollient in its properties. It can be had in small packages of six cakes (at a low price,) for trial, at the manufactory of W. HULL'S SON, No 108 Cliff-st See CHILTON'S certificate.

"Having tried the Old Palm Soap, manufactured by W HULL'S SON, I can recommend it as being an excellent quality of toilet soap. The healing properties of palm oil, which are well known, must render this soap preferable to Castile Soap for the same use

"JAMES B. CHILTON, M D., Chemist."

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W. J. DAVIS & CO.,
Importers and sole Wholesale Agents, No 40 Cortlandt-st.

WARD SCHOOL, No 29, corner of North Moore and Varick-sts, will be open for instruction on THURSDAY MORNING next, July 1. It is hoped that all children intending to enter the School will be prompt at 9 o'clock in their attendance on that morning, as the classes will then be formed. The teachers will continue daily (on school days) at the building up to that time, to register the names of any pupils presented. By order of the Board of School Officers A. L. DECAMP, Secretary

DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS, &c., &c.—The largest and most complete assortment in the United States. Made from the best Kiln Dried Lumber and furnished in any quantity, or made to order in the best manner. The undersigned invite the special attention of builders, and the trade to the above articles. Also the neatest style of inside Blind made in the country. No 1 N. H. R. R. Freight Depot in Centre-st., corner of Canal, New York. JENKINS & PORTER.

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TO THE PARK! TO THE PARK!!—Men, women, and children turn out en masse, on the glorious Fourth of July. The gardens are filled, and steamboats groan under the weight they have to carry. This is right, as it benefits all, even to the Printer, who always has a large share of cards, circulars, bills, &c., to print for that day. SUTTON'S office is at No. 142 Fulton-st., where you can get printing neatly done at low prices.

SPECTACLES—Scientifically adjusted to imperfect visions with unerring accuracy, by Mr. FRANKS, Spectacle Maker, No. 52 Bowery, New York. References—Drs. DUBOIS, WILKES, and HALSTED, Surgeons to the New-York Eye Infirmary, Drs. STEPHENSON and ROGERS, Surgeons to the New-York Eye Hospital, and Dr. WALLACE.

GENUINE TEAS.—The subscribers having opened the large store, No. 132 Chatham-st., as a tea warehouse, are prepared to serve their friends and the public generally, with the finest and very superior green and black teas, at exceedingly low prices. Also best Java coffee at 14d. per lb. One trial will satisfy any person that they can save 20 per cent. W P MOODY & Co., No. 132 Chatham-st.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL EXAMINATION of the STUDENTS of the FREE ACADEMY of the City of New-York, will commence on MONDAY, the 28th inst., at the Academy, and be continued on the 29th, 30th, and 31st inst., and July 1st, 2d, 6th, 7th, 8th and 10th, from 9 A. M to 1 each day. The friends of the students, and the public generally, are invited to attend.

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REAL ESTATE.—The undersigned, Secretary of several Building Associations consisting of several thousand members, is daily applied to by those who are desirous of purchasing real estate He has therefore opened a register in which he will enter a full description of such property as may be offered for sale, and persons desirous of selling for cash or otherwise will find it to their advantage by leaving a description of their property with him. Persons of purchasing may satisfy themselves by examining his register. J PECARE, Office, No. 163 Hester-st.

LAND FOR SALE.—Nine acres of rich land, covered with rare shrubbery, and about 600 bearing peach trees (which will pay the interest on the money invested) The land is very suitable for cottage lots, being but two hours' sail from the City, and the views unsurpassed for beauty and grandeur. Abundance of game, fish, oysters, &c., on the spot. It will be sold for much less than its value. Apply at the Clarendon Salo

New-York Daily Times.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Investigation of Charges preferred by Mr. Craven.

Testimony taken before the Committee.

SIXTH DAY.....FRIDAY, June 25.

At 6½ o'clock Ald. TIERNAN took the Chair: other members present, Ald. BOYCE and BRISLEY.

CHAS. H. WHEELER, examined by Mr. WILLARD: Was contractor on Thirty-seventh-street sewer, from Seventh to Eighth-avenues; the work was commenced on 3d October, 1851; completed on 18th May, 1852; sixty or seventy feet of that sewer were rejected by the Inspector, on the ground of being built after 1st December; that portion was taken up and rebuilt; it was finished about 22d of May; the expense of rebuilding the work taken up was about $120; had no conversation with any one in reference to putting in a claim for that work; the question was asked him if he was going to put in a claim; he said he thought the claim was good, but it was a matter he had not thought much of; thinks he made the remark that if the Eighteenth-avenue matter were carried out, he ought to be paid; or his work; thinks that conversation was with Mr. FLANDER; that was all the conversation he had; there was some conversation with Mr. CRAVEN; he went into the office one day; Mr. CRAVEN and Mr. FLANDER, with Mr. DODGE, were in conversation; Mr. CRAVEN turned round to him, and said, "You have a claim on your sewer?" and I replied that I had come up to see about that; I had reference to the taking up of this sewer.

By Mr. TILLOU—Has not put in any claim for this work rebuilt, to the Common Council; a private person had turned in a sewer from his cellar, which flowed on about 10 feet of the sewer, and caused a settlement of six inches on that portion; the rest of the work was pronounced good by Mr. SMITH, the Inspector General of Sewers, and Mr. SHOOTS, the Inspector of the sewer while building; Mr. SHOOTS was appointed Inspector by the Croton Aqueduct Department.

CHAIRMAN—Had you thought of making a claim before the Corporation, until you entered the Croton Aqueduct Department?

Ald. BRISLEY considered the question ought not to be asked.

Mr. CRAVEN—I would wish to have that question out. Had you any idea of making this claim before coming into the Croton Aqueduct Department? I had.

By Mr. TILLOU—Who first suggested to you that you had a claim? I thought of it myself, in considering over the matter, that if Mr. POLLOCK'S sewer was accepted, I had a claim; had a conversation with Ald. DENMAN respecting the sewer, about 17th March; Ald. DENMAN merely asked how we were getting on with the sewer, and how long we would take to get through with it; he was at Mr. DENMAN'S office, about getting a cargo of brick; Mr. DENMAN is in the brick line and cement business; he bought those materials from him for the last eighteen years, for building of every kind.

By Mr. TILLOU—Did not call on Mr. DENMAN from the time he was ordered to stop until March; received a notice to stop the work on 1st December, from Mr. CRAVEN; received that notice about 29th November; the work was accepted after the portion objected to had been rebuilt.

By Chairman—The job comes to $4,900.

By Mr. CRAVEN—My contract reads that we were to stop on 1st December; besides that I received a notice from you on 29th November.

JULIUS W. ADAMS examined by Mr. CRAVEN—Is an engineer; has been engaged on public works for 20 years; has had a great deal to do with hydraulic masonry on works in this State and New-England; was engaged on the Dry Dock in Brooklyn; never saw hydraulic masonry laid in the winter; the latest case he knew was one on the Erie Railroad, which involved a large amount of profit or loss to the Company, which was a peculiar case; the work even then laid was only parapet walls; is editor of APPLETON'S *Mechanics' Magazine*; is a pupil of Major WHISTLER; joined him in 1832 on Paterson Railroad, and has been since engaged on public works.

By Mr. TILLOU—The work put up in November on Erie Railroad has stood since; it was conducted only in the middle of the day; was not engaged in building sewers under-ground in cities, but has built such structures elsewhere; some about thirteen feet to the bottom of the sewer, under houses and elsewhere; some of these 1,000 feet long, and made to carry off foul water; in building a sewer, say thirteen feet deep, thinks there would be very little difference as to the temperature below and on the surface; it would be sheltered from the wind; should think sewers in the City were warmer.

By Mr. CRAVEN—Means in the streets of the City where houses are, not in streets laid out in the open common; does not think work could be safely laid even at ten feet below the surface, when the thermometer was at freezing point.

JOHN G. FLANDERS, water provider, was examined to show that he had been frequently consulted by the Common Council, and by other Sewerage Committees in respect to sewers, but was not called on by the Committee sitting on Tenth-avenue sewer.

Mr. CRAVEN introduced copies of the forms of appointment for Inspectors of Sewers, to show that their duty was confined to seeing that the work was carried on according to specification, and that no judgment of the work was looked for from them; and for appointment of Surveyors, to show that their duties likewise were confined to making plans and maps of grading, &c., and did not embrace any judgment of the work.

Mr. WILLARD here closed, and said if he had any further testimony to offer, he should submit it to the discretion of the Committee, whether they would admit it hereafter.

M. TILLOU had to remark, that if Mr. CRAVEN knew of any further testimony, now was his time to introduce it.

The Chairman said the Committee had come to the conclusion that Mr CRAVEN should now produce whatever testimony he had; that after the defence was commenced they would not receive any further testimony, except by consent of all parties.

Mr. WILLARD said he knew of nothing further at present. He did not intend to start any new points. They might have to rebut some evidence on the other side.

DEFENCE.

JOHN O'CONNOR, examined by Mr. TILLOU—Is about 40 years of age; has been a mason for about 27 years past; is perfectly acquainted with sewerage work, in his opinion; was an Inspector on the Tenth-avenue sewer; was appointed by the Croton Aqueduct Board; was present during the entire of the work, except for a few days when he was afflicted with rheumatism, and during which time no masonry was done; the sewer had to be blasted out of rock, the trench had not to be blasted the entire way; the avenue was not graded at that time, it was required to blast the rocks to grade that avenue, the necessity of blasting the sewer delayed it; after the first December about 260 feet was completed; saw all the work up to the time of its completion, the character of the work was good, in his opinion, first-rate; the materials were as good as he ever saw used on similar purposes—as good as the specification called for, the operatives employed were the best he ever saw employed on a similar occasion, he gave to the Chief Engineer a certificate which the Engineer said was satisfactory as regarded the certificate itself, but not satisfactory as regarded Mr POLLOCK.

Mr TILLOU asked Mr. CRAVEN to produce that certificate.

Mr. CRAVEN declined to do so at present.

Mr. TILLOU requested the Chairman to take a note that Mr. CRAVEN declined to produce the certificate.

WITNESS—I saw that document in Mr. CRAVEN'S hand, in this room, to-night.

Mr. CRAVEN said he had the paper, but declined to produce it at present.

Examination resumed—In Tenth-avenue there was a passage opened to Forty-sixth-street, knows of drains being made by private persons from their premises to the Tenth-avenue sewer, previous to these drains being made he objected, and two parties produced permits from Croton Aqueduct Board, thinks these were made about the latter end of April; these drains were connected about 60 feet from Forty-second-street, with Tenth-avenue sewer; this was the portion of the sewer built previous to the first December, knows of a portion of the sewer done after first January being opened for examination of Mr. CRAVEN, the hole remained open from ten to fourteen days before Mr. CRAVEN came to examine it; was examined by the Committee on Sewers in reference to the Tenth-avenue sewer; then stated to that Committee what he knew in answer to their questions; cannot recollect the questions put to him; thought on that occasion that Ald. DENMAN was very particular, very exact; more exact than what Ald. BARR was; he was the member who was particular in sending for Mr. SMITH; could not recollect any of Mr. SMITH'S evidence; is sure he saw Mr. CRAVEN before he left the office; is sure, because he pointed Mr. CRAVEN out to Mr. JAS. POLLOCK, who did not know Mr. CRAVEN; could not say if this was before or after the investigation.

EDWIN SMITH, examined by Mr. TILLOU—Has been engaged in the profession of City and Civil Engineer for 21 years in this City; is well acquainted with building of sewers in the streets; has had a great deal of experience; is practically well acquainted with hydraulic masonry; knew of sewers built in winter time, which had proved to be well built, one in particular, a sewer in Roosevelt-street, to the bulk head in Chatham-street, through Chatham and Pearl to Elm-street;—one of the longest in the City; this was built about '46 or '47; it is still in good order, as far as he knows; portions of this sewer were built all through the winter; it was commenced in September; does not think there is any danger in building sewers in the winter, when done with proper care; was surveyor on the Tenth-avenue sewer; he gave the grade of that sewer; saw the work occasionally; noticed the character of the work; both the character of the work, and the materials used, were very good; the average depth to the bottom of the sewer from the surface of the street was 13 feet 8 inches; about one-half the trench remaining to be built on 1st December was then blasted out, or excavated; the grade of the avenue at that time was 3 feet higher than at present, which would leave the surface of streets at that time 16 feet above the bottom of the sewer; thinks the atmosphere at the bottom of the trench would not be so cold as at the surface; was not there; if they had water in tubs at the bottom of the trench at that season, thinks brick could be dipped in the water and laid without freezing; did not see the sewer after it was completed; there was a contract at the time, between the street Commissioner and Mr. POLLOCK, for grading that avenue; that contract could not have been performed until this sewer was finished; if this sewer had not been completed, the avenue would not have been passable during the winter. Mr. SMITH was then examined at length as to the state of the various avenues leading up town, nearly all of which he testified to as being in a very bad condition, and impassable at various points, in consequence of building sewers, &c. From his knowledge of the condition of these avenues, he considered it very important to the public convenience, that the Tenth-avenue should be made available for travel; more particularly for the spring travel, when the majority of the avenues would be all broken up in making improvements. He then testified as to the present condition of the streets and avenues in the upper part of the City, from which it would appear that any egress or ingress must be about as intricate as the winding path of fair Rosalind's Bower. Attended before the Committee on Sewers in reference to this sewer in Tenth-avenue; thinks it was on 10th of March; Ald. BARR and DENMAN were present; Mr. POLLOCK, the Contractor, Mr. DODGE, the Clerk, and Mr. O'CONNOR, the Inspector, were there; the Street Commissioner was there; he was examined on that occasion; this was between 2 and 3 o'clock; the question was asked him, if he knew much about the masonry of the sewer? and he said not, inasmuch as the Department had taken out of the hands of the Surveyors everything connected with the masonry of the sewers; Chief Engineer had taken the necessity of attending up the work, to make an outlet for the City, and the sewers were consequently like mere ditches; Mr. CRAVEN addressed the Committee at the meeting in giving here the grounds on which Mr. CRAVEN at the meeting at 6½ was there; about three-quarters of an hour during the consideration of this subject, but not after; knows Mr. CRAVEN was inquired for by one of the members of the Committee, and a messenger sent to look for him, who returned and said he could not be found; that he remembered distinctly; does not remember if any inquiry was made for Mr. DEAN; as far as he knows, the investigation was conducted with a desire to get at the truth; thinks it was Mr. DENMAN who sent out for Mr. CRAVEN.

It being after 10 o'clock, the Committee adjourned to 6 o'clock P. M. on Monday.

SEVENTH DAY....MONDAY, June 28.

Ald. TIERNAN took the Chair at 6½ o'clock.

Other members present, Ald. STURTEVANT and BRISLEY.

Examination of Mr. SMITH continued: Does not recollect if he left the office with the Committee; his impression is that they came out at the same time; there was no other business transacted but that of the Tenth-avenue sewer, during his presence; Mr. O'CONNOR, the Inspector, was the only person of whom questions were asked; Mr. POLLOCK made some remarks, but there were no questions asked him that he recollected; the Street Commissioner was examined before witness was; does not recollect if the door opening into Mr. CRAVEN'S inner office was open during that time; witness is at present engaged in building the tunnel at Murray Hill, on Harlem Railroad; has built three of the largest sewers that were ever built in the City; also had charge of a good many minor sewers; portions of some of these sewers were built in the Winter season; the bottom of the sewer built in the Winter season, in Chatham-street, was built with hydraulic cement, the upper part with lime; believes these sewers have been in good order since; never heard anything to the contrary; the atmosphere in the sewer is warmer than the air outside; the current of air coming out is more like steam than air; has seen a box of mortar pushed into the mouth of the sewer over night, and come out next morning not frozen, and this when the weather was at freezing temperature outside—not hard freezing; if bricks were wet in water kept at the mouth of the sewer, and immediately laid and covered, it might be done; it might be safe as a matter of necessity, but would rather not do it if he could help it; would rather not have the brick wet at that season; would wish to have them sprinkled, but not soaked.

By Mr. WILLARD—The effect of frost on green cement makes it crumble, and destroys the life of it; to secure the best hydraulic masonry, it is necessary to exclude the frost altogether from it; when the temperature is below freezing point, the cement will not adhere to the brick; in the best hydraulic masonry it is not possible to knock off the mortar without injuring the surface of the brick; took up a piece of masonry, said to be the best hydraulic masonry, and cleared off the brick; it is a difficult matter to get the best cement, and a difficult matter to get the laborers to mix it properly; there are some contractors who pay all attention to their work, and some do not; the contractors that he had at work under him, as a general thing, paid a great deal of attention to their work; the bricks used on the Roosevelt-street sewer, built in the winter, were sprinkled, not soaked; the bricks were dry when they went down; does not think the bricks used were at any time below the freezing point; it was freezing at the surface; extreme dryness and hardness of the brick prevented them falling below the freezing temperature; a dry brick may fall below the freezing point; these bricks were piled up and a large majority of them shielded from the air; they took from the centre of the pile, and saved the surface bricks for Spring; the frost would penetrate about one-third as far into the pile of brick as into the earth; frost will penetrate about as far in a wet surface as in a dry one; frost would penetrate farther into a swamp than into a sand-bank; there may have been some frosty bricks laid in; took as great precaution as he could in that sewer; in examining the portion of the sewer opened in Chatham-street, did not take out the bricks; punched between the bricks with his knife, scraped out a quarter of an inch with a penknife, it took him some ten or fifteen minutes to scratch out so much; does not say that was the best hydraulic masonry; the specifications called for the best hydraulic cement, as they all do, with proper masons and in the Summer season, could have laid the best hydraulic masonry in that sewer; the materials and work on the Tenth-avenue sewer was good as far as he saw them; he saw but little of the masonry on that sewer; the portion he saw was laid before the 1st of December, that laid after the 1st, he never saw, considers it a necessary regulation to prevent hydraulic cement being laid in the winter, with some exceptions, whereas in the City of New-York, a large amount of such masonry has to be laid, it is necessary as a general rule; but there will always occur exceptions where it must be departed from; witness was Surveyor on the Tenth-avenue, where Mr. POLLOCK was grading, ordered Mr. POLLOCK, by order of the Commissioner, to proceed with the regulation of the street, notwithstanding the sewer; did not order him to finish the sewer, the contractor could not finish his contract for grading the avenues without completing the sewer, as he had to macadamize twenty feet down the centre of the avenue, there was a pressing necessity for laying that macadamizing, on account of the other avenues being impassable, and the consequent traffic on this avenue; the grading has been made from Forty-second to Forty-sixth-street; the portion below Forty-second-street is now grading, the portion at intersection of Fortieth-street was very bad last winter, there is macadamizing laid out as far as Fifty-third-street, and the avenue is in good order out farther, to Eighty-sixth-street; from Forty-second to Forty-sixth-street there was a new grade established, that portion only of the avenue has been regulated; cannot be certain of his answer that the avenue was Macadamized beyond Forty-sixth-street, the street Commissioner told me to get Mr. POLLOCK to proceed with the work, and have the avenue in order as quickly as possible; told Mr. CRAVEN it was desirable to have the sewer proceeded with, but did not intimate to him that the Street Commissioner had determined to push the work through; staked out the latter part of the sewer in Tenth-avenue about the latter end of Nov., some 8 or 10 days before 1st Dec.; at that time staked out the entire of the work; the stakes were put in for the joint purpose of making the sewer and grading the street; they were not set, on his part, directly with a view to the contractor going on after the 1st of December; if he knew the contracter would have stopped the sewer on the 1st, he would have still staked out the remainder of the work, for he would have compelled him to go on with the grading; the contractor could have completed the grading and Macadamizing without completing the sewer; but the effect of filling up the trench and grading the avenue over it would be, that instead of having the avenue finished before the 1st of April, it would not be finished now; it would not have been then in worse condition than the avenue is now, between Thirthy-sixth and Forty-second-streets; but Broadway and Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth-avenues were in good condition then, below Forty-second-street, hence the necessity of having the portion from Forty-second to Forty-sixth-streets finished, does not know that the necessity of finishing this work was laid before the Croton Aqueduct Department, has received orders from the Street Commissioner to have the work proceeded with as quickly as possible; had orders to have all the blasting done, the avenue could not be made ready to receive all the Macadamizing in the winter, commenced the Macadamizing about the 1st of April; previous to that they had been blasting, the blasting and filling could have been proceeded with without finishing the sewer, but that would not have opened the avenue for travel; by pressing the work properly, and having the cut ready, the portion of the sewer unfinished on the 1st December could have been finished in a week, the contract for grading was finished about the latter part of May; if the trench were filled up, and the avenue graded over it, the trench could have been reopened, and the sewer built in three weeks; if they had the cut ready, and materials handy, by the 17th March, they could have completed the sewer in a week, under these circumstances, the Macadamizing could have been completed by the middle of April, if everything were handy, doubts if hands sufficient could have been procured at that season; it would have required thirty or forty hands; doubts if one man, at that season, could have procured thirty or forty hands, without paying enormously high for them, did not state to Mr. DENMAN, before the examination, the facts disclosed on the investigation; Mr. DENMAN had mentioned to him that the subject was before the Committee, and told him when they were to meet; does not recollect that he had expressed an opinion to Mr. DENMAN, may have indicated to Mr DENMAN that he was favorable to the acceptance of the work, cannot say if Ald. DENMAN could learn from his conversation that he was favorable to the acceptance of the work; the messenger from the Department had come for him from the Aqueduct office on the day of meeting; thinks he had got a printed notice of the meeting the day before the meeting, knew of the meeting before the messenger came for him; thinks he received the printed notice; had no conversation with Messrs POLLOCK or CUMMING in reference to the investigation of the sewer by the Committee, before the meeting, it is likely he may have told them the sewer ought to pass; at the time of investigation it is likely one of them knew his views were favorable to their interest; a messenger went out of the office, to look for Mr. CRAVEN; does not remember that any one went into the inner room, to see if Mr. CRAVEN was there; ALEXANDER DODGE told some one about the office to look for Mr. CRAVEN when he was inquired for; thought Ald. DENMAN was anxious to get the attendance of Mr. CRAVEN; first spoke to witness a day or two afterwards, and said he was sorry Mr CRAVEN had not been there; the report was not determined on when he left, he was mistaken in saying that the Committee had come out with them; he left them in session.

By Mr. CRAVEN—Recollects calling on Mr. CRAVEN, in reference to this work, before the 1st of December; thinks he recollects saying to Mr. CRAVEN, in a half joking manner, "You need not give him permission, but he may go on and run the risk." Mr. CRAVEN'S answer was, that he could not let this go on, for if he did, he should let others go on.

It being 10 o'clock, the Chairman adjourned to 4 o'clock on this (Tuesday) evening. Before doing so, he remarked that both he and Ald. BRISLEY felt considerable embarrassment, on account of the proceedings having been chiefly conducted before a minority of the Committee, (Ald. STURTEVANT had retired early) and the consequent difficulty there must be in the Committee making a Report.

Mr. WILLARD hoped that the other members would, at least, take the trouble to read the testimony before making their Report.

Mr. CRAVEN, in his desire that the investigation should proceed, promised that no objection would be taken to the Report of the Committee on account of non-attendance of its members.

DIED.

On Sunday, June 27, JARED GOODHEART, in the 51st year of his age

His friends and those of his sons, William and George, likewise the friends of his brothers, George and William, also the members of Tompkins Lodge, No. 9, I. O of O. F., and the Order in general, also the members of Seaford-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this afternoon, (Tuesday,) at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 25 Jane-st, without further invitation.

At her residence, North Hempstead, L. I., on the 28th inst, Mrs. MARY, relict of the late John M. Smith, in the 76th year of her age.

The funeral to take place this (Tuesday) afternoon, at Christ Church, Manhasset, L. I. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Mr. Anson Tryon, of Hartford, was accidentally shot, while hunting pigeons with his brother, at Thompsonville, on the 25th inst. Mr. Tryon was in front when his brother's gun was discharged by coming in contact with a stake in the fence—the charge entering Mr. T.'s thigh, and severing the femoral artery. He died to death in a few minutes. Mr. Tryon was 32 years of age. He leaves a wife and one child.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, June 28.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '67	113	200 Reading Railroad	87
2,000 do	113	200 do	87
2,000 Indiana 5s	98	200 do	b15 87
do Canal Cert. 5s	15	100 do	87
1,000 Harlem Ext. 7s	98	100 do	s30 87
7,000 Erie 1st Mtge. Bds.	106½	200 do	b15 88
1,000 do	106	200 do	b30 88
2,000 do. 3d Mtge.	107	50 do	b3 88
1,000 Erie Inc. Bonds	92	50 Mich. Central R.R.	109
1,000 Erie Convt. Bds. '71	99	56 N. Indiana R.R. opg	113
5,000 do	99	100 Erie Railroad	89
10,000 do	b60 99	50 do	s10 89
9,000 Erie Convt. '52	104	200 do	s10 89
50 Bk America ex. div.	115	200 do	b30 89
600 N. A. Trust Co	s3 15	100 do	89
300 Canton Company	39	175 do	89
73 Portsmouth Dry Dock	64	600 do	b30 89
50 Penn'a Coal Co	112	200 do	s50 89
450 do	113	200 do	s10 89
25 Florence & Keyport	37½	125 do	89
50 Edgeworth Land Co.	6	100 Harlem Railroad	73
49 Stonington Railroad	55½	100 do	b30 73½
50 do	b30 55½	100 do	s3 73½
200 do	s3 55½	200 do	s4 m 72
100 Nor. & Wor. R.R.	55½	100 do	b30 73½
100 do	55½	32 Roch. & Syr. R. R.	122
100 do	b60 56	do	123
25 Mich. So. R.R. ex. div	114½	100 Long Island Railroad	20

SECOND BOARD.

$7 000 Pennsylvania 5s	99	250 Reading Railroad	87½
3,000 Alabama 5s	93	200 do	b15 87½
10,000 N. Y. State 5½s '61	108	700 do	87½
150 Fifth State Bank	100	200 do	s30 87½
2 000 Erie Inc. Bonds	100	250 Erie Railroad	89
100 North Am. Trust	15½	100 do	s60 89
50 Nicaragua Transit Co	32	500 do	89
50 do	33	100 Nor. & Wor. R.R	56½
100 do	33½	200 do	b60 56½
180 Penn Coal Co	113½	250 do	56½
50 do	113½	50 Stonington Railroad	56½
25 do	113½	50 do	57
1,350 New-Jersey Zinc	12½	50 do	b30 57
50 do	b10 12½	25 do	56½
25 Mich. So. R.R. ex. div.	114½	50 Panama Railroad	121
155 Mich. Central R.R.	b3 110	75 Panama R.R. Scrip	120

MONDAY, June 28—6 P. M.

There was a very strong Stock Market to-day. The news from abroad in regard to Railway Loans is considered cause, good and sufficient, for enhanced speculation, and the business of the day was quite large, particularly in the Railroad Shares. It is quite certain that the Erie Road will get two and a half millions dollars in London, in aid of the second track. This reduces the prospect of a further issue of shares, and the Stock sensibly felt the effect of the news. The closing sales were at 89½ ₽ cent. The Convertible Bonds of the Co. payable in 1862, advanced to 100¼, with large sales partly to the Bear interest to settle contracts. The Bonds are quoted at 90¾ ₽ cent. in London, and as the interest there is large, and in strong and influential hands, the prospect is fair for a further rise; so at least the friends of the Co. feel in the Street. The advance in Reading Stock continued. The sales were large in the Street, as well as at the Board, and prices run up from 86½ to 87½ ₽ cent. There were favorable accounts from the Norwich Road of better freights and increased trade, and 1 ₽ cent. rise was had on the shares, with a strong market at the close. Both this Stock and Stonington are doing better than for some months past. The latter, though not much dealt in as a Fancy, rose 2 ₽ cent. Harlem was without much movement; the Bears are disposed to make seller's contracts, and as there is only one prominent Bull in support of the Stock at the Board, he is kept pretty well baited. There was an active trade in the small Stocks, particularly Jersey, which sold up to 13. Nicaragua brought 33¾. North American Trust 15.

In the substantial shares, the outside movement is very considerable. The demand absorbs nearly every thing in this line that offers. The rise in prices has been constant and rapid. To-day Michigan Central reached 110, Rochester 123, and Panama Railroad, 121. Michigan Southern brought 114¼, ex-dividend, equal with dividend and its stock perquisites, to 123¼. Both the Southern and Central are rapidly increasing their traffic. Pennsylvania Coal rose 1½ ₽ cent. For the shares of the old Bank of New-York, 148 was bid.

The sales of Government Stocks were to the extent of $30,000, at last figures. Eries were largely dealt in at an advance on old and new Convertibles and First Mortgage. Pennsylvanias are weak, selling at 99. Alabama fives sold at 93, and New-York 5½ ₽ cents, at 108. We heard of few Continental orders for Bonds.

The Exchange market was quite flat for Wednesday's steamer. The range of Sterling, asking figures, 110¼@¼ ₽ cent., and very little done. Some of the large importers may ship Gold in preference, but we hear of no considerable preparations yet, either by merchants or bankers. There will be much more done, possibly, in bills to-morrow. Money keeps easy. The Sub-Treasury receipts and disbursements run nearly even for the past few days. The balance this afternoon is $4,359,687.

The California packet of 1st of June was announced after the close of business. She brings the mail and treasure from the Isthmus. The Gold on freight is $1,757,000, being within $180,000 of the amount sent from San Francisco, the remainder for London and New-Orleans. This is a good arrival, fully up to general estimate, and the mining news bears up well under these heavy drafts on the placers. Vigorous preparations are making for the ensuing season. Water is much wanted in some of the localities, and companies are being organized to create an artificial supply, by ditching and canaling. The markets were going on regularly; free from violent fluctuations, and there appears to be less disposition to speculate in the staples. Money was working easier, and the Scrip of the new State, as well as of the City of San Francisco, was appreciating. As there is some dealing in this, here, we annex last quotations:

State 7 ₽ cents, redeemable in 1861	75@76c
State 7 ₽ cents, redeemable in 1855	77@78c
State 12 ₽ cent. War Bonds	71@75c, according to date
State War Warrants	45@48c
City 10 ₽ cent. Bonds	75@76c
City 3 ₽ cent. ₽ cent Scrip 20@25 ₽ cent. discount from principal and interest.	
City Controller's Warrants	90@95c.
County Scrip, (old)	62@65c.
County Scrip, (new)	75@80c.

In the General Markets, Cotton was unfavorably influenced by the *Atlantic's* report. 1,400 bales sold at a decline of ¼ cent. Fresh Flour was in good request, both for home and export use. Speculators are disposed to take hold at $4. Provisions are held above the views of buyers. Freights were rather stiff at the close of business this afternoon.

New-York Cattle Market, JUNE 28.

Reported for the New-York Daily Times.

For BEEVES, at the WASHINGTON DROVE YARD, corner of Forth-avenue and Thirty fourth street, and at CHAMBERLAIN'S HUDSON RIVER BULL'S HEAD, foot of Robinson street. For COWS and CALVES, SHEEP and LAMBS, at BROWNING'S, in Sixth-st., near Third avenue and also at CHAMBERLAIN'S.

AT WASHINGTON DROVE YARD.—Offered, 2,000 Beeves, (all Southern and Western.) Demand good, and prices, if anything, a little firmer. Good retailing qualities bring 8c.@ 9½c ₽ lb. About 100 left over unsold

AT BROWNING'S—LOWER BULL'S HEAD. Offered, 75 Cows and Calves—sales at from $23 to $35@$45. All sold. Sheep and Lambs—5,000 offered, and all sold. Sales at from $2 50 to $5 for the latter, and $2 75 to $4 50 for the former. 500 left over.

AT CHAMBERLAIN'S—HUDSON RIVER BULL'S HEAD.—Offered, 250 Beeves, sales at from 7c. to 9c. Cows and Calves—50 offered; sales at from $22@$35 to $50. Sheep and Lambs—offered, 3,000—450 unsold. Sales of Sheep at from $1 75@$2 75 to $4. Lambs sold at from $1 50@$2 50 to $4.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times*

MONDAY, June 28—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are moderately sought after and continue pretty firm—the sales include 100 bbls. at $1 81½ for Pots, and $5 37½@$5 50 for Pearls. ₽ 100 lb.

COTTON—Is plenty and heavy at a decline of ¼c. ₽ lb. on middling styles. The sales embrace 1,400 bales, partly Uplands middlings at 9½c., and Orleans do. at 9½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There is no further change to notice in the market for State and West'n brands. The stock is large, and holders are still desirous to realize, esp cially on old qualities, which are most abundant and depressed. Freshly manufactured kinds find ready buyers at our quotations, particularly among home dealers, by whom they are preferred. The sales reach 10,700 bbls. Sour at $3 31½@$3 50; Superfine No. 2, at $3 37½@$3 56¼; ordinary to strad State and mixed Western at $3 56¼@$3 68¾; Round Hoop and favorite round hoop Ohio at $4 06¼@$4 18¾; fair to fancy Indiana and Michigan at $4 12½@$4 25; fancy Ohio at $4 31¼@$4 62½; fancy Genesee at $4 56¼@$4 75; extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 68¾@$5 12½, and extra Genesee at $5¼@$5 75. Canadian is dull and heavy at $4 06¼ ₽ bbl. Southern still exhibits a downward tendency—the supplies are augmenting, while the inquiries are abating—partly on account of factors' high pretensions. The business consists of 900 bbls mixed to favorite ordinary grades at $4 37½@$4 56¼, and fancy do. at $4 75@$5 37½. Rye Flour is less plentiful and held firmly at $3 12½@$3 18¾ ₽ bbl. Corn Meal is abundant and nominal at $3 06¼ for State, and $3 12½ for Ohio and Jersey.

GRAIN—Wheat has not varied materially. The receipts and stocks are fair, while the demand, owing mainly to the high prices asked, seems very moderate. 2,500 bushels mixed Ohio changed hands at 97c. Rye is in good request at 82c., but generally held at 82c. There is little or none here. State Oats command 46c@47c. ₽ bushel. Corn is in very fair demand at somewhat lower rates for unsound, and nominal figures for prime lots. The stock is ample. The operations amount to 30,000 bushels, unmerchantable, at 52c@59c., mixed Western at 60c@61c., and round yellow at 61c.

PROVISIONS—Pork is inanimate, partly owing to the enhanced views of holders, and to the reluctance of the trade to make extensive purchases at present figures—the sales comprise 400 bbls. Prime at $16 75@$17; Country Mess at $19; and Mess at $19@$19 25. Pickled Meats are more inquired for, and rule very firm—with sales of 250 pkgs., at 8c@8½c. for Shoulders, and 9c@9½c for Hams. Lard continues brisk and strong. The transactions including 600 bbls., ordinary to prime at 10c@10½c. ₽ lb. Beef is tending upwards—the sales reach 600 bbls., Prime at $7 12½@$8 25, and Mess at $11 50@$15. Other articles are as previously noticed.

WHISKY—Is more abundant and less in demand—the sales comprise 450 bbls., chiefly Ohio, at 20½c., including some Free on at 21½c. cash.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool were heavy, and rates favored shippers. 3,500 bbls. Flour were engaged at 1s., and 10,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk, at 3s 1d. Both compressed and uncompressed Cotton was at 5-32d. To London, 1,000 bbls. Flour were engaged at 1s. 6d. part by packet to fill up and the remainder by transient vessels, one of which was a Swedish ship, that took up. A vessel was chartered for London to load with a full cargo of Flour, on private terms. To Antwerp, 500 boxes Sugar were engaged at 20s. There was no alteration in rates for Havre or California.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Monday*

—First Board—$3,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '68, Int. on. 52½; $1,000 do., 59½; $1,000 do., 59¾; $7,000 do., 59½; $2,000 do, 60; $2,300 Int. off, 57½; $1,789 Susquehanna Canal 6s, 55 70; $2,000 Pennsylvania 6s, 2d, 103; $2 000 Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '44, 95¼; $1,500 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 95; 250 Pennsylvania Railroad, b5wn, 41½; 127 do., 44½; 50 Long Island, cash, 10; 100 Reading Railroad, s5wn, 43¼; 100 Mercantile and Manufacturers' Bank, Pittsburg, 34½; 100 United States Bank, s5, 3½; 3 Philadelphia Bank, 138.

Between Boards—$5,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '68, Int. off, 57½; 200 Lehigh Interest, 93; 100 Reading Railroad, cash, 43¾; 500 do., s5, 43¾; 200 do., s5, 43¾

Second Board—$5,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '68 Int. on, 59½; $6,000 do, Int. off, 57½; $5,000 Pittsburg 's, '68, s5, 80; $500 Camden and Amboy 6s, 70, 103½; 10 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½; 135 do., b5, 45; 100 Union Canal b5wn, 12; 10 Harrisburg Railroad, 48½; 300 Reading Railroad, s5wn, 43¾; 50 Reading Railroad, Preferred 45; 125 United States Bank, s5, 3½; 40 Bank of Northern Liberties 58

After Board—$1,000 Richmond District 6s, 90; $289 Pennsylvania 6s, 90½; 150 Flying Cloud, b10, 12; 50 do., 12; 300 Reading Railroad, s60, 87; 100 do., 87; 100 do., 87; 100 do.,

New-York Daily Times.

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THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Scott Central Committee.**—The regular meeting of the Committee will be held at the Florence Hotel, (Lovejoy's,) Broadway, corner of Walker-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 30th inst. at 8 o'clock.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Chairman.
GEORGE W. BLUNT, } Vice-Presidents.
JAMES F. FREEBORN, }
WM. L. SHARDLOW, } Secretaries.
A. J. WILLIAMSON, }

☞ **Fifth Ward Scott and Graham ASSOCIATION.**—At a Primary Meeting of the Whigs of the Fifth Ward, held at Wright's Museum Hotel, on the Evening of the 25th inst., Mr. JOHN B. FRINK was called to the Chair, and JOHN L. GEIB appointed Secretary. On motion, a Committee was appointed to draft a Constitution, and also to elect Permanent Officers for the Association. On motion, *Resolved*, to adjourn to meet on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 30, at 8 o'clock, at the Marion House, No. 141 West Broadway, when all the Whigs of this staunch Whig Ward are invited to attend

JOHN B. FRINK, Chairman.
JOHN L. GEIB, Secretary.

☞ **The Ninth Ward Lundy's Lane Club.**—A regular meeting of this Club will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, July 1, at the Bleecker-st. House. The members are particularly requested to be present, as business of importance will be transacted on this occasion. A register is kept open at all times at our Headquarters for those who are desirous of becoming members, and on Sundays the Club is provided with a hasty plate of SCOTT Soup and GRAHAM Bread. "The Army and Navy forever." By order of

WILLIAM POOL, President.
WALTER CUNNINGHAM, } Secretaries.
J. W. FARR, }

☞ **Tenth Ward.**—An adjourned meeting of the Whigs of the Xth Ward will be held at Kellinger's, corner of Broome and Eldridge sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 30, at 8 o'clock, to hear the report of the Committee on organizing a Club for the ensuing campaign. By order of the Committee.

S. O. BETTS, WM. L. MILLER,
DARIUS FERRY, WM. JONES, Jr.,
J. H. LANE, WM. POULSON,
JAMES COGGESHALL.

☞ **Make way for the Old Eleventh.**—At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democratic Whigs of the XIth Ward, held at the Whig Head-Quarters, No 25 Avenue D, on Monday evening, 28th inst., the following named Gentlemen were elected officers of the SCOTT AND GRAHAM ASSOCIATION: DANIEL HERRICK, President; JOHN EVAN, First Vice-President; PETER SQUIRES, Second Vice-President; LABAN C. STILES, Recording Secretary; SAM'L. H DEMOTT, Corresp'g Secretary; and PETER V. HUSTED, Treasurer. A Committee of three was appointed to report Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, namely: P SQUIRES, J. LUCAS, and J. RYAN—who reported the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The time of another great National contest for the Presidency approaches, and whereas, we consider the success of the Whig party and the establishment of Whig principles in the Administration of the General Government of vital importance to the permanent prosperity and happiness of the people of this vast Republic; therefore

Resolved, That without dispraragement of the commanding talent, distinguished services, and lofty patriotism of other candidates, whose names were presented to the late Whig National Convention, we heartily approve of the action of said Convention, and hail with peculiar satisfaction the Candidates presented for our support.

Resolved, That in Gen WINFIELD SCOTT we recognise a standard bearer of whom we may justly be proud; in the field, a soldier who has no superior; in council, equally distinguished for his wisdom and prudence; in private life, without reproach. In short, a man embracing all the elements that constitute true greatness, and one who will worthily fill the chair now occupied by that distinguished son of New-York, MILLARD FILLMORE.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, our Candidate for the Vice-Presidency, and recognize in him the prudent and sagacious Statesman and ripe scholar, and one who if possible, adds lustre and influence to the ticket headed by our illustrious leader.

Resolved, That with such men and such principles to inspire us to action, we pledge ourselves to forget all past differences, and, with united effort, to move forward, leaving no honorable exertion untried to elevate our Candidates to the highest honors of the Republic.

Resolved, That this Association will meet every Monday evening until further notice.

DANIEL HERRICK, President.
LABAN C. STILES, Secretary. t

☞ **Thirteenth Ward Chippewa Club** will meet at Thalian Hall No 492 Grand-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING June 30, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of completing their organization. The Committee on Bye-laws will make their report, and permanent officers of the Club will be elected. The Whigs of the XIIIth Ward and all others favorable to the election of WINFIELD SCOTT and WM. A. GRAHAM, are respectfully invited to attend

GEO. F. COACHMEN, Secretary pro tem.

☞ **Sixteenth Ward.**—The Democratic Whig Committee and Delegates to the two General Committees are requested to assemble at the Whig Head-quarters, 8th-av. and 18th-st., (Temperance Hall) on THURSDAY EVENING next at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a Scott and Graham Club for the XVIth Ward, and to prepare for a grand Ratification Meeting. By order,

WM. CHESSELL, Chairman.
EDWIN FERGUSON, } Secretaries.
WM. GOOD, }

☞ **Sixteenth Ward Churubusco Club.**—MECHANICS, WORKINGMEN IN THE FIELD.—At a meeting of the Club held at the Whig Head-Quarters, (Chelsea Hall cor. 18th st and 8th-ave) on Monday evening, June 28, the following officers were elected:—JOSEPH RUSSELL, President; JAMES McCOLLOUGH, 1st Vice President; JOHN DAVIS, 2d do.; JAMES C MONAGHAN, ROBERT HILL, Secretaries; EDWARD HOPPER, Treasurer.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That our whole object is, and shall be, the promotion of WINFIELD SCOTT to the Presidency, and WILLIAM A GRAHAM to the Vice Presidency of the United States, and the advancement of the Whig cause, regardless of all sectional cliques or jealousies.

The Club adjourned to meet at the same place, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 2 at 8 o'clock. The Mechanics and Workingmen of the Ward, and all others friendly to the election of SCOTT and GRAHAM, are invited to come forth and join. JOSEPH RUSSELL, Chairman.

JAMES C. MONAGHAN, Secretary.

☞ **Seventeenth Ward Whigs** FOR SCOTT AND GRAHAM.—CERRO GORDO CLUB.—The Whigs of the XVIIth Ward, and all others favorable to the election of SCOTT AND GRAHAM, are requested to attend a meeting at the Henry Clay House, corner av. A and 1st-st., this WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 30, at 8 P. M., for the purpose of completing the organization of the above Club.

N. T. HICKS, President Pro. Tem.
JOHN T. UNDERHILL, } Secretaries Pro. Tem.
CHAS. A. THOMPSON, }

☞ **Scott and Graham.**—EIGHTEETH WARD "CHIPPEWA CLUB."—At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Whigs of the XVIIIth Ward, held at the New-Haven Hotel, on Friday evening, June 25, the following named gentlemen were elected officers of the above named Club: M. D. GREENE, President; JONAS F. CONCKLIN, E. S. MOTT, J. H. VALENTINE, Vice-Presidents; WM. ROBERTSON, JR., Recording Secretary; WM. D. CHASE, Corresponding Secretary; GEO. F. NESBITT, Treasurer. The members of this Club are requested to meet at the New-Haven Hotel, corner of 27th-st. and 4th av., on THURSDAY EVENING, July 1, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of marching in procession to the XVIIIth Ward Ratification Meeting, to be held at the Union Hotel, 21st-st., near Broadway.

By order, M. D. GREENE, President.
WM. ROBERTSON, JR., Secretary.

☞ **Industrial Home Association No. 3.**—The next regular meeting of this Association will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 30, at Union Buildings, No 163 Bowery. Those wishing to obtain a small plot of land at the first cost, must hand in their names without delay. First come, first served. The land is beautifully situated on the Harlem Railroad, near Williams Bridge, and commands a view of the Sound and the surrounding country. Copies of the Constitution can be had of the following persons: J. B. SMITH, No. 11 Nassau-st.; C. A. COOPER, No. 110 Barrow-st.; DANIEL OWEN, No. 414 Broadway; J. COMMERFORD, No. 454 Broadway; and J. A. HANDSUCH, No. 186 Spring-st.

J. COMMERFORD, President.
J. A. HANDSUCH, Secretary.

☞ **Mamaroneck Homestead Association** will meet at No. 274 Grand-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, July 1. Election of Officers will also take place. Members are requested to attend this meeting, as important business is on hand. The deeds can be procured of T. D. SMITH, Esq., Military Hall, Bowery, or at the meeting, as above. A handsome Summer Residence for sale or to let, on the homestead above named.

NELSON SPRATT, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Columbian Mutual Loan and ACCUMULATING FUND ASSOCIATION.**—The Fourth Monthly Meeting of this Association will be held at No. 163 Bowery, on THURSDAY EVENING, July 1, at 8 o'clock, for the redemption of shares, when the first quarterly report of the Finance Committee will be ready for distribution.

CHAS. L. NOE, Secretary.

☞ **New Village.**—Persons desirous of joining the Excursion on THURSDAY, 30th inst., to view the Land at Williams' Bridge, Harlem Railroad, before subscribing for a plot, will obtain tickets for themselves and friends by applying to JOHN A. COLES, No. 8 Liberty-place, near Maiden-Lane.

☞ **E. L. Snow Social Union No. 1.**—The members of the Union are requested to attend the meeting THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at the Hall No. 149 Bowery, as a motion to surrender the Charter and divide the funds among those present, will then be acted upon. By order.

GEO. L. TAYLOR, R. S.

☞ **Clairvoyant and Psychometrical EXAMINATIONS.**—Profs ABBOT, and the celebrated Clairvoyant and Medium, J. S. BLEECKER, are giving examinations on the cure of diseases and business matters with astonishing success, at their rooms, No. 20 Norfolk st., between Grand and Hester.

☞ **Anniversary of American Independence.**—A. BAKERS', No 30 Beekman-st., is the place to get Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., of the best qualities, cheaper than elsewhere. Standard prices: French calf dress boots, $3.50; patent leather boots, $5.50—ready made or to order.

☞ **Notice to Consignees.**—Steamship ATLANTIC, from Liverpool, is now discharging under general order, at the foot of Canal-st. Consignees will please attend to receipt of their goods. E. K. COLLINS & CO.

☞ **Senora Gold Mining Company.**—Capital Stock $250,000. Shares $100 each.

FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, President.
THOS. E. HASTINGS, Secretary.
Office of Sale and Transfer of Stock, No. 66 Beaver-st. New-York.

The boy, Jas. S. Clemens, who, about a year ago, had so narrow an escape from execution, with Douglass and Benson, who were condemned and hung in this City, for mutiny and murder, has returned home to his mother, in Ireland. Rev. Dr. Hodge, of Brooklyn, who was mainly influential in procuring young Clemens' pardon, obtained for him, through the kindness of Capt. Chas. H. Marshall, a free passage in the Black Ball Line of packets, and he is now at home. He has a cousin who is a Professor in one of the Colleges in the North of Ireland, who proposes to give him a good education. Clemens is but 18 years of age.

A man named Pearson was arrested on Wednesday last, at Ohio City, having in his possession $1,500 in counterfeit notes on the State Bank of Ohio, and State Bank of Indiana, besides a large quantity of bogus half and quarter eagles. The bogus pieces were well executed, and if the utmost caution were not used, could hardly be detected.

New-York Daily Times.

DEATH OF HENRY CLAY.

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE AND PUBLIC CAREER.

The heavy blow, long suspended, has fallen at last. HENRY CLAY, the renowned and the peerless, has gone to his rest. After a lingering and a painful illness,—away from his home but attended by all that filial and friendly affection could bring to his dying couch,—he closed a long, useful and eventful life yesterday morning at seventeen minutes past 11 o'clock. For more than half a century he has been among the foremost men in all the world—the great leader in the Senate of the United States—known wherever the English tongue is spoken, as the Eloquent Champion of Freedom, the defender of the wronged and the protector of the weak—great in all the noblest attributes of character, and preeminent upon every field, which in the course of a long and eventful life, he has been called to enter. Not a nation only, but friends of Freedom and admirers of high nobility of character throughout the world, will mourn his loss. Yet he has fallen only after his work was done. He leaves as his monument, long years of devotion to his country's welfare—a proud record of acts, and of words, more powerful than acts, for the advancement of her glory, and the undying attachment of the warmest and the truest friends, any man could ever claim.

Mr. CLAY was born on the 12th of April, 1777, and was thus 75 years, 2 months, and 17 days old, at the time of his death.

In announcing this great national calamity, the ordinary practice appears to require something in the nature of a biographical outline of the life of the departed. And yet, so identified is the life of HENRY CLAY with every prominent event in the federal history for the past half century, that if a breach of the custom were ever justifiable, it would seem to be so in this instance. The narrative must trench, at every point, on the history of the nation; frequently on that of the world. His life is historical. But, as its incidents bear a closer relation to us than to any after generation, we cannot refrain from reciting them, if only to recall the foundation of the truest devotion wherewith a people ever rewarded a faithful public servant. We turn back to the first page of the story.

That part of the career of HENRY CLAY, which preceded his appearance in the political world, is not without its interest, because not without its peculiarities. Few of our public men enter upon active life without the long preparatory drilling of school and college: the discipline of mind, of habit, and sometimes of morals. But HENRY CLAY owed very little to the schoolmaster. Born on the twelfth day of April, 1777, his father, Rev. JOHN CLAY, survived that period only three years; and dying, left the care of a half dozen children to his widow, illy provided with the means of battling the cares and exigencies of life. A re-marriage to Capt. HENRY WATKINS proved more fortunate for the lady than such duplicate unions are apt to be. The step-father appears to have entertained a warmly affectionate feeling towards the dependent little family. HENRY, after a brief primary course from an English pedagogue, was provided with a pest behind the counter of a Richmond shopkeeper. Subsequently, a desk was found for him in the office of the Court of Chancery, where, in addition to a delightful intimacy with the absorbing fictions of the law, he acquired the valuable friendship of Hon. THEODORE WYTHE, the learned and excellent Chancellor of the State of Virginia. Attracted by the already obvious talent of the youth, the Chancellor for several years employed him as an amanuensis; and, in order to give his *protégé* every advantage of professional preparation, eventually placed him in the office of Mr. BROOKE, the Attorney-General, where the year of probationary reading was accomplished in the early part of the year 1797. Admitted to the bar, the young advocate cast about him, as young advocates are apt to do, for a location in some profitably litigious community, where the fortunate conjunction of talent with opportunity might be brought about. A few years before, Capt. WATKINS, with his large family, had migrated to Woodford County, Kentucky, thirteen miles or so from Lexington. To Lexington, therefore, in November, 1797, the future glory of Kentucky was attracted; and there found himself, to use his own language, without patrons, without the favor or countenance of the great or opulent, without the means of paying his weekly board; and in the midst of a Bar uncommonly distinguished by eminent members. "I remember," said he in his farewell speech of 1842, "how comfortable I thought I should be if I could make one hundred pounds, Virginia money, per year, and with what delight I received the first fifteen shillings fee. My hopes were more than realized. I immediately rushed into a successful and lucrative practice."

That this practice grew with unparalleled rapidity, is not wonderful at all, considering the very unusual brilliancy of the legal novice. A master of the general principles of law; thoroughly familiar with the rules of evidence, that most practical form of legal acquisition; and gifted with a burning, copious, fluent eloquence, he at once took rank as the first *Nisi Prius*, or jury lawyer, in the State. Cases of the utmost moment crowded upon him. The criminal records of Kentucky are adorned with many splendid specimens of his forensic oratory, generally resulting in the acquittal of the prisoner he defended, and always uttered with the most clear and decided conviction of the justice of the cause to which he unreservedly devoted himself. His legal reputation was achieved at once; and had not the claims of political life interfered, there is no estimating the height of excellence to which the jurisconsult, so early ripe in the professional ability, might have attained. It is not, however, the purpose of this necessarily inadequate biography to enlarge upon the professional career of its subject. The most resplendent achievements at the bar could form but a slight claim indeed, to that intensity of affection and earnest admiration, with which it has been the fortune of Mr. CLAY to bind the whole nation to himself. We must seek for the key of his popularity in his public life and in the exhaustless value of his public services.

At the period of Mr. CLAY's settlement in Kentucky, the Constitution of that State was undergoing a careful scrutiny and amendment. The instinctive affinities of his nature for the freest, noblest principles of humanity, at once brought out the new comer in favor of the gradual abolition of slavery. The institution did not then, nor has it ever since, met with the slightest favor at his hands. His heartiest efforts unhappily were unsuccessful. The Convention was unprepared for a measure so far in advance of the time, and while the young politician was deeply chagrined at the failure of his exertions, he was pained to find that the public looked upon him coldly and distrustfully. The cloud of popular disfavor, however, rested on him briefly and lightly. The highly conservative measures of Mr. ADAMS's Administration found few friends in Kentucky, and an earnest opponent in the person of Mr. CLAY, who denounced them in terms of such ardent indignation and startling force, as not only to recover the prestige lost by his anti-slavery predilections, but to secure for him at once the rank of the ablest and most logical political orator of the District. Without regard to his extreme youth, and his recent citizenship in the State, he was instantly put forward by the all-prevailing Democratic party of the neighborhood, as their champion and leader. In the Presidential canvass of 1800, his labors were prodigious and unremitting; and Kentucky, by overwhelming odds, gave her vote to THOMAS JEFFERSON. It was not until 1803, however, that Mr. CLAY, entered upon those legislative duties, from which there was no mentionable repose through the remainder of his life. In that year he was elected to the lower branch of the State Legislature. Many questions of local importance were before that body while he sat in it. On one or two of them he had occasion to measure swords with FELIX GRUNDY, in after years the distinguished and devoted friend of ANDREW JACKSON; and did so with undiminished reputation.

The year 1806 witnessed the first appearance of Mr. CLAY at the National Capital, where he was destined to play so conspicuous a part. Gen. JOHN ADAIR having resigned his seat in the United States Senate, Mr. CLAY, then in the 30th year of his age, was chosen to fill it; and it is a little remarkable, as a testimony to the sterling consistency of the statesman in later life, that he commenced his Senatorial course by advocating several projects for internal improvement. His maiden speech in the Senate was in favor of the bill to authorize the erection of a bridge over the Potomac at Georgetown; and it is said it not only insured the adoption of the measure, but impressed the honorable listeners with a profound sense of the abilities of their younger brother. The proposition of the Executive to suspend the *habeas corpus* act, in order to a summary proceeding against Mr. AARON BURR, evoked the animated opposition of the Kentucky Senator at a later period of the session, and the project was abandoned.

The close of the session of 1806--7, was the close of Mr. CLAY's first term in the Senate. He was instantly, however, returned to the State Legislature, where his powers were taxed to their utmost in the support of the embargo policy of Mr. JEFFERSON. Resolutions, approbatory of the Embargo, and favorable to the development of American Industry, were introduced by him, and urged through the House, with triumphant majorities. The only dissentient was an uncompromising federalist, Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, whose personal bitterness against Mr. CLAY was so unbounded as to provoke a challenge. The duel resulted in trifling wounds to both combatants; and sincere regrets on the part of the subject of this sketch, which subsequent events served only to render more poignant. Upon the resignation of Hon. BUCKNER THURSTON, in 1809, Mr. CLAY was again elected to the U. S. Senate. The period was one of intense, unexampled excitement. The steps taken by the Administration in opposition to the arrogant orders of the British Council, and the necessity of supporting the Executive in its retaliative policy, were urged upon Congress at the opening of the session, and were energetically sustained throughout by Mr. CLAY. Indeed, in all the long, stormy contest, commencing with the inauguration of Mr. MADISON and ending in the treaty of Ghent, his voice was constantly for granting every aid to the Executive, and the support thus spontaneously rendered was indubitably the main stay of the war party. The Federalists employed powerful talent and every possible device to obstruct the Republican measures. Mr. CLAY was constantly opposed by such men as JOHN RANDOLPH and JOSIAH QUINCY. The session of 1809--10 brought out the talents of the Senator from Kentucky, in a very striking light. The action of the President in annexing West Florida to the Union, was the subject of virulent attack from the opposition. On the 25th of December, 1810, Mr. CLAY delivered a brief but conclusive and eloquent defence of that action in the Senate, and put the clamors of the assailants very effectually to rest.

Next year came up the question of a re-charter of the Bank of the United States. The Republicans were for several reasons opposed to that institution. It wielded a large influence; it was controlled by Federalists; the stock was owned largely by British capitalists; it was relied upon by the pacific party, as a sure means of embarrassing the party in power, in case of a declaration of war. To end it, or at least suspend it, was consequently a product of the same anti-anglican system, which dictated the precedent policy of the Government; and Mr. Clay was impelled to throw the whole weight of his talents into the contest, in order to prevent a triumph of the Federalists. The Legislature of Kentucky likewise adopted resolutions instructing its representatives to take that course; and if the Senator had not *spoken*, he would unquestionably have been obliged to *vote* against the charter, or resign at a moment when the opportunities for serving his country were unprecedented in frequency and moment. The charter, it is well-known, was refused.

The expiration of the second senatorial term of Mr. CLAY, was immediately followed by his election to the lower House of Congress. At the extra session, called by the President, on November 4th, 1811, Mr. CLAY was chosen Speaker, by a very large majority over Hon. GEORGE W. BIBB, of Ga., notwithstanding it was his first term of service as a member. The Message of President MADISON demanded a large increase of the military and naval force. The Federalists struggled desperately to defeat the application, and were encountered, again and again, by the brilliant and resistless oratory of the Speaker, whose whole soul was absorbed by the most elevated and enthusiastic patriotism. The debate upon the Declaration of War elicited a violent diatribe from Mr. RANDOLPH, upon the President, his advisers and supporters; and a condemnatory resolution offered by that gentleman having been declared out of order by the Speaker, he at once printed and circulated a virulent attack upon the character of Mr. CLAY. A rejoinder, mild and dignified in tone, appeared, a few days after, in the *National Intelligencer*, and completely justified the impartiality of the Speaker, sorely at the expense of his extraordinary adversary. Upon the Congressional history of the war, in which Mr. CLAY figured as themost prominent character, it is out of the question for us to dwell. At the first intimation of a wish for peace on the part of the British Government, signified by the appointment of Commissioners to negotiate a treaty, Mr. MADISON selected, to meet the English Envoys, HENRY CLAY, ALBERT GALLATIN, JONATHAN RUSSELL, JAMES S. BAYARD, and JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. Mr. CLAY resigned the Speakership on the 19th of January, 1814; and on the 6th of August, the negociations were opened at Ghent. They were surrounded by numberless difficulties. The British Commissioners made most exorbitant demands, and to some of them, through weariness or inconsiderateness, a minority of the American deputies were finally induced to listen favorably. Mr. CLAY, however, resisted them all. He spread before the Conference the only conditions upon which the majority could consent to frame the treaty, and eventually, not without a protracted struggle, they were accepted, and the treaty concluded. That every advantage was on the American side was the universal sentiment at the time. In England the press was almost unanimous in denouncing it as another American victory. Leaders in the House of Commons protested against its ratification. In the United States, on the other hand, the gratification was extreme. But one feeling seemed to prevail, and that was satisfaction with the treaty, its framers, and the termination which had been so happily placed to the war. Mr. Clay, as well as others of the Commissioners were received with enthusiastic public demonstrations upon their return home.

The Convention at Ghent is the era of the proudest period of Mr. CLAY's public life. Hitherto, his talents had been occupied by those emergent events of no permanent moment, which had produced and attended the war. The war gave rise to questions which could not but characterize and direct the whole future policy of the Confederation. The national energies were exhausted; they were to be renewed. The lesson of self-dependence had been taught; it was to be improved by the development of the internal industry and resources of the country. The people had measured and estimated their martial prowess; they felt a flattering self-consciousness of their importance as part and parcel of the great political scheme of the world. In all the questions arising from these novel views and aspirations, Mr. CLAY led, as he could not choose but lead, where the occasion, his own feelings and energies and convictions, all combined, place him in the front of the march. Congress met on the 4th of December, 1815. Mr. CLAY had been returned as a member from his district even before he had fulfilled his offices as Envoy, and without the least opposition. The message of President MADISON was dictated by a sorrowful sense of the exhaustion of the country, and the pressing need of measures to resuscitate it. A National Bank and a Protection Tariff were suggested as the remedies. Mr. CLAY cordially approved of both suggestions. Notwithstanding his argument against the former Bank had been founded upon Constitutional scruples those scruples had all vanished before mature reflection, and the insuitable necessity of restoring the currency, which the war had almost annihilated. He therefore supported heartily Mr. CALHOUN's bill for the charter, and had the satisfaction of witnessing it become a law on the following April. During the same session he found occasions for expressing his views in favor of duties upon imports, as a substitute for direct taxation, and of a system of internal improvements, to facilitate the movements of interior traffic. There was no opportunity, however, to push these favorite objects of his political life, with any rational prospect of success; though an impetus was given to both, which set them fairly in motion a few years subsequently. In the course of the session of 1816, the pecuniary affairs of Mr. CLAY became seriously disarranged, owing to the infidelity or ill-fortune of some of his friends in Kentucky; and to restore them, he found it necessary to resign the Speakership, and resume his profession. A short absence from his place served his ends; and before the close of the same year, we again find him in the House, and exerting himself on behalf of Internal Improvements. The final act of Mr. MADISON's administration, however, sadly disappointed his earnest hopes. The bill, which had been by indefatigable industry, driven through Congress, was returned by the President without signature; and what was still more discouraging, the first message of Mr. MUNROE intimated that gentleman's acquiescence in the sentiments of his predecessor. Mr. CLAY's review of that portion of the Message which referred to the main subject of his solicitude, was temperate and respectful, but at the same time refuted utterly the objections of the Chief Magistrate. During the session of 1816, the tariff bill, reported by Mr. CALHOUN, and supported by Mr. LOWNDES, both from South Carolina, enlisted all his abilities. From the earliest epoch of his public career, the topic had been to him one of paramount interest. No occasion had been neglected while in the Legislature, in the United States Senate, or in the House of Representatives, to express his undivided friendship, for American interests, and his desires for their encouragement and protection. The bill of 1816 was, he believed, entirely unequal to the exigency. And yet, as an advance upon the previous reckless policy, and towards something still better, it received his sympathy and cordial support. Three or four years later, he threw himself into the question with redoubled zeal and energy; uttering on the 26th of April, 1820, that powerful appeal for domestic interests, which won for him the appropriate title of the "Father of the American System."

The Session of 1817-18 was distinguished by another exposition of his glorious sympathies with the cause of freedom—the resolution to open diplomatic intercourse with the emancipated republics of the La Plata. The speech which he delivered on the 25th of March, 1818, in maintenance of his resolution, classes among the finest efforts of his genius, and deserves a place beside the happiest effusions of British parliamentary eloquence. The measure, however, fared badly. The administration was averse, and the proposition was voted down. The conduct of General JACKSON, in the Seminole War, called forth a magnificent philippic from Mr. CLAY, early in 1819. The unfortunate tendency of administration, however, again interposed. Congress was carried away by the same military passion that had captivated the multitude, and the speech was wasted upon insensible hearers.

Among the many magnificent trophies of exalted talent which mark this period of Mr. CLAY's history, we should love to loiter; but, it is forbidden. We can but refer to the Missouri question, the shadow before of the slavery contest we have just passed through; and to the successful endeavors of Mr. CLAY, then, as recently, to heal the breach between the two great sections. The triumphant speech of Feb. 1821, which secured the recognition of South American independence, the warm support of Mr. WEBSTER's resolution upon the Greek question in 1823; the renewal of the contest for protection in 1824, when the resistance of Mr. WEBSTER, and of other great intellectual potencies, was encountered and overcome, and the Protective tariff-act which ruled so fortunately until 1832, passed by a decided majority; all these most interesting chapters in his life-annals must be passed with a bare reference to the contents.

In the Presidential canvass of 1824, Mr. CLAY's name was one of the four, most prominently urged for the Chief Magistracy of the Nation. The failure of the Electoral College to make a choice, cast the duty upon the House of Representatives, of which Mr. CLAY was the Speaker. The three candidates returned to the House, were JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, ANDREW JACKSON, and WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD. The position of Mr. CLAY was delicate in the extreme. His choice was to be made between rivals and his choice would decide the question. In this case, as in all others the direct, uncalculating integrity of the politician conquered. Gen. JACKSON, he had no fellowship with, politically or personally. Mr. CRAWFORD was believed to be incapacitated by physical disease for the onerous duties of the office; and to elect Mr. ADAMS, would gratify every political or personal preference. Mr. ADAMS was chosen, and Mr. CLAY, who had been solicited, only the year before, to accept a seat in Mr. MONROE's Cabinet, became Secretary of State in that of his successor. It is not worth while to discuss the slanders to which this circumstance has served as a basis. The chief and shameless agents in their propagation, have since disavowed them. The inventor has gone to his final reward, not however, before he had disburdened his conscience of its guilt, by a confession of the wrong done to a high-minded, innocent man. The lying lips that, for political purposes, heartlessly reiterated the tale, even after its falsity had been clearly exposed, are silenced by the death of their victim. Posterity will pass sentence alike upon the calumniators and the calumniated; and no one need envy the fate of the former.

The administration of Mr. ADAMS was the most benignant that our country had then enjoyed. Every interest acquired new and almost miraculous life. The prevailing policy was administered by those whose wisdom had planned it; and manufactures, commerce, agriculture, currency, were alike prosperous, under the conjunction of the many propitious influences. The foreign relations were, of course, more especially the province of Mr. CLAY; and while the masterly ability of their conduct is conceded by every one, their unusual intricacy at the time, is well known. It is represented that more treaties were signed with foreign powers during the Secretaryship of Mr. CLAY, than during any equal period before or since. The opposition to the administration was, however, envenomed and unsparing to an unparalelled degree. Mr. RANDOLPH labored incessantly to destroy it; and it is to be lamented, and it was always a source of mortification to Mr. CLAY, that a duel resulted from some unjustifiably abusive language of the former in debate. The present moment of grief is not fitting for the discussion of a circumstance so painful, and we make no comments.

In 1829, Gen. JACKSON assumed the Presidential chair, and Mr. CLAY retired to Kentucky to rest himself after the arduous toils of statesmanship. His journey thither resembled the triumphal progress of a conqueror rather than the peaceful return of a citizen to his fireside. After two years' repose, the Legislature of Kentucky elected him to the Senate of the United States, and almost simultaneously, a National Convention at Baltimore nominated him as a candidate for the Presidency. His appearance in the Senate was consequently regarded as the promise of fierce and relentless hostility to his military competitor. And so it proved. Congress was debating the undying question of tariff. In January, 1832, Mr. CLAY introduced a resolution for a reduction of duties upon all foreign articles, silks and wines excepted, that did not interfere with domestic industry. He was opposed with much energy by Gen. HAYNE, of South Carolina; and in the course of the debate, that last and ablest vindication of the American system was uttered which is still fresh in the memory of our readers. The resolution prevailed; a bill was framed accordingly, and passed into a law in July of that year. Such, however, was the dissatisfaction of South Carolina, and such the peril of the Union, that Mr. CLAY, well knowing that the President was secretly inimical to the protective scheme, determined to yield temporarily to the pressure; and therefore, in the following session, proposed, as a COMPROMISE, a sliding-scale tariff, which was accepted joyfully by Congress, the Executive and the people. It was a source of regret to the proposer, that his sense of duty on this occasion obliged him to diverge from the opinions of some of his best friends. The Land bill also received its shape from his hands, and but for the opposition of the President, would have become a law. Indeed, throughout that disastrous period, the voice of Mr. CLAY never ceased protesting against the ruin involved in the governmental policy. Against the various vetoes of the Bank and Improvement and other bills, he thundered the most unsparing denunciations. The effort, so far as the infatuated masses were concerned, was fruitless. The elections of 1832 gave Gen. JACKSON an augmented, unexampled majority; and then followed the removal of the Deposits, and the threat of hostilities with the French. The actual realization of the latter was only prevented by the course of Mr. CLAY in opposition. The Court of St. Cloud was mollified by the moderation of the Whig minority, and consented to an amicable adjustment of the indemnity. Through the gloomy period of Mr. VAN BUREN's Presidential term, Mr. CLAY retained his seat in the Senate, and contributed much to postpone, if he could not defeat, the Sub-Treasury scheme of that statesman. In 1840, it was the wish of many of his friends that he should be nominated for the Presidency, but the fears of others prevailing, Gen. HARRISON was placed in nomination. Subsequent events have shown the mistaken policy of this proceeding. There is now little reason to doubt that Mr. CLAY would have carried the election by a handsome majority, had his name been placed in the field. The Extra Session, called by the lamented HARRISON, was held in May, 1841; and several measures, including the establishment of a Protective Tariff, of a Fiscal Bank, and of a general system of bankruptcy, others for the regulation of the Public Lands, and for the abrogation of the Independent Treasury, were at once introduced. The history of them is cotemporaneous; we need hardly recite it here. Mr. CLAY remained long enough at his post to witness the unexpected aberration of Mr. TYLER from his previous professions and partisan ties; and to aid in the passage of the few beneficial acts that had the good fortune to escape the Presidential veto, and then resolved to withdraw for ever from public life.

On the 31st of March, 1842, having transmitted his resignation to the Legislature of Kentucky, the veteran Senator addressed the body, with whom he had sat so long, in a touchingly eloquent speech. The scene was an extraordinary one. Old combatants and well-tried friends joined in one common feeling of grief at what was regarded as the final retirement from public life of a glorious cotemporary. Fancied wrongs and inveterate prejudices yielded to the melting mood of the moment; and the retiring Senator had the happy consciousness of leaving no unfriendly feeling behind him to mar the reminiscences of his cloudless career.

The partiality of his friends once more, in 1844, dragged the veteran before the country as a candidate for the presidency. His defeat was attributable to a curious grouping of causes, which this is not the occasion to analyze; but the canvass, if it served no other end, manifested the deathless devotion of a large minority of the people to his name; while it did not in the least abate the respect always entertained for it by political opponents. In 1848, the agitation of Slavery difficulties and the apparent peril of the Union, once more brought Mr. CLAY to the Senate to reenact the part he had already twice played, of Savior of his country, The Compromise bill, whatever our estimate of its wisdom or fairness may be, is an imperishable monument of the attachment of its author to National unity and prosperity. No stain rests upon *his* motives; no question is raised as to *his* true hearted patriotism. The act was in perfect conformity with the unselfish tenor of a long life.

And here ends the story of Mr. CLAY's public services; services that have endeared him to the hearts of his countrymen, and will ever perpetuate his name. His honors are not of that scanty pattern, that may be measured by one act or one series of actions. They are the fruit of a half-century full of industry, toil, self-denial, unmerited obloquy. They surround every event in the annals of the nation, since the death of WASHINGTON. Nothing of good is set down in the record that his name is not associated with as an advocate and defender. And there is nothing of evil, against which his protest and warning are not matters of history. If domestic industry has ever flourished and yielded the laborer bread, and shelter and comfort, Mr. CLAY will be remembered as the founder of the American System. If the country has enjoyed any long period of peace in its external relations, Mr. CLAY will be remembered as the author of the treaty of Ghent. If civil war and the rupture of the Union have been thrice averted, Mr. CLAY will be remembered as the untiring proposer and mediator of compromise. And what pernicious line of policy, whether relative to the Public Lands, the Currency, or the Tariff, has been adopted, against which his voice has not been raised and his earnest admonitions exhausted? Read what page we will of the narrative, the Hero is always found on the side of right and justice and liberality—the friend of labor, of liberty; the opponent of arbitrary power, whether of outside potentates or of veto-making presidents. It was this steady addiction to principle, regardless or forgetful of self-interest, that made HENRY CLAY "too great to be President."

"When the warrior's name lies in the grave,
His shall be pedestalled in nations' hearts!"

—Of Mr. CLAY's domestic biography we have

Mr. W. S. MOORE, who joined the French company of seventy-four that left California some time last fall for Sonora in Mexico, has just returned by way of Mazatlan, and from him we gather the following particulars relative to the past history and course of the expedition.

The party of French which he had joined by invitation of the Captain, C. DE PINDRAY, were well received by the inhabitants, and were granted by the Government three leagues of land near Caroneps, about 30 leagues from Guaymas, at the head of the Santa Cruz Valley, on condition they cultivated it for ten years before disposing of it. They have also received from the authorities and inhabitants thirty horses, thirty mules, thirty burros, and provisions for six months, to sustain them until they can raise sufficient for themselves. They have not yet commenced mining, as they had at first intended, owing to the neighborhood of the Indians, who had sworn vengeance against them, and were on the look-out for an opportunity to wreak it. They kept watch and ward at all times, and were prepared to give the savages a warm reception, in case they made an attack. They have applied to the Government for liberty to send for 500 more of their countrymen either from California or France, which application had been granted. As soon as these reinforcements reach them, they will be strong enough, and design to work the rich mines in the North. We should mention that the grant of the three leagues to the Frenchmen was on the express condition that no American should be allowed to join the colony. After they had advanced into the Indian country, a large portion of them ins

Tri-Weekly Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1852.

☞ Type For Sale.—One lot, Minion, in good order for sale cheap, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to the Foreman of the Times.

☞ The first number of the "CAMPAIGN TIMES" was issued on Saturday of last week—containing a full history of the National Convention, and a Life of General SCOTT; the proceedings of the Ratification Meeting in this City, and other political matter of general interest. Political Clubs and others, wishing a supply of this cheap paper, for the Presidential canvass, will please send in their orders soon—as the edition printed is being rapidly exhausted. We shall be unable for many days longer to supply the numbers from the beginning. PRICE TWO CENTS.

General Scott's Acceptance.

General SCOTT's letter, accepting the Whig nomination for the Presidency, will be read with interest and general satisfaction. It is direct, explicit, and in an admirable tone. It indicates a full sense on his part of the responsibilities of the place, and a courageous readiness to meet them fully and fairly.

While he abstains from entering upon any extended discussion of political topics, General SCOTT still throws out some important indications of the policy by which, if elected, his administration will be guided. He accepts the nomination, "with the resolutions annexed"—thus distinctly indicating his general acquiescence in, and agreement with, the pohtical principles which those resolutions set forth, even where they may not exactly meet his own personal convictions and sentiments.

He declares himself in favor of such measures as shall "secure an *early settlement* of the Public Lands, favorable to actual settlers, but consistent, nevertheless, with a due regard to the equal rights of the whole American people in that vast national inheritance." In this sentence he designates, in our judgment, the true principle upon which the Public Land policy of this country should be settled. The main thing to be sought is their "*early settlement*"—their subjection, at the earliest moment, to the wants, necessities and uses of man: and this must be brought about consistently with the rights of all concerned. We hail the introduction of this principle into the creed of the great Whig party as the first step towards a new and beneficent policy in regard to the Public Lands.

General SCOTT is also in favor of admitting foreigners who shall have served the country in time of war, to the rights of citizenship, upon easier terms than those now exacted; and this suggestion commends itself, by its patriotism, to general approbation; while it sufficiently refutes the allegations of his political enemies, that he is in any degree or to any extent hostile to the rights and interests of foreigners who seek our country as a home.

Upon the other general topics alluded to in his letter, Gen. SCOTT's declarations are all that could have been asked or desired. He declares that, while he shall select from the Whig party agents for carrying its principles into execution, he shall seek to harmonize rather than divide the party, by avoiding intolerance and proscription; that he will neither countenance nor tolerate sedition, disorder, faction, or resistance to the Union, on any pretext, in any part of the land; that he will respect the legislative and judicial action of the Government, and do all in his power, by adhering to the principles of the Whig party, to advance the greatness and happiness of this Republic.

Gen. SCOTT's letter, as well as that of Mr. GRAHAM, which we also publish, will be found fully to meet the wishes and expectations of the great mass of the Whig party in every section of the Union.

President Fillmore.

The letter from President FILLMORE, addressed to the President of the late Whig National Convention and intended to be laid before that body, which we publish this morning, will be read with general interest. It is a direct, manly and creditable paper, and will deepen the general respect felt for Mr. FILLMORE throughout the country. It was committed, as will be seen, to the care of Mr. BABCOCK, who was authorized in his discretion to submit it to the Convention at any stage of its proceedings. We think it will be very generally agreed that he made a mistake in withholding it, and that justice to the President and regard for the harmony of the party, would have dictated its presentation at some stage of the protracted labors of the Convention. The general result would doubtless have been the same;—but less room would have been left for supposing that Mr. FILLMORE was personally pressing his claims for renomination, and a better state of feeling would have prevailed among the friends of rival candidates.

Mr. FILLMORE's letter vindicates the general policy of his Administration and confirms an opinion we have often expressed, that, for its errors, those who have misled him under the pretence of being his exclusive friends, are justly responsible. We have never believed that any other course was fairly open to Mr. FILLMORE upon his accession to office, than that which he pursued. If General TAYLOR had lived, he could have substituted his own wise policy for that of the Compromise. His overwhelming popularity, his position as a Southern man—his military reputation and the unbounded reliance of the whole country upon his integrity and patriotism, combined to give him a degree of strength which would have given a speedy triumph to his measures, and built up around him the most powerful party this country has seen since the days of JACKSON. But much of this power was personal and perished with him. It did not descend to Mr. FILLMORE. He was a Northern man—more than suspected at the South of Anti-Slavery feelings—not specially strong at home, and without any party in Congress or out of it, which he could command. The great leaders and champions of the Whig party, Mr. CLAY and Mr. WEBSTER, were in favor of the Compromise, and although General TAYLOR could have stood alone against them, Mr. FILLMORE could not. Even if his personal inclinations had been different, he would have been constrained to seek their support, by espousing their views and adopting their policy. In accepting, therefore, the Compromise as a measure of his Administration, Mr. FILLMORE yielded to the necessities of his position, as well as consulted his own judgment as to the wants of the country. He could not have done substantially different; and no considerable portion of the Whig party, in any section of the country, has even been inclined to censure his course in giving his official sanction to those laws, and in exacting their full and uniform execution. He could not have taken any other course, consistently with his oath, his principles or his position.

If Mr. FILLMORE had pursued an equally judicious course in his treatment of the Whig party at large,—if he had followed the dictates of his own judgment rather than the counsels of pretended friends, in tolerating differences of opinion where they existed, and abstaining from imposing new tests of party fealty upon members of the party,—he would have intrenched himself impregnably in the affections of the Whigs of the Union, and would have been unanimously nominated for re-election. This, as his present letter shows, he did not do. He did not act in reference to these matters upon his own convictions. He followed advice in conflict with his own opinions. He allowed those who claimed to be his exclusive friends, to dictate his measures: and thus became the instrument of their resentments,—the exponent and avenger of their hatreds and jealousies, rather than the leader and guide of the great party to which he owed his elevation. He was induced by them to turn the patronage of the Government against a portion of the Whig party;—to proscribe all who had differed in opinion from him:—to draw a broad line of demarcation between the friends of General TAYLOR's policy, and the friends of the Compromise:—and to wage against the former, especially in this State, a war of political extermination.

To such a course there could be but one issue. It tended inevitably to a disruption of the party, and the only possible way in which it could be reunited was by placing either the Union Whigs or some other man. This necessity, too, is plain. Mr. FILLMORE clearly perceived, and, but for the urgent resistance of his friends, would long ago have put himself and the party right, by providing for it. He intended to withdraw his name from the canvass, but was dissuaded from doing so by the remonstrances of those who claimed to be his friends. His letter shows clearly enough that they were consulting *their own* interests, rather than his,—that they were providing for their own safety, instead of the unity and strength of the party,—and that they were quite willing to sacrifice his position, and his convictions of duty and propriety, to their own schemes of personal advancement and profit.

These, however, are events of the past; and it is profitless, as well as unpleasant, so far as the Whig party is concerned, to fasten public attention upon them further. Justice to Mr. FILLMORE, however, requires that they should be known; and we are glad that they have gone to the country in an authentic shape, and from his own hand. His letter will place him still higher in the respect and confidence of the country, by transferring to the quarter where they belong the errors of his Administration.

Mexican Outrages at Acapulco.

Some time since we gave an account of certain proceedings at Acapulco, Mexico, in the case of the steamer *Commodore Stockton*. It will be remembered that the steamer put in at the port named, and having no means for making necessary repairs and procuring an outfit, was ordered to be sold for benefit of her owners. The American Consul sold her, consequently, according to law. She was bid off by some of her sailors, who failed to comply with the terms of sale. The *Stockton* was consequently again sold, and was purchased by a Mr. FRETZ, of Panama. The first purchasers, dissatisfied with the loss of their bargain, threw the case into the Mexican Courts, who endeavored to take possession of the vessel. The American Consul denied their jurisdiction in the case, and referred the whole matter to our Minister at Mexico—Mr. LETCHER—who sustained his action in the premises.

The Mexican authorities, however, prevented all efforts to fit the steamer out and send her to sea. We now learn from a gentleman whose statements can be relied upon, that about the 1st June notice was served upon the Consul that the Court had passed judgment against the *Stockton* for the sum of $11,000, and that she would be sold if the money was not forthcoming. The Consul at once appealed the case, in conformity to Mr. LETCHER's directions; but the Judge refused to take notice of the motion. Mr. RICE—the Consul—was compelled at this time to take a trip to the mountains to look after some destitute passengers wrecked on the coast 400 miles below Acapulco, and who were said to be in a starving condition. On his return he found the bell-man crying the ship for sale the same day at auction. He at once caused notices to be posted, in English and French, warning persons against buying her. The Judge ordered the plaintiff in the suit—a man named SNYDER—to tear the notices down, including one on the Consular office. He did so. A duplicate was posted by order of the Consul, and when the attempt to take it down was again made, Mr. RICE placed a pistol at SNYDER's head, warning him that if he persisted in thus trespassing upon his premises, his life should be the forfeit. SNYDER took the hint, and left. The same night, however, he got a warrant from the Judge to throw the Consul into a dungeon of the Castle, which was given to General MORENO, Commander-in-Chief of the forces—with an order for six soldiers to execute it. The General looked at the document, and then told his daughter to say he was asleep at the time, and that she dare not awaken him. After the Judges messenger was gone, the officer slipped quietly out of his back-yard, got on his horse, and went to his country house at *Pueblo Nuevo*, eight miles distant, remarking to his family that if he remained he should be obliged to execute the order—a duty he preferred evading!

This occurred the day before the last steamer left for Panama. There the matter rested at last accounts. It is doubtful whether the officers of the law *dare* execute the illegal order of the Court. Yet their want of physical courage in the presence of a single, but resolute man, is all that interposes between the American representative at an important post, and a loathsome dungeon! After all, it is to be hoped the order will be enforced. When that shall have been done, and American citizens are,—by so utterly unprecedented an act of persecution,—deprived of all opportunity for defence against oppression and wrong, through a recognized agent of the United States, perhaps our Government may be awakened to a sense of the necessity for some decisive action in behalf of American citizens and interests at Acapulco. If we mistake not, it is now over a year and a half since a United States armed vessel has been in at that port. The *Vandalia* and *Vincennes* have both passed directly by, within a few weeks, without so much as looking in! Can we not be favored with a solution of this culpable neglect? What objection can there possibly be against ordering the vessels of the Pacific Squadron at least to touch at Acapulco, when passing the gate of its beautiful harbor?

The Mexican judge did not get a single bid on the steamer at his "sale," and declares he will give her away, if he can't do better with her.

We learn also that there are two Americans now confined in the Castle, without trial, one of whom has been there *five months!* This is the usual practice when dealing with the "hated Yankees"—imprison them for a term equalling the severest sentence due the crime charged, and *trying* them afterward!

Another destitute sailing vessel recently arrived at Acapulco from Panama, under the Peruvian flag, with 150 passengers. By private subscription, and the liberality of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and the agents of the *Winfield Scott*, some eight hundred of the destitute passengers by these sailing craft have been got off; but there still remain behind about 250 more.

Public Debt of Ohio.

The Ohio Fund Commissioners are in town, for the arrangement of the July interest on the State Debt. The money is all ready; but owing to the controversy likely to arise in Ohio between the Banks and the State, growing out of the late oppressive and, as the Banks contend, unconstitutional tax-law, some thought was entertained by part of the Fund Commissioners of separating the State Agency in New-York from the Ohio Trust Company. But this has been found impracticable to the State, as well as wholly undesirable to the public creditors. And, notwithstanding the readiness of the officers of the Trust Company in this City to surrender the State Agency, rather than yield a tittle of the right of the Company to contest unauthorized party legislation at home, no change, we hear, will for the present be made. In this decision the Fund Commissioners act wisely. Nothing is so well calculated to bring reproach upon State credit as the mixing up the administration of the Public Debt with party politics. Nearly all the Eastern creditors of Ohio know that but for the exertions and sacrifices of the Trust Company the State would not have been able to pass through the dark days to her credit of 1842-3. And ever since then the advantages of the Agency have been for the most part in her favor.

Railroad Building the Right Way.

The last mail brought the result of the popular vote of the City of New-Orleans on the question of Railway building by direct tax upon the real estate of the City. The figures are 2,954 voices in favor to 503 against a tax of $2,000,000 for the Jackson road, and 2,932 in favor to 490 against a tax of $1,500,000 for the Opelousas road, each tax running through six years collection, and the two amounting to 4½ per cent. on the assessed value of the whole real property. This tax is to be the only obligation of the City in aid of the roads. The help is substantial, direct, and free from bonded indebtedness. A special tax of ¾ or .78 of one per cent. a year, is to be [illegible] through the City Treasury, and the stock of the Railroad, [illegible] thereby to [illegible] payer; thereby being given to make up fractional shares in cash. If, from any cause, the deed of bonds fall through, or the work is suspended short of entire completion, there is no loss to the City in its corporate capacity; no burden thrown upon its general resources; no incubus, in the shape of city bonds, resting on its credit. While, on the other hand, the completion of these important works, the one pointing to the trade of the States of the eastern valley of the Mississippi, and the other through the Opelousas district to Red River, Arkansas and Texas, at once places the City in a position to assert the same supremacy in South-Western commerce from railway facilities which she has heretofore enjoyed from the navigation of the Mississippi and its tributaries.

The recent consolidation of the several Municipalities has imposed on the City the obligation to fund their Public Indebtedness. This she ought, and, we can scarcely doubt, will be able to do on favorable terms. To this end, the manner in which she has just met the question of Railroad building ought to contribute.

THE WHIG NOMINATIONS.

THEIR ACCEPTANCE BY THE CANDIDATES.

Letters from General Scott and Mr. Graham.

The following interesting correspondence, between the President of the Whig National Convention and the candidates nominated for President and Vice-President, is published in the Washington papers:

General Chapman to General Scott,

BALTIMORE, June 22, 1852.

SIR: I am instructed by the Whig National Convention to inform you of your unanimous nomination as the Whig candidate for the office of President of the United States.

I inclose a copy of resolutions passed by the Convention, expressing their opinions upon some of the most prominent questions of national policy, and with sincere wishes that you may be elected, and for the permanent settlement of the principles of the Whig party.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully your obedient servant, J. G. CHAPMAN, of Maryland,
President of the Whig National Convention.
To Major-General WINFIELD SCOTT.

Reply of General Scott.

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1852.

SIR:—I have had the honor to receive from your hands the official notice of my unanimous nomination as the Whig candidate for the office of President of the United States, together with a copy of the resolutions passed by the Convention, expressing their opinions upon some of the most prominent questions of national policy.

This great distinction—conferred by a numerous, intelligent and patriotic body, representing millions of my countrymen—sinks deep into my heart. Remembering the very eminent names which were before the Convention in amicable competition with my own, I am made to feel, oppressively, the weight of responsibility belonging to my new position.

Not having written a word to procure this distinction, I lost not a moment after it had been conferred in addressing a letter to one of your members, to signify what would be, at the proper time, the substance of my reply to the Convention; and I now have the honor to repeat, in a more formal manner, as the occasion justly demands, that I accept the nomination with the resolutions annexed.

The political principles and measures laid down in those resolutions are so broad that there is little left for me to add. I, therefore, barely suggest in this place, that should I, by the partiality of my countrymen, be elevated to the chief magistracy of the Union, I shall be ready, in my connection with Congress, to recommend or to approve of measures in regard to the management of the public domain, so as to secure an early settlement of the same, favorable to actual settlers, but consistent, nevertheless, with a due regard to the equal rights of the whole American people in that vast national inheritance, and also to recommend or approve of a single alteration in our naturalization laws, suggested by my military experience, viz:—Giving to all foreigners the right of citizenship, who shall faithfully serve, in time of war, one year on board of our public ships, or in our land forces—regular or volunteer—on their receiving an honorable discharge from the service.

In regard to the general policy, of the administration, if elected, I should, of course, look among those who may approve that policy for the agents to carry it into execution; and I should seek to cultivate harmony and fraternal sentiments throughout the Whig party, without attempting to reduce its members by proscription, to exact conformity to my views. But I should, at the same time, be rigorous in regard to qualifications for office, retaining and appointing no one either deficient in capacity or integrity, or in devotion to liberty to the Constitution and the Union.

Convinced that harmony or good will between the different quarters of our broad country is essential to the present and future interests of the Republic, and with a devotion to those interests that can know no South and no North, I should neither countenance nor tolerate any sedition, disorder, faction, or resistance to the law or the Union, on any pretext, in any part of the land; and I should carry into the civil administration this one principle of military conduct—obedience to the legislative and judicial departments of Government, each in its Constitutional sphere, saving only in respect to the Legislature the possible resort to the veto power always to be most cautiously exercised, and under the strictest restraints and necessities.

Finally, for my strict adherence to the principles of the Whig party, as expressed in the resolutions of the Convention, and herein suggested, with a sincere and earnest purpose to advance the greatness and happiness of the Republic, and thus to cherish and encourage the cause of constitutional liberty throughout the world, avoiding every act and thought that might involve our country in an unjust or unnecessary war, or impair the faith of treaties, and discountenancing all political agitation injurious to the interests of society, and dangerous to the Union. I can offer no other pledge or guarantee than the known incidents of a long public life, now undergoing the severest examination.

Feeling myself highly fortunate in my associate on the ticket, and with a lively sense of my obligations to the Convention, and to your personal courtesies,

I have the honor to remain, Sir,
with great esteem, your most obedient servant,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

To Hon. J. G. CHAPMAN, President of the Whig National Convention.

General Chapman to Mr. Graham.

BALTIMORE, June 22, 1852.

SIR: I am instructed by the Whig National Convention to inform you of your unanimous nomination as the Whig candidate for the office of Vice-President of the United States.

I enclose a copy of the Resolutions passed by the Convention, expressing their opinions upon some of the most prominent questions of National policy, and with sincere wishes that you may be elected, and for the permanent settlement of the principles of the Whig party,

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. G. CHAPMAN,
President of the Whig National Convention.
Hon. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, of North Carolina.

Reply of Mr. Graham.

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1852.

SIR: I am gratified to acknowledge the receipt of the communication which you did me the honor to deliver in person on yesterday, announcing my unanimous nomination as the Whig candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States, by the National Convention, which recently assembled in Baltimore, accompanied by a copy of the resolutions of the Convention upon questions of national principle and policy.

I cordially approve the declarations made by these resolutions. On matters of the most recent practical interest, they do but portray the conduct of an administration of the Government of which for near two years I have been a member. On all others they but reiterate the doctrines and recommendations held by its Chief in important public communications.

Should the people of the United States give their sanction to the nominations of your Convention, so far as I shall be invested with authority, a faithful adherence to these doctrines may be expected.

I therefore accept the distinction, so honorably tendered, with a grateful heart, but with unaffected diffidence. It is a satisfaction, however, to know that the place to which I have been nominated is but secondary, and that for the first office the Convention has proposed a citizen of tried patriotism and virtue, long and familiarly acquainted with public affairs and public men. A safe and sagacious counsellor, who has well fulfilled every trust heretofore committed to his hands, and who has illustrated our history by eminent public services.

With my thanks for the courtesy with which you have honored me, in the execution of your office, and with the highest personal respect, I am your obedient servant,
WILL. A. GRAHAM.

Hon. J. G. CHAPMAN, President
National Whig Convention.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNION.—The U. S. Mail steamer *Union*, Capt. ADAMS, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, in 53 hours from Charleston, S. C., with 108 passengers. We are indebted to the Purser of the *Union* for late Southern papers.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 28.

At 17 minutes past 1, Senator CLAY breathed his last, at the National Hotel. He had been for three days past so low as to be scarcely able to converse with his son, or pastor, Dr. BUTLER; but no further visible change was observed in his condition, until a few moments before death, except that he had suffered from cold sweats during the night. His physician, Dr. HALL, was then hastily sent for, but before his arrival, Mr. CLAY breathed his last. No one was present at the time, except his son—THOMAS HART CLAY, and Governor JONES, of Tennessee. His last moments were calm and quiet, and he died in full possession of all his faculties, apparently suffering but little. He did not speak for several hours before death; but his countenance indicated happy resignation and full knowledge of his condition. He had long since made every preparation for death, giving his son full instructions as to the disposition of his body, and the settlement of his worldly affairs.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 29.

Yesterday afternoon there appeared to be a giving way in Mr. CLAY's system. Imagination attributed it in some degree to excitement produced by the enthusiasm of the Ratification meeting. At night he was calm, but his mind wandered, and in a low, distinct voice he named his wife, son and other relations. Rev. Dr. BUTLER offered his services to watch during the night, but they were deemed unnecessary. On his last interview with Dr. BUTLER, Mr. CLAY expressed entire patience, resignation and confidence in the Redeemer.

This morning Mr. CLAY was perfectly tranquil and exceedingly feeble, and showed a disposition to slumber. About half-past ten he asked for cool water, which he was accustomed to take through a silver tube. On removing the tube from his mouth, he seemed to have more difficulty than previously. He turned to his son and said, "Don't leave me." Soon after he made a motion to have his shirt collar opened, and then adding, "I am going soon,"—serenely breathed his last.

The Senate Committee meet to-morrow, until when nothing of the arrangements will be definitely known, further than that the funeral is to be on Thursday. It is generally understood from the best possible sources that the body escort leave by the cars on Thursday afternoon, through Baltimore, *en route* for the Erie Railroad. If they pass directly through they would be in Philadelphia at midnight.

Henry Clay's Death—The Funeral Obsequies, &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 29.

The announcement of the death of the great patriot, HENRY CLAY, has thrown a gloom over the whole city. The stores are closed, and the principal streets are draped in mourning.

Congress, upon its announcement, immediately adjourned and all the public offices were closed.

The Cabinet held a meeting this afternoon, and resolved upon the suspension of public business until after the funeral obsequies, which I learn will take place on Friday, in the Capitol, after which the remains will be conveyed to the cars for removal to Kentucky.

Minute guns were fired by Capt. BUCKINGHAM's Artillery, and also at the Navy Yard and Arsenal during the afternoon.

At sundown, the bells of the city were tolled, and the firing of minute guns was continued.

Mayor MAURY has summoned the City Councils to assemble in the morning, to make arrangements for participating in the funeral ceremonies.

NEWBURYPORT, Tuesday, June 29.

Seventy-five minute guns were fired here this evening on the receipt of the intelligence of the death of HENRY CLAY.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Tuesday, June 29.

Our village is in mourning. Judge BARCULO has adjourned the Court. The Clerk's and Sheriff's Offices, Post-office, Banks, and every Store in town are closed, and the bells are tolling a requiem to the memory of HENRY CLAY, the Statesman and Patriot.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, June 29.

The announcement of Mr. CLAY's death has produced a profound emotion of grief in the whole community. Bells are tolling and flags are flying at half-mast. The Supreme Court now in session here, after an eloquent address by the Hon. JOSHUA A. SPENCER, in eulogy of HENRY CLAY, adjourned.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 29.

A meeting of the Common Council is to be held to-morrow evening to take into consideration the measures proper to be adopted in consequence of the death of the Hon. HENRY CLAY.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, June 29.

A general gloom pervades the city since the reception of the intelligence of HENRY CLAY's death. Flags are flying at half mast in the harbor and public places, and many stores are closed.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, June 29.

Upon the receipt of the intelligence of Mr. CLAY's death, the Governor and the officers of Departments closed all the public offices until Thursday, as a testimony of respect. Flags are displayed at half-mast.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 29.

Flags, draped with crape, are displayed at all points. Church bells are tolling, and the old Independence bell in the State-House is also tolling mournfully. Flags on the shipping are at half-mast.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 29.

The bells of this city were tolling within five minutes after the announcement of Mr. CLAY's death, and the whole city is in commotion.

A National Monument to Mr. Clay.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 29.

A subscription was started to-day for a National monument to HENRY CLAY.

The Mayor has called a town meeting to be held to-morrow, for the purpose of adopting testimonials of respect to the memory of HENRY CLAY. The City Council is also called to meet for the same purpose.

Expressions of the Public Grief.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, June 29.

The news of Mr. CLAY's death was received here with profound regret. The City Council met, but adjourned immediately, without transacting any business.

PITTSBURG, Tuesday, June 29.

The death of HENRY CLAY caused a general sensation of sorrow here, but no public demonstration has taken place except the adjournment of the Courts. The *Chronicle* newspaper appeared in mourning this afternoon.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 29.

The announcement of HENRY CLAY's death was received here and at Louisville at *Eleven o'clock* this morning. Minute guns and bells are now proclaiming that the spirit of the great statesman has gone. The afternoon papers appeared in mourning, and sadness pervades all classes.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, June 29.

On the receipt of the news all places of business were closed, and the Mayor issued a call for a public meeting, which took place this evening, and was very largely attended. Gov. CAMPBELL presided. Resolutions in honor of Mr. CLAY were passed, and the meeting adjourned.

GALLATIN, (Tenn.) Tuesday, June 29.

On the receipt of the news of Mr. CLAY's death, all the Courts at once adjourned, and the judges and lawyers joined in eulogies on the departed statesman.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 29.

The City Councils meet to-morrow morning to take action in relation to a testimonial of respect to the memory of HENRY CLAY.

Whig Ratification Meeting at Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 29.

The Whigs of Boston and Suffolk County, assembled in Faneuil Hall, this evening, to ratify the Baltimore nominations. The Hall was filled at an early hour, but it was nearly 8½ o'clock when the Committee of Arrangements and Speakers appeared. As they entered the door three deafening cheers were given for WEBSTER, whose admirers were present in strong force.

W. T. EUSTIS called the meeting to order, and the Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP was chosen President, with the Hon. ROBERT G. SHAW, and 50 others as Vice-Presidents.

Mr. WINTHROP, on taking the Chair, said, that the feeble state of his health, and the melancholy news from Washington, would upon almost any other occasion have kept him at home. He paid a glowing tribute to the memory of HENRY CLAY, which the audience received in appropriate silence. He next adverted to DANIEL WEBSTER, and remarked, "Men die,—but principles never." [Cheers.] He then alluded to the National Convention, and urged that the Whigs of Massachusetts were bound in honor to abide by its action, and for one, he should do so. He was satisfied to ride in that coach which followed the straight road, and well-worn ruts of the Union and the Constitution. He next alluded to General SCOTT, briefly adverted to his character and history as a General and a civilian, and pledged to him his hearty support.

Mr. WINTHROP's speech was well received, although occasionally interrupted by cheers for WEBSTER.

He was followed by Mr. BELL, a Massachusetts Delegate to the National Convention, Col. NETHERLAND, of Tenn., Hon. W. BRANDSFORD, of Ky., and others. A series of resolutions were adopted, of which the following was the first:

Resolved, That the Whigs of Boston, and of the County of Suffolk, in Faneuil Hall assembled, avow and declare their adherence to, and their intention in common with their brethren throughout the Union, to maintain those great principles which have been affirmed and promulgated by the recent Whig National Convention at Baltimore, and as the only means of so doing they equally avow and declare their intention to abide by, and sustain all the doings of that Convention, as the properly constituted organ of the Whig Party of the United States.

Other resolutions pledged the Whigs of Boston to the action of the National Convention as a finality, and to the cordial support of SCOTT and GRAHAM.

Towards the close of the proceedings considerable disturbance took place. Three groans were given for the *Atlas*, with hisses at Col. SCHOULER, who was one of the Vice-Presidents.

The meeting adjourned at 10½ o'clock, amid cheers for SCOTT, GRAHAM, and WEBSTER.

A resolution was read and adopted, paying an expression of tribute to the memory of HENRY CLAY.

Extraordinary Confession—Eighty Murders and Thirty Houses Burned.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 29.

A Polander, who has had an interview with the brothers SKUPENSKI, in the County Jail, made the following developments to-day before Mayor GILPIN, being the substance of a confession made by the condemned. MATHIAS SKUPENSKI said he killed Young LEHMAN, by striking him on the head with a stove-leg. BLAIZE, his brother, was present, as well as KAYSER, (whose real name is JOHN RUTKOWSKI,) still at large. MATHIAS also said the party had killed a farmer and his family of six persons near Newark, and afterwards set fire to the premises, having obtained $73 and some jewelry. He also confesses to a murder near Baltimore, and said that they had murdered nearly eighty persons, and burned thirty houses, since their arrival in this country. Plunder amounting to $6,000, he stated, was buried in the meadows, and under the cellar of KAYSER. This confession is to be sworn to before a Justice of the Peace this morning, through the aid of LAFAYETTE, and designed more particularly to [illegible] his arrest for [illegible] revolution, burglary [illegible] Penn.

Democratic Opposition to the Nomination of Governor Hubbard.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 29.

A mass meeting of that portion of the Democracy of this State, who are opposed to the renomination of Governor HUBBARD, and who are aggrieved at the manner in which he was renominated for the office, viz.: By a Legislative instead of a People's Convention,—assembled at the City Hall to-day. About 1,000 were present. Hon. V. D. PARRIS called the meeting to order, and Judge EDWARD FULLER, of Knowlesville, was chosen President. Many eloquent speeches were made, in which the Maine Liquor Law was denounced and Governor HUBBARD's failure to veto it, severely criticised. Hon. VIRGIL D. PARRIS then announced that the Committee on the candidate had unanimously reported the name of ANSON G. CHANDLER, of Calais, for Governor. The report was received with complete unanimity, and six hearty cheers were given for the nominee.

RUFUS MCINTIRE, of Parsonfield, and JOHN C. TALBOT, of Machias, were reported as candidates for electors at large. Among a series of resolutions adopted was the following:

Resolved, That we, the people here assembled, are opposed to all sumptuary enactments, and to all laws unwarrantably violating the security of property, the rights of the citizen, and the sanctity of his house, and that we recognize in the law passed by the last Legislature of this State, generally denominated the Maine Liquor law, principles violating the most sacred and dearly cherished personal rights of the citizens, and in direct violation of our great charter—the State Constitution—and that we call upon them throughout the State to vindicate their rights, next September, at the polls, by supporting the nomination for Governor

The meeting adjourned with three cheers for PIERCE and KING.

Resignation of Secretary Graham.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 29.

The Hon. W. A. GRAHAM, (the Whig nominee for the Vice-Presidency,) has resigned his post as Secretary of the Navy, but will continue to act for a few days, at the solicitation of the President.

The Southern Mail—Scott's Nomination in Georgia.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 29.

The Southern mail is through from Mobile. The *Savannah Georgian* (Democrat,) states its belief that a great majority of the Whigs of Georgia will go with Messrs. DAWSON and GRANTLAND for Gen. SCOTT, and that if Messrs. COBB, TOOMBS and STEPHENS, of the Union party, form a third ticket, and thus divide the Democratic vote, the State will go for SCOTT. The Whig Ward meetings held last night, were largely attended, and measures were taken for the organization of a SCOTT Club.

Parkersburg Railroad.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 29.

A large meeting of the citizens was held this evening for the purpose of responding to the action of the City Council, in relation to the Parkersburg Railroad. Mr. SWANN, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, addressed the meeting, and resolutions were adopted pledging the aid of the citizens to the road, and appointing a Committee to solicit stock subscriptions. No Southern mail to-night.

Whig Ratification Meeting in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 29.

The Whig Ratification Meeting was held last evening, and about 8,000 persons were assembled on Sixth-street and the market space. Senator MOOREHEAD, SAMUEL GALLOWAY, and several others, addressed the meeting. The *Gazette* buildings were illuminated. Gun firing and music were the order of the evening.

Break in the Delaware Canal—Railroad Opening.

EASTON, Pa., Tuesday, June 29.

A break has occurred in the Delaware canal near Erwinna, which will require a week to repair.

The Easton and Sumnerville Railroad is to be opened on Friday. Gen. Scott has been invited to participate in the ceremonies.

The Anti-Rent Outrage at Nassau.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 27.

Mr. VINING, at whose house in Nassau, Rensselaer County, Mr. WAIT was so wantonly and brutally shot by a gang of Anti-renters, is in this City, and will call on the Governor to-day, to ascertain if the authorities intend taking any steps to ferret out and bring the perpetrators of the outrage to justice.

The Recent Anti-Rent Outrage.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 29.

A Proclamation will appear in a few days from the Governor, offering a reward of $1,000 for the apprehension and conviction of the parties who shot Mr. WAIT at Nassau.

Death of Ex-Governor Arnold.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 29.

Ex-Governor LEMUEL H. ARNOLD died at Kingston, R. I., on Saturday last. He was Governor of Rhode Island in 1811.

Accident to the New-York Steamboat Train.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 29.

The New-York steamboat train from Norwich ran into the freight train at Westboro'. Two freight cars were broken and two passengers slightly injured.

The Marion at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, June 29.

The steamship *Marion*, Captain M. BERRY, arrived here from New-York at 2 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

XXXIId CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 29.

The Senate was called to order at 12½ o'clock.

Before the Journal was read, Mr. HUNTER rose and said: "Mr. PRESIDENT: A rumor has been circulated that HENRY CLAY is dead. His colleague is absent rendering the last sad offices,—I therefore move that the Senate adjourn."

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 29.

After the reading of the Journal, Mr. VENABLE rose and said, in consequence of the report, which may be true, that HENRY CLAY, the illustrious Senator from Kentucky, breathed his last at his lodgings a few moments since, I move that the House adjourn. This was carried without a division.

☞ Hon. THOMAS CORWIN, Secretary of the Treasury, left the City day before yesterday on a visit to Ohio. We regret to learn that the general health of this gentleman has been recently much impaired. We most sincerely hope that the present excursion, and a relaxation for a short time from the cares and anxieties of his official duties, will have a beneficial result to him. WM. L. HODGE, Esq., Assistant Secretary, has been appointed, by the President, to be Secretary of the Treasury *ad interim* until the return of Mr. CORWIN.—*National Intelligencer.*

☞ The steamship *Florida*, Capt. LYON, arrived yesterday from Savannah. She brings a large number of passengers. The Purser has our thanks for late papers.

BUSINESS NOTICES

FRENCH FURNISHED RETICULES PER STEAMER *Europa*—just received, the largest assortment in the United States. They are from the best manufacturers in Paris, and of the finest quality. The furniture (comprising all the implements for sewing, knitting, and crotchet) are made in sets expressly for them. For the parlor, or travelling, they are the most convenient article a lady can possess. G. W. TUTTLE, Importer, No 345 Broadway.

THE WARM WEATHER OF THE LAST FEW DAYS created an extensive demand for a certain light and durable style of Panama Hat, which had been produced to meet such emergencies by the inimitable KNOX, of No. 128 Fulton-st. His prices for them are exceedingly low; and in return for the comfort they yield to the wearer, he only requests you to remember him at all future times, when you may need anything to protect the head from sun, wind, rain, heat, cold, fog, sleet or snow.

RICH CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., have just received, direct from the European manufactories, per late arrivals from Europe, a large and elegant assortment of rich Mosaic Velvet and Tapestry Carpeting, surpassing anything ever before in this country; patterns entirely new, exclusively our own, and for sale full 10 per cent. less than other stores selling similar goods.

GOURAUD'S LIQUID HAIR DYE IS WITHOUT exception or reservation, the very best ever invented; equally celebrated is GOURAUD'S Medicated Soap, for curing tan, letter, flesh worms, pimples, freckles, sallowness, chaps, roughness, &c. Poudre Subtile uproots hair from any part of the body. Liquid Rouge, Lily White and Hair Gloss, at 67 Walker-st. near Broadway.

AT THE UNION HAT STORE, No. 90 FULTON-ST., between William and Gold-sts., is the place to get Rocky Mountain Beavers, price $3 and $4; Panamas $2 to $4; black Moleskin Hats $3 and $3 50; neat hats $2 50. Straw goods of every variety. The 4th of July is near at hand, and then you will want something nice. Call at No. 90 Fulton-st. FREEMAN.

A COMPLETE REVOLUTION IN PRICES OF FLOOR COVERING.—Only think of buying a beautiful English Tapestry or Brussels carpet for $1 per yard. 'Tis true. HIRAM ANDERSON is selling floor oil cloths at 2s. 6d. to 4s. per yard; three-ply carpets, 81c. to $1 per yard; ingrain carpets, 44c., 50c., 56c., 62c., 69c. and 75c. Rugs, mats, matting, drugets, table covers, window shades, etc., for about one-half their value.

THE FOURTH OF JULY IS THE COMMENCEMENT of the warmest season. If not already clothed for the torrid weather, go to that immense clothing establishment, Union Hall, corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., and purchase elegant Summer Coats, Sacks, Vests, and Pantaloons, at the lowest wholesale prices.

WHAT SHALL WE EAT?—MUNSON'S FARINA, Hominy, Wheaten Grits, &c., are just the articles for Summer Use—being made of superior grain. Orders left at the Chelsea Mills, No. 254 West 27th-st., or No.

LETTER FROM MR. FILLMORE.

[illegible]

With a deality to correct some misrepresentations [illegible] of the position of the President be[illegible] Whig Convention, recently assembled [illegible] to publish the correspondence between [illegible] and myself, which has come to my hands on the 7th inst., [illegible] without being seen by any other person than myself. Previous to the sitting [illegible] the President frequently, and in an [illegible] expressed to me a desire that his name [illegible] from the position in which it had been [illegible] by some of his personal and political friends. Upon [illegible] the Presidency of Whig principles, and per[illegible] the most liberal, I felt my position in the [illegible] as the depositary of a discretionary power [illegible] delicate and perplexing in the high[illegible] In obedience to the President's wishes, I declined [illegible] him from the honorable contest, while, [illegible] [illegible] from the true to the final ballot, no [illegible] of his friends among the Delegates [illegible] to consent to the unconditional abandon[illegible] [illegible] first choice. As I was unable to see that [illegible] of the country or of the Whig party were [illegible] being compromised by my decision, I al[illegible] President's name to remain in the hands of [illegible] to the end, in the belief that such devotion as [illegible] manifested by them called for the sacrifice on his part of all considerations merely personal.

GEO. R. BABCOCK.

Irving House, June 28, 1852.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 12, 1852.

GEORGE R. BABCOCK, *Delegate to the National Whig Convention, from the Buffalo District, N. Y.*

DEAR SIR:—To you as a personal and political friend, possessing my old Congressional District, which [illegible] or betrayed me, I desire now to make [illegible] as that is, that you present to the pre[illegible] of the Convention for nominating candidates [illegible] and Vice-President, whenever you may [illegible] it proper, the enclosed letter, withdrawing my name [illegible] consideration of that Convention.

In [illegible] what is a proper time to comply with [illegible], you will consider only the *cause* in which [illegible] and the reasonable claim which my [illegible] may have to the use of my name for its advance[illegible]. While I am willing to submit to any sacrifice for [illegible] or the cause, I wish it distinctly understood that I [illegible] nothing for myself, and you will therefore decide [illegible] wholly regardless of any real or supposed [illegible] views.

That my friends, to whose solicitations I have yielded [illegible] this matter, may not be prejudiced by my withdrawal, [illegible] have not thought it proper to disclose this intended act [illegible] to serve [illegible] yourself, lest it might be said that in so [illegible] I had not acted in good faith to those who have [illegible] my name essential to the success of the Whig [illegible]. You will therefore perceive that the responsibility [illegible] with you, and with you alone, to keep the whole a pro[illegible] secret until the proper time shall arrive to present my [illegible] to the Convention; and of this, with full confidence [illegible] your prudence and wisdom, I constitute you the sole [illegible].

On the other hand, you will be careful to guard against [illegible], by word or act or disclosure which might embarrass [illegible] friends, and give them just cause of complaint; [illegible] at the same time you will not suffer my name to be [illegible] as a candidate for a nomination which I have [illegible] sought, does not now exist, would not take, if [illegible], but in discharge of an implied obligation, which [illegible] upon uniting with a political party, which is to yield to the will of a majority of those with [illegible] to act.

I have the honor to be

Your friend and ob't servant,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 10, 1852.

To the President of the National Whig Convention:

SIR: This communication will be presented to you and through you to the delegated wisdom of the Whig party, over which you preside, by Hon. GEORGE R. BABCOCK, who represents in your body the Congressional District in which I reside.

I trust that I shall be pardoned by the Convention for adverting briefly to the course which I have pursued and the causes which have induced it, as a means of explaining why I have selected this time and mode of making this announcement.

All must recollect that when I was so suddenly and unexpectedly called to the exalted station which I now occupy, by the death of my lamented and illustrious predecessor, there was a crisis in our public affairs full of difficulty and danger. The country was agitated by political and sectional passions and dissensions, growing out of the slavery and territorial questions then pending, and for which Congress had as yet been able to agree upon no measure of compromise and adjustment.

The Union itself was threatened with dissolution, and patriots and statesmen looked with apprehension to the future. In that feeling I participated most profoundly. The difficulties and dangers which surrounded us were calmly but anxiously surveyed. I was oppressed by a sense of the great responsibilities that rested upon me, and sincerely distrusted my ability to sustain them in a manner satisfactory and useful to the country. But I was bound to make the attempt, and to do it with any hope of success, I felt it necessary to discard every personal consideration, and devote myself to the difficult task before me with entire singleness of heart.

To prepare and strengthen myself for this task I endeavored to lay aside, as far as practicable, every merely selfish consideration—to banish from my mind every local or sectional prejudice,—and to remember only that I was an American citizen, and the magistrate of the American Republic, bound to regard every portion and section of it with equal justice and impartiality. That I might do this the more effectually, I resolved within myself not to seek a reelection.

Thus prepared, I entered upon the discharge of my official duties, with a determination to do everything in my power to aid in the settlement of those dangerous controversies. Fortunately for our favored country, a majority in both Houses of Congress, rising above mere party and personal considerations, nobly and patriotically devoted themselves to the great work of pacification. The constitutional advisers whom I had called to my aid, and to whose fidelity, talents and patriotism the country is chiefly indebted for any benefit it may have received from my administration, with a unanimity and zeal worthy of every commendation, cordially gave their countenance and influence to the legislative department, in perfecting and adopting those healing measures of *Compromise*, to which, upon their passage I felt bound, by every consideration of public duty, to give my official approval. Those laws being enacted, my constitutional duty was equally plain to "*to take care that they were faithfully executed.*" But this I found the most painful of all my official duties. Nevertheless, I resolved to perform it, regardless of all consequences to myself; and in doing so, I determined to know no North and no South—and no friends but those who sustained the Constitution and laws—and no enemies but those who opposed them.

The gratifying result of this policy is before you and the country. The angry strife which for a time threatened to array State against State, and brother against brother, and deluge our happy land with fraternal blood, and desolate it with fire and sword, has fortunately passed away. The surging billows of sectional agitation are calmed, and the public mind is fast settling down into its accustomed channels, and will soon renew its wonted devotion to the Constitution and the Union.

Availing myself of this happy change, I had determined, when the present Congress met, to announce to the public, in my annual message, my previous resolution not to suffer my name to come before the National Convention for a nomination. I accordingly prepared a paragraph to that effect, but was finally persuaded to strike it out, lest it might have an unfavorable influence upon the then pending election in Virginia. After that had passed, I concluded to withdraw my name by a published address to the people, and prepared one accordingly; but this coming to the knowledge of some of my friends, they represented to me that my withdrawal, at that time, would not only endanger the perpetuity of those measures which I deemed so essential to the peace and welfare of the country, but would sacrifice many friends who had stood by my administration in the dark and perilous crisis through which it had so recently passed. The first was an appeal to my patriotism, and the second to my gratitude. I could resist neither, and therefore yielded to their request, and consented that my name should remain where it was, until time should show, as I presumed it would, that its further use could neither benefit them nor the cause which we all had so much at heart. It was, however, distinctly understood that I could not consent to use any efforts to procure a nomination, but if one were freely and voluntarily tendered, I should not be at liberty to decline it.

The embarrassing question now presents itself, who is to determine when the use of my name can no longer benefit my friends or our common cause? To assume to decide this myself, in advance of the Convention, without consultation with those who have so generously sustained me, might be deemed by them unjust. To consult them is utterly impracticable, and to suffer my name to go into a *contest* for the nomination is contrary to my original intention, and utterly repugnant to my feelings. I have, therefore, without consultation with any one, felt justified in assuming the responsibility of authorizing and requesting Mr. BABCOCK, either before or after any vote may be taken in the Convention, and whenever he shall be satisfied that I have discharged my duty to my friends and the country, to present this letter, and withdraw my name from the consideration of the Convention.

I trust that my friends will appreciate the necessity which compels me to act without consulting them. I would cheerfully make any personal sacrifice for their sakes or for the good of my country, but I have nothing to ask for myself. I yielded with sincere reluctance to their entreaties to suffer my name to remain before the public as a possible candidate. I knew that it placed me in a false position. I foresaw that it would subject me to the base imputation of seeking a nomination, and of using the patronage of the Government to obtain it, and then to the mortifying taunts from the same malignant source of having been defeated. But, conscious of my own integrity, I cheerfully consented to encounter all this, rather than that my friends should feel that I was indifferent, either to them or the cause, and I am most happy to avail myself of this occasion to return my sincere thanks, and to express the grateful emotions of my heart, to those friends of the country who have so generously and so nobly stood by the Constitution and the Union, during the perilous scenes through which we have just passed. My sincere prayer is, that their country may cherish and reward them according to their merits.

I hope and trust that my withdrawal may enable the Convention to unite harmoniously upon some more deserving candidate; one who, if elected, may be more successful in winning and retaining the confidence of the party to which he is attached, than I have been. Divided as we were, upon my accession to the Presidency, on questions of vital importance, it was impossible for me to pursue a course which would satisfy all. I have not attempted it. I have sought more anxiously to do what was right than what would please; and I shall feel no disappointment at finding that my conduct has, in the estimation of a majority of the Convention, rendered me an unavailable candidate. But it should at all times be a subject of felicitation to any man that he has been enabled to serve his country by sacrificing himself. This is a consequence which neither he nor his friends have any cause to regret; and I hope mine will view it in that light.

For myself, permit me to add, I have no further aspirations. I feel that I have enjoyed much more of public honors than I deserved, and I shall soon retire from this exalted station with infinitely more satisfaction than I assumed it, and with a heart grateful for the confidence which my countrymen have reposed in me—grateful for the kindness with which they have received my humble efforts to serve them, and anxious only that they may be [illegible]

From the New Orleans Picayune, June 15.

By the arrival of the steamer *Florida*, and the brig *Telegraph*, we have dates from the city of Mexico to the 9th inst. and Vera Cruz to the 13th.

The Mexican Congress adjourned *sine die*, on the night of the 31st ult., without making any provision for the necessary resources which the Administration must have at its command to carry on the Government during the interim. That is, the Mexican Administration is placed in the predicament that we can imagine the Government of the United States would be in, if the U. S. Congress adjourned *sine die* without any of the usual appropriations.

The Mexican Administration fully appreciates the condition of the distracted country which it is called on to govern without means. This will be seen by the note addressed by the Cabinet to the Chamber of Deputies just before its adjournment, and by President Arista's speech at the adjournment. The Cabinet asked a grant to the Executive of extraordinary powers to meet the crisis, which were, however, refused, by a vote of 74 to 13. It was supposed that the ministry would resign after this decided check, but it did not.

The President in his address to Congress, at the close of the session, said:

Guided by its convictions and sustained by its hopes, the Government has employed all the means at its disposal to avert the perils which threatened us, and has asked for a grant of those which were wanting to execute its duties in a proper manner. The legislative corps, assuming all the difficulties of the occasion, has provided for them in the way it deemed the most judicious, and the Government, progressing as it always has done up to the present time, in the narrow path prescribed by the law, will essay to draw all possible benefits from its resources, stopping only when the lack of these resources will arrest its action. Fearing that this event may very speedily happen, in consequence of the extremely complicated state of the affairs of the Republic, the Government has, at the last hour, made known its situation by proposing, in place of the exercise of a discretionary power by the Executive, the simplification of the powers reserved to the Legislature, in case some pressing necessity demanded such action during the congressional vacation. But this measure has not met the favor with which it was hoped it would be received, and consequently the Government, considering its responsibility protected for the future, will spare no means or sacrifice to fulfill its difficult and delicate mission.

"The Administration," says the *Trait d'Union*, "has only one resource left; and that is Providential aid."

We find not the slightest notice in the Mexican papers of the news of the rejection of Col. SLOO's Tehuantepec contract. We learn from a private source that on the 16th ult., the day fixed for signing this contract, Minister RAMIREZ made some objection to the interpretation of a particular word. The matter was referred to Congress, which interpreted it in a manner favorable to Col. SLOO. The subject returned to the Minister. We presume that he persisted in raising difficulties, and that the President convoked the Congress in secret session to act on the contract, which was then rejected. We do not see how this result could have been kept so quiet as not to get into the papers even in the shape of an *on dit*. Our authority in stating that the contract was rejected, was of a reliable nature, being a well known resident of this city, who returned yesterday from the city of Mexico.

The Vera Cruz papers publish a decree from the Minister of Finances, permitting those merchants at that port to reexport their goods brought from foreign ports into Vera Cruz, from the 1st December to the 26th of May, on which the duties had not been paid.

A public demonstration has taken place in Mazatlan against the State Legislature reestablishing direct contributions. The troops were called and the demonstration promptly arrested. The commerce of Mazatlan is represented to be in a most miserable condition. A deep and widespread feeling of irritation exists there against the State Government, which rules with a rod of iron and in a most despotic manner. Mazatlan, it is thought, will petition the General Government to be separated from the State of Sinaloa and constituted a distinct territory.

The Mexican Congress, just before adjourning, granted the sum of $22,000 to Mons Désaché, who succeeded, after great risks, in 1847, during the blockade of Vera Cruz by the American fleet, in running a much needed cargo of gunpowder into that port.

A rumor that President ARISTA and his Cabinet intended to make a *coup d'état*, had excited intense feeling in the City of Mexico. The papers discussed the chances openly, but nothing resulted from it.

The *Trait d'Union* publishes a letter, dated in Sonora the 15th of April, from one of the first French expeditions from California. The members of this troupe are well established at and near the City of Hermosillo, and had excellent prospects opened to them. The letter writer says Sonora is one of the finest countries he ever saw. The climate is delightful, the soil extremely rich, and the company had commenced working at several gold and silver mines, with every prospect of rich returns. The Governor of Sonora and the other authorities treated the emigrants with great hospitality and kindness.

On the 23d March, on one side of the Cajon Bonito, in Sonora, an encounter took place between three hundred Indians and a detachment of Mexican regular troops and National Guards. The Mexicans were forced to retreat, but the Indians suffered more in killed and wounded. Three detachments of emigrants were to leave the City of Mexico on the 5th inst. for Sonora. Another expedition would leave for the same destination in about a month, under the direction of a Mexican Colonel.

The Government has reorganized the Department of Foreign Relations, and appointed seven new chiefs of sections or officers; the office of one of the two assistant treasurers has been abolished.

On the 31st ult., the holders of scrip for the home debt met at Louja to elect the two individuals to represent them in the new Board of Administration of the Public Debt. The question whether these delegates should be voted for *per capita*, or by shares, was discussed. No definite result was obtained, and it was resolved to consult the Government on this point. The holders of the twenty-six per cents. refused to be at this meeting, on the plea that they intend to protest against the new law regulating the public credit.

Gen. MEJIA died recently in the City of Mexico, and Gen. MICHELENA at Morelia.

For fifty days no vessels have entered the port of Tampico. It was proposed, at the last dates, to close the Custom-House there.

The reception in Vera Cruz of the news of the rejection by Congress of the proposition to admit foreign flour free of duty, created a great excitement.

On the night of the 4th inst. the people of Vera [Cruz assembled in the principal plaza, and appointed a Commission from their number to represent their situation to the Ayuntamiento, and to request them to send to the North for three thousand barrels of flour, to supply the present wants of the people. The *Porvenir* says the assembly was quiet, but determined; and after passing the necessary resolutions and appointing the Committees, retired tranquilly to their homes, about midnight. The Ayuntamiento assembled the same night, and passed the following resolution:

That we will send abroad for such quantities of flour as may be, in the judgment of the Ayuntamiento, necessary for the consumption and supply of this municipality.

From the tone of the papers it is evident that this movement in Vera Cruz is regarded as a pronunciamento against the Government, and the result is looked for with great anxiety. The *Porvenir* asserts that the measure is only what it purports to be; a movement rendered necessary by the pressing wants of the people.

The small town of Tlacotalpan has followed the example of Vera Cruz, and pronounced in favor of the introduction of foreign flour.

Our papers from the City of Mexico make no mention of these events.

The Count de CORTINA has asked from the Mexican Government, the exclusive privilege, for fifty years, of a railroad from the City of Mexico to the town of Tlalpana, (better known as San Augustine,) in the valley of Mexico, passing through the villages of Tacubaya, Mixcoac, Goyacan and San Angel.

The *Siglo* says the news from the State of Durango continues to be of the most melancholy nature. Hunger, sickness and death are the subjects of every letter, and the inhabitants dare not venture five steps from their houses without exposing themselves to the danger of being killed by the Indians.

The village of Mochotitlan, in the State of Guenero, was inundated on the night of the 28th ult., by the sudden overflowing of the river Salada. This sad event caused the ruin of many families, destroying more than half of the houses in the village, and drowning many persons.

Later from Texas.

We have received Galveston dates to the 18th inst.

The most important item of news relates to the execution at Matamoros, of four of the revolutionists recently taken in arms under CARVAJAL. Two of the number were Americans—ROBERT MCDONALD, a Texian, and GEORGE WILLIAMS, a member of Capt. FORD's late company of Rangers. A letter from J. F. WADDELL, the United States Consul at Matamoros, states that Gen. AVALOS, with a refinement of cruelty disgraceful to his species, anticipated the time named for the execution by nearly two hours, in order to deprive the unfortunate men of the consolations of religion, and of the benefit of an extorted permission to have one or two friends with them in their last moments. Mr. WADDELL seems highly indignant at General AVALOS' course. The citizens of Brownsville burned AVALOS in effigy.

A correspondent of the *Western Texan*, writing from Eagle Pass, the 3d inst., gives the particulars of a horrible massacre by the Indians, from which we make the following extract:

On the Thursday evening previous he saw a family encamped on the bank of the Nueces; rode up to the camp, and after asking a few questions rode on. Two days afterwards the same family encamped at La Mina, when the Camanches came upon them, killing the mother and three children. Two small children were taken to the "Pass," by some Mexicans, who gave the alarm. The commanding officer, Capt. ARTHUR, despatched a company with a wagon for the wounded father of the family and wounded daughters. The family consisted of father, mother and six children, all of whom were killed or wounded, excepting a little boy and girl, 4 and 7 years old. The old gentleman—JACK CHAMBERS—and his daughter are in the Hospital at Fort Duncan, with a prospect of soon recovering. They are from Leon county in this State. The wife killed was a sister of Mr. LOUIS SANCHEZ, on the Salado. The remains of the mother and children were interred by the company, who returned with the father and daughter.

The writer also reports that a few days previous a party of five Californians passed through the place, and when a short distance beyond San Fernando, 30 miles further west, were all killed by Mexicans.

The chiefs of the Lipan, Camanche, and Muscalero Indians have recently visited San Antonio, and made professions of friendship. The *Ledger* says the Lipans have this year cultivated corn to a considerable extent, and the Camanches and Muscaleros also express a desire to pursue agriculture, and abandon their roving life, provided only they can have territory set apart for their use, where they will be unmolested, and such an assignment of territory is what they earnestly desire.

The San Antonio *Ledger* of the 10th inst., says that Gen. Harney, Gov. Garland, Col. May, Major Sibley, Major Harrison and Lieuts. Tyler and Stewart, had arrived in that town from the Rio Grande.

Gov. BELL has issued his proclamation for the election of an Attorney General, Comptroller of Public Accounts, and State Treasurer, on the 2d of August next.

WILLIAMSBURG ART.

[illegible] Kept Above Tompkins-st. [illegible] Engine Co. [illegible] Chief Engineer, [illegible] Co. [illegible] Foreman, [illegible] Assistant Foreman, [illegible] Secretary, [illegible] Treasurer, [illegible] Steward, [illegible] Librarian, [illegible] Janitor, [illegible] Janitress, [illegible] Janitor, [illegible] Janitress, [illegible] Janitor, [illegible] Janitress

[Advertisement]

Bowery Theatre.—This splendid building was [illegible] It was filled to overflowing, and the house never looked more splendid. The audience was composed of the first people in New York. Gen. Pierce honored her with a private box. Such a gathering as was present last evening is a real character of many have been, neither of the kind can be said of her now, for since her advent into this country, she has behaved remarkably well. The Drama will be repeated this evening, and we recommend all to go and witness it.

☞ **Gen. Pierce's portrait**, a very superior likeness, can be seen at Moon's Premium Gallery, No. 363 Broadway. Splendid pictures of Albert, Jenny Lind, and other noted persons. Cheap also.

Court Calendar—*Wednesday*—U. S. District Court.—Nos. 57, 90, 95.

Supreme Court—*Special Term*—Nos. 8, 28, 74, 84, 52, 66, 83, 87 to 93. The Court will go no further this term.

Circuit Court.—No more cases to be taken up.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Nos. 1368, 1390, 1392, 1396 to 1430, 1434, 1436—all even numbers. *Part II.*—1196, 1216, 1230, 1256, 1338, 1340, 1342, 1344, 1348 to 1382, 1366—all even numbers.

DIED.

On Tuesday, June 29, ELIZABETH T., only daughter of Thomas and Ann E. Coombs, aged 5 years, 11 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her father, Myrtle-av., corner of Adelphi-st., East Brooklyn.

On Tuesday morning, June 29, of cholera infantum, MARY AUGUSTA, infant daughter of Charles and the late Jane C. Goldin, aged 7 months and 8 days.

Funeral this day, (Wednesday,) 30th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., from 43d-st., 7th door west of 8th-av.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....June 29.

$2,000	Pennsylvania 5s	99½	326	Penn'a Coal Co	114
1,500	City 5s '59	101	100	do	s30 114
5 000	Erie 2d Mtge. Bds.	107	116	do	114½
1,000	Erie Income Bds	100	116	do	at 15 114½
1,000	Panama R. R. Bds	125	500	do	114½
5,000	Ill. Int'l Imp't '47	84	24	do	115
58	Del. & Hudson Canal	127	400	Erie Railroad	89½
50	State Bank	106½	300	do	89½
50	do	106½	200	do	s30 89¾
10	North America Trust	154	50	do	b60 90
315	do	16	50	Harlem Railroad	73½
100	do	17	100	Stonington Railroad	57½
100	do	b30 17½	345	do	57½
150	do	17½	50	Nor. & Wor. R. R	56½
100	do	17½	100	do	b60 57
50	Illinois State Bank	3	500	Reading Railroad	s3 88
66	Ocean Bank	b3 108	500	do	s3 88½
44	Bank Republic	108½	500	do	s3 89
22	Ohio Life and Trust	108	500	do	s30 89
100	New-Jersey Zinc	s3 12½	300	do	s30 89
150	do	12½	300	do	s30 89
50	Portsmouth Dry Dock	6	350	do	89
150	do	b3 6	100	do	b10 89
250	Morris Canal	18½	50	Hud. River R.R.	b60 70
150	L. Island Railroad	s3 20½	315	do	70
100	do	20½	25	Mich. Central R.R.	110½
160	Nicaragua Transit Co	33	50	do	110¾
25	do	33½	200	do	111
50	do	b30 33½	850	do	111½
50	Dauphin Coal Co.	b30 69½	75	Northern Ind. R.R.	113
40	Bk. N. Amer.	p. &c. 106½			

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Erie 1st Mtge. Bds.	116	100	Stonington Railroad	57½
1,000	Erie 2d Mtge. Bds.	107	200	Erie Railroad	90½
3,000	Hudson 2d Mtge	94½	250	do	b30 91
450	North Am. Trust	17½	250	do	90½
100	do	18	100	do	s90 90½
125	Penn'a Coal Co	115	50	do	b60 90½
10	Nicaragua Transit Co	33	100	do	b30 90½
23	do	33½	150	do	90½
50	New-Jersey Zinc	b30 13	50	do	90½
150	do	b30 13	50	do	b3 90½
90	Portsmouth Dry Dock	6½	100	do	90½
100	Montgomery Zinc	5	100	do	90½
100	do	4½	100	do	s6m 90
100	Canton Company	31	300	Reading Railroad	89
100	Morris Canal	b30 18½	200	do	89½
50	do	18½	2,000	do	b30 90
100	Hudson River R R	70	200	do	s3 89½
50	Nor. & Wor. R.R.	56½	100	do	s22 89
1,650	do	b10 56½			

TUESDAY, June 29—6 P. M.

Speculation was much stimulated to-day. The rapid advance already had in the Stock list, encourages the successful operator to enlarge his movement, while the example brings new parties on the Exchange for active participation. There has been a great deal of money made in several of the solid Railroad and Coal Stocks, such as the two Michigan Roads, Delaware and Hudson, &c., and the profits are inducing an extension of orders to the leading speculative shares, hitherto rated as Fancies. The Brokers have thus lost, in a large measure, the control of Reading, which threatens to be taken out of the Fancy list altogether, and after being run up to par, to be gradually distributed by its friends only as a solid investment demand may call for it—as in the recent case of Farmers' Trust. We do not know this to be the case—for little can certainly be known in Stock movements of this sort—but the determined spirit with which the old party are adding to their purchases, and the fact that the line of "Shorts" is too much reduced for anything like a corner, induces this opinion. Without any increased demand for delivery, prices have been run up seven ℘ cent. in a few days, and a single purchase, at the option of the buyer, 90 days was made at the close this afternoon of 2,000 shares at 90 ℘ cent. Erie shares also advanced 2 ℘ cent., closing with sales 91 ℘ cent. on short buyer. The sales of the day were unusually heavy. The party is in the highest possible spirits. There was a large demand for Norwich and for Stonington at the improvement noticed yesterday, as growing out of the new freight arrangements by the two roads, in connection with the Fall River route. At the close 1,650 shares Norwich sold at 56½ to one broker. Hudson sold at 70, and the bear interest are suffering large differences, the short sales last month being in the neighborhood of 60 ℘ cent. Canton rose 1 ℘ cent., with little disposition to sell. North American Trust jumped to 18, a rise of $3 from yesterday, and 6 the share from last week. The other small stocks all improved in demand, and closed at better prices.

In the established Shares, speculation was again very active. Pennsylvania Coal sold up to 115. Michigan Central to 112. Of the latter there was a small sale in the Street at 112½. In both cases the advance was full 2 ℘ cent. over yesterday's prices. Michigan Southern brought 114½, the new stock privilege included.

Bonds were partially overlooked in the general anxiety to "make up" in shares. They were generally held with firmness, and after the adjournment in the afternoon, large time and cash offers were made for Erie Convertibles. The sales at both Boards were only $30,000.

Two new loans are to be awarded to-day, one of $150,000 by the City of Buffalo, Coupon Sevens, through Duncan, Sherman & Co., and the other by the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Co., 8 ℘ cents., Coupon, through Delano, Dunlevy & Co. The first is well understood. The City of Buffalo has long established credit and offers liberal interest. The other is an eligible Railway loan, in the young and vigorous State of Wisconsin, based on a work to connect the waters of the Lakes with the Upper Mississippi, and a large part of which has been completed. The amount to be awarded is $200,000. The Bonds are convertible at any time within five years. The line of Road is 71 miles, of which 36½ miles are opened, and earning $6,000 a month, and 25½ miles additional will be opened in all August and September. The whole cost will not exceed a million and a quarter, half Bonds, half Stock, and $800,000 of this sum has already been expended. Large as the interest is on the Bonds, their convertible privilege is not unworthy of consideration. The Road is an all important one to the young City of Milwaukee, its connexions with other North Western works valuable, and its prospective profits may be such as to make the Shares more desirable than the Bonds.

Sterling bills were not very active to day. The inquiry was fair, but the extreme rates cut short actual transactions; and, notwithstanding the dividend season was expected to require a round sum for this packet, the remittances will not be large. Some of the Importers, as well as one or two Banking Houses, will send Gold to the extent, from present appearances, of not over half a million. The amount, however, may be enlarged to-morrow, as on the sailing day of the last British steamer. Continental bills are quite flat. Francs, 5.17½@5.16¼. Interest rates are without alteration. The activity in Stocks creates some stir in demand loans, without enlarging the aggregate amount. Indeed, the tendency of Stocks, particularly Shares, owing to outside orders, is at present from the Brokers, and hypothecations are rather lessening.

In the general markets, Cotton was again active. The decline since the steamer is ¼ cent. Uplands rate 8¼ to 9¼ for low to good Middlings, and Orleans and Gulf 9@10 cents. There is a good deal of activity in Flour, at $3 94@4 06 for ordinary State brands. Wheat is also in request. Rye scarce and up to 83 cents. Indian Corn feels the influence of the decline on the other side. At this season, there is much unmerchantable Corn on the market, the sales of which run from 51 to 58 cents. Sound yellow commands 60@61 cents. Flour freights to Liverpool are 1 shilling and to London 10s. 4d.@6d.

The private accounts from California, we hear, are generally satisfactory. The remittances by this packet, on freight, and the dust brought by passengers, will, if deposited to-day or to-morrow at Philadelphia, give from $6,500,000 to $6,800,000 for the month of June at the principal Mint.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have dispatched Mr. Edward Miller to London, to negotiate the loan of three millions of dollars, recently advertised. The amount of capital stock expended on this work is now $9,417,000, which ought to make this first and only mortgage loan a desirable one, even at 5 ℘ cent interest, at which rate the Company hope to borrow.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Monday, June 28.

Our Cotton market exhibits no change; the sales of Saturday and to-day were 1,250 bales, at 7¾@11c.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, June 29—6 P. M.

Ashes—Are in active request at unchanged rates. The sales embrace 250 bbls. at $4 81½ for Pots, and $5 37½@5 50 for Pearls, ₩100 ℔.

Cotton—Tends downward; the supply is on the increase, and holders anxious to realize—1,000 bales were disposed of to-day, in part at 8¾c@9c. for low to good Upland Middling; and 9c.@10c. for do. to do. Orleans, Texas, and other Gulf qualities.

Flour and Meal—We notice considerable uniformity and firmness in the market for State and Western brands. The quantity arriving is large, and comprises much old stock, which are obtainable at irregular figures; with a fair proportion of fine style.

Speculation in Stocks and Bonds, and Money and Exchange, Railroad and Canal Interests, Mining Companies, Insurance Companies, Real Estate, Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Furniture, Crockery, Glass, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Guns, Military Goods, Saddlery, Carriages, Musical Instruments, Toys, Sporting Articles, Stationery, Books, Paper, Printing, Engraving, Lithographing, Bookbinding, Leather, Hides, Furs, Woollens, Cottons, Silks, Linens, Clothing, Millinery, Tobacco, Segars, Wines, Liquors, Coal, Wood, Lumber, Naval Stores, Ship Chandlery, Sail Making, Rope Making, Ship Building, Boat Building, Dock Building, Iron Manufactures, Engines, Machinery, Mechanical Inventions, Patents, Commission Business, Auctioneering, Forwarding, Shipping, Navigation, Steamboats, Canal Boats, Ferry Boats, Omnibuses, Cars, Railroads, Horses, Harness, Agricultural Implements, Seeds, Fertilizers, Manures, Poultry, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Dairy Products, Fruits, Vegetables, Fish, Oysters, Game, Provisions, Groceries, Liquors, Restaurants, Hotels, Boarding Houses, Taverns, Saloons, Eating Houses, Ice Cream, Confectionery, Bakeries, Gas Fixtures, Lamps, Oils, Candles, Soaps, Perfumery, Hair Dressing, Barbers, Tailors, Milliners, Dressmakers, Shoemakers, Hatters, Cabinet Makers, Upholsterers, Carpenters, Joiners, Turners, Carvers, Gilders, Painters, Glaziers, Paperhangers, Plasterers, Masons, Bricklayers, Stonecutters, Stonemasons, Builders, Architects, Civil Engineers, Surveyors, Conveyancers, Brokers, Pawnbrokers, Jewellers, Silversmiths, Goldsmiths, Coppersmiths, Tinsmiths, Braziers, Blacksmiths, Whitesmiths, Gunsmiths, Locksmiths, Bellhangers, Founders, Machinists, Millwrights, Engineers, Firemen, Pilots, Captains, Mates, Boatmen, Sailors, Porters, Expressmen, Draymen, Teamsters, Carters, Hackmen, Coachmen, Grooms, Hostlers, Waiters, Cooks, Barkeepers, Clerks, Salesmen, Agents, Canvassers, Collectors, Messengers, Porters, Watchmen, Firemen, Policemen, Constables, Sheriffs, Marshals, Coroners, Surrogates, Judges, Lawyers, Notaries Public, Commissioners, Aldermen, Assistants, Supervisors, Clerks, Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Governors, Legislators, Members of Congress, Senators, Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Cabinet Ministers, Foreign Ministers, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Commercial Agents, Consular Agents, Ambassadors, Kings, Queens, Princes, Princesses, Dukes, Duchesses, Marquises, Marchionesses, Earls, Countesses, Viscounts, Viscountesses, Barons, Baronesses, Knights, Baronets, Ladies, Gentlemen, Esquires, Honorables, Reverends, Rabbis, Priests, Deacons, Elders, Bishops, Archbishops, Cardinals, Popes, Saints, Martyrs, Angels, Devils, Heaven, Hell, Purgatory, Limbo, Paradise, Eden, Adam, Eve, Cain, Abel, Seth, Enoch, Methuselah, Noah, Shem, Ham, Japhet, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Esau, Joseph, Moses, Aaron, Joshua, Samson, Delilah, Goliath, David, Solomon, Jonah, Daniel, Nebuchadnezzar, Belshazzar, Darius, Cyrus, Alexander, Hannibal, Julius Cæsar, Augustus Cæsar, Nero, Caligula, Tiberius, Pontius Pilate, Jesus Christ, Mary Magdalene, Judas Iscariot, Peter, Paul, Mahomet, Confucius, Buddha, Brahma, Vishnu, Siva, Juggernaut, Jupiter, Mars, Venus, Mercury, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, Pluto, Ceres, Pallas, Juno, Vesta, Minerva, Diana, Apollo, Bacchus, Ceres, Vulcan, Mercury, Hercules, Pegasus, Centaurs, Sphinx, Chimera, Gorgons, Hydra, Cerberus, Harpies, Furies, Fates, Graces, Muses, Nymphs, Satyrs, Fauns, Sylvans, Dryads, Hamadryads, Naiads, Oreads, Nereids, Tritons, Sirens, Proteus, Æolus, Boreas, Eurus, Notus, Zephyrus, Auster, Æsculapius, Hygeia, Panacea, Iris, Hebe, Ganymede, Æneas, Dido, Anna, Ascanius, Lavinia, Turnus, Evander, Pallas, Romulus, Remus, Tarquin, Lucretia, Brutus, Cassius, Mark Antony, Cleopatra, Octavius, Augustus, Virgil, Horace, Ovid, Livy, Tacitus, Suetonius, Pliny, Cicero, Demosthenes, Homer, Hesiod, Anacreon, Sappho, Pindar, Aristophanes, Euripides, Sophocles, Æschylus, Thucydides, Herodotus, Xenophon, Plato, Socrates, Aristotle, Pythagoras, Euclid, Archimedes, Hippocrates, Galen, Ptolemy, Copernicus, Tycho Brahe, Kepler, Galileo, Newton, Leibnitz, Locke, Bacon, Hobbes, Hume, Gibbon, Robertson, Adam Smith, Ricardo, Malthus, Say, Bentham, Mill, Macaulay, Alison, Hallam, Prescott, Bancroft, Irving, Cooper, Bryant, Halleck, Dana, Longfellow, Whittier, Lowell, Emerson, Thoreau, Hawthorne, Poe, Willis, Holmes, Taylor, Simms, Paulding, Kennedy, Headley, Greeley, Raymond, Bennett, Webb, Brooks, Hoffman, Verplanck, Sedgwick, Wetmore, Duer, Jay, Livingston, Clinton, Hamilton, Madison, Jefferson, Monroe, Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, Scott, Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Benton, Cass, Dickinson, Wright, Marcy, Seward, Weed